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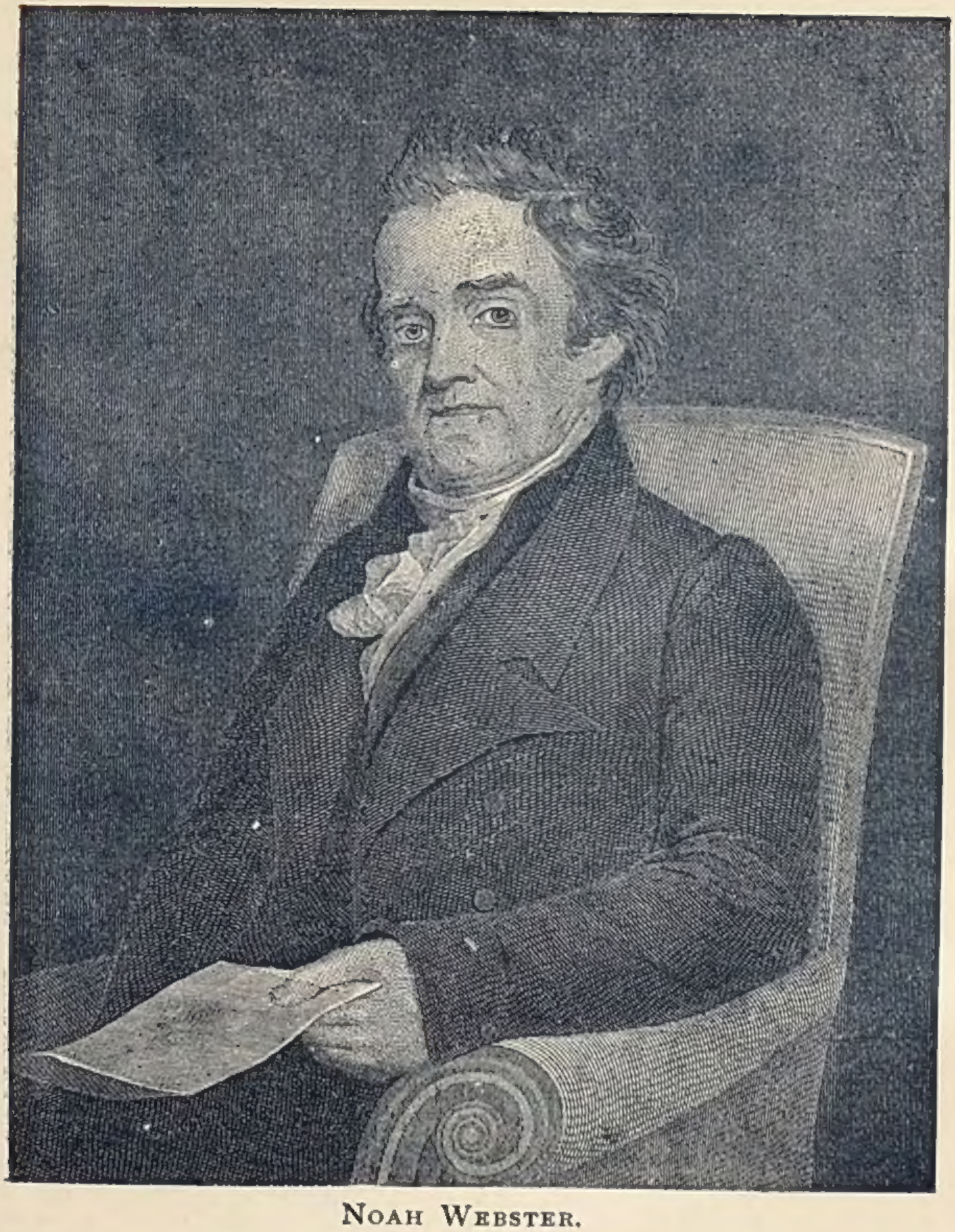

NOAH WEBSTER.

AN

AMERICAN DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

CONTAINING

THE WHOLE VOCABULARY OF THE FIRST EDITION IN TWO VOLUMES QUARTO; THE ENTIRE CORRECTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS OF THE SECOND EDITION IN TWO VOLUMES ROYAL OCTAVO;

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

AN INTRODUCTORY DISSERTATION

ON THE

ORIGIN, HISTORY AND CONNECTION OF THE LANGUAGES OF WESTERN ASIA AND EUROPE,

WITH AN EXPLANATION

OF THE PRINCIPLES ON WHICH LANGUAGES ARE FORMED.

BY NOAH WEBSTER, LL.D.,

Member of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia; Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Massachusetts; Member of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries in Copenhagen; Member of the Connecticut Historical Society; Corresponding Member of the Historical Societies in Massachusetts, New York and Georgia; of the Academy of Medicine in Philadelphia, and of the Columbian Institute in Washington; and Honorary Member of the Michigan Historical Society.

GENERAL SUBJECTS OF THIS WORK.

I.—ETYMOLOGIES OF ENGLISH WORDS, DEDUCED FROM AN EXAMINATION AND COMPARISON OF WORDS OF CORRESPONDING ELEMENTS IN TWENTY LANGUAGES OF ASIA AND EUROPE.

II.—THE TRUE ORTHOGRAPHY OF WORDS, AS CORRECTED BY THEIR ETYMOLOGIES.

III.—PRONUNCIATION EXHIBITED AND MADE OBVIOUS BY THE DIVISION OF WORDS INTO SYLLABLES, BY ACCENTUATION, BY MARKING THE SOUNDS OF THE ACCENTED VOWELS, WHEN NECESSARY, OR BY GENERAL RULES.

IV.—ACCURATE AND DISCRIMINATING DEFINITIONS, ILLUSTRATED, WHEN DOUBTFUL OR OBSCURE, BY EXAMPLES OF THEIR USE, SELECTED FROM RESPECTABLE AUTHORS, OR BY FAMILIAR PHRASES OF UNDISPUTED AUTHORITY.

Revised and Enlarged by CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, Professor in Yale College.

With Pronouncing Vocabularies of Scripture, Classical and Geographical Names; to which is added A Dictionary of Synonyms and Antonyms, A Dictionary of Biography, Heroes and Heroines of Prose and Poetry, A Dictionary of Noms de Plume, A Dictionary of Mythology, A Dictionary of Musical Terms, A Dictionary of Familiar Allusions, A Lexicon of Foreign Phrases and a Dictionary of Abbreviations.

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PUBLISHERS' PREFACE.

We herewith present to the public our reprint of the edition of Webster's Dictionary, on which the copyright has expired. While this edition is not identical with the latest edition of the work, which contains some supplemental matter, and also some additional words, yet a comparison will show that the difference between these editions is not so great as to seriously affect the value of the reprint edition. We have placed in this edition carefully prepared supplemental matter of our own, consisting of A Dictionary of Synonyms and Antonyms, A Dictionary of Biography, Heroes and Heroines of Prose and Poetry, A Dictionary of Noms de Plume, A Dictionary of Mythology, A Dictionary of Musical Terms, A Dictionary of Familiar Allusions, A Lexicon of Foreign Phrases and A Dictionary of Abbreviations. We have thus covered much the same ground as the supplemental matter in the latest edition.

A large proportion of the new words which are not found in this edition are technical scientific words, which few people ever have any occasion to use. Of course the owners of the latest edition, seeking to perpetuate their monopoly, endeavor to make as much as possible of these changes. But as every educated person knows, it is absurd to claim that such changes have occurred in the English language as would lessen the value of this noble work, which was held to be perfect a comparatively few years ago.

It is believed that the public will be glad to learn that the "Toll Gate" which has so long stood across the highway of education is now dismantled and that this work can now be purchased free from copyright tax.

Chicago, March 15th, 1890.

PREFACE TO THE REVISED EDITION.

BY THE EDITOR.

THE demand for THE AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE has increased so rapidly within a few years past, that the publishers have felt the necessity of its being stereotyped, for the greater convenience of the public, in a single quarto volume. In deciding upon this measure, they were desirous that the work should be thoroughly revised anew, and that each department which it embraces, should be brought down, as far as possible, to the latest advances of science, literature, and the arts, at the present day. With this view, it was placed in the hands of Rev. CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, Professor in Yale College, as one of the members of Dr. WEBSTER's family, in the expectation of his obtaining such additional aid as might be necessary for the accomplishment of this design. The Editor has not acted, however, upon his own personal responsibility in executing this trust. He has, from time to time, laid open the sheets to the inspection of the other members of the family; and no important alterations have been made, especially in any of the leading characteristics of the work, except with the concurrence, or at the request, of Dr. Webster's legal representatives. In laying before the public an edition thus prepared, the fruit of nearly three years of care and attention, the Editor will be expected to make some brief statement of the principles on which he has conducted the revision, and the results of his labors as exhibited in the present volume.

This work was first published, in two quarto volumes, in the year 1828. At the expiration of twelve years, or in the year 1840, a second edition was published by the Author, in two royal octavo volumes. Of this he thus speaks in the Advertisement prefixed: "The improvements in this edition of the AMERICAN DICTIONARY consist chiefly in the addition of several thousand words to the vocabulary, the division of words into syllables, and the correction of definitions in several of the sciences, which are made conformable to recent discoveries and classifications. For the latter improvements, the Author is indebted chiefly to Professor TULLY, of the Medical College in New Haven. To these improvements may be added the introduction and explanation of many phrases from foreign languages, frequently used by English authors, and in conversation; and also of many foreign terms used in books of music." In conducting this revision, Dr. Webster was aided in some part of his labors by his son, WILLIAM G. WEBSTER, Esq., of New Haven; who, also, at a subsequent period, prepared the revised Addenda, under the direction of his father. The later improvements of the Author, down to the period of his death, are here inserted under their proper heads, from the manuscripts which he left. By these successive revisions, and the one which has now been made, new matter, to the amount of more than three hundred pages, has been added to the

work; all of which, by the use of a smaller type, and by careful compression, is now brought within the compass of this volume. Of the course pursued in the revision, it will now be proper briefly to speak.

In respect to the *Etymologies*, the Editor has not considered it as lying within his province, to make any material alterations. In a very few cases of obvious necessity, some slight change has been made. But the chief labor, in reference to this part of the work, has been bestowed on the difficult task of giving with accuracy the numerous words from Oriental and foreign languages, which are used in tracing the origin of our own.

The chief value of a dictionary consists in its *Definitions*; — in giving a clear, full, and accurate exhibition of all the various shades of meaning which belong, by established usage, to the words of a language. It is in this respect, especially, that Dr. Webster's Dictionary has been generally considered superior to every other, both of this country and of England. To this point, therefore, the labors of the Editor have been mainly directed. No efforts have been spared to obtain the most recent and valuable works, not only in lexicography, but in the various departments of science and the arts embraced in the American Dictionary. As these subjects are in a state of continual progress, every important word, in its various applications, has been diligently examined and compared with the statements made on each topic, by the latest and most approved authorities. Smart's English Dictionary, in the edition of 1846, has been carefully collated with this work, and also the unfinished one, in a course of publication, by Gilbert, so far as the numbers have appeared. Reference has likewise constantly been made to Richardson's Dictionary, — although this had been previously examined by Dr. Webster, — and also to the Analytical Dictionary of Booth. Each of the articles in Brande's Encyclopedia of Science, Literature, and Art, has been collated with the corresponding portions of this Dictionary, as the starting-point, when necessary, of investigation in larger treatises. The Penny Cyclopedia has been consulted at every step, especially in matters of science; and the Encyclopedia Americana (based on the German *Conversations-Lexikon*) has been relied upon, particularly on subjects of continental literature, philosophy, history, art, &c. In order to secure greater accuracy, numerous *special* dictionaries, or vocabularies confined to some single department, have also been collated with this work; and the ablest treatises on important branches of science and art have been diligently examined. In architecture, the chief reliance has been placed on the Oxford Glossary of Architecture, (1845,) and the Encyclopedia of Architecture, (1842,) by Gwilt, author of the articles on this subject in Brande's Encyclopedia. In agriculture, Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopedia, (1844,) and Gardner's Farmer's Dictionary, (1846,) have been chiefly used. In general antiquities, the large treatise of Fosbroke has been frequently consulted, while in classical antiquities, the principal reliance has been placed on the recent dictionary of Smith, (1846,) as a work of the highest authority. In respect to the antiquities of the church, the elaborate work of Coleman (1841) has been frequently consulted; and Hook's Church Dictionary (1844) has been collated throughout, with reference to the rites, ceremonies, vestments, &c., of the Church of

England, and also of the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches. In botany, use has principally been made of the writings of Lindley and Loudon. In natural history, Partington's British Cyclopedia of Natural History, (1835–7,) and Jardine's Naturalist's Library, (1834–43,) have been much consulted, in connection with the articles on these subjects in the Penny Cyclopedia and similar works. In geology, mineralogy, and some associated branches of natural history, Humble's Dictionary of terms in these departments (1840) has been compared with this work throughout. In respect to mercantile subjects, banking, coins, weights, measures, &c., McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary (1845) has been collated at every step, as the standard work on these subjects. In manufactures and the arts, Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Manufactures, Arts, and Mines, with its Supplement, (1845,) has been relied upon as of the highest authority. In engineering and mechanical philosophy, Hebert's Engineer's and Mechanic's Cyclopedia (1842) has been carefully collated, with a constant reference to the more popular and recent dictionaries of Francis, Grier, and Buchanan, in the editions of 1846. In seamanship, the Dictionary of Marine Terms, in Lieutenant Totten's Naval Text-Book, (1841,) has been taken as a guide. In military affairs, the dictionary of Campbell (1844) has been followed, in connection with the more extended articles contained in Brande and the Penny Cyclopedia, on the kindred topics. In the fine arts, much use has been made of the dictionary of Elmes. In domestic economy, the Encyclopedia of Webster and Parkes on this subject (1844) has furnished many important statements, on a great variety of topics, presented for the first time in a scientific form; and to this has been added Cooley's Cyclopedia of Practical Receipts, (1846,) as exhibiting much collateral information, in respect to the arts, manufactures, and trades. Such, in general, are the authorities which have been relied on in this revision.

But it is obviously impossible for any one mind to embrace with accuracy all the various departments of knowledge which are now brought within the compass of a dictionary. Hence arise most of the errors and inconsistencies which abound in works of this kind. To avoid these as far as possible, especially in matters of science, the Editor at first made an arrangement with Dr. James G. Percival, who had rendered important assistance to Dr. Webster in the edition of 1828, to take the entire charge of revising the scientific articles embraced in this work. This revision, however, owing to causes beyond the control of either party, was extended to but little more than two letters of the alphabet; and the Editor then obtained the assistance of his associates in office, and of other gentlemen in various professional employments. To these he would now return his acknowledgments, for the aid they have afforded. The articles on law have been collated with Blackstone and Bouvier's Law Dictionary, by the Hon. Elizur Goodrich, formerly Professor of Law in Yale College, and the errors discovered, which were few in number, have been carefully corrected. The departments of ecclesiastical history and ancient philosophy have been thoroughly revised by the Rev. James Murdock, D. D., late Professor in the Andover Theological Seminary, who has furnished, in many instances, new and valuable definitions. The terms in chemistry have been submitted to Professor Silliman, of Yale College; and whatever changes were requisite

in the explanations, have been made under his direction. In the departments of botany, anatomy, physiology, medicine, and some branches of natural history, Dr. Webster received assistance, in the revision of 1840, as mentioned above, from Dr. William Tully, late Professor in the Medical Institution of Yale College. Still further aid has been received from the same source in the present revision, and much of the accuracy of this work, in these branches, will be found owing to the valuable assistance he has thus afforded. On topics connected with Oriental literature, aid has frequently been obtained from Professor Gibbs, of Yale College. A part of the articles on astronomy, meteorology, and natural philosophy, in the edition of 1828, passed under the revision of Professor Olmsted, of Yale College. This revision has now been extended to all the articles on these subjects throughout the work, and new definitions have been furnished in numerous instances. The definitions in mathematics, after having been compared with those given in the dictionaries of Hutton, or Barlow, have been submitted to Professor Stanley, of Yale College, and the alterations have, in all cases, been made under his direction. In the sciences of geology and mineralogy, a thorough revision of the whole volume has been made by James D. Dana, Esq., Geologist and Mineralogist of the United States Exploring Expedition, and associate editor of the American Journal of Science and Arts, to whom the Editor is likewise indebted for assistance on various other subjects, which has greatly enhanced the value of the work. In practical astronomy and the science of entomology, aid has been frequently received from Edward C. Herrick, Esq., Librarian of Yale College. The articles on painting and the fine arts have, to a great extent, passed under the inspection of Nathaniel Jocelyn, Esq., Painter, of New Haven, and new definitions have in many cases been furnished.

A correspondence has likewise been carried on with literary friends in England, and especially with one of the contributors to the Penny Cyclopedia, with a view to obtain information on certain points, in respect to which nothing definite could be learned from any books within the reach of the Editor. Extended lists of words have been transmitted for examination, and returned with ample notes and explanations. Much obscurity has thus been removed in respect to the use of terms which have a peculiar sense in England, especially some of frequent occurrence at the universities, in the circles of trade, and in the familiar intercourse of life. To the friends who have given their assistance in these various departments, the Editor would return his cordial thanks. Whatever improvement the work may have gained from this revision, in respect to clearness, accuracy, and fullness of definition, will be found owing, in a great degree, to the aid which they have thus afforded.

With regard to the insertion of *new words*, the Editor has felt much hesitation and embarrassment. Some thousands have been added in the course of this revision, and the number might have been swelled to many thousands more, without the slightest difficulty. There is, at the present day, especially in England, a boldness of innovation on this subject, which amounts to absolute licentiousness. A hasty introduction into our dictionaries, of new terms, under such circumstances, is greatly to be deprecated. Our vocabulary is already encumbered with a multitude of words, which

have never formed a permanent part of English literature, and it is a serious evil to add to their number. Nothing, on the contrary, is so much needed as a thorough expurgation of our dictionaries in this respect, — the rejection of many thousands of words which may properly find a place in the glossaries of antiquarians, as a curious exhibition of what has been *proposed*, but never *adopted*, as a part of our language, but which, for that reason, can have no claim to stand in a dictionary designed for general use. All words, indeed, which are necessary to an understanding of our great writers, such as Bacon, Spenser, Shakspeare, &c., ought, though now obsolete, to be carefully retained; and in the present revision a considerable number of this class have been introduced for the first time. Other words have likewise been admitted to a limited extent, namely, the familiar terms of common life in England, which have been much used of late by popular writers in Great Britain. Many of these need to be explained for the benefit of readers in this country; and, if marked as "familiar," "colloquial," or "low," according to their true character, they may be safely inserted in our dictionaries, and are entitled to a place there, as forming a constituent part of our written and spoken language. One of the most difficult questions on this subject, relates to the introduction of technical and scientific terms. Most of our general dictionaries are, at present, without any plan as to the extent and proportion in which such words should be inserted; nor can they ever be reduced to order until each department is revised by men of science who are intimately acquainted with the subjects, and who are competent to decide what terms ought to be admitted into a general dictionary, and what terms should be reserved for *special* dictionaries devoted to distinct branches of science. Something of this kind, on a limited scale, has been attempted in the progress of this revision. Lists of words have been obtained from the gentlemen mentioned above, which might properly be inserted in this volume; and very few terms of this class have been admitted except under their direction. In accordance with their advice, a small number have been excluded; but in this respect the Editor has not felt at liberty to carry out his views in their full extent.

In respect to *Americanisms*, properly so called, it is known to those who are conversant with the subject, that they are less numerous than has been generally supposed. Most of those familiar words, especially of our older states, which have been considered as peculiar to our country, were brought by our ancestors from Great Britain, and are still in constant use there as local terms. The recent investigations of Forby, Holloway, and Halliwell, have thrown much light on this subject; and the names of these authors are, therefore, frequently placed under the words in question, to indicate their origin and their present use in England. Notes have also been added to some words which are peculiar to our country; but their number is comparatively small.

In reference to *Orthography*, some important alterations have been made, but in strict conformity, it is believed, with the Author's principles on this subject. The changes in our orthography recommended by Dr. Webster, are of two distinct kinds, and rest on very different grounds. These it may be proper for a moment to consider. His main principle was, that *the tendencies of*

our language to greater simplicity and broader analogies, ought to be watched and cherished with the utmost care. He felt, therefore, that whenever a movement toward wider analogies and more general rules, had advanced so far as to leave but few exceptions to impede its progress, those exceptions ought to be set aside *at once*, and the analogy rendered complete. On this ground, he rejected the *u* from such words as *favour*, *labour*, &c. Of these we have a large number, which came to us, in most cases, from Latin terminations in *or*, through the Norman French, but encumbered with a silent *u*, as in *emperour*, *authour*, *editour*, &c. From this entire class, except about twenty words, the *u* has been gradually dropped; and in respect to these, scarcely any two persons can be found, however strenuous for retaining it, who are in *practice* consistent with each other, or with themselves, as to the words in which this letter is used. In fact, we have reached a point where, unless we take Webster and the dictionaries which agree with him as our guide, we have *no standard on the subject;* for Johnson, Walker, and others, retain the *u* in numerous words, into which no one would think of introducing it at the present day. Public convenience, therefore, demands that we do at once what must ultimately be done. No one can believe that the progress of our language will be arrested on this subject. The *u* will speedily be omitted in all words of this class, unless, from the sacredness of its associations, it be retained in *Saviour*, which may stand for a time as a solitary exception. Nor is it Dr. Webster who is the innovator in this case, but the English mind, which has for two centuries been throwing off a useless encumbrance, and moving steadily on toward greater simplicity in the structure of our language. Such, too, is the case with certain terminations in *re*, pronounced like *er;* as, *centre*, *metre*, &c. We have numerous words of this class derived from the French, all of which originally ended in *re;* as, *cider*, (*cidre*,) *chamber*, (*chambre*,) &c. These have been gradually conformed to the English spelling and pronunciation, till the number in *re* is reduced to not far from twenty words with their derivatives; and in respect to them also the process is still going on. *Center* is, to a considerable extent, the spelling of the best mathematical writers. *Meter* is the word given by Walker in his Rhyming Dictionary, from a sense of the gross inconsistency of attaching to this word and its derivative *diameter* a different termination. Others are gradually undergoing the same change. Dr. Webster proposes, therefore, to complete the analogy at once, and conform the spelling of the few that remain to the general principles of our language. *Acre*, *lucre*, and *massacre*, present the only difficulty, from their liability, if changed, to be mispronounced, and may therefore be suffered to stand as *necessary* exceptions. Another departure from the principles of English orthography which Dr. Webster has endeavored to correct, is one that was pointed out by Walker, in very emphatic terms, nearly fifty years ago. The principle in question is this, — that, in adding to a word the formatives *ing*, *ed*, *er*, &c., a single consonant (if one precedes) is doubled when the accent falls on the *last* syllable, as in *forgetting*, *beginning*, &c., but *is not doubled when the accent falls on any of the preceding syllables*, as in *benefiting*, *gardening*, &c. Walker, in his fifth Aphorism, says, "Dr. Lowth justly remarks that an error frequently takes place in the words *worshipping*, *counselling*, &c., which, having

the accent on the first syllable, ought to be written *worshiping*, *counseling*. An ignorance of this rule has led many to write *bigotted* for *bigoted;* and from this spelling has frequently arisen a false pronunciation. But no letter seems to be more frequently doubled improperly than *l*. Why we should write *libelling*, *levelling*, *revelling*, and yet *offering*, *suffering*, *reasoning*, I am totally at a loss to determine; and unless *l* can give a better plea than any other letter of the alphabet for being doubled in this situation, I must, in the style of Lucian in his trial of the letter *T*, declare for an expulsion." These were the deliberate and latest opinions of Walker. If he had taken the trouble to carry them into his vocabulary, instead of relying on a mere remark of this kind for the correction of the error, — if he had simply stated, under about forty verbs, how the participle should be spelt, (for he did not give participles in his Dictionary,) and had altered six or eight words, as *worshipper* into *worshiper*, *traveller* into *traveler*, &c., the error would probably, by this time, have been wholly eradicated from our orthography; and Dr. Webster would have escaped much ignorant vituperation, for following in the footsteps of Walker and of Lowth. Walker also says in his Aphorisms, "Why should we not write *dullness*, *fullness*, *skillful*, *willful*, as well as *stiffness* and *gruffness?*" The principles of our language plainly require us to do so; and Dr. Webster felt that the change might easily be made. The words which need to be reduced to this analogy are only about eight in number, including *installment* and *inthrallment*, which, if spelt with a single *l*, are liable to be mispronounced, *instăl'ment*, &c. Again, the words *expense*, *license*, *recompense*, which formerly had a *c* in the last syllable, have now taken an *s*, because the latter consonant is the only one used in the derivatives; as, *expensive*, &c. A similar change is needed in only three words more to complete the analogy, namely, *defense*, *offense*, and *pretense;* and these Dr. Webster has changed. It is sometimes asked, "Why not change *fence* also?" For the simple reason, that its derivatives are spelt with a *c*, as *fenced*, *fencing;* and the word therefore stands regularly with others of its own class. Finally, Dr. Webster proposes to drop the *u* in *mould* and *moult*, because it has been dropped from *gold*, and all other words of the same ending. — Such are the principal changes under this head, introduced by Dr. Webster into his Dictionary. In the present edition, the words are spelt in both ways, for the convenience of the public, except in cases where this seemed to be unnecessary or was found to be inconvenient. These changes, considering the difficulty that always belongs to such a subject, have met with far more favor from the public, than was reasonably to be expected. Most of them have been extensively adopted in our country. They are gaining ground daily, as the reasons by which they are supported are more generally understood; and it is confidently believed that, being founded in established analogies, and intended merely to repress irregularities and remove petty exceptions, they must ultimately prevail.

The other class of changes mentioned above rests on a different basis, — that of *Etymology* These will be estimated very differently, according to the acquaintance of different persons with the languages from which the words are derived. When Dr. Webster substituted *bridegoom* for

bridegroom, *fether* for *feather*, &c., the German critics highly applauded the change. They predicted its speedy and universal reception, because similar improvements, on a much broader scale, had been easily made in their language. But Dr. Webster found the case to be widely different among us. After an experiment of twelve years, he restored the old orthography to a considerable number of such words. In the present edition, it is restored in respect to nearly all that remain, from the full conviction, that, however desirable these changes may be, in themselves considered, as they do not relate to the general analogies of the language, and can not be duly appreciated by the body of the people, they will never be generally received.*

On the subject of *Pronunciation*, much labor has been bestowed in the progress of this revision. A careful comparison has been made with the latest authorities, and wherever changes seemed desirable, and could be made in consistency with the Author's principles, they have been here introduced. The key to pronunciation has been somewhat enlarged, and placed at the bottom of each page for greater ease of reference, and the pointed letters have been used to a still greater extent. Many thousand words have been re-spelled, and no efforts have been spared to render the work, in all respects, a complete *Pronouncing Dictionary*. In the progress of these labors, the Editor has been frequently struck with the wisdom of Dr. Webster in not attempting too much as to marking the pronunciation. Most of the later orthoëpists, as Knowles, Smart, &c., have made their system of notation so extensive and complicated. and have aimed to exhibit so many nice shades of distinction, as in many cases to perplex rather than aid.

The Publishers, being desirous to make this, in all respects, a complete work of reference, have introduced, at the close of the volume, a list of Greek and Latin Proper Names, with their pronunciation, prepared by Professor THACHER, of Yale College; a list of Scripture Proper Names, prepared by Professor PORTER, of Yale College; and a Pronouncing Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names, prepared also under the superintendence of Professor PORTER. Of these a full account will be found in the several prefaces by which they are accompanied.

In conclusion, the Editor would acknowledge his obligations to the gentlemen who have aided him, for more than two years, in these labors, — Mr. SAMUEL W. BARNUM, M. A., of Yale College, and WILLIAM G. WEBSTER, Esq., of New Haven. The intimate acquaintance of the latter with his father's views, has made his counsel and coöperation of great value in the progress of this revision.

To the overseers of the mechanical execution of this work, at the BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY, the Editor would likewise make his acknowledgments for many valuable suggestions during the progress of the revision, and for the watchful care and assiduity with which they have performed the difficult task of giving accuracy to the details of this volume.

NEW HAVEN, *September*, 1847.

* For a more full and detailed account of Dr. Webster's orthography, as exhibited in this volume, see page lxxxi.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

In the year 1783, just at the close of the Revolution, I published an elementary book for facilitating the acquisition of our vernacular tongue, and for correcting a vicious pronunciation, which prevailed extensively among the common people of this country. Soon after the publication of that work, I believe in the following year, that learned and respectable scholar, the Rev. Dr. Goodrich, of Durham, one of the trustees of Yale College, suggested to me the propriety and expediency of my compiling a Dictionary, which should complete a system for the instruction of the citizens of this country in the language. At that time, I could not indulge the thought, much less the hope, of undertaking such a work; as I was neither qualified by research, nor had I the means of support, during the execution of the work, had I been disposed to undertake it. For many years, therefore, though I considered such a work as very desirable, yet it appeared to me impracticable; as I was under the necessity of devoting my time to other occupations for obtaining subsistence.

About thirty-five years ago, I began to think of attempting the compilation of a Dictionary. I was induced to this undertaking, not more by the suggestion of friends, than by my own experience of the want of such a work, while reading modern books of science. In this pursuit, I found almost insuperable difficulties, from the want of a dictionary, for explaining many new words, which recent discoveries in the physical sciences had introduced into use. To remedy this defect in part, I published my *Compendious Dictionary* in 1806; and soon after made preparations for undertaking a larger work.

My original design did not extend to an investigation of the origin and progress of our language, much less of other languages. I limited my views to the correcting of certain errors in the best English dictionaries, and to the supplying of words in which they are deficient. But after writing through two letters of the alphabet, I determined to change my plan. I found myself embarrassed at every step, for want of a knowledge of the origin of words, which Johnson, Bailey, Junius, Skinner, and some other authors, do not afford the means of obtaining. Then, laying aside my manuscripts, and all books treating of language, except lexicons and dictionaries, I endeavored, by a diligent comparison of words having the same or cognate radical letters, in about twenty languages, to obtain a more correct knowledge of the primary sense of original words; of the affinities between the English and many other languages, and thus to enable myself to trace words to their source.

I had not pursued this course more than three or four years, before I discovered that I had to unlearn a great deal that I had spent years in learning, and that it was necessary for me to go back to the first rudiments of a branch of erudition which I had before cultivated, as I had supposed, with success.

I spent ten years in this comparison of radical words, and in forming a *Synopsis of the principal Words in twenty Languages, arranged in Classes under their primary Elements or Letters.* The result has been to open what are to me new views of language, and to unfold what appear to be the genuine principles on which these languages are constructed.

After completing this *Synopsis*, I proceeded to correct what I had written of the Dictionary, and to complete the remaining part of the work. But before I had finished it, I determined on

a voyage to Europe, with the view of obtaining some books and some assistance which I wanted; of learning the real state of the pronunciation of our language in England, as well as the general state of philology in that country; and of attempting to bring about some agreement or coincidence of opinions, in regard to unsettled points in pronunciation and grammatical construction. In some of these objects I failed; in others, my designs were answered.

It is not only important, but in a degree necessary, that the people of this country should have an *American Dictionary of the English Language;* for, although the body of the language is the same as in England, and it is desirable to perpetuate that sameness, yet some differences must exist. Language is the expression of ideas; and if the people of one country can not preserve an identity of ideas, they can not retain an identity of language. Now, an identity of ideas depends materially upon a sameness of things or objects with which the people of the two countries are conversant. But in no two portions of the earth, remote from each other, can such identity be found. Even physical objects must be different. But the principal differences between the people of this country and of all others, arise from different forms of government, different laws, institutions, and customs. Thus the practice of *hawking* and *hunting*, the institution of *heraldry*, and the *feudal system* of England originated terms which formed, and some of which now form, a necessary part of the language of that country; but, in the United States, many of these terms are no part of our present language, — and they can not be, for the things which they express do not exist in this country. They can be known to us only as obsolete or as foreign words. On the other hand, the institutions in this country which are new and peculiar, give rise to new terms or to new applications of old terms, unknown to the people of England; which can not be explained by them, and which will not be inserted in their dictionaries, unless copied from ours. Thus the terms *land-office; land-warrant; location of land; consociation* of churches; *regent* of a university; *intendant* of a city; *plantation, selectmen, senate, congress, court, assembly, escheat,* &c., are either words not belonging to the language of England, or they are applied to things in this country which do not exist in that. No person in this country will be satisfied with the English definitions of the words *congress, senate,* and *assembly, court,* &c.; for although these are words used in England, yet they are applied in this country to express ideas which they do not express in that country. With our present constitutions of government, *escheat* can never have its feudal sense in the United States.

But this is not all. In many cases, the nature of our governments, and of our civil institutions, requires an appropriate language in the definition of words, even when the words express the same thing as in England. Thus the English dictionaries inform us that a *justice* is one deputed by the *king* to do right by way of judgment — he is a *lord* by his office — justices of the peace are appointed by the *king's commission* — language which is inaccurate in respect to this officer in the United States. So *constitutionally* is defined, by CHALMERS, *legally;* but in this country the distinction between *constitution* and *law* requires a different definition. In the United States, a *plantation* is a very different thing from what it is in England. The word *marshal,* in this country, has one important application unknown in England, or in Europe.

A great number of words in our language require to be defined in a phraseology accommodated to the condition and institutions of the people in these States, and the people of England must look to an *American Dictionary* for a correct understanding of such terms.

The necessity, therefore, of a dictionary suited to the people of the United States is obvious; and I should suppose that, this fact being admitted, there could be no difference of opinion as to the *time* when such a work ought to be substituted for English dictionaries.

There are many other considerations of a public nature, which serve to justify this attempt to furnish an American work which shall be a guide to the youth of the United States. Most of these are too obvious to require illustration.

One consideration, however, which is dictated by my own feelings, but which, I trust, will meet

with approbation in correspondent feelings in my fellow-citizens, ought not to be passed in silence; it is this: — "The chief glory of a nation," says Dr. Johnson, "arises from its authors." With this opinion deeply impressed on my mind, I have the same ambition which actuated that great man, when he expressed a wish to give celebrity to BACON, to HOOKER, to MILTON, and to BOYLE.

I do not indeed expect to add celebrity to the names of FRANKLIN, WASHINGTON, ADAMS, JAY, MADISON MARSHALL, RAMSAY, DWIGHT, SMITH, TRUMBULL, HAMILTON, BELKNAP, AMES, MASON, KENT, HARE, SILLIMAN, CLEAVELAND, WALSH, IRVING, and many other Americans distinguished by their writings or by their science; but it is with pride and satisfaction that I can place them, as authorities, on the same page with those of BOYLE, HOOKER, MILTON, DRYDEN, ADDISON, RAY, MILNER, COWPER, DAVY, THOMSON, and JAMESON.

A life devoted to reading and to an investigation of the origin and principles of our vernacular language, and especially a particular examination of the best English writers, with a view to a comparison of their style and phraseology with those of the best American writers, and with our colloquial usage, enables me to affirm, with confidence, that the genuine English idiom is as well preserved by the unmixed English of this country, as it is by the best *English* writers. Examples to prove this fact will be found in the *Introduction* to this work. It is true that many of our writers have neglected to cultivate taste, and the embellishments of style; but even these have written the language in its genuine *idiom*. In this respect, FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON, whose language is their hereditary mother tongue, unsophisticated by modern grammar, present as pure models of genuine English as ADDISON or SWIFT. But I may go further, and affirm, with truth, that our country has produced some of the best models of composition. The style of President SMITH; of the authors of the FEDERALIST; of Mr. AMES; of Dr. MASON; of Mr. HARPER, of Chancellor KENT; [the prose] of Mr. BARLOW; of Dr. CHANNING; of WASHINGTON IRVING; of the legal decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States; of the reports of legal decisions in some of the particular states; and many other writings; in purity, in elegance, and in technical precision, is equaled only by that of the best British authors, and surpassed by that of no English compositions of a similar kind.

The United States commenced their existence under circumstances wholly novel and unexampled in the history of nations. They commenced with civilization, with learning, with science, with constitutions of free government, and with that best gift of God to man, the Christian religion. Their population is now equal to that of England; in arts and sciences, our citizens are very little behind the most enlightened people on earth; in some respects, they have no superiors; and our language, within two centuries, will be spoken by more people in this country than any other language on earth, except the Chinese, in Asia; and even that may not be an exception.

It has been my aim in this work, now offered to my fellow-citizens, to ascertain the true principles of the language, in its orthography and structure; to purify it from some palpable errors, and reduce the number of its anomalies, thus giving it more regularity and consistency in its forms, both of words and sentences; and in this manner to furnish a standard of our vernacular tongue, which we shall not be ashamed to bequeath to *five hundred millions of people*, who are destined to occupy, and I hope to adorn, the vast territory within our jurisdiction.

If the language can be improved in regularity, so as to be more easily acquired by our own citizens and by foreigners, and thus be rendered a more useful instrument for the propagation of science, arts, civilization, and Christianity; — if it can be rescued from the mischievous influence of sciolists, and that dabbling spirit of innovation, which is perpetually disturbing its settled usages and filling it with anomalies; — if, in short, our vernacular language can be redeemed from corruptions, and our philology and literature from degradation; it would be a source of great satisfaction to me to be one among the instruments of promoting these valuable objects. If this object can not be effected, and my wishes and hopes are to be frustrated, my labor will be lost, and this work must sink into oblivion.

This Dictionary, like all others of the kind, must be left, in some degree, imperfect; for what individual is competent to trace to their source, and define in all their various applications, popular, scientific, and technical, *seventy* or *eighty thousand* words! It satisfies my mind that I have done all that my health, my talents, and my pecuniary means, would enable me to accomplish. I present it to my fellow-citizens, not with frigid indifference, but with my ardent wishes for their improvement and their happiness; and for the continued increase of the wealth, the learning, the moral and religious elevation of character, and the glory, of my country.

To that great and benevolent Being, who, during the preparation of this work, has sustained a feeble constitution, amidst obstacles and toils, disappointments, infirmities, and depression; who has borne me and my manuscripts in safety across the Atlantic, and given me strength and resolution to bring the work to a close, I would present the tribute of my most grateful acknowledgments. And if the talent which he intrusted to my care, has not been put to the most profitable use in his service, I hope it has not been "kept laid up in a napkin," and that any misapplication of it may be graciously forgiven.

NOAH WEBSTER.

New Haven.

ADVERTISEMENT TO THE EDITION OF 1840.

The improvements in this edition of the American Dictionary consist chiefly in the addition of several thousand words to the vocabulary, the division of words into syllables, and in the correction of definitions in several of the sciences, which are made conformable to recent discoveries and classifications. For the latter improvements, the author is indebted chiefly to Professor Tully, of the Medical College in New Haven.

To these improvements may be added the introduction and explanation of many phrases from foreign languages, frequently used by English authors and in conversation; and also of many foreign terms used in books of music.

MEMOIR OF THE AUTHOR.

BY THE EDITOR.

It is natural for those who make frequent use of a work like this, to desire some knowledge of the author's life, and especially of that long course of intellectual labor, by which he contributed so largely to the literary treasures of our language. To gratify this desire is the object of the present Memoir. A brief outline will be given of the leading occurrences of his life, with particular reference to the occasions which called forth the principal productions of his pen. The materials of this sketch were obtained from Dr. Webster himself, about ten years before his death, and were first used in the preparation of a memoir inserted in the "National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans," in the year 1833. That memoir has been re-written, with large additions, and is now brought down to the period of the author's death.

Noah Webster was born in Hartford, Connecticut, about three miles from the center of the city, on the 16th of October, 1758. His father was a respectable farmer and justice of the peace, and was a descendant, in the fourth generation, of John Webster, one of the first settlers of Hartford, who was a magistrate, or member of the colonial council from its first formation, and, at a subsequent period, governor of Connecticut. His mother was a descendant of William Bradford, the second governor of the Plymouth colony. The family was remarkable for longevity. His father died at the advanced age of nearly ninety-two. He and one of his brothers lived considerably beyond the age of eighty. His remaining brother died in his eightieth year; and of his two sisters, one was advanced beyond seventy, and the other had nearly reached the same age, at the period of their death.

Mr. Webster commenced the study of the classics, in the year 1772, under the instruction of the clergyman of the parish, the Rev. Nathan Perkins, D. D., and in 1774 was admitted a member of Yale College. The war of the revolution, commencing the next year, interrupted the regular attendance of the students on their usual exercises, and deprived them of no small part of the advantages of a collegiate course of instruction. In his Junior year, when the western part of New England was thrown into confusion by General Burgoyne's expedition from Canada, Mr. Webster volunteered his services under the command of his father, who was captain in the *alarm list*, a body comprising those of the militia who were above forty-five years of age, and who were called into the field only on pressing emergencies. In that campaign, all the males of the family, four in number, were in the army at the same time. Notwithstanding the interruption of his studies by these causes, Mr. Webster graduated with reputation in 1778.

The class to which he belonged produced an unusual number of men who were afterward distinguished in public life. Among these may be mentioned Joel Barlow, author of the Columbiad, and minister of the United States to the court of France; Oliver Wolcott, secretary of the treasury of the United States under the administration of Washington, and subsequently governor of the State of Connecticut; Uriah Tracy, a distinguished member of the senate of the United States; Stephen Jacob, chief justice, and Noah Smith, associate judge, of the Supreme Court of Vermont; Zephaniah Swift, chief justice, and Ashur Miller, associate judge, of the Supreme Court of Connecticut; besides a number of others who were either members of Congress, or among the leaders of our great political parties, at the commencement of the present century.

The period at which Mr. Webster entered upon life, was an unpropitious one for a young man to be cast upon the world without property. The country was impoverished by the war to a degree of which it is difficult, at the present day, to form any just conception; there was no prospect of peace; the issue of the contest was felt, by the most sanguine, to be extremely doubtful; and the practice of the law, which Mr. Webster intended to pursue, was in a great measure set aside by the general calamity. It was under these circumstances that, on his return from the Commencement when he graduated, his father gave him an eight dollar bill of the Continental currency, (then worth about four dollars in silver,) and told him that he must thenceforth rely on his own exertions for support. As a means of immediate subsistence, he resorted to the instruction of a school, and, during the summer of 1779, resided at Hartford, Connecticut, in the family of Mr., afterward Chief Justice, Ellsworth. An intimate friendship was thus formed between these two gentlemen, which was interrupted only by the death of the chief justice.

Not having the means of obtaining a regular education for the bar, Mr. Webster, at the suggestion of a distinguished counselor of his acquaintance, determined to pursue the study of the law in the intervals of his regular employment, without the aid of an instructor; and, having presented himself for examination, at the expiration of two years, was admitted to practice in the year 1781. As he had no encouragement to open an office, in the existing state of the country, he resumed the business of instruction, and taught a classical school, in 1782, at Goshen, in Orange county, New York. Here, in a desponding state of mind, created by the unsettled condition of things at the close of the war, and the gloomy prospects for business, he undertook an employment which gave a complexion to his whole future life. This was the compilation of books for the instruction of youth in schools. Having prepared the first draught of an elementary treatise of this kind, he made a journey to Philadelphia in the autumn of the same year, and, after exhibiting a specimen of the work to several members of Congress, among whom was Mr. Madison, and to the Rev. S. S. Smith, D. D., at that time a professor, and afterward president, of the college at Princeton, he was encouraged by their

approbation to prosecute his design. Accordingly, in the winter following, he revised what he had written, and, leaving Goshen in 1783, he returned to Hartford, where he published his "*First Part of a Grammatical Institute of the English Language.*" The second and third parts were published in the years immediately following. These works, comprising a Spelling Book, an English Grammar, and a compilation for reading, were the first books of the kind published in the United States. They were gradually introduced into most of the schools of our country; and to so great an extent has the Spelling Book been used, that, during the twenty years in which he was employed in compiling his American Dictionary, the entire support of his family was derived from the profits of this work, at a premium for copyright of less than a cent a copy. About twenty-four millions of this book have been published, down to the present year, 1847, in the different forms which it assumed under the revision of the author; and its popularity has gone on continually increasing. The demand for some years past, has averaged about one million copies a year. To its influence, probably, more than to any other cause, are we indebted for that remarkable uniformity of pronunciation in our country, which is so often spoken of with surprise by English travelers.

In entering thus early on his literary career, Mr. Webster did not confine himself to the publication of his own works. At a period when nothing had as yet been done to perpetuate the memorials of our early history, he led the way in this important branch of literary effort, by the publication of that highly valuable and characteristic work, Governor Winthrop's Journal. Having learnt that a manuscript copy was in possession of Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, he caused it to be transcribed, at his own expense, by the governor's private secretary, and risked more than the amount of his whole property in its publication. The sale never remunerated him for the expenses thus incurred.

At the period of Mr. Webster's return to Hartford, in 1783, the state was agitated by violent dissensions, on the subject of a grant made by Congress to the army, of half pay for life, which was afterward commuted for a grant of full pay for five years beyond their term of service. To this grant it was strongly objected, that, if the army had suffered by the reduced value of the bills in which they were paid, the country at large had sustained an equal loss by the depreciation of the currency, and by other causes. So strong was the excitement on this subject, that public meetings were held throughout the state, to prevent the laws of Congress from being carried into effect; and at length a convention met at Middletown with the same design, at which two thirds of the towns in Connecticut were represented. In this state of things, Mr. Webster, though only twenty-five years of age, came forward to vindicate the measures of Congress, and wrote a series of papers on the subject, under the signature of HONORIUS, which were published in the Connecticut Courant, and read extensively throughout the state. The effect was great. At the next election, in April, 1784, a large majority of the legislature were supporters of Cong ss in their measures. So highly were Mr. Webster's services appreciated on this occasion, that he received the thanks of Governor Trumbull in person, and was publicly declared, by a member of the council, to have "done more to allay popular discontent, and support the authority of Congress at this crisis, than any other man."

These occurrences in his native state, together with the distress and stagnation of business in the whole country, resulting from the want of power in Congress to carry its measures into effect, and to secure to the people the benefits of a stable government, convinced Mr. Webster, that the old confederation, after the dangers of the war were past, was utterly inadequate to the necessities of the people. He therefore published a pamphlet, in the winter of 1784–5, entitled "*Sketches of American Policy*," in which, after treating of the general principles of government, he endeavored to prove that it was absolutely necessary, for the welfare and safety of the United States, to establish a new system of government, *which should act not on the states, but directly on individuals, and vest in Congress full power to carry its laws into effect.* Being on a journey to the Southern States, in May, 1785, he went to Mount Vernon, and presented a copy of this pamphlet to General Washington. It contained, the writer believes, the first distinct proposal, made through the medium of the press, for a new constitution of the United States.

One object of Mr. Webster's journey to the south was, to petition the state legislatures for the enactment of a law securing to authors an exclusive right to the publication of their writings. In this he succeeded to a considerable extent; and the public attention was thus called to a provision for the support of American literature, which was rendered more effectual by a general copyright law, enacted by Congress soon after the formation of our government. At a much later period, (in the years 1830–31,) Mr. Webster passed a winter at Washington, with the single view of endeavoring to procure an alteration of the existing law, which should *extend* the term of copyright, and thus give a more ample reward to the labors of our artists and literary men. In this design he succeeded; and an act was passed more liberal in its provisions than the former law, though less so than the laws of some European governments on this subject.

On his return from the south, Mr. Webster spent the summer of 1785 at Baltimore, and employed his time in preparing a course of lectures on the English language, which were delivered, during the year 1786, in the principal Atlantic cities, and were published in 1789, in an octavo volume, with the title of "*Dissertations on the English Language.*"

The year 1787 was spent by Mr. Webster at Philadelphia, as superintendent of an Episcopal academy. The convention which framed the present constitution of the United States were in session at Philadelphia during a part of this year; and when their labors were closed, Mr. Webster was solicited by Mr. Fitzsimmons, one of the members, to give the aid of his pen in recommending the new system of government to the people. He accordingly wrote a pamphlet on this subject, entitled an "*Examination of the Leading Principles of the Federal Constitution.*"

In 1788, Mr. Webster attempted to establish a periodical in New York, and for one year published the "*American Magazine*," which, however, failed of success; as did also an attempt to combine the efforts of other gentlemen in a similar undertaking. The country was not yet prepared for such a work.

In 1789, when the prospects of business became more encouraging, after the adoption of the new constitution, Mr. Webster settled himself at Hartford in the practice of the law. Here he formed or renewed an acquaintance with a number of young men just entering upon life, who were ardently devoted, like himself, to literary pursuits. Among these may be mentioned his two classmates, Barlow and Wolcott; Trumbull, author of McFingal; Richard Alsop; Dr. Lemuel Hopkins; and, though somewhat older, the Rev. Nathan Strong, pastor of the First Congregational Church, who, in common with the three last mentioned, was highly distinguished for the penetration of his intellect and the keenness

of his wit. The incessant contact of such minds, at the forming period of their progress, had great influence on the literary habits of them all, in after life. It gave them a solid and manly cast of thought, a simplicity of taste, a directness of statement, a freedom from all affectation and exuberance of imagery or diction, which are often best acquired by the salutary use of ridicule, in the action and reaction on each other of keen and penetrating minds. It had, likewise, a powerful influence on the social circles in which they moved; and the biographer of Governor Wolcott has justly remarked, that at this time "few cities in the Union could boast of a more cultivated or intelligent society than Hartford, whether men or women."

In the autumn of the same year, encouraged by the prospect of increasing business, Mr. Webster married the daughter of William Greenleaf, Esq., of Boston, a lady of a highly cultivated intellect, and of great elegance and grace of manners. His friend Trumbull speaks of this event in one of his letters to Wolcott, who was then at New York, in his characteristic vein of humor. "Webster has returned, and brought with him a very pretty wife. I wish him success; but I doubt, in the present decay of business in our profession, whether his profits will enable him to keep up the style he sets out with. I fear he will breakfast upon Institutes, dine upon Dissertations, and go to bed supperless." The result, however, was more favorable than it appeared in the sportive anticipations of Trumbull. Mr. Webster found his business profitable, and continually increasing, during his residence of some years in the practice of the law at Hartford.

This employment he was induced to relinquish, in 1793, by an interesting crisis in public affairs. General Washington's celebrated *proclamation of neutrality*, rendered necessary by the efforts of the French minister, Genet, to raise troops in our country for the invasion of Louisiana, and to fit out privateers against nations at peace with the United States, had called forth the most bitter reproaches of the partisans of France; and it was even doubtful, for a time, whether the unbounded popularity of the Father of his Country could repress the public effervescence in favor of embarking in the wars of the French revolution. In this state of things, Mr. Webster was strongly solicited to give the support of his pen to the measures of the administration, by establishing a daily paper in the city of New York. Though conscious of the sacrifice of personal ease which he was called upon to make, he was so strongly impressed with the dangers of the crisis, and so entirely devoted to the principles of Washington, that he did not hesitate to accede to the proposal. Removing his family to New York, in November, 1793, he commenced a daily paper, under the title of the *Minerva*, and afterward a semi-weekly paper, with that of the *Herald*, names which were subsequently changed to those of the *Commercial Advertiser*, and *New York Spectator*. This was the first example of a paper for the country, composed of the columns of a daily paper, without recomposition — a practice which has now become very common. In addition to his labors as sole editor of these papers, Mr. Webster published, in the year 1794, a pamphlet which had a very extensive circulation, entitled "*The Revolution in France.*"

The publication of the treaty negotiated with Great Britain by Mr. Jay, in 1795, aroused an opposition to its ratification of so violent a nature, as to stagger for a time the firmness of Washington, and to threaten civil commotions. Mr. Webster, in common with General Hamilton and some of the ablest men of the country, came out in vindication of the treaty. Under the signature of Curtius, he published a series of papers, which were very extensively reprinted throughout the country and afterward collected by a bookseller of Philadelphia in a pamphlet form. Of these, ten were contributed by himself, and two by Mr., afterward Chancellor, Kent. As an evidence of their effect, it may not be improper to state, that Mr. Rufus King expressed his opinion to Mr. Jay, that the essays of Curtius had contributed more than any other papers of the same kind, to allay the discontent and opposition to the treaty; assigning as a reason, that they were peculiarly well adapted to the understanding of the people at large.

When Mr. Webster resided in New York, the yellow fever prevailed at different times in most of our large Atlantic cities; and a controversy arose among the physicians of Philadelphia and New York, on the question whether it was introduced by infection, or generated on the spot. The subject interested Mr. Webster deeply, and led him into a laborious investigation of the history of pestilential diseases at every period of the world. The facts which he collected, with the inferences to which he was led, were embodied in a work of two volumes, octavo, which, in 1799, was published both in this country and in England. This work has always been considered as a valuable repository of facts; and during the prevalence of the Asiatic cholera in the year 1832, the theories of the author seemed to receive so much confirmation, as to excite a more than ordinary interest in the work, both in Europe and America.

During the wars which were excited by the French revolution, the power assumed by the belligerents to blockade their enemies' ports by proclamation, and the multiplied seizures of American vessels bound to such ports, produced various discussions respecting the rights of neutral nations in time of war. These discussions induced Mr. Webster to examine the subject historically; and, in 1802, he published a treatise full of minute information and able reasoning on the subject. A gentleman of competent abilities, who said he had read all that he could find on that subject, in the English, French, German, and Italian languages, declared that he considered this treatise as the best he had seen. The same year, he also published "*Historical Notices of the Origin and State of Banking Institutions and Insurance Offices*," which was republished in Philadelphia by one Humphrey, without giving credit to the author; and a part of which, taken from this reprint, was incorporated into the Philadelphia edition of Rees's Cyclopedia.

At this time, Mr. Webster resided at New Haven, to which place he had removed in the spring of 1798. For a short period after his departure from New York, he wrote for the papers mentioned above, which, although placed under the care of another editor, continued for a time to be his property. He very soon succeeded, however, in disposing of his interest in them, and from that time devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits.

In the year 1807, Mr. Webster published "*A Philosophical and Practical Grammar of the English Language.*" This was a highly original work, the result of many years of diligent investigation. The author's views may be gathered from the motto on the title page, taken from Lord Bacon's Aphorisms, — "Antisthenes, being asked what learning was most necessary, replied, 'To unlearn that which is *naught*.'" He considered our English Grammars as objectionable in one important respect, namely, that of being too much conformed to those of the Latin and Greek languages in their nomenclature and classification. True philosophy, he maintained, requires us to arrange things, and give them names, according to their real nature. But our language is rude and irregular,

in comparison with those of the ancients. It can not be reduced to the same orderly system. The several parts of it can not be brought under the same names and classifications. We need, therefore, a nomenclature of our own, in some important particulars. Thus the word *pronoun* properly denotes a *substitute* for a noun. But, in many cases, words of this class are substitutes for clauses, or parts of sentences, and not for single nouns. There are also other words, not ordinarily ranged among pronouns, which act equally as substitutes, that is, perform the office of pronouns. Mr. Webster, therefore, proposed to lay aside the word *pronoun*, and apply the term *substitute* to this whole class, as describing their true office. Other changes were proposed, of the same nature, and for the same reasons. No one, who examines the subject with attention, can doubt the advantages of Mr. Webster's nomenclature, in itself considered. It enabled him to give an analysis of sentences, and to explain constructions, in a manner incomparably superior to that of the ordinary systems. His intimate acquaintance with the sources of our language prepared him to account, in the most satisfactory manner, for many puzzling forms of expression. Still, the prejudice against a change of nomenclature is so great, that this work has been far less known than it ought to be. It contains much valuable matter found in no other work, and is believed to be the most truly philosophical Grammar which we have of the English language.

After publishing his Grammar, Mr. Webster entered, in the same year, (1807,) on the great work of his life, which he had contemplated for a long period, — that of preparing a new and complete Dictionary of the English language. As preliminary to this, he had published, in 1806, a dictionary in the octavo form, containing a large number of words not to be found in any similar work, with the definitions corrected throughout, though necessarily expressed in very brief terms. From this time, his reading was turned more or less directly to this object. A number of years were spent in collecting words which had not been introduced into the English dictionaries; in discriminating with exactness the various senses of all the words in our language, and adding those significations which they had recently received. Some estimate may be formed of the labor bestowed on this part of the work, from the fact that "*The American Dictionary of the English Language*" contained, in the first edition, twelve thousand words, and between thirty and forty thousand definitions, which are not to be found in any preceding work. The number has been swelled, by subsequent additions, to about thirty thousand new words. Seventy years had elapsed since the first publication of Johnson's Dictionary; and scarcely a single improvement had been attempted in the various editions through which it had passed, or the numerous compilations to which it had given rise, except by the addition of a few words to the vocabulary. Yet in this period the English mind was putting itself forth in every direction, with an accuracy of research and a fertility of invention which are without a parallel in any other stage of its history. A complete revolution had taken place in almost every branch of physical science; new departments had been created, new principles developed, new modes of classification and description adopted. The political changes which so signally marked that period, the excitement of feeling and conflict of opinion resulting from the American and French revolutions, and the numerous modifications which followed in the institutions of society, had also left a deep impress on the language of politics, law, and general literature. Under these circumstances, to make a defining dictionary adapted to the present state of our language, was to produce an entirely *new work*; and how well Mr. Webster executed the task, will appear from the decision of men best qualified to judge, both in this country and in Europe, who have declared that his improvements upon Johnson, are even greater than Johnson himself made on those who preceded him. Still more labor, however, was bestowed on another part of the work, viz., the etymology of our leading terms. In this subject, Mr. Webster had always felt a lively interest, as presenting one of the most curious exhibitions of the progress of the human mind. But it was not till he had advanced considerably in the work as originally commenced, that he found how indispensable a knowledge of the true derivation of words is, to an exact development of their various meanings. At this point, therefore, he suspended his labors on the defining part of the Dictionary, and devoted a number of years to an inquiry into the origin of our language, and its connection with those of other countries. In the course of these researches, he examined the vocabularies of twenty of the principal languages of the world, and made a synopsis of the most important words in each; arranging them under the same radical letters, with a translation of their significations, and references from one to another, when the senses are the same or similar. He was thus enabled to discover the real or probable affinities between the different languages, and, in many instances, to discover the primary, physical idea of an original word, from which the secondary senses have branched forth. Being thus furnished with a clew to guide him among the numerous, and often apparently inconsistent, significations of our most important words, he resumed his labors on the defining part of the Dictionary, and was able to give order and consistency to much that had before appeared confused and contradictory. The results of his inquiries into the origin and filiation of languages, were embodied in a work, about half the size of the American Dictionary, entitled "*A Synopsis of Words in Twenty Languages.*" This, owing to the expense of the undertaking, has not yet been published; though its principal results, so far as our language is concerned, are briefly given in tracing the etymology of our leading terms.

During the progress of these labors, Mr. Webster, finding his resources inadequate to the support of his family at New Haven, removed, in 1812, to Amherst, a pleasant country town within eight miles of Northampton, Massachusetts. Here he entered, with his characteristic ardor, into the literary and social interests of the people among whom he was placed. His extensive library, which was open to all, and his elevated tone of thought and conversation, had naturally a powerful influence on the habits and feelings of a small and secluded population. It was owing, in part, probably, to his removal to this town, that an academy was there established, which is now among the most flourishing seminaries of our land. A question having soon after arisen respecting the removal of Williams College from a remote part of the state to some more central position, Mr. Webster entered warmly into the design of procuring its establishment at Amherst, as one of the most beautiful and appropriate locations in New England. Though the removal did not take place, so strong an interest on the subject was awakened in Amherst and the neighboring towns, that a new college was soon after founded there, in the establishment of which Mr. Webster, as president of its first board of trustees, had great influence, both by his direct exertions to secure it patronage, and by the impulse which he had given to the cause of education in that part of the state.

In 1822, Mr. Webster returned with his family to New Haven, and, in 1823, received the degree of LL. D. from Yale College.

Having nearly completed his Dictionary, he resolved on a voyage to Europe, with a view to perfect the work by consulting literary men abroad, and by examining some standard authors, to which he could not gain access in this country. He accordingly sailed for France in June, 1824, and spent two months at Paris in consulting several rare works in the *Bibliothèque du Roi*, and then went to England, where he remained till May, 1825. He spent about eight months at the University of Cambridge, where he had free access to the public libraries; and there he finished "THE AMERICAN DICTIONARY." He afterward visited London, Oxford, and some of the other principal cities of England, and in June returned to this country. This visit to England gave him an opportunity to become acquainted with literary men and literary institutions in that country, and to learn the real state of the English language there.

Soon after Dr. Webster returned to this country, the necessary arrangements were made for the publication of the work. An edition of twenty-five hundred copies was printed in this country, at the close of 1828, which was followed by an edition of three thousand in England, under the superintendence of E. H. Barker, Esq., editor of the *Thesaurus Græcæ Linguæ* of Henry Stephens. With the publication of the American Dictionary, at the age of seventy, Dr. Webster considered the labors of his literary life as brought, in a great measure, to a close. He revised a few of his earlier works for publication, and particularly his "*History of the United States*," a book designed for the higher classes of schools, for youth who are acquiring a taste for history, and for men of business who have not time to peruse larger treatises.

In 1840, Dr. Webster published a second edition of the American Dictionary, consisting of three thousand copies, in two volumes, royal octavo. The improvements consisted chiefly in the addition of a number of thousand words to the vocabulary, the correction of definitions in several of the sciences, in conformity with later discoveries and classifications, and the introduction and explanation of many phrases from foreign languages, and of foreign terms used in books of music.

In 1843, he published "*A Collection of Papers on Political, Literary, and Moral Subjects*," in one volume, octavo. This was composed chiefly of tracts and disquisitions, which had been published at an earlier period of his life, either in the form of pamphlets, or of papers read before literary and philosophical societies, and printed among their Transactions. It contains his "*Observations on the French Revolution*," his "*Essay on the Rights of Neutral Nations*," and the papers signed CURTIUS, in vindication of Mr. Jay's treaty with Great Britain. To these is added an elaborate dissertation "*On the supposed Change in the Temperature of Winter*," which was read before the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, in the year 1799. In this he controverts the opinion which has generally prevailed, that the temperature of the winter season, in northern latitudes, has suffered a material change, and become warmer in modern than it was in ancient times. The subject was one which required very great minuteness and extent of historical research, and this paper contains the result of a series of investigations, which had been carried on, in conjunction with the author's other pursuits, for a period of more than ten years. Many of the facts which it presents are of a very curious and striking nature. There is, probably, no other treatise which exhibits the historical evidence on this subject with so much fullness and accuracy. In addition to this, the volume contains a number of other papers of an interesting character, and the whole collection forms a truly valuable record of the author's earlier labors.

In thus tracing the principal events of Dr. Webster's life, we have reached the commencement of the year in which he died; and it may here be proper to pause for a moment, and consider some of those qualities and habits of mind, which prepared him for this long course of public service and literary labor. The leading traits in the character of Dr. Webster were enterprise, self-reliance, and indomitable perseverance. He was naturally of a sanguine temperament; and the circumstances under which he entered on the active duties of life, were eminently suited to strengthen the original tendencies of his nature. Our country was just struggling into national existence. The public mind was full of ardor, energy, and expectation. His early associates were men of powerful intellect, who were engaged, to a great extent, in laying the foundations of our government, and who have stamped the impress of their genius on the institutions of their country. As the advocate of the Federal Constitution, and a strenuous supporter of Washington's administration, he was brought into habits of the closest intimacy with Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, Oliver Wolcott, Timothy Pickering, and the other great men on whom Washington relied for counsel and aid in organizing the new government. The journal which he established at New York was their organ of communication with the public, in the great commercial emporium of the United States. He was thus placed on terms of constant and confidential intercourse with the leading members of the cabinet, and the prominent supporters of Washington throughout the country. While he had their respect as a ready and energetic writer, he enjoyed their counsel, imparted with the utmost freedom, as to the manner in which he might best conduct the defense of their common principles. The natural result, especially on a mind constituted like his, was the formation of all his habits of thought and action, into a resemblance to theirs. Energy, self-reliance, fearlessness, the resolute defense of whatever he thought right and useful, the strong hope of ultimate success,—these became the great elements of his intellectual character. He carried them with him, at a subsequent period, into all his literary pursuits, and they sustained him under the pressure of difficulties which would have crushed the spirit of almost any other man.

One of the habits which Dr. Webster formed in this early course of training, was that of arranging all his acquired knowledge in the most exact order, and keeping the elements of progressive thought continually within his reach. Although his memory was uncommonly quick and tenacious, he saw, as the editor of a daily journal, how idle and unsafe it is, to rely on mere recollection for the immense mass of materials which a public writer must have ever at command. He learnt, therefore, to preserve *documents* of all kinds with the utmost care. All that he had ever written, all that had been written against him, every thing that he met with in newspapers or periodicals which seemed likely to be of use at any future period, was carefully laid aside in its appropriate place, and was ready at a moment's warning. He had also a particular mark, by which he denoted, in every work he read, all the new words, or new senses of words, which came under his observation. He filled the margin of his books with notes and comments containing corrections of errors, a comparison of dates, or references to corresponding passages in other works, until his whole library became a kind of *Index Rerum*, to which he could refer at once for every thing he had read.

Another habit which resulted in part from his early pursuits, was that of carrying on numerous and diversified employments at the same time. To men of the present generation, Dr. Webster

is known chiefly as a learned philologist; and the natural inference would be, that he spent his whole life among his books, and chiefly in devotion to a single class of studies. The fact, however, was far otherwise. Though he was always a close student, — reading, thinking, and writing at every period of his life, — he never withdrew himself from the active employments of society. After his first removal to New Haven, he was for a number of years one of the aldermen of the city, and judge of one of the state courts. He also frequently represented that town in the legislature of the state. During his residence at Amherst, he was called, in repeated instances, to discharge similar duties, and spent a part of several winters at Boston as a member of the General Court. He entered with zeal into all the interests of the town and county where he lived, its schools and academies, its agriculture and mechanic arts, its advance in taste and refinement. He gave freely of his time, his counsel, and the efforts of his pen, when requested, in public addresses, or through the medium of the press, for the promotion of every kind of social improvement. Equally large and diversified was the range of his intellectual pursuits. There was hardly any department of literature which he had not explored with lively interest, at some period of his life. He wrote on a greater variety of topics than perhaps any other author of the United States; — on the foundations of government, the laws of nations, the rights of neutrals, the science of banking, the history of his country, the progress of diseases, and the variations of climate; on agriculture, commerce, education, morals, religion, and the great means of national advancement, in addition to the principal theme of his life, philology and grammar. Such was the activity of his mind, and the delight he found in new acquisitions, that a *change* of employment was all the relief he needed from the weariness of protracted study. The refreshment which others seek in journeys, or the entire suspension of intellectual effort, he found, during most of his life, in the stimulus afforded by some new and exciting object of pursuit. Mental exertion was the native element of his soul; and it is not too much to say, that another instance of such long-continued literary toil, such steady, unfaltering industry, can hardly be found in the annals of our country.

The last of those mental habits which will now be traced, was that of original investigation, of thorough and penetrating research. The period at which Dr. Webster came forward in public life was one, to an uncommon extent, in which every important subject was discussed in its *principles*. It was a period when the foundations of our civil polity were laid, and when such men as Hamilton, Madison, and Jay, became "the expounders of the constitution," and the advocates of the new government. All things conspired to make the discussions of that day masterly exhibitions of reasoning and profound investigation, — the character of the men engaged, the conflict of great principles, and the weighty interests suspended on the issue. Dr. Webster for some years took a large share in these discussions, both in pamphlets and through the journal which he conducted. The habits which he thus formed went with him into all the literary pursuits of his subsequent life. They made him a bold, original thinker, — thorough in all his investigations, and fearless in proclaiming the results. He had no deference for authority, except as sustained by argument. He was no copyist, no mere compiler. Every thing he wrote, from a chapter in "The Prompter," to his "Introduction to the American Dictionary," bore the same impress of original thought, personal observation, and independent inquiry.

It is unnecessary to say how perfectly these habits were adapted to prepare Dr. Webster for the leading employment of his life, the production of the American Dictionary. Nothing but his eager pursuit of every kind of knowledge, and his exact system in bringing all that he had ever read completely under his command, could have enabled him to give in his first edition more than twelve thousand words and forty thousand definitions, which could then be found in no other similar work. Nothing but his passion for original investigation prevented him from building, like Todd, on the foundation of Johnson, or arranging Horne Tooke's etymologies, like Richardson, with some additions and improvements, under their proper heads in a dictionary. But, commencing with the Diversions of Purley as the starting-point of his researches, he was led by the character of his mind to widen continually the field of his inquiries. He passed from the western languages to the eastern, in tracing the affinities of his native tongue. He established some of those great principles which have made etymology a science, and led the way in that brilliant career of investigation, by which the German philologists are throwing so clear a light on the origin and filiation of the principal languages of the globe. But into these studies he would never have entered, nor even thought of attempting such a work as an original dictionary of the English language, except under the impulse of those other traits, — that sanguine temperament, that spirit of self-reliance, that fearless determination to carry out every thing that he thought useful and true, to its utmost limits, — which were spoken of above, as forming the master principle of his character. It is difficult to conceive, at the present day, how rash and hopeless such an undertaking then appeared, on the part of any citizen of the United States. It was much as though we should now hear of a similar design by one of the settlers of New Holland. He was assailed with a storm of ridicule at home and abroad; and even his best friends, while they admired his constancy, and were fully convinced of his erudition, had strong fears that he was engaged in a fruitless effort, — that he would never have justice done him, in bringing his work before the world under such adverse circumstances. Nothing, plainly, but uncommon ardor, boldness, and self-confidence, could have sustained him under the pressure of these difficulties. But such qualities, it must be confessed, notwithstanding all the support they afford, are not without their disadvantages. They often lead to the adoption of hasty opinions, especially in new and intricate inquiries. Of this Dr. Webster was aware. He saw reason to change his views on many points, as he widened the sphere of his knowledge. In such cases, he retracted his former statements with the utmost frankness; for he had not a particle of that pride of opinion which makes men so often ashamed to confess an error, even when they have seen and abandoned it. This ardor of mind is apt, also, to lead men into a strength and confidence of statement which may wear at times the aspect of dogmatism. If Dr. Webster should be thought by any one to have erred in this respect, the error, it should be remembered, was one of temperament, — the almost necessary result of that bold, self-relying spirit, without which no man could have undertaken, much less have carried through, the Herculean task of preparing the American Dictionary. Those, however, who knew him best, can testify, that his strength of statement, however great it might be, was never the result of arrogance or presumption. He spoke from the mere frankness of his nature; he practiced no reserve; he used none of that cautious phraseology with which most men conceal their feelings, or guard against misconstruction. He was an ardent lover of truth, and he spoke of the discoveries which he believed himself to have made, much as

he would have spoken of the same discoveries when made by others. He was aware that there must be many things in a book like this, especially on a science so imperfect in its development as etymology, which would not stand the test of time. But he never doubted, even in the darkest seasons of discouragement and obloquy, that he could at last produce such a work, that the world "should not willingly let it die." The decision of the public verified his anticipations, and freed him from the charge of presumption. Three very large editions, at a high price, have already been exhausted in this country and England. The demand is still increasing on both sides of the Atlantic; and the author might well be gratified to learn, that a gentleman who asked, some years since, at one of the principal bookselling establishments of London, for the best English dictionary on their shelves, had this work handed to him, with the remark, "That, sir, is the only *real* dictionary which we have of our language, though it was prepared by an American."

In his social habits, Dr. Webster was distinguished by dignified ease, affability, and politeness. He was punctilious in his observance of all the nicer proprieties of life. There was nothing that annoyed him more, or on which he remarked with greater keenness, than any violation of the established rules of decorum, any disposition to meddle with the concerns of others, or to encroach on the sanctity of those rights and feelings, which, as they can not be protected by law, must owe their security to delicacy of sentiment in an enlightened community. He had an uncommon degree of refinement in all his thoughts and feelings. Never, in his most sportive or unguarded moments, did any sentiment escape him which was coarse or vulgar. He had, in this respect, almost a feminine purity of mind. It might be truly said of him, as was remarked concerning one of his distinguished cotemporaries in public life, that he was never known to utter an expression which might not have been used with entire freedom in the most refined female society. In his pecuniary transactions, he was acknowledged by all to be not only just, but liberal. It was a principle with him, for life, never to be in debt. Every thing was paid for at the time of purchase. In all his dealings and social intercourse, he was remarkably direct, frank, and open. He had but one character, and that was "known and read of all men." Whatever faults might be imputed to him, no one ever suspected him of double dealing; no one ever thought he was capable of a mean or dishonorable action.

In the discharge of his domestic duties, Dr. Webster was watchful, consistent, and firm. Though immersed in study, he kept in his hands the entire control of his family arrangements, down to the minutest particulars. Every thing was reduced to exact system; all moved on with perfect regularity and order, for *method* was the presiding principle of his life. In the government of his children there was but one rule, and that was instantaneous and entire obedience. This was insisted upon as *right*, — as, in the nature of things, due by a child to a parent. He did not rest his claim on any explanations, or on showing that the thing required was reasonable or beneficial. While he endeavored to make it clear to his children that he sought their happiness in whatever he required, he commanded as one having *authority*, and he enforced his commands to the utmost, as a duty which he owed equally to his children and to God, who had placed them under his control. He felt that, on this subject, there had been a gradual letting down of the tone of public sentiment, which was much to be deplored. Many, in breaking away from the sternness of Puritan discipline, have gone to the opposite extreme. They have virtually abandoned the exercise of parental authority, and endeavored to regulate the conduct of their children by reasoning and persuasion, — by the mere presentation of motives, and not by the enforcement of commands. If such persons succeed, as they rarely do, in preserving any thing like a comfortable state of subordination in their families, they fail at least in the accomplishment of one great end for which their offspring were committed to their care. They send forth their children into life, without any of those habits of submission to lawful authority which are essential to the character of a good citizen and a useful member of society. In the intellectual training of his children, on the other hand, Dr. Webster had much less of system and complicated machinery, than many are disposed to adopt. His great principle was not to overdo, — to let nature have free scope, and to leave the development of the mind, within certain limits, to the operation of awakened curiosity directed to its proper objects. He therefore threw open his extensive library to his children at an early period of their lives, and said, in the words of Cotton Mather, "Read, and you will know." He felt that children should learn to acquire knowledge by severe effort; that the prevailing disposition to make every thing easy is unphilosophical and wrong; that the great object of early training is to form the mind into a capacity of surmounting intellectual difficulties of any and every kind. In his view, also, the young have much to learn in early life, the use of which they can not then comprehend. They must learn it by rote, particularly the spelling of so complicated a language as ours; and all those systems which lead forward children no faster than they can understand and apply every word they spell, he considered as radically erroneous. He wished, on the contrary, at this early period of ready memory and limited comprehension, to store the mind with many things which would afterward be found of indispensable use; things which are learnt with the utmost reluctance, or rather, in most cases, are not learnt at all, in the more advanced stages of intellectual progress. He felt that there must necessarily be much of drudgery in the formation of a thoroughly educated mind. He thought it wise, therefore, to commence those tasks which it involves, from the earliest period at which the youthful intellect can endure them. Upon these principles he constructed his Spelling Book, and other works for the use of children. He designed to make them instructive, and not mere books of amusement. Whether his views were incorrect or unphilosophical, the public will judge.

In respect to religion, Dr. Webster was a firm believer, during a large part of his life, in the great distinctive doctrines of our Puritan ancestors, whose character he always regarded with the highest veneration. There was a period, however, from the time of his leaving college to the age of forty, when he had doubts as to some of those doctrines, and rested in a different system. Soon after he graduated, being uncertain what business to attempt or by what means he could obtain subsistence, he felt his mind greatly perplexed, and almost overwhelmed with gloomy apprehensions. In this state, as he afterward informed a friend, he read Johnson's Rambler with unusual interest; and, in closing the last volume, he made a firm resolution to pursue a course of virtue through life, and to perform every moral and social duty with scrupulous exactness. To this he added a settled belief in the inspiration of the Scriptures and the governing providence of God, connected with highly reverential views of the divine character and perfections. Here he rested, placing his chief reliance for salvation on a faithful discharge of all the relative duties of life, though not to the entire exclusion of dependence on the merits of the Redeemer. In this state of mind he remained,

though with some misgiving and frequent fluctuations of feeling, to the winter of 1807–8. At that time, there was a season of general religious interest at New Haven, under the ministry of the Rev. Moses Stuart, now a professor in the Andover Theological Seminary. To this Dr. Webster's attention was first directed, by observing an unusual degree of tenderness and solemnity of feeling in all the adult members of his family. He was thus led to reconsider his former views, and inquire, with an earnestness which he had never felt before, into the nature of personal religion, and the true ground of man's acceptance with God. He had now to decide not for himself only, but, to a certain extent, for others, whose spiritual interests were committed to his charge. Under a sense of this responsibility, he took up the study of the Bible with painful solicitude. As he advanced, the objections which he had formerly entertained against the humbling doctrines of the gospel, were wholly removed. He felt their truth in his own experience. He felt that salvation *must* be wholly of grace. He felt constrained, as he afterward told a friend, to cast himself down before God, confess his sins, implore pardon through the merits of the Redeemer, and there to make his vows of entire obedience to the commands and devotion to the service of his Maker. With his characteristic promptitude, he instantly made known to his family the feelings which he entertained. He called them together the next morning, and told them, with deep emotion, that, while he had aimed at the faithful discharge of all his duties as their parent and head, he had neglected one of the most important, that of family prayer. After reading the Scriptures, he led them, with deep solemnity, to the throne of grace, and from that time continued the practice, with the liveliest interest, to the period of his death. He made a public profession of religion in April, 1808. His two oldest daughters united with him in the act, and another, only twelve years of age, was soon added to the number.

In his religious feelings, Dr. Webster was remarkably equable and cheerful. He had a very strong sense of the providence of God, as extending to the minutest concerns of life. In this he found a source of continual support and consolation, under the severe labors and numerous trials which he had to endure. To the same divine hand he habitually referred all his enjoyments; and it was known to his family, that he rarely, if ever, took the slightest refreshment, of any kind, even between meals, without a momentary pause, and a silent tribute of thanks to God as the giver. He made the Scriptures his daily study. After the completion of his Dictionary, especially, they were always lying on his table, and he probably read them more than all other books. He felt, from that time, that the labors of his life were ended, and that little else remained but to prepare for death. With a grateful sense of past mercies, a cheering consciousness of present support, and an animating hope of future blessedness, he waited with patience until his appointed change should come.

During the spring of 1843, Dr. Webster revised the Appendix of his Dictionary, and added some hundreds of words. He completed the printing of it about the middle of May. It was the closing act of his life. His hand rested, in its last labors, on the volume which he had commenced thirty-six years before. Within a few days, in calling on a number of friends in different parts of the town, he walked, during one afternoon, between two and three miles. The day was chilly, and immediately after his return, he was seized with faintness and a severe oppression on his lungs. An attack of peripneumony followed, which, though not alarming at first, took a sudden turn after four or five days, with fearful indications of a fatal result. It soon became necessary to inform him that he was in imminent danger. He received the communication with surprise, but with entire composure. His health had been so good, and every bodily function so perfect in its exercise, that he undoubtedly expected to live some years longer. But though suddenly called, he was completely ready. He gave some characteristic directions as to the disposal of his body after death. He spoke of his long life as one of uniform enjoyment, because filled up at every stage with active labors for some valuable end. He expressed his entire resignation to the will of God, and his unshaken trust in the atoning blood of the Redeemer. It was an interesting coincidence, that his former pastor, the Rev. Mr. Stuart, who received him to the church thirty-five years before, had just arrived at New Haven on a visit to his friends. He called immediately; and the interview brought into affecting comparison the beginning and the end of that long period of consecration to the service of Christ. The same hopes which had cheered the vigor of manhood, were now shedding a softened light over the decay and sufferings of age. "I know in whom I have believed,"—such was the solemn and affecting testimony which he gave to his friend, while the hand of death was upon him,—"I *know* in whom I have believed, and that He is able to keep that which I have committed to him against that day." Thus, without one doubt, one fear, he resigned his soul into the hands of his Maker, and died on the 28th day of May, 1843, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

In his person, Dr. Webster was tall, and somewhat slender, remarkably erect throughout life, and moving, even in his advanced years, with a light and elastic step.

Dr. Webster's widow survived him more than four years, and died on the 25th day of June, 1847, in the eighty-second year of her age. He had seven children who arrived at maturity,—one son, William G. Webster, Esq., who resides at New Haven, and six daughters. Of these, the oldest is married to the Hon. William W. Ellsworth, of Hartford, late governor, and now judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut; the second to the author of this sketch; the third, now deceased, was first married to Edward Cobb, Esq., of Portland, Maine, and afterward to the Rev. Professor Fowler, of Amherst, Mass.; the fourth, also deceased, was married to Horatio Southgate, Esq., of Portland, Maine, and left at her death a daughter, who was adopted by Dr. Webster, and is now married to Henry Trowbridge, Jun., Esq., of New Haven; the fifth is married to the Rev. Henry Jones, of Bridgeport, Conn.; and the sixth remains unmarried, in the family of her brother.

In conclusion, it may be said that the name of Noah Webster, from the wide circulation of some of his works, is known familiarly to a greater number of the inhabitants of the United States, than the name, probably, of any other individual except the Father of his Country. Whatever influence he thus acquired was used at all times to promote the best interests of his fellow-men. His books, though read by millions, have made no man worse. To multitudes they have been of lasting benefit, nor only by the course of early training they have furnished, but by those precepts of wisdom and virtue with which almost every page is stored.

INTRODUCTION.

DEFINITION OF LANGUAGE.

LANGUAGE or *Speech* is the utterance of articulate sounds or voices, rendered significant by usage, for the expression and communication of thoughts.

According to this definition, language belongs exclusively to intellectual and intelligent beings, and, among terrestrial beings, to man only; for no animal on earth, except man, can pronounce words. The word *language* is sometimes used in a more comprehensive sense, and applied to the sounds by which irrational animals express their feelings or affections; as to the neighing of the horse, the lowing of the ox, the barking of the dog, and to the cackling and chirping of fowls; for the sounds uttered by these animals are perfectly understood by the respective species. So also *language* is figuratively applied to the signs by which deaf and dumb persons manifest their ideas; for these are instruments of communicating thoughts.

But language in its proper sense, as the medium of intercourse between men, or rational beings, endowed with the faculty of uttering articulate sounds, is the subject now to be considered.

Written language is the representation of significant sounds by letters, or characters, single or combined in words, arranged in due order, according to usage.

ORIGIN OF LANGUAGE.

We read in the Scriptures, that God, when he had created man, "blessed them; and said to them, Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it: and have dominion over the fish of the sea," &c. God afterward planted a garden, and placed in it the man he had made, with a command to keep it, and to dress it; and he gave him a rule of moral conduct, in permitting him to eat the fruit of every tree in the garden, except one, the eating of which was prohibited. We further read, that God brought to Adam the fowls and beasts he had made, and that Adam gave them names; and that when his female companion was made, he gave her a name. After the eating of the forbidden fruit, it is stated that God addressed Adam and Eve, reproving them for their disobedience, and pronouncing the penalties which they had incurred. In the account of these transactions, it is further related that Adam and Eve both replied to their Maker, and excused their disobedience.

If we admit, what is the literal and obvious interpretation of this narrative, that vocal sounds or words were used in these communications between God and the progenitors of the human race, it results that Adam was not only endowed with intellect for understanding his Maker, or the signification of words, but was furnished both with the faculty of speech and with speech itself, or the knowledge and use of words as signs of ideas, and this before the formation of the woman. Hence we may infer that language was bestowed on Adam, in the same manner as all his other faculties and knowledge, by supernatural power; or, in other words, was of divine origin: for, supposing Adam to have had all the intellectual powers of any adult individual of the species who has since lived, we can not admit as probable, or even possible, that he should have invented and constructed even a barren language, as soon as he was created, without supernatural aid. It may indeed be doubted whether, without such aid, men would ever have learned the use of the organs of speech, so far as to form a language. At any rate, the invention of words and the construction of a language must have been by a slow process, and must have required a much longer time than that which passed between the creation of Adam and of Eve: It is, therefore, probable, that *language*, as well as the faculty of speech, was the *immediate gift of God*. We are not, however, to suppose the language of our first parents in paradise to have been copious, like most modern languages; or the identical language they used, to be now in existence. Many of the primitive radical words may and probably do exist in various languages; but observation teaches that languages must improve and undergo great changes as knowledge increases, and be subject to continual alterations, from other causes incident to men in society.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES, ANCIENT AND MODERN, THAT HAVE BEEN SPOKEN BY NATIONS BETWEEN THE GANGES AND THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

We learn from the Scriptures that Noah, who, with his family, was preserved from destruction by the Deluge, for the purpose of re-peopling the earth, had three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth. This fact, a little obscured by tradition, was retained by our rude German ancestors, to the age of Tacitus.*

Japheth was the eldest son; but Shem, the ancestor of the Israelites and of the writers of the Scriptures, is named first in order.

The descendants of Shem and Ham peopled all the great plain situated north and west of the Persian Gulf, between that Gulf and the Indian Ocean on the east, and the Arabic Gulf and the Mediterranean Sea on the west, with the northern coast of Africa; comprehending Assyria, Babylonia or Chaldea, Syria, Palestine, Arabia, Egypt, and Libya. The principal languages or dialects used by these descendants, are known to us under the names of Chaldee, or Chaldaic, which is called also Aramean, Syriac, Hebrew, Arabic, Ethiopic, Samaritan, and Coptic. Of these, the Chaldee and Hebrew are no longer living languages, but they have come down to us in books; the Samaritan is probably extinct or lost in the modern languages of the country, but the language survives in a copy of the Pentateuch; the Coptic is nearly or quite extinct, and little of it remains; the Syriac, Arabic, and Ethiopic are yet living languages, but they have suffered and are continually suffering alterations, from which no living language is exempt.

These languages, except the Coptic, being used by the descendants of Shem, I call *Shemitic*, or *Assyrian*, in distinction from the *Japhetic*. As the descendants of Japheth peopled Asia Minor, the northern parts of Asia, about the Euxine and Caspian, and all Europe, their languages have, in the long period that has elapsed since their dispersion, become very numerous.

All languages having sprung from one source, the original words from which they have been formed must have been of equal antiquity. That the Celtic and Teutonic languages in Europe are, in this sense, as old as the Chaldee and Hebrew, is a fact not only warranted by history and the common origin of Japheth and Shem, but susceptible of proof from the identity of many words yet existing in both stocks. But there is a marked difference between the Shemitic and Japhetic languages; for even when the radical words are unquestionably the same, the modifications, or inflections and combinations which form the compounds, are, for the most part, different.

As it has been made a question which of the Shemitic languages is the most ancient, and much has been written to prove it to be the Hebrew, I will state briefly my opinion on what appears to me to be one of the plainest questions in the history of nations. We have for our certain guides, in determining this

* Celebrant, carminibus antiquis, Tuistonem deum terrâ editum, et filium Mannum, originem gentis conditoresque. Manno tres filios assignant.—*De Mor. Germ.* 2.

"In ancient songs they celebrate Tuisto, a god sprung from the earth, and his son Mannus, [Man,] the origin and founders of their nation. To Mannus they assign *three sons*."

Noah is here called *Man*.

question — 1st, The historical narrative of facts in the Book of Genesis; and 2d, The known and uniform progress of languages, within the period of authentic profane history.

1. The Scripture informs us that, before the dispersion, the whole earth was of one language and of one or the same speech; and that the descendants of Noah journeyed from the east, and settled on the plain of Shinar, or in Chaldea. The language used at that time, by the inhabitants of that plain, must then have been the oldest or the primitive language of man. This must have been the original Chaldee.

2. The Scripture informs us, that in consequence of the impious attempts of the people to build a city, and a tower whose top might reach to heaven, with a view to make themselves a name and prevent their dispersion, God interposed and confounded their language, so that they could not understand each other; in consequence of which, they were dispersed "from thence over the face of all the earth."

3. If the confusion of languages at Babel originated the differences which gave rise to the various languages of the families which separated at the dispersion, then those several languages are all of equal antiquity. Of these the Hebrew, as a distinct language, was not one; for the Hebrew nation was of posterior origin

4. All the words of the several great races of men, both in Asia and Europe, which are vernacular in their several languages, and unequivocally the same, are of equal antiquity, as they must have been derived from the common Chaldee stock which existed before the dispersion. The words common to the Syrians and Hebrews could not have been borrowed from the Hebrew; for the Hebrews originated from Heber and Abram, several centuries after Syria and Egypt were populous countries. This fact is attested by the Scripture history, which declares that when Abram migrated from Chaldea, and came into Canaan or Palestine, "the Canaanite was then in the land;" and when he returned from Egypt, "the Perizzite dwelt in the land." These declarations, and the history of Abimelech, and of the war of four kings or chieftains with five, as also of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, prove Syria to have been at that time well peopled The language of the inhabitants, then, must have been coeval with the nation, and long anterior to the Hebrew as a distinct dialect. It may be added, that in the early periods of the world, when no books existed, nations, living remote or distinct, never borrowed words from each other. One nation living in the midst of another, as the Hebrews did among the Egyptians, may adopt a single word, or a few words; but a family of words thus adopted, is an occurrence rarely or never known. The borrowing of words, in modern times, is almost wholly from the use of books.

5. It is probable that some differences of language were produced by the confusion; but neither that event nor any supernatural event is necessary to account for the differences of dialect or of languages now existing. The different modern languages of the Gothic or Teutonic stock all originated in the natural course of events; and the differences are as great between them as they are between the languages of the Shemitic stock.

6. Soon after two races of men of a common stock have separated and placed themselves in distant countries, the language of each begins to diverge from that of the other, by various means. — 1. One tribe or nation will suffer one word to become obsolete and be forgotten; another will suffer the loss of another; sometimes a whole family of words will be lost; at other times, a part only; at other times, a single word only of a numerous family will be retained by one nation, while another nation will retain the whole. 2. The same word will be differently applied by two distant races of men, and the difference will be so great as to obscure the original affinity. 3. Words will be compounded by two nations in a different manner, the same radical words taking a different prefix or suffix, in different languages. Thus *wisdom* in English is in German *weisheit*, [wischead, wisehood,] from *wise*, *weis*. The English *mislead* is in Danish *forleder* from *lead*, *leder*. 4. The pronunciation and orthography of words will often be so much changed, that the same word in two languages can not, without difficulty, be recognized as identical. No person, without a considerable attention to the changes which letters have suffered, would at once suspect or believe the English *let* and the French *laisser* to be the same word.

7 As Abram migrated from Chaldea, he must have spoken the Chaldee language; and probably, at that time, the Syriac, Arabic, and Egyptian, had not become so different, as to render it impracticable for him to converse with the inhabitants of Palestine and Egypt. But the language of Abram's descendants, and that of the land of Shinar or the Chaldee, must, in the natural course of things, have begun to diverge soon after the separation; and the changes in each language, being different, would, in the course of a few centuries, form somewhat different languages So in the days of Hezekiah, the Syriac and Hebrew had become, in a degree, distinct languages. 2 Kings xviii. In which of these languages the greatest number of alterations were produced, we do not know, but, from the general observations I have made in my researches, it appears that the Chaldee dialect, in the use of dental letters instead of sibilants, is much the most general in the Celtic and Teutonic languages of Europe. Thus the German only has a sibilant in *wasser*, when the other Teutonic languages have a dental, *water*. I think also that there are far more words in the European languages which accord with the Chaldee or Arabic, than there are words which accord with the Hebrew. If this observation is well founded, the Hebrew must have suffered the loss of more primitive words than the other languages of the Shemitic family. This, however, is true, that all of them have lost some words, and in some cases the Hebrew retains what the others have lost.

8. The Hebrew Scriptures are, by many centuries, the most ancient writings extant. Hence probably the strange inference, that the Hebrew is the oldest language; as if the inhabitants of Chaldea and Syria had had no language for ages before the progenitor of the Hebrews was born.

9. The vernacular words in the Celtic and Teutonic languages of modern Europe, which are evidently the same words as still exist in the Shemitic languages, are of the same antiquity, being a part of the common language which was used on the plain of Shinar, before the dispersion.

The descendants of Japheth peopled the northern part of Asia, and all Europe; or, if some colonies from Egypt planted themselves in Greece at an early period, they or their descendants must have been merged in the mass of Japhetic population. Certain it is, that the Greek language is chiefly formed on the same radical words as the Celtic and Teutonic languages.

The Japhetic tribes of men, whose descendants peopled the south and west of Europe, were first established in the country now called Persia, or, by the natives themselves, Iran. Of this fact, the evidence now existing is decisive. The numerous words found in the Greek, Latin, Gaelic, English, and the kindred tongues, which are still used in Persia, prove, beyond all question, that Persia must have been the residence of the people whose descendants introduced into Europe the languages from which the modern languages are derived. The fact proves further, that a great body of the original Persians remained in their own country, and their descendants constitute the mass of the population at this day.

In the early stages of society, men dwelt or migrated in families, tribes, or clans. The family of Abraham and Jacob in Asia, and the clans of the Gaels in Scotland, exhibit to us the manner in which societies and nations were originally formed. The descendants of a man settled around him, and formed a clan, or tribe, of which the government was patriarchal. Such families often migrated in a body, and often the personal characteristics of the progenitor might be distinctly traced in his descendants for many generations. In process of time, some of these families became nations; more generally, by means of wars and migrations, different tribes became blended, and the distinction of families was lost.

In rude ages, the families or tribes of men are named from some characteristic of the people; or, more generally, from the place of their residence. The Greeks gave the name of *Scythia* to the north of Europe and Asia, but the primitive inhabitants of the west of Europe they called Κελτοι, *Kelts*, *Celts*, a word signifying *woods men*.* These were descendants from the same ancestors as the Greeks and Romans themselves, but they had pushed their migrations into Gaul, Spain, and Britain. The first settlers or occupiers of these countries were driven forward by successive hordes, until they were checked by the ocean; there they made their stand, and there we find their descendants at this day. These may be considered as the descendants of the earliest settlers or first inhabitants of the countries where they are found. Among these are the inhabitants of France, south of

* Welsh *celt*, a cover or shelter, a *Celt*; *celtiad*, an inhabitant of the covert or wood; *celu*, to conceal, Lat. *celo*. In Gaelic the word is *coilt* or *ceilt*. The Celts were originally a tribe or nation inhabiting the north of Italy, or the still more northern territory.

the Garonne, and those of the north of Spain, called by the Romans Aquitani and Cantabri, in more modern times Gascoigns, Basques, and Cantabrians, who still retain their native language; and in Great Britain, the Gaels in Scotland, and the natives of the north and west of Ireland, who also retain their primitive language.*

The first inhabitants of the north and west of Europe, known to the Greeks and Romans, to whom we are indebted for our earliest accounts of that region, were the Cimbri, who inhabited the peninsula of Denmark, now called Jutland, and the tribes which belonged to the Teutonic and Gothic races which were established in Germany and on both sides of the Baltic. Whether tribes of Celtic origin had overspread the latter countries before the arrival of the Gothic and Teutonic races, and all Europe had been inhabited by the Celts even to the borders of Sarmatia, has been a question much disputed by historians and antiquaries. The German and French writers generally contend that the Celts inhabited all the north of Europe, as far at least as Sarmatia; but some respectable English writers are of a different opinion. Now, it is agreed that the Welsh are descendants of the Cimbri, inhabitants of Jutland; and their language bears a strong affinity to the Celtic languages which still exist—a fact that countenances the opinion of the German and French writers. But the dispute is of little moment; the Celtic, Teutonic and Gothic races being all of the Japhetic stock, migrating from Asia through Asia Minor at different times, and pursuing different courses westward. The first tribes probably sought the warm climates along the north coast of the Mediterranean, and established themselves in Greece and Italy. Others followed the course of the Danube and its subsidiary streams, till they fell upon the rivers that conducted them to the Baltic. The first inhabitants of Greece and Italy were probably of the Celtic race; but if they were, it is very evident that tribes of the Teutonic or Gothic races invaded those countries before they were civilized, and intermingled with the original inhabitants. The Pelasgi may have been among the number. This is an inference which I draw from the affinities of the Greek and Latin languages with those of Teutonic origin. The Teutonic and Gothic races impressed their language upon all the continent of Europe west of the Vistula, and from that river to the Rhine, or rather to the Seine, anterior to the conquest of Gaul by Julius Cesar. The same races, invading and conquering the south of Europe, in the fourth and fifth centuries, on the downfall of the Roman empire, infused a portion of their language into the Italian and Spanish, which is still distinguishable.

The ancient Sarmatia, including Poland and Russia, was probably peopled originally by races of men who passed into Europe by the country north of the Euxine. Their original residence was along the Rivers Kur and Araxes, or on the mountains between the Euxine and Caspian. The name of the *Russ* or Russians is clearly recognized in the *Roxolani* of Pliny and Ptolemy, and possibly the ancestors of this race may have entered Europe by Asia Minor. That the Teutonic races, originally from Persia, inhabited Asia Minor, and migrated westward by that course, is evident from the names which they impressed on mountains, rivers, and places. Such are the *Cragus* of Pliny, the Welsh and English *crag*;† *Perga* in Pamphylia, now *burg* or *bergen*; *Thymbreck*, the name of a small stream near the site of Troy, a word in which we recognize the English *brook*; it was contracted by the Greeks into *Thymbrius*.‡

It is admitted by all gentlemen acquainted with Oriental literature, that the Sanscrit, or ancient language of India, the parent of all the dialects of that great peninsula, is radically the same language or from the same stock as the Greek and Latin; the affinities between them being remarkably clear and decisive. If so, the inhabitants of India and the descendants of the Celtic and Teutonic nations are all of one family, and must have all migrated from one country after the separation of the nations of the Shemitic stock from those of the Japhetic race.§

Whether that country was Persia, or Cashmir, or a country farther east, is a point not easily determined. One important inference results from this fact—that the white men of Europe, and the black or tawny men of India, are direct descendants from a common ancestor.

Of the languages of Europe, the Greek was first improved and refined, and next to that the Latin. The affinity between these languages and those of the west and north of Europe is very striking, and demonstrates their common origin. It is probable, however, that there are some words in the Greek derived from Africa, if Egyptian colonies were established in Greece, as historians inform us.

The modern Italian, Spanish, French, and Portuguese, are composed chiefly of Latin words, much altered, however, both in orthography and inflections. Perhaps nine tenths of all the words now found in those languages are of Latin origin; being introduced by the Romans, who held Gaul in subjection five or six centuries, and Spain much longer; or being borrowed from Latin authors since the revival of letters. All these languages, however, retain many words of Celtic origin; the primitive language not having been entirely extirpated. In some instances, the same word has been transmitted through both channels, the Celtic and the Latin, and is yet retained. Thus in French *céder*, and in Italian *cedere*, is directly from the Latin *cedo*; while the French *congedier* and Italian *congedare* are composed of the same word, with a prefix, derived from the Celtic, and retained in the Welsh *gadaw*, to quit, to leave, [L. *concedo*.] And this same verb probably appears also in *quit*, a word common to the Teutonic and to the Celtic languages.—See Congé, in the Dictionary.

It must be observed further, that the Spanish language contains some words of African origin, introduced by the Carthaginians before the Roman conquest of Spain, or afterward by the Moors, who for several centuries were masters of that country. It contains also some words of Gothic origin, introduced by the Goths, who conquered that country, at the downfall of the Roman empire. The French also contains some words of Teutonic origin, either from the Belgic tribes, who occupied the country to the Seine at the time of Cesar's invasion, or from the Franks, who established the dynasty of the Merovingian kings in the fifth century, or from the Normans, who obtained possession of the northern part of that kingdom in the tenth century, or from all these sources.

The German, Dutch or Belgic, Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Swedish languages are of Teutonic or Gothic origin.‖ They are all closely allied; a great part of the words in them all being the same or from the same roots, with different prefixes or affixes. There is, however, a greater difference between the Danish and Swedish, which are of the Gothic stock, and the German and Dutch, which are of Teutonic origin, than between two languages of the same stock, as between the Danish and Swedish. The Norwegian, Icelandic, and some of the languages or dialects of Switzerland, belong to the same stock; but of these I have no particular knowledge.

The Basque or Cantabrian in Spain, the Gaelic in the north of Scotland, and the Hiberno-Celtic or native language of Ireland, are the purest remains of the ancient Celtic. From a comparison of a vocabulary of the Gaelic and Hiberno-Celtic, I find little or no difference between them; and from a long and attentive examination of this language, and of the languages of Teutonic origin, I find less difference between them than most authors have supposed to exist.

The Armoric or language of Brittany, in the north-west angle of France, and the Cornish, in the south-west of England, are also of Celtic origin. The Cornish is now extinct; but the Armoric is a living language.

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* I purposely omit all consideration of the different families, tribes, or nations, which first peopled Greece and Italy. In Greece we read of the Γραικοι or Graeci, the Hellenes, the Achæans, the Dorians, the Æolians, the Ionians, the Pelasgi, &c.; in Italy, of the Illyrians, the Liburni, the Siculi, the Veneti or Heneti, the Iberi, Ligures, Sicani, Etrusci, Insubres, Sabini, Latini, Samnites, and many others. But as these nations or their descendants gave the name of Celts to the Umbri, or nations that dwelt in the north, in the less cultivated parts of Europe, and to the inhabitants of Gaul; and as all the tribes, under whatever denomination they were known, were branches of the great Japhetic stock, I shall call them by that general name, Celts; and under the general name of Goths or Teutons, shall comprehend the various tribes that inhabited the north of Germany, and the country north of the Baltic, or Scandinavia.

A late writer seems to consider the Teutonic races as the only ancestors of the Greeks and Romans. But from Celtic words still found in the Greek and Latin, words not belonging to any of the Gothic or Teutonic languages, it is demonstrably certain that the primitive settlers in Greece and Italy belonged to the Celtic races. Thus the Greek βραχιων, Lat. *brachium*, the arm, is formed on the Gaelic *braigh*, *raigh*, W. *braig*, a word not found among the Teutonic nations. So the Welsh *mociaw*, to mock, is found in the Greek μωκαω, and French *moquer*, to mock, and Ir. *mogadh*, a mocking; but not in any of the Gothic or Teutonic languages. Many similar facts prove that the Celtic races were among the earliest inhabitants of Greece.

† Plin. H. N. lib. 5, cap. 27. Strabo, lib. 7. 6, informs us that the Dalmatians had the singular practice of making a division of their fields every eighth year. Hence perhaps the name, from *deal*, and *math* or *madh*, country.

‡ Clarke's Travels.

§ See the word Chux, in the Dictionary.

‖ In strictness, the Swedish and Danish are of Gothic origin, and the German and Saxon, of Teutonic origin.

The English, as now spoken, is a language composed of words from several others. The basis of the language is Anglo-Saxon, or, as I shall, for the sake of brevity, call it, Saxon, by which it is closely allied to the languages of Teutonic and Gothic origin on the continent. But it retains a great number of words from the ancient languages of Britain, the Belgic or Lloegrian, and the Cymraeg or Welsh, particularly from the latter, and some from the Cornish. Cesar informs us, that before he invaded Britain, Belgic colonies had occupied the southern coast of England; and the inhabitants of the interior, northern and western parts, were the ancestors of the present Welsh, who call themselves *Cymry*, and their country *Cymru*, a name which indicates their origin from the Cimbri, inhabitants of the modern Denmark, or Cimbric Chersonese, now Jutland.

The modern Welsh contains many Latin words introduced by the Romans, who had possession of Britain for five hundred years. But the body of the language is probably their vernacular tongue. It is more nearly allied to the languages of Celtic origin than to those of the Teutonic and Gothic stock; and of this British language, the Cornish and Armoric are dialects.

It has been commonly supposed that the Britons were nearly exterminated by the Saxons, and that the few that survived escaped into the west of England, now Wales. It is true that many took refuge in Wales, which their descendants still retain; but it can not be true that the other parts of England were entirely depopulated. On the other hand, great numbers must have escaped slaughter, and been intermixed with their Saxon conquerors. The Welsh words, which now form no unimportant part of the English language, afford decisive evidence of this fact. It is probable, however, that these words were for a long time used only by the common people, for few of them appear in the early Saxon writers.

The English contains also many words introduced by the Danes, who were for some time masters of England; which words are not found in the Saxon. These words prevail most in the northern counties of England; but many of them are incorporated into the body of the language.

After the Conquest, the Norman kings endeavored to extirpate the English language, and substitute the Norman. For this purpose, it was ordained that all law proceedings and records should be in the Norman language; and hence the early records and reports of law cases came to be written in Norman. But neither royal authority, nor the influence of courts, could change the vernacular language. After an experiment of three hundred years, the law was repealed; and since that period, the English has been, for the most part, the official, as well as the common language of the nation. A few Norman words, however, remain in the English; most of them in law-language.

Since the Conquest, the English has not suffered any shock from the intermixture of conquerors with the natives of England; but the language has undergone great alterations, by the disuse of a large portion of Saxon words, and the introduction of words from the Latin and Greek languages, with some French, Italian, and Spanish words. These words have, in some instances, been borrowed by authors directly from the Latin and Greek; but most of the Latin words have been received through the medium of the French and Italian. For terms in the sciences, authors have generally resorted to the Greek; and from this source, as discoveries in science demand new terms, the vocabulary of the English language is receiving continual augmentation. We have also a few words from the German and Swedish, mostly terms in mineralogy; and commerce has introduced new commodities of foreign growth or manufacture, with their foreign names, which now make a part of our language. Such are *camphor*, *amber*, *arsenic*, and many others.

The English, then, is composed of,

1st, Saxon and Danish words of Teutonic and Gothic origin.

2d, British or Welsh, Cornish and Armoric, which may be considered as of Celtic origin.

3d, Norman, a mixture of French and Gothic.

4th, Latin, a language formed on the Celtic and Teutonic.

5th, French, chiefly Latin corrupted, but with a mixture of Celtic.

6th, Greek, formed on the Celtic and Teutonic, with some Coptic.

7th, A few words directly from the Italian, Spanish, German, and other languages of the continent.

8th, A few foreign words, introduced by commerce, or by political and literary intercourse.

Of these, the Saxon words constitute our mother tongue; being words which our ancestors brought with them from Asia. The Danish and Welsh also are primitive words, and may be considered as a part of our vernacular language. They are of equal antiquity with the Chaldee and Syriac.

AFFINITY OF LANGUAGES.

On comparing the structure of the different languages of the Shemitic and Japhetic stocks, we can not but be struck with the fact, that although a great number of words consisting of the same or of cognate letters, and conveying the same ideas, are found in them all, yet in the inflections, and in the manner of forming compounds and derivatives, there are remarkable differences between the two great families. In the modifications of the verb, for expressing person, time, and mode, very little resemblance is observable between them. If we could prove that the personal terminations of the verb, in the Japhetic languages, were originally pronouns, expressive of the persons, we should prove an affinity between the words of the two races in a most important particular. Some attempts of this kind have been made, but not with very satisfactory results.*

In the formation of nouns, we recognize a resemblance between the English termination *th*, in *birth*, *truth*, *drouth*, [Saxon *drugothe*,] *warmth*, &c., and the Shemitic terminations תּ and מ; and the old plural termination *en*, retained in *oxen*, and the Welsh plural ending *on*, coincide nearly with the Arabic termination of the dual number أن *an*, and the regular masculine plural termination ون *on*, as well as with the Chaldee, Hebrew, and Syriac ין *in*. And it is justly remarked by Mitford, that in the variety of plural terminations of nouns, there is a striking resemblance between the Arabic and the Welsh. There is one instance, in the modern languages of Teutonic origin, in which we find the Arabic nunnation: — this is the German and Dutch *binnen*, the Saxon *binnan* or *binnon*, signifying *within*, Hebrew and Chaldee בּין, Ar. بين *bin*, without the mark of nunnation when it signifies *within*; but when it signifies separation, space, interval, the original sense, it is written بين, and pronounced, with the nunnation, like the Teutonic word *binnon*.

One mode of forming nouns from verbs in the Shemitic languages is by prefixing *m*. I know of no instance of this manner of formation in the Japhetic languages, except in some names which are of Oriental origin. *Mars* is said to be from *agyc*, but if so, the word was undoubtedly formed in the East. So we find *Morpheus*, the god of sleep, to be probably formed with the prefix *m*, from the Ethiopic ΛΟΖΔ *aorf*, to rest, to fall asleep; whence we infer that *Morpheus* is sleep deified.†

But as many words in all the languages of Europe and Asia are formed with prepositions, perhaps it may be found, on examination, that some of these prefixes may be common to the families of both stocks, the Japhetic and the Shemitic. We find in German *gemuth*, in Dutch *gemoed*, from *muth*, *moed*, mind, *mood*. We find *mad* in Saxon is *gemaad*; *polish*, the Latin *polio*, is in Welsh *caboli*; *mail* in Italian is both *maglia* and *camaglia*; *belief* in Saxon is *geleaf*, and in German *glaube*. We find that in the Shemitic languages, מלא signifies to fill or be full, and we find in the Arabic كمل *kamala*, has the same signification. In Syriac, ܓܡܠ *gal*, signifies to remove; and ܟܓܠ *kagal*, signifies to wander in mind, to be delirious. In Chaldee and Syriac, דמר is to wonder, precisely the Latin *demiror*, which is a compound of *de* and *miror*.

We find also that nations differ in the orthography of some initial sounds, where the words are the same. Thus the Spanish has

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* According to Dr. Edwards, there is a remarkable resemblance between the Shemitic languages and the Muhhekaneew, or Mohegan, one of the native languages of New England, in the use of the pronouns as prefixes and affixes to verbs. — *Observations*, &c. p. 13.

† Ludolf, Col. 446, 447.

llamar, *llorar*, for the Latin *clamo*, *ploro*; and the Welsh has *llawr*, for the English *floor*, *llabi*, a tall, lank person, coinciding with *flabby*, *llac* for *slack*, and the like

As the prepositions and prefixes, in all languages, constitute an important class of words, being used in composition to vary the sense of other parts of speech, to an almost unlimited extent, it may be useful to give them a particular consideration.

The simple prepositions are, for the most part, verbs or participles, or derived from them; when verbs, they are the radical or primary word, sometimes varied in orthography by the addition or alteration of a single vowel, or perhaps, in some cases, by the loss of the initial consonant, or aspirate. Such are the Greek *παρα*, *περι*, *κατα*; the Latin *con* and *per*; the English *for*, which retain their original consonants. The following, *of*, *by*, *in*, *on*, *un*; the Latin *ab*, *ad*, *pro*, *præ*, *re*; the Greek *απο*, *επι*, *προ*, may have lost the initial or final consonants; *of* for *hof*; *in* for *hin*; *ab* for *hab*; *pro* for *prod*. In some words this loss can only be conjectured; in others, it is known or obvious. Thus the English *by* and *be* was originally *big*, as it is in the Saxon; and the Latin *re* is written also *red*, evidently a derivative of an Arabic verb still existing; the Latin *sub* and *super* are formed probably from the Greek *ὑπο*, *ὑπερ*, by the change of an aspirate into *s*, or the Greek words have lost that letter. The English *but* in the phrase "They are all here *but* one," is a participle; the Saxon *butan*, or *buton*; Dutch *buiten*, from *buiten*, to rove. *Among* is the Saxon *gemang* the verb, or the participle of *gemengan*, to *mingle*.

In general, the primary sense of the preposition is moving, or moved. Thus *to* in English, and *ad* in Latin, primarily denote advancing toward a place or object; as in the sentence, "We are going *to* town." *From*, *of*, Lat. *ab*, Gr. *απο*, denote motion from a place or object. The French *près* is from the Italian *presso*, and this is the Latin participle *pressus*, pressed; hence it denotes *near*, *close*.

In some instances prepositions are compounds, as the English *before*; that is, *be* or *by fore*, by the front; and the French *auprès*, at or near.

Prepositions, from their frequent use, and from the ease with which their primary signification is modified to express differences of position, motion, or relation, as occasions demand, have, in many instances, a great variety of applications; not, indeed, as many as lexicographers sometimes assign to them, but several different, and sometimes opposite significations; as, for examples, the English *for*, *with*, the Latin *con*, and the Greek *παρα*. *For*, which is from the root of the Saxon *faran*, Greek *πορευομαι*, to pass, denotes *toward*, as in the phrase "A ship bound *for* Jamaica;" or it denotes *in favor of*, as, "This measure is *for* the public benefit;" or, "The present is *for* a friend." But it denotes also opposition or negation, as in *forbear*, *forgive*, *forbid*.

With is a verb, but has rather the sense of a participle. It is found in the Gothic with a prefix, *ga-withan*, to join or unite. Its primary sense, then, is joined, close; hence, in company; as in the sentences—"Go *with* him," "Come *with* me." It has the sense also of *from*, *against*, *contrariety*, *opposition*, as in *withdraw*, *withstand*, *without*. In Saxon it had also the sense of *toward*, as "*with eorthan*," toward the earth; also of *for*, denoting substitution or equivalent in exchange, as, "*sylan with dæges weorce*," to give *for* a day's work; also of *opposite*, *over against*, as, "*with tha sæ*," opposite the sea.

Con, in Latin, generally signifies *with*, *toward* or *to*, denoting closeness or union, approach, joint operation, and the like, as in *concurro*, *conjungo*, *congredior*; but it has also the sense of *against* or *opposition*, as in *contendo*.

The Greek *παρα* is doubtless from the root of the English *fare*, Saxon *faran*, to go, to pass. It signifies *from*, that is, departure —also *at*, *to*, Latin *ad*; *near*, *with*, *beyond*, and *against*.

To understand the cause of the different and apparently contrary significations, we are to attend to the primary sense. The effect of passing to a place is nearness, *at*, *presso*, *près*, and this may be expressed by the participle, or, in a contracted form, by the verb. The act of passing or moving toward a place, readily gives the sense of such prepositions as *to*, and the Latin *ad*, and this advance may be in favor or for the benefit of a person or thing, the primary sense of which may perhaps be best expressed by *toward*; "A present or a measure is *toward* him." But when the advance of one thing toward another is in enmity or opposition, we express the sense by *against*; and this sense is especially expressed when the motion or approach is in front of a person, or intended to meet or counteract another motion. Hence the same word is often used to express both senses, the context determining which signification is intended. Thus *for* in English, in the sentence, "He that is not *for* us is against us," denotes *in favor of*. But in the phrase "*for* all that," it denotes opposition. "It rains; but *for* all that, we will take a ride," that is, in opposition to that, or notwithstanding the rain, we will ride.

The Greek *παρα*, among other senses, signifies beyond, that is, past, and *over*, Hebrew עבר.

The prepositions which are used as distinct words, are called separable prepositions, or more generally *prepositions*:—those which are used only in composition, are called inseparable prepositions. For the sake of brevity, I give to all words or single letters, prefixed to other words in composition, the general name of *prefixes*.

One of the best modes of ascertaining the true sense of a preposition, is, to examine its various uses in composition, and discover what effect it has in modifying the signification of the word to which it is prefixed.

Prepositions, used in compounds, often suffer the loss or change of a letter, for the sake of euphony, or the ease of pronunciation. Thus *ad* in Latin becomes *af* in *affero*; *con* becomes *col* in *colligo*; the Greek *παρα* loses a letter in *παρειμι*, as does *αντι* in many words.

The following sketch of the principal prepositions and prefixes in several languages of Europe, will exhibit some of the affinities of these languages, and, in a degree, illustrate the uses of this class of words.

SAXON AND GOTHIC.

And, Saxon and Gothic, signifies *against*, *opposite*. This is the Greek *αντι*, and Latin *ante*, not borrowed from the Greek or Latin, but a native word. Examples, *andstandan*, to stand against, to resist; *andswarian*, *answarian*, to answer; that is, to speak again, against, or in return.

Amb, *emb*, *ymb*, usually *emb*, Saxon, signifying *about*, *around*; coinciding with the Latin *amb*, and Greek *αμφι*. Example, *embfaran*, to go around, to walk about; *embutan*, about; *emb*, about, and *butan*, without. See *But*. *Ambeht*, *embeht*, *ymbeht*, office, duty; whence we have *embassador*. This in Gothic is *andbahtei*; and a bailiff, minister, or servant, is *andbahts*. The Germans have the word contracted in *amt*, charge, office, Dutch *ampt*, Danish *ambt*. The Gothic orthography gives rise to the question, whether *amb*, *emb*, and *αντι*, Saxon and Gothic *and*, are not radically the same word; and it is very certain that the Gothic and Saxon *and* is radically the same word as the Latin *in*, Danish *ind*. So in Gothic, "*and* wigans," *in* the ways, into the highways, Luke xiv. 23; "*and* haimos," per vicos, through the towns, Luke ix. 6.

This preposition, *amb*, is in Dutch *om*; in German *um*; in Swedish and Danish *om*.

At is a Gothic preposition and prefix, coinciding with English *at*, Latin *ad*.

Be, in Saxon, as a preposition and prefix, is always written *be*, or *big*, answering to the English *by*, a preposition, and *be* in *beset*. In Gothic, it is written *bi*, *by*, and *be*, being contractions of *big*. The primary and principal signification is *near*, *close*; as, "Stand or sit *by* me." So in the word *bystander*. It is a prefix of extensive use in the Saxon, German, Dutch, Danish, and Swedish. Its use in denoting instrumentality, may be from the sense of *nearness*; but more probably it is from *passing*, like *per*, through; or it denotes *proceeding from*, like *of*; as, "Salvation is *of* the Lord."

For, in Saxon, as in English, is a preposition and prefix of extensive use. In Saxon, *for* signifies a-going, from *faran*, to go, to fare. It is radically the same word as *fore*, in the sense of *in front*, *before*. Its primary sense is *advancing*; hence *moving toward*; hence the sense of *in favor of*, and that of opposition, or negation. See the preceding remarks.

This word in German is *für*, but, with this orthography, the word is little used in composition. Yet the German has *fürbitte*, intercession, or praying *for*; *fürwort*, intercession, recommendation, and a pronoun, [*for-word*;] and *für-wahr*, forsooth.

In the sense of *fore*, the German has *vor*, a word of extensive use as a prefix. Thus in Saxon *foresceon*, to foresee, is in German *vorsehen*. The identity of these words will not be questioned. But in German, as in Dutch, the preposition *ver*, which is the English *far*, and Saxon *fyr*, is used in composition, in words in which the Saxon and English have *for*. Thus *forgifan*, to *forgive*, is in German *vergeben*, and in Dutch *vergeeven*—Saxon, *forgitan*, to forget; German *vergessen*; Dutch *vergeeten*. Hence

we see that the Saxon *for*, *fore*, *fyr*, the English *for*, *fore*, *far*, and the German *für*, *vor*, and *ver*, are from the same radix.

In Dutch, *for* and *fore* are represented by *voor*, and *ver* represents *for* and *far*.

The Danish also unites *for* and *fore*, as does the Swedish.

The French has this word in *pour*, and the Spanish and Portuguese in *por*. The latter signifies not only *for*, but *through*, as in Portuguese, "Eu passarei *por* França," I will pass *through* France. Here we see the sense of moving. In Spanish and Portuguese, this word is written also *para*, as if from the Greek. It is evidently the same word, probably received through a different channel from that of *por*. Now, *through* is the exact sense of the Latin *per;* and *per* is the Italian preposition answering to *for* and *por*. But, what is more to the purpose, the Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese word, equivalent to the English *forgive*, is in Spanish *perdonar*, in Italian *perdonare*, and in Portuguese *perdoar;* and the French is *pardonner*. Here, then, we have strong if not conclusive evidence, that *for*, *pour*, *por*, *per*, *pur*, and *para*, in different languages, are all from one stock, the word being varied in dialect, or by the different families; just as we have *far*, as well as the Saxon *fyr*, and the English *forth*, *further*, from the same primitive word. We have the same word in *pursue* and *purchase*, from the French *pour*.

The Greek has περαν, and παρα, probably from the same root, as well as πορευομαι, πορος.

Ga, in Gothic, which is *ge* in Saxon, is a prefix of very extensive use. In Saxon, it is prefixed to a large portion of all the verbs in the language. According to Lye, it has sometimes the sense of the Latin *cum;* but in most words I can not discern any effect of this prefix on the signification of the simple verb. It is retained in the Danish and in some German and Dutch words, especially in the participles of verbs, and in nouns formed from them. But it is remarkable that, although the Saxon is our mother tongue, we have not remaining in the language a single instance of this prefix, with the original orthography. The only remains of it are in the contraction *a*, as in *aconke*, *adrift*, *ashamed*, &c., from *gewæcan*, *awæcan; gedrifan*, *adrifan; gesceamian*, *ascamian*. The letter *y* prefixed to verbs and participles used by Chaucer, as *yberied*, *yblent*, *ybore*, *ydight*, and a few others, is the remnant of the *ge*. The words *yclad* and *ycleped* are the last English words used in which this letter appears.

It is possible that the first syllable of *govern*, from Latin *guberno*, Greek κυβερναω, may be the same prefix; or it may be the Welsh prefix *go*, which occurs in *goberu*, to work, which the Romans wrote *operor*. But I know not whether the first syllable of *govern* is a prefix or not.

There is another word which retains this prefix corrupted, or its equivalent; this is *common*, which we have received from the Latin *communis*. This word in the Teutonic dialects is, Saxon *gemæne;* German *gemein;* Dutch *gemeen;* Danish *gemeen;* Swedish *gemen*. Now, if this is the Latin *communis*,—and of the identity of the last component part of the word there can, I think, be no doubt,—then the first part of the word is the Teutonic *ge* altered to *com;* or, what is more probable, *com* is the equivalent of *ge*, or *ge* may be a contracted and corrupted form of *cum*, *com*. In either case, we arrive at the conclusion that the Teutonic *ge* and the Latin *cum* are equivalent in signification.

In is used in the Saxon and Gothic, as in modern English. It is in German *ein*, Dutch and Swedish *in*, Danish *ind*, Greek εν, Latin *in*, French *en*. This is radically the same word as *on* and *un*, the German *an*, Dutch *aan*, and Welsh *an*. In its original sense, it implies moving, advancing toward; and hence its use as a particle of negation or contrariety. "Eunt *in* urbem," They are going *to* the city. "Hæc audio *in* te dici," I hear these things said *against* you. In modern military usage, *on* is used in the same sense of advancing; "The army is marching *on* Liege."

Mid, in Saxon, signifies *with*. It is the Gothic *mith*, German *mit*, Dutch *mede* or *met*, and the Greek μετα; but not retained in English. It seems to have the same origin as *mid*, *middle*, *amidst*. In the Gothic it is used as a prefix.

Mis, a prefix, is the verb *miss*, to deviate. It is used in Saxon, German, Dutch, Swedish, and Danish, in nearly the same sense as in English. Its radical sense is to depart, or wander.

Of is a preposition and prefix of extensive use in the Saxon, as in English. It denotes, primarily, issuing or proceeding from; hence separation, departure, and distance: in the latter sense, it is written *off*. It is the Latin *ab*, written by the early Romans *af;* the Greek απο, the German *ab*, the Dutch *af*, Danish and Swedish *af*. The Saxons often prefixed this word in cases where we use it after the verb as a modifier; as, *of-drifan*, to *drive off;* as it is still used by the Germans, Dutch, Swedes, and Danes. We retain it, as a prefix, in *offset* and *offspring*, Saxon *of-spring*. As it denotes *proceeding from*, it is the proper sign of the genitive case; the case expressing production.

Ofer, English *over*, Gothic *ufar*, German *über*, Dutch *over*, Danish *over*, Swedish *ofver*, is a preposition and prefix, in all the Teutonic and Gothic languages which I have examined; and in the same or similar senses. This seems to be the Greek υπερ, from which the Latins formed *super* by converting the aspirate of the Greek vowel into *s*. This is probably the Heb. Ch. Syr. Ar. עבר, to pass, a passing, beyond

On is a Saxon preposition and prefix, of very extensive use. It is obviously a different orthography of *in*, and it is used for *in* in the Saxon; as, "*on onginn*," in the beginning. It has also the sense we now give to *on* and *upon*, with other modifications of signification.

In composition, *on* signifies *into*, or *toward;* as, *on-blawan*, to blow in; *onclifian*, to adhere, to *cleave to;* and it is also a particle of negation, like *un;* as, *onbindan*, to unbind. This *on* is only a different spelling of *un*, in Dutch *on*, German *un*, used as a word of negation. The Gothic has *un* and *und*, in the like sense, as the Danish has *un;* the Dutch *ont*. In this sense, *un* answers precisely to the Greek αντι, and as this is sometimes written *und* in Gothic, as *in* is written *ind* in Danish, there can be little doubt that *in*, *on*, *un*, αντι, are all from one stock. The original word may have been *han*, *hin*, or *hon;* such loss of the first letter is very common; and *inn*, from the Ch. and Heb. חנה, presents us with an example. See In and Inn, in the Dictionary.

The German has *an*, and the Dutch *aan*, in the sense of *in* and *on*.

Oth is a Saxon preposition and prefix, sometimes written *ath* and *ed*, and answering nearly to the Latin *ad* and *re;* as in *oth-witan*, contracted, to *twit*, to throw in the teeth. It has also the sense of *from*, or *away*, or *against*, as in *othswerian*, to abjure. This preposition is obsolete, but we have the remains of it in *twit*, and perhaps in a few other words.

Sam, *samod*, a prefix. See the Danish and Swedish, *intra*.

To is a preposition and prefix, of extensive use in our mother tongue. It occurs as a prefix in such words as *to-bræcan*, to break; *to-beran*, to bring or bear, [*ad-ferre*.] We retain it in *together*, Saxon *togædere;* and in *toward*, Saxon *toward*, *towardes;* and in *tomorrow*, *today*, *tonight*. The Dutch write it *toe*, and the Germans *zu*, and both nations use it extensively as a prefix. In Gothic it is written *du*, as in *du-ginnan*, to gin, that is, to begin.

It would be gratifying to learn whether the Ethiopic †, which is prefixed to many verbs, is not the remains of the same preposition.

Un is a Saxon prefix, of extensive use as a privative or particle of negation. See *On* and *In*.

Under is a Saxon preposition and prefix, of considerable use in the present English sense. The Germans write it *unter*, and the Dutch *onder*, and use it in like manner. The Danes and Swedes write it *under*, and use it in the same sense.

Up, *uppe*, is a Saxon preposition and prefix, of considerable use in the present English sense. The Gothic has *uf*, in the sense of the Latin *sub*. The Germans write it *auf*, and the Dutch *op*, the Danes *op*, and the Swedes *up* and all use it as a prefix.

Us, in Gothic, is a preposition and prefix. This is the German *aus*, and equivalent to the Latin *ex*. It is the Saxon *ut*, the English *out*, Dutch *uit*, Swedish *ut*, and Danish *ud*, dialectically varied. To this answers the Welsh *ys*, used in composition; but *ys* seems rather to be a change of the Latin *ex*, for the Latin *expello* is written in Welsh *yspeliaw*, and *extendo* is *estyn*.

Wither, in Saxon, from the root of *with*, denotes *against*, or *opposition*. It is a prefix in Saxon, written in German *wider*, in Dutch *weder;* Danish and Swedish *veder*. It is obsolete, but retained in the old law term *withernam*, a counter-taking or distress

In the German language, there are some prepositions and prefixes not found in the Saxon; as,

Ent, denoting from, out, away.

Er, without, out or to. Danish *er*.

Nach, properly *nigh*, as in *nachbar*, neighbor; but its most common signification in composition is *after;* as in *nachgehen*, to go after. This sense is easily deducible from its primary sense, which is close, near, from urging, pressing, or following. In Dutch, this word is contracted to *na*, as in *nabuur*, neighbor; *nagcan*, to follow. The Russ has *na* also, a prefix of extensive use, and probably the same word. This fact suggests the ques-

tion, whether the ancestors of these great families of men had not their residence in the same or an adjoining territory. It deserves also to be considered whether this *na* is not the Shemitic נ, occurring as a prefix to verbs.

Weg is a prefix used in the German and Dutch It is the Saxon, German, and Dutch *weg*, *way;* in the sense of *away*, or passing from, from the verb, in Saxon *wægan*, *wegan*, to carry, to weigh, English to *wag*, the sense of which is to move or pass; as German *wegfallen*, to fall off or away.

Zer, in German, denotes separation.

In the Gothic dialects, Danish and Swedish, *fra* is used as a prefix. This is the Scottish *fra*, English *from*, of which it may be a contraction.

Fram in Swedish, and *frem* in Danish, is also a prefix. The primary sense is to go, or proceed, and hence it denotes moving to or toward, forth, &c., as in Danish *fremförer*, to bring forth; *fremkalder*, to call for. But in Danish, *fremmed* is strange, foreign, and it is probable that the English *from* is from the same root, with a different application. It may be from the same stock as the Gothic *frum*, origin, beginning, Latin *primus*, signifying to shoot forth, to extend, to pass along.

Gien, *igien*, in Danish, and *igen*, in Swedish, is the English *gain* in *again*, *against*. This is a prefix in both these Gothic languages. It has the sense of the Latin *re*, as in *igienkommer*, to come back, to return; of *against*, as in *igienkalder*, to countermand, or recall; of *again*, as *gienbinder*, to bind again. This may be the Latin *con*.

Mod, in Danish, and *mot*, *emot*, in Swedish, is a preposition, signifying *to*, *toward*, *against*, *contrary*, *for*, *by*, *upon*, *out*, &c.; as "*mod staden*," toward the city; *modstrider*, to resist; *modgift*, an antidote; *modbör*, a contrary wind; *modvind*, the same. This is the English *meet*, in the Gothic orthography, *motyan*, to meet, whence to *moot*.

O, in Swedish, is a negative or privative prefix, as in *otidig*, immature, in English, *not tidy*. It is probably a contracted word.

Paa in Danish, *på* in Swedish, is a preposition and prefix, signifying *on*, *in*, *upon*. Whether this is allied to *be*, *by*, and the Russ. *po*, I shall not undertake to determine with confidence; but it probably is the same, or from the same source.

Samman, signifying together, and from the root of *assemble*, is a prefix of considerable use in both languages. It answers to the Saxon *sam*, *samod*, equivalent to the Latin *con* or *cum*. It seems to be allied to *same* and the Latin *similis*.

Til, both in Danish and Swedish, is a prefix, and in Danish, of very extensive use. It is equivalent to the English *to* or *toward*, and signifies also *at*, *in*, *on*, *by*, and *about*, and in composition often has the sense of *back* or *re*, as in *tilbage*, backward, that is, *to back;* but generally it retains the sense of *to* or *onward;* as in *tilbyder*, to offer, that is, to speak or order to; *tildriver*, to drive on; *tilgiver*, to allow, to pardon, that is, to give to, and hence to give back, to remit. This is the English *till*, which we use in the same sense as the Danes; but in English it always refers to *time*, whereas in Danish and Swedish it refers to *place*. Thus we can not say, "We are going *till* town;" but we say, "Wait *till* I come, *till* my arrival;" literally, "Wait *to* I come, *to* my arrival;" that is, to the time of arrival. The difference is not in the sense of the preposition, but in its application.

The Scotch retain the Danish and Swedish use of this word; no slight evidence of their origin.

U in Danish, the Swedish *O*, is a prefix, equivalent to *in*, and is used as a privative or negative; as in *uaar*, an unseasonable year; *uartig*, uncivil.

RUSSIAN.

Vo, or *ve*, signifies *in*, *at*, *by*, and may possibly be from the same root as the English *be*, *by*. But see *Po*.

Za is a prefix signifying *for*, *on account of*, *by reason of*, *after;* as in *zaviduyu*, to envy, from *vid*, visage; *viju*, to see, Latin *video;* *zadirayu*, from *deru*, to *tear;* *zamirayu*, to be astonished or stupefied, from the root of Latin *miror*, and Russian *mir*, peace; *miryu*, to pacify, to reconcile; *mirnie*, pacific; *zamirenie*, peace, pacification; *zamiriayu*, to make peace; Arm. *miret*, to hold, to stop; the radical sense of wonder, astonishment, and of peace.

Ko, a preposition, signifying *to*, *toward*, *for*.

Na, a preposition and prefix, signifying *on*, *upon*, *at*, *for*, *to*, seems to be the German *nach*, Dutch *na;* as in *nagrada*, recompense; *na*, and the root of Latin *gratia;* *nasidayu*, to *sit* down, &c.

Nad, a preposition, signifying *above* or *upon*.

O, a preposition, signifying *of* or *from*, and *for*.

Ob, a preposition and prefix, signifying *to*, *on*, *against*, *about;* as, *obnemayu*, to surround, to embrace; *ob* and Saxon *neman*, to take.

Ot is a preposition, signifying *from*, and it may be the English *out*.

Po is a preposition and prefix of extensive use, signifying *in*, *by*, *after*, *from*, &c.; as, *podayu*, to give to; *polagayu*, to *lay*, to expend, employ, *lay* out; to tax or assess; to establish or fix; to believe or suppose; *po* and *lay*. This corresponds with English *by*, and the Latin has it in *possideo*, and a few other words. [Saxon *besittan*.] *Pomen*, remembrance, *po* and *mens*, mind.

Rad, a preposition, signifying *for*, or *for the love of*.

So, a preposition and prefix of extensive use, signifying *with*, *of*, *from;* and as a mark of comparison, it answers nearly to the English *so* or *as*.

Y, with the sound of *u*, is a preposition and prefix of extensive use. It signifies *near*, *by*, *at*, *with*, as *uberayu*, to put in order, to adjust, to cut, to reap, to mow, to dress, French *parer*, Latin *paro;* *ugoda*, satisfaction; *ugodnei*, good, useful, English *good;* *udol*, a dale, from *dol*.

WELSH.

The prefixes in the Welsh language are numerous. The following are the principal.

Am, about, encompassing; Saxon *amb*, Greek αμφι.

An. See Saxon *In*.

Cy, *cyd*, *cyo*, *cym*, implying union, and answering to *cum*, *con*, and *co* in Latin. Indeed *cym*, written also *cyo*, seems to be the Latin *cum*, and *cy* may be a contraction of it, like *co* in Latin. *Ca* seems also to be a prefix, as in *caboli*, to polish, Latin *polio*.

Cyn, *cynt*, former, first, as if allied to *begin*.

Di, negative and privative.

Dis, negative and precise.

Dy, iterative.

E and *ec*, adversative.

Ed and *eit*, denoting repetition, like *re*, Saxon *ed*, *oth*.

Es, separating, like Latin *ex*. See *Ys*.

Go, extenuating, inchoative, approaching, going, denotes diminution or a less degree, like the Latin *sub;* as in *gobrid*, somewhat dear. This seems to be from the root of English *go*.

Hav, expressive of origination.

Lled, partly, half.

Oll, all.

Rhag, before.

Rhy, over, excessive.

Tra, over, beyond; Latin *trans*.

Try, through.

Ym, mutual, reflective.

Ys, denoting from, out of, separation, proceeding from, answering to the Latin *ex;* as, *yspeliaw*, to expel. So *es*, Welsh, *estyn*, to *extend*.

Most of these prepositions, when used as prefixes, are so distinct as to be known to be prefixes.

But in some instances, the original preposition is so obscured by a loss or change of letters, as not to be obvious, nor indeed discoverable, without resorting to an ancient orthography. Thus, without the aid of the Saxon orthography, we should probably not be able to detect the component parts of the English *twit*. But in Saxon it is written *edwitan* and *othwitan;* the preposition or prefix *oth*, with *witan*, to disallow, reproach, or cast in the teeth.

It has been above suggested to be possible, that in the Shemitic languages, the נ in triliteral roots may be the same prefix as the Russian *na*, the Dutch *na*, and the German *nach*. Let the reader attend to the following words.

Hebrew נבט, to look, to behold, to regard. The primary sense of *look* is, to reach, extend, or throw

Ch., to look; also to *bud* or sprout.

Ar. نبط *nabata*, to spring, or issue as water; to flow out; to devise or strike out; to draw out.

If the first letter is a prefix, the Hebrew word would accord with Latin *video*; the Chaldee, with *video* and with *bud*, Spanish *botar*, French *bouton*, *bouter*, to *put*, and English to *pout*, and French *bout*, end, from shooting, extending.

Ar. نَبَتَ *nabatha*, to *bud;* to germinate. See Ch. *supra.*

Heb. נבל *naval*, to *fall;* to sink down; to wither; to fall off, as leaves and flowers; to act foolishly; to disgrace. Derivative, foolish; a *fool;* נפל *naful*, Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam., to *fall.*

Ch. נבל *nabal*, to make *foul;* to *defile;* that is, to throw or put on.

Ar. نَبَلَ *nabala*, to shoot, as an arrow; to drive, as camels; to excel; also to die; that is, probably, to *fall.*

Can there be any question, that *fall*, *foul*, and *fool* are this very word, without the first consonant? The Arabic, without the first consonant, agrees with Gr. *βαλλω*, and the sense of *falling*, then, is to throw one's self down.

Heb. נטר *natar*, to keep, guard, preserve, retain, observe.
Ch. to observe; to keep; to lay up.
Syr. and Sam. *id.*

Eth. ናጠረ *natar*, to shine.

Ar. نَطَرَ *natara*, to keep; to see; to look; to attend.

Remove the first letter, and this coincides with the Greek τηρεω.

No person will doubt whether נמל *namal*, to circumcise, is formed on מול *mul.*

Ch. נסר *nasar*, to cut; to saw. Syr. *id.* Lat. *serra*, *serro.*

Ar. نَفِدَ *nafida*, to *fade*, to vanish, to perish, to be empty, to fail.

Heb. נפח *nafach*, to blow, to breathe. Ch. Syr. Eth. Ar. *id.* from פוח, *puach*, to blow.

If the Shemitic נ in these and similar words is a prefix or the remains of a preposition, it coincides very closely with the Russ. and Dutch *na*, and the latter we know to be a contraction of the German *nach.* Now, the German *nach* is the English *nigh;* for no person can doubt the identity of the German *nachbar* and the English *neighbor.*

In the course of my investigations, I very early began to suspect that *b*, *f*, *p*, *c*, *g*, and *k*, before *l* and *r*, are either casual letters, introduced by peculiar modes of pronunciation, or the remains of prepositions; most probably the latter. I had advanced far in my Dictionary, with increasing evidence of the truth of this conjecture, before I had received Owen's Dictionary of the Welsh language. An examination of this work has confirmed my suspicions, or rather changed them into certainty.

If we attend to the manner of articulating the letters, and the ease with which *bl*, *br*, *fl*, *fr*, *pl*, *pr*, *cl*, *cr*, *gl*, *gr*, are pronounced, without an intervening vowel, even without a sheva, we shall not be surprised that a preposition or prefix, like *be*, *pe*, *pa*, *po*, or *ge*, should, in a rapid pronunciation, lose its vowel, and the consonant coalesce closely with the first letter of the principal word. Thus *blank*, *prank*, might naturally be formed from *belank*, *perank.* That these words are thus formed, I do not know; but there is nothing in the composition of the words to render it improbable. Certain it is, that a vast number of words are formed with these prefixes, on other words, or the first consonant is a mere adventitious addition; for they are used with or without the first consonant. Take the following examples:—

Hiberno-Celtic, or Irish, *brac* or *brach*, the arm, is written also *raigh*, Welsh *braic*, whence βραχιων, brachium. *Braigh*, the neck, Sax. *hraca*, Eng. *rack*, Gr. ῥαχις. *Fraoch*, heath, ling, *brake*, L. *erica.*

Welsh *llaor*, Basque *lurra*, Eng. *floor.*
Lat. *floccus*, Eng. *flock* or *lock.*
Sax. *hraccan*, Eng. to *reach*, in vomiting.*
Sax. *hracod*, Eng. *ragged.*
Ger. *rock*, Eng. *frock.*
Dutch *geluk*, Ger. *gluck*, Eng. *luck.*
Greek, Eolic dialect, ῥοδδον, for ῥοδον, a rose.
Latin *clunis*, Eng. *loin*, G. *lende*, W. *clun*, from *llun.*
Eng. *cream*, Ger. *rahm*, Dutch *room.*
Sax. *hlaf*, Polish *chlieb*, G. *leib*, Eng. *loaf.*
Sax. *hladan*, Eng. to *lade* or *load*, Russ. *kladu*, to lay.
Greek κλινω, Lat. *clino*, Sax. *hlinian*, *hleonan*, Russ. *klonyu*, Eng. to *lean.*
Greek λαγηνος, Lat. *lagena*, Eng. *flagon.*
Sax. *hrysan*, Eng. to *rush.*
French *frapper*, Eng. to *rap.*
Sax. *gerædian*, to make ready; in Chaucer, *greith*, to make ready. Sax. *hræd*, quick; *hradian*, to hasten; *hrædnes*, Eng. *readiness.*
Spanish *frisar*, to curl or frizzle; *rizar*, the same.
Sax. *gerefa*, Eng. *reeve*, G. *graf*, D *graaf.*
Lat. *glycyrrhiza*, from the Greek; Eng. *liquorice.*

But in no language have we such decisive evidence of the formation of words by prefixes, as in the Welsh.

Take the following instances, from a much greater number that might be produced, from Owen's Welsh Dictionary.

Blanc, a colt, from *llanc.*
Blith, milk, from *lith.*
Bliant, fine linen, from *lliant.*
Plad, a flat piece or *plate*, from *llad.*
Pled, a principle of extension, from *lled.*
Pledren, a *bladder*, from *pledyr*, that distends, from *lled.*
Pleth, a braid, from *lleth*, Eng. *plait*
Plicciaw, to *pluck*, from *llig.*
Ploc, a *block*, from *lloc; plociaw*, to *block*, to *plug.*
Plwng, a *plunge*, from *llwng*, our vulgar *lunge.*
Glwth, a *glutton*, from *llwth.*
Glas, a blue color, verdancy, a green plat, whence Eng. *glass*, from *llas.*
Glyd, *gluten*, *glue*, from *llyd.*
Claer, *clear*, from *llaer.*
Clav, sick, from *llav.*
Clwpa, a *club*, a knob, from *llwb.*
Clwt, a piece, a *clout*, from *llwd*, *llwt.*
Clamp, a mass, a *lump.*
Clawd, a thin board, from *llawd.*
Cledyr, a board or shingle, whence *cledrwy*, *lattice*, from *lled.*
Bran, Eng. *bran*, from *rhan; rhanu*, to *rend.*
Brid, a breaking out, from *rhid.*
Broç, noise, tumult, a *brock*, from *rhoç.*
Broç, froth, foam, anger, *broçi*, to chafe or fret, from *brwc*, a boiling or ferment, from *rhwc*, something *rough*, a grunt, Gr. βρυχω.
Bryd, what moves, impulse, mind, thought, from *rhyd.*
Brys, quickness, *brysiaw*, to hasten, to shoot along, from *rhys*, Eng. to *rush*, and *crysiaw*, to hasten, from *rhys*, to *rush.* [Here is the same word *rhys*, with different prefixes, forming *brysiaw* and *crysiaw.* Hence W. *brysg*, Eng. *brisk.*]
Graz, [pronounced *grath*,] a step, a degree, from *rhaz*, Lat. *gradus*, *gradior.*
Greg, a cackling, from *rheg.*
Grem, a crashing, gnash, a murmur, *gremiaw*, to crash or gnash, from *rhem.* Hence Lat. *fremo*, Gr. βρεμω.†

We have some instances of similar words in our own language; such are *flag* and *lag; flap* and *lap; clump* and *lump.*

There is another class of words which are probably formed with a prefix of a different kind. I refer to words in which *s* precedes

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* *H* before *l* and *r* in Saxon corresponds to the Greek κ, and Latin *c*, before the same letters.

† I do not follow Owen to the last step of his analysis, as I am of opinion that, in making monosyllable words to be compound, he often errs. For example, he supposes *broç*, a tumult, to be from *rhoç*, a broken or rough utterance; a grunt or groan; and this, to be a compound of *rhy*, excess, what is over or beyond, and *oç*, a forcible utterance, a groan. I believe *rhoç* to be a primitive uncompounded word, coinciding with the English *rough.*

Owen supposes *plad*, a flat thing, a *plate*, to be from *llad*, with *py. Llad* he explains, what is given, a gift, good things, and *py*, what is inward or involved. I have no doubt that the first letter is a prefix in *plad*, but, beyond all question, *llad* is from the same root as *lled*, breadth, coinciding with Lat. *latus;* both from a common root signifying to extend. But I do not believe *llad* or *lled* to be compound words.

Dug, a duke, Owen supposes to be formed on *ug*, over; which can not be true, unless the Latin *dux*, *duco*, are compounds. *Dur*, steel, he derives from *ur*, extreme, over; but doubtless it is from the root of the Latin *durus.*

So *par*, signifying what is contiguous, a state of readiness or preparation, a *pair*, fellow, or match, Owen makes a compound of *py*, and *ar; py*, as above explained, and *ar*, a word of various significations, *on*, *upon*, *surface*, &c. But there can be no doubt that *par* is from the root of the Latin *paro*, to prepare, being the Latin *par*, equal; the root of a numerous family of words not only in the Japhetic languages of Europe, but in the Shemitic languages of Asia. It certainly is not a Welsh compound, nor is there the least evidence to induce a belief that it is not an uncompounded word. Had the learned author of the Welsh Dictionary extended his researches to a variety of other languages, and compared the monosyllable roots in them with each other, I think he would have formed a very different opinion as to their origin. I am very well convinced that many of the words which he supposes to be primitive or radical, are contractions, such as *rhy*, *lle*, *lly*, the last consonant being lost.

another consonant, as *scalp*, *skull*, *slip*, *slide*, *sluggish*, *smoke*, *smooth*, *speed*, *spire*, *spin*, *stage*, *steep*, *stem*, *swell*, *spout*. We find that *tego*, to cover, in Latin, is in Greek στεγω; the Latin *fallo* is in Greek σφαλλω. We find μαραγδος is written also σμαραγδος; and it may be inquired whether the English *spin* is not from the same root as πηνη, web or woof, πηνιον, a spindle, πηνιζω, to spin. *Sprout* in English is in Spanish *brota*.

We find the Welsh *ysbrig*, the English *sprig*, is a compound of *ys*, a prefix denoting *issuing* or *proceeding from*, like the Lat. *ex*, and *brig*, top, summit.

Ysgar, a separate part, a *share*; *ysgar*, *ysgaru*, to divide; *ysgariaw*, to separate, is composed of *ys* and *car*, according to Owen; but the real root appears distinctly in the Gr. χειρω. This is the English *shear*, *shire*.

Ysgegiaw, to *shake*, by laying hold of the throat, to shake roughly, is a compound of *ys* and *cegiaw*, to choke, from *ceg*, the mouth, an entrance, a choking. This may be the English *shake*; Sax. *sceacan*.

Ysgin, a robe made of *skin*; *ys* and *cin*, a spread or covering.

Ysgodi, to *shade*; *ysgawd*; a shade; *ys* and *cawd*.

Ysgrab, what is drawn up or puckered, a *scrip*; *ys* and *crab*, what shrinks. See Eng. *crab*, *crubbed*.

Ysgrafu, to *scrape*; *ys* and *crav*, claws, from *rhav*.

Ysgrec, a scream, a *shriek*, *ysgreciaw*, to *shriek*, from *crec*, a shriek, *crecian*, to *shriek*, from *creg*, *cryg*, hoarse, rough, from *rhyg*, rye, that is, *rough*; the grain so named from its *roughness*. This is the English *rough*, Lat. *raucus*. Here we have the whole process of formation, from the root of *rough*. We retain the Welsh *crecian*, to shriek, in our common word to *creak*, and with a formative prefix, we have *shriek*, and our vulgar *screak*. The Latin *ruga*, a wrinkle, Eng. *rug*, *shrug*, are probably from the same source.

Ysgrivenu, to write, Lat. *scribo*, from *ysgriv*, a writing, from *criv*, a mark cut, a row of notches; *criviaw*, to cut, to *grave*; from *rhiv*, something that divides. Hence *scrivener*.

Ysgub, a sheaf or besom, *ysgubaw*, to sweep, Lat. *scopæ*, from *cub*, a collection, a heap, a *cube*.

Ysgud, something that whirls; *ysgudaw*, to whisk or *scud*; from *cud*, celerity, flight; *ysguth*, *ysguthaw*, the same.

Ysgwth, a push; *ysgwthiaw*, to push or thrust; from *gwth*, *guthiaw*, the same; probably allied to Eng. *shoot*. The Welsh has *ysgythu*, to jet or spout, from the same root.

Yslac, slack, loose; *yslaciaw*, to *slacken*; from *llac*, loose, *slack*, *llaciaw*, to slacken, from *llag*, slack, *sluggish*; allied to Eng. *lag* and *slow*.

Yslapiaw, to *slap*, to *flap*, from *yslab*, what is lengthened or distended, from *llab*, a flag, a strip, a stroke. *Llabi*, a tall, lank person, a stripling, a *looby*, a *lubber*, is from the same root; *llabiaw*, to *slap*.

Ysled, a *sled*, from *lled*, says Owen, which denotes breadth; but it is probably from the root of *slide*, a word probably from the same root as *lled*, that is, to extend, to stretch along.

Ysmot, a patch, a spot; *ysmotiaw*, to spot, to dapple, from *mod*, Eng. *mote*.

Ysmwciaw, *ysmygu*, to dim with *smoke*, from *mwg*, *smoke*. So *smooth*, from Welsh *mwyth*.

Yspail, *spoil*, from *pail*, farina, says Owen. I should say from the root of *palea*, straw, refuse, that is, from the root of *peel*, to strip. *Yspeiliota*, to be *pilfering*.

Yspeliaw, to *expel*, from *pel*, a *ball*, says Owen; but this is the Latin *expello*, from *pello*. *Ball* may be from the same root.

Yspig, a *spike*, a spine; *yspigaw*, to spike; from *pig*, a sharp point, a *pike*. Hence Eng. *spigot*.

Yspin, a spine, from *pin*, *pen*.

Ysgynu, to *ascend*, Lat. *ascendo*, from *cyn*, first, chief, foremost. The radical sense is to shoot up.

Yslwch, a *slough*, from *llwch*, a collection of water, a *lake*.

Yspar, a *spear*, from *pâr*, a cause or principle of producing, the germ or seed of a thing, a *spear*. This consists of the same elements as *ber*, a spit, and Eng. *bar*; and in Italian *bar* is *sbarra*. The primary sense is to shoot, thrust, drive.

Yspinc, a *finch*, from *pinc*, gay, fine, brisk; a sprig, a *finch*.

Ysplan, clear, bright; *ysplana* to explain; from *plan*, that is parted off, a ray, a shoot, a planting, a *plane*; whence *plant*, a child; Eng. a *plant*; *planu*, to shoot, as a plant. Hence *splendor*, W. *ysplander*.

Ysporthi, to support, from *porth*, a bearing, a *port*, passage, &c. Lat. *porta*, *porto*.

Ystac, a *stack*, a heap; *ystaca*, a standard; from *tag*, a state of being staffed or clogged.

Ystad, a *state*; *ystadu*, to *stay*; from *tad*, that spreads, a continuity. The primary sense is to set.

Ystain, that is spread; a *stain*; *tin*, Lat. *stannum*; *ystaeniaw*, to spread over, to stain; *ystaenu*, to *tin*, or cover with *tin*; from *taen*, a spread, a layer. Qu. is *tin* from spreading?

Ystawl, a *stool*, from *tawl*, a cast or throw. The sense is to set, to throw down. *Tawl* is the root of *deal*.

Ystor, a *store*, that forms a bulk, from *tor*, a swell, a prominence.

Ystorm, a *storm*, from *torm*, that is stretched, but the sense is a rushing.

Ystrym, a *stream*, from *trym*, compact, *trim*, that is, stretched, straight, from extending.

Ystwmp, a *stump*, from *twmp*, a round mass, a tump.

Yswatiaw, to *squat*, from *yswad*, a throw, or falling down, from *gwad*, a denial; *gwadu*, to deny or disown. If this deduction is correct, the sense of denial is a throwing or thrusting back, a repelling. It is so in other words.

Yswitiaw, to chirp, twitter, from *yswid*, that makes a quick turn. Qu. *twitter*.

In some of the foregoing words, it appears evident that the Welsh prefix *ys* is an alteration of the Latin *ex*, and the words in which this is the case were probably borrowed from the Latin, while the Roman armies had possession of England. But there is a vast number of words, with this prefix, which are not of Latin origin; and whether *ys* is a native prefix in the Welsh, may be a question. One thing is certain, that *s* before another consonant, and coalescing with it, is, in a great number of words, a prefix.

The modern Italian affords abundant proof of the extensive use of *s*, as the remains or representative of *ex*; as, *sballare*, to unpack, *unbale*; *sbarbato*, beardless; *sbattere*, to abate; *sbrancare*, to pluck off branches; *scaricare*, to discharge; *scommodare*, to incommode; *sconcordia*, discord; *scornare*, to break the horns; *scrostare*, to pull off the crust; and a great number of others.

Now, if the same manner of forming words with this prefix has actually prevailed among the northern nations of Europe, we may rationally suppose that many English words, and perhaps all of this class, are thus formed. Thus *scatter* may be formed from a root in *Cd*; *shape*, from *Cb*, *Cf*, or *Cp*; *skill*, from the root of Lat. *calleo*; *slip*, from the root of Lat. *labor*; *smart*, from the root of Lat. *amarus*, bitter, Heb. מר; *smite*, from the root of Latin *mitto*; *span*, from the root of *pan*, to stretch; *spar*, from the root of *bar*; *speak*, from the root of Lat. *voco*; *speed*, from a root in *Pd*, perhaps Lat. *peto*; *steal*, from the root of Lat. *tollo*; *steep*, from the root of *deep*; *stretch*, from the root of *reach*; *sweep*, from the root of *wipe*; *swan*, from *wan*, white; *swell*, from the root of to *well*, Sax. *wellan*, to boil, &c. That many English and other Teutonic and Gothic words are thus formed, appears to be certain.

These facts being admitted, let us examine a little further. In Russ. *svadiba* is a wedding. Is not this formed on the root of *wed*, with *s* for a prefix? *Svara* is a quarrel. Is not this formed on the root of *vary*, *variance*, or of *spar*? *Sverlo* is a borer; qu. *bore* and *veru*; *svertivayu*, to roll; qu. Lat. *verto*; *skora*, furs, peltry; qu. Fr. *cuir*; *skot*, a beast; qu. *cattle*; *skupayu*, to purchase in gross; qu. *cheap*, Dan. *kioben*, and its root; *slabei*, weak; qu. Lat. *labor*, *lapsus*; *slugayu*, to fold; qu. *lay*, and *plico*; *slivayu*, to pour out liquors; qu. Lat. *libo*; *slupayu*, to peel off bark or skin; qu. Lat. *liber*; *snimayu*, to take away; qu. Sax. *neman*, to take; *snova*, new; qu. Lat. *novus*; *snig*, *sneig*, snow, Fr. *neige*. The Lat. *nivis* is from this root, with *g* opened to *v*. Russ. *spletayu*, to *plait*, &c.

The Russ. prefix *so* occurs in a great number of words; *sobirayu*, to collect or assemble, precisely the Heb. and Ch. צבר.

It now becomes an interesting question, to determine how far any analogy exists between the languages of the Japhetic and Shemitic families in regard to prefixes. For example, in the Shemitic languages, ב is a prefix of extensive use, corresponding almost exactly with the English and Dutch *by*, the Saxon *be*, and German *bei*. This preposition and prefix has several senses in the Saxon which are now obsolete; but its present prevailing sense occurs in all the Shemitic languages. ברוח קדים עזה, *by* a strong east wind. Ex. xiv. 21. Compare the following definitions of this preposition; the Sax. from Lye, and the Shemitic from Castle.

Sax. *de*, *e*, *ex*, *in*, *secus*, *ad*, *juxta*, *secundum*, *pro*, *per*, *super*, *propter*, *circa*.

Heb. Ch. Syr. *in*, *e*, *ex*, *cum*, *propter*; *usque ad*, *adeo ut*, *ad*, *super*, *per*, *contra*, *ante*.

Eth. *in, per, pro, propter, cum, secundum, apud.*
Ar. *in, cum, propter, per, ad, erga.*

In Numbers xiv. 34, it signifies *according to*, or *after;* במספר הימים, *according to* the number of days. This signification is now perhaps obsolete in English, but was common in the Saxon; as, "*be his mægnum,*" according to his strength; *pro viribus suis.* So "*be tham mæstan,*" *by* the most, is now expressed by, *at* the most.

Now, it is remarkable that this word in Hebrew, Arabic, and Persic, is the preposition used in oaths, precisely as it is in English. Gen. xxii. 16, בי, *By myself* have I sworn. Arabic, *billah*, or *by Allah*; Persic, بخدا *bechoda*, or *begoda*, *by God*, the very words now used in English. The evidence, then, is decisive, that the Shemitic prefix ב is the Teutonic *be*, *by*, *bei*, contracted, and this Teutonic word is certainly a contraction of *big*, which is used in the Saxon, especially in compound words, as in *bigspell*, [*by-spell*,] a fable; *bigstandan*, to stand *by*. This prefix, then, was in universal use by the original stock of mankind, before the dispersion; and this word alone is demonstrative proof of the common origin of the Shemitic and Teutonic languages. Now, it is equally certain that this is the prefix *b*, and probably *p*, before *l* and *r*, in *block*, *braigh*, and a multitude of words in all the modern languages; and, probably, the same letter is a prefix in many Shemitic words.

We know that *be* in the Saxon *bedælan*, and Dutch *bedeelen*, is prefix, as the simple verb is found in all the Teutonic and Gothic languages. The Hebrew and Chaldee בדל corresponds exactly, in elements and in signification, with the Saxon and Dutch. Whether the first letter is a prefix in the latter languages, let the reader judge. See the word Dear, which, when traced, terminates in the Welsh *tawl*, a cast off, a throw; separation; *taulu*, to cast or throw off, to separate.

In Chaldee, בדר *badar*, signifies to scatter, to disperse. The word has the same signification in the Syriac and Samaritan.

In Ethiopic, the word, with ሰ prefixed, signifies to wish, love, desire; and with ተ prefixed, to strive, to endeavor; and without a prefix, strife, course, race. Both these significations are from stretching, straining.

In Arabic, بدر *badara*, signifies generally to hasten, to run to; but بذر *bathara*, signifies to disperse, to sow or scatter seed.

This verb is written in Hebrew בזר, with precisely the same signification. The Arabic, also, has the verb with this orthography, signifying to sow, and also to beat or strike with a stick.

Now, in Syriac, ܕܪ *dar*, signifies to strive or struggle. Here we have the simple verb, *without* the prefix, with the sense of the Ethiopic *with* a prefix. Supra.

We find also the Arabic ذر *tharra*, the simple verb, signifies to sprinkle.

We find in Chaldee דרה, דרא, and דרי, the simple verb, signifies to disperse; in Syriac, the same. In Arabic ذرا *tharaa*, signifies to sow, like the foregoing verb, and hence to procreate. Both this and the former verb signify also to whiten, as the hair of the head; as we say, to *sprinkle* with gray hairs. The Arabic

ذرا *daraa*, signifies to drive, to impel, to repel, to contend, to strive; to shine, to sparkle. And here we have the literal signification of this whole class of verbs; to drive, urge, throw, send; hence to scatter, to strive, to shoot as rays of light, procreate, &c.

The Hebrew corresponding verb is זרה or זרע, to scatter, to sow; and the word with the like orthography occurs in Ch. Syr. and Ar. This is the Latin *sero*. And who can doubt that ב is a prefix in the verb ברר above mentioned?

In Welsh, *goberu* signifies to work, to operate; *gober*, work, operation; formed by the prefix *go* and *per; go* denoting progress toward, approach; and *per* rendered by Owen, that pervades, a fruit, a pear; but the real sense is to strain, to bring forth; to drive, thrust, urge, &c.

This word, in the Armoric dialect, is written either *gober* or *ober;* in Latin *operor*, whence Eng. *operate*. The same word is in the Ethiopic, ገበረ *gaber*, to make, to do; አገበረ *agabar*, to cause to be made; ተገበረ *tagabar*, to work, operate, negotiate; ገባር *gabar*, a maker.

This is the Heb. and Ch. גבר, to be strong, to prevail, to establish; and as a noun, a man; Ar. جبر *jabara*, to make strong, to heal, as a broken bone; to strengthen.

That this Shemitic word and the Welsh and Ethiopic are all radically one, there can not be a question; and the Welsh proves, indisputably, that *go* is a prefix. This, then, is a word formed on בר or ברא. The Heb. אביר, strong, that is, strained, and אבר, a wing, that is, a shoot, are from the same root; and in Arabic ابر *abara*, signifies to prick, to sting, and its derivatives, the extremity of a thing, a point, a needle, corresponding with the Welsh *bar*, a summit, a tuft, a branch, a *bar*, and the Welsh *ber*, a pike, a lance, a spit, a *spear*, Lat. *veru;* in Welsh, also, *pár*, a spear, and *per*, a spit, are all doubtless of the same origin.

In Syriac, ܨܒܪ *tsabar*, signifies to make, to work or operate. Is this the same root with a different prefix?

The same word in Arabic, صبر *tsabara*, signifies to be patient, to *bear*, to sustain.

We observe, that in the Teutonic and Gothic languages, the same word is used with different prefixes. Thus, in our mother tongue, *begin* is written *gynnan*, the simple radical word, and *aginnan*, *beginnan*, and *ongynnan;* and in the Gothic, *duginnan*, which, in English, would be *to-gin*.

Should it appear, upon investigation, that verbs in the Assyrian languages have the same prefixes which occur in the European languages, the fact will evidence more affinity between the languages of these two stocks than has yet been known to exist.

Let us now attend to the natural causes which may be supposed to have obscured or destroyed the identity or resemblance of languages which had a common origin.

The identity of words, in two or more different languages, is known by identity of letters and identity of signification; or by letters of the same organ, and a signification obviously deducible from the same source. Letters of the same organ, as, for example, *b*, *f*, *p*, and *v*, are often converted, the one into the other, and the change is so frequent, that this circumstance seldom occasions much obscurity. The changes of signification occasion more difficulty, not so much by necessity, as because this branch of philology is less understood.

1. CHANGE OF CONSONANTS WHICH REPRESENT THE ARTICULATIONS OF THE ORGANS OF SPEECH.

Consonants are the stamina of words. They are convertible and frequently converted into their cognates. The English word *bear* represents the Latin *fero* and *pario*, and *fero* is the Greek φερω. The Latin *ventus* is *wind* in English; and *habeo* is *have*. The Latin *dens*, in Dutch, Danish, and Swedish, is *tand;* and *dance* in English is in German *tanz*.

These changes are too familiar to require a multiplication of examples. But there are others less common and obvious, which are yet equally certain. Thus in the Gaelic or Hiberno-Celtic, *m* and *mb* are convertible with *v;* and in Welsh, *m* and *v* are changed, even in different cases of the same word. Thus, in Irish, the name of the hand is written either *lamh* or *lar*, and in Welsh *maen*, a stone, is written also *vaen*. The Greek β is always pronounced as the English *v*, as βουλομαι, Lat. *volo*, English *will*, German *wollen;* and the sound of *b* the Greeks express by μπ.

In the Chaldee and Hebrew, one remarkable distinction is the use of a dental letter in the former, where the latter has a sibilant. As כוש *cuth* in Chaldee is כוש *cush* in Hebrew; זהב, gold, in Chaldaic is זהב in Hebrew. The like change appears in the modern languages; for *water*, which in most of the northern languages is written with a dental, is in German written *wasser;*

and the Latin *dens*, W. *dant*, Dutch *tand*, Swedish and Danish *tand*, is in German *zahn*. The like change is frequent in the Greek and Latin. φραττω, in one dialect, is φρασσω, in another; and the Latins often changed *t* of the indicative present, or infinitive, into *s* in the preterit and participle; as, *mitto*, *mittere*, *misi*, *missus*.

L and *r*, though not considered as letters of the same organ, are really such, and changed the one into the other. Thus the Spaniards write *blandir* for *brandish*, and *escolta* for *escort*. The Portuguese write *brando* for *bland*, and *branquear*, to whiten, for *blanch*. The Greek has φραγελλιον for the Latin *flagellum*. In Europe, however, this change seems to be limited chiefly to two or three nations on the coast of the Mediterranean. *L* is sometimes commutable with *d*.

We have a few instances of the change of *g* or *gh* into *f*. Thus *rough* is pronounced *ruf*, and *trough*, *trauf*.

The Russians often change the *d* of a noun into the sound of *j*, or the compound *g*, in the verb formed from that noun; as, *lad*, accord, harmony; *laju*, to accord or agree; *bred*, damage, loss; *breju*, to injure.

The Italians and French have also changed a dental into a palatal letter, in many words; as, Italian *raggio*, a ray, from Lat. *radius*; and *ragione*, reason, from *ratio*; Fr. *manger*, to eat, from Lat. *mando*, or *manducо*.

In the south of Europe, the Greek χ has been changed, in some instances, into the Italian or Spanish *z*, and then by the French into *s*. It seems that the Spanish *z* has, at some former period, been pronounced as a guttural. Thus the Gr. βραχιων, Lat. *brachium*, the arm, is in Spanish *brazo*, and the Spaniards have the word from the Latin, or from the same source as the Latin and Greek, the Celtic *braiç*. This word *brazo* the French changed into *bras*, and from that we have *brace* and *embrace*. A similar change occurs in *Durazzo*, from *Dyrrachium*, and in the Spanish *luz*, light.

The Teutonic nations often used *h* to express the power of the Greek κ, and the Latin *c*; as, *heart* for καρδια, *horn* for *cornu*. Hence we find that the Saxon *hlinian*, *hleonian*, or *hlynian*, to lean, is the Greek κλινω, Latin *clino*. The letter *h* is now dropped, and we write the word *lean*.

In like manner, the Saxon *hlid*, which we now write *lid*, is from the same root as the Latin *claudo*, *cludo*, the Greek κλειδοω, which is contracted into κλειω. And in this word we may notice another fact, that the word signifies not only to shut, but to praise or celebrate; proving that this word and the Latin *plaudo* are the same, with different prefixes, as *laudo*; and that the primary sense is, to *strain*. This in Saxon appears in *hlud*, loud, *hlydan*, to cry out.

In Latin, *f* and *h* have been converted; as, *hordeum* for *fordeum*; and the Spaniards now write *h* for *f*; as, *hacer* for the Latin *facere*; *hilo* for *filum*; *herir* for *ferire*, &c.

The letters *r* and *s* are commutable. Thus *iron* in German is *eisen*; in D. *yzer*.

The letters *n* and *s* seem also to be commutable; as in Latin *pono*, *posui*.

The letters *l* and *r* are convertible; for the English *colonel* is in Spanish and Portuguese *coronel*, and in Armoric *coronal*.

The cause of these differences is in the position of the organs in the articulations; the position being nearly but not exactly the same.

2. CHANGE OF VOWELS.

The change of vowels is so common, as to occasion no difficulty in determining the sameness of words; indeed, little or no regard is to be had to them, in ascertaining the origin and affinity of languages. In this opinion I accord with almost all writers on this subject; but I have to combat the opinion of that elegant scholar, Sir William Jones, who protests against the licentiousness of etymologists, not only in transposing letters, but in *totally disregarding the vowels*, and who seems to admit the common origin of words only when written with the same letters, and used in a sense precisely the same.*

I am not at all surprised at the common prejudice existing against etymology. As the subject has been treated, it is justly liable to all the objections urged against it. But it is obvious that Sir W. Jones had given very little attention to the subject, and that some of its most common and obvious principles had escaped his observation. His opinion, with regard to both articulations and vowels, is unequivocally erroneous, as will appear from the following list of words, taken from modern languages, and respecting the identity of which, that gentleman himself, if living, could not have the slightest doubt.

English.	*Saxon.*	*Dutch.*	*German.*	*Swedish.*	*Latin.*
draw, drag,	dragan,	trekken,	tragen,	draga,	traho.
give,	gifan,	geeven,	geben,	gifva.	
foot, feet,	fot, fet,	voet,	fuss,	fot,	pes, Gr. πους.
hook,	hoc,	haak,	haken,	hake.	
day,	dag, dæg,	daag,	tag,	dag.	
have,	habban,	hebben,	haben,	hafva,	habeo
	[Fr. avoir; ai, as, a, avons, avez, ont.]				
leap,	hleapan,	loopen,	laufen,	löpa.	
burn,	byrnan,	branden,	brennen,	brinna.	
will,	willan,	willen,	wollen,	willja,	volo, velle.
stone,	stan,	steen,	stein,	sten.	
broad,	bred,	breed,	breit,	bred.	
earth,	eorth,	aarde,	erde,	jord, Dan. *iord*.	
who,	hwa,	wie,		ho, Dan. hvo.	
seek,	secan,	zoeken,	suchen,	sökia,	sequor.
bean,	bean,	boon,	bohne,	böna, Dan. bönne.	

Here are scarcely two words written with the same letters in two languages; and yet no man ever called in question their identity, on account of the difference of orthography. The diversity is equally great in almost all other words of the same original. So in the same words we often find the vowel changed, as in the Lat. *facio*, *feci*; *ago*, *egi*; *sto*, *steti*; *vello*, *vulsi*. Nothing is more certain than that the Welsh *gwyz* and the English *wood* are the same word, although there is one letter only common to them both. It is pronounced *gooyth*, that is, *g* and *wyth*; as, *guard* for *ward*. This prefixing of *g* to words which in English begin with *w*, is very common in Spanish and French. The word *war* in French is *guerre*; Sp. *guerra*.

3. CHANGE OR LOSS OF RADICAL LETTERS.

There are some words which, in certain languages, have suffered a change of a radical letter; while in others it is wholly lost. For example, *word*, in Danish and Swedish, is *ord*: *wort*, a plant, is *urt*; the Saxon *gear*, or *ger*, English *year*, in Danish is *aar*, in Swedish is *ar*, in Dutch *jaar*, and in German *jahr*.

In the word *yoke*, and its affinities, we have a clear and decisive example of changes in orthography. *Yoke*, the Latin *jugum*, is from the Chaldee, Syriac, and Arabic זוג *zug*, to join, to couple; a word not found in the Hebrew. The Greeks retained the original letters in ζυγος, ζυγοω; the Latins changed the first letter to *j* in *jugum*, and inserted a casual *n* in *jungo*. From the Latin the Italians formed *giogo*, a yoke, and *giugnere*, to join; the Spaniards, *yugo*, a yoke, and *juntar*, to join; the French, *joug*, a yoke, and *joindre*, to join. In Saxon, *yoke* is *geoc* or *ioc*; in Dutch, *juk*; G. *joch*; Sw. *ok*.

One of the most general changes that words have undergone, is the entire loss of the palatal letter *g*, when it is radical and final in verbs, or the opening of that articulation to a vowel or diphthong. We have examples in the English *bow*, from Saxon *bugan*, to bend; *buy*, from *bycgan*; *brow*, from *breg*; *lay*, from *lægon*, or *lecgan*; *say*, from *sægan*; *fair*, from *fæger*; *flail*, from the German *flegel*, Lat. *flagellum*; French *nier*, from Lat. *nego*, *negare*.

The same or similar changes have taken place in all the modern languages of which I have any knowledge.

The loss and changes of radical letters in many Greek verbs deserve particular notice. We find, in the Lexicons, πραγμα, πραγος, πρακτικος, are referred to πρασσω, πραττω, as the theme or root; ταγμα, to ταασσω; ῥητωρ, to ῥεω; and φραγμα, to φρασσω. This reference, so far as it operates as a direction to the student where to find the verb to which the word belongs, and its explanation, is useful and necessary. But if the student supposes that these words are formed from the theme, so called, or the first person of the indicative mode, present tense, he is deceived. I am confident no example can be found, in any language, of the palatals γ and κ, formed from the dentals and sibilants τ and σ; nor is ῥητωρ, or any similar word, formed by the addition of the dental to a verb ending in a vowel. The truth is, the last radical in ῥεω is lost, in the indicative mode; and in πρασσω, πραττω, it is changed. The radical lost in ῥεω is ϝ or δ; the original word was ῥεϝω or ῥεδω, and the derivatives ῥητωρ, ῥητορικη, were formed

* Asiatic Researches, vol. 3, p. 489.

before the radical letter was dropped in the verb. No sooner is the verb restored to its primitive form, than we recognize its connection with the Irish *raidham*, to speak; Saxon *rad*, speech; *rædan*, to read; German *reden*, *rede*; Dutch *raad*, &c.

The original root of πρασσω was πραγω, πραχω, or πραχω, and from this were formed πραγμα, πρακτικος, before the last radical was changed. No sooner is the original orthography restored, than we see this to be the Teutonic verb, German *brauchen*, Dutch *gebruiken*, Danish *bruger*, Sw. *bruka*, Sax. *brucan*, to use, to *practice*, and hence the English *broker*.

The same remarks are applicable to ταγμα and τασσω; φραγμα and φρασσω; αλλαγη and αλλασσω; χαρακτηρ and χαρασσω, and many other words of like formation. In all these cases, the last radical letter is to be sought in the *derivatives* of the verb, and in one of the past tenses, particularly in an aorist. This fact affords no feeble evidence that in Greek, as in the Shemitic languages, the preterit tense or an aorist was the radix of the verb. Κραζω, in Greek, is to cry like a crow or rook; but the last radical is changed from γ, as, in the second aorist, it forms κραγειν. Now, in Danish, *crow* is *krage*, in Ger. *krähe*, in D. *kraai*, in Sw. *kråka*, a fact that demonstrates the last radical letter to be a palatal, which in English is opened to *o*, in *crow*.

But it is not in the Greek language only that we are to seek for the primitive radical letters, not in what is now called the root of the verb, but in the derivatives. The fact is the same in the Latin and in the English. The Latin *fluctus* and *fluxi* can not be deduced from *fluo*; but the orthography of these words proves demonstrably that the original root was *flugo*, or *fluco*. So, in English, *sight* can not be deduced from *see*, for no example can be found of the letter *g* introduced to form the participles of verbs. *Sight*, in Saxon *gesicht*, D. *zigt*, G. *sicht*, Dan. *sigt*, Sw. *sickt*, is a participle; but the verb in the infinitive, in Saxon is *seon*, *geseon*, Ger. *sehen*, D. *zien*, Dan. *seer*, Sw. *se*; in which no palatal letter is found, from which *g* or *ch* can be deduced. The truth, then, is, that the original verb was *segan*, or in Dutch *zegen*; the *g* being lost, as it is in the French *nier*, from the Lat. *nego*.

In the change of letters in the Greek verbs before mentioned, the process seems to have been from γ or κ to ξ, and then to σ and τ; πραγω, πραξω, πρασσω, πραττω. This is certainly a process which is natural and common. The Latin *brachium* thus became in Spanish *brazo*, and then in French *bras*; and thus in the Italian, *Alexandria* has become *Alessandria*.

When the last radical of a Greek verb is a dental, it may not be certain whether the original letter was *d*, or *th*, or *t*. We find the Greek verb σπαω, to draw, forms its derivatives with σ, σπασμα, σπασις; and this is probably the Armoric *spaza*, from which we have *spay*. So φραζω, φρασις, and φραδη, are evidently of the same family. It is not improbable that the original letter might have a compound sound, or it might correspond nearly to the Arabic ظ or ض, or the English *dh* or *th*, or *ds*, so as easily to pass into *d* or into *s*.

It is equally clear that many Greek words have lost an initial consonant. The letter most generally lost is probably the Oriental ה, but obviously the palatals γ and κ have, in many instances, been dropped. There seems to be no question that the Greek ὁλος is the English *whole*, and perhaps *all*. This in Welsh is *oll* or *holl*, in Saxon *al* or *geall*; and this is undoubtedly the Shemitic כל. So the Greek ολλυμι is the Welsh *colli*, to lose; and σιλεω may be the English *coil*, Fr. *cueillir*.

In like manner the Greek has, in many words, lost a labial initial, answering to the English *b*, *f*, or *v*. The Greek ειδω is undoubtedly the Latin *video*; εργον is from the same root as *work*; ιδιος is from the root of *vid*, in the Latin *divido*, and *individuus*, that is, separate, and from the Arabic بدّ *badda*, to separate.

In many instances, the Latin retained or restored the lost letter; thus *hamaxa* for ἁμαξα, *harpago* for αρπαγη; *harmonia* for ἁρμονια; *video* for ειδω.

If the marks of breathing, called *spiritus asper* and *spiritus tenis*, now prefixed to Greek words, were intended to represent the letters lost, or to stand in the place of them, they answer this purpose very imperfectly. The spiritus asper may stand for a palatal or guttural letter, but it does not designate which letter, the ה, or the כ; much less does this or the other spiritus justly represent the labials, *b*, *f*, *v*, or *w*. Whenever the Latins wrote *h* in the place of the Greek spiritus, we may conclude that the original letter was ה, or a cognate letter; and we may conclude also that the *v* in *video*, and in *divido*, *viduus*, *individuus*, stands for the original labial lost in ειδω and ιδιος. But there are many words, I apprehend, in which the lost letter is unknown, and in which the loss can not be recovered by any marks prefixed to the words. We may well suppose that *hymnus* exhibits the correct written form of υμνος; but what is there in the Greek υφη to lead us to consider this word as the English *woof*, and υφαω to be the same as *weave*? Both the Greek words have the spiritus asper.

What proportion of Greek words have been contracted by the loss of an initial or final consonant, can not, I apprehend, be determined with any precision; at least, not in the present state of philological knowledge. It is probable the number of contracted words amounts to one fourth of all the verbs, and it may be more.

Similar contractions have taken place in all other languages; a circumstance that embarrasses the philologist and lexicographer at every step of his researches, and which has led to innumerable mistakes in etymology. We know that the Swedish *år*, and Danish *aar*, a year, have lost the articulation *g*, and that the English *y* in *year* is the representative of *g*, as *j* is in the Dutch *jaar*, and German *jahr*: for the *g* is found in our mother tongue; and in a multitude of words, one language will supply the means of determining the real origin or true orthography, which can not be ascertained by another. But doubtless many changes have taken place, of which the evidence is uncertain; the chain which might conduct us to the original orthography being broken, and no means now remain of repairing the loss.

In no language has the rejection or change of consonants served so effectually to obscure the original words as in the French. So extensive have been the changes of orthography in that language, that, had not the early lexicographers indicated the loss of letters by a mark, it would be impossible now to discover the original orthography, or to trace the connection of words with other languages, in a large portion of them. And it is with regret we observe the influence of the French practice of suppressing consonants extending itself to other countries. It is owing to the most servile obsequiousness of nations, that *Basil* or *Basilea*, the elegant name of a town in Switzerland, has been corrupted to *Basle*, and pronounced most barbarously *Bale*. The Germans are pursuing a like course in suppressing the palatal letters; a most unfortunate circumstance for the strength of the language.

The Italians also have a disposition to reject letters when they interfere with their habits of pronunciation; and hence we see, in their language, *piano*, written for *plano*; *fiore* for *flore*; *fiocco* for *flocco*; a change that has removed a radical consonant, and thus obscured, or rather destroyed, the affinity between the Italian and the Latin words.

Another difference of writing and pronouncing has been produced by the change of a sibilant letter into an aspirate; or, *e converso*, by the change of an aspirate into a sibilant. No person doubts whether the Latin *super* is the Greek υπερ; or ὁμαλος is *similis*; or ἁλς is *sal*, *salt*. The latter in Welsh is *halen*, *hal*. So *helyg*, a willow, in Welsh, is in Latin *salix*. The Greek επτα is the Latin *septem*, English *seven*. This in Persic is هفت *heft* or *haft*, which approaches the Greek επτα. It has been commonly supposed that, in this case, the aspirate in Greek has been converted into an *s*. There are, however, strong reasons for believing that the change has been the reverse, and that *s* has been dropped, and its place supplied by an aspirate. The word *seven* is, beyond a question, the Shemitic سبع, שבע, whence שבת, Eng. *sabbath*; and the Gaelic *sean*, old, whence Latin *senex*. In Welsh *hen*, seems clearly to be the Ar. سن *sanna*, to be old. It is then clear that in these words *s* is radical. It is probable, however, that the aspirate, in some cases, has been changed into *s*.

It deserves to be noticed that the radix of a word is sometimes obscured, in Greek and Latin, by the loss or change of a radical letter in the nominative case. We find in Latin *nepos*, in the nominative, is *nepotis* in the genitive; *honos*, *honoris*, &c. In these changes, I suppose the letter restored in the oblique cases to be the true radical letter. Thus *adamant* has been deduced by our etymologists from the Greek α negative and δαμαω, to subdue, on the supposition that the stone was named from its hardness. This is a good example of a great part of all etymological deductions; *they are mere conjectures*. It did not occ[illegible] the

inquirer that *adamas*, in the nominative, becomes in the genitive *adamantis*; that *n* is radical, and that this word can not be regularly deduced from the Greek verb. Any person, by looking into a Welsh dictionary, may see the original word.

In some words, it is not easy to determine whether *n* before *d* is casual or radical. In such words as the Latin *fundo*, to pour, and *tundo*, to beat, there is reason to think the *n* is casual, for the preterit is formed without it, *fudi*, *tutudi*. But in other words *n* before *d* seems to be radical, and the *d* casual; as in *fundo*, *fundare*, to found. For this word coincides with the Irish *bun*, foundation, and with the Shemitic בנה *banah*, to build. So the English *find* is in Swedish *finna*, and *in* is in Danish *ind*.

Another fact, of considerable consequence, is the casual sound of *n* given to *g*, which produced the effect of doubling the *γ* in Greek, and of occasioning the insertion of *n* before *g* in the Latin, as also in the Teutonic and Gothic languages. Thus we see the *γ* is doubled in the Greek *αγγελλω*, and we know, in this case, how the change originated; for the original word is in the Gaelic and Irish, *agalla*. So *γ* is prefixed to another palatal or guttural letter in *αγχω*, *αγχος*, *αγγειω*.

A similar nasal sound of *g* probably introduced the *n* before *g* in *lingo*, to *lick*; *linquo*, to leave.

We may be confident, in all cases, that *n* is not radical, when it is dropped in the supine and participle, as in *lictum*, *lictus*, from *linquo*. When *n* is retained in the supine and participle, there may be more reason for doubt; but in this case, the question may often be determined by the corresponding word in another language, or by some other word evidently of the same family. Thus we can have little doubt that *lingo* and the English *lick* are the same word, or that the Lat. *lingua* and *ligula* are of one family.

This casual insertion of *n* in words of this class must be carefully noticed by the etymologist, or he will overlook the affinity of words which are evidently the same. We have many words in English which are written with *n* before a *g* or a *k*, when the ancient words in the Gothic and Teutonic languages, and some of them in the modern Danish and Swedish, are written without *n*. Thus *sink*, in Gothic, is *sigqwan*; to think, is *thagkyan*. It is not improbable that the Gothic word was pronounced with the sound of *n* or *ng*, as in English. So also in *sigguan*, to sing; *laggs*, long. In a few instances we find the Swedes and Danes have the word written in both ways, as *tanka*, *tænker*, and *tycka*, *tykker*, to think. But, in general, the Germans, Danes, Swedes, and Dutch, write words of this sort with *ng*.

To show how important it is to know the true original orthography, I will mention one instance. In our mother tongue, the word to *dye*, or color, is written *deagan*; the elements or radical letters are *dg*. To determine whether this and the Latin *tingo* are the same words, we must first know whether *n* in *tingo* is radical or casual. This we can not know with certainty, by the form of the word itself, for the *n* is carried through all the tenses and forms of the verb. But by looking into the Greek, we find the word written with *γ*, *τεγγω*; and this clearly proves the alliance of the word with *deagan*.—See Dye, in the Dictionary.

We have many English words, in which a *d* has been inserted before *g*, as in *budge*, *budge*, *lodge*, *pledge*, *wedge*. In all words, I believe, of this class, the *d* is casual, and the *g* following is the radical letter, as *pledge*, from the French *pleige*; *wedge* from the Saxon *wecg*. The practice of inserting *d* in words of this sort seems to have originated in the necessity of some mode of preserving the English sound of *g*, which might otherwise be sounded as the French *g* before *e*. And it is for this reason we still retain, and ought to retain, *d* in *judge*, *abridge*. In like manner, the Teutonic *c* has been changed into the sound of *ch*, as Sax. *wecian*, *wæcian*, to *wake*, to *watch*; Sax. *thac*, *thatch*.

There are some nations which, in many words, pronounce and write *g* before *u* or *w*; as in the French *guerre*, for *war*; *guede*, for *woad*; *gaoller*, for *wait*; in Welsh, *gual*, for *wall*; *gwain*, for *wain*; *gwared*, for *guard*, which in English is *ward*, Sp. *guarda*. In some instances, the *u* or *w* is dropped in modern writing, as in the French *garenne*, a *warren*; *garde*, for *guard*. This difference of orthography makes it difficult, in some cases, to ascertain the true radical letters.

CHANGE OF SIGNIFICATION.

Another cause of obscurity in the affinity of languages, and one that seems to have been mostly overlooked, is, the change of the primary sense of the radical verb. In most cases, this change consists in a slight deflection, or difference of application, which has obtained among different families of the same stock. In some cases, the literal sense is lost or obscured, and the figurative only is retained. The first object, in such cases, is to find the primary or literal sense, from which the various particular applications may be easily deduced. Thus we find, in Latin, *libco*, *libet*, or *lubeo*, *lubet*, is rendered, to please, to like; *lubens*, willing, glad, cheerful, pleased; *libenter*, *lubenter*, willingly, gladly, readily. What is the primary sense, the visible or physical action, from which the idea of *willing* is taken? I find, either by knowing the radical sense of *willing*, *ready*, in other cases, or by the predominant sense of the elements *Lb*, as in Lat. *labor*, to slide, *liber*, free, &c., that the primary sense is to move, incline or advance toward an object; and hence the sense of willing, ready, prompt. Now, this Latin word is the English *love*, German *lieben*, *liebe*. "Lubet me ire," I *love* to go; I am inclined to go; I go with cheerfulness; but the affinity between *love* and *lubeo* has been obscured by a slight difference of application, among the Romans and the Teutonic nations.

Perhaps no person has suspected that the English words *heat*, *hate*, and *hest* in *behest*, are all radically the same word. But this is the fact. Sax. *hatian*, to heat, or be hot, and to hate; *hætan*, to heat and to call; *hatan*, to call, to order, to command; *ge-hætan* or *ge-hatan*, to grow warm, to promise, to vow; Gothic *gahaitan*, to call, to promise; Dutch *heeten*, to heat, to name, to call, bid or command; German *heitzen*, to heat; *heissen*, to call; *hitzen*, to heat, to hoist; Swedish *hetsa*, to inflame, to provoke; Danish *heder*, to heat, to be called. *Behest* we have from the German or Swedish dialect. *Heat* coincides with the Latin *æstus*, for *hæstus*, which is written with *s*, like the German. *Hate* coincides with the Latin *odi*, *osus*, so written for *hodi*, *hosus*; and as the Teutonic *h* often represents the Latin *c*, as in *horn*, *cornu*, the Danish orthography, *heder*, coincides with the Latin *cito*, to call. Now, what is the radical sense? Most obviously to stir, agitate, rouse, raise, implying a driving or impulse; and hence in Latin *æstuo*, to be hot, and to rage or storm; hence to *excite*, and hence the sense of the Latin *cito*, quickly, from stirring, rousing to action. In this case, *hatred*, as well as *heat*, is violent excitement. We find also in the Saxon and Gothic the sense of vowing, that is, of driving out the voice, uttering, declaring, a sense allied to calling and commanding; and to this is allied the sense of the Latin *recito*, to *recite*.

In English, *befall* signifies to fall on, to happen to; in German, the same word, *befallen*, has the like signification. But in Saxon, *gefeallan* signifies to fall, to rush on; while in German, *gefallen* signifies to please, that is, to suit, to come to one's mind, to be agreeable. The Danish *gefalder* has the same signification as the German.

We find by the Saxon, that the English *reck*, to care, and *reckon*, and the Latin *rego*, to rule, are all the same word, varied in orthography and application. To find the primary sense of *reck*, to care, we are then to examine the various derivative senses. And we need go no further than to the Latin *rectus* and English *right*, the sense of which is *straight*, for this sense is derived from *straining*, *stretching*. *Care*, then, is a *straining of the mind*, a stretching toward an object, coinciding with the primary sense of *attention*. The primary sense of *reckon* is to strain out sounds, to speak, tell, relate; a sense now disused.

The Saxon *carc*, care, *cærcian*, to care, to cark, is connected in origin with the Latin *carcer*, a prison; both from the sense of straining, whence holding or restraint.

To prove how the primary general sense of a word may ramify into different senses, by special appropriation of the word among separate families of men proceeding from the same stock, let us observe the different senses in which *leap* is used by the English, and by the nations on the continent. In English, to *leap* is simply to spring; as, to *leap* a yard; to *leap* over a fence. But on the continent it signifies to *run*. Now, it will be seen that this word, as used by the Germans, can not always be translated by itself, that is, by the same word, into English. Take, for illustration, the following passage from Luther's Version of the Scriptures: 1 Sam. xvii. 17.—"Nimm für deine brüder diese epha sangen, und diese zehen brod, und *lauf* ins heer zu deinen brüdern;" "Take now for thy brethren an epha of this parched corn, and these ten loaves, and *leap* to the camp of thy brethren." *Leap*, instead of *run*, is good German, but bad English.* There are two other words in this passage, of which a like remark may be made. The German *brod*, loaves, is our *bread*, which admits of

* "He walks, he leaps, he runs."—*Cowper.*

no plural; and *sangen* is our *singed*, which we can not apply to parched corn.

So, in some of the Teutonic languages, to *warp* kittens or puppies, to *warp* eggs, is correct language, though to our ears very odd; but this is only a particular application of the primary sense, to *throw*. We say, to *lay* eggs; but to *lay* is to *throw* down.

By this comparison of the different uses and applications of a word, we are able, in most cases, to detect its original signification. And it is by this means, I apprehend, that we may arrive at a satisfactory explanation of the manner in which the same word came to have different and even opposite significations.

It is well known, for example, that the Hebrew word ברך *barak*, is rendered, in our version of the Scriptures, both to *bless* and to *curse*. The propriety of the latter rendering is controverted by Parkhurst, who labors to prove, that in Kings and in Job, where it is rendered to *curse*, it ought to be rendered to *bless;* and he cites, as authorities, the ancient versions. It is true, that in 1 Kings xxi. 10, 13, and in Job i. 11, and ii. 5, the Seventy have rendered the word by *ευλογεω*, to bless; and other ancient versions agree with the Septuagint. But let the word be rendered by *bless* in the following passages: "Put forth thy hand now, and touch his bone, and his flesh, and he will *bless* thee to thy face." "*Bless* God and die." How very absurd does such a translation appear! It shows the immense importance of understanding the true theory of language, and the primary sense of radical words. Let us, then, endeavor to discover, if possible, the source of the difficulty in the case here mentioned. To be enabled to arrive at the primary sense, let us examine the word in the several languages, first of the Shemitic, and then of the Japhetic stock.

Heb. ברך, to bless; to salute, or wish a blessing to.
2. To curse; to blaspheme.
3. To couch or bend the knee, to kneel.
Deriv. A blessing, and the knee.

Chaldee, ברך, to bless; to salute at meeting, and to bid farewell at parting.
2. To bend the knee.
3. To dig; to plow; to set slips of a vine or plant for propagation. — *Talm.* and *Rabbin.*
Deriv. The knee; a blessing; a cursing; a cion; the young of fowls.

Syriac, ܒܪܟ, to fall on the knees; to fall or bow down. Judg. v. 27.
2. To issue or proceed from. Matth. xv. 19.
3. To bless.

Samaritan, ברך, to bless.

Ethiopic, በረከ, to bless. Deriv. the knee.

Arabic, برك *baraka*, to bend the knee; to fall on the breast, as a camel.
2. To be firm, or fixed.
3. To rain violently; to pour forth rain, as the clouds. Gr. *βρεχω*.
4. To detract from; to traduce: to *eproach* or pursue with reproaches; to revile.
5. To bless; to pray for a blessing on; to prosper; to be blessed.
6. To hasten; to rush, as on an enemy; to assail.
Deriv. The breast; the basin of a fountain; a fishpond, or receptacle of water, as in Heb. and Ch.; also, increase; abundance; constancy; splendor; a flash of light.

In the latter sense, usually from برق *baraka*, Heb. and Ch. ברק *barak*.

The Arabic word supplies us with the certain means of determining the radical sense; for among other significations, it has the sense of pouring forth rain; and this is precisely the Greek *βρεχω*. The primary sense, then, is to send, throw, or drive, in a transitive sense; or in an intransitive sense, to rush, to break forth.

To *bless* and to *curse* have the same radical sense, which is, to send or pour out words, to drive or to strain out the voice, precisely as in the Latin *appello*, from *pello*, whence *peal*, as of thunder or of a bell. The *two* senses spring from the *appropriation* of loud words to express particular acts. This depends on usage, like all other particular applications of one general signification. The sense in Scripture is to utter words either in a good or bad sense; to bless, to salute; or to rail, to scold, to *reproach;* and this very word is probably the root of *reproach*, as it certainly is of the Latin *precor*, used, like the Shemitic word, in both senses, *praying* and *cursing*, or deprecating.* It is also the same word as the English *pray*, It. *pregare*, L. *precor*, the same as *preach*, D. *preeken*, W. *pregethu*. To the same family belong the Gr. *βραχω*, *βρυχω*, *βρυχαομαι*, to *bray*, to roar, to low, Lat. *rugio*. Here we see that *bray* is the same word, applied to the voice of the ass and to breaking in a mortar, and both are radically the same word as *break*.

The sense of kneeling, if radical, is to throw, and if from the noun, the sense of the noun is a throwing, a bending.

The Chaldee sense of digging, if radical, is from thrusting in an instrument, or *breaking* the ground; but perhaps it is a sense derived from the name of a shoot or cion, and in reality, to set a shoot, to plant.

The Syriac use of this word in Matth. xv. 19, is intransitive, to issue, to shoot, or break forth. So in Arabic, to rush on, to assault. The sense of firmness in Arabic is from setting, throwing down, as in kneeling; and hence the sense of breast, the fixed, firm part.

That this word has the sense both of blessing and of cursing, or reproaching, we have demonstrative evidence in the Welsh language. *Rhêg*, in Welsh, is ברך, without the prefix. It signifies a sending out; utterance; a gift or present; a consigning; a ban, a curse or imprecation. *Rhegu*, to give; to consign; to curse. From *rhêg* is formed *preg*, a greeting, or salutation, [the very Hebrew and Chaldee word,] *pregeth*, a sermon, and *pregethu*, to preach. Here we have not only the origin of *preach*, but another important fact, that *preg*, and of course ברך, is a compound word, composed of a prefix, *p* or *b*, and *rhêg*. But this is not all; the Welsh *greg*, a cackling, *gregar*, to cackle, is formed with the prefix *g* on this same *rhêg*. [Dan. *krage*, a crow.]

In Welsh, *bregu* signifies to *break; brêg*, a *breach*, a rupture. This Owen deduces from *bar*, but no doubt erroneously. It is from *rhegu;* and there is some reason to think that *break* is from ברך, rather than from פרס; but probably both are from one radix, with different prefixes.

We observe one prominent sense of the Arabic برك *baraka*, is to rain violently; to pour forth water, as clouds. This is precisely the Greek *βρεχω;* a word found in all the Teutonic and Gothic languages, but written either with or without its prefix.

Saxon, *ragn* or *regn*, rain; *regnan*, to rain.
Dutch, *regen*, rain; *regenen*, *beregenen*, to rain upon.
German, *regen*, rain; *regnen*, to rain; *beregnen*, to rain on.
Swedish, *regna*, to rain.
Danish, *regn*, rain; *regner*, to rain.
Saxon, *racu*, rain; Cimbric, *rakia*, id.

Here we find that the English *rain* is from the same root as the Welsh *rhêg*, *rhegu*, and the Shemitic ברך.

Pursuing the inquiry further, we find that the Saxon *recan*, or *reccan*, [W. *rhegu*,] signifies to speak, to tell, to relate, to *reckon*, the primary sense of which last is to speak or tell; also to rule, which shows this to be the Latin *rego;* also to care, which is the English *reck*. That this is the same word as *rain*, we know from the Danish, in which language *regner* signifies both to *rain* and to *reckon*, to tell, to count or compute. In the German, the words are written a little differently; *rechnen*, to reckon, and *regnen*, to rain. So in Dutch, *reekenen* and *regenen;* but this is a fact by no means uncommon.

Here we find that the English *reckon* and *reck*, and the Latin *rego*, are the same word. The primary sense is to strain, to *reach*, to *stretch*. Care, is a *stretching* of the mind, like *attention*, from the Latin *tendo*, and restraint is the radical sense of governing. Hence *rectus*, *right*, that is, straight, stretched.

Hence we find that *rain* and the Latin *regnum*, *reign*, are radically the same word.

Now, in Saxon, *racan*, or *ræcan*, is the English *reach*, to stretch or extend, from the same root, and probably *reek*, Saxon *recan*, *reocan*, to fume or smoke; for this is to send off.

I might have mentioned before, that the Chaldee ברירח, a cion or branch, is precisely the Celtic word for arm; Irish, *braic*, or *raigh;* Welsh *braiç;* whence the Greek *βραχιων*, the Latin *brachium*, whence the Spanish *brazo*, whence the French *bras*, whence the English *brace*. The arm is a shoot, a branch, and

* "Improbus urget *iratis precibus*." — *Horace*

branch is from this root or one of the family, *n* being casual; *branch* for *brach*.

On this word let it be further observed, or on פרק or ברק, if radically different, are formed, with the prefix *s*, the German *sprechen*, to speak, *sprache*, speech; Dutch *spreeken*, *spraak*; Swedish *språka*, *språk*; Danish *sprog*, speech; and Swedish *spricka*, to *break*; Danish *sprekker*. The same word with *n* casual is seen in *spring*, the *breaking* or opening of the winter; and here we see the origin of the marine phrase, to *spring* a mast, Danish *springer*, to burst, crack, or spring. This in Swedish is written without *n*, *spricka*, to *break*, burst, split; but a noun of this family has *n*, *springa*, a crack, and *spring*, a spring, a running.

Now let us attend to other Shemitic words consisting of cognate elements.

Chaldee, פרך *prak*, to rub or scrape; to rub out or tread out, as grain from the ear or sheaf; Latin *frico*, *frio*.

2. To collect and bind, as sheaves; perhaps English, to *rake*.

3. To *break* or *break* down.

4. To question; to doubt. In Saxon and Gothic, *frægnan*, *fragan*, signifies to ask.

Deriv. Froward; perverse. Prov. ii. 12. So in English *refractory*.

This verb is not in the Hebrew; but there are two derivatives, one signifying the inner vail of the temple; so called probably from its use in *breaking*, that is, interrupting access, or separation, like *diaphragm* in English. The other derivative is rendered *rigor*, or cruelty; that which strains, oppresses, breaks down, or *rakes*, harasses.

With this verb coincides the Irish *bracaim*, to *break*, to harrow, that is, to *rake*.

Syr. ܦܪܟ, to rub; so rendered, Luke vi. 1. Lat. *frico*. A derivative signifies to comminute.

Deriv. Distortion; winding; twisting. *Let this be noted.*

Ar. فَرَكَ *faraka*, to rub, Lat. *frico*.

2. To hate, as a husband or wife; to be languid, or relaxed.

Deriv. Laxity; frangibility; friability.

Heb. פרק, to *break*, burst, or rend; to break off; to separate.

Deriv. A *breaking* or parting of a road.

Ch. פרק, to *break*.

2. To redeem; that is, to free, separate, or deliver.

3. To explain, as a doubtful question.

Deriv. One who ransoms or delivers; a rupture; the neck or its juncture; a joint of the fingers, &c.; the ankle; the joint of a reed; a chapter or section of a book; explanation; exposition. פרוק, a rupture, coinciding with the English *broke*.

Syr. ܦܪܩ; to redeem.

2. To depart; to remove; to separate.

Deriv. A recess, or withdrawing; separation; liberation; redemption; safety; vertebra.

Sam. The same as the Syriac verb.

Ar. فرق *faraka*, to separate; to divide; to withdraw; to disperse; [qu. Lat. *spargo*;] to lay open; to disclose; to cast out; to immerse.

Deriv. Separation; distinction; distance; interval; dispersion; aurora, as we say, the *break* of day; also, a garment reaching to the middle of the thigh, qu. *frock*; also *breech*.

I have placed these two words together, because I am convinced they are both of one family, or formed on the same radical word. The latter coincides exactly with the Latin *frango*, *fregi*, *fractum*; for *n* in *frango* is undoubtedly casual. Now, in Welsh, *bregu*, to *break*, would seem to be directly connected with ברך, yet doubtless *bregu* is the English *break*, the German *brechen*, the Dutch *breeken*, &c. In truth, the three words ברך, פרך, and ברק, are probably all from one primitive root, formed with different prefixes, or rather with the same prefix, differently written; the different words bearing appropriate senses, among different tribes of men.

We observe in the Chaldee word the sense of questioning. Perhaps this may be the Gothic *fragan*, to ask; and if so, it coincides with the Latin *rogo*, the latter without the prefix. In the sense of *break*, we find, in the Greek, ῥηγνυω, without a prefix

Most of the significations of these verbs are too obvious to need illustration. But we find in the Syriac the sense of distortion, a sense which at first appears to be remote from that of *breaking* or *bursting asunder*. But this is probably the primary sense, to strain, to stretch; a sense we retain in the phrase, to *break* upon the wheel; and by dropping the prefix, we have the precise word in the verb, to *rack*.

Now, if this is the genuine sense, we find it gives the English *wreck* and *wrack*, the Danish *vrag*, Sw. *vrak*, a wreck. In Saxon, *wræcan*, *wrecan*, is the English *wreak*; that is, to drive, or throw on; *wrace*, is an exile, a *wretch*. In Dan. *vrager* signifies to reject; Sw. *vräka*, to throw away; all implying a driving force; and that *wreck* is connected with *break*, is probable for another reason, that the Latin *fractus*, *frango*, forms a constituent part of *naufragium*, the English *shipwreck*, which in Danish is simply *vrag*.

Now, if *straining*, *distortion*, is one of the senses of this root, the English *wring*, *wrong*, Danish *vrang*, Sw. *vrang*, may be deduced from it, for undoubtedly *n* is not radical in these words. The Dutch has *wringen*; but the German drops the first letter, and has *ringen*, both to twist or wind, and to *ring* or sound; the latter sense from straining or throwing, as in other cases. Without *n*, *wring* would be *wrig*, and *wrong*, *wrog*; *wrang*, *wrag*, Danish *vrag*.

In Greek, ῥηγος is a blanket or coverlet, and connected with ῥηγνυμι; that is, a spread; from stretching, or throwing over.

We find also among the Chaldee derivatives the sense of a neck, and a joint. Now, we find this word in Irish, *braigh*, the neck; in Greek, without the prefix, ῥαχις, the spine of the back; Saxon, *hracca*; English, the *rack*, and, from the Greek, the *rickets*, from distortion.

Coinciding with the Greek ῥηγνυω, to break, we find in Welsh *rhwygaw*, to rend; and coinciding with ῥαχια, a *rock*, a *crag*, Welsh *craig*; and connected with these, the Saxon *hracod*, English *ragged*, that is, broken; evidently the participle of a verb of this family.

Hence we find the senses of *distortion* and *breaking* connected in this root, in a great variety of instances.

The Shemitic ברק, to lighten, to shine or flash, is one of this family. The sense is, to shoot or dart, to throw, as in all like cases. And under this root the Arabic has the sense, to adorn, as a female; to make bright or shining; which gives the English *prank* and *prink*, D. *pragt*, G. *pracht*. *Prance* is of the same family, from leaping, starting; darting up.

In Greek, βραχυς, short, stands in the Lexicons as a primary word or root. But this is from the root of *break*, which is lost in Greek, unless in ῥηγνυμι, without the prefix. From βραχυς, or the root of this word, the French language has *abreger*, to *abridge*; and what is less obvious, but equally certain, is, that from the same root the Latin has *brevis*, by sinking the palatal letter, as we do in *bow*, from *bugan*, and in *lay*, from *lecgan*; so that *abridge* and *abbreviate*, *brief*, are from one root.

It should have been before mentioned that the Latin *refragor* signifies to resist, to strive against, to deny, whence *refractory*; a sense that demonstrates the primary sense to be, to strain, urge, press; and *refraction*, in optics, is a *breaking* of the direct course of rays of light by *turning* them: a sense coinciding with that of *distortion*.

We see, then, that one predominant sense of *break*, is, to strain, to distort. Let us now examine some of the biliteral roots in *rg* and *rk*, which, if *b* is a prefix, must be the primary elements of all the words above mentioned.

Ch. רגג *rag*, *regag*, to desire, to long for. This is the Greek ορεγω, and English to *reach*; for desire is expressed by reaching forward, stretching the mind toward the object. So in Latin *appeto* and *expeto*, from *peto*, to move toward. This coincides nearly with the Latin *rogo*, to ask, and the Goth. *fragnan*, Sax. *frægnan*.

Syr. ܪܓ, to desire; and with olaph prefixed, ܐܪܓ, to desire, or long; also to wet, or moisten; also ܪܓܓ, to moisten — Latin *rigo*, *irrigo*, to irrigate.

Deriv. Tender, soft, fresh, from moisture or greenness. Qu. Lat. *recens*. a derivative.

Here *desire* and *irrigation* are both from one root; desire is a reaching forward, and irrigation is a spreading of water.

This root, in Hebrew ארג, signifies to weave, or connect, as in texture and net-work; but the primary sense is to stretch or strain.

In Arabic, the same verb أرج signifies to emit an agreeable smell; to breathe fragrance; radically, to throw or send out; to eject; a mere modification of the same sense. This is the Latin *fragro*, whence *fragrant*, with a prefix; but according exactly with the English *reek*.

ארך in Ch. Heb. Syr. and Sam., signifies to prolong, to extend. In Ar. as in Heb. in Hiph. to delay, or retard; that is, to draw out in time.

רגע in Heb. has been differently interpreted; indeed, it has been rendered by words of directly contrary signification. The more modern interpreters, says Castell, render it, to split, divide, separate, or break; the ancient interpreters rendered it, to stiffen, to make rigid or rough, to wrinkle or corrugate. Castell and Parkhurst, however, agree in rendering it, in some passages, to quiet, still, allay. Jer. xlvii. 6, l. 34. In Job vii. 5, our translators have rendered it *broken*, "My skin is *broken*," [rough, or rigid.] In Job xxvi. 12, it is rendered by *divide*, "He *divideth* the sea by his power." In Vanderhooght's Bible it is in this place rendered by *commovet*, he agitates the sea. The Seventy render it by *κατεπαυσε*, he stilled; and this is the sense which Parkhurst gives it.

In Isaiah li. 15, and Jer. xxxi. 35, it is rendered in our version by *divide*. "But I am the Lord thy God, that *divided* the sea, whose waves roared."

In Vanderhooght's Bible it is rendered in Isaiah li. 15, "I am Jehovah thy God, *qui commovens mare*, ut perstrepant fluctus ejus." In Jer. xxxi. 35, "*commovens mare*, ut tumultuentur fluctus"—agitating or moving the sea, that the waves roar, or may roar. The passage in Isaiah is rendered by the Seventy, *ότι ὁ Θεος σου, ὁ ταραασσων την θαλασσαν, και ηχων τα κυματα αυτης*; "agitating the sea, and causing its waves to roar and resound." In the French translation, the passage in Isaiah is, "qui fend la mer, et ses flots bruient:" [I] who divide the sea, and the waves roar. In Jeremiah the passage is, "qui agite la mer, et les flots en bruient:" who agitates the sea, and therefore the waves roar. In Italian, the passage in Isaiah is rendered, "che muovo il mare, e le sue onde romoreggiano." In Jeremiah, "che commuove il mare, onde le sue onde romoreggiano:" who moveth the sea, wherefore its waves roar, or become tumultuous.

These different renderings show the importance of understanding the literal or primary sense of words; for whatever may be the real sense in the passages above mentioned, it can not be to *divide*. If we are to give to vau in the following word its usual sense of *and*, it is difficult to make sense of the word רגע, by translating it, *he stilleth: He stilleth the sea, and its waves are tumultuous*, or He stilleth the sea that the waves may roar or be agitated! This will not answer. The more rational version would be, He *roughens* the sea, and its waters roar; or he drives, impels it into agitation. In Ethiopic, the same word signifies to coagulate, to freeze, to become rigid; and this is undoubtedly the Latin *rigeo*, and with a prefix *frigeo*, and this signification is perhaps allied to the Lat. *rugo*, to wrinkle; for, as a general rule, the radical sense of wrinkle is to draw, as in *contract*, *contraho*, and this seems to be the sense of *rigeo*. Both these words are allied to *rough*, which is from breaking or wrinkling. This sense would perhaps well suit the context in these two passages, as it would also that in Job vii. 5: My skin is *rough*.

Now, in Arabic, the general signification of רגע is to return, to repeat, to withdraw, which may be from drawing back; a different application of the original sense, to strain, stretch, or extend.

The root רוק in Chaldee signifies to spit, and this is probably the Latin *ructo*, somewhat varied in application. The same verb in Arabic راق *rauka*, signifies to drive off, to reject; to shoot or grow long, as teeth; to strain, purify or make clear, as wine; precisely the English to *rack*; also, to spread, and to pour out. Hebrew רק, to empty, to draw out, to attenuate or make thin; and as a noun, spittle; Syriac, to spit, to draw out, to attenuate; Samaritan, to pour out, to draw out, to extend; Ethiopic, to be fine, slender, or thin; Arabic, to be soft, tender, thin. The verb רך has a like signification, and is perhaps from the same original root, רקע, Hebrew, to spread, stretch, extend. But, says Castell, all the ancient interpreters rendered the word, to ordain, establish, make firm; to strike, to beat, as plates of metal. But the sense is to stretch, to spread, and the beating is only the means of extending. Hence רקיע, the firmament, which agrees well with Lat. *regio*, an extent; in Hebrew, properly, an expanse. And to reconcile the ancient and modern interpretations of this word, let it be remembered that *strength* and *firmness* are usually or always from *stretching*, *tension*.

Now let us hear Ainsworth on the word *regio*. "Regio a *rego* quod priusquam provinciæ fierent, regiones sub regibus erant atque ab his regebantur." How much more natural is it to deduce *regio* from the primary sense of *rego*, which is to stretch, to strain, to extend! *Regio* is an extent, a word of indefinite signification.

In Chaldee and Arabic this verb signifies to mend; to repair, to make whole; from extending, spreading over, or making strong. See the root כל, infra.

We observe that רגג and רקע agree, in original signification, with the English *reach*, on the root of which, or some of its derivatives, was formed *stretch*. That ברך, ערך, and פרק were formed on any of the foregoing biliteral roots, we may not be able to affirm; but it is certain from the Welsh, that the first consonant of the triliteral root is a prefix, and it is certain from the Shemitic languages, that the primary sense is the same in the biliteral and triliteral roots, or that all the applications or particular significations may readily be deduced from one general signification.

To illustrate this subject more fully, let us attend to the various applications of some other Shemitic words of extensive use.

ברא.

Heb. ברא *bara*, to create. This, by most lexicographers, is given as the first signification, in all the Shemitic languages. Parkhurst says, to create; to produce into being. Gen. i. 1.

2. To form by accretion or concretion of matter. Gen. i. 21.
3. In Hiph. to make fat; to fatten or batten. 1 Sam. ii. 29.
4. To do or perform something wonderful. Num. xvi. 30.
5. In Niph. to be renewed. In Kal. to renew, in a spiritual sense. Ps. li. 12.

Castell says,

1. To create from nothing, or to produce something new or excellent from another thing. Gen. i. Is. xlii. 5.
2. In Niph. to be renewed or re-created. Is. xlviii. 7. Ps. cii. 19.
3. To cut off; to take away; to *bear* away, or remove; also, to select; to prepare. Josh. xvii. 15, 18. Ezek. xxiii. 47.

Gesenius says,

1. Strictly, to hew, to hew out. [Ar. ω cut, to cut out, to plane.]

2. To form; to make; to produce. Ar. برأ. The order of significations is, as in the Ar. خلق *galaka*, to be smooth, to make smooth. 2. To plane. 3. To form, make. Gen. i. 1, 21, 27.

1. Niph. passive of Kal. No. 2. Gen. ii. 4.
2. To be born Ezek. xxi. 30. Ps. cii. 18.

Pi. ברא, the verb differently pointed; to hew, to cut down. Josh. xvii. 15, 18.

2. To cut down with the sword; to kill. Ezek. xxiii. 47.
3. To make fat. 1 Sam. ii. 29.

Thus far the Hebrew.

Chal. ברא, to create. Gen. i. 1.
2. To cut off. Is. xl. 20.
3. To make fat; to grow sound or strong. Talm
Deriv. Fat; whole; sound; strong. *Castell.*

Syr. ܒܪܐ, to create. Gen. i. 1. Mark xiii. 19.
2. To remove to a distance; and Deriv. distance, distant. *Castell.*

Sam. ⱁⱃⱁⱄ, to create. Gen. i. 22. Deut. iv. 32. *Castell.*

Ar. برأ, to create. Job xxxviii. 7. [qu. 4 and 6.]

2. To be free, or guiltless, not obnoxious to punishment. Num. v. 28, 31; and xxxii. 22. Rom. vii. 6.
3. To free; to absolve from a crime; to liberate; to dismiss; to justify Ex. xx. 7. Num. xiv. 18.
4. To escape; to forsake.
5. To recover from disease; to be healed; to restore to health. Lev. xiii. 18. Josh. v. 8. Matth. iv. 23.

6. To cleanse; to free from impurities.
7. To abstain from.

Deriv. Creator; free; unobnoxious; clean; empty.

Ar. برا, to create.

2. To cut off; to hew or *pare*.
3. To separate; to distinguish.
4. To make thin.
5. To oppose; to strive; to resist.
6. To provoke; to boast, or make a parade.
7. To distribute; to disperse. *Castell.*

According to Gesenius, the primary sense of the verb is to *hew*, to *cut out*, and thus to make smooth, and thus to create; and he deduces these senses in the same order as he does those of the Arabic verb, which gives the word *like*. But there is no ground for this opinion; and doubtless the verb originated before the use of edge tools.

The predominant senses of this word are, to separate, to free, to remove; as we see by the Arabic and Syriac.

Now, *hewing* is indeed separating, and we have the English word *pare* from this root; but we must seek for a signification which is more general than that of *paring*, or we shall not be able to account for the sense of making fat, sound, entire, and strong, nor for that of being born.

The truth undoubtedly is, this word is of the same family with the English *bear*, the Latin *pario*, and the radical sense is to *throw*, to *thrust*, to *send*, to *drive*, to *extend*; hence to throw out, to produce, as applied to the birth of children or of the world. To *throw* or *drive* is the primary sense of separation and division, that is, to drive off. The English word *deal*, when traced to its root, presents the same fact. See DEAL. To *create* is to *produce* or *bring forth*, the same sense as that of *birth*, applied to a different object. The sense of *hewing* and *paring* is from driving off, separation. In Syriac, we observe the general application, in *removal*, or *departure* to a distance. The sense of fattening is derivative, and allied to that of healing or making whole, sound, strong, in the Arabic; that is, preparing, bringing to a good state, or from tension, the usual primary sense of strength and power.

To obtain a more full and satisfactory view of this subject, let us attend to the same word in the modern languages of Europe.

LATIN.

Paro, to prepare, make ready, procure, design, &c. The radical sense of *paro* is probably the same as in the Shemitic languages; to produce, to bring forward. So also *ready* implies an advancing, and so does *promptness*. But the various ways of preparing a thing for use, naturally give to the word, in process of time, a variety of particular significations; each of which results in bringing the thing to the state desired. The compounds of *paro* are *apparo*, to prepare, to furnish, accouter or set out; *comparo*, to prepare or procure, to make equal, to compare, to join, to dress or make ready; *præparo*, to prepare; *reparo*, to repair, to create anew, to regain, to compensate; *separo*, to separate. Let the Latin uses of this word be compared with the same Hebrew word in Joshua xvii. 15, where it is rendered *cut down*. "Ascend to the wood country and cut down for thyself;" Septuagint, εκκαθαρον σεαυτω, clear for thyself. This is one mode of preparation for use. In Ezek. xxi. 19, it is rendered choose; Septuagint, διαταξεις, appoint.

ITALIAN.

Parare, to prepare; to garnish; to adorn; to propose an occasion; to *parry*, or ward off, as a blow; to defend; to cover from or shelter; to repair; to teach a horse to stop, and in horsemanship, to stop; *parata*, a warding off, a garnishing; *parato*, prepared, ready, prompt, warded off or parried, shielded, defended.

Apparare, to learn; *apparato*, learned, prepared; *apparato*, preparation, garnishment.

Parecchio, a preparation; also equal, even [L. *par*;] *parecchiare*, to prepare; *pareggiare*, to make equal, to compare; *apparecchiare*, to prepare, to ornament or garnish, to set in order; *appareggiare*, to put in competition, to match, to equal.

Comparare, to compare.

Disparare, to forget; *disparare*, *sparare*, to unfurnish, disgarnish, to make unready, to disbowel, to separate, disjoin, unpair; to discharge, as artillery.

Imparare, to learn.

Riparare, to repair, to restore to the first state; to repair, or resort to, or have access to; to *parry*, or ward off; *riparo*, reparation, a fort, a bank, fence, mound, remedy, shelter.

SPANISH.

Parar, to prepare; to stop, detain, prevent; to end; to treat or use ill; to stake at cards; to point out the game, as pointers.

Parada, a halt or stopping, end, pause; a fold for cattle; a relay, as of horses; a dam or bank; a stake or bet; a *parade*, or a place where troops are assembled to exercise; *parado*, remiss, careless, unemployed.

Par, a pair; a peer; afterbirth; the handle of a bell.

Aparar, to stretch out the hands or skirts of a garment for receiving any thing; to dig and heap earth round plants; to close the upper and hind quarter of a shoe to the sole; to couple male and female animals; to dub, as a ship.

Aparador, a sideboard, a dresser in a kitchen, a workshop, a wardrobe; *aparato*, preparation, pomp, show.

Aparear, to match; to suit one thing to another, [pair.]

Aparejo, preparation, harness, sizing of a piece of linen or board on which something is to be painted; tackle, rigging employed on board of a ship. [*Apparel*, *parrel*.]

Comparar, to compare.

Desparejar, to make unequal.

Disparar, to discharge, as fire-arms.

Amparar, to shelter; to protect. [Aragon, to sequester, as goods.]

Empuredar, to confine or shut up.

Reparar, to repair; to observe carefully, to consider; to mend or correct; to suspend or detain; to guard, defend, protect; to regain strength, or recover from sickness; to right the helm.

Separar, to separate.

PORTUGUESE.

Parar, *v. i.* to stop, to cease to go forward; to confine upon, to meet at the end, to touch, to be bounded; to tend, to drive at something, to aim at, to come to; to imply, involve, or comprise: "Naõ posso parar com fome," I can not *bear* hunger. "Ninguem pode aqui parar," Nobody can live or stay here. [Eng. *bear*.]

Parar, *v. t.* to stop, to hinder from proceeding; to *parry* or ward off; to turn or change with regard to inclination or morals; to lay or stake, as a wager. *Parada*, a stopping, or place of stopping; a bet or wager.

Amparar, to protect, shelter, defend, abet.

Comparar, to compare; *comprar*, to buy, to procure.

Aparar, to *pare*, as an apple; to mend or make a pen; to *parry* a blow.

Aparelhar, to prepare, to fit, to cut out or rough hew; *aparelho*, tackle in a ship for hoisting things, Eng. a *parrel*.

Disparar, to shoot, to discharge, as fire-arms.

Reparar, to repair; to *parry* in fencing; to advert; to observe; to make amends; to retrieve; to recover; to recruit; to shelter; *reparo*, in fortification, defense.

FRENCH.

Parer, to deck, adorn, trim, set off, embellish; to *parry* or ward off. "*Parer* des cuirs," to dress leather; "*Parer* le pied d'un cheval," to *pare* a horse's hoof.

Parer, *v. i.* to stop; *paresse*, idleness.

Pari, a lay, bet, or wager; *parier*, to bet or lay a wager.

Appareil, preparation, furniture, train, retinue, [Eng. *apparel*.] *Apparaux*, tackle, sails and rigging, [Eng. *parrel*.]

Pair, a peer, an equal; *paire*, a pair; *apparier*, to pair, to match.

S'emparer, to seize, to invade.

Reparer, to repair.

Separer, to separate.

ARMORIC.

Para, to dress, to trim, to stop, to *parry*, to prepare.

RUSSIAN.

Uberayu, to put in order, to adjust, to mow or reap, to cut, to dress, as the hair. This word has the common prefix *u*.

PERSIC.

پریدن.

پریدن *poridan*, to cut off.

WELSH.

Par, something contiguous, or that is in continuity; a state of readiness or preparedness; a *pair* or couple; a fellow, match.
Pâr, a cause; the essence, germ, or seed of a thing; a *spear*.
Para, to continue, to endure, to persevere.
Parad, a causing; *parai*, that causes to be.
Parawd, prepared, ready; *parodi*, to prepare.

That all the foregoing words in the present European languages [and several others might have been added] are formed from one stock or radix, coinciding with the Latin *paro*, is a fact that admits of no question. The only doubt respecting the correctness of the whole preceding statement, is, whether the Latin *paro* is radically the same as the Oriental ברא; and with regard to this point, I should suppose the evidence to be convincing. Indeed, there is good reason to believe that the Oriental verbs ברא, ברר, חבר, and עבר, are all formed from one primitive radix. Certain it is, that the English *bear* comprehends both the Latin *fero* and *pario*, and the latter corresponds nearly with ברה and Eth. ፈለየ *fari*, to bear.

But admitting only what is certain, that all the foregoing European words are from one radix, we are then to seek for a primary meaning from which may be deduced the following significations; Lat. to *prepare;* Ital. to adorn, to *parry*, to stop, to defend, to *repair*, to learn; Span. to *prepare*, to stop, to lay or stake as a wager, a *pair* or couple; Port. to stop, to confine upon or be contiguous, to drive or aim at, to *parry*, to *pare;* Fr. to deck, to *parry*, to stop, to *pare;* Arm. to dress, to *prepare*, to *parry;* Russ. to adjust, to dress, to mow or reap; Welsh, *preparedness*, contiguity, a *pair*, a cause, to continue or endure; and several other significations.

The various significations result from throwing, sending, driving. To separate or remove is to drive or force apart; hence to *parry*, and hence to defend. Separation implies extension, a drawing out in length or time; hence the Portuguese senses of confining upon, reaching to the limit. This gives the sense of *par*, equal, that is, of the same extent; and hence coming to, and suiting, as in Latin *convenio*.

Here let it be observed that, admitting the word *par*, equal, to belong to this family, as in the Welsh, we have strong reason to believe that the Shemitic חבר, to join, or fit together, to associate, whence as a noun, an associate, is formed from the same root, or ברא; for in the Saxon we find not only *fera*, but *gefera*, a companion, fellow, or *peer; gefera* answering precisely to the Oriental word.

The sense of betting is from throwing down, as we say, to *lay* a wager. The sense of stopping is from setting, fixing, or from parrying. The sense of adorning is from putting on, which is from sending, or from extension, enlargement, as we say, to *set off*, and hence it is allied to the sense of show, display, *parade*. Preparation is from producing, bringing forward, or adjusting, making right; and often implies advancing, like *ready*, *prompt;* and the latter word, *prompt*, from *promo*, to bring forth, affords a good illustration of the words derived from *paro*.

The senses of cutting off, *paring*, and the like, require no explanation.

The Italian *disparare*, and the Spanish and Portuguese *disparar*, to discharge fire-arms, present the original sense of the root, to send or drive. This sense gives that of the Welsh *pâr*, a spear, as well as a cause, or that which impels. A *spear* is a shoot, from the sense of thrusting; and our word *spear* is probably formed from the root of *bar*, and Welsh *ber* a spit, a pike, a lance, a spear, Lat. *veru*. Now, in Chaldee, a *bar* is עברא, from עבר, to pass; a verb which is probably of the same family with ברא. It is further to be observed that, in Italian, *bar* is written both *barra* and *sbarra*.

It is observed above that ברא is the English *bear* and the Latin *pario;* but *pario* would seem to be the Hebrew פרה *parah*, to be fruitful, to bear fruit, applied to plants and animals. But this word seems to denote producing in general, rather than the production of children. However this may be, it is certain that *bear* in English, as well as in Saxon, expresses the sense of both *pario* and *fero* in Latin. The Latin *fero*, and the Greek φερω, signify both to carry and to produce, as young or fruit. *Pario* does not. So in the Gothic, *bairan* is to carry, *gabairan* is to carry and to produce young. In German, *führen* is to carry, and *gebaren*, to bring forth, to bear a child. In Dutch, *beuren* is to lift; *voeren*, to carry; and *baaren*, to bring forth, as children; to bear, to beget, to cause. Danish, *bærer*, to carry, to support, and to yield or produce. Sw. *bära*, to carry; *barn*, a son. Irish *beirim*, to bear or bring forth, and to tell or relate, like the Latin *fero*, whence Fr. *parler*, to speak.

It appears, then, that the English *bear*, and the Saxon from which we have received it, and the Gothic and the Danish corresponding words unite, in the same orthography, the senses of two words of different orthography in other languages. I have found other examples of a similar kind. There is, therefore, solid ground to believe that all these words are from one primitive root; the different modes of writing the word, and the several appropriations, having originated in different families of the great races of men, before languages were reduced to writing; and when they came to be written, each word was written according to its usual pronunciation, and defined according to its use in each family. And by the intermixture of tribes, two or three derivatives of the same stock might have become a part of the same national language. Unquestionably the Greek φερω, and φορεω, are branches of the same stock.

We have, in the modern languages, decisive evidence that different verbs may have, and in fact have, a common radix. Thus, in English, *list* and *lust* are different modes of writing the same word; both are united in the other Teutonic dialects. So, in Latin, *libet* and *lubet;* and similar instances I have found in almost every language which I have examined.

The Latin *pareo*, to *appear*, to come to light, if not a compound word, may be of this family. *Paries*, a wall, if primarily a partition wall, is of the same stock. *Per* belongs to this family, as its signification is *passing*. The Sax. *faran*, to fare, Gr. πορευομαι, seems to be from one branch of this stock, probably עבר. See the word Pass, in the Dictionary, in the derivative senses of which there are some resemblances to those of ברא.

כפר *kafar.*

This verb, says Lowth, means to *cover*, to cover sin, and so to expiate; and it is never used in the sense of *breaking* or *dissolving* a covenant, though that notion occurs so often in the Scriptures; nor can it be forced into this sense, but by a great deal of far-fetched reasoning. See Isaiah xxviii. 18. *Lowth on Isaiah, Prelim. Diss.*

כפר, says Castell, "texuit, operuit, Anglice, to *cover;* per metathesin, χρυπτω, χρυφη, peculiariter bitumine, sive glutinosa aliqua materia obduxit; picavit." Gen. vi. 14.

Parkhurst gives to this verb the sense of *covering* or *overspreading*, as primary, and deduces from it the Greek χρυπτω, and English *cover* and *coffer*. He, however, admits, that, in Isaiah xxviii. 18, it signifies to annul, as a covenant. He also considers the sense of atonement or expiation to be radically that of *covering*.

Gesenius agrees with the English lexicographers, in assigning to this verb the primary sense of *covering* or *overlaying*, as in Gen. vi. 14. He admits that this word has the sense, in Isaiah xxviii. 18, of *blotting out, obliterating*. But he gives to it the sense of *forgiving*, in some passages, in which our version has that of *purging away*. Ps. lxv. 3, and lxxix. 9. In these passages, Castell renders the word, to be *merciful* or *propitious*.

In all these authors there is, I conceive, a radical mistake, in supposing the primary sense to be to *cover*, and in the opinion that this Hebrew word is the English verb to *cover*. A still greater mistake is in the supposition of Castell and Parkhurst, that this, by a metathesis, gives the Greek χρυπτω.

The English word *cover* comes to us through the French *couvrir*, from the Italian *coprire*, a contraction of the Latin *co-operio*, whence *co-opertus*, Italian *coperto*, covered, Eng. *covert*.* The Latin *aperio* is to open, and *operio* is to cover, both from *pario* or one of the roots in *Br*, which has just been explained. The root in these words is *per* or *par*, and the sense is varied by prefixes; perhaps *ad-pario* or *ab-pario* and *ob-pario*. Now, cover can have

* In this deduction of *cover* from the Latin, I am supported by Lunier, the ablest French etymologist whose works I have seen.

no connection with כפר, unless this latter word is a compound, with כ for a prefix. This may be the fact, but the connection, even in that case, is very remote.

Let us see if we can gain any light upon the subject of the primary sense of כפר from the cognate languages.

Chaldee, כפר, to deny, to reject. Prov. xxx. 9.

2. To wipe; "She eateth and *wipeth* her mouth." Prov. xxx. 20.

3. To wash or cleanse. Matth. xxvii. 24. *Castell.*

Syriac, ܟܦܪ *kefar*, to deny. Gen. xviii. 15. Luke xii. 9.

2. To wipe, to wipe away, to annul, to abolish. Prov. xxx. 20. Is. xxviii. 18. *Castell.*

Arabic, كفر *kafara*, to deny; to disbelieve; to be an infidel; to be impious; to blaspheme. Acts iii. 13, 14. 2 Pet. ii. 1, 5. Jude 15.

2. To cover; to conceal.

3. To expiate; to make expiation for one, and free him from crime. *Castell.*

Now, the senses of the Chaldee, Syriac, and Arabic, to *deny*, to *reject*, to *annul*, to *wipe*, *wash*, or to *cleanse* by these acts, can not be deduced from *covering*.

In Hebrew, the word has the sense of *covering*, as the ark, with bitumen or pitch, in Gen. vi. 14; that is, to *smear*, or *pay over*, as our seamen now express it. But it should be considered that the sense of *covering* is rarely or never *primary;* it is usually from the sense of *putting on*, which is from the sense of *throwing* or *pressing*, or it is from *overspreading*, which is a *spreading*, *stretching*, or *throwing over;* hence the derivative senses of *covering* and *hiding*. These latter senses are sometimes derived from others; but these are the most general. And in this passage of Genesis, the literal sense is probably to put on, or to *rub* or *spread* over, a sense which coincides with that of the Chaldee and Syriac, Prov. xxx. 20, though differently applied; or what is more probable, the verb, in Gen. vi. 14, is from the noun, which is the name of the substance used; as we should say, to *pitch* with *pitch*.

The real original sense of this Shemitic verb is to remove, to separate, by thrusting away or driving off. Hence its application, in the Chaldee, Syriac, and Arabic, to denial, the rejection of God or truth. To *deny* or *reject* is to thrust away. Hence from the Arabic *caffer*, an infidel, one who denies and rejects the Mohammedan religion; hence *Caffraria*, the southern part of Africa, the country of infidels; so called by the followers of Mohammed, just as the Christians gave the name of *pagans* to the inhabitants of villages [*pagus*] who rejected the Christian religion.

This signification explains the Hebrew uses of this word. Its literal sense is applied to the cleansing or purification of sacred things, as the altar. Lev. xvi. 18. In a spiritual sense, to the purification of the soul, a type of the purification by the blood of Christ; hence it is rendered *atonement*, or *expiation*. Hence, probably, the sense of appeasing, Gen. xxxii. 21, Prov. xvi. 14, though this may be from removing or smoothing.

The sense of forgiveness is from thrusting away or giving back, precisely as in the modern languages; Lat. *remitto*, to send back or away; *forgive*, to give back or away; *pardon*, in French, Spanish, and Italian, has a like sense, which is more clearly exhibited by the Dutch *vergeeven*, German *vergeben; ver* being the English *far*, to *give far*, to *give away;* hence to reject, and remember no more. The sense of *give*, and of the French *donner*, is nearly the same as that of כפר. To *give* is to send, to cause to pass; and so of *donner*.

Now, it is a question of some moment, whether the opinion that כפר is the same as the English *cover*, has not inclined lexicographers and commentators to render it by this word, in several passages, where the true sense is to *forgive*, or to purify by cleansing from sin.

However this may be, the interpretation given above will fully disprove Lowth's assertion, that this word is never used in the sense of *breaking* or *annulling* a covenant. So confident is the learned bishop on this point, that he ventures to call in question the reading, Isaiah xxviii. 18, and to suppose the true word to be תפר, from פור, to break. With respect to the reading, I shall offer no opinion; but if the present reading is correct, I am confident that no word in the Hebrew language is better fitted to express the sense. Your covenant with death shall be *wiped away*, *abolished*, or, as in the version, *annulled*. And so is the rendering in the Syriac.

If כפר is a compound word, and the first letter a prefix, it may be from the same root as the Arabic غفر *gafara*, whose signification is to cover. But the primary sense is, to throw or put on. It signifies, also, to *forgive;* but to forgive is to send back or away, *remitto*, and not to cover. And I apprehend that for want of knowing the primary sense of such verbs, the word *cover* has been often substituted for *forgive*, in the translating of this verb.

כל *kal* or *kol.*

No. 1. Heb. כול, כל, to *hold*, to contain; Sw. *hålla*. כלכל, to hold, to sustain, to maintain, to comprehend.

Ch. כול, to measure; that is, to ascertain the contents, or to stretch, and comprehend the whole.

Pah. To feed, to nourish. See אכל.

Deriv. A measure; also custom, rite, manner; probably from holding or continued practice.

Syr. In Aph. to measure. Deriv. A measure.

Eth. ተከለ, to follow; to go behind; Gr. ακολουθεω; that is, to hold to, or to press after.

Deriv. The hinder part; the poop of a ship; behind. French *cul.*

No. 2. Heb. כלל, to finish; to complete; to make perfect. Gr. *xulos*.

כל, *all;* the whole; Gr. ὁλος, Eng. *all*, by the loss of the first letter; but in Welsh *holl*, or *oll;* and in Saxon *al*, *æl*, and *geall*.

Ch. כלל, to crown; to adorn.

Pih. To perfect; to complete; to comprehend; to embrace.

Deriv. Comprehending; universality; a general rule, &c.

Syr. ܟܠ, to crown. Deriv. A crown; all; every one.

Sam. 2ZЧ, as the Chaldee.

Eth. ከለለ, the same; also, to cover.

Ar. كل *kalla*, to be weary or dull; to be languid; to tire; also, to crown; to shine. Deriv. All; dullness; heaviness.

No. 3. Heb. כלא, to *hold;* to restrain; to shut or confine; to check; Gr. *xwlvw;* Sw. *hålla*.

Deriv. A place of confinement; Lat. *caula*.

Ch. כלא, כלה, כלי, to hold; to restrain; also, to trust; to confide in, or rely on; to hope. (See No. 6.) Also, to finish; to perfect; also, to consume; to cause to fail.

In Aph. To *call;* to cry out; to thunder; Gr. *xalew;* Lat. *calo;* W. *galw;* Eng. to *call;* Lat. *gallus*, from crowing.

Syr. ܟܠܐ, to hold; to restrain; to forbid; to deny.

Deriv. *all;* a cork, bar, or bolt.

Sam. ЯZЧ, to hold, or restrain.

Eth. ከልሀ, to hold, restrain, or prohibit.

Deriv. Lat. *alius;* a fellow, or companion.

Ar. كلا *kala*, to keep; to preserve; to turn the face toward a thing and look repeatedly. So in English, to *behold*. Also, to come to the end, as of life; also, to feed, to devour food; also, to abound in pasture; also, to hinder, or detain; also, to look attentively; also, to sprout; also, to take upon a pledge, or upon trust; supra, Chaldee. (See No. 6.)

No. 4. Heb. כלה, to finish; to consume; to bring to naught; to waste; to fail. (See No. 8.)

No. 5. Ch. אכל, to eat; to consume; also, to take; to hold; to contain. In Aph. to feed; to give food; also, to *call;* to thunder; to roar, or bellow; also, to publish; to accuse; to defame.

Heb. to eat; to consume.

Sam. 2ЧЯ, to eat.

Syr. ܐܟܠ, to publish; to divulge, as a crime; to accuse.

Eth. ኀለለ, to suffice; as we say, it is well, Lat. *valeo;* also, to be or exist; that is, to be *held*, or to be fixed or permanent, to continue.

Ar. to eat; to devour; to corrode; Lat. *helluo*.

No. 6. Ar. وكل *wakala*, to trust; to commit to another in confidence. (See No. 3.)

Eth. ወከለ *wakal*, with a prefix; to trust, as above.

No. 7. Heb. יכל, to be able; to prevail; Lat. *calleo*; W. *gallu*; Eng. *could*.

No. 8. Ch. עכל, to digest; to consume. (No. 5.)

Ar. عكل, to collect; to tie; to bind; to unite; also, to divide, impel, or compel. This is the primary sense of the word, or rather of this root; to press; to strain; to urge, or impel; also, to extend. These verbs are different modifications of one radix; and hence the English *hold*, *call*, *hollow*, *heal*, *hale*; the Latin *calo*, *caulis*, *calleo*, *callus*; Greek κολλα, χαλος, or χαλλος; and a multitude of words in all the modern languages of Europe.

The sense of holding, restraining, forbidding, hindering, and keeping, are too obvious to need any explanation. They are from straining. To this sense is nearly allied the sense of measuring, or ascertaining what is held or contained. That which is contained is *all*, the *whole* that is comprehended, from the sense of extension.

The signification of finishing or perfecting seems in a good sense, to be from that of soundness; a sense which is from stretching or strength. Or it may be from *coming* to the end, like *finish* and *achieve*, or from *shutting*, *closing*. And the sense of consuming, wasting, failing, may be from *bringing* to an end. In Latin, to *consume* is to *take all*; and possibly this may be the sense of this verb. But the Arabic sense of failure would seem rather to be from holding, stopping, or coming to an end.

The sense of eating may be from consuming, or taking apart; but from some of the derivatives of No. 5, I am inclined to think the primary sense is to feed, to crowd, to stuff; the primary sense of the root applied to this particular act; for under the Chaldee root we find words which signify the nut of a species of oak, the Gr. αχυλος, and a collection or crowd of people, [Gr. οχλος,] both of which are from collecting or pressing together.

The sense of *seeing* and *looking* is from *reaching* or *casting* and *striking*, or from *holding* or *fixing* the eyes on.

The sense of *trusting* seems also to be that of *holding to* or *resting on*. The English *hold* in *behold* is from this root.

The sense of *calling*, *roaring*, and *thunder*, is from impelling the voice or sound; a pressing, driving, or straining, applied to sound; like the Latin *appello*, from *pello*. Hence the sense of publishing, accusing, and defaming.

The sense of sprouting, in the Arabic, is a shooting or pushing out, as in other cases; Lat. *caulis*.

The sense of ability, power, strength, in No. 7, is from straining, stretching, or holding, as in other words of the like sense. Hence Lat. *calleo*, to be skilled, and to be hard, *callus*.

On this root כל is probably formed סכל, a word differently pointed in the Hebrew and Chaldee. This word signifies, in Hebrew, to pervert, to err, to be foolish or infatuated, to act foolishly.

In Chaldee, to understand, know, or consider; to look or behold; to cause to understand; Rabbinic, to be ignorant; whence its derivatives, knowledge, wisdom, ignorance. These different significations may result from the different effects of the prefix on the original verb.

In Syr. ܣܟܠ (the same word) signifies to be foolish, or mad; to cause to know, or to give understanding; to observe; to search or know thoroughly; to ask or seek to understand; to discern or distinguish; also to err, to sin, to be foolish or perverse.

In Sam. the same word signifies to look, and to be accustomed. See Castell, col. 2323.

That שכל is formed on the same root with a different prefix, is obvious and certain, from the correspondence of significations. This word in Hebrew signifies to understand, or know; to cause to understand; to be wise, or to act wisely; corresponding with the Ch. סכל above; and being a mere dialectical orthography of the word. It signifies, also, to deprive, strip, bereave; and to waste, scatter, and destroy; also, to cast, as fruit or offspring; also, to prosper.

Ch. to understand, and Ch. שכלל, to complete, to finish; also, to found, to lay the foundation. This is כלל with ש prefixed.

Syr. to found, to finish, to adorn.

Ar. شكل *shakala*, to bind under the belly; to gird; to bind the feet; to fetter; to *shackle*; to form, or fashion; to be dubious, obscure, and intricate; to agree, suit, or answer to; to be like; to have a beautiful form; to know, perceive, or comprehend; to hesitate; to be ignorant. Derivative, a *shackle*. See Castell, col. 3750.

To this root Castell refers the English *skill*; and it is certain the words correspond both in elements and in sense. Now, in the Gothic and Teutonic languages, the verbs corresponding to these Shemitic verbs, signify, in Saxon, *scylan*, to separate, to distinguish; Icelandic and Swedish, *skilia*, to divide, separate, sever; whence *shield*, that which separates, and hence defends; D. *scheelen*, to differ; *schillen*, to peel, or pare; whence *scale* and *shell*. To this root our lexicographers refer *skill*. The prefix in this word would seem to have the force of a negative, like L. *ex*. Now, is it possible to suppose that these words can be formed from a common root?

The sense of *sin* and *folly* is probably from wandering, deviating, as in delirium; and this is only a modification of the primary sense of כל, to stretch or extend; that is, departure, separation. Or the ס has, in these senses, the force of a negative.

The sense of *knowing*, *understanding*, is usually or always from *taking*, *holding*, or *extending to*; as we say, I *take* your meaning. In this application, these words would seem to be directly from the Eth. and Ch. כהל, to be able; the Latin *calleo*, to be hard, and to know or be well *skilled*. That this word כהל is from the same root as כלא, כלה, we know by the Samaritan ⲭⲁⲗⲁ, which signifies *all*, and which is a mere dialectical spelling of the Heb. and Ch. כל.

The sense of depriving and wasting, in the Hebrew, is from separation, the sense of the Gothic and Teutonic words; but it is to be noticed that this sense seems to imply throwing, as one mode of parting, and this is also the direct act of founding, laying the foundation.

When we turn our attention to the Arabic, new affinities are disclosed. The first definition is, to *bind*, to gird, to *shackle*, and hence the English word. The radical sense of *bind* is to strain, the sense of *hold*. And here we arrive at the origin and primary sense of *shall*, *should*; Saxon *scealan*, to be obliged; that is, to be bound or constrained. Hence we see why the words *scale*, *shell*, and *shall*, are all written alike in Saxon, *sceal*; for *scale* and *shell* are from peeling, or covering, binding.

From this verb the Saxon has *scyld*, a crime, or guilt, Lat. *scelus*, and *scyld*, a shield. The German has the same word in *schuld*, guilt, culpability, debt; Dutch, *schuld*; Danish *skulde*, should, and *scyld*, a debt, a fault, a crime; Sw. *skuld*, the same. This word *scyld*, *skuld*, and *schuld*, is the English *should*, the preterit of the verb *shall*; and it is the word used in the Saxon, German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, and Swiss Lord's Prayer, to express what is rendered in English *debts*; forgive us our *debts*. Here we see the primary sense of the word is to be *held*, or bound; hence, liable. The English word *guilt* may be from the same root, without a prefix; but whether it is or not, we observe the word expresses more than the English word debt, trespass, or offense; it comprehends the sense of *fault*, or *sin*, with that of being *held* or *liable* to answer or to punishment. *Debt*, in the modern use of the word, implies the latter, but not the former; *trespass* and *offense* imply the *sin*, but not the liability to answer. We have no English word that includes both senses except *guilt*, and this seems to be hardly adequate to express the full sense of *scyld*.

To account for the various significations of the same word, in different languages, and often in the same language, it is necessary to find the primary action expressed by the root; and in compound words it is necessary to observe or ascertain the different effects produced on the original word by the prefixes. Thus the verb *inculpo*, in Low Latin, signifies to *excuse*; but some modern writers use *inculpate* in a directly different sense; that is, to *blame*.

In like manner *impartible* has two different significations; *that may be imparted*; and in law, *not partible*, or divisible. Such is the fact also with *impassionate*. I am persuaded a vast number of instances of similar diversities in the application of prefixes, may be found in the Shemitic languages; and this will account for differences which otherwise seem utterly irreconcilable.

We find in our mother tongue, that the same word signifies to *heal* and to *conceal*, Lat. *celo*; Saxon *hæl*, health; *hælan*, *helan*, to heal, to conceal; *ge-hælan*, and *ge-helan*, to heal, and to conceal; Old English *hele*. Hence we see that the English *heal* and the Latin *celo* are the same word differently applied, but from a common signification, which is, to make strong or fast, or to hold, from the sense of pressing. Or perhaps the Latin *celo* may have

this sense of holding, restraining; and *heal* may rather be from making perfect. No. 2, supra.

We may now also see the radical sense of *holy;* Saxon *hal* and *ge-hal*, *whole*, sound, safe; *halig*, holy; *halgian*, to hallow. If this word contains the sense of separation, or driving off, like Latin *sacer*, as it may, it is from shutting, confining, or restraining intercourse. But I am inclined to believe the primary sense of *holy* is sound, entire, coinciding with the radical sense of *heal*.

CLOD, LAUDO, CLAUDO.

In Welsh, *clod* is praise, from *llod*, a forcible utterance. This is the English *loud*, and Lat. *laudo*, which, with a prefix, becomes *plaudo*. In Welsh, *llodi* signifies to reach out, to crave, from the radical sense of *llod*, to thrust out or extend; but according to Owen, *llodi* is from *llawd*, which signifies a shooting out, or a going onward, productiveness, a *lad;* and as an adjective, tending forward, craving, *lewd;* *llodig*, craving, brimming; *llodineb*, lewdness. Now, beyond all question, these words are the Chaldee, Syriac, Hebrew, and Samaritan ילד, to beget; to bring forth; to cause to be born; and as a noun, a child of either sex, a *lad*. The Arabians and Ethiopians use *vau* or *waw*, where the Hebrews use *yod*. The Arabic corresponding word is ولد *walada*, the Ethiopic ወለደ *walada*, to beget, to bring forth.

But this is not all. In Greek, the verb κλειω, a contraction of κλειδοω, signifies to praise, to celebrate. Here we have precisely the Welsh *llod* above, corresponding with the Latin *laudo* and *plaudo*. But the same Greek word κλειω, κλειδοω, signifies to shut or make fast. This is the Latin *cludo*, *claudo*. The Saxons used *h* for the Greek κ and the Latin *c;* and with these words accords the Saxon *hlid*, a cover; English, a *lid;* that which shuts or makes fast. That these words are all from one root, is a fact apparent beyond any reasonable doubt; nor is there the least difficulty in ascertaining the affinity, for the radical sense, to reach forward, to thrust, to strain, solves the whole mystery. To *thrust*, gives the sense of begetting and producing; to strain or throw out the voice, gives the sense of praise; and to thrust or press together, gives the sense of closing and making fast. In this manner, words, which at first view appear to have no connection, will, when pursued through different languages, assimilate and unite, not only without forced analogies, but in defiance of all preconceived opinions; and the reluctant mind is at last compelled to admit their identity.

There is another set of words whose derivation from the same root is very certain, though perhaps less obvious. These are the Danish *slutter*, to shut, close, conclude, finish, determine; *slutter*, a key-keeper, a jailer; Swedish *sluta*, claudere, obserare, to shut, or shut up, or end; *slott*, a castle; D. *sleutel*, a key; *slot*, a lock, a castle, a conclusion; *sluiten*, to shut, lock, close, stop, conclude; G. *schloss*, a lock; *schliessen*, to close, conclude, finish, fetter, shackle; *schleuse*, a sluice; D. *sluis*, id. Eng. *sluice*, that is, which shuts or fastens; Low Latin, *exclusa*. See *Spelman's Glossary*. These words are unequivocally formed from the root of *claudo*, *clausi*, by the prefix *s*, just as the Welsh *yslac*, slack, loose, is formed on *llac*, and *yspeiliaw* on *yspail*, spoil, and this on the root of *peel*. We observe all the Teutonic dialects use the dental *t*, as the final radical, except the German. The Latins use both the dental and a sibilant, *claudo*, *clausi*, *clausus*.

If the Danish *lyd*, sound, Sw. *lyda*, to sound, is the same word as English *loud*, these words belong to this family.

CRADLE.

Another example. The English word *cradle*, Saxon *cradel*, is in Welsh *cryd*, a rocking, a shaking, a *cradle*. In Welsh, the verbs *crydu*, *crydiaw*, *crydian*, signify to shake, to tremble. These correspond to the Irish *creatham*, to shake; Greek κραδαω, to shake, to swing. The Welsh verbs are by Owen deduced from *rhyd*, which signifies a moving. Now רעד, in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Ethiopic, signifies to shake or tremble. The same word in Arabic, رَأَدَ, signifies to thunder; to impress terror; to tremble; to shake. This coincides with the Latin *rudo*, to roar, to bray; and we know from the voice of the ass, that roughness or shaking is an ingredient in the sense of this word. We know it also from *rudis*, one of the affinities of *rudo*. There is also in Arabic, رَأَدَ, which is rendered to run hither and thither; to move one way and the other; to tremble; to shake. In Hebrew רדד signifies to tremble or shake, and to palpitate; in Syriac and Eth. to rub or scrape. This connects the word directly with *cradle*, through the Hebrew; and through the Syriac, with the Latin *rado*. Here again we find the sense of roughness or grating. Then turning to the Welsh, we find *grydiaw*, which signifies to utter a rough sound; to shout, whoop, or scream; *grydwst*, a murmur, from *gryd*, a shout, or whoop, and this from *rhyd*, the word above mentioned; so that *crydu*, to shake, whence *cradle*, is from the same root as *grydiaw*, to shout, and this is the Italian *gridare;* Sp. and Port. *gritar;* Saxon *grædan;* Swedish *gråta;* Danish *græder;* Dutch *kryten;* German *greiten*. This word in French is contracted, by the omission of the last radical, into *crier* for *crider;* whence, probably, we have *cry*, W. *cri*. Hence we find that the sense of *cry* is to utter a rough sound; and this is connected with the braying of the ass, with shaking, trembling, and with roaring, murmuring, and thunder. The connection, in this example, is so marked as to preclude all hesitation as to the identity of the words.

The Shemitic roots גרר, חרם, חרת, and קרד, all, in some of the languages of that stock, coincide in sense and elements with the English *grate*, French *gratter;* and if the first letter is a prefix, they would seem to unite with the Latin *rado*. But this is a point I would not undertake to determine.

One fact more. The Welsh *cri*, above mentioned, signifies a *cry;* and as an adjective, rough, raw. Now, this coincides with the Latin *crudus*, in sense; and *crudus* with the Welsh *cryd*, above mentioned.

The Dan. *brygger*, Eng. to *brew*, are probably connected with *break*, with *freckle*, and with *rough*. So, under this root, the Welsh *grediaw*, signifies to heat, scorch, parch; whence *greidyll*, a griddle, from *graid*, that shoots in rays; heat, ardency, from *gra*, that shoots, or rises, as the nap or frieze of cloth. The latter is probably a contracted word, of the same family, but not the root, as Owen supposes. But the radical sense implies a shaking, agitation, and roughness.

MEET, METE, MEASURE

Saxon.—*Metan*, to put, to place; Fr. *mettre*, It. *mettere*, Sp. and Port. *meter*, Lat. *mitto*

Mætan, *metan*, to find, to *meet*, or meet with; to paint; to dream; to *measure*, to *mete*, Lat. *metior*, *metor*, Gr. μετρεω, μετρεομαι, Lat. *mensus*, with a casual *n*, that is, *mesus*, Fr. *mesure*.

Ametan, *gemetan*, to *meet*, to find, to measure.

Gemeting, *gemetung*, a *meeting*.

Gemet, *gemete*, fit, suitable, Eng. *meet;* also, painted or portrayed.

Gemetegan, *gemetian*, to *moderate;* *gemetlic*, *moderate*, *modest*.

Mete, *measure*, *mode*, Lat. *modius*, *modus*.

Meter, measure in verse, meter [not *metre*.]

Metere, an inventor, a painter.

Mæte, middling, [*mediocris*,] modest, moderate.

Mot, *gemot*, a meeting, a council.

Witena-gemot, a council of wise men.

Motion, to meet, especially for debate. Eng. to *moot*.

Gothic.—*Motyan*, *gamotyan*, to meet, to find.

Mota, a place for the receipt of toll or customs.

Dutch.—*Ontmoeten*, to *meet*, to encounter.

Meeten, and *toemeeten*, to *measure*.

Meeter, a *measurer*

Gemoeten, to *meet;* *gemoet*, a *meeting*.

German.—*Mass*, *measure*, *meter;* *masse*, moderation.

Messen, *vermessen*, to *measure;* *messer*, a *measurer*.

Gemass, *measure;* also, conformable, suitable; Eng. *meet*, suitable; German *gemassigt*, temperate, *moderate*.

Swedish.—*Möta*, to *meet*, to fall on, to come to, to happen. [This is the sense of *finding*.]

Möte, a meeting.

Mot, and *emot*, toward, against; as in *motsta*, to stand against, to resist.

Mata, to *measure;* *matt*, *measure*, *meter*, *mode*.

Måttelig, *moderate*, *middling*, frugal, temperate.

Matta, to be sufficient, to satisfy, to cloy.

Danish.—*Möder*, to *meet*, to convene; *möde* or *mode*, a *meeting;* *mod*, contrary; opposite, against, to, toward, for, on, by,

aside, abreast, as in *modsetter*, to set against, to oppose; *modsiger*, to say against, to contradict; *modvind*, a contrary wind.

Moed, *modcn*, ripe, mellow, *mature*. [Qu. Lat. *mitis*.]

Mode, manner, fashion. [Probably from the Latin.]

Maade, *measure*, form, style of writing, way, mode, manner, fashion. [This is the native Danish word corresponding to the Lat. *modus*.]

Maadelig, *moderate*, temperate.

Mæt, enough, sufficient; *mætter*, to satisfy, or sate, to glut.

From the same root are the G. *mit*, D. *met*, *mede*, Sw. and Dan. *med*, Gr. μετα, signifying *with*.

By the first signification of the Saxon *mætan*, or *metan*, we find that this word, which is the English *meet*, is also the French *mettre*, and Lat. *mitto*, the sense of which is to throw or send, to put, to lay. *Meet* is only a modification of the same sense, to come to, to fall, to reach, hence to find; as we say, to *fall on*.

The sense of painting or portraying is peculiar to the Saxon. I am not confident that this sense is from finding; but we observe that *metere* is rendered an inventor and a painter. The sense of *paint*, then, may be, to find out, to devise or contrive.

The sense of dreaming is also peculiar to the Saxon. The sense may be to devise or imagine, or it may be to *rove*, as in some other words of like signification. If so, this sense will accord with the Syriac مطي, infra.

The other significations present no difficulty. To *meet* is to come to, to reach in proceeding or in extending; hence to find. The primary sense of *measure* is to extend, to stretch to the full length or size of a thing.

Meet, fit, suitable, like *par*, *peer*, *pair*, is from extending or reaching to. So *suit* is from the Latin *sequor*, through the French, to follow, to press or reach toward. See *par*, under בראּ, supra.

The English *meet* and *mete* appear to be from the Saxon dialect, but *moot* from the Gothic.

Let it be remarked that the Saxon *meet* and *mete* are united in the same orthography; and in the Dutch the orthography is not very different; *ontmoeten*, *gemoeten*, to meet, and *meeten*, to measure. Not so in the other languages.

In German, *mass* is measure, and *messen*, to measure; but the sense of *meet* does not occur. Yet that *mass* is the same word as *meet*, fit, varied only in dialect, appears from this, that *gemass*, with a prefix, is suitable, answering to the English *meet*.

The Swedish and Danish words follow the Gothic orthography; Swedish *möta*, to meet, to fall on, to come to, to happen. These significations give the sense of finding, and are closely allied to

the senses of the Arabic verb مدّ *madda*, infra.

The Danish verb is *möder*, to meet; but in both the Swedish and Danish, the sense of measure is expressed by a different orthography. Sw. *mäta*, to measure; *mått*, measure; Dan. *maade*, measure, mode. In these two languages we find also the

sense of sufficiency, and to satisfy. See infra, the Ar. مدّ and Heb. and Ch. מטא.

But in these Gothic dialects, there is one application of *meeting*, which deserves more particular notice. In Swedish, *mot* and *emot* is a preposition of the same signification as the English *against*. It is rendered toward, against. So in Danish, *mod* is contrary, opposite, against, to, toward, by, aside, abreast. This preposition is the simple verb, without any addition of letters, prefix or suffix. We hence learn that the sense of such prepositions is a meeting or coming to, which gives the sense of *to* or *toward*; but when one meets another in front, it gives the sense of opposition, or contrary direction. This coming to or meeting may be for a friendly purpose, and hence in one's favor, like *for* in English. Thus in Danish, "Guds godhed *mod* os," God's goodness or mercy *toward* us. In other cases, *mod* signifies against, and implies counteraction or opposition; as *modgift*, an antidote; *modgang*, adversity. So *for*, in English, signifies toward, or in favor of; and also opposition and negation, as in *forbid*.

In the Danish we find *moed*, *modcn*, ripe, *mature*. We shall see this sense in the Chaldee מטא. The sense is, to reach, extend, or come to.

The Latin *modus* is from this root, and, by its orthography, it seems to have been received from the Gothic race. The sense is measure, limit, from extending, or comprehending. This, then, becomes the radix of many words which express limitation or restraint, as *moderate*, *modest*, *modify*; a sense directly contrary to that of the radical verb.

This leads us a step further. In Saxon, Gothic, and other northern languages, *mod*, *moed*, signifies mind, courage, spirit, anger, whence English *moody*. The primary sense is an advancing or rushing forward, which expresses mind, or intention; that is, a setting or stretching forward, and also spirit, animation, heat, and, lastly, anger. So the Latin *animus* gives rise to *animosity*; and the Greek μενος, mind, signifies also strength, force, vehemence, and anger. *Mania* is from the same radical sense.

Let us now connect this root, or these roots, with the Shemitic languages.

In Hebrew and Chaldee, מדד signifies to measure; מד, a measure. This coincides with the Latin *metior*, and Gr. μετρεω, as well as with the Saxon, Dutch, Danish, and Swedish, which all write the word with a dental, but the German is *mass*.

In Syriac, مطي *mad*, signifies to escape, to get free; that is, to depart, a modification of the sense of extending in the Arabic. A derivative in Syriac signifies a duty, toll, or tribute; and we have seen in the Gothic, that *mota* is a toll-house. It may be from measuring, that is, a portion, or perhaps income.

This word in Arabic, مدّ *madda*, signifies,

1. To stretch or extend, to draw out, to make or be long, to delay or give time, to forbear, to bring forth. To extend is the radical sense of *measure*.

2. To separate, or throw off or out; to secern, secrete, or discharge. Hence to become *matter* or sanies, to produce pus, to *maturate*. Here we have the origin of the word *matter*, in the sense of *pus*. It is an excretion, from throwing out, separating, freeing, discharging. Here we have the sense of the Latin *mitto*, *emitto*.

3. To assist, to supply. This sense is probably from coming to, that is, to approach or visit. "I was sick, and ye visited me. I was in prison, and ye came to me." Matth. xxv.

This application coincides with the English *meet*, but particularly with the Swedish and Danish sense of the word.

4. To make thin, to attenuate; probably from stretching.

Among the Arabic nouns formed under this root, we find a *measure*, or *modius*, showing that this verb is the same as the Chaldee and Hebrew; we find also *matter*, or pus, and lenity. Qu. Lat. *mitis*.

In Chaldee, מטא or מטה signifies to come to, to happen, to reach, [to *meet*,] to be ripe or *mature*, to cause to come, to bring or produce. The first sense gives that of finding, and the latter gives that of maturing, and we observe that *matter*, or pus, is

from the Arabic مدّ *madda*, and the sense of *mature*, from the Chaldee מטא *meta*. Yet in the use of *maturate*, from the Latin *maturo*, we connect the words; for to *maturate* is to ripen, and to generate *matter*.

In Syriac, this verb signifies the same as the Chaldee, to come to; and also to be strong, to prevail; that is, to strain or stretch, the radical sense of power.

In Hebrew, מצא has the sense of the foregoing verb in the Chaldee; to find, to come to, to happen.

In Chaldee, this verb signifies to find, and to be strong, to prevail; hence, both in Hebrew and Chaldee, to be sufficient. Here we see the Danish and Swedish *matter*, and *matta*, to be sufficient. This is also *meet*, dialectically varied.

In Syriac, also, this verb signifies to be strong or powerful; also in Pah. to bring or press out, to defecate, which sense unites this word with the Heb. מצה, to press, to squeeze. In Ethiopic, this verb signifies to come, to happen, to cause to come, to bring in, to bring forth. Now, it is evident that מצא, and the Chaldee ממא, are dialectical forms of the same word; the former coinciding with the German *mass* in orthography, but with the other languages in signification.

In Chaldee, מצע signifies the *middle*, and, as a verb, to set in the middle, to pass the middle; in Syriac, to be divided in the middle. Qu. Is not this a branch of the family of *meet*?

In Chaldee, אמד *amad*, to measure, is evidently from מד, with a prefix or formative א. This word, in Syriac, signifies, like the simple verb, to escape, to be liberated. In Pael, to liberate.

In Arabic, this verb أمد *amida*, signifies to be terminated, to end; whence the noun, an end, limit, termination, Latin *meta*; which, Ainsworth informs us, signifies, in a *metaphorical* sense, a limit. The fact is the reverse; this is its *primary* and *literal* sense, and that of a pillar and goal are particular appropriations of that sense.

In Hebrew, גמר signifies a cubit, a measure of length.

The same in the Rabbinic, from מר, with a prefix.

In Chaldee, this verb signifies *to be contracted, to shrink.*

Is not this sense from מר, measure, *modus;* a limit, or a drawing?

That the Shemitic words, מדד, ממא, מצא and אמר, are words of the same stock with *meet*, *mete*, Lat. *metior*, there can be no doubt; but it is not easy to understand why the different significations of *meeting* and *measuring* should be united in one word, in the Saxon language, when they are expressed by very different words in the Shemitic, and in most of the Teutonic languages. We know, indeed, that in German a sibilant letter is often used, in words which are written with a dental in all the other kindred languages. But in this case, the German *mass*, measure, must coincide with מד, as must the Swedish *mål*, and Dan. *maade*, and the Saxon *metan*, Dutch *gemeeten*, Goth. *motyan*, Sw. *möta*, Dan. *måder*, with the Chaldee ממא, but not with the word מצא.

It may not be impossible nor improbable that all these words are from one stock or radix, and that the different orthographies and applications are dialectical changes of that root, introduced among different families or races of men, before languages were reduced to writing.

In the Latin *mensus*, from *metior*, the *n* is probably casual, the original being *mesus*, as in the French *mesure*. I have reason to think there are many instances of this insertion of *n* before *d* and *s*.

From this exhibition of words and their significations, we may fairly infer the common origin of the following words. Lat. *mitto*, French *mettre*, English *meet*, to come to, *meet*, fit, and *mete*, to measure, Lat. *metior*, *metor*, Gr. μετρον, μετρεω, Lat. *mensura*, Fr. *mesure*, Eng. *measure*, Lat. *modus*, mode, Sax. and Goth. *mod*, mind, anger; whence *moody*, Eng. *moot*, Lat. *maturus*, mature, and Eng. *matter*.

In Welsh, *madu* signifies to cause to proceed; to send; [Lat. *mitto*;] to suffer to go off; to render productive; to become beneficial; and *mâd* signifies what proceeds or goes forward, hence what is good; and *mad*, the adjective, signifies proceeding, advancing, progressive, good or beneficial. This word, then, affords a clear proof of the radical sense of *good*. We have like evidence in the English *better*, *best*, and in *prosperity*, which is from the Greek προοφερω, to advance.

In Welsh also we find *madrez*, *matter*, pus; *madru*, to dissolve, to putrefy, to become pus. That these words are from the same root as the Arabic مد supra, I think to be very obvious; and here we observe that the Welsh have one important sense derived from the root, that of *good*, which occurs in none of the other languages. But the primary sense is the same as that of the other significations, to go forward, to advance; hence to promote interest or happiness. Here we have undeniable evidence that the sense of good, Welsh *mad*, and the sense of *matter*, pus, proceed from the same radix.

LEGO.

The Greek λεγω is rendered, to speak or say; to tell, count, or number; to gather, collect, or choose; to discourse; and to lie down. This last definition shows that this word is the English *lie* and *lay*; and from this application, doubtless, the Latins had their *lectus*, a bed; that is, a spread, a lay.

The Latin *lego*, the same verb, is rendered to gather; to choose; to read, to steal, or collect by stealing; and the phrase *legere oram* signifies to coast, to sail along a coast; *legere vela*, is to furl the sails; *legere halitum*, to take breath; *legere littus*, to sail close to the shore; *legere milites*, to enlist or muster soldiers; *legere pugno*, to strike, perhaps to *lay on* with the fist.

It would seem, at first view, that such various significations can not proceed from one radix. But the fact that they do is indubitable. The primary sense of the root must be to throw, strain, or extend, which in this, as in almost all cases, gives the sense of *speaking*. The sense of collecting, choosing, gathering, is from throwing, or drawing out, or separating by some such act; or from throwing together. The sense of lying down is probably from throwing one's self down. The sense of reading, in Latin, is the same as that of speaking, in the Greek, unless it may be from collecting, that is, separating the letters, and uniting them in syllables and words; for in the primitive mode of writing, diacritical points were not used. But probably the sense of *reading* is the same as in *speaking*.

The phrases *legere oram*, *legere littus*, in Latin, may coincide with that of our seamen, to stretch or *lay* along the shore or coast, or to *hug* the land; especially if this word *lay*, in Sanscrit, signifies to *cling*, as I have seen it stated in some author, but for which I can not vouch If this sense is attached to the word, it proves it closely allied to the L. *ligo*, to bind.

That the sense of throwing, or driving, is contained in this word, is certain from its derivatives. Thus, in Greek, απολεγω signifies to select, to collect; and also to reject, to repudiate, and to forbid; which imply throwing, thrusting away.

Now, if throwing, sending, or driving, is the primary sense, then the Latin *lego*, to read, and *lego*, *legare*, to send, are radically the same word; the inflections of the verb being varied, arbitrarily, to designate the distinct applications, just as in *pello*, *appello*, *appellere*, to drive, and *appello*, *appellare*, to call.

And here it may be worth a moment's consideration, whether several words with prefixes, such as *slay*, *flog*, and the Latin *plico*, W. *plygu*, are not formed on the root of *lay*, that is, *lag* or *lak*. The sense of *slay*, Sax. *slagan*, *slæan*, is properly to strike, to beat; hence, in Saxon, "*Hig slogon heora wedd*," they *slew* their league, or contract; that is, they struck a bargain. It signifies also to throw, as to *slag* one into prison; also, to fall; to set or lay. The sense of killing is derivative from that of striking, a striking down.

Flog, Lat. *fligo*, signifies, primarily, to *rush*, *drive*, *strike*, Eng. to *lick*; and, if formed on the root of *lay*, is precisely the popular phrase, to *lay on*.

If *plico* is formed with a prefix on *lay* or its root, it must have been originally *pelico*, that is, *belico*, belay. Then, to fold would be to *lay on* or *close*; to lay one part to another. Now, this word is the Welsh *plygu*, to fold, which Owen makes to be a compound of *py* and *lly*. The latter word must be a contraction of *llyg*.

We know that the word *reply* is from the French *repliquer*, the Latin *replico*. Now, to *reply* is not to *fold back*, but to send back, to throw back, as words, or an answer; and this gives the precise sense of *lay*, to throw, to send, which must be the sense of the radical word.

It is no inconsiderable evidence of the truth of my conjecture, that we constantly use the phrase to *lay on*, or *lay to*, as synonymous with *ply*, a word belonging to this family. To *pledge*, another of this family, is to *lay* down, to deposit; and the primary sense of *play*, Saxon *plegan*, Dan. *leger*, Sw. *leka*, is to strike or drive.

In Welsh, *lluçiaw* signifies to throw, fling, cast, or dart; to pelt; to drift; from *lluç*, a darting, a flash, glance, or sudden throw; hence *lluçed*, lightning. *Llug* signifies, also, that breaks, or begins to open; a gleam, a breaking out in blotches; the plague. *Llwg* signifies, also, that is apt to break out, that is bright, a tumor, eruption. These words coincide with English *light*, Lat. *luceo*; the primary sense of which is to throw, shoot, or dart; and these words all contain the elements of *flog* and *fling*.

In Welsh, *llyçu* signifies to fall flat, to lie extended, or to squat. This is evidently allied to *lay* and *lie*.

These senses agree also with that of *luck*, to fall, or come suddenly; that is, to rush or drive along.

In Russ. *vlagayu* is to lay, or put in; equivalent to the German *einlegen*.

The Latin *fluo* is contracted from *flugo*; and the radical sense of *flow* is the same as that of *light*. So the river *Aar*, in Europe, is doubtless from the same source as the Oriental אור, to shine, whence *air*. And נהר, which, in Hebrew, signifies to flow as water, as well as to shine, chiefly signifies, in Chaldee and Syriac, to shine.

To show the great importance, or rather the absolute necessity, of ascertaining the primary sense of words, in order to obtain clear ideas of the sense of ancient authors, more particularly of difficult passages in dead languages, let the reader attend to the following remarks.

In commenting on certain parts of Isaiah xxviii. Lowth ob

serves, in his Preliminary Dissertation, the difficulty of determining the meaning of חזה, in verse 15th. In our version, as in others, it is rendered *agreement;* but, says Lowth, "the word means no such thing in any part of the Bible, except in the 18th verse following; nor can the lexicographers give any satisfactory account of the word in this sense." Yet he agrees with Vitringa, that in these passages it must have this signification. The difficulty, it seems, has arisen from not understanding the primary sense of *seeing*, for the verb generally signifies to *see;* and as a noun the word signifies sight, vision; and so it is rendered in the Latin version annexed to Vanderhooght's Bible. The Seventy render it by *συνθηκη*, a covenant or league; and they are followed by the moderns. "Nous avons *intelligence* avec le sépulchre:" *French.* "Noi habbiam fatta *lega* col sepulcro:" *Italian of Diodati.*

Parkhurst understands the word to signify, to fasten, to settle, and he cites 2 Sam. xx. 9, וחזק, "Joab *took* Amasa by the beard." Here the sense is obvious; and from this and other passages, we may infer with certainty, that the radical sense is to *reach* to, or to *seize, hold,* or *fix.* If the sense is to *reach* to, then it accords with *covenant, conveniens,* coming to; if the sense is to fix, or fasten, then it agrees with *league,* Lat. *ligo,* and with *pact, pactum,* from *pango,* to make fast; all from the sense of extension, stretching, straining. Hence the meaning of חזה, the breast; that is, the firm, fixed, strong part. And if the English *gaze* is the same word, which is not improbable, this determines the appropriate sense of seeing, in this word, to be to fix, or to look or reach with the eye fixed.

But we have other and decisive evidence of the primary signification of this word in the obvious, undisputed meaning of אחז, the same word with a prefix, which signifies to catch, or lay hold on; to seize; hence behind, following, as if attached to: and hence drawing out in time, to delay.

Now, it is not improbable that the Arabic حاز *hauza,* may be a word of the same stock; and this signifies, among other senses, to collect, contract, or draw together, to accumulate, to have intercourse or commerce with another. The latter sense would give nearly the signification of the Hebrew word.

Lexicographers are often embarrassed to account for the different signification of words that are evidently derived from the same root. Thus, in Hebrew, שור is rendered to sing; to look, behold, or observe; and to rule; and its derivatives, a ruler, a wall, the navel-string, a chain or necklace, &c. How can a word signify to rule, and to sing, and to look? Nothing can be more easy or natural. The sense is, in both cases, to stretch or strain, to reach. To sing is to strain the voice; to rule is to restrain men; and to see is to reach, or to hold in view.

In Latin, *sero* signifies to sow, to plant, to beget, to spread; *consero,* to sow, and to close or join; *desero,* to leave off, to *desert; assero,* to plant by or near, and to *assert,* affirm, and pronounce; *dissero,* to discourse; *insero,* to *insert,* to implant; *resero,* to unlock, to open, to disclose. *Desero,* to desert, Ainsworth says, is a compound of *de* and *sero,* "ut sit desertum quod non seritur nec colitur." And *dissero* he supposes must be a metaphorical use of the word. Now, on the principles I have unfolded, nothing is easier than an explanation of these words. The sense of *sero* is to throw, to thrust; its literal sense is applied to sowing and planting; *consero* is to thrust or drive together; *desero* is to throw from; *assero* is to throw in words, or to throw out, as in *appello; dissero* is to throw words or arguments, with the sense of spreading, expatiating; *insero* is to throw or thrust in; *resero* is to throw or drive from, hence to unlock or open.

It is by resorting to the primary idea of words, that we are able to explain applications, apparently, or in fact, diverse and even contrary. A very common example of this contrariety occurs in words which signify to guard or defend. For instance, the Latin *arceo* signifies to drive off, and to protect, secure, hold, restrain, or keep from departing or escaping; two senses directly opposite. This is extremely natural; for *arceo* signifies to thrust off, repel, drive back; and this act defends the person or object attacked. Or if we suppose the sense of *straining* to be anterior to that of repulsion, which is not improbable, then the act of straining or holding produces both effects; to repel or stop what advances to assault, and protect what is inclosed or assaulted. The words *guard* and *warren* present a similar application of the primary idea; and all languages which I have examined furnish a multitude of similar examples.

These examples illustrate the utility of extensive researches in language; as all cognate languages throw light on each other; one language often retaining the radical meaning of a word which the others have lost. Who, for instance, that is acquainted only with the English use of the verb to *have,* would suspect that this word and *happen* are radically one, and that the primary sense is to *fall* or *rush,* hence to fall on and seize? Yet nothing is more certain. In the Spanish language the senses of both verbs are retained in *haber;* and the Welsh *hapiaw* gives us the true original signification.

In like manner the primary sense of *venio,* in Latin, can not be certainly determined, without resorting to other words, and to kindred languages. In Latin, the word signifies to *come* or *arrive;* but in Spanish, *venida,* from *venir,* the Latin *venio,* signifies not only a coming or arrival, but an attack in fencing. *Venio* coincides in origin with the English *find;* Saxon *findan;* German and Dutch *finden,* to find, to fall or light on; Danish *finder;* Swedish, *finna,* to find, to discover, to meet, to strike against, [*offendere.*] The primary sense of *venio,* then, is not merely to come or arrive, but to rush or move with a driving force; and this sense is applicable to *coming* or *going.*

That the primary sense is to fall or rush, we have evidence in the Latin *ventus,* and English *wind,* both from the root of this verb. We have still further evidence in the word *venom,* which in Welsh is *gwenwyn; gwen,* white, and *gwyn,* rage, smart, whence *gwynt,* wind. *Venom* is that which frets or excites a raging pain. Hence we may infer that Latin *venor,* to hunt, to chase, is of the same family; and so is *venia,* leave, or leave to depart, or a departure, a leaving, coinciding in signification with *leave.*

The latter word, *venia,* proves another fact, that the primary sense of *venio* is, in general, to move in any direction, and that the Latin sense, to *come,* is a particular appropriation of that sense.

In ascertaining the primary sense of words, it is often useful or necessary to recur to the derivatives. Thus the Latin *lædo* is rendered to *hurt;* but, by adverting to *allido, elido,* and *collido,* we find that the original signification is to *strike, hit,* or *dash* against. *Hurt,* then, is the secondary sense; the effect of the primary action expressed by the verb.

So the Latin *rapio,* to seize, does not give the sense of *rapidus,* rapid; but the sense of the latter proves the primary sense of *rapio* to be to *rush,* and in its application, to rush on and seize.

These examples will be sufficient to show how little the affinities of language have been understood. Men have been generally satisfied with a knowledge of the *appropriate* sense of words, without examining from what visible or physical action, or *primary* sense, that particular application has been derived. Hence the obscurity that still rests on the theory of language. It has been supposed that each word, particularly each verb, has an original specific sense, or application, distinct from every other verb. We find, however, on a close examination and comparison of the same word in different languages, that the fact is directly the reverse; that a verb expressing some action, in a general sense, gives rise to various appropriate senses, or particular applications. And in the course of my researches, I have been struck with the similarity of manner in which different nations have appropriated derivative and figurative senses. For example, all nations, as far as my researches extend, agree in expressing the sense of *justice* and *right* by *straightness;* and *sin, iniquity, wrong,* by a deviation from a straight line or course. Equally remarkable is the simplicity of the analogies in language, and the small number of radical significations; so small, indeed, that I am persuaded the primary sense of all the verbs in any language may be expressed by thirty or forty words.

We can not, at this period of the world, determine, in all cases, which words are primitive, and which are derivative; nor whether the verb or the noun is the original word. Mons. Gebelin, in his *Monde Primitif,* maintains that the noun is the root of all other words. Never was a greater mistake. That some nouns may have been formed before the verbs with which they are connected, is possible; but, as languages are now constructed, it is demonstrably certain, that the verb is the radix or stock from which have sprung most of the nouns, adjectives, and other parts of speech belonging to each family. This is the result of all my researches into the origin of languages. We find, indeed, that many modern verbs are formed on nouns; as, to *practice* from *practice;* but the noun is derived from a Greek verb. So we use *wrong* as a verb, from the adjective *wrong;* but the latter is primarily a participle of the verb to *wring.* Indeed, a large part of

all nouns were originally particles or adjectives, and the things which they denote were named from their qualities. So *pard*, *pardus*, is from ברד *barad*, hail; and the animal so named from his spots, as if sprinkled with hail, from the sense of separation or scattering. *Crape*, the Fr. *crêpe*, is from *crêper*, to *crisp*. *Sight* signifies, primarily, seen; it being the participle of *seon*, contracted from *sigan*. *Draught* is the participle of *draw*, that which is drawn, or the act of drawing; *thought* is the participle of *think*.

As the verb is the principal radix of other words, and as the proper province of this part of speech is to express *action*, almost all the modifications of the primary sense of the verb may be comprehended in one word, to *move*.

The principal varieties of motion or action may be expressed by the following verbs.

1. To drive, throw, thrust, send, urge, press.
2. To set, fix, lay. But these are usually from thrusting, or throwing down.
3. To strain, stretch, draw; whence holding, binding, strength, power, and often health.
4. To turn, wind, roll, wander.
5. To flow, to blow, to rush.
6. To open, part, split, separate, remove, scatter. See No. 16.
7. To swell, distend, expand, spread.
8. To stir, shake, agitate, rouse, excite.
9. To shoot, as a plant; to grow; allied to No. 1.
10. To break, or burst; allied sometimes to No. 3.
11. To lift, raise, elevate; allied to No. 9.
12. To flee, withdraw, escape; to fly; often allied to No. 1.
13. To rage; to burn; allied to Nos. 7 and 8.
14. To fall; to fail; whence fading, dying, &c.
15. To approach, come, arrive, extend, reach. This is usually the sense of *gaining*. No. 34.
16. To go, walk, pass, advance; allied to No. 6.
17. To seize, take, hold; sometimes allied to No. 31.
18. To strike; to beat; allied to No. 1.
19. To swing; to vibrate. No. 29.
20. To lean; to incline; allied to the sense of wandering, or departing.
21. To rub, scratch, scrape; often connected with driving, and with roughness.
22. To swim; to float.
23. To stop, cease, rest; sometimes, at least, from straining, holding, fastening.
24. To creep; to crawl; sometimes connected with scraping.
25. To peel, to strip, whence spoiling.
26. To leap, to spring; allied to Nos. 9 and 1.
27. To bring, bear, carry; in some instances connected with producing, throwing out.
28. To sweep.
29. To hang. No. 19.
30. To shrink, or contract; that is, to draw. See No. 3.
31. To run; to rush forward; allied to No. 1.
32. To put on or together; to unite; allied to Nos. 1 and 3.
33. To knit, to weave.
34. To gain, to win, to get. See No. 15.

These and a few more verbs express the literal sense of all the primary roots. But it must be remarked that all the foregoing significations are not distinct. So far from it, that the whole may be brought under the signification of a very few words. The English words to *send*, *throw*, *thrust*, *strain*, *stretch*, *draw*, *drive*, *urge*, *press*, embrace the primary sense of a great part of all the verbs in every language which I have examined. Indeed, it must be so, for the verb is certainly the root of most words; and the verb expresses *motion*, which always implies the application of force.

Even the verbs which signify to hold or *stop*, in most instances at least, if not in all, denote, primarily, to strain or restrain by exertion of force; and to *lie* is, primarily, to throw down, to lay one's self down. So that intransitive verbs are rarely exceptions to the general remark above made, that all verbs primarily express motion or exertion of force. The substantive verb has more claims to be an exception than any other; for this usually denotes, I think, permanence or continued being; but the primary sense of this verb may perhaps be to *set* or *fix*; and verbs having this sense often express *extension in time* or *duration*. So τείνω, in Greek, is to stretch, but the same word *teneo*, in Latin, is to hold; hence *continuance*.

Let us now attend to the radical sense of some of the most common verbs.

Speaking, *calling*, *crying*, *praying*, *utterance of sounds*, is usually from the sense of *driving* or *straining*. Thus, in Latin, *appello* and *compello*, though of a different conjugation from *pello*, *depello*, *impello*, are from the same root; and although the Latin *repello* does not signify to *recall*, yet the corresponding word in Italian, *rappellare*, and the French *rappeler*, signify to *recall*, and hence the English *to peal*. Hence also *peal*, either of a bell or of thunder. This is the Greek βάλλω, and probably πάλλω is from the same root. The sense of *striking* is found in the Greek verb, and so it is in the Latin *loquor*, English *clock*. But in general, speaking, in all its modifications, is the straining, driving, or impulse of sounds. Sometimes the sense coincides more exactly with that of *breaking* or *bursting*.

Singing is a driving or straining of the voice; and we apply *strain* to a passage of music, and to a course of speaking.

I am not confident that I can refer the sensation of *hearing* to any visible action. Possibly it may sometimes be from striking, hitting, touching. But we observe that *hear* is connected in origin with *ear* as the Latin *audio* is with the Greek ους, ωτος, the ear; whence it appears probable that the verb to *hear* is formed from the name of the ear, and the *ear* is from some verb which signifies to shoot or extend, for it signifies a limb.

The primary sense of *seeing* is commonly to extend to, to reach; as it were, to reach with the eye. Hence the use of *behold*, for the radical sense of *hold* is to strain; and hence its signification in *beholden*, held, bound, obligated. See the verb See, in the Dictionary.

The sense of *look* may be somewhat different from that of *see*. It appears, in some instances, to have for its primary signification, to *send*, *throw*, *cast*; that is, to send or cast the eye or sight.

The primary sense of *feeling* is to touch, hit, or strike; and probably this is the sense of *taste*.

Wonder and astonishment are usually expressed by some word that signifies to *stop* or *hold*. Hence the Latin *miror*, to wonder, is the Armoric *miret*, to stop, hold, hinder; coinciding with the English *moor*, and Spanish *amarrar*, to *moor*, as a ship.

To begin is to come, or fall on; to thrust on. We have a familiar example in the Latin *incipio*, *in* and *capio*; for *capio* is primarily to fall or rush on and seize. See Begin, in the Dictionary.

Attempt is expressed by straining, stretching, as in Latin *tento*. See Assay and Essay.

Power, *strength*, and the corresponding verb, to *be able*, are usually expressed by *straining*, *stretching*, and this is the radical sense of *ruling* or *governing*. Of this the Latin *rego* is an example, which gives *rectus*, *right*, that is, *stretched*, *straight*.

Care, as has been stated, is usually from *straining*, that is, a *tension* of the mind.

Thinking is expressed by *setting*. To *think* is to set or fix or hold in the mind. It approaches to the sense of *suppose*, Latin *suppono*.

And under this word, let us consider the various applications of the Latin *puto*. The simple verb *puto* is rendered to prune, lop, or dress, as vines; that is, according to Ainsworth, putum, *i. e.* purum reddo, purgo, by which I understand him to mean, that *putum* is either a change of *purum*, or used for it; a most improbable supposition, for the radical letters *t* and *r* are not commutable. *Puto* is rendered, also, to make even, clear, adjust, or cast up accounts; also to think or consider; to suppose; to debate. Its compounds are *amputo*, to cut off, prune, amputate, to remove; *computo*, to *compute*, to reckon, to think or deem; *puto*, to make clear, to adjust or settle, to *dispute* or debate reason; *imputo*, to *impute*, to ascribe or lay to, to place to account; *reputo*, to consider, to revolve, to reckon up, to impute. The Latin *deputo* signifies to think, judge or esteem, to account or reckon, and to prune; but the Italian *deputare*, Spanish *diputar*, and French *deputer*, from the Latin word, all signify to depute. How can the sense of *think*, and that of *lop* or *prune*, be derived from a common root or radical sense? We find the solution of this question in the verb to *depute*. The primary sense is to throw, thrust, or send, or to set or lay, which is from throwing, driving. To prune is to separate, remove, or drive off; to force off; to *think* is a setting in the mind; to *compute* is to throw or put together, either in the mind or in numbers; to *dispute* is to throw against or apart, like *debate*, to beat from; to *impute* is to throw or *put* to or on; and to *repute* is to think or throw in the mind repeatedly. To *amputate* is to separate by cutting round. *Puto*, then, in Latin, is from the same root, probably, as the English *put*, or the same word differently applied; and also the Dutch *pooten*, to plant; *poot*, a paw, a twig or shoot, Gr. φυτον, &c.

In attempting to discover the primary sense of words, we are to carry our reflections back to the primitive state of mankind, and consider how rude men would effect their purposes, before the invention or use of the instruments which the moderns employ. The English verb to *cut*, signifies, ordinarily, to separate with an edged tool; and we are apt to consider this as the chief and original sense. But if so, how can *cut*, the stroke of a whip, which is a legitimate sense of the word, be deduced from the act of severing by an edged tool? We have, in this popular use of the word, a clew to guide us to the primary sense, which is, to drive, urge, press; and, applied to the arm, to strike. But we have better evidence. In the popular practice of speaking in New England, it is not uncommon to hear one person call to another when running, and say, *Cut on, cut on;* that is, hurry, run faster, drive, press on; probably from striking a beast which one rides on. This is the original sense of the word. Hence we see that this verb is the Latin *cædo*, to strike, to cut down, somewhat differently applied and *cudo*, to beat, is only a modified sense of the same root, and the compounds *incido*, to cut, and *incido*, to fall on, are of one family. To *cut* is, therefore, primarily, to strike, or drive; and to *cut off*, if applied to the severing of bodies, before edged tools were used, was to force off, or to strike off; hence the sense of separating in the phrase to *cut off* a retreat or communication.

So the Latin *carpo* is the English *carve*, originally to separate by plucking, pulling, seizing and tearing; afterwards, by cutting.

Asking is usually expressed by the sense of *pressing*, *urging*. We have a clear proof of this in the Latin *peto* and its compounds. This verb signifies, primarily, to rush, to drive at, to assault; and this sense, in Dictionaries, ought to stand first in the order of definitions. We have the force of the original in the words *impetus* and *impetuous*. So the Latin *rogo* coincides in elements with *reach*.

The act of *understanding* is expressed by *reaching* or *taking*, *holding*, *sustaining;* the sense of *comprehend*, and of *understand*. We have a popular phrase which well expresses this sense, "I *take* your meaning or your idea." So in German, *begreifen*, to *begripe*, to apprehend.

Knowing seems to have the same radical sense as *understanding*.

Pain, *grief*, *distress*, and the like affections, are usually expressed by *pressure* or *straining*. *Affliction* is from *striking*.

Joy, *mirth*, and the like affections, are from the sense of *rousing*, *exciting*, *lively action*.

Covering, and the like actions, are from spreading over or cutting off, interruption.

Hiding is from covering or from withdrawing, departure; or concealment may be from withholding, restraining, suppressing, or making fast, as in the Latin *celo*.

Heat usually implies excitement; but as the effect of heat, as well as of cold, is sometimes to contract, I think both are sometimes from the same radix. Thus *cold* and the Lat. *calco*, to be warm, and *callus* and *calleo*, to be hard, have all the same elementary letters, and I suppose them all to be from one root, the sense of which is, to draw, strain, shrink, contract. I am the more inclined to this opinion, for these words coincide with *calleo*, to be strong or able, to know; a sense that implies straining and holding.

Hope is probably from reaching forward. We express strong desire by *longing*, reaching toward.

Earnestness, boldness, daring, peril, promptness, readiness, willingness, love, and favor, are expressed by *advancing* or *inclining*.

Light is often expressed by opening, or the shooting of rays, radiation; and probably, in many cases, the original word was applied to the dawn of day in the morning. *Whiteness* is often connected in origin with light. We have an instance of this in the Latin *caneo*, to shine and to be white.

And that the primary sense of this word is to shoot, to radiate, that is, to throw out or off, we have evidence in the verb *cano*, to sing, whence *canto*, the sense of which is retained in our popular use of *cant;* to *cant* a stone; to *cant* over a cask; give the thing a *cant*; for all these words are from one stock.

The Latin *virtus*, the English *worth*, is from the root of *vireo*, to grow, that is, to stretch forward, to shoot; hence the original sense is strength, a sense we retain in its application to the qualities of plants. Hence the Latin sense of *virtus* is bravery, coinciding with the sense of *boldness*, a projecting forward.

Pride is from swelling or elevation, the primary sense of some other words nearly allied to it.

Fear is usually from *shrinking* or from *shaking*, *trembling;* or sometimes, perhaps, from *striking*, a being struck, as with surprise.

Holiness and *sacredness* are sometimes expressed by *separation*, as from common things. The Teutonic word *holy*, however, seems to be from the sense of *soundness*, *entireness*.

Faith and *belief* seem to imply a resting on, or a *leaving*. It is certain that the English *belief* is a compound of the prefix *be* and *leaf*, leave, permission. To *believe* one, then, is to *leave* with him, to rest or suffer to rest with him, and hence not to dispute, contend, or deny.

Color may be from spreading over or putting on; but in some instances the primary sense is to *dip*. See Dye and Tinge.

Spots are from the sense of *separating*, or from *sprinkling*, *dispersion*.

The radical sense of *making* is to press, drive, or force. We use *make* in its true literal sense, in the phrases, *Make* your horse draw, *Make* your servant do what you wish.

Feeding is from the sense of *pressing*, *crowding*, *stuffing;* that is, from *driving* or *thrusting*. *Eating* seems to have a somewhat different sense.

Drinking is from *drawing*, or from wetting, plunging. *Drench* and *drink* are radically one word.

Anger, and the like violent passions, imply excitement, or violent action. Hence their connection with *burning* or *inflammation*, the usual sense of which is *raging* or *violent commotion*.

Agreement, *harmony*, are usually from meeting or union, or from extending, reaching to

Dwelling, *abiding*, are from the sense of throwing or setting down, or resting, or from stretching; as we see by the Latin *continuo*, from *teneo*, Gr. τανυω, to extend.

Guarding and *defending* are from roots that signify to *stop*, or to *cut off;* or, more generally, from the sense of *driving off;* a repelling or striking back. In some cases, perhaps, from holding.

Opposition is usually expressed by meeting, and hence the prepositions which express opposition. Thus the Danish preposition *mod*, Swedish *mot* or *emot*, against, contrary, is the English word to *meet*.

Words which express *spirit*, denote, primarily, *breath*, *air*, *wind*, the radical sense of which is to *flow*, *move*, or *rush*. Hence the connection between *spirit* and *courage*, *animus*, *animosus;* hence passion, *animosity*. So in Greek φρενιτις, frenzy, is from φρην, the mind, or rather from its primary sense, a moving or rushing.

So in our mother tongue, *mod* is mind or spirit; whence *mood*, in English, and Saxon *modig*, moody, angry. Hence *mind* in the sense of *purpose*, its primary signification, is a setting forward, as *intention* is from *intendo*, to stretch, to strain, the sense that ought to stand first in a Dictionary.

Reproach, *chiding*, *rebuke*, are from the sense of scolding, or throwing out words with violence.

Sin is generally from the sense of deviating, wandering, as is the practice of lewdness.

Right, *justice*, *equity*, are from the sense of stretching, making straight, or from laying, making smooth.

Falsehood is from *falling*, *failing*, or from *deviation*, *wandering*, *drawing aside*.

The primary sense of *strange* and *foreign*, is distant, and from some verb signifying to *depart*. *Wild* and *fierce* are from a like sense.

Vain, *vanity*, *waste* and kindred words, are from *exhausting*, *drawing out*, or from *departing*, *withdrawing*, *falling away*.

Paleness is usually from *failure*, a departure of color.

Glory is from opening, expanding, display, or making clear.

Binding, making fast or close, is from pressure, or straining.

Writing is from scratching, engraving, the sense of all primitive words which express this act.

A *crowd*, a *mass*, a *wood*, &c., are from collecting or pressing, or some allied signification.

Vapor, *steam*, *smoke*, are usually from verbs which signify to exhale or throw off.

Stepping seems to be from opening, expanding, stretching. Thus *passus* in Latin is from *pando*, to open, but this agrees in origin with *pateo*, and with the Greek πατεω. *Gradus*, in Latin, coincides with the Welsh *rhawd*, a way, and this, when traced to its root, terminates in the Oriental רד, רדה, Chaldee, to open, stretch or expand; in Syriac, ܪܕܐ *reda*, to go, to pass. Walking may be sometimes from a like source; but the word *walk* signifies, primarily, to roll, press, work and full, as a hat, whence *walker* signifies a fuller.

Softness and *weakness* are usually named from *yielding*, *bend-*

ing, *withdrawing*, as is relaxation. Softness, however, is sometimes connected with smoothness, and perhaps with moisture.

Sweetness seems to have for its primary sense, either softness or smoothness.

Roughness is from sharp points, wrinkling or breaking; and *acidity* is from sharpness or pungency, and nearly allied to roughness.

Death is expressed by falling or departure; *life*, by fixedness or continuance, or from animation, excitement.

Selling is, primarily, a passing or transfer. *Sellan*, in Saxon, signifies to *give*, as well as to *sell*.

A *coast* or *border* is usually the extreme point, from extending.

Law is from setting, establishing.

The primary sense of son, daughter, offspring, is usually a *shoot*, or, as we say, *issue*. Hence, in Hebrew, בן *ben*, signifies both a son, a cion, a branch, and the young of other animals. A son, says Parkhurst, is from בנה *banah*, to build; and hence he infers, that a son is so called, because he builds up or continues his father's house or family. But if so, how does the word apply to a branch, or an arrow? What do these build up? The mistake of this author, and of others, proceeds from their not understanding the original meaning of the verb, which is *not to erect*, or *elevate*, but to throw, to set, to found; and this verb is probably retained in our word *found*. A son is that which is thrown or shot out; a cion or branch is the same, an *offset*, one an *offset* of the human body, the other of a plant, and an arrow is that which is shot or thrown. Hence, probably, the Hebrew אבן *eben* or *even*, a stone, W. *maen* or *vaen*, that which is set, so named from its compactness or hardness. And in Arabic أبن *abana*, signifies to think, Lat. *opinor*, that is, to set in the mind.

Few and *small* are senses often expressed by the same word. Thus, although *few* in English expresses merely a small number, yet the same word in French, *peu*, and in the Italian, *poco*, signifies *little* in quantity, as well as *few* in number.

Cause is from the sense of *urging*, *pressing*, *impelling*. Hence it well expresses that which produces an effect; and hence it is peculiarly expressive of that by which a man seeks to obtain a claim in law. A *cause* in court is properly a *pressing for right*, like *action* from *ago*; and *prosecution* from the Latin *sequor*, which is our word *seek*. Hence the Latin *accuso*, to *accuse*, to throw upon, to press, or load with a charge. The Saxon *sacu*, contention, suit in law, is synonymous with *cause*, and from the root of *seek*, *sequor*. It is the English *sake*.

The word *thing* is nearly synonymous with *cause* and *sake*. See THING, in the Dictionary.

The primary sense of *time*, *luck*, *chance*, *fortune*, is to fall, to come, to arrive, to happen. *Tide*, *time*, and *season*, have a like original sense. *Tide*, in Saxon, is *time*, not a flow of the sea, the latter being a secondary and modern application of the word. This primary signification of time will unfold to us what I formerly could not understand, and what I could find no person to explain; that is, why the Latin *tempora* should signify *times* and the *temples*. It seems that *tempora* are the *falls* of the head. Hence, also, we understand why *tempest* is naturally deducible from *tempus*, as the primary sense is to fall, to rush. Hence *tempestivus*, seasonable, that comes in good time. *Season* has a like sense.

Hence, also, we are led to understand, what has seemed inexplicable, how the French *heureux*, lucky, happy, can be regularly deduced from *heure*, an hour. We find that in Greek and Latin the primary sense of *hour* is *time*, and *time* is a coming, a falling, a happening, like the English *luck*, and hence the sense of lucky; hence fortunate and happy. The word *fortunate* is precisely of the same character.

The primary sense of the Shemitic דבר *davar*, or *thavar*, corresponds almost precisely with that of *cause* and *thing* in English; that is, to strain, urge, drive, full, or rush. Hence it signifies to speak, and in Ch. and Syr. to lead, to direct, to govern. As a noun, it signifies a word, that which is uttered; a thing, cause, or matter; that is, that which happens or falls, like *event* from *evenio*; also a plague, or great calamity; that is, that which falls or comes on man or beast, like *plague*; a stroke or *affliction*, from striking. And it may be observed, that if the first letter is a prefix answering to the Gothic *du*, Saxon and English *to*, in the Saxon *todrifan*, to drive, then the root בר coincides exactly with the Welsh *peri*, to command, which is retained in composition in the Lat. *impero*. Indeed, if the first syllable of *guberno* is a prefix, the root of this word may be the same. The object, however, for which this word is here mentioned, is chiefly to show the uniformity which men have observed in expressing their ideas; making use of the same visible physical action to represent the operations of the mind and moral ideas.

Silence, *deafness*, *dumbness*, are from *stopping*, *holding*, or *making fast*.

War is from the sense of *striving*, *driving*, *struggling*.

Good is generally from *enlarging*, or *advancing*, like *prosperous*.

Evil is from wandering, departing, or sometimes from softness, weakness, flowing or fluxibility, as is the case with the Latin *malum*, from the Welsh *mall*.

The primary sense of the names of natural and material objects can not always be ascertained. The reasons are obvious. Some of these names are detached branches of a family of words which no longer form a part of our language; the verb and all the derivatives, except a single name, being extinct, or found only in some remote country. Others of these names have suffered such changes of orthography, that it is difficult or impossible to ascertain the primary or radical letters, and of course the family to which they belong. Numerous examples of such words occur in English, as in every other language.

But from such facts as have occurred to me in my researches, I may venture to affirm with confidence, that most names of natural objects are taken from some obvious quality or action, or some supposed quality of the thing; or from the particular action or operation by which it is produced. Thus *tumors* are named from *pushing*, or *swelling*; and *redness*, or *red*, seems, in some instances at least, to be named from *eruptions* on the body. The human body is named from *shaping*, that is, *setting*, *fixing*, or *extending*, and hence, sometimes, the general name of the human race. The arm is a *shoot*, a *push*, as is the branch of a tree. A board, a table, a floor, is from *spreading*, or *expanding*, *extending*. Skin and bark are from *peeling*, *stripping*, &c.

The names of particular animals and plants can not always be traced to their source; but, as far as I have been able to discover their origin, I find animals to be generally named from some striking characteristic of external appearance; from the voice, from habits of life, or from their office. There is reason for believing that the Greek στρουθος and Latin *struthio*, or ostrich, is from the same root as the English *strut*, the strutter; the primary sense of which root is, to stretch, which explains all the senses of the Greek and Latin words of this family. It is certain that the *crow* is named from its cry, and the *leopard* from his spots.

Thus plants were named from their qualities; some from their form, others from their color, others from their effects, others from the place of their growth. The English *root*, Lat. *radix*, is only a particular application of *rod* and *ray*, *radius*; that is, a shoot. *Spurge* is, undoubtedly, from the root of the Latin *purgo*.

There is reason to think that many names of plants were originally adjectives, expressing their qualities; or the name was a compound, used for the same purpose, one part of which has been dropped, and the other remaining as the name of the plant. Thus *pine*, *pinus*, is from *pin*, *pinna*, *penna*; for in Welsh *pin* is a *pin* and a *pen* or style for writing, and *pinbren* is a pine-tree. The tree, then, was named from its leaf.

Fir has a similar origin and signification.

It is probable, or rather certain, that some natural objects, as plants and minerals, received their names from their *supposed* qualities; as, in ages of ignorance and superstition, men might ascribe effects to them, by mistake. The whole history of magic and enchantment leads us to this conclusion.

Minerals are, in many instances, named from their obvious qualities, as *gold* from its yellowness, and *iron* from its hardness. The names can, in some cases, be traced to their original, as that of *gold* and of the Latin *ferrum*; but many of them are not easily ascertained. Indeed, the greatest part of the specific names of animals, plants, and minerals, appear to be obscure. Some of them appear to have no connection with any family of words in our language, and many of them are derived to us from Asia, and from roots which can be found only, if found at all, in the Asiatic languages.

These observations and explanations will be sufficient to show the importance of developing, as far as possible, the origin of words, and of comparing the different uses of the same word in different languages, in order to understand either the philosophy of speech, or the real force and signification of words in their practical application.

If it should be found to be true, that many of the Shemitic verbs are formed with prefixes, like those of the European languages, this may lead to new illustrations of the original languages of the Scriptures. In order to determine this fact, it will be useful to examine whether the Chaldee and Hebrew ב is not often a prefix answering to *be* in the Teutonic languages; whether ג and כ are not prefixes answering to the *ga* and *ge* of the Gothic and Teutonic; whether ד, ט, and ת, and ה, a dialectical form of ת, do not coincide with the Gothic *du*, the Saxon *to*, the Dutch *toe*, and the German *zu*; whether נ does not answer to the Russ. and Dutch *na*, the German *nach*; and whether ס and ש do not answer to *s*, *sh*, and *sch* in the modern English and German.

If many of the Shemitic triliteral verbs are compound, it follows that the primary radix has not been detected. At any rate, I have no hesitation in affirming, that the primary sense of many of the roots in the Shemitic languages, that sense which is almost indispensable to an understanding of many obscure passages in the Scriptures, has been hitherto overlooked or mistaken. In order fully to comprehend many uses of the words, it will be necessary to compare them with the uses of the words of the same family in the modern languages; and this comparison must be far more extensive than any hitherto made, and conducted on principles which have not been before duly appreciated and applied.

I have introduced the foregoing comparative view of the several significations of the same word in different languages, not merely to illustrate the general principles of language, but with a special reference to an explanation of the etymologies which occur in this work. Should my Synopsis ever be published, the learned inquirer might pursue the subject at his pleasure.

The results of the foregoing remarks and illustrations may be thus recapitulated.

1. The nations which now constitute the distinct families or races of Japheth and Shem, are descendants of the common family which inhabited the plain of Shinar before the dispersion.

2. The families at the dispersion retained a large proportion of the words which were in common use before that event, and the same were conveyed to their posterity. In the course of time, some of these words were dropped by one family or tribe, and some by another, till very few of them are retained in their original form and signification, by all the nations which have sprung from the main stock. A few of them, however, are still found in all or nearly all the languages which I have examined, bearing nearly the same signification and easily recognized as identical.

3. Although few of the primitive words can now be recognized as existing in *all* the languages, yet as we better understand the changes which have been made in the orthography and signification of the same radical words, the more affinities are discovered; and particularly, when we understand the *primary* sense, we find this to unite words whose *appropriate* or *customary* significations appear to have no connection.

A great number of the primitive radical words are found in compounds, formed in different languages, with different affixes and prefixes, which obscure the affinity. Thus *veritas* in Latin, is *wahrheit* in German; the first syllable in each is the same word, the last different. In other instances, both difference of orthography, of formation, and of application, concur to obscure the affinity of words. Thus the English word *strong* is in Danish *streng*, signifying stern, severe, rigid, strict; and *strenghed* [stronghood] is severity, rigor, strictness. Now, *n* in these words is not radical; remove this letter, and we have *strog*, *streg*, which coincide with the Latin *stringo*, *strictus*; and these words are found to be from the same radix, which signifies to draw, to strain, to stretch.

5. It appears that *b*, *p* and *f* are often prefixes, either the remains of prepositions, or casual additions to words, introduced by peculiar modes of pronunciation, which prefixes now precede consonants, with which they readily coalesce in pronunciation, as *l* and *r*, forming triliteral words on biliteral roots; as in *block* from *lloc*, or *lock*; *play*, Saxon *plegan*, from *leg* or *lek*, Swedish *leka*, Dan. *leger*; *flow*, Lat. *fluo*, from *lug*, or *luc*, which appears in *light*, *lux*, *luceo*, and in *lug*, a river, retained in *Lugdunum*.

6. It appears, also, that *c* or *k* and *g* are often prefixes before the same consonants, *l* and *r*, as in Lat. *clunis*, Eng. *loin*; W. *clod*, *praise*, from *llod*, Latin *laus*, *laudo*; German *gluck*, English *luck*; Lat. *gratia*, W. *rhad*.

7. It appears, also, that *s* is a prefix in a vast number of words, as in *speed*, *spoil*, *swell*, *sweep*; and it is very evident that *st* are prefixed to many words whose original, radical, initial consonant was *r*, as in *straight*, *strict*, *strong*, *stretch*, from the root of *right*, *rectus*, *reach*, and in *stride*, from the root of the Latin *gradior*, W. *rhaz*.

If these inferences are just, as I am persuaded they are, it follows that there is a more near resemblance and a much closer affinity between the languages of Europe and of Western Asia, than has hitherto been supposed to exist. It follows, also, that some of the most important principles or rudiments of language have hitherto escaped observation, and that philology is yet in its infancy. Should this prove, on further examination, to be the state of philology, it is reserved for future investigators to examine the original languages of the Scriptures on new principles, which may serve to illustrate some obscure and difficult passages, not hitherto explained to the general satisfaction of critics and commentators.

If any persons should be disposed to doubt or contradict these facts, let them first consider that my conclusions are not *hasty* opinions, formed on isolated facts; but that they have been forced upon me, in opposition to all my former habits of thinking, by a series of successive proofs and accumulating evidence, during a long course of investigation, in which I have compared most of the radical words, in more than twenty languages, *twice*, and some of them *three times*.

No part of my researches has given me more trouble or solicitude than that of arriving at the precise radical signification of moral ideas; such, for example, as *hope*, *love*, *favor*, *faith*. Nor has it been with much less labor that I have obtained a clear knowledge of some of our physical actions. It is literally true that I have sometimes had a word under consideration for two or three years, before I could satisfy my own mind as to the primary signification. That I have succeeded at last, in every instance, can hardly be supposed — yet, in most cases, I am perfectly satisfied with the results of my researches.

PROGRESS AND CHANGES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

It has been already observed that the mother tongue of the English is the Anglo-Saxon. The following are specimens of that language as it was spoken or written in England before the Norman conquest. The first is from the Saxon Chronicle. The original is in one column, and the literal translation in the other. The English words in Italics are Saxon words. The number of these will show how large a proportion of the words is retained in the present English.

An. DCCCXCI. Her for se here east, and Earnulf cyning gefeaht with thœm rœde-here œr thà scipu comon, mid East-Francum, and Seaxum, and Bœgerum, and hine geflymde. And thry Scottas cwomon to Ælfrede cyninge on anum bate, butan œlcum gerethum, of Hibernia; and thonon hi hi bestœlon, forthon the hi woldon for Godes lufan on eltheodinesse bion, hy ne rohton hwœr.

An. 891. *Here* [this year] *fared* the army *east*, *and* Earnulf, the *king*, *fought with* the cavalry [*ride* army] *ere the ships come*, with the *East*-Francs, *and* Saxons, *and* Bavarians, *and* put them to flight. *And three* Scots *come to* Ælfred, the *king*, *in a* [*an*] *boat*, without any *rowers*, from Hibernia, *and thence* they privately withdrew [*bestole*] because that they *would*, *for God's love be* [or live] in a state of pilgrimage, they should not be anxious — [reck, care] *where*.

Se bat wæs geworht of thriddan healfre hyde, the hie on foron, and hi namon mid him that hie hæfdon to seofon nihtum mete, and tha comon hie ymb seofon niht, to londe on Cornwealum, and foran tha sona to Ælfrede cyninge.

The *boat was wrought of two hides and a half* [*third half hide*,] in which they *fared* [came] *and* they took with them *that* they *had* for *seven nights meat*, *and* they *come* about the *seventh night*, *to land* in Cornwall, *and fared* [went] *soon to* Ælfred, the *king*.

The following specimen is from the Anglo-Saxon version of Orosius, supposed to be made by King Alfred.

Ohthere sæde his hlaforde, Ælfrede kyninge, thæt he ealra North-manna north mest bude. He cwæth that he bude on thæm lande northweardum with tha west sæ. He sæde theah thæt thæt land sy swythe north thanon; ac hit is eall west buton on feawum stowum sticce mælum wiciath Finnas, on huntathe on wintra, and on sumera on fiscothe be there sæ. He sæde thæt he æt sumum cyrre wolde fandiam hu lange thæt land north right læge.	Octhere told [*said*] *his lord, king* Alfred, *that he* lived *north most* of *all* the *north men. He quoth that he* dwelt in the [*them*] *land northward*, opposite [with] the *west sea. He said though, that that land* is due *north* from *thence*, and that *it is all waste* except [*but*] in a *few* places [stows] where the *Finns* for the most part dwell, for *hunting in winter, and* in *summer* for *fishing* in that *sea*, [by the sea.] *He said that he*, at *some* time, *would find how long that land* lay *right north.*

Laws of King Æthelbert.

Gif Cyning his leode to him gehatath, and heom mon thær yfel gedo, II bote and cyning L. scillinga.	*If* the *King* shall call [*cite*] *his* people *to him, and* any one [*man*] shall there *do evil*, let double compensation be made, *and* fifty *shillings* to the *King.*
Gif in Cyninges tune man mannan *ofsleah*, L. scill. gebete.	*If in* the *King's town* a *man slay* a man, let him compensate [*boot*] with fifty *shillings.*
Gif on Eorles tune man mannan ofsleath, XII scil. gebete.	*If in* an *Earl's town* one *man slayeth* another *man*, let him pay twelve *shillings* for reparation.
Gif man thone man ofslæhth, XX scil. gebete.	*If man* [any one] *slayeth* any *man*, let him compensate with twenty *shillings.*
Gif thuman (of a slæhth) XX scil. Gif thuman nægl of weordeth III scil. gebete. Gif man sceftefinger (of a slæhth,) VIII scil. gebete. Gif man middle finger (of a slæhth,) IV scil. gebete. Gif man gold-finger (of a slæhth,) VI scil. gebete. Gif man thon litlan finger (of a slæhth) XI scil. gebete.	*If* the *thumb* shall be cut off, twenty *shillings. If* the *thumb nail* shall be cut off, three *shillings* shall be the compensation. *If* any one [off *slayeth*, striketh off,] cutteth off the fore finger, [*shoot finger*,] let him compensate with eight *shillings. If* any one cutteth off the *middle finger*, let him pay four *shillings. If* any one cutteth off the *gold finger*, [ring finger,] let him pay six *shillings. If* any one cutteth off the *little finger*, let him pay eleven *shillings.*

Laws of King Eadgar.

We lærath that ælc cristen man his bearn to christendome *geornlice* wænige and him pater noster and credon tæce.	We order (or instruct) *that* each *Christian man earnestly* accustom [*wean*] *his* children *to* Christianity, [*Christendom*,] *and teach him* the Pater Noster *and* Creed.
We lærath that preost ne beo hunta ne hafecere ne tæflere; ac plegge on his bocum swa his hade gebirath.	We direct *that* a *priest be* not a *hunter*, nor *hawker*, nor a gamester; but that he *apply* to *his books*, as it becomes *his* order.

We observe by these extracts that rather more than half the Saxon words have been lost, and now form no part of our language.*

This language, with some words introduced by the Danes, continued to be used by the English till the Norman conquest. After that event, great numbers of Saxon words went into disuse, not suddenly, but gradually, and French and Latin words were continually added to the language, till it began to assume its present form, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Yet the writings of Gower and Chaucer can not now be fully understood without a glossary.

But it was not in the loss of native Saxon words and the accession of French and Latin words alone, that the change of our language consisted. Most important alterations were made in the sounds of the vowels. It is probable, if not certain, that our first vowel *a* had usually or always the broad sound, as we now pronounce it in *fall*, or in some words perhaps the Italian sound, as it is now called, and as we pronounce it in *far*. The sound of *e* was probably nearly the same as it is in French and Italian, and in the northern languages on the continent of Europe; which is nearly that of *a* in *favor* The Saxon sound of *i* was probably the same as it is still on the Continent, the sound of *ee* or long *e*. The sound of *u* was that of our present *oo*, French *ou*, the sound it still has in Italian, and in most countries on the European continent. It is probable that the change of the sound of *u* happened in consequence of the prevalence of the French pronunciation after the conquest; for the present sound of *u* may be considered as intermediate, between the full sound of *oo*, or French *ou*, and the French sound of *u*.

These changes, and the various sounds given to the same character, now serve to perplex foreigners, when learning English; and tend, in no small degree, to retard or limit the extension of our language. This is an unfortunate circumstance, not only in obstructing the progress of science, but of Christianity.

The principal changes in the articulations are the use of *k* for *c*, as in *look* for *locian;* the loss of *h* before *l*, as in *loaf* from *hlaf, lot* for *hlot, lean* for *hlinian;* and the entire loss of the prefix *ge* or *ga*, as in *deal* for *ge-dælan, deem* for *ge-deman;* and of *to* as a prefix, as in *to-helpan*, to help; *to-dælan*, to deal In no instance do we feel more sensibly the change of sounds in the vowels, than in that of *i*, which in French, Spanish, and Italian, is *e* long; for in consequence of this, persons who are not acquainted with these foreign languages, mispronounce such words as *marino, Messina, Lima*, giving to *i* its English sound, when in fact the words are to be pronounced *mareeno, Messeena, Leema.*

In grammatical structure the language has suffered considerable alterations. In our mother tongue, nouns were varied to form cases, somewhat as in Latin. This declension of nouns has entirely ceased, except in the possessive or genitive case, in which an apostrophe before *s* has been substituted for the regular Saxon termination *es.* Some of our pronouns retain their declensions, somewhat varied. The plural termination in *en* has been dropped, in a number of words, and the regular plural termination been substituted, as *houses* for *housen.*

In most cases, the Saxon termination of the infinitive mode of verbs has been dropped, and for *gifan* we now write, *to give.* The variations of the verb, in the several persons, have been materially changed. Thus for the Saxon —

Ic lufige,	We lufiath,
Thu lufast,	Ge lufiath,
He lufath;	Hi lufiath;

we now write —

I love,	We love,
Thou lovest,	Ye love,
He loveth or loves;	They love.

In the Saxon plural, however, we see the origin of the vulgar practice still retained in some parts of England and of this country. *We loves, they loves*, which are contractions of *lufiath.*

In the substantive verb, our common people universally, and most persons of better education, unless they have rejected their traditionary language, retain the Gothic dialect, in the past tense.

I was,	We was,
Thou wast,	Ye was,
He was;	They was.

However people may be ridiculed for this language, it is of genuine origin, as old as the Saxon word *were.* In Gothic the past tense runs thus —

* Mr. Meidinger of Frankfort, in the Introduction to his Etymological and Comparative Dictionary of the Teuto-Gothic Languages, notices this observation of mine, respecting the proportion of Saxon words which have been lost, and then states the opinion of Mr. Turner, that more than *four-fifths* of the words in modern English are of Saxon origin. This difference in the two statements proceeds from a circumstance overlooked. My statement refers only to the actual proportion of Saxon words retained in the vocabulary, which is probably less than half of the whole number of words in the language. Mr. Turner's statement refers to the proportion of Saxon words actually *used* in our common language, which is, doubtless, as great as he represents it. The words of Saxon origin are the more necessary words; such as are wanted in all the common concerns of life; and therefore in use they compose the body of the langua

Ik was,	Weis wesum,
Thu wast,	Yus wesuth,
Is was;	Eis wesun.*

In the present tense of the substantive verb, our common people use *an't*, as in this phrase: "he *an't* present." This is evidently a contraction of the Swedish and Danish *ar; er*, present indicative singular of the substantive verb *vara* or *værer*, to be, which we retain in *are* and *were*. In Swedish, han *ar*, and in Danish, han *er*, he is. Hence he *er not* or *ar not*, contracted into he *ãn't* or *en't*.

These facts serve to show how far the Gothic dialect has been infused into the English language.

It would be tedious, and to most readers uninteresting, to recite all the changes in the forms of words or the structure of sentences which have taken place since the Norman conquest. Since the invention of printing, changes in the language have been less rapid than before; but no art nor effort can completely arrest alterations in a living language. The distinguished writers in the age of Queen Elizabeth improved the language, but could not give it stability. Many words then in common use are now obsolete, or have suffered a change of signification. In the period between Queen Elizabeth and the beginning of the eighteenth century, the language was improved in grammar, orthography, and style. The writers in the reign of Queen Anne and of George I. brought the language nearly to perfection; and if any improvement has since been made, it is in the style or diction, by a better selection of words, and the use of terms in science and philosophy with more precision.

In regard to grammatical construction, the language, for half a century past, has, in my apprehension, been suffering deterioration, at least as far as regards its written form. This change may be attributed chiefly to the influence of the learned Bishop Lowth, whose Grammar made its appearance nearly seventy years ago. I refer particularly to his form of the verb, which was adjusted to the practice of writers in the age of Queen Elizabeth, instead of the practice of authors in the age of William and Mary, Queen Anne, and George I. Hence he gives for the form of the verb in the subjunctive mode, after the words which express a condition, *if*, *though*, &c., *I love*, *thou love*, *he love*, observing in a note, that in the subjunctive mode, the event being spoken of under a condition or supposition, or in the form of a wish, and therefore doubtful and contingent, the verb itself in the present, and the auxiliary both of the present and past imperfect times, often carry with them somewhat of a future sense; as, "If he come to-morrow, I may speak to him"—"If he should come, I should speak to him." This is true; but for that very reason, this form of the verb belongs to the future tense, or should be arranged as such in Grammars. *If he come*, would be in Latin *si venerit*, in the subjunctive future.

But the learned author has entirely overlooked the important distinction between an event or fact, of uncertain existence in the *present* time, and which is mentioned under the condition of *present* existence, and a *future* contingent event. "If the mail that has arrived *contains* a letter for me, I shall soon receive it," is a phrase that refers to the present time, and expresses an uncertainty in my mind, respecting the fact. "If the mail *contain* a letter for me," refers to a future time, that is, "If the mail of to-morrow *contain* [shall or should contain] a letter for me." The first event, conditional or hypothetical, should be expressed by the indicative mode, and the latter by the subjunctive future. The Saxon form of the verb, *if he slay*, *if he go*, is evidently a contingent future, and is so used in the laws.

This distinction, one of the most important in the language, has been so totally overlooked, that no provision has been made for it in British Grammars; nor is the distinction expressed by the form of the verb, as used by a great part of the best writers. On the other hand, they continually use one form of the verb to express both senses. The fact is the same in the common version of the Scriptures. *If he go*, *if he speak*, sometimes express a present conditional tense, and sometimes a contingent future. In general this subjunctive form of the verb, in Scripture, expresses future time. "If he thus *say*, I have no delight in thee," expresses a future contingent event. 2 Sam. xv. 26. "If iniquity *be* in thine hand, put it far away," expresses a fact, under a condition, in the present time. Job xi. 14.

In many instances the translators have deviated from the original, in using the subjunctive form of the English verb to express what in Greek is expressed in the indicative. Thus Matthew iv. 6. *Ει υιος ει του Θεου*, If thou *be* [art] the son of God.

Ch. v. 29 and 30. *Ει δε ο οφθαλμος σου ο δεξιος σκανδαλιζει σε*, If thy right eye *offend* [offendeth] thee; *Ει η δεξια σου χειρ σκανδαλιζει σε*, If thy right hand *offend* [offendeth] thee.

So also in chapter xviii. 8 and 9.

Ch. xii. 26. *Ει ο Σατανας τον Σαταναν εκβαλλει*, If Satan *cast* [casteth] out Satan.

Ch. xix. 10. *Ει ουτως εστιν η αιτια του ανθρωπου μετα της γυναικος*, If the case of the man *be* [is] so with his wife.

Ch. xxii. 45. *Ει ουν Δαβιδ καλει αυτον Κυριον*, If David then *call* [calleth] him Lord.

2 Cor. iv. 16. *Ει ο εξω ημων ανθρωπος διαφθειρεται*, Though our outward man *perish* [perishes, or is perishing.]

In all these passages, the English verb, in the subjunctive, properly expresses a conditional, contingent, or hypothetical future tense, contrary to the sense of the original, except in the last passage cited, where the apostle evidently speaks of the perishing of the outward man as a fact admitted, which renders the translation still more improper.

Let us now attend to the following passages.

Matthew vii. 9. *Η τις εστιν εξ ημων ανθρωπος, ον εαν αιτηση ο υιος αυτου αρτον*, Or what man is there of you, whom if his son *ask* [shall ask] bread, *will* he give him a stone?

Και εαν ιχθυν αιτηση, If he *ask* [shall ask] a fish, *will* he give him a serpent?

Here the original tense is varied to express a future or hypothetical event, yet the verb in English is in the same tense as in the first class of examples; and what renders the version more objectionable is, that the verb in the first clause does not correspond with that in the second clause. There is no possible way of making good English of the translation, but by supposing the verb in the first clause, *ask*, to be in the future tense. So it would be in Latin, and so it is, "si petierit." If thy son shall ask (or should ask) a fish, will he give (or would he give) him a serpent?

This fault runs through the whole English version of the Scriptures, and a distinction of tenses clearly marked in the original languages, is generally neglected in the translation.

Now, the most unlettered man in this country would express the sense in English with the same marked distinction of tenses which appears in the Greek. If thou *art* the son of God; if thy right eye *offends* thee; if the case of the man *is* such; if David *calls* him Lord; or, if the sense is understood to be future and contingent, if thy son *shall ask* bread, or if he *should ask* bread, would be the uniform language of any of the common people of our country. There would not, probably, be a single exception, unless in the use of the substantive verb, which is often used in the subjunctive form. And the most unlettered man would use the corresponding verbs in the two clauses, if he *shall* ask; *will* he give; or, if he *should* ask, *would* he give. The use of the verb, in all similar phrases, is perfectly well settled in this country, and perfectly uniform among the higher and lower classes of men; unless when the practice has been varied by the influence of Grammars, in which the conjugation of the verb is according to the antiquated practice of the age of Elizabeth.

1 Tim. v. 4. *Ει δε τις χηρα τεκνα η εκγονα εχει*, If any widow *have* [has] children or nephews.

Verse 8. *Ει δε τις των ιδιων και μαλιστα των οικειων ου προνοει*, If any *provide* [provideth] not for his own, and especially for those of his own house.

This subjunctive form of the verb, *if he be; if he have; if he go; if he say; if thou write; whether thou see; though he fall*, which was generally used by the writers of the sixteenth century, was in a great measure discarded before the time of Addison. Whether this change was in consequence of the prevalence of colloquial usage over grammar rules, or because discerning men perceived the impropriety and inconsistency of the language of books, I pretend not to determine. Certain it is, that Locke, Watts, Addison, Pope, and other authors of the first distinction, who adorned the close of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century, generally used the indicative mode to express condition, uncertainty, and hypothesis in the present and past tenses. Thus Locke writes—"If these two propositions *are* by

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* This is probably the Latin *esse*. The Latins dropped the first articulation *v*, which answers to our *w*.

The present tense, indicative mode, of the Latin verb, with the *v* restored, would be written thus:—

Ego vesum,	Nos vesumus, [was,]
Tu ves,	Vos vestis, [was,]
Ille vest;	Illi vesunt, [was.]

nature imprinted." "If principles *are* innate." "If any person *hath* never examined this notion." "Whether that substance *thinks* or no." "If the soul *doth* think in sleep." "If one *considers* well these men's way of speaking." "If he *does* not reflect." "Unless that notion *produces* a constant train of successive ideas." "If your lordship *means*." Such is the language of *Locke*.

Now, what is remarkable, the learned Dr. Lowth, the very author who has, by his Grammar, done much to sanction the subjunctive form of the verb, in such cases, often uses the indicative in his own writings. "If he *does* not carefully attend to this — if this pleasure *arises* from the shape of the composition — if this *is* not firmly and well established." These verbs are in contradiction of his own principles. *On Isaiah, Prelim. Diss.*

Addison. "If the reader *has* a mind to see a father of the same stamp." "If exercise *throws* off all superfluities — if it *clears* the vessels — if it *dissipates* a growing distemper." Such is the language of Addison, the most elegant writer of the genuine English idiom in the nation.

"If the thief *is* poor — if it *obliges* me to be conversant with scenes of wretchedness." *Wilberforce.*

"If America *is* not to be conquered." *Lord Chatham.*

"If we *are* to be satisfied with assertions." "If it *gives* blind confidence to any executive government." "If such an opinion *has* gone forth." "If our conduct *has* been marked with vigor and wisdom." *Fox.*

"If my bodily strength *is* equal to the task." "A negro, if he *works* for himself and not for a master, will do double the work." "If there *is* any aggravation of our guilt." "If their conduct *displays* no true wisdom." "The honorable gentleman may, if he *chooses*, have the journals read again." "Whether this *is* a sufficient tie to unite them." "If this measure *comes* recommended." "If there *exists* a country which contains the means of protection." *Pitt.*

"If the prudence of reserve and decorum *dictates* silence." "If an assembly *is* viciously or feebly composed." "If any persons *are* to make good deficiencies." "If the King of the French *has* really deserved these murderous attempts." "If this representation of M. Necker *was* false." "Whether the system, if it *deserves* the name." "The politician looks for a power that our workmen call a *purchase*, and if he *finds* the power." "If he *feels* as men commonly feel." *Burke.*

"If climate *has* such an effect on mankind." "If the effects of climate *are* casual." *Coxe's Russ.*

"If he *finds* his collection too small." "If he *thinks* his judgment not sufficiently enlightened. "Whether it *leads* to truth." "If he *warns* others against his own failings." This is generally the language of *Johnson*.

In regard to this distinguished author, I would observe that, except the substantive verb, there is in his Rambler but a single instance of the subjunctive form of the verb in conditional sentences. In all other cases the use of the indicative is uniform.

Such also is the language of the most distinguished men in the United States, particularly of those who wrote their native language as they received it from tradition, and before grammars had made any impression on its genuine construction.

"The prince that acquires new territory, if he *finds* it vacant." "If we *are* industrious we shall never starve." "If one *has* more corn than he can consume, and another *has* less." Such is the language of *Franklin*.

"If any persons thus qualified *are* to be found." "If it *is* thought proper." "If the Congress *does* not choose to point out the particular regiment." "If I *am* rightly informed." "If the army *has* not removed." "If a proposition *has* not been made." Such is the language of *Washington*.

"If any philosopher *pretends*." "If he *has* food for the present day." "If a revelation *is* not impossible." "If the Christian system *contains* a real communication to mankind." "If the former of these facts *opposes* our reception of the miraculous history of the gospel." "If the preceding reflections *are* just." Such is the language of the late President *Smith*.*

"If any government *deems* the introduction of foreigners or their merchandise injurious." "Unless he *violates* the law of nations." "If a person *has* a settlement in a hostile country." "If he *resides* in a belligerent country." "If a foreign consul *carries* on trade as a merchant." Such is the language of the ex-Chancellor *Kent*.

But neither the authors here mentioned, nor most others, even the most distinguished for erudition, are uniform and consistent with themselves in the use of the tenses. In one sentence we find the indicative used, "If it *is* to be discovered only by the experiment." "If other indications *are* to be found." In the next sentence, "If to miscarry in an attempt *be* a proof of having mistaken the direction of genius." *Johnson.*

"If the former *be* refined — if those virtues *are* accompanied with equal abilities." *Gibbon.*

"If love *reward* him, or if vengeance *strike*." *Cowper.*

"Or if it *does* not brand him to the last." *Cowper.*

"If he *is* a pagan — if endeavors *are* used — if the person *hath* a liberal education — if man *be* subject to these miseries." *Milner.*

The following expressions occur in Pope's Preface to Homer's Iliad, in the compass of thirteen lines.

"If he *has* given a regular catalogue of an army."
"If he *has* funeral games for Patroclus."
"If Ulysses *visit* the shades."
"If he *be* detained from his return."
"If Achilles *be* absent."
"If he *gives* his hero a suit of celestial armor."

I recollect one English author only, who has been careful to avoid this inconsistency; this is Gregory, who, in his *Economy of Nature*, has uniformly used the indicative form of the verb in conditional sentences of this kind.

The like inconsistency occurs in almost all American writings. "If moral disposition *lie* here." "If preference necessarily *involves* the knowledge of obligation." "If the proposition *is* true." "If the proposition *be* confirmed." "If he *refutes* any thing."

In a pamphlet now before me, there are no less than *fifty* of these inconsistencies in the compass of *ninety* pages; and *three* of them in *one* sentence.

How, in this case, is a foreigner to understand the author? and how can such sentences be translated into another language without a deviation from the original?

The propriety of using the indicative form of the verb to express a present or past event conditionally, does not rest solely on usage; it is most correct upon principle. It is well known that most of the words which are used to introduce a condition or hypothesis, and called, most improperly, conjunctions, are *verbs*, having not the least affinity to the class of words used to connect sentences. *If* is the Saxon *gif*, *give*, having lost its first letter; *if* for the ancient *gif*. *Though* is also a verb now obsolete, except in the imperative mode. Now let us analyze this conditional tense of the verb. "If the man *knows* his true interest, he will avoid a quarrel." Here is an omission of the word *that* after *if*. The true original phrase was, "*If that* the man knows his true interest, he will avoid a quarrel" — that is, *give that* [admit the fact which is expressed in the following clause,] *the man knows his true interest*, then the consequence follows, he will avoid a quarrel. *That* in this sentence is a relative or demonstrative substitute for the following clause. This will more plainly appear by transposing the clauses. "The man *knows* his true interest; *give that* [admit that;] he will then avoid a quarrel." Now, let the subjunctive form be used: "The man *know* his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel."

Here the impropriety of this form of the verb appears in a strong light. It will appear more clearly by the use of other words of equivalent signification. *Grant* the man *know* his true interest, he will avoid a quarrel. *Allow* the man *know* his true interest. *Suppose* the man *know* his true interest. We never use the subjunctive form after the three last verbs which introduce the condition. *Though* is sometimes followed by the indicative; sometimes by the subjunctive; but it ought always to be followed by the indicative, for it supposes the fact to be given; and so does *admit*, when used in hypothetical sentences. Admit that the man *knows* his interest. We have then decisive proof that the use of the indicative form of the verb after *if*, when it expresses a conditional event in present time, is most correct; indeed, it is the only correct form. This remark is equally applicable to the past tense conditional.

The language of Addison, Johnson, and other distinguished writers of the last century, in the use of the indicative, is, therefore, more correct than the language of the writers in the age of Elizabeth; and their practice is principally the common usage of our country at this day.

* The substantive verb is often used in the subjunctive form by writers who never use that form in any other verb. The reason doubtless is, that *be* is primarily the indicative as well as the subjunctive mode of that verb. *I be, we be*, as used in Scripture. So in German, *ich bin*.

I have, therefore, constructed a Grammar on this usage; bringing down the standard of writing a century and a half later than Bishop Lowth. I have done this, *first*, on the authority of strict analogical principles, as above stated; *secondly*, on one authority of the best usage of that cluster of distinguished writers who adorned the beginning of the last century; and, *thirdly*, on the authority of universal colloquial practice, which I consider as the *real* and *only genuine language*. I repeat this remark, that *general and respectable* usage in *speaking*, is the genuine or legitimate language of a country, to which the *written* language ought to be conformed. Language is that which is uttered by the tongue, and if men do not write the language as it is *spoken* by the great body of respectable people, they do not write the *real* language. Now, in colloquial usage, the subjunctive form of the verb, in conditional sentences, is rarely used, and perhaps never, except when the substantive verb is employed. Our students are taught in school the subjunctive form, *if thou have*, *if he come*, &c., and some of them continue, in after life, to *write* in that manner; but, in the course of more than forty years, I have not known three men who have ventured to use that form of the verb in conversation. We toil in school to learn a language which we dare not introduce into converseation, but which the force of custom compels us to abandon. In this respect, the present study of grammar is worse than useless.

This colloquial custom accords with other languages. The French say and write *s'il est*, if he is. The Latins often used the same form, "*si* quid *est* in me ingenii, judices;" but the use of the Latin subjunctive depends on certain other words which precede; as, "*cum sit civis*," as he *is* a citizen, or, since he *is* a citizen; and the present tense is often used to express what we express by an auxiliary. That the Greeks used the indicative to express a conditional present tense, we have seen by citations above.

By this arrangement of the verb, the indicative form after *if* and other verbs introducing a condition or hypothesis, may be used uniformly to express a fact or event under a condition or supposition, either in the present or past tenses; the speaker being uncertain respecting the fact, or representing it as doubtful.

"If the man *is* honest, he will return what he has borrowed." "If the ship *has* arrived, we shall be informed of it to-morrow." "If the bill *was* presented, it was doubtless paid." "If the law *has* been passed, we are precluded from further opposition."

On the other hand, when it is intended to speak of a future contingent event, I would always use the auxiliaries that are proper for the purpose. "If it *shall* or *should rain* to-morrow, we shall not ride to town." I would never use the subjunctive form, *if it rain*, in prose; and in poetry, only from necessity, as an abridged phrase, for if it *shall* or *should rain*. In this manner the distinction between the tenses, which are now constantly confounded, may be preserved and made obvious, both to natives and foreigners.

The effect of the study of Lowth's principles, which has been greatly extended by the popularity of Murray's Grammar,* has been to introduce or establish a form of the verb in writing, which is obsolete in colloquial language; to fill our books with a confusion of tenses, and thus to keep the language unsettled. Nothing can be more perplexing to the student, than every where to meet with discrepancies between rules and practice.

There is another erroneous manner of writing, common to the best authors in the language, which seems to have escaped notice. This is, to connect a verb in the past tense with a preceding one in the same tense, when the latter verb is intended to express a very different time from the former. Thus, "Then Manasseh *knew* that the Lord, he *was* God." 2 Chron. xxxiii. 13.

The Latins, in this case, would probably have used the infinitive; "Manasseh novit Jehovam Deum esse." In English we ought to write and say, "Manasseh *knew* Jehovah *to be* God," or, "Manasseh *knew* that Jehovah he *is* God." In most similar cases the use of the infinitive in English is as elegant as in Latin. But there are many cases where the infinitive can not be used. We can not use it after *say*; "he *said* him *to be* a good man," is not English; though "he *declared*, or *affirmed*, or *believed* him *to be* a good man," is elegant.

In order to understand the impropriety of the common mode of using the latter verb, as in the example above cited, it may be remarked, that the present tense is that which is used to express what exists at all times. Thus we say, God *is* or *exists*, whenever we speak of his permanent existence; we say, Gold *is* yellow or ductile; iron *is* a most valuable metal; it *is* not convertible into silver; plants and animals *are* very distinct living beings. We do not say, Gold *was* yellow; iron *was* a valuable metal; for we mean to express permanent qualities. Hence, in the passage cited from Chronicles, the first verb *knew*, referring to a fact past, is correct; but the last, which is intended to express the permanent being or character of God, should be in the infinitive or the indicative present tense. The following are examples of correct language: "His master had *taught* him that happiness *consists* in virtue." *Anacharsis*, ii. 120.

"Sabellius, who openly *taught* that there *is* but one person in the Godhead." *Encyclopedia.*

"Our Savior *taught* that eternal death *is* the proper punishment of sin." *Emmons.*

But very different is the following: "Having believed for many years, that water *was* [is] an elastic fluid." The following would be still better: "Having believed water to be an elastic fluid."

So the following: "We know not the use of the epidermis of shells. Some authors *have supposed* that it *secured* [secures] the shells from being covered with vermes. *Edin. Encyc.*

"It *was* just *remarked*, that marine fossils *did* not [do not] comprise vegetable remains." *Ib.*

"If my readers will turn their thoughts back on their old friends, they will find it difficult to call a single man to remembrance who *appeared* to know that life *was* short, [is short,] till he was about to lose it." *Rambler*, *No.* 71.

"They considered the body as a hydraulic machine, and the fluids as passing through a series of chemical changes; forgetting that animation *was* [is] its essential characteristic." *Darwin.*

"It was *declared* by Pompey, that if the Commonwealth *was* [should be] violated, he could stamp with his foot and raise an army out of the ground." *Rambler*, *No.* 10.

In the foregoing sentence, the past tense is used for the future contingent.

"It was affirmed in the last discourse, that much of the honorable practice of the world *rested* [rests] on the substratum of self-liness; that society *was* [is] held together, in the exercise of its relative virtues, mainly by the tie of reciprocal advantage; that a man's own interest *bound* [binds] him to all those average equities which *obtained* [obtain] in the neighborhood around him; and in which if he *proved* [should prove] himself glaringly deficient, he would be abandoned by the respect, and the confidence, and the good-will of the people with whom he *had* [might have, or should have] to do." *Chalmers's Com. Dis.* 4.

"In the last discourse, I observed that love *constituted* [constitutes] the whole moral character of God." *Dwight's Theology.*

"And he said, Nay, father Abraham; but if one *went* [shall or should go] to them from the dead, they will repent. And he said to him, If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one *rose* [shall or should rise] from the dead." *Luke* xvi. 30, 31.

"Independent of parties in the national legislature itself, as often as the period of discussion *arrived*, the state legislatures, who *will* always *be* not only vigilant, but suspicious and jealous guardians of the rights of the citizens, against encroachments from the federal government, *will* constantly have their attention awake to the conduct of the national rulers, and will be ready enough, if any thing improper *appears*, to sound the alarm to the people."

Let any man attempt to resolve the foregoing sentence, if he can, or render it into another language.

"Cicero vindicated the truth, and inculcated the value of the precept, that nothing *was* [is] truly useful which *was* [is] not honest."

"He undertook to show that justice *was* [is] of perpetual obligation."

"The author concedes much of his argument, and admits that the sea *was* [is] susceptible of dominion." [Better still, he admits the sea *to be* susceptible of dominion.]

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* Lindley Murray, in the Introduction to his Grammar, acknowledges, in general terms, that "the authors to whom the grammatical part of this compilation is principally indebted for its materials are, Harris, Johnson, Lowth, Priestley, Beattie, Sheridan, Walker, and Coote." But on examination it appears that the greatest portion of the grammatical part is from Lowth, whose principles form the main structure of Murray's compilation. Some valuable notes and remarks are taken from Priestley's Grammar. I studied grammar in the originals long before Murray's compilation appeared, and, in citing authorities, deem it proper to cite the originals.

"A nation would be condemned by the impartial voice of mankind, if it voluntarily *went* [should go] to war, on a claim of which it *doubted* [should doubt] the legality."

"The Supreme Court observed that they were not at liberty to depart from the rule, whatever doubt might have been entertained, if the case *was* [had been] entirely new."

"He held that the law of nations *prohibited* [prohibits] the use of poisoned arms."

"He insisted that the laws of war *gave* [give] no other power over a captive than to keep him safely."

"The general principle on the subject is, that, if a commander *makes* a compact with the enemy, and it *be* of such a nature that the power to make it *could be* reasonably implied from the nature of the trust, it *would be* valid and binding, though he *abused* his trust." Let any man translate this sentence into another language, if he can, without reducing the verbs to some consistency.

"Congress have declared by law, that the United States *were* [are] entitled to priority of payment over private creditors, in cases of insolvency."

"The Supreme Court decided, that the acts of Congress, giving that general priority to the United States, *were* [are] constitutional."

"It was admitted that the government of the United States *was* [is] one of enumerated powers."

"From his past designs and administrations, we could never argue at all to those which *were future*." [This is an odd combination of words.]

"Jesus knowing that the Father had given all things into his hands, and that he was come from God and *went* to God." John xiii. 3.

"Alexander dispatched Eumenes with three hundred horse to two free cities — with assurance that if they *submitted* and *received* him [should or would submit and receive] as a friend, no evil *should befall* them."

"The apostle *knew* that the present season *was* [is] the only time allowed for this preparation."

"What would be the real effect of that overpowering evidence which our adversaries *required* [should require] in a revelation, it is difficult to *foretell*."

"It could not otherwise have been known that the word *had* [has] this meaning."

"I told him if he *went* [should go] to-morrow, I would go with him."

This fault occurs in our hearing every hour in the day.

A like fault prevails in other languages; indeed, the English may have been led into it by reading foreign authors. "Mais on a remarqué avec raison, que l'espace conchoidal *était* infini." *Lunier.* It has been remarked with reason, that the conchoidal space *was* [is] infinite.

But whatever may be the practice of other nations, there would be no difficulty in correcting such improprieties in our own language, if as much attention were given to the study of its true principles, as is given to other subjects of literature and science. But if, in this particular, there is a British or American author who writes his vernacular language correctly, his writings have not fallen under my inspection.

There is another fault very common among English writers, though it is less frequent in the United States; this is the conversion of an intransitive verb into a passive one. It is surprising that an error of this kind should have gained such an established use, in some foreign languages, as to be incurable. Barbarous nations may indeed form languages; but it should be the business of civilized men to purify their language from barbarisms.

In the transitive verb, there is an agent that performs some action on an object, or in some way affects it. When this verb becomes passive, the agent and the object change places in the sentence. Thus, *John loves Peter*, is transitive, but *Peter is loved by John*, is passive. In the intransitive verb the case is different; for the action is limited to the agent; and when it is stated that a thing is done, there is no agent by which it is done. *I perish*, is intransitive; *I am perished*, is the passive form; but the latter neither expresses nor implies an agent by which I perish.

This fault occurs frequently in the common version of the Scriptures.

"Yea, whereto might the strength of their hands profit me, in whom old age *was* [had] *perished*." Job xxx. 2.

"Their memorial *is* [has] *perished* with them." Ps. ix. 6.

"The heathen *are* [have] *perished* out of this land." Ps. x. 16.

"Israel *is* [has] *fled* before the Philistines." 1 Sam. iv. 17.

"David *is* [has] *fled*." 2 Sam. xix. 9.

"The days *were* [had] not *expired*." 1 Sam. xviii. 26.

"And when the year *was* [had] *expired*." 2 Chron. xxxvi. 1(

"I only *am* [have] *escaped* alone to tell thee." Job i. 15.

"And it came to pass, when he *was* [had] *returned*." Luke xix. 15.

Return is sometimes a transitive verb, and sometimes intransitive. When a sum of borrowed money *is returned*, the phrase is correct, for this is the passive form of a transitive verb. But when a *man is returned*, we may ask, who has returned him? In this case, the man returns by his own act, and he can not be said to *be returned*.

"He found the empress *was* [had] *departed*." *Coxe.*

"They *were* [had] *arrived* within three days' journey of the spice country." *Gibbon*, ch. i. note.

"Neither Charles nor Diocletian *were* [had] *arrived* at a very advanced period of life." *Ib.* ch. xiii.

"The posterity of so many gods and heroes *was* [had] *fallen* into the most abject state." *Ib.* ch. ii.

"Silver *was* [had] *grown* more common." *Ib.*

"He *was* [had] *risen* from the dead, and *was* [had] just *ascended* to heaven." *Milner*, i. 20.

"Hearing that they *were* [had] *arrived*." *Ib.* 211.

"Claudius — vexed because his wife *was* [had] *become* a Christian." *Ib.* 274.

"Does not the reader see how much we *are* [have] already *departed* from Christian simplicity?" *Ib.* 299.

"My age *is* [has] *departed*." Isaiah xxxviii. 12.

"The man out of whom the demons *were* [had] *departed*." Luke viii. 35.

"Workmen *were* [had] *arrived* to assist them." *Mitford.*

"A body of Athenian horse *was* [had] just *arrived*." *Ib.*

This fault is common in Mitford's History of Greece. In the writings of Roscoe, which are more elegant, it occurs, but less frequently.

"The time limited for the reception of the cardinal *was expired*." *Roscoe*, Leo X.

"He inquired whether the report was true, that a legate *was arrived*." *Ib.* L. Med.

"The nation *being* [having] once more *got* into a course of borrowing." *Price on Liberty.*

"When he *was* [had] *retired* to his tent." *Coxe's Russ.*

"He *was* [had] not yet *arrived*."* *Ib.*

The intransitive verb *grow* is constantly used by the English as a transitive verb; as, to *grow* wheat. This is never used in the Northern States, unless by persons who have adopted it recently from the English.

It seems almost incredible that such errors should continue, to this time, to disfigure the language of the most distinguished writers, and that they should escape animadversion. The practice has evidently been borrowed from the French or Italian; but surely no lover of correctness can excuse such violation of the best established principles in our language.

This fault occurs, in a few instances, in the writings of the best American authors, as in the writings of Ames and Hamilton. It is, however, very rare, either in books or colloquial usage. Even our common people are remarkably accurate in using the auxiliary *have* with the participles of intransitive verbs. They always, I believe, say, a ship *has* arrived, a plant *has* perished, the enemy *had* fled, the price *had* fallen, the corn *has* or *had* grown, the time *has* expired, the man *has* returned, the vessel *had* departed. Such also is the language of our most eminent writers.

"The Generals Gates and Sullivan *have* both arrived."
Washington's Letters.

"The Indians of the village *had* fled." *B. Trumbull.*

"Our Tom *has* grown a sturdy boy." *Progress of Dullness.*

"Our patriots *have* fallen."
Discourse of D. Webster, Aug. 1826.

"Our commissary *had* not arrived." *Ellicott.*

The exceptions to this correct practice are chiefly in the use of the participles of *come* and *go*. It is very common to hear the expressions, he *is* come or *is* gone, in which case the participle seems to take the character of an adjective; although, in most

* On this case of intransitive verbs, as, The ship *was departed*, it may be asked, Who departed it? — The man *is arrived*. Who has arrived it? — The tree *is perished*. Who has perished it? — The enemy *was fled*. Who fled them? — The time *was expired*. Who expired it?

instances, the regular form of expression, he *has* come, or *has* gone, is to be preferred. So *dead*, originally a participle, is used only as an adjective; and *deceased* and *departed* are often used in the like manner. We say, a *deceased* or *departed* friend; but it should be remarked that the original expression was, our friend *has* deceased, or *has* departed this life; and this phraseology, by an easy but heedless transition, became *is* deceased, or *is* departed. In general, however, the conversion of an intransitive verb or form of expression into the passive form, is very rare among the people of New England.

There is a grammatical error running through the writings of so respectable a writer as Mitford, which ought not to be passed unnoticed; as it seems to be borrowed from the French language, whose idioms are different from the English, but which the English are too apt to follow. This fault is, in using the preterit or perfect tense, instead of the past tense indefinite, usually called, most improperly, the *imperfect*. Take the following sentences for examples: "The conduct of Pelopidas toward Arcadia and its minister at the Persian court — *has* scarcely *been* the result of mere caprice or resentment." The verb here ought to be *was*.

"The oration [of Isocrates] *has been* [was] a favorite of Dionysius of Halicarnassus."

This form of expressing the time would be good in French, but is very bad in English. And it may be here remarked, that the tense *he was, he arrived, he wrote*, is not properly named *imperfect*. These verbs, and all verbs of this form, denote actions finished or perfect; as, "In six days God *created* the heaven and the earth." Imperfect or unfinished action is expressed in English in this manner — he *was reading*, they *were writing*. The error of calling the former tense *imperfect*, has probably proceeded from a servile adoption of the Latin names of the tenses, without considering the difference of application.

There are some errors in all the English Grammars, that have been derived to us from antiquity. Such is the arrangement of *that* among the conjunctions, like the Greek ὁτι, and the Latin *ut*. *Και μακαρια ἡ πιστευσασα, ὁτι εσται τελειωσις τοις λελαλημενοις αυτῃ παρα Κυριου.* And blessed is she who believed *that* there shall be a performance of the things which were told her from the Lord. Luke i. 45. In our version, ὁτι is rendered *for*, but most erroneously. The true meaning and character of ὁτι will best appear by a transposition of the clauses of the verse: "There shall be a performance of the things told her from the Lord; blessed or happy is she who believed *that*." Here ὁτι, *that*, appears to be what it really is, a relative or substitute for the whole clause in Greek succeeding it. So in Luke xxii. 18. *Λεγω γαρ ὑμιν ὁτι ου μη πιω*, &c. I say to you *that* I will not drink. I will not drink, I say to you *that*. It is the same in Latin: "Dico enim vobis *quod* non bibam." *Quod* is here a relative governed by *dico*, and referring to the following clause of the sentence.

So also Matthew ix. 28. *Πιστευετε ὁτι δυναμαι τουτο ποιησαι;* Do ye believe *that* I am able to do this? I am able to do this: do ye believe *that?*

This error runs through all Grammars, Greek, Latin, French, English, &c. But how such an obvious fact, that the word *that*, and its corresponding words in other languages, refer to the clause of a sentence, should escape observation, age after age, it is not easy to explain. How could it be supposed that a word is a conjunction which does *not* join words or sentences? *That* is used, in the passages cited, not to *unite two* sentences, but to *continue the same* sentence by an additional clause.

The relative, when referring to a sentence or the clause of a sentence, is not varied, for a variation of case is not wanted.

So *notwithstanding* and *provided* in English, and *pourvu que* in French, are called conjunctions, but most improperly, as they are participles; and when called conjunctions, they always form, with a word, clause, or sentence, the case absolute or independent. Thus, "It rains, but notwithstanding *that*, [it rains,] I must go to town." That fact (it rains) not opposing or preventing me, that is, in opposition to that, I must go to town; *hoc non obstante*.

"I will ride, *provided* you will accompany me." That is, I will ride, the fact, *you will accompany me*, being provided.

Such is the structure of these sentences. See my Philosophical and Practical Grammar.* It is the same in French, *pourvu que*, that being provided, *que* referring to the following clause.

There are other points in grammar equally faulty. Not only in English grammar, but in the grammars of other languages, men stumble at the threshold, and teach their children to stumble. In no language whatever can there be a part of speech properly called an *article*. There is no word or class of words that falls within the signification of *article*, a joint, or that can otherwise than arbitrarily be brought under that denomination. The definitive words called *articles*, are all *adjectives* or *pronouns*. When they are used with nouns, they are *adjectives*, modifying the signification of the nouns, like other adjectives; for this is their proper office. When they stand alone, they are *pronouns*, or *substitutes* for nouns. Thus *hic, ille, ipse*, in Latin, when used with nouns expressed, are adjectives; *hic homo*, this man; *ille homo*, that man. When they stand alone, *hic, ille*, they stand in the place of nouns. The fact is the same in other languages.

The English *the* is an adjective, which, for distinction, I call a *definitive adjective*, and for brevity, a *definitive*, as it defines the person or thing to which it refers, or rather designates a particular person or thing. But why this should be selected as the only definitive in our language, is very strange; when obviously *this* and *that* are more exactly definitive, designating more precisely a particular person or thing than *the*. These words answer to the Latin *hic* and *ille*, which were always used by the Romans, when they had occasion to specify definite persons or things.

As to the English *an* or *a*, which is called in grammars the *indefinite article*, there are two great mistakes. *A* being considered as the original word, it is said to become *an* before a vowel. The fact is directly the reverse. *An* is the original word, and this is contracted to *a* by dropping the *n* before a consonant.

But *an* is merely the Saxon orthography of *one, un, unus*, an adjective found in nearly all the languages of Europe, and expressing a single person or thing. It is merely a word of number, and no more an *article* than *two, three, four*, and every other number in the language. Take the following examples.

Bring me *an* orange from the basket; that is, any *one* of the number.

Bring me *two* oranges from the basket; that is, any *two* of the number.

Bring me *three* oranges from the basket; that is, any *three* of the number; and so on to any number, ad infinitum.

When thus used, *an, two, three*, are all indefinite; that is, they are used with nouns which are indefinite, or expressing things not particularly designated. But this is not owing to the essential character of the adjectives, *an, one, two, three;* for any of them may be used with definite nouns; and *an* is continually thus used.

"I will be *an* adversary to thine adversaries."

"The angel stood for *an* adversary against Balaam."

"Make this fellow return, lest in the battle he be *an* adversary to us"

"Rezon — was *an* adversary to Israel all the days of Solomon."

"And he spake *a* parable to them to this end."

"And there was *a* widow in that city."

"And seeing the multitude, he went up into *a* mountain."

"I will be *a* God to thee and thy seed after thee."

"Thou art *a* God ready to pardon."

Now, let any of these phrases be tested by the common definition of *an* or *a*, "that it is used in a vague sense, to point out one single thing of the kind; in other respects indeterminate."

Lowth.

"I will be *an* adversary to thine adversaries;" that is, "I will be *any* adversary, one of the kind, but vague or indeterminate."

"Rezon was *an* adversary to Israel;" that is, in a vague sense, *any* adversary, indeterminate.

"And he spake *a* parable to them;" that is, *any* parable, indeterminate.

"Thou art *a* God ready to pardon;" that is, *any* God, one of the kind, in a vague sense, indeterminate!

If it should be said, the noun is rendered determinate, by other words in the sentence, and not by *an* or *a*, this may be and generally is true; but this shows that *an* does not give to the noun its character of definiteness or indefiniteness; it always retains its proper signification, which is *one*, and nothing more; and it is used indifferently before nouns definite or indefinite.

This mistake of the character of *an* is found in other languages; but I was gratified to find a French Grammar in Paris, recommended by the Institute, the author of which had discarded the indefinite article.

In English, *an* or *a* is, for the most part, entirely useless. Used with a noun in the singular number, it serves no purpose, except that which the form of the word in the singular number is intended to answer. It expresses *unity* only, and this is the

* Now entitled An *Improved Grammar.*

province of the singular number. Were it not for habit, "Give me orange," would express the sense of "give me an orange," with precision and certainty. In this respect the Latin language has the advantage over the English. But the use of such a short word is not very inconvenient, and the usage can not be changed. Other languages are subject to the same inconvenience; even the definite articles, or definitives, in Greek and in French, are very often useless, and, were it not for usage, would be improper.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

From the period of the first Saxon writings, our language has been suffering changes in orthography. The first writers, having no guide but the ear, followed each his own judgment or fancy; and hence a great portion of Saxon words are written with different letters, by different authors; most of them are written two or three different ways, and some of them fifteen or twenty. To this day the orthography of some classes of words is not entirely settled; and in others it is settled in a manner to confound the learner, and mislead him into a false pronunciation. Nothing can be more disreputable to the literary character of a nation, than the history of English orthography, unless it is that of orthoepy.

1. The Saxon diphthong *æ*, which probably had a specific and uniform sound or combination of sounds, has been discarded, and *ea* generally substituted in its place; as, *bræth*, *breath*. Now, *ea* thus united have not a uniform sound, and of course they are no certain guide to pronunciation. In some instances, where the Saxon spelling was not uniform, the modern orthography follows the most anomalous and difficult, instead of that which is regular. Thus the Saxons wrote *fæther* and *fether*, more generally the latter, and the moderns write *feather*.

2. The letter *g*, in Saxon words, has, in many English words, been sunk in pronunciation, and either wholly lost, or it is now represented by *y* or *w*. Thus *dæg*, or *dag*, has become *day*; *gear* is *year*, *bugan* is *bow*, and *fæger* is *fair*.

3. The Saxons, who adopted the Roman alphabet, with a few alterations, used *c* with its close sound like that of *k*. Thus *lic*, like; *locian*, to look. But after the Norman conquest, *c* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, took the sound of *s*; hence arose the necessity of changing this letter in words and syllables, where it was necessary to retain the sound of *k* before these vowels. Thus the Saxon *licean*, pronounced originally *likean*, becomes, with our present sound of *c* before *e*, *liscan*; and *lician* becomes *losian*. To remedy this evil, our ancestors introduced *k* from the Greek, writing it generally after *c*, as in *lick*, *stick*, though in some instances omitting *c*, as in *like* and *look*. Hence, in all monosyllables in which a syllable beginning with *e* or *i* is added to the word, as in the past time and participles of verbs, we use *k* in the place of the Saxon *c*, as in *licked*, *licking*.

Our early writers attempted to extend this addition to words introduced from the Latin and Greek, in which no such reason exists for the use of *k*. Thus they wrote *publick*, *musick*, *rhetorick*. In these and similar words the Latins used *c* for the Greek *κ*; as, *musicus*, for *μουσικος*; and the early English writers took both letters, the Roman *c* and Greek *κ*. This was absurd enough; but they never proceeded so far as to carry the absurdity through the derivatives; never writing *publickation*, *musickal*, *rhetorickal*, *catholickism*, *skeptickism*, *stoickism*. After a long struggle with the force of authority, good sense has nearly banished this pedantic orthography from use; and all words of this kind now appear, in most of our public acts and elegant writings, in their proper simplicity; *public*, *publication*, *music*, *musical*.

4. In many words, formerly ending in *ie*, these letters have been discarded from the singular number, and *y* substituted. Thus *remedie*, *memorie*, are now written *remedy*, *memory*. But, what is very singular, the plural of these words retains the *ie*, with the addition of *s*, as in *remedies*. This anomaly, however, creates no great inconvenience, except that it has been extended by negligent writers to words ending in *ey*, as in *attornies*. But words ending in *ey* properly make the plural by simply taking *s*, as in *surveys*, *attorneys*. The same rule applies to verbs when an *s* is added, as in *conveys*.

5. In a vast number of words the vowel *e* has been discarded as useless; as in *egge*, for *egges*; *certain*, for *certaine*; *empress*, for *empresse*; *goodness*, for *goodnesse*. This is an improvement, as the *e* has no sound in modern pronunciation. But here again we meet with a surprising inconsistency; for the same reason which justifies this omission, would justify and require the omission of *e* final in *motive*, *pensive*, *juvenile*, *genuine*, *sanguine*, *doctrine*, *examine*, *determine*, and a multitude of others. The introduction of *e*, in most words of these classes, was at first wrong, as it could not plead any authority in the originals; but the retaining of it is unjustifiable, as the letter is not merely useless, but, in very numerous classes of words it leads to a false pronunciation. Many of the most respectable English authors, a century ago or more, omitted *e* in such words as *examin*, *determin*, *famin*, *ductil*, *fertil*, *definit*, &c.; but these improvements were afterwards rejected, to the great injury of orthography. In like manner, a final *e* is inserted in words of modern coinage, as in *alumine*, *salicine*, *chloride*, *oxyde*, &c., without the least necessity or propriety.

6. A similar fate has attended the attempt to anglicize the orthography of another class of words, which we have received from the French. At a very early period, the words *chambre*, *desastre*, *desordre*, *chartre*, *monstre*, *tendre*, *tigre*, *entre*, *fievre*, *diametre*, *arbitre*, *nombre*, and others, were reduced to the English form of spelling; *chamber*, *disaster*, *disorder*, *charter*, *monster*, *tender*, *tiger*, *enter*, *fever*, *diameter*, *arbiter*, *number*. At a later period, Sir Isaac Newton, Camden, Selden, Milton, Whitaker, Prideaux, Hook, Whiston, Bryant, and other authors of the first character, attempted to carry through this reformation, writing *scepter*, *center*, *sepulcher*. But this improvement was arrested, and a few words of this class retain their French orthography; such are *metre*, *mitre*, *nitre*, *spectre*, *sceptre*, *theatre*, *sepulchre*, and sometimes *centre*. It is remarkable that a nation distinguished for erudition should thus reject improvements, and retain anomalies, in opposition to all the convenience of uniformity. I am glad that so respectable a writer as Mitford has discarded this innovation, and uniformly written *center*, *scepter*, *theater*, *sepulcher*. In the present instance, want of uniformity is not the only evil. The present orthography has introduced an awkward mode of writing the derivatives, for example, *centred*, *sceptred*, *sepulchred*; whereas Milton and Pope wrote these words as regular derivations of *center*, *scepter*, *sepulcher*; thus, "*sceptered* king." So Coxe, in his Travels, "The principal wealth of the church is *centered* in the monasteries." This is correct.

7 Soon after the revival of letters in Europe, English writers began to borrow words from the French and Italian; and usually with some little alteration of the orthography. Thus they wrote *authour*, *embassadour*, *predecessour*, *ancestour*, *successour*; using *our* for the Latin termination *or*, and the French *eur*, and writing similar words in like manner, though not of Latin or French original. What motive could induce them to write these words, and *errour*, *honour*, *favour*, *inferiour*, &c., in this manner, following neither the Latin nor the French, I can not conceive. But this orthography continued down to the seventeenth century, when the *u* began to be rejected from certain words of this class, and at the beginning of the last century, many of these words were written, *ancestor*, *author*, *error*, &c., as they are now written. But *favor*, *honor*, *labor*, *candor*, *ardor*, *terror*, *vigor*, *inferior*, *superior*, and a few others, were written with *u*, and Johnson introduced this orthography into his Dictionary. Nothing in language is more mischievous than the mistakes of a great man. It is not easy to understand why a man, whose professed object was to reduce the language to some regularity, should write *author* without *u*, and *errour* and *honour* with it! That he should write *labour* with *u*, and *laborious* without it! *Vigour* with *u*, and *vigorous*, *invigorate*, without it! *Inferiour*, *superiour*, with *u*, but *inferiority* and *superiority* without it! Strange as it is, this inconsistency runs through his work, and his authority has been the means of continuing it, among his admirers, to this day.

In this country, most of our best writers have rejected the *u* from all words of this class, and reduced the whole to uniformity. This is a desirable event; every rejection of an anomaly being a valuable improvement, which sound judgment approves, and the love of regularity will vindicate and maintain.

8. There is another class of words, the orthography of which is not uniform nor fully settled — such as take the termination *able* to form an adjective. Thus Johnson writes *proveable* with *e*, but *approvable* and *reprovable* without it. So *moveable*, but *immovable* and *removable*; *tameable*, but *blamable*, *censurable*, *desirable*, *excusable*; *saleable*, but *ratable*.

With like inconsistency Walker and Chalmers write *daub* with *u*, and *bedaub* with *w*, deviating in this instance from Johnson. Chalmers writes *abridgement* and *judgement* with *e*, but *acknowledgment* without it. Walker writes these words without *e*, but adds it to *lodgement*. I have reduced all words of this kind, as far as possible, to uniformity.

9. Johnson writes *octoedrical*; Chalmers, *octoedral*; Sheridan, Walker, and Jones, follow Johnson; but Jones has *octahedron*, which is not in the other Dictionaries. The Greek, in words of this kind, is inconsistent, for οκτω is changed, in compound words, to οκτα. I have followed the Greek compounds, and have inserted *h*, which I consider as almost indispensable in the English orthography; as, *octahedron*.

10. Johnson introduced *instructer*, in the place of *instructor*, in opposition to every authority which he has himself adduced to exemplify his definitions — Denham, Milton, Roscommon, Locke, Addison, Rogers, and the common version of the Scriptures. But what is more singular, this orthography, *instructer*, is contrary to his own practice; at least, in *four* editions of his Rambler which I have examined, the word is uniformly written *instructor*. The fact is the same with *visitor*.

This is a point of little importance in itself; but when *instructor* had been from time immemorial the established orthography, why unsettle the practice? I have in this word and in *visitor* adhered to the old orthography. There is not a particle of reason for altering *instructor* and *visitor*, which would not apply to *collector*, *cultivator*, *objector*, *projector*, and a hundred other words of similar termination.

11. Most of these and some other inconsistencies have been of long continuance. But there are others of more recent date, which admit of no apology, as they are changes from right to wrong. Such is the change of the correct orthography of *defense*, *expense*, *offense*, *pretense*, and *recompense*, by substituting *c* for *s*, as in *defence*. This change was probably made or encouraged by printers, for the sake of avoiding the use of the old long *s*; but since this has been discarded, that reason no longer exists. The orthography *defense*, &c., is justified, not only by the Latin originals, but by the rule of uniformity; for the derivatives are always written with *s* — *defensive*, *extensive*, *offensive*, *pretension*, *recompensing*.

12. No less improper was the change of *sceptic* into *skeptic*. In favor of this innovation, it is alleged that the word is from the Greek σκεπτικος. True; but is not *scene* derived from the Greek σκηνη, and *scepter* from σκηπτρον, and *ascetic* from ασκητικος, and *ocean* from ωκεανος? Are not all these words in exact analogy with each other, in their original orthography? Were they not formerly analogous in the English orthography? Why violate this analogy? Why introduce an anomaly? Such innovations, by dividing opinions and introducing discrepancies in practice, in classes of words of like formation, have a mischievous effect, by keeping the language in perpetual fluctuation. But as usage inclines to the use of *k* in this class of words, I have adopted it.

13. In like manner, *dispatch*, which had from time immemorial been written with *i*, was changed into *despatch*, on the wonderful discovery that the word is derived from the French *dépêcher*. But why change one vowel and not the other? If we must follow the French, why not write *despech*, or *depech*? And why was this innovation limited to a single word? Why not carry the change through this whole class of words, and give us the benefit of uniformity? Is not *disaster* from the French *desastre*? Is not *discharge* from *decharger*? Is not *disarm* from *desarmer*? Is not *disobey* from *desobeir*? Is not *disoblige* from *desobliger*? Is not *disorder* from *desordre*? The prefix *dis* is more properly English than *de*, though both are used with propriety. But *dispatch* was the established orthography; why, then, disturb the practice? Why select a single word from the whole class, and introduce a change which creates uncertainty where none had existed for ages, without the smallest benefit to indemnify us for the perplexity and discordance occasioned by the innovation? Now, let it be observed that Johnson himself wrote *dispatch*; for this orthography occurs twice under *Send* in his Dictionary, and *five times* under *Speed*.

It is gratifying to observe the stern good sense of the English nation, presenting a firm resistance to such innovations. Blackstone, Paley, Coxe, Milner, Scott, and Mitford, uniformly use the old and genuine orthography of *instructor*, *visitor*, and *dispatch*.

14. The omission of one *l* in *befall*, *install*, *installment*, *recall*, *inthrall*, &c., is by no means to be vindicated; as by custom the two letters *ll* serve as a guide to the true pronunciation, that of broad *a* or *aw*. According to the established rules of English pronunciation, the letter *a* in *instalment* would have the sound it has in *balance*; it is, therefore, expedient to retain both letters in all words of this class.

15. It is an established rule, in the English language, that monosyllabic verbs ending in a single consonant, not preceded by a long vowel, and other verbs ending in a single accented consonant, and of course not preceded by a long vowel, double the final consonant, in all the derivatives, which are formed by a termination beginning with a vowel. Thus, *fit*, *blot*, *bar*, when they take the terminations *ed*, *eth*, *ing*, are written *fitted*, *fitteth*, *fitting*; *blotted*, *blotteth*, *blotting*; *barred*, *barreth*, *barring*. *Abet*, *compel*, form the like derivatives; *abetted*, *abetteth*, *abetting*; *compelled*, *compelleth*, *compelling*. The reason of this rule is, that without this duplication of the last consonant, the vowel of the primitive word would, in the derivative, be naturally pronounced wrong, that is, with its long sound; *fited*, *bloting*, *bared*, *compeled*. Hence we see the reason why verbs, having the long sound of a vowel, do not double the last consonant; as, *feared*, *repealed*, *repeated*.

The converse of this rule is, that verbs ending in a single consonant, but having the accent on the first syllable, or on a syllable preceding the last, ought *not* to double the final consonant in the derivatives. Thus, *limit*, *labor*, *charter*, *clatter*, *pardon*, *deliver*, *hinder*, have for their derivatives *limited*, *laboreth*, *chartered*, *clattered*, *pardoning*, *delivering*, *hinderest*. But, strange as it may seem, the rule is wholly neglected and violated in numerous words of this class. Thus we observe, in all authors, *biassing*, *bevelling*, *levelled*, *travelled*, *cancelled*, *revelling*, *rivalling*, *worshipped*, *worshipper*, *apparelled*, *embowelled*, *libelling*, and many others, in which the last consonant is doubled, in opposition to one of the oldest and best established rules in the language. Perry, in his Dictionary, lays down the rule for guidance, but has not been careful, in all cases, to observe it. I have endeavored to reduce these classes of words to a regular and uniform orthography. In like manner, nouns formed from such verbs are written with a single consonant, as *jeweler*, *traveler*, *worshiper*, for the purpose of establishing a general rule, to which there may be no exception. What should we say to a man who should write *auditor*, *alterrer*, *barterrer*, *banterrer*, *gardenner*, *laborrer*? Yet no good reason can be assigned why the final consonant should not be doubled in these words as well as in *jeweller*, *traveller*, *enameller*. The truth is, the syllable to be added to the original word is the usual termination *er* or *or*, and nothing more.

Not less remarkable is the practice of doubling the last consonant in *equalled*, *equalling*, but not in the verb *equalize*. And to add to the inconsistency, the last consonant is sometimes doubled in *tranquillize*, a word in exact analogy with *equalize*. [The *l*, however, is properly doubled in *crystallize* and *metallize*, as if derived from κρυσταλλιζω and μεταλλιζω, in which the *l* is doubled; and for the sake of uniformity the double *l* is retained in the other derivatives of κρυσταλλος and μεταλλον. A few other words have the *l* doubled on the ground of their derivation; as, *tranquillity*, from *tranquillitas*; *chancellor*, from *cancellarius*, &c.]

A singular instance of inattention to analogy or uniformity, occurs in the formation of certain words from the Greek. Thus, in *anatomy*, *bronchotomy*, *cacophony*, *euphony*, *lithotomy*, and others, the final vowel of the Greek original is represented in English by *y*, which makes a syllable. But in *epitome*, *catastrophe*, *hyperbole*, and many others, the final vowel of the Greek is represented by *e*, which, in words of English origin, rarely or never makes a syllable at the end of a word. The consequence is, that the last two syllables are liable to be pronounced in one, *tome*, *trophe*, *bole*. Such a departure from analogy is very inconvenient. Besides, if the letter *y* closed the words in the singular number, the plural would be regularly formed by changing *y* into *ies*.

A like fault is observable in the spelling of certain derivatives ending in *er*. In *barometer*, *hygrometer*, *thermometer*, and all similar derivatives, the Greek μετρον gives *meter*, in English, while in English books the word is written *metre*, like the French word. The French are consistent, for they write the word in the same manner, both when single and in composition. Such discrepancies in the English language are little honorable to English philologists.

In the use of the prefixes *en*, *em*, *in*, *im*, there is not uniformity nor settled usage. The French changed the Latin *in* into *en* or *em*, and English authors have adopted one or the other, without regard to any settled rule. Johnson's Dictionary has done something toward reducing the number of discrepancies of this kind; but some changes have, since his time, been introduced. I have, in most words, followed his orthography; but, in a few instances, have adopted the more modern usage; as, *indorse* and *insure*, with their derivatives, according to prevailing mercantile practice.

In the use of the prefix *un*, many changes have taken place within the last century or two, and the use of *in* has been substituted for *un*; as, *inaccessible*, for *unaccessible*. The in-

quirer will observe that I have, under each word, noticed this change.

In the use of the termination *ize*, the English books are all at variance with each other; and no lexicographer is consistent with himself. Hence we every day see *authorise* and *authorize*, *apostatise* and *apostatize*, *temporise* and *temporize*. As this termination from the Greek or Latin has a definite signification, *to make*, I have adopted the rule to write it uniformly *ize*, when it is from either of those languages; as in *legalize*, to make legal. The French write the termination *ise*, and this has led to the English discrepancies.

In other cases, when the French *ise* does not proceed from the Latin *ize*, I have retained the original orthography of words from the French; as in *enterprise*, *advise*, *surprise*. This is a distinction of some importance.

In many cases, when a false orthography has been long established, I have noticed the fact, without making any alteration in the common spelling.

In a few words I have followed Milton, Dryden, Pope, and other authors of the Augustan age, who were more correct than more modern writers; as they followed the etymology, from which later writers have deviated, sometimes by mistake in taking the word from the French, instead of the Saxon.

In a few instances, I have discarded English innovations, which are evidently mere blunders. Such are *comptroller* and others, which convert the words into absolute nonsense. The words *disannul*, *unloose*, and others, fall under the like condemnation. No lexicographer, knowing the proper origin of these words, can be justified in giving support to such outrageous deviations from etymology. They are a reproach to the literature of the nation.

The negligence of the English in giving currency to such errors, hardly admits of an apology. Philology has indeed been neglected during a century and a half; it is not cultivated, to any extent, in the universities and schools; or it is studied in very superficial writers. Indeed, in etymology there is no accurate scholarship, either in English or French writers. No author, whose works have come under my observation, has explored the wide field of my researches; none has traced words to their primary source, and discovered the radical signification, with the manner in which derivative senses have been drawn from the radical signification, and moral ideas have been expressed by words denoting physical action or properties. The discoveries on this subject constitute an era in philology, and it is hoped that the advantage gained will be pursued.

If men of adult years do not choose to examine the subject of orthography, and correct their own practice, their children, learning the language as corrected, will become familiar with the true orthography, and familiarity and habit will lend support to truth and uniformity.

There are many words in the language containing superfluous letters, especially in the terminating syllable. Thus, one *s* in the syllables *less* and *ness*, at the end of words, is useless; one *l* in *gill*, *rill*, *sill*, *dull*, one *f* in *cliff*, *bluff*, are superfluous, but in such words no alteration is made

The rule for adding two consonants of a sort should be, to add two letters to the original word, when they are both wanted in the derivatives. Thus *fil* would give the sound of *fill*; but this being a verb, the two letters are required in the past tense and participles, *filled*, *filling*. So in the adjective *stiff*, the second letter is wanted in *stiffen*, otherwise a person would be apt to pronounce the word *sti-fen*.

But in some words the terminating consonant is doubled, not only without necessity or use, but in opposition to propriety. *Plaintiff* is the French *plaintif*; *pontiff* is the French *pontife*; and no possible reason can be assigned for adding an *f* to the original word, any more than for adding the same letter to *brief* and *relief*. And what is worse, the letter is doubled in *pontiff*, the original, and then omitted in all the derivatives, *pontificate*, *pontifical*, &c. [In such words, however, the alteration has not been insisted on, as the public do not seem prepared to unite in rejecting the second *f*.]

In like manner, the vowel *e* is added to a multitude of words, in which it is not pronounced, and is worse than useless, as it often misleads the learner in the pronunciation. If the final *e* were omitted in *juvenil*, *volatil*, the pronunciation could not be mistaken; but as the preceding vowel is sometimes long and sometimes short in the terminating syllables *ile*, *ine*, *ite*, the final *e* serves only to perplex the learner. In such words, however, no alteration is made.

In the terminating syllable *ive*, the final *e* is worse than useless, as the *i* is always short, *iv*, and the addition of *e* contravenes the general rule, that the vowel followed by a consonant, and *e* final, is generally long, as in *mate*, *mote*, *mute*, *dissipate*. When I was young, the popular pronunciation of *ive* was *ive*, with the *i* long. The general use of my Spelling Book has nearly banished that pronunciation, and the orthography is not altered.

Our modern writers seem to delight in this useless addition of *e* final; as they annex it to words without reason or authority. This fault occurs frequently in words borrowed from foreign languages, in which the letter is not found in the original language. One would suppose that good taste alone ought to correct this error.

With regard to words which recent discoveries have introduced into the sciences, there may be some apology for differences of orthography, as writers have not established usage for a guide. Hence we find *oxyd* is written also *oxide* and *oxyde*; *oxygen* and *hydrogen* are written also *oxigene*, *oxygene*, and *hydrogene*. *Sulphate*, *nitrate*, &c., are written also *sulphat*, *nitrat*.

In this case, what course is the lexicographer to pursue? Shall he adopt the method by which Walker attempts to settle pronunciation, and cite authorities in favor of each mode of spelling? Then the result is, so many names appear on one side, and so many on the other But who, it may be asked, will undertake to graduate the scale by which the weight of authorities is to be determined? Numbers will not always decide questions of this sort to the satisfaction of the public.

In this case I have determined to conform the orthography to established English analogies; the only authority from which there can be no legitimate appeal. Now, no rule in orthography is better established, than that which we have adopted from the Latin language, of representing the Greek *upsilon* by the letter *y*. In the orthography of *oxygen* and *hydrogen*, from ὀξὺς and ὕδωρ, this rule has been observed; and why should *oxyd* be an exception?

With regard to *sulphate*, *nitrate*, and other names of that class of compounds, I consider the final *e* as essential to the words, to prevent a false pronunciation; the vowel *a* having its first sound as in *fate*, though slightly pronounced.

The word usually written *chemistry* has undergone two or three changes, according to fancy or to conjectural etymology. Men have blundered about the plainest thing imaginable; for to determine its true orthography, nothing was necessary but to open an Arabic lexicon The inhabitants of the south of Europe, who introduced the word, doubtless knew its origin, and wrote it correctly, *chimistry*, with *i*, not with *y* or *e*; and had the English been contented to take it as they found it, the orthography would have been correct and uniform. [This alteration has not, however, been insisted on, as men of science have not as yet seemed ready to adopt it.]

In introducing words from other languages, it is desirable that the orthography should be conformed, as nearly as may be, to established English analogies. For this reason, I have written *manœuver*, *reconnoiter*, as English words; and should prefer to pronounce *aiddecamp*, as an English word, with English pronunciation and a regular plural termination. So also *rendezvous*.

The word *talc* is ill-formed. The original word on the continent of Europe is *talk* or *talg*; and the change of *k* into *c* is not merely needless, but worse, for it precludes the use of the regular adjective, *talcy* Hence we see the adjective used is *talcose*, an awkward compound of a Teutonic word with a Latin termination. This word would more properly be written *talk* or *talck*, which admit regular derivatives, *talcky*, *talckiness*. In like manner, *zinc*, if written *zink*, would admit the regular adjective, *zinky*, as written by Kirwan.

It is with no small regret that I see new terms formed, without a due regard to regular English analogies. New terms are often necessary, or at least very useful; but they ought to be coined according to the settled principles of the language. A neglect of these principles is observable in the word *systematize*, which, not being borrowed from the Greek, ought to follow the general rule of English formation, in agreement with *legalize*, *modernize*, *civilize*, *animalize*, and others, and be written *systemize*. This is the more important, as the derivates *systemizing*, *systemization*, are of more easy utterance than those of *systematize*, and particularly the noun *systematization*.

On this head I would subjoin a remark or two on the mode of writing Indian names of rivers, mountains, and places in America, which we have adopted.

The French were the first Europeans who explored the country

between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, and, of course, the first to commit to writing the Indian names which occurred to them in their travels. In doing this, they attempted to express the sounds in letters, according to the French manner of pronunciation. Hence it happened that they wrote *ch* where we should have written *sh*, had we first reduced those names to writing. Thus we have *Chenango*, *Michigan*, and *Michillimackinac*,* in the French orthography. And as the French have no *w* in their language, they could not express the proper sound of the first syllable of *Wabash*, *Wisconsin*, *Wachita*, otherwise than by writing them *Ouabachr*, *Ouisconsin*, *Ouachita;* and *Missoori* in French is *Missouri*. All this is very proper for Frenchmen, for the letters used express the true sounds of the words. But in English, the letters used lead to a false pronunciation, and for this reason should not be used in English compositions. It is to be deeply regretted that our language is thus doomed to be a heterogeneous medley of English and foreign languages; as the same letters representing different sounds, in different languages, serve to embarrass the reader who understands only his own.

The irregularities in the English orthography have always been a subject of deep regret, and several attempts have been made to banish them from the language. The first attempt of this kind was made by Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth; another was made by Dr. Gill, a celebrated master of St. Paul's School, in London; another by Charles Butler; several attempts were made in the reign of Charles I.; an attempt was made by Elphinstone, in the last century; and lastly, another effort was made by Dr. Franklin. The latter gentleman compiled a Dictionary on his scheme of reform, and procured types to be cast, which he offered to me, with a view to engage me to prosecute his design. This offer I declined to accept; for I was then, and am still convinced, that the scheme of introducing new characters into the language, is neither practicable nor expedient. Any attempt of this kind must certainly fail of success.

But that some scheme for expressing the distinct sounds of our letters by visible marks, ought to be adopted, is a point about which there ought to be, and I trust there can be, but one opinion. That such a scheme is practicable as well as expedient, I should presume to be equally evident. Such is the state of our written language, that our own citizens never become masters of orthography, without great difficulty and labor; and a great part of them never learn to spell words with correctness. In addition to this, the present orthography of some classes of words leads to a false pronunciation.

In regard to the acquisition of our language by foreigners, the evil of our irregular orthography is extensive, beyond what is generally known or conceived. While the French and Italians have had the wisdom and the policy to refine and improve their respective languages, and render them almost the common languages of all well-bred people in Europe, the English language, clothed in a barbarous orthography, is never learned by a foreigner but from necessity; and the most copious language in Europe, embodying an uncommon mass of science and erudition, is thus very limited in its usefulness. And to complete the mischief, the progress of arts, science, and Christianity among the heathen, and other rude or unevangelized nations, is most sensibly retarded by the difficulties of mastering an irregular orthography.

The mode of ascertaining the proper pronunciation of words by marks, points, and trifling alterations of the present characters, seems to be the only one which can be reduced to practice. This mode, resembling the use of points in the Hebrew, has been adopted by some of the nations on the Continent; and I have pursued it, to a certain extent, in designating distinctions in the sounds of letters, in this work. The scheme I have invented is not considered as perfect; but it will accomplish some important purposes, by removing the most numerous classes of anomalies. With this scheme, the visible characters of the language will present to the eye of a reader the true sounds of words; and the scheme itself is so simple, that it may be learned in a few moments. To complete a scheme of this kind, a few other alterations would be necessary, but such as would not materially change the orthography, or occasion the least difficulty to the learner or reader.

After these alterations, there would remain a few words whose anomalies may be considered as incorrigible, such as *know*, *gnaw*, *rough*, &c., which may be collected into tables and easily learned; and all the other irregularities may be so classed under general rules, as to be learned with very little labor.

The adoption of this or any other scheme for removing the obstacles which the English orthography presents to learners of the language, must depend on public opinion. The plan I have adopted for representing the sounds of letters by marks and points, in this work, is intended to answer two purposes. First, to supersede the necessity of writing and printing the words a second time, in an orthography adapted to express their pronunciation. The latter method pursued by the English orthoepists, as applicable to most words, is, I think, not only unnecessary, but very inexpedient. The second purpose is, to exhibit to my fellow-citizens the outline of a scheme for removing the difficulties of our irregular orthography, without the use of new characters; a scheme simple, easy of acquisition, and sufficient to answer all the more important purposes of a regular orthography.†

NOTE.—In the formation of the plural number of nouns ending in *ance, ancy; ence, ency;* the general rules are to be observed. When the letter *e* terminates the word, the letter *s* only is to be added; as in *compliance, compliances;* but if the letter *y* terminates the word, this letter is omitted, and *ies* are added; as in *discrepancy, discrepancies; dependency, dependencies*. In some cases, the same word is sometimes written with *e*, and sometimes with *y;* in which cases the word admits of either form of the plural termination.

PRONUNCIATION.

As our language has been derived from various sources, and little or no systematic effort has been made to reduce the orthography to any regularity, the pronunciation of the language is subject to numerous anomalies. Each of our vowels has several different sounds; and some of the consonants represent very different articulations of the organs. That part of the language which we have received from the Latin, is easily subjected to

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* This word is I believe, customarily pronounced *Mackinaw*, and the original may will be suffered to fall into disuse.

† We hear it said that a lexicographer should adopt or follow the *common* orthography of words. This is true when the orthography accords with etymology, and is settled or undisputed. But in the English language there are many words whose spelling is not settled; some whose spelling is a deviation from established analogies; some whose spelling presents wrong component syllables or radical letters. In other words, whose origin is known, authors differ in the manner of writing them. Take the following examples.

In Johnson's Dictionary we find *blamable, blamably, appeasable, approvable, desirable, ratable*, without the final *e* of the original words; but *saleable, tameable*, with *e*. *provable*, with *s; improvable, reprovable*, without it; *movable*, with *e*, but *unmovable, removable*, without it. Daniel H. Barnes, in the Red Book, remarks, that in this class of words, Johnson's contradictions (discrepancies) are *ten* on one side, and *nine* on the other. We every day see the like discrepancies in books and the public prints.

Johnson has *cognizee, cognizour, recognise, recognizee, recognizor*, with *s*, (but *cognizable* and *cognizance*, with *z*,) and the terminating syllable *sour* and *sor*. Walker has *authorize, authorization;* but *disauthorise*. Johnson and Walker have *cauterize, cauterization*, but *epitomise; canonize, familiarize, fertilize*, with *z*, but Johnson, *modernise*, Walker, *modernize*, Johnson, *syllogize*, but Walker, *syllogise;* both have *extemporize, temporize*, but *contemporise, equalise;* Walker has *amortise*, but *amortization, amortisement*. Similar discrepancies are seen in all our books and papers.

We every day see *surprise* and *surprize; merchandise* and *merchandize; enquire* and *inquire; entrust* and *intrust; ensure, ensurance*, and *insure, insurance; endorse, endorsement*, and *indorse, indorsement; gulf* and *gulph; partizan* and *partisan; connection* and *connexion; chemist* and *chymist*, both wrong; *hedge, pledge*, but *allege*, and many others. What then, and where, is the common orthography?

In our language, the unqualified rule of following the common orthography can not have place, for in respect to many words there is no such thing. It is, therefore, wrong in principle, for it would sanction mistakes and tend to perpetuate them, it would preclude correctness and regularity. Such a rule would have been as just in the age of Chaucer as it is now, and had it been observed, what would have been the present state of English orthography?

Many of the anomalies in our language have originated in carelessness, or in mistakes, respecting the origin of words. Philology, for a long series of years, has been most shamefully neglected.

In this condition of our language, I hold it to be the duty of a lexicographer to ascertain, as far as it is practicable, the genuine orthography of words, and introduce that which is correct; particularly when the true orthography serves to illustrate their signification. When this is known, men will be satisfied with it, and fluctuations of spelling will cease. With a full conviction of the value of truth and correctness in language, as in every other department of literature, I have diligently sought for truth, and made it the guide of my decisions. I can not consent to give countenance to errors, which obscure the origin or pervert the signification of words, and be an instrument of corrupting the purity and disfiguring the beauty of the language. A due regard to the purity of the language, to the convenience of learners, whether citizens or foreigners, and to the usefulness of a language which is to be the most extensive on the globe, and the chief instrument of civilizing and christianizing nations, seems to demand, and surely justifies, the labor of correcting the more enormous anomalies which deform it. One would suppose that these considerations, concurring with the honor of our nation, would induce the lovers of literature to make some concessions of private opinions for the accomplishment of these desirable objects.

a few general rules of prónunciation. The same is the fact with most of the derivatives from the Greek. Many words of French origin retain their French orthography, which leads to a very erroneous pronunciation in English; and a large portion of our monosyllabic words of Saxon origin are extremely irregular both in orthography and pronunciation.

If we can judge, with tolerable certainty, from the versification of Chaucer, the pronunciation of words must have been, in many respects, different in his age from that of the present day; particularly in making a distinct syllable of *e* final, and of the termination *ed*. But no effort was probably ever made to settle the pronunciation of words till the last century. In England, which was settled by various nations, there are numerous dialects or diversities of language still retained by the great mass of the population.

The first settlers of New England were almost all of English origin, and, coming from different parts of England, they brought with them some diversities of language. But in the infancy of the settlements, the people lived in towns adjacent or near to each other, for mutual aid and protection from the natives; and the male inhabitants of the first generation frequently assembled for the purpose of worship or for government. By the influence of these and other causes, particularly by that of common schools, the differences of language among our citizens have been gradually lost; so that in this part of the United States, there can hardly be said to exist a difference of dialect.

It is to be remarked, further, that the first ministers of the gospel, who migrated to this country, had been educated at the English universities, and brought with them all the learning usually acquired in those institutions, and the English language as it was then spoken. The influence of these men, who were greatly venerated, probably had no small effect in extinguishing differences of speech.

Hence it has happened that the traditional pronunciation of the language of well-educated people has been nearly the same, in both countries, to this day. Among the common people, whose pronunciation in all countries is more or less corrupt, the diversities in this country are far less numerous than in England.

About sixty or seventy years ago, Thomas Sheridan, an Irish gentleman, who had been the pupil of an intimate friend of Dean Swift, attempted to reduce the pronunciation of English words to some system, and to introduce it into popular use. His analysis of the English vowels is very critical, and in this respect, there has been little improvement by later writers, though I think none of them are perfectly correct. But in the application of his principles, he failed of his object. Either he was not well acquainted with the best English pronunciation, or he had a disposition to introduce into use some peculiarities which the English did not relish. The principal objection made to his scheme is, that he gives to *s* the sound of *sh*, in *sudorific*, *superb*, and other words where *s* is followed by *u* long. These he pronounces *shoodorific*, *shooperb*, *shooperfluity*, &c. This pronunciation of *s*, corresponding to the Shemitic ש, he probably learnt in Ireland, for in the Irish branch of the Celtic, *s* has often the sound of *sh*. Thus *sean*, old, is pronounced *shean*. This pronunciation was no sooner published, than condemned and rejected by the English.

Another most extraordinary innovation of Sheridan was, his rejection of the Italian sound of *a*, as in *father*, *calm*, *ask*, from every word in the language. Thus his notation gives to *a* in *bar* the same sound as in *barren*, *barrel*, *bat*; to *a* in *father*, *pass*, *mass*, *pant*, the same sound as in *fat*, *passion*, *massacre*, *pan*, *fancy*. Such a gross deviation from established English usage was of course condemned and rejected.

In his pronunciation of *ti* and *ci*, before a vowel, as in *partiality*, *omniscience*, Sheridan is more correct than Walker, as he is in some other words; such, for example, as *bench*, *tench*, *book*, *took*, and others of the same classes.

Sheridan also contributed very much to propagate the change of *tu* into *chu*, or *tshu*; as in *natshur*, *cultshur*, *virtshue*. This innovation was vindicated on the supposed fact, that the letter *u* has the sound of *yu*; and *natyur*, *cultyur*, *virtyue*, in a rapid enunciation, become *natshur*, &c. And to this day, this error respecting the sound of *u* is received in England as truth. But the fact is otherwise, and if not, it does not justify the practice; for in usage, *u* is short in *nature*, *culture*; so that on the principles of Sheridan himself, this letter can have no effect on the preceding articulation.

This innovation, however, has prevailed to a considerable extent, although Sheridan subjected the change of *tu* to no rules. He is consistent in applying this change equally to *tu*, whether the accent follows the *t* or not. If *tu* is to be changed to *tshu*, in *future* and *perpetual*, it ought to undergo the same change in *futurity* and *perpetuity*; and Sheridan, in pronouncing *tutor*, *tutelage*, *tumult*, as if written *tshootor*, *tshootelage*, *tshoomult*, is certainly consistent, though wrong in fact. In other words, however, Sheridan is inconsistent with himself; for he prońounces *multitshood*, *rectitshood*, *servitshood*, while *habitude*, *beatitude*, *certitude*, *decrepitude*, *gratitude*, &c., retain the proper sound of *t*.

Walker's rule for changing *tu* to *chu* only when the accent precedes, is entirely arbitrary, and evidently made by him to suit his own practice. It has, however, the good effect of reducing the *chus*, and removing the outrageous anomalies of *tshootor*, *tshoomult*, &c.

There are many other words which Sheridan has marked for a pronunciation, which is not according to good usage, and which the later orthoepists have corrected. In general, however, it may be asserted that his notation does not warrant a tenth part as many deviations from the present rēspectable usage in England, as Walker's; yet as his Dictionary was republished in this country, it had no small effect in corrupting the pronunciation of some classes of words, and the effects of its influence are not yet extinct. What the precise effect of Sheridan's scheme of pronunciation was in England, I am not able to determine. But I have had information from the late venerable Dr. Johnson, of Stratford, and from the late Dr. Hubbard, of New Haven, who were in England between the year 1765 and the revolution, that about that period, the change of *t* into *chu* had not taken place, to any extent. It began to prevail on the stage and among the younger barristers and members of parliament before Dr. Johnson left England, just before the war with America; and Sheridan's Dictionary, published soon after, undoubtedly contributed to extend the innovation. This change presents a new obstacle to the acquisition of a language, whose anomalies were before frightfully formidable and perplexing. The favorers of innovation seem not to reflect on the immense convenience of a correct notation of sounds in a language, by its proper characters; the utility of uniformity and permanence in that notation; and the extensive evil of destroying or impairing the use of alphabetical writing. The man who perverts or changes the established sound of a single letter, especially of a consonant, does an injury to that language, and to the community using it, which fifty men of the same talents can never repair.

In a few years after the publication of Sheridan's Dictionary, appeared Walker's, the author of which introduces the work to the public with the following remarks on the labors of his predecessors.

"Among those writers who deserve the first praise on this subject, is Mr. Elphinstone, who, in his Principles of the English Language, has reduced the chaos to a system, and laid the foundation of a just and regular pronunciation. But this gentleman, by treating his subject with an affected obscurity, and by absurdly endeavoring to alter the whole orthography of the language, has unfortunately lost his credit with the public, for the part of his labors which entitles him to the highest praise."

"After him, Dr. Kenrick contributed a portion of improvement, by his Rhetorical Dictionary; but he has rendered his Dictionary extremely imperfect, by entirely omitting a great number of words of doubtful and difficult pronunciation; those very words for which a Dictionary of this kind would naturally be consulted." Let it be noted, that the same objection lies in full force against Sheridan, Walker, and Jones.

"To him succeeded Mr. Sheridan, who not only divided the words into syllables, and placed figures over the vowels, as Dr. Kenrick had done, but by spelling these syllables as they are pronounced, seemed to complete the idea of a Pronouncing Dictionary, and to leave but little expectation of improvement. It must be confessed that his Dictionary is generally superior to every thing that preceded it, and his method of conveying the sound of words by spelling them as they are pronounced, is highly rational and useful. But here sincerity obliges me to stop. The numerous instances I have given of impropriety, inconsistency, and want of acquaintance with the analogies of the language, sufficiently show how imperfect I think his Dictionary is, upon the whole, and what ample room was left for attempting another, that might better answer the purpose of a guide to pronunciation."

"The last writer on this subject is Mr. Nares, who, in his Elements of Orthoepy, has shown a clearness of method, and an extent of observation, which deserve the highest encomiums.

But he seems, *on many occasions*,* to have mistaken the best usage, and to have paid too little attention to the first principles of pronunciation."

Soon after the publication of Walker's Dictionary, appeared the Dictionary of Stephen Jones, who undertakes to correct the errors of Sheridan and Walker. This author objects to Sheridan, that he has not introduced the Italian sound of *a*, [as in *father*,] in a single instance, and that Walker has been too sparing in the use of it. He objects that Sheridan has not, by any peculiar marks, pointed out the sound of *oi* or *oy*, as in *noise* and *cloy;* and that Walker has given distinct marks of pronunciation to the diphthong *ou*, which are terrific to the learner, and not well calculated to express the exact sound. He considers it as no trivial error in Walker's system, that he uses the long *e* in place of the short *y*, which gives to *asperity*, for example, the ludicrous sound of *aspereetee*. He notices also, as a fault in Walker's scheme, that he makes no difference in the sound of *oo* in *tool*, *tooth*, and in *look*, *took*.

In all those particulars, except that of *oi* and *oy*, I think every man who understands genuine English, will accord with Jones. From careful observation, while in England, I know that Jones's notation is far more correct than that of Sheridan or Walker; and, except in two or three classes of words, his pronunciation is exactly that which I uniformly heard in England, and nearly the same as that of well-educated gentlemen in New England.

A few years after the appearance of Jones's Dictionary, William Perry published a Pronouncing Dictionary, in which an attempt is made to indicate the sounds of the letters by certain arbitrary marks. In this work, the author has rejected most of the peculiarities of Sheridan, Walker, and Jones, and given the language nearly as it was spoken, before those authors undertook to regulate the pronunciation. This author's manner of designating the sounds of the letters is too complex for convenience, but his pronunciation is nearer to the actual usage in England, than that of either of his predecessors before mentioned. His orthography also is more correct, according to present usage, than that of his predecessors.

During the year 1828, appeared the Dictionary of R. S. Jameson, of Lincoln's Inn, intended to combine the merits of the most popular Dictionaries, and to correct the false pronunciation of Walker, whose notation in some classes of words he entirely rejects. He condemns, as a slovenly enunciation, the sound given to *d*, which, before *i* and *u*, Walker directs, in certain words, to be pronounced like *j*. He rejects also his notation of *ch*, or *tsh*, in *congratulation*, *flatulent*, *natural*, and all similar words. He rejects also the affected pronunciation of Sheridan and Walker, in such words as *guide* and *kind*. Most of the other errors of Walker he copies, as he does his antiquated orthography.

The English orthoepists have analyzed, and in general have well defined or described, the sounds and appropriate uses of the letters of the alphabet. Sheridan's analysis, which appeared a few years before Walker's, is, for the most part, correct; but, in describing the sounds of what may be called the diphthongal vowel *i*, I think he has erred, in making it to consist of the broad *a* or *aw* and *e*. He admits, indeed, that the voice does not rest on the sound *aw*, but he contends that the mouth is opened to the same degree of aperture, and is in the same position, as if it were going to sound *aw;* but before the voice can get a passage to the lips, the under jaw is drawn up to the position for sounding *e*. On this it is justly remarked by Walker, that *aw* and *e* are precisely the component elements of the diphthong *oi* and *oy*. If the *aw* is pronounced, I would add, then *i* and *oy* must be pronounced exactly alike; and if *aw* is *not* pronounced, then it is not a component part of the diphthongal vowel *i*.

Walker contends that this diphthong *i* is composed of the sound of the Italian *a*, as in *father*, and the sound of *e*. If so, he must have given to *a* a very different sound from that which we are accustomed to give it. But this is a mistake; that sound of *a* is no more heard in *i*, than the sound of *aw*. The sound of *i* in *fight*, *mind*, *time*, *idle*, is not *faweght*, *mawend*, *tawem*, *awedle;* nor is it *faeght*, *maend*, *taem*, *aedle*. Let any man utter the *aw* or the Italian *a* before the *e*, and he will instantly perceive the error, and reject both definitions, as leading to a false pronunciation. The truth is, the mouth, in uttering *i*, is not opened so wide as in uttering *aw* or *a;* the initial sound is *not* that of *aw* or *a;* nor is it possible, by any characters we possess, to express the true sound on paper. The initial sound is not formed so deep in the throat as *aw* or *a;* the position of the organs is nearly, yet not exactly the same. The true sound can be learned only by the ear.

Equally inaccurate is the definition of the first sound of *u*, or long *u*, which these writers allege to consist of the sounds of *e* and *oo*, or *you*. It has this sound, indeed, in certain words, as in *unite*, *union*, and others; but this is a departure from the proper sound of this character, as heard in *cube*, *abuse*, *durable*, *human*, *jury*. These words are not pronounced *keoob*, *abeoose*, *deoorable*, *heooman*, *jeoory*. The effort to introduce this affected pronunciation is of most mischievous tendency. The sound of *e* is not heard in the proper enunciation of the English *u*, and for that reason it should not be so stated on paper, nor named *yu;* as the error naturally leads to a corrupt pronunciation. Dr. Kenrick remarks, that we might as well prefix *y* to the other vowels, as to *u*, and pronounce them *ya*, *ye*, *yi*, &c.

But this is not the whole evil; this analysis of *u* has led orthoepists to give to our first or long *u* two distinct sounds, or rather to make a diphthong and a vowel of this single letter. Thus they make it a diphthong in almost all situations, except after *r*, where they make it a vowel equivalent to *oo*, or the French *ou*. They represent *u* as being equivalent to *ew*, that is, *e* and *oo*, in *cube*, *tube*, *duty*, *confusion*, *endure*, pronounced *kewbe*, *tewbe*, *dewty*, *confewsion*, *endewre;* but in *brute*, *fruit*, *rude*, *intrude*, *ruby*, they make *u* equivalent to *oo;* thus, *broote*, *froot*, *roode*, *introode*, *rooby*.

I know not where this affectation originated; it first appeared in Sheridan's Dictionary, but it is a most unfounded distinction, and a most mischievous error. No such distinction was known to Dr. Johnson; he gives the long *u* but one sound, as in *confusion;* and no such distinction is observed among good speakers generally, either in this country or in England. I was particularly attentive to the public speakers in England, in regard to this point, and was happy to find that very few of them made the distinction here mentioned. In that country, as in this, the long *u* has a uniform sound after all the consonants.

The source of the error in this, as in another case to be mentioned hereafter, may be an inattention to the manner in which the articulations affect the vowels which follow them. To understand this, it will be necessary or useful to examine the anatomical formation of articulate sounds.

"An *articulate* sound," says Lowth, "is the sound of the human voice, formed by the organs of speech. A vowel is a simple articulate sound."

These definitions seem not to be sufficiently accurate. Articulation, in human speech, is the jointing, juncture, or closing of the organs, which precedes and follows the vowels or open sounds, and which partially or totally intercepts the voice. A vowel or vocal sound is formed simply by opening the mouth. Thus, in sounding *a* or *o*, the mouth is opened in a particular manner, but without any articulation or closing of the organs. In strictness, therefore, a simple vowel is *not* an articulate sound, as Lowth supposes; and it is certain that many irrational animals, without the power of articulation, do utter vowel sounds with great distinctness.

An articulate sound, then, is, properly, a sound preceded or followed, or both, by an articulation or junction of the organs. Thus *ba*, *ab*, and *bad*, are articulate sounds; the vowel being begun or closed, with a junction of the lips, interrupting the voice, in *ba* and *ab;* and in *bad*, the vocal sound being preceded by one articulation and followed by another. The power of articulation constitutes the great difference between men and brutes; the latter, being unable to articulate, can utter only vocal sounds. The imperfect articulations of the parrot and some other animals, form no exception that deserves notice.

I give the name *articulation* to the act of joining the organs, and to the character or letter which represents the junction. In the latter sense, the word is equivalent to *consonant;* and *articulation* may be considered the preferable term, as it expresses the fact of closing the organs.

Human speech, then, consists of vocal sounds separated and modified by articulations of the organs. We open the mouth in a particular manner, to utter a vowel; we then close the organs, interrupt that sound, and open the organs to utter a second vowel; and continue this opening and closing, to the end of the word. This process is carried on with surprising rapidity.

Now, in passing from an articulation, or close position, to an open position for uttering a vowel, it happens often that a very slight sound of *e* is uttered so as to be perceptible to the ear, either before or after the utterance of the proper vowel. This is remarkably the case with the long vowels preceding *r;* for such

* *In many instances*, I suppose the writer means.

is the nature of that letter, that *bare*, *mire*, *morè*, *parent*, *apparent*, &c., can not well be pronounced without a slight sound of *e* between the long vowel and the consonant. Thus the words above named are pronounced nearly *bāer*, *mier*, *moer*, *pāerent*, *appāerent*; and *bare*, *mire*, approach toward two syllables drawn very closely together.

A like case, though less obvious, occurs in uttering *u*, particularly after the labial and palatal articulations. In passing from the articulations *eb*, *eg*, *em*, *ep*, or *pe*, to the sound of *u*, as in *mute* and *pure*, we are apt, insensibly, to utter a slight sound of *e*; and this utterance, which proceeds from the particular situation of the organs, has been mistaken for the first component sound of the long or open *u*. The same cause has given rise to the pronunciation of *e* before the vowel in such words as *guide*, *guard*, *kind*, *guise*. This is precisely similar to the vulgar pronunciation of *cow*, *gown*, *county*, *town*, &c., that is, *keow*, *geown*, *keounty*, *teown* — a pronunciation formerly common in New England, and not yet wholly extinct. This vicious pronunciation, in all words of this kind, whether countenanced by men of low life or of fashionable life, ought to be carefully avoided; as the slender sound of *e*, in such cases, gives a feebleness to the words utterly inconsistent with that full, open, and manly enunciation which is essential to eloquence.

The genuine sound of *u* long, detached from the influence of consonants, is the same in all the words above specified; and the reason why it has been made a distinct vowel after *r*, as in *rude*, [rood,] is, that the organs are open before the sound commences; whereas, when it follows most of our consonants, the sound is commenced immediately after an articulation, or close position of the organs, as in *mutable* and *infusion*. For this reason, *u* has more distinctly its long or open sound after labials and palatals, than after *r*; but this accidental circumstance should not be the ground of radical distinctions, equivalent to the sounds of different letters.

There is, in Walker's analysis of the alphabet, an error peculiar to himself. This is, in making a distinction between the short *i* when it is followed by a consonant, and when it is not; as in *ability*. In this case, he calls the first *i*, in *abil*, short; but the second he calls open, and equivalent to *e* in *equal*. (See Principles 107, 544.) He also makes the unaccented *y*, at the end of a syllable, precisely like the first sound of *e* in *me*, *meter*. *Ability*, then, written according to his principles, would be *abileetee* Never was a grosser mistake. The sound of *i* and *y* in unaccented syllables, whether followed by an articulation or not, is always the short sound of *e* long, that is, *e* shortened; the same sound in quality or kind, but not in quantity. To prove this fact, nothing is necessary but an attention to the manner in which the words *little* and *tiny* are pronounced, when they are made emphatical by utterance. They are then pronounced *leetle*, *teeny*; and this we hear every day, not only among children, but often among adults. In this change of pronunciation, there is nothing more than a prolongation of the sound of *i*, which, in the syllables *lit*, *tin*, is short, in *leetle*, *teeny*, is long.

In consequence of this mistake, Walker has uniformly made a different notation of *i* when accented, and followed by a consonant in the same syllable, and when it stands alone in the syllable and unaccented. Thus to the first *i* in *ability* he assigns a different sound from that of the second; and in *article*, he gives to *i* the sound of *e* long, *arteecle*; but in *articular*, *articulate*, he gives it the short sound, *tik*. It is in consequence of this mistake, that he has throughout his Dictionary assigned to *i* and *y* unaccented, and to *y* unaccented terminating words, the sound of *e* long; an error, which, it is ascertained by actual enumeration, extends to more than *eleven thousand vowels* or syllables; an error, which, if carried to the full extent of his principles, would subvert all the rules of English versification. Jones and Perry have corrected this error in their notations, throughout the language.

If it should be said that Walker did not intend to direct *y*, in this case, to be pronounced as *e* long, but that his notation is intended only to mark the *quality* of the sound, it may be replied, he either intended the sound to be that of *e* long, according to his express direction, or he did not. If he did, his notation is not according to any good practice, either in England or the United States; and by changing a short vowel into a long one, his notation would subvert the rules of metrical composition. If he did not, his notation is adapted to mislead the learner, and it does mislead learners, wherever his book is strictly followed. In truth, this notation is generally condemned in England, and universally rejected in practice.*

In the notation of sounds, there is a mistake and inconsistency in most orthoepists, which deserves notice, not on account of its practical importance so much, as to expose an error in syllabication or the division of words into syllables, which has been maintained by all writers in Great Britain, from time immemorial. The rule is, that "a single consonant between two vowels, must be joined to the latter syllable." According to this rule, *habit*, *baron*, *tenet*, are to be divided thus, *ha-bit*, *ba-ron*, *te-net*.

This rule is wholly arbitrary, and has for ages retarded and rendered difficult the acquisition of the language by children. How is it possible that men of discernment should support a rule, that in thousands of words makes it necessary to break a syllable, detaching one of the letters essential to it, and giving it a place in the next? In the words above mentioned, *hab*, *bar*, *ten*, are distinct syllables, which can not be divided without violence. In many words, as in these, this syllable is the radix of the word; the other syllable being formative or adventitious. But where this is not the case, convenience requires that syllables should, if possible, be kept entire; and in all cases, the division of syllables should, as far as possible, be such as to lead the learner to a just pronunciation.

As in our language the long and short vowels are not distinguished by differences of character, when we see a single consonant between vowels, we can not determine, from the preceding vowel character, whether the sound is long or short. A stranger to the language knows not whether to pronounce habit, *ha-bit* or *hab-it*, till he is instructed in the customary pronunciation. It was probably to avoid this inconvenience, that our ancestors wrote two consonants instead of one in a great number of words, as in *banner*, *dinner*. In this respect, however, there is no uniformity in English; as we have generally retained the orthography of the languages from which we have received the words, as in *tutor*, *rigor*, *silent*, and the like.

Now, it should be observed that although we often see the consonant doubled, as in *banner*, yet no more than one articulation, in these cases, is ever used in speaking. We close the organs but once between the first and second syllable, nor is it possible to use both the letters *n*, without pronouncing *ban*, then intermitting the voice entirely, opening the organs and closing them a second time. Hence, in all cases, when the same consonant is written twice between vowels, as in *banner*, *dinner*, *better*, one of them only is represented by an articulation of the organs; the other is useless, except that it prevents any mistake as to the sound of the preceding vowel.

In the notation of most orthoepists, there is inconsistency, at least, if not error. If they intend to express the true pronunciation by using the precise letters necessary for the purpose, they all err. For instance, they write *bar'run* for *bar'on*, when one articulation only is, or possibly can be, used; so also *ballance*, *biggot*, *biggamy*, *mellon*, *mettaphor*, *mellody*. This is not only useless, for the use of the accent after the consonant, as *bar'on*, *bal'ance*, *big'ot*, *mel'on*, &c., completely answers the purpose of determining the pronunciation, but it is contradictory to their own practice in a vast number of cases. Thus they write one consonant only in *civil*, *civic*, *rivet*; and Walker writes *kollonade*, doubling *l*, but *kolony*, *kolonise*, with a single *l*. This want of system is observable in all the books which are offered to the public as standards of orthoepy.

A still greater fault, because it may lead to innumerable practical errors, consists in the notation of unaccented syllables. In this particular, there is error and discrepancy in the schemes of the orthoepists, which shows the utter impossibility of carrying them into effect. The final *y* unaccented Walker makes to be *e* long, as I have before observed; while Sheridan, Jones, and Perry, make it equivalent to short *i*, or, at least, give it a short sound, according to universal practice. Walker pronounces the last vowel in *natural* and *national*, as *a* short; Sheridan, as *e* short, *naturel*; Jones, as *u* short, *naturul*. Sheridan's notation

* From the fact, which Walker relates of himself, (Prin. 246,) that he made a distinction between the sound of *ea* in *flea* and in *meet*, until he had consulted good speakers, and particularly Mr. Garrick, who could find no difference in the sound, it might be inferred that his ear was not very accurate. But his mistake evidently arose from not attending to the effect of the articulation in the latter word, which stops the sound suddenly, but does not vary it. It is the same mistake which he made in the sound of *i* in the second syllable of *ability*, which he calls short, while the sound of the second *i* and of *y* is that of long *e*. The celebrity of Walker as a teacher of elocution, and his Key to the Pronunciation of Ancient Names, which, with a few exceptions, is a good standard work, have led many persons to put more confidence in his English Orthoepy, than a close examination of its principles will support.

may be a mistake, for he gives to *al* in *national*, the sound of *ul*. In the adjective *deliberate*, Walker and Jones give *a* in the last syllable its proper long sound; and Sheridan, the sound of *e* short, *deliberet*. *Dignitary* is pronounced by Sheridan *dignitery*, and Walker and Jones give to *a* its short sound, as in *at*. The terminating syllable *ness* is pronounced by Walker and Jones *nes*, by Sheridan *nis;* as, *blessednes*, *blessednis*. The same difference exists in their notation of *less;* Sheridan pronouncing it *lis*, as in *blamelis*, and Walker and Jones giving *e* its proper sound. These differences, and many others, run through their works, and appear in a large portion of all the words in the language.

Now, it is probable that all these gentlemen pronounced these words alike, or so nearly alike, that no difference would be noticed by a bystander. The mischief of these notations is, that attempts are made to express minute distinctions or shades of sounds, so to speak, which can not be represented to the eye by characters. A great part of the notations must, necessarily, be inaccurate, and for this reason, the notation of the vowels in unaccented syllables should not be attempted. From a careful attention to this subject, I am persuaded that all such notations are useless, and many of them mischievous, as they lead to a wrong pronunciation. In no case can the true pronunciation of words in a language be accurately and completely expressed on paper; it can be caught only by the ear, and by practice. No attempt has ever been made to mark the pronunciation of all the sounds, in any other language; and in our language it is worse than useless.

As Walker's pronunciation has been represented to the people of this country as *the standard*, I shall confine my remarks chiefly to his work, with a view to ascertain its merits, and correct any erroneous impressions which have been received from such representations.

1. The first class of words which I shall mention, is that in which *a* has what is called its Italian sound, as we pronounce it in *father*, *psalm*, *calm*. From a hasty enumeration of words of this class, I find there are two or three hundred in number, in which Walker gives to *a* its short sound, as in *fat*, *bat*, *fancy*, when, in fact, the most respectable usage in England, as well as in the United States, gives that letter its Italian sound. This error Jones and Perry have corrected. To be correct in this class of words, we have only to retain the customary pronunciation of the Northern States.

2. The notation of the sound of *oo* by Walker is wrong in most or all the words in which *oo* are followed by *k*, and in some others. Notwithstanding the distinction between the long and short sound of *oo* is clear, and well established in a great number of words, yet he assigns the short sound to eight words only, viz. *wool*, *wood*, *good*, *hood*, *foot*, *stood*, *understood*, and *withstood*. (Prin. 307.) It seems inconceivable that a man, bred or resident in London, should assign to *oo* in *book*, *cook*, *took*, and other like words, the same sound as in *cool*, *boom*, *boot*, *food*. Jones and Perry have corrected this notation, and given the pronunciation according to good usage, and just according to our customary pronunciation. While in England, I did not hear a single word of this class pronounced according to Walker's notation.

3. To the letters *ch* in *bench*, *bunch*, *clinch*, *drench*, *inch*, *tench*, *wrench*, and many other words, Walker gives the French sound, that is, the sound of *sh*, instead of *ch;* as, *bensh*, *insh*, &c. It would seem by this and other examples of wrong notation, that the author had been accustomed to some local peculiarities, either in London, where all kinds of dialects are heard, or in some other place. In this instance, he gives to these words a pronunciation different from that of other orthoepists, and one which I have never heard, either in England or in this country. His notation is palpably wrong, as our customary pronunciation is universally correct.

4. It has been already remarked, that Walker's notation of the sound of *i* and *y* short, in unaccented syllables, which he directs to be pronounced like *e* long, in *me*, *mete*, is contrary to all good usage, and is rejected by every other orthoepist, except Jameson. Walker admits *i* to be short, when followed by a consonant in the same syllable. Thus the first *i* in *ability* is short, but the second *i* and the *y* are long *e*, *abileetee*. Now, observe the consequence. In the plural, *abilities*, according to his rule, must be pronounced *abileeteez;* but the word is never thus pronounced; universally it is pronounced *abilitiz;* the last vowel sound is, in practice, immediately followed by a consonant, and by his own rule, must be short. Then the result is, *y* in *ability* is long *e*, but *ie* in the plural, is short *i*. And for this change of sound, no provision is made in Walker's scheme, nor in any other that I have ever seen.

5. In the analysis of the sounds of our letters, Walker alleges the diphthong *ou*, *ow*, to consist of the broad *a* or *aw*, and the Italian sound of *u*. According to his scheme, *about*, *abound*, *round*, *now*, *vow*, are to be pronounced *abawut*, *abawund*, *rawund*, *nawu*, *vawu*. But who ever heard this pronunciation? The fact is not so; the broad sound of *a* is *not* the initial sound of this diphthong; it is not commenced as deep in the throat, or with the same aperture, as *aw;* it is a sound that can be learned only by the ear. The pronunciation of this diphthong is uniform in both countries.

6. In noting the sound of the unaccented vowels, and those which have the secondary accent, there are mistakes without number, in all the schemes which I have seen, and one continued series of differences between the orthoepists. The following is a specimen.

Sheridan.	*Walker.*	*Jones.*
Deliverense,	Deliveranse,	Deliveranse.
Dignytery,	Dignetare,	Dignytary.
Anser,	Ansur,	Ansur.
Assembledzh,	Assembladje,	Assembladzhe.
Averaje,	Averaje,	Averedzh.
Barrin,	Barron,	Barren.
Penal,	Penal,	Penul.
Pennens,	Pennanse,	Pennunse.
Pennytenshel,	Pennetenshal,	Pennytenshul.
Pennytensherry,	Pennetenshare,	Pennytenshary.
Persunidzh,	Persunidje,	Persunedje.
Proksymet,	Proksemat,	Proksymet.
Proflyget,	Proflegat,	Proflyget.
Pennetrent,	Pennetrant,	Pennetrant.
Akkuzaturry,	Akkuzatore,	Akkuzatury.
Akkrymunny,	Akkremone,	Akkrymunny.
Allymunny,	Allemunne,	Allymunny.
Seremunny,	Seremone,	Serymony.

I take no notice of the different letters by which these writers express the same sound, one using *e* where another uses *y*, but of the *different sounds* which they give to the vowels in the second, third, or last syllable. Now, I appeal to any person who has a tolerably correct ear, whether it is the sound of *a* that is uttered by good speakers, or any speakers, in *deliverance* and *dignitary*. Is it the sound of *a* that we hear in the last syllable of *penance*, *penetrant*, and *assemblage?* Do we hear, in the last syllable of *profligate*, the short *a*, as in *fat?* So far from it, that a public speaker, who should utter the sound of *a* so that it should be distinctly recognized in any polite audience, would expose himself to ridicule. The sound of the last vowel approaches to that of *e* or *u*, and the notation of Sheridan is nearest the truth. But any notation is worse than useless; for without it, there would be no difference in customary pronunciation.

To show the utter impracticability of expressing the unaccented vowels, in all cases, with precision, let the reader observe Walker's notation of *a* in the word *moderate*, and its derivatives. In the adjective and verb, the *a* is long, as in *fate;* in *moderately* and *moderateness* it is short, as in *fat*. This is certainly incorrect notation; no good speaker ever pronounces these words *moderatly*, *moderatness*. In addition to this, the *a* in the verb to *moderate*, is more distinctly pronounced than it is in the adjective, in which it has rather the sound of *e* short, *moderet;* at least the sound is more nearly that of *e* than of *a*. And this distinction of sound, between letters in the same word, when an adjective, and when a verb, occurs in a multitude of cases—a distinction for which no provision is made in any system of orthoepy that I have seen, and one which must be left to the cognizance of the ear alone.

There is another class of vowel sounds that comprises too many inaccuracies to be overlooked. This is the class in which the first syllable has an unaccented *e*, as in *debate*. In all words of this kind, Walker directs the letter *e* to have its long sound, as in *me*, *mete*. Then, *become*, *bedeck*, *begin*, *debate*, *debar*, *declare*, *elect*, *legitimate*, *mechanic*, *medicinal*, *memorial*, *necessity*, *peculiar*, *petition*, *rebuke*, *recant*, *relate*, *secure*, *select*, *velocity*, &c., are to be pronounced *beecome*, *beedeck*, *beegin*, *deebate*, *deebar*, *deeclare*, *eelect*, *leegitimate*, *meechanic*, *meedicinal*, *meemorial*, *neecessity*, *peeculiar*, *peetition*, *reebuke*, *reecant*, *reelate*, *seecure*, *seelect*, *veelocity*, &c.

According to this notation, the first vowel *e* in *evil*, *even*, and in *event*, is to have the same sound, being all marked with the

same figure. Now, let me ask, where a speaker can be found who pronounces these words in this manner. Who ever heard of such a pronunciation? This notation is erroneous and mischievous, as it is inconsistent with the regular accent, which carries the stress of voice forward to the next syllable, and must, necessarily, leave the first vowel with the feeble sound of short *i* or *y*. This *short* sound, and not the long one, as in *even*, is that which we always hear in such words.

The like error occurs in Walker's notation of *i* in *direct*, *diminish*, and many other words. Walker himself, under *despatch*, calls the sound of *e* the short *i;* but under rule 107, says this sound of *i* can not be properly said to be *short*, as it is not closed by a consonant; yet it has half its diphthongal sound, the sound of *e!!* This reason, that *i* or *e* is not short, because the sound is not closed by a consonant, is entirely groundless, and contradicted by the universal pronunciation of thousands of English words. To direct such words to be pronounced *deerect*, *deeminish*, is inexcusable This error corresponds with that specified under No. 4, supra.

Thus there is neither uniformity nor consistency among the orthoepists, in the notation of the unaccented vowels; and it is hardly possible there should be, for many of the sounds are so slight, in ordinary pronunciation, that it is almost impossible for the ear to recognize the distinctions, and absolutely impossible to express them on paper. In truth, as Dr. Ash remarks, in a dissertation prefixed to his Dictionary, the sounds of the five vowels, in unaccented, short, and insignificant syllables, are nearly coincident; and it must be a nice ear that can distinguish the difference of sound in the concluding syllable of *altar*, *alter*, *manor*, *murmur*, *satyr*. It is for this reason that the notation of such vowels at all savors of hypercritical fastidiousness, and, by aiming at too much nicety and exactness, tends only to generate doubts and multiply differences of opinion. If the accent is laid on the proper syllable, and the vowel of that syllable correctly pronounced, the true pronunciation of the word will follow of course; at least the pronunciation is more likely to be right than wrong, and no mistake will occur, which shall be an object of notice.

Nor can I approve the practice of writing all words in different characters, to express their pronunciation, as if their proper letters were so many hieroglyphics, requiring interpretation. A great part of English words have an orthography sufficiently regular, and so well adapted to express the true pronunciation, that a few general rules only are wanted as a guide to the learner.

7. Another error of notation, in most of the English books, is that of the vowel in the first syllable of *circle*, *circumstance*, and many other words, the first syllable of which Sheridan first, and afterwards Walker and Jones, directed to be pronounced *ser*. This pronunciation I have never heard either in England or in this country. Perry's notation makes the syllable *sur*, according to all the usage with which I am acquainted.

8. Another objection to the books offered as standards of pronunciation, particularly to the Dictionaries of Sheridan and Walker, is, that the rules are inconsistent, or the execution of the work is inconsistent with the rules. Thus Walker lays it down as a rule, (No. 357,) that *c* after the accent, and followed by *ea*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, or *eous*, takes the sound of *sh*, as in *ocean*, *social*, *Phocion*, *saponaceous*, which are pronounced as if written *oshean*, *sosheal*, *Phosheon*, *saponasheous*. But in the Dictionary, the author departs from the rule, and directs these words to be pronounced as if written *oshun*, *soshal*, *saponashus*. So also in *gracious*, *ancient*, *especial*, *provincial*, *tenacious*, *rapacious*, and I know not how many others, the author departs from his own rule; so that either his rule or his practice must be wrong.

And here it may be proper to notice a mistake of the author, which has led to an erroneous notation in a great number of words. The mistake is, that he assigns to *c* and *t* before the vowels *ea*, *ia*, *ie*, *eo*, and *io*, the sound of *sh*. Thus in *ocean*, he considers *c* as pronounced like *sh;* and in *partial*, he considers the sound of *sh* as proceeding from *t* only. Now, the truth is, that the sound of *sh*, in these and in all similar cases, results from the combination of *c*, *t*, or *s*, with the following vowel; that is, from the rapid enunciation and blending of the two letters. Then the sound of the first vowel being blended with *c* or *t*, it ought not to be repeated, and form a distinct syllable. To make three syllables of *ocean*, is to use the vowel *e* twice. In most cases, all the orthoepists agree in pronouncing these combinations correctly in dissyllables, and primitive words; as, *oshun*, *grashus*, *tenashus*, *parshal*, *substanshal*, *nashun*, *relashun*, *preshus*, and the like. But in a number of words that are primitive in our language, Walker and Jones depart from this rule; for although they pronounce *conscience* in two syllables, *conshense*, yet they pronounce *nescience* and *prescience* in three, *neshyense*, *preshyense*. So also when they make *tial* one syllable in the primitive word, they make two syllables of these letters in the derivatives; *partial* is *parshal*, but *partiality* is *parsheality*. Thus one error has led to another, and a large part of all words of this kind are mispronounced. Sheridan and Perry, in this respect, are consistent and correct; making one syllable only of *cia*, *cie*, *cio*, *tia*, *tio*, both in primitives and derivatives, throughout the language. A single line of poetry ought to settle this point forever.

Expatiate free o'er all this scene of man. *Pope.*

9. A remarkable instance of inconsistency occurs in the following words. *Armature*, *aperture*, *breviature*, *feature*, &c., Walker pronounces *armatshure*, *apertshure*, *breviatshure*, *overtshure;* but *forfeiture* is *forfeetyure*, and *judicature*, *ligature*, *literature*, *miniature*, *nunciature*, *portraiture*, *prefecture*, *quadrature*, *signature*, are pronounced as here written. Can any reason be possibly assigned for such inconsistency?

10. *Obedience* and its family of words Walker pronounces *obejeence*, *obejeent*, *obejeently;* but *disobedience*, *disobedient*, as here written. *Expedient* is either as here written, or *expejeent;* but *expedience* without the alternative. Why this inconsistency?

11. *Obdurate*, *obduracy*, are marked to be pronounced *obdurate* or *objurate*, *obduracy* or *objuracy;* but *objurately*, *objurateness*, without an alternative. In these last words occurs another error; the *a* in the third syllable is made short, as if pronounced *rat*—a deviation from all good usage.

This notation of *obdurate* is inconsistent, also, with that of *indurate*, and with that of *obdure*—an inconsistency which appears to have no plausible pretext.

The conversion of *d* into *j* before *i* is rejected, I believe, in all words, by Jones, Perry, and Jameson, and before *u* is rejected by Perry and Jameson, and in many words by Jones. It is a departure from orthography wholly inexcusable.

12. Walker (Principles, No. 92) lays it down as a rule, that when *a* is preceded by the gutturals hard *g* or *c*, [he should have said palatals,] it is, in polite pronunciation, softened by the intervention of a sound like *e*, so that *card*, *cart*, *guard*, *regard*, are pronounced like *keard*, *keart*, *gheard*, *regheard*. Now, it is remarkable that in the vocabulary or dictionary, the author has departed from his rule, for in not one of the foregoing words, except *guard*, nor in a multitude of other words which fall within the rule, has he directed this sound of *e* before the following vowel. Had he conformed to his own rule, he must have perverted the pronunciation of *car*, *carbuncle*, *care*, *carcass*, *cardinal*, *cargo*, *garden*, *garter*, *discard*, and a long list of other words, too long to be here enumerated. The English orthoepists now confine this prepositive sound of *e* to *guard*, *guaranty*, *guardian*, *guile*, *kind*, and a few others. The probable origin of this fault has been already assigned, in treating of the letter *u*. It is an affected pronunciation, which Nares calls "a *monster*, peculiar to the stage." Indeed, this slender sound of *e* before another vowel, is wholly incompatible with that manly enunciation which is peculiarly suited to the genius of the language. Perry and Jameson have rejected it.

13. In the first edition of Walker's Dictionary, the author, under the word *tripod*, observes, that "all words of two syllables, with the accent on the first, and having one consonant between two vowels, ought to have the vowel in the first syllable long." But this was too rash, for such words as *cem'ent*, *des'ert*, *pref'ace*, *pres'ent*, *prof'it*, *reb'el*, *trop'ic*, and a multitude of others, stand, in the author's book, in direct opposition to his own rule. In a subsequent edition, the author, or some other person, has qualified the rule by an exception in favor of settled usage. This exception destroys the value of the rule; and indeed there is, and there can be, no rule applicable to words of this class. The pronunciation of the first vowel can be known only by the usage.

14. The derivatives of *nation* and *ratio* Walker and Jones pronounce *nash'onal*, *rash'onal*. If this should be defended on the ground of the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, then let me ask why we have not *nosh'onal* from *notion*, *devosh'onal* from *devotion*, *probash'oner* from *probation*, *stash'onary* from *station?* Why make rules and not apply them? Why indulge such palpable inconsistencies and multiply anomalies?

15. *Possess* is, by the English orthoepists, pronounced *pozzess;* but why not, then, pronounce *assess*, *assist*, *assassin*, *concession*, *obsession*, with the sound of *z?* Can any good reason be assigned for making *possess* an exception to the pronunciation of this class

of words? This utterance of sounds through the nose is always disagreeable to the ear, and should be restricted to words in which usage is established. Good taste should rather induce a limitation than an extension of this practice. This remark applies also to some words beginning with *dis*, in which Walker goes beyond other orthoepists in giving to *s* this nasal sound.

16. Walker lays it down as a fact, that *u* has the sound of *e* and *oo* or *yu*. This is true in many words, as in *union*, *unite*, *unanimity*, &c. Hence, according to his principle, *u* in these words is to be pronounced *yunion*, *yunite*, without the letter *y* prefixed. Yet he writes these and similar words with *y*, *yunion*, which, upon his principles, would prefix *yu* to the sound of *yu*, and the pronunciation would be *yuyunite*, or *cooyunite*. But his notation of this sound of *u* is not uniform; for he writes *disunion* and *disunite* without *y*, though it must be as proper in the compound as in the simple word. The same inconsistency occurs between *use*, written *yuse*, *yuze*, and *disuse*, *disuze*.

17. There is a fault in Walker's notation of *o*, when it has the sound of *oo*, the French *ou*. In the Key, he marks *o*, when it has this sound, with the figure 2, and gives *move* as an example. Then, according to his Key, *o* alone, when thus marked, sounds as *oo*. But in the Vocabulary, he thus marks both vowels in *book*, *look*, *boot*, and all similar words. Then, according to his notation, each of the vowels has the sound of *oo*, and *book*, *look*, are to be pronounced *boo-ook*, *loo-ook*. He certainly did not intend this; but such is precisely his direction, or the result of his notation; and a foreigner, without counter-direction, must be led into this pronunciation.

The same fault occurs in his notation of *ee*, as in *meet* and *seek*.

18. *Volume*, Walker and Jones pronounce *volyume*, but this is not exactly correct. Will it be said that in *volume* the *u* is long? This is not the fact; at least I never heard it thus pronounced either in England or America; it is always short in common usage, *i. e.*, has the first sound of *u*, *shortened*.

19. *Ink*, *uncle*, *concord*, *concourse*, *concubine*, are pronounced by Walker, *ingk*, *ungkl*, *kongkord*, *kongkorse*, *kongkubine*; and these odious vulgarisms are offered for our adoption. There can be no apology for such attempts to corrupt our language.

20. It is known that the word *imagery* is, by Walker and the other orthoepists, pronounced in four syllables; the final *e* of the primitive word being detached from it, and uttered with *r*, as a distinct syllable. Why *savagery* has escaped the same fate, I do not know. It is obvious that, in negligent practice, these words have often been thus pronounced. But the most correct pronunciation retains the original word entire in the derivative, the slight sound of *e* before *r* no more constituting a syllable, than it does in *more* and *mire*. Take the following examples:—

Of marble stone was cut
An altar carv'd with cunning *imagery*. *Spenser.*

When in those oratories might you see
Rich carvings, portraitures, and *imagery*. *Dryden.*

Your gift shall two large goblets be
Of silver, wrought with curious *imagery*. *Dryden.*

What can thy *imagery* of sorrow mean? *Prior.*

Pronounced in four syllables, *imagery*, in these lines, makes a syllable too much, and injures the measure, and in the last example utterly destroys it. The true pronunciation of Spenser, Dryden, and Prior, is the same as it always has been in my elementary books. [Although the same remarks may be applicable to such words as *bravery*, *finery*, *knavery*, *scenery*, *slavery*, &c., it has been thought best to make a distinct syllable of the *e* and *r*, to avoid misunderstanding as to the sound intended.]

21. Formerly the words *puissance*, *puissant*, had the accent on the second syllable; although the poets seem, in some instances, to have blended the four first letters into one syllable. But the modern change of the accent to the first syllable, is not in accordance with English analogies, and it impairs the measure of many lines of poetry, in which these words occur. In the adverb *puissantly*, it has a very bad effect.

The foregoing observations extend to whole classes of words, in which the genuine pronunciation has been changed, unsettled, and perverted. It would be inconsistent with the limited nature of this Introduction, to enter into an examination of every particular word of disputable pronunciation. It seems to be inexpedient and useless to bestow, as Walker has done, half a page, or a page, on a single word, in attempting to settle some trifling point, or, in many cases, to settle a point that, in this country, has never been disputed.

To give a brief statement of the errors, diversities, and contradictions of the principal schemes of orthoepy which have been offered to the public, within the last half century, two classes of words only will be sufficient as specimens.

The following lists are not complete, but they comprehend the greatest number of words in their respective classes. The dates at the head of the columns, designate the year when the Dictionaries in my possession were published, indicating nearly, but not exactly, the origin of each scheme. In the orthography, I have given the letters used by each author, in the syllable which contains the difference of pronunciation; in the others, I have followed the common orthography.

Sheridan 1784.	*Walker.* 1794.	*Jones.* 1798.	*Perry.* 1805.	*Jameson.* 1827.
Abbrévyature,	Abbréveatshure,	Abbréviature,	Abbrev'iature,	Abbréveature
Accentuate,	Accentshuate,	Accentuate,	Accentuate,	Accentuate.
Accentuation,	Accentshuation,	Accentuation,	Accentuation,	Accentuation.
Actual,	Actshual,	Actual,	Actual,	Actual.
Actuate, &c.,	Actshuate,	Actuate,	Actuate,	Actuate.
Admikstshur,	Admikstshure,	Admixture,	Admixture,	Admixture.
Adventual,	Adventshual,	Adventual,	Adventual,	Adventual.
Adventshur,	Adventshure,	Adventure,	Adventure,	Adventure.
Agriculture,	Agricultshure,	Agriculture,	Agriculture,	Agriculture.
Aperture,	Apertshure,	Aperture,	Aperture,	Aperture.
Arkitektshur,	Architectshure,	Architectshure,	Architecture,	Architecture.
Armature,	Armatshure,	Armature,	Armature.	
Artuate,	Artshuate,	Artuate,		
Attaintshur,	Attaintshure,	Attainture,	Attainture.	
Aventshur,	Aventshure,	Aventure,		Aventure.
Befortune,	Befortshune,	Befortune,	Befortune,	Befortune.
Bountyus,	Bountcheous,	Bounteous,	Bounteous,	Bounteous.
Calenture,	Calentshure,	Calenture,	Calenture,	Calenture.
Capitulate,	Capitulate,	Capitulate,	Capitulate,	Capitulate.
Capsular,	Capshular,	Capshular,	Capsular,	Capsular.
Captshur,	Captshure,	Captshur,	Capture,	Capture.
Cartulary,	Cartshulary,	Cartulary,	Cartulary,	Cartulary.
Celature,	Celatshure,	Celatshure,	Celature,	Celature.
Cinctshur,	Cinctshure,	Cincture,	Cincture,	Cingkture.
Claushur,	Clauzhure,	Clauzhure,	Clauzhure,	Clauzhur.
Commensurate,	Commenshurate,	Commenshurate,	Commensurate,	Commensurate.
Commutual,	Commutshual,	Commutshual,	Commutual,	Commutual.
Compactshur,	Compactshure,	Compacture,	Compacture,	Compacture.
Compostshur,	Compostshure,	Compostshure,	Composture.	

Sheridan. 1784.	*Walker.* 1794.	*Jones.* 1798.	*Perry.* 1805.	*Jameson.* 1827.
Concretshur,	Concretshure,	Concretshure,	Concreture,	Concreture.
Congratulate,	Congratshulate,	Congratulate,	Congratulate,	Congratulate.
Conjectshur,	Conjectshure,	Conjectur,	Conjecture.	Conjecture.
Conjunctshur,	Conjunctshure,	Conjunctur,	Conjuncture,	Conjunkture.
Connatural,	Connatshural,	Connatshural,	Connatural,	Connatural
Constituent,	Constitshuent,	Constituent,	Constituent,	Constituent
Constructshur,	Constructshure,	Constructure,	Constructure,	Constructure
Contextshur,	Contextshure,	Contextshure,	Contexture,	Contexture.
Conventual,	Conventshual,	Conventual,	Conventual,	Conventual.
Counternatural,	Counternatshural,	Counternatural,	Counternatural.	
Courtshus,	Courtsheous,	Courteous,	Curtcheous,	Courteous.
Creatshur,	Cretshure,	Creatshure,	Creature,	Creture.
Cultshur,	Cultshure,	Culture,	Culture,	Culture.
Debentshur,	Debentshure,	Debenture,	Debenture,	Debenture.
Decoctshur,	Decoctshure,	Decocture,	Decocture,	Decocture.
Defeatshur,	Defeatshure,	Defeature,	Defeature.	
Dejectshur,	Dejectshure,	Dejecture,	Dejecture,	Dejecture
Departshur,	Departshure,	Departshure,	Departure,	Departure
Dictatshur,	Dictatshure,	Dictature,		Dictature.
Discomfitshur,	Discomfityure,	Discomfityure,	Discomfiture,	Discomfiture.
Discourtshus,	Discourtshus,	Discourteous,	Discurcheous,	Discourteous.
Disnaturalize,	Disnatshuralize,	Disnaturalize,	Disnaturalize,	Disnaturalize
Disnatshured,	Disnatshured,	Disnatshured,	Disnatured.	
Divestshur,	Divestshure,	Divestshure,	Divesture,	Divesture.
Dutyus,	Duteous or Dutsheous,	Duteous,	Duteous,	Duteous.
Effectual,	Effectshual,	Effectual,	Effectual,	Effectual.
Enraptshur,	Enraptshure,	Enraptshure,	Enrapture,	Enrapture
Estuary,	Estshuary,	Estuary,	Estuary,	Estuary.
Estuate,	Estshuate,	Estuate,	Estuate,	Estuate.
Eventual,	Eventshual,	Eventual,	Eventual,	Eventual.
Expostulate,	Expostshulate,	Expostulate,	Expostulate,	Expostulate
Factshur,	Factshure,	Facture,	Facture,	Facture.
Fastuous,	Fastshuous,	Fastshuous,	Fastuous.	
Featshur,	Featshure,	Featshure,	Feature,	Fetcyer.
Fistula,	Fistshula,	Fistshula,	Fistula,	Fistula.
Flatulence,	Flatshulence,	Flatulence,	Flatulence,	Flatulence
Flatuous,	Flatshuous,	Flatuous,	Flatuous.	
Fluctuate,	Fluctshuate,	Fluctuate,	Fluctuate,	Fluctuate
Fortune,	Fortshune,	Fortshune,	Fortune,	Fortur e.
Fractshur,	Fractshure,	Fractshure,	Fracture,	Fracture.
Fructuous,	Fructshuous,	Fructuous,	Fructuous,	Fructuous.
Futshur,	Futshure,	Futshur,	Future,	Futyure.
Garnitshur,	Garnitshure,	Garniture,	Garniture,	Garniture.
Gestshur,	Gestshure,	Gestshure,	Gesture,	Gesture.
Gratulate,	Gratshulate,	Gratulate,	Gratulate,	Gratulate.
Guttural,	Guttshural,	Guttural	Guttural,	Guttural.
Habitual,	Habitshual,	Habitual,	Habitual,	Habitual.
Horticultshur,	Horticultshure,	Horticulture,	Horticulture	Horticulture.
Hortulan,	Hortshulan,	Hortulan,	Hortulan,	Hortulan.
Illnatshur,	Illnatshure,	Illnatshure,	Illnature,	Illnatyur.
Immenshurable,	Immenshurable,	Immenshurable,	Immenshurable,	Immensurable
Impetuous,	Impetshuous,	Impetshuous,	Impetuous,	Impetuous.
Importunate,	Importshunate,	Importshunate,	Importunate,	Importunate.
Impostshur,	Impostshure,	Impostshure,	Imposture,	Impostyur.
Incestuous,	Incestshuous,	Incestshuous,	Incestuous,	Incestuous.
Indentshur,	Indentshure,	Indentshure,	Indenture,	Indentyur.
Ineffectual,	Ineffectshual,	Ineffectshual,	Ineffectual,	Ineffectual.
Infatuate,	Infatshuate,	Infatuate,	Infatuate,	Infatuate.
Insculptshur,	Insculptshure,	Insculptshure,	Insculpture,	Insculptyur.
Insular,	Inshular,	Insular,	Insular,	Insular.
Insulated,	Inshulated,	Insulated,	Insulated,	Insulated.
Intellectual,	Intellectshual,	Intellectshual,	Intellectual,	Intellectual.
Jointshur,	Jointshure,	Jointure,	Jointure,	Jointyur.
Junctshur,	Junktshure,	Junctshure,	Juncture,	Junctyur.
Lectshur,	Lectshure,	Lectshure,	Lecture,	Lectyur.
Legislatshur,	Legislatshure,	Legislature,	Legislature,	Legislatyur
Mantua,	Mantshua,	Mantua,	Mantua,	Mantua.
Manufactshur,	Manufactshure,	Manufactshure,	Manufacture,	Manufactyur
Maturate,	Matshurate,	Matshurate,	Maturate,	Maturate.
Menshurable,	Menshurable,	Menshurable,	Mensurable,	Mensurable
Meteor,	Meteor or Metsheor,	Meteor,	Meteor,	Meteor.
Misfortshun,	Misfortshune,	Misfortshune,	Misfortune,	Misfortune.
Mixtshur,	Mixtshure,	Mixtshure,	Mixture,	Mixtyur.
Moistshur,	Moistshure,	Moistshure,	Moisture,	Moistyur.
Morshur,	Morshure,	Morshure,	Morshure.	
Mutshual,	Mutshual,	Mutshual,	Mutual,	Mutual.
Natshur,	Natshure,	Natshur,	Natchure,	Nateyur.
Natshural,	Natshural,	Nattshural,	Natural,	Natural.

Sheridan. 1784.	*Walker.* 1794.	*Jones.* 1798.	*Perry.* 1805.	*Jameson.* 1827.
Noctshuary,	Noctshuary,	Noctuary,	Noctuary,	Noctuary.
Nurtshur,	Nurtshure,	Nurtshure,	Nurture,	Nurtyur.
Overtshur,	Overtshure,	Overture,	Overture,	Overture
Paintshur,	Paintshure,	Paintshure,	Painture.	
Pastyshur,	Pastshure,	Pastshure,	Pasture,	Pastyur.
Peninshula,	Peninshula,	Peninshula,	Peninsula,	Peninsula.
Periostshum,	Periostshum,	Periosteum,	Periosteum,	Periosteum.
Perpetshual,	Perpetshual,	Perpetshual,	Perpetual,	Perpetual.
Perpetshuity,	Perpetuity,	Perpetuity,	Perpetuity,	Perpetuity.
Pictshur,	Pictshure,	Pictshur,	Picture,	Pictyur.
Piteous,	Pitcheous,	Piteous,	Piteous,	Piteous.
Plentshus,	Plentshus,	Plenteous,	Plenteous,	Plenteous.
Postshur,	Postshure,	Postshure,	Posture,	Postyur.
Postshulate,	Postshulate,	Postshulate,	Postulate,	Postulate.
Presumptuous,	Prezumtshuous,	Prezumtshuous,	Presumptuous,	Presumptuous.
Projectshur,	Projectshure,	Projectshure,	Projecture,	Projecture.
Promptshur,	Promptshure,	Promptshure,	Prompture,	Promptyur.
Punctshual,	Punctshual,	Punctual,	Punctual,	Pungtual.
Punctshur,	Punctshure,	Punctshure,	Puncture,	Pungktyur.
Pustshul,	Pustshule,	Pustshule,	Pustule,	Pustule.
Raptshur,	Raptshure,	Raptshur,	Rapture,	Raptyur
Recapittshulate,	Recapittshulate,	Recapittshulate,	Recapitulate,	Recapitulate.
Ritshual,	Ritshual,	Ritshual,	Ritual,	Ritual.
Ruptshur,	Ruptshure,	Ruptshure,	Rupture,	Ruptyur.
Sanctshuary,	Sanctshuary,	Sanctuary,	Sanctuary,	Sangktuary.
Satshurate,	Satshurate,	Satshurate,	Saturate,	Saturate.
Scriptshur,	Scriptshure,	Scriptshure,	Scripture,	Scriptyur.
Sculptshur,	Sculptshure,	Sculptshure,	Sculpture,	Sculptyur.
Septshuagint,	Septshuagint,	Septuagint,	Septuagint,	Septuagint.
Sittshuate,	Sittshuate,	Situate,	Situate,	Situate.
Spirittshual,	Spirittshual,	Spirittshual,	Spiritual,	Spiritual.
Sportshul,	Sportshule,	Sportshule.		
Stattshuary,	Stattshuary,	Stattshuary,	Statuary,	Statuary.
Stattshu,	Stattshu,	Stattshu,	Statu,	Statu.
Stattshur,	Stattshure,	Stattshure,	Stature,	Statyur.
Stattshut,	Stattshute,	Stattshute,	Statute,	Statute.
Strictshur,	Strictshure,	Strictshure,	Stricture,	Strictyur.
Structshur,	Structshure,	Structshure,	Structure,	Structyur.
Sumptshuous,	Sumptshuous,	Sumtshuous,	Sumptuous,	Sumptuous.
Shootshur,	Sutshure,	Sutshure,	Suture,	Suteyur.
Tarantshula,	Tarantshula,	Tarantshula,	Tarantula,	Tarantula.
Tempestuous,	Tempestshuous,	Tempestshuous,	Tempestuous,	Tempestuous.
Tenshur,	Tenshure,	Tenshure,	Tenshur,	Tenshur.
Textshuary,	Textshuary,	Textshuary,	Textuary,	Textuary.
Textshur,	Textshure,	Textshure,	Texture,	Textyur.
Tinctshur,	Tinctshure,	Tinctshure,	Tincture,	Tingktyur.
Titshular,	Tittshular,	Titshular,	Titular,	Titular.
Tortshur,	Tortshure,	Tortshure,	Torture,	Tortyur.
Tortshuous,	Tortshuous,	Tortshuous,	Tortuous,	Tortuous.
Tritshuration,	Tritshuration,	Tritshuration,	Triturate,	Trituration.
Tshoomultshuous,	Tumultshuous,	Tumultshuous,	Tumultuous,	Tumultuous.
Unctshuous,	Ungktshuous,	Unctuous,	Unctuous,	Ungktuous.
Unstattshutable,	Unstattshutable,	Unstattshutable,	Unstatutable.	
Vestshur,	Vestshure,	Vestshure,	Vesture,	Vestyur.
Ventshur,	Ventshure,	Ventshure,	Venture,	Ventyur.
Veolentchelo,	Veolentshelo,	Veolonchelo,	Violoncello,	Veolontsello.
Vertshu,	Vertshu,	Vertshu,	Virtue,	Virtu.
Vitshuline,	Vitshuline,	Vitshuline,	Vituline.	
Voluptshuous,	Voluptshuous,	Voluptshuous,	Voluptuous,	Voluptuous.
Vultshur,	Vultshure,	Vultshure,	Vulture,	Vultyur.
Waftshur,	Waftshure,	Waftshure,	Wafture.	

This table of words may, perhaps, be thought a burlesque on English orthoepy. It certainly presents a phenomenon altogether novel in the history of language.

Of these five authorities, the notation of Perry, with the exception of a few words ending in *ure*, is most nearly accordant to the present usage in England, as far as my observations, while in that country, extended. That of Walker is by far the most remote from that usage. From an actual enumeration of the syllables in certain classes of words in which the vowel is erroneously pronounced, in Walker's scheme, I have ascertained that the number amounts to more than *twelve thousand*, without including several classes of unaccented syllables, which would swell the number by some thousands. Of this whole number, I did not, while in England, hear one vowel pronounced according to Walker's notation. The zeal manifested in this country to make his pronunciation a standard, is absolute infatuation, as, if adopted in its full extent, it would introduce many differences in the pronunciation of words in the two countries, in which sameness now exists; and even the attempt, should it not be successful, must multiply discordancies and distract opinions, and thus place the desired uniformity at a greater distance than ever. Fortunately, Walker's pronunciation has never been generally received in England, and where it has been received, we see, by Jameson's Dictionary, that it is becoming unpopular and obsolete. Walker's pronunciation of several classes of words is also condemned by Jones and Knowles.

We observe in the following list, that the three first of these orthoepists have no rule by which their pronunciation is regulated. Hence the want of uniformity in words of like orthography. See *bounteous*, *courteous*, *duteous*, and *plenteous*. Why should

plenteous be reduced to two syllables, when *bounteous* is pronounced in three? And what reason can be assigned for the different notation of *capitulate* and *recapitulate*?

A remarkable instance of inconsistency in Walker's notation, occurs in words of more syllables than two, ending in *ture*. Thus we find *ture* converted into *chure* [tshure] in

Abbreviatshure.	Compactshure.	Dejectshure.
Admixtshure.	Compostshure.	Departshure.
Adventshure.	Concretshure.	Dictatshure.
Agricultshure.	Conjectshure.	Divestshure.
Apertshure.	Conjunctshure.	Impostshure.
Attaintshure.	Contextshure.	Indentshure.
Aventshure.	Debentshure.	Overtshure.
Celatshure.	Decoctshure.	Projectshure.
Calentshure.	Defeatshure.	

But in the following words the terminating syllable remains unaltered.

Illiterature.	Literature.	Prelature.
Intemperature.	Miniature.	Quadrature.
Investiture.	Nunciature.	Serrature.
Judicature.	Nutriture.	Signature.
Ligature.	Prefecture.	Temperature.
Limature.		

In this class of words, Sheridan and Jones are also inconsistent with themselves, though not to the same extent as Walker. Perry and Jameson retain, in all these words, the true orthography and pronunciation. In these words, also, Walker gives to *u*, in the last syllable, its first or long sound; but this is an inaccurate notation; the sound is that of the long *u*, *shortened*, at least so far as my observation extends, either in England or the United States.

In the following classes of words, as pronounced by Walker, there is either error or inconsistency, or both.

Assidjuous.	Obejeonce.
Commodious or Commojeus.	Obejeent.
Credjulous.	Obduracy or Objuracy.
Dividual or Dividjual.	Obdurate or Objurate.
Fastidious or Fastidjeous.	Occidjuus.
Gradient or Grajeent.	Odium or Ojeum.
Gradual or Gradjual.	Ojus or Ojeus.
Guardian or Guarjean.	Ordeal or Crjeal.
Hideus or Hidjeous.	Penjulous.
Immediacy or Immejeasy.	Penjulum.
Incendiary or Incenjeary.	Predial or Prejeal.
Individual or Individjual.	Prelujeus.
Ingrejent [for Ingredient.]	Presidjeal.
Insidious or Insidjeus.	Procejure.
Intermedial or Intermejeal.	Quotijean.
Invidious or Invidjeus.	Radiate or Rajeate.
Mediocrity or Mejeocrity.	Radiant or Rajeant.
Medium or Mejeum.	Radius or Rajeus.
Melodious or Melojeus.	Rezidjual.
Meridian or Meridjean.	Sardius or Sarjens.
Modulate or Modjulate.	Sedulous or Sedjulous.
Nidjulation.	Studious or Stujeus.
Nodjule.	Tedious or Tejeus.
Noctidyal or Noctidjeal.	

It would seem that, in a large part of these words, we may take our choice, either to retain the proper sound of *d*, or to convert it into that of *j*. This choice certainly makes an odd kind of standard. But why *mediate* should retain the sound of *d*, while *immediacy* and *medium* suffer a change; or why *radiate* should be given in the alternative, *radiate* or *rajeate*, while *irradiate* and *irradiance* are not subjected to any change; or why *obedience* should be changed into *obejeence*, and *disobedience* remain unchanged, I am not able to conjecture.

These classes of words exhibit a specimen of the modern ORTHOEPY, so called, of our language; it is indeed a brief and imperfect specimen, for I have ascertained by actual enumeration, that a catalogue of *all* the differences of notation in these authors, would comprehend about *one third* of all the words in their vocabularies. Amidst this mass of errors and contradictions, our consolation is, that the good sense of the English nation, a learned and respectable people, is triumphing over the follies and caprices of fashion, and frowning on this most mischievous spirit of innovation.*

In proportion as the importance of settled usages and of preserving inviolate the proper sounds of letters, as the true and only safe landmarks of pronunciation, shall be appreciated by an enlightened people, just in that proportion will all attempts of affected speakers to innovate upon such established usages, be reprobated and resisted.

The intentions of the men who have undertaken to give a standard of pronunciation, have, unquestionably, been upright and sincere; but facts have proved that instead of *good*, they have, on the whole, done *harm*; for instead of reducing the pronunciation of words to uniformity, they have, to a considerable extent, unsettled it, and multiplied differences. The whole process of these attempts, from Sheridan's first publication, is within my memory; and I am confident that, whatever has been the effect of these attempts in Great Britain, the result of them, in the United States, has been to multiply greatly the diversities of pronunciation. And such is the present state of the authorities, offered as standards, that it is impossible, from books, to gain a correct knowledge of what is the general usage. If I had no other means of knowing this general usage, than the English books, I should be utterly unable to ascertain it, and should give up the attempt as hopeless.†

Some of the differences of notation, in the several books, may be rather *apparent* than *real*; but with all due allowance for this imperfection of the schemes, I am persuaded that there are *ten* differences among these orthoepists, where there is *one* in the actual pronunciation of respectable people in England and the United States; and in most of them the notation, if strictly followed, will lead to *ten* differences of pronunciation, where *one* only now exists in the actual practice of the two countries.

This effect of multiplying doubts and diversities has resulted from very obvious causes.

1. The limited acquaintance of orthoepists with the general usage, and their taking the pronunciation of London, or some dialect or local practice in that city, for the *best usage*. The propagation of such a dialectical or peculiar practice would of course disturb the uniformity of any other practice in other parts of England or in this country.

2. The difficulty, or rather impracticability, of representing sounds, and nice distinctions of sound, on paper; especially in unaccented syllables.

3. The partiality of authors for the practice of particular speakers, either stage players or others, which would lead them to denominate that the *best* practice which had been adopted by their favorites.

4. A spirit of fastidious hypercriticism, which has led writers to make minute distinctions, that are liable to be disputed, and which tend only to perplex the inquirer, and generate uncertainty or diversity, where no essential difference had previously existed in practice. This spirit is continually producing new books and new schemes of orthoepy, and every additional book serves only to increase the difficulty of uniting opinions and establishing uniformity.

This view of the subject is probably the most favorable that can be presented. The real fact seems to be this: these men have taken for the standard what they were pleased to call the *best usage*, which, in many cases, is a local usage, or some favorite peculiarity of particular speakers, at least if they have had any authority at all; or they have given the pronunciation which

* Walker's Dictionary has been trumpeted, in this country, as the standard of orthoepy in England. This is so far from the truth, that three later compilers of pronouncing dictionaries, living in London, have expressly condemned his pronunciation in whole classes of words.

Walker's notation of *a* before *s*, in such words as *lass*, *last*, *past*, giving *a* the short sound it has in *fan*, *lack*, is condemned by Jones, who calls it a *mincing*, *modern affectation*. Walker's giving to *oo* in *look*, *took*, and others, the same sound as in *tooth*, *tool*, is condemned by the same author. Walker's giving to the short *i* and *y* the sound of *ee* or long *e*, in such words as *glory*, *probity*, which, by his notation, are to be pronounced *glorree*, *probeetee*, Jones pronounces to be *ludicrous*. This error extends to more than *eleven thousand* syllables.

Walker's change of the sound of *d* into that of *j*, in certain classes of words, is condemned by Jameson. He remarks that Walker's *adjulation* for *adulation*; *compenjeum* for *compendium*; *ingrejent* for *ingredient*, if spoken with solemnity, would be *intolerable*. He condemns, also, Walker's change of *tu* into *tsh*, in such words as *congratshulation*, *flatshulent*, *natshural*. This pronunciation, Knowles, a still later compiler, declares to be absolute *pedantry* and *vulgarity*.

† The multiplicity of books for instructing us in our vernacular language, is an evil of no small magnitude. Every man has some peculiar notions which he wishes to propagate, and there is scarcely any peculiarity or absurdity for which some authority may not be found. The facility of book-making favors this disposition; and while a chief qualification for authorship is a dextrous use of an inverted pen, and a pair of scissors, we are not to expect relief from the evil.

happened to please their fancy, though not authorized by usage In this manner they have attempted to bend the common usage to their particular fancies.

It has been in this manner, by presenting to the public *local* or *particular* practice, or mere innovation, for a standard, instead of general or national usage, that the authors above mentioned have unsettled the pronunciation of many words, and multiplied diversities of practice. These attempts to obtrude *local usage* on the public, and bend to it the general or national usage, are the boldest assumptions of authority in language that the history of literature has ever exhibited. In England, however, these pretensions to direct the pronunciation of the nation, have less effect than they have in the United States, for this obvious reason, that in England pronunciation is regulated almost exclusively by the practice of the higher classes of society, and not by books; hence, if books do not exhibit the customary pronunciation, the falsity of notation is easily detected, and the work which offers it is neglected. But in this country, where the people resort chiefly to books for rules of pronunciation, a false notation of sounds operates as a deception, and misleads the inquirer. How long the citizens of this country will submit to these impositions, time only can determine.

The English language, when pronounced according to the genuine composition of its words, is a nervous, masculine language, well adapted to popular eloquence; and it is not improbable that there may be some connection between this manly character of the language and the freedom of the British and American constitutions. They may, perhaps, act and react upon each other mutually, as cause and effect, and each contribute to the preservation of the other. At the same time, the language is by no means incapable of poetical sweetness and melody. The attempts to refine upon the pronunciation, within the last half century, have, in my opinion, added nothing to its smoothness and sweetness, but have very much impaired its strength of expression as well as its regularity. The attempts to banish the Italian sound of *a*, and to introduce the sound of *e* before *i* and *u*, as in *kind*, *guard*, *duty*, &c., ought to be resisted, as injurious to the manly character of the genuine English pronunciation.*

In order to produce and preserve a tolerable degree of uniformity, and the genuine purity of our language, two things appear to be indispensable, viz.,

1. To reject the practice of noting the sounds of the vowels in the unaccented syllables. Let any man, in genteel society or in public, pronounce the distinct sound of *a* in the last syllable of *important*, or the distinct sound of *e* in the terminations *less* and *ness*, as in *hopeless*, *happiness*, and he would pass for a most inelegant speaker. Indeed, so different is the slight sound of a great part of the unaccented vowels, in elegant pronunciation, from that which is directed in books of orthoepy, that no man can possibly acquire the nicer distinction of sounds, by means of books; distinctions which no characters yet invented can express. Elegant pronunciation can be learned only by the ear. The French and Italians, whose languages are so popular in Europe, have never attempted to teach the sounds of their letters by a system of notation embracing the finer sounds of the vowels.

2. To preserve purity and uniformity in pronunciation, it is necessary to banish from use all books which change the orthography of words, to adapt the pronunciation to the fashion of the day. The scheme now pursued is the most mischievous project for corrupting the language that human ingenuity ever devised. By removing the landmarks of language, all the fences which can secure the purity and regularity of the language from unlicensed depredations without end are demolished, the chief use and value of alphabetical writing are destroyed, and every thing is given to chance and to caprice.

In determining the pronunciation of words in this work, I have availed myself of the most respectable English authorities, as well as of my own personal observations in both countries, and of the observations of American gentlemen of erudition, who have visited England. In selecting from a mass of contradictory authorities, I may not, in all cases, have adopted the best pronunciation; but I have spared no pains to execute this part of the work with fidelity.

In general, the rules I have prescribed to myself are these. 1. The usage of respectable people in England and the United States, when identical in the two countries, settled and undisputed. This rule comprehends most of the words in the language. 2. When usage is unsettled or uncertain, I have adjusted the pronunciation to the regular, established analogies of the language, as far as these can be definitely ascertained; having, however, in accentuation, some regard to euphony, or the prosaic melody which proceeds from a due succession of accented and unaccented syllables.

There are some words, differently pronounced by respectable people, in which no decisive reasons appear for preferring one mode of pronouncing them to another; either might be adopted, without any injury to melody or analogy. I see no particular reason why *pa'tent* should have its first vowel short, and *ma'tron*, *pa'tron*, and *pa'triot*, the first vowel long. Much less do I approve the reasons assigned for making the *a* short in *ma'tronal*, and not in *ma'tronly*, or short in *pa'tronal*, and not in *pa'troness*. The reasons assigned by Walker appear to me to be absolute trifling. The rule of uniformity is paramount to every other, excepting that of general, undisputed custom; and when the practice is unsettled, it seems to be the duty of the lexicographer to be guided by that rule, for his authority may lead to the uniformity desired.

In a few instances, the common usage of a great and respectable portion of the people of this country accords with the analogies of the language, but not with the modern notation of English orthoepists. In such cases, it seems expedient and proper to retain our own usage. To renounce a practice confessedly regular, for one confessedly anomalous, out of respect to foreign usage, would hardly be consistent with the dignity of lexicography. When we have principle on our side, let us adhere to it. The time can not be distant, when the population of this vast country will throw off their leading-strings, and walk in their own strength; and the more we can raise the credit and authority of principle over the caprices of fashion and innovation, the nearer we approach to uniformity and stability in practice.

It is difficult, if not impracticable, to reconcile the opinions of a nation, in regard to every point, either of orthography or pronunciation. Every attempt that has yet been made in regard to the English language, has served only to increase the difficulty; and as a gentleman remarked to me in London, a convention of learned men could not effect the object, for no two men would think alike on the subject.

The language of a nation is the common property of the people, and no individual has a right to make inroads upon its principles. As it is the medium of communication between men, it is important that the same *written words* and the same *oral sounds* to express the same ideas, should be used by the whole nation. When any man, therefore, attempts to change the established orthography or pronunciation, except to correct palpable errors and produce uniformity, by recalling wanderers into the pale of regular analogies, he offers an indignity to the nation. No local practice, however respectable, will justify the attempt. There is great dignity, as well as propriety, in respecting the universal and long-established usages of a nation.

With these views of the subject, I feel myself bound to reject all modern innovations, which violate the established principles and analogies of the language, and destroy or impair the value of alphabetical writing. I have, therefore, endeavored to present to my fellow-citizens the English language in its genuine purity, as we have received the inheritance from our ancestors, without removing a landmark. If the language is fatally destined to be corrupted, I will not be an instrument of the mischief.

ETYMOLOGY.

Irregular as is the orthography of the English language, and unsettled or corrupt as is the pronunciation, there is nothing either in English or in any other language of which I have any knowledge, which exhibits so strikingly the low state of philology, as the etymological deductions of words, or the history of their origin, affinities, and primary signification. To enable the young inquirer to estimate the erudition, correctness, or negligence of writers on this subject, and to awaken more attention to this branch of learning, I will state briefly the results of my researches, and the opinions which I have been compelled to

* The French language, by the loss or imperfect use of articulations, though rendered easy in utterance, has become so feeble in sound as to be unfit for bold, impressive eloquence. From the specimens which I have witnessed in the Chamber of Deputies in Paris, I should suppose the orator must depend almost entirely on his own animation and action for success in popular speaking, with little or no aid from the strength and beauty of language. The language of popular eloquence should be neither the mouthing cant of the stage, nor the mincing affectation of dandies, nor the baby talk of the nursery. Such was not the language of Demosthenes nor of Cicero; and such may never be the language of the British Chatham and of the American Ames.

form on the merits of the principal treatises on this subject. And if these opinions or this statement should be charged to egotism, or my overweening confidence in the success of my own investigations, my apology is, that I have suffered so much myself by a misplaced confidence in the erudition of writers; I have so often embraced errors which it has cost me more labor to unlearn than to learn; that if I can prevent my fellow-citizens, who have a taste for this study, from being subjected to the same evils, I shall think the advantage obtained more than a balance for any unmerited imputation.

The first example of etymology which I shall mention is that of Josephus, the historian of the Jews, who informs his readers that the first man "was called *Adam*, which, in the Hebrew tongue, signifies one that is *red*, because he was formed out of *red earth* compounded together; for of that kind is virgin and true earth." Here is a mistake proceeding from a mere resemblance of words; it being certain that *Adam* no more signifies *red earth*, than it does *red cedar*. This mistake is connected with another, that *Adam* was the proper name of the first man, an individual; whereas the word is the generic name of the human species, and, like *man* in English, signifies form, shape, image, expressing distinctively the characteristic eminence or distinction of form of the human race. This fact explains the use of the plural pronoun, in the account of the creation of the species. "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let *them* have dominion over the fish of the sea," &c. Gen. i. 26. It is evident, also, that the words used in relation to the species, the *image*, the *likeness* of God, have reference, not only to their intellectual and moral faculties, but also to their external form; and so the apostle interprets the words, 1 Cor. xi. 7. Not that God has any bodily shape of which man can be the image, but that man has a superior or super-excellent form, corresponding to his intellectual powers, and distinguishing him from all other animals. Now, the mistake of Josephus has infected the Christian world for eighteen hundred years, and the mistake, with erroneous inferences from it, enters into the most recently published systems of theology.

Among the most celebrated authors of antiquity, who have written on the subject of language, is Varro, who has left a treatise *De Lingua Latina*. On this author's learning, Cicero, Quinctilian, and Augustine have bestowed the most unbounded praises. He is pronounced to have been *vir egregius; eruditissimus Romanorum; peritissimus* linguæ Latinæ et omnis antiquitatis, sine ulla dubitatione, *doctissimus*.* He was, doubtless, a man of uncommon erudition for the age in which he lived; and his etymological treatise may be consulted with advantage, by persons who have knowledge enough of this subject to separate the *certain* or *probable* from the *improbable* and *conjectural*. But it is certain, from what remains of his treatise, that his knowledge of the origin of words did not extend beyond the most obvious facts and principles. Thus he deduces *initium* from *ineo; exitus* from *exeo; victoria* from *vinco*. All this is well; and we have reason to think him correct, in deducing *vellus*, fleece, from *vellere*, to pluck, as, doubtless, fleeces were plucked from sheep, before the use of shears. And we have reason to believe him when he informs us that *imber* was originally written *himber*; that *hircus* was written by the Sabines *fircus*, and *hædus*, *fedus*.

Very different must be our opinion of the following etymologies.

Pater, says Varro, is from *patefacio; ager cultus* is so called because in it seeds coalesce or unite with the earth; referring *ager*, perhaps, to the root of *agger*, or the Greek αγειρω. *Campus*, he says, was so named because fruits were first gathered from the open field, deducing the word from *capio*. Next to this were the hills, *colles*, so named *colendo*, from *colo*, because these were cultivated next to the open plain. That land or field which appeared to be the *foundation* of cattle and money, was called *fundus*, or it was so called because it pours forth [*fundat*] annual crops. He deduces *cogitare* from *cogendo; concilium* from *cogitationes; cura* from burning *cor*, the heart; *volo* from *voluntas*, and *a volutu*, a flying, because the mind flies instantly whither it will. How low must have been the state of philology, when such improbable conjectures as these could attract the encomiums before mentioned from Cicero and Quinctilian!

The reader will find many things in Isidore and Priscian worthy of his attention, though much of what their works contain is now so familiar to scholars of moderate attainments, as scarcely to repay the labor of perusal. But he who learns that Isidore makes *oratio*, a compound of *oris ratio; nomen*, a contraction of *notamen;* and that he derives *verbum* from *verberato aere*, will hardly think it worth his labor to pursue his researches into that author's works. Nor will he be disposed to relish Priscian's deduction of *litera* from *legilitera*, because a letter affords the means of reading, or from *lituro*, to obliterate, because the ancients used to write on wax tables, and afterwards to obliterate what they had written.

Vossius wrote a folio on the etymology of Latin words; but from repeated examinations of his book, I am persuaded that most of his deductions are far-fetched, conjectural, and fanciful; many of them are certainly erroneous.

Menage and Minshew I have not consulted; chiefly because from such extracts as I have seen, from their writings, I am certain that little reliance can be placed on their opinions, except in cases too plain to be mistaken.

Junius and Skinner, the authorities for most of the etymologies of Bailey and Johnson, are sufficiently correct in referring English words to the language from which they are immediately derived, especially when the orthography is too plain to be mistaken. They inform us, that *father* is from the Saxon *fæder*, that *drop* is from the Saxon *droppan*, that *picket* is from the French *piquet*, and the like. So Johnson informs us that *accent* is from the Latin *accentus*, and *accept* from the French *accepter*, Latin *accipio*. All this is well, but it can hardly be called etymology, or the deduction of words from their originals.

Whiter, in his Etymologicon Magnum, the first volume only of which I have perused, began his work on a good plan, that of bringing together words of the same or of cognate radical letters, and in pursuance of his plan, he has collected many real affinities. But he has destroyed the value of his work by mistaking the radical sense of many words, and by confounding words of different elements.

Jamieson, in his Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language, has collected the affinities of words in that language, particularly words of Gothic and Teutonic origin, with industry, and probably with judgment, and a good degree of accuracy. In some instances, I think, he has departed from correct principles of etymology, and mistaken facts; and he, as well as Whiter, falls very short of truth in a most important particular, a clear understanding of the primary sense of words. Jamieson's Dictionary, however, contains a valuable addition to our stock of etymological materials.†

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* Of the full value of these encomiums we can hardly judge, as most of Varro's writings have perished, and some of those which survive appear in a mutilated form. But the greater his erudition, the more striking will appear his ignorance of this subject.

† Thus far had I written, before I had seen this author's Hermes Scythicus. By this work I find the author agrees with me in regard to the identity and common origin of many of the Gothic and Greek prepositions. Indeed, I had supposed that proof of such an obvious fact could hardly be necessary, in the present state of philological knowledge. Some of these prepositions he has illustrated with a good degree of accuracy; although, should this work ever fall into his hands, I think he will be convinced that in one or two important points, his explanations are defective. In regard to other prepositions, I am satisfied the author has ventured upon unsafe ground; at least his opinions appear to me not to be well supported.

In respect to his explanations of the names of the mythological deities, it appears to me the author, like all other authors whose works I have seen, wanders in darkness. From all my researches into the origin of words, I have drawn this conclusion, that the pagan deities are mostly the powers or supposed powers of nature, or imaginary beings supposed to preside over the various parts of action, or the qualities of men, *deified*, that is, exalted and celebrated as supernatural agents. There are few of the names of these deities which I pretend to understand; but there are a few of them that seem to be too obvious to be mistaken. No person, I think, can doubt that the *Dryads* are named from δρυς, an oak or tree. Hence I infer that this name was applied to certain imaginary beings inhabiting the forests.

No person can doubt that *Nereus*, the deity of the sea, and the *nereids*, nymphs of the sea, are named from the Oriental נהר, نهر, a river, from the corresponding verb, to flow. No person doubts that *Flora*, the goddess of flowers, is merely a flower deified.

Hence I infer that the true method of discovering the origin of the pagan deities, is to find the meaning of their names.

Now, *Diana* is the goddess of hunting. What quality, then, is most necessary for a hunter? What quality would rude men, destitute of the weapons which we possess, most value as useful in obtaining subsistence? Doubtless courage and swiftness. Thus we have substantial reasons for believing that *Diana* is the Celtic *den* or *dian*, which signifies bold, strong, vehement, impetuous, the root of *Danube*, *Don*, and other names of large rivers.

If we examine the name of *Minerva*, we shall find that the first syllable contains the elements of *manus*, the hand, and of *mind*; and the last constituent part of the word corresponds well with the German *arbeit*, D. *arbeid*, labor, work, the last consonant being lost. Well, what are the characteristics of Minerva? Why, she is the goddess of wisdom and of the arts. The sense of μενος, would give one of her characteristics, and that of *manus* and *arbeit*, the other; but which is the true word, I do not know.

To Horne Tooke are we indebted for the first explanation of certain indeclinable words, called *conjunctions* and *prepositions;* and for this let him have all merited praise. But his researches were very limited, and he has fallen into most material errors, particularly in his second volume. I have made no use of his writings in this work.

The HERMES of Harris, according to Dr. Lowth, "is the most beautiful and perfect example of analysis that has been exhibited since the days of Aristotle." This, in my opinion, is not the character of the work, which, for the most part, consists of passages from the works of Aristotle, Ammonius, Apollonius, Priscian, and other grammarians. It is little more than a collection of the opinions of the ancient writers on philology, whose metaphysical subtilties rather obscure than illustrate the subject. To show how easily men may be misled by metaphysics, when applied to the plainest subject imaginable, take the following example from the Hermes.

"*A* respects our *primary* perception, and denotes individuals as *unknown; the* respects our *secondary* perception, and denotes individuals as known." [This is nearly a literal translation of a passage in Priscian, lib. 17.]

To illustrate the truth of this observation, the author gives the following example: "There goes *a* beggar with *a* long beard;" indicating that the man had not been seen before; and, therefore, *a* denotes the primary perception. A week after, the man returns, and I say, "There goes *the* beggar with *the* long beard;" the article *the* here indicating the secondary perception, that is, that the man had been seen before. All this is very well. But let us try the rule by other examples, and see whether it is universal, or whether it is the peculiar and proper office of *an* or *a* to denote primary perception.

"The article *a*," says Harris, "leaves the individual *unascertained*." Let us examine this position.

"But Peter took him, saying, Stand up; I myself also am *a* man." Now, according to Harris, *a* here denotes the *primary* perception, and the individual is *unascertained*. That is, this man is one I have never seen before.

"He that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is *a* rewarder of them that diligently seek him." Whether *a*, in this sentence, denotes first perception, I can not determine; but sure I am the individual is not left *unascertained*.

A. B. says to me, "I have lately dismissed *an* old servant, who has lived with me for thirty years." Here *an* may present a primary perception to the hearer, but not so to the speaker. To both, the individual must be well *ascertained*.

It appears, then, that this definition of *an* or *a* is incorrect; and the pains of these metaphysical writers, who form such *perfect analyses* of language, is little better than *learned trifling*. On testing the real character of *an* or *a* by usage and facts, we find it is merely the adjective *one*, in its Saxon orthography, and that its sole use is to denote *one*, whether the individual is known or unknown, definite or indefinite.

Again, Harris translates and adopts the definition which Aristotle has given of a conjunction. "An articulate sound or part of speech devoid of signification by itself, but so formed as to help signification, by making two or more significant sentences to be one significant sentence."

This is so far from being true, that some of the conjunctions are verbs, equivalent to *join*, *unite*, or *add*, in the imperative mode. In like manner, the prepositions called *inseparable*, and used as prefixes, are all significant *per se*, although, by custom, they sometimes lose their appropriate use. For example, *re*, which denotes repetition, has lost its use in *recommend*, which is equivalent to *commend*, without the sense of repetition. But still it has ordinarily an appropriate sense, which is perfectly understood, even when first prefixed to a word. Let any person prefix this word to *pronounce* for the first time, and direct a boy fourteen years old to *repronounce* his oration, and he would perfectly well understand the direction.

Bryant, the author of "An Analysis of Ancient Mythology," whose works I should love to read, if I could have confidence in his opinions, has given to the public a history of the Cuthites, or descendants of Ham, a race of bold adventurers, who, as he supposes, made expeditions by sea and land, introducing arts, founding cities, and corrupting religion by the propagation of Sabianism. For proof of his opinions, he relies very much on etymology and the signification of names. Two or three examples of his deductions will be sufficient to show his manner of proof. *Ham*, or *Cham*, signifying heat and the sun, he deduces from חמם, to be hot, to heat. So far he may be correct. But he goes on to deduce from this root, also, as Castell had done before him, the Greek *καυμα*, heat, not considering that this is from *καιω*, to burn, in which *m* is not radical; but probably *s* is the radical consonant, as this occurs in the derivatives. *Καυμα* has no connection with *Ham*. From *Cam*, or *Cham*, he then deduces the Latin *camera*, Gr. *καμαρα*, an arched roof or vault, whence our *chamber*, though it is not easy to discover the connection between this word and heat; and from the same root he deduces *Camillus*, *Camilla*, and many other words, without any support for his opinions but a mere similarity of orthography in the first syllable. In all this he is certainly wrong.

The Greek *Θεος*, God, he supposes, most unwarrantably, to be formed from the Egyptian *Theuth*, or *Thoth*, Mercury.

The sun he supposes to have been styled *El-uc; El* [*ἡλιος*] and *uc* or *och*, a title of honor among the Babylonians. This word, says Bryant, the Greeks changed into *λυκος*, [a wolf,] and hence the Latin *lux*, *luceo*. A strange conjecture this, not to call it by a harsher name. Now, if Bryant had examined the Teutonic dialects, and the Welsh, he would have seen his mistake; for the Saxon *leoht*, *liht*, Dutch and German *licht*, are from the common root of the Welsh *llug*, a shooting or gleaming, *lluciaw*, to throw, *llue*, a darting or flashing, the root of *luceo;* a simple root, that can have no connection with *El-uc*.

Excepting Faber's work on the Cabiri, I have seen scarcely a book in any language, which exhibits so little etymological knowledge, with such a series of erroneous or fanciful deductions, as Bryant's Analysis. Drummond's *Origines* abounds with etymological deductions of a similar character.

Gebelin, a French writer, in his *Monde Primitif*, has bestowed much labor in developing the origin and signification of words; but a large part of his labor has produced no valuable effect. His whole system is founded on a mistake, that the noun is the root of all other words.

Of all the writers on etymology, whose works I have read or consulted, Spelman and Lluyd are almost the only ones in whose deductions much confidence can be placed. I do not name Camden, Hickes, Selden, and Gibson, as their etymological inquiries, though generally judiciously conducted, were very limited. This is true, also, in some degree, of Spelman and Lluyd; but the researches of Spelman into the origin of law terms, and words of the middle ages, have generally produced very satisfactory results. From the limited nature of the designs of Spelman and Lluyd, errors may have occasionally escaped them; but they are few, and very pardonable.

I know of no work in any language, in which words have been generally traced to their original signification, with even tolerable correctness. In a few instances, this signification is too obvious to be mistaken; but in most instances, the ablest etymologist is liable to be misled by first appearances, and the want of extensive investigation. I have been often misled myself, by these means, and have been obliged to change my opinions, as I have advanced in my inquiries. Hence the tendency of my researches has been very much to increase my caution in referring words to their originals; and such, I am persuaded, will be the result of all critical and judicious investigations into the history and affinities of language.

A principal source of mistakes on this subject is a disregard of the identity of the radical consonants, and a licentious blending and confounding of words, whose elementary letters are *not commutable*. Another source of error is an unwarrantable license in prefixing or inserting letters, for the purpose of producing an identity or resemblance of orthography; a fault very justly opposed by Sir William Jones.

The learned Dr. Good, in his *Book of Nature*, Lecture IX. of the second series, suggests it to be probable that both *papa* and *father* issued from the Hebrew source אב, אבא, אבה. He then

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The two circumstances which chiefly distinguish *Hercules*, are his *labors* and his *club*. We never hear of *Hercules* but with these accompaniments. Now, the first syllable of his name is precisely the root of the Greek *εργον*, *εργαω*, that is, *ερ* or *ερκ*, which would give the sense of work, labor. Whether the last constituent of the name is *κλεος*, or from that root, I shall not pretend to affirm. Indeed, I offer these explanations rather as *probable*, than as clearly proved; but they do appear to be *probably* well founded. *Hercules*, then, was a name given to any bold, heroic leader of a tribe of rude men, who was distinguished for his achievements as a warrior; and this name must have originated in very early ages, when *clubs* were the principal weapons of war, and instruments of defense. And hence, probably, the origin of the scepter, as a badge of royalty. Now, it is worthy of remark, that the war club of rude nations, at this day, especially of the savage nations of the South Sea Isles, is of the same shape as the ancient scepter

fearlessly ventures to affirm, that there is scarcely a language or dialect in the world, polished or barbarous, in which the same idea is not expressed by the radical of one or the other of these terms. True, the letter א is found in most words of this signification; although our knowledge of languages is too limited to warrant such a broad assertion But the attempt to deduce all words signifying *father* from the Hebrew, must certainly fail; for we know from history, that a great part of Asia and of Europe was inhabited before the existence of the Hebrew nation. Besides, a large portion of the European population have no word for *father*, which can be rationally deduced from אב. The Welsh *tâd*, whence our *daddy*, the Gothic *atta*, Irish *aithair*, Basque *aita*, and Laponnic *atki*, can not be formed from the Hebrew word, the letter *d* and *t* not being commutable with *b*. One would suppose that a learned physiologist could not fail to assign the true cause of the similarity of words bearing the sense of *father* and *mother*, among the nations of the earth. The truth is, the sound of *a* is very easy, and probably the easiest for children, being formed by simply opening the mouth, without any exertion of the organs to modulate the sound. So, also, the articulations *b*, *m*, and *d* or *t*, being natural and easy, will generally enter into the first words formed by children. The labials are formed by simply closing the lips, and the dentals, by placing the tongue against the root of the upper teeth; the position which it naturally occupies in a healthy child. From these circumstances, we may fairly infer, *a priori*, that such words as *ab*, *aba*, *papa*, *tad*, *mamma*, must be the first words uttered by children. Indeed, were the whole human race to lose their present names for *father*, *mother*, and *nurse*, similar names would be formed by a great portion of mankind, without any communication between different nations.

The author further observes, that the generic terms for the Deity are chiefly the three following — *Al* or *Allah*, *Theus* or *Deus*, and *God*. "Besides these, there is scarcely a term of any kind, by which the Deity is designated, in any part of the world, whether among civilized or savage men. Yet these proceed from the same common quarter of the globe." True; men, and of course words, all came from a common quarter of the globe. But it so happens, that these three terms must have originated among different families, or from different sources, for they are all formed with different radicals, and can have had no connection with a common radix. But it happens, also, that not one of these terms, as far as I can learn, exists among the Slavonic nations, who compose a large portion of all the population of Europe, and whose name of God is *Bog*, a word radically distinct from all which the author has mentioned.

The author proceeds to say, "that the more common etymon for *death*, among *all* nations, is *mor*, *mort*, or *mut*." But if either of these terms for *death* is a native word among the great Gothic, Teutonic, and Slavonic families, which constitute the half or two thirds of all the inhabitants of Europe, I have not been able to find it. Besides, *mor* and *mut* are words radically distinct, and thus originated in different families.

"*Sir*," says the author, "is, in our language, the common title of respect; and the same term is employed in the *same sense throughout every quarter of the globe*. In the Sanscrit and Persian, it means the *organ of the head itself*." He finds the word in Arabia, Turkey, in Greek, among the Peruvians in South America, in Germany, Holland, and the contiguous countries. In some of the languages of these countries I have found no such word; but if it exists, the author's inference, that the *name* of the *head* gave rise to this term of respect, (for this is what I understand him to mean,) is totally unfounded; and equally fanciful and unfounded is his supposition, that, by the loss of *h* from *sher*, the pronoun *her*, and the German *herr*, lord, are to be deduced from *sir*. In all this it is demonstrably certain there is no truth or even semblance of reality.

Man the author deduces from the Hebrew מנה, to discern or discriminate, a sense I do not find in the Lexicons; and hence he infers that the radical idea of *man* is that of a *thinking* or a *reasonable being*. With this word he connects *Menu*, *Menes*, *Minos*, and μενος, *mens*, *mind*; a sweeping inference, made at random, from a similarity of orthography, without a distant conception of the true primary meaning of either of these words. But what is worse, he appears, if I do not mistake his meaning, to connect with these words the *tane*, *tanato*, or *tangi*, of the Sandwich Isles; words which are formed with a radical initial consonant, not convertible with *m*, and most certainly unconnected with *man*. See the words FATHER, MAN, and SIR, in the Dictionary.

The author offers some other etymologies and affinities equally remote from truth, and even from probability.

The governing principles of etymology are, *first*, the identity of radical letters, or a coincidence of cognates, in different languages; no affinity being admissible, except among words whose primary consonants are articulations of the same organs, as B, F, M, P, V, and W; or as D, T, Th, and S; or as G, C close, K, and Q; R, L, and D. Some exceptions to this rule must be admitted, but not without collateral evidence of the change, or some evidence that is too clear to be reasonably rejected.

Second. Words in different languages are not to be considered as proceeding from the same radix, unless they have the same signification, or one closely allied to it, or naturally deducible from it. And on this point, much knowledge of the primary sense of words, and of the manner in which collateral senses have sprung from one radical idea, is necessary to secure the inquirer from mistakes. A competent knowledge of this branch of etymology can not be obtained from any one, or from two or three languages. It is almost literally true, that, in examining more than twenty languages, I have found *each* language to throw some light on *every other*.

That the reader may have more clear and distinct ideas of what is intended by *commutable letters*, and the principles by which etymological deductions are to be regulated, it may be remarked that *commutable* or *interchangeable letters* are letters of the *same organs*; that is, letters or articulations formed by the same parts of the mouth. Thus, *b*, *m*, and *p*, are formed immediately by the lips, the position of which is slightly varied to make the distinction between these letters. *F* and *v* are formed by the lips, but with the aid of the upper teeth. Now, the difference of the jointings of the organs to utter these letters is so small, that it is easy for men, in utterance, to slide from one form into another.

The following examples will illustrate this subject.

Labial Letters commuted for other Labials.

English *bear*, Lat. *fero*, *pario*, G. φερω, φορεω, D. *voeren*, G. *führen*.

Here is the same word written in different languages, with five different initial letters.

German *wahr*, true, L. *verus*.
Celtic *lamh*, *law*, the hand, Goth. *lofa*.
L. *guberno*, Fr. *gouverner*, Eng. *govern*.

Dental Letters commuted for other Dentals.

Eng. *dew*, G. *thau*.
Eng. *good*, G. *gut*.
Eng. *dare*, Gr. θαρρεω.
Eng. *day*, G. *tag*.
Eng. *thank*, D. *danken*.
Eng. *brother*, D. *broeder*.

Palatal Letters commuted for other Palatals.

Eng. *call*, W. *galw*, Gr. καλεω.
Eng. *get*, It. *cattare*.
Greek χειμα, L. *hiems*, winter.

Dentals converted into Sibilants.

Eng. *water*, G. *wasser*.
Lat. *dens*, a tooth, G. *zahn*.
Eng. *let*, Fr. *laisser*.
Ch. כות, Heb. כוש.
Sax. *tid*, time, G. *zeit*.

Change of Linguals

Eng. *escort*, Sp. and Port. *escolta*.
Fr. *blanc*, white, Port. *branco*.

Change of *F* into *H*.

Sp. *habla* for Lat. *fabula*; *haz* for *facies*, *face*; *hacer* for *facio*.

It is believed that *n* and *s* are sometimes convertible; as in Latin *pono*, *posui*, and also *r* and *s*, as in English *iron*, German *isen*,

Letters formed by different organs are not commutable; hence we are not to admit a radical word beginning or ending with *b*, *f*, or *v*, to be the same as a word beginning or ending with *g*, *d*, *t*, *r*, or *s*; nor a word whose radical letters are *m*, *n*, to be the same as one whose elements are *r*, *d*, or *s*, *t*. If such words are in any case the same, they must have suffered some anomalous

changes; changes which are very unusual, and which are never to be admitted without the clearest evidence.

When this work was in the press, I first obtained a sight of a "History of the European Languages," by the late Dr. Alexander Murray, professor of Oriental languages in the University of Edinburgh.

From a hasty perusal of the first volume, I find this learned professor studied the European languages with much attention and profit. He has gone further into the origin and formation of languages, than any author whose works I have read; and his writings unfold many valuable principles and facts. But he formed a theory which he attempted to support, in my opinion, with little success; at least, on his principles, all the usual rules of etymology are transgressed, and all distinction between words of different radical letters is abandoned. According to his theory, *nine* words are the foundations of language, viz., *ag*, *wag*, *hoag*, *bag*, or *boag*, [of which *fag* and *pag* are softer varieties,] *doag*, *thoag*, or *toag*, *goag*, or *coag*, *lag*, and *hlag*, *mag*, *nag*, and *hnag*, *rag*, and *hrag*, *swag*. "*By the help of these nine words and their compounds, all the European languages have been formed.*" These are the author's words.

To make out his scheme, he joins *ag*, having, to *wag*, move, and forms a diminutive, *wagag*, to move a little or often. With *ba*, bear or bring, and *la*, hold, *wagaba* signifies, literally, *move-bearing*, and *wagla* is *move-having*. Then *wagaba* contracted into *wabba*, to wave, to weave, and *wagla* into *wala*, to turn. From *dag*, to wet, bedew, comes *damp*; from *cag*, to chew, comes *champ*; *fal*, joined, wrought together, from *fag*, to work, to join; *hweal* and *hal*, to hold, and turn, from *hwag*; *bat* from *bagd* or *bagt*; *bigt*, a bite, from *bigt*; *bladder* from *blag*; *modera*, *mother*, the producer, from *magd*, produced; *bottom* from *bogd*, a stump, root, or foundation; *field* from *fagd*; *earth*, from *airtha*, *acertha*, from *acer*, *aker*, *ager*; *field*, an uncultivated plain, from *fag*, to make to fall.

It seems that, in order to maintain his theory, it was necessary to make it appear that *g* formed a part of all original words, and that this letter has, in modern words, been dropped. The author then introduces this letter into words where it never had any place, such as *field*, *earth*, *bat*, &c. The author's work presents one of the most singular medleys of truth and error, of sound observation and visionary opinions, that has ever fallen under my notice.

On the same principles he must have inserted the letter *g* in *bear*, *fero*, *pario*, ברא; in *bend*, *found*, *tame*, *δαμαω*, *domo*; in *dream*, *wander*, *turn*, &c.; and supposed them to have been originally *beager*, *fegro*, *pagrio*, בגרא, *begnd*, *fougnd*, *tagme*, *δαγμαω*, *dogmo*, *dreagm*, *wagnder*, *tugrn*, &c.

Now, on such a principle as this, we might deduce any word in the language from any other word, or from any root that could be imagined. In short, all such theories are the produce of wild conjecture, and they serve no purpose but to confound the student, and bring the study of etymology into contempt.

ACCENTUATION.

Accent is the more forcible utterance of a particular syllable of a word, by which it is distinguished from the others. The accented syllable of a word serves, therefore, as a kind of resting-place or support of the voice, which passes over the unaccented syllables with more rapidity and a less distinct utterance.

Accent is of two kinds, or rather of two degrees of force — *primary* and *secondary*. Words of one syllable can have no accent. Words of two syllables have the primary accent only. Words of three and four syllables may have the primary and secondary accent; but many of them have no secondary accent that deserves notice; such are *dignity*, *enemy*, *annuity*, *fidelity*. In words of four, five, or more syllables, a secondary accent is often essential to a clear, distinct articulation of the several syllables. Thus *heterogeneous* can not be well uttered without two accented syllables; the fourth syllable receiving the principal stress of the voice, and the first clearly distinguished by more forcible utterance than the second, third, fifth, and sixth.

The accent of most English words has been long established; and, evidently, it has been determined by the natural ease of speaking, without the aid of rules or instruction. If any man should ask, why we lay the accent of such words as *elocution*, *meditation*, *relation*, *congratulation*, on the last syllable except one, the answer is, that such accentuation renders the pronunciation more easy to the organs of speech, and more agreeable to the ear, than the accentuation of any other syllable. The ease of speaking, and a kind of prosaic melody, resulting from a due proportion of accented and unaccented syllables, which enables the speaker to bound with ease from one accented syllable to another, without omitting those which are unaccented, are the two great principles by which the accentuation of words has been regulated. And it is to be extremely regretted that these principles should, in any instances, be neglected, or forced to yield to arbitrary reasons of derivation, or to a pedantic affectation of foreign pronunciation. When we know that the great mass of a nation naturally fall into a particular manner of pronouncing a word, without any rule or instruction, we may rely upon this tendency as a pretty certain indication that their accentuation is according to the analogies of the language, by which their habits of speaking have been formed; and this tendency can not be opposed without doing violence to those analogies and to national habits.

Thus, formerly, the word *horizon* was universally accented on the first syllable, and this accentuation was according to the settled analogy of the language. But the early poets had a fancy for conforming the English to the Greek pronunciation, and accented the second syllable; the orthoepists followed them; and now we have this forced, unnatural pronunciation of the learned, in collision with the regular, analogous, popular pronunciation. By this affectation of the Greek accent, the flowing smoothness of the word is entirely lost.

In like manner, an imitation of the French pronunciation of *confesseur* and *successeur* led the early poets to accent the English words on the first syllable, in violation of analogy and euphony; and some orthoepists affect to follow them; but public usage frowns on this affectation, and rejects their authority.

There are many words in the English language, indeed a large part of the whole number, which can not be reduced under any general rule of accentuation, as the exceptions to any rule formed will be nearly as numerous as the words which the rule embraces. And, in most instances, we shall find in the structure of the words satisfactory reasons for the difference of pronunciation.

DISSYLLABLES.

No general rule can be given for the accentuation of words of two syllables. It is, however, worth observing, that when the same word is both a noun, or an adjective, and a verb, it happens, in many instances, that the noun or adjective has the accent on the first syllable, and the verb on the last; instances of which we have in *ab'sent*, to *absent'*; *con'cert*, to *concert'*; *ex'port*, to *expórt*. The reason is, the preterit and participles of the verbs require to have the same syllable accented as the verb; but if the first syllable of the preterit and participles were to be accented, it would be difficult to pronounce the words, as may be perceived by attempting to pronounce *ab'senting*, *con'certed*, *con'ducted*, with the accent on the first syllable.

In a few instances, the word has a different accent when a noun, from that which it has when an adjective; as *Au'gust*, *august'*; *gallant'*, *gal'lant*.

TRISYLLABLES.

Words of three syllables, derived from dissyllables, usually retain the accent of their primitives. Thus,

Pó'et, *pó'etess*; *pleas'ant*, *pleas'antly*; *grá'cious*, *grá'ciously*; *re-láte*, *re-lá'ted*; *poli'te*, *poli'test*.

In like manner, words of four syllables, formed from dissyllables, generally retain the accent of the primitives; as in *collect'-ible*, from *collect'*, *ser'viceable*, from *ser'vice*.

In all cases, the preterit and participles of verbs retain the accent of the verbs.

Words ending in *tion*, *sion*, *tian*, *cious*, *tious*, *cial*, *cian*, *tial*, *tiate*, *tient*, *cient*, have the accent on the syllable preceding that termination; as, *mo'tion*, *Chris'tian*, *pre'cious*, *eru'dition*, *pa'tient*, &c.

Words of more than two syllables, ending in *ty*, have, for the most part, the accent on the antepenult; as, *gra'tuity*, *propri'ety*, *prosperity*, *insensibility*.

Trisyllables ending in *ment*, for the most part, have the accent on the first syllable; as, *com'pliment*, *det'riment*; but to this rule there are many exceptions, and particularly nouns formed from verbs; as, *amend'ment*, *command'ment*.

Words with the following terminations have the accent on the last syllable except two, or antepenult: —

—*fluous*; as, *super'fluous*, *melli'fluous*.
—*ferous*; as, *bacci'ferous*, *argenti'ferous*.
—*fluent*; as, *circum'fluent*.
—*cracy*; as, *democ'racy*, *theoc'racy*.
—*gonal*; as, *diag'onal*, *hexag'onal*.
—*gony*; as, *cosmog'ony*, *theog'ony*.
—*machy*; as, *logom'achy*, *theom'achy*.
—*loquy*; as, *ob'loquy*, *ventril'oquy*.
—*mathy*; as, *polym'athy*.
—*meter*; as, *barom'eter*, *hygrom'eter*
—*nomy*; as, *econ'omy*, *astron'omy*.
—*ogy*; as, *philol'ogy*, *cosmol'ogy*.
—*pathy*; as, *ap'athy*, *antip'athy*.
—*phony*; as, *eu'phony*, *sym'phony*.
—*parous*; as, *ovip'arous*, *vivip'arous*
—*scopy*; as, *deuteros'copy*, *acros'copy*.
—*strophe*; as, *apos'trophe*, *catas'trophe*
—*vomous*; as, *igniv'omous*
—*vorous*; as, *carniv'orous*, *graminiv'orous*.
—*tomy*; as, *anat'omy*, *lithot'omy*.
—*raphy*; as, *geog'raphy*, *orthog'raphy*

Compound words, as *book-case*, *ink-stand*, *pen-knife*, *note-book*, usually have a slight accent, that is, one syllable is distinguished by some stress of voice; but as the other syllable is significant by itself, it is uttered with more distinctness than the syllables of other words which are wholly unaccented. And in some words there are two accents, one on each component part of the word, which are barely distinguishable. Thus, in *legislative*, *legislator*, *legislature*, the accent on the first syllable can hardly be distinguished from that on the third; and if a speaker were to lay the primary accent on the third syllable, his pronunciation would hardly be noticed as a singularity Indeed, there are some compound words, in which there is so little distinction of accent, that it is deemed unnecessary to mark either syllable or part of the word as accented.

As to a great part of English words, their accent must be learned from dictionaries, elementary books, or practice There is no method of classification, by which they can be brought under a few simple general rules, to be easily retained by the memory; and attempts to effect this object must only burden the memory, and perplex the learner.

The differences in the accentuation of words, either in books or in usage, are not very numerous. In this respect, the language is tolerably well settled, except in a few words. Among these are *acceptable*, *commendable*, *confessor*, *successor*, *receptacle*, *receptory*, *deceptory*, *refragable*, *dyspepsy*, which the orthoepists incline to accent on the first syllable But with regard to most of these words, this accentuation is contrary to common usage, and with regard to all of them, it ought to be rejected. The ease of pronunciation requires the accent to be on the second syllable, and no effort to remove it can ever succeed.

The words *accessory*, *desultory*, *exemplary*, and *peremptory*, would all have the accent on the second syllable, were it not very difficult, with this accent, to articulate the three last syllables of the derivatives, *accessorily*, *desultorily*, *exemplarily*, *peremptorily*. It is for this reason that the primary accent is laid on the first syllable, and then a secondary accent on the third enables the speaker to articulate distinctly, and with tolerable ease, the last syllables. If the primary accent is laid on the second syllable, there can be no secondary accent. Yet the natural accent of the primitives being on the second syllable of the three first, and the derivatives little used, we find good speakers often lay the accent on the second syllable; nor is it easy to change the practice.

This circumstance of regarding the pronunciation of derivative words, in settling the accent, has been either wholly overlooked, or not sufficiently observed in practice. Hence the orthoepists accent the second syllable of the verbs *alternate*, *demonstrate*, *contemplate*, *compensate*, *confiscate*, *expurgate*. Notwithstanding all authorities, however, such is the tendency to consult ease and melody in utterance, that many respectable speakers lay the accent of these and similar words on the first syllable. The reason of this is obvious, although, perhaps, it never occurs to the speakers themselves It is, that when the accent is laid on the second syllable, the two last syllables of the participles, *alternating*, *demonstrating*, *compensated*, &c., are either pronounced with difficulty, being wholly unaccented, or they are disagreeably feeble How very difficult it is to utter distinctly the words *alternating*, *demonstrating*, &c, with the accent on the second syllable; the organs being compelled to change their position, and form three, four, five, or six articulations in an instant, to utter the two last syllables! But place the primary accent on the first syllable, and a secondary one on the third, and the voice resting on these, the speaker is enabled to bound with ease from syllable to syllable, and utter the whole word distinctly, without effort — *al'ternating*, *dem'onstrating*.

In *compensate* and *confiscate*, the accent on the second syllable leaves the last syllable of the participle most miserably weak. What a feeble line is this of Pope!—

Each seeming ill, *compen'sated* of course.

This evil is remedied by placing the primary accent on the first syllable, and a secondary one on the third; *com'pensated*, *com'pensating*; *con'fiscating*; *con'fiscated*; the full sound of *a* giving due strength to the last syllables.

It is further to be observed that there are some words which, in poetry and prose, must be differently accented, as the accent has been transferred by usage from one syllable to another within the two last centuries. Nares enumerates more than a hundred words, whose accent has been thus changed since the age of Shakspeare. Of this class of words are *aspect*, *process*, *sojourn*, *convex*, *contest*, *retinue*, *converse*, the noun *horizon*, which Milton accents on the second syllable, and *acceptable*, which he accents on the first, as he does *attribute* and *contribute*. But the accent of all these words has been changed; the seven first have the accent indisputably on the first syllable; the two last, on the second syllable; and although some difference of opinion may exist as to the accentuation of *horizon* and *acceptable*, yet the practice of accenting *horizon* on the first, and *acceptable* on the second, is according to regular analogies. [In respect to *horizon*, however, this is not here insisted on, as later usage is against accenting the first syllable.]

OF JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY,

AND OF THE MANNER IN WHICH THE FOLLOWING WORK IS EXECUTED

Dr. Johnson was one of the greatest men that the English nation has ever produced; and when the exhibition of truth depended on his own gigantic powers of intellect, he seldom erred. But in the compilation of his Dictionary, he manifested a great defect of research, by means of which he often fell into mistakes; and no errors are so dangerous as those of great men The authority created by the general excellence of their works, gives a sanction to their very mistakes, and represses that spirit of inquiry which would investigate the truth, and subvert the errors of inferior men It seems to be owing to this cause, chiefly, that the most obvious mistakes of Johnson's Dictionary have remained to this day uncorrected, and still continue to disfigure the improved editions of the work recently published

In like manner, the opinions of this author, when wrong, have a weight of authority that renders them extremely mischievous The sentiment contained in this single line,

Quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una?

is of this kind; that we are to make no corrections, because we can not complete the reformation — a sentiment that sets itself in direct opposition to all improvement in science, literature, and morals; a sentiment, which, if it had been always an efficacious principle of human conduct, would have condemned, not only our language, but our manners and our knowledge, to everlasting rudeness. And hence, whenever a proposition is made to correct the orthography of our language, it is instantly repelled with the opinion and *ipse dixit* of Johnson. Thus, while the nations on the European continent have purified their languages, and reduced the orthography to a good degree of regularity, our enemies of reform contend most strenuously for retaining the anomalies of the language, even to the very rags and tatters of barbarism. But, what is more extraordinary, the very persons who thus struggle against the smallest improvement of the *orthography*, are the most ready to innovate in the *pronunciation*, and will, at any time, adopt a change that fashion may introduce, though it may infringe the regularity of the language, multiply anomalies, and increase the difficulty of learning it. Nay, they will not only innovate themselves, but will use their influence to propagate the change, by decrying those who resist it, and who

strive to retain the resemblance between the written and spoken language.

A considerable part of Johnson's Dictionary is, however, well executed; and when his definitions are correct, and his arrangement judicious, it seems to be expedient to follow him. It would be mere affectation or folly to alter what can not be improved.

The principal faults in Johnson s Dictionary are,

1. The want of a great number of well-authorized words belonging to the language. This defect has been, in part, supplied by Mason, but his supplemental list is still imperfect, even in common words, and still more defective from the omission of terms of science.

2. Another great fault, that remains uncorrected, is the manner of noting the accented syllable; the accent being laid uniformly on the vowel, whether it closes the syllable or not. Thus the accent is laid on *e* in *te'nant* as well as in *te'acher*, and the inquirer can not know from the accent, whether the vowel is long or short. It is surprising that such a notation should still be retained in that work.

3. It is considered as a material fault, that, in some classes of words, Johnson's orthography is either not correct upon principle, or not uniform in the class. Thus he writes *heedlessly*, with *ss*, but *carelesly*, with one *s*; *defence*, with *c*, but *defensible*, *defensive*, with *s*; *rigour*, *inferiour*, with *u*, but *rigorous*, *inferiority*, without it; *publick*, *authentick*, with *k*, but *publication*, *authenticate*, without it; and so of many other words of the same classes.

4. The omission of the participles, or most of them, is no small defect, as many of them, by use, have become proper adjectives, and require distinct definitions. The additions of this kind in this work are very numerous. It is also useful, both to natives and foreigners, to be able, by opening a dictionary, to know when the final consonant of a verb is doubled in the participle.

5. The want of due discrimination in the definitions of words that are nearly synonymous, or sometimes really synonymous, at other times not, is a fault in all the dictionaries of our language which I have seen. *Permeate*, says Johnson, signifies *to pass through*; and *Permeable*, *such as may be passed through*. But we *pass through* a door or gate; although we do not *permeate* it, or say that it is *permeable*. *Obedience*, says Johnson, is *obsequiousness*; but this is rarely the present sense of the word; so far from it, that *obedience* is always honorable, and *obsequiousness* usually implies meanness. *Peculation*, says Johnson, is *robbery* of the public, *theft* of public money. But as *robbery* and *theft* are now understood, it is neither. Inaccuracies of this kind are very numerous.

6. There are in Johnson's Dictionary some palpable mistakes in orthography, such as *comptroller*, *redoubt*, and some others, there being no such legitimate words in the language. In other instances, the author mistook the true origin of words, and has erred in the orthography, as in *chymistry* and *diocess*.

7. The mistakes in etymology are numerous; and the whole scheme of deducing words from their original is extremely imperfect.

8. The manner of defining words in Johnson, as in all other dictionaries, is susceptible of improvement. In a great part of the more important words, and particularly verbs, lexicographers, either from negligence or want of knowledge, have inverted the true order, or have disregarded all order, in the definitions. There is a primary sense of every word, from which all the other have proceeded; and whenever this can be discovered, this sense should stand first in order. Thus the primary sense of *make* is to *force* or *compel*; but this in Johnson's Dictionary is the *fifteenth* definition; and this sense of *facio* in Ainsworth, the *nineteenth*.

9. One of the most objectionable parts of Johnson's Dictionary, in my opinion, is the great number of passages cited from authors, to exemplify his definitions. Most English words are so familiarly and perfectly understood, and the sense of them so little liable to be called in question, that they may be safely left to rest on the authority of the lexicographer, without examples. Who needs extracts from three authors, Knolles, Milton, and Berkeley, to prove or illustrate the literal meaning of *hand*? Who needs extracts from Shakspeare, Bacon, South, and Dryden, to prove *hammer* to be a legitimate English word, and to signify an instrument for driving nails? So, under *household*, we find seven passages and nearly thirty lines employed to exemplify the plain interpretation, *a family living together*.

In most cases, one example is sufficient to illustrate the meaning of a word; and this is not absolutely necessary, except in cases where the signification is a deviation from the plain, literal sense, a particular application of the term; or in a case where the sense of the word may be doubtful and of questionable authority. Numerous citations serve to swell the size of a Dictionary, without any adequate advantage. But this is not the only objection to Johnson's exemplifications. Many of the passages are taken from authors now little read, or not at all; whose style is now antiquated, and by no means furnishing proper models for students of the present age.

In the execution of this work, I have pursued a course somewhat different; not, however, without fortifying my own opinion with that of other gentlemen, in whose judgment I have confidence. In many cases, where the sense of a word is plain and indisputable, I have omitted to cite any authority. I have done the same in many instances, where the sense of a word is wholly obsolete, and the definition useful only to the antiquary. In some instances, definitions are given without authority, merely because I had neglected to note the author, or had lost the reference. In such cases, I must stand responsible for the correctness of the definition. In all such cases, however, I have endeavored to be faithful to the duty of a lexicographer; and if, in any instance, a mistake has escaped me, I shall be happy to have it suggested, that it may be corrected.

In general, I have illustrated the significations of words, and proved them to be legitimate, by a short passage from some respectable author, often abridged from the whole passage cited by Johnson. In many cases, I have given brief sentences of my own; using the phrases or sentences in which the word most frequently occurs, and often presenting some important maxim or sentiment in religion, morality, law, or civil policy. Under words which occur in the Scriptures, I have often cited passages from our common version, not only to illustrate the scriptural or theological sense, but even the ordinary significations of the words. These passages are short, plain, appropriate, and familiar to most readers. In a few cases, where the sense of a word is disputed, I have departed from the general plan, and cited a number of authorities.

In the admission of words of recent origin into a Dictionary, a lexicographer has to encounter many difficulties; as it is not easy, in all cases, to determine whether a word is so far authorized as to be considered legitimate. Some writers indulge a licentiousness in coining words, which good sense would wish to repress. At the same time, it would not be judicious to reject all new terms, as these are often necessary to express new ideas; and the progress of improvement in arts and science would be retarded by denying a place in dictionaries to terms given to things newly discovered. But the lexicographer is not answerable for the bad use of the privilege of coining new words. It seems to be his duty to insert and explain all words which are used by respectable writers or speakers, whether the words are destined to be received into general and permanent use or not. The future use must depend on public taste, or the utility of the words — circumstances which are not within the lexicographer's control.

Lexicographers are sometimes censured for inserting in their vocabularies vulgar words, and terms of art, known only to particular artisans. That this practice may be carried too far, is admitted; but it is to be remarked that, in general, vulgar words are the oldest and best authorized words in language; and their use is as necessary to the classes of people who use them, as elegant words are to the statesman and the poet. It may be added, that such words are often particularly useful to the lexicographer, in furnishing him with the primary sense, which is nowhere to be found but in *popular use*. In this work I have not gone quite so far as Johnson has done, in admitting vulgar words. Some of them are too low to deserve notice.

The catalogue of *obsolete* words in Johnson has been considerably augmented by Mason. I have, though somewhat reluctantly, inserted nearly the whole catalogue, which, I presume, amounts to seven or eight, and perhaps to ten thousand words. Most of these may be useful to the antiquary; but to the great mass of readers they are useless.*

* There is, among some poets of the present day, an affectation of reviving the use of obsolete words. Some of these may, perhaps, be revived to advantage; but when this practice proceeds so far as to make a glossary necessary to the understanding of a poem, it seems to be a violation of good taste. How different is the simple elegance of Dryden, Pope, Gray, Goldsmith, and Cowper!

I have also inserted many words which are local in England; being retained from the different languages that have been spoken in that country, but which are no more a part of our present language in the United States, than so many Lapland words These, however, occur in books which treat of agriculture and the arts—books which are occasionally read in this country.

Law terms, which are no part of the proper language of the United States, and never can be, as the things they express do not exist in this country, are, however, retained, as it is necessary that the gentlemen of the bar should understand them; and it will be time to dismiss them from books when they are obsolete in practice.

As to Americanisms, so-called, I have not been able to find many words, in respectable use, which can be so denominated These I have admitted and noted as peculiar to this country. I have fully ascertained that most of the new words charged to the coinage of this country, were first used in England.

In exhibiting the origin and affinities of English words, I have usually placed *first in order* the corresponding word, in the language from or through which we have received it; then the corresponding words in the languages of the same family or race; then the corresponding word in the languages of other families. Thus, for example, the word *break* we have from our Saxon ancestors; I therefore give the Saxon word first; then the same word in the other Teutonic and Gothic languages; then the Celtic words; then the Latin; and, lastly, the Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Arabic. This order is not followed in every instance, even of vernacular words, but it is the more general course I have pursued. When there can be no rational doubt respecting the radical identity of words, I have inserted them without any expression of uncertainty. When there appears to be any reason to question that identity, I have mentioned the probability only of an affinity, or inserted a query, to invite further investigation. Yet I am aware that many things, which in my view are not doubtful, will appear so to persons not versed in this subject, and who do not at once see the chain of evidence which has led me to my inferences. For this there is no remedy but further investigation.

In regard to words which have been introduced into the language in modern days, I have generally referred them to the language from which the English immediately received them. A great part of these are from the Latin, through the French; sometimes, probably, through the Italian or Spanish. In some instances, however, the order is reversed; indeed, it can not always be known from which language the words have been received, nor is it a matter of any consequence.

One circumstance, however, deserves to be particularly noticed—that when I refer a vernacular word to the corresponding word in one of the Shemitic languages, I would not have it understood that the English word was *derived* or *borrowed* from that Oriental word. For example, I have given the Shemitic פרק as the verb corresponding with the English *break*, that is, the same word in those languages; not intending by this that our ancestors borrowed or received that word from the Chaldeans, Hebrews, or other Shemitic nation. This is not the fact. It would be just as correct for the compiler of a Chaldee or Hebrew Lexicon to derive פרק from the English *break* or German *brechen*. So when I deduce *coin*, through the French, Spanish, or Italian, from the Arabic, قان, I do not consider the word as borrowed from the Arabic, but as proceeding from a common radix. With regard to *vernacular* words, in any European language, such deduction is always incorrect. Yet errors of this kind abound in every book I have seen, which treats of this subject. The truth is, all *vernacular* words in the languages of Europe are as old as the same words in Asia; and when the same words are found in the Shemitic and Japhetic languages, it is almost demonstrably certain that these words were in use *before the dispersion;* the nations of both families have them from the common stock, and the words, like the families of men which used them, are to be considered as of the same antiquity.

When, therefore, I state the words of another language as corresponding with *vernacular* words in the English, they are offered as affinities, or the same word varied dialectically, perhaps, in orthography or signification, but words from the same root as the English. Thus, under the word *bright*, I state the Saxon word, and then the corresponding word in the Ethiopic, the participle of a verb; not that our ancestors borrowed the word from the Ethiopians, but that the verb from which *bright* was derived, though lost in the Saxon, is still retained in the Ethiopic. This fact proves that the ancestors of the Saxons once used the verb, but suffered it to go into disuse, substituting *shine*, *scinan*, in its place.

It is much to be regretted that British authors and travelers admit into their writings foreign words, without conforming them, in orthography, to regular English analogies. It is owing to this disregard of the purity and regular form of orthography in English, that we are perplexed with such words as *burlesque*, *soup*, *group*, *tour*, *corps*, *depot*, *suite*, *pacha*, *ennui*, and many others. In this respect, modern writers manifest less taste than the writers of former centuries, who, when they borrowed foreign words wrote them in conformity to English analogies. This practice of blending with the English many words of an orthography which in our language is anomalous, is very embarrassing to readers who know only their vernacular tongue, and often introduces an odious difference between the pronunciation of different classes of people—an evil more sensibly felt in this country than in Great Britain, where differences of rank exist; in short, it multiplies the irregularities of a language, already so deformed by them as to render it nearly impracticable for our own citizens ever to overcome the difficulties of its orthography—irregularities which foreigners deem a reproach to the taste of a literary nation.

Where is the good sense which should dictate a manly firmness in preserving the regular analogies and purity of the language? Where is there a due attachment to UNIFORMITY, which constitutes the principal beauty and excellence of a language, and, beyond all other means, facilitates its acquisition? I would not refuse to admit foreign words into the language, if necessary or useful; but I would treat them as our laws treat aliens; I would compel them to submit to the formalities of naturalization, before they should be admitted to the rights of citizenship; I would convert them into English words, or reject them. Nor would I permit the same word to be written and pronounced in two different ways, one English, the other French. The French *suite* in English is *suit*, whether it signifies a set of clothes, or of apartments, or of armor, or of attendants.

In the orthography of certain classes of words I have aimed at uniformity; but I have not proceeded so far in this desirable reformation of the common spelling, as my own wishes and strict propriety might dictate. Thus, if *vicious*, from the Latin *vitium*, is written with *c*, the verb *vitiate* should regularly be written with the same letter; and we have precedents in the words *appreciate* and *depreciate*, from the Latin *pretium* In like manner, *expatiate* should be conformed to the orthography of *spacious; exceed*, *proceed*, and *succeed*, should follow the analogy of *concede*, *intercede*, and *recede*. These are points of minor importance, but far from being unimportant.

In writing the termination of such verbs as *civilize*, *legalize*, *modernize*, there is a diversity which may be corrected without inconvenience. We indeed have some of the verbs of this class from the French, in which language *iser* is the termination; but most of them we have borrowed directly from the Latin or Greek, or perhaps from the Spanish or Italian, or they are of our own coinage. As the termination *ize* is conformable to the Greek original, as it has a definite meaning, and as it expresses the true pronunciation in English, it seems expedient to reduce the whole class to a uniformity of orthography.

Enterprise, *devise*, *comprise*, *revise*, *compromise*, and *surprise*, belong to a different class, and retain the orthography of their originals.

There is a fact respecting the pronunciation of *gn* in *cognizance* and *recognizance*, which seems to have escaped observation; this is, that *g* was introduced to express a nasal sound, as in the French *gn*, or Spanish ñ, but not for the purpose of being pronounced as *g*. It is probable that the Latins changed *con*, before *nosco*, into *cog*, for this reason; and it may be inferred, from the modern pronunciation of these words, that the Greeks omitted or softened the sound of *γ* in *γινωσκω* and *γιγνομαι*. However this may be, the old pronunciation of the words was undoubtedly *conusance*, or *conizance*, *reconizance*; and hence, in the old writers on law, the letter *g* was omitted. Indeed, there is a harshness in the pronunciation of *g* in these words, that offends the organs both of the speaker and hearer, and which well justifies the pronunciation of the old lawyers—a pronunciation which we frequently hear at this day among gentlemen of the bar.

* Whether the Latins pronounced the letter *g* in such words as *benignus*, *condignus*, *malignus*, it is of no moment for us to deter-

mine. In our mode of writing *benign*, *condign*, *malign*, the sound of *g* must be dropped; but it is resumed in the derivatives, *benignity*, *condignity*, *malignity*: so in *design*, *designate*; *resign*, *resignation*."

In noting the obsolete words, which amount to some thousands, I may have committed mistakes; for words obsolete in one part of the British dominions, or in some part of the United States, may be words in common use in some other part of such dominions not within my knowledge. The rule I have generally observed, has been to note as obsolete such words as I have not heard in colloquial practice, and which I have not found in any writer of the last century. The notation of such words as are disused, may be of use to our own youth, and still more to foreigners who learn our language.

Under the head of etymology, in brackets, the reader will observe references to another work, for a more full explanation or view of the affinities of the words under which these references occur. These are references to a Synopsis of the principal uncompounded words in twenty languages — a work that is not published, and it is uncertain whether it will ever be published. But if it should be, these references will be useful to the philologist, and I thought it expedient to insert them.

ENGLISH ALPHABET.

Language or speech consists of human voices or articulate sounds, intended to communicate thoughts or ideas from one person to another.

Articulate voices are those which are formed by closing and opening the organs of speech — the lips, the tongue, the teeth, &c. An articulation is a jointing or closing of the organs, as in pronouncing *ab*, *ed*, *op*, *un*, *at*, *eth*, *ag*, *eng*.

Articulate sounds of the human voice are represented by letters or characters written, painted, engraved, or printed. A letter, or letters in combination, form syllables and words, which are the symbols of ideas.

To letters, syllables, and words, are annexed certain sounds, which, being uttered by the organs of speech, communicate ideas, through the instrumentality of the ears. When letters and words are written, painted, engraved, or printed, they communicate thoughts, through the instrumentality of the eyes.

In order to the communication of thoughts or opinions correctly, from one person to another, it is essential that both persons should annex the same sounds to the same letters and words; or that the letters and words used should be symbols of the same thoughts to both persons. This identity of sounds and symbols constitutes a particular language, the instrument of social intercourse in a nation.

In the English language, the letters are *twenty-six*; representing sounds, simple or compound; or modifying such sounds.

Letters are of two kinds, *vowels* and *consonants*.

Vowels are vocal sounds, uttered by opening the mouth or organs of speech, without a contact of the parts of the mouth. The sound of a perfect vowel may be prolonged at pleasure, without altering the position of the organs. Such is the first or long sound of *a*, *e*, *o*.

The vowels in the English are *six* — *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*. But *i* and *u* are not always simple vowels; and *y* is sometimes used as a consonant. These letters also represent different sounds — a circumstance which creates much difficulty in learning the language.

The broadest or deepest vowel sound is that of *a* in *fall*, *au* in *aught*, *aw* in *law*. This sound requires the largest opening of the mouth. A less opening of the organs gives the sound of the Italian *a*, as in *father*, *glass*. One less deep gives the sound of the short *a*, as in *fat*, *cat*, *can*. A still smaller opening gives the sound of *a* in *fate*, *make*; and a still smaller, gives the sound of *e* in *mete*, *feet*. The first sound of *o*, as in *note*, is made by a circular position of the lips; and with a less circular opening of the [illegible] we utter the sound of *oo* in *tool*.

The first or long sound of *i* is compound, as in *pine*; so is the [illegible]st sound of *u* in *due*, *suit*, *tribunal*. These sounds can not be exactly expressed or described in writing.

The first or long sound of each vowel is exemplified in the following words:—

a in *make*, *name*.	*o* in *note*, *hold*.
e in *me*, *mete*.	*u* in *duty*, *true*.
i in *pine*, *bind*.	*y* in *dry*, *defy*.

The short sound of each vowel may be exemplified in the following words:—

a in *mat*, *ban*.	*o* in *not*, *boss*.
e in *bet*, *men*.	*u* in *dun*, *must*.
i in *bit*, *pin*.	*y* in *pity*, *duty*.

The vowel *a* has a third sound, called *broad*, as in *ball*, *all*, *walk*. The same sound is expressed by *au* in *taught*, and by *aw* in *saw*. This sound is shortened in *what*, *quadrant*, *quality*. Its remaining sound is the Italian one mentioned above, as in *father*, *glass*.

The vowel *e* has the sound of long *a* in a few words, as in *prey*, *survey*, *their*,

The letter *i* retains its French sound, that of the English long *e*, in some words which we have received from the French language, as in *pique*, *marine*, *machine*.

The vowel *o*, in a few words, has the sound of *oo*, the French *ou*, as in *move*, *prove*, *lose*. This sound of *oo* is shortened in *book*, *look*. In a few words, *o* has the sound of *u* short, as in *dove*, *love*.

The first sound of *y*, as in *dry*, is the same as that of *i* in *pine*; and its short sound in *glory*, *pity*, is the same as that of *i* in *pin*, *brisk*. This short sound of *i* and *y* is, properly, the short sound of *e* long. Hence *little*, when the first vowel is prolonged, becomes *leetle*. Hence *been* is pronounced *bin*.

The short *e* in *let* is nearly, but not precisely, the short sound of *a* in *late*.

[Short *e* before *r* at the end of a word, and before *r* followed by any consonant but itself in the middle of a word, verges toward the sound of short *u*, as in *her*, *fertile*, in which *e* has not exactly the same sound as in *herring*, *ferry*. Most persons, indeed, as Smart remarks, run completely into the sound of short *u*, pronouncing the first syllable of *mercy* and of *murder* alike. Those who are more delicate in their pronunciation, endeavor to avoid this in *accented* syllables, retaining very slightly the sound of short *e*, though it is difficult to do this, in some cases, without running into the sound of *a*. These remarks apply also to the sound of short *i* and *y* in the same circumstances, as in *sir*, *circle*, *mirth*, &c. Smart remarks that, "even among the more refined classes, *sir*, *dirt*, *bird*, are pronounced *sur*, *durt*, *burd*; and, indeed, in all very common words, it would be somewhat affected to insist on the delicacy refered to."]

The vowel *u*, in some words, has the sound of *oo* in *book*, as in *pull*, *full*, *put*.

The letter *u*, in some words, is pronounced *yu*, in which case it is anomalous, representing both a consonant and a vowel. This pronunciation occurs in words which begin with *u*, forming a syllable by itself; as in *unite*, *union*, *unanimous*; and before *r*, as in *failure*, *measure*, *insure*, and in a few other cases.

Some English writers allege that the *proper* sound of *u* is *yu*. This is a great mistake; the true sound is nearly *eu*, but these letters do not express its exact sound.

The letter *w* has its form and its name from the union of two *v*'s, in old books; *v* being called *yu*. This name is ill chosen, and not adapted to express its sound. This letter is, properly, a vowel, with the sound of *oo*, French *ou*, but shortened in pronunciation, as in *dwell*, pronounced *dooel'*.

That *w* is a vowel, is proved by the fact, that its sound, *oo*, may be prolonged at pleasure, with the same position of the organs; and it has the same sound both in the middle and at the beginning of a word; as in *dwell*, *well*. Yet at the beginning of a word, it is preceded by *a*, as *a wall*, *a woolen* garment, which has led writers to number it among the consonants.

W, before another vowel, forms a diphthongal sound; at least this combination seems to deserve a place among diphthongs. It corresponds exactly with *u* before a vowel, as in *equal*, *equity* *iniquity*, *antiquity*, *quote*, *question*, *persuade*, in which *w* might be substituted for *u*, as it is in the Dutch language.

In a few words, *w* is written before *h*, but pronounced after it, as in *when*, *white*, pronounced *hoen*, *hoite*. This absurdity has proceeded from a change of the order of letters in the Saxon, in which *h* preceded *u*; thus, *hwen*, *hwite*.

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* The Spanish *puño* is the Latin *pugnus*; and our word *pawn*, the D. *pand*, is the Latin *pignus*. So we pronounce *impune*, for *impugn*, French *impugner*, from the Latin *pugno*, *pugnus*. How far these facts tend to show the Latin pronunciation, let the reader judge.

Before *r*, as in *wrench*, *wring*, *w* is not pronounced. Before the diphthong *ou*, as in *wound*, *w* aids in forming a triphthong.

Following *o*, *w* forms part of a diphthong, as in *now*, *vow*; or is mute, as in *low*, *slow*, *snow*.

Two vowels rapidly pronounced in one syllable, constitute a diphthong; as *oi* in *join*; *oy* in *joy*; *ou* in *sound*; and *ow* in *vow*.

Two vowels in succession, when one only is pronounced, do not form a diphthong. In my books I follow Sheridan, and denominate such vowels a *digraph*; that is, *double written*. Such are the following: *ai*, *ay*, *au*, *aw*, *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *eu*, *ew*, *ey*, *ie*, *ou*, *ui*.

Consonants are the letters which represent the articulations of the organs. The letters of this sort, in the English language, are the following, in large and small characters: B, b; C, c; D, d; F, f; G, g; H, h; J, j; K, k; L, l; M, m; N, n; P, p; Q, q; R, r; S, s; T, t; V, v; X, x; Z, z.

The articulations or jointings made by these letters, may be learned from the following syllables: *ab*, *ac*, *ad*, *af*, *ag*, *aj*, *ak*, *al*, *am*, *an*, *ap*, *aq*, *ar*, *as*, *at*, *av*, *ax*, *az*. Observe the point of contact in the organs which stops the sound.

The letters *b*, *f*, *p*, *m*, *v*, represent the articulations of the lips, and are called *labials*, or *lip-letters*.

The consonants *d*, *t*, *l*, *n*, and *th*, represent the jointings of the tongue and the upper teeth, or gum in which the teeth are inserted. For this reason, they are denominated *dentals*, or *tooth-letters*.

The consonants close *c*, close *g*, *k*, and *q*, represent the articulations of the lower part of the tongue and upper part of the mouth, or palate; hence they are called *palatals*, or *palate-letters*.

The consonants *s* and *z* represent the position of the end of the tongue near the upper teeth; and when pronounced, the breath issues or is driven out between the tongue and teeth, with a hissing; hence these letters are called *sibilants*, or *hissing-letters*. The letter *c* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is precisely equivalent to *s*.

The letter *r* is uttered with a jar or vibration of the end of the tongue, near the upper teeth.

The letters *j* and *x* represent each two sounds; those of *j* may be expressed by *dj*, and those of *x* by *ks*. The consonant *g* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is, in many words, the exact equivalent of *j*.

The close articulations interrupt all distinct sound; such are *k*, *p*, and *t*, as in *ak*, *ap*, *at*. These are called *mutes*. *B* and *d* are mutes, but less close.

C and *g* are close articulations at the end of syllables, as in *public*, *rag*. At the beginning of syllables, they are close before *a*, *o*, and *u*, as in *can*, *col*, *cud*; *gap*, *go*, *gun*. But before *e*, *i*, and *y*, *c* is equivalent to *s*, as in *cedar*, *city*, *cycle*; and *g* is sometimes close, as in *gift*, and sometimes compound, as in *general*, *ginger*.

The consonants which represent articulations not close, are *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *v*, *z*; as in the syllables *ef*, *el*, *em*, *en*, *er*, *es*, *ev*, *ez*.

H represents a breathing, and is denominated *aspirate*.

There are, in English, four articulations, for which there are no single characters; but they are represented by *ch*, *sh*, *th*, and *ng*.

The sound of *ch*, as in *church*, *cheer*, may be represented by *tsh*.

The sound of *sh* occurs in *shine*, *shall*. It is precisely equivalent to the French *ch*.

Th are aspirated in *think*, *throne*; but vocal in *that*, *thou*.

Walker, in explaining the letters of the alphabet, represents or denominates the consonant *b* as flat, and *p* as sharp; *v* as flat, and *f* as sharp; *d* as flat, and *t* as sharp; *th* in *thee*, *thou*, as flat, and *th* in *think*, as sharp. These epithets do not express the powers of these consonants, nor the differences between them. The true representation of them is this: *B* is a labial, representing a *less close* articulation than *p*, which indicates a compression of the lips, that instantly stops all sound. The articulation is the same. *D* represents a *less close* articulation of the tongue and upper teeth than *t*. *Th* represents an articulation of the upper teeth and the lower lip, with a breathing without sound; *v* represents the same articulation with sound. *S* represents a near articulation of the end of the tongue and the upper teeth, with a breathing or hissing without sound; *z* represents the same articulation with a hissing sound. The same distinction exists between the articulation *sh* as in *fresh*, and that of *zh* as in *osier*, *fusion*, *delusion*.

The sound of *ng* is simple, and occurs in *sing*, *thing*, in which the articulation is not close. The same is also true of the participles and verbals, as *singing*, *singer*. But there is another class of words, as *anger*, *longer*, in which the *g* goes to the subsequent syllable, while, at the same time, the peculiar sound of *ng* is retained on the preceding syllable. To indicate this, such words are marked with a double accent, thus, *an″ger*, *lon″ger*, denoting that they are not to be pronounced either *ang-er*, or *an-ger*, but with the peculiar sound of *ng* followed by *g*, as described above. Yet there are not, in this case, *two* articulations, as some orthoepists seem to suppose. The *g* directly succeeds the peculiar sound of *ng* without any new position of the organs, so that there is only one articulation or jointing between the syllables, though that is a close one.

Orthoepists represent, that, in the combination *nk*, as in *ink*, *bank*, *n* has the sound of *ng*. This is a mistake. The sound of *ng* is nasal, the articulation being less close than *nk*. If the *n* in such words had the sound of *ng*, then *ink* would have a nasal sound, *ing*, preceding *k*; but this is not the fact; on the other hand, the close articulation *k* stops all sound. Walker, then, in representing *bank*, *brink*, as being pronounced *bangk*, *bringk*, entirely mistakes the fact.

Note.—In this work, the diphthongs of foreign words, from which anglicized words are derived, are very often rejected; as in *economy*, *edematous*, *atheneum*, *maneuver*, *pean*. The diphthongs *æ* and *œ* are of difficult formation in writing, and of no use in English words.

RULES FOR PRONUNCIATION,

AND EXPLANATIONS OF THE MANNER OF DESIGNATING SOUNDS IN THIS WORK.

The first or long sound of the vowels is designated by a horizontal mark over the vowel, thus, ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ. This mark is not necessary (though it is here used) in words and syllables ending in *e*, after a single consonant, as in *fate*, *mete*, *rite*, *note*, *mute*, in which the first vowel is long, and the final *e* is silent. So also it is unnecessary in the last syllables of *colonnade*, *fortitude*, *antipode*, *suicide*, *proselyte*, *consecrate*, and others of similar formation.

The first sound of a vowel is also indicated by the mark of accent immediately after the vowel, as in *fa'vor*, *ce'dar*, *vi'tal*, *glo'ry*, *tru'ly*, *cy'cle*.

The second or short sound of a single vowel is indicated by one or more consonants terminating the word or syllable, as in *ban*, *band*, *pen*, *bend*, *pin*, *flint*, *not*, *plot*, *sun*, *must*, *cyst*, *withstand*, *descend*, *rotund*.

The short sound is also indicated by the mark of accent immediately after a single consonant, as in *sal'ary*, *en'ergy*, *in'famy*, *bot'any*, *hus'band*, *sym'bol*.

The third or broad sound of *a* is designated by two points under the vowel; thus, *ball*, *broad*. But the necessity of these points is superseded by a general rule, that, in most words in which *a* is followed by *ld*, *lk*, *ll*, as in *bald*, *balk*, *fall*, the letter *a* has its broad sound. [Still the *a* is generally used for greater clearness.]

This broad sound occurs in the digraphs *au* and *aw*; as in *taught*, *law*.

When this broad *a* is shortened, the sound is indicated by a single point under *a*; as in *what*, *quadrant*.

The fourth or Italian sound of *a* is designated by two points over the letter; thus, *bär*, *mast*, *father*.

The letter *e* having the sound of *a* long, has a mark under the letter; as in *prey*, *convey*.

The letter *i*, when it has the sound of *e* long, has two points over the letter; thus, *fatïgue*, *marïne*.

The letters *i* and *o*, when they have the sound of *u* short, have a curving mark; thus, *bird*, *dove*.

The vowel *o* has, in a few words, the sound of *oo*, French *ou*, which is indicated by two dots over the letter; thus, *mȯve*, *lȯse*. This sound, when shortened, is designated by a point under each of the vowels; thus, *book*, *look*; *bush*, *full*.

The two letters *oo*, without points, have the sound of the French *ou*; as in *fool*, *room*.

The digraphs *ai*, *ay*, always have the sound of the first or long *a*, unless otherwise marked.

The digraphs *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *ie*, always have the sound of the first or long *e*, unless otherwise marked.

In all cases, when one vowel of a digraph is marked, that vowel has the sound designated by the mark, and the other is quiescent; thus, *upbrāid*, *arrāyed*, *decēit*, *siēge*, *appear*, *cōurse*, *flōat*, *broad*, *vein*, *shōw*.

By marking the vowel *o*, in the digraphs *ou* and *ow*, the digraph is distinguished from the diphthong; thus, in *sōurce*, *ou* are a digraph; but in *sour* they are a diphthong; and *bōw*, a weapon, is distinguished from *bow*, to bend.

Thus *ou* and *ow*, without a mark, are always diphthongs.

The digraphs *eu*, *ew*, and *ui*, have the sound of the first *u*; as in *feud*, *brew*, *bruise*. The writers who attempt to give *u* and *ew*, after *r*, the sound of *oo*, as in *rude*, *brew*, [*rood*, *broo*,] encourage an affected pronunciation. In all such words, *u* and *ew* have the proper sound of *u* in *duty*, *tumult*, *lucid*, both in this country and in the general usage in England. Some persons affect to pronounce the letters *e* and *w* distinctly, *e* and *oo*; but this affectation was condemned by Wallis, as early as the reign of Charles II.

The vowel *i*, in the termination *ive*, is always short; as in *motive*, *relative*, pronounced *motiv*, *relativ*.

The peculiar articulation of the letter *r* renders it necessary to utter a slight sound of *e* short between a vowel and that letter. Thus, *bare*, *mere*, *mire*, *more*, *mure*, are pronounced *bāer*, *meer*, *mier*, *moer*, *muer*; so in *parent*, *apparent*, pronounced nearly *pāerent*, *appāerent*. This necessity makes a slight variation in the sound of *a*, but too inconsiderable to deserve a particular mark of distinction.

The accented syllable is designated by this mark at the end, as in *la'bor*, *glo'ry*, *ten'or*, *amend'*, *det'riment*; *withdraw'*, *avow'*, *destroy'*, *renew'*.

After syllables having two or more consonants followed by *e* quiescent, or a diphthong, the accent has no effect upon the vowel, as in *dislodge'*, *rejoice'*.

In many cases, the mark over the vowel might designate both the sound of the vowel and the accented syllable, as in *abrāde*, *upbrāid*, *dedūce*, *besiēge*; but the accent is uniformly marked.*

The letters *ch*, in words from the French, are pronounced as *sh*, and over the letter *c* is a mark; thus, *chaise*, pronounced *shāyz*.

The letters *ce*, *ci*, and *ti*, before a vowel, often blend into the sound of *sh*. Thus, *ocean*, *Phocion*, *motion*, are pronounced *o'shun*, *Pho'shun*, *mo'shun*. Hence, *ceous*, *cious*, *tious*, blend into the syllable *shus*, as in *cetaceous*, *gracious*, *factious*, pronounced *ceta'shus*, *gra'shus*, *fac'shus*.†

The termination *sion*, after a consonant, is pronounced *shun*; *concession* is pronounced *concesh'un*. But after a vowel, it is pronounced *zhun*; *diffusion* is pronounced *diffu'zhun*.

The termination *tion*, in most words, is pronounced *shun*, after a vowel or consonant; *nation*, *affection*, are pronounced *na'shun*, *affec'shun*.

In a few words, *tian*, *tion*, are pronounced *chun*; as in *Christian*, *bastion*. *Egyptian* is an exception; *Egypshun*.

The termination *sier*, when not under the accent, is pronounced *zher* or *zhur*, as in *o'sier*, *bra'sier*; but when under the accent, it has the sound of *scer*, as in *cuirassier'*.

When two accents occur after *s* or *i*, and before *ci* and *ti*, they indicate that the preceding syllable ends with the pronunciation of *sh*. Thus, *pre''cious*, *vi''tiate*, are pronounced *presh'ous*, *vish'ate*; the *ci* and *ti* blending into the sound of *sh*.

In such words as *pronunciation*, euphony seems to require that *cia* should be uttered in two syllables, *pro-nun-ci-a'tion*, to prevent the repetition of the sound of *sh*; *pronunshashun*.†

Dr. Ash remarks, that the different vowels, in unaccented syllables, are pronounced alike, or nearly so. Thus, in the words *altar*, *alter*, *manner*, *manor*, *murmur*, all the vowels of the last syllables have nearly the same sound. Hence it is useless to mark the unaccented vowels, their sounds being too obscure and indistinct to be defined, or to be distinguished by marks. The nice distinctions between them, if any exist, are to be acquired only by usage and good taste.

The letters *gh*, in most English words, are quiescent. In the following, they are pronounced like *f*; *cough*, *chough*, *clough*, *enough*, *hough*, *laugh*, *rough*, *slough*, *tough*, *trough*.

H after *r* is mute, as in *rhetoric*.

G and *k* before *n* are mute, as in *gnaw*, *knave*.

W before *r* is mute, as in *wrest*, *wrong*.

In a few words, *h* after *w* is pronounced before it, as in *what*, *which*.

In the termination *en*, *e* is usually mute, as in *broken*, pronounced *brokn*.

The final *e* is mute after *l*, in the following syllables: *ble*; *cle*, *dle*, *fle*, *gle*, *kle*, *ple*, *tle*, *zle*.

B after *m* is mute as in *dumb*.

L is mute before *k*, as in *walk*; before *m*, as in *calm*; and before *f*, as in *half*, *calf*.

N is mute after *m*, as in *hymn*.

Ph are always pronounced like *f*, as in *philosophy*; but they are silent in *phthisic*, pronounced *tizzic*.

P is mute before *s*, as in *psalm*; and before *t*, as in *ptyalism*, *Ptolemy*.

In the terminating syllable of adjectives, *ous*, the letter *o* is always silent.

The unaccented *y*, at the end of words, is short, like *i* in *pin*, *pit*, as in *glory*, *probity*. In the plural of such words, *ies* are pronounced *iz*, as *glories*, pronounced *gloriz*.

But *y*, in monosyllables, has its first sound, as in *dry*, *my*; and in verbs and plurals of nouns the same sound occurs in the inflections, as in *fly*, *flies*; *try*, *tries*; pronounced *flize*, *trize*.

In the termination *fy*, the *y* has its first sound, as in *fortify*. So also *i* in the last syllable of *fortifies*.

S has its proper sound after *f*, *p*, *k*, *t*, and *th* aspirate, as in *chiefs*, *cups*, *franks*, *pits*, *deaths*.

S has the sound of *z* after *b*, *d*, *g*, *gh*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s* and *ss*, *z*, *v*, *aw*, *ay*, *ew*, *ey*, *ow*, *oy*, *sh*, *ng*, *th* vocal, *ch*, *oe*, *ie*, and after *e* followed by *e* final; as in *robs*, *robes*, *races*, *rods*, *rides*, *rags*, *rages*, *toils*, *dreams*, *sighs*, *rains*, *bars*, *waves*, *roses*, *passes*, *mazes*, *laws*, *days*, *news*, *preys*, *vows*, *joys*, *brushes*, *sings*, *breathes*, *churches*, *foes*, *flies*.

S before *m* has the sound of *z*, as in *spasm*, *baptism*

The letter *z*, in Welsh words, is pronounced as the vocal *th* in *that*, *thou*.

In many cases, a word, the better to express the pronunciation, is written a second time, in the letters most proper for the purpose. In this case, the pronunciation of the radical word is to be observed in the derivatives, unless otherwise noted. Thus, *bright* is written *brite*, to show the pronunciation; and this pronunciation is to be observed in its derivatives, *brightness*, *brightly*.

The letter *u*, it has been remarked, has the sound of *yu* in words in which this letter forms a syllable by itself, as in *u-nit*, *u-nanimous*, *u-biquity*, *u-surp*, and in some monosyllables, as in *use*, pronounced *yuse*.

In extending this sound to *u* after *d*, as in *gradual*, *credulous*, Walker has changed the sound of *d* to that of *dj*; and *gradual* becomes *gradjual* or *grajual*; *credulous* is changed to *credjulous* or *crejulous*. But this pronunciation of Walker is severely condemned by Jameson and Knowles. So also Walker's *butsheus* for *beauteous*, *plentshus* for *plenteous*, are condemned and discarded. The same fate attends Walker's *ingrejent* for *ingredient*, and other words of a like orthography.

The present practice is to give to *u* the sound of *yu*, in such words as *nature*, *feature*, *rapture*; which are pronounced *nāt-yur*, *feat-yur*, *rapt-yur*. This practice seems to have been adopted to avoid the common corruption of a change of *t* into *tsh*, as in *natshur* — a pronunciation condemned by the latest orthoepists.

But in words of more syllables than two, this pronunciation of *u* as *yu*, in the last syllable, as in *caricature*, *literature*, *judicature*, is not to be commended. [Still, as the corruption referred to occurs quite as frequently in words of this class as in those of two syllables, it has been thought best to place them all on the same footing, and to mark with the sound of *u* as heard in *unite*, all the terminations in *ure*, with their derivatives.]

The termination *ed*, in the past tense and participles of verbs, retains the vowel *e*, in this vocabulary, for showing the proper orthography, especially to foreigners; but in the customary pronunciation, this vowel is omitted, except after *d* and *t*. Thus, *abandoned*, *delivered*, *charmed*, are pronounced *abandond*, *delivērd*, *charmd*. This rule extends to all cases, except to some formal uses of particular words, or to occasional uses of some words in verse.

After *d* and *t*, this termination *ed* is, from necessity, pronounced as a distinct syllable; as in *abraded*, *hated*.

* It is said by some writer, that the accent never falls on a vowel, but always on a consonant. This is a great mistake. The last syllable of *foresees* has the accent on the last syllable, and on the vowels which end the syllable. In *open*, the accent is on the first syllable, in which there is no consonant.

† The English orthoepists allege that the letter *c*, in such words, has the sound of *sh*. This is a mistake. The pronunciation of *sh*, in such words, is the effect of blending the sound of *c* with the following vowel. This mistake has misled Walker and others into a multitude of errors.

ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR. WEBSTER,

AS EXHIBITED IN THIS VOLUME.

1. *Terminations in* OUR *changed into* OR.—Such words as *favor*, *labor*, &c., formerly ending in *our*, drop the *u*. One word, however, is here given in both ways, viz., *Savior*, *Saviour*.

2. *Terminations in* IC *changed into* IC.—Words of more than one syllable, ending in *ic* or *iac*, which formerly ended in *k*, have dropped the *k*, as in *music*, *maniac*, &c. Add to these *almanac*, *sandarac*, *limbec* (from *alembic*); also *havoc*. The *k* is retained (1) in a few derivatives, as *colicky*, *trafficker*, *mimicking*, &c., to prevent an erroneous pronunciation; (2) in all monosyllables, as *sick*, *stick*, *wreck*, &c., and hence in their compounds, as *brainsick*, *candlestick*, *shipwreck*, &c.; (3) in all other terminations except ic and *iac*, as in *arrack*, *hammock*, &c.

3 *Terminations in* RE *changed into* ER.—Such words as *centre*, *metre*, *theatre*, &c., with their compounds, have the *re* changed into *er*, as *center*, *meter*, *theater*, &c. Some hundreds of words, like *chamber*, *cider*, *diameter*, &c., have already undergone this change, which is here extended to about twenty more, to complete the analogy. *Acre*, *lucre*, and *massacre*, are necessarily excepted, because the change would lead to an erroneous pronunciation. The above words, however, are here given in both modes of spelling.

4. *Words in which the final consonant is not doubled in adding such formatives as* ING, ED, ER, *&c.*—It is a rule extending to many hundreds of cases, that, in adding to a word such formatives as *ing*, *ed*, *er*, &c., a single consonant at the end of a word is doubled when the accent falls on the *last* syllable, as in *forgetting*, *beginning*, *excelling*; but *is not doubled when the accent falls on any preceding syllable*, as in *benefiting*, *gardener*, &c. This rule has been violated in the case of about fifty words ending in *l*, whose derivatives have had the *l* doubled, as *traveller*, &c. These words are here restored to their true analogous spelling, as recommended by Walker, Lowth, Perry, and others, as in *traveling*, *canceled*, *leveler*, *counselor*, *duelist*, *marvelous*, &c. On the same principle, *woolen* is spelled with a single *l*. It does not interfere with this rule that *chancellor*, and the derivatives of *metal* and *crystal*, as *metalline*, *metallurgy*, *crystalline*, *crystallize*, &c., have the *l* doubled, since they come directly from the Latin *cancellarius* and *metallum* (Greek μέταλλον), and the Greek χρύσταλλος. The above rule is also applied to the derivatives of *worship* and *bias*, making them *worshiping*, *worshiped*, *worshiper*, *biasing*, *biased*. *Bigoted* has already taken its true spelling with but one *t*, and such should be the spelling of *carbureted*, *sulphureted*, &c.

5. *Distinction between verbs in* IZE *and* ISE.—Verbs from the Greek ίζω, and others formed in analogy with them, have the termination *ize*, as *baptize*, *legalize*, &c. *Catechise* and *exorcise* are exceptions. Verbs, and also some nouns, derived directly from the French, with a few from other sources, end in *ise*, as *advertise*, *advise*, *affranchise*, *amortise*, *chastise*, *circumcise*, *comprise*, *compromise*, *criticise*, *demise*, *despise*, *devise*, *disfranchise*, *disguise*, *divertise*, *emprise*, *enfranchise*, *enterprise*, *exercise*, *manumise*, *merchandise*, *misprise* (to mistake), *premise*, *reprise* (to take again), *revise*, *supervise*, *surmise*, *surprise*.

6. *Terminations in* ABLE.—*Able*, when incorporated into words ending with silent *e*, cuts it off, as in *blamable*, except after *c* or *g*, as in *noticeable*, *changeable*.

7. *Compounds of words ending in* LL.—Such compounds as *befall*, *miscall*, *install*, *forestall*, *inthrall*, *enroll*, retain the double *l*, to prevent a false pronunciation, making the last vowel short, as *befal*, *enrol*, &c. For the same reason, double *l* should be retained in the nouns *installment*, *inthrallment*, *thralldom*, and *enrollment*.

8 DEFENSE, OFFENSE, and PRETENSE.—In these words, *s* is substituted for *c*, because *s* is used in the derivatives, as *defensive*, *offensive*, *pretension* The words *expense*, *recompense*, and *license*, have, on this ground, undergone the same alteration within comparatively a short period, and a change in the three mentioned above would complete the analogy. These words are here given in both forms of spelling.

9. FORETELL, DISTILL, INSTILL, FULFILL.—These words retain the *ll* of their primitives, for it must be retained in the participles and other derivatives, as *foretelling*, *distiller*, *instilling*, *fulfilled*, &c. In this case, it is only necessary to remember the rule, that the spelling of the original words *tell*, *still*, *fill*, is retained in all the derivatives.

10. CONNECTION, DEFLECTION, INFLECTION, REFLECTION.—These follow the spelling of their verbs, *connect*, *deflect*, *inflect*, *reflect*.

11. *Derivatives of* DULL, SKILL, WILL, *and* FULL.—These retain the *ll*, viz. *dullness*, *fullness*, *skillful*, *willful*, to prevent the inconvenience of exceptions to a general rule. Walker says, there is no reason why we should not write *dullness*, *fullness*, *skillful*, and *willful*, as well as *stiffness*, *gruffness*, and *crossness*.

12. *Derivatives of* VILLAIN.—The derivatives of *villain* ought to retain the *i*, as in *villainous*, *villainy*, &c. This is the case in all similar words when the *ain* is not under the accent, as *mountainous* from *mountain*, *captaincy* from *captain*, *chieftaincy* from *chieftain*, *chaplaincy* from *chaplain*, *certainty* from *certain*, &c. Both modes of spelling, however, are given in this volume.

13. MOULD *and* MOULT.—These words should be written *mold* and *molt*, like *gold*, *bold*, *fold*, *colt*, &c., in which the *u* has been dropped, or was never introduced; but they are here given in both ways.

14. *Terms in chemistry.*—The orthography *oxyd* (from ὀξυς) is considered preferable to *oxide*, because in all other derivatives the Greek *υ* is represented by the English *y*, as in *oxygen*, *hydrogen*, &c. In such terminations as *chlorid*, *fluorid*, *ammid*, &c., the final *e* is not used, because they are formed in analogy with *acid*, and the *e* is unnecessary, and might lead to the error of giving a long sound to the preceding *i*. Such words as *salicin*, *cerin*, *veratrin*, &c., also omit the final *e* in most cases, because it is unnecessary, though it is retained in *bromine*, *chlorine*, *fluorine*, *iodine*, and a very few others. The spelling of the last class of words has the authority of Brande's Encyclopedia, the Penny Cyclopedia, and some distinguished chemical works.

15. WOE.—This word takes the final *e*, like *doe*, *foe*, *hoe*, *sloe*, *toe*, and all similar nouns of one syllable. The termination in *o* belongs, among monosyllables, to the other parts of speech, as *go*, *so*, and to nouns of more than one syllable, as *motto*, *potato*, *tomato*, &c.

16. PRACTICE, *as a verb.*—This verb should be spelled like the noun, with a *c*, as in *notice*, *apprentice*, and all similar words in which the accent *precedes* the last syllable. The distinction of spelling between the noun and verb belongs properly to words accented on the last syllable, as *device*, n., *devise* (pronounced *devize'*), v. To apply the distinction here, and spell the verb *practise*, tends to give it the same pronunciation (*practize*) as we often find in uneducated persons; but as this spelling, though in opposition to the regular analogy, is more prevalent, the verb is here given in both ways.

17. DROUTH is given as spelled by Spenser, Bacon, &c., and as still extensively pronounced; and *hight* as spelled by Milton, and derived from *high*. They are, however, placed under *drought* and *height*, the more ordinary spelling, though, on some accounts, the old spelling is to be preferred.

ALPHABETS.

Names.	HEBREW AND CHALDEE.	SAMARITAN.	Names.	ARABIC. Final.		Medial.	Initial.	Names.	SYRIAC. Final.		Medial.	Initial.
Aleph	א	𐤀	Elif	ا	ا	ـا	ا	Olaph	ܐ	ܐ	ܐ	ܐ
Beth	ב	𐤁	Be	ب	ب	ـبـ	بـ	Beth	ܒ	ܒ	ܒ	ܒ
Gimel	ג	𐤂	Jim	ج	ج	ـجـ	جـ	Gomal	ܓ	ܓ	ܓ	ܓ
Daleth	ד	𐤃	Dal	د	د	ـد	د	Dolath	ܕ	ܕ	ܕ	ܕ
			Dhal	ذ	ذ	ـذ	ذ					
He	ה	𐤄	He	ه	ه	ـهـ	هـ	He	ܗ	ܗ	ܗ	ܗ
Vau	ו	𐤅	Wau	و	و	ـو	و	Vau	ܘ	ܘ	ܘ	ܘ
Zain	ז	𐤆	Ze	ز	ز	ـز	ز	Zain	ܙ	ܙ	ܙ	ܙ
Cheth	ח	𐤇	Ha	ح	ح	ـحـ	حـ	Heth	ܚ	ܚ	ܚ	ܚ
			Kha	خ	خ	ـخـ	خـ					
Teth	ט	𐤈	Ta	ط	ط	ـط	ط	Teth	ܛ	ܛ	ܛ	ܛ
			Tha	ظ	ظ	ـظ	ظ					
Yod	י	𐤉	Ye	ى	ي	ـيـ	يـ	Yud	ܝ	ܝ	ܝ	ܝ
Caph	כ ך	𐤊	Kef	ك	ك	ـكـ	كـ	Coph	ܟ	ܟ	ܟ	ܟ
Lamed	ל	𐤋	Lam	ل	ل	ـلـ	لـ	Lomad	ܠ	ܠ	ܠ	ܠ
Mem	מ ם	𐤌	Mim	م	م	ـمـ	مـ	Mim	ܡ	ܡ	ܡ	ܡ
Nun	נ ן	𐤍	Nun	ن	ن	ـن	ن	Nun	ܢ	ܢ	ܢ	ܢ
Samech	ס	𐤎	*wanting*	—	—	—	—	Semcath	ܣ	ܣ	ܣ	ܣ
Ain	ע	𐤏	Ain	ع	ع	ـعـ	عـ	Ee	ܥ	ܥ	ܥ	ܥ
			Gain	غ	غ	ـغـ	غـ					
Phe	פ ף	𐤐	Fe	ف	ف	ـفـ	فـ	Pe	ܦ	ܦ	ܦ	ܦ
Tzaddi	צ ץ	𐤑	Tsad	ص	ص	ـصـ	صـ	Tsode	ܨ	ܨ	ܨ	ܨ
			Dhad	ض	ض	ـضـ	ضـ					
Koph	ק	𐤒	Kaf	ق	ق	ـقـ	قـ	Kuph	ܩ	ܩ	ܩ	ܩ
Resh	ר	𐤓	Re	ر	ر	ـر	ر	Rish	ܪ	ܪ	ܪ	ܪ
Sin	שׂ	𐤔	Sin	س	س	ـسـ	سـ	Shin	ܫ	ܫ	ܫ	ܫ
Shin	שׁ		Shin	ش	ش	ـشـ	شـ					
Thau	ת	𐤕	Te	ت	ت	ـتـ	تـ	Tau	ܬ	ܬ	ܬ	ܬ
			The	ث	ث	ـثـ	ثـ					

The Arabic vowels are only *three*, viz. Fatha, ـَ a, e; Kesra, ـِ e, i; Dhamma, ـُ o, u.

The diacritical signs are Jesm ـْ or quiescent Sheva; Teshdid ـّ or Dagesh forte; Hamza ـٔ placed over Elif when *radical*.

Nunnation or double final vowels, ـً ـٍ ـٌ, showing that they are to be pronounced *an*, *en* or *in*, *on* or *un*.

The Persians use the Arabic alphabet, with the addition of Pe, پ; Che, چ; Ghaf, گ ڪ; and Zhe, ژ.

ETHIOPIC ALPHABET.

	A short.	U.	I.	A long	E.	Y.	O.
Alph	ሀ a	ሁ u	ሂ i	ሃ a	ሄ e	ህ y	ሆ o
Bet	በ ba	ቡ bu	ቢ bi	ባ ba	ቤ be	ብ by	ቦ bo
Gemel	ገ ga	ጉ gu	ጊ gi	ጋ ga	ጌ ge	ግ gy	ጎ go
Den	ደ da	ዱ du	ዲ di	ዳ da	ዴ de	ድ dy	ዶ do
Hoi	ሀ ha	ሁ hu	ሂ hi	ሃ ha	ሄ he	ህ hy	ሆ ho
Waw	ወ wa	ዉ wu	ዊ wi	ዋ wa	ዌ we	ው wy	ዎ wo
Zai	ዘ za	ዙ zu	ዚ zi	ዛ za	ዜ ze	ዝ zy	ዞ zo
Haut	ሐ ha	ሑ hu	ሒ hi	ሓ ha	ሔ he	ሕ hy	ሖ ho
Hharm	ኀ ha	ኁ hu	ኂ hi	ኃ ha	ኄ he	ኅ hy	ኆ ho
Tait	ጠ tha	ጡ thu	ጢ thi	ጣ tha	ጤ the	ጥ thy	ጦ tho
Yaman	የ ya	ዩ yu	ዪ yi	ያ ya	ዬ ye	ይ yy	ዮ yo
Quaf	ከ ka	ኩ ku	ኪ ki	ካ ka	ኬ ke	ክ ky	ኮ ko
Lawi	ለ la	ሉ lu	ሊ li	ላ la	ሌ le	ል ly	ሎ lo
Mai	መ ma	ሙ mu	ሚ mi	ማ ma	ሜ me	ም my	ሞ mo
Nahas	ነ na	ኑ nu	ኒ ni	ና na	ኔ ne	ን ny	ኖ no
Saut	ሠ sa	ሡ su	ሢ si	ሣ sa	ሤ se	ሥ sy	ሦ so
Ain	ዐ a	ዑ u	ዒ i	ዓ a	ዔ e	ዕ y	ዖ o
Af	ፈ fa	ፉ fu	ፊ fi	ፋ fa	ፌ fe	ፍ fy	ፎ fo
Pait	ጰ pa	ጱ pu	ጲ pi	ጳ pa	ጴ pe	ጵ py	ጶ po
Psa	ፐ pa	ፑ pu	ፒ pi	ፓ pa	ፔ pe	ፕ py	ፖ po
Zadai	ጸ za	ጹ zu	ጺ zi	ጻ za	ጼ ze	ጽ zy	ጾ zo
Zappi	ፀ zza	ፁ zzu	ፂ zzì	ፃ zza	ፄ zze	ፅ zzy	ፆ zzo
Kaf	ቀ ka	ቁ ku	ቂ ki	ቃ ka	ቄ ke	ቅ ky	ቆ ko
Rees	ረ ra	ሩ ru	ሪ ri	ራ ra	ሬ re	ር ry	ሮ ro
Saat	ሰ sa	ሱ su	ሲ si	ሳ sa	ሴ se	ስ sy	ሶ so
Tawi	ተ ta	ቱ tu	ቲ ti	ታ ta	ቴ te	ት ty	ቶ to

Note.—In the foregoing alphabets, the order of the Arabic and Ethiopic letters is conformed to that of the Chaldee and Hebrew. The reader will observe two or three defects, which are owing to the imperfection of the fonts of type.

DIRECTIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

*** Compound words, which in ordinary writing have the parts separated by a hyphen, are arranged, when numerous, directly after the word which forms their first part. In many cases, however, especially when their number is small, they are arranged in their regular alphabetical order. If, then, a compound word is not found in the first-mentioned place, it should be sought in its strictly alphabetical order.

*** At the end of some of the etymologies, there are references, (as, under the word ABATE, "See Class Bd, No. 23, 33,") which point to corresponding parts in the author's "Synopsis of Words in Twenty Languages"—a work which has not yet been published.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a. stands for adjective.	*prep.* . stands for . . preposition.	*Dan.* . stands for . Danish.	*Lat.* or *L.* stands for Latin.
adv. . . . . adverb.	*pret.* . . . . . preterit tense.	*D.* . . . . . Dutch, or Belgic.	*Per.* . . . . . Persic, or Persian.
comp. . . . comparative, or compound.	*pron.* . . . . . pronoun.	*Eng.* . . . . . England, or English.	*Port.* . . . . . Portuguese.
con. . . . . conjunction, or connective.	*superl.* . . . . . superlative.	*Eth.* . . . . . Ethiopic.	*Russ.* . . . . . Russian.
exclam. . . exclamation, or interjection.	*v. i.* . . . . . verb intransitive	*Fr.* . . . . . French.	*Sam.* . . . . . Samaritan.
f. . . . . . feminine.	*v. t.* . . . . . verb transitive.	*G.* or *Ger.* . . . . German.	*Sans.* . . . . . Sanscrit.
m. . . . . . masculine.	*Am.* . . . . . America, or American.	*Goth.* . . . . . Gothic.	*Sax.* . . . . . Saxon, or Anglo-Saxon.
n. . . . . . name, or noun.		*Gr.* . . . . . Greek.	
obs. . . . obsolete	*Ar.* . . . . . Arabic.	*Heb.* . . . . . Hebrew.	*Sp.* . . . . . Spanish.
pl. . . . . . plural.	*Arm.* . . . . . Armoric.	*Ice.* . . . . . Icelandic.	*Sw.* . . . . . Swedish.
pp. . . . . . participle passive, or perfect.	*Ch.* . . . . . Chaldee.	*Ir.* . . . . . Irish, or Gaelic.	*Syr.* . . . . . Syriac.
ppr. . . . . participle present.	*Corn.* . . . . . Cornish.	*It.* . . . . . Italian.	*W.* . . . . . Welsh.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., long or open,	as in	mate, mete, mite, mote, mute, dye.	EW, or EU, like long *u*, as in	*new, feud.*	QQ, ... as in book.	CK hard, like *k*, . . as in . . *sick.*
Ä Italian, or ÄU, . .		*far.*	I like long *e*, ...	*marine*	OU or OW, ...	*about, town.*	G soft, like *j*, ...	*gent.*
Ą broad, ĄU or ĄW,		*fall.*	I like short *u*, ...	*bird.*	Ų, ...	*bull.*	G hard, ...	*give.*
Ą, ...		*what.*	Ö, ...	*move.*	Ų like *yu*	*unite*	S like *z*, ...	*as, was.*
Ę like long *a*, ...		*prey, there.*	Ŏ like short *u*, ...	*dove.*	C hard, or CH, like *k*, . . .	*carry.*	S, ...	*west.*
EE, Æ, or Œ, like long *e*,	. . . .	*meet, cæsura.*	Q, ...	*wolf.*	C soft, like *s*, ...	*certain.*	TH, ...	*this.*
			OI or OY, ...	*oil, boy.*	CH, ...	*much.*	TH, ...	*thin.*
			OO.	*moon.*	Ch like *sh*, ...	*machine.*		

REMARKS.

1. *Improper Diphthongs.*—In these, the vowel which is sounded is alone marked, as in *āi*, *ēa*, or *eā*, *ōu*, &c.

2. *Double Accent* (″).—This is used in two cases: (1) When, in such words as *an″ger*, (pronounced *ang'ger*,) the *g* is, as it were, drawn back to the preceding syllable, forming with *n* the sound of *ng*, while it is also retained with its proper hard sound in its own syllable. Thus the distinction is marked between such words as *lon″ger*, of greater length, and *long'er*, one who longs. (2) When, in the case of *s* or *t* followed by *ci* or *ti*, the sound of *sh* is drawn back to the preceding syllable, as in *spe″cial*, *discre″tion*, *addi″tion*, *vi″cious*, (pronounced *spesh'al*, *diskresh'un*, *addish'un*, *vish'us*.) The double accent is also used when the sound of *zh* is drawn back, as in *transi″tion*, *vi″sion*, (pronounced *transizh'un*, *vizh'un*;) but this peculiarity is also indicated either by respelling or by the marked ʒ. When the single accent (′) and double accent (″) both occur on the same word, the former is to be considered the primary, and the latter the secondary accent, as in *cheese'mon″ger*.

3. *Vowels in Italics.*—Vowels which are Italicized are not sounded, as the *a* in metal; the *e* in used, hazel, burden; the *i* in evil, cousin; the *o* in beckon, &c. Hence, the termination *ed* in participles and adjectives, when the *e* is Italicized, though separated to the eye, does not to the ear form a distinct syllable. Thus *used* is pronounced in one syllable.

4. *Accented Syllables.*—When an accented syllable ends in a consonant, the vowel which it contains has its regular short or shut sound, unless otherwise denoted according to the key.

5. *Unaccented Syllables.*—When an unaccented syllable ends in a vowel other than *e* mute, this vowel has an obscure or faint sound, unless otherwise marked. The obscure *a* is usually the short Italian *a*, as in *America*. The obscure *e*, *i*, and *y*, have the open sound of *e* shortened, as in *event*, *labial*, *duty*; and hence, in respelling for pronunciation, the *e* is used to denote these sounds. The obscure *o* and *u* have their regular open sounds, but somewhat shortened, as in *monopoly*, *superfluous*. When the unaccented syllable ends in a consonant, the vowel which it contains, if single, has its regular short or shut sound, as in *assign*, *explain*, *furnish*, *connective*, *calumny*; but *a* in such words as *monarchy*, &c., has the faint sound of the Italian *a*. In neither of these cases should the sound of the other vowels (*a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *y*) run into that of *u* in *tub*.

6. *Terminations in* ICE, IOE, *&c.*—When the *i* in such terminations as *ice*, *ige*, *ile*, *ime*, *ine*, *ise*, *ite*, *ive*, is not marked with any distinctive character, it is to be considered short, as in *malice*, *vestige*, *hostile*, *feminine*, &c., pronounced *mal'is*, *ves'tij*, *hos'til*, *fem'inin*, &c.

7. *Long* A *before* R.—The long sound of *a* before *r* in the same syllable, as heard in *fāre*, *pair*, *parent*, *bear*, &c., is nearly the same as in *fate*; or, more exactly, it begins with the latter sound, and ends with the faint sound of *e* or *a*. In this case, however, the *a* should never be made a distinct syllable, *fā'er*, *pā'rent*, but *fāre*, &c. So *prayer*, though spelled in two syllables, should be pronounced in one, as *prāre*. By many, however, the first part of this compound sound is entirely omitted, and the *a* in *fare*, &c., is pronounced like the *a* in *fat*, but much lengthened in quantity. This, according to Smart and all the later orthoepists, as well as Walker, is a departure from true English usage.

8. *Italian* A.—The sound of *a* in *far*, *daunt*, &c., and its sound in *fast*, *pant*, &c., being radically the same, is represented by the same character, *ä*. Yet, in words like *fast*, *clasp*, *ask*, *pass*, *waft*, *path*, *pant*, &c., the sound is not so much prolonged as in *far*; and in such words as *dance*, *advantage*, it is shortened still more, and by some is changed into the sound of *a* in *fat*.

9. *Broad* A.—The distinction between the broad *a* (ą), or *aw*, and the same sound shortened (ą), as in *what*, is readily perceived. In some words, however, as *salt*, *cobalt*, &c., the *a* is not so broad as in *all*, nor so short as in *what*; but, in respect to this nicer distinction, the ear must decide.

10. *Short* E *before* R.—The sound of short *e* before *r* at the end of a word, or followed by another consonant than *r*, as in *confer*, *perform*, *herd*, *earth*, &c., is nearly the same as that of short *u* before *r*; but some, particularly in England, attempt, in this case, to give the *e* its regular short sound, as heard in *hen*, *herald*, *herring*. The same remarks may be made respecting *ir*, to which some attempt, in such words as *virgin*, *mirth*, &c., to give the regular sound of short *e* and *r*.

11. *Short* O.—The shut sound of *o* before *r* in the same syllable, as in *nor*, being unavoidably the same as that of ą, is not marked with any distinctive character. A sound intermediate in length between that of *a* in *all* and of *o* in *not* is heard in such words as *off*, *soft*, *song*, *cloth*, *loss*, *frost*, &c. Here, however, a drawl is carefully to be avoided.

12. *Long* U.—The long or open sound of *u* has been considered by many as a diphthong composed of *e*, or *y*, and *oo*. Dr. Webster regarded it, in most cases, as a peculiar vowel sound, nearly resembling *e* and *oo*, but so much closer as hardly to be diphthongal; and considered the sound as *yoo* only when it begins a syllable, or when it is heard in certain terminations, as in *ure*, &c. There is a strong tendency, which ought to be carefully avoided, to change this sound into *oo* after *d*, *t*, *l*, *n*, and *s*, as *doo'ty* for *dū'ty*, &c.; but in avoiding this, as Smart remarks, the *u* must be kept very close, and not run into *dyuty* or *de-uty*. Walker sounds *u* like *oo* after *r*; but even here, the best speakers, in Dr. Webster's view, give a slight softening between the vowel and the consonant, pronouncing *rude* in a less broad and open manner than *rood*, i. e., giving the *u* its distinctive sound.

13. *Respelling for Pronunciation.*—(1) In respelling the French *en*, *on*, &c., the letters *ng* are designed simply to mark the vowel as *nasal*, and are not to be pronounced themselves. (2) The respelling of a word, when a number of related words follow, applies to all of them down to some other word which is respelled. (3) Compound words, which are not respelled or otherwise marked, are to be pronounced like the simple words of which they are composed; but *of* and *with* at the end of compounds, like *hereof*, *herewith*, &c., have their final consonants sounded as in *doff*, *smith*.

AN

AMERICAN DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A is the first letter of the alphabet in most of the known languages of the earth; in the Ethiopic, however, it is the *thirteenth*, and in the Runic, the *tenth*. It is naturally the first letter, because it represents the first vocal sound naturally formed by the human organs; being the sound uttered with a mere opening of the mouth without constraint, and without any effort to alter the natural position or configuration of the lips. Hence this letter is found in many words first uttered by infants; which words are the names of the objects with which infants are first concerned, as the breast, and the parents. Hence in Hebrew אם *am*, is mother, and אב *ab*, is father. In Chaldee and Syriac, *abba* is father; in Arabic, *aba*; in Ethiopic, *abi*; in Malayan and Bengalese, *bappa*: in Welsh, *tad*, whence we retain *dad*: in Old Greek and in Gothic, *atta*: in Irish, *athair*; in Cantabrian, *aita*; in Lapponic, *atki*; in Abyssinian, *abba*; in Amharic, *aba*: in Shilluc and Melindane, African dialects, *baba*; and *papa* is found in many nations. Hence the Latin *mamma*, the breast, which is, in popular use, the name of mother; in Swedish, *amma* is a nurse. This list might be greatly extended; but these examples prove A to be the first natural vocal sound, and entitled to the first place in alphabets. The Hebrew name of this letter, *aleph*, signifies an *ox* or a *leader*.

A has, in English, four sounds; the long or slender, as in *place*, *fate*; the broad, as in *wall*, *fall*, which is shortened in *squad*, *what*; the open, or Italian, as in *father*, which is shortened in *china*; and the short sound, as in *fat*. Its primitive sound was probably *aw*. A is also an abbrevintion of the Saxon *an* or *ane*, *one*, used before words beginning with an articulation; as, *a* table, instead of *an* table, or one table. This is a modern change; for in Saxon *an* was used before consonants as well as vowels; as, *an tid*, a time, *an gear*, a year. [See AN.]

This letter serves as a prefix to many English words, as in *asleep*, *awake*, *afoot*, *aground*, *agoing*. In some cases, this is a contraction of the Teutonic *ge*, as in *asleep*; *aware*, from the Saxon *geslapan*, to sleep, *gewarian*, to beware; the Dutch *gewaar*. Sometimes it is a corruption of the Saxon *on*; as, *again*, from *ongean*; *awake*, from *onwacian*, to watch or wake. Before participles, it may be a contraction of the Celtic *ag*, the sign of the participle of the present tense; as, *ag-radh*, saying; *a-saying*, *a-going*. Or this may be a contraction of *on*, or, what is equally probable, it may have proceeded from a mere accidental sound produced by negligent utterance. In some words, *a* may be a contraction of *at*, *of*, *in*, *to*, or *an*. In some words of Greek original, *a* is privative, giving to them a negative sense, as in *anonymous*, from *a* and *ονομα*, *name*.

Among the ancients, A was a numeral, denoting 500; and with a dash, Ā, 5000. In the Hebrew, Syr., Ch., Sam., and Ar., it denotes *one* or unity. In the Julian calendar, A is the first of the seven dominical letters.

Among logicians, A, as an abbreviation, stands for a universal affirmative proposition. A asserts; E denies. Thus in *barbara*, *a*, thrice repeated, denotes so many of the propositions to be universal.

The Romans used A to signify a negative or dissent in giving their votes; A. standing for *antiquo*, I oppose or object to the proposed law. Opposed to this letter were U. R., *uti rogas*, be it as you desire—the words used to express assent to a proposition. These letters were marked on wooden ballots, and each voter had an affirmative and a negative put into his hands, one of which, at pleasure, he gave as his vote.—In criminal trials, A. stood for *absolvo*, I acquit; C. for *condemno*, I condemn; and N. L. for *non liquet*, it is not evident; and the judges voted by ballots thus marked.—In inscriptions, A. stands for *Augustus*; or for *ager*, *aiunt*, *aurum*, *argentum*, &c.

A. is also used for *anno*; as in A. D., for *anno Domini*, the year of our Lord; and A. M., for *anno mundi*, the year of the world; and also for *ante*, as in A. M., for *ante meridiem*, before noon; and for *artis*, as in A. M., for *artium magister*, master of arts. With the Romans, A. U. C. stood for *anno urbis conditæ*, in the year from the building of the city of Rome.

In *algebra*, *a* and the first letters of the alphabet represent known quantities—the last letters are sometimes used to represent unknown quantities.

In *music*, A is the nominal of the sixth note in the natural diatonic scale—called by Guido *la*. It is also the name of one of the two natural moods; and it is the open note of the 2d string of the violin, by which the other strings are tuned and regulated.

In *pharmacy*, ā or āā, abbreviations of the Greek *ana*, signify *of each separately*, or that the things mentioned should be taken in quantities of the same weight or measure.

In *chemistry*, A A A stand for *amalgama*, or *amalgamation*.

In *commerce*, A. stands for *accepted*, as in case of a bill of exchange. Merchants also number their books by the letters, A, B, C, instead of figures. Public officers number their exhibits in the same manner; as the document A, or B.

Alpha and Omega, the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet, are used in Scripture for the *beginning* and *end*—representative of Christ.

In *mathematics*, letters are used as representatives of numbers, lines, angles, and quantities. In *arguments*, letters are substituted for persons, in cases supposed, or stated for illustration; as, A contracts with B to deliver property to D.—In the English phraseology, "a landlord has a hundred *a* year," "the sum amounted to ten dollars *a* man," *a* is merely the adjective *one*, and this mode of expression is idiomatic; a hundred in *a* [*one*] year; ten dollars to *a* [*one*] man.

AAM, *n.* [Ch. חמה, or חמן, a cubit, a measure containing five or six palms.] A measure of liquids among the Dutch, varying in different cities from 37 to 41 English wine gallons.

AA-RON'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to Aaron, the Jew-
AA-RON'IC-AL, } ish high priest, or to the priesthood of which he was the head. *Doddridge.*

AB, in English names, is an abbreviation of *Abbey* or *Abbot*; as, *Alban*, *Abbey-town*, or *Abbot-town*.

AB, a prefix to words of Latin origin, and a Latin preposition, as in *abduct*, is the Greek *απο*, and the Eng. *of*, Ger. *ab*, D. *af*, Sw. Dan. *af*, written, in ancient Latin, *af*. It denotes *from*, separating or departure.

AB; the Hebrew name of *father*. [See ABBA.]

AB; the eleventh month of the Jewish civil year, and the fifth of the ecclesiastical year, answering to a part of July, and a part of August. In the Syriac calendar, *Ab* is the name of the last summer month.

AB'A-CA, *n.* A kind of flax in the Philippine Islands.

AB-A-CIS'CUS, *n.* In *ancient architecture*, the square compartments of Mosaic pavements.

AB'A-CIST, *n.* [from *abacus*.]
One that casts accounts; a calculator.

A-BACK', *adv.* [*a* and *back*, Sax. *on bæc*; at, on, or toward the back. See BACK.]
Toward the back; on the back part; backward. In *seamen's language*, it signifies the situation of the sails, when pressed back against the mast by the wind.
Taken aback, is when the sails are carried back suddenly by the wind.
Laid aback, is when the sails are purposely placed in that situation to give the ship sternway.
Mariner's Dict.

AB'A-COT, *n.* The cap of state, formerly used by English kings, wrought into the figure of two crowns.

AB-AC'TOR, *n.* [Latin, from *abigo*, *ab* and *ago*, to drive.]
In *law*, one that feloniously drives away or steals a herd or numbers of cattle at once; in distinction from one that steals a sheep or two.

AB'A-CUS, *n.* [L. *abacus*, any thing flat, as a cupboard, a bench, a slate, a table or board for games, Gr. αβαξ. Usually deduced from the Oriental, אבק *abak*, dust, because the ancients used tables covered with dust for making figures and diagrams.]
1. Among *the Romans*, a cupboard or buffet.
2. An instrument to facilitate operations in arithmetic. On this are drawn lines; a counter on the lowest line is *one*; on the next, *ten*; on the third, a *hundred*, &c. On the spaces, counters denote half the number of the line above. Other schemes are called by the same name. The name is also given to a table of numbers cast up; as, an *abacus* of addition; and, by analogy, to the art of numbering, as in Knighton's Chronicon. *Encyc.*
3. In *architecture*, a table constituting the upper member or crowning of a column and its capital. It is square in the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic orders, but its sides are arched inward in the Corinthian and Composite. The name is also given to a concave molding on the capital of the Tuscan pedestal, and to the plinth above the boultin in the Tuscan and Doric orders. *Encyc.*
4. A game among the Romans; so called from its being played on a board, somewhat in the manner of chess. *P. Cyc.*

AB'A-CUS HAR-MON'IC-US, *n.* The structure and disposition of the keys of a musical instrument.

AB'A-CUS MA'JOR, *n.* A trough used in mines to wash ore in. *Encyc.*

AB'A-CUS PY-THA-GOR'IC-US, *n.* The multiplication table, invented by Pythagoras.

A-BAD'DON, *n.* [Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. אבד *abad*, to be lost, or destroyed; to perish.]

1. The destroyer, or angel of the bottomless pit. Rev. ix.

2. The bottomless pit. *Milton.*

A-BAFT', *adv.* or *prep.* [Sax. *eft*, or *æft*, again. Hence *efter* or *æfter*, after, subsequent; Sax. *æftan*, behind in place; to which word *be* is prefixed — *beæftan*, behind — and this word is corrupted into *abaft*.]

A sea term, signifying in or at the hinder part of a ship, or the parts which lie toward the stern; opposed to *afore*. Relatively, it denotes *further aft*, or toward the stern; as, *abaft* the mainmast. *Abaft the beam*, is in that arch of the horizon which is between a line drawn at right angles with the keel, and the point to which the stern is directed. It is often contracted into *aft*. *Mar. Dict.*

A-BAI'SANCE. See OBEISANCE.

AB-AL'IEN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [See ALIENATE, ALIENE.] To transfer the title of property from one to another; a term of the civil law, *rarely or never used in common law proceedings.*

AB-AL'IEN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Transferred from one to another.

AB-AL'IEN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Transferring from one to another.

AB-AL-IEN-Ā'TION, *n.* The transferring of title to property. [See ALIENATION.]

A-BAN'DON, *v. t.* [Fr. *abandonner*; Sp. and Port. *abandonar*; It. *abbandonare*; said to be from *ban* and *donner*, to give over to the ban or proscription; or from *a* or *ab* and *bandum*, a flag or ensign.]

1. To forsake entirely; as, to *abandon* a hopeless enterprise.

> Woe to that generation by which the testimony of God shall be abandoned. *Dr. Mason.*

2. To renounce and forsake; to leave with a view never to return; to desert as lost or desperate; as, to *abandon* a country; to *abandon* a cause or party.

3. To give up or resign without control, as when a person yields himself, without restraint, to a propensity; as, to *abandon* one's self *to* intemperance. Abandoned *over* and abandoned *of* are obsolete.

4. To resign; to yield, relinquish, or give over entirely.

> Verus *abandoned* the cares of empire to his wiser colleague. *Gibbon.*

5. In *commerce*, to relinquish to insurers all claim to a ship or goods insured, as a preliminary toward recovering for a total loss. *Park.*

A-BAN'DON, *n.* One who totally forsakes or deserts. [*Obs.*]

2. A relinquishment. [*Not used.*] *Kames.*

A-BAN'DON-ED, *pp.* Wholly forsaken or deserted.

2. *a.* Given up, as to a vice; hence, extremely wicked, or sinning without restraint; irreclaimably wicked.

A-BAN-DON-EE', *n.* In *law*, one to whom any thing is abandoned.

A-BAN'DON-ER, *n.* One who abandons.

A-BAN'DON-ING, *ppr.* Forsaking or deserting wholly; renouncing; yielding one's self without restraint.

A-BAN'DON-ING, *n.* A forsaking; total desertion.

> When thus the helm of justice is abandoned, a universal *abandoning* of all other posts will succeed. *Burke.*

A-BAN'DON-MENT, *n.* A total desertion; a state of being forsaken.

2. In *commerce*, the relinquishing to underwriters all the property saved from loss by shipwreck, capture, or other peril stated in the policy. This *abandonment* must be made before the insured can demand indemnification for a total loss. *Park.*

A-BAN'DUM, *n.* In *old law*, any thing forfeited or confiscated.

AB-AN-NI''TION, (-an-nish'un,) *n.* [*Low Lat.*]

A banishment for one or two years for manslaughter. [*Not much used.*] *Dict.*

A-BAP-TIS'TON, *n.* The perforating part of the old trephine, an instrument used in trepanning. [*Obs.*] *Coxe.*

A-BARE', *v. t.* [Sax. *abarian*. See BARE.]

To make bare; to uncover. [*Not in use.*]

AB-AR-TIC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [See ARTICULATE.]

In *anatomy*, that species of articulation or structure of joints, which admits of manifest motion; called also *diarthrosis* and *dearticulation*. *Encyc. Coxe.*

A-BAS', *n.* A weight in Persia used in weighing pearls, one eighth less than the European carat. *Encyc.*

A-BASE', *v. t.* [Fr. *abaisser*, from *bas*, low, or the bottom; W. *bais*; Latin and Gr. *basis*; Eng. *base*; It. *abbassare*; Sp. *baxo*, low. See ABASH.]

1. The literal sense of *abase* is, to lower or depress, to throw or cast down, as used by Bacon, "to *abase* the eye." But the word is seldom used in reference to material things.

2. To cast down; to reduce low; to depress; to humble; to degrade; applied to the passions, rank, office, and condition in life.

> Those that walk in pride he is able to *abase*. Dan. iv.
> Whosoever exalteth himself shall be *abased*.
> Matt. xxiii. Job xl. 2 Cor. xi.

A-BAS'ED, *pp.* Reduced to a low state, humbled, depressed.

In *heraldry*, it is used of the wings of eagles, when the tops are turned downward toward the point of the shield; or when the wings are shut, the natural way of bearing them being spread, with the top pointing to the chief of the angle. *Bailey. Chambers.*

A-BASE'MENT, *n.* The act of humbling or bringing low; also, a state of depression, degradation, or humiliation.

A-BASH', *v. t.* [Heb. and Ch. בוש *bosh*, to be confounded, or ashamed.]

To make the spirits to fail; to cast down the countenance; to make ashamed; to confuse or confound, as by exciting suddenly a consciousness of guilt, error, inferiority, &c.

> They heard and were *abashed*. *Milton.*

A-BASH'ED, *pp.* Confused with shame, confounded; put to silence: followed by *at*.

A-BASH'ING, *ppr.* Putting to shame or confusion.

A-BASH'MENT, *n.* Confusion from shame.

A-BAS'ING, *ppr.* Humbling, depressing, bringing low.

A-BAS'SI, or A-BAS'SIS, *n.* A silver coin of Persia, of the value of twenty cents, about ten pence sterling. *Encyc.*

A-BAT'A-BLE, *a.* That may or can be abated; as, an *abatable* writ or nuisance.

A-BATE', *v. t.* [Fr. *abattre*, to beat down; *battre*, to beat, to strike; Sp. *batir*, *abatir*; Port. *bater*, *abater*; It. *battere*, *abbattere*; Heb. Ch. חבט, *habat*; to beat; Syr. ܚܒܛ id. Ar. خبط *habata*, to beat, and كبت *kabata*, to beat down, to prostrate. The Saxon has the participle *gebatod*, abated. The prefix is sunk to *a* in *abate*, and lost in the participle *beat*. See Class Bd. No. 23, 33.]

1. To beat down; to pull down; to destroy in any manner; as, to *abate* a nuisance.

2. To lessen; to diminish; to moderate; as, to *abate* zeal; to *abate* pride; to *abate* a demand; to *abate* courage.

3. To lessen; to mitigate; as, to *abate* pain, sorrow, or misery. *Addison.*

4. To overthrow; to cause to fail; to frustrate by judicial sentence; as, to *abate* a writ.

5. To deject; to depress; as, to *abate* the soul. [*Obs.*]

6. To deduct.

> Nothing to add, and nothing to *abate*. *Pope.*

7. To cause to fail; to annul. By the English law, a legacy to a charity is *abated* by a deficiency of assets.

8. To remit; as, to *abate* a tax.

A-BATE', *v. i.* To decrease, or become less in strength or violence; as, pain *abates*; a storm *abates*.

2. To fail; to be defeated, or come to nought; as, a writ *abates*. By the civil law, a legacy to a charity does not *abate* by deficiency of assets.

3. In *law*, to enter into a freehold after the death of the last possessor, and before the heir or devisee takes possession. *Blackstone.*

4. In *horsemanship*, to perform well a downward motion. A horse is said to *abate*, or take down his curvets, when, working upon curvets, he puts both his hind legs to the ground at once, and observes the same exactness in all the times. *Encyc.*

A-BAT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Lessened; decreased; destroyed; mitigated; defeated; remitted; overthrown; depressed.

A-BATE'MENT, *n.* The act of abating; the state of being abated.

2. A reduction, removing, or pulling down, as of a nuisance. *Blackstone.*

3. Diminution, decrease, or mitigation, as of grief or pain.

4. Deduction, sum withdrawn, as from an account.

5. Overthrow, failure, or defeat, as of a writ. *Blackstone.*

6. The entry of a stranger into a freehold after the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee. *Blackstone.*

7. In *heraldry*, a mark of dishonor in a coat of arms, by which its dignity is debased for some stain on the character of the wearer.

A-BAT'ER, *n.* The person or thing that abates.

A-BAT'ING, *ppr.* Pulling down; diminishing; defeating; remitting.

A-BAT'OR, *n.* A person who enters into a freehold on the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee. *Blackstone.*

AB'A-TIS, } *n.* [Fr. *abatis*.] [from *beating* or pulling down. Fr. *abattre*.] Rubbish.
AB'AT-TIS, }

In *fortification*, piles of trees, or branches of trees sharpened, and laid with their points outward, in front of ramparts, to prevent assailants from mounting the walls. *Encyc.*

A-BAT-TOIR', (a-bat-wor',) *n.* [Fr.] A building for the slaughtering of cattle.

AB'A-TUDE, *n.* [from *abate*.] Any thing diminished. *Bailey.*

AB'A-TURE, *n.* [from *abate*.] Grass beaten or trampled down by a stag in passing. *Dict.*

A-BAUM', *n.* A species of red clay. [*Not in use.*]

AB-AW'ED, *pp.* Abashed. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

ABB, *n.* [Sax. *ab* or *ob*.] Among weavers, yarn for the warp. Hence *abb-wool* is wool for the *abb*. *Encyc.*

AB'BA, *n.* In the Chaldee and Syriac, a father; and figuratively, a superior. Sans. *appa*.

In the Syriac, Coptic and Ethiopic churches, it is a title given to the bishops, and the bishops bestow the title, by way of distinction, on the bishop of Alexandria. Hence the title *Baba*, or *Papa*, *Pope* or *Great Father*, which the bishop of Alexandria bore, before the bishop of Rome.

AB'BA-CY, *n.* [from *abba*, Low Lat. *abbatia*.] The dignity, rights and privileges of an abbot. It comprehends the government and revenues.

AB-BAT'IC-AL, } *a.* Belonging to an abbey.
AB-BA'TIAL, }

AB'BE, (ab'by,) *n.* [Fr. *abbé*, from *abba*.]

In a monastic sense, the same as an *abbot*; but more generally, a title in Roman Catholic countries, without any determinate rank, office, or rights. The abbes are numerous, and generally have some literary attainments; they dress as academics or scholars, and act as instructors, in colleges and private families; or as tutors to young gentlemen on their travels; and many of them become authors.

AB'BESS, *n.* [from *abba*.]

A female superior or governess of a nunnery, or convent of nuns, having the authority over the nuns which the abbots have over the monks. [See ABBEY.]

AB'BEY, *n.*; *pl.* ABBEYS, [from *abba*.]

A monastery or society of persons of either sex, secluded from the world and devoted to religion. The males are called *monks*, and governed by an abbot; the females are called *nuns*, and governed by an abbess. These institutions were suppressed in England by Henry VIII.; but they still exist in Roman Catholic countries.

AB'BEY-LUB-BER, *n.* A name given to monks in contempt for their idleness.

AB'BOT, *n.* [formerly ABBAT, from *abba*, latinized *abbas*, *-atis*, or from Heb. plural אבות, *aboth*.] The superior or governor of an abbey or monastery. Originally, monasteries were founded in retired places, and the religious had no concern with secular affairs, being entirely subject to the prelates. But the abbots, possessing most of the learning in ages of ignorance, were called from their seclusion to aid the churches in opposing heresies; monasteries were founded in the vicinity of cities; the abbots became ambitious, and set themselves to acquire wealth and honors; some of them assumed the miter, threw off their dependence on the bishops, and obtained seats in parliament. For centuries, princes and noblemen bore the title of *abbots*. At present, in Roman Catholic countries, abbots are *regular*, or such as take the vow, and wear the habit of the order; and *commendatory*, such as are seculars, but obliged, when of suitable age, to take orders. The title is borne also by some persons who have not the government of a monastery; as bishops whose sees were formerly abbeys. *Encyc.*

AB'BOT-SHIP, *n.* The state of an abbot.

AB-BRE'VI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [It. *abbreviare*; Sp. *abreviar*; Port. *abbreviar*; from L. *abbrevio*, *brevio*, from *brevis*, short; contracted from Gr. βραχυς, from the root of *break*, which see.]

1. To shorten; to make shorter by contracting the parts. [*In this sense not much used, nor often applied to material substances.*]

2. To shorten; to abridge by the omission or defalcation of a part; to reduce to a smaller compass; as, to *abbreviate* a writing.

3. In *mathematics*, to reduce fractions to lower terms. *Wallis.*

AB-BRE'VI-ATE, *n.* An abridgment. [*Obs.*] *Elyot.*

AB-BRE'VI-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Shortened; reduced to lower terms; abridged.

2. In *botany*, an abbreviated perianth is shorter than the tube of the corol. *Martyn.*

AB-BRE'VI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Shortening; contracting in length, or into a smaller compass; reducing to lower terms.

AB-BRE-VI-A'TION, *n.* The act of shortening or contracting.

2. A letter or a few letters used for a word; as, Gen. for *Genesis*; U. S. A. for *United States of America*. Also, an arbitrary mark, used for the same purpose; as, $ for dollar; ♀ for copper, or the planet Venus.

3. The reduction of fractions to lower terms.

4. In *music*, one dash, or more, through the stem of a note, dividing it respectively into quavers, semiquavers, or demisemiquavers. *P. Cyc. Brande.*

AB-BRE'VI-A-TOR, *n.* One who abridges or reduces to a smaller compass.

AB-BRE'VI-A-TORS, *n. pl.* A college of seventy-two persons in the chancery of Rome, whose duty is to draw up the pope's briefs, and reduce petitions, when granted, to a due form for bulls.

AB-BRE'VI-A-TO-RY, *a.* Shortening; contracting.

AB-BRE'VI-A-TURE, *n.* A letter or character for shortening; an abridgment, a compend.

A, B, C; the three first letters of the alphabet, used for the whole alphabet.

A-B-C-Book; a little book for teaching the elements of reading. *Shak.*

AB-DAL-A'VI, *n.* The Egyptian melon.

AB'DALS, *n. pl.* The name of certain fanatics in the Mohammedan countries of Asia, who, in excess of zeal, sometimes run into the streets, and attempt to kill all they meet who are of a different religion; and if they are slain for their madness, they think it meritorious to die, and by the vulgar are deemed martyrs. *Encyc.*

AB'DE-RITE, *n.* An inhabitant of Abdera, a maritime town in Thrace. Democritus is so called from being a native of the place. As he was given to laughter, foolish or incessant laughter is called *abderian*. *Whitaker.*

AB'DEST, *n.* Purification by washing; a Mohammedan rite.

AB'DI-CANT, *a.* [See ABDICATE.] Abdicating; renouncing.

AB'DI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *abdico*; *ab* and *dico*, to dedicate, to bestow; but the literal primary sense of *dico* is to send or thrust.]

1. In a *general sense*, to relinquish, renounce, or abandon. *Forster.*

2. To abandon an office or trust, without a formal resignation to those who conferred it, or without their consent; also, to abandon a throne, without a formal surrender of the crown. *Case of King James, Blackstone.*

3. To relinquish an office before the expiration of the time of service. *Case of Diocletian, Gibbon*; also *Case of Peter III., Coxe's Russ.*

4. To reject; to renounce; to abandon as a right. *Burke.*

5. To cast away; to renounce; as, to *abdicate* our mental faculties. [*Unusual.*] *J. P. Smith.*

6. In the *civil law*, to disclaim a son and expel him from the family, as a father; to disinherit during the life of the father. *Encyc.*

AB'DI-CATE, *v. i.* To renounce; to abandon; to cast off; to relinquish as a right, power, or trust.

* Though a king may *abdicate* for his own person, he can not abdicate for the monarchy. *Burke.*

AB'DI-CA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Renounced; relinquished without a formal resignation; abandoned.

AB'DI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Relinquishing without a formal resignation; abandoning.

AB-DI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of abdicating; the abandoning of an office or trust, without a formal surrender, or before the usual or stated time of expiration.

2. A casting off; rejection.

AB'DI-CA-TIVE, or AB-DIC'A-TIVE, *a.* Causing or implying abdication. *Dict.*

AB'DI-TIVE, *a.* [L. *abdo*, to hide; *ab* and *do*.] Having the power or quality of hiding. [*Little used.*] *Dict.*

AB'DI-TO-RY, *n.* A place for secreting or preserving goods. *Cowel.*

AB-DO'MEN, or AB'DO-MEN, *n.* [L., perhaps *abdo* and *omentum*.]

1. The lower belly, or that part of the body which lies between the thorax and the bottom of the pelvis. It is lined with a membrane called *peritoneum*, and contains the stomach, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, bladder, and intestines. It is separated from the breast internally by the diaphragm, and externally by the extremities of the ribs. *Quincy.*

2. In *insects*, that part of the body posterior to the corselet. In some species, it is covered with wings, and a case. It is divided into segments or rings, on the sides of which are small spiracles by which the insect respires. *D. Nat. Hist.*

AB-DOM'IN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the lower belly.

AB-DOM'IN-AL, *n.*; *pl.* ABDOMINALS. In *ichthyology*, the abdominals are a class or order of fish whose ventral fins are placed behind the pectoral, and which belong to the division of *bony fish*. The class contains, among other fishes, the loche, salmon, pike, argentine, atherine, mullet, flying fish, herring, and carp. *Encyc.*

AB-DOM'IN-AL RING, or IN'GUIN-AL RING, *n.* An oblong tendinous ring in each groin, through which passes the spermatic cord in men, and the round ligaments of the uterus in women. *Med. Dict.*

AB-DOM'IN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to the abdomen; having a large belly. *Cowper.*

AB-DUCE', *v. t.* [L. *abduco*, to lead away; of *ab* and *duco*, to lead. See DUKE.

To draw from; to withdraw, or draw to a different part; used chiefly in anatomy.

AB-DU'CENT, *a.* Drawing from, pulling back; used of those muscles which pull back certain parts of the body, for separating, opening, or bending them. The *abducent* muscles, called *abductors*, are opposed to the *adducent* muscles or *adductors*. *Med. Dict.*

AB-DUCT', *v. t.* To take away surreptitiously and by force.

AB-DUC'TION, *n.* In a *general sense*, the act of drawing apart, or carrying away.

2. In *surgery*, a species of fracture, in which the broken parts recede from each other.

3. In *logic*, a kind of argumentation, called by the Greeks *apagoge*, in which the major is evident, but the minor is not so clear as not to require further proof; as in this syllogism, "All whom God absolves are free from sin: God absolves all who are in Christ; therefore all who are in Christ are free from sin." *Encyc.*

4. In *law*, the taking and carrying away of a child, a ward, a wife, &c., either by fraud, persuasion, or open violence. *Blackstone.*

AB-DUC'TOR, *n.* In *anatomy*, a muscle which serves to withdraw, or pull back, a certain part of the body; as the *abductor oculi*, which pulls the eye outward.

2. A person guilty of abduction.

A-BEAR', (a-bâre',) *v. t.* [Sax. *aberan*.] To bear; to behave. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-BEAR'ANCE, *n.* [from *abear*, now disused; from *bear*, to carry.] Behavior, demeanor. *Blackstone.*

A BE-CE-DA'RI-AN, *n.* [a word formed from the first four letters of the alphabet.] One who teaches the letters of the alphabet, or a learner of the letters.

A-BE-CE'DA-RY, } *a.* Pertaining to, or formed
A-BE-CE-DA'RI-AN, } by the letters of the alphabet.

A-BED', *adv.* [See BED.] On or in bed.

A-BELE', or A'BEL-TREE, *n.* A name of the white poplar. [See POPLAR.]

A-BEL'I-ANS, AB-E-LO'NI-ANS, or A'BEL-ITES, *n. pl.* In *church history*, a reputed temporary sect in Africa, mentioned only by Augustine, who states that they married, but lived in continence, after the manner, as they pretended, of Abel, and attempted to maintain the sect by adopting the children of others. *J. Murdock.*

A'BEL-MOSK, *n.* A trivial name of a species of hibiscus, or Syrian mallow. The plant rises on a herbaceous stalk, three or four feet, sending out two or three side branches. The seeds have a musky odor, (whence its name, *μοσχος*,) for which reason the Arabians mix them with coffee.

A'BER, *n.* In *Celtic*, the mouth of a river.

A-BER'DE-VINE, *n.* The European siskin, *Carduelis spinus*, a small green and yellow finch.

AB-ER'RANCE, } *n.* [L. *aberrans*, *aberro*, to wan-
AB-ER'RAN-CY, } der from; of *ab* and *erro*, to wander.]

A wandering or deviating from the right way, but rarely used in a literal sense. In a *figurative sense*, a deviation from truth, error, mistake; and in *morals*, a fault, a deviation from rectitude. *Brown.*

AB-ER'RANT, *a.* Wandering; straying from the right way.

AB-ER-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *aberratio*.] The act of wandering from the right way; deviation from truth or moral rectitude; deviation from a straight line.

2. In *astronomy*, a small apparent motion of the fixed stars, occasioned by the progressive motion of light and the earth's annual motion in its orbit. By this, they sometimes appear twenty seconds distant from their true situation. *Lunier.*

3. In *optics*, a deviation in the rays of light, when inflected by a lens or speculum, by which they are prevented from uniting in the same point. It is occasioned by the figure of the glass or speculum, or by the unequal refrangibility of the rays of light. *Encyc.*

Crown of aberration; a luminous circle surrounding the disk of the sun, depending on the aberration of its rays, by which its apparent diameter is enlarged. *Cyc.*

AB-ER'RING, *part. a.* Wandering; going astray. *Brown.*

AB-ER-RUNC'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *averruncо*.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

A-BET', *v. t.* [Sax. *betan*, *gebetan*; properly, to push forward, to advance; hence, to amend, to revive, to restore, to make better; and applied to fire, to increase the flame, to excite, to promote. Hence, to aid by encouraging or instigating. Hence, in Saxon, *Na bete nan man the fyr*: Let no man bet (better, excite) the fire, LL. Ina. 78.]

1. To encourage by aid or countenance, but now used chiefly in a bad sense. "To *abet* an opinion," in the sense of *support*, is used by Bishop Cumberland; but this use is hardly allowable.

2. In *law*, to encourage, counsel, incite, or assist in a criminal act.

A-BET', *n.* The act of aiding or encouraging in a crime. [*Not used.*]

A-BET'MENT, *n.* The act of abetting.

A-BET'TED, *pp.* Incited, aided, encouraged to a crime.

A-BET'TING, *ppr.* Counseling, aiding or encouraging to a crime.

A-BET'TOR, *n.* One who abets, or incites, aids or encourages another to commit a crime. In *treason*, there are no abettors; all persons concerned being principals.

AB-E-VAC-U-A'TION, *n.* [*ab* and *evacuation*.] In *medicine*, a partial evacuation of morbid humors of the body, either by nature or art. *Cyc.*

A-BEY'ANCE, (a-bay'ance,) *n.* [Norm. *abbaiaunce*, or *abaitance*, in expectation, *boyance*, expectation. Qu. Fr. *bayer*, to gape, to look a long time with the mouth open; to stand looking in a silly manner; It. *badare*, to amuse one's self, to stand trifling; "tenere a bada." to keep at bay; "star a bada," to stand trifling. If Bd are the radical letters, it seems to belong to the root of *abida*. See BAY.]

1. In expectation or contemplation of law. The fee simple or inheritance of lands and tenements is in *abeyance*, when there is no person in being in whom it can vest; so that it is in a state of expectancy or waiting until a proper person shall appear. Thus, if land is leased to A for life, remainder to the heirs of B, the remainder is in *abeyance* till the death of B. *Blackstone.*

2. *Popularly*, a state of suspension, or temporary extinction. *Ecl. Rev*

AB'GRE-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *abgrego*, *ab* and *grex*.] To separate from a herd. [*Obs.*]

AB-GRE-GA'TION, *n.* Separation from a herd or flock. [*Obs.*]

AB-HOR', *v. t.* [L. *abhorreo*, of *ab* and *horreo*, to set up bristles, shiver or shake; to look terrible.]

1. To hate extremely, or with contempt; to loathe, detest, or abominate. *Shak.*

2. To despise or neglect. Psal. xxii 24. Amos vi. 8.

3. To cast off or reject. Psal. lxxxix. 38.

AB-HOR'RED, *pp.* or *a.* Hated extremely; detested.

AB-HOR'RENCE, } *n.* Extreme hatred; detesta-
AB-HOR'REN-CY, } tion; great aversion.

AB-HOR'RENT, *a.* Hating; detesting; struck with abhorrence.

2. Contrary; odious; inconsistent with; expressive of extreme opposition; as, slander is *abhorrent* to all ideas of justice. In this sense, it should be always followed by *to*—abhorrent *from* is not agreeable to the English idiom.

AB-HOR'RENT-LY, *adv.* With abhorrence.

AB-HOR'RER, *n.* One who abhors.

AB-HOR'RING, *ppr.* Having great aversion; detesting. As a noun, it is used in Isaiah lxvi. for the object of hatred—"an *abhorring* to all flesh."

A'BIB, *n.* [Heb. אב, *ab*, swelling, protuberant. Ch. אבב, *abab*, to produce the first or early fruit; אביב *abib*, a full grown ear of corn.]

The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, called also *Nisan*. It begins at the spring equinox, and answers to the latter part of March and beginning of April. Its name is derived from the full growth of wheat in Egypt, which took place anciently, as it does now, at that season.

A-BIDE', *v. i.* pret. and part. ABODE. [Ar. بد *abada*, to be or exist, to continue; W. *bod*, to be; Sax. *budan*, *abidan*; Sw. *bida*; D. *beiden*; Dan. *bie* for *bide*; Russ. *vitayu*, to dwell, rest, continue, stand firm, or be stationary for any time indefinitely. Class Bd. No. 7.]

1. To rest, or dwell. Gen. xxix. 19.

2. To tarry or stay for a short time. Gen. xxiv.

3. To continue permanently or in the same state; to be firm and immovable. Psal. cxix. 90.

4. To remain; to continue. Acts xxvii. 31.

A-BIDE', *v. t.* To wait for; to be prepared for; to await.

Bonds and afflictions *abide* me. — Acts xx. 23.
[*For* is here understood.]

2. To endure or sustain.

To *abide* the indignation of the Lord — Joel ii. 11.

3. To bear or endure; to bear patiently; as, I can not *abide* his impertinence.

This verb, when intransitive, is followed by *in* or *at* before the place, and *with* before the person; Abide *with* me—*at* Jerusalem, or *in* this land. Sometimes by *on*: The sword shall abide *on* his cities. And in the sense of *wait*, by *for*; Abide *for* me. Hosea lii. 3. Sometimes by *by*; Abide *by* the crib. Job xxxix.

In general, *abide by* signifies to adhere to, maintain, defend, or stand to; as, to abide *by* a promise, or *by* a friend; or to suffer the consequences; as, to *abide by* the event, that is, to be fixed or permanent in a particular condition.

A-BID'ER, *n.* One who dwells or continues.

A-BID'ING, *ppr.* Dwelling; remaining; continuing; enduring; awaiting.

A-BID'ING, *n.* Continuance; fixed state; residence; an enduring.

A-BID'ING, *a.* Continuing; permanent.

A-BID'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to continue; permanently. *Hawes.*

A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *habileté*; It. *abilità*; Sp. *habilidad*; L. *habilitas*, ableness, fitness, from *habeo*, to have or hold.]

1. Physical power, whether bodily or mental, natural or acquired; force of understanding; skill in arts or science. *Ability* is active power, or power to perform; as opposed to *capacity*, or power to receive. In the plural, *abilities* is much used in a like sense; and also for faculties of the mind, and acquired qualifications. *Franklin.*

2. Riches, wealth, substance, which are the means, or which furnish the *power*, of doing certain acts.

They gave according to their *ability* to the work.—Ezra ii.

3. Moral power, depending on the will—a *metaphysical* and *theological sense*.

4. Civil or legal power; the power or right to do certain things; as, an *ability* to transfer property or dispose of effects—*ability* to inherit. It is opposed to *disability*. *Cye.*

AB IN-I'TIO, [L.] From the beginning.

AB-IN-TEST'A'TE, *a.* [L. *ab* and *intestatus*—dying without a will, from *in* and *testor*, to bear witness, W. *tyst*; Arm. *test*, witness. See Test and Testify.]

In the *civil law*, inheriting the estate of one dying without a will.

AB-JECT', *v. t.* To throw away; to cast down. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

AB'JECT, *a.* [L. *abjectus*, from *abjicio*, to throw away, from *ab* and *jacio*, to throw.]

1. Sunk to a low condition; *applied to persons or things.*

Hence,

2. Worthless, mean, despicable; low in estimation; without hope or regard.

AB'JECT, *n.* A person in the lowest condition and despicable. Psal. xxxv.

AB-JECT'ED-NESS, *n.* A very low or despicable condition. [*Little used.*]

AB-JEC'TION, *n.* A state of being cast away; hence, a low state; meanness of spirit; baseness.

AB'JECT-LY, *adv.* In a contemptible manner; meanly; servilely.

AB'JECT-NESS, *n.* The state of being abject; meanness; servility.

AB-JU'DI-CA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Given by judgment from one to another. *Knowles.*

AB-JU-DI-CA'TION, *n.* Rejection. *Knowles.*

AB-JU-RA'TION, *n.* [See Abjure.]

1. The act of abjuring; a renunciation upon oath; as, "an *abjuration* of the realm," by which a person swears to leave the country, and never to return. It is used also for the oath of renunciation. Formerly, in England, felons, taking refuge in a church, and confessing their guilt, could not be arrested and tried, but might save their lives by *abjuring* the realm; that is, by taking an oath to quit the kingdom forever.

2. A rejection or denial with solemnity; a solemn renunciation; as, an *abjuration* of heresy.

Oath of abjuration; an oath asserting the right of the present royal family to the crown of England, and expressly disclaiming such right in the descendants of the pretender. *Brande.*

AB-JU'RA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing abjuration.

AB-JURE', *v. t.* [L. *abjuro*, to deny upon oath, from *ab* and *juro*, to swear.]

1. To renounce upon oath; to abandon; as, to *abjure* allegiance to a prince.

2. To renounce or reject with solemnity; to reject; as, to *abjure* errors, *abjure* reason.

3. To recant or retract. *Shak.*

4. To banish. [*Not used.*]

AB-JURE', *v. i.* To abjure the realm. *Burnet.*

AB-JUR'ED, *pp.* Renounced upon oath; solemnly recanted.

AB-JURE'MENT, *n.* Renunciation. *J. Hall.*

AB-JUR'ER, *n.* One who abjures.

AB-JUR'ING, *ppr.* Renouncing upon oath; disclaiming with solemnity.

AB-LAC'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *ablacto*, from *ab* and *lac*, milk.] To wean from the breast. [*Little used.*]

AB-LAC-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *ab* and *lac*, milk. *Lacto*, to suckle.]

1. In *medical authors*, the weaning of a child from the breast.

2. Among *ancient gardeners*, a method of grafting, in which the clon was not separated from the parent stock, till it was firmly united to that in which it was inserted. This is now called *grafting by approach* or *inarching*. [See Graft.]

AB-LAQ-UE-A'TION, *n.* [L. *ablaqueatio*, from *ab* and *laquear*, a roof or covering.]

A laying bare the roots of trees to expose them to the air and water—a practice among gardeners.

AB-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *ab* and *latio*, a carrying.]

A carrying away. In *medicine*, the taking from the body whatever is hurtful; evacuations in general. In *chemistry*, the removal of whatever is finished or no longer necessary.

AB'LA-TIVE, *a.* or *n.* [Fr. *ablatif*; It. *ablativo*; L. *ablativus*; L. *ablatus*, from *aufero*, to carry away, compounded of *ab* and *fero*.]

A word applied to the sixth case of nouns in the Latin language, in which case are used words when the actions of *carrying away* or *taking from* are signified.

Ablative absolute, is when a word in that case is independent, in construction, of the rest of the sentence.

A-BLAZE', *adv.* On fire; in a blaze. *Milman.*

A'BLE, (a'bl,) *a.* [Norm. *ables*, *hable*; *habler*, to enable, from L. *habilis*.]

1. Having physical power sufficient; having competent power or strength, bodily or mental; as, a man *able* to perform military service—a child is not *able* to reason on abstract subjects.

2. Having strong or unusual powers of mind, or intellectual qualifications; as, an *able* minister.

Provide out of all Israel *able* men.—Ex. xviii.

3. Having large or competent property, or simply having property, or means.

Every man shall give as he is *able*.—Deut. xvi.

4. Having competent strength or fortitude; as, he is not *able* to sustain such pain or affliction.

5. Having sufficient knowledge or skill; as, he is *able* to speak French; she is not *able* to play on the piano.

6. Having competent legal power or qualifications; as, an illegitimate son is not *able* to take by inheritance.

A'BLE, *v. t.* To enable. [*Obs.*]

I'll *able* them. *Shak.*

A'BLE-BOD-IED, *a.* Having a sound, strong body, or a body of competent strength for service. In *marine language*, it denotes skill in seamanship.

AB'LE GATE, *v. t.* [L. *ablego*.] To send abroad. [*Obs.*]

AB-LE-GA'TION, *n.* The act of sending abroad. [*Obs.*]

AB'LEN, or AB'LET, *n.* A small fresh-water fish, the bleak.

A'BLE-NESS, *n.* Ability of body or mind; force; vigor.

AB'LEP-SY, *n.* [Gr. *αβλεψια*.] Want of sight; blindness.

A'BLER, and A'BLEST; comp. and superl. of Able.

AB'LI-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *abligo*.] To tie up from. [*Obs.*]

AB'LO-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *abloco*; *ab* and *loco*, to let out.] To let out; to lease. *Calvin's Lex. Jur.*

AB LO-CA'TION, *n.* A letting to hire.

AB LU DE', *v. t.* [L. *abludo*; *ab* and *ludo*, to play.] To be unlike; to differ. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

AB'LU ENT, *a.* [L. *abluo*, to wash away; *ab* and *luo* or *lavo*, to wash; Ir. *lo* or *lua*, water.]

Washing clean; cleansing by water or liquids.

AB'LU-ENT, *n.* In *medicine*, that which thins, purifies, or sweetens the blood. *Quincy.*

AB-LU'TION, *n.* [L. *ablutio*, from *ab* and *luo* or *lavo*, to wash.]

1. In a general sense, the act of washing; a cleansing or purification by water.

2. Appropriately, the washing of the body as a preparation for religious duties, enjoined by Moses, and still practiced in many countries.

3. In *chemistry*, the purification of bodies by the affusion of a proper liquor, as water to dissolve salts. *Quincy.*

4. In *medicine*, the washing of the body *externally*, as by baths; or *internally*, by diluting fluids.

5. Pope has used *ablution* for the water used in cleansing.

6. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a small quantity of wine and water, which is used to wash the chalice and the priest's fingers after the communion, and which then, as containing portions of the consecrated elements, is drunk by the priest. *Bishop Fitz Patrick.*

AB-LU'VI-ON, *n.* [L. *abluo*.]

That which is washed off. *Dwight.*

A'BLY, *adv.* In an able manner; with great ability.

AB'NE-GATE, *v. t.* To deny.

AB-NE-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *abnego*, to deny, from *ab* and *nego*; W. *naca*, *nacau*; Sw. *neka*, to deny; W. *nac*, no; Eng. *nay*; L. *nec*, not; Ir. *nach*, not.] A denial; a renunciation; self-denial. *Hammond.*

AB'NE-GA-TOR, *n.* One who denies, renounces, or opposes any thing. *Sandys.*

AB'NET, *n.* The girdle of a Jewish priest.

AB'NO-DATE, *v. t.* [L. *abnodo*; *ab* and *nodus*, a knot.] To cut knots from trees.

AB-NO-DA'TION, *n.* The act of cutting away the knots of trees. *Dict.*

AB-NORM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *abnormis*, irregular; *ab* and *norma*, a rule.] Irregularity; deformity. *Dict.*

AB-NORM'AL, } *a.* [L. *abnormis*, supra.] Not
AB-NORM'OUS, } conformed to rule; irregular; deformed. *Dict.*

2. In *botany*, when the organs of a plant have a greater or less number of parts than the regular number, they are said to be *abnormal*. *Brande.*

A-BOARD', *adv.* [*a*, for *on*, and *board*. See Board.]

Within a ship, vessel, or boat.

To go aboard; to enter a ship, to embark.

To fall aboard; to strike a ship's side.

To get aboard; to get foul of, as a ship.

Aboard main tack; an order to draw a corner of the main-sail down to the chess-tree. *Encye. Mar. Dict.*

A-BOD'ANCE, *n.* [from *bode*.] An omen. [*Not used.*] *Jackson.*

A-BODE', *pret.* of Abide.

A-BODE', *n.* [See Abide.] Stay; continuance in a place; residence for a longer or shorter time.

2. A place of continuance; a dwelling; a habitation.

3. To *make abode*; to dwell or reside.

A-BODE', *v. t.* [See Bode.] To foreshow. *Shak.*

A-BODE', *v. i.* To be an omen. *Dryden.*

A-BODE'MENT, *n.* [from *bode*.] A secret anticipation of something future. *Shak.*

A-BOD'ING, *n.* Presentiment; prognostication. *Hall.*

A-BOL'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *abolir*; L. *aboleo*; from *ab* and *oleo*, *olesco*, to grow.]

1. To make void; to annul; to abrogate; applied chiefly and appropriately to established laws, contracts, rites, customs and institutions; as, to *abolish* laws by a repeal, actual or virtual.

2. To destroy, or put an end to; as, to *abolish* idols, Isa. ii.; to *abolish* death, 2 Tim. i. This sense is not common. To *abolish* posterity, in the translation of Pausanias, lib. 3, ca. 6, is hardly allowable.

A-BOL'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be annulled, abrogated, or destroyed, as a law, rite, custom, &c.

A-BOL'ISH-ED, *pp.* Annulled; repealed; abrogated, or destroyed.

A-BOL'ISH-ER, *n.* One who abolishes.

A-BOL'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Making void; annulling; destroying.

A-BOL'ISH-MENT, *n.* The act of annulling; abrogation; destruction. *Hooker.*

AB-O-LI'TION, (ab-o lish'un,) *n.* The act of abolishing; or the state of being abolished; an annulling; abrogation; utter destruction; as the *abolition* of laws, decrees, ordinances, rites, customs, debts, &c.

2. The putting an end to slavery; emancipation.

The application of this word to persons and things, is now unusual or obsolete. To abolish persons and senses, the language of good writers formerly, is no longer legitimate.

AB-O-LI'TION-ISM, *n.* The principles of an abolitionist.

AB-O-LI'TION-IST, *n.* A person who favors abolition, or the immediate emancipation of slaves.

A-BOL'LA, *n.* [Lat.] An ancient military garment, worn by the Greeks and Romans.

AB-O-MA'SUM, } *n.* [L. *omasum*.]
AB-O-MA'SUS, }

The fourth stomach of a ruminant animal.

A-BOM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* [See Abominate.] Very hateful; detestable; loathsome.

2. This word is applicable to whatever is odious to the mind or offensive to the senses. *Milton.*

3. Unclean. Levit. vii.

A-BOM'IN-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being very odious; hatefulness.

A-BOM'IN-A-BLY, *adv.* Very odiously; detestably; sinfully. 1 Kings xxi.

2. In *vulgar language*, extremely, excessively.

A-BOM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *abomino*, supposed to be formed by *ab* and *omen*; to deprecate as ominous; May the gods avert the evil!]

To hate extremely; to abhor; to detest. *Souther*

A-BOM'IN-A-TED, *pp.* Hated utterly; detested; abhorred.

A-BOM'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* Abhorring; hating extremely.

A-BOM-IN-A'TION, *n.* Extreme hatred; detestation. *Swift.*

2. The object of detestation, a *common signification in Scripture.*

The way of the wicked is an *abomination* to the Lord. — Prov. xv.

3. Hence, defilement, pollution, in a physical sense, or evil doctrines and practices, which are moral defilements, idols and idolatry, are called *abominations.* The Jews were an *abomination* to the Egyptians; and the sacred animals of the Egyptians were an *abomination* to the Jews. The Roman army is called the *abomination* of *desolation.* Matt. xxiv. 13. In short, whatever is an object of extreme hatred, is called an *abomination.*

A-BORD', *n.* [Fr. See Border.] Literally, arrival, but used for first appearance, manner of accosting, or address, but not an English word: *Chesterfield.*

A-BORD', *v. t.* To approach; to accost. [*Not in use.*]

AB-O-RIG'IN-AL, *a.* [L. *ab* and *origo*, origin. See Origin.] First; original; *aboriginal* people are the first inhabitants of a country.

Aboriginal tribes of America. *President Smith.*

AB-O-RIG'IN-AL, *n.* An original inhabitant. The first settlers in a country are called *aboriginals*; as, the Celts in Europe, and Indians in America. *President Smith.*

AB-O-RIG'IN-ES, *n. pl.* The first inhabitants of a country. [This word is not regularly formed, but has become generally prevalent.] [See Aboriginal.]

A-BORSE'MENT, (a-bors'ment,) *n.* [See Abort.] Abortion. [*Not in use.*]

A-BORT', *v. i.* [L. *aborto*; *ab* and *ortus*, *orior.*] To miscarry in birth. *Herbert.*

A-BORT', *n.* An abortion. [*Not in use.*] *Burton.*

A-BOR'TION, *n.* [L. *abortio*, a miscarriage; usually deduced from *ab* and *orior.*]

1. The act of miscarrying, or producing young before the natural time, or before the fetus is perfectly formed.

2. The fetus brought forth before it is perfectly formed.

3. In a *figurative sense*, any fruit or produce that does not come to maturity, or any thing which fails in its progress, before it is matured or perfect, as a design or project.

A-BORT'IVE, *a.* Brought forth in an immature state; failing, or coming to naught, before it is complete.

2. Failing in its effect; miscarrying; producing nothing; as, an *abortive* scheme.

3. Productive of nothing; as, *abortive* gulf, in Milton, but not legitimate.

4. Pertaining to abortion; as, *abortive* vellum, made of the skin of an abortive calf. *Encyc.*

5. In *medicine*, procuring abortion; as, *abortive* medicines. *Parr.*

6. In *botany*, an *abortive* flower is one which falls without producing fruit. *Martyn.*

This term is applied to parts imperfectly formed; as, an *abortive* stamen, whose filament has no anther; or to such as do not arrive at perfect maturity, as a seed unimpregnated. *Brande.*

A-BORT'IVE, *n.* That which is brought forth or born prematurely.

A-BORT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Immaturely; in an untimely manner.

A-BORT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being abortive; a failing in the progress to perfection or maturity; a failure of producing the intended effect.

A-BORT'MENT, *n.* An untimely birth. *Bacon.*

A-BOUND', *v. i.* [L. *abundo*; Fr. *abonder*; It. *abondare*; Sp. *abundar.* If this word is from L. *unda*, a wave, the latter has probably lost its first consonant. *Abound* may naturally be deduced from the Celtic. Arm. *fonn*, plenty; *fonna*, to abound; W. *ffynaw*, to produce, to generate; to abound, from *ffyn*, a source, the root of *ffynon*, L. *fons*, a fountain. Or it may be connected with L. *bonus*, in the sense of extending, enlargement.]

1. To have or possess in great quantity; to be copiously supplied; followed by *with* or *in*; as, to *abound with* provisions; to *abound in* good things.

2. To be in great plenty; to be very prevalent.

Where sin abounded, grace did much more *abound.* — Rom. v.

A-BOUND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Having in great plenty; being in great plenty; being very prevalent; generally prevailing.

A-BOUND'ING, *n.* Increase. *South.*

A-BOUT', *prep.* [Sax. *abutan*, *onbutan*, *embutan*, about, around; *on*, or *emb*, coinciding with Gr. *αμβι*, and *butan*, without, [see But,] literally, *around, on the outside.*]

1. Around; on the exterior part or surface.

Bind them about thy neck. — Prov. iii. 3. Isa. i.

Hence,

2. Near to in *place*, with the sense of circularity.

Get you up from about the tabernacle. — Num. xvi.

3. Near to in *time.*

He went out *about* the third hour. — Matt. xxi. 2.

4. Near to in *action*, or near to the performance of some act.

Paul was *about* to open his mouth. — Acts xviii. 14.
They were *about* to flee out of the ship. — Acts xxvii. 30.

5. Near to the *person*; appended to the clothes. Every thing *about* him is in order. Is your snuff-box *about* you?

From *nearness* on all sides, the transition is easy to the idea of a concern with. Hence,

6. Concerned in, engaged in, relating to, respecting; as, what is he *about*?

I must be about my Father's business. — Luke ii. 49.
The painter is not to take so much pains *about* the drapery as about the face. *Dryden.*

7. In compass or circumference; two yards *about* the stem.

8. Near to in number or quantity.

There fell that day *about* three thousand men. — Ex. xxxii.

A-BOUT', *adv.* Near to in quality or degree; as, *about* as high, or as cold.

2. Here and there; around; in one place and another.

Wandering *about* from house to house. — 1 Tim. v.

3. Round, or the longest way, opposed to *across*, or the shortest way; as, a mile *about*, and half a mile *across.*

To bring about; to bring to the end; to effect or accomplish a purpose.

To come about; to change or turn; to come to the desired point. In a like sense, seamen say *go about*, when a ship changes her course to go on the other tack.

Ready about, about ship, are orders for tacking.

To go about, signifies to *enter upon*; also to *prepare*; to *seek the means.*

Why go ye *about* to kill me? — John vii.

A-BOVE', *prep.* [Sax. *abufan*, *bufan*, *bufon*; D. *boven.*]

1. *Literally*, higher in place.

The fowls that fly *above* the earth. — Gen. i. 20.

2. *Figuratively*, superior in any respect.

I saw a light *above* the brightness of the sun. — Acts xxvi.
The price of a virtuous woman is *above* rubies. — Prov. xxxi.

3. More in number or quantity; as, the weight is *above* a tun.

He was seen by *above* five hundred brethren at once. — 1 Cor. xv. 6.

4. More in degree; in a greater degree.

Hananiah feared God *above* many. — Neh. vii. 2.
The serpent is cursed *above* all cattle. — Gen. iii.

5. Beyond; in excess.

In stripes *above* measure. — 2 Cor. xi.
God will not suffer you to be tempted *above* what ye are able. — 1 Cor. x. 13.

6. Beyond; in a state to be unattainable; as, things *above* comprehension.

7. Too proud for; as, this man is *above* his business.

8. Too elevated in mind or rank; having too much dignity for; as, this man is *above* mean actions.

9. It is often used elliptically for heaven, or the celestial regions; as, the powers *above.*

Let not God regard it from *above*. — Job iii.

10. In a book or writing, it denotes *before* or in a former place; as, what has been said *above*; supra. This mode of speaking originated in the ancient manner of writing, on a strip of parchment, beginning at one end and proceeding to the other. The beginning was the *upper* end.

A-BOVE', *adv.* Overhead; in a higher place. *Bacon.*

2. Before. *Dryden.*

3. Chief in rank or power. Deut. xxviii.

Above all is elliptical; above all considerations; chiefly; in preference to other things.

A-BOVE'-BOARD, *adv.* Above the board or table; in open sight; without trick, concealment, or deception. This expression is said by Johnson to be borrowed from gamesters, who, when they change their cards, put their hands under the table.

A-BOVE'-CIT-ED, *a.* Cited before, in the preceding part of a book or writing.

A-BOVE'-GROUND, *a.* Alive; not buried.

A-BOVE'-MEN-TION-ED, *a.* Mentioned before.

AB OVO USQUE AD MALA, [L.] From the egg to the apples; from the beginning of supper to the end; from the first dish to the last.

A-BOVE'-SAID, *a.* Mentioned or recited before.

ABP.; abbrev. for Archbishop.

AB-RA-CA-DAB'RA, *n.* The name of a deity, worshiped by the Syrians; a cabalistic word. The letters of his name written on paper, in the form of an inverted triangle, were recommended by Samonicus as an antidote against certain diseases. *Encyc.*

AB-RADE', *v. t.* [L. *abrado*, to scrape; from *rado.*] To rub or wear off; to waste by friction; used especially to express the action of sharp, corrosive medicines, in wearing away or removing the mucus of the membranes.

AB-RĂD'ED, *pp.* Rubbed or worn off; worn; scraped.

AB-RĂD'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing off; wearing.

AB-RĂD'ING, *n.* In *agriculture*, the crumbling down of banks of earth, from the effects of frost, or of the alternate action of drought and moisture. *Brande.*

A-BRA-HAM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Abraham, the patriarch; as, *Abrahamic* covenant. *Mason.*

Abraham Men, formerly were impostors, in England, who wandered about the country, personating lunacy. *P. Cyc.*

To sham Abraham, to feign sickness. *Goldsmith.*

A-BRANCH'I-AN, *n.* } Terms applied to an order
A-BRANCH'I-A, *n. pl.* } of Annelida, so called because the species composing it have no external organs of respiration; including worms and leeches. *Brande.*

AB-RA'SION, (ab-ra'zhun,) *n.* The act of wearing or rubbing off; also substance worn off by attrition. *Quincy.*

A-BREAST', (a-brest',) *adv.* [from *a* and *breast.*]

1. Side by side; with the breasts in a line. Two men rode *abreast.*

2. In *marine language*, ships are *abreast* when their heads are equally advanced; and they are *abreast* of objects when the objects are on a line with the beam. — Hence,

3. Opposite; against; on a line with — as, a ship was *abreast* of Montauk point. — *A seaman's phrase.*

AB-RE-NUN-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* Renunciation; absolute denial. [*Not used.*] *Mede.*

AB-REP'TION, *n.* [L. *abripio.*] A carrying away; or state of being seized and carried away.

A-BREU-VOIR', (a-bru-vwor',) *n.* [Fr. *abreuvoir*, a watering-place, from *abreuver*, to water; Sp. *abrevar*, id., from Gr. *βρεχω.*]

Among *masons*, the joint between stones, to be filled with mortar.

A-BRIDGE', (a-bridj',) *v. t.* [Fr. *abréger*, from Gr. *βραχυς*, *short*, or its root, from the root of *break*, or a verb of that family.]

1. To make shorter; to epitomize; to contract by using fewer words, yet retaining the sense in substance — used of writings; as, Justin *abridged* the history of Trogus Pompeius.

2. To lessen; to diminish; as, to *abridge* labor; to *abridge* power or rights. *Smith.*

3. To deprive; to cut off from; followed by *of*; as, to *abridge* one of his rights, or enjoyments. To *abridge from*, is now obsolete or improper.

4. In *algebra*, to reduce a compound quantity or equation to its more simple expression. The equation thus abridged is called a *formula.* *Cyc.*

A-BRIDG'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made shorter; epitomized; reduced to a smaller compass; lessened; deprived.

A-BRIDG'ER, *n.* One who abridges; one who makes a compend.

A-BRIDG'ING, *ppr.* Shortening; lessening; depriving; debarring.

A-BRIDG'MENT, *n.* An epitome; a compend or summary of a book.

2. Diminution; contraction; reduction; as, an *abridgment* of expenses.

3. Deprivation; a debarring or restraint; as, an *abridgment* of pleasures.

A-BROACH', *adv.* [See Broach.] Broached; letting out or yielding liquor, or in a posture for letting out; as, a cask is *abroach.* Figuratively used by Shakspeare for setting loose, or in a state of being diffused, "Set mischief *abroach*;" but this sense is unusual.

A-BROAD', (a-brawd',) *adv.* [See Broad.] In a *general sense*, at large; widely; not confined to narrow limits. Hence,

1. In the open air.

2. Beyond or out of the walls of a house; as, to walk *abroad.*

3. Beyond the limits of a camp. Deut. xxiii. 10.

4. Beyond the bounds of a country; in foreign countries; as, to go *abroad* for an education; we have broils at home and enemies *abroad.*

5. Extensively; before the public at large.

He began to blaze *abroad* the matter. — Mark i. 45. Esther i.

6. Widely; with expansion; as, a tree spreads its branches *abroad.*

AB'RO-GA-BLE, *a.* That may be abrogated.

AB'RO-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *abrogo*, to repeal; from *ab* and *rogo*, to ask or propose. See the English *reach.* Class Rg.]

To repeal; to annul by an authoritative act; to abolish by the authority of the maker or his successor; applied to the repeal of laws, decrees, ordinances, the abolition of established customs, &c.

AB'RO-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Repealed; annulled by an act of authority.

AB'RO-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Repealing by authority; making void.

AB-RO-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of abrogating; repeal by authority of the legislative power.

A-BROOD', *adv.* [See Brood.] In the action of brooding. [*Not in use.*] *Sancroft.*

A-BROOD'ING, *n.* A sitting abrood. [*Not in use.*] *Barret.*

A-BROOK', *v. t.* To brook, to endure. [*Not in use.*] See Brook. *Shak.*

A-BROT'A-NOID, *n.* [Gr. *ἀβροτονον*, and *εἶδος*, form.] A species of coral belonging to the genus Madrepora. It is one of the reef-corals of the East Indies.

A-BROT'A-NUM, *n.* [Gr. *ἀβροτονον.*]

A species of evergreen plant arranged under the genus *Artemisia*: called also *Southernwood.*

AB-RUPT', *a.* [L. *abruptus*, from *abrumpo*, to break off; of *ab* and *rumpo*. See Rupture.]

1. *Literally*, broken off, or broken short. Hence,

2. Steep, craggy; applied to rocks, precipices, and the like.

3. *Figuratively*, sudden; without notice to prepare the mind for the event; as, an *abrupt* entrance or address.

4. Unconnected; having sudden transitions from one subject to another; as, an *abrupt* style. *Ben Jonson.*

5. In *botany*, an abrupt pinnate leaf is one which has neither leaflet, nor tendril at the end. *Martyn.*

AB-RUPT', *n.* A chasm or gulf with steep sides.

Over the vast *abrupt.* *Milton.*

[*This use of the word is infrequent.*]

AB-RUPT'ED, *a.* Torn off; torn asunder.

AB-RUPT'ION, *n.* A sudden breaking off; a violent separation of bodies. *Woodward.*

AB-RUPT'LY, *adv.* Suddenly; without giving notice, or without the usual forms; as, the minister left France *abruptly.*

AB-RUPT'NESS, *n.* A state of being broken; craggedness; steepness.

2. *Figuratively*, suddenness; unceremonious haste or vehemence.

AB'SCESS, *n.* [L. *abscessus*, from *ab* and *cedo*, to go from.]

A cavity containing pus, or a collection of purulent matter, in some part of the body, formed by the process called *suppuration* consequent on inflammation.

AB-SCIND', *v. t.* [L. *abscindo.*] To cut off. [*Little used.*]

AB'SCISS, } *n.* [L. *abscissus*, from *ab* and *scindo*,
AB-SCIS'SA, } to cut; Gr. *σχιζω*. See Scissors.]

In *conics*, a part of the diameter or transverse axis of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex or some other fixed point and a semiordinate. *Encyc.*

Generally, any part of the diameter or axis of a curve, comprised between any fixed point where all the abscisses begin, and another line, called the *ordinate*, which is terminated in the curve. *Barlow.*

AB-SCIS'SION, (-sizh'un,) *n.* [See Abscess.]

1. A cutting off, or a being cut off. In *surgery*, the separation of any corrupted or useless part of the body, by a sharp instrument; applied to the soft parts, as amputation is to the bones and flesh of a limb. *Quincy.*

2. In *rhetoric*, a figure of speech, when, having begun to say a thing, a speaker stops abruptly, as supposing the matter sufficiently understood. Thus, "He is a man of so much honor and candor, and such generosity — but I need say no more."

AB-SCOND', *v. i.* [L. *abscondo*, to hide, of *abs* and *condo*, to hide, i. e. to withdraw, or to thrust aside or into a corner or secret place.]

1. To retire from public view, or from the place in which one resides or is ordinarily to be found; to withdraw, or absent one's self in a private manner; to be concealed; appropriately used of persons who secrete themselves to avoid a legal process.

2. To hide, withdraw, or be concealed.

The marmot *absconds* in winter. *Ray.*

AB-SCOND'ER, *n.* One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

AB-SCOND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Withdrawing privately from public view; as, an *absconding debtor*, who confines himself to his apartments, or absents himself to avoid the ministers of justice. In the latter sense, it is properly an adjective.

AB'SENCE, *n.* [L. *absens*, from *absum*, *abesse*, to be away; *ab* and *sum.*]

1. A state of being at a distance in place, or not in company. It is used to denote any distance indefinitely, either in the same town, or country, or in a foreign country, and primarily supposes a prior presence; as, speak well of one in his *absence.*

2. Want; destitution; *implying no previous presence.*

In the *absence* of conventional law. *Ch. Kent.*

3. In *law*, non-appearance; a not being in court to answer.

4. Heedlessness; inattention to things present. *Absence* of mind is the attention of the mind to a subject which does not occupy the rest of the company, and which draws the mind from things or objects which are present, to others distant or foreign.

AB'SENT, *a.* Not present; not in company; at such a distance as to prevent communication. It is used also for being in a foreign country; as, a gentleman is *absent* on his travels.

Absent from one another. — Gen. xxxi. 49.

2. Heedless; inattentive to persons present, or to subjects of conversation in company; as, an *absent* man is uncivil to the company.

3. In *familiar language*, not at home; as, the master of the house is *absent.* In other words, he does not wish to be disturbed by company.

AB-SENT', *v. t.* To depart to such a distance as to prevent intercourse; to retire or withdraw; to forbear to appear in presence; used with the reciprocal pronoun; as, let a man *absent himself* from the company.

AB-SENT'ED, *pp.* Retired or withdrawn.

AB-SENT-EE', *n.* One who withdraws from his country, office, or estate, one who removes to a distant place or to another country.

In *recent political writers*, a landholder or capitalist, who derives his revenue from one country, and resides in and expends it in another. *P. Cyc.*

AB-SENT-EE'ISM, *n.* Absence from duty or station; applied to the act of residing in a country different from that from which one's resources are derived.

AB-SENT'ER, *n.* One who absents himself.

AB-SENT'ING, *ppr.* Departing; withdrawing.

AB-SENT'MENT, *n.* A state of being absent. *Burrow.*

AB-SIN'THI-AN, *a.* [from *absinthium.*] Of the nature of wormwood. *Randolph.*

AB-SIN'THI-A-TED, *a.* Impregnated with wormwood.

AB-SIN'THI-UM, *n.* [Gr. *ἀψινθιον*; Per. أفسنتين *afsinthin*: the same in Chaldaic. Budæus, in his commentaries on Theophrast, supposes the word composed of *a* priv. and *ψινθος*, *delight*, so named from its bitterness. But it may be an Oriental word.]

The common wormwood: a bitter plant, used as a tonic. A species of Artemisia.

AB'SIS. In *astronomy.* [See Apsis.]

AB'SO-LUTE, *a.* [L. *absolutus.* See Absolve.]

1. *Literally*, in a *general sense*, free or independent of any thing extraneous. Hence,

2. Complete in itself; positive; as, an *absolute* declamation.

3. Unconditional; as, an *absolute* promise.

4. Existing independent of any other cause; as, God is *absolute.*

5. Unlimited by extraneous power or control; as, an *absolute* government or prince.

6. Not relative; as, *absolute* space. *Stillingfleet.*

7. In *chemistry*, pure, unmixed; as, *absolute* alcohol.

In *grammar*, the case *absolute*, is when a word or member of a sentence is not immediately dependent on the other parts of the sentence in government. A clause independent.

Absolute equation, in astronomy, is the sum of the optic and eccentric equations.

Absolute numbers, in algebra, are such as have no letters annexed; as, $2a+36=48$. The two latter numbers are *absolute* or pure. *Encyc.*

Absolute space, in physics, is space considered without relation to any other object. *Bailey.*

Absolute gravity, in philosophy, is that property in bodies by which they are said to weigh so much, without regard to circumstances of modification, and this is always as the quantity of matter they contain. *Bailey.*

AB'SO-LUTE-LY, *adv.* Completely; wholly; as, a thing is *absolutely* unintelligible.

2. Without dependence or relation; in a state unconnected.

Absolutely we can not discommend, we can not *absolutely* approve, either willingness to live, or forwardness to die. *Hooker.*

3. Without restriction or limitation; as, God reigns *absolutely.*

4. Without condition; as, God does not forgive *absolutely*, but upon condition of faith and repentance.

5. Positively, peremptorily; as, command me *absolutely* not to go. *Milton.*

AB'SO-LUTE-NESS, *n.* Independence; completeness in itself.

2. Despotic authority, or that which is subject to no extraneous restriction, or control.

AB-SO-LU'TION, *n.* In *the civil law*, an acquittal, or sentence of a judge declaring an accused person innocent. In *the canon law*, a remission of sins pronounced by a priest in favor of a penitent. Among *Protestants*, a sentence by which an excommunicated person is released from his liability to punishment. *Ayliffe. South.*

AB'SO-LUT-ISM, *n.* State of being absolute; or principles of absolute government.

2. Doctrine of predestination. *Ash.*

AB'SO-LUT-IST, *n.* One who is in favor of an absolute government.

AB'SO-LU-TO-RY, or AB-SOL'U-TO-RY, *a.* Absolving; that absolves.

AB-SOLV'A-TO-RY, *a.* [from *absolve.*] Containing absolution, pardon, or release; having power to absolve. *Colgrave.*

AB-SOLVE', (ab-zolv',) *v. t.* [L. *absolvo*, from *ab* and *solvo*, to loose or release; Ch. שלה, *shalah*, to absolve, to finish; Heb. של, *shal*, to loose or loosen. See Solve.]

To set free or release from some obligation, debt, or responsibility; or from that which subjects a person to a burden or penalty; as, to *absolve* a person from a promise; to *absolve* an offender, which amounts to an acquittal and remission of his punishment. Hence, in *the civil law*, the word was used for *acquit*; and in *the canon law*, for *forgive*, or remit. In ordinary language, its sense is to *set free* or *release* from an engagement. Formerly, good writers used the word in the sense of *finish, accomplish*; as, to *absolve* work, in Milton; but in this sense, it seems to be obsolete. Young has also used it for *resolve* or *explain*; as, "Absolve me this?" but this sense is rare.

AB-SOLV'ED, *pp.* Released; acquitted; remitted; declared innocent.

AB-SOLV'ER, *n.* One who absolves; also, one that pronounces sin to be remitted.

AB-SOLV'ING, *ppr.* Setting free from a debt, or charge; acquitting; remitting.

AB'SO-NANT, *a.* [See Absonous.] Wide from the purpose; contrary to reason.

AB'SO-NOUS, *a.* [L. *absonus*; *ab* and *sonus*, sound.] Contrary to reason; unmusical, or untunable. *Granville. Fotherby.*

AB-SORB', *v. t.* [L. *absorbeo*, *ab* and *sorbeo*, to drink in; Ar. شرب *sharaba*; Eth. ሰረበ or ጠረበ id.; Rab. שרב, *sharap*; to draw or drink in; whence *syrup, sherbet, shrub.*]

1. To drink in; to suck up; to imbibe; as a sponge, or as the lacteals of the body.

2. To drink in, swallow up, or overwhelm with water, as a body in a whirlpool.

3. To waste wholly or sink in expenses; to exhaust; as, to *absorb* an estate in luxury.

4. To engross or engage wholly; as, *absorbed* in study or the pursuit of wealth.

AB-SORB-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* A state or quality of being absorbable.

AB-SORB'A-BLE, *a.* That may be imbibed or swallowed. *Kerr's Lavoisier.*

AB-SORB'ED, or AB-SORPT', *pp.* Imbibed; swallowed; wasted; engaged; lost in study; wholly engrossed.

AB-SORB'ENT, *a.* Imbibing; swallowing.

Absorbent ground, in *painting*, a ground prepared for a picture, chiefly with distemper, or water colors, by which the oil is immediately absorbed, and thus the work hastened. *Brande.*

AB-SORB'ENT, *n.* In *anatomy*, a vessel which imbibes, as the lacteals and lymphatics. In *medicine*, a substance used to absorb acidity in the stomach, as magnesia, chalk, &c. *Encyc.*

AB-SORB'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Imbibing; engrossing; wasting.

AB-SORP'TION, *n.* The act or process of imbibing or swallowing; either by water, which overwhelms, or by substances, which drink in and retain liquids; as, the *absorption* of a body in a whirlpool, or of water by the earth, or of the humors of the body by dry powders. It is used also to express the swallowing up of substances by the earth in chasms made by earthquakes, and the sinking of large tracts in violent commotions of the earth.

2. Entire occupation or engrossment of mind; as, *absorption* in business.

3. In *physiology*, one of the vital organic functions, which conveys to the circulating system the materials of nutrition, by means of the lacteals, and the effete particles of the body, by means of the lymphatics.

4. In *chemistry*, the conversion of a gaseous fluid into a liquid or solid, by union with another substance. *Ure.*

AB-SORP'TIVE, *a.* Having power to imbibe. *Darwin.*

ABS'QUE HOC; without this or that; in *law*, words used in traversing what has been alleged, and is repeated.

AB-STAIN', *v. i.* [L. *abstineo*, to keep from; *abs* and *teneo*, to hold. See Tenant.]

In *a general sense*, to forbear, or refrain from, voluntarily; but used chiefly to denote a restraint upon the passions or appetites; to refrain from in-

dulgence; as, to *abstain* from the use of ardent spirits; to *abstain* from luxuries.

Abstain from meats offered to idols.—Acts xv.

AB-STE'MI-OUS, *a.* [L. *abstemius*, from *abs* and *temetum*, an ancient name of strong wine, according to Fabius and Gellius. But Vossius supposes it to be from *abstineo*, by a change of *n* to *m*. It may be from the root of *timeo*, to fear, that is, to withdraw.]

1. Sparing in diet; refraining from a free use of food and strong drinks.

Instances of longevity are chiefly among the *abstemious*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Sparing in the enjoyment of animal pleasures of any kind. [*This sense is less common, and perhaps not legitimate.*]

3. Sparingly used, or used with temperance; belonging to abstinence; as, an *abstemious* diet, an *abstemious* life.

AB-STE'MI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Temperately; with a sparing use of meat or drink.

AB-STE'MI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being temperate or sparing in the use of food and strong drinks.

This word expresses a greater degree of abstinence than *temperance*.

AB-STEN'TION, *n.* The act of abstaining.

AB-STERGE', (ab-sterj',) *v. t.* [L. *abstergeo*, of *abs* and *tergeo*, to wipe. *Tergeo* may have a common origin with the Sw. *torcka*, G. *trocknen*, D. *droogen*, Sax. *drygan*, to dry; for these Teutonic verbs signify to *wipe*, as well as to dry.]

To wipe or make clean by wiping; to cleanse by lotions or similar applications. [*Used chiefly as a medical term.*]

AB-STERG'ENT, *a.* Wiping; cleansing.

AB-STERG'ENT, *n.* A medicine which cleanses away foulness, as lotions; but the use of the word is nearly superseded by *detergent*, which see.

AB-STER'SION, *n.* [from L. *abstergeo*, *ab-tersus*.] The act of wiping clean; or a cleansing by lotions or similar applications. [See DETERGE, DETERSION.] *Bacon.*

AB-STER'SIVE, *a.* Cleansing; having the quality of removing foulness. [See DETERSIVE.]

AB'STI-NENCE, *n.* [L. *abstinentia*. See ABSTAIN.]

1. In general, the act or practice of voluntarily refraining from, or forbearing any action.

Abstinence from every thing which can be deemed labor. *Paley's Philos.*

More appropriately,

2. The refraining from an indulgence of appetite, or from customary gratifications of animal propensities. It denotes a total forbearance, as in fasting, or a forbearance of the usual quantity. In the latter sense, it may coincide with *temperance*, but in general, it denotes a more sparing use of enjoyments than *temperance*. (Besides, *abstinence* implies previous free indulgence; *temperance* does not.)

AB'STI-NENT, *a.* Refraining from indulgence, especially in the use of food and drink.

AB'STI-NENT-LY, *adv.* With abstinence.

AB'STI-NENTS, *n. pl.* A sect which appeared in France and Spain in the third century, who opposed marriage, condemned the use of flesh meat, and placed the Holy Spirit in the class of created beings.

AB-STORT'ED, *a.* Forced away.

AB-STRACT', *v. t.* [L. *abstraho*, to draw from or separate; from *abs* and *traho*, which is the Eng. *draw*. See DRAW.]

1. To draw from, or to separate; as, to *abstract* an action from its evil effects; to *abstract* spirit from any substance by distillation; but, in this latter sense, *extract* is now more generally used.

2. To separate ideas by the operation of the mind; to consider one part of a complex object by itself. *Horne.*

3. To select or separate the substance of a book or writing; to epitomize or reduce to a summary. *Watts.*

4. To take secretly for one's own use from the property of another, when placed in one's power; to purloin; as, to *abstract* goods from a parcel, or money from a bank. *Hewit.*

5. In *chemistry*, to separate, as the more volatile parts of a substance by repeated distillation, or at least by distillation.

AB'STRACT, *a.* [L. *abstractus*.] Separate; distinct from something else. An *abstract* idea, in metaphysics, is an idea separated from a complex object, or from other ideas which naturally accompany it, as the solidity of marble contemplated apart from its color or figure. *Encyc.*

Abstract terms are those which express abstract ideas, as beauty, whiteness, roundness, without regarding any subject in which they exist, or *abstract* terms are the names of orders, genera, or species of things, in which there is a combination of similar qualities. *Stewart.*

Abstract numbers are numbers used without application to things, as 6, 8, 10; but when applied to any thing, as 6 feet, 10 men, they become concrete.

Abstract or pure mathematics, is that which treats of magnitude or quantity, without restriction to any species of particular magnitude, as arithmetic and geometry; opposed to which is *mixed* mathematics, which treats of simple properties, and the relations of quantity, as applied to sensible objects, as hydrostatics, navigation, optics, &c. *Encyc.*

2. Separate; existing in the mind only; as, an *abstract* subject; an *abstract* question; and hence, difficult, abstruse.

AB'STRACT, *n.* A summary, or epitome, containing the substance, a general view, or the principal heads of a treatise or writing. *Watts.*

2. Formerly, an extract, or a smaller quantity, containing the essence of a larger.

In *the abstract*, in a state of separation, as a subject considered in the *abstract*, i. e. without reference to particular persons or things.

AB-STRACT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Separated; purloined; refined; exalted; abstruse; absent in mind. *Milton. Donne.*

AB-STRACT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a separate state, or in contemplation only. *Dryden.*

AB-STRACT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being abstracted. *Baxter.*

AB-STRACT'ER, *n.* One who makes an abstract, or summary.

AB-STRACT'ING, *ppr.* Separating; purloining; making a summary.

AB-STRAC'TION, *n.* The act of separating, or state of being separated.

2. The operation of the mind when occupied by abstract ideas; as when we contemplate some particular part or property of a complex object as separate from the rest. Thus, when the mind considers the branch of a tree by itself, or the color of the leaves, as separate from their size or figure, the act is called *abstraction*. So, also, when it considers *whiteness*, *softness*, *virtue*, *existence*, as separate from any particular objects. *Encyc.*

The power which the understanding has of separating the combinations which are presented to it; is distinguished by logicians by the name of *abstraction*. *Stewart.*

Abstraction is the ground-work of classification, by which things are arranged in orders, genera, and species. We separate in idea the qualities of certain objects which are of the same kind, from others which are different in each, and arrange the objects having the same properties in a class, or collected body.

3. A separation from worldly objects; a recluse life; as, a hermit's *abstraction*.

4. Absence of mind; inattention to present objects.

5. Taking for one's own use part of the property of another when placed in one's power. [*Recent usage.*]

6. In the process of distillation, the term is used to denote the separation of the volatile parts, which rise, come over, and are condensed in a receiver, from those which are fixed. It is chiefly used, when a fluid is repeatedly poured upon any substance in a retort, and distilled off, to change its state, or the nature of its composition. *Nicholson.*

AB-STRAC'TIVE, *a.* Having the power or quality of abstracting.

AB-STRAC'TIVE, AB-STRACT-I'TIOUS, *a.* Abstracted, or drawn from other substances, particularly from vegetables, without fermentation. *Cyc.*

AB'STRACT-LY, *adv.* Separately; absolutely; in a state or manner unconnected with any thing else; as, matter *abstractly* considered.

AB'STRACT-NESS, *n.* A separate state; a state of being in contemplation only, or not connected with any object.

AB-STRINGE', *v. t.* To unbind.

AB-STRODE', *v. t.* [*Infra.*] To thrust away. [*Not used.*]

AB-STROSE', *a.* [L. *abstrusus*, from *abstrudo*, to thrust away, to conceal; *abs* and *trudo*; Ar. طرن *tarada*; Ch. פרך, to thrust; Syr. Sam. id.; Eng. to thrust.] Hid; concealed; hence, remote from apprehension; difficult to be comprehended or understood; opposed to what is *obvious*. [*Not used of material objects.*]

Metaphysics is an *abstruse* science. *Encyc.*

AB-STROSE'LY, *adv.* In a concealed manner; obscurely; in a manner not to be easily understood.

AB-STROSE'NESS, *n.* Obscurity of meaning; the state or quality of being difficult to be understood. *Boyle.*

AB-STRO'SI-TY, *n.* Abstruseness; that which is abstruse.

AB-SUME', *v. t.* To bring to an end by a gradual waste; to consume.

AB-SURD', *a.* [L. *absurdus*, from *ab* and *surdus*, deaf, insensible.] Opposed to manifest truth; inconsistent with reason, or the plain dictates of common sense. An *absurd* man acts contrary to the clear dictates of reason or sound judgment. An *absurd* proposition contradicts obvious truth. An *absurd* practice or opinion is repugnant to the reason or common apprehension of men. It is *absurd* to say six and six make ten, or that plants will take root in stone.

AB-SURD'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being inconsistent with obvious truth, reason, or sound judgment. Want of judgment, applied to men; want of propriety, applied to things. *Johnson.*

2. That which is absurd: in this sense it has a plural; the *absurdities* of men.

AB-SURD'LY, *adv.* In a manner inconsistent with reason, or obvious propriety.

AB-SURD'NESS, *n.* The same as ABSURDITY, and less used.

A-BUND'ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *abondance*. See ABOUND.] Great plenty; an overflowing quantity; ample sufficiency: in strictness applicable to quantity only; but sometimes used of number; as, an *abundance* of peasants. *Addison.*

In *Scripture*,

The *abundance* of the rich is great wealth.—Eccl. v. Mark xii. Luke xxi.

The *abundance* of the seas is great plenty of fish.—Deut. xxxiii.

It denotes also fullness, overflowing; as, the *abundance* of the heart. Matt. xii. Luke vi.

A-BUND'ANT, *a.* Plentiful; in great quantity; fully sufficient; as, an *abundant* supply. In *Scripture*, abounding; having in great quantity; overflowing with.

The Lord God is *abundant* in goodness and truth.—Ex. xxxiv.

Abundant number, in arithmetic, is one, the sum of whose aliquot parts exceeds the number itself. Thus 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, the aliquot parts of 12, make the sum of 16. This is opposed to a *deficient* number, as 14, whose aliquot parts are 1, 2, 7, the sum of which is 10; and to a *perfect* number, which is equal to the sum of its aliquot parts, as 6, whose aliquot parts are 1, 2, 3. *Encyc.*

A-BUND'ANT-LY, *adv.* Fully; amply; plentifully; in a sufficient degree.

A-BO'SAGE, *n.* Abuse. [*Not used.*]

A-BUSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *abuser*; Sp. *abusar*; It. *abusare*; L. *abutor*, *abusus*, of *ab* and *utor*, to use; Ir. *ith*; W. *gweith*, use; Gr. ἐθω, to accustom. See USE.]

1. To use ill; to maltreat; to misuse; to use with bad motives or to wrong purposes; as, to *abuse* rights or privileges.

They that use this world as not *abusing* it.—1 Cor. vii.

2. To violate; to defile by improper sexual intercourse. *Spenser.*

3. To deceive; to impose on.

Nor be with all these tempting words *abused*. *Pope.*

4. To treat rudely, or with reproachful language; to revile.

He mocked and *abused* them shamefully. *Mac.*

5. To pervert the meaning of; to misapply; as, to *abuse* words.

A-BUSE', *n.* Ill use; improper treatment or employment; application to a wrong purpose; as, an *abuse* of our natural powers; an *abuse* of civil rights, or of religious privileges; *abuse* of advantages, &c.

Liberty may be endangered by the *abuses* of liberty, as well as by the *abuses* of power. *Federalist, Madison.*

2. A corrupt practice or custom; as, the *abuses* of government.

3. Rude speech; reproachful language addressed to a person; contumely; reviling words. *Milton.*

4. Violation of a female.

After the *abuse* he forsook me. *Sidney.*

5. Perversion of meaning; improper use or application; as, an *abuse* of words.

A-BUS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Ill-used; used to a bad purpose; treated with rude language; misemployed; perverted to bad or wrong ends; deceived; defiled; violated.

A-BUSE'FUL, *a.* Using or practicing abuse; abusive. *Bp. Barlow.*

A-BUS'ER, *n.* One who abuses, in speech or behavior; one that deceives; a ravisher; a sodomite. 1 Cor. vi.

A-BUS'ING, *ppr.* Using ill; employing to bad purposes; deceiving; violating the person; perverting.

A-BU'SION, (a-bu'zhun,) *n.* Abuse; evil or corrupt usage; reproach; deception. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

A-BUS'IVE, *a.* Practicing abuse; offering harsh words, or ill treatment; as, an *abusive* author; an *abusive* fellow.

2. Containing abuse, or that is the instrument of abuse; as, *abusive* words; rude; reproachful. In the sense of deceitful; as, an *abusive* treaty. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

A-BUS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In an abusive manner; rudely; reproachfully.

A-BUS'IVE-NESS, *n.* Ill-usage; the quality of

being abusive; rudeness of language, or violence to the person. *Barlow.*

A-BUT′, v. i. [Fr. *abouter*, from *bout*, an end.] To border upon; to be contiguous to; to meet; in strictness, to adjoin to at the end; but this distinction has not always been observed. The word is chiefly used in describing the bounds or situation of land, and, in popular language, is contracted into *but*; as, *butted* and *bounded*.

A-BUT′MENT, n. The head or end; that which unites one end of a thing to another; chiefly used to denote the solid pier or mound of earth, stone or timber, which is erected on the bank of a river to support the end of a bridge and connect it with the land.

2. That which abuts or borders on another. *Bryant.*

A-BUT′TAL, n. The butting or boundary of land at the end; a head-land. *Spelman. Cowel.*

Also, in a *more general sense*, in the *plural*, the boundaries of land.

AB′VO-LATE, v. i. To fly from.

AB-VO-LA′TION, n. The act of flying from.

A-BY′, v. t. or i. [Probably contracted from *abide*.] To endure; to pay dearly; to remain. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-BYSM′, (a-byzm′,) n. [Old Fr.; now *abîme*. See ABYSS.] A gulf. *Shak.*

A-BYS′MAL, a. Pertaining to an abyss.

A-BYSS′, n. [Gr. αβυσσος, bottomless, from α priv. and βυσσος, bottom, Ion. for βυθος. See BOTTOM.] A bottomless gulf; used also for a deep mass of waters, supposed to have encompassed the earth in the beginning.

Darkness was upon the face of the deep, (or abyss, as it is in the Septuagint.) — Gen. i. 2.

The word is also used for an immense cavern in the earth, in which God is supposed to have collected all the waters on the third day of the creation. It is used also for hell, Erebus. *Encyc.*

2. That which is immeasurable; that in which any thing is lost.

Thy throne is darkness, in the abyss of light. *Milton.*
The abyss of time. *Dryden.*

3. In *antiquity*, the temple of Proserpine, so called from the immense treasures it was supposed to contain. *Encyc.*

4. In *heraldry*, the center of an escutcheon.

He bears azure, a fleur de lis, in abyss. *Encyc.*

AB-YS-SIN′I-AN, a. [Ar. حبش *habashon*, Abyssinians, Ethiopians, from حبش *habasha*, to collect, or congregate.]

1. A name denoting a mixed multitude or a black race. *Ludolf. Castell.*

2. Belonging to Abyssinia.

AB-YS-SIN′I-ANS, n. pl. A sect of Christians in Abyssinia, who admit but one nature in Jesus Christ, and reject the council of Chalcedon. They are governed by a bishop, or metropolitan, called *Abuna*, who is appointed by the Coptic patriarch of Alexandria residing at Cairo. *Encyc.*

AC, in Saxon, *oak*, the initial syllable of names; as, *Acton*, oaktown.

A-CA′CIA, n. [L. *acacia*, a thorn, from Gr. ακη, a point.] A genus of elegant trees and shrubs with pinnated leaves. From the juice of one of its species is produced *catechu*, a mild, astringent drug, formerly called *terra Japonica*. From the juice of another species is produced the *Gum Arabic*. But most of the drug which passes under this name, is the inspissated juice of unripe sloes. *Encyc.*

A-CA′CIA, among *antiquaries*, is a name given to something like a roll or bag, seen on medals, as in the hands of several emperors and consuls. Some take it to represent a handkerchief rolled up, with which signals were given at the games; others, a roll of petitions; and some, a purple bag of earth, to remind them of their mortality. *Encyc.*

A-CA′CIANS, n. pl. In *church history*, were certain sects, so denominated from their leaders, Acacius, bishop of Cesarea, and Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople. Some of these maintained that the Son was only a similar, not the same, substance with the Father; others, that he was not only a distinct but a dissimilar substance. *Encyc.*

AC-A-DEME′, n. An academy; a society of persons. [*Not used.*] The academy or school of Plato.

AC-A-DE′MI-AL, a. Pertaining to an academy.

AC-A-DE′MI-AN, n. A member of an academy; a student in a university or college.

AC-A-DEM′IC, } a. Belonging to an academy,
AC-A-DEM′IC-AL, } or to a college or university; as, *academic* studies. *Warburton.* Also, noting what belongs to the school or philosophy of Plato; as, the *academic* sect.

AC-A-DEM′IC, n. One who belonged to the school or adhered to the philosophy of Socrates and Plato. The latter is considered as the founder of the academic philosophy in Greece. He taught, that matter is eternal and infinite, but without form, refractory, and tending to disorder; and that there is an intelligent cause, the author of spiritual being, and of the material world. *Enfield.*

2. A student in a college or university. *Watts.*

AC-A-DEM′IC-AL-LY, adv. In an academical manner.

AC-A-DE-MI′′CIAN, n. [Fr. *academicien*.] A member of an academy, or society for promoting arts and sciences; particularly, a member of the French academies.

A-CAD′E-MISM, n. The doctrine of the academic philosophy. *Baxter.*

A-CAD′E-MIST, n. A member of an academy for promoting arts and sciences; also, an academic philosopher.

A-CAD′E-MY, n. [L. *academia*; Gr. ακαδημια.]

Originally, it is said, a garden, grove, or villa, near Athens, where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences.

1. The school of Plato.

2. A school, or seminary of learning, holding a rank between a university, or college, and a common school; also, a school for teaching a particular art, or particular sciences; as, a *military academy*.

3. A house, in which the students or members of an academy meet; a place of education.

4. A society of men united for the promotion of arts and sciences in general, or of some particular art or science.

5. The term *academy* is especially applied to an institution for the cultivation and promotion of the fine arts, partaking of the character both of an association of artists for mutual improvement and of a school of instruction.

Academy figure; in *painting*, a drawing usually made with black and white chalk, on tinted paper, after the living model. *Brande.*

A-CAL-E′PHAN, n. } [Gr. ακαληφη, a nettle.]
A-CAL-E′PHA, n. pl. } Terms applied to a class of
A-CAL-E′PHÆ, n. pl. } marine, radiate animals or zoophytes; so called from the property, possessed by most of the species, of irritating and inflaming the skin when touched; including the medusa, sea-nettle, jelly-fish, &c. [*Acaleph* is sometimes found.] *Brande.*

AC-A-NA′CEOUS, (ac-a-na′shus,) a. [Gr. ακανος, a prickly shrub.]

Armed with prickles. A class of plants are called *Acanaceæ*. *Milne.*

A-CAN′THA, n. [Gr. ακανθα, a spine or thorn.]

In *botany*, a prickle; in *zoology*, a spine or prickly fin; the spinous process of the vertebræ. *Encyc.*

AC-AN-THA′CEOUS, a. Armed with prickles, as a plant.

A-CAN′THICE, n. The sweet juice of ivy buds.

A-CAN′THINE, a. [See ACANTHUS.]

Pertaining to the plant *acanthus*. The *acanthine* garments of the ancients were made of the down of thistles, or embroidered in imitation of the *acanthus*. *Encyc.*

A-CAN′THO-POD, n. [Gr. ακανθα, a spine, and πους, foot.]

A term applied to a tribe of clavicorn coleopterous insects, including those species with spiny legs. *Brande.*

A-CAN-THOP-TE-RYG′I-AN, n. The name of an order of fishes.

A-CAN-THOP-TE-RYG′I-OUS, a. [Gr. ακανθα, a thorn, and πτερυγιον, a little feather, from πτερον, a feather.]

In *zoology*, having back fins, which are hard, bony and prickly; *a term applied to certain fishes.* *Linn.*

A-CAN′THUS, n. [Gr. ακανθος, L. acanthus, from ακανθα, a prickle or thorn. See ACANTHA.]

1. The plant bear's breech or brank ursine; a genus of several species, receiving their name from their prickles.

2. In *architecture*, an ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of the acanthus, used in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders. *Milton. Encyc.*

A-CAN′TI-CONE, n. See PISTACITE.

A-CAN′ZII, n. pl. The name given to light-horse in Turkey. [illegible]

A-CAR′I-DAN, n. } Terms applied to a division
A-CAR′I-DA, n. pl. } of Arachnida, including the mite, (*acarus*,) and the tick, (*ricinus*.)

A-CARN′AR, n. A bright star of the first magnitude, in Eridanus. *Bailey.*

AC′A-RUS, n. A mite; a minute animal of the class Arachnida. *Brande.*

A-CAT-A-LEC′TIC, n. [Gr. ακαταληκτος, not defective at the end, of κατα and ληγω, to cease; Ir. *lieghim*.] A verse, which has the complete number of syllables without defect or superfluity. *Johnson.*

A-CAT′A-LEP-SY, n. [Gr. ακαταληψια; α and καταλαμβανω, to comprehend.]

Impossibility of complete discovery or comprehension; incomprehensibility. [*Little used.*]

A-CAT-A-LEP′TIC, a. Incomprehensible.

A-CA′TER, A-CATES′. See CATERER and CATES.

A-CA-THAR′SIA, n. [Gr.]

1. In *medicine*, impurity of the blood and humors.

2. In *surgery*, the filth or sordes proceeding from a wound.

A-CAU′LOUS, a. [L. *a* priv. and *caulis*, Gr. καυλος, a stalk, W. *kawl*; D. *kool*, cabbage. See COLEWORT.]

In *botany*, without the stem called *caulis*; as the Carline thistle.

AC-CEDE′, v. i. [L. *accedo*, of *ad* and *cedo*, to yield or give place, or rather to move.]

1. To agree or assent, as to a proposition, or to terms proposed by another. Hence, in a negotiation,

2. To become a party, by agreeing to the terms of a treaty or convention.

AC-CED′ING, ppr. and a. Agreeing; assenting; becoming a party to a treaty by agreeing to the terms proposed.

AC-CEL′ER-ATE, v. t. [L. *accelero*, of *ad* and *celero*, to hasten, from *celer*, quick; Gr. κελης; Heb. Ch. Syr. and Eth. קלל, קלה or קל, to be light, nimble; Syr. to hasten. In Ch. and Ar. this word signifies, also, to be small, or minute.]

1. To cause to move faster; to hasten, to quicken motion; to add to the velocity of a moving body. It implies previous motion or progression.

2. To add to natural or ordinary progression; as, to *accelerate* the growth of a plant, or the progress of knowledge.

3. To bring nearer in time; to shorten the time between the present time and a future event; as, to *accelerate* the ruin of a government; to *accelerate* a battle. *Bacon.*

AC-CEL′ER-A-TED, pp. or a. Quickened in motion; hastened in progress.

Accelerated motion; in *mechanics and physics*, that which continually receives accessions of velocity.

AC-CEL′ER-A-TING, ppr. or a. Hastening; increasing velocity or progression.

Accelerating force; the force which causes accelerated motion.

AC-CEL-ER-A′TION, n. The act of increasing velocity or progress; the state of being quickened in motion or action; as, a falling body moves toward the earth with an *acceleration* of velocity. It is the opposite of *retardation*.

Acceleration of the moon, is the increase of the moon's mean motion from the sun, compared with the diurnal motion of the earth; the moon moving with more velocity now than in ancient times — a discovery made by Dr. Halley.

The *diurnal acceleration of the fixed stars*, is the time by which they anticipate the mean diurnal revolution of the sun, which is nearly three minutes fifty-six seconds. *Cyc.*

The *acceleration of the planets*, is the increasing velocity of their motion, in proceeding from the apogee to the perigee of their orbits. *Brande.*

AC-CEL′ER-A-TIVE, a. Adding to velocity; quickening progression. *Reid.*

AC-CEL′ER-A-TO-RY, a. Accelerating; quickening motion.

AC-CEND′, v. t. [L. *accendo*, to kindle; *ad* and *candeo*, *caneo*, to be white, *canus*, white; W. *can*, white, bright, also, a song. Whence *cano*, to sing, to chant; *cantus*, a song; Eng. *cant*; W. *canu*, to bleach or whiten, and to sing; *cynnud*, fuel. Hence, *kindle*, L. *candidus*, *candid*, white. The primary sense is, to throw, dart, or thrust; to shoot, as the rays of light. Hence, to *cant* to throw. See CHANT and CANT.] To kindle; to set on fire. [*The verb is not used.*]

AC-CEND-I-BIL′I-TY, n. Capacity of being kindled, or of becoming inflamed.

AC-CEND′I-BLE, a. Capable of being inflamed or kindled. *Ure.*

AC-CEN′SION, n. The act of kindling or setting on fire; or the state of being kindled; inflammation.

AC′CENT, n. [L. *accentus*, from *ad* and *cano*, *cantum*, to sing; W. *canu*; Corn. *kana*; Ir. *canaim*. See ACCEND.]

1. The modulation of the voice in reading or speaking, as practiced by the ancient Greeks, which rendered their rehearsal musical. More strictly, in English,

2. A particular stress or force of voice upon certain syllables of words, which distinguishes them from the others. Accent is of two kinds, primary and secondary, as in *ad′mi-ra′tion*. In uttering this word, we observe the *first* and *third* syllables are distinguished, the *third* by a full sound, which constitutes the *primary* accent, the *first*, by a degree of force in the voice which is less than that of the primary accent, but evidently greater than that which falls on the second and fourth syllables.

When the full accent falls on a vowel, that vowel has its long sound, as in *vo′cal*; but when it falls on an articulation or consonant, the preceding vowel is short, as in *hab′it*. Accent alone regulates English verse.

3. A mark or character used in writing, to direct

the stress of the voice in pronunciation. Our ancestors borrowed from the Greek language three of these characters, the acute (′), the grave (‵), and the circumflex (ˆ, or ˜). In the Greek, the first shows when the voice is to be raised; the second, when it is to be depressed; and the third, when the vowel is to be uttered with an undulating sound.

4. A modulation of the voice expressive of passion or sentiments.

The tender *accent* of a woman's cry. *Prior.*

5. Manner of speaking.

A man of plain *accent*. (*Obs.*) *Shak.*

6. *Poetically*, words, language, or expressions in general.

Winds! on your wings to heaven her *accents* bear,
Such words as heaven aloud is fit to hear. *Dryden.*

7. In *music*, either the stress laid on the accented parts of the bar, called *grammatical* accent; or the emphasis dictated by feeling, and giving the music its peculiar expression, called *oratorical* accent. *P. Cyc.*

8. A peculiar tone or inflection of voice.

9. In *mathematics*, accents are used to distinguish magnitudes of the same or similar kind, expressed by the same letter, but differing in value; as, a', a''.

10. An accent at the right hand of a number expresses a minute of a degree, two accents a second, &c. *P. Cyc.*

AC-CENT′, *v. t.* To express accent; to utter a syllable with a particular stress or modulation of the voice. In *poetry*, to utter or pronounce in general. Also, to note accents by marks in writing. *Locke. Wotton.*

AC-CENT′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Uttered with accent; marked with accent.

Accented parts of a bar, in *music*, are those parts of the bar on which the stress falls; as the first and third, in common time. *P. Cyc.*

AC-CENT′ING, *ppr.* Pronouncing or marking with accent.

AC-CENT′OR, *n.* In *music*, one that sings the leading part.

AC-CENT′U-AL, *a.* Pertaining to accent.

AC-CENT′U-ATE, *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with an accent or with accents.

AC-CENT′U-A-TED, *pp.* Marked or pronounced with an accent.

AC-CENT′U-A-TING, *ppr.* Marking or pronouncing with an accent.

AC-CENT-U-A′TION, *n.* The act of placing accents in writing, or of pronouncing them in speaking.

AC-CEPT′, *v. t.* [L. *accipio*, from *accipio*, *ad* and *capio*, to take; Fr. *accepter*; Sp. *aceptar*; Port. *aceitar*; It. *accettare*. See Lat. *capio*, Class Gb.]

1. To take or receive what is offered with a consenting mind; to receive with approbation or favor; as, he made an offer which was *accepted*.

Bless, Lord, his substance, and *accept* the work of his hands. — Deut. xxxiii.

Observe the difference between *receive* and *accept*.

He received an appointment, or the offer of a commission, but he did not *accept* it.

2. To regard with partiality; to value or esteem.

Is it not good to *accept* the person of the wicked. — Prov. xviii. 2 Cor. viii.

In *theology*, acceptance with God implies forgiveness of sins and reception into his favor.

3. To consent or agree to; to receive as terms of a contract; as, to *accept* a treaty; — often followed by *of*; as, accept *of* the terms.

4. To understand; to have a particular idea of; to receive in a particular sense; as, how is this phrase to be *accepted*?

5. In *commerce*, to agree or promise to pay; as, a bill of exchange. [See Acceptance.]

AC-CEPT′A-BLE, *a.* That may be received with pleasure; hence, pleasing to a receiver; gratifying; as, a seasonable *acceptable* present.

2. Agreeable or pleasing in person; as, a man makes himself *acceptable* by his services or civilities.

AC-CEPT′A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being
AC-CEPT-A-BIL′I-TY, } agreeable to a receiver, or to a person with whom one has intercourse. [*The latter word is little used, or not at all.*]

AC-CEPT′A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to please, or give satisfaction.

Let us have grace whereby we may serve God *acceptably*. — Heb. xii.

AC-CEPT′ANCE, *n.* A receiving with approbation or satisfaction; favorable reception; as, work done to *acceptance*.

They shall come up with *acceptance* on my altar. Isa. lx.

2. The receiving of a bill of exchange or order, in such a manner as to bind the accepter to make payment. This must be by express words; and to charge the drawer with costs, in case of non-payment, the acceptance must be in writing, under, across, or on the back of the bill. *Blackstone.*

3. An agreeing to terms or proposals in commerce, by which a bargain is concluded and the parties bound.

4. An agreeing to the act or contract of another, by some act which binds the person in law; as, a bishop's taking rent reserved on a lease, made by his predecessor, is an *acceptance* of the terms of the lease, and binds the party. *Law.*

5. In *mercantile language*, a bill of exchange accepted; as, a merchant receives another's *acceptance* in payment.

6. Formerly, the sense in which a word is understood. [*Obs.*] See Acceptation.

AC-CEPT-A′TION, *n.* Kind reception; a receiving with favor or approbation.

This is a saying worthy of all *acceptation*. 1 Tim. i.

2. A state of being acceptable; favorable regard.

Some things are of great dignity and *acceptation* with God. *Hooker.*

But in this sense *acceptableness* is more generally used.

3. The meaning or sense in which a word or expression is understood, or generally received; as, a term is to be used according to its usual *acceptation*.

4. Reception in general. [*Obs.*]

AC-CEPT′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Kindly received; regarded; agreed to; understood; received with a pledge to pay, as a bill of exchange.

AC-CEPT′ER, *n.* A person who accepts; the person who receives a bill of exchange so as to bind himself to pay it. [See Acceptance.]

AC-CEP-TI-LA′TION, *n.* [from L.] Remission of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, without receiving the money. [*Not used.*] *Colgrave.*

AC-CEPT′ING, *ppr.* Receiving favorably; agreeing to; understanding, promising to pay, as a draft.

AC-CEP′TION, *n.* Acceptation; the received sense of a word. [*Not now used.*] *Hammond.*

AC-CEPT′IVE, *a.* Ready to accept. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

AC-CESS′, or AC′CESS, *n.* [L. *accessus*, from *accedo*. See Accede. Fr. *accès*.]

1. A coming to; near approach; admittance; admission; as, to gain *access* to a prince.

2. Approach, or the way by which a thing may be approached; as, the *access* is by a neck of land. *Bacon.*

3. Means of approach; liberty to approach; implying previous obstacles.

By whom also we have *access* by faith. Rom. v.

4. Admission to sexual intercourse.

During coverture, *access* of the husband shall be presumed, unless the contrary be shown. *Blackstone.*

5. Addition; increase by something added; as, an *access* of territory; but in this sense *accession* is more generally used.

6. The return of a fit or paroxysm of disease, or fever. In this sense *accession* is generally used.

AC′CES-SA-RI-LY. See Accessorily.

AC′CES-SA-RI-NESS. See Accessoriness.

AC′CES-SA-RY. See Accessory.

AC-CESS-I-BIL′I-TY, *n.* The quality of being approachable, or of admitting access. *Langhorne.*

AC-CESS′I-BLE, *a.* That may be approached or reached; approachable; *applied to things*; as, an *accessible* town or mountain.

2. Easy of approach; affable; *used of persons.*

AC-CESS′I-BLY, *adv.* So as to be accessible.

AC-CES′SION, *n.* [L. *accessio*.] A coming to; an acceding to and joining; as, a king's *accession* to a confederacy.

2. Increase by something added; that which is added; augmentation; as, an *accession* of wealth or territory.

The only *accession* which the Roman empire received, was the province of Britain. *Gibbon.*

3. In *law*, a mode of acquiring property, by which the owner of a corporeal substance, which receives an addition by growth, or by labor, has a right to the thing added or the improvement; provided the thing is not changed into a different species. Thus the owner of a cow becomes the owner of her calf. *Blackstone.*

4. The act of arriving at a throne, an office, or dignity.

5. The invasion of a fit of a periodical disease, or fever. It differs from exacerbation. *Accession* implies a total previous intermission, as of a fever; exacerbation implies only a previous remission or abatement of violence.

AC-CES′SION-AL, *a.* Additional.

AC-CES-SO′RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an accessory; as, *accessorial* agency, *accessorial* guilt. *Burr's Trial.*

AC′CES-SO-RI-LY, *adv.* [See Accessory.] In the manner of an accessory; by subordinate means, or in a secondary character; not as principal, but as a subordinate agent.

AC′CES-SO-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being accessory, or of being or acting in a secondary character.

AC′CES-SO-RY, *a.* [L. *accessorius*, from *accessus*, *accedo*. See Accede. This word is accented on the first syllable on account of the derivatives, which require a secondary accent on the third; but the natural accent of *accessory* is on the second syllable, and thus it is often pronounced.]

1. Acceding; contributing; aiding in producing some effect, or acting in subordination to the principal agent. Usually in a bad sense; as, John was *accessory* to the felony.

2. Aiding in certain acts or effects in a secondary manner; as, *accessory* sounds in music. *Encyc.*

Accessory nerves, in anatomy, a pair of nerves, which, arising from the medulla in the vertebræ of the neck, ascend and enter the skull; then, passing out with the par vagum, are distributed into the muscles of the neck and shoulders. *Encyc.*

AC′CES-SO-RY, *n.* In *law*, one who is guilty of a felony, not by committing the offense in person or as principal, but by advising or commanding another to commit the crime, or by concealing the offender. There may be accessories in all felonies, but not in treason. An accessory *before* the fact, is one who counsels or commands another to commit a felony, and is not present when the act is executed; *after* the fact, when one receives and conceals the offender.

2. That which accedes or belongs to something else, as its principal.

Accessory, among painters, an epithet given to parts of a history-piece which are merely ornamental, as vases, armor, &c.

AC′CI-AC-CA-TU′RA, (at′che-ak-ka-tu′ra,) *n.* [It.] In *music*, a grace note, one semitone below the note to which it is prefixed. *Brande.*

AC′CI-DENCE, *n.* [See Accident.] A small book containing the rudiments of grammar.

AC′CI-DENT, *n.* [L. *accidens*, falling, from *ad* and *cado*, to fall; W. *codwm*, a fall, *cwytaw*, to fall; Ir. *kudaim*; Corn. *kotha*; Arm. *kuetha*, to fall. See Case and Cadence. Class Gd.]

1. A coming or falling; an event that takes place without one's foresight or expectation; an event which proceeds from an unknown cause, or is an unusual effect of a known cause, and therefore not expected; chance; casualty; contingency.

2. That which takes place or begins to exist without an efficient intelligent cause and without design.

All of them, in his opinion, owe their being to fate, *accident*, or the blind action of stupid matter. *Dwight.*

3. In *logic*, a property, or quality of a being which is not essential to it, as *whiteness* in paper. This word is also applied to all qualities in opposition to *substance*, as *sweetness* and *softness*, and to things not essential to a body, as *clothes*. *Encyc.*

4. In *grammar*, something belonging to a word, but not essential to it, as gender, number, and case. *Encyc.*

5. In *heraldry*, a point or mark, not essential to a coat of arms. *Encyc.*

AC-CI-DENT′AL, *a.* Happening by chance, or rather unexpectedly; casual; fortuitous; taking place not according to the usual course of things; opposed to that which is constant, regular, or intended; as, an *accidental* visit.

2. Non-essential; not necessarily belonging to; as, songs are *accidental* to a play.

Accidental flats and *sharps*, in *music*, are those flats and sharps which are prefixed to such notes as would be natural by the signature. The natural sign, prefixed to a note, is also *accidentally* flat or sharp, according as the note is sharp or flat by the signature.

Accidental colors, are those which depend upon the affections of the eye, in distinction from those which belong to the light itself. *Encyc.*

Accidental point, in perspective, is that point in the horizontal line, where the projections of two lines parallel to each other meet the perspective plane. *Encyc.*

AC-CI-DENT′AL, *n.* *Accidentals*, in *music*, are accidental flats or sharps. *Accidentals*, in *painting*, are those chance effects, arising from luminous rays falling on certain objects, by which they are brought into a stronger light, and their shadows rendered more intense, than they otherwise would be. *Brande.*

AC-CI-DENT′AL-LY, *adv.* By chance; casually; fortuitously; not essentially.

AC-CI-DENT′AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being casual. [*Little used.*]

AC-CI-DEN′TIA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the accidence. [*Not used.*] *Morton.*

AC-CI-PEN′SER, *n.* See Acipenser.

AC-CIP′I-ENT, *n.* A receiver.

AC-CIP′I-TER, *n.* [L. *ad* and *capio*, to seize.]

1. A name given to a fish, the Milvus or Lucerna, a species of Trigla. *Cyc.*

2. In *ornithology*, one of the order of rapacious birds.

The Accipitres have a hooked bill, the superior mandible, near the base, being extended on each side beyond the inferior. The genera are the Vulture, the Falco or hawk, and the Strix or owl.

AC-CIP'I-TRINE, *a.* [*Supra.*] Seizing; rapacious; as, the *accipitrine* order of birds. *Ed. Encyc.*

AC-CITE', *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *cito*, to cite.] To call; to cite, to summon. [*Not used.*]

AC-CLAIM', *v. t.* [L. *acclamo*, *ad* and *clamo*, to cry out; Sp. *clamar*; Port. *clamar*; It. *clamare*; W. *llefain*; Ir. *liumham*. See CLAIM, CLAMOR.] To applaud. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

AC-CLAIM', *n.* A shout of joy; acclamation. *Milton.*

AC-CLA-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *acclamatio*. See ACCLAIM.]
1. A shout of applause uttered by a multitude. Anciently, acclamation was a form of words, uttered with vehemence, somewhat resembling a song, sometimes accompanied with applauses which were given by the hands. Acclamations were ecclesiastical, military, nuptial, senatorial, synodical, theatrical, &c.; they were musical and rhythmical, and bestowed for joy, respect, and even reproach, and often repeated, five, twenty, and even sixty and eighty times. In the later ages of Rome, acclamations were performed by a chorus of music instructed for the purpose. *Encyc.*

In modern times, acclamations are expressed by hurrahs; by clapping of hands; and often by repeating *vivat rex*, *vivat respublica*, long live the king or republic, or other words expressive of joy and good wishes.

2. In *archæology*, a representation, in sculpture or on medals, of people expressing joy. *Acclamation medals*, are those on which laudatory acclamations are recorded. *Elmes.*

AC-CLAM'A-TO-RY, *a.* Expressing joy or applause by shouts, or clapping of hands.

AC-CLI'MATE, *v. t.* [*ac*, for *ad*, and *climate*.] To habituate the body to a climate not native, so as not to be peculiarly exposed to its endemic diseases.

AC-CLI'MA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Habituated to a foreign climate, or a climate not native; so far accustomed to a foreign climate as not to be peculiarly liable to its endemic diseases. *Med. Repository.*

AC-CLI-MA'TION, *n.* The process of becoming habituated to a foreign climate.

2. The state of being habituated or inured to a climate.

AC-CLI'MA-TIZE, *v. t.* To inure plants to a climate different from that which is natural to them. *Brande.*

AC-CLI'MA-TIZ-ED, *pp.* and *a.* Inured to a different climate.

AC-CLI'MA-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Inuring to a different climate.

AC-CLI'MA-TURE, *n.* Act of acclimating, or state of being acclimated. *Caldwell.*

AC-CLIV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *acclivus*, *acclivis*, ascending, from *ad* and *clivus*, an ascent; Ir. *clui*; Gr. Eol. κλιτος; Sax. *clif*, a cliff, bank or shore; *clifian*, *cleofian*, to cleave or split. See CLIFF.]

A slope or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill, considered as *ascending*, in opposition to *declivity*, or a side *descending*. Rising ground; ascent, the talus of a rampart.

AC-CLI'VOUS, *a.* Rising, as a hill with a slope.

AC-CLOY', *v. t.* To fill; to stuff; to fill to satiety. [See CLOY.] *Spenser.*

AC-COIL', *v. i.* To encircle; to gather around. *Spenser.*

AC-CO-LADE', *n.* [L. *ad* and *collum*, neck.]
A ceremony formerly used in conferring knighthood, but whether an embrace or a blow, seems not to be settled. *Cyc.*

AC'CO-LENT, *n.* [L. *ad* and *colo.*] A borderer, one who dwells on a border of a country, or near. *Ash.*

AC-COM'MO-DA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *accommodable*. See ACCOMMODATE.]
That may be fitted, made suitable, or made to agree. [*Little used.*]

AC-COM'MO-DA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The capability of accommodating.

AC-COM'MO-DATE, *v. t.* [L. *accommodo*, to apply or suit, from *ad* and *commodo*, to profit or help; of *con*, with, and *modus*, measure, proportion, limit, or manner. See MODE.]
1. To fit, adapt, or make suitable; as, to *accommodate* ourselves to circumstances; to *accommodate* the choice of subjects to the occasions. *Paley.*
2. To supply with or furnish; — followed by *with*; as, to *accommodate* a man with apartments.
3. To supply with conveniences; as, to *accommodate* a friend.
4. To reconcile things which are at variance; to adjust; as, to *accommodate* differences.
5. To show fitness or agreement; to apply; as, to *accommodate* prophecy to events.
6. To lend to — a *commercial sense*.
In an intransitive sense, to agree, to be conformable to, as used by Boyle. [*Obs.*]

AC-COM'MO-DATE, *a.* Suitable; fit; adapted; as, means *accommodate* to the end. *Ray. Tillotson.*

AC-COM'MO-DA-TED, *pp.* Fitted; adjusted, adapted; applied, also, furnished with conveniences; as, we are well *accommodated* with lodgings.

AC-COM'MO-DATE-LY, *adv.* Suitably; fitly. [*Little used.*] *More.*

AC-COM'MO-DATE-NESS, *n.* Fitness [*Little used.*]

AC-COM'MO-DA-TING, *ppr.* Adapting, making suitable, reconciling; furnishing with conveniences, applying.

AC-COM'MO-DA-TING, *a.* Adapting one's self to, obliging; yielding to the desires of others, disposed to comply, and to oblige another; as, an *accommodating man*.

AC-COM-MO-DA'TION, *n.* Fitness, adaptation, — followed by *to*.

The organization of the body with accommodation to its functions. *Hale.*

2. Adjustment of differences; reconciliation, as of parties in dispute.
3. Provision of conveniences.
4. In the *plural*, conveniences; things furnished for use; — chiefly applied to *lodgings*.
5. In *mercantile language*, *accommodation* is used for a loan of money which is often a great *convenience*. An *accommodation note*, in the language of bank directors, is one drawn and offered for discount, for the purpose of borrowing its amount, in opposition to a note which the owner has received in payment for goods.
In *England*, an *accommodation bill* is one given instead of a loan of money. *Crabbe.*
6. It is also used of a note lent merely to *accommodate* the borrower.
7. In *theology*, *accommodation* is the application of a passage to something not originally intended by it, on the ground of resemblance or analogy.

Many of those quotations were probably intended as nothing more than accommodations. *Paley.*

8. In *marine language*, an *accommodation ladder* is a light ladder hung over the side of a ship at the gangway.

AC-COM'MO-DA-TIVE, *a.* Furnishing accommodation.

AC-COM'MO-DA-TOR, *n.* One that accommodates, one that adjusts. *Warburton.*

AC-COM'PA-NA-BLE, *a.* [See ACCOMPANY.] Sociable. [*Not used.*]

AC-COM'PA-NI-ED, *pp.* Attended by; connected with.

AC-COM'PA-NI-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *accompagnement*. See ACCOMPANY.] Something that attends as a circumstance, or which is added by way of ornament to the principal thing, or for the sake of symmetry.

Accompaniment, in *music*, the subordinate part, or parts, accompanying the voice, or a principal instrument; also, the harmony of a figured base.

Accompaniment of the scale, in *music*, the harmony assigned to the series of notes forming the diatonic scale, ascending and descending. *P. Cyc.*

Accompaniment, in *painting*, an object accessory to the principal object, and serving for its ornament or illustration. *Brande.*

AC-COM'PA-NIST, *n.* The performer in music who takes the accompanying part. *Busby.*

AC-COM'PA-NY, *v. t.* [Fr. *accompagner*; Sp. *acompañar*; Port. *accompanhar*. See COMPANY.]
1. To go with or attend as a companion or associate on a journey, walk, &c.; as, a man *accompanies* his friend to church, or on a tour.
2. To be with, as connected; to attend; as, pain *accompanies* disease.

AC-COM'PA-NY, *v. i.* To attend; to be an associate; as, to *accompany* with others. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*
2. To cohabit. *Milton.*
3. In *music*, to perform the accompanying part in a composition. *Busby.*

AC-COM'PA-NY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Attending; going with, as a companion

AC-COM'PLICE, *n.* [Fr. *complice*; L. *complicatus*, folded together, of *con*, with, and *plico*, to fold; W. *plegy*, to plait; Arm. *plega*. See COMPLEX and PLEDGE.] An associate in a crime; a partner or partaker in guilt. It was formerly used in a good sense for a co-operator, but this sense is wholly obsolete. It is followed by *with* before a person; as, A was an accomplice *with* B in the murder of C. Dryden uses it with *to* before a thing.

AC-COM'PLICE-SHIP, *n.* The state of being an accomplice. *H. Taylor.*

AC-COM'PLISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *accomplir*, to finish, from *ad* and L. *compleo*, to complete. See COMPLETE.] To complete; to finish entirely.

That He would *accomplish* seventy years in the desolation of Jerusalem. — Dan. ix.

2. To execute; as, to *accomplish* a vow, wrath, or fury. Lev. xxii. and xx.
3. To gain; to obtain or effect by successful exertions; as, to *accomplish* a purpose. Prov. xiii.
4. To fulfill or bring to pass; as, to *accomplish* a prophecy.

This that is written must yet be *accomplished* in me. — Luke xxii.

5. To furnish with qualities which serve to render the mind or body *complete*, as with valuable endowments and elegant manners.
6. To arm and equip.

The armorers accomplishing the knights. *Shak.*

AC-COM'PLISH-ED, *pp.* Finished; completed, fulfilled, executed, effected.
2. *a.* Well endowed with good qualities and manners, complete in acquirements, having a finished education, applied usually to acquired qualifications, without including moral excellence.
3. Fashionable. *Swift.*

AC-COM'PLISH-ER, *n.* One who accomplishes.

AC-COM'PLISH-ING, *ppr.* Finishing; completing fulfilling; executing, effecting, furnishing with valuable qualities.

AC-COM'PLISH-MENT, *n.* Completion; fulfillment, entire performance; as, the *accomplishment* of a prophecy.
2. The act of carrying into effect, or obtaining an object designed, attainment, as, the *accomplishment* of our desires or ends.
3. Acquirement, that which constitutes excellence of mind, or elegance of manners, acquired by education.

AC-COMPT'. [*Obs.*] See ACCOUNT.

AC-COMPT'ANT. [*Obs.*] See ACCOUNTANT.

AC-CORD', *n.* [Fr. *accord*, agreement, consent, *accorder*, to adjust, or reconcile, Sp. *acorder*; Arm. *accord*, *accordi*, It. *accordo*, *accordare*. The Lat has *concors*, *concordo*. Qu. *cor* and *cordis*, the heart, or from the same root. In some of its applications, it is naturally deduced from *chorda*, It. *corda*, the string of a musical instrument.]
1. Agreement, harmony of minds; consent or concurrence of opinions or wills.

They all continued with one accord in prayer. — Acts i.

2. Concert, harmony of sounds; the union of different sounds, which is agreeable to the ear, agreement in pitch and tone, as, the *accord* of notes, but in this sense it is more usual to employ *concord* or *chord*.
3. Agreement; just correspondence of things; as, the *accord* of light and shade in painting.
4. Will, voluntary or spontaneous motion; used of the will of persons, or the natural motion of other bodies, and preceded by *own*.

Being more forward of his own accord. — 2 Cor. viii.
That which groweth of its own accord thou shalt not reap. Lev. xxv.

5. Adjustment of a difference; reconciliation; as, the mediator of an *accord*.
6. In *law*, an agreement between parties in controversy, by which satisfaction for an injury is stipulated, and which, when executed, bars a suit. *Blackstone.*
7. Permission, leave.

AC-CORD', *v. t.* To make to agree, or correspond; to adjust one thing to another.

Her hands accorded the lute's music to the voice. *Sidney.*

2. To bring to an agreement; to settle, adjust, or compose; as, to *accord* suits or controversies. *Hale.*
3. To grant, to give, to concede; as, to *accord* to one due praise.

AC-CORD', *v. i.* To agree; to be in correspondence.

My heart accordeth with my tongue. *Shak.*

2. To agree in pitch and tone.

AC-CORD'A-BLE, *a.* Agreeable, consonant. *Gower.*

AC-CORD'ANCE, *n.* Agreement *with* a person, conformity *with* a thing. *Shak.*

AC-CORD'ANT, *a.* Corresponding; consonant; agreeable.

AC-CORD'ANT-LY, *adv.* In accordance or agreement. *Dwight.*

AC-CORD'ED, *pp.* Made to agree; adjusted.

AC-CORD'ER, *n.* One that aids, or favors. [*Little used.*]

AC-CORD'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Agreeing; harmonizing.

Th' according music of a well-mixt state. *Pope.*

2. Suitable; agreeable; in accordance with. In these senses, the word agrees with or refers to a sentence.

Our zeal should be according to knowledge. *Sprat.*
Nothing is the fame that is built on candor and ingenuity, according to those beautiful lines of Sir John Denham. *Spect.*

Here the whole preceding parts of the sentence are to *accord*, i. e. agree with, correspond with, or be suitable to, what follows. *According*, here, has its true participial sense, *agreeing*, and is followed by *to*. It is never a preposition.

AC-CORD'ING-LY, *adv.* Agreeably; suitably; in a manner conformable to.

Those who live in faith and good works, will be rewarded *accordingly*.

AC-CORD'I-ON, *n.* [from *accord.*] A small keyed wind instrument, whose tones are generated by the play of wind upon metallic reeds. It is a small wind chest, the sides of which are made to fold and expand like a bellows. On the top are apertures in

which the reeds are inserted, and upon which the reeds play. Each key playing on two apertures, the reeds of which are furnished with reversed valves, is made to command two successive notes in the scale, according as the wind is drawn in by expanding the chest, or forced out by closing it. In addition to the keys, there is a slide which opens upon reeds attuned to the harmonics of the tonic and dominant, by opening which the air has an harmonic accompaniment. The bottom of the chest is furnished with a large key, by which the chest may be opened, and suddenly exhausted or filled, as need requires. This is a melodious portable instrument, commanding two or three octaves in the diatonic scale. *Prof. Fitch.*

AC-COR'PO-RATE, *v. t.* To unite. [*Not in use.*] [See INCORPORATE.] *Milton.*

AC-COST', *v. t.* [Fr. *accoster*; *ad* and *côte*, side, border, coast; G. *küste*; D. *kust*; Dan. *kyst.*]

To approach; to draw near; to front, or face. [*Not in use.*]

2. To speak first to; to address. *Milton. Dryden.*

AC-COST', *v. i.* To adjoin. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser*

AC-COST'A-BLE, *a.* Easy of access; familiar. *Howell.*

AC-COST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Addressed; first spoken to. In *heraldry*, being side by side.

AC-COST'ING, *ppr.* Addressing by first speaking to.

AC-COUCHE'MENT, (ac-coosh'mong,) *n.* [Fr.] Delivery in child-bed.

AC-COUCH-EUR', (ac-coo-share',) *n.* [Fr.] A man who assists women in childbirth.

AC-COUNT', *n.* [Fr. *conte*; It. *conto*; Sp. *cuenta*; Arm. *count*; an account, reckoning, computation. Formerly writers used *accompt* from the Fr. *compte*. See COUNT.]

1. A sum stated on paper, a registry of a debt or credit; of debits and credits, or charges; an entry in a book or on paper of things bought or sold, of payments, services, &c., including the names of the parties to the transaction, date, and price or value of the thing.

Account signifies a single entry, or charge, or a statement of a number of particular debts and credits, in a book or on a separate paper; and in the plural, is used for the books containing such entries.

2. A computation of debits and credits, or a general statement of particular sums; as, the *account* stands thus; let him exhibit his *account*.

3. A computation or mode of reckoning; applied to other things than money or trade; as, the Julian *account* of time.

4. Narrative; relation; statement of facts; recital of particular transactions and events, verbal or written; as, an *account* of the revolution in France. Hence,

5. An assignment of reasons; explanation by a recital of particular transactions, given by a person in an employment, or to a superior, often implying responsibility; answering for conduct.

Give an *account* of thy stewardship. — Luke xvi.

Without responsibility or obligation.

He giveth not *account* of his matters. — Job xxxiii.

6. Reason or consideration, as a motive; as, on all *accounts*, on every *account*.

7. Value, importance; estimation; that is, such a state of persons or things as renders them worthy of more or less estimation; as, men of *account*.

What is the son of man, that thou makest *account* of him? — Psal. cxliv.

8. Profit, advantage; that is, a profit or production worthy of estimation. To find our *account* in a pursuit, to turn to *account*. Philip. iv.

9. Regard; behalf, sake, a sense deduced from charges on book.

Put that to my *account*. — Philem. 18.

To make *account*, that is, to have a previous opinion or expectation, is a sense now obsolete.

A *writ of account*, in law, is a writ which the plaintiff brings demanding that the defendant should render his just account, or show good cause to the contrary, called also an *action of account*. *Cowel.*

AC-COUNT', *v. t.* To deem, judge, consider, think, or hold in opinion.

I and my son Solomon shall be *accounted* offenders. — 1 Kings i.

2. To *account of*, to hold in esteem; to value.

Silver was not any thing *accounted of* in the days of Solomon. — 1 Kings x.

3. To reckon, or compute; as, the motion of the sun whereby years are *accounted*: also, to assign as a debt, as, a project *accounted* to his service, but these uses are antiquated.

AC-COUNT', *v. i.* To render an account or relation of particulars. An officer must *account with* or *to* the treasurer *for* money received.

2. To give reasons; to assign the causes; to explain; with *for*; as, idleness *accounts for* poverty.

3. To render reasons; to answer for in a responsible character; as, we must *account for* all the talents intrusted to us.

AC-COUNT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being liable to answer for one's conduct; liability to give account, and to receive reward or punishment for actions.

The awful idea of *accountability*. *R. Hall.*

2. Liability to the payment of money or of damages; responsibility for a trust.

AC-COUNT'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to be called to account; answerable to a superior; as, every man is *accountable* to God *for* his conduct.

2. Subject to pay, or make good, in case of loss. A sheriff is *accountable*, as bailiff and receiver of goods.

Accountable for, that may be explained. [*Not elegant.*]

AC-COUNT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liableness to answer or to give account; the state of being answerable, or liable to the payment of money or damages.

AC-COUNT'A-BLY, *adv.* In an accountable manner.

AC-COUNT'ANT, *n.* One skilled in mercantile accounts; more generally, a person who keeps accounts; an officer in a public office who has charge of the accounts. In Great Britain, an officer in the Court of Chancery who receives the money paid into the court, and deposits it in the Bank, is called *accountant-general*.

AC-COUNT'ANT-SHIP, *n.* The office or employment of an accountant.

AC-COUNT'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which accounts are kept. *Swift.*

AC-COUNT'ED, *pp.* Esteemed; deemed; considered; regarded; valued.

Accounted for; explained.

AC-COUNT'ING, *ppr.* Deeming; esteeming; reckoning; rendering an account.

Accounting for; rendering an account; assigning the reasons; unfolding the causes.

AC-COUNT'ING, *n.* The act of reckoning or adjusting accounts.

AC-COUP'LE, (ac-cup'pl,) *v. t.* To couple; to join or link together. [See COUPLE.]

AC-COUP'LE-MENT, (ac-cup'pl-ment,) *n.* A coupling; a connecting in pairs; junction. [*Little used.*]

AC-COUR'AGE, (ac-cur'age,) *v. t.* [See COURAGE.] To encourage. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

AC-COURT', *v. t.* [See COURT.] To entertain with courtesy. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

AC-COU'TER, } (ac-coot'er,) *v. t.* [Fr. *accoutrer*;
AC-COU'TRE, } contracted from *accoustrer*, from Norm. *coste*, a coat, *coster*, a rich cloth or vestment for festivals. I think this to be the true origin of the word, rather than *coudre*, *couture*, *couturier*.]

In *a general sense*, to dress; to equip; but *appropriately*, to array in a military dress; to put on, or to furnish with a military dress and arms; to equip the body for military service.

AC-COU'TER-ED, } *pp.* Dressed in arms; equipped.
AC-COU'TRED, } *Beattie.*

AC-COU'TER-ING, *ppr.* Equipping with military habiliments.

AC-COU'TER-MENTS, } *n. pl.* Dress; equipage;
AC-COU'TRE-MENTS, } furniture for the body; *appropriately*, military dress and arms; equipage for military service.

2. In *common usage*, an old or unusual dress.

AC-COY', *v. t.* [old Fr. *accoiser*.]

To render quiet or diffident; to soothe; to caress. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

AC-CRED'IT, *v. t.* [Fr. *accréditer*; Sp. *acreditar*; It. *accreditare*; to give authority or reputation; from L. *ad* and *credo*, to believe, or give faith to. See CREDIT.]

To give credit, authority, or reputation; to *accredit* an envoy, is to receive him in his public character, and give him credit and rank accordingly.

AC-CRED-IT-A'TION, *n.* That which gives title to credit. [*Little used.*]

AC-CRED'IT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Allowed; received with reputation; authorized in a public character. *Christ. Obs.*

AC-CRED'IT-ING, *ppr.* Giving authority or reputation.

AC-CRES'CENT, *a.* [See ACCRETION.] Increasing. *Shuckford.*

AC-CRE'TION, *n.* [L. *accretio*, increase; *accresco*, to increase, literally, to grow to; *ad* and *cresco*; Eng. *accrue*; Fr. *accroître*. See INCREASE, ACCRUE, GROW.]

1. A growing to: an increase by natural growth; applied to the increase of organic bodies by the accession of parts. *Arbuthnot.*

2. An increase by an accession of parts externally. *Bacon.*

3. In *the civil law*, the adhering of property to something else, by which the owner of one thing becomes possessed of a right to another; as, when a legacy is left to two persons, and one of them dies before the testator, the legacy devolves to the survivor by right of *accretion*. *Encyc.*

AC-CRIM-I-NA'TION, *n.* Accusation.

AC-CRE'TIVE, *a.* Increasing by growth; growing; adding to by growth; as, the *accretive* motion of plants.

AC-CROACH', *v. i.* [Fr. *accrocher*, to fix on a hook; from *croc*, *crochet*, a hook, from the same elements as *crook*, which see.]

1. To hook, or draw to, as with a hook; *but in this sense not used.*

2. To encroach; to draw away from another. Hence, in old laws, to assume the exercise of royal prerogatives. *Blackstone.*

The noun *accroachment*, an encroachment, or attempt to exercise royal power, is rarely or never used. [See ENCROACH.]

AC-CROE', (ac-cru',) *v. i.* [Fr. *accroître*, *accru*, to increase; L. *accresco*, *cresco*; Sp. *crecer* and *acrecer*; It. *crescere*, *accrescere*; Port. *crecer*; Arm. *crisq.*]

Literally, to *grow to*; hence, to arise, proceed or come; to be added, as increase, profit, or damage; as, a profit *accrues* to government from the coinage of copper; a loss *accrues* from the coinage of gold and silver.

AC-CROE', (ac-cru',) *n.* Something that accedes to or follows the property of another. [*Obs.*]

AC-CROI'ING, *ppr.* Growing to; arising; coming; being added.

AC-CROI'MENT, *n.* Addition; increase. [*Little used.*] *Montagu.*

AC-CU-BA'TION, *n.* [L. *accubatio*, a reclining, from *ad* and *cubo*, to lie down. See CUBE.] A lying or reclining on a couch, as the ancients at their meals. The manner was to recline on low beds or couches, with the head resting on a pillow or on the elbow. Two or three men lay on one bed, the feet of one extended behind the back of another. This practice was not permitted among soldiers, children, and servants; nor was it known, until luxury had corrupted manners. *Encyc.*

AC-CUMB', *v. i.* [L. *accumbo*; *ad* and *cubo*.] To recline, as at table. [*Not used.*]

AC-CUM'BEN-CY, *n.* State of being accumbent or reclining.

AC-CUM'BENT, *a.* [L. *accumbens*, *accumbo*, from *cubo*. See ACCUBATION.] Leaning or reclining, as the ancients at their meals.

In *botany*, when one part of an organ is applied to another by its edge, it is said to be *accumbent*. *Brande.*

AC-CU'MU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *accumulo*; *ad* and *cumulo*, to heap; *cumulus*, a heap; Sp. *acumular*; It. *accumulare*; Fr. *accumuler*, *combler*.]

1. To heap up; to pile, to amass; as, to *accumulate* earth or stones.

2. To collect or bring together; as, to *accumulate* causes of misery; to *accumulate* wealth.

AC-CU'MU-LATE, *v. i.* To grow to a great size, number, or quantity; to increase greatly; as, public evils *accumulate*.

AC-CU'MU-LATE, *a.* Collected into a mass or quantity. *Bacon.*

AC-CU'MU-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Collected into a heap or great quantity.

AC-CU'MU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Heaping up; amassing; increasing greatly.

AC-CU-MU-LA'TION, *n.* The act of accumulating; the state of being accumulated; an amassing, a collecting together; as, an *accumulation* of earth or of evils.

2. In *law*, the concurrence of several titles to the same thing, or of several circumstances to the same proof. *Encyc.*

3. In *universities*, an *accumulation of degrees*, is the taking of several together, or at smaller intervals than usual, or than is allowed by the rules. *Encyc.*

AC-CU'MU-LA-TIVE, *a.* That accumulates; heaping up; accumulating.

AC-CU'MU-LA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In an accumulative manner; in heaps.

AC-CU'MU-LA-TOR, *n.* One that accumulates, gathers, or amasses.

AC'CU-RA-CY, *n.* [L. *accuratio*, from *accurare*, to take care of; *ad* and *curare*, to take care; *cura*, care. See CARE.]

1. Exactness; exact conformity to truth; or to a rule or model; freedom from mistake; nicety; correctness, precision which results from care. The *accuracy* of ideas or opinions is conformity to truth. The value of testimony depends on its *accuracy*; copies of legal instruments should be taken with *accuracy*.

2. Closeness; tightness; as, a tube sealed with *accuracy*.

AC'CU-RATE, *a.* [L. *accuratus*.] In exact conformity to truth, or to a standard or rule, or to a model, free from failure, error, or defect; as, an *accurate* account; *accurate* measure; an *accurate* expression.

2. Determinate; precisely fixed; as, one body may not have a very *accurate* influence on another. *Bacon.*

3. Close; perfectly tight; as, an *accurate* sealing or luting.

AC'CU-RATE-LY, *adv.* Exactly; in an accurate manner; with precision; without error or defect; as, a writing *accurately* copied.

2. Closely; so as to be perfectly tight; as, a vial *accurately* stopped. *Comstock.*

AC'CU-RATE-NESS, *n.* Accuracy; exactness; nicety; precision.

AC-CURSE', (ac-curs',) *v. t.* [*Ac*, for *ad*, and *curse*.] To devote to destruction; to imprecate misery or evil upon. [*This verb is rarely used.* See CURSE.]

AC-CURS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* (*part.* pronounced ac-curst'; *adj.* ac-curs'ed, Doomed to destruction or misery.)

The city shall be *accursed*. — John vi.

2. Separated from the faithful; cast out of the church; excommunicated.

I could wish myself *accursed* from Christ. *St. Paul.*

3. Worthy of the curse; detestable; execrable.

Keep from the *accursed* thing. — Josh. vi.

Hence,

4. Wicked; malignant in the extreme.

AC-CO'SA-BLE, *a.* That may be accused; chargeable with a crime; blamable; liable to censure; followed by *of*.

AC-CO'SANT, *n.* One who accuses. *Hall.*

AC-CO-SA'TION, *n.* The act of charging with a crime or offense; the act of accusing of any wrong or injustice.

2. The charge of an offense or crime; or the declaration containing the charge.

They set over his head his accusation. — Matt. xxvii.

AC-CO'SA-TIVE, *a.* or *n.* A term given to a case of nouns, in grammars, on which the action of a verb terminates or falls; called in English grammar the *objective* case.

AC-CO'SA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In an accusative manner.

2. In relation to the accusative case in grammar.

AC-CO'SA-TO-RY, *a.* Accusing; containing an accusation; as, an *accusatory* libel.

AC-CUSE', *v. t.* [L. *accuso*, to blame, or accuse; *ad* and *causor*, to blame, or accuse; *causa*, blame, suit, or process, *cause*; Fr. *accuser*; Sp. *acusar*; Port. *accusar*; It. *accusare*; Arm. *accusi*. The sense is, to attack, to drive against, to charge or to fall upon. See CAUSE.]

1. To charge with, or declare to have committed a crime, either by plaint, or complaint, information, indictment, or impeachment; to charge with an offense against the laws, judicially or by a public process; as, to *accuse* one of a high crime or misdemeanor.

2. To charge with a fault; to blame.

Their thoughts in the meanwhile *accusing* or else excusing one another. — Rom. ii.

It is followed by *of* before the subject of accusation; the use of *for* after this verb is illegitimate.

AC-CUS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Charged with a crime, by a legal process; charged with an offense; blamed.

AC-CUS'ER, *n.* One who accuses or blames; an officer who prefers an accusation against another for some offense, in the name of the government, before a tribunal that has cognizance of the offense.

AC-CUS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Charging with a crime; blaming.

AC-CUS'TOM, *v. t.* [Fr. *accoutumer*, from *ad* and *coutume*, *coustume*, custom. See CUSTOM.]

To make familiar by use; to form a habit by practice; to habituate or inure; as, to *accustom* one's self to a spare diet.

AC-CUS'TOM, *v. i.* To be wont, or habituated to do any thing. [*Little used.*]

2. To cohabit. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

CUS'TOM, *n.* Custom. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

AC-CUS'TOM-A-BLE, *a.* Of long custom; habitual; customary. [*Little used.*]

AC-CUS'TOM-A-BLY, *adv.* According to custom or habit. [*Little used.*]

AC-CUS'TOM-ANCE, *n.* Custom; habitual use or practice. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

AC-CUS'TOM-A-RI-LY, *adv.* According to custom or common practice. [See CUSTOMARILY.] [*Little used.*]

AC-CUS'TOM-A-RY, *a.* Usual; customary. [See CUSTOMARY.] [*Little used.*]

AC-CUS'TOM-ED, *pp.* Being familiar by use; habituated; inured.

2. *a.* Usual; often practiced; as, in their *accustomed* manner.

AC-CUS'TOM-ING, *ppr.* Making familiar by practice; inuring.

ACE, *n.* [L. *as*, a unit or pound; Fr. *as*; It. *asso*; D. *aas*; G. *ass*; Sp. *as*.]

1. A unit; a single point on a card or die; or the card or die so marked.

2. A very small quantity; a particle; an atom; a trifle; as, a creditor will not abate an *ace* of his demand.

A-CEL'DA-MA, *n.* [Ch. חקל, a field, and דמא, Ch. Syr. and Sam., blood.]

A field said to have lain south of Jerusalem, the same as the potter's field, purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his master, and therefore called the *field of blood*. It was appropriated to the interment of strangers.

A-CEPH'A-LAN, *n.* } [Gr. ακεφαλος.] Terms ap-
A-CEPH'A-LA, *n. pl.* } plied to a class of molluscous animals, comprehending those which have no head, as the oyster and muscle. *Bell.*

A-CEPH'A-LI, *n. pl.* [Gr. *a* and κεφαλη.] A sect of levelers who acknowledged no chief or head.

A-CEPH'A-LIST, *n.* One who acknowledges no head or superior.

A-CEPH'A-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv. and κεφαλη, a head.]

1. Without a head, headless. In *history*, the term *Acephali* was given to several sects who refused to follow some noted leader, and to such bishops as were exempt from the jurisdiction and discipline of their patriarch. It was also given to certain levelers who acknowledged no head in the reign of Henry I. It was also applied to the Blemmyes, a pretended nation of Africa, and to other tribes in the East, whom ancient naturalists represented as having no head; their eyes and mouth being placed in other parts. Modern discoveries have dissipated these fictions. In *English laws*, men who held lands of no particular lord, and clergymen who were under no bishop. *L.L. Hen. I. Cowel.*

2. In *botany*, applied to ovaries, the style of which springs from their base, instead of their apex. *Brande.*

3. In *anatomy*, applied to a fetus having no head.

A-CEPH'A-LUS, *n.* An obsolete name of the tænia or tape-worm, which was formerly supposed to have no head; an error now exploded. The term is also used to express a verse defective in the beginning.

ACE'-POINT, *n.* The side of a card or die that has but one spot.

AC'E-RAN, *n.* } [Gr. *a* priv. and κερας, horn.]
AC'E-RA, *n. pl.* } Terms applied to a family of apterous insects, without antennæ; and to a family of gastropod molluscous animals, without tentacles. *Brande.*

A-CERB', *a.* [L. *acerbus*; G. *herbe*, harsh, sour, tart, bitter, rough, whence *Herbst*, autumn, *herbstzeit*, harvest time; D. *herfst*, harvest. See HARVEST.]

Sour, bitter, and harsh to the taste; sour, with astringency or roughness; a quality of unripe fruits. *Quincy.*

A-CERB'ATE, *v. t.* To make sour, bitter, or harsh to the taste.

A-CERB'A-TING, *ppr.* Making sour.

A-CERB'I-TY, *n.* A sourness with bitterness and astringency.

2. Harshness, bitterness, or severity; applied to persons or things; as, *acerbity* of temper, *acerbity* of pain. *Barrow.*

A-CER'IC, *a.* [L. *acer*, a maple-tree.] Pertaining to the maple; obtained from the maple; as, *aceric* acid. *Ure.*

A-CER'I-DES, *n. pl.* [Gr. *a* priv. and κηρος, wax.] Plasters made without wax. *Parr.*

AC'ER-OSE, } *a.* [L. *acerosus*, chaffy, from *acus*,
AC'ER-OUS, } chaff, or a point.] In *botany*, chaffy; resembling chaff.

2. An acerous or acerose leaf is one which is linear and permanent, in form of a needle, as in pine. *Martyn.*

A-CER'RA, *n.* [L.] In *Roman antiquity*, a vessel in which incense was burnt; a censer. *Adam's Ant.*

A-CERV'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a heap.

A-CERV'ATE, *v. t.* To heap up.

A-CERV'ATE, *a.* In *natural history*, heaped, or growing in heaps, or in closely compacted clusters.

A-CERV'OSE, *a.* Full of heaps. [*Obs.*]

A-CES'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *acescens*, turning sour,
A-CES'CEN-CY, } from *acesco*. See ACID.] A turning sour by spontaneous decomposition, and hence a being moderately sour; a tendency to turn sour.

A-CES'CENT, *a.* Turning sour; readily becoming tart or acid by spontaneous decomposition. Hence, slightly sour; but the latter sense is usually expressed by *acidulous* or *sub-acid*. *Nicholson.*

A-CES'TIS, *n.* [Gr.] A factitious sort of chrysocolla, made of Cyprian verdigris, urine, and niter. *Cyc.*

A-CE-TAB'U-LUM, *n.* [L. from *acetum*, vinegar. See ACID.] Among *the Romans*, a vinegar cruse or like vessel, and a measure of about one eighth of a pint.

1. In *anatomy*, the cavity of a bone for receiving the protuberant end of another bone, and therefore forming the articulation called *enarthrosis*. It is used especially for the cavity of the *os innominatum*, which receives the head of the thigh bone.

2. A glandular substance found in the placenta of some animals.

3. In *botany*, the trivial name of a species of Peziza, the cup peziza; so called from its resemblance to a cup.

4. It is sometimes used in the sense of cotyledon.

5. A species of lichen. *Cyc.*

6. In *entomology*, the socket on the trunk, in which the leg is inserted. *Brande.*

7. A sucker of the Sepia or cuttle-fish, and of other similar molluscous animals. *Brande.*

AC-E-TA'RI-OUS, *a.* Used in salads; as, *acetarious* plants. *Brande.*

AC'E-TA-RY, *n.* [See ACID.] An acid pulpy substance in certain fruits, as the pear, inclosed in a congeries of small calculous bodies, toward the base of the fruit. *Grew.*

AC'E-TATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of acetic acid with any salifiable base.

AC'E-TA-TED, *a.* Combined with acetic acid.

A-CE'TIC, *a.* Relating to acetic acid; as, *acetic* ether. *Ure.*

A-CE'TIC ACID, *n.* An acid composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, always in the same uniform and definite proportions. It exists in vinegar in a dilute and impure state.

A-CE-TI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of making acetous or sour; or the operation of making vinegar. *Cyc.*

A-CET'I-FY, *v. t.* To convert into acid or vinegar. *Arkin.*

A-CET'I-FY, *v. i.* To turn acid. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

AC-E-TIM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *acetum*, vinegar, and μετρον, measure.]

An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar. *Ure.*

AC-E-TIM E-TRY, *n.* The act or method of ascertaining the strength of vinegar, or the proportion of acetic acid contained in it. *Ure.*

AC'E-TONE, *n.* A new chemical name for the pyro-acetic spirit. *Ure.*

A-CE'TOUS, } *a.* 1. Sour; acid; as, *acetous* spirit.
AC-E-TOSE', } *Boyle.*

2. Causing acetification; as, *acetous* fermentation.

A-CE'TOUS ACID, *n.* A term formerly applied to impure and dilute acetic acid, under the notion that it was composed of carbon and hydrogen in the same proportions as in acetic acid, but with less oxygen. It is now known that no such acid exists, so that this term is not now in use.

A-CE'TUM, *n.* [L. See ACID.] Vinegar; a sour liquor, obtained from vegetables dissolved in boiling water, and from fermented and spirituous liquors, by exposing them to heat and air. This process is called the acid or acetous fermentation.

ACHE, (ake,) *v. i.* [Sax. *ace*, *ece*; Gr. αχεω, to ache or be in pain; αχος, pain. The primary sense is, to be pressed. Perhaps the Oriental פק, to press.]

Ake would be a better spelling of this word.

1. To suffer pain; to have or be in pain, or in continued pain; as, the head *aches*.

2. To suffer grief, or extreme grief; to be distressed; as, the heart *aches*.

ACHE, (ake,) *n.* Pain, or continued pain, in opposition to sudden twinges, or spasmodic pain. It denotes a more moderate degree of pain than *pang*, *anguish*, and *torture*.

A-CHE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Achaia in Greece, and to a celebrated league or confederacy established there. This state lay on the Gulf of Corinth, within Peloponnesus.

A-CHE'NI-UM, *n.* [Gr. αχην, poor.] In *botany*, a small bony fruit, consisting of a single seed, which neither adheres to the pericarp nor opens when ripe.

A-CHERN'AR, *n.* A star of the first magnitude in the southern extremity of the constellation Eridanus.

ACH'E-RON, *n.* [Gr. αχος, pain, and ροος, a river or stream.] A fabled river of hell or the lower regions. *Ancient Poets.*

ACH'ER-SET, *n.* An ancient measure of corn, supposed to be about eight bushels. *Encyc.*

A-CHIEV'A-BLE, *a.* [See ACHIEVE.] That may be performed. *Barrow.*

A-CHIEV'ANCE, *n.* Performance. *Elyot*

A-CHIEVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *achever*, to finish; Arm. *acchui*; old Fr. *chever*, to come to the end, from Fr. *chef*, the head or end; old Eng. *cheve*; Sp. and Port. *acabar*, from *cabo*, end, cape. See CHIEF.]

1. To perform, or execute; to accomplish; to finish, or carry on to a final close. It is appropriately used for the effect of efforts made by the hand or bodily exertion; as, deeds *achieved* by valor.

2. To gain or obtain, as the result of exertion.

Show all the spoils by valiant kings *achieved*. *Prior.*

A-CHIEV'ED, *pp.* Performed; obtained; accomplished.

A-CHIEVE'MENT, *n.* The performance of an action.

2. A great or heroic deed; something accomplished by valor, or boldness.

3. An obtaining by exertion.

4. An escutcheon or ensigns armorial, granted for the performance of a great or honorable action. *Encyc.*

A-CHIEV'ER, *n.* One who accomplishes a purpose, or obtains an object by his exertions.

A-CHIEV'ING, *ppr.* Performing; executing; gaining.

ACH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [See ACHE.] Being in pain; suffering distress.

ACH'ING, *n.* Pain; continued pain or distress.

A'CHI-OTE, *n.* The anotta, a tree, and a drug used for dyeing red. The bark of the tree makes good cordage, and the wood is used to excite fire by friction. [See ANOTTA.] *Clavigero.*

ACH'I-RITE, *n.* A synonym of DIOPTASE.

A-CHLAM-YD'E-OUS, *a.* [↓ neg: and Gr. χλαυς, a garment.] In *botany*, naked, having no floral envelope. *Lindley.*

A'CHOR, *n.* [Gr. αχωρ, sordes capitis.]

1. The scald head, a disease forming scaly eruptions, supposed to be a critical evacuation of acrimonious humors; a species of herpes. *Hooper. Quincy.*

2. In *mythology*, the god of flies, said to have been worshiped by the Cyreneans, to avoid being vexed by those insects. *Encyc.*

ACH-RO-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. a priv. and χρωμα, color.]

Destitute of color. *Achromatic* telescopes are formed of a combination of lenses, which separate the variously colored rays of light to equal angles of divergence, at different angles of refraction of the mean ray. In this case, the rays being made to refract toward contrary parts, the whole ray is caused to deviate from its course, without being separated into colors, and the optical aberration arising from the various colors of light, is prevented. This telescope is an invention of Dollond. *Nicholson.*

ACH-RO-MA-TIC'I-TY, *n.* The state of being achromatic.

ACH-RŌ'MA-TISM, *n.* [Gr. a priv. and χρωμα, color.]

1. The destruction of the primary colors, which accompany the image of an object seen through a prism or lens. *Brande.*

2. The state of being achromatic; as, the *achromatism* of a lens. *Cyc.*

A-CIC'Ū-LÆ, *n. pl.* [L. *acicula.*] The spines or prickles of some animals and plants. *Cyc.*

A-CIC'Ū-LAR, *a.* [L. *acicula*, Priscian, a needle, from Gr. ακη, L. *acies*, a point. See ACID.]

In the shape of a needle; having sharp points like needles. *Kirwan. Martyn.*

An *acicular* prism is when the crystals are slender and straight. *Phillips.*

A-CIC'Ū-LAR-LY, *adv.* In the manner of needles, or prickles.

A-CIC'Ū-LATE, *a.* [L. *acicula*, a needle.] In the form of a needle.

A-CIC'Ū-LI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of needles.

AC'ID, *a.* [L. *acidus*; Sax. *aced*, vinegar; from the root of *acies*, edge; Gr. ακη; W. *awc*, an edge or point. See EDGE.]

Sour, sharp or biting to the taste; having the taste of vinegar; as, *acid* fruits or liquors.

AC'ID, *n.* In *common language*, a sour substance. In *chemistry*, a compound capable of uniting with salifiable bases, and thereby forming salts. An acid may be composed either of a simple or compound acidifiable base united with one or more acidifying principles. Those acids which were first recognized were sour to the taste (hence the name) and capable of reddening blue vegetable colors. Many acids are now known which have neither of these properties. An acid is always the electro-negative ingredient of a salt.

AC-ID-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*acid* and L. *fero.*] Containing acids, or an acid.

Acidiferous minerals are such as consist of an earth combined with an acid, as carbonate of lime, aluminite, &c. *Phillips.*

A-CID'I-FI-A BLE, *a.* [from *acidify.*]

Capable of being converted into an acid, by union with an acidifying principle.

A-CID I FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act or process of acidifying or changing into an acid.

A-CID'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Made acid; converted into an acid.

A CID'I-FI-ER, *n.* A simple or compound principle, whose presence is necessary for acidity. The elementary acidifying principles are oxygen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, sulphur, selenium, and tellurium. Cyanogen may be named as an example of a compound acidifying principle, and probably there are one or two more. No acid is known which does not contain one of these substances.

A-CID'I-FY, *v. t.* [*acid* and L. *facio.*]

To make acid, but appropriately, to convert into an acid, chemically so called, by combination with any substance.

A-CID'I FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making acid; converting into an acid; having power to change into an acid. Oxygen is called an *acidifying* principle or element.

AC-ID-IM'E-TER, *n.* [*acid* and Gr. μετρον, measure.]

An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids. *Ure.*

A-CID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *acidité*, from *acid.*]

The quality of being sour; sourness; tartness; sharpness to the taste.

AC'ID-NESS, *n.* The quality of being sour; acidity.

A-CID'Ū-LÆ, *n. pl.* Medicinal springs impregnated with carbonic acid. *Parr.*

A-CID'Ū-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *acidulus*, slightly sour; Fr. *aciduler*, to make slightly sour. See ACID.]

To tinge with an acid; to make acid in a moderate degree. *Arbuthnot.*

A-CID'Ū-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Tinged with an acid; made slightly sour.

A-CID'Ū-LA-TING, *ppr.* Tinged with an acid.

AC'ID-ULE, } *n.* In *chemistry*, a salt, in which
A-CID'Ū-LUM, } the acid is in excess; as, tartaric *acidulum*, oxalic *acidulum.*

A-CID'Ū-LOUS, *a.* [L. *acidulus.* See ACID.]

Slightly sour; sub-acid; as, *acidulous* sulphate.

Acidulous mineral waters, are such as contain carbonic acid. *Brande.*

AC'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *acus*, a needle, and *forma*, form.]

Shaped like a needle.

AC-I-NA'CEOUS, *a.* [L.] Full of kernels.

AC-I-NAC'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *acinaces*, a cimeter, Gr. ακινακης, and L. *forma*, form.]

In *botany*, formed like, or resembling a cimeter. *Martyn.*

A-CIN'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *acinus*, a grape stone, and *forma*, shape.]

Having clusters like the stones of grapes; full of small kernels. The uvea or posterior lamina of the iris in the eye, is called the *aciniform* tunic, from its color resembling that of an unripe grape. *Parr.*

AC'IN-ŌSE, } *a.* [From L. *acinus.* See ACINIFORM.]
AC'IN-OUS, }

Consisting of minute granular concretions; used in *mineralogy.* *Kirwan.*

AC'IN-US, *n.* [L.]

1. In *botany*, one of the small grains which compose the fruit of the blackberry, and other similar plants.

2. In *anatomy*, this term is applied to the ultimate secerning follicles of glands, or the granulations composing the structure of some conglomerate glands, as the liver.

AC-I-PEN'SER, *n.* In *ichthyology*, a genus of fishes of the order of Chondropterygii, having an obtuse head; the mouth under the head, retractile and without teeth. To this genus belong the sturgeon, sterlet, huso, &c. *Cyc.*

AC-KNOWL'EDGE, (ak-nol'edge,) *v. t.* [*ad* and *knowledge.* See KNOW.]

1. To own, avow, or admit to be true, by a declaration of assent; as, to *acknowledge* the being of a God.

2. To own or notice with particular regard.

In all thy ways acknowledge God.—Prov. iii. Isa. xxxiii.

3. To own or confess, as implying a consciousness of guilt.

I acknowledge my transgressions, and my sin is ever before me. —Ps. li. and xxxii.

4. To own with assent; to admit or receive with approbation.

He that *acknowledgeth* the Son hath the Father also.—1 John ii. 2 Tim. ii.

5. To own with gratitude; to own as a benefit; as, to *acknowledge* a favor, or the receipt of a gift.

They his gifts *acknowledged* not. *Milton.*

6. To own or admit to belong to; as, to *acknowledge* a son.

7. To receive with respect.

All that see them shall *acknowledge* that they are the seed which the Lord hath blessed.—Isa. vi. 1 Cor. xvi.

8. To own, avow, or assent to an act in a legal form, to give it validity; as, to *acknowledge* a deed before competent authority.

AC-KNOWL'EDG-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Owned; confessed; noticed with regard or gratitude; received with approbation; owned before authority.

AC-KNOWL'EDG-ING, *ppr.* Owning; confessing; approving; grateful: but the latter sense is a Gallicism, not to be used.

AC-KNOWL'EDG-MENT, *n.* The act of owning; confession; as, the *acknowledgment* of a fault.

2. The owning, with approbation, or in the true character; as, the *acknowledgment* of a God, or of a public minister.

3. Concession; admission of the truth; as, of a fact, position, or principle.

4. The owning of a benefit received, accompanied with gratitude; and hence it combines the idea of an *expression of thanks.* Hence, it is used also for something given or done in return for a favor.

5. A declaration or avowal of one's own act, to give it legal validity; as, the *acknowledgment* of a deed before a proper officer.

Acknowledgment-money, in some parts of England, is a sum paid by tenants, on the death of their landlords, as an acknowledgment of their new lords. *Encyc.*

AC'ME, (ak'my,) *n.* [Gr. ακμη.]

The top or highest point; the height or crisis of any thing. It is used to denote the maturity or perfection of an animal. Among *physicians*, the crisis of a disease, or its utmost violence. Old medical writers divided the progress of a disease into four periods; the *arche*, or beginning, the *anabasis*, or increase, the *acme*, or utmost violence, and the *paracme*, or decline.

AC'MITE, *n.* [Gr. ακμη, a point.] A mineral of the augite family, occurring in long, pointed crystals, of a dark brownish color, and a bright and somewhat resinous luster.

AC'NE, (ak'ny,) *n.* [Gr.]

A small, hard pimple or tubercle on the face. *Quincy.*

A-CŌLD', *adv.* Cold; very cold; as, Tom's *a-cold.* [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

A-COL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ακος and λογος.]

The doctrine of remedies, or the materia medica.

A-COL'O-THIST, } *n.* [Gr. ακολουθεω.]
AC'O-LYTH, }

In *the ancient church*, one of the subordinate officers, who lighted the lamps, brought forward the elements of the sacraments, attended the bishops, &c. An officer of the like character is still employed in the Roman Catholic church. *Encyc.*

AC'ON-ITE, *n.* [L. *aconitum*; Gr. ακονιτον.]

The herb wolf's-bane, or monk's-hood, a poisonous plant; and in poetry, used for poison in general.

A-CON'I-TIN, *n.* A poisonous vegetable principle or alkaloid, extracted from the aconite. *Brande.*

A-CON'TI-AS, *n.* [Gr. ακοντιας; ακοντιον, a dart, from ακων.]

1. A species of serpent, called *dart-snake*, or *jaculum*, from its manner of darting on its prey. This serpent is about three feet in length; of a light gray color, with black spots resembling eyes, the belly perfectly white. It is a native of Africa and the Mediterranean isles; is the swiftest of its kind, and coils itself upon a tree, from which it darts upon its prey.

2. A comet or meteor resembling the serpent.

A-COP', *adv.* [*a* and *cope.*]

At the top. [*Obs.*] *Jonson.*

A'CORN, *n.* [Sax. *ecern*, from *ac* or *ac*, oak, and *corn*, a grain.]

1. The seed or fruit of the oak; an oval nut which grows in a rough permanent cup.

The first settlers of Boston were reduced to the necessity of feeding on clams, muscles, ground-nuts, and acorns. *B. Trumbull.*

2. In *marine language*, a small ornamental piece of wood, of a conical shape, fixed on the point of the spindle above the vane, on the mast head, to keep the vane from being blown off. *Mar. Dict.*

3. In *natural history*, the Lepas, a genus of shells of several species, found on the British coast. The shell is multivalvular, unequal, and fixed by a stem; the valves are parallel and perpendicular, but they do not open, so that the animal performs its functions by an aperture on the top. These shells are always fixed to some solid body.

A'CORN-ED, *a.* Furnished or loaded with acorns; fed with acorns. *Shak.*

AC'OR-US, *n.* [L., from Gr. ακορον.]

1. Sweet flag, or sweet rush.

2. In *natural history*, blue coral, which grows in the form of a tree, on a rocky bottom, in some parts of the African seas. It is brought from the Camarones and Benin. *Encyc.*

3. In *medicine*, this name is sometimes given to the great galangal. *Encyc.*

A-COS'MI-A, *n.* [Gr. a priv. and κοσμος, order, beauty.] Irregularity in disease, particularly in crises; also, ill health, with loss of color in the face. *Parr. Blancard.*

A-CO-TYL-E'DON, *n.* [Gr. a priv. and κοτυληδων, from κοτυλη, a hollow.]

In *botany*, a plant in which the seed-lobes, or cotyledons, are not present, or are indistinct. *Partington.* The acotyledons form a grand division of the vegetable kingdom, including the ferns, lichens, &c., and correspond to the *Cryptogamia* of Linnæus.

A-CO-TYL-E'DON-OUS, *a.* Having either no seed-lobes, or such as are indistinct, like the ferns, lichens, &c.

A-COUCH'Y, *n.* [Fr., *acouchi.*] A small species of cavy, the olive cavy; sometimes called the Surinam rabbit.

A-COUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ακουστικος, from ακουω, to hear.]

Pertaining to the ears, to the sense of hearing, or to the doctrine of sounds.

Acoustic duct, in *anatomy*, the *meatus auditorius*, or external passage of the ear.

Acoustic vessels, in *ancient theaters*, were brazen tubes or vessels, shaped like a bell, used to propel the voice of the actors, so as to render them audible to a great distance, in some theaters at the distance of 400 feet. *Encyc.*

Acoustic instrument, or auricular tube; called in popular language an *ear-trumpet.* *Parr.*

Acoustics, or *Acousmatics*, was a name given to such of the disciples of Pythagoras as had not completed their five years' probation.

A-COUS'TICS, *n.* The science of sounds, teaching their cause, nature, and phenomena. This science is, by some writers, divided into *diacoustics*, which explains the properties of sounds coming directly from the sonorous body to the ear; and *catacoustics*, which treats of reflected sounds. But the distinction is considered of little real utility.

2. In *medicine*, this term is sometimes used for remedies for deafness, or imperfect hearing. *Quincy.*

AC-QUAINT', *v. t.* [Old Fr. *accointer*, to make known, whence *accointance*, acquaintance. Qu.

Per. كنش *kunda*, knowing, intelligent; Ger. *kunde*, knowledge; *kund*, known, public; D. *kond* or *kunde*, knowledge; Sw. *kand*, known; Dan. *kiends*, to know, to be acquainted with. These words seem to have for their primitive root the Goth. and Sax. *kunnan*, to know, the root of *cunning*; Ger. *kennen*; D. *kunnen*, *kan*; Eng. *can* and *ken*; which see.]

1. To make known; to make fully or intimately known; to make familiar.

A man of sorrows and acquainted with grief. — Is. liii.

2. To inform; to communicate notice to; as, a friend in the country *acquaints* me with his success. *Of* before the object — as to *acquaint a man of* this design — has been used, but is obsolete or improper.

3. To *acquaint one's self*, is to gain an intimate or particular knowledge of.

Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace. — Job xxii.

AC-QUAINT'ANCE, *n.* Familiar knowledge; a state of being acquainted, or of having intimate or more than slight or superficial knowledge; as, I *know* the man, but have no *acquaintance* with him. Sometimes it denotes a more slight knowledge.

2. A person or persons well known; usually persons we have been accustomed to see and converse with, but not standing on the more intimate relation of *friendship*.

Lover and friend hast thou put far from me, and my acquaintance into darkness. — Ps. lxxxviii.

My acquaintance are estranged from me. — Job xix.

Acquaintances, in the plural, is used, as applied to individual persons known; but more generally, *acquaintance* is used for one or more.

Acquaintant, in like sense, is not used.

AC-QUAINT'ANCE-SHIP, *n.* State of being acquainted. *Chalmers.*

AC-QUAINT'ED, *pp.* Known; familiarly known; informed; having personal knowledge.

AC-QUAINT'ING, *ppr.* Making known to; giving notice or information to.

AC-QUEST', *n.* [L. *acquisitus*, *acquiro*.]

1. Acquisition; the thing gained. *Bacon.*

2. Conquest; a place acquired by force. *Bacon.*

AC-QUI-ESCE', (ak-qui-*ess'*,) *v. i.* [L. *acquiesco*, of *ad* and *quiesco*, to be quiet; *quies*, rest; Fr. *acquiescer*.]

1. To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied, or to rest without opposition and discontent, usually implying previous opposition, uneasiness, or dislike, but ultimate compliance, or submission; as, to *acquiesce* in the dispensations of Providence.

2. To assent to, upon conviction; as, to *acquiesce* in an opinion; that is, to rest satisfied of its correctness, or propriety.

Acquiesced in; in a passive sense complied with, submitted to, without opposition; as, a measure has been *acquiesced in*.

AC-QUI-ES'CENCE, *n.* A quiet assent; a silent submission, or submission with apparent content; distinguished from avowed consent on the one hand, and on the other, from opposition or open discontent; as, an *acquiescence* in the decisions of a court, or in the allotments of Providence.

AC-QUI-ES'CENT, *a.* Resting satisfied; easy; submitting; disposed to submit. *Johnson.*

AC-QUI-ES'CING, *ppr.* Quietly submitting; resting content.

AC-QUIR-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being acquirable. *Paley.*

AC-QUIR'A-BLE, *a.* That may be acquired.

AC-QUIRE', *v. t.* [L. *acquiro*, *ad* and *quaro*, to seek, that is, to follow, to press, to urge; *acquiro* signifies to pursue to the end or object; Fr. *acquerir*; Sp. *adquirir*; Ar. قرا *kara*; Heb. Ch. Syr. תקר to seek, to make toward, to follow. The L. *quæsivi*, unless contracted, is probably from a different root. See Class Gr. and Gs.]

To gain, by any means, something which is in a degree permanent, or which becomes vested or inherent in the possessor; as, to *acquire* a title, estate, learning, habits, skill, dominion, &c. Plants *acquire* a green color from the solar rays. A mere temporary possession is not expressed by *acquire*, but by *gain*, *obtain*, *procure*; as, to *obtain* [not *acquire*] a book on loan.

Descent is the title whereby a man, on the death of his ancestor, acquires his estate, by right of representation, as the heir at law. *Blackstone.*

AC-QUIR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Gained, obtained, or received from art, labor, or other means, in distinction from those things which are bestowed by nature. Thus we say, abilities, natural and *acquired*. It implies title, or some permanence of possession.

AC-QUIRE'MENT, *n.* The act of acquiring, or that which is acquired; attainment. It is used in opposition to natural gifts; as, eloquence, and skill in music and painting, are *acquirements*; genius, the gift of nature. It denotes especially *personal* attainments, in opposition to material or external things gained, which are more usually called *acquisitions*; but this distinction is not always observed.

AC-QUIR'ER, *n.* A person who acquires.

AC-QUIR'ING, *n.* Acquirement.

AC-QUIR'ING, *ppr.* Gaining, by labor or other means, something that has a degree of permanence in the possessor.

AC-QUI'RY, *n.* Acquirement. [*Not used.*] *Barrow.*

AC'QUIS-IT'E, *a.* Gained. [*Not used.*] *Burton.*

AC-QUI-SI''TION, *n.* [L. *acquisitio*, from *acquisitus*, *acquasivi*, which are given as the part. and pret. of *acquiro*; but *quæsivi* is probably from a different root; W. *ceisiaw*; Eth. ሐሠሠ *chasas*, *chas*; Ar. قس *kassa*, to seek. Class Gs.]

1. The act of acquiring; as, a man takes pleasure in the *acquisition* of property, as well as in the possession.

2. The thing acquired, or gained; as, learning is an *acquisition*. It is used for intellectual attainments, as well as for external things, property or dominion, and in good sense, denoting something estimable.

AC-QUIS'I-TIVE, *a.* That is acquired; acquired; [*but improper.*] *Watts.*

AC-QUIS'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Noting acquirement. A word is said to be used *acquisitively*, when it is used with *to* or *for* following. *Lily's Grammar.*

AC-QUIS'I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Desire of possession; propensity to acquire.

AC-QUIST', *n.* See Acquest. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

AC-QUIT', *v. t.* [Fr. *acquitter*; W. *gadu*, *gadaw*; L. *cedo*; Arm. *kital*, or *quytaal*, to leave, or forsake; Fr. *quitter*, to forsake; Sp. *quitar*; Port. *quitar*; It. *quitare*, to remit, forgive, remove; D. *kwyten*; Ger. *quittiren*.]

To set free; to release or discharge from an obligation, accusation, guilt, censure, suspicion, or whatever lies upon a person as a charge or duty, as, the jury *acquitted* the prisoner; we *acquit* a man of evil intentions. It is followed by *of* before the object; to acquit *from* is obsolete. In a reciprocal sense as, the soldier *acquitted himself* well in battle, the word has a like sense, implying the discharge of a duty or obligation. Hence its use in expressing *excellence in performance*; as, the orator *acquitted himself* well, that is, in a manner that his situation, and public expectation, demanded.

AC-QUIT'MENT, *n.* The act of acquitting, or state of being acquitted. *South.*

(*This word is superseded by* Acquittal.)

AC-QUIT'TAL, *n.* A judicial setting free, or deliverance from the charge of an offense, as by verdict of a jury, or sentence of a court; as, the *acquittal* of a principal operates as an *acquittal* of the accessories.

AC-QUIT'TANCE, *n.* A discharge or release from a debt.

2. The writing, which is evidence of a discharge; a receipt in full, which bars a further demand.

AC-QUIT'TANCE, *v. t.* To acquit. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

AC-QUIT'TED, *pp.* Set free, or judicially discharged from an accusation; released from a debt, duty, obligation, charge, or suspicion of guilt.

AC-QUIT'TING, *ppr.* Setting free from accusation; releasing from a charge, obligation, or suspicion of guilt.

A-CRASE', } *v. t.* To make crazy; to infatuate.
A-CRAZE', } [See Crazy.]

2. To impair; to destroy. [*Not in use.*]

AC'RA-SY, *n.* [Gr. ἀκρασία, from *a* priv. and κρασις, constitution or temperament.]

1. In *medical authors*, an excess or predominancy of one quality above another, in mixture, or in the human constitution. *Bailey.*

2. Excess; irregularity.

A'CRE, (a'ker,) *n.* [Sax. *acer*, *acera*, or *æcer*; Ger. *acker*; D. *akker*; Sw. *acker*; Dan. *ager*; W. *eg*; Ir. *acra*; Ice. *akr*; Pers. *akkar*; Gr. ἀγρος; Lat. *ager*. In these languages, the word retains its primitive sense, an open, plowed, or sowed field. In English, it retained its original signification, that of any open field, until it was limited to a definite quantity by statutes 31 Ed. III. 5 Ed. I. 24 H. VIII. *Cowel.* A preferable spelling of this word would be *aker*.]

1. A quantity of land, containing 160 square rods or perches, or 4840 square yards. This is the English statute acre. The acre of Scotland contains 6150 2-5 square yards. The French *arpent* differs not greatly from the English standard acre. The Roman *jugerum* was 3200 square yards.

2. In the Mogul's dominions, *acre* is the same as *lac*, or 100,000 rupees, equal to £12,500 sterling, or 55,500 dollars.

Acre-fight; a sort of duel in the open field, formerly fought by English and Scotch combatants on their frontiers.

Acre-tax; a tax on land in England, at a certain sum for each acre, called also *acre-shot*.

A'CRED, *a.* Possessing acres or landed property. *Pope.*

AC'RID, *a.* [Fr. *acre*; L. *acer*.]

Sharp; pungent; bitter; sharp or biting to the taste; acrimonious; as, *acrid* salts.

AC'RID-NESS, *n.* A sharp, bitter, pungent quality.

AC-RI-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* Sharp; bitter; corrosive; abounding with acrimony.

2. *Figuratively*, severe; sarcastic; applied to language or to nature.

AC-RI-MŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With sharpness or bitterness.

AC-RI-MŌ'NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being acrimonious.

AC'RI-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *acrimonia*, from *acer*, sharp. The latter part of the word seems to denote likeness, state, condition, like *head*, *hood*, in *knighthood*; in which case it may be from the same root as *mano*, Gr. μαω.]

1. Sharpness; a quality of bodies, which corrodes, dissolves, or destroys others; as, the *acrimony* of the humors. *Bacon.*

2. *Figuratively*, sharpness or severity of temper; bitterness of expression proceeding from anger, ill-nature, or petulance. *South.*

AC'RI-SY, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and κρισις, judgment.]

A state or condition of which no right judgment can be formed, that of which no choice is made; matter in dispute, injudiciousness. [*Little used.*] *Bailey.*

2. In *medicine*, defect of crisis, or of a separation and expulsion of morbific matter in the human body.

A-CRI'TAN, *n.* } [Gr. ἀκριτος, indiscernible.]
A-CRI'TA, *n. pl.* } Terms applied to that division of radiate animals in which there is no distinct discrimination of system, and no separate alimentary canal, as the sponges, polypes, &c. *Brande.*

AC'RI-TUDE, *n.* [See Acrid.]

An acrid quality, bitterness to the taste; biting heat.

AC'RI-TY, *n.* Sharpness; eagerness. [*Obsolete.*]

A-CRO-A-MAT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. ακροαματικος, from
A-CRO-A-MAT'IC-AL, } ακροαομαι, to hear.]

Abstruse; pertaining to deep learning, an epithet applied to the secret doctrines of Aristotle. *Enfield.*

A-CRO-AT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ακροατικος.]

Abstruse; pertaining to deep learning; and opposed to *exoteric*. Aristotle's lectures were of two kinds, *acroatic*, *acroamatic*, or *esoteric*, which were delivered to a class of select disciples, who had been previously instructed in the elements of learning; and *exoteric*, which were delivered in public. The former respected being, God, and nature; the principal subjects of the latter were logic, rhetoric, and policy. The abstruse lectures were called *acroatics*. *Enfield.*

A-CRO-CE-RAU'NI-AN, *a.* [Gr. ακρα, a summit, and κεραυνος, thunder.]

An epithet applied to certain mountains, between Epirus and Illyricum, in the 41st degree of latitude. They project into the Adriatic, and are so termed from being often struck with lightning. *Encye.*

AC'RO-CHORD, *n.* [L. *acrochordus*, from Gr. ακροχορδων, a wart.] The name of a genus of serpents, found in Java, covered entirely with small scales, which resemble granulated warts when the body is inflated. *P. Cyc.*

AC'RO-GEN, *n.* [Gr. ακρος and γενναω.] A cryptogamic or acotyledonous plant, so called from increasing in growth chiefly at its extremity. *Brande.*

AC'RO-LITH, *n.* [Gr. ακρος and λιθος.] In *architecture* and *sculpture*, a statue whose extremities were of stone. *Elmes.*

A-CROL'ITH-AN, *a.* Pertaining to an acrolith; formed like an acrolith; as, an *acrolithan* statue. *Brande.*

A-CRŌ'MI-ON, *n.* [Gr. ακρος, highest, and ωμος, shoulder.]

In *anatomy*, that part of the spine of the scapula which receives the extreme part of the clavicle. *Quincy.*

A-CRON'IC, } *a.* [Gr. ακρος, extreme, and νυξ,
A-CRON'IC-AL, } night.]

In *astronomy*, a term applied to the rising of a star at sunset, or its setting at sunrise. This rising or setting is called *acronical*. The word is opposed to *cosmical*. *Bailey. Encye. Johnson.*

A-CRON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an acronical manner; at the rising or setting of the sun.

A-CROP'O-LIS, *n.* [Gr. ακρος and πολις.] A citadel; the citadel in Athens.

AC'RO-SPIRE, *n.* [Gr. ακρος, highest, and σπειρα, a spire, or spiral line.]

The sprout at the ends of seeds when they begin to germinate; the plume, or plumule, so called from its spiral form. *Mortimer.*

AC'RO-SPIR-ED, *a.* Having a sprout, or having sprouted at both ends. *Mortimer.*

This, and the preceding word, are especially used by the English maltsters.

A-CROSS′, (a-kraus′,) *prep.* [*a* and *cross*. See Cross.]

1. From side to side, opposed to *along*, which is in the direction of the length; athwart; quite over; as, a bridge is laid *across* a river.

2. Intersecting; passing over at any angle; as, a line passing *across* another.

A-CROS′TIC, *n.* [Gr. ακρα, extremity or beginning, and στιχος, order or verse.]

A composition in verse, in which the first letters of the lines, taken in order, form the name of a person, kingdom, city, &c., which is the subject of the composition, or some title or motto.

A-CROS′TIC, *a.* That relates to, or contains an acrostic.

A-CROS′TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an acrostic.

A-CRO-TE-LEU′TIC, *n.* [Gr. ακρος, extreme, and τελευτη, end.]

Among *ecclesiastical writers*, an appellation given to any thing added to the end of a psalm or hymn; as a doxology.

A-CRO′TER, *n.*
A-CRO-TE′RI-A, *n. pl.* } [Gr. ακρωτηρ, a summit.]

In *architecture*, a term applied to small pedestals, usually without a base, anciently placed at the two extremes, or in the middle of pediments or frontispieces, serving to support the statues, &c. It also signifies the figures placed as ornaments on the tops of churches, and the sharp pinnacles that stand in ranges about flat buildings with rails and balusters. Anciently the word signified the extremities of the body, as the head, hands, and feet. *Encyc.*

A-CRO-TE′RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the acroter; as, *acroterial* ornaments. *P. Cyc.*

A-CRO-THYM′I-ON, *n.* [Gr. ακρος, extreme, and θυμος, thyme.]

Among *physicians*, a species of wart, with a narrow basis and broad top, having the color of thyme. It is called *Thymus*. *Celsus.*

A-CROT′O-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. ακρον, top, and τεμνω, to cut.] In *mineralogy*, having a cleavage parallel with the top. *Dana.*

ACT, *v. i.* [Gr. αγω, L. *ago*, to urge, drive, lead, bring, do, perform; or in general, to move, to exert force; Cantabrian, *eg*, force; W. *egni*; Ir. *eigean*, force; Ir. *aige*, to act or carry on; *eachdam*, to do or *act*: *actaim*, to ordain; *eacht*, *acht*, deed, *act*, condition; Fr. *agir*; It. *agire*, to do or act.]

1. To exert power; as, the stomach *acts* upon food; the will *acts* upon the body in producing motion.

2. To be in action or motion; to move.

> He hangs between, in doubt to *act* or rest. *Pope.*

3. To behave, demean, or conduct, as in morals, private duties, or public offices; as, we know not why a minister has *acted* in this manner. But in this sense, it is most frequent in popular language; as, how the man *acts* or *has acted*.

To act up to, is to equal in action; to fulfill, or perform a correspondent action; as, he has *acted up to* his engagement or his advantages.

ACT, *v. t.* To perform; to represent a character on the stage.

> *Act* well your part; there all the honor lies. *Pope.*

2. To feign or counterfeit. [*Obs. or improper.*]

> With *acted* fear the villain thus pursued. *Dryden.*

3. To put in motion; to actuate; to regulate movements.

> Most people in the world are *acted* by levity. *South. Locke.*

[*In this latter sense obsolete, and superseded by* Actuate, *which see.*]

ACT, *n.* The exertion of power; the effect, of which power exerted is the cause; as, the *act* of giving or receiving.

In this sense, it denotes an operation of the mind. Thus, to discern is an *act* of the understanding; to judge is an *act* of the will.

2. That which is done; a deed, exploit, or achievement, whether good or ill.

> And his miracles and his *acts* which he did in the midst of Egypt. — Deut. xi.

3. Action; performance; production of effects; as, an *act of charity*. *But this sense is closely allied to the foregoing.*

4. A state of reality or real existence, as opposed to a possibility.

> The seeds of plants are not at first in *act*, but in possibility, what they afterward grow to be. *Hooker.*

5. In general, *act* denotes *action completed*; but preceded by *in*, it denotes incomplete action.

> She was taken in the very act. — John viii.

In act is used also to signify incipient action, or a state of preparation to exert power; as, "In act to strike," a poetical use.

6. A part or division of a play to be performed without interruption, after which the action is suspended to give respite to the performers. Acts are divided into smaller portions, called *scenes*.

7. The result of public deliberation, or the decision of a prince, legislative body, council, court of justice, or magistrate; a decree, edict, law, judgment, resolve, award, determination; as, an *act* of parliament, or of congress. The term is also transferred to the book, record, or writing, containing the laws and determinations. Also, any instrument in writing to verify facts.

In the sense of *agency*, or power to produce effects, as in the passage cited by Johnson from Shakspeare, the use is improper.

> To try the vigor of them, and apply
> Allayments to their *act*.

Act, in *English universities*, is a thesis maintained in public, by a candidate for a degree, or to show the proficiency of a student. At Oxford, the time when masters and doctors complete their degrees is also called the *act*, which is held with great solemnity. At Cambridge, as in the United States, it is called *commencement*. *Encyc.*

Act of faith, (auto da fé,) in Roman Catholic countries, is a solemn day held by the Inquisition for the punishment of heretics, and the absolution of accused persons found innocent; or it is the sentence of the Inquisition.

Acts of the Apostles; the title of a book in the New Testament, containing a history of the transactions of the apostles.

Acts of Sederunt; in *Scots law*, statutes made by the lords of session, *sitting* in judgment, by virtue of a Scottish act of parliament, (1540,) empowering them to make such constitutions or regulations as they may think expedient for ordering the procedure and forms of administering justice. *Brande.*

Acta Diurna; among *the Romans*, a sort of gazette, containing an authorized account of transactions in Rome, nearly similar to our newspapers.

Acta Populi, or *Acta Publica*; the Roman registers of assemblies, trials, executions, buildings, births, marriages, and deaths of illustrious persons, &c.

Acta Sanctorum; the lives and reputed miracles of Romish saints.

Acta Senatus; minutes of what passed in the Roman senate, called also *Commentarii*, commentaries.

ACT′ED, *pp.* Done; performed; represented on the stage.

AC′TI-AN, *a.* Relating to Actium, a town and promontory of Epirus; as, *Actian* games, which were instituted by Augustus, to celebrate his naval victory over Anthony, near that town, Sept. 2, B. C. 31. They were celebrated every five years. Hence, *Actian* years, reckoned from that era. *Encyc.*

ACT′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Doing; performing; behaving; representing the character of another.

ACT′ING, *n.* Action; act of performing a part of a play. *Shak. Churchill.*

AC-TIN′I-A, *n.* [L. from Gr. ακτιν, a ray.] A genus of Acalepha, having a circle of tentacles or rays around the mouth; including the animal flowers or sea-anemones. *Cyc.*

AC-TIN′I-FORM, *a.* [Gr. ακτιν, a ray, and Lat. *forma*, form.] Having a radiated form.

AC-TIN′O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ακτιν, a ray, and λιθος, a stone.] The bright green variety of hornblende, occurring usually in glassy prismatic crystals, and also fibrous. *Dana.*

AC-TIN-O-LIT′IC, *a.* Like or pertaining to actinolite.

AC-TIN-OM′E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ακτιν, a ray, and μετρον, measure.]

An instrument for measuring the intensity of solar radiation. *Daubeny.*

AC′TION, *n.* [L. *actio*. See Act.]

1. *Literally*, a driving; hence, the state of acting or moving; exertion of power or force, as when one body acts on another; or *action* is the effect of power exerted on one body by another; motion produced. Hence, action is opposed to rest. Action, when produced by one body on another, is *mechanical*; when produced by the will of a living being, *spontaneous* or *voluntary*. [See Def. 3.]

2. An act or thing done; a deed.

> The Lord is a God of knowledge, and by him are *actions* weighed. — 1 Sam. ii.

3. In *mechanics*, agency; operation; driving impulse; effort of one body upon another; as, the *action* of wind upon a ship's sails; also, the effect of such action.

4. In *ethics*, the external signs or expression of the sentiments of a moral agent; conduct; behavior; demeanor; that is, motion or movement, with respect to a rule or propriety.

5. In *poetry*, a series of events, called also the subject or fable: this is of two kinds; the principal action, which is more strictly the fable, and the incidental action or episode. *Encyc.*

6. In *oratory*, gesture or gesticulation; the external deportment of the speaker, or the accommodation of his attitude, voice, gestures, and countenance, to the subject, or to the thoughts and feelings of the mind. *Encyc.*

7. In *physiology*, the motions or functions of the body, vital, animal, and natural; *vital* and involuntary, as the action of the heart and lungs; *animal*, as muscular, and all voluntary motions; *natural*, as manducation, deglutition, and digestion. *Encyc.*

8. In *law*, literally, an urging for right; a suit or process, by which a demand is made of a right; a claim made before a tribunal. Actions are *real*, *personal*, or *mixed*; *real*, or *feudal*, when the demandant claims a title to real estate; *personal*, when a man demands a debt, personal duty, or damages in lieu of it, or satisfaction for an injury to person or property; and *mixed*, when real estate is demanded, with damages for a wrong sustained. Actions are also *civil* or *penal*; *civil*, when instituted solely in behalf of private persons, to recover debts or damages; *penal*, when instituted to recover a penalty, imposed by way of punishment. The word is also used for a *right of action*; as, the law gives an *action* for every claim. *Blackstone.*

A chose in action, is a right to a thing, in opposition to the possession. A bond or note is *a chose in action*, [Fr. *chose*, a thing,] and gives the owner a right to prosecute his claim to the money, as he has an absolute property in a *right*, as well as in a *thing*, in possession.

9. In some countries of Europe, especially France, *action* is a share in the capital stock of a joint-stock company, or in the public funds, equivalent to our term *share*; and consequently, in a more general sense, in the plural, to stocks. The word is also used for movable effects.

10. In *painting* and *sculpture*, the attitude or position of the several parts of the body, by which they seem to be actuated by passions; as, the arm extended, to represent the act of giving or receiving.

11. Battle; fight; engagement between troops in war, whether on land or water, or by a greater or smaller number of combatants. This and the 8th definition exhibit the literal meaning of *action*, viz. a driving or urging.

Quantity of action; in *physics*, the product of the mass of a body by the space it runs through and its velocity. *Encyc.*

In many cases *action* and *act* are synonymous; but some distinction between them is observable. *Action* seems to have more relation to the *power* that acts, and its operation and process of acting; and *act*, more relation to the *effect* or operation complete. *Action* is also more generally used for ordinary transactions; and *act*, for such as are remarkable, or dignified; as, all our *actions* should be regulated by prudence; a prince is distinguished by *acts* of heroism or humanity. *Encyc.*

Action-taking, in Shakspeare, is used for litigious.

AC′TION-A-BLE, *a.* That will bear a suit, or for which an action at law may be sustained; as, to call a man a thief is *actionable*.

AC′TION-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that subjects to legal process.

AC′TION-A-RY, or **AC′TION-IST**, *n.* In *Europe*, a proprietor of stock in a joint-stock company; one who owns *actions* or shares of stock.

ACT′IV-ATE, *v. t.* To make active. *Bacon.*

ACT′IVE, *a.* [L. *activus*; Fr. *actif*.]

1. That has the power or quality of acting; that contains the principle of action, independent of any visible external force; as, attraction is an *active* power; or it may be defined, that communicates action or motion, opposed to *passive*, that receives action; as, the *active* powers of the mind.

2. Having the power of quick motion, or the disposition to move with speed; nimble; lively; brisk; agile; as, an *active* animal. Hence,

3. Busy; constantly engaged in action; pursuing business with vigor and assiduity; opposed to *dull*, *slow*, or *indolent*; as, an *active* officer. It is also opposed to *sedentary*; as, an *active* life.

4. Requiring action or exertion; practical; operative; producing real effects; opposed to *speculative*; as, the *active* duties of life.

5. In *grammar*, *active* verbs are those which not only signify action, but have a noun or name following them, denoting the object of the action or impression; called also *transitive*, as they imply the *passing* of the action expressed by the verb to the object; as, a professor *instructs his pupils*.

6. *Active capital*, or *wealth*, is money, or property that may readily be converted into money, and used in commerce or other employment for profit. *Hamilton.*

7. *Active commerce*; the commerce in which a nation carries its own productions and foreign commodities in its own ships, or which is prosecuted by its own citizens; as contradistinguished from *passive* commerce, in which the productions of one country are transported by the people of another country.

The commerce of Great Britain and of the United States is *active*; that of China is *passive*.

> It may be the interest of foreign nations to deprive us, as far as possible, of an *active* commerce in our own bottoms. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

ACT′IVE-LY, *adv.* In an active manner; by action;

nimbly; briskly. In *grammar*, in an active signification; as, a word is used *actively*.

ACT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being active; the faculty of acting; nimbleness; quickness of motion. Less used than ACTIVITY.

ACT-IV'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being active; the active faculty; nimbleness; agility; also, the habit of diligent and vigorous pursuit of business; as, a man of *activity*. It is applied to persons or things.

Sphere of activity, is the whole space in which the virtue, power, or influence of any object, is exerted.

To put in activity: a French phrase, for putting in action or employment.

ACT'LESS, *a.* Without action or spirit.

ACT'OR, *n.* He that acts or performs; an active agent.

2. He that represents a character, or acts a part in a play; a stage player.

3. Among *civilians*, an advocate or proctor in civil courts or causes.

ACT'RESS, *n.* A female who acts or performs, and especially on the stage, or in a play.

ACT'U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *actuel*. See ACT.]

1. Real or effectual, or that exists truly and absolutely; as, *actual* heat, opposed to that which is *virtual* or *potential*; *actual* cautery, or the burning by a red hot iron, opposed to *potential* cautery, or a caustic application, that may produce the same effect upon the body by a different process.

2. Existing in act; real; in opposition to *speculative*, or existing in theory only; as, an *actual* crime.

3. Existing at the present time; as, the *actual* situation of the country. *Burke.*

4. In *theology*, *actual* sin is that which is committed by a person himself, opposed to *original* sin, or the corruption of nature supposed to be communicated from Adam.

5. That includes action.

His skill in her weaving and other *actual* performances. [*Hardly legitimate.*] *Shak.*

ACT-U-AL'I-TY, *n.* Reality. *Hooker.*

ACT'U-AL-LY, *adv.* In fact; really; in truth.

ACT'U-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make actual.

ACT'U-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making actual. *Coleridge.*

ACT'U-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being actual.

ACT'U-A-RY, *n.* [L. *actuarius*.]

A registrar or clerk; a term of the civil law, and used originally in courts of civil law jurisdiction; but in Europe used for a clerk or registrar generally.

In *England*, this term is now used for the manager of a joint-stock company, particularly of an insurance company. *P. Cyc.*

In *America*, it is chiefly applied to the manager of a life insurance company.

ACT'U-ATE, *a.* Put in action. [*Little used.*]

ACT'U-ATE, *v. t.* [from *act*.]

To put into action; to move or incite to action; as, men are *actuated* by motives, or passions. It seems to have been used formerly in the sense of *invigorate*, noting increase of action; but the use is not legitimate.

ACT'U-A-TED, *pp.* Put in action; incited to action.

ACT'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Putting in action; inciting to action.

ACT-U-A'TION, *n.* The state of being put in action, effectual operation. *Glanville.*

ACT'US, *n.* Among *the Romans*, a measure in building equal to 120 Roman feet. In *ancient agriculture*, the length of one furrow.

AC'U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *acuo*, to sharpen. See ACID.]

To sharpen; to make pungent, or corrosive. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

AC-U-I'TION, *n.* [from L. *acuo*, to sharpen.] The sharpening of medicines to increase their effect.

A-CU'LE-ATE, *a.* [L. *aculeus*, from *acus*, Gr. ακη, a point, and the diminutive *ul*. See ACID.]

In *botany*, having prickles, or sharp points; pointed; used chiefly to denote prickles fixed in the bark, in distinction from thorns, which grow from the wood. *Milne.*

2. In *zoology*, having a sting, or prickles.

A-CU'LE-I, *n. pl.* [L.] In *botany* and *zoology*, prickles.

AC'U-LON, or **AC'U-LOS**, *n.* [Gr. αχυλος, probably from *ac*, an oak.]

The fruit or acorn of the ilex, or scarlet oak.

A-CU'MEN, *n.* [L. *acumen*, from *acus* or *acuo*.]

A sharp point; and *figuratively*, quickness of perception, penetration of mind, the faculty of nice discrimination.

A-CU'MIN-ATE, *a.* [L. *acuminatus*, from *acumen*.]

Having a long projecting and highly tapering point. *De Candolle.*

A-CU'MIN-A-TED, *a.* Sharpened to a point.

A-CU-MIN-A'TION, *n.* A sharpening; termination in a sharp point.

AC-U-PUNC-TUR-A'TION, *n.* See ACUPUNCTURE.

AC-U-PUNC'TURE, *n.* [L. *acus*, needle, and *punctura*, or *punctus*, a pricking.]

A surgical operation, performed by pricking the part affected with a needle, as in headaches and lethargies. *Encyc.*

A-CUTE', *a.* [L. *acutus*, sharp-pointed; Qu. from *acuo*, *acus*, or from the Oriental חדד *had* or *chad*, sharp, Heb. Ch. Ar.]

1. Sharp at the end; ending in a sharp point, opposed to *blunt* or *obtuse*. An *acute angle*, in geometry, is one which is less than a right angle, or which subtends less than ninety degrees. An *acute angled* triangle, is one whose three angles are all acute, or less than ninety degrees each. An *acute-angled* cone, is one, the angle at the vertex of which is acute.

2. *Figuratively*, applied to mental powers; penetrating, having nice discernment, perceiving or using minute distinctions; opposed to *dull* or *stupid*; as, an *acute* reasoner.

3. *Applied to the senses*; having nice or quick sensibility; susceptible of slight impressions; having power to feel or perceive small objects; as, a man of *acute* eyesight, hearing, or feeling.

4. An *acute* disease, is one which is attended with symptoms of some degree of severity, and comes speedily to a crisis, as a pleurisy; opposed to *chronic*.

5. An *acute* accent, is that which elevates or sharpens the voice.

6. In *music*, *acute* is applied to a tone which is sharp, or high, opposed to *grave*.

7. In *botany*, ending in an acute angle, as a leaf or prickle. *Martyn.*

A-CUTE'LY, *adv.* Sharply; keenly; with nice discrimination.

A-CUTE'NESS, *n.* Sharpness; but seldom used in this literal sense, as applied to material things.

2. *Figuratively*, the faculty of nice discernment or perception; applied to the senses, or the understanding. By an *acuteness* of feeling, we perceive small objects or slight impressions; by an acuteness of intellect, we discern nice distinctions.

3. Sharpness, or elevation of sound, in rhetoric or music. *Boyle.*

4. Violence of a disease, which brings it speedily to a crisis.

A-CU-TI'A-TOR, *n.* In *the middle ages*, a person whose office was to sharpen instruments. Before the invention of fire-arms, such officers attended armies to sharpen their instruments. *Encyc.*

AD, a Latin preposition, signifying *to*. It is probably from Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. Eth. אתה, Ar. أتي to come near, to approach; from which root we may also deduce *at*. In composition, the last letter is usually changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed. Thus for *ad-celamo*, the Romans wrote *accelamo*; for *adgredior*, *aggredior*; for *adfirmo*, *affirmo*; for *adlego*, *allego*; for *adpono*, *appono*; for *adripio*, *arripio*; for *adscribo*, *ascribo*; for *adtineo*, *attineo*. The reason of the change is found in the ease of pronunciation, and agreeableness of the sounds.

Ad hominem; to the man; in logic, an argument adapted to touch the prejudices of the person addressed.

Ad inquirendum; in law, a judicial writ commanding inquiry to be made.

Ad libitum; at pleasure; in music, applied to a part or accompaniment which may be performed or not, without interfering with the composition.

Ad valorem; according to the value; in commerce and finance, terms used to denote duties or charges laid upon goods, at a certain rate per cent. upon their value, as stated in their invoices; true, position to a specific sum upon a given quantity or number.

A DAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and δακτυλος, a digit.]

In *zoology*, a locomotive extremity without digits *Brande.*

AD'AGE, *n.* [L. *adagium*, or *adagio*; It. *adagio*.]

A proverb, an old saying, which has obtained credit by long use; a wise observation handed down from antiquity.

AD-A'GI-O, *n.* [It. *adagio*, a compound of *ad* and *agio*, leisure; Sp. and Port. *ocio*; L. *otium*; Fr. *aise*; Eng. *ease*.]

In *music*, a slow movement. A piece of music, to be performed in adagio; as, an *adagio* of Haydn. As an adverb, slowly, leisurely, and with grace. When repeated, *adagio*, *adagio*, it directs the movement to be very slow.

AD'AM, *n.* In Heb. Ch. Syr. Eth. Ar. *Man*; primarily, the name of the human species, mankind; appropriately, the first Man, the progenitor of the human race. The word signifies form, shape, or suitable form; hence, species. As a verb, the word signifies, in Ethiopic, to please or be agreeable, in Arabic, to join, unite, or be accordant, to agree. It is evidently connected with דמה *damah*, Heb. Ch. Syr., to be like or equal, to form an image, to assimilate; whence the sense of likeness, image, form, shape; Gr. δεμας, a body, like. [See MAN.]

Adam's apple; a species of citron, [see CITRON;] also, the prominent part of the throat.

Adam's needle; the popular name of the yucca, a plant of four species, cultivated in gardens. Of the roots, the Indians made a kind of bread. [See YUCCA.]

AD-A-MANT, *n.* [Gr. *adamas*; L. *adamas*; a word of Celtic origin; W. *ehedroen*, a lodestone, from *ehed*, to fly or move, and *paen*, or *maen*, a stone. Chaucer uses adamant for the lodestone. *Romaunt of the Rose*, lin. 1162. Ger. *diamant* is adamant and diamond, Sp. *diamante*; Sw. *demant*; Fr. *aimant*, lodestone. See DIAMOND.]

A stone imagined by some to be of impenetrable hardness, a name given to the diamond and other substances of extreme hardness. The name has often been given to the lodestone; as, you draw me, you hard-hearted *adamant*. *Shak.* But in modern mineralogy it has no technical signification.

AD-A-MANT-E'AN, *a.* Hard as adamant. *Milton.*

AD-A-MANT'INE, *a.* Made of adamant; having the qualities of adamant, that can not be broken, dissolved, or penetrated; as, *adamantine* bonds, or chains.

Adamantine spar; a variety of corundum, with gray, brown, or greenish shades. This stone is very hard, and of difficult fusion. *Dana.*

AD-A-MIC, *a.* Pertaining to Adam. *Adamic earth*, is the term given to common red clay, so called by means of a mistaken opinion, that *Adam* means *red earth*.

AD'AM-ITES, *n. pl.* In *church history*, a sect of visionaries, who pretended to live in a state of innocence, and, like Adam, went naked. They abhorred matrimony, holding it to be the effect of sin. Several attempts have been made to revive this sect, even as late as the 15th century. *Encyc.*

AD-AM-I'TIC, *a.* Like the Adamites. *Taylor.*

AD-AN-SŌ'NI-A, *n.* [From the proper name, monkey's bread, or African calabash tree. It is a genus of one species, called *digitata*, a native of Africa, and one of the largest of the vegetable kingdom. The stem rises not above twelve or fifteen feet, but is from sixty five to seventy eight feet in circumference. The branches shoot horizontally to the length of sixty feet, the ends bending to the ground. The fruit is oblong, pointed at both ends, ten inches in length, and covered with a greenish down, under which is a hard, ligneous rind. It hangs to the tree by a pedicle two feet long, and contains a white, spongy substance. The leaves and bark, dried and powdered, are used by the negroes as pepper on their food, to promote perspiration. The tree is named from M. Adanson, who has given a description of it. *Encyc.*

AD'AP-IS, *n.* An animal of the partly ruminating order of mammals, somewhat resembling a hedgehog, now extinct. *Buckland.*

A-DAPT', *v. t.* [Sp. *adaptar*; It. *adattare*; L. *ad* and *apto*, to fit; Gr. αρτω.]

To make suitable; to fit, or suit; as, to *adapt* an instrument to its use, we have provision *adapted* to our wants. It is applied to things material or immaterial.

A-DAPT'A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being
A-DAPT'A-BLE-NESS, } capable of adaptation.

A-DAPT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be adapted.

AD-AP-TA'TION, *n.* The act of making suitable, or the state of being suitable, or fit; fitness.

A-DAPT'ED, *pp.* Suited, fitted; suitable; fitted.

A-DAPT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being adapted, suitableness.

A-DAPT'ER, *n.* One who adapts.

2. In *carpentry*. See ADZE.

A-DAPT'ING, *ppr.* Suiting, making fit.

A-DAP'TION, *n.* Adaptation, the act of fitting. [*Little used, and hardly legitimate.*]

A-DAPT'NESS, *n.* A state of being fitted. [*Not used.*] *Newton.*

A'DAR, *n.* A Hebrew month, answering to the latter part of February and the beginning of March, the 12th of the sacred and 6th of the civil year, so named from אדר, to become glorious, from the exuberance of vegetation, in that month, in Egypt and Palestine. *Parkhurst.*

AD AR-BI-TRI-UM, [L.] At will or pleasure.

A-DAR'CE, *n.* [Gr. αδαρκης.]

A saltish concretion on reeds and grass in marshy grounds in Galatia. It is lax and porous, like bastard sponge, and used to clear the skin in leprosy, tetters, &c. *Quincy. Plat.*

A-DAUNT', *v. t.* To subdue. [*Not used.* See DAUNT.] *Skelton.*

AD-AW', *v. t.* To daunt; to subject. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

A-DAYS', *adv.* On or in days; as in the phrase now *a days*.

AD CAP-TAN'DUM, [L.] To captivate; *ad captandum vulgus*, to please and attract the populace.

AD-COR'PO-RATE, *v. t.* To unite one body with another.

ADD, *v. t.* [L. *addo*, from *ad* and *do*, to give.]

1. To set or put together, join, or unite, as, one thing or sum to another, in an aggregate; as, *add* three to four, the sum is seven.

2. To unite in idea or consideration; to subjoin; as to what has been alleged, let this argument be *added*.

3. To increase number.

Thou shalt *add* three cities more of refuge. — Deut. xix.

4. To augment.

Rehoboam said, I will *add* to your yoke. — 1 Kings xii.
Ye shall not *add* to the word which I command you. — Deut. iv.

As here used, the verb is intransitive, but there may be an ellipsis.

To *add to*, is used in Scripture, as equivalent to *give*, or *bestow upon*. Gen. xxx. Matt. vi. In Gal. ii. the word is understood to signify instruction; "In conference they *added* nothing to me." In narration, he or they *added*, is elliptical; he *added* words, or what follows, or he continued his discourse.

In general, when used of things, *add* implies a principal thing, to which a smaller is to be annexed, as a part of the whole sum, mass, or number.

AD DEC'I-MATE, *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *decimus*, tenth.] To take, or to ascertain tithes. *Dict.*

ADD'ED, *pp.* Joined in place, in sum, in mass or aggregate, in number, in idea, or consideration; united; put together.

AD-DEEM', *v. t.* [See DEEM.] To award; to sentence. [*Little used.*]

AD-DEN'DUM, *n.*; *pl. AD-DEN'DA.* [L.] A thing or things to be added, an appendix.

AD'DER, *n.* [Sax. *atter* or *attor*, a serpent and poison; D. *adder*, Qu. Sax. *nædre*, a serpent; Goth. *nadr*; G. *natter*; W. *neider*; Corn. *naddyr*; Ir. *nathair*; L. *natrix*, a serpent.]

A venomous serpent of several species, belonging to the viper family.

AD'DER-FLY, *n.* A name of the dragon-fly or Libellula; sometimes called *adder-bolt*.

AD'DER'S-GRASS, *n.* A plant about which serpents lurk.

AD'DER'S-TONGUE, *n.* A genus of ferns, *Ophioglossum*, whose seeds are produced on a spike resembling a serpent's tongue.

AD'DER'S-WORT, *n.* Snakeweed, so named from its supposed virtue in curing the bite of serpents.

AD-DI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The possibility of being added. *Locke.*

AD'DI-BLE, *a.* [See ADD.] That may be added. *Locke.*

AD'DICE, *n.* [Obs.] See ADZ.

AD-DICT', *a.* Addicted. [*Not much used.*]

AD DICT', *v. t.* [L. *addico*, to devote, from *ad* and *dico*, to dedicate.]

To apply one's self habitually; to devote time and attention by customary or constant practice. [*Sometimes in a good sense.*]

They have *addicted* themselves to the ministry of the saints. — 1 Cor. xv.

More usually, in a bad sense, to follow customarily, or devote, by habitually practicing that which is ill; as, a man is *addicted* to intemperance.

To *addict one's self to a person* — a sense borrowed from the Romans, who used the word for assigning debtors in service to their creditors — is found in Ben Jonson, but is not legitimate in English.

AD-DICT'ED, *pp.* Devoted by customary practice.

AD-DICT'ED-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being addicted.

AD-DICT'ING, *ppr.* Devoting time and attention; practicing customarily.

AD-DIC'TION, *n.* The act of devoting or giving up in practice; the state of being devoted.

His *addiction* was to courses vain. *Shak.*

2. Among *the Romans*, a making over goods to another by sale or legal sentence; also, an assignment of debtors in service to their creditors. *Encyc.*

ADD'ING, *ppr.* Joining; putting together; increasing.

AD-DIT'A-MENT, *n.* [L. *additamentum*, from *additus* and *ment*. See ADD.]

An addition, or rather the thing added, as furniture in a house; any material mixed with the principal ingredients in a compound. Ancient anatomists gave the name to an epiphysis, or junction of bones without articulation. [*Little used in either sense.*]

AD-DI''TION, *n.* [L. *additio*, from *addo*.]

1. The act of adding, opposed to *subtraction*, or *diminution*; as, a sum is increased by *addition*.

2. Any thing added, whether material or immaterial.

3. In *arithmetic*, the uniting of two or more numbers in one sum; also the rule or branch of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers. *Simple* addition is the joining of sums of the same denomination, as pounds to pounds, dollars to dollars. *Compound* addition is the joining of sums of different denominations, as dollars and cents.

4. In *law*, a title annexed to a man's name, to show his rank, occupation, or place of residence; as, John Doe, *Esq.*; Richard Roe, *Gent.*; Robert Dale, *Mason*, Thomas Way, *of New York*.

5. In *music*, a dot at the right side of a note, to lengthen its sound one half.

6. In *heraldry*, something added to a coat of arms, as a mark of honor, opposed to abatements; as, bordure, quarter, canton, gyron, pile, &c. *Encyc.*

7. In *distilling*, any thing added to the wash or liquor in a state of fermentation.

8. In *popular language*, an advantage, ornament, improvement; that is, an addition by way of eminence.

AD-DI''TION-AL, *a.* That is added. It is used by Bacon for *addition*; but improperly.

AD-DI''TION-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of addition.

ADD'I-TIVE, *a.* That may be added, or that is to be added.

ADD'I-TO-RY, *a.* That adds, or may add.

AD'DLE, *a.* [W. *hadyl*, corrupt; *hadlu*, to decay, to putrify; Heb. הדל, to fail, Ar. حدل *hadala*, to decline, and خذل *chadala*, to frustrate, to fail, to cease; Sax. *adlian*, to be empty, or vain.]

Unimpregnated; not fecundated. also, having lost the power of development; in a morbid state; putrid; applied to eggs. Hence, barren, producing nothing.

His brd is grow addle. *Dryden.*

AD'DLE, *v. t.* To make addle; to make corrupt or morbid. *Scott.*

AD'DLED, *pp.* or *a.* Morbid, corrupt, putrid, or barren. *Brown.*

AD'DLE-HEAD'ED, } *a.* Having empty brains.
AD'DLE-PA-TED, } *Dryden.*

AD-DOOM', *v. t.* [See DOOM.] To adjudge. *Spenser.*

AD-DORS'ED, (ad-dorst',) *a.* [L. *ad* and *dorsum*, the back.]

In *heraldry*, having the backs turned to each other, as *beasts*.

AD-DRESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *adresser*; Sp. *enderezar*; It. *drizzare*, to direct, to make straight. This is supposed to be from L. *dirigo*. See DRESS.]

1. To prepare; to make suitable dispositions for; to enter upon; as, he now *addressed* himself to the business.

Turn as *addressed* his men to single fight. *Dryden.*
The archangel and the evil spirit *addressing* themselves *for* the combat. *Addison.*

[*This sense is, I believe, obsolete or little used.*]

2. To direct words or discourse; to apply to by words, as, to *address* a discourse to an assembly; to *address* the judges.

3. To direct in writing, as a letter; or to direct and transmit; as, he *addressed* a letter to the Speaker. Sometimes it is used with the reciprocal pronoun; as, he *addressed himself* to the Speaker, instead of, he *addressed* his discourse. The phrase is faulty, but less so than the following: To such I would *address* with this most affectionate petition.

Young Turnus to the beauteous maid *addressed*. *Dryden.*

The latter is admissible in poetry, as an elliptical phrase.

4. To present an address, as a letter of thanks or congratulation, a petition, or a testimony of respect; as, the legislature *addressed* the President.

5. To court or make suit as a lover.

6. In *commerce*, to consign or intrust to the care of another, as agent or factor; as, the ship was *addressed* to a merchant in Baltimore.

AD-DRESS', *n.* A speaking to; verbal application; a formal manner of speech; as, when introduced, the President made a short *address*.

2. A written or formal application; a message of respect, congratulation, thanks, petition, &c.; as, an *address* of thanks; an officer is removable upon the *address* of both houses of assembly.

3. Manner of speaking to another; as, a man of pleasing *address*.

4. Courtship; more generally in the plural, *addresses*; as, he makes or pays his *addresses* to a lady.

5. Skill; dexterity; skillful management; as, the envoy conducted the negotiation with *address*.

6. Direction of a letter, &c., including the name, title, and place of residence of the person for whom it is intended. Hence, these particulars are denominated a man's *address*.

AD-DRESS'ED, (ad-drest',) *pp.* Spoken or applied to; directed; courted; consigned.

AD-DRESS'ER, *n.* One who addresses or petitions.

AD-DRESS'ING, *ppr.* Speaking or applying to; directing; courting; consigning.

AD-DUCE', *v. t.* [L. *adduco*, to lead or bring to; *ad* and *duco*, to lead. See DUKE.]

1. To bring forward, present, or offer; as, a witness was *adduced* to prove the fact.

2. To cite, name, or introduce; as, to *adduce* an authority or an argument.

AD-DUCED', (ad-dūste',) *pp.* Brought forward; cited; alleged in argument.

AD-DU'CENT, *a.* Bringing forward, or together; a word applied to those muscles of the body which pull one part toward another. [See ADDUCTOR.]

AD-DU'CER, *n.* One that adduces.

AD-DU'CI-BLE, *a.* That may be adduced.

AD-DUC'ING, *ppr.* Bringing forward; citing in argument.

AD-DUC'TION, *n.* The act of bringing forward.

AD-DUC'TIVE, *a.* That brings forward.

AD-DUC'TOR, *n.* [L.]

A muscle which draws one part of the body toward another; as the *adductor oculi*, which turns the eye toward the nose; the *adductor pollicis manus*, which draws the thumb toward the fingers.

AD-DULCE', (ad-duls',) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *dulcis*, sweet.] To sweeten. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

AD'EB, *n.* An Egyptian weight of 210 okes, each of three rotolos, which last is a weight of about two drams less than the English pound. But at Rosetta the adeb is only 150 okes. *Encyc.*

AD-E-LAN-TA'DO, *n.* [Spanish.]

A governor of a province, a lieutenant-governor *Robertson.*

AD'EL-ING, *n.* A title of honor, given by our Saxon ancestors to the children of princes, and to young nobles. It is composed of *adel*, or rather *ethel*, the Teutonic term for *noble, illustrious*, and *ling*, young, posterity. *Spelman.* Sw. *adelig*, D. *edel*. Ger. *edel* and *adelig*, noble, Sp. *hidalgo*. We observe the term in many Saxon names of princes, as, *Ethel wolf*, noble wolf, or noble help. *Ethel bald*, noble bold

Ethel-bert, noble brightness. Ar. اثل *athala*, to be well rooted, to be of noble stock or birth. Class Dl.

AD'E-LITE, *n.* Adelites or Alumgianens, in Spain, were conjurers, who predicted the fortunes of individuals by the flight and singing of birds, and other accidental circumstances. *Ed. Encyc.*

A-DEL'O-POD, *n.* [Gr. *a* privative, ἀδηλος, apparent, and πους, foot.]

An animal whose feet are not apparent. *Morin.*

AD-EMP'TION, *n.* [L. *ademo*, to take away, of *ad* and *emo*, to take.]

In *the civil law*, the revocation of a grant, donation, or the like.

AD-EN-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ἀδην, a gland, and γραφω, to describe.]

That part of anatomy which treats of the glands

AD'EN-OID, *a.* [Gr. ἀδην, a gland, and εἰδος, form.]

In the form of a gland, glandiform.

AD-EN-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the doctrine of the glands. *Encyc.*

AD-EN-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ἀδην, a gland, and λογος, discourse.]

In *anatomy*, the doctrine of the glands, their nature, and their uses.

AD'E-NOS, *n.* A species of cotton, from Aleppo, called also *marine cotton*.

AD-EN-OT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ἀδην, a gland, and τομη, a cutting.]

In *anatomy* and *surgery*, a cutting or incision of a gland. *Morin.*

AD-EPT', *n.* [L. *adeptus*, obtained, from *adipiscor*.]

One fully skilled or well versed in any art. The term is borrowed from the alchemists, who applied it to one who pretended to have found the philosopher's stone, or the panacea. *Encyc.*

AD-EPT', *a.* Well skilled; completely versed or acquainted with. *Boyle.*

AD-EP'TION, *n.* [L. *adeptio*.]

An obtaining; acquirement. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

AD-EPT'IST, *n.* An adept.

AD'E-QUA-CY, *n.* [L. *adæquatus*, of *ad* and *æquatus*, made equal.]

The state or quality of being equal to, proportionate, or sufficient; a sufficiency for a particular purpose.

The *adequacy* of supply to the expenditure. *War in Disguise.*

AD'E-QUATE, *a.* Equal; proportionate; correspondent to; fully sufficient; as, means *adequate* to the object; we have no *adequate* ideas of infinite power.

Adequate ideas, are such as exactly represent their object.

AD'E-QUATE, *v. t.* To resemble exactly. [*Not used.*] *Shelford.*

AD'E-QUATE-LY, *adv.* In an adequate manner; in exact proportion; with just correspondence, representation, or proportion; in a degree equal to the object.

AD'E-QUATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being adequate; justness of proportion or representation, sufficiency.

AD-E-QUA'TION, *n.* Adequateness. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Barlow.*

AD-ES-SE-NA'RI-ANS, *n. pl.* [L. *adesse*, to be present.]

In *church history*, a sect who hold the real presence of Christ's body in the eucharist, but not by transubstantiation. They differ, however, as to this presence; some holding the body of Christ to be *in* the bread; others, *about* the bread. *Encyc.*

AD-FECT'ED, *a.* In *algebra*, compounded; consisting of different powers of the unknown quantity. *Bailey.*

AD-FIL'I-Ā-TED, *a.* Adopted as a son. [See Affiliate.]

AD-FIL-I-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *filius*, a son.]
A Gothic custom, by which the children of a former marriage are put upon the same footing with those of a succeeding one; still retained in some parts of Germany.

AD FĪ'NEM, [L.] To the end.

AD-HĒRE', *v. i.* [L. *adhæreo*, *ad* and *hæreo*, to stick; Ir. *adharadh*.]
1. To stick to, as glutinous substances, or by natural growth; as, the lungs sometimes *adhere* to the pleura.
2. To be joined, or held in contact; to cleave to.
3. *Figuratively*, to hold to, be attached, or remain fixed, either by personal union or conformity of faith, principle, or opinion; as, men *adhere* to a party, a leader, a church, or creed.
4. To be consistent; to hold together as the parts of a system.

Every thing *adheres* together. *Shak.*

AD-HĒR'ENCE, *n.* The quality or state of sticking or adhering.
2. *Figuratively*, a being fixed in attachment; fidelity; steady attachment; as, an *adherence* to a party or opinions.

AD-HĒR'EN-CY, *n.* The same as Adherence. In the sense of *that which adheres*, not legitimate. *Decay of Piety.*

AD-HĒR'ENT, *a.* Sticking, uniting, as glue or wax; united with, as, "an *adherent* mode," in Locke, that is, a mode accidentally joined with an object, as *wetness* in a cloth.

AD-HĒR'ENT, *n.* The person who adheres; one who follows a leader, party, or profession; a follower, or partisan; a believer in a particular faith or church.
In the sense of an appendage, *obsolete.*

AD-HĒR'ENT-LY, *adv.* In an adherent manner.

AD-HĒR'ER, *n.* One that adheres; an adherent.

AD-HĒ'SION, (ad-hē'zhun,) *n.* [L. *adhæsio.*]
1. The act or state of sticking, or being united and attached to; as, the *adhesion* of glue, or of parts united by growth, cement, and the like. *Adhesion* is generally used in a literal, *adherence* in a metaphorical sense.
2. Sometimes, *figuratively*, adherence, union, or steady attachment; firmness in opinion; as, an *adhesion* to vice; but in this sense nearly obsolete. The union of bodies by attraction is usually denominated *cohesion*.
The term *adhesion*, in *physics*, has been applied to the force by which bodies of different kinds adhere when united; *cohesion*, to the force that unites the particles of homogeneous bodies. *Brande.*
In *medicine*, the union, by disease, of contiguous parts, naturally separate; as, the *adhesion* of the lungs to the pleura; or the union of the separated parts of a wound, in the process of healing.

AD-HĒ'SIVE, *a.* Sticky; tenacious, as glutinous substances; apt or tending to adhere. Thus gums are *adhesive*.
Adhesive plaster; in *medicine*, sticking plaster; used especially for uniting the lips of wounds.
Adhesive inflammation; in *medicine*, that kind of inflammation which causes adhesion.
Adhesive slate; a variety of slaty clay, adhering strongly to the tongue, and rapidly absorbing water. *Ure.*

AD-HĒ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In an adhesive manner.

AD-HĒ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of sticking or adhering; stickiness; tenacity.

AD-HIB'IT, *v. t.* [L. *adhibeo*, *ad* and *habeo*, to have.]
To use, or apply. [*Rarely used.*]

AD-HI-BI''TION, *n.* Application; use. *Whitaker.*

AD'HIL, *n.* A star of the sixth magnitude, upon the garment of Andromeda, under the last star in her foot. *Encyc.*

AD HOM'I-NEM, [L.] To the man; to the interests or passions of the man.

AD-HOR-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *adhortatio.*]
Advice. [*Seldom used.*]

AD-HOR'TA-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *adhortor*, to advise, *ad* and *hortor.*]
Advisory; containing counsel or warning. *Potter's Antiq.*

Ā-DI-APH'OR-ISTS, *n.* [Gr. αδιαφορος, indifferent.]
Moderate Lutherans; a name given, in the sixteenth century, to certain men that followed Melancthon, who was more pacific than Luther. *Encyc.*
The Adiaphorists held some opinions and ceremonies to be indifferent, which Luther condemned as sinful or heretical.

Ā-DI-APH'OR-ĪTES. See Adiaphorists.

Ā-DI-APH'O-ROUS, *a.* Indifferent; neutral. A name given by Boyle to a spirit distilled from tartar, and some other vegetable substances, neither acid nor alkaline, or not possessing the distinct character of any chemical body.
In *medicine*, denoting a medicine which will do neither harm nor good. *Dunglison.*

A-DIEU', (a-dū',) [Fr. *à Dieu*, to God; a compound word, and an elliptical form of speech, for *I commend you to God.* It is called an adverb, but it has none of the properties of a modifying word.]
Farewell; an expression of kind wishes at the parting of friends.

A-DIEU', *n.* A farewell, or commendation to the care of God; as, an everlasting *adieu*.

AD IN-DEF-I-NĪ'TUM, [L.] To any indefinite extent.

AD IN-FI-NĪ'TUM, [L.] To endless extent.

AD IN-QUI-REN'DUM, [L.] For inquiry, a writ.

AD IN'TER-IM, [L.] In the mean time; for the present.

AD'IN-ŌLE, *n.* See Petrosilex.

AD-I-POC'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* To convert into adipocere.

AD-I-POC-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act or process of being changed into adipocere.

AD'I-PO-CĒRE', *n.* [L. *adeps*, fat, and *cera*, Fr. *cire*, wax.]
A soft, unctuous, or waxy substance, of a light-brown color, into which the muscular fibres of dead animal bodies are converted, by long immersion in water or spirit, or by burial in moist places under peculiar circumstances. This substance was first discovered by Fourcroy, in the burying-ground of the Church des Innocens, when it was removed in 1787. *Lunier. Med. Repos. Ed. Encyc.*

AD'I-PŌSE, *a.* [L. *adiposus*, from *adeps*, fat. Qu. Ch. טפש, to grow fat; Heb. and Ch., fat, gross, stupid; Ar. طفش, *tafashun*, fat, bulky.]
Fat. In *anatomy*, the *adipose* membrane is the cellular membrane, containing the fat in its cells. The *adipose* arteries and veins are spread on the coat and fat that cover the kidneys. — The *adipose* sacs and ducts are the bags and ducts which contain the fat. *Quincy. Coxe.* — *Adipose tissue;* an assemblage of minute, round vesicles, containing the fat; closely agglomerated, and imbedded in the interstices of the common cellular tissue. *Oddings.* — *Adipose substance;* animal fat.

AD'IT, *n.* [L. *aditus*, from *adeo*, *aditum*, to approach, *ad* and *eo*, to go.]
An entrance or passage; a term in mining, used to denote the opening by which a mine is entered, or by which water and ores are carried away; called also the *drift*. It is usually made in the side of a hill. The word is sometimes used for *air-shaft*, but not with strict propriety. *Encyc.*

AD-JĀ'CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *adjaceo*, to lie contiguous, from *ad* and *jaceo*, to lie.]
The state of lying close or contiguous; a bordering upon or lying next to; as, the *adjacency* of lands or buildings. In the sense of *that which is adjacent*, as used by Brown, it is not legitimate.

AD-JĀ'CENT, *a.* Lying near, close, or contiguous; bordering upon; as, a field *adjacent* to the highway.

AD-JĀ'CENT, *n.* That which is next to or contiguous. [*Little used.*] *Locke.*

AD-JĀ'CENT-LY, *adv.* So as to be adjacent.

AD-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *adjicio*, of *ad* and *jacio*, to throw.]
To add or put, as one thing to another. *Macknight.*

AD-JEC'TION, *n.* The act of adding, or thing added. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

AD-JEC-TI''TIOUS, *a.* Added. *Parkhurst, Gram.*

AD'JEC-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a word used with a noun, to express a quality of the thing named, or something attributed to it, or to limit or define it, or to specify or describe a thing, as distinct from something else. It is called also an *attributive* or *attribute*. Thus, in the phrase, a *wise ruler*, *wise* is the adjective or attribute, expressing a particular property of *ruler*.
Adjective color; a color which requires to be fixed by some mordant or base to give it permanency. *Ure.*

AD'JEC-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an adjective; as, a word is used *adjectively*.

AD-JOIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *adjoindre;* L. *adjungo*, *ad* and *jungo*. See Join.]
To join or unite to; to put to, by placing in contact; to unite, by fastening together with a joint, mortise, or knot. But in these transitive senses, it is rarely used. [See Join.]

AD-JOIN', *v. i.* To lie or be next to, or in contact; to be contiguous; as, a farm *adjoining* to the highway. This is the common use of the word, and *to* is often omitted; as, *adjoining* the highway.

AD-JOIN'ANT, *a.* Contiguous to. [*Not used.*] *Carew.*

AD-JOIN'ED, (ad-joind',) *pp.* Joined to; united.

AD-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Joining to; adjacent; contiguous.

AD-JOURN', (ad-jurn',) *v. t.* [Fr. *ajourner*, from *journée*, a day, or day's work, or *journey;* It. *giorno*. See Journal, Journey.]
Literally, to put off, or defer to another day; but now used to denote a formal intermission of business, a putting off to any future meeting of the same body, and appropriately used of public bodies or private commissioners, intrusted with business; as, the court *adjourned* the consideration of the question.

AD-JOURN', *v. i.* To suspend business for a time; as from one day to another, or for a longer period, usually public business, as of legislatures and courts, for repose or refreshment; as, Congress *adjourned* at four o'clock. It is also used for the act of closing the session of a public body; as, the court *adjourned* without day.

It was moved that parliament should *adjourn* for six weeks. *Select Speeches*, vol. v. 403.

AD-JOURN'ED, (ad-jurnd',) *pp.* Put off, delayed, or deferred for a limited time.
2. As an *adjective*, existing or held by adjournment; as, an *adjourned* session of a court, opposed to *stated* or *regular*.

AD-JOURN'ING, *ppr.* Deferring; suspending for a time; closing a session.

AD-JOURN'MENT, *n.* The act of adjourning; as, in legislatures, the *adjournment* of one house is not an *adjournment* of the other.
2. The putting off till another day or time specified, or *without day;* that is, the closing of a session of a public or official body.
3. The time or interval during which a public body defers business; as, during an *adjournment*. But a suspension of business for refreshment, between the forming of a house and an *adjournment*, is called a *recess*. In Great Britain, the close of a *session* of parliament is called a *prorogation;* as the close of a parliament is a *dissolution*. But in Great Britain, as well as in the United States, *adjournment* is now used for an intermission of business for any indefinite time; as, an *adjournment* of parliament for six weeks. *Select Speeches*, vol. v. 404.

AD-JUDGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *adjuger*, from *juge*, judge. See Judge.]
To decide, or determine, in the case of a controverted question; as, the prize was *adjudged* to the victor; to decree by a judicial opinion; used appropriately of courts of law and equity; as, the case was *adjudged* in Hilary term; a criminal was *adjudged* to suffer death.
It has been used in the sense of *to judge;* as, he *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendship. But this sense is unusual.

AD-JUDG'ED, (ad-judjd',) *pp.* Determined by judicial opinion; decreed; sentenced.

AD-JUDG'ING, *ppr.* Determining by judicial opinion; sentencing.

AD-JUDG'MENT, *n.* The act of judging; sentence. *Temple.*

AD-JŪ'DI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *adjudico*, to give sentence. See Judge.]
To adjudge; to try and determine, as a court. It has the sense of *adjudge*.

AD-JŪ'DI-CATE, *v. i.* To try and determine upon judicially; as, the court *adjudicated* upon the case.

AD-JŪ'DI-CA-TED, *pp.* Adjudged; tried and decided.

AD-JŪ'DI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Adjudging; trying and determining.

AD-JŪ-DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of adjudging; the act or process of trying and determining judicially; as, a ship was taken and sent into port for *adjudication*.
2. A judicial sentence; judgment or decision of a court.

Whose families were parties to some of the former *adjudications*. *Blackstone.*

3. In *Scots law*, an action by which a creditor attaches the heritable estate of his debtor, or his debtor's heir, in payment or security of his debt; or an action by which the holder of a heritable right, laboring under a defect in point of form, may supply that defect. *Encyc.*

AD'JU-MENT, *n.* [L. *adjumentum.*]
Help; support. [*Not used.*]

AD'JUNCT, *n.* [L. *adjunctus*, joined, from *adjungo*. See Join.]
1. Something added to another, but not essentially a part of it; as, *water* absorbed by a cloth or sponge is its *adjunct*. Also, a person joined to another.
2. In *metaphysics*, a quality of the body or the mind, whether natural or acquired; as *color*, in the body; *thinking*, in the mind.
3. In *grammar*, words added to illustrate or amplify the force of other words; as, the History of the *American Revolution*. The words in italics are the *adjuncts* of *History*.
4. In *music*, the word is employed to denominate the relation between the principal mode and the modes of its two fifths. *Encyc.*
The *adjunct* deities, among the Romans, were inferior deities, which were added as assistants to the principal gods; as *Bellona* to Mars; to Vulcan, the *Cabiri;* to the Good Genius, the *Lares;* to the Evil, the *Lemures*. *Encyc.*
In the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, the ad-

juncts were a class of members attached to the pursuit of particular sciences. They were twelve in number, created in 1716. *Encyc.*

Adjunct has been used for a *colleague*, but rarely. *Wotton.*

AD'JUNCT, *a.* Added to or united with; as, an *adjunct* professor.

AD-JUNC'TION, *n.* The act of joining; the thing joined.

AD-JUNCT'IVE, *a.* Joining; having the quality of joining.

AD-JUNCT'IVE, *n.* That which is joined.

AD-JUNCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In an adjunctive manner.

AD-JUNCT'LY, *adv.* In connection with; consequently.

AD-JU-RA'TION, *n.* The act of adjuring; a solemn charging on oath, or under the penalty of a curse.

2. The form of oath. *Addison.*

AD-JURE', *v. t.* [L. *adjuro*, to swear solemnly, or compel one to swear; from *ad* and *juro*, to swear.]

1. To charge, bind, or command on oath, or under the penalty of a curse.

Joshua *adjured* them at that time, saying, Cursed be the man before the Lord, that riseth up and buildeth this city of Jericho.—Josh. vi.

2. To charge earnestly and solemnly, on pain of God's wrath.

I *adjure* thee by the living God.—Matt. xxvi. Acts xix.

3. To conjure; to charge, urge, or summon with solemnity.

The magistrates *adjured* by all the bonds of civil duty. *Milton.*

Ye sacred altars, be all of you *adjured*. *Dryden.*

The commissioners *adjured* them not to let pass so favorable an opportunity of securing their liberties *Marshall's Life of Washington.*

AD-JUR'ED, *pp.* Charged on oath, or with a denunciation of God's wrath; solemnly urged.

AD-JUR'ER, *n.* One that adjures; one that exacts an oath.

AD-JUR'ING, *ppr.* Charging on oath, or on the penalty of a curse; beseeching with solemnity.

AD-JUST', *v. t.* [Sp. *ajustar*; Port. id.; It. *aggiustare*; Fr. *ajuster*, to fit or frame; of L. *ad*, and *justus*, just, exact. See JUST.]

1. To make exact; to fit; to make correspondent, or conformable; as, to *adjust* a garment *to* the body, an event *to* the prediction, or things *to* a standard. *Swift. Locke. Addison.*

2. To put in order; to regulate or reduce to system; as, to *adjust* a scheme; to *adjust* affairs.

3. To make accurate; to settle or bring to a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed in the result; as, to *adjust* accounts; the differences are *adjusted*.

AD-JUST'A-BLE, *a.* That may or can be adjusted.

AD-JUST'ED, *pp.* Made exact or conformable; reduced to a right form or standard; settled.

AD-JUST'ER, *n.* A person who adjusts; that which regulates.

AD-JUST'ING, *ppr.* Reducing to due form; fitting; making exact or correspondent; settling.

AD-JUST'MENT, *n.* The act of adjusting; regulation; a reducing to just form or order; a making fit or conformable; settlement. *Watts. Woodward.*

AD'JU-TAGE, or AJ'U-TAGE, *n.* A tube fitted to the mouth of a vessel, through which water is played in a fountain. *Encyc.*

AD'JU-TAN-CY, *n.* [See ADJUTANT.] The office of an adjutant; skillful arrangement. *Burke.*

AD'JU-TANT, *n.* [L. *adjutans*, aiding; from *adjuto*, to assist, of *ad* and *juvo*, *jutum*, to help.]

In *military affairs*, an officer whose business is to assist the superior officers by receiving and communicating orders. He places guards, receives and distributes ammunition, assigns places of rendezvous, &c.

Adjutant-general, in an army, is the chief adjutant.

Adjutants-general, among *the Jesuits*, were a select number of fathers, who resided with the general of the order, each of whom had a province or country assigned to his care. Their business was to correspond with that province, by their delegates, emissaries or visitors, and give information of occurrences to the father-general. *Encyc.*

The *adjutant* is a very large species of crane, called also the *gigantic crane*, a native of India; one of the most voracious and carnivorous birds known. *P. Cyc*

AD-JUTE', *v. t.* To help. [*Not used.*]

AD-JU'TOR, *n.* A helper. [*Little used; its compound* COADJUTOR *is in common use.*]

AD-JU'TRIX, *n.* A female assistant.

AD-JU'VANT, *a.* Helping; assisting. *Howell.*

AD-JU'VANT, *n.* An assistant. In *medicine*, a substance added to a prescription, to aid the operation of the principal ingredient or basis. *Cyc. Med.*

AD-LE-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *legatio*, an embassy, from *lego*, to send. See LEGATE.]

In *the public law of the German empire*, a right, claimed by the states, of joining their own ministers with those of the emperor, in public treaties and negotiations, relating to the common interest of the empire. *Encyc.*

AD LIB'I-TUM, [L.] At pleasure; without restriction.

AD-LO-CU'TION, *n.* See ALLOCUTION.

AD-MEAS'URE, (ad-mezh'ur,) *v. t.* [*ad* and *measure*. See MEASURE.]

1. To measure or ascertain dimensions, size, or capacity; used for *measure*.

2. To apportion; to assign to each claimant his right; as, to *admeasure* dower or common of pasture. *Blackstone.*

AD-MEAS'UR-ED, *pp.* Measured; apportioned.

AD-MEAS'URE-MENT, *n.* The measuring of dimensions by a rule, as of a ship, cask, and the like.

2. The measure of a thing, or dimensions ascertained.

In these uses the word is equivalent to *measurement*, *mensuration*, and *measure*.

3. The adjustment of proportion, or ascertainment of shares, as of dower or pasture held in common. This is done by writ of *admeasurement*, directed to the sheriff. *Blackstone.*

AD-MEAS'UR-ER, *n.* One that admeasures.

AD-MEAS'UR-ING, *ppr.* Measuring; apportioning.

AD-MEN-SU-RA'TION is equivalent to ADMEASUREMENT, but not much used. [See MENSURATION.]

AD-MIN'I-CLE, *n* [L. *adminiculum.*]

Help; support. [*Not used.*]

AD-MIN-IC'U-LAR, *a.* Supplying help; helpful.

AD-MIN'IS-TER, *v. t.* [L. *administro*, of *ad* and *ministro*, to serve or manage. See MINISTER.]

1. To act as minister or chief agent, in managing public affairs, under laws or a constitution of government, as a king, president, or other supreme officer. It is used also of absolute monarchs, who rule not in subordination; but is more strictly applicable to limited monarchs and other supreme executive officers, and to governors, viceroys, judges, and the like, who are under the authority of laws. A king or a president *administers* the government or laws when he executes them, or carries them into effect. A judge *administers* the laws when he applies them to particular cases or persons. In short, *to administer* is to direct the execution or application of laws.

2. To dispense, as, to *administer* justice or the sacrament.

3. To afford; to give or furnish; as, to *administer* relief, that is, to act as the agent. To *administer* medicine, is to direct and cause it to be taken.

4. To give, as an oath; to cause to swear according to law.

AD-MIN'IS-TER, *v. i.* To contribute; to bring aid or supplies; to add something; as, a shade *administers* to our comfort.

2. To perform the office of administrator; as, A *administers* upon the estate of B.

AD-MIN'IS-TER-ED, *pp.* Executed; managed; governed; afforded; given; dispensed.

AD-MIN-IS-TE'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to administration, or to the executive part of government.

AD-MIN'IS-TER-ING, *ppr.* Executing; carrying into effect; giving; dispensing.

AD-MIN'IS-TRATE, in the place of ADMINISTER, has been used, but is not well authorized.

AD-MIN-IS-TRA'TION, *n.* The act of administering; direction; management; government of public affairs; the conducting of any office or employment.

2. The executive part of government, consisting in the exercise of the constitutional and legal powers, the general superintendence of national affairs, and the enforcement of laws.

3. The persons collectively, who are intrusted with the execution of laws, and the superintendence of public affairs; the chief magistrate and his council; or the council alone, as in Great Britain.

4. Dispensation; distribution; exhibition; as, the *administration* of justice, of the sacrament, or of grace. 1 Cor. xii. 2 Cor. ix.

5. The management of the estate of an intestate person, under a commission from the proper authority. This management consists in collecting debts, paying debts and legacies, and distributing the property among the heirs.

6. The power, office, or commission of an administrator.

Surrogates are authorized to grant *administration*. *Laws of New York.*

It is more usual to say, *letters of administration*. *Blackstone.*

7. This name was given by the Spaniards to the staple magazine or warehouse at Callao, in Peru, where foreign ships must unload. *Encyc.*

AD-MIN'IS-TRA-TIVE, *a.* That administers, or by which one administers.

AD-MIN-IS-TRA'TOR, *n.* A man who, by virtue of a commission from the ordinary, surrogate, court of probate, or other proper authority, has the charge of the goods and estate of one dying without a will.

2. One who administers, or who directs, manages, distributes, or dispenses laws and rites, either in civil, judicial, political, or ecclesiastical affairs.

3 In *Scots law*, a tutor, curator, or guardian, having the care of one who is incapable of acting for himself. The term is usually applied to a father who has power over his children and their estate, during their minority. *Encyc*

AD-MIN-IS-TRA'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of an administrator.

AD-MIN-IS-TRA'TRIX, *n.* A female who administers upon the estate of an intestate; also, a female who administers government.

AD-MI-RA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being ad-
AD'MI-RA-BLE-NESS, } mirable; the power of exciting admiration.

AD'MI-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *admirabilis.*]

To be admired; worthy of admiration; having qualities to excite wonder, with approbation, esteem, or reverence; used of persons or things; as, the *admirable* structure of the body, or of the universe.

AD'MI-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite wonder, mingled with approbation, esteem, or veneration.

AD'MI-RAL, *n.* [In the Latin of the middle ages, *amira*, *amiras*, *admiralis*, an emir; Sp. *almirante*; Port. id.; It. *ammiraglio*; Fr. *amiral*; from Ar. أمر *amara*, to command, أمير, a commander; Sans. *amara*; Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam אמר, to speak. The terminating syllable of *admiral* may be ἁλς, the sea. This word is said to have been introduced into Europe by the Genoese or Venetians, in the 12th or 13th century.]

A marine commander in chief; the commander of a fleet or navy.

1. The *lord high admiral*, in Great Britain, is an officer who superintends all maritime affairs, and has the government of the navy. He has also jurisdiction over all maritime causes, and commissions the naval officers.

2. The *admiral of the fleet*, the highest officer under the admiralty. When he embarks on an expedition, the union flag is displayed at the main-top-gallant-mast-head.

3. The *vice-admiral*, an officer next in rank and command to the admiral, has command of the second squadron. He carries his flag at the fore-top-gallant-mast-head. This name is given also to certain officers who have power to hold courts of vice-admiralty in various parts of the British dominions.

4. The *rear admiral*, next in rank to the vice-admiral, has command of the third squadron, and carries his flag at the mizzen-top-gallant-mast-head.

5. The commander of any single fleet, or in general any flag officer.

6. The ship which carries the admiral; also the most considerable ship of a fleet of merchantmen, or of fishing vessels. *Encyc.*

7. In *zoology*, a species of shell-fish. [See VOLUTA.]

8. A species of butterfly, which lays her eggs on the great stinging nettle, and delights in brambles. *Encyc.*

AD'MI-RAL-SHIP, *n.* The office or power of an admiral. [*Little used.*]

AD'MI-RAL-TY, *n.* In Great Britain, the office of lord high admiral. This office is discharged by one person, or by a board of commissioners, called *lords of the admiralty*; formerly seven, but now six in number.

2. The building where the lords of the admiralty transact business.

The *admiralty court*, or *court of admiralty*, is the supreme court for the trial of maritime causes, held before the lord high admiral, or lords of the admiralty.

In general, a *court of admiralty* is a court for the trial of causes arising on the high seas, as prize causes and the like. In the United States, there is no admiralty court, distinct from others; but the district courts, established in the several states by Congress, are invested with admiralty powers.

AD-MI-RA'TION, *n.* Wonder mingled with pleasing emotions, as approbation, esteem, love or veneration; a compound emotion excited by something novel, rare, great, or excellent; applied to persons and their works. It often includes a slight degree of surprise. Thus we view the solar system with *admiration*.

Very near to *admiration* is the wish to admire. *Anon.*

It has been sometimes used in an ill sense, denoting wonder with disapprobation.

Your boldness I with *admiration* see. *Dryden.*

When I saw her, I wondered with great *admiration*.—Rev. xvii.

AD-MIRE', *v. t.* [L. *admiror*, *ad* and *miror*, to wonder; Sp. and Port. *admirar*; Fr. *admirer*; It. *ammirare*; Fr. *mirer*, to look, to take aim; Corn. *miras*, to look, see, or face; Arm. *mirout*, to stop, hold, keep; W. *mir*, visage; also, fair, comely; and *maer*, one that looks after, keeps or guards, a *mayor*, or bailiff; Russ. *zamirayu*, to be astonished or stupefied; *za*, a prefix, and *mir*, peace; *miryu*, to pacify; *zamiriayu*, to make peace. The primary sense is to hold, to stop, or strain. Ch. and Syr. דמר; L. *demiror*. See MOOR and MAR.]

1. To regard with wonder or surprise, mingled with approbation, esteem, reverence, or affection.

When he shall come to be glorified in his saints, and be *admired* in all them that love him.—2 Thess. i.

This word has been used in an ill sense, but seems now correctly restricted to the sense here given, and implying something great, rare, or excellent, in the object admired.

2. To regard with affection; a familiar term for *to love greatly*. [It is an error to follow this verb with an infinitive; as, I *admire* to see a man consistent in his conduct. *Ed.*]

AD-MIRE', *v. i.* To wonder; to be affected with slight surprise; sometimes with *at*; as, to *admire at* his own contrivance. *Ray.*

To *admire at* sometimes implies disapprobation.

AD-MIR'ED, *pp.* Regarded with wonder, mingled with pleasurable sensations, as esteem, love, or reverence.

AD-MIR'ER, *n.* One who admires; one who esteems or loves greatly.

AD-MIR'ING, *ppr.* Regarding with wonder united with love or esteem.

AD-MIR'ING-LY, *adv.* With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

AD-MIS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being admissible. *Judge Chase.*

AD-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* [See ADMIT.] That may be admitted, allowed, or conceded; as, the testimony is *admissible*.

AD-MIS'SI-BLY, *adv.* So as to be admitted.

AD-MIS'SION, *n.* [L. *admissio.*]

1. The act or practice of admitting; as, the *admission* of aliens into our country; also, the state of being admitted.

2. Admittance; power or permission to enter; entrance; access; power to approach; as, our laws give to foreigners easy *admission* to the rights of citizens; the *admission* of a clerk to a benefice.

3. Allowance; grant of an argument or position not fully proved.

AD-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *admitto*, from *ad* and *mitto*, to send; Fr. *mettre.*]

1. To suffer to enter; to grant entrance, whether into a place, or an office, or into the mind, or consideration; as, to *admit* a student into college; to *admit* a serious thought into the mind.

2. To give right of entrance; as, a ticket *admits* one into a play-house.

3. To allow; to receive as true; as, the argument or fact is *admitted*.

4. To permit, grant, or allow, or to be capable of; as, the words do not *admit* of such a construction. In this sense, *of* may be used after the verb, or omitted.

AD-MIT'TA-BLE, *a.* That may be admitted or allowed.

AD-MIT'TANCE, *n.* The act of admitting; allowance. More usually,

2. Permission to enter; the power or right of entrance; and hence, actual entrance; as, he gained *admittance* into the church.

3. Concession; admission; allowance; as, the *admittance* of an argument. [*Not used.*]

4. Shakspeare uses the word for the custom or prerogative of being admitted; "Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, of great *admittance*;" but the license is unwarrantable.

AD-MIT'TED, *pp.* Permitted to enter or approach; allowed; granted; conceded.

AD-MIT'TER, *n.* He that admits.

AD-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Permitting to enter or approach; allowing; conceding.

AD-MIX', *v. t.* To mingle with something else. [See MIX.]

AD-MIX'TION, (ad-mix'chun,) *n.* [L. *admixtio*, or *admistio*, of *ad* and *misceo*, to mix. See MIX.]

A mingling of bodies; a union by mixing different substances together. It differs from *composition* or chemical combination; for *admixtion* does not alter the nature of the substances mixed, but merely blends them together; whereas in *composition*, the particles unite by affinity, lose their former properties, and form new compounds, with different properties.

AD-MIX'TURE, *n.* [from *admix.*]

The substance mingled with another; sometimes the act of mixture, or the state of being mixed. We say, an *admixture* of sulphur with alum, or the *admixture* of different bodies.

AD-MON'ISH, *v. t.* [L. *admoneo*, *ad* and *moneo*, to teach, warn, admonish; Fr. *admoneter*; Norm. *amonester*; Sp. *amonestar*; Port. *amoestar*, or *admoestar*; It. *ammonire*; G. *mahnen*, *ermahnen*; D. *maanen*, to dun, *vermaanen*, to admonish; Sw. *mana*, *förmana*; Dan. *mane*, *formane*; Sax. *mænan*, to mean.]

1. To warn or notify of a fault; to reprove with mildness.

Count him not as an enemy, but *admonish* him as a brother. —2 Thess. iii.

2. To counsel against wrong practices; to caution or advise.

Admonish one another in psalms and hymns.—Col. iii.

3. To instruct or direct.

Moses was *admonished* by God, when he was about to make the tabernacle.—Heb. viii.

4. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, to reprove a member of the church for a fault, either publicly or privately; the first step of church discipline. It is followed by *of* or *against*; as, to admonish *of* a fault committed, or *against* committing a fault. It has a like use in colleges.

AD-MON'ISH-ED, *pp.* Reproved; advised; warned; instructed.

AD-MON'ISH-ER, *n.* One who reproves or counsels.

AD-MON'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Reproving; warning; counseling, directing.

AD-MON'ISH-MENT, *n.* Admonition. *Shak.*

AD-MO-NI''TION, *n.* Gentle reproof; counseling against a fault; instruction in duties; caution; direction. Tit. iii. 1 Cor. x. In *church discipline*, public or private reproof to reclaim an offender; a step preliminary to excommunication.

AD-MO-NI''TION-ER, *n.* A dispenser of admonitions. *Hooker.*

AD-MON'I-TIVE, *a.* Containing admonition. *Barrow.*

AD-MON'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By admonition.

AD-MON'I-TOR, *n.* An admonisher; a monitor.

AD-MON'I-TO-RY, *a.* Containing admonition; that admonishes.

AD-MORT-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The reducing of lands or tenements to mortmain. [See MORTMAIN.] *Encyc.*

AD-MOVE', *v. t.* [L. *admoveo.*]

To move to; to bring one thing to another. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

AD-NASCENT, *a.* [L. *ad* and *nascens*, growing.]

Growing to or on something else. *Brown.*

AD-NA'TA, *n.* [L. *ad* and *natus*, grown, from *nascor*, to grow.]

1. In *anatomy*, a synonym of the *conjunctiva*, or outer coat of the eye, reflected over the ball of the eye from the inner surface of the eyelids. The term has also been applied to the *albuginea*.

2. Such parts, growing on animal or vegetable bodies, as are usual and natural, as the hair, wool, horns; or accidental, as fungus, mistletoe, and excrescences.

3. Offsets of plants, germinating under ground, as from the lily, narcissus, and hyacinth. *Quincy. Encyc.*

AD'NATE, *a.* [L. *ad* and *natus*, grown.]

In *botany*, pressing close to the stem, or growing to it. *Martyn.*

AD'NOUN, *n.* [*ad* and *noun.*]

In *grammar*, an adjective, or attribute. [*Little used.*]

AD-NU'BI-LA-TED, *a.* Clouded; obscured.

A-DO', *n.* [Qu. *a* and *do.*]

Bustle; trouble; labor; difficulty; as, to make a great *ado* about trifles; to persuade one with much *ado*.

AD-O-LES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *adolescens*, growing, of *ad* and *olesco*, to grow, from *oleo*. Heb. עלה to ascend; Ar. علو to be high.]

The state of growing, applied to the young of the human race; youth, or the period of life between *childhood* and *manhood*.

AD-O-LES'CENT, *a.* Growing; advancing from childhood to manhood.

AD-O-NE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Adonis.

Fair *Adonean* Venus. *Faber.*

A-DŌ'NI-A, *n. pl.* Festivals celebrated anciently in honor of Adonis, by females, who spent two days in lamentations and infamous pleasures. *Encyc.*

A-DON'IC, *a.* *Adonic verse*, a short verse, in which the death of Adonis was bewailed. It consists of a dactyl and spondee. *Bailey. Cyc.*

A-DON'IC, *n.* An Adonic verse. Among *the Anglo-Saxons*, a poetic verse consisting of one long, two short and two long syllables. *Henry's Brit.* 2, 383.

A-DŌ'NIS, *n.* In *mythology*, the favorite of Venus, said to be the son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus. He was fond of hunting, and received a mortal wound from the tusk of a wild boar. Venus lamented his death, and changed him into the flower anemone.

A-DŌ'NIS, *n.* In *botany*, bird's eye or pheasant's eye.

A-DŌ'NISTS, *n. pl.* [Heb. Ch. and Syr. אדון *Adon*, Lord, a scriptural title of the Supreme Being.]

Among *critics*, a sect or party who maintain that the Hebrew points ordinarily annexed to the consonants of the word *Jehovah*, are not the natural points belonging to that word, and that they do not express the true pronunciation of it; but that they are vowel points belonging to the words *Adonai* and *Elohim*, applied to the ineffable name *Jehovah*, which the Jews were forbid to utter, and the true pronunciation of which was lost; they were therefore always to pronounce the word *Adonai*, instead of *Jehovah*. *Encyc.*

A-DOPT', *v. t.* [L. *adopto*, of *ad* and *opto*, to desire or choose. See OPTION.]

1. To take a stranger into one's family, as son and heir; to take one who is not a child, and treat him as one, giving him a title to the privileges and rights of a child.

2. In a *spiritual sense*, to receive the sinful children of men into the invisible church, and into God's favor and protection, by which they become heirs of salvation by Christ. *Brown.*

3. To take or receive as one's own that which is not naturally so; as, to *adopt* the opinions of another; or to receive that which is new; as, to *adopt* a particular mode of husbandry.

4. To select and take; as, which mode will you *adopt*?

A-DOPT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Taken as one's own; received as son and heir; selected for use.

A-DOPT'ED-LY, *adv.* In the manner of something adopted.

A-DOPT'ER, *n.* One who adopts.

2. In *chemistry*, a large, round receiver, with two necks, diametrically opposite to each other, one of which admits the neck of a retort, and the other is joined to another receiver. It is used in distillations, to give more space to elastic vapors, or to increase the length of the neck of a retort.

A-DOPT'ING, *ppr.* Taking a stranger as a son; taking as one's own.

A-DOP'TION, *n.* [L. *adoptio.*]

1. The act of adopting, or the state of being adopted; the taking and treating of a stranger as one's own child.

2. The receiving as one's own what is new or not natural.

3. God's taking the sinful children of men into his favor and protection. Eph. iv.

Adoption by arms; an ancient ceremony of presenting arms to one for his merit or valor, which laid the person under an obligation to defend the giver.

Adoption by baptism, is the spiritual affinity which is contracted by god-fathers and god-children, in the ceremony of baptism. It was introduced into the Greek church, and afterward among the ancient Franks. This affinity was supposed to entitle the god-child to a share of the god-father's estate. *Encyc.*

Adoption by hair, was performed by cutting off the hair of a person and giving it to the adoptive father. Thus Pope John VIII. adopted Boson, king of Arles.

Adoption by matrimony, is the taking of the children of a wife or husband, by a former marriage, into the condition of natural children. This is a practice peculiar to the Germans, but is not so properly *adoption* as *adhiation*. *Encyc.*

Adoption by testament, is the appointing of a person to be heir, by will, on condition of his taking the name, arms, &c., of the adopter. *Encyc.*

In Europe, *adoption* is used for many kinds of admission to a more intimate relation, and is nearly equivalent to *reception*; as, the admission of persons into hospitals or monasteries, or of one society into another. *Encyc.*

A-DOP'TION-IST, *n.* One who maintains that Christ was the son of God by adoption only. *Murdock.*

A-DOPT'IVE, *a.* [L. *adoptivus.*]

That adopts; as, an *adoptive* father; or that is adopted; as, an *adoptive* son.

A-DOPT'IVE, *n.* A person or thing adopted.

A-DŌR'A-BLE, *a.* That ought to be adored; worthy of divine honors. In popular use, worthy of the utmost love or respect.

A-DŌR'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being adorable, or worthy of adoration.

A-DŌR'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner worthy of adoration.

AD-O-RA'TION, *n.* The act of paying honors to a divine being; the worship paid to God; the act of addressing as a God. *Adoration* consists in external homage, accompanied with the highest reverence. It is used for the act of praying, or preferring requests or thanksgiving to the Supreme Being.

2. Homage paid to one in high esteem; profound reverence.

Adoration, among *the Jews*, was performed by bowing, kneeling, and prostration. Among *the Romans*, the devotee, with his head covered or veiled, applied his right hand to his lips, bowing and turning himself from left to right. The Persians fell on the face, striking the forehead against the earth, and kissing the ground. The adoration paid to the Grecian and Roman emperors consisted in bowing and kneeling at the feet of the prince, laying hold of his robe, then withdrawing the hand and clapping it to the lips. In modern times, adoration is paid to the pope by kissing his feet, and to princes by kneeling and kissing the hand. This word was used by the Romans for acclamation or great applause, given to public performers; and the election of a pope is sometimes by adoration, that is, by sudden acclamation without scrutiny. *Encyc.*

A-DŌRE', *v. t.* [L. *adoro.* In Ch. and Heb. הדר, *hadar*, to honor, reverence, or glorify, to adorn; Heb. אדר, to be magnificent or glorious, to magnify,

to glorify. This word is usually referred to the Latin *ad orare*, to carry to one's mouth; *ad* and *os*, *oris*; as, in order to kiss one's hand, the hand is carried to one's mouth. See Calmet, *ad verbum*, who cites, in confirmation of this opinion, the ancient practice of kissing the hand. See Job xxxi. 1 Kings xix. Ps. ii. Gen. xli. Ainsworth supposes the word to be a compound of *ad* and *oro*, to pray; and if the word is compound, as I suspect, this opinion is most probably correct.]

1. To worship with profound reverence; to address with exalted thoughts, by prayer and thanksgiving; to pay divine honors to; to honor as a god, or as divine. *Dryden.*

2. To love in the highest degree; to regard with the utmost esteem, affection, and respect; as, the people *adore* their prince. *Tatler.*

A-DŌR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Worshiped as divine; highly reverenced; greatly beloved.

A-DŌR'ER, *n.* One who worships, or honors as divine; in *popular language*, an admiring lover.

A-DŌR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Honoring or addressing as divine; regarding with great love or reverence.

A-DŌR'ING-LY, *adv.* With adoration.

A-DORN', *v. t.* [L. *adorno*, *ad* and *orno*, to deck or beautify, to dress, set off, extol, furnish; Fr. *orner*; Sp. Port. *ornar*; It. *ornare*; Arm. *aourna*. *Orno* is probably the Saxon *hrinan*, *gerenian*, *gerinan*, *gehrinan*, to touch, to strike, to adorn, that is, to put on.]

1. To deck or decorate; to make beautiful; to add to beauty by dress; to deck with external ornaments.

A bride *adorneth* herself with jewels. — Isa. vi.

2. To set off to advantage; to add ornaments to; to embellish by any thing external or adventitious; as, to *adorn* a speech by appropriate action, sentiments with elegance of language, or a gallery with pictures.

3. To make pleasing, or more pleasing; as, great abilities *adorned* by virtue or affability.

4. To display the beauty or excellence of; as, to *adorn* the doctrine of God. Titus ii.

A-DORN', *n.* Ornament. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-DORN', *a.* Adorned; decorated. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

A-DORN'ED, *pp.* Decked; decorated; embellished.

A-DORN'ER, *n.* One who adorns.

A-DORN'ING, *ppr.* Ornamenting; decorating; displaying beauty.

A-DORN'ING, *n.* Ornament; decoration. I Pet. iii.

A-DORN'ING-LY, *adv.* By adorning.

A-DORN'MENT, *n.* An adorning; ornament.

AD-OS-CO-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *osculatio*, a kissing, from *osculum*, a kiss, or mouth.]

The impregnation of plants by the falling of the farina on the pistil. *Encyc.*

Adosculation is also defined to be the inserting of one part of a plant into another. *Rabbet.*

A-DOSS'ED, (a-dost',) *a.* [Fr. *adossée*, part. of *adosser*, to set back to back; *dos*, the back.]

In *heraldry*, denoting two figures or bearings placed back to back. *Encyc.*

A-DOWN', *prep.* [*a* and *down*.] From a higher to a lower situation: downward; implying descent.

A-DOWN', *adv.* Down; on the ground; at the bottom.

AD QUOD DAMNUM, [L.] In *law*, a writ directing the sheriff to inquire what damage may accrue from the grant of certain liberties or franchises. *Brande.*

A-DREAD', (a-dred',) *a.* [See Dread.] Affected by dread. [*Obs.*]

AD REF-ER-EN'DUM. [L.] For further consideration.

A-DRI-AT'IC, *a.* [L. *Adria* or *Hadria*, the Gulf of Venice.] Pertaining to the gulf called, from Venice, the Venetian Gulf.

A-DRI-AT'IC, *n.* The Venetian Gulf; a gulf that washes the eastern side of Italy.

A-DRIFT', *a.* or *adv.* [Sax. *adrifan*, *gedrifan*, and *drifan*, to drive. See Drive. *Adrift* is the participle of the verb.]

Literally, driven; floating; floating at random; impelled or moving without direction. *As an adjective, it always follows its noun*; as, the boat was *adrift*.

AD-RO-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *rogo*, to ask. See Interrogate and Rogation.]

A species of adoption in ancient Rome, by which a person capable of choosing for himself was admitted into the relation of a son. So called from the questions put to the parties. *Encyc.*

A-DROIT', (a-droyt',) *a.* [Fr. from *droit*, right, straight, *direct*; whence *droite*, the right hand; It. *dritto*, right, straight, contracted from the L. *directus*, *dirigo*; Arm. *dret*. See Right.]

Dextrous; skilful; active in the use of the hand, and *figuratively*, in the exercise of the mental faculties; ingenious; ready in invention or execution.

A-DROIT'LY, *adv.* With dexterity; in a ready, skilful manner. *Chesterfield.*

A-DROIT'NESS, *n.* Dexterity; readiness in the use of the limbs, or of the mental faculties. *Horne.*

A-DRY', *a.* [Sax. *adrigan*, to dry.]

Thirsty; in want of drink. [*This adjective always follows the noun.*] *Spectator.*

AD-SCI-TI'TIOUS, *a.* [L. *ascititius*, *adscisco*, *ascisco*, to add or join.]

Added; taken as supplemental; additional; not requisite. *Warton.*

AD'SCRIPT, *n.* [L. *adscribo*.] One who is held to service as attached to some object or place, as when a slave is made an *adscript* of the soil. *Bancroft.*

AD-STRIC'TION, *n.* [L. *adstrictio*, *astrictio*, of *ad* and *stringo*, to *strain* or bind fast. See Strict.]

A binding fast. Among *physicians*, the rigidity of a part of the body, occasioning a retention of usual evacuations; costiveness; a closeness of the emunctories; also, the styptic effects of medicines. *Encyc. Quincy.*

AD-STRIC'TO-RY; AD-STRING'ENT. See Astringent.

AD-U-LA'RI-A, *n.* [from *Adula*, the summit of a Swiss mountain.]

A term applied to the semi-transparent varieties of albite and felspar; its color is white, or with a tinge of green, yellow, or red. *Cleaveland.*

AD-U-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *adulatio*.]

Servile flattery; praise in excess, or beyond what is merited; high compliment. *Shak.*

AD'U-LA-TOR, *n.* A flatterer; one who offers praise servilely.

AD'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Flattering; containing excessive praise or compliments; servilely praising; as, an *adulatory* address.

AD'U-LA-TRESS, *n.* A female that flatters with servility.

A-DULT', *a.* [L. *adultus*, grown to maturity, from *olco*, to grow; Heb. עלה to ascend.]

Having arrived at mature years, or to full size and strength; as, an *adult* person or plant.

A-DULT', *n.* A person grown to full size and strength, or to the years of manhood. It is also applied to full-grown plants. Among *civilians*, a person between fourteen and twenty-five years of age. *Encyc.*

Adult schools; schools for instructing adults, who have not been educated in their youth; first established, in England, in 1811. *P. Cyc.*

A-DUL'TER-ANT, *n.* The person or thing that adulterates.

A-DUL'TER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *adultero*, from *adulter*, mixed, or an adulterer; *ad* and *alter*, other.]

To corrupt, debase, or make impure by an admixture of baser materials; as, to *adulterate* liquors, or the coin of a country. *Boyle.*

A-DUL'TER-ATE, *v. i.* To commit adultery. [*Obs.*]

A-DUL'TER-ATE, *a.* Tainted with adultery; debased by foreign mixture.

A-DUL'TER-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Corrupted; debased by a mixture with something of less value.

A-DUL'TER-ATE-LY, *adv.* In an adulterate manner.

A-DUL'TER-ATE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being debased or corrupted.

A-DUL'TER-A-TING, *ppr.* Debasing; corrupting.

A-DUL-TER-A'TION, *n.* The act of adulterating, or the state of being adulterated, corrupted, or debased by foreign mixture.

The *adulteration* of liquors, of drugs, and even of bread and beer, is a common, but a scandalous crime.

A-DUL'TER-ER, *n.* [L. *adulter*.]

1. A man guilty of adultery; a man who has sexual commerce with any married woman except his wife. [See Adultery.]

2. In *Scripture*, an idolater. Ezek. xxiii.

3. An apostate from the true faith, or one who violates his covenant engagements; a very wicked person. Jer. ix. and xxiii.

4. One devoted to earthly things. James iv.

A-DUL'TER-ESS, *n.* A married woman guilty of incontinence.

A-DUL'TER-INE, *a.* Proceeding from adulterous commerce; spurious. *Hall.*

A-DUL'TER-INE, *n.* In *the civil law*, a child issuing from an adulterous connection.

A-DUL'TER-OUS, *a.* Guilty of adultery; pertaining to adultery.

2. In *Scripture*, idolatrous; very wicked. Matt xii. and xvi. Mark viii.

A-DUL'TER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an adulterous manner.

A-DUL'TER-Y, *n.* [L. *adulterium*. See Adulterate.]

1. Violation of the marriage bed; a crime, or a civil injury, which introduces or may introduce, into a family, a spurious offspring.

In *common usage*, adultery means the unfaithfulness of any married person to the marriage bed. In *England*, Parliament grant absolute divorces for infidelity to the marriage bed in either party; and the spiritual courts divorce *a mensa et toro*.

By *the laws of Connecticut*, the sexual intercourse of any man with a married woman, is the *crime* of adultery in both; such intercourse of a married man with an unmarried woman, is fornication in both, and adultery of the man, within the meaning of the law respecting divorce; but not a felonious adultery in either, or the crime of adultery at common law, or by statute. This latter offense is, in England, proceeded with only in the ecclesiastical courts.

2. In *a scriptural sense*, all manner of lewdness or unchastity, as in the seventh commandment.

3. In *Scripture*, idolatry, or apostasy from the true God. Jer. iii.

4. In *old laws*, the fine and penalty imposed for the offense of adultery.

5. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, the intrusion of a person into a bishopric, during the life of the bishop. *Encyc.*

6. Among *ancient naturalists*, the grafting of trees was called *adultery*, being considered as an unnatural union. *Pliny.*

A-DULT'NESS, *n.* The state of being adult.

AD-UM'BRANT, *a.* [See Adumbrate.] Giving a faint shadow, or slight resemblance.

AD-UM'BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *adumbro*, to shade, from *umbra*, a shade; Fr. *ombre*; Sp. *sombra*; It. *ombra*.]

To give a faint shadow, or slight likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance, like a shadow.

AD-UM-BRA'TION, *n.* The act of making a shadow or faint resemblance.

2. A faint sketch; an imperfect representation of a thing. *Bacon.*

3. In *heraldry*, the shadow only of a figure, outlined, and painted of a color darker than the field. *Dict.*

AD-U-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *unus*, *unio*.]

The state of being united; union. [*Not used.*] *Cranmer.*

AD-UN'CI-TY, *n.* [L. *aduncitas*, hookedness, of *ad* and *uncus*, a hook.]

Hookedness; a bending in form of a hook. *Arbuthnot.*

AD-UNC'OUS, *a.* [L. *aduncus*.]

Hooked; bent or made in the form of a hook. *Bacon.*

AD-UNQUE'. (a-dunk',) *a.* Hooked. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

A-DURE', *v. t.* [L. *aduro*, *ad* and *uro*, to burn.]

To burn up. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

A-DUST', *a.* [L. *adustus*, burnt, the participle of *aduro*, to burn.]

Burnt; scorched; become dry by heat; hot and fiery.

A-DUST'ED, *a.* Become hot and dry; burnt; scorched.

A-DUS'TION, *n.* The act of burning, scorching, or heating to dryness; a state of being thus heated or dried.

AD VA-LO'REM, [L.] According to the value. An *ad valorem* duty is a certain per centage on the value or price.

AD-VANCE', (ad-vans',) *v. t.* [Fr. *avancer*; Sp. *avanzar*, to move forward; It. *avanzare*, to get or increase; Arm. *avans*, to advance. This word is formed on *van*, the front, which seems to be the Ch. and Heb. פנה, מנח, surface, face; whence Fr. *avant*; It. *avanti*, before.]

1. To bring forward; to move further in front. Hence,

2. To promote; to raise to a higher rank; as, to *advance* one from the bar to the bench.

3. To improve or make better, which is considered as a *progression* or moving forward; as, to *advance* one's true interests.

4. To forward; to accelerate growth; as, to *advance* the growth of plants.

5. To offer or propose; to bring to view or notice; as, to *advance* an opinion or an argument.

6. In *commerce*, to supply beforehand; to furnish on credit, or before goods are delivered, or work done; or to furnish as a part of a stock or fund; as, to *advance* money on loan or contract, or toward a purchase or establishment.

7. To furnish for others; to supply or pay for others, in expectation of reimbursement.

They *advanced* the money out of their own funds, and took the sheriff's deeds in their own name. *Kent, Johnson's Rep.*

8. To raise; to enhance; as, to *advance* the price of goods.

AD-VANCE', *v. i.* To move or go forward; to proceed; as, the troops *advanced*.

2. To improve, or make progress; to grow better, greater, wiser, or older; as, to *advance* in knowledge, in stature, in wisdom, or in years.

3. To rise in rank, office, or consequence; to be preferred or promoted; as, to *advance* in political standing.

AD-VANCE', *n.* A moving forward, or toward the front. *Clarendon.*

2. Gradual progression; improvement; as, an *advance* in religion or knowledge. *Atterbury.*

3. Advancement; promotion; preferment; as, an *advance* in rank or office.

4. First hint by way of invitation; first step to-

ward an agreement; as, A made an *advance* toward a reconciliation with B. In this sense it is very frequently used in the plural.

The amours of an empress require the plainest *advances*. *Gibbon.*

5. In *trade*, additional price; profit; as, an *advance* on the prime cost of goods.

6. A giving beforehand; a furnishing of something, on contract, before an equivalent is received, as money or goods, toward a capital or stock, or on loan; or the money or goods thus furnished; as, A made large *advances* to B.

7. A furnishing of money or goods for others, in expectation of reimbursement; or the property so furnished.

I shall, with great pleasure, make the necessary *advances*. *Jay.*

The account was made up with intent to show what *advances* had been made. *Kent.*

In advance: In front; before; also, beforehand; before an equivalent is received, or when one partner in trade has furnished more than his proportion; as, A is *in advance* to B a thousand dollars or pounds.

AD-VANCE'-GUARD, } *n.* The van-guard; the
AD-VANC'ED-GUARD, } first line or division of an army in order of battle, in front of the main body; opposed to *rear-guard*.

2. A small party in advance of the main-guard. *Cyc.*

AD-VANC'ED, (ad-vanst',) *pp.* or *a.* Moved forward; promoted; improved; furnished beforehand; situated in front, or before the rest; also, old, having reached the decline of life; as, *advanced* in years; an *advanced* age.

AD-VANCE'MENT, *n.* The act of moving forward or proceeding.

2. The state of being advanced; preferment; promotion, in rank or excellence; the act of promoting.

3. Settlement on a wife, or jointure.

4. Provision made by a parent for a child by gift of property, during his, the parent's life, to which the child would be entitled as heir, after his parent's death. *R. M. Sherman.*

5. The payment of money in advance; money paid in advance.

AD-VANC'ER, *n.* One who advances; a promoter.

Among *sportsmen*, a start or branch of a buck's attire, between the back antler and the palm. *Encyc.*

AD-VANC'ING, *ppr.* Moving forward; proceeding; promoting; raising to higher rank or excellence; improving; supplying beforehand, as on loan, or as stock in trade.

AD-VANC'IVE, *a.* Tending to advance or promote.

AD-VANT'AGE, *n.* [*Fr. avantage*, from *avant*, before; It. *vantaggio*; Sp. *ventaja*.]

1. Any state, condition, or circumstance, favorable to success, prosperity, interest, or reputation; as, the enemy had the *advantage* of elevated ground.

2. Benefit; gain; profit.

What *advantage* will it be to thee? — Job xxxv.

There exists, in the economy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness; between duty and *advantage*. *Washington.*

3. Means to an end; opportunity; convenience for obtaining benefit; as, students enjoy great *advantages* for improvement; the general took *advantage* of his enemy's negligence.

4. Favorable state or circumstances; as, jewels set to *advantage*.

5. Superiority, or prevalence over; with *of* or *over*.

Lest Satan should get an *advantage of* us (or over us.) — 2 Cor. ii.

6. Superiority, or that which gives it; as, the *advantage* of a good constitution.

7. Interest; increase; overplus.

And with *advantage* means to pay thy love. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

8. Additional circumstance to give preponderation.

AD-VANT'AGE, *v. t.* To benefit; to yield profit or gain.

What is a man *advantaged*, if he gain the whole world, and lose himself, or be cast away? — Luke ix.

2. To promote; to advance the interest of.

AD-VANT'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* Profitable; convenient; gainful. [*Little used.*]

AD-VANT'AG-ED, *pp.* Benefited; promoted.

AD-VANT'AGE-GROUND, *n.* Ground that gives advantage or superiority; a state that gives superior advantages for annoyance or resistance. *Clarendon.*

AD-VAN-TA'GEOUS, *a.* Being of advantage; furnishing convenience, or opportunity to gain benefit; gainful; profitable; useful; beneficial; as, an *advantageous* position of the troops; trade is *advantageous* to a nation.

AD-VAN-TA'GEOUS-LY, *adv.* In an advantageous manner; profitably; usefully; conveniently. *Arbuthnot.*

AD-VAN-TA'GEOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being advantageous; profitableness; usefulness; convenience. *Boyle.*

AD-VANT'AG-ING, *ppr.* Profiting; benefiting.

AD-VEC-TI''TIOUS, *a.* Brought from another place; imported; foreign.

AD-VĒNE', *v. i.* [L. *advenio*, to come to, *ad* and *venio*.]

To accede, or come to; to be added to, or become a part of, though not essential. [*Little used.*]

AD-VE'NI-ENT, *a.* Advening; coming from outward causes.

AD'VENT, *n.* [L. *adventus*, from *advenio*, of *ad* and *venio*, to come. See FIND.]

A coming; *appropriately*, the coming of our Savior, and in the calendar, it includes four Sabbaths before Christmas, beginning on St. Andrew's day, or on the Sabbath next before or after it. It is intended as a season of devotion, with reference to the coming of Christ in the flesh, and his second coming to judge the world. *Encyc.*

AD-VENT'INE, *a.* Adventitious. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

AD-VEN-TI''TIOUS, *a.* [L. *adventitius*, from *advenio*. See ADVENT.]

Added extrinsically; accidental; not essentially inherent; casual; foreign.

Diseases of continuance get an *adventitious* strength from custom. *Bacon.*

AD-VEN-TI''TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Accidentally.

AD-VEN-TI''TIOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being adventitious.

AD-VENT'IVE, *a.* Accidental; adventitious. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

AD-VENT'IVE, *n.* The thing or person that comes from without. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

AD-VENT'U-AL, *a.* Relating to the season of advent. *Saunderson.*

AD-VEN'TURE, *n.* [Fr. *aventure*, from *advenio*. See ADVENT.]

1. Hazard; risk; chance; that of which one has no direction; as, at all *adventures*, that is, at all hazards. [See VENTURE.]

2. An enterprise of hazard; a bold undertaking, in which hazards are to be encountered, and the issue is staked upon unforeseen events. *Dryden.*

3. A remarkable occurrence; a striking event, more or less important; as, the *adventures* of one's life. *Bacon.*

4. That which is put to hazard; a sense in popular use with seamen, and usually pronounced *venture*. Something which a seaman is permitted to carry abroad, with a view to sell for profit.

A bill of adventure, is a writing signed by a person, who takes goods on board of his ship, wholly at the risk of the owner.

AD-VEN'TURE, *v. t.* To risk, or hazard; to put in the power of unforeseen events; as, to *adventure* one's life. [See VENTURE.]

AD-VEN'TURE, *v. i.* To dare; to try the chance; as, to *adventure* on "the tempestuous sea of liberty."

AD-VEN'TUR-ED, *pp.* Put to hazard; ventured; risked.

AD-VEN'TUR-ER, *n.* One who hazards, or puts something at risk; as, merchant-*adventurers*.

2. One who seeks occasions of chance, or attempts bold, novel, or extraordinary enterprises.

AD-VEN'TURE-FUL, *a.* Given to adventure; full of enterprise. *Bentham.*

AD-VEN'TURE-SOME, *a.* Bold; daring; incurring hazard. [See VENTURESOME.]

AD-VEN'TURE-SOME-NESS, *n.* The quality of being bold and venturesome.

AD-VEN'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Putting to risk; hazarding.

AD-VEN'TUR-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *aventureux*.]

1. Inclined, or willing to incur hazard; bold to encounter danger; daring; courageous; enterprising; *applied to persons*.

2. Full of hazard; attended with risk; exposing to danger; requiring courage: *applied to things*; as, an *adventurous* undertaking.

And followed freedom on the *adventurous* tide. *Trumbull.*

AD-VEN'TUR-OUS-LY, *adv.* Boldly; daringly; in a manner to incur hazard.

AD-VEN'TUR-OUS-NESS, *n.* The act or quality of being adventurous.

AD'VERB, *n.* [L. *adverbium*, of *ad* and *verbum*, a verb.]

In *grammar*, a word used to modify the sense of a verb, participle, adjective, or other adverb, and usually placed near it; as, he writes *well*; paper *extremely* white. This part of speech might be more significantly named a *modifier*, as its use is to *modify*, that is, to vary or qualify the sense of another word, by enlarging or restraining it, or by expressing form, quality, or manner, which the word itself does not express. The term *adverb*, denoting position merely, is often improper.

AD-VERB'I-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an adverb.

AD-VERB'I-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an adverb.

AD-VER-SA'RI-A, *n.* [L. from *adversus*. See ADVERSE.]

1. Among *the ancients*, a book of accounts, so named from the placing of debt and credit in opposition to each other.

2. A common-place book. *Encyc.*

3. In *literature*, a miscellaneous collection of notes, remarks, or selections; used as a title of books or papers of such character. This meaning is derived from the second.

AD-VER-SA'RI-OUS, *a.* Adversary. [*Bad.*] *Southey.*

AD'VER-SA-RY, *n.* [See ADVERSE.]

1. An enemy or foe; one who has enmity at heart.

The Lord will take vengeance on his *adversaries*. — Nah. i.

In *Scripture*, Satan is called THE ADVERSARY, by way of eminence. — 1 Pet. v.

2. An opponent or antagonist, as in a suit at law, or in single combat; an opposing litigant.

AD'VER-SA-RY, *a.* Opposed; opposite to; adverse. In *law*, having an opposing party: as, an *adversary* suit; in distinction from an application, in law or equity, to which no opposition is made.

AD-VERS'A-TIVE, *a.* Noting some difference, contrariety, or opposition; as, John is an honest man, *but* a fanatic. Here *but* is called an *adversative* conjunction. This denomination, however, is not always correct; for *but* does not always denote opposition, but something additional.

AD-VERS'A-TIVE, *n.* A word denoting contrariety or opposition.

AD'VERSE, (ad'vers,) *a.* [L. *adversus*, opposite; of *ad* and *versus*, turned; from *verto*, to turn. See AVERT. This word was formerly accented, by some authors, on the last syllable; but the accent is now settled on the first.]

1. Opposite; opposing; acting in a contrary direction; conflicting; counteracting; as, *adverse* winds; an *adverse* party.

2. *Figuratively*, opposing desire; contrary to the wishes, or to supposed good; hence, unfortunate; calamitous; afflictive; pernicious; unprosperous; as, *adverse* fate or circumstances.

AD-VERSE', (ad-vers',) *v. t.* To oppose. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

AD'VERSE-LY, *adv.* In an adverse manner; oppositely; unfortunately; unprosperously; in a manner contrary to desire or success.

AD'VERSE-NESS, *n.* Opposition; unprosperousness.

AD-VERS'I-TY, *n.* An event, or series of events, which oppose success or desire; misfortune; calamity; affliction; distress; state of unhappiness.

In the day of *adversity*, consider. — Eccl. vii.

Ye have rejected God, who saved you out of all your *adversities*. — 1 Sam. x.

AD-VERT', *v. i.* [L. *adverto*, of *ad* and *verto*, to turn.]

To turn the mind or attention to; to regard, observe, or notice; with *to*; as, he *adverted to* what was said, or *to* a circumstance that occurred.

AD-VERT'ED, *pp.* Attended to; regarded; with *to*.

AD-VERT'ENCE, } *n.* A direction of the mind to;
AD-VERT'EN-CY, } attention; notice; regard; consideration; heedfulness.

AD-VERT'ENT, *a.* Attentive; heedful.

AD-VERT'ENT-LY, *adv.* In an advertent manner.

AD-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Attending to; regarding; observing.

AD-VER-TISE', *v. t.* [Fr. *avertir*; Arm. *avertissa*, to inform; from *ad* and *verto*, to turn. See AVERT.]

1. To inform; to give notice, advice, or intelligence to, whether of a past or present event, or of something future.

I will *advertise* thee what this people will do to thy people in the latter day. — Num. xxiv.

I thought *to advertise* thee, saying, Buy it before the inhabitants and elders of my people. — Ruth iv.

In this sense, it has *of* before the subject of information; as, to *advertise* a man *of* his losses.

2. To publish a notice of; to publish a written or printed account of; as, to *advertise* goods, or a farm.

AD-VER-TIS'ED, *pp.* Informed; notified; warned; *used of persons*: published; made known; *used of things*.

AD-VER'TISE-MENT, *n.* Information; admonition; notice given. *More generally*, a publication intended to give notice; this may be by a short account printed in a newspaper, or by a written account posted, or otherwise made public.

AD-VER-TIS'ER, *n.* One who advertises. This title is often given to public prints.

AD-VER-TIS'ING, *ppr.* Informing; giving notice; publishing notice.

2. *a.* Furnishing advertisements; as, *advertising* customers.

3. In the sense of monitory, or active in giving intelligence, as used by Shakspeare. [*Not now used.*]

AD-VICE', *n.* [Fr. *avis*, opinion, notice; Arm. *avis*.

This and the verb *aviser*, to advise, seem to be formed of *ad* and the L. *viso*, to see, to visit.]

1 Counsel; an opinion recommended, or offered, as worthy to be followed.

What *advice* give ye?—2 Chron. x.
With good *advice* make war.—Prov. xx.
We may give *advice*, but we can not give conduct. *Franklin.*

2. Prudence; deliberate consideration. *Shak.*

3. Information as to the state of an affair or affairs; notice; intelligence; as, we have late *advices* from France. [*Commonly in the plural.*]

To take advice, is to consult with others.

AD-VICE'-BOAT, *n.* A vessel employed to carry dispatches or information.

AD-VIS'A-BLE, *a.* [See Advise.]

1. Proper to be advised; prudent; expedient; proper to be done or practiced; as, it is not *advisable* to proceed, at this time, to a choice of officers.

2. Open to advice. *South.*

AD-VIS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being advisable or expedient.

AD-VIS'A-BLY, *adv.* With advice.

AD-VISE', *v. t.* [Fr. *aviser*; Arm. *avisa*; Sp. *avisar*; It. *avvisare*. See Advice.]

1. To give counsel to; to offer an opinion, as worthy or expedient to be followed; as, I *advise* you to be cautious of speculation.

2. To give information; to communicate notice; to make acquainted with; followed by *of* before the thing communicated; as, the merchants were *advised of* the risk.

3. To deliberate, consider, or consult.

Advise thyself of what word I shall bring again to him that sent me.—1 Chron. xxi.

But in this sense it is usually *intransitive*.

AD-VISE', *v. i.* To deliberate, weigh well, or consider.

Advise and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me.—2 Sam. xxiv.

To advise with, is to consult for the purpose of taking the opinions of others.

AD-VIS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Informed; counseled; also, cautious; prudent; acting with deliberation.

Let him be *advised* in his answers. *Bacon.*
With the well *advised* is wisdom.—Prov. xiii.

2. Done, formed, or taken with advice or deliberation; intended; as, an *advised* act or scheme.

AD-VIS'ED-LY, *adv.* With deliberation or advice; heedfully; purposely; by design; as, an enterprise *advisedly* undertaken.

AD-VIS'ED-NESS, *n.* Deliberate consideration; prudent procedure.

AD-VISE'MENT, *n.* Counsel; information; circumspection.

2. Consultation.

The action standing continued nisi for *advisement*.
Mass. Reports.

AD-VIS'ER, *n.* One who gives advice or admonition; also, in a *bad sense*, one who instigates or persuades.

AD-VIS'ING, *ppr.* Giving counsel.

AD-VIS'ING, *n.* Advice; counsel. *Shak.*

AD-VIS'O-RY, *a.* Having power to advise.

The general association has a general *advisory* superintendence over all the ministers and churches.—*Trumbull's Hist. Conn. Madison. Ramsay, Hist. Car.*

2. Containing advice; as, their opinion is merely *advisory*.

AD'VO-CA-CY, *n.* The act of pleading for or supporting; vindication; defense; intercession. *Brown.*

2. Judicial pleading; lawsuit. *Chaucer.*

AD'VO-CATE, *n.* [L. *advocatus*, from *advoco*, to call for, to plead for; of *ad* and *voco*, to call. See Vocal.]

1. *Advocate*, in its primary sense, signifies one who pleads the cause of another in a court of civil law. Hence,

2. One who pleads the cause of another before any tribunal or judicial court, as a barrister in the English courts. We say a man is a learned lawyer and an able *advocate*.

3. In *church history*, a person appointed to defend the rights and revenues of a church or monastery. *Encyc.*

In *Europe*, *advocates* have different titles, according to their particular duties.

Cardinal advocates, in Rome, appear before the Consistory, in opposition to the disposal of benefices.

Elective advocates are chosen by a bishop, abbot, or chapter, with license from the prince.

Feudal advocates were of a military kind, and to attach them to the church, had grants of land, with power to lead the vassals of the church to war.

Fiscal advocates, in *ancient Rome*, defended causes in which the *fiscus* or private revenue of the emperor was concerned.

Juridical advocates became judges, in consequence of their attending causes in the Count's court.

Matricular advocates defended the cathedral churches.

Military advocates were employed by the church to defend it by arms, when force gave law to Europe.

Some advocates were called *nominative*, from their being nominated by the pope or king; some *regular*, from their being qualified by a proper course of study. Some were *supreme*; others, *subordinate*.

Advocate, in *the German polity*, is a magistrate appointed in the emperor's name to administer justice.

Faculty of advocates, in *Scotland*, is a society of eminent lawyers, who practice in the highest courts, and who are admitted members only upon the severest examination, at three different times. It consists of more than two hundred members, and from this body are vacancies on the bench usually supplied.

Lord advocate, in *Scotland*, the principal crown lawyer, or prosecutor of crimes.

Judge advocate, in *courts martial*, a person who manages the prosecution.

In *English and American courts*, *advocates* are the same as counsel, or counselors. In *England*, they are of two degrees, barristers and serjeants; the former, being apprentices or learners, can not, by ancient custom, be admitted serjeants till of sixteen years' standing. *Blackstone. Encyc.*

4. One who defends, vindicates, or espouses a cause by argument; one who is friendly to; as, an *advocate* for peace, or for the oppressed.

In *Scripture*, Christ is called an *advocate* for his people.

We have an *advocate* with the Father.—1 John ii.

AD'VO-CATE, *v. t.* To plead in favor of; to defend by argument, before a tribunal or the public; to support or vindicate.

Those who *advocate* a discrimination.
Hamilton's Report on Public Debt.
The Duke of York *advocated* the amendment.—*Debates on the Regency in the House of Lords*, Dec. 27, 1810.
The Earl of Buckingham *advocated* the original resolution.
Ibid.
The idea of a legislature, consisting of a single branch, though *advocated* by some, was generally reprobated.
Ramsay, Hist. Carolina.
How little claim persons, who *advocate* this sentiment, really possess to be considered Calvinists, will appear from the following quotation. *Mackenzie's Life of Calvin.*
The most eminent orators were engaged to *advocate* his cause.
Mitford.
A part only of the body, whose cause he *advocates*, coincide with him in judgment. *Christ. Obs.* xi. 434. *Scott.*

AD'VO-CA-TED, *pp.* Defended by argument; vindicated.

AD'VO-CATE-SHIP, *n.* The office or duty of an advocate.

AD'VO-CA-TESS, *n.* A female advocate. *Taylor.*

AD'VO-CA-TING, *ppr.* Supporting by reasons; defending; maintaining.

AD-VO-CA'TION, *n.* A pleading for; plea; apology. *Shak.*

A bill of advocation, in *Scotland*, is a written application to a superior court, to call an action before them from an inferior court. The order of the superior court for this purpose is called *letters of advocation*.

AD-VO-LU'TION, *n.* A rolling toward something.

AD-VOU'TRER, *n.* An adulterer.

AD-VOU'TRESS, *n.* An adulteress. *Bacon.*

AD-VOU'TRY, *n.* Adultery. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

AD-VOW-EE', *n.* He that has the right of advowson. *Cowel.*

2. The advocate of a church or religious house. *Cyc.*

AD-VOW'SON, *n.* [Fr. *avouerie*, from *avouer*, to avow; Norm. *avoerie*, or *avoesons* But the word was latinized, *advocatio*, from *advoco*, and *avow* is from *advoco*.]

In *English law*, a right of presentation to a vacant benefice; or, in other words, a right of nominating a person to officiate in a vacant church. The name is derived from *advocatio*, because the right was first obtained by such as were founders, benefactors, or strenuous defenders, *advocates*, of the church. Those who have this right are styled *patrons*. Advowsons are of three kinds, *presentative*, *collative*, and *donative*: *presentative*, when the patron presents his clerk to the bishop of the diocese to be instituted; *collative*, when the bishop is the patron, and institutes or *collates* his clerk, by a single act; *donative*, when a church is founded by the king, and assigned to the patron, without being subject to the ordinary, so that the patron confers the benefice on his clerk, without presentation, institution, or induction.

Advowsons are also *appendant*, that is, annexed to a manor, or in *gross*, that is, annexed to the person of the patron. *Blackstone.*

AD-VOY'ER. See Avoyer.

Æ-DY-NAM'IC, *a.* Weak; destitute of strength.

Adynamic fevers, in *medicine*, a term employed by Pinel, to denote malignant or putrid fevers attended with great muscular debility. *Cyc. Med.*

Æ-DYN'A-MY, *n.* [Gr. *a* privative and *δυναμις*, power.]

In *medicine*, weakness; want of strength occasioned by disease. *Mortn.*

Æ-DY'TUM, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *αδυτον*.]

A secret apartment. In *ancient temples*, a secret place from whence oracles were given.

ADZ, *n.* [Sax. *adese*; Sp. *azuela*; formerly written in Eng. *addice*.]

An iron instrument with an arching blade, across the line of the handle, and ground from a base on its inside to the outer edge; used for chipping a horizontal surface of timber. *Encyc.*

Æ; a diphthong in the Latin language; used also by the Saxon writers. It answers to the Gr. αι. The Sax. *æ* has been changed into *e* or *ea*. In derivatives from the learned languages, it is mostly superseded by *e*, and convenience seems to require it to be wholly rejected in anglicized words. For most words found with this initial combination, the reader will therefore search under the letter E.

ÆD, ED, EAD, syllables found in names from the Saxon, signify *happy*; as, *Eadric*, happy kingdom; *Eadrig*, happy victory; *Edward*, prosperous watch; *Edgar*, successful weapon. *Gibson. Lye.*

Æ'DILE, *n.* [L.] In ancient Rome, an officer or magistrate, who had the care of the public buildings, [*ædes*,] streets, highways, public spectacles, &c.

Æ'GIL-OPS, *n.* [Gr. αιγιλωψ; αιξ, a goat, and ωψ, the eye.] A tumor in the inner corner of the eye, and a plant so called. *Quincy.*

Æ'GIS, *n.* [Gr. αιγις, a goat skin, and shield; from αιξ, a goat.]

A shield, or defensive armor; originally applied to the shield given by Jupiter to Minerva.

ÆL, AL, ALH, or EAL, in Saxon, Eng. *all*, are seen in many names; as in *Ælfred*, Alfred, all peace; *Ælwin*, all conqueror. *Gibson.*

ÆLF seems to be one form of *help*, but more generally written *elph* or *wiph*; as in *Ælfsun*, victorious aid; *Æthelwulph*, illustrious help. *Gibson.*

Æ-NE'ID, *n.* [L. *Æneis.*] An heroic poem, written by Virgil, in which Æneas is the hero.

Æ'O-LIST, *n.* [L. *Æolus.*] A pretender to inspiration. *Swift.*

Æ-O'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Æolus, the god of the winds.

Æ-O'LI-AN HARP, *n.* See Eolian Harp.

Æ-QUIN'O-LITE, *n.* See Pitchstone.

Æ'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [See Air.]

1. In *chemistry*, to combine with carbonic acid, formerly called *fixed air*. [*The word has been discarded from modern chemistry.*]

2. In *zoology*, to change the circulating fluids of animals by the agency of the air, to arterialize.

Æ'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Combined with carbonic acid; as, *aerated* mineral waters; changed by the agency of the air; arterialized.

Æ'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Combining with carbonic acid; changing by the agency of the air; arterializing.

Æ-ER-A'TION, *n.* In *chemistry*, the act or operation of combining with carbonic acid.

2. In *zoology*, the change in the circulating fluids of animals, effected by the agency of the air; as the arterialization of the blood by respiration in the higher animals; and the corresponding change in the lower animals.

3. In *agriculture*, the exposure of soil to the free action of the air, as essential to the growth of plants.

Æ-E'RI-AL, *a.* [L. *aerius*. See Air.]

1. Belonging to the air, or atmosphere; as, *aerial* regions.

2. Consisting of air; partaking of the nature of air; as, *aerial* particles.

3. Produced by air; as, *aerial* honey. *Pope.*

4. Inhabiting or frequenting the air; as, *aerial* songsters.

5. Placed in the air; high; lofty; elevated; as, *aerial* spires; *aerial* flight.

Aerial acid; carbonic acid. [*Obs.*] *Ure.*

Aerial perspective. See Perspective.

Æ-E'RI-ANS, *n. pl.* In *church history*, a branch of Arians, so called from Aerius, who maintained that there is no difference between bishops and priests.

Æ'E-RIE, (a'ry *or* e'ry,) *n.* [W. *eryr*, Corn. *er*, an eagle.]

The nest of a bird of prey, as of an eagle or hawk; a brood of such birds. *Shak.*

Æ-ER-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of combining air with; the state of being filled with air. *Fourcroy.*

2. The act of becoming air, or of changing into an aeriform state, as substances which are converted from a liquid or solid form into gas or an elastic vapor; the state of being aeriform. *Ibid.*

Æ'ER-I-FI-ED, *pp.* Having air infused, or combined with.

Æ'ER-I-FORM, *a.* [L. *aer*, air, and *forma*, form.]

Having the form or nature of air, or of an elastic fluid. The gases are *aeriform* fluids.

Æ'ER-I-FY, *v. t.* To infuse air into; to fill with air, or to combine air with; to change into an aeriform state.

Æ-ER-O-DY-NAM'ICS, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ* and *δυναμις*.]

The science which treats of the motion of the air, and of the mechanical effects of air in motion. *Brande.*

A-ER-OG'NO-SY, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ*, air, and *γνωσις*, knowledge.] The science which treats of the properties of air, and the part it performs in the operations of nature.

A-ER-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ*, air, and *γραφω*, to describe.] A description of the air or atmosphere; but *aerology* is chiefly used.

A'ER-O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ*, air, and *λιθος*, a stone.] A stone which has fallen from the air, or atmospheric regions; a meteoric stone. *Guidotte. Med. Rep.*

A-ER-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to aerology.

A-ER-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in aerology.

A-ER-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ*, air, and *λογος*, description.]

A description of the air; that branch of philosophy which treats of the air, its constituent parts, properties, and phenomena. *Encyc.*

A'ER-O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ*, and *μαντεια*, divination.]

Divination by means of the air and winds.

A-ER-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ*, air, and *μετρον*, measure.]

1. An instrument for making the necessary corrections in ascertaining the mean bulk of gases. *Hebert.*

2. An instrument for ascertaining the density or purity of air. *Morin.*

A-ER-OM'E-TRY, *n.* [*as above.*] The science of measuring the air, including the doctrine of its pressure, elasticity, rarefaction, and condensation. [In this sense, the word is now disused, the term *pneumatics* having taken its place.] *Encyc.*

Rather *aerometry* is the art or science of ascertaining the mean bulk of the gases. *Ure.*

A'ER-O-NAUT, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ* and *ναυτης*, a sailor, from *ναυς*, a ship.]

One who sails or floats in the air; an aerial navigator: *applied to persons who ascend in air balloons.* *Burke.*

A-ER-O-NAUT'IC, *a.* Sailing or floating in the air; pertaining to aerial sailing.

A-ER-O-NAUT'ICS, *n.* The doctrine, science, or art of sailing in the air, by means of a balloon.

A'ER-O-NAUT-ISM, *n.* The practice of ascending and floating in the atmosphere, in balloons. *Journ. of Science.*

A'ER-O-PHYTE, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ* and *φυτον*, a plant.]

A plant that lives exclusively in air, in distinction from a *hydrophyte.* *Brande.*

A-ER-O-SCEP'SY, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ* and *σκεπτομαι*, to explore.]

The faculty of perception by the medium of the air, supposed to reside in the antennæ of insects. *Kirby.*

A-ER-OS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ* and *σκεπτομαι*, to see.] The observation or perception of the air.

A'ER-O-STE, *n.* See RED-SILVER.

A'ER-O-STAT, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ* and *στατος*, sustaining, from *ιστημι*, to stand.]

A machine or vessel sustaining weights in the air; a name given to air balloons. *Encyc.*

A-ER-O-STAT'IC, *a.* Suspending in air; pertaining to the art of aerial navigation.

A-ER-O-STAT'ICS, *n.* The science that treats of the equilibrium of elastic fluids, or of bodies sustained in them; hence, the science of aerial navigation.

A-ER-OS-TA'TION, *n.* Aerial navigation; the science of raising, suspending, and guiding machines in the air, or of ascending in air balloons.

2. The science of weighing air. *Adams.*

Æ-RU'GIN-OUS, *a.* Partaking of copper rust.

A'ER-Y-LIGHT, *a.* In *Milton*, light as air; used for *airy light.*

ÆS'-CHY-NITE, *n.* A black or dark brownish yellow ore, from the Ural Mountains; an ore containing titanium, zirconium, and cerium. *Dana.*

ÆS-THET'ICS, } *n.* [Gr. *αισθητικος.*]
ES-THET'ICS, }

The theory or philosophy of taste; the science of the beautiful, or that which treats of the principles of the belles lettres and fine arts.

Æ-E-THE-OG'A-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *αηθης*, unusual, and *γαμος*, marriage.] A term applied to cryptogamic plants, founded on the opinion, that their mode of propagation is not hidden, but only unusual. *Brande.*

Æ-TI-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αιτια*, cause, and *λογος*, discourse.] The science of the causes of disease.

Æ-TI'TES, *n.* Eagle stone, which see.

A-FAR', *adv.* [*a* and *far.* See FAR.]

1. At a distance in place; to or from a distance; used with *from* preceding, or *off* following; as, he was seen *from afar*; I saw him *afar off.*

2. In *Scripture*, figuratively, estranged in affection; alienated.

My kinsmen stand *afar off.* — Psal. xxxviii.

3. Absent; not assisting.

Why standest thou *afar off*, O Lord. — Psal. x.

4. Not of the visible church. — Eph. ii.

A-FEARD', *a.* [Sax. *aferan*, to make afraid. *Afeard* is the participle passive. See FEAR.]

Afraid; affected with fear or apprehension, in a more moderate degree than is expressed by *terrified.* It is followed by *of*, but no longer used in books, and even in popular use is deemed vulgar.

AF'FA, *n.* A weight used on the Guinea coast, equal to an ounce. The half of it is called *eggeba.* *Encyc.*

AF-FA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See AFFABLE.] The quality of being affable; readiness to converse; civility and courteousness in receiving others, and in conversation; condescension in manners. *Affability* of countenance is that mildness of aspect which invites to free social intercourse.

AF'FA-BLE, *a.* [L. *affabilis*, of *ad* and *fabulor* See FABLE.]

1. Easy of conversation; admitting others to free conversation without reserve; courteous; complaisant; of easy manners; condescending; usually applied to superiors; as, an *affable* prince.

2. Applied to external appearance, *affable* denotes that cast or turn of features which invites to conversation, and renders a person accessible, opposed to a *forbidding* aspect; mild, benign; as, an *affable* countenance, &c.

AF'FA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Affability.

AF'FA-BLY, *adv.* In an affable manner; courteously; invitingly.

AF-FA-BU-LA'TION, *n.* The moral of a fable.

AF-FAIR', *n.* [Fr. *affaire*, from *faire*, to make or do; L. *facere*; Sp. *hacer*; It. *fare.* The primary sense of *facio* is to urge, drive, impel.]

1. Business of any kind; that which is done, or is to be done: *a word of very indefinite and undefinable signification.* In the plural, it denotes transactions in general; as, human *affairs*: political or ecclesiastical *affairs*; also, the business or concerns of an individual; as, his *affairs* are embarrassed.

2. Matters; state; condition of business or concerns.

I have sent that ye may know our *affairs.* — Eph. vi

3. In the singular, it is used for a private dispute, or duel; as, an *affair* of honor.

4. In *military language*, a partial engagement of troops.

5. *Affairs*, in the plural, public concerns and their management; as, "at the head of *affairs*," *Junius*; "a talent for *affairs*," *Prescott.*

AF-FAM'ISH, *v. t.* [See FAMISH.] To starve.

AF-FAM'ISH-MENT, *n.* A starving.

AF-FEAR', *v. t.* To frighten. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

AF-FECT', *v. t.* [L. *afficio*, *affectum*, of *ad* and *facio*, to make; L. *affecto*, to desire, from the same root. *Affect* is to make to, or upon, to press upon.]

1. To act upon; to produce an effect or change upon; as, cold *affects* the body; loss *affects* our interests.

2. To act upon, or move the passions; as, *affected* with grief.

3. To aim at; aspire to; desire or entertain pretension to; as, to *affect* imperial sway. [See the etymology of AFFAIR.]

4. To tend to by natural affinity or disposition; as, the drops of a fluid *affect* a spherical form.

5. To love, or regard with fondness.

Think not that ways we love and strife *affect.* *Fairfax.*

[*This sense is closely allied to the third.*]

6. To make a show of; to attempt to imitate, in a manner not natural; to study the appearance of what is not natural, or real; as, to *affect* to be grave; *affected* friendship.

It seems to have been used formerly for *convict* or *attaint*, as in Ayliffe's Parergon; but this sense is not now in use.

AF-FECT-A'TION, *n.* [L. *affectatio.*]

1. An attempt to assume or exhibit what is not natural or real; false pretense; artificial appearance, or show; as, an *affectation* of wit, or of virtue.

2. Fondness; affection. [*Not used.*] *Hooker. Hall.*

AF-FECT'ED, *pp.* Impressed; moved, or touched, either in person or in interest; having suffered some change by external force, loss, danger, and the like; as, we are more or less *affected* by the failure of the bank.

2. Touched in the feelings; having the feelings excited; as, *affected* with cold or heat.

3. Having the passions moved; as, *affected* with sorrow or joy.

4. *a.* Inclined or disposed; followed by *to*; as, well *affected to* government.

5. *a.* Given to false show; assuming, or pretending to possess what is not natural or real; as, an *affected* lady.

6. *a.* Assumed artificially; not natural; as, *affected* airs.

7. In *algebra*, this term, when applied to an equation, denotes that two or more several powers of the unknown quantity, enter into the equation.

AF-FECT'ED-LY, *adv.* In an affected manner; hypocritically; with more show than reality; formally; studiously; unnaturally; as, to walk *affectedly*; *affectedly* civil.

AF-FECT'ED-NESS, *n.* The quality of being affected; affectation.

AF-FECT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being affectible.

AF-FECT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be affected.

AF-FECT'ING, *ppr.* Impressing; having an effect on; touching the feelings; moving the passions; attempting a false show; greatly desiring; aspiring to possess.

2. *a.* Having power to excite, or move the passions; tending to move the affections; pathetic; as, an *affecting* address.

The most *affecting* music is generally the most simple *Mitford.*

AF-FECT'ING-LY, *adv.* In an affecting manner; in a manner to excite emotions.

AF-FEC'TION, *n.* [L. *affectio.*] The state of being affected. [*Little used.*]

2. Passion; but more generally,

3. A bent of mind toward a particular object, holding a middle place between *disposition*, which is natural, and *passion*, which is excited by the presence of its exciting object. *Affection* is a permanent bent of the mind, formed by the presence of an object, or by some act of another person, and existing without the presence of its object. *Encyc.*

4. In *a more particular sense*, a settled good-will, love, or zealous attachment; as, the *affection* of a parent *for* his child. It was formerly followed by *to* or *toward*, but is now more generally followed by *for.*

5. Desire; inclination; propensity; good or evil; as, virtuous or vile *affections.* Rom. i. Gal. 5.

6. In *a general sense*, an attribute, quality, or property, which is inseparable from its subject; as, love, fear, and hope are *affections* of the mind; figure, weight, &c., are *affections* of bodies.

7. Among *physicians*, a disease, or any particular morbid state of the body; as, a gouty *affection*; hysteric *affection.*

8. In *painting*, a lively representation of passion. *Wotton.*

Shakspeare uses the word for *affectation*; but this use is not legitimate.

AF-FEC'TION-ATE, *a.* [Fr. *affectionné.*]

1. Having great love, or affection; fond; as, an *affectionate* brother.

2. Warm in affection; zealous.

Man, in his love to God, and desire to please him, can never be too *affectionate.* *Spratt.*

3. Proceeding from affection; indicating love; benevolent; tender; as, the *affectionate* care of a parent; an *affectionate* countenance.

4. Strongly inclined to. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

AF-FEC'TION-ATE-LY, *adv.* With affection, fondly; tenderly; kindly. 1 Thess. ii.

AF-FEC'TION-ATE-NESS, *n.* Fondness; goodwill; affection.

AF-FEC'TION-ED, *a.* Disposed; having an affection of heart.

Be kindly *affectioned* one to another. — Rom. xii.

2. Affected; conceited. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

AF-FECT'IVE, *a.* That affects, or excites emotion; suited to affect. [*Little used.*]

AF-FECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In an affective or impressive manner.

AF-FECT'OR, } *n.* One that affects; one that pre-
AF-FECT'ER, } tends affectation.

AF-FECT'U-OUS, *a.* Full of passion. [*Not used.*] *Ireland.*

AF-FEER', *v. t.* [Fr. *affer*, to set.]

To confirm. [*Not used.*]

AF-FEER', *v. t.* [Fr. *affeurer*, *affeurer*, or *afforer*, to assess or value.]

In *law*, to assess or reduce an arbitrary penalty or amercement to a precise sum; to reduce a general amercement to a sum certain, according to the circumstances of the case. *Blackstone.*

AF-FEER'ED, *pp.* Moderated in sum; assessed; reduced to a certainty.

AF-FEER'MENT, *n.* The act of affeering, or assessing an amercement, according to the circumstances of the case.

AF-FEER'OR, *n.* One who affeers; a person sworn to assess a penalty, or reduce an uncertain penalty to a certainty. *Cowel.*

AF-FET-TU-O'SO, or CON AF-FET'TO. [It., from L. *affectus.*]

In *music*, a direction to render notes soft and affecting.

AF-FI'ANCE, *n.* [Norm. *affiance*, confidence; Fr. *fiancer*, to betroth; Sp. *fianza*, security in bail, *afianzar*, to give security or bail, from *fiar*, to trust, to bail, to confide in; Port. id.; Fr. *fier*, to trust; It. *fidare*, *affidare*, to trust, *fidanza*, confidence, *fidanzare*, to betroth, from L. *fido*, *fides.*]

1. The marriage contract or promise; faith pledged.

2. Strong trust or reliance, applied chiefly to the Supreme Being.

The Christian looks to God with implicit *affiance*. *Atterbury.*

AF-FI'ANCE, *v. t.* To betroth; to pledge one's faith or fidelity in marriage, or to promise marriage.

To me, said maid, he was *affianced*. *Spenser.*

2. To give confidence.

Affianced in my faith. *Pope.*

AF-FI'ANC-ED, (af-fi'anst,) *pp.* or *a.* Pledged in marriage; betrothed; bound in faith.

AF-FI'ANC-ER, *n.* One who makes a contract of marriage between parties.

AF-FI'ANC-ING, *ppr.* Pledging in marriage; promising fidelity.

AF-FI-DĀ'VIT, *n.* [An old law verb in the perfect tense; *he made oath*; from *ad* and *fides*, faith.]

A declaration upon oath. In *the United States*, more generally, a declaration in writing, signed by the party, and sworn to, before an authorized magistrate.

AF-FI'ED, (af-fide',) *a.* or *part.* Joined by contract; affianced. *Shak.*

AF-FILE', *v. t.* [Fr. *affiler*.]

To polish. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

AF-FIL'I-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *affilier*, to adopt, to initiate into the mysteries of a religious order; L. *ad* and *filius*, a son.]

1. To adopt; to receive into a family as a son.

2. To receive into a society as a member, and initiate in its mysteries, plans, &c.—*a sense in which the word was much used by the Jacobins in France, during the revolution.*

AF-FIL'I-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Adopted; associated; received into a society. *Affiliated societies*; local societies, connected with a central society, or with each other.

AF-FIL'I-Ā-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Adopting; associating; receiving into a society.

AF-FIL-I-Ā'TION, *n.* Adoption; association in the same family or society.

In *English law*, the assignment, by law, of a child, as a bastard, to its father. *Brande.*

AF'FIN-AGE, *n.* A refining of metals.

AF FIN'ED, *a.* Joined in affinity. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

AF-FIN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *affinitas*, from *affinis*, adjacent, related by marriage; *ad* and *finis*, end.]

1. The relation contracted by marriage between a husband and his wife's kindred, and between a wife and her husband's kindred; in contradistinction from *consanguinity*, or relation by blood.

Solomon made *affinity* with Pharaoh.—1 Kings iii.

2. Agreement; relation; conformity; resemblance; connection; as, the *affinity* of sounds, of colors, or of languages.

3. In *chemistry*, that attraction which takes place, at an insensible distance, between the heterogeneous particles of bodies, and forms compounds.

AF-FIRM', *v. t.* [L. *affirmo*; *ad* and *firmo*, to make firm. See Firm.]

1. To assert positively; to tell with confidence; to aver; to declare the existence of something; to maintain as true, opposed to *deny*.

Of one Jesus, whom Paul *affirmed* to be alive.—Acts xxv.

2. To make firm; to establish, confirm, or ratify; as, the Supreme Court *affirmed* the judgment.

AF-FIRM', *v. t.* To declare solemnly before a court or magistrate, for confirming a fact, or to have an affirmation administered to, by way of confirmation, or as a substitute for an oath; as, the witness *affirmed* to the fact, or he was *affirmed* to the fact.

AF-FIRM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be asserted or declared; followed by *of*; as, an attribute *affirmable of* every just man.

AF-FIRM'A-BLY, *adv.* In a way capable of affirmation.

AF-FIRM'ANCE, *n.* Confirmation; ratification; as, the *affirmance* of a judgment: a statute in *affirmance* of common law.

2. Declaration; affirmation. [*Little used.*] *Selden. Cowper.*

AF-FIRM'ANT, *n.* One who affirms.

AF-FIRM-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of affirming or asserting as true; opposed to *negation* or *denial*. *Shak.*

2. That which is asserted; position declared as true; averment. *Hammond.*

3. Confirmation; ratification; an establishment of what had been before done or decreed. *Hooker.*

4. A solemn declaration made under the penalties of perjury, by persons who conscientiously decline taking an oath; which affirmation is in law equivalent to testimony given under oath.

AF-FIRM'A-TIVE, *a.* That affirms or asserts; declaratory of what exists; opposed to *negative*; as, an *affirmative* proposition.

2. Confirmative; ratifying; as, an act *affirmative* of common law.

3. In *algebra*, positive; a term applied to quantities which have the sign + *plus*, denoting addition, and opposed to *negative*, or such as have the sign — *minus*, denoting subtraction.

4. Positive; dogmatic. [*Obs.*] *Taylor.*

AF-FIRM'A-TIVE, *n.* That side of a question which affirms or maintains; opposed to *negative*; as, there were seventy votes in the *affirmative*, and thirty-five in the *negative*.

AF-FIRM'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In an affirmative manner; positively; on the affirmative side of a question; opposed to *negatively*.

AF-FIRM'ED, *pp.* Declared; asserted; averred; confirmed; ratified.

AF-FIRM'ER, *n.* One who affirms.

AF-FIRM'ING, *ppr.* Asserting; declaring positively; confirming.

AF-FIX', *v. t.* [L. *affigo*, *affixum*, of *ad* and *figo*, to fix; Gr. πηγω, πηγνυω, πηξω; Eng. *peg*. See Fix.]

1. To unite at the end; to subjoin, annex, or add at the close; as, to *affix* a syllable to a word; to *affix* a seal to an instrument.

2. To attach, unite, or connect with; as, names *affixed* to ideas, or ideas *affixed* to things.

3. To fix or fasten in any manner. In this sense, *fix* is more generally used.

AF'FIX, *n.* A syllable or letter added to the end of a word.

AF-FIX'ED, (af-fixt',) *pp.* United at the end; annexed; attached.

AF-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Uniting at the end; subjoining; attaching.

AF-FIX'ION, *n.* The act of uniting at the end, or state of being so united. [*Little used.*]

AF-FIX'URE, *n.* That which is affixed. *Drake.*

AF-FLĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *affio*, *afflatum*, of *ad* and *flo*; Eng. *blow*. See Blow.]

A blowing or breathing on.

AF-FLĀ'TUS, *n.* [L.]

1. A breath or blast of wind.

2. Inspiration; communication of divine knowledge, or the power of prophecy. *Spence.*

AF-FLICT', *v. t.* [L. *affligo*, *afflicto*, of *ad* and *fligo*, to strike; Eng. *flog*; Gr. Eol. φλιγω, to strike; Gr. πληγη, L. *plaga*, a stroke; Goth. *flekan*, to strike. Hence, Ger. *flegel*; D. *vlegel*; Engl. *flail*, *g* being suppressed; L. *flagellum*. See Flog.]

1. To give to the body or mind pain which is continued or of some permanence, to grieve, or distress; as, one is *afflicted* with the gout, or with melancholy, or with losses and misfortunes.

They *afflict* thy heritage, O Lord.—Psal. xcv.

2. To trouble; to harass; to distress.

AF-FLICT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Affected with continued or often repeated pain, either of body or mind; suffering grief or distress of any kind; followed by *at*, *by*, or *with*; as, afflicted *at* the loss of a child, *by* the rheumatism, or *with* losses.

AF-FLICT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being afflicted; but superseded by Affliction.

AF-FLICT'ER, *n.* One who afflicts, or causes pain of body or of mind.

AF-FLICT'ING, *ppr.* Causing continued or durable pain of body or of mind; grieving; distressing.

AF-FLICT'ING, *a.* Grievous; distressing; as, an *afflicting* event.

AF-FLIC'TION, *n.* The state of being afflicted; a state of pain, distress, or grief; as, some virtues are seen only in *affliction*.

2. The cause of continued pain of body or mind, as sickness, losses, calamity, adversity, persecution.

Many are the *afflictions* of the righteous.—Psal. xxxiv.

AF-FLICT'IVE, *a.* Giving pain; causing continued or repeated pain or grief; painful; distressing. *Hall.*

AF-FLICT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to give pain or grief. *Brown.*

AF'FLU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *affluentia*, of *ad* and *fluo*, to flow. See Flow.]

1. *Literally*, a flowing to, or concourse. *In this sense it is rarely used.* It is sometimes written *affluency*.

2. *Figuratively*, abundance of riches; great plenty of worldly goods; wealth. *Rogers.*

AF'FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing to; *more generally*, wealthy; abounding in goods or riches; abundant. *Prior.*

AF'FLU-ENT-LY, *adv.* In abundance; abundantly.

AF'FLUX, *n.* [L. *affluxum*, from *affluo*. See Flow.]

The act of flowing to; a flowing to, or that which flows to; as, an *afflux* of blood to the head.

AF-FLUX'ION, *n.* The act of flowing to; that which flows to. [See Afflux.]

AF'FOR-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *affoer*, to value. See Afferr.]

In *France*, a duty paid to the lord of a district, for permission to sell wine or other liquors within his seigniory. *Encyc.*

AF-FORCE'MENT, *n.* [*ad* and *force*.]

In *old charters*, a fortress; a fortification for defense. [*Obs.*] *Cyc.*

AF-FORD', *v. t.* [*ad* and the root of *forth*, *further*; G. *fördern*, to further or promote; D. *voorderen*; Dan. *befordre*, to further. The sense is to send forth. But I have not found this precise word in the exact sense of the English, in any other language.]

1. To yield or produce, as fruit, profit, issues, or result. Thus, the earth *affords* grain; a well *affords* water; trade *affords* profit; distilled liquors *afford* spirit.

2. To yield, grant, or confer; as, a good life *affords* consolation in old age.

3. To be able to grant or sell with profit or without loss; as, A can *afford* wine at a less price than B.

4. To be able to expend without injury to one's estate; as, a man can *afford* a sum yearly in charity; or to be able to bear expenses, or the price of the thing purchased; as, one man can *afford* to buy a farm, which another can not.

5. To be able without loss or with profit.

The merchant can *afford* to trade for smaller profits. *Hamilton.*

AF-FORD'ED, *pp.* Yielded, as fruit, produce, or result; sold without loss or with profit.

AF-FORD'ING, *ppr.* Yielding; producing; selling without loss; bearing expenses.

AF-FOR'EST, *v. t.* [*ad* and *forest*.]

To convert ground into forest, as was done by the first Norman kings in England, for the purpose of affording them the pleasures of the chase.

AF-FOR-EST-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of turning ground into forest or wood land. *Blackstone*

AF-FOR'EST-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Converted into forest

AF-FOR'EST-ING, *ppr.* Converting into forest

AF-FRAN'CHISE, *v. t.* To make free.

AF-FRAN'CHIS-ED, *pp.* Made free.

AF-FRAN'CHISE-MENT, *n.* [See Franchise and Disfranchise.]

The act of making free, or liberating from dependence or servitude. [*Little used.*]

AF-FRAN'CHIS-ING, *ppr.* Making free.

AF-FRAP', *v. t.* or *v. i.* [Fr. *frapper*, to strike; Eng. *rap*.]

To strike. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

AF-FRAY', *v. t.* To frighten. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

AF-FRAY', AF-FRAY'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *effrayer*, to frighten; *effroi*, terror; Arm. *effreiz*, *effrey*.]

1. In *law*, the fighting of two or more persons, in a public place, to the terror of others. A fighting in private is not, in a legal sense, an affray. *Blackstone.*

2. In *popular language*, *fray* is used to express any fighting of two or more persons; but the word is now deemed inelegant.

3. Tumult; disturbance. *Spenser.*

AF-FREIGHT', (af-frāte',) *v. t.* [See Freight.]

To hire a ship for the transportation of goods or freight. *Commerce.*

AF-FREIGHT'ED, *pp.* Hired for transporting goods.

AF-FREIGHT'ER, *n.* The person who hires or charters a ship or other vessel to convey goods. *Walsh, Am. Rev.*

AF-FREIGHT'MENT, *n.* The act of hiring a ship for the transportation of goods. *Am. Rev. App.*

AF-FRET', *n.* [It. *affrettare*, to hasten.]

A furious onset, or attack. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

AF-FRIC'TION, *n.* The act of rubbing. [*Not used.* See Friction.] *Boyle.*

AF-FRIEND'ED, (af-frend'ed,) *a.* Made friends; reconciled. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

AF-FRIGHT', (af-frite',) *v. t.* [Sax. *frihtan*. See Fright.]

To impress with sudden fear; to frighten; to terrify or alarm. It expresses a stronger impression than *fear* or *apprehend*, and perhaps less than *terror*.

AF-FRIGHT', *n.* Sudden or great fear; terror; also, the cause of terror; a frightful object.

AF-FRIGHT'ED, *pp.* Suddenly alarmed with fear; terrified, followed by *at* or *with*, more generally by *at*; as, *affrighted at* the cry of fire.

AF-FRIGHT'ED-LY, *adv.* With fright.

AF-FRIGHT'ER, *n.* One who frightens.

AF-FRIGHT'FUL, *a.* Terrifying; terrible; that may excite great fear; dreadful.

AF-FRIGHT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Frightfully.

AF-FRIGHT'ING, *ppr.* Impressing sudden fear; terrifying.

AF-FRIGHT'MENT, *n.* Affright; terror; the state of being frightened. [*Rarely used.*]

[*In common discourse, the use of this word, in all its forms, is superseded by* Fright, Frighted, Frightful.]

AF-FRONT', *v. t.* [Fr. *affronter*, to encounter face to face; of *ad* and L. *frons*, front, face.]

1. *Literally*, to meet or encounter face to face, in a good or bad sense; as,

The seditious *affronted* the king's forces. *Hayward. Milton. Shak.*

[*The foregoing sense is obsolete.*]

2. To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare, or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to *affront* one by giving him the lie.

3. To abuse, or give cause of offense to, without being present with the person; to make slightly angry; *a popular use of the word.*

AF-FRONT', *n.* Opposition to the face; open defiance; encounter. [*Obs.*]

2. Ill treatment; abuse; any thing reproachful or contemptuous, that excites or justifies resentment, as foul language, or personal abuse. It usually expresses a less degree of abuse than *insult*.

3. Shame; disgrace. [*Not usual.*] *Arbuthnot.*

4. In *popular language*, slight resentment; displeasure.

AF-FRONT'ED, *pp.* Opposed face to face; dared; defied; abused.

2. In *popular language*, offended; slightly angry at ill treatment, by words or actions; displeased.

AF-FRONT-ÉE', *a.* In *heraldry*, front to front; an epithet given to animals that face each other. *Ash.*

AF-FRONT'ER, *n.* One that affronts.

AF-FRONT'ING, *ppr.* Opposing face to face; defying abusing; offering abuse, or any cause of displeasure.

AF-FRONT'ING, *a.* Contumelious; abusive.

AF-FRONT'ING-LY, *adv.* In an affronting manner.

AF-FRONT'IVE, *a.* Giving offense; tending to offend; abusive.

AF-FRONT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality that gives offense. [*Little used.*]

AF-FÚSE', *v. t.* [L. *affundo*, *affusum*, *ad* and *fundo*, to pour out. See Fuse.]

To pour upon; to sprinkle, as with a liquid.

AF-FÚS'ED, *pp.* Sprinkled with a liquid; sprinkled on, having a liquid poured upon.

AF-FÚS'ING, *ppr.* Pouring upon, or sprinkling.

AF-FÚ'SION, (af-fu'zhun,) *n.* The act of pouring upon, or sprinkling with a liquid substance, as upon a child in baptism.

In *medicine*, the act of pouring water on the whole or part of the body, as a remedy in disease.

AF-FY', *v. t.* [Fr. *affier.*] To betroth; to bind or join. [*Not used.*]

AF-FY', *v. t.* To trust or confide in. [*Not used.*]

A-FIELD', *adv.* [*a* and *field.*]

To the field. *Milton.*

A-FIRE', *adv.* On fire. *Gower.*

A-FLAT', *adv.* [*a* and *flat.*] Level with the ground. *Bacon.*

A-FLÖAT', *adv.* or *a.* [*a* and *float.*]

1. Borne on the water; floating; swimming; as, the ship is *afloat*.

2. *Figuratively*, moving; passing from place to place; as, a rumor is *afloat*.

3. Unfixed; moving without guide or control; as, our affairs are all *afloat*. [*As an adjective, this word always follows the noun.*]

A-FOOT', *adv.* [*a*, or *on*, and *foot.*] On foot; borne by the feet; opposed to *riding*.

2. In action; in a state of being planned for execution, as, a design is *afoot*, or *on foot*.

A-FÖRE', *adv.* or *prep.* [*a* and *fore.*] In front.

2. Between one object and another, so as to intercept a direct view or intercourse. as, to stand between a person and the light of a candle — a *popular use of the word.*

3. Prior in time; before; anterior; prior time being considered as in front of subsequent time.

The grass which withereth *afore* it groweth up. — Psal. cxxix.

In all these senses it is now inelegant, and superseded by *before*.

4. In *seamen's language*, toward the head of the ship; further forward, or nearer the stem; as, *afore* the windlass. *Afore the mast*, is a phrase which is applied to a common sailor, one who does duty on the main deck, or has no office on board the ship. *Mar. Dict.*

A-FÖRE'GÖ-ING, *a.* Going before. [See Foregoing, which is chiefly used.]

A-FÖRE'HAND, *adv.* [*afore* and *hand.*]

1. In time previous; by previous provision; as, he is ready *aforehand*.

She is come *aforehand* to anoint my body. — Mark xiv.

2. *a.* Prepared; previously provided; as, to be *aforehand* in business. Hence, in *popular language*, amply provided; well supplied with the means of living; having means beyond the requirements of necessity; moderately wealthy. This word is popularly changed into *aforehanded*, *beforehanded*, or rather *forehanded*; as, a *forehanded* farmer.

A-FÖRE'MEN-TION-ED, *a.* [*afore* and *mentioned.*] Mentioned before in the same writing or discourse. *Addison.*

A-FÖRE'NAM-ED, *a.* [*afore* and *name.*] Named before. *Peacham.*

A-FÖRE'SAID, (a-fôre'sed,) *a.* [*afore* and *say.*] Said or recited before, or in a preceding part.

A-FÖRE'THOUGHT, (-thawt,) *a.* [*afore* and *thought.*] Premeditated; prepense; as, malice *aforethought*, which is required to constitute murder. *Com. Law.*

A-FÖRE'TIME, *adv.* [*afore* and *time.*] In time past; in a former time. *Bible.*

A FOR-TI-O'RI, (a for-she-o'ri,) [L.] With stronger reasons.

A-FOUL', *adv.* or *a.* [*a* and *foul.*] Not free; entangled. *Columbiad.*

A-FRAID', *a.* [The participle of Affray.] Impressed with fear or apprehension; fearful.

This word expresses a less degree of fear than *terrified* or *frightened*. It is followed by *of* before the object of fear; as, to be *afraid of* death; Joseph was *afraid* to sin against God.

A-FRESH', *adv.* [*a* and *fresh.*] Anew; again; recently; after intermission.

They crucify the Son of God *afresh*. — Heb. vi.

AF'RI-CA, *n.* [Qu. L. *a* neg. and *frigus*, cold.] One of the four quarters or largest divisions of the globe; a continent separated from Europe by the Mediterranean Sea.

AF'RIC, AF'RIC-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Africa.

AF'RIC-AN, *n.* A native of Africa.

This name is given also to the African marygold. *Tate's Cowley.*

A-FRÖNT', *adv.* In front. *Shak.*

AFT, *a.* or *adv.* [Sax. *æft*, *eft*, after, behind.]

In *seamen's language*, a word used to denote the stern, or what pertains to the stern of a ship; as the *aft* part of the ship; haul *aft* the main sheet, that is, further toward the stern. *Fore and aft* is the whole length of a ship. *Right aft* is in a direct line with the stern. *Mar. Dict.*

AFT'ER, *a.* [The comparative degree of *aft*. But in some Teutonic dialects it is written with *g*: D. *agter*: Dan. *agters*. The Eng. corresponds with the Sax. *after*, Sw. *efter*, Goth. *aftaro*, Dan. *efter*.]

1. In *marine language*, more aft, or toward the stern of the ship; as, the *after* sails; *after* hatchway.

2. In *common language*, later in time; as, an *after* period of life. *Marshall.*

In this sense, the word is often combined with the following noun; as, in *after-ages*.

AFT'ER, *prep.* Behind in place; as, men placed in a line one *after* another.

2. Later in time; as, *after* supper. This word often precedes a sentence, as a governing preposition.

After I am risen again, I will go before you into Galilee. — Matt. xxvi.

3. In pursuit of, that is, moving *behind*, following; in search of.

After whom is the king of Israel come out? — 1 Sam. xxiv.
Ye shall not go *after* other gods. — Deut. vi.

4. In imitation of; as, to make a thing *after* a model.

5. According to; as, consider a thing *after* its intrinsic value. *Bacon.*

6. According to the direction and influence of.

To walk *after* the flesh; to live *after* the flesh. — Rom. viii.
To judge *after* the sight of the eye. — Is. xi.

To inquire *after*, is to seek by asking; to ask concerning.

To follow *after*, in Scripture, is to pursue, or imitate; to serve, or worship.

AFT'ER, *adv.* Posterior; later in time; as, it was about the space of three hours *after*. In this sense the word, however, is really a *preposition*, the object being understood; about three hours *after* the time or fact before specified.

After is prefixed to many words, forming compounds, but retaining its genuine signification. Some of the following words are of this kind; but in some of them *after* seems rather to be a separate word.

AFT'ER-AC-CEPT-A'TION, *n.* A sense not at first admitted. *Dryden.*

AFT'ER-AC-COUNT', *n.* A subsequent reckoning. *Killingbeck.*

AFT'ER-ACT, *n.* A subsequent act.

AFT'ER-Ā'GES, *n. pl.* Later ages; succeeding times. *After-age*, in the singular, is not improper. *Addison.*

AFT'ER-ALL is a phrase signifying, when all has been considered, said, or done; at last; in the final result. *Pope.*

AFT'ER-BAND, *n.* A future link or connection. *Milton.*

AFT'ER-BIRTH, *n.* The placenta in which the fetus is involved, and which comes away after delivery. *Wiseman.*

AFT'ER-CLAP, *n.* An unexpected subsequent event; something disagreeable happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end. *Halliwell.*

AFT'ER-COM'ER, *n.* A successor.

AFT'ER-COM'FORT, *n.* Future comfort. *Jonson.*

AFT'ER-CON'DUCT, *n.* Subsequent behavior. *Sherlock.*

AFT'ER-CON-VIC'TION, *n.* Future conviction. *South.*

AFT'ER-COST, *n.* Later cost; expense after the execution of the main design. *Mortimer.*

AFT'ER-COURSE, *n.* Future course. *Brown.*

AFT'ER-CROP, *n.* The second crop in the same year. *Mortimer.*

AFT'ER-DAYS, *n. pl.* Future days. *Congreve.*

AFT'ER-DI-VULG'ER, *n.* A subsequent divulger. *Barter.*

AFT'ER-EAT'AGE, *n.* Part of the increase of the summer year. [*Local.*] *Burn.*

AFT'ER-EN-DEAV'OR, (-en-dev'or,) *n.* An endeavor after the first or former effort. *Locke.*

AFT'ER-GAME, *n.* A subsequent scheme, or expedient. *Wotton.*

AFT'ER-GUARD, *n.* The seaman stationed on the poop or after-part of the ship, to attend the after-sails. *Mar. Dict.*

AFT'ER-HÖPE, *n.* Future hope. *Jonson.*

AFT'ER-HOURS, *n. pl.* Hours that follow; time following. *Shak.*

AFT'ER-IG'NO-RANCE, *n.* Subsequent ignorance *Stafford.*

AFT'ER-INGS, *n. pl.* The last milk drawn in milking; strokings. *Grose.*

AFT'ER-KING, *n.* A succeeding king. *Shuckford.*

AFT'ER-LIFE, *n.* Future life, or the life after this. *Butler.*

2. A later period of life; subsequent life. *Dryden.*

AFT'ER-LIV-ER, *n.* One who lives in succeeding times. *Sidney.*

AFT'ER-LÖVE, *n.* The second or later love. *Sanderson.*

AFT'ER-MAL-ICE, *n.* Succeeding malice. *Dryden.*

AFT'ER-MATH, *n.* [*after* and *math.* See Mow.] A second crop of grass in the same season; rowen. *Holland.*

AFT'ER-MÖST, *a. Superl.* Hindmost, in *marine language*; nearest the stern; opposed to *foremost*.

AFT'ER-NOON', *n.* The part of the day which follows noon, between noon and evening. *Dryden.*

AFT'ER-PAINS, *n. pl.* The pains which succeed childbirth.

AFT'ER-PART, *n.* The latter part. In *marine language*, the part of a ship toward the stern. *Mar. Dict.*

AFT'ER-PIECE, *n.* A piece performed after a play; a farce or other small entertainment. *Cumberland.*

AFT'ER-PROOF, *n.* Subsequent proof or evidence; qualities known by subsequent experience. *Wotton.*

AFT'ER-RE-PENT'ANCE, *n.* Subsequent repentance. *South.*

AFT'ER-RE-PÖRT', *n.* Subsequent report, or information. *South.*

AFT'ER-SAILS, *n. pl.* The sails on the mizzen-mast and on the stays between the main and mizzen-masts. *Mar. Dict.*

AFT'ER-STAGE, *n.* A subsequent stage.

AFT'ER-STATE, *n.* The future state. *Glanville.*

AFT'ER-STING, *n.* Subsequent sting. *Herbert.*

AFT'ER-STORM, *n.* A succeeding or future storm. *Dryden.*

AFT'ER-SUP'PER, *n.* The time between supper and going to bed. *Shak.*

AFT'ER-SWARM, *n.* A swarm of bees which leaves the hive after the first.

AFT'ER-TASTE, *n.* A taste which succeeds eating and drinking.

AFT'ER-THOUGHT, (-thawt,) *n.* [See Thought.] Reflections after an act; later thought, or expedient occurring too late. *Dryden.*

AFT'ER-TIMES, *n. pl.* Succeeding times. It may be used in the singular. *Dryden.*

AFT'ER-TOSS'ING, *n.* The swell or agitation of the sea after a storm. *Addison.*

AFT'ER-WARD, *adv.* [See Ward.] In later or subsequent time. *Hooker.*

AFT'ER-WISE, *a.* Wise afterward or too late. *Addison.*

AFT'ER-WIT, *n.* Subsequent wit; wisdom that comes too late. *L'Estrange.*

AFT'ER-WIT'NESS, *n.* A subsequent or future witness.

AFT'ER-WRATH, *n.* Later wrath; anger after the provocation has ceased. *Shak.*

AFT'ER-WRIT'ER, *n.* A succeeding writer. *Shuckford.*

A'GA, *n.* [Per. آق and آقا *ak* and *aka*, lord, dominus, herus; also, sir, a title of respect; Tart. *aha*. Qu. the *ach* in *Beloch*, and *ak* in *Balak*.]

In *the Turkish dominions*, a commander or chief officer. The title is given to various chief officers, whether civil or military. It is also given by courtesy to any distinguished individual. *Encyc. Brande.*

A-GAIN', (a-gen',) *adv.* [Sax. *gean*, *agen*, *ageon*, *ongean*; D. with a different prefix, *tegen*; G. *dagegen*, *gegen*; Sw. *igen*; Dan. *igien*; qu. L. *con*, whence *contra*; Ir. *comne*, opposite, a meeting. Hence Sax. *togeanes*, *togegnes*, against; but placed after its object; as, "*hi comen heom togeanes*," they come them against. D. *tegens*, against; *jegens*, toward; G. *entgegen*, *dagegen*, against; *begegnen*, to meet or encounter. The primary sense is to turn, or to meet in front; or the name of the face, front, or forepart. So, in Dan. and Sw., *mod*, *imo* *emot*, against, is our word *meet*.]

1. A second time; once more.

I will not again curse the ground. — Gen. viii.

2. It notes something further, or additional to one or more particulars.

For to which of the angels said he at any time, Thou art my son, this day have I begotten thee? and *again*, I will be to him a father, and he shall be to me a son? and *again*, Let all the angels of God worship him? — Heb. i.

All the uses of this word carry in them the ideas of return or repetition; as in these phrases, — give it back *again*; give him as much *again*, that is, the same quantity once more or repeated. There is not, in the world *again*, such a commerce as in London. Who art thou that answerest *again*? Bring us word *again*.

Again and again; often; with frequent repetition.

A-GAINST', (a-genst',) *prep.* [Sax. *togeanes*. See Again.]

1. In opposition; noting enmity or disapprobation.

His hand will be *against* every man. — Gen. xvi.
I am *against* your pillows. — Ez. xiii.

2. In opposition, noting contrariety, contradiction, or repugnance; as, a decree *against* law, reason, or public opinion.

3. In opposition, noting competition, or different sides or parties; as, there are twenty votes in the affirmative *against* ten in the negative.

4. In an opposite direction; as, to ride *against* the wind.

5. Opposite in place; abreast; as, a ship is *against* the mouth of a river. In this sense it is often preceded by *over*.

Aaron lighted the lamps *over against* the candlesticks. — Num. viii.

6. In opposition, noting adversity, injury, or contrariety to wishes; as, this change of measures is *against* us.

7. Bearing upon; as, one leans *against* a wall.

8. In provision for; in preparation for.

Uriah made it, *against* King Ahaz came from Damascus. — 2 Kings xvi.

In this sense *against* is a preposition, with the following part of the sentence for an object. See After, prep. def. 2.

In short, the sense of this word is *opposition*, variously modified according to its application to different objects.

AG'A-LAX-Y, *n.* Destitution of milk.

A-GAL'LOCH-UM, *n.* [Gr. from αγαλλιασθαι, to rejoice, so named from its odor.]

A very soft, resinous wood, of a highly aromatic smell, brought from the East Indies, and burnt as a perfume, &c. It has sometimes been called aloes-wood, but has no connection with the common aloe. *Dunglison.*

AG-AL-MAT'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. αγαλμα, image, and λιθος, stone.]

A soft stone, carved into images, in China, and hence called *figure-stone*. It has the appearance of soapstone, but contains alumina instead of magnesia. It is called, in German, *bildstein*, figure-stone, and by Brongniart, *steatite, pagodite*.

AG'A-MIST, *n.* [Gr. *a* and γαμος.] An unmarried person.

AG'A-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *a* neg. and γαμος, marriage.]

In botany, having no visible organs of fructification.

A term applied to cryptogamic plants, because they have no distinct sexual organs, or to those inferior groups of cryptogamic plants, in which there is nothing analogous to such organs, as the funguses, lichens, and confervæ. *Lindley. Brande.*

A-GAPE', *adv.* or *a.* [*a* and *gape*. See Gape.]

Gaping, as with wonder, expectation, or eager attention; having the mouth wide open. *Milton.*

AG'A-PE, (ag'a-pe,) *n.*; *pl.* Agapæ. [Gr. αγαπη, love.]

Among *the primitive Christians*, a love feast or feast of charity, held before or after the communion, when contributions were made for the poor. This feast was held at first without scandal, but afterward being abused, it was condemned at the council of Carthage, A. D. 397. *Encyc.*

AG'AR-IC, *n.* [Gr. αγαρικον. Qu. from *Agaria*, in Sarmatia. *Dioscorides.*]

In *botany*, [L. *agaricus*,] the name of a genus of funguses, containing numerous species, including many of the most common mushrooms, some of which are valued as articles of food, while others are poisonous.

In *pharmacy*, the term has been applied to two species of funguses, belonging to the Linnean genus *boletus*; that of the larch, (B. *laricis*,) called also *male agaric*, and that of the oak, (B. *igniarius*,) called also *female agaric*, and *touchwood*, from its readiness to take fire. The former has been used as a cathartic, the latter as a styptic, and also for tinder and in dyeing. *Brande.*

A fossil mineral; a light, chalky deposit of carbonate of lime, rubbing to a powder between the fingers; formed in caverns or fissures of limestone. In composition it is identical with chalk. It is used as an astringent in fluxes, and a styptic in hemorrhages.

A-GAST', or **A-GHAST'**, *a.* [Qu. a contraction of *agazed*, or Goth. *agis*, Sax. *egesa*, horror. See Aghast and Gaze.]

Struck with terror or astonishment; amazed; struck silent with horror.

With shuddering horror pale, and eyes *aghast*. *Milton.*

A-GAS'TRI-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. *a* and γαστηρ.] A class of marine animals, supposed to be destitute of intestines. *Kirby.*

A-GATE', *adv.* [*a* and *gate*.]

On the way; going. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

AG'ATE, *n.* [Fr. *agate*; L. *achates*, *gagates*; Gr. αχατης; so called, says Pliny, 37, 10, because found near a river of that name in Sicily. So also Solinus and Isidore. But Bochart, with more probability, deduces it from the Punic and Heb. עקר, *nakad*, spotted. The word is used, Gen. xxx. and xxxi., to describe the speckled and spotted cattle of Laban and Jacob.]

A semi-pellucid, uncrystallized variety of quartz, presenting various tints in the same specimen. Its colors are delicately arranged in stripes or bands, or are blended in clouds; when they are in angular shapes, like the outline of a fortification, it is called *fortification agate*; when in mossy threads, *moss agate*. The *Scotch pebble* is a fortification agate. It has always been esteemed one of the least valuable of the precious stones, and is used for rings, seals, cups, beads, boxes, handles, and also for mortars for chemical purposes. *Dana.*

AG'A'TE, *n.* An instrument used by gold-wire drawers, so called from the agate in the middle of it.

AG'A-TINE, *a.* Pertaining to agate.

AG'A-TIZ-ED, *a.* Having the colored lines and figures of agate. *Fourcroy.*

Agatized wood; a kind of agate, resulting from the petrifaction of wood, and still showing something of its texture.

AG'A-TY, *a.* Of the nature of agate. *Woodward.*

A-GA'VE, *n.* [Gr. αγαυος, admirable.]

The American aloe. The great aloe rises twenty feet, and its branches form a sort of pyramid at the top. *Encyc.*

A-GAZE', *v. t.* [from *gaze*.] To strike with amazement. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-GAZ'ED, *pp.* Struck with amazement. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

AGE, *n.* [Fr. *age*; Arm. *oage*; deduced by Lunier from Lat. *ætas*, or *ævum*. But these are undoubtedly contracted words; Goth. *aiw*; D. *eeuw*; Gr. αιων; from the Celtic, W. *hoeg*, fullness, completeness, an *age*, a space of time; pl. *hoegion*; the *g* being sunk in the Latin words; in the Sanscrit, *yuga*.]

1. The whole duration of a being, whether animal, vegetable, or other kind; as, the usual *age* of a man is seventy years; the *age* of a horse may be twenty or thirty years; the *age* of a tree may be four hundred years.

2. That part of the duration of a being which is between its beginning and any given time; as, what is the present *age* of a man, or of the earth?

Jesus began to be about thirty years of *age*. — Luke iii.

3. The latter part of life, or long continued duration; oldness.

The eyes of Israel were dim for *age*. — Gen. xlviii.

4. A certain period of human life, marked by a difference of state; as, life is divided into four stages or *ages*, infancy, youth, manhood, and old age; the *age* of youth; the *age* of manhood.

5. The period when a person is enabled by law to do certain acts for himself, or when he ceases to be controlled by parents or guardians; as, in the United States, both males and females are of *age* at twenty-one years old.

6. Mature years; ripeness of strength or discretion.

He is of *age*: ask him. — John ix.

7. The time of life for conceiving children, or perhaps the usual time of such an event.

Sarah was delivered of a son, when she was past *age*. — Heb. xi.

8. A particular period of time, as distinguished from others; as, the golden *age*, the *age* of iron, the *age* of heroes or of chivalry.

9. The people who live at a particular period; hence, a generation, and a succession of generations; as, *ages* yet unborn.

The mystery hid from *ages*. — Col. i.

10. A century; the period of one hundred years.

A'GED, *a.* Old; having lived long; having lived almost the usual time allotted to that species of being; applied to animals or plants; as, an *aged* man, or an *aged* oak.

2. Having a certain age; having lived; as, a man *aged* forty years.

A'GED, *n.* Old persons.

And the *aged* arose and stood up. — Job xxix.

A'GED-LY, *adv.* Like an aged person.

A-GEN', for Again. [*Obs.*]

A'GEN-CY, *n.* [L. *agens*. See Act.]

1. The quality of moving, or of exerting power; the state of being in action; action; operation; instrumentality; as, the *agency* of Providence in the natural world.

2. The office of an agent, or factor; business of an agent intrusted with the concerns of another; as, the principal pays the charges of *agency*.

A-GEN'DA, *n.* [L. things to be done.]

A memorandum-book; the service or office of a church; a ritual or liturgy. *Encyc.*

A'GENT, *a.* Acting; opposed to *patient*, or sustaining action; as, the body *agent*. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

A'GENT, *n.* An actor; one that exerts power, or has the power to act; as, a moral *agent*.

2. An active power or cause; that which has the power to produce an effect; as, heat is a powerful *agent*.

3. A substitute, deputy, or factor; one intrusted with the business of another; an attorney; a minister.

A'GENT-SHIP, *n.* The office of an agent. [*Not used.*] We now use *agency*.

AG-GE-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *gelu*.]

Concretion of a fluid. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

AG-GEN-ER-A'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *generatio*.]

The state of growing to another. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

AG'GER, *n.* [L.] A fortress, or mound. [*Not used.*] *Hearne.*

AG'GER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *aggero*.] To heap. [*Not used.*]

AG-GER-A'TION, *n.* A heaping; accumulation; as, *aggerations* of sand. *Ray.*

AG-GER-OSE', *a.* In heaps, or formed in heaps. *Dana.*

AG-GLOM'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *agglomero*, *ad* and *glomero*, to wind into a ball, from *glomus*, a ball of yarn; from the Heb. גלם, to involve; Qu. Ar. لم *lamma*, to go round in a circle, to be round, to collect, or condense.]

To wind, or collect into a ball; to gather into a mass. *Young.*

AG-GLOM'ER-ATE, *v. i.* To gather, grow, or collect into a ball or mass. *Thomson.*

AG-GLOM'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Wound or collected into a ball.

AG-GLOM'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Winding into a ball; gathering into a lump.

AG-GLOM-ER-A'TION, *n.* The act of winding into a ball; the state of being gathered into a ball or mass.

AG-GLU'TIN-ANT, *n.* Any viscous substance which unites other substances, by causing an adhesion; any application which tends to unite parts which have too little adhesion. *Coxe.*

AG-GLU'TIN-ANT, *a.* Uniting, as glue; tending to cause adhesion.

AG-GLU'TIN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *agglutino*, *ad* and *glutino*, from *gluten*; Eng. *glue*; Fr. *glu*; Arm. *glud*; W. *glyd*. See Glue.]

To unite, or cause to adhere, as with glue or other viscous substance; to unite by causing an adhesion of substances.

AG-GLU'TIN-A-TED, *pp.* Glued together; united by a viscous substance.

AG-GLU'TIN-A-TING, *ppr.* Gluing together; uniting by causing adhesion.

AG-GLU-TIN-A'TION, *n.* The act of uniting by glue or other tenacious substance; the state of being thus united.

AG-GLU'TIN-A-TIVE, *a.* That tends to unite, or has power to cause adhesion. *Wiseman.*

AG-GRACE', *v. t.* To favor. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

AG-GRACE', *n.* Kindness; favor. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

AG-GRAND-IZ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be aggrandized.

AG-GRAND-IZ-A'TION, *n.* The act of aggrandizing. [*Not used.*] *Waterhouse.*

AG'GRAND-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *agrandir*, of L. *ad* and *grandis*. See Grand.]

1. To make great or greater in power, rank, or honor; to exalt; as, to *aggrandize* a family.

2. To enlarge, applied to things; as, to *aggrandize* our conceptions. It seems to be not applied to the bulk or dimensions of material bodies.

AG'GRAND-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made great or greater; exalted; enlarged.

AG-GRAND'IZE-MENT, or **AG'GRAND-IZE-MENT**, *n.* The act of aggrandizing; the state of being exalted in power, rank, or honor; exaltation; enlargement; as, the emperor seeks only the *aggrandizement* of his own family.

AG'GRAND-IZ-ER, *n.* One that aggrandizes or exalts in power, rank, or honor.

AG'GRAND-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making great; exalting; enlarging.

AG-GRATE', *v. t.* [It.] To please. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

AG'GRA-VATE, *v. t.* [L. *aggravo*, of *ad* and *gravis*, heavy. See Grave, Gravity.]

1. To make heavy, *but not used in this literal sense. Figuratively*, to make worse, more severe, or less tolerable; as, to *aggravate* the evils of life; to *aggravate* pain or punishment.

2. To make more enormous, or less excusable; as, to *aggravate* a crime.

3. To exaggerate.

4. To give coloring in description; to give an exaggerated representation; as, to *aggravate* a charge against an offender; to *aggravate* circumstances. *Guthrie. Quint. Paley.*

Actions and motives maliciously *aggravated*. *Washington's Life.*

The propriety of the word in the latter passage is questionable. *Aggravate* is generally used in reference to evils, or something improper or unnatural.

AG'GRA-VA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Increased in severity or enormity; made worse; exaggerated.

AG'GRA-VA-TING, *ppr.* Increasing in severity, enormity, or degree; as evils, misfortunes, pain, punishment, crimes, guilt, &c.; exaggerating.

AG-GRA-VA'TION, *n.* The act of making worse, used of evils, natural or moral; the act of increasing severity or heinousness; addition to that which is evil or improper; as, an *aggravation* of pain or grief.

2. Exaggerated representation, or heightened description of any thing wrong, improper, or unnatural; as, an *aggravation* of features in a caricature. *Paley. Addison.*

AG'GRE-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *aggrego*, to collect in troops; of *ad* and *grex*, a herd or band. See Gregarious.]

To bring together; to collect particulars into a sum, mass, or body.

AG'GRE-GATE, *a.* Formed by a collection of particulars into a whole mass or sum; as, the *aggregate* amount of charges.

Aggregate flowers, in *botany*, are such as are composed of florets united by means of the receptacle or calyx. *Milne.*

Aggregate animals, in *zoology*, are such as are united in a common organized base or envelope, as most of the class of polypa. *Brande.*

Aggregate corporation, in *law*, is one which consists of two or more persons united, whose existence is preserved by a succession of new members. *Blackstone.*

AG'GRE-GATE, *n.* A sum, mass, or assemblage of particulars; as, a house is an *aggregate* of stones, brick, timber, &c. It differs from a compound in this, that the particulars of an *aggregate* are less intimately mixed than in a *compound*.

2. In *physics*, a mass formed by the union of homogeneous particles; in distinction from a *compound*, formed by the union of heterogeneous particles. *Ure.*

AG'GRE-GA-TED, *pp.* Collected into a sum, mass, or system.

AG'GRE-GATE-LY, *adv.* Collectively; taken in a sum or mass.

AG'GRE-GA-TING, *ppr.* Collecting into a sum or mass.

AG-GRE-GA'TION, *n.* The act of aggregating; the state of being collected into a sum or mass; a collection of particulars; an aggregate.

2. The union and coherence of bodies of the same nature. *Aggregation* is caused by that attraction which takes place at an insensible distance between the homogeneous particles of bodies, and forms masses.

AG'GRE-GA-TIVE, *a.* Taken together; collective.

AG'GRE-GA-TOR, *n.* He that collects into a whole or mass. *Burton.*

AG-GRESS', *v. i.* [L. *aggredior*, *aggressus*, of *ad* and *gradior*, to go. See Grade.]

To make a first attack; to commit the first act of hostility or offense; to begin a quarrel or controversy; to assault first, or invade. *Prior.*

AG-GRESS'ING, *ppr.* Commencing hostility first; making the first attack.

AG-GRES'SION, *n.* The first attack, or act of hostility; the first act of injury, or first act leading to a war or controversy. *L'Estrange.*

AG-GRESS'IVE, *a.* Tending to aggress; making the first attack. *Clarkson.*

AG-GRESS'OR, *n.* The person who first attacks; he who first commences hostility or a quarrel; an assaulter; an invader. *Dryden.*

The insolence of the *aggressor* is usually proportioned to the tameness of the sufferer. *Ames.*

AG-GRIEV'ANCE, *n.* [See Aggrieve.]

Oppression; hardship; injury. But *grievance* is more generally used.

AG-GRIEVE', *v. t.* [of *ad* and *grieve*, from *grief*. Perhaps the word is borrowed directly from the Sp. *agraviar*, to injure; Fr. *grever*. See Grief and Grave.]

1. To give pain or sorrow; to afflict.

2. To bear hard upon; to oppress or injure in one's rights; to vex or harass by civil or political injustice.

AG-GRIEVE', *v. i.* To mourn; to lament. [*Not used.* See Grieve.]

AG-GRIEV'ED, *pp.* Pained; afflicted; civilly or politically oppressed.

AG-GRIEV'ING, *ppr.* Afflicting; imposing hardships on; oppressing.

AG-GROUP', *v. t.* [Sp. *agrupar*; It. *aggruppare*, *aggroppare*, to knot or bring together. See Group.]

To bring together; to group; to collect many persons in a crowd, or many figures into a whole, either in statuary, painting, or description. *Encyc.*

AG-GROUP'ED, *pp.* Collected into a group or assemblage.

A-GHAST', or, more correctly, **A-GAST'**, *a.* or *adv.* [Perhaps the participle of *agaze*; otherwise from the root of *ghastly* and *ghost*.]

Struck with amazement; stupefied with sudden fright or horror.

AG'ILE, *a.* [Fr. *agile*; L. *agilis*, from *ago*. See Act.]

Nimble; having the faculty of quick motion in the limbs; apt or ready to move; brisk; active.

And bending forward struck his *agile* heels. *Shak.*

AG'ILE-LY, *adv.* In a nimble manner.

AG'ILE-NESS, *n.* Nimbleness; activity; the faculty of moving the limbs quickly; agility.

A-GIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *agilitas*.]

The power of moving the limbs quickly; nimbleness; briskness; activity; quickness of motion. *Watts.*

A-GIL'LO-CHUM, *n.* See Agallochum.

A'GI-O, *n.* [Ital. *aggio*, surplus, difference.]

1. In *commerce*, the difference in value between metallic and paper money, or between one sort of metallic money and another. *McCulloch.*

2. Premium; sum given above the nominal value; as, the *agio* of exchange. *Lunier.*

A'GI-O-TAGE, *n.* [Fr.] Stock-jobbing; the maneuvers of speculators to raise or lower the price of stocks or public funds. *Brande.*

A-GIST', *v. t.* [If the primary sense is to lie, or to rest, this is from Fr. *gesir*; Norm. *aguer*, to be levant and couchant, from *guer*, to lay or throw down; whence *gist*, cast; *gistance*, a casting. Class Gs. No. 18. If the primary signification is to feed, see Nos. 5, 6, 10, 12, and 56. Ch. Class Gs.]

In *law*, to take the cattle of others to graze at a certain sum; to feed or pasture the cattle of others; used originally for the feeding of cattle in the king's forests. *Cowel. Blackstone.*

A-GIST'MENT, *n.* The taking and feeding of other men's cattle in the king's forest, or on one's own land; also, the price paid for such feeding. It denotes also a burden, charge, or tax. [In *canon law*, a modus, or composition. *Johnson, Qu.*] *Cowel. Blackstone. Encyc.*

A-GIST'OR, A-GIST-A'TOR, *n.* An officer of the king's forest, who has the care of cattle agisted, and collects the money for the same, hence called *gist-taker*, which in England is corrupted into *guest-taker*. *Encyc.*

AG'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [See Agitate.] That may be agitated, shaken, or discussed.

AG'I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *agito*, from *ago*. See Act.]

1. To stir violently; to move back and forth with a quick motion, to shake or move briskly, as, to *agitate* water in a vessel.

2. To move or force into violent irregular action, as, the wind *agitates* the sea.

3. To disturb, or excite into tumult, as, to *agitate* the mind or passions.

4. To discuss; to debate; to controvert; as, to *agitate* a question.

5. To consider on all sides; to revolve in the mind, or view in all its aspects; to contrive by mental deliberation; as, politicians *agitate* desperate designs. *King Charles.*

6. To move or actuate. [*Not used.*] *Blackmore.*

AG'I-TA-TED, *pp.* Tossed from side to side; shaken; moved violently and irregularly; disturbed; discussed; considered.

AG'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Shaking; moving with violence, disturbing; disputing; contriving.

AG-I-TA'TION, *n.* The act of shaking; the state of being moved with violence, or with irregular action; commotion, as, the sea after a storm is in *agitation*. *Bacon.*

2. Disturbance of tranquillity in the mind; perturbation; excitement of passion.

3. Discussion; examination of a subject in controversy. *L'Estrange.*

4. A state of being deliberated upon, with a view to contrivance, or plan to be adopted; as, a scheme is in *agitation*.

AG'I-TA-TIVE, *a.* Having a tendency to agitate.

AG-I-TA'TO, in *music*, denotes a broken style of performance, adapted to awaken surprise or perturbation. *Dict. of Music.*

AG'I-TA-TOR, *n.* One who agitates; also, an insurgent; one who excites sedition or revolt. In *antiquity*, a charioteer, that is, a driver. In Cromwell's time, certain officers appointed by the army to manage their concerns were called *agitators*. *Hume.*

AG'LET, } *n.* [Fr. *aiguillette*, a point, from *aiguille*,
AIG'LET, } a needle, from *aigu*, sharp. See Acid.]

1. A tag of a point curved into the representation of an animal, generally of a man; a small plate of metal.

2. In *botany*, a pendant at the ends of the chives of flowers, as in the rose and tulip; an anther.

AG'LET-BA'BY, *n.* A small image on the top of a lace. *Shak.*

AG'MIN-AL, *a.* [L. *agmen*, a troop or body of men arrayed, from *ago*.]

Pertaining to an army or troop. [*Little used.*]

AG'NAIL, *n.* [*ad* and *nail*, or Sax. *ange*, pain, and *nail*.]

A whitlow; an inflammation round the nail. *Bailey.*

AG'NATE, *a.* [L. *agnatus*.]

Related or akin by the father's side.

AG'NATE, *n.* [L. *agnatus*, *adnascor*, of *ad* and *nascor*, to be born. See Nature.]

Any male relation by the father's side. *Encyc.*

AG-NA'TI. [L. pl.] Relations by the father's side.

AG-NAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to descent by the male line of ancestors. *Blackstone.*

AG-NA'TION, *n.* Relation by the father's side only, or descent in the male line, distinct from *cognation*, which includes descent in the male and female lines.

AG'NEL, *n.* [from *agnus*, a lamb, the figure struck on the coin.]

An ancient French gold coin, value twelve sols, six deniers. It was called also *mouton d'or* and *aguel d'or*. *Encyc.*

AG-NI'TION, *n.* [L. *agnitio*, *agnosco*.]

Acknowledgment. [*Little used.*] *Pearson.*

AG-NIZE', *v. t.* To acknowledge. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

AG-NO'MEN, *n.* [L.] An additional fourth name, given by the Romans, on account of some exploit or event; as, *Africanus* added to P. C. Scipio.

2. A name added in praise or dispraise.

AG-NOM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *agnomino*; *ad* and *nomino*, *nomen*, name.]

To name. [*Little used.*]

AG-NOM-IN-A'TION, *n.* [L. *agnomen*, a surname, of *ad* and *nomen*. See Name.]

1. An additional name, or title; a name added to another, as expressive of some act, achievement, &c.; a surname. *Encyc.*

2. Allusion of one word to another by sound. *Camden.*

AG'NUS CAS'TUS, *n.* [L.] A species of Vitex, so called from the Gr. *αγνος*, chaste, from its imagined virtue of preserving chastity. The Athenian ladies reposed on the leaves of this plant at the feast of Ceres. The Latin *castus*, chaste, now added to the name, forms a duplication of the sense. *Encyc.*

AG'NUS DE'I, *n.* [Lamb of God.]

1. In the *Roman Catholic church*, a cake of wax stamped with the figure of a lamb, supporting the banner of the cross. It is supposed to possess great virtues in preserving those who carry it, in faith, from accidents, &c. Also, a part of the mass, in which the prayer beginning with these words is repeated by the priest. *Encyc.*

2. A prayer beginning with these words.

AG'NUS SCYTHI-CUS. [Scythian lamb.]

A name applied to the roots of a species of fern, *Aspidium Barometz*, covered with brown woolly scales, and in shape resembling a lamb, found in Russia and Tartary.

A-GO', *adv.* or *a.* [Sax. *agan*, or *geond*, the participle of *gan*, to go, contracted from *agone*. See Go.]

Past; gone; as, a year *ago*.

A-GOG', *adv.* [Fr. *à gogo*; It. *agognare*, ardently to desire.]

In a state of desire; highly excited by eagerness after an object.

The gaudy gossip, when she's set *agog*. *Dryden.*

A-GO'ING. [The participle of *go*, with the prefix *a*.]

In motion; as, to set a mill *agoing*; or about to go; ready to go; as, he is *agoing* immediately. The *latter use is vulgar*.

A'GON, *n.* [Gr.] The contest for the prize. [*Not used.*] *Sancroft.*

A-GONE', (a-gawn',) *pp.* [See Ago and Gone.]

Ago; past; since. [*Nearly obs.*]

AG'O-NISM, *n.* [Gr. *αγωνισμος*.]

Contention for a prize. *Dict.*

AG'O-NIST, *n.* One who contends for the prize in public games. Milton has used *agonistes* in this sense, and so called his tragedy, from the similitude of Samson's exertions, in slaying the Philistines, to prize-fighting. In *church history*, the disciples of Donatus are called *agonistics*.

AG-O-NIST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to prize-fighting, contests of strength, or athletic combats.
AG-O-NIST'IC-AL, } *Enfield.*

AG-O-NIST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an agonistic manner; like prize-fighting.

AG'O-NIZE, *v. i.* [Gr. *αγωνιζω*, to strive. See Agony.]

To writhe with extreme pain; to suffer violent anguish.

To part and *agonize* at every pore. *Pope.*

AG'O-NIZE, *v. t.* To distress with extreme pain; to torture. *Pope.*

AG'O-NIZ-ED, *pp.* Distressed with excessive pain; tortured.

AG'O-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Suffering severe pain; writhing with torture.

AG'O-NIZ-ING, *a.* Giving extreme pain.

AG'O-NIZ-ING-LY, *adv.* With extreme anguish.

AG-O-NO-THĒTE', *n.* [Gr. *αγων*, contest, and *τιθημι*, to appoint.]

An officer who presided over the games in Greece.

AG-O-NO-THET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the president of the Grecian games.

AG'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. *αγων*, a contest with bodily exertion; a word used to denote the athletic games in Greece; whence *αγωνια*, anguish, solicitude, from *αγω*, L. *ago*. In Ir. *agh* is a battle, conflict; Gr. *αγωνιζω*, to strive. See Act.]

1. In strictness, pain so extreme as to cause writhing or contortions of the body, similar to those made in the athletic contests in Greece. Hence,

2. Extreme pain of body or mind; anguish; appropriately, the pangs of death, and the sufferings of our Savior in the garden of Gethsemane. Luke xxii.

3. Violent contest or striving. *More.*

A-GOOD', *adv.* In earnest. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

A-GOU'TI, (a-goo'ty,) *n.* [Qu. Sp. *agudo*, sharp; A-GOU'TY, L. *acutus*.]

A quadruped of the order Rodentia; arranged by naturalists in the genus Cavia. It is of the size of a rabbit. The upper part of the body is brownish, with a mixture of red and black; the belly yellowish. Three varieties are mentioned, all peculiar to South America and the West Indies. It burrows in the ground, or in hollow trees; lives on vegetables; is voracious like a pig, and makes a similar grunting noise. It holds its food in its fore paws, like a squirrel. When scared or angry, its hair is erect, and it strikes the ground with its hind feet. Its flesh is white and well tasted. *Encyc.*

A-GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *γραμμα*, a letter.]

An illiterate person.

A-GRA'RI-AN, *a.* [L. *agrarius*, from *ager*, a field.]

1. Relating to lands. *Appropriately*, denoting or pertaining to an equal division of lands; as, the *agrarian* laws of Rome, which distributed the conquered and other public lands equally among all the citizens, limiting the quantity which each might enjoy. Authors sometimes use the word as a noun; as *agrarian*, for *agrarian law*. *Burke.*

An agrarian distribution of land or property would make the rich poor, but would not make the poor rich.

2. Pertaining to agrarianism.

A-GRA'RI-AN, *n.* One in favor of an equal division of property among the inhabitants of a country.

A-GRA'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* An equal division of lands or property, or the principles of those who favor such a division.

A-GRĒE', *v. i.* [Fr. *agréer*, from *gré*, will, accord. This is contracted from Sp. *agradar*, Port. id., to please, to gratify, whence *agradable*, agreeable; from the root of L. *gratia*, W. *rhad*, grace, favor, that comes freely. The primary sense is *advancing*, from the same root as L. *gradior*; W. *rhat*, [rhath,] Syr. [illegible]; *radah*, to go.]

1. To be of one mind; to harmonize in opinion; as, in the expediency of the law, all the parties *agree*.

2. To live in concord, or without contention; as, parents and children *agree* well together.

3. To yield assent; to approve or admit; followed by *to*; as, to *agree to* an offer, or *to* an opinion.

4. To settle by stipulation, the minds of parties being *agreed* as to the terms; as, to *agree* on articles of partnership.

Didst thou not agree with me for a penny a day? — Matt. xx.

5. To come to a compromise of differences; to be reconciled.

Agree with thine adversary quickly. — Matt. v.

6. To come to one opinion or mind; to concur; as, to *agree* on a place of meeting.

This sense differs not essentially from the fourth, and it often implies a resolving to do an act. John ix.

7. To be consistent; to harmonize; not to contradict, or be repugnant; as, this story *agrees* with what has been related by others.

Their witness *agreed* not together. — Mark xiv.

8. To resemble; to be similar; as, the picture does not *agree* with the original.

9. To suit: to be accommodated or adapted to; as, the same food does not *agree* with every constitution.

A-GRĒE', *v. t.* To admit, or come to one mind concerning; as, to *agree* the fact. Also, to reconcile or make friends; to put an end to variance; but these senses are unusual and hardly legitimate. Let the parties *agree* the fact, is really elliptical; Let them agree *on* the fact.

A-GRĒE-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Easiness of disposition. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

A-GRĒE'A-BLE, *a.* Suitable; conformable; correspondent; consistent with; as, the practice of virtue is *agreeable* to the law of God and our own nature.

2. In pursuance of; in conformity with; as, *agreeable* to the order of the day, the House took up the report of the committee. It is not correctly followed by *with*. In this sense, some writers use *agreeably* for *agreeable*, but in violation of the true principles of construction; for the word is an adjective or attribute, in agreement with the last clause of the sentence. The House took up the report of the committee, (which taking up was) *agreeable* to the order of the day. The use of *agreeably* in this sentence would pervert the sense.

3. Pleasing, either to the mind or senses; as, *agreeable* manners; fruit *agreeable* to the taste.

A-GRĒE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Suitableness; conformity; consistency; as, the *agreeableness* of virtue to the laws of God.

2. The quality of pleasing; that quality which gives satisfaction or moderate pleasure to the mind or senses; as, an *agreeableness* of manners; there is an *agreeableness* in the taste of certain fruits. This is the usual sense of the word.

3. Resemblance; likeness; with *to* or *between*.

The *agreeableness between* man and other parts of creation. [*Obs.*] *Grew.*

A-GRĒE'A-BLY, *adv.* Pleasingly; in an agreeable manner; in a manner to give pleasure; as, to be *agreeably* entertained with a discourse.

2. Suitably; consistently; conformably.

The effect of which is, that marriages grow less frequent, *agreeably* to the maxim above laid down. *Paley.*

This is a gross error, proceeding from mistake. *Agreeably* signifies, *in an agreeable manner*; but this is not the sense, nor does the word modify the verb *grow*. The sense is, Marriages grow less frequent, which (fact, or whole member of the sentence, or proposition) is agreeable to the maxim above laid down. This use of *agreeably* is common, but very erroneous.

3. Alike; in the same manner.

Both armed *agreeably*. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-GRĒED', *pp.* Being in concord or harmony of opinion; of one mind.

Can two walk together except they be *agreed*? — Amos iii.

2. Assented to; admitted; as, a proposition is *agreed* to.

3. Settled by consent; implying bargain or contract; as, the terms were *agreed* to, or *agreed* upon.

A-GRĒE'ING, *ppr.* Living in concord; concurring; assenting; settling by consent.

A-GRĒE'ING-LY, *adv.* In conformity to. [*Little used.*]

A-GRĒE'MENT, *n.* Concord; harmony; conformity.

What *agreement* hath the temple of God with idols? — 2 Cor. vi.

2. Union of opinions or sentiments; as, a good *agreement* subsists among the members of the council.

3. Resemblance; conformity; similitude.

Expansion and duration have this further *agreement*. *Locke.*

4. Union of minds in regard to a transfer of interest; bargain; compact; contract; stipulation; as, he made an *agreement* for the purchase of a house.

Make an *agreement* with me by a present. — 2 Kings xviii.

5. In *grammar*, concord, which see.

A-GRES'TIC, A-GRES'TIC-AL, *a.* [L. *agrestis*; Fr. *agreste*; from L. *ager*, a field, or the same root.]

Rural; rustic; pertaining to fields or the country, in opposition to the city; unpolished. *Gregory.*

A-GRIC-O-LA'TION, *n.* Cultivation of the soil.

AG'RI-CUL-TOR, *n.* [L. *ager*, a field, and *cultor*, a cultivator.]

One whose occupation is to till the ground; a farmer; a husbandman; one skilled in husbandry.

AG-RI-CUL'TUR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to husbandry, tillage, or the culture of the earth.

AG'RI-CUL-TURE, *n.* [L. *ager*, a field, and *cultura*, cultivation. See Acre and Culture.]

In *a general sense*, the cultivation of the ground, for the purpose of producing vegetables and fruits, for the use of man and beast; or the art of preparing the soil, sowing and planting seeds, dressing the plants, and removing the crops. In this sense, the word includes gardening, or horticulture, and also the raising and feeding of cattle or stock. But *in a more common and appropriate sense*, it is used to signify that species of cultivation which is intended to raise grain and other field crops for man and beast. It is equivalent to *husbandry*.

Agriculture is the most general occupation of man.

AG-RI-CUL'TUR-ISM, *n.* The art or science of agriculture. [*Little used.*]

AG-RI-CUL'TUR-IST, *n.* One skilled in the art of cultivating the ground; a skillful husbandman.

AG'RI-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *argemonia*, from the Gr. Thus it is written by Pliny. But in lower Latin it is written *agrimonia*. Said to be from Gr. *αργεμα*, the web or pearl of the eye, from *αργος*, white, which this plant was supposed to cure. See Theoph. 887.]

A genus of plants, of several species. Of these, the eupatoria or common agrimony, and the odorata or sweet-scented, are the most useful. It is a mild astringent and stomachic. *Encyc.*

AG-RIP-PIN'I-ANS, *n. pl.* In *church history*, the followers of Agrippinus, bishop of Carthage in the third century, who first taught and defended the doctrine of rebaptization. *Encyc.*

A-GRISE', *v. i.* [Sax *agrisan*.]

To shiver. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

A-GRISE', *v. t.* To terrify; also, to make frightful. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

A'GROM, *n.* A disease frequent in Bengal and other parts of the East Indies, in which the tongue chaps and cleaves, becomes rough, and sometimes covered with white spots. The remedy is some chalybeate liquor, or the juice of mint. *Encyc.*

A-GRON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *αγρος*, a field, and *νομος*, a rule.]

The art of cultivating the ground; agriculture. *Brande.*

AG-RO-STEM'MA, *n.* A genus of plants of several species, containing the common corn cockle, wild lychnis or campion, &c.

A-GROS'TIS, *n.* [Gr. *αγρωστις*.]

Bent-grass: a genus of many species.

A GROS-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* A description of the grasses.

A-GROS-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αγρωστις*, grass, and *λογος*.]

That part of botany which relates to the grasses. *Brande.*

A-GROUND', *adv.* [Of *a*, *at*, or *on*, and *ground*.]

1. On the ground; a marine term, signifying that the bottom of a ship rests on the ground for want of sufficient depth of water. When the ground is near the shore, the ship is said to be *ashore* or *stranded*.

2. *Figuratively*, stopped; impeded by insuperable obstacles.

A'GUE, (a'gu,) *n.* [Sax. *age*, *oga*, or *hoga*, fear, horror; Arm. *hegea*, to shake; Goth. *agis*, fear, *agyan* or *ogan*, to fear; Ir. *agh*, fear, *agha* or *aghaim*, to fear. The radical idea is a shaking or shivering similar to that occasioned by terror.]

1. The cold fit which precedes a fever, or a paroxysm of fever in intermittents. It is accompanied with shivering.

2. Chilliness; a chill, or state of shaking with cold, though in health.

3. It is used for a periodical fever, an intermittent, whether quotidian, tertian, or quartan. In this case, the word, which signifies the preceding cold fit, is used for the disease.

A'GUE, *v. t.* To cause a shivering in; to strike with a cold fit. *Haywood.*

A'GUE-CAKE, *n.* A hard tumor on the left side of the belly, lower than the false ribs; supposed to be the effect of intermittent fevers. *Encyc.*

A'GUED, *a.* Chilly; having a fit of ague; shivering with cold or fear. *Shak.*

A'GUE-FIT, *n.* A paroxysm of cold, or shivering; chilliness.

A'GUE-PROOF, *n.* Able to resist agues; proof against agues.

A-GUER'RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *aguerrir*; from *guerre*, war.]

To inure to the hardships of war; to instruct in the art of war. [*Not in use.*] *Lyttleton.*

A'GUE-SPELL, *n.* A charm or spell to cure or prevent ague. *Gay.*

A'GUE-STRUCK, *a.* Struck with ague. *Hewyt.*

A'GUE-TREE, *n.* A name sometimes applied to sassafras, on account of its febrifuge qualities. *Encyc.*

A-GUISE', *v. t.* [See Guise.] To dress; to adorn. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

A-GUISE', *n.* Dress. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

A'GU-ISH, *a.* Chilly; somewhat cold or shivering; also, having the qualities of an ague.

Her *aguish* love now glows and burns. *Granville.*

A'GU-ISH-NESS, *n.* Chilliness; the quality of being aguish.

A-GUIL-LA-NEUF', *n.* [from *a*, to, *gui*, mistletoe, and *l'an neuf*, the new year.]

A form of rejoicing among the ancient Franks, on the first day of the year; derived from the druidical custom of cutting mistletoe, which was held sacred by the druids, and, on the first day of the year, consecrating it by crying *aguilaneuf*, the new year to the mistletoe. This cry is said to be still observed in

some parts of France; and the term came to signify also a begging of New Year's gifts. *Encyc.*

A'GUL, *n.* A species of the Hedysarum.

AH, [Ger. *ach.*] An exclamation, expressive of surprise, pity, complaint, contempt, dislike, joy, exultation, &c., according to the manner of utterance.

A-HA'; an exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, or simple surprise; but the senses are distinguished by very different modes of utterance, and different modifications of features.

2. A sunk fence, not visible without near approach; spelt more commonly, *hah-hah.* *Mason.*

A-HAN'I-GER, *n.* A name of the gar-fish.

A-HEAD', (a-hed',) *adv.* [*a* and *head*, or *at head.*]

1. Further forward than another thing; in front; originally, a sea term, denoting further forward than another ship, or on the point to which the stem is directed, in opposition to *astern.* *Mar. Dict.*

2. Onward; forward; toward the point before the stem or head; as, move *ahead.*

3. Headlong; without restraint; precipitantly; as, children suffered to run *ahead.* [*Not used.*] *L'Estrange.*

A-HEIGHT', (a-hite',) *adv.* [*a* and *height.*] Aloft; on high. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

A-HIGH', *adv.* On high. [*Not used.*]

A-HŌLD', *adv.* Near the wind; as, to lay a ship *ahold.* [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

A-HOU'AI, *n.* The trivial name of a species of *Cerbera.* Its fruit is a plum or drupe, the kernels of which are very poisonous.

A-HOY', *exclam.* A sea term used in hailing.

AI'RI-MAN. See Ariman.

A-HULL', *adv.* With the sails furled, and the helm lashed; applied to ships in a storm.

AI, *n.* The three-toed sloth. (*Bradypus.*) *P. Cyc.*

AI-AI'A, *n.* The trivial name of a species of *Platalea* or spoonbill; called also the *roseate spoonbill.*

AI-CO'RUS, *n.* A large and beautiful species of parrot, found in Brazil, its head beautifully variegated with yellow, red, and violet colors; its body green, the tips of its wings red, and its tail long and yellow. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

AID, *v. t.* [Fr. *aider* to help; It. *aiutare*, which seems to be contracted from L. *adjuto.* In Ar. أيد or آد *aid*, signifies to assist or strengthen; and أدا *ayada*, and أدو *adawa*, to help. In Welsh, *ced* is a benefit, and the word was used to denote the *aids* of feudal tenants.]

To help; to assist; to support, either by furnishing strength or means to effect a purpose, or to prevent or remove evil.

AID, *n.* Help; succor; support; assistance. *Watts.*

2. The person who aids or yields support, a helper; an auxiliary; also, the thing that aids or yields succor.

3. In *English law*, a subsidy or tax granted by parliament, and making a part of the king's revenue.

In *France*, *aids* are equivalent to customs or duties on certain consumable commodities, particularly wines and liquors; nearly equivalent to the English *excise.*

4. In *England*, a tax paid by a tenant to his lord; originally, a mere gift, which afterward became a right demandable by the lord. The aids of this kind were chiefly three. 1. To ransom the lord when a prisoner. 2. To make the lord's eldest son a knight. 3. To marry the lord's eldest daughter. *Blackstone.*

5. An niddecamp, so called by abbreviation.

6. *To pray in aid*, in law, is to call in a person interested in a title, to assist in defending it. Thus a tenant for life may pray *in aid* of him in remainder or reversion; that is, he may pray or petition that he may be joined in the suit to *aid* or help maintain the title. This act or petition is called *aid-prayer.* *Cowel. Blackstone.*

Court of aids, in *France*, is a court which has cognizance of causes respecting duties or customs. *Encyc.*

AID'ANCE, *n.* Aid; help; assistance. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

AID'ANT, *a.* Helping; helpful; supplying aid. [*Not used.*]

AID'DE CAMP, (ād'de-kong,) *n.* [Fr.]

In *military affairs*, an officer whose duty is to receive and communicate the orders of a general officer. It is desirable that this word should be naturalized, and no longer pronounced *aut'de-kong.*

AID'ED, *pp.* Assisted; supported; furnished with succor.

AID'ER, *n.* One who helps; an assistant, or auxiliary.

AID'ING, *ppr.* Helping; assisting.

AID'LESS, *a.* Helpless; without aid; unsupported; undefended. *Shak.*

AI'GRET, AI'GRETTE, *n.* A tuft, as of feathers, diamonds, &c.

2. In *zoology*, a name of the small white heron. [See Egret.] *Dict of Nat. Hist.*

3. In *botany.* See Egret.

AI'GU-LET, *n.* [Fr. Usually contracted into Aiglet.]

A point or tag, as at the ends of fringes.

AIK'RAW, *n.* A popular name of a species of lichen, or moss. *Fam. of Plants.*

AIL, *v. t.* [Sax. *eglian*, to be troubled, to be irksome; *egle*, trouble, grief. In the Saxon, it is impersonal.]

To trouble; to affect with uneasiness, either of body or mind; used to express some uneasiness or affection, whose cause is unknown; as, what *ails* the man? I know not what *ails* him.

What *aileth* thee, Hagar? — Gen. xxi.

It is never used to express a specific disease. We never say, he *ails* a pleurisy; but it is usual to say, he *ails* something; he *ails* nothing; nothing *ails* him.

AIL, *n.* Indisposition, or morbid affection.

AIL'ING, *ppr.* Diseased; indisposed; full of complaints.

AIL'MENT, *n.* Disease; indisposition; morbid affection of the body; but the word is not applied ordinarily to acute diseases.

AIM, *v. t.* [Qu. Ir. *aigham*, to eye. Skinner refers this word to the old Fr. *esmer.* If this was the orthography, I know not its affinities.]

To point at, with a missive weapon; to direct the intention or purpose; to attempt to reach, or accomplish; to tend toward; to endeavor; followed by *at* before the object; as, a man *aims at* distinction; or *aims* to be rich.

2. To guess or conjecture. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

AIM, *v. t.* To direct or point, as a weapon; to direct to a particular object; as, to *aim* a musket or an arrow, the fist or a blow; to *aim* a satire or a reflection at some person or vice.

AIM, *n.* The pointing or direction of a missile weapon; the direction of any thing to a particular point or object, with a view to strike or affect it; as of a spear, a blow, a discourse, or remark.

2. The point intended to be hit, or object intended to be affected; as, a man missed his *aim.*

3. *Figuratively*, a purpose; intention; design; scheme; as, men are often disappointed of their *aim.*

4. Conjecture; guess.

It is impossible, by *aim*, to hit it. [*Not used.*] *Spenser on Ireland.*

AIM'ED, *pp.* Pointed; directed; intended to strike or affect.

AIM'ER, *n.* One that aims.

AIM'ING, *ppr.* Pointing a weapon at an object; directing any thing to an object; intending; purposing.

AIM'LESS, *a.* Without aim.

AIM'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without aim.

AIR, *n.* [Fr. *air*; L. *aer*; Gr. ἀηρ; It. *aria*; Sp. *aire*; Port. *ar*; Arm. *ear, eer*; Ir. *aer*; W. *awyr*; Ch. אֲוִיר, *avir*; Syr. ܐܘܝܪ, *avir*; Eth. ኣየር; Ar. اير, *ayar.*

This word, in the Shemitic languages, falls under the root אור Heb. and Ch., to shine. The radical sense is to open, expand; whence clear; or to flow, to shoot, to radiate.]

1. The fluid which we breathe. Air is inodorous, invisible, insipid, colorless, elastic, possessed of gravity, and easily moved, rarefied, and condensed.

Atmospheric air is composed by volume of 20 or 21 oxygen, and 80 or 79 nitrogen; by weight, of 8 oxygen to 28 nitrogen.

The body of air surrounding the earth is called the *atmosphere.* The specific gravity of air is to that of water nearly as 1 to 828. Air is necessary to life; being inhaled into the lungs, the oxygenous part is separated from the azotic, and is supposed to furnish the body with heat and animation. Air is also the medium of sounds, and, under ordinary circumstances, is necessary to combustion.

2. An aeriform body; a gas; as, oxygen is called *vital air.*

3. Air in motion; a light breeze.

Let vernal *airs* through trembling osiers play. *Pope.*

4. Vent; utterance abroad; publication; publicity; as, a story has taken *air.*

You gave it *air* before me. *Dryden.*

Wind is used in like manner.

5. A tune; a short song or piece of music adapted to words; also, the peculiar modulation of the notes, which gives music its character; as, a *soft air* A song or piece of poetry for singing; also, the leading part of a tune, or that which is intended to exhibit the greatest variety of melody.

6. The peculiar look, appearance, manner or mien of a person; as, a heavy *air*; the *air* of a youth; a graceful *air*; a lofty *air.* It is applied to manners or gestures, as well as to features.

7. *Airs*, in the plural, is used to denote an affected manner, show of pride, haughtiness; as when it is said of a person, he puts on *airs.* The word is used, also, to express the artificial motions or carriage of a horse.

8. In *painting*, that which expresses the life of action; manner; gesture; attitude.

9. Any thing light or uncertain; that is light as *air.*

Who builds his hope in *air* of your fair looks. [Qu. *Obs.*] *Shak.*

10. Advice; intelligence; information. [*Obs.*] [*Bacon.*]

11. Different states of *air* are characterized by different epithets; as, good *air*, foul *air*, morning *air*, evening *air*; and sometimes *airs* may have been used for ill scent or vapor, but the use is not legitimate.

To take the air, is to go abroad; to walk or ride a little distance.

To take air, is to be divulged; to be made public.

AIR, *v. t.* To expose to the air; to give access to the open air; to ventilate; as, to *air* clothes; to *air* a room.

2. To expose to heat; to warm; as, to *air* liquors.

3. To dry by a fire; to expel dampness; as, to *air* linen.

AIR'A, *n.* Hair-grass, a genus of plants.

AIR'-BAL-LOON'. See Balloon.

AIR-BAL-LOON'IST, *n.* One who makes or uses air-balloons. *Kirby.*

AIR'-BLAD-DER, *n.* A vesicle or cuticle filled with air, as the cells of the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The bladder of a fish, containing air, by which it is enabled to maintain its equilibrium in the water.

AIR'-BORN, *a.* Born of the air. *Congreve.*

AIR'-BORNE, *a.* Borne in or by the air.

AIR'-BRAV-ING, *a.* Braving the winds. *Shak.*

AIR'-BUILT, (-bilt,) *a.* Erected in the air; having no solid foundation; chimerical; as, an *air-built* castle; *air-built* hopes.

AIR'-CELLS, *n. pl.* Cavities or cells containing air. In *plants*, certain cavities in the cellular tissue, by which they are rendered buoyant in water; in *birds*, the same as the air-sacs; in *insects*, dilatations of the air-vessels.

AIR'-DRAWN, *a.* Drawn in air; imaginary. *Shak.*

AIR'ED, *pp.* Exposed to air; cleansed by air; heated or dried by exposure to a fire; ventilated.

AIR'ER, *n.* One who exposes to the air.

2. A frame on which clothes are aired.

AIR'-GUN, *n.* A pneumatic engine, resembling a musket, to discharge bullets by means of the elastic force of compressed air. *Encyc.*

AIR'-HOLD-ER, *n.* [*air* and *hold.*]

An instrument for holding air, for the purpose of counteracting the pressure of a decreasing column of mercury. *Claufield. Dary.*

AIR'-HOLE, *n.* An opening to admit or discharge air.

AIR'I-LY, *adv.* In an airy manner.

AIR'I-NESS, *n.* Exposure to a free current of air; openness to the air; as, the *airiness* of a country-seat.

2. Gayety; levity; as, the *airiness* of young persons.

AIR'ING, *ppr.* Exposing to the air; warming; drying.

AIR'ING, *n.* An exposure to the air, or to a fire, for warming or drying; also, a walk or ride in the open air; a short excursion. The exercise of horses in the open air.

AIR'-JACK-ET, *n.* A jacket having air-tight cells or cavities which can be filled with air, to render persons buoyant in swimming. *Encyc.*

AIR'LESS, *a.* Not open to a free current of air; wanting fresh air, or communication with open air.

AIR'LING, *n.* A thoughtless, gay person. *Johnson.*

AIR'-PIPE, *n.* A pipe used to draw foul air from a ship's hold, by means of a communication with the furnace, and the rarefaction of the air by fire. This pipe is intended to supply the combustion with the air of the hold, by preventing the access of other air to the fire. *Ewbank.*

AIR'-PLANT, *n.* A name given to certain plants, which will grow for a long time, without being rooted in earth, or in any other substance. They have been supposed to derive their nourishment wholly from the air; but, in many cases, it comes from other plants, or from vegetable matter, with which they are in contact. *Brande.*

AIR'-POISE, *n.* [*air* and *poise.*]

An instrument to measure the weight of the air.

AIR'-PUMP, *n.* A machine for exhausting the air of a vessel. The machines for this purpose are of different constructions.

AIR'-SACS, *n. pl.* Air-bags, in birds, which are certain receptacles of air, or vesicles lodged in the fleshy parts, in the hollow bones, and in the abdomen, which all communicate with the lungs. These are supposed to render the body specifically lighter, and to supply the place of a muscular diaphragm. *Encyc.*

AIR'-SHAFT, *n.* A passage for air into a mine, usually opened in a perpendicular direction, and meeting the adits or horizontal passages, to cause a free circulation of fresh air through the mine. *Encyc.*

AIR-SLACK'ED, (-slakt',) *a.* Slacked or pulverized by exposure to the air; as, *air-slacked* lime.

AIR'-STIR-RING, (-stur-ring,) *a.* Putting the air in motion. *May.*

AIR'-THREAD, *n.* A name given to the spider's webs, which are often seen floating in the air, and serve to support the spider when in quest of prey. *Encyc.*

AIR'-THREAT'EN-ING, (-thret'ning,) *a.* Threatening the air; lofty. *Todd.*

AIR'-TIGHT, (-tite,) *a.* [*air* and *tight.*]
So tight or compact as to be impermeable to air.

AIR'-TRAP, *n.* A contrivance for the escape of foul air from drains, sewers, &c.

AIR'-VES-SEL, *n.* In *plants*, a spiral duct containing air, and supposed to be analogous to the lungs in animals. *Encyc.*

2. In *insects*, a tube or trachea, by which air is conveyed through the body, for the purpose of respiration.

AIR'Y, *a.* Consisting of air; as, an *airy* substance.

2. Relating or belonging to air; high in air; as, an *airy* flight; *airy* region.

3. Open to a free current of air; as, an *airy* situation.

4. Light as air; resembling air; thin; unsubstantial; without solidity; as, *airy* ghosts. An *airy* dress is one which admits air, and is cool.

5. Without reality; having no solid foundation; vain; trifling; as, an *airy* scheme; *airy* notions.

6. Gay; sprightly; full of vivacity and levity; light of heart; lively; as, an *airy* girl.

AIR'Y, *or* A'E-RIE, *n.* [See AERIE.]
Among *sportsmen*, the nest of the hawk or eagle.

AIR'Y-FLY-ING, *a.* Flying like air. *Thomson.*

AISLE, *or* AILE, (ile,) *n.* [Fr. *aile*, a wing; L. *ala.*]

1. In *architecture*, a term applied to the side portions of a church, in distinction from the central portion or nave. *P. Cyc.*

2. A walk or passage in a church.

AISL'ED, (i'ld,) *a.* Furnished with aisles. *Byron.*

AIT, *n.* An islet, or little isle, in a river or lake.

AI-ZOON', *n.* [Sax. *aizon*, from L. *aizoon.* It seems to be composed of Gr. *αει*, always, Sax. *aa*, Eng. *aye*, and *ζωον*, living.]
A genus of plants, called by Miller *Sempervive.* The name has, by some writers, been applied to the house-leek and to the aloes. *Encyc.*

A-JAR', *adv.* Partly open; as a door.

A JÄ'VA, *n.* The seed of a plant brought from Malabar, said to be an excellent carminative, and very useful in the colic. *Quincy.*

A-JO'GA, *n.* Bugle; a genus of plants. *Encyc.*

AJ'U-TAGE, *or* AD'JU-TAGE, *n.* [Fr. from *ajouter*, to join.]
A tube fitted to the mouth of a vessel, through which the water of a fountain is to be played.

A-KIN', *a.* [*a*, or *of*, and *kin.* See KIN.]

1. Related by blood, used of persons; as, the two families are near *akin.*

2. Allied by nature; partaking of the same properties; as, envy and jealousy are near *akin.* [*This adjective is used only after the noun.*]

AL; in *Arabic*, an adjective or inseparable prefix, answering to the Italian *il*, and the Sp. *el* and *la.* Its use is to render nouns definite, like the English *the*; as, *alkoran*, the koran, or the book, by eminence; *alcove*, *alchemy*, *alembic*, *almanac*, &c.

AL, in English, is sometimes a contraction of the Sax. *æthel*, noble or illustrious.
More generally, *al*, in composition, is a contraction of *ald* or *alt*, old, and it is prefixed to many names, as *Alburg.* Sax. *ealdi*; Germ. *alt*, old.
Al, in the composition of Latin words, is written before *l* for *ad*, for the ease of pronunciation; as in *allevo*, *alludo*, for *ad levo*, *ad ludo.*

AL'A-BAS-TER, *n.* [L., from Gr. *αλαβαστρον*; supposed to be from *a*, privative, and *λαμβανω*, to take or hold, and to be so named from its smoothness, or from vessels having no handles. Qu.]
A compact variety of sulphate of lime, or gypsum, of fine texture, and usually white and semi-pellucid, but sometimes yellow, red, or gray. It is carved into vases, mantel ornaments, &c. The name is occasionally applied incorrectly to a compact variety of carbonate of lime. *Dana.*
Among *antiquaries* and *artists*, the name *alabaster* is given to varieties both of carbonate of lime and gypsum; the alabaster vessels of the ancients having been formed of both those substances. *P. Cyc.*
A sub-variety of carbonate of lime, found in large masses, formed by the deposition of calcareous particles in caverns of limestone rocks. These concretions have a foliated, fibrous, or granular structure, and are of a pure white color, or more generally they present shades of yellow, red, or brown, in undulating or concentric stripes, or in spots. *Cleaveland.*
Among the *ancients*, alabaster was also the name of a vessel in which odoriferous liquors were kept; so called from the stone of which it was made. Also, the name of a measure, containing ten ounces of wine, or nine of oil. *Encyc. Macquer. Pliny.*

AL'A-BAS-TER, *a.* Made of alabaster, or resembling it. *Addison.*
Alabastrum dendroide: a kind of laminated alabaster, variegated with figures of shrubs and trees, found in the province of Hohenstein. *Encyc.*

AL-A-BAS'TRI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to or like alabaster.

AL-A-BAS'TRITE, *n.* A vase, box, or other vessel of alabaster, used by the Greeks and Romans for holding perfumes. *Elmes.*

A-LACK', *exclam.* [Per. هالاک *halaka*, perdition, destruction, and *alaksadan*, to perish.]
An exclamation expressive of sorrow.

A-LACK'A-DAY; an exclamation uttered to express regret or sorrow.

A-LAC'RI-OUS, *a.* Cheerful.

A-LAC'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With alacrity; cheerfully.

A-LAC'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Briskness. [*Not used.*]

A-LAC'RI-TY, *n.* [L. *alacritas*, from *alacer*, *alacris.*]
Cheerfulness; gayety; sprightliness; more usually, a cheerful readiness or promptitude to do some act; cheerful willingness; as, the soldiers advanced with *alacrity* to meet the enemy.

A-LAD'IN-ISTS, *n. pl.* Free thinkers among the Mohammedans. *Encyc.*

AL'A-LITE, *n.* A bright green variety of pyroxene, in prisms; obtained first near the village of Ala, in Piedmont. *Cleaveland.*

A-LA-MI'RE, (ä-lä-me'rā,) *n.* The lowest note but one in Guido Aretine's scale of music. *Johnson.*

AL-A-MODE', *adv.* [Fr. *à la mode*, after the fashion.]
According to the fashion or prevailing mode. *Whitlock.*

AL-A-MODE', *n.* A thin glossy black silk for hoods, scarfs, &c.

A-LA-MORT', *a.* [Fr. *à la mort.*] Depressed; melancholy.

A-LAND', *adv.* At or on land. *Sidney.*

A-LAN'TIN, *n.* An amylaceous or starchy substance extracted from the root of the Angelica archangelica; identical with Inulin.

A'LAR, *a.* [L. *ala*, a wing.] Pertaining to, or having wings.

AL'A-RY, *a.* Of the nature of wings. [*Not used.*]

A-LARM', *n.* [Dan. *larm*, noise, bustle, *alarm*; *larme*, to make a noise or bustle, to *alarm*; G. *larm*, *larmen*, id.; Sw. *larm*, *larma*, id., Fr. *alarme*, *alarmer*; Sp. *alarma*, *alarmar*; It. *allarme*, *allarmare*; W. *alarm*, a great shout, compounded of *al*, very, most, and *garm*, an outcry. The Welsh gives the true origin and primary signification.]

1. Any sound, outcry, or information, intended to give notice of approaching danger; as, to sound an *alarm.*

2. A summons to arms. *Dryden.*

3. Sudden surprise with fear or terror; as, the fire of the enemy excited an *alarm.*

4. Terror; a sensation excited by an apprehension of danger, from whatever cause; as, we felt an *alarm* at the cry of fire.

5. A mechanical contrivance for awaking persons from sleep, or rousing their attention.

6. In *fencing*, an appeal or challenge. *Encyc.*

A-LARM', *v. t.* To give notice of danger; to rouse to vigilance, and exertions for safety.

2. To call to arms for defense.

3. To surprise with apprehension of danger; to disturb with terror; to fill with anxiety by the prospect of evil.

A-LARM'-BELL, *n.* A bell that gives notice of danger.

A-LARM'-CLOCK, *n.* A clock which can be so set as to ring loudly at a particular hour, to wake from sleep, or excite attention.

A-LARM'ED, *pp.* Notified of sudden danger; surprised with fear; roused to vigilance or activity by apprehension of approaching danger; solicitous at the prospect or expectation of evil. Thus, we are *alarmed* at the approach of danger, or *alarmed* for the safety of friends at sea.

A-LARM'ING, *ppr.* Giving notice of approaching danger; rousing to vigilance; exciting solicitude by a prospect of evil.

A-LARM'ING, *a.* Exciting apprehension; terrifying; awakening a sense of danger; as, an *alarming* message.

A-LARM'ING-LY, *adv.* With alarm; in a manner to excite apprehension.

A-LARM'IST, *n.* One that excites alarm.

A-LARM'-POST, *n.* A place to which troops are to repair in cases of an alarm.

A-LARM'-WATCH, *n.* A watch that can be so set as to strike frequently at a particular hour, to awaken attention.

A-LAR'UM, for ALARM, is a corruption, and is not to be used.

A-LAS', *exclam.* [Dutch, *helaas*; Fr. *hélas.*]
An exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil; sometimes followed by *day* or *while*; *alas the day*, like alack a day; or *alas the while.* [*Obs.*] *Spenser*, expressing an unhappy time.

A-LATE', *adv.* Lately. [*Not used.*]

A'LATE, } *a.* [L. *ala*, a wing; *alatus*, winged.]
A'LA-TED, }
In *natural history*, winged; bordered by a membranous or leafy expansion. *Brande.*

AL-A-TER'NUS, *n.* The trivial name of a species of Rhamnus or buckthorn.

ALB, *n.* [L. *albus*, Gr. *αλφος*, white.]
A tunic or vestment of white linen, reaching to the feet, worn by the Roman Catholic clergy. Also, a Turkish coin, called also an *asper*, value one hundred and twelve mills.

AL'BA-TROSS, *n.* An aquatic fowl, belonging to the order of Anseres. The bill is straight; the upper mandible crooked at the point, and the lower one truncated; the nostrils are oval, open, and but little prominent, and placed on the sides; the wings are pennated, and there are three webbed toes on each foot. The upper part of the body is sometimes white, but usually of a spotted brown, and the belly white. It is of the size of a pelican or larger, very voracious, preying on fish and small water fowls. These fowls are seen in great numbers about the capes of the two continents, and on the north-eastern shores of Asia. They are sometimes called the *great gull.* *Encyc.*

AL-BE'IT. [This is supposed to be a compound of *all*, *be*, and *it*, and is equivalent to *admit*, or *grant it all.*]
Be it so; admit all that; although; notwithstanding.

> Whereas ye say, The Lord saith it, *albeit* I have not spoken. — Ez. xxi.

[*This word is nearly antiquated.*]

AL-BES'CENT, *a.* [L. *albesco*, to grow white.]
Becoming white; or rather, whitish; moderately white. *Encyc.*

AL'BI-CORE, *n.* [Port. *albacor*; *al* and *bacoro*, a little pig.]
A marine fish, like a tunny, noted for following ships.

AL-BI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of making white.

AL-BI-GEN'SES, AL-BI-GEOIS', *n. pl.* A party of reformers, who separated from the church of Rome in the 12th century; so called from the Albigeois, a small territory in France, where they resided. They are sometimes confounded with the *Waldenses*; but they were prior to them in time, differed from them in some of their tenets, and resided in a different part of France. The Roman Catholics made war upon them, and they gradually dwindled, till the Reformation, when the remains of them fell in with the followers of Zuinglius and the Genevan Protestants. *Encyc.*

AL'BIN, *n.* [L. *albus*, white.]
A variety of apophyllite, of an opaque white color, from Aussig, in Bohemia.

AL'BI-NISM, *n.* The state or condition of an albino.

AL-BI'NO, *n.* [L. *albus*, white.]
A white person belonging to a race of blacks. This term was originally applied, by the Portuguese, to the white negroes on the coast of Africa; but is now applied generally to denote individuals of any race of men, characterized by a preternatural whiteness of the skin and hair, and a peculiar redness of the iris and pupil of the eye. *P. Cyc.*

AL-BI'NO-ISM, *n.* The state of an albino. *Partington.*

AL'BI-ON, *n.* An ancient name of England, still used in poetry. It is supposed this name was given to it on account of its white cliffs.

AL'BITE, *n.* A species of mineral, of the feldspar family, of a white color; differing from the common feldspar in containing soda instead of potash. It is a constituent of many varieties of granitic rocks.

AL-BO'RA, *n.* A sort of itch, or rather leprosy, terminating without ulceration, but with fetid evacuations in the mouth and nostrils. *Quincy.*

AL-BO'RAK, *n.* The white mule on which Mohammed is said to have journeyed from the temple of Jerusalem to heaven.

AL-BU-GIN'E-A, *n.* [L.] The partial coat of the eye, formed by the expansion of the tendons of its straight muscles, at their insertion into the *sclerotica* around the *cornea.* It forms the *white* of the eye, so called.

AL-BU-GIN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *albugo*, the white spot in the eye, from *albus*, white.]
Pertaining to or resembling the white of the eye, or of an egg. *Encyc.*
Albugineous humor: the aqueous humor of the eye *Encyc. Quincy.*

AL-BU'GO, *n.* The white speck in the eye, called the *pin and web*, and also the *film*, *haw*, *dragon*, *pearl*, or *cicatrice.* It is a disease of the eye, occasioned by a white opaque spot growing on the *cornea* and obstructing vision. It is called also *leucoma*, *nebula*, *pannus oculi*, *onyx*, *unguis*, &c. *Quincy. Encyc.*

AL'BUM, *n.* [L. *albus*, white.]

1. Among *the Romans*, a white table, board, or register, on which the names of public officers and public transactions were entered. *Lat. Dict.*

2. A book, originally blank, in which foreigners or strangers insert autographs of celebrated persons, or in which friends insert pieces as memorials for each other. Also, a book at public places, in which visitors enter their names.

AL-BU'MEN, *n.* [L., from *albus*, white.]

1. The white of an egg.

2. A substance, which forms a constituent part of both the animal fluids and solids, and which exists nearly pure in the white of an egg. A substance, possessing the same or similar properties, occurs as a proximate principle in vegetables.

3. In *botany*, a substance interposed between the embryo and integument of the seed, in some plants. It forms the bulk of the seed in corn, coffee, the cocoa-nut, and the cacao.

AL-BU'MIN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the properties of albumen.

AL'BURN, *a.* Auburn. *Encyc.*

AL-BURN'UM, *n.* [L., from *albus*, white.]

The white and softer part of wood, between the inner bark and the hard wood or duramen. In America, it is popularly called the *sap-wood*. This is annually acquiring firmness, and thus becoming hard wood.

AL-CADE', *n.* See ALCAID.

AL'CA-HEST, } *n.* [Ar.] A pretended universal
AL'KA-HEST, } solvent, or menstruum. [See ALKAHEST.]

AL-CA'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Alcæus, a lyric poet of Mitylene, in Lesbos, who flourished about the forty-fourth Olympiad; or to other poets of the same name, of which three are mentioned; one an Athenian tragic poet, and another a Messenian.

AL-CA'ICS, *n. pl.* Several kinds of verse, so called from Alcæus, their inventor. One kind consists of five feet, a spondee or iambic, an iambic, a long syllable, and two dactyls. *Encyc.*

AL-CAID', *n.* [Sp. *alcayde*; Port. *alcaide*; Ar. قايد *kaidon*, with the prefix *al*, from قاد *kada*, to lead, rule, govern. Hence the *Cadi* of the Turks.]

Among *the Moors, Spaniards*, and *Portuguese*, a governor. In *Portugal*, the chief civil magistrate of a town or city; also, the jurisdiction of certain judges of appeal. In *Spain*, the governor of a castle or fort; also, a jailor. *Span. and Port. Dict.*

AL-CAL'DE, *n.* [Sp.] In *Spain*, a magistrate or judge. This word has been sometimes improperly confounded with *alcaid*. *P. Cyc.*

AL-CA-LIM'E-TER, *n.* See ALKALIMETER.

AL-CAN'NA, *n.* [Arabic.] A plant, a species of Lawsonia; and a powder, prepared from its leaves, used by the Turkish females to give a golden color to the nails and hair. Infused in water, it forms a yellow color; with vinegar, it forms a red. In Cairo, it forms an article of commerce. From the berries is extracted an oil, used in medicine. The same as HENNA. *Encyc. Theophrast.*

AL-CA-VA'LA, *n.* In *Spain*, a tax on every transfer of property, real or personal. *Encyc.*

AL-CE'DO, *n.* [L.]

The king-fisher; a genus of birds, of the order of Picæ. The species are numerous. They usually live about rivers, feeding on fish, which they take by darting into the water with surprising velocity. [See HALCYON.]

AL-CHEM'IC, } *a.* Relating to alchemy, or pro-
AL-CHEM'IC-AL, } duced by it.

AL-CHEM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of alchemy.

AL'CHE-MIST, *n.* One who practices alchemy.

AL-CHE-MIST'IC, } *a.* Practicing alchemy, or
AL-CHE-MIST'IC-AL, } relating to it.

AL'CHE-MY, *n.* [It. *alchimia*; Ar. *al*, the, and كيميا *kimia*, secret, hidden, or the occult art, from كمي *kamai*, to hide. This word, according to its derivation, would more properly be spelled *alchimy*. See CHEMISTRY.]

1. The more sublime and difficult parts of chemistry, and chiefly such as relate to the transmutation of metals into gold, the finding a universal remedy for diseases, and an alkahest, or universal solvent, and other things now treated as ridiculous. This pretended science was much cultivated from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, but is now held in contempt.

2. Formerly, a mixed metal used for utensils.

ALC-MA'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Alcman, a lyric poet of the twenty-seventh Olympiad, celebrated for his amorous verses. The Alcmanian *verse* consisted of six anapests or their equivalents, wanting the two last syllables. *Encyc.*

AL'CO, *n.* A quadruped of America, nearly resembling a dog, but mute and melancholy; and this circumstance seems to have given rise to the fable that dogs transported to America become mute. The animal was used for food by the native Americans, and the first Spanish settlers; but it is said to be now extinct. It is known also by the name of *Techichi*. *Clavigero.*

AL'CO-HOL, *n.* [Ar. كحل *kahala*; Heb. Syr. and Eth. כחל, to paint with a preparation of powder of antimony. The Oriental females still practice the painting of the eyebrows with this material. The name was applied to this substance, and afterward to other fine powders, and to highly rectified spirits.]

Pure or highly rectified spirit, obtained from fermented liquors by distillation. It consists of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen. It is extremely light and inflammable, and a powerful stimulant and antiseptic. This is the usual sense of the word; but originally, in Arabic, it signified a fine, impalpable powder, in which sense it is still used. *Encyc.*

AL'CO-HOL-ATE, *n.* A salt in which alcohol appears to take the place of the water of crystallization. *Brande.*

AL-CO-HOL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to alcohol, or partaking of its qualities. *Med. Rep.*

AL-CO-HOL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of rectifying spirit till it is wholly dephlegmated; or of reducing a substance to an impalpable powder.

AL'CO-HOL-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into alcohol; to rectify spirit till it is wholly dephlegmated; also, to reduce a substance to an impalpable powder.

AL-CO-HOL'ME-TER, *n.* An instrument for determining the strength of spirits, with a scale graduated so as to indicate the per-centage of pure alcohol, either by weight or volume. *Ure.*

AL-CO-HOL-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Relating to the alcoholometer; as, *alcoholometrical* tables. *Ure.*

AL-CO-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Relating to the alcoometer; as, *alcometrical* tables. *Ure.*

AL-CO-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Fr. *alcoomètre*.] An instrument contrived by Gay-Lussac, for determining the strength of spirits, by indicating the per-centage of pure alcohol by volume. *Ure.*

AL'COR, *n.* [Ar.] A small star adjoining to the large bright one in the middle of the tail of Ursa Major. *Encyc.*

AL'CO-RAN. See KORAN and ALKORAN.

AL'COVE, } *n.* [Sp. *alcoba*, composed of *al*, with
AL-COVE', } the Ar. قبب *kabba*, to arch, to construct with an arch, and its derivatives, an arch, a round house; Eng. *cubby*.]

1. A recess, or part of a room, separated by an estrade, or partition of columns, or by other corresponding ornaments; in which is placed a bed of state, and sometimes seats for company. The bed is sometimes raised two or three steps, with a rail at the foot. These are frequent in Spain. *Encyc.*

2. A recess in a library, or small lateral apartment for books; or a similar recess in a room of any kind.

3. A covered building, or recess, in a garden.

4. A recess in a grove.

AL'CY-ON, *n.* The trivial name of a species of king-fisher. [See HALCYON.]

AL-CY-ON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Alcyoneæ, (*Alcyonium*,) a group or family of zoophytes, allied to the sponges.

AL'CY-ON-ITE, *n.* [*Supra.*]

A fossil zoophyte, somewhat resembling a fungus. *J. of Science.*

AL-CY-O'NI-UM, *n.* A family of zoophytes, branching somewhat like a plant, and when alive covered with small polyps, shaped like an expanded pink.

AL-DE-BA'RAN, *n.* A star of the first magnitude, situated in the eye of Taurus. It is the bright star in the group of five, called the *Hyades*. *P. Cyc.*

AL'DER, *n.* [L. *alnus*; Fr. *aune*, *aulne*; Sax. *alr.*]

A tree, usually growing in moist land, and belonging to the genus Alnus. The name is applied also to some species of other genera.

AL'DER; the ancient genitive plural of the Saxon *eal*, all. It was formerly prefixed to adjectives in the superlative; as, *alder-first*, first of all; *alder-best*, best of all; *alder-liefest*, or *alder-lievest*, (from *lief*,) dearest of all. *Tyoone.*

AL'DER-MAN, *n.*; *pl.* ALDERMEN. [Sax. *ald*, or *eald*, old, comp. *alder*, older, and *man*; G. *alt*; D. *oud*.]

1. Among our *Saxon ancestors*, a senior or superior. The title was applied to princes, dukes, earls, senators, and presiding magistrates; also to archbishops and bishops, implying superior wisdom or authority. Thus Ethelstan, duke of the East-Anglians, was called *alderman* of all England; and there were aldermen of cities, counties, and castles, who had jurisdiction within their respective districts.

2. In *present usage*, a magistrate or officer of a town corporate, next in rank below the mayor. The number of aldermen is different in different cities. In *London*, the number is twenty-six, one in each ward, and the office is held for life. *Spelman. Cowel. Encyc.*

In *the United States*, the number of aldermen depends on the charters of incorporation. In general, aldermen have the powers of a justice of the peace, and, with the mayor, they constitute the court of the corporation. In most of our cities they are annually elected by the citizens.

AL'DER-MAN-LIKE, *a.* Like an alderman.

AL'DER-MAN-LY, *a.* Pertaining to or like an alderman. *Swift.*

AL'DERN, *a.* Made of alder.

AL'DINE E-DITIONS, *n. p.* A term applied to those editions, chiefly of the classics, which proceeded from the press of Aldus Manutius, of Venice, for the most part in the sixteenth century. The term has been recently applied to certain elegant editions of English works.

ALE, *n.* [Sax. *eala*, *ealo*, or *aloth*; G. *öl*; Sw. *öl*; Dan. *öl*; Ir. *ol*: Qu. Ir. *olam*, to drink.]

1. A liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation. It differs from beer in having a smaller proportion of hops, and hence being sweeter, and of a lighter color. It is of different sorts, chiefly *pale* and *brown*; the first, made from malt slightly dried; the second, from malt more considerably dried or roasted. Ale was the common drink of the ancient inhabitants of Europe. It is usually made with barley; but sometimes with wheat, rye, millet, oats, &c. *Encyc.*

2. A merry meeting in English country places, so called from the liquor drank. *Ben Jonson.*

Medicated ales are those which are prepared for medicinal purposes, by an infusion of herbs during fermentation. *Encyc.*

ALE BENCH, *n.* A bench in or before an ale-house. *Homilies.*

ALE'BERRY, *n.* A beverage, made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread. *Johnson.*

ALE'-BREW-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to brew ale.

ALE'-CON-NER, *n.* [*ale* and *con*, to know or see.]

An officer in London, in former times, whose business was to inspect the measures used in public houses, to prevent frauds in selling liquors. Four of these were chosen annually by the livery-men, in common hall, on midsummer's day. *Act of Parl.*

ALE'-COST, *n.* Costmary, a plant, a species of Tanacetum.

ALE'-FED, *a.* Fed with ale. *Stafford.*

ALE'-HOUSE, *n.* A house where ale is retailed; and hence, a tipling-house.

ALE'-HOUSE-KEEP'ER, *n.* One who keeps an ale-house.

ALE'-KNIGHT, *n.* A pot companion. *Camden.*

ALE'-SHOT, *n.* A reckoning to be paid for ale.

ALE'-SIL-VER, *n.* A duty paid to the lord mayor of London, by the sellers of ale within the city.

ALE'-STAKE, *n.* A stake set as a sign before an ale-house. *Chaucer.*

ALE'-TAST-ER, *n.* An officer, in former times, appointed in every court leet, and sworn, to inspect ale, beer, and bread, and examine the quality and quantity within the precincts of the lordship. *Cowel.*

ALE'-VAT, *n.* A vat in which ale is fermented.

ALE'-WASH-ED, (āle'-wosht,) *a.* Steeped or soaked in ale. *Shak.*

ALE'-WIFE, *n.* A woman who keeps an ale-house.

ALE'WIFE, } *n.* [This word is properly *aloof*, the In-
A'LOOF, } dian name of a fish. See Winthrop on the culture of maize in America, Phil. Trans. No. 142, p. 1065, and Baddam's Memoirs, vol. 2, 131.]

An American fish, belonging to the genus Clupea, and called *Clupea serrata*. It resembles the herring. The established pronunciation is *alewife*, pl. *alewives*.

A-LEC-TO-ROM'A-CHY, *n.* [Gr. ἀλεκτωρ, a cock, and μαχη, a fight.] Cock-fighting.

A-LEC-TRY-O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. ἀλεκτρυων, a cock, and μαντεια, divination.]

An ancient practice of foretelling events by means of a cock. The twenty-four letters were traced on the ground, and a grain of corn laid on each; a cock was then permitted to pick up the grains, and the letters under the grains selected, being formed into words, were supposed to foretell the event desired. *Encyc.*

A-LEE', *adv.* [*a*, or *at*, and *lee*. See LEE.]

In *seamen's language*, on the side opposite to the wind, that is, opposite to the side on which it strikes. The helm of a ship is *alee*, when pressed close to the lee side.

Hard alee, or *Luff alee*, is an order to put the helm to the lee side.

Helm's alee; that is, *the helm is alee*, a notice given as an order to the seamen to cause the head-sails to

shake in the wind, with a view to bring the ship about. *Mar. Dict.*

AL'E-GAR, *n.* [*ale*, and Fr. *aigre*, sour.] Sour ale; the acid of ale; vinegar made of ale

AL'E-GER, *a.* [Fr. *alègre*; L. *alacer* Gay; cheerful; sprightly. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

A-LEGGE', *v. t.* To lighten; to lessen; to assuage. [*Not used.*]

ALE'HOOF, *n.* Ground ivy; so called by our Saxon ancestors as being a chief ingredient in making ale.

A-LEMB'DAR, *n.* In *Turkey*, an officer who bears the green standard of Mohammed, when the sultan appears in public. *Encyc.*

A-LEM'BIC, *n.* [Ar. *al* and انبيك or انبيق *anbikon*, a chemical vessel.]

A chemical vessel used in distillation, usually made of glass or metal. The bottom part, containing the liquor to be distilled, is called the *cucurbit*; the upper part, which receives and condenses the steam, is called the *head*, the beak of which is fitted to the neck of a receiver. The head is more properly the alembic. This vessel is not so generally used now, as the worm-still and retort.

A-LEM'BROTH, *n.* A compound of corrosive sublimate and sal-ammoniac.

A-LENGTH', *adv.* [*a* and *length.*]

At full length; along; stretched at full length *Chaucer.*

A-LEP'I-DOTE, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and λεπις, a scale.] Any fish whose skin is not covered with scales.

A-LERT', *a.* [Fr. *alerte*; Sp. *alerto*, vigilant, watchful, *estar alerta*, to be on the watch.]

1. Watchful; vigilant; active in vigilance. Hence the military phrase, *upon the alert*, upon the watch, guarding against surprise or danger.

2. Brisk; nimble; moving with celerity. *Spectator.*

A-LERT'NESS, *n.* Briskness; nimbleness; sprightliness; levity. *Addison.*

AL-EO'RO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. αλευρον, meal, and μαντια, divination.]

A kind of divination by meal, used by the ancients. *Encyc.*

A-LEO'TIAN, *a.* Designating certain isles in the A-LEO'TIC, Pacific Ocean, eastward of Kamschatka, extended north-eastward toward America. The word is formed from *aleut*, which, in the language of these parts, is a bald rock. *Tooke.*

A-LEW', *n.* Shouting; same as HALLOO. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

AL-EX-AN'DER, *n.* The name of a plant of the genus Smyrnium. *Muhlenberg.*

AL-EX-AN'DER'S FOOT, *n.* The name of a plant.

AL-EX-AN'DRI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Alexandria. There are many cities of this name, in various parts of the earth. The term is often applied as an attribute, or used as a noun, for one who professed or taught the sciences in the school of Alexandria, in Egypt; a place highly celebrated for its literature and magnificence, and whose library, it is said, consisted of 700,000 volumes. The Persians and Turks write for Alexander, *Scander* or *Sconder*; and for Alexandria, *Scanderuna*; hence Scanderoon, a seaport in Syria.

AL-EX-AN'DRINE, *n.* A kind of verse, consisting AL-EX-AN'DRI-AN, of twelve syllables, or of twelve and thirteen alternately; so called from a poem written in French on the life of Alexander. This species of verse is peculiar to modern poetry, but well adapted to epic poems. The Alexandrine in English consists of twelve syllables, and is less used than this kind of verse is among the French, whose tragedies are generally composed of Alexandrines. *Pope. Dryden.*

A-LEX-I-PHARM'IC, *a.* [Gr. αλεξω, to expel, and φαρμακον, poison.]

Expelling or resisting poison; antidotal: also, sudorific; that has the quality of expelling poison or infection by sweat.

A-LEX-I-PHARM'IC, *n.* A medicine that is intended to obviate the effects of poison; an antidote to poison or infection. In the latter sense, applied to remedies in malignant fevers. By the Greeks, the word was used for an amulet. *Quincy. Encyc.*

A-LEX-I-TER'IC, *a.* [Gr. αλεξω, to expel, and A-LEX-I-TE'RI-AL, δηλητηριον, poison.]

Resisting poison; obviating the effects of venom.

A-LEX-I-TER'IC, *n.* A medicine to resist the effects of poison, or the bite of venomous animals; nearly synonymous with *alexipharmic*. Used also by the Greeks for an amulet. *Quincy. Encyc.*

AL'GA, *n.* [L.] Sea-weed.

AL'GÆ, *n. pl.* [L.] A tribe of submersed or subaqueous plants, including the sea-weeds, (*Fucus*,) and the lavers, (*Ulva*,) growing in salt water, and the fresh-water conservas.

AL'GA-ROT, AL'GA-ROTH, *n.* The name of an emetic powder, a compound of the sesquoxyd and sesquichlorid of antimony, obtained by pouring water into a solution of the sesquichlorid of that metal. It is either an Arabic term, or from the name of the inventor, Algarotti, a physician of Verona. *Ure. Quincy. Encyc.*

AL'GATES, *adv.* [Sax. *algeats*; *all* and *geat*, a gait, a way.]

By all means; on any terms. [*Obs.*]

AL'GE-BRA, *n.* [Ar. *al* and جبر, *gabron*, the reduction of parts to a whole, or fractions to whole numbers, from the verb, which signifies to consolidate; Heb. Ch. Syr. and Eth. גבר, to be strong.]

The science of quantity in general, or universal arithmetic. Algebra is a general method of computation, in which signs and symbols, which are commonly the letters of the alphabet, are made to represent numbers and quantities. It takes an unknown quantity sought, as if granted; and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds till the quantity supposed is discovered, by some other known quantity to which it is equal.

This science was of Oriental discovery; but whether among the Arabians or Indians, is uncertain.

AL-GE-BRA'IC, AL-GE-BRA'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to algebra; containing an operation of algebra, or deduced from such operation.

Algebraic curve: a figure whose intercepted diameters bear always the same proportion to their respective ordinates. *Bailey.*

AL-GE-BRA'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By algebraic process.

AL-GE-BRA'IST, *n.* One who is versed in the science of algebra.

AL'GE-BRA-IZE, *v. t.* To perform by algebra, or reduce to algebraic form.

AL'GEN-EB, *n.* A fixed star of the second magnitude, in the right side of Perseus. *Encyc.*

AL-GE-RINE', *n.* [from *Algiers.*] A native of Algiers, a city and a country on the north coast of Africa.

AL-GE-RINE', *a.* Belonging to Algiers.

AL'GID, *a.* [L. *algidus.*]

Cold. [*Not used.*]

AL-GID'I-TY, AL'GID-NESS, *n.* Chilliness, coldness.

AL-GIF'IC, *a.* Producing cold.

AL'GOL, *n.* A fixed star, in Medusa's head, in the constellation Perseus, remarkable for its periodic variation in brightness.

AL'GOR, *n.* [L.] Among *physicians*, an unusual coldness in any part of the body.

AL'GO-RITHM, AL'GO-RISM, *n.* An Arabic term, signifying numerical computation, or the six operations of arithmetic. *Johnson. Encyc.*

Also, the common rules of computation in any branch of analysis; as, the *algorithm* of the differential calculus. *Barlow. Brande.*

AL'GOUS, *a.* [L. *alga*, sea-weed.]

Pertaining to sea-weed; abounding with, or like sea-weed.

AL-GUA-ZIU, *n.* An inferior officer of justice in Spain; a constable.

AL-HEN'NA, *n.* See ALKENNA and HENNA.

A'LI-AS, [L.] Otherwise; as in this example, "Simson, *alias* Smith;" a word used in judicial proceedings to connect the different names by which a person is called, who attempts to conceal his true name, and pass under a fictitious one.

A'LI-AS, *n.* A second writ, or execution, issued when the first has failed to enforce the judgment.

AL'I-BI, *n.* [L.] Elsewhere; in another place; a *law* term. When a person is charged with an offense, and he proves that he could not have committed it, because he was, at the time, *in another place*, he is said to prove an *alibi*. The part of a plea or allegation, which avers the party to have been in another place, is also called an *alibi*.

AL'I-BLE, *a.* Nutritive, or that may be nourished.

AL'I-DADE, *n.* [from the Arabic.] A name for the index of a graduated instrument, (such as a quadrant,) carrying the sights or telescope, and showing the degrees cut off on the arc of the instrument. *Hutton.*

AL'IEN, (āl'yen,) *a.* [L. *alienus*, from *alius*, another; Ir. *aile*, *eile*, *oile*, another; W. *all*, other, and *ail*, second; Arm. *eil*, *all*, *eguile*; Corn. *gele*: Gr. αλλος. Hence, L. *alieno*, to alienate; *alter*, another; whence Fr. *alterer*, to alter; L. *alterno*, to alter, to alternate, and *altercor*, *altercor*, to altercate. Eth. ሀለየ *kalea*, to alter, to change; whence *alius*, another, the second, the first letter being lost, except in the Cornish and Armoric, as it is in *all*. See Class Gl. No. 36, and Ludolf, 367.]

1. Foreign; not belonging to the same country, land, or government.

2. Belonging to one who is not a citizen.

3. Estranged; foreign; not allied; adverse to; as, principles *alien* from our religion.

AL'IEN, (āl'yen,) *n.* A foreigner; one born in, or belonging to, another country; one who is not a denizen, or entitled to the privileges of a citizen.

2. In *Scripture*, one who is a stranger to the church of Christ, or to the covenant of grace.

> At that time, ye were without Christ, being *aliens* from the commonwealth of Israel.—Eph. ii.

In France, a child born of residents who are not citizens is an *alien*. In Great Britain, the children of aliens born in that country are mostly natural born subjects; and the children of British subjects, owing allegiance to the crown of England, though born in other countries, are natural subjects, and entitled to the privileges of resident citizens. *Blackstone.*

Alien duty; a tax upon goods imported by aliens, beyond the duty on the like goods imported by citizens; a discriminating duty on the tunnage of ships belonging to aliens, or any extra duties imposed by laws or edicts on aliens.

AL-IEN-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being alienated or transferred.

> The *alienability* of the domain. *Burke.*

AL'IEN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be sold or transferred to another; as, land is *alienable* according to the laws of the state.

AL'IEN-AGE, *n.* The state of being an alien.

> Why restore estates forfeitable on account of *alienage*? *Story.*

AL'IEN-ATE, (āl'yen-āte,) *v. t.* [L. *alieno.*]

1. To transfer title, property, or right no another; as, to *alienate* lands, or sovereignty.

2. To estrange; to withdraw, as the affections; to make indifferent or averse, where love or friendship before subsisted; with *from*; as, to *alienate* the heart or affections; to *alienate* a man *from* the friends of his youth.

3. To apply to a wrong use.

> They shall not *alienate* the first fruits of the land.—Ezek. xlviii.

AL'IEN-ATE, *a.* [L. *alienatus.*]

Estranged; withdrawn from; stranger to; with *from.*

> O *alienate from* God, O spirit accurst. *Milton.*
> The Whigs were *alienate from* trade. *Swift.*

AL'IEN-A-TED, *pp.* Estranged; withdrawn; transferred to another.

AL'IEN-A-TING, *ppr.* Estranging; transferring to another.

AL-IEN-A'TION, *n.* [L. *alienatio.*]

1. A transfer of title, or a legal conveyance of property to another.

2. The state of being alienated.

3. A withdrawing or estrangement, as of the heart or affections.

4. Delirium; derangement of mental faculties; insanity. *Hooker.*

Alienation-office, in Great Britain, is an office to which all writs of covenant and entry, on which fines are levied and recoveries suffered, are carried, to have fines for alienation set and paid thereon. *Encyc.*

AL'IEN-A-TOR, *n.* One that alienates or transfers property. *Warton.*

AL-IENE', (āle-yēn',) *v. t.* [L. *alieno.*]

1. To transfer title or property to another; to sell.

> Nor could he *aliene* the estate even with the consent of the lord. *Blackstone.*

2. To estrange; to make averse or indifferent; to turn the affections from.

> The prince was *alienated* from all thoughts of the marriage. *Clarendon.*

In this sense, it is more common to use *alienate*.

AL-IEN-EE', *n.* One to whom the title of property is transferred.

> If the *alienee* enters and keeps possession. *Blackstone.*

AL'IEN-ISM, (āl'yen-izm,) *n.* The state of being an alien.

> The law was very gentle in the construction of the disability of *alienism*. *Kent.*

A-LIFE', *adv.* [*a*, or *on*, and *life.*]

On my life. *Shak.*

A-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *fero*, to bear.]

Having wings.

AL'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *forma*, shape.]

In *anatomy*, a term synonymous with *pterygoid*; applied to the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, and to the pterygoid muscles, which arise from that process.

A-LIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *gero*, to carry.]

Having wings.

A-LIGHT', *v. i.* [Sax. *alihtan*, *gelihtan*, *lihtan*. See LIGHT.]

1. To get down or descend, as from on horseback or from a carriage.

2. To descend and settle; as, a flying bird *alights* on a tree.

3. To fall or descend and lodge; as, snow *alights* on a roof.

A-LIGN', (a-line',) *v. t.* [Fr. *aligner.*]

1. To adjust to a line; to lay out or regulate by a line.

2. *v. i.* To form in line, as troops.

A-LIGN'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *alignement.*]

The act of adjusting to a line; the state of being so adjusted; the line of adjustment.

A-LIKE', *a.* [Sax. *gelic.* See LIKE.]

Having resemblance or similitude; similar.

> The darkness and the light are both *alike* to thee.—Ps. xlii.

[*This adjective never precedes the noun which it qualifies.*]

A-LIKE', *adv.* In the same manner, form, or degree; as, we are all *alike* concerned in religion.

He fashioneth their hearts *alike*.—Ps. xxxiii.

A-LIKE'-MIND-ED, *a.* Having the same mind; but LIKE-MINDED is more generally used.

AL'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *alimentum*, from *alo*, to feed; Ir. *alaim*, *ailm*, *olaim*, to feed or nurse.]

That which nourishes; food; nutriment; any thing which feeds or adds to a substance, animal or vegetable, in natural growth.

AL-I-MENT'AL, *a.* Supplying food; that has the quality of nourishing; that furnishes the materials for natural growth; as, chyle is *alimental*; *alimental* sap.

AL-I-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* So as to serve for nourishment or food.

AL-I-MENT'A-RI-NESS, *n.* The quality of supplying nutriment.

AL-I-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to aliment or food; having the quality of nourishing; as, *alimentary* particles.

The *alimentary canal*, in animal bodies, is the great duct or intestine, by which aliments are conveyed through the body, and the useless parts evacuated.

Alimentary law, among *the Romans*, was a law which obliged children to support their parents. *Encyc.*

Obligation of aliment, in *Scots law*, is the natural obligation of parents to provide for their children. *Encyc.*

AL-I-MENT-A'TION, *n.* The act or power of affording nutriment.

2. The state of being nourished. *Johnson. Bacon.*

AL-I-MENT'IVE-NESS, *n.* A word invented by phrenologists, to denote the organ which communicates the pleasure that arises from eating and drinking.

AL-I-MO'NI-OUS, *a.* [See ALIMONY.] Nourishing; affording food. [*Little used.*]

AL/I-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *alimonia*, of *alo*, to feed. See ALIMENT.]

An allowance made for the support of a woman, legally separated from her husband. The sum is fixed by the proper judge, and granted out of the husband's estate. *Blackstone.*

AL/I-OTH, *n.* A star on the tail of the Great Bear, much used in finding the latitude.

AL/I-PED, *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *pes*, foot.]

Wing-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane, which serves as a wing.

AL/I-PED, *n.* [*Supra.*]

An animal whose toes are connected by a membrane, and thus serve for wings; a cheiroptera; as the bat. *Dumeril.*

AL/I-QUANT, *a.* [L. *aliquantum*, a little.]

In *arithmetic*, an aliquant number, or part, is that which does not measure another number without a remainder. Thus 5 is an *aliquant* part of 16, for 3 times 5 is 15, leaving a remainder 1.

AL/I-QUOT, *a.* [L.]

An aliquot part of a number or quantity is one which will measure it without a remainder. Thus 5 is the *aliquot* part of 15.

AL'ISH, *a.* [from *ale*.]

Like ale; having the qualities of ale. *Mortimer.*

AL'I-TRUNK, *n.* [L. *ala*, a wing, and *trunk*.]

The segment of the body of an insect to which the wings are attached. *Kirby.*

A-LIVE', *a.* [Sax. *gelifian*, to live, from *lifian*, to live. See LIVE.]

1. Having life, in opposition to *dead*; living; being in a state in which the organs perform their functions, and the fluids move, whether in animals or vegetables; as, the man or plant is *alive*.

2. In a state of action; unextinguished; undestroyed; unexpired; in force or operation; as, keep the process *alive*.

3. Cheerful; sprightly; lively; full of alacrity; as, the company were all *alive*.

4. Susceptible; easily impressed; having lively feelings, as when the mind is solicitous about some event; as, one is *alive* to whatever is interesting to a friend.

5 Exhibiting motion or moving bodies in great numbers; as, the city was all *alive*, when the general entered.

6. In *a scriptural sense*, regenerated; born again.

For this my son was dead, and is *alive*.—Luke xv.

[*This adjective always follows the noun which it qualifies.*]

A-LIZ'A-RYNE, *n.* [from *alizari*, the commercial name of madder, in the Levant.]

A peculiar coloring principle, obtained from madder. *Brande.*

AL'KA-HEST, *n.* [Arab.]

A universal solvent; a menstruum capable of dissolving all bodies, which Paracelsus and Van Helmont pretended they possessed. This pretense no longer imposes on the credulity of any man.

The word is sometimes used for fixed salts volatilized. *Encyc.*

AL-KA-HEST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the alkahest.

AL-KA-LES'CEN-CY, *n.* [See ALKALI.]

A tendency to become alkaline; or a tendency to the properties of an alkali; or the state of a substance in which alkaline properties begin to be developed, or to be predominant. *Ure.*

AL-KA-LES'CENT, *a.* Tending to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline.

AL'KA-LI, (-li *or* -le,) *n.*; *pl.* ALKALIES. [Ar. قلي *kali*, with the common prefix, the plant called *glasswort*, from its use in the manufacture of glass; or the ashes of the plant, which seems to be its primitive sense, for the verb signifies *to fry*.]

A salifiable base, having in a greater or less degree a peculiar acrid taste, the power of changing blue vegetable colors to a green, and the color of turmeric and rhubarb to a brown. Some chemists comprehend all salifiable bases under this name.

AL'KA-LI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be alkalified, or converted into an alkali.

AL'KA-LI-FI-ED, *pp.* Converted into alkali.

AL'KA-LI-FY, *v. t.* To form, or to convert into an alkali.

AL'KA-LI-FY, *v. i.* To become an alkali.

AL-KA-LIG'E-NOUS, *a.* [*alkali*, and γενναω, to generate.]

Producing or generating alkali.

AL-KA-LIM'E-TER, *n.* [*alkali*, and Gr. μετρον, measure.]

An instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalies, or the quantity of alkali in potash and soda. *Ure.*

AL-KA-LIM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of ascertaining the strength of alkalies. *McCulloch.*

AL'KA-LINE, (-ine *or* -in,) *a.* Having the properties of alkali.

AL-KA-LIN'I-TY, *n.* The quality which constitutes an alkali. *Thomson.*

AL-KĀ'LI-OUS, *a.* Having the properties of alkali.

AL'KA-LI-ZATE, *a.* Alkaline; impregnated with alkali. [*Obs.*] *Boyle. Newton.*

AL-KA-LI-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of rendering alkaline by impregnating with an alkali.

AL'KA-LIZE, *v. t.* [and formerly ALKALIZATE.]

To make alkaline; to communicate the properties of an alkali to, by mixture.

AL'KA-LOID, *n.* A salifiable base formed and existing in some vegetables as a proximate principle, and having only in a slight degree the peculiar properties of an alkali. The alkaloids are numerous. All, which have been accurately analyzed, are composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, and their differences, in comparison with each other, depend upon a variation in the proportions of their component elements.

AL'KA-NET, *n.* A plant; a species of anchusa. The root is used to impart a deep red color to oily substances, ointments, plasters, &c. *Encyc.*

2. A reddish-purple dye, obtained from the root of the plant. *Brande.*

AL-KE-KEN'GI, *n.* The winter cherry, a species of Physalis. The plant bears a near resemblance to solanum, or nightshade. The berry is medicinal. *Chambers.*

AL-KEN'NA, } *n.* A species of Lawsonia. The pul-
AL-HEN'NA, } verized leaves of this plant are much used by the Eastern nations for staining their nails yellow. The powder, being wet, forms a paste, which is bound on the nails for a night, and the color thus given will last several weeks. The same as *henna*. *Encyc.*

AL-KER'ĔS, *n.* [Arab. See KERMES.]

In *pharmacy*, a compound cordial, in the form of a confection, deriving its name from the kermes berries, its principal ingredient. Its other ingredients are said to be pippin-cider, rose-water, sugar, ambergris, musk, cinnamon, aloes-wood, pearls, and leaf-gold. *Quincy. Chambers. Encyc.*

AL-KER'VA, *n.* An Arabic name of the Palma Christi. *Quincy.*

AL'KO-RAN, *n.* [Arab. *al*, the, and *koran*, book. The Book, by way of eminence, as we say the *Bible*. See KORAN. It is pronounced, I believe, by Orientalists, *alkoran*.]

The book which contains the Mohammedan doctrines of faith and practice. It was written by Mohammed, in the dialect of the Koreish, which is the purest Arabic; but the Arabian language has suffered such changes since it was written, that the language of the Koran is not now intelligible to the Arabians themselves, without being learned like other dead languages. *Niebuhr. Encyc.*

AL'KO-RAN, } *n.* In *Eastern architecture*, the name
AL'CO-RAN, } of high, slender towers, attached to mosques, in which the priests, at stated times, recite aloud prayers from the Koran. *Gwilt.*

AL'KO-RAN-IST, *n.* One who adheres strictly to the letter of the Koran, rejecting all comments. The Persians are generally Alkoranists; the Turks, Arabs, and Tartars, admit a multitude of traditions.

ALL, (awl,) *a.* [Sax. *eal*; Dan. *al*; G. *all*; Sw. *all*; W. *oll* or *holl*; Arm. *oll*; Ir. *uile*; Gr. ὅλος; Shemitic כל, from כלה, *calah*, to be ended or completed, to perfect. The Welsh retains the first radical letter. This is radically the same word as *heal*; for in Sw. *hel*, and in Dan. *hele*, signify *all*, and these words are from the root of *heal*. See CALL, HEAL, and WHOLE.]

1. Every one, or the whole number of particulars.

2. The whole quantity, extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree; as, *all* the wheat; *all* the land; *all* the year; *all* the strength. This word signifies, then, the whole or entire thing, or all the parts or particulars which compose it. It always *precedes* the definitive adjectives *the*, *my*, *thy*, *his*, *our*, *your*, *their*; as, *all* the cattle; *all* my labor; *all* thy goods; *all* his wealth; *all* our families; *all* your citizens; *all* their property.

This word, not only in popular language, but in the Scriptures, often signifies, indefinitely, a large portion or number, or a great part. Thus, *all* the cattle in Egypt died, *all* Judea and *all* the region round about Jordan, *all* men held John as a prophet, are not to be understood in a literal sense, but as including a large part or very great numbers.

This word is prefixed to many other words to enlarge their signification; as, *already*, *always*, *all-prevailing*.

ALL, *adv.* Wholly; completely; entirely; as, *all* along; *all* bedewed; *all* over; my friend is *all* for amusement; I love my father *all*. In the ancient phrases, *all* too dear, *all* so long, this word retains its appropriate sense; as, "He thought them sixpence *all* too dear," that is, he thought them too dear by the sum of sixpence. In the sense of *although*, as, "*all* were it as the rest," and in the sense of *just*, or *at the moment*, as, "*all* as his straying flock he fed," it is obsolete, or restricted to poetry.

It is all one, is a phrase equivalent to *the same thing in effect*, that is, it is wholly the same thing.

All the better, is equivalent to wholly the better; that is, better by the whole difference.

ALL, *n.* The whole number; as, *all* have not the same disposition; that is, all men.

2. The whole; the entire thing; the aggregate amount; as, our *all* is at stake.

And Laban said, *All* that thou seest is mine.—Gen. xxxi.

This adjective is much used as a noun, and applied to persons or things.

All in all, is a phrase which signifies, *all things* to a person, or every thing desired.

Thou shalt be *all in all*, and I to thee,
Forever. *Milton.*

When the words *and all* close an enumeration of particulars, the word *all* is either intensive, or is added as a general term to express what is not enumerated; as, a tree fell, nest, eagles, *and all*. *L'Estrange.*

At all, is a phrase much used by way of enforcement or emphasis, usually in negative or interrogative sentences. He has no ambition *at all*; that is, *not in the least degree*. Has he any property *at all*?

All and some, in Spenser, Mason interprets, *one and all*. But from Lye's Saxon Dictionary, it appears that the phrase is a corruption of the Sax. *calle at somne*, all together, all at once, from *somne*, together, at once. [See *Lye*, under *Somne*.]

All in the wind, in seamen's language, is a phrase denoting that the sails are parallel with the course of the wind, so as to shake. *Mar. Dict.*

All is well, is a watchman's phrase, expressing a state of safety.

All, in composition, enlarges the meaning, or adds force to a word; and it is generally more emphatical than *most*. In some instances, *all* is incorporated into words, as in *almighty*, *already*, *always*; but in most instances, it is an adjective prefixed to other words, but separated by a hyphen.

ALL-A-BAN'DON-ED, *a.* Abandoned by all. *Shelton.*

ALL-AB-HOR'RED, *a.* Detested by all. *Shak.*

ALL-AB-SORB'ING, *a.* Engrossing; that drowns or supersedes all other considerations.

ALL-AC-COM'PLISH-ED, *a.* Fully accomplished; whose education is highly finished or complete.

ALL-AD-MIR'ING, *a.* Wholly admiring. *Shak.*

ALL-AD-VIS'ED, *a.* Advised by all. *Warburton.*

ALL-A-MORT'. [See AMORT.]

ALL-AP-PROV'ED, *a.* Approved by all. *More.*

ALL-A-TŌN'ING, *a.* Atoning for all; making complete atonement. *Dryden.*

ALL-BEAR'ING, *a.* Producing every thing; omniparous. *Marston.*

ALL-BEAU'TE-OUS, *a.* Perfectly beautiful. *Pope.*

ALL-BE-HŌLD'ING, *a.* Beholding or seeing all things. *Drayton.*

ALL-BLAST'ING, *a.* Blasting all; defaming or destroying all. *Marston.*

ALL-BOUN'TE-OUS, } *a.* Perfectly bountiful; of in-
ALL-BOUN'TI-FUL, } finite bounty.

ALL-CHANG'ING, *a.* Perpetually changing. *Shak.*

ALL-CHEER'ING, *a.* That cheers all; that gives gayety or cheerfulness to all. *Shak.*

ALL-COM-MAND'ING, *a.* Having command or sovereignty over all. *Raleigh.*

ALL-COM-PLY'ING, *a.* Complying in every respect. *More.*

ALL-COM-PŌS'ING, *a.* That makes all tranquil or peaceful. *Crashaw.*

ALL-COM-PRE-HEND'ING, *a.* Comprehending all things.

ALL-COM-PRE-HEN'SIVE, *a.* Comprehending all things. *Glanville.*
ALL-CON-CEAL'ING, *a.* Hiding or concealing all. *Spenser.*
ALL-CON'QUER-ING, (-konk'er-ing) *a.* That subdues all. *Milton.*
ALL-CON'SCIOUS, *a.* Conscious of all; all-knowing.
ALL-CON-STRAIN'ING, *a.* Constraining all. *Drayton.*
ALL-CON-SUM'ING, *a.* That consumes or devours all. *Pope.*
ALL-CON-TROLL'ING, *a.* Controlling all. *Everett.*
ALL-DAR'ING, *a.* Daring to attempt every thing. *Jonson.*
ALL-DE-SIGN'ING, *a.* Designing all things.
ALL-DE-STROY'ING, *a.* Destroying every thing. *Fanshaw.*
ALL-DEV'AS-TA-TING, *a.* Wasting every thing.
ALL-DE-VOUR'ING, *a.* Eating or consuming all. *Pope.*
ALL-DIM'MING, *a.* Obscuring every thing. *Marston.*
ALL-DI-RECT'ING, *a.* Directing all; governing all things.
ALL-DIS-CERN'ING, *a.* Discerning every thing.
ALL-DIS-COV'ER-ING, *a.* Discovering or disclosing every thing. *More.*
ALL-DIS-GRA'CED, *a.* Completely disgraced. *Shak.*
ALL-DIS-PENS'ING, *a.* Dispensing all things; affording dispensation or permission. *Milton.*
ALL-DI-VINE', *a.* Supremely excellent. *Howell.*
ALL-DI-VIN'ING, *a.* Foretelling all things. *Fanshaw.*
ALL-DREAD'ED, *a.* Dreaded by all. *Shak.*
ALL-EF-FI-CA'CIOUS, *a.* Having all efficacy. *Everett.*
ALL-EF-FI''CIENT, *a.* Of perfect or unlimited efficacy or efficiency.
ALL-EL'O-QUENT, *a.* Eloquent in the highest degree. *Pope.*
ALL-EM-BRA'CING, *a.* Embracing all things. *Crashaw.*
ALL-END'ING, *a.* Putting an end to all things. *Shak.*
ALL-EN-LIGHT'EN-ING, *a.* Enlightening all things. *Cotton.*
ALL-EN-RAG'ED, *a.* Highly enraged. *Hall.*
ALL-ES-SEN'TIAL, *a.* Wholly essential. *Everett.*
ALL-FLAM'ING, *a.* Flaming in all directions. *Beaumont.*
ALL-FOOLS'-DAY, *n.* The first of April.
ALL-FOR-GIV'ING, *a.* Forgiving or pardoning all. *Dryden.*
ALL-FOURS', *n.* [*all* and *four.*]
A game at cards, played by two or four persons; so called from the four chances of which it consists, viz. High, Low, Jack, and the Game.
To go on all fours, is to move or walk on four legs, or on the two legs and two arms.
ALL-GIV'ER, *n.* The giver of all things. *Milton.*
ALL-GLO'RI-OUS, *a.* Glorious to the full extent.
ALL-GOOD', *a.* Completely good. *Dryden.*
ALL-GOOD', *n.* The popular name of the plant Good-Henry, or English Mercury, *Chenopodium bonus Henricus.*
ALL-GRA'CIOUS, *a.* Perfectly gracious.
ALL-GUID'ING, *a.* Guiding or conducting all things. *Sandys.*
ALL-HAIL', *excl.* [*all* and Sax. *hal*, health.]
All health; a phrase of salutation, expressing a wish of *all health*, or safety, to the person addressed.
ALL-HAL'LOW, } *n.* All-Saints-day, the first of
ALL-HAL'LOWS, } November; a feast dedicated to all the saints in general. [*Colloquial.*]
ALL-HAL'LOW-TIDE, *n.* [*Tid*, in Sax., is *time.*]
The time near All-Saints, or November first.
ALL-HAP'PY, *a.* Completely happy.
ALL-HEAL', *n.* The popular name of several plants.
ALL-HEAL'ING, *a.* Healing all things. *Selden.*
ALL-HELP'ING, *a.* Assisting all. *Selden.*
ALL-HID'ING, *a.* Concealing all things. *Shak.*
ALL-HOL'LOW, *adv.* Entirely; completely; as, to beat any one *all-hollow.*
ALL-HO'LY, *a.* Completely, perfectly holy.
ALL-HON'OR-ED, (-on'ord,) *a.* Honored by all.
ALL-HURT'ING, *a.* Hurting all things. *Shak.*
ALL-I'DOL-IZ-ING, *a.* Worshiping every thing. *Crashaw.*
ALL-IL-LU'MIN-A-TING, *a.* Enlightening every thing.
ALL-IM'I-TA-TING, *a.* Imitating every thing. *More.*
ALL-IM-POR'TANT, *a.* Important above all things; extremely important. *Everett.*
ALL-IM-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Impressive to the utmost extent.
ALL-IN-FORM'ING, *a.* Actuating all by vital powers. *Sandys.*
ALL-IN'TER-EST-ING, *a.* Interesting in the highest degree.
ALL-IN-TER'PRET-ING, *a.* Explaining all things. *Milton.*

ALL-JUDG'ING, *a.* Judging all; possessing the sovereign right of judging. *Rowe.*
ALL-JUST', *a.* Perfectly just.
ALL-KIND', *a.* Perfectly kind or benevolent.
ALL-KNOW'ING, *a.* Having all knowledge; omniscient. *Atterbury.*
ALL-LI'CENS-ED, *a.* Licensed to every thing. *Shak.*
ALL-LOV'ING, *a.* Of infinite love. *More.*
ALL-MAK'ING, *a.* Making or creating all; omnific. *Dryden.*
ALL-MA-TUR'ING, *a.* Maturing all things. *Dryden.*
ALL-MER'CI-FUL, *a.* Of perfect mercy or compassion.
ALL-MUR'DER-ING, *a.* Killing or destroying every thing. *Fanshaw.*
ALL-O-BE'DI-ENT, *a.* Entirely obedient. *Crashaw.*
ALL-O-BEY'ING, *a.* [See OBEY.] Receiving obedience from all. *Shak.*
ALL-OB-LIV'I-OUS, *a.* Causing total oblivion. *Shak.*
ALL-OB-SCUR'ING, *a.* Obscuring every thing. *King.*
ALL-PA'TIENT, *a.* Enduring every thing without murmurs. *Milford.*
ALL-PEN'E-TRA-TING, *a.* Penetrating every thing. *Stafford.*
ALL-PER'FECT, *a.* Completely perfect; having all perfection.
ALL-PER'FECT-NESS, *n.* The perfection of the whole; entire perfection. *More.*
ALL-PER-VAD'ING, *a.* Pervading every place. *Allen.*
ALL-PIER'CING, *a.* Piercing every thing. *Marston.*
ALL-PO'TENT, *a.* Having all power. *Irving.*
ALL-POW'ER-FUL, *a.* Almighty; omnipotent. *Swift.*
ALL-PRAIS'ED, *a.* Praised by all. *Shak.*
ALL-PRES'ENT, *a.* Omnipresent.
ALL-PRO-TECT'ING, *a.* Furnishing complete protection.
ALL-RUL'ING, *a.* Governing all things. *Milton.*
ALL-SA-GA'CIOUS, *a.* Having all sagacity; of perfect discernment.
ALL-SAINTS'-DAY, *n.* The first day of November, called, also, *All-hallows*; a feast in honor of all the saints.
ALL-SANC'TI-FY-ING, *a.* Sanctifying the whole. *West.*
ALL-SAV'ING, *a.* Saving all. *Selden.*
ALL-SEARCH'ING, (-serch'ing,) *a.* Pervading and searching every thing. *South.*
ALL-SEE'ING, *a.* Seeing every thing. *Dryden.*
ALL-SEER', *n.* One that sees every thing. *Shak.*
ALL-SHAK'ING, *a.* Shaking all things. *Shak.*
ALL-SHROUD'ING, *a.* Shrouding; covering all things.
ALL-SHUN'NED, *a.* Shunned by all. *Shak.*
ALL-SOULS'-DAY, *n.* The second day of November; a feast or solemnity held by the Roman Catholic church, to supplicate for the souls of the faithful deceased.
ALL'SPICE, *n.* The berry of the pimento, a tree of the West Indies; a spice of a mildly pungent taste, and agreeably aromatic. It has been supposed to combine the flavor of cinnamon, nutmegs, and cloves; and hence the name. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*
ALL-SUB-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Wholly submissive.
ALL-SUF-FI''CIEN-CY, *n.* Complete or infinite sufficiency. *Hall.*
ALL-SUF-FI''CIENT, *a.* Sufficient to every thing; infinitely able. *Hooker.*
ALL-SUF-FI''CIENT, *n.* The all-sufficient Being; God. *Whitlock.*
ALL-SUR-ROUND'ING, *a.* Encompassing the whole.
ALL-SUR-VEY'ING, (-sur-vā'ing,) *a.* [See SURVEY.] Surveying every thing. *Sandys.*
ALL-SUS-TAIN'ING, *a.* Upholding all things. *Beaumont.*
ALL-TELL'ING, *a.* Telling or divulging every thing. *Shak.*
ALL-TRI'UMPH-ING, *a.* Triumphant every where or over all. *Jonson.*
ALL-WATCH'ED, *a.* Watched throughout. *Shak.*
ALL-WISE', *a.* Possessed of infinite wisdom. *South.*
ALL-WIT'TED, *a.* Having all kinds of wit. *Jonson.*
ALL-WOR'SHIP-ED, (-wur'shipt,) *a.* Worshiped or adored by all. *Milton.*
ALL-WORTHY, *a.* Of infinite worth; of the highest worth.
AL'LA-GITE, *n.* An impure, brownish variety of manganese spar. *Dana.*
AL'LAH, *n.* The Arabic name of the Supreme Being.
AL'LAN-ITE, *n.* An ore of the metals cerium and lanthanum, having a pitch-black or brownish color. It was first discovered, as a species, by Mr. Allan, of Edinburgh. *Dana.*
AL-LAN-TO'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or contained in the allantois.
AL-LAN-TO'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid of animal origin, found in the liquor of the allantois of the fetal calf. [See ALLANTOIS.] This is the same acid which was formerly called *ammotic acid.*

AL-LAN-TOIS', } *n.* [Gr. αλλας, a sausage, and
AL-LAN-TOID', } εἰδος, form.]
A thin membrane, situated between the chorion and amnion in quadrupeds, and forming one of the membranes which invest the fetus in those animals. *Ed. Encyc.*
AL'LA-TRATE, *v. i.* [L. *allatro.*]
To bark, as a dog. [*Not used.*] *Stubbes.*
AL-LAY', *v. t.* [Sax. *alecgan*, *alegan*, to lay, to set, to depress, *lecgan*, to lay, to cast or strike down; G. *legen*, D. *leggen*, to lay; Gr. λεγω. The Fr. *allier*, to alloy, Sp. *ligar*, seems to be directly from the L. *ligo*, to bind; but this may be the same word differently applied, that is, to set, to fix, to make fast, to unite. *Allay* and *alloy* were formerly used indifferently; but I have recognized an entire distinction between them, applying *alloy* to metals.]
1. To make quiet; to pacify or appease; as, to *allay* the tumult of the passions, or to *allay* civil commotions.
2. To abate, mitigate, subdue, or destroy; as, to *allay* grief or pain.

Females, who soften and *allay* the bitterness of adversity. *Rawle.*

3. To obtund or repress, as acrimony; as, to *allay* the acrid qualities of a substance.
4. *Formerly*, to reduce the purity of; as, to *allay* metals. But in this sense *alloy* is now exclusively used. [See ALLOY.]
AL-LAY', *n.* *Formerly*, a baser metal mixed with a finer; but in this sense it is now written ALLOY, *which see.*
2. That which allays, or abates the predominant qualities; as, the *allay* of colors. *Newton.*
Also, abatement; diminution by means of some mixture; as, joy without *allay.* But *alloy* is now more generally used.
AL-LAY'ED, *pp.* Layed at rest; quieted; tranquilized; abated; [reduced by mixture. *Obs.*]
AL-LAY'ER, *n.* He or that which allays.
AL-LAY'ING, *ppr.* Quieting; reducing to tranquillity; abating; reducing by mixture. [*Obs.*]
AL-LAY'MENT, *n.* The act of quieting, or a state of tranquillity; a state of rest after disturbance; that which allays; abatement; ease, as, the *allayment* of grief. *Shak.*
AL'LE, (al'ly,) *n.* The little auk, or black and white diver.
AL-LECT-A'TION, *n.* Enticement; allurement. [*Not used.*] *Coles.*
AL-LECT'IVE, *a.* Alluring. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*
AL-LECT'IVE, *n.* Allurement. [*Not used.*] *Eliot.*
AL-LEDGE'. See ALLEGE. [This spelling, corresponding to *abridge*, was once the prevailing one, and would still be preferable.]
AL-LE-GA'NE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the mountains called Allegany, or Alleghenny.
AL'LE-GA-NY, *n.* The chief ridge of the great chains of mountains which run from N. East to S. West, through the Middle and Southern States of North America; but, *more appropriately*, the main or unbroken ridge, which casts all the waters on one side to the east, and on the other side to the west. This ridge runs from Pennsylvania to Georgia, and chains extend through the United States.
This name is given also to the River Ohio, above its confluence with the Monongahela; but improperly, as the Indian name of the river to its source is Ohio.
AL-LE-GA'TION, *n.* Affirmation; positive assertion or declaration.
2. That which is affirmed or asserted; that which is offered as a plea, excuse, or justification.
3. In *ecclesiastical courts*, a formal complaint, or declaration of charges.
AL-LEGE', *v. t.* [L. *allego*, *ad* and *lego*, to send; Fr. *alleguer*; Sp. *alegar*; Port. *allegar*; It. *allegare.* This is only a modified application of the Eng. *lay*; L. *loco*, to set, or throw. See Class Lg.]
1. To declare; to affirm; to assert; to pronounce with positiveness; as, to *allege* a fact.
2. To produce, as an argument, plea, or excuse; to cite or quote; as, to *allege* the authority of a judge.
AL-LEGE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be alleged or affirmed. *Brown.*
AL-LEG'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Affirmed; asserted, whether as a charge or a plea.
AL-LEGE'MENT, *n.* Allegation. [*Not in use.*]
AL-LEG'ER, *n.* One who affirms or declares.
AL-LE'GI-ANCE, *n.* [old Fr., from L. *alligo*, of *ad* and *ligo*, to bind. See LIGOR and LEAGUE.]
The tie or obligation of a subject to his prince or government; the duty of fidelity to a king, government, or state. Every native or citizen owes *allegiance* to the government under which he is born. This is called *natural* or *implied* allegiance, which arises from the connection of a person with the society in which he is born, and his duty to be a faithful subject, independent of any express promise. *Express* allegiance, is that obligation which proceeds from an express promise, or oath of fidelity.

Local or *temporary* allegiance is due from an alien to the government or state in which he resides. *Blackstone.*

AL-LE'GI-ANT, *a.* Loyal. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

AL-LEG'ING, *ppr.* Asserting; averring; declaring.

AL-LE-GOR'IC, AL-LE-GOR'IC-AL, *a.* In the manner of allegory; figurative; describing by resemblances.

AL-LE-GOR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a figurative manner; by way of allegory.

AL-LE-GOR'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being allegorical.

AL'LE-GO-RIST, *n.* One who allegorizes, or uses allegory, as Bunyan or Spencer. *J. Warton. Warburton.*

AL'LE-GO-RIZE, *v. i.* To form an allegory; to turn into allegory; as, to *allegorize* the history of a people. *Campbell.*

2. To understand in an allegorical sense; as, when a passage in a writer may be understood literally or figuratively, he who gives it a figurative sense is said to *allegorize* it.

AL'LE-GO-RIZE, *v. t.* To use allegory; as, a man may *allegorize* to please his fancy.

AL'LE-GO-RIZ-ED, *pp.* Turned into allegory, or understood allegorically.

AL'LE-GO-RIZ-ER, *n.* One who allegorizes, or turns things into allegory.

AL'LE-GO-RIZ-ING, *ppr.* Turning into allegory, or understanding in an allegorical sense; using allegory.

AL'LE-GO-RY, *n.* [Gr. αλληγορια, of αλλος, other, and αλοσευω, to speak, from αλορα, a forum, an oration.]

A figurative sentence or discourse, in which the principal subject is described by another subject resembling it in its properties and circumstances. The principal subject is thus kept out of view, and we are left to collect the intentions of the writer or speaker, by the resemblance of the secondary to the primary subject. Allegory is in words what hieroglyphics are in painting. We have a fine example of an allegory in the eightieth Psalm, in which God's chosen people are represented by a vineyard. The distinction in Scripture between a parable and an allegory, is said to be, that a parable is a *supposed* history, and an allegory, a figurative description of *real* facts. An allegory is called a continued metaphor. The following line in Virgil is an example of an allegory.

Claudite jam rivos, pueri; sat prata biberunt.

"Stop the currents, young men; the meadows have drank sufficiently;" that is, Let your music cease, our ears have been sufficiently delighted. *Encyc.*

AL-LE-GRET'TO. [It., diminutive of *allegro.*] denotes, in *music*, a movement or time quicker than *andante*, but not so quick as *allegro.* *Rousseau.*

AL-LE'GRO. [It., merry, cheerful; It. *leggiere*; Sp *ligero*; Fr. *leger*, light, nimble. See LIGHT. In this sense it is used in the poem of Milton so named.]

In *music*, a word denoting a brisk movement; a sprightly part or strain; the quickest except *presto.* *Piu allegro* is a still quicker movement. *Rousseau.*

As a *noun*, a piece of music to be performed in *allegro.*

AL-LE-LU'IAH, *n.* [Heb. הללויה, Praise to Jah.]

Praise Jehovah; a word used to denote pious joy and exultation, chiefly in hymns and anthems. The Greeks retained the word in their Ελλελου Ια, Praise to Jo; probably a corruption of *Jah.* The Romans retained the latter word in their *Io triumphe.*

AL-LE-MANDE', *n.* A slow air in common time, or grave, solemn music, with a slow movement. Also, a brisk dance, or a figure in dancing. *Dict. of Music.*

AL-LE-MAN'NIC, *a.* Belonging to the *Alemanni*, ancient Germans, and to *Alemannia*, their country. The word is generally supposed to be composed of *all* and *manni*, all men. *Cluver*, p. 68. This is probably an error. The word is more probably composed of the Celtic *all*, other, the root of Latin *alius*, and *man*, place; one of another place, a stranger. The Welsh *allman* is thus rendered, and this seems to be the original word. *Owen, Welsh Dict.*

The name *Alemanni* seems to have been first given to the Germans who invaded Gaul in the reign of Augustus. *Cluver, Germ. Antiq.*

AL-LE'RI-ON, *n.* In *heraldry*, an eagle without beak or feet, with expanded wings; denoting Imperialists vanquished and disarmed. *Encyc.*

AL-LE-VEUR', *n.* A small Swedish coin, value about a cent. *Encyc.*

AL-LE'VI-ATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *allevio*; *ad* and *levo*, to raise, *levis*, light; Fr. *lever*; It. *levare*, to raise; Sp. *llevar*, to carry, *levantar*, to raise, and *levante*, a rising, and the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean, the east, so called from the rising of the sun, like *oriental*, from *orior*, to rise; Sax. *hlifian*, to be eminent. See LIFT.]

1. To make light; but always in a figurative sense, as it is not applied to material objects. To remove in part; to lessen, mitigate, or make easier to be endured; applied to evils; as, to *alleviate* sorrow, pain, care, punishment, a burden, &c.; opposed to *aggravate.*

2. To make less by representation; to lessen the magnitude or criminality; to extenuate; applied to moral conduct; as, to *alleviate* an offense. [*This sense of the word is rare.*]

AL-LE'VI-A-TED, *pp.* Made lighter; mitigated; eased; extenuated.

AL-LE'VI-A-TING, *ppr.* Making lighter, or more tolerable; extenuating.

AL-LE-VI-A'TION, *n.* The act of lightening, allaying, or extenuating; a lessening, or mitigation.

2. That which lessens, mitigates, or makes more tolerable; as, the sympathy of a friend is an *alleviation* of grief.

I have not wanted such *alleviations* of life as friendship could supply. (Dr. Johnson's letter to Mr. Hector.) *Boswell.*

This use of *alleviation* is hardly legitimate without supplying some word expressing *evil*, as *trouble, sorrow*, &c.—Without such *alleviations* of the cares or troubles of life.

AL-LE'VI-A-TIVE, *n.* That which mitigates. [*Not in use.*]

AL'LEY, (al'ly,) *n.* [Fr. *allée*, a passage, from *aller*, to go; Ir. *alladh.* Literally, a passing or going.]

1. A walk in a garden; a narrow passage.

2. A narrow passage or way in a city, as distinct from a public street.

3. A choice taw, originally made of alabaster, is so called by boys. *Halliwell.*

4. *The Alley*, or *Change Alley*; a place in London where stocks were formerly bought and sold. *Ash.*

AL-LI-A'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *allium*, garlic.]

Pertaining to allium, or garlic; having the smell or properties of garlic. *Barton.*

AL-LI'ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *alliance*, from *allier*, *lier*, to tie or unite, from L. *ligo*; Gr. λυω; Sp. *aliança*; Port. *aliança*; It. *alleanza*; from the same root as *liege, league, allegiance.* Class Lg.]

1. The relation or union between families, contracted by marriage. *Dryden.*

2. The union between nations, contracted by compact, treaty, or league.

3. The treaty, league, or compact, which is the instrument of confederacy; sometimes, perhaps, the act of confederating.

4. Any union or connection of interests between persons, families, states, or corporations; as, an *alliance* between church and state.

5. The persons or parties allied; as, men or states may secure any *alliances* in their power. *Addison.*

AL-LI'ANT, *n.* An ally. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*

AL-LI''CIEN-CY, *n.* [L. *allicio*, *ad* and *lacio*; G. *locken*; D. *lokken*; Sw. *locka*; Dan. *lokke*; L. *allecto*, *elicio.* Class Lg.]

The power of attracting any thing; attraction; magnetism. [*Little used.*] *Glanville.*

AL-LI''CIENT, *n.* That which attracts. [*Not used.*] *Robinson.*

AL-LI'ED, (al-lide',) *pp.* Connected by marriage, treaty, or similitude. [See ALLY.]

AL'LI-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *alligo*, *ad* and *ligo*, to bind. See ALLEGIANCE, LIEGE, LEAGUE.]

To tie together; to unite by some tie.

AL'LI-GA-TING, *ppr.* Tying together; uniting by some tie.

AL-LI-GA'TION, *n.* The act of tying together; the state of being tied. [*Little used.*]

2. A rule of arithmetic for finding the price or value of compounds, consisting of ingredients of different values. Thus, if a quantity of sugar, worth eight cents the pound, and another quantity worth ten cents, are mixed, the question to be solved by *alligation* is, what is the value of the mixture by the pound. Alligation is of two kinds, *medial* and *alternate*; *medial*, when the rate of a mixture is sought from the rates and quantities of the simples; *alternate*, when the quantities of the simples are sought from the rates of the simples, and the rate of the mixture.

AL'LI-GA-TOR, *n.* [properly *allagarto*, from the Spanish and Portuguese *lagarto*, a lizard; L. *lacerta.* The Latin word seems to be connected with *lacertus*, the arm; and the animal may be named from the resemblance of his legs to arms.]

The American crocodile. This animal has a long, naked body, four feet, with five toes on the fore feet, and four on the hind, armed with claws, and a serrated tail. The mouth is very large, and furnished with sharp teeth; the skin is brown, tough, and, on the sides, covered with tubercles. The largest of these animals grow to the length of seventeen or eighteen feet. They live in and about the rivers in warm climates, eat fish, and sometimes catch hogs on the shore, or dogs which are swimming. In winter, they burrow in the earth, which they enter under water and work upward, lying torpid till spring. The female lays a great number of eggs, which are deposited in the sand, and left to be hatched by the heat of the sun. *Encyc.*

AL'LI-GA-TOR-PEAR, *n.* A West Indian fruit, resembling a pear in shape, from one to two pounds in weight, (*Laurus Persea*, Linn.) It contains within its rind a yellow, butyraceous substance, which, when the fruit is perfectly ripe, constitutes an agreeable food. *Encyc.*

AL-LIG'A-TURE, *n.* See LIGATURE, which is the word in use.

AL-LI'SION, (al-lizh'un,) *n.* [L. *allido*, to dash or strike against, of *ad* and *lædo*, to hurt by striking; Ir. *leas*, a sore; D. *leed*, a hurt; D. *beleedigen*; Ger. *beleidigen*, to hurt; Fr. *blesser*, to hurt. *Lædo* forms its participle *læsus.* Class Ld, Ls.]

A striking against; as, the *allision* of the sea against the shore. *Woodward.*

AL-LIT-ER-A'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *litera*, a letter.]

The repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words immediately succeeding each other, or at short intervals; as *f* and *g* in the following line:

Fields over fresh, and groves forever green.

AL-LIT'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, alliteration.

ALL-LOVES, a former mode of adjuration, meaning *for the love of all*, as of heaven, earth, &c.; as, Speak, *of all-loves!* *Shak. Towne.*

AL-LO-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *locatio*, a placing, from *locus*, place. See LOCAL.]

The act of putting one thing to another; hence its usual sense is, the admission of an article of account, or an *allowance* made upon an account; a term used in the English exchequer. [See ALLOW.] *Chambers. Johnson.*

AL-LO-CA'TUR, *n.* [L.] In *law*, a certificate of allowance of cost by the proper officer.

AL'LO-CHRO-ITE, *n.* [Gr. αλλος and χροια.]

A fine-grained, massive garnet, of a dingy reddish-yellow color. Its name is said to be given to it, as expressive of its changes of color before the blow-pipe. *Dana.*

AL-LO-CU'TION, *n.* [L. *allocutio*, of *ad* and *loquor*, to speak. See ELOQUENCE.]

1. The act or manner of speaking to, or of addressing in words.

2. An address; a formal address, as of a general to his troops; a Roman term, rarely used in English. *Addison. Encyc.*

AL-LO'DI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to allodium; freehold; free of rent or service; held independent of a lord paramount; opposed to *feudal.* *Blackstone.*

AL-LO'DI-AN is sometimes used, but is not well authorized. *Cowel.*

AL-LO'DI-UM, *n.* [Fr. *alleu*, contr. word. According to O'Brien, in his Focaloir, or Dictionary of the Irish, this word is the Celtic *allod*, ancient. According to Pontoppidan, it is composed of *all* and *odh*, all-property, or whole estate. In Sw. *odal*, and in Dan. *odel*, signify *allodial*; the word being used as an adjective; Sw. *odalgods*, that is, *odal goods*, signifies allodial lands; and *odaljord*, odal earth, is used as its synonym. *Odalman* is one who possesses allodial land; *odalbonde* is a yeoman or freeholder; *odelt* signifies undivided; *o*, in Swedish, being a prefix, answering to the English *un*, and giving to words a negative signification. If *o* in *odal* is this prefix, and *dal* from the root of *deal*, the word signifies *undivided.* But some obscurity rests on this word. Pontoppidan's derivation is most probably the true one.]

Freehold estate; land which is the absolute property of the owner; real estate held in absolute independence, without being subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior. It is thus opposed to *feud.* In England, there is no allodial land, all land being held of the king; but in the United States, most lands are allodial.

AL-LONGE', (al-lunj',) *n.* [Fr. *allonger*, to lengthen, to thrust; *allongé*, lengthened, of *ad* and *long.*]

1. A pass with a sword; a thrust made by stepping forward and extending the arm; a term used in fencing, often contracted into *lunge.*

2. A long rein, when a horse is trotted in the hand. *Johnson.*

AL-LOO', *v. t.* or *i.* To incite dogs by a call. *Phillips.*

[See the correct word, HALLOO.]

AL-LO-PATH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to allopathy or the mode of cure by producing an opposite state.

AL-LO-PATH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner conformable to allopathy.

AL-LOP'A-THIST, *n.* One who practices medicine according to the principles and rules of allopathy.

AL-LOP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. ἄλλος, other, and πάθος, morbid condition.]

That method of medical practice, in which there is an attempt to cure disease by the production of a condition of the system either different from, opposite to, or incompatible with, the condition essential to the disease to be cured; the ordinary mode of medical practice, in opposition to *homœopathy.*

AL'LO-PHANE, *n.* [Gr. αλλος, other, and φαινω, to appear.]

A clayey or aluminous mineral, of a blue, and sometimes of a green or brown color, which occurs massive, or in imitative shapes. It gelatinizes in acids, and loses its color before the blow-pipe, whence its name. It consists chiefly of silica, alumina, and water, and derives its color from a small portion of copper. *Dana.*

AL'LO-QUY, *n.* [L. *ad* and *loquor.*]
A speaking to another.

AL-LOT', *v. t.* [of *ad* and *lot*; Sax. *Hlot.* See LOT.]
1. To divide or distribute by lot.
2. To distribute, or parcel out in parts or portions; or to distribute a share to each individual concerned.
3. To grant, as a portion; to give, assign, or appoint in general; as, let every man be contented with that which Providence *allots* to him.

AL-LOT'MENT, *n.* The act of allotting.
2. That which is allotted; a share, part, or portion granted or distributed; that which is assigned by lot, or by the act of God.
3. A part, portion, or place appropriated.
In a field, there is an *allotment* for olives. *Browne.*

AL-LOT'TED, *pp.* Distributed by lot; granted; assigned.

AL-LOT'TER-Y is used by Shakspeare for ALLOTMENT; but is not authorized by usage.

AL-LOT'TING, *ppr.* Distributing by lot; giving as portions; assigning.

AL-LOW', *v. t.* [Fr. *allouer*, from *louer*; L. *loco*, to lay, set, place; W. *llogi*; Norm. *alluer.* See LAY. Class Lg.]
1. To grant, give, or yield; as, to *allow* a servant his liberty; to *allow* a pension.
2. To admit; as, to *allow* the truth of a proposition; to *allow* a claim.
3. To admit; to own or acknowledge; as, to *allow* the right of the president to displace officers.
4. To approve, justify, or sanction.
Ye *allow* the deeds of your fathers.—Luke xi. Rom. vii.
5. To afford, or grant as a compensation; as, to *allow* a dollar a day for wages.
6. To abate or deduct; as, to *allow* a sum for tare or leakage.
7. To permit; to grant license to; as, to *allow* a son to be absent.

AL-LOW'A-BLE, *a.* That may be permitted as lawful, or admitted as true and proper; not forbidden; not unlawful or improper; as, a certain degree of freedom is *allowable* among friends.

AL-LOW'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition or impropriety. *South.*

AL-LOW'A-BLY, *adv.* In an allowable manner; with propriety. *Lowth.*

AL-LOW'ANCE, *n.* The act of allowing or admitting.
2. Permission; license; approbation; sanction; usually slight approbation. *Locke. Shak.*
3. Admission; assent to a fact or state of things; a granting. *Hooker.*
4. Freedom from restraint; indulgence.
5. That which is allowed; a portion appointed; a stated quantity, as of food or drink; hence, in *seamen's language*, a limited quantity of meat and drink, when provisions fall short.
6. Abatement; deduction; as, to make an *allowance* for the inexperience of youth.
7. Established character; reputation; as, a pilot of approved *allowance.* [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
8. In *commerce*, a customary deduction from the gross weight of goods, different in different countries, such as *tare* and *tret.* *P. Cyc.*

AL-LOW'ANCE, *v. t.* To put upon allowance; to restrain or limit to a certain quantity of provisions or drink; as, distress compelled the captain of the ship to *allowance* his crew.

AL-LOW'ED, *pp.* Granted; permitted; assented to; admitted; approved; indulged; assigned; abated.

AL-LOW'ER, *n.* One who allows, permits, grants, or authorizes.

AL-LOW'ING, *ppr.* Granting; permitting; admitting; approving; indulging; deducting.

AL-LOY', *v. t.* [Fr. *allier*, to unite or mix; L. *alligo*, to bind, to tie; Gr. λυγόω; Sp. *ligar*, to tie or bind, to *alloy* or mix base metals with gold or silver, to league or confederate; Port. id.; It. *legare.* We observe that *alloy* and *league*, *alliance*, *ally*, are from the same root. Class Lg.]
1. To reduce the purity of a metal, by mixing with it a portion of one less valuable; as, to *alloy* gold with silver, or silver with copper.
2. To mix metals. *Lavoisier.*
3. To reduce or abate by mixture; as, to *alloy* pleasure with misfortunes.

AL-LOY', *n.* In *coinage*, a baser metal mixed with a finer.
2. In *chemistry*, the mixture of different metals; any metallic compound except that of mercury with another metal, which is called an *amalgam.*
3. Evil mixed with good; as, no happiness is without alloy.

AL-LOY'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *alliage*, from *allier.*]
1. The act of alloying metals, or the mixture of a baser metal with a finer, to reduce its purity; the act of mixing metals.
2. The mixture of different metals. *Lavoisier.*

AL-LOY'ED, *pp.* Mixed, as metals; reduced in purity; debased; abated by foreign mixture.

AL-LOY'ING, *ppr.* Mixing, as metals; reducing in purity; abating by foreign mixture.

ALL'SPICE, *n.* See under the compounds of ALL.

AL-LUDE', *v. i.* [L. *alludo*, to smile upon or make sport with, of *ad* and *ludo*, to play; Sp. Port. *aludir*; It. *alludere.* Class Ld.]
To refer to something not directly mentioned; to have reference; to hint at by remote suggestions; as, that story *alludes* to a recent transaction.

AL-LUD'ED, *pp.* Referred to; hinted at.

AL-LUD'ING, *ppr.* Having reference; hinting at.

AL-LU'MIN-OR, *n.* [Fr. *allumer*, to light. See LIMNER.]
One who colors or paints upon paper or parchment, giving light and ornament to letters and figures. *Cowel. Encyc.*
This is now written LIMNER.

AL-LURE', *v. t.* [Fr. *leurrer*, to decoy, from *leurre*, a lure.]
To attempt to draw to; to tempt by the offer of some good, real or apparent; to invite by something flattering or acceptable; as, rewards *allure* men to brave danger. Sometimes used in a bad sense, to *allure* to evil; but in this sense *entice* is more common. In Hosea ii. 14, *allure* is used in its genuine sense: in 2 Peter ii. 18, in the sense of *entice.*

AL-LUR'ED, *pp.* Tempted, drawn, or invited, by something that appears desirable.

AL-LURE'MENT, *n.* That which allures; any real or apparent good held forth, or operating, as a motive to action; temptation; enticement; as, the *allurements* of pleasure, or of honor.

AL-LUR'ER, *n.* He or that which allures.

AL-LUR'ING, *ppr.* Drawing; tempting; inviting by some real or apparent good
2. *a.* Inviting; having the quality of attracting or tempting.

AL-LUR'ING-LY, *adv.* In an alluring manner; enticingly.

AL-LUR'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of alluring or tempting by the prospect of some good. [*Rarely used.*]

AL-LU'SION, (al-lu'zhun,) *n.* [Fr. from *allusio*, Low L. See ALLUDE.]
A reference to something supposed to be known, but not explicitly mentioned; a hint; a suggestion. *Burnet.*
In *rhetoric*, a reference to some striking incident in history, or passage in some writer, which illustrates, and at the same time pleases, by resemblance.

AL-LU'SIVE, *a.* Having reference to something not fully expressed. *South.*

AL-LU'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of allusion; by implication, remote suggestion, or insinuation. *Hammond.*

AL-LU'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being allusive. [*Rarely used.*]

AL-LU'SO-RY, *a.* Allusive. *Heath.*

AL-LU'VI-AL, *a.* [See ALLUVION.]
1. Pertaining to alluvion; added to land by the wash of water.
2. Washed ashore or down a stream; formed by a current of water; deposited from water; as, *alluvial* ores; *alluvial* soil. *Kirwan.*

AL-LU'VI-ON, *n.* [L. *alluvio*, of *ad* and *lavo* or *luo*, *alluo*, to wash. See LAVE.]
1. A gradual washing or carrying of earth or other substances to a shore or bank; the earth thus added.
2. In *law*, the gradual increase of earth on a shore, or bank of a river, by the force of water, as by a current or by waves. The owner of the land thus augmented has a right to the alluvial earth.
3. In *physical geography*, a tract of alluvial formation; particularly applied to the bottom-lands and deltas of rivers.

AL-LU'VI-OUS, *a.* The same as ALLUVIAL. [*Obs.*]

AL-LU'VI-UM, *n.* [L.] Earth, sand, gravel, and other transported matter, which has been washed away, and thrown down by rivers, floods, or other causes, upon land not permanently submerged beneath the waters of lakes or seas. *Lyell.*
In this *alluvium* was found the entire skeleton of a whale. *Buckland.*

AL-LY', *v. t.* [Fr. *allier*; reciprocal verb, *s'allier*, to match or confederate; from *ad* and *lier*, to tie or unite; L. *ligo.*]
1. To unite, or form a relation, as between families by marriage, or between princes and states by treaty, league, or confederacy.
2. To form a relation by similitude, resemblance, or friendship. *Note.* This word is more generally used in the passive form; as, families are *allied* by blood; or reciprocally; as, princes *ally themselves* to powerful states.

AL-LY', *n.* A prince or state united by treaty or league; a confederate.
The *allies* of Rome were slaves. *Ames.*
2. One related by marriage or other tie; but seldom applied to individuals, except to princes in their public capacity.

AL-LY'ING, *ppr.* Uniting by marriage or treaty.

AL'MA-CAN-TAR, *n.* See ALMUCANTAR.

AL'MA-DIE, *n.* A bark canoe used by the Africans; also, a long boat used at Calicut, in India, eighty feet long, and six or seven broad; called also *cathuri.* *Encyc.*

AL'MA-GEST, *n.* [*al* and μεγιστ, greatest.]
A book or collection of problems in astronomy and geometry, drawn up by Ptolemy. The same title has been given to other works of the like kind. *Encyc.*

AL-MA'GRA, *n.* A fine, deep-red ocher, with an admixture of purple, very heavy, dense, but friable, with a rough, dusty surface. It is the *sil atticum* of the ancients. It is austere to the taste, astringent, melting in the mouth, and staining the skin. It is used as a paint and as a medicine. *Encyc.*

AL'MA MA'TER, [L.] Fostering mother; a college or seminary where one is educated.

AL'MA-NAC, *n.* [Ar. *al* and منخ *manach*, *manack*, a calendar, or diary.]
A small book or table, containing a calendar of days, weeks, and months, with the times of the rising and setting of the sun and moon, changes of the moon, eclipses, hours of full tide, stated festivals of churches, stated terms of courts, observations on the weather, &c. for the year. This calendar is sometimes published on one side of a single sheet, and called a *sheet-almanac.*
The Baltic nations formerly engraved their calendars on pieces of wood, on swords, helves of axes, and various other utensils, and especially on walking-sticks. Many of these are preserved in the cabinets of the curious. They are called, by different nations, *rimstocks*, *primstarics*, *runstocks*, *runstaffs*, *clogs*, &c.
The characters used are generally the Runic or Gothic. *Junius. Encyc. Tooke's Russia.*

AL'MA-NAC-MAK-ER, *n.* A maker of almanacs.

AL'MAN-DINE, *n.* [Fr. and It.] In *mineralogy*, precious garnet, a beautiful mineral of a red color, of various shades, sometimes tinged with yellow or blue. It is commonly translucent, sometimes transparent. It occurs crystallized in the rhombic dodecahedron. *Phillips.*

AL'ME, or AL'MAI, *n.* Girls in Egypt, whose occupation is to amuse company with singing and dancing. *Encyc. Savary.*

AL-MU'NA, *n.* A weight of two pounds, used to weigh saffron in several parts of Asia. *Sp. Dict.*

AL-MIGHT'I-LY, (awl-mit'e-le,) *adv.* With almighty power. *H. Taylor.*

AL-MIGHT'I-NESS, *n.* Omnipotence; infinite or boundless power; *an attribute of God only.*

AL-MIGHT'Y, *a.* [*all* and *mighty.* See MIGHT.]
Possessing all power; omnipotent; being of unlimited might; being of boundless sufficiency; *appropriately applied to the Supreme Being.*

AL-MIGHT'Y, *n.* The Omnipotent God.

AL'MOND, *n.* [Fr. *amande*; It. *mandola*; Sp. *almendra*; Ger. *mandel.*]
1. The fruit of the almond-tree; an ovate, compressed nut, perforated with pores. It is either sweet or bitter. [It is popularly pronounced *ämond.*] *Nicholson. Encyc.*
2. The tonsils, two glands near the basis of the tongue, are called *almonds*, from their resemblance to that nut; vulgarly, but improperly, called the *almonds of the ears*, as they belong to the throat. *Quincy. Johnson.*
3. In *Portugal*, a measure by which wine is sold, twenty-six of which make a pipe. *Encyc.*
[But in Portuguese it is written *almude.*]
4. Among *lapidaries*, almonds, signify pieces of rock crystal, used in adorning branch candlesticks, so called from their resemblance to this fruit. *Encyc.*

AL'MOND-FUR'NACE, *n.* A kind of furnace used in the refining process, to separate the metal from cinders and other foreign matter. *Chambers.*

AL'MOND-OIL, *n.* A bland, fixed oil, obtained from almonds by pressure. *Ure.*

AL'MOND-SHAP-ED, (-shāpt,) *a.* Having the form of an almond.

AL'MOND-TREE, *n.* A species of Amygdalus; the tree which produces the almond. The leaves and flowers resemble those of the peach, but the fruit is longer and more compressed, the green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the shell is not so rugged. *Miller.*

AL'MOND-WIL'LOW, *n.* A willow with leaves of a light green on both sides. *Mason, from Shenstone.*

AL'MON-ER, *n.* [See ALMS.]
An officer whose duty is to distribute charity or alms. By the ancient canons, every monastery was to dispose of a tenth of its income in alms to the poor, and all bishops were obliged to keep an almoner. This title is sometimes given to a chaplain; as, the *almoner* of a ship or regiment.
The *lord almoner*, or *lord high almoner*, in England, is an ecclesiastical officer, generally a bishop, who has the forfeiture of all deodands, and the goods of self-murderers, which he is to distribute to the poor.
The *grand almoner*, in France, is the first ecclesiastical dignitary, and has the superintendence of hospitals. *Encyc.*

AL'MON-RY, *n.* [corrupted into *ambry*, *aumbry*, or *aumery*.]
The place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed.

AL'MŌST, *adv.* [*all* and *most*. The Saxon order of writing was thus: "*all most* who were present." Sax. Chron. p. 225. We now use a duplication, *almost all* who were present.]
Nearly; well nigh; for the greatest part.

Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian.—Acts xxvi.

ALMS, (āmz,) *n. pl.* [Sax. *almes*; old Eng. *almesse*; Norm. *almoignes*; Fr. *aumônes*; D. *aalmoes*; Sw. *almosa*; Dan. *almisse*; G. *almosen*; L. *eleemosyna*; Gr. ελεημοσυνη. The first syllables appear to be from ελεεω, to pity.]
Any thing given gratuitously to relieve the poor, as money, food, or clothing, otherwise called *charity*.

A lame man was laid daily to ask *an alms*.—Acts iii.
Cornelius gave much *alms* to the people.—Acts x.

Tenure by free alms, or frank-almoign, in England, is that by which the possessor is bound to pray for the soul of the donor, whether dead or alive; a tenure by which most of the ancient monasteries and religious houses in England hold their lands, as do the parochial clergy, and many ecclesiastical and eleemosynary establishments at this day. Land thus held was free from all rent or other service. *Blackstone.*

ALMS'-BASK-ET, ALMS'-BOX, ALMS'-CHEST. Vessels appropriated to receive alms.

ALMS'-DEED, *n.* An act of charity; a charitable gift.

ALMS'-FOLK, (āmz'fōk,) *n.* Persons supported by alms. [*Not used.*]

ALMS'-GIV-ER, *n.* One who gives to the poor. *Bacon.*

ALMS'-GIV-ING, *n.* The bestowment of charity.

ALMS'-HOUSE, *n.* A house appropriated for the use of the poor, who are supported by the public.
In *England*, the term is also applied to houses for supporting the poor on private charitable foundations. *P. Cyc.*

ALMS'-MAN, *n.* A man who lives by alms. *Shak.*

ALMS'-MEN, ALMS'-PEO-PLE, } *n. pl.* Persons supported by charity or by public provision.

AL'MU-CAN-TAR, *n.* [Arabic.] A term applied to circles of the sphere parallel to the horizon, conceived to pass through every degree of the meridian. *Hutton.*

AL'MU-CAN-TAR'S STAFF, *n.* An instrument of box or pear-tree, having an arch of fifteen degrees, formerly used to take observations of the sun, about the time of its rising or setting, to find the amplitude and the variation of the compass. *Encyc. Chambers.*

AL-MŌ'DE, *n.* A wine measure in Portugal, of which twenty-six make a pipe. *Port. Dict.*

AL'MUG, } *n.* In *Scripture*, a tree or wood about
AL'GUM, } which the learned are not agreed. The latest probable conjecture is, that the word denotes the sandal-wood of the East. *Kitto.*
The Vulgate translates it *ligna thyina*, and the Septuagint, *wrought-wood*; others, *ebony*, *brazil*, or *pine*; and the Rabbins render it *coral*. It was used for musical instruments, staircases, &c.
The *thyinum* is the citron-tree, from Mauritania, much esteemed by the ancients for its fragrance and beauty. The *almug*, *almugim*, or *algumim*, or simply *gummim*, is most probably a gummy wood, and perhaps may be the shittim, often mentioned in Scripture. See 1 Kings x. 11 *Calmet. Encyc.*

AL'NAGE, *n.* [Fr. *aulnage*, now softened into *aunage*; L. *ulna*; Gr. ωλενη, an arm, a cubit; W. *elin*; Ir. *uelen*, *uile*, or *uilean*, an elbow, a nook or corner. See ELL.]
A measuring by the ell.

AL'NA-GER, } *n.* A measurer by the ell; a sworn
AL'NA-GAR, } officer, whose duty was to inspect and measure woolen cloth, and fix upon it a seal. This office was abolished by statute 11 and 12 Will. III. No duty or office of this kind exists in the United States.

AL'NIGHT, (awl'nīte,) *n.* A cake of wax with the wick in the midst. *Bacon.*

AL'ŌE, (al'o,) *n.* [L. *aloë*; Gr. αλοη; Sp. Port. It. Fr. *aloe*; Heb. pl. אהלים, aloe-trees.]
In *botany*, a genus of the class and order Hexandria Monogynia, of many species; all natives of warm climates, and most of them of the southern part of Africa.
Among the Mohammedans, the aloe is a symbolic plant, especially in Egypt; and every one who returns from a pilgrimage to Mecca hangs it over his street door, as a token that he has performed the journey.
In Africa, the leaves of the Guinea aloe are made into durable ropes. Of one species are made fishing-lines, bow-strings, stockings, and hammocks. The leaves of another species hold rain water.

AL'ŌES, *n.* In *medicine*, the inspissated juice of the aloe. The juice is collected from the leaves, which are cut and put in a tub, and when a large quantity is procured, it is boiled to a suitable consistence; or it is exposed to the sun, till all the fluid part is exhaled. There are several kinds sold in the shops; as, the Socotrine aloes from Socotora, an isle in the Indian Ocean; the hepatic or common Barbadoes aloes; and the feetid or caballine aloes.
Aloes is a stimulating stomachic purgative; when taken in small doses, it is useful for people of a lax habit and sedentary life. *Encyc.*

AL'ŌES-WOOD, *n.* See AGALLOCHUM.

AL-O-ET'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to aloe or aloes;
AL-O-ET'IC-AL, } partaking of the qualities of aloes.
2. Consisting chiefly of aloes; having aloes as a principal ingredient; as, an *aloetic* preparation.

AL-O-ET'IC, *n.* A medicine consisting chiefly of aloes. *Quincy.*

A-LOFT', *adv.* [*a* and *loft*. See LOFT and LUFF.]
1. On high; in the air; high above the ground; as, the eagle soars *aloft*.
2. In *seamen's language*, in the top; at the mast head; or on the higher yards or rigging. Hence, on the upper part, as of a building.

A-LŌ'GI-ANS, *n. pl.* [*a* neg. and λογος, word.]
In *church history*, a sect of ancient heretics, who denied Jesus Christ to be the *Logos*, and consequently rejected the Gospel of St. John. *Buck. Encyc.*

AL'O-GO-TRO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. αλογος, unreasonable, and τροφη, nutrition.]
A disproportionate nutrition of the parts of the body, as when one part receives more or less nourishment and growth than another. *Bailey.*

AL'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. ἁλς, salt, and μαντεια, divination.]
Divination by salt. *Morin.*

AL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *a* and λογος.]
Unreasonableness; absurdity? *Brown.*

A-LŌNE', *a.* [*all* and *one*; Germ. *allein*; D. *alleen*; Sw. *allena*; Dan. *allene*.]
1. Single; solitary; without the presence of another; applied to a person or thing.

It is not good that man should be *alone*.—Gen. ii.

[*This adjective follows its noun.*]
2. It is applied to two or more persons or things, when separate from others, in a place or condition by themselves; without company.

And when they were *alone*, he expounded all things to his disciples.—Mark iv.

3. Only.

Thou, whose name *alone* is Jehovah.—Ps. lxxxiii.

This sense at first appears to be adverbial, but really is not; whose name, *single*, *solitary*, *without another*, is Jehovah.
To let alone, is to suffer to rest; to forbear molesting or meddling with; to suffer to remain in its present state. *Alone*, in this phrase, is an adjective, the word to which it refers being omitted; let me alone; let them alone; let it alone; that is, suffer it to be unmolested, or to remain as it is, or let it remain by

A-LŌNE', *adv.* Separately; by itself. [itself.

A-LŌNE'LY, *a.* or *adv.* Only; merely; singly. [*Not used.*] *Gower.*

A-LŌNE'NESS, *n.* That state which belongs to no other. [*Not used.*] *Montague.*

A-LONG', *adv.* [Sax. *and-lang* or *ond-lang*; Fr. *au long*, *le long*. See LONG. The Saxons always prefixed *and* or *ond*, and the sense seems to be, by the length, or opposite the length, or in the direction of the length.]
1. By the length; lengthwise; in a line with the length; as, the troops marched *along* the bank of the river, or *along* the highway. 1 Sam. vi.
2. Onward; in a line, or with a progressive motion; as, a meteor glides *along* the sky; let us walk *along*.
All along, signifies the whole length; through the whole distance; in the whole way or length.

Ishmael went forth, weeping *all along* as he went.—Jer. xli.
1 Sam. xxvii.

Along with, signifies in company; joined with; as, go *along with* us. Sometimes *with* is omitted.

Come, then, my friend, my genius, come *along*. *Pope.*

Along side, in *seamen's language*, that is, by the length or in a line with the side, signifies side by side, as by another ship, or by the side of a wharf
Along shore, is by the shore or coast, lengthwise, and near the shore.
Lying along, is lying on the side, or pressed down by the weight of sail. *Mar. Dict.*

A-LONGST', *adv.* Along; through or by the length. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*

A-LOOF', *adv.* [probably from the root of *leave*, to depart.]
1. At a distance, but within view, or at a small distance, in *a literal sense*; as, to stand *aloof*.
2. In *a figurative sense*, not concerned in a design; declining to take any share, implying circumspection; keeping at a distance from the point, or matter in debate.

A-LOOF'NESS, *n.* The keeping at a distance. *Coleridge.*

AL'O-PE-CY, *n.* [Gr. αλωπηξ, a fox, whose urine is said to occasion baldness.]
A disease, called the *fox-evil* or *scurf*, which is a falling off of the hair from any part of the body. *Quincy. Encyc. Bailey.*

A-LOUD', *adv.* [*a* and *loud*; Sax. *gehlyd*, clamor. See LOUD.] Loudly; with a loud voice, or great noise.

Cry *aloud*, spare not.—Isa. lviii.

A-LŌW', *adv.* In a low place, or a lower part; opposed to *aloft*. *Dryden.*

ALP, *n.* } [Qu. Gr. αλφος, white; L. *albus*. The
ALPS, *n. pl.* } Celts called all high mountains *alpes* or *olbe*. *Clavier.* Thucydides mentions a castle, in the territory of Argos, situated on a hill, and called *Olpas* or *Olp*. Lib. 3, Ch. 105. Pelloutier, Hist. des Celtes, Liv. 1. 15. The derivation of the word from αλφος, white, is therefore doubtful. In Ir. or Gaelic, *alp* is a huge mass or lump.]
A high mountain. The name, it is supposed, was originally given to mountains whose tops were covered with snow, and hence appropriately applied to the mountains of Switzerland; so that by *Alps* is generally understood the latter mountains. But geographers apply the name to any high mountains. *Pinkerton.*

AL-PAC'A, *n.* An animal of Peru, used as a beast of burden, and more particularly for its wool; the Camelus Paco of Linnæus, and the Pacos of Pennant.

AL'PHA, *n.* [Heb. אלף, an ox or leader.]
The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to A, and used to denote first or beginning.

I am *Alpha* and Omega.—Rev. i.

As a numeral, it stands for *one*. It was formerly used also to denote *chief*; as, Plato was the *Alpha* of the wits.

AL'PHA-BET, *n.* [Gr. αλφα and βητα, A and B.]
The letters of a language arranged in the customary order; the series of letters which form the elements of speech.

AL'PHA-BET, *v. t.* To arrange in the order of an alphabet; to form an alphabet in a book, or designate the leaves by the letters of the alphabet.

AL-PHA-BET-A'RI-AN, *n.* A learner while in the A, B, C.

AL-PHA-BET'IC, } *a.* 1. In the order of an al-
AL-PHA-BET'IC-AL, } phabet, or in the order of the letters as customarily arranged; as, an *alphabetical* arrangement or series.
2. Furnished with an alphabet; as, an *alphabetical* language.
3. Expressed by the letters of the alphabet; as, *alphabetic* writing.

AL-PHA-BET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an alphabetical manner; in the customary order of the letters.

AL-PHE'NIX, *n.* [*al* and *phenix*.]
White barley sugar, used for colds. It is common sugar boiled till it will easily crack; then poured upon an oiled marble table, and molded into various figures. *Encyc.*

AL'PHEST, *n.* A small fish, having a purple back and belly, with yellow sides, a smooth mouth, and thick, fleshy lips; always caught near the shore or among rocks. Labrus Cinædus Linn.
Dict. of Nat. Hist.

AL-PHIT'O-MAN-CY, *n.* Divination by barley-meal. *Knowles.*

AL-PHON'SIN, *n.* A surgical instrument for extracting bullets from wounds, so called from its inventor, Alphonsus Ferrier of Naples. It consists of three branches, which close by a ring, and open when it is drawn back. *Encyc.*

AL-PHON'SIN TA'BLES, *n.* Astronomical tables which were published in 1252, under the patronage of Alphonso X., king of Castile and Leon. *P. Cyc.*

AL'PHUS, *n.* [Gr. αλφος, white.]
That species of leprosy called *vitiligo*, in which the skin is rough, with white spots. *Quincy.*

AL'PI-GENE, *a.* Produced or growing in Alpine regions.

AL'PINE, (ine or in,) *a.* [L. *alpinus*, from *Alpes*.]
1. Pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain; very high; elevated. *Milton.*
2. Growing on high mountains; as, *alpine* plants.
The *alpine strawberry*, is a kind of strawberry growing on lofty hills. *Mason, Supp.*

AL'PISTE, } *n.* The seed of a species of canary grass,
AL'PI-A, } (*Phalaris*,) a small seed used for feeding birds. *Encyc.*

AL'QUI-ER, *n.* A measure in Portugal for dry things, as well as liquids, containing half an almude, or about two gallons. It is called also *cantar*.
Port. Dict.

AL'QUI-FOU, (al'ke-foo,) *n.* A sort of lead ore, [galena,] which, when broken, looks like sulphuret of antimony. It is found in Cornwall, England; used by potters to give a green varnish to their wares, and called *potter's ore*. A small mixture of manganese gives it a blackish hue. *Encyc.*

AL-READ'Y, (al-red'dy,) *adv.* [*all* and *ready*. See READY.]
Literally, a state of complete preparation; but, by an easy deflection, the sense is, at this time, or at a specified time.

Thou is come *already*.—Matt. xvii.
Joseph was in Egypt *already*.—Exod. i.

It has reference to past time, but may be used for a future past; as, when you shall arrive, the business

will be *already* completed, or will have been completed *already*.

ALSO, *adv.* [*all* and *so*. Sax. *eal* and *swa*; *eal*, all, the whole, and *swa*, so.]

Likewise; in like manner.

Where your treasure is, there will your hearts be *also*.—Matt. xvi.

ALT, } *a.* [It., from L. *altus*, high; Celt. *alt*, *ailt*,
ALTO, } a high place; Heb. עלית, upper, עי, high.]

In *music*, a term applied to high notes in the scale. In *sculpture*, *alto-relievo*, high relief, is when the figures project half or more, without being entirely detached from the ground. *Encyc. Cyc.*

ALTAIC, or ALTAIAN, *a.* [Tart. *alatau*, perhaps *al-tag*, high mountain. Tooke, I, 121.]

Pertaining to the Altai, a vast ridge of mountains extending, in an easterly direction, through a considerable part of Asia, and forming a boundary between the Russian and Chinese dominions. *Pinkerton. Encyc.*

ALTAR, *n.* [L. *altare*, probably from the same root as *altus*, high; Celt. *alt*, a high place.]

1. A mount; a table or elevated place, on which sacrifices were anciently offered to some deity. Altars were originally made of turf, afterward of stone, wood, or horn; some were round, others square, others triangular. They differed also in height, but all faced the east. The principal altars of the Jews were the altar of incense, of burnt-offerings, and of show-bread; all of shittim wood, and covered with gold or brass. *Encyc.*

2. In *Episcopal churches*, the communion table; and, *figuratively*, a church; a place of worship.

3. In *Scripture*, Christ is called the *altar* of Christians, he being the atoning sacrifice for sin.

We have an *altar*, whereof they have no right to eat, who serve tabernacles.—Heb. xiii.

ALTAR-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth to lay upon an altar in churches.

ALTAR-FIRE, *n.* Fire on an altar.

ALTAR-PIECE, *n.* 1. A painting placed over the altar in a church. *Warton.*

2. The entire decoration of an altar taken collectively. *Gwilt.*

ALTAR-WISE, *adv.* Placed in the manner of an altar. *Howell.*

ALTAR-AGE, *n.* The profits arising to priests from oblations, or on account of the altar. Also, in *law*, altars erected in virtue of donations, before the Reformation, within a parochial church, for the purpose of singing a mass for deceased friends. *Encyc.*

ALTAR-IST, } *n.* In *old laws*, an appellation
ALTAR-THANE, } given to the priest to whom the altarage belonged; also, a chaplain. *Cyc.*

ALTER, *v. t.* [Fr. *alterer*; Sp. *alterar*; It. *alterare*; from L. *alter*, another. See ALIEN. *Alter* is supposed to be a contraction of αλλοτερρυς, alienus, of αλλυς and ετερος.]

1. To make some change in; to make different in some particular; to vary in some degree, without an entire change.

My covenant will I not break, nor *alter* the thing that has gone out of my lips.—Ps. lxxxix.

2. To change entirely or materially; as, to *alter* an opinion. In general, to *alter* is to change partially; to *change* is more generally to substitute one thing for another, or to make a material difference in a thing.

ALTER, *v. i.* To become, in some respects, different; to vary; as, the weather *alters* almost daily.

The law which *altereth* not.—Dan. vi.

ALTER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being susceptible of alteration.

ALTER-A-BLE, *a.* That may become different; that may vary.

ALTER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of admitting alteration; variableness.

ALTER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that may be altered, or varied.

ALTER-AGE, *n.* [from *alo*, to feed.]

The breeding, nourishing, or fostering of a child. *Sir J. Davies.* But this is not an English word.

ALTER-ANT, *a.* Altering; gradually changing.

ALTER-ANT, *n.* A medicine which gradually corrects the state of the body, and changes it from a diseased to a healthy condition; an alterative.

ALTER-A'TION, *n.* [L. *alteratio*.]

The act of making different, or of varying in some particular; an altering or partial change; also, the change made, or the loss or acquisition of qualities not essential to the form or nature of a thing. Thus a cold substance suffers an *alteration* when it becomes hot.

ALTER-A-TIVE, *a.* Causing alteration; having the power to restore the healthy functions of the body, without sensible evacuations.

ALTER-A-TIVE, *n.* A medicine which gradually induces a change in the habit or constitution, and restores healthy functions without sensible evacuations. This word is more generally used than *alterant*.

ALTER-CATE, *v. i.* [L. *altercor*, *altercо*, from *alter*, another.]

To contend in words; to dispute with zeal, heat, or anger; to wrangle.

ALTER-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *altercatio*.]

Warm contention in words; dispute carried on with heat or anger; controversy; wrangle.

ALTERN, *a.* [L. *alternus*, of *alter*, another.]

1. Acting by turns; one succeeding another; *alternate*, which is the word generally used.

2. In *crystallography*, exhibiting, on two parts, an upper and a lower part, faces which alternate among themselves, but which, when the two parts are compared, correspond with each other. *Cleaveland.*

Altern-base, in *trigonometry*, is a term used in distinction from the true base. Thus in oblique triangles, the true base is the sum of the sides, and then the difference of the sides is the altern-base; or the true base is the difference of the sides, and then the sum of the sides is the altern-base. *Encyc.*

ALTERN'A-CY, *n.* Performance or actions by turns. [*Little used.*]

ALTERN'AL, *a.* Alternative. [*Little used.*]

ALTERN'AL-LY, *adv.* By turns. [*Little used.*] *May.*

ALTERN'ANT, *a.* A term applied in geology when a rock is composed of alternating layers.

ALTERN'ATE, *a.* [L. *alternatus*.]

1. Being by turns; one following the other in succession of time or place, hence, reciprocal.

And bid *alternate* passions fall and rise. *Pope.*

2. In *botany*, parts are *alternate*, when they arise at nearly regular distances from each other around an axis, and not from the same plane. *Lindley.*

Alternate alligation. See ALLIGATION.

Alternate angles; in *geometry*, the internal angles made by two lines with a third, on opposite sides of it. If the two lines are parallel, the alternate angles are equal. *P. Cyc.*

In *heraldry*, the first and fourth quarters, and the second and third, are usually of the same nature, and are called *alternate* quarters.

ALTERN'ATE, *n.* 1. That which happens by turns with something else; vicissitude. *Prior.*

2. In *the Presbyterian church*, a substitute or second; one designated to take the place of another in performing some duty, in case of failure.

ALTERN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *alterno*. See ALTER. With the accent on the second syllable, the participle *alternating* can hardly be pronounced.]

To perform by turns, or in succession; to cause to succeed by turns; to change one thing for another reciprocally; as, God *alternates* good and evil.

ALTERN-ATE, *v. i.* To happen or to act by turns; as, the flood and ebb tides *alternate* with each other.

2. To follow reciprocally in place.

Different species *alternating* with each other. *Kirwan.*

ALTERN'ATE-LY, *adv.* In reciprocal succession; by turns, so that each is succeeded by that which it succeeds; as night follows day and day follows night.

ALTERN'ATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being alternate, or of following in succession.

ALTERN-A-TING, *ppr.* Performing or following by turns.

ALTERN-A'TION, *n.* The reciprocal succession of things, in time or place; the act of following and being followed in succession; as, we observe the *alternation* of day and night, cold and heat, summer and winter.

2. The different changes or alterations of orders in numbers. Thus, if it is required to know how many changes can be rung on six bells, multiply the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, continually into one another, and the last product is the number required. This is also called *permutation*.

3. The answer of the congregation speaking alternately with the minister.

4. Alternate performance, in the choral sense. *Mason.*

ALTERN'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *alternatif*.]

Offering a choice of two things.

ALTERN'A-TIVE, *n.* That which may be chosen or omitted; a choice of two things, so that if one is taken, the other must be left. Thus, when *two* things offer a choice of *one* only, the two things are called *alternatives*. In strictness, then, the word can not be applied to more than *two* things, and when one thing only is offered for choice, it is said there is no *alternative*.

Between these *alternatives* there is no middle ground. *Cranch.*

ALTERN'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In the manner of alternatives; in a manner that admits the choice of one out of two things.

ALTERN'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being alternative.

ALTERN'I-TY, *n.* Succession by turns; alternation.

ALTHE'A, *n.* [Gr. αλθαια, from αλθω, or αλθαινω, to heal.]

In *botany*, a genus of the class and order Monodelphia Polyandria, of several species. The common species is called, in English, *marsh-mallow*. It has a perennial root, and an annual stalk, rising four or five feet. It abounds with mucilage, and is used as an emollient.

ALTHOUGH', (al-thō',) obs. verb, or used only in the imperative. [*all* and *though*; from Sax. *thah* or *theah*; Ir *daighim*, to give, Ger. *doch*; D. *dog*; Sw. *dock* and *dnda*, Dan. *dog*, though. See THOUGH.]

Grant all this; be it so; allow all, suppose that, admit all that; as, "*although* the fig-tree shall not blossom." Hab. iii. That is, grant, admit, or suppose what follows—"the fig-tree shall not blossom." It is a transitive verb, and admits after it the definitive *that*—although *that* the fig-tree shall not blossom; but this use of the verb has been long obsolete. The word may be defined by *notwithstanding*, *non obstante*; as *not opposing* may be equivalent to *admitting* or *supposing*.

ALTIL'O-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *altus*, high, and *loquor*, *loquens*, speaking.]

Lofty speech; pompous language.

ALTIL'O-QUENT, *a.* High sounding; pompous. *Ashe.*

ALTIM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *altus*, high, and Gr. μετρον, measure. See MEASURE and MODE.]

An instrument for taking altitudes geometrically, as a quadrant.

ALTIM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of ascertaining altitudes by taking angles with a proper instrument, and by trigonometrical calculations, without actual mensuration.

ALTIN, *n.* A money of account in Russia, value three kopecks, or about three cents; also, a lake in Siberia, ninety miles in length. *Tooke. Encyc.*

ALTINE'AR, *n.* A species of factitious salt or powder, used in the fusion and purification of metals, prepared in various ways. [See TINCAL.] *Encyc.*

ALTIS'O-NANT, } *a.* [L. *altus*, high, and *sonans*,
ALTIS'O-NOUS, } sounding; *sonus*, sound.]

High sounding; lofty or pompous, as language. *Evelyn.*

ALTI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *altitudo*, of *altus*, high, and a common termination, denoting *state*, condition, or manner.]

1. Space extended upward; height; the elevation of an object above its foundation; as, the *altitude* of a mountain, or column; or the elevation of an object or place above the surface on which we stand, or above the earth; as, the *altitude* of a cloud or meteor; or the elevation of one object above another, as of a bird above the top of a tree.

2. In *astronomy*, the elevation of a point, or star, or other celestial object, above the horizon; marked by the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between such point and the horizon. This is either *true* or *apparent* altitude; *true*, when taken from the rational or real horizon; *apparent*, when taken from the sensible or apparent horizon.

3. *Figuratively*, high degree; superior excellence; highest point of excellence.

He is proud to the *altitude* of his virtue. *Shak.*

The *altitude of the eye*, in perspective, is a right line let fall from the eye, perpendicular to the geometrical plane. *Encyc.*

Meridian altitude, is an arc of the meridian between the horizon and any point, or the center of any object, on the meridian.

ALTIV'O-LANT, *a.* [L. *altus*, high, and *volans*, flying.]

Flying high.

ALTO, [It., from L. *altus*.] High.

In *music*. 1. See ALT.

2. The counter-tenor part, or that between the tenor and treble.

3. The tenor violin.

Alto et Basso; high and low; in *old law*, terms used to signify a submission of all differences of every kind to arbitration.

ALTO-CLEF, *n.* The counter-tenor clef, or the C clef, placed on the third line of the staff.

ALTO-OC-TA'VO, [It.] An octave higher.

ALTO-RE-LIE'VO, [It.]

High relief, in *sculpture*, is the projection of a figure, half or more, without being entirely detached. *Cyc.*

ALTO-RI-PIE'NO, [It.]

The tenor of the great chorus, which sings and plays only in particular places. *Encyc.*

ALTO-VI-O-LA, [It.] A small tenor viol.

ALTO-VI-O-LI'NO, [It.] A small tenor violin.

ALTOGETH'ER, *adv.* [*all* and *together*. See TOGETHER.]

Wholly; entirely; completely; without exception.

Every man at his best estate is *altogether* vanity.—Psal. xxxix.

ALU'DEL, *n.* [*a* and *lutum*, without lute. *Lunier.*]

In *chemistry*, aludels are earthen pots without bottoms, that they may be exactly fitted into each other, and used in sublimations. At the bottom of the furnace is a pot containing the matter to be sublimed, and at the top a head to receive the volatile matter. *Quincy. Encyc.*

ALU'M, *n.* [L. *alumen*.]

A sulphate of alumina and potassa. This substance is white, transparent, and very astringent; but seldom found pure or crystallized. This salt is usually prepared by roasting and lixiviating certain schists containing pyrites, and to the lye adding a certain quantity of potassa; the salt is then obtained

by crystallization. Alum is of great use in medicine and the arts. In medicine, it is used as an astringent; internally, in hemoptoë, diarrhœa, and dysentery; externally, as a stypic applied to bleeding vessels, and as an escharotic. In the arts, it is used in dyeing, to fix colors; in making candles, for hardening the tallow; in tanning, for restoring the cohesion of skins. *Encyc. Fourcroy.*

AL'UM, *v. t.* In *dyeing*, to impregnate or steep in a solution of alum. *Ure.*

AL'UM-EARTH, *n.* A massive mineral, of a blackish-brown color, a dull luster, and rather soft consistence, chiefly composed of carbon, silica, and alumina; an impure earthy variety of lignite. *Ure.*

A-LU'MI-NA, } *n.* One of the earths, consisting of
AL'Ų-MINE, } the metal aluminum and oxygen. It is the characterizing ingredient in common clay, and is sometimes called *pure clay*. When moistened with water, it forms a plastic mass. *Davy.*

A-LU-MIN-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Containing or affording alum.

A-LU'MIN-I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of alumina. *Chaptal.*

A-LU'MIN-ITE, *n.* Subsulphate of alumina; a mineral that occurs in small roundish or reniform masses. Its color is snow white or yellowish white. *Aikin. Jameson. Cleaveland.*

A-LU'MIN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to or containing alum.

A-LU'MIN-UM, *n.* The name given to the metallic base of alumina.

AL'UM-ISH, *a.* Having the nature of alum; somewhat resembling alum.

A-LUM'NUS, *n.*; *pl.* ALUMNI. [L., from *alo*, to nourish.] A pupil; one educated at a seminary is called an *alumnus* of that institution.

AL'UM-SLATE, *n.* A variety of shale or clay slate, containing iron pyrites, the decomposition of which leads to the formation of alum, which often effloresces on the surface of the rock.

AL'UM-STONE, *n.* The silicious subsulphate of alumina and potash. *Cleaveland.*

A-LŪ'TA, *n.* [L.] A species of leather-stone, soft, pliable, and not laminated. *Quincy.*

AL-Ų-TA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *aluta.*]
Of a pale brown color.

AL-Ų-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *aluta*, tanned leather.]
The tanning or dressing of leather.

AL'VE-A-RY, *n.* [L. *alvearium*, *alveare*, a bee-hive, from *alveus*, the belly.]
1. A bee-hive. *Barret.*
2. In *anatomy*, the hollow of the external ear, or bottom of the concha. *Quincy.*

AL'VE-O LAR, } *a.* [L. *alveolus*, a socket, from *al-*
AL'VE-O-LA-RY, } *veus*, a hollow vessel.]
Containing sockets, hollow cells, or pits; pertaining to sockets. *Anatomy.*
The *alveolar processes*, are the processes of the maxillary bones, containing the sockets of the teeth.

AL'VE-O-LATE, *a.* [L. *alveolatus*, from *alveus*, a hollow vessel.]
Deeply pitted, so as to resemble a honey-comb.

AL'VE-OLE, } *n.* [L., dim. of *alveus.*] *Martyn.*
AL-VE'O-LUS, }
1. A cell in a honey-comb.
2. The socket in the jaw, in which a tooth is fixed.
3. A sea fossil, of a conic figure, composed of a number of hemispherical portions, like bee-hives, joined by a pipe of communication. *Encyc.*
4. The term is likewise applied to one of the hemispherical portions of the above fossil.

AL'VE-O-LITE, *n.* [L. *alveolus*, and Gr. λιθος.]
In *natural history*, a genus of stony polypiers, or coral zoophytes, formed by numerous concentric layers of a hemispherical figure, each composed of little cells; the same as the *alveolus*. *Dict. Hist. Nat.*

AL'VINE, *a.* [from *alvus*, the belly.]
Pertaining to the lower belly or intestines; as, *alvine* discharges. *Darwin.*

AL-WAR'GRIM, *n.* The spotted plover, *Charadrius Apricarius.* *Pennant.*

AL'WAY, } *adv.* [*all* and *way*; Sax. *eal* and *weg*,
AL'WAYS, } way; properly, a going, at all goings; hence, at all times.]
1. Perpetually; throughout all time; as, God is *always* the same.
2. Continually; without variation.
I do *always* those things which please him.—John viii. Matt. xxvi.d.
3. Continually or constantly during a certain period, or regularly at stated intervals.
Mephibosheth shall eat bread *always* at my table.—2 Sam. ix.
4. At all convenient times; regularly.
Cornelius prayed to God *always*.—Acts x. Luke xviii. Eph. vi.
Always is now seldom used. The application of this compound to *time* proceeds from the primary sense of *way*, which is a going or passing; hence, continuation.

A. M. stand for *artium magister*, master of arts, the second degree given by universities and colleges; called, in some countries, doctor of philosophy. In America, this degree is conferred, without examination, on bachelors of three years' standing.

A. M. stand also for *anno mundi*, in the year of the world.

AM, the first person of the verb *to be*, in the indicative mode, present tense. Sax. *eom*; Gr. ειμι; Goth. *im*; Pers. *am*.

I AM not I AM.—Ex. iii.

X'MA, } *n.* [D. *aam*, a vessel.] In *church affairs*, a
HĂ'MA, } vessel to contain wine for the eucharist. *Encyc.*

X'MA, *n.* A wine measure, as a cask, a pipe, &c.

AM-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *amabilis*, from *amo*, to love.]
Loveliness; the power of pleasing, or rather the combination of agreeable qualities which win the affections. *Taylor.*

AM'A-DOT, *n.* A sort of pear. *Johnson.*

AM'A-DOU, *n.* [Fr.] A variety of the Boletus igniarius, found on old ash and other trees, called *spunk* and *German tinder*. *Ure.*
This is written also *amadow*, and called *black match*, and *pyrotechnical sponge*, on account of its inflammability. *Cyc.*

A-MAIN', *adv.* [Sax. *a* and *magn*, force, strength. See MAY, MIGHT.]
With force, strength, or violence; violently; furiously; suddenly; at once.
What when we fled amain. *Milton.*
Let go amain, in seamen's language, or *strike amain*, is to let fall or lower at once. *Mar. Dict.*

A-MAL'GAM, *n.* [Gr. μαλαγμα, from μαλασσω, to soften. Its usual derivation is certainly erroneous.]
1. A compound of mercury or quicksilver with another metal; any metallic alloy, of which mercury forms an essential constituent part. *Cyc.*
2. A mixture or compound of different things. *Burke.*

A-MAL'GAM-ATE, *v. t.* To compound quicksilver with another metal. Gregory uses *amalgam*.
2. To mix different things, to make a compound; to unite.

A-MAL'GAM-ATE, *v. i.* To unite in an amalgam; to blend.

A-MAL'GAM-A-TED, *pp.* Compounded with quicksilver; blended.

A-MAL'GAM-A-TING, *ppr.* Compounding quicksilver with another metal; blending.

A-MAL-GAM-A'TION, *n.* The act or operation of compounding mercury with another metal; applied particularly to the process of separating gold and silver from their ores by means of mercury. *Ure.*
2. The mixing or blending of different things.

A-MAN'DO-LA, *n.* A green marble, having the appearance of honey-comb, and containing white specks, of 100 parts, 76 are mild calcareous earth, 20 schist, and 2 iron. The cellular appearance proceeds from the schist. *Kirwan. Nicholson.*

A-MAN-Ų-EN'SIS, *n.* [L., from *manus*, hand.]
A person whose employment is to write what another dictates, or to copy what another has written.

AM'A-RANTH, *n.* A color inclining to purple. *Cyc.*

AM'A-RANTH, } *n.* [Gr. αμαραντος, of a neg.
AM-A-RAN'THUS, } and μαραινω, to decay; so called, it is said, because its flowers, when cropped, do not soon wither.]
1. Flower-gentle; a genus of plants, of many species. Of these the three colored has long been cultivated in gardens, on account of the beauty of its variegated leaves. *Encyc.*
2. In *poetry*, an imaginary flower that never fades. *Milton.*

AM-A-RANTH'INE, *a.* Belonging to amaranth; consisting of, containing, or resembling amaranth.

A-MAR'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *amaritudo*, from *amarus*, bitter; from Heb. מר bitter.]
Bitterness. [*Not much used.*]

AM-A-RYL'LIS, *n.* [The name of a country girl in Theocritus and Virgil.]
In *botany*, lily asphodel, a genus of liliaceous plants of several species, which are cultivated in gardens for the beauty of their flowers. *Encyc.*

A-MASS', *v. t.* [Fr. *amasser*; It. *ammassare*; L. *massa*, a heap or lump, Gr. μαζα. See MASS.]
1. To collect into a heap; to gather a great quantity; to accumulate; as, to *amass* a treasure.
2. To collect in great numbers; to add many things together; as, to *amass* words or phrases.

A-MASS', *n.* An assemblage, heap, or accumulation. [This is superseded by MASS.]

A-MASS'ED, (*a-mast'*,) *pp.* Collected in a heap, or in a great quantity or number; accumulated.

A-MASS'ING, *ppr.* Collecting in a heap, or in a large quantity or number.

A-MASS'MENT, *n.* A heap collected, a large quantity or number brought together; an accumulation.

A-MATE', *v. t.* [See MATE.] To accompany; also, to terrify, to perplex. [*Not used.*]

AM-A-TEUR', *n.* [Fr., from L. *amator*, a lover, from *amo*, to love.]
A person attached to a particular pursuit, study, or science, as to music or painting; one who has a taste for the arts. More particularly, one who cultivates any study or art, from taste or attachment, without pursuing it professionally. *Burke.*

AM'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* In *phrenology*, an organ which is supposed to influence sexual desire; propensity to love.

AM-A-TŌ'RI-AL, } *a.* [L. *amatorius*, from *amo*, to
AM'A-TO-RY, } love.]
1. Belonging to love; as, *amatorial* verses; causing love; as, *amatory* potions; produced by sexual intercourse; as, *amatorial* progeny. *Darwin.*
2. In *anatomy*, a term applied to the oblique muscles of the eye, from their use in ogling.

AM-A-TŌ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In an amatorial manner; by way of love. *Darwin.*

AM-A-TŌ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to love; as, *amatorian* odes. *Johnson.*

AM-A-TŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to love. *Milton.*

AM-AUR-Ō'SIS, *n.* [Gr. αμαυρος, obscure.]
A loss or decay of sight from a palsy of the optic nerve, without any visible defect in the eye, except an immovable pupil; called also *gutta serena*, the "*drop serene*" of Milton. Sometimes the disease is periodical, coming on suddenly, continuing for hours or days, and then disappearing. It has sometimes been cured by electricity. *Encyc. Coxe.*

A-MAUS'ITE, *n.* [See PATRONITE.]

A-MAZE', *v. t.* [Qu. Ar. كمس *amas*, to perplex or confuse; or from *maze*.]
To confound with fear, sudden surprise, or wonder; to astonish.
They shall be afraid; they shall be *amazed* at one another.—Isa. xiii.
They were all *amazed*, and glorified God.—Mark ii. Luke v.
This word implies astonishment or perplexity, arising from something extraordinary, unexpected, unaccountable, or frightful.

A-MAZE', *n.* Astonishment; confusion; perplexity, arising from fear, surprise, or wonder. It is chiefly used in poetry, and is nearly synonymous with *amazement*.

A-MAZ'ED, *pp.* Astonished; confounded with fear, surprise, or wonder.

A-MAZ'ED-LY, *adv.* With amazement; in a manner to confound. [*Little used.*]

A-MAZ'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being confounded with fear, surprise, or wonder; astonishment; great wonder.

A-MAZE'MENT, *n.* Astonishment; confusion or perplexity, from a sudden impression of fear, surprise, or wonder. It is sometimes accompanied with fear or terror; sometimes merely extreme wonder or admiration at some great, sudden, or unexpected event, at an unusual sight, or at the narration of extraordinary events.

A-MAZ'ING, *ppr.* Confounding with fear, surprise, or wonder.
2. *a.* Very wonderful; exciting astonishment or perplexity.

A-MAZ'ING-LY, *adv.* In an astonishing degree; in a manner to excite astonishment, or to perplex, confound, or terrify.

AM'A-ZON, *n.* [This is said to be formed of a neg. and μαζος, breast. History informs us, that the Amazons cut off their right breast, that it might not incommode them in shooting and hurling the javelin. This is doubtless a fable.]
1. The Amazons are said by historians to have been a race of female warriors, who founded an empire on the River Thermodon, in Asia Minor, on the coast of the Euxine. They are said to have excluded men from their society, and by their warlike enterprises, to have conquered and alarmed surrounding nations. Some writers treat these accounts as fables. *Herod. Justin.*
2. By *analogy*, a warlike or masculine woman; a virago.
3. This name has been given to some American females on the banks of the largest river in the world, who joined their husbands in attacking the Spaniards that first visited the country. This trivial occurrence gave the name *Amazon* to that river, whose real name is *Maranon*. *Garcilasso*, p. 606.

AM-A-ZŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an Amazon. *Applied to females*, bold; of masculine manners; warlike.
2. Belonging to the River Maranon in South America, or to Amazonia, the country lying on that river.

AMB, AM, about; around; used in composition. Sax. *emb*, *ymb*; W. *am*; Ir. *im*, *um*; G. *um*; D. *om*; Dan. *om*; Sw. *om*; Gr. αμφι; L. *am* or *amb*.

AM-BA'GES, *n.* [L. *amb*, and *ago*, to drive.]
1. A circumlocution; a circuit of words to express ideas which may be expressed in fewer words.
2. A winding or turning.

AM-BA'GI-OUS, *a.* Circumlocutory.

AM-BAS'SA-DOR, *n.* [This is the more common orthography; but good authors write also *embassador*; and as the orthography of *embassy* is established, it would be better to write *embassador*, as it is written by Blackstone. See EMBASSADOR.]

AM'BE, } *n.* [Gr. αμβη, a brim, from αμφι, about.]
AM'BEE, }
Literally, a brim, but in *surgery*, an instrument for

reducing dislocated shoulders; so called from the jutting of its extremity. Also, the mango-tree. *Quincy. Encye. Coxe.*

AM'BER, *n.* [Fr. *ambre*; Sp. *ambar*; Port. id.; It. *ambra*; an Oriental word; Pers. عنبر *anbar* or *anabar*; Ar. عنبر *anbarun*. In 1 Kings x. 2, 10, the Arabic is rendered *spices*. The Arabic word is rendered by Castell, *amber*, a marine fish, a shield made of skins, crocus, and fimus. In Eth. ዓንበር *anbara*, is rendered *a whale*; and the word is used in Jonah ii. 1, and Matt. xii. 40. This word is placed by Castell under عنب *annaba*, to produce grapes, and عنب signifies grapes, Ch. and Heb. ענב The Chaldee verb signifies to join or connect, and the sense of this word, applied to grapes, is a cluster, like *grape* in English. It signifies, also, in Ch., a tumor, a pustule, a mountain, the sense of which is a lump or mass collected; and this may be the sense of *amber*. In German, Dutch, Swedish, and Danish, it has a name corresponding to the English *burnstone*.]

A hard, semi-pellucid substance, tasteless and without smell, except when pounded or heated, when it emits a fragrant odor. It is found in alluvial soils, or on the sea shore, in many places; particularly on the shores of the Baltic, in Europe, and at Cape Sable, in Maryland, in the United States. The ancient opinion of its vegetable origin seems now to be established, and it is believed or known to be a fossil resin. It yields, by distillation, an empyreumatic oil, and the succinic acid, which sublimes in small, white needles. Its color usually presents some tinge of yellow. It is highly electrical, and is the basis of a varnish. *Journal of Science. Encye. Chambers.*

AM'BER, *a.* Consisting of or resembling amber.

AM'BER, *v. t.* To scent with amber.

AM'BER-DRINK, *n.* A drink resembling amber in color.

AM'BER-DROP-PING, *a.* Dropping amber. *Milton.*

AM'BER-SEED, *n.* Musk-seed; a seed somewhat resembling millet. It is of a bitterish taste, and brought from Egypt and the West Indies. *Chambers.*

AM'BER-TREE, *n.* The English name of a species of Anthospermum, a shrub, with evergreen leaves, which, when bruised, emit a fragrant odor. *Miller.*

AM'BER-GRIS, *n.* [*amber*, and Fr. *gris*, gray; *gray amber*.]

A solid, opaque, ash-colored, inflammable substance, variegated like marble, remarkably light, rugged on its surface, and when heated, it has a fragrant odor. It does not effervesce with acids; it melts easily into a kind of yellow resin, and is soluble, but not readily, in spirit of wine. Various opinions have been entertained respecting its origin; but it is well ascertained that it is a morbid secretion into the intestines of the spermacett whale, a species of Physeter. It has been found in that species of whale, but usually is found floating on the surface of the ocean, in regions frequented by whales; sometimes in masses of from 60 to 225 lbs. weight. In this substance are found the beaks of the cuttle-fish, on which that whale is known to feed. It is highly valued as a material in perfumery. *Encye.*

AM-BI-DEX'TER, *n.* [L. *ambo*, both, and *dexter*, the right hand.]

1. A person who uses both hands with equal facility.

2. A double dealer; one equally ready to act on either side in party disputes. [*This sense is used in ludicrous language.*]

3. In *law*, a juror who takes money from both parties, for giving his verdict. *Cowel.*

AM-BI-DEX-TER'I-TY, AM-BI-DEX'TROUS-NESS, *n.* The faculty of using both hands with equal facility; double dealing; the taking of money from both parties for a verdict.

AM-BI-DEX'TROUS, *a.* Having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease; practicing or siding with both parties.

AM'BI-ENT, *a.* [L. *ambiens*, from *ambio*, to go round, from *amb*, about, and *eo*, to go.]

Surrounding; encompassing on all sides; investing; applied to fluids or diffusible substances; as, the *ambient* air. *Milton.*

AM-BIG'E-NAL, *a.* [L. *ambo*, both, and *genus*, a kind.]

An *ambigenal hyperbola*, is one of the triple hyperbolas of the second order, having one of its infinite legs falling within an angle formed by the asymptotes, and the other without. *Encyc.*

AM'BI-GU, *n.* [Fr. See AMBIGUITY.]

An entertainment or feast, consisting of a medley of dishes. *King.*

AM-BI-GŪ'I-TY, *n.* [L. *ambiguitas*, from *ambigo*.]

Doubtfulness or uncertainty of signification, from a word's being susceptible of different meanings; double meaning; as, words should be used which admit of no *ambiguity*.

AM-BIG'Ų-OUS, *a.* [L. *ambiguus*.]

Having two or more meanings; doubtful; being of uncertain signification; susceptible of different interpretations; hence, obscure. It is applied to words and expressions; not to a dubious state of mind, though it may be to a person using words of doubtful signification; as, the ancient oracles were *ambiguous*, as were their answers.

AM-BIG'Ų-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an ambiguous manner; with doubtful meaning.

AM-BIG'Ų-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; ambiguity; and hence, obscurity.

AM-BIL'E-VOUS, *a.* [L. *ambo*, both, and *lævus*, left.]

Left-handed on both sides. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

AM-BIL'O-GY, *n.* [L. *ambo*, both, and Gr. λογος, speech.]

Talk or language of doubtful meaning.

AM-BIL'O-QUOUS, *a.* [L. *ambo*, both, and *loquor*, to speak.]

Using ambiguous expressions.

AM-BIL'O-QUY, *n.* The use of doubtful or ambiguous expressions.

AM'BIT, *n.* [L. *ambitus*, a circuit, from *ambio*, to go about. See AMBIENT.]

The line that encompasses a thing. In *geometry*, the perimeter of a figure, or of the surface of a body; the periphery or circumference of a circular body. *Johnson. Encye.*

AM-BI''TION, *n.* [L. *ambitio*, from *ambio*, to go about, or to seek by making interest; of *amb*, about, and *eo*, to go. [See AMBAGES.] This word had its origin in the practice of Roman candidates for office, who went about the city to solicit votes.]

A desire of preferment, or of honor; a desire of excellence or superiority. It is thus used in a good sense; as, emulation may spring from a laudable *ambition*. It denotes more commonly, however, an inordinate desire of power, or eminence, often accompanied with the use of illegal means to obtain the object. It is sometimes followed by *of*; as, a man has an *ambition of* wit. Milton has used the word in the Latin sense of *going about* to solicit or obtain; but this sense is hardly legitimate.

AM-BI''TION, *v. t.* [Fr. *ambitionner*.]

Ambitiously to seek after. [*Little used.*] *King.*

AM-BI''TION-LESS, *a.* Devoid of ambition. *Pollok.*

AM-BI''TIOUS, *a.* [L. *ambitiosus*.]

1. Desirous of power, honor, office, superiority, or excellence; aspiring; eager for fame; followed by *of* before a noun; as, *ambitious of* glory.

2. Showy; adapted to command notice or praise; as, *ambitious* ornaments.

3. *Figuratively*, eager to swell or rise higher; as, the *ambitious* ocean. *Shak.*

AM-BI''TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In an ambitious manner; with an eager desire after preferment or superiority.

AM-BI''TIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ambitious; ambition. Being nearly synonymous with *ambitum*, it is not often used.

AM'BI-TUS, *n.* [L.] 1. The circumference or exterior edge or border of a thing.

2. In *Roman law*, the open space surrounding a building or tomb. *Encye.*

3. In *Roman history*, a canvassing for votes by candidates for office.

AM'BLE, *v. i.* [Fr. *ambler*, from L. *ambulo*, to walk; Qu. *amb*, about, and the root of Fr. *aller*.]

1. To pace; to move with a certain peculiar pace, as a horse, first lifting his two legs on one side, and then changing to the other. *Edin. Encyc.*

2. To move easy, without hard shocks.

Him time *ambles* withal. *Shak.*

3. In a *ludicrous sense*, to move with submission, or by direction, or to move affectedly. *Johnson.*

AM'BLE, *n.* A peculiar pace of a horse, in which the two legs of the same side rise together.

AM'BLER, *n.* A horse which ambles; a pacer.

AM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lifting the two legs on the same side at first going off, and then changing.

AM'BLING-LY, *adv.* With an ambling gait.

AM'BLY GON, *n.* [Gr. αμβλυς, obtuse, and γωνια, an angle.]

An obtuse-angled triangle; a triangle with one angle of more than ninety degrees. *Bailey. Encyc.*

AM-BLYG'ON-AL, *a.* Containing an obtuse angle. *Ash.*

AM-BLYG'ON-ITE, *n.* [Gr. αμβλυγωνιος, having an obtuse angle.]

A mineral from Saxony, of a pale-green color, sometimes spotted, somewhat resembling pyroxene. It consists of phosphoric acid and alumina, with 9 per cent. of lithia. *Dana.*

AM'BLY-O-PY, *n.* [Gr. αμβλυς, dull, and ωψ, eye.]

Weakness of sight, without any opacity of the cornea, or of the interior of the eye; either absolute weakness of sight from disease or old age; or relative, when objects can be seen only in a certain light, distance, or position, as in day and night blindness, near and far sightedness, and strabismus or squinting. *Sauvages.*

AM'BO, AM'BON, *n.* [Gr. αμβων, a pulpit; L. *umbo*, a boss.]

An oblong, elevated pulpit, in the early Christian churches, but disused after the fourteenth century. *Gault.*

AM-BRE-Ā'DA, *n.* [from *amber*.] A kind of factitious amber, which the Europeans sell to the Africans. *Encye.*

AM-BRĒ'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid formed by digesting ambreine in nitric acid.

AM-BRĒ'INE, *n.* One of the animal proximate principles, and the chief constituent of ambergris.

AM-BRŌ'SIA, (am-bro'zha,) *n.* [Gr. a neg. and βροτος, mortal, because it was supposed to confer immortality on them that fed on it.]

1. In *heathen antiquity*, the imaginary food of the gods. Hence,

2. Whatever is very pleasing to the taste or smell. The name has also been given to certain alexipharmic compositions.

3. A genus of plants.

AM-BRŌ'SI-AC, *a.* Having the qualities of ambrosia.

AM-BRŌ'SIAL, (am-bro'zhal,) *a.* Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; fragrant; delighting the taste or smell; as, *ambrosial* dews. Ben Jonson uses *ambrosiac* in a like sense, and Bailey has *ambrosian*, but these seem not to be warranted by usage.

AM-BRŌ'SIAL-LY, *adv.* In an ambrosial way.

AM-BRŌ'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to St. Ambrose. The *Ambrosian* office, or ritual, is a formula of worship in the church of Milan, instituted by St. Ambrose.

AM-BRŌ'SIAN-CHANT, *n.* A mode of singing or chanting introduced by St. Ambrose. It was more monotonous than the *Gregorian*, which was used afterward.

AM'BRO-SIN, *n.* In *the middle ages*, a coin struck by the dukes of Milan, on which St. Ambrose was represented on horseback, with a whip in his right hand.

AM'BRY, *n.* [contracted from Fr. *aumônerie*, almonry, from old Fr. *almoigne*, alms.]

1. An almonry; a place where alms are deposited for distribution to the poor. In ancient abbeys and priories there was an office of this name, in which the almoner lived.

2. A place in which are deposited the utensils for house-keeping; also, a cupboard; a place for cold victuals.

AMBS'-ACE, (āmz'āce,) *n.* [L. *ambo*, both, and *as*.]

A double ace, as when two dice turn up the ace.

AM'BU-LANCE, *n.* [Fr.] A flying hospital; a movable hospital, or place of succor for the wounded, formed, for the occasion, on the field of battle, or in its immediate vicinity; first introduced into the French armies. *Cyc. Med.*

AM'BU-LANT, *a.* [L. *ambulans*, from *ambulo*.]

Walking; moving from place to place. *Encye.*

Ambulant brokers, in Amsterdam, are exchange-brokers or agents, who are not sworn, and whose testimony is not received in courts of justice.

AM'BU-LATE, *v. i.* To walk; to move backward and forward.

AM-BU-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ambulatio*.]

A walking about; the act of walking.

AM'BU-LA-TIVE, *a.* Walking.

AM'BU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* That has the power or faculty of walking; as, an animal is *ambulatory*.

2. Pertaining to a walk; as, an *ambulatory* view.

3. Moving from place to place; not stationary; as, an *ambulatory* court, which exercises its jurisdiction in different places. *Johnson.*

4. In *ornithology*, formed for walking; applied to the feet of birds with three toes before and one behind. *Brande.*

AM'BU-LA-TO-RY, *n.* A place to walk in; applied to any place in buildings, inclosed by a colonnade or arcade, as porticoes and corridors; also, to the aisles or passages in churches. *P. Cyc.*

AM'BU-RY, AN'BU-RY, *n.* [Qu. L. *umbo*, the navel; Gr. αμβων.]

Among *farriers*, a tumor, wart, or swelling on a horse, full of blood, and soft to the touch. *Encye.*

AM'BUS-CADE, *n.* [Fr. *embuscade*; Sp. and Port. *emboscada*; It. *imboscata*, from It. *imboscare*; Sp. *emboscar*, to lie in *bushes*, or concealed; *en* and *bosco*, *bosque*, a wood; Eng. *bush*.]

1. *Literally*, a lying in a wood, concealed, for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise; hence, a lying in wait, and concealed in any situation, for a like purpose.

2. A private station in which troops lie concealed, with a view to attack their enemy by surprise; ambush.

3. A body of troops lying in ambush.

AM'BUS-CADE, *v. t.* To lie in wait for, or to attack from a concealed position.

AM'BUS-CAD-ED, *pp.* Having an ambush laid against, or attacked from a private station; as, his troops were *ambuscaded*.

AM'BUS-CAD-ING, *ppr.* Lying in wait for; attacking from a secret station.

AM'BUSH, *n.* [*Fr. embûche*, of *in* and *bush*; Dan. *busk*; D. *bosch*; Ger. *busch*; Fr. *bosquet*, *boscage*, *bocage*, *bois*. See Bush.]

1. A private or concealed station, where troops lie in wait to attack their enemy by surprise.

2. The state of lying concealed, for the purpose of attacking by surprise; a lying in wait.

3. The troops posted in a concealed place, for attacking by surprise.

Lay thee an *ambush* for the city. — Josh. viii.

AM'BUSH, *v. t.* To lie in wait for; to surprise, by assailing unexpectedly from a concealed place.

AM'BUSH, *v. i.* To lie in wait, for the purpose of attacking by surprise.

Not saw the snake, that *ambushed* for his prey. *Trumbull.*

AM'BUSH-ED, (am'busht,) *pp.* Lain in wait for; suddenly attacked from a concealed station.

AM'BUSH-ING, *ppr.* Lying in wait for; attacking from a concealed station.

AM'BUSH-MENT, *n.* An ambush; *which see.*

AM-BUS'TION, *n.* [L. *ambustio*, from *amburo*, to burn or scorch, of *amb*, about, and *uro*, to burn.]

Among *physicians*, a burning, a burn or scald.

AM'EL, *n.* [Fr. *email.*]

The matter with which metallic bodies are overlaid in the process of enameling, but its use is superseded by *enamel*, which see. *Boyle.*

A-MEL'IOR-A-BLE, *a.* That may be meliorated.

A-MEL'IOR-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ameliorer*, from L. *melior*, better.]

To make better; to improve; to meliorate.

S. S. Smith. *Christ. Obs.* *Buchanan.*

A-MEL'IOR-ATE, *v. i.* To grow better, to meliorate.

A-MEL'IOR-A-TED, *pp.* Grown better, improved.

A-MEL'IOR-A-TING, *ppr.* Becoming or making better.

A-MEL'IOR-A'TION, *n.* A making or becoming better, improvement, melioration.

A'MEN'. This word, with slight differences of orthography, is in all the dialects of the Shemitish stock. As a *verb*, it signifies to confirm, establish, verify; to trust, or give confidence, as a *noun*, truth, firmness, trust, confidence, as an *adjective*, firm, stable. In English, after the Oriental manner, it is used at the beginning, but more generally at the end of declarations and prayers, in the sense of, *be it firm, be it established.*

And let all the people say, *Amen.* — Ps. cvi.

The word is used also as a noun. "All the promises of God are *amen* in Christ," that is, immutable, stability, constancy.

A-ME-NA-BIL'I-TY, A-ME'NA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being amenable; liability to answer. *Judge Story.*

A-ME'NA-BLE, *a.* [It. *menare*; Fr. *mener*, *amener*; Norm. *amesner*, to lead, to bring; Fr. *amener*, It. *ammainare*, in marine language, to strike sail.]

1. In *old law*, easy to be led; governable, as a woman by her husband. [*Not in present use.*]

2. Liable to answer; responsible, answerable, liable to be called to account, as, every man is *amenable* to the laws.

We retain this idiom in the popular phrase, *to bring in*, to make answerable; as, a man is *brought in* to pay the debt of another.

A-ME'NA-BLY, *adv.* In an amenable manner.

AM'EN-AGE, *v. t.* To manage. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

AM'EN-ANCE, *n.* Conduct; behavior. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-MEND', *v. t.* [Fr. *amender*; L. *emendo*, of *e* neg. and *menda*, *mendum*, a fault; W. *mann*, a spot or blemish; Sp. and Port. *emendar*; It. *ammendare.* See Mend.]

1. To correct; to rectify by expunging a mistake; as, to *amend* a writ.

2. To reform, by quitting bad habits; to make better, in a moral sense; as, to *amend* our ways or our conduct.

3. To correct; to supply a defect; to improve or make better, by some addition of what is wanted, as well as by expunging what is wrong; as, to *amend* a bill before a legislature. Hence it is applied to the correction of authors, by restoring passages which had been omitted, or restoring the true reading.

A-MEND', *v. i.* To grow or become better, by reformation, or rectifying something wrong in manners or morals. It differs from *improve*, in this, that to *amend* implies something previously wrong; to *improve* does not.

A-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be amended; capable of correction, as, an *amendable* writ or error.

A-MEND'A-TO-RY, *a.* That amends; supplying amendment; corrective.

A-MENDE', *n.* [Fr.] A pecuniary punishment, or fine; a reparation or recantation. The *amende honorable*, in France, is an infamous punishment inflicted on traitors, parricides, and sacrilegious persons. The offender, being led into court with a rope about his neck, and a lighted torch in his hand, begs pardon of his God, the court, &c. These words also denote simply a recantation in open court, or in presence of the injured person. *Encyc.*

2. In *popular language*, the phrase denotes a public recantation and reparation to an injured party, for improper language or treatment.

A-MEND'ED, *pp.* Corrected; rectified; reformed; improved, or altered for the better.

A-MEND'ER, *n.* The person that amends.

A-MEND'FUL, *a.* Full of improvement.

A-MEND'ING, *ppr.* Correcting; reforming; altering for the better.

A-MEND'MENT, *n.* An alteration or change for the better; correction of a fault or faults; reformation of life, by quitting vices.

2. In *legislative proceedings*, any alteration in a bill or motion, by adding, changing, or omitting.

3. In *law*, the correction of an error in a writ or process.

Shakspeare uses it for the recovery of health, but this sense is unusual.

A-MENDS', *n. pl.* [Fr. *amende*]

Compensation for an injury; recompense; satisfaction, equivalent, as, the happiness of a future life will more than make *amends* for the miseries of this.

A-MEN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *amœnitas*; Fr. *aménité*; L. *amœnus*, W. *mwyn*, pleasant, kind.]

Pleasantness, as of situation; that which delights the eye, *used of places and prospects.* *Brown.*

A MENSA ET TO'RO, [L.] From board and bed. A divorce from board and bed is when husband and wife separate, but the husband maintains the wife.

AM'ENT, AM'EN-TUM, *n.* [L. *amentum*, a thong, or strap.]

In *botany*, a species of inflorescence, consisting of many scales, ranged along a stalk or slender axis, which is the common receptacle; as in birch, oak, chestnut. *Martyn.*

A spike, the bracts of which are all of equal size, and closely imbricated, and which is articulated with the stem. *Lindley.*

AM-EN-TA'CEOUS, *a.* 1. Growing in an ament, resembling a thong, as, the chestnut has an *amentaceous* inflorescence. *Martyn.*

2. Furnished with aments; having flowers arranged on aments, as, *amentaceous* plants. *Brande.*

A-MERCE', (a-mers',) *v. t.* [A verb formed from *a*, for *on* or *at*, and Fr. *merci*, mercy, or from L. *merces*, reward.]

1. To inflict a penalty *at mercy*; to punish by a pecuniary penalty, the amount of which is not fixed by law, but left to the discretion or *mercy* of the court; as, the court *amerced* the criminal in the sum of one hundred dollars.

2. To inflict a pecuniary penalty; to punish in general. Milton uses *of* after *amerce*: "Millions of spirits *amerced of* heaven;" but this use seems to be a poetic license.

A-MERC'ED, *pp.* Fined at the discretion of a court.

A-MERCE'MENT, (a-mers'ment,) *n.* A pecuniary penalty inflicted on an offender at the discretion of the court. It differs from a *fine*, in that the latter is, or was originally, a fixed and certain sum prescribed by statute for an offense, but an amercement is arbitrary. Hence the practice of *affeering.* [See Affeer.] But, in *America*, the word *fine* is now used for a pecuniary penalty which is uncertain; and it is common, in statutes, to enact that an offender shall be *fined*, at the discretion of the court. In *England*, also, fines are now usually discretionary. Thus the word *fine* has, in a measure, superseded the use of *amercement.* This word, in old books, is written *amerciament.*

Amercement royal, is a penalty imposed on an officer for a misdemeanor in his office.

A-MER'CER, *n.* One who sets a fine at discretion upon an offender.

A-MER'I-CA, *n.* [from Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine, who pretended to have first discovered the western continent.]

One of the great continents, first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, June 11, O. S., 1498, and by Columbus, or Christoval Colon, Aug. 1, the same year. It extends from the eightieth degree of north, to the fifty-fourth degree of south latitude; and from the thirty-fifth to the one hundred and fifty-sixth degree of longitude west from Greenwich, being about nine thousand miles in length. Its breadth at Darien is narrowed to about forty-five miles, but at the northern extremity is nearly four thousand miles. From Darien to the *north*, the continent is called *North America*, and to the *south*, it is called *South America.*

A-MER'I-CAN, *a.* Pertaining to America.

A-MER'I-CAN, *n.* A native of America; originally applied to the aboriginals, or copper-colored races, found here by the Europeans; but now applied to the descendants of Europeans born in America, especially to the inhabitants of the United States.

☞ The name *American* must always exalt the pride of patriotism. *Washington.*

A-MER'I-CAN-ISM, *n.* An idiom peculiar to America.

2. The love which American citizens have to their own country, or the preference of its interests.

A-MER'I-CAN-IZE, *v. t.* To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMES-ACE. See Ambs-ace.

A-MET-A-BŎ'LI-AN, A-MET-A-BŎ'LI-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. *a* neg. and μεταβαλλω, to change.]

In *zoology*, terms denoting a division of insects which do not undergo any metamorphosis. *Brande.*

A-METH'O-DIST, *n.* A quack. [*Not used.*]

AM'E-THYST, *n.* [L. *amethystus*; Gr. ἀμεθυστος, which the Greeks supposed to be formed from *a* neg. and μεθω, to inebriate, from some supposed quality in the stone of resisting intoxication. Plin. xxxvii. 9, mentions an opinion, that it takes its name from its color approaching that of wine, but not reaching it.]

A sub-species of quartz, of a bluish violet color, of different degrees of intensity. It generally occurs crystallized in hexahedral prisms terminated by corresponding pyramids; also in rolled fragments, composed of imperfect prismatic crystals. Its fracture is conchoidal or splintery. It is wrought into various articles of jewelry. *Cleaveland. Encyc.*

Oriental amethyst; the violet blue variety of transparent crystallized corundum.

AM'E-THYST, in *heraldry*, signifies a purple color. It is the proper, in a noble man's escutcheon, as *purpure* in a gentleman's, and *mercury* in that of a sovereign prince. *Encyc.*

AM-E-THYS'TINE, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or resembling amethyst; anciently applied to a garment of the color of amethyst, as distinguished from the Tyrian and hyacinthine purple.

2. Composed of the amethyst; as, an *amethystine* cup. *Brande.*

A'MI-A, *n.* A genus of fish, of the Abdominal order, found in the rivers of Carolina. *Pennant.*

A-MI-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Amiableness.

A'MI-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *amable*; L. *amabilis*; from *amo*, to love.]

1. Lovely; worthy of love; deserving of affection; *applied usually to persons.* But in Psal. lxxxiv. 1, there is an exception: "How *amiable* are thy tabernacles, O Lord!"

2. Pretending or showing love.

Lay *amiable* siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife. *Shak.*

But this use is not legitimate.

A'MI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of deserving love; loveliness.

A'MI-A-BLY, *adv.* In an amiable manner; in a manner to excite or attract love.

AM-I-AN'THUS, *n.* [Gr. αμιαντος, of *a* neg. and μιαινω, to pollute or vitiate; so called from its incombustibility. Plin. 36. 19.]

Earth-flax, or mountain-flax; a mineral substance somewhat resembling flax, belonging either to the species pyroxene or hornblende, usually grayish, or else greenish white, sometimes of a yellowish or silvery white, olive or mountain green, of a pale flesh red or ochre color. It is composed of delicate fibers, very flexible, and somewhat elastic, often long and resembling threads of silk. It is incombustible, and has sometimes been wrought into cloth and paper. *Kirwan. Encyc. Cleaveland.*

AM-I-AN'THI-FORM, *a.* [*amianthus* and *form.*]

Having the form or likeness of amianthus.

Amianthiform arseniate of copper. *Phillips.*

AM-I-AN'THIN-ITE, *n.* A species of amorphous mineral, a variety of actinolite; its color ash, greenish, or yellowish gray, often mixed with yellow or red; its fracture confusedly foliated and fibrous. *Kirwan.*

AM-I-AN'THOID, *n.* [*amianthus* and Gr. εἰδος, form.]

A variety of asbestus, composed of long capillary filaments, flexible and very elastic; more flexible than the fibers of asbestus, but stiffer and more elastic than those of amianthus. The color is olive green, or greenish white. *Hany. Cleaveland.*

AM-I-AN'THOID, *a.* Resembling amianthus in form.

AM'I-CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *amicabilis*, from *amicus*, a friend, from *amo*, to love.]

1. Friendly; peaceable; harmonious in social or mutual transactions; usually applied to the dispositions of men who have business with each other, or to their intercourse and transactions; as, nations or men have come to an *amicable* adjustment of their differences.

2. Disposed to peace and friendship; as, an *amicable* temper.

[*But rarely applied to a single person.*]

AM'I-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being peaceable, friendly, or disposed to peace; friendliness; a disposition to preserve peace and friendship.

AM'I-CA-BLY, *adv.* In a friendly manner; with harmony or good-will; without controversy; as, the dispute was *amicably* adjusted.

AM'ICT, AM'ICE, *n.* [L. *amictus*, from *amicior*, to clothe; Fr. *amict*; Sp. *amito*; Port. *amicto.*]

A square linen cloth that a Roman Catholic priest ties about his neck, hanging down behind, under the alb, when he officiates at mass. *Sp. and Port. Dict.*

A-MID', A-MIDST', *prep.* [of *a* and Sax. *midd*, the middle; L. *medius.* *Amidst* is the superlative

degree, *middest*, a contraction of Sax. *mid-mesta*, midmost. See MIDDLE and MIDST.]

1. In the midst or middle.

2. Among; mingled with; as, a shepherd *amidst* his flock.

3. Surrounded, encompassed, or enveloped with; as, *amidst* the shade; *amid* the waves. *Amid* is used [mostly in poetry.

AM'IDE, } n. See AMMID.
AM'I-DET, }

AM'I-DINE, n. Starch modified by heat so as to become a transparent mass, like horn, which is soluble in cold water.

A-MID'-SHIPS; in *marine language*, the middle of a ship, with regard to her length and breadth.

AM'I-LOT, n. A white fish in the Mexican lakes, more than a foot in length, and much esteemed at the table. *Clavigero.*

A-MISS', a. [*a* and *miss*. See MISS.]

1. Wrong; faulty; out of order; improper; as, it may not be *amiss* to ask advice. [*This adjective always follows its noun.*]

2. *adv.* In a faulty manner; contrary to propriety, truth, law, or morality.

Ye ask and receive not, because ye ask *amiss*.—James iv.

Applied to the body, it signifies indisposed; as, I am somewhat *amiss* to-day.

AM'I-TY, n. [Fr. *amitié*; It. *amistà*, *amistàde*; Sp. *amistad*, from *amistar*, to reconcile; Port. *amizade*; Norm. *amistee*, friendship, *amet*, friends, *amcis*, *ametz*, beloved. Qu. L. *amo*, *amicitia*.]

Friendship, in a general sense, between individuals, societies, or nations; harmony; good understanding; as, our nation is in *amity* with all the world; a treaty of *amity* and commerce.

AM'MA, n. [Heb. אם, mother.]

1. An abbess or spiritual mother.

2. A girdle or truss used in ruptures. [Gr. *αμμα*.] *Coxe.*

AM'MAN, n. [G. *amtmann*; D. *amptman*; Dan. *amtmand*; a compound of *ampt*, Sax. *ambaht*, or *embeht*, office, duty, charge, and *man*. See EMBASSADOR.]

In *some European nations*, a judge who has cognizance of civil causes. *Encyc.*

AM'MID, n. [formed from *ammonia*.]

A compound of amnidogen with an element, in which amnidogen is the electro-negative ingredient.

AM-MID'O-GEN, n. [*ammid* and Gr. γενναω, to produce.]

A basifying and basic principle, composed of two equivalents of hydrogen and one of nitrogen.

AM'MI-RAL, n. An obsolete form of *admiral*.

AM'MITE, } n. [Gr. *αμμος*, sand.]
HAM'MITE, }

A sandstone or freestone, of a pale brown color, very heavy, of a lax texture, composed of small round granules, cemented by an earthy, sparry matter. The grit or granules are small stalagmites, composed of crusts or coats including one another. It is the roe-stone or oolite of recent authors. *Da Costa. Plin. 37. 10.*

AM'MO-CHRYSE, (am'mo-krise,) n. [Gr. *αμμος*, sand, and *χρυσος*, gold.]

A yellow, soft stone, found in Germany, consisting of glossy yellow particles. When rubbed or ground, it is used to strew over writing, like black sand with us. Qu. *yellow mica*. *Plin. 37. 11. Encyc.*

AM-MO-DY'TES, n. [Gr. *αμμος*, sand, and *δυω*, to enter.]

The sand eel, a genus of fish, of the Apodal order, about a foot in length, with a compressed head, a long, slender body, and scales hardly perceptible. Two species are now recognized by naturalists. It buries itself in the sand, and is found also in the stomach of the porpoise, which indicates that the latter fish roots up the sand like a hog. *Encyc.*

AM-MŌ'NI-A, n. [The real origin of this word is not ascertained. Some authors suppose it to be from *Ammon*, a title of Jupiter, near whose temple in Upper Egypt it was generated. Others suppose it to be from *Ammonia*, a Cyrenaic territory; and others deduce it from *αμμος*, sand, as it was found in sandy ground.]

Ammonia is an alkali, which is gaseous or aeriform in its *uncombined* state, and is composed of three equivalents of hydrogen and one of nitrogen; now considered an amnaid of hydrogen. It is often called *volatile alkali*.

AM-MŌ'NI-AC, } a. Pertaining to ammonia, or
AM-MO-NI'AC-AL, } possessing its properties.

AM-MŌ'NI-AC, or GUM-AM-MŌ'NI-AC, n. [See AMMONIA.]

The concrete juice of an umbelliferous plant, the Dorema ammoniacum, brought from Persia in large masses, composed of tears, internally white, and externally yellow. It has a fetid smell, and a nauseous, sweet taste, followed by a bitter one. It is inflammable, soluble in water and spirit of wine, and is used in medicine as a deobstruent and resolvent. *Encyc.*

AM-MŌ'NI-AN, a. Relating to Ammonius, surnamed Saccas, of Alexandria, who flourished at the end of the second century, and was the founder of the eclectic system of philosophy; or rather, he completed the establishment of the sect, which originated with Potamo. *Enfield.*

AM'MON-ITE, n. [*cornu Ammonis*, from *Jupiter Ammon*, whose statues were represented with ram's horns.]

The serpent-stone, or cornu Ammonis, a fossil shell, curved into a spiral, like a ram's horn; of various sizes, from the smallest grains to three feet in diameter. This fossil is found in strata of limestone and clay, and in argillaceous iron ore. It is smooth or ridged; the ridges straight, crooked, or undulated. *Cyc. Encyc. Plin. 37. 10.*

AM-MŌ'NI-UM, n. A compound radical, consisting of four equivalents of hydrogen and one of nitrogen, and having the habitudes and chemical relations of an element.

AM-MO-NI'U-RET, } n. A term once applied to cer-
AM-MO-NI'A-RET, } tain supposed compounds of amnonia and a pure metal. All of these have been ascertained to be salts composed of ammonia with an acid of the metal, which renders the term incorrect and useless.

AM-MU-NI''TION, n. [L. *ad* and *munitio*, from *munio*, to fortify.]

Military stores, or provisions for attack or defense. In modern usage, the signification is confined to the articles which are used in the discharge of fire-arms and ordnance of all kinds; as powder, balls, bombs, various kinds of shot, &c.

Ammunition bread, shoes, stockings, &c., are such as are contracted for by government, and served out to the private soldiers. *Encyc. Am.*

AM'NES-TY, n. [Gr. *αμνηστια*, of *a* neg. and *μνησις*, memory, from the root of *mens*, mind. See MIND.]

An act of oblivion; a general pardon of the offenses of subjects against the government, or the proclamation of such pardon.

AM'NI-OS, } n. [Gr. *αμνιον*, a vessel or membrane.]
AM'NI-ON, }

The innermost membrane surrounding the fetus in the womb. It is thin, transparent, and soft, smooth on the inside, but rough on the outside. *Encyc.*

AM-NI-OT'IC, a. Pertaining to the amnios; contained in the amnios; as, the *amniotic* fluid.

2. Relating to the liquor of the amnios.

Amniotic acid, an acid found in the amniotic fluid of the cow; considered the same as the allantoic acid.

AM-Œ-BÆ'AN, a. Alternately answering. *Warton.*

AM-Œ-BÆ'UM, n. [Gr. *αμοιβαιος*, alternate; *αμοιβη*, change.]

A poem in which persons are represented as speaking alternately, as the third and seventh eclogues of Virgil. *Encyc.*

A-MO-LI''TION, n. Removal.

A-MŌ'MUM, n. [Gr. *αμωμον*; Ar. حَمَامَا *hamauma*, from حَمَّ *hamma*, to warm or heat; the heating plant.]

A genus of plants; all natives of warm climates, and remarkable for their pungency and aromatic properties. It includes the *granum paradisi*, or grains of paradise. *Cyc.*

True amomum is a round fruit, from the East, of the size of a grape, containing, under a membranous cover, a number of angular seeds of a dark brown color, in three cells. Of this fruit, ten or twelve grow in a cluster, adhering, without a pedicle, to a woody stalk. It is of a pungent taste and aromatic smell, and was formerly much used in medicine, but is now a stranger to the shops. *Plin. 12. 13. Encyc.*

A-MONG', (a-mung',) } prep. [Sax. *onmang*, *ongemang*, among; *gemangan*, to mingle; D. and Ger. *mengen*; Sw. *mænga*;
A-MONGST', (a-mungst',) } Dan. *mænge*; to mingle; Gr. μιγνυω. See MINGLE.]

1. In *a general or primitive sense*, mixed or mingled with; as tares *among* wheat.

2. Conjoined, or associated with, or making part of the number.

Blessed art thou *among* women.—Luke i.

3. Of the number; as, there is not one *among* a thousand possessing the like qualities.

A-MŌ'NI-AN, a. [from *Amon* or *Hamon*, a title of Jupiter, or rather of the sun; Ar. Heb. and Ch. חם, חמה, Ham or Camah, which, as a verb, signifies to heat or warm, and, as a noun, heat or the sun, and in Arabic, the supreme God.]

Pertaining to Jupiter Ammon, or to his temple and worship in Upper Egypt. *Bryant.*

AM-O-RĀ'DO, n. [L. *amor*, love, *amo*, to love. But the word is ill formed.]

A lover. [See INAMORATO, which is chiefly used.] *Ch. Rel. Appeal.*

AM-O-RĒ'ANS, n. pl. A sect of Gemaric doctors or commentators on the Jerusalem Talmud. The Amoreans succeeded the Mishnic doctors, and were followed by the Sebureans.

AM'O-RET, n. [L. *amor*, love.] A lover.

AM-O-RETTE', n. [L. *amor*, love; Fr. *amourette*.]

An amorous woman; also, a love knot, or a trifling love affair. *Good's Sacred Idyls. Chaucer.*

AM'O-RIST, n. [L. *amor*, love.]

A lover; a gallant; an inamorato. *Boyle.*

AM-O-RŌ'SA, n. [It.] A wanton woman.

AM-O-RŌ'SO, n. [It., from *amor*, love.]

A lover; a man enamored.

AM'O-ROUS, a. [Fr. *amoureux*; It. *amoroso*; from L. *amor*, love.]

1. Inclined to love; having a propensity to love, or to sexual enjoyment; loving; fond.

2. In love; enamored. *Shak.*

3. Pertaining or relating to love; produced by love; indicating love; as, *amorous* delight; *amorous* airs. *Milton. Waller.*

AM'O-ROUS-LY, adv. In an amorous manner; fondly; lovingly.

AM'O-ROUS-NESS, n. The quality of being inclined to love, or to sexual pleasure; fondness; lovingness. *Sidney.*

A-MORPH'OUS, a. [Gr. *a* neg. and *μορφη*, form.]

Having no determinate form; of irregular shape; not of any regular figure. *Kirwan.*

A-MORPH'Y, n. Irregularity of form; deviation from a determinate shape. *Swift.*

A-MORT', adv. [L. *mors*, *mortuus*.]

In the state of the dead; dejected; spiritless. *Shak.*

A-MORT-I-ZĀ'TION, } n. The act or right of alien-
A-MORT'IZE-MENT, } ating lands or tenements to a corporation, which was considered formerly as transferring them to *dead hands*, as such alienations were mostly made to religious houses for superstitious uses. *Blackstone.*

A-MORT'IZE, v. t. [Norm. *amortizer*, *amortir*; Sp. *amortizar*, to sell in mortmain; It. *ammortire*, to extinguish, from *morte*; L. *mors*, death. See MORTMAIN.]

In *English law*, to alienate in mortmain, that is, to sell to a corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, and their successors. This was considered as selling to *dead hands*. This can not be done without the king's license. [See MORTMAIN.] *Blackstone. Cowel.*

A-MŌ'TION, n. [L. *amotio*; *amoveo*.]

Removal. *Warton.*

In *law*, deprivation of possession. *Blackstone.*

A-MOUNT', v. i. [Fr. *monter*, to ascend; Norm. *amont*, upward; Sp. Port. *montar*; It. *montare*; from L. *mons*, a mountain, or its root; W. *mynyz*.]

1. To rise or reach, by an accumulation of particulars, to an aggregate whole; to compose in the whole; as, the interest on the several sums *amounts* to fifty dollars.

2. To rise, reach, or extend to, in effect or substance; to result in, by consequence, when all things are considered; as, the testimony of these witnesses *amounts* to very little. *Bacon.*

A-MOUNT', n. The sum total of two or more particular sums or quantities; as, the *amount* of 7 and 9 is 16.

2. The effect, substance, or result; the sum; as, the *amount* of the testimony is this.

A-MOUNT'ING, ppr. Rising to, by accumulation or addition; coming or increasing to; resulting, in effect or substance.

A-MOUR', n. [Fr., from L. *amor*, love.]

An unlawful connection in love; a love intrigue; an affair of gallantry. *South.*

A-MŌV'AL, n. [L. *amoveo*.]

Total removal. [*Not used.*] *Evelyn.*

A-MŌVE', v. t. [L. *amoveo*, *a* and *moveo*, to move.]

1. To remove. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

2. In *law*, to remove from a post or station. *Hale.*

A-MŌV'ING, a. Moving away.

AM'PE-LITE, n. [Gr. *αμπελος*, a vine.] The name of an earth abounding in pyrites, used by the ancients to kill insects, &c., on vines; hence the name. The term has also been applied by Brongniart to a compound of alum, and graphic schist.

AM-PHIB'I-AL, n. }
AM-PHIB'I-AN, n. } [Gr. *αμφι*, both or about, and
AM-PHIB'I-A, n. pl. } *βιος*, life.]

In *zoology*, the Amphibia are a class of animals, so formed as to live on land, and for a long time under water. Their heart has but one ventricle; their blood is red and cold; and they have such command of the lungs, as for a considerable time to suspend respiration. This class of animals is divided into two orders, the Reptiles and the Serpents. To the first belong the Testudo or tortoise, the Draco or dragon, the Lacerta or lizard, and the Rana or frog; to the second, the Crotalus, Boa, Coluber, Anguis, Amphisbæna, and Cæcilia. *Linn.*

The term has also been applied by Cuvier to designate a family of marine quadrupeds, including the seal and walrus. *Encyc.*

This term is strictly applicable only to such animals as possess both lungs and gills, as the siren, or other equivalent organs, as some of the lower animals. Less strictly, it may be applied to such animals as breathe by gills at one period of their existence, and by lungs at another, as the frog. *P. Cyc.*

AM-PHIB'I-O-LITE, n. [Gr. *αμφιβιος*, amphibious, and *λιθος*, stone.]

A term denoting the fossil remains of the Amphibia of Linnæus. *Dict. Hist. Nat.*

AM-PHIB-I-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [*Infra.*]
Pertaining to amphibiology.

AM-PHIB-I-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι*, on both sides, *βιος*, life, and *λογος*, discourse.]
A discourse or treatise on amphibious animals, or the history and description of such animals.

AM-PHIB'I-OUS, *a.* [See AMPHIBIAL.]
1. Having the power of living in two elements, air and water, as frogs, crocodiles, beavers, and the like.
2. Of a mixed nature; partaking of two natures; as, an *amphibious* breed.

AM-PHIB'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being able to live in two elements, or of partaking of two natures.

AM-PHIB'I-UM, *n.* That which lives in two elements, as in air and water.

AM'PHI-BOLE, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιβολος*, equivocal; *αμφι* and *βαλλω*.]
A name given by Haüy to a species of minerals, including tremolite, hornblende, and actinolite. Its primitive form is an oblique rhombic prism. *Cleaveland.*

AM-PHI-BOL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to amphibole; resembling amphibole, or partaking of its nature and characters. *Cooper.*
Amphibolic rocks; such as contain amphibole or hornblende as a leading constituent. *Dict. Hist. Nat.*

AM-PHIB'O-LITE, *n.* Trap, or greenstone; a rock with a base of amphibole or hornblende. *Dict. Hist. Nat.*

AM-PHIB-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Doubtful; of doubtful meaning.

AM-PHIB-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With a doubtful meaning.

AM-PHI-BOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι*, *βαλλω*, and *λογος*, speech; *αμφιβολογια*.]
A phrase or discourse, susceptible of two interpretations; and hence, a phrase or discourse of uncertain meaning. Amphibology arises from the order of the phrase, rather than from the ambiguous meaning of a word, which is called *equivocation*. We have an example in the answer of the oracle to Pyrrhus: "Aio te Romanos vincere posse." Here *te* and *Romanos* may either of them precede or follow *vincere posse*, and the sense may be either, *you* may conquer the *Romans*, or the *Romans* may conquer *you*. The English language seldom admits of amphibology. *Encyc. Johnson.*

AM-PHIB'O-LOID, *n.* A rock composed of amphibole and feldspar, in which the amphibole predominates; a variety of greenstone. *Dict. Hist. Nat.*

AM-PHIB'O-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *αμφιβολος*; *αμφι* and *βαλλω*, to strike.]
Tossed from one to another; striking each way, with mutual blows. [*Little used.*]

AM-PHIB'O-LY, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιβολια*; *αμφι*, both ways, and *βαλλω*, to strike.]
Ambiguity of meaning. [*Rarely used.*] *Spelman.*

AM'PHI-BRACH, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι*, and *βραχυς*, short.]
In *poetry*, a foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short; as, *habēre*, in Latin. In English verse, it is used as the last foot, when a syllable is added to the usual number forming a double rhyme; as,

The piece, you think, is incorrect; why, take it.
Pope. Trumbull.

AM'PHI-CO-ME, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι* and *κομη*, hair.]
A kind of figured stone, of a round shape, but rugged and beset with eminences; called also *Erotylos*, on account of its supposed power of exciting love. Anciently, it was used in divination; but it is little known to the moderns. *Encyc.*

AM-PHIC-TY-ON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the august council of Amphictyons.

AM-PHIC'TY-ONS, *n. pl.* In *Grecian history*, an assembly or council of deputies from the different states of Greece, supposed to be so called from Amphictyon, the son of Deucalion; but this opinion is probably a fable. Ten or twelve states were represented in this assembly, which sat alternately at Thermopylæ and at Delphi. Each city sent two deputies, one called *Hieromnemon* and the other *Pylagoras*. The former inspected the sacrifices and ceremonies of religion; the latter had the charge of deciding causes and differences between private persons. The former was elected by lot; the latter by a plurality of voices. They had an equal right to deliberate and vote in all matters relating to the common interests of Greece.
Paus. Plin. Strabo. Encyc.

AM'PHID, *n.* A term applied to compounds consisting of acids and bases, as distinguished from *haloid* compounds. *Berzelius.*

AM-PHIG'A-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *αμφι* and *γαμος*.]
A term applied, by Decandolle, to the lowest class of plants, or those whose structure is entirely cellular, and which have no distinct sexual organs.

AM'PHI-GĒNE, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι* and *γενος*.]
In *mineralogy*, another name of the leucite or Vesuvian.

AM-PHI-HEX-A-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *αμφι*, and *hexahedral*.]
In *crystallography*, when the faces of the crystal, counted in two different directions, give two hexahedral outlines, or are found to be six in number. *Cleaveland.*

AM-PHIM'A-CER, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιμακρος*, long on both sides.]
In *ancient poetry*, a foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the others long, as in *cāstĭtās*.

AM-PHIP'NEOST, *n.* [Gr. *αμφις* and *νεω*.] A term applied to a tribe of reptiles, which have both lungs and gills at the same time; comprehending the true amphibia, as the proteus and siren. *Brande.*

AM'PHI-POD, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι* and *πους*.]
One of an order of crustaceous animals, with subcaudal, natatory feet, and sessile eyes. *Brande.*

AM-PHIP'RO-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι*, *προ*, before, and *στυλος*, a column.]
A double prostyle, or an edifice with columns in front and behind, but not on the sides. *Morin.*

AM-PHIS-BÆ'NA, *n.* [Gr. *αμφισβαινω*, of *αμφις* and *βαινω*, to go; indicating that the animal moves with either end foremost.]
A genus of serpents, with the head small, smooth, and blunt; the nostrils small, the eyes minute and blackish, and the mouth furnished with small teeth. The body is cylindrical, and divided into numerous annular segments; the tail obtuse, and scarcely to be distinguished from the head, whence the belief that it moved equally well with either end foremost. There are two species; the *fuliginosa*, black with white spots, found in Africa and America; and the *alba*, or white species, found in both the Indies, and generally in ant-hillocks. They feed on nuts and earth-worms, and were formerly deemed poisonous; but this opinion is exploded. *Encyc. Cyc.*
The aquatic amphisbæna, *Gordius aquaticus*, Linn., is an animal resembling a horse-hair, found in water, and moving with either end foremost. The vulgar opinion that this is an animated horse-hair is found to be an error. This hair-worm is generated in the common black beetle, in which the parent worm lays its eggs; and is sometimes found in the earth and on the leaves of trees. *Lister, Phil. Trans. No.* 83.

AM-PHIS'CI-I, AM-PHIS'CIANS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *αμφι*, on both sides, and *σκια*, shadow.]
In *geography*, the inhabitants between the tropics, whose shadows, in one part of the year, are cast to the north, and in the other to the south, according as the sun is south or north of their zenith.

AM'PHI-TANE, *n.* A name given by ancient naturalists to a fossil, called by Dr. Hill, *Pyrrecubum*. Pliny describes it as of a square figure and a gold color. Qu. *Cubic pyrites*. *Pliny*, 37, 10. *Encyc.*

AM-PHI-THE'A-TER, AM-PHI-THE'A-TRE, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιθεατρον*, of *αμφι*, about, and *θεατρον*, theater, from *θεαομαι*, to see or look.]
1. An edifice in an oval or circular form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats, rising higher as they recede from the area, on which people used to sit to view the combats of gladiators and of wild beasts, and other sports. The ancient theater was a semicircle, but exceeding it by a fourth part of its diameter; the amphitheater was a double theater, and its longest diameter was to its shortest as 1 1-2 to 1. Amphitheaters were at first of wood, but in the reign of Augustus, one was erected of stone. The area, being covered with sand, was called *arena*. *Kennet.*
2. In *gardening*, a disposition of shrubs and trees in the form of an amphitheater, on a slope, or forming a slope, by placing the lowest in front. An amphitheater may also be formed of turf only. *Encyc.*

AM-PHI-THĔ'A-TRAL, *a.* Resembling an amphitheater. *Tooke.*

AM-PHI-THE-AT'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or exhibited in an amphitheater. *Warton.*

AM'PHI-TRITE, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιτριτη*, a goddess of the sea.]
A genus of marine animals, of the Linnæan order Mollusca, arranged by Cuvier in the class Annelida.

AM-PHOD'E-LITE, *n.* A reddish crystallized mineral from Finland; consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, and lime, with a small portion of iron and manganese. *Dana.*

AM'PHO-RA, *n.* [L. *amphora*; Gr. *αμφορευς* or *αμφιφορευς*; *αμφι* and *φορευω*.]
Among the Greeks and Romans, a two-handled vessel used for holding wine, oil, &c. The amphora of the Romans contained forty-eight sextaries, equal to about seven gallons and a pint, English wine measure. The Grecian or Attic amphor contained about a third more. This was also, among the Romans, a dry measure of about three bushels. Among the Venetians, it is a liquid measure of sixteen quarts. *Encyc.*
This name was formerly used in England, but the capacity of the Sax. *ambra* is not certainly known. *LL. Inæ. Cap.* 70. *Wilkins, Prof. LL. Anglo-Sax. Spelman.*

AM'PHO-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an amphora.

AM'PLE, *a.* [Fr. *ample*; L. *amplus*.]
1. Large, wide; spacious; extended; as, *ample* room. This word carries with it the sense of room or space fully sufficient for the use intended.
2. Great in bulk, or size; as, an *ample* tear. *Shak.*
3. Liberal; unrestrained; without parsimony; fully sufficient; as, *ample provision for the table*; *ample justice*.
4. Liberal, magnificent; as, *ample* promises.
5. Diffusive, not brief or contracted, as, an *ample* narrative.

AM'PLE-NESS, *n.* Largeness, spaciousness, sufficiency, abundance.

AM'PLEST, *a. superl.* Most ample or extended.

AM-PLEX'I-CAUL, *a.* [L. *amplector*, to embrace, of *amb*, about, and *plico*, *plexus*, to fold, and *caulis*, *καυλος*, a stem.]
In *botany*, nearly surrounding or embracing the stem, as the base of a leaf.

AM'PLI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *amplio*. See AMPLE.]
To enlarge, to make greater, to extend. [*Little used.*]

AM-PLI-A'TION, *n.* Enlargement; amplification; diffuseness. [*Little used.*]
2. In *Roman antiquity*, a deferring to pass sentence; a postponement of a decision, to obtain further evidence. *Encyc.*

AM-PLIF'I-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *amplifico*.] To enlarge; to amplify.

AM-PLI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *amplificatio*.]
1. Enlargement; extension.
2. In *rhetoric*, diffusive description or discussion; exaggerated representation; copious argument, intended to present the subject in every view, or in the strongest light; diffuse narrative, or a dilating upon all the particulars of a subject; a description given in more words than are necessary, or an illustration by various examples and proofs. [treated.

AM'PLI-FI-ED, *pp.* Enlarged; extended; diffusively

AM'PLI-FI-ER, *n.* One who amplifies or enlarges; one who treats a subject diffusively, to exhibit it in the strongest light. *Sidney.*

AM'PLI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *amplifier*; L. *amplifico*; of *amplus* and *facio*, to make large.]
1. To enlarge; to augment; to increase or extend, in a *general sense*; *applied to material or immaterial things*.
2. In *rhetoric*, to enlarge in discussion or by representation; to treat copiously, so as to present the subject in every view, and in the strongest lights.
3. To enlarge by addition; to improve or extend; as, to *amplify* the sense of an author by a paraphrase.

AM'PLI-FY, *v. i.* To speak largely or copiously; to be diffuse in argument or description; to dilate upon; often followed by *on*; as, to *amplify on* the several topics of discourse. *Watts.*
2. To exaggerate; to enlarge by representation or description; as,

Homer *amplifies*,—not invents. *Pope.*

AM'PLI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Enlarging; exaggerating; diffusively treating.

AM'PLI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *amplitudo*, from *amplus*, large.]
1. Largeness; extent, applied to bodies; as, the *amplitude* of the earth.
2. Largeness; extent of capacity or intellectual powers; as, *amplitude* of mind.
3. Extent of means or power; abundance; sufficiency. *Watts.*
Amplitude, in astronomy, is an arch of the horizon intercepted between the true east and west points and the center of the sun or a star at its rising or setting. At the rising of a star, the amplitude is eastern or ortive; at the setting, it is western, occiduous, or occasive. It is also northern or southern, when north or south of the equator. *Johnson. Encyc.*
Amplitude of the range, in projectiles, is the horizontal line subtending the path of a body thrown, or the line which measures the distance it has moved. *Johnson. Chambers.*
Magnetical amplitude, is the arch of the horizon between the sun or a star, at its rising or setting, and the east or west point of the horizon, by the compass. The difference between this and the true amplitude is the variation of the compass. *Encyc.*

AM'PLY, *adv.* Largely; liberally; fully; sufficiently; copiously; in a diffusive manner.

AM-PUL-LA'CEOUS, *a.* Like a bottle or inflated bladder; swelling. *Kirby.*

AM'PU-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *amputo*, of *amb*, about, and *puto*, to prune.]
1. To prune branches of trees or vines; to cut off.
2. To cut off a limb or other part of an animal body; *a term of surgery*. [body.

AM'PU-TA-TED, *pp.* Cut off; separated from the

AM'PU-TA-TING, *ppr.* Cutting off a limb or part of the body.

AM-PU-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *amputatio*.]
The act or operation of cutting off a limb or other part of the body.

AM'U-LET, *n.* [L. *amuletum*; Fr. *amulette*; Sp. *amuleto*; from Lat. *amolior*, *amolitus*, to remove.]
Something worn as a remedy or preservative against evils or mischief, such as diseases and witchcraft. Amulets, in days of ignorance, were common. They consisted of certain stones, metals, or plants; sometimes of words, characters, or sentences, arranged in a particular order. They were appended to the neck or other part of the body. Among some nations they are still in use. *Encyc.*

AM-U-LET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to an amulet.
A-MUR-COS'I-TY, *n.* The quality of lees or scum.
A-MŪSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *amuser*, to stop or keep at bay, to detain; from *muser*, to loiter or trifle; It. *musare*, to gaze or stand idle; Ger. *mussig*, idle. Qu. Gr. μυζω ; Lat. *musso.*]

1. To entertain the mind agreeably; to occupy or detain attention with agreeable objects, whether by singing, conversation, or a show of curiosities. Dr. Johnson remarks, that *amuse* implies something less lively than *divert*, and less important than *please*. Hence it is often said, we are *amused* with trifles.

2. To detain; to engage the attention by hope or expectation; as, to *amuse* one by flattering promises.

A-MUS'ED, *pp.* Agreeably entertained; having the mind engaged by something pleasing.

A-MUSE'MENT, *n.* That which amuses, detains, or engages the mind; entertainment of the mind; pastime; a pleasurable occupation of the senses, or that which furnishes it, as dancing, sports, or music.

A-MUS'ER, *n.* One who amuses, or affords an agreeable entertainment to the mind.

A-MUS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Entertaining; giving moderate pleasure to the mind, so as to engage it; pleasing.

A-MUS'ING-LY, *adv.* In an amusing manner.

A-MU'SIVE, *a.* That has the power to amuse or entertain the mind.

A-MU'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to give amusement.

A-MYG'DA-LATE, *a.* [L. *amygdalus*, an almond.] Made of almonds.

A-MYG'DA-LATE, *n.* An emulsion made of almonds; milk of almonds. *Bailey. Coxe.*

2. A salt whose acid is the amygdalic.

A-MYG-DAL'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid obtained from the bitter almond.

A-MYG'DA-LINE, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the almond.

A-MYG'DA-LINE, *n.* A crystalline substance obtained from the kernel of the bitter almond.

A-MYG'DA-LOID, *n.* [Gr. αμυγδαλεα, an almond, and ειδος, form; Ger. *mandel-stein*, almond-stone.]

A variety of trap rock, containing small cavities, occupied, wholly or in part, by nodules or geodes of different minerals, particularly agates, quartz, calcareous spar, and the zeolites. When the imbedded minerals are detached, it is porous, like lava. *Dana.*

A-MYG-DA-LOID'AL, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of amygdaloid.

AM-Y-LA'CEOUS, *n.* [L. *amylum*, starch, of *a* priv. and μυλη, a mill, being formerly made without grinding. Plin. 18. 7.]

Starchy; pertaining to starch; resembling starch.

A-MYL'IC AC'ID, *n.* A volatile acid obtained from starch. *Turner.*

AM'Y-LINE, *n.* [L. *amylum*; Gr. αμυλον; αμυλος, unground, *a* and μυλη, mill.]

The insoluble portion of starch which constitutes the covering of the sphericles. *Thomson.*

AM'Y-RALD-ISM, *n.* In *church history*, the doctrine of universal grace, as explained by Amyraldus, or Amyrault, of France, in the seventeenth century. He taught that God desires the happiness of all men, and that none are excluded by a divine decree, but that none can obtain salvation without faith in Christ; that God refuses to none the power of believing, though he does not grant to all his assistance to improve this power. *Encyc.*

AN, *a.* [Sax. *an*, *ane*, one; D. *een*; Ger. *ein*; Sw. and Dan. *en*; Fr. *on*, *un*, *une*; Sp. *un*, *uno*; It. *uno*, *una*; L. *unus*, *una*, *unum*; Gr. εν; Ir. *ein*, *ean*, *aon*; W. *un*, *yn*; Corn. *unyn*; Arm. *yunan.*]

One; noting an individual, either definitely, known, certain, specified, or understood; or indefinitely, not certain, known, or specified. Definitely; as, "Noah built *an* ark of Gopher wood:" "Paul was *an* eminent apostle." Indefinitely; as, "Bring me *an* orange." Before a consonant the letter *n* is dropped; as, *a* man; but our ancestors wrote *an* man, *an* king. This letter represents *an* definitely, or indefinitely. Definitely; as, "I will take you to me for *a* people, and I will be to you *a* God." Ex. vi. Indefinitely; as, "The province of *a* judge is to decide controversies." *An*, being the same word as *one*, should not be used with it; "such *an one*," is tautology; the true phrase is *such one*. Although *an*, *a*, and *one*, are the same word, and always have the same sense, yet by custom, *an* and *a* are used exclusively as a definitive adjective, and *one* is used in numbering. Where our ancestors wrote *an*, *twa*, *thra*, we now use *one*, *two*, *three*. So *an* and *a* are never used except with a noun; but *one*, like other adjectives, is sometimes used without its noun, and as a substitute for it: "*One* is at a loss to assign a reason for such conduct."

An is to be used before a vowel and before a silent *h*; as, *an hour*. It is also used before *h* when the accent of the word falls on any syllable except the first, as in *historian*, and *historiographer*.

AN, in old English authors, signifies *if*; as, "*An* it please your honor." So in Gr. *αν* or *εαν*, Ar. إِنْ,

Sam. and L. *an*, if or whether; Ir. *an*, Ch. אִן or אִם if, whether. It is probably an imperative, like *if*, *grif*, *give*. Qu. Sax. *annan*, or *anan*, to give.

A'NA, *āā*, or *ā*. [Gr. ανα.]

In *medical prescriptions*, it denotes an equal quantity of the several ingredients; as, wine and honey, *ana*, *āā* or *ā* oz. ii., that is, of wine and honey each two ounces.

A'NA, as a termination, denotes a collection of memorable sayings. Thus, *Scaligerana* is a book containing the sayings of Scaliger. Similar collections existed among the ancients, as the *Dicta Collectanea*, or sayings, of Julius Cesar.

AN-A-BAP'TISM, *n.* [See ANABAPTIST.]

The doctrine of the Anabaptists. *Ash.*

AN-A-BAP'TIST, *n.* [Gr. ανα, again, and βαπτιστης, a baptist.]

One who holds the doctrine of the baptism of adults alone, or of the invalidity of infant baptism, and who of course maintains, that those who have been baptized in their infancy ought to be baptized *again*. With these sentiments is generally united the belief, that baptism ought always to be performed by immersion. *Encyc.*

AN-A-BAP-TIST'IC, } *a.* Relating to the Ana-
AN-A-BAP-TIST'IC-AL, } baptists, or to their doctrines. *Milton. Bull.*

AN-A-BAP'TIST-RY, *n.* The sect of Anabaptists.

AN-A-BAP-TIZE', *v. t.* To rebaptize. [*Not used.*] *Whitlock.*

AN-A-BRŌ'SIS, *n.* A wasting away of the body.

AN-A-CAMP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ανα and καμπτω, to bend.]

1. Reflecting or reflected; a word formerly applied to that part of optics which treats of reflection; the same as what is now called *catoptric*. [See CATOPTRICS.]

2. *Anacamptic sounds*, among *the Greeks*, were sounds produced by reflection, as in echoes; or such as proceeded downward from acute to grave. *Busby.*

AN-A-CAMP'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By reflection; as, echoes are sounds produced *anacamptically*. *Hutton.*

AN-A-CAMP'TICS, *n.* The doctrine of reflected light. [See CATOPTRICS.]

2. The doctrine of reflected sounds. *Hutton.*

AN-A-CAR'DI-UM, *n.* The name of a genus of plants, a species of which produces the cashew-nut, or marking nut, which furnishes a thickish, red, acrid, inflammable liquor, which, when used in marking, turns black, and is very durable. *Ure.*

AN-A-CA-THAR'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ανα, upward, and καθαρσις, a purging. See CATHARTIC.]

Cleansing by exciting discharges from the mouth and nostrils. *Quincy.*

AN-A-CA-THAR'TIC, *n.* A medicine which excites discharges by the mouth, or nose, as expectorants, emetics, sternutatories, and masticatories. *Quincy.*

AN-A-CEPH-A-LÆ-Ō'SIS, *n.* In *rhetoric*, a recapitulation of the heads of a discourse.

AN-ACH'O-RET. See ANCHORET.

AN-ACH'RO-NISM, *n.* [Gr. ανα, and χρονος, time.]

An error in computing time; any error in chronology, by which events are misplaced in regard to each other.

AN-ACH-RO-NIS'TIC, *a.* Erroneous in date; containing an anachronism. *Warton.*

AN-A-CLAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ana* and κλασις, a breaking, from κλαω, to break.]

Refracting; *breaking* the rectilinear course of light. *Anaclastic glasses*; sonorous glasses or phials, which are flexible, and emit a vehement noise by means of the human breath; called also *vexing* glasses, from the fright which their resilience occasions. They are low phials with flat bellies, like inverted tunnels, and with very thin, convex bottoms. By drawing out a little air, the bottom springs into a concave form with a smart crack; and by breathing or blowing into them, the bottom, with a like noise, springs into its former convex form. *Encyc.*

AN-A-CLAS'TICS, *n.* That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light; commonly called *dioptrics*, which see. *Encyc.*

AN-A-COE-NŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. αναοινωσις; ανα and κοινος, common.]

A figure of rhetoric by which a speaker applies to his opponents for their opinion on the point in debate. *Walker.*

AN-A-CO-LŪ'THON, *n.* [Gr. αναπολουθον, not following.]

A term in *grammar*, denoting the want of sequence in a sentence, one of whose members does not correspond with the remainder. *Brande.*

AN-A-CON'DA, *n.* A name given in Ceylon to a large snake, a species of Boa, which is said to devour travelers. Its flesh is excellent food. *Encyc.*

A-NAC-RE-ON'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to Anacreon, a Greek poet, whose odes and epigrams are celebrated for their delicate, easy, and graceful air, and for their exact imitation of nature. The Anacreontic verse consists of three feet and a half; the first foot either a spondee or iambus, or an anapest; the rest usually spondees or iambuses; as,

Θελω λεγειν Ατρειδας—
Μελει ;λυει Βαλουσα.

A-NAC-RE-ON'TIC, *n.* A poem composed in the manner of Anacreon.

AN'A-DEM, *n.* [Gr. αναδημα.]

A garland or fillet. A chaplet or crown of flowers. *W. Browne.*

AN-A-DI-PLŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, again, and διπλοος, double.]

Duplication, a figure in rhetoric and poetry, consisting in the repetition of the last word or words in a line or clause of a sentence, in the beginning of the next; as, "He retained his virtues amidst all his misfortunes,—misfortunes which no prudence could foresee or prevent." *Encyc.*

AN'A-DROM, *n.* [See below.] A fish that ascends rivers. *Murin.*

A-NAD'RO-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ana*, upward, and δρομος, course.]

Ascending; a word applied to such fish as pass from the sea into fresh waters, at stated seasons. *Encyc.*

AN'A-GLYPH, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, and γλυφω, to engrave.]

An ornament made by sculpture.

AN-A-GLYPH'IC, *n.* In *ancient sculpture*, a term applied to chased or embossed work on metal, or to any thing worked in relief. *Brande.*

AN-A-GLYP'TIC, *a.* Relating to the art of carving, engraving, enchasing, or embossing plate. *Evelyn.*

A-NAG-NOR'I-SIS, *n.* [Gr. ανα, γνωρισις.] Recognition; the unraveling of a plot in dramatic action. *Blair.*

AN'A-GO-GE, *n.* [Gr. αναγωγη, of *ana*, upward, and αγωγη, a leading, from αγω.]

An elevation of mind to things celestial; the spiritual meaning or application of words; also, the application of the types and allegories of the Old Testament to subjects of the New. *Encyc*

AN-A-GO-GET'IC-AL, *a.* Mysterious.

AN-A-GOG'IC-AL, *a.* Mysterious; elevated; spiritual; as, the rest of the Sabbath, in an *anagogical* sense, signifies the repose of the saints in heaven.

AN-A-GOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a mysterious sense; with religious elevation.

AN-A-GOG'ICS, *n.* Mysterious considerations. *L. Addison.*

AN'A-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. *ana* and γραμμα, a letter.]

A transposition of the letters of a name, by which a new word is formed. Thus *Galenus* becomes *angelus*; *William Noy* (attorney-general to Charles I., a laborious man) may be turned into *I moyl in law.*

AN-A-GRAM-MAT'IC, } *a.* Making an anagram.
AN-A-GRAM-MAT'IC-AL, } *Camden's Remains.*

AN-A-GRAM-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an anagram.

AN-A-GRAM'MA-TISM, *n.* The act or practice of making anagrams. *Camden.*

AN-A-GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* A maker of anagrams.

AN-A-GRAM'MA-TIZE, *v. i.* To make anagrams. *Herbert.*

AN'A-GRAPH, *n.* An inventory; a commentary. *Knowles.*

AN'A-GROS, *n.* A measure of grain in Spain, containing something less than two bushels. *Encyc.*

A'NAL, *a.* [L. *anus.*]

Pertaining to the anus; situated near the anus; as, the *anal* fin. *Encyc. Pennant.*

A-NAL'CIM, } *n.* A white or flesh-red mineral, of
A-NAL'CIME, } the zeolite family, occurring in twenty-four sided (trapezoidal) crystals, and sometimes in cubes. It is common in amygdaloid and some lavas. *Dana.*

By friction, it acquires a *weak* electricity; hence its name, [Gr. ανα and ικις, weak.] *Cleaveland.*

AN-A-LEC'TIC, *a.* Collecting or selecting; made up of selections; as, an *analectic* magazine.

AN'A-LECTS, *n.* [Gr. *ana* and λεγω, to collect.]

A collection of short pieces, as essays, remarks, &c. *Encyc.*

AN'A-LEM-MA, *n.* [Gr. αναλημμα, altitude.]

1. In *geometry*, a projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, orthographically made by straight lines, circles, and ellipses, the eye being supposed at an infinite distance, and in the east or west points of the horizon. Also,

2. An instrument of wood or brass, on which this kind of projection is drawn, with a horizon or cursor fitted to it, in which the solstitial colure, and all the circles parallel to it, will be concentric circles; all circles oblique to the eye will be ellipses: and all circles whose planes pass through the eye will be right lines. *Encyc. Ash.*

AN-A-LEP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. αναληψις, from αναλαμβανω, to receive again.]

The augmentation or nutrition of an emaciated body; recovery of strength after a disease. *Quincy.*

AN-A-LEP'TIC, *a.* Corroborating; invigorating; giving strength after disease.

AN-A-LEP'TIC, *n.* A medicine which gives strength, and aids in restoring a body to health after sickness; a restorative.

AN-AL'O-GAL, *a.* Analogous. [*Not used.*] *Hale.*

AN-A-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Having analogy; used by way of analogy; bearing some relation. Thus *analogical* reasoning is reasoning from some similitude which things known bear to things unknown. An *analogical*

word is one which carries with it some relation to the original idea. Thus the word *firm* primarily denotes solidity or compactness in a material body; and by analogy, when used of the mind, it conveys the idea of qualities having a similitude to the solidity of bodies, that is, fixedness or immovability. *Watts.*

ANA-L-OG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an analogical manner; by way of similitude, relation, or agreement. Thus, to reason *analogically* is to deduce inferences from some agreement or relation which things bear to each other.

AN-A-LOG'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being analogical; fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy. *Johnson.*

A-NAL'O-GISM, *n.* [Gr. ἀναλογισμος.]
1. An argument from the cause to the effect. *Johnson.*
2. Investigation of things by the analogy they bear to each other. *Crabbe.*

A-NAL'O-GIST, *n.* One who adheres to analogy.

A-NAL'O-GIZE, *v. t.* To explain by analogy; to form some resemblance between different things; to consider a thing with regard to its analogy to something else. *Cheyne.*

A-NAL'O-GOUS, *a.* Having analogy; bearing some resemblance or proportion; followed by *to*; as, there is something in the exercise of the mind *analogous to* that of body.

A-NAL'O-GOUS-LY, *adv.* In an analogous manner.

AN'A-LOGUE, (an'a-log,) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. ἀναλογος.]
1. A word corresponding with another; an analogous term. *Pritchard.*
2. An animal or other thing resembling another.

A-NAL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ἀναλογια, of ἀνα and λογος, ratio, proportion.]
1. An agreement or likeness between things in some circumstances or effects, when the things are otherwise entirely different. Learning *enlightens* the mind, because it is to the mind what *light* is to the eye, enabling it to discover things before hidden. When both the things which have an analogy follow a preposition, that preposition must be *between* or *betwixt*; as, there is an analogy *between* plants and animals, or *between* customs. When one of the things precedes a verb, and the other follows, the preposition used must be *to* or *with*; as, a plant has some analogy *to* or *with* an animal.
2. With *grammarians*, analogy is a conformity of words to the genius, structure, or general rules of a language. Thus the general rule in English is, that the plural of a noun ends in *es*; therefore all nouns which have that plural termination have an *analogy*, or are formed in *analogy* with other words of a like kind. *Johnson. Encyc.*

A-NAL'Y-SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἀναλυσις, of ἀνα and λυσις, a loosing, or resolving, from λυω, to loosen. See LOOSE.]
1. The factitious separation of a compound body into its constituent parts; a resolving; as, an *analysis* of water, air, or oil, to discover its elements.
2. A consideration of any thing in its separate parts; an examination of the different parts of a subject, each separately, as the words which compose a sentence, the notes of a tune, or the simple propositions which enter into an argument. It is opposed to *synthesis*.
In *mathematics*, *analysis* is the resolving of problems by reducing them to equations. The analysis of finite quantities is otherwise called *algebra*, or *specious arithmetic*. The analysis of infinites is the method of *fluxions*, or the *calculus*. *Encyc.*
Ancient analysis; in *mathematics*, a method of proceeding from the thing sought, as taken for granted, through its consequences, to something really granted or known; opposed to *synthesis*. This chiefly respected geometrical investigations. *Hutton.*
In *logic*, *analysis* is the tracing of things to their source, and the resolving of knowledge into its original principles.
3. A syllabus, or table of the principal heads of a continued discourse, disposed in their natural order.
4. A brief, methodical illustration of the principles of a science. In this sense it is nearly synonymous with *synopsis*.

AN'A-LYST, *n.* One who analyzes, or is versed in analysis. *Kirwan.*

AN-A-LYT'IC, AN-A-LYT'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to analysis; that resolves into first principles; that separates into parts or original principles; that resolves a compound body or subject; as, an *analytical* experiment in chemistry, or an *analytical* investigation. It is opposed to *synthetic*.

AN-A-LYT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of analysis; by way of separating a body into its constituent parts, or a subject into its principles.

AN-A-LYT'ICS, *n.* The science of analysis. [See ANALYSIS.]

AN-A-LYZ'A-BLE, *a.* That can be analyzed.

AN-A-LYZ'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being analyzable.

AN'A-LYZE, *v. t.* [Gr. ἀναλυω. See ANALYSIS.]
To resolve a body into its elements; to separate a compound subject into its parts or propositions, for the purpose of an examination of each separately; as, to *analyze* a fossil substance; to *analyze* an action to ascertain its morality.

AN'A-LYZ-ED, *pp.* Resolved into its constituent parts or principles, for examination.

AN'A-LYZ-ER, *n.* One who analyzes; that which analyzes or has the power to analyze.

AN'A-LYZ-ING, *ppr.* Resolving into elements, constituent parts, or first principles.

AN-AM-NE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἀναμνησις.]
A figure in *rhetoric*, which calls to remembrance something omitted. *Knowles.*

AN-AM-NES'TIC, *a.* That aids the memory.

AN-A-MORPH'O-SIS or **AN-A-MORPH-O'SIS**, *n.* [Gr. ἀνα and μορφωσις, formation.]
1. In *perspective drawings*, a deformed or distorted portrait or figure, which, in one point of view, is confused or unintelligible, and in another, is an exact and regular representation; or confused to the naked eye, but reflected from a plain or curved mirror, appearing regular, and in right proportion. *Encyc.*
2. In *botany*, any part of a plant in which there is an unusual degree of cellular development, is said to be in a state of *anamorphosis* *Lindley.*

A-NA'NAS, *n.* The name of a species of Bromelia, the pine-apple. *E*[illegible]

AN-AN'GU-LAR, *a.* Without angles.

AN'A-PEST, *n.* [Gr. ἀνα and παιω, to strike. *Bailey.*]
In *poetry*, a foot consisting of three syllables, the first two short, the last long; the reverse of the *dactyl*; as,

Cǎn ǎ bŏsŏm sŏ gĕntlĕ rĕmāin
Unmoved when her Corydon sighs? *Shenstone.*

AN-A-PES'TIC, *n.* The anapestic measure. *Pr*[illegible]

AN-A-PES'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to an anapest; consisting of anapestic feet.

A-NAPH'O-RA, *n.* [Gr. from ἀναφερω.]
1. A figure in rhetoric, when the same word or words are repeated at the beginning of two or more succeeding verses or clauses of a sentence; as, "*Where* is the wise? *Where* is the scribe? *Where* is the disputer of this world?" *Johnson.*
2. Among *physicians*, the discharge of blood or purulent matter by the mouth. *Encyc. Coxe.*

AN-A-PLE-ROT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἀναπληρωω, to fill.]
Filling up; promoting granulation of wounds or ulcers.

AN-A-PLE-ROT'IC, *n.* A medicine which promotes the granulation or incarnation of wounds or ulcers. *Encyc. Parr.*

AN'ARCH, *n.* [See ANARCHY.] The author of confusion; one who excites revolt. *Milton.*

A-NARCH'IC, A-NARCH'IC-AL, *a.* Without rule or government; in a state of confusion; applied to a state or society. Fielding uses *anarchal*, a word of less difficult pronunciation.

AN'ARCH-ISM, *n.* Confusion; anarchy.

AN'ARCH-IST, *n.* An anarch; one who excites revolt, or promotes disorder in a state. *Stephens.*

AN'ARCH-Y, *n.* [Gr. ἀναρχια, of α priv. and ἀρχη, rule.]
Want of government; a state of society when there is no law or supreme power, or when the laws are not efficient, and individuals do what they please with impunity; political confusion.

A-NAR'RHI-CHAS, *n.* The sea-wolf; a genus of ravenous fish, of the order of Apodals, found in the northern seas.

AN-ARTH'ROUS, *a.* [Gr. αν priv. and ἀρθρον, a joint or article.]
In *grammar*, without the article. *Bloomfield.*

A'NAS, *n.* [L.] A genus of water-fowls, of the order Anseres, including the various species of ducks. The species are very numerous.

AN-A-SAR'CA, *n.* [Gr. ἀνα, in or between, and σαρξ, flesh.]
Dropsy of the cellular membrane; an effusion of serum into the cellular substance, occasioning a soft, pale, inelastic swelling of the skin. *Quincy. Coxe.*

AN-A-SAR'COUS, *a.* Belonging to anasarca, or dropsy; dropsical.

AN-A-STAL'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ἀναστελλω, to close.]
In *medicine*, astringent; styptic. *Coxe.*

AN-A-STAT'IC-PRINT'ING, *n.* A mode of obtaining a fac-simile of any printed page, engraving, &c., on a plate of zinc, from which an impression can be taken, as from the stone of the lithographic press.

A-NAS-TO-MAT'IC, *a.* Having the quality of removing obstructions.

A-NAS'TO-MOSE, *v. i.* [Gr. ἀνα and στομα, mouth.]
To inosculate; to communicate with each other; applied to the vessels of the body, as the arteries and veins. *Darwin. Encyc.*

A-NAS'TO-MO-SING, *ppr.* or *a.* Inosculating; communicating with each other; as, *anastomosing* vessels.

A-NAS-TO-MO'SIS, *n.* The inosculation of vessels, or the opening of one vessel into another, as an artery into another artery, or a vein into a vein. *Coxe.*
In *older authors*, the supposed opening of the mouths of the extreme vessels, causing a discharge of their contents, as in excretion.

A-NAS-TO-MOT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to anastomosis.

A-NAS-TO-MOT'IC, *n.* A medicine supposed to have the power of opening the mouths of vessels, and removing obstructions; such as cathartics, deobstruents, and sudorifics. *Encyc.*

A-NAS'TRO-PHE, *n.* [Gr. ἀναστροφη, a conversion, or inversion.]
In *rhetoric* and *grammar*, an inversion of the natural order of words; as, *saxa per et scopulos*, for *per saxa et scopulos*. *Encyc.*

AN'A-TASE, *n.* [Gr. ἀναστασις, extension, so named from the length of its crystals.]
A native oxide of titanium, also called *octahedrite*, occurring in brilliant octahedral crystals, of a brown or somewhat bluish color externally, but greenish-yellow by transmitted light. *Dana.*

A-NATH'E-MA, *n.* [Gr. ἀναθεμα, from ἀνατιθημι, to place behind, backward, or at a distance, to separate.]
1. Excommunication with curses. Hence, a curse or denunciation by ecclesiastical authority, accompanying excommunication. This species of excommunication was practiced in the ancient churches against notorious offenders; all churches were warned not to receive them; all magistrates and private persons were admonished not to harbor or maintain them, and priests were enjoined not to converse with them, or attend their funeral.
There are two kinds of anathemas, *judiciary* and *abjuratory*. The former is pronounced by a council, pope, or bishop; the latter is the act of a convert who anathematizes the heresy which he abjures.
2. In *heathen antiquity*, an offering or present made to some deity, and hung up in a temple. Whenever a person quitted his employment, he *set apart*, or dedicated, his tools to his patron deity. Persons who had escaped danger remarkably, or been otherwise very fortunate, testified their gratitude by some offering to their deity. *Encyc.*

A-NATH-E-MAT'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to anathema.

A-NATH-E-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of anathema.

A-NATH'E-MA-TISM, *n.* Excommunication. *Hooker.*

A-NATH-E-MA-TI-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of anathematizing. [illegible]

A-NATH'E-MA-TIZE, *v. t.* To excommunicate with a denunciation of curses; to pronounce an anathema against. *Hammond.*

A-NATH'E-MA-TIZ-ED, *pp.* Excommunicated with curses.

A-NATH'E-MA-TIZ-ER, *n.* One who pronounces an anathema. *Hammond.*

A-NATH'E-MA-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Pronouncing an anathema.

AN-A-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *anas*, a duck, and *fero*, to produce.]
Producing ducks. *Brown.*

A-NAT'O-CISM, *n.* [L. *anatocismus*, from Gr. ἀνα, again, and τοκος, usury.]
Interest upon interest; the taking of compound interest; or the contract by which such interest is secured. [*Rarely used.*] *Johnson. Cicero.*

AN-A-TOM'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to anatomy or dissection; produced by or according to the principles of anatomy, or natural structure of the body; relating to the parts of the body when dissected or separated.

AN-A-TOM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an anatomical manner; by means of dissection; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

A-NAT'O-MIST, *n.* One who dissects bodies; more generally, one who is skilled in the art of dissection.

A-NAT-O-MI-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of anatomizing.

A-NAT'O-MIZE, *v. t.* To dissect; to divide into the constituent parts, for the purpose of examining each by itself; to lay open the interior structure of the parts of a body or subject; as, to *anatomize* an animal or plant; to *anatomize* an argument.

A-NAT'O-MIZ-ED, *pp.* Dissected, as an animal body.

A-NAT'O-MIZ-ING, *ppr.* Dissecting.

A-NAT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ἀνατομη, of ἀνα, through, and τομη, a cutting.]
1. The art of dissecting, or artificially separating the different parts of an animal body, to discover their situation, structure, and economy.
2. The doctrine of the structure of the body, learned by dissection; as, a physician understands *anatomy*.
3. The act of dividing any thing, corporeal or intellectual, for the purpose of examining its parts; as, the *anatomy* of a plant, or of a discourse.
4. The body stripped of its integuments and muscles; a skeleton, or the corporeal frame of bones entire, without the skin, flesh, and vessels. [*An improper use of the word, and vulgar.*]
5. *Ironically*, a meager person.

AN-A-TREP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ἀνατρεπω, to overturn.]
Overthrowing; defeating; prostrating: a word applied to those Dialogues of Plato which represent a complete defeat in the gymnastic exercises. *Enfield.*

AN'A-TRON, *n.* [from Gr. νιτρον, niter.]
1. Soda, or mineral fixed alkali.
2. Spume, or glass-gall; a scum which rises upon melted glass, in the furnace, and, when taken off, dissolves in the air, and then coagulates into common salt.
3. The salt which collects on the walls of vaults. *Coxe. Johnson.*

AN'BU-RY, *n.* A soft tumor on horses, containing blood.

2. A sort of gall produced by insects on the roots of turnips, cabbages, &c.

AN'CES-TOR, *n.* [Fr. *ancestres, ancêtres*; L. *antecessor*, of *ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go.]

One from whom a person descends, either by the father or mother, at any distance of time, in the tenth or hundredth generation. An *ancestor* precedes in the order of nature or blood; a *predecessor*, in the order of office.

AN-CES-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Ancestral. *Pollok.*

AN-CES'TRAL, *a.* Relating or belonging to ancestors; claimed or descending from ancestors; as, an *ancestral* estate.

AN-CES'TRESS, *n.* A female ancestor.

AN'CES-TRY, *n.* A series of ancestors, or progenitors; lineage, or those who compose the line of natural descent. Hence, birth or honorable descent. *Addison.*

ANCH I-LOPS, *n.* [Gr. αγχιλωψ, from αιξ, a goat, and ωψ, an eye. Qu.]

The goat's eye; an abscess in the inner angle of the eye; an incipient fistula lachrymalis. *Coxe.*

ANCH'OR, *n.* [L. *anchora*; Gr. αγκυρα; It. and Port. *ancora*; Sp. *ancla*; D. G. Dan. *anker*; Sw. *ankare*; Ir. *ankaire, ancoir*, or *ingir*; Corn. *ankar*; Ar. *ankar*; Pers. *anghar*; Russ. *iacor*; Fr. *ancre*; Arm. *ancor.*]

1. An iron instrument for holding a ship or other vessel at rest in water. It is a strong shank, with a ring at one end, to which a cable may be fastened; and with two arms and flukes at the other end, forming a suitable angle with the shank to enter the ground.

In *seamen's language*, the *anchor comes home*, when it is dislodged from its bed, so as to drag by the violence of the wind, sea, or current.

Foul anchor, is when the anchor hooks or is entangled with another anchor, or with a wreck or cable, or when the slack cable is entangled.

The anchor *a cock bill*, is when it is suspended perpendicularly from the cat-head, ready to be let go.

The anchor *a peak*, is when it is drawn in so tight as to bring the ship directly over it.

The anchor is *a trip*, or *a weigh*, when it is just drawn out of the ground, in a perpendicular direction, either by the cable or the buoy-rope.

To back an anchor, is to lay down a small anchor ahead of that by which the ship rides, with the cable fastened to the crown of the latter to prevent its coming home.

At anchor, is when a ship rides by her anchor. Hence, *to lie* or *ride at anchor.*

To cast anchor, or *to anchor*, is to let go an anchor, to keep a ship at rest.

To weigh anchor, is to heave or raise the anchor out of the ground.

Anchors are of different sizes. The principal, and that on which most dependence is placed, is the *sheet anchor.* Then come the *best bower*, the *small bower*, the *spare anchor*, the *stream anchor*, and the *kedge anchor*, which is the smallest. *Mar. Dict.*

2. In *a figurative sense*, that which gives stability or security; that on which we place dependence for safety.

> Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the soul, both sure and stedfast. — Heb. vi.

3. In *architecture*, *anchors* are carved work, somewhat resembling an anchor. It is commonly a part of the ornaments of the boultins of capitals in the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic orders, and on the moldings of cornices.

In *heraldry*, *anchors* are emblems of hope. *Encyc.*

ANCH'OR, *v. t.* To place at anchor; as, to *anchor* a ship. A ship is *anchored*, but not *moored*, by a single anchor.

2. To fix or fasten on; to fix in a stable condition.

ANCH'OR, *v. i.* To cast anchor; to come to anchor; as, our ship *anchored* off the Isle of Wight.

2. To stop; to fix or rest on.

ANCH'OR-A-BLE, *a.* Fit for anchorage. *Herbert.*

ANCH'OR-AGE, *n.* Anchor-ground; a place where a ship can anchor, where the ground is not too rocky, nor the water too deep nor too shallow.

2. The *hold* of a ship at anchor, or rather the anchor and all the necessary tackle for anchoring.

3. A duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbor.

ANCH'OR-ED, *pp.* Lying or riding at anchor; held by an anchor; fixed in safety.

ANCH'O-RESS, *n.* A female anchoret. *Fairfax.*

ANCH'O-RET, } *n.* [Gr. αναχωρητης, from αναχωρεω, to retire, of ανα and χωρεω, to go. Written by some authors *anachoret.*]

ANCH'O-RITE, }

A hermit; a recluse; one who retires from society into a desert or solitary place, to avoid the temptations of the world, and devote himself to religious duties. Also, a monk, who, with the leave of the abbot, retires to a cave or cell, with an allowance from the monastery, to live in solitude. *Encyc.*

ANCH-O-RET'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a hermit, or

ANCH-O-RET'IC-AL, } his mode of life.

ANCH'OR-GROUND, *n.* Ground suitable for anchoring.

ANCH'OR-HOLD, *n.* The hold or fastness of an anchor; security.

ANCH'OR-ING, *ppr.* Coming to anchor; casting anchor; mooring.

ANCH'OR-SMITH, *n.* The maker or forger of anchors, or one whose occupation is to make anchors.

AN-CHŌ'VY, *n.* [Port. and Sp. *anchova*; Fr. *anchois*; It. *acciuga*; G. *anschove.*]

A small fish, about three inches in length, of the genus Clupea or herring, found and caught in vast numbers in the Mediterranean, and pickled for exportation. It is used as a sauce or seasoning.

AN-CHŌ'VY-PEAR, *n.* A fruit of the West Indies, produced by a species of the genus Grias. It resembles the mango in taste, and, like it, is sometimes pickled when green. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

ANCH'Y-LŌS-ED, (ank'e-lōst,) *a.* Immovably united or fixed, as joints of bones. *Mantell.*

ANCH-Y-LŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. αγκυλωσις, from αγκυλος, crooked.]

Stiffness of a joint; immobility of a joint naturally movable.

ANCH-Y-LOT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to anchylosis.

AN'CIENT, *a.* [Fr. *ancien*; It. *anziano, anzi*; from L. *ante, antiquus.*]

1. Old; that happened or existed in former times, usually, at a great distance of time; as, *ancient* authors, *ancient* days. *Old*, says Johnson, relates to the duration of the thing itself; as, an *old* coat; and *ancient*, to time in general; as, an *ancient* dress. But this distinction is not always observed. We say, in *old* times, as well as *ancient* times; *old* customs, &c. We usually apply both *ancient* and *old* to things subject to gradual decay. We say, an *old* man, an *ancient* record; but never, the *old* sun, *old* stars, an *old* river or mountain. In general, however, *ancient* is opposed to *modern*, and *old* to *new*, *fresh*, or *recent.* When we speak of a thing that existed formerly, which has ceased to exist, we commonly use *ancient*: as, *ancient* republics, *ancient* heroes; and not, *old* republics, *old* heroes. But when the thing which began or existed in former times, is still in existence, we use either *ancient* or *old*; as, *ancient* statues or paintings, or *old* statues or paintings; *ancient* authors, or *old* authors, meaning books. But, in these examples, *ancient* seems the most correct, or best authorized. Some persons apply *ancient* to men advanced in years, still living; but this use is not common in modern practice.

2. Old; that has been of long duration; as, an *ancient* forest; an *ancient* city.

3. Known from *ancient* times; as, the *ancient* continent, opposed to the *new* continent. *Robertson.*

AN'CIENT, *n.* [*Supra.*] Generally used in the plural, *ancients.* Those who lived in former ages, opposed to *moderns.*

In *Scripture*, very old men. Also, governors, rulers, political and ecclesiastical.

> The Lord will enter into judgment with the *ancients* of his people. — Isa. iii. Jer. xix.

God is called "the *Ancient* of days," from his eternal existence. Dan. vii.

Hooker uses the word for *seniors*; "they were his *ancients*;" but the use is not authorized.

2. *Ancient* is also used for a flag or streamer, in a ship of war, or the colors of a regiment; and for an ensign or the bearer of a flag, as in Shakspeare. Cowel supposes the word, when used for a flag, to be a corruption of *end-sheet*, a flag at the stern. It is probably the Fr. *enseigne.* *Johnson. Cowel. Encyc.*

Ancient demesne, in *English law*, is a tenure by which all manors belonging to the crown, in the reign of William the Conqueror, were held. The numbers, names, &c., of these were all entered in a book called *Domes-day Book.* *Cowel. Blackstone.*

Council of Ancients, in *French history*, the higher branch of the legislative body, in the constitution of 1795.

AN'CIENT-LY, *adv.* In old times; in times long since past; as, Rome was *anciently* more populous than at present.

AN'CIENT-NESS, *n.* The state of being ancient; antiquity; existence from old times.

AN'CIENT-RY, *n.* Dignity of birth; the honor of ancient lineage. *Spenser on Ireland. Shak.*

AN'CIENT-Y, *n.* Age; antiquity. [*Not in use.*] *Martin.*

AN'CIENT-Y, *n.* In *some old English statutes and authors*, eldership or seniority. 14 Hen. III.

AN-CI'LE, *n.* [L.] In *Roman antiquity*, the sacred shield of Mars, said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa. *Adams.*

AN'CIL-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *ancilla*, a female servant.]

1. Pertaining to a maid-servant, or female service. *Blackstone.*

2. Subservient or subordinate to; as, a court *ancillary* to another jurisdiction.

AN-CIP'I-TAL, *a.* [L. *anceps.*]

Doubtful, or double; double-faced, or double-formed.

In *botany*, two-edged; compressed, and forming two opposite angles, as a stem; having two prominent, longitudinal angles, with a convex disc, as a leaf. *Barton, Elem. of Botany.*

AN'CŌME, *n.* A small ulcerous swelling, coming suddenly. *Boucher.*

AN'CON, *n.* [L. *ancon*; Gr. αγκων, the elbow.]

The olecranon, or elbow; the larger posterior process at the upper end of the ulna.

AN'CONES, *n. pl.* [L. *ancon*; Gr. αγκων.]

In *architecture*, the brackets supporting a cornice on the flanks, as in doorways, &c.; also, the corners or quoins of walls, cross-beams, or rafters. *Gwilt.*

AN'CO-NY, *n.* [probably from αγκων, the cubit, from its resemblance to the arm.]

In *iron works*, a piece of half wrought iron, in the shape of a bar in the middle, but rude and unwrought at the ends. A piece of cast iron is melted off and hammered, at a forge, into a mass of two feet long, and of a square shape, which is called a *bloom*; then carried to a finery, and worked into an *ancony*: it is then sent to a chafery, where the ends are wrought into the shape of the middle, and the whole is made into a bar. *Encyc.*

AND, *conj.* [Sax. *and*; Ger. *und*; D. *ende* or *en*; and.]

And is a conjunction, connective, or conjoining word. It signifies that a word or part of a sentence is to be added to what precedes. Thus, give me an apple *and* an orange; that is, give me an apple, *add*, or give in addition to that, an orange. John *and* Peter *and* James rode to New York; that is, John rode to New York, *add or further* Peter rode to New York, *add* James rode to New York.

AN-DA-LŪ'SITE, *n.* A mineral, occurring usually in thick lamellar forms, of a grayish or pale reddish tint, and sometimes in rhombic prisms, and composed chiefly of silica and alumina. Its name is derived from Andalusia, in Spain, where it was first discovered. In a variety called *cross-stone*, or *chiastolite*, the crystals, when cut transversely, show a tesselated structure, or appear to consist of four white crystals, placed so as to make a white cross, and set in a dusk ground. *Dana.*

AN-DAN'TE. [It., from *andare*, to go; Eng. to *wend*, to wander.]

In *music*, a word used to direct to a movement moderately slow, between *largo* and *allegro.* *Encyc.*

As *a noun*, it denotes a piece of music to be performed in *andante.*

AN'DAR-AC, *n.* Red orpiment. *Coxe.*

AN'DE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Andes, the great chain of mountains extending through South America. *Columbiad*, 3, 138.

AN-DI'RA, *n.* The name of the genus of plants which comprehends the cabbage bark-tree of Jamaica.

AND'I-RON, *n.* [Teut. *andena*, or *andela.* In Sax. the corresponding word is *brandisen*, brand or fire iron; D. *brand-yzer.* The Fr. *landier*, Arm. *lander*, Junius thinks, is our *and-iron*, with the French *l* prefixed.]

An iron utensil used in Great Britain, where coal is the common fuel, to support the ends of a spit; but in America, used to support the wood in fireplaces.

AN-DRA-NAT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ανηρ, ανδρος, a man, and ανατομη, dissection.]

The dissection of a human body, especially of a male. *Coxe. Quincy.*

AN'DRE-O-LITE, *n.* A mineral, the harmotome, or cross-stone. *Ure.*

AN-DROG'Y-NAL, } *a.* [Gr. ανηρ, a man, and γυνη,

AN-DROG'Y-NOUS, } woman.]

Having two sexes; being male and female; hermaphroditical.

In *botany*, the word is applied to a plant bearing both staminiferous and pistilliferous flowers on the same root. These plants constitute the class Monœcia, in Linnæus's system. *Milne.*

AN-DROG'Y-NAL-LY, *adv.* With the parts of both sexes.

AN-DROG'Y-NUS, *n.* An hermaphrodite. *Johnson.*

AN-DROID'ĒS, *n.* [Gr. ανηρ, man, and ειδος, form.]

A machine in the human form, which, by certain springs, performs some of the natural motions of a living man. One of these machines, invented by M. Vaucanson, appeared at Paris in 1738, representing a flute-player. *Encyc.*

AN-DROM'E-DA, *n.* A northern constellation, behind Pegasus, Cassiopeia, and Perseus, representing the figure of a woman chained.

2. The name of a celebrated tragedy of Euripides, now lost. *Encyc.*

3. Also, a genus of plants.

AN'DRON, *n.* [Gr. ανηρ, a man.]

In *Grecian and Roman architecture*, the apartment appropriated for the males. This was in the lower part of the house, and the *gynæceum*, or apartment for females, was in the upper part. *Brande.*

AN-DRO-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. ανηρ and πεταλον.]

An epithet applied to double flowers, produced by the conversion of the stamens into petals, as in the garden ranunculus. *Brande.*

AN-DROPH'A-GI, *n.* [Gr. ανηρ, man, and φαγω, to eat.]

Man-eaters; but the word is little used, being superseded by ANTHROPOPHAGI, which see. Herodotus mentions people of this character. *Melpom.* 106.

AN-DROT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ανηρ, a man, and τομη, a cutting.]

A cutting of human bodies; dissection of the human body, as distinguished from *zootomy.*

A-NĒAR', *prep.* Near. *Atterbury.*

AN'EC-DŌ-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes.

AN'EC-DOTE, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *ἐκδίδωμι*, to publish, *ἔκδοτος*, given out.]

1. In *its original sense*, secret history, or facts not generally known. But in *more common usage*, a particular or detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident; a single passage of private life. Procopius gave the title of *anecdotes* to a book he published against Justinian and his wife Theodora; and similar collections of incidents in the lives of eminent men are now common. *Encyc.*

2. The relation of an incident or particular event *Melmoth.*

AN-EC-DOT'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes *Bolingbroke.*

A-NĒLE', *v. t.* [Sax. *ele*, oil.]

To give extreme unction. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

AN-E-MOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, and *γραφη*, description.]

A description of the winds. *Johnson.*

AN-E-MOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, and *λογος*, discourse.]

The doctrine of winds, or a treatise on the subject.

AN-E MOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, and *μετρεω*, to measure.]

An instrument or machine for measuring the force and velocity of the wind. *Encyc.*

A NEM'O NE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνεμώνη*, from *ἄνεμος*, wind. It was by the ancient Greeks written *ἀνεμώλη*. Theoph. lib. 6, cap. 7. Plin. 21. 23. Venus is said to have changed her Adonis into an *anemone*. Ovid. Metam. lib. 10. 735.]

Wind-flower; a genus of plants of numerous species. Some of the species are cultivated in gardens, of which their double flowers are among the most elegant ornaments.

Sea Anemone. See ANIMAL-FLOWER.

A-NEM'O-NIN, *n.* An acrid, crystallizable substance, obtained from some species of anemone. It burns like camphor. *Brande.*

A-NEM'O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, and *σκοπεω*, to view.]

A machine which shows the course or direction of the wind. *Encyc.*

A-NENT', *prep.* About; concerning, over against; a Scottish word. Qu. Gr. *ἐναντι.*

ANES. See AWNS.

AN'EU-RISM, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνα*, and *ευρυνω*, to dilate, from *ευρυς*, broad.]

A soft, pulsating tumor, arising from the preternatural dilatation or rupture of the coats of an artery. This is either encysted or diffused. The encysted *aneurism* is when, the coats of the artery being only dilated, the blood is confined within its proper coat. Of this kind is the varicose. The diffused *aneurism* includes all those in which, from an aperture in the artery, the blood is spread about in the cellular membrane, out of its proper course. *Quincy. Coxe.*

AN-EU-RIS'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to an aneurism.

A-NEW', *adv.* [*a* and *new.*]

Over again; another time; in a new form; as, to *new mold anew*; to create *anew.*

AN-FRAC-TU-OS'I-TY, *n.* A state of being full of windings and turnings.

AN-FRAC'TU-OUS, *a.* [L. *anfractus*, of *amb*, about, and *fractus*, broken. See BREAK.]

Winding; full of windings and turnings; written, less correctly, ANFRACTUOSE. *Ray.*

AN-FRAC'TU-OUS-NESS, *n.* A state of being full of windings and turnings.

AN-FRAC'TURE, *n.* A crazy winding.

AN-GA-RI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *angaria*; Gr. *αγγαρευω*, to compel; a word of Persian origin.]

Compulsion; exertion. [*Not used.*]

AN-GEI-OT'O-MY, *n.* See ANGIOTOMY.

AN'GEL, *n.* [L. *angelus*; Gr. *αγγελος*, a messenger, from *αγγελλω*, to tell or announce; Ir. *agalla*, *agallam*, to speak or tell; from the root of *call*, or of Ar. قال *kaula*, to say, to tell. Sax. *angel*; Ir. *aingeal*, or *aingiol*; D. G. Sw. Dan. *engel*; Sp. *angel*; It. *angelo*; Port. *anjo*; Fr. *ange*; Russ. *angel.*]

1. *Literally*, a messenger; one employed to communicate news or information from one person to another at a distance. But *appropriately*,

2. A spirit, or a spiritual intelligent being, employed by God to communicate his will to man. Hence, angels are ministers of God, and ministering spirits. Heb. i.

3. In *a bad sense*, an evil spirit; as, the *angel* of the bottomless pit. Matt. xxv. 1 Cor. vi. Rev. ix.

4. Christ, the mediator and head of the church. Rev. x.

5. A minister of the gospel, who is an embassador of God. Rev. ii. and iii.

6. Any being whom God employs to execute his judgments. Rev. xvi. *Cruden.*

7. In *the style of love*, a very beautiful person. *Shak.*

AN'GEL, *n.* A fish found on the coast of Carolina, of the Thoracic order, and genus Chætodon. It has a small, projecting mouth; the lamina above the gills are armed with cerulean spines; the body, a foot in length, appears as if cut off, and waved, and covered with large green scales. *Pennant, from Catesby.*

AN'GEL, *n.* A gold coin, formerly current in England, bearing the figure of an angel. Skinner says this device was impressed upon it in allusion to an observation of Pope Gregory the Great, who, seeing some beautiful English youths in the market at Rome, asked who they were; being told they were *Angli*, English, he replied, they ought rather to be called *angeli*, angels. This coin had different values under different princes; but is now an imaginary sum or money of account, implying ten shillings sterling. *Encyc.*

AN'GEL, *a.* Resembling angels; angelic; as, *angel* whiteness. *Shak.*

AN'GEL-AGE, *n.* The existence or state of angels. *Beaumont & Fletcher.*

AN'GEL-BED, *n.* An open bed without posts. *Knowles.*

AN'GEL-FISH, *n.* A species of shark, the Squatina squatina. It is from six to eight feet long, with a large head, teeth broad at the base, but slender and sharp above, disposed in five rows, all around the jaws. The fish takes its name from its pectoral fins, which are very large, and extend horizontally, like wings when spread. This fish connects the genus of Rays with that of Sharks, partaking of the characters of both; but it differs from both in this, that its mouth is placed at the extremity of the head. *Encyc.*

AN-GEL'IC, } *a.* [L. *angelicus.*]

AN-GEL'IC-AL, } Resembling angels; belonging to angels, or partaking of their nature; suiting the nature and dignity of angels.

AN-GEL'I-CA, *n.* The name of a genus of umbelliferous plants, arranged, by Linnæus, in the class and order Pentandria Digynia.

AN-GEL'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Like an angel.

AN-GEL'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being angelic; excellence more than human.

AN'GEL-ITES, in *church history*, so called from Angelum in Alexandria, where they held their first meetings; a sect of heretics, near the close of the fifth century, who held the persons of the Trinity not to be the same, nor to exist by their own nature; but each to be a God, existing by participating of a deity common to them all. They are called, also, SEVERITES, from Severus, their head; and THEODOSIANS, from one Theodosius, whom they made their pope. *Encyc.*

AN'GEL-LIKE, *a.* Resembling or having the manners of angels.

AN-GEL-OL'O-GY, *n.* [*angel* and *λογος.*]

A discourse on angels; or the doctrine of angelic beings. *Ch. Spectator.*

AN'GE-LOT, *n.* [Fr. *anche*, the reed of a hautboy or other wind instrument of music.]

1. An instrument of music, somewhat resembling a lute. *Johnson.*

2. An ancient English coin, struck at Paris while under the dominion of England; so called from the figure of an angel supporting the escutcheon of the arms of England and France. Also, a small, rich sort of cheese, made in Normandy. *Encyc.*

AN'GEL-PEO'PLED, *a.* Peopled with angels. *Salisbury.*

AN'GEL-SHOT, *n.* [Fr. *ange*, a chain-shot.]

Chain-shot, being two halves of a cannon ball fastened to the ends of a chain.

AN'GEL-WEL'COME, *n.* Welcome by angels. *Bowring.*

AN'GEL-WING-ED, *a.* Winged like angels. *Thomson.*

AN'GEL-WOR-SHIP, *n.* The worshiping of angels. *Trapp.*

AN''GER, *n.* [L. *ango*, to choke, strangle, vex, whence *angor*, vexation, *anguish*, the quinsy, *anxius*. Gr. *αγχω*, to strangle, to strain or draw tight, to vex. The primary sense is, to press, squeeze, make narrow; Gr. *αγχι*, near, Sax. *enge*, Germ. *eng*, D. Dan. *eng*, narrow, strait; W. *ing*. This word may be connected in origin with the Ar. حنق *hanika*, to be angry, and خنق *chanaka*, to strangle; Heb. Ch. Syr. Eth. חנק, to strangle. In Sax. *ange* signifies vexed; *angmod*, sad, anxious; *ang-set*, a carbuncle; *angsum*, pressed close; *anxumian*, to vex, to make anxious; Eng. *anguish*, *anxious*; L. *angustus*, *angina*, &c. See ANGUISH.]

1. A violent passion of the mind excited by a real or supposed injury; usually accompanied with a propensity to take vengeance, or to obtain satisfaction from the offending party. This passion, however, varies in degrees of violence, and, in ingenuous minds, may be attended only with a desire to reprove or chide the offender.

Anger is also excited by an injury offered to a relation, friend, or party to which one is attached; and some degrees of it may be excited by cruelty, injustice, or oppression offered to those with whom one has no immediate connection, or even to the community of which one is a member. Nor is it unusual to see something of this passion roused by gross absurdities in others, especially in controversy or discussion. Anger may be inflamed till it rises to rage and a temporary delirium.

2. Pain or smart of a sore or swelling; *the literal sense of the word*, but little used.

AN''GER, *v. t.* To excite anger; to provoke; to rouse resentment.

2. To make painful; to cause to smart; to inflame; as, to *anger* an ulcer. *Bacon.*

AN''GER-ED, *pp.* Provoked; made angry.

AN''GER-LY, *adv.* [*anger* and *like.*]

In an angry manner; more generally written ANGRILY.

AN-GI'NA, *n.* [L., from *ango*, to choke. See ANGER.]

In *medicine*, a term applied to all inflammatory affections of the throat or fauces, from the accompanying difficulty of breathing, including the quinsy, malignant sore-throat, croup, mumps, &c. *Cullen.*

Angina pectoris; a peculiar, painful, periodic, nervous affection of the chest.

AN-GI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *αγγειον*, a vessel, and *γραφη*, description.]

A description of the vessels in the human body. *Ash.*

AN-GI-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αγγειον*, a vessel, and *λογος*, discourse.]

A treatise or discourse on the vessels of the human body, as the arteries, veins, lymphatics, &c. *Bailey. Quincy.*

AN'GI-O-MON-O-SPERM'OUS, *n.* [Gr. *αγγειον*, a vessel, *μονος*, alone, and *σπερμα*, seed.]

Producing one seed only in a seed-pod. *Johnson.*

AN'GI-O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. *αγγειον*, a vessel, and *σκοπεω*, to view.]

An instrument for examining the capillary vessels of a body. *Morse.*

AN'GI-O-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. *αγγειον*, a vessel, and *σπερμα*, seed.]

In *botany*, a plant which has its seeds inclosed in a pericarp.

AN-GI-O-SPERM'OUS, *a.* Having seeds inclosed in a pod or other pericarp. In Linnæus's system, the second order of plants in the class Didynamia are called Angiosperma. This word is opposed to *gymnosperma*, or naked-seeded.

AN-GI-OT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *αγγειον*, a vessel, and *τομη*, a cutting.]

1. In *medicine*, the opening of a vessel, whether a vein or an artery, as in bleeding. It includes both arteriotomy and phlebotomy.

2. In *anatomy*, a dissection of the vessels of the body. *Parr.*

AN''GLE, *n.* [Fr. *angle*; L. *angulus*, a corner; Gr. *αγκυλος*; W. *ongl*; G. and D. *angel*, a hook, an angle; Dan. *angel*, a hook, *angle*, a sting; Sax. *angel*, a hook; Sp. and Port. *anguelo*; It. *angolo*. The German has *angeln*, to angle with a hook; but in D. *hengel* is the rod, and *hengelen*, to angle. Qu. *hinge* and *hang.*]

In *popular language*, the point where two lines meet, or the meeting of two lines in a point; a corner.

In *geometry*, the space comprised between two straight lines that meet in a point, or between two straight converging lines, which, if extended, would meet, or the quantity by which two straight lines, departing from a point, diverge from each other. The point of meeting is the vertex of the angle, and the lines containing the angle are its sides or legs.

In *optics*, the *angle of incidence* is the angle which a ray of light makes with a perpendicular to that point of the surface of any medium on which it falls.

The *angle of refraction* is the angle which a ray of light refracted makes with a perpendicular to that point of the surface of the refracting medium on which it falls. *Encyc.*

A *right angle* is one formed by a right line falling on another perpendicularly, or an angle of 90 degrees, making the quarter of a circle.

An *obtuse angle* is greater than a right angle, or more than 90 degrees.

An *acute angle* is less than a right angle, or less than 90 degrees.

A *rectilineal* or *right-lined angle* is formed by two right lines.

A *curvilineal angle* is formed by two curved lines.

A *mixed angle* is formed by a right line with a curved line.

Adjacent or *contiguous angles* are such as have one leg common to both angles, and both together are equal to two right angles.

External angles are angles of any right-lined figure without it, when the sides are produced or lengthened.

Internal angles are those which are within any right-lined figure.

Oblique angles are either acute or obtuse, in opposition to right angles.

A *solid angle* is the meeting of three or more plane angles at one point.

A *spherical angle* is one made by the meeting of

two arches of great circles, which mutually cut one another on the surface of the globe or sphere. *Bailey.*

AN″GLE, (ang′gl,) *n.*

1. A hook; an instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook, or a line and hook.

2. One who may be easily enticed; a gull. *Shak.*

AN″GLE, *v. i.* To fish with an angle, or with line and hook.

2. *v. t.* or *i.* To fish for; to try to gain by some bait or insinuation, as men angle for fish; as, to *angle* for the hearts of people, or to *angle* hearts. *Shak. Sidney.*

AN″GLED, *a.* Having angles: *used only in compounds.*

AN″GLER, *n.* One that fishes with an angle; also, a fish, a species of Lophius, sometimes called *fishing-frog.*

AN″GLE-ROD, *n.* The rod or pole to which a line and hook are fastened.

AN″GLE-SITE, *n.* Native sulphate of lead. It occurs in white or yellowish prismatic crystals, semi-transparent, with a glassy or adamantine luster, and is found associated with other ores of lead. The name is from Anglesea, a British locality of the mineral. *Dana.*

AN″GLIC, }
AN″GLIC-AN, } *a.* [from *Angles*; Sax. *ing*, a plain or meadow, and *lic*, like, or εικος, like, which is the root of the L. *icus*, in *publicus*, and all similar adjectives. From *ing* was formed *Angles*, the English, to which is added this common affix, *ic.* The *Angles* were the Ingævones of Tacitus, *ingwours*, dwellers on the plain or level land, near the Elbe and Weser. [See English and Wont.] *Ing* is annexed to many English names, as *Reading*, *Basing*, *Kettering*, towns situated on flat land.]

English; pertaining to England or the English nation; as, the *Anglican church.* *Pinkerton.*

AN″GLIC-AN, *n.* A member of the Church of England. *Burke.*

AN″GLI-CE, [L.] In English, in the English manner.

AN″GLI-CISM, *n.* An English idiom; a form of language peculiar to the English. *Milton.*

AN″GLI-CIZE, *v. t.* To make English; to render conformable to the English idiom, or to English analogies.

AN″GLI-CIZ-ED, *pp.* Made English; rendered conformable to the English idiom.

AN″GLING, *ppr.* Fishing with an angle.

AN″GLING, *n.* A fishing with a rod and line; the art of fishing with an angle.

AN″GLO-A-MER′I-CAN, *n.* A descendant from English ancestors, born in America, or the United States.

AN″GLO-A-MER′I-CAN, *a.* Pertaining to the descendants of Englishmen in America.

AN″GLO-DA′NISH, *a.* Pertaining to the English Danes, or the Danes who settled in England. *Wotton.*

AN″GLO-NOR′MAN, *a.* Pertaining to the English Normans. *Wotton.*

AN″GLO-NOR′MAN, *n.* An English Norman.

AN″GLO-SAX′ON, *a.* Pertaining to the Saxons who settled in England, or English Saxons.

AN″GLO-SAX′ON, *n.* An English Saxon; also, the language of the English Saxons.

AN-GO′LA-PEA, or PIG′EON-PEA. A species of Cytisus.

AN″GOR, *n.* [L. See Anger.]

1. Pain; intense bodily pain.

2. The retiring of the native bodily heat to the center, occasioning headache, palpitation, and sadness. *Encyc. Coxe.*

AN″GRED, or AN″GER-ED, *pp.* Made angry; provoked.

AN″GRI-LY, *adv.* In an angry manner; peevishly; with indications of resentment.

AN″GRY, *a.* [See Anger.]

1. Feeling resentment; provoked; followed generally by *with* before a person.

> God is angry with the wicked every day. — Ps. vii.

But it is usually followed by *at* before a thing.

> Wherefore should God be *angry at* thy voice? — Eccles. v.

2. Showing anger; wearing the marks of anger; caused by anger; as, an *angry* countenance; *angry* words.

3. Inflamed, as a sore; red; manifesting inflammation.

4. Raging; furious; tumultuous.

> Or chain the angry vengeance of the waves. *Judge Trumbull.*

ANG-SA′NA, or ANG-SA′VA, *n.* A red gum of the East Indies, like that of dragon's blood. *Coxe.*

AN″GU, *n.* Bread made of the Cassada, a plant of the West Indies.

AN″GUI-FER, *n.* [L. *anguis*, a serpent, and *fero*, to bear; Sans. *agui.*]

In *astronomy*, a cluster of stars in the form of a man holding a serpent; Serpentarius, one of the constellations of the northern hemisphere. *Ash.*

AN-GUIL′LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *anguilla*, an eel, and *forma*, shape.]

In the form of an eel; resembling an eel.

This term is employed by Cuvier to denote a family of apodal fishes, including the eel, and other fishes resembling it in form and structure.

AN-GUIN′E-AL, *a.* [L. *anguis*, a snake.] Resembling or pertaining to a snake.

AN″GUISH, *n.* [Fr. *angoisse*; It. *angoscia*; Sp. *ansia*; Port. *angustia*, showing the direct derivation of this word from L. *angustia*, narrowness, from pressure; D. and G. *angst*; Dan. *angest.* This and a numerous class of words are from the root *ang*, *eng*, denoting narrow, from pressure. See Anger.]

Extreme pain, either of body or mind. As bodily pain, it may differ from *agony*, which is such distress of the whole body as to cause contortion, whereas *anguish* may be a local pain, as of an ulcer, or gout. But *anguish* and *agony* are nearly synonymous. As pain of the mind, it signifies any keen distress from sorrow, remorse, despair, and the kindred passions.

> And they hearkened not to Moses, for *anguish* of spirit, and for cruel bondage. — Ex. vi.

AN″GUISH, *v. t.* To distress with extreme pain or grief. *Temple.*

AN″GUISH-ED, (ang′gwisht,) *pp.* Extremely pained; tortured; deeply distressed.

AN″GU-LAR, *a.* Having an angle, angles, or corners; pointed; as, an *angular* figure.

2. Consisting of an angle; forming an angle; as, an *angular* point. *Angular motion*; the motion of a body moving circularly about a fixed point, as of a planet or pendulum. *Hutton.*

AN″GU-LAR′I-TY, *n.* The quality of having an angle or corner.

AN″GU-LAR-LY, *adv.* With angles or corners; in the direction of the angles.

AN″GU-LAR-NESS, *n.* The quality of being angular.

AN″GU-LA-TED, *a.* Formed with angles or corners. *Woodward.*

AN″GU-LOS′I-TY, *n.* A state of being angular.

AN″GU-LOUS, *a.* Angular; having corners; hooked. *Glanville.*

AN-GUST′, *a.* [L. *angustus.*]

Narrow; strait. [*Not used.*] *Burton.*

AN-GUST′ATE, *a.* Narrow; diminishing rapidly in breadth.

AN-GUST-A′TION, *n.* [L. *angustus*, narrow. See Anger.]

The act of making narrow; a straitening, or being made narrow. *Wiseman.*

AN-GUST″I-CLAVE, *n.* [L. *angustus*, narrow, and *clavus*, a knob or stud.]

A robe or tunic embroidered with purple studs or knobs, or by purple stripes, worn by Roman knights. The *laticlave*, with broader studs, was worn by senators. *Quinctilian. Kennet.*

AN-HE-LA′TION, *n.* [L. *anhelo*, to pant, or breathe with difficulty; from *halo*, to breathe.]

Shortness of breath; a panting; difficult respiration. *Encyc. Coxe.*

AN-HE-LOSE′, *a.* Out of breath; panting; breathing with difficulty. [*Little used.*] *Dict.*

AN′HI-MA, *n.* A Brazilian aquatic fowl, larger than a swan, and somewhat like a crane; the Palamedea cornuta (Linn.), or horned screamer. Its head is small, its bill black, the toes armed with long claws. But what is remarkable, is a horn growing from its forehead; and the second joint of the wing is armed with two straight triangular spurs, an inch in length. The fidelity between the male and female is so great, that when one is dying, the other remains by the carcass till it expires. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

AN′HY-DRITE, *n.* [So called because destitute of water. See Anhydrous.]

Anhydrous gypsum; differing from gypsum in not containing water. It occurs in rectangular crystals, nearly colorless, or of pale shades of blue or red; also fibrous, radiated, and granular. A siliceous variety is called *vulpinite.* *Dana.*

AN-HY′DROUS, *a.* [Gr. ανυδρος, dry; *a* priv. and ὑδωρ, water.]

Destitute of water; as, *anhydrous* salts or acids.

AN-I-ENT′ED, *a.* [It. *niente*, nothing; Norm. *neant*; Fr. *aneantir*, to annihilate.]

Frustrated; brought to naught. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-NIGHT′, *adv.* [*a*, or *at*, and *night.*]

In the night time. *Anights*, in the plural, is used of frequent and customary acts.

> You must come in earlier *anights.* *Shak.*

AN′IL, *n.* [Sp. *añil*, indigo; Port. *anil*; D. *anyl*; Ar. نيل *nilun*, slender, *nila*, blue.]

A shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is made; a species of Indigofera, or indigo plant.

AN′ILE, *a.* Aged; imbecile. [*Encyc.*

A-NIL′I-TY, *n.* [L. *anilis*, *anilitas*, from *anus*, an old woman; Celtic, *hen*, old.]

The state of being an old woman; the old age of a woman; dotage.

AN′I-MA-BLE, *a.* Susceptible of animation.

AN-I-MAD-VER′SAL, *n.* That which has the power of perceiving and judging. *More.*

AN-I-MAD-VER′SION, *n.* [L. *animadversio.*]

Remarks by way of censure or criticism; reproof; blame. It may sometimes be used for *punishment*, or punishment may be implied in the word, but this is not common. In an ecclesiastical sense, it differs from *censure*, says Ayliffe; censure, respecting spiritual punishment, and animadversion, a temporal one. Glanville uses the word in the sense of *perception*, but this use is not authorized.

AN-I-MAD-VER′SIVE, *a.* That has the power of perceiving. *Glanville.*

AN-I-MAD-VER′SIVE-NESS, *n.* The power of animadverting.

AN-I-MAD-VERT′, *v. i.* [L. *animadverto*, of *animus*, mind, and *adverto*, to turn to.]

1. To turn the mind to; to consider.

2. To consider or remark upon by way of criticism or censure. *Dryden.*

3. To inflict punishment; followed by *upon.* *Grew.*

AN-I-MAD-VERT′ER, *n.* One who animadverts or makes remarks by way of censure.

AN-I-MAD-VERT″ING, *ppr.* Considering; remarking by way of criticism or censure.

AN′I-MAL, *n.* [L. *animal*, from *anima*, air, breath, soul; Gaelic *anam*, breath. The W. has *envil*, *en*, a being, soul, spirit, and *mil*, a beast; Arm. *aneval*; San. *an*, *animi.* Qu. Dan. *aande*, Sw. *ande*, breath.]

An organized body, endowed with life, sensation, and the power of voluntary motion; a living, sensitive, locomotive body; as, man is an intelligent *animal.* Animals are essentially distinguished from plants by the property of *sensation.* The contractile property of some plants, as the Mimosa, has the appearance of the effect of *sensation*, but it may be merely the effect of *irritability.*

The distinction here made between animals and vegetables may not be philosophically accurate; for we can not perhaps ascertain the precise limit between the two kinds of beings; but this is sufficiently correct for common practical purposes.

The history of animals is called *zoology.*

By way of contempt, a dull person is called a stupid *animal.*

AN′I-MAL, *a.* That belongs or relates to animals; as, *animal* functions.

Animal is distinguished from *intellectual*: as, *animal* appetites, the appetites of the body, as hunger and thirst.

The *animal* functions include sensation, and voluntary motion, in distinction from the *natural* and *vital*, or the *organic* functions.

Animal life is opposed to *vegetable* life.

Animal is opposed also to *spiritual* or *rational*, which respects the *soul* and *reasoning faculties*; as, *animal* nature, *spiritual* nature, *rational* nature.

Animal food may signify that food which nourishes animals; but it usually denotes food consisting of animal flesh.

Animal economy is the system of laws by which the bodies of animals are governed, and depending on their organic structure.

Animal spirits, in the plural, denotes the nervous fluid, and in popular language, life, vigor, energy.

Animal system, denotes the living animal organization.

Animal kingdom, denotes the whole class of beings endowed with animal life. *Encyc. Johnson.*

AN-I-MAL′CU-LAR, }
AN-I-MAL′CU-LINE, } *a.* Pertaining to animalcules. *Lon. Rev.*

AN-I-MAL′CULE, *n.* [L. *animalculum*, *animalcula.*]

A little animal; but appropriately, an animal whose figure can not be discerned without the aid of a magnifying glass; such as are invisible to the naked eye. *Animalcula* [L. pl.] is also used.

AN-I-MAL′CU-LIST, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of animalcules. *Keith.*

AN′I-MAL-FLOW-ER, *n.* In *zoology*, a name applied to several species of marine animals, (*zoophytes*,) but more especially to the Actinias or sea-anemones. They are usually fixed to rocks, and appear, when expanded, like a large flower, much resembling an Aster. At the center of the flower is the mouth of the animal, and around it there are one or more circles of slender appendages, called *tentacles*, corresponding in position to the petals of the Aster. The colors of these animal flowers are often of singular beauty. They are also called *polyps*, and are identical in structure with a large part of coral animals.

The other marine animals, to which the term *animal-flower* is also extended, belong to the Holothurias, which, with the Actinias, were ranged under the Mollusca, by Linnæus; and to the Tubularias, Sertularias, Hydras, and Alegonia, which were classed with the zoophytes. They are all arranged under the zoophytes by Cuvier. *Cyc.*

AN′I-MAL-ISH, *a.* Like an animal. *Cudworth.*

AN′I-MAL-ISM, *n.* The state of mere animals, actuated by sensual appetites only, without intellectual or moral qualities. *Beecher.*

AN-I-MAL′I-TY, *n.* Animal existence.

AN-I-MAL-I-ZA′TION, *n.* The act of giving animal life, or endowing with the properties of an animal. *Med. Repos.*

2. Conversion into animal matter, by the processes of assimilation.

AN'I-MAL-IZE, *v. t.* To give animal life to; to endow with the properties of animals.

2. To convert into animal matter.

AN'I-MAL-IZ-ED *pp.* Endowed with animal life.

AN'I-MAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving animal life to.

AN'I-MAL-MAG'NET-ISM, *n.* A supposed agent of a peculiar and mysterious nature, said to have a powerful influence on the patient when acted upon by contact or voluntary emotion, on the part of the operator. See MESMERISM.

AN'I-MAL-NESS, *n.* The state of animal existence.

AN'I-MATE, *v. t.* [L. *animo.* See ANIMAL.]

1. To give natural life to; to quicken; to make alive; as, the soul *animates* the body.

2. To give powers to, or to heighten the powers or effect of a thing; as, to *animate* a lyre.

3. To give spirit or vigor; to infuse courage, joy, or other enlivening passion; to stimulate or incite; as, to *animate* dispirited troops.

AN'I-MATE, *a.* Alive; possessing animal life. *Milton.*

[*This word is used chiefly in poetry for* ANIMATED.]

AN'I-MA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Being endowed with animal life; as the various classes of *animated* beings.

2. *a.* Lively; vigorous; full of spirit; indicating animation; as, an *animated* discourse.

AN'I-MA-TING, *ppr.* Giving life; infusing spirit; enlivening.

AN'I-MA-TING-LY, *adv.* So as to animate or excite feeling.

AN-I-MA'TION, *n.* The act of infusing life; the state of being animated.

2. The state of being lively, brisk, or full of spirit and vigor; as, he recited the story with great *animation.*

AN'I-MA-TIVE, *a.* That has the power of giving life or spirit. *Johnson.*

AN'I-MA-TOR, *n.* One that gives life; that which infuses life or spirit.

AN'IM-E, *n.* [Fr.] In *heraldry*, a term denoting that the eyes of a rapacious animal are borne of a different tincture from the animal itself.

AN'IM-E, *n.* [Sp.] A resin exuding from the stem of a large American tree, (a species of Hymenæa,) called by the natives *courbaril*; by Piso, *jetaiba.* It is of a transparent amber color, a light, agreeable smell, and of little or no taste. It dissolves entirely, but not readily, in rectified spirit of wine, and is used, like gum copal, as a varnish. *Encyc.*

AN-I-MET'TA, *n.* Among *ecclesiastical writers*, the cloth which covers the cup of the eucharist. *Encyc.*

AN'I-MISM, *n.* [L. *anima.*]

The doctrine that the phenomena of the animal economy are produced by the agency of the soul, as taught by Stahl and Sauvages; also, the doctrine that the living phenomena of organized bodies are produced by an actuating or vital principle, distinct from the substance of those bodies. *Cyc. Med.*

AN'I-MIST, *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of animism.

AN'I-MO FU-RAN'DI, [L.] In *law*, with intent to steal.

AN-I-MOSE', *a.* [L.] Full of spirit; hot; vehement; resolute.

AN-I-MOSE'NESS, *n.* Spirit; vehemence of temper.

AN-I-MOS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *animositas*; Fr. *animosité*; from L. *animosus*, animated, courageous, enraged; from *animus*, spirit, mind, passion. So in Teutonic, *mod*, mind, signifies also pride, passion, anger. *Animus*, spirit, Gr. ἀνεμος, wind, breath, is from flowing, swelling, rushing, which gives the sense of violent action and passion. See ANIMAL.]

Violent hatred, leading to active opposition; active enmity. *Animosity* differs from *enmity*, which may be secret and inactive; and it expresses a less criminal passion than *malice. Animosity* seeks to gain a cause or destroy an enemy or rival, from hatred or private interest; *malice* seeks revenge for the sake of giving pain.

A-NIN'GA, *n.* A root growing in the West Indies, like the China plant, used in refining sugar. *Encyc.*

AN'I-ON, *n.* [Gr. *ανα*, upward, and ιων, going.]

The same as *electro-negative* element, or the element which, in electro-chemical decompositions, is evolved from its combinations at that surface by which the electric current enters the electrolyte; opposed to *cation.*

AN'ISE, (an'nis,) *n.* [L. *anisum*; Gr. ανισον, Ar. *anison.* Cast. 1619.]

An annual plant, placed by Linnæus under the genus Pimpinella. It grows naturally in Egypt, and is cultivated in Spain and Malta, whence the seeds are imported. The stalk rises a foot and a half high, dividing into slender branches, garnished with narrow leaves, cut into three or four narrow segments. The branches terminate in large, loose umbels, composed of smaller umbels or rays, on long footstalks. The flowers are small, and of a yellowish white; the seeds oblong and swelling. Anise-seeds have an aromatic smell, and a pleasant, warm taste; they are useful in warming the stomach and expelling wind. *Encyc. Theoph.* lib. 7. 3. *Plin.* 20. 17.

AN'ISE-SEED, *n.* The seed of anise.

AN-IS-ETTE', *n.* A cordial flavored with anise-seed.

ANK'ER, *n.* [Dutch.]

A measure of wine and spirits, (particularly the latter,) formerly used in England, and containing ten wine gallons. *P. Cyc.*

ANK'ER-ITE, *n.* A mineral consisting of the carbonates of lime, magnesia, and iron. It resembles carbonate of lime in color and crystalline structure, but turns brown on exposure, owing to the iron it contains.

ANK'LE, (ank'l,) *n.* [Sax. *ancleow*; D. *enkel.*]

The joint which connects the foot with the leg.

ANK'LE-BONE, *n.* The bone of the ankle; the astragalus.

ANK'LET, *n.* A little ankle; an ornament for the ankle.

AN'LACE, *n.* A short dagger shaped like a scythe. [*Obs.*]

ANN, AN'NAT, *n.* In *Scotch law*, the right of the executor of a deceased clergyman to a half-year's revenue of his benefice. *Ed. Encyc.*

AN'NAL, *n.* In *the Roman Catholic church*, a mass said for any person every day during the year, or a mass said on a particular day every year. *P. Cyc.*

AN'NAL-IST, *n.* [See ANNALS.]

A writer of annals. *Encyc.*

AN'NAL-IZE, *v. t.* To record; to write annals. [*Not much used.*]

AN'NALS, *n. pl.* [L. *annales*, *annalis*, from *annus*, a year, the root of which may be the Celtic *an*, *ain*, a great circle. Varro says the word *annus* signifies a great circle.]

1. A species of history digested in order of time, or a relation of events in chronological order, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened. Annals differ from history, in merely relating events, without observations on the motives, causes, and consequences, which, in history, are more diffusively illustrated.

2. The books containing annals; as, the *Annals* of Tacitus.

AN'NATS, *n. pl.* [L. *annus.*]

A year's income of a spiritual living; the first fruits, originally given to the pope, upon the decease of a bishop, abbot, or parish clerk, and paid by his successor. In England, they were, at the reformation, vested in the king, and in the reign of Queen Anne, restored to the church, and vested in trustees to form a fund for the augmentation of poor livings, commonly called Queen Anne's bounty. *Encyc.*

AN NI'AL, *v. t.* [Sax. *anælan*, *on-elan*, to kindle or inflame, to heat; from *elan*, to kindle, to heat, or bake, and to anoint with oil. Sax. *el*, oil. Hence it may be inferred, that *oil* is named from inflaming, or burning.]

To heat; to heat and cool slowly, as glass, cast-iron or other metals, for the purpose of rendering them less brittle, vulgarly called *nealing.* This is done by heating the glass or metal nearly to fluidity, and then suffering it to cool gradually. Metals made hard and brittle by hammering, by a similar process, recover their malleability. *Johnson.* The word has also been applied to the heating of glass to fix colors, and to the baking of tiles. *Bailey. Encyc.*

AN-NEAL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Heated; tempered; made malleable and less brittle by heat.

AN-NEAL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Heating; tempering by heat.

AN-NEAL'ING, *n.* The process of applying heat for the purpose of removing brittleness or increasing ductility.

AN'NE-LID, AN-NEL'I-DAN, AN-NEL'I-DA, AN-NEL-LA'TA, *n.* *n. pl.* [L. *annellus*, a little ring, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] Terms applied to a division of the *articulata*, or articulate animals, characterized by an elongated body, formed of numerous rings or annular segments, including the earth-worm and various other animals.

AN-NECT'ANT, *a.* Connecting; annexing.

AN-NEX', *v. t.* [L. *annecto*, *annexum*; Fr. *annexer*; of *ad* and *necto*, to tie, or connect.]

1. To unite at the end; as, to *annex* a codicil to a will. To subjoin; to affix.

2. To unite, as a smaller thing to a greater; as, to *annex* a province to a kingdom.

3. To unite to something preceding, as the main object; to connect with; as, to *annex* a penalty to a prohibition, or punishment to guilt.

AN-NEX', *v. t.* To join; to be united. *Tooke.*

AN-NEX', *n.* Something annexed.

AN-NEX-A'TION, *n.* The act of annexing, or uniting at the end; conjunction; addition, the act of connecting; union. In *English law*, the uniting of lands or rents to the crown.

AN-NEX'ED, (an-next',) *pp.* Joined at the end; connected with; affixed.

AN-NEX'ING, *ppr.* Uniting at the end; affixing.

AN-NEX'ION, *n.* The act of annexing; annexation; addition. [*Little used.*]

AN-NEX'MENT, *n.* The act of annexing; the thing annexed. *Shak.*

AN-NI'HI-LA-BLE, *a.* That may be annihilated.

AN-NI'HI-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *nihilum*, a trifle.]

1. To reduce to nothing; to destroy the existence of; as, no human power can *annihilate* matter.

2. To destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties, so that the specific thing no longer exists; as, to *annihilate* a forest by cutting and carrying away the trees, though the timber may still exist; to *annihilate* a house by demolishing the structure.

AN-NI'HI-LATE, *a.* Annihilated. *South.*

AN-NI'HI-LA-TED, *pp.* Reduced to nothing; destroyed.

AN-NI'HI-LA-TING, *ppr.* Reducing to nothing; destroying the specific form of.

AN-NI-HI-LA'TION, *n.* The act of reducing to nothing, or non-existence; or the act of destroying the form or combination of parts under which a thing exists, so that the name can no longer be applied to it; as, the *annihilation* of a corporation.

2. The state of being reduced to nothing.

AN-NI-VERS'A-RI-LY, *adv.* Annually. *Hall.*

AN-NI-VERS'A-RY, *a.* [L. *anniversarius*, of *annus*, year, and *verto*, to turn.]

Returning with the year, at a stated time; annual; yearly; as, an *anniversary* feast.

Anniversary days, in *the Roman Catholic church*, are the days in which an office is yearly performed for the souls of the deceased, or in which the martyrdom of the saints is yearly celebrated. *P. Cyc.*

AN-NI-VERS'A-RY, *n.* A stated day returning with the revolution of the year. The term is applied to a day on which some remarkable event is annually celebrated, or a day on which an interesting event is commemorated by solemnities of religion, or exhibitions of respect. In *the Roman Catholic church*, an office yearly performed for the souls of the deceased.

2. The act of celebration; performance in honor of an event. *Dryden.*

AN'NI-VERSE, *n.* Anniversary. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

AN'NO DOM'I-NI, [L.] In the year of our Lord, noting the time from our Savior's incarnation, as, *Anno Domini*, or *A. D.* 1800.

This was written Anno Domini 1909, and revised A. D. 1825 and 1827. W.

AN-NOM-IN-A'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *nominatio*, from *nomino*, to name, from *nomen.*]

1. A pun; the use of words nearly alike in sound, but of different meanings; a paronomasia. *Encyc.*

2. Alliteration, or the use of two or more words successively beginning with the same letter. *Tyrwhitt.*

AN'NO MUN'DI, [L.] In the year of the world.

AN-NO'NA, *n.* [L. *annona*, from *annus*, a year.] A year's production or increase; hence, provisions.

2. In *the Roman empire*, a contribution or tax, payable in corn, imposed on some of the more fertile provinces. *Brande.*

AN'NO-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *annoto.*]

To comment; to make remarks on a writing. *Tudor.*

AN-NO-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *annotatio*, of *ad* and *notatio*, a marking, from *noto*, to mark, or *nota*, a mark.]

1. A remark, note, or commentary on some passage of a book, intended to illustrate its meaning; generally used in the plural; as, *annotations* on the Scriptures.

2. The first symptoms of a fever, or attack of a paroxysm. *Coxe.*

AN'NO-TA-TOR, *n.* A writer of notes; a commentator, a scholiast; one who writes notes to illustrate the composition of an author.

AN-NO'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing annotations.

AN-NOT'TO. See ARNOTTA.

AN-NOUNCE', (an-nouns',) *v. t.* [Fr. *annoncer*; It. *annunziare*; L. *annuncio*, to deliver a message, of *ad* and *nuncio*, to tell, from *nuncius*, a messenger.]

1. To publish; to proclaim; to give notice, or first notice; as, the birth of Christ was *announced* by an angel.

2. To pronounce; to declare by judicial sentence. *Prior.*

AN-NOUN'CED, (an-nounst',) *pp.* Proclaimed; first published.

AN-NOUNCE'MENT, (an-nouns'ment,) *n.* The act of giving notice; proclamation; publication.

AN-NOUN'CER, *n.* One that announces, or first gives notice; a proclaimer.

AN-NOUN'CING, *ppr.* Introducing notice; first publishing; proclaiming.

AN-NOY', *v. t.* [Norm. *annoyer*, from *nuire*, *nuire*, to hurt; Fr. *nuire*; It. *nuocere*; from L. *noceo*, to hurt, that is, to strike; Syr. ܢܟܐ, Ar. نكا *naka*, to strike, to hurt; Heb. and Ch. נכה, to strike. Hence, probably, L. *nece*, to kill. See NUISANCE and NOXIOUS.]

To incommode; to injure or disturb by continued or repeated acts; to tease, vex, or molest; as, to *annoy* an army, by impeding their march, or by a continued cannonade.

AN-NOY', *n.* Injury or molestation from continued acts or inconvenience. *Shak. Beattie.*

AN-NOY'ANCE, *n.* That which annoys or injures; the act of annoying; the state of being annoyed. It includes something more than *inconvenience.*

AN-NOY'ED, *pp.* Incommoded, injured, or molested by something that is continued or repeated.
AN-NOY'ER, *n.* One that annoys.
AN-NOY'FUL, *a.* Giving trouble; incommoding; molesting. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*
AN-NOY'ING, *ppr.* Incommoding; hurting; molesting.
AN-NOY'OUS, *a.* Troublesome. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*
AN'NU-AL, *a.* [Fr. *annuel*; Sp. *anual*; It. *annuale*; L. *annalis*, from *annus*, a year; Gr. ενος, ενος; Sans. *abda.*]

1. Yearly; that returns every year; coming yearly; as, an *annual* feast.

2. Lasting or continuing only one year or season; that requires to be renewed every year; as, an *annual* plant. Leaves that grow in the spring, and perish in the autumn, are called *annual*, in opposition to *evergreen.*

3. Performed in a year; as, the *annual* motion of the earth.

AN'NU-AL, *n.* A small book published yearly, containing select compositions and elegant engravings.
AN'NU-AL, *n.* A plant that lives but one year, or rather but one summer. *Martyn.*
AN'NU-AL-LY, *adv.* Yearly; returning every year; year by year.
AN'NU-A-RY, *a.* Annual. [*Obs.*] *J. Hall.*
AN-NU'I-TANT, *n.* [See ANNUITY.]

One who receives, or is entitled to receive, an annuity.

AN-NU'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *annuité*, from *annus*, a year. See ANNUAL.]

A sum of money, payable yearly, to continue for a given number of years, for life or forever, an annual income charged on the person of the grantor; or an annual allowance. Governments often borrow money upon annuities; that is, for a certain sum advanced on loan, the government contracts to pay the lender a specific sum, for life, or for a term of years. The stock created by such loans is transferable.

AN-NUL', *v. t.* [Fr. *annuller*, of L. *ad nullum*, to nothing.]

1. To make void; to nullify; to abrogate; to abolish; used appropriately of laws, decrees, edicts, decisions of courts, or other established rules, permanent usages, and the like, which are made void by competent authority.

2. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate. [*Not in much use.*] *Milton.*

AN'NU-LAR, *a.* [L. *annulus*, a ring, from Celtic *ain*, a circle, and *ul*, young, small; *annulus*, a little circle.]

Having the form of a ring; pertaining to a ring.

Annular crystal is when a hexahedral prism has six, or an octahedral prism eight marginal faces, disposed in a ring about each base; or when these prisms are truncated on all their terminal edges. *Cleaveland.*

Annular eclipse, an eclipse of the sun, in which the moon conceals the whole of the sun's disc, except a bright ring around the border. *Brande.*

AN'NU-LA-RY, *a.* Having the form of a ring. *Ray.*
AN'NU-LATE, } *a.* Furnished with rings, or circles like rings; having belts;
AN'NU-LA-TED, } surrounded by rings.
AN-NU-LA'TION, *n.* A circular or ring-like formation; a ring or belt.
AN'NU-LET, *n.* [L. *annulus*, a ring.]

In *architecture*, a small square member in the Doric capital, under the quarter round; also, a narrow, flat molding, which is common to many parts of columns, as in the bases or capitals, called also a fillet, a listel or cincture, or a list, tenia, eyebrow, or square rabbet. *Encyc.*

In *heraldry*, a little circle, borne as a charge in coats of arms, formerly reputed a mark of nobility and jurisdiction; it being the custom of prelates to receive their investiture per *baculum* et *annulum*, by staff and ring. It denotes also strength and eternity, by its circular form. Among *the Romans*, it represented liberty and distinction of rank. It denotes also a difference, or mark of distinction, which the fifth brother of a family ought to bear in his coat of arms. *Encyc. Johnson.*

AN-NUL'LED, *pp.* Made void; abrogated.
AN-NUL'LING, *ppr.* Abrogating, abolishing.
AN-NUL'MENT, *n.* The act of annulling.
AN'NU-LOSE, *a.* [L. *annulus.*] Furnished with rings, composed of rings.

The *Annulose* animals [L. *annulosa*] are the same as the articulate animals, or *Articulata.* *Partington.*

AN-NU'ME-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *annumero*, of *ad* and *numero*, to number, from *numerus*, number; W. *rifer*; Ir. *aurer* or *nuimher.* See NUMBER.]

To add to a former number; to unite to something before mentioned. *Johnson.*

AN-NU-ME-RA'TION, *n.* Addition to a former number.
AN-NUN'CIATE, *v. t.* [See ANNOUNCE.]

To bring tidings, to announce. *Chaucer.*

AN-NUN-CI-A'TION, *n.* An announcing; the tidings brought by the angel to Mary, of the incarnation of Christ. Also, the day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's salutation of the blessed Virgin, which is the 25th of March. The Jews give the title to a part of the ceremony of the passover. *Encyc.*

2. Proclamation; promulgation.

AN-NUN-CI-A'TOR, *n.* One who announces; an officer in the church of Constantinople, whose business was to inform the people of the festivals which were to be celebrated. *Encyc.*
AN'ODE, *n.* [Gr. ανα, upward, and ὁδος, way.] In *electro-chemistry*, the way by which the electric current enters substances through which it passes, or the surface at which the electric current enters the electrolyte: opposed to *cathode*, and equivalent to *positive pole.*
AN'O-DYNE, *n.* [Gr. α or αν priv. and οδυνη, pain.]

Any medicine which allays pain, as an opiate, paregoric, or narcotic. *Coxe.*

AN'O-DYNE, *a.* Assuaging pain.
AN'O-DY-NOUS, *a.* Having the qualities of an anodyne. *Coles.*
A-NOINT', *v. t.* [Fr. *oindre*, part. *oint*; Sp. *untar*, to anoint; L. *ungo*; Sp. *ungir*; It. *ungere*, or *ugnere.*]

1. To pour oil upon; to smear or rub over with oil or unctuous substances; also to spread over, as oil. We say, the man *anoints* another, or the oil *anoints* him.

2. To consecrate by unction, or the use of oil.

Thou shalt anoint the altar and sanctify it. — Ex. xxix.

3. To smear or daub.

He anointed the eyes of the blind man with clay. — John ix.

4. To prepare, in allusion to the consecrating use of oil.

Anoint the shield. — Isaiah xxi.

To *anoint* the head with oil, Ps. xxiii. seems to signify to communicate the consolations of the Holy Spirit.

The use of oil in consecrations was of high antiquity. Kings, prophets, and priests were set apart or consecrated to their offices by the use of oil. Hence the peculiar application of the term *anointed* to Jesus Christ.

A-NOINT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Smeared or rubbed with oil; set apart; consecrated with oil.
A-NOINT'ED, *n.* The Messiah, or Son of God, consecrated to the great office of Redeemer; called the *Lord's anointed.* Cyrus is also called the *Lord's anointed.* Isaiah xlv.
A-NOINT'ER, *n.* One who anoints.
A-NOINT'ING, *ppr.* Smearing with oil; pouring on oil, or other oleaginous substance; consecrating.
A-NOINT'ING, *n.* The act of smearing with oil; a consecrating.
A-NOINT'MENT, *n.* The act of anointing, or state of being anointed.
A-NOM'AL-ISM, *n.* An anomaly; a deviation from rule.
A-NOM-A-LIST'IC, } *a.* Irregular; departing
A-NOM-A-LIST'IC-AL, } from common or established rules.

In *astronomy*, the *anomalistic* or *periodical year* is the time in which the earth passes through its orbit, which is longer than the tropical year on account of the precession of the equinoxes.

A-NOM'A-LOUS, *a.* Irregular; deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; applied, in grammar, to words which deviate from the common rules in inflection; and in astronomy, to the seemingly irregular motions of the planets, but applied also generally to whatever is irregular; as, an *anomalous* character; *anomalous* pronunciation.
A-NOM'A-LOUS-LY, *adv.* Irregularly; in a manner different from common rule, method, or analogy.
A-NOM'A-LY, *n.* [Fr. *anomalie*; Sp. *anomalia*; Gr. ανωμαλια, inequality, of α priv. and ὁμαλος, equal, similar; Celtic, W. *hama* or *haval*; Ir. *amhail*, similar.]

1. Irregularity; deviation from the common rule; thus *oxen*, the plural of *ox*, is an *anomaly* in grammar, as the regular plural would be *oxes.*

2. In *astronomy*, the angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun; either true, mean, or eccentric. *Encyc.*

3. In *music*, a small deviation from a perfect interval, in tuning instruments with fixed notes; a temperament. *Ed. Encyc.*

AN-O-MŒ'ANS, *n. pl.* [Gr. ανομοιος, dissimilar.]

In *church history*, the pure Arians, as distinguished from the Semi-Arians. They held the Son to be unlike the Father in his essential nature. *Encyc.*

A-NŎ'MI-A, *n.* [Gr. ανομια; α priv. and νομος, rule.]

A genus of bivalve shells, so called from their unequal valves; the beaked cockle.

AN'O-MITE, *n.* A fossil shell of the genus Anomia. *Jameson.*
AN'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ανομια.]

A violation of law. [*Rarely used.*] *Bramhall.*

A-NON', *adv.* [Sax. *on an*, in one; not, as Junius supposes, in *one minute*, but in continuation, without intermission; applied originally to extension in measure, and then to time by analogy. "And sædon that hi sægon on north-east, fir micel and brad with thone earthe and weax on lengthe up an on to tham wolcne." Sax. Chron. A. D. 1022. And they said that they saw in the north-east a great fire and broad, near the earth, and it increased in length *in continuation* to the clouds. See also An. Dom. 1127.]

1. Quickly; without intermission; soon; immediately.

The same is he that heareth the word, and *anon* with joy receiveth it. — Matt. xiii.

2. Sometimes; now and then; at other times; accompanied with *ever*, *ever* and *anon.*

A-NON'Y-MOUS, *a.* [Fr. *anonyme*; L. *anonymus*; Gr. ανωνυμος, of α priv. and ονομα, name. See NAME.]

Nameless; wanting a name; without the real name of the author; as, an *anonymous* pamphlet.

A-NON'Y-MOUS-LY, *adv.* Without a name.
AN-O-PLO-THE'RI-UM, *n.* [Gr. αν neg., ὁπλον, arms, and θηριον, a beast.]

The name given by Cuvier to a genus of extinct quadrupeds of the order Pachydermata, whose bones were first found in the gypsum quarries near Paris; characterized by the shortness and feebleness of their canine teeth, whence the name.

A-NOP'SY, *n.* [Gr. αν neg. and ωψ, sight.]

Want of sight; invision. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

AN'O-REX-Y, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and ορεξις, appetite.]

Want of appetite, without a loathing of food. *Coxe.*

A-NORM'AL, *a.* Not according to rule; abnormal.
A-NOR'THITE, *n.* A species of mineral of the feldspar family, occurring in small glassy crystals. It has been found only in lavas.
AN-OTH'ER, (an-uth'er,) *a.* [*an*, or *one*, and *other.*]

1. Not the same; different; as, we have *one* form of government; France, *another.*

2. One more, in addition to a former number, indefinitely; as, grant one request, they will ask *another* favor, *another*, and *another.*

3. Any other; any different person, indefinitely; as, "Let *another* praise thee, and not thy own mouth." This word is often used without a noun, becoming a substitute for the name of a person or thing; as in the last example. It is also much used in opposition to *one*, as in the first and second passages cited. It is also frequently used with *one*, in a reciprocal sense; as, "Love *one another*;" "Bear *one another's* burdens;" that is, love one, or let one love another.

AN-OTH-ER-GAINES, *adv.* Of another kind. [*Obs.*] *Sidney.*
AN-OTH'ER-GATES, *adv.* Of another sort. [*Obs.*] *Sanderson.*
AN-OTH'ER-GUISE, *a.* [*another* and Fr. *guise*, way, manner; Sax. *wise.* The Saxon manner of writing this word would be *another-wise.*]

Of a different kind; different. This is a vulgar word, and usually contracted into *other-guess.*

A-NOT'TA, *n.* An elegant red coloring substance, obtained from the pulp of the seed-vessel of the Bixa Orellana.
AN'SA-TED, *a.* [L. *ansatus*, from *ansa*, a handle.]

Having a handle or handles, or something in the form of handles. *Johnson.*

AN'SER, *n.* [L., a goose.]

1. In *zoology*, the trivial name of the goose, [*Anas anser*,] whether tame or wild. The domestic goose is the gray-lag or wild-goose, domesticated.

2. In *astronomy*, a small star, in the milky way, between the swan and eagle. *Encyc.*

AN'SER-INE, *a.* [L. *anserinus*, from *anser*, a goose.]

1. Resembling the skin of a goose; uneven; as, an *anserine* skin. *Encyc.*

2. Pertaining to the Anseres.

AN'SER-ES, *n. pl.* In Linnæus's system, the third order of Aves or birds, whose characteristics are a smooth bill, broadest at the point, covered with a smooth skin, and furnished with teeth. The tongue is fleshy, and the toes are webbed or palmated. It includes all the web-footed water fowls, with legs and feet adapted to swimming.
AN'SLAIGHT, *n.* [See SLAY.] An attack; an affray. [*Not in use.*]
AN'SWER, (an'sur,) *v. t.* [Sax. *andswarian*, of *anti*, against, and Sax. *swaran* or *swerian* or *swerigan*, Goth. *swaran*, to swear. The primitive sense of *swear* was merely to speak or affirm; and hence, originally, *oath* was used after it, *to swear an oath*; which is not a pleonasm, as Lye supposes, but the primitive form of expression retained. The sense of *answer* is an opposite, a returned word or speech. Hence we observe the Saxon has *andwyrd*, *antiword*, an answer; Goth. *andawaurd*; D. *antwoord*; Ger. *antwort.*]

1. To speak in return to a call or question, or to a speech, declaration, or argument of another person; as, "I have called, and ye have not *answered.*" "He *answered* the question or the argument." This may be in agreement and confirmation of what was said, or in opposition to it.

2. To be equivalent to; to be adequate to, or sufficient to accomplish the object. "Money *answereth* all things," noting, primarily, return.

3. To comply with, fulfill, pay, or satisfy; as, he *answered* my order; to *answer* a debt.

4. To act in return, or opposition; as, the enemy *answered* our fire by a shower of grape-shot.

5. To bear a due proportion to; to be equal or adequate; to suit; as, a weapon does not *answer* the

size and strength of the man using it; the success does not *answer* our expectation.

6. To perform what was intended; to accomplish; as, the measure does not *answer* its end; it does not *answer* the purpose

7. To be opposite to; to face; as, fire *answers* fire.

8. To write in reply; to reply to another writing by way of explanation, refutation, or justification; as, to *answer* a pamphlet.

9. To solve, as a proposition or problem in mathematics.

This word may be applied to a great variety of objects, expressing the idea of a *return*; as the notes or sounds of birds, and other animals; an echo, &c.

10. To respond to, or attend upon; as, an attentive servant instantly *answers* the bell.

AN'SWER, *v. i.* To reply; to speak by way of return; as, there is none to *answer*. 1 Kings xviii.

2. To be accountable, liable, or responsible; followed by *to* before the person, and *for* before the thing, for which one is liable; as, the man must *answer to* his employer *for* the money intrusted to his care; we can not *answer to* God *for* our offenses.

3. To vindicate, or give a justificatory account of; followed by *for*; as, a man can not *answer for* his friend.

4. To correspond with; to suit with; followed by *to*.

As in water face *answereth* to face, so the heart of man to man. — Prov. xxvii.

5. To act reciprocally, as the strings of an instrument to the hand. *Dryden.*

6. To stand as opposite or correlative; as, allegiance in the subject *answers* to protection on the part of the prince or government.

7. To return, as sound reverberated; to echo.

The noise seems to fly away, and answer at a great distance. *Encye.*, art. *Echo.*

8. To succeed; to effect the object intended; to have a good effect; as, gypsum *answers* as a manure on a dry soil.

AN'SWER, *n.* A reply; that which is said, in return to a call, a question, an argument, an allegation, or address.

A soft *answer* turneth away wrath. — Prov.
I called him, but he *gave* me no *answer*. — Cant. v.

2. An account to be rendered to justice.

He will call you to so hot an *answer* for it. *Shak.*

3. In *law*, a counter-statement of facts, in a course of pleadings; a confutation of what the other party has alleged.

4. A writing, pamphlet, or book, in reply to another.

5. A reverberated sound; an echo.

6. A return; that which is sent in consequence of some petition; as, a blessing is sent in *answer* to prayer.

7. A solution, the result of a mathematical operation.

8. The reply of a legislative body or house to an address or message of the supreme magistrate.

AN'SWER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be answered; that to which a reply may be made; usually implying that the answer may be satisfactory; as, an *answerable* argument.

2. Obliged to give an account, or liable to be called to account; amenable; responsible; as, an agent is *answerable* to his principal.

3. Obliged or liable to pay, indemnify, or make good; as, to be *answerable* for a debt or for damages.

4. Correspondent; agreeing with; in conformity with; as, the features expressed in a picture are *answerable* to the original.

5. Suitable; suited; proportionate; as, an achievement *answerable* to the preparation for it.

6. Equal; correspondent; proportionate; as, the success is *answerable* to my desires.

AN'SWER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being answerable, liable, responsible, or correspondent.

AN'SWER-A-BLY, *adv.* In due proportion; correspondence, or conformity; suitably; as, continents have rivers *answerably* larger than isles.

AN'SWER-ED, *pp.* Replied to; fulfilled; paid; complied with; accomplished; solved; confuted.

AN'SWER-ER, *n.* One who answers; he or that which makes a return to what another has spoken; he who writes an answer.

AN'SWER-ING, *ppr.* Replying; corresponding to; fulfilling; solving; succeeding; reverberating; confuting.

AN'SWER-JOB'BER, *n.* One who makes a business of writing answers. *Swift.*

AN'SWER-LESS, *a.* That has no answer, or that can not be answered. *Byron.*

AN't, in old authors, is a contraction of *an it*, that is, *if it*. [See An.]

AN't, in our vulgar dialect, as in the phrases I *an't*, you *an't*, he *an't*, we *an't*, &c., is undoubtedly a contraction of the Danish *er*, *ere*, the substantive verb, in the present tense of the indicative mode, and *not*; I *er-not*, we *ere-not*, he *er-not*; or of the Swedish *är*, the same verb; infinitive *vara*, to be. These phrases are doubtless legitimate remains of the Gothic dialect.

ANT, *n.* [Sax. *æmet*, *emmet*, contracted into *æt*; Ger. *ameise*.]

An emmet; a pismire. Ants constitute a genus of insects of the order Hymenoptera, of which the characteristics are, a small scale between the breast and belly, with a joint so deep that the animal appears as if almost cut in two. The females, and the neuter or working ants, which have no sexual characteristics, are furnished with a hidden sting; and both males and females have wings, but the neuters have none. These insects keep together in companies, and maintain a sort of republic. They raise hillocks of earth, in which they live. In these there are paths, leading to the repositories of their provisions. The large black ants, in the warm climates of America, to avoid the effects of great rains, build large nests on trees, of light earth, roundish, and plastered smooth. *Encye.*

ANT'-BEAR, ANT'-EAT-ER, *n.* Names applied to a species of a genus of quadrupeds that feed on ants, (*Myrmecophaga*, ant-eater). These animals have no teeth, but a snout or muzzle, with a long cylindrical tongue. The name *ant-bear* is applied to the larger species of the genus; that of *ant-eater* is common to all the species.

ANT'-EGGS, *n. pl.* Little white balls found in the hillocks of ants, usually supposed to be their eggs, but found, on examination, to be the young brood in their first and second state, particularly the latter. They are vermicules, wrapped in a film, composed of a silky substance spun by themselves, like the cocoons of silk-worms. *Encye.*

ANT'HILL, *n.* A little tumulus or hillock, formed by ants, for their habitation.

AN'TA, *n.* In *ancient architecture*, a square pillar at the corner of a building; a pilaster; written also *ante*.

ANT-AC'ID, *n.* [*ants* and *acid*.]

In *medicine*, a remedy for acidity of the stomach, as an alkali or absorbent.

ANT-AC'ID, *a.* Counteractive of acidity.

ANT-AC'RID, *n.* [*anti* and *acrid*.]

That which corrects acrimony.

AN-TAG'O-NISM, *n.* Opposition of action; counteraction of things or principles. *Good, B. of Nature.*

AN-TAG'O-NIST, *n.* [Gr. ἀντι, against, and ἀγωνιστης, a champion. See Act and Agony.]

1. One who contends with another in combat; used primarily in the Grecian games; an adversary.

2. An opponent in controversy. *Campbell.*

3. In *anatomy*, a muscle which acts in opposition to another; as a *flexor*, which *bends* a part, is the *antagonist* of an *extensor*, which *extends* it.

AN-TAG'O-NIST, *a.* Counteracting; opposing; combating; as, an *antagonist* muscle.

AN-TAG-O-NIST'IC, *a.* Opposing in combat; contending against.

AN-TAG'O-NIZE, *v. i.* To contend against; to act in opposition; to oppose in argument.

AN-TAG'O-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Acting in opposition.

AN-TAG'O-NY, *n.* Contest; opposition. *Milton.*

ANT-AL'GIC, *a.* [Gr. ἀντι, against, and ἀλγος, pain.]

Alleviating pain; anodyne. [*Little used.*]

ANT-AL'KA-LI, ANT-AL'KA-LINE, *n.* In *medicine*, a remedy for the purpose of neutralizing alkali, or of counteracting an alkaline tendency in the system. *Hooper. P. Cyc.*

ANT-AN-A-CLA'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἀνταναϰλασις, a driving back.]

1. In *rhetoric*, a figure which consists in repeating the same word in a different sense; as, whilst we *live*, let us *live*. Learn some *craft* when young, that when old you may live without *craft*.

2. It is also a repetition of words, beginning a sentence, after a long parenthesis; as, shall that heart, (which not only feels them, but which has all motions of life placed in them,) shall that heart, &c. *Smith's Rhet.*

ANT-AN-A-GŌ'GE, (ant-an-a-go'jy,) *n.* [Gr. ἀντι, against, and ἀναγωγη, a taking up.]

In *rhetoric*, a figure which consists in replying to an adversary, by way of recrimination; as, when the accusation of one party is unanswerable, the accused person charges him with the same or other crime. *Bailey.*

ANT-APH-RO-DIS'I-AC, *a.* [Gr. ἀντι, against, and ἀφροδισιος, venereal, from Ἀφροδιτη, Venus.]

Antivenereal; having the quality of extinguishing or lessening venereal desire.

ANT-APH-RO-DIS'I-AC, *n.* A medicine that lessens or extinguishes the venereal appetite. *Encye. Coxe.*

ANT-APH-RO-DIT'IC, *a.* [Gr. See the preceding words.]

Antivenereal; abating the venereal appetite, or efficacious against the venereal disease.

ANT-APH-RO-DIT'IC, *n.* A medicine which abates the venereal appetite, or is good against the venereal disease. *Coxe. Quincy.*

ANT-AP-O-PLEC'TIC, *a.* Good against apoplexy.

ANT-AR'CHISM, *n.* [Gr. ἀντι and ἀρχη.]

Opposition to all government, or to all restraint of individuals by law.

ANT-AR'CHIST, *n.* One who opposes all social government, or all control of individuals by law.

ANT-AR-CHIST'IC, ANT-AR-CHIST'IC-AL, *a.* Opposed to all human government.

ANT-ARC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ἀντι, against, and ἀρκτος, the Bear, a northern constellation.]

Opposite to the northern or arctic pole; relating to the southern pole or to the region near it, and applied especially to a lesser circle, distant from the pole 23° 28'. Thus we say the *antarctic* pole, *antarctic* circle, or *antarctic* region. *Encye.*

AN-TĀ'RES, *n.* The name of a star of the first magnitude, called also the *Scorpion's Heart*. *Encye.*

ANT-AR-THRIT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἀντι, against, and ἀρθριτις, gout.]

Counteracting the gout.

ANT-AR-THRIT'IC, *n.* A remedy which cures or alleviates the gout.

ANT-ASTH-MAT'IC, (-ast-mat'ik,) *a.* [Gr. ἀντι, against, and ἀσθμα, asthma.]

Opposing the asthma.

ANT ASTH-MAT'IC, *n.* A remedy for the asthma.

AN'TE; a Latin preposition, the Gr. ἀντι, Sax. and Goth. *and*; much used in the composition of English words, especially in words from the Latin and Greek languages. It signifies *before in place*, in front; before opposite, contrary; and figuratively, *before in time*. The Latin *ante* is generally used in the sense of *before*, and the Greek ἀντι in that of *opposite*, or in the place of.

AN'TE, AN'TA, *n.* A pilaster. In *heraldry*, *ante* denotes that the pieces are let into one another, in the manner there expressed, as by dove-tails, rounds, swallow-tails, &c. *Encye.*

AN'TE-ACT, *n.* [*ante* and *act*.] A preceding act.

AN'TE-AL, *a.* Being before or in front. *Fleming.*

ANTE BELLUM, [L.] Before the war.

AN-TE-CE-DA'NE-OUS, *a.* [*Infra.*] Antecedent; preceding in time. *Owen.*

AN-TE-CĒDE', *v. t.* [*ante* and *cedo*, to go. See Cede.]

To go before in time; to precede. *Hale.*

AN-TE-CĒD'ENCE, *n.* The act or state of going before in time; precedence. In *astronomy*, an apparent motion of a planet toward the west, or contrary to the order of the signs. *Encye.*

AN-TE-CĒD'EN-CY, *n.* The act or state of going before.

AN-TE-CĒD'ENT, *a.* Going before in time; prior; anterior; preceding; as, an event *antecedent* to the deluge.

AN-TE-CĒD'ENT, *n.* That which goes before in time; hence, in writings, that which precedes in place. In *grammar*, the noun to which a relative or other substitute refers; as, Solomon was the *prince*, *who* built the Temple. In *logic*, the first of two propositions in an enthymeme, or argument of two propositions, as, every man is mortal; therefore every king is mortal. Here the first proposition (every man is mortal) is the *antecedent*; the second, the *consequent*. Also, the first and conditional part of a conditional or hypothetical proposition; as, if the sun is fixed, the earth must move. Here also the second part is called the *consequent*.

Johnson. Duncan. Watts.

In *mathematics*, the first of two terms of a ratio, or that which is compared with the other. *Encye.*

AN-TE-CĒD'ENT-LY, *adv.* Previously; at a time preceding.

AN-TE-CES'SOR, *n.* [L., whence *ancestor*. See Antecede.]

1. One who goes before; a leader; a principal. It was formerly a title given to those who excelled in any science; to professors of civil law, and in the universities of France, the teachers of law take the title in their theses.

2. One that possessed land before the present possessor. *Encye.*

AN'TE-CHAM-BER, *n.* [*ante*, before, and *chamber*.]

A chamber or apartment before the chief apartment to which it leads, and in which persons wait for audience. *Dryden.*

AN'TE-CHAP-EL, *n.* The part of the chapel through which is the passage to the choir or body of it. *Warton.*

AN-TE'CIAN, *n.* [Gr. ἀντι, opposite, and οἰϰεω, to dwell, L. *aedes*.]

In *geography*, the antecians are those inhabitants of the earth, under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equator, but on opposite sides, one party north, the other south. They have the same hours of day and night, but opposite seasons; it being winter with one when it is summer with the other. *Encye.*

AN-TE-CO-LUM'BI-AN, *a.* Before Columbus, or his discovery of America.

AN-TE-CUR'SOR, *n.* [L. *ante*, before, and *cursor*, a runner, from *curro*, to run. See Course.]

One who runs before; a forerunner. In the Roman armies, the *antecursors* were a body of horse detached to obtain intelligence, and to get provisions, &c., for the main body. *Encye.*

AN'TE-DATE, *n.* [*Infra.*]

1. Prior date, a date antecedent to another. *Good.*

2. Anticipation. *Dunne.*

AN'TE-DATE, *v. t.* [L. *ante* and *datum*, given. See Date.]

1. To date before the true time; thus, to *antedate* a deed or a bond, is to express a date anterior to the true time of its execution.
2. To anticipate; to take before the true time.

And *antedate* the bliss above. *Pope.*

AN'TE-DAT-ED, *pp.* Dated before the true time; anticipated.

AN'TE-DAT-ING, *ppr.* Dating before the true time; anticipating.

AN-TE-DI-LU'VI-AL, } *a.* [L. *ante* and *diluvium*, a flood. See LAVE.]
AN-TE-DI-LU'VI-AN, }
Before the flood, or deluge, in Noah's time; existing, happening, or relating to what happened before the deluge.

AN-TE-DI-LU'VI-AN, *n.* One who lived before the deluge.

AN'TE-LOPE, *n.* [L. *antilope*, Qu. Gr. ανθι and ελαφος, resembling a deer. Said, by Cuvier, to be derived from Gr. ανθολοψ, (ανθος, flower, and ωψ, eye,) applied, by Eustathius, to the gazel, in allusion to its beautiful eyes.]
In *zoology*, the name of a genus of ruminant quadrupeds, intermediate between the deer and goat. Their horns are solid and permanent, straight or curved; in some species annulated; in others, surrounded by a spiral, and in others, smooth. They resemble, in general, the deer, in the lightness and elegance of their forms, and in their agility. They inhabit, mostly, open plains or mountains, and some species go in herds of two or three thousand. The eyes of some species, as the gazel, are large, black, and of exquisite beauty and vivacity, and are therefore a favorite image with the Eastern poets. *Encyc.*

AN-TE-LU'CAN, *a.* [L. *antelucanus*, of *ante*, before, and *lux*, light.]
Being before light; a word applied to assemblies of Christians, in ancient times of persecution, held before light in the morning. *Encyc.*

AN-TE-ME-RID'I-AN, *a.* [*ante*, before, and *meridian.*]
Being before noon; pertaining to the forenoon.

ANT-E-MET'IC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, against, and *emetic*, from εμεω, to vomit.]
Restraining or allaying vomiting. *Quincy.*

ANT-E-MET'IC, *n.* A medicine which checks vomiting. *Quincy. Coxe.*

AN-TE-MO-SA'IC, *a.* Being before the time of Moses.

AN-TE-MUN'DANE, *a.* [*ante*, before, and *mundus*, the world.]
Being before the creation of the world.

AN-TE-MU'RAL, *n.* In *old castles*, a barbacan or outwork, consisting of a strong, high wall, with turrets in front of the gate, for defending the entrance. *Henry's Brit.*

AN-TE-NI'CENE, *a.* [*ante*, before, and *Nicene*, from *Nice.*]
Anterior to the first council of Nice; as, *antenicene* faith. *Encyc.*

AN-TEN'NAL, *a.* Belonging to the antennæ.

AN-TEN'NÆ, *n. pl.* [L. *antenna*, a sail yard.]
In *zoology*, certain movable, articulated organs of sensation, attached to the heads of insects, and of crustacea or crab-like animals; two in the former, and usually four in the latter. They are used as organs of touch, and in some species, the cavity of the ear is situated near the basal joint. In insects, they are vulgarly called *horns*, and also *feelers*, but this latter term is more properly applied to the *palpi*.

AN-TEN-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing antennæ.

AN-TEN'NI-FORM, *a.* [L.] Shaped like antennæ.

AN-TE-NUM'BER, *n.* A number that precedes another. *Bacon.*

AN-TE-NUP'TIAL, *a.* [*ante* and *nuptial.*]
Being before marriage; as, an *antenuptial* agreement; *antenuptial* children. *Kent.*

AN-TE-PAS'CHAL, *a.* Pertaining to the time before Easter. *Nelson.*

AN'TE-PAST, *n.* [*ante*, before, and *pastum*, fed.]
A foretaste; something taken before the proper time.

AN'TE-PE-NULT', *n.* [L. *ante*, before, *pene*, almost, and *ultimus*, last.]
The last syllable of a word except two; as, *syl* in *syllable.*

AN-TE-PE-NULT'I-MATE, *a.* Pertaining to the last syllable but two.

ANT-EP-I-LEP'TIC, *a.* [αντι, against, and επιληπτικος, epileptic, from επιλαμβανω, to seize.]
Resisting or curing epilepsy.

ANT-EP-I-LEP'TIC, *n.* A remedy for the epilepsy.

AN-TE-PO-SI''TION, *n.* [L. *ante*, before, and *positio*, from *pono*, to place.]
In *grammar*, the placing of a word before another, which, by ordinary rules, ought to follow it.

AN-TE-PRE-DIC'A-MENT, *n.* [*ante* and *predicament.*]
A term applied to certain previous matters requisite to a clear understanding of the predicaments and categories, as definitions of common terms. *Cyc.*

AN-TE'RI-OR, *a.* [L.] Before in time; prior; antecedent; preceding in time.
2. Before or in front in place.

AN-TE-RI-OR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being anterior, preceding, or in front; a state of being before in time or situation.

AN'TE-ROOM, *n.* [*ante* and *room.*]
A room before or in front of another. *Darwin.*

AN'TES, } *n. pl.* [L.] Pillars of large dimensions that support the front of a building.
AN'TÆ, }

AN-TE-STAT'URE, *n.* [*ante* and *stature.*]
In *fortification*, a small retrenchment or work formed of palisades, or sacks of earth. *Encyc.*

AN-TE-STOM'ACH, *n.* [*ante* and *stomach.*]
A cavity which leads into the stomach, as in birds. *Ray.*

AN-TE-TEM'PLE, *n.* The nave in a church. [*Obs.*]

AN-TE-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *anteverto.*] To prevent. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

AN-THEL-MIN'TIC, *a.* [αντι, against, and ελμινς, a worm.]
Good against worms.

AN-THEL-MIN'TIC, *n.* A remedy for worms in the intestines. *Encyc. Coxe.*

AN'THEM, *n.* [Gr. αντι, against, and υμνος, a hymn, from υμνεω, to sing. See HYMN.]
A hymn sung in alternate parts, but in modern usage, a sacred tune or piece of music set to words, taken from the Psalms or other parts of the Scriptures, first introduced into the English church service in Elizabeth's reign. *Encyc.*

AN'THEM-WISE, *adv.* In the manner of an anthem; alternately. *Bacon.*

AN'THE-MIS, *n.* Camomile. *Tate.*

AN'THER, *n.* [L. *anthera*, a flowery plant, from the Greek ανθηρος, flowery, from ανθος, a flower.]
In *botany*, the summit or top of the stamen, elevated by means of the filament or thread. It contains the pollen, or fertilizing dust, which, when mature, is emitted for the impregnation of the ovary. It is called by Ray the *apex*, and by Malpighi the *capsula staminis.* *Milne. Martyn.*

AN'THER-AL, *a.* Pertaining to anthers. *Asiat. Res.* 4, 404.

AN'THER-DUST, *n.* The dust or pollen of an anther.

AN-THER-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*anther* and *fero*, to bear.]
Producing anthers, as plants; supporting anthers, as a part of a flower. *Barton*, 162.

AN-THES-TE'RI-ON, *n.* [Gr.] The sixth month of the Athenian year, consisting of 29 days, and answering to a part of November and a part of December. It is supposed to be so called from the Anthesteria, a festival in honor of Bacchus, celebrated in that month, and so called from ανθος, a flower; garlands of flowers being offered to Bacchus at that festival.

AN-THŌ'BI-AN, *n.* [Gr. ανθος and βιος.]
An animal that lives on flowers.

AN-THŌ'DI-UM, *n.* [Gr., from ανθος, a flower.] In *botany*, the inflorescence of a compound flower; or the common calyx of a compound flower. *Lindley.*

AN-THO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to anthology.

AN-THOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ανθος, a flower, and λογος, a discourse, or λογια, a collection.]
1. A discourse on flowers. *Encyc.*
2. A collection of flowers; a garland. *Johnson.*
3. A collection of beautiful passages from authors; a collection of poems or epigrams, particularly applied to a collection of ancient Greek epigrams.
4. In *the Greek church*, a collection of devotions, or a book of offices. *Johns.*

AN-THOPH'YL-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ανθος, a flower, and φυλλον, a leaf.]
A mineral of the hornblende family, occurring in brittle fibers, or fibrous or bladed masses, of different shades of dark brown, and with a semi-metallic luster. It consists chiefly of silica, magnesia, and oxyd of iron, and is found abundantly in some varieties of primary rocks. *Dana.*

AN-THOPH-YL-LIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to anthophyllite or containing it. *Hitchcock.*

AN'THO-RISM, *n.* [Gr. αντι, opposite, and ὁρισμος, definition.]
In *rhetoric*, a description or definition contrary to that which is given by the adverse party. *Ash.*

AN'THRA-CITE, *n.* [Gr. ανθραξ, a burning coal, and λιθος, a stone.]
A hard, compact variety of mineral coal, of high luster, differing from bituminous coal in containing little or no bitumen, in consequence of which it burns without flame. The purer specimens consist wholly of carbon. It is also called *glance coal*, and *blind coal.* *Dana.*

AN-THRA-CIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to anthracite.

AN-THRAC'O-LITE. See ANTHRACITE.

AN-THRA-CO-THE'RI-UM, *n.* [Gr. ανθραξ, a coal, and θηριον, a beast.]
The name of a genus of pachydermatous quadrupeds, first found in Italy, in tertiary lignite or brown coal, whence the name. *Dana.*

AN'THRAX, *n.* [Gr. *Supra.*]
A carbuncle; a malignant ulcer, with intense burning. The ancients gave this name to a gem, and it is sometimes used for lithanthrax or pit-coal. *Encyc.*

AN-THRO-PO-GLOT'TUS, *n.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, man, and γλωττα, the tongue.]
An animal which has a tongue resembling that of man, of which kind are parrots. *Encyc.*

AN-THRO-POG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, man, and γραφη, description.]
A description of man or the human race, or of the parts of the human body. *Encyc.*
More particularly, that branch of *physical geography*, which treats of the actual distribution of the human race, as distinguished by physical character, language, institutions, and customs; in distinction from *ethnography*, which treats historically of the origin and filiation of races and nations. *P. Cyc.*

AN-THRO-PO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to anthropology; according to human manner of speaking. *Kirwan.*

AN-THRO-POL'O-GIST, *n.* One who describes, or is versed in the physical history of man or of the human body.

AN-THRO-POL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, man, and λογος, discourse.]
1. A discourse upon human nature. *Encyc.*
2. The doctrine of the structure of the human body; the natural history or physiology of the human species.
3. More definitely, the science of man, considered physically, intellectually, and morally, or in his entire nature. *Kant. P. Cyc.*
4. The word denotes that manner of expression by which the inspired writers attribute human parts and passions to God. *Encyc.*

AN'THRO-PO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, man, and μαντεια, divination.]
Divination by inspecting the entrails of a human being. *Encyc.*

AN-THRO-PO-MORPH'ISM, *n.* The representation of the Deity under a human form, or with human attributes and affections. *P. Cyc.*
2. The heresy of the Anthropomorphites. *Encyc.*

AN-THRO-PO-MORPH'IST, *n.* One who represents Deity under a human form, or with human attributes.

AN-THRO-PO-MORPH'ITE, *n.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, man, and μορφη, form.]
One who believes a human form in the Supreme Being. A sect of ancient heretics are called *Anthropomorphites.* *Encyc.*

AN-THRO-PO-MORPH-IT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to anthropomorphism. *Kitto.*

AN-THRO-PO-MORPH'IT-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of Anthropomorphites.

AN-THRO-PO-MORPH'OUS, *a.* Belonging to that which has the form of man; having the figure of or resemblance to a man. *Ash. Encyc.*

AN-THRO-PO-PATH'IC-AL, *a.* Subject to human passions.

AN-THRO-PO-PATH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* When human passions are ascribed to a being.

AN-THRO-POP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, man, and παθος, passion.]
The affections of man, or the application of human passions to the Supreme Being. *Owen. Encyc. Ash.*

AN-THRO-POPH'A-GI, *n. pl.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, man, and φαγω, to eat.]
Man-eaters; cannibals; men that eat human flesh. *Johnson. Encyc.*

AN-THRO-POPH'A-GOUS, *a.* Feeding on human flesh.

AN-THRO-POPH'A-GY, *n.* The eating of human flesh, or the practice of eating it. *Johnson. Encyc.*

AN-THRO-POS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, man, and σκοπεω, to view.]
The art of discovering or judging of a man's character, passions, and inclinations, from the lineaments of his body. *Encyc.*

AN-THRO-POS'O-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, man, and σοφια, wisdom.]
Knowledge of the nature of man; acquaintance with man's structure and functions, comprehending anatomy and physiology. *Encyc.*

AN-THRO-POT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, a man, and τομη, a cutting.]
The anatomy or dissection of the human body. *Morin.*

ANT-HYP-NOT'IC, *a.* [*corrupt orthography.*] See ANTIHYPNOTIC.

ANT-HYP-O-CHON'DRI-AC. See ANTIHYPOCHONDRIAC.

ANT-HY-POPH'O-RA. See ANTIHYPOPHORA.

ANT-HYS-TER'IC. See ANTIHYSTERIC.

AN'TI, [Gr. See ANTE.] A preposition signifying *against*, *opposite*, *contrary*, or *in place of*; used in many English words.

AN-TI-AB-O-LI''TION-IST, *n.* One who opposes abolition.

AN-TI-A-MER'I-CAN, *a.* Opposed to America, or to the true interests or government of the United States; opposed to the revolution in America. *Marshall.*

AN-TI-A-POS'TLE, *n.* One who opposes the apostles.

AN-TI-AR-MIN'I-AN, *n.* One who opposes Arminianism.

AN-TI-AR-THRIT'IC, *a.* [See ANTARTHRITIC.] Good against the gout.

AN-TI-AR-THRIT'IC, *n.* A remedy for the gout.

AN-TI-ASTH-MAT'IC, *n.* A remedy for the asthma.

AN-TI-AT-TRI''TION, *n.* A compound applied to machinery to prevent the effects of friction, often consisting of plumbago, with some oily substance. *Brande.*

AN-TI-BAC'CHI-US, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *βακχειος*, a foot of one short and two long syllables.]
In *poetry*, a foot of three syllables, the two first long, and the last short; as, ămbīré; opposed to the *bacchius*, in which the first syllable is short and the two last long. *Trumbull. Encyc. Gr. Lex.*

AN-TI-BA-SIL'IC-AN, *a.* [Gr. *αντι*, and *βασιλικη*, a palace; L. *basilicus*, royal, *basilica*, a hall of justice.]
Opposed to royal state and magnificence. *Plowden, Brit. Empire.*

AN'TI-BIL'IOUS, (-bil'yus,) *a.* Counteractive of bilious complaints.

AN'TI-BRACH'I-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the fore arm.

AN'TIC, *a.* [from Fr. *antique*; L. *antiquus*; It. *antico*; a sense derived from the grotesque figures of *antiques*.]
Odd, fantastic; as, *antic* tricks.

AN'TIC, *n.* A buffoon or merry Andrew; one that practices odd gesticulations. *Shak.*
2. Odd appearance; fantastic figure. *Spenser.*

AN'TIC, *v. t.* To make antic. *Shak.*

AN-TI-CA-CHEC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι*, and *καχεκτης*, of an ill habit of body.]
Curing or tending to cure an ill habit of the constitution. *Johnson.*

AN-TI-CA-CHEC'TIC, *n.* A medicine that tends to correct an ill habit of body *Cyc.*

AN'TI-CAL'VIN-IST, *n.* One opposed to Calvinism.

AN'TI-CAL-VIN-IST'IC, *a.* Opposed to Calvinism.

AN-TI-CAR-NIV'O-ROUS, *a.* Opposed to feeding on flesh.

AN-TI-CA-TARRH'AL, (-ka-tar'ral,) *a.* [*αντι*, against, and *καταρροος*, a catarrh.]
Good against catarrh.

AN-TI-CA-TARRH'AL, *n.* A remedy for catarrh. *Cyc.*

AN-TI-CAU-SOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *καυσος*, a burning fever.]
Good against a burning fever.

AN-TI-CAU-SOT'IC, *n.* A remedy for a burning fever. *Cyc.*

AN'TI-CHAM-BER, *n.* Dr. Johnson prefers *Antechamber*, which see. But *ante* and *anti* are the same word in different dialects, and have the same radical signification. [See ANTE.]

AN'TI-CHRIST, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *Christ*.]
A great adversary of Christ; the man of sin; described 1 John ii. 18. 2 Thess. ii. Rev. ix. Protestants generally suppose this adversary to be the Papal power; and some divines believe that, in a more general sense, the word extends to any persons who deny Christ or oppose the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. *Encyc. Brown. Buck.*

AN-TI-CHRIST'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Antichrist, opposite to or opposing the Christian religion.

AN'TI-CHRIST'IAN, *n.* A follower of Antichrist; one opposed to the Christian religion.

AN-TI-CHRIST'IAN-ISM, *n.* Opposition or contrariety to the Christian religion.

AN-TI-CHRIST-IAN'I-TY, *n.* Opposition or contrariety to Christianity.

AN-TI-CHRIST'IAN-IZE, *v. t.* To seduce from Christianity.

AN-TI-CHRON'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *χρονος*, time.] Deviating from the proper order of time; erroneously dated.

AN-TI-CHRON'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In an antichronical manner.

AN-TICH'RO-NISM, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *χρονος*, time.]
Deviation from the true order of time. *Selden.*

AN-TIC'I-PANT, *a.* Anticipating; applied, in *medicine*, to periodic diseases, each of whose attacks recurs at an earlier period than the one preceding. *Parr.*

AN-TIC'I-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *anticipo*, of *ante*, before, and *capio*, to take.]
1. To take or act before another, so as to prevent him; to take first possession.
2. To take before the proper time; as, the advocate has *anticipated* that part of his argument.
3. To foretaste or foresee; to have a previous view or impression of something future, as, to *anticipate* the pleasures of an entertainment; to *anticipate* the evils of life.
4. To prevent by crowding in before; to preclude. *Johnson.*
[*This sense is essentially included in the first.*]

AN-TIC'I-PA-TED, *pp.* Taken before; foretasted; foreseen, precluded, prevented.

AN-TIC'I-PA-TING, *ppr.* Taking before; foretasting; precluding; preventing.

AN-TIC-I-PA'TION, *n.* The act of taking up, placing, or considering something before the proper time, in natural order; prevention.
2. Foretaste; previous view or impression of what is to happen afterward; as, the *anticipation* of the joys of heaven.

The happy *anticipation* of a renewed existence in company with the spirits of the just. *Hodey.*

3. Previous notion; preconceived opinion, produced in the mind before the truth is known; slight previous impression.
4. The attack of a fever before the usual time. *Coxe.*
5. In *music*, the obtrusion of a chord upon a syncopated note, to which it forms a discord. *Busby.*

AN-TIC'I-PA TIVE, *a.* Containing anticipation.

AN-TIC'I-PA-TOR, *n.* One who anticipates.

AN-TIC'I-PA-TO-RY, *a.* Taking before the time. *More.*

AN-TI-CLI'MAX, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, opposite, and *κλιμαξ*, climax. See CLIMATE.]
A sentence in which the ideas fall or become less important and striking at the close, opposed to *climax*. For example,

And thou, Dalhousie, thou great god of war,
Lieutenant-colonel to the earl of Mar.

AN-TI-CLI'NAL, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *κλινω*, to incline.]
Marking inclination in opposite directions.
In *geology*, an *anticlinal line*, or *axis*, is a line from which strata dip in opposite directions.

AN'TIC LY, *adv.* In an antic manner, with odd postures and gesticulations, with fanciful appearance. *Shak.*

AN'TIC-MASK, *n.* A mask of antics. *B. Jonson.*

AN-TI-CON-STI-TU'TION-AL, *a.* Opposed to or against the constitution. *Bolingbroke.*

AN-TI CON STI-TU'TION-AL-IST, *n.* One opposed to the constitution.

AN-TI-CON-TA'GION-IST, *n.* One who opposes the doctrine of contagion.

AN-TI-CON-TA'GIOUS, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *contagious*.] Opposing or destroying contagion.

AN-TI-CON-VUL'SIVE, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *convulsive*.]
Good against convulsions. *Floyer.*

AN'TI-COR, *n.* [*anti* and Fr. *cœur*, or L. *cor*, the heart.]
Among *farriers*, an inflammation in a horse's throat, answering to the quinsy in man. *Encyc.*

AN-TI-COS MET'IC, *a.* [*anti* and *cosmetic*. See COSMETIC.] Destructive or injurious to beauty.

AN-TI-COS MET'IC, *n.* Any preparation which injures beauty.

AN'TI COURT, *a.* In opposition to the court. [*Not used.*] *Reresby.*

AN-TI-COURT IER, (an ti kŏrt'yur,) *n.* [*anti* and *courtier*.]
One who opposes the court, or the measures of administration. *A.A.*

AN'TI-COUS, *a.* [L. *anticus*.]
In *botany*, turned inward toward the axis, in *anthers*, denoting that the line of dehiscence is turned toward the pistil. *Lindley.*

AN TI-CRE-A'TOR, *n.* One that opposes the Creator.

AN-TI-DEM-O CRAT'IC, } *a.* Opposing democ-
AN TI DEM-O CRAT'IC-AL, } racy; contrary to government by the people. *Milford.*

AN'TI DO TAL, *a.* That has the quality of preventing the ill effects of poison, or of any thing noxious or mischievous.

AN-TI DO'TAL LY, *adv.* In the manner of an antidote, by way of antidote. *Brown.*

AN'TI-DOTE, *n.* [Gr. *αντιδοτος*, of *αντι*, against, and *διδωμι*, to give, W. *dodi*, to give.]
1. A medicine to counteract the effects of poison, or of any thing noxious taken into the stomach.
2. Whatever tends to prevent mischievous effects, or to counteract the evil which something else might produce.

AN-TI-DOT'IC-AL, *a.* Serving as an antidote.

AN-TI-DOT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of antidote. *Brown.*

AN-TI DYS-EN TER'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *δυσεντερια*, dysentery.]
Good against the dysentery, or bloody flux.

AN-TI-DYS-EN-TER'IC, *n.* A remedy for dysentery. *Coxe.*

AN-TI-DYS-U'RIC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι*, *δυς*, and *ουρον*, urine.]
Counteracting or curing dysury, or a difficulty of voiding urine.

AN-TI-E-MET'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *εμετικος*, emetic, from *εμεω*, to vomit.]
Having the quality of allaying vomiting.

AN-TI-E-MET'IC, *n.* A remedy to check or allay vomiting.

AN-TI-EN-NE-A HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *αντι*, opposite, *εννεα*, nine, and *εδρα*, side.]
In *crystallography*, having nine faces on two opposite parts of the crystal. *Cleaveland.*

AN-TI EN-THU-SI-AST'IC, *a.* [*anti* and *enthusiastic*.]
Opposing enthusiasm. *Shaftsbury.*

AN'TIENT-RY, *n.* [more correctly, ANCIENTRY.] Cast of antiquity; that which is ancient; applied to language. *West.*

AN-TI EP-I-LEP'TIC, *a.* Opposing epilepsy.

AN-TI-E-PIS'CO-PAL, *a.* Adverse to episcopacy. *K. Charles I.*

AN-TI-E-VAN-GEL'IC-AL, *a.* Contrary to orthodoxy, or the genuine sense of the gospel. *Milner.*

AN'TI-FACE, *n.* Opposite face. *Jonson.*

AN-TI-FA-NAT'IC, *n.* An opposer of fanaticism. *Milton.*

AN-TI-FE'BRILE, or AN-TI-FEB'RILE, *a.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *febrile*.]
That has the quality of abating fever; opposing or tending to cure fever.

AN-TI-FE'BRILE, or AN-TI-FEB'RILE, *n.* A medicine that cures, abates, or tends to allay fever.

AN-TI-FED'ER-AL, *a.* Opposing the federal constitution.

AN-TI-FED'ER-AL-ISM, *n.* Opposition to the ratification of the constitution of the United States.

AN-TI-FED'ER-AL-IST, *n.* One who, at the formation of the constitution of the United States, opposed its adoption and ratification.

AN-TI-FLAT'TER-ING, *a.* Opposite to flattery. *Delany.*

AN-TI-FLAT'U-LENT, *a.* Opposing flatulence.

AN TI GA-LAC'TIC, *n.* A medicine which tends to diminish the secretion of milk.

AN'TI-GRAPH, *n.* A copy.

AN-TI-GUG'GLER, *n.* [*anti* and *gurgle*.]
A crooked tube of metal, so bent as to be introduced into the neck of a bottle, for drawing out the liquor without disturbing the sediment. *Encyc.*

AN-TI-HEC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *εκτικος*, hectic.]
That has the quality of opposing or curing hectical disorders.

AN-TI-HEC'TIC, *n.* A medicine that is good in the cure of hectic disorders. *Encyc. Coxe.*

AN-TI-HE'LIX, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *ελιξ*.]
The semicircular prominence of the external ear, situated before and within the helix.

AN-TI HYP-NOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *υπνος*, sleep.]
Counteracting sleep; tending to prevent sleep or lethargy.

AN-TI-HYP-NOT'IC, *n.* A medicine that prevents or tends to prevent sleep. *Coxe.*

AN-TI-HYP-O CHON'DRI-AC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *υποχονδριακος*, hypochondriac.]
That counteracts or tends to cure hypochondriac affections and depression of spirits.

AN-TI HYP-O CHON'DRI-AC, *n.* A remedy for hypochondriac affections and low spirits.

AN-TI-HY-POPH'O-RA, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *υποφορα*, an inference.]
In *rhetoric*, a figure which consists in refuting an objection by the opposition of a contrary sentence. *Smith. Johnson. Ash.*

AN-TI HYS-TER'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *υστερα*, uterus.] Counteracting hysterics.

AN TI HYS-TER'IC, *n.* A medicine that cures or counteracts hysterical affections. *Coxe.*

AN-TI-LITH'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *λιθος*, stone.]
Tending to prevent the formation of urinary calculi, or to destroy them when formed.

AN-TI LITH'IC, *n.* A medicine that tends to prevent the formation of urinary calculi, or to destroy them when formed.

AN-TI-LITH-O-TRIP'TIST, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, *λιθος*, and *τριβω*.]
One opposed to lithotripsy.

AN-TI LOG'A RITHM, *n.* [*anti* and *logarithm*.]
The complement of the logarithm of any sine, tangent, or secant, to that of 90 degrees. *Bailey.*
The complement of a logarithm, more generally, the number to a logarithm. *P. Cyc.*

AN-TIL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *λογος*, speech.]
A contradiction between any words or passages in an author.

AN-TI-LOI'MIC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *λοιμος*, the plague.]
A remedy against the plague. *Bramah.*

AN-TIL'O-QUIST, *n.* A contradictor. [*Obs.*]

AN TIL'O QUY, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *loquor*.]
Practice. [*Obs.*]

AN-TI-MA-GIS'TRIC-AL, *a.* Opposed to the office of magistrates. [*Not used.*] *South.*

AN-TI MA NI AC, } *a.* [*anti* and *maniac*.]
AN-TI-MA-NI'AC-AL, }
Counteracting or curing madness or frenzy. *Pearce.*

AN'TI-MASK, *n.* A lesser mask, in contradistinction to the principal or main mask. *Bacon.*

AN-TI MA'SON, *n.* One opposed to freemasonry.

AN-TI MA-SON'IC, *a.* Opposing freemasonry.

AN-TI MA'SON RY, *n.* Opposition to freemasonry.

AN-TI ME TAB'O LE, (an-ti me tab'o ly,) *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *μεταβολη*, motion.]
In *rhetoric*, a setting of two things in opposition to each other, as, an honorable action may be attended with labor, but the *labor* is soon past, and the *honor* is immortal. *Encyc.*

AN-TI ME-TATH'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *μετατιθημι*, a transposition.]
In *rhetoric*, an inversion of the parts or members of an antithesis, as, "Compare the arrival of this governor with the victory of that general." "Compare this peace with that war." *Cicero, in Verren. Encyc.*

AN-TIM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *μετρον*, measure.]
An optical instrument for measuring angles with greater accuracy than can be done by the usual quadrants or sextants. *Rees.*

AN-TI-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Contrary to the rules of meter or verse. *Paley.*

AN-TI-MIN-IS-TE'RI-AL, *a.* [*anti* and *ministerial*.]

Opposed to the ministry, or administration of government.

AN-TI-MIN-IS-TE'RI-AL-IST, *n.* One that opposes the ministry.

AN-TI-MO-NARCH'IC-AL, *a.* [*anti*, against, and *monarchical*.]

Opposed to monarchy; that opposes a kingly government. *Addison.*

AN-TI-MO-NARCH'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being opposed to monarchy.

AN-TI-MON'ARCH-IST, *n.* An opposer of monarchy.

AN-TI-MO'NI-AL, *a.* [from *antimony*.]

Pertaining to antimony, or partaking of its qualities, composed of antimony, or containing antimony as the principal ingredient.

AN-TI-MÓ'NI-AL, *n.* A preparation of antimony; a medicine in which antimony is the principal ingredient. *Encyc.*

AN-TI-MÓ'NI-ATE, *n.* A compound or salt composed of antimonic acid and a base. *Henry.*

AN-TI-MÓ'NI-Á-TED, *a.* Partaking of antimony; united or prepared with antimony; as, *antimoniated* tartar. *Nicholson.*

AN-TI-MON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to antimony. *Henry.*

AN-TI-MON'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of two equivalents of antimony and five of oxygen.

AN-TI-MO-NITE, *n.* A compound of antimonious acid and a base. *Henry.*

AN-TI-MÓ'NI-OUS AC'ID, *n.* An acid consisting of two equivalents of antimony and four of oxygen.

AN-TI-MO-NY, *n.* [Fr. *antimoine*; Low L. *antimonium*; It. *antimonio*; Sp. id. This, by some writers, is supposed to be composed of *anti* and Fr. *moine*, monk, from the fact that certain monks were poisoned by it. This story, reported by Furetiere, is treated by Morin as fabulous, and by him it is said to be composed of Gr. *αντι*, against, and *μονος*, alone, and so named because it is not found alone. The real truth is not ascertained.]

Primarily, a metallic ore consisting of sulphur combined with a metal; the sulphuret of antimony, the *stibium* of the Romans, and the *στιμμι* of the Greeks. It is a blackish mineral, which stains the hands, hard, brittle, full of long, shining, needle-like *stria*. It is found in the mines of Bohemia and Hungary, in France and England, and in America. This word is also used for the pure metal or *regulus* of antimony, a metal of a grayish or silvery white, very brittle, and of a plated or scaly texture, and of moderate specific gravity. By exposure to air, its surface becomes tarnished, but does not rust. It is used as an ingredient in concave mirrors, giving them a finer texture. In bells, it renders the sound more clear; it renders tin more hard, white, and sonorous, and gives to printing types more firmness and smoothness. It is also useful in promoting the fusion of metals, and especially in casting cannon balls. In its crude state, it is harmless to the human constitution; but many of its preparations act violently as emetics and cathartics. *Chambers. Encyc. Nicholson.*

AN-TI-MOR'AL-IST, *n.* An opposer of morality. *Warburton.*

AN-TI-MU'SIC-AL, *a.* Opposed to music; having no relish for music. *Amer. Review.*

AN-TI-NE-PHRIT'IC, *a.* [*anti* and *nephritic*, which see.]

Counteracting diseases of the kidneys. *Coxe.*

AN-TI-NE-PHRIT'IC, *n.* A medicine that tends to remove diseases of the kidneys.

AN-TI-NÓ'MI-AN, *a.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *νομος*, law.]

Against the law; pertaining to the Antinomians.

AN-TI-NÓ'MI-AN, *n.* One of a sect who maintain that, under the gospel dispensation, the law is of no use or obligation; or who hold doctrines which supersede the necessity of good works and a virtuous life. This sect originated with John Agricola, about the year 1538. *Encyc.*

AN-TI-NÓ'MI-AN-ISM, *n.* The tenets of the Antinomians. *Hall.*

AN'TI-NO-MIST, *n.* One who pays no regard to the law, or to good works. *Sanderson.*

AN'TI-NO-MY, *n.* A contradiction between two laws, or between two parts of the same law. *Baker.*

2. A law or other thing opposite or contrary. *Milton. Taylor.*

AN-TI-Ó'CHI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Antiochus, the founder of a sect of philosophers, a cotemporary with Cicero. This sect was a branch of the Academics, though Antiochus was a Stoic. He attempted to reconcile the doctrines of the different schools, and was the last preceptor of the Platonic school. *Encyc.*

The *Antiochian epoch* was a method of computing time, from the proclamation of liberty granted to the city of Antioch, about the time of the battle of Pharsalia. *Encyc.*

AN-TI-PA'PAL, *a.* Opposing Popery.

AN-TI-PA-PIST'IC, } *a.* Opposed to Popery or
AN-TI-PA-PIST'IC-AL, } Papacy. *Jortin.*

AN-TI-PAR'AL-LEL, *a.* Running in a contrary direction. *Hammond.*

AN-TI-PAR-A-LYT'IC, *a.* [*αντι* and *paralytic*, which see.]

Good against the palsy.

AN-TI-PAR-A-LYT'IC, *n.* A remedy for the palsy. *Coxe.*

AN-TI-PA-THET'IC, } *a.* [See ANTIPATHY.]
AN-TI-PA-THET'IC-AL, } Having a natural contrariety, or constitutional aversion to a thing.

AN-TI-PA-THET'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of having an aversion or contrariety to a thing. *Johnson.*

AN-TI-PATH'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *παθος*.]

Having opposite affections. In *medicine*, the same as ALLOPATHIC.

AN-TIP'A-THOUS, *a.* Adverse; having a natural contrariety. *Beaum. & Fl.*

AN-TIP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *παθος*, feeling.]

Natural aversion; instinctive contrariety or opposition in feeling; an aversion felt at the presence, real or ideal, of a particular object. This word literally denotes a *natural* aversion, which may be of different degrees, and in some cases may excite terror or horror at the presence of an object. Such is the aversion of animals for their natural enemies, as the *antipathy* of a mouse to a cat or a weasel. Sometimes persons have an insuperable constitutional *antipathy* to certain kinds of food.

The word is applied, also, to aversion contracted by experience or habit; as when a person has suffered an injury from some food, or from an animal, which before was not an object of hatred, or when a particular kind of food or medicine is taken into a sickly stomach, and which nauseates it, the effect is *antipathy*, which is often of long continuance.

Antipathy, however, is often affected; as when persons pretend a great aversion to things from false delicacy.

2. In *ethics*, *antipathy* is hatred, aversion, or repugnancy; *hatred* to persons; *aversion* to persons or things; *repugnancy* to actions. Of these, *hatred* is most voluntary. *Aversion*, and *antipathy*, (in its true sense,) depend more on the constitution; *repugnancy* may depend on reason or education. *Encyc.*

Inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments to others, are to be avoided. *Washington.*

3. In *physics*, a contrariety in the properties or affections of matter, as of oil and water, which will not mix.

Antipathy is regularly followed by *to*, sometimes by *against*, and is opposed to *sympathy*.

AN-TI-PA-TRI-OT'IC, or AN-TI-PAT-RI-OT'IC, *a.* Not patriotic; opposing the interests of one's country.

Antipatriotic prejudices. *Johnson.*

AN-TI-PE-DO-BAP'TIST, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, *παις*, *παιδος*, a child, and *βαπτιζω*, to baptize.]

One who is opposed to the baptism of infants. *Buck.*

AN-TI-PE-RI-OD'IC, *n.* In *medicine*, a remedy possessing the property of preventing the return of periodic diseases, as intermittents. *Cyc. Med.*

AN-TI-PER-I-STAL'TIC, *a.* [See PERISTALTIC.]

1. Opposite to *peristaltic*; acting upward, in a direction contrary to peristaltic; as, *antiperistaltic* motion.

2. Counteracting or checking peristaltic motion; as, an *antiperistaltic* remedy.

AN-TI-PE-RIS'TA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *περιστασις*, a standing around.]

The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality opposed acquires strength; or the action by which a body attacked collects force by opposition; or the intension of the activity of one quality by the opposition of another. Thus quicklime is set on fire, or sensible heat is excited in it, by mixture with water; and cold applied to the human body may increase its heat. *Johnson. Dryden. Quincy.*

AN-TI-PER-I-STAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to antiperistasis. *Ash.*

AN-TI-PES-TI-LEN'TIAL, *a.* [*anti* and *pestilential*, which see.]

Counteracting contagion or infection; having the quality of opposing or destroying pestilential diseases.

AN-TI-PHLO-GIS'TIAN, (an-te-flo-jis'chan,) *n.* [*anti* and *phlogiston*, which see.]

An opposer of the theory of phlogiston.

AN-TI-PHLO-GIS'TIC, *a.* Counteracting a phlogistic condition.

2. Opposed to the doctrine of phlogiston; as, the *antiphlogistic* system.

AN-TI-PHLO-GIS'TIC, *n.* Any medicine or diet which tends to obviate a phlogistic condition. *Coxe.*

AN'TI-PHON, *n.* [See ANTIPHONY.] The chant or alternate singing in choirs of cathedrals.

AN-TIPH'ON-AL, } *a.* [See ANTIPHONY.] Per-
AN-TI-PHON'IC, } taining to antiphony or al-
AN-TI-PHON'IC-AL, } ternate singing. *Encyc.*

AN-TIPH'ON-AL, *n.* A book of antiphons or anthems. *Burnet.*

AN-TIPH'O-NA-RY, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, contrary, and *φωνη*, sound, voice.]

A service book, in the Roman Catholic church, containing all the invitatories, responsories, collects, and whatever is said or sung in the choir, except the lessons; called also a *responsary*; compiled by Gregory the Great. *Encyc.*

AN-TIPH'O-NER, *n.* A book of anthems or antiphons. *Chaucer.*

AN-TIPH'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, contrary, and *φωνη*, voice.]

1. The answer of one choir to another, when an anthem or psalm is sung alternately by two choirs; alternate singing.

2. A species of psalmody, when a congregation is divided into two parts, and each sings the verses alternately. *Encyc.*

3. The words given out at the beginning of a psalm, to which both the choirs are to accommodate their singing. *Encyc.*

4. A musical composition of several verses, extracted from different psalms. *Encyc.*

AN-TIPH'RA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *φρασις*, a form of speech.]

The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning; as when a court of justice is called a *court of vengeance*. *Johnson. Ash.*

AN-TI-PHRAST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to antiphra-
AN-TI-PHRAST'IC-AL, } sis. *Ash.*

AN-TI-PHRAST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of antiphrasis.

AN-TI-PHYS'IC-AL, *a.* Contrary to physics or to nature.

AN-TIP'O-DAL, *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes, or those who have their feet directly opposite.

AN'TI-PODE, *n.*; *pl.* AN'TI-PODES or AN-TIP'O-DES. [Gr. *αντι*, opposite, and *πους*, *ποδος*, foot.]

A term applied to those who live on opposite sides of the globe, and, of course, whose feet are directly opposite.

AN-TI-PÓ'DE-AN, *a.* Antipodal; pertaining to the antipodes.

AN-TI-POI'SON, *n.* An antidote for poison. *Brown.*

AN'TI-PÓPE, *n.* [*anti* and *pope*.]

One who usurps the Papal power, in opposition to the pope. *Addison.*

AN'TI-PORT, *n.* An outward gate or door. *Smith.*

AN-TI-PRE-LAT'IC-AL, *a.* Adverse to prelacy. *Morton.*

AN'TI-PRIEST, *n.* An opposer or enemy of priests. *Waterland.*

AN-TI-PRIEST'CRAFT, *n.* Opposition to priestcraft. *Burke.*

AN-TI-PRIN'CI-PLE, *n.* An opposite principle. *Spenser.*

AN-TI-PROPH'ET, *n.* An enemy or opposer of prophets. *Mede.*

AN-TIP-SOR'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *ψωρα*, the itch.]

Efficacious in curing the itch.

AN-TIP-TÓ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *πτωσις*, case.]

In *grammar*, the putting of one case for another. *Johnson.*

AN-TI-PÚ'RI-TAN, *n.* An opposer of Puritans. *Warton.*

AN-TI-QUA'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to antiquaries, or to antiquity. As *a noun*, this is used for ANTIQUARY.

AN-TI-QUA'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* Love of antiquities. *Warburton.*

AN'TI-QUA-RY, *n.* [L. *antiquarius*.]

One who studies into the history of ancient things, as statues, coins, medals, paintings, inscriptions, books, and manuscripts, or searches for them, and explains their origin and purport; one versed in antiquity.

AN'TI-QUATE, *v. t.* [L. *antiquo*. See ANTIQUARY.]

To make old, or obsolete; to make old in such a degree as to put out of use. Hence, when applied to laws or customs, it denotes to make void, or *abrogate*.]

Christianity might reasonably introduce new laws, and *antiquate* or abrogate old ones. *Hale.*

AN'TI-QUA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Grown old; obsolete; out of use; having lost its binding force by non-observance; as, an *antiquated law*.

AN'TI-QUA-TED-NESS, *n.* The state of being old or obsolete.

AN'TI-QUATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being obsolete.

AN-TI-QUA'TION, *n.* The state of being antiquated. *Beaumont.*

AN-TIQUE', (an-teek',) *a.* [Fr., from L. *antiquus*, probably from *ante*.]

1. Old; ancient; of genuine antiquity; in this sense it usually refers to the flourishing ages of Greece and Rome; as, an *antique* statue.

2. Old, as respects the present age, or a modern period of time; of old fashion; as, an *antique* robe.

3. Odd; wild; fantastic; more generally written *antic*.

AN-TIQUE', (an-teek',) *n.* In general, any thing very old; but in a more limited sense, the remains of ancient artists, as busts, statues, paintings, and vases, the works of Grecian and Roman antiquity.

AN-TIQUE'LY, *adv.* In an antique manner.

AN-TIQUE'NESS, (an-teek'ness,) *n.* The quality of being antique; an appearance of ancient origin and workmanship. *Addison.*

AN-TIQ'UI-TY, (an-tik'we-te,) *n.* [L. *antiquitas*.]

1. Ancient times; former ages; times long since

past; *a very indefinite term*; as, Cicero was the most eloquent orator of *antiquity*.

2. The ancients; the people of ancient times; as, the fact is admitted by all *antiquity*.

Meaning that mankind are inclined to verify the predictions of *antiquity*. *T. Dawes.*

3. Ancientness; great age; the quality of being ancient; as, a statue of remarkable *antiquity*; a family of great *antiquity*.

4. Old age; *a ludicrous sense used by Shakspeare.*

5. The remains of ancient times. In this sense it is usually or always plural. *Antiquities* comprehend all the remains of ancient times; all the monuments, coins, inscriptions, edifices, history, and fragments of literature, offices, habiliments, weapons, manners, ceremonies; in short, whatever respects any of the ancient nations of the earth.

AN-TI-RHEO-MAT'IC, *a.* Efficacious in cases of rheumatism.

AN-TI-REV-O-LO'TION-A-RY, *a.* [See Revolution.]

Opposed to a revolution; opposed to an entire change in the form of government. *Burke.*

AN-TI-REV-O-LO'TION-IST, *n.* One who is opposed to a revolution in government.

AN-TI-SAB-BA-TA'RI-AN, *n.* [*anti* and *Sabbath.*]

One of a sect who oppose the observance of the Christian Sabbath; maintaining that the Jewish Sabbath was only of ceremonial, not of moral obligation, and was consequently abolished by Christ. *Encyc.*

AN-TI-SA'BI-AN, *a.* [See Sabian.]

Opposed or contrary to Sabianism, or the worship of the celestial orbs. *Faber.*

AN-TI-SAC-ER-DO'TAL, *a.* Adverse to priests. *Waterland.*

AN-TIS'CIANS, } *n. pl.* [L. *antiscii*, of Gr. *αντι*, opAN-TIS'CI-I, } posite, and *σκια*, shadow.]

In *geography*, the inhabitants of the earth, living on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon are cast in contrary directions. Those who live north of the equator are *antiscians* to those on the south, and vice versa; the shadows on one side being cast toward the north; those on the other, toward the south. *Encyc.*

AN-TI-SCOR-BU'TIC, } *a.* [*anti* and *scorbutic*,
AN-TI-SCOR-BU'TIC-AL, } which see.] Counteracting the scurvy.

AN-TI-SCOR-BU'TIC, *n.* A remedy for the scurvy.

AN-TI-SCRIP'TUR-AL, *a.* Not accordant with the Sacred Scriptures.

AN-TI-SCRIP'TUR-ISM, *n.* Opposition to the Holy Scriptures. *Boyle.*

AN-TI-SCRIP'TUR-IST, *n.* One that denies revelation. *Boyle.*

AN-TI-SEP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *σηπτος*, putrid, from *σηπω*, to putrefy.]

Opposed to, or counteracting, a putrescent tendency in the system.

AN-TI-SEP'TIC, *n.* A substance which resists or corrects putrefaction, as acids and saline substances.

2. A remedy which counteracts a putrescent tendency in the system, as cinchona.

AN-TI-SLAV'ER-Y, *n.* Opposition to slavery.

AN-TI-SO'CIAL, *a.* [See Social.]

1. Averse to society; that tends to interrupt or destroy social intercourse. *Pascalis, Med. Rep.*

2. Hostile to the existence of society; as, *anti-social* principles.

AN-TIS'PA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *σπαω*, to draw.]

A revulsion of fluids from one part of the body to another. *Quincy.*

AN-TI-SPAS-MOD'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *σπασμος*, from *σπαω*, to draw.]

Opposing spasm; resisting convulsions; as anodynes. *Core.*

AN-TI-SPAS-MOD'IC, *n.* A remedy for spasm or convulsions, as opium, balsam of Peru, and the essential oils of vegetables. *Core.*

AN'TI-SPAST, } *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *σπαω*, to draw.]
AN-TI-SPAS'TUS, } In *prosody*, a tetrasyllabic foot, in which the first and last syllables are short, and the middle syllables long.

AN-TI-SPAS'TIC, *a.* [See Antispasis.]

1. Causing a revulsion of fluids or humors. *Johnson.*

2. Counteracting spasm; antispasmodic.

AN-TI-SPAS'TIC, *n.* In *old writers*, a medicine supposed to act by causing a revulsion of the humors.

2. A remedy that counteracts spasm; an antispasmodic.

AN-TI-SPLEN'ET-IC, *a.* [See Spleen.]

Good as a remedy in diseases of the spleen. *Johnson.*

AN-TIS'TA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, opposite, and *στασις*, station.]

In *oratory*, the defense of an action from the consideration that if it had been omitted, something worse would have happened. *Encyc.*

AN-TIS'TES, *n.* [L.]

The chief priest or prelate. *Milton.*

AN-TIS'TRO-PHE, [Gr. *αντι*, opposite, and *στροφη*, a turning.]

1. In *grammar*, the changing of things mutually depending on each other, reciprocal conversion, as, the master of the servant, the servant of the master.

2. Among the *ancients*, that part of a song or dance, around the altar, which was performed by turning from the left to the right, in opposition to the *strophe*, which was performed by turning from the right to the left. The ancient odes consisted of stanzas called *strophes* and *antistrophes*, to which was often added the *epode*. These were sung by a choir, which turned or changed places when they repeated the different parts of the ode. The *epode* was sung as the chorus stood still. [See Ode.] *West's pref. to his Pindar.*

AN-TI-STROPH'IC, *a.* Belonging to the antistrophe.

AN-TIS'TRO-PHON, *n.* A figure which repeats a word often. *Milton.*

AN-TI-STRU-MAT'IC, } *a.* [*anti* and *struma*, a scrofAN-TI-STRU'MOUS, } ulous swelling.]

Good against scrofulous disorders. *Johnson. Wiseman.*

AN-TI-SYPH-I-LIT'IC, *a.* Efficacious against syphilis, or the venereal disease; antivenereal.

AN'TI-THE-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *θεος*.]

Opposition to the belief of a God. *Chalmers.*

AN'TI-THE-IST, *n.* One who opposes the belief of a God.

AN-TI-THE-IST'IC-AL, *a.* Opposing the belief of a God.

AN-TI-THE-IST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By opposing the belief in a God.

AN-TITH'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αντιθεσις*, of *αντι* and *θεσις*, from *τιθημι*, to place.]

1. In *rhetoric*, an opposition of words or sentiments; contrast; as, "When our vices *leave us*, we flatter ourselves we *leave them*." "The prodigal *robs his heir*, the miser *robs himself*." "*Excess* of ceremony shows *want* of breeding." "Liberty *with laws*, and government *without oppression*."

2. Opposition of opinions; controversy. *Encyc.*

AN-TI-THET'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to antithesis,
AN-TI-THET'IC-AL, } or opposition of words and sentiments; containing or abounding with antitheses. *Enfield. Encyc.*

AN-TI-THET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By antithesis. *Byron.*

AN-TI-TRA'GUS, *n.* A prominence on the lower posterior portion of the external ear, opposite the tragus.

AN-TI-TRIN-I-TA'RI-AN, *n.* [*anti* and *trinitarian*, which see.]

One who denies the Trinity, or the existence of three persons in the Godhead. *Encyc.*

AN-TI-TRIN-I-TA'RI-AN, *a.* Opposing the Trinity.

AN-TI-TRIN-I-TA'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* A denial of the Trinity.

AN-TIT'RO-PAL, } *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *τροπω*.]
AN-TIT'RO-POUS, } In *botany*, denoting that the radicle, in a seed, is at the extremity most remote from the hilum, or that the embryo is inverted with respect to the seed. *Lindley.*

AN'TI-TYPE, *n.* [Gr. *αντιτυπον*, of *αντι*, against, and *τυπος*, a type or pattern.]

That of which the type is the prefiguration. Thus the paschal lamb, in Scripture, is the type, of which Christ is the *antitype*. An antitype, then, is something which is formed according to a model, or pattern, and bearing strong features of resemblance to it.

In *the Greek liturgy*, the sacramental bread and wine are called *antitypes*, that is, figures, similitudes; and the Greek fathers used the word in a like sense. *Encyc.*

AN-TI-TYP'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an antitype, explaining the type. *Johnson.*

AN-TI-TYP'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of antitype.

AN-TI-VA-RI'O-LOUS, *a.* [*anti* and *variolous*, which see.]

Preventing the contagion of the small-pox. *Med. Rep.*

AN-TI-VE-NE'RE-AL, *a.* [*anti* and *venereal*, which see.]

Resisting venereal poison.

ANT'LER, *n.* [from the root of *ante*, before; Fr. *andouiller*. See Ante.]

A start or branch of a horn of a cervine animal, as of the stag or moose. The branch next to the head is called the *brow-antler*, and the branch next above, the *bes-antler*. *Encyc.*

ANT'LER-ED, *a.* Furnished with antlers. *Encyc.*

ANT'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling the habits of ants.

AN-TŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Noting certain medicinal waters in Germany, at or near Tonstein. *Encyc.*

AN-TON-O-MA'SIA, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *ονομα*, name.]

The use of the name of some office, dignity, profession, science, or trade, instead of the proper name of the person; as when *his majesty* is used for a king, or *his lordship* for a nobleman; or when, instead of Aristotle, we say, *the philosopher*; Or, conversely, the use of a proper name instead of an appellative, as when a wise man is called a *Cato*, or an eminent orator a *Cicero*, the application being supported by a resemblance in character. *Encyc.*

AN-TON-O-MAS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By the figure antonomasia.

AN'TRE, (an'tur,) *n.* [L. *antrum*.] A cavern. *Shak. Othello.*

A'NUS, *n.* The opening of the body by which excrement is expelled.

AN-U'BIS, *n.* An Egyptian deity, the conductor of departed spirits, and represented by a human figure with the head of a dog or fox.

AN'VIL, *n.* [Sax. *anvil, anfilt*; D. *aanbeeld*; old Eng. *anvelt*. The first syllable seems to be the preposition *on*, from the Belgic dialect *aan*. The last syllable is from the verb *build*; in Germ. *bilden*, to form or shape, and *bild*, an image or form, which in Dutch is *beeld*. To build is to *shape*, to *form*, and *anvil*, that is, *on build*, is that *on* which things are *shaped*. The Latin word *incus*, *incudis*, is formed by a like analogy from *in* and *cudo*, to hammer, or shape, and the same ideas are connected in the Celtic; W. *eingion*; Ir. *inneon*, anvil, and *inneonam*, to strike.]

An iron block with a smooth face, on which smiths hammer and shape their work. *Figuratively*, any thing on which blows are laid. *Shak.*

To be on the anvil, is to be in a state of discussion, formation, or preparation, as when a scheme or measure is forming, but not matured. This figure bears an analogy to that of *discussion*, a shaking or beating. *Beaumont & Fletcher.*

AN'VIL-ED, *a.* Wrought on the anvil.

ANX'I'E-TY, (ang-zi'e-ty,) *n.* [L. *anxietas*, from *anxius*, solicitous, L. *ango*. See Anger.]

1. Concern or solicitude respecting some event, future or uncertain, which disturbs the mind, and keeps it in a state of painful uneasiness. It expresses more than *uneasiness* or *disturbance*, and even more than *trouble* or *solicitude*. It usually springs from fear or serious apprehension of evil, and involves a suspense respecting an event, and often a perplexity of mind, to know how to shape our conduct.

2. In *medical language*, uneasiness; unceasing restlessness in sickness.

ANX'IOUS, (ank'shus,) *a.* Greatly concerned or solicitous respecting something future or unknown; being in painful suspense; *applied to persons*; as, to be *anxious* for the issue of a battle.

2. Full of solicitude; unquiet; *applied to things*; as, *anxious* thoughts or labor.

3. Very careful; solicitous; as, *anxious* to please; *anxious* to commit no mistake.

It is followed by *for* or *about*, before the object.

ANX'IOUS-LY, *adv.* In an anxious manner; solicitously, with painful uncertainty; carefully unquietly.

ANX'IOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being anxious; great solicitude. *Johnson.*

AN'Y, (en'ny,) *a.* [Sax. *anig, enig*; D. *enig*; Ger. *einig*. This word is a compound of *an*, one, and *ig*, which, in the Teutonic dialects, is the *ic* of the Latins, mus-*ic*-us. *Any* is *unic*-us, *one*-like.]

1. One, indefinitely.

Not knoweth any man the Father, save the Son. — Matt. xi.
If a soul shall sin against any of the commandments. — Lev. iv.

2. Some; an indefinite number, plurally; for though the word is formed from *one*, it often refers to *many*. Are there *any* witnesses present? The sense seems to be a small, uncertain number.

3. Some; an indefinite quantity; a small portion.

Who will show us any good? — Ps. iv.

4. It is often used as a substitute, the person or thing being understood.

And when ye stand praying, forgive, if ye have aught against any. — Mark xi.
If any lack wisdom, let him ask it of God. — James i.

It is used in opposition to *none*. Have you *any* wheat to sell? I have *none*.

AN'Y-WISE, is sometimes used adverbially; but the two words may be separated, and used with a preposition, *in any wise*.

A-ŌN'I-AN, *a.* [from *Aonia*, a part of Beotia, in Greece.]

Pertaining to the muses, or to Aonia, a part of Beotia. The Aonian fount was *Aganippe*, at the foot of Mount Helicon, not far from Thebes, and sacred to the muses. Hence the muses were called *Aonides*. *Dryden's Virgil*, Eclogue 10. 16. But in truth, *Aonia* itself is formed from the Celtic *aon*, a spring or fountain, [the fabled son of Neptune,] and this word gave name to *Aonia*. As the muses were fond of springs, the word was applied to the muses, and to mountains which were their favorite residence, as to Parnassus. *Milton.*

A'O-RIST, *n.* [Gr. *αοριστος*, indefinite, of *α* priv. and *ὁρος*, limit.]

The name of certain tenses in the grammar of the Greek language, which express an action as *completed* in past time, but leave it, in other respects, wholly indeterminate.

A-O-RIST'IC, *a.* Indefinite; pertaining to an aorist, or indefinite tense.

A-ORT'A, *n.* [Gr. *αορτη*, the great artery; also, an ark, or chest.]

The great artery, or trunk of the arterial system, proceeding from the left ventricle of the heart, and giving origin to all the arteries, except the pulmo-

nary arteries. It first rises, when it is called the *ascending aorta*; then makes a great curve, when it gives off branches to the head and upper extremities, then proceeds downward, called the *descending aorta*, when it gives off branches to the trunk; and finally divides into the two iliacs, which supply the pelvis and lower extremities. *Cyc. Parr.*

A-ORT'AL, A-ORT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the aorta, or great artery. *Darwin.*

A-PACE', *adv.* [*a* and *pace.*]

With a quick pace; quick; fast; speedily; with haste; hastily; applied to things in motion or progression; as, birds fly *apace*; weeds grow *apace*.

AP-A-GÓ'GE, *n.* [Gr., from *απαγω*, to draw aside, of *απο*, from, and *αγω*, to drive.]

1. In *logic*, abduction; a kind of argument, wherein the greater extreme is evidently contained in the medium, but the medium not so evidently in the lesser extreme, as not to require further proof. Thus, "All whom God absolves are free from sin; but God absolves all who are in Christ; therefore all who are in Christ are free from sin." The first proposition is evident; but the second may require further proof, as that God received full satisfaction for sin by the suffering of Christ.

2. In *mathematics*, a progress or passage from one proposition to another, when the first, having been demonstrated, is employed in proving others.

3. In the *Athenian law*, the carrying a criminal, taken in the fact, to a magistrate. *Encyc.*

AP-A-GOG'IC-AL, *a.* An *apagogical demonstration* is an indirect way of proof, by showing the absurdity or impossibility of the contrary; corresponding to the *reductio ad absurdum*, or *ad impossibile*.

AP-A-LACH'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Apalaches, a tribe of Indians in the western part of Georgia. Hence the word is applied to the mountains in or near their country, which are in fact the southern extremity of the Alleganean ridges.

AP'AN-AGE. See APPANAGE.

A-PAN'THRO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *ανθρωπος*, man.]

An aversion to the company of men; a love of solitude. *Encyc.*

AP-A-RITH'ME-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhetoric*, enumeration.

A-PART', *adv.* [*a* and *part*; Fr. *apart*. See PART.]

1. *Separately*; at a distance; in a state of separation, as to place.

Jesus departed thence into a desert place *apart*. — Matt. xiv.

2. In a state of distinction, as to purpose, use, or character.

The Lord hath set *apart* him that is godly for himself. — Ps. iv.

3. Distinctly; separately; as, consider the two propositions *apart*.

4. Aside; in exclusion of; as, *apart* from all regard to his morals, he is not qualified, in other respects, for the office he holds.

A-PART'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *appartement*, or *appartiment*, of *ab* or *a*, from, and *partir*, to depart. See PART.]

A room in a building; a division in a house, separated from others by partitions; a place separated by *inclosure*.

AP-A-THET'IC, *a.* Void of feeling; free from passion; insensible. *Harris.*

AP'A-THIST, *n.* One destitute of feeling.

AP-A-THIST'IC-AL, *a.* Apathetic. *Seward.*

AP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *παθος*, passion.]

Want of feeling; privation of passion, or insensibility to pain; *applied either to the body or the mind.* As applied to the mind, it is stoicism, a calmness of mind incapable of being ruffled by pleasure, pain, or passion. In the first ages of the church, the Christians adopted the term to express a contempt of earthly concerns.

Quietism is only *apathy* disguised under the appearance of devotion. *Encyc.*

AP'A-TITE, *n.* [from Gr. *απαταω*, to deceive; it having been often mistaken for other minerals.]

Native phosphate of lime. It occurs usually in six-sided prisms, of a green or greenish color; resembling beryl, but much softer. Its powder phosphoresces on hot coals. The phosphorite of Werner is an earthy variety. *Dana.*

APE, *n.* [D. *aap*; Dan. *abe*; Sax. *apa*; Sw. and Ir. *apa*; Ice. *ape*; Germ. *affe*; W. *ab*, or *epa*, so named from the celerity of its motions.]

1. A genus of quadrumanes, found in the torrid zone of both continents, containing a great number of species. In common use, the word extends to all the tribe of monkeys and baboons; but in zoology, *ape* is limited to such of these animals as have no tails; while those with short tails are called *baboons*, and those with long ones, *monkeys*. These animals have four cutting teeth in each jaw, and two canine teeth, with obtuse grinders. The feet are formed like hands, with four fingers and a thumb, and flat nails. Apes are lively, full of frolic and chatter, thieving, and mischievous. They inhabit the forests, and live on fruits, leaves, and insects. *Encyc.*

2. One who imitates servilely, in allusion to the manners of the ape; a silly fellow.

APE, *v. t.* To imitate servilely; to mimic, as an ape imitates human actions. Weak persons are always prone to *ape* foreigners.

A-PEAK', *adv.* [*a* and *peak*, a point. See PEAK.]

1. On the point; in a posture to pierce. *Johnson.*

2. In *seamen's language*, perpendicular. The anchor is *apeak*, when the cable is drawn so as to bring the ship directly over it. *Mar. Dict.*

AP'EN-NINE, *a.* [L. *apenninus*; *ad* and *pennus*, an epithet applied to a peak or ridge of the Alps. *Livy.* Celtic *pen* or *ben*, the peak of a mountain, or in general, a mountain.]

Pertaining to or designating a chain of mountains which extend from the Alps, south of the plains of Piedmont, and around the Gulf of Genoa, to the center of Italy, and thence south-east to the extremity.

AP'EN-NINE, AP'EN-NINES, *n.* The mountains above described.

A-PEP'SY, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *πεπτω*, to digest.]

Defective digestion; indigestion. *Coxe.*

A'PER, *n.* [from *ape*.] One who apes.

2. [L.] In *zoology*, the wild boar.

A-PĒ'RI-ENT, *a.* [L. *aperiens*, *aperio*; Sp. and Port. *abrir*; It. *aprire*; Fr. *ouvrir*.]

Opening; that has the quality of opening; deobstruent; laxative.

A-PĒ'RI-ENT, *n.* *Formerly*, a medicine supposed to possess the property of opening the mouths of the extreme vessels, and thus removing obstructions; an anastomotic; a deobstruent. As *now used*, a remedy that promotes excretion, or a laxative.

A-PER'I-TIVE, *a.* Opening; deobstruent; aperient. *Harvey.*

A-PERT', *a.* [L. *apertus*.]

Open; evident; undisguised. [*Not used.*] *Fotherby.*

A-PER'TION, *n.* The act of opening; the state of being opened; an opening; a gap, aperture, or passage. [*Little used.*] *Wiseman. Wotton.*

A-PERT'LY, *adv.* Openly. [*Little used.*] *Bale.*

A-PERT'NESS, *n.* [L. *apertus*.]

Openness. [*Rarely used.*] *Holder.*

A-PERT'OR, *n.* A muscle that raises the upper eyelid; usually called the *levator* of the upper eyelid. *Quincy.*

AP'ER-TURE, *n.* The act of opening; *more generally*, an opening; a gap, cleft, or chasm; a passage perforated; a hole through any solid substance. *Holder. Newton.*

2. An opening of meaning; explanation. [*Not used.*] *Taylor.*

3. In *geometry*, the space between two right lines, forming an angle. *Encyc.*

A'PER-Y, *n.* The practice of aping. *Coleridge.*

A-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *a* neg. and *πεταλον*, a flower leaf, or petal.]

In *botany*, having no petals, or flower leaves; having no corol. *Martyn.*

A-PET'AL-OUS-NESS, *n.* A state of being without petals.

A'PEX, *n.*; *pl.* APEXES. [L. *apex*, pl. *apices*.]

The tip, point, or summit of any thing. In *antiquity*, the cap of a flamen or priest; the crest of a helmet. In *grammar*, the mark of a long syllable. In *botany*, formerly, the anthers of flowers, or top of the stamens, like a knob; at present, the point or termination of any part, as a leaf, seed, or ovule. *Martyn. Lindley.*

A-PHÆR'E-SIS, A-PHER'E-SIS, (a-fer'e-sis,) *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *αιρεω*, to take.]

1. In *grammar*, the taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word. Thus, by *aphæresis*, *omittere* is written *mittere*. *Encyc.*

2. In *the healing art*, the removal of any part diseased or superfluous. *Parr.*

In *surgery*, amputation. *Quincy.*

A-PHAN'ES-ITE, *n.* [Gr. *αφανης*, indistinct.]

A copper ore, of a dark-bluish or verdigris-green color, consisting of arsenic acid and oxyd of copper.

APH-AN-IST'IC, *a.* In *mineralogy*, indistinct.

APH'A-NITE, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *φαινω*, to show.]

A very compact, dark-colored rock, consisting chiefly of hornblende. *Dana.*

A-PHĒL'ION, (a-fēl'yon,) *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *ηλιος*, the sun.]

That point of a planet's orbit which is most distant from the sun; opposed to *perihelion*.

APH-I-DIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [of *aphis*, the puceron or vine-fretter, and *voro*, to eat.]

Eating, devouring, or subsisting on the aphis, or plant-louse. *Darwin.*

A-PHI-LAN'THRO-PY, *n.* [Gr., of *a* neg. and *φιλανθρωπια*, of *φιλεω*, to love, and *ανθρωπος*, man.]

Want of love to mankind. In *medicine*, the first stage of melancholy, when solitude is preferred to society. *Coxe.*

A'PHIS, *n.* In *zoology*, the puceron, vine-fretter, or plant-louse; a genus of insects belonging to the order Hemiptera. The aphis is furnished with an inflected beak, and with antennæ longer than the thorax. In the same species, some individuals have four erect wings, and others are entirely without wings. The feet are of the ambulatory kind, and the belly usually ends in two horns, from which is ejected the substance called *honey-dew*. The species are very numerous. *Encyc.*

APH-LO-GIS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *φλογιστος*, inflammable.]

Flameless; as, an *aphlogistic* lamp, in which a coil of wire is kept in a state of continued ignition by alcohol, without flame. *Comstock.*

APH'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *φωνη*, voice.]

A loss of voice; dumbness. *Johnson. Coxe.*

APH'O-RISM, (af'o-rizm,) *n.* [Gr. *αφορισμος*, determination, distinction, from *αφοριζω*, to separate.]

A maxim; a precept or principle expressed in a few words; a detached sentence containing some important truth; as, the *aphorisms* of Hippocrates, or of the civil law. *Encyc.*

APH-O-RISM'ER, *n.* A dealer in aphorisms. *Milton.*

APH'O-RIST, *n.* A writer of aphorisms.

APH-O-RIST'IC, APH-O-RIST'IC-AL, *a.* In the form of an aphorism; in the form of short, unconnected sentences; as, an *aphoristic* style.

APH-O-RIST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the form or manner of aphorisms.

APH'RITE, *n.* [Gr. *αφρος*, froth.]

An earthy variety of carbonate of lime, having a silvery luster; the *silvery chalk* of Kirwan, and the *schaumerde* (foam-earth) of Werner. *Dana.*

APH'RI-ZITE, *n.* A variety of black tourmalin. *Phillips.*

APH-RO-DIS'I-AC, APH-RO-DI-SI'AC-AL, *a.* [Gr. *αφροδισιος*, venereal, *Αφροδιτη*, Venus, from *αφρος*, froth.]

Exciting venereal desire; increasing the appetite for sexual connection.

APH-RO-DIS'I-AC, (af-ro-dizh'e-ak,) *n.* A provocative to venery. *Encyc. Quincy.*

APH-RO-DI'TA, *n.* In *zoology*, a genus of marine Annelida, characterized by two rows of membranous scales along the back, covering the branchiæ. A species, on the British coast, is called the *sea-mouse*.

APH'RO-DITE, *n.* [Gr. *Αφροδιτη*.]

A follower of Venus. *Cleaveland.*

APH-RO-DI'TE, *n.* A name of Venus, so called from Gr. *αφρος*, froth, from which the goddess was supposed to have been produced. [See VENUS.]

APH-THIT'A-LITE, *n.* A compound salt, consisting chiefly of the sulphates of potash and soda, and common salt; found on the lavas at Vesuvius. *Dana.*

APH'THONG, (af'thong,) *n.* [Gr. *απο*, without, and *φθογγος*, sound.]

A letter, or combination of letters, which, in the customary pronunciation of a word, have no sound. *Focalóir, or Dict. of the Hiberno-Celtic Language.*

APH'THOUS, *a.* [Gr. *αφθαι*, ulcers in the mouth.]

Pertaining to the thrush, (*aphthæ*;) of the nature of the thrush, or ulcerous affection of the mouth. *Bigelow.*

APH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *a* neg. and *φυλλον*, *folium*, a leaf.]

In *botany*, destitute of leaves, as the rush, mushrooms, garlic, some sea-weeds, &c. *Milne.*

A'PI-A-RIST, *n.* One who keeps an apiary. *Kirby.*

A'PI-A-RY, *n.* [L. *apiarium*, of *apis*, a bee.]

The place where bees are kept; a stand or shed for bees.

A'PI-AS-TER, *n.* [from L. *apis*, a bee.]

The trivial name of a bird, a species of Merops, or bee-eater. The apiaster has an iron-colored back, and a belly of bluish-green. *Encyc.*

AP'I-CES, A'PEX-ES. See APEX and ANTHER.

A-PIC'U-LA-TED, *a.* In *botany*, terminated abruptly by a small, distinct point, as a leaf.

A-PIECE', *adv.* [*a* and *piece*.]

To each; noting the share of each; as, here is an orange *apiece*.

A'PIS, *n.* In *mythology*, an ox, worshiped in ancient Egypt, as a divinity.

A'PIS, *n.* [L.] In *zoology*, the bee, a genus of insects of the order Hymenoptera. The mouth has two jaws, and a proboscis infolded in a double sheath; the wings are four, the two foremost covering the hinder ones when at rest. The females and working bees have a sting. *Encyc.*

AP'ISH, *a.* [See APE.] Having the qualities of an ape; inclined to imitate in a servile manner; hence, foolish; foppish; affected; trifling; insignificant; as, an *apish* fellow; *apish* manners.

AP'ISH-LY, *adv.* In an apish manner; with servile imitation; foppishly.

AP'ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being apish; mimicry; foppery.

A-PIT'PAT; with quick beating; palpitation; a word formed from the sound, *pit* and *pat*, or from *beat*.

AP-LA-NAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *a* neg. and *πλαναω*, to wander.]

An *aplanatic* telescope is one which entirely corrects the aberration of color of the rays of light. It is thus distinguished from the *achromatic*, which only partially corrects the aberration. *Ed. Encyc.*

A-PLAS'TIC, *a.* Not plastic or easily molded.

AP'LOME, *n.* [Gr. *απλοος*, simple.]

A mineral closely allied to garnet. It is considered by Jameson as crystallized common garnet. It is a rare mineral, found in dodecahedrons, with rhombic faces, supposed to be derived from the cube by one

of the most *simple* laws of decrement, that of a single range of particles, parallel to all the edges of a cube. *Hauy. Cleaveland.*

A-PLUS'TRE, *n.* [L., from Gr. *αφλαστον*, the summit of the poop of a ship.]

In *Roman antiquity*, an ornament made of wooden planks, rising from the stern of a ship, corresponding to the Greek *aphlaston*, (*αφλαστον*;) by the side of which a pole was erected with a flag or ribbons attached, to indicate the course of the wind. *Smith's Dict.*

A-POC'A-LYPSE, (a-poc'a-lyps,) *n.* [Gr., from *αποκαλυπτω*, to disclose; *απο* and *καλυπτω*, to cover.]

Revelation; discovery; disclosure. The name of a book of the New Testament, containing many discoveries or predictions respecting the future state of Christianity, written by St. John, in Patmos, near the close of the first century.

A-POC-A-LYP'TIC, } *a.* Containing or pertaining
A-POC-A-LYP'TIC-AL, } to revelation; disclosing.

2. Pertaining to the apocalypse.

A-POC-A-LYP'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By revelation; in the manner of disclosure; in relation to the apocalypse.

AP-O-CARP'OUS, *a.* [Gr. *απο* and *καρπος*, fruit.]

In *botany*, a term denoting that the carpels of a compound pistil are either entirely or partially distinct. *Lindley.*

A-POC'O-PATE, *v. t.* [See APOCOPE.] To cut off or drop the last letter or syllable of a word.

A-POC'O-PA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Shortened by the omission of the last letter or syllable.

A-POC'O-PA-TING, *ppr.* Cutting off or omitting the last letter or syllable.

A-POC'O-PE, *n.* [Gr. *αποκοπη*, abscission, of *απο* and *κοπτω*, to cut.]

The cutting off or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word; as, *di* for *dii*.

A-POC'RI-SI-A-RY, } *n.* [Gr., from *αποκρισις*, an-
A-POC-RI-SI-A'RI-US, } swer; *αποκρινομαι*, to answer.]

Anciently, a term applied to the residents at the imperial city, Constantinople, in the name of a foreign church or bishop, including the pope's legate or nuncio, whose office was to negotiate, as proctors, at the emperor's court, in all ecclesiastical causes in which their principals were concerned. The term was also applied, under the early French kings, to the highest officer in the royal court, nearly corresponding to chancellor. *Encyc. Spelman.*

AP-O-CRUST'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αποκρουστικα*, from *απο* and *κρουω*, to drive.]

Astringent; repelling.

AP-O-CRUST'IC, *n.* A medicine which constringes, and repels the humors; a repellent. *Quincy. Coxe.*

A-POC'RY-PHA, *n.* [Gr., from *αποκρυπτω*; *απο* and *κρυπτω*, to conceal.]

Literally, such things as are not published; but in *an appropriate sense*, books whose authenticity, as inspired writings, is not admitted, and which are therefore not considered a part of the sacred canon of the Scripture. When the Jews published their sacred books, they called them *canonical* and *divine*; such as they did not publish were called *apocryphal*. The Jewish apocryphal books are received by the Roman Catholic church as *canonical*, but not by Protestants. *Encyc.*

A-POC'RY-PHAL, *a.* Pertaining to the apocrypha; not canonical; of uncertain authority or credit; false; fictitious. *Congreve. Hooker.*

A-POC'RY-PHAL-LY, *adv.* Uncertainly; not indisputably.

A-POC'RY-PHAL-NESS, *n.* Uncertainty as to authenticity; doubtfulness of credit or genuineness.

AP'O-DAL, *a.* [See APODES.] Without feet. In *zoology*, destitute of ventral fins; denoting an order of fishes.

AP'ODES, *n. pl.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *πους*, *ποδος*, foot.]

A term applied to animals that have no feet; especially to certain fabulous beings which were said to have no legs, and also to some birds which have very short legs.

In *zoology*, the Apodes are an order of fishes which have no ventral fins; the first order in Linnæus's system. *Encyc.*

AP-O-DIC'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. *αποδειξις*, evidence, of
AP-O-DIC'TIC-AL, } *απο* and *δεικνυμι*, to show.]

Demonstrative, evident beyond contradiction; clearly proving. *Brown. Glanville.*

AP-O-DIC'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* So as to be evident beyond contradiction.

AP-O-DIX'IS, *n.* [Gr.] Full demonstration. *Buck.*

A-POD'O-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *grammar*, the principal clause of a conditional sentence, expressing the *result*; as distinguished from the *protasis* or subordinate clause, which expresses a condition. Thus, in the sentence, "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him," the former clause is the *protasis*, and the latter the *apodosis*. By some respectable grammarians, this distinction is not confined to conditional sentences, but is extended to others similarly constructed.

AP'O-GEE, *n.* [*apogeon*, *apogeum*; Gr. *απο*, from, and *γη*, the earth.]

In *modern astronomy*, that point in the orbit of the moon, which is at the greatest distance from the earth.

In *ancient astronomy*, that point in the orbit of the sun, or of a planet, which is at the greatest distance from the earth. The ancients regarded the earth as fixed in the center of the system, and therefore assigned to the sun, with the planets, an orbit and an *apogee*; but the moderns, considering the sun as the center, use the terms *perihelion* and *aphelion*, to denote the least and greatest distance of the planets from that orb. The sun's *apogee*, therefore, is, in strictness, the earth's *aphelion*. *Encyc. Johnson.*

A-PŌ'GON, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *πωγων*, beard, because its jaws want the appendages called *beard*.]

The name of a sub-genus of fishes, subordinate to the genus Perca, (*perch*,) one species of which inhabits the Mediterranean. *Cuvier.*

AP'O-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. *απογραφον*; *απογραφω*.]

An exemplar; a copy or transcript. *Ash.*

A-POL-LI-NA'RI-AN, *a.* [from *Apollo*.]

The *Apollinarian games*, in *Roman antiquity*, were celebrated in honor of Apollo; instituted A. R. 542, after the battle of Cannæ. They were merely scenical, with exhibitions of music, dances, and various mountebank tricks. *Encyc.*

A-POL-LI-NA'RI-ANS; in *church history*, a sect, deriving their name from Apollinaris, bishop of Laodicea, in the 4th century, who denied the proper humanity of Christ; maintaining that his body was endowed with a sensitive, and not with a rational soul, and that the divine nature supplied the place of the intellectual principle in man. *Encyc. Hooker.*

A-POL'LO, *n.* A deity among the Greeks and Romans, and worshiped under the name of *Phœbus*, the sun, as the fountain of light and heat. He was the presiding deity of archery, prophecy, medicine, and music, and president and protector of the Muses. *Brande.*

A-POL'LO-BEL-VI-DĒRE', *n.* A celebrated statue of Apollo, in the Belvidere gallery of the Vatican palace at Rome, esteemed one of the noblest representations of the human frame. *Brande.*

A-POLL'YON, *n.* [Gr. *απολλυων*, destroying.]

The destroyer; a name used, Rev. ix. 11, for the angel of the bottomless pit, answering to the Hebrew *Abaddon*.

A-POL-O-GET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *απολογουμαι*, to speak
A-POL-O-GET'IC-AL, } in defense of; *απο* and *λογος*, speech.]

Defending by words or arguments; excusing; said or written in defense, or by way of apology; as, an *apologetical* essay. *Bale.*

A-POL-O-GET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of apology or excuse.

A-POL-O-GET'ICS, *n.* That branch of theology which defends the Holy Scriptures, and sets forth the evidence of their divine authority.

A-POL'O-GIST, *n.* [See APOLOGY.] One who makes an apology; one who speaks or writes in defense of another.

A-POL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To make an apology; to write or speak in favor of, or to make excuse for; followed by *for*; as, my correspondent *apologized for* not answering my letter.

A-POL'O-GIZ-ER, *n.* One who makes an apology or defends.

AP'O-LOGUE, (ap'o-log,) *n.* [Gr. *απολογος*, a long speech, a fable.]

A moral fable; a story or relation of fictitious events, intended to convey useful truths. An *apologue* differs from a *parable* in this: the parable is drawn from events which pass among mankind, and therefore requires probability in the narrative; the apologue is founded on supposed actions of brutes or inanimate things, and therefore is not limited by strict rules of probability. Æsop's fables are good examples of *apologues*. *Encyc.*

A-POL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *απολογια*, of *απο* and *λογος*, discourse.]

An excuse; something said or written in defense or extenuation of what appears to others wrong or unjustifiable, or of what may be liable to disapprobation. It may be an extenuation of what is not perfectly justifiable, or a vindication of what is or may be disapproved, but which the apologist deems to be right. A man makes an *apology* for not fulfilling an engagement, or for publishing a pamphlet. An *apology*, then, is a reason or reasons assigned for what is wrong or *may appear* to be wrong, and it may be either an extenuation or a justification of something that is or *may* be censured by those who are not acquainted with the reasons.

AP-O-ME-COM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *απο*, *μηκος*, distance, and *μετρον*, measure.]

The art of measuring things distant.

AP-O-NEU-RŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *νευρον*, a nerve; W. *nerth*; Arm. *nerz*. See NERVE.]

An expansion of a tendon in the manner of a membrane; a tendinous expansion in which a muscle terminates, inserted into other relatively fixed parts, or covering and confining other muscles, and forming a fascia. *Encyc. Blancard.*

AP-O-PEMP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *πεμπω*, to send.]

Denoting a song or hymn among the ancients, sung or addressed to a stranger, on his departure from a place to his own country. It may be used as a noun for the hymn. *Encyc.*

A-POPH'A-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *φασις*, form of speech.]

In *rhetoric*, a waving or omission of what one, speaking ironically, would plainly insinuate; as, "I will not mention another argument, which, however, if I should, you could not refute." *Smith. Johnson.*

AP-O-PHLEG-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *φλεγμα*, phlegm.]

Having the quality of exciting discharges of phlegm or mucus from the mouth or nostrils.

AP-O-PHLEG-MAT'IC, *n.* A medicine which excites discharges of phlegm or mucus from the mouth or nostrils. *Coxe.*

AP-O-PHLEG'MA-TISM, *n.* An apophlegmatic. *Bacon.*

AP-O-PHLEG-MAT'I-ZANT, *n.* An apophlegmatic. *Quincy. Coxe.*

AP'OPH-THEGM, } (ap'o-them,) *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from,
AP'O-THEGM, } and *φθεγμα*, word. It would be eligible to reduce this harsh word to *apothem*.]

A remarkable saying; a short, sententious, instructive remark, uttered on a particular occasion, or by a distinguished character; as that of Cyrus, "He is unworthy to be a magistrate, who is not better than his subjects;" or that of Cato, "Homines, nihil agendo, discunt male agere," Men, by doing nothing, soon learn to do mischief.

A-POPH'Y-GE, *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *φυγη*, flight.]

In *architecture*, that part of a column where it springs out of its base; sometimes called the *spring* of the column. *Chambers.*

A concave part or ring of a column, lying above or below the flat member; called by the French, *le congé d'en bas*, or *d'en haut*, and by the Italians, *il cavo di basso*, or *di sopra*. It was originally a ring or ferule to bind the extremities of wooden columns, and keep them from splitting; afterward imitated in stone pillars. *Encyc.*

A-POPH'Y-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *φυλλον*, a leaf; so called from the readiness with which its laminæ are separated.]

A zeolitic mineral, occurring in pearly, laminated masses, or crystallized in glassy, square prisms, with pyramidal terminations, which break very readily across, and afford a surface with a pearly luster. It consists of silica, lime, and potash. From its peculiar luster, it is sometimes called *ichthyophthalmite*, or fish-eye stone. *Dana.*

A-POPH'Y-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *φυσις*, growth.]

A process of a bone; a prominent part of a bone, forming, originally, a continuous part of the body of the bone, in distinction from *epiphysis*.

AP-O-PLEC'TIC, } *a.* [See APOPLEXY.]
AP-O-PLEC'TIC-AL, } Pertaining to or consisting in apoplexy; as, an *apoplectic* fit; or predisposed to apoplexy; as, an *apoplectic* habit of body.

AP-O-PLEC'TIC, *n.* A person affected with apoplexy. *Kirkland.*

AP'O-PLEX-ED, (ap'o-plext,) *a.* Affected with apoplexy. *Shak.*

AP'O-PLEX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *αποπληξια*, of *απο*, from, and *πλησσω*, to strike.]

Abolition of sense and voluntary motion, from suspension of the functions of the cerebrum.

Dryden, for the sake of measure, uses *apoplex*, for *apoplexy*.

AP'O-RON, } *n.* [See APORIA.] A problem difficult
AP'O-RIME, } to be resolved. *Encyc.*

A-PŌ'RI-A, *n.* [Gr. *απορια*, from *απορος*, inops consilii, of *a* and *πορος*, way or passage.]

1. In *rhetoric*, a doubting or being at a loss where to begin, or what to say, on account of the variety of matter. *Smith.*

2. In *the medical art*, febrile anxiety; uneasiness; restlessness from obstructed perspiration, or the stoppage of any natural secretion. *Coxe.*

A-PO-SEP'E-DON, *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *σηπεδων*, putrefaction.] A peculiar crystallized substance obtained from putrid cheese. *Brande.*

A-POS-I-O-PE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αποσιωπησις*, of *απο* and *σιωπαω*, to be silent.]

Reticency or suppression; as when a speaker, for some cause, as fear, sorrow, or anger, suddenly breaks off his discourse before it is ended; or speaks of a thing when he makes a show as if he would say nothing on the subject; or aggravates what he pretends to conceal, by uttering a part and leaving the remainder to be understood. *Smith. Johnson. Encyc.*

A-POS'TA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αποστασις*.]

1. In *ancient medicine*, the termination or crisis of a disease by some secretion; in opposition to *metastasis*, or the termination by transfer to another part. Hence,

2. An abscess; such collection of purulent matter having been considered a critical secretion, and hence called, in Greek, *αποστημα*, and in Latin, *abscessus*. *Blancard.*

3. The throwing off or separation of exfoliated or fractured bone. *Coxe.*

A-POS'TA-SY, *n.* [Gr. *αποστασις*, a defection, of *αφιστημι*, to depart, *απο* and *ιστημι*.]

1. An abandonment of what one has professed; a total desertion or departure from one's faith or religion.

2. The desertion from a party to which one has adhered.

A-POS'TATE, *n.* [Gr. *αποστατης.*]

One who has forsaken the church, sect, or profession to which he before adhered. In its original sense, applied to one who has abandoned his religion; but correctly applied also to one who abandons a political or other party.

In the Roman Catholic church, one who, without a legal dispensation, forsakes a religious order, of which he has made profession. *Encyc.*

A-POS'TATE, *a.* False; traitorous. *Spenser.*

AP-O-STAT'IC-AL, *a.* After the manner of an apostate. *Sandys.*

A-POS'TA-TIZE, *v. i.* To abandon one's profession or church; to forsake principles or faith which one has professed, or the party to which one has been attached. *Worthington.*

A-POS'TA-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Abandoning a church, profession, sect, or party.

A-POS'TE-MATE, *v. i.* To form into an abscess; to swell and fill with pus.

A-POS-TE-MA'TION, *n.* The formation of an apostеme; the process of gathering into an abscess; written corruptly *imposthumation.*

AP-OS-TEM'A-TOUS, *a.* Pertaining to an abscess; partaking of the nature of an apostеme. *Journ. of Science.*

AP'OS-TEME, *n.* [Gr. *αποστημι*, from *αφιστημι*, to go off, to recede; *απο* and *ιστημι*, to stand.]

An abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter; written also corruptly *imposthume.*

A POS-TE-RI-O'RI, [L. *posterior*, after.]

Arguments *a posteriori*, are drawn from effects, consequences, or facts; in opposition to reasoning *a priori.*

A-POS'TIL, *n.* [Fr. *apostille.*] A marginal note or reference; a postscript.

A-POS'TLE, (a-pos'l,) *n.* [L. *apostolus*; Gr. *αποστολος*, from *αποστελλω*, to send away, of *απο* and *στελλω*, to send; Germ. *stellen*, to set.]

A person deputed to execute some important business; but *appropriately*, a disciple of Christ commissioned to preach the gospel. Twelve persons were selected by Christ for this purpose; and Judas, one of the number, proving an apostate, his place was supplied by Matthias. Acts i.

The title of *apostle* is applied to Christ himself, Heb. iii. In the primitive ages of the church, other ministers were called *apostles*, Rom. xvi.; as were persons sent to carry alms from one church to another, Philip. ii. This title was also given to persons who first planted the Christian faith. Thus Dionysius of Corinth is called the *apostle* of France; and the Jesuit missionaries are called *apostles.*

Among *the Jews*, the title was given to officers who were sent into distant provinces, as visitors or commissioners, to see the laws observed, and to collect money or tribute.

Apostle, in the Greek liturgy, is a book containing the Epistles of St. Paul, printed in the order in which they are to be read in the churches through the year. *Encyc.*

A-POS'TLE-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of an apostle.

A-POS'TO-LATE, *n.* A mission; the dignity or office of an apostle. Ancient writers use it for the office of a bishop; but it is now restricted to the dignity of the pope, whose see is called the *apostolic see.* *Encyc.*

AP-OS-TOL'IC, } *a.* Pertaining or relating to the
AP-OS-TOL'IC-AL, } apostles; as, the *apostolic* age.

2. According to the doctrines of the apostles; delivered or taught by the apostles; as, *apostolic* faith or practice.

Apostolic constitutions; a collection of regulations attributed to the apostles, but generally supposed to be spurious. They appeared in the fourth century, are divided into eight books, and consist of rules and precepts relating to the duty of Christians, and particularly to the ceremonies and discipline of the church.

Apostolic fathers; an appellation given to the Christian writers of the first century.

AP-OS-TOL'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of the apostles.

AP-OS-TOL'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being apostolical, or accordant with the doctrines of the apostles.

AP-OS-TOL'ICS, *n. pl.* Certain sects, so called from their pretending to imitate the practice of the apostles, abstaining from marriage, from wine, flesh, pecuniary reward, &c., and wandering about clothed in white, with long beards and bare heads. Sagarelli, the founder of one of these sects, was burnt at Parma in 1300. *Encyc.*

A-POS'TRO-PHE, *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *στροφη*, a turning.]

1. In *rhetoric*, a diversion of speech; a digressive address; a changing the course of a speech, and addressing a person who is dead or absent, as if present; or a short address introduced into a discourse, directed to some person different from the party to which the main discourse is directed, as when an advocate, in an argument to the jury, turns and addresses a few remarks to the court. *Encyc. Smith.*

2. In *grammar*, the contraction of a word by the omission of a letter or letters, which omission is marked by a comma; as, *call'd* for *called.* The comma used for this purpose may also be called an apostrophe.

AP-OS-TROPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to an *apostrophe*; noting the contraction of a word. *Murray.*

A-POS'TRO-PHIZE, *v. t.* To address by apostrophe.

2. To contract a word by omitting a letter or letters.

3. To mark with a comma, indicating the omission of a letter.

A-POS'TRO-PHIZE, *v. i.* To make an apostrophe, or short, detached address in speaking.

A-POS'TRO-PHIZ-ED, *pp.* Addressed by way of digression; contracted by the omission of a letter or letters; marked by an apostrophe.

A-POS'TRO-PHIZ-ING, *ppr.* Addressing in a digression; contracting or marking by apostrophe.

AP-O-TAC'TITE, *n.* [Gr. *αποταικτος*, from *αποτασσω*, to renounce; *απο* and *τασσω*, to ordain.]

One of a sect of ancient Christians, who, in imitation of the first believers, renounced all their effects and possessions. *Encyc.*

AP-O-TEL-ES-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αποτελεσματικος*, from *αποτελεσμα*, an effect of the stars.]

Relating to astrology; teaching by the science of the stars. *Gaussen.*

A-POTH'E-CA-RY, *n.* [L. *apotheca*, Gr. *αποθηκη*, a repository, from *αποτιθημι*, to deposit or lay aside, or from *θηκη*, a chest.]

1. One who practices pharmacy; one who prepares drugs for medicinal uses, and keeps them for sale. In *England*, apothecaries were formerly obliged to prepare medicines according to the formulas prescribed by the college of physicians, and were liable to have their shops visited by the censors of the college, who had power to destroy medicines which were not good. Apothecaries are now the most numerous class of medical practitioners in England, called *general practitioners.*

2. In *the middle ages*, an *apothecary* was the keeper of any shop or warehouse; and an officer appointed to take charge of a magazine. *Encyc.*

AP'O-THEGM, (ap'o-them,) *n.* [See APOPHTHEGM.]

A remarkable saying; a short, instructive remark.

AP-O-THEG-MAT'IC, } *a.* In the manner of an
AP-O-THEG-MAT'IC-AL, } apothegm. *Warton.*

AP-O-THEG'MA-TIST, *n.* A collector or maker of apothegms. *Pope.*

AP-O-THEG'MA-TIZE, *v. t.* To utter apothegms, or short, instructive sentences.

AP-O-THE'O-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αποθεωσις*, of *απο* and *θεος*, God.]

Deification; consecration; the act of placing a prince or other distinguished person among the heathen deities. This honor was often bestowed on illustrious men in Rome, and followed by the erection of temples, and the institution of sacrifices to the new deity. *Encyc.*

AP-O-THE'O-SIZE, *v. t.* To consecrate, or exalt to the dignity of a deity; to deify. *Bacon.*

A-POTH'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αποτιθημι*, to put away.]

1. The reduction of a dislocated bone. *Coxe.*

2. A place on the south side of the chancel in the primitive churches, furnished with shelves, for books, vestments, &c. *Wheler.*

A-POT'O-ME, *n.* [Gr. *αποτεμνω*, to cut off.]

1. In *mathematics*, the difference between two quantities commensurable only in power; as between $\sqrt{2}$ and 1, or between the diagonal and side of a square. *Hutton.*

2. In *music*, that portion of a tone major which remains after deducting from it an interval, less by a comma than a semitone major. *Busby.*

The part remaining of a greater tone after a greater semitone has been taken from it. The Greeks, supposing the greater tone could not be divided into two equal parts, called the smaller part *apotome*, and the other *limma.* This refers to the proper apotome, said to have been so denominated by Pythagoras, and corresponding to the chromatic or minor semitone, as the limma to the diatonic or major semitone. *Calcott, Ed. Encyc.*

The difference between a greater and lesser semitone. *Encyc.*

This refers to the *apotome major* of Boethius, corresponding to the enharmonic diesis. This term *apotome* was also applied by the ancient musicians to several other peculiar intervals. *Ed Encyc.*

AP-O-TREP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *τρεπω*, to turn.]

The resolution of a suppurating tumor. *Coxe.*

AP-O-TRO-PÆ'A, *n. pl.* [Gr. *απο* and *τρεπω*, to turn.]

In *ancient poetry*, verses or hymns composed for averting the wrath of incensed deities. The deities invoked were called *apotropæans.* *Encyc.*

AP'O-ZEM, *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *ζεω*, to boil.]

A decoction, in which the medicinal substances of plants are extracted by boiling. *Encyc. Wiseman.*

AP-O-ZEM'IC-AL, *a.* Like a decoction. *Whitaker.*

AP-PAIR', *v. t.* To impair. [*Not in use.*]

AP-PAIR', *v. i.* To degenerate. [*Not in use.*]

AP-PALL', (ap-paul',) *v. t.* [Fr. *palir*; L. *pallco*, to become pale. See PALE.]

1. To depress or discourage with fear; to impress with fear, in such a manner that the mind shrinks, or loses its firmness; as, the sight *appalled* the stoutest heart.

2. To reduce, allay, or destroy; as, to *appall* thirst. [*Unusual.*] *Thomson.*

AP-PALL', *v. i.* To grow faint; to be dismayed. *Lidgate.*

AP-PALL'ED, (ap-pauld',) *pp.* Depressed or disheartened with fear; reduced.

AP-PALL'ING, *ppr.* Depressing with fear; reducing.

2. *a.* Adapted to depress courage.

AP-PALL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to appall.

AP-PALL'MENT, *n.* Depression occasioned by fear; discouragement.

AP'PAN-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *apanage*, an estate assigned to a younger son for his maintenance; an *appendix*, dependence, appurtenance; It. *appannaggio*, an appendage. If this word is from the *panage*, *panagium* of the middle ages, it is from *panis*, food, provision; It. *panaggio*, provision. This is probably the true origin of the word.]

1. The portion of land assigned by a sovereign prince for the subsistence of his younger sons. *Ed. Encyc.*

2. *Formerly*, in *France*, lands assigned by the king for the maintenance of his younger sons, as their patrimony; but on condition that, on the failure of male offspring, they were to revert to the crown. From the appanage it was customary for the sons to take their titles or surnames. *Spelman. P. Cyc.*

3. Sustenance; means of nourishing.

Wealth — the *appanage* of wit. *Swift.*

AP-PAN'A-GIST, *n.* A prince to whom an appanage was granted. *P. Cyc.*

AP-PA-RA'TUS, *n*; *pl.* APPARATUSES. [L., from *apparo*, to prepare, of *ad* and *paro.*]

1. Things provided as means to some end; as the tools of an artisan, the furniture of a house, instruments of war. In more technical language, a complete set of instruments or utensils, for performing any operation or experiment. *Cavallo. Encyc.*

2. In *surgery*, the operation of cutting for the stone, of three kinds, the small, the great, and the high. *Encyc. Coxe.*

Apparatus is also used as the title of several books, in the form of catalogues, bibliothecas, glossaries, dictionaries, &c. *Encyc.*

AP-PAR'EL, *n.* [Fr. *apparel*, from *parer*, to dress or set off; Sp. *aparejar*; L. *paro*, *apparo*, to prepare; Arm. *para*; Port. *aparelho*, Sp. *aparejo*, tackle, whence *parrel* in seamen's language; Ch. Heb. ברא, *bara*; Ar. برأ *bara.* Class Br. No. 8, 10, 19.]

1. Clothing; vesture; garments; dress.

2. External habiliments or decorations; appearance; as, religion appears in the natural *apparel* of simplicity.

Glorious in *apparel.* — Isa. lxiii.

3. The furniture of a ship, as sails, rigging, anchors, &c.

AP-PAR'EL, *v. t.* To dress or clothe

They who are gorgeously *apparelled* are in kings' courts. — Luke vii.

2. To adorn with dress.

She did *apparel* her apparel. *Sidney.*

3. To dress with external ornaments; to cover with something ornamental; to cover, as with garments; as, trees *apparelled* with flowers, or a garden with verdure.

4. To furnish with external apparatus; as, ships *apparelled* for sea.

AP-PAR'EL-ED, *pp.* Dressed; clothed; covered as with dress; furnished.

AP-PAR'EL-ING, *ppr.* Dressing; clothing; covering as with dress; furnishing.

AP-PAR'ENCE, } *n.* Appearance. [*Not in use.*]
AP-PAR'EN-CY, } *Chaucer. Gower.*

AP-PAR'ENT, *a.* [See APPEAR.]

1. That may be seen, or easily seen; visible to the eye; within sight or view. *Atterbury.*

2. Obvious; plain; evident; indubitable; as, the wisdom of the Creator is *apparent* in his works.

3. Visible, in opposition to *hid* or *secret*; as, a man's *apparent* conduct is good.

4. Visible; appearing to the eye; seeming, in distinction from *true* or *real*; as, the *apparent* motion or diameter of the sun.

Heirs *apparent* are those whose right to an estate is indefeasible, if they survive the ancestor; in distinction from *presumptive* heirs, who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would inherit, but whose right is liable to be defeated by the birth of a nearer heir. *Blackstone.*

AP-PAR'ENT-LY, *adv.* Openly; evidently; as, the goodness of God is *apparently* manifest in his works of providence.

2. Seemingly; in appearance; as, a man may be *apparently* friendly, yet malicious in heart.

AP-PAR'ENT-NESS, *n.* Plainness to the eye or the mind; visibleness; obviousness.

AP-PA-RI''TION, (ap-pa-rish'un,) *n.* [See APPEAR.]

1. In *a general sense*, appearance; visibility. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

2. The thing appearing; a visible object; a form. *Milton. Shak.*

3. A ghost; a specter; a visible spirit. [*This is now the usual sense of the word.*]

4. Mere appearance; opposed to reality. *Denham.*

5. In *astronomy*, the first appearance of a star or other luminary, after having been obscured; opposed to *occultation*.

AP-PAR'I-TOR, *n.* [L., from *apparo*, to prepare, or *appareo*, to attend.]

Among *the Romans*, any officer who attended magistrates and judges to execute their orders. In *England*, a messenger or officer who serves the process of a spiritual court, or a beadle, in a university, who carries the mace. *Encyc.*

AP-PAY', *v. t.* [Sp. and Port. *apagar.*]

To satisfy. [*Obs.*] [See PAY.] *Sidney.*

AP-PEACH', *v. t.* To accuse; to censure or reproach. [*Obs.*] [See IMPEACH.] *Shak.*

AP-PEACH'MENT, *n.* Accusation; charge exhibited. [*Obs.*] *Wotton.*

AP-PEAL', *v. t.* [Fr. *appeler*; It. *appellare*; Sp. *apelar*; Port. *appellar*; L. *appello*; *ad* and *pello*, to drive or send; Gr. βαλλω. We do not see the sense of *call* in *pello*, but to drive or press out, is the radical sense of calling, naming. This word coincides in elements with L. *balo*, Eng. *bawl*, and *peal*. Class Bl.]

1. To refer to a superior judge or court, for the decision of a cause depending, or the revision of a cause decided in a lower court.

I *appeal* to Cesar. — Acts xxv.

2. To refer to another for the decision of a question controverted, or the counteraction of testimony or facts; as, I *appeal* to all mankind for the truth of what is alleged.

AP-PEAL', *v. t.* To call or remove a cause from an inferior to a superior judge or court. This may be done after trial and judgment in the lower court, or by special statute or agreement, a party may appeal, before trial, upon a fictitious issue and judgment. We say, the cause *was appealed* before or after trial.

AP-PEAL', *v. t.* In *criminal law*, to charge with a crime; to accuse; to institute a private criminal prosecution, for some heinous offense; as, to *appeal* a person of felony. This process was anciently given to a private person to recover the weregild, or private pecuniary satisfaction for an injury he had received by the murder of a relation, or by some personal injury. *Blackstone.*

AP-PEAL', *n.* The removal of a cause or suit from an inferior to a superior tribunal, as from a common pleas court to a superior or supreme court. Also, the right of appeal.

2. An accusation; a process instituted by a private person against a man for some heinous crime by which he has been injured, as for *murder*, *larceny*, *mayhem*. *Blackstone.*

3. A summons to answer to a charge. *Dryden.*

4. A call upon a person; a reference to another for proof or decision.

In an oath, a person makes an *appeal* to the Deity for the truth of his declaration.

5. Resort; recourse.

Every milder method is to be tried, before a nation makes an *appeal* to arms. *Kent.*

AP-PEAL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be appealed; that may be removed to a higher tribunal for decision; as, the cause is *appealable*.

2. That may be accused or called to answer by appeal; *applied to persons*; as, a criminal is *appealable* for manslaughter.

AP-PEAL'ANT, *n.* One who appeals. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

AP-PEAL'ED, (ap-peeld',) *pp.* Removed to a higher court, as a cause; prosecuted for a crime by a private person, as a criminal.

AP-PEAL'ER, *n.* One who appeals; an appellor.

AP-PEAL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Removing a cause to a higher tribunal; prosecuting as a private person for an offense; referring to another for a decision.

AP-PEAR', *v. i.* [L. *appareo*, of *ad* and *pareo*, to appear, or be manifest; It. *apparire*; Sp. *parecer*, *aparecer*; Fr. *apparoir*, *apparoitre*. Class Br.]

1. To come or be in sight; to be in view; to be visible.

The leprosy *appeareth* in the skin of the flesh. — Lev. xiii.
And God said, Let the dry land *appear*. — Gen. i.

2. To become visible to the eye, as a spirit, or to the apprehension of the mind; *a sense frequent in Scripture.*

The Lord *appeared* to Abram, and said. — Gen. xii.
The angel of the Lord *appeared* to him in a flame of fire out of the midst of the bush. — Ex. iii.

3. To stand in presence of, as parties or advocates before a court, or as persons to be tried. The defendant, being called, did not *appear*.

We must all *appear* before the judgment seat of Christ. — 2 Cor. v.

4. To be obvious; to be known, as a subject of observation or comprehension.

Let thy work *appear* to thy servant. — Ps. xc.
It doth not yet *appear* what we shall be. — 1 John iii.

5. To be clear or made clear by evidence; as, this fact *appears* by ancient records.

But sin, that it might *appear* sin. — Rom. vii.

6. To seem, in opposition to reality.

They disfigure their faces that they may *appear* to men to fast. — Matt. vi.

7. To be discovered or laid open.

That thy shame may *appear*. — Jer. xiii.

AP-PEAR', *n.* Appearance. [*Obs.*]

AP-PEAR'ANCE, *n.* The act of coming into sight; the act of becoming visible to the eye; as, his sudden *appearance* surprised me.

2. The thing seen; a phenomenon; as, an *appearance* in the sky.

3. Semblance; apparent likeness.

There was upon the tabernacle as it were the *appearance* of fire. — Num. ix.

4. External show; semblance assumed, in opposition to reality or substance; as, we are often deceived by *appearances*; he has the *appearance* of virtue.

For man looketh on the outward *appearance*. — 1 Sam. xvi.

5. Personal presence; exhibition of the person; as, he made his first *appearance* at court, or on the stage.

6. Exhibition of the character; introduction of a person to the public in a particular character; as, a person makes his *appearance* in the world as an historian, an artist, or an orator.

7. Probability; likelihood. *Bacon.*

This sense is rather an inference from the third or fourth; as, *probability* is inferred from external *semblance* or *show*.

8. Presence; mien; figure; as presented by the person, dress, or manner; as, the lady made a noble *appearance*.

9. A being present in court; a defendant's filing common or special bail to a process.

10. An apparition. *Addison.*

AP-PEAR'ER, *n.* The person that appears. *Brown.*

AP-PEAR'ING, *ppr.* Coming in sight; becoming evident; making an external show; seeming; having the semblance.

AP-PEAR'ING, *n.* The act of becoming visible; appearance.

AP-PEAS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be appeased, quieted, calmed, or pacified.

AP-PEAS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being appeasable.

AP-PEASE', *v. t.* [Fr. *apaiser*, of *ad* and *paix*, peace; L. *pax*. See PEACE.]

To make quiet; to calm; to reduce to a state of peace; to still; to pacify; as, to *appease* the tumult of the ocean, or of the passions; to *appease* hunger or thirst. [*This word is of a general application to every thing in a disturbed, or disordered state.*]

AP-PEAS'ED, (ap-peezd',) *pp.* Quieted; calmed; stilled; pacified.

AP-PEASE'MENT, *n.* The act of appeasing; the state of being in peace.

AP-PEAS'ER, *n.* One who appeases or pacifies.

AP-PEAS'IVE, *a.* Having the power to appease; mitigating; quieting.

AP-PEL'LAN-CY, *n.* Appeal; capability of appeal.

AP-PEL'LANT, *n.* [See APPEAL.]

1. One who appeals, or removes a cause from a lower to a higher tribunal.

2. One who prosecutes another for a crime.

3. One who challenges or summons another to single combat.

4. In *church history*, one who appeals from the Constitution Unigenitus to a general council. *Encyc.*

Party appellant, in *law*, the party who appeals.

AP-PEL'LATE, *n.* A person appealed, or prosecuted for a crime. [*Not now used.* See APPELLEE.] *Ayliffe.*

AP-PEL'LATE, *a.* Pertaining to appeals; having cognizance of appeals; as, "*appellate* jurisdiction." *Const. of the United States.*

Appellate judges. *Burke, Rev. in France.*

Party appellate; in *law*, the party appealed against.

AP-PEL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *appellatio*. See APPEAL.]

Name; the word by which a thing is called and known. Spenser uses it for *appeal*.

AP-PEL'LA-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to a common name; noting the common name of a species.

AP-PEL'LA-TIVE, *n.* A *common* name, in distinction from a *proper* name. A *common* name, or *appellative*, stands for a whole class, genus, or species of beings, or for universal ideas. Thus *man* is the name of the whole human race, and *fowl* of all winged animals. *Tree* is the name of all plants of a particular class; *plant* and *vegetable* are names of things that grow out of the earth. A *proper* name, on the other hand, stands for a single thing; as, *London*, *Philadelphia*, *Washington*, *Boston*.

AP-PEL'LA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* According to the manner of nouns appellative; in a manner to express whole classes or species; as, Hercules is sometimes used *appellatively*, that is, as a common name to signify a strong man. *Johnson.*

AP-PEL'LA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing an appeal.

AP-PEL-LEE', *n.* The defendant in an appeal.

2. The person who is appealed, or prosecuted, by a private man for a crime. *Blackstone.*

AP-PEL-LOR', *n.* The person who institutes an appeal, or prosecutes another for a crime. *Blackstone.*

This word is rarely or never used for the plaintiff in appeal from a lower court, who is called the *appellant*. *Appellee* is opposed both to *appellant* and *appellor*.

AP-PEND', *v. t.* [L. *appendo*, of *ad* and *pendeo*, to hang.]

1. To hang or attach to, as by a string, so that the thing is suspended; as, a seal *appended* to a record.

2. To add, as an accessory to the principal thing. *Johnson.*

AP-PEND'AGE, *n.* Something added to a principal or greater thing, though not necessary to it, as a portico to a house.

Modesty is the *appendage* of sobriety. *Taylor.*

In *botany*, any part subordinate to another part, as hairs and glands to a stem or leaf, or nectaries to the corolla. More strictly, any part arising from and around the axis, as leaves around the stem.

AP-PEND'ANCE, } **AP-PEND'ENCE**, } *n.* Something annexed. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

AP-PEND'ANT, *a.* Hanging to; annexed; belonging to something; attached; as, a seal *appendant* to a paper.

2. In *law*, common *appendant*, is a right, belonging to the owners or occupiers of land, to put commonable beasts upon the lord's waste, and upon the lands of other persons within the same manor. An advowson *appendant*, is the right of patronage or presentation, annexed to the possession of a manor. So also a common of fishing may be *appendant* to a freehold. *Blackstone. Cowel.*

AP-PEND'ANT, *n.* That which belongs to another thing, as incidental or subordinate to it.

AP-PEND'ED, *pp.* Annexed; attached.

AP-PEND'I-CATE, *v. t.* To append; to add to. [*Obs.*]

AP-PEND-I-CA'TION, *n.* An appendage or adjunct. [*Obs.*] *Hale.*

AP-PEND'I-CLE, *n.* A small appendage.

AP-PEN-DIC'U-LATE, *a.* In *botany*, having an appendage, as a leaf with lobes attached to the petiole, a calyx with expansions, or a corolla with a nectary. *Smith. Lindley.*

Appendiculate leaf; a small appended leaf. *Withering.*

AP-PEND'ING, *ppr.* Annexing; attaching.

AP-PEND'IX, *n.*; *pl.* APPENDIXES. [L. The Latin plural is *Appendices*. See APPEND.]

1. Something appended or added.

Normandy became an *appendix* to England. *Hale.*

2. An adjunct, concomitant, or appendage. *Watts.*

3. More generally, a supplement or short treatise added to a book.

AP-PER-CEIVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *apercevoir.*] To comprehend. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

AP-PER-CEP'TION, *n.* [*ad* and *perception.*]

Perception that reflects upon itself; consciousness. *Leibnitz. Reid.*

AP-PER'IL, *n.* Peril; danger. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

AP-PER-TAIN', *v. i.* [Fr. *appartenir*; It. *appartenere*; L. *ad* and *pertineo*, to pertain, of *per* and *teneo*, to hold. *Pertineo* is, *to reach to*, *to extend to*, hence to belong. See TENANT.]

To belong to, whether by right, nature, or appointment. [See PERTAIN.]

Give it to him to whom it *appertaineth*. — Lev. vi.

AP-PER-TAIN'ING, *ppr.* Belonging.

AP-PER-TAIN'ING, *n.* That which belongs to a thing.

AP-PER-TAIN'MENT, *n.* That which belongs. *Shak.*

AP-PER'TE-NENCE, *n.* See APPURTENANCE.

AP-PER'TI-NENT, *a.* Belonging; now written APPURTENANT. *Shak.*

AP-PER'TI-NENT, *n.* That which belongs to something else. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

[See APPURTENANCE.]

AP'PE-TENCE, } **AP'PE-TEN-CY**, } *n.* [L. *appetentia*, *appetens*, from *appeto*, to desire, of *ad* and *peto*, to ask, supplicate, or seek; Ch. [illegible]; Eth. ፈተወ *fatoa*, to desire, to entreat; Dan. *beder*; D. *bidden*; Ger. *bitten*; Arm. *pedi*; Eng. *bid*; Sax. *biddan*; Sw. *bedja*; L. *impeto*, compound. The primary sense is to strain, to urge, or press, or to advance. See BID. Class Bd.]

1. In *a general sense*, desire; but especially carnal desire, sensual appetite.

2. The disposition of organized bodies to select and imbibe such portions of matter as serve to support and nourish them, or such particles as are designed, through their agency, to carry on the animal or vegetable economy.

These lacteals have mouths, and by animal selection or *appetence* they absorb such part of the fluid as is agreeable to their palate. *Darwin.*

3. An inclination or propensity in animals to perform certain actions, as in the young to suck, in aquatic fowls to enter into water and to swim.

4. Attraction, or the tendency in bodies to move toward each other and unite. *Copernicus.*

AP'PE-TENT, *a.* Desiring; very desirous. *Buck.*

AP-PE-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being desirable for gratification.

AP'PE-TI-BLE, *a.* [Low L. *appetibilis*, from *appeto.*] Desirable; that may be the object of sensual desire.

AP'PE-TITE, *n.* [L. *appetitus*, from *appeto.* See APPETENCE.]

1. The natural desire of pleasure or good; the desire of gratification, either of the body or of the mind. *Appetites* are passions directed to general objects, as the *appetite* for fame, glory, or riches; in distinction from passions directed to some particular objects, which retain their proper name, as the *passion* of love, envy, or gratitude. *Passion* does not exist without an object; natural *appetites* exist first, and are then directed to objects. *Encyc.*

2. A desire of food or drink.

3. Strong desire; eagerness or longing. *Clarendon.*

4. The thing desired.

Power being the natural *appetite* of princes. *Swift.*

Appetites are *natural* or *artificial.* Hunger and thirst are *natural* appetites; the appetites for olives, tobacco, snuff, &c., are *artificial.*

In old authors, *appetite* is followed by *to*, but regularly it should be followed by *for* before the object; as, an appetite *for* pleasure.

To be given to appetite, is to be voracious or gluttonous. Prov. xxiii. 2.

AP-PE-TI'TION, *n.* [L. *appetitio.*] Desire. [*Rarely used.*]

AP'PE-TI-TIVE, *a.* That desires; that has the quality of desiring gratification; as *appetitive* power or faculty. *Hale.*

AP'PI-AN, *a.* Designating something that belongs to Appius, particularly a way from Rome through Capua to Brundusium, now Brindisi, constructed partly by Appius Claudius, A. R. 441. It is more than 330 miles in length, formed of hard stones squared, and so wide as to admit two carriages abreast. *Livy. Lempriere.*

AP-PLAUD', *v. t.* [L. *applaudo*; *ad* and *plaudo*, to make a noise by clapping the hands; Sp. *aplaudir*; It. *applaudire*; Fr. *applaudir.* This word is formed on the root of *laus*, *laudo*: Eng. *loud*; W. *clod*, praise, from *llod*, what is forcibly uttered; *llodi*, to reach out, from *llawd*, that shoots out. It coincides also with W. *bloez*, a shout, or outcry; *bloeziaw*, to shout; *bloezed*, applause, acclamation. Ir. *blaodh*, a shout; *blath*, praise. These may all be of one family. Class Ld. See LOUD.]

1. To praise by clapping the hands, acclamation, or other significant sign.

2. To praise by words, actions, or other means; to express approbation of; to commend; *used in a general sense.* *Pope.*

AP-PLAUD'ED, *pp.* Praised by acclamation, or other means; commended.

AP-PLAUD'ER, *n.* One who praises or commends.

AP-PLAUD'ING, *ppr.* Praising by acclamation; commending.

AP-PLAUSE', *n.* [L. *applausus.*]

A shout of approbation; approbation and praise, expressed by clapping the hands, acclamation, or huzzas; approbation expressed. In antiquity, *applause* differed from *acclamation*; *applause* was expressed by the hands, and *acclamation* by the voice. There were three species of applause; the *bombus*, a confused din made by the hands or mouth; the *imbrices*, and *testæ*, made by beating a sort of sounding vessels in the theaters. Persons were appointed for the purpose of applauding, and masters were employed to teach the art. The applauders were divided into choruses, and placed opposite to each other like the choristers in a cathedral. *Encyc.*

AP-PLAU'SIVE, *a.* Applauding; containing applause. *Jonson.*

AP'PLE, (ap'pl,) *n.* [Sax. *appl*, *appil*; D. *appel*; Ger. *apfel*, Dan. *eble*, Sw. *ople*; W. *aval*; Ir. *abhal* or *ubhal*; Arm. *aval*; Russ. *ablako*, or *yabloko.* This word primarily signifies fruit in general, especially of a round form. In Pers. the same word ابهل, pronounced *ubhul*, signifies the fruit or berries of the savin or juniper. *Castell.* In Welsh it signifies not only the *apple*, but the plum and other fruits. *Lhuyd. Aval melynbar*, a lemon; *aval euraid*, an orange. *Owen.*]

1. The fruit of the apple-tree, [*Pyrus malus*,] from which cider is made.

2. The *apple of the eye*, is the pupil.

Apple of love, or *love-apple*, the tomato, or Solanum lycopersicum. The stalk is herbaceous, with oval, pinnated leaves, and small yellow flowers. The berry is smooth, soft, of a yellow or reddish color, and is used in soups and broths. *Encyc.*

AP'PLE, *v. t.* To form like an apple. *Marshall.*

AP'PLE-GRAFT, *n.* A cion of the apple-tree engrafted.

AP'PLE-HAR'VEST, *n.* The gathering of apples, or the time of gathering.

AP'PLE-JOHN, (ap'pl-jon,) *n.* A kind of apple which keeps long, but becomes withered. *Shak.*

AP'PLE-PIE, *n.* A pie made of apples inclosed in paste, or covered with paste, as in England.

AP'PLE-SAUCE, *n.* A sauce made of stewed apples.

AP'PLE-TART, *n.* A tart made of apples baked on paste.

AP'PLE-TREE, *n.* A tree arranged by Linnæus under the genus Pyrus. The fruit of this tree is indefinitely various. The European crab apple is supposed to be the original kind, from which all others have sprung. New varieties are springing annually from the seeds.

AP'PLE-WOM'AN, *n.* A woman who sells apples and other fruit.

AP'PLE-YARD, *n.* An orchard; an inclosure for apples.

AP-PLI'A-BLE, *a.* [See APPLY.] That may be applied.

AP-PLI'ANCE, *n.* The act of applying, or the thing applied. *Everett. Shak.*

AP-PLI-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See APPLY.] The quality of being applicable, or fit to be applied.

AP'PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be applied, fit to be applied, as related to a thing, that may have relation to something else; as, this observation is *applicable* to the case under consideration.

AP'PLI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Fitness to be applied; the quality of being applicable.

AP'PLI-CA-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner that it may be applied.

AP'PLI-CAN-CY, *n.* The state of being applicable.

AP'PLI-CANT, *n.* One who applies, one who makes request; a petitioner.

The *applicant* for a cup of water declares himself to be the Messias. *Pluralities*

The court require the *applicant* to appear in person. *Z. Swift.*

AP'PLI-CATE, *n.* A right line drawn across a curve, so as to be bisected by the diameter; an ordinate. *Cyc.*

AP'PLI-CATE-OR'DI-NATE, *n.* A right line applied at right angles to the axis of any conic section, and bounded by the curve. *Bailey.*

AP-PLI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *applicatio.* See APPLY.]

1. The act of laying on; as, the *application* of emollients to a diseased limb.

2. The thing applied; as, the pain was abated by the *application.*

3. The act of making request or soliciting; as, he made *application* to a court of chancery.

4. The act of applying as means; the employment of means; as, children may be governed by a suitable *application* of rewards and punishments. This is the first signification directed to moral objects.

5. The act of fixing the mind; intenseness of thought; close study; attention; as, to injure the health by *application* to study.

Had his *application* been equal to his talents, his progress might have been greater. *J. Jay.*

6. The act of directing or referring something to a particular case, to discover or illustrate the agreement or disagreement; as, I make the remark and leave you to make the *application.*

7. In *theology*, the act by which the merits of Christ are transferred to man, for his justification.

8. In *geometry*, division; or the applying one quantity to another, whose areas, but not figures, shall be the same; or the transferring a given line into a circle or other figure; so that its ends shall be in the perimeter of the figure. *Encyc.*

9. In *sermons*, that part of the discourse, in which the principles before laid down and illustrated, are applied to practical uses.

Application of one science to another, is the use of the principles of one for the purpose of enlarging or perfecting the other; particularly applied to the different branches of the mathematical sciences; as, the *application* of algebra to geometry. *Cyc.*

AP'PLI-CA-TIVE, *a.* That applies. *Bramhall.*

AP'PLI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* That includes the act of applying. *Edwards's Hist. of Redemption.*

AP'PLI-CA-TO-RY, *n.* That which applies. *Taylor.*

AP-PLI'ED, *pp.* Put on; put to, directed; employed.

AP-PLI'ED-LY, *adv.* In a manner which may be applied. [*Not in use.*] *Montagu.*

AP-PLI'ER, *n.* One that applies.

AP-PLI'MENT, *n.* Application. [*Not in use.*] *Marston.*

AP-PLY', *v. t.* [L. *applico*, of *ad* and *plico*, to fold or knit together; Fr. *appliquer*; Sp. *aplicar*; It. *applicare*; W. *plygy*, to bend or fold; Arm. *plega*, to fold or plait; *plecca*, a fold; Gr. πλεκω, to knit, or twist; Sax. *plegan*, *plegian*, *pleggan*, to *play*, to bend to or *apply*, incumbere; Dan. *flag*, a fold; D. *plooi*, a fold; *plooijen*, to plait; Eng. *ply*, *display*, and *employ.* The word *plygy*, *plico*, is formed from the root of *lay*, Sax. *tegan.* The sense then is to *lay to*; and it is worthy of remark, that we use *lay to* in the precise sense of *ply* and *apply.* It is certain from the Welsh that the first consonant is a prefix.]

1. To lay on; to put one thing to another; as, to *apply* the hand to the breast; to *apply* medicaments to a diseased part of the body.

2. To use or employ for a particular purpose, or in a particular case, as, to *apply* a sum of money to the payment of a debt.

3. To put, refer, or use, as suitable or relative to something; as, to *apply* the testimony to the case.

4. To fix the mind; to engage and employ with attention; as, "*Apply* thy heart to instruction." *Proverbs.*

5. To address or direct; as, "sacred vows *applied* to Pluto." *Pope.*

6. To betake; to give the chief part of time and attention, as, to *apply* one's self to the study of botany. This is essentially the fourth sense.

7. To make application; to have recourse by request; as, to *apply* one's self to a counselor for advice. This is generally used intransitively; as, to *apply* to a counselor.

8. To busy, to keep at work; to ply. [*Obs.* Superseded by *ply*, which see.] *Sidney. Spenser.*

AP-PLY', *v. i.* To suit; to agree; to have some connection, agreement, or analogy; as, this argument *applies* well to the case.

2. To make request to; to solicit; to have recourse to, with a view to gain something, as, to *apply* to the president for an office, I *applied* to a friend for information.

AP-PLY'ING, *ppr.* Laying on; making application.

AP-POG-GI-A-TU'RA, *n.* [It.] In *music*, a note in a smaller character than the regular notes of the piece, interposed between two of the latter, and sharing the time of the following note; used for transition or expression.

AP-POINT', *v. t.* [Fr. *appointer*, to refer, to give an allowance; Sp. *apuntar*, to point or aim, to sharpen, to fasten as with points or nails; It. *appuntare*, to fix, appoint, or sharpen. See POINT.]

1. To fix, to settle; to establish; to make fast.

When he *appointed* the foundations of the earth.—Prov. viii.

2. To constitute, ordain, or fix by decree, order, or decision.

Let Pharaoh *appoint* officers over the land.—Gen. xli.

He hath *appointed* a day in which he will judge the world.—Acts xvii.

3. To allot, assign, or designate.

Aaron and his sons shall *appoint* every one to his service.—Num. iv.

These cities were *appointed* for all the children of Israel.—Josh. xx.

4. To purpose or resolve; to fix the intention.

For so he had *appointed*.—Acts xx.

5. To ordain, command, or order.

Thy servants are ready to do whatever my lord the king shall *appoint*.—2 Sam. xv.

6. To settle; to fix, name, or determine by agreement; as, they *appointed* a time and place for the meeting.

7. Milton uses the word in a peculiar sense, "*Appoint* not heavenly disposition," *Sam. Agon.*; i. e., point not to it by way of censure or condemnation; arraign not.

AP-POINT', *v. i.* To ordain; to determine. 2 Sam. xvii. 14.

AP-POINT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be appointed or constituted; as, officers are *appointable* by the executive. *Federalist, Madison.*

AP-POINT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Fixed; set, established; decreed; ordained; constituted; allotted.

2. Furnished; equipped with things necessary; as, a ship or an army is well *appointed.*

AP-POINT-EE', *n.* A person appointed. "The commission authorizes them to make appointments, and pay the *appointees.*"

Circular of Mass. Representatives, 1768; also *Wheaton's Reports.*

2. A foot soldier in the French army, who, for long service and bravery, receives more pay than other privates. *Encyc. Bailey.*

AP-POINT'ER, *n.* One who appoints.

AP-POINT'ING, *ppr.* Setting; fixing; ordaining; constituting; assigning.

AP-POINT'MENT, *n.* The act of appointing; designation to office; as, he erred by the *appointment* of unsuitable men.

2. Stipulation; assignation; the act of fixing by mutual agreement; as, they made an *appointment* to meet at six o'clock.

3. Decree; established order or constitution; as, it is our duty to submit to the divine *appointments.*

4. Direction; order; command.

Wheat, salt, wine, and oil, let it be given according to the *appointment* of the priests.—Ez. vi.

5. Equipment, furniture, as for a ship, or an army; whatever is appointed for use and management.

6. The accouterments of military officers, as belts, sashes, gorgets, &c., used in the plural. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

7. An allowance to a person; a salary or pension, as to a public officer; properly used only in the plural.

Appointments differ from wages in being a special

grant, or gratification, not fixed, wherens wages are fixed and ordinary. *Encyc.*

8. A devise or grant to a charitable use. *Blackstone.*

AP-PŌRT'ER, *n.* [Fr. *apporter*; L. *porto.*]

A bringer in; one that brings into the realm. [*Not in use.*] *Hale.*

AP-PŌR'TION, *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *portio*, portion. See Portion and Part.]

To divide and assign in just proportion; to distribute among two or more persons or things a just part or share to each; as, to *apportion* undivided rights; to *apportion* time among various employments.

AP-PŌR'TION-ED, *pp.* Divided; distributed or assigned in suitable parts or shares.

AP-PŌR'TION-ER, *n.* One that apportions.

AP-PŌR'TION-ING, *ppr.* Distributing in just proportions or shares.

AP-PŌR'TION-MENT, *n.* The act of apportioning; a dividing into just proportions or shares, a dividing and assigning to each proprietor his just portion of an undivided right or property. *Hamilton, Rep.* Feb. 13, 1793.

AP-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *apposer*, to set to; L. *appono.* See Apposite.]

1. To put questions; to examine. [See Pose.] *Bacon.*

2. To apply. *Hooker.*

AP-PŌSE'ER, *n.* An examiner; one whose business is to put questions. In the English Court of Exchequer there is an officer called the foreign *apposer*. A bishop's examining chaplain was formerly called his *apposer*; ordinarily pronounced *poser*. *Encyc.*

AP'PO-SITE, *a.* [L. *appositus*, set or put to, from *appono*, of *ad* and *pono*, to put or place.]

Suitable; fit; very applicable; well adapted; followed by *to*; as, this argument is very *apposite to* the case.

AP'PO-SITE-LY, *adv.* Suitably; fitly; properly. *Harvey.*

AP'PO-SITE-NESS, *n.* Fitness; propriety; suitableness. *Hale.*

AP-PO-SI'TION, *n.* The act of adding to; addition; a setting to; accretion.

By the *apposition* of new matter. *Arbuthnot*

2. In *grammar*, the state of two nouns put in the same case, without a connecting word between them; as, I admire Cicero, the orator. In this case, the second noun explains or characterizes the first.

AP'POS-I-TIVE, *a.* A grammatical, applicable. *Knatchbull.*

AP-PRAIS'AL, (ap-praz'al,) *n.* A valuation by authority; an appraisement. *Stat. Conn.* 1824.

AP-PRAISE', *v. t.* [Fr. *apprecier*; Sp. *apreciar*, It. *apprezzare*, to set a value: from L. *ad* and *pretium*, price. See Price and Appreciate.]

This word is written and often pronounced after the French and Italian manner. But generally it is pronounced more correctly *apprize*, directly from the D. *prys*, W. *pris*: Eng. *price* or *prize*. [See Apprize.]

To set a value on; to estimate the worth of, particularly by persons appointed for the purpose.

AP-PRAISE'MENT, *n.* The act of setting the value; a valuation. [See Appraisement.]

AP-PRAIS'ER, *n.* One who values; *appropriately*, a person appointed and sworn to estimate and fix the value of goods and estate. [See Apprizer.]

AP'PRE-CA'TION, *n.* Earnest prayer. *Hall.*

AP'PRE-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Praying or wishing good.

AP-PRE'CIA-BLE, (ap-prē'sha-ble,) *a.* [See Appreciate.] That may be appreciated; capable of being duly estimated, valuable. *Encyc.*

2. That may be estimated or determined; as, an *appreciable* quantity.

AP-PRE'CIATE, (ap-prē'shāte,) *v. t.* [Fr. *apprecier*, to set a value, L. *ad* and *pretium*, value, *price*: D. *prys*: W. *pris*: Ger. *preis.* See Price.]

1. To value; to set a price or value on, to estimate; as, we seldom sufficiently *appreciate* the advantages we enjoy.

2. To raise the value of.

Lest a sudden *peace* should *appreciate* the money. *Ramsay*

[Not used in the latter sense in England, and but little in America.]

AP-PRE'CIATE, *v. i.* To rise in value, to become of more value; as, the coin of the country *appreciates*, public securities *appreciated* when the debt was funded. [Not used in this sense in England, and but little in America.]

AP-PRE'CIA-TED, *pp.* Valued; prized, estimated; advanced in value.

AP-PRE'CIA-TING, *ppr.* Setting a value on; estimating, rising in value.

AP-PRE-CI-A'TION, *n.* A setting a value on, a just valuation or estimate of merit, weight, or any moral consideration.

Washington's Inaug. Speech, Apr. 30, 1789.

2. A rising in value; increase of worth of value. *Marshall, Life of Washington. Hamilton's Report*, Feb. 13, 1793.

[See remark under Appreciate.]

AP-PRE HEND', *v. t.* [L. *apprehendo*, of *ad* and *prehendo*, to take or seize, Sax. *hendan* or *hentan.*]

1. To take or seize, to take hold of. In this literal sense, it is applied chiefly to taking or arresting persons by legal process, or with a view to trial; as, to *apprehend* a thief.

2. To take with the understanding, that is, to conceive in the mind; to understand, without passing a judgment, or making an inference.

I *apprehend* not, why—
So many and so various laws are given. *Milton.*

3. To think; to believe or be of opinion, but without positive certainty; as, all this is true, but, we *apprehend*, it is not to the purpose.

Notwithstanding this declaration, we do not *apprehend* that we are guilty of presumption. *Encyc., art. Memphytes.*

4. To fear; to entertain suspicion or fear of future evil, as, we *apprehend* calamities from a feeble or wicked administration.

AP-PRE HEND'ED, *pp.* Taken; seized; arrested; conceived, understood, believed; feared.

AP-PRE HEND'ER, *n.* One who takes; one who conceives in his mind; one who fears.

AP-PRE HEND'ING, *ppr.* Seizing, taking, conceiving, understanding, believing, fearing.

AP-PRE HEN'SI BLE, *a.* That may be apprehended or conceived.

AP-PRE-HEN'SION, *n.* The act of seizing or taking hold of, as, the hand is an organ of *apprehension.*

2. The act of taking or arresting; as, the felon, after his *apprehension*, escaped.

3. The mere contemplation of things without affirming, denying, or passing any judgment; the operation of the mind in contemplating ideas, without comparing them with others, or referring them to external objects; simple intellection. *Watts. Glanville. Encyc.*

4. An inadequate or imperfect idea, as when the word is applied to our knowledge of God. *Encyc.*

5. Opinion; conception; sentiments. In this sense, the word often denotes a belief, founded on sufficient evidence to give preponderation to the mind, but insufficient to induce certainty; as, in our *apprehension*, the facts prove the issue.

To be false, and to be thought false, is all one, in respect of men, who act not according to truth, but *apprehension.* *South.*

6. The faculty by which new ideas are conceived; as, a man of dull *apprehension.*

7. Fear, suspicion; the prospect of future evil, accompanied with uneasiness of mind.

Claudius was in no small *apprehension* for his own life. *Addison.*

AP-PRE HEN'SIVE, *a.* Quick to understand; as, an *apprehensive* scholar. *Holder. South.*

2. Fearful; in expectation of evil; as, we were *apprehensive* of fatal consequences.

[*This is the usual sense of the word.*]

3. Suspicious; inclined to believe, as, I am *apprehensive* he does not understand me.

4. Sensible; feeling; perceptive. [*Rarely used.*] *Milton.*

AP-PRE-HEN'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In an apprehensive manner.

AP-PRE HEN'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being apprehensive; readiness to understand; fearfulness.

AP-PREN'TICE, *n.* [Fr. *apprenti*, an apprentice, from *apprendre*, to learn; L. *apprehendo.* See Apprehend.]

1. One who is bound by covenant to serve a merchant, or other person, for a certain time, with a view to learn his art, mystery, or occupation, in which his master is bound to instruct him. Apprentices are regularly bound by indentures. *Blackstone.*

2. In *old law books*, a barrister, considered a learner of law, till sixteen years standing, when he might be called to the degree of *serjeant.* *Blackstone.*

AP-PREN'TICE, *v. t.* To bind to, or put under the care of, a master, for the purpose of instruction in the knowledge of a trade or business.

AP-PREN'TICE-FEE, *n.* A sum given to the master of an apprentice as a premium for the instruction of the latter. *Blackstone.*

AP-PREN'TICE-HOOD, *n.* Apprenticeship. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

AP'PREN'TICE-SHIP, *n.* The term for which an apprentice is bound to serve his master. This term, in England, is, by statute, seven years. In Paris, the term is five years, in the greater number of trades, after which, the person, before he is qualified to exercise the trade as a master, must serve five years as a journeyman; during which term he is called the *companion* of his master, and the term is called his *companionship.* *Encyc.*

The statements above refer to a former state of things. *Apprenticeship*, as obligatory, was abolished in France at the revolution; and in England, London and a few other corporate towns excepted, by the act of 54 Geo. III. c. 96, (1814.) *P. Cyc. Brande.*

2. The service, state, or condition of an apprentice; a state in which a person is gaining instruction under a master.

AP-PREN'TIS-AGE, *n.* Apprenticeship. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

AP-PRESS'ED, (ap-prest',) **AP-PREST'**, *a.* [*ad* and *pressed.*]

In *botany*, pressed close, lying near the stem, or applying its upper surface to the stem. *Martyn. Ed. Encyc.*

AP-PRISE', *v. t.* [Fr. *appris*, participle of *apprendre*, to learn, or inform. See Apprehend.]

To inform; to give notice, verbal or written; followed by *of*; as, we will *apprise* the general *of* an intended attack; he *apprised* the commander *of* what he had done. *Thomson. Perteus.*

AP-PRIS'ED, (ap-prizd',) *pp.* Informed; having notice or knowledge communicated.

AP-PRIS'ING, *ppr.* Informing; communicating notice to.

AP-PRIZE', *v. t.* [This word is usually written *appraise*, as if deduced from the Italian *apprezzare.* There is no other word from which it can regularly be formed; the French *apprecier* being recognized in *appreciate.* But *apprize*, the word generally used, is regularly formed, with *ad*, from *price*, *prize*; D. *prys*; Ger. *preis*; W. *pris*; or from the Fr. *priser*, to prize; and this is the more desirable orthography.]

To value; to set a value, in pursuance of authority. It is generally used for the act of valuing, by men appointed for the purpose, under direction of law, or by agreement of parties; as, to *apprize* the goods and estate of a deceased person. The private act of valuing is ordinarily expressed by *prize.*

AP-PRIZ'ED, *pp.* Valued; having the worth fixed by authorized persons.

AP-PRIZE'MENT, *n.* The act of setting a value under some authority or appointment; a valuation. *Statutes of Conn. Blackstone.*

2. The rate at which a thing is valued; the value fixed, or valuation; as, he purchased the article at the *apprizement.*

AP-PRIZ'ER, *n.* A person appointed to rate, or set a value on articles. When *apprizers* act under the authority of law, they must be sworn.

AP-PRIZ'ING, *ppr.* Rating; setting a value under authority.

AP-PRIZ'ING, *n.* The act of valuing under authority.

AP-PROACH', *v. t.* [Fr. *approcher*, from *proche*, near, It. *approcciare.* The Latin *proximus* contains the root, but the word, in the positive degree, is not found in the Latin. It is from a root in Chal. Heb. Eng. signifying to drive, move, or press toward; probably ברך.]

1. To come or go near, in place; to draw near; to advance nearer.

Wherefore *approached* ye so nigh the city? —2 Sam. xi.

2. To draw near in time.

And so much the more as ye see the day *approaching.* —Heb. x.

3. To draw near, in a figurative sense; to advance near to a point aimed at, in science, literature, government, morals, &c.; to approximate: as, he *approaches* to the character of the ablest statesman.

4. To draw near in duty, as in prayer or worship.

They take delight in *approaching* to God. —Isa. lviii.

AP-PROACH', *v. t.* To come near to; as, Pope *approaches* Virgil in smoothness of versification. This use of the word is elliptical, *to* being omitted, so that the verb can hardly be said to be transitive. The old use of the word, as, "*Approach* the hand to the handle," is not legitimate.

2. To have access carnally. Lev. xviii.

AP-PROACH', *n.* The act of drawing near; a coming or advancing near; as, he was apprised of the enemy's *approach.*

2. Access; as, the *approach* to kings. *Bacon.*

3. The path or avenue which leads from the public road or highway to a house or dwelling. *Downing.*

4. In *fortification*, *approaches* are the works thrown up by the besiegers, to protect them in their advances toward a fortress.

AP-PROACH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be approached; accessible.

AP-PROACH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being approachable.

AP-PROACH'ER, *n.* One who approaches or draws near.

AP-PROACH'ING, *ppr.* Drawing nearer; advancing toward.

AP-PROACH'ING, *n.* In *gardening*, the act of ingrafting a sprig or shoot of one tree into another, without cutting it from the parent stock; called also *marching* and *grafting by approach.* *Encyc.*

AP-PROACH'LESS, *a.* That can not be approached.

AP-PROACH'MENT, *n.* The act of coming near. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

AP'PRO-BATE, *a.* [L. *approbatus.*] Approved. *Elyot.*

AP'PRO-BATE, *v. t.* [L. *approbo*, to approve.]

To express approbation of; to manifest a liking, or degree of satisfaction. "The cause of this battle every man did allow and *approbate.*" *Hall, Hen. VIII. Richardson's Dictionary.* [This word, though obsolete in England, is occasionally used in America.]

Mr. Hutchinson *approbated* the choice. *J. Eliot.*

AP'PRO-BA-TED, *pp.* Approved; commended.

AP'PRO-BA-TING, *ppr.* Expressing approbation of.

AP-PRO-BA'TION, *n.* [L. *approbatio.* See Proof and Prove.]

1. The act of approving; a liking; that state or

disposition of the mind, in which we assent to the propriety of a thing, with some degree of pleasure or satisfaction; as, the laws of God require our *approbation*.

2. Attestation; support; that is, active approbation, or action, in favor of what is approved. *Shak.*

3. The commendation of a book licensed or permitted to be published by authority, as was formerly the case in England.

AP'PRO-BA-TIVE, *a.* Approving; implying approbation. *Milner.*

AP'PRO-BA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing approbation; expressing approbation. *Ash. Scott.*

AP-PROMPT', *v. t.* for PROMPT. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

AP-PROOF', *n.* Approval.

2. Certain knowledge. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

AP-PROP'ER-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *appropero.*]

To hasten. [*Not used.*]

AP-PRO-PIN'QUATE, *v. i.* [L. *appropinquo.*]

To draw near. [*Not used.*]

AP-PRO-PIN-QUA'TION, *n.* A drawing nigh. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

AP-PRO-PINQUE', *v. t.* To approach. [*Not used.*] *Hudibras.*

AP-PRO'PRI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *appropriate.*] That may be appropriated; that may be set apart, sequestered, or assigned exclusively to a particular use. *Brown.*

AP-PRO'PRI-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *approprier*, of L. *ad* and *proprius*, private, peculiar. See PROPER.]

1. To set apart for, or assign to a particular use, in exclusion of all other uses; as, a spot of ground is *appropriated* for a garden.

2. To take to one's self in exclusion of others; to claim or use as by an exclusive right; as, let no man *appropriate* the use of a common benefit.

3. To make peculiar; as, to *appropriate* names to ideas. *Locke.*

4. To sever an ecclesiastical benefice, and annex it to a spiritual corporation, sole or aggregate, being the patron of the living. *Blackstone.*

5. To set apart or vote a sum of money for a particular object; as, Congress has *appropriated* a million of dollars for the increase of the navy. [*This is one of the most common uses of the word in America.*]

AP-PRO'PRI-ATE, *a.* Belonging peculiarly; peculiar; set apart for a particular use or person; as, religious worship is an *appropriate* duty to the Creator.

2. Most suitable, fit, or proper; as, to use *appropriate* words in pleading.

AP-PRO'PRI-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Assigned to a particular use; claimed or used exclusively; annexed to an ecclesiastical corporation.

AP-PRO'PRI-ATE-NESS, *n.* Peculiar fitness; the quality of being appropriate, or peculiarly suitable.

AP-PRO'PRI-ATE-LY, *adv.* In an appropriate or proper manner.

AP-PRO'PRI-A-TING, *ppr.* Assigning to a particular person or use; claiming or using exclusively; severing to the perpetual use of an ecclesiastical corporation.

AP-PRO-PRI-A'TION, *n.* The act of sequestering, or assigning to a particular use or person, in exclusion of all others; application to a special use or purpose; as, of a piece of ground, for a park; of a right, to one's self; or of words, to ideas.

2. In *law*, the severing or sequestering of a benefice to the perpetual use of a spiritual corporation, sole or aggregate, being the patron of the living. For this purpose must be obtained the king's license, and the consent of the bishop and of the patron. When the appropriation is thus made, the appropriator and his successors become perpetual *parsons* of the church, and must sue and be sued in that name. *Eng. Law. Blackstone.*

3. The setting apart by vote of a sum of money to be expended for a given purpose, and also the money thus set apart; as, an *appropriation* has been made to increase the navy.

AP-PRO'PRI-A-TIVE, *a.* That appropriates. *McCulloch.*

AP-PRO'PRI-A-TOR, *n.* One who appropriates.

2. One who is possessed of an appropriated benefice. *Blackstone.*

AP-PRO'PRI-E-TA-RY, *n.* A lay possessor of the profits of a benefice. *Spelman.*

AP-PROV'A-BLE, *a.* [See APPROVE.]

That may be approved; that merits approbation.

AP-PROV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being approvable.

AP-PROV'AL, *n.* Approbation. [See APPROVE.] *Temple.*

AP-PROV'ANCE, *n.* Approbation. [See APPROVE.] *Thomson.*

AP-PROVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *approuver*; L. *approbo*, of *ad* and *probo*, to prove or approve. See APPROBATE, PROVE, and PROOF.]

1. To like; to be pleased with; to admit the propriety of; as, we *approve* the measures of administration. This word may include, with the assent of the mind to the propriety, a commendation to others.

2. To prove; to show to be true; to justify.

Wouldst thou approve thy constancy? *Approve*
First thy obedience. *Milton.*

[This sense, though common a century or two ago, is now rare.]

3. To experience; to prove by trial. [*Not used.* See PROVE.] *Shak.*

4. To make or show to be worthy of approbation; to commend; as, to *approve* one's self to God by righteousness.

5. To like and sustain as right; to commend.

Yet their posterity *approve* their sayings. — Ps. xlix.

This word, when it signifies *to be pleased*, is often followed by *of*, in which use it is intransitive; as, I *approve of* the measure. But the tendency of modern usage is to omit *of*: "I approve the measure."

6. To improve. *Blackstone.*

7. In *military affairs*, to sanction officially; as, to *approve* the decision of a court-martial.

AP-PROV'ED, *pp.* Liked; commended; shown or proved to be worthy of approbation; having the approbation and support of.

Study to show thyself *approved* to God. — 2 Tim. ii.

Approved is used by Shakspeare for *proved*; as, "an *approved* wanton."

Jesus, a man *approved* of God. — Acts ii.

This word here seems to include the idea of Christ's real office, as the Messiah, and of God's love and approbation of him in that character. *Brown's Dict.*

AP-PROVE'MENT, *n.* Approbation; liking. *Hayward.*

2. In *law*, when a person indicted for felony or treason, and arraigned, confesses the fact before plea pleaded, and appeals or accuses his accomplices of the same crime, to obtain his pardon, this confession and accusation are called *approvement*, and the person an *approver*. *Blackstone.*

3. Improvement of common lands, by inclosing and converting them to the uses of husbandry. *Blackstone.*

AP-PROV'ER, *n.* One who approves. Formerly, one who proves or makes trial.

2. In *law*, one who confesses a crime and accuses another. [See APPROVEMENT.] Formerly, those who had the letting of the king's demesne, in small manors, were called *approvers* of the king. In Stat. 1 Edw. III. c. 8, sheriffs are called the king's *approvers*.

In *old law writers*, a bailiff or steward of a manor is called an *approver*. *Encyc.*

AP-PROV'ING, *ppr.* Liking; commending; giving or expressing approbation.

AP-PROV'ING, *a.* Yielding approbation; as, an *approving* conscience.

AP-PROV'ING-LY, *adv.* By approbation.

AP-PROX'I-MANT, *a.* Approaching. [*Not used.*] *Dering.*

AP-PROX'I-MATE, *a.* [L. *ad* and *proximus*, next. See APPROACH.]

Nearest to; next; near to. [*This word is superseded by* PROXIMATE.]

Approximate quantities; in *mathematics*, those which are nearly, but not absolutely, equal. *Brande.*

AP-PROX'I-MATE, *v. t.* To carry or advance near; to cause to approach. *Aikin. Shenstone.*

To *approximate* the inequality of riches to the level of nature. *Burke.*

AP-PROX'I-MATE, *v. i.* To come near; to approach. *Burke.*

AP-PROX'I-MA-TED, *pp.* Carried or advanced near.

AP-PROX'I-MA-TING, *ppr.* Advancing near; causing to approach.

AP-PROX-I-MA'TION, *n.* Approach; a drawing, moving, or advancing near. *Hale.*

2. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, a continual approach or coming nearer and nearer to a root or other quantity, without being able perhaps ever to arrive at it. *Encyc. Johnson.*

3. In *medicine*, communication of disease by contact. *Coxe.*

4. A mode of cure by transplanting a disease into an animal or vegetable by immediate contact. *Coxe.*

AP-PROX'I-MA-TIVE, *a.* Approaching; that approaches. *Ed. Encyc.*

AP-PULSE', (ap-puls',) *n.* [L. *appulsus*, of *ad* and *pello*, to drive.]

1. The act of striking against; as, in all consonants there is an *appulse* of the organs. *Holder.*

2. Arrival, landing. *Bryant.*

3. In *astronomy*, the approach of any planet to a conjunction with the sun or a star.

AP-PUL'SION, *n.* The act of striking against by a moving body.

AP-PULS'IVE, *a.* Striking against; driving toward; as, the *appulsive* influence of the planets. *Med. Rep.*

AP-PULS'IVE-LY, *adv.* By appulsion.

AP-PUR'TEN-ANCE, *n.* So written for APPERTENENCE. [Fr. *appartenance*. See APPERTAIN.]

That which belongs to something else; an adjunct; an appendage; as, small buildings are the *appurtenances* of a mansion. Appropriately, such buildings, rights, and improvements, as belong to land, are called the *appurtenances*.

AP-PUR'TEN-ANT, *a.* Belonging to; pertaining to of right; as, a right of way *appurtenant* to land or buildings. *Blackstone.*

In *law*, common *appurtenant* is that which is annexed to land, and can be claimed only by prescription or immemorial usage, on a legal presumption of a special grant. *Blackstone.*

A'PRI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *apricor.*]

To bask in the sun. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*

A-PRIC'I-TY, *n.* Sunshine. [*Little used.*]

A'PRI-COT, *n.* Old orthography, *apricock.* [W. *bricyllen*; Arm. *brigesen*; Fr. *abricot*, whence the present orthography. Junius and Skinner allege that the Italians formerly wrote the word *bericoco*, *berricocculi*. At present they write it *albicocca*, and the Spaniards *albaricoque*, which indicate the word to be formed of *albus* and *coccus*, white berry; Sp. *albar*, white. But *apricot* seems to be formed from the old orthography.]

The fruit of the *Armeniaca vulgaris*, (a species arranged by Linnæus in the genus Prunus;) allied to the plum, and of an oval figure and delicious taste.

A'PRIL, *n.* [L. *aprilis*; Fr. *avril*; Sp. *abril*; Ir. *abrail*; Corn. *ebril*; W. *ebrill.*]

The fourth month of the year.

A'PRIL-FOOL, *n.* One who is sportively imposed upon by others on the first of April.

A PRI-O'RI, [L.] Reasoning *a priori* is that which deduces consequences from definitions forme or principles assumed, or which infers effects from causes previously known. This is the reverse of *a posteriori*. *Hedge.*

A'PRON, (ā'purn,) *n.* [Ir. *aprun*; *a*, or *ag*, and Celtic *bron*, the breast.]

1. A cloth or piece of leather worn on the fore part of the body, to keep the clothes clean, or defend them from injury.

2. The fat skin covering the belly of a goose. *Johnson.*

3. In *gunnery*, a flat piece of lead that covers the vent of a cannon.

4. In *ships*, a piece of carved timber, just above the foremost end of the keel. *Mar. Dict.*

5. A platform, or flooring of plank, at the entrance of a dock, against which the dock-gates are shut. *Encyc.*

6. A piece of leather or other thing to be spread before a person riding in a gig, chaise, or sulky, to defend him from rain, snow, or dust.

A'PRON-ED, *a.* Wearing an apron. *Pope.*

A'PRON-MAN, *n.* A man who wears an apron; a laboring man; a mechanic.

AP'RO-POS, (ap'ro-po,) *adv.* [Fr. *à* and *propos*, purpose.]

1. Opportunely; seasonably. *Warburton.*

2. By the way; to the purpose; a word used to introduce an incidental observation, suited to the occasion, though not strictly belonging to the narration.

APSIS, *n.*; *pl.* APSI-DES. [Gr. ἁψις, connection, from ἁπτω, to connect.]

1. In *ancient astronomy*, the *apsides* were the two points, in the orbit of the sun or of a planet, at the greatest and least distance from the earth; the most distant called the *higher* or *greater*; the least distant, the *lower* or *lesser apsis*; and corresponding to the apogee and perigee. In *modern astronomy*, the *apsides* are those points, in the orbit of a primary planet, at the greatest and least distance from the sun; corresponding to the aphelion and the perihelion; also, those points, in the orbit of a secondary planet, at the greatest and least distance from its primary; corresponding, in relation to the moon, to the apogee and perigee, and in relation to the satellites of Jupiter, to the apojove and perijove. The line connecting these is called the *line of the apsides*. *Encyc. Math. Ed. Encyc.*

2. *Apsis*, or *absis*, is the arched roof of a house, room, or oven; also the ring or compass of a wheel.

3. In *ecclesiastical writers*, an inner part of a church, being a domed semicircular or polygonal termination of the choir or aisles, where the altar was placed, and where the clergy sat. Also, the bishop's seat or throne, in ancient churches; called also *exedra* and *tribune*. This same name was given to a reliquary or case in which the relics of saints were kept. *Encyc.*

APT, *a.* [L. *aptus*, from *apto*, to fit; Gr. ἁπτω, to tie; Sax. *hæp.*]

1. Fit; suitable; as, he used very *apt* metaphors.

2. Having tendency; liable; *used of things*; as, wheat on moist land is *apt* to blast or be winter-killed.

3. Inclined; disposed customarily; *used of persons*; as, men are too *apt* to slander others.

4. Ready; quick; *used of the mental powers*; as, a pupil *apt* to learn; an *apt* wit.

5. Qualified; fit.

All the men of might, strong and *apt* for war. — 2 Kings xxiv.

APT, *v. t.* To fit; to suit or adapt. [*Obs.*]

APT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be adapted. [*Not used.*] *Sherwood.*

AP'TATE, *v. t.* To make fit. [*Not used.*] *Bailey.*

AP'TER-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. *a* priv. and πτερον, a wing.]

A term applied to insects without wings. The Aptera, constituting the seventh order of insects in Linnæus's system, comprehend many genera. But

later zoologists have made a very different distribution of these animals.

AP'TER-AL, *a.* [*Supra.*] Destitute of wings.

In *architecture*, without lateral columns; applied to buildings which have no series of columns along their sides, but are either prostyle or amphiprostyle, and opposed to *peripteral*. *P. Cyc.*

AP'TER-OUS, *a.* In *zoology*, destitute of wings; applied to insects of the order Aptera.

2. In *botany*, destitute of membranous expansions, as a stem or petiole; opposed to *alate*. *Brande.*

AP'TER-YX, *n.* [Gr. *a* neg. and πτερυξ, a wing.]

A bird of New Zealand, with only short rudiments of wings, armed with a claw, and without a tail. *Partington.*

APT'I-TUDE, *n.* [of *aptus*, apt.]

1. A natural or acquired disposition for a particular purpose, or tendency to a particular action or effect; as, oil has an *aptitude* to burn; men acquire an *aptitude* to particular vices.

2. Fitness; suitableness.

3. Aptness; readiness in learning; docility.

APT-I-TU'DIN-AL, *a.* Containing aptitude.

APT-I-TU'DIN-AL-LY, *adv.* In an aptitudinal manner.

APT'LY, *adv.* In an apt or suitable manner; with just correspondence of parts; fitly; properly; justly; pertinently; readily.

APT'NESS, *n.* Fitness; suitableness; as, the *aptness* of things to their end.

2. Disposition of the mind; propensity; as, the *aptness* of men to follow example.

3. Quickness of apprehension; readiness in learning; docility; as, an *aptness* to learn is more observable in some children than in others.

4. Tendency, in things; as, the *aptness* of iron to

AP'TOTE, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and πτωσις, case.] [rust.

In *grammar*, a noun which has no variation of termination, or distinction of cases; an indeclinable noun.

AP'Y-REX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and πυρεσσω, to be feverish, from πυρ, fire.]

The absence or intermission of fever.

A-PŸ'ROUS, *a.* [Gr. απυρος, *a* priv. and πυρ, fire.]

Incombustible, or that sustains a strong heat without alteration of form or properties.

Apyrous bodies differ from those simply refractory. *Refractory* bodies can not be fused by heat, but may be altered. *Encyc.*

A'QUA, *n.* [L. *aqua*; Sp. *agua*; Port. *agoa*; It. *acqua*, water; Arm. *eagui*, to water, or steep, Goth. *ahwa*, water; which in Saxon is reduced to *ea*, G and D. *ei*, in *eiland*; Fr. *eau*; W. *gwy* or *aw*; Ir. *oig* or *uiche*; Amh. *oge*.]

A Latin word, signifying water; much used in pharmacy, and the old chemistry, in various significations, determined by the word or words annexed.

Aqua fortis, in the old chemistry, is now called *nitric acid*.

Aqua marina, or *aqua marine*; a name which jewelers give to the *beryl*, on account of its color.

Aqua regia, in the old chemistry, is now called *nitro-muriatic acid*.

Aqua vitæ: brandy, or spirit of wine.

AQUA'RI-AN, *n.* One of a sect of Christians, in the primitive church, who consecrated water in the eucharist instead of wine; either under a pretense of abstinence, or because they thought it was unlawful to drink wine. *Encyc.*

A-QUA'RI-UM, *n.* [L.] An artificial pond in gardens for rearing aquatic plants. *Brande.*

A-QUA'RI-US, *n.* [L.] The Water-bearer; a sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of January; so called from the rains which prevail, at that season, in Italy and the East. Also, a constellation of the zodiac, containing, according to Flamstead, 108 stars, and, according to the P. Cyc. 152. The sign and the constellation originally coincided; but from its recession, in consequence of the precession of the equinoxes, the sign now begins in the constellation of Capricorn.

A-QUAT'IC, *a.* [L. *aquaticus*. See AQUA.]

Pertaining to water: applied to animals which live in water, as fishes; or to such as frequent it; as, *aquatic* fowls. Applied to plants, it denotes such as grow in water. *Aquatical* is rarely used.

A-QUAT'IC, *n.* A plant which grows in water, as the flag.

AQ'UA-TILE, *a.* That inhabits the water. [*Rarely used.*] *Brown.*

A-QUA-TINT'A, *a.* [L. *aqua*, water, and It. *tinta*, dye. See TINCTURE.]

A method of engraving by aqua fortis, by which an effect is produced, resembling a drawing in water colors or Indian ink. This peculiar effect is produced by covering the plate, after the outlines of the design have been etched, with a granulated ground, which permits the acid to act only in the interstices of its grain, now formed by pouring over the plate, in an inclined position, a solution of resin in alcohol. Originally, the ground was formed by sifting over the plate a fine powder of resin, or of resin and asphaltum, and then heating the plate; but this method is now obsolete. *P. Cyc.*

AQ'UE-DUCT, (ak'we-dukt,) *n.* [L. *aqua*, water, and *ductus*, a pipe or canal, from *duco*, to lead. See DUKE.]

A conductor or conduit of water, by means of pipes, or a canal or tunnel, or other channel, supported by some structure. More particularly applied to the ancient structures, raised on one or more series of arches, and sustaining one or more channels, conducted on a slightly descending plane. These have been superseded, in a great measure, in modern times, by pipes following the inequalities of the ground, and conveying the water on the principle of hydrostatic pressure. This term is also applied to a structure, similar to the ancient aqueducts, for conveying a canal over a river or hollow; more properly called an *aqueduct-bridge*.

A'QUE-OUS, *a.* Watery; partaking of the nature of water, or abounding with it.

2. Made by means of water; as, an *aqueous* solution.

Aqueous humor; in *anatomy*, one of the humors of the eye, a transparent, limpid fluid, occupying the space between the crystalline lens and the cornea, divided into two chambers by the iris. *Wistar.*

A'QUE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being watery; watershness; wateriness.

A'QUI-FORM, *a.* In the form of water.

AQ'UI-LA, *n.* [L., whence *aquilinus*; from the Oriental עקל to be crooked. This bird is probably named from its curving beak.]

In *ornithology*, the eagle. Also, a northern constellation, containing, according to the Britannic catalogue, 71 stars. *Encyc.*

AQ'UI-LINE, (-lin *or* line,) *a.* [L. *aquilinus*. See AQUILA.]

1. Belonging to the eagle.

2. Curving; hooked; prominent, like the beak of an eagle; applied particularly to the nose.

AQ'UI-LON, *n.* [L. *aquilo*.]

The north wind. *Shak.*

AQ-UI-TA'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Aquitania, one of the great divisions of Gaul, which, according to Cesar, lay between the Garonne, the Pyrenees, and the ocean. In modern days, it has been called Gascony. The inhabitants, in Cesar's time, spoke a different dialect from that of the proper Celts, between the Garonne and Seine. This dialect bore an affinity to the *Basque*, in Biscay, to which they were contiguous; and some remains of it still exist in the Gascon. Aquitania is the *country of the Aqui*; from the name of the people, with *tan*, a Celtic word, signifying *region* or *country*. The Romans, either from their general usage, or from not understanding the Celtic *tan*, annexed another termination signifying country, *ia*, the Ir. *a* or *aoi*, Heb. אי *ai*, a settlement or habitation; Gr. αια, land, country; Hindu, *eya*, the same. *Cesar, Com.* lib. i. 1. *D'Anville.*

A. R. stand for *anno regni*, the year of the reign; as, A. R. G. R. 20, in the 20th year of the reign of King George.

AR'AB, *n.* [Literally, a wanderer or dweller in a desert.] A native of Arabia.

AR'A-BESK, *n.* The corrupt modern Arabic, as distinguished from the pure old Arabic of the Koran. [*Not in use.*] *Guthrie.*

AR'A-BESQUE, (ar'a-besk) *n.* An ornament executed in the Arabesque style.

AR'A-BESQUE, *a.* [See ARABIAN.] In the manner of the Arabians; applied to paintings or ornaments consisting of imaginary foliage, stalks, plants, &c., in which there are no figures of men or animals.

A-RA'BI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Arabia. [*Encyc.*

A-RA'BI-AN, *n.* A native of Arabia; an Arab.

AR'A-BIC, *a.* Belonging to Arabia, or the language of its inhabitants.

AR'A-BIC, *n.* The language of the Arabians.

A-RAB'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the Arabian manner.

AR'A-BISM, *n.* An Arabic idiom or peculiarity of language. *Encyc. Stuart.*

AR'A-BIST, *n.* One well versed in the Arabic language or literature. *Encyc.*

AR'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *aro*; Gr. αροω, to plow; Ir. *arain*.]

Fit for plowing or tillage; hence often applied to land which has been plowed or tilled.

AR'A-BY, *n.* Arabia. *Milton.*

A-RACH'NI-DAN, *n.* } [Gr. αραχνη, a spider, and
A-RACH'NI-DA, *n. pl.* } εἰδος, form.]

Terms applied to a class of articulate animals, with legs, but without wings, including the spiders, mites, and scorpions; arranged by Linnæus in the class Insecta, order Aptera, but differing from true insects by the absence of antennæ, and by not undergoing metamorphosis.

A-RACH'NOID, *a.* [Gr. αραχνη, a spider, and εἰδος, form; Heb. ארג, to weave, that is, to stretch, to draw out; Eng. *reach*.]

In *anatomy*, the *arachnoid* tunic or membrane (*tunica arachnoida*) is a very thin and delicate semi-transparent membrane, which is spread over the brain and the spinal cord between the dura mater and pia mater. The term was formerly applied, also, to the hyloid membrane, or membrane of the vitreous humor of the eye, and to the capsule or proper coat of the crystalline.

The term *araneous* tunic or membrane (*tunica aranea*) was formerly used as synonymous with *arachnoid*. *Cyc. Wistar. Parr.*

A-RACH'NOID, *n.* A species of madrepore, found fossil. *Cyc.*

A-RACH-NOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in arachnology.

A-RACH-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. αραχνη and λογος.]

The science or history of spiders and other Arachnida.

AR-A-CHŌ'SIAN, *a.* Designating a chain of mountains which divide Persia from India. *As. Researches.*

AR-AIGN'ÉE, (ar-rān'yā,) } *n.* [Fr., a spider.]
AR-RAIGN', (ar-rān',) } In *fortification*, the branch, return, or gallery of a mine. *Bailey.*

A-RAISE', *v. t.* To raise. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

AR-A-MA'IC, *a.* A term applied to the language of the Syrians and Chaldeans, their literature, &c.

AR-A-MÆ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Syrians and Chaldeans, who were descended from Aram, son of Shem, or to their language.

AR-A-MÆ'AN-ISM, *n.* An idiom of the Aramean language.

A-RA-NE'I-DAN, *n.* } Terms applied to a tribe of
A-RA-NE'I-DÆ, *n. pl.* } Arachnida, including the proper spiders. *Brande.*

A-RA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *aranea*, a spider, or cobweb.]

1. Resembling a cobweb.

2. Thin and delicate, like a cobweb; as, the *araneous* membrane of the eye. [See ARACHNOID.] *Derham.*

A-RA'TION, *n.* A plowing. *Cowley.*

A-RA'TOR, *n.* [L.] A plowman.

AR'A-TO-RY, *a.* That contributes to tillage.

AR-AU-CA'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to a tribe of aborigines, called Araucanians, inhabiting Arauco and the adjoining districts, in Chili. *Molina.*

AR'BAL-IST, *n.* [from L. *arcus*, a bow, and *balista*, an engine to throw stones; Gr. βαλλω, to throw.]

A cross-bow. This consists of a steel bow set in a shaft of wood, furnished with a string and a trigger; and is bent with a piece of iron. It serves to throw bullets, darts, arrows, &c. *Encyc.*

AR'BAL-IST-ER, *n.* A cross-bowman. *Speed.*

AR'BI-TER, *n.* [L.] A person appointed, or chosen by parties in controversy, to decide their differences. This is its sense in the civil law. In modern usage, *arbitrator* is the technical word.

2. In a *general sense*, *now most common*, a person who has the power of judging and determining, without control; one whose power of deciding and governing is not limited.

3. One that commands the destiny, or holds the empire of a nation or state. *Milford.*

AR'BI-TRA-BLE, *a.* Arbitrary; depending on the will. *Spelman.*

2. Determinable. *Hill.*

AR-BIT'RA-MENT, *n.* Will; determination; decision. *Milton.*

2. The award of arbitrators. *Cowel.*

In this sense, *award* is more generally used.

AR'BI-TRA-RI-LY, *adv.* By will only; despotically; absolutely.

AR'BI-TRA-RI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being arbitrary; despoticalness; tyranny. *Temple.*

AR-BI-TRA'RI-OUS, *a.* Arbitrary; despotic. [*Not used.*] *Norris. More.*

AR-BI-TRA'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Arbitrarily. [*Not used.*] *Glanville.*

AR'BI-TRA-RY, *a.* [L. *arbitrarius*.]

1. Depending on will or discretion; not governed by any fixed rules; as, an *arbitrary* decision, an *arbitrary* punishment.

> Arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness. *Washington, a.*

2. Despotic; absolute in power; having no external control; as, an *arbitrary* prince, or government.

AR'BI-TRATE, *v. i.* [L. *arbitror*.]

1. To hear and decide, as arbitrators; as, to choose men to *arbitrate* between us.

2. In a *general sense*, to decide, or determine. *Swift.*

AR'BI-TRATE, *v. t.* To decide; to determine, to judge of. *Milton. Shak.*

AR-BI-TRA'TION, *n.* The hearing and determination of a cause between parties in controversy, by a person or persons chosen by the parties. This may be done by one person; but it is usual to choose two or three; or for each party to choose one, and these to name a third, who is called the *umpire*. Their determination is called an *award*.

AR'BI-TRA-TOR, *n.* A term applied to a person or persons chosen by parties who have a controversy, to determine their differences.

The act of the parties in giving power to the arbitrators is called the *submission*, and this may be *verbal* or *written*. The person chosen as umpire, by two arbitrators, when the parties do not agree, is also called an *arbitrator*.

2. An arbiter, governor, or president. *Milton.*

3. In a *more extensive sense*, an arbiter, one who has the power of deciding or prescribing without control. *Addison. Shak.*

AR-BI-TRA'TRIX, *n.* A female who arbitrates or judges. *Sherwood.*

AR-BI-TRESS, *n.* A female arbiter or witness. *Cowper. Milton.*

AR'BOR, *n.* [The French express the sense by *berceau*, a cradle, an *arbor*, or bower; Sp. *emparrado*, from *parra*, a vine raised on stakes, and nailed to a wall. Qu. Chaucer's *herber*, *herberwe*, a lodge, coinciding with *harbor*, which see.]

1. A frame of lattice-work, covered with vines, branches of trees, or other plants, for shade; a bower.

2. [L.] In *botany*, a tree, as distinguished from a shrub. *Arbores* (trees) formed the fourth division of the seventh family in the *Philosophia Botanica* of Linneus.

3. In *mechanics*, the principal spindle or axis which communicates motion to the rest of the machinery. *Nicholson.*

This, in America, is called the *shaft*.

AR'BOR DI-Ā'NÆ, [L., the tree of Diana, or silver.]

A precipitation of silver in a beautiful arborescent form; made by putting mercury into a solution of nitrate of silver. *Turner.*

AR'BOR SA-TUR'NI, [L., tree of Saturn, or lead.]

A similar arborescent precipitation of lead, best made by suspending a piece of zinc in a solution of acetate of lead. *Turner.*

AR'BO-RA-RY, *a.* Belonging to a tree.

AR'BOR-ED, *a.* Furnished with an arbor. *Pollok.*

AR'BO-RA-TOR, *n.* One who plants or who prunes trees. *Evelyn.*

AR-BŌ'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *arboreus*, from *arbor*.]

Belonging to a tree; resembling a tree; constituting a tree; growing on trees; as, moss is *arboreous*.

AR-BO-RES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *arboresco*, to grow to a tree.]

The figure of a tree; the resemblance of a tree in minerals, or crystallizations, or groups of crystals in that form.

AR-BO-RES'CENT, *a.* Resembling a tree; having the figure of a tree; dendritical. *Encyc.*

2. From herbaceous becoming woody. *Martyn.*

AR-BO-RES'CENT STAR'-FISH, *n.* A species of Asterias, called, also, *Caput Medusæ*. [See STAR-FISH.]

AR'BO-RET, *n.* [It. *arboreto*, from L. *arbor*, a tree.]

A small tree or shrub; a place planted or overgrown with trees. *Milton.*

AR-BO-RE'TUM, *n.* A place in a park, nursery, &c., in which a collection of trees, consisting of one of each kind, is cultivated. *Brande.*

AR-BOR-I-CUL'TURE, *n.* [L. *arbor* and *cultura*.]

The art of cultivating trees and shrubs, chiefly for timber or ornamental purposes.

AR-BOR'I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a tree.

AR'BOR-IST, *n.* One who makes trees his study, or who is versed in the knowledge of trees. *Howell.*

AR-BOR-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The appearance or figure of a tree or plant in minerals or fossils. [See HERBORIZATION.]

AR'BOR-IZE, *v. t.* To form the appearance of a tree or plant in minerals.

AR'BOR-VINE, *n.* A species of bind-weed.

AR'BUS-CLE, (är'bus-sl,) *n.* [L. *arbusculus*, a little tree.]

A dwarf tree, in size between a shrub and a tree. *Bradley.*

AR-BUS'CU-LAR, *a.* Resembling a shrub; having the figure of small trees. *Da Costa.*

AR-BUST'IVE, *a.* [from *arbustum*.]

Containing copses of trees or shrubs; covered with shrubs. *Bartram.*

AR-BUST'UM, *n.* [L. See ARBOR.]

A copse of shrubs or trees; an orchard.

AR'BUTE, *n.* [L. *arbutus*.]

The strawberry-tree.

AR-BU'TE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to, or made of, the strawberry-tree. *Encyc. Evelyn.*

ARC, *n.* [L. *arcus*, a bow, vault, or *arch*; *arcuo*, to bend; Gr. αρχη, beginning, origin; αρχω, to begin, to be the author or chief; Fr. *arc*, *arche*; Sp. *arco*, a bow and *arch*: Port. id.; It. id.; Arm. *goarec*. The Greek word has a different application, but is probably from the same root as *arcus*, from the sense of springing or stretching, shooting up, rising, which gives the sense of a vault, or bow, as well as of chief or head. Heb. ארג, to weave; Syr. ܐܪܓ to desire, or long for; Ar. أرج *aracha*, *ariga*, to emit odor, to diffuse fragrance, and Heb. ערג, to desire, or long for, to ascend; Eth. ዐረገ to ascend, to mount; Ar. id. The radical sense of all these roots is, to stretch, strain, reach, Gr. ορεγω; L. *fragro*; and the sense of arch is from stretching upward, ascending. From arc or arch comes the sense of bending, deviating, and cunning.]

In *geometry*, any part of the circumference of a circle, or other curve, lying from one point to another, a segment of a circle. *Encyc.*

AR-CĀDE', *n.* [Fr., from *arcus*; Sp. *arcada*.]

A long, continued arch, or series of arches, elevated on piers or columns; a walk arched above.

2. A long, arched building or gallery, lined on each side with shops. *P. Cyc.*

AR-CĀ'DI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Arcadia, a mountainous district in the heart of the
AR-CĀ'DIC, } Peloponnesus. *Trans. of Pausanias.*

AR-CĀ'DI-AN, *n.* A native of Arcadia, in Greece.

AR-CĀ'DICS, *n. pl.* The title of a book in Pausanias, which treats of Arcadia. *Trans.* b. 8.

AR-CĀNE', *a.* [L. *arcanus*.]

Hidden; secret. [*Not much used.*] *Trans. of Pausanias.*

AR-CĀ'NUM, *n.*; *pl.* ARCANA. [L., perhaps from *arceo*, to keep in.]

A secret; generally used in the plural; *arcana*, secret things, mysteries.

In *medicine*, a secret remedy. In *the old chemistry*, the secret virtue of any thing. *Parr.*

ARC-BOU'TANT, (-boo'tang,) *n.* [Fr. *arc* and *bout*. See ABOUT, ABUTMENT.]

In *building*, a flying buttress, which see. *Gwilt.*

ARCH, *n.* [See ARC.] A segment or part of a circle. A concave or hollow structure of stone or brick, supported by its own curve. It may be constructed of wood, and supported by the mechanism of the work. This species of structure is much used in bridges. A *vault* is properly a broad *arch*. *Encyc.*

2. The space between two piers of a bridge, when arched; or any place covered with an arch.

3. Any curvature in the form of an arch.

4. The vault of heaven, or the sky. *Shak.*

Triumphal arches, are magnificent structures erected to adorn a triumph, and perpetuate the memory of the event.

ARCH, *v. t.* To cover with an arch; to form with a curve; as, to *arch* a gate.

ARCH, *v. i.* To make an arch or arches; as, to *arch* beneath the sand. *Pope.*

ARCH, *a.* [It. *arcare*, to bend, to arch, to cheat or deceive, from *arco*; L. *arcus*, a bow; G. *arg*, cunning, *arch*, bad; D. *arg*, crafty, *roguish*; Sw. *arg*; Dan. *arrig*. The Teut. *arg* appears to be allied to *arch*, and to be the Eng. *rogue*. This circumstance, and the Arm. *goarec*, [see ARC,] indicate that the radical letters in *arc*, *arch*, αρχη, are Rg. The radical sense of *bend* is to strain.]

Cunning; sly; shrewd; waggish; mischievous for sport; mirthful; as we say in popular language, roguish; as, an *arch* lad.

ARCH, *a.* Used also in composition. [Gr. αρχος, chief; Ir. *arg*, noble, famous.]

Chief; of the first class; principal; as, an *arch* deed. *Shak.*

Shakspeare uses this word as a noun; "my worthy *arch* and patron;" but the use is not authorized.

ARCH-A-BOM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* Chief abomination. *Everett.*

AR-CHÆ-OL'O-GY, *n.* A discourse on antiquity; learning pertaining to antiquity; the science of antiquities.

AR-CHÆ-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to archæology.

AR-CHÆ-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In an archæological manner.

AR-CHÆ-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in antiquity, or ancient learning.

AR-CHĀ'IC, *a.* [Gr. αρχαϊκος.] Ancient; obsolete.

AR-CHAI-OL'O-GY. [See ARCHÆOLOGY.]

ARCH'A-ISM, *n.* [Gr. αρχαιος, ancient, from αρχη, beginning.]

An ancient or obsolete word or expression. *Watts.*

ARCH-ĀN'GEL, *n.* An angel of the highest order; an angel occupying the eighth rank in the celestial hierarchy. *Encyc.*

2. A name applied to different species of plants, of the genus Lamium. *Withering.*

ARCH-AN-GEL'IC, *a.* Belonging to archangels.

ARCH-A-POS'TATE, *n.* A chief apostate.

ARCH-A-POS'TLE, *n.* The chief apostle. *Trapp.*

ARCH-ARCH'I-TECT, *n.* The supreme architect. *Sylvester.*

ARCH-BĒA'CON, *n.* The chief beacon, place of prospect, or signal.

ARCH-BISH'OP, *n.* A chief bishop; a church dignitary of the first class; a metropolitan bishop who superintends the conduct of the suffragan bishops in his province, and also exercises episcopal authority in his own diocese. *Clarendon.*

ARCH-BISH'OP-RIC, *n.* [*archbishop* and *ric* or *rick*, territory or jurisdiction.]

The jurisdiction or place of an archbishop; the province over which an archbishop exercises authority. *Clarendon.*

ARCH-BOTCH'ER, *n.* The chief botcher, or mender, ironically. *Corbet.*

ARCH-BUILD'ER, (-bild-er,) *n.* Chief builder. *Harmer.*

ARCH-BUT'LER, *n.* The chief butler; an officer of the German empire, who presented the cup to the emperor on solemn occasions; also called *arch-cupbearer*, or *arch-skinker* (G. *erz-schenke*.) This office belonged to the king of Bohemia. *Encyc.* The German empire was dissolved in 1806; and the states that composed it were united, in 1814–15, under a different form of union, called the *Germanic confederation*. All the peculiar institutions and offices of the German empire are, of course, now extinct.

ARCH-CHĀM'BER-LAIN, *n.* [G. *erz-kammerer*.] The chief chamberlain; an officer of the German empire whose office was similar to that of the great chamberlain in England. This office belonged to the elector of Brandenburgh. *Encyc.*

ARCH-CHAN'CEL-LOR, *n.* [G. *erz-kanzler*.] A chief chancellor, an officer in the German empire, who presided over the secretaries of the court. Under the two first races of French kings, when Germany and Italy belonged to them, three archchancellors were appointed, and this gave rise to the three archchancellors of the German empire, who were the archbishops of Mentz, of Treves, and of Cologne. *Encyc.*

ARCH-CHANT'ER, *n.* The chief chanter, or president of the chanters of a church. *Henry.*

ARCH-CHEM'IC, *a.* Of supreme chemical powers. *Milton.*

ARCH-CON-SPIR'A-TOR, *n.* A principal conspirator. *Maundrell.*

ARCH-COUNT', *n.* A chief count; a title formerly given to the earl of Flanders, on account of his great riches and power. *Encyc.*

ARCH-CRIT'IC, *n.* A chief critic.

ARCH-DAP'I-FER, *n.* [*arch*, chief, and L. *dapifer*, a food-bearer, from *daps*, meat, or a feast, and *fero*, to carry.]

An officer in the German empire, whose office was, at the coronation of the emperor, to carry the first dishes of meat to table on horseback, called also *arch-sewer*. (G. *erz-truchsess*.) This office was conferred, by the Golden Bull, on the elector Palatine, but afterward assigned to the elector of Bavaria. *Encyc.*

ARCH-DĒA'CON, (-de'kn,) *n.* [See DEACON.]

In *England*, an ecclesiastical dignitary, next in rank below a bishop, who has jurisdiction either over a part or over the whole of the diocese. He is usually appointed by the bishop, and has an authority originally derived from the bishop, but now independent of him. He has a court, the most inferior of ecclesiastical courts, for hearing ecclesiastical causes, and the punishment of offenders by spiritual censures. *Blackstone.*

ARCH-DĒA'CON-RY, *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon. In *England*, every diocese is divided into archdeaconries, of which there are sixty, and each archdeaconry into rural deaneries, and each deanery into parishes. *Blackstone.*

ARCH-DĒA'CON-SHIP, *n.* The office of an archdeacon.

ARCH-DI'O-CESE, *n.* The diocese of an archbishop.

ARCH-DI-VINE', *n.* A principal theologian.

ARCH-DRU'ID, *n.* [See DRUID.] A chief druid, or pontiff of the ancient druids. *Henry, Hist. of Eng. Rowland's Mona Antiqua.*

ARCH-DU'CAL, *a.* [See ARCHDUKE.] Pertaining to an archduke.

ARCH-DUCH'ESS, *n.* [See DUCHESS.] A title given to the females of the house of Austria.

ARCH-DUCH'Y, *n.* The territory of an archduke or archduchess. *Ash.*

ARCH-DUKE', *n.* [See DUKE.] A title given to princes of the house of Austria; all the sons being archdukes, and the daughters archduchesses. *Encyc.*

ARCH-DUKE'DOM, *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of an archduke or archduchess.

ARCH-Ē'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the archeus; as, *archeal* ideas; caused by the archeus; as, *archeal* diseases. [*Obs.*] *Cyc.*

ARCH'ED, (ärcht,) *pp.* or *a.* Made with an arch or curve; covered with an arch; in the form of an arch.

ARCH-EN'E-MY, *n.* A principal enemy. *Milton.*

ARCH'ER, *n.* [Sp. *archero*; It. *arciere*; Fr. *archer*; from *arcus*, a bow. See ARCH and ARC.]

A bowman; one who uses a bow in battle; one who is skilled in the use of the bow and arrow.

ARCH'ER-ESS, *n.* A female archer. *Markham.*

ARCH'ER-Y, *n.* The use of the bow and arrow; the practice, art, or skill of archers; the act of shooting with a bow and arrow.

ARCH'ES-CŌURT, in *England*, so called from the church of St. Mary *le bow*, (*de arcubus*,) whose top is raised of stone pillars built archwise, where it was anciently held, is a court of appeal, in the ecclesiastical polity, the judge of which is called the *dean of the arches*. This court had properly jurisdiction only over the thirteen peculiar parishes in London, belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury; but the office of *dean of the arches* being united with that of the archbishop's principal official, the dean now receives and determines appeals from the sentence of all inferior courts within the province; and from him lies an appeal to the king in chancery. This and all the principal spiritual courts are now held at Doctors' Commons. *Blackstone.*

AR-CHET', (ar-shā',) *n.* [Fr.] The bow of a violin, or similar instrument of music. The French term

á archet (with bow) denotes generally musical instruments played with a bow, as the violin, viol, &c. *Porter.*

ARCH'E-TYP-AL, *a.* Original; constituting a model or pattern.

Among *Platonists*, the *archetypal world* is the world as it existed in the idea of God before the creation. *Encyc.*

ARCH'E-TYPE, *n.* [Gr. *αρχετυπον*; *αρχη*, beginning, and *τυπος*, form.]

1. The original pattern or model of a work; or the model from which a thing is made; as, a tree is the *archetype* or pattern of our idea of that tree. *Watts.*

2. Among *minters*, the standard weight by which others are adjusted.

ARCH-E'US, *n.* [Gr. *αρχη*, beginning, or *αρχος*, a chief; W. *erchi.*]

A term used by the old chemists to denote the internal efficient cause of all things; the *anima mundi* or plastic power of the old philosophers; the active principle of the material world; also, the power that presides over the animal economy, or the *vis medicatrix.* *Johnson. Encyc. Coxe.*

ARCH-FEL'ON, *n.* [See Felon.] A chief felon. *Milton.*

ARCH-FIEND', *n.* [See Fiend.] A chief fiend or foe. *Milton.*

ARCH-FLA'MEN, *n.* A chief flamen or priest. *Herbert.*

ARCH-FLAT'TER-ER, *n.* [See Flatter.] A chief flatterer. *Bacon.*

ARCH-FOE', *n.* [See Foe.] A grand or chief enemy. *Milton.*

ARCH-FOUND'ER, *n.* A chief founder. *Milton.*

ARCH GOV'ERN OR, *n.* The chief governor. *Brewer.*

ARCH-HER'E-SY, *n.* [See Heresy.] The greatest heresy. *Butler.*

ARCH-HER'E-TIC, *n.* A chief heretic. *Shak.*

ARCH-HYP'O-CRITE, *n.* A great or chief hypocrite. *Fuller.*

ARCH'I-A-TER, *n.* [Gr. *αρχος*, chief, and *ιατρος*, physician.] Chief physician; a term applied, on the continent of Europe, to the first or body physician of princes, and to the first physician of some cities; in Russia, to the first imperial physician. *P. Cyc.*

ARCHI'IC-AL, *a.* Chief; primary. *Hallywell.*

ARCH-I-DI-AC'ON-AL, *a.* [See Deacon.]

Pertaining to an archdeacon; as, an *archidiaconal* visitation.

ARCH-I-E-PIS'CO-PA-CY, *n.* The estate of an archbishop.

ARCH-I-E-PIS'CO-PAL, *a.* [See Episcopal.]

Belonging to an archbishop; as, Canterbury is an *archiepiscopal* see. *Brewer.*

ARCH-I'E-REY, *n.* [Gr. *αρχος*, chief, and *ιερευς*, priest.] A term applied to the higher order of clergy in Russia; including the metropolitans, archbishops, and bishops. *R. Pinkerton.*

ARCH'IL, *n.* A lichen, which grows on rocks, in the Canary and Cape de Verd Isles, and which yields a rich purple color, not durable, but very beautiful. It is bruised between stones, and moistened with strong spirit of urine mixed with quick-lime. It first takes a purplish red color, and then turns to blue. In the first state, it is called *archil*; and in the second, lacmus or litmuse, *litmus.* *Encyc.*

ARCH I-LO'CHI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Greek poet Archilochus. In *ancient prosody*, a term denoting the four metrical combinations, which he invented. There are three dactylic Archilochian distichs, and one iambic Archilochian distich. The third verse of the Horatian stanza is also sometimes called *Archilochian.*

ARCH-I-MA'GUS, *n.* [See Magician.] The high priest of the Persian Magi, or worshipers of fire. *Encyc.*

ARCH-I MAND'RITE, *n.* [Gr. *αρχος*, chief, and *μανδρα*, a fold, and in the lower empire, a monastery. (Father Simon derives it from *mandrita*, a Syriac word for *monk. Encyc.*) But *μανδριτης* is a regular Greek derivative from *μανδρα*.]

In *the Greek church*, a chief of a monastery, corresponding to *abbot*, in the Romish church; or a superintendent of several monasteries, corresponding to *superior abbot*, or *father provincial*, in the Romish church. *Brande. P. Cyc.*

In *the Russian Greek church*, a term applied to the higher order of chiefs of monasteries, corresponding to the Romish *abbot*, in distinction from *Hegumin*, (Gr. *ηγουμενος*, Russ. *igumen*,) a chief of a smaller monastery, corresponding to the Romish *prior.* *R. Pinkerton.*

AR-CHIM-E-DE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Archimedes, a celebrated Greek philosopher.

Archimedean screw; a machine for raising water, invented by Archimedes, and consisting of a tube rolled in a spiral form round a cylinder.

ARCH'ING, *ppr.* Forming an arch; covering with an arch.

ARCH'ING, *a.* Curving like an arch.

ARCH-I-PEL'A-GO, *n.* [Authors are not agreed as to the origin of this word. Some suppose it to be compounded of *αρχος*, chief, and *πελαγος*, sea; others, of *Αιγαιος*, and *πελαγος*, the Egean Sea. See Gibbon, Mitford, and Ed. Encyc.]

Properly, the sea which separates Greece from Asia Minor, otherwise called the *Egean Sea*, and containing the Grecian isles, called *Cyclades* and *Sporades*, but in *a general sense*, a sea interspersed with many isles, or a group of isles.

ARCH'I-TECT, *n.* [Gr. *αρχος*, chief, and *τεκτων*, a workman. See Technical.]

1. A person skilled in the art of building, one who understands architecture, or makes it his occupation to form plans and designs of buildings, and superintend the artificers employed.

2. A contriver; a former or maker. *Ray.*

ARCH-I-TECT'IVE, *a.* Used in building; proper for building. *Derham.*

ARCH-I-TECT-ON'IC, *a.*

1. Pertaining to architecture *Elmes.*

2. That has power or skill to build. *Smellie*, ch. 13.

ARCH-I-TECT-ON'ICS, *n.* The science of architecture. *Ash.*

ARCH I-TECT'RESS, *n.* A female architect *Wotton.*

ARCH-I-TECT'UR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the art of building; that is according to the rules of architecture. *Mason.*

ARCH'I-TECT-URE, *n.* [L. *architectura.*]

1. The art or science of building; but in a more limited and appropriate sense, the art of constructing houses, bridges, and other buildings, for the purpose of civil life; often called *civil architecture.*

2. Frame or structure; workmanship.

The earth is a piece of divine *architecture.* *Burnet.*

Military architecture is the art of fortification.

Naval architecture is the art of building ships.

ARCH'I-TRAVE, *n.* [Gr. *αρχος*, chief, and It. *trave*, from L. *trabs*, a beam.]

In *architecture*, the lower division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column. It probably represents the beam which, in ancient buildings, extended from column to column, to support the roof. *Cyc.*

In chimneys, the architrave is called the *mantelpiece*; and over doors and windows, the *Antetheron.* *Johnson. Encyc.*

ARCHI-VAL, *a.* [See Archives.] Pertaining to archives or records; contained in records. *Todd.*

AR'CHIVES, *n. pl.* [Gr. *αρχειον*; Low L. *archivum*; Fr. *archives*; It. *archivio.*]

The place in which records are kept; also, the records and papers which are preserved, as evidence of facts.

AR'CHI-VIST, *n.* [Fr. and It.] The keeper of archives or records. *Encyc.*

ARCH'I-VOLT, *n.* [*arch*, chief, and It. *volta.*]

In *architecture*, the inner contour of an arch, or a band adorned with moldings, running over the faces of the arch-stones, and bearing upon the imposts. It has only a single face in the Tuscan order, two faces crowned in the Doric and Ionic, and the same moldings as the architrave, in the Corinthian and Composite. *Encyc.*

ARCH'LIKE, *a.* Built like an arch. *Young.*

ARCH'LUTE, **ARCHI-LUTE**, *n.* [It. *arcileuto.*]

A large lute, a theorbo, the base-strings of which are doubled with an octave, and the higher strings with a unison. *Busby.*

ARCH'LY, *adv.* Shrewdly; slyly; wittily; jestingly.

ARCH-MA-GI'CIAN, (-ma-jish'an,) *n.* The chief magician. *Spenser.*

ARCH-MAR'SHAL, *n.* [G. *erz-marschall.*] The grand marshal of the German empire; a dignity that belonged to the elector of Saxony.

ARCH-MOCK', *n.* Chief mockery: the fiend's *arch-mock.* *Shak.*

ARCH'NESS, *n.* Cunning; shrewdness; sly humor, waggishness.

ARCH'ON, *n.* [Gr. *αρχων*, a prince.]

The archons in Athens were chief magistrates, chosen, after the death of Codrus, from the most illustrious families, to superintend civil and religious concerns. They were nine in number: the first was properly the *archon*; the second was called *king*; the third, *polemarch*, or general of the forces. The other six were called *thesmothetæ*, or legislators, not because they enacted laws, but declared and explained them. *Encyc.*

ARCH'ON-SHIP, *n.* The office of an archon, or the term of his office. *Mitford.*

ARCH-ON'TICS, *n.* In *church history*, a branch of the Valentinians, who held that the world was not created by God, but by angels called *archontes.*

ARCH-PAS'TOR, *n.* The chief pastor; the shepherd and bishop of our souls. *Barrow.*

ARCH-PHI-LOS'O-PHER, *n.* A chief philosopher. *Hooker.*

ARCH PIL'LAR, *n.* The main pillar. *Harmar.*

ARCH-PO'ET, *n.* The principal poet.

ARCH-POL-I-TI''CIAN, *n.* [See Policy.] An eminent or distinguished politician. *Bacon.*

ARCH PON'TIFF, *n.* [See Pontiff.] A supreme pontiff or priest. *Burke.*

ARCH PRE'LATE, *n.* [See Prelate.] A chief prelate.

ARCH-PRES'BY-TER, *n.* [See Presbyter.] A chief presbyter or priest. *Encyc.*

ARCH PRES'BY-TER-Y, *n.* The absolute dominion of presbytery, or the chief presbytery. *Milton.*

ARCH PRIEST', *n.* [See Priest.] A chief priest. *Encyc.*

ARCH-PRI'MATE, *n.* The chief primate; an archbishop, over other archbishops. *Milton.*

ARCH-PROPH'ET, (-prof'et,) *n.* A chief prophet. *Warton.*

ARCH-PROT'EST-ANT, *n.* A principal or distinguished Protestant.

ARCH-PUB'LIC-AN, *n.* The distinguished publican. *Hall.*

ARCH REB'EL, *n.* The chief rebel. *Milton.*

ARCH'STONE, *n.* The stone that binds an arch; the key-stone.

ARCH-TRAIT'OR, *n.* A principal traitor.

ARCH-TREAS'UR-ER, *n.* [G. *erz-schatzmeister.*]

The great treasurer of the German empire; a dignity assigned to the elector Palatine by the treaty of Westphalia, but claimed by the elector of Hanover. *Guthrie.*

ARCH TREAS'UR-ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of archtreasurer. *Collins' Peerage.*

ARCH-TY'RANT, *n.* A principal or great tyrant. *Hall.*

ARCH-VIL'LAIN, *n.* [See Villain.] A chief or great villain. *Shak.*

ARCH-VIL'LAIN-Y, *n.* Great villainy.

ARCH'WAY, *n.* A way or passage under an arch.

ARCH'WAY-ED, *a.* Having a way by an arch.

ARCH-WIFE', *n.* A woman in the higher ranks of society.

ARCH'WISE, *adv.* [*arch* and *wise.* See Wise.] In the form of an arch.

ARC'O GRAPH, *n.* An instrument for drawing a circular arc without a central point. *Hebert.*

ARC TA'TION, **ARC TI-TUDE**, *n.* [L. *arctus*, tight.]

Preternatural straitness; constipation from inflammation or spasm. *Coxe.*

ARC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *αρκτος*, a bear, and a northern constellation so called; W. *arth*; Ir. *art*, a bear.]

Northern; pertaining to the northern constellation called the *Bear*; as, the *arctic* pole, circle, region, or sea.

The *arctic* circle is a lesser circle parallel to the equator, 23° 28′ from the north pole. This, and the *antarctic* circle, are called the *polar circles*, and within these lie the frigid zones.

ARC-TO-E-GYP'TIAN, [Gr. *αρκτος* and *Egyptian.*]

1. *n.* A northern Egyptian, apparently of pure Caucasian origin. *Morton.*

2. *a.* Relating to the northern Egyptians.

ARC-TU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. *αρκτος*, a bear, and *ουρα*, tail.]

A fixed star of the first magnitude, in the constellation of Bootes. *Encyc.*

ARC'U-ATE, *a.* [L. *arcuatus.* See Arc.]

Bent or curved in the form of a bow. *Martyn. Bacon. Ray.*

ARC'U-A-TILE, *a.* Bent. [*Obs.*]

ARC-U-A'TION, *n.* The act of bending; incurvation; the state of being bent; curvity; crookedness; great convexity of the thorax. *Coxe.*

2. A method of raising trees by layers; that is, by bending branches to the ground, covering the small shoots with earth, three inches deep upon the joints, and making a basin of earth around them to hold the water. When these have taken root, they are removed into a nursery. *Chambers. Encyc.*

AR'CU-BAL-IST, *n.* [L. *arcus*, a bow, and *balista*, an engine for throwing stones.]

A cross-bow. *Warton.*

AR CU-BAL'IS TER, *n.* A cross bowman; one who used the arcubalist. *Camden.*

ARD, the termination of many English words, is the Ger. *art*, species, kind; Sw. and Dan. *art*, mode, nature, genus, form; Ger. *arten*, to take after, resemble; Sw. *arta*, to form or fashion; Ger. *artig*, of the nature of, also comely; Dan. and Sw. *artig*, beautiful; D. *aarden*, to take after; resemble; *aardig*, genteel, pretty, ingenious. We observe it in *Goddard*, a divine temper; *Ogard*, a disposition to give, liberality; *Bernard*, blind affection; *standard*, *drunkard*, *dotard*, &c.

AR-DAS'SINES, *n.* A very fine sort of Persian silk; the finest used in the looms of France.

AR'DEB, *n.* A Turkish measure, a little more than eight bushels.

AR'DEN CY, *n.* [L. *ardens*, from *ardeo*, to burn.]

Warmth of passion or affection; ardor; eagerness; as, the *ardency* of love or zeal.

AR'DENT, *a.* Hot; burning; that causes a sensation of burning; as, *ardent* spirits, that is, distilled spirits; an *ardent* fever.

2. Having the appearance or quality of fire; fierce; as, *ardent* eyes.

3. Warm, applied to the passions and affections; passionate, affectionate; much engaged; zealous; as, *ardent* love or vows; *ardent* zeal.

AR'DENT-LY, *adv.* With warmth; affectionately; passionately.

AR'DENT-NESS, *n.* Ardency.

AR'DERS, *n. pl.* Fallowings or plowings of ground *Grose.*

AR'DOR, *n.* [L.] Heat, in a literal sense; as, the *ardor* of the sun's rays.

2. Warmth, or heat, applied to the passions and affections; eagerness; as, he pursues study with *ardor*; they fought with *ardor*.

Milton uses the word for person or spirit, bright and effulgent, but by an unusual license.

AR DU-OUS, (ard'yu-ous,) *a.* [L. *arduus*; Ir. *ard*, high; W. *hardh*; Ir. *airdh*, high, hight.]

1. High, lofty, in a literal sense; as, *arduous* paths. *Pope.*

2. Difficult; attended with great labor, like the ascending of acclivities; as, an *arduous* employment, task, or enterprise.

AR'DU-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an arduous manner; with laboriousness.

AR'DU-OUS NESS, (ard'yu-us-,) *n.* Hight; difficulty of execution.

ARE, (ar,) the plural of the substantive verb; but a different word from *be*, *am*, or *was*. It is from the Sw. *vara*, Dan. *vare*, to be, to exist; *v* or *w* being lost. We *are*; ye or you *are*; they *are*; past tense plural, *were*.

ARE, *n.* [L. *area*.]

In *France*, a measure, the new square perch, containing a hundred square meters, a little less than two square perches of 22 feet, in the ancient measure. *Lunier.*

A'RE, } *n.* The lowest note, except one, in
LA-MI'RE, } Guido's scale of music. [See ALAMIRE.] *Shak.*

A'RE-A, *n.* [L. I suspect this to be contracted from Ch. אריגה, *ariga*, an area or bed; Heb. ערגה; from a root which signifies to *reach*, stretch, lay, or spread.]

1. Any plain surface, as the floor of a room, of a church or other building, or of the ground.

2. The inclosed space or site on which a building stands; a sunken space around the basement of a building. *Gwilt.*

3. In *geometry*, the superficial contents of any figure; the surface included within any given lines; as, the *area* of a square or a triangle.

4. Among *physicians*, baldness; a bald space produced by alopecy; also, a name of the disease. *Coxe. Parr.*

5. In *mining*, a compass of ore allotted to diggers. *Coxe.*

A-READ', } v. t. [Sax. *aredan*.]
A-REED', }

To counsel; to advise. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A'RE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an area; as, *areal* interstices, (the areas or spaces inclosed by the reticulate vessels of leaves.) *Barton.*

A-RE'CA, *n.* A kind of palm-tree, one of whose species produces the areca nut, or betel nut, which is so extensively chewed in India, with the leaf of pepper betel and lime. *Partington.*

A-REEK', *adv.* In a reeking condition. [See REEK.] *Swift.*

AR-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *arefacio*, to dry, from *areo*.]

The act of drying; the state of growing dry. *Bacon.*

AR'E-FY, *v. t.* To dry or make dry. *Bacon.*

A-RE'NA, *n.* [L. *arena*, sand.]

1. In *Roman antiquity*, the area in the central part of an amphitheater, in which the gladiators fought and other shows were exhibited; so called because it was covered with sand. *Adam's Rom. Ant.*

2. *Figuratively*, any place of public contest or exertion; as, the *arena* of debate, the *arena* of life.

3. Among *physicians*, sand or gravel in the kidneys.

4. The middle of a temple or inclosed place.

AR-E-NA'CEOUS, *a.* [from *arena*, sand.] Sandy; having the properties of sand. *Woodward.*

2. Easily disintegrating into sand; friable; as, *arenaceous* limestone. *Kirwan.*

AR-E-NA'RI-OUS, *a.* [from *arena*, sand.] Sandy.

Arenarious soil; soil in which sand is the prevailing ingredient. *Brande.*

AR-E-NA'TION, *n.* Among *physicians*, a sand bath; a sprinkling of hot sand upon a diseased person. *Coxe.*

A-REN'DAL-ITE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, another name of epidote, or pistacite; *epidote* being the name given to it by Hauy, and *pistacite* by Werner. [See EPIDOTE.]

AR-EN-DA'TOR, *n.* [Russ. *arenda*, a farm. Qu. Sp. *arrendar*, to rent.]

In *Livonia, and other provinces of Russia*, a farmer of the farms or rents; one who contracts with the crown for the rents of the farms. He who rents an estate belonging to the crown, is called *crown-arendator*. *Arenda* is a term used both for the estate let to farm, and the sum for which it is rented. *Tooke's Russ.* ii. 288.

A-REN-I-LIT'IC, *a.* [*arena*, sand, and λιθος, a stone.]

Pertaining to sandstone; consisting of sandstone; as, *arenilitic* mountains. *Kirwan.*

AR-E-NOSE', *a.* Sandy; full of sand. *Johnson.*

A-REN'U-LOUS, *a.* Full of small sand.

A-RE'O-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to an areola. *Lawrence.*

A-RE'O-LATE, *a.* Divided into small spaces or areolations, as the wings of insects, the leaves of plants, of the receptacle of compound flowers. *Brande.*

A-RE-O-LA'TION, *n.* Any small space, bounded by some part differing in color or structure, as the spaces bounded by the nervures of the wings of insects, or those by the veins of leaves. *Brande.*

AR'E-OLE, } *n.* [L.] The colored circle round the
A-RE'O-LA, } nipple, or round a pustule. *Enc. Coxe.*

In *anatomy*, an interstice in the capillary network of the tissues. *Cyc. Med.*

AR-E-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. αραιος, rare, thin, and μετρεω, to measure.]

An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids. *Fourcroy.*

AR-E-O-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an areometer.

AR-E-OM'E-TRY, *n.* The measuring or act of measuring the specific gravity of fluids.

AR-E-OP'A-GITE, *n.* A member of the Areopagus, which see. Acts xvii. 34.

AR-E-OP-A-GIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Areopagus. *Mitford.*

AR-E-OP'A-GUS, *n.* [Gr. Αρης, Mars, and παγος, hill.]

A sovereign tribunal at Athens, famous for the justice and impartiality of its decisions. It was originally held on a hill in the city of the same name; but afterward removed to the *Royal Portico*, an open square, where the judges sat in the open air, inclosed by a cord. Their sessions were in the night, that they might not be diverted by objects of sight, or influenced by the presence and action of the speakers. By a law of Solon, no person could be a member of this tribunal, until he had been *archon*, or chief magistrate. This court took cognizance of high crimes, impiety, and immorality, and watched over the laws and the public treasury.

Lempriere. Encyc. Pausanias. Acts xvii. 19.

A'RE-O-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. αραιος, wide, and στυλος, a column.] A term denoting an arrangement of columns, with wide intercolumniations, of from four to five diameters, suited only to the Tuscan order. *P. Cyc. Brande.*

A-RE-O-SYS'TYLE, *n.* [Gr. αραιος, wide, συν, with, and στυλος, column.] A term denoting a modern manner of arranging intercolumniations, which consists in placing columns in pairs, thus presenting alternately very wide and very narrow intercolumniations. *Elmes. P. Cyc.*

A-RE-OT'IC, *a.* [Gr. αραιος, thin.]

Attenuating; making thin, as liquids; rarefying.

A-OE-OT'IC, *n.* A medicine which attenuates the humors, dissolves viscidity, opens the pores, and increases per-spiration; an attenuant. *Coxe.*

AR-E-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. αρετη, virtue, and λογος, discourse.]

That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of attaining to it. *Johnson.*

AR'GAL, *n.* Unrefined or crude tartar, a substance adhering to the sides of wine casks. *Johnson. Coxe.*

AR'GAND-LAMP, *n.* [from the name of the inventor.]

An improved lamp, invented by Argand, in 1780, in which, by means of a hollow wick and a glass chimney, a strong and clear light is produced by placing the flame between two currents of air. *Brande.*

AR-GE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Argo or the Ark. *Faber.*

AR'GENT, *n.* [L. *argentum*; Gr. αργυρος, silver, from αργος, white; Ir. *arg*, white; *airgiod*, silver, money; Fr. *argent*, silver, money; Sans. *rajatam*, Qu.]

1. The white color in coats of arms, intended to represent silver, or figuratively, purity, innocence, beauty, or gentleness. *Encyc.*

2. *a.* Silvery; of a pale white, like silver. *Johnson. Encyc.*

3. *a.* Bright like silver.

Ask of yonder *argent* fields above. *Pope.*

AR-GENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to silver; consisting of silver; containing silver; combined with silver. *Argental mercury*, the native amalgam of silver. *Cleaveland.*

AR'GENT-AN, *n.* An alloy of nickel with copper and zinc; German silver.

AR-GENT-A'TION, *n.* An overlaying with silver. *Johnson.*

AR'GENT-HORN-ED, *a.* Silver-horned.

AR-GENT-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *argentum*, silver, and *fero*, to produce.]

Producing silver; as, *argentiferous* ore. *Kirwan.*

AR-GEN-TI'NA, *n.* In *ichthyology*, a genus of fishes of the order Abdominales; so called from their silvery scales. *Encyc.*

AR'GENT-INE, *a.* Like silver; pertaining to silver, or sounding like it. *Johnson.*

In *zoology*, silver-colored; silvery; applied to the scales of fishes.

AR'GENT-INE, *n*

1. In *mineralogy*, a silicious variety of carbonate of lime, having a silvery-white, pearly luster, and a waving or curved lamellar structure.

2. A name common to the species of the genus Argentina, — which see.

AR'GENT-INE RE-PUB'LIC, *n.* A name given to the states of Buenos Ayres, a South American confederation.

AR'GIL, *n.* The gigantic crane; a species of the genus Ardea. *Cyc.*

AR'GIL, *n.* [L. *argilla*, white clay, from Gr. αργος, white.]

In *a general sense*, clay, or potter's earth; but in *a technical sense*, pure clay, or *alumina*. *Fourcroy.*

AR-GIL-LA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *argillaceus*.]

Partaking of the nature of clay; clayey; consisting of argil. *Kirwan.*

AR-GIL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *argilla*, clay, and *fero*, to produce.]

Producing clay; applied to such earths as abound with argil. *Kirwan.*

AR'GIL-LITE, *n.* Argillaceous schist or slate; clay-slate. Its usual color is bluish or blackish gray, more rarely greenish gray. *Kirwan.*

AR-GIL-LIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to argillite.

AR-GIL'LO-AR-E-NA'CEOUS, *a.* Consisting of clay and sand, as a soil.

AR GIL'LO-CAL-CA'RE-OUS, *a.* Consisting of clay and calcareous earth.

AR-GIL'LO-CAL'CITE, *n.* [of *argilla*, clay, and *calx*, calcareous earth.]

A species of calcareous earth, or limestone, with a large proportion of clay. *Kirwan.*

AR-GIL'LO-MU'RITE, *n.* [of *argilla*, clay, and *muria*, brine or salt water; magnesia being obtained from sea-salt.]

A species of earth consisting of magnesia, mixed with silex, alumine, and lime; a variety of magnesite. *Kirwan. Cleaveland.*

AR-GIL'LOUS, *a.* Consisting of clay; clayey; partaking of clay; belonging to clay. *Brown.*

AR'GIVE, *a.* Designating what belongs to Argos, the capital of Argolis in Greece, whose inhabitants were called *Argivi*. This name, however, is used by the poets for the Greeks in general. *Pans. Trans.*

AR'GO, *n.* The name of the ship which carried Jason and his fifty-four companions to Colchis, in quest of the golden fleece.

AR-GŌ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the ship Argo. *Faber.*

AR'GOL. See ARGAL.

AR-GOL'IC, *a.* Belonging to Argolis, a territory or district of Peloponnesus, between Arcadia and the Egean Sea; as, the *Argolic* Gulf. *D'Anville.*

AR-GOL'ICS, *n. pl.* The title of a chapter in Pausanias, which treats of Argolis. *Trans.* b. II. 15.

AR'GO-NAUT, *n.* [of Αργω, Jason's ship, and ναυτης, a sailor.]

One of the persons who sailed to Colchis with Jason, in the Argo, in quest of the golden fleece. *Cicero. Pliny. Sir W. Jones.*

AR-GO-NAUT'A, *n.* [See ARGONAUT.]

A genus of shells, of the class Cephalopoda. The shell consists of one spiral involuted valve. The Argo, with a subdentated carina, is the famous nautilus, which, when it sails, extends two of its arms, spreading a membrane, which serves for a sail, and six other arms are thrown out, for rowing or steering. *Encyc. Cuvier.*

AR-GO-NAUT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Argonauts, or to their voyage to Colchis; as, the *Argonautic* story. *Sir W. Jones.*

AR-GO-NAUT'ICS, *n.* A poem on the subject of Jason's voyage, or the expedition of the Argonauts; as, the *Argonautics* of Orpheus, of V. Flaccus, and of Apollonius Rhodius. *Encyc.*

AR'GO NA'VIS, the ship Argo, is a constellation in the southern hemisphere, whose stars, in the Britannic catalogue, are sixty-four. *Encyc.*

AR'GO-SY, *n.* [Sp. *Argos*, Jason's ship.] A large merchantman; a carac. *Shak.*

AR'GUE, *v. i.* [L. *arguo*, to show, argue, accuse, or convict; Fr. *arguer*; Sp. *arguir*; It. *arguire*. The radical sense of *argue* is to urge, drive, press, or struggle.]

1. To reason; to invent and offer reasons to support or overthrow a proposition, opinion, or measure; as, A *argues* in favor of a measure; B *argues* against it.

2. To dispute; to reason with; followed by *with*; as, you may *argue with* your friend a week, without convincing him.

AR'GUE, *v. t.* To debate or discuss; to treat by reasoning; as, the counsel *argued* the cause before the Supreme Court; the cause was well *argued*.

2. To prove or evince; to manifest by inference or deduction, or to show reasons for; as, the order visible in the universe *argues* a divine cause.

3. To persuade by reasons; as, to *argue* a man into a different opinion.

4. Formerly, to accuse or charge with; a Latin sense, now obsolete; as, to *argue* one of profaneness. *Dryden.*

AR'GU-ED, *pp.* Debated; discussed; evinced; persuaded; accused.

AR'GU-ER, *n.* One who argues; a reasoner; a disputer; a controvertist.

AR'GU-ING, *ppr.* Inventing and offering reasons; disputing; discussing; evincing; persuading; accusing.

AR'GU-ING, *n.* Reasoning; argumentation.

What doth your *arguing* reprove?—Job vi.

AR'GU-MENT, *n.* [L. *argumentum.*]

1. A reason offered for or against a proposition, opinion, or measure; a reason offered in proof, to induce belief, or convince the mind; followed by *for* or *against.*

2. In *logic*, an inference drawn from premises which are indisputable, or at least of probable truth. *Encyc.*

3. The subject of a discourse or writing. *Shak.*

4. An abstract or summary of a book, or the heads of the subjects.

5. A debate or discussion; a series of reasoning; as, an *argument* was had before the court, in which *argument* all the reasons were urged.

6. In *astronomy*, the quantity on which another quantity in a table depends; as, the altitude is the *argument* of the refraction. *Brande.*

AR-GU-MENT'A-BLE, *a.* That admits of argument. *Chalmers.*

AR-GU-MENT'AL, *a.* Belonging to argument; consisting in argument. *Pope.*

AR-GU-MENT-A'TION, *n.* Reasoning; the act of reasoning; the act of inventing or forming reasons, making inductions, drawing conclusions, and applying them to the case in discussion. The operation of inferring propositions, not known or admitted as true, from facts or principles known, admitted, or proved to be true. *Encyc. Watts.*

AR-GU-MENT'A-TIVE, *a.* Consisting of argument; containing a process of reasoning; as, an *argumentative* discourse.

2. Showing reasons for; as, the adaptation of things to their uses is *argumentative* of infinite wisdom in the Creator.

3. Addicted to argument; as, an *argumentative* writer.

AR-GU-MENT'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In an argumentative manner. *Taylor.*

AR-GU-MEN'TUM AD HOM'I-NEM, [L.] An argument drawn from the principles or conduct of an antagonist.

AR-GU-MENT'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being argumentative.

AR'GUS, *n.* A fabulous being of antiquity, said to have had a hundred eyes, who was placed by Juno to guard Io. The origin of this story may perhaps be found in the Teutonic word *arg*, crafty, cunning, of which the hundred eyes are symbolical.

AR'GUS-SHELL, *n.* A species of porcelain-shell, beautifully variegated with spots, resembling, in some measure, those in a peacock's tail. *Encyc.*

AR-GUTE', *a.* [L. *argutus.*] Sharp; shrill; subtile; witty. [*Little used.*]

AR-GUTE'NESS, *n.* Acuteness; wittiness. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

A'RI-A, *n.* [It.] Air; tune.

A'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Arius, a presbyter of the church of Alexandria, in the fourth century; or to his doctrines.

A'RI-AN, *n.* One who adheres to the doctrines of Arius, who held Christ to be a created being, inferior to God the Father in nature and dignity, though the first and noblest of all created beings; and also that the Holy Spirit is not God, but created by the power of the Son. *Encyc.*

A'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Arians.

A'RI-AN-IZE, *v. i.* To admit the tenets of the Arians. *Worthington.*

A-RIC'I-NA, *n.* A vegetable alkaloid obtained from the bark of a species of Cinchona. It was first brought from Arica, in Peru; whence its name.

AR'ID, *a.* [L. *aridus*, dry, from *areo*, to be dry.]

Dry; exhausted of moisture; parched with heat; as, an *arid* waste. *Thomson.*

AR'ID-AS, *n.* A kind of taffeta, from the East Indies, made of thread from certain plants. *Encyc.*

A-RID'I-TY, AR'ID-NESS, *n.* Dryness; a state of being without moisture. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A dry state of the body; emaciation; the withering of a limb; marasmus. *Coxe. Parr.*

A'RI-ES, *n.* [L., from the Celtic. Ir. *reithe*, or *receith*; Corn. *urz*, a ram; W. *hwrz*, a thrust, a ram.]

The Ram; a constellation of the zodiac, drawn on the globe, in the figure of a ram. Also the first of the twelve signs in the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of March. It originally coincided with the constellation; but from its recession, owing to the precession of the equinoxes, it now begins in the constellation of Pisces.

2. The battering ram.

AR'I-E-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *arieto*, from *aries.*] To butt, as a ram. [*Not used.*] *Johnson.*

AR-I-E-TA'TION, *n.* The act of butting, as a ram. The act of battering with the aries or battering ram. *Bacon.*

2. The act of striking or conflicting. [*Rarely used.*] *Glanville.*

AR-I-ET'TA, *n.* [It.] A short song; an air, or little air.

A-RIGHT', *adv.* [*a* and *right.* Sax. *geriht.*] Rightly; in a right form; without mistake or crime.

AR'IL, A-RIL'LUS, *n.* The exterior coat or covering of a seed, fixed to it at the base only, investing it wholly or partially, and falling off spontaneously; by some former writers called, from the Greek, *calyptra.* It is either succulent or cartilaginous; colored, elastic, rough, or knotted. *Linnæus. Milne. Martyn. Smith.*

An expansion of the funiculus, or placenta, about a seed, into a fleshy body, as the mace of a nutmeg. *Lindley.*

AR'IL-LA-TED, AR'IL-LED, *a.* Having an exterior covering or aril, as coffee. *Encyc. Eaton.*

AR'I-MAN, AR'I-MA, AH'RI-MAN, *n.* [Per. *ahriman*; Sans. *ari*, a foe.]

The evil genius or demon of the Persians; opposed to *yezad*, *yezdan*, *ormazd*, or *hormizda*, the good demon. The ancient magi held, that there are two deities or principles; one the author of all good, eternally absorbed in light; the other, the author of all evil, forever buried in darkness; or the one represented by light, the other by darkness. The latter answers to the *loke* of the Scandinavians, whose Celtic name, *lock*, signifies *darkness.* Originally, the Persians held these demons or principles to be equal, and from all eternity; but the moderns maintain that the evil principle is an inferior being. So the devil is called the prince of darkness. *Encyc. Gibbon. As. Researches.*

AR-I-O-LA'TION, HAR-I-O-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *ariolus* or *hariolus*, a soothsayer.]

A soothsaying; a foretelling. *Brown.*

AR'I-OSE, *a.* Characterized by melody, as distinguished from harmony.

Mendelssohn wants the *arioso* beauty of Handel—vocal melody is not his forte—the interest of his airs is harmonic. *For. Qu. Rev.*

AR-I-O'SO, *a.* [It., from *aria*, air.] Light; airy. *It. Dict.*

Literally, in the manner of an air; but in instrumental music, in a sustained vocal style. *P. Cyc.*

Prefixed to an air, it denotes a sustained, elaborate style, appropriate to the great airs of the opera. *Rousseau, Dict. Mus.*

A-RISE', *v. i.*; *pret.* AROSE; *pp.* ARISEN, (*pron.* a-rize', a-roze', a-riz'n.) [Sax. *arisan*; D. *rysen*; Goth. *reisan.*

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It may be allied to Ar. رأس *raasa*, to be the head or chief; Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. Eth. ראשׁ head, origin.]

1. To ascend, mount up, or move to a higher place; as, vapors *arise* from humid places.

2. To emerge from below the horizon; as, the sun or a star *arises* or *rises.*

3. To get out of bed; to leave the place or state of rest; or to leave a sitting or lying posture.

The king *arose* early and went to the den.—Dan. vi.

4. To begin; to spring up; to originate.

A persecution *arose* about Stephen.—Acts xi.

5. To revive from death; to leave the grave.

Many bodies of saints *arose.*—Matt. xxvii.

Figuratively, to awake from a state of sin and stupidity; to repent.

Arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee life.—Eph. v.

6. To begin to act; to exert power; to move from a state of inaction.

Let God *arise*; let his enemies be scattered.—Ps. lxviii.

7. To appear, or become known; to become visible, sensible, or operative.

To you shall the sun of righteousness *arise.*—Matt. iv.
Till the day star shall *arise* in your hearts.—2 Pet. i.

8. To be put in motion; to swell or be agitated; as, the waves *arose.*

9. To be excited or provoked; as, the wrath of the king shall *arise.*

10. To emerge from poverty, depression, or distress.

By what shall Jacob *arise*? for he is small.—Amos vii.

11. To appear in a particular character; to enter upon an office.

There *arose* a new king, who knew not Joseph.—Ex. i.

12. To begin sedition, insurrection, or mutiny; as, the men *arose*, or *rose*, upon their officers.

13. To invade, assault, or begin hostility; followed by *against.*

When he *arose against* me, I caught him by the beard.—1 Sam. xvii.

In this sense, the word *against* really belongs to the verb, and is necessary to give it this meaning. [See RISE, another form of this verb, which has the same signification, and is more generally used in popular language.]

A-RIS'ING, *ppr.* Ascending; moving upward; originating, or proceeding from; getting up; springing up; appearing.

A-RIS'TA, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, the awn; the pointed beard which issues from the husk or scaly flower-cup of the grasses, called the *glume.* *Milne.*

AR'IS-TARCH, *n.* [from *Aristarchus*, a critic distinguished for severity among the ancients.] A severe critic. *Knowles.*

AR-IS-TARCH'I-AN, *a.* Severely critical, like the ancient critic Aristarchus.

AR'IS-TARCH-Y, *n.* [Gr. ἀριστος, best, and ἀρχη, rule.]

A body of good men in power, or government by excellent men. *Harrington.*

A-RIS'TATE, *a.* Awned; having a pointed, beard-like process, as the glumes of wheat.

AR-IS-TOC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. ἀριστος, best, and κρατεω, to hold or govern.]

1. A form of government, in which the whole supreme power is vested in the principal persons of a state, or in a privileged order. When the supreme power is exercised by a small number, the government is called an *oligarchy.* The latter word, however, is usually applied to a corrupted form of aristocracy.

2. The nobility or chief persons in a state.

AR'IS-TO-CRAT, or A-RIS'TO-CRAT, *n.* One who favors an aristocracy in principle or practice; one who is a friend to an aristocratical form of government. *Burke.*

AR-IS-TO-CRAT'IC, AR-IS-TO-CRAT'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to aristocracy; consisting in a government of nobles, or principal men; as, an *aristocratical* constitution.

2. Partaking of aristocracy; as, an *aristocratic* measure; *aristocratic* pride or manners.

AR-IS-TO-CRAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an aristocratical manner.

AR-IS-TO-CRAT'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being aristocratical.

AR-IS-TO-PHAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Aristophanes. *N. A. Rev.*

AR-IS-TO-TE'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle, a celebrated philosopher, who was born at Stagyra, in Macedon, about 384 years before Christ. The *Aristotelian* philosophy is otherwise called *the peripatetic.*

AR-IS-TO-TE'LI-AN, *n.* A follower of Aristotle, who was a disciple of Plato, and founded the sect of *peripatetics.* [See PERIPATETIC.]

AR-IS-TO-TE'LI-AN-ISM, *n.* The philosophy or doctrines of Aristotle.

AR-IS-TO-TEL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle or to his philosophy.

The pernicious effects of the *Aristotelic* system. *Schlegel, Trans.*

AR'ITH-MAN-CY or A-RITH'MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. ἀριθμος, number, and μαντεια, divination.]

Divination, or the foretelling of future events by the use or observation of numbers.

A-RITH'ME-TIC, *n.* [Gr. ἀριθμεω, to number, ἀριθμητικη, the art of numbering, from ἀριθμος, number; from ῥεθμος, number, rhythm, order, agreement.]

The science of numbers, or the art of computation. The various operations of arithmetic are performed by addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

AR-ITH-MET'IC, AR-ITH-MET'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to arithmetic; according to the rules or method of arithmetic.

AR-ITH-MET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the rules, principles, or method of arithmetic.

A-RITH-ME-TI'CIAN, *n.* One skilled in arithmetic, or versed in the science of numbers.

ARK, *n.* [Fr. *arche*; L. *arca*; Sp. Port. It. *arca*, a chest or coffer; Ir. *airg*, *ark*; Sax. *ere* or *erk*; G. *arche*; D. *arke*; Ch. ארן.]

1. A small, close vessel, chest, or coffer, such as that which was the repository of the tables of the covenant among the Jews. This was about three feet nine inches in length. The lid was the *propitiatory*, or mercy-seat, over which were the cherubim. The vessel in which Moses was set afloat upon the Nile, was an *ark* of bulrushes.

2. The large, floating vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the deluge.

3. A depository.

Arise, O Lord, into thy rest, thou and the *ark* of thy strength.—Ps. cxxxii.

4. A large boat used on American rivers to transport produce to market.

5. In *early English and Scottish writers*, a chest or coffer; as, an *ark* for meal; a bolting *ark.* Still used, in the north of England, for a chest containing meal. *P. Cyc.*

ARK'ITE, *n.* A term used by Bryant to denote one of the persons who were preserved in the ark, or who, according to pagan fables, belonged to the ark.

ARK'ITE, *a.* Belonging to the ark. *Bryant. Faber.*

ARK'TIZ-ITE, ARC'TIZ-ITE, *n.* A mineral, now called *Hemicrite*; a variety of scapolite.

ARM, *n.* [Sax. *arm*, *earm*; D. G. Sw. Dan. *arm*; L. *armus*, an *arm*, a shoulder, a wing. In Russ. a shoulder is *ramo*, which may be the same word as the L. *armus.* If so, this word belongs to the root Rm, coinciding with L. *ramus*, a branch, that is, a shoot, like the Celtic *branch*, L. *brachium.* But if the L. *armus* is directly from the Gr. ἀρμος, a joint, it would seem to be formed from Gr. ἀρω, to fit.]

1. The limb of the human body which extends from the shoulder to the hand.

2. The branch of a tree, or the slender part of a machine, projecting from a trunk or axis. The limbs of animals are also sometimes called *arms.*

3. An inlet of water from the sea.

4. *Figuratively*, power, might, strength; as, the secular *arm*. In this sense the word is often used in the Scriptures.

To whom is the *arm* of the Lord revealed? — Isa. lii.

ARM, *v. t.* [L. *armo*; Fr. *armer*; Sp. *armar*; It. *armare*; from L. *arma*.]

1. To furnish or equip with weapons of offense or defense; as, to *arm* the militia.

2. To cover with a plate, or with whatever will add strength, force, or security; as, to *arm* the hilt of a sword.

3. To furnish with means of defense; to prepare for resistance; to fortify, in a moral sense.

Arm yourselves with the same mind. — 1 Pet. iv.

4. To fit up; to furnish with the means of action or effect; as, to *arm* a hook in angling; to *arm* a dressing in surgery. To *arm a loadstone*, is to fit it with an armature.

ARM, *v. i.* To provide with arms, weapons, or means of attack or resistance; to take arms; as, the nations *arm* for war.

This verb is not really intransitive in this use, but reflective, the pronoun being omitted. The nations *arm* — for, the nations *arm themselves*.

AR-MA'DA, *n.* [Sp., from *arma*.]

A fleet of armed ships; a squadron. The term is usually applied to the Spanish fleet called the *Invincible Armada*, consisting of 130 ships, intended to act against England, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1588.

AR-MA-DIL'LO, *n.* [Sp.; so called from being *armed* with a bony shell.]

A name given by the Spaniards to the different species of quadrupeds, belonging to the Linnæan genus Dasypus; peculiar to South America, and called by the Portuguese *encubesto*, from their peculiar covering, and by the natives of Brazil *tatou*. These animals have only molar teeth, and are covered with a hard, bony shell, divided into movable belts, except on the forehead, shoulders, and haunches, where it is not movable. The belts are connected by a membrane, which enables the animal to roll itself up like a hedgehog. These animals burrow in the earth, where they lie during the daytime, seldom going abroad except at night. They are of different sizes; the largest more than three feet in length, without the tail. They subsist chiefly on fruits, roots, and insects; sometimes on flesh. When attacked, they roll themselves into a ball, presenting their armor on all sides to any assailant; but they are inoffensive, and their flesh is esteemed good food. *Encyc.*

ARM'A-MENT, *n.* [L. *armamenta*, utensils, tackle, from *arma*.]

1. A body of forces equipped for war; used of a land or naval force. It is more generally used of a naval force.

2. In *naval affairs*, the guns and other munitions of war with which a ship is armed.

ARM-A-MENT'A-RY, *n.* An armory; a magazine or arsenal. [*Rarely used.*]

AR'MA-TURE, *n.* [L. *armatura*.]

1. Armor; that which defends the body. It comprehends whatever is worn for *defense* of the body, and has been sometimes used for *offensive* weapons. *Armature*, like *arms* and *armor*, is used also of the furniture of animals and vegetables, evidently intended for their protection, as prickles, spines, and horns.

2. In *ancient military art*, an exercise performed with missive weapons, as darts, spears, and arrows. *Encyc.*

3. The *armature of a magnet*, is a piece of iron used to connect the two poles, in order to maintain the magnetic power undiminished.

Formerly, the *armature* or *armor* of a magnet consisted of two pieces of iron applied to the poles of a parallelopipedal magnet, so as to project, and partly inclose the magnet on one side, and thus give to the poles a direction perpendicular to their original direction. Each of these pieces was called the *armature* of its respective pole, and the two together the *armature* of the magnet. In order to preserve the power of a magnet so armed, and to combine the action of the two poles, the latter were connected by a piece of iron, which also served as an armature. Horse-shoe magnets have been substituted for such armed magnets, and the term *armature* has been thus limited to the piece of iron connecting the poles. *Ed. Encyc. Enfield.*

ARM'-CHAIR, *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows.

ARM'ED, (armd,) *pp.* or *a.*

1. Furnished with weapons of offense or defense; furnished with the means of security; fortified, in a moral sense.

2. In *heraldry*, *armed* is when the beaks, talons, horns, or feet of birds and beasts of prey are of a different color from the rest of the body. *Chambers.*

3. Furnished or fitted with an *armature*, as a magnet or loadstone.

4. In *botany*, having prickles or thorns. *Encyc.*

An *armed ship*, is one which is taken into the service of government for a particular occasion, and armed like a ship of war.

Armed in flute. A ship is armed *in flute*, i. e., after the manner of a *transport*, when part of her guns have been taken out for the sake of making room, and her effective armament is thus reduced below that at which she rates.

ARM'ED-CHAIR, *n.* See ARM-CHAIR.

AR-ME'NI-AN, *n.* A native of Armenia; or the language of the country. *Sir W. Jones.*

AR-ME'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Armenia; a country, and formerly a kingdom, in Asia, divided into Armenia Major and Minor.

Armenian bole, is a species of clay from Armenia, and found in other countries. But the term, being of uncertain signification, is rejected in modern mineralogy. [See BOLE.] *Cronstedt. Kirwan.*

Armenian stone; a soft, blue stone, consisting of calcareous earth or gypsum, with the oxyd of copper. It is too soft to give fire with steel, loses its color when heated, and does not admit of a polish. *Nicholson.*

AR-MENT'AL, AR-MENT'INE, *a.* [L. *armentalis.*]

Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle.

ARME-PO'IS-SANT, *a.* [See POISSANT.] Powerful in arms. *Weever.*

ARM'FUL, *n.* As much as the arms can hold.

ARM'GAUNT, *a.* Slender, as the arm. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

ARM'HOLE, *n.* [*arm* and *hole.*] The cavity under the shoulder, or the armpit. *Bacon.*

2. A hole for the arm in a garment.

AR'MI-GER, *n.* [L. *armiger*; *arma* and *gero*; literally, one that bears arms.]

An esquire; a knight's companion. But in *present usage*, *armiger* is a title of dignity next in degree to a knight. In *times of chivalry*, it signified an attendant on a knight, or other person of rank, who bore his shield, and rendered him other military services. So *in antiquity*, Abimelech, Saul, &c., had their armor-bearers. Judg. ix. 1 Sam. xvi. As had Hector and Achilles. *Homer.* This title, under the Norman French princes, in England, was exchanged, in common usage, for *esquire*, Fr. *ecuyer*, a word of similar import, from *ecu*, L. *scutum*, a shield. *Armiger* is still retained with us as a title of respect, being the Latin word equivalent to *esquire*, which see. *Spelman.*

AR-MIG'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing arms.

ARM'IL-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *armilla*, a bracelet, from *armus*, the arm.]

Resembling a bracelet, or ring; consisting of rings or circles. The *armillary sphere* is an artificial sphere, composed of a number of circles of the mundane sphere, put together in their natural order, to assist in giving a just conception of the constitution of the heavens, and the motions of the celestial bodies. This artificial sphere revolves upon its axis within a horizon, divided into degrees, and movable every way upon a brass supporter. *Encyc.*

ARM'IL-LA-TED, *a.* Furnished with bracelets.

ARM'ING, *ppr.* Equipping with arms; providing with the means of defense or attack, preparing for resistance, in *a moral sense*; fitting with an armature, as a magnet.

ARM'INGS, *n. pl.* The same as *waist-clothes*, hung about a ship's upper works. *Chambers.*

AR-MIN'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Arminius, or designating his principles.

AR-MIN'IAN, *n.* One of a sect or party of Christians, so called from Arminius, or Harmansen, of Holland, who flourished at the close of the 16th century and beginning of the 17th. The Arminian doctrines are, 1. Conditional election and reprobation, in opposition to absolute predestination. 2. Universal redemption, or that the atonement was made by Christ for all mankind, though none but believers can be partakers of the benefit. 3. That man, in order to exercise true faith, must be regenerated and renewed by the operation of the Holy Spirit, which is the gift of God; but that this grace is not irresistible, and may be lost; so that men may relapse from a state of grace, and die in their sins. *Encyc.*

AR-MIN'IAN-ISM, *n.* The peculiar doctrines or tenets of the Arminians.

ARM-IP'O-TENCE, *n.* [*arma* and *potentia.* See POTENCY.] Power in arms. *Johnson.*

ARM-IP'O-TENT, *a.* Powerful in arms; mighty in battle. *Dryden.*

ARM-IS'O-NOUS, *a.* [*arma* and *sonus.* See SOUND.] Sounding or rustling in arms. *Johnson.*

AR'MIS-TICE, *n.* [L. *arma* and *sisto*, to stand still; Gr. ἱστημι; Sp. *armisticio*; It. *armistizio*; Fr. *armistice.*]

A cessation of arms, for a short time, by convention; a truce; a temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement of the parties.

ARM'LESS, *a.* Without an arm; destitute of weapons. *Beaumont & Fletcher.*

ARM'LET, *n.* [dim. of *arm.*] A small arm; as, an *armlet* of the sea; a piece of armor for the arm; a bracelet. *Dryden. Johnson.*

ARM'OR, *n.* [from *arm.*]

1. Defensive arms; any habit worn to protect the body in battle; formerly called *harness.* A complete armor formerly consisted of a casque or helmet, a gorget, cuirass, gauntlets, tasses, brassets, cuishes, and covers for the legs, to which the spurs were fastened. *Encyc.*

In *English statutes*, armor is used for the whole apparatus of war; including offensive as well as defensive arms. The *statutes of armor* directed what arms every man should provide, 27 Hen. II., and that of Westminster, 13 Edw. I. Hence *armor* includes all instruments of war.

Blackstone, b. iv. ch. 7; b. 1. ch. 13. *Hen. Hist. Brit* b. iii. ch. 1.

2. In *a spiritual sense*, a good conscience, faith, and Christian graces are called *armor.* Rom. xiii. Eph. vi. 2 Cor. vi.

Coat armor, is the escutcheon of a person or family, with its several charges and other furniture, as mantling, crest, supporters, motto, &c. *Encyc.*

Armor of a magnet; the same as *armature. Ed. Enc.*

ARM'OR-BEAR-ER, *n.* One who carries the armor of another.

ARM'OR-ER, *n.*

1. A maker of armor or arms; a manufacturer of instruments of war. The *armorer* of a ship has the charge of the arms, to see that they are in a condition fit for service.

2. One who has care of the arms and armor of another, and who dresses him in armor.

The *armorers* accomplishing the knights. *Shak.*

ARM-O'RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to armor, or to the arms or escutcheon of a family; as, ensigns *armorial.* *Blackstone.*

AR-MOR'IC, AR-MOR'IC-AN, *a.* [Celtic *ar*, upon, and *mor*, the sea; that is, maritime.]

Designating the north-western part of France, formerly called *Armorica*, now Bretagne, or Britanny. This part of France is peopled by inhabitants who speak a dialect of the Celtic. It is usually supposed their ancestors were refugees or colonists from England.

AR-MOR'IC, *n.* The language of the Armoricans; one of the Celtic dialects which have remained to the present times.

AR-MOR'IC-AN, *n.* A native of Armorica, or Bretagne.

ARM'OR-IST, *n.* One skilled in heraldry.

ARM'OR-Y, *n.* A place where arms and instruments of war are deposited for safe keeping.

2. Armor; defensive and offensive arms. *Milton.*

3. Ensigns armorial. *Spenser.*

4. The knowledge of coat-armor; that branch of heraldry which treats of coat-armor. *Encyc.*

5. In *the United States*, a place or building in which arms are manufactured.

ARM'PIT, *n.* [*arm* and *pit.*] The hollow place or cavity under the shoulder. *Moxon.*

ARMS, *n. pl.* [L. *arma*; Fr. *arms*; Sp. and It. *arma.*]

1. Weapons of offense, or armor for defense and protection of the body.

2. War; hostility.

Arms and the man I sing. *Dryden.*

To be in arms; to be in a state of hostility, or preparation for war.

To arms, is a phrase which denotes a taking arms for war or hostility; particularly, a summoning to war.

To take arms, is to arm for attack or defense.

Bred to arms, denotes that a person has been educated to the profession of a soldier.

3. The ensigns armorial of a family; consisting of figures and colors borne in shields, banners, &c., as marks of dignity and distinction, and descending from father to son.

4. In *law*, arms are any thing which a man takes in his hand in anger, to strike or assault another. *Cowel. Blackstone.*

5. In *botany*, one of the seven kinds of fulcra or props of plants, enumerated by Linnæus and others. The different species of arms, or armor, are prickles, thorns, forks, and stings, which seem intended to protect the plants from injury by animals. *Milne. Martyn.*

Fire-arms, are such as may be charged with powder, as cannon, muskets, mortars, &c.

A *stand of arms*, consists of a musket, bayonet, cartridge-box and belt, with a sword. But for common soldiers a sword is not necessary.

In *falconry*, *arms* are the legs of a hawk from the thigh to the foot. *Encyc.*

ARMS'-END, *n.* At the end of the arms; at a good distance; *a phrase taken from boxers or wrestlers.*

ARM'-SHAP-ED, (-shāpt,) *a.* Shaped like the arm.

ARM'S'-LENGTH, *n.* The length of the arm.

To keep at arms-length, is sometimes used figuratively for keeping one off; not allowing one to come into close contact or familiarity.

ARM'S'-REACH, *n.* Within reach of the arm.

AR'MY, *n.* [Fr. *armée*; It. *arbhar*, or *armhar*; from the common root of *arm*, *armo*, *arma.*]

1. A collection or body of men armed for war, and organized in companies, battalions, regiments, brig-

ades, and divisions, under proper officers. In general, *an army*, in modern times, consists of infantry and cavalry, with artillery; although the union of all is not essential to the constitution of an army. Among savages, armies are differently formed.
2. A great number; a vast multitude; as, an *army* of locusts or caterpillars. Joel ii. 25.

AR'NOLD-IST, *n.* A disciple of Arnold of Brescia, who, in the 12th century, preached against the Roman Catholic church, for which he was banished; but he was afterward permitted to return. By his preaching, an insurrection was excited, for which he was condemned and executed. *Encyc.*

AR'NOT, *n.* A name of the pignut or earthnut, a species of Carum, (Bunium, Linn.)

AR-NOT'TO, *n.* The Anotta; which see. Also, a tree so called.

AR'NUTS, *n.* Tall oat-grass.

A-RŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr. αρωμα.]
The quality of plants, or other substances, which constitutes their fragrance, which is perceived by an agreeable smell, accompanied in some with a warm, spicy taste.

AR-O-MAT'IC, / AR-O-MAT'IC-AL, } *a.* Fragrant, spicy; strong-scented; odoriferous; having an agreeable odor.

AR-O-MAT'IC, *n.* A plant, drug, or medicine, characterized by a fragrant smell, and usually by a warm, pungent taste. *Cyc. Parr.*

AR-O-MAT-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of impregnating or scenting with aroma, or rendering aromatic.

A-RŌ'MA-TIZE, *v. t.* To impregnate with aroma; to infuse an aromatic odor; to give a spicy scent or taste; to perfume. *Bacon.*

A-RŌ'MA-TIZ-ED, *pp.* Impregnated with aroma; rendered fragrant.

A-RŌ'MA-TIZ-ER, *n.* That which communicates an aromatic quality. *Evelyn.*

A-RŌ'MA-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering spicy; impregnating with aroma.

A-RŌ'MA-TOUS, *a.* Containing aroma, or the principle of fragrance.

AR'OPH, *n.* [a contraction of *aroma philosophorum.*]
A name by which saffron is sometimes called.
Aroph Paracelsi, a chemical preparation of Paracelsus, formed by sublimation from equal quantities of hematite and sal ammoniac. The term *aroph* is also used by the same writer as synonymous with *lithontriptic*, a solvent for the stone. *Encyc. Coxe.*

A-RŌSE'; the past or preterit tense of the verb to Arise.

A-ROUND', *prep.* [*a* and *round.* See Round.]
1. About; on all sides; encircling; encompassing.

A lambent flame *around* his brows. *Dryden.*

2. In *a looser sense*, from place to place; at random.

A-ROUND', *adv.* In a circle; on every side.
2. In *a looser sense*, at random; without any fixed direction; as, to travel *around* from town to town. [See Round.]

A-ROU'RA, *n.* [Gr.] A Grecian measure of fifty feet. Also, a square measure of half the plethron, or, according to Suidas, of a fourth part of a plethron. The Egyptian *aroura* was the square of a hundred feet, or a hundred cubits. *Arbuth. Smith's Dict.*

A-ROUSE', (a-rouz',) *v. t.* [in Heb. חרה; Ar. حرص *haratza*, to stir, to excite. It is often contracted into *rouse.* It may be allied to D. *raazen*; G. *brausen*, to rage, to stir, bluster. Class Rs.]
To excite into action that which is at rest; to stir, or put in motion or exertion, that which is languid; as, to *arouse* one from sleep; to *arouse* the dormant faculties.

A-ROUS'ED, *pp.* Excited into action; put in motion.

A-ROUS'ING, *ppr.* Putting in motion; stirring; exciting into action or exertion.

A-RŌW', *adv.* [*a* and *row.*] In a row; successively. *Sidney. Shak.*

A-ROYNT', *adv.* Be gone; away. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

AR-PEG'GI-O, (är-ped'je-o,) *n.* [It., from *arpa*, a harp.]
In *music*, a term denoting that the notes of a chord are heard in rapid succession, and not simultaneously; or the striking the notes of a chord in quick succession, in the manner of playing the harp. *Turk. P. Cyc.*

AR'PENT, *n.* [Fr. *arpent*; Norm. *arpen.* In Domesday, it is written *arpennus*, *arpendus*, and *arpent.* Columella mentions that the *arepennis* was equal to half the Roman *juger.* The word is said, by Scaliger, to be derived from *arpendium*, i. e. *arvipendium*, or *arvipennium*, a cord for measuring land. *Spelman. Lunier.*]
A portion of land in France, ordinarily containing one hundred square rods or perches, each of 18 feet. But the arpent is different in different parts of France. The arpent of Paris contains 900 square toises. It is less than the English acre by about one seventh. *Spelman. Encyc. Cowel. Arthur Young.*

AR-QUE-BUS-ADE', *n.* A distilled water applied to a bruise or wound; so called because it was originally used as a vulnerary in gunshot wounds. *Parr.*
2. The shot of an arquebuse. *Ash.*

AR'QUE-BUSE, / HAR'QUE-BUSE, } *n.* [Fr. from *arquer*, to make crooked, and the Teut. *bus*, a pipe, a gun; D. *bus*, a tube, pipe, gun; Sw. *bossa*, a gun or cannon. Hence the word signifies a hook-gun.]
A sort of hand-gun; a species of fire-arms, anciently used, which was cocked with a wheel. It carried a ball that weighed nearly two ounces. A larger kind, used in fortresses, carried a ball of three ounces and a half. *Encyc.*

AR-QUE-BUS-IĒR', *n.* A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

AR'QUI-FOUX, (är'ke-foo,) *n.* A kind of lead ore, used by potters to give their wares a green varnish. *McCulloch.*

AR'RACH, *n.* A plant. [See Orrach.]

AR-RACK', *n.* [contracted into *rack.*] A spirituous liquor from the East Indies. The name is said to signify, in the East, any spirituous liquor; but that which usually bears this name is a liquor distilled from *toddy*, the juice of the cocoanut-tree, procured by incision. Some persons allege it to be a spirit distilled from rice or sugar, fermented with the juice of the cocoanut.

AR'RA-GON-ITE, *n.* [from *Arragon*, in Spain, where it was first observed.]
In *mineralogy*, carbonate of lime, crystallized in rhombic prisms, or in forms derived from the same. It differs from common carbonate of lime, or *calcareous spar*, in its crystallization; the crystals of the latter affording, by cleavage, a rhombohedron, and those of the *arragonite* a rhombic prism. It has also a greater hardness, and a higher specific gravity than calcareous spar. *Dana.*

AR-RAIGN', (ar-rāne',) *v. t.* [Norm. *arraner*, *arraisoner*, and *aresner*, to put to answer, to *arraign.* The usual derivation of this word from Sax. *wregan*, *gewregan*, to accuse, is probably incorrect. It appears to be of Norman origin, and if *s* is radical, it coincides in origin with L. *reus*, contracted from the root of *res.*]
1. To call or set a prisoner at the bar of a court, to answer to the matter charged against him in an indictment or information. When called, the indictment is read to him, and he is put to plead, guilty or not guilty, and to elect by whom he will be tried. *Blackstone.*
2. According to *law writers*, to set in order; to fit for trial; as, to *arraign* a writ of novel disseisin. *To arraign the assize*, is to cause the demandant to be called to make the plaint, and set the cause in order, that the tenant may be brought to answer. *Cowel.*
3. To accuse; to charge with faults. *Johnson.* More correctly, to call before the bar of reason, or taste; to call in question, for faults, before any tribunal.

They will not *arraign* you for want of knowledge. *Dryden.*

AR-RAIGN', (ar-rāne',) *n.* Arraignment; as, clerk of the *arraigns.* *Blackstone.*

AR-RAIGN'ED, *pp.* Called before a tribunal to answer, and elect triers; accused; called in question.

AR-RAIGN'ER, *n.* One who arraigns. *Coleridge.*

AR-RAIGN'ING, *ppr.* Calling before a court or tribunal; accusing.

AR-RAIGN'MENT, *n.* [Norm. *arresnement*, *arraynement.*]
1. The act of arraigning; the act of calling and setting a prisoner before a court to answer to an accusation, and to choose his triers.
2. Accusation.
3. A calling in question for faults.

AR-RAI'MENT, *n.* [See Array.] Clothes; garments. We now use *raiment.*

AR-RANGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *arranger*, of *ad* and *ranger*, to set in order; Arm. *renega*, *rang*, *rank*, a row or line. See Rank.]
1. To put in proper order; to dispose the parts of a whole in the manner intended, or best suited for the purpose; as, troops *arranged* for battle.
2. To adjust; to settle; to put in order; to prepare: *a popular use of the word, of very general application.*

AR-RANG'ED, (ar-rānjd',) *pp.* Put in order; disposed in the proper order; adjusted.

AR-RANGE'MENT, *n.* The act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in order; disposition in suitable form.
2. That which is disposed in order; system of parts disposed in due order.

The interest of that portion of social *arrangement* is in the hands of all those who compose it. *Burke.*

3. Preparatory measure; previous disposition; as, we have made *arrangements* for receiving company.
4. Final settlement; adjustment by agreement; as, the parties have made an *arrangement* between themselves concerning their disputes: *a popular use of the word.*
5. Classification of facts relating to a subject, or of objects, in regular, systematic order, as, the Linnæan *arrangement* of plants.

AR-RANG'ER, *n.* One that puts in order.

AR-RANG'ING, *ppr.* Putting in due order or form; adjusting.

AR'RANT, *a.* [I suppose this to be a different spelling of Errant, which see.]
Notorious, in an ill sense; infamous; mere; vile; as, an *arrant* rogue or coward.

AR'RANT-LY, *adv.* Notoriously, in an ill sense; infamously; impudently; shamefully.

AR'RAS, *n.* [said to be from Arras, the capital of Artois, in the French Netherlands, where this article was manufactured.]
Tapestry; hangings wove with figures. *Shak.*

AR-RAUGHT', (-rawt,) *a.* Seized by violence. *Spenser.*

AR-RAY', *n.* [Norm. *araie*, and *arraer*, *arair*, to *array*, settle, prepare; *ray*, a robe, and the array or pannel of the jury; old Fr. *arroi*; [this is a word contracted;] Ir. *earradh*, a suit of armor, furniture, accouterments, wares; It. *arredo*, furniture, implements, rigging; *arredare*, to prepare or equip; Arm. *reiza*, to put in order or arrange; Sp. *arreo*; Port. *arreio*, *arreyo*, array, dress; Port. *arrear*, to dress. Class Rd, and allied to *rod*, *radius*, *ray.* The primary sense is to make straight or right. See Dress.]
1. Order; disposition in regular lines; as, an army in battle *array.* Hence, a posture of defense.
2. Dress; garments disposed in order upon the person. *Dryden.*
3. In *law*, the act of impanneling a jury; or a jury impanneled; that is, a jury set in order by the sheriff, or called man by man. *Blackstone. Cowel.*
Commission of array, in English history, was a commission given by the prince to officers in every county, to muster and *array* the inhabitants, or see them in a condition for war. *Blackstone.*

AR-RAY', *v. t.* To place or dispose in order, as troops for battle.
2. To deck or dress; to adorn with dress: applied especially to dress of a splendid kind.

Array thyself with glory. — Job xl.
Pharaoh *arrayed* Joseph with fine linen. — Gen. xli.

3. To set a jury in order for the trial of a cause; that is, to call them man by man. *Blackstone. Cowel.*
4. To envelop.

In gelid caves with horrid glooms *arrayed.* *Trumbull.*

AR-RAY'ED, (ar-rāde',) *pp.* Set in order, or in lines; arranged in order for attack or defense; dressed; adorned by dress; impanneled, as a jury; enveloped.

AR-RAY'ER, *n.* One who arrays. In *some early English statutes*, an officer who had care of the soldiers' armor, and who saw them duly accoutered. In some reigns, commissioners of array were appointed for this purpose. *Blackstone.*

AR-RAY'ING, *ppr.* Setting in order; putting on splendid raiment; impanneling.

AR-REAR', *adv.* [Fr. *arrière*, behind. In some of its uses it has the sense of *lower*, *inferior.* [See Arriere-ban.] Sp. and Port. *arriar*, to lower sail; Arm. *reor*, *revr*, or *refr*, the fundament; W. rhefyr, id., from *rhev*, thick. Lunier deduces *arrear* and *arriere* from L. *ad* and *retro.* But the derivation from the Celtic seems most probably correct.]
Behind; at the hinder part. *Spenser.*
In this sense obsolete. But from this use, we retain the word as a noun in the phrase *in arrear*, to signify *behind* in payment.

AR-REAR', *n.* That which is behind in payment, or which remains unpaid, though due. It is generally used in the plural; as, the *arrears* of rent, wages, and taxes; and supposes a part of the money already paid.

AR-REAR'AGE, *n.* [*arrear* and the common French termination *age.*]
Arrears; any sum of money remaining unpaid, after previous payment of a part. A person may be *in arrear* for the whole amount of a debt; but *arrears* and *arrearage* imply that a part has been paid.

AR-RECT', / AR-RECT'ED, } *a.* [L. *arrectus*, raised, erect, from *arrigo.* See Reach.]
Erect; attentive; as a person listening. *Akenside.*

AR-REN-TA'TION, *n.* [Sp. *arrendar*, to rent, to take by lease; of *ad* and *reddo*, to return. See Rent.]
In *the forest laws of England*, a licensing the owner of land in a forest to inclose it with a small ditch and low hedge, in consideration of a yearly rent. *Cowel.*

AR-REP-TI'TIOUS, (ar-rep-tish'us,) *a.* [L. *arreptus*, of *ad* and *rapio*, to snatch. See Rapacious.]
1. Snatched away.
2. [*ad* and *repo*, to creep. See Creep.] Crept in privily. *Johnson. Bailey.*

AR-REST', *v. t.* [Fr. *arreter*, for *arrester*; Sp. *arrestar*; It. *arrestare*; L. *resto*, to stop; W. *arhaws*, *arost*, to stay, wait, dwell; Eng. to *rest.* See Rest.]
1. To obstruct; to stop; to check or hinder motion; as, to *arrest* the current of a river; to *arrest* the senses.
2. To take, seize, or apprehend by virtue of a warrant from authority; as, to *arrest* one for debt, or for a crime.
3. To seize and fix; as, to *arrest* the eyes, or attention.

The appearance of such a person in the world, and at such a period, ought to *arrest* the consideration of every thinking mind. *Buckminster.*

4. To hinder or restrain; as, to *arrest* the course of justice.

AR-REST', *n.* The taking or apprehending of a person by virtue of a warrant from authority. An arrest is made by seizing or touching the body.

2. Any seizure, or taking by power, physical or moral.

3. A stop, hinderance, or restraint.

4. In *law*, an *arrest* of judgment is the staying or stopping of a judgment after verdict, for causes assigned. Courts have power to arrest judgment for intrinsic causes appearing upon the face of the record; as when the declaration varies from the original writ; when the verdict differs materially from the pleadings; or when the case laid in the declaration is not sufficient, in point of law, to found an action upon. The motion for this purpose is called a motion in *arrest* of judgment. *Blackstone.*

5. A mangy humor between the ham and pastern of the hind legs of a horse. *Johnson.*

AR-REST-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of arresting; an arrest, or seizure.

AR-REST'ED, *pp.* Seized; apprehended; stopped; hindered; restrained.

AR-REST'ER, } *n.* One who arrests. In *Scots law*,
AR-REST'OR, } the person at whose suit an arrestment is made.

AR-REST'ING, *ppr.* Seizing; staying; hindering; restraining.

AR-REST'MENT, *n.* A term, in *Scots law*, applied to persons or things. Applied to *persons*, it denotes, in criminal cases, the securing of a criminal until he undergoes trial, or finds caution or bail, and in some civil cases, the securing of a debtor, until he gives security. Applied to *things*, it denotes the attachment, by a creditor, of the movable estate of a debtor, or the order of a judge, by which he who is debtor in a movable obligation to the arrester's debtor, is prohibited to make payment or delivery, till the debt due to the arrester is paid or secured. The debtor, thus restrained, is called the *arrestee*, as the restraining creditor is called the *arrester*. *Ed. Encyc.*

AR-RET', (ar-rā',) *n.* [Fr. *arrêt*; *arrester*, *arrêter*, to detain, to fix, to determine.]

A French word, signifying, 1. A judgment, decision, or decree. Applied more particularly to the judgments and decisions of courts and tribunals. Before the revolution, it denoted a judgment or decision of a sovereign court, such as the parliaments, chamber of accounts, court of aids, and some others, whose decisions were without appeal, and could be reversed only by their own act, or by the king or his council; also, the decisions or decrees of the royal council, which were considered as a part of the French law.

2. An arrest or seizure of persons, or a seizure or attachment of goods; corresponding to the Scotch law term *arrestment*.

AR-RET', *v. t.* To assign; to allot. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

AR-RIDE', *v. t.* [L. *arrideo.*]

To laugh at; to please well. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

AR-RIÈRE', (ar-reer',) *n.* [Fr. *arrière.*]

The last body of an army; now called REAR, which see.

Arriere-ban; the convocation, by the sovereign, of all his feudatories, to march in arms against the enemy. *Encyc. Meth.*

Ban and *arriere-ban*; the assembly of the vassals and arriere vassals, convoked by the sovereign to march against the enemy. *Ban* refers to the fiefs immediately holding of the king; and *arriere-ban* to the arriere fiefs, or those holding of the vassals. *Ban* signifies proclamation, and *arriere-ban*, arriere proclamation. This word is used in the sense of the act of convoking; as, the sovereign has the right of *ban* and *arriere-ban*;—of the duty of assembling when convoked; as, subject to and exempt from the *ban*, &c.;—the assembly or assembling; as, to appear at the *ban*, &c.;—and the body assembled, as muster of the *ban*, general of the *ban*. *Encyc. Meth.*

Arriere-fee, or *fief*; a fee or fief dependent on a superior fee, or a fee held of a feudatory.

Arriere vassal; the vassal of a vassal.

AR'RIS, *n.* [Fr. *areste*, *arête*. In *architecture*, the edge formed by two surfaces meeting each other, whether plane or curved; applied particularly to the edges in moldings, and to the raised edges, which separate the flutings in a Doric column. *P. Cyc.*

AR-RIS'ION, (ar-rizh'un,) *n.* [L. *arrisio.*] The act of smiling. *Ashe.*

AR-RIV'AL, *n.* The coming to, or reaching a place, from a distance, whether by water, as in its original sense, or by land.

2. The attainment or gaining of any object, by effort, agreement, practice, or study.

3. The person or thing arriving; as, news brought by the last *arrival*.

The next arrivals here will gladlier build their nests. *Warner.*

AR-RIV'ANCE, *n.* Company coming. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

2. Arrival; a reaching in progress. [*Obs.*] *Brown.*

AR-RIVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *arriver*; Arm. *arrivout*, *arrivein*; It. *arrivare*, Sp. and Port. *arribar*; of *ad* and Fr. *rive*, the shore or sloping bank of a river; Sp. *ribera*; L. *ripa*; Sans. *arivi*. In Irish, *airbhe* is *ribs*. It appears that *rib*, *rive*, and *ripa* are radically one word; in like manner, *costa*, a rib, and *coast*, are radically the same.]

1. *Literally*, to come to the shore, or bank. Hence, to come to or reach in progress by water, followed by *at*. We *arrived at* Havre de Grace, July 10, 1824. N. W.

2. To come to or reach by traveling on land; as, the post *arrives* at 7 o'clock.

3. To reach a point by progressive motion; to gain or compass by effort, practice, study, inquiry, reasoning, or experiment; as, to *arrive* at an unusual degree of excellence or wickedness; to *arrive* at a conclusion.

4. To happen or occur.

Happy! to whom this glorious death arrives. *Waller.*

AR-RIVE', *v. t.* To reach. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

AR-RIV'ING, *ppr.* Coming to or reaching, by water or land; gaining by research, effort, or study.

AR'RO-GANCE, *n* [L. *arrogantia*, from *arrogo*, to claim; of *ad* and *rogo*, to beg, or desire; Fr. *arrogance*; Arm. *roguentez*; Sp. and Port. *arrogancia*; It. *arroganza*. See ARROGATE.]

The act or quality of taking much upon one's self; that species of pride which consists in exorbitant claims of rank, dignity, estimation, or power, or which exalts the worth or importance of the person to an undue degree; proud contempt of others; conceitedness; presumption.

I will cause the *arrogance* of the proud to cease.—Isa. xiii. 1 Sam. ii. Prov. viii.

AR'RO-GAN-CY, *n.* Arrogance. [*This orthography is less usual.*]

AR'RO-GANT, *a.* Assuming; making, or having the disposition to make exorbitant claims of rank or estimation; giving one's self an undue degree of importance; haughty; conceited; *applied to persons.*

2. Containing arrogance; marked with arrogance; proceeding from undue claims or self-importance; *applied to things*; as, *arrogant* pretensions, or behavior.

AR'RO-GANT-LY, *adv.* In an arrogant manner; with undue pride, or self-importance.

AR'RO-GANT-NESS, *n.* Arrogance. [*Little used.*]

AR'RO-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *arrogo*, of *ad* and *rogo*; Fr. *arroger*; Sp. and Port. *arrogar*; It. *arrogare*. The primary sense of *rogo*, to ask, is to reach or stretch.]

To assume, demand, or challenge more than is proper; to make undue claims, from vanity or false pretensions to right or merit; as, the pope *arrogated* dominion over kings.

AR'RO-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Claimed by undue pretensions.

AR'RO-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Challenging or claiming more power or respect than is just or reasonable.

AR-RO-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of arrogating, or making exorbitant claims; the act of taking more than one is justly entitled to.

AR'RO-GA-TIVE, *a.* Assuming, or making undue claims and pretensions. *More.*

AR-RON'DISSE-MENT, (-mang,) *n.* [Fr., from *arrondir*, to make round; of *ad* and *rond*, round.]

Literally, a circuit, or district. As now used, in France, it denotes, especially, the immediate subdivision of a department. The territory of France, since the revolution, has been divided into *departments*; those, into *arrondissements*; those, into *cantons*; and the latter, into *communes*.

AR-RŌ'SION, (ar-rō'zhun,) *n.* [L. *arrodo.*] A gnawing.

AR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *arewa*. Qu. *ray*, *radius*, a shoot.]

1. A missive weapon of offense, straight, slender, pointed, and barbed, to be shot with a bow.

2. In *Scripture*, the *arrows of God*, are the apprehensions of his wrath, which pierce and pain the conscience. Job vi. Ps. lxxxviii. In a like figurative manner, *arrows* represent the judgments of God; as thunder, lightning, tempests, and famine. 2 Sam. xxii. Ez. v. Hab. iii. The word is used also for slanderous words and malicious purposes of evil men. Ps. xi. Prov. xxv. Jer. ix. Ps. lxiv. *Cruden. Brown.*

AR'RŌW-GRASS, *n.* A popular name of different plants, species of the genus Triglochin.

AR'RŌW-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* The head of an arrow.

2. The popular name of different aquatic plants, species of the genus Sagittaria; so called from the resemblance of their leaves to the head of an arrow.

AR'RŌW-HEAD'ED, (-hed'ed,) *a.* Shaped like the head of an arrow.

The *arrow-headed characters*, are certain characters found on the ruins of Persepolis, and the bricks of Babylon, and in some other places of the East; formed by a combination of triangular, or wedge-like figures, hence called, also, *cuneiform* characters. *P. Cyc.*

AR'RŌW-ROOT, *n.* A popular name applied to the different species of the genus Maranta. The Indians are said to employ the roots of the M. Galanga in extracting the poison of arrows, whence the name.

From the root of the M. Arundinacea, or starch plant, is obtained the arrow-root of the shops.

2. The starch of the Maranta Arundinacea, a nutritive medicinal food.

AR-RŌW-SHAP'ED, (-shāpt,) *a.* Shaped like an arrow. In *botany*, sagittate.

AR'RŌW-Y, *a.* Consisting of arrows. *Milton.*

2. Formed like an arrow. *Cowper.*

ARSE, *n.* (ārs,) [Sax. *earse*; D. *aars*; G. *arsch*; Persic, *arsit*, or *arst*.] The buttocks, or hind part of an animal.

To hang an arse, is to lag behind; to be sluggish, or tardy. [*Vulgar.*]

ARSE'-SMART, *n.* The vulgar name of a species of Polygonum, or knot-grass.

AR'SE-NAL, *n.* [Sp. Port. Fr. Arm. *arsenal*; It. *arsenale*; a magazine or repository of stores; in Italian and Spanish, a dock or dock-yard; probably L. *ars navalis*, a naval citadel or repository.]

A repository or magazine of arms and military stores, whether for land or naval service.

In *England, and other European countries*, a public establishment where naval or military engines and equipments are manufactured or stored. *P. Cyc.*

AR-SĒ'NI-ATE, *n.* A salt, formed by arsenic acid combined with any base.

AR'SEN-IC, *n.* [Ar. زرنيخ *zirnakun*; Syr. ܙܪܢܝܟ *zarnika*; Gr. ἀρσενικον; L. *arsenicum*; Sp. *arsenico*; Fr. *arsenic*.]

Arsenic is a metal of a steel gray color, and brilliant luster, and quite brittle. It forms alloys with most of the metals. Combined with sulphur, it forms orpiment and realgar, which are the yellow and red sulphurets of arsenic. Orpiment is the true *arsenicum* of the ancients. Plin. 34. 18. Native orpiment appears in yellow, brilliant, and seemingly talcky masses of various sizes; realgar is red, of different shades, and often crystallized in needles. Arsenic is also found as a mineralizer in cobalt, antimony, copper, iron and silver ores. It is brought chiefly from the cobalt works in Saxony, where zaffer is made.

The substance known as arsenic, in the shops, is the arsenious acid, called also *oxyd of arsenic* and *white arsenic*. *Fourcroy. Nicholson.*

AR-SEN'IC-AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of two equivalents of arsenic and five of oxygen.

AR-SEN'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to arsenic; consisting of or containing arsenic.

AR-SEN'IC-ATE, *v. t.* To combine with arsenic.

AR-SEN'IC-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Combined with arsenic.

AR'SEN-ITE, *n.* A salt formed by the arsenious acid with a base.

AR-SĒ'NI-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing arsenic; as, *arsenious* powder, or glass. *Ure.*

AR-SE'NI-OUS AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of two equivalents of arsenic and three of oxygen.

ARSH'INE, *n.* A Russian measure of two feet four inches and 242 decimals. This seems to be the Chinese *arschin*, of which four make three yards English. *Tooke's Russia. Encyc.*

AR'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *prosody*, that point in a measure where the *ictus* is put, or which is marked by a greater stress or force. *Hermann.*

That elevation of voice now called *metrical accentuation*, accompanied by the ictus, or stroke of the foot, marking it. It is uncertain whether the arsis consisted in a higher musical note, greater volume, or longer duration of sound, or in all combined. *P. Cyc.*

2. In *music*, the rising of the hand in beating time. *P. Cyc.*

AR'SON, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *arsine*, *arsoun*; from L. *ardeo*, *arsum*, to burn.]

In *law*, the malicious burning of a dwelling-house or out-house of another man, which by the common law is felony. The definition of this crime is varied by statutes in different countries and states. In Connecticut, the burning not only of a dwelling-house or contiguous building, but of a ship or other vessel, is declared to be arson, if human life is thereby destroyed or put to hazard.

ART; the second person, indicative mode, present tense, of the substantive verb *am*; but from *were*, Sw. *vara*, Dan. *vare*.

ART, *n.* [L. *ars*, *artis*; probably contracted from the root of W. *cerz*, Ir. *ceard*. The radical sense is *strength*, from *stretching*, *straining*, the primary sense of strength and power, and hence of skill. See an analogy in *can*.]

1. The disposition or modification of things by human skill, to answer the purpose intended. In this sense *art* stands opposed to *nature*. *Bacon. Encyc.*

2. A system of rules, serving to facilitate the performance of certain actions; opposed to *science*, or to speculative principles; as, the *art* of building or engraving. Arts are divided into *useful* or *mechanic*, and *liberal* or *polite*. The mechanic arts are those in which the hands and body are more concerned than the mind, as in making clothes and utensils. These arts are called *trades*. The liberal or polite

arts are those in which the mind or imagination is chiefly concerned, as poetry, music, and painting.

In America, literature and the elegant *arts* must grow up side by side with the coarser plants of daily necessity. *Irving.*

3. Business or employment; as, the various *arts* of life. *Swift.*

4. Skill, dexterity, or the power of performing certain actions, acquired by experience, study, or observation; as, a man has the *art* of managing his business to advantage.

5. Cunning; artifice; as, "Animals practice *art* when opposed to their superiors in strength." *Crabbe.*

6. Formerly, in *an academical sense*, the *arts*, or the *liberal arts*, denoted the sciences and philosophy, or the circle of academical education; hence, degrees in the *arts*; master and bachelor of *arts*.

Art and part; in *Scots law*, a term denoting the charge of contriving a criminal design as well as of participating in the perpetration of the criminal act; said to be an abbreviation of the Latin *artifex et particeps*.

AR-TE-MIS'IA, *n.* A genus of plants of numerous species, including the plants called mugwort, southernwood, and wormwood. Of these the A. Absinthium, or common wormwood, is well known.

AR-TE'RI-AL, *a.* [See ARTERY.] Pertaining to an artery or the arteries; as, *arterial* action.

2. Contained in an artery; as, *arterial* blood.

Arterial blood differs from venous blood particularly by its lighter florid red color, and its greater warmth and coagulability — changes produced by the process of respiration.

AR-TE-RI-AL-IZ-A'TION, *n.* The process of making arterial. *Watts.*

AR-TE'RI-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To communicate, as to venous blood, the qualities of arterial blood; to make arterial. *Prout.*

AR-TE'RI-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made arterial.

AR-TE'RI-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering arterial.

AR-TE-RI-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. αρτηρια, artery, and λογος, discourse.]

A treatise or discourse on the arteries. *Morin.*

AR-TE-RI-OT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. αρτηρια, an artery, and τομη, a cutting.]

1. The opening of an artery by a lancet, or other instrument for the purpose of letting blood.

2. That part of anatomy which treats of the dissection of the arteries.

AR'TE-RY, *n.* [Gr. αρτηρια, from αηρ, air, and τηρεω, to preserve or contain; so called, from the opinion of the ancients, that the arteries contain only air. The term was also applied to the trachea or windpipe, *arteria aspera*. In Ger. *luft-ader*, air-vein, is the name for artery; in Dutch, *slag-ader*, stroke-vein; in Swed. *puls-ader*, pulse-vein; Dan. *puls-aare*, pulse-vein; that is, the beating vein.]

A term applied to the vessels or tubes which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. There are two principal arteries; the *aorta*, which rises from the left ventricle, and ramifies through the whole body; and the *pulmonary artery*, which conveys the blood from the right ventricle to the lungs, to undergo respiration. An artery is composed of three coats; the outer consists of condensed cellular membrane, and is supplied with numerous blood-vessels and nerves; the middle coat consists of circular fibers, formerly supposed by some to be muscular, but now regarded as a peculiar fibrous tissue; the inner coat, thin, smooth, and dense, confines the blood within its canal, and facilitates its motion. *Parr. Cyc.*

AR-TE'SIAN, *a.* [from Artois, in France.]

Artesian wells are those which are made by boring into the earth, till the instrument reaches water, which, from internal pressure, flows spontaneously like a fountain.

ART'FUL, *a.* [See Art.]

1. Performed with art or skill. *Dryden.*

2. Artificial, as opposed to *natural*. *Johnson.*

3. Cunning; practicing art, or stratagem; crafty; as, an *artful* boy. [*This is the most usual sense.*]

4. Proceeding from art or craft; as, an *artful* scheme.

ART'FUL-LY, *adv.* With art, or cunning; skillfully; dextrously.

ART'FUL-NESS, *n.* Art; craft; cunning; address.

AR-THRIT'IC,
AR-THRIT'IC-AL, } *a.*

1. Pertaining to the joints; affecting the joints.

2. Pertaining to the gout; gouty.

AR-THRI'TIS, *n.* [Gr. αρθριτις, from αρθρον, a joint.]

In *a general sense*, any inflammation of the joints; but *more particularly*, the gout, an hereditary, intermitting disease, usually affecting the small joints; sometimes the stomach. *Core. Quincy.*

AR-THRŌ'DI-A, *n.* [from αρθροω, to frame or articulate.]

1. In *anatomy*, a species of articulation, in which the head of one bone is received into the shallow socket of another; as that of the humerus into the glenoid cavity of the scapula. *Encyc.*

2. In *natural history*, a genus of imperfect crystals, found in complex masses, and forming long single pyramids, with very short and slender columns. *Encyc.*

AR-THROD'IC, *a.* Relating to arthrodia, which see.

AR'TIC. This word is erroneously used by some authors for *arctic*.

AR'TI-CHOKE, *n.* [Qu. the first syllable of Gr. αγριος. Fr. *artichaut*; Arm. *artichauden*; Sp. *alcachofa*; Port. *alcachofra*; It. *carciofo*, *carciofano*, or *carciofalo*. The first syllable is probably the L. *carduus*, chard, thistle, corrupted. D. *artisjok*; G. *artischocke*; Dan. *artiskok*.]

The Cynara Scolymus, a plant somewhat resembling a thistle, with a dilated, imbricated and prickly calyx. The head is large, rough, and scaly, on an upright stalk. It is composed of numerous oval scales, inclosing the florets, sitting on a broad receptacle, which, with the fleshy base of the scales, is the eatable part of the plant. *Encyc. Miller.*

The *Jerusalem artichoke* is a species of sunflower, (*Helianthus tuberosus.*) This is the plant commonly called *artichoke*, in America. The term *Jerusalem* is here a corruption of the Ital. *girasole*, sunflower.

AR'TI-CLE, *n.* [L. *articulus*, a joint, from *artus*; Gr. αρθρον.]

1. A single clause in a contract, account, system of regulations, treaty, or other writing; a particular separate charge or item in an account; a term, condition, or stipulation in a contract. In short, a distinct part of a writing, instrument, or discourse, consisting of two or more particulars; as, *articles* of agreement; an account consisting of many *articles*.

2. A point of faith; a doctrinal point or proposition in theology; as, the thirty-nine *articles*.

3. Comprehension; as, a soul of great *article*. *Shak.*

4. A distinct part.

Upon each *article* of human duty. *Paley.*

5. A particular commodity, or substance; as, an *article* of merchandise; salt is a necessary *article*. In common usage, this word is applied to almost every separate substance or material.

The *articles* which compose the blood. *Darwin.*

6. A point of time. [*Not in use.*] *Clarendon.*

7. In *grammar*, an adjective used before nouns, to limit or define their application; as, *hic*, *ille*, *ipse*, in Latin; ὁ, ἡ, τo, in Greek; *the*, *this*, *that*, in English; *le*, *la*, *les*, in French; *il*, *la*, *lo*, in Italian. The primary use of these adjectives was to convert an indeterminate name into a determinate one; or to limit the application of a common name to a specific, known, or certain individual. But *article* being an improper term to express the true signification, I make use of *definitive*, which see.

In the article of death, [L. *in articulo mortis*;] literally, in the moment of death; in the last struggle or agony.

Articles of war; the code or regulations for the government of the army in Great Britain, and of the army and navy in the United States.

Articles of the navy; the code or regulations for the government of the navy in Great Britain.

Lords of articles; in *Scottish history*, a committee of the parliament, whose business was to prepare and digest all matters that were to be laid before it, including the preparation of all bills for laws; called also *lords articulars*. *Robertson.*

AR'TI-CLE, *v. t.*

1. To draw up in distinct particulars; as, to *article* the errors or follies of man. *Taylor.*

2. To accuse or charge by an exhibition of *articles*. "He shall be *articled* against in the High Court of Admiralty." Stat. 33 Geo. III.

3. To bind by articles of covenant or stipulation; as, to *article* an apprentice to a mechanic.

AR'TI-CLE, *v. i.* [*Supra.*] To agree by articles; to stipulate. *Donne.*

AR'TI-CLED, *pp.* Drawn up in particulars; accused or bound by articles.

AR-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *articularis*.]

Belonging to the joints; as, the gout is an *articular* disease.

AR-TIC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* So as to sound every letter.

AR-TIC-U-LA'TA, *n. pl.* [L.] The name of a division of the animal kingdom, characterized by a jointed or articulated covering, consisting of a series of annulations or rings, corresponding to the internal skeleton of the vertebrated animals. This division includes the Annelida, or worms; the Crustacea, or crab-like animals; the Arachnida, or spider-like animals; and the Insecta, or proper insects.

AR-TIC'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *articulatus*, jointed, distinct.]

1. Formed by jointing or articulation of the organs of speech: *applied to sound*. An *articulate* sound is made by closing and opening the organs of speech. The junction or closing of the organs forms a joint or articulation, as in the syllables *ab*, *ad*, *ap*; in passing from one articulation to another, the organs are, or may be, opened, and a vowel is uttered, as in *attune*; and the different articulations, with the intervening vocal sounds, form what is called *articulate sounds*; sounds distinct, separate, and modified by articulation or jointing. This articulation constitutes the prominent difference between the human voice and that of brutes. Brutes open the mouth and make vocal sounds, but have either not at all, or very imperfectly, the power of articulation.

2. Clear; distinct; as, *articulate* pronunciation.

3. Expressed in articles, or in separate particulars. [*Not used.*] *Bacon*

4. In *natural history*, jointed; formed with joints.

AR-TIC'U-LATE, *v. i.* To utter articulate sounds; to utter distinct syllables or words; as, to *articulate* distinctly.

AR-TIC'U-LATE, *v. t.*

1. To form into elementary sounds; to form into distinct syllables, or words; as, to *articulate* letters or language.

2. To draw up or write in separate particulars. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

3. To treat, stipulate, or make terms. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

4. To joint. *Smith.*

AR-TIC'U-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.*

1. Uttered distinctly in syllables or words

2. Jointed; having joints; as a plant or animal.

AR-TIC'U-LATE-LY, *adv.*

1. With distinct utterance of syllables or words.

2. Article by article; in detail. *Paley.*

AR-TIC'U-LATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being articulate.

AR-TIC'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Uttering in distinct syllables or words.

AR-TIC-U-LA'TION, *n.*

1. In *anatomy*, the joining or juncture of the bones. This is of three kinds: 1st, *diarthrosis*, or a movable connection, including enarthrosis, or the ball and socket joint; arthrodia, which is the same, but more superficial; ginglymus, or hinge-like joint; and trochoid, or the wheel and axle: 2d, *synarthrosis*, immovable connection, as by suture, or junction by serrated margins; harmony, or union by straight margins; and gomphosis, like a nail driven in a board, as the teeth in their sockets: 3d, *symphysis*, or union by means of another substance; as synchondrosis, union by a cartilage; syssarcosis, union by muscular fibers; synneurosis, union by tendons; syndesmosis, union by ligaments; and synostosis, union by a bony substance. *Quincy. Coxe.*

2. In *botany*, a term applied to the connection of the parts of a plant by joints, as in pods; also, to the nodes or joints, as in cane and maize; and to the parts intercepted between the joints. *Encyc.*

3. The forming of words; a distinct utterance of syllables and words by the human voice, by means of closing and opening the organs.

4. A consonant; a letter noting a jointing or closing of the organs.

ART'I-FICE, *n.* [L. *artificium*, from *ars*, art, and *facio*, to make.]

1. Artful contrivance; an artful or ingenious device, in a good or bad sense. In a bad sense, it corresponds with trick, or fraud.

2. Art; trade; skill acquired by science or practice. [*Not used.*]

ART-IF'I-CER, *n.* [L. *artifex*, from *ars* and *facio*.]

1. An artist; a mechanic or manufacturer; one whose occupation requires skill or knowledge of a particular kind, as a silversmith or saddler.

2. One who makes or contrives; an inventor; as, an *artificer* of fraud or lies. *Milton.*

3. A cunning or artful fellow. [*Not used.*] *Ben Jonson.*

ART-I-FI'CIAL, (art-e-fish'al,) *a.* Made or contrived by art, or by human skill and labor, in opposition to *natural*; as, *artificial* heat or light; an *artificial* magnet.

2. Feigned; fictitious; not genuine or natural; as, *artificial* tears.

3. Contrived with skill or art.

4. Cultivated; not indigenous; not being of spontaneous growth; as, *artificial* grasses. *Gibson.*

Artificial arguments, in rhetoric, are arguments invented by the speaker, in distinction from laws, authorities, and the like, which are called *inartificial* arguments or proofs. *Johnson.*

Artificial lines, on a sector or scale, are lines so contrived as to represent the logarithmic sines and tangents, which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve, with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, &c.

Artificial numbers; the same with logarithms. *Chambers. Encyc.*

ART-I-FI'CI-AL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being artificial; appearance of art. *Shenstone.*

ART-I-FI'CIAL-LY, *adv.* By art, or human skill and contrivance; hence, with good contrivance; with art or ingenuity.

ART-I-FI'CIAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being artificial.

AR-TIL'LE-RIST, *n.* A person skilled in gunnery.

AR-TIL'LE-RY, *n.* This word has no plural. [Fr. *artillerie*; It. *artiglieria*; Sp. *artilleria*. In Fr. *artilleur*, *artillier*, is a matross; Sp. *artillar*, to mount cannon. In Armoric, *artillery* is *artilhiry*, and an artist is *artilher*. In Norm. Fr. *artillery* is written *articlaria*. The Armoric unites this word with *art*,

artist, indicating that the primary sense is, instruments, things formed by *art*, or rather prepared by art, preparations.]

1. In a *general sense*, offensive weapons of war. Hence it was formerly used for bows and arrows.

And Jonathan gave his *artillery* to his lad.—1 Sam. xx.

But in present usage, *appropriately*,

2. Cannon; great guns; ordnance, including guns, mortars, howitzers, &c., with their furniture of carriages, balls, bombs, and shot of all kinds, and also rockets and grenades.

3. In a *more extended sense*, the word includes the powder, cartridges, matches, utensils, machines of all kinds, and horses, that belong to a train of artillery.

4. The men who manage cannon and mortars, including matrosses, gunners, bombardiers, cannoniers, or by whatever name they are called, with the officers and engineers, and the persons who supply the artillery with implements and materials. *Encyc.*

5. The science of artillery and gunnery. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

AR-TIL'LE-RY-MAN, *n.* A man who manages a large gun in firing.

ART'I-SAN, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ars*. See ART.]

1. One trained to manual dexterity in any art, mystery, or trade.

2. A handcraftsman; a mechanic.

ART'IST, *n.* [Fr. *artiste*; It. *artista*; from L. *ars*. See ART.]

1. In a *general sense*, one who is skilled in the practice of some art. *Dryden.*

2. *Appropriately*, in present usage, one who professes and practices one of the liberal arts, in which science and taste preside over the manual execution. It is thus that the *artist* is distinguished from the *artisan*, who follows mechanically the rules of his handcraft or art. The term is particularly applied to painters, sculptors, engravers, and architects. *Elmes.*

AR-TISTE', (ar-teest',) *n.* [Fr.] A term of very extensive application among the French, to denote one who is peculiarly dextrous and tasteful in almost any art, as an opera dancer, and even a hair-dresser or a cook. This term should not be confounded with the English word *artist*.

ART-IST'IC, } *a.* [from *artist*.] Pertaining to an
ART-IST'IC-AL, } artist; made in the manner of an artist, conformable to art; regular.

ART-IST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an artistic manner.

ART'LESS, *a.* Unskilful; wanting art, knowledge, or skill. *Dryden.*

2. Free from guile, art, craft, or stratagem; simple; sincere; unaffected; undesigning; as, an *artless* mind.

3. Contrived without skill or art; as, an *artless* tale.

ART'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without art or skill; in an artless manner.

2. Without guile; naturally; sincerely; unaffectedly. *Pope.*

ART'LESS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being void of art or guile; simplicity; sincerity; unaffectedness.

AR'TO-TY-RITE, *n.* [of Gr. *artos*, bread, and *turos*, cheese.]

One of a sect of heretics, in the primitive church, who celebrated the eucharist with bread and cheese, alleging that the first oblations of men were not only of the fruit of the earth, but of their flocks. They admitted females to the priesthood and episcopacy. *Encyc.*

ARTS'-MAN, *n.* A learned man. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

AR-UN-DEL'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Arundel; as, *Arundelian* marbles. The Arundelian marbles are ancient stones, containing a chronological detail of the principal events of Greece, from Cecrops, who lived about 1582 years before Christ, to the archonship of Diognetus, before Christ 264. The engraving was done in Parus, and the chronology is called the *Parian Chronicle*. These stones are called *Arundelian*, from the earl of Arundel, who employed William Petty to procure relics of antiquity in the East, in 1624. These, with other curiosities, were purchased, and by the earl's grandson presented to the University of Oxford. Their antiquity and even their authenticity have been questioned. *Encyc.*

A-RUN-DIN-A'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *arundo*, a reed.]

Pertaining to a reed; resembling the reed or cane.

AR-UN-DIN'E-OUS, *a.* Abounding with reeds.

A-RU'RA, *n.* [Gr. *apura*.] Literally, as authors suppose, a plowed field. According to Herodotus and Suidas, the *arura* of Egypt was a piece of ground fifty feet square. Others make it a square of 100 cubits, others of 100 feet. The Grecian arura was a square measure of half the plethron. [See AROURA.] *Encyc. Herod., Euterpe.*

A-RUS'PEX, *n.* [L.] A soothsayer. *Dryden.*

A-RUS'PICE, *n.* Written also HARUSPICE. [L. *aruspex*, or *haruspex*, a soothsayer, or diviner, who attempted to foretell events by consulting the entrails of beasts slain in sacrifice. Qu. Teut. *orf*, *yrf*; Eth. ኦሬፍ *erev*, cattle, and L. *specio*, to view.]

A priest, in ancient Rome, whose business was to inspect the entrails of victims killed in sacrifice, and by them to foretell future events.

A-RUS'PI-CY, *n.* The act of prognosticating by inspection of the entrails of beasts slain in sacrifice. *Butler.*

AR'VEL, *n.* A funeral. *Grose.*

AS, (az,) *adv.* [Pers. اسا *asa*, like, similar, *as*; Gr. ὡς; Qu. Fr *aussi*. But more probably the English word is contracted from *als*, G. and D. It corresponds in sense with the Persian.]

1. *Literally*, like; even; similar. "Ye shall be *as* Gods, knowing good and evil." "*As* far *as* we can see," that is, like far, equally far. Hence it may be explained by *in like manner*; as, do *as* you are commanded.

2. It was formerly used where we now use *that*. [*Obs.*]

The relations are so uncertain *as* they require a great deal of examination. *Bacon.*

3. It was formerly used for *as if*. [*Obs.*]

He lies, *as* he his blue did know. *Waller.*

4. While; during; at the same time. "He trembled *as* he spoke." But in most of its uses, it is resolvable into *like*, *equal*, *even*, or *equally*, *in like manner*. In some phrases, it must be considered a nominative word, or other words must be supplied. "Appoint to office such men *as* deserve public confidence." This phrase may be elliptical for "such men *as* those who deserve public confidence."

As seems, in some cases, to imply the sense of proportion. "In general, men are more happy, *as* they are less involved in public concerns."

As, in a subsequent part of a sentence, answers to *such*; give us *such* things *as* you please; and in a preceding part of a sentence, has *so* to answer to it; *as* with the people, *so* with the priest.

AS, *n.* [L.] A Roman weight of twelve ounces, answering to the libra or pound.

2. A Roman coin, originally of a pound weight; but reduced, after the first Punic war, to two ounces; in the second Punic war, to one ounce; and by the Papirian law, to half an ounce. It was originally stamped with the figure of a sheep, sow, or ox; and afterward with a Janus, on one side, and on the reverse, a rostrum or prow of a ship.

3. An integer; a whole or single thing. Hence the English *ace*. Hence the Romans used the word for the whole inheritance; hæres ex *asse*, an heir to the whole estate. *Encyc.*

AS'A; a corruption of *lasar*, an ancient name of a gum. Literally, the healer; from the Hebrew *asa*, a physician or healer. *Parr.* [See OOZE.] *Encyc.*

AS-A-DUL'CIS; the same as BENZOIN.

AS-A-FŒT'I-DA, } *n.* [*asa*, gum, and L. *fœtidus*, fet-
AS-A-FET'I-DA, } id.]

A fetid inspissated sap, from Persia and the East Indies. It is the concrete juice of a large umbelliferous plant, the Ferula assafetida, much used in medicine, as an antispasmodic. *Encyc.*

AS'A-RIN, *n.* A crystallized substance, resembling camphor, obtained from the Asarum Europeum; now called *camphor of asarum*.

AS-BES'TI-FORM, *a.* Having the structure of asbestus.

AS-BES'TINE, *a.* [See ASBESTUS.]

Pertaining to asbestus, or partaking of its nature and qualities; incombustible.

AS-BES'TIN-ITE, *n.* [See ASBESTUS.] The actinolite or strahlstein. *Kirwan.*

Calciferous asbestinite; a variety of actinolite, partially effervescing. *Kirwan.*

AS-BES'TUS, } *n.* [Gr. ασβεστος, inextinguishable;
AS-BES'TOS, } of α neg. and σβεννυμι, to extinguish.]

A term applied to varieties of hornblende and pyroxene, occurring in long, delicate fibers; usually of a white or gray color, and also in compact fibrous masses and seams, of greenish and reddish shades. The finer varieties have been wrought into gloves and cloth, which are incombustible. The cloth was formerly used as a shroud for dead bodies, and has been recommended for firemen's clothes. Asbestus is also employed in the manufacture of iron safes, and for lamp-wicks. *Dana.*

Ligniform asbestus is a variety of a brown color, and of a slaty or splintery fracture, and if broken across, presents an irregular, filamentous structure, like wood. *Kirwan.*

AS'BO-LIN, *n.* [Gr. ασβολη.]

A yellow, oil-like matter, very acrid and bitter, obtained from soot.

AS'CA-RIS, *n.*; *pl.* AS-CAR'I-DES. [Gr.]

In *zoology*, a genus of intestinal worms. The body is cylindrical, and tapering at the ends.

AS-CEND', *v. i.* [L. *ascendo*, from *scando*, to mount or climb; W. *esgyn*, to rise; *cyn*, first, chief. It has the same elements as *begin*.]

1. To move upward; to mount; to go up; to rise, whether in air or water, or upon a material object.

2. To rise, in a figurative sense; to proceed from an inferior to a superior degree, from mean to noble objects, from particulars to generals, &c.

3. To proceed from modern to ancient times; to recur to former ages; as, our inquiries *ascend* to the remotest antiquity.

4. In a corresponding sense, to proceed in a line toward ancestors; as, to *ascend* to our first progenitors.

5. To rise, as a star; to proceed or come above the horizon.

6. In *music*, to rise in vocal utterance; to pass from any note to one more acute.

AS-CEND', *v. t.* To go or move upward upon; as, to *ascend* a hill or ladder;—or to climb; as, to *ascend* a tree.

AS-CEND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be ascended.

AS-CEND'ANT, *n.* Superiority, or commanding influence; as, one man has the *ascendant* over another.

2. An ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy, or degrees of kindred; opposed to *descendant*.

3. Height; elevation. [*Little used.*] *Temple.*

4. In *astrology*, the horoscope, or that degree of the ecliptic which rises above the horizon at the time of one's birth; supposed to have influence on a person's life and fortune. *Encyc.*

That one of the twelve houses of heaven, which at any time is about to rise; called also the *first house*. That point of the ecliptic, included in it, which is just rising, is called the *horoscope*, and the planet, or other heavenly body, which rules in the house, is called *lord of the ascendant*. The *ascendant* is considered the strongest house, and is supposed to exercise an especial influence on the fortune of a person born at the time. *P. Cyc.*

Hence the phrases *to be in the ascendant*, denoting, to have commanding power or influence; and *lord of the ascendant*, denoting one who has possession of such power or influence; as, to rule, for a while, *lord of the ascendant*. *Burke.*

AS-CEND'ANT, *a.* Superior; predominant; surpassing.

2. In *astrology*, above the horizon.

AS-CEND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Risen; mounted up; gone to heaven.

AS-CEND'EN-CY, *n.* Power; governing or controlling influence.

Custom has an *ascendency* over the understanding. *Watts.*

AS-CEND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rising; moving upward; proceeding from the less to the greater; proceeding from modern to ancient, from grave to more acute. A star is said to be *ascending*, when rising above the horizon, in any parallel of the equator.

Ascending latitude, is the latitude of a planet, when moving toward the north pole.

Ascending node, is that point of a planet's orbit, wherein it passes the ecliptic to proceed northward. It is also called the *northern node*.

Ascending vessels, in anatomy, are those which carry the blood upward or toward the superior parts of the body.

AS-CEN'SION, (as-sen'shun,) *n.* [L. *ascensio*.]

1. The act of ascending; a rising. It is frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Savior to heaven.

2. The thing rising, or ascending. [*Not authorized.*]

3. In *astronomy*, ascension is either *right* or *oblique*. *Right ascension* of the sun, or of a star, is that degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with the sun or star, in a right sphere; or the arc of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator that comes to the meridian with the sun or star. *Oblique ascension*, is an arc of the equator, intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator which rises together with a star, in an oblique sphere; or the arc of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator that comes to the horizon with a star. *Johnson. Brande.*

AS-CEN'SION-DAY, *n.* A festival of some Christian churches, held ten days, or on the Thursday but one, before Whitsuntide, in commemoration of our Savior's ascension into heaven, after his resurrection; called also *Holy Thursday*.

Ascensional difference, is the difference between the right and oblique ascension of the same point on the surface of the sphere. *Chambers.*

AS-CEN'SIVE, *a.* Rising; tending to rise, or causing to rise. *Journal of Science.*

AS-CENT', *n.* [L. *ascensus*.]

1. The act of rising; motion upward, whether in air, water, or other fluid, or on elevated objects; rise; a mounting upward; as, the *ascent* of vapors from the earth.

2. The way by which one ascends; the means of ascending. *Bacon.*

3. An eminence, hill, or high place. *Addison.*

4. The degree of elevation of an object, or the angle it makes with a horizontal line; as, a road has an *ascent* of five degrees.

5. Acclivity; the rise of a hill; as, a steep *ascent*.

AS-CER-TAIN′, *v. t.* [from the L. *ad certum*, to a certainty.]
1. To make certain; to define or reduce to precision, by removing obscurity or ambiguity.
The divine law *ascertains* the truth. *Hooker.*
2. To make certain, by trial, examination, or experiment, so as to know what was before unknown; as, to *ascertain* the weight of a commodity, or the purity of a metal.
3. To make sure by previous measures. [*Unusual.*]
The ministry, in order to *ascertain* a majority in the House of Lords, persuaded the queen to create twelve new peers. *Smollett.*
4. To make certain or confident, followed by an objective and *of*; as, to *ascertain us of* the goodness of our work. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*
5. To fix; to establish with certainty; to render invariable, and not subject to will.
The mildness and precision of their laws *ascertained* the rule and measure of taxation. *Gibbon.*
AS-CER-TAIN′A-BLE, *a.* That may be made certain in fact, or certain to the mind; that may be certainly known, or reduced to a certainty. *Kerr's Lavoisier.*
AS-CER-TAIN′ED, *pp.* Made certain; defined; established; reduced to a certainty.
AS-CER-TAIN′ER, *n.* The person who ascertains or makes certain.
AS-CER-TAIN′ING, *ppr.* Making certain; fixing; establishing; reducing to a certainty; obtaining certain knowledge.
AS-CER-TAIN′MENT, *n.* The act of ascertaining; a reducing to certainty; certainty; fixed rule. *Swift.*
AS-CES′SAN-CY, } See ACESCENCY, ACESCENT.
AS-CES′SANT. }
AS-CET′IC, *a.* [Gr. ασκητος, exercised, hardened; from ασκεω, to exercise.]
Retired from the world; rigid; severe; austere; unduly rigid in devotions and mortifications.
AS-CET′IC, *n.*
1. In *the early church*, one who retired from the customary business of life, and devoted himself to the duties of piety and devotion; a hermit; a recluse.
2. One who practices undue rigor and self-denial in religious things.
3. The title of certain books on devout exercises; as, the *Ascetics* of St. Basil.
AS-CET′I-CISM, *n.* The state or practice of ascetics. *Bib. Repos.*
AS′CI-I, } *n. pl.* [L. *ascii*, from Gr. α priv. and
AS′CI-ANS, } σκια, a shadow.]
Persons, who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon. Such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone, who have, at times, a vertical sun. *Bailey.*
AS′CI-TANS, *n. pl.* [Gr. ασκος, a bag or bottle of skin.]
A sect or branch of Montanists, who appeared in the second century. They introduced into their assemblies certain bacchanals, who danced around a bag or skin distended with air, in allusion to the bottles filled with new wine. Matt. ix. *Encyc.*
AS-CI′TES, *n.* [Gr. ασκος, a bladder.]
Dropsy of the belly; a tense, equable swelling of the belly, with fluctuation, from a collection of serous fluid in the cavity of the peritoneum.
AS-CIT′IC, } *a.* Belonging to an ascites; dropsi-
AS-CIT′IC-AL, } cal; hydropical.
AS-CI-TI″TIOUS, (as-si-tish′us,) *a.* [L. *ascitus*; Low L. *ascititius*; from *ascisco*, to take to or associate.]
Additional; added; supplemental; not inherent or original.
Homer has been reckoned an *ascititious* name. *Pope.*
AS-CLE′PI-AD, *n.* In *ancient poetry*, a verse of four feet, the first of which is a spondee, the second a choriamb, and the last two dactyls; or of four feet and a cæsura, the first a spondee, the second a dactyl, then the cæsura, followed by two dactyls; as,
Mæcē | nās ătă | vīs | ēdĭtĕ | rēgĭbŭs. *Encyc.*
AS-CRIB′A-BLE, *a.* [See ASCRIBE.] That may be ascribed or attributed.
AS-CRIBE′, *v. t.* [L. *ascribo*, of *ad* and *scribo*, to write; Eng. *scrape.*]
1. To attribute, impute, or set to, as to a cause; to refer an effect to its cause; as, losses are often to be *ascribed* to imprudence.
2. To attribute, as a quality, or an appurtenance; to consider or allege to belong; as, to *ascribe* perfection to God, or imperfection to man. Job xxxvi. Ps. lxviii. I Sam. xviii.
AS-CRIB′ED, *pp.* Attributed or imputed; considered or alleged, as belonging.
AS-CRIB′ING, *ppr.* Attributing; imputing; alleging to belong.
AS-CRIP′TION, (as-krip′shun,) *n.* The act of ascribing, imputing, or affirming to belong.
AS-CRIP-TI″TIOUS, *a.* That is ascribed. This word was applied to villains under the feudal system; who were annexed to the freehold and transferable with it. *Spelman. Lib. Niger Scaccarii.*
Ā SEX′U-AL, *a.* Having no distinct sex.
ASH, *n.* [Sax. *æsc*; Dan. *ask*; Germ. *esche*; D. *essche*; Russ. *yasen.*]
1. The popular name of different species of trees of the Linnæan genus *Fraxinus*. The common European ash is the *F. excelsior*.
2. The wood of the ash-tree.
ASH, *a.* Pertaining to or like the ash; made of ash.
ASH, *v. t.* To strow or sprinkle with ashes; as, to *ash* the hair. *Howel.*
2. To strow with ashes for the purpose of manure.
A-SHAME′, *v. t.* To shame. [*Not used.*]
A-SHAM′ED, *a.* [from Sax. *gescamian* or *ascamian*, to be ashamed, to blush, from *scama*, shame; originally a participle. See SHAME.]
1. Affected by shame; abashed or confused by guilt, or a conviction of some criminal action or indecorous conduct, or by the exposure of some gross error or misconduct, which the person is conscious must be wrong, and which tends to impair his honor or reputation. It is followed by *of*.
Thou shalt remember thy ways, and be *ashamed*. — Ez. xvi.
Israel shall be *ashamed of* his own counsel. — Hosea x.
2. Confused by a consciousness of guilt or of inferiority, by the mortification of pride, by failure or disappointment.
They shall be greatly *ashamed* that trust in images. — Isa. xlii.
[*This adjective always follows its noun.*]
A-SHAM′ED-LY, *adv.* Bashfully. [*Not used.*]
ASH′COL-OR-ED, *a.* Of a color between brown and gray. *Woodward.*
ASH′EN, *a.* [See ASH.] Pertaining to ash; made of ash.
ASH′ER-Y, *n.*
1. A place where ashes are deposited.
2. A place where potash is made.
ASH′ES, *n. pl.* without the singular number. [Sax. *asca*; Goth. *azga*; D. *asch*; G. *asche*; Sw. *aska*; Dan. *aske*; Basque, *auscua.*]
1. The earthy particles of combustible substances remaining after combustion, as of wood or coal.
2. The remains of the human body when burnt. Hence, figuratively, a dead body or corpse.
3. In *Scripture*, *ashes* is used to denote vileness, meanness, frailty, or humiliation.
I, who am but dust and *ashes*. — Gen. xviii.
I abhor myself, and repent in dust and *ashes*. — Job xlii.
Volcanic ashes; the loose, earthy matter ejected by volcanoes.
ASH′-FIRE, *n.* A low fire used in chemical operations.
ASH′-HOLE, *n.* A repository for ashes; the lowest part of a furnace.
ASH′LAR, } *n.* In *architecture*, a facing made of squared
ASH′LER, } stones; or a facing made of thin slabs, used to cover walls of brick or rubble. The term has also been applied, in England, to common or free stones as they are brought from the quarry. *Gwilt.*
ASH′LER-ING, *n.* Quartering for lathing to, in garrets, two or three feet high, perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the under side of the rafters.
A-SHORE′, *adv.* [*a*, *at*, or *on*, and *shore*. See SHORE.]
1. On shore; on the land adjacent to water; to the shore; as, bring the goods *ashore*.
2. On land, opposed to *aboard*; as, the captain of the ship remained *ashore*.
3. On the ground; as, the ship was driven *ashore*.
ASH′-PAN, *n.* A pan beneath a grate or furnace to receive ashes.
ASH′TO-RETH, *n.* [Heb.] A goddess of the Sidonians and Philistines, the same as the Venus of the Romans.
ASH′-TUB, *n.* A tub to receive ashes.
ASH-WEDNES′DAY, (ash-wenz′de,) *n.* The first day of Lent; supposed to be so called from a custom in the Roman Catholic church of sprinkling ashes, that day, on the heads of penitents, then admitted to penance.
ASH′-WEED, *n.* A plant, the small wild angelica, goutwort, goats-foot, or herb-gerard, a species of the genus *Ægopodium*. *Encyc.*
ASH′Y, *a.* 1. Belonging to ashes.
2. Ash-colored; pale; inclining to a whitish gray. *Shak.*
3. Made or composed of ashes; as, the *ashy* womb of the phenix. *Milton.*
4. Filled or strowed with ashes; as, *ashy* hairs. *Chaucer.*
ASH′Y-PALE, *a.* Pale as ashes. *Shak.*
Ā′SIA, *n.* One of the four quarters of the globe. [A name originally given to Asia Minor or some part of it; perhaps from the Asses, Ases, or Osses, about Mount Taurus. *Mallet, North. Ant.* i. 60. *Pliny.*]
Ā′SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Asia. *Dryden. Mitford.*
Ā′SI-ARCH, (ā′she-ärk,) *n.* [*Asia* and αρχος, chief.]
A term applied to the chiefs or pontiffs of Proconsular Asia, who had the superintendence of the public games. Acts xix. *Milner.*
Ā-SI-AT′IC, (ā-she-at′ik,) *a.* Belonging to Asia, a quarter of the globe which extends from the Strait of Constantinople and the Arabian Gulf to the Pacific Ocean on the east. It is probable the name was originally appropriated to what is now Asia Minor, or rather a part of it.
Ā-SI-AT′IC, *n.* A native of Asia.
Ā-SI-AT′I-CISM, *n.* Imitation of the Asiatic manner.
A-SIDE′, *adv.* [*a* and *side*. See SIDE.]
1. On or to one side, out of a perpendicular or straight direction.
2. At a little distance from the main part or body.
Thou shalt set *aside* that which is full. — 2 Kings iv.
3. From the body; as, to put or lay *aside* a garment. John xiii.
4. From the company, at a small distance, or in private; as when speakers utter something by themselves, upon the stage.
5. Separate from the person, mind, or attention; in a state of abandonment.
Let us lay *aside* every weight. — Heb. xii.
6. Out of the line of rectitude or propriety, in a moral view.
They are all gone *aside*. — Ps. xiv.
7. In a state of separation to a particular use; as, to set *aside* a thing for a future day.
To set aside, in judicial proceedings, is to defeat the effect or operation of, by a subsequent decision of a superior tribunal; as, to set *aside* a verdict or a judgment.
AS-IN-E′GO, *n.* [Sp. *asnico*, a little ass.] A foolish fellow. *Mason.*
AS′I-NINE, rarely AS′I-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *asinus*; W. *asyn*, the ass.]
Belonging to the ass; having the qualities of the ass.
ASK, *v. t.* [Sax. *ascian*, *acsian*, or *axian*; D. *eischen*, G. *heischen*; Ir. *ascaim*; Gr. αἰτεω. Qu. Eth. ሰአኩ *asku*, to pray or beseech. In former times, the English word was pronounced *ax*, as in the royal style of assenting to bills in parliament. "Be it as it is *axed*." In Calmuc, *asoc* signifies to inquire. The sense is to urge or press.]
1. To request; to seek to obtain by words; to petition; with *of*, in the sense of *from*, before the person to whom the request is made.
Ask counsel *of* God. — Judges xviii.
2. To require, expect, or claim.
To whom men have committed much, *of* him they will *ask* the more. — Luke xii.
3. To interrogate, or inquire; to put a question, with a view to an answer.
He is of age, *ask* him. — John ix.
4. To require, or make claim.
Ask me never so much dowry. — Gen. xxxiv. Dan. ii.
5. To claim, require, or demand, as the price or value of a commodity; to set a price; as, what price do you *ask*?
6. To require, as physically necessary.
An exigence of state *asks* a much longer time to conduct a design to maturity. *Addison.*
This sense is nearly or entirely obsolete; *ask* being superseded by *require* and *demand*.
7. To invite; as, to *ask* guests to a wedding or entertainment; *ask* my friend to step into the house.
ASK, *v. i.* To request or petition, followed by *for*; as, *ask for* bread; or without *for*.
Ask, and it shall be given you. — Matt. vii.
2. To inquire, or seek by request; sometimes followed by *after*.
Wherefore dost thou *ask after* my name? — Gen. xxxii.
This verb can hardly be considered as strictly intransitive, for some person or object is always understood.
Ask is not equivalent to *demand*, *claim*, and *require*, at least in modern usage; much less is it equivalent to *beg* and *beseech*. The first three words, *demand*, *claim*, *require*, imply a right, or supposed right, in the person asking, to the thing requested; and *beg* and *beseech* imply more urgency than *ask*. *Ask* and *request* imply no right, but suppose the thing desired to be a favor. The French *demander* is correctly rendered by *ask*, rather than by *demand*.
AS-KANCE′, } *adv.* [D. *schuins*, slopingly.] Side-
AS-KANT′, } ways; obliquely; toward one corner of the eye. *Milton. Dryden.*
ASK′ED, *pp.* Requested; petitioned; questioned; interrogated.
ASK′ER, *n.*
1. [from *ask*.] One who asks; a petitioner; an inquirer.
2. A water newt. *Johnson.*
A-SKEW′, *adv.* [G. *schief*; Dan. *skiæv*; D. *scheef*, awry, crooked, oblique.]
With a wry look; aside; askant; sometimes indicating scorn, or contempt, or envy. *Spenser.*
ASK′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Requesting; petitioning; interrogating; inquiring.
2. Silently expressing request or desire.
Explain the asking eye. *Pope.*
A-SLAKE′, *v. t.* [Sax. *aslacian*. See SLACK.]
To remit; to slacken. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
AS-LA′NI, *n.* A Turkish silver coin worth from 115 to 120 aspers. *Encyc.*
A-SLANT′, *a.* or *adv.* [*a* and *slant*. See SLANT.]
On one side; obliquely; not perpendicularly or with a right angle.
The shaft drove through his neck aslant. *Dryden.*

A-SLEEP', *a.* or *adv.* [*a* and *sleep*, or Sax. *geslapan*, to sleep.]

1. Sleeping; in a state of sleep; at rest.

Sisera was fast *asleep*.—Judges iv.

2. To a state of sleep; as, to fall *asleep*.

3. Dead; in a state of death.

Concerning them who are *asleep*, sorrow not.—1 Thess. iv

4. To death.

For since the fathers fell *asleep*, all things continue.—2 Pet. iii.

A-SLOPE', *a.* or *adv.* [*a* and *slope*. See SLOPE.]

With leaning or inclination; obliquely; with declivity or descent, as a hill; declining from an upright direction.

Set them not upright, but *aslope*. *Bacon.*

A-SLUG', *adv.* In a sluggish manner. [*Not used.*] *Fotherby.*

AS-MO-NE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Asmoneus, the father of Simon, and chief of the Asmoneans, a family that reigned over the Jews 126 years.

AS-MO-NE'AN, *n.* One of the family of Asmoneus.

AS-SO'MA-TOUS, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *σωμα*, body.] Without a material body; incorporeal. *Tudd.*

ASP, } *n.* [L. *aspis*; Gr. *ασπις*, a round shield and
ASP'IC, } an asp; supposed to be from Heb. and Ch. DON, to gather in, or collect, from the coil of this serpent, with his head elevated in the center, like the boss of a buckler.]

A small, poisonous serpent of Egypt and Libya, whose bite occasions inevitable death, but without pain. It is said that the celebrated Cleopatra, rather than be carried a captive to Rome by Augustus, suffered death by the bite of the asp; but the fact has been questioned. Authors are not agreed, to what species the asp of the ancients should be referred. Bruce thinks it the *Coluber cerastes*, Linn. Cuvier considers it the *Coluber haje*, Linn.

AS-PAL'A-THUM, *n.* The calambac, a variety of the agallochum or aloes-wood; also, the rose-wood, (*Lignum Rhodium.*) *Parr. Cyc.*

AS-PAL'A-THUS, *n.* 1. A genus of papilionaceous plants, of the natural order Fabaceæ, (class Decandria, Linn.) The species are chiefly natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

2. A plant, called *rose of Jerusalem*, or *our lady's rose*.

3. The rose-wood, (*Lignum Rhodium,*) a fragrant wood, yielding an essential oil with the odor of roses; furnished by two species of Convolvulus, (*C. floridus* and *C. scoparius,*) natives of the Canaries. *Parr. Cyc.*

AS-PAR'A-GIN, *n.* A crystallized substance, first discovered in the juice of asparagus, the precise nature of which is not settled.

AS-PAR-AG'IN-OUS, *a.* Properly, allied to the asparagus; but in *horticulture*, denoting plants whose tender shoots are eaten, like those of asparagus. *Brande.*

AS-PAR'A-GUS, *n.* [L. and Gr.; probably from *σπαραττω*, to tear, from its lacerated appearance, or from the root of *σπειρα*, a spire, from its stem.]

The name of a genus of plants and also the common name of one of its species, cultivated in gardens, called otherwise *sparagus*, *sparage*, and vulgarly *sparrow-grass*. This has an upright, herbaceous stalk, bristly leaves, and equal stipulas. The roots have a bitterish, mucilaginous taste; and the stalk is, in some degree, aperient and deobstruent, but not very efficacious.

AS-PAR'TATE, *n.* Any compound of the aspartic acid with a salifiable base.

AS-PAR'TIC AC'ID, *n.* A concrete or crystalline acid, obtained from asparagus, and composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen.

AS'PECT, *n.* [L. *aspectus*, from *aspicio*, to look on, of *ad* and *specio*, to see or look.]

1. Look; view; appearance to the eye or the mind; as, to present an object or a subject in its true *aspect*, or under a double *aspect*. So we say, public affairs have a favorable *aspect*.

2. Countenance; look, or particular appearance of the face; as, a mild or severe *aspect*.

3. Look; glance; act of seeing. [*This sense is now unusual.*]

4. Position or situation with regard to seeing, or that position which enables one to look in a particular direction; or, in a more general sense, position in relation to the points of the compass; as, a house has a southern *aspect*, that is, a position which faces or looks to the south.

5. *In astrology*, the situation of one planet with respect to another, or the angle formed by the rays of light proceeding from two planets, and meeting at the eye. The aspects are five; sextile, when the planets are 60° distant; quartile, or quadrate, when their distance is 90°, or the quarter of a circle; trine, when the distance is 120°; opposition, when the distance is 180°, or half a circle; and conjunction, when they are in the same degree.

Encyc. Brande.

AS'PECT, *v. t.* To behold. [*Not used.*] *Temple.*

AS-PECT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be seen. [*Not used.*] *Raleigh.*

AS-PECT'ED, *a.* Having an aspect. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

AS-PEC'TION, *n.* The act of viewing. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

ASP'EN, } *n.* [D. *espe*; G. *aspe*, *espe*; Sax. *aspe*; Sw.
ASP, } *asp*; Dan. *asp*; Qu. from the Ar.

خشف *khashafa*, to be agitated.]

A species of the poplar, so called from the trembling of its leaves, which move with the slightest impulse of the air. Its leaves are roundish, smooth, and stand on long, slender foot-stalks.

ASP'EN, *a.* Pertaining to the aspen, or resembling it; made of aspen wood.

Nor *aspen* leaves confess the gentlest breeze. *Gay.*

AS'PER, *a.* [L. See ASPERATE.] Rough; rugged. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

AS'PER, *n.* [L. *aspiro*, to breathe.]

In *grammar*, the Greek accent, importing that the letter over which it is placed ought to be aspirated, or pronounced as if the letter *h* preceded it. *Encyc.*

AS'PER, *n.* A Turkish coin, of which three make a medine.

Its value is about a cent and 12 decimals.

AS'PER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *aspero*, from *asper*, rough.] To make rough or uneven. *Boyle.*

AS'PER-A-TED, *pp.* Made rough or uneven.

AS-PER-A'TION, *n.* A making rough.

AS-PER-GIL'LUS, *n.* The brush used, in the Roman Catholic church, for sprinkling holy water on the people.

AS-PER-GOIRE', *n.* [Fr. *aspersoir.*] A sprinkling with holy water.

AS-PER-I-FO'LI-ATE, *a.* [L. *asper*, rough, and *folium*, a leaf.]

Having rough leaves.

The term *asperifoliate* (L. *asperifoliæ*) has been applied, by different botanists, to a natural family of plants, characterized by a monopetalous corolla, usually with four divisions, an ovary deeply four-cleft, formerly regarded as four naked seeds, and alternate leaves, rough to the touch, whence the name. These plants constitute the forty-first order in Linnæus's fragments of a natural method, and also form a division in the methods of Hermann, Boerhaave, and Ray. They now form the natural order *Boraginace.*

AS-PER-I-FO'LI-OUS, *a.* Having leaves rough to the touch. [See *the preceding word.*]

AS-PER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *asperitas*, from *asper*, rough.]

1. Roughness of surface; unevenness; opposed to *smoothness*. *Boyle.*

2. Roughness of sound; that quality which grates the ear; harshness of pronunciation. *Warton.*

3. Roughness to the taste; sourness.

4. Roughness or ruggedness of temper; moroseness; sourness; crabbedness. *Rogers.*

5. Sharpness. *Berkeley.*

A-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *σπερμα*, seed.] In *botany*, destitute of seeds.

AS-PER-NA'TION, *n.* Disregard; contempt.

AS'PER-OUS, *a.* [L. *asper*, rough.] Rough; uneven. *Boyle.*

AS-PERSE', (as-pers',) *v. t.* [L. *aspergo*, *asperus*, of *ad* and *spargo*, to scatter; Ar. فرج *faraga*, to split, divide, scatter. See Class Brg.]

1. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges; to tarnish in point of reputation or good name; to slander or calumniate; as, to *asperse* a poet or his writings; to *asperse* a character.

2. To cast upon. *Heywood.*

AS-PERS'ER, *n.* One that asperses or vilifies another.

AS-PER'SION, *n.* A sprinkling, as of water or dust, in a literal sense. *Shak.*

2. The spreading of calumnious reports or charges, which tarnish reputation, like the bespattering of a body with foul water; calumny; censure. *Bp. Hall.*

AS-PERS'O-RY, *a.* Tending to asperse; defamatory.

AS-PHALT', } *n.* [G. *ασφαλτος.*]
AS-PHALT'UM, }

Bitumen Judaicum, Jew's pitch; a smooth, hard, brittle, black or brown substance, which breaks with a polish, melts easily when heated, and when pure, burns without leaving any ashes. It has little taste, and scarcely any smell, unless heated, when it emits a strong smell of pitch. It is found in a soft or liquid state on the surface of the Dead Sea, which, from this substance, is called *Asphaltites*, or the Asphaltic Lake. It is found also in the earth, in many parts of Asia, Europe, and America. Formerly, it was used for embalming dead bodies; the solid asphaltum is still employed in Arabia, Egypt, and Persia, instead of pitch, for ships; and the fluid asphaltum is used for varnishing, and for burning in lamps. It is also used for pavement in streets. A species found in Neufchatel is found excellent as a cement for walls and pavements; very durable in air, and not penetrable by water. A composition of asphaltum, lamp-black, and oil of spike, or turpentine, is used for drawing black figures on dial plates. *Nicholson.*

AS-PHALT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to asphaltum, or containing it; bituminous. *Milton.*

AS-PHALT'ITE, *a.* Pertaining to or containing asphaltum. *Bryant. Wilford.*

AS-PHALT'US, *n.* Asphaltum.

Naphtha and *Asphaltus*. *Milton.*

AS'PHO-DEL, *n.* [L. *asphodelus*; Gr. *ασφοδελος*. See Theoph. lib. 7. Plin. lib. 21. 17. Perhaps it is from the root of *spud*; Dan. *spyd*; Sw. *spiut*; Ice. *spiot*, a spear, from the shape of its leaves.]

The common name of different species of the genus Asphodelus; cultivated for the beauty of their flowers. The ancients planted asphodels near graves, to supply the manes of the dead with nourishment. *Encyc. Johnson.*

AS-PHU-RE-LA'TA, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *σφυρα*, a hammer; not malleable.]

A series of semimetallic fossils, fusible by fire, and in their purest state not malleable. In their native state, they are mixed with sulphur and other adventitious matter, in the form of ore. Under this denomination are classed bismuth, antimony, cobalt, zinc, and quicksilver. *Cuvier. Encyc.*

AS-PHYX'I-A, } *n.* [Gr. *ασφυξια*, of *a* priv. and *σφυξις*,
AS-PHYX'Y, } pulse.]

Originally, want of pulse, or cessation of the motion of the heart and arteries; as now used, apparent death, or suspended animation, particularly from suffocation or drowning, or the inhalation of irrespirable gases; recently applied also to the collapsed state, in cholera, with want of pulse.

ASP'IC, *n.* The asp; which see.

2. A piece of ordnance carrying a twelve pound shot.

ASP'IC, *n.* [Fr.] A plant growing in France, a species of lavender, (*Lavandula spica,*) which resembles the common kind (*L. vera*) in the blue color of its flowers, and in the figure and green color of its leaves. It is called *male lavender*, *spica nardi*, and *pseudo-nardus*. The oil of this plant, called *oil of spike*, or *oil of aspic*, is used by painters, farriers, and other artificers. It is very inflammable, of a white color, and aromatic. *Nicholson. Fourcroy.*

AS-PIR'ANT, *a.* Aspiring.

AS-PIR'ANT, *n.* [See ASPIRE.] One who aspires, breathes after, or seeks with eagerness. *Faber.*

2. A candidate. *Hurd.*

AS'PI-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *aspiro*, to breathe or blow; Gr. *ασπαιρω*, to palpitate; from *spiro* and *σπαιρω*;

Ar. صفر *safara*, to hiss, or make a hissing by blowing on a wind instrument. See SPIRE, SPIRIT.]

To pronounce with a breathing or full emission of breath. We *aspirate* the words *horse* and *house*. *Dryden.*

AS'PI-RATE, *v. i.* To give or impart a strong breathing; as, the letter *h aspirates*. *Dryden.*

AS'PI-RATE, *n.* A letter marked with an asper, or note of breathing; a mark of aspiration, as the Greek accent. *Bentley.*

AS'PI-RATE, *a.* Pronounced with a full breath. *Holder.*

AS'PI-RA-TED, *pp.* Uttered with a strong emission of breath.

AS'PI-RA-TING, *ppr.* Pronouncing with a full breath.

AS-PI-RA'TION, *n.* The pronunciation of a letter with a full emission of breath. *Holder.*

2. A breathing after; an ardent wish or desire, chiefly of spiritual blessings. *Watts.*

3. The act of aspiring or of ardently desiring what is noble or spiritual. *Shak.*

AS-PI'RA-TO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *aspirer*, to draw breath.] Pertaining to breathing; suited to the inhaling of air. *Buffon.*

AS-PIRE', *v. i.* [L. *aspiro*, to breathe. See ASPIRATE.]

1. To desire with eagerness; to pant after an object, great, noble, or spiritual; followed by *to* or *after*; as, to aspire *to* a crown, or *after* immortality.

2. To aim at something elevated; to rise or tower with desire.

Aspiring to be gods, if angels fell,
Aspiring to be angels, men rebel. *Pope.*

3. To rise; to ascend. *Waller. G. Fletcher.*

Note.—This word has been used transitively; as, to *aspire* thrones; to *aspire* the clouds. (*Marlowe, Shak.*); but properly this is elliptical for *aspire to*.

AS-PIR'ER, *n.* One who aspires; one who aims to rise in power or consequence, or to accomplish some important object. *Milton.*

AS-PIR'ING, *ppr.* Desiring eagerly; aiming at something noble, great, or spiritual; rising.

AS-PIR'ING, *a.* Ambitious; animated with an ardent desire of power, importance, or excellence.

AS-PIR'ING, *n.* Ambition; eager desire of something great. *Hammond.*

2. Points; stops. [*Not used.*] *Herbert.*

AS-PIR'ING-LY, *adv.* In an aspiring manner.

AS-PIR'ING-NESS, *n.* The state of being aspiring.

AS-PORT-A'TION, *n.* [L. *asportatio*, of *abs* and *porto*, to carry; W. *porth*, to carry. See BEAR.]

A carrying away. In *law*, the felonious removal of goods from the place where they were deposited,

is an *asportation*, and adjudged to be theft, though the goods are not carried from the house or apartment. *Blackstone.*

A-SQUINT', *adv.* [D. *schuinte*, a slope; *schuins*, slopingly; Sp. *esquina*; D. *kant*, a corner. See Askance and Squint.]

1. To the corner or angle of the eye; obliquely; toward one side; not in the straight line of vision; as, to look *asquint*.

2. Not with regard or due notice. *Fox.*

ASS, *n.* [W. *asyn*; Ir. *asan*; L. *asinus*; Fr. *âne*, for *asne*; Arm. *asen*; Sp. Port. *asno*; It. *asino*; Qu. from Goth. *auso*, Gr. *ους*, an ear.]

1. A quadruped of the genus Equus. This animal has long, slouching ears, a short mane, and a tail covered with long hairs at the end. He is usually of an ash color, with a black bar across the shoulders. The tame or domestic ass is patient to stupidity, and carries a heavy burden. He is slow, but very sure-footed, and for this reason very useful on rough, steep hills.

2. A dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a dolt.

AS-SA-FET'I-DA, *n.* See Asafœtida.

AS-SAI', [Ital.] In *music*, an augmentative adverb often joined to a word indicating the movement of an air or other composition; as, *largo assai*, very slow; *presto assai*, very quick. *Rousseau, Dict. Mus.*

AS-SAIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *assaillir*, from L. *assilio*, to leap or rush upon, of *ad* and *salio*, to leap, to rise.]

1. To leap or fall upon by violence; to assault; to attack suddenly, as when one person falls upon another to beat him.

2. To invade or attack, in a hostile manner, as an army, or nation. *Spenser.*

3. To attack with arguments, censure, abuse, or criticism, with a view to injure, bring into disrepute, or overthrow.

4. To attack with a view to overcome, by motives applied to the passions.

Nor bide the encounter of *assailing* eyes. *Shak.*

AS-SAIL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be assailed, attacked, or invaded.

AS-SAIL'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *assaillant.*] One who assails, attacks, or assaults.

AS-SAIL'ANT, *a.* Assaulting; attacking; invading with violence.

AS-SAIL'ED, (as-sāild',) *pp.* Assaulted; invaded; attacked with violence.

AS-SAIL'ER, *n.* One who assails.

AS-SAIL'ING, *ppr.* Assaulting, invading by force; attacking with violence.

AS-SAIL'MENT, *n.* Attack; particularly, an attack of disease. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

AS-SA-PAN'IC, *n.* The flying squirrel; an animal which flies a little distance by extending the skin between the fore and hind legs. [See Squirrel.] *Dict. Trevoux.*

AS'SA-RON, *n.* The omer, a Hebrew measure of five pints. *Encyc.*

AS-SART', *n.* [Old Fr. *assarter*, to grub up.]

1. In *ancient laws*, the offense of grubbing up trees, and thus destroying thickets or coverts of a forest. *Spelman. Cowel.*

2. A tree plucked up by the roots; also, a piece of land cleared. *Ash.*

AS-SART', *v. t.* To grub up trees; to commit an assart. *Ashmole.*

AS-SAS'SIN, *n.* [Ar. حسن *hasa*, to kill.]

One who kills, or attempts to kill, by surprise or secret assault. The circumstance of *surprise* or *secrecy* seems essential to the signification of this word, though it is sometimes used to denote one who takes any advantage, in killing or attempting to murder; as, by attacking one when unarmed.

AS-SAS'SIN-ATE, *v. t.* To kill, or attempt to kill, by surprise or secret assault; to murder by sudden violence. *Assassin*, as a verb, is not now used.

2. To waylay; to take by treachery. *Milton.*

AS-SAS'SIN-ATE, *n.* A murder or murderer. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson. Dryden.*

AS-SAS'SIN-A-TED, *pp.* Murdered by surprise or secret assault.

AS-SAS'SIN-A-TING, *ppr.* Murdering by surprise or secret assault.

AS-SAS-SIN-A'TION, *n.* The act of killing or murdering, by surprise or secret assault; murder by violence.

AS-SAS'SIN-A-TOR, *n.* An assassin; which see.

AS-SAS'SIN-OUS, *a.* Murderous. [*Not used.*]

AS-SAS'SINS, *n. pl.* In *Syria*, a tribe or clan called Ismaelians, Batanists, or Batenians. They originated in Persia about the year 1090; whence a colony migrated and settled on the mountains of Lebanon, and were remarkable for their assassinations. Their religion was a compound of Magianism, Judaism, Christianity, and Mohammedism. One article of their creed was, that the Holy Spirit resided in their chief, and that his orders proceeded from God himself. He was called *Sheikh al jebel*, lord or senior of the mountain, but is better known by the denomination of *old man of the mountain*. This barbarous chieftain and his followers spread terror among nations far and near, for almost two centuries, when the tribe was subdued by Sultan Bibaris. *Encyc.*

AS-SA'TION, *n.* [Fr.; from L. *assatus.*]

A roasting. [*Not used.*]

AS-SAULT', *n.* [Fr. *assault*, now *assaut*; It. Port. *assalto*; Sp. *asalto*; from L. *assulto*, of *ad* and *salto*, to leap, formed on *salio*, or its root. See Assail. We have the same root in *insult* and *result.*]

1. An attack or violent onset, whether by an individual, a company, or an army. An assault by private persons may be made with or without weapons. An assault by an army is a violent hostile attack; and when made upon a fort or fortified place, is called a *storm*, as opposed to *sap* or *siege*.

2. An attack by hostile words or measures; as, an *assault* upon the prerogatives of a prince, or upon a constitution of government.

3. In *law*, an unlawful setting upon one's person; an attempt or offer to beat another, without touching his person; as, by lifting the fist or a cane, in a threatening manner, or by striking at him, and missing him. If the blow aimed takes effect, it is a *battery*. *Blackstone. Finch.*

AS-SAULT', *v. t.* To attack or fall upon by violence, or with a hostile intention; as, to *assault* a man, a house, or town.

2. To invade or fall on with force; as, the cry of war *assaults* our ears.

3. To attack by words, arguments, or unfriendly measures, with a view to shake, impair, or overthrow; as, to *assault* a character, the laws, or the administration.

AS-SAULT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be assaulted. *Williams.*

AS-SAULT'ED, *pp.* Attacked with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

AS-SAULT'ER, *n.* One who assaults, or violently attacks.

AS-SAULT'ING, *ppr.* Attacking with force, or with hostile measures.

AS-SAY', *n.* [Fr. *essai*; Sp. *ensayo*; Port. *ensaio*; It. *saggio*, an *assay*; Fr. *essayer*, to try; old Fr. *essoyer*, to endeavor. *Kelham's Norm. Dict.* It. *assaggiare*, to try, *saggiare*, to try, essay; Sp. *ensayar*, to try; Sw. *försöka*, to try; Dan. *forsöge*, to try, examine, endeavor. These words are all from the same root as *seek*, the radical sense of which is, to follow, to urge, press, or strain; Sax. *secan*, to seek; D. *zoeken*; G. *suchen*; Sw. *soka*; Dan. *söge*; L. *sequor*, *assequor*, to follow, to examine; Ir. *seicham*; It. *seguire*; Sp. *seguir*, to follow. *Assay* and *essay* are radically one word; but modern usage has appropriated *assay* to experiments in metallurgy, and *essay* to intellectual and bodily efforts. Class Sg. See Essay.]

1. The determination of the quantity of any particular metal in an ore, or other metallic compound alloy; or more especially the determination of the quantity of gold or silver in coin or bullion. *Analysis* is the determination of the nature and proportions of all the ingredients of a compound. Assaying is called the *docimastic art*. *P. Cyc. Encyc.*

2. The substance to be assayed. *Ure.*

3. In *law*, an examination of weights and measures by the standard. *Cowel.*

4. Examination; trial; effort; first entrance upon any business; attempt. In these senses, which are found in old authors, now rarely used. [See Essay.]

5. Value. [*Obs.*]

Pearls and precious stones of great assay. *Spenser.*

AS-SAY', *v. t.* 1. To determine the amount of a particular metal in an ore, alloy, or other metallic compound.

2. *Figuratively*, to apply to, as to the touchstone. *Milton.*

AS-SAY', *v. t.* To attempt, try, or endeavor.

He *assayed* to go. — 1 Sam. xvii.

[*In this sense* Essay *is now used.*]

AS-SAY'-BAL'ANCE, *n.* A balance used in the process of assaying.

AS-SAY'ED, *pp.* Examined; tested; proved by experiment.

AS-SAY'ER, *n.* One who examines metallic ores or compounds, for the purpose of determining the amount of any particular metal in the same, particularly of gold or silver. An officer of the mint, whose business is to determine the amount of gold or silver in coin or bullion.

AS-SAY'-FUR'NACE, *n.* A furnace used in the process of assaying. *Ure.*

AS-SAY'ING, *n.* The determination of the amount of any particular metal in a metallic compound. [See Assay.]

AS-SAY'ING, *ppr.* Trying by some standard; examining by experiment, as metals; proving; attempting.

AS-SAY'-MAS'TER, *n.* An assayer; an officer appointed to determine the amount of gold or silver in coin or bullion.

AS-SEC-TA'TION, *n.* Attendance or waiting upon.

AS-SE-CU'RANCE, *n.* Assurance. [*Not used.*] *Sheldon.*

AS-SE-CU-RA'TION, *n.* Assurance; a making sure. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

AS-SE-CURE', *v. t.* To make sure. [*Not used.*] *Bullokar.*

AS-SE-CU'TION, *n.* [L. *assequor.*]

An obtaining or acquiring. *Ayliffe.*

AS-SEM'BLAGE, *n.* [Fr. See Assemble.]

1. A collection of individuals, or of particular things; the state of being assembled. *Thomson.*

2. *Rarely*, the act of assembling.

AS-SEM'BLANCE, *n.* Representation; an assembling. [*Not in use.*] *Shak. Spenser.*

AS-SEM'BLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *assembler*; Sw. *samla*; Dan. *samle*; D. *samelen*; Ger. *sammeln*, to assemble. L. *simul*; Dan. *sammen*; D. *samen*, together.]

To collect a number of individuals or particulars into one place or body; to bring or call together; to convene; to congregate.

AS-SEM'BLE, *v. i.* To meet or come together; to convene, as a number of individuals.

AS-SEM'BLED, *pp.* Collected into a body; congregated.

AS-SEM'BLER, *n.* One who assembles.

AS-SEM'BLING, *ppr.* Coming together; collecting into one place.

AS-SEM'BLING, *n.* A collection, or meeting together. Heb. x.

AS-SEM'BLY, *n.* [Sp. *asamblea*; It. *assamblea*; Fr. *assemblée.*]

1. A company or collection of individuals, in the same place; usually for the same purpose.

2. A congregation or religious society convened.

3. In a *civil* or *political sense*, a meeting convened by authority, for the transaction of public business; as, the *assemblies* of the Roman people; the *assembly* of the States-General, and the National *Assembly*, in France.

4. In *some of the United States*, the legislature, consisting of different houses or branches, whether in session or not; more usually called the *General Assembly*. In *some states*, the popular branch, or House of Representatives, is denominated the *Assembly*. [*See the constitution of the several states.*]

5. A collection of persons for amusement; as, a dancing *assembly*.

6. A convocation, convention, or council of ministers and ruling elders, delegated from each presbytery; as, the General *Assembly* of Scotland, or of the United States. *Encyc.*

7. In *armies*, the second beating of the drum before a march, when the soldiers strike their tents. *Encyc.*

8. An assemblage. [*Not in use.*]

Primary assembly; a meeting of the people or legal voters in a town, city, or other district, who appear and act on public business in person, and a majority of whose votes originate the supreme power in a state.

AS-SEM'BLY-ROOM, *n.* A room in which persons assemble, especially for amusement. *Cyc.*

AS-SENT', *n.* [L. *assensus*, from *assentior*, to assent, of *ad* and *sentio*, to think; Eth. ሰመ *sema* or *sana*, concord, and its derivative, to agree, to harmonize; Sw. *sinne*, mind, sense; D. *zin*, mind; *zinnen*, to feel or mind; G. *sinn*, sense; *sinnen*, to think or consider. The Danes preserve the final consonant, *sind*, mind, sense, inclination; W. *syn*, sense; *synaw*, to perceive.]

1. The act of the mind in admitting, or agreeing to, the truth of a proposition.

Faith is the *assent* to any proposition, on the credit of the proposer. *Locke.*

2. Consent; agreement to a proposal, respecting some right or interest; as, the bill before the house has the *assent* of a great majority of the members.

The distinction between *assent* and *consent* seems to be this: *assent* is the agreement to an abstract proposition. We *assent* to a statement, but we do not *consent* to it. *Consent* is an agreement to some proposal or measure which affects the rights or interests of the consenter. We *consent* to a proposal of marriage. This distinction, however, is not always observed. [See Consent.] *Assent* is an act of the understanding; *consent* is an act of the will. So Baxter speaks of justifying faith as the *assenting* trust of the understanding, and the *consenting* trust of the will. *Short Meditations.*

3. Accord; agreement. 2 Chron. xviii.

Royal assent; in *England*, the assent of the sovereign to a bill which has passed both houses of parliament, given in the House of Lords, either in person or by commissioners. *P. Cyc.*

AS-SENT', *v. i.* To admit as true; to agree to, yield, or concede, or rather to express an agreement of the mind to what is alleged or proposed.

The Jews also *assented*, saying that these things were so. — Acts xxiv.

It is sometimes used for *consent*, or to express an agreement to something affecting the rights or interest of the person assenting. But to *assent* to the marriage of a daughter, is less correct than to *consent*.

AS-SENT-A'TION, *n.* [L. *assentatio*, from *assentor*, to comply.]

Compliance with the opinion of another, from flattery or dissimulation. *Chesterfield.*

AS-SENT-A'TOR, *n.* A flatterer.
AS-SENT-A-TŌ'RI-LY, *adv.* With adulation. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*
AS-SENT'ER, *n.* One who assents, agrees to, or admits.
AS-SENT'ING, *ppr.* Agreeing to, or admitting as true; yielding to.
AS-SENT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to express assent; by agreement.
AS-SENT'MENT, *n.* Assent; agreement. [*Rarely used.*] *Brown.*
AS-SERT', *v. t.* [L. *assero, assertum*, to claim or challenge, to maintain or assert; of *ad* and *sero*. The sense of *sero* is to sow, properly to throw or set. To *assert* is to throw or set firmly.]
1. To affirm positively; to declare with assurance; to aver. *Milton.*
2. To maintain or defend by words or measures; to vindicate a claim or title to; as, to *assert* our rights and liberties. *Dryden.*
AS-SERT'ED, *pp.* Affirmed positively; maintained; vindicated.
AS-SERT'ING, *ppr.* Declaring with confidence; maintaining; defending.
AS-SER'TION, *n.* 1. The act of asserting; the maintaining of a claim.
2. Positive declaration or averment; affirmation; position advanced. *Brown.*
AS-SERT'IVE, *a.* Positive; affirming confidently; peremptory. *Glanville.*
AS-SERT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Affirmatively. *Bedell.*
AS-SERT'OR, *n.* One who affirms positively; one who maintains or vindicates a claim; an affirmer, supporter, or vindicator. *Dryden.*
AS-SERT'O-RY, *a.* Affirming; maintaining. *Bp. Hall.*
AS-SESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *asseoir*; Norm. *asser, asseoir*; to settle, fix, ascertain, *assess*; It. *assestare, assettare*; L. *assideo, ad* and *sedeo*; Eng. to *sit*, or *set*. See SET and SIT.]
1. To set, fix, or charge a certain sum, as a tax; as, to *assess* each citizen in due proportion.
2. To value; to fix the value of property, for the purpose of being taxed; as by the law of the United States. Also, to value or fix the profits of business, for the purpose of taxation.
3. To set, fix, or ascertain; as, it is the province of a jury to *assess* damages.
AS-SESS', *n.* Assessment. [*Not used.*]
AS-SESS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be assessed.
AS-SESS'A-BLY, *adv.* By assessment.
AS-SESS'ED, (as-sest',) *pp.* Charged with a certain sum; valued; set; fixed; ascertained.
AS-SESS'ING, *ppr.* Charging with a sum; valuing; fixing; ascertaining.
AS-SES'SION, *n.* A sitting down by a person. [*Not used.*]
AS-SES'SION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to assessors.
AS-SESS'MENT, *n.* A valuation of property or profits of business, for the purpose of taxation. An *assessment* is a valuation made by authorized persons according to their discretion, as opposed to a sum certain or determined by law. It is a valuation of the property of those who are to pay the tax, for the purpose of fixing the proportion which each man shall pay; on which valuation the law imposes a specific sum upon a given amount. *Blackstone. Laws of the United States.*
2. A tax or specific sum charged on persons or property.
3. The act of assessing; the act of determining the amount of damages by a jury.
AS-SESS'OR, *n.* One appointed to assess the person or property.
2. An inferior officer of justice, who sits to assist the judge. *Encyc.*
3. In *England*, persons chosen to assist the mayor and aldermen of corporations, in matters concerning elections. *Brande.*
4. One who sits by another, as next in dignity. *Milton.*
AS-SES-SŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to assessors, or a court of assessors. *Coxe.*
AS'SETS, *n. pl.* [Fr. *assez*, enough; It. *assai*, enough, or many; It. *sath*, sufficiency; *sasadh*, satisfaction; L. *sat, satis*, enough.]
1. Goods or estate of a deceased person, subject by law to the payment of his debts and legacies; called *assets*, because sufficient to render the executor or administrator liable to the creditors and legatees, so far as such goods or estate may extend. *Assets* are *real* or *personal*; *real assets* are lands which descend to the heir, subject to the fulfillment of the obligations of the ancestor; *personal assets* are the money or goods of the deceased, or debts due to him, which come into the hands of the executor or administrator, or which he is bound to collect and convert into money. *Blackstone.*
2. Effects of an insolvent debtor.
3. The entire property of all sorts, belonging to a merchant or to a trading association. *M'Culloch.*
AS-SEV'ER, AS-SEV'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *assevero*, from *ad* and the Teutonic *swear*; Sax. *swerian*, Goth. *swaran*, to swear, to affirm positively.]
To affirm or aver positively, or with solemnity.
AS-SEV'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Affirmed or averred positively.
AS-SEV'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Affirming positively.
AS-SEV-ER-A'TION, *n.* Positive affirmation or assertion; solemn declaration. This word is not, generally, if ever, used for a declaration under an official oath, but for a declaration accompanied with solemnity.
ASS'-HEAD, *n.* [*ass* and *head.*] One dull, like the ass; one slow of apprehension; a blockhead.
AS-SI-DE'ANS, CHAS-I-DE'ANS, *n. pl.* [Heb. חסד pious.]
A sect of Jews who resorted to *Mattathias* to fight for the laws of their God and the liberties of their country. They were men of great zeal, and observed the traditions of the elders. From these sprung the Pharisees and Essenes. *Encyc.*
AS'SI-DENT, *a.* [L. *assideo, assidens*, of *ad* and *sedeo*, to sit.]
Assident signs, in medicine, are such as usually attend a disease, but not always; distinguished from *pathognomic* signs, which are inseparable from it. *Encyc.*
AS-SID'U-ATE, *a.* Daily. [*Not in use.*] *K. Charles I.*
AS-SI-DŪ'I-TY, *n.* [L. *assiduitas.* See ASSIDUOUS.]
1. Constant or close application to any business or enterprise; diligence. *Addison.*
2. Attention; attentiveness to persons. *Assiduities*, in the plural, are studied and persevering attentions.
AS-SID'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *assiduus*, from *assideo*, to sit close, *ad* and *sedeo*; Eng. to *sit*; Sax. *sittan, settan.*]
1. Constant in application; as, a person *assiduous* in his occupation.
2. Attentive; careful; regular in attendance; as, an *assiduous* physician or nurse.
3. Performed with constant diligence or attention; as, *assiduous* labor.
AS-SID'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Diligently; attentively; with earnestness and care; with regular attendance.
AS-SID'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Constant or diligent application.
AS-SIEGE', *v. t.* To besiege. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
AS-SI-ENT'O, *n.* [Sp. *asiento*, a seat, a contract or agreement; L. *assideo.*]
A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing slaves for the Spanish dominions in America.
Contract of the Assiento, March 26, 1713, *referred to in the treaty between Great Britain and Spain, July* 13, 1713.
Assiento Company; company to whom the contract of the Assiento was granted; originally the French Guinea Company; but when the contract was transferred to England by the treaty of Utrecht, July 13, 1713, the South Sea Company. *Encyc. Meth.*
AS-SI ENT'IST, *n.* A shareholder or stockholder of the Assiento company, French or English; one of the holders of the Assiento contract. *Bancroft.*
AS-SIGN', (as-sine',) *v. t.* [Fr. *assigner*; Sp. *asignar*; Port. *assinar*; It. *assegnare*; L. *assigno*, of *ad* and *signo*, to allot, to mark out; Ir. *sighin*; L. *signum*, a mark. The primary sense of *sign* is to send, or to set.]
1. To allot; to appoint or grant by distribution or apportionment.
The priests had a portion *assigned* them.—Gen. xlvii.
2. To designate or appoint for a particular purpose.
They *assigned* Bezer, a city of refuge.—Josh. xx.
3. To fix, specify, or designate; as, to *assign* a limit.
4. In *law*, to transfer, or make over to another, the right one has in any object, as an estate, *chose* in action, or reversion. *To assign dower*, to make over a life interest in lands to the widow of the one from whom the assignor inherits. *Blackstone.*
To assign, in *bankruptcy*, to transfer property to, and vest it in certain persons, called *assignees*, for the benefit of creditors.
5. To allege or show in particular; as, to *assign* a reason for one's conduct.
6. To point out or specify; as, to *assign* errors.
AS-SIGN', *n.* A person to whom property or an interest is transferred; as, a deed to a man and his heirs and *assigns.*
AS-SIGN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be allotted, appointed, or assigned.
2. That may be transferred by writing; as, an *assignable* note, or bill.
3. That may be specified, shown with precision, or designated; as, an *assignable* quantity.
AS'SIG-NAT, *n.*
1. In *French law*, the assignment of an annuity (*rente*) on an estate, by which the annuity is based on the security of the latter. Hence,
2. Paper currency, issued by the revolutionary government of France, based on the security of the lands of the state.
AS-SIG-NA'TION, *n.* An appointment of time and place for meeting; used chiefly of love meetings.
2. A making over by transfer of title. [See ASSIGNMENT.]
Tooke uses *bank-assignations.*
AS-SIGN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Appointed; allotted; made over; shown or designated.
AS-SIGN-ĒE', *n.* A person to whom an assignment is made; a person appointed or deputed by another to do some act, perform some business, or enjoy some right, privilege, or property; as, an *assignee* of a bankrupt. An assignee may be by special appointment or deed, or be created by law; as an executor. *Cowel.*
Assignees in *bankruptcy*; in England, persons appointed, under a commission of bankruptcy, to manage the estate of a bankrupt, for the benefit of his creditors.
AS-SIGN'ER, (as-sīn'er,) *n.* One who assigns, or appoints.
AS-SIGN'ING, (as sīn'ing,) *ppr.* Allotting; appointing; transferring; showing specially.
AS-SIGN'MENT, *n.* An allotting, or an appointment to a particular person or use.
In *law*, 1. A transfer of title or interest by writing, as of a lease, bond, note, or bill of exchange.
2. The writing by which an interest is transferred.
3. The appointment or designation of causes or actions in court, for trial on particular days.
4. The conveyance of the whole interest which a man has in an estate, usually for life or years. It differs from a *lease*, which is the conveyance of a less term than the lessor has in the estate. *Z. Swift.*
Assignment in bankruptcy; the transfer of the property of a bankrupt to certain persons called *assignees*, in whom it is vested for the benefit of creditors.
AS-SIGN-OR', *n.* An assigner; a person who assigns or transfers an interest; as, the *assignor* of a bill of exchange.
AS-SIM'I-LA-BLE, *a.* That may be assimilated.
AS-SIM'I-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *assimilo*, of *ad* and *similis*, like. See SIMILAR.]
1. To bring to a likeness; to cause to resemble. *Swift.*
2. To convert into a like substance; as, food is *assimilated* by conversion into animal substances, flesh, chyle, blood, &c.
AS-SIM'I-LATE, *v. i.*
1. To become similar.
2. To perform the act of converting food to the substance of the body; as, birds *assimilate* less than beasts. *Bacon.*
3. To be converted into the substance of the body; as, flesh *assimilates* more readily than vegetables.
AS-SIM'I-LA-TED, *pp.* Brought to a likeness; changed into a like substance.
AS-SIM'I-LA-TING, *ppr.* Causing to resemble; converting into a like substance.
AS-SIM-I-LA'TION, *n.*
1. The act of bringing to a resemblance; or a state of resemblance.
2. The act or process by which bodies convert other bodies into their own nature and substance; as, flame *assimilates* oil.
3. In *physiology*, the conversion of nutriment into the fluid or solid substance of the body.
4. In *former pathology*, the supposed conversion of the fluids of the body to the nature of any morbific matter. *Parr.*
The term *assimilation* has been limited by some, to the final process by which the blood is converted into the substance of the organs.
AS-SIM'I-LA-TIVE, *a.* Having power of converting to a likeness, or to a like substance. *Hakewill.*
AS-SIM'I-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to assimilate.
AS-SIM'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *assimulo.*]
To feign. [*Not used.* See SIMULATE.]
AS-SIM-U-LA'TION, *n.* A counterfeiting. [*Not used.* See SIMULATION.]
AS-SI-NĪ'GO, *n.* An ass. *Herbert.*
AS-SIST', *v. t.* [L. *assisto*, of *ad* and *sisto*, to stand up; Russ. *sidhu*, to sit, or be placed; Sp. *asistir*; It. *assistere*; Fr. *assister.* Literally, to be present, or, as we still say in English, *to stand by.*]
To help; to aid; to succor; to give support to in some undertaking or effort, or in time of distress.
AS-SIST', *v. i.*
1. To lend aid.
2. To be present; to attend; as, to *assist* at a public meeting. [*A Gallicism.*] *Prescott.*
AS-SIST'ANCE, *n.* Help; aid; furtherance; succor; a contribution of support in bodily strength or other means.
AS-SIST'ANT, *a.* Helping; lending aid or support; auxiliary. *Hale.*
AS-SIST'ANT, *n.* One who aids, or who contributes his strength or other means to further the designs or welfare of another; an auxiliary.
2. An attendant. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*
3. Formerly, in some of the New England States, a member of the upper house of the legislature.
AS-SIST'ANT-LY, *adv.* In a manner to give aid.
AS-SIST'ED, *pp.* Helped; aided.
AS-SIST'ER, *n.* One that lends aid; a helper.
AS-SIST'ING, *ppr.* Helping; aiding; supporting with strength or means.
AS-SIST'LESS, *a.* Without aid or help. *Pope.*
AS-SIZE', *n.* AS-SIZ'ES, *n. pl.* [Fr. *assises*; L. *assideo*, to sit by, of *ad* and *sedeo*, to sit; Ir *suasar*, a

session. See Assess.] *Note.* This word was formerly written, as in French, *assise.*

1. *Originally*, an assembly of knights and other substantial men, with a bailiff or justice, in a certain place and at a certain time, for public business. The general council, or *Wittenagemote*, of England, was called the *General Assize.* *Blackstone.* *Glanville.*

2. In *England*, the *Court of Assize*, popularly called the *Assizes*, is the sessions held, by at least one of the judges of the superior courts, in each of the counties, under commissions of assize for civil cases, and of oyer and terminer, and jail delivery, for criminal cases. The commission of assize originally directed the judges to take *assizes*, or the verdicts of a particular jury called the *assize*, now obsolete. *P. Cyc.*

3. A jury. In this sense the word was applied to the grand assize, for the trial of property, and to the petty assize, for the trial of possession. In *Scotland*, the assize consists of fifteen men, selected from a greater number.

4. A writ; as, an *assize of novel disseisin*, which is given to recover the possession of lands, tenements, rents, common, &c., of which the tenant has been lately disseised; *assize of mort d'ancestor*, which lies against an abator, who enters upon land after the death of the ancestor, and before the heir enters; *assize of darrein presentment*, or last presentation, which lies against a stranger who presents a clerk to a benefice, from the person, who himself, or his ancestor, last before presented. *Blackstone.*

5. A particular species of rents, established and not subject to be varied. *Eng. Law.*

6. The time or place of holding the Court of Assize; generally in the plural, *assizes.*

7. In *a more general sense*, any tribunal or court of justice.

8. A statute, or ordinance, generally; as, the *assizes* of the realm; the *assizes of the forest*, rules and regulations for the management of the royal forests; *assize of arms*, a statute of Hen. II. for arming the kingdom; the *assizes of Jerusalem*, a code of feudal laws formed by the crusaders for their kingdom of Jerusalem.

9. A statute of regulation; an ordinance regulating the weight, measure, and price of articles sold in market; and hence the word came to signify the weight, measure, or price itself; as, the assize of bread. *Spelman.* *Cowel.* *Encyc.* *Blackstone.*

10. An ordinance fixing the standard of weights and measures; hence, the standard weights and measures; as, the custody of the *assize.* *Blackstone.*

11. Measure, dimension. [In this sense, now corrupted into Size, which see.]

> An hundred cubits high by just *assize.* *Spenser.*

AS-SIZE', *v. t.* To fix the weight, measure, or price of commodities, by an ordinance or regulation of authority.

2. To fix the rate of; to assess, as taxes. *Bowers.*

AS-SIZ'ED, *pp.* Regulated in weight, measure, or price, by an assize or ordinance; assessed.

AS-SIZ'ER, *n.* An officer who has the care or inspection of weights and measures. *Chambers.*

AS-SIZ'OR, *n.* In *Scotland*, a juror. *Bailey.*

ASS'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling an ass. *Sidney.*

AS-SŌ'BER, *v. t.* [See Sober.] To make or keep sober. [*Not used.*] *Gower.*

AS-SO-CIA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of association; the quality of suffering some change by sympathy, or of being affected by the affections of another part of the body. *Darwin.*

AS-SŌ'CIA-BLE, (as-so'sha-ble.) [See Associate.]

1. That may be joined to or associated.

2. Sociable; companionable.

3. In *a medical sense*, liable to be affected by sympathy, or to receive from other parts correspondent feelings and affections. "The stomach, the most *associable* of all the organs of the animal body." *Med. Rep.* *Darwin.*

AS-SŌ'CIA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Associability.

AS-SŌ'CIATE, (as-so'shate,) *v. t.* [Fr. *associer*; L. *associo*, of *ad* and *socio*, to join.]

1. To join in company, as a friend, companion, partner, or confederate; as, to *associate* others with us in business, or in an enterprise.

It conveys the idea of intimate union.

2. To unite in the same mass, as, particles of matter *associated* with other substances.

AS-SŌ'CIATE, *v. i.*

1. To unite in company; to keep company, implying intimacy; as, congenial minds are disposed to *associate.*

2. To unite in action, or to be affected by the action of a different part of the body. *Darwin.*

AS-SŌ'CIATE, *a.*

1. Joined in interest or purpose; confederate. *Milton.*

2. Joined in employment or office; as, an *associate* judge.

3. In *medicine*, connected by habit or sympathy; as, *associate* motions, such as occur sympathetically, in consequence of preceding motions. *Darwin.*

AS-SŌ'CIATE, *n.*

1. A companion; one frequently in company with another, implying intimacy or equality; a mate; a fellow.

2. A partner in interest, as in business; or a confederate in a league.

3. A companion in a criminal transaction; an accomplice.

AS-SŌ'CIA-TED, *pp.* United in company or in interest; joined.

AS-SŌ'CIATE-SHIP, *n.* The state or office of an associate. *Encyc.*, art. *Reynolds.*

AS-SŌ'CIA-TING, *ppr.* Uniting in company or in interest; joining.

AS-SO-CI-A'TION, *n.*

1. The act of associating; union; connection of persons.

2. Union of persons in a company; a society formed for transacting or carrying on some business for mutual advantage; a partnership. It is often applied to a union of states, or a confederacy.

3. Union of things; apposition, as of particles of matter.

4. Union or connection of ideas. An *association of ideas* is where two or more ideas constantly or naturally follow each other in the mind, so that one almost infallibly produces the other. *Encyc.*

5. An exertion or change of some extreme part of the sensorium residing in the muscles or organs of sense, in consequence of some antecedent or attendant fibrous contractions. *Darwin.*

6. Among *Congregationalists*, a society of the clergy, consisting of a number of pastors of neighboring churches, united for promoting the interests of religion and the harmony of the churches.

AS-SO-CI-A'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an association of clergymen.

AS-SŌ'CIA-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of associating, or of being affected by sympathy. *Darwin.* *Miller.*

AS-SŌ'CIA-TOR, *n.* A confederate. *Dryden.*

[Associate is now used.]

AS-SOIL', *v. t.* [Old Fr., from L. *absolvo.*] To solve; to release, to absolve. [*Obs.*] *Fisher.* *Bacon.*

AS-SOIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *souiller.*] To soil, to stain. [*Obs.*]

AS-SOIL'MENT, *n.* Act of assoiling; absolution. *More.* *Speed.*

AS'SO-NANCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ad* and *sono*, to sound. See Sound.]

Resemblance of sounds. In *rhetoric* and *poetry*, a correspondence of words or lines, terminated by a sound, approaching to, but not constituting a rhyme. *Encyc.* *Meth.*

AS'SO-NANT, *a.* Having a resemblance of sounds. In Spanish poetry, *assonant rhymes* are those in which a resemblance of sounds serves instead of a natural rhyme; as, *ligera, tierra.* These require only the same vowel in the last or two last syllables, without any concurrence of consonants as in rhyme.

AS-SORT', *v. t.* [Fr. *assortir*; It. *assortire*; of *ad* and *sortir*, *sortire*, to sally forth, and in It. to draw lots. See Sort.]

1. To separate and distribute into classes things of the like kind, nature, or quality, or things which are suited to a like purpose. It is sometimes applied to persons as well as things.

2. To furnish with all sorts. *Burke.*

AS-SORT', *v. i.* To agree; to be in accordance with; to suit. *Mitford.*

AS-SORT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Distributed into sorts, kinds, or classes.

2. Furnished with an assortment, or with a variety; as, a well-*assorted* store. *Burke.*

3. Fitted or adapted to.

> They appear — no way *assorted* to those with whom they must associate. *Burke.*

AS-SORT'ING, *ppr.* Separating into sorts; supplying with an assortment; agreeing.

AS-SORT'MENT, *n.*

1. The act of distributing into sorts, kinds, or classes, or of selecting and suiting things.

2. A mass or quantity distributed into kinds, or sorts, or a number of things assorted.

3. A number of things of the same kind, varied in size, color, quality, price, form, or the like, to suit the market, the wants of people, or various purposes; as, an *assortment* of thread, of silks, of calicoes, &c.

> An *assortment* of paintings. *W. Coxe.*

4. A variety of sorts or kinds adapted to various wants, demands, or purposes; as, an *assortment* of goods. *Mercantile Usage.*

AS-SOT', *v. t.* [See Sot.] To infatuate; to besot. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

AS-SUAGE', *v. t.* [This word appears to be formed on the G. *schwach*, D. *zwak*, weak, or on D. *zacht*, soft, gentle, quiet, which coincides with the Sax. *swig*, silence; *swigan*, to be silent; whence *geswigian*, to be silent; G. *schweigen*, D. *zwygen*, id. In Sax. also, *geswican* is to cease, fail, rest, be quiet. But the Dutch word for *assuage* is *verzagten*, to soften.]

To soften, in a *figurative sense*, to allay, mitigate, ease, or lessen, as pain or grief; to appease or pacify, as passion or tumult. In strictness, it signifies rather to *moderate*, than to quiet, tranquilize, or reduce to perfect peace or ease.

AS-SUAGE', *v. i.* To abate or subside.

> The waters *assuaged.* — Gen. viii.

But I apprehend the sense is, — the waters were checked. Heb. שכך.

AS-SUAG'ED, *pp.* Allayed; mitigated; eased; appeased.

AS-SUAGE'MENT, *n.* Mitigation; abatement.

AS-SUAG'ER, *n.* One who allays or pacifies; that which mitigates or abates.

AS-SUAG'ING, *ppr.* Allaying; mitigating; appeasing; abating.

AS-SUA'SIVE, *a.* [from *assuage.*] Softening; mitigating; tranquilizing. *Pope.*

AS-SUB'JU-GATE, *v. t.* To bring into subjection. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

AS-SUE-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *assuefacio.*] The act of accustoming. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

AS'SUE-TUDE, *n.* [L. *assuetudo*, from *assuetus*, part. of *assuesco*, to accustom.]

Custom, habit, habitual use. *Bacon.*

AS-SUME', *v. t.* [L. *assumo*, of *ad* and *sumo*, to take.]

1. To take or take upon one's self. It differs from *receive*, in not implying an offer to give.

> The God *assumed* his native form again. *Pope.*

2. To take what is not just; to take with arrogant claims; to arrogate; to seize unjustly; as, to *assume* haughty airs; to *assume* unwarrantable powers.

3. To take for granted, or without proof; to suppose as a fact; as, to *assume* a principle in reasoning.

4. To appropriate, or take to one's self; as, to *assume* the debts of another.

5. To take what is fictitious; to pretend to possess; to take in appearance; as, to *assume* the garb of humility.

AS-SUME', *v. i.*

1. To be arrogant; to claim more than is due.

2. In *law*, to take upon one's self an obligation; to undertake or promise; as, A *assumed* upon himself, and promised to pay.

AS-SUM'ED, *pp.* Taken; arrogated; taken without proof; pretended.

AS-SUM'ER, *n.* One who assumes; an arrogant person.

AS-SUM'ING, *ppr.* Taking; arrogating; taking for granted; pretending.

AS-SUM'ING, *a.* Taking or disposed to take upon one's self more than is just; haughty; arrogant.

AS-SUM'ING, *n.* Presumption. *Johnson.*

AS-SUMP'SIT, *n.* [pret. tense of L. *assumo.*]

1. In *law*, a promise or undertaking, founded on a consideration. This promise may be verbal or written. An assumpsit is *express* or *implied*: *express*, when made in words or writing; *implied*, when, in consequence of some benefit or consideration accruing to one person from the acts of another, the law presumes that person has promised to make compensation. In this case, the law, upon a principle of justice, *implies* or raises a promise, on which an action may be brought to recover the compensation. Thus, if A contracts with B to build a house for him, by implication and intendment of law, A *promises* to pay B for the same, without any express words to that effect.

2. An action founded on a promise. When this action is brought on a debt, it is called *indebitatus assumpsit*, which is an action on the case to recover damages for the non-payment of a debt. *Blackstone.*

AS-SUMPT', *v. t.* To take up, to raise. [*Barbarous, and not used.*] *Sheldon.*

AS-SUMPT', *n.* That which is assumed. [*Not used.*] *Chillingworth.*

AS-SUMP'TION, *n.* [L. *assumptio.*]

1. The act of taking to one's self. *Hammond.*

2. The act of taking for granted, or supposing a thing without proof; supposition. *Norris.*

> This gives no sanction to the unwarrantable *assumption* that the soul sleeps from the period of death to the resurrection of the body. *Thodey.*

3. The thing supposed; a postulate, or proposition assumed. In *logic*, the minor or second proposition in a categorical syllogism. *Encyc.*

4. A consequence drawn from the propositions of which an argument is composed. *Encyc.*

5. Undertaking; a taking upon one's self. *Kent.*

6. The taking up a person into heaven. Hence, in the *Roman Catholic* and *Greek churches*, a festival in honor of the miraculous ascent of the Virgin Mary into heaven. *Encyc.*

7. Adoption. *Warton.*

AS-SUMP'TIVE, *a.* That is or may be assumed. *Assumptive arms*, in *heraldry*, are such as a person has a right, with the approbation of his sovereign, and of the heralds, to assume, in consequence of an exploit. *Encyc.*

AS-SUMP'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of assumption.

AS-SUR'ANCE, (ash-shur'ans,) *n.* [Fr., from *assurer*, of *ad* and *sûr*, *seur*, *sure*, certain. Qu. the Rab. and Talm. אשר to make firm, confirm, verify; or is *seur* the G. *sicher*, from the root of L. *securus*, more probably it is from It. *sicurare*, *assicurare*, to insure, from L. *securus*.]

1. The act of assuring, or of making a declaration in terms that furnish ground of confidence; as, I trusted to his *assurances*: or the act of furnishing any ground of full confidence.

Whereof he hath given *assurance* to all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead.—Acts xvii.

2. Firm persuasion; full confidence or trust; freedom from doubt; certain expectation; the utmost certainty.

Let us draw near with a true heart, in full *assurance* of faith.—Heb. x.

3. Firmness of mind; undoubting steadiness; intrepidity.

Brave men meet danger with *assurance*. *Knolles.*

4. Excess of boldness; impudence; as, his *assurance* is intolerable.

5. Freedom from excessive modesty, timidity, or bashfulness; laudable confidence.

Conversation with the world will give them knowledge and *assurance*. *Locke.*

6. Insurance; a contract for the payment of a sum on occasion of a certain event, as loss or death. Recently, *assurance* has been used, in England, in relation to life contingencies, and *insurance*, in relation to other contingencies. [See INSURANCE.] *P. Cyc.*

7. Any written or other legal evidence of the conveyance of property. In *England*, the legal evidences of the conveyance of property are called the *common assurances* of the kingdom. *Blackstone.*

8. Conviction. *Tillotson.*

9. In *theology*, full confidence of one's interest in Christ, and of final salvation.

AS-SÜRE', (ash-shūre',) *v. t.* [Fr. *assurer*. See ASSURANCE.]

1. To make certain; to give confidence by a promise, declaration, or other evidence; as, he *assured* me of his sincerity.

2. To confirm; to make certain or secure.

And it shall be *assured* to him.—Lev. xxvii.

3. To embolden; to make confident.

And hereby we shall *assure* our hearts before him.—1 John iii.

4. To make sure, with *of* before the object secured; as, let me be *assured of* your fidelity.

5. To affiance; to betroth. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

6. To insure; to covenant to indemnify for loss. [See INSURE.]

AS-SÜR'ED, (ash-shūrd',) *pp.* Made certain or confident; made secure; insured.

AS-SÜR'ED, (ash-shūrd',) *a.* Certain; indubitable; not doubting; bold to excess. *Bacon. Shak.*

AS-SÜR'ED-LY, (ash-shūr'ed-ly,) *adv.* Certainly; indubitably.

Assuredly thy son Solomon shall reign.—1 Kings i.

AS-SÜR'ED-NESS, (ash-shūr'ed-ness,) *n.* The state of being assured; certainty; full confidence. *Hakewill.*

AS-SÜR'ER, *n.* One who assures; one who insures against loss; an insurer or underwriter.

AS-SÜR'GENT, *a.* [L. *as-argens*, *as-surgo*.] In *botany*, rising upward in a curve from a declining base. *Martyn.*

AS-SÜR'ING, (ash-shūr'ing,) *ppr.* Making sure or confident, giving security; confirming; insuring.

AS-SÜR'ING-LY, *adv.* In a way to create assurance.

AS-SWAGE'. See ASSUAGE.

AS-SYRI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Assyria.

AS-TAR'TE, *n.* Ashtoreth, a goddess of the Sidonians; the same as *Venus* of the Romans.

AS'TE-ISM, *n.* [Gr. ἀστεῖος, beautiful, polite.] In *rhetoric*, genteel irony; a polite and ingenious manner of deriding another. *Encyc.*

AS'TER, *n.* [Gr. ἀστηρ.] A genus of plants, with compound flowers, many of which are cultivated for their beauty, particularly the China Aster. The species are very numerous.

AS-TÉ'RI-AS, *n.* [Gr. ἀστηρ, a star.] Stella marina, sea-star, or star-fish; a subdivision or family of radiate animals, characterized by a suborbicular, depressed body, divided into rays, usually five in number, with a mouth below, at the center. The rays vary, in length and form, in different species, from simple salient angles, to very long, and, in some species, minutely ramified processes.

AS-TÉ'RI-A-TED, *a.* [*Supra.*] Radiated; presenting diverging rays, like a star; as, *asteriated* sapphire. *Cleaveland.*

AS'TER-ISK, *n.* [Gr. ἀστερισκος, a little star, from ἀστηρ, a star.] The figure of a star, thus, *, used in printing and writing as a reference to a passage or note in the margin, or to fill the space when a name, or part of a name, is omitted.

AS'TER-ISM, *n.* [Gr. ἀστερισμος, a little star, from ἀστηρ, a star.]

1. *Formerly*, a constellation; as *now used*, a small cluster of stars, either included or not in a constellation. *P. Cyc.*

2. An asterisk, or mark of reference. [*This is less proper.*]

A-STERN', *adv.* [*a*, or *at*, and *stern*. See STERN.]

1. In or at the hinder part of a ship; or toward the hinder part, or backward; as, to *go astern*.

2. Behind a ship, at any indefinite distance. *Mar. Dict.*

AS'TER-OID, *n.* [Gr. ἀστηρ, a star, and εἰδος, form.] A name given by Herschel to the four newly-discovered planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. A fifth, *Astræa*, has since been discovered.

AS-TER-OID'AL, *a.* Resembling a star; or pertaining to the asteroids. *Journ. of Science.*

AS-TER-O-PŌ'DI-UM, *n.* [Gr. ἀστηρ, a star, and πους, ποδος, a foot.] A kind of extraneous fossil, of the same substance with the astrite, to which it serves as the base. *Encyc.*

A-STERT', *v. t.* To startle. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

AS-THEN'IC, *a.* [Gr. priv. and σθενος, strength.] In *medicine*, weak; characterized by debility.

AS-THEN-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv., σθενος, strength, and λογος, discourse.] The doctrine of diseases connected with debility.

ASTH'MA, (ast'ma,) *n.* [Gr. ασθμα.] *[Coxe.*] A chronic, paroxysmal, and intermittent disease of respiration; the paroxysms exacerbating and remitting; the inspirations, during the attack, fuller and more frequent than natural, but with a sensation of want of air, accompanied by paleness of the skin and livadness of the lips. The term is also often applied to any chronic difficulty of breathing.

ASTH-MAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to asthma; also, affected by asthma; as, an *asthmatic* patient.

ASTH-MAT'IC, *n.* A person troubled with asthma. *Arbuthnot.*

AS-TIP'U-LATE, for STIPULATE. } [*Not in use.*]
AS-TIP-U-LA'TION, for STIPULATION. }

AS-TŌNE', } *v. t.* [See ASTONISH.] To terrify, or as-
AS-TON'Y, } tonish. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

AS-TŌN'ED, } *pp.* or *a.* Astonished. [*Obs.*]
AS-TON'IED, } *Spenser. Milton.*

AS-TON'ISH, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *estonner*, now *étonner*; L. *attono*, to astonish; *ad* and *tono*. Sax. *gestan*, Norse, and *stunian*, to stun; G. *stannen*; Arm. *estoun*, wonderfully. The primary sense is, to stop, to strike dumb, to fix. See TONE and STUN.] To stun, or strike dumb with sudden fear, terror, surprise, or wonder; to amaze; to confound with some sudden passion.

I, Daniel, was *astonished* at the vision.—Dan. viii.

AS-TON'ISH-ED, (as-ton'isht,) *pp.* or *a.* Amazed; confounded with fear, surprise, or admiration.

AS-TON'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Amazing, confounding with wonder or fear.

AS-TON'ISH-ING, *a.* Very wonderful; of a nature to excite great admiration or amazement.

AS-TON'ISH-ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner or degree to excite amazement. *Bp. Fleetwood.*

AS-TON'ISH-ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of exciting astonishment.

AS-TON'ISH-MENT, *n.* Amazement; confusion of mind from fear, surprise, or admiration, at an extraordinary or unexpected event.

AS-TOUND', *v. t.* [from Old Fr. *estonner*.] To astonish; to strike dumb with amazement.

AS-TOUND'ED, *pp.* Astonished to dumbness.

AS-TOUND'ING, *ppr.* Astonishing.

2. *a.* Adapted to astonish.

AS-TOUND'MENT, *n.* Amazement. *Coleridge.*

A-STRAD'DLE, *adv.* [*a* and *straddle*. See STRADDLE.] With the legs across a thing, or on different sides; as, to sit *astraddle*.

AS-TRÆ'A, } *n.* [Gr. ἀστηρ, a star.]
AS-TRĒ'A, }

1. The goddess of justice. A name sometimes given to the sign *Virgo*. The poets feign that Justice quitted heaven, in the golden age, to reside on earth; but becoming weary with the iniquities of men, she returned to heaven, and commenced a constellation of stars. *Encyc.*

2. A small planet, discovered in Dec. 1845, revolving round the sun in 1510 days, and belonging to the group sometimes called *asteroids*.

3. A species of coral zoophytes, of a rounded form, and covered, when alive, with animal flowers.

AS'TRA-GAL, *n.* [Gr. ἀστραγαλος, a turning joint, vertebra, spondylus.]

1. In *architecture*, a little round molding which surrounds the top or bottom of a column, in the form of a ring; representing a ring or band of iron, to prevent the splitting of the column. It is often cut into beads or berries, and is used in ornamented entablatures to separate the several faces of the architrave. *Encyc.*

2. In *gunnery*, a round molding on a cannon near the mouth. *Encyc.*

AS-TRAG'A-LUS, *n.* [L.]

1. In *anatomy*, the huckle, ankle, or sling bone; the upper bone of that part of the foot called the *tarsus*, supporting the tibia. *Coxe.*

2. A genus of papilionaceous plants, of the natural order Fabaceæ, containing numerous species, some of which are called, in English, *milk-vetch* and *liquorice-vetch*. Gum tragacanth is obtained from different species, particularly the *A. verus*.

AS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *astrum*; Gr. ἀστηρ, a star.] Belonging to the stars; starry. *Dryden.*

AS'TRAL-LAMP', *n.* An Argand lamp, in which the oil is contained in a vessel in the form of a flattened ring, obliquely inclined outward and downward, and surmounted by a flattened hemispherical ground glass; the whole arrangement designed to throw a strong and uninterrupted light on the table below.

A-STRAY', *adv.* [*a* and *stray*. See STRAY.] Out of the right way or proper place, both in a literal and figurative sense. In *morals* and *religion*, it signifies wandering from the path of rectitude, from duty and happiness.

Before I was afflicted, I went *astray*.—Ps. cxix.

Cattle go *astray* when they leave their proper owners or inclosures. See Deut. xxii.

AS-TRÆ'A, *n.* See ASTRAEA.

AS-TRICT', *v. t.* [L. *astringo*, *astrictus*. See ASTRINGE.]

1. To bind fast; to confine. [*Not much used.*]

2. To constrict; to contract.

AS-TRICT', *a.* Compendious; contracted. *Weever.*

AS-TRICT'ED, *pp.* Bound fast; confined; constricted.

AS-TRICT'ING, *ppr.* Binding fast; confining; constricting.

AS-TRIC'TION, *n.* [tracting.

1. The act of binding fast, or confining.

2. A contraction of parts by applications; the stopping of fluxes or hemorrhages. *Coxe.*

3. Constipation. *Arbuthnot.*

4. In *Scotland*, thirlage; an obligation to have corn ground at a certain mill, paying a toll called *multure*. *El. Encyc. Sinclair.*

AS-TRICT'IVE, *a.* Binding; constricting; styptic.

AS-TRICT'O-RY, *a.* Astringent; binding, apt to bind.

A-STRIDE', *adv.* With the legs across.

AS-TRIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *astrifer*; *astrum*, a star, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or containing stars. [*Little used.*]

AS-TRIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [Low L. *astriger*.] Bearing stars. [*Not used.*]

AS-TRINGE', (as-trinj',) *v. t.* [L. *astringo*, of *ad* and *stringo*, to bind fast, to *strain*. See STRAIN.]

1. To bind fast; to constrict; to contract; to cause parts to draw together. *Bacon.*

2. To bind by obligation. *Wolsey.*

AS-TRING'ED, *pp.* Bound fast; constricted; contracted.

AS-TRING'EN-CY, *n.* The power of contracting the parts of the body, that quality in medicines which causes vital contraction of the soft solids; as, the *astringency* of acids or bitters. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*

AS-TRING'ENT, *a.* Binding; contracting; strengthening; opposed to *laxative*. *Quincy.*

Astringent principle; in *chemistry*, tannic acid or tannin, characterized particularly by forming an insoluble compound with gelatine. *Ure.*

AS-TRING'ENT, *n.* A medicine that has the property of causing vital contraction in the soft solids, usually accompanied with increased absorption and diminished excretion.

AS-TRING'ER, } *n.* [Fr. *austour*, *autour*, a gos-
AUS-TRING'ER, } hawk.] A falconer that keeps a goshawk. *Shak. Cowel.*

AS-TRING'ING, *ppr.* Binding fast; constricting; contracting.

AS-TROG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ἀστηρ, or ἀστρον, a star, and γραφω, to describe.] A description of the stars, or the science of describing them.

AS'TRO-LABE, *n.* [Gr. ἀστηρ, a star, and λαβειν, to take.]

1. An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea.

2. A stereographic projection of the sphere, on the plane of a great circle, usually either upon the plane of the equator, the eye being supposed to be in the pole of the world, or upon the plane of the meridian, the eye being in the point of intersection of the equinoctial and the horizon.

3. Among *the ancients*, the same as the modern armillary sphere. *Encyc.*

AS-TROL'A-TRY, *n.* [Gr. ἀστηρ and λατρεια.] The worship of the stars. *Cudworth.*

AS-TROL'O-GER, } *n.* [L. *astrologus*, of Gr. ἀστρον,
AS-TRO-LŌ'GI-AN, } a star, and λογος, discourse.]

1. One who professes to foretell future events by the aspects and situation of the stars. *Astrologian* is little used. *Wotton.*

2. *Formerly*, one who understood the motions of the planets, without predicting. *Raleigh.*

AS-TRO-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to astrology;
AS-TRO-LOG'IC-AL, } professing or practicing astrology.

AS-TRO-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of astrology.

AS-TROL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To practice astrology.

AS-TROL'O-GY, *n.* [*Supra.*] A science which teaches to judge of the effects and influences of the stars, and to foretell future events by their situation and different aspects; called, also, *judicial astrology*. This science was formerly in great request, as men ignorantly supposed the heavenly bodies to have a ruling in-

fluence over the physical and moral world; but it is now universally exploded by true science and philosophy.

Note. The term *astrology* was used by the ancients in the sense of *astronomy*.

AS-TRON'O-MER, *n.* One who is versed in astronomy; one who has a knowledge of the laws of the heavenly orbs, or the principles by which their motions are regulated, with their various phenomena.

AS-TRO-NOM'IC, AS-TRO-NOM'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to astronomy.

AS-TRO-NOM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an astronomical manner; by the principles of astronomy.

AS-TRON'O-MIZE, *v. i.* To study astronomy. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

AS-TRON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ἀστρον, a star, and νομος, a law, or rule.]

The science which teaches the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods of revolution, eclipses, order, and of the causes of their various phenomena. This science depends on observations made chiefly with instruments, and upon mathematical calculations.

AS'TRO-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. ἀστρον, a star, and σκοπεω, to view.]

An astronomical instrument, composed of two cones, on whose surface the constellations, with their stars, are delineated, by means of which the stars may be easily known. *Encyc.*

AS-TROS'CO-PY, *n.* [See Astroscope.] Observation of the stars.

AS'TRO-THE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [L. *astrum*, a star, and *theologia*, divinity.]

Natural theology founded on the observation of the celestial bodies. *Derham.*

A-STRUT', *adv.* [See Strut.] In a strutting manner.

AS-TUTE', *a.* [L. *astutus*, from *astus*, craft, subtilty; Ir. *aude*, *aute*, ingenuity.]

Shrewd; sharp; eagle-eyed; critically examining or discerning; subtle; cunning. *Sandys.*

AS-TUTE'LY, *adv.* Shrewdly; sharply; subtilly.

AS-TUTE'NESS, *n.* Shrewdness; cunning.

A-SUN'DER, *adv.* [Sax. *asundrian*, to divide. See Sunder.] Apart; into parts; separately; in a divided state.

The Lord hath cut *asunder* the cords of the wicked. — Ps. cxxix.

A-SWOON', *adv.* In a swoon. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

A-SY'LUM, *n.* [L. from Gr. ασυλον, safe from spoil, α and συλη, spoil, συλαω, to plunder.]

1. A sanctuary or place of refuge, where criminals and debtors shelter themselves from justice, and from which they can not be taken without sacrilege. Temples and altars were anciently asylums; as were tombs, statues, and monuments. The ancient heathens allowed asylums for the protection of the vilest criminals; and the Jews had their cities of refuge.

2. Any place of retreat and security.

3. An institution for the protection or relief of the unfortunate; as, an *asylum* for the poor, for the deaf and dumb, or for the insane.

A-SYM'ME-TRAL, AS-YM-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* [See Symmetry.]

Not having symmetry. [*Little used.*] *More.*

A-SYM'ME-TRY, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and συμμετρια, symmetry, of συν, with, and μετρεω, to measure.]

The want of proportion between the parts of a thing. It is also used in mathematics for incommensurability, when between two quantities there is no common measure. *Johnson.*

AS'YMP-TOTE, *n.* [Gr. α priv., συν, with, and πτωω, to fall, not meeting.] Sometimes pron. *a-symp'tote.*

A line which approaches nearer and nearer to some curve, but, though infinitely extended, would never meet it. This may be conceived as a tangent to a curve at an infinite distance. *Chambers.*

AS-YMP-TOT'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to an asymptote.

Asymptotical curves, are such as continually approach when extended, but never meet.

A-SYN-AR-TETE', *a.* [Gr. α priv., συν, and αρταω.]

Literally, disconnected; not fitted or adjusted.

Asynartete sentences; those of which the members are not united by connective particles; as, I came, I saw, I conquered. *Brande.*

Asynartete verse; in *prosody*, a verse consisting of two members, having different rhythms; as when the first consists of iambuses and the second of trochees, or the first of dactyls and the second of iambuses.

A-SYN'DE-TON, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and συνδεω, to bind together.] In *grammar*, a figure which omits the connective; as, *veni, vidi, vici.* It stands opposed to *polysyndeton*, which is a multiplication of connectives. *Campbell.*

AT, *prep.* [Sax. *æt*; Goth. *at*: Ia. *ad*. *At*, *ad*, and *to*, if not radically the same word, often coincide in signification. In W. *at* is *to*, and in Danish and Swedish, it is the sign of the infinitive mode; in Amh. *od*, or *ud*, is toward. The word *at* is doubtless the Oriental אתה, אתי, Ch. and Heb. to come, to approach. Hence it primarily denotes *presence*, *meeting*, *nearness*, *direction toward*.]

In general, *at* denotes *nearness* or *presence*; as, *at* the ninth hour, *at* the house; but it is less definite than *in* or *on*; *at* the house, may be *in* or *near* the house. It denotes also *toward*, *versus*; as, to aim an arrow *at* a mark.

From this original import are derived all the various uses of *at*. *At* the sight, is *with*, *present*, or *coming* the sight; *at* this news, *present* the news, *on* or *with* the approach or arrival of this news. *At* peace, *at* war, in a state of peace or war, peace or war existing, being present; *at* ease, *at* play, *at* a loss, &c., convey the like idea. *At* arms, furnished with arms, bearing arms; *at* hand, within reach of the hand, and therefore *near*; *at* my cost, *with* my cost; *at* his suit, *by* or *with* his suit; *at* this declaration, he rose from his seat, that is, present, or coming this declaration; whence results the idea, in *consequence of it*. *At* his command, is either *under* his command, that is, literally, coming or being come his command, in the power of, or in consequence of it. He is good *at* engraving, *at* husbandry; that is, in performing that business. He deserves well *at* our hands, that is, from us. The peculiar phrases in which this word occurs, with appropriate significations, are numerous. *At* first, *at* last, *at* least, *at* best, *at* the worst, *at* the highest or lowest, are phrases in which some noun is implied; as, at the first time or beginning; at the last time, or point of time; at the least or best degree, &c.; all denoting an extreme point or superlative degree. *At all*, is in any manner or degree.

At is sometimes used for *to*, or *toward*, noting progression or direction; as, he aims *at* perfection; he makes or runs *at* him, or points *at* him. In this phrase, he longs to be *at* him, *at* has its general sense of *approaching*, or *present*, or *with*, in contest or attack.

AT'A-BAL, *n.* [Sp.] A kettle-drum; a kind of tabor, used by the Moors.

A-TAC'A-MITE, *n.* A native chloride of copper, originally found, in the form of sand, in the desert of Atacama, between Chili and Peru. *Dana.*

AT'A-GHAN, *n.* Among *the Turks*, a long dagger, worn in a belt, with pistols, in a metal scabbard. *Byron.*

AT'A-MAN, *n.* [Russ., from Polish *hetman*, a general in chief, G. *hauptmann*.] A hetman, or chief of the Cossacks.

AT-A-MAS'CO, *n.* The trivial name of a species of the genus Amaryllis, called *atamasco-lily*.

AT'A-RAX-Y, *n.* [Gr. ατραξος, of α priv. and ταραχη, tumult.]

Calmness of mind; a term used by the stoics and skeptics to denote a freedom from the emotions which proceed from vanity and self-conceit. *Encyc.*

A-TAX'I-A, A-TAX'Y, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and ταξις, order.]

Note. Ataxia is more generally used by medical writers than *ataxy*.

1. Want of order; disturbance; irregularity. *Hall.*

2. In *medicine*, irregularity in disease, or in the functions; irregularity in the crises and paroxysms of fever. *Coxe. Encyc.*

A state of disease characterized by great irregularity. *Cyc. Med.*

A-TAX'IC, *a.* In *medicine*, irregular; characterized by great irregularity.

Ataxic fever; a term applied by Pinel to malignant typhous fever. *Cyc. Med.*

AT'CHE, *n.* In *Turkey*, a small silver coin, value about six or seven mills. *Encyc.*

ATE; the preterit of *eat*; which see.

A'TE, (a'ty,) *n.* [Gr. ατη, mischief; αταω, to hurt. *Ate* is a personification of evil, mischief, or malice.]

In *pagan mythology*, the goddess of mischief, who was cast down from heaven by Jupiter. *Hom. Il.* xix. 125.

AT'E-LENE, *a.* [Gr. ατελης, imperfect.]

In *mineralogy*, imperfect; wanting regular forms in the genus. *Shepard.*

AT-E-LES'TITE, *n.* A crystalline mineral, in structure resembling sphene. *Shepard.*

A-TEL'LAN, *a.* Relating to the dramas at Atella, in ancient Italy. *Shaftesbury.*

A-TEL'LAN, *n.* A dramatic representation, satirical or licentious. *Shaftesbury.*

A TEM'PO, or *A TEM'PO PRI'MO*, [It.] In *music*, a direction that, after any change of movement, by acceleration or retardation, the original movement be restored.

A TEM'PO GI-US'TO. [It.; L. *in tempore justo*.]

In *music*, a direction to sing or play in an equal, true, and just time.

ATH-A-NA'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, in the fourth century. The Athanasian creed is a formulary, confession, or exposition of faith, supposed formerly to have been drawn up by Athanasius; but this opinion is now rejected, and the composition is ascribed by some to Hilary, bishop of Arles. It is a summary of what was called the orthodox faith.

ATH'A-NOR, *n.* [Ar. and Heb. תנור *thanor*, an oven or furnace.]

A digesting furnace, formerly used in chemical operations, so constructed as to maintain a uniform and durable heat. It is a furnace with a lateral tower close on all sides, except a communication below with the fireplace, which is filled with fuel, by an opening above fitted with a close cover. As the fuel below is consumed, that in the tower falls down to supply its place. *Nicholson.*

A'THE-ISM, *n.* The disbelief of the existence of a God, or supreme intelligent Being.

Atheism is a heinous system, that leaves nothing above us to excite awe, nor around us to awaken tenderness. *Rob. Hall.*

A'THE-IST, *n.* [Gr. αθεος, of α priv. and Θεος, God.]

One who disbelieves the existence of a God, or supreme intelligent Being.

A'THE-IST, *a.* Atheistical, disbelieving or denying the being of a supreme God. *Milton.*

A-THE-IS'TIC, A-THE-IST'IC-AL, *a.*

1. Pertaining to atheism.

2. Disbelieving the existence of a God, impious; *applied to persons*; as, an *atheistic* writer.

3. Implying or containing atheism, *applied to things*; as, *atheistic* doctrines or opinions.

A-THE-IS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an atheistic manner; impiously.

A-THE-IST'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being atheistical.

A'THE-IZE, *v. i.* To discourse as an atheist. [*Not used.*] *Cudworth.*

A'THE-IZE, *v. t.* To render atheistic. *Berkeley.*

A'THEL, A'DEL or A'THEL, noble, of illustrious birth; Sax. *edel*, *ethel*; G. *adel*; D. *edel*; Sw. *edel*; Dan. *edel*; Ar. اثل *athala*, to be well rooted, to be of noble origin. This word is found in many Saxon names; as in *Atheling*, a noble youth; *Ethelred*, noble counsel; *Ethelard*, noble genius; *Ethelbert*, noble, bright, eminently noble; *Ethelwald*, noble government, or power; *Ethelward*, noble defender.

ATH-E-NE'UM, *n.* [Gr. αθηναιον, from *Athens*.] In ancient *Athens*, a place where poets, philosophers, and rhetoricians declaimed, and repeated their compositions. In the *United States*, a building or an apartment where a library, periodicals, and newspapers are kept for public use, or for a reading room, so called. [*Note.* This word is anglicized, by discarding the diphthong, as is done in *economy* and other English words.]

A-THE'NI-AN, *a.* [from *Athens*.] Pertaining to Athens, the metropolis of Attica, in Greece.

A-THE'NI-AN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Athens.

A-THE-O-LO'GI-AN, *n.* One who is the opposite to a theologian. *Hayward.*

A-THE-OL'O-GY, *n.* Atheism. [*Not in use.*] *Swift.*

A'THE-OUS, *a.* Atheistic; impious. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

ATH-E-RI'NA, *n.* A genus of fishes of the order Abdominales. The characters are, the upper jaw is rather flat, the rays of the gill membrane are six, and the side belt or line shines like silver. The species best known is the A. Hepsetus, very abundant in the Mediterranean, where it is caught in large quantities. *Pennant. Ed. Encyc.*

ATH'E-RINE, *n.* A name common to the species of the genus Atherina.

ATH-E-RO'MA, *n.* [Gr., from αθηρα, pap.]

A species of wen or encysted tumor, whose contents are curdy.

ATH-E-ROM'A-TOUS, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an atheroma; having the qualities of an atheroma. *Wiseman.*

A-THIRST', (a-thurst',) *a.* [*a* and *thirst*. See Thirst.]

1. Thirsty; wanting drink.

2. Having a keen appetite or desire.

He had a soul *athirst* for knowledge. *Ch. Observer.*

ATH'LETE, *n.* [See Athletic.]

1. Among *the ancients*, one who contended for the prize in the public games. Hence,

2. A contender for victory. *A. Smith's Theory.*

ATH-LET'IC, *a.* [Gr. αθλητης; L. *athleta*, a wrestler; from αθλος, strife, contest.]

1. Belonging to wrestling, boxing, running, and other exercises and sports, which were practiced by the ancients, usually called the *athletic* games. Hence,

2. Strong, lusty, robust, vigorous. An *athletic* body or constitution, is one fitted for vigorous exertions.

ATH-LET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a strong, robust, or athletic manner. *Barrow.*

ATH'LE-TISM, *n.* The act of contending at the public games, muscular strength.

A-THWART', *prep.* [*a* and *thwart*. See Thwart.]

1. Across, from side to side, transverse, as, *athwart* the path.

2. In *marine language*, across the line of a ship's course, as, a fleet standing *athwart* our course.

Athwart hawse, is the situation of a ship when she lies across the stem of another, whether in contact or at a small distance.

Athwart the fore foot, is a phrase applied to the flight of a cannon-ball, fired by one ship across another ship's course, ahead, as a signal for her to bring to.

Athwart ships; reaching across the ship from side to side, or in that direction. *Mar. Dict.*

A-THWART', *adv.* In a manner to cross and perplex; crossly; wrong; wrongfully.

A-TILT', *adv.* [*a* and *tilt.* See TILT.]

1. In the manner of a tilter; in the position, or with the action of a man making a thrust; as, to stand or run *atilt.*

2. In the manner of a cask tilted, or with one end raised.

AT'I-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ατιμια*, *a* and *τιμη*, honor.]

In *ancient Greece*, public disgrace; exclusion from office or magistracy, by some disqualifying act or decree. *Mitford.*

AT-LAN-TE'AN, } *a.* Pertaining to the Isle Atlantis,
AT-LAN'TI-AN, } which the ancients allege was sunk and overwhelmed by the ocean. *Plato.*

2. Pertaining to Atlas; resembling Atlas.

AT-LAN'TES, *n. pl.* [L.] In *architecture*, figures or half figures of men, used instead of columns or pilasters, to support an entablature. *P. Cyc.*

AT-LAN'TIC, *a.* [from *Atlas* or *Atlantis.*]

1. Pertaining to that division of the ocean, which lies between Europe and Africa on the east, and America on the west.

2. Pertaining to the Isle of Atlantis; as, *Atlantic* island. *Cyc.*

AT-LAN'TIC, *n.* The ocean, or that part of the ocean, which is between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west.

AT-LAN'TI-CA, } *n.* An isle mentioned by the an-
AT-LAN'TIS, } cients, situated west of the Strait of Gades, or Gibraltar. The poets mention two isles, and call them *Hesperides*, western isles, and *Elysian fields.* Authors are not agreed whether these isles were the Canaries, or some other isles, or the continent of America.

New Atlantis, (*Nova Atlantis;*) a fictitious philosophical commonwealth of Lord Bacon, or the piece describing it; composed in the manner of More's *Utopia*, and Campanella's *City of the Sun.* One part of the work is finished, in which the author has described a college, founded for the study of Nature, under the name of *Solomon's House.* The model of a commonwealth was never executed. *Encyc.*

AT-LAN'TI-DES, *n. pl.* A name given to the Pleiades or seven stars, which were feigned to have been the daughters of Atlas, a king of Mauritania, or of his brother Hesperus, who were translated to heaven.

AT'LAS, *n.* [L.] A collection of maps in a volume; supposed to be so called from a picture of Atlas, supporting the heavens, prefixed to some collections. *Johnson.*

2. This term is now also applied to works in which subjects are exhibited in a tabular form or arrangement; as, an historical or ethnographical *atlas.*

3. A large, square folio, resembling a volume of maps, called, also, *atlas-folio.*

4. A silk-satin, manufactured in the East with admirable ingenuity. *Atlases* are plain, striped, or flowered; but they have not the fine gloss and luster of some French silks. *Encyc.*

5. The first vertebra of the neck, articulating immediately with the occipital bone, and thus sustaining the head, whence the name.

6. A term applied to paper; as, *atlas* fine. *Burke.*

AT-MOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ατμος*, vapor, and *μετρεω*, to measure.]

An instrument to measure the quantity of exhalation from a humid surface in a given time; an evaporometer. *Ure.*

AT'MOS-PHERE, *n.* [Gr. *ατμος*, vapor, and *σφαιρα*, a *sphere.*]

1. The whole mass of aeriform fluid surrounding the earth.

2. In *electricity*, the space around an electrical body, through which its electrical influence extends.

3. *Figuratively*, pervading influence; as, a moral *atmosphere.*

AT-MOS-PHER'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the atmos-
AT-MOS-PHER'IC-AL, } phere; as, *atmospheric* air of vapors

Atmospheric air; common air, or the air; so called in distinction from *vital air* or oxygen, *fixed air* or carbonic acid, and other gases.

Atmospheric stones; meteoric stones, or aerolites.

2. Dependent on the atmosphere.

I am an *atmospheric* creature. *Pope.*

AT'OLL, *n.* [A Maldive word.] A name given to coral islands consisting of a strip or ring of coral surrounding a central lagoon. *Lyell.*

AT'OM, *n.* [Gr. *ατομος*; L. *atomus*; from *a*, not, and *τεμνω*, to cut.]

1. A particle of matter so minute as to admit of no division. Atoms are conceived to be the first principles or component parts of all bodies. *Quincy.*

2. In *chemistry*, a supposed ultimate particle or component part of a body; the smallest particle supposed to result from the division of a body, without decomposition.

3. Any thing extremely small. *Shak.*

A-TOM'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to atoms; consisting
A-TOM'IC-AL, } of atoms; extremely minute.

The *atomical philosophy*, or doctrine of atoms, said to have been first broached by Moschus, before the Trojan war, but much cultivated and improved by Epicurus, teaches that atoms are endued with gravity and motion, by which all things were formed, without the aid of a supreme intelligent Being.

The *atomic theory*, in *chemistry*, or the doctrine of *definite proportions*, teaches that all chemical combinations take place between the supposed ultimate particles or *atoms* of bodies, and that these unite, either one atom with one atom, or by sums of atoms which are integral multiples of unity. This theory was first presented by Dalton.

Atomic weight; the relative weight of a supposed ultimate particle or atom of a body, considered in reference to some standard unit, and to some rule for determining when bodies unite one atom with one atom.

ATOM-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of atoms.

AT'OM-IST, *n.* One who holds to the atomical philosophy.

AT'OM-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce to atoms. *Baxter.*

AT'OM-LIKE, *a.* Resembling atoms. *Browne.*

AT-OM-OL'O-GY, *n.* The doctrine of atoms. *Knowles.*

AT'OM-Y, *n.* A word used by Shakspeare for *atom*; also, an abbreviation of *anatomy.*

AT-ONE', } *adv.* [*at* and *one.*]
AT-TONE', } At one; together; at once. *Spenser.*

A-TONE', *v. t.* [Supposed to be compounded of *at* and *one.* The Spanish has *adunar*, to unite or join, and the It. *adunare*, to assemble; from L. *ad* and *unus*, *una.* In Welsh, *dyun* signifies united, accordant, agreeing; *dyunaw*, to unite or agree; from *un*, one, and *dy*, a prefix denoting iteration.—*Note.* This word was formerly written *attone.*]

1. To agree; to be in accordance; to accord.

He and Aufidius can no more *atone*,
Than violentest contrariety. *Shak.*

[*This sense is obsolete.*]

2. To stand as an equivalent; to make reparation, amends, or satisfaction for an offense or a crime, by which reconciliation is procured between the offended and offending parties.

The murderer fell, and blood *atoned* for blood. *Pope.*

By what proportion shall I *atone* for my former gravity? *Rambler*, No. 10.

The life of a slave was deemed to be of so little value, that a very slight compensation *atoned* for taking it away. *Robertson, Charles V.*

3. *To atone for*; to make compensation or amends.

This evil was *atoned for* by the good effects of the study of the practical physics of Aristotle. *Schlegel, Trans.*

The ministry not *atoning for* their former conduct by any wise or popular measure. *Junius.*

A-TONE', *v. t.*

1. To expiate; to answer or make satisfaction for.

Or each *atone* his guilty love with life. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to concord; to reconcile, as parties at variance; to appease. [*Not now used.*]

A-TONED', *pp.* Expiated; appeased; reconciled. *Dryden.*

A-TONE'MENT, *n.* Agreement; concord; reconciliation after enmity or controversy. Rom. v.

He seeks to make *atonement*
Between the Duke of Glo'ster and your brothers. *Shak.*

2. Expiation; satisfaction or reparation made by giving an equivalent for an injury, or by doing or suffering that which is received in satisfaction for an offense or injury; with *for.*

And Moses said to Aaron, Go to the altar, and offer thy sin-offering, and thy burnt-offering, and make an *atonement* for thyself and for the people.—Lev. ix.

When a man has been guilty of any vice, the best *atonement* he can make for it is, to warn others not to fall into the like. *Spect.* No. 8.

The Phocians behaved with so much gallantry, that they were thought to have made a sufficient *atonement* for their former offense. *Potter, Antiq.*

3. In *theology*, the expiation of sin made by the obedience and personal sufferings of Christ.

A-TONER, *n.* He who makes atonement.

A-TON'IC, *a.* Debilitated; wanting tone.

In *medicine*, characterized by atony, or want of vital energy; as, an *atonic* disease.

A-TONING, *ppr.* or *a.* Reconciling.

2. Making amends, or satisfaction.

AT'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. *ατονια*, defect, of *a* priv. and *τονος*, tone, from *τεινω*, to stretch.]

In *medicine*, debility; a want of tone; defect of muscular power; palsy. *Wilson. Coxe.*

More particularly, want of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries; asthenia.

A-TOP', *adv.* [*a* and *top.* See TOP.] On or at the top. *Milton.*

AT-RA-BIL-Ā'RI-AN, } *a.* [L. *atra bilis*, black bile.]
AT-RA-BIL-Ā'RI-OUS, }

Affected with melancholy, which the ancients attributed to the black bile; replete with black bile.

AT-RA-BIL-Ā'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being melancholy, or affected with disordered bile.

AT-RA-BIL'IA-RY, *a.* Melancholic, or hypochondriacal; from the supposed predominance of black bile. *Cyc. Med.*

Atrabiliary capsules, [L. *capsulæ atrabiliariæ*, so called from their supposed office of secreting black bile,] two small gland-like bodies, situated one on the upper and interior edge of each kidney; called also *renal* or *supra-renal glands* or capsules. *Cyc. Med.*

AT'RA-BI'LIS, *n.* [L. from *atra* and *bilis.*] Black bile; a thick, black, acrid fluid, supposed by the ancients to be secreted by the spleen, pancreas or atrabiliary capsules, but only a morbid state of the proper bile. *Cyc. Med.*

AT-RA-MENT-Ā'CEOUS, *a.* Black, like ink, inky, as the *atramentaceous* mucus of the eye, or *pigmentum nigrum*, a black pasty substance covering the internal surface of the choroid coat of the eye. *Dechan.*

AT-RA-MENT'AL, } *a.* [L. *atramentum*, ink, from
AT-RA-MENT'OUS, } *ater*, black.]

Inky; black like ink.

AT-RA-MENT-Ā'RI-OUS, *a.* Like ink; suitable for making ink. The sulphate of iron, or green copperas, is called *atramentarious*, as being the material of ink. *Fourcroy.*

A-TRIP', *adv.* [*a* and *trip.* See TRIP.]

In *nautical language*, the anchor is *atrip*, when drawn out of the ground in a perpendicular direction. The topsails are *atrip*, when they are hoisted to the top of the mast, or as high as possible. *Mar. Dict.*

A-TRŌ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *atrox*, *trox*, fierce, cruel.]

1. Extremely heinous, criminal, or cruel enormous, outrageous; as, *atrocious* guilt or offense.

2. Very grievous; violent; as, *atrocious* distempers. [*Obs.*] *Cheyne.*

A-TRŌ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In an atrocious manner; with enormous cruelty or guilt.

A-TRŌ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being enormously criminal or cruel.

A-TROC'I-TY, *n.* Enormous wickedness; extreme heinousness or cruelty; as, the *atrocity* of murder.

AT'RO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *α* priv. and *τρεφω*, to nourish.]

1. A consumption or wasting of the flesh, with loss of strength, without any sensible cause; a wasting from defect of nourishment. *Coxe. Encyc.*

2. More appropriately, gradual progressive emaciation and exhaustion from defect of nutrition.

AT-RO-PI'NA, (at-ro-pi'na,) sometimes called A-TRO'PI-A, *n.* A vegetable alkaloid, extracted from the Atropa Belladonna, or deadly nightshade. It is white, brilliant, and crystallizes in long needles.

AT-TACH', *v. t.* [Fr. *attacher*, to tie or fasten, to apply, to engage, to stick; Arm. *staga*; It. *attaccare*; Norm. *attacher*, to attack; *tache*, tied, fixed, tacked together; Port. Sp. *atacar.* It seems to be allied to *attack*, and the sense is, to put, throw, or fall on, hence, to seize, and stop, coinciding with the Eng. *take*; Sw. *taga*; Dan. *tage*; Sax. *tæcan*; Gr. *δεχομαι*; L. *tango*, for *tago*; Eng. *tack*; &c. Class Dg. See ATTACK and TACK.]

1. To take by legal authority; to arrest the person by writ, to answer for a debt or demand; applied to a taking of the person by a *civil* process; being never used for the arrest of a criminal. It is applied also to the taking of goods and real estate by an officer, by virtue of a writ or precept, to hold the same to satisfy a judgment to be rendered in the suit.

2. To take, seize, and lay hold on, by moral force, as by affection or interest; to win the heart; to fasten or bind by moral influence; as, *attached* to a friend; *attaching* others to us by wealth or flattery.

3. To make to adhere; to tie, bind, or fasten; as, to *attach* substances by any glutinous matter; to *attach* one thing to another by a string.

4. To connect with, in a figurative sense; as, to *attach* great importance to a particular circumstance.

AT-TACH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be legally attached; liable to be taken by writ or precept.

AT-TA-CHE', (at-ta-shā',) *n.* [Fr.] One attached to another, as a part of his suite or attendants; particularly, one attached to the suite of an embassador.

AT-TACH'ED, (at-tacht',) *pp.* Taken by writ or precept; drawn to and fixed, or united by affection or interest; fastened; connected with.

AT-TACH'ING, *ppr.* Taking or seizing by commandment or writ; drawing to, and fixing by influence; winning the affections; fastening; connecting with.

AT-TACH'MENT, *n.*

1. A taking of the person, goods, or estate, by a writ or precept in a civil action, to secure a debt or demand.

2. A writ directing the person or estate of a person to be taken, to secure his appearance before a court. In *England*, the first notice to appear in court is by *summons*; and if the defendant disobeys this monition, a writ of attachment issues, commanding the sheriff to *attach* him, by taking gage, or security in goods, which he forfeits by non-appearance, or by making him find safe pledges or sureties for his appearance. But in trespasses, an attachment is the first process. In *this country*, *attachment* is more generally the first process; and in some states, the writ of attachment issues at first against the property or person of the defendant. In *Connecticut*, this writ issues against the person, goods, or land, in the first instance, commanding to take the goods and estate of the defendant, if to be found; or otherwise, to take his body. In *England*, witnesses not appearing upon a summons, may be taken by *attach-*

ment; a process called with us a *capias*. Attachments also issue against persons for contempt of court. The *court of attachments*, in England, is held before the verderors of the forest, to *attach* and try offenders against vert and venison.

Foreign attachment, is the taking of the money or goods of a debtor in the hands of a third person; as when the debtor is not within the jurisdiction of the court, or has absconded. Any person who has goods or effects of a debtor, is considered in law as the agent, attorney, factor, or trustee of the debtor; and an attachment served on such person binds the property in his hands to respond the judgment against the debtor.

3. Close adherence or affection; fidelity; regard; any passion or affection that binds a person; as, an *attachment* to a friend, or to a party.

4. That by which one thing is attached to another; as, to cut the *attachments* of a *muscle*.

5. Some adjunct attached to an instrument, machine, or other object; as, the Eolian *attachment* to the piano-forte.

AT-TACK', *v. t.* [Fr. *attaquer*; Arm. *attacri*; It. *attaccare*, to fasten, to attack; *attacco*, a sticking; Sp. *atacar*, to assault, to fasten, or make close, to cram; Port. *atacar*, to attack, to tease, to fasten; Heb. and Ch. תקע, to thrust, to drive, to strike. It seems to be allied to *attach*; but the latter verb agrees better with the Eth. ጠወቀ *tok, took*, to press, whence አጠወቀ *atook*, to press, to make close; and the Ch. תכע, to accuse, to unite. Class Dg.]

1. To assault; to fall upon with force; to assail, as with force and arms. It is the appropriate word for the commencing act of hostility between armies and navies.

2. To fall upon, with unfriendly words or writing; to begin a controversy with; to attempt to overthrow or bring into disrepute, by satire, calumny, or criticism; as, to *attack* a man or his opinions in a pamphlet.

AT-TACK', *n.* An onset; first invasion; a falling on with force or violence, or with calumny, satire, or criticism.

AT-TACK'A-BLE, *a.* That can be attacked; assailable.

AT-TACK'ED, (at-takt',) *pp.* Assaulted; invaded; fallen on with force or enmity.

AT-TACK'ER, *n.* One who assaults or invades.

AT-TACK'ING, *ppr.* Assaulting; invading; falling on with force, calumny, or criticism.

AT-TA-COT'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Attacotti, a tribe of ancient Britons, allies of the Scots. *Pinkerton.*

AT'TA-GAS, } *n.* [L.] Names applied, by former
AT'TA-GEN, } naturalists, to a variety of the *Tetrao bonasia*, or hazel grouse, found in the south of Europe. *Cuvier.*

AT'TA-GHAN. See ATAGHAN.

AT-TAIN', *v. i.* [Fr. and Norm. *atteindre*; L. *attingo*, to reach, come to, or overtake; *ad* and *tango*, to touch, reach, or strike; that is, to thrust, urge, or push to. It has no connection with L. *attineo*. See Class Dg.]

1. To reach; to come to or arrive at, by motion, bodily exertion, or efforts toward a place or object.

> If by any means they might *attain* to Phenice. — Acts xxvii.

2. To reach; to come to or arrive at, by an effort of mind.

> Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high; I can not *attain* to it. — Ps. cxxxix.

Regularly this verb should be always followed by *to*; the omission of *to*, and the use of the verb in a transitive sense, may have originated in mistake, from the opinion that the verb is from the L. *attineo*, and equivalent to *obtain*.

AT-TAIN', *v. t.*

1. To gain; to compass; to achieve or accomplish, that is, to reach by efforts; without *to* following.

> Is he wise who hopes to *attain* the end without the means? *Tillotson.*

This use of the verb is now established; but in strictness *to* is here implied; *attain to* the end. The real sense, as in the intransitive use of the verb, is, to *reach* or *come to* the end or purpose in view. This word always implies an *effort toward* an object. Hence it is not synonymous with *obtain* and *procure*, which do not necessarily imply such effort. We *procure* or *obtain* a thing by *purchase* or *loan*, and we *obtain* by inheritance, but we do not *attain* it by such means. An inattention to this distinction has led good authors into great mistakes in the use of this word.

2. To reach or come to a place or object by progression or motion.

> But ere such tidings shall his ears *attain*. *Hoole's Tasso.*
> Canaan he now *attains*. *Milton.*

3. To reach in excellence or degree; to equal. *Bacon.*

AT-TAIN-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Attainableness. *Coleridge.*

AT-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be attained; that may be reached by efforts of the mind or body; that may be compassed or accomplished by efforts directed to the object; as, perfection is not *attainable* in this life. From an inattention to the true sense of this word, as explained under ATTAIN, authors have very improperly used this word for *obtainable*, *procurable*; as in the following passages: "The kind and quality of food and liquor, the species of habitation, furniture and clothing, to which the common people of each country are habituated, must be *attainable* with ease and certainty." *Paley, Philos.* b. 6, chap. 11. "Gen. Howe would not permit the purchase of those articles [clothes and blankets] in Philadelphia, and they were not *attainable* in the country." *Marshall's Life of Washington*, 3, 427. Each of those words should be *obtainable*.

AT-TAIN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being attainable.

AT-TAIN'DER, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *atteindre*, to corrupt, attaint; also conviction; L. *ad* and *tingo*, to stain; Gr. τεγγω. Class Dg. See TINGE.]

1. *Literally*, a staining, corruption, or rendering impure; a corruption of blood. Hence,

2. By *the common law*, an immediate and inseparable effect of a judgment of death or outlawry, for treason or felony; the consequences of which to the person attainted are forfeiture of lands, tenements, and hereditaments; corruption of blood, by which he can no longer inherit, or transmit an inheritance; and loss of reputation, and of civil rights generally. A statute of parliament attainting a criminal, is called an *act* or *bill of attainder*. By a statute of 3–4 Wm. IV., the consequences of attainder are limited to the life of the person attainted.

> Upon the thorough demonstration of which guilt by legal *attainder*, the feudal covenant is broken. *Blackstone.*

3. The act of attainting.

> An act was made for the *attainder* of several persons. *Encyc.*

Note. By the constitution of the United States, no bill of attainder shall be passed; and no attainder of treason (in consequence of a judicial sentence) shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

AT-TAIN'ED, (at-tand',) *pp.* Reached; achieved.

AT-TAIN'ING, *ppr.* Reaching; arriving at; accomplishing.

AT-TAIN'MENT, *n.*

1. The act of attaining; the act of arriving at or reaching; hence, the act of obtaining by efforts; as, the *attainment* of excellence.

2. That which is attained to, or obtained by exertion, acquisition, as, a man of great *attainments*.

AT-TAINT', *v. t.* [See ATTAINDER.]

1. To taint or corrupt; to extinguish the pure or inheritable blood of a person found guilty of treason or felony, by confession, battle, or verdict, and consequent sentence of death, or by special act of parliament.

> No person shall be *attainted* of high treason where corruption of blood is incurred, but by the oath of two witnesses, &c. *Stat. 7 and 8 Will. III.*

2. To taint, as the credit of jurors, convicted of giving a false verdict. This is done by special writ of attaint. The conviction of such a crime *attaints* the reputation of jurors, and renders them infamous.

3. To disgrace; to cloud with infamy; to stain. *Spenser.*

4. To taint or corrupt. *Shak.*

AT-TAINT', *n.*

1. A stain, spot, or taint. [See TAINT.] *Shak.*

2. Any thing injurious; that which impairs. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. In *farriery*, a blow or wound on the legs or feet of a horse. *Encyc.*

4. A writ which lies after judgment against a jury for giving a false verdict in any court of record.

AT-TAINT'ED, *pp.* Stained; corrupted; rendered infamous; rendered incapable of inheriting.

AT-TAINT'ING, *ppr.* Staining; corrupting; rendering infamous by judicial act; depriving of inheritable blood.

AT-TAINT'MENT, *n.* The being attainted.

AT-TAINT'URE, *n.* A staining or rendering infamous; reproach; imputation.

AT'TAR OF RO'SES, *n.* A highly fragrant concrete obtained in India from the petals of roses. *P. Cyc.*

AT-TASK', *v. t.* To task; to tax. [*Not used.* See TASK.] *Shak.*

AT-TASTE', *v. t.* To taste. [*Not used.* See TASTE.]

AT-TEM'PER, *v. t.* [L. *attempero*, of *ad* and *tempero*, to temper, mix, or moderate. See TEMPER.]

1. To reduce, modify, or moderate by mixture, as, to *attemper* heat by a cooling mixture, or spirit by diluting it with water.

2. To soften, mollify, or moderate; as, to *attemper* rigid justice with clemency.

3. To mix in just proportion; to regulate; as, a mind well *attempered* with kindness and justice.

4. To accommodate; to fit or make suitable.

> Acts — *attempered* to the lyre. *Pope.*

AT-TEM'PER-ANCE, *n.* Temperance. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

AT-TEM'PER-ATE, *a.* [L. *attemperatus.*]

Tempered; proportioned; suited.

> Hope must be proportioned and *attemperate* to the promise. *Hammond.*

AT-TEM'PER-ATE, *v. t.* To attemper. [*Not in use.*] *Barrow.*

AT-TEM'PER-ED, *pp.* Reduced in quality; moderated; softened; well mixed; suited.

AT-TEM'PER-ING, *ppr.* Moderating in quality; softening; mixing in due proportion; making suitable.

AT-TEM'PER-LY, *adv.* In a temperate manner. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

AT-TEM'PER-MENT, *n.* A tempering, or due proportion.

AT-TEMPT', *v. t.* [Fr. *attenter*, from L. *attento*, to attempt, of *ad* and *tento*, to try; Arm. *attempti*. The L. *tento* is from the same root as *tendo*, to strain, Gr. τεινω. Hence, the literal sense is to strain, urge, stretch.]

1. To make an effort to effect some object; to make trial or experiment; to try; to endeavor, to use exertion for any purpose; as, to *attempt* to sing; to *attempt* a bold flight.

2. To attack; to make an effort upon; as, to *attempt* the enemy's camp.

This verb is not always followed by an object, and appears to be intransitive; but some object is understood, or a verb in the infinitive follows in the place of an object; as, he *attempted* to speak.

AT-TEMPT', *n.* An essay, trial, or endeavor; an attack; or an effort to gain a point. *Bacon.*

AT-TEMPT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be attempted, tried, or attacked; liable to an attempt, or attack. *Shak.*

AT-TEMPT'ED, *pp.* Essayed, tried; attacked.

AT-TEMPT'ER, *n.* One who attempts, or attacks. *Milton.*

AT-TEMPT'ING, *ppr.* Trying, essaying; making an effort to gain a point, attacking.

AT-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *attendo*; Fr. *attendre*, to wait, stay, expect; Sp. *atender*; It. *attendere*; L. *ad* and *tendo*, to stretch, to tend. See TEND.]

1. To go with, or accompany, as a companion, minister, or servant.

2. To be present; to accompany or be united to; as, a cold *attended* with fever.

3. To be present for some duty, implying charge or oversight; to wait on; as, the physician or the nurse *attends* the sick.

4. To be present in business; to be in company from curiosity, or from some connection in affairs; as, lawyers or spectators *attend* a court.

5. To be consequent to, from connection of cause; as, a measure *attended* with ill effects.

6. To await; to remain, abide, or be in store for; as, happiness or misery *attends* us after death.

7. To wait for; to lie in wait. *Shak.*

8. To wait or stay for.

> Three days I promised to *attend* my doom. *Dryden.*

9. To accompany with solicitude; to regard with interest.

> Their hunger thus appeased, their care *attends*
> The doubtful fortune of their absent friends. *Dryden.*

10. To regard; to fix the mind upon.

> The pilot doth not *attend* the unskillful words of the passenger. *Sidney.*

This is not now a legitimate sense. To express this idea, we now use the verb intransitively, with *to* — *attend to.*

11. To expect. [*Not in use.*] *Raleigh.*

AT-TEND', *v. i.*

1. To listen; to regard with attention; usually followed by *to.*

> *Attend* to the voice of my supplication. — Ps. lxxxvi.

Hence much used in the imperative, *attend!*

2. To regard with observation, and correspondent practice; as, my son, *attend to* my words.

Hence, to regard with compliance.

> He hath *attended* to the voice of my prayer. — Ps. lxvi.

3. To fix the attention upon, as an object of pursuit; to be busy or engaged in; as, to *attend* to the study of the Scriptures.

4. To wait on; to accompany or be present, in pursuance of duty; with *on* or *upon*; as, to *attend upon* a committee; to *attend upon* business. Hence,

5. To wait on, in service or worship; to serve.

> That ye may *attend* upon the Lord without distraction. — 1 Cor. vii.

6. To stay; to delay. [*Obs.*]

> For this perfection she must yet *attend*,
> Till to her Maker she espoused be. *Davies.*

7. To wait; to be within call. *Spenser.*

AT-TEND'ANCE, *n.* [Fr.]

1. The act of waiting on or serving.

> For he — pertaineth to another tribe, of which no man gave *attendance* at the altar. — Heb. vii.

2. A waiting on; a being present on business of any kind; as, the *attendance* of witnesses or persons in court; *attendance* of members of the legislature.

3. Service; ministry; as, to receive *attendance*. *Shak.*

4. The persons attending; a train; a retinue. *Milton.*

5 Attention; regard; careful application of mind.

Give *attendance* to reading.—1 Tim. iv.

6. Expectation. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

AT-TEND'ANT, *a.* [Fr.]

1. Accompanying; being present, or in the train.

Other suns—with their *attendant* moons. *Milton.*

2. Accompanying, connected with, or immediately following, as consequential; as, intemperance with all its *attendant* evils.

3. In *law*, depending on, or owing duty or service to; as, the wife *attendant* to the heir. *Cowel.*

Attendant keys; in *music*, the keys or scales on the fifth above, and fifth below, (or fourth above,) any key-note or tonic, considered in relation to the key or scale on that tonic. *Callcott.*

AT-TEND'ANT, *n.* One who attends or accompanies in any character whatever, as a friend, companion, minister, or servant; one who belongs to the train. *Dryden.*

2. One who is present; as, an *attendant* at or upon a meeting.

3. In *law*, one who owes duty or service to, or depends on another. *Cowel.*

4. That which accompanies or is consequent to.

A love of fame, the *attendant* of noble spirits. *Pope*
Shame is the *attendant* of vice. *Anon.*

AT-TEND'ED, *pp.* Accompanied; having attendants; served; waited on.

AT-TEND'ER, *n.* One who attends; a companion; an associate. [*Little used.*]

AT-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Going with; accompanying; waiting on; superintending or taking care of; being present; immediately consequent to; serving; listening; regarding with care.

AT-TENT', *a.* Attentive. 2 Chron. vi.

AT-TENT', *n.* Attention; as, with due *attent*. *Spenser.*

AT-TENT'ATES, *n. pl.* Proceedings in a court of judicature, after an inhibition is decreed. *Ayliffe.*

AT-TEN'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of attending or heeding; the due application of the ear to sounds, of the eye to visual objects, or of the mind to any objects presented to its contemplation. [Literally, a *stretching toward.*]

They say, the tongues of dying men
Enforce *attention* like deep harmony. *Shak.*

2. Act of civility, or courtesy; as, *attention* to a stranger.

3. The word of command given to soldiers before performing any exercise or evolution.

AT-TENT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *attentif.*]

Heedful; intent; observant; regarding with care. It is applied to the senses of hearing and seeing, as, an *attentive* ear or eye; to the application of the mind, as in contemplation; or to the application of the mind, together with the senses above mentioned, as when a person is *attentive* to the words, and to the manner and matter of a speaker, at the same time.

AT-TENT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Heedfully; carefully; with fixed attention.

AT-TENT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being attentive; heedfulness; attention.

AT-TENT'LY, *adv.* Attentively. *Barrow.*

AT-TEN'U-ANT, *a.* [See ATTENUATE.] Making thin, as fluids; diluting; rendering less dense and viscid; properly, subtilizing the humors of the body, or breaking them into finer parts.

AT-TEN'U-ANT, *n.* A medicine that thins the fluids; a diluent. *Coxe.*

Properly, as originally used, a medicine supposed to possess the property of rendering the blood and other humors more fluid, by diminishing the size of the particles, either by abrasion or division; in the latter case called also an *incident.*

AT-TEN'U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *attenuo*, of *ad* and *tenuo*, to make thin; L. *tenuis*; W. *tenau*; Ir. *tana* or *tanaithe*; Eng. *thin*; which see.]

1. To make thin or less consistent; to render less viscid; properly, to subtilize the humors of the body, or to break them into finer parts; opposed to *condense*, *incrassate*, or *thicken.*

2. To comminute; to break or wear solid substances into finer or very minute parts.

This uninterrupted motion must *attenuate* and wear away the hardest rocks. *Trans. of Chaptal's Chemistry.*

In *alchemy*, to pulverize, or reduce to an impalpable powder. *Encyc.*

3. To make slender; to reduce in thickness.

AT-TEN'U-ATE, *a.*

1. Made thin, or less viscid; made slender. *Bacon.*

2. In *botany*, attenuated; growing slender toward a point or extremity.

AT-TEN'U-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made thin or less viscid, comminuted; made slender. In *botany*, growing slender toward an extremity.

AT-TEN'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Making thin, as fluids; making fine, as solid substances; making slender or lean.

AT-TEN-U-A'TION, *n.* The act of making thin, as fluids, as, the *attenuation* of the humors.

2. The act of making fine, by comminution, or attrition; pulverization.

The action of the air facilitates the *attenuation* of these rocks. *Trans. Chaptal.*

3. The act or process of making slender, thin, or lean.

AT-TER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *attero*, to wear.]

1. To wear away.

2. To form or accumulate by wearing.

AT-TER-A-TED, *pp.* Formed by wearing. *Ray.*

AT-TER-A'TION, *n.* The operation of forming land by the wearing of the sea, and the wearing of the earth in one place and deposition of it in another. *Ray.*

AT-TEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *attester*; L. *attestor*; of *ad* and *testor*, to affirm or bear witness, from *testis.* See TESTIFY.]

1. To bear witness to; to certify; to affirm to be true or genuine; to make a solemn declaration in words or writing, to support a fact; appropriately used for the affirmation of persons in their official capacity; as, to *attest* the truth of a writing, to *attest* a copy of record. Persons also *attest* writings by subscribing their names.

2. To bear witness to, or support the truth of a fact, by other evidence than words; as, the ruins of Palmyra *attest* its ancient magnificence.

3. To call to witness; to invoke as conscious.

The sacred streams which heaven's imperial state
Attests in oaths, and fears to violate. *Dryden.*

AT-TEST', *n.* Witness; testimony; attestation. [*Little used.*]

AT-TEST-A'TION, *n.* Testimony; witness; a solemn or official declaration, verbal or written, in support of a fact; evidence. The truth appears from the *attestation* of witnesses, or of the proper officer. The subscription of a name to a writing is an *attestation.*

AT-TEST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Proved or supported by testimony solemn or official; witnessed to; supported by evidence.

AT-TEST'ING, *ppr.* Witnessing to; calling to witness; affirming in support of.

AT-TEST'OR, *n.* One who attests.

AT'TIC, *a.* [L. *Atticus*: Gr. Αττικος.]

Pertaining to Attica, in Greece, or to its principal city, Athens; marked by such qualities as were characteristic of the Athenians. Thus, *Attic* wit, *Attic* salt, a poignant, delicate wit, peculiar to the Athenians; an *Attic* style, a style, pure, classical, and elegant; *Attic* faith, inviolable faith.

Attic dialect; the dialect of the ancient Greek language used by the Athenians.

Attic base: a peculiar base used by the ancient architects in the Ionic and Corinthian orders, and by Palladio and some others in the Doric. *Encyc. Cyc.*

Attic order; an order of small square pillars at the uppermost extremity of a building. This had its origin in Athens, and was intended to conceal the roof. These pillars should never exceed in hight one third of the hight of the order on which they are placed, nor be less than one quarter of it. *Encyc.*

AT'TIC, AT'TIC STO'RY, *n.* A story in the upper part of a house, with small windows either in or above the cornice.

AT'TIC, *n.* A small square pillar with its cornice on the uppermost part of a building. Attics properly form the crown of the building, or a finishing for the other orders, when they are used in the structure. *Encyc.*

2. An Athenian; an Athenian author. *Jones's Greek Grammar.*

AT'TIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to Athens; pure, classical. *Hammond.*

AT'TI-CISM, *n.* The peculiar style and idiom of the Greek language, used by the Athenians; refined and elegant Greek; concise and elegant expression. *Encyc.*, art. *Philos*

2. A particular attachment to the Athenians. *Mitford.*

Applied particularly to the act of siding with the Athenians, during the Peloponnesian war. *Hobbes's Thucyd.* viii.

AT'TI-CIZE, *v. t.* To conform or make conformable to the language or idiom of Attica. Adjectives in *os*, when *atticized*, become *ως*. *Jones's Greek Grammar.*

AT'TI-CIZE, *v. i.* To use Atticisms, or the idiom of the Athenians.

2. To side with the Athenians, or to subserve the interests of Athens. *Smith's Thucyd.* viii.

AT'TICS, *n. pl.* The title of a book in Pausanias, which treats of Attica. *Trans. of Paus.* b. I.

AT-TINGE', *v. t.* [L. *attingo.*]

To touch lightly.

AT-TIRE', *v. t.* [Norm. *attyrer*, to provide; Fr. *atours*, dress, *attire*; *atourner*, to dress a woman, to *attire*; *atourneresse*, a *tire* woman; Arm. *atourn*, female ornaments; G. *zieren*, to adorn. We retain *tire*, the simple word, applied to the band of a wheel, and this word, in the D. *toer*, coincides with *tour.* See Class Dr.]

To dress; to array; to adorn; particularly, to adorn with elegant or splendid garments.

With the linen miter shall Aaron be *attired.*—Lev. xvi.

AT-TIRE', *n.* Dress; clothes; habit; but appropriately, ornamental dress.

Can a bride forget her *attire*?—Jer. ii.

2. The horns of a deer.

3. In *some early botanical writers*, the internal parts of a flower, included within the empalement or calyx, and the foliation or corolla. *Floral attire*, called thrums or suits, as in the flowers of the marigold and tansy, consists commonly of three parts, of which the outer part is the floret. This corresponds to the floret of the disc in compound flowers. *Seminal attire*, consists of two parts, the chives and apices; corresponding to the stamens, with their filaments and anthers. *Johnson. Cyc.*

AT-TIR'ED, *pp.* Dressed; decked with ornaments or attire.

AT-TIR'ER, *n.* One who dresses or adorns with attire.

AT-TIR'ING, *ppr.* Dressing; adorning with dress or attire.

AT-TI'TLE, *v. t.* To entitle. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*

AT'TI-TUDE, *n.* [Fr. *attitude*, posture; Sp. *actitud*, from L. *actus*, *ago.* The Italian *attitudine* is posture and fitness; *attitude* and *aptitude* being united in the same word.]

1. The posture or position of a person, or the manner in which the parts of his body are disposed, particularly in relation to some purpose or emotion; as, a threatening *attitude*; an *attitude* of entreaty.

2. Posture or position of things, in a corresponding relation, as, in times of trouble let a nation preserve a firm *attitude.* *Washington's Farewell Address.*

Hamilton. Gov. Smith, N. H.

3. In *painting* and *sculpture*, the posture or action in which a figure or statue is placed; the gesture of a figure or statue, such a disposition of the parts as serves to express the action and sentiments of the person represented. *Johnson Encyc.*

AT-TI-TU'DIN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to attitude.

AT-TOL'LENT, *a.* [L. *attollens*, *attollo*, of *ad* and *tollo*, to lift.]

Lifting up; raising; as, an *attollent* muscle. *Derham.*

AT-TOL'LENT, *n* A muscle which raises some part, as the ear, the eyeball, or the upper eyelid; otherwise called *levator* or *elevator.* *Quincy. Encyc.*

AT-TORN', *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *torno*; Fr. *tourner*: Arm. *turgna*, *turnein*, to turn; Sp. *tornar*; Port. id.; It. *attorniare*, *tornare.* Hence, *torniamento*, a *tournament*; Sp. *torneo.* See TURN.]

In *the feudal law*, to *turn*, or transfer homage and service from one lord to another. This is the act of feudatories, vassals, or tenants, upon the alienation of the estate. *Blackstone. Encyc.*

AT-TORN'EY, (at-turn'y,) *n.*; *pl.* ATTORNEYS. [Norm. *attournon*; *torne*, id.; from *tour*, *tourn*, *turn*, change. One who takes the *turn* or place of another. See ATTORN and TURN.]

One who is legally appointed by another to transact any business for him. An attorney is either public or private. A private attorney is a person appointed by another, by a letter or power of attorney, to transact any business for him out of court. A public attorney, or attorney at law, is an officer of a court of law, legally qualified to prosecute and defend actions in such court, on the retainer of clients. The attorney at law answers to the *procurator*, or proctor, of the civilians and canonists, and to the solicitor, in chancery.

In *Great Britain*, and some of the *United States*, attorneys are not admitted to practice in any court until examined, approved, licensed, and sworn by that court, after which they are proper officers of the court; but in *Connecticut*, an attorney admitted and sworn by one of the county courts, is authorized to practice in all the courts of the State.

In *Great Britain*, attorneys are not admitted to plead at the bar, or to be advocates or counsel, in the higher courts; this privilege being confined to barristers and serjeants.

In *New York*, and in *Massachusetts*, there is a distinction observed between attorneys and counselors at law, but in most of the *United States*, the two offices are combined, or that of attorney alone retained.

In *Virginia*, the duties of attorney, counselor, conveyancer, and advocate, are all performed by the same individual. *Wirt.*

An attorney may have *general* powers to transact business for another; or his powers may be *special*, or limited to a particular act or acts.

Attorney general, in *Great Britain*, is an officer appointed by the crown, with general powers to act in all legal proceedings, in which the crown is a party; particularly, to prosecute in criminal matters affecting the state. In the government of the *United States*, and in some of the State governments, the attorney general is an officer with corresponding powers.

A power, letter, or *warrant of attorney*, is a written

authority from one person empowering another to transact business for him.

AT-TORN'EY, *v. t.* To perform by proxy; to employ as a proxy. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

AT-TORN'EY-SHIP, (at-turn'y-ship,) *n.* The office of an attorney, agency for another. *Shak.*

AT-TORN'ING, *ppr.* Acknowledging a new lord, or transferring homage and fealty to the purchaser of an estate.

AT-TORN'MENT, *n.* The act of a feudatory, vassal, or tenant, by which he consents, upon the alienation of an estate, to receive a new lord or superior, and transfers to him his homage and service. *Encyc. Blackstone.*

AT-TRACT', *v. t.* [L. *attraho*, *attractus*, of *ad* and *traho*, to draw. See DRAG and DRAW.]

1. In *physics*, to draw to, or cause to tend to; particularly to cause to approach, adhere, or combine; or to cause to resist divulsion, separation, or decomposition.

2. To draw by influence of a moral kind; to invite or allure, as, to *attract* admirers.

4. To engage; as, to *attract* attention.

AT-TRACT', *n.* Attraction. [*Not in use.*] *Hudibras.*

AT-TRACT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being attractable, or of being subject to the law of attraction. *Monthly Mag. Researches.*

AT-TRACT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be attracted, subject to attraction. *Forrester, by Kerr.*

AT-TRACT'ED, *pp.* Drawn toward, invited, allured, engaged.

AT-TRACT'IC, } *a.* Having power to draw to.
AT-TRACT'IC-AL, } [*Not used.*] *Ray.*

AT-TRACT'ILE, *a.* That has power to attract. *Med. Rep.*

AT-TRACT'ING, *ppr.* Drawing to or toward, inviting, alluring, engaging.

AT-TRACT'ING-LY, *adv.* In an attracting manner.

AT-TRAC'TION, *n.*

1. In *physics*, the power or force which draws bodies or their particles toward each other, or which causes them to tend toward each other, or to resist a counteracting tendency, or the law by which they tend toward each other, or resist a counteracting tendency.

Attraction is distinguished into that which is manifested between bodies or masses at sensible distances, and that which is manifested between the particles or molecules of bodies at insensible distances. The former includes the *attraction of gravity*, or *gravitation*, or the mutual tendency of all bodies to each other, as the tendency of the planets toward the sun, or of a stone, when raised in the air, to fall to the earth; and also, the *attraction of magnetism*, and *that of electricity*. The latter takes place either between particles of the same kind, or homogeneous particles, and is then called the *attraction of aggregation*, or *cohesion*; or between dissimilar or heterogeneous particles, uniting them into compounds, and is then called *chemical attraction*, or *affinity*. The attractions of the first class, however, exist between particles as well as masses, and the surfaces of masses in contact, or at inappreciable distances, also attract each other, causing *adhesion*, in heterogeneous as well as homogeneous bodies.

The *attraction of gravity* is supposed to be the great principle which confines the planets in their orbits. Its power or force is *directly* as the quantity of matter in a body, and *inversely* as the squares of the distances of the attracting bodies.

2. The act of attracting, the effect of the principle of attraction.

Attraction may be performed by impulse or some other means. *Newton's Optics.*

3. The power or act of alluring, drawing to, inviting, or engaging; as, the *attraction* of beauty or eloquence.

Elective attraction, or *elective affinity*, in *chemistry*, is the tendency of those substances in a mixture to combine, which have the strongest attraction.

AT-TRACT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *attractif.*]

1. Having the power or quality of attracting; drawing to; as, the *attractive* force of bodies.

2. Drawing to by moral influence; alluring, inviting; engaging; as, the *attractive* graces.

An attractive undertaking. *Rowe.*

AT-TRACT'IVE-LY, *adv.* With the power of attracting or drawing to.

AT-TRACT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being attractive or engaging.

AT-TRACT'OR, *n.* The person or thing that attracts.

AT-TRA'HENT, *a.* [L. *attrahens.*]
Drawing to; attracting.

AT-TRA'HENT, *n.*

1. That which draws to or attracts, as a magnet.

The motion of the steel to its attrahent. *Glanville.*

2. In *medicine*, a substance, formerly supposed to possess the property of drawing the humors to the part where applied, but which really only excites action in the part, and thus may increase excretion, as an epispastic, sinapism, rubefacient, or suppurative.

AT-TRAP', *v. t.* [Qu. Fr. *drap*, cloth.]
To clothe; to dress; to adorn with trappings. [*Not in use.*] *Barret. Spenser.*

AT-TRECT-A'TION, *n.* [L. *attrectatio.*]
Frequent handling. *Dict.*

AT-TRIB'U-TA-BLE, *a.* [See ATTRIBUTE.]
That may be ascribed, imputed, or attributed, ascribable; imputable; as, the fault is not *attributable* to the author.

AT-TRIB'UTE, *v. t.* [L. *attribuo*; *ad* and *tribuo*, to divide, to bestow, to assign, *tribus*, a *tribe*, division, or ward, Fr. *attribuer*, Sp. *atribuir*, *tribuir*; It. *attribuire*. See TRIBE.]

1. To allot or attach, in contemplation; to ascribe; to consider as belonging.

We attribute nothing to God that contains a contradiction. *Tillotson.*

2. To give as due; to yield by an act of the mind, as, *to attribute* to God all the glory of redemption.

3. To impute to as a cause, as, our misfortunes are generally to be *attributed* to our follies or imprudence.

AT'TRI-BUTE, *n.* That which is attributed, that which is considered as belonging to, or inherent in, as, power and wisdom are *attributes* of the Supreme Being, or a quality determining something to be after a certain manner, as, extension is an *attribute* of body. *Encyc.*

2. Quality, characteristic disposition; as bravery and generosity in men. *Bacon.*

3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant, as, the arms of a warrior. In *painting* and *sculpture*, a symbol of office or character, added to any particular figure, as, a club is the *attribute* of Hercules. *Encyc.*

4. Reputation; honor. *Shak.*
[*Not a proper sense of this word.*]

AT-TRIB'U-TED, *pp.* Ascribed, yielded as due, imputed.

AT-TRIB'U-TING, *ppr.* Ascribing; yielding or giving as due, imputing.

AT-TRI-BU'TION, *n.* The act of attributing, or the quality ascribed, commendation.

AT-TRIB'U-TIVE, *a.*

1. Pertaining to or expressing an attribute. *Harris.*

2. That attributes, attributing, as, *attributive* justice. *Bacon.*

AT-TRIB'U-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a word significant of an attribute; as an adjective, verb, or participle, which denotes the attribute of a substance, or an adverb, which denotes the attribute of an attribute. *Harris's Hermes.*

AT-TRITE', *a.* [L. *attritus*, worn, of *ad* and *tero*, to wear, Gr. τειρω. See TRITE.]

1. Worn by rubbing or friction. *Milton.*

2. In *Roman Catholic theology*, repentant only from fear of punishment.

AT-TRITE'NESS, *n.* The being much worn. *Johnson.*

AT-TRI'TION, (at trish'un,) *n.* Abrasion; the act of wearing by friction, or by rubbing substances together.

The change of aliment is effected by attrition of the inward stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The state of being worn. *Johnson.*

3. With *Roman Catholic divines*, grief for sin, arising only from fear of punishment, the lowest degree of repentance. *Wallis.*

AT-TUNE', *v. t.* [of *ad* and *tune*. See TONE and TUNE.]

1. To tune, or put in tune; to adjust one sound to another, to make accordant; as, to *attune* the voice to a harp.

2. To make musical.

Vernal airs — attune the trembling leaves. *Milton.*

3. *Figuratively*, to arrange fitly; to make accordant, as, to *attune* the thoughts; to *attune* our aims to the divine will.

AT-TUN'ED, *pp.* Made musical or harmonious; accommodated in sound, made accordant.

AT-TUN'ING, *ppr.* Putting in tune; making musical, making accordant.

A-TWAIN', *adv.* In twain; asunder. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

A-TWEEN', *adv.* Between. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-TWIXT', *adv.* Betwixt. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-TWO', *adv.* In two. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

AU-BAINE', (o-bane',) *n.* [Fr. *aubain*, an alien.]
The *droit d'aubaine*, in *France*, was the right of the king to the succession or inheritance of a foreigner not naturalized, or of a foreigner naturalized, who had left no heirs within the kingdom, and who had not disposed of his property, while living, by donation or testament. *Encyc. Meth.*

This right was abolished in 1790, by the National Assembly, restored, by Napoleon, in 1804; partially abolished, by the treaty of Paris, in 1814; and finally entirely abolished in 1819. *P. Cyc.*

AU'BIN, *n.* [Fr.] A broken kind of gait in a horse, between an amble and a gallop, vulgarly called a *Canterbury gallop.*

AU'BURN, *a.* [This word is evidently formed from Fr. *brun*, It. *bruno*, brown, by a transposition of the letters *r* and *n*, with a prefix, *auburn*, for *aubrun*, from *brennan*, *burn*, denoting the color made by scorching.]
Reddish brown.

His auburn locks on either shoulder flowed. *Dryden.*

AUC'TION, *n.* [L. *auctio*, (*augeo*, to increase,) a public sale, or Eng. to *hawk*, G. *hoken*, properly, to cry out. See HAWK.]

1. A public sale of property to the highest bidder, and regularly, by a person licensed and authorized for the purpose, a vendue. Contracts for services, supplies, &c., sometimes, are sold to the lowest bidder. Among the Romans, this species of sale was made by a crier, *sub hasta*, i. e., under a spear stuck in the earth.

2. The things sold at auction. *Pope.*

Dutch auction, the public offer of property at a price beyond its value, then gradually lowering the price, till some one accepts it, as purchaser. *P. Cyc.*

AUC'TION-A-RY, *a.* Belonging to an auction or public sale. *Dryden.*

AUC'TION-EER', *n.* [L. *auctionarius.*]
The person who sells at auction, a person licensed by government to dispose of goods or lands by public sale to the highest bidder.

AUC'TION-EER', *v. t.* To sell at auction. *Cowper.*

AU-CU-PA'TION, *n.* [L. *aucupatio*, from *aucupor*, of *avis* and *capio*.]
The act or practice of taking birds; fowling; bird-catching. [*Little used.*]

AU-DA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *audax*; Fr. *audacieux*, from L. *audeo*, to dare. The sense is, advancing forward.]

1. Very bold or daring, impudent, contemning the restraints of law, religion, or decorum, used for *bold in wickedness*; applied to persons, as, an *audacious* wretch.

2. Committed with, or proceeding from, daring effrontery, or contempt of law, as, an *audacious* crime.

3. Bold, spirited. *Milton. B. Jonson.*

AU-DA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In an impudent manner; with excess of boldness. *Shak.*

AU-DA'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being audacious, impudence, audacity. *Sandys.*

AU-DAC'I-TY, *n.* Boldness, *sometimes in a good sense*, daring spirit, resolution, or confidence.

2. Audaciousness, impudence, *in a bad sense*, implying a contempt of law or moral restraint.

AU'DE-AN ISM, *n.* Anthropomorphism, or the doctrine of Audeus, a Syrian of the fourth century, who maintained that God has a human shape, from Gen. i. 26. *Encyc.*

AU'DI-BLE, *a.* [L. *audibilis*, from *audio*, to hear. This word is evidently connected with the name of the ear; Gr. ους, ωτος. Vulg. Gr. ωτιον. The verb *audio* is contracted into Sp. *oir*; Port. *ouvir*; Fr. *ouir*, to hear. Hence, in law, *oyer*, and from the French *oyez*, hear ye, the barbarous O yes, of our courts.]
That may be heard; perceivable by the ear; loud enough to be heard, as, an *audible* voice or whisper.

AU'DI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being audible.

AU'DI-BLY, *adv.* In an audible manner, in a manner so as to be heard.

AU'DI-ENCE, *n.* The act of hearing, or attending to sounds.

He told I discourse had audience. *Milton.*

2. Admittance to a hearing; reception to an interview, especially with a sovereign or the head of a government, for conference or the transaction of business, as, Mr. Pitt had an *audience* of the king. The term is also applied to an interview of mere ceremony between the head of a government and the representatives of foreign powers; as when an embassador requests an *audience* of leave.

3. An auditory; an assembly of hearers.

4. In *Spain*, one of the seven supreme courts, to which appeals lie from the inferior courts, and from which no appeal lies, except in the higher civil suits to the two chanceries, and the council of Castile. *Ed. Encyc.*

In *the former Spanish provinces in America*, a supreme court of justice, and the district over which its jurisdiction extended. *Robertson. Ed. Encyc.*

5. *The court of audience*, or *audience court*: a court held originally before an archbishop in person; that of the archbishop of Canterbury is now held by the dean of the arches as his official.

AU'DI-ENCE-CHAM-BER, *n.* An apartment for an audience or formal meeting.

AU'DI-ENT, *n.* A hearer. [*Not in use.*] *Skelton.*

AU'DIT, *n.* [L. *audit*, he hears.]

1. An examination of an account or of accounts, with the hearing of the parties concerned, by proper officers, or persons appointed for that purpose, who compare the charges with the vouchers, examine witnesses, and state the balance.

2. The result of such an examination, or an account as adjusted by auditors; a final account. *Shak.*

AU'DIT, *v. t.* To examine and adjust an account or accounts, by proper officers, or by persons legally authorized for the purpose; as, to *audit* the accounts of a treasurer, or of parties who have a suit depending in court.

AUDIT-HOUSE, *n.* An appendage to a cathedral, in which the business belonging to it is transacted. *Wheler.*

AU-DITA QUE RE'LA, [L.] In *law*, when a defendant or bail, against whom judgment has been recovered, complains that he has already satisfied the demand, or been released from it, an *audita querela*, is a writ in the nature of a bill in equity, directed to the court, enjoining it to hear the parties, and cause justice to be done them.

AUDIT-IVE, *a.* Having the power of hearing. *Cotgrave.*

AUDIT-OR, [L.] A hearer; one who attends to hear a discourse.

2. A person appointed and authorized to examine an account or accounts, compare the charges with the vouchers, examine the parties and witnesses, allow or reject charges, and state the balance. It is usual with courts to refer accounts, on which an action is brought, to auditors for adjustment, and their report, if received, is the basis of the judgment.

In *England*, there are officers who are *auditors* of courts, of the revenue, of corporations, &c. In the United States government, and the state governments, there are *auditors* of the treasury, or of the public accounts.

AUDIT-OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of auditor. *Johnson.*

AUDIT-O-RY, *a.* That has the power of hearing; pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing. *Auditory nerve*; in *anatomy*, the soft part (*portio mollis*) of each of the seventh pair of nerves, distributed to different parts of the labyrinth of the internal ear; the seat of the sense of hearing.

AUDIT-O-RY, *n.* [L. *auditorium.*]

1. An audience; an assembly of hearers, as in a church or lecture-room.

2. A place or apartment where discourses are delivered. In *ancient churches*, the nave, where the hearers stood to be instructed.

3. A bench on which a judge sits to hear causes. *Encyc.*

AUDIT-RESS, *n.* A female hearer. *Milton.*

AUF, *n.* A fool; a simpleton. [See OAF.]

AU FAIT, (ō-fā,) [Fr.] Literally, to or up to the accomplishment of any thing, i. e. master of it; perfectly able to perform it. As the phrase is followed by *de* in French, it ought properly to be followed by *of* in English; as, he is entirely *au fait* of that matter.

AU-GE'AN, *a.* The *Augean* stable, in Grecian mythology, is represented as belonging to Augeas or Augias, one of the Argonauts, and afterward king of Elis. This prince kept a great number of oxen in a stable which was never cleansed, until Hercules undertook the task; a task which it seemed impracticable to execute. Hence the *Augean stable* came to represent what is deemed impracticable, or a place which has not, for a long time, been cleansed. *Lempriere.*

AU'GER, *n.* [D. *avegaar.* The Saxon word is *nafegar* or *nave-gar*, from *nafa*, the nave of a wheel, and *gar*, a tool or a borer. It is probable that the real word is *naugar*, corrupted.]

1. An instrument for boring large holes, chiefly used by carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers, wheelwrights, and shipwrights. It consists of an iron blade, ending in a steel bit, with a handle placed at right angles with the blade. Augers, made with a straight channel or groove, in some places, are called *pod-augers*; the modern augers, with spiral channels, are called *screw-augers.*

2. An instrument for boring or perforating soils or rocks, consisting of a handle for working, a rod which may be lengthened as the perforation extends, and a bit, mouth, or cutting piece, resembling the bit of a common auger, for soils or soft rocks, and a chisel for harder rocks. *Brande. Ure.*

AU'GER-HOLE, *n.* A hole made by an auger.

AU-GET', *n.* A tube filled with powder and extending from the chamber of a mine to the extremity of the gallery, used in exploding mines. *Md. Dict.*

AUGHT, (awt,) *n.* [Sax. *awiht*, *aht*, or *owiht*, *uhwit.* *wht*, from *wit*, *wight*, a creature, animal, thing, any thing. This *wht* seems to be our *wight* and *what*: and I suspect the L. *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, *quid*, what, to be the same word varied in orthography. This word should not be written *ought.*]

1. Any thing, indefinitely.

But go, my son, and see if aught be wanting. *Addison.*

2. Any part, the smallest; a jot or tittle.

There failed not aught of any good thing which the Lord had spoken. — Josh. xxi.

AU'GITE, *n.* [Gr. αυγη, brightness. Plin. 37, 10.]

A mineral, called by Haüy *pyroxene*: occurring crystallized in oblique prismatic forms, and also massive, lamellar, granular, and fibrous, and presenting usually some shade of green, but sometimes white or black. It consists chiefly of silica, magnesia, and lime, with oxyd of iron, and sometimes oxyd of manganese. It occurs as a constituent of lavas, trap, and basalt, and also of many of the primary rocks. Different varieties have received the names *Sahlite*, *Diopside*, *Fassaite*, *Coccolite*, *Baikalite*, and *Omphacite.* Common asbestus is often only a fibrous augite.

AU-GIT'IC, *a.*

1. Pertaining to augite; resembling augite, or partaking of its nature and characters.

2. Composed of augite, or containing augite as a principal constituent; as, *augitic* rocks; *augitic* porphyry.

AUG-MENT', *v. t.* [Fr. *augmenter*; L. *augmento*, *augmentum*, from *augeo*, *auxi*, to increase; Gr. αυξω, αξω, which seems to be the Eng. to *wax*, or to *eke*; Sax. *eacan.*]

1. To increase; to enlarge in size or extent; to swell; to make bigger; as, to *augment* an army, by reënforcement; rain *augments* a stream.

2. *Figuratively*, to increase or swell the degree, amount, or magnitude; as, impatience *augments* an evil.

AUG-MENT', *v. i.* To increase; to grow larger; as, a stream *augments* by rain.

AUG'MENT, *n.* Increase; enlargement by addition; state of increase.

2. In *philology*, a syllable prefixed to a word; or an increase of the quantity of the initial vowel.

3. In *medicine*, the increase of a disease, or the period intervening between its attack and hight. *Parr.*

AUG-MENT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be increased; capable of augmentation. *Walsh's Amer. Review.*

AUG-MENT-A'TION, *n.*

1. The act of increasing, or making larger, by addition, expansion, or dilatation.

2. The state of being increased or enlarged.

3. The thing added by which a thing is enlarged.

4. In *music*, a doubling the value of the notes of the subject of a fugue or canon. *Busby.*

Augmentation Court; in *England*, a court erected by 27 Hen. VIII., to augment the revenues of the crown by the suppression of monasteries. It was long ago dissolved. *Encyc.*

Augmentation, in *heraldry*, consists in additional charges to a coat-armor, often given as marks of honor, and generally borne on the escutcheon or a canton. *Encyc.*

AUG-MENT'A-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality or power of augmenting.

AUG-MENT'ER, *n.* He that augments.

AUG-MENT'ING, *ppr.* Increasing; enlarging.

AU'GUR, *n.* [L. *augur.* The first syllable is from *avis*, a bird; but the meaning and origin of the last syllable are not obvious.]

1. Among *the Romans*, an officer whose duty was to foretell future events by the singing, chattering, flight, and feeding of birds, or by other signs or omens, derived from celestial phenomena, appearances of quadrupeds, or certain accidents, called *diræ.* There was a college or community of augurs, originally three in number, and afterward nine, four patricians and five plebeians. They bore a staff or wand, and were held in great respect. *Encyc. Ed. Encyc.*

2. One who pretends to foretell future events by omens.

We all know that *augur* can not look at *augur* without laughing. *Buckminster.*

AU'GUR, *v. i.* To guess; to conjecture by signs or omens; to prognosticate.

AU'GUR, *v. t.* To predict or foretell; as, to *augur* ill success.

AU'GU-RAL, *a.* [L. *auguralis.*] Pertaining to augurs or to augury. The Romans had their *augural* staff and *augural* books.

AU'GU-RATE, *v. i.* To judge by augury; to predict. [*Little used.*] *Warburton.*

AU-GU-RA'TION, *n.* The practice of augury, or the foretelling of events by observing the actions of birds, or certain other phenomena.

AU'GUR-ED, *pp.* Conjectured by omens; prognosticated.

AU'GUR-ER, *n.* An augur. [*Not legitimate.*] *Shak.*

AU-GU'RI-AL, *a.* Relating to augurs, or to augury. *Brown.*

AU'GUR-ING, *pp.* or *a.* Prognosticating; prescient; as, *auguring* hope. *Shak.*

AU'GUR-IZE, *v. i.* To augur. [*Not in use.*]

AU'GU-ROUS, *a.* Predicting; foretelling; foreboding.

AU'GU-RY, *n.* [L. *augurium.*]

1. The art or practice of foretelling events by observing the actions of birds, or other phenomena.

2. An omen; prediction; prognostication. *Shak.*

AU'GUR-SHIP, *n.* The office, or period of office, of an augur. *Bacon.*

AU-GUST', *a.* [L. *augustus.* The first syllable of this word is probably from the root of *augeo*, or of *auc.*]

Grand; magnificent; majestic; impressing awe; inspiring reverence; as, *august* in visage. *Dryden.*

This epithet, as a title of honor, was first conferred by the Roman senate upon Octavius, after confirming him in the sovereign power.

AU'GUST, *n.* The eighth month of the year, containing thirty-one days. The old Roman name was *Sextilis*, the *sixth* month from March, the month in which the primitive Romans, as well as Jews, began the year. The name was changed to *August* in honor of the emperor Octavius Augustus, on account of his victories, and his entering on his first consulate in that month. *Gebelin.*

AU-GUST'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Augustus; as, the *Augustan* age.

The *Augustan confession*, or confession of Augsburg, drawn up at *Augusta Vindelicorum*, or Augsburg, by Luther and Melanchthon, in 1530, contains the principles of the Protestants, and their reasons for separating from the Roman Catholic church. *Encyc.*

The *Augustan history*, (*historia Augusta*;) a series of Roman historians, who wrote the lives of the Roman emperors, from Adrian to Carinus inclusive; a period of 107 years. *P. Cyc.*

The *Augustan age* of any national literature, is the supposed period of its highest state of purity and refinement. So the reign of Louis XIV. has been called the *Augustan age* of French literature, and that of Queen Anne, the *Augustan age* of English literature.

AU-GUST-IN'I-ANS, *n. pl.* Those divines, who, from St. Augustin, maintain that grace is effectual from its nature, absolutely and morally, not relatively and gradually. *Encyc.*

AU-GUST'INS, } *n. pl.* An order of monks, so
AU-GUST-IN'I-ANS, } called from St. Augustin; popularly called *Austin friars.* They originally were hermits, but were congregated into one body by Pope Alexander IV., under Lanfranc, in 1256. They clothe in black, and make one of the four orders of mendicants. *Encyc.*

AU GUST'NESS, *n.* Dignity of mien; grandeur; magnificence.

AUK, *n.* [Provincially *alk.* L. *alca.*] A popular name applied to different species of aquatic birds of the genus Alca, and order Anseres; as, the great *auk* or northern penguin, the little *auk* or black and white diver, the Labrador *auk* or puffin, &c.

AU-LA'RI-AN, *n.* [L. *aula*, a hall.] At Oxford, the member of a hall, as distinguished from a collegian. *Chalmers.*

AU-LET'IC, *a.* [Gr. αυλητικος, from αυλος, a pipe.] Pertaining to pipes or to a pipe. [*Little used.*]

AU'LIC, *a* [L. *aulicus*, from *aula*, a hall, court, or palace; Gr. αυλη.]

Pertaining to a royal court.

The *Aulic Council*, was a supreme court of the former German empire; properly the supreme court of the emperor, as the Imperial Chamber was that of the empire. Its officers were appointed immediately by the emperor, except the vice-chancellor, who was appointed by the archbishop of Mentz. It was composed of a president, who was a Roman Catholic, a vice-chancellor, and eighteen councilors or assessors, nine of whom were Roman Catholics, and nine Protestants; or, according to the statement of others, only six were required to be Protestants, but their vote, when unanimous, was reckoned equal to that of all the rest. Its decisions were without appeal, but subject to the ratification of the emperor. It always followed the emperor's court, the established seat of which was at Vienna. It ceased at the death of each emperor, and was renewed by his successor. It became extinct when the German empire was dissolved in 1806. *Encyc. Hess. P. Cyc.*

The term *aulic council*, is now applied to a council of the war department of the Austrian empire, and the members of different provincial chanceries of that empire, are called *aulic councilors.* *P. Cyc.*

The *Aulic*, in some European universities, is an act maintained by a young divine, on being admitted a doctor of divinity. It begins by an harangue of the chancellor addressed to the young doctor, after which he receives the cap and presides at the *Aulic* or disputation. *Encyc.*

AU-MAIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *email.*] To figure or variegate. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

AUM'BRY. See AMBRY.

AUME, *n.* A Dutch measure for Rhenish wine, containing 40 English gallons. *Encyc.*

AUNE, (ōwn,) *n.* [Fr.; a contraction of *aulne*: L. *ulna.*]

A French cloth measure, but of different lengths in different parts of the country. At Rouen, it is an English ell; at Calais, 1.52; at Lyons, 1.061; at Paris, 0.95. *Encyc.*

AUNT, *n.* [L. *amita*, contracted. Qu. Fr. *tante.*]

The sister of one's father or mother; correlative to nephew or niece.

AU'RA, *n.* [L. from Heb. אור, *ur*, a stream; Gr. αυρα. See AIR.]

Literally, a breeze, or gentle current of air; but *technically* used to denote any subtile, invisible fluid, supposed to flow from a body; an effluvium, emanation, or exhalation, as the aroma of flowers, the odor of the blood, a supposed fertilizing emanation from the pollen of flowers, &c.

Epileptic aura, (*aura epileptica*:) a sensation as of a current of air, rising from some part to the head, preceding an attack of epilepsy.

Electric aura; a supposed electric fluid, emanating from an electrified body, and forming a mass surrounding it, called the *electric atmosphere.* [See ATMOSPHERE, ELECTRIC.]

AU'RATE, *n.* [Supposed to be from *aurum*, gold.] A sort of pear.

AU'RATE, *n.* [L. *aurum*, gold; Fr. *or*; from the Heb. and Ch. אור, light, fire, and to shine, from its color; Ir. *or*; W. *aur*; Corn. *our*; Basque, *urrea*; Arm. *aur*, gold.]

A combination of auric acid with a base; as, *aurate* of potash.

AU'RA-TED, *a.* [L. *auratus.*] Resembling gold; golden-colored; gilded.

2. Combined with auric acid.

AU'RE-ATE, *a.* Golden; gilded.

AU-RE'LI-A, *n.* [from *aurum*, or *aur*, gold, from its color. See CHRYSALIS.]

In *entomology*, the nymph, chrysalis, or pupa of an insect; a term applied to insects in their second stage of transformation, particularly when quiescent, and inclosed in a hardish case, reflecting a brilliant, golden color, as in some of the Lepidoptera.

AU-RE'LI-AN, *a.* Like or pertaining to the aurelia. *Humphreys.*

AU-RE'LI-AN, *n.* An amateur collector and breeder of insects, particularly of the Lepidoptera.

AU-RE'O-LA, *n.* [L. *aurum*, gold.]

The circle of rays with which painters surround the head of Christ and the saints.

AU'RIC, *a.* [from *aurum*, gold.] Pertaining to gold. The *auric* acid is that combination of gold and oxygen, in which the oxygen is in the greatest proportion to the gold, or the sesquioxyd.

AU'RI-CLE, *n.* [L. *auricula*, dim. from *auris*, the ear.]

1. The external ear, or that part of the ear which is prominent from the head.

2. The auricles of the heart are two muscular sacs, situated at its base, and exterior to the ventricles; so called from their resemblance to the auricle or external ear of some quadrupeds. Their *systole*, or contraction, corresponds to the diastole of the ventricles, and *vice versa*. They receive the blood from the veins, and communicate it to the ventricles. *Encyc. Chambers.*

AU'RI-CLED, *a.* Having appendages like ears.

AU-RIC'U-LA, *n.* A species of Primula, called, from the shape of its leaves, *bear's ear*.

AU-RIC'U-LAR, *a.* [from L. *auricula*, the ear.]

1. Pertaining to the ear, or to the sense of hearing.

2. Secret; told in the ear; as, *auricular* confession.

3. Recognized by the ear; known by the sense of hearing; as, *auricular* evidence.

4. Received or traditional; known by report; as, *auricular* traditions. *Bacon.*

5. Pertaining to the auricles of the heart. *Cyc. Med.*

Auricular feathers; in birds, the circle of feathers surrounding the opening of the ear.

AU-RIC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In a secret manner; by way of whisper, or voice addressed to the ear.

AU-RIC'U-LATE, *a.* In *botany*, having lobes or appendages like the ear; shaped like the ear.

An *auriculate leaf* has small appended leaves or lobes on each side of its petiole or base.

AU-RIC'U-LA-TED, *a.* Having appendages, like the ear; as, the *auriculated vulture*, so called because it has a projection of the skin, or fleshy crest, extending from each ear along the side of the neck. *Ed. Encyc. Cuvier.*

AU-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *aurifer*, from *aurum*, gold, and *fero*, to produce.]

That yields or produces gold; as, *auriferous* sands or streams. *Thomson.*

AU'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *auris*, the ear, and *forma.*]

Ear-shaped; having the form of the human ear.

AU-RI'GA, *n.* [L., of *aurea*, *orea*, a head stall, a bridle, and *rego*, to govern or manage.]

1. *Literally*, the director of a car, or wagon. In *astronomy*, the Wagoner, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, situated between Perseus and Gemini.

2. The fourth lobe of the liver; also, a bandage for the sides. *Quincy.*

AU-RI-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *auriga.*] The act or practice of driving horses harnessed to carriages.

AU-RIG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art of writing with gold instead of ink.

AU-RI-PIG-MEN'TUM. See ORPIMENT.

AU-RI-SCALP'I-UM, *n.* [L. *auris*, ear, and *scalpo*, to scrape.]

An instrument to clean the ears; used also in operations of surgery on the ear.

AU'RIST, *n.* [L. *auris*, ear.] One skilled in disorders of the ear, or who professes to cure them. *Ash.*

AU'ROCHS, *n.* [G. *urochs*, the *ure-ox*, *urus* and *ox.*]

The urus or bison of Poland; considered by some as the common ox in a wild state, but regarded by Cuvier as a distinct species. Bones nearly analogous to those of the aurochs, but much larger, have been found fossil in the northern parts of both continents.

AU'RI-TED, *a.* [L. *auritus*, from *auris*, the ear.] Eared; having lobes or appendages, like the ear; a term employed both in *zoology* and *botany*.

AU-RO'RA, *n.* [L. *aurora*; Sans. *arun*; Ch. and Heb. אור light, and עור to raise.]

1. The rising light of the morning; the dawn of day, or morning twilight.

2. The goddess of the morning, or twilight deified by fancy. The poets represented her as rising out of the ocean, in a chariot, with rosy fingers dropping gentle dew.

3. A species of crowfoot. *Johnson.*

Auro'ra borea'lis, or *Lumen boreale*; northern twilight; popularly called *northern lights*. This species of light usually appears in streams, ascending toward the zenith from a dusky line a few degrees above the northern horizon. Sometimes it assumes a wavy appearance, as in America, in March, 1782, when it overspread the whole hemisphere. Sometimes it appears in detached places; at other times, it almost covers the hemisphere. As the streams of light have a tremulous motion, they are called, in the Shetland Isles, *merry dancers*. They assume all shapes, and a variety of colors, from a pale red or yellow to a deep red or blood color; and in the northern latitudes, serve to illuminate the earth and cheer the gloom of long winter nights.

Auro'ra austra'lis, a corresponding phenomenon in the southern hemisphere; the streams of light ascending in the same manner from near the southern horizon.

AU-RO'RAL, *a.* Belonging to the aurora, or to the northern lights; resembling the twilight. *E. Goodrich.*

AU'RUM, *n.* [L. See AURATE.] Gold.

Au'rum ful'minans, (fulminating gold,) is a precipitate, obtained by ammonia, from a solution of gold in nitro-muriatic acid. This precipitate is of a brown yellow, or orange color, and when exposed to a moderate heat, detonates with considerable noise. It is a compound of auric acid and the oxyd of ammonium.

Au'rum mosa'icum, or *musi'vum*; a sparkling gold-colored substance, obtained by heating a mixture of sulphur and oxyd of tin in a close vessel. The elements of the oxyd unite with separate portions of the sulphur, forming sulphurous acid, and the *aurum musivum*, which last is a deuto-sulphuret (deuto-sulphid) of tin. It is used as a pigment.

AUS-CUL-TA'TION, *n.* [L., from antiq. *ause*; Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, the ear, and *cultus*, from *colo*, to use or exercise.]

1. The act of listening, or hearkening to.

2. In *medicine*, a method of distinguishing diseases, particularly in the thorax, by observing the sounds in the part, generally by means of a tube applied to the surface. *Laennec.*

AUS-CUL'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to hearing or listening.

AU'SPI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *auspicor.*] To give a favorable turn to, in commencing; a sense taken from the Roman practice of taking the *auspicium*, or inspection of birds, before they undertook any important business. *Burke's Reflections.*

2. To foreshow. *B. Jonson.*

AU'SPICE, / AU'SPI-CES, } *n. pl.* [L. *auspicium*, of *avis*, a bird, and *specio*, to inspect.]

1. The omens of an undertaking, drawn from birds; the same as AUGURY, which see.

2. Protection; favor shown; patronage; influence. In this sense the word is generally plural, *auspices*.

AU-SPI"CIOUS, (aus-pish'us,) *a.* [See AUSPICE.] Having omens of success, or favorable appearances; as, an *auspicious* beginning.

2. Prosperous, fortunate, *applied to persons*, as, *auspicious* chief. *Dryden.*

3. Favorable; kind; propitious; *applied to persons or things*; as, an *auspicious* mistress. *Shak.*

AU-SPI"CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With favorable omens; happily; prosperously; favorably; propitiously.

AU-SPI"CIOUS-NESS, *n.* A state of fair promise; prosperity.

AUS'TER, *n.* [L.] The south wind. *Pope.*

AU-STERE', *a.* [L. *austerus.*] Severe; harsh, rigid, stern; *applied to persons*; as, an *austere* master; an *austere* look.

2. Sour with astringency; harsh; rough to the taste; *applied to things*; as, *austere* fruit or wine.

AU-STERE'LY, *adv.* Severely; rigidly, harshly.

AU-STERE'NESS, *n.* Severity in manners; harshness; austerity.

2. Roughness in taste.

AU-STER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *austeritas.*] Severity of manners or life, rigor, strictness, harsh discipline. It is particularly applied to the mortifications of a monastic life, which are called *austerities*.

AUS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *australis*, from *auster*, the south wind, or south.]

Southern; lying or being in the south; as, *austral* land; *austral* ocean.

Austral signs; the last six signs of the zodiac, or those south of the equator. *Encyc.*

AUS-TRAL-A'SIA, *n.* [*austral* and *Asia.*] A name given to the countries situated to the south-east of Asia, comprehending New Holland, New Guinea, New Zealand, &c. *Pinkerton.*

AUS-TRAL-A'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Australasia; as, *Australasian* regions.

AUS-TRAL-A'SIAN, *n.* A native of Australasia.

AUS-TRA'LI-A, *n.* A name given by some recent geographers to all the Oceanic regions between Asia and America, and more especially to New Holland, which is also called the *continent of Australia*, or the *Austral continent*.

AUS-TRA'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Australia, or to New Holland. The natives of New Holland, from their resemblance to the African negroes, are called *Australian* or Austral negroes.

AUS-TRA'LI-AN, *n.* A native of Australia.

AUS'TRAL-IZE, *v. i.* To tend toward the south or south pole, as a magnet. *Brown.*

AUS'TRI-AN, *a.* [from *Austria*. This word is formed with the Latin termination *ia*, country, from *Œsterreich*, the German name, which is *eastern rick*, eastern kingdom, so called in reference to the western dominions of Charlemagne.]

Pertaining to Austria; properly, a district of Germany, situated on both sides of the Danube, between Bavaria and Hungary, originally a marquisate, then a duchy, and finally an archduchy, of the German empire. The term was afterward applied to a circle of the German empire, including the former, and since the dissolution of the German empire, (1806,) it has been extended to an empire, including extensive territories, in South-eastern Germany and the adjoining countries.

AUS'TRI-AN, *n.* A native of Austria.

AUS'TRINE, *a.* [L. *austrinus*, from *auster*, south.]

Southern; southerly. *Johnson.*

AUS'TRO-E-GYP'TIAN, *n.* [L. *auster* and *Egyptian.*]

1. *n.* A southern Egyptian, supposed to have originated from Ethiopia.

2. *a.* Relating to the southern Egyptians.

AUS'TRO-MAN-CY, *n.* [from *auster*, the south wind, or, among the poets, wind in general, and Gr. μαντεία, divination.]

Soothsaying, or prediction of future events, from observations of the winds. *Encyc.*

AU'TER DROIT, (ō'ter drwä,) [Law Fr.] Another's right.

AU'TER-FOITS, (ō'ter fwä,) a word composed of the French *autre*, another, and *foits*, *fois*, time, introduced into law language, under the Norman princes of England. It signifies, at another time, formerly, as, *auterfoits acquit*, *auterfoits attaint*, *auterfoits convict*, formerly acquitted, attainted, or convicted, which being specially pleaded, is a bar to a second prosecution for the same offense. *Blackstone.*

Auterfoits acquit. [Law Fr.] The plea of a former acquittal.

Auterfoits attaint. [Law Fr.] The plea of a former attainder.

Auterfoits convict. [Law Fr.] The plea of a former conviction.

AU'TER VIE, (ō'ter vee,) [Law Fr.] Another's life.

Tenant pour auter vie: one who holds an estate by the life of another. *Blackstone.*

AU-THEN'TIC, / AU-THEN'TIC-AL, } *a.* [Fr. *authentique*; It. and Sp. *autentico*; Low L. *authenticus*, from the Gr. αὐθεντικός, from αὐθέντης, an author or maker; one who does any thing by his own right, also, one who kills himself. The first syllable is from αὐτός, which is probably from the root of *author*, *auctor*; and the sense of self-murderer seems to indicate that the other constituent of the word is from θένω, θείνω, to kill, but the primary sense of which is, to strike, to drive or thrust with the hand, &c. In the word before us, the sense is to throw, or to set, hence *authentic* is set, fixed, made or made certain by the author, by one's own self.]

1. Having a genuine original or authority, in opposition to that which is false, fictitious, or counterfeit; being what it purports to be; genuine; true; *applied to things*; as, an *authentic* paper or register.

2. Of approved authority; as, an *authentic* writer.

3. In *law*, vested with all due formalities, and legally attested.

4. In *music*, having an immediate relation to the key-note or tonic; in distinction from *plagal*, having a corresponding relation to the fifth or dominant, in the octave below the key note.

Authentic melodies; those which have their principal notes between the key note and its octave; in distinction from *plagal melodies*, which have their principal notes in the octave below the fifth of the key.

Authentic moods or tones; in the *ancient church music*, the four tones, introduced by St. Ambrose, in which the principal notes of the melodies are confined within the octave above the key-note; in distinction from the *plagal moods or tones*, introduced by Gregory the Great, in which the principal notes of the melodies are confined within the octave below the fifth of the key. *Ed. Encyc.*

Authentic or *perfect cadence*; the chord or harmony of the dominant, followed by that of the tonic, or the progression of the dominant to the tonic; in distinction from the *plagal cadence*, the chord of the fourth or subdominant, followed by that of the tonic, or the progression of the subdominant to the tonic. *Callcott.*

AU-THEN'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an authentic manner, with the requisite or genuine authority. *Brown.*

AU-THEN'TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being authentic; genuineness, the quality of being of

good authority; authenticity. [*The latter word is generally used.*] *Barrow.*

AU-THEN'TIC-ĀTE, *v. t.*

1. To render authentic; to give authority to, by the proof, attestation, or formalities, required by law, or sufficient to entitle to credit.

The king serves only as a notary to *authenticate* the choice of judges. *Burke.*

2. To determine as genuine; as, to *authenticate* a portrait. *Walpole.*

AU-THEN'TIC-A-TED, *pp.* Rendered authentic; having received the forms which prove genuineness.

AU-THEN'TIC-A-TING, *ppr.* Giving authority by the necessary signature, seal, attestation, or other forms.

AU-THEN-TIC-A'TION, *n.* The act of authenticating; the giving of authority by the necessary forms; confirmation.

AU-THEN-TIC'I-TY, *n.*

1. The quality of being authentic; of established authority for truth and correctness.

2. Genuineness; the quality of being of genuine original. [In later writers, especially those on the evidences of Christianity, this term is restricted in its use to the first of the above meanings, and distinguished from *genuineness*. "It may be of use," says Bishop Watson, "to state the difference between the *genuineness* and the *authenticity* of a book. A *genuine* book is that which was written by the person whose name it bears. An *authentic* book is that which relates matters of fact, as they really happened." *Apology for the Bible.*]

AU-THEN'TIC-NESS, *n.* Authenticity. [*Rarely used.*]

AUTHOR, *n.* [L. *auctor*; Ir. *aghdar*; W. *awdur*; Fr. *auteur*; Sp. *autor*; It. *autore*. The Latin word is from the root of *augeo*, to increase, or cause to enlarge. The primary sense is one who brings or causes to come forth.]

1. One who produces, creates, or brings into being; as, God is the *author* of the universe.

2. The beginner, former, or first mover of any thing; hence, the efficient cause of a thing. It is appropriately applied to one who composes or writes a book, and in a more general sense, to one whose occupation is to compose and write books.

AU'THOR, *v. t.* To occasion; to effect. [*Not used.*]

AU'THOR-ESS, *n.* A female author.

AU-THO'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an author. *Ed. Rev.*

AU'THOR-LESS, *a.* Without an author or authority.

AU-THOR'I-TA-TIVE, *a.*

1. Having due authority. *Pearson.*

2. Having an air of authority; positive; peremptory. *Swift.*

AU-THOR'I-TA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AU-THOR'I-TA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority; authoritative appearance.

AU-THOR'I-TY, *n.* [L. *auctoritas.*]

1. Legal power, or a right to command or to act; as, the *authority* of a prince over subjects, and of parents over children. Power; rule; sway.

2. The power derived from opinion, respect, or esteem; influence of character or office; credit; as, the *authority* of age or example, which is submitted to or respected, in some measure, as a law, or rule of action. That which is claimed in justification or support of opinions and measures.

3. Testimony; witness; or the person who testifies; as, the Gospels or the evangelists are our *authorities* for the miracles of Christ.

4. Weight of testimony; credibility; as, an historian of no *authority*.

5. Weight of character; respectability; dignity; as, a magistrate of great *authority* in the city.

6. Warrant; order; permission.

By what authority doest thou these things?—Matt. xxi. Acts ix.

7. Precedents, decisions of a court, official declarations, respectable opinions and sayings, also the books that contain them, are called *authorities*, as they influence the opinions of others; and in *law*, the decisions of supreme courts have a binding force upon inferior courts, and are called *authorities*.

8. Government; the persons or the body exercising power or command; as, the local *authorities* of the States. *Marshall.*

In *Connecticut*, the justices of the peace are denominated the *civil authority*.

AU-THOR-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of giving authority, or legal power; establishment by authority.

AU-THOR-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *autoriser*; Sp. *autorizar.*]

1. To give authority, warrant, or legal power to; to give a right to act; to empower; as, to *authorize* commissioners to settle the boundary of the State.

2. To make legal; as, to *authorize* a marriage.

3. To establish by authority, as by usage, or public opinion; as, idioms *authorized* by usage.

4. To give authority, credit, or reputation to; as, to *authorize* a report, or opinion.

5. To justify; to support as right; as, suppress desires which reason does not *authorize*.

AU'THOR-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Warranted by right; supported or established by authority; derived from legal or proper authority; having power or authority.

AU'THOR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving authority, or legal power, credit, or permission.

AU'THOR-SHIP, *n.* [*author* and *ship.*] The quality or state of being an author. *Shaftesbury.*

AU-TO-BI-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or containing autobiography.

AU-TO-BI-O-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the way or manner of autobiography.

AU-TO-BI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. αυτος, and *biography.*]

The biography or memoirs of one's life written by one's self. *Walsh.*

AU-TOCH'THON, *n.* [Gr. αυτοχθων; αυτος and χθων.]

1. *Literally*, one who rises or springs from the same ground or from the soil he inhabits; hence, an aboriginal, or native. This title was assumed by the ancient Greeks, particularly the Athenians.

2. That which is original to a particular country, or which had there its first origin.

AU-TOCH-THON'IC, AU-TOCH'THO-NOUS, *a.* Indigenous.

AU-TOC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. αυτος, self, and κρατος, power, or κρατεω, to govern, to take or hold.]

1. Independent or absolute power; supreme, uncontrolled, unlimited authority or right of governing, in a single person.

2. Sole right of self-government in a State. *Barlow.*

AU'TO-CRAT, AU-TOC'RA-TOR, *n.* [Gr. αυτοκρατωρ.] An absolute prince or sovereign; a ruler or monarch who holds and exercises the powers of government by inherent right, not subject to restriction; a title assumed by the emperors of Russia. *Tooke.*

2. A person invested with absolute independent power, by which he is rendered unaccountable for his actions.

3. This title was conferred by the Athenians on their generals and embassadors when invested with unlimited powers. *Encye.*

AU-TO-CRAT'IC, AU-TO-CRAT'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to autocracy; absolute; holding independent and unlimited powers of government. *Eton.*

AU-TO-CRAT-OR'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an autocrator; supreme; absolute; as, *autocratorical* power. *Pearson.*

AU-TOC'RA-TRIX, *n.* A female sovereign, who is independent and absolute; a title given to the empresses of Russia. *Tooke.*

AU'TO DA FE', (au-to-dä-fā',) [Port.; Span. *auto de fé*, act of faith.]

1. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a solemn day held by the Inquisition, for the punishment of heretics, and the absolution of the innocent accused. *Encye.*

2. A sentence given by the Inquisition, and read to a criminal, or heretic, on the scaffold, just before he is executed. *Sp. Dict.*

3. The session of the court of Inquisition.

AU-TOG'E-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. αυτος and γενναω.] Generating itself.

AU'TO-GRAPH, AU-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. αυτος, self, and γραφη, writing.]

A person's own hand-writing; an original manuscript.

AU-TOG'RA-PHAL, *a.* Of the particular hand-writing of an individual.

AU-TO-GRAPH'IC, AU-TO-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an autograph, or one's own hand-writing.

2. Pertaining to or used in the process of autography, which see.

AU-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* A process in lithography by which a writing or drawing is transferred from paper to stone. *Ure.*

AU'TO-MATH, *n.* [Gr. αυτος, and μανθανω, to learn.] One who is self-taught. *Young.*

AU-TO-MAT'IC, AU-TO-MAT'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to an automaton; having the power of moving itself; applied to machinery. *Stewart.*

2. Not voluntary; not depending on the will; applied to animal motions.

The term *automatic* is now applied to self-acting machinery, or such as has within itself the power of regulating entirely its own movements, although the moving force is derived from without; and to what pertains to such machinery; as, *automatic* operations or improvements.

Automatic arts; such economic arts or manufactures as are carried on by self-acting machinery. *Ure.*

AU-TOM'A-TON, *n.* [Gr. αυτοματος; αυτος, self, and μαω, *moveo, motus.* The Greek plural, *automata*, is sometimes used; but the regular English plural, *automatons*, is preferable.]

A self-moving machine, or one which has its moving power within itself. The moving power is usually a spring or weight, particularly the former. The term is generally applied to machines constructed so as to imitate the form and motions of men or animals.

AU-TOM'A-TOUS, *a.* Having in itself the power of motion. *Brown.*

AU-TOM'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. αυτομολος, a deserter; so called from the large portion of oxyd of zinc it contains, though it has no resemblance to an ore.]

A mineral, occurring crystallized in small, dark-green octahedrons; allied to spinel, but containing about 30 per cent. of oxyd of zinc, in combination with alumina and oxyd of iron. It was called *Gahnite*, from Gahn, its discoverer.

AU-TO-NŌ'MI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to autonomy.

AU-TON'O-MOUS, *a.* [*Infra.*] Independent in government; having the right of self-government.

AU-TON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. αυτος, self, and νομος, law, rule.]

The power or right of self-government, whether in a city which elects its own magistrates and makes its own laws, or in an individual who lives according to his own will. [*Rarely used.*] *Encye Johnson*

AU'TO-PIST-Y, *n.* [Gr. αυτος and πιστις.]

Internal worthiness of belief; the quality of credibility existing in itself, independent of external circumstances.

AU-TOP'SIC-AL. See AUTOPTICAL.

AU'TOP-SY, *n.* [Gr. αυτοψια; αυτος, self, and οψις, sight.]

Personal observation or examination; ocular view. *Ray.*

Cadaveric autopsy; in *medicine*, dissection of a dead body, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause, seat, or nature of a disease.

AU-TOP'TIC-AL, *a.* Seen with one's own eyes. *Johnson.*

AU-TOP'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of ocular view, or one's own observation. *Brown.*

[*Autopsy* and its derivatives are rarely used, except by medical writers.]

AU'TUMN, (au'tum,) *n.* [L. *autumnus*; "Etymon multum torquetur." *Ainsworth.*]

The third season of the year, or the season between summer and winter. Astronomically, it begins at the equinox, when the sun enters Libra, and ends at the winter solstice; but in popular language, autumn comprises September, October, and November.

The golden pomp of *autumn*. *Irving.*

AU-TUM'NAL, *a.* Belonging or peculiar to autumn; as, an *autumnal* tint; produced or gathered in autumn; as, *autumnal* fruits, flowering in autumn; as, an *autumnal* plant.

Autumnal point; the point of the equator intersected by the ecliptic, as the sun proceeds southward; the first point of Libra.

Autumnal equinox; the time when the sun crosses the equator, as it proceeds southward, or when it passes the autumnal point.

Autumnal signs; the signs Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, through which the sun passes between the autumnal equinox and winter solstice.

AUX-Ē'SIS, *n.* [Gr. αυξησις, increase.]

Literally, an increasing. In *rhetoric*, a figure by which any thing is magnified too much; an exornation, when, for amplification, a more grave and magnificent word is put for the proper word. *Encye.*

AUX-ET'IC, *a.* Amplifying; increasing. *Hatch.*

AUX-IL'IAR, AUX-IL'IA-RY, *a.* [L. *auxiliaris*, from *auxilium*, aid, *auxilior*, to aid.]

Helping; aiding; assisting; subsidiary; conferring aid or support by joint exertion, influence, or use; as, *auxiliary* troops.

Auxiliary scales; in *music*, the six keys or scales, consisting of any key major, with its relative minor, and the attendant keys of each. *Ed. Encye.*

AUX-IL'IA-RIES, (awg-zil'ya-rez,) *n. pl.* Foreign troops in the service of nations at war.

AUX-IL'IA-RY, (awg-zil'ya-re,) *n.* A helper; an assistant; a confederate in some action, enterprise, or undertaking.

2. In *grammar*, a verb which helps to form the modes and tenses of other verbs; called, also, an *auxiliary verb*; as, *have, be, may, can, do, must, shall*, and *will*, in English; *être* and *avoir*, in French; *avère* and *essere*, in Italian; *estar* and *haber*, in Spanish.]

A-VAIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *valoir*, to be worth; L. *valeo*, to be strong or able, to profit, to be of force or authority; Sp. *valer*, to be valuable, to avail or prevail, to be binding, to be worth; It. *valere*, to be worth, to be useful, to profit or avail; Eng. *well*; Ar. بل *balla.* The primary sense is, to stretch or extend, whence strength, value.]

1. To profit one's self; to turn to advantage; followed by the pronouns *myself, thyself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves*, with *of* before the thing used; as, let him *avail himself of* his license.

2. To assist or profit; to aid in effecting a design, or bringing it to a successful issue; as, what will skill *avail* us against numbers? Artifices will not *avail* the sinner in the day of judgment.

A-VAIL', *v. i.* To be of use or advantage; to answer the purpose; as, strength without judgment will rarely *avail*. Generally, it signifies to have strength, force, or efficacy sufficient to accomplish the object; as, the plea in bar must *avail*, that is, be sufficient to defeat

the suit; this scheme will not *avail*; medicines will not *avail* to check the disease; suppositions, without proof, will not *avail*.

A-VAIL', *n.* Profit; advantage toward success; benefit; as, labor, without economy, is of little *avail*. It seems usually to convey the idea of efficacious aid or strength.

A-VAIL-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Availableness.

A-VAIL'A-BLE, *a.* Profitable; advantageous, having efficacy; as, a measure is more or less *available*.

2. Having sufficient power, force, or efficacy, for the object; valid; as, an *available* plea.

Laws human are *available* by consent. *Hooker.*

A-VAIL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Power or efficacy in promoting an end in view.

2. Competent power; legal force; validity; as, the *availableness* of a title.

A-VAIL'A-BLY, *adv.* Powerfully; profitably; advantageously; validly; efficaciously.

A-VAIL'ING, *ppr.* Turning to profit; using to advantage or effect; assisting; profiting.

A-VAIL'MENT, *n.* Profit; efficacy; successful issue. [*Little used.*]

A-VAILS', *n. pl.* Profits or proceeds. It is used, in New England, for the proceeds of goods sold, or for rents, issues, or profits.

AV-A-LANCHE', } AV-A-LANGE', } *n.* [Fr., from *avaler*, to descend.]

A snow-slip; a mass or body of snow or ice sliding down a mountain.

This is a French term, originally applied to the masses of snow or ice precipitated from the Alps, but is now applied to similar phenomena in other high mountains. It is also applied to similar falling masses of earth or rock; and, *figuratively*, to any sudden or violent act or impulse of human masses.

A-VALE', *v. t.* [Fr. *avaler*, to let down; *aval*, downward.]

1. To let down; to lower, to cause to descend; as, to *avale* a sail. *Gower.*

Proteus 'gan *avale*
His weary waut. *Spenser.*

2. To depress; to make abject; as, to *avale* the sovereignty. *Wotton.*

A-VALE', *v. i.* [Fr. *avaler*, to descend.]

To fall, as rain, or the tide; to descend; to dismount. *Chaucer. Spenser.*

A-VANT', *n.* The front of an army. [*Not used.*] [See VAN.]

A-VANT'COURIER, (a-vang'koo'reer,) *n.* [Fr. See COURIER.] A person dispatched before another person or company, to give notice of his or their approach.

A-VANT'-GUARD, *n.* The van or advanced body of an army. [See VANGUARD.]

AV'A-RICE, *n* [L. *avaritia*, from *avarus*, from *aveo*, to covet.]

An inordinate desire of gaining and possessing wealth; covetousness; greediness or insatiable desire of gain. *Shak.*

Avarice sheds a blasting influence over the finest affections and sweetest comforts of mankind. *Buckminster.*

AV-A-RI'CIOUS, *a.* Covetous; greedy of gain; immoderately desirous of accumulating property.

AV-A-RI'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Covetously; with inordinate desire of gaining wealth. *Gold-smith.*

AV-A-RI'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being avaricious; insatiable or inordinate passion for property.

AV'A-ROUS, *a.* Covetous. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

A-VAST', *exclam.* [It. *basta*, enough; literally, it suffices, from *bastare*, to suffice; Pers. *bas*, enough; Qu. D. *houd vast*, *hou' vast*, hold fast.]

In *seamen's language*, cease; stop; stay.

AV-A-TAR', or A-VA'TAR, *n.* A Hindoo word, denoting the descent of a deity in a visible form or incarnation.

A-VAUNT', *exclam.* [W. *ibant*, begone.]

Begone; depart; a word of contempt or abhorrence, equivalent to the phrase "Get thee gone."

A'VE, *n.* An ave-mary.

A'VE-MA'RY, *n.* [from the first words of the Roman Catholic prayer to the Virgin Mary, L. *ave, Maria*, hail, Mary.]

1. A form of devotion in the Roman Catholic church. Their chaplets and rosaries are divided into a certain number of ave-marys and paternosters.

2. A particular time, in Roman Catholic countries, about half an hour after sunset, and also at early dawn, when the bells ring, and the people repeat the ave-mary. *P. Cyc.*

AV-E-NA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *avenaceus*, from *avena*, oats; Fr. *avoine.*]

Belonging to or partaking of the nature of oats.

AV'E-NAGE, *n.* [Fr.] A certain quantity of oats paid by a tenant to a landlord in lieu of rent or other duty. *Encyc.*

AV'EN-ER, } AV'EN-OR, } *n.* [Norm. Fr.] In *English feudal law*, an officer of the king's stables, whose duty was to provide oats.

A-VENGE', (a-venj',) *v. t.* [Fr. *venger*; Sp. *vengar*; Port. *vingar*; L. *vindex*. In Sax. *winnan*, to contend, to gain, to *win*.]

1. To take satisfaction for an injury by punishing the injuring party; to vindicate by inflicting pain or evil on the wrong doer.

Shall not God *avenge* his own elect? — Luke xviii.
Avenge me of my adversary. — *Ib.* ver. 3.

In these examples, *avenge* implies that the evil inflicted on the injuring party is a satisfaction or justice done to the injured, and the party vindicated is the object of the verb.

2. To take satisfaction for, by pain or punishment inflicted on the injuring party.

He will *avenge* the blood of his servants. — Deut. xxxii.

Here, the thing for which satisfaction is taken is the object of the verb.

3. To revenge. To *avenge* and *revenge*, radically, are synonymous. But modern usage inclines to make a valuable distinction in the use of these words, restricting *avenge* to the taking of just punishment, and *revenge* to the infliction of pain or evil maliciously, in an illegal manner.

4. To punish; as, to *avenge* a crime. *Dryden.*

5. In the *passive form*, this verb signifies to have or receive just satisfaction, by the punishment of the offender.

Shall not my soul be *avenged* on such a nation as this? — Jer. v.

A-VENGE'ANCE, *n.* Punishment. [*Not used.* See VENGEANCE.]

A-VENG'ED, *pp.* Satisfied by the punishment of the offender; vindicated, punished.

A-VENGE'MENT, *n.* Vengeance; punishment; the act of taking satisfaction for an injury by inflicting pain or evil on the offender; satisfaction taken; revenge.

A-VENG'ER, *n.* One who avenges or vindicates; a vindicator; a revenger.

A-VENG'ER ESS, *n.* A female avenger. *Spenser.*

A-VENG'ING, *ppr.* Executing vengeance, taking satisfaction for an injury by the punishment of the offender; vindicating.

AV'ENS, *n.* The herb bennet, (*Geum urbanum.*)

AV'ENT-AILE, *n.* The movable part of a helmet in front. *Halliwell.*

AV'EN-TINE, *a.* Pertaining to *Mons Aventinus*, one of the seven hills on which Rome stood. *Bryant.*

A-VEN'TURE, *n.* [Fr. *aventure*, from L. *venio*, to come.]

A mischance causing a person's death without felony; as by drowning, or falling from a house. [See ADVENTURE.] *Cowel.*

A-VENT'U-RINE, } A-VANT'U-RINE, } *n.* [Fr. *aventurine.*] A variety of translucent quartz, spangled throughout with scales of yellow mica.

AV'E-NOE, *n.* [Fr., from *venir*, to come or go; L. *venio.*]

1. A passage; a way or opening for entrance into a place; any opening or passage by which a thing is or may be introduced.

2. An alley or walk in a park or garden, planted on each side with trees, and leading to a house, gate, wood, &c., and generally terminated by some distant object. The trees may be in rows on the sides, or, according to the more modern practice, in clumps at some distance from each other. *Encyc.*

3. A wide street, as in Washington, Columbia.

A-VER', *v. t.* [Fr. *averer*; It. *avverare*, to aver, or verify; Arm. *guirya*, from the root of *eeun*, true; Ir. *fior* or *fir*; W. *gwir*, Corn. *ur*; Ger. *wahr*; D. *waar*. See VERITY.]

1. To affirm with confidence; to declare in a positive or peremptory manner, as in confidence of asserting the truth. *Prior.*

2. In *law*, to offer to verify. [See AVERMENT.]

AV'ER-AGE, *n.* [Norm. *aver, avers*, cattle, money, goods, Sp. *averia*, from *aver* or *haber*, Fr. *avoir*, to *have* or possess. In *ancient law*, a duty or service which a tenant was bound to render to his lord, by his beasts and carriages or instruments of husbandry. *Spelman.* But *averagium* signifies also the loss of goods in transportation; Sp. *averia*, damage sustained by goods or ships, Port. *avaria*, an allowance out of freight to the master of a ship, for damage sustained; contribution by insurers, to make good a loss, It. *avaria*, Dan. *havarie*, damage of a ship or waste of goods, extraordinary charges during a voyage. If *avaria* signifies damage, and is from *aver* or *haber*, Span. *h*, to have, the sense of the word is probably that which happens or falls, a misfortune, for the verb *have* and *happen* are radically the same word; Spanish, *haber*, to have, and to happen or befall; also, fortune, property. This would give the sense of damage, or of proportion, lot, share, that which falls to each of a number. But the primary sense is not very obvious.]

1. In *commerce*, a contribution to a general loss. When, for the safety of a ship in distress, any destruction of property is incurred, either by cutting away the masts, throwing goods overboard, or other means, all persons who have goods on board, or property in the ship, contribute to the loss according to their average, that is, the goods of each on board. This principle, introduced into the commerce of Europe from the Rhodian laws, and recognized by the regulations of Wisby, is now an established rule in the maritime laws of Europe; for it is most reasonable that, when one man's property is sacrificed to save a ship, all persons whose property is saved, or in like hazard, should bear their proportion of the loss. *Park. Bracton. Spelman.*

2. From the practice of contributing to bear losses in proportion to each man's property, this word has obtained the present popular sense, which is, that of a mean proportion, medial sum or quantity, made out of unequal sums or quantities. Thus, if A loses 5 dollars, B 9, and C 16, the sum is 30, and the average 10.

3. A small duty, payable, by the shippers of goods, to the master of the ship, over and above the freight, for his care of the goods. Hence the expression in bills of lading, "paying so much freight, with primage and *average* accustomed." *Cowel. Encyc.*

4. In *England*, the breaking up of cornfields, eddish, or roughings. *Ash.*

5. *Averages*, in the English corn trade, denotes the average amount of prices of the several kinds of grain in the principal corn markets.

Upon or *on an average*, is taking the mean of unequal numbers or quantities.

AV'ER-AGE, *a.* Medial; containing a mean proportion. *Price. Beddoes. Kirwan. Edwards's West Indies.*

AV'ER-AGE, *v. t.* To find the mean of unequal sums or quantities; to reduce to a medium; to divide among a number, according to a given proportion; as, to *average* a loss.

AV'ER-AGE, *v. i.* To form a mean or medial sum or quantity; as, the losses of the owners will *average* 25 dollars each. *Ch. Obs.* x. 522, xi. 302.

These spars *average* ten feet in length. *Belknap.*

AV'ER-AG-ED, *pp.* Reduced or formed into a mean proportion, or into shares proportioned to each man's property. *Jefferson.*

AV'ER-AG-ING, *ppr.* Forming a mean proportion out of unequal sums or quantities, or reducing to just shares according to each man's property.

A-VER'MENT, *n.* [See AVER.] Affirmation; positive assertion; the act of averring.

2. Verification; establishment by evidence. *Bacon.*

3. In *pleading*, an offer of either party to justify or prove what he alleges. In any stage of pleadings, when either party advances new matter, he *avers* it to be true, by using this form of words, "and this he is ready to verify." This is called an *averment*. *Blackstone.*

A-VER'NAT, *n.* A sort of grape. *Johnson.*

A-VER'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Avernus, a lake of Campania, in Italy, famous for its poisonous qualities, which ancient writers represent as so malignant as to kill fowls flying over. Hence, as authors tell us, its name, *a*, *aves*, without birds. *Virgil. Mela. Strabo.*

AV'ER-PEN-NY, *n.* Money paid toward the king's carriages by land, instead of service by the beasts in kind; or money paid in lieu of the service of average. *Burn. Spelman.*

A-VER'RED, (a-verd',) *pp.* Affirmed; laid with an averment.

A-VER'RING, *ppr.* Affirming; declaring positively; offering to justify or verify.

A-VER'RO-IST, *n.* One of a sect of peripatetic philosophers, who appeared in Italy before the restoration of learning; so denominated from Averroes, a celebrated Arabian author. They held the soul to be mortal, though they pretended to submit to the Christian theology. *Encyc.*

AV-ER-RUN'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *averruncо*, of *ab* and *runco*, from *runco*, to weed, or rake away.]

1. To root up; to scrape or tear away by the roots. *Hudibras.*

2. To prune.

AV-ER-RUN-CA'TION, *n.* The act of tearing up or taking away the roots.

2. The act of pruning, or cutting off superfluous branches. *Cyc.*

AV-ER-RUN-CA'TOR, *n.* In *arboriculture*, an instrument for pruning trees, consisting of two blades fixed on the end of a rod; so constructed as to operate like a pair of shears. *Brande.*

AV-ER-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *aversor.* See AVERT.]

A turning from with disgust or dislike; aversion; hatred; disinclination. *South.*

It is nearly superseded by AVERSION.

A-VERSE', (avers',) *a.* [See AVERT.] The literal sense of this word is, *turned from*, in manifestation of dislike. Hence the real sense is,

1. Disliking; unwilling; having a repugnance of mind.

Averse alike to flatter or offend. *Pope.*

2. Unfavorable; indisposed; malign.

And Pallas, now *averse*, refused her aid. *Dryden.*

This word and its derivatives ought to be followed by *to*, and never by *from*. This word includes the idea of *from*; but the literal meaning being lost, the affection of the mind signified by the word, is exerted *toward* the object of dislike, and, like its kindred terms, *hatred, dislike, contrary, repugnant*, &c., should be followed by *to*. Indeed, it is absurd to speak of an affection of the mind exerted *from* an object.

Averse expresses a less degree of opposition in the mind than *detesting* and *abhorring*.

Milton twice uses *averse* in its literal sense of *turned away*, with *from*; but it is not according to the English idiom.

3. Turned backward; in a direction contrary to progression; as, tracks *averse*. *Dryden.*

A-VERSE'LY, (a-vers'ly,) *adv.* With repugnance; unwillingly.

2. Backward; behind; as, an arm stretched *aversely*. *Davenant. Brown.*

A-VERSE'NESS, (a-vers'ness,) *n.* Opposition of mind; dislike; unwillingness; backwardness. *Herbert.*

A-VER'SION, *n.* [Fr. *aversion*, from L. *averto*.]

1. Opposition or repugnance of mind; dislike; disinclination; reluctance; hatred. Usually this word expresses moderate hatred, or opposition of mind, not amounting to *abhorrence* or *detestation*. It ought generally to be followed by *to* before the object. [See Averse.] Sometimes it admits of *for*.

A freeholder is bred with an *aversion* to subjection. *Addison.*

2. Opposition or contrariety of nature: *applied to inanimate substances.*

Magnesia, notwithstanding this *aversion* to solution, forms a kind of paste with water. *Fourcroy, Trans.*

3. The cause of dislike.

Pain their *aversion*, pleasure their desire. *Pope.*

A-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *averto*, *a*, from, and *verto*, to turn, anciently *vorto*; hence *vertex*, *vortex*; probably allied to L. *vario*; Eng. *veer*; Sp. *birar*; Eth. በረ *bard*. Class Br.]

1. To turn from; to turn off or away; as, to *avert* the eyes from an object. *Shak.*

2. To keep off, divert, or prevent; as, to *avert* an approaching calamity. *Hooker.*

3. To cause to dislike. *Hooker.* But this sense seems to be improper, except when *heart*, or some equivalent word, is used; as, to *avert* the heart or affections, which may signify to alienate the affections. *Thomson.*

A-VERT', *v. i.* To turn away. *Thomson.*

A-VERT'ED, *pp.* Turned from or away.

A-VERT'ER, *n.* One that turns away or averts; that which turns away or averts.

A-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning from; turning away; preventing.

A'VI-A-RY, *n.* [L. *aviarium*, from *avis*, a bird.]

A house or inclosure for keeping birds confined. *Wotton.*

A-VID'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *avidus*.] Eager; greedy. *Bale.*

A-VID'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* [See Avidity.] Eagerly; with greediness. *Bale.*

A-VID'I-TY, *n.* [L. *aviditas*, from *avidus*, and this from *aveo*, to desire, to have appetite; Heb. and Ch. אוה to desire, or covet.]

1. Greediness; strong appetite: *applied to the senses.*

2. Eagerness; intenseness of desire: *applied to the mind.*

AV-I-GA'TO, } *n.* The Persea gratissima [*Laurus*
AV-O-CA'DO, } *Persea*, Linn.] or alligator pear, a native of the West Indies. The tree has a straight stem, long, oval, pointed leaves, and flowers, each with a six-cleft corolliform calyx, produced in clusters, on the extremities of the branches. The fruit, when fully ripe, is considered a delicacy.

A-VIGN'ON BER-RY, (a-veen'yong-,) *n.* The fruit of the Rhamnus infectorius, and of other species of the same genus; so called from the city of Avignon, in France. The berry is less than a pea, of a yellowish-green color, and bitter, astringent taste; used by dyers and painters for coloring yellow. *Encyc.*

A-VILE', *v. t.* [Fr. *avilir*. See Vile.]

To depreciate. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

A-VISE', } *n.* [Fr. *avis.*]
A-VI'SO, } Advice; intelligence. [*Not in use.*]

A-VISE', *v. t.* To consider. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

A-VISE'MENT, *n.* Advisement. [See Advice and Advise.]

AV'O-CAT, (av'o-cä,) *n.* [Fr.] An advocate: a term applied to the higher class of French lawyers, corresponding to the English *counselor at law*, and the Scotch *advocate*.

AV'O-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *avoco*, from *a* and *voco*, to call. See Voice and Vocal.]

To call off or away. [*Not used.*] *Barrow.*

AV-O-CA'TION, *n.* [See Vocation, Voice, Vocal.]

1. The act of calling aside, or diverting from some employment; as, an *avocation* from sin or from business.

2. The business which calls aside. The word is generally used for the smaller affairs of life, or occasional calls which summon a person to leave his ordinary or principal business. The use of this word for *vocation* is very improper.

A-VOC'A-TIVE, *a.* Calling off. [*Not used.*]

A-VOC'A-TIVE, *n.* That which calls aside; dehortation; dissuasion. *Todd.*

AV'O-CET, *n.* See Avoset.

A-VOID', *v. t.* [Fr. *vuider*, or *vider*; *vuide*, or *vide*, void, empty; Eng. *wide*, *void*, *widow*; L. *vidua*. See Void. It coincides also with L. *vito*, *evito*; Fr. *eviter*. See Class Bd.]

1. To shun; to keep at a distance from; that is, literally, to go or be *wide* from; as, to *avoid* the company of gamesters.

2. To endeavor to shun; to shift off; as, to *avoid* expense.

3. To quit; to evacuate; to shun by leaving; as, to *avoid* the house. *Shak.*

4. To escape; as, to *avoid* a blow.

5. To emit or throw out; as, to *avoid* excretions. For this, Void is now generally used.

6. To make void; to annul or vacate.

The grant can not be *avoided* without injustice to the grantee. *Anon.*

7. In *pleading*, to set up some new matter or distinction, which shall *avoid*, that is, defeat or evade the allegation of the other party. Thus, in a replication, the plaintiff may deny the defendant's plea, or confess it, and *avoid* it by stating new matter. *Blackstone.*

A-VOID', *v. i.* To retire; to withdraw.

David *avoided* out of his presence. — 1 Sam. xviii. [*Improper.*]

2. To become void, vacant, or empty, as a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

A-VOID'A-BLE, *a.* That may be avoided, left at a distance, shunned, or escaped.

2. That may be vacated; liable to be annulled.

A-VOID'ANCE, *n.* The act of avoiding or shunning.

2. The act of becoming vacant, or the state of being vacant. It is appropriately used for the state of a benefice becoming void, by the death, deprivation, or resignation of the incumbent. *Cowel.*

3. The act of annulling.

4. The course by which any thing is carried off. *Bacon.*

A-VOID'ED, *pp.* Shunned; evaded; made void; ejected.

A-VOID'ER, *n.* One who avoids, shuns, or escapes.

2. The person who carries any thing away; the vessel in which things are carried away. *Johnson.*

A-VOID'ING, *ppr.* Shunning; escaping; keeping at a distance; ejecting; evacuating; making void or vacant.

A-VOID'LESS, *a.* That can not be avoided; inevitable. *Dryden.*

AV-OIR-DU-POIS', (av-er-du-poiz',) [Fr. *avoir du poids*, to have weight. See Poise.]

A weight, of which a pound contains 16 ounces. Its proportion to a pound troy is as 17 to 14. This is the weight for the larger and coarser commodities, as hay, iron, cheese, groceries, &c. *Chambers.*

AV'O-LATE, *v. i.* To fly away; to escape; to exhale. *Boyle.*

AV-O-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *avolo*, to fly away, of *a* and *volo*. See Volatile.]

The act of flying away; flight; escape. [*Little used.*]

AV'O-SET, } *n.* The popular name of different
AV-O-SET'TA, } species of aquatic birds, of the genus Recurvirostra, arranged by Linnæus in the order Grallæ, but by Pennant and Latham among the Palmipedes. The bill of these birds is long, slender, flexible, and bent upward toward the tip. They have very long legs, and palmated feet, which last are considered as adapted for wading on soft mud, rather than for swimming.

A-VOUCH', *v. t.* [Norm. *voucher*, to call, to *vouch*; L. *voco*, *advoco*. See Voice.]

1. To affirm; to declare or assert with positiveness. *Hooker.*

2. To produce or call in; to affirm in favor of, maintain, or support.

Such antiquities could have been *avouched* for the Irish. *Spenser.*

3. To maintain, vindicate, or justify. *Shak.*

A-VOUCH', *n.* Evidence; testimony; declaration. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

A-VOUCH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be avouched. [*Little used.*]

A-VOUCH'ED, (a-voucht',) *pp.* Affirmed; maintained; called in to support.

A-VOUCH'ER, *n.* One who avouches.

A-VOUCH'ING, *ppr.* Affirming; calling in to maintain; vindicating.

A-VOUCH'MENT, *n.* Declaration; the act of avouching. *Shak.*

A-VOU-E', (ä-vōō-ā',) *n.* A French term, originally denoting a protector of a church or religious community, corresponding to the English *advowee*; at present, applied to the lower class of French lawyers, corresponding to the English *attorney at law*.

A-VOW', *v. t.* [Fr. *avouer*; Arm. *avoei*: Norm. *avower*; L. *voveo*.]

1. To declare openly, with a view to justify, maintain, or defend; or simply to own, acknowledge, or confess frankly; as, a man *avows* his principles or his crimes.

2. In *law*, to acknowledge and justify, in one's own right, as when the distrainer of goods defends in an action of replevin, and *avows* the taking in his own right, but insists that such taking was legal. *Blackstone.*

A-VOW', *n.* A vow or determination. [*Not used.*]

A-VOW'A-BLE, *a.* That may be avowed, or openly acknowledged with confidence. *Donne.*

A-VOW'AL, *n.* An open declaration; frank acknowledgment. *Hume.*

A-VOW'ANT, *n.* The defendant in replevin, who *avows* the distress of the goods, and justifies the taking. *Cowel.*

A-VOW'ED, (a-vowd') *pp.* Openly declared; owned; frankly acknowledged.

A-VOW'ED-LY, *adv.* In an open manner; with frank acknowledgment.

A-VOW-EE', *n.* Sometimes used for *advowee*, the person who has a right to present to a benefice; the patron. [See Advowson.] *Cowel.*

A-VOW'ER, *n.* One who avows, owns, or asserts.

A-VOW'ING, *ppr.* Openly declaring; frankly acknowledging; justifying.

A-VOW'RY, *n.* In *law*, the act of the distrainer of goods, who, in an action of replevin, *avows* and justifies the taking in his own right. *Blackstone.*

When an action of replevin is brought, the distrainer either makes *avowry*, that is, *avows* taking the distress in his own right or the right of his wife, and states the reason of it, or makes *cognizance*, that is, *acknowledges* the taking, but justifies it in another's right, as his bailiff or servant.

A-VOW'TRY. See Advowtry.

A-VOY'ER, *n.* [L. *advocatus*; old Fr. *advoes*.] A name formerly assumed by the chief magistrates of imperial towns, and of the Swiss cities. [*Disused.*]

A-VULS'ED, (a-vulst',) *a.* [See Avulsion.] Plucked or pulled off. *Shenstone.*

A-VUL'SION, *n.* [L. *avulsio*, from *avello*, *a* and *vello*, to pull, coinciding with Heb. and Ar. פלח *falah*, to separate; Eng. *pull*.]

A pulling or tearing from or asunder; a rending or forcible separation.

A-WAIT', *v. t.* [*a* and *wait*. See Wait. Fr. *guetter*, to watch; *guet*, a watch; It. *guatare*, to look or watch.]

Literally, to remain, hold, or stay.

1. To wait for; to look for, or expect.

Betwixt the rocky pillars Gabriel sat,
Chief of the angelic guards, *awaiting* night. *Milton.*

2. To be in store for; to attend; to be ready for; as, a glorious reward *awaits* the good.

A-WAIT', *n.* Ambush; a state of waiting for. *Spenser.*

A-WAIT'ING, *ppr.* Waiting for; looking for; expecting; being ready or in store for.

A-WAKE', *v. t.*; *pret.* Awoke, Awaked; *pp.* Awaked. [Sax. *gewæcan*, *wacian*, or *wecan*; D. *wekken*; Ger. *wecken*; Sw. *väcka*; Dan. *vække*. The L. *vigilo* seems to be formed on this root. See Wake.]

1. To rouse from sleep.

I go that I may *awake* him out of sleep. — John xi.

2. To excite from a state resembling sleep, as from death, stupidity, or inaction; to put into action, or new life; as, to *awake* the dead; to *awake* the dormant faculties.

A-WAKE', *v. i.* To cease to sleep; to come from a state of natural sleep.

Jacob *awaked* out of sleep. — Gen. xxviii.

2. To bestir, revive, or rouse from a state of inaction; to be invigorated with new life; as, the mind *awakes* from its stupidity.

Awake, O sword, against my shepherd. — Zech. xiii.

3. To rouse from spiritual sleep.

Awake, thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light. — Eph. v.
Awake to righteousness. — 1 Cor. xv.

4. To rise from the dead. Job xiv.

A-WAKE', *a.* Not sleeping; in a state of vigilance or action.

A-WAK'EN, (a-wa'kn,) *v. t.* This is the word *awake*, with its Saxon infinitive. It is transitive or intransitive, but more frequently transitive, as *awake* is more frequently intransitive. Its significations are the same as those of *awake*.

A-WAK'EN-ED, (a-wāk'nd,) *pp.* Roused from sleep, in a natural or moral sense.

A-WAK'EN-ER, *n.* He or that which awakens.

A-WAK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Rousing from sleep; exciting; awaking.

A-WAK'EN-ING, *n.* A revival of religion, or more general attention to religion than usual.

A-WAK'EN-ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to awaken.

A-WARD', *v. t.* [Scot. *warde*, determination; Norm. *garde*, award, judgment; *agardetz*, awarded. See Guard and Regard.]

To adjudge; to give by sentence or judicial determination; to assign by sentence. This word is appropriately used to express the act of arbitrators in pronouncing upon the rights of parties; as, the arbitrators *awarded* damages to A. B.

A-WARD', *v. i.* To judge; to determine; to make an award.

A-WARD', *n.*

1. A judgment, sentence, or final decision; as, the *award* of Providence, the *award* of posterity.

2. More *particularly*, the decision of arbitrators in a case submitted.

3. The paper containing the decision of arbitrators.

A-WARD'ED, *pp.* Adjudged, or given by judicial sentence, or by the decision of arbitrators.

A-WARD'ER, *n.* One that awards, or assigns by sentence or judicial determination; a judge. *Thomson.*

A-WARD'ING, *ppr.* Adjudging, assigning by judicial sentence; determining.

A-WARE', *a.* [Sax. *gewarian*, to take care, provide, avoid; to preserve or defend; also, covered, protected; *warian*, to beware, *war*, aware. See Ware and Wary.]

Watchful, vigilant, guarded, but more strictly, in modern usage, apprised; expecting an event from information, or probability; as, the general was *aware* of the enemy's designs.

A-WARN', *v. t.* To warn; which see. *Spenser.*

A-WAY', *adv.* [Sax. *aweg*, absent, *a* and *weg*, way; also *onweg*, away, and *awegan*, to avert. See Way.]

1. Absent; at a distance; as, the master is *away from* home.

Have me *away*, for I am wounded. —2 Chron. xxxv.

2. It is much used in phrases signifying moving or going from; as, go *away*, send *away*, run *away*, &c., all signifying departure, or separation to a distance. Sometimes without the verb; as, whither *away* so fast? *Shak.*

Love hath wings, and will *away*. *Waller.*

3. As an exclamation, it is a command or invitation to depart; *away*, that is, be gone, or let us go.

4. With verbs, it serves to modify their sense, and form peculiar phrases; as,

To throw away; to cast from, to give up, dissipate, or foolishly destroy.

To trifle away; to lose or expend in trifles, or in idleness.

To drink away, to squander away, &c.; to dissipate in drinking or extravagance.

To make away with, is to kill or destroy.

5. *Away with*, has a peculiar signification in the phrase, "I can not *away with* it." Isa. i. The sense is, "I can not bear or endure it."

Away with one, signifies, take him *away*.

A-WAY'WARD, *adv.* Away. *Gower.*

AWE, (aw,) *n.* [Dan. *ave*, fear, awe, chastisement, discipline; *ave*, to chastise or correct; Gr. αγαω, to be astonished. Qu. Ir. *agh*; Sax. *ege* or *oga*, fear; Goth. *agjan*, or *ogan*, to dread. It would appear that the primary sense of the Dan. is to strike, or check.]

1. Fear mingled with admiration or reverence; reverential fear.

Stand in *awe* and sin not. —Ps. iv.

2. Fear; dread inspired by something great, or terrific.

AWE, *v. t.* To strike with fear and reverence; to influence by fear, terror, or respect; as, his majesty *awed* them into silence.

A-WEA'RY, *a.* Weary; which see. *Shak.*

A-WEATH'ER, (a-weth'er,) *adv.* [*a* and *weather*.] On the weather-side, or toward the wind; as, helm *aweather!* opposed to *alee*. *Mar. Dict.*

AWE-COM-MAND'ING, *a.* Striking with or influencing by awe. *Gray.*

AW'ED, (awd,) *pp.* Struck with fear; influenced by fear or reverence.

A-WEIGH', (a way',) *adv.* [*a* and *weigh*.] Atrip. The anchor is *aweigh* when it is just drawn out of the ground, and hangs perpendicular. [See Atrip.]

AWE-IN-SPIR'ING, *a.* Impressing with awe. *Bp. Hobart.*

AWE'-STRUCK, *a.* Impressed or struck with awe. [*Milton.*

AW'FUL, *a.* [*awe* and *full*.]

1. That strikes with awe; that fills with profound reverence; as, the *awful* majesty of Jehovah.

2. That fills with terror and dread; as, the *awful* approach of death.

3. Struck with awe; scrupulous.

A weak and *awful* reverence for antiquity. *Watts.*

Shakspeare uses it for obedient, or under due awe of authority or dignity.

Our common people use this word in the sense of frightful, ugly, detestable.

AW'FUL-EY-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having eyes that excite awe.

AW'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a manner to fill with awe; in a reverential manner.

AW'FUL-NESS, *n.*

1. The quality of striking with awe, or with reverence; solemnity; as, the *awfulness* of this sacred place.

2. The state of being struck with awe.

A help to prayer, producing in us reverence and *awfulness*. *Taylor.*

[*Not legitimate.*]

A-WHAPE', *v. t.* [W. *cwapiaw*, to strike smartly.] To strike; to confound. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.* [This is our vulgar *whop*.]

A-WHILE', *adv.* [*a* and *while*, time, or interval.] A space of time; for some time; for a short time.

AWK, *a.* Odd, out of order. *L'Estrange.*

2. Clumsy in performance, or manners; unhandy; not dextrous. [*Vulgar.*]

AWK'WARD, *a.* [*awk* and *ward*.]

1. Wanting dexterity in the use of the hands or of instruments; unready; not dextrous; bungling. *Dryden.*

2. Inelegant; unpolite; ungraceful in manners; clumsy. *Shak.*

3. Unfavorable; untoward; adverse; unfortunate. *Shak.*

AWK'WARD-LY, *adv.* Clumsily; in a rude or bungling manner; inelegantly; badly.

AWK'WARD-NESS, *n.* Clumsiness; ungracefulness in manners; want of dexterity in the use of the hands or instruments; unsuitableness. *Addison.*

AWL, *n.* [Sax. *æl*, an awl, and an eel; Ger. *ahle*, an awl, and *aal*, an eel; D. *els*, an awl; *aal*, an eel; Dan. *aal*, an eel; Ir. *ail*, a sting or prickle.]

An iron instrument for piercing small holes in leather, for sewing and stitching; used by shoemakers, saddlers, &c. The blade is either straight, or a little bent and flattened.

AW'LESS, *a.* [*awe* and *less*.]

1. Wanting reverence; void of respectful fear; as, *awless* insolence. *Dryden.*

2. Wanting the power of causing reverence, not exciting awe; as, an *awless* throne. *Shak.*

AWL'-SHAP-ED, (-shāpt,) *a.*

1. Having the shape of an awl.

2. In *botany*, subulate; slender, and tapering toward the extremity, as a leaf.

AWL'WORT, *n.* [*awl* and *wort*. See Wort.]

The popular name of the Subularia aquatica; so called from its awl-shaped leaves, which grow in clusters round the root. It is a native of Britain and Ireland. *Encyc.*

AWM, / **AUM,** *n.* [D. *aam*, G. *ahm*.]

A Dutch liquid measure, containing eight steckans, or twenty verges or verteels, varying in different cities from 37 to 41 English wine gallons. *Arbuthnot.*

AWN, *n.* [Sw. *agn*, Gr. αχνα, αχνη.]

The beard of corn or grass; a slender, sharp process issuing from the chaff or glume in corn and grasses. *Martyn.*

AWN'ED, (awnd,) *a.* In *botany*, furnished with an awn, as a glume.

AWN'ING, *n.* [Goth. *hulyan*, to cover.]

1. A cover of canvas, to shelter from the sun's rays, originally employed as a shelter for a vessel's deck, or a boat, but now used for various other purposes; as in gardening, for protecting plants, and in cities, as a shade around buildings.

2. That part of the poop deck which is continued forward beyond the bulk-head of the cabin. *Mar. Dict.*

AWN'LESS, *a.* Without awn or beard.

AWN'Y, *a.* Having awns; full of beard.

A-WOKE'. The *pret.* of Awake.

A-WORK', *adv.* [Sax. *geweorcan*, to work.] At work; in, or into, a state of labor or action. *Shak.*

A-WORK'ING, *adv.* At work; in, or into, a state of working or action. *Hubberd's Tale.*

A-WRY', *a.* or *adv.* [Dan. *vride*, to twist; *vrien*, twisted; Sw. *vrida*; Sax. *writhan*, to writhe.]

1. Turned or twisted toward one side; not in a straight or true direction, or position; asquint; with oblique vision; as, to glance a look *awry*; the lady's cap is *awry*.

2. In a *figurative sense*, turned aside from the line of truth, or right reason; perverse or perversely. *Sidney. Milton.*

AX, *n.* [improperly written Axe.] [Sax. *ex*, *eax*, *æxe*; G. *axt*; Sw. *yxa*, Dan. *öxe*, L. *ascia*, Gr. αξινη; It. *ascia*; Eth. ሐፀረ *hatsi*, an ax; or Ar. حز *hazza*, to cut; Ch. and Syr. חצינא *hatsina*, an ax.]

An instrument, usually of iron, for hewing timber and chopping wood. It consists of a head with an arching edge, and a helve or handle. The ax is of two kinds, the *broad ax* for hewing, and the *narrow ax* for rough-hewing and cutting. The *hatchet* is a small ax, to be used with one hand.

AX-A-YA'CATL, *n.* A fly, in Mexico, whose eggs, deposited on rushes and flags, in large quantities, are sold and used as a sort of caviare, called *ahuauhtli*. This was a dish among the Mexicans, as it now is among the Spaniards. *Clavigero.*

AX'-FORM, / **AX'-SHAP-ED,** (-shāpt,) *a.* In *botany*, having a resemblance to an ax or hatchet; dolabriform.

AX'-HEAD, *n.* The head or iron of an ax. 2 Kings vi.

AX'-HELVE, *n.* The handle of an ax.

AX'I-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an axis. *Prout.*

AX-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* A term applied to plants which consist exclusively of an axis, without leaves or other appendages. *Brande.*

AX'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *axis* and *forma*.] In the form of an axis. *Encyc.*

AX'IL, / **AX-IL'LA,** *n.* [L. *axilla*; Ir. *asgal*; Fr. *aisselle*; D. *oxel*, the armpit; Ch. and Heb. אצל to separate or set apart; whence אצילי armpits.]

In *botany*, the angle, on the upper side, formed by a branch with the stem, or by a leaf, or its petiole, with the stem or branch. *Milne. Darwin.*

AX'ILE, *a.* Lying in the axis of any thing, or from the base to the opposite end; as an embryo which lies in the axis of a seed. *Brande.*

AX'IL-LAR, / **AX'IL-LA-RY,** *a.* Pertaining to the axilla or armpit.

2. In *botany*, situated in, or rising from, the axilla; formed by a branch with the stem, as a leaf, or by a leaf, or its petiole, with the stem or branch, as a flower.

AX'IN-ITE, *n.* [Gr. αξινη, an ax.]

A mineral, occurring in brilliant glassy crystals, with thin and sharp edges, somewhat resembling an ax. It consists chiefly of silica, alumina, lime, and oxide of iron. It is the *thumerstone* of Kirwan, and has been also called *yanolite* and *violet schorl*. *Dana.*

AX-IN'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. αξινη, an ax, and μαντεια, divination.]

Among *the ancients*, a species of divination, by means of an ax, or hatchet, performed by laying an agate-stone on a red-hot hatchet, or by fixing a hatchet on a round stake, so as to be poised; then the names of those suspected were repeated, and he at whose name the hatchet moved, was pronounced guilty. *Encyc.*

AX'IOM, *n.* [Gr. αξιωμα, authority, an authoritative sentence, or that which is assumed, from αξιος, worthy, αξιοω, to think worthy, to esteem, to demand, Eng. to *ask* [to *ax*;] that which is asked, sought, or esteemed.]

1. A self-evident truth, or a proposition whose truth is so evident at first sight, that no process of reasoning or demonstration can make it plainer; as, "the whole is greater than a part." *J. Bacon. Encyc.*

2. An established principle in some art or science, a principle received without new proof. *Encyc.*

AX-I-O-MAT'IC, / **AX-I-O-MAT'IC-AL,** *a.* Pertaining to an axiom; having the nature of self-evident truths or received principles. *Pref. to Bacon's Aphorisms.*

AX-I-O-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By the use of axioms.

AX'I-O-PIST-Y, *n.* [Gr. αξιος and πιστις, faith.] The quality which renders a thing worthy of belief; worthiness of credit.

AX'IS, *n.*; *pl.* Axes. [L.; Gr. αξων; Russ. *os*; Sax. *ex*; Fr. *axe*, or *aissieu*, *essieu*; G. *achse*; D. *as*; It. *asse*; Sp. *exe*; Port. *eixo*, *exe*.]

1. The straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, on which it revolves, or may revolve.

Axis of the earth; the imaginary right line passing through the center and poles of the earth, on which it performs its diurnal revolution from west to east.

2. In *geometry*, a straight line in a plane figure, about which it revolves to produce a solid.

3. In *conic sections*, a right line dividing the section into two equal parts, and cutting all its ordinates at right angles.

4. In *mechanics*, the *axis of a balance*, is that line about which it moves, or rather turns.

The *axis of oscillation*, is a right line parallel to the horizon, passing through the center, about which a pendulum vibrates.

The *axis in peritrochio*, or *wheel and axle*, is a mechanical power, consisting of a wheel concentric with a cylindrical axis, with which it revolves; the power being applied to the circumference of the wheel, and the weight to that of the axis.

5. In *optics*, a particular ray of light from any object, which falls perpendicularly on the eye; called, also, the *optic* or *visual axis*.

6. In *architecture*, the *spiral axis*, is the axis of a twisted column drawn spirally in order to trace the circumvolutions without.

7. In *botany*, the central part or column of a plant, around which the other parts are disposed, corresponding to the vertebral column in the higher orders of animals, divided into the *ascending axis*, or stem, and the *descending axis*, or root, which are united by the collet or neck. The term is also applied, in a limited sense, to the central column in some modes of inflorescence, as in the ament, and the spike of grasses.

8. In *anatomy*, the term *axis* is applied to the second vertebra of the neck, called also *vertebra dentata*; and to a tooth like process, (*processus dentatus*,) on its upper surface, which passes upward through the central foramen of the first vertebra or atlas, thus serving as a pivot on which the latter turns, whence the term.

The axis of the Ionic capital, is a line passing perpendicularly through the middle of the eye of the volute.

The axis of a vessel, is an imaginary right line passing through the middle of it, perpendicular to its base, and equally distant from its sides.

AX'LE, / **AX'LE-TREE,** *n.* [Sax. *ex* and *tree*. See Axis.]

A piece of timber or bar of iron, fitted for insertion in the hobs or naves of wheels, on which the wheels turn.

AX'O-LOTL, *n.* The name of a batrachian reptile, of the genus Gyrinus, found in the Lake of Mexico, and other lakes in the Mexican Cordilleras. It is

about 8 or 9 inches in length, and has a smooth skin of a deep brown color, thickly mottled with black. It has permanent gills or branchiæ, formed of three long, ramified processes on each side of the neck, and also lungs; and thus, like the Proteus and Siren, is one of the true *amphibia*. *P. Cyc.*

AX-OT'O-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. αξων, axis, and τεμνω, to cleave.]

In mineralogy, having a cleavage with a single face, perpendicular to the axis. *Shepard.*

AX'STONE, *n.* A light green or greenish-gray mineral, remarkable for its toughness; a variety of jade or nephrite. It is used by some savages, particularly the natives of the South Sea Isles, for making axes or hatchets. It occurs amorphous, and in rolled fragments. *Dana.*

AX'UNGE, *n.* [L. *axungia.*] Hog's lard. *Ure.*

AY, } (ā'e,) *adv.* [G. D. Dan. Sw. *ja*, (*pron.* ya;) Dan.
AYE, } ... Corn. *ia*: Ar. *ya*; Fr. *oui*. It may be a contracted word.]

Yes, yea, a word expressing assent, or an affirmative answer to a question. It is used also to enforce the sense of what is asserted, equivalent to *even so*, *truly*, *certainly*.

[This word is always written *I*, in the old editions of Shakspeare.]

AYE, *adv.* [Sax. *aa*, *a*, or *awa*: Gr. αει; Amh. *ai*, continually; D. *eeuw*, an age; Goth. *aiw*, an age, eternity; L. *ævum*, which, without its termination, is *ævo*, *ee*, a contracted word; W. *haug*. This is in Sax. *ece*, eternal, whence *ecnesse*, eternity, from *ecan*, to increase, extend; Eng. to *eke*.]

Always, ever; continually; for an indefinite time; *For aye*; forever. [used in poetry.

AY'GREEN, *n.* [*aye*, ever, and *green*.]

The house-leek, (*sempervivum tectorum*.)

AYLE, *n.* In *law*, a grandfather. [See BESAYLE.]

Writ of ayle; a writ in lieu of an assize of *mort d'ancestor*, when the abatement happens on the death of the demandant's grandfather or grandmother. *Blackstone.*

AY ME, *interj.* Used, in several instances, by Milton, instead of *ah me!*

Ay me! unhappy. *Comus.*

AY'RY. See AERIE.

AZ'A-ROLE, *n.* [Fr. *azerole*.]

The *Cratægus azarolus*, or Neapolitan medlar; a fruit-bearing shrub, allied to the white thorn.

AZ'I-MUTH, *n.* [Ar. سمت *samatha*, to move or go ...; سمت (L. *semita*,) a way or path; with a prefix.]

1. In *astronomy*, an arch of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of the place and the *azimuth* or vertical circle passing through the center of any object.

2. *Magnetical azimuth*; an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the azimuth or vertical circle, passing through the center of any heavenly body and the magnetic meridian. This is found by observing the object with an azimuth compass.

3. *Azimuth compass*; an instrument for finding either the magnetic azimuth or amplitude of a heavenly object.

4. *Azimuth dial*; a dial whose stile or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.

5. *Azimuths*, *azimuth circles*, or *vertical circles*, are great circles of the sphere intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles. On charts, these azimuths are represented by rhumbs, and on the globe, by the quadrant of altitude, when screwed in the zenith.

Encyc. Chambers. Johnson. Bailey.

AZ'I-MUTH-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the azimuth.

A-ZŌ'IC, *a.* [Gr. α priv. and ζωη, life.]

Destitute of any vestige of organic life. *Dana.*

A-ZŌTE', *n.* [Gr. α priv. and ζωη, life, or ζωτικος, vital.]

In *chemistry*, an element, existing, when uncombined, in the state of a gas; called *azote*, from its fatal effects upon animal life, but more generally *nitrogen*, from its forming nitric acid by combination with oxygen. It exists, together with oxygen, in atmospheric air, and forms about seventy-nine parts in a hundred of it, by volume. Combined with hydrogen, in a certain proportion, it forms ammonia, and it enters into the composition of most animal substances, particularly of the muscular fiber.

AZ'OTH, *n.* In *alchemy*, the first principle or mercury of metals; the liquor of sublimated quicksilver; brass; the universal remedy of Paracelsus. *Coxe. Quincy.*

A-ZOT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to azote; formed or consisting of azote; as, *azotic* gas.

AZ'O-TITE, *n.* A name given by Thompson to a salt, supposed by Davy to be formed by the combination of nitrous oxyd with a base, and called by him *nitroxic*.

AZ'O-TIZE, *v. t.* To impregnate with nitrogen or azote.

AZ'O-TIZ-ED, *pp.* Impregnated with azote.

AZ'O-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Impregnating with azote.

AZ'URE, (azh'ur or ā'zhur,) *a.* [Persic, *lazurd*, blue; Fr. *azur*; Sp. *azul*, or *azur*; It. *azzurro*; W. *asur*, blue. Hence *lazuli*, in lapis lazuli.]

Of a sky-blue; resembling the clear blue color of the sky.

AZ'URE, (azh'ur or ā'zhur,) *n.* The fine blue color of the sky. This word was formerly applied to the *lapis lazuli*, and the color prepared from it. But it is now applied to the blue extracted from cobalt, though somewhat a different color; the blue of the *lapis lazuli* is called *ultramarine*. The term *azure* is applied also to the blue glass made of the oxyd of cobalt and vitrifiable substances, when reduced to fine powder. When in masses, it is called *smalt*. *Encyc.*

2. The sky, or azure vault of heaven.

3. In *heraldry*, a blue color in coats of all persons under the degree of baron. *Jones.*

The term *azure*, in *heraldry*, denotes a blue color generally, not only in the arms of all degrees of persons, but in those of states, cities, and communities. The limitation of *azure* to the arms of gentlemen, of *sapphire* to those of noblemen, and of *Jupiter* to those of sovereign princes, or the mode of blazoning by tinctures, precious stones, and planets, in those three degrees respectively, is not generally admitted. *Ed. Encyc.*

AZ'URE, (azh'ur or ā'zhur,) *v. t.* To color blue.

AZ'URED, (azh'urd or ā'zhurd,) *a.* Colored azure; being of an azure color. *Sidney. Shak.*

AZ'URE-STŌNE, *n.* A synonym of the lapis lazuli, and also of the lazulite.

AZ'URE-TINT-ED, *a.* Having a tint of azure color.

AZ'UR-ITE, *n.* A synonym of the lazulite, and also of the blue malachite.

AZ'URN, *a.* Of a blue color. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

AZ'Y-GOS, *a.* [Gr. α priv. and ζυγον, a yoke.]

In *anatomy*, a term applied to certain parts or organs, which have no fellow, or are not one of a pair. These parts are situated in or near the mesial plane of the body.

Azygos muscle; a muscle extending along the middle of the soft palate and uvula, which draws the latter organ upward and forward.

Azygos process; a spinous process in the middle of the anterior and inferior surfaces of the sphenoid bone, uniting with the vomer and the nasal plate of the ethmoid bone.

Azygos vein, (*vena azygos*;) a vein which commences, in the lumbar region, by anastomosis with the inferior vena cava, or some of its branches, and, extending upward along the right and anterior part of the spine, terminates in the superior vena cava, a little above the pericardium.

AZ'YME, *n.* (Fr.) [See AZYMOUS.] Unleavened bread. [*Not in use.*]

AZ'Y-MITE, *n.* [See AZYMOUS.] In *church history*, a term applied to Christians who administer the Eucharist with unleavened bread. *Encyc.*

AZ'Y-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. α priv. and ζυμη, leaven.]

Unleavened; unfermented; as sea-biscuit. *Ash.*

B.

B is the second letter, and the first articulation, or consonant, in the English, as in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and most other alphabets. In the Ethiopic, it is the ninth letter, and its shape is that of a tent. Perhaps from this or other like figure, it received its Hebrew name, *beth*, a house. It is a mute and a *labial*, being formed by pressing the whole length of the lips together, as in pronouncing *eb*. It is less perfectly mute than *p*, as may be perceived by pronouncing the syllables *ab* and *ap*. It is convertible, 1st, with *p*, as in the Celtic *ben* or *pen*, a mountain; in the English *beak* and *peak*, *beck* and *peck*; 2d, with *v*, as in the German *silber*, for *silver*, and in Spanish, *b* and *v* are often used indifferently; 3d, with *f*, as in English *bore*, and Latin *foro*; English *bear*, Latin *fero*, in the Celtic *bun*, *bunadh*, [illegible] origin, foundation; English *found*; Latin *fundus*; [illegible] with the Greek [illegible]; 4th, with *v* and *w*; [illegible] Latin *verus*; *fear*, *vir*; Irish *buaic*, the wick of a candle.

The Modern Greek B is always pronounced like the English V, and the Russian B corresponds with it.

In composition, the letter B is changed into *p* before the letter *p*; as in *opprimo*, from *ob* and *premo*; *oppono*, from *ob* and *pono*; into *f*, before *f*, as in *offero*, from *ob* and *fero*; into *c* before *c*, as in *occido*, from *ob* and *cædo*, and *cedo*.

As a numeral, B was used by the Hebrews and Greeks, as now by the Arabians, for 2; by the Romans for 300, and with a dash over it, thus, B̄, for 3000. B is used also as an abbreviation; thus B. A. stand for *bachelor of arts*; B. L. for *bachelor of laws*; B. D. for *bachelor of divinity*; B. F., prefixed to the decrees of the old Romans, for *bonum factum*. In music, B stands for the tone above A; B♭, for B flat, or the semitone major above A. B. also stands for base, and B. C. for *basso continuo*, or thorough base.

BAA, *n.* The cry or appropriate bleating of sheep.

BAA, *v. i.* To cry or bleat as sheep.

BĀ'AL, *n.* [Oriental, בעל lord.]

An idol among the ancient Chaldeans and Syrians, representing the sun. The word signifies also lord, or commander; and the character of the idol was varied by different nations, at different times. Thus Baal Berith is supposed to signify, the Lord of the Covenant; Baal Peor, or rather Baal Phegor, the Lord of the dead. Ps. cvi. Baal Zebub, the god of flies, &c.

BAB'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *babbelen*; Fr. *babiller*; properly, to throw out.]

1. To utter words imperfectly or indistinctly, as children. *Prior.*

2. To talk idly or irrationally; to talk thoughtlessly. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To talk much; to prate; hence, to tell secrets. *Shak.*

4. To utter sounds frequently, incessantly, or indistinctly; as, a *babbling* echo; a *babbling* stream.

BAB'BLE, *v. t.* To prate; to utter.

BAB'BLE, *n.* Idle talk; senseless prattle. *Shak.*

BAB'BLE-MENT, *n.* Idle talk; senseless prate; unmeaning words. *Milton.*

BAB'BLER, *n.* An idle talker; an irrational prattler; a teller of secrets.

BAB'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Talking idly; telling secrets.

2. Uttering a succession of murmuring sounds; as, a *babbling* stream.

3. In hunting, *babbling* is when the hounds are too busy after they have found a good scent.

BAB'BLING, *n.* Foolish talk. 1 Tim. vi.

BABE, *n.* [Ger. *bube*, a boy; Ir. *baban*; D. *babyn*; Syr. *babia*; Phenician, *babion*; Ar. *bubah*, a *babe*, an infant. Ar. بابوس *babos*, or *baboson*, the young of man or beast; Syr. *babosa*, a little child. It is remarkable that this Syriac and Arabic word for an infant, is retained by the natives of America, who call an infant *pappoos*. L. *pupus*, a word of endearment; *pupa*, little girl; whence *pupillus*, *pupilla*, *pupil*. Ar. *babokon*, the beginning of youth; Gr. βαβαι, and παπαι; Ar. بابا *baba*, to say *baba*, that is, father; *papa*, a word taken from the first attempts of children to pronounce the name of a parent.]

An infant; a young child of either sex.

BA'BEL, *n.* [Heb.] Confusion; disorder. *Beaumont.*

BAB'ER-Y, *n.* Finery to please a child; any trifling toy for children. *Sidney.*

BAB'ISH, *a.* Like a babe; childish. *Ascham.*

BAB'ISH-LY, *adv.* Childishly.

BAB'ISH-NESS, *n.* Childishness.

BAB-OON', *n.* [Fr. *babouin*, so called from its resemblance to a babe. This name seems to have originated in the Oriental *babion*, *papio*. See BABE.]

A name common to several of the larger species of monkeys, belonging to the genus Simia, in the class Mammalia, and order primates, according to the system of Linnæus; but more recently considered as forming a distinct genus in the order Quadrumana and family Simiæ. Baboons have short tails; a long face; a broad high muzzle; dog-like tusks, or canine teeth; and naked callosities on the buttocks. They are found only on the eastern continent and adjacent islands. *Encyc. Ed. Encyc.*

BAB'LAH, *n.* The rind or shell of the fruit of the *Mimosa cineraria*. It contains gallic acid and tannin, and has been used in dying drab. *Ure.*

BA'BY, *a.* Like a young child; pertaining to an infant.

BA'BY, *n.* [See BABE.] An infant or young child of either sex; a babe; [*used in familiar language.*]

2. A small image in form of an infant, for girls to play with; a doll.

BA'BY, *v. t.* To treat like a young child. *Young.*

BA'BY-HOOD, *n.* The state of being a baby. *Ash.*

BA'BY-HOUSE, *n.* A place for children's dolls and babies. *Swift.*

BA'BY-ISH, *a.* Like a baby; childish.

BAB-Y-LO'NI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Babylon, the
BAB-Y-LO'NISH, } capital of the ancient kingdom of *Babylonia*, or to the kingdom. The city stood on the River *Frat*, or Euphrates, and, it is supposed, on the spot where the tower of Babel was founded.

2. Like the language of Babel, mixed: confused.

BAB-Y-LO'NI-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of Babylonia. In ancient writers, an astrologer, as the Chaldeans were remarkable for the study of astrology.

BAB-Y-LON'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to Babylon, or
BAB-Y-LON'IC-AL, } made there, as, *Babylonic* garments, carpets, or hangings. *Encyc.*

2. Tumultuous; disorderly. *Harrington.*

BAB-Y-LON'ICS, *n. pl.* The title of a fragment of the history of the world, ending 267 years before Christ, composed by Berosus, a priest of Babylon. *Encyc.*

BAB-Y-ROUS'SA, *n.* In *zoology*, the Indian hog, a native of Celebes and of Buero, but not found on the continent of Asia, or of Africa. This quadruped belongs to the genus Sus, in the class Mammalia, and order Belluæ of Linnæus. From the outside of the upper jaw spring two teeth twelve inches long, bending like horns, and almost touching the forehead. Along the back are some weak bristles, and on the rest of the body only a sort of wool. These animals live in herds, feed on herbage, are sometimes tamed, and their flesh is well tasted. When pursued hard, they rush into the sea, swim or dive, and pass from isle to isle. In the forest they rest their heads by hooking their upper tusks on a bough. *Encyc.*

BA'BY-SHIP, *n.* The state or condition of a baby.

BAC, }
BACK, } *n.* [D. *bak*, a bowl or cistern.]

1. In *navigation*, a ferry-boat or praam.

2. In *brewing*, a large, flat tub, or vessel, in which wort is cooled before boiling; hence called a *cooler.*

3. In *distilleries*, a vessel into which the liquor to be fermented is pumped from the cooler, in order to be worked with the yeast.

BAC'CA, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, a berry; a fruit which consists of a pulpy pericarp, without valves, inclosing several naked seeds. *Milne.*

BAC-CA-LAU'RE-ATE, *n.* [The first part of this word is from the same root as bachelor; or, as Bailey supposes, from *bacca*, berry; and the latter part from *laurea*, a laurel, from the practice of wearing a garland of bay berries.]

The degree of bachelor of arts.

BAC'CATE, *a.* In *botany*, consisting of a berry, as a fruit; becoming succulent, and inclosing the seed, and thus resembling a berry, as the calyx or receptacle, in some plants.

BAC'CA-TED, *a.* [L. *baccatus*, garnished with pearls, from *bacca*, a berry.]

Set or adorned with pearls; having many berries.

BAC'CHA-NAL, } *n.* [from *Bacchus*, Gr. Βακχος,
BAC-CHA-NA'LI-AN, } the deity of wine and reveling. Qu. Ir. *back*, drunk; or D. *bak*, bowl; L. *poculum*; Gyp. *bechari*, a cup; or from raging, reveling.]

One who indulges in drunken revels; a drunkard; one who is noisy and riotous when intoxicated.

BAC'CHA-NAL, } *a.* Reveling in intemperate
BAC-CHA-NA'LI-AN, } drinking; riotous; noisy.

BAC-CHA-NA'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to reveling and drunkenness.

Even bacchanalian madness has its charms. *Cowper.*

BAC-CHA-NA'LI-AN-LY, *adv.* In the manner of bacchanals.

BAC'CHA-NALS, } *n. pl.* Drunken feasts; the
BAC-CHA-NA'LI-A, } revels of bacchanalians. In *antiquity*, feasts in honor of Bacchus, the god of wine. These were celebrated in spring and autumn, with games and shows. *Encyc.*

BAC'CHANT, } *n.* A mad priest or priestess of Bac-
BAC'CHANTE, } chus.

BAC'CHIC, *a.* Jovial; drunken; mad with intoxication.

2. Relating to Bacchus, the god of wine; as, a *bacchic* feast, or song; *bacchic* mysteries. *Faber. Encyc.*

BAC-CHI'US, *n.* In *ancient poetry*, a foot composed of a short syllable and two long ones; as in *ăvārī.* *Encyc.*

BAC'CHUS, *n.* The god of wine, and son of Jupiter and Semele, daughter of Cadmus.

BAC-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *baccifer*, of *bacca*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear.]

That produces berries. [See BACCA.] *Bacciferous plants*, in some of the earlier systems of botany, included all such plants as have a pulpy fruit, whether of the apple, berry, or cherry kind; but in others, comprehended such plants only as bear the pulpy pericarp, called *bacca*, or berry. *Milne.*

BAC-CIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *bacca*, berry, and *voro*, to eat.]

Eating or subsisting on berries; as, *baccivorous* birds.

BACH'E-LOR, *n.* [Fr. *bachelier*; Sp. *bachiller*, a bachelor of arts and a babbler; Port. *bacharel*, id., and *bacello*, a shoot or twig of the vine; It. *baccelliere*, a bachelor of arts; *bacchio*, a staff, *bacchetta*, a rod, L. *baculus*, a stick, that is, a shoot, Fr. *bachelette*, a damsel, or young woman, Scot. *bach*, a child, W. *bacgen*, a boy, a child, *bacgenes*, a young girl, from *bac*, small. This word has its origin in the name of a child, or young person of either sex, whence the sense of *babbling* in the Spanish. Or both senses are rather from shooting, protruding.]

1. A young man who has not been married:

2. A man of any age, who has not been married; often with the word *old.*

3. A person who has taken the first degree in the liberal arts and sciences, at a college or university. This degree, or honor, is called the *baccalaureate*. This title is given also to such as take the first degree in divinity, law, or physic, in certain European universities.

4. A knight of the lowest order, or, more correctly, a young knight, styled a *knight bachelor*. The Germans anciently constituted their young men knights or soldiers, by presenting to them a shield and a lance, in a great council. This ceremony answered to that of the *toga virilis* of the Romans. In the livery companies of London, those persons not yet admitted to the livery are called *bachelors.*

BACH'E-LOR-SHIP, *n.* The state of being a bachelor.

2. The state of one who has taken his first degree in a college or university.

BACK, *n.* [Sax. *bac*, *bæc*; Dan. *bag*; Sw. *bak*; and Sw. *backe*, *bakke*, a hill, a clod or lump. The sense probably is a *ridge*, like the Ger. *rücken*, D. *rug*, applied to the shoulders, or to the back of a beast.]

1. The upper part of an animal, particularly of a quadruped, whose back is a ridge. In human beings, the hinder part of the body.

2. The outward or convex part of the hand, opposed to the inner, concave part, or palm.

3. As the back of a man is the part on the side opposite to the face, hence the part opposed to the front; as, the *back* of a book, and of a chimney, or the *back* of a house.

4. The part opposite to or most remote from that which fronts the speaker or actor, or the part out of sight; as, the *back* of an isle, of a wood, of a village.

5. As the back is the strongest part of an animal, and as the back is behind in motion, hence the thick and strong part of a cutting tool; as, the *back* of a knife, or of a saw.

6. The place behind or nearest the back; as, on the *back* of a hill, or of a village.

7. The outer part of the body, or the whole body; a part for the whole; as, he has not clothes to his *back.*

8. *To turn the back on one*, is to treat with contempt, to forsake, or neglect him. *South.*

9. *To turn the back to one*, to acknowledge to be superior.

10. *To turn the back*, is to depart, or to leave the care or cognizance of; to remove or be absent. *Davies.*

11. *Behind the back*, is in secret, or when one is absent.

12. *To cast behind the back*, in Scripture, is to forget and forgive. Is. xxxviii. 17, or to treat with contempt. Ez. xxiii. 35. Neh. ix. 26.

13. *To plow the back*, is to oppress and persecute. Ps. cxxix.

14. *To bow the back*, is to submit to oppression. Rom. xi. 10.

BACK, *adv.* To the place from which one came; as, to go *back*, is to return.

2. In *a figurative sense*, to a former state, condition, or station, as, he can not go *back* from his engagements.

3. Behind; not advancing; not coming or bringing forward, as, to keep *back* a part; to keep one's self *back.*

4. Toward times or things past; as, to look *back* on former ages.

5. Again; in return; as, to give *back* the money.

6. *To go* or *come back*, is to return, either to a former place or state.

7. *To go* or *give back*, is to retreat, to recede.

BACK, *v. t.* To mount; to get upon the back; sometimes, perhaps, to place upon the back; as, to *back* a horse. *Shak.*

2. To support; to maintain; to second or strengthen by aid; as, the court was *backed* by the House of Commons. *Dryden.*

3. To put backward; to cause to retreat or recede; as, to *back* oxen.

4. *To back a warrant*, is for a justice of the peace, in the county where the warrant is to be executed, to sign or indorse a warrant, issued in another county, to apprehend an offender. *Blackstone.*

5. In seamanship, *to back an anchor*, is to lay down a small anchor ahead of a large one, the cable of the small one being fastened to the crown of the large one, to prevent its coming home.

6. *To back astern*, in rowing, is to manage the oars in a direction contrary to the usual method, so as to move a boat stern foremost.

To *back the oars*; to row backward with the oars.

7. *To back the sails*, is to arrange them so as to take out the wind, and thus to cause the ship to move astern. *Mar. Dict.*

8. *To back the field*, in horse-racing, is to bet against a particular horse or horses, that some one of all the other horses in the field will beat them. *Racing Calendar.*

BACK, *v. i.* To move or go back; as, the horse refuses to *back.* *Encyc.*

BACK'BITE, *v. t.* [*back* and *bite.*] To censure, slander, reproach, or speak evil of the absent. Prov. xxv.

BACK'BIT-ER, *n.* One who slanders, calumniates, or speaks ill of the absent.

BACK'BIT-ING, *n.* The act of slandering the absent; secret calumny. 2 Cor. xii.

BACK'BIT-ING-LY, *adv.* With secret slander. *Barret.*

BACK'BOARD, *n.* [*back* and *board.*] A board placed across the after part of a boat for the passengers to lean against.

2. A board attached to the rim of a water-wheel, to prevent the water from running off the floats or paddles, into the interior of the wheel. *Nicholson.*

BACK'BONE, *n.* [*back* and *bone.*] The bone of the back, or the spine.

BACK'BOX-ES, *n. pl.* The boxes on the top of the upper case used for printers' types, usually appropriated to small capitals.

BACK'CAR-RY, *n.* A having on the back; *a term of law.*

BACK'DOOR, *n.* [*back* and *door.*] A door on the back part of a building; a private passage; an indirect way.

BACK'ED, (bakt,) *pp.* Mounted; having on the back; supported by aid; seconded; moved backward.

BACK'ED, (bakt,) *a.* Having a back; a word used in composition; as, *broad-backed*, *hump-backed.*

BACK'ER, *n.* One who backs or supports another in a contest.

2. In *architecture*, a small slate laid on the back of a large one at certain points. *Brande.*

BACK'FRIEND, *n.* [*back* and *friend.*] A secret enemy. *South.*

BACK-GAM'MON, *n.* [W. *bac*, small, and *cammaun*, conflict, battle; *camp*, a game.]

A game played by two persons, upon a table with box and dice. The table is in two parts, on which are 24 black and white spaces, called *points*. Each player has 15 men of different colors for the purpose of distinction. *Encyc.*

BACK'GROUND, *n.* [*back* and *ground.*] Ground in the rear or behind, as opposed to the *front.*

2. A place of obscurity, or shade; a situation little seen, or noticed.

BACK'HAND-ED, *a.* [*back* and *hand.*] With the hand turned backward; as, a *backhanded* blow.

BACK'HAND-ED, *adv.* With the hand directed backward; as, to strike *backhanded.*

BACK'HOUSE, *n.* [*back* and *house.*] A building behind the main or front building; a necessary.

BACK'ING, *ppr.* Mounting; moving back, as a horse; seconding.

BACK'ING, *n.* In *horsemanship*, the operation of breaking a colt for the saddle. *Gilbert.*

2. In *book-binding*, the preparing of the back of a book with glue, &c., before putting on the cover.

BACK'ING-UP, *n.* A term used in cricket and other games, for stopping the ball and driving it back.

BACK'PAINT-ING, *n.* [*back* and *paint.*] The method of painting mezzotinto prints, pasted on glass of a size to fit the print. *Encyc.*

BACK'PIECE, *n.* [*back* and *piece.*] The piece of armor which covers the back.

BACK'RE-TURN, *n.* Repeated return. *Shak.*

BACK'-ROOM, *n.* [*back* and *room.*] A room behind the front room, or in the back part of the house.

BACKS, *n. pl.* Among dealers in leather, the thickest and stoutest hides, used for sole leather. *Encyc.*

BACK'SET, *a.* [*back* and *set.*] Set upon in the rear. *Anderson.*

BACK'SET, *n.* A check to the progress of any thing; a relapse. [*Scottish.*]

BACK'SIDE, *n.* [*back* and *side.*] The back part of any thing; the part behind that which is presented to the face of a spectator. Ex. iii.

2. The hind part of an animal.

3. The yard, ground, or place behind a house.

BACK-SLIDE', *v. i.* [*back* and *slide.*] To fall off; to apostatize; to turn gradually from the faith and practice of Christianity. Jer. iii. Hos. iv.

BACK-SLID'ER, *n.* An apostate; one who falls from the faith and practice of religion. Prov. xiv.

2. One who neglects his vows of obedience and falls into sin.

BACK-SLID'ING, *n.* The act of apostatizing from faith or practice; a falling insensibly from religion into sin or idolatry. Jer. v. 6.

BACK-SLID'ING-NESS, *n.* The state of backsliding.

BACK'STAFF, *n.* [*back* and *staff*, so called from its being used with the observer's back toward the sun.]

A quadrant; an instrument for taking the sun's altitude at sea; called also, from its inventor, Davis's quadrant. *Encyc.*

BACK-STAIRS, *n. pl.* [*back* and *stairs.*] Stairs in the back part of a house; private stairs; and *figuratively*, a private or indirect way.

BACK'STAYS, *n. pl.* [*back* and *stay.*] Long ropes or stays extending from the top-mast heads to both sides of a ship, slanting a little aft, to assist the shrouds in supporting the mast, when strained by a weight of sail, and prevent it from giving way and falling overboard. *Mar. Dict.*

BACK'STONE, *n.* The heated stone on which oat-cake is baked. *North of England.*

BACK'SWORD, *n.* [*back* and *sword.*] A sword with one sharp edge. In *England*, a stick with a basket handle, used in rustic amusements. *Arbuthnot.*

BACK'WARD, *adv.* [*back* and *ward.* See WARD.] With the back in advance; as, to move *backward.*

2. Toward the back; as, to throw the arms *backward*; to move *backward* and forward.

3. On the back, or with the back downward; as, to fall *backward.*

4. Toward past times or events; as, to look *backward* on the history of man.

5. By way of reflection; reflexively. *Davies.*

6. From a better to a worse state; as, public affairs go *backward.*

7. In time past; as, let us look some ages *backward.*

8. Perversely; from a wrong end.

I never yet saw man, but she would spell him *backward.* *Shak.*

9. Toward the beginning; in an order contrary to the natural order; as, to read *backward.*

10. In a scriptural sense, *to go or turn backward*, is to rebel, apostatize, or relapse into sin or idolatry. Is. l.

11. Contrarily; in a contrary manner. *Swift.*

To be driven or *turned backward*, is to be defeated, or disappointed. Ps. xl.

To turn judgment backward, is to pervert justice and laws. Is. lix.

BACK'WARD, *a.* Unwilling; averse; reluctant; hesitating.

Yet wiser brutes are backward to be slaves *Pope.*

2. Slow; sluggish; dilatory.

The mind is backward to undergo the fatigue of weighing every argument. *Watts*

3. Dull; not quick of apprehension; behind in progress; as, a *backward* learner.

4. Late; behind in time; coming after something else, or after the usual time; as, *backward* fruits; the season is *backward.*

BACK'WARD, *n.* The things or state behind or past.

In the dark backward or abysm of time. *Shak.*

[*Not proper, nor in use.*]

BACK'WARD-LY, *adv.* Unwillingly; reluctantly, heedlessly; perversely.

BACK'WARD-NESS, *n.* Unwillingness; reluctance; *disinclination*, or dullness in action.

2. A state of being behind in progress; slowness; tardiness; as, the *backwardness* of the spring.

BACK'-WA'TER, *n.* Water which sets *back* in a *stream*, owing to some obstruction below. Also, water thrown *back* by the turning of a water-wheel.

BACK'WOODS'MAN, *n.* In *the United States*, an inhabitant of the forest in the new settlements, especially on the western frontier.

BACK'WORM, *n.* [*back* and *worm.*]

A small worm, in a thin skin, in the reins of a hawk. [See FILANDERS.] *Encyc.*

BACK'-WOUND, (-wound *or* -woond,) *v. t.* To wound secretly behind the back. *Shak.*

BA'CON, (bā'kn,) *n.* [W. *baccum*; Ir. *bogun.* In old charters, *born.* *Cowel.* In Ger. *bache* is a wild sow.]

Hog's flesh (sometimes that of the bear, &c.) salted or pickled and dried, usually in smoke.

To save one's bacon, is to preserve one's self from harm.

BA-CO'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Lord Bacon, or to his system of philosophy.

BAC'ULE, *n.* [Fr. *bascule.*]

In *fortification*, a kind of portcullis or gate, made like a pitfall, with a counterpoise, and supported by two great stakes. *Encyc.*

BAC'U-LITE, *n.* [L. *baculus.*]

A name common to a genus of fossil shells, of a straight form, a little conical, in their cellular structure resembling the ammonites. *Ed. Encyc.*

BAC-U-LOM'E-TRY, *n.* [L. *baculus*, a staff, and Gr. μετρεω, measure.]

The act of measuring distance or altitude by a staff or staffs. *Bailey. Johnson.*

BAD, *a.* [Pers. بد bad, evil, depraved; allied perhaps to Ar. باد *bada.* Heb. Ch. Syr. and Sam. אבד *abad*, to perish or destroy.]

1. Ill; evil; opposed to *good*; a word of general use, denoting physical defects and moral faults, in men and things; as, a *bad* man, a *bad* heart, a *bad* design, *bad* air, *bad* water, *bad* books.

2. Vicious; corrupt; depraved, in a moral sense; as, a *bad* life; a *bad* action.

3. Unwholesome; as, *bad* provisions.

4. Unfortunate; unprosperous; as, a *bad* state of affairs.

5. Unskillful; as, a *bad* player.

6. Small; poor; as, a *bad* crop.

7. Infirm; as, a *bad* state of health.

8. Feeble, corrupt, or oppressive; as, a *bad* government.

9. Hurtful; pernicious; as, fine print is *bad* for the eyes.

10. Unfavorable; as, a *bad* season.

11. Poor; sterile; as, a *bad* soil.

12. Rough or muddy; as, a *bad* road.

In short, *bad* expresses whatever is injurious, hurtful, inconvenient, unlawful, or immoral; whatever is offensive, painful, or unfavorable; or what is defective.

BAD, BADE, (bad.) The past tense of BID. [See BID.]

BADGE, *n.* [I know not the affinities of this word, not having found it in any other language. Probably it belongs to Class Bg.]

1. A mark, sign, token, or thing, by which a person is distinguished, in a particular place or employment, and designating his relation to a person or to a particular occupation; as, the *badge* of authority.

2. The mark or token of any thing; as, the *badge* of bitterness. *Shak.*

3. An ornament on ships, near the stern, decorated with figures.

BADGE, *v. t.* To mark, or distinguish with a badge. *Shak.*

BADGE'LESS, *a.* Having no badge. *Bp. Hall.*

BADG'ER, *n.* [Qu. *badge*, supra; or Sax. *bygan*, *byegan*, to buy; Norm. *bugge.*]

In *law*, a person who is licensed to buy corn in one place and sell it in another, without incurring the penalties of engrossing. *Cowel.*

BADG'ER, *n.* A plantigrade quadruped of the genus Ursus, (Linn.,) now ranked in a separate genus, (*Taxus* or *Meles*,) of a clumsy make, with short, thick legs, and long claws on the fore feet. It inhabits the north of Europe and Asia, burrows, is indolent and sleepy, feeds by night on vegetables, and is generally very fat. Its skin is used for pistol furniture; its flesh makes good bacon, and its hair is used for brushes to soften the shades in painting. *Encyc.*

The American badger is called the *ground-hog*, and is sometimes white. *Pennant.*

BADG'ER, *v. t.* To follow up or pursue with great eagerness, as the badger is hunted; to pester or worry. *Rich. Dict.*

BADG'ER-LEG-GED, (-legd,) *a.* Having legs like a badger. Johnson says, having legs of unequal length; but, qu. short, thick legs. *Shak*

BAD-I-A'GA, *n.* [Russ. *badyaga.*]

A small sponge, common in the north of Europe, the powder of which is used to take away the livid marks of bruises. *Encyc.*

This is properly a cryptogamic plant of the order Algæ, and genus Badinga, though considered by Linnæus as a species of Spongia. *Ecker.*

BAD'I-ANE, BAN'DI-AN, *n.* The seed of a tree in China, which smells like anise seeds; used by the Chinese and Dutch to give their tea an aromatic taste. *Encyc.*

BAD-I-GE'ON, *n.* A mixture of plaster and freestone, ground together and sifted, used by statuaries to fill the small holes and repair the defects of the stones of which they make their statues; also, a mixture of saw-dust and glue, used by joiners to fill up defects in their work. *Encyc.*

BAD'IN-AGE, (bad'in-ăzh,) *n.* [Fr.] Light or playful discourse. *Chesterfield.*

BAD'LY, *adv.* [from *bad.*] In a bad manner; not well; unskillfully; grievously; unfortunately; imperfectly.

BAD'NESS, *n.* The state of being bad, evil, vicious, or depraved; want of good qualities, natural or moral; as, the *badness* of the heart, of the season, of the roads, &c.

BAF'FE-TAS, BAF'TAS, *n.* An India cotton cloth or plain muslin. That of Surat is said to be the best. *Encyc.*

BAF'FLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *bafler*, to make or play the fool with; Sp. *befar*; It. *beffare*, id. It coincides in origin with *buffoon.* In Scottish, *beff*, *baff*, signifies to *strike.*]

To mock or elude by artifice; to elude by shifts and turns; hence, to defeat, or confound; as, to *baffle* the designs of an enemy.

Fashionable follies *baffle* argument. *Anon.*

BAF'FLE, *v. i.* To practice deceit. *Barrow.*

BAF'FLE, *n.* A defeat by artifice, shifts, and turns. *South.*

BAF'FLED, *pp.* Eluded; defeated; confounded.

BAF'FLER, *n.* One that baffles.

BAF'FLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Eluding by shifts and turns, or by stratagem; defeating; confounding. A *baffling wind*, among *seamen*, is one that frequently shifts from one point to another.

BAF'FLING-LY, *adv.* In a baffling manner.

BAF'FLING-NESS, *n.* Quality of baffling.

BAG, *n.* [Norm. *bage*, a bag, a coffer; *bagues*, baggage. This word seems to be from the root of *pack*, *pouch*, Fr. *poche*, or of the same family; or it is from the sense of tying, binding; Sp. *baga*, a rope or cord for fastening loads on beasts of burden. Hence *baggage*; It. *bagaglia*; Sp. *bagage*; Port. *bagagem*; Fr. *bagage*; Arm. *pacq*, a *pack*, and *bagaich.*]

1. A sack; a pouch, usually of cloth or leather, used to hold, preserve, or convey corn and other commodities.

2. A sack, in animal bodies, containing some fluid or other substance; the udder of a female beast.

3. Formerly, a sort of silken purse tied to the hair.

4. In *commerce*, a certain quantity of a commodity, such as it is customary to carry to market in a sack; as, a *bag* of pepper or hops; a *bag* of corn.

5. Among *farriers*, a *bag* of asafetida and savin is tied to the bits of horses to restore their appetites. *Encyc.*

BAG, *v. t.* To put into a bag; as, to *bag* game. [*Used chiefly by sportsmen.*]

2. To load with bags.

BAG, *v. i.* To swell like a full bag, as sails when filled with wind.

BA-GASSE', *n.* The sugar-cane, when crushed and dry; used as fuel. *Ure.*

BAG-A-TELLE', (bag-a-tel',) *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *bagatela*; It. *bagatella*; Arm. *bagaich.*]

1. A trifle; a thing of no importance.

2. A game played on a board having, at the end, nine holes, into which balls are to be struck, with a rod held in the hand of the player.

BAG'GAGE, *n.* [Fr. *bagage.* Qu. Eng. *package*; D. *pakkaadje*, baggage, that which is *packed.* See BAG.]

1. The tents, clothing, utensils, and other necessaries of an army.

2. The clothing and other conveniences which a traveler carries with him on a journey.

Having dispatched my *baggage* by water to Altdorf. *Coxe, Switz*

[The English now call this *luggage.*]

BAG'GAGE, *n.* [Fr. *bagasse*; It. *bagascia*; Sp. *bagazo*, a catamite; Pers. *baga*, a strumpet.]

1. A low, worthless woman; a strumpet.

2. A playful, saucy female. *Goldsmith.*

BAG'GING, *ppr.* Swelling; becoming protuberant.

BAG'GING, *n.* The cloth or materials for bags. *United States. Edwards's West Indies.*

BAGN'IO, (ban'yo,) *n.* [It. *bagno*; Sp. *baño*; Port. *banho*; Fr. *bain*; L. *balneum.*]

1. A bath; a house for bathing, cupping, sweating, and otherwise cleansing the body. In *Turkey*, it is the name of prisons where slaves are kept; so called from the baths which they contain. *Encyc.*

2. A brothel.

BAG'PIPE, *n.* [*bag* and *pipe.*] A musical wind instrument, used chiefly in Scotland and Ireland. It consists of a leathern bag, which receives the air by a tube, which is stopped by a valve; and pipes, into which the air is pressed by the performer. The bass-pipe is called the *drone*, and the tenor or treble is called the *chanter.* The pipes have eight holes like those of a flute, which the performer stops and opens at pleasure. There are several species of bagpipes, as the soft and melodious Irish bagpipe, with two short drones and a long one; the Highland bagpipe, with two short drones, the music of which is very loud; the Scot's Lowland bagpipe, which is played with a bellows, and is also a loud instrument. There is also a small pipe, with a chanter about eight inches in length. *Encyc.*

In *seamanship*, *to bag-pipe the mizzen*, is to lay it aback by bringing the sheet to the mizzen shrouds. *Mar. Dict.*

BAG'PIP-ER, *n.* One who plays on a bagpipe.

BAG'RE, *n.* A small bearded fish, a species of Silurus, anguilliform, of a silvery hue, without scales, and delicious food. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BAG'REEF, *n.* [*bag* and *reef.*] A fourth and lower reef used in the British navy. *Mar. Dict.*

BA-GUETTE', (ba-get',) *n.* [Fr. *baguette*, from *bague*, a ring; Ir. *beacht*; Sax. *beag.*]

In *architecture*, a little round molding, less than an astragal, sometimes carved and enriched. *Encyc. Johnson.*

BA-HAR', BAR'RE, *n.* Weights used in the East Indies. The *great bahar*, for weighing pepper, cloves, nutmegs, &c., is 524 lbs. 9 oz. avoirdupois. The *little bahar*, for weighing quicksilver, vermilion, ivory, silk, &c., is 437 lbs. 9 oz. avoirdupois. *Encyc.*

BAIGNE, *v. t.* [Fr. *baigner.*]

To soak or drench. [*Not used.*] *Carew.*

TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN''GER, VI''CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

BAIK'AL-ITE, *n.* [from *Baikal*, a lake in Northern Asia.]
A greenish variety of augite, occurring in grouped or radiated acicular prisms. *Dana.*

BAIL, *v. t.* [Fr. and Norm. *bailler*, to deliver, to lease; Arm. *bahailhat*; Ar. بهل *bahala*; Eth. ባልሐ *balsah*, to deliver, free, liberate, permit to go.]
1. To set free; deliver, or liberate from arrest and imprisonment, upon security given that the person bailed shall appear and answer in court. The word is applied to the magistrate or the surety. The magistrate *bails* a man, when he liberates him from arrest or imprisonment, upon bond given with sureties. The surety *bails* a person, when he procures his release from arrest, by giving bond for his appearance. *Blackstone.*
2. To deliver goods in trust, upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed on the part of the bailee, or person intrusted; as, to *bail* cloth to a tailor to be made into a garment, or to *bail* goods to a carrier. *Blackstone.*
3. To free from water; as, to *bail* a boat. This word is improperly written *bale*. The word is probably the same as *bail* in law, to *free*, or *liberate*, and signifies to throw out water, as with a bucket or shovel.

BAIL, *n.* The person or persons who procure the release of a prisoner from custody, by becoming surety for his appearance in court.

The *bail* must be real, substantial bondsmen. *Blackstone.*
B. and B. were *bail* to the arrest in a suit at law. *Kent.*

Bail is not used with a plural termination.
2. The security given for the release of a prisoner from custody; as, the man is out upon *bail*.

Excessive *bail* ought not to be required. *Blackstone.*

Bail is *common* or *special*. *Common bail* are imaginary persons, who are pledges for the plaintiff's prosecution, as John Doe and Richard Roe.
Special bail must be men of real substance, sufficient to pay their bond or recognizance. To *perfect* or *justify bail*, is to prove by the oath of the person that he is worth the sum for which he is surety beyond his debts. To *admit to bail*, is to release upon security given by bondsmen.
3. The handle of a kettle or similar vessel. *Forby.*
4. In *England*, a certain limit within a forest.

BAIL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be set free upon bond with sureties; that may be admitted to bail; *used of persons.*
2. That admits of bail; as, a *bailable* offense. *Blackstone.*

BAIL'BOND, *n.* A bond or obligation given by a prisoner and his surety, to insure the prisoner's appearance in court, at the return of the writ. Also, special bail in court to abide the judgment. *Bouvier.*

BAIL'ED, *pp.* Released from custody on bonds for appearance in court.
2. Delivered in trust, to be carried and deposited, redelivered, or otherwise accounted for.
3. Freed from water, as a boat.

BAIL-EE', *n.* The person to whom goods are committed in trust, and who has a temporary possession and a qualified property in them, for the purposes of the trust. *Blackstone.*

BAIL'ER, } *n.* One who delivers goods to another in
BAIL'OR, } trust, for some particular purpose.

BAIL'IE, *n.* A municipal officer in Scotland, corresponding to an *alderman* in England. *Brande.*

BAIL'IFF, *n.* [Fr. *bailif*; Arm. *belly*; Scot. *bailli*; It. *balio*, a magistrate; *baha*, power, authority. Ch. Ar. Heb. Syr. בעל lord, chief. Class Bl. This word, from its derivation, would more properly be spelt with but one *f*.]
In *England*, an officer appointed by the sheriff. Bailiffs are either special, and appointed, for their adroitness, to arrest persons; or bailiffs of hundreds, who collect fines, summon juries, attend the assizes, and execute writs and process. The sheriff in England is the king's bailiff.
There are also *bailiffs* of liberties, appointed by the lords in their respective jurisdictions, to execute process, and perform other duties; *bailiffs* of forests and of manors, who direct the husbandry, collect rents, &c.; and *water-bailiffs* in each port, to search vessels, gather toll for anchorage, arrest persons for debt on the water, &c. *Blackstone. Encyc.*
The office of bailiff formerly was high and honorable in England, and officers under that title on the Continent are still invested with important functions.

BAIL'I-WICK, *n.* [*bailli*, an officer, (see BAILIFF,) and Sax. *wic.*]
The precincts in which a bailiff has jurisdiction; the limits of a bailiff's authority; as, a hundred, a liberty, a forest, over which a bailiff is appointed. In the liberties and franchises of lords, the bailiff has exclusive jurisdiction. *Encyc.*

BAIL'MENT, *n.* [from *bail.*] A delivery of goods, in trust, upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed. *Blackstone.*

BAIL'PIECE, *n.* A slip of parchment or paper containing a recognizance of bail *above* or bail to *the action.* *Blackstone.*

BAIN, (bang,) *n.* [Fr.] A bath. [*Obs.*]

BAIN'-MA-RIE', (bang-ma-ree',) *n.* [L. *balneum maris.*]
In *cookery*, a large vessel of hot water in which saucepans, &c., are placed to warm food.

BAI'RAM; the name of two Mohammedan festivals, of which one is held at the close of the fast Ramezan, and the other seventy days after. *P. Cyc.*

BAIRN, } *n.* [Sax. *bearn*; Scot. *bairn*; probably, Eng.
BARN, } *born.*] A child. [*Little used in English.*]

BAIT, *n.* [W. *abwyd*, *bwyd*; Arm. *boet*; Ir. *abaidh*; Sw. *bete*, food; *beta*, to feed; Sax. *batan*, to bait; Russ. *pitayu*; Dan. *bede*, to rest for refreshment.]
1. Any substance for food, proper to be used, or actually used, to catch fish, or other animals, by alluring them to swallow a hook, or to be caught in snares, or in an inclosure or net.
2. A portion of food and drink, or a refreshment taken on a journey.
3. An allurement; enticement; temptation.

BAIT, *v. t.* To put meat on a hook or line, or in an inclosure, or among snares, to allure fish, fowls, and other animals into human power.
2. To give a portion of food and drink to a beast upon the road; as, to *bait* horses. *Johnson.*

BAIT, *v. i.* To take a portion of food and drink for refreshment on a journey; as, we stopped to *bait.*

BAIT, *v. t.* [Goth. *beitan.* In Sax. *bate* is contention. See MAKE-BATE.]
1. To provoke and harass by dogs; to harass by the help of others; as, to *bait* a bull or a boar.
2. To attack with violence; to harass in the manner of small animals. *Shak.*

BAIT, *v. i.* To clap the wings; to flutter as if to fly; or to hover as a hawk, when she stoops to her prey. *Bailey. Shak.*

BAIT, *n.* White Bait, a small fish of the Thames.

BAIT'ED, *pp.* Furnished with bait; allured; tempted.
2. Fed, or refreshed, on the road.
3. Harassed by dogs or other small animals; attacked.

BAIT'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with bait; tempting; alluring.
2. Feeding; refreshing at an inn.
3. Harassing with dogs; attacking.

BAIT'ING, *n.* The act of baiting; refreshment at an inn, particularly food for a horse. *Ash.*
2. The act of causing dogs to attack bulls, bears, &c.

BAIZE, *n.* [Per. *poiak*, the nap or down of cloth; Sp. *bayeta*, the same.]
A coarse woolen stuff, with a long nap, sometimes frized on one side, without wale, being wove with two treadles, like flannel. *Chambers.*

BAKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *bacan*; Sw. *baka*; Dan. *bage*; D. *baken*; Ger. *backen*; Gipsy, *pekgum*; Russ. *peku*, to bake; *pekar*, a baker; Per. *pochtan*, to bake or cook.]
1. To heat, dry, and harden, as in an oven or furnace, or under coals of fire; to prepare for food, in a close place heated; as, to *bake* bread.
2. To dry and harden by heat, either in an oven, kiln, or furnace, or by the solar rays; as, to *bake* bricks; to *bake* the ground.

BAKE, *v. i.* To do the work of baking; as, she brews, washes, and *bakes.*
2. To be baked; to dry and harden in heat; as, the bread *bakes*; the ground *bakes* in a hot sun.

BAK'ED, (bākt,) *pp.* or *a.* Dried and hardened by heat; dressed in heat; as, *baked* meat.

BAKE'HOUSE, *n.* [*bake* and *house.*] A house or building for baking.

BAKE'MEATS, *n. pl.* Meats prepared for food in an oven. Gen. xl.

BAK'EN, *pp.* The same as BAKED, and nearly obsolete.

BAK'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to bake bread, biscuit, &c.
2. A small tin oven in which baking is performed.

BAK'ER-FOOT, *n.* An ill-shaped or distorted foot. *Taylor.*

BAK'ER-LEG-GED, *a.* Having crooked legs, or legs that bend inward at the knees.

BAK'ER-Y, *n.* The trade of a baker.
2. A place occupied with the business of baking bread, &c. *Smollett.*

BAK'ING, *ppr.* Drying and hardening in heat; dressing or cooking in a close place, or in heat.

BAK'ING, *n.* A drying or hardening by heat.
2. The quantity baked at once; as, a *baking* of bread.

BAL'AN, *n.* A fish of a beautiful yellow, variegated with orange, a species of wrasse, caught on the shores of England. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BAL'ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *balance*; Sp. *balanza*; It. *bilancia*; L. *bilanx*, *bis*, twice, and *lanx*, a dish, the double dish.]
1. A pair of scales for weighing commodities. It consists of a beam or lever suspended exactly in the middle, with a scale or basin hung to each extremity, of precisely equal weight. The Roman balance, our steelyard, consists of a lever or beam, movable on a center, and suspended near one of its extremities. Hence,
2. One of the simple powers in mechanics, used for determining the equality or difference of weight in heavy bodies, and consequently their *masses* or quantity of matter. *Encyc.*
3. *Figuratively*, an impartial state of the mind, in deliberating; or a just estimate of the reasons and arguments on both sides of a question, which gives to each its due *weight*, or force and importance.
4. As *balance* signifies equal weight, or equality, it is by custom used for the *weight* or *sum necessary to make two unequal weights or sums equal*; that which is necessary to bring them to a balance or equipoise. Hence, in accounts, *balance* is the *difference* of *two sums*; as, upon an adjustment of accounts, a *balance* was found against A in favor of B. Hence, to pay a *balance*, is to pay the *difference* and make the two accounts *equal.*
5. *Balance of trade*, is an equal exportation of domestic productions, and importation of foreign. But, usually, the term is applied to the *difference* between the amount or value of the commodities exported and imported. Hence the common expression, the *balance* of trade is against or in favor of a country.
6. Equipoise, or an equal state of power between nations; as, the *balance* of power.
7. Equipoise, or an equal state of the passions.

The *balance* of the mind. *Pope.*

8. That which renders weight or authority equal.

The only *balance* attempted against the ancient kings, was a body of nobles. *J. Adams.*

9. The part of a clock or watch which regulates the beats.
10. In *astronomy*, a sign in the zodiac, called, in Latin, *Libra*, which the sun enters at the equinox in September.
The *hydrostatic balance*, is an instrument to determine the specific gravity of fluid and solid bodies.
The *assay balance*, is one which is used in docimastic operations, to determine the weight of minute bodies.
Balance of Torsion. See TORSION BALANCE.
[It is an error to use *balance* for *remainder*; as, "The *balance* of the evening was spent in study."]

BAL'ANCE, *v. t.* To adjust the weights in the scales of a balance so as to bring them to an equipoise. Hence,
2. To weigh reasons; to compare, by estimating the relative force, importance, or value of different things; as, to *balance* good and evil.
3. To regulate different powers, so as to keep them in a state of just proportion; as, to *balance* Europe, or the powers of Europe.
4. To counterpoise; to make of equal weight or force; to make equipollent; as, one species of attraction *balances* another.

One expression in the letter must check and *balance* another. *Kent.*

5. To settle and adjust, as an account; to find the difference of two accounts, and to pay the balance, or difference, and make them equal.
6. In *seamanship*, to contract a sail, by rolling up a small part of it at one corner. *Mar. Dict.*

BAL'ANCE, *v. i.* To have on each side equal weight; to be on a poise; to preserve the equipoise of the body.
2. To hesitate; to fluctuate between motives which appear of equal force, as a balance plays when poised by equal weights.

Between right and wrong, never *balance* a moment. *Anon.*

3. In *dancing*, to move toward a person opposite, and then back.

BAL'ANCED, (bal'anst,) *pp.* Charged with equal weights; standing on an equipoise; regulated so as to be equal; settled; adjusted; made equal in weight or amount.

BAL'ANCE-FISH, *n.* The zygæna, or hammer-fish, (Fr. *marteau*;) a fish of the genus Squalus, or shark kind. It is six feet long, and weighs 500 lbs. It has three or four rows of broad, pointed, and serrated teeth; has a horrible aspect, and is very voracious. It is peculiarly distinguished by the form of its head, flattened in front, and projecting laterally, like the head of a hammer. *Encyc. Cuvier.*

BAL'ANCE-KNIFE, *n.* A kind of table knife, which, when laid on the table, rests wholly on the handle, without the blade touching the cloth; so called because the weight of the handle counterbalances that of the blade. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

BAL'ANCE-REEF, *n.* A reef band that crosses a sail diagonally, used to contract it in a storm. *Mar. Dict.*

BAL'ANC-ER, *n.* The person who weighs, or who uses a balance.
2. A member of an insect useful in balancing the body. The *balancers* (*halteres*, Linn.) are two very fine, movable threads, terminated by a kind of oval button, placed under the origin of the wings, in the dipterous or two-winged insects.
3. One skilled in balancing, or preserving the equipoise of his body.

BAL'ANC-ING, *ppr.* Charging with equal weights; being in a state of equipoise; bringing to a state of equality; regulating respective forces or sums to

make them equal; settling; adjusting; paying a difference of accounts; hesitating; contracting a sail by rolling up one corner of it.

BAL'ANC-ING, *n.* Equilibrium; poise. *Spenser.*

BAL'A-NITE, *n.* A fossil shell of the genus Balanus. *Jameson*

BAL'ASS-RŌ'BY, BAL'AS-RŌ'BY, *n.* [Sp. *balax*; Fr. *balais.*]

A variety of spinel ruby, of a pale rose red, or inclining to orange. Its crystals are usually octahedrons, composed of two four-sided pyramids, applied base to base. [See SPINEL.] *Cleaveland. Kirwan.*

BA-LAUS'TINE, *n.* The wild pomegranate-tree. *Coxe.*

The *balaustines* of the shops are the dried flowers of the pomegranate. *Parr.*

BAL-BŪ'TIATE, BAL-BŪ'CI-NATE, *v. i.* To stammer.

BAL'CO-NI-ED, *a.* Having balconies.

BAL'CO-NY, or BAL-CŌ'NY, *n.* [Fr. *balcon*; It. *balcone*; Sp. *balcon*; Port. *balcam*; probably a jutting, as in *bulk, belly*; W. *balc.* In Pers. بالكنه *balkanah*, is a cancelated window.]

In *architecture*, a platform or projection from the external wall of a house, or other building, supported by columns, pillars, or consoles, and encompassed with a balustrade. Balconies are common before windows. *Encyc.*

BALD, (bauld,) *a.* [Sp. *baldio*, untilled, vacant, unfurnished; Port. *baldio*, open, common; *baldar*, to frustrate.]

1. Destitute of hair, especially on the top and back of the head.

2. Destitute of the natural covering; as, a *bald* oak.

3. Without feathers on the head; as, a *bald* vulture.

4. Destitute of trees on the top; as, a *bald* mountain.

5. Unadorned; inelegant; as, a *bald* translation. *Dryden.*

6. Mean; naked; base; without dignity or value. *Shak.*

7. In *popular language*, open, bold, audacious.

8. Without beard or awn; as, *bald* wheat.

BALD'A-CHIN, *n.* [It. *baldacchino*; Sp. *baldaquino*, a rich silk or canopy, carried over the host. *Du Cange.* Lunier deduces it from the name of a city in Babylonia.]

In *architecture*, a structure in form of a canopy, supported by columns, and often used as a covering to insulated altars; the term is also used for a shell over a door. *Encyc. Johnson.*

BALD'ER-DASH, *n.* [Qu. Sp. *balda*, a trifle, or *baldon*, to insult with abusive language; W. *baldorz*, to prattle; D. *balderen.*]

Gibberish, senseless prate; a jargon of words; ribaldry; any thing jumbled together without judgment.

BALD'ER-DASH, *v. t.* To mix or adulterate liquors. *Johnson.*

BALD'HEAD, (bawld'hed,) *n.* A man bald on the head. 2 Kings ii. 23.

BALD'LY, *adv.* Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly; openly.

BALD'NESS, *n.* Want of hair on the top and back of the head; loss of hair; meanness or inelegance of writing; want of ornament.

BALD'PATE, *n.* A pate without hair. *Shak.*

BALD'PAT-ED, *a.* Destitute of hair; shorn of hair. *Shak.*

BALD'RICK, *n.* [from Sw. *balt*, Ir. *bilta*, L. *balteus*, a belt, and *rick*, rich. See these words.]

1. A girdle, or richly ornamented belt; a war girdle.

A radiant *baldrick* o'er his shoulders tied. *Pope.*

2. The zodiac. *Spenser.*

BALE, *n.* [Fr. *balle*; Ger. *ballen*; D. *baal*; It. *balla*, a bale; Ch. Ar. Heb. חבל to bind; to pledge; and its derivative, in Ar and Eth., a rope.]

1. A bundle or package of goods in a cloth cover, and corded for carriage or transportation.

2. Formerly, a pair of dice.

BALE, *v. t.* To make up in a bale.

BALE, *n.* [Sax. *bealo.* Qu. Heb. Ch. Syr. and Ar. אבד to grieve or mourn, to be desolate, or חבל to destroy. In Ir. *beala* is to die, and *abad*, death.]

Misery; calamity. [*Obs.*]

BAL-E-AR'IC, *a.* [from *Balearis*, the denomination given to Majorca and Minorca. Qu. from Gr. *βαλλω*, to throw, because the inhabitants were good slingers.]

Pertaining to the isles of Majorca and Minorca, in the Mediterranean Sea.

Balearic crane, or crowned heron, (*Ardea pavonica*, Linn.,) a beautiful species of crane, a native of Africa. Its body is bluish; its head, black and hairy, with a yellowish crest. *Ed. Encyc.*

BALE'-FIRE, *n.* A signal fire; an alarm fire.

Sweet Teviot! on thy silver tide
The glowing *bale-fires* blaze no more. *Scott.*

BALE'FUL, *a.* [See BALE.] Mischievous; destructive; pernicious; calamitous; deadly; as, *baleful* enemies; *baleful* war.

2. Sorrowful; woeful; sad. *Spenser. Milton.*

BALE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Sorrowfully; perniciously: in a calamitous manner.

BALE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Destructiveness.

BAL'ING, *n.* The act or operation of making up in a bale, as cotton, &c.

BA-LIS'TER, *n.* [L. *balista*, from Gr. *βαλλω*, to throw.] A cross-bow. *Blount.*

BA-LIZE', *n.* [F. *balise*; Sp. *valiza*, a beacon.]

A sea-mark; a pole raised on a bank.

BALK, (bauk,) *n.* [Sax. *balc*; W. *balc*, a ridge between furrows; *balc*, prominent, swelling, proud; said to be from *bal*, a prominence; *bala*, eruption; *balau*, to shoot, spring, or drive out.]

1. A ridge of land, left unplowed, between furrows, or at the end of a field.

2. A great beam, or rafter. [Gr. *balken*; D. *balk.*]

3. Any thing left untouched, like a ridge in plowing. *Spenser.*

4. A frustration; disappointment. *South.*

BALK, (bauk,) *v. t.* To disappoint; to frustrate. *Locke.*

2. To leave untouched; to miss or omit. *Drayton.*

3. To pile, as in a heap or ridge. *Shak.*

4. To turn aside; to talk beside one's meaning. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

5. To plow, leaving balks.

BALK'ED, (baukt,) *pp.* Plowed in ridges between furrows, as in American husbandry.

2. Frustrated, disappointed.

BALK'ER, *n.* One who balks. In *fishery*, balkers are persons who stand on rocks and eminences to espy the shoals of herring, and to give notice to the men in boats, which way they pass. *Encyc. Cowel.*

BALK'ING, *ppr.* Plowing in ridges; frustrating.

BALK'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to balk or frustrate.

BALL, *n.* [G. *ball*; D. *bal*; Sw. *ball*; Dan. *ballon*; Russ. *bal*; Sp. *bala*, *bola*; It. *palla*; L. *pila*; W. *pêl*, *pellen*; Arm. *bolat*; Fr. *balle*, *boule.* A *ball* may signify a mass from collecting, or it may be that which is driven, from the root of L. *pello*; probably the former.]

1. A round body; a spherical substance, whether natural or artificial; or a body nearly round; as, a *ball* for play; a *ball* of thread; a *ball* of snow.

2. A bullet; a *ball* of iron or lead for cannon, muskets, &c.

3. A printer's ball, consisting of hair or wool, covered with leather or skin, and fastened to a stock, called a *ball-stock*, and formerly used to put ink on the types in the forms.

4. The globe or earth, from its figure.

5. A globe borne as ensign of authority; as, to hold the *ball* of a kingdom. *Bacon.*

6. Any part of the body that is round or protuberant; as, the eye *ball*; the *ball* of the thumb or foot.

7. The weight at the bottom of a pendulum.

8. Among *the Cornish miners in England*, a tin mine.

9. A well-known and familiar game.

10. In *pyrotechnics*, a composition of combustible ingredients, which serve to burn, smoke, or give light.

Ball-stock; among printers, a stock, somewhat hollow at one end, to which a ball of skin, stuffed with wool, is fastened, and which serves as a handle.

Ball-vein; among miners, a sort of iron ore, found in loose masses, of a circular form, containing sparkling particles. *Encyc.*

Ball and socket; an instrument used in surveying and astronomy, made of brass, with a perpetual screw, so as to move horizontally, obliquely, or vertically.

Puff-ball; in *botany*, a name common to different species of funguses, of the genus Lycoperdon, (Linn.)

Fire-ball; a meteor; a luminous globe darting through the atmosphere; also, a bag of canvas filled with gunpowder, sulphur, pitch, saltpeter, &c., to be thrown by the hand, or from mortars, to set fire to houses.

BALL, *n.* [Fr. *bal*; It. *ballo*; Sp. *bayle*, a dance; It. *ballare*, to dance, to shake; Gr. *βαλλω*, to toss or throw; or *παλλω*, to leap.]

An entertainment of dancing; originally and peculiarly, at the invitation and expense of an individual; but the word is used in America for a dance at the expense of the attendants.

BALL, *v. t.* To form, as snow, into balls, as on horses' hoofs, or on the feet. We say the horse *balls.*

BALL-CAR'TRIDGE, *n.* A cartridge containing a ball.

BALL'COCK, *n.* A contrivance which allows water to enter a cistern, but shuts of itself by means of a floating ball, when the cistern is full. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

BAL'LAD, *n.* [It. *ballata*, a ball, a dance, a ballad; Fr. *ballade*, a song, and *baladin*, a dancer. See BALL.]

A song; originally a solemn song of praise; but now a meaner kind of popular song. *Watts.*

BAL'LAD, *v. i.* To make or sing ballads. *Shak.*

BAL'LAD-ER, *n.* A writer of ballads. *Osterbury.*

BAL'LAD-MAK'ER, *n.* A maker or composer of ballads. *Shak.*

BAL'LAD-MON'GER, *n.* [See MONGER.] A dealer in writing ballads. *Shak.*

BAL'LAD-RY, *n.* The subject or style of ballads. *B. Jonson.*

BAL'LAD-SING'ER, *n.* One whose employment is to sing ballads.

BAL'LAD-STYLE, *n.* The air or manner of a ballad.

BAL'LAD-TUNE, *n.* The tune of a ballad. *Warton.*

BAL'LAD-WRIT'ER, *n.* A composer of ballads. *Warton.*

BAL'LA-RAG, *v. t.* To bully; to threaten. [*Not in use.*] *Warton.*

BAL'LAST, *n.* [Sax. *bat*, a boat, with *last*, a load; D. Ger. and Dan. *last*; W. *llwyth*; Arm. *lastr*, a load; *bat-last*, boat-load, corrupted into *ballast*; Russ. *ballast*; Fr. *lest*; Sp. *lastre*; Sax. *hlæstan*, to load a ship.]

1. Heavy matter, as stone, sand, or iron, laid in the hold of a ship or other vessel, to sink it in the water to such a depth, as to enable it to carry sufficient sail, without oversetting.

Shingle ballast, is ballast of coarse gravel. *Mar. Dict.*

2. *Figuratively*, that which is used to make a thing steady. *Swift.*

BAL'LAST, *v. t.* To place heavy substances in the hold of a ship or vessel, to keep it from oversetting.

2. To keep any thing steady, by counterbalancing its force. *Dryden.*

BAL'LAST-AGE, *n.* A toll paid for the privilege of taking up ballast in a port or harbor. *Bouvier.*

BAL'LAST-ED, *pp.* Furnished with ballast; kept steady by a counterpoising force.

BAL'LAST-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with ballast; keeping steady.

BAL'LAST-ING, *n.* Ballast; that which is used for ballast. *Shak.*

BAL'LA-TED, *a.* Sung in a ballad. [*Little used.*]

BAL-LA-TOON', *n.* A heavy luggage boat employed on the rivers about the Caspian Sea. *Encyc.*

BAL'LA-TRY, *n.* A song; a jig. *Milton.*

BAL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *ballet*; It. *balletto.* See BALL, a dance.]

1. A kind of dance accompanied by music, in which various passions and emotions are represented by the movements and gestures of the dancers. *Encyc. Am.*

2. A kind of dramatic poem, representing some fabulous action or subject, in which several persons appear and recite things, under the name of some deity or personage. *Encyc.*

In *heraldry*, *billets*, or *balls*, a bearing in coats of arms, denominated, according to their color, bezants, plates, hurts, &c. *Encyc.*

BAL'LI-AGE, or, more correctly, BAIL'AGE, *n.* [Ir. *baile*, a town.]

A small duty paid to the city of London by aliens, and even by denizens, for certain commodities exported by them. *Encyc.*

BAL-LIS'TA, *n.* [L.] A machine or engine used by the ancients in war, for throwing darts, stones, &c.

BAL-LIS'TIC, *a.* [L. *ballista*, an engine to throw stones, or shoot darts, from Gr. *βαλλω*, to throw or shoot.]

Pertaining to the *ballista*, or to the art of shooting darts, and other missive weapons, by means of an engine.

BAL-LIS'TIC PEND'U-LUM, *n.* An instrument for measuring the force and velocity of cannon and musket balls. *Braude.*

BAL-LIS'TICS, *n.* The science or art of throwing missive weapons by the use of an engine. The ballista was a machine resembling a cross-bow. *Encyc. Math. Dict. Ash.*

The term *ballistics* has been used as synonymous with *projectiles.* *Barlow.*

BAL-LOON', *n.* [Fr. *ballon*, a foot-ball; Sp. *balon*; It. *pallone*; W. *pelhen*, from *pêl*, a ball. See BALL.]

1. In *general*, any spherical hollow body. *Encyc.*

2. In *chemistry*, a round vessel with a short neck, to receive whatever is distilled; a glass receiver of a spherical form.

3. In *architecture*, a ball or globe on the top of a pillar.

4. In *fireworks*, a ball of pasteboard, or kind of bomb, stuffed with combustibles, to be played off, when fired, either in the air, or on water, which, bursting like a bomb, exhibits sparks of fire like stars. *Johnson. Encyc.*

5. A game somewhat resembling tennis, played in an open field, with a large ball of leather, inflated with air. *Encyc.*

6. A bag or hollow vessel, made of silk or other light material, and filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, so as to rise and float in the atmosphere; called, for distinction, an *air-balloon.*

7. In *France*, a quantity of paper, containing 24 reams. [See BALE.]

8. In *France*, balloon, ballon, or ballot, a quantity of glass plates; of white glass, 25 bundles of six plates each; of colored glass, 12½ bundles of three plates each. *Encyc.*

BAL-LOON', } *n.* A state barge of Siam, made of a
BAL'LOEN, } single piece of timber, very long, and manned with oars. *Encyc.*

BAL-LOON'IST, *n.* One who makes or ascends in a balloon.

BAL-LOON'RY, *n.* The art or practice of ascending in a balloon. *Quart. Rev.*

BAL'LOT, *n.* [Fr. *ballote*; Sp. *balota*, a little ball. See BALL.]

1. A ball used in voting. Ballots are of different colors; those of one color give an affirmative; those of another, a negative. They are privately put into a box or urn.

2. A ticket or written vote, being given in lieu of a ballot, is now called by the same name.

3. The act of voting by balls or tickets.

BAL'LOT, *v. i.* To vote by ballot, that is, by putting little balls of different colors into a box, the greater number of one color or the other determining the result.

2. To vote by written papers or tickets.

BAL-LOT-A'TION, *n.* A voting by ballot. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

BAL'LOT-BOX, *n.* A box for receiving ballots.

BAL'LOT-ED, *pp.* Voted by ballot.

BAL'LOT-ING, *ppr.* Voting by ballot.

BAL'LOT-ING, *n.* The act of voting by ballot.

BALM, (bäm,) *n.* [Fr. *baume*, a contraction of *balsam*, which see.]

1. The sap or juice of trees or shrubs remarkably odoriferous or aromatic. *Dryden.*

2. Any fragrant or valuable ointment. *Shak.*

3. Any thing which heals, or which soothes or mitigates pain. *Shak. Young.*

4. In *botany*, the name of several plants, particularly of the genus Melissa. They are aromatic, and used as corroborants.

Balm of Gilead; a plant of the genus Amyris, (Linn.;) the *Balsamodendron Gileadense* of Decandolle. Its leaves yield, when bruised, a strong aromatic scent; and from this plant is obtained the *balm of Gilead* of the shops, or balsam of Mecca or of Syria. This has a yellowish or greenish color, a warm, bitterish, aromatic taste, and a fragrant smell. It is valued as an odoriferous unguent and cosmetic, by the Turks, who possess the country of its growth, and hence it is adulterated for market. *Encyc.*

BALM, *v. t.* To anoint with balm, or with any thing medicinal.

2. To soothe; to mitigate; to assuage. *Shak.*

BALM'I-LY, *adv.* In a balmy manner. *Coleridge.*

BALM'Y, *a.* Having the qualities of balm; aromatic. *Milton.*

2. Producing balm; as, the *balmy* tree. *Pope.*

3. Soothing; soft; mild; as, *balmy* slumbers. *Dryden.*

4. Fragrant; odoriferous; as, *balmy* wings. *Dryden.*

5. Mitigating; easing; assuaging; as, *balmy* breath. *Shak.*

BAL'NE-AL, *a.* [L. *balneum.*]

Pertaining to a bath. *Howell.*

BAL'NE-A-RY, *n.* [L. *balnearium*, from *balneum*; Syr. *balna*, bath.]

A bathing room. *Brown.*

BAL-NE-A'TION, *n.* The act of bathing. *Brown.*

BAL'NE-A-TO-RY, *a.* Belonging to a bath or stove. *Johnson.*

BAL'O-TADE, *n.* In the *menage*, a leap of a horse between two pillars, or upon a straight line, so that when his fore feet are in the air, he shows nothing but the shoes of his hind feet, without yerking out. In a capriole, the horse yerks out his hind legs. *Encyc. Farrier's Dict.*

BAL'SAM, *n.* [Gr. *βαλσαμον*; L. *balsamum.*]

1. An oily, aromatic, resinous substance, flowing spontaneously or by incision from certain plants. A great variety of substances pass under this denomination. But in modern chemistry, the term was once confined to such vegetable juices as are liquid or spontaneously become concrete, and consist of a resinous substance, combined with benzoic acid, or capable of affording it by decoction or sublimation. The balsams are either liquid or solid; of the former are the balm of Gilead and the balsams of copaiva, Peru, and Tolu; of the latter, benzoin, dragon's blood, and storax. *Encyc. Nicholson. Ure.*

The opinion that balsams contain or necessarily furnish benzoic acid, is not now generally sustained. The substances known as balsams are properly compounds of resin and essential oil, some of which, however, furnish benzoic acid by partial decomposition or distillation.

2. A name of the balsamine, which see.

Balsam apple; an annual Indian plant, included under the genus Momordica.

Balsam of Sulphur, is a solution of sulphur in oil.

Balsam of Tolu, is the produce of the Myrospermum Toluiferum, or Tolu tree, of South America. It is of a reddish-yellow color, transparent, thick, and tenacious, but growing hard and brittle by age. It is very fragrant, and, like the balsam of Peru, is a stimulant, and used as a pectoral. *Encyc. Linn.*

Balsam of Peru; the produce of a tree in Peru, (Myrospermum Peruiferum,) possessing strong stimulant qualities.

BAL-SAM-A'TION, *n.* The act of rendering balsamic.

BAL-SAM'IC, } *a.* Having the qualities of bal-
BAL-SAM'IC-AL, } sam; stimulating; unctuous; soft; mitigating; mild. *Arbuthnot.*

BAL-SAM'IC, *n.* A warm, stimulating, demulcent medicine, of a smooth and oily consistence. *Core.*

BAL-SAM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a balsamic manner.

BAL-SAM-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing balsam. *Smith.*

BAL'SA-MINE, *n.* The common name of the Balsamina hortensis, (*Impatiens balsamina*, Linn.)

BAL'SAM-SWEAT'ING, *a.* Yielding balsam. *Crashaw.*

BALT'IC, *n.* [from *balte*, belt, from certain straits or channels, surrounding its isles, called *belts.* See BELT.]

The sea which separates Norway and Sweden from Jutland, Holstein, and Germany.

BALT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the sea of that name; situated on the Baltic Sea.

Each Baltic state to join the righteous cause. *Barlow.*

BAL'US-TER, *n.* [It. *balaustro*; Sp. *balaustre*; Fr. *balustre*; from L. *palus*; Eng. *pole*, *pale.* This is corrupted into *bannister.*]

A small column or pilaster, of various forms and dimensions, often adorned with moldings, used for balustrades.

BAL'US-TER-ED, *a.* Having balusters. *Soames.*

BAL'US-TRADE, *n.* [Sp. *balaustrado*; It. *balaustrata*; Fr. *balustrade*; from *baluster.*]

A row of balusters, joined by a rail, serving as a fence or inclosure, for altars, balconies, staircases, terraces, tops of buildings, &c. *Encyc. Johnson.*

BAM, or BEAM, as an initial syllable in names of places, signifies *wood*; implying that the place took its name from a grove, or forest. [Ger. *baum*, a tree.]

BAM-BOO', *n.* A plant of the reed kind, growing in the East Indies, and in some other warm climates, and sometimes attaining to the hight of 60 feet; originally placed by Linnæus in the genus Arundo, but afterward ranked by him in a distinct genus, (*Bambusa.*) From the main root, which is long, thick, and jointed, spring several round, jointed stalks, which, at 10 or 12 feet from the ground, send out from their joints several stalks, which are united at their base. These are armed, at their joints, with one or two sharp, rigid spines, and furnished with oblong, oval leaves, eight or nine inches long, on short footstalks. The flowers grow in large panicles, from the joints of the stalk, placed three in a parcel, close to their receptacles. Old stalks grow to five or six inches in diameter, and are so hard and durable, as to be used for building, and for all sorts of furniture, for water-pipes, and for poles to support palanquins. The smaller stalks are used for walking sticks, flutes, &c. *Encyc.*

BAM-BOO'ZLE, *v. t.* To confound; to deceive; to play low tricks upon. [*A low word.*] *Arbuthnot.*

BAM-BOO'ZLER, *n.* A cheat; one who plays low tricks. *Arbuthnot.*

BAN, *n.* [Sax. *bannan*, *abannan*, to proclaim; It. *bando*, a proclamation; Sp. and Port. *bando*; Fr. *ban*; Arm. *ban*; D. and Ger. *ban*, *bannen*; Sw. *banna*, to revile; Dan. *band*, ban, outlawry; *forbande*, to curse. Hence *banish.* The radical sense is to send, thrust, or drive. Class Bn, No. 3.]

1. A public proclamation or edict; a public order or notice, mandatory or prohibitory.

In *a more particular sense*,

2. In the *plural*, the word *bans* denotes notice of a marriage proposed, or of a matrimonial contract, proclaimed in a church, or other place prescribed by law, that any person may object, if he knows of any kindred between the parties, of any precontract, or other just cause why the marriage should not take place.

3. An edict of interdiction or proscription. Hence, in *the former German empire*, to put a prince under the *ban* of the empire, was to divest him of his dignities, and to interdict all intercourse and all offices of humanity with the offender. Sometimes cities were put under the *ban* of the empire, that is, deprived of their rights and privileges. *Encyc.*

4. Interdiction; prohibition. *Milton.*

5. Curse; excommunication; anathema. *Raleigh.*

6. A pecuniary mulct or penalty laid upon a delinquent for offending against a ban.

7. A mulct paid to the bishop by one guilty of sacrilege and other crimes.

8. In *military affairs*, a proclamation by beat of drum, or sound of trumpet, requiring a strict observance of discipline, either for declaring a new officer, or for punishing an offender.

9. In *commerce*, a smooth, fine muslin, imported from the East Indies. *Encyc.*

BAN, *v. t.* To curse; to execrate. *Shak. Knolles.*

BAN, *v. i.* To curse. *Spenser.*

BA-NA'NA, *n.* A species of the genus Musa, (which also includes the plantain,) and its fruit. It rises 15 or 20 feet high, with a soft stalk, marked with dark purple stripes and spots, with leaves six feet long, and a foot broad. The flowers grow in bunches, covered with a sheath of a fine purple color. The fruit is four or five inches long, and an inch or more in diameter; the pulp is soft and of a luscious taste. When ripe, it is eaten raw, or fried in slices. Bananas grow in large bunches, weighing a dozen pounds or more. This tree is the native of tropical countries, and on many isles constitutes an important article of food. *Encyc.*

BAN'CO, *n.* [It.] A bench; a bank.

BAND, *n.* [Sax. *banda*; Sw. *band*; Dan. *baand*; D. *band*; G. *band*, *binde*; Sp. *banda*, *venda*; Port. It. بند *banda*; Ir. *banna*; Pers. بند *band*; Sans. *bande*, *bunda*; Fr. *bande.* See BIND and BEND.]

1. A fillet; a cord; a tie; a chain; any narrow ligament with which a thing is bound, tied, or fastened, or by which a number of things are confined together.

2. In *architecture*, any flat, low member or molding, broad, but not deep, called also *fascia*, *face*, *or plinth.* *Johnson. Encyc.*

3. *Figuratively*, any chain; any means of restraint; that which draws or confines. *Dryden.*

4. Means of union or connection between persons; as, *Hymen's band.* *Shak.*

5. Any thing bound round or encircling another. *Bacon.*

6. Something worn about the neck; as, the *bands* of clergymen. *Addison.*

7. A company of soldiers; the body of men united under one flag or ensign. Also, indefinitely, a troop, a body of armed men. 2 Kings vi.

8. A company of persons united in any common design; as, a *band* of brothers.

9. A slip of canvas, sewed across a sail to strengthen it. *Mar. Dict.*

The *band* of pensioners, in *England*, is a company of 120 gentlemen, who receive a yearly allowance of £100 st. for attending the king on solemn occasions. *Encyc.*

The *bands* of a saddle are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows, to hold them in their proper situation. *Johnson.*

BAND, *v. t.* To wind together; to bind over with a band. *Dryden.*

2. To unite in a troop, company, or confederacy. *Milton.*

BAND, *v. i.* To unite; to associate; to confederate for some common purpose. Acts xxiii.

BAND'AGE, *n.* [Fr.] A fillet, roller, or swath, used in dressing and binding up wounds, restraining hemorrhages, and joining fractured and dislocated bones. Sometimes, the act or practice of applying bandages.

2. Something resembling a bandage; that which is bound over another. *Addison.*

BAN-DAN'A, } *n.* A species of silk or cotton hand-
BAN-DAN'NA, } kerchief, having a uniformly dyed ground, usually of red or blue, with white figures of a circular or lozenge form, made by discharging the color. The term is also applied to a style of calico printing, in which white or bright spots are produced on a red or dark ground, by discharging the color, as in bandanna handkerchiefs. *Ure.*

BAND'BOX, *n.* A slight paper box for bands, caps, bonnets, muffs, or other light articles. *Addison.*

BAND'ED, *pp* Bound with a band; united in a band.

BAND'ER, *n.* One that bands or associates with others.

BAND'I-ED, (ban'did,) *pp.* Beat or tossed to and fro; agitated; controverted without ceremony.

BAND'ING, *ppr.* Binding with a band; uniting in a band or company.

BAN'DIT, *n.*; *pl.* BANDITS or BANDITTI. [It. *bandito*, from *bandire*, to proclaim, to banish or proscribe by proclamation. *Bandito* is the participle. Sp. *bandido.* See BAN.]

An outlaw; also, in *a general sense*, a robber; a highwayman; a lawless or desperate fellow.

BAN'DLE, *n.* An Irish measure of two feet in length. *Bailey*

BAND'LET, } *n.* [Fr. *bandelette.*]
BAND'E-LET, }

Any little band or flat molding, as that which crowns the Doric architrave. *Encyc.*

BAN'DOG, *n.* A large, fierce kind of dog, usually kept chained; hence the name *band* dog or *ban* dog. *Smart. Farm. Encyc. Shak. Spenser.*

BAN-DO-LEER', *n.* [Sp. *bandolera*; It. *bandoliera*; Fr. *bandoulière*; *band* and D. *leer*, leather.]

A large leathern belt, thrown over the right shoulder, and hanging under the left arm; worn by ancient musketeers for sustaining their fire-arms. The term is also applied to small leather cases, of which every musketeer wore twelve, suspended by a belt, and containing each a charge of powder. *Encyc.*

BAN'DON, *n.* Disposal; license. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

BAN'DORE, *n.* [Sp. *bandurria*; Gr. *πανδουρα.*]

A musical stringed instrument, like a lute. *Encyc.*

BAND'RŌL, } *n.* [Fr. *banderole*; It. *banderuola*; Sp.
BAN'NER-ŌL. } *banderolas*; literally, a little *banner*. See BANNER.]

1. A little flag or streamer, in form of a guidon, used to be hung on the masts of vessels. *Encyc.*

2. The little fringed silk flag that hangs on a trumpet. *Johnson.*

BAND'STRING, *n.* A string appendant to a band. *Taylor.*

BAND'Y, *n.* [Fr. *bander*, to bend; L. *pando*.]

1. A club *bent* at the lower part for striking a ball at play.

2. The play with such a club. *Toone.*

BAND'Y, *v. t.* To beat to and fro, as a ball in playing at *bandy*.

2. To exchange; to give and receive reciprocally; as, to *bandy* looks. *Shak.*

3. To agitate; to toss about, as from man to man.

Let not known truth be *bandied* in disputation. *Watts.*

BAND'Y, *v. i.* To contend, as at some game, in which each strives to drive the ball his own way. *Shak.*

BAND'Y-ING, *ppr.* Beating; impelling or tossing from one to another; agitating in controversy without ceremony.

BAND'Y-LEG, *n.* [*bandy* and *leg*. See BANDY and BEND.] A crooked leg; a leg bending inward or outward. *Encyc.*

BAND'Y-LEG-GED, *a.* Having crooked legs.

BANE, *n.* [Qu. the affinities. In Sax. *bana* is a murderer; in Gr. φενω is to kill; in L. *venenum* is poison; Fr. *venin*; Arm. *benym* or *vinym*.]

1. Poison of a deadly quality; hence, any fatal cause of mischief, injury, or destruction; as, vice is the *bane* of society.

2. A disease in sheep, more commonly termed the *rot*. *Farm. Encyc.*

BANE, *v. t.* To poison. *Shak.*

BANE'BER-RY, *n.* A common name of the herb Christopher or Actæa Spicata, whose berries are fetid and dangerous.

BANE'FUL, *a.* Poisonous; pernicious; destructive.

BANE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Perniciously; destructively.

BANE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Poisonousness; destructiveness.

BANE'WORT, *n.* [See WORT.] A plant, called also *deadly nightshade*. *Johnson.*

BANG, *v. t.* [Dan. *banke*, to beat; G. *bängel*, a club, and the clapper of a bell; D. *bengel*, a bell; Ir. *beasaim*, to beat.]

1. To beat, as with a club or cudgel; to thump; to cudgel. [*A low word.*]

2. To beat or handle roughly; to treat with violence. *Shak.*

BANG, *n.* A blow with a club; a heavy blow. *Shak.*

BANG'ING, *a.* Huge; great; as if *beating*, or surpassing in size. A vulgar word used in the south of England, in Scotland, and sometimes in America. *Forby.*

BAN''GLE, *v. t.* To waste by little and little; to squander carelessly. *Johnson.*

BAN''GLE, *n.* An ornament worn upon the arms and ankles in India and Africa. *Malcom.*

BANGUE, } *n.* The leaf of a sort of hemp or Canna-
BANG, } bis, growing in India and the Levant, and used as a narcotic.

BAN'IAN, (ban'yan,) *n.* A man's undress or morning gown, as worn by the Banians in the East Indies. *Johnson.*

2. A peculiar caste or class among the Hindoos, whose profession is that of trade and merchandise. *Herbert.*

3. A tree in India, the Banyan. *Milton.*

Banian days, in *seamen's language*, are days in a week in which the sailors have no flesh meat served out to them. This use of the term seems to be borrowed from the Banians in Asia, who, believing in a metempsychosis, will eat no flesh, nor even kill noxious animals.

BAN'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *bannir*, *bannissant*; whence *banissement*, banishment; Arm. *embanna*, to publish; *forbanna* and *forbaniza*, to banish; It. *bandire*; D. *bannen*; G. *verbannen*, *ausbannen*. See BAN.]

1. To condemn to exile, or compel to leave one's country, by authority of the prince or government; either for life or for a limited time. It is common for Russians to be *banished* to Siberia.

2. To drive away; to compel to depart; as, to *banish* sorrow.

3. To *banish one's self*, is to quit one's country voluntarily, and with a view to reside abroad.

BAN'ISH-ED, (ban'isht,) *pp.* or *a.* Compelled to leave one's country; driven away.

BAN'ISH-ER, *n.* One who compels another to quit his country.

BAN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Compelling to quit one's country; driving away.

BAN'ISH-MENT, *n.* The act of a prince or government, compelling a citizen to leave his country, either for a limited time or forever, as for some crime.

2. A voluntary forsaking of one's country upon oath, called *abjuration*. [*This practice has now ceased in Great Britain.*]

6. The state of being banished; exile.

4. The act of driving away or dispelling; as, the *banishment* of care from the mind.

BAN'IS-TER, *n.* A corruption of BALUSTER.

BANK, *n.* [Sax. *banc*; D. and G. *bank*; Sw. *banck*; Dan. *banke*; It. *banco*; Sp. and Port. *banca*, *banco*; Fr. *banc*, *banque*; W. *banc*; Arm. *banecq*; Ar. بنق *bank*, a *bench*. *Bank* and *bench* are radically the same word. The sense is, that which is set, laid, or extended. Applied to a mass of earth, it is a collection, that which is thrown or laid together.]

1. A mound, pile, or ridge of earth, raised above the surrounding plain, either as a defense or for other purposes. 2 Sam. xx. 15.

2. Any steep acclivity, whether rising from a river, a lake, or the sea, or forming the side of a ravine, or the steep side of a hillock on a plain. When we speak of the earth in general adjoining a lake or the sea, we use the word *shore*; but a particular steep acclivity on the side of a lake, river, or the sea, is called a *bank*.

3. A bench, or a bench of rowers, in a galley.

Placed on their *banks*, the lusty Trojans sweep. *Waller.*

4. By *analogy*, a collection or stock of money, deposited, by a number of persons, for a particular use; that is, an aggregate of particulars, or a fund; as, to establish a *bank*, that is, a joint fund.

5. The place where a collection of money is deposited; a common repository of the money of individuals or of companies; also, a house used for a bank.

6. A company of persons concerned in a bank, whether a private association or an incorporated company; the stockholders of a bank, or their representatives, the directors, acting in their corporate capacity.

7. An elevation, or rising ground, in the sea; called also *flats*, *shoals*, *shelves*, or *shallows*. These may rise to the surface of the water or near to it; but the word *bank* signifies also elevated ground at the bottom of the sea, when many fathoms below the surface; as, the *banks* of Newfoundland.

BANK, *v. t.* To raise a mound or dike; to inclose, defend, or fortify with a bank; as, to *bank* a house.

2. To pass by the banks of.

As I have *banked* their towns. *Shak.*

[*Not in use.*]

3. To lay up or deposit money in a bank. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

BANK'A-BLE, *a.* Receivable at a bank, as bills; or discountable, as notes.

BANK'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which the officers of a bank enter the debt and credit of a customer. *Bouvier.*

BANK'-BILL, *n.* In *America*, the same as BANK-NOTE. In *England*, a note, or a bill of exchange of a bank, payable at some future specified time. Such bills are negotiable, but form, in the strict sense of the term, no part of the currency. *London Banker.*

BANK'-NOTE, *n.* A promissory note, issued by a banking company, signed by the president and countersigned by the cashier, payable to the *bearer* in gold or silver at the bank, on demand. Such bills, in England and America, form a large part of the currency.

BANK'ED, (bankt,) *pp.* Raised in a ridge or mound of earth; inclosed or fortified with a bank.

BANK'ER, *n.* One who keeps a bank; one who traffics in money, receives and remits money, negotiates bills of exchange, &c.

2. A vessel employed in the codfishery on the banks of Newfoundland. *Mar. Dict.*

BANK'ING, *ppr.* Raising a mound or bank; inclosing with a bank. When we speak of restraining water, we usually call it *banking*; when we speak of defending the land, we call it *imbanking*. *Encyc.*

BANK'ING, *n.* The business or employment of a banker; the business of establishing a common fund for lending money, discounting notes, issuing bills, receiving deposits, collecting the money on notes deposited, negotiating bills of exchange, &c.

BANK'ING, *a.* Pertaining to, or conducted by, a bank; as, *banking* operations. *M'Culloch.*

BANK'RUPT, *n.* [Fr. *banqueroute*; Sp. *bancarrota*, bankruptcy, *bank*, and Sp. and Port. *roto*, It. *rotto*, broken; Eng. *rout*, defeat. This may signify *bench*-broken, or *bank*-broken, most probably the latter, referring to the fund or stock. The last syllable is the Latin *ruptus*, contracted; Norm. *roupt*, *rous*, broken.]

1. In *English law*, a trader who secretes himself, or does certain other acts tending to defraud his creditors. *Blackstone.*

2. In *a less technical sense*, a trader who fails, or becomes unable to pay his just debts; an insolvent trader. In strictness, no person but a trader can be a bankrupt. *Bankruptcy* is applied to merchants and traders; *insolvency*, to other persons.

This distinction is not preserved in the United States, all insolvent debtors being called *bankrupts*.

BANK'RUPT, *a.* Having committed acts of bankruptcy; unable to pay just debts; insolvent.

BANK'RUPT, *v. t.* To break one in trade; to make insolvent.

BANK'RUPT-CY, *n.* The state of being a bankrupt, or insolvent; inability to pay all debts.

2. The act of becoming a bankrupt; the act of rendering one's self a bankrupt, as by absconding or otherwise; failure in trade.

BANK'RUPT-ED, *pp.* Rendered insolvent.

BANK'RUPT-ING, *ppr.* Breaking in trade; rendering insolvent.

BANK'RUPT LAW, *n.* A law which, upon a bankrupt's surrendering all his property to commissioners for the benefit of his creditors, discharges him from the payment of his debts, and all liability to arrest or suit for the same, and secures his future acquired property from a liability to the payment of his past debts.

BANK'RUPT SYS'TEM, *n.* A system of laws and legal proceedings in regard to bankrupts and their property.

BANK'-STOCK, *n.* A share or shares in the capital stock of a bank.

BAN'LIE-UE, *n.* [Fr.] The territory without the walls, but within the legal limits, of a town or city. *Brande.*

BAN'NER, *n.* [Fr. *banniere*; W. *baner*; It. *bandiera*; Sp. *bandera*; G. *fahne* and *panier*; D. *vaan* and *vaandel*; from Goth. *fana*, cloth; Sax. *fana*; L. *pannus*; Ir. *fuan*, cloth.]

1. A square flag, a military ensign; the principal standard of a prince or state. *Encyc.*

2. A streamer borne at the end of a lance or elsewhere. *Johnson.*

3. In *botany*, the upper petal of a papilionaceous corol. *Martyn.*

BAN'NER-ED, *a.* Furnished with or bearing banners. *Milton.*

Shield the strong foes, and rake the *bannered* shore. *Barlow.*

BAN'NER-ET, *n.* [Fr., from *banner*.]

1. A knight made in the field. On the day of battle, the candidates presented their flags to the king or general, who cut off the train or skirt, and made it square. They were then called *knights of the square flag*. *Bannerets* formerly constituted an order of knights or feudal lords, who led their vassals to battle under their own flags. They were a middle order between barons and simple knights. *Encyc.*

2. *Formerly*, a high officer in some of the Swiss cantons, who had the charge of the banner.

BAN'NER-ŌL. See BANDROL.

BAN-NI''TION, *n.* The act of expulsion. [*Obs.*]

BAN'NOCK, *n.* [Ir. *bainneog*.] [*Abp. Laud.*

A cake made of oat, rye, pease, or barley meal, baked on an iron plate, over the fire; used in Scotland, and the northern counties of England. *Johnson.*

BAN'OY, *n.* A species of hawk, somewhat larger than the English sparrow-hawk; the back and wings yellow, and the belly white; a native of the Philippine Isles. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BAN'QUET, (bank'wet,) *n.* [Fr. *banquet*; Arm. *bancqed* or *banvez*; It. *banchetto*, a little seat, a feast; Sp. *banqueta*, a stool with three legs; *banquete*, a banquet. From these words, it would appear that *banquet* is a sitting, and hence a feast; and not, as supposed, from the Oriental פנק, فتق to feed or bring up delicately.]

A feast; a rich entertainment, *literally*, of meat and drink; *figuratively*, of any thing delightful.

BAN'QUET, *v. t.* To treat with a feast, or rich entertainment. *Shak.*

BAN'QUET, *v. i.* To feast; to regale one's self with good eating and drinking. *Shak.*

BAN'QUET-ED, *pp.* Feasted; richly entertained at the table.

BAN'QUET-ER, *n.* A feaster; one who lives deliciously.

2. One who makes feasts or rich entertainments.

BAN'QUET-ING, *ppr.* Feasting; entertaining with rich fare.

2. Partaking of rich fare.

BAN'QUET-ING, *n.* A feast; luxurious living; rich entertainment. 1 Pet. iv.

BAN'QUET-ING-HOUSE, } *n.* A house where enter-
BAN'QUET-HOUSE, } tainments are made
Cant. xxiv. Dan. v.

BAN'QUET-ING-ROOM, *n.* A saloon or spacious hall for public entertainments. *Encyc.*

BAN-QUETTE', (ban-ket',) *n.* [Fr.]

1. In *fortification*, a little raised way or foot-bank, running along the inside of a parapet, on which musketeers stand to fire upon the enemy in the moat or covered way. *Encyc.*

2. The foot-way of a bridge, when raised above the carriage-way. *Gwilt.*

BAN'QUET-TENT, *n.* A tent in which a banquet is enjoyed.

BANS, *n. pl.* *Bans of matrimony.* [See BAN, No. 2.]

BAN'SHEE, } *n.* An Irish fairy. *Chalmers.*
BEN'SHI, }

BAN'STICK-LE, *n.* A small fish, called, also, *stickleback*; a species of the genus Gasterosteus.

BAN'TAM, *n.* A very small variety of fowl, with feathered legs, brought, probably, from the kingdom of Bantam.

2. A kind of painted or carved work resembling that of Japan, only more gaudy.

BAN'TER, *v. t.* [Gr. φραξ, whence φραττιζω, to mock, or deride

To play upon in words and in good humor; to rally; to joke or jest with. *Banter* hardly amounts to ridicule, much less to derision. It consists in being pleasant and witty with the actions of another, and raising a humorous laugh at his expense, often attended with some degree of sarcasm.

BAN'TER, *n.* A joking or jesting; raillery; wit or humor; pleasantry.

BAN'TER-ED, *pp.* Rallied; laughed at in good humor.

BAN'TER-ER, *n.* One who banters, or laughs at with pleasantry.

BAN'TER-ING, *ppr.* Joking; laughing at with good humor.

BAN'TER-ING, *n.* The act of bantering.

BANT'LING, *n.* [G. *bankart.* Qu.]

A young child; an infant.

BAN'YAN, *n.* The Indian fig, (*Ficus Indica,*) a tree whose branches, bending to the ground, take root and form new stocks, till they cover a space of many hundred feet in circumference. *Brande.*

BA'O-BAB, *n.* The African name of the *Adansonia digitata*, the largest known tree in the world. The trunk is sometimes thirty feet in diameter, but not more than seventy feet high. *Brande.*

BAP'TISM, *n.* [Gr. *βαπτισμα*, from *βαπτιζω*, from *βαπτω*, to baptize; Sp. *bautizar*; It. *battezzare*; Port. *bautizar* or *baptizar*. These seem to be from the Greek, by contraction. But the Arm. *badeza*, *badein*, may be from *bath*, *bad*, water.]

1. The application of water to a person, as a sacrament or religious ceremony, by which he is initiated into the visible church of Christ. This is usually performed by sprinkling or immersion.

2. The sufferings of Christ. Matt. xx. 22, 23.

3. So much of the gospel as was preached by John the Baptist. Acts xviii. *Cruden.*

Hypothetical baptism, is the name given, in the Episcopal church, to baptism when administered to persons, in respect to whom it is doubtful whether they have or have not been baptized before. The formula in this case is, "If thou art not already baptized, I baptize thee," &c. *Hook.*

BAP-TIS'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to baptism; as, a *baptismal* vow.

BAP'TIST, *n.* One who administers baptism. This appellation is appropriately given to John, the forerunner of Christ.

2. As a contraction of *Anabaptist*, one who denies the doctrine of infant baptism, and maintains that baptism ought to be administered only to adults or believers by immersing the body in water.

BAP'TIST-ER-Y, *n.* [L. *baptisterium.*]

A place where the sacrament of baptism is administered. Primitively, baptisteries were in buildings separate from the church; but in the sixth century they were taken into the church-porch, and afterward into the church itself. *Encyc.*

BAP-TIST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to baptism.
BAP-TIST'IC-AL, } *Bramhall.*

BAP-TIST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a baptistical manner.

BAP-TIZ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be baptized. *N. E. Elders.*

BAP-TIZE', *v. t.* [See BAPTISM.] To administer the sacrament of baptism to; to christen. By some denominations of Christians, baptism is performed by plunging or immersing the whole body in water, and this is done to none but adults. More generally, the ceremony is performed by sprinkling water on the face of a person, whether an infant or an adult, and in the case of an infant, by giving him a name, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, which is called *Christening*.

BAP-TIZ'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having received baptism; christened.

BAP-TIZ'ER, *n.* One who christens, or administers baptism.

BAP-TIZ'ING, *ppr.* Administering baptism to.

BAR, *n.* [W. *bar*; It. *barra*; Fr. *barre*; Sp. *barra*; Port. id.; It. *barra*, *sbarra*; Arm. *barren*, *sparl*; Heb. ברית, Ch. עברא. If these words are the Eng. *bar*, the sense is, a shoot, that which shoots, passes, or is driven.]

1. A piece of wood, iron, or other solid matter, long in proportion to its diameter, used for various purposes, but especially for a hinderance or obstruction; as, the *bars* of a fence or gate; the *bar* of a door or hatchway. Numb. iii. 36. Ex. xxvi. 26.

2. Any obstacle which obstructs, hinders, or defends; an obstruction; a fortification. Amos i.

Must I new *bars* to my own joy create. *Dryden.*

3. The shore of the sea, which restrains its waters. Job xxxviii.

4. The railing that encloses the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice. Hence the phrase *at the bar of the court*, signifies in open court. Hence, also, licensed lawyers are called *barristers*; and hence the whole body of lawyers licensed in a court, are customarily called the *bar*. *A trial at bar*, in England, is a trial in the courts of Westminster, opposed to a trial at Nisi Prius, in the circuits.

5. *Figuratively*, any tribunal; as, the *bar* of public opinion. Thus the final trial of men is called the *bar* of God.

6. The inclosed place of a tavern, inn, or coffee-house, where the landlord or his servant delivers out liquors, and waits upon customers. *Addison.*

7. A bank of sand, gravel, or earth, forming a shoal at the mouth of a river or harbor, obstructing entrance, or rendering it difficult.

8. A rock in the sea, according to Brown; or any thing by which structure is held together, according to Johnson; used in Jonah ii.

9. Any thing laid across another, as *bars* in heraldry, stripes in color, and the like.

10. In *the menage*, the highest part of the place in a horse's mouth between the grinders and tusks, so that the part of the mouth which lies under and at the side of the *bars*, retains the name of the *gum*. *Encyc.* The upper part of the gums, between the tusks and grinders, which bears no teeth, and to which the bit is applied. *Johnson.*

11. *Bars*, in *music*, are lines drawn perpendicularly across the lines of the staff, including between each two a certain quantity of time, or number of beats.

12. In *law*, a peremptory exception sufficient to destroy the plaintiff's action. It is divided into a bar to common intendment, and bar special; bar temporary, and bar perpetual. Bar to common intendment, is an ordinary or general bar, which disables the declaration of the plaintiff. A *special* bar, is more than ordinary, as a fine, release, or justification. A *temporary* bar, is that which is good for a time, but may afterward cease. A *perpetual* bar, overthrows the action of the plaintiff forever. *Blackstone. Cowel.*

13. A bar of gold or silver, is an ingot, lump, or wedge, from the mines, run in a mold, and unwrought. A bar of iron, is a long piece, wrought in the forge and hammered from a pig.

14. Among *printers*, the iron with a wooden handle, by which the screw of the press is turned.

15. In *the African trade*, a denomination of price; payment formerly being made to the Africans in iron bars. *Johnson.*

BAR, *v. t.* To fasten with a bar; as, to *bar* a door or gate.

2. To hinder; to obstruct; to prevent; as, to *bar* the entrance of evil.

3. To prevent; to exclude; to hinder; to make impracticable; as, the distance between us *bars* our intercourse. In this sense, the phrase is often varied, thus: the distance *bars me from his* aid, or *bars him from my* aid.

4. To prohibit; to restrain or exclude by express or implied prohibition; as, the statute *bars* my right; the law *bars* the use of poisoned weapons.

5. To obstruct, prevent, or hinder by any intervening obstacle; as, the right is *barred* by time; a release *bars* the plaintiff's recovery.

6. To except; to exclude by exception; as, I *bar* to-night. *Shak.*

7. To cross with stripes of a different color.

8. *To bar a vein*, in *farriery*, is an operation upon the legs of a horse, or other parts, to stop malignant humors. This is done by opening the skin above a vein, disengaging it, and tying it both above and below, and striking between the two ligatures. *Johnson.*

9. To adorn with trappings; a contraction of *barb*. [See BARB.] *Drayton. Haywood.*

BARB, *n.* [L. *barba*; W. *barf*; Corn. *bar*; Arm. *barv*. This is *beard*, with a different ending. The sense may be, that which shoots out.]

1. Beard, or that which resembles it, or grows in the place of it; as the *barb* of a fish, the smaller claws of the polypus, &c. *Johnson. Cave.*

2. *Anciently*, armor for horses, made of leather set with iron spikes; formerly, *barbe* or *barde*. *Hayward.*

3. A common name of the Barbary pigeon, a bird of a black or dun color. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

4. A horse from *Barbary*, of which name seems to be a contraction.

5. The points that stand backward in an arrow, fish-hook, or other instrument for piercing, intended to prevent its being extracted.

6. In *botany*, a straight process armed with teeth pointing backward like the sting of a bee. This is one sort of pubescence. *Martyn.*

An appendage of the fruit of some plants, forked at the apex, with both divisions of the fork hooked. *Lindley.*

BARB, *v. t.* 1. To shave; to dress the beard. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To furnish with *barbs*, as an arrow, fish-hook, spear, or other instrument.

3. To put armor on a horse. *Milton.*

BAR'BA-CAN, *n.* [Fr. *barbacane*; Sp. *barbacana*; It. *barbacane*. Qu. a projecting work.]

1. A fortification or outer defense to a city or castle, consisting of an elevation of earth about three feet high, along the foot of the rampart. *Encyc. Johnson. Sp. Dict.*

2. A fort at the end of a bridge, or at the outlet of a city, having a double wall with towers. *Encyc.*

3. An opening in the wall of a fortress, through which guns are leveled and fired upon an enemy. *Johnson. Encyc.*

The French use the word also for an aperture in a wall, to let in or drain off water.

BAR'BA-CAN-AGE, *n.* Money paid for the support of a barbacan. [*Obs.*] *Bouvier.*

BAR-BA'DI-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of Barbadoes.

BAR-BA'DOES CHER'RY, *n.* A tree growing in the West Indies, a species of Malpighia, fifteen feet high, and producing a pleasant tart fruit. *Johnson.*

Barbadoes leg; (*Bucnemia*, Good;) a disease of warm climates, characterized by great enlargement and deformity of the leg, with the skin thickened, livid, and rugose; the elephant leg of the Arabians, and by some considered as a variety of elephantiasis.

BAR-BA'DOES TAR, *n.* A mineral fluid, of the nature of the thicker fluid bitumens, of a nauseous bitterish taste, a very strong, disagreeable smell, viscid, of a brown, black, or reddish color; it easily melts, and burns with much smoke, but is not soluble in ardent spirits. It trickles down the sides of mountains in some parts of America, and sometimes is found on the surface of the waters. It is recommended in coughs and disorders of the breast and lungs. *Encyc. Nicholson.*

It is merely a variety of petroleum.

BAR-BA'RI-AN, *n.* [L. *barbarus*; Gr. *βαρβαρος*; Ir. *barba*, or *brorb*; Russ. *varvar*; Ch. ברבר. See Class Br, Nos. 3 and 7. The sense is, foreign, wild, fierce.]

1. A man in his rude, savage state; an uncivilized person. *Denham.*

2. A cruel, savage, brutal man; one destitute of pity or humanity. *Philips.*

3. A foreigner. The Greeks and Romans denominated most foreign nations *barbarians*; and many of these were less civilized than themselves, or unacquainted with their language, laws, and manners. But with them the word was less reproachful than with us.

BAR-BA'RI-AN, *a.* Belonging to savages; rude; uncivilized. *Pope.*

2. Cruel; inhuman.

BAR-BAR'IC, *a.* [L. *barbaricus*. See BARBARIAN. The Romans applied this word to designate things foreign; *Barbaricum aurum*, gold from Asia, Virg. Æn 2. 504; *Barbaricæ vestes*, embroidered garments from foreign nations. English writers use the word in a like sense.]

Foreign; imported from foreign nations. *Milton. Pope.*

BAR'BA-RISM, *n.* [L. *barbarismus*. See BARBARIAN.]

1. An offense against purity of style or language; any form of speech contrary to the pure idioms of a particular language. *Dryden.*

2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning. *Shak. Dryden.*

3. Rudeness of manners; savagism; incivility; ferociousness; a savage state of society. *Spenser. Davies.*

4. Brutality; cruelty; barbarity. [*In this sense little used, being superseded by* BARBARITY.]

BAR-BAR'I-TY, *n.* [See BARBARIAN.]

1. The manners of a barbarian; savageness; cruelty; ferociousness; inhumanity. *Clarendon.*

2. Barbarism; impurity of speech. *Dryden. Swift.*

[*The use of the word in this sense is now superseded by* BARBARISM.]

BAR'BAR-IZE, *v. t.* To make barbarous.

Hideous changes have *barbarized* France. *Burke.*

BAR'BAR-OUS, *a.* Uncivilized; savage; unlettered; untutored; ignorant; unacquainted with arts; stranger to civility of manners.

Thou art a Roman; be not *barbarous*. *Shak.*

2. Cruel; ferocious; inhuman; as, *barbarous* usage. *Clarendon.*

BAR'BAR-OUS-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a barbarian; ignorantly; without knowledge or arts; contrary to the rules of speech. *Dryden.*

2. In a savage, cruel, ferocious, or inhuman manner.

BAR'BAR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Rudeness or incivility of manners. *Temple.*

2. Impurity of language. *Brerewood.*

3. Cruelty; inhumanity; barbarity. *Hall.*

BAR'BA-RY, *n.* A Barbary horse; a barb. *Beaum.*

BAR'BAS-TEL, *n.* A species of bat with hairy or bearded cheeks.

BAR'BATE, } *a.* [L. *barbatus*, from *barba*. See
BAR'BA-TED, } BARB.]

In *botany*, bearded; also, gaping or ringent. *Barbatus flos*, a gaping or ringent flower; synonymous with the *ringent* flower of Linnæus, and the *labiate* and *personate* of Tournefort. *Milne. Lee.*

This term is properly synonymous with the *labiate flower* of Linnæus, which includes the *ringent* and *personate*, as subdivisions.

BARBE, *n.* Armor of leather for horses, studded with iron pikes. *Booth.*

In *the military art*, to fire in *barbe*, is to fire the cannon over the parapet, instead of firing through the embrasures. *Encyc.*

BARBE-FEATH'ERS, *n. pl.* The feathers under the beak of a hawk. *Booth.*

BAR'BE-CUE, *n.* In *the West Indies*, a hog roasted whole. It is, with us, used for an ox, or perhaps any large animal, dressed in like manner. Hence the term has been extended to denote a large social entertainment, in the open air, at which animals are roasted whole, and other provisions of all kinds are consumed.

BAR'BE-CUE, *v. t.* To dress and roast a hog whole, which is done by splitting the hog to the back-bone, and roasting it on a gridiron; to roast any animal whole.

BARB'ED, *pp.* or *a.* [See BARB.]

1. Furnished with armor; as, *barbed* steeds. *Shak.*
2. Bearded; jagged with hooks or points; as, *barbed* arrows.
3. Shaved or trimmed; having the beard dressed. *Encyc.*

BARB'EL, *n.* [L. *barba*; Fr. *barbeau*; D. *barbeel.*]

1. A fish of the genus Cyprinus, of the order Abdominales. The mouth is toothless; the gill has three rays; the body is smooth and white. This fish is about three feet long, and weighs 18 pounds. It is a very coarse fish, living in deep, still rivers, and rooting like swine in the soft banks. Its dorsal fin is armed with a strong spine, sharply serrated, and its upper jaw is furnished with four barbels or beard-like appendages, whence the name. *Encyc. Cuvier.*
2. A knot of superfluous flesh, growing in the channels of a horse's mouth; written also *barble*, or *barb.* *Encyc. Farrier's Dict.*
3. A small vermiform process appended to the mouth of certain fishes, and subservient to the sense of touch. *Brande.*

BARB'ER, *n.* [Pers. *barbr.* See BARE.]

One whose occupation is to shave men, or to shave and dress hair. *Shak.*

BARB'ER, *v. t.* To shave and dress hair. *Shak.*

BARB'ER-CHI-RUR'GEON, *n.* One who joins the practice of surgery with that of a barber; a practice now unusual. A low practitioner of surgery. *Wiseman.*

BARB'ER-ED, *pp.* Dressed by a barber. *Shak.*

BARB'ER-ESS, *n.* A female barber. [*Not used.*]

BARB'ER-MON''GER, *n.* A man who frequents the barber's shop, or prides himself in being dressed by a barber; a fop. *Shak.*

BAR'BER-RY, *n.* [L. *berberis*; Ir. *barbrog*; D. *berberis*; Sp. *berbero.* In Eth. *aburbar* is the nettle Urtica major; in Amh., a species of thistle. Lud. Eth. 233; Amh. 39. It is probable, therefore, that this plant is so named from its spines or *barbs.* The name *oxyacanthus*, also given to it, indicates a like origin.]

A shrubby plant of the genus Berberis, common in hedges; called in England, *pipperidge-bush.* The berries are used in housewifery, and have been deemed efficacious in fluxes and fevers. The bark dyes a fine yellow, especially the bark of the root. *Miller. Encyc.*

BAR'BET, *n.* A name given by some French writers to a peculiar species of those worms which feed on the puceron or aphis. [See APHIS.] *Encyc.*

2. A name common to the different species of a genus of birds, (*Bucco*,) found in the warm climates of both continents.
3. A dog, so called from his long hair.

BAR'BULE, *n.* A very minute barb or beard. *Booth.*

BAR'CA-RELLE, *n.* A popular song or melody sung by Venetian gondoliers.

BARD, *n.* [W. *bardd*, or *bart*; Ir. *bard*; Fr. *barde*, a poet; Ir. *bardas*, a satire or lampoon; W. *bardhas*, philosophy; *bardgan*, a song.]

1. A poet and a singer among the ancient Celts; one whose occupation was to compose and sing verses in honor of the heroic achievements of princes and brave men. The bards used an instrument of music like a lyre or guitar, and not only praised the brave, but reproached the cowardly. *Diod. Sic. Am. Marcel. Lucan. Festus.*
2. In modern usage, a poet. *Pope. Dryden.*

BARD, *n.* The defensive armor of a horse. [See BARDE.]

BAR-DASH', *n.* [Fr. *bardache.*] A boy kept for unnatural purposes. *Bardas'sing* occurs in Hudibras.

BARD'ED, *a.* In *heraldry*, caparisoned. *Encyc.*

BAR-DES'A-NISTS, *n. pl.* A branch of the Gnostics of the second century, followers of Bardesanes of Edessa in Mesopotamia. They held to two original self-existent beings, one good, the other evil; that human souls had no material bodies before the fall; that Christ had only the semblance of a body, and did not die on the cross, nor rise from the dead; and that redemption consists in being divested of our gross, material bodies, and being clothed in ethereal or spiritual bodies. *Mosheim.*

BARD'IC, *a.* Pertaining to bards, or their poetry. *Owen.*

BARD'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to bards; written by a bard.

BARD'ISM, *n.* The science of bards; the learning and maxims of bards. *Owen.*

BARE, *a.* [Sax. *bar* or *baer*; Sw. and Dan. *bar*; G. *bar.* This word is from opening, separating, stripping. In Ch. Syr. and Sam. באר signifies to open, or explain; Ar. to dig; also ברר is to separate, to purify. Ch. Syr. בור to lay waste; Ar. id.]

1. Naked; without covering; as, the arm is *bare*; the trees are *bare.*
2. With the head uncovered, from respect. *Clarendon.*
3. Plain; simple; unadorned; without the polish of refined manners. *Spenser.*
4. Laid open to view; detected; no longer concealed. *Milton.*
5. Poor; destitute; indigent; empty; unfurnished. *Hooker. Dryden.*

I have made Esau *bare.*—Jer. xlix.

6. Mere; alone; unaccompanied. *Shak. South.*
7. Threadbare; much worn. *Shak.*
8. Wanting clothes; or ill supplied with garments. *Johnson.*

Under bare poles, at sea, signifies having no sail set. *Mar. Dict.*

It is often followed by *of*; as, the country is *bare of* money. *Locke.*

BARE, *v. t.* [Sax. *abarian.* See BARE, adj.]

To strip off the covering; to make naked; as, to *bare* the breast. *Bacon. Pope.*

BARE; the old preterit of *bear*, now BORE.

BARE'BONE, *n.* [See BONE.] A very lean person.

BARE'BON-ED, *a.* Lean, so that the bones appear, or, rather, so that the bones show their forms. *Shak.*

BAR'ED, *pp.* Made bare; made naked.

BARE'FAC-ED, (-faste,) *a.* [See FACE.]

1. With the face uncovered; not masked. *Shak.*
2. Undisguised; unreserved; without concealment; hence, shameless; impudent; audacious; as, a *barefaced* falsehood.

BARE'FAC-ED-LY, *adv.* Without disguise or reserve; openly; impudently.

BARE'FAC-ED-NESS, *n.* Effrontery; assurance; audaciousness.

BARE'FOOT, *a.* [See FOOT.]

With the feet bare; without shoes and stockings. 2 Sam. xv. Isaiah xx.

BARE'FOOT, *a.* or *adv.* With the feet bare; as, to dance *barefoot.*

BARE'FOOT-ED, *a.* Having the feet bare.

BARE'GNAWN, *a.* [See GNAW.] Eaten bare. *Shak.*

BARE'HEAD-ED, *a.* [See HEAD.] Having the head uncovered, either from respect or other cause. *Bacon. Dryden.*

BARE'HEAD-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being bareheaded.

BARE'LEG-GED, *a.* Having the legs bare. *Burton.*

BARE'LY, *adv.* Nakedly; poorly; indigently; without decoration; merely; only; without any thing more; as, a prince *barely* in title. *Barrett. Hooker.*

BARE'NECK-ED, (-nekt,) *a.* Having the neck uncovered; exposed. *Shak.*

BARE'NESS, *n.* Nakedness; leanness; poverty; indigence; defect of clothes, or the usual covering. *Shak. South.*

BARE'PICK-ED, (-pikt,) *a.* Picked to the bone. *Shak.*

BARE'RIB-BED, (-ribd,) *a.* Lean. *Shak.*

BAR'ET, *n.* A cardinal's cap.

BAR'FUL, *a.* Full of obstructions. *Shak.*

BAR'GAIN, (bar'gin,) *n.* [Fr. *barguigner*, to haggle, to hem and haw; Arm. *barguignour*, a haggler; It. *bargognare*, to cavil, contend, *bargain*; Ir. *braighean*, debate. It seems to accord with It. *briga*, Sp. *brega*, and Fr. *brigue.*]

1. An agreement between parties concerning the sale of property; or a contract by which one party binds himself to transfer the right to some property for a consideration, and the other party binds himself to receive the property and pay the consideration.
2. A gainful transaction; as, an excellent *bargain.* *Cowper.*
3. Purchase, or the thing purchased. *Locke.*
4. In *popular language*, final event; upshot; as, we must make the best of a bad *bargain.*

To sell bargains, is a vulgar phrase.

To strike a bargain, is to ratify an agreement, originally by *striking* or shaking hands. The Latin *ferire fœdus*, may represent a like ceremony, unless it refers to the practice of killing a victim, at the solemn ratification of oaths.

Bargain and sale; in law, a species of conveyance, by which the bargainer contracts to convey the lands to the bargainee, and becomes by such contract a trustee for and seized to the use of the bargainee. The statute then completes the purchase; that is, the bargain vests the use, and the statute vests the possession. *Blackstone.*

BAR'GAIN, *v. i.* To make a contract or conclusive agreement for the transfer of property; often with *for* before the thing purchased; as, to *bargain for* a house. A *bargained* with B *for* his farm.

BAR'GAIN, *v. t.* To sell; to transfer for a consideration; as, A *bargained* away his farm: *a popular use of the word.*

BAR-GAIN-EE', *n.* The party in a contract who receives or agrees to receive the property sold. *Blackstone.*

BAR'GAIN-ER, *n.* The party in a contract who stipulates to sell and convey property to another. *Blackstone.*

BARGE, (barj,) *n.* [D. *bargie*; It. and Sp. *barca*; Ir. *barc.* *Barge*, and *bark* or *barque*, a ship, are radically one word.]

1. A pleasure-boat; a vessel or boat of state, furnished with elegant apartments, canopies, and cushions, equipped with a band of rowers, and decorated with flags and streamers, used by officers and magistrates. *Encyc.*
2. A flat-bottomed vessel of burden, for loading and unloading ships. *Mar. Dict.*

BARGE'-BOARD, *n.* A term applied to inclined projecting boards placed at the gable of a building, and hiding the horizontal timbers of the roof. *Gwilt.*

BARGE'-COUP-LES, (-kup'plz,) *n. pl.* In *architecture*, two beams mortised the one into the other, to strengthen the building. *Gwilt.*

BARGE'-COURSE, *n.* In *bricklaying*, a part of the tiling which projects beyond the principal rafters, in buildings where there is a gable or kirkinhead. *Encyc.*

BARGE'MAN, *n.* The man who manages a barge.

BARGE'MAS'TER, *n.* The proprietor of a barge, conveying goods for hire. *Blackstone.*

BARG'ER, *n.* The manager of a barge.

BA'RI-A, *n.* Baryta, which see.

BA-RIL'LA, *n.* [Sp.] A plant cultivated in Spain for its ashes, from which the best kind of carbonate of soda of commerce is obtained. The plant is cut and laid in heaps, and burnt, the salts running into a hole in the ground, where they form a vitrified lump. *Encyc.*

2. The alkali procured from this plant, an impure carbonate of soda, used in making glass and soap, and in bleaching linen.

BAR'-I-RON, (-i-urn,) *n.* Iron wrought into malleable bars.

BAR'I-TONE. See BARYTONE.

BA'RI-UM, *n.* The metallic basis of baryta or baria, which is an oxyd of *barium.* *Davy.*

Barium is susceptible of two degrees of oxygenation: the first, or *protoxyd of barium*, is called *baryta.* [BARYTUM is the legitimate word.]

BARK, *n.* [Dan. *bark*; Sw. *barck*; G. *borke*; probably from stripping, separating.]

1. The exterior covering of a tree, corresponding to the skin of an animal. This is composed of the cuticle or epidermis, the outer bark, or cortex, and the inner bark, or liber. The rough, broken matter on bark is, by the common people of New England, called *ross.*
2. By way of distinction, Peruvian bark.

BARK, *v. t.* To peel; to strip off bark. Also, to cover or inclose with bark.

BARK, } *n.* [Ir. *bare*; Fr. *barque*; Russ. *barka*;
BARQUE, } It. and Sp. *barca.*]

A small ship; but appropriately, a ship which carries three masts without a mizzen top-sail. The English mariners in the coal trade apply this name to a broad-sterned ship without a figure-head. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

Water-barks, in Holland, are small vessels for conveying fresh water from place to place, the hold of which is filled with water. *Encyc.*

BARK, *v. i.* [Sax. *beorcan*, *byrcan*, to bark.]

1. To make the noise of dogs when they threaten or pursue.
2. To clamor at; to pursue with unreasonable clamor or reproach. It is followed by *at.*

To bark at sleeping fame. *Spenser.*

BARK'-BAR-ED, *a.* Stripped of the bark. *Mortimer.*

BARK'-BED, *n.* A hotbed formed beneath of tanner's bark. *Booth.*

BARK'-BOUND, *a.* Having the bark too firm or close, as with trees. This disease is cured by slitting the bark. *Encyc.*

BARK'ED, (barkt,) *pp.* Stripped of the bark; peeled; also, covered with bark.

BARK'ER, *n.* One who barks, or clamors unreasonably; one who strips trees of their bark.

BARK'ER-Y, *n.* A tan-house. *Booth.*

BARK'-GALL-ED, *a.* Having the bark galled, as with thorns. This defect is cured by binding on clay. *Encyc.*

BARK'ING, *ppr.* Stripping off bark; covering with bark; making the noise of dogs; clamoring.

BARK'ING-I-RONS, *n. pl.* Instruments used in taking off the bark of trees.

BARK'-PIT, *n.* A pit filled with bark and water, in which hides are steeped in tanning. *Booth.*

BARK'-STOVE, *n.* A glazed structure for keeping tropical plants, having a bed of tanner's bark, or other fermentable matter, which produces a moist heat. *Brande.*

BARK'Y, *a.* Consisting of bark; containing bark. *Shak.*

BAR'LEY, *n.* [W. *barlys*; Sax. *bere*. Qu. L. *far*, Gr. πυρος, Heb. בר *bar*, corn. In the Saxon Chronicle, An. 1124, it is written *berlic*. Owen renders it bread-corn, from *bara*, bread.]

A species of valuable grain, of the genus Hordeum, used especially for making malt, from which are prepared liquors of extensive use, as *beer*, *ale*, and *porter*. The kinds of barley principally cultivated in England are the common spring barley, the long-eared barley, the winter or square barley, by some called *bear* or *big*, and the sprat or battledore barley. This grain is used in medicine, as possessing emollient, diluent, and expectorant qualities.

Encyc. Miller. Arbuthnot.

BAR'LEY-BRAKE, *n.* A rural play; a trial of swiftness. *Sidney.*

BAR'LEY-BROTH, *n.* A low word for strong beer. *Shak.*

BAR'LEY-CORN, *n.* [See Corn.] A grain of barley, the third part of an inch in length; hence originated our measures of length. *Johnson.*

BAR'LEY-MOW, *n.* A mow of barley, or the place where barley is deposited. *Gay.*

BAR LEY-SUG-AR, (bar'ly-shug'ar,) *n.* Sugar boiled till it is brittle, (formerly with a decoction of barley,) and candied with orange or lemon peel. *McCulloch.*

BAR LEY-WA'TER, *n.* A decoction of barley, which is reputed soft and lubricating, and much used in medicine.

French barley, and *pearl barley*, are used for making decoctions. These are made by separating the grain from its husk. The pearl barley is reduced to the size of a small shot.

BARM, *n.* [Sax. *beorm*. Qu. L. *fermentum*, from *fervo*; or *beer-rahm*, beer cream; or W. *berwi*, to boil.]

Yeast; the scum rising upon beer, or other malt liquors, when fermenting, and used as leaven in bread to make it swell, causing it to be softer, lighter, and more delicate. It may be used in liquors to make them ferment or work. *Johnson. Encyc.*

BARM'Y, *a.* Containing barm or yeast. *Bacon. Shak.*

BARN, *n.* [Sax. *berern*, from *bere*, barley, and *ærn*, or *ern*, a close place, or repository.]

A covered building for securing grain, hay, flax, and other productions of the earth. In *the Northern States of America*, the farmers generally use barns also for stabling their horses and cattle; so that, among them, a barn is both a corn-house, or grange, and a stable.

BARN, *v. t.* To lay up in a barn. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

BAR'NA-CLE, *n.* [Port. *bernaca*, the Solan goose; Fr. *barnacle*, or *barnaque*; L. *perna*, a shell-fish.]

1. A shell which is often found on the bottoms of ships, rocks, and timber, below the surface of the sea; the *Lepas anatifera* of Linnæus. The name is also applied to other species of the same genus. *Cyc.*

2. A species of goose, (*Anas leucopsis*,) found in the northern seas, but visiting more southern climates in winter. The forehead and cheeks are white, but the rest of the head and the neck are black; the upper part of the body is grayish, barred with black and white, and the belly white. Formerly, a strange notion prevailed, that these birds grew out of wood, or rather out of the barnacles attached to wood in the sea. Hence the name. It is written also Bernacle. *Pennant.*

3. In *the plural*, an instrument consisting of two branches joined at one end with a hinge, to put upon a horse's nose, to confine him, for shoeing, bleeding, or dressing. *Encyc.*

BARN-DOOR, *n.* The door of a barn. *Milton.*

BAR'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. βαρος, weight, and λιθος, a stone.]

Carbonate of baryta. Its color is usually a light yellowish-gray; sometimes whitish, or with a tinge of green. It is strongly translucent. It usually occurs in small masses, which have a fibrous structure; sometimes in distinct crystals. This mineral is called also *Witherite*, from Dr. Withering, the discoverer. *Cleaveland. Kirwan.*

BA-ROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. βαρος, weight, and μετρον, measure.]

An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, consisting of a glass tube, hermetically sealed at one end, filled with quicksilver, well defecated and freed from air, and inverted in a basin of quicksilver. A column of quicksilver is then supported in the tube, of equal weight with the incumbent atmosphere. This instrument was invented by Torricelli, of Florence, in 1643. Its uses are to indicate changes of weather, and to determine altitudes, by the falling and rising of the mercury. For this purpose, the tube is fixed to a graduated scale, so that the smallest variation in the column is visible. *Encyc. Johnson.*

BAR-O-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the barometer; made by a barometer; as, *barometrical* experiments.

BAR-O-MET'RIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of a barometer. *Pinkerton.*

BAR'O-METZ, *n.* The Scythian Lamb; a singular vegetable production, consisting of the prostrate hairy stem of the fern *Aspidium barometz*, which, from its shaggy nature and position, has the appearance of a crouching animal. *Brande.*

BAR'ON, *n.* [Fr. *baron*; Sp. *baron* or *varon*; It. *barone*; Sans. *barera*, *bharta*, a husband. This word, in the middle ages, was written *bar*, *ber*, *var*, *baro*, *paro*, *viro*, *virro*, *viron*. It is the *vir* of the Latins; Sax. *wer*; Ir. *fir*, *fear*; W. *gwr*, for *guir*, *gevir*. See *Spelman's Glossary*, and *Hist. Pansa de Bell. Alex.* 42: *Hickes's Sax. Grammar*, 113, 116. The Sax. *wer*, L. *vir*, is doubtless the Shemitic ברא a man, so named from strength.]

1. In *Great Britain*, a title or degree of nobility; a lord; a peer; one who holds the rank of nobility next below that of a viscount, and above that of a knight or baronet. Originally, the barons, being the feudatories of princes, were the proprietors of land held by honorable service. Hence, in ancient records, the word *barons* comprehends all the nobility. All such, in England, had, in early times, a right to sit in parliament. As a *baron* was the proprietor of a manor, and each manor had its *court-baron*, hence the *barons* claimed, and to this day enjoy, the right of judging in the last resort; a right pertaining to the house of lords, or peers, as the representatives of the ancient *barons*, *land-holders*, *manor-holders*.

Anciently, *barons* were greater, or such as held their lands of the king *in capite*; or lesser, such as held their lands of the greater barons by military service *in capite*.

The title of *baron* is no longer attached to the possession of a manor, but given by the king's letters patent, or writ of summons to parliament; that is, the dignity is personal, not territorial.

The radical word *vir*, *fir*, a man, is Celtic, as well as Teutonic; but the word *baron* was not known in the British Isles till introduced from the Continent under the Norman princes.

Spelman. Blackstone. Encyc. Cowel.

2. *Baron* is a title of certain officers; as, *barons of the exchequer*, who are the four judges who try cases between the king and his subjects relating to the revenue. *Barons of the Cinque Ports* were, before the Reform Act, members of the House of Commons, elected by the seven Cinque Ports, two for each port. These ports were Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hastings, Hythe, Winchelsea, and Rye. *Blackstone.*

3. In *law*, a husband; as, *baron* and *feme*, husband and wife.

4. In *cookery*, a *baron of beef* consists of two sirloins not cut asunder. *Smart.*

BAR'ON-AGE, *n.* The whole body of barons or peers.

2. The dignity of a baron.

3. The land which gives title to a baron. *Johnson.*

BAR'ON-ESS, *n.* A baron's wife or lady.

BAR'ON-ET, *n.* [Fr., dimin. of *baron*.]

A dignity or degree of honor, next below a baron, and above a knight, having precedency of all knights except those of the garter, and being the only knighthood that is hereditary. The order was founded by James I. in 1611, and is given by patent. *Johnson.*

BAR'ON-ET-AGE, *n.* The collective body of baronets.

BAR'ON-ET-CY, *n.* The rank or title of a baronet. *Parrana.*

BA-RO'NI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a baron. *Encyc.*

BAR'ON-Y, *n.* The lordship, honor, or fee of a baron, whether spiritual or temporal. This lordship is held in chief of the king, and gives title to the possessor or baron. *Johnson. Encyc.*

2. In *Ireland*, a territorial division, corresponding nearly to the English *hundred*, and supposed to have been originally the district of a native chief. There are 252 in all. *Brande.*

BAR'O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. βαρος, weight, and σκοπεω, to view.]

An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere; superseded by the *barometer*.

BAR-O-SCOP'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or determined by the baroscope.

BAR-O-SEL'E-NITE, *n.* [Gr. βαρος, weight, or βαρυς, heavy, and *selenite*.]

A mineral; sulphate of baryta, or heavy-spar. *Kirwan. Cleaveland.*

BA-ROUCHE', (ba-roosh',) *n.* A four-wheel carriage, with a falling top, with seats as in a coach.

BAR'-POSTS, *n. pl.* Posts sunk in the ground to receive the bars of a passage into a field.

BAR'RA, *n.* In *Portugal* and *Spain*, a long measure for cloths. In Valencia, 13 barras make 12 7-8 yards English; in Castile, 7 are equal to 6 4-7 yards; in Arragon, 3 make 2 4-7 yards. *Encyc.*

BAR-RA-CA'DA, *n.* A fish, about fifteen inches in length, of a dusky color on the back, and a white belly, with small black spots. *Diet. of Nat. Hist.*

BAR'RA-CAN, *n.* [It. *baracane*; Sp. *barragan*; Fr. *bouracan*.]

A thick, strong stuff, something like camlet; used for cloaks, surtouts, and other outer garments.

BAR'RACK, *n.* [Sp. *barraca*; Fr. *baraque*. It seems to be formed like Sax. *parruc*, a park, an inclosure.]

A hut or house for soldiers, especially in garrison.

BAR'RACK-MAS'TER, *n.* The officer who superintends the barracks of soldiers. *Swift.*

BAR'RA-COON, *n.* In *Africa*, a fort.

BAR-RA-CO'DA, *n.* A species of fish, of the Pike kind, found in the seas about the Bahamas and West Indies, of ten feet in length. The color is deep brown, and the fish is very voracious. The flesh is disagreeable, and sometimes poisonous. *Catesby. Pennant.*

BAR'RAS, *n.* The resin which exudes from wounds made in the bark of fir-trees. *Brande.*

BAR'RA-TOR, *n.* [Old Fr. *barat*, strife, deceit; Cimbric, *barattor*; Ice. and Scandinavian, *baratta*, contest; It. *baratta*, strife, quarrel; *barattare*, to barter, to cheat; Sp. *barato*, fraud, deceit; *baratar*, to barter, to deceive. The radical sense is, to *turn*, *wind*, and *twist*, whence to strive; L. *verto*; Eng. *barter*. See Barter.]

1. One who frequently excites suits at law; a common mover and maintainer of suits and controversies; an encourager of litigation. *Coke. Blackstone.*

2. The master of a ship who commits any fraud in the management of the ship, or in relation to his duties as master, by which the owner or insurers are injured.

BAR'RA-TROUS, *a.* Tainted with barratry.

BAR'RA-TROUS-LY, *adv.* In a barratrous manner. *Kent.*

BAR'RA-TRY, *n.* The practice of exciting and encouraging lawsuits and quarrels. *Coke. Blackstone.*

2. In *commerce*, any species of cheating or fraud, in a ship-master, by which the owners or insurers are injured; as, by running away with the ship, sinking or deserting her, by willful deviation, or by embezzling the cargo. *Park.*

BAR'RED, (bard,) *pp.* Fastened with a bar; hindered; restrained; excluded; forbidden; striped; checkered.

BAR'REL, *n.* [W., Fr. *baril*; Sp. *barril*; It. *barile*; Arm. *baral*.]

1. A round vessel or cask, of more length than breadth, and bulging in the middle, made of staves and heading, and bound with hoops.

2. The quantity which a barrel contains. Of wine measure, the English barrel contains 31½ gallons; of beer measure, 36 gallons; of ale, 32 gallons; and of beer-vinegar, 34 gallons.

Of *weight*, a barrel of Essex butter is 106 pounds; of Suffolk butter, 256; a barrel of herrings should contain 32 gallons wine measure, and hold 1000 herrings; a barrel of salmon should contain 42 gallons; a barrel of soap should weigh 256 pounds. *Johnson. Encyc.*

In *America*, the contents of a barrel are regulated by statutes.

In Connecticut, the barrel for liquors must contain 31½ gallons, each gallon to contain 231 cubic inches. In New York, a barrel of flour by statute must contain either 196 lbs. or 228 lbs. nett weight. The barrel of beef and pork, in New York and Connecticut, is 200 lbs. In general, the contents of barrels, as defined by statute, in this country, must be from 28 to 31 gallons.

3. Any thing hollow and long; as, the *barrel* of a gun; a tube.

4. A cylinder; as, the *barrel* of a watch, within which the spring is coiled, and round which is wound the chain.

5. *Barrel of the ear*; a cavity of the ear, situated within the membrane of the tympanum, by which it is separated from the external passage, or meatus; more usually called *the cavity of the tympanum*. It is four or five lines deep, and five or six wide, and includes within it the small bones of the ear. *Encyc. Johnson.*

BAR'REL, *v. t.* To put in a barrel; to pack in a barrel with salt for preservation; as, to *barrel* beef, pork, or fish.

BAR'REL-BEL'LI-ED, *a.* [See Belly.] Having a large belly. *Dryden.*

BAR'REL-ED, *pp.* Put or packed in a barrel.

2. *a.* In *composition*, having a barrel or tube; as, a double-*barreled* gun.

BAR'REL-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Putting or packing in a barrel.

BAR'REN, *a.* [from the same root as *bare*.]

1. Not producing young or offspring: *applied to animals.*

2. Not producing plants; unfruitful; sterile; not fertile; or producing little; unproductive: *applied to the earth.*

3. Not producing the usual fruit: *applied to trees, &c.*

4. Not copious; scanty; as, a scheme *barren* of hints. *Swift.*

5. Not containing useful or entertaining ideas; as, a *barren* treatise.

6. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull; as, *barren* spectators. *Shak. Johnson. Qu.*

7. Unproductive; not inventive; as, a *barren* mind.

Barren flowers, in *botany*, are those which, in monœcious and diœcious plants, are furnished only with stamens; also, those, in plants generally, in which the essential parts are abortive.

BAR'REN, *n.* In *the states west of the Allegany*, a word used to denote a tract of land, rising a few feet

above the level of a plain, and producing trees and grass. The soil of these *barrens* is not *barren*, as the name imports, but often very fertile. It is usually alluvial, to a depth sometimes of several feet. *Atwater, Journ. of Scienc.*

2. Any unproductive tract of land; as, the pine *barrens* of South Carolina. *Drayton.*

BAR'REN-LY, *adv.* Unfruitfully.

BAR'REN-NESS, *n.* The quality of not producing its kind; want of the power of conception; *applied to animals.*

2. Unfruitfulness, sterility; infertility. The quality of not producing at all, or in small quantities; as, the *barrenness* of soil.

3. Want of invention; want of the power of producing any thing new; *applied to the mind.*

4. Want of matter; scantiness; as, the *barrenness* of a cause. *Hooker.*

5. Defect of emotion, sensibility, or fervency; as, the *barrenness* of devotion. *Taylor.*

BAR'REN-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Of a poor spirit. *Shak.*

BAR'REN-WORT, *n.* [See WORT.] A plant, (*Epimedium alpinum,*) till recently considered the only species of its genus; a low, herbaceous plant, with a creeping root, having many stalks, each of which has three flowers. *Encyc.*

BARR'FUL. See BARFUL.

BAR-RI-CADE', *n.* [Fr. *barricade*; It. *barricata*; from It. *barrare*; Sp. *barrear*, to bar.]

1. A fortification, made in haste, of trees, earth, palisades, wagons, or any thing that will obstruct the progress of an enemy, or serve for defense or security against his shot.

2. Any bar or obstruction; that which defends.

3. In *naval architecture*, a strong wooden rail, supported by stanchions, extending across the foremost part of the quarter-deck, in ships of war, and filled with rope, mats, pieces of old cable, and full hammocks, to prevent the effect of small shot in time of action. *Encyc.*

BAR-RI-CADE', *v. t.* To stop up a passage; to obstruct.

2. To fortify with any slight work that prevents the approach of an enemy.

BAR-RI-CA'DO. The same as BARRICADE.

BAR'RI-ER, *n.* [Fr. *barriere*; It. *barriera*; Sp. *barrera*, a barrier; Sp. *barrear*, to bar or barricade. See BAR.]

1. In *fortification*, a kind of fence made in a passage or retrenchment, composed of great stakes, with transoms or overthwart rafters, to stop an enemy.

2. A wall for defense. [*Encyc.*

3. A fortress or fortified town on the frontier of a country. *Swift.*

4. Any obstruction; any thing which confines, or which hinders approach or attack; as, constitutional *barriers.* *Hopkinson.*

5. A bar to mark the limits of a place; any limit or boundary; a line of separation. *Pope.*

BAR'RING, *ppr.* Making fast with a bar; obstructing; excluding; preventing; prohibiting; crossing with stripes. The word is also used for *excepting*; as, "*barring* accidents, I warrant the goods to be sound."

BAR'RING-OUT, *n.* The act of closing the doors of a school-room against a schoolmaster; a boyish mode of rebellion in English schools. *Swift.*

BAR'RIS-TER, *n.* [from *bar.*] A counselor learned in the laws, qualified and admitted to plead at the bar, and to take upon him the defense of clients; answering to the *advocate* or *licentiate* of other countries. Anciently, barristers were called, in England, *apprentices of the law. Outer barristers*, are pleaders without the bar, to distinguish them from *inner barristers, benchers*, or *readers*, who are admitted to plead within the bar, as the king's counsel are. *Johnson. Encyc.*

BAR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *berewe*; W. *berva*; Ger. *bahre*; D. *berre*; from the root of *bear*, to carry. See BEAR.]

1. A light, small carriage. A *hand-barrow* is a frame covered in the middle with boards, and borne by and between two men.

A *wheel-barrow* is a frame with a box, supported by one wheel, and rolled by a single man.

2. A wicker case, in *salt-works*, where the salt is put to drain. *Encyc.*

BAR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *berga*, or *beorgh*, a hog; D. *barg*, a *barrow* hog.]

1. In *England*, a hog; and, according to Ash, *obsolete. Barrow-grease* is hog's lard.

2. In *America*, a male hog castrated; *a word in common use.*

BAR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *beara*, or *bearewe*, a grove.]

In the names of places, *barrow* is used to signify a wood or grove.

BAR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *beorg*, a hill or hillock; *byrgen*, a tomb; G. and D. *bergen*, to conceal, to save.]

A hillock or mound of earth, intended as a repository of the dead. Such barrows are found in England, in the north of the European continent, and in America. They sometimes were formed of stones, and, in Scotland and the north of England, are called *cairns.* The *barrow* answers to the *tumulus* of the Latins. [See TOMB.]

BARSE, *n.* [G. *bars*; D. *baars.*]

An English name for the common perch. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BAR'-SHOE, *n.* A kind of horse-shoe, designed to protect a tender frog from injury

BAR'-SHOT, *n.* [See BAR and SHOOT.] Double-headed shot, consisting of a bar, with a half ball or round head at each end; used for destroying the masts and rigging in naval combat. *Mar. Dict.*

BAR'TER, *v. i.* [Sp. *baratar*; It. *barattare*, to exchange. The primary sense is probably to turn or change, and this gives the sense of deceiving, barratry, as well as of bartering. L. *vario, verto.* Class Br.]

To traffic or trade, by exchanging one commodity for another, in distinction from *sale* and *purchase*, in which money is paid for the commodities transferred.

BAR'TER, *v. t.* To give one thing for another in commerce. It is sometimes followed by *away*; as, to *barter away* goods or honor.

BAR'TER, *n.* The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities; sometimes, perhaps, the thing given in exchange.

BAR'TER-ED, *pp.* Given in exchange.

BAR'TER-ER, *n.* One who traffics by exchange of commodities.

BAR'TER-ING, *ppr.* Trafficking or trading by an exchange of commodities.

BAR'TER-Y, *n.* Exchange of commodities in trade. [*Not used.*] *Camden.*

BAR-THOL'O-MEW-TIDE, *n.* Time of the festival of St. Bartholomew, August 24th. *Shak.*

BAR'TI-ZAN, *n.* A small overhanging turret, which projects from the angles of towers, or from the parapet and other parts of the building. *Oxf. Gloss.*

BAR'TON, *n.* [Sax. *bere-ton*, barley-town.]

The demain lands of a manor; the manor itself; and sometimes the out-houses. *Johnson. Blount.*

BAR'TRAM, *n.* [L. *pyrethrum*; Gr. πυρ, fire.]

A plant; pellitory. *Bailey. Johnson.*

BAR'WOOD, *n.* A red dye-wood, from Angola and other parts of Africa. *McCulloch.*

BAR-Y-STRON'TIAN-ITE, *n.* [Gr. βαρυς, heavy, and *strontian.*]

A mineral, called, also, *Stromnite*, from Stromness, in Orkney. It has been found in masses of a grayish-white color internally, but externally of a yellowish-white. It is a compound of carbonate of strontian and sulphate of baryta. *Traill. Cleaveland. Phillips.*

BA-RY'TA, *n.* [Gr. βαρυς, heavy.]

The heaviest of the earths, the specific gravity being as high as 4. It is an oxyd, the basis of which is a metallic substance called *barytum.* It is generally found in combination with the sulphuric and carbonic acids, forming the sulphate and carbonate of baryta, the former of which is called *heavy-spar.* *Cleaveland. Thomson.*

BA-RY'TES, *n.* [Gr. βαρυτης, weight.]

Sulphate of baryta, generally called *heavy-spar*; which see.

BA-RYT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to baryta; formed of baryta, or containing it. *Kirwan.*

BA-RY'TO-CAL'CITE, *n.* [*baryta* and *calx.* See CALX.]

A compound of carbonate of lime and carbonate of baryta, of a dark or light gray color, occurring massive or crystallized.

BAR'Y-TONE, *a.* [Gr. βαρυς, heavy, and τονος, tone.]

Pertaining to or noting a grave, deep sound, or male voice. *Walker. Arbuthnot.*

BAR'Y-TONE, *n.* In *music*, a male voice, the compass of which partakes of the common base and the tenor, but which does not descend so low as the one, nor rise as high as the other.

2. In *Greek grammar*, a word which has no accent marked on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood.

BA-RY'TUM, *n.* A metal, the basis of baryta. [See BARIUM.]

BA'SAL, *a.* Pertaining to the base; constituting the base. *Say.*

BA-SALT', (ba-zolt',) *n.* [Pliny informs us that the Egyptians found, in Ethiopia, a species of marble, called *basaltes*, of an iron color and hardness, whence it received its name. *Nat. Hist.* lib. 36, ca. 7. But, according to Da Costa, that stone was not the same which now bears the name of *basalt. Hist. of Fossils*, p. 263. If named from its color, it may be allied to the Fr. *basané*, tawny. Lunier refers it to the Ethiopic *basal*, iron, a word I can not find.]

A rock, considered of igneous origin, consisting of augite and feldspar, with grains of magnetic or titanic iron, and also bottle-green particles of olivine, frequently disseminated. It is usually of a greenish-black color, or of some dull brown shade, or black. It constitutes immense beds in some regions, and also occurs in veins or dikes cutting through other rocks. It has often a prismatic structure, as at the Giant's Causeway, in Ireland, where the columns are as regular as if the work of art. It is a very tough and heavy rock, and is one of the best materials for macadamizing roads. *Dana.*

BA-SALT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to basalt; formed of or containing basalt.

BA-SALT'I-FORM, *a.* In the form of basalt; columnar

BA-SALT'INE, *n.* A variety of common hornblende, found in basalt and lavas. The term is not now used. *Kirwan. Cleaveland.*

2. A column of basalt. *Kirwan.*

BAS'A-NITE, *n.* [Gr. βασανος, the trier. *Plin.* lib. 36, ca. 22. See BASALT.]

Lydian stone, or black jasper; a variety of siliceous or flinty slate. Its color is a grayish or bluish-black, often interspersed with veins of quartz. It is employed to test the purity of gold. *Cleaveland.*

BAS BLEU, (ba blew,) *n.* [Fr.] A literary lady; a blue-stocking, which see.

BASE, *a.* [Fr. *bas*, low; W. *bas*; It. *basso*; Sp. *bazo*, low; W. *basu*, to fall, or lower. See ABASE.]

1. Low in place. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Mean, vile; worthless; that is, *low* in value or estimation, *used of things.*

3. Of low station; of mean account; without rank, dignity, or estimation among men; *used of persons.*

The *base* shall behave proudly against the honorable. — *Is.* iii.

4. Of mean spirit; disingenuous; illiberal; low; without dignity of sentiment; as, a *base* and abject multitude.

5. Of little comparative value; *applied to metals, and perhaps to all metals, except gold and silver.*

6. Deep; grave; *applied to sounds*; as, the *base* sounds of a viol. *Bacon.*

7. Of illegitimate birth; born out of wedlock. *Shak.*

8. Not held by honorable tenure. A *base* estate is an estate held by services not honorable, nor *in capite*, or by villenage. Such a tenure is called *base*, or low, and the tenant, a *base* tenant. So writers on the laws of England use the terms a *base* fee, a *base* court. *Encyc.*

BASE, *n.* [Gr. βασις; L. *basis*; It. *base*, *base*; Sp. *basa*; Fr. *base*; that which is set, the foundation or bottom.]

1. The bottom of any thing, considered as its support, or the part of a thing on which it stands or rests; as, the *base* of a column, the pedestal of a statue, the foundation of a house, &c.

In *architecture*, the *base* of a pillar, properly, is that part which is between the top of the pedestal and the bottom of the shaft; but when there is no pedestal, it is the part between the bottom of the column and the plinth. Usually it consists of certain spires or circles. The pedestal also has its base. *Encyc.*

2. In *fortification*, the exterior side of the polygon, or that imaginary line which is drawn from the flanked angle of a bastion to the angle opposite to it.

3. In *gunnery*, the least sort of ordnance, the diameter of whose bore is 1¼ inch. *Encyc.*

4. The part of any ornament which hangs down, as housings. *Sidney.*

5. The broad part of any thing, as the bottom of a cone.

6. In *old authors*, stockings; armor for the legs. *Hudibras.*

7. The place from which racers or tilters start; the bottom of the field; the career or starting-post. *Dryden.*

8. The lowest or gravest part in music; improperly written *bass.*

9. A rustic play, called also *bays* or *prison bars.* *Shak.*

10. In *war*, a tract of country protected by fortifications, from which the operations of an army proceed.

11. In *geometry*, the lowest side of the perimeter of a figure. Any side of a triangle may be called its base, but this term most properly belongs to the lowest side, or that which is parallel to the horizon. The *base* of a solid figure is that on which it stands. The *base* of a conic section is a right line in the hyperbola and parabola, arising from the common intersection of the secant plane and the base of the cone. *Encyc.*

12. In *chemistry*, the electro-positive ingredient of a compound, or more specifically the electro-positive ingredient of a salt. Thus any alkaline or earthy substance, combining with an acid, forms a compound or salt, of which it is the *base.* Such salts are called salts with alkaline or earthy *bases.*

13. *Fundamental base*; that part in musical harmony which sustains the chord; in the natural position of the chord, the lowest part.

14. *Thorough base*; continued base, (*basso continuo*,) the fundamental base continued through a musical composition. Also, the harmony or accompaniment of a continued base, marked by figures on the base. The term is also used like *counterpoint*, as synonymous with the science of harmony.

15. *Counter base*, is a second or double base, when there are several in the same concert. *Encyc.*

16. In *botany*, the *base of the fruit*, is the part where it is united with the peduncle; the *base of a leaf*, is the extremity next the stem, opposed to the apex.

BASE, *v. t.* To embase; to reduce the value by the admixture of meaner metals. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

2. To found; to lay the base or foundation.

To *base* and build the commonwealth of man. *Columbad.*

BASE'-BORN, *a.* [*base* and *born.*] Born out of wedlock. *Gay.*

2. Born of low parentage.

3. Vile; mean. *Milton.*

BASE'-COURT, *n.* [Fr. *basse-cour.* See Court.] The back yard, opposed to the chief court in front of a house; the farm yard. *Shak.*

BAS'ED, *pp.* Reduced in value; founded.

BASE'-HEART-ED, *a.* Vile in heart.

BASE'LESS, *a.* Without a base; having no foundation or support.

The *baseless* fabric of a vision. *Shak.*
The lame how poor that swells our *baseless* pride! *Trumbull.*

BASE'LY, *adv.* In a base manner; meanly; dishonorably. *Dryden.*

2. Illegitimately; in bastardy. *Knolles.*

BASE'MENT, *n.* In *architecture*, the ground floor, on which the order or columns which decorate the principal story are placed. *Encyc.*

2. In *modern architecture*, a story below the level of the street.

BASE'-MIND'ED, *a.* Of a low spirit or mind; mean.

BASE'-MIND'ED-LY, *adv.* With a base mind.

BASE'-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* Meanness of spirit. *Sandys.*

BASE'NESS, *n.* Meanness; vileness; worthlessness. *Dryden.*

2. Vileness of metal; the quality of being of little comparative value. *Swift.*

3. Bastardy; illegitimacy of birth. *Shak.*

4. Deepness of sound. *Bacon.*

BAS'E-NET, *n.* A helmet. *Spenser.*

BASE'-SOUL-ED, *a.* Vile in soul.

BASE'-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Low in courage; mean; cowardly.

BASE'-STRING, *n.* The string of an instrument which produces the lowest note. *Shak.*

BASE'-VI'OL, *n.* [See Viol.] A musical stringed instrument, used for playing the base or gravest part.

BASH, *v. i.* [Heb. בוש *bosh*, to be cast down, or confounded. Qu. D. *verbaazen*, to confound. See Abash.]

To be ashamed; to be confounded with shame. *Spenser.*

BA-SHAW', *n.* [Ar. باشا *basha*; Pers. *pasha*; Sp. *bara*; It. *bascia*; Turk. *basch*, the head. Qu. D. *baas*, master, and the *bassus* of the *Alemanni* and *Longobards*, in the middle ages. This word is often written *pacha*, but this is the French orthography.]

1. A title of honor in the Turkish dominions; appropriately, the title of the prime vizier, but given to viceroys or governors of provinces, and to generals and other men of distinction. The Turkish bashaws exercise an oppressive authority in their provinces. Hence,

2. A proud, tyrannical, overbearing man.

BASH'FUL, *a.* [See Bash and Abash.]

1. *Properly*, having a downcast look; hence, very modest.

2. Modest to excess; sheepish. *Shak.*

3. Exciting shame.

BASH'FUL-LY, *adv.* Very modestly; in a timorous manner.

BASH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Excessive or extreme modesty; a quality of mind often visible in external appearance, as in blushing, a downcast look, confusion, &c.

2. Vicious or rustic shame. *Sidney.*

BASH'LESS, *a.* Shameless; unblushing. *Spenser.*

BAS'HYLE, *n.* [See Basyle.]

BA'SIC, *a.* Relating to a base; performing the office of a base in a salt.

2. The term is often applied to a salt in which the base is in excess, or constitutes a large proportion of the neutral salt. *Kane.*

BA'SI-FI-ER, *n.* That which converts into a salifiable base.

BA'SI-FY, *v. t.* To convert into a salifiable base.

BA'SI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Converting into a salifiable base.

BAS-I-GYN'I-UM, *n.* [Gr. βασις and γυνη.] The pedicel on which the ovary of certain flowers is situated.

BAS'IL, *n.* The slope or angle of a tool or instrument, as of a chisel or plane; usually of 12 degrees, but for hard wood, 18 degrees. *Encyc.*

BAS'IL, *v. t.* To grind or form the edge of a tool to an angle. *Moxon.*

BAS'IL, *n.* [Fr. *basilic*; It. *basilico.*]

A name common to different species of plants, of the genus Ocymum, all natives of warm climates. They are fragrant aromatic plants, and one species, the sweet basil, is much used in cookery, especially in France.

BAS'IL, *n.* [Orient. בז to strip.]

The skin of a sheep tanned; written also Basan.

BAS'IL-AR, BA'SIL-A-RY, *a.* [L. *basilaris*; *basis.*]

Relating to the base; situated at the base.

This term, in *anatomy*, has been applied to the sphenoid bone, and the cuneiform process of the occipital bone, which are situated at the base of the cranium, and to an artery of the brain, resting on the cuneiform process of the occipital bone; also, to the os sacrum, situated at the base of the spine.

BA-SIL'IAN MONKS; monks of the order of St. Basil, who founded the order in Pontus. The order still exists, but has less power and celebrity than formerly. *Encyc.*

BA-SIL'IC, BA-SIL'IC-A, *n.* [Gr. Βασιλικη; L. *basilica*; Gr. Βασιλευς, a king.]

Anciently, a public hall or court of judicature, where princes and magistrates sat to administer justice. It was a large hall, with aisles, porticos, tribunes, and tribunals. The bankers also had a part allotted for their residence. These edifices, at first, were the palaces of princes, afterward courts of justice, and finally converted into churches. Hence, *basilic* now signifies a church, chapel, cathedral, or royal palace. *Encyc. Sp. and It. Dict.*

BA-SIL'IC, BA-SIL'IC-A, *n.* [See Basil.] The middle vein of the arm, or the interior branch of the axillary vein, so called by way of eminence. *Encyc. Quincy.*

BA-SIL'IC, BA-SIL'IC-AL, *a.* In the manner of a public edifice or cathedral. *Forsyth.*

2. Belonging to the middle vein of the arm.

3. Noting a particular nut, the walnut, Basilica nux.

BA-SIL'I-CON, *n.* [Gr. Βασιλικος, royal.]

An ointment. This name is given to several compositions in ancient medical writers. At present it is confined to three officinal ointments, distinguished as black, yellow, and green basilicon. *Encyc.*

BAS'I-LISK, *n.* [Gr. Βασιλισκος; L. *basiliscus*; from Βασιλευς, king; so named from some prominences on the head, resembling a crown. *Morin's Dict.*]

1. A fabulous serpent, called a cockatrice, and said to be produced from a cock's egg brooded by a serpent. The ancients alleged that its hissing would drive away all other serpents, and that its breath, and even its look, was fatal. Some writers suppose that a real serpent exists under this name. The name *basilisk* is now applied to the species of a genus of lizards, (*Basiliscus.*)

2. In *military affairs*, a large piece of ordnance, so called from its supposed resemblance to the serpent of that name, or from its size. This cannon carried an iron ball of 200 pounds' weight, but is not now used. Modern writers give this name to cannon of a smaller size, which the Dutch make 15 feet long, and the French 10, carrying a 48 pound ball. *Encyc.*

BAS'IL-WEED, *n.* Wild basil; a plant of the genus Clinopodium. *Muhlenberg.*

BA'SIN, (bā'sn,) *n.* [Fr. *bassin*; Ir. *basin*; Arm. *bacun*; It. *bacino*, or *bacile*; Port. *bacia.* If the last radical is primarily a palatal letter, this is the German *becken*; D. *bekken.*]

1. A hollow vessel or dish, to hold water for washing, and for various other uses.

2. In *hydraulics*, any reservoir of water.

3. That which resembles a basin in containing water, as a pond, a dock for ships, a hollow place for liquids, or an inclosed part of water, forming a broad space within a strait or narrow entrance; a little bay.

4. Among *glass-grinders*, a concave piece of metal by which convex glasses are formed.

5. Among *hatters*, a large shell or case, usually of iron, placed over a furnace, in which the hat is molded into due shape.

6. In *anatomy*, a round cavity between the anterior ventricles of the brain. *Johnson.*

7. The scale of a balance, when hollow and round.

8. In *Jewish antiquities*, the laver of the tabernacle.

9. In *physical geography*, a circular or oval valley, or depression of the surface, the lowest part of which is generally occupied by a lake, or traversed by a river; also, the entire tract of country drained by a river, or to a sea or lake.

10. In *geology*, an isolated or circumscribed formation, particularly where the strata dip inward, on all sides, toward the center. This term is especially applied to the coal formations, called *coal-basins* or *coal-fields.*

BA'SIN-ED, (bā'snd,) *pp.* Inclosed in a basin. *Young.*

BA'SIN-SHAP'ED, (-shāpt',) *a.* Having the form of a basin.

BA'SIS, *n.*; *pl.* Bases. [L. and Gr.; the same as Base, which see.]

1. The foundation of any thing; that on which a thing stands or lies; the bottom or foot of the thing itself, or that on which it rests. *See a full explanation under* Base.

2. The groundwork or first principle; that which supports.

3. Foundation; support.

The *basis* of public credit is good faith. *Hamilton.*
The *basis* of all excellence is truth. *Johnson.*

4. Basis, in *chemistry*. See Base, No. 12.

BA'SIST, *n.* A singer of bass.

BASK, *v. i.* [The origin of this word is not obvious. Qu. Ir. *basgam*, to rest or repose.]

To lie in warmth; to be exposed to genial heat; to be at ease and thriving under benign influences; as, to *bask* in the blaze of day; to *bask* in the sunshine of royal favor. The word includes the idea of some continuance of exposure.

BASK, *v. t.* To warm by continued exposure to heat; to warm with genial heat *Dryden.*

BASK'ED, (baskt) *pp.* Exposed to warmth, or genial heat.

BASK'ET, *n.* [W. *basged*, or *basgawd*; Ir. *bascaid*; probably from weaving or texture; W. *basg*, a netting or plaiting of splinters.]

1. A domestic vessel, made of twigs, rushes, splinters, or other flexible things, interwoven. The forms and sizes of baskets are very various, as well as the uses to which they are applied; as corn-baskets, clothes-baskets, fruit baskets, and work baskets

2. The contents of a basket; as much as a basket will contain; as, a *basket* of medlars is two bushels. But, in general, this quantity is indefinite.

In *military affairs*, baskets of earth sometimes are used on the parapet of a trench, between which the soldiers fire. They serve for defense against small shot. *Encyc.*

BASK'ET, *v. t.* To put in a basket. *Cowper.*

BASK'ET-FISH, *n.* A species of sea-star, or star-fish, of the genus Asterias, called also the *Magellanic* star-fish. It has five rays issuing from an angular body, and dividing into innumerable branches. These, when extended, form a circle of three feet diameter. [See Asterias.] *Encyc.*

BASK'ET-HILT, *n.* [See Hilt.] The hilt of a sword with a covering wrought like basket-work, to protect the hand. *Hudibras.*

BASK'ET-HILT'ED, *a.* Having a hilt of basket-work. *Warton.*

BASK'ET-SALT, *n.* Salt put up in small baskets, which is purer, whiter, and finer than common brine salt. *Encyc.*

BASK'ET-WOM'AN, *n.* A woman who carries a basket to and from market.

BASK'ING, *ppr.* Exposing or lying exposed to the continued action of heat or genial warmth.

BASK'ING-SHARK, *n.* The sun-fish of the Irish; a species of Squalus or shark, (*Squalus maximus.*) This fish is from three to twelve yards in length, or even longer. The upper jaw is much longer than the lower one; the tail is large, and the upper part much longer than the lower; the skin is rough, of a deep leaden color on the back, and white on the belly. The fish weighs more than a thousand pounds, and affords a great quantity of oil, which is used for lamps, and to cure bruises, burns, and rheumatic complaints. It is viviparous, and frequents the northern seas. [See Squalus.] *Pennant. Encyc.*

BAS'QUISH, (bask'ish) *a.* Pertaining to the people or language of Biscay. *Brown.*

BAS-RE-LIEF', (bā-re-leef',) *n.* See Bass-Relief.

BASS, *n.* [*Bass* is undoubtedly a corruption of G. *barsch*, D. *baars*, a perch. See Barse. It has no plural.]

The name of several species of fish. In *England*, this name is given to a species of perch, called by some the *sea-wolf*, from its voracity, and resembling, in a degree, the trout in shape, but having a larger head. It weighs about fifteen pounds. In *the Northern States of America*, this name is given to a striped fish which grows to the weight of 25 or 30 pounds, and which enters the rivers; of the genus Labrax.

A species of striped fish, of a darker color, with a large head, is called *sea-bass*, as it is never found in fresh water. This fish grows to two or three pounds' weight. Both species are well tasted, but the proper bass is a very white and delicious food. *Pennant. Belknap.*

BASS, *n.* The American name of the linden, lime, or tiel-tree; called also *bass-wood.* [See Bast.]

2. (*pron.* bas.) A bassock or thick mat on which persons kneel at church.

BASS, *n.* In *music*, the *base*; the deepest or gravest part of a tune; or the lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition. This word is thus written in imitation of the Italian *basso*, which is the English *base*, low; yet with the pronunciation of *base* and plural *bases*; a gross error, that ought to be corrected; as the word used in pronunciation is the English word *base.*

BASS, *v. t.* To sound in a deep tone. *Shak.*

BASS-RE-LIEF', (bas-re-lef') *n.* [from It. *basso*, low, and *rilevare*, to raise; whence *rilievo*, raised work. See Lift and Relief.]

Sculpture, whose figures do not stand out far from the ground or plane on which they are formed. When figures do not protuberate so as to exhibit the entire body, they are said to be done in *relief*; and when they are low, flat, or little raised from the plane, the work is said to be in *low relief*, (*basso-relievo.*) When the figures are so raised as to be strikingly prominent, they are said to be in *bold*, *strong*, or *high relief*, (*alto-relievo.*) See Relief. *Encyc.*

BASS'-VI'OL, *n.* See Base-Viol.

BAS'SA. See Bashaw.

BAS SET', *n.* [Fr. *bassette.*]

A game at cards, resembling the modern *faro*, said to have been invented at Venice, by a nobleman, who was banished for the invention. The game is

ing introduced into France by the Venetian embassador Justiniani, in 1674, it was prohibited by severe edicts. *Encyc.*

BAS'SET, *v. i.* [See Basil.] Among *coal-diggers*, to incline upward. Thus a vein of coal *bassets*, when it takes a direction toward the surface of the earth. This is called *cropping*, and is opposed to *dipping*. *Encyc.*

BAS'SET, *a.* Inclined upward; as, the *basset* edge of strata.

BAS'SET-HORN, *n.* A musical instrument resembling a clarionet, but of much greater compass, embracing nearly four octaves. *P. Cyc.*

BAS'SET-ING, *ppr.* Having a direction upward.

BAS'SET-ING, *n.* The upward direction of a vein in a mine.

BAS-SET'TO, *n.* A tenor or small base-viol.

BAS'SIN-ET, *n.* A wicker basket with a covering or hood over one end, in which young children are placed as in a cradle. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

BASS'-MAT, *n.* Matting made of the inner bark of trees, particularly the lime-tree.

BAS'SO-CON-CERT-AN'TE, in *music*, is the base of the little chorus, or that which plays throughout the whole piece. *Bailey.*

BAS'SO-CON-TIN'U-O; thorough base, which see under Base. *Bailey.*

BAS'SO-RE-LIE'VO. See Bass-Relief.

BAS'SO-RE-PIE'NO is the base of the grand chorus, which plays only occasionally, or in particular parts. *Bailey.*

BAS'SO-VI-O-LI'NO is the base of the base-viol.

BAS'SOCK, *n.* The same as Bass, a mat. [*Bailey.*

BAS-SOON', *n.* [Fr. *basson*; It. *bassone*, from *basso*, low.]

A musical wind instrument, blown with a reed, and furnished with eleven holes, which are stopped, as in other large flutes. Its compass comprehends three octaves. Its diameter at bottom is nine inches, and for convenience of carriage it is divided into two parts; whence it is called also a *fagot*. It serves for the base in a concert of hautboys, flutes, &c. *Johnson. Encyc. Busby.*

BAS-SOON'IST, *n.* A performer on the bassoon. *Busby.*

BAS'SO-RINE, *n.* A constituent part of a species of gum from *Bassora*, as also of gum tragacanth, and some gum-resins. *Ure.*

BAST, *n.* [Qu. D. and Dan. *bast*, bark, or from twisting.]

1. The inner bark of the lime-tree, and hence matting or cordage made of the bark of the linden or lime-tree.

2. A thick mat or hassock for persons to kneel on at church. [See Bass.] *Ash.*

BAS'TARD, *n.* [Arm. *bastard*; Ir. *basdard*; Fr. *bâtard*; D. *bastaard*; G. *bastart*; It. and Sp. *bastardo*; W. *bastarz*; *bas*, to fall, whence *base*, and *tarz*, growth, issue, a sprout.]

A natural child; a child begotten and born out of wedlock; an illegitimate or spurious child. By the civil and canon laws, a bastard becomes a legitimate child by the intermarriage of the parents at any future time. But by the laws of this country, as by those of England, a child, to be legitimate, must at least be *born* after the lawful marriage. *Blackstone.*

Bastard eigné, or bastard elder, in law, is when a man has a bastard son, and afterward marries the mother, and has a legitimate son, called *mulier puisne*, or younger. *Blackstone.*

BAS'TARD, *n.* A kind of sweet wine. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

BAS'TARD, *a.* Begotten and born out of lawful matrimony; illegitimate.

2. Spurious; not genuine; false; supposititious; adulterate. In this sense, it is applied to things which resemble those which are genuine, but are really not genuine; as, a *bastard* hope, *bastard* honors. *Shak. Temple.*

In military affairs, *bastard* is applied to pieces of artillery which are of an unusual make or proportion, whether longer or shorter, as the double culverin extraordinary, half or quarter culverin extraordinary. *Encyc.*

Bastard flower-fence; a plant, a species of Adenanthera.

Bastard hemp; a plant, a species of Datisca, false hemp.

Bastard rocket; dyer's weed, or wild woad, a species of Reseda.

Bastard star of Bethlehem; a plant, a species of Albuca.

Bastard scarlet; a red color dyed with bale-madder.

BAS'TARD, *v. t.* To make or determine to be a bastard. *Bacon.*

BAS'TARD-ISM, *n.* The state of a bastard.

BAS'TARD-IZE, *v. t.* To make or prove to be a bastard; to convict of being a bastard; to declare legally, or decide a person to be illegitimate.

The law is so indulgent as not to *bastardize* the child, if born, though not begotten, in lawful wedlock. *Blackstone.*

2. To beget a bastard. *Shak.*

BAS'TARD-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a bastard; spuriously. *Donne.*

BAS'TARDS, *n. pl.* An appellation given to a faction or troop of bandits, who ravaged Guienne in France in the 14th century; supposed to have been headed by the illegitimate sons of noblemen, who were excluded from the rights of inheritance. *Mezeray.*

BAS'TARD-Y, *n.* A state of being a bastard, or begotten and born out of lawful wedlock, which condition disables the person from inheriting an estate. *Blackstone.*

BAS'TARD-WING; in *ornithology*, a term applied to from three to five quill-like feathers, placed on a small joint, rising from the middle part of the wing, and corresponding to the thumb in some mammalia.

BAS-TARN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Bastarnæ, ancient inhabitants of the Carpathian Mountains. *D'Anville.*

Bastarnic Alps; the Carpathian Mountains, between Poland, Hungary, and Transylvania; so called from the ancient inhabitants, the *Bastarnæ*. *D'Anville.*

BASTE, *v. t.* [Arm. *bas*; Fr. *bâton*, for *baston*; Sp. *baston*; It. *bastone*, a stick or club.]

1. To beat with a stick.

2. To drip butter or fat upon meat, as it turns upon the spit, in roasting; to moisten with fat or other liquid. *Swift.*

BASTE, *v. t.* [Sp. *bastear*; It. *imbastire*, to baste; It. *basta*, a long stitch.]

To sew with long stitches; to sew slightly

BAST'ED, *pp.* Beat with a stick; moistened with fat or other matter in roasting; sewed together with long stitches, or slightly.

BAS'TILE, (bas'teel,) *n.* [Fr. from *bâtir*, *bastir*, to build.]

An old castle in Paris, built between 1369 and 1383, used as a state prison, and converted to the purpose of confining men for life, who happened to incur the resentment or jealousy of the French monarchs. It was demolished by the enraged populace in 1789.

BAS-TI-NADE', } *n.* [Fr. *bastonnade*; Sp. *bastonada*;
BAS-TI-NA'DO, } It. *bastonata*, from *bastone*, a stick or staff. See Baste.]

A sound beating with a stick or cudgel; the blows given with a stick or staff. This name is given to a punishment in use among the Turks, of beating an offender on the soles of his feet.

BAS-TI-NADE', } *v. t.* To beat with a stick or
BAS-TI-NA'DO, } cudgel.

BAST'ING, *ppr.* Beating with a stick; moistening with dripping; sewing together with long stitches.

BAST'ING, *n.* A beating with a stick; a moistening with dripping; a sewing together slightly with long stitches.

BAS'TION, (bas'chun,) *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *bastion*; It. *bastione*; probably from *bastir*, *bâtir*, to build, to set or found.]

A huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, sometimes with brick or stones, standing out from the angles of a fortified work to protect the wall; formerly called a *bulwark*. Bastions are solid or hollow. A *flat* bastion is made in the middle of the curtain, when it is too long to be defended by the bastions at its extremes. A *cut* bastion has its point cut off, and instead of it, a reentering angle, or an angle inward, with two points outward. A *composed* bastion has two sides of the interior polygon unequal, which makes the gorges unequal. A *demibastion* is composed of one face only, with one flank and a demigorge. A *double* bastion is one raised on the plane of another.

BAS'TO, *n.* The ace of clubs at quadrille. [*Encyc.*

BAS'TON, } *n.* [Sp. See Baste.]
BA-TOON', }

In *architecture*, a round molding in the base of a column; called also a *tore*, [torus.] *Encyc.*

BAS'YLE, *n.* [Gr. βασις and ὑλη.]

In *chemistry*, a term recently employed to denote any electro-positive ingredient of a compound, whether elementary, or, if compound, performing the functions of an element. The term *radical* was before, and is still, employed to denote the same object. [See Radical.] *Graham.*

BAT, *n.* [Sax. *bat*; Ir. *bat*, *bata*; Russ. *bot*; allied to *beat*.]

1. A heavy stick or club; a piece of wood with one end thicker or broader than the other, used in the game of cricket.

2. *Bat*, or *bate*, a small copper coin of Germany, with a small mixture of silver, worth four crutzers. Also, a coin of Switzerland, worth five livres. *Encyc.*

3. A term given by miners to shale or bituminous shale. *Kirwan.*

4. A sheet of cotton prepared for filling quilts or comfortables.

BAT, *v. i.* To manage a bat, or play with one. *Mason.*

BAT, *n.* [Rab. and Tal. באות, בותא, or בואת. *Buxtorf.* I have not found this word in any European language, except in English.]

A name common to a race of cheiropterous mammalia, forming the genus *Vespertilio*, of the order Primates, in Linnæus's system, but now considered as a family, in the order Cheiroptera, divided into several distinct genera. The fore feet have the toes connected by a membrane, expanded into a kind of wings, by means of which the animals fly. The species are numerous. Of these the vampire or Ternate bat inhabits Africa and the Oriental Isles. These animals fly in flocks from isle to isle, obscuring the air by their numbers. Their wings, when extended, measure five or six feet. They live on fruits, but are said sometimes to draw blood from persons when asleep. The bats of the northern latitudes are small; they are viviparous, and suckle their young. Their skin resembles that of a mouse. They enter houses in pleasant summer evenings, feed upon moths, flies, flesh, and oily substances, and are torpid during the winter. *Encyc.*

BAT'-FOWL-ER, *n.* One who practices or is pleased with bat-fowling. *Barrington.*

BAT'-FOWL-ING, *n.* A mode of catching birds at night, by holding a torch or other light, and beating the bush or perch where they roost. The birds, flying to the light, are caught with nets or otherwise. *Cowel. Encyc.*

BAT'-HAUNT-ED, *a.* Haunted with bats. *Wordsworth.*

BATS'-MAN, *n.* In *cricket*, the man who has the bat.

BAT'A-BLE, *a.* [See Bate and Debate.] Disputable. The land between England and Scotland, which, when the kingdoms were distinct, was a subject of contention, was called *batable* ground. *Cowel. Encyc.*

BAT-ÄRD-EAU', (bat-ärd-ō',) *n.* [Fr. *battre*, to repel, and *eau*, water.] A coffer-dam. *Brande.*

BA-TA'TAS, *n.* A species of tick or mite, found on the potatoes of Surinam. Also, a name of the *sweet potato*. *Encyc.*

BA-TĀ'VI-AN, *a.* [from *Batavi*, the people who inhabited the isle.]

Pertaining to the isle of Betuwe in Holland, between the Rhine and the Waal. But more generally, the word denotes what appertains to Holland in general.

BA-TĀ'VI-AN, *n.* A native of Betuwe, or of the Low Countries.

BATCH, *n.* [D. *baksel*; G. *gebäck*; from *bake*.]

1. The quantity of bread baked at one time; a baking of bread.

2. Any quantity of a thing made at once, or so united as to have like qualities. *B. Jonson.*

BATE, *n.* [Sax. *bate*, contention. It is probably from the root of *beat*. See Debate.]

Strife; contention; retained in *make-bat*.

BATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *battre*, to *beat*, to *batter*; but perhaps from *abattre*, to *beat* down. The literal sense is, to beat, strike, thrust; to force down. See Beat.]

To lessen by retrenching, deducting, or reducing; as, to *bate* the wages of the laborer; to *bate* good cheer. *Locke. Dryden.*

[We now use Abate.]

BATE, *v. i.* To grow or become less; to remit or retrench a part; with *of*.

Abate thy speed, and I will *bate of* mine. *Dryden.*

Spenser uses *bate* in the sense of sinking, driving in, penetrating; a sense regularly deducible from that of *beat*, to thrust.

Yet there the steel staid not, but inly *bate*
Deep in the flesh, and opened wide a red flood gate.

BATE'-BREED-ING, *a.* Breeding strife. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BA-TEAU', (bat-tō',) *n.* [Fr., from L. *batillum*.]

A light boat, long in proportion to its breadth, and wider in the middle than at the ends.

BATE'FUL, *a.* Contentious; given to strife; exciting contention. *Sidney.*

BATE'LESS, *a.* Not to be abated. *Shak.*

BATE'MENT, *n.* Abatement; deduction; diminution.

[*Bate*, with its derivatives, is, I believe, little used, or wholly obsolete, in the United States.]

BAT'EN-ITES, } *n. pl.* A sect of apostates from Mo-
BAT'EN-ISTS, } hammedism, who professed the
BA-TE'NI-ANS, } abominable practices of the Ismaelians and Kirmatians. The word signifies *esoteric*, or persons of inward light. [See Assassins.]

BAT'FUL, *a.* [See Batten.] Rich, fertile, as land. [*Not in use.*] *Mason.*

BATH, *n.* [Sax. *bath*, *batho*, a bath; *bathian*, to bathe; W. *badh*, or *baz*; D. G. Sw. Dan. *bad*, a bath; Ir. *bath*, the sea; old Phrygian, *bedu*, water; Qu. W. *bozi*, to immerse.]

1. A place for bathing; a convenient vat or receptacle of water for persons to plunge or wash their bodies in. Baths are warm or tepid, hot or cold, more generally called *warm* and *cold*. They are also *natural* or *artificial*. *Natural* baths are those which consist of spring water, either hot or cold, which is often impregnated with iron, and called *chalybeate*, or with sulphur, carbonic acid, and other mineral substances. These waters are often very efficacious in scorbutic, bilious, dyspeptic, and other complaints.

2. Immersion in a bath; as, to take a *bath*.

3. A place in which heat is applied to a body immersed in some substance. Thus,

A *dry* bath is made of hot sand, ashes, salt, or other matter, for the purpose of applying heat to a body immersed in them.

A *vapor* bath is formed by filling an apartment with hot steam or vapor, in which the body sweats co-

ously, as in Russia; or the term is used for the application of hot steam to a diseased part of the body. *Encyc. Tooke.*

A *metalline* bath is water impregnated with iron or other metallic substance, and applied to a diseased part. *Encyc.*

In *chemistry*, a *wet* bath is formed by hot water, in which is placed a vessel containing the matter which requires a softer heat than the naked fire. When sand is used, instead of water, it is called a *sand* bath.

In *medicine*, the *animal* bath is made by wrapping the part affected in a warm skin just taken from an animal. *Coxe.*

4. A house for bathing. In some Eastern countries, baths are very magnificent edifices.

5. A Hebrew measure containing the tenth of a homer, or seven gallons and four pints, as a measure for liquids; and three pecks and three pints, as a dry measure. *Calmet.*

BATH'-BRICK, *n.* A preparation of calcareous earth in the form of a brick, used for cleaning knives.

BATH'-ROOM, *n.* An apartment for bathing. *Tooke.*

BATH, (*Order of the,*) *n.* A high order of British knighthood, composed of three classes, viz., knights grand crosses, knights commanders, and knights companions, abbreviated thus, G. B. C., K. C. B., K. B.

BATHE, *v. t.* [Sax. *bathian*, to wash. See Bath. Qu. W. *bad*, to immerse.]

1. To wash the body, or some part of it, by immersion, as in a bath; it often differs from ordinary washing in a longer application of water to the body or to a particular part, as for the purpose of cleansing or stimulating the skin.

2. To wash or moisten, for the purpose of making soft and supple, or for cleansing, as a wound.

3. To moisten or suffuse with a liquid; as, to *bathe* in tears or blood.

BATHE, *v. i.* To be or lie in a bath; to be in water, or in other liquid, or to be immersed in a fluid, as in a bath; as, to *bathe* in fiery floods. *Shak.*

BATHE, *n.* The immersion of the body in water; as, to take one's usual *bathe*. *Ed. Rev.*

BATH'ED, *pp.* Washed as in a bath; moistened with a liquid; bedewed.

BATH'ER, *n.* One who bathes; one who immerses himself in water, or who applies a liquid to himself or to another. *Tooke.*

BATH'ING, *ppr.* Washing by immersion, or by applying a liquid; moistening; fomenting.

BATH'ING, *n.* The act of bathing, or washing the body in water. *Mason.*

BATH'ING-TUB, *n.* A vessel for bathing, usually made either of wood or tin. In the Royal Library at Paris, I saw a bathing-tub of porphyry, of beautiful form and exquisite workmanship.

BAT'HORSE, (baw'horse,) *n.* A horse allowed a batman, in the British army, for conveying the utensils in his charge. *P. Cyc.*

BA'THOS, *n.* [Gr. *βαθος*; allied to Eng. *bottom*, and perhaps to W. *bozi*, to immerse.]

A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean, in writing or speech. *Arbuthnot.*

BAT'ING, *ppr.* [from *bate*.] Abating; taking away; deducting; excepting.

> Children have few ideas, *bating* some faint ideas of hunger and thirst. *Locke.*

BAT'IN-IST. See Batenites.

BAT'IST, *n.* A fine linen cloth made in Flanders and Picardy, of three different kinds or thicknesses. *Encyc.*

BAT'LET, *n.* [from *bat*.] A small bat, or square piece of wood with a handle, for beating linen when taken out of the buck. *Johnson.*

BAT'MAN, *n.* A weight used in Smyrna, and other places in the Levant, of six okes, each of 400 drams; equal to 16 lbs. 6 oz. 15 dr. English.

BAT'MAN, (baw'man) *n.* A person allowed to each company of the British army, on foreign service, who has charge of the cooking utensils, &c. *P. Cyc.*

BA-TON', (ba-tong',) } *n.* [Fr. *bâton*, from *baston*.
BAT-OON', (bat-toon',) } See Baste.] A staff or truncheon. Hence,

1. A marshal's staff, a badge of the highest military honor.

2. The badge or truncheon of inferior officers of justice; as, the *baton* of a constable.

3. In *music*, a term denoting a rest of four semibreves. *Brande.*

4. In *heraldry*, the baton is used to denote illegitimate descent.

BA-TRA'CHI-A, *n. pl.* [See Batrachian.] The name of an order of reptiles, with a naked body, and two or four feet; including frogs, toads, salamanders, and the Proteus and Siren.

BA-TRA'CHI-AN, *a.* [Gr. *βατραχος*, a frog.]

Pertaining to animals of the order Batrachia. *Barnes.*

BA-TRA'CHI-AN, *n.* An animal of the order above-mentioned.

BAT'RA-CHITE, *n.* [Gr. *βατραχος*, a frog.]

A fossil or stone in color resembling a frog. *Ash.*

BAT'RA-CHOID, *a.* [Gr. *βατραχος*, a frog, and *εἰδος*, form.]

Having the form of a frog.

BAT-RA-CHOPH'A-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. *βατραχος*, frog, and *φαγω*, to eat.]

Feeding on frogs. *Qu. Rev.*

BAT'RA-CHOM-Y-OM'A-CHY, *n.* [Gr. *βατραχος*, a frog, *μυς*, a mouse, and *μαχη*, a battle.]

The battle between the frogs and mice, in Homer.

BATS'MAN, *n.* The one who wields the bat.

BAT'TA, *n.* An allowance made to military officers in the service of the East India Company, in addition to their pay. *P. Cyc.*

BAT'TA-BLE, *a.* Capable of cultivation. [*Not in use.*] *Burton.*

BAT'TAIL-ANT, *n.* [See Battle.] A combatant. [*Not used.*] *Shelton.*

BAT'TAIL-OUS, *a.* [See Battle.] Warlike; having the form or appearance of an army arrayed for battle; marshaled, as for an attack. *Milton. Fairfax.*

BAT-TAL'IA, (bat-tale'ya,) *n.* [Sp. *batalla*; It. *battaglia*, battle. See Battle.]

1. The order of battle; troops arrayed in their proper brigades, regiments, battalions, &c., as for action.

2. The main body of an army in array, distinguished from the wings. *Johnson.*

BAT-TAL'ION, *n.* [Fr. *bataillon*. See Battle.]

A body of infantry, consisting of from 500 to 800 men; so called from being originally a body of men arrayed for battle. A battalion is generally a body of troops next below a regiment. Sometimes a battalion composes a regiment; more generally a regiment consists of two or more battalions. *Johnson. Encyc.*

Shakspeare uses the word for an army.

BAT-TAL'ION-ED, *a.* Formed into battalions. *Barlow.*

BAT'TEL, (bat'tl,) *n.* [See Battle.]

In *law*, wager of battel, a species of trial for the decision of causes between parties. This species of trial is of high antiquity, among the rude military people of Europe. It was introduced into England by William the Norman Conqueror, and used in three cases only — in the court martial, or court of chivalry or honor; in appeals of felony; and in issues joined upon a writ of right. The contest was had before the judges, on a piece of ground inclosed, and the combatants were bound to fight till the stars appeared, unless the death of one party or victory sooner decided the contest. It is no longer in use. *Blackstone.*

BAT'TEL, *v. i.* To grow fat. [*Not in use.* See Batten.]

2. To stand indebted, on the college books at Oxford, for provisions and drink from the buttery.

3. To reside at the university; to keep terms.

BAT'TEL, *n.* Provisions taken by Oxford students from the buttery, and also the charges thereon.

BAT'TEL, *a.* [See Batten.] Fertile; fruitful. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

BAT'TEL-ER, } *n.* A student at Oxford who stands
BAT'TLER, } indebted, in the college books, for provisions and drink at the buttery. Hence,

2. One who keeps terms, or resides at the university.

BAT'TE-MENT, *n.* [Fr.] A beating; striking; impulse. [*Not in use.*] *Darwin, Zoön.*

BAT'TEN, (bat'tn,) *v. t.* [Russ. *botayu*. Qu. Ar. بدن *badana*, to be fat; or فدن *faddana*, to fatten. See Fat.]

1. To fatten, to make fat; to make plump by plenteous feeding. *Milton.*

2. To fertilize or enrich land. *Philips.*

BAT'TEN, *v. i.* To grow or become fat; to live in luxury, or to grow fat in ease and luxury. *Dryden.*

> The pampered monarch *battening* in ease. *Garth.*

BAT'TEN, *n.* A piece of board, or scantling, of a few inches in breadth. *Encyc.*

BAT'TEN, *v. t.* To form or fasten with battens. *To batten down*; to fasten down with battens, as the hatches of a ship during a storm.

BAT'TEN-ED, *pp.* Formed with battens.

2. Become fat.

BAT'TEN-ING, *n.* The fixing of battens to walls for nailing up laths.

2. The battens in a state of being thus fixed.

BAT'TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *battre*; Sp. *batir*; It. *battere*; L. *batuo*, to beat. See Beat.]

1. To beat with successive blows; to beat with violence, so as to bruise, shake, or demolish; as, to *batter* a wall.

2. To wear or impair with beating or by use, as, a *battered* pavement; a *battered* jade; a *battered* beau. *Dryden. Pope.*

3. To attack with a battering ram.

4. To attack with heavy artillery, for the purpose of making a breach in a wall or rampart.

BAT'TER, *v. i.* A term applied to a wall when its surface is not exactly perpendicular, but gently slopes *from* a person standing before it. When it slopes toward him, it is said to *overhang*. *Gwilt. Mozon.*

BAT'TER, *n.* [from *beat* or *batter*.] A mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, salt, &c., beaten together with some liquor, used in cookery. *King.*

BAT'TER-ED, *pp.* Beaten; bruised broken; impaired by beating or wearing.

BAT'TER-ER, *n.* One who batters or beats.

BAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Beating; dashing against; bruising or demolishing by beating.

BAT-TER-ING-RAM, *n.* In *antiquity*, a military engine used to beat down the walls of besieged places. It was a large beam, with a head of iron somewhat resembling the head of a ram, whence its name. It was suspended by ropes in the middle to a beam which was supported by posts, and balanced so as to swing backward and forward, and was impelled by men against the wall. It was sometimes mounted on wheels.

BAT'TER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *batterie*; Sp. *bateria*; It. *batteria*. See Beat.]

1. The act of battering or beating.

2. The instrument of battering.

3. In *the military art*, a parapet thrown up to cover the gunners, and others employed about them, from the enemy's shot, with the guns employed. Thus, *to erect a battery*, is to form the parapet and mount the guns. The term is applied, also, to a number of guns ranged in order for battering, and to mortars used for a like purpose.

Cross batteries, are two batteries which play athwart each other, forming an angle upon the object battered.

Battery d'enfilade, is one which scours or sweeps the whole line or length.

Battery en echarpe, is that which plays obliquely.

Battery de revers, is that which plays upon the enemy's back.

Cumerade battery, is when several guns play at the same time upon one place. *Farrier.*

4. In *law*, the unlawful beating of another. The least violence or the touching of another in anger, is a battery. *Blackstone.*

5. In *electrical apparatus and experiments*, a number of coated jars placed in such a manner, that they may be charged at the same time, and discharged in the same manner. This is called *an electrical battery*.

6. *Galvanic battery*; a pile or series of plates of copper and zinc, or of any substances susceptible of galvanic action.

BAT'TING, *n.* The management of a bat at play. *Mason.*

2. Cotton in sheets, prepared for quilts or bed covers.

BAT'TISH, *a.* [from *bat*, an animal.]

Resembling a bat; as, a *batlish* humor. *Foxon.*

BAT'TLE, *n.* [Fr. *bataille*; W. *batel*, a drawing of the bow, a battle; Sp. *batalla*; It. *battaglia*, from *beating*. See Beat. Owen supposes the Welsh *batel* to be from *tel*, tight, stretched, compact, and the word primarily to have expressed the drawing of the bow. This is probably an error. The first battles of men were with clubs, or some weapons used in *beating*, striking. Hence the club of Hercules. And although the moderns use different weapons, still a battle is some mode of beating or striking.]

1. A fight, or encounter between enemies or opposing armies; an engagement. It is usually applied to armies or large bodies of men; but, in popular language, the word is applied to an encounter between small bodies, between individuals, or inferior animals. It is also more generally applied to the encounters of land forces than of ships, the encounters of the latter being called *engagements*. But *battle* is applicable to any combat of enemies.

2. A body of forces, or division of an army. *Bacon.*

3. The main body, as distinct from the van and rear. [*Obs.*] *Hayward.*

To give battle, is to attack an enemy; *to join battle*, is properly to meet the attack; but perhaps this distinction is not always observed.

A pitched battle, is one in which the armies are previously drawn up in form, with a regular disposition of the forces.

A drawn battle, is one in which neither party gains the victory.

To turn the battle to the gate, is to fight valiantly, and drive the enemy, who hath entered the city, back to the gate. Is. xxviii.

Battle royal; a battle with fists or cudgels, in which more than two are engaged; a melee. The term is also applied to a fight of game-cocks, in which more than two are engaged. *Grose.*

BAT'TLE, *v. i.* [Fr. *batailler*; Sp. *batallar*.]

To join in battle; to contend in fight; sometimes with *it*; as, to *battle it*. *Addison.*

BAT'TLE, *v. t.* To cover with armed force. *Fairfax.*

BAT'TLE-AR-RAY', *n.* [*battle* and *array*.] Array or order of battle; the disposition of forces preparatory to a battle.

BAT'TLE-AX, *n.* An ax anciently used as a weapon of war. It has been used, till of late years, by the Highlanders in Scotland, and is still used by the city guards in Edinburgh, in quelling mobs, &c. *Encyc.*

BAT'TLE-DOOR, (bat'tl-dore,) *n.* An instrument of play, with a handle and a flat board or palm, used to strike a ball or shuttle-cock; a racket. *Locke.*

2. A child's horn-book. [*Not in use in the United States.*]

BAT'TLE-MENT, *n.* [This is said to have been *bastillement*, from *bastille*, a fortification, from Fr. *bâtir*, *bastir*, to build. Qu.]

A wall raised on a building with openings or embrasures, or the embrasure itself. *Encyc. Johnson.*

BAT'TLE-MENT-ED, *a.* Having battlements. *Herbert.*

BAT'TLING, *n.* Conflict. *Thomson.*

BAT-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* [See BATTOLOGY.] One that repeats the same thing in speaking or writing. [*Little used.*] *Whitlock.*

BAT-TOL'O-GIZE, *v. t.* To repeat needlessly the same thing. [*Little used.*] *Herbert.*

BAT-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. Βαττολογια, from Βαττος, a garrulous person, and λογος, discourse.]

A needless repetition of words in speaking. *Ash. Encyc.*

BAT'TON, *n.* [from *bat.*] See BATTEN.

BAT'TO-RY, *n.* Among *the Hanse Towns*, a factory or magazine which the merchants have in foreign countries. *Encyc.*

BAT'TU-LATE, *v. t.* To interdict commerce. [*A word used by the Levant Company.*] *Eton.*

BAT-TU-LA'TION, *n.* A prohibition of commerce.

BAT'TUE, *n.* [Fr.] A beating up for game; the game.

BAT-TU'TA, *n.* [It.] The measuring of time by beating.

BAT'TY, *a.* [from *bat*, an animal.]

Belonging to a bat. *Shak.*

BATZ, *n.* A small copper coin with a mixture of silver, current in some parts of Germany and Switzerland, worth about two pence sterling, or four cents.

BAU-BEE', *n.* [Qu. Fr. *bas-billon.*] [*Encyc.*

In *Scotland* and *the north of England*, a halfpenny. *Johnson.*

BAU'BLE, *n.* A trifling piece of finery; a gewgaw that which is gay and showy without real value. [See BAWBLE.] *Dryden.*

BAUGE, *n.* A drugget manufactured in Burgundy, with thread spun thick, and of coarse wool. *Encyc.*

BAULK. See BALK.

BAV'A-ROY, *n.* A kind of cloak or surtout. *Johnson.*

BAV'IN, *n.* A stick like those bound up in fagots; a piece of waste wood. *Johnson.*

Bavins; in *war*, brush-fagots. *Encyc.*

BAW'BLE, *n.* [Fr. *babiole*, a toy, or *baby*-thing; according to Spelman, *baubella* are gems or jewels.]

A trifling piece of finery, a gewgaw; that which is gay or showy without real value. *Dryden.*

For *fool's-bauble*, see FOOL.

BAWB'LING, *a.* Trifling; contemptible. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

BAW'-COCK, *n.* A fine fellow. [Qu. *beau-cock.*] *Shak.*

BAWD, *n.* [I know not the origin of this word; but in Fr., *baudir* is a term in hunting, signifying to excite or encourage dogs to the chase; formed, according to Lunier, from the Low L. *baldire*, or *exbaldire*, to enliven, to quicken; which, from the It. *baldo*, *baldanza*, appears to be from the root of Eng. *bold*, the primary sense of which is, to project, to push or rush forward. In W. *pud* is what tends to allure. But one author quotes Hesychius, as giving Gr. Βαυδις, a procurer or procuress.]

A procurer or procuress A person who keeps a house of prostitution, and conducts criminal intrigues. [*Usually applied to females.*]

BAWD, *v. t.* To procure; to provide women for lewd purposes.

2. To foul or dirty. [*Not in use.*] *Skelton.*

BAWD'-BORN, *a.* Descended from a bawd. *Shak.*

BAWD'I-LY, *adv.* Obscenely; lewdly.

BAWD'I-NESS, *n.* Obscenity; lewdness.

BAWD'RICK, *n.* [See BALDRICK.] A belt. *Chapman.*

BAWD'RY, *n.* [See BAWD.] The abominable practice of procuring women for the gratification of lust.

2. Obscenity; filthy, unchaste language.

3. Illicit intercourse; fornication. *Shak.*

BAWD'Y, *a.* Obscene; filthy; unchaste; *applied to language.*

BAWD'Y-HOUSE, *n.* A house of lewdness and prostitution.

BAWL, *v. i.* [Sax. *bellan*; Sw. *böla*, to low or bellow; W. *ballaw*; G. *bellen*, to bark; D. *balderen*, to roar; L. *balo*, to bleat; Fr. *pauller*, to bawl, to *pule*; Heb. יבל, *yabal*, the blast of a trumpet; Pers. *bala*, a cry or clamor; and Ar. and Heb. אבל, *ebal*, to weep, to wail. These all coincide in elements with L. *pello*, *appello*, Eng. *peal*, and the primary sense is the same.]

1. To cry out with a loud, full sound; to hoot; to cry with vehemence, as in calling, or in pain or exultation.

2. To cry loud, as a child from pain or vexation.

BAWL, *v. t.* To proclaim by outcry, as a common crier. *Swift.*

BAWL'ED, (bawld,) *pp.* Proclaimed by outcry.

BAWL'ER, *n.* One who bawls.

BAWL'ING, *ppr.* Crying aloud.

BAWL'ING, *n.* The act of crying with a loud sound.

BAWN, *n.* An inclosure with mud or stone walls for keeping cattle; a fortification. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

BAW'REL, *n.* A kind of hawk. *Todd.*

BAW'SIN, *n.* A badger. *B. Jonson.*

BAX-TE'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Baxter, a celebrated English divine; as, the *Baxterian* scheme. *Encyc.*

BAY, *a.* [Fr. *bai* or *baie*; It. *baio*; Sp. *bayo*; L. *badius.* Class Bd.]

Red, or reddish, inclining to a chestnut color; applied to the color of horses. The shades of this color are called *light bay*, *dark bay*, *dappled bay*, *gilded bay*, *chestnut bay.* In popular language, in England, all bay horses are called *brown.* *Johnson. Encyc.*

BAY, *n.* [Fr. *baie*; Sp. and Port. *bahia*: It. *baia*; D. *baai*; contracted from the root of Sax. *bugge*, an angle, *byrgan*, D. *boogen*, to bend, whence *bow.*]

1. An arm of the sea, extending into the land, not of any definite form, but smaller than a gulf, and larger than a creek The name, however, is not used with much precision, and is often applied to large tracts of water, around which the land forms a curve, as Hudson's *Bay.* Nor is the name restricted to tracts of water with a narrow entrance, but used for any recess or inlet between capes or head lands, as the *Bay* of Biscay.

2. A pond-head, or a pond formed by a dam for the purpose of driving mill-wheels. [*I believe not used in the United States.*]

3. In *a barn*, a place between the floor and the end of the building, or a low inclosed place for depositing hay.

In *England*, says Johnson, if a barn consists of a floor and two heads, where they lay corn, they call it a barn of *two bays.* These bays are from 14 to 20 feet long, and floors from 10 to 12 feet broad, and usually 20 feet long, which is the breadth of the barn. *Builder's Dict.*

4. Any kind of opening in walls. *Chambers.*

BAY, *n.* [Qu. Gr. Βαιον, a branch of the palm-tree. In Sp. *baya* is a berry, the fruit of the laurel.]

1. The laurel-tree. Hence,

2. *Bays*, in the plural, an honorary garland or crown, bestowed as a prize for victory or excellence, anciently made or consisting of branches of the laurel.

The patriot's honors, and the poet's *bays.* *Trumbull.*

3. In *some parts of the United States*, a tract of land covered with bay-trees. *Drayton, S. Carolina.*

BAY, *n.* [Goth. *beidan*, to expect; It. *bada*; "*tenere a bada*," to keep at bay; "*star a bada*," to stand trifling; *badare*, to stand trifling; to amuse one's self, to take care, to watch, to covet; *abbadare*, to mind; Fr. *bayer*, to gape or stand gaping. Qu. *abayer.*]

A state of expectation, watching or looking for; as, to keep a man *at bay.* So a stag *at bay*, is when he turns his head against the dogs. Whence *abeyance*, in law, or a state of expectancy.

[Since *to bay* means to bark as a dog, to keep at bay may refer to the repeated barking or baying of a dog when his prey ceases to fly, and faces him; as, when a stag turns upon the dogs, he keeps them at *bay*, or barking, because they dare not close in and attack him. Hence comes the meaning of the phrase, viz., "To ward off an attack; to keep an enemy from closing in." *Rich. Dict.*]

BAY, *v. i.* [Fr. *aboyer*; It. *baiare*, to bark.]

1. To bark, as a dog at his game. *Spenser.*

2. To encompass, or inclose, from *bay.* We now use *embay.* *Shak.*

BAY, *v. t.* To bark at; to follow with barking. *Shak.*

BAY'BER-RY, *n.* The fruit of the bay-tree or *Laurus nobilis.* This name is applied, in some parts of the United States, to the fruit of *Myrica cerifera*, (wax myrtle,) and often also to the plant itself.

BAY'BER-RY-TAL'LOW, *n.* A waxy substance obtained from the bayberry, or wax-myrtle; called also *myrtle-wax.*

BAY'-RUM, *n.* A spirit obtained by distilling the leaves of the bay-tree.

BAY'-SALT is salt which crystallizes or receives its consistence from the heat of the sun or action of the air. It forms in pits or basins, and from this circumstance receives its denomination. It appears first in a slight incrustation upon the surface of the water, which may be sea water, or any other water in which salt is dissolved. This crust thickens and hardens, till the crystallization is perfected, which takes place in eight, ten, or fifteen days. *Encyc. Chambers.*

BAY'-TREE, *n.* A species of laurel; *laurus nobilis.*

BAY'-WIN'DOW, *n.* A window jutting out from the wall, as in shops.

BAY'-YARN, *n.* A denomination sometimes used promiscuously with *woolen yarn.* *Chambers.*

BAY'ARD, *n.* [*bay* and *ard*, kind.]

1. A bay horse. *Philips.*

2. An unmannerly beholder. *B. Jonson.*

BAY'ARD-LY, *a.* Blind; stupid. *Taylor.*

BAY'ED, *a.* Having bays, as a building.

BAY'O-NET, *n.* [Fr. *baionette*; Sp. *bayoneta*; It. *baionetta*; so called, it is said, because the first bayonets were made at Bayonne. *Vieyra's Portuguese Dict.*]

1. A short, pointed instrument of iron, or broad dagger, formerly with a handle fitted to the bore of a gun, where it was inserted for use, after the soldier had fired; but now made with an iron handle and ring, which go over the muzzle of the piece, so that the soldier fires with his bayonet fixed. *Encyc*

2. In *machinery*, a term applied to pins which play in and out of holes made to receive them, and which thus serve to engage or disengage parts of the machinery. *Nicholson.*

BAY'O-NET, *v. t.* To stab with a bayonet.

2. To compel or drive by the bayonet. *Burke.*

BAY'OU, (bī'oo,) *n.* [Fr. *bayau*, a gulf.]

In *Louisiana*, the outlet of a lake; a channel for water. Also, an outlet from the Mississippi, in the delta of that river, to the Gulf of Mexico. The term is also applied to other lateral outlets from the river, apparently its former channel.

BAYS or BAYZE. [See BAIZE.]

BA-ZAR', BA-ZAAR', } *n.* [Pers. بازار *bazar*; Russ. *bazar*, a market.]

1. In *the East*, an exchange, market-place, or place where goods are exposed to sale. Some bazars are open, others are covered with lofty ceilings or domes, pierced to give light. The bazar at Tauris will contain 30,000 men. *Encyc.*

2. In *Europe*, a spacious hall, or suite of rooms, fitted up with counters or stands for the sale of goods. *P. Cyc.*

BAZ'AT, BAZ'A, } *n.* A long, fine-spun cotton, from Jerusalem, whence it is called *Jerusalem cotton.* *Encyc.*

BDEL'LIUM, (del'yum,) *n.* [L.; Gr. Βδελλιον; Syr. Ch. and Heb. בדלח. Bochart and Parkhurst translate it *pearl.* Gen. ii. But it is doubtful whether the *bdellium* of the Scripture is that now used.]

A gummy, resinous juice, produced by a tree in the East Indies, of which we have no satisfactory account. It is brought from the East Indies, and from Arabia, in pieces of different sizes and figures, externally of a dark reddish-brown, internally clear, and not unlike to glue. To the taste it is slightly bitterish and pungent; its odor is agreeable. In the mouth, it becomes soft, and sticks to the teeth; on a red-hot iron, it readily catches flame, and burns with a crackling noise. It is used as a perfume and a medicine, being a weak deobstruent. *Encyc.*

The Indian bdellium (the kind above referred to) is a product of the Commiphora Madagascarensis, a native of the East Indies and Madagascar. This is the bdellium of Scripture, and is also called *false myrrh.* The African bdellium is a product of the Hendelotia Africana, a native of Senegal. The Sicilian bdellium is obtained from the Daucus gummifer.

BE, *v. i. substantive verb; ppr.* BEING; *pp.* BEEN. [Sax. بود *beon*, to be. G. *bin*, *bist*; D. *ben*; Pers. بودن *bodan*, to be. San. *bhus* and W. *bod*, *byzu*, *bydiaw.* The sense is, to stand, remain, or be fixed; hence, to continue. This verb is defective, and its defects are supplied by verbs from other roots, *am*, *is*, *was*, *were*, which have no radical connection with *be.* The case is the same with the substantive verb in most languages.]

1. To be fixed; to exist; to have a real state or existence, for a longer or shorter time.

Let this mind *be* in you, which was in Christ Jesus. — Phil. ii.
To *be*, contents his natural desire. *Pope.*

2. To be made to be; to become.

And they twain shall *be* one flesh. — Matt. xix. Jer. xxxii.

3 To remain. Let the garment *be* as it was made.

4 To be present in a place. Where *was* I at the time? When will you *be* at my house?

5. To have a particular manner of being or happening; as, How is this affair? How *was* it? What *were* the circumstances?

This verb is used as an auxiliary in forming the tenses of other verbs, and particularly in giving to them the passive form; as, he has *been* disturbed. It forms, with the infinitive, a particular future tense, which often expresses duty, necessity, or purpose; as, government *is to be* supported we *are to pay* our just debts.

Let be, is to omit, or leave untouched; to let alone

Let be, said he, my prey. *Dryden.*

BE, a prefix, as in *because*, *before*, *beset*, *bedeck*, is the same word as *by*; Sax. *be*, *big*, Goth. *bi.* It is common to the English, Saxon, Gothic, German, Dutch, Danish, and Swedish languages. It occurs probably in the Russian, but is written *po*, as it is in *posadro*, and a few other words in the Latin. It denotes nearness, closeness, about, on, at, from some root signifying to pass, or to press. [See BY.]

That this word is the Shemitic ב, used as a prefix, is certain, not only from its general applications, which may be seen by comparing the uses of the word, in the Hebrew, for instance, with those in the Saxon; but from its use in particular phrases, particularly in its use before the name of the Supreme Being, in swearing. Hence we find that ב is not from בה nor from בית, as Parkhurst supposes, but is an abbreviation of *big*, which is used in the Saxon, *bigspell*, a proverb, a *by*-word; *bigstandan*, to stand *by.*

BEACH, *n.* [Qu. Russ. *bok*, side.]
The shore of the sea, or of a lake, which is washed by the tide and waves; the strand. It may be sometimes used for the shore of large rivers.

BEACH'ED, (beecht,) *a.* Exposed to the waves; washed by the tide and waves; also, driven on a beach; stranded; as, the ship is *beached*.

BEACH'Y, *a.* Having a beach or beaches. *Shak.*

BEA'CON, (be'kn,) *n.* [W. *pigwn*, a beacon, cone, or turret, from *pig*, a point. See PIKE. Sax. *beacen*, *becen*, a signal; D. *baak*, *baaken*; Ger. *bake*.]
1. A signal erected on an eminence, consisting of a pitch barrel, or some combustible matter, to be fired at night, or to cause a smoke by day, to notify the approach of an enemy.
2. A signal erected on rocks or shoals, to warn of danger. Hence a lighthouse is sometimes called a *beacon*. In general, a *beacon* may be any light or mark intended for direction and security against danger.
3. *Figuratively*, that which gives notice of danger.

BEA'CON, *v. t.* To afford light as a beacon; to light up. *Campbell.*

BEA'CON-AGE, *n.* Money paid for the maintenance of a beacon. *Encyc. Ash.*

BEA'CON-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Lighted by a beacon; having a beacon.

BEAD, *n.* [Ger. *bethe*, a bead; supposed from *beten*, *biddan*, to pray, from the use of beads in Roman Catholic countries; Sax. *bead*, a praying. In Spanish and Portuguese, the word answering to *count* is used for a bead.]
1. A little perforated ball, to be strung on a thread, and worn about the neck, for ornament. A string of beads is called a *necklace*. Beads are made of gold, pearl, amber, steel, garnet, coral, diamond, crystal, pastes, glasses, &c. The Roman Catholics use strings of beads in rehearsing their prayers. Hence the phrase, *to tell beads*, and *to be at one's beads*, is to be at prayer. *Encyc. Johnson.*
2. Any small globular body; hence the glass globules, used in traffic with savages, and sold in strings, are called *beads*; also a bubble on spirit.
3. A small piece of metal on a gun-barrel to take sight by.
4. In *architecture*, a round molding, commonly made upon the edge of a piece of stuff, in the Corinthian and Roman orders, cut or carved in short embossments, like beads in necklaces. *Encyc.*
Bidding of beads, is a charge given by a priest to his parishioners, to repeat certain prayers upon their beads for certain objects. *Bailey.*

BEAD'-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes beads. In French, *paternostrier* is one who makes, strings, and sells beads. In Paris are three companies of paternostriers; one that works in glass or crystal, one, in wood and horn; a third, in amber, coral, &c. *Encyc.*

BEAD'-PROOF, *a.* Spirit is *bead-proof*, when, after being shaken, a crown of bubbles will stand, for some time after, on the surface, manifesting a certain standard of strength. *Encyc.*

BEAD'-ROLL, *n.* Among *Roman Catholics*, a catalogue of persons, for the rest of whose souls they are to repeat a certain number of prayers, which they count by their beads. *Encyc.*

BEAD'-TREE, *n.* The Melia azedarach, a native of the East Indies, growing about 20 feet high, adorned with large pinnated or fringed leaves, and clusters of pentapetalous flowers. *Encyc.*

BEADS'-MAN, *n.* A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another. *Johnson.*

BEADS-WOM'AN, *n.* A praying woman; a woman who resides in an alms-house. *Ash.*

BEA'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *bydel* or *bædel*; Fr. *bedeau*; Sp. *bedel*; It. *bidello*; Ger. *büttel*, *pedell*; Sw. *bodel*, a beadle, or lictor; from the root of *bid*, Sax. *beodan*, to order or command. See BID.]
1. A messenger or crier of a court; a servitor; one who cites persons to appear and answer; called also an apparitor or summoner. *Encyc.*
2. An officer in a university, whose chief business is to walk with a mace, before the masters, in a public procession; or, as in America, before the president, trustees, faculty, and students of a college, in a procession, at public commencements. *Encyc.*
3. A parish officer, whose business is to punish petty offenders. *Johnson.*

BEA'DLE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a beadle. *Wood.*

BEA'GLE, *n.* [Fr. *bigle*, so named from littleness; W. *bac*, little; Ir. *pig*; It. *piccolo*. We have from the same root *boy*, and the Danes *pige*, a little girl, and probably *pug* is the same word. Qu. Gr. *πυγμαῖος*, a pigmy.]
A small hound, or hunting dog, formerly used in hunting hares. They are now superseded, to a great extent, by *harriers*. Beagles are of different sorts; as, the *southern beagle*, shorter and less, but thicker than the deep-mouthed hound; the *fleet northern*, or *cat beagle*, smaller, and of a finer shape than the southern. From these species united, is bred a third, still preferable; and a smaller sort is little larger than the lap-dog. *Encyc.*

BEAK, *n.* [D. *bek*; W. *pig*; Ir. *peac*; Arm. *bek*; Fr. *bec*, Sp. *pico*; It. *becco*; Dan. *pig*, *pik*; Sw. *pigg*, *pik*; Sax. *pic*; Fr. *pique*; Eng. *peak*, *pike*, &c. The sense is, a shoot, or a point, from thrusting; and this word is connected with a numerous family. See Class Bg.]
1. The bill or nib of a bird, consisting of a horny substance, either straight or curving, and ending in a point.
2. A pointed piece of wood, fortified with brass, resembling a beak, fastened to the end of ancient galleys; intended to pierce the vessels of an enemy. In modern ships, the *beak-head* is a name given to the fore part of a ship, whose forecastle is square or oblong; a circumstance common to all ships of war, which have two or more tiers of guns. *Mar. Dict.*
Beak or *beak-head*, that part of a ship, before the forecastle, which is fastened to the stem, and supported by the main knee. *Encyc.*
3. In *farriery*, a little shoe, at the toe, about an inch long, turned up and fastened in upon the fore part of the hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*
4. Any thing ending in a point, like a beak. This in America is more generally pronounced *peak*.
5. In *botany*, a process, like the beak of a bird, terminating the fruit in certain plants, as in the Geranium. [L. *rostrum*.]

BEAK, *v. t.* Among cock-fighters, to take hold with the beak. *Ash.*

BEAK'ED, (beekt,) *a.* Having a beak; ending in a point, like a beak.
2. In *botany*, rostrate; furnished with a process [like a beak.

BEAK'ER, *n.* [Ger. *becher*.]
A cup or glass. *Johnson.*

BEAK'I-RON, (-i-urn,) *n.* A bickern; an iron tool, ending in a point, used by blacksmiths. *Ash.*

BEAL, *n.* [See BOIL. W. *bal*, a prominence.]
A pimple; a whelk; a small inflammatory tumor, a pustule. *Johnson. Ash.*

BEAL, *v. i.* To gather matter, to swell and come to a head, as a pimple. *Johnson. Ash.*

BEAM, *n.* [Goth. *bagms*, a tree, Sax. *beam*, G. *baum*, D. *boom*, a tree, Dan. *bom*, a bar or rail; Ir. *beim*, a beam. We see by the Gothic, that the word belongs to Class Bg. It properly signifies the stock or stem of a tree; that is, the fixed, firm part.]
1. The largest, or a principal piece of timber in a building, that lies across the walls, and serves to support the principal rafters. *Encyc.*
2. Any large piece of timber, long in proportion to its thickness, and squared or hewed for use.
3. The part of a balance, from the ends of which the scales are suspended; sometimes used for the whole apparatus for weighing. *Encyc.*
4. The part on the head of a stag, which bears the antlers, royals, and tops.
5. The pole of a carriage, which runs between the horses. *Dryden.*
6. A cylinder of wood, making part of a loom, on which weavers wind the warp before weaving; and this name is given also to the cylinder on which the cloth is rolled, as it is wove.
7. The straight part or shank of an anchor.
8. In *ships*, a great main cross timber, which holds the sides of a ship from falling together. The beams support the decks and orlops. The main beam is next the mainmast. *Mar. Dict.*
9. The main piece of a plow, in which the plow-tails are fixed, and by which it is drawn.
10. *Beam compass*; an instrument consisting of a square wooden or brass beam, having sliding sockets, that carry steel or pencil points; used for describing large circles, and in large projections for drawing the furniture on wall-dials. *Encyc. Johnson.*
On the beam, in navigation, signifies any distance from the ship, on a line with the beams, or at right angles with the keel. *Mar. Dict.*
Before the beam, is an arch of the horizon between a line that crosses the ship at right angles, or the line of the beam, and that point of the compass which she steers. *Mar. Dict.*
Beam ends. A vessel is said to be on her beam ends, when she inclines so much on one side that her beams approach a vertical position. *Mar. Dict.*

BEAM'-BIRD, *n.* A small European bird, so called because it often builds its nest on the projecting end of a beam or rafter in a building; also named the spotted fly-catcher. It is the *Muscicapa grisola* of naturalists. *Ed. Encyc. P. Cyc.*

BEAM-FEATH'ER, (-feth'er,) *n.* One of the long feathers in the wing of a hawk. *Booth.*

BEAM'-FILL'ING, *n.* The filling in of mason work between beams or joists.

BEAM'-TREE, *n.* A species of wild service, a tree having very tough wood, used for beams, &c.
The Cratægus Aria, Linn. (Pyrus Aria, Decand.)

BEAM, *n.* [Sax. *beam*, a ray of the sun; *beamian*, to shine or send forth beams; Sam. *bahmah*, splendor; Ir. *beim*, a stroke, and *soibheim*, a thunderbolt.]
A collection of rays emitted from the sun or other luminous body.

BEAM, *v. t.* To send forth; to emit; followed ordinarily by *forth*; as, to *beam forth* light.

BEAM, *v. i.* To emit rays of light, or beams; to shine.

He *beamed*, the day star of the rising age. *Trumbull.*

BEAM'ED, *a.* The head of a stag is said to be *beamed* when it has all its antlers put forth. *Booth.*

BEAM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Emitting rays of light or beams.

BEAM'ING, *n.* Radiation, the emission or darting of light in rays.
2. The issuing of intellectual light; dawn; prophetic intimation; first indication.

Such were the *beamings* of an original and gifted mind. *T. Dawes.*

BEAM'LESS, *a.* Emitting no rays of light.

BEAM'Y, *a.* Emitting rays of light, radiant; shining.
2. Resembling a beam in size and weight; massy. *Dryden.*
3. Having horns, or antlers. *Dryden.*

BEAN, *n.* [Sax. *bean*; Dan. *bönne*; Sw. *böna*; Gr. *πυανος*; D. *boon*; Ger. *bohne*; Ch. פון *apun*, a vetch. Qu. Arm. *fovon*; Corn. id., W. *faen*.]
A name given to several kinds of pulse, or leguminous seeds, and the plants producing them. They belong to several genera, particularly Vicia, Phaseolus, and Dolichos. The varieties most usually cultivated are, the horse bean, the mazagan, the kidney bean, the cranberry bean, the lima bean, the frost bean, &c. The stalk is erect or climbing, and the fruit roundish, oval, or flat, and of various colors. This name properly belongs to the Faba vulgaris, (Vicia Faba, Linn.
Malacca-bean, or *Anacardium*: the fruit of a tree (*Semicarpus Anacardium*) growing in Malabar, and other parts of the East Indies. This fruit is of a shining black color, of the shape of a heart flattened, about an inch long, terminating at one end in an obtuse point, and at the other adhering to a wrinkled stalk. It contains, within two shells, a kernel of a sweetish taste, and betwixt the shells is lodged a thick, acrid juice. *Encyc.*

BEAN'-CA-PER, *n.* A plant, a species of Zygophyllum, a native of warm climates. *Encyc.*

BEAN'-COD, *n.* A small fishing vessel or pilot boat, used in the rivers of Portugal. It is sharp forward, having its stem bent above into a great curve, and plated with iron. *Encyc.*

BEAN'-FED, *a.* Fed with beans. *Shak.*

BEAN'-FLY, *n.* A beautiful fly, of a pale purple color, found on bean flowers, produced from a maggot called *mida*. *Encyc.*

BEAN'-GOOSE, *n.* A species of Anas, (*A. segetum*,) a migratory bird, which arrives in England in autumn, and retires to the north in summer. It is so named from the likeness of the nail of the bill to a horse-bean. *Encyc.*
Bean-tree of America; a name given to the Erythrina Corallodendron.
Kidney-bean-tree, a name given to certain species of the genus Glycine.
Binding-bean-tree; a name given to a species of the genus Mimosa.
Bean-trefoil; a popular name of the Cytisus Laburnum and Anagyris fœtida. *Fam. of Plants.*

BEAN'-TRES-SEL, *n.* A plant.

BEAR, (bâre,) *v. t.*; *pret.* BORE; *pp.* BORN, BORNE. [Sax. *beran*, *beran*, *beoran*, *byran*, *gebæran*, *gebæran*, *gebyran*, *aberan*, *aberan*, to bear, carry, bring, sustain, produce, bring forth; *gebyrian*, *gebyrigan*, to pertain to, to belong to, to happen, to become, or be suitable; answering to the Latin *fero*, *porto*, *pario*, and *oportet*. Hence, probably, Sax. *barn*, *bearn*, a son, coinciding with *born*. Goth. *bairan*, to bear, or carry; *gabairan*, to bear; G. *fuhren*, to carry, and *gebaren*, to bring forth; D. *beuren*, to lift, *voeren*, to carry or *bear*; *baaren*, to bring forth; Sw. *bära*, to carry; *bära fram*, to bring forth, *barn*, a son; Dan. *bære*, to carry, bear, produce; L. *fero*, *pario*, *porto*; Gr. φερω, φορεω; Sp. and Port. *parir*, to bring forth, *portar*, to carry; It. *portare*, to carry; Ir. *bearaim*, *beirim*, to bear or bring forth, to tell or relate, whence Fr. *parler*; Russ. *beru*, to take, to carry; Sans. *bharadi*, to bear. This verb I suppose to be radically the same as the Shemitic ברא to produce; L. *pario*. The primary sense is to throw out, to bring forth, or in general, to thrust or drive along. It includes the proper significations, both of L. *fero* and *pario*; Shemitic פרה *farah*, and [illegible], *fari*. Hence, probably, Gr. *βαρος*, *βαρυς*, and a great family of words. See Class Br. Nos. 15, 22, 33, 35.]
1. To support; to sustain; as, to *bear* a weight or burden.
2. To carry; to convey; to support and remove from place to place; as, they *bear* him upon the shoulder; the eagle *beareth* them on her wings. *Isaiah. Deuteronomy.*
3. To wear; to bear as a mark of authority or distinction, as, to *bear* a sword, a badge, a name; to *bear* arms in a coat.
4. To keep afloat; as, the water *bears* a ship.
5. To support or sustain without sinking or yielding; to endure; as, a man can *bear* severe pain or calamity; or to sustain with proportionate strength, and without injury; as, a man may *bear* stronger food or drink.
6. To entertain; to carry in the mind; as, to *bear* a great love for a friend; to *bear* inveterate hatred to gaming.

7. To suffer; to undergo; as, to *bear* punishment.
8. To suffer without resentment, or interference to prevent; to have patience; as, to *bear* neglect or indignities.
9. To admit or be capable of; that is, to suffer or sustain without violence, injury, or change; as, to give words the most favorable interpretation they will *bear*.
10. To bring forth or produce, as the fruit of plants, or the young of animals; as, to *bear* apples; to *bear* children.
11. To give birth to, or be the native place of.

Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos *bore*. *Dryden.*

12. To possess and use as power; to exercise; as,
13. To gain or win. [to *bear* sway.

Some think to *bear* it by speaking a great word. *Bacon.*

[Not now used. The phrase now used is, *to bear away.*]
14. To carry on, or maintain; to have; as, to *bear* a part in conversation.
15. To show or exhibit; to relate; as, to *bear* testimony or witness. This seems to imply *utterance*, like the Latin *fero*, to relate or utter.
16. To sustain the effect, or be answerable for; as, to *bear* the blame.
17. To sustain, as expense; to supply the means of paying; as, to *bear* the charges, that is, to pay the
18. To be the object of. [expenses.

Let me but *bear* your love, and I'll *bear* your cares. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

19. To behave; to act in any character; as, hath he *borne* himself penitent? [*Not usual.*] *Shak.*
20. To remove, or to endure the effects of; and hence, to give satisfaction for.

He shall *bear* their iniquities.—Is. liii. Heb. ix.

To bear the infirmities of the weak, to bear one another's burdens, is to be charitable toward their faults, to sympathize with them, and to aid them in distress. *Brown.*

To bear off, is to restrain; to keep from approach; and in seamanship, to remove to a distance; to keep clear from rubbing against any thing; as, to *bear off* a blow; to *bear off* a boat; also, to *carry away*; as, to *bear off* stolen goods.

To bear down, is to impel or urge; to overthrow or crush by force; as, to *bear down* an enemy.

To bear down upon; to press; to overtake; to make all sail to come up with.

To bear hard, is to press or urge.

Cesar doth *bear* me hard. *Shak.*

To bear on, is to press against; also, to carry forward, to press, incite, or animate.

Confidence hath *borne* thee on. *Milton.*

To bear through, is to conduct or manage; as, to *bear through* the consulship. *B. Jonson.* Also, to maintain or support to the end; as, religion will *bear* us *through* the evils of life.

To bear out, is to maintain and support to the end; to defend to the last.

Company only can *bear* a man *out* in an ill thing. *South.*

To bear up; to support; to keep from falling.

Religious hope *bears up* the mind under sufferings. *Addison.*

To bear up; to keep afloat.

To bear a body. A color is said to *bear a body* in painting, when it is capable of being ground so fine, and mixed so entirely with the oil, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same color. *Johnson.*

To bear date, is to have the mark of time when written or executed; as, a letter or bond *bears date* Jan. 6, 1811.

To bear a price, is to have a certain price. In common mercantile language, it often signifies or implies to bear a good or high price.

To bear in hand; to amuse with false pretenses; to deceive. *Bacon. South. Shak.*

I believe this phrase is obsolete, or never used in America.

To bear a hand, in seamanship, is to make haste, be

BEAR, *v. i.* To suffer, as with pain. [quick.

But man is born to *bear*. *Pope.*

This is unusual in prose; and though admissible, is rendered intransitive, merely by the omission of *pain*, or other word expressive of evil.

2. To be patient; to endure.

I can not, can not *bear*. *Dryden.*

This also seems to be elliptical.

3. To produce, as fruit; to be fruitful, in opposition to barrenness.

This age to blossom, and the next to *bear*. *Dryden.*

Here *fruit* must be understood.

4. To press, with *upon*; as, to *bear* heavily on one's spirits; to *bear* hard upon an antagonist.
5. To take effect; to succeed; as, to bring matters to *bear*. *Guardian.*
6. To act in any character.

Instruct me how I may *bear* like a true friar. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

7. To be situated as to the point of compass, with respect to something else; as, the land *bore* E. N. E. from the ship.
8. To relate or refer to, with *on* or *upon*; as, how does this *bear* on the question?
9. To have weight on the neck by the yoke, as oxen attached to the neap of a cart.
10. To convey intelligence; as, the letters *bore* that succor was at hand. *Sir W. Scott.*
11. *To bear away*, in *navigation*, is to change the course of a ship, when close hauled, or sailing with a side wind, and make her run before the wind. *To bear up*, is used in a like sense, from the act of *bearing up* the helm to the windward. *Mar. Dict.*

Hence, perhaps, in other cases, the expression may be used to denote *tending* or *moving* from.

12. *To bear down*, is to drive or tend to; to approach with a fair wind; as, the fleet *bore down* upon the enemy.
13. *To bear in*, is to run or tend toward; as, a ship *bears in* with the land; opposed to *bear off*, or keeping at a greater distance.
14. *To bear up*, is to tend or move toward; as, to *bear up* to one another: also, to be supported; to have fortitude; to be firm; not to sink; as, to *bear up* under afflictions.
15. *To bear upon*, or *against*, is to lean upon or against; to act on as weight or force, in any direction, as a column upon its base, or the sides of two inclining objects against each other.
16. *To bear against*; to approach for attack or seizure; as, a lion *bears against* his prey. *Dryden.*
17. *To bear upon*; to act upon; as, the artillery *bore upon* the center; or to be pointed or situated so as to affect; as, to bring or plant guns so as to *bear upon* a fort or a ship.
18. *To bear with*; to endure what is unpleasing; to be indulgent; to forbear to resent, oppose, or punish.

Reason would I should *bear with* you.—Acts xviii.
Shall not God avenge his elect, though he *bear* long *with* them?—Luke xviii.

BEAR'-CLOTH, } *n.* A cloth in which a new-
BEAR'ING-CLOTH, } born child is covered when carried to church to be baptized. *Shak.*

BEAR, *v.* [Sax. *bera*; G. *bar*; D. *beer*; Sw. Dan. and Ice. *björn*; Ir. *bear*; allied, perhaps, to *fierce*, L. *ferus*, *fera*, or to *barbarus*.]

1. A wild quadruped, of the genus Ursus. The marks of the genus are, six fore teeth in the upper jaw, alternately hollow on the inside; and six in the under jaw, the two lateral ones lobated; the dog teeth are solitary and conical; the eyes have a nictitating membrane, and the nose is prominent. The *arctos*, the brown or black bear of Europe, has his body covered with long, shaggy hair. Some are found, in Tartary, of a pure white color. The *polar* or *white bear*, has a long head and neck; short, round ears; the hair long, soft, and white, tinged in some parts with yellow. He grows to a great size, the skins of some being 13 feet long. This bear lives in cold climates only, and frequently swims from one isle of ice to another. *Encyc.*
2. The name of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the *Greater* and *Lesser Bear*. In the tail of the Lesser Bear is the pole-star.

Bears and Bulls; cant terms applied to persons engaged in the gambling transactions of the Stock Exchange. *A bear*, is one who contracts to deliver, at a specified *future* time, stocks which he does not own; *a bull*, is one who contracts to take them. Hence, in the intervening time, it is the interest of the former to depress stocks, as the bear pulls down with his strong paws, and of the latter to raise stocks, as the bull throws upward with his horns. The stock is, in fact, never delivered, and was never meant to be. When the time for delivery arrives, the losing party pays the *difference* between the price of the stock *then* and at the time when the contract was made.

BEAR or BERE, *n.* A kind of barley, cultivated in Scotland and the north of England; called, also, *big*, and by some regarded as a distinct species, (*Hordeum hexastichon.*)

BEAR'A-BLE, *a.* That can be borne; tolerable. *Ed. Rev.*

BEAR'A-BLY, *adv.* In a bearable manner. *Westm. Rev.*

BEAR'-BAIT-ING, *n.* The sport of baiting bears with dogs. *Shak.*

BEAR'-BER'RY, *n.* A medicinal plant; the Arctostaphylus uva-ursi, (*Arbutus uva-ursi*, Linn.)

BEAR'-BIND, *n.* A species of Bind-weed or Convolvulus; a popular name, common to the genus Calystegia, (a subdivision of the Linnæan genus Convolvulus,) including the *Convolvulus sepium*. *Smith.*

BEAR'-FLY, *n.* An insect. *Bacon.*

BEAR'-GAR-DEN, *n.* A place where bears are kept for diversion or fighting. Hence,
2. A rude, turbulent assembly.

BEAR'-GAR-DEN, *a.* Rude; turbulent; as, *bear-garden* sport. *Todd.*

BEAR'-HERD, *n.* A man that tends bears. *Shak.*

BEAR'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a bear. *Shak.*

BEAR'S'-BREECH, *n.* Brank-ursine, a name common to different species of plants of the genus Acanthus.

BEAR'S'-EAR, *n.* A popular name of the Primula auricula.

BEAR'S'-EAR SAN'I-CLE, *n.* A species of Cortusa.

BEAR'S'-FOOT, *n.* A plant, a species of Hellebore.

BEAR'S'-GREASE, *n.* The fat of bears, extensively used to promote the growth of hair.

BEAR'-SKIN, *n.* The skin of a bear.
2. A coarse, shaggy woolen cloth for overcoats.

BEAR'S'-WORT, *n.* A plant. *Shak.*

BEAR'-WARD, *n.* A keeper of bears. *Shak.*

BEAR'-WHELP, *n.* The whelp of a bear. *Shak.*

BEARD, (beerd,) *n.* [Sax. *beard*; D. *baard*; G. and Dan. *bart*; L. *barba*; Russ. *boroda*, the beard and the chin.]

1. The hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the face, chiefly of male adults; hence a mark of virility. A *gray beard*, *long beard*, and *reverend beard*, are terms for old age.
2. *Beard* is sometimes used for *the face*; and to do a thing to a man's *beard*, is to do it in defiance, or to his face. *Johnson.*
3. The awn or sharp prickles on the ears of corn. But more technically, parallel hairs, or a tuft of stiff hairs terminating the leaves of plants. By some authors, the name is given to the lower lip of a ringent corol. *Martyn.*
4. A barb or sharp point of an arrow, or other instrument, bent backward to prevent its being easily drawn out.
5. The *beard* or chuck of a horse, is that part which bears the curb of a bridle, underneath the lower mandible and above the chin. *Farrier's Dict. Encyc.*
6. The rays of a comet, emitted toward that part of the heaven to which its proper motion seems to direct it. *Encyc.*
7. The *byssus* of a pinna, muscle, or other similar shell-fish, consisting of fine threads or hairs, by which they fasten themselves to stones. *Cyc.*

The term is also applied to the gills or respiratory organs of the oyster and other bivalves. *Brande.*

8. In *insects*, two small, oblong, fleshy bodies, placed just above the trunk, as in gnats, moths, and butterflies. *Encyc.*

BEARD, (beerd,) *v. t.* To take by the beard; to seize, pluck, or pull the beard, in contempt or anger.
2. To oppose to the face; to set at defiance.

I have been *bearded* by boys. *More.*

BEARD'ED, (beerd'ed,) *a.* Having a beard, as a man. In *botany*, having parallel hairs, or tufts of hairs, as the leaves of plants. *Martyn.*
2. Barbed or jagged, as an arrow. *Dryden.*

BEARD'ED, (beerd'ed,) *pp.* Taken by the beard; opposed to the face.

BEARD'-GRASS, *n.* A name common to different species of grass of the genus Andropogon.

BEARD'ING, (beerd'ing,) *ppr.* Taking by the beard; opposing to the face.

BEARD'LESS, (beerd'less,) *a.* Without a beard, young; not having arrived to manhood. In *botany*, destitute of parallel hairs, or tufts of hairs. *Martyn.*

BEARD'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being destitute of beard. *Lawrence, Lect.*

BEAR'ER, *n.* [See BEAR.] In *a general sense*, one who bears, sustains, or carries. Hence,
2. One who carries packages or letters; as, a *bearer* of dispatches.
3. One who carries the body to the grave, at a funeral.
4. One that wears any thing, as a badge or sword.
5. A tree or plant that yields its fruit; as, a good *bearer*.
6. In *architecture*, a post or brick wall between the ends of a piece of timber, to support it. In *general*, any thing that supports another thing.
7. In *heraldry*, a figure in an achievement, placed by the side of a shield, and seeming to support it; generally the figure of a beast. The figure of a human creature, for a like purpose, is called a *tenant*.

BEAR'ING, *ppr.* Supporting; carrying; producing.

BEAR'ING, *n.* The manner in which a person *bears* or conducts himself; gesture; mien; behavior.

I know him by his *bearing*. *Shak.*

2. The situation of an object, with respect to another object, by which it is supposed to have a connection with it or influence upon it, or to be influenced by it. Hence, relation.

But of this frame, the *bearings* and the ties. *Pope.*

3. In *architecture*, the distance or length which the ends of a piece of timber rest upon, or are inserted into, the wall that supports it. *Bearing of a timber*; the space between the two fixed extremes of a piece of timber, or between one extreme and a supporter. *Builder's Dict.*
4. In *navigation*, the situation of a distant object, with regard to a ship's position, as on the bow, on the lee quarter, &c. The direction or point of the compass in which an object is seen. *Mar. Dict.*
5. In *heraldry*, *bearings* are the coats of arms or figures of armories, by which the nobility and gentry are distinguished from common persons. *Encyc.*

BEAR'ISH, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of a bear; resembling a bear in temper or manners. *Harris.*

BEARN, *n.* [Sax. *bearn*; Goth. *barn*; from *bear*; Goth. *gabaurans*, born.]
A child. In Scotland, *bairn*. *Shak.*

BĒAST, (beest,) *n.* [Ir. *biast, piasd*; Corn. *bēst*; D. *beest*; L. *bestia*; Fr. *bête*, from *beste*; Dan. *best, beest*; W. *bwyst*, wild, savage, ferocious. See Boisterous.]

1. Any four-footed animal, which may be used for labor, food, or sport; distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; as, *beasts* of burden, *beasts* of the chase, *beasts* of the forest. It is usually applied to large animals.

2. Opposed to *man*, it signifies any irrational animal; as, in the phrase "*man* and *beast*." So, wild *beast*.

3. *Figuratively*, a brutal man; a person rude, coarse, filthy, or acting in a manner unworthy of a rational creature. *Johnson.*

4. A game at cards. Hence, *to beast.* *Encyc.*

BĒAST'ISH, *a.* Like a beast; brutal.

BĒAST'-LIKE, *a.* Like a beast; brutal. *Titus Andronicus.*

BĒAST'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *beastly.*] Brutality; coarseness; vulgarity; filthiness; a practice contrary to the rules of humanity.

BĒAST'LY, *a.* Like a beast; brutal; coarse; filthy; contrary to the nature and dignity of man.

2. Having the form and nature of a beast. *Prior.*

BĒAT, (beet,) *v. t.* *pret.* Beat; *pp.* Beat, Beaten. [Sax. *bratan, gebeotan*, to beat, *gebeaten*, beaten; W. *bern*; Fr. *battre*, or *batre*; Sp. *batir*; Port. *bater*; It. *battere*; L. *batuo*; Russ. *botayu*; Ar. خبط *khabata*, and كبت *kabata*; Heb. Ch. Syr. חבט, *habat.* Perhaps, Hindoo, *pata*, to kill; Burman, *potai*, id.; as we say, to smite and to slay. Hence, the *eirpata*, man-killers, in Herodotus. Class Bd, Nos. 20, 23, 33. See Abate.]

1. To strike repeatedly; to lay on repeated blows with a stick, with the hand or fist, or with any instrument, and for any cause, just or unjust, or for punishment. Luke xii. Deut. xxv.

2. To strike an instrument of music; to play on, as a drum. *Shak.*

3. To break, bruise, comminute, or pulverize by beating or pounding, as pepper or spices. Ex. xxx.

4. To extend by beating, as gold or other malleable substance; or to hammer into any form; to forge. Ex. xxxix.

5. To strike bushes; to shake by beating, or to make a noise to rouse game. *Prior.*

6. To thresh; to force out corn from the husk by blows. *Ruth.*

7. To break, mix, or agitate by beating; as, to *beat* an egg with any other thing. *Boyle.*

8. To dash or strike, as water; to strike or brush, as wind. *Milton.*

9. To tread, as a path. *Blackmore.*

10. To overcome in a battle, contest, or strife; to vanquish or conquer; as, one *beats* another at play.

Pyrrhus *beat* the Carthaginians at sea. *Arbuthnot.*

11. To harass; to exercise severely; to overlabor; as, to *beat* the brains about logic. *Hakewill.*

To beat down; to break, destroy, throw down, by beating or battering, as a wall.

Also, to press down or lay flat, as by treading, by a current of water, by violent wind, &c. *Shak.*

Also, to lower the price by importunity or argument.

Also, to depress or crush; as, to *beat down* opposition.

Also, to sink or lessen the price or value.

Usury *beats down* the price of land. *Bacon.*

To beat back; to compel to retire or return.

To beat into; to teach or instil, by repetition of instruction.

To beat up; to attack suddenly; to alarm or disturb; as, to *beat up* an enemy's quarters.

To beat the wing; to flutter; to move with fluttering agitation.

To beat off; to repel or drive back.

To beat the hoof; to walk; to go on foot.

To beat time; to measure or regulate time in music by the motion of the hand or foot.

In *the menage*, a horse *beats the dust*, when at each motion he does not take in ground enough with his fore legs; and at curvets, when he does them too precipitately, or too low. He *beats upon a walk*, when he walks too short. *Encyc.*

To beat out; to extend by hammering. In *popular use*, to *be beat out*, is to be extremely fatigued; to have the strength exhausted by labor or exertion.

BĒAT, *v. i.* To move with pulsation; as, the pulse *beats*; or to throb; as, the heart *beats*.

2. To dash with force, as a storm, flood, passion, &c.; as, the tempest *beats* against the house.

3. To knock at a door. Judges xix.

4. To fluctuate; to be in agitation. *Shak.*

To beat about; to try to find; to search by various means or ways. *Addison.*

To beat upon; to act upon with violence. *Jonah.*

Also, to speak frequently; to enforce by repetition. *Hooker.*

To beat up for soldiers, is to go about to enlist men into an army.

In *seamanship*, *to beat*, is to make progress against the direction of the wind, by sailing in a zigzag line or traverse. *Mar. Dict.*

With hunters, a stag *beats up and down*, when he runs first one way and then another. *Encyc.*

BĒAT, *n.* A stroke; a striking; a blow, whether with the hand or with a weapon.

2. A recurring stroke; a pulsation; as, the *beat* of the pulse.

3. The rise or fall of the hand or foot, in regulating the divisions of time in music.

4. A transient grace-note in music, struck immediately before the note it is intended to ornament. *Busby.*

5. A round or course, which is frequently gone over; as, a watchman's *beat.* Hence,

6. A place of habitual or frequent resort.

In *the military art*, the *beat of drum*, is a succession of strokes varied, in different ways, for particular purposes, as to regulate a march, to call soldiers to their arms or quarters, to direct an attack, or retreat, &c.

The *beat* of a watch or clock, is the stroke made by the fangs or pallets of the spindle of the balance, or of the pads in a royal pendulum. *Encyc.*

BĒAT, BĒAT'EN, *pp.* Struck; dashed against; pressed or laid down; hammered; pounded; vanquished; made smooth by treading; worn by use; tracked.

BĒAT'ER, *n.* One who beats, or strikes; one whose occupation is to hammer metals.

2. An instrument for pounding, or comminuting substances.

BĒAT'ER-UP, *n.* One who beats for game; *a sportsman's term.* *Butler.*

BĒATH, *v. t.* To bathe. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

BE-A-TIF'IC, BE-A-TIF'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *beatus*, blessed, from *beo*, to bless, and *facio*, to make. See Beatify.]

That has the power to bless or make happy, or the power to complete blissful enjoyment; used only of heavenly fruition after death; as, *beatific* vision. *Milton.*

BE-A-TIF'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to complete happiness.

BE-AT-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* In *the Roman Catholic church*, an act of the pope by which he declares a person beatified or blessed after death. This is the first step toward canonization, or the raising of one to the dignity of a saint. No person can be beatified till 50 years after his death. All certificates or attestations of his virtues and miracles are examined by the congregation of rites, and this examination continues often for years; after which his holiness decrees the beatification, and the corpse and relics of the intended saint are exposed to the veneration of all good Christians. *Encyc.*

BE-AT'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *beatus*, happy, from *beo*, to bless, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment.

2. In *the Roman Catholic church*, to declare by a decree or public act, that a person is received into heaven, and is to be reverenced as blessed, though not canonized.

BĒAT'ING, *ppr.* Laying on blows; striking; dashing against; conquering; pounding; sailing against the direction of the wind, &c.

BĒAT'ING, *n.* The act of striking or giving blows; punishment or chastisement by blows; conquering; sailing against the direction of the wind.

The *beating* of flax and hemp is an operation which renders them more soft and pliable. For this purpose, they are made into rolls and laid in a trough, where they are beat till no roughness or hardness can be felt. *Encyc.*

In *book-binding*, *beating* is performed by laying the book in quires, or sheets folded, on a block, and beating it with a heavy, broad-faced hammer. On this operation, or the heavy pressure now employed as a substitute, the elegance of the binding and the easy opening of the book much depend. *Encyc.*

Beating the wind, was a practice in the ancient trial by combat. If one of the combatants did not appear on the field, the other was to *beat the wind*, by making flourishes with his weapons; by which he was entitled to the advantages of a conqueror.

Beatings, or *beats*, in *music*, the regular pulsative swellings of sound, produced in an organ by pipes of the same key, when not in unison, and their vibrations not simultaneous or coincident. *Busby.*

This phenomenon occurs in stringed as well as wind instruments, when sounding together, nearly but not exactly in perfect tune. *P. Cyc.*

BE-AT'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *beatitudo*, from *beatus*, *beo*. See Beatify.]

1. Blessedness; felicity of the highest kind; consummate bliss; *used of the joys of heaven.*

2. The declaration of blessedness made by our Savior to particular virtues.

BEAU, (bo,) *n.*; *pl.* Beaux, (boze.) [Fr. *beau*, contracted from *bel*; L. *bellus*; Sp. and It. *bello*, fine, gay, handsome.]

A man of dress; a fine, gay man; one whose great care is to deck his person. In *familiar language*, a man who attends a lady.

BEAU I-DE'AL, (bo-i-de'al,) *n.* [Fr.] A conception or image of consummate beauty, formed in the mind, free from all the deformities, defects, and blemishes, which nature exhibits.

BEAU'ISH, (bo'ish,) *a.* Like a beau; foppish; fine.

BEAU MONDE', (bo-mond',) *n.* [Fr. *beau*, fine, and *monde*, world.]

The fashionable world; people of fashion and gayety. *Prior.*

BEAU'TE-OUS, (bu'te-ous,) *a.* [See Beauty.] Very fair; elegant in form; pleasing to the sight; beautiful; very handsome. It expresses a greater degree of beauty than *handsome*, and is chiefly used in poetry.

BEAU'TE-OUS-LY, (bū'te-ous-ly,) *adv.* In a beauteous manner; in a manner pleasing to the sight; beautifully.

BEAU'TE-OUS-NESS, (bū'te-ous-ness,) *n.* The state or quality of being beauteous; beauty.

BEAU'TI-FI-ED, (bū'ti-fide,) *pp.* Adorned; made beautiful.

BEAU'TI-FI-ER, (bū'ti-fi-er,) *n.* He or that which makes beautiful.

BEAU'TI-FUL, (bū'ti-ful,) *a.* [*beauty* and *full.*]

1. Elegant in form; fair; having the form that pleases the eye. It expresses more than *handsome.*

A *beautiful* woman is one of the most attractive objects in all nature's works. *Anon.*

A circle is more *beautiful* than a square; a square is more *beautiful* than a parallelogram. *Lord Kames.*

2. Having the qualities which constitute beauty, or that which pleases the senses other than the sight; as, a *beautiful* sound. *Encyc.*

BEAU'TI-FUL-LY, (bū'ti-ful-ly,) *adv.* In a beautiful manner.

BEAU'TI-FUL-NESS, (bū'ti-ful-ness,) *n.* Elegance of form, beauty; the quality of being beautiful.

BEAU'TI-FY, (bū'ti-fy,) *v. t.* [*beauty* and L. *facio*.]

To make or render beautiful; to adorn; to deck; to grace, to add beauty to; to embellish. *Hayward.*

BEAU'TI-FY, (bū'ti-fy,) *v. i.* To become beautiful; to advance in beauty. *Addison.*

BEAU'TI-FY-ING, (bū'ti-fy-ing,) *ppr.* Adorning; embellishing.

BEAU'TI-LESS, (bū'ti-less,) *a.* Destitute of beauty. *Hammond.*

BEAU'TY, (bū'ty,) *n.* [Fr. *beauté*, from *beau.* See Beau.]

1. An assemblage of graces, or an assemblage of properties in the form of the person or any other object which pleases the eye. In *the person*, due proportion or symmetry of parts constitutes the most essential property to which we annex the term *beauty.* In *the face*, the regularity and symmetry of the features, the color of the skin, the expression of the eye, are among the principal properties which constitute *beauty.* But as it is hardly possible to define all the properties which constitute beauty, we may observe in general, that *beauty* consists in whatever pleases the eye of the beholder, whether in the human body, in a tree, in a landscape, or in any other object.

Beauty is *intrinsic*, and perceived by the eye at first view, or *relative*, to perceive which, the aid of the understanding and reflection is requisite. Thus the *beauty* of a machine is not perceived till we understand its uses, and adaptation to its purpose. This is called *the beauty of utility.* By an easy transition, the word *beauty* is used to express what is pleasing to the other senses, or to the understanding. Thus we say, the *beauty* of a thought, of a remark, of sound, &c.

So beauty, armed with virtue, bows the soul
With a commanding, but a sweet control. *Percival.*

2. A particular grace, feature, or ornament; any particular thing which is beautiful and pleasing; as, the *beauties* of nature.

3. A particular excellence, or a part which surpasses in excellence that with which it is united; as, the *beauties* of an author.

4. A beautiful person. In *Scripture*, the chief dignity or ornament. 2 Sam. i.

5. In *the arts*, symmetry of parts; harmony; justness of composition. *Encyc.*

6. Joy and gladness. Is. lxi. Order; prosperity; peace; holiness. Ezek. xvi.

BEAU'TY, (bū'ty,) *v. t.* To adorn; to beautify or embellish. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

BEAU'TY-SPOT, (bū'ty-spot,) *n.* A patch; a foil; a spot placed on the face to heighten beauty.

BEAU'TY-WAN'ING, *a.* Declining in beauty. *Shak.*

BĒA'VER, (bē'ver,) *n.* [Sax. *befor, biofor*; Fr. *bièvre*; L. *fiber*; Ir. *beabhar*; Sw. *bäfwer*; Dan. *bever*; Ger. *biber*; D. *bever*; Russ. *bobr*; Pers. بیبر *babir.*]

1. An amphibious quadruped, of the genus Castor. It has short ears, a blunt nose, small fore feet, large hind feet, with a flat, ovate tail. It is remarkable for its ingenuity in constructing its lodges or habitations, and from this animal is obtained the castor of the shops, which is taken from cods or bags in the groin. Its fur, which is mostly of a chestnut-brown, is the material of the best hats.

2. The fur of the beaver, or a hat made of the fur.

3. Part of a helmet covering the face, made jointed,

so that the wearer could raise it to drink; hence its name, from Old Fr. *bever*, to drink. *Booth.*

BEA'VER-ED, *a.* Covered with or wearing a beaver. *Pope.*

BEA'VER-TEEN, *n.* A species of fustian cloth.

BE-BLEED', *v. t.* [*be* and *bleed.*] To make bloody. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

BE-BLOOD', } *v. t.* [*be* and *blood.*] To make bloody.
BE-BLOOD'Y, } [*Obs.*] *Sheldon.*

BE-BLOT', *v. t.* [*be* and *blot.*] To blot; to stain. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

BE-BLUB'BER-ED, *a.* [*be* and *blubber.*] Foul or swelled with weeping. *Shutton.*

BEC-A-FI'CO, *n.* [It. *beccafico*, from the root of *pica*, *peck*, *beck*, and *fico*, a fig. See Bear.]

A fig-pecker; a bird like a nightingale, which feeds on figs and grapes. *Johnson. Prior. Bailey.*

The term *beccafico* is applied by the Italians to different species of small birds of the genus Sylvia, when in a condition for the table. *P. Cyc.*

BE-CALM', (be-cäm',) *v. t.* [*be* and *calm.* See Calm.]

1. To still; to make quiet; to appease; to stop or repress motion in a body; used of the elements and of the passions; as, to *becalm* the ocean, or the mind. But *calm* is generally used.

2. To keep from motion by intercepting the current of wind; as, high lands *becalm* a ship.

BE-CALM'ED, (be-cämd',) *pp.* or *a.* Quieted; appeased.

2. *a.* Hindered from motion or progress by a calm; as, a ship *becalmed.*

BE-CALM'ING, (be-cäm'ing,) *ppr.* Appeasing; keeping from motion or progress.

BE-CALM'ING, (be-cäm'ing,) *n.* A calm at sea. *Herbert.*

BE-CAME', *pret.* of Become. See Become.

BE-CAUSE', (a compound word.) [Sax. *be*; Eng. *by* and *cause.* See By and Cause.]

By cause, or by the cause; on this account; for the cause which is explained in the next proposition; for the reason next explained. Thus, I fled, *because* I was afraid, is to be thus resolved; I fled, *by the cause*, *for the cause*, which is mentioned in the next affirmation, viz., I was afraid. Hence, *cause* being a noun, *because* may be regularly followed by *of.*

The spirit is life, *because of* righteousness. — Rom. viii.
Because of these things cometh the wrath of God upon the children of disobedience. — Eph. v.

BEC-CA-BUN'GA, *n.* [G. *bach*, a brook, and *bunga*, a basket for catching fish.]

Brooklime speedwell; Veronica beccabunga; a European plant, common in ditches and shallow streams.

BECH'A-MEL, *n.* A kind of fine, white broth, or sauce, thickened with cream. *Cooley.*

BE-CHANCE', *v. i.* [*be*, *by*, and *chance.*] To befall; to happen to. *Shak.*

BE-CHARM', *v. t.* [*be* and *charm.*] To charm; to captivate. *Beaum. & Fl.*

BE'CHIC, *n.* [Gr. βηχικα, from βηξ, a cough.]

A medicine for relieving coughs, synonymous with *pectoral*, which is now the term mostly used. *Quincy.*

BECK, *n.* A small brook. *Gray.* This word, Sax. *becc*, Ger. *bach*, D. *beek*, Dan. *bæk*, Sw. *bæck*, Per. بخ *bakh*, a brook or rivulet, is found in the Ir. Ar. Ch. Syr. Sam. Heb. and Eth., in the sense of *flowing*, as tears, weeping. Gen. xxxii. 22. It is obsolete in English, but is found in the names of towns situated near streams, as in *Walbeck*; but is more frequent in names on the Continent, as in *Griesbach*, &c.

BECK, *n.* [Sax. *beacen*, a sign; *beacnian*, *bycnian*, to beckon. The Sw. *peka*, Dan. *pege*, signifies to point with the finger.]

A nod of the head; a significant nod, or a motion of the hand, intended to be understood by some person, especially as a sign of command.

BECK, *v. i.* To nod, or make a sign with the head or hand.

BECK, *v. t.* To call by a nod; to intimate a command to, to notify by a motion of the head or hand. *Shak.*

BECK'ED, (bekt,) *pp.* Called or notified by a nod or a motion of the hand.

BECK'ET, *n.* A thing used in ships to confine loose ropes, tackles, or spars, as a large hook, a rope with an eye at one end, or a wooden bracket. *Mar. Dict.*

BECK'ING, *ppr.* Nodding significantly, directing by a nod or motion of the hand.

BECK'ON, (bek'n,) *v. i.* [See Beck.] To make a sign to another, by nodding, winking, or a motion of the hand or finger, &c., intended as a hint or intimation. Acts xix.

BECK'ON, (bek'n,) *v. t.* To make a significant sign to. *Dryden.*

BECK'ON, *n.* A sign made without words. *Bolingbroke.*

BECK'ON-ED, *pp.* Having a sign made to.

BECK'ON-ING, *ppr.* Making a significant sign as a hint.

BE-CLIP', *v. t.* [Sax. *beclyppan.*]

To embrace. [*Not in use.*] *Wickliffe.*

BE-CLOUD', *v. t.* [See Cloud.] To cloud; to obscure; to dim. *Sidney.*

BE-CLOUD'ED, *pp.* Clouded; darkened.

BE-CLOUD'ING, *ppr.* Overspreading with clouds; obscuring.

BE-COME', (be-kum',) *v. i.*; *pret.* Became; *pp.* Become. [Sax. *becuman*, to fall out or happen, D. *bekoomen*; G. *bekommen*, to get or obtain, Sw. *bekomma*; Dan. *bekomme*, to obtain; *be* and *come.* The Sax. *be* is the Eng. *by.* These significations differ from the sense in English. But the sense is, to *come to*, to arrive, to reach, to fall or pass to. [See Come.] Hence the sense of suiting, agreeing with. In Sax. *cuman*, Goth. *kuiman*, is to come, and Sax. *cueman* is to please, that is, to suit or be agreeable.]

1. To pass from one state to another, to enter into some state or condition, by a change from another state or condition, or by assuming or receiving new properties or qualities, additional matter, or a new character; as, a cion *becomes* a tree.

The Lord God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man *became* a living soul. — Gen. ii.
To the Jews I *became* as a Jew. — I Cor. ix.

2. *To become of*, usually with *what* preceding, to be the fate of; to be the end of, to be the final or subsequent condition; as, *what* will *become of* our commerce? *what* will *become of* us?

In the present tense, it applies to *place* as well as *condition.* What has *become of* my friend? that is, where is he; as well as, what is his condition, *Where is he become?* used by Shakspeare and Spenser, is obsolete, but this is the sense in Saxon, where has he fallen?

BE-COME', *v. t.* In general, to suit or be suitable; to be congruous; to befit; to accord with, in character or circumstances, to be worthy of, decent, or proper. It is used in the same sense applied to persons or things.

If I *become* not a cart as well as another man. *Shak.*

This use of the word, however, is less frequent, the verb usually expressing the suitableness of *things* to persons or to other things, as, a robe *becomes* a prince.

It *becomes* me so to speak of an excellent poet. *Dryden.*

BE-COM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.*, but used rarely or never except as an adjective. Fit, suitable; congruous; proper; graceful; belonging to the character, or adapted to circumstances, as, he speaks with *becoming* boldness; a dress is very *becoming.*

Some writers formerly used *of* after this word.

Such discourses as are *becoming of* them. *Dryden.*

But this use is inelegant or improper.

BE-COM'ING, *a.* Ornament. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

BE-COM'ING-LY, *adv.* After a becoming or proper manner.

BE-COM'ING-NESS, *n.* Fitness; congruity; propriety, decency; gracefulness arising from fitness. *Grew.*

BE-CRIP'PLE, *v. t.* [See Cripple.] To make lame; to cripple. [*Little used.*]

BE-CURL', *v. t.* To curl. [*Not used.*]

BED, *n.* [Sax. *bed*; D. *bed*; G. *bett* or *bet*; Goth. *badi.* The sense is a lay or spread, from laying or setting.]

1. A place or an article of furniture to sleep and take rest on; in modern times, and among civilized men, a sack or tick filled with feathers or wool; but a bed may be made of straw or any other materials. The word *bed* includes often the bedstead.

2. Lodging; a convenient place for sleep.

3. Marriage; matrimonial connection.

George, the eldest son of his second *bed.* *Clarendon.*

4. A plat or level piece of ground in a garden, usually a little raised above the adjoining ground. *Bacon.*

5. The channel of a river, or that part in which the water usually flows. *Milton.*

6. Any hollow place, especially in the arts; a hollow place in which any thing rests, as, the *bed* of a mortar.

7. A layer; a stratum; an extended mass of any thing, whether upon the earth or within it, as, a *bed* of sulphur; a *bed* of sand or clay.

8. Pain, torment. Rev. ii. The grave. Is. lvii. The lawful use of wedlock. Heb. xiii.

The *bed* of the carriage of a gun, is a thick plank which lies under the piece, being, as it were, the body of the carriage.

The *bed* of a mortar is a solid piece of oak, hollow in the middle, to receive the breech and half the trunnions.

In *masonry*, *bed* is a range of stones, and the joint of the bed is the mortar between the two stones placed one over the other. *Encye.*

Bed of justice, in *France.* The king was said *to hold a bed of justice*, when, going in person to a refractory parliament, and, seated on his throne, (called *lit*, bed,) he caused his decrees to be registered. *Brande.*

To make a bed, is to put it in order after it has been used.

To bring to bed, to deliver of a child, is rarely used. But in the passive form, *to be brought to bed*, that is, *to be delivered of a child*, is common. It is often followed by *of*; as, to be brought to bed *of* a son.

To put to bed, in *midwifery*, is to deliver of a child.

Dining bed, or discubitory bed; among *the ancients*, a bed on which persons lay at meals. It was four or five feet high, and would hold three or four persons. Three of these beds were ranged by a square table, one side of the table being left open, and accessible to the waiters. Hence the Latin name for the table and the room, *triclinium*, or three beds. *Encye.*

From bed and board. In *law*, a separation of man and wife, without dissolving the bands of matrimony, is called a separation from *board and bed*, *a mensa et toro.* In this case the wife has a suitable maintenance allotted to her out of the husband's estate, called *alimony.* *Blackstone.*

BED, *v. t.* To place in a bed. *Bacon.*

2. To go to bed with. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

3. To make partaker of the bed. *Bacon.*

4. To plant and inclose or cover; to set or lay and inclose; as, to *bed* the roots of a plant in soft mold.

5. To lay in any hollow place, surrounded or inclosed; as, to *bed* a stone.

6. To lay in a place of rest or security, covered, surrounded, or inclosed; as, a fish *bedded* in sand, or under a bank.

7. To lay in a stratum; to stratify; to lay in order, or flat; as, *bedded* clay, *bedded* hairs. *Shak.*

BED, *v. i.* To cohabit, to use the same bed.

If he be married, and *bed* with his wife. *Wiseman.*

BE-DAB'BLE, *v. t.* [*be* and *dabble.*] To wet; to sprinkle.

Bedabbled with the dew. *Shak.*

BE-DAB'BLED, *pp.* Wet, sprinkled.

BE-DAB'BLING, *ppr.* Wetting, sprinkling.

BE-DAFF', *v. t.* To make a fool of. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

BED'A-GAT, *n.* The name of the sacred books of the Boodhists in Burmah. *Malcom.*

BE-DAG'GLE, *v. t.* [*be* and *daggle.*] To soil, as clothes, by drawing the ends in the mud, or spattering them with dirty water.

BE-DAG'GLED, *pp.* Soiled by reaching the mud in walking; bespattering.

BE-DARE', *v. t.* [*be* and *dare.*] To dare; to defy. [*Not used.*] *Peele.*

BE-DARK', *v. t.* [*be* and *dark.*] To darken. [*Not used.*] *Gower.*

BE-DARK'EN-ED, *pp.* Darkened; obscured.

BE-DASH', *v. t.* [*be* and *dash.*] To wet by throwing water or other liquor upon; to bespatter with water or mud.

BE-DASH'ED, (be-dasht',) *pp.* Bespattered with water or other liquid.

BE-DASH'ING, *ppr.* Bespattering; dashing water upon, or other liquid.

BE-DAUB', *v. t.* [*be* and *daub.*] To daub over, to besmear with viscous, slimy matter; to soil with any thing thick and dirty. *Shak.*

BE-DAUB'ED, *pp.* Daubed over; besmeared.

BE-DAUB'ING, *ppr.* Daubing over; besmearing.

BE-DAZ'ZLE, *v. t.* [*be* and *dazzle.*] To confound the sight by too strong a light; to make dim by luster. *Shak.*

BE-DAZ'ZLED, *pp.* Having the sight confounded by too strong a light.

BE-DAZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Confounding or making dim by a too brilliant luster.

BE-DAZ'ZLING-LY, *adv.* So as to bedazzle.

BED'-BUG, *n.* A troublesome insect of an offensive smell, (*Cimex lectularius*,) which infests the crevices of bedsteads, &c. *P. Cyc. Partington. Brande.*

BED'-CHAIR, *n.* A chair for the sick, with a movable back, which rises or falls, to sustain them while sitting up in bed.

BED'-CHAM-BER, *n.* [*bed* and *chamber.*] An apartment or chamber intended or appropriated for a bed, or for sleep and repose.

BED'-CLOTHES, *n. pl.* [*bed* and *clothes.*] Blankets, or coverlets, &c., for beds. *Shak.*

BED'DED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid in a bed; inclosed as in a bed; stratified.

BED'DER, } *n.* [from *bed.*] The nether stone of an
BE-DET'TER, } oil mill. *Chalmers.*

BED'DING, *ppr.* Laying in a bed; inclosing as in a bed.

BED'DING, *n.* A bed and its furniture; a bed; the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast. *Spenser.*

BE-DEAD', (be-ded',) *v. t.* To deaden. *Hallywell.*

BE-DECK', *v. t.* [*be* and *deck.*] To deck; to adorn; to grace. *Shak.*

BE-DECK'ED, (be-dekt',) *pp.* Adorned; ornamented.

BE-DECK'ING, *ppr.* Adorning; decking.

BED'E-GUAR, (-gär,) *n.* A hairy or spongy substance on rose-bushes, produced by the puncture of certain insects, and once supposed to have valuable medical properties. *Booth.*

BEDE'-HOUSE, *n.* [Sax. *bead*, a prayer, and *house.*]

Formerly, a hospital or alms-house, where the poor prayed for their founders and benefactors.

BE'DEL, (bē'dl,) *n.* An officer in the universities of England; a messenger or crier of a court; an 'a-

ferior officer of a parish. [A peculiar orthography of *beadle*.]

BE'DEL-RY, *n.* The extent of a beadle's office. *Blount.*

BE-DEV'IL, (-dev'l,) *v. t.* To throw into utter disorder and confusion; as if by the agency of evil spirits. *South.*

BE-DEV'IL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Thrown into utter disorder and confusion. *W. Irving.*

BE-DEW', *v. t.* [*be* and *dew.*] To moisten, as with dew; to moisten in a gentle manner with any liquid; as, tears *bedew* her face. *Shak.*

BE-DEW'ED, (be-dūde',) *pp.* Moistened, as if with dew, gently moistened.

BE-DEW'ER, *n.* That which bedews. *Sherwood.*

BE-DEW'ING, *ppr.* Moistening gently, as with dew; wetting.

BE-DEW'Y, *a.* Moist with dew. [*Little used.*]

BED'-FEL-LOW, *n.* [*bed* and *fellow.*] One who lies with another in the same bed. *Shak.*

BED'-HANG-INGS, *n. pl.* Curtains. *Shak.*

BE-DIGHT', (be-dite',) *v. t.* [*be* and *dight.*] To adorn; to dress; to set off with ornament. [*Little used.*] *More.*

BE-DIGHT', BE-DIGHT'ED, } *pp.* Adorned; set off with ornaments.

BE-DIGHT'ING, *ppr.* Adorning.

BE-DIM', *v. t.* [*be* and *dim.*] To make dim; to obscure or darken. *Sidney.*

BE-DIM'MED, *pp.* Made dim; obscured.

BE-DIM'MING, *ppr.* Making dim; obscuring; darkening.

BE-DIS'MAL, *v. t.* To make dismal. *Student.*

BE-DIZ'EN, (be-diz'zn,) *v. t.* [*be* and *dizen.*] To adorn; to deck. [*A low word.*]

BE-DIZ'EN-ED, *pp.* Bedecked; adorned.

BE-DIZ'EN-ING, *ppr.* Adorning.

BED'LAM, *n.* [Corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious house in London, afterward converted into a hospital for lunatics.]

1. A mad-house; a place appropriated for lunatics. *Spelman.*

2. A madman; a lunatic; one who lives in *Bedlam.* *Shak.*

3. *Figuratively*, a place of uproar.

BED'LAM, *a.* Belonging to a mad-house; fit for a mad-house. *Shak.*

BED'LAM-ITE, *n.* An inhabitant of a mad-house; a madman. *B. Jonson.*

BED'-MAK-ER, *n.* [*bed* and *maker.*] One whose occupation is to make beds, as in a college or university. *Spectator.*

BED'-MATE, *n.* [*bed* and *mate.*] A bed-fellow. *Shak.*

BED'-MOLD-ING, *n.* [*bed* and *molding.*]

In *architecture*, the members of a cornice, which are placed below the coronet, consisting of an ogee, a list, a large boultine, and another list under the coronet. *Encyc.*

BE-DOTE', *v. t.* [*be* and *dote.*] To make to dote. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

BED'OU-IN, (bed'oo-een,) *n.* The name of those Arabs who live in tents, and are scattered over Arabia, Egypt, and other parts of Africa.

BED'-POST, *n.* [*bed* and *post.*] The post of a bedstead.

BED'-PRESS-ER, *n.* [*bed* and *press.*] A lazy fellow; one who loves his bed. *Shak.*

BED'-QUILT, *n.* A quilted spread or cover for a bed.

BE-DRAG'GLE, *v. t.* [*be* and *draggle.*] To soil, as garments which are suffered, in walking, to reach the dirt; to soil by drawing along on mud. *Swift.*

BE-DRAG'GLED, *pp.* Soiled by reaching the dirt, in walking.

BE-DRAG'GLING, *ppr.* Soiling by drawing along in dirt or mud.

BE-DRENCH', *v. t.* [*be* and *drench.*] To drench; to soak; to saturate with moisture: *applied to things which imbibe moisture.* *Shak.*

BE-DRENCH'ED, (be-drencht',) *pp.* Drenched; soaked.

BE-DRENCH'ING, *ppr.* Soaking; drenching.

BED'RID, BED'RID-DEN, } *a.* [*bed* and *ride*; Sax. *bedrida.*] Confined to the bed by age or infirmity. *Shak.*

BED'RITE, *n.* [*bed* and *rite.*] The privilege of the marriage bed.

BED'ROOM, *n.* [*bed* and *room.*] A room or apartment intended or used for a bed; a lodging-room.

2. Room in a bed. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

BE-DROP', *v. t.* [*be* and *drop.*] To sprinkle, as with drops. *Chaucer.*

BE-DROP'PED, (be-dropt',) *pp.* Sprinkled, as with drops; speckled; variegated with spots.

BED'SIDE, *n.* The side of the bed. *Middleton.*

BED'STAFF, *n.* [*bed* and *staff.*] A wooden pin anciently inserted on the sides of bedsteads, to keep the clothes from slipping on either side. *Johnson.*

BED'STEAD, (bed'sted,) *n.* [*bed* and *stead.*] A frame for supporting a bed.

BED'STRAW, *n.* [*bed* and *straw.*] Straw laid under a bed to make it soft; also, a name common to different species of plants, of the genus Galium.

BED'SWERV-ER, *n.* [*bed* and *swerve.*] One that swerves from his bed; that is, one who is false and unfaithful to the marriage vow. *Shak.*

BED'TICK, *n.* A case of strong linen or cotton cloth, used for inclosing the feathers or other materials of a bed. *Booth.*

BED'TIME, *n.* [*bed* and *time.*] The time to go to rest; the usual hour of going to bed. *Shak.*

BE-DUCK', *v. t.* [*be* and *duck.*] To duck; to put the head under water; to immerse. *Spenser.*

BE-DUNG', *v. t.* To cover with dung. *Bp. Hall.*

BE-DUST', *v. t.* [*be* and *dust.*] To sprinkle, soil, or cover with dust. *Sherwood.*

BED'WARD, *adv.* [*bed* and *ward.*] Toward bed. *Shak.*

BE-DWARF', *v. t.* [*be* and *dwarf.*] To make little; to stunt or hinder growth. *Donne.*

BED'WORK, *n.* [*bed* and *work.*] Work done in bed, without toil of the hands, or with ease. *Shak.*

BE-DYE', *v. t.* [*be* and *dye.*] To dye; to stain. *Spenser.*

BE-DY'ED, (be-dide',) *pp.* Dyed; stained.

BEE, *n.* [Sax. *beo*; D. *bye*; G. *biene*; Sw. *bi*; Dan. *bie*; Ir. *beach*; It. *pecchia*; Sp. *abeja.* Class Bg.]

1. An insect of the genus Apis. [See Apis.] The species are numerous, of which the honey-bee is the most interesting to man. It has been cultivated from the earliest periods, for its wax and honey. It lives in swarms, or societies, of from 10,000 to 50,000 individuals. These swarms contain three classes of bees; the females or queen bees, of which there is only one in each swarm, the males or drones, and the neuters or working bees. Of the former, there is only one in each hive or swarm, whose sole office is to propagate the species. It is much larger than the other bees. The drones serve merely for impregnating the queen, after which they are destroyed by the neuters. These last are the laborers of the hive. They collect the honey, form the cells, and feed the other bees and the young. They are furnished with a proboscis, or tongue, by which they collect the honey from flowers, and a mouth, by which they swallow it, and then convey it to the hive in their stomachs, where they disgorge it into the cells. The pollen of flowers settles on the hairs with which their body is covered, whence it is collected into pellets by a brush on their second pair of legs, and deposited in a hollow in the third pair. It is called *bee-bread*, and is the food of the *larvæ* or young. The adult bees feed on honey. The wax was supposed to be formed from pollen by a digestive process, but it is now ascertained that it is formed from the honey by a similar process. The females and neuters have a barbed sting, attached to a bag of poison, which flows into the wound inflicted by the sting. When a hive is overstocked, a new colony is sent out under the direction of a queen bee. This is called *swarming.* *Cyc. Ed. Encyc.*

2. In *America*, joint, voluntary, and gratuitous aid afforded by neighbors to their minister, or to any person in need. Also, an assembly of ladies to sew for the poor.

BEE'-BREAD, *n.* [*bee* and *bread.*] A brown, bitter substance, the pollen of flowers collected by bees, as food for their young. [See Bee.]

BEE'-EAT-ER, *n.* [*bee* and *eat.*] A bird that feeds on bees. A name common to the different species of birds of the genus Merops, of which the M. Apiaster of Europe is remarkable for the brilliancy of its plumage. *Encyc.*

BEE'-FLOW-ER, *n.* [*bee* and *flower.*] A plant; a species of Ophrys or Twyblade, whose flowers represent singular figures of bees, flies, and other insects. *Encyc.*

BEE'-GAR-DEN, *n.* [*bee* and *garden.*] A garden or inclosure to set bee hives in. *Johnson.*

BEE'-GLUE, *n.* [*bee* and *glue.*] A soft, unctuous matter with which bees cement the combs to the hives, and close up the cells; called also *propolis.* *Encyc.*

BEE'-HIVE, *n.* [*bee* and *hive.*] A case, box, or other hollow vessel, which serves as a habitation for bees. Hives are made of various materials, as of boards, the hollow trunk of a tree, withes of straw, or glass.

BEE'-MAS-TER, *n.* [*bee* and *master.*] One who keeps bees. *Mortimer.*

BEE'-MOTH, *n.* A moth from whose eggs are produced caterpillars, which infest bee-hives.

BEECH, *n.* [Sax. *bece*, *boc*; D. *beuke*, or *beukenboom*; Ger. *buche*, or *buchbaum*; Slav. *buku*; Russ. *buk*; Gr. φηγος; L. *fagus*; It. *faggio*; Sp. *haya*; Port. *faia.* In Saxon, *bec* and *boc* is a book. It may be that *beech* is properly the name of bark, and this being used, by our rude ancestors, as the material for writing, the word came to signify a book.]

A tree arranged by Linnæus under the genus *Fagus*, with the chestnut; but the latter is now placed in a distinct genus, (Castanea.) The beech grows to a large size, with branches forming a beautiful head, with thick foliage. The bark is smooth and of a silvery cast. The mast or nuts are the food of swine, and of certain wild animals, and yield a good oil for lamps. When eaten by man, they are said to occasion giddiness and headach. *Encyc.*

BEECH'-COAL, *n.* [*beech* and *coal.*] Charcoal from beech wood.

BEECH'EN, (beech'n,) *a.* Consisting of the wood or bark of the beech; belonging to the beech; as, a *beechen* vessel. *Dryden.*

BEECH'-MAST, *n.* The fruit or nuts of the beech.

BEECH'-NUT, *n.* The nut of the beech-tree.

BEECH'-OIL, *n.* [*beech* and *oil.*] Oil expressed from the mast or nuts of the beech-tree. It is used in Picardy, and in other parts of France, instead of butter, but is said to occasion heaviness and pains in the stomach. *Encyc.*

BEECH'-TREE, *n.* [*beech* and *tree.*] The beech.

BEEF, *n.* [Fr. *bœuf*, an ox; Arm. *bevin*; It. *bue*; Sp. *buey*; Port. *boy*; W. *buw*; Corn. *bewh*, an ox; Ir. *bo*, a cow, pl. *buaibh*; L. *bos*, *bovis*; Gr. βους.]

1. An animal of the bovine genus, whether ox, bull, or cow, but used of those which are full grown or nearly so. In this, which is the original sense, the word has a plural, *beeves.*

2. The flesh of an ox, bull, or cow, or of bovine animals generally, when killed. In *popular language*, the word is often applied to the live animal; as, an ox is good *beef*; that is, well fattened. In this sense, the word has no plural.

BEEF, *a.* Consisting of the flesh of the ox, or of bovine animals; as, a *beef*-steak. *Swift.*

BEEF'-EAT-ER, *n.* [*beef* and *eat.*] [Corrupted in its second meaning, from *buffetier*, a keeper of the buffet or side board, because some of them were originally arranged at side-tables, at solemn festivals. *Enc. Am.*]

1. One that eats beef.

2. A popular appellation for the yeomen of the guard, in England.

3. The Buphaga Africana, an African bird that feeds on the larvæ which nestle under the hides of oxen.

4. In *popular use*, a stout, fleshy man.

BEEF'STEAK, *n.* [*beef* and *steak.*] A steak or slice of beef broiled or for broiling.

BEEF'-WIT-TED, *a.* [*beef* and *wit.*] Dull in intellects; stupid; heavy-headed. *Shak.*

BEELD, *n.* [Sax. *beld*, *an*, to cover.]

Protection; refuge. [*Obs.*] A shed for cattle. *Fairfax.*

BE-EL'ZE-BUB, *n.* A prince of devils. [The word signifies the deity of flies.]

BEE'MOL, *n.* In music, a half-note. *Bacon.*

BEEN, [Sax. *beon.*]

Part. perf. of Be; pronounced *bin.* In old authors, it is also the present tense plural of Be.

BEEN, *n.* A fretted stringed instrument of music of the guitar kind, having nineteen frets, used in India. *As. Researches.*

BEER, *n.* [W. *bir*; Fr. *biere*; Arm. *byer*, *bir*, *ber*; D. and G. *bier*; It. *birra.*]

1. A fermented liquor made from any farinaceous grain; but generally from barley, which is first malted and ground, and its fermentable substance then extracted by hot water. This extract or infusion is evaporated by boiling in caldrons, and hops or some other plant of an agreeable bitterness added. The liquor is then suffered to ferment in vats. *Beer* is of different degrees of strength, and is denominated *small beer*, *ale*, *porter*, *brown-stout*, &c., according to its strength, or other peculiar qualities. *Encyc.*

2. *Beer* is a name given in America to fermenting liquors made of various other materials; and when a decoction of the roots of plants forms part of the composition, it is called *spring-beer*, from the season in which it is made. There is also *root-beer.*

BEER'-BAR-REL, *n.* A barrel for holding beer.

BEER'-HOUSE, *n.* A house where malt liquors are sold; an ale-house.

BEEST'INGS. See Biestings.

BEES'-WAX, *n.* The wax collected by bees, and of which their cells are constructed.

BEET, *n.* [D. *biet*; Ger. *beete*; It. *bietola*; W. *betysen*, L. *beta*. Fr. *bette.*]

A plant of the genus Beta. The species cultivated in gardens are the *cicla* and *vulgaris*, or white and red beet. There are many varieties; some with long taper roots, and others with flat roots, like turnips. The root furnishes a large portion of sugar, which is manufactured in France on a great scale. *Cyc.*

BEE'TLE, *n.* [Sax. *bitl*, or *bytl*, a mallet; *betel*, the insect, *beetle.*]

1. A heavy mallet or wooden hammer, used to drive wedges, beat pavements, &c., having one, two, or three handles for as many men to use it, called also a *stamper*, or *rammer.*

2. In *zoology*, a popular name common to the different species of insects, of the genus Scarabæus, Linn. The generic characters are, clavated antennæ, fissile longitudinally, legs frequently dentated, and wings which have hard cases, or sheaths. They are of different sizes, from that of a pin's head to that of a man's fist. They have various names, as the *May-bug*, or *door-beetle*, *cock-chaffer*, the *tumble-dung*, the *elephant-beetle*, &c. The latter, found in South America, is the largest species, being nearly four inches long. *Encyc.*

The term *beetle* is common, in popular language, to all insects with hard or shelly wing-cases, as the Coleoptera, and some of the Orthoptera, as the cockroach. It is more appropriate to the Scarabæi. *Cyc. Partington.*

BEE'TLE, (bee'tl,) *v. i.* To jut; to be prominent; to hang or extend out; as, a cliff that *beetles* over its base. *Shak.*

BEE'TLE-BROW, *n.* [*beetle* and *brow.*] A prominent brow. *Shak.*

BEE'TLE-BROW-ED, *a.* Having prominent brows. *Swift.*

BEE'TLE-HEAD, *n.* [*beetle* and *head.*] A stupid fellow. *Scot.*

BEE'TLE-HEAD-ED, (bē'tl-hed-ed,) Having a head like a beetle; dull; stupid. *Shak.*

BEE'TLE-STOCK, *n.* [*beetle* and *stock.*] The handle of a beetle. *Spenser.*

BEE'TLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Jutting; being prominent; standing out from the main body. *Thomson.*

BEET'-RAVE, } *n.* A kind of beet, used for salad.
BEET'-RAD-ISH, } *Ash.*

BEEVES, *n.*; *pl.* of BEEF. Cattle; quadrupeds of the bovine genus, called in England *black* cattle.

BE-FALL', *v. t.*; *pret.* BEFELL; *part.* BEFALLEN. [Sax. *befallan*, of *be* and *fall.*]

To happen to; to occur to; as, let me know the worst that can *befall* me. It usually denotes ill. It is generally transitive in form, but there seems to be an ellipsis of *to*, and *to* sometimes follows it.

BE-FALL', *v. i.* To happen; to come to pass.

I have revealed this discord which *befell.* *Milton.*

To *befall of*, is not legitimate.

BE-FALL'EN, (be-fawl'n,) *pp.* Fallen on.

BE-FALL'ING, *n.* That which befalls; an event.

BE-FALL'ING, *ppr.* Happening to; occurring to; coming to pass.

BE-FELL', *pret.* of BEFALL.

BE FIT', *v. t.* [*be* and *fit.*] To suit; to be suitable to; to become.

That name best *befits* thee. *Milton.*

BE-FIT'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Suiting; becoming.

BE-FLAT'TER, *v. t.* To flatter.

BE-FOAM', *v. t.* [*be* and *foam.*] To cover with foam. [*Little used.*]

BE-FOG'GED, *a.* Involved in a fog. *Irving.*

BE-FOOL', *v. t.* [*be* and *fool.*] To fool; to infatuate; to delude or lead into error.

Men *befool* themselves. *South.*

BE FOOL'ED, *pp.* Fooled; deceived; led into error.

BE-FOOL'ING, *ppr.* Fooling; making a fool of; deceiving; infatuating.

BE-FORE', *prep.* [*be* and *fore*, that is, *by*, *fore*, *near* the fore part. Sax. *before*, or *beforan*, retained by Chaucer in *beforn.*]

1. In front; on the side with the face, at any distance; used of persons. *Milton.*

2. In presence of, with the idea of power, authority, respect.

Abraham bowed *before* the people of the land.—Gen. xxiii.
Wherewithal shall I come *before* the Lord?—Micah vi.

3. In sight of; as, *before* the face.

4. In the presence of, noting cognizance or jurisdiction.

Both parties shall come *before* the judge.—Ex. xxii.

5. In the power of, noting the right or ability to choose or possess; free to the choice.

The world was all *before* them. *Milton.*
My land is *before* thee.—Gen. xx.

6. In front of any object; as, *before* the house, *before* the fire.

7. Preceding in time.

Before I was afflicted, I went astray.—Ps. cxix.
Before Abraham was, I am.—John viii.

Here the preposition has a sentence following for an object.

8. In preference to.

And he set Ephraim *before* Manasseh.—Gen. xlviii.
Poverty is desirable *before* torments. *Taylor.*

9. Superior; preceding in dignity.

He that cometh after me is preferred *before* me, for he was *before* me.—John i.

10. Prior to; having prior right; preceding in order; as, the eldest son is *before* the younger in succession.

11. Previous to; in previous order; in order to.

Before this treatise can become of use, two points are necessary. *Swift.*

[See No. 7.]

12. *Before the wind*, denotes in the direction of the wind and by its impulse.

BE-FORE', *adv.* In time preceding.

You tell me what I knew *before.* *Dryden.*

1. In time preceding, to the present, or to this time; hitherto; as, tumults then arose which *before* were unknown.

2. Further onward in place, in progress, or in front.

Reaching forth to those things which are *before.*—Phil. iii.

3. In front; on the fore part.

The battle was *before* and behind.—2 Chron. xiii.

In some of the examples of the use of *before*, which Johnson places under the adverb, the word is a preposition governing a sentence; as, "*Before* the hills appeared." This is the real construction, however overlooked or misunderstood.

BE-FORE'CIT-ED, *a.* Cited in a preceding part.

BE-FORE'HAND, *adv.* [*before* and *hand.*] In a state of anticipation or preoccupation; often followed by *with*; as, you are *beforehand with* me.

2. Antecedently; by way of preparation or preliminary; aforetime. Matt. xiii. 1 Tim. v.

3. In a state of accumulation, so as that more has been received than expended. A man is *beforehand.* [*In this use it is more properly an adjective.*]

4. At first; before any thing is done. *L'Estrange.*

BE-FORE'MEN-TION-ED, *a.* Mentioned before.

BE-FORE'TIME, *adv.* [*before* and *time.*] Formerly; of old time. 1 Sam. ix. Josh. xx. [*Obs.*]

BE-FOR'TUNE, *v. t.* [*be* and *fortune.*] To happen to; to betide. *Shak.*

BE-FOUL', *v. t.* [Sax. *befylan*; *be* and *foul.*] To make foul; to soil.

BE-FRIEND', (be-frend',) *v. t.* [*be* and *friend.*] To favor; to act as a friend to; to countenance, aid, or benefit. *Shak.*

BE-FRIEND'ED, *pp.* Favored; countenanced.

BE-FRIEND'ING, *ppr.* Favoring; assisting as a friend; showing kindness to.

BE-FRINGE', (be-frinj',) *v. t.* [*be* and *fringe.*] To furnish with a fringe; to adorn as with fringe. *Fuller.*

BE-FRING'ED, *pp.* Adorned as with a fringe.

BE-FUR'RED, *a.* Covered with fur.

BEG, } *n.* [The Turks write this word *begh*, or *bek*,
BEY, } but pronounce it *bay.*]

In the *Turkish dominions*, a governor of a town or country; more particularly, the lord of a sangiac or banner. Every province is divided into seven sangiacs or banners each of which qualifies a bey; and these are commanded by the governor of the province, called *beglerbeg*, or lord of all the beys. Each *beg* has the command of a certain number of spahis, or horse, denominated *timariots.*

In *Tunis*, the *beg*, or bey, is the prince or king, answering to the *dey* of Algiers.

In *Egypt*, the *begs* are twelve generals, who command the militia, or standing forces of the kingdom. *Encyc.*

BEG, *v. t.* [Probably contracted from Sw. *begära*, to ask, desire, crave; Dan. *begiære*; Ger. *begehren*; D. *begeeren*, which is a compound word; *be* and *geeren*, to crave; Sax. *geornian*, *gyrnan*, to yearn. In Italian, *picaro* is a beggar.]

1. To ask earnestly; to beseech; to entreat or supplicate with humility. It implies more urgency than *ask* or *petition.*

Joseph *begged* the body of Jesus.—Matt. xxvii.

2. To ask or supplicate in charity; as, we may yet be reduced to *beg* our bread.

3. To take for granted; to assume without proof; as, to *beg* the question in debate.

BEG, *v. i.* To ask alms or charity; to practice begging; to live by asking alms.

I can not dig; to *beg* I am ashamed.—Luke xvi.

BE-GET', *v. t.*; *pret.* BEGOT, BEGAT; *pp.* BEGOT, BEGOTTEN. [Sax. *begetan*, of *be* and *getan*, to get. See GET.]

1. To procreate, as a father or sire; to generate; as, to *beget* a son.

2. To produce, as an effect; to cause to exist; to generate; as, luxury *begets* vice.

BE-GET'TER, *n.* One who begets or procreates; a father.

BEG'GA-BLE, *a.* That may be begged. *Butler.*

BEG'GAR, *n.* [See BEG.] One that lives by asking alms, or makes it his business to beg for charity.

2. One who supplicates with humility; a petitioner; but in this sense rarely used, as the word has become a term of contempt. *Johnson.*

3. One who assumes in argument what he does not prove. *Tillotson.*

BEG'GAR, *v. t.* To reduce to beggary; to impoverish. *Shak.*

2. To deprive, or make destitute; to exhaust; as, to *beggar* description.

BEG'GAR-ED, *pp.* Reduced to extreme poverty.

BEG'GAR-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to indigence, or a state of beggary.

BEG'GAR-LI-NESS, *n.* The state of being beggarly; meanness; extreme poverty. *Barret.*

BEG'GAR-LY, *a.* Mean; poor; in the condition of a beggar; extremely indigent; used of both persons and things. *Shak.*

BEG'GAR-LY, *adv.* Meanly; indigently; despicably. *Hooker.*

BEG'GAR-MAID, *n.* A maid that is a beggar. *Shak.*

BEG'GAR-MAN, *n.* A man that is a beggar. *Shak.*

BEG'GAR-WOM'AN, *n.* A female beggar. *Shak.*

BEG'GAR'S-LICE, *n.* The name of an obnoxious weed, (*Echinospermum Virginicum*,) having a bur-like fruit or nut with hooked prickles, which fasten on those who pass by.

BEG'GAR-Y, *n.* A state of extreme indigence. *Sidney.*

BEG'GED, *pp.* Entreated; supplicated; asked in charity; assumed without proof.

BEG'GING, *ppr.* Asking alms; supplicating; assuming without proof.

BEG'GING, *n.* The act of soliciting alms; the practice of asking alms; as, he lives by *begging.*

BE-GHARDS', } *n.* A German word denoting one
BE-GUARDS', } who begs with importunity; applied formerly to some of the Franciscans and other mendicant orders of Rome. The term was also applied to a class of persons distinguished for the favor and frequency of their prayers. *Brande.*

BE-GILT', *a.* Gilded. *B. Jonson.*

BE-GIN', *v. i.*; *pret.* BEGAN; *pp.* BEGUN. [Sax. *gynnan*, *aginnan*, *beginnan*, and *onginnan*, to begin, *ongin*, a beginning; Goth. *duginnan*; Sw. *begynna*; Dan. *begynde*; D. and Ger. *beginnen*, to begin; D. and Ger. *beginn*, a beginning, origin; W. *cychwyn*, to begin, *cy*, a prefix, and *cwn*, a head. The radical word is *gin* or *gyn*, to which are prefixed *be*, *on*, and *du*, which is *to*. This appears to be the root of the Gr. γινομαι, γενναω, L. *genero*, *gigno*, coinciding with Syr. ܟܝܢ *kōn*, to begin to be; in Aph. to plant, to confirm, to create; Eth. ከወነ *kōn*, to be, to become, or be made; Ar. كَانَ *kana*, to be, or become, to make, to create, to generate; Heb. Ch. and Sam. כּוּן, to make ready, to adapt, prepare, establish; Sam. to create. The primary sense is, to throw, thrust, stretch forward; hence, to set, or to produce, according to its connection or application.]

1. To have an original or first existence; to take rise; to commence.

As he spake by the mouth of his holy prophets, which have been since the world *began.*—Luke i.
Judg ment must *begin* at the house of God.—1 Pet. iv.
From Nimrod first the savage race *began.* *Pope.*
And tears *began* to flow. *Dryden.*

2. To do the first act; to enter upon something new; to take the first step; as, *begin*, my muse.

Begin every day to repent. *Taylor.*
When I *begin*, I will also make an end.—1 Sam. iii.

BE-GIN', *v. t.* To do the first act of any thing; to enter on; to commence.

Ye nymphs of Solyma, *begin* the song. *Pope.*
And thus they *begin* to do.—Gen. xi.

2. To trace from any thing, as the first ground; to lay the foundation.

The apostle *begins* our knowledge in the creatures, which leads us to the knowledge of God. *Locke.*

To begin with, to enter upon first; to use or employ first; as, to *begin with* the Latin grammar; to *begin business with* a small capital.

BE-GIN'NER, *n.* The person who begins; he that gives an original; the agent who is the cause; an author.

2. One who first enters upon any art, science, or business; one who is in his rudiments; a young practitioner; often implying want of experience.

BE-GIN'NING, *ppr.* First entering upon; commencing; giving rise, or original; taking rise, or origin.

BE-GIN'NING, *n.* The first cause; origin.

I am the *beginning* and the ending.—Rev. i.

2. That which is first; the first state; commencement; entrance into being.

In the *beginning*, God created the heaven and the earth.—Gen. i.

3. The rudiments, first ground, or materials.

Mighty things from small *beginnings* grow. *Dryden.*

BE-GIN'NING-LESS, *a.* That hath no beginning [*A bad word, and not used.*] *Barrow.*

BE-GIRD', (begurd',) *v. t.*; *pret.* BEGIRT, BEGIRDED; *pp.* BEGIRT. [*be* and *gird*; Sax. *begyrdan.*]

1. To bind with a band or girdle.

2. To surround; to inclose; to encompass.

Begird the Almighty throne. *Milton.*

3. To besiege. *Clarendon.*

To begirt, used by B. Jonson, is a corrupt orthography.

BE-GIRD'ED, } *pp.* Bound with a girdle; surrounded;
BE-GIRT', } inclosed; besieged.

BE-GIRD'ING, *ppr.* Binding with a girdle; surrounding; besieging.

BEG'LER-BEG, *n.* [See BEG.] The governor of a province in the Turkish empire, next in dignity to the grand vizier. Each has three ensigns or staffs, trimmed with a horse tail, to distinguish him from a pashaw, who has two, and a beg, who has one. His province is called *beglerbeglic.* *Encyc.*

BE-GLOOM', *v. t.* To make gloomy; to darken. *Badcock.*

BE-GNAW', (be-naw',) *v. t.* [Sax. *begnagan*; *be* and *gnaw.*]

To bite or gnaw; to eat away; to corrode; to nibble. *Shak.*

BE-GOD', *v. t.* To deify.

BE-GONE', (be-gawn',) Go away; depart. These two words have been improperly united. *Be* retains the sense of a verb, and *gone*, that of a participle.

BE-GOR'ED, *a.* [*be* and *gore.*] Besmeared with gore. *Spenser.*

BE-GOT', } *pp.* of BEGET. Procreated; generated
BE-GOT'TEN, }

BE-GRAVE', *v. t.* To deposit in the grave; to bury. [*Not used.*]

2. To engrave. [*Not used.*] *Gower.*

BE-GRĒASE', *v. t.* [*be* and *grease.*] To soil or daub with grease, or other oily matter.

BE-GRIME', *v. t.* [*be* and *grime.*] To soil with dirt deep impressed, so that the natural hue can not easily be recovered. *Shak.*

BE-GRIM'ED, *pp.* Deeply soiled.

BE-GRIM'ER, *n.* One who begrimes.

BE-GRUDGE', (be-grudj',) *v. t.* [See GRUDGE.] To grudge; to envy the possession of.

BE-GRUDG'ED, *pp.* Having excited envy.

BE-GRUDG'ING, *ppr.* Envying the possession of.

BE-GUILE', (be-gile',) *v. t.* [*be* and *guile.*] To delude; to deceive; to impose on by artifice or craft.

The serpent *beguiled* me, and I did eat.—Gen. iii.

2. To elude by craft.

When misery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage. *Shak.*

3. To elude any thing disagreeable by amusement, or other means; to pass pleasingly; to amuse; as, to *beguile* the tedious day with sleep. *Shak.*

BE-GUIL'ED, *pp.* Deluded; imposed on; misled by craft; eluded by stratagem; passed pleasingly.

BE-GUILE'MENT, *n.* Act of beguiling or deceiving.

BE-GUIL'ER, *n.* He or that which beguiles or deceives.

BE-GUIL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Deluding; deceiving by craft; eluding by artifice; amusing.

BE-GUIL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to deceive.

BE-GUIL'TY, *v. t.* To render guilty. [*A barbarous word.*] *Sanderson.*

BE-GUINE', (bā-geen',) *n.* One of an order of females in Flanders, who, without having taken the monastic vows, are united for the purposes of devotion and charity, and live together in houses called *beguinages.* There were also similar societies of males called *beghards*, and sometimes *beguins.* See BEGHARD.

BĒ'GUM, } *n.* In *the East Indies*, a princess or lady
BĒ'GAUM, } of high rank. *Malcom.*

BE-GŪN', *pp.* of BEGIN. Commenced; originated.

BE-HALF', (bē-hăf',) *n.* [This word is probably a corruption. If composed of *be* and *half*, it is a word of modern origin; but I take it to be the Sax. *behefe*, profit, need, or convenience; G. *behuf*; D. *behoef*, necessaries, business; *behoeve*, behalf; Sw. *behof*; Dan. *behov*, need, necessity, sufficiency, or what is required, sustenance, or support; from the verb *behoove*, *behöfva*, *behöve*, to need. The spelling is therefore corrupt; it should be *behof* or *behoof.* See BEHOOF.]

1. Favor; advantage; convenience; profit; support; defense; vindication; as, the advocate pleads in *behalf* of the prisoner; the patriot suffers in *behalf* of his country.

2. Part; side; noting substitution, or the act of taking the part of another; as, the agent appeared in *behalf* of his constituents, and entered a claim.

BE-HAP'PEN, *v. i.* [*be* and *happen.*] To happen to. *Spenser.*

BE-HAVE', *v. t.* [G. *gehaben*; Sax. *gehabban*, and *behabban*; *be* and *have.*]

1. To restrain; to govern; to subdue. [*The Saxon sense of the word.*]

He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas spent. *Shak.*

This sense is obsolete. Yet it often seems to be implied; for to *behave one's self*, is really to *govern* one's self; to have in command.

2. To carry; to conduct; used with the reciprocal pronoun; as, he *behaves himself* manfully. But the tendency of modern usage is to omit the pronoun; as, he *behaves* well.

BE-HAVE', *v. i.* To act; to conduct; generally applied to manners, or to conduct in any particular business: and in a good or bad sense. He *behaves* well or ill.

BE-HAV'ED, *pp.* Conducted.

BE-HAV'ING, *ppr.* Carrying; conducting.

BE-HAV'IOR, (be-hāv'yur,) *n.* [See BEHAVE.] Manner of behaving, whether good or bad; conduct; manners; carriage of one's self, with respect to propriety or morals; deportment. It expresses external appearance or action; sometimes in a particular character; more generally in the common duties of life; as, our future destiny depends on our *behavior* in this life. It may express correct or good manners, but I doubt whether it ever expresses the idea of *elegance of manners*, without another word to qualify it.

To be upon one's behavior, is to be in a state of trial, in which something important depends on propriety of conduct. The modern phrase is, *to be*, or *to be put, upon one's good behavior.* Judges hold their office during *good behavior*: that is, during the integrity and fidelity of their official conduct.

BE-HEAD', (be-hed',) *v. t.* [*be* and *head.*] To cut off the head; to sever the head from the body, with a cutting instrument; appropriately used of the execution of men for crimes.

BE-HEAD'ED, (be-hed'ed,) *pp.* Having the head cut off.

BE-HEAD'ING, (be-hed'ing,) *ppr.* Severing the head from the body.

BE-HEAD'ING, (be-hed'ing,) *n.* The act of separating the head from the body by a cutting instrument; decollation.

BE-HELD', *pret.* and *pp.* of BEHOLD, which see.

BĒ'HE-MOTH, *n.* [Heb. בהמות, plural of בהמה, a beast or brute; from an Arabic verb, which signifies, to shut, to lie hid, to be dumb. In Eth. dumb.]

Authors are divided in opinion as to the animal intended in Scripture by this name; some supposing it to be an ox, others, an elephant; and Bochart labors to prove it the hippopetamus, or river horse. It seems to unite some of the peculiar characteristics of all; and hence some consider it as a kind of type or representation of the largest land animals, under the general name of *behemoth*, which is a plural, denoting, literally, *beasts.* *Kitto.* The original word in Arabic signifies a brute or beast in general, especially a quadruped.

BĒ'HEN, } *n.* A plant. The white behen is a species
BEN, } of Cucubalus, called Swedish Lychnis,
BEK'EN, } or gum sepungar, also spatling poppy and bladder campion, (*Cucubalus behen*, Linn.; *Silene inflata*, Decand.) The empalement of its flower resembles network, and its leaves have somewhat of the flavor of peas. *Family of Plants. Encye.*

The white behen of the shops is the root of the *Centaurea Behen*, a native of the Levant; the red behen is the root of the *Statice Limonium*, or sea lavender. *Parr.*

BE-HEST', *n.* [*be* and Sax. *hæse*, a command; Ger. *geheiss*, command, from *heissen*, to call, tell, or command. See HEAT.]

Command; precept; mandate.

BE-HIGHT', (behīte,) *v. t.*; *pret.* BEHOT. [Sax. *behetan*, to promise.]

To promise; to intrust; to call or name; to command; to adjudge, to address; to inform; to mean; to reckon. The orthography is corrupt; it should be *behote.* [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Chaucer.*

BE-HIND', *prep.* [Sax. *behindan*, of *be* and *hindan*, behind; Goth. *hindar*, beyond, behind; *hindar-leithan*, to pass, præterire; Ger. *hinter.*]

1. At the back of another; as, to ride *behind* a horseman.

2. On the back part, at any distance; in the rear; as, to walk *behind* another.

3. Remaining; left after the departure of another, whether by removing to a distance, or by death; as, a man leaves his servant *behind* him, or his estate at his decease.

4. Left at a distance, in progress or improvement; as, one student is *behind* another in mathematics.

5. Inferior to another in dignity and excellence.

For I suppose I was not a whit *behind* the very chiefest apostles. —2 Cor. xi.

6. On the side opposite the front or nearest part, or opposite to that which fronts a person; on the other side; as, *behind* a bed; *behind* a hill; *behind* a house, tree, or rock.

Behind the back, in *Scripture*, signifies, out of notice or regard; overlooked; disregarded.

They cast thy laws *behind their backs.* —Neh. ix. Is. xxxvii.

BE-HIND', *adv.* [*be* and *hind.*] Out of sight; not produced or exhibited to view; remaining; as, we know not what evidence is *behind.*

2. Backward; on the back part; as, to look *behind.*

3. Past, in the progress of time.

Forgetting those things which are *behind.* —Phil. iii.

4. Future, or remaining to be endured.

And fill up that which is *behind* of the afflictions of Christ in my flesh. —Col. i.

5. Remaining after a payment; unpaid; as, there is a large sum *behind.*

6. Remaining after the departure of; as, he departed and left us *behind.*

BE-HIND'HAND, *a.* [*behind* and *hand.*] In arrear; in an exhausted state; in a state in which rent or profit has been anticipated, and expenditures precede the receipt of funds to supply them. In *popular use*, a state of poverty, in which the means of living are not adequate to the end. Also, in a state of backwardness, in which a particular business has been delayed beyond the proper season for performing it; as, he is *behindhand* in his business.

Behindhand with, is *behind* in progress; not upon equal terms in forwardness; as, to be *behindhand with* the fashionable world.

This word is really an adjective, as it is applied to the *person* rather than to the *verb*; but like *adrift*, *aloft*, *ashamed*, and several other words, never precedes the noun. Shakspeare's "behindhand slackness," therefore, according to present usage, is not a legitimate phrase.

BE-HŌLD', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* BEHELD. [Sax. *behealdan*, *beheoldan*, *gehealdan*, *gehaldan*, from *healdan*, to hold. The sense is, to hold, to have in sight, from straining, restraining. In Saxon, the verb signifies not only to look or see, but to guard; so in Latin, *observo*, from *servo*, to keep. This explication leads us to an understanding of the participle *beholden*, which retains the primitive sense of the verb, *bound*, *obliged.* The Germans retain the original sense in *behalten*, to hold or keep; as the Dutch do in *gehouden*, held, bound; and the Danes in *beholde*, to keep, retain; *behold*, a retreat, refuge, reservation. See OBSERVE and REGARD.]

1. To fix the eyes upon; to see with attention; to observe with care.

Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world. —John i.

2. In *a less intensive sense*, to look upon; to see.

When he *beheld* the serpent of brass, he lived. —Num. xxi.

BE-HŌLD', *v. i.* To look; to direct the eyes to an object.

And I *beheld*, and lo, in the midst of the throne, a lamb, as it had been slain. —Rev. v.

2. To fix the attention upon an object; to attend; to direct or fix the mind.

Behold, I stand at the door and knock. —Rev. iii.

This word is much used in this manner, for exciting attention or admiration. It is in the imperative mode, expressing command or exhortation, and is of no means a mere exclamation.

BE-HŌLD'EN, (be-hōld'n,) *pp.* or *a.* [The participle of BEHOLD, to keep, guard, or bind. See BEHOLD.]

Obliged; bound in gratitude; indebted.

Little are we *beholden* to your love. *Shak.*

BE-HŌLD'ER, *n.* One who beholds; a spectator; one who looks upon or sees.

BE-HŌLD'ING, *ppr.* Fixing the eyes upon; looking on; seeing.

2. Fixing the attention; regarding with attention.

3. *n.* Obligation. [*Not used.*] *Carew.*

4. Obliged. [*A mistaken use of the word for* BEHOLDEN.] *Bacon on Love.*

BE-HŌLD'ING-NESS, *n.* The state of being obliged. [*An error, and not in use.*] *Donne. Sidney.*

BE-HŌN'EY, (-hun'y,) *v. t.* To sweeten with honey. *Sherwood.*

BE-HOOF', *n.* [Sax. *behofian*, to want, to be necessary, to be expedient; hence, to be a duty; D. *behoeven*, to need; Ger. *behuf*, behoof; Dan. *behöve*, to need, to lack; *behov*, need, necessity, sufficiency, maintenance, that is, things needed; Sw. *behof*, need; *behöfva*, to need.]

1. *Radically*, need, necessity; whence, by an easy analogy, the word came to signify that which supplies want. Hence, in *present usage*,

2. That which is advantageous; advantage; profit; benefit.

No mean recompense it brings to your *behoof.* *Milton.*

BE-HOOV'A-BLE, *a.* Needful; profitable.

BE-HOOVE', (be-hoov',) *v. t.* [Sax. *behofian*, to want, to be necessary, or expedient. *Supra.*]

To be necessary for; to be fit for; to be meet for, with respect to necessity, duty, or convenience.

And thus it *behooved* Christ to suffer. —Luke xxiv.

It may, perhaps, be used intransitively; as, let him behave as it *behooveth*; but I believe such use is rare.

BE-HOOVE'FUL, (be-hoov'ful,) *a.* Needful; useful; profitable; advantageous.

BE-HOOVE'FUL-LY, (be-hoov'ful-ly,) *adv.* Usefully; profitably. [*Obs., or nearly so.*]

BE-HOT', *pret.* of BEHIGHT. [*Obs.*]

BE-HŌVE', and its derivatives. See BEHOOVE.

BE-HOWL', *v. i.* [*be* and *howl.*] To howl at. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BE'ING, *ppr.* [See BE.] Existing in a certain state.

Man, *being* in honor, abideth not. —Ps. xlix.

BE'ING, *n.* Existence; as, God is the author of our *being.*

In God we live, and move, and have our *being.* —Acts xvii.

2. A particular state or condition. [*This is hardly a different sense.*]

3. A person existing: *applied to the human race.*

4. An immaterial, intelligent existence, or spirit.

Superior *beings*, when of late they saw
A mortal man unfold all nature's law. *Pope.*

5. An animal; any living creature; as, animals are such *beings* as are endowed with sensation and spontaneous motion.

BE IT SO. A phrase of anticipation—*suppose it to be so*; or of permission—*let it be so.* *Shak.*

BE-JADE', *v. t.* [*be* and *jade.*] To tire. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

BE-JAPE', *v. t.* To laugh at; to deceive. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

BE-JES'U-IT, *v. t.* To initiate in Jesuitism. *Milton.*

BE-KISS', *v. t.* [*be* and *kiss.*] To kiss or salute. [*Not in use.*] *Johnson.*

BE-KNAVE', *v. t.* [*be* and *knave.*] To call knave. [*Not used.*] *Pope.*

BE-KNŌW', *v. t.* [*be* and *know.*] To acknowledge. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

BE-LA'BOR, *v. t.* [Perhaps from *be* and *labor*; but in Russ. *bulava* is a club.] To ply diligently; to beat soundly; to thump.

Ajax belabors there a harmless ox. *Dryden.*

BE-LACE', v. t. [*be* and *lace.*] To fasten, as with a lace or cord.

2. To beat; to whip.

BE-LAC'ED, a. Adorned with lace. *Beaum. & Fletch.*

BE-LAM', v. t. To beat or bang. *Todd.*

BEL'A-MOUR, n. [Fr. *bel-amour.*]

A gallant; a consort. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

BEL'A-MY, n. [Fr. *bel-ami.*]

A good friend; an intimate. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

BE-LATE', v. t. [*be* and *late.*] To retard or make too late. [*Not used.*]

BE-LAT'ED, *pp.* and *a.* [*be* and *lated.*] Benighted; abroad late at night.

2. Too late for the hour appointed or intended; later than the proper time. *Burke.*

BE-LAT'ED-NESS, n. A being too late. *Milton.*

BE-LAVE', v. t. [*be* and *lave.*] To wash. [*Not used.*]

BE-LAW'GIVE, v. t. To give a law to. [*Barbarous, and not used.*] *Milton.*

BE-LAY', v. t. [This word is composed of *be* and *lay*, to lay to, lay by, or close. See Belrageer.]

1. To block up, or obstruct; as, to *belay* the coast. *Dryden. Gower.*

2. To place in ambush. *Spenser.*

3. To adorn, surround, or cover. *Spenser.*

4. In *seamanship*, to fasten, or make fast, by winding a rope round a cleat, kevil, or belaying-pin. It is chiefly applied to the running rigging. *Mar. Dict.*

BE-LAY'ED, *pp.* Obstructed; ambushed; made fast.

BE-LAY'ING, *ppr.* Blocking up; laying an ambush; making fast.

BE-LAY'ING-PIN, n. A strong pin in the side of a vessel, or by the mast, round which ropes are wound, when they are fastened or *belayed.*

BELCH, v. t. [Sax. *bealcan*, to belch, that is, to push out, to swell or heave; *belgan*, to be angry, that is, to swell with passion; Eng. *bulge*, *bilge*, *bulk*; allied to W. *bale*, prominent.]

1. To throw or eject wind from the stomach with violence.

2. To eject violently from within; as, a volcano *belches* flames and lava; to *belch forth* curses.

BELCH, v. i. To eject wind from the stomach.

2. To issue out with eructation.

BELCH, n. The act of throwing out from the stomach, or violently from within; eructation.

2. A cant name for malt liquor. *Dennis.*

BELCH'ED, (belcht,) *pp.* Ejected from the stomach or from a hollow place.

BELCH'ING, *ppr.* Ejecting from the stomach or any deep, hollow place.

BELCH'ING, n. Eructation. *Barret.*

BEL'DAM, n. [Fr. *belle*, fine, handsome, and *dame*, lady. It seems to be used in contempt, or as a cant term.]

1. An old woman. *Shak.*

Spenser seems to have used the word in its true sense for *good dame.*

2. A hag. *Dryden. Shak.*

BE-LEA'GUER, (be-lee'ger,) v. t. [Ger. *belagern*, from *be*, by, near, and *lagern*, to lay; D. *belegeren*, to besiege, to convene; to belay; Sw. *belagra*, to besiege Dan. *beleire*; Russ. *oblegayu.*]

To besiege; to block up; to surround with an army, so as to preclude escape. *Dryden.*

BE-LEA'GUER-ED, *pp.* Besieged.

BE-LEA'GUER-ER, n. One who besieges. *Sherwood.*

BE-LEA'GUER-ING, *ppr.* Besieging; blocking up.

BE-LEAVE', v. t. [*be* and *leave.*] To leave. [*Not used.*] *May.*

BE-LEC'TUR-ED, a. Lectured.

BE-LEE', v. t. [*be* and *lee.*] To place on the lee, or in a position unfavorable to the wind. *Shak.*

BE-LEM'NITE, n. [Gr. *βελεμνον*, a dart, or arrow, from *βελος*, from the root of *βαλλω*, *pello*, to throw.]

Arrow-head, or finger-stone; vulgarly called *thunder-bolt*, or *thunder-stone.* A generic name for the organic remains of extinct fossil bodies, having a straight, tapering shell. They belonged to animals of the class Cephalopoda. *Dana.*

BE-LEP'ER, v. t. To infect with leprosy. *Beaumont.*

BEL ES-PRIT', (bel'es-pree',) n. ; pl. Beaux Esprits, (bōz'es-pree'.) A wit; a fine genius.

BEL'FRY, n. [Fr. *belfroy*; barb. L. *belfredus.*]

1. Among military writers of the middle age, a tower erected by besiegers to overlook the place besieged, in which sentinels were placed to watch the avenues, and to prevent surprise from parties of the enemy, or to give notice of fires by ringing a bell. *Encyc.*

2. That part of a steeple, or other building, in which a bell is hung, and, more particularly, the timber work which sustains it. *Encyc.*

BEL-GARD', n. [Fr. *bel* and *égard.*]

A soft look or glance. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

BEL'GI-AN, a. [See Belgic.] Belonging to Belgium or the Netherlands.

BEL'GI-AN, n. A native of Belgium or the Low Countries.

BEL'GIC, a. [L. *belgicus*, from *Belgæ*, the inhabitants of the Netherlands and the country bordering on the Rhine, from that river to the Seine and the ocean. The name may have been given to them from their *bulk* or large stature; W. *bale*, prominent, proud, from *bal*, a shooting out; Eng. *bulge*; Russ. *velik*, great. See Pomp. Mela, lib. 3. 3, and 3. 5; Tac. Agric.; Joseph. de Bell. Jud. 2. 16; Herod. lib. 6; Strabo, lib. 4. Owen supposes the Welsh name *Belgiad* to have been given them from their bursting forth and ravaging Britain and Ireland. But they had the name on the continent before their irruption into Britain.]

Pertaining to the *Belgæ*, who, in Cesar's time, possessed the country between the Rhine, the Seine, and the ocean. They were of Teutonic origin, and, anterior to Cesar's invasion of Gaul and Britain, colonies of them had established themselves in the southern part of Britain. The country was called *Belgica*, from its inhabitants, who dwelt in the district around the town of *Belgium*, now called *Beauvais.* See Cluv. Germ. Ant. 2. 2.

Belgic is now applied to the *Netherlands*, called, also, *Flanders*, or that part of the Low Countries which formerly belonged to the house of Austria.

BE'LI-AL, n. [Heb. בליעל.]

As a *noun*, unprofitableness; wickedness. Hence, the name of an evil spirit. *Milton.*

As an *adjective*, worthless; wicked. *Sons of Belial*; wicked men. *Parkhurst.*

BE-LI'BEL, v. t. [*be* and *libel.*] To libel or traduce. *Fuller.*

BE-LIE', v. t. [*be* and *lie.* Sax. *belegan*, of *be* and *leogan*, to lie, *lig*, or *lyg*, a lie; D. *beliegen*; G. *belügen*, to belie. See Lie.]

1. To give the lie to; to show to be false; to charge with falsehood; as, the heart *belies* the tongue. It is rarely used of declarations; but of appearances and facts which show that declarations, or certain appearances and pretenses, are false and hypocritical. Hence,

2. To counterfeit; to mimic; to feign resemblance.

With dust, with horses' hoofs, that beat the ground,
And martial brass, *belies* the thunder's sound. *Dryden.*

3. To give a false representation.

Should I do so, I should *belie* my thoughts. *Shak.*

4. To tell lies concerning; to calumniate by false reports.

Thou dost *belie* him, Percy. *Shak.*

5. To fill with lies.

Slander doth *belie* all corners of the world. *Shak.*

BE-LI'ED, *pp.* Falsely represented, either by word or obvious evidence and indication; counterfeited; mimicked.

BE-LIEF', n. [Sax. *geleaf*, leave, license, permission, consent, assent, belief, faith, or trust; *geleafan*, *gelefan*, *gelifan*, *gelyfan*, to believe; *leofan*, to leave and to live. From these words, it appears that *belief* is from the root of *leave*, permission, assent; Sax. *leaf*, leave and *belief*; L. *fides*; *leofa*, permission, license; written, also, *lif* and *lufa*; *lyfan*, to permit; D. *geloof*, G. *glaube*, belief, credit, faith; *gelooven*, *glauben*, to believe; Dan. *belove*, to promise; D. *oorlof*, *verlof*, leave, permission; G. *urlaub*, leave, *furlough.* The primary sense of *believe*, is to throw or put to, or to assent to; to leave with or to rest on; to rely. See Leave and Live.]

1. A persuasion of the truth, or an assent of mind to the truth of a declaration, proposition, or alleged fact, on the ground of evidence, distinct from personal knowledge; as, the *belief* of the gospel; *belief* of a witness. *Belief* may also be founded on internal impressions, or arguments and reasons furnished by our own minds; as, the *belief* of our senses; a train of reasoning may result in *belief.* *Belief* is opposed to *knowledge* and *science.*

2. In *theology*, faith, or a firm persuasion of the truths of religion.

No man can attain [to] *belief* by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth. *Hooker.*

3. Religion; the body of tenets held by the professors of the faith.

In the heat of persecution, to which Christian *belief* was subject upon its first promulgation. *Hooker.*

4. In some cases, the word is used for persuasion or opinion, when the evidence is not so clear as to leave no doubt; but the shades of strength in opinion can hardly be defined, or exemplified. Hence the use of qualifying words; as, a *firm*, *full*, or *strong belief.*

5. The thing believed; the object of belief.

Superstitious prophecies are the *belief* of fools. *Bacon.*

6. A creed; a form or summary of articles of faith. In this sense, we generally use *creed.*

BE-LIEV'A-BLE, a. That may be believed; credible. *Sherwood.*

BE-LIEVE', v. t. To credit upon the authority or testimony of another; to be persuaded of the truth of something upon the declaration of another, or upon evidence furnished by reasons, arguments, and deductions of the mind, or by other circumstances than personal knowledge. When we *believe* upon the authority of another, we always put confidence in his veracity. When we *believe* upon the authority of reasoning, arguments, or a concurrence of facts and circumstances, we rest our conclusions upon their strength or probability, their agreement with our own experience, &c.

2. To expect or hope with confidence; to trust.

I had fainted, unless I had *believed* to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living.—Ps. xxvii.

BE-LIEVE', v. i. To have a firm persuasion of any thing. In some cases, to have a full persuasion, approaching to certainty; in others, more doubt is implied. It is often followed by *in* or *on*, especially in the Scriptures. *To believe in*, is to hold as the object of faith. "Ye *believe in* God, *believe* also *in* me." John xiv. *To believe on*, is to trust, to place full confidence in, to rest upon with faith. "To them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that *believe on* his name." John i. *Johnson.* But there is no ground for much distinction.

In *theology*, to *believe* sometimes expresses a mere assent of the understanding to the truths of the gospel, as in the case of Simon. Acts viii. In others, the word implies, with this assent of the mind, a yielding of the will and affections, accompanied with a humble reliance on Christ for salvation. John i. 12. iii. 15.

In *popular use* and *familiar discourse*, to *believe* often expresses an opinion in a vague manner, without a very exact estimate of evidence, noting a mere preponderance of opinion, and is nearly equivalent to *think* or *suppose.*

BE-LIEV'ED, *pp.* Credited; assented to, as true.

BE-LIEV'ER, n. One who believes; one who gives credit to other evidence than that of personal knowledge.

2. In *theology*, one who gives credit to the truth of the Scriptures, as a revelation from God. In a more restricted sense, a professor of Christianity; one who receives the gospel, as unfolding the true way of salvation, and Christ as his Savior.

In *the primitive church*, those who had been instructed in the truths of the gospel and baptized, were called *believers*; in distinction from the *catechumens*, who were under instruction, as preparatory to baptism and admission to church privileges. *Encyc.*

BE-LIEV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving credit to testimony or to other evidence than personal knowledge.

BE-LIEV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a believing manner.

BE-LIKE', *adv.* [*be* and *like.*] Probably; likely; perhaps. But perhaps from *be* and the Dan. *lykke*, luck. By luck or chance.

BE-LIKE'LY, *adv.* Probably. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

BE-LIME', v. t. To besmear with lime. *Bp. Hall.*

BE-LIT'TLE, v. t. To make smaller; to lower in character. [*Rare* in America, *not used* in England.] *Jefferson.*

BE-LIVE', *adv.* [See Live.] Speedily; quickly. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

BELL, n. [Sax. *bell*, *bella*, *belle*, so named from its sound; Sax. *bellan*, to *bawl* or *bellow*; W. *ballaw*; G. *bellen*; D. id.; coinciding with *βαλλω* and *pello.* See Pulse.]

1. A vessel or hollow body used for making sounds. Its constituent parts are a barrel or hollow body, enlarged or expanded at one end, an ear or cannon by which it is hung to a beam, and a clapper on the inside. It is formed of a composition of metals. *Bells* are of high antiquity. The blue tunic of the Jewish high priest was adorned with golden bells; and the kings of Persia are said to have the hem of their robe adorned with them in like manner. Among the Greeks, those who went the nightly rounds in camps or garrisons, used to ring a bell, at each sentinel-box, to see that the soldier on duty was awake. *Bells* were also put on the necks of criminals, to warn persons to move out of the way of so ill an omen as the sight of a criminal or his executioner; also, on the necks of beasts and birds, and in houses. In churches and other public buildings, *bells* are now used to notify the time of meeting of any congregation or other assembly. *Encyc.*

In private houses, *bells* are used to call servants, either hung and moved by a wire, or as hand-bells. Small *bells* are also used in electrical experiments.

2. A hollow body of metal, perforated, and containing a solid ball, to give sounds when shaken; used on animals, as on horses or hawks.

3. Any thing in form of a bell, as the cup or calyx of a flower.

To bear the bell, is to be the first or leader, in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock, or the leading horse of a team or drove, that wears *bells* on his collar.

To shake the bells, a phrase of Shakspeare, signifies to move, give notice, or alarm.

To curse by bell, book, and candle, was to read the execration in English, with the ringing of bells, and candles lighted, to inspire the greater dread.

BELL, v. t. To *bell the cat*, to encounter and cripple one of a greatly superior force. The phrase is derived from the fable of the mice resolving to put a bell on the cat, to guard them against his attack. *Sir W. Scott.*

BELL, v. i. To grow in the form of bells, as buds or flowers.

BELL'-FASH-ION-ED, a. Having the form of a bell. *Mortimer.*

BELL'-FLOW-ER, *n.* [*bell* and *flower.*] A name common to different species of plants of the genus Campanula; so named from the shape of the corol or flower, which resembles a bell.

BELL'-FOUND-ER, *n.* [*bell* and *founder.*] A man whose occupation is to found or cast bells.

BELL'-FOUND'ER-Y, } *n.* A place where bells are
BELL'-FOUND'RY, } founded or cast.

BELL'-MAN, *n.* [*bell* and *man.*] A man who rings a bell, especially to give notice of any thing in the streets.

BELL'-MET-AL, (-met'l,) *n.* [*bell* and *metal.*] A mixture of copper and tin, in the proportion of from three to five parts of copper to one of tin, and usually a small portion of brass or zinc; used for making bells. *Encyc. Am.*

BELL'-PEP-PER, *n.* [*bell* and *pepper.*] A name of a species of Capsicum, or Guinea pepper. This is the red pepper of the gardens, and most proper for pickling. *Encyc.*

BELL'-PULL, *n.* A bell-cord.

BELL'-RING-ER, *n.* One whose business is to ring a church or other bell.

BELL'-SHAP-ED, (bell'shāpt,) *a.* [*bell* and *shaped.*] Having the form of a bell.

In *botany*, campanulate; swelling out, without a tube at the base, as a monopetalous corol. *Martyn.*

BELL'-WETH-ER, *n.* [*bell* and *wether.*] A wether or sheep which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck.

BELL'-WORT, *n.* A name common to different species of plants of the genus Uvularia. *Muhlenberg.*

BEL-LA-DON'NA, *n.* A plant, the *Atropa belladonna*, Linn., or deadly nightshade. *Lee.*

BEL-LA'TRIX, *n.* [L.] A ruddy, glittering star of the second magnitude, in the left shoulder of Orion; so named from its imagined influence in exciting war.

BELLE, (bel,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *bellus*, It. *bello*, Sp. *bello*, handsome, fine, whence to *embellish*; allied perhaps to Russ. *biel*, white.]

A gay young lady. In *popular use*, a lady of superior beauty and much admired.

BELL'ED, (beld,) *a.* Hung with bells.

BELLES-LET'TRES, (bel-let'ter,) *n. pl.* [Fr.]

Polite literature; a word of very vague signification. It includes poetry and oratory; but authors are not agreed to what particular branches of learning the term should be restricted. *Encyc.*

BELL'I-BONE, *n.* [Fr. *belle et bonne.*]

A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

BEL'LI-ED, (bel'lid,) *pp. or a.* In composition, swelled or prominent, like the belly.

In *botany*, ventricose; swelling out the middle, as a monopetalous corol. *Martyn.*

BEL-LIG'ER-ATE, *v. i.* To make war. *Cockeram.*

BEL-LIG'ER-ENT, *a.* [L. *belliger*, warlike; *belligero*, to wage war; from *bellum*, war, and *gero*, to wage; part. *gerens*, *gerentis*, waging. Gr. πολεμος, war; W. *bel*, war, tumult; *bela*, to war, to wrangle.]

Waging war; carrying on war; as, a *belligerent* nation.

BEL-LIG'ER-ENT, *n.* A nation, power, or state, carrying on war.

BEL-LIG'ER-OUS, *a.* The same as BELLIGERENT.

BELL'ING, *n.* [Sax. *bellan*, to bellow.] The noise of a roe in rutting time; *a huntsman's term.* *Dict.*

2. *a.* Growing or forming like a bell; growing full and ripe; used of hops; from *bell.* *Ash.*

BEL-LIP'O-TENT, *a.* [L. *bellum*, war, and *potens*, powerful, *bellipotens.*]

Powerful or mighty in war. [*Little used.*] *Dict.*

BEL-LIQUE', (bel-leek',) *a.* [Old Fr.] Warlike. [*Not used.*] *Feltham.*

BEL'LI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *bellitudo.*] Beauty of person. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

BELL'LESS, *a.* Having no bell. *Scott.*

BEL'LON, *n.* A disease, attended with languor and intolerable griping of the bowels, common in places where lead ore is smelted. *Encyc.*

A name given to the lead colic in Derbyshire. *Quincy.*

BEL-LO'NA, *n.* [from L. *bellum*, war.]

The goddess of war. *Ant. Mythol.*

BEL'LOW, *v. i.* [Sax. *bulgian*, *bylgean*; W. *ballaw*; L. *balo*: D. *bulken*; Sw. *bdla*; Sax. *bellan*, to bawl. See BAWL.]

1. To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull; to make a loud outcry; to roar. In *contempt*, to vociferate or clamor.

2. To roar, as the sea in a tempest, or as the wind when violent; to make a loud, hollow, continued sound. *Dryden.*

BEL'LOW, *n.* A loud outcry; roar.

BEL'LOW-ER, *n.* One who bellows.

BEL'LOW-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making a loud, hollow sound, as a bull, or as the roaring of billows.

BEL'LOW-ING, *n.* A loud, hollow sound or roar, like that of a bull. *Herbert.*

BEL'LOWS, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Sax. *bilig* or *bylig*, bellows; and *bulig*, *bylg*, a blown bladder, a bottle; Goth. *balgs*, *bylg*, *bylga*, a mail or budget; L. *bulga*; Ir. *builg*, *boilg*, a bellows; Ger. *balg*, a skin; *blasebalg*, a bellows, that is, a blow-skin; D. *blaasbalg*; Sw. *blasbalg*; Dan. *blasebelg*. See BLAZE. The word is properly in the singular number, Goth. *balgs*, but is used also in the plural. It seems to be the same word as the L. *follis*, and probably from shooting out, swelling, or driving. W. *bal.*]

An instrument, utensil, or machine for blowing fire, either in private dwellings or in forges, furnaces, and shops. It is so formed as, by being dilated and contracted, to inhale air by an orifice which is opened and closed with a valve, and to propel it through a tube upon the fire.

BEL'LOWS-FISH, *n.* The trumpet-fish, about four inches long, with a long snout; whence its name. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BEL'LU-INE, *a.* [L. *belluinus*, from *bellua*, a beast.]

Beastly; pertaining to or like a beast; brutal. [*Little used.*] *Atterbury.*

BEL'LY, *n.* [Ir. *bolg*, the *belly*, a bag, pouch, budget, blister, bellows; W. *boly*, the belly, whence *boliaw*, to belly, to gorge; Arm. *boelcu*, bowels. The primary sense is swelled, or a swell.]

1. That part of the human body which extends anteriorly from the breast to the thighs, and also the cavity extending from the diaphragm to the pelvis, containing the bowels; the latter is called also the *abdomen*, or *lower belly*, to distinguish it from the head and breast, which are sometimes called *bellies*, from their cavity. *Quincy.*

2. The part of a beast corresponding to the human belly.

3. The womb. Jer. i. 5.

4. The receptacle of food; that which requires food, in opposition to the back.

Whose god is their *belly*. — Phil. iii.

5. The part of any thing which resembles the human belly in protuberance or cavity, as of a harp or a bottle.

6. Any hollow inclosed place; as, the *belly* of hell, in *Jonah.*

7. In *Scripture*, *belly* is used for the heart. Prov. xviii. 8. xx. 30. John vii. 38. Carnal lusts, sensual pleasures. Rom. xvi. 18. Phil. iii. 19. The whole man. Tit. i. 12. *Brown. Cruden.*

BEL'LY, *v. t.* To fill; to swell out. *Shak.*

BEL'LY, *v. i.* To swell and become protuberant, like the belly; as, *bellying* goblets; *bellying* canvas. *Dryden. Philips.*

2. To strut. *Bailey.*

BEL'LY-ACHE, *n.* [*belly* and *ache.*] Pain in the bowels; the colic. [*Vulgar.*]

BEL'LY-ACHE BUSH or WEED, *n.* A species of Jatropha.

BEL'LY-BAND, *n.* A band that encompasses the belly of a horse and fastens the saddle; a girth. *Sherwood.*

BEL'LY-BOUND, *a.* Diseased in the belly, so as to be costive, and shrunk in the belly. *Johnson.*

BEL'LY-CHEER, *n.* Good cheer. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

BEL'LY-FRET-TING, *n.* The chafing of a horse's belly with a fore girt.

2. A violent pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms. *Dict.*

BEL'LY-FUL, *n.* [*belly* and *full.*] As much as fills the belly, or satisfies the appetite. In *familiar* and *ludicrous language*, a great abundance; more than enough. [*Vulgar.*] *Johnson.*

BEL'LY-GOD, *n.* [*belly* and *god.*] A glutton; one who makes a god of his belly; that is, whose great business or pleasure is to gratify his appetite.

BEL'LY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Enlarging capacity; swelling out, like the belly.

BEL'LY-PINCH-ED, (-pincht,) *a.* [See PINCH.] Starved; pinched with hunger. *Shak.*

BEL'LY-ROLL, *n.* [See ROLL.] A roller protuberant in the middle, to roll land between ridges, or in hollows. *Mortimer.*

BEL'LY-SLAVE, *n.* A slave to the appetite. *Homily.*

BEL'LY-TIM'BER, *n.* [See TIMBER.] Food; that which supports the belly. [*Vulgar.*] *Prior. Hudibras.*

BEL'LY-WORM, *n.* [See WORM.] A worm that breeds in the belly or stomach. *Johnson.*

BE-LOCK', *v. t.* [Sax. *belucan*, from *loc*, a lock, with *be.*]

To lock, or fasten, as with a lock. *Shak.*

BEL'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. βελος, an arrow, and μαντεια, divination.]

A kind of divination practiced by the ancient Scythians, Babylonians, and other nations, and by the Arabians. A number of arrows, being marked, were put into a bag or quiver, and drawn out at random; and the marks or words on the arrow drawn, determined what was to happen. See Ezek. xxi. 21. *Encyc.*

BEL'O-NE, *n.* [Gr. βελονη, a needle.]

A name given by Cuvier to the gar, garfish, or sea-needle, a species of Esox. It grows to the length of two or three feet, with long, pointed jaws, the edges of which are armed with small teeth.

BE-LONG', *v. i.* [D. *belangen*, to concern, *belang*, concern, interest, importance, of *be* and *lang*; Ger. *belangen*, to attain to, or come to; *anlangen*, to arrive, to come to, to concern, to touch or belong; Dan. *anlange*, to arrive at, to belong. In Sax. *gelangian* is to call or bring. The radical sense of *long* is to extend or draw out, and with *be* or *an*, it signifies to *extend to*, to reach.]

1. To be the property of; as, a field *belongs* to Richard Roe; Jamaica belongs to Great Britain.

2. To be the concern or proper business of; to appertain; as, it *belongs* to John Doe to prove his title.

3. To be appendant to.

He went into a desert place *belonging* to Bethsaida. — Luke ix.

4. To be a part of, or connected with, though detached in place; as, a beam or rafter *belongs* to such a frame, or to such a place in the building.

5. To have relation to.

And David said, To whom *belongest* thou? — 1 Sam. xxx.

6. To be the quality or attribute of.

To the Lord our God *belong* mercies and forgivenesses. — Dan. ix.

7. To be suitable for.

Strong meat *belongeth* to them of full age. — Heb. v.

8. To relate to, or be referred to.

He careth for things that *belong* to the Lord. — 1 Cor. vii.

9. To have a legal residence, settlement, or inhabitancy, whether by birth or operation of law, so as to be entitled to maintenance by the parish or town.

Bastards also are settled in the parishes to which the mothers *belong*. *Blackstone.*

Hence,

10. To be the native of; to have original residence.

There is no other country in the world to which the Gipsies could *belong*. *Grellmann, Pref. 12.*

11. In *common language*, to have a settled residence; to be domiciliated.

BE-LONG'ING, *ppr.* Pertaining; appertaining; being the property of; being a quality of; being the concern of; being appendant to; being a native of, or having a legal or permanent settlement in.

BE-LONG'ING, *n.* A quality. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

BE-LOVE', *v. t.* To love. [*Obs.*] *Todd.*

BE-LOV'ED, (be-luvd' as a *participle*, be-luv'ed as an *adjective*,) *pp.* or *a.* [*be* and *loved*, from *love.* *Belove*, as a verb, is not used.]

Loved; greatly loved; dear to the heart. *Paul.*

BE-LOW', *prep.* [*be* and *low.*] Under in place; beneath; not so high; as, *below* the moon; *below* the knee.

2. Inferior in rank, excellence, or dignity. *Felton.*

3. Unworthy of; unbefitting. *Dryden.*

BE-LOW', *adv.* In a lower place, with respect to any object; as, the heavens above and the earth *below.*

2. On the earth, as opposed to the heavens.

The fairest child of Jove *below*. *Prior.*

3. In hell, or the regions of the dead; as, the realms *below.* *Dryden.*

4. In a court of inferior jurisdiction; as, at the trial *below.* *Wheaton.*

BE-LOWT', *v. t.* [See LOWT.] To treat with contemptuous language. [*Not in use.*] *Camden.*

BEL'SWAG-GER, *n.* A lewd man; a bully. *Dryden.*

BELT, *n.* [Sax. *belt*; Sw. *bält*; Dan. *bælte*; L. *balteus*; Qu. Ir. *balt*, a *welt.* Class Bl.]

1. A girdle, band, or circlet; as, a lady's *belt*, a sword *belt*, a *belt* of trees.

2. A term applied to two narrow passages or straits in the Baltic. The *Great Belt* is the passage between the Isle of Zealand and that of Funen, at the entrance of the Baltic. The *Lesser Belt* is the passage between the Isle of Funen and the coast of Jutland.

3. A bandage or band used by surgeons for various purposes.

4. In *astronomy*, certain girdles or zones which surround the planet Jupiter are called *belts.*

5. A disease among sheep, cured by cutting off the tail, laying the sore bare, then casting mold on it, and applying tar and goose-grease. *Encyc.*

BELT, *v. t.* To encircle. *Hurdis.*

BEL'TANE, } *n.* May day and its attendant ceremo-
BEL'TIN, } nies, among the Scottish Highlanders; as, the *beltane* fire, *beltane* cake, &c. *Brande.*

BELT'ED, *a.* Wearing a belt.

BE-LU'GA, *n.* [Russ. *beluga*, signifying white fish.]

A fish of the Cetaceous order, and genus Delphinus, (*D. Leucas*,) from 12 to 18 feet in length. The tail is divided into two lobes, lying horizontally, and there is no dorsal fin. In swimming, this fish bends its tail under its body, like a lobster, and thrusts itself along with the rapidity of an arrow. This fish is found in the arctic seas and rivers, and is caught for its oil and its skin. *Pennant.*

This is properly the Sea beluga, (Russ. *beluga morskaia.*) The term *beluga* is properly applied by the Russians to the white sturgeon, (*Acipenser huso*,) which furnishes isinglass and caviar; caught particularly in the Volga and other rivers of the Caspian.

BEL'VE-DERE', (bel'vo-deer',) *n.* [It.] In *Italian architecture*, a pavilion on the top of an edifice; an artificial eminence in a garden. *Encyc.*

BEL'VI-DERE, *n.* [L. *bellus*, fine, and *video*, to see.]

A plant, the Chenopodium scoparia, or annual mock cypress. It is of a beautiful pyramidical form,

and much esteemed in China as a salad, and for other uses. *Encyc.*

BE-LYE'. See Belie.

BĒ'MA, *n.* [Gr. βημα.]

1. A chancel. [*Not in use.*] *Beaumont.*

2. In *ancient Greece*, a stage or kind of pulpit, on which speakers stood when addressing an assembly. *Mitford.*

BE-MAD', *v. t.* [*be* and *mad.*] To make mad. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

BE-MAN'GLE, *v. t.* [*be* and *mangle.*] To mangle; to tear asunder. [*Little used.*] *Beaumont.*

BE-MASK', *v. t.* [*be* and *mask.*] To mask; to conceal. *Shelton.*

BE-MAZE', *v. t.* To bewilder. [See Maze.] [*Little used.*] *Cowper.*

BE-METE', *v. t.* [*be* and *mete.*] To measure. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

BE-MIN'GLE, *v. t.* [*be* and *mingle.*] To mingle; to mix. [*Little used.*]

BE-MIRE', *v. t.* [*be* and *mire.*] To drag or encumber in the mire; to soil by passing through mud or dirty places. *Swift.*

BE-MIST', *v. t.* [*be* and *mist.*] To cover or involve in mist. [*Not used.*] *Felton.*

BE-MOAN', *v. t.* [*be* and *moan.*] To lament; to bewail; to express sorrow for; as, to *bemoan* the loss of a son. *Jeremiah.*

BE-MOAN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be lamented. [*Not used.*] *Sherwood.*

BE-MOAN'ED, *pp.* Lamented; bewailed.

BE-MOAN'ER, *n.* One who laments.

BE-MOAN'ING, *ppr.* Lamenting; bewailing.

BE-MOCK', *v. t.* [*be* and *mock.*] To treat with mockery. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

BE-MOCK', *v. i.* To laugh at.

BE-MOIL', *v. t.* [*be* and *moil.* Fr. *mouiller*, to wet.] To bedraggle; to bemire; to soil or encumber with mire and dirt. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

BE-MOIST'EN, *v. t.* To moisten; to wet.

BE'MOL, *n.* In *music*, B flat; a semitone below B natural. *Bacon.*

BE-MON'STER, *v. t.* [*be* and *monster.*] To make monstrous. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

BE-MOURN', *v. t.* To weep or mourn over. [*Little used.*]

BE-MŪS'ED, (be-mūzd',) *a.* [*be* and *muse.*] Overcome with musing; dreaming. [*A word of contempt.*] *Johnson. Pope.*

BEN, or BEN'-NUT, *n.* A purgative fruit or nut, the largest of which resembles a filbert, yielding an oil (called *oil of ben*) used in pharmacy. *Encyc.*

This is the fruit of a species of Moringa, (*M. pterygosperma*, Decand.)

BENCH, *n.* [Ir. *binse*; Corn. *benk*; Sax. *benc*; Fr. *banc.* See Bank.]

1. A long seat, usually of board or plank, differing from a stool in its greater length.

2. The seat where judges sit in court; the seat of justice. Hence,

3. The persons who sit as judges; the court. *Shak. Dryden.*

4. See Bench.

Free bench; in *England*, the estate in copyhold lands, which the wife, being espoused a virgin, has for her dower, after the decease of her husband. This is various in different manors, according to their respective customs.

BENCH, *v. t.* To furnish with benches. *Dryden.*

2. To seat on a bench. *Shak.*

3. *v. i.* To sit on a seat of justice. *Shak.*

BENCH'-WAR'RANT, *n.* A process issued by a court against a person guilty of some contempt, or indicted for some crime. *Bouvier.*

BENCH'ER, *n.* In *England*, the benchers in the inns of court are the senior members of the society, who have the government of it. They have been readers, and, being admitted to plead within the bar, are called *inner barristers.* They annually elect a treasurer. *Encyc. Johnson.*

2. The alderman of a corporation. *Ashmole.*

3. A judge. *Shak.*

4. In *old writers*, an idler, one who frequents the benches of a tavern.

BEND, *v. t.* [*pret.* Bended or Bent; *pp.* Bended or Bent. [Sax. *beadan*, to bend; Fr. *bander*, to bend, bind, or tie; Ger. *binden*, to wind, bind, or tie; D. *binden*, the same; Sw. *banda*, to bind; Dan. *binde*, to bind; L. *pando*, *pandare*, to bend in; *pando*, *pandere*, to open; *pandus*, bent, crooked; It. *banda*, sidewise; *benda*, a fillet or band; *bendare*, to crown; Sp. *pandear*, to bend or be inclined, to bulge out, to belly; *pandeo*, a bulge or protuberance; *pando*, jutting out. The primary sense is, to stretch or strain. *Bend* and *bind* are radically the same word.]

1. To strain, or to crook by straining; as, to *bend* a bow.

2. To crook; to make crooked; to curve; to invert; as, to *bend* the arm.

3. To direct to a certain point; as, to *bend* our steps or course to a particular place.

4. To exert; to apply closely; to exercise laboriously; to intend or stretch; as, to *bend* the mind to study.

5. To prepare or put in order for use; to stretch or strain.

He hath bent his bow and made it ready.—Ps. vii.

6. To incline; to be determined; that is, to stretch toward, or cause to tend; as, to be *bent* on mischief. It expresses disposition or purpose.

7. To subdue; to cause to yield; to make submissive; as, to *bend* a man to our will.

8. In *seamanship*, to fasten, as one rope to another or to an anchor; to fasten, as a sail to its yard or stay; to fasten, as a cable to the ring of an anchor. *Mar. Dict.*

9. To *bend the brow*, is to knit the brow; to scowl; to frown. *Camden.*

BEND, *v. i.* To be crooked; to crook, or be curving. *Sandys.*

2. To incline; to lean or turn; as, a road *bends* to the west.

3. To jut over; as, a *bending* cliff.

4. To resolve or determine. [See Bent on.] *Dryden.*

5. To bow or be submissive. Is. lx.

BEND, *n.* A curve; a crook; a turn in a road or river; flexure; incurvation.

2. In *marine language*, a knot by which one part of a rope is fastened to another or to an anchor. [See To Bend, No. 8.]

3. *Bends* of a ship are the thickest and strongest planks in her sides, more generally called *wales.* They are reckoned from the water, *first*, *second*, or *third bend.* They have the beams, knees, and foot hooks bolted to them, and are the chief strength of the ship's sides. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

4. In *heraldry*, one of the nine honorable ordinaries, containing a third part of the field, when charged, and a fifth, when plain. It is made by two lines drawn across from the dexter chief to the sinister base point. It sometimes is indented, ingrailed, &c. *Johnson. Encyc.*

BEND, *n.* A band. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

BEND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be bent or incurvated. *Sherwood.*

BEND'ED, BENT, *pp.* or *a.* Strained; incurvated; made crooked; inclined; subdued.

BEND'ER, *n.* The person who bends or makes crooked; also, an instrument for bending other things.

BEND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Incurvating; forming into a curve; stooping; subduing; turning, as a road or river; inclining; leaning; applying closely, as the mind; fastening.

BEND'LET, *n.* In *heraldry*, a little bend which occupies a sixth part of a shield. *Bailey.*

BEND'-WITH, *n.* A plant. *Dict.*

BEND'Y, *n.* In *heraldry*, the field divided into four, six, or more parts, diagonally, and varying in metal and color. *Encyc. Ash.*

BEN'E, *n.* The popular name of the Sesamum orientale, or oil plant, called in the West Indies *Vangloe.* *Mease.*

BE-NEAP'ED, (be-neept',) *a.* [*be* and *neap.*] Among *seamen*, a ship is *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to float her from a dock or over a bar. *Encyc.*

BE-NEATH', *prep.* [Sax. *beneath*, *beneothan*, *benythan*; of *be* and *neothan*, below, under. See Nether.]

1. Under; lower in place, with something directly over or on; as, to place a cushion *beneath* one; often with the sense of *pressure* or *oppression*; as, to sink *beneath* a burden, in *a literal sense.*

2. Under, in *a figurative sense*; bearing heavy impositions, as taxes, or oppressive government.

Our country sinks beneath the yoke. *Shak.*

3. Lower in rank, dignity, or excellence; as, brutes are *beneath* man; man is *beneath* angels in the scale of beings.

4. Unworthy of; unbecoming; not equal to; as, he will do nothing *beneath* his station or character.

BE-NEATH', *adv.* In a lower place; as, the earth from *beneath* will be barren. *Mortimer.*

2. Below, as opposed to heaven, or to any superior region; as, in heaven above, or in earth *beneath.*

BEN'E-DICK, BEN'E-DICT, *n.* [From one of the characters in Shakspeare's play of "Much ado about nothing."] A married man, or a man newly married.

BEN'E-DICT, *a.* [L. *benedictus.*] Having mild and salubrious qualities. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

BEN-E-DICT'INE, *a.* Pertaining to the order or monks of St. Benedict, or St. Benet.

BEN-E-DICT'INES, *n. pl.* An order of monks who profess to follow the rules of St. Benedict, an order of great celebrity. They wear a loose, black gown, with large, wide sleeves, and a cowl on the head, ending in a point. In *the canon law*, they are called *black friars.*

BEN-E-DIC'TION, *n.* [L. *benedictio*, from *bene*, well, and *dictio*, speaking. See Book and Diction.]

1. The act of blessing; a giving praise to God, or rendering thanks for his favors; a blessing pronounced; hence, grace before and after meals.

2. Blessing, prayer, or kind wishes uttered in favor of any person or thing; a solemn or affectionate invocation of happiness; thanks; expression of gratitude.

3. The advantage conferred by blessing. *Bacon.*

4. The form of instituting an abbot, answering to the consecration of a bishop. *Ayliffe.*

5. The external ceremony performed by a priest in the office of matrimony, is called the *nuptial benediction.* *Encyc.*

6. In *the Roman Catholic church*, an ecclesiastical ceremony by which a thing is rendered sacred or venerable. *Encyc.*

BEN-E-DIC'TIVE, *a.* Tending to bless; giving a blessing. *Gauden.*

BEN-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *benefacio*, of *bene*, well, and *facio*, to make or do.]

1. The act of conferring a benefit. More generally,

2. A benefit conferred, especially a charitable donation. *Atterbury.*

BEN-E-FAC'TOR, *n.* He who confers a benefit, especially one who makes charitable contributions either for public institutions or for private use.

BEN-E-FAC'TRESS, *n.* A female who confers a benefit. *Delany.*

BEN'E-FICE, *n.* [L. *beneficium*; Fr. *benefice.* See Benefaction.]

1. *Literally*, a benefit, advantage, or kindness. But, in present usage, an ecclesiastical living, a church endowed with a revenue, for the maintenance of divine service, or the revenue itself. All church preferments are called *benefices*, except bishoprics, which are called *dignities.* But, ordinarily, the term *dignity* is applied to bishoprics, deaneries, archdeaconries, and prebendaries; and *benefice* to parsonages, vicarages, and donatives. *Encyc.*

2. In the middle ages, *benefice* was used for a fee, or an estate in lands, granted at first for life only, and held *ex mero beneficio* of the donor. The estate afterward, becoming hereditary, took the appellation of *feud*, and *benefice* became appropriated to church livings. *Encyc.*

BEN'E-FIC-ED, (ben'e-fist,) *a.* Possessed of a benefice or church preferment. *Ayliffe.*

BEN'E-FICE-LESS, *a.* Having no benefice. [*Not used.*] *Sheldon.*

BE-NEF'I-CENCE, *n.* [L. *beneficentia*, from the participle of *benefacio.*]

The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity.

BE-NEF'I-CENT, *a.* Doing good; performing acts of kindness and charity. It differs from *benign* as the *act* from the *disposition*; *beneficence* being *benignity*, or kindness exerted in action. *Johnson.*

BE-NEF'I-CENT-LY, *adv.* In a beneficent manner.

BEN-E-FI'CIAL, (ben-e-fish'al,) *a.* Advantageous; conferring benefits; useful; profitable; helpful; contributing to a valuable end; followed by *to*; as, industry is *beneficial to* the body, as well as *to* the property.

2. Receiving, or entitled to have or receive, advantage, use, or benefit; as, the *beneficial* owner of an estate. *Kent.*

BEN-E-FI'CIAL-LY, *adv.* Advantageously; profitably; helpfully.

BEN-E-FI'CIAL-NESS, *n.* Usefulness; profitableness. *Hale.*

BEN-E-FI'CIA-RY, (ben-e-fish'a-ry,) *a.* [L. *beneficiarius.* See Benefaction.]

Holding some office or valuable possession, in subordination to another; having a dependent and secondary possession. *Bacon.*

BEN-E-FI'CIA-RY, (ben-e-fish'a-re,) *n.* One who holds a benefice. A beneficiary is not the proprietor of the revenues of his church; but he has the administration of them without being accountable to any person. The word was used, in the middle ages, for a feudatory or vassal. *Encyc.*

2. One who receives any thing as a gift, or is maintained by charity. *Blackstone.*

BEN-E-FI'CIEN-CY, *n.* Kindness or favor bestowed. *Brown.*

BEN-E-FI'CIENT, *a.* Doing good. *Adam Smith.*

BEN'E-FIT, *n.* [Primarily from L. *beneficium*, or *benefactum*; but perhaps directly from the Fr. *bienfait*, by corruption.]

1. An act of kindness; a favor conferred.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his *benefits.*—Ps. ciii.

2. Advantage; profit; a word of extensive use, and expressing whatever contributes to promote prosperity and personal happiness, or adds value to property.

Men have no right to what is not for their *benefit.* *Burke.*

3. A performance at a theater, the proceeds of which go to one of the actors as part of his recompense. The term is also applied to a public performance for the *benefit* of some indigent, deserving person, or of some public institution or charity.

4. In *law*, benefit of clergy. [See Clergy.]

BEN'E-FIT, *v. t.* To do good to; to advantage; to advance in health or prosperity; *applied either to persons or things*; as, exercise *benefits* health; trade *benefits* a nation.

BEN'E-FIT, *v. i.* To gain advantage; to make improvement; as, he has *benefited* by good advice; that is, he has been benefited.

BEN'E-FIT-ED, *pp.* Profited; having received benefit.
BEN'E-FIT-ING, *ppr.* Doing good to; profiting; gaining advantage.
BE-NEME', *v. t.* [Sax. *be* and *noman.*]
1. To name. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
2. To promise; to give. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
BE-NEMP'NE, *v. t.* To name. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
BE'NE PLAC'I-TO, [It.] In *music*, at pleasure.
BEN-E PLAC'I-TURE, *n.* [L. *beneplacitum*, *bene*, well, and *placitum*, from *placeo*, to please.]
Will; choice. [*Not in use.*] *Glanville.*
BE-NET', *v. t.* [*be* and *net.*] To catch in a net; to insnare. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
BE-NEV'O-LENCE, *n.* [L. *benevolentia*, of *bene*, well, and *volo*, to will or wish. See WILL.]
1. The disposition to do good; good will; kindness; charitableness; the love of mankind, accompanied with a desire to promote their happiness.
The *benevolence* of God is one of his moral attributes; that attribute which delights in the happiness of intelligent beings. "God is love." 1 John iv.
2. An act of kindness; good done; charity given.
3. A species of contribution or tax, nominally a gratuity, but illegally exacted by arbitrary kings of England. *Blackstone.*
BE-NEV'O-LENT, *a.* [L. *benevolens*, of *bene* and *volo.*]
Having a disposition to do good; possessing love to mankind, and a desire to promote their prosperity and happiness; kind.
BE-NEV'O-LENT-LY, *adv.* In a kind manner; with good will.
BE-NEV'O-LOUS, *a.* Kind; benevolent. [*Not used.*]
BEN-GAL', *n.* That portion of Hindostan which lies on the lower part of the River Ganges.
2. A thin stuff, made of silk and hair, for women's apparel, so called from *Bengal.* *Bailey. Johnson.*
BEN'GAL-LIGHT, *n.* A species of fireworks used as signals, by night or otherwise, producing a steady and vivid blue-colored fire.
BEN'GAL-STRIPES, *n.* A kind of cotton cloth woven with colored stripes. *Ure.*
BEN-GAL-EE', *n.* The language or dialect spoken in Bengal.
BEN GAL-ESE', *n. sing* and *pl.* A native or the natives of Bengal. *As. Res.* vii. 171.
BE-NIGHT', *v. t.* [*be* and *night.*] To involve in darkness; to shroud with the shades of night.
The clouds *benight* the sky. *Garth.*
2. To overtake with night; as, a *benighted* traveler.
3. To involve in moral darkness, or ignorance; to debar from intellectual light; as, *benighted* nations, or heathen.
BE-NIGHT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Involved in darkness, physical or moral; overtaken by the night.
BE-NIGN', (be-nine',) *a.* [L. *benignus*, from the same root as *bonus*, *bene*, ancient L. *benus*, Eng. *boon.*]
1. Kind; of a kind disposition; gracious; favorable.
Our Creator, bounteous and *benign.* *Milton.*
2. Generous; liberal; as, a *benign* benefactor.
3. Favorable; having a salutary influence; as, the *benign* aspect of the seasons.
The *benign* light of revelation. *Washington.*
4. Wholesome; not pernicious; as, a *benign* medicine. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Favorable; not malignant; as, a *benign* disease.
BE-NIG'NANT, *a.* Kind; gracious; favorable.
BE-NIG'NI-TY, *n.* Goodness of disposition or heart; kindness of nature; graciousness.
2. Actual goodness; beneficence.
3. Salubrity; wholesome quality; or that which tends to promote health. *Wiseman.*
BE-NIGN'LY, (be-nine'ly,) *adv.* Favorably; kindly; graciously.
BEN'I-SON, *n.* [Fr. *benir*, to bless; *benisson*, blessing; from the root of *bene*, *bonus*, *boon.* See BOON.]
Blessing; benediction. [*Nearly antiquated.*] *Johnson.*
BEN'JA-MIN, *n.* A tree or shrub, the Laurus Benzoin, (Linn. *Benzoin odoriferum*,) a native of America, called also *spicebush.* It grows to the height of 10 or 15 feet, with a very branchy head.
2. A gum or resin, or rather a balsam. [See BENZOIN.] *Encyc.*
Benjamin-tree; the Styrax Benzoin. *Pereira.*
BEN'NET, *n.* The herb bennet, or common avens; the Geum urbanum.
BEN'NET-FISH, *n.* A fish, of two feet in length, caught in the African seas, having scales of a deep purple, streaked with gold. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*
BENT, *pp.* or *a.* from BEND. Incurvated; inflected; inclined; prone to or having a fixed propensity; determined.
Bent on; having a fixed inclination; resolved or determined on.
BENT, *n.* The state of being curving, crooked, or inclined from a straight line; flexure; curvity.
2. Declivity; as, the *bent* of a hill. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*
3. Inclination; disposition, a leaning or bias of mind; propensity; as, the *bent* of the mind or will; the *bent* of a people toward an object. This may be natural or artificial, occasional or habitual, with indefinite degrees of strength.
4. Flexion; tendency; particular direction; as, the *bents* and turns of a subject. *Locke.*
5. Application of the mind; a *bending* of the mind in study or investigation. *Locke.*
BENT, } *n.* A name common to different
BENT'-GRASS, } species of grass, of the genus Agrostis; a withered stalk of grass. *Hallwell. Encyc.*
BENT'ING-TIME, *n.* The time when pigeons feed on bents, before peas are ripe. *Johnson. Dryden.*
BE-NUMB', (-num,) *v. t.* [Sax. *benuman*, *benyman*, pp. *benumen*, to seize, of *be* and *niman*, Sax. and Goth., to take or seize. This root is retained in *withernam.* It is to be observed that *b* after *m* in *numb*, *thumb*, *dumb*, &c., is an arbitrary addition of modern writers.]
1. To make torpid; to deprive of sensation; as, a hand or foot *benumbed* by cold.
2. To stupefy; to render inactive; as, to *benumb* the senses. *Dryden.*
BE-NUMB'ED, (be-numd',) *pp.* Rendered torpid; deprived of sensation; stupefied.
BE-NUMB'ED-NESS, *n.* Destitution of feeling. *Smith.*
BE-NUMB'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of sensation; stupefying.
BE-NUMB'MENT, *n.* Act of benumbing. *Kirby.*
BEN'ZO-ATE, *n.* [See BENZOIN.] A salt formed by the union of the benzoic acid with any salifiable base.
BEN-ZŌ'IC, *a.* Pertaining to benzoin.
Benzoic acid, or flowers of benzoin, is a peculiar vegetable acid, obtained from benzoin, and some other balsams, by sublimation or decoction. It is a fine, light, white matter in small needles; its taste pungent and bitterish, and its odor slightly aromatic. *Thomson.*
BEN-ZOIN', } *n.* Gum benjamin; a concrete resin-
BEN'JA-MIN, } ous juice flowing from the Styrax Benzoin, a tree of Sumatra, &c. By heat, or partial decomposition, it yields benzoic acid. It flows from incisions made in the stem or branches. It is solid and brittle, sometimes in yellowish-white tears joined together by a brown substance, and sometimes of a uniform brown substance like resin. It has little taste, but its smell, especially when rubbed or heated, is extremely fragrant and agreeable. It is chiefly used in cosmetics and perfumes. *Encyc. Thomson.*
BEN'ZULE, *n.* [*benzoin* and ὕλη, matter.]
A compound radical or basyle, consisting of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen; regarded as the base of benzoic acid. [This word has been variously spelled *Bentyle*, *Benzoy*, *Benzoyl*, *Benzoil.*]
BE-PAINT', *v. t.* [*be* and *paint.*] To paint; to cover with paint. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
BE-PALE', *v. t.* [*be* and *pale.*] To make pale. [*Not in use.*] *Carew.*
BE-PINCH', *v. t.* [*be* and *pinch.*] To mark with pinches.
BE-PINCH'ED, } *pp.* Marked with pinches.
BE-PINCHT', } *Chapman.*
BE-PLAIT'ED, *a.* Plaited. *Mrs. Butler.*
BE-POW'DER, *v. t.* [*be* and *powder.*] To powder; to sprinkle or cover with powder.
BE-PRAISE', *v. t.* [*be* and *praise.*] To praise greatly or extravagantly. *Goldsmith.*
BE-PUCK'ER-ED, *a.* Puckered.
BE-PUFF'ED, (be-puft',) *a.* Puffed.
BE-PUR'PLE, *v. t.* [*be* and *purple.*] To tinge or dye with a purple color.
BE-QUEATH', *v. t.* [Sax. *becwethan*; *be* and *cwethan*, to say; *cwid*, a saying, opinion, will, testament; *cythan*, to testify; Eng. *quoth.*]
1. To give or leave by will; to devise some species of property by testament; as, to *bequeath* an estate or a legacy. Hence,
2. To hand down to posterity; as, to *bequeath* a family quarrel.
BE-QUEATH'ED, *pp.* Given or left by will.
BE-QUEATH'ER, *n.* One who bequeaths.
BE-QUEATH'ING, *ppr.* Giving or devising by testament.
BE-QUEATH'MENT, *n.* The act of bequeathing; a bequest.
BE-QUEST', *n.* Something left by will; a legacy.
BE-QUOTE', *v. t.* To quote with great frequency.
BE-RAIN', *v. t.* To rain upon. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*
BE-RATE', *v. t.* [*be* and *rate.*] To chide vehemently; to scold.
BE-RAT'TLE, *v. t.* [*be* and *rattle.*] To fill with rattling sounds or noise. *Shak.*
BE-RAY', *v. t.* To make foul; to soil. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*
BER'BE-RIN, *n.* A yellow bitter substance, obtained from the alcoholic solution of the extract of the root of the barberry. It is probably an alkaloid. It is called *berberite* by Thomson, and is classed by him as a bitter principle.
BER'BER-RY, *n.* [L. *berberis.*] See BARBERRY.
BERE, *n.* [Sax. *ber*, barley.] The name of a species of barley, in Scotland. *Gray.*
BE-REAVE', *v. t.*; *pret.* BEREAVED, BEREFT; *pp.* BEREAVED, BEREFT. [Sax. *bereafian*, of *be* and *reafian*, to deprive. See ROB and REAP.]
1. To deprive; to strip; to make destitute; with *of* before the thing taken away.
Me have ye bereaved of my children.—Gen. xlii.
It is sometimes used without *of*, and is particularly applied to express the loss of friends by death.
2. To take away from. *Shak.*
BE-REAV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived; stripped and left destitute.
BE-REAVE'MENT, *n.* Deprivation, particularly by the loss of a friend by death.
BE-REAV'ER, *n.* He who bereaves, or deprives another of something valued.
BE-REAV'ING, *ppr.* Stripping bare; depriving.
BE-REFT', *pp.* of BEREAVE. Deprived; made destitute.
BER-EN-GA'RI-ANS, *n. pl.* A sect which followed Berengarius, archdeacon of St. Mary at Anjou, who denied the real presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist. *Encyc.*
BERG, *n.* [Sax. *beorg*, *beork*, a hill, a castle.]
A borough; a town that sends burgesses to parliament; a castle. [See BURG.] [*Obs.*] *Ash.*
BERG'A-MOT, *n.* [Fr. *bergamote*; Sp. *bergameta.*]
1. A variety of pear.
2. A species of citron whose fruit has a fine taste and smell, and its essential oil is in high esteem as a perfume. This oil is extracted from the yellow rind of the fruit. The bergamot is the *Citrus bergamia*, a distinct species, with a pear-shaped fruit, from the rind of which is obtained the oil of bergamot.
3. An essence or perfume from the citron thus produced.
4. A kind of snuff perfumed with bergamot.
5. A coarse tapestry, manufactured with flocks of wool, silk, cotton, hemp, and ox or goat's hair, said to have been invented at Bergamo in Italy. *Encyc.*
BERG'AN-DER, *n.* [*berg*, a cliff, and Dan. *and*, G. *ente*, Sax. *ened*, a duck.]
A burrow duck; a duck that breeds in holes under cliffs. *Thomson.*
The *Anas tadorna*, sheldrake or burrow duck of England.
BERG'E-RET, *n.* [Fr. *berger*, a shepherd.] A song. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*
BERG'MAN-ITE, *n.* [from *Bergman*, the mineralogist.]
A variety of scapolite, by some regarded as a distinct species, of a grayish color, of different shades; found in Norway.
BERG'MAS-TER, *n.* [Sax. *beorg*, a hill or castle, and *master.*]
The bailiff or chief officer among the Derbyshire miners. *Johnson.*
BERG'MOTE, *n.* [Sax. *beorg*, a hill, and *mote*, a meeting.]
A court held on a hill in Derbyshire, in England, for deciding controversies between the miners. *Blount. Johnson.*
BE-RHYME', (-rime,) *v. t.* [*be* and *rhyme.*] To mention in rhyme or verse; used in *contempt.* *Shak.*
BER'LIN, *n.* A vehicle of the chariot kind, supposed to have this name from Berlin, the chief city of Prussia, where it was first made, or from the Italian *berlina*, a sort of stage or pillory, and a coach. *Encyc.*
BER'LIN-BLUE, *n.* Prussian blue. *Ure.*
BER-LUC'CIO, *n.* A small bird, somewhat like the yellow-hammer, but less and more slender. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*
BERME, *n.* In *fortification*, a space of ground of three, four, or five feet in width, left between the rampart and the moat or fosse, designed to receive the ruins of the rampart, and prevent the earth from filling the fosse. Sometimes it is palisaded, and in Holland it is generally planted with quickset hedge. *Encyc.*
This term is also applied to canals. Originally, on the bank opposite the towing-path, particularly in deep cuts, a level space was left, at the foot of the upper slope of the bank, as in fortification, and for the same purpose of intercepting the earth sliding down the bank; called a *bench* or *berme.* This is now omitted, and only a uniform slope left to the water's edge. The bank opposite the towing-path is still, however, called the *berme*, or *berme-bank.*
BER'NA-CLE. See BARNACLE.
BER'NARD-INE, *a.* Pertaining to St. Bernard, and the monks of the order.
BER'NARD-INES, *n. pl.* An order of monks, founded by Robert, abbot of Moleme, and reformed by St. Bernard. The order originated about the beginning of the 12th century. They wear a white robe, with a black scapulary; and when they officiate, they are clothed with a large white gown, with great sleeves, and a hood of the same color. *Encyc.*
BE-ROB', *v. t.* [*be* and *rob.*] To rob. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
BER'O-E, *n.* An oceanic animal of the Medusa family, having an oval or globular body, of a transparent, gelatinous consistence. It is one of the animals that produces the phosphorescence of the ocean.
BER'RI-ED, (ber'rid,) *a.* Furnished with berries.
BER'RY, *n.* [Sax. *berie*, a grape or cluster of grapes; *berga*, a grape stone, a berry.]

1. A succulent or pulpy fruit, containing naked seeds. Or, in more technical language, a succulent or pulpy pericarp, or seed-vessel, without valves, containing several seeds, which are naked, that is, which have no covering but the pulp and rind. It is commonly round or oval. But in popular language, *berry* extends only to smaller fruits, as strawberry, gooseberry, &c., containing seeds or granules. An indehiscent, pulpy pericarp, many-celled and many-seeded; the attachment of the seeds lost at maturity, and the seeds remaining scattered in the pulp. *Lindley.*

2. A mound. [For BARROW.] *W. Browne.*

BER'RY, *n. i.* To bear or produce berries.

BER'RY-BEAR-ING, *a.* Producing berries.

BER'RY-FORM-ED, *a.* Formed like a berry. *Smith.*

BERT, *n.* Sax. *beorht, berht;* Eng. *bright.* This word enters into the name of many Saxon princes and noblemen; as, *Egbert, Sigbert.* The *Bertha* of the northern nations was by the Greeks called *Eudoxia*, an equivalent word. Of the same sort were *Phædrus, Epiphanius, Photius, Lampridius, Fulgentius, Illustris.* [See BRIGHT.] *Camden.*

BERTH, *n.* [from the root of *bear.*]

1. A station in which a ship rides at anchor, comprehending the space in which she ranges. In more familiar usage, the word signifies any situation or place, where a vessel lies, or can lie, whether at anchor or at a wharf.

2. A room or apartment in a ship, where a number of officers or men mess and reside.

3. The box or place for sleeping at the sides of a cabin; the place for a hammock, or a repository for chests, &c.

4. A place or employment.

To berth, in seamen's language, is to allot to each man a place for his hammock.

BER'THI-ER-ITE, *n.* A dark steel-gray ore of antimony, consisting of antimony, iron, and sulphur; named after M. Berthier.

BER'TRAM, *n.* [L. *pyrethrum*, said to be from Gr. πυρ, fire, from its acrid quality.]

Bastard pellitory, a plant.

BER'YL, *n.* [L. *beryllus;* Gr. βηρυλλος; Ch. Syr. and Eth. a gem, beryl, and in Syr. crystal, and a *pearl;* the latter word being a different orthography of *beryl;* probably from the root of the Fr. *briller*, to shine, Eng. *brilliant*, Eth. ፈርሀ *bareah*, to shine.]

A mineral of great hardness, occurring in green or bluish-green six-sided prisms. It is identical with the emerald, except in color; the latter having a purer and richer green color, proceeding from a trace of oxyd of chrome. The coloring matter of the beryl is oxyd of iron. Prisms of the beryl are sometimes found nearly two feet in diameter, as at Acworth, in New Hampshire. The beryl, when transparent, is set as a gem, and called *aqua-marine. Dana.*

BER'YL-CRYS'TAL, *n.* This term is not now used, except in speaking of the beryl.

BER'YL-LINE, *a.* Like a beryl; of a light or bluish green.

BE-RYL'LI-UM, *n.* The same as GLUCINUM, which see.

BE-SAINT', *v. t.* [*be* and *saint.*] To make a saint. [*Not in use.*]

BE-SAYLE', *n.* [Norm. *ayle;* Fr. *aïeul*, a grandfather.] A great-grandfather.

If the abatement happened on the death of one's grandfather or grandmother, a writ of *ayle* lieth; if on the death of the great-grandfather, then a writ of *besayle*, but if it mounts *one* degree higher, to the *tresayle*, or grandfather's grandfather, &c., the writ is called a writ of *cosinage* or *de consanguineo.* *Blackstone.*

BE-SCAT'TER, *v. t.* [*be* and *scatter.*] To scatter over. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

BE-SCORN', *v. t.* [*be* and *scorn.*] To treat with scorn; to mock at. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

BE-SCRATCH', *v. t.* [*be* and *scratch.*] To scratch; to tear with the nails. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

BE-SCRAWL', *v. t.* [*be* and *scrawl.*] To scrawl; to scribble over. *Milton.*

BE-SCREEN', *v. t.* [*be* and *screen.*] To cover with a screen; to shelter; to conceal. *Shak.*

BE-SCREEN'ED, *pp.* Covered; sheltered; concealed.

BE-SCRIB'BLE, *v. t.* To scribble over. *Milton.*

BE-SCUM'BER, *v. t.* [from *cumber.*] To encumber. [*Not legitimate, nor used.*] *B. Jonson.*

BE-SEE', *v. t.* [*be* and *see.*] To look; to mind. [*Not in use.*] *Wiclif.*

BE-SEECH', *v. t.; pret.* and *pp.* BESOUGHT. [Sax. *be* and *secan*, to seek, inquire, follow; D. *verzoeken;* G. *ersuchen;* from *seek, sequor*, to follow, with *be*, by, near, about; that is, to follow close, to press. See SEEK and ESSAY. The Saxon has *gesecan.*]

To entreat; to supplicate; to implore; to ask or pray with urgency; followed by *a person;* as, "I Paul *beseech* you by the meekness of Christ." 2 Cor. x.; or by *a thing;* as, I *beseech* your patience.

BE-SEECH'ER, *n.* One who beseeches.

BE-SEECH'ING, *ppr.* Entreating.

BE-SEECH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a beseeching manner.

BE-SEEK', *v. t.* To beseech. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

BE-SEEM', *v. t.* [*be* and *seem.*] To become; to be fit for, or worthy of; to be decent for.

What form of speech or behavior *beseemeth* us, in our prayers to God? *Hooker.*

BE-SEEM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Becoming; fit; worthy of.

BE-SEEM'ING, *n.* Comeliness. *Barret.*

BE-SEEM'ING-LY, *adv.* In a beseeming manner.

BE-SEEM'ING-NESS, *n.* Quality of being beseeming.

BE-SEEM'LY, *a.* Becoming; fit; suitable.

BE-SEEN', *a.* Adapted; adjusted. [*Not used.*]

BE-SET', *v. t.; pret.* and *pp.* BESET. [Sax. *besettan*, to place, of *be* and *settan*, to set; D. *bezetten;* G. *besetzen.* See SET.]

1. To surround; to inclose; to hem in; to besiege; as, we are *beset* with enemies; a city is *beset* with troops. Hence,

2. To press on all sides, so as to perplex; to entangle, so as to render escape difficult or impossible.

Adam, sore *beset*, replied. *Milton.*

3. To waylay. *Shak.*

4. To fall upon. *Spenser.*

BE-SET'TING, *ppr.* Surrounding; besieging, waylaying.

BE-SET'TING, *a.* Habitually attending, or pressing; as, a *besetting* sin.

BE-SHINE', *v. t.* To shine upon. [*Not used.*]

BE-SHREW', *v. t.* [*be* and *shrew.*] To wish a curse to; to execrate. *Dryden.*

2. To happen ill to. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

BE-SHROUD'ED, *a.* Shrouded.

BE-SHUT', *v. t.* To shut up. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

BE-SIDE', *prep.* [*be* and *side*, by the side.] At the side of a person or thing; near; as, sit down *beside* me, or *beside* the stream.

2. Over and above; distinct from.

Beside all this, between us and you there is a great gulf fixed.—Luke xvi.

3. On one side; out of the regular course or order; not according to, but not contrary.

It is *beside* my present business to enlarge upon this speculation. *Locke.*

4. Out of; in a state deviating from; as, to put one *beside* his patience. Hence,

5. With the reciprocal pronoun, *beside one's self*, is out of the wits or senses; out of the order of reason, or of rational beings.

Paul, thou art *beside* thyself.—Acts xxvi.

BE-SIDES', *prep.* Over and above; separate or distinct from.

And there was a famine in the land, *besides* the first famine.—Gen. xxvi.

Note. This word, though radically the same as *beside*, and a corruption of it, ought not to be confounded with it; for it is never used in the senses explained under *beside*, except in the second.

BE-SIDE', } *adv.* Moreover; more than that; over
BE-SIDES', } and above; distinct from; not included in the number, or in what has been mentioned.

Besides, you know not what is the fate of your friend.
The men said to Lot, Hast thou here any *besides*?—Gen. xix.
To all *beside*, as much an empty shade,
An Eugene living, as a Cæsar dead. *Pope.*

These sentences may be considered as elliptical.

BE-SID'ER-Y, *n.* A variety of pear. *Johnson.*

BE-SIEGE', *v. t.* [*be* and *siege;* Fr. *siege*, and *assieger*, to *besiege.* See SIEGE.]

1. To lay siege to; to beleaguer; to beset or surround with armed forces, for the purpose of compelling to surrender, either by famine or by violent attacks; as, to *besiege* a castle or city.

2. To beset; to throng round; as, *besieged* with cares.

BE-SIEG'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Surrounded or beset with hostile troops.

BE-SIEGE'MENT, *n.* Act of besieging; state of being besieged.

BE-SIEG'ER, *n.* One who lays siege, or is employed in a siege.

BE-SIEG'ING, *ppr.* Laying siege; surrounding with armed forces.

BE-SIEG'ING, *a.* Surrounding in a hostile manner; employed in a siege; as, a *besieging* army.

BE-SIEG'ING-LY, *adv.* In a besieging manner.

BE-SIT', *v. t.* [*be* and *sit.*] To suit; to become. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

BE-SLAVE', *v. t.* To subjugate; to enslave. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

BE-SLAV'ER, *v. t.* To defile with slaver.

BE-SLAV'ER-ED, *pp.* Defiled with slaver. *Heber.*

BE-SLAV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Defiling with slaver.

BE-SLIME', *v. t.* To daub with slime; to soil. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

BE-SLOB'BER-ING, *ppr.* Beslubbering. *Ed. Rev.*

BE-SLUB'BER, *v. t.* [*be* and *slubber, slabber.*] To soil or smear with spittle, or any thing running from the mouth or nose. [*Vulgar.*]

BE-SLUB'BER-ING, *ppr.* Smearing with spittle.

BE-SMEAR', *v. t.* [*be* and *smear.*] To bedaub; to overspread with any viscous, glutinous matter, or with any soft substance that adheres. Hence, to foul; to soil.

BE-SMEAR'ED, *pp.* Bedaubed; overspread with any thing soft, viscous, or adhesive; soiled.

BE-SMEAR'ER, *n.* One that besmears.

BE-SMEAR'ING, *ppr.* Bedaubing; soiling.

BE-SMIRCH', (-smurch,) *v. t.* [*be* and *smirch.*] To soil; to foul; to discolor. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

BE-SMOKE', *v. t.* [*be* and *smoke.*] To foul with smoke; to harden or dry in smoke. [*Little used.*]

BE-SMOK'ED, (-smokt,) *pp.* Fouled or soiled with smoke; dried in smoke.

BE-SMUT', *v. t.* [*be* and *smut.*] To blacken with smut; to foul with soot.

BE-SMUT'TED, *pp.* Blackened with smut or soot.

BE-SNOW', *v. t.* [*be* and *snow.* Sax. *besnuwed*, participle.] To scatter like snow. [*Little used.*] *Gower.*

BE-SNOW'ED, *pp.* or *a.* [*be* and *snow.*] Covered or sprinkled with snow, or with white blossoms. *Hanbury.*

BE-SNUFF', *v. t.* To befoul with snuff.

BE-SNUFF'ED, (-snuft,) *pp.* Foul with snuff. *Young.*

BE'SOM, *n.* [Sax. *besm*, a brush or broom; *besman*, twigs. Orosius, 2, 3. Ger. *besen;* D. *bezem;* Arm. *bezo*, birch. The *besom* was a little bundle of twigs used for sweeping.]

A broom; a brush of twigs for sweeping.

I will sweep it with the *besom* of destruction, saith the Lord of hosts.—Is. xiv.

BE'SOM, *v. t.* To sweep, as with a besom.

Rolls back all Greece, and *besoms* wide the plain. *Barlow*

BE'SOM-ER, *n.* One who uses a besom.

BE-SORT', *v. t.* [*be* and *sort.*] To suit; to fit; to become. *Shak.*

BE-SORT', *n.* Company; attendance; train. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

BE-SOT', *v. t.* [*be* and *sot.*] To make sottish; to infatuate; to stupefy; to make dull or senseless. *Milton.*

2. To make to dote. *Shak.*

BE-SOT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made sottish or stupid.

Besotted on; infatuated with foolish affection. *Dryden.*

BE-SOT'TED-LY, *adv.* In a foolish manner. *Milton.*

BE-SOT'TED-NESS, *n.* Stupidity; arrant folly; infatuation. *Milton.*

BE-SOT'TING, *ppr.* Infatuating; making sottish or foolish.

BE-SOT'TING-LY, *adv.* In a besotting manner.

BE-SOUGHT', (be-sawt',) *pp.* of BESEECH. Entreated; implored; sought by entreaty.

BE-SPAN'GLE, *v. t.* [*be* and *spangle.*] To adorn with spangles; to dot or sprinkle with something brilliant; as, the heavens *bespangled* with stars.

BE-SPAN'GLED, *pp.* Adorned with spangles or something shining.

BE-SPAN'GLING, *ppr.* Adorning with spangles or glittering objects.

BE-SPAT'TER, *v. t.* [*be* and *spatter.*] To soil by spattering; to sprinkle with water, or with dirt and water.

2. To asperse with calumny or reproach. *Swift.*

BE-SPAT'TER-ED, *pp.* Spattered over; soiled with dirt and water; aspersed; calumniated.

BE-SPAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Spattering with water; soiling with dirt and water; aspersing.

BE-SPAWL', *v. t.* [*be* and *spawl.*] To soil or make foul with spittle. *Milton.*

BE-SPEAK', *v. t.; pret.* BESPOKE; *pp.* BESPOKE, BESPOKEN. [*be* and *speak.*] To speak for beforehand, to order or engage against a future time; as, to *bespeak* a seat in a public coach.

My lady is *bespoke*. *Shak.*

2. To forebode; to foretell.

They started fears, and *bespoke* dangers, to scare the allies. *Swift.*

3. To speak to; to address. This sense is mostly poetical.

He thus the queen *bespoke*. *Dryden.*

4. To betoken; to show; to indicate by external marks or appearances; as, his manners *bespeak* him a gentleman.

BE-SPEAK'ER, *n.* One who bespeaks.

BE-SPEAK'ING, *ppr.* Speaking for or ordering beforehand; foreboding; addressing; showing; indicating.

BE-SPEAK'ING, *n.* A previous speaking or discourse, by way of apology, or to engage favor. *Dryden.*

BE-SPECK'LE, (-spekl',) *v. t.* [*be* and *speckle.*] To mark with speckles or spots. *Milton.*

BE-SPICE', *v. t.* [*be* and *spice.*] To season with spices. *Shak.*

BE-SPIRT', } *v. t.* To spurt out, or over; to throw
BE-SPURT', } out in a stream or streams. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

BE-SPIT', *v. t.; pret.* BESPIT; *pp.* BESPIT, BESPITTEN. [*be* and *spit.*] To daub or soil with spittle. *Johnson.*

BE-SPOKE', *pret.* and *pp.* of BESPEAK.

BE-SPOT', *v. t.* [*be* and *spot.*] To mark with spots.

BE-SPOT'TED, *pp.* Marked with spots. [*Mortimer.*

BE-SPOT'TING, *ppr.* Marking with spots.

BE-SPREAD', (be-spred',) *v. t.; pret.* and *pp.* BESPREAD. [*be* and *spread.*] To spread over; to cover over; as, to *bespread* with flowers.

BE-SPREAD'ING, *ppr.* Spreading over.

BE-SPRENT', *pp.* Sprinkled over.

BE-SPRINK'LE, *v. t.* [*be* and *sprinkle.*] To sprinkle over; to scatter over; as, to *besprinkle* with dust.

BE-SPRINK'LED, *pp.* Sprinkled over.
BE-SPRINK'LER, *n.* One that sprinkles over
BE-SPRINK'LING, *ppr.* Sprinkling over.
BE-SPRINK'LINGS, *n. pl.* Sprinklings.
BEST, *a. superlative.* [Sax. *best*, contracted from *betest*, from *bet*, more, or better; *betre* is also used; *betan*, to amend, or restore, correct, heal; *bote*, reparation, compensation; Eng. *boot*, to boot; Goth. *botyan*, to profit, aid, assist; Eng. *but*; G. *bass*, good, *besser*, better, *beste*, best; D. *beter*, *best*; Dan. *beste*; Sw. *bast*. This word has no connection in origin with *good*. See BETTER.]

Literally, most advanced. Hence,

1. Most good; having good qualities in the highest degree; applied indifferently to physical or moral subjects; as, the *best* man; the *best* road; the *best* cloth; the *best* abilities. This, like *most*, and other attributes, is often used without its noun, when the noun is obvious; as, men are all sinners; the *best* of them fail in the performance of duty.

2. Most advanced; most accurate; as, the *best* scholar.

3. Most correct, or complete; as, the *best* view of a landscape, or of a subject.

4. *The best.* This phrase is elliptical, and may be variously interpreted; as, the utmost power; the strongest endeavor; the most, the highest perfection; as, let a man do his *best*; i. e. to the *best* of his power.

5. *At best*; in the best manner; in the utmost degree or extent applicable to the case; as, life is *at best* very short.

To make the best of; to carry to its greatest perfection; to improve to the utmost; as, *to make the best of* a sum of money, or a piece of land. Also, to permit the least possible inconvenience; as, *to make the best of* ill fortune or a bad bargain.

The best of the way. We had made *the best of our way* to the city; that is, the most, the greatest part of the distance. [*This is the primary sense.*]

BEST, *n.* Utmost; highest endeavor; as, to do one's *best*. See No. 4, above.

BEST, *adv.* In the highest degree; beyond all other; as, to love one *best*; to like this *best*; to please *best*.

2. To the most advantage; with the most ease; as, which instrument can you *best* use?

3. With most profit or success; as, money is *best* employed in manufactures; this medicine will answer *best* in the present case.

4. Most intimately or particularly; most correctly; as, what is expedient is *best* known to himself.

BEST-AR-RANG'ED, *a.* Arranged in the best manner.
BEST-CON-CERT'ED, *a.* Concerted in the best manner.
BEST-GOV'ERN-ED, *a.* Governed in the best manner.
BEST-SPŌK'EN, *a.* Spoken in the best manner.
BEST-TEM'PER-ED, *a.* Having the most kind or mild temper.
BEST-TRAIN'ED, *a.* Trained in the best manner.
BEST-WRIT'TEN, *a.* Written in the best manner.

Note. These and similar compounds explain themselves.

BE-STAIN', *v. t.* [*be* and *stain.*] To mark with stains; to discolor, either the whole surface of a thing, or in spots. *Shak.*

BE-STEAD', (be-sted',) *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* BESTED. [*be* and *stead.*]

1. To profit.

How little you *bested*. *Milton.*

2. To accommodate.

They shall pass through it, *hardly bested*. — Is. viii.

That is, distressed; perplexed.

3. To dispose. *Spenser.*

BES'TIAL, (best'yal,) *a.* [from *beast.*] Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts.

2. Having the qualities of a beast; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; carnal; as, a *bestial* appetite. *Shak.*

BES-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of beasts; the state or manners of man which resemble those of brutes.

2. Unnatural connection with a beast.

BES'TIAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make like a beast.
BES'TIAL-LY, *adv.* Brutally; in a manner below humanity.
BE-STICK', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* BESTUCK. [*be* and *stick.*] To stick over, as with sharp points; to mark, by infixing points or spots here and there.

Truth shall retire, *bestuck* with slanderous darts. *Milton.*

BE-STIR', (be-stur',) *v. t.* [*be* and *stir.*] To put into brisk or vigorous action; to move with life and vigor; usually with the reciprocal pronoun; as, rise and *bestir yourselves*.

BE-STIR'RED, (be-sturd',) *pp.* Roused into vigorous action; quickened in action.
BE-STIR'RING, *ppr.* Moving briskly; putting into vigorous action.
BEST'NESS, *n.* The state of being best. [*Not used.*] *Morton.*
BE-STORM', *v. t.* [*be* and *storm.*] To storm; to rage. [*Not used.*] *Young.*
BE-STŌW', *v. t.* [*be* and *stow*, a place. See STOW. Literally, to set or place.]

1. To give; to confer, to impart, with the sense of gratuity, and followed by *on* or *upon*.

Consecrate yourselves to the Lord, that he may *bestow* on you a blessing. — Ex. xxxii.

Though I *bestow* all my goods to feed the poor. — 1 Cor. xiii. 3.

This word should never be followed by *to*.

2. To give in marriage; to dispose of.

I could have *bestowed* her upon a fine gentleman. *Tatler.*

3. To apply; to place for the purpose of exertion, or use; as, to *bestow* our whole force upon an object.

4. To lay out, or dispose of; to give in payment for; as, to *bestow* money for what we desire. Deut. xiv. 26.

5. To lay up in store; to deposit for safe keeping; to stow; to place.

I have no room where to *bestow* my fruits. — Luke xii.

BE-STŌW'AL, *n.* Act of bestowing; disposal.
BE-STŌW'ED, *pp.* Given gratuitously; conferred; laid out; applied; deposited for safe keeping.
BE-STŌW'ER, *n.* One who bestows; a giver; a disposer.
BE-STŌW'ING, *ppr.* Conferring gratuitously; laying out; applying; depositing in store.
BE-STŌW'MENT, *n.* The act of giving gratuitously; a conferring. *Perry.*

God the Father had committed the *bestowment* of [illegible] purchased to his Son. *Edwards on Justification.*

If we consider this *bestowment* of gifts in this view. *Chauncey.*

Whatever may be the secret counsel of his [illegible] own *bestowment* of saving grace. *Smalley, Serm.* p. 37.

2. That which is conferred, or given; donation.

They strengthened his hands by their liberal *bestowments* on him and his family. *Christ. Mag.* iii. 665.

The free and munificent *bestowment* of the Sovereign Judge. *Thatcher.*

[*Bestowment* is preferable to *bestowal*, on account of the concurrence of the two vowels in *bestowal*.]

BE-STRAD'DLE, *v. t.* To bestride. [See STRADDLE.]
BE-STRAUGHT', *a.* Distracted; mad. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
BE-STREW', *v. t.*; *pret.* BESTREWED; *pp.* BESTREWED, BESTROWN. [*be* and *strew.*] To scatter over; to besprinkle; to strow. *Milton.*
BE-STREW'ED, *pp.* of BESTREW.
BE-STRIDE', *v. t.*; *pret.* BESTRID or BESTRODE; *pp.* BESTRID, BESTRIDDEN. [*be* and *stride.*]

1. To stride over; to stand or sit with anything between the legs, or with the legs extended across; as, to *bestride* the world, like a colossus; to *bestride* a horse. *Shak.*

2. To step over; as, to *bestride* a threshold. *Shak.*

Bestriding sometimes includes *riding* or *defending*, as Johnson remarks; but the particular purposes of the act, which depend on the circumstances of the case, can hardly be reduced to definition.

BE-STRID'ING, *ppr.* Extending the legs over any thing, so as to include it between them.
BE-STRODE', *pret.* of BESTRIDE.
BE-STROWN', *pp.* of BESTREW. Sprinkled over.
BE-STUCK', *pp.* of BESTICK. Pierced in various places with sharp points.
BE-STUD', *v. t.* [*be* and *stud.*] To set with studs; to adorn with bosses; as, to *bestud* with stars. *Milton.*
BE-STUD'DED, *pp.* Adorned with studs.
BE-STUD'DING, *ppr.* Setting with studs; adorning as with bosses.
BE-SWIKE', (be-swik',) *v. t.* [Sax. *beswican.*] To allure. [*Not used.*] *Gower.*
BET, *n.* [Sax. *bad*, a pledge; *badian*, to give or take a pledge; G. *wette*, *wetten.*]

A wager; that which is laid, staked, or pledged, in a contest, to be won, either by the victorious party himself, or by another person, in consequence of his victory. At a race, a man lays a *bet* on his own horse, or on the horse of another man.

BET, *v. t.* To lay a bet; to lay a wager; to stake or pledge something upon the event of a contest.
BET, the old participle of BEAT, is obsolete or vulgar.
BE-TAKE', *v. t.*; *pret.* BETOOK; *pp.* BETAKEN. [*be* and *take.* Sax. *betæcan.*]

1. To take to; to have recourse to; to apply; to resort; with the reciprocal pronoun; as, to *betake ourselves* to arms, or to action. It generally implies a motion toward an object; as, to *betake ourselves* to a shady grove; or an application of the mind or faculties corresponding with such motion; as, to *betake ourselves* to study or to vice.

2. *Formerly*, to take or seize. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

BE-TAK'EN, *part.* of BETAKE.
BE-TAK'ING, *ppr.* Having recourse to; applying; resorting.
BE-TAUGHT', *pret.* of BETAKE. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*
BE-TEEM', *v. t.* [*be* and *teem.*] To bring forth; to produce; to shed; to bestow. [*Not used.*] *Spenser. Shak.*
BE'TEL, (be'tl,) *n.* A species of pepper, the leaves of which are chewed, with the areca or betel-nut and lime, by the inhabitants of the East Indies. It is a creeping or climbing plant, like the ivy, the leaves somewhat resembling those of the citron. It is planted by a tree, or supported by props. In India, betel is taken after meals, and during a visit; it is offered to friends when they meet, and when they separate; in short, nothing is to be done without betel. To correct the bitterness of the leaves, a little *areca* is wrapped in them with the *chunam*, a kind of burnt lime made of shells *Encyc.*
BE'TEL-NUT, *n.* The nut of the *areca* palm, chewed in the East with betel leaves and lime.
BE-THINK', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* BETHOUGHT. [*be* and *think.*]

To call to mind; to recall or bring to recollection, reflection, or consideration; generally followed by a reciprocal pronoun, with *of* before the subject of thought.

I have *bethought* myself *of* another fault. *Shak.*

BE-THINK', *v. i.* To have in recollection; to consider. *Spenser.*
BETH'LE-HEM, *n.* [Heb. *the house of food or bread.*]

1. A town or village in Judea, about six miles south-east of Jerusalem, famous for its being the place of Christ's nativity.

2. A hospital for lunatics; corrupted into BEDLAM.

BETH'LEM-ITE, *n.* An inhabitant of Bethlehem; a lunatic.

2. In *church history*, the Bethlemites were a sort of monks, introduced into England in the year 1257, who were habited like the Dominicans, except that they wore a star with five rays, in memory of the comet or star which appeared over Bethlehem at the nativity of our Savior. There is an order of Bethlemites also in Spanish America. *Encyc.*

BE-THOUGHT', (be-thawt',) *pret.* and *pp.* of BETHINK.
BE-THRALL', *v. t.* [*be* and *thrall.*] To enslave; to reduce to bondage; to bring into subjection. [*Little used.*] *Sick.*
BE-THRALL'ED, *pp.* Enslaved.
BE-THUMP', *v. t.* [*be* and *thump.*] To beat soundly. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
BE-TIDE', *v. t.*; *pret.* BETID or BETIDED; *pp.* BETID. [*be* and *tide.* Sax. *tidan*, to happen. See TIDE.]

To happen; to befall; to come to; used *of* good or evil.

What will *betide* the few? *Milton.*

BE-TIDE', *v. i.* To come to pass; to happen.

What news else *betideth* here? *Shak.*

Shakspeare has used it with *of*. What would *betide of* thee? But this is unusual or improper.

BE-TIME', } *adv.* [*be* and *time*, that is, by the time.]
BE-TIMES', }

1. Seasonably; in good season or time; before it is late.

To measure life learn thou betimes. *Milton.*

2. Soon; in a short time.

He lives betimes, that spurs too fast betimes. *Shak.*

BE-TŌK'EN, (be-tō'kn) *v. t.* [*be* and *token.* Sax. *betæcan.*]

1. To signify by some visible object; to show by signs.

A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow,
Betokening peace from God. *Milton.*

2. To foreshow by present signs; to indicate something future by that which is seen or known; as, a dark cloud *often* betokens a storm. *Thomson.*

BE-TŌK'EN-ED, *pp.* Foreshown; previously indicated.
BE-TŌK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Indicating by previous signs.
BET'O-NY, *n.* [L. *betonica.*]

A name common to different species of plants, of the genus Betonica, (Linn.) The purple or wood betony (*B. officinalis*, Linn.,) a native of Europe, grows in woods and shady places, and is deemed useful as a mild corroborant. *Encyc.*

BE-TOOK', *pret.* of BETAKE.
BE-TORN', *a.* Torn in pieces.
BE-TOSS', *v. t.* [*be* and *toss.*] To toss; to agitate; to disturb; to put in violent motion. *Shak. Shelton.*
BE-TOSS'ED, (be-tost',) *a.* Tossed; violently agitated.
BE-TRAP', *v. t.* [from *trap.*] To entrap; to insnare. [*Not used.*] *Occleve.*
BE-TRAY', *v. t.* [Chaucer wrote *betrass*, *betraiss*, and the Fr. *traître* is a contraction of *traistre*; Arm. *trayçza*, to betray; Norm. *trahir*, to draw in, to betray; *treitre*, a traitor; Fr. *trahir*, which seems to be the L. *traho*. From *trahir* is formed *trahissant*, and *trahison*, treason. If *traho* is the root, the sense is, to draw aside, to withdraw, or lead away; which would agree with the D. *bedriegen*, G. *betriegen*, Sw. *bedraga*, Dan. *bedrage*, to deceive; and *treachery*, Fr. *tricherie*, is from the root of *trick*. I do not find *betregan* in the Saxon, but *bedreg* is rendered *fifilat*, and this is from *dregan*, to draw. *Betray*, then, seems to be a compound of *be* and *dragan*, to draw; and *betrass* supra, may be from a different root. In strictness, to fail in duty; to be guilty of breach of trust; to violate the confidence reposed. The word does not in itself import to *deliver up*; but by usage, either with or without the word *enemies*, it signifies to deliver up, in breach of trust.]

1. To deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery or fraud, in violation of trust; as, an officer *betrayed* the city.

The Son of man shall be *betrayed* into the hands of men. — Matt. xvii.

2. To violate by fraud, or unfaithfulness: as, to *betray* a trust.

If the people of America ever *betray* their trust, their guilt will merit even greater punishment than other nations have suffered, and the indignation of Heaven. *J. Adams.*

3. To violate confidence by disclosing a secret, or that which was intrusted; to expose, followed by the person or the thing; as, my friend *betrayed* me, or *betrayed the secret.*

4. To disclose, or permit to appear, what is intended to be kept secret, or what prudence would conceal.

Be swift to hear, but cautious of your tongue, lest you *betray* your ignorance. *Watts.*

Hence,

5. To mislead or expose to inconvenience not foreseen; as, great confidence *betrays* a man into errors.

6. To show; to disclose; to indicate what is not obvious at first view, or would otherwise be concealed.

Nor, after length of years, a stone *betray*
The place where once the very ruins lay. *Addison.*
The river *betrays* its original in its name. *Holwell.*
All the names in the country *betray* great antiquity. *Bryant.*

7. To fail, or deceive.

But when I rise, I shall find my legs *betraying* me.
Johnson, Boswell.

BE-TRAY'AL, (be-trā'al,) *n.* Betrayment.

BE-TRAY'ED, *pp.* Delivered up in breach of trust; violated by unfaithfulness; exposed by breach of confidence; disclosed contrary to expectation or intention; made known.

BE-TRAY'ER, *n.* One who betrays; a traitor.

BE-TRAY'ING, *ppr.* Delivering up treacherously; violating confidence; disclosing contrary to intention; exposing.

BE-TRAY'MENT, *n.* Act of betraying; breach of trust. *Udal.*

BE-TRIM', *v. t.* [*be* and *trim.*] To deck; to dress; to adorn; to grace; to embellish; to beautify; to decorate. *Shak.*

BE-TRIM'MED, (be-trimd') *pp.* Adorned; decorated.

BE-TRIM'MING, *ppr.* Decking; adorning; embellishing.

BE-TROTH', *v. t.* [*be* and *troth*, truth, faith. See TRUTH and TROTH.]

1. To contract to any one, in order to a future marriage; to promise or pledge one to be the future spouse of another; to affiance; used of either sex. "The father *betroths* his daughter."

2. To contract with one for a future spouse; to espouse; as, a man *betroths* a lady.

3. To nominate to a bishopric, in order to consecration. *Ayliffe.*

BE-TROTH'ED, (be-trotht') *pp.* or *a.* Contracted for future marriage.

BE-TROTH'ING, *ppr.* Contracting to any one, in order to a future marriage, as the father or guardian; contracting with one for a future wife, as the intended husband; espousing.

BE-TROTH'MENT, *n.* A mutual promise or contract between two parties, for a future marriage between the persons betrothed; espousals. *Encyc.*

BE-TRUST', *v. t.* [*be* and *trust.*] To intrust; to commit to another in confidence of fidelity; to confide. This is less used than *intrust.* *Hall.*

BE-TRUST'ED, *pp.* Intrusted; confided; committed in trust.

BE-TRUST'ING, *ppr.* Intrusting; committing in trust.

BE-TRUST'MENT, *n.* The act of intrusting; the thing intrusted. *Judge Chipman.*

BET'SO, *n.* The smallest Venetian coin. *Mason.*

BET'TED, *pp.* Laid as a wager.

BET'TER, *a.* / *comp.* of BET. [See BEST.] [Sax. *bet*, more, better; *betere*, *betera*, better; Sw. *battre*; D. *beter*; G. *besser*; D. *baat*, profit; *baalen*, to *boot*, to avail; Sans. *bhadra*, good. The primary sense is more, or advanced further; and, in America, this is a common popular signification. This vessel contains *better* than half, that is, more than half; he walked *better* than a mile, that is, more than a mile.]

1. Having good qualities in a greater degree than another; applied to physical, acquired, or moral qualities; as, a *better* soil, a *better* man, a *better* physician, a *better* house, a *better* air, a *better* harvest.

2. More advantageous.

Were it not *better* for us to return to Egypt? — Ex. xiv.

3. More acceptable.

To obey is *better* than sacrifice. — 1 Sam. xv.

4. More safe.

It is *better* to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in man. — Ps. cxvii.

5. Improved in health; less affected with disease; as, the patient is *better.*

6. *To be better off*; to be in a better condition. *Beddoes, Hygeia.* This is a very common phrase; but ought not *off* to be *of*? It is not elegant.

7. *To have the better*, is to have the advantage or superiority, followed by *of* before him or that over which the advantage is enjoyed; as, the English *had the better of* the Spaniards.

8. *To get or gain the better*, is to obtain the advantage, superiority, or victory; as, to *get the better of* an enemy.

9. *For the better*, is for the advantage or improvement.

BET'TER, *adv.* In a more excellent manner; with more skill and wisdom, virtue, advantage, or success; as, to perform work *better*; to plan a scheme *better*; land *better* cultivated; laws *better* executed; government *better* administered.

2. More correctly, or fully; as, to understand a subject *better* than another.

3. With superior excellence; as, to write or speak *better* than another.

4. With more affection; in a higher degree; as, to love one *better* than another.

It is not easy to specify and exemplify the various applications of *better.* In general, it implies what is more excellent, advantageous, useful, or virtuous, than something else.

BET'TER, *v. t.* [Sax. *beterian*, *betrian.* See BETTER.]

1. To improve; to meliorate; to increase the good qualities of; as, manure *betters* land; discipline may *better* the morals.

2. To surpass; to exceed.

The works of nature do always aim at that which can not be *bettered.* *Hooker.*

Qu. is not the sense, *made better?*

3. To advance; to support; to give advantage to; as, to *better* a party; to *better* a cause.

BET'TER, *n.* A superior; one who has a claim to precedence on account of his rank, age, or office; as, give place to your *betters.* It is generally or always used in the plural.

BET'TER-ED, *pp.* Improved; meliorated; made better.

BET'TER-ING, *ppr.* Making better; improving.

BET'TER-ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house for the reformation of offenders.

BET'TER-MENT, *n.* A making better; improvement. *Montague.*

Betterments, in *law*, are those improvements of an estate which render it better than mere repairs. *Bouvier.*

BET'TER-NESS, *n.* Superiority. *Tooke.*

BET'TING, *ppr.* Wagering; laying a wager.

BET'TING, *n.* The laying of a wager. *Sherwood.*

BET'TOR, *n.* [from *bet.*] One who bets or lays a wager. *Addison.*

BET'TY, *n.* [Supposed to be a cant word from the name of a maid; but qu. is it not from the root of *beat* or L. *peto*?]

A small instrument to break open doors. *Arbuthnot.*

BE-TUM'BLED, *a.* [*be* and *tumble.*] Rolled about; tumbled; disordered. *Shak.*

BE-TU'TOR-ED, *a.* Tutored; instructed. *Coleridge.*

BE-TWEEN', *prep.* [Sax. *betweonan*, *betwynan*; of *be* and *twain*, two, Sax. *twegen*, *twegen.* The Saxons used, in the same sense, *betuh*, and *betweoh*, betwo. See TWAIN, TWIN.]

1. In the intermediate space, without regard to distance; as, New York is *between* Boston and Philadelphia; the Delaware River runs *between* Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

2. From one to another; passing from one to another, noting exchange of actions or intercourse; as, things go well *between* the parties.

3. Belonging to two or more, in common, or partnership; as, two friends have but one soul *between* them; twenty proprietors own a tract of land *between* them. We observe that *between* is not restricted to two.

4. Having mutual relation to two or more; as, discords exist *between* the families.

5. Noting difference or discrimination of one from another; as, to distinguish *between* right and wrong.

BE-TWIXT', *prep.* [Sax. *betwixt*, *betwyxt*, *betweax*, *betweoh*; *be* and *tweg*, two.]

1. Between; in the space that separates two persons or things; as, *betwixt* two oaks.

2. Passing between; from one to another, noting intercourse. See BETWEEN.

BEV'EL, *n.* [Fr. *buveau.* Qu. It. *bieca livella*, oblique level.]

1. Among *masons*, *carpenters*, *joiners*, &c., an instrument, or kind of square, one leg of which is frequently crooked, according to the sweep of an arch or vault. It is movable on a point or center, and so may be set to any angle. An angle that is not a right angle is called a *bevel angle*, whether obtuse or acute. *Bailey. Johnson. Encyc.*

2. A slant or inclination of a surface from a right line; as, the proper *bevel* of a piece of timber. *Encyc.*

BEV'EL, *a.* Slant; having the form of a bevel.

BEV'EL, *v. t.* To cut to a bevel angle. *Moxon.*

BEV'EL, *v. i.* To slant or incline off to a bevel angle, or from a direct line.

BEV'EL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed to a bevel angle.

In *mineralogy*, replaced by two planes inclining equally upon the adjacent planes, as an edge; having its edges replaced as above, as a cube or other solid.

BEV'EL-GEAR, *n.* Wheel-work whose cogs stand *beveling*, or at an oblique angle to the shaft. *Nicholson.*

BEV'EL-ING, *ppr* Forming to a bevel angle.

BEV'EL-ING, *a.* Slanting toward a bevel angle; bending from a right line.

BEV'EL-ING, *n.* A hewing of timber with a proper and regular slant toward a bevel angle, according to a mold laid on one side of its surface.

2. The slant or bevel of timber. *Encyc.*

BEV'EL-MENT, *n.* In *mineralogy*, the replacement of an edge by two similar planes, equally inclined to the including faces or adjacent planes.

BE'VER, *n.* [It. *bevere*, to drink.]

A collation or small repast between meals. [*Not used.*] *Morison.*

BE'VER, *v. t.* To take a small repast between meals. *Wallis.*

BEV'ER-AGE, *n.* [It. *bevere*, or *bere*, to drink; *beveraggio*, drink; Sp. *beber*, from L. *bibo*; Fr. *buveur*, a tippler; *buvette*, a tavern; *buvotter*, to sip, to tipple; Arm. *beuvrauh*, beverage.]

1. Drink; liquor for drinking. It is generally used of a pleasant or mixed liquor. Nectar is called the *beverage* of the gods.

In the middle ages, *beverage*, *beveragium*, or *biberagium*, was money for drink given to an artificer or other person over and above his hire or wages. The practice has existed, to a certain extent, in America, within my memory, and I know not but it still exists in some parts of this country. A person who had a new garment, was called on to *pay beverage*, that is, to treat with liquor. Hence,

2. A treat on wearing a new suit of clothes, or on receiving a suit from the tailor; also, a treat on first coming into prison; a garnish.

3. In *England*, water-cider, a mixture of cider and water, made by putting water into pomace before it is pressed. *Mortimer. Johnson.*

BEV'ILE, *n.* [See BEVEL.] In *heraldry*, a thing broken or opening like a carpenter's bevel. *Encyc.*

BEV'Y, *n.* [I know not the origin or affinities of this word. The etymologies I have seen are not worth notice.]

A flock of birds; (sportsmen now confine the term to quails. *Rich. Dict.*;) hence, a company; an assembly or collection of persons; *usually applied to females.*

BE-WAIL', *v. t.* [*be* and *wail.*] To bemoan; to lament; to express sorrow for. It expresses deep sorrow; as, to *bewail* the loss of a child.

The true penitent *bewails* his ingratitude to God. *Anon.*

BE-WAIL', *v. i.* To express grief. *Shak.*

BE-WAIL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be lamented.

BE-WAIL'ED, *pp.* Lamented; bemoaned.

BE-WAIL'ER, *n.* One who laments.

BE-WAIL'ING, *ppr.* Lamenting; bemoaning; expressing grief for.

BE-WAIL'ING, *n.* Lamentation. *Raleigh.*

BE-WAIL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a mournful manner.

BE-WAIL'MENT, *n.* The act of bewailing.

BE-WAKE', *v. t.* [*be* and *wake.*] To keep awake. [*Not used.*] *Gower.*

BE-WARE', *v. i.* [Sax. *bewerian*, *bewarian*, *gewarian*, to guard, defend, restrain, prohibit, fortify, be cautious; Sw. *bevara*; D. *bewaaren*; Ger. *gewahren*, *bewahren*; Dan. *bevare*, to keep guard, preserve. See WARE, WARY.]

1. *Literally*, to restrain or guard one's self from. Hence, to regard with caution; to restrain one's self from any thing that may be dangerous, injurious, or improper; to avoid, to take care; followed by *of* before the thing that is to be avoided.

Beware of all, but most *beware of* man. *Pope.*
Beware of false prophets; *beware of* the leaven of the Pharisees; *beware of* the conclusion. *Scripture.*

2. To have a special regard to.

Behold, I send an angel before thee — *beware of him*, and obey his voice. — Ex. xxiii.

[*This is unusual, and hardly legitimate.*]

This word, though here admitted as a verb, from the Saxon, is rarely used as a verb in fact; or if a verb, is now never used except in the imperative mode. It is a compound of *be* and the Old Eng. *ware*, now *wary.* *Be wary* of danger. Hence, it can not be used with *did*, like a regular verb, nor with *be*, in any of its inflections, — he is *beware*; for this would be to use the substantive verb twice before *ware* and *wary*, *is* and *be.* Ben Jonson, however, has used the word in the third person. He *bewares* to act. But it has no past tense or participle, and therefore, if admitted as a verb, it is defective, and used only in the imperative mode, or after an auxiliary.

BE-WEEP', *v. t.* [*be* and *weep.*] To weep over; to bedew with tears. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

BE-WEEP', *v. i.* To make lamentation. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

BE-WEPT', *pp.* Wept over; bedewed with tears. [*Little used.*]

BE-WET', *v. t.* [*be* and *wet.*] To wet; to moisten. [*Not used.*]

BE-WHORE', (be-hōre',) *v. t.* To corrupt with regard to chastity. *Beaum. and Fletcher.*

2. To pronounce a whore. *Shak.*

BE-WIL'DER, *v. t.* [Dan. *forvilde, vilde*; D. *verwilderen*; G. *verwildern*; from *wild.*]
To lead into perplexity or confusion; to lose in pathless places; to confound for want of a plain road; to perplex with mazes; or in general, to perplex.

Lost and *bewildered* in the fruitless search. *Addison.*

BE-WIL'DER-ED, *pp.* Lost in mazes; perplexed with disorder, confusion, or intricacy.
BE-WIL'DER-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being bewildered.
BE-WIL'DER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Losing in a pathless place; perplexing with confusion or intricacy.
BE-WIL'DER-ING-LY, *adv.* So as to bewilder.
BE-WIL'DER-MENT, *n.* State of being bewildered.
BE-WIN'TER, *v. t.* To make like winter. [*Not used.*] *Cowley.*
BE-WITCH', *v. t.* [*be* and *witch.*] To fascinate; to gain an ascendency over by charms or incantation; an operation which was formerly supposed to injure the person bewitched, so that he lost his flesh, or behaved in a strange, unaccountable manner, — ignorant people being inclined to ascribe to evil spirits what they could not account for.

Look, how I am *bewitched*; behold, mine arm
Is like a blasted sapling withered up. *Shak.*

2. To charm; to fascinate; to please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance.

The charms of poetry our souls *bewitch*. *Dryden.*

3. To deceive and mislead by juggling tricks or imposture. Acts viii. 9.

BE-WITCH'ED, (be-wicht',) *pp.* Fascinated; charmed.
BE-WITCH'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being bewitched. *Gauden.*
BE-WITCH'ER, *n.* One that bewitches or fascinates. *Stafford.*
BE-WITCH'ER-Y, *n.* Fascination; charm; resistless power of any thing that pleases. *South.*
BE-WITCH'FUL, *a.* Alluring; fascinating. *Milton.*
BE-WITCH'ING, *ppr.* Fascinating; charming.
BE-WITCH'ING, *a.* That has power to bewitch or fascinate; that has power to control by the arts of pleasing.
BE-WITCH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a fascinating manner. *Hallywell.*
BE-WITCH'ING-NESS, *n.* Quality of bewitching.
BE-WITCH'MENT, *n.* Fascination; power of charming. *Shak.*
BE'WITS, *n. pl.* Straps of leather by which bells are fastened to a hawk's legs. *Booth.*
BE-WON'DER-ED, *a.* [*be* and *wonder.*] Amazed. [*Not used.*] *Fairfax.*
BE-WRAP', (be-rap',) *v. t.* [*be* and *wrap.*] To wrap up.
BE-WRAY', (be-ra',) *v. t.* [Chaucer has *wraie, wreye, wray*, and in the infinitive *bewrien*, to discover, as if from Sax. *wrecan*, to tell. In Sax. *awreon, onwreon*, signify to reveal, as if the negative of *wrigan*, to cover.]
To disclose perfidiously; to betray; to show or make visible.

Thy speech *bewrayeth* thee. — Matt. xxvi.

[*This word is nearly antiquated.*]
BE-WRAY'ED, (be-rade',) *pp.* Disclosed; indicated; betrayed; exposed to view.
BE-WRAY'ER, *n.* A divulger of secrets; a discoverer.
BE-WRAY'ING, *ppr.* Disclosing; making known or visible.
BE-WRAY'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to bewray.
BE-WRAY'MENT, *n.* Act of bewraying.
BE-WRECK', (be-reck',) *v. t.* [*be* and *wreck.*] To ruin; to destroy. [*Not used.*]
BE-WROUGHT', (be-rawt',) *a.* [*be* and *work.*] Worked. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*
BEY, (bā,) *n.* In *the Turkish dominions*, a governor of a town or particular district of country; also, in some places, a prince; the same as Beg. [See Beg.] *Encyc.*
BE-YOND', *prep.* [Sax. *begeond, begeondan*, of *be* and *geond*, yond, yonder. This is the participle of the verb *gan*, to go, to pass. It coincides with the D. *gaande*, the participle of the present tense of the same verb, *gaan*, to go; Dan. *gaaende.* Literally, then, it signifies *by-passing*, or *by-past*; or, as we now say, *past by, gone by.*]
1. On the further side of; on the side most distant, at any indefinite distance from that side; as, *beyond* a river, or the sea; either a mile *beyond*, or a hundred miles *beyond* the river.
2. Before; at a place not yet reached.

A thing *beyond* us, even before our death. *Pope.*

3. Past; out of reach of; further than any given limit; further than the extent of any thing else; as, *beyond* our power; *beyond* comprehension; *beyond* dispute; *beyond* our ease.
4. Above; in a degree exceeding or surpassing; proceeding to a greater degree, as in dignity, excellence, or quality of any kind; as, one man is great or good *beyond* another.
To go beyond, is a phrase which expresses an excess in some action or scheme; to exceed in ingenuity, in research, or in any thing else: hence, in a bad sense, to deceive or circumvent.

Let no man go *beyond* and defraud his brother in any matter. *St. Paul.*

BE-YOND', *adv.* At a distance; yonder. *Spenser.*
BEZ'AN, *n.* A cotton cloth from Bengal, white or striped. *Encyc.*
BE-ZANT', *n.* A gold coin of Byzantium. [See Byzant.]
In *heraldry*, a circle, or: so called from the gold coins of the Greek empire, termed *bezants* or *byzantines.* *Brande.*
BE-ZANT'LER, *n.* [from *antler.*] The branch of a deer's horn, next above the brow antler. *Encyc.*
BEZ'EL, *n.* [Qu. Ch. בזל, *bezal*, limits, confines; Sw. *betsel*, a rein; *betsla*, to curb.]
The upper part of the collet of a ring, which encompasses and fastens the stone. *Bailey.*

BE'ZOAR, *n.* [Pers. بادزهر *badzehr*, which Castell interprets "ventus, i. e. dissipator veneni, alexipharmicum omne, quod venenum pellit, et spirituum facultates retinet," from باد *bad*, wind, breath, spirit, and زهر *zahr*, poison. Others make it *pazahar*, against poison, an antidote for poison. Others derive the word from *pasang*, or *pazahr*, the name of the goat in Persia.]
1. An antidote; a general name for certain animal substances supposed to be efficacious in preventing the fatal effects of poison. Bezoar is a calculous concretion found in the stomach of certain ruminant animals, composed of concentric coats surrounding each other, with a little cavity in the middle, containing a bit of wood, straw, hair, or the like substance. There are two sorts; the *oriental*, from Persia and the East Indies, of a shining dark green or olive color, with a smooth surface; and the *occidental*, from the Spanish West Indies, which has a rough surface, is less green, much heavier, more brittle, and of a looser texture. The oriental is generally less than a walnut; the occidental is larger, and sometimes as large as a goose egg. *Encyc.*
The oriental bezoars are many of them of a resinous composition and combustible. *Encyc.*
2. In *a more general sense*, any substance formed, stratum upon stratum, in the stomach or intestines of animals. *Encyc.*
This name is also given to the *biliary calculi* of certain animals. *Encyc.*
Fossil bezoar is a figured stone, formed, like the animal bezoar, with several coats round some extraneous body, which serves as a nucleus; found chiefly in Sicily, in sand and clay pits. It is of a purple color, and of the size of a walnut. It seems to be of the nature of Armenian bole, and is called *Sicilian earth.* *Encyc.*
Bezoar mineral. This preparation is an oxyd of antimony, produced by distilling the nitrous acid several times to dryness from the sublimated muriate of antimony. *Nicholson.*
BEZ-O-AR'DIC, *a.* Pertaining to or compounded of bezoar.
BEZ-O-AR'DIC, *n.* A medicine compounded with bezoar. *Johnson.*
BEZ-O-AR'TIC-AL, *a.* Having the qualities of an antidote. *Todd.*
BEZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To waste in riot. [*Not used.* See Embezzle.] *Milton.*
BHU-CHAMP'AC, *n.* [Hindu, *bhu*, ground, and *champac*, a plant.]
A beautiful plant of India, known in Linnæus's system under the name of Kæmpferia rotunda. The blossoms rise from the ground with a short scape, and scarce live a whole day. *As. Res.* iii. 254.
BI'A, *n.* In *commerce*, a small shell called a *cowry*, much used in the East Indies. *Encyc.*
BI-AN'GU-LATE, BI-AN'GU-LA-TED, BI-AN'GU-LOUS, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *angulus*, an angle.]
Having two angles or corners. [*Little used.*]
BI-ARM'IAN, *a.* Noting a race of Finns in Permia, in the north of Europe, on the Dwina, and about the White Sea; written also *Permian.* The Biarmians, or Permians, are said to be the most wealthy and powerful of the Finnish tribes. *Tooke.*
BI-AR-TIC'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *articulus*, a joint.]
Consisting of two joints.
BI'AS, *n.* [Arm. *bihays* or *vies*; Fr. *biais*, a slope; *biaiser*, to use shifts, evasions, or tricks.]
1. A weight on the side of a bowl which turns it from a straight line.
2. A leaning of the mind; inclination; prepossession; propensity toward an object, not leaving the mind indifferent; as, education gives a *bias* to the mind.
3. That which causes the mind to lean or incline from a state of indifference to a particular object or course.
This word is familiarly used as an adverb, for *out of a straight line, slanting, crossways*; as, to cut a piece of cloth *bias*: the king falls *bias* of nature. *Shak.*
The word is also used by Shakspeare as an adjective for *sloping.*

Blow till thy *bias* cheek
Outvell the colic of puft Aquilon.

BI'AS, *v. t.* To incline to one side; to warp; to give a particular direction to the mind; to prejudice; to prepossess. The judgment is often *biased* by interest.
BI'AS-DRAW-ING, *n.* Partiality. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
BI'AS-ED, (bi'ast,) *pp.* or *a.* Inclined from a right line; warped; prejudiced.
BI'AS-ING, *ppr.* Giving a bias, particular direction, or propensity; warping; prejudicing.
BI'AS-NESS, *n.* Inclination to some side
BI-AU-RIC'U-LATE, *a.* [*bis* and *auricula*, an auricle.]
In *anatomy*, a term applied to a heart with two auricles, as in the mammalia, and in birds and reptiles.
BI-AX'AL, *a.* Having two axes. *Sir D. Brewster.*
BIB, *n.* A small piece of linen or other cloth worn by children over the breast.
2. A fish about a foot in length, the back of a light olive, the sides yellow, and the belly white. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*
BIB, *v. i.* [L. *bibo*; Sp. *beber*; It. *bevere*; Gipsy, *piava*, to drink.]
To sip; to tipple; to drink frequently [*Little used.*] *Locke.*
BI-BA'CIOUS, (-bā'shus,) *a.* [L. *bibax.* See Bib.]
Addicted to drinking; disposed to imbibe.
BI-BAC'I-TY, *n.* The quality of drinking much. [*Not used.*]
BIB'BER, *n.* A tippler; a man given to drinking, chiefly used in composition; as, *wine-bibber.*
BIB'BLE-BAB'BLE, *n.* Idle talk; prating to no purpose. [*A low word, and not used.*] *Shak.*
BIB'I-O, *n.* A name of the wine fly, a small insect found in empty wine casks. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*
BI'BLE, *n.* [Gr. βιβλιον, βιβλος, a book.]
The Book, by way of eminence; the sacred volume, in which are contained the revelations of God, the principles of Christian faith, and the rules of practice. It consists of two parts, called the Old and New Testaments.

The *Bible* should be the standard of language as well as of faith. *Anon.*

BIB'LER, *n.* [See Bib.] A tippler; a great drinker.
BI'BLE SO-CI'E-TY, *n.* A society for the distribution of the Bible.
BIB'LIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the Bible, or to the sacred writings; as, *biblical* criticism.
BIB'LIC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the Bible.
BIB'LI-CIST, *n.* One skilled in the knowledge and interpretation of the Bible.
BIB-LI-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. βιβλος, a book, and γραφω, to write.]
One who composes or compiles the history of books; one skilled in literary history; a transcriber. *Bailey. Johnson. Ash.*
BIB-LI-O-GRAPH'IC, BIB-LI-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the history of books. *Kett.*
BIB-LI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* A history or description of books; an account of books and manuscripts, with notices of the different editions, the times when they were printed, and other information tending to illustrate the history of literature. *Encyc. Pinkerton.*
BIB-LI-OL'A-TRY, *n.* [Gr. βιβλος, and λατρεια.]
Worship or homage paid to books. *Southey.*
BIB'LI-O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. βιβλιον, a book, and λιθος, a stone; called also *Phytobiblia* and *Lithobiblia.*]
Bookstone; a species of schistous stones, mostly calcareous, which present, between their laminæ, the figures of leaves, or sometimes simple dendrites. [*Not now used.*]
BIB'LI-O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. βιβλος, a book, and μαντεια, divination.]
A kind of divination, performed by means of the Bible; consisting in selecting passages of Scripture at hazard, and drawing from them indications concerning things future. *Encyc. Southey.*
BIB-LI-O-MA'NI-A, *n.* [Gr. βιβλιον, book, and μανια, madness.]
Book-madness; a rage for possessing rare and curious books.
BIB-LI-O-MA'NI-AC, *n.* One who has a rage for books.
BIB-LI-O-MA-NI'AC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a passion for books. *Quart. Rev.*
BIB-LI-O-PEG'IC, *a.* Relating to the binding of books.
BIB-LI-OP'O-LIST, BIB'LI-O-POLE, *n.* [Gr. βιβλιον, book, and πωλεω, to sell.]
A bookseller.
BIB-LI-O-THE'CAL, *a.* [L. *bibliotheca*, a library, βιβλος, and θηκη, a repository.]
Belonging to a library.
BIB-LI-OTH'E-CA-RY, *n.* A librarian. *Hall.*
BIB'LI-O-THEKE, *n.* A library. *Bale.*
BIB'LIST, *n.* [from *Bible.*] With the Roman Catholics, one who makes the Scriptures the sole rule of faith. *Encyc.*
2. One who is conversant with the Bible. *Ash.*
BI-BRAC'TE-ATE, *a.* Doubly bracteate. *Eaton.*
BIB'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *bibulus*, from *bibo*, to drink.]

Spongy; that has the quality of imbibing fluids or moisture. *Thomson.*

BI-CAL'CAR-ATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *calcar*, a spur.] Armed with two spurs, as the limb of an animal. *Brande.*

BI-CAP'SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *bis*, double, and *capsula*, a little chest, from *capsa*, a chest. See CAPSULAR.]

In *botany*, having two capsules, containing seeds, to each flower; as, a *bicapsular* pericarp. *Martyn.*

BI-CAR'BON-ATE, *n.* A carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of base; one of the supercarbonates.

BICE, } *n.* Among *painters*, a pale blue color, pre-
BISE, } pared from the native blue carbonate of copper, or from smalt. *Green bice* is prepared from the blue, by adding yellow orpiment, or by grinding down the green carbonate of copper. *Cooley. Brande.*

BI CEPH'A-LOUS, *a.* [L. *bis*, and Gr. κεφαλη, head.] Having two heads.

BI CIP'IT-AL, } *a.* [L. *biceps*, of *bis*, twice, and
BI-CIP'IT-OUS, } *caput*, head.]

Having two heads. Applied to the muscles, it signifies having two heads or origins: and any such muscle is denominated *biceps.*

BICK'ER, *v. i.* [W. *bicra*, to fight, to bicker; Scot. *bicker*, to fight by throwing stones, to move quickly, to skirmish, allied perhaps to It. *picchiare*, to beat; *picchiarsi*, to fight; *picchiere*, a soldier armed with a *pike*; *picchio*, a blow or stroke, a woodpecker; *beccare*, to peck. This verb is from the root of *beak*, *peck*, *pike*, and primarily signifies to beat, to strike, to thrust at, or to make at by repeated thrusts or blows.]

1. To skirmish; to fight off and on; that is, to make repeated attacks. [*But in this sense, I believe, rarely used.*]

2. To quarrel; to contend in words; to scold; to contend in petulant altercation. [*This is the usual signification.*]

3. To move quickly; to quiver; to be tremulous, like flame or water; as, the *bickering* flame; the *bickering* stream. *Milton. Thomson.*

BICK'ER-ER, *n.* One who bickers, or engages in a petty quarrel.

BICK'ER-ING, *ppr.* Quarreling; contending; quiv-
BICK'ER-ING, *n.* Contention; skirmish. [ering.

BICK'ER-MENT, *n.* Contention. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

BICK'ERN, *n.* [Of W. *pig*, a beak, or *beak* and *iron.*] An iron ending in a beak or point.

BI-COL'LI-GATE, *a.* [*bis* and *colligo*, to bind together.] In *ornithology*, having the anterior toes connected by a web.

BI-COL'OR, (-kul'lur,) *a.* [*bis* and *color.*] Of two colors.

BI CON'JU-GATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *conjugo*, to unite.] In pairs; placed side by side.

BI'CORN,
BI CORN'OUS, } *a.* Having two horns. *Browne.*

BI CRU'RAL, *a.* Having two legs.

BI-CUS'PID,
BI CUS'PID-ATE, } *a.* [L. *bis* and *cuspis*, a point.] Having two points.

BID, * *v. t.* *pret.* Bid or BADE; *pp.* BID, BIDDEN. [Sax. *biddan*; Goth. *bidyan*; to ask, request, or pray; Sax. *beodan*, to command, *bead*, one who persuades or exhorts, Sw. *bida*, to ask, or entreat; D. *bieden*, to offer, or bid, *gebieden*, to command; G. *bieten*, to offer, *gebieten*, *entbieten*, to command, Dan. *byde*, to pray, or desire, *byde*, to command, to bid, to offer, to invite, L. *peto*, to drive at, to attack, to ask, to desire, to beseech, anciently *beto*; Ir. *impidhim*, to beseech, Sp. and Port *pedir*, to ask or beg; Sans. *badi*, *padi*, *pati*, *butta*, a commander; Ch. פיס to pray or beseech; Eth. ፈተወ *fato*, or *fatho*, to desire. The primary sense is, to press forward, to drive, to urge, hence L. *impetus*. Applied to the voice, it denotes utterance, a driving of sounds, which is applied to asking, prayer, and command. Class Bd.]

1. To ask; to request; to invite.

Go ye into the highways, and as many as ye shall find, *bid* to the marriage.—Matt. xxii.

This sense is antiquated, but we have the same word from the Latin, in *invite*, [*in* and *bid.*]

2. To command, to order or direct.

And Peter answered him and said, Lord, if it be thou, *bid* me come to thee on the water.—Matt. xiv.

3. To offer, to propose; as, to *bid* a price at an auction.

4. To proclaim; to make known by a public voice. [*Obs.*]

Our lawes three *bid*. *Shak.*

5. To pronounce or declare; as, to *bid* a welcome.

6. To denounce or threaten; as, to *bid* defiance.

7. To wish or pray.

Negus, *bid* him God speed. [*A mistake for good speed.*]—2 John 10.

To bid beads, is to pray with beads, as the Roman Catholics; to distinguish each bead by a prayer. *Johnson.*

Also, to charge parishioners to say a number of paternosters. *Encyc.*

To bid fair, is to open or offer a good prospect; to appear fair.

BID, } *pp.* of BID. Invited, offered, com-
BID'DEN, } manded.

BID, *n.* An offer of a price: *a word much used at auctions.*

BID'ALE, *n.* [*bid* and *ale.*] In *England*, an invitation of friends to drink ale at some poor man's house, and there to contribute in charity; an ancient and still a local custom. *Encyc.*

BID'DER, *n.* One who bids or offers a price.

Bidders at the auction of popularity. *Burke.*

BID'DER-Y-WARE, *n.* A kind of metallic ware made at Biddery in Hindostan, composed of copper, lead, tin, and spelter. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

BID'DING, *ppr.* Inviting; offering; commanding.

BID'DING, *n.* Invitation; command; order; a proclamation or notifying. *Shak.*

BIDE, *v. t.* [Sax. *bidan.* See ABIDE.]

1. To dwell; to inhabit. *Milton.*

2. To remain; to continue or be permanent in a place or state. [*Nearly antiquated.*] *Shak.*

BIDE, *v. t.* To endure: to suffer.

2. To wait for; as, I *bide* my time. *Scottish.* [See ABIDE.] *Shak.*

BI-DENT'AL, *a.* [L. *bidens*, of *bis*, twice, and *dens*, a tooth.] Having two teeth. *Swift.*

BI-DENT'ATE, *a.* In *botany*, two-toothed.

In *zoology*, having two teeth, or two tooth-like processes. *Brande.*

BI-DET', *n.* [Fr.] A small horse, formerly allowed to each trooper or dragoon for carrying his baggage. *B. Jonson. Encyc.*

2. An article of bedroom furniture, used in washing the body.

BID'ING, *ppr.* Dwelling; continuing; remaining. [See ABIDING.]

BID'ING, *n.* Residence; habitation. *Rowe.*

BI-EN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *biennis*, of *bis*, twice, and *annus*, a year.]

1. Continuing for two years; or happening, or taking place, once in two years; as, a *biennial* election.

2. In *botany*, continuing for two years, and then perishing, as plants whose root and leaves are formed the first year, and which produce fruit the second. Used also as a noun. *Martyn.*

BI-EN'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* Once in two years; at the return of two years.

BIER, (beer,) *n.* [Sax. *bær*; D. *baar*; Ger. *bahre*; Dan. *baare*; Fr. *fiere*: from the same root as *bear*; L. *feretrum*, from *fero*. See BEAR.]

A carriage or frame of wood for conveying dead human bodies to the grave.

BIER'-BALK, (-bawk,) *n.* The church road for burials. [*Not used in America.*] *Hamilton.*

BIEST'INGS, *n. pl.* [Sax. *byst*, or *bysting*; D. *biest*; Ger. *biestmilch.*]

The first milk given by a cow after calving. *B. Jonson.*

BI-FA'CIAL, (-fā'shal,) *a.* Having the opposite surfaces alike. *Dana.*

BI-FA'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *bifarius*; *bis* and *fero*, or Teutonic *faran*, to go.]

Twofold. In *botany*, pointing two ways, as leaves that grow only on opposite sides of a branch. *Martyn.*

BI-FA'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a bifarious manner. A stem or branch is *bifariously* hairy, when the hairs between any two joints come out on the front and back, and in the two adjoining internodes, on the right and left sides. *Martyn.*

BIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *bifer*, *biferus*, of *bis*, twice, and *fero*, to bear.]

Bearing fruit twice a year, as plants do in warm climates. *Martyn.*

BIF'FIN, *n.* A baked apple crushed down into a flat, round cake.

BI'FID, *a.* [L. *bifidus*, of *bis*, twice, and *findo*, *fidi*, to split or cleave. See DIVIDE and WIDE.]

In *botany*, two-cleft; opening with a cleft; divided by a linear sinus, with straight margins. *Martyn.*

BI-FLŌ'ROUS, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *flores.*]

Bearing two flowers. *Martyn.*

BI'FOLD, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *fold.*]

Twofold; double; of two kinds, degrees, &c

BI-FŌ'LI-ATE, *a.* In *botany*, having two leaves.

BI'FO-RATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *foro.*]

In *botany*, having two perforations, as the anthers of the Rhododendron. *Brande.*

BIF'O-RIN, *n.* A minute oval sac found in the interior of the green pulpy part of the leaves of some plants, so called because they discharge their contents by an opening at each extremity. *Brande.*

BI'FORM, *a.* [L. *biformis*, of *bis*, twice, and *forma*, form.]

Having two forms, bodies, or shapes. *Crowall.*

BI'FORM-ED, *a.* Compounded of two forms. *Johnson.*

BI-FORM'I-TY, *n.* A double form. *More.*

BI-FRONT'ED, (-frunt'ed,) *a.* Having two fronts.

BI-FUR'CATE, } *a.* [L. *bifurcus*, of *bis*, twice, and
BI-FUR'CA-TED, } *furca*, a fork.]

Forked; divided into two branches. *Johnson.*

BI-FUR-CA'TION, *n.* A forking, or division into two branches. *Brown.*

BI-FUR'COUS, *a.* Forked. *Coles.*

BIG, *a.* [In W. *baic* is a load; *beiciaw*, to load or lay on; *buciawg*, pregnant, and *bog* is a swelling; *buciaw*, to bellow; Dan. *bug*, the belly. These words seem to be allied to *big*, but I have not found this word in any other language.]

1. Bulky, protuberant; pregnant, *applied to females. Big*, in the sense of pregnant, is followed by *with*; as, big *with* child. The use of *of*, big *of* child, is not good English.

2. Great; large; in a more general sense; *applied to any body or object.*

3. Full; fraught, and about to have vent, or be brought forth.

The important day, *big* with the fate of Rome. *Addison.*

4. Distended; full, as with grief or passion.

Thy heart is *big*; get thee apart and weep. *Shak.*

5. Swelled; tumid; inflated, as with pride; hence, haughty in air or mien, or indicating haughtiness; proud; as, *big* looks; *big* words; to look *big.*

6. Great in spirit; lofty; brave.

Have not I a heart as *big* as thine? *Shak.*

BIG, *n.* A kind of barley. [See BEAR.]

BIG'AM, *n.* A bigamist. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Peacock.*

BIG'A-MIST, *n.* [See BIGAMY.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives or husbands at once.

BIG'A-MY, *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and Gr. γαμεω, to marry, γαμος, marriage. In Ar. جمع *chamaa*, is to collect; to come together; to agree, or be in accord; to sleep together; to bind.]

The crime of having two wives or husbands at once. *Blackstone.*

In *the canon law*, bigamy was the marrying of a second wife after the death of the first, or once marrying a widow. This disqualified a man for orders, and holding ecclesiastical offices. Shakspeare uses the word in the latter sense in *Rich. III. 7. Blackstone.*

BIG'-BEL'LI-ED, (-bel'lid,) *a.* Having a great belly; advanced in pregnancy.

BIG'-BŌN-ED, *a.* Having large bones. *Herbert.*

BIG'-CORN-ED, *a.* Having large grains. *Dryden*

BI-GEM'IN-ATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *geminus*, double.]

In *botany*, a term used of a decompound leaf having a forked petiole, with several leaflets at the end of each division. *Martyn.*

BIG'GIN, *n.* [Fr. *beguin*; Sp. *beca*, a tippet, or cap.]

1. A child's cap, or something worn about the head.

2. A building. [*Obs.*] [Sax. *byggan*, to build.] *Shak.*

BIGHT, (bīte,) *n.* [D. *bogt*, a bend, a turning, a coil, a bay; Dan. *bugt*, a bend, a bow, a bay. It is the participle of *buugen*, *buigen*, *bugan*, to bend; W. *bac*, *bacu*. See BOW.]

1. A bend, or small bay between two points of land.

2. The double part of a rope when folded, in distinction from the end; that is, a round, bend, or coil any where except at the ends. *Mar. Dict.*

3. The inward bent of a horse's chambrel, and the bent of the fore knees. *Bailey.*

BI-GLAND'U-LAR, *a.* Having two glands, as a plant.

BIG'LY, *adv.* [from *big.*] In a tumid, swelling, blustering manner; haughtily.

BIG'-NAM-ED, *a.* Having a great and famous name. *Crashaw.*

BIG'NESS, *n.* Bulk; size; largeness; dimensions. It is used of any object, animate or inanimate, and with or without comparison. Thus we speak of the *bigness* of a tree, of a rock, of a house, without instituting a comparison with other objects of the kind. Yet in this case there is always some reference in the mind to known measure. We also say, one thing is as *big* as another; in which case we give the idea of unknown size by a known object. *Big* and *bigness* always imply expansion, more or less, in breadth, and are thus distinguished from *tall* and *tallness.*

BIG'OT, *n.* [Fr. *bigot*, and *cagot*, a bigot or hypocrite; Arm. *bigod.* In Italian, *bacchettone* is a hypocrite. In Spanish, *bigote* is a whisker; *hombre de bigote*, a man of spirit; *tener bigotes*, to be firm or undaunted. If the French *cagot* is connected with *bigot*, the first syllable in both is a prefix. But I am not able to ascertain the real origin and primary sense of the word. The etymologies I have seen are not satisfactory.]

1. A person who is obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular religious creed, opinion, practice, or ritual. The word is sometimes used in an enlarged sense, for a person who is illiberally attached to any opinion, or system of belief; as, a *bigot* to the Mohammedan religion; a *bigot* to a form of government.

2. A Venetian liquid measure containing the fourth part of the amphor, or half the boot. *Encyc.*

BIG'OT, } *a.* Obstinately and blindly attached to
BIG'OT-ED, } some creed, opinion, practice, or ritual; unreasonably devoted to a system or party, and illiberal toward the opinions of others.

BIG'OT-ED-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a b'got; pertinaciously.

BIG'OT-RY, *n.* Obstinate or blind attachment to a particular creed, or to certain tenets; unreasonable zeal or warmth in favor of a party, sect, or opinion; excessive prejudice.

2. The practice or tenet of a bigot. *Pope.*

BIG'SOUND-ING, *a.* Having a pompous sound. *Hall.*

BIG'SWŌLN, *a.* [*big* and *swoln.* See Swell.] Swelled to a large size; turgid; greatly swelled; ready to burst. *Addison.*

BIG'-UD-DER-ED, *a.* [*big* and *udder.*] Having large udders, or udders swelled with milk. *Pope.*

BI-HY-DROG'Ų-RET, *n.* [L. *bini* and *hydroguret.*] A compound of two atoms of hydrogen, as the electro-negative ingredient, with one of some other substance, as the electro-positive ingredient. This term is contrary to rule. It should be *deutohydroguret.*

BI-JOU', (be-zhoo',) *n.*; *pl.* Bijoux, (be-zhoo'.) [Fr.] A trinket, or a little box; a jewel.

BI-JOU'TRY, (be-zhoo'try,) *n.* The making or dealing in jewelry; jewelry itself.

BI-JŪ'GATE, } *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *jugum*, a yoke,
BI-JŪ'GOUS, } a pair.]

Having two pairs of leaflets; used of pinnated leaves. *Martyn.*

BI-LA'BI-ATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *labium*, a lip.]

Having two lips, as the corols of flowers. *Martyn.*

BI-LAM'EL-LATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *lamella*, a plate.]

Having the form of a flatted sphere, longitudinally bifid; used of the stigma of plants. *Martyn.*

BIL'AN-DER, *n.* [D. *bylander*; Fr. *belande, belandre*; Sp. *bilandra*; from *be*, by, and *land*; Ger. *baumenlander.*]

A small merchant vessel with two masts, distinguished from other vessels of two masts by the form of the mainsail, which is bent to the whole length of a yard, hanging fore and aft, and inclined to the horizon in an angle of about 45 degrees; the foremost lower corner, called the *tack*, being secured to a ringbolt in the deck, and the aftermost, or sheet, to the tafferel. Few vessels are now rigged in this manner. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

The bilander is a kind of hoy, manageable by four or five men, and used chiefly in the canals of the Low Countries; so called because moving close by the land. *Johnson.*

BI-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *bis* and *latus*, side.]

Having two sides. *Dict.*

BIL'BER-RY, *n.* [I know not the meaning of *bil*, in this word. The Dutch word is *blaauwbes*, blueberry; the Ger. *heidelbeere*, heath-berry.]

The name of a shrub and its fruit; a species of Vaccinium or whortleberry. The name, with us, is given to the taller shrub and its fruit, which is of a bluish color.

BIL'BO, *n.* [from *Bilboa*, in Spain.]

A rapier; a sword; so named, it is said, from *Bilboa*, in Spain, where the best are made. *J. Anson.*

BIL'BŌES, (bil'bōze,) *n. pl.* On board of ships, long bars or bolts of iron with shackles sliding on them, and a lock at the end, used to confine the feet of prisoners or offenders. Hence the punishment of offenders in this manner is called by the same name.

Mar. Dict. Encyc.

BIL'BO-QUET, (bil'bo-ket,) *n.* [Fr.] The toy called *cup and ball.*

BILD'STEIN, *n.* [Ger. *bild*, shape, and *stein*, stone.] [See Agalmatolite.]

BILE, *n.* [L. *bilis*; Fr. *bile.*]

A yellow liquor, separated from the blood in the liver, collected in the branches of the hepatic duct, and thence discharged by the common duct into the duodenum.

BILE, *n.* An inflamed tumor. [See Boil, the correct orthography.]

BILE'DUCT, *n.* [*bile*, and L. *ductus*, a conduit.] A vessel or canal to convey bile; a term applied to the hepatic duct and its branches. *Darwin.*

BILE'STONE, *n.* [*bile* and *stone.*] A gall-stone, or biliary calculus, which see. *Darwin.*

BILGE, *n.* [A different orthography of *bulge*, and *belly*, a protuberance.]

1. The protuberant part of a cask, which is usually in the middle.

2. The breadth of a ship's bottom, or that part of her floor which approaches to an horizontal direction, on which she would rest, if aground. Hence, when this part of a ship is fractured, she is said to be *bilged.*

Encyc. Mar. Dict.

BILGE, *v. t.* To suffer a fracture in the bilge; to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge. The term is used also when a ship has some of her timbers struck off by a rock or an anchor, and springs a leak.

Encyc. Mar. Dict.

BILG'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having a fracture in the bilge. This participle is often used, as if the verb were transitive; and perhaps it is sometimes so used.

BILGE'-PUMP, *n.* A pump to draw the bilge-water from a ship.

BILGE'-WA-TER, *n.* Water which enters a ship, and lies upon her bilge or bottom, becoming, ordinarily, very offensive.

BIL'IA-RY, *a.* [from L. *bilis.*] Pertaining to the bile; conveying the bile; as, a *biliary* duct.

Biliary calculus: a gall-stone, or a concretion formed in the gall-bladder or its duct.

Biliary duct: the hepatic duct, which see.

BI-LIN'GUAL, } *a.* Containing two languages, as a
BI-LIN'GUAR, } *bilingual* inscripuon. *Oludden.*

BI-LIN'GUOUS, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *lingua*, tongue.]

Having two tongues, or speaking two languages.

BIL'IOUS, (bil'yus,) *a.* [L. *biliosus*, from *bilis*, the bile.]

Pertaining to bile; consisting or partaking of bile.

BI-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *litera*, letter.]

Consisting of two letters; as, a *biliteral* root in language. *Sir W. Jones.*

BILK, *v. t.* [Goth. *bilaikan*, to mock or deride. This Gothic word appears to be compound, *bi* and *laikan*, to leap or exult.]

To frustrate or disappoint; to deceive or defraud, by non fulfillment of engagement; as, to *bilk* a creditor. *Dryden.*

BILK'ED, (bilkt,) *pp.* or *a.* Disappointed; deceived; defrauded.

BILK'ING, *ppr.* Frustrating; defrauding.

BILL, *n.* [Sax. *bile*, a beak, that is, a shoot.]

1. The beak of a fowl.

2. An instrument, made in the form of a crescent, and fitted with a handle. When short, it is called a *hand-bill*; when long, a *hedge-bill.* It is used for pruning trees, &c.

BILL, *n.* [Sax. *bil*; G. *beil*, an ax or hatchet; D. *byl*; Dan. *bile*; W. *bwyell*; Pers. بيل *bil*, a mattock, or pick-ax, and a shovel.]

A pick-ax, or mattock; a battle-ax; an ax or hatchet with a crooked point.

BILL, *n.* [Norm. *bille*, a label or note; Fr. *billet*, *bil*; Arm. *billed*; Sp. *billete*; It. *biglietto*, *bulletta*, *bollettino.* The primary sense, probably, is a roll or folded paper, Sp. *boleta*, a *billet*, a ticket, and a paper of tobacco, coinciding with *bola*, a ball; or it is from cutting off, and signifies a piece.]

1. In *law*, a declaration in writing, expressing some wrong the complainant has suffered from the defendant, or a fault committed by some person against a law. It contains the fact complained of, the damage sustained, and a petition or process against the defendant for redress. It is used both in civil and criminal cases.

In *Scots law*, every summary application in writing, by way of petition to the court of session, is called a *bill.* *Encyc.*

2. In *law* and in *commerce*, in England, an obligation or security given for money under the hand, and sometimes the seal, of the debtor, without a condition or forfeiture for non-payment. In the latter circumstance, it differs from a bond. In the United States, this species of security is usually called a *note*, a *note of hand*, or a *promissory note.*

3. A form or draft of a law, presented to a legislature, but not enacted. In some cases, *statutes* are called *bills*; but usually they are qualified by some description; as, a *bill of attainder.*

4. A paper written or printed, and posted up in some public place, advertising the proposed sale of goods or particular things; an advertisement posted.

5. An account of goods sold or delivered, services rendered, or work done, with the price or value annexed to each article.

6. Any written paper, containing a statement of particulars; as, a *bill* of charges or expenditures; a physician's *bill* of prescriptions; a *bill* of fare or provisions, &c.

7. A *bill of exchange*, is an order drawn on a person in a distant place, requesting or directing him to pay money to some person assigned by the drawer, or to his order, in consideration of the same sum received by the drawer. Bills of exchange are either *foreign* or *inland*; *foreign*, when drawn by a person in one country upon one residing in another; *inland*, when both the drawer and drawee reside in the same country. The person who draws the bill, is called the *drawer*; the person on whom the request or demand is made, is called the *drawee*; and the person to whom the money is directed to be paid, is called the *payee.*

8. A *bill of entry*, is a written account of goods entered at the custom-house, whether imported or intended for exportation.

9. *A bill of right*, is a form of entry at the custom-house, by which goods, respecting which the importer is not possessed of full information, may be provisionally landed for examination.

10. A *bill of lading*, is a written account of goods shipped by any person on board of a vessel, signed by the master of the vessel, who acknowledges the receipt of the goods, and promises to deliver them safe at the place directed, dangers of the sea excepted. It is usual for the master to sign two, three, or four copies of the bill; one of which he keeps in possession, one is kept by the shipper, and one is sent to the consignee of the goods.

11. A *bill of parcels*, is an account given by the seller to the buyer, of the several articles purchased, with the price of each.

12. A *bill of sale*, is a writing given by the seller of personal property to the purchaser, answering to a deed of real estate. In England it must be a sealed paper; in the United States it may be without seal.

13. *Bill of health*; a certificate from the proper authorities, as to the state of health of a ship's company, at the time of her leaving port.

14. A *bill of mortality*, is an account of the number of deaths in a place, in a given time. In these bills, it is not unusual to insert registers of births and christenings, as in London.

15. *Bank-bill.* See Bank.

16. *Bill of credit*; a bill or note for raising money on the mere credit of a state.

17. A *bill of rights*, is a summary of rights and privileges claimed by a people. Such was the declaration presented by the lords and commons of England to the prince and princess of Orange in 1688. In America, a *bill* or declaration of rights is prefixed to most of the constitutions of the several states.

18. A *bill of divorce*, in the Jewish law, was a writing given by the husband to the wife, by which the marriage relation was dissolved.

19. See Indictment.

BILL, *v. i.* [from *bill*, a beak.] To join bills, as doves, to caress in fondness. *Dryden.*

BILL, *v. t.* [from *bill*, a writing.] To advertise by a bill or public notice; *a cant word.* *L'Estrange.*

BILL'BOOK, *n.* A book in which a person keeps an account of his notes, bills, bills of exchange, &c., thus showing all that he issues and receives. *Bouvier.*

BILL'ET, *n.* [dim. of *bill*: Fr. *billet*; It. *bulletta.*]

A small paper or note in writing, used for various purposes; sometimes it is a short letter, addressed to some person; sometimes a ticket, directing soldiers at what house to lodge.

In *heraldry*, *billet* is a bearing in the form of a long square. *Encyc.*

BILL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *billot.*] A small stick of wood.

In *architecture*, an ornament in Norman work, resembling a billet of wood.

BILL'ET, *v. t.* [from *billet*, a ticket.] To direct a soldier, by a ticket or note, where to lodge. Hence, to quarter, or place in lodgings, as soldiers in private houses.

BIL'LET-DOUX, (bil'le-doo,) *n.* [Fr.] A love note or letter.

BILL'ET-ING, *ppr.* Quartering, as soldiers in private houses.

BILL'IARD, (bil'yard,) *a.* Pertaining to the game of billiards.

BILL'IARDS, (bil'yardz,) *n. pl.* [Fr. *billard*, a mace or billiard table; It. *bigliardo*; Sp. *billar.* According to the ancient orthography, *balyard*, this word is composed of *ball* and *yard*, a ball-stick.]

A game played on a rectangular table, covered with a green cloth, with small ivory balls, which the players aim to drive into hazard-nets or pockets at the sides and corners of the tables, by impelling one ball against another, with maces, or cues, according to certain rules of the game.

BILL'ING, *ppr.* or *n.* Joining of bills; caressing. *Shak.*

BIL'LINGS-GATE, *n.* [from a market of this name in London, celebrated for fish and foul language.]

Foul language; ribaldry. *Pope.*

BILL'ION, (bil'yun,) *n.* [*bis* and *million.*] A million of millions; as many millions as there are units in a million.

Among *the French*, a thousand millions. *Brande.*

BILL'-MAN, *n.* One who uses a bill or hooked ax; applied particularly to soldiers.

BIL'LOT, *n.* Gold or silver in the bar or mass. *Gilbert.*

BIL'LŌW, *n.* [Dan. *bölge*; Sw. *bölja*, a swell, or rolling swell, allied to *bulge*, *bulge.*]

A great wave or surge of the sea, occasioned usually by violent wind. It can hardly be applied to the waves of a river, unless in poetry, or when the river is very large.

BIL'LŌW, *v. i.* To swell; to rise and roll in large waves or surges. *Prior.*

BIL'LOW-BEAT-EN, *a.* Tossed by billows.

BIL'LŌW-ED, *a.* Swelled, like a billow.

BIL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Swelled into large waves or surges.

BIL'LŌW-Y, *a.* Swelling, or swelled into large waves; wavy; full of billows or surges.

BILL'-STICK-ER, *n.* One who posts up bills in public places.

BI'LOB-ED, } *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and Gr. λοβος. See
BI-LO'BATE, } Lobe.]

Divided into two lobes; as, a *bilobate* leaf. *Martyn.*

BI-LOC'Ų-LAR, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *loculus*, from *locus*, a place.]

Divided into two cells, or containing two cells internally; as, a *bilocular* pericarp. *Martyn.*

BIL'VA, *n.* The Hindoo name of a plant, the Crataeva Marmelos of Linnæus. *As. Res.* iii. 256.

BI-MAC'Ų-LATE, *a.* Having two spots.

BI-MA'NA, *n.* A term applied by Cuvier to the highest order of *Mammalia*, of which man is the type and sole genus. *Brande.*

BI-MA'NOUS, *a.* [*bis* and *manus.*] Having two hands. Man is *bimanous.* *Lawrence.*

BI-MAR'GIN-ATE, *a.* In *conchology*, a term applied to shells which have a double margin as far as the tip.

BI-ME'DI-AL, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *medial*.]

In *mathematics*, if two medial lines, A B and B C, commensurable only in power, and containing a rational rectangle, are compounded, the whole line A C will be irrational, and is called a first *bimedial* line. *Encyc.*

BI-MEN'SAL, *a.* Occurring once in two months.

BI-MUS'CU-LAR, *a.* [*bis* and *muscular*.] Having two attaching muscles, and two muscular impressions, as a bivalve mollusk. *Kirby.*

BIN, *n.* [Sax. *binn*, or *binne*.]

A wooden box or chest, used as a repository of corn or other commodities.

BIN; the old word for BE and BEEN.

BI'NA-RY, *a.* [L. *binus*, two and two.]

Compounded of two.

Binary arithmetic, the invention of Leibnitz, is that in which two figures only, 0 and 1, are used, in lieu of ten, the cipher multiplying every thing by 2, as in common arithmetic by 10. Thus, 1 is one; 10 is two; 11 is three; 100 is four; 101 is five; 110 is six; 111 is seven; 1000 is eight; 1001 is nine; 1010 is ten. It is said this species of arithmetic has been used by the Chinese for 4000 years, being left in enigma by Fohi. *Encyc.*

Binary measure, in *music*, is that used in common time, in which the time of rising, in beating, is equal to the time of falling. *Encyc.*

Binary number, is that which is composed of two units. *Encyc.*

Binary compound; in *chemistry*, a compound of two elements, or of an element and a compound performing the function of an element, or of two compounds performing the function of elements.

Binary star; a double star, whose members have a revolution round their common center of gravity. *D. Olmsted.*

BI'NA-RY, *n.* The constitution of two. *Fotherby.*

BI'NATE, *a.* [L. *binus*. See BINARY.]

Being double or in couples; growing in pairs. A *binate* leaf has a simple petiole, connecting two leaflets on the top; a species of digitate leaf. *Martyn.*

BIND, *v. t.*; *pret.* BOUND; *pp.* BOUND, and *obs.* BOUNDEN. [Sax. *bindan*, *gebindan*, pret. *band*, *bund*, or *bunden*; Goth. *bindan*, *gabindan*; D. *binden*, *verbinden*; Ger. the same; Sw. *binda*, *forbinda*; Dan. *binde*, to bind, and *bind*, a band; also *baand*, a band; Hindu, بندن *bandna*; Gypsy, *bandopen*; Pers. بندن *bandan*, and بندیدن *bandidan*, to bind; the former signifies also to apply, to *bend* the mind; and the latter to shut, close, make fast. The sense is, to strain.]

1. To tie together, or confine with a cord, or any thing that is flexible; to fasten as with a band, fillet, or ligature.

2. To gird, lawrap, or involve; to confine by a wrapper, cover, or bandage; sometimes with *up*; as, to *bind up* a wound.

3. To confine or restrain, as with a chain, fetters, or cord; as, *bind* him hand and foot.

4. To restrain in any manner.

He *bindeth* the floods from overflowing.—Job xxviii.

5. To oblige by a promise, vow, stipulation, covenant, law, duty, or any other moral tie; to engage; as, we are *bound* by the laws of kindness, of nature, of a state, &c.

If a man shall swear an oath to *bind* his soul with a bond.—Numb. xxx.

6. To confirm or ratify.

Whatsoever thou shalt *bind* on earth, shall be *bound* in heaven. Matt. xvi.

7. To distress, trouble, or confine, by infirmity.

Whom Satan hath *bound* these eighteen years.—Luke xiii.

8. To constrain by a powerful influence or persuasion.

I go *bound* in the spirit to Jerusalem.—Acts xx.

9. To restrain the natural discharges of the bowels; to make costive; as, certain kinds of food *bind* the body or bowels.

10. To form a border; to fasten with a band, or any thing that strengthens the edges; as, to *bind* a garment or carpet.

11. To cover with leather or any thing firm; to sew together and cover; as, to *bind* a book.

12. To cover or secure by a band; as, to *bind* a wheel with tire.

13. To oblige to serve, by contract; as, to *bind* an apprentice, often with *out*; as, to *bind out* a servant.

14. To make hard or firm; as, certain substances *bind* the earth.

The uses of this word are too various and numerous to be reduced to exact definitions.

To bind to, is to contract; as, to *bind* one's self *to* a wife.

To bind over, is to oblige by bond to appear at a court.

BIND, *v. i.* To contract; to grow hard or stiff; as, clay *binds* by heat. *Mortimer.*

2. To grow or become costive.

3. To be obligatory.

BIND, *n.* A stalk of hops, so called from its winding round a pole or tree, or being bound to it.

2. A *bind of eels*, is a quantity consisting of 10 strikes, each containing 25 eels, or 250 in the whole. *Encyc.*

3. Among *miners*, indurated clay, when much mixed with the oxyd of iron. *Kirwan.*

4. In *music*, a ligature or tie for the purpose of grouping notes together. *Brande.*

BIND'ER, *n.* A person who binds; one whose occupation is to bind books; also, one who binds sheaves.

2. Any thing that binds, as a fillet, cord, rope, or band.

BIND'ER-Y, *n.* A place where books are bound.

BIND'ING, *ppr.* Fastening with a band; confining; restraining; covering or wrapping; obliging by a promise or other moral tie; making costive; contracting; making hard or stiff.

BIND'ING, *a.* That binds; that obliges; obligatory; as, the *binding* force of a moral duty or of a command.

BIND'ING, *n.* The act of fastening with a band, or obliging; a bandage; the cover of a book, with the sewing and accompanying work; any thing that binds; something that secures the edge of cloth.

2. In *the art of defense*, a method of securing or crossing the adversary's sword with a pressure, accompanied with a spring of the wrist. *Encyc.*

Binding-joists, in *architecture*, are the joists of a floor into which the trimmers of staircases, or well-holes of the stairs and chimney-ways, are framed. *Encyc.*

BIND'ING-LY, *adv.* So as to bind.

BIND'ING-NESS, *n.* State of having force to bind.

BIND'-WEED, *n.* A name common to different species of the genus *Convolvulus*; as the white, the blue, the Syrian bind-weed, &c. The black Briony or Tamus is called *black bind-weed*; and the Smilax is called *rough bind-weed*. *Encyc. Fam. of Plants.*

BI-NERV'ATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *nerve*.]

Supported by only two nerves, as the wing of an insect. *Brande.*

BING, *n.* In *alum works*, a heap of alum thrown together in order to drain. *Encyc.*

BIN'NA-CLE, *n.* [Formerly *bittacle*, supposed to be a corruption of Fr. *habitacle*; but more probably, *boite d'aiguille*, needle-box.]

A wooden case or box in which the compass and lights are kept on board a ship. It is sometimes divided into three apartments, with sliding shutters; the two sides contain each a compass, and the middle division a lamp or candle.

BIN'O-CLE, *n.* [L. *binus*, double, and *oculus*, an eye.]

A dioptric telescope, fitted with two tubes joining, so as to enable a person to view an object with both eyes at once. *Harris.*

BI-NOC'U-LAR, *a.* [See BINOCLE.] Having two eyes; also, having two apertures or tubes, so joined that one may use both eyes at once in viewing a distant object; as, a *binocular* telescope. *Encyc.*

BI-NOC'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *oculus*.]

Having two eyes.

BI-NO'MI-AL, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *nomen*, name.]

In *algebra*, a root consisting of two members connected by the sign plus or minus; as, $a+b$, or $7-3$. *Encyc.*

BI-NOM'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *nomen*, name.] Having two names. *Johnson.*

BI-NOT'O-NOUS, *a.* [*bis* and *note*.] Consisting of two notes; as, a *binotonous* cry. *Montague.*

BI-NOX'YD, *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *oxyd*.] In *chemistry*, deutoxyd, which see.

BI-OC'EL-LATE, (bi-os'el-ate,) *a.* [L. *bis* and *ocellus*, a little eye.] In *entomology*, applied to a wing when dotted with two eye-like spots.

BI-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* [See BIOGRAPHY.] One who writes an account or history of the life and actions of a particular person; a writer of lives, as Plutarch.

BI-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to biography, or
BI-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } the history of the life of a person; containing biography.

BI-O-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a biography.

BI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. βιος, life, and γραφω, to write.]

The history of the life and character of a particular person.

BI-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. βιος and λογος.]

The science of life; a term introduced by Treviranus of Bremen, in place of physiology. *Lawrence.*

BI-O-TI'NA, } *n.* [from *Biot*, a French naturalist.]
BI'O-TINE, } A variety of Anorthite, (which see,) found among the volcanic debris of Vesuvius.

BIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *pario*, to bear.]

Bring forth two at a birth.

BI-PAR'TI-BLE, } *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *partio*, to
BIP'AR-TILE, } divide.]

That may be divided into two parts. *Martyn.*

BI-PAR'TIENT, (-par'shent,) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *partio*, *partitus*, to divide.]

Dividing into two parts.

BIP'AR-TITE, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *partitus*, divided.]

1. Having two correspondent parts, as a legal contract or writing, one for each party.

2. In *botany*, divided into two parts to the base, as a leaf. *Martyn.*

BI-PAR-TI''TION, *n.* The act of dividing into two parts, or of making two correspondent parts. *Johnson.*

BI-PEC'TIN-ATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *pecten*, a comb.]

In *botany*, having two margins toothed like a comb.

BI'PED, *n.* [L. *bipes*, of *bis*, twice, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] An animal having two feet, as man.

BIP'E-DAL, *a.* Having two feet, or the length of two feet.

BI-PEL'TATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *pelta*, a buckler.]

Having a defense like a double shield.

BI-PEN'NATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *penna*.] Having two wings.

BI-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [L. *bis*, and Gr. πεταλον.]

In *botany*, having two flower leaves or petals.

BI-PIN'NATE, } *a.* [L. *bipinnatus*.]
BI-PIN'NA-TED, }

In *botany*, having pinnate leaves on each side of the common petiole, as a leaf or frond. *Martyn.*

BI-PIN-NAT'I-FID, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, *pinna*, a wing, or feather, and *findo*, to divide.]

In *botany*, doubly pinnatifid.

A bipinnatifid leaf, is a pinnatifid leaf having its segments pinnatifid.

BI-PO'LAR, *a.* Doubly polar. *Coleridge.*

BI-PUNCT'U-AL, *a.* Having two points.

BI-PO'PIL-LATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *pupilla*, a pupil.]

In *entomology*, having an eye-like spot on the wing, with two dots or pupils within it of a different color, as in some butterflies.

BI-QUAD'RATE, *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *quadratus*, squared.]

In *mathematics*, the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself. Thus $4 \times 4 = 16$, which is the square of 4, and $16 \times 16 = 256$, the biquadrate of that number.

BI-QUAD-RAT'IC, *n.* The same as BIQUADRATE. *Encyc.*

BI-QUAD-RAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the biquadratic or fourth power.

Biquadratic equation, in *algebra*, is an equation of the fourth degree, or one in which the unknown quantity is raised to the fourth power.

Biquadratic parabola, in *geometry*, is a curve line of the third order, having two infinite legs tending the same way.

Biquadratic root of a number, is the square root of the square root of that number. Thus the square root of 81 is 9, and the square root of 9 is 3, which is the *biquadratic* root of 81. *Encyc.*

BI-QUIN'TILE, *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *quintus*, fifth.]

An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other, by *twice the fifth* part of a great circle, that is, 144 degrees, or twice 72 degrees.

BI-RA'DI-ATE, } *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *radiatus*,
BI-RA'DI-A-TED, } set with rays.] Having two rays; as, a *biradiate* fin. *Encyc.*

BIRCH, (burch,) *n.* [Sax. *birce*; D. *berken*, or *berkoboom*; G. *birke*; Dan. *birk*.]

A name common to different species of trees, of the genus Betula; as, the white or common birch, the dwarf birch, the Canada birch, of which there are several varieties, and the common black birch. The smaller branches of the common European birch, (*B. alba*,) being tough and slender, were formerly much used for rods, especially in schools.

Birch of Jamaica; a species of the Pistacia or turpentine-tree. *Fam. of Plants.*

BIRCH, } *a.* Made of birch; consisting of birch.
BIRCH'EN, }

BIRCH'-WINE, *n.* Wine made of the vernal juice of the birch.

BIRD, (burd,) *n.* [Sax. *bird*, or *bridd*, a chicken; from the root of *bear*, or W. *bridaw*, to break forth.]

1. Properly, a chicken; the young of fowls; and hence a small fowl.

2. In *modern use*, any fowl or flying animal. Technically, any individual belonging to a class of warm-blooded vertebrate animals, (*Aves*,) characterized by oviparous generation, a covering of feathers, a beak, the posterior extremities organized as feet, and the anterior extremities as wings, generally formed for flight.

It is remarkable that a nation should lay aside the use of the proper generic name of flying animals, *fowl*, Sax. *fugel*, D. *vogel*, the flyer, and substitute the name of the young of those animals, as the generic term. The fact is precisely what it would be to make *lamb* the generic name of sheep, or *colt* that of the equine genus.

BIRD, *v. i.* To catch birds. *Shak.*

BIRD-OF-PAR'A-DISE, *n.* A name common to a genus of birds (*Paradisea*) found in the Oriental Isles, and in New Guinea, some of them remarkably beautiful. The beak is covered with a belt or collar of downy feathers at the base, and the feathers on the sides are very long. The largest species is two feet four inches in length. The head and back part of the neck of this species are lemon-colored; the neck of the brightest emerald green, soft like velvet; the

breast is black; the wings of a chestnut color. The back part of the body is covered with long, straight, narrow feathers, of a pale brown color, similar to the plumes of the ostrich. These are spread when the bird flies, for which reason it can keep very long on the wing. From the rump proceed two long, stiff shafts, feathered at the extremities. *Encyc.*

BIRD'-BOLT, *n.* [*bird* and *bolt.*] An arrow, broad at the end, for shooting birds. *Shak.*

BIRD'-CAGE, *n.* [*bird* and *cage.*] A box or case with wires, small sticks, or wicker, forming open work, for keeping birds.

BIRD'-CALL, *n.* [*bird* and *call.*] A little stick, cleft at one end, in which is put a leaf of some plant for imitating the cry of birds. A laurel leaf counterfeits the voice of lapwings; a leek, that of nightingales, &c. *Encyc.*

BIRD'-CATCH-ER, *n.* [*bird* and *catch.*] One whose employment is to catch birds; a fowler.

BIRD'-CATCH-ING, *n.* [*bird* and *catch.*] The art of taking birds or wild fowls, either for food, for pleasure, or for their destruction, when pernicious to the husbandman.

BIRD'-CHER-RY, *n.* [*bird* and *cherry.*] A tree, a species of Prunus, (*P. padus.*) There are other species called by the same name. *Encyc. Fam. of Plants.*

BIRD'ER, *n.* A bird-catcher.

BIRD'-EY-ED, (burd'ide,) *a.* Quick-sighted; catching a glance as one goes.

BIRD'-FAN-CI-ER, *n.* One who takes pleasure in rearing birds.

2. One who keeps for sale the various kinds of birds which are kept in cages.

BIRD'ING-PIECE, *n.* [*bird* and *piece.*] A fowling-piece. *Shak.*

BIRD'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a bird.

BIRD'-LIME, *n.* [*bird* and *lime.*] A viscous substance, usually made of the juice of holly-bark, extracted by boiling, mixed with a third part of nut oil or thin grease, used to catch birds. For this purpose, the twigs of a bush are smeared over with this viscid substance. *Encyc.*

BIRD'-LIM-ED, *a.* Smeared with bird-lime; spread to insnare. *Howell.*

BIRD'-MAN, *n.* [*bird* and *man.*] A fowler or bird-catcher.

BIRD'-OR-GAN, *n.* A small barrel organ, used in teaching birds to sing.

BIRD'-PEP-PER, *n.* [*bird* and *pepper.*] A species of Capsicum or Guinea pepper; a shrubby plant, bearing a small, oval fruit, more biting than the other sorts. *Encyc.*

BIRDS'-EYE, *a.* [*bird* and *eye.*] Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; embraced at a glance; hence, general; not minute, or entering into details; as, a *bird's-eye* view of a subject. *Burke.*

BIRDS'EYE, *n.* [*bird* and *eye.*] The popular name of a genus of plants, called also *Pheasant's eye*, known in botany by the generic term *Adonis.* There are several species, some of which produce beautiful flowers. *Encyc.*

BIRDS'EYE-MA'PLE, *n.* A kind of maple having spots like the eye of a bird, used in cabinet work.

BIRDS'FOOT, *n.* [*bird* and *foot.*] A plant, the Ornithopus, whose legumen is articulated, cylindrical, and bent in the form of a bow. *Encyc.*

BIRDS'FOOT-TRE'FOIL, *n.* A genus of plants, the Lotus, of several species. *Encyc.*

BIRDS'-MOUTH, *n.* In *architecture*, an interior angle or notch cut across a piece of timber, for its reception on the edge of another, as that on a rafter to be laid on a plate.

BIRDS'NEST, *n.* [*bird* and *nest.*] The nest in which a bird lays eggs and hatches her young.

2. A plant, a species of Ophrys or twyblade; also, a species of Orchis. *Encyc.*

3. In *cookery*, the nest of a small swallow, of China and the neighboring countries, delicately tasted, and mixed with soups. This nest is found in the rocks; it is of a hemispherical figure, of the size of a goose egg, and in substance resembles isinglass. In the East, these nests are esteemed a great luxury, and sell at a very high price. *Encyc.*

BIRDS'TARES and BIRDS'TONGUE; names of plants.

BIRD'-WIT-TED, *a.* Flighty; passing rapidly from one subject to another; not having the faculty of attention. *Bacon.*

BI'REME, *n.* [L. *biremis*, *bis* and *remus*, an oar.] A vessel with two banks or tiers of oars. *Mitford.*

BIRG'AN-DER, *n.* The name of a wild goose. Qu. *Bergander.*

BI-RHOM-BOID'AL, *a.* [*bis* and *rhomboid.*] Having a surface composed of twelve rhombic faces, which, being taken six and six, and prolonged in idea till they intercept each other, would form two different rhombs. *Cleaveland.*

BIRK'EN, *v. t.* [from *birch*; Sax. *birce*, *byre.*] To beat with a birch or rod. [*Obs.*] *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

BI-ROS'TRATE, BI-ROS'TRA-TED, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a double beak, or process resembling a beak. The capsule is bilocular and *birostrated.* *Encyc.*

BIRT, (burt,) *n.* A fish, called also *turbot.*

BIRTH, (burth,) *n.* [Sax. *byrd*, *beorth*; D. *geboorte*; Ger. *geburt*; Ir. *beirthe*, from *bear*; perhaps L. *partus*, from *pario.*]

1. The act of coming into life, or of being born. Except in poetry, it is generally applied to human beings; as, the *birth* of a son.

2. Lineage; extraction; descent; as, Grecian *birth.* *Denham.*

It is used of high or low extraction; but is often used by way of distinction for a descent from noble or honorable parents and ancestors; as, a man of *birth.*

3. The condition in which a person is born.

A foe by *birth* to Troy. *Dryden.*

4. That which is born; that which is produced, whether animal or vegetable. *Milton. Addison.*

5. The act of bringing forth; as, she had two children at a *birth.*

6. In *a theological sense*, regeneration is called the *new birth.*

7. Origin; beginning; as, the *birth* of an empire.

BIRTH, BERTH, *n.* A station in which a ship rides. [See BERTH.]

BIRTH'DAY, *n.* [*birth* and *day.*] The day in which any person is born.

2. The same day of the month, in which a person was born, in every succeeding year; often celebrated as a joyful anniversary. It sometimes has the form of an attribute; as, a *birth-day* ode.

BIRTH'DOM, *n.* [*birth* and *dom.* See Dom and Doom.] Privilege of birth. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BIRTH'ING, *n.* Any thing added to raise the sides of a ship. *Ash. Bailey.*

BIRTH'LESS, *a.* Destitute of birth.

BIRTH'NIGHT, (burth'nite,) *n.* [*birth* and *night.*] The night in which a person is born; and the anniversary of that night in succeeding years.

BIRTH'PLACE, *n.* [*birth* and *place.*] The town, city, or country, where a person is born; more generally, the particular town, city, or other local district.

BIRTH'RIGHT, (burth'rite,) *n.* [*birth* and *right.*] Any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth, such as an estate descendible by law to an heir, or civil liberty under a free constitution.

Esau, for a morsel, sold his *birthright.*—Heb. xii.

It may be used in the sense of primogeniture, or the privilege of the first born, but is applicable to any right which results from descent.

BIRTH'-SONG, *n.* A song sung at the birth of a person.

BIRTH'-STRAN'GLED, *a.* [*birth* and *strangle.*] Strangled or suffocated in being born. *Shak.*

BIRTH'WORT, (burth'wurt,) *n.* [*birth* and *wort.*] A genus of plants, Aristolochia, of many species. *Encyc.*

BIS, in *music*, denotes repetition of a passage.

BI'SA, BI'ZA, *n.* A coin of Pegu, of the value of half a ducat; also, a weight. *Encyc.*

BIS'CO-TIN, *n.* [Fr.] A confection, made of flour, sugar, marmalade, and eggs.

BIS'CUIT, (bis'kit,) *n.* [Fr., compounded of L. *bis*, twice, and *cuit*, baked; It. *biscotto*; Sp. *bizcocho.*]

1. A kind of bread, formed into cakes, and baked hard for seamen.

2. A cake, variously made, for the use of private families. The name, in England, is given to a composition of flour, eggs, and sugar. With us the name is given to a composition of flour and butter, made and baked in private families. But the compositions under this denomination are very various.

3. Earthen ware or porcelain which has undergone the first baking, before it is subjected to the process of glazing.

4. In *sculpture*, a species of unglazed porcelain, in which groups and figures are formed in miniature. *Brande.*

BI-SECT', *v. t.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *seco*, *sectum*, to cut. See Section.]

To cut or divide into two parts. In *geometry*, one line *bisects* another when it crosses it, leaving an equal part of the line on each side of the point where it is crossed.

BI-SECT'ED, *pp.* Divided into two equal parts.

BI-SECT'ING, *ppr.* Dividing into two equal parts.

BI-SEC'TION, *n.* The act of cutting into two equal parts; the division of any line or quantity into two equal parts.

BI-SEG'MENT, *n.* [*bis* and *segment.*] One of the parts of a line, divided into two equal parts.

BI-SE'RI-ATE, *a.* Existing in two series.

BI-SE'TOSE, BI-SE'TOUS, *a.* [L. *setosus.*] Having two bristles.

BI-SEX'OUS, *a.* Consisting of both sexes. *Brown.*

BI-SEX'U-AL, *a.* In *botany*, being of both sexes, as a flower containing both stamens and pistils within the same envelop.

BISH'OP, *n.* [L. *episcopus*; Gr. επισκοπος, of επι, over, and σκοπος, inspector, or visitor; σκοπεω, to view or inspect; whence, επισκεπτομαι, to visit or inspect; also, επισκοπεω, to view. This Greek and Latin word accompanied the introduction of Christianity into the west and north of Europe, and has been corrupted into Saxon *biscop*, *biscep*, Sw. and Dan. *biskop*, D. *bisschop*, Ger. *bischof*, It. *vescovo*, Fr. *evêque*, Sp. *obispo*, Port. *bispo*, W *esgob*, and Ir. *easgob.*

بسقف

In Ar. and Pers. أسقف *oskof.* This title the Athenians gave to those whom they sent into the provinces subject to them, to *inspect* the state of affairs; and the Romans gave the title to those who were *inspectors* of provisions.]

1. An overseer; a spiritual superintendent, ruler, or director; *applied to Christ.*

Ye were as sheep going astray, but are now returned to the shepherd and *bishop* of your souls.—1 Pet. ii.

2. In *the primitive church*, a spiritual overseer; an elder or presbyter; one who had the pastoral care of a church.

The same persons are in this chapter called elders or presbyters, and overseers or *bishops.* *Scott, Com. Acts* xx.

Till the churches were multiplied, the *bishops* and presbyters were the same. *Id. Phil.* i. 1. 1 Tim. iii. 1. Tit. i. 7.

Both the Greek and Latin fathers do, with one consent, declare that *bishops* were called presbyters, and presbyters *bishops*, in apostolic times, the name being then common. *Whitby.*

3. In the Greek, Latin, and some Protestant churches, a prelate, or person consecrated for the spiritual government and direction of a diocese. In *Great Britain*, bishops are nominated by the king, who, upon request of the dean and chapter for leave to elect a bishop, sends a *congé d'elire*, or license to elect, with a letter missive, nominating the person whom he would have chosen. The election, by the chapter, must be made within twelve days, or the king has a right to appoint whom he pleases. Bishops are consecrated by an archbishop, with two assistant bishops. A bishop must be thirty years of age; and all bishops, except the bishop of Man, are peers of the realm. *Blackstone.*

By the canons of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, no diocese or state shall proceed to the election of a bishop, unless there are at least six officiating presbyters residing therein, who shall be qualified, according to the canons, to vote for a bishop; a majority of whom, at least, must concur in the election. But the conventions of two or more dioceses, or states, having together nine or more such presbyters, may join in the election of a bishop. A convention is composed of the clergy, and a lay delegation, consisting of one or more members from each parish. In every state, the bishop is to be chosen according to such rules as the convention of that state shall ordain. The mode of election in most or all of the states, is by a concurrent vote of the clergy and laity, in convention, each body voting separately. Before a bishop can be consecrated, he must receive a testimonial of approbation from the general convention of the church; or, if that is not in session, from a majority of the standing committee in the several dioceses. The mode of consecrating bishops and ordaining priests and deacons, differs not essentially from the practice in England. *Bishop Brownell.*

BISH'OP, *n.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar. *Swift.*

2. A part of a lady's dress.

BISH'OP, *v. t.* To confirm; to admit solemnly into the church. *Johnson.*

2. Among *horse-dealers*, to use arts to make an old horse look like a young one, or to give a good appearance to a bad horse. *Ash. Encyc.*

BISH'OP-DOM, *n.* Jurisdiction of a bishop.

BISH'OP-ED, (bish'opt,) *pp.* Confirmed.

BISH'OP-ING, *ppr.* Confirming.

BISH'OP-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a bishop; belonging to a bishop. *Fulke.*

BISH'OP-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a bishop. *Hooker.*

BISH'OP-RIC, *n.* [*bishop* and *ric*, jurisdiction.]

1. A diocese; the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends. In *England* are twenty-four bishoprics, besides that of Sodor and Man; in *Ireland*, eighteen.

2. The charge of instructing and governing in spiritual concerns; office. Acts i. 20.

BISH'OPS-WEED, *n.* [*bishop* and *weed.*] A name common to different species of plants of the genus Ammi.

BISH'OPS-WORT, (-wurt,) *n.* A plant.

BISK, *n.* [Fr. *bisque.*] Soup or broth, made by boiling several sorts of flesh together. *King.*

BISK'ET, *n.* A biscuit. This orthography is adopted by many respectable writers.

BIS'MUTH, *n.* [G. *wismuth.*] A metal of a yellowish or reddish white color, and a lamellar texture. It is somewhat harder than lead, and scarcely, if at all, malleable, being so brittle as to break easily under the hammer, and it is reducible to powder. Its internal face or fracture exhibits large shining plates, variously disposed. It melts at 476° Fahr., and may be fused in the flame of a candle. It is often found in a native state, crystallized in rhombs or octahedrons, or in the form of dendrites, or thin laminæ investing the ores of other metals, particularly cobalt. *Nicholson. Encyc.*

BIS'MUTH-AL, *a.* Consisting of bismuth, or containing it. *Cleaveland.*

BIS'MUTH-IC, *a.* Pertaining to bismuth.

BIS'MUTH-INE, *n.* A rare mineral, composed of bismuth and sulphur; a native sulphuret of bismuth.

BIS'MUTH-O'CHER, } *n.* A native oxyd of bismuth,
BIS'MUTH-O'CHRE, } sometimes containing a small portion of carbonic acid.

BI'SON, *n.* [L.] A quadruped of the bovine genus, usually but improperly called the *buffalo*. The proper buffalo is a distinct species, peculiar to the warmer climates of the eastern continent. The bison is a wild animal, with short, black, rounded horns, with a great interval between their bases. On the shoulders is a large hunch, consisting of a fleshy substance. The head and hunch are covered with a long, undulated fleece, of a rust color, divided into locks. In winter, the whole body is covered in this manner; but in summer, the hind part of the body is naked and wrinkled. The tail is about a foot long, naked, except a tuft of hairs at the end. The fore parts of the body are very thick and strong; the hind parts are slender and weak. These animals inhabit the interior parts of North America, and some of the mountainous parts of Europe and Asia. *Pennant.*

Pennant alleges that the bison of America is the same species of animal as the bison and aurochs of Europe, the *bonasus* of Aristotle, the *urus* of Cesar, the *bos ferus* or wild ox of Strabo, the *bison* of Pliny, and the *biston* of Oppian.

BIS-SEX'TILE, *n.* [L. *bissextilis*, leap year, from *bissextus*, (*bis* and *sextus*,) the *sixth* of the calends of March, or twenty-fourth day of February, which was reckoned *twice* every fourth year, by the intercalation of a day. *Ainsworth.*]

Leap year; every fourth year, in which a day is added to the month of February, on account of the excess of 6 hours, which the civil year contains, above 365 days. This excess is 11 minutes 3 seconds too much; that is, it exceeds the real year, or annual revolution of the earth. Hence, at the end of every century, divisible by 4, it is necessary to retain the bissextile day, and to suppress it at the end of those centuries which are not divisible by 4. *Encyc.*

BIS-SEX'TILE, *a.* Pertaining to the leap year.

BIS'SON, *a.* [Sax. *bisen.*] Blind. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BIS'TER, }
BIS'TRE, } *n.* [Fr. *bistre*, from *bis*, brown.]

Among *painters*, a dark-brown pigment extracted from the soot of wood. To prepare it, soot [that of beech is the best] is put into water, in the proportion of two pounds to a gallon, and boiled half an hour; after standing to settle, and while hot, the clearer part of the fluid must be poured off from the sediment, and evaporated to dryness; the remainder is bister. *Encyc.*

BI-STIP'U-LED, *a.* Having two stipules.

BIS'TORT, *n.* [L. *bistorta*, *bis* and *tortus*, twisted.]

A plant, a species of Polygonum; in popular language, called *snake-weed*.

BIS'TOU-RY, (bis'tu ry,) *n.* [Fr. *bistouri*, from *Pistoia*, a city.]

A surgical instrument for making incisions. It is either straight and fixed in a handle like a knife, or its blade turns like a lancet, or it is crooked, with the sharp edge on the inside. *Encyc.*

BI-SUL'CATE, *a.* Two-furrowed.

2. In *zoology*, cloven-footed, or with two hoofed digits.

BI-SUL'COUS, *a.* [L. *bisulcus*, of *bis* and *sulcus*, a furrow.] Cloven-footed, as swine or oxen. *Brown.*

BI-SUL'PHU-RET, *n.* [L. *bis* and *sulphuret*.]

In *chemistry*, a sulphuret with two atoms of sulphur, as the electro-negative ingredient. An incorrect term for *deuto-sulphuret*.

BIT, *n.* [Sax. *bitol*, *gebate*, *gebetel*, a bit; *betan*, to bit or curb.] The iron part of a bridle which is inserted in the mouth of a horse, and its appendages, to which the reins are fastened. It includes the bit mouth, the branches, the curb, the sevel holes, the trancheel, and cross chains. Bits are of various kinds, as the musrole, snaffle, or watering bit; the canon mouth, jointed in the middle; the canon or fast mouth, all of a piece, kneed in the middle; the scotch-mouth; the masticador, or slavering bit, &c. *Johnson. Encyc.*

BIT, *v. t.* To put a bridle upon a horse; to put the bit in the mouth.

BIT, *pret.* and *pp.* of BITE. Seized or wounded by the teeth.

BIT, *n.* [Sax. *bite*, a bite or mouthful; *bitan*, to bite; D. *bit*; G. *biss.*] A small piece; a mouthful, or morsel; a bite.

2. A small piece of any substance.

3. A small coin of the West Indies, a half pistareen, about ten cents, or five pence sterling.

4. A small instrument for boring.

This word is used, like *jot* and *whit*, to express the smallest degree; as, he is not a *bit* wiser or better.

BITCH, *n.* [Sax. *bicca*, *bicce*, *bice*; Dan. *bikke*. Qu. Ger. *betze*; Basque, *potzoa*. This word probably signifies a female, for the French *biche* is a *hind*.]

1. The female of the canine kind, as of the dog, wolf, and fox.

2. A name of reproach for a woman. *Pope. Arbuthnot.*

BITE, *v. t.* / *pret.* BIT; *pp.* BIT, BITTEN. [Sax. *bitan*; Sw. *bita*; Dan. *bide*; Ger. *beissen*, to bite.]

1. To break or crush with the teeth, as in eating; to pierce with the teeth, as a serpent; to seize with the teeth, as a dog.

2. To pinch or pain, as with cold; as, a *biting* north wind; the frost *bites*.

3. To reproach with sarcasm; to treat with severity by words or writing, as, one poet praises, another *bites*.

4. To pierce, cut, or wound; as, a *biting* falchion. *Shak.*

5. To make to smart; as, acids *bite* the mouth.

6. To cheat; to trick.

The rogue was *bit*. *Pope.*

[*Not elegant, but common.*]

7. To enter the ground and hold fast, as the bill and palm of an anchor. *Mar. Dict.*

8. To injure by angry contention.

If ye *bite* and devour one another.—Gal. v

To *bite the thumb* at a person, was formerly a mark of contempt, designed to provoke a quarrel; as, in Shakspeare, "Do you *bite your thumb* at us?"

BITE, *n.* The seizure of any thing by the teeth of an animal, as the *bite* of a dog; or with the mouth, as

2. The wound made by the teeth. [of a fish.

3. A morsel; as much as is taken at once by *biting*; a mouthful.

4. A cheat; a trick; a fraud. [*A low word.*]

5. A sharper; one who cheats.

BIT'ER, *n.* One who bites; that which bites; a fish apt to take bait.

2. One who cheats or defrauds.

BI-TERN'ATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *ternus*, three.]

In *botany*, doubly ternate, as when a petiole has three ternate leaflets. *Martyn.*

BIT'ING, *n.* Act of biting.

BIT'ING, *ppr.* Seizing, wounding, or crushing with the teeth; pinching, paining, causing to smart with cold; reproaching with severity, or treating sarcastically; cheating.

BIT'ING, *a.* Sharp; severe; sarcastic.

BIT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a sarcastic or jeering manner.

BIT'LESS, *a.* Not having a bit or bridle. *Fanshaw.*

BIT'MOUTH, *n.* [*bit* and *mouth*.] The bit, or that part of a bridle which is put in a horse's mouth. *Bailey. Ash. Encyc.*

BIT'TA-CLE, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *boite d'aiguille*, needle-box.]

The box for the compass on board a ship. [See BINNACLE.]

BIT'TED, *pp.* Having the bit put in the mouth.

BIT'TEN, (bit'tn,) *pp.* of BITE. Seized or wounded by the teeth; cheated.

BIT'TER, *a.* [Sax. *biter*; Sw. D. Ger. and Dan. *bitter*, from *bite*.]

1. Sharp or biting to the taste; acrid; like wormwood.

2. Sharp; cruel; severe; as, *bitter* enmity. Heb. i.

3. Sharp, as words; reproachful; sarcastic.

4. Sharp to the feeling; piercing; painful; that makes to smart; as, a *bitter* cold day, or a *bitter* blast.

5. Painful to the mind; calamitous; poignant; as,

6. Afflicted; distressed. [a *bitter* fate.

The Egyptians made their lives *bitter*.—Ex. i.

7. Hurtful; very sinful.

It is an evil and *bitter* thing.—Jer. ii.

8. Mournful; distressing; expressive of misery; as, a *bitter* complaint or lamentation. Job xxiii. Jer. vi. xxxi.

BIT'TER, *n.* A substance that is bitter. [See BITTERS.]

BIT'TER, *n.* [See BITTS.] In *marine language*, a turn of the cable which is round the bitts.

Bitter-end; that part of a cable which is abaft the bitts, and therefore within board, when the ship rides at anchor. *Mar. Dict.*

BIT'TER-GOURD, *n.* [*bitter* and *gourd*.] A plant, a species of Cucumis, called *Colocynthis*, *Colocynth*, *Coloquintada*. The fruit is of the gourd kind, having a shell inclosing a bitter pulp, which is a very drastic purgative. It is brought from the Levant, and is the bitter apple of the shops. *Encyc.*

BIT'TER-ISH, *a.* Somewhat bitter; bitter in a moderate degree. *Goldsmith.*

BIT'TER-ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being moderately bitter. *Encyc.*

BIT'TER-LY, *adv.* With a bitter taste.

2. In a severe manner; in a manner expressing poignant grief; as, to weep *bitterly*.

3. In a manner severely reproachful; sharply; severely; angrily; as, to censure *bitterly*.

BIT'TERN, *n.* [D. *butoor*; Fr. *butor*; Corn. *klabitter*.]

A fowl of the Grallic order, the ardea stellaris, (Linn.,) a native of Europe. This fowl has long legs and neck, and stalks among reeds and sedge, feeding upon fish. It makes a singular noise, called by Dryden *bumping*, and by Goldsmith *booming*. *Encyc.*

BIT'TERN, *n.* [from *bitter*.] In *salt works*, the brine remaining after the salt is concreted. This, being baled off, and the salt taken out of the pan, is returned, and, being again boiled, yields more salt. It is used in the preparation of Epsom salt, or the sulphate of magnesia, and of Glauber's salt, or the sulphate of soda. *Johnson. Encyc.*

2. A very bitter compound of quassia, cocculus indicus, &c., used by fraudulent brewers in adulterating beer. *Cooley.*

BIT'TER-NESS, *n.* [from *bitter*.] A bitter taste; or rather a quality in things which excites a *biting*, disagreeable sensation in the tongue.

2. In a *figurative sense*, extreme enmity, grudge, hatred; or rather an excessive degree or implacableness of passions and emotions; as, the *bitterness* of anger. Eph. iv.

3. Sharpness; severity of temper.

4. Keenness of reproach; piquancy; biting sarcasm.

5. Keen sorrow; painful affliction; vexation; deep distress of mind.

Hannah was in *bitterness* of soul.—1 Sam. i. Job vii.

In the *gall of bitterness*; in a state of extreme impiety or enmity to God. Acts viii.

Root of bitterness; a dangerous error, or schism, tending to draw persons to apostasy. Heb. xii.

BIT'TERS, *n. pl.* A liquor in which bitter herbs or roots are steeped; generally a spirituous liquor, *the bitter cause of intemperance, of disease, and of premature death*.

In *the materia medica*, the term *bitters* is applied to such medicinal substances as are characterized by their bitterness. *Cullen.*

The *simple bitters* are properly such as exert only a tonic power on the digestive organs.

BIT'TER-SALT, *n.* Epsom salt; sulphate of magnesia.

BIT'TER-SPAR, *n.* A sparry mineral, resembling calcareous spar, but consisting of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia. It is the crystallized variety of dolomite or magnesian limestone. *Ure.*

BIT'TER-SWEET, *n.* [*bitter* and *sweet*.] A species of Solanum, a slender, climbing plant, whose root, when chewed, produces first a bitter, then a sweet taste. *Encyc.*

BIT'TER-VETCH, *n.* [*bitter* and *vetch*.] A species of Ervum, or lentil, cultivated for fodder. *Encyc.*

2. A genus of plants, known by the generic name *Orobus*, remarkable for their beautiful papilionaceous flowers. The tubercles of one species are in great esteem among the Highlanders of Scotland, who chew them, when dry, to give a better relish to their liquors.

BIT'TER-WORT, *n.* [*bitter* and *wort*.] The plant called *gentian*, Gentiana, which has a remarkably bitter taste.

BIT'TING *ppr.* Putting the bits in the mouth.

BIT'TOUR or BIT'TOR, *n.* The *buttern*. *Dryden.*

BITTS, *n. pl.* [from the same root as *bite*.]

A frame of two strong pieces of timber fixed perpendicularly in the fore part of a ship, on which to fasten the cables. There are also *top-sail sheet-bitts*, *paul-bitts*, *carrick-bitts*, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

BITT, *v. t.* To put round the bitts; as, to *bitt the cable*, in order to fasten it or to slacken it out gradually, which is called *veering away*. *Mar. Dict.*

BI-TOME', *n.* Bitumen, so written for the sake of the rhyme. *May.*

BI-TOM'ED, *a.* Smeared with bitumen. *Shak.*

BI-TO'MEN, *n.* [L.; Fr. *bitume*; Sp. *betun*; It. *betume*.]

This name is used to denote various inflammable substances, of a strong smell and of different consistencies, which are found in the earth. There are several varieties, most of which evidently pass into each other, proceeding from naphtha, the most fluid, to petroleum, a viscid fluid, maltha, more or less cohesive, elastic bitumen or mineral caoutchouc, and asphaltum, which is sometimes too hard to be scratched by the nail. *Nicholson. Cleaveland.*

BI-TO'MI-NATE, *v. t.* To impregnate with bitumen.

BI-TO'MI-NA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Impregnated with bitumen.

BI-TU-MI-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*bitumen* and *fero*, to produce.]

Producing bitumen. *Kirwan.*

BI-TU-MIN-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The process of forming bitumen. *Mantell.*

BI-TO'MIN-IZE, *v. t.* To form into or impregnate with bitumen. *Lit. Mag.*

BI-TO'MIN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Forming bitumen.

BI-TO'MI-NOUS, *a.* Having the qualities of bitumen; compounded with bitumen; containing bitumen. *Milton.*

Bituminous limestone is of a lamellar structure, susceptible of polish, of a brown or black color, and, when rubbed, emitting an unpleasant smell. That of Dalmatia is so charged with bitumen that it may be cut like soap. *Ure.*

Bituminous shale: an argillaceous shale impregnated with bitumen, usually accompanying coal *Brande.*

BI'VALVE, *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *valve*, L. *valva*.]

A molluscous animal, having a shelly covering,

consisting of two parts or valves, joined together by an elastic ligament at the cardo or hinge, or a shell consisting of two parts, which open and shut. Also, a pericarp in which the seed-case opens or splits into two parts or valves. *Encyc. Brande.*

BI'VALVE, } a. Having two shells or valves
BI-VALV'U-LAR, } which open and shut, as the
BI-VALV'OUS, } oyster, or two parts or valves which open at maturity, as the seed-vessels of certain plants. *Martyn.*

BI-VAULT'ED, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *vault.*] Having two vaults or arches. *Barlow.*

BI-VEN'TRAL, *a.* [L. *bis* and *venter*, belly.] Having two bellies; as, a *biventral* muscle. *Bailey.*

BIV'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *bivius*; *bis* and *via*, way.] Having two ways, or leading two ways. *Brown.*

BIV'OUAC, (biv'wak,) *n.* [Fr. This word is probably composed of *be* and the Teutonic root of *wake*, *watch*; Sax. *wacian*, to wake, to watch; L. *vigilo*: G. *wache*, a guard; *wachen*, to watch.] The guard or watch of a whole army, as in cases of great danger of surprise or attack; or an encampment without tents or covering.

BIV'OUAC, *v. i.* To watch or be on guard, as a whole army; to encamp during the night without tents or covering.

[This word anglicized would be *bewatch.*]

BIX'WORT, *n.* A plant.

BIZ'AN-TINE. See BYZANTINE.

BI-ZARRE', (be-zär',) *a.* [Fr.] Odd; fantastical; whimsical; extravagant.

BLAB, *v. t.* [W. *llavaru*, to speak; D. *labbery*, prattle; Ir. *clabaire*, a babbler; *labhraim*, to speak; Chaucer, *labbe*, a blabber.]

1. To utter or tell in a thoughtless manner; to publish secrets or trifles without discretion. It implies, says Johnson, rather thoughtlessness than treachery, but may be used in either sense. *Dryden.*

2. To tell or utter, *in a good sense.* *Shak.*

BLAB, *v. i.* To tattle; to tell tales. *Shak.*

BLAB, *n.* A babbler; a telltale; one who betrays secrets, or tells things which ought to be kept secret.

BLAB'BER, *n.* A tattler; a telltale.

BLAB'BING, *ppr.* Telling indiscreetly what ought to be concealed; tattling.

BLACK, *a.* [Sax. *blac*, and *blæc*, black, pale, wan, livid; *blacian*, *blæcan*, to become pale, to turn white, to become black, to blacken; *blæc*, ink; Sw. *blek*, pale, wan, livid; *bleck*, ink; *bleka*, to insolate, to expose to the sun, or to bleach; also to lighten, to flash; D. *bleek*, pale; *blaken*, to bleach; G. *bleich*, pale, wan, bleak; *bleichen*, to bleach; Dan. *blak*, ink; *bleeg*, pale, wan, bleak, sallow; *blege*, to bleach. It is remarkable that *black*, *bleak*, and *bleach*, are all radically one word. The primary sense seems to be, pale, wan, or sallow, from which has proceeded the present variety of significations.]

1. Of the color of night; destitute of light; dark.

2. Darkened by clouds; as, the heavens *black* with clouds.

3. Sullen; having a cloudy look or countenance. *Shak.*

4. Atrociously wicked; horrible; as, a *black* deed or crime. *Dryden.*

5. Dismal; mournful; calamitous. *Shak.*

Black and blue: the dark color of a bruise in the flesh, which is accompanied with a mixture of blue.

BLACK, *n.* That which is destitute of light or whiteness; the darkest color, or rather a destitution of all color; as, a cloth has a good *black*.

2. A negro; a person whose skin is *black*.

3. A black dress, or mourning; as, to be clothed in *black*.

BLACK, *v. t.* To make black; to blacken; to soil. *Boyle.*

BLACK'-ACT, *n.* [*black* and *act.*] The English statute 9 Geo. I., which makes it felony to appear armed in any park or warren, &c., or to hunt or steal deer, &c., with the face *blacked* or disguised. *Blackstone.*

BLACK'-ART, *n.* Conjuration.

BLACK'A-MOOR, *n.* [*black* and *moor.*] A negro; a black man.

BLACK'BALL, *n.* [*black* and *ball.*] A composition of tallow, &c. for blacking shoes.

2. A ball of black color, used as a negative in voting.

BLACK'BALL, *v. t.* To reject or negative in choosing, by putting black balls into a ballot-box.

BLACK'BAR, *n.* [*black* and *bar.*] A plea obliging the plaintiff to assign the place of trespass. *Ash.*

BLACK'BER-RY, *n.* [Sax. *blacberian*; *black* and *berry.*]

The berry of the bramble; a popular name applied to different species or varieties of the genus *Rubus*, and their fruit.

BLACK'BIRD, *n.* [*black* and *bird.*] In *England*, a species of thrush, the Turdus Merula, a singing-bird with a fine note, but very loud. In *America*, this name is given to different birds, as to the Gracula quiscula, or crow blackbird, and to the Oriolus phœniceus, or red-winged blackbird, (Sturnus predatorius, Wilson.)

BLACK'BOARD, *n.* A board used in schools, &c., for writing, drawing lines, and various other purposes of instruction.

BLACK'-BOOK, *n.* [*black* and *book.*] The black-book of the Exchequer in England, is a book said to have been composed in 1175, by Gervais of Tilbury. It contains a description of the Court of Exchequer, its officers, their ranks and privileges, wages, perquisites, and jurisdiction, with the revenues of the crown, in money, grain, and cattle. *Encyc.*

2. Any book which treats of necromancy. *Encyc.*

3. A book compiled by order of the visitors of monasteries, under Henry VIII., containing a detailed account of the enormities practiced in religious houses, to *blacken* them and to hasten their dissolution. *Encyc.*

BLACK'-BROW-ED, *a.* [*black* and *brow.*] Having black eyebrows; gloomy; dismal; threatening; as, a *black-browed* gust. *Dryden.*

BLACK'-BRY'O-NY, *n.* [*black* and *bryony.*] A plant, the Tamus. *Encyc.*

BLACK'-CANK'ER, *n.* A disease in turnips and other crops, produced by a species of caterpillar. *Farm. Encyc.*

BLACK'CAP, *n.* [*black* and *cap.*] A bird, the Motacilla atricapilla, or mock-nightingale; so called from its black crown. It is common in Europe. *Encyc. Pennant.*

2. In *cookery*, an apple roasted till black, to be served up in a dish of boiled custard. *Mason.*

BLACK'-CAT-TLE, *n.* [*black* and *cattle.*] Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen, and cows, whatever may be their color. [English.] *Johnson.*

BLACK'-CHALK, (-chawk,) *n.* A mineral of a bluish-black color, of a slaty texture, and soiling the fingers when handled; a variety of argillaceous slate. *Ure.*

BLACK'-COAT, *n.* A common and familiar name for a clergyman, as *red-coat* is for a soldier.

BLACK'COCK, *n.* [*black* and *cock.*] A fowl, called also *black-grouse* and *black-game*, the Tetrao tetrix of Linnæus.

BLACK'DAY, *n.* A day of gloom and disaster. *Shak.*

BLACK'-DEATH, (blak'deth,) *n.* The black plague.

BLACK'DROP, *n.* A liquid preparation of opium in vinegar.

BLACK'-EA'GLE, *n.* [*black* and *eagle.*] In *Scotland*, a name given to the Falco fulvus, the white-tailed eagle of Edwards.

BLACK'-EARTH, (-erth,) *n.* Mold; earth of a dark color. *Woodward.*

BLACK'ED, (blakt,) *pp.* Made black; soiled.

BLACK'EN, (blak'kn,) *v. t.* [Sax. *blacan.* See BLACK.]

1. To make black.

The importation of slaves, that has blackened half America. *Franklin.*

2. To make dark; to darken; to cloud.

3. To soil.

4. To sully reputation; to make infamous; as, vice *blackens* the character.

BLACK'EN, *v. i.* To grow black or dark.

BLACK'EN-ED, *pp.* Made black.

BLACK'EN-ER, *n.* He that blackens.

BLACK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making black; darkening.

BLACK'ER, *a. comp.* More black.

BLACK'EST, *a. superl.* Most black.

BLACK'-EY-ED, *a.* Having black eyes. *Dryden.*

BLACK'-FAC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* Having a black face. *Shak.*

BLACK'FISH, *n.* [*black* and *fish.*] In the United States, a fish caught on the rocky shores of New England; the Tautog. (*Labrus americanus.*) *Mass. Rep.*

2. A small kind of whale, about twenty feet long.

BLACK'FLUX, *n.* A mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal, obtained by deflagrating tartar with half its weight of nitre. *Brande.*

BLACK'-FOR-EST, *n.* [*black* and *forest.*] A forest in Germany, in Swabia; a part of the ancient Hercynian forest.

BLACK'FRI-AR, *n.* *Blackfriars* is a name given to the Dominican order, called also Predicants and Preaching friars; in France, Jacobins. *Encyc.*

BLACK'GUARD, *n.* [said to be of *black* and *guard*; but is it not a corruption of *blackard*, black-kind?]

One who uses abusive, scurrilous language, or treats others with foul abuse.

BLACK'GUARD, *v. t.* To revile in scurrilous language. [*Low.*]

BLACK'GUARD, *a.* Scurrilous; abusive.

BLACK'GUARD-ISM, *n.* The conduct or language of a blackguard.

BLACK'-GUM, *n.* An American tree, of the genus *Nyssa*, growing south of Philadelphia. The wood is solid, and not apt to split, and hence is used for naves or hubs, and in ship-building. *Gardner.*

BLACK'HEART-ED, *a.* Having a black or malignant heart.

BLACK'ING, *ppr.* Making black.

BLACK'ING, *n.* A substance used for blacking shoes, variously made; any factitious matter for making things black. *Encyc. Ash.*

BLACK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat black; moderately black or dark.

BLACK'-JACK, *n.* A name given by miners to blend, a mineral called also *false galena.* It is an ore of zinc, in combination with iron and sulphur; sulphuret of zinc. *Nicholson.*

2. A leathern cup of old times.

BLACK'-LEAD, (-led,) *n.* A mineral of a dark steel gray color, and of a scaly texture, composed of carbon, with a small portion of iron. This name, *black-lead*, is improper, as it contains no lead. It is called *plumbago*, and *graphite*, as it is used for pencils.

BLACK'LEG, *n.* A term applied to notorious gamblers and cheats.

BLACK'-LEGS, *n.* In some parts of England, a disease among calves and sheep. It is a sort of jelly which settles in the legs, and sometimes in the neck. *Encyc.*

BLACK'-LET'TER, *n.* A term applied to the old English or modern Gothic letter, in which the early English manuscripts were written, and the first English books were printed. *Brande.*

BLACK'-LET'TER, *a.* Written or printed in black-letter; as, a *black-letter* manuscript or book.

2. Studious of books in black-letter.

"Kemble a *black-letter* man!" *Boaden.*

BLACK'LY, *adv.* Darkly; atrociously.

BLACK'-MAIL, *n.* A certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other thing, anciently paid, in the north of England, to certain men, who were allied to robbers, to be by them protected from pillage. *Cowel. Encyc.*

2. Black-rent, or rents paid in corn or flesh. *Encyc.*

BLACK'-MON'DAY, *n.* Easter Monday, in 34 Ed. III., which was misty, obscure, and so cold that men died on horseback. *Stowe.*

BLACK'-MONKS, *n. pl.* A denomination given to the Benedictines. *Encyc.*

BLACK'-MOUTH-ED, *a.* Using foul or scurrilous language. *Killingbeck.*

BLACK'NESS, *n.* The quality of being black; black color; darkness; atrociousness or enormity in wickedness.

BLACK'-PIG'MENT, *n.* A very fine, light, carbonaceous substance, or lamp-black; prepared chiefly for the manufacture of printers' ink. By a recent process, it is obtained by burning common coal-tar. *Ure.*

BLACK'-PUD'DING, *n.* A kind of food made of blood and grain. *Johnson.*

BLACK'-ROD, *n.* [*black* and *rod.*] In *England*, the usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the black rod which he carries. He is of the king's chamber and usher of parliament. *Cowel.*

Black rone grains; a species of iron stone or ore, found in the mines about Dudley in Staffordshire, England. *Encyc.*

BLACK'-SEA, *n.* [*black* and *sea.*] The Euxine Sea, on the eastern border of Europe.

BLACK'-SHEEP, *n.* [*black* and *sheep.*] In *Oriental history*, the ensign or standard of a race of Turkmans in Armenia and Mesopotamia. *Encyc.*

BLACK'-SIL'VER, *n.* A mineral, called also *Brittle silver ore*, consisting of silver, antimony, and sulphur.

BLACK'SMITH, *n.* [*black* and *smith.*] A smith who works in iron, and makes iron utensils; more properly, an iron-smith.

BLACK'-SNAKE, *n.* A serpent of a black color; two species are found in America. They are of the genus Coluber, which is not poisonous.

BLACK-STRAKES, in a ship, are a range of planks immediately above the wales in a ship's side, covered with tar and lamp-black. *Encyc.*

BLACK'STRAP, *n.* A name of a liquor drank by the vulgar.

BLACK'TAIL, *n.* [*black* and *tail.*] A fish, a kind of perch, called also a *ruff* or *pope*. *Johnson.*

BLACK'THORN, *n.* [*black* and *thorn.*] A species of Prunus, called *sloe*. It grows ten or twelve feet high, very branchy, and armed with sharp, strong spines, and bearing small, round, black cherries. It is much cultivated for hedges. *Encyc.*

BLACK'TIN, *n.* [*black* and *tin.*] Tin ore, when dressed, stamped, and washed, ready for melting. It is the ore comminuted by beating into a black powder, like fine sand. *Encyc.*

BLACK'-TRESS-ED, (-trest,) *a.* Having black tresses.

BLACK'-VIS-AG-ED, *a.* Having a dark visage or appearance. *Marston.*

BLACK'-VOM'IT, *n.* A copious vomiting of dark-colored matter, resembling coffee grounds; or the substance so discharged; one of the most fatal attendants of the yellow fever.

BLACK'-WADD, *n.* [*black* and *wadd.*] An ore of manganese, found in Derbyshire, England, and used as a drying ingredient in paints. It is remarkable for taking fire when mixed with linseed oil in a certain proportion. *Encyc.*

BLACK'-WAL'NUT, *n.* A well-known American tree, (*Juglans nigra*,) the wood of which is of a dark color, forming a beautiful material for cabinet work.

BLACK'-WASH, *n.* A lotion made by mingling calomel and lime-water.

BLACK'WORK, *n.* [*black* and *work.*] Iron wrought by blacksmiths; so called in distinction from that wrought by whitesmiths. *Encyc.*

BLAD'-AP'PLE, *n.* In *botany*, the Cactus, or a species of it. *Fam. of Plants.*

BLAD'DER, *n.* [Sax. *bladr*, *bledra*, *bleddra*, a blad-

der, and *blæd*, a puff of wind, also a goblet, fruit, the branch of a tree; W. *pledren*, a bladder; Sw. and Dan. *blad*, a page, a leaf, Eng. a *blade*; D. *blad*, a leaf, page, sheet, a board, a *blade*, a *plate*; G. *blatt*, a leaf; *blatter*, a blister, which is our *bladder*. The Germans express *bladder* by *blase*, D. *blaas*, which is our *blast*. Hence we observe that the sense is taken from swelling, extending, dilating, blowing; Sax. *blawan*, to blow; W. *blot*, or *blwth*, a puff or blast; W. *pled*, extension, from *lled*, breadth; L. *latus*.]

1. A bag or sac in animals, which serves as the receptacle of some secreted fluid; as, the *urinary bladder*, the *gall bladder*, &c. By way of eminence, the word, in common language, denotes the urinary bladder, either within the animal, or when taken out and inflated with air. *Encyc. Johnson.*

2. Any vesicle or blister, especially if filled with air, or a thin, watery liquor.

3. In *botany*, a distended membranaceous pericarp. *Martyn.*

BLAD'DER-ED, *a.* Swelled like a bladder. *Dryden.*

2. Put up in bladders; as, *bladdered* lard.

BLAD'DER-AN''GLING, *n.* Fishing by means of a baited hook attached to an inflated bladder.

BLAD'DER-NUT, *n.* [*bladder* and *nut*.] A genus of plants, with the generic name of Staphylea. They have three capsules, inflated and joined by a longitudinal suture. *Encyc.*

2. The *African bladder-nut* is the Royena.

3. The *laurel-leaved bladder-nut* is a species of Ilex, holm, or holly. *Fam. of Plants.*

BLAD'DER-SEN'NA, or *bastard-senna*; a genus of plants; called in botany Colutea. *Fam. of Plants.*

The *jointed-podded bladder-senna* is the Coronilla. *Fam. of Plants.*

BLAD'DER-Y, *a.* Resembling a bladder; containing bladders.

BLADE, *n.* [Sax. *blæd*, *bled*, a branch, fruit, herbs, goblet, a phial, the broad part or blade of an oar; Gr. πλατυς, broad. The radical sense is to shoot, extend, dilate. See BLADDER.]

1. Properly, the leaf, or flat part of the leaf, (*ligula*,) of gramineous plants, though the term is often applied to the spire.

In this sense of leaf, *the term is much used, in the Southern States of North America, for the leaves of maize which are used as fodder.*

2. The cutting part of an instrument, as the *blade* of a knife, or sword, so named from its length or breadth. Usually, it is made of iron or steel, but may be of any other metal, cast or wrought to an edge or point. Also, the broad part of an oar.

3. *The blade of the shoulder*, *shoulder-blade*, or *blade-bone*, is the scapula, or scapular bone. It is the broad upper bone of the shoulder, so called from its resemblance to a blade or leaf.

4. A brisk man; a bold, forward man; a rake.

BLADE, *v. t.* To furnish with a blade.

BLADE'BONE, *n.* The scapula, or upper bone in the shoulder.

BLAD'ED, *pp.* Having a blade or blades. It may be used of *blade* in the sense of a leaf, a spire, or the cutting part of an instrument.

2. In *mineralogy*, composed of long and narrow plates like the blade of a knife. *Cleaveland.*

BLADE'SMITH, *n.* A sword cutler.

BLAD'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a blade.

BLAIN, *n.* [Sax. *blegene*; D. *blein*.]

A pustule; a botch; a blister. In *farriery*, a bladder, growing on the root of the tongue, against the windpipe, which swells so as to stop the breath. *Encyc.*

BLAM'A-BLE, *a.* [See BLAME.] Faulty; culpable; reprehensible; deserving of censure. *Dryden.*

BLAM'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Culpableness; fault; the state of being worthy of censure. *Whitlock.*

BLAM'A-BLY, *adv.* Culpably; in a manner deserving of censure.

BLAME, *v. t.* [Fr. *blâmer*, for *blasmer*; It. *biasmare*, to blame; *biasmo*, for *blasmo*, blame. The Greeks have the root of this word in Βλασφημεω, to *blaspheme*, and it seems to be of the same family as Fr. *blesser*, to injure, that is, to strike. See BLEMISH. But it is not clear that the noun ought not to be arranged before the verb.]

1. To censure; to express disapprobation of; to find fault with; opposed to *praise* or *commend*, and *applicable* most *properly* to *persons*, but *applied* also to *things*.

I withstood him, because he was to be *blamed*. —Gal. ii.

I must *blame* your conduct; or I must *blame* you *for* neglecting business. Legitimately, it can not be followed by *of*.

2. To bring reproach upon; to blemish; to injure. [See BLEMISH.]

She had blamed her noble blood. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

BLAME, *n.* Censure; reprehension; imputation of a fault, disapprobation; an expression of disapprobation for something deemed to be wrong.

Let me bear the *blame* forever. —Gen. xliii.

2. Fault; crime; sin; that which is deserving of censure or disapprobation.

That we should be holy and without *blame* before him in love. —Eph. i.

3. Hurt; injury.

And glancing down his shield, from *blame* him fairly blest. *Spenser.*

The sense of this word, as used by Spenser, proves that it is a derivative from the root of *blemish*.

To blame, in the phrase, He is to *blame*, signifies *blamable*, to be blamed. This is a pure Saxon phrase. A like use of *to* is seen in *to-day*, *to-night*, and in *together*, a compound.

Blame is not strictly a *charge* or *accusation* of a fault; but it implies an opinion in the censuring party, that the person censured is faulty. *Blame* is the act or expression of disapprobation for what is supposed to be wrong.

BLAM'ED, (blāmd,) *pp.* Censured; disapproved.

BLAME'FUL, *a.* Faulty; meriting blame; reprehensible.

BLAME'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a blameful manner.

BLAME'FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being blameful.

BLAME'LESS, *a.* Without fault; innocent; guiltless; not meriting censure.

A bishop then must be *blameless*. —1 Tim. iii.

Sometimes followed by *of*.

We will be *blameless of* thine oath. —Josh. ii.

BLAME'LESS-LY, *adv.* Innocently; without fault or crime. *Hammond.*

BLAME'LESS-NESS, *n.* Innocence; a state of being not worthy of censure. *Hammond.*

BLAM'ER, *n.* One who blames, finds fault, or censures.

BLAME'WOR-THI-NESS, (-wur-the nes,) *n.* The quality of deserving censure.

BLAME'WOR-THY, *a.* [*blame* and *worthy*.] Deserving blame; censurable; culpable; reprehensible. *Martin.*

BLAM'ING, *ppr.* Censuring; finding fault.

BLANC'ARD, *n.* [Fr. *blanc*, white, and *ard*, kind.]

A kind of linen cloth manufactured in Normandy, so called because the thread is half blanched before it is wove. *Encyc.*

BLANCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *blanchir*; It. *bianchire*, the *l* suppressed as in *blame*; Sp. *blanquear*; Port. *branquear*, *l* changed into *r*; Eng. *blank*. See BLEACH.]

1. To whiten; to take out the color, and make white; to obliterate. *Dryden.*

2. To slur; to balk; to pass over; that is, to avoid; to make empty. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

3. To make white by stripping of the peel; as, to *blanch* almonds. *Wiseman.*

4. In *gardening*, to whiten by excluding the light, as the stalks or leaves of plants, by earthing them up, or tying them together. *Brande.*

BLANCH, *v. i.* To evade; to shift; to speak softly. *Johnson.*

Rather, to fail or withhold; to be reserved; to remain *blank*, or empty.

Books will speak plain, when counselors *blanch*. *Bacon.*

BLANCH'ED, (blancht,) *pp.* Whitened.

BLANCH'ER, *n.* One who whitens; also, one who anneals and cleanses money.

BLANCH-IM'E-TER, *n.* [*blanch*, and Gr. μετρον, measure.]

An instrument for measuring the bleaching power of oxymuriate [chlorid] of lime, and potash. *Ure.*

BLANCH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Whitening; making white.

BLANCH'ING, *n.* The act of whitening. In *coinage*, the operation of giving brightness to pieces of silver, by heating them on a peel, and afterward boiling them successively in two pans of copper, with aqua fortis, common salt, and tartar of Montpelier, then draining off the water in a sieve. Sand and fresh water are then thrown over them, and, when dry, they are rubbed with a towel. *Encyc.*

The covering of iron plates with a thin coat of tin is also called *blanching*. *Encyc.*

In *gardening*, the term *blanching* is applied to the process of whitening the stalks or leaves of plants, by earthing them up, or tying them together, so as to exclude the light, or diminish its intensity. *Brande.*

Blanch ferm, or blank farm, in *ancient law*, a white farm, was one where the rent was paid in silver, not in cattle. *Encyc.*

Blanch-holding; in law, a tenure by which the tenant is bound to pay only an elusory yearly duty to his superior, as an acknowledgment to his right. *Encyc.*

BLANCH'ING-LIQ'UOR, (-lik'or,) *n.* The solution of chlorid of lime for bleaching; called by workmen *chemic*. *Porter.*

BLANC-MANGE', } (blo-monje',) *n.* [Fr. white
BLANC-MAN'GER, } food.]

In *cookery*, a preparation of dissolved isinglass, milk, sugar, cinnamon, &c., boiled into a thick consistence. *Encyc.*

BLAND, *a.* [L. *blandus*; Fr. *blond*; G. *linde*, *gelinde*, mild, soft; Sw. *lindra*; G. *lindern*; D. *linderen*; Dan. *lindre*; to soften or mitigate; Dan. *lind*, soft, mild, gentle; L. *lenis*, *lentus*; Ar. لَانَ *lana*, to be mild, soft, gentle, placid, smooth, *lenient*. See RELENT.]

Mild; soft; gentle; as, *bland* words; *bland* zephyrs. *Milton. Thomson.*

BLAND-A'TION, *n.* Gross flattery. [*Not used.*]

BLAND-IL'O-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *blandus*, mild, and *loquor*, to speak.]

Fair, mild, flattering speech.

BLAND'ISH, *v. t.* [L. *blandior*; It. *blandire*: Sp. *blandiar*, *blandir*; Old Eng. *blandise*.] *Chaucer.*

To soften; to caress; to flatter by kind words or affectionate actions. *Milton.*

BLAND'ISH-ER, *n.* One that flatters with soft words.

BLAND'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Soothing or flattering with fair words.

BLAND'ISH-ING, *n.* Blandishment.

BLAND'ISH-MENT, *n.* Soft words; kind speeches; caresses; expression of kindness; words or actions expressive of affection or kindness, and tending to win the heart. *Milton. Dryden.*

BLAND'NESS, *n.* State of being bland. *Chalmers.*

BLANK, *a.* [Fr. *blanc*; It. *bianco*; Sp. *blanco*; D. and Ger. *blank*; Dan. *blank*, shining; Sw. *blanck*, white, shining; *blankia*, to shine. See BLEACH.]

1. Void; empty; consequently white; as, a *blank* paper.

2. White or pale; as, the *blank* moon. *Milton.*

3. Pale from fear or terror; hence, confused; confounded; dispirited; dejected.

Adam — astonished stood, and *blank*. *Milton.*

4. Without rhyme; as, *blank* verse, verse in which rhyme is *wanting*.

5. Pure; entire; complete. *Beddoes.*

6. Not containing balls or bullets; as, *blank* cartridges.

This word is applied to various other objects, usually in the sense of destitution, emptiness; as, a *blank* line, a *blank* space, in a book, &c.

BLANK, *n.* Any void space; a void space on paper, or in any written instrument.

2. A lot by which nothing is gained; a ticket in a lottery which draws no prize.

3. A paper unwritten; a paper without marks or characters.

4. A paper containing the substance of a legal instrument, as a deed, release, writ, or execution, with vacant spaces left to be filled with names, date, descriptions, &c.

5. The point of a target to which an arrow is directed, marked with white paper. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

6. Aim; shot. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

7. Object to which any thing is directed. *Shak.*

8. A small copper coin formerly current in France, at the rate of 5 deniers Tournois. There were also pieces of three blanks, and of six; but they are now become moneys of account. *Encyc.*

9. In *coinage*, a plate or piece of gold or silver, cut and shaped, but not stamped. *Encyc.*

Blank-bar; in law, a common bar, or a plea in bar, which, in an action of trespass, is put in to oblige the plaintiff to assign the place where the trespass was committed. *Encyc.*

Point-blank shot; in gunnery, the shot of a gun leveled horizontally. The distance between the piece and the point where the shot first touches the ground is called the *point-blank range*; the shot proceeding on a straight line, without curving. *Encyc.*

BLANK, *v. t.* To make void; to annul. *Spenser.*

2. To deprive of color, the index of health and spirits; to damp the spirits; to dispirit or confuse; as, to *blank* the face of joy. *Shak. Tillotson.*

BLANK-CAR'TRIDGE, *n.* A cartridge filled with powder, but having no ball. *Booth.*

BLANK'ED, (blankt,) *pp.* Confused; dispirited.

BLANK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *blanchet*, the blanket of a printing-press.]

1. A cover for a bed, made of coarse wool loosely woven, and used for securing against cold. Blankets are used also by soldiers and seamen for covering.

2. A kind of pear, sometimes written, after the French, *blanquet*.

3. Among *printers*, woolen cloth, or white baize, to lay between the tympans. *Print. Guide.*

BLANK'ET, *v. t.* To toss in a blanket by way of punishment; *an ancient custom*. The emperor Otho used to sally forth in dark nights, and, if he found a drunken man, he administered the discipline of the blanket. *Encyc.*

2. To cover with a blanket.

BLANK'ET-ING, *ppr.* Tossing in a blanket.

BLANK'ET-ING, *n.* The punishment of tossing in a blanket.

2. Cloth for blankets.

BLANK'LY, *adv.* In a blank manner; with paleness or confusion.

BLANK'NESS, *n.* State of being blank.

BLANK'-VERSE, *n.* Any verse without rhyme; applied particularly to the heroic verse of five feet without rhyme.

BLAN-QUETTE', (blan-ket',) *n.* [Fr.] In *cookery*, a white fricassee. *Cooley.*

BLARE, *v. i.* [Old Belgic *blaren*; Teut *blarren*; L. *ploro*, to cry out, to bawl, to weep; Ir. *blor*, or *glor*, a noise, or voice. The radical sense is to shoot or drive forth, or to spread.]

1. To roar; to bellow. [*Little used.*] *Johnson*

2. To sweat or melt away, as a candle. *Bailey.*

This is, I believe, usually called *flare*.

BLARE, *n.* Roar; noise. [*Little used.*]

And sigh for battle's blare. *Barlow.*

2. A small copper coin of Bern, nearly of the same value as the batz. *Encyc.*

BLAR'NEY, *n.* Smooth, deceitful talk; flattery. [*Irish.*]

BLAS-PHĒME', *v. t.* [Gr. βλασφημεω. The first syllable is the same as in *blame*, *blasme*, denoting injury; probably, Fr. *blesser*, to hurt, that is, to strike; L. *lædo*, *læsus*. Hence in Sp. *blasfemable* is *blamable*. The last syllable is the Gr. φημι, to speak.]

1. To speak of the Supreme Being in terms of impious irreverence; to revile or speak reproachfully of God, or the Holy Spirit. 1 Kings xxi. Mark iii.

2. To speak evil of; to utter abuse or calumny against; to speak reproachfully of. *Pope.*

BLAS-PHĒME', *v. i.* To utter blasphemy.

He that shall *blaspheme* against the Holy Spirit shall not be forgiven.—Mark iii.

2. To arrogate the prerogatives of God.

This man *blasphemeth*. Who can forgive sins but God?—Matt. ix. Mark ii.

BLAS-PHĒM'ER, *n.* One who blasphemes; one who speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms. 1 Tim. i.

BLAS-PHĒM'ING, *ppr.* Uttering impious or reproachful words concerning God.

BLAS'PHE-MOUS, *a.* Containing blasphemy; calumnious; impiously irreverent or reproachful toward God. *Sidney.*

BLAS'PHE-MOUS-LY, *adv.* Impiously; with impious irreverence to God.

BLAS'PHE-MY, *n.* An indignity offered to God by words or writing; reproachful, contemptuous, or irreverent words uttered impiously against Jehovah.

Blasphemy is an injury offered to God, by denying that which is due and belonging to him, or attributing to him that which is not agreeable to his nature. *Limwood.*

In the middle ages, blasphemy was used to denote simply the blaming or condemning of a person or thing. Among the Greeks, to *blaspheme* was to use words of ill omen, which they were careful to avoid. *Encyc.*

2. That which derogates from the prerogatives of God. Mark ii.

BLAST, *n.* [Sax. *blæst*, a puff of wind, a blowing; Sw. *blast*; Dan. *blast*; Ger. *blasen*; D. *blaazen*; Dan. *blæse*; Sw. *blåsa*, to blow; whence Ger. *blase*, D. *blaas*, Sw. *blåsa*, a bladder. Hence Eng. *blaze*, which is primarily a *blowing* or *swelling*. Ice. *blæs*, to blow. Qu. Fr. *blaser*, to burn up, to consume. The primary sense is to rush or drive; hence to strike.]

1. A gust or puff of wind; or a sudden gust of wind.

2. The sound made by blowing a wind instrument. *Shak.*

3. Any pernicious or destructive influence upon animals or plants.

4. The infection of any thing pestilential; a blight on plants.

5. A sudden compression of air, attended with a shock, caused by the discharge of cannon.

6. A flatulent disease in sheep.

7. A forcible stream of air from the mouth, from the bellows, or the like.

8. A violent explosion of gunpowder, in splitting rocks, and the explosion of inflammable air in a mine.

9. The whole blowing of a forge necessary to melt one supply of ore, a common use of the word among workmen in forges in America.

BLAST, *v. t.* [Literally, to strike.] To make to wither by some pernicious influence, as too much heat or moisture, or other destructive cause; or to check growth and prevent from coming to maturity and producing fruit; to blight, as trees or plants.

2. To affect with some sudden violence, plague, calamity, or destructive influence, which destroys or causes to fail; as, to *blast* pride or hopes. The figurative senses of this verb are taken from the *blasting* of plants, and all express the idea of checking growth, preventing maturity, impairing, injuring, destroying, or disappointing of the intended effect; as, to *blast* credit, or reputation; to *blast* designs.

3. To confound, or strike with force, by a loud blast or din. *Shak.*

4. To split rocks by an explosion of gunpowder.

They did not stop to *blast* the ore. *Forster's Kalm's Travels.*

BLAST'ED, *pp.* Affected by some cause that checks growth, injures, impairs, destroys, or renders abortive; split by an explosion of gunpowder.

BLAST'ER, *n.* He or that which blasts or destroys.

BLAST'-FUR-NACE, *n.* A furnace for smelting ores, in which the supply of air is furnished by a very powerful bellows, or other pneumatic apparatus. *Brande.*

BLAST'ING, *ppr.* Affecting by a blast; preventing from coming to maturity; frustrating; splitting by an explosion of gunpowder.

BLAST'ING, *n.* A blast; destruction by a pernicious cause.

2. The act of splitting by an explosion of gunpowder.

BLAST'MENT, *n.* Blast, sudden stroke of some destructive cause. [Superseded by BLAST and BLASTING.] *Shak.*

BLAS-TO-CAR'POUS, *a.* [Gr. βλαστος, germ, and καρπος, fruit.]

In *botany*, germinating inside the pericarp, as the mangrove. *Brande.*

BLAST'-PIPE, *n.* A pipe in a locomotive engine to carry the waste steam up the chimney; also, a pipe to urge the fire by creating a stronger current of air.

BLA'TANT, *a.* [See BLEAT.] Bellowing as a calf. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

BLATE, *a.* Bashful. [*Scottish.*]

BLAT'TER, *v. i.* [from the root of *bleat.*] To make a senseless noise.

BLAT'TER-ER, *n.* A noisy, blustering boaster. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

BLAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Blustering.

BLAT'TER-ING, *n.* Senseless blustering.

BLAY, *n.* [See BLEAK.] A small river fish, the bleak. *Ainsworth. Johnson.*

BLAZE, *n.* [Sw. *blasa*; G. *blasen*; D. *blaazen*; Dan. *blæse*, to blow, and *blusse*, to burn, *blaze*, glisten; Eng. to *blush*; Sax. *blase*, a lamp or torch; Dan. *blus*; Fr. *blaser*. The word seems primarily to express rushing or flowing, or violent agitation, and expansion.]

1. Flame; the stream of light and heat from any body when burning, proceeding from the combustion of inflammable gas.

2. Publication; wide diffusion of report. In this sense, we observe the radical sense of *dilatation*, as well as that of *light*.

3. A white spot on the forehead or face of a horse, descending nearly to the nose.

4. A white spot made on trees by removing the bark with a hatchet.

5. Light; expanded light; as, the *blaze* of day.

6. Noise; agitation; tumult.

BLAZE, *v. i.* To flame; as, the fire *blazes*.

2. To send forth or show a bright and expanded light.

The third fair morn now *blazed* upon the main. *Pope.*

3. To be conspicuous.

BLAZE, *v. t.* To make public far and wide.

To *blaze* those virtues which the good would hide. *Pope.*

2. To blazon. [*Not used.* See BLAZON.] *Peacham.*

3. To set a white mark on a tree, by paring off a part of the bark. *Chalmers.*

BLAZ'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Published far and wide, marked with a white spot; as, a *blazed* tree.

BLAZ'ER, *n.* One who publishes and spreads reports.

BLAZ'ING, *ppr.* Flaming, publishing far and wide; marking with a spot.

BLAZ'ING, *a.* Emitting flame or light; as, a *blazing* star.

BLAZ'ING-STAR, *n.* A comet; a star that is accompanied with a coma or train of light.

BLA'ZON, (bla'zn,) *v. t.* [Fr. *blasonner*; It. *blasonare*; Sp. *blasonar*, to *blazon*; *blason*, heraldry. It is a derivative of *blaze*.]

1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial. *Addison.*

2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn.

She *blazons* in dread smiles her baleful form. *Garth.*

3. To display; to set to show; to celebrate by words or writing. *Shak.*

4. To blaze about; to make public far and wide.

5. To display, to exhibit conspicuously.

There pride sits *blazoned* on th' unmeaning brow. *Trumbull.*

BLA'ZON, *n.* The art of drawing, describing, or explaining coats of arms; perhaps a coat of arms, as used by the French. *Peacham.*

2. Publication; show; celebration; pompous display, either by words or by other means.

BLA'ZON-ED, (bla'znd,) *pp.* Explained, deciphered in the manner of heralds; published abroad; displayed pompously.

BLA'ZON-ER, *n.* One that blazons; a herald; an evil speaker or propagator of scandal.

BLA'ZON-ING, *ppr.* Explaining, describing, as heralds; showing; publishing; blazing abroad; displaying.

BLA'ZON-RY, *n.* The art of describing or explaining coats of arms in proper terms.

BLĒA, *n.* The part of a tree which lies immediately under the bark. [*I believe not used.*] *Chambers.*

BLEA'BER-RY, *n.* A British plant and its fruit, a species of Vaccinium, having small leaves like those of box-wood, and little purple berries. *Partington.*

BLEACH, *v. t.* [Sax. *blæcan*; D. *bleecken*; G. *bleichen*; Sw. *bleka*; Dan. *bleger*, to whiten or *bleach*; D. *blyken*, to appear, to show; Dan. *blik*, a white plate of iron, or tin plate; *bleeg*, pale, wan, Eng. *bleak*; Sw. *blek*, id.; *bleka*, to shine; Ar. بلق *balaka*, to open or be opened, to shine; بلج *balaja*, id. It is not improbable that *blank* and *blanch* are the same word, with a nasal sound casually uttered and afterward written before the final consonant.]

To whiten; to make white or whiter, by removing the original color; *applied to many things*, but *particularly to cloth and thread*. Bleaching is variously performed, but in general by steeping the cloth in lye, or a solution of pot or pearl ashes, and then exposing it to the solar rays.

Bleaching is now generally performed, on the large scale, by means of chlorine or the oxymuriatic acid, which has the property of whitening vegetable substances. *Cyc.*

For this purpose, a solution of chlorid of lime is generally employed.

BLĒACH, *v. i.* To grow white in any manner. *Shak.*

BLĒACH'ED, (bleecht,) *pp.* or *a.* Whitened; made white.

BLĒACH'ER, *n.* One who whitens, or whose occupation is to whiten cloth.

BLĒACH'ER-Y, *n.* A place for bleaching; as, a wax *bleachery*. *Tooke.*

BLĒACH'-FIELD, *n.* A field where cloth or yarn is bleached.

BLĒACH'ING, *ppr.* Whitening; making white; becoming white.

BLĒACH'ING, *n.* The act or art of whitening, especially cloth.

BLĒACH'ING-POW-DER, *n.* A powder for bleaching, consisting of chlorid of lime.

BLEAK, *a.* [Sax. *blac*, *blak*, black and pale, or wan; *niger*, *pallidus*, *fuscus*, *pullus*. It appears that originally this word did not denote perfect whiteness, but a wan or brown color. This is from the same root as *black* and *bleach*. See BLEACH.]

1. Pale. [*But not often used in this sense in America, as far as my observations extend.*] *Gower.*

2. Open; vacant; exposed to a free current of air; as, a *bleak* hill or shore. This is the true sense of the word; hence, cold and cheerless. A *bleak* wind is not so named merely from its coldness, but from its blowing, without interruption, on a wide waste; at least this is the sense in America. So in Addison: "Her desolation presents us with nothing but *bleak* and barren prospects."

BLEAK, *n.* A small river fish, five or six inches long, so named from its whiteness. It belongs to the genus Cyprinus, and is called, also, by contraction, *blay*. *Encyc.*

BLĒAK'LY, *ad.* Coldly. *May.*

BLĒAK'NESS, *n.* Openness of situation; exposure to the wind; hence coldness. *Addison.*

BLĒAK'Y, *a.* Bleak; open; unsheltered; cold; chill. *Dryden.*

BLEAR, *a.* [D. *blaar*; Dan. *blære*, a blister, a bladder or bubble.]

Sore with a watery rheum, applied only to the eyes. *L'Estrange.*

BLEAR, *v. t.* To make sore; to affect with soreness of eyes, or a watery humor; to make dim, or partially obscure the sight. *Raleigh. Dryden.*

BLEAR'ED, *pp.* Dimmed by a watery humor.

BLEAR'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being bleared, or dimmed with rheum. *Wiseman.*

BLEAR'ING, *ppr.* Dimming with a humor.

BLEAR'EY-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having sore eyes; having the eyes dim with rheum; dim-sighted. *Butler.*

BLEAT, *v. i.* [Sax. *bletan*; L. *balatro*; D. *blaten*; Sw. *bladra*, *pladdra*; Dan. *pladre*. It coincides in elements with L. *plaudo*.]

To make the noise of a sheep; to cry as a sheep.

BLEAT, *n.* The cry of a sheep.

BLEAT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crying as a sheep.

BLEAT'ING, *n.* The cry of a sheep.

BLEB, *n.* [This word belongs to the root of *blab*, *blubber*.]

A little tumor, vesicle, or blister.

Arsenic abounds with air *blebs*. *Kirwan.*

BLEB'BY, *a.* Full of blebs. *Phillips.*

BLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of BLEED.

BLEED, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* BLED. [Sax. *bledan*; D. *bloeden*; G. *bluten*; to bleed, allied, perhaps, to Gr. βλυζω.]

1. To lose blood; to run with blood, by whatever means; as, the arm *bleeds*.

2. To die a violent death, or by slaughter.

The lamb thy riot dooms to *bleed* to-day. *Pope.*

3. To issue forth, or drop as blood, from an incision; to lose sap, gum, or juice; as, a tree or a vine *bleeds*.

For me the balm shall *bleed*. *Pope.*

The heart bleeds, is a phrase used to denote extreme pain from sympathy or pity.

BLEED, *v. t.* To let blood; to take blood from by opening a vein.

BLEED'ING, *ppr.* Losing blood; letting blood; losing sap or juice.

BLEED'ING, *n.* A running or issuing of blood, as from the nose; a hemorrhage; the operation of letting blood, as in surgery; the drawing of sap from a tree or plant.

BLEIT, BLATE, *a.* [Ger. *blöde*; D. *bloode*.]

Bashful: used in Scotland and the northern counties of England. *Johnson.*

BLEM'ISH, *v. t.* [In Fr. *blemir* is to grow pale, and *bleme*, from the ancient *blesme*, is pale, wan; Arm. *blem*; Norm. *blarme*, blamed; *blemish*, and *blesmys*, broken; *blemishment*, *blemissment*, infringement, prejudice; *blesme*, pale, wan; from *blesser*, to injure, or its root, from which was formed the noun *blesme*, pale, wan, or *black* and *blue*, as we should now say; and the *e* being dropped, *blamer* and *blemir* were formed. See BLAME.]

1. To mark with any deformity; to injure or impair any thing which is well formed, or excellent; to mar, or make defective, either the body or mind. *Sidney.*

2. To tarnish, as reputation or character; to defame. *Dryden.*

BLEM'ISH, *n.* Any mark of deformity; any scar or defect that diminishes beauty, or renders imperfect that which is well formed.

2. Reproach; disgrace; that which impairs reputation; taint; turpitude; deformity. *Hooker.*

BLEM'ISH-ED, (blem'isht,) *pp.* Injured or marred by any mark of deformity; tarnished; soiled.

BLEM'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Marking with deformity; tarnishing.

BLEM'ISH-LESS, *a.* Without blemish; spotless.

BLEM'ISH-MENT, *n.* Disgrace. [*Little used.*] *Morton.*

BLENCH, *v. i.* [This evidently is the *blanch* of Bacon, (see BLANCH,) and perhaps the modern *flinch*.]

To shrink; to start back; to give way. *Shak.*

BLENCH, *v. t.* To hinder or obstruct, says Johnson. But the etymology explains the passage he cites in a different manner. "The rebels carried great trusses of hay before them to *blench* the defendants' fight." *Carew.* That is, to render the combat *blank*; to render it ineffectual; to break the force of the attack; to deaden the shot.

BLENCH, *n.* A start or shrinking back. *Shak.*

BLENCH'ED, (blencht,) *pp.* Rendered ineffectual; shrunk.

BLENCH'ER, *n.* That which frustrates.

BLENCH'-HOLD-ING, *n.* A tenure of lands upon the payment of a small sum in silver, *blanch*, that is, white money.

BLENCH'ING, *ppr.* Shrinking. *Blackstone.*

BLENCH'ING, *n.* A shrinking back; a giving way.

BLEND, *v. t.* [Sax. *blendian*, to blend and to blind; *geblendan*, to mix, to stain or dye; *blindan*, to blind; D. *blinden*; Ger. *blenden*, to blind; Dan. *blande*, to blend or mix; *blinde*, to blind.]

1. To mix or mingle together; hence, to confound, so that the separate things mixed can not be distinguished.

2. To pollute by mixture; to spoil or corrupt. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. To blind. [*Obs.*]

BLEND, *v. i.* To be mixed; to be united.

There is a tone of solemn and sacred feeling that *blends* with our conviviality. *Irving.*

BLENDE, *n.* [Ger. *blenden*, to blind; *blende*, a blind or screen.]

An ore of zinc, called, also, *mock-lead*, *false galena*, and *black-jack*. Its color is mostly yellow, brown, and black. There are several varieties, but in general, this ore contains more than half its weight of zinc, about one fourth sulphur, and usually a small portion of iron. In chemical language, it is a sulphuret of zinc. *Fourcroy. Cleaveland. Thomson.*

BLEND'ED, *pp.* Mixed; confounded by mixture.

BLEND'ER, *n.* One that mingles or confounds.

BLEND'ING, *ppr.* Mingling together; confounding by mixture.

BLEND'OUS, *a.* Pertaining to blende.

BLEND'-WA-TER, *n.* A distemper incident to cattle, called, also, *more-hough*. *Encyc.*

BLEN-NOR-RHŒ'A, *n.* [Gr. βλεννα, mucus, and ῥεω, to flow.]

An inordinate discharge or secretion of mucus.

BLEN'NY, *n.* [Sax. *blinnan*, to cease.] [*Brande.*

A name common to different species of fishes, usually of small size, of the genus Blennius, and of the order Jugulares, (Linn.)

BLENT, the obsolete participle of BLEND. *Spenser.*

BLESS, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* BLESSED or BLEST. [Sax. *bledsian*, *bletsian*, *bletsigan*, and *blessian*; whence, *bletsung*, *bledsung*, a blessing or benediction. W. *llad*, a gift, a favor, a blessing.]

1. To pronounce a wish of happiness to one; to express a wish or desire of happiness.

And Isaac called Jacob and *blessed* him. — Gen. xxviii.

2. To make happy; to make successful; to prosper in temporal concerns; as, we are *blest* with peace and plenty.

The Lord thy God shall *bless* thee in all thou doest. — Deut. xv.

3. To make happy in a future life.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. — Rev. xiv.

4. To set apart or consecrate to holy purposes; to make and pronounce holy.

And God *blessed* the seventh day and sanctified it. — Gen. ii.

5. To consecrate by prayer; to invoke a blessing upon.

And Jesus took the five loaves and the two fishes, and looking up to heaven he *blessed* them. — Luke ix.

6. To praise; to glorify, for benefits received.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me. — Ps. ciii.

7. To praise; to magnify; to extol, for excellences. Ps. civ.

8. To esteem or account happy; with the reciprocal pronoun.

The nations shall *bless themselves* in him. — Jer. iv.

9. To pronounce a solemn, prophetical benediction upon. Gen. xxvii. Deut. xxxiii.

10. In this line of Spenser, it may signify to *throw*, for this is nearly the primary sense.

His sparkling blade about his head he *blest*.

Johnson supposes the word to signify to *wave* or *brandish*, and to have received this sense from the old rite of blessing a field, by directing the hands to all parts of it.

Bless, in Spenser, for *bliss*, may be so written, not for rhyme merely, but because *bless* and *bliss* are from the same root.

BLESS'ED, (blest,) *pp.* Made happy or prosperous; extolled; pronounced happy.

BLESS'ED, *a.* Happy; prosperous in worldly affairs; enjoying or pertaining to spiritual happiness and the favor of God; enjoying or pertaining to heavenly felicity.

BLESS'ED THIS'TLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Centaurea, sometimes used in decoctions, for a bitter.

BLESS'ED-LY, *adv.* Happily; in a fortunate manner.

BLESS'ED-NESS, *n.* Happiness; felicity; heavenly joys; the favor of God.

2. Sanctity. *Shak.*

BLESS'ER, *n.* One that blesses or prospers; one who bestows a blessing.

BLESS'ING, *ppr.* Making happy; wishing happiness to; praising or extolling; consecrating by prayer.

BLESS'ING, *n.* Benediction; a wish of happiness pronounced; a prayer imploring happiness upon another.

2. A solemn, prophetic benediction, in which happiness is desired, invoked, or foretold.

This is the *blessing* wherewith Moses — *blessed* the children of Israel. — Deut. xxxiii.

3. Any means of happiness; a gift, benefit, or advantage; that which promotes temporal prosperity and welfare, or secures immortal felicity. A just and pious magistrate is a public *blessing*. The divine favor is the greatest *blessing*.

4. Among *the Jews*, a present; a gift; either because it was attended with kind wishes for the welfare of the giver, or because it was the means of increasing happiness.

Take, I pray thee, my *blessing* that is brought to thee. — Gen. xxxiii.

BLEST, *pp.* of BLESS.

BLEST, *a.* Made happy.

2. Making happy; cheering.

While these *blest* sounds my ravished ear assail. *Trumbull.*

BLE'TON-ISM, *n.* The faculty of perceiving and indicating subterraneous springs and currents by sensation; so called from one Bleton, of France, who was supposed to possess this faculty. *Encyc.*

BLE'TON-IST, *n.* One supposed to possess the faculty of perceiving subterraneous springs by sensation. *Encyc.*

BLEW, *pret.* of BLOW.

BLEYME, *n.* An inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone. *Farrier's Dict.*

BLIGHT, (blite,) *n.* [Qu. Sax. *blætta*, scurf, leprosy.]

1. A disease incident to plants, affecting them variously. Sometimes the whole plant perishes; sometimes only the leaves and blossoms, which will shrivel, as if scorched.

2. Any thing nipping or blasting.

In *America*, I have often heard a cutaneous eruption on the human skin called by the name of *blights*. This is the nettle lichen (*lichen urticosus*,) an eruption of very minute reddish pimples, appearing in spots or more generally diffused. *Good.*

3. A name given to certain downy species of the aphis, or plant louse, destructive to fruit-trees.

BLIGHT, *v. t.* To affect with blight; to blast; to prevent growth and fertility; to frustrate.

BLIGHT'ED, *pp.* Blasted; frustrated.

BLIGHT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Blasting; frustrating.

BLIGHT'ING, *n.* Act of blighting.

BLIGHT'ING-LY, *adv.* By blasting.

BLIN, *v. t.* [Sax. *blinnan*.]

To stop or cease. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

BLIND, *a.* [Sax. *blind*; G. D. Sw. and Dan. *blind*; Sax. *blendan*, to blend and to blind. This is the same word as *blend*, and was so written by Spenser. See BLEND. Obscurity is from mixture.]

1. Destitute of the sense of seeing, either by natural defect, or by deprivation; not having sight.

2. Not having the faculty of discernment; destitute of intellectual light; unable to understand or judge; ignorant; as, authors are *blind* to their own defects.

Blind should be followed by *to*; but it is followed by *of* in the phrase *blind of an eye*.

3. Unseen; out of public view; private; dark; sometimes implying contempt or censure; as, a *blind* corner. *Hooker.*

4. Dark; obscure; not easy to be found; not easily discernible; as, a *blind* path.

5. Heedless; inconsiderate; undeliberating.

This plan is recommended neither to *blind* approbation nor to *blind* reprobation. *Federalist, Jay.*

6. In *Scripture*, *blind* implies not only want of discernment, but moral depravity.

BLIND, *v. t.* To make blind; to deprive of sight.

2. To darken; to obscure to the eye.

Such darkness *blinds* the sky. *Dryden.*

3. To darken the understanding; as, to *blind* the mind.

4. To darken or obscure to the understanding.

He endeavored to *blind* and confound the controversy. *Stillingfleet.*

5. To eclipse. *Fletcher.*

BLIND or BLINDE. See BLENDE, an ore.

BLIND, *n.* Something to hinder the sight.

Civility casts a *blind* over the duty. *L'Estrange.*

2. Something to mislead the eye or the understanding; as, one thing serves as a *blind* for another.

3. A screen; a cover; as, a *blind* for a window, or for a horse.

BLIND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of sight; deprived of intellectual discernment; made dark or obscure.

BLIND'FOLD, *a.* [*blind* and *fold*.] Having the eyes covered; having the mental eye darkened.

BLIND'FOLD, *v. t.* To cover the eyes; to hinder from seeing.

BLIND'FOLD-ED, *pp.* Having the eyes covered; hindered from seeing.

BLIND'FOLD-ING, *ppr.* Covering the eyes; hindering from seeing.

BLIND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Depriving of sight, or of understanding; obscuring.

BLIND'LY, *adv.* Without sight or understanding.

2. Without discerning the reasons; implicitly; without examination; as, to be *blindly* led by another. *Dryden.*

3. Without judgment or direction. *Dryden.*

BLIND'-MAN'S BALL, *n.* A species of Fungus, Lycoperdon, or puff-ball. *Fam. of Plants.*

BLIND'-MAN'S BUFF, *n.* A play in which one person is blindfolded, and hunts out the rest of the company. *Johnson.*

BLIND'NESS, *n.* Want of bodily sight; want of intellectual discernment; ignorance. *Locke.*

BLIND'-NET'TLE, *n.* A plant.

BLINDS, *n. pl.* In *the military art*, a defense made of osiers or branches interwoven, and laid across two rows of stakes, four or five feet asunder, of the height of a man, to shelter the workmen, and prevent their being overlooked by the enemy. *Encyc.*

BLIND'-SER'PENT, *n.* A reptile of the Cape of Good Hope, covered with black scales, but spotted with red, white, and brown. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BLIND'-SIDE, *n.* [*blind* and *side*.] The side which is most easily assailed; or the side on which the party is least able or disposed to see danger; weakness; foible; weak part. *Swift.*

BLIND'-VES'SEL, *n.* With *chemists*, a vessel with an opening on one side only. *Johnson.*

BLIND'WORM, *n.* [*blind* and *worm*.] A small ophidean reptile or serpent, called also *slow worm*, a species of Anguis, about eleven inches long, covered with scales, with a forked tongue, but harmless. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BLINK, *v. t.* To shut out of sight; to avoid, or purposely evade; as, to *blink* the question before the house.

BLINK, *v. i.* [Sax. *blican*, to shine, to twinkle; *bliciend*, clothed in white; *ablican*, to appear, to whiten; D. *blikken*, to glance, to twinkle, and *blinken*, to shine, to glitter; *blyken*, to appear or show; Sw. *blinka*, to wink, to connive; *blanka*, to shine, to twinkle; G. *blicken*, to look, to glance; *blinken*, to glance, to shine, to twinkle, to wink; Dan. *blinke*, to blink, to glance, to wink, to shine, to glitter. This contains the same radical letters as *light*.]

1. To wink; to twinkle with the eye.

2. To see obscurely. *Johnson.*

Is it not to see with the eyes half shut, or with frequent winking, as a person with weak eyes?

One eye was *blinking*, and one leg was lame, *Pope.*

BLINK, *n.* A glimpse or glance. *Hall.*

BLINK, *n.* *Blink of ice*, is the dazzling whiteness about the horizon, occasioned by the reflection of light from fields of ice, at sea. *Mar. Dict.*

BLINK'ARD, *n.* [*blink* and *ard*, kind.] A person who blinks or has bad eyes; that which twinkles, or glances, as a dim star, which appears and disappears. *Hakewill.*

BLINK'ER*S*, *n. pl.* Blinds for horses; expansions of the bridle to prevent a horse from seeing objects at his sides.

BLINK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Winking; twinkling; evading.

BLISS, *n.* [Sax. *bliss*, joy, alacrity, exultation; *blissian*, to rejoice, to exult, to congratulate, to applaud; also *blithsian*, to rejoice. See BLESS and BLITHE.]

The highest degree of happiness; blessedness;

felicity; used of felicity in general, when of an exalted kind, but appropriately, of heavenly joys. *Hooker. Pope.*

BLISS'FUL, *a.* Full of joy and felicity; happy in the highest degree. *Spenser.*

BLISS'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a blissful manner. *Sherwood.*

BLISS'FUL-NESS, *n.* Exalted happiness; felicity; fullness of joy. *Barrow.*

BLISS'LESS, *a.* Destitute of bliss. *Hawkins.*

BLIS'SOM, *v. i.* [W. *blys*, *blysiaw*, to crave, that is, to reach forward.]

To be lustful; to caterwaul. [*Little used.*]

BLISS-PRO-DUC'ING, *a.* Producing bliss.

BLIS'TER, *n.* [G. *blase*, and *blatter*. It is radically the same word as *bladder*, in a different dialect. See BLADDER, BLAST, and BLAZE.]

1. A thin bladder on the skin, containing watery matter or serum, whether occasioned by a burn, or other injury, or by a vesicatory. It is formed by raising the cuticle.

2. Any tumor made by the separation of the film or skin, as on plants; or by the swelling of the substance at the surface, as on steel.

3. A vesicatory; a plaster of Spanish flies, or other matter, applied to raise a vesicle.

BLIS'TER, *v. i.* To rise in blisters. *Dryden.*

BLIS'TER, *v. t.* To raise a blister, by any hurt, burn, or violent action upon the skin; to raise a blister by a medical application, or vesicatory.

2. To raise tumors on iron bars in a furnace, in the process of converting iron into steel.

BLIS'TER-FLY, } *n.* The Spanish fly, (*Cantharis vesicatoria*;) used in raising blisters.
BLIS'TER-BEE'TLE, }

BLIS'TER-PLAS'TER, *n.* A plaster of Spanish flies, designed to raise a blister.

BLIS'TER-ED, *pp.* Having blisters or tumors.

BLIS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Raising a blister; applying a blistering plaster, or vesicatory.

BLIS'TER-Y, *a.* Full of blisters.

BLITE, *n.* [L. *blitum*; Gr. *βλιτον*.]

1. A genus of plants, called *Strawberry Spinach*. *Encyc.*

2. A species of Amaranth, or flower-gentle. *Fam. of Plants.*

BLITHE, *a.* [Sax. *blithe*, and *bleatha*, *bleathe*, gay, joyful. This is probably the same word as *bliss*; L. *lætus*; Eng. *glad*. See BLISS and GLAD. The Ir. *lith*, happiness, seems to be the original word without the prefix.]

Gay; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful.

For that fair female troop thou sawest, that seemed
Of goddesses, so blithe, so smooth, so gay. *Milton.*

BLITHE'FUL, *a.* Gay; full of gayety.

BLITHE'LY, *adv.* In a gay, joyful manner.

BLITHE'NESS, *n.* Gayety; sprightliness; the quality of being blithe.

BLITHE'SOME, *a.* Gay; merry; cheerful. *Philips.*

BLITHE'SOME-NESS, *n.* The quality of being blithesome; gayety.

BLOAT, *v. t.* [This word may be allied to *bladder*, from the sense of inflating, swelling; W. *bloth*, a puff, a blast; *blythag*, a fat paunch, a bloated person.]

1. To swell or make turgid, as with air; to inflate; to puff up; hence, to make vain; followed by *up*, but without necessity. To *bloat up* with praise is less elegant than to *bloat* with praise. *Dryden.*

2. To swell or make turgid with water, or other means; as, a *bloated* limb. In *medicine*, it properly denotes a swelling of the surface, from the effusion of serum in the cellular membrane — a morbid enlargement, often accompanied with softness.

BLOAT, *v. i.* To grow turgid; to dilate. *Arbuthnot.*

BLOAT, *a.* Swelled; turgid. [*Not used.*]

BLOAT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Swelled; grown turgid; inflated.

BLOAT'ED-NESS, *n.* A turgid state; dilatation from inflation, debility, or any morbid cause.

BLOAT'ER, *n.* A dried herring. [See BLOTE.]

BLOAT'ING, *ppr.* Swelling, inflating.

BLOAT'ING, *n.* A state of being swelled or bloated.

BLOB'BER, *n.* [Ir. *plub*, or *pluibin*, from swelling, pushing out, as in *bleb*, *blubber*; W. *llwb*, a bulging out. Qu. *bulb*, by transposition. See BLUBBER.]

A bubble; pronounced by the common people in America, *blubber*. It is a legitimate word, but not elegant. *Carew.*

BLOB'BER-LIP, *n.* [*blobber* and *lip*.] A thick lip. *Dryden.*

BLOB'BER-LIP-PED, (blob'ber-lipt,) *a.* Having thick lips. *L'Estrange.*

BLOCK, *n.* [D. *blok*; Ger. *block*; Fr. *bloc*; W. *ploc*, from *lloc*, a mound; *plociaw*, to block, to plug; Russ. *plakha*, a block. The primary sense is, set, fixed, or a mass.]

1. A heavy piece of timber or wood, usually with one plain surface; or it is rectangular, and rather thick than long.

2. Any mass of matter with an extended surface; as, a *block* of marble, a piece rough from the quarry.

3. A massy body, solid and heavy; a mass of wood, iron, or other metal, with at least one plain surface, such as artificers use.

4. A continuous row of buildings; as, a *block* of houses.

5. The wood on which criminals are beheaded.

6. Any obstruction, or cause of obstruction; a stop; hinderance; obstacle.

7. A pulley, or a system of pulleys, mounted in its frame or shell, with its band or strap. A block consists of one or more pulleys or sheaves, in a groove of which the rope runs, fastened in a shell or frame by pins, on which they revolve, of a shell or frame inclosing the pulley or pulleys; and of a strap or band, consisting of a rope, encompassing the shell, and attached by an eye of rope or a hook to some object. *Ed. Encyc.*

Blocks for standing rigging, called *dead-eyes*, are shells, without sheaves or pulleys. *P. Cyc.*

8. A blockhead; a stupid fellow.

9. Among *cutters in wood*, a form made of hard wood, on which they cut figures in relief with knives, chisels, &c. *Encyc.*

10. The wooden mold on which a hat is formed.

11. In *falconry*, the perch whereon a bird of prey is kept. *Encyc.*

BLOCK, *v. t.* [Fr. *bloquer*; Port. and Sp. *bloquear*; It. *bloccare*.]

To inclose or shut up, so as to hinder egress or passage; to stop up; to obstruct by placing obstacles in the way; often followed by *up*; as, to *block up* a town, or a road.

BLOCK-ADE', *n.* [It. *bloccato*; Port. *bloqueado*, blocked up; Sp. *bloqueo*; Fr. *blocus*.]

The shutting up of a place, formed by surrounding it with hostile troops or ships, or by posting them at all the avenues, to prevent escape, and hinder supplies of provisions and ammunition from entering, with a view to compel a surrender, by hunger and want, without regular attacks.

To constitute a *blockade*, the investing power must be able to apply its force to every point of practicable access, so as to render it dangerous to attempt to enter; and there is no *blockade* of that port where its force can not be brought to bear. *Kent's Commentaries.*

BLOCK-ADE', *v. t.* To shut up a town or fortress, by posting troops at all the avenues, to compel the garrison or inhabitants to surrender by means of hunger and want, without regular attacks; also, to station ships of war to obstruct all intercourse with a town or nation.

BLOCK-AD'ED, *pp.* Shut up or inclosed by an enemy.

BLOCK-AD'ING, *ppr.* Besieging by a blockade.

BLOCK'HEAD, *n.* [*block* and *head*.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a person deficient in understanding.

BLOCK'HEAD-ED, (-hed'ed,) *a.* Stupid; dull. *Shak.*

BLOCK'HEAD-LY, *a.* Like a blockhead.

BLOCK'-HOUSE, *n.* [*block* and *house*.] A military edifice or fortress, so called because constructed chiefly of timber. *P. Cyc.*

BLOCK'ISH, *a.* Stupid; dull; deficient in understanding. *Shak.*

BLOCK'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a stupid manner. *Harmar.*

BLOCK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Stupidity, dullness.

BLOCK'LIKE, *a.* Like a block, stupid. *Hakewill.*

BLOCK'-PRINT-ING, *n.* The act or art of printing from engraved blocks of wood.

BLOCK'-TIN, *n.* [*block* and *tin*.] Tin, as it comes in blocks from the foundry.

BLOOM'A-RY, *n.* [See BLOOM, a mass of iron.]

The first forge through which iron passes after it is melted from the ore.

BLONDE, *n.* [Fr.] A person of very fair complexion, with light hair and light blue eyes.

BLOND'-LACE, *n.* Lace made of silk.

BLONK'ET, *a.* Gray. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

BLOOD, (blud,) *n.* [Sax. *blod*; Sw. and Dan. *blod*; Ger. *blut*, blood; *bluten*, to bleed; D. *bloed*, blood, *bloeden*, to bleed; allied, perhaps, to Gr. [illegible]]

1. The fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of the human body, and of other animals, which is essential to the preservation of life. This fluid is generally red. If the blood of an animal is not red, such animal is called *exsanguious*, (bloodless,) or white-blooded; the blood being white, or white tinged with blue.

2. Kindred; relation by natural descent from a common ancestor; consanguinity.

God hath made of one *blood* all nations of the earth. — Acts xvii.

Hence the word is used for a child; a family, a kindred; descent; lineage; progeny, descendants, &c.

3. Royal lineage, blood royal; as, a prince of the *blood*.

4. Honorable birth; high extraction; as, a gentleman of *blood*.

5. Life.

Shall I not require his blood at your hands? — 2 Sam. iv.

6. Slaughter; murder, or bloodshedding.

I will avenge the *blood* of Jezreel upon the house of Jehu. — Hosea i.

The voice of thy brother's *blood* crieth to me from the ground. — Gen. iv.

7. Guilt and punishment.

Your *blood* be upon your own heads. — Acts xviii.

8. Fleshly nature; the carnal part of man, as opposed to the spiritual nature, or divine life.

Who were born, not of flesh and *blood*, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God. — John i.

9. Man, or human wisdom, or reason.

Flesh and *blood* hath not revealed it to thee, but my Father who is in heaven. — Matt. xvi.

10. A sacramental symbol of *the blood* of Christ.

This is my *blood* of the New Testament, which is shed for the remission of sins. — Matt. xxvi.

11. The death and sufferings of Christ.

Being now justified by his *blood*, we shall be saved from wrath through him. — Rom. v. 9. Eph. i.

12. The price of blood; that which is obtained by shedding blood, and seizing goods.

Woe to him that buildeth a town with *blood*. — Hab. ii. Acts i.

13. Temper of mind; state of the passions; but, in this sense, accompanied with *cold* or *warm*, or other qualifying word. Thus, to commit an act in *cold blood*, is to do it deliberately, and without sudden passion. *Warm blood* denotes a temper inflamed or irritated; to *warm* or *heat the blood*, is to excite the passions.

14. A hot spark; a man of fire or spirit; a rake.

15. The juice of any thing, especially if red; as, "the *blood* of grapes." Gen. xlix.

Whole blood. In *law*, a kinsman of the *whole blood* is one who descends from the same couple of ancestors; of the *half blood*, one who descends from either of them singly, by a second marriage. *Encyc.*

BLOOD, *v. t.* To let blood, to bleed by opening a vein.

2. To stain with blood. *Addison. Dryden.*

3. To enter; to inure to blood, as a hound. *Spenser.*

4. To heat the blood; to exasperate. [*Unusual.*] *Bacon.*

BLOOD'-BAP-TISM, *n.* In *the ancient church*, a term applied to the martyrdom of those who had not been baptized. They were considered as baptized in blood, and this was regarded as a full substitute for literal baptism. *Coleman.*

BLOOD'-BE-SPOT'TED, *a.* Spotted with blood. *Shak.*

BLOOD'-BOLT'ER-ED, *a.* [*blood* and *bolter*.] Sprinkled with blood. [*Not used.*] *Macbeth.*

BLOOD'-BROTH-ER, *n.* Brother by blood or birth.

BLOOD'-COL'OR-ED, *a.* Having the color of blood.

BLOOD'-CON-SUM'ING, *a.* Wasting the blood. *Shak.*

BLOOD'-DRENCH-ED, (-drencht,) *a.* Drenched in blood.

BLOOD'-DRUNK, *a.* Drunk with blood. *More.*

BLOOD'-DY-ED, (blud'dide,) *a.* Dyed with blood.

BLOOD'ED, *pp.* Bled; stained with blood, inured to blood.

BLOOD'-FLOW-ER, *n.* [*blood* and *flower*.] Hæmanthus, a genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. *Encyc.*

BLOOD'-FROZ-EN, *a.* Having the blood chilled. *Spenser.*

BLOOD'-GUILT-Y, (blud'gilt-y,) *a.* Guilty of murder. *Fairfax.*

BLOOD'-GUILT-I-NESS, *n.* [*blood* and *guilt*.] The guilt or crime of shedding blood. *Ps. li.*

BLOOD'-HORSE, *n.* A horse whose blood or lineage is derived from the purest and most highly-prized origin or stock.

BLOOD'-HOT, *a.* [*blood* and *hot*.] As warm as blood in its natural temperature.

BLOOD'-HOUND, *n.* [*blood* and *hound*.] A variety of dog, with long, smooth, and pendulous ears, remarkable for the acuteness of its smell, and employed to recover game which has escaped wounded from the hunter, by tracing the lost animal by the blood it had spilt; whence the name of the dog. *Encyc.*

BLOOD'I-LY, *adv.* In a bloody manner; cruelly; with a disposition to shed blood. *Shak.*

BLOOD'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being bloody; disposition to shed blood.

BLOOD'ING, *ppr.* Letting blood; staining with blood; inuring to blood, as a hound.

BLOOD'LESS, *a.* Without blood; dead.

2. Without shedding of blood or slaughter; as, a *bloodless* victory. *Shak. Waller.*

3. Without spirit or activity. *Shak.*

BLOOD'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without bloodshed.

BLOOD'LET, *v. t.* To bleed; to let blood. *Arbuthnot.*

BLOOD'LET-TER, *n.* One who lets blood, as in diseases; a phlebotomist. *Wiseman.*

BLOOD'LET-TING, *n.* [*blood* and *let*.] The act of letting blood, or bleeding by opening a vein.

BLOOD'-MARK-ED, (blud'markt,) *a.* Marked with blood.

BLOOD'PUD-DING, *n.* [*blood* and *pudding*.] A pudding made with blood and other materials.

BLOOD'-RED, *a.* Red as blood.

BLOOD'ROOT, *n.* A plant so named from the color of its root; a species of Sanguinaria, (*S. canadensis*,) called also *Puccoon*, *Turmeric*, and *Red root*. *Bigelow.*

BLOOD'-SHAK'EN, *a.* Having the blood in commotion. *Jonson.*

BLOOD'SHED, *n.* [*blood* and *shed*.] The shedding or spilling of blood; slaughter; waste of life; the crime of shedding blood. *Spenser.*

BLOOD'SHED-DER, *n.* One who sheds blood; a murderer.

BLOOD'SHED-DING, *n.* The shedding of blood; the crime of shedding blood. *Homilies.*

BLŌOD'SHOT, *a.* [*blood* and *shoot.*] Red and inflamed by a turgid state of the blood-vessels, as in diseases of the eye. *Garth.*

BLŌOD'SNAKE, *n.* A species of snake, the Hæmorrhus. *Ash.*

BLŌOD'-SPAV-IN, *n.* [*blood* and *spavin.*] A dilatation of the vein that runs along the inside of the hock of a horse, forming a soft swelling. *Encyc.*

BLŌOD'-SPILL-ING, *a.* Shedding blood.

BLŌOD'-SPIT-TER, *n.* One who spits blood.

BLŌOD'-STAIN-ED, *a.* Stained with blood; also, guilty of murder.

BLŌOD'STŌNE, *n.* [*blood* and *stone.*] A green siliceous stone sprinkled with red jasper, as if with blood; hence the name.

BLŌOD'SUCK-ER, *n.* [*blood* and *suck.*]

1. Any animal that sucks blood; specifically applied
2. A cruel man; a murderer. [to the leech.

BLŌOD'SUCK-ING, *a.* That sucks or draws blood. *Shak.*

BLŌOD'SWELL-ED, *a.* Swelled with blood.

BLŌOD'THIRST-I-NESS, *n.* Thirst for shedding blood.

BLŌOD'THIRST-Y, *a.* [*blood* and *thirst.*] Desirous to shed blood; murderous.

BLŌOD'VES-SEL, *n.* [*blood* and *vessel.*] Any vessel in which blood circulates in an animal body; an artery or a vein.

BLŌOD'WĀRM, *a.* Warm as blood; lukewarm. *Addison.*

BLŌOD'WITE, *n.* [*blood* and *wite*, a fine or penalty.] In *ancient law*, a fine or amercement, paid as a composition for the shedding of blood.

BLŌOD'WŌN, *a.* Won by shedding blood. *Scott.*

BLŌOD'WOOD, *n.* [*blood* and *wood.*] A name given to logwood, from its color.

BLŌOD'WORT, (blud'wurt,) *n.* [*blood* and *wort.*] A plant, a species of Rumex.

BLŌOD'-WŌR-THY, *a.* Worthy of blood.

BLŌOD'Y, *a.* Stained with blood.

2. Cruel; murderous; given to the shedding of blood; or having a cruel, savage disposition; *applied to animals.*

3. Attended with bloodshed; marked by cruelty; *applied to things*; as, a *bloody* battle.

BLŌOD'Y, *v. t.* To stain with blood. *Overbury.*

BLŌOD'Y, *adv.* Very; as, *bloody* sick, *bloody* drunk. [*This is very vulgar.*]

BLŌOD'Y-EY-ED, (blud'dy-ide,) *a.* Having bloody or cruel eyes.

BLŌOD'Y-FAC-ED, (blud'dy-fāste,) *a.* Having a bloody face or appearance. *Shak.*

BLŌOD'Y-FLUX, *n.* [*blood* and *flux.*] The dysentery, a disease in which the discharges from the bowels have a mixture of blood. *Arbuthnot.*

BLŌOD'Y-FLUX-ED, (blud'dy-fluxt,) *a.* Afflicted with the bloody-flux.

BLŌOD'Y-HAND, *n.* [*blood* and *hand.*] A hand stained with the blood of a deer, which, in the old forest laws of England, was sufficient evidence of a man's trespass in the forest against venison. *Ash.*

BLŌOD'Y-HUNT-ING, *a.* Hunting for blood. *Shak.*

BLŌOD'Y-ING, *ppr.* Staining with blood.

BLŌOD'Y-MIND'ED, *a.* [*blood* and *mind.*] Having a cruel, ferocious disposition; barbarous; inclined to shed blood. *Dryden.*

BLŌOD'Y-RED, *a.* Having the color of blood.

BLŌOD'Y-SCEP'TER-ED, *a.* Having a scepter obtained by blood or slaughter. *Shak.*

BLŌOD'Y-SWEAT, (blud'dy-swet,) *n.* [*blood* and *sweat.*] A sweat, accompanied by a discharge of blood; also, a disease, called *sweating sickness*, which formerly prevailed in England and other countries.

BLOOM, *n.* [Goth. *bloma*; D. *bloem*; G. *blume*; Sw. *blomme*; Dan. *blomster*; W. *bloden*, *blawd*, from the root of *blow*; Sax. *blowan*, contracted from *blodan*, or *blothan*. *Blossom* is a dialectical form of the word, from the same root. See BLOSSOM.]

1. A blossom; the flower of a plant; an expanded bud.

While opening blooms diffuse their sweets around. *Pope.*

2. The opening of flowers in general; flowers open, or in a state of blossoming; as, the trees are clothed with *bloom.*

3. The state of youth, resembling that of blossoms; a state of opening manhood, life, beauty, and vigor; a state of health and growth, promising higher perfection; as, the *bloom* of youth.

4. The blue color upon plums and grapes newly gathered. *Johnson.*

BLOOM, *v. i.* To produce or yield blossoms; to flower.

2. To be in a state of healthful, growing youth and vigor; to show the beauty of youth; as, *blooming*

BLOOM, *v. t.* To put forth as blossoms. [graces.

Charitable affection bloomed them. *Hooker.*

[*Not in use.*]

BLOOM, *n.* [Sax. *bloma*, a mass or lump; W. *plum*; Arm. *plom*, *plowm*, *or bloum*; Fr. *plomb*; Sp. *plomo*; It. *piombo*; L. *plumbum*, lead, properly a *lump.*]

A mass of iron that has passed the blomary, or undergone the first hammering.

BLOOM'AR-Y. See BLOMARY.

BLOOM'ING, *ppr.* Opening in blossoms; flowering.

2. Thriving in health, beauty, and vigor; showing the freshness and beauties of youth.

His *blooming* laurels graced the muse's seat. *Trumbull.*

BLOOM'ING-LY, *adv.* In a blooming manner.

BLOOM'ING-NESS, *n.* State of being blooming.

BLOOM'Y, *a.* Full of bloom; flowery; flourishing with the vigor of youth; as, a *bloomy* spray; *bloomy* beauties.

BLŌRE, *n.* [*This is a different orthography of* BLARE, which see.]

The act of blowing; a blast. [*Not used.*] *Chapman.*

BLOS'SOM, *n.* [Sax. *blosm*, *blosma*, *blostm*, *blostma*, and *blosan*, a blossom; *blosmian*, *blostmian*, to blossom; D. *bloesem*, a blossom; G. *blüthe*, a blossom; allied perhaps to G. *bloss*, Dan. *blot*, naked; G. *blössen*, Dan. *blotte*, to uncover; W. *bloden*, a flower, *blodeuaw*, to blossom, from *blawd*, meal, bloom; Gr. βλαστημα, a bud, probably from the same root; Syr. ܒܠܣ *blas*, to germinate, to flourish, to put forth leaves.]

1. The flower of a plant, or the essential organs of reproduction with their appendages. The term has been applied by some botanists, and is also applied in common usage to the corol; a general term, more commonly used than *flower* or *bloom*, when we have reference to the fruit which is to succeed. Thus we use *flowers*, when we speak of shrubs cultivated for ornament; and *bloom*, in a more general sense, as flowers in general, or in reference to the beauty of flowers.

2. This word is used to denote the color of a horse, that has white hairs intermixed with sorrel and bay hairs; otherwise *peach-colored.* *Encyc.*

BLOS'SOM, *v. i.* To put forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to blow; to flower.

2. To flourish and prosper.

The desert shall *blossom* as the rose.—Is. xxxv.

BLOS'SOM-ED, (blos'sumd,) *pret.* of BLOSSOM.

BLOS'SOM-ING, *ppr.* Putting forth flowers; blowing.

BLOS'SOM-ING, *n.* The blowing or flowering of plants.

BLOS'SOM-Y, *a.* Full of blossoms.

BLOT, *v. t.* [Goth. *blauthjan*; Sw. *plottra*; Dan. *plet*, a spot, stain, *blot*; *plette*, to blot or stain; L. *litura*, (whence *liturо*, *oblitero*,) without the prefix; and D. *kladden*, with a different one.]

1. To spot with ink; to stain or bespatter with ink; as, to *blot* a paper.

2. To obliterate writing or letters with ink, so as to render the characters invisible, or not distinguishable; generally with *out*; as, to *blot out* a word or a sentence.

3. To efface; to erase; to cause to be unseen or forgotten; to destroy; as, to *blot out* a crime, or the remembrance of any thing.

4. To stain with infamy; to tarnish; to disgrace, to disfigure.

Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood. *Rowe.*

5. To darken.

He sung how earth *blots* the moon's gilded wane. *Cowley.*

6. In *Scripture*, to *blot one out of the book of life*, is to reject him from the number of those who are to be saved. To *blot out a name*, *a person*, or *a nation*, is to destroy the person or nation; to exterminate or consume. To *blot out sins*, is to forgive them. *Sins* are compared to debts, which are recorded in God's book of remembrance, and, when paid, are crossed or canceled.

BLOT, *n.* A spot or stain on paper, usually applied to ink.

2. An obliteration of something written or printed. *Dryden.*

3. A spot in reputation; a stain; a disgrace; a reproach; a blemish. *Shak.*

4. Censure; scorn; reproach.

He that rebuketh the wicked getteth a *blot.*—Prov. ix.

5. In *backgammon*, when a single man lies open to be taken up. *Johnson.*

BLOTCH, *n.* [Sax. *blaetha*, a scab or leprous affection.]

A pustule upon the skin; an eruption, usually of a large kind.

BLOTCH, *v. t.* To blacken. *Harmar.*

BLŌTE, *v. t.* [The affinities of this word are not clearly ascertained. In Sax. *blotan* is to sacrifice, in Goth. to serve or worship; in Arm. *bloda* is to soften; W. *plyt*, soft; *plytaw*, to soften; Dan. *blöde*, Sw. *blöta*, to soften.]

To dry and smoke; as, to *blote* herrings.

BLŌT'ED, *pp.* Smoked and dried.

BLOT'TED, *pp.* Stained; spotted; erased.

BLOT'TER, *n.* In *counting-houses*, a waste book.

BLOT'TING, *ppr.* Spotting with ink; obliterating; staining.

BLOT'TING, *n.* The making of blots; staining or obliterating.

BLOT'TING-PĀ'PER, *n.* A kind of paper made without size, serving to imbibe wet ink, and thus prevent blots.

BLOT'TING-LY, *adv.* By blotting.

BLOUSE, } (blowz,) *n.* A light, loose garment re-
BLOWSE, } sembling a frock coat.

BLŌW, *n.* [This, probably, is a contracted word, and the primary sense must be, to strike, thrust, push, or throw, that is, to drive. I have not found it in the cognate dialects. If *g* or other palatal letter is lost, it corresponds in elements with the L. *plaga*, Gr. πληγη, L. *fligo*, Eng. *flog.* But *blow*, a stroke, is written like the *verb* to *blow*, the Latin *flo*, and *blow*, to blossom. The letter lost is probably a dental, and the original was *blod*, or *bloth*, in which case the word has the elements of *loud*, *laudo*, *claudo*, *lad*, &c.]

1. The act of striking; more generally, the stroke; a violent application of the hand, fist, or an instrument, to an object.

2. The fatal stroke; a stroke that kills; hence, death.

3. An act of hostility; as, the nation which strikes the first *blow.* Hence, to come to *blows*, is to engage in combat, whether by individuals, armies, fleets, or nations; and when by nations, it is war.

4. A sudden calamity; a sudden or severe evil. In like manner, *plaga*, in Latin, gives rise to the Eng. *plague.*

5. A single act; a sudden event; as, to gain or lose a province at a *blow*, or by one *blow.* At a *stroke* is used in like manner.

6. An ovum or egg deposited by a fly on flesh or other substance, called a *fly-blow.*

BLŌW, *v. i.*; *pret.* BLEW; *pp.* BLOWN. [Sax. *blawen*, *blowan*, to blow as wind; *blowan*, to blossom or blow, as a flower; D. *bloeyen*, to blossom; G. *blahen*, to swell or inflate; L. *flo*, to blow. This word, probably, is from the same root as *bloom*, *blossom*, *blow*, a flower; W. *bloden.* See BLOSSOM.]

1. To make a current of air; to move as air; as, the wind *blows.* Often used with *it*; as, *it blows* a gale.

2. To pant; to puff; to breathe hard or quick.

Here is Mrs. Page at the door, sweating and *blowing.* *Shak.*

3. To breathe; as, to *blow* hot and cold. *L'Estrange.*

4. To sound with being blown, as a horn or trumpet. *Milton.*

5. To flower; to blossom; to bloom; as plants.

How *blows* the citron grove. *Milton.*

To blow over; to pass away without effect; to cease or be dissipated; as, the storm or the clouds are *blown* over.

To blow up; to rise in the air; also, to be broken and scattered by the explosion of gunpowder.

BLŌW, *v. t.* To throw or drive a current of air upon; as, to *blow* the fire; also, to fan.

2. To drive by a current of air; to impel; as, the tempest *blew* the ship ashore.

3. To breathe upon, for the purpose of warming; as, to *blow* the fingers in a cold day. *Shak.*

4. To sound a wind instrument; as, *blow* the trumpet.

5. To spread by report. [

And through the court his courtesy was *blown.* *Dryden.*

6. To deposit eggs, as flies.

7. To form bubbles by blowing.

8. To swell and inflate, as veal; *a practice of butchers.*

9. To form glass into a particular shape by the breath, as in glass manufactories.

10. To melt tin, after having been roasted to get rid of the sulphur and arsenic. *Cye.*

11. To put out of breath; to cause to blow from fatigue; as, to *blow* a horse. *Sir W. Scott.*

To blow away; to dissipate; to scatter with wind.

To blow down; to prostrate by wind.

To blow off; to shake down by wind; as, to *blow off* fruit from trees; to drive from land; as, to *blow off* a ship.

To blow out; to extinguish by a current of air; as a candle.

To blow up; to fill with air; to swell; as, to *blow up* a bladder or a bubble.

2. To inflate; to puff up; as, to *blow up* one with flattery.

3. To kindle; as, to *blow up* a contention.

4. To burst, to raise into the air, or to scatter, by the explosion of gunpowder. *Figuratively*, to scatter or bring to naught suddenly; as, to *blow up* a scheme.

To blow upon; to make stale; as, to *blow upon* an author's works. *Addison.*

BLŌW, *n.* A flower; a blossom. *Halliwell's Dict.* This word is in general use in the United States, and legitimate. In the *Tatler*, it is used for blossoms in general, as we use *blowth.*

2. Among *seamen*, a gale of wind. This also is a legitimate word, in general use in the United States.

BLŌW'BALL, *n.* [*blow* and *ball.*] The downy head of the dandelion, formed by the pappus, after the blossom has fallen. *B. Jonson.*

BLŌW'ER, *n.* One who blows; one who is employed in melting tin.

2. A plate of iron or tin used to increase the current of air in a chimney.

BLŌW'-FLY, *n.* A species of dipterous insect, (*Musca*

carnaria, Linn.,) very troublesome in summer, from its depositing its eggs on flesh. *Partington.*

BLŌW'ING, *ppr.* Making a current of air; breathing quick; sounding a wind instrument; inflating; impelling by wind; melting tin.

BLŌW'ING, *n.* The motion of wind, or act of blowing.

BLŌWN, *pp.* Driven by wind; fanned; sounded by blowing; spread by report; swelled; inflated; expanded, as a blossom; out of breath; as, the horse was very much *blown*.

Blown upon: made common or stale; as, a passage in an author not yet *blown upon*. *Addison.*

BLŌW'-PIPE, *n.* [*blow* and *pipe*.] An instrument by which a blast or current of air is driven through the flame of a lamp or candle, and that flame directed upon a mineral substance, to fuse or vitrify it.

Blow-pipe of the artist; a conical tube of brass, glass, or other substance, usually a quarter of an inch in diameter at one end, and capillary, or nearly so, at the other, where it is bent nearly to a right angle. This is used to propel a jet of air from the lungs, through the flame of a lamp or candle, upon the substance to be fused.

Blow-pipe of the mineralogist; the same instrument, substantially, as the foregoing, but usually fitted with an ivory or silver mouth-piece, and with several movable jets, to produce flames of different sizes. Its office is to produce instantly a furnace heat, on minute fragments of mineral substances, supported on charcoal, by platina forceps, &c.

Compound blow-pipe of Dr. Hare, invented in 1801; an instrument in which oxygen and hydrogen, propelled by hydrostatic or other pressure, coming from separate reservoirs, in the proportions requisite to form water, are made to unite in a capillary orifice, at the moment when they are kindled. The heat produced, when the focus is formed on charcoal or any non-conducting substance, is such as to melt every thing but the diamond, to burn the metals, and to dissipate in vapor, or in gaseous forms, most known substances.

The blow-pipe of Newman, Clarke, &c., is the compound blow-pipe of Dr. Hare, with some unimportant modifications. *Silliman.*

BLŌW'-POINT, *n.* [*blow* and *point*.] A kind of play among children. *Johnson.*

BLOWSE, *n.* A light, loose garment resembling a frock coat.

BLOWTH, *n.* [Ir. *blath*, *blaith*, a flower or blossom; D. *bloesel*; Ger. *blüthe*.]

Bloom or blossom, or that which is expanded. It signifies bloom or blossoms in general, or the state of blossoming. Thus we say, trees are now in their *blowth*, or they have a full *blowth*. *Rich. Dict.*

BLOWZE, (blowz,) *n.* [from the same root as *blush*, which see.]

1. A ruddy, fat-faced woman. *Hall.*

2. A cnp.

BLOWZ'Y, *a.* Ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy; high-colored.

BLUB, *v. t.* To swell. [*Not in use.*] [See BLEB.]

BLUB'BER, *n.* [See BLOBBER, BLOB, and BLEB.]

1. A blobber, or bubble. [*A common, vulgar word, but legitimate.*]

2. The fat of whales and other large sea animals, of which is made train-oil. It lies immediately under the skin and over the muscular flesh.

3. Sea nettle, or sea blubber; the medusa. *Encyc.*

BLUB'BER, *v. i.* To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks. *Johnson.*

If I mistake not, this word carries with it the idea of weeping, so as to slaver.

BLUB'BER, *v. t.* To swell the cheeks or disfigure the face with weeping.

BLUB'BER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Swelled; big; turgid; as, a *blubbered* lip.

BLUB'BER-ING, *ppr.* Weeping so as to swell the cheeks.

BLUD'GEON, *n.* [Goth. *bliggwan*, to strike.]

A short stick, with one end loaded or thicker and heavier than the other, and used as an offensive weapon by low persons.

BLŪE, (blu,) *a.* [Sax. *bleo*, *bleoh*, *bleow*, color; D. *blaauw*; Ger. *blau*; Dan. *blaae*; Sw. *blå*, blue; Sw. *bly*, Dan. *blye*, Ger. *blei*, lead, so named from its color; Slav. *plavu*; Fr. *bleu*; Corn. *blou*.]

One of the seven colors, into which the rays of light divide themselves, when refracted through a glass prism. There are various shades of blue, as *sky-blue* or *azure*, *Prussian blue*, *indigo blue*, *smalt blue*, &c. *Kirwan. Encyc.*

Prussian blue; a chemical compound of iron and cyanogen. *Ure.*

The blues, (a contraction for *blue devils*;) low spirits; melancholy.

To *look blue*; to be confounded or terrified. *Grose.*

BLŪE, *v. t.* To make blue; to dye of a blue color; to make blue by heating, as metals, &c.

BLŪE'-BIRD, *n.* [*blue* and *bird*.] A small bird, very common in the United States; the Motacilla *sialis*, Linn., (*Silvia sialis*, Wilson's Ornith.; *sialis Wilsonii*, Mass. Rep.) The upper part of the body is blue, and the throat and breast of a dirty red. It makes its nest in the hole of a tree.

BLŪE'-BON-NET, *n.* [*blue* and *bonnet*.] A plant, a species of Centaurea. *Fam. of Plants.*

BLŪE'-BOOK, *n.* A book containing the names of all the persons in the employment of the U. S. government.

BLŪE'-BOT'TLE, *n.* [*blue* and *bottle*.] A plant, the Centaurea Cyanus, which grows among corn. This and the former plant receive their names from their blue bottle-shaped flowers.

2. A fly with a large blue belly. *Johnson.*

BLŪE'BREAST, (blū'brest,) *n.* A small species of European bird, called also *Blue-throated warbler*, (*Sylvia Suecica*, Latham.)

BLŪE'-CAP, *n.* [*blue* and *cap*.] A fish of the salmon kind, with blue spots on its head. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

2. A species of small bird, called also *blue-tit mouse*, or *tomtit*, the *Parus cæruleus*. *Partington.*

BLŪE'-DEV'ILS, *n. pl.* Lowness of spirits, hypochondria. [*Colloquial.*] *Grose.*

BLŪE'-EY-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having blue eyes. *Dryden.*

BLŪE'-FISH, *n.* [*blue* and *fish*.]

1. A fish, a species of Coryphæna, of the order of Thoracics, found about the Bahamas, and on the coast of Cuba. *Encyc.*

2. A fish, allied to the mackerel, common on the shores of New England; the *Temnodon saltator*.

BLŪE'-HAIR-ED, *a.* Having hair of a blue color. *Milton.*

BLŪE'-JOHN, *n.* Among *miners*, fluor spar, a mineral, found in the mines of Derbyshire, and fabricated into vases and other ornamental figures. *Encyc.*

BLŪE'-LIGHT, (-lite,) *n.* A composition, burning with a blue flame, used as a night signal in ships.

BLŪE'LY, *adv.* With a blue color. *Swift.*

BLŪE'NESS, *n.* The quality of being blue; a blue color. *Boyle.*

BLŪE'-PE'TER, *n.* In *the British marine*, a blue flag with a white square in the center, used as a signal for sailing, to recall boats, &c. It is a corruption of *Blue Repeater*, one of the British signal flags.

BLŪE'-STOCK'ING, *n.* A term applied to literary ladies, and usually with the imputation of pedantry. It is derived from the name given to certain meetings held by ladies in the days of Dr. Johnson, for conversation with distinguished literary men. One of the most eminent members was a Mr. Stillingfleet, who always wore blue stockings, and who was so much distinguished for his conversational powers, that his absence at any time was felt to be a great loss, so that the remark became common, "We can do nothing without *the blue stockings*." Hence these meetings were sportively called *blue stocking clubs*, and the ladies who attended them, *blue-stockings*. *Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

BLŪE'-THRŌAT, *n.* [*blue* and *throat*.] A bird with a tawny breast, marked with a sky-blue crescent, inhabiting the northern parts of Europe and Asia.

BLŪE'-VEIN-ED, (-vānd',) *a.* Having blue veins or streaks. *Shak.*

BLŪE VIT'RI-OL, *n.* Sulphate of copper.

BLŪE'Y, *a.* Somewhat blue.

BLUFF, *a.* [Perhaps allied to W. *llaf*, Eng. *leap*, from shooting forward.]

Big; surly; blustering. *Dryden.*

BLUFF, *n.* A high bank, almost perpendicular, projecting into the sea or a river; a high bank presenting a steep front. *Belknap. Mar. Dict.*

BLUFF'-BOW-ED, *a.* [*bluff* and *bow*.] Having broad and flat bows. *Mar. Dict.*

BLUFF'-HEAD-ED, (-hed-ed,) *a.* [*bluff* and *head*.] Having an upright stem. *Mar. Dict.*

BLUFF'NESS, *n.* A swelling or bloatedness; surliness. *World.*

BLUFF'Y, *a.* Having bluffs, or bold projecting points of land.

BLŪ'ISH, *a.* Blue in a small degree. *Pope.*

BLŪ'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a bluish manner.

BLŪ'ISH-NESS, *n.* A small degree of blue color. *Boyle.*

BLUN'DER, *v. i.* [This word seems to be allied to the Gr. πλανάω, to err; and to *flounder*. This sense of the latter is to move with sudden jerks, and irregular motions. In Dan. *blunder* is to wink, twinkle, or dissemble; allied to Fr. *loin*.]

1. To mistake grossly; to err widely or stupidly. *Johnson.*

2. To move without direction, or steady guidance; to plunge at an object; to move, speak, or write with sudden and blind precipitance; as, to *blunder* upon a reason; to *blunder* round a meaning. *Pope.*

3. To stumble, as a horse; *a common use of the word.*

BLUN'DER, *n.* A mistake through precipitance, or without due exercise of judgment; a gross mistake.

BLUN'DER-BUSS, *n.* [*blunder* and D. *bus*, a tube; Dan. *bösse*; Sw. *bössa*, a gun.]

1. A short gun or fire-arm, with a large bore, capable of holding a number of balls, and intended to do execution without exact aim.

2. A stupid, blundering fellow. *Halliwell.*

BLUN'DER-ED, *pp.* Done or spoken with gross mistake.

BLUN'DER-ER, *n.* One who is apt to blunder, or to make gross mistakes; a careless person.

BLUN'DER-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* [*blunder* and *head*.] A stupid fellow; one who blunders. *L'Estrange.*

BLUN'DER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving or acting with blind precipitance; mistaking grossly; stumbling.

BLUN'DER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a blundering manner. *Lewis.*

BLUNT, *a.* [from the root of Gr. ἀμβλύνω, to dull.]

1. Having a thick edge or point, as an instrument; dull; not sharp.

2. Dull in understanding; slow of discernment. *Shak.*

3. Abrupt in address; plain; unceremonious; wanting the forms of civility; rough in manners or speech. *Bacon.*

4. Hard to penetrate. [*Unusual.*] *Pope.*

BLUNT, *v. t.* To dull the edge or point, by making it thicker.

2. To repress or weaken any appetite, desire, or power of the mind; to impair the force of any passion which affects the mind, or of any evil or good which affects the body; as, to *blunt* the edge of love, of pain, or of suffering.

Your ceaseless endeavors will be exerted to *blunt* the stings of pain. *Dwight.*

BLUNT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made dull; weakened; impaired; repressed.

BLUNT'ING, *ppr.* Making dull; repressing; impairing.

BLUNT'ING, *n.* Restraint. *Taylor.*

BLUNT'LY, *adv.* In a blunt manner; coarsely; plainly; abruptly; without delicacy, or the usual forms of civility.

BLUNT'NESS, *n.* Want of edge or point; dullness; obtuseness; want of sharpness.

2. Coarseness of address; roughness of manners; rude sincerity or plainness.

BLUNT'WIT-TED, *a.* [*blunt* and *wit*.] Dull; stupid. *Shak.*

BLUR, *n.* [I have not found this word in any other language, but probably it is allied to the W. *llur*, black and blue, livid, L. *luridus*.]

A dark spot; a stain; a blot, whether upon paper or other substance, or upon reputation. *South.*

BLUR, *v. t.* To obscure by a dark spot, or by any foul matter, without quite effacing.

2. To sully; to stain; to blemish; as, to *blur* reputation. *Butler.*

BLUR'RED, (blurd,) *pp.* Darkened or stained; obscured.

BLUR'RING, *ppr.* Darkening or staining; spotting.

BLURT, *v. t.* [Allied probably to *flirt*, to throw.]

To throw out, or throw at random, hastily, or unadvisedly; to utter suddenly or inadvertently; commonly with *out*, and applied to words. *Young.*

BLURT'ED, *pp.* Thrown out hastily.

BLURT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing out or uttered hastily.

BLUSH, *v. i.* [D. *bloozen*; Sw. *blyas*, to blush; Dan. *blusse*, to blaze or glisten; *blussel*, blushing; D. *blos*, a blush; Sw. *blossa*; Dan. *blus*, a torch; Dan. *blues ved*, to blush or be ashamed; Ir. *loise*, *loisi*, flame. It implies a throwing out, or spreading. *Flash* may be from the same root. See BLAZE.]

1. To redden in the cheeks or face; to be suddenly suffused with a red color in the cheeks or face, from a sense of guilt, shame, confusion, modesty, diffidence, or surprise, followed by *at* or *for*, before the cause of blushing; as, *blush* at your vices; *blush for* your degraded country.

In the presence of the shameless and unblushing, the young offender is ashamed to blush. *Buckminster.*

2. To bear a blooming red color, or any soft, bright color; as, the *blushing* rose.

He bears his *blushing* honors thick upon him. *Shak.*

Shakspeare has used this word in a transitive sense, *to make red*, and it may be allowable in poetry.

BLUSH, *n.* A red color suffusing the cheeks only, or the face generally, and excited by confusion, which may spring from shame, guilt, modesty, diffidence, or surprise.

The rosy *blush* of love. *Thomson.*

2. A red or reddish color.

3. Sudden appearance; a glance; a sense taken from the sudden suffusion of the face in blushing; as, a proposition appears absurd at first *blush*. *Locke.*

BLUSH'ET, *n.* A young, modest girl. [*Not used.*]

BLUSH'FUL, *a.* Full of blushes. *Thomson.*

BLUSH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a blushful manner.

BLUSH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Reddening in the cheeks or face; bearing a bright color.

BLUSH'ING, *n.* The act of turning red; the appearance of color on the cheeks.

BLUSH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a blushing manner.

BLUSH'LESS, *a.* Unblushing; past blushing; impudent. *Marston.*

BLUSH'Y, *a.* Like a blush; having the color of a blush. *Harvey.*

BLUS'TER, *v. i.* [Sax. *blæstan*, to blow. Probably allied to *blaze*, *blast*; Dan. *blusse*, to blaze, to rage.]

1. To be loud, noisy, or swaggering; to bully; to puff; to swagger, as a turbulent or boasting person.

2. To roar, and be tumultuous, as wind; to be boisterous; to be windy; to hurry.

BLUS'TER, *n.* Noise; tumult; boasting; boisterousness; turbulence; roar of a tempest; violent wind; hurry; any irregular noise and tumult from wind, or from vanity.

BLUS'TER-ER, *n.* A swaggerer; a bully; a noisy, tumultuous fellow, who makes great pretensions from vanity.

BLUS'TER-ING, *n.* Noisy pretension; swaggering.

BLUS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Making a noise; puffing; boasting.

BLUS'TER-ING, *a.* Noisy; tumultuous; windy.

BLUS'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a blustering manner.

BLUS'TROUS, *a.* Noisy; tumultuous; boastful. *Hudibras.*

BO, *exclam.* [W. *bo.*] A word of terror; a customary sound uttered by children to frighten their fellows.

BŌ'A, *n.* A genus of serpents, of the class Amphibia, the characters of which are, that the belly and tail are furnished with scuta. It includes the largest species of serpent, the *B. constrictor*, sometimes 30 or 40 feet long. *Cye.*

BŌ'A, *n.* A fur tippet, large and round; so called from its resemblance to the *boa constrictor.*

BŌ'A CON-STRICT'OR, *n.* The scientific name of a large and powerful serpent, sometimes 30 or 40 feet long, found in the tropical parts of America. It has a regular succession of spots, alternately black and yellow, extending the whole length of the back, and derives its name from its crushing its prey to death in its coils. The name has also been loosely applied to other large serpents which crush their prey, particularly of the genus *Python*, found in Asia and Africa. *P. Cyc. Brande.*

BŌ-AN-ER'GES, *n. pl.* Sons of thunder; an appellation given by Jesus Christ to his two disciples James and John.

BŌAR, *n.* [Sax. *bar*; Corn. *bora*, a boar; D. *beer*, a bear or boar; Ger. *eber*, a boar, and a gimlet or auger; also, *eberschwein*, boar-swine. Qu. L. *aper* and *verres*; Sans. *varaha.*]

The male of swine not castrated.

BŌAR, *v. i.* In the *manege*, a horse is said to *boar*, when he shoots out his nose, raising it as high as his ears, and tosses his nose in the wind. *Encyc.*

BŌARD, *n.* [Sax. *bord* and *bred*, a *board*, or table; Goth. *baurd*; Sw. *bord*, and *bräde*; D. *boord*, a *board*, a hem, *border*, margin; Ger. *bord*, a *board*, a brim, bank, border; and *bret*, a *board*, or plank; Dan. *bord*, a *board*, a table; *brædt*, a *board*, or plank; and *bred*, a *border*; W. *bord*, a board or table; Ir. *bord*, a table, a *border*. This word and *broad* seem to be allied in origin; and the primary sense is to open or spread, whence broad, dilated.]

1. A piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness, used for building and other purposes.

2. A table. The table of our rude ancestors was a piece of board, perhaps originally laid upon the knees. "Lauti cibum capiunt; separata singulis sedes, et sua cuique mensa." The Germans wash before they eat, and each has a separate seat, and his own table. *Tacitus, De Mor. Germ.* 22.

3. Entertainment; food; diet; as, the price of *board* is two, five, or seven dollars a week.

4. A table at which a council or court is held; hence a council, convened for business, or any authorized assembly or meeting; as, a *board* of directors.

5. The deck of a ship; the interior part of a ship or boat; used in the phrase *on board*, *aboard*. In this phrase, however, the sense is primarily the side of the ship. *To go aboard*, is to go over the side.

6. The side of a ship. [Fr. *bord*; Sp. *borda.*]

Now boare to board the rival vessels row. *Dryden.*

To fall *over board*; that is, over the side.

To go *by the board*, is for the mast of a ship to be broken off, and thrown over the *bord* or side; hence used figuratively, to denote a complete sweep or destruction.

Board and board; side by side.

7. The line over which a ship runs between tack and tack. *To make a good board*, is to sail in a straight line, when close hauled. *To make short boards*, is to tack frequently. *Mar. Dict.*

8. A table for artificers to sit or work on.

9. A table or frame for a game; as, a *chess board*, &c.

10. A body of men constituting a quorum in session; a court or council; as, a *board* of trustees; a *board* of officers.

11. The *boards*, or *college boards*, in the English universities, are the official list of the members of the university.

BŌARD, *v. t.* To lay or spread with boards; to cover with boards.

2. To enter a ship by force in combat, which answers to storming a city or fort on land.

3. To attack; to make the first attempt upon a man. In Spenser, to accost. [Fr. *aborder.*] [*Obs.*] *Bacon. Shak.*

4. To place at board, for a compensation, as a lodger.

5. To furnish with food, or food and lodging, for a compensation; as, a man *boards* ten students.

BŌARD, *v. i.* To receive food or diet as a lodger, or without lodgings, for a compensation; as, he *boards* at the moderate price of two dollars a week.

BŌARD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be boarded, as a ship.

BŌARD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with boards; entered by armed men, as a ship; furnished with food for a compensation.

BŌARD'ER, *n.* One who has food or diet and lodging in another's family for a reward.

2. One who boards a ship in action; one who is selected to board ships. *Mar. Dict.*

BŌARD'ING, *ppr.* Covering with boards; entering a ship by force; furnishing or receiving board, as a lodger, for a reward.

BŌARD'ING, *n.* The act of entering a ship by force in combat.

2. The act of covering with boards, and also the

3. The same as BOARD; food; diet; [covering itself.

BŌARD'ING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school, the scholars of which *board* with the teacher.

BŌARD'-RŌLE, *n.* A figured scale for finding the number of square feet in a board without calculation. *Huldiman.*

BŌARD'-WA-GES, *n. pl.* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals. *Dryden.*

BŌAR'ISH, *a.* [from *boar.*] Swinish; brutal; cruel. *Shak.*

BŌAR'-SPĒAR, *n.* A spear used in hunting boars. *Spenser.*

BŌAST, *v. i.* [W. *bostiaw*, to boast, to toss, or throw; G. *pausten*, to blow, swell, bounce; Sw. *pösa*, Dan. *puste*, id.; Qu. Gr. φυσαω, to inflate; Russ. *khvastayu*, to boast; L. *fastus.*]

1. To brag, or vaunt one's self; to make an ostentatious display, in speech, of one's own worth, property, or actions.

Not of works, lest any man should *boast.* — Eph. ii. 9.

2. To glory; to speak with laudable pride and ostentation of meritorious persons or things.

I *boast* of you to them of Macedonia. *St. Paul.* 2 Cor. ix.

Usually, it is followed by *of*; sometimes by *in.*

3. To exalt one's self.

With your mouth you have *boasted* against me. — Ezek. xxxv.

BŌAST, *v. t.* To display in ostentatious language; to speak of with pride, vanity, or exultation, with a view to self-commendation.

Lest men should *boast* their specious deeds. *Milton.*

2. To magnify or exalt.

They *boast* themselves in the multitude of their riches. — Ps. xlix.

3. To exult in confident expectation.

Boast not thyself of to-morrow. — Prov. xxvii.

BŌAST, *n.* Expression of ostentation, pride, or vanity; a vaunting.

Thou makest thy *boast* of the law. — Rom. ii.

2. The cause of boasting; occasion of pride, vanity, or laudable exultation.

Trial by peers is the *boast* of the British nation.

BŌAST'ER, *n.* One who boasts, glories, or vaunts, ostentatiously. *Boyle.*

BŌAST'FUL, *a.* Given to boasting; ostentatious of personal worth or actions. *Shak.*

BŌAST'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a boastful manner.

BŌAST'FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being boastful.

BŌAST'ING, *ppr.* Talking ostentatiously; glorying; vaunting.

BŌAST'ING, *n.* Ostentatious display of personal worth or actions; a glorying or vaunting.

Where is *boasting* then? — Rom. iii.

BŌAST'ING-LY, *adv.* In an ostentatious manner; with boasting.

BŌAST'IVE, *a.* Presumptuous. [*Unusual.*] *Shenstone.*

BŌAST'LESS, *a.* Without ostentation. *Thomson.*

BŌAT, (bote,) *n.* [Sax. *bat*; Sw. *bat*; Dan. *baad*; W. *bad*; Ir. *bad*; D. *boot*; G. *bot*, a boat; It. dim. *battello*, a little boat, whence Fr. *bateau*; Sp. *bote*, a boat.]

1. A small open vessel, or water craft, usually moved by oars, or rowing. The forms, dimensions, and uses, of boats are very various, and some of them carry a light sail. The different kinds of boats have different names; as, *long-boat*, *launch*, *barge*, *pinnace*, *jolly-boat*, *cutter*, *yawl*, *ferry-boat*, *wherry*, *Moses-boat*, *punt*, *felucca*, *fishing-boat*, *perogue*, &c.

2. A small vessel carrying a mast and sails; but usually described by another word; as, a *packet-boat*, *passage-boat*, *advice-boat*, &c. *Johnson.*

BŌAT, *v. t.* To transport in a boat; as, to *boat* goods across a lake. *Rep. on Canals. Ash.*

BŌAT'A-BLE, *a.* Navigable for boats, or small river craft. *Ramsay.*

BŌAT'ED, *pp.* Transported in a boat.

BŌAT'-BILL, *n.* [*boat* and *bill.*] The name of a species of bird, the Cancroma cochlearia, a native of the tropical parts of South America. It is of the Grallic order, with a bill four inches long, not unlike a boat with the keel uppermost, or like the bowls of two spoons, placed with the hollow parts towards each other. *Encyc. Partington.*

BŌAT'-FLY, BŌAT'-IN-SECT, } *n.* A name common to different species of Hemipterous insects, of the genus Notonecta. *Encyc.*

BŌAT'-HOOK, *n.* [*boat* and *hook.*] An iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push a boat. *Mar. Dict.*

BŌAT'ING, *ppr.* Transporting in boats.

BŌAT'ING, *n.* The act or practice of sailing or transporting in boats.

2. In *Persia*, a punishment of capital offenders, by laying them on the back in a boat which is covered, where they perish. *Encyc.*

BO-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *boo.*] A crying out; a roar. [*Not used.*] *Derham.*

BŌAT'MAN, BŌATS'MAN, } *n.* [*boat* and *man.*] A man who manages a boat; a rower of a boat. *Dryden. Prior.*

BŌAT'-RŌPE, *n.* [*boat* and *rope.*] A rope to fasten a boat, usually called a *painter.*

BŌAT'-SHAP-ED, (bōte'shāpte,) *a.* Having the shape of a boat; navicular; cymbiform; hollow like a boat; as the valve of some pericarps. *Martyn.*

BŌAT'SWAIN, (in *seamen's language*, bō'sn,) *n.* [Sax. *batswein*, from *bat*, boat, and *swein*, swain, a boy or servant.]

An officer on board of ships, who has charge of the boats, sails, rigging, colors, anchors, cables, and cordage. His office is also to summon the crew to their duty, to relieve the watch, assist in the necessary business of the ship, seize and punish offenders, &c. He has a mate who has charge of the long-boat, for setting forth and weighing anchors, warping, towing, and mooring. *Mar. Dict. Encyc. Johnson.*

BOB, *n.* A short, jerking action; as, a *bob* of the head.

2. Any little round thing, that plays loosely at the end of a string, cord, or movable machine; a little ornament or pendant that hangs so as to play loosely. *Dryden.*

Our common people apply the word to a knot of worms, on a string, used in fishing for eels.

3. The words repeated at the end of a stanza. *L'Estrange.*

4. A blow; a shake or jog; a jeer or flout. *Ainsworth. Ascham.*

5. The ball of a short pendulum. *Encyc.*

6. A mode of ringing. *Johnson.*

7. A bob-wig. *Shenstone.*

BOB, *v. t.* To move in a short, jerking manner; as, to *bob* one's head, to *bob* a courtesy.

2. To beat; to shake or jog. *Shak.*

3. To cheat; to gain by fraud. *Shak.*

4. To mock or delude. *Ainsworth.*

5. To cut short.

BOB, *v. i.* To play backward and forward; to play loosely against any thing. *Dryden.*

2. To angle, or fish for eels, or to catch eels with a bob. *Encyc.*

BO-BANCE', (bo-bans',) *n.* A boasting. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

BOB'BED, *pp.* Moved short and quick; beat or shaken; cheated; gained by fraud; deluded.

BOB'BIN, *n.* [Fr. *bobine*; D. *babyn.*] A small pin or cylindrical piece of wood, with a head, on which thread is wound for making lace. A similar instrument, bored through to receive an iron pivot, and with a border at each end, is used in spinning, to wind thread or silk on; a spool.

2. Round tape.

BOB-BIN-ET', *n.* A kind of lace which is wrought by machines, and not by hand. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

BOB'BING, *ppr.* Playing back and forth; striking; cheating; angling for eels.

BOB'BIN-WORK, *n.* [*bobbin* and *work.*] Work woven with bobbins. *Grew.*

BOB'-CHER-RY, *n.* [*bob* and *cherry.*] Among *children*, a play in which a cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth, and be caught with the teeth. *Johnson.*

BOB'O-LINK, *n.* The popular name of the rice-bird or reed-bird, of the genus Icterus.

BOB'STAYS, *n. pl.* [*bob* and *stay.*] Ropes to confine the bowsprit of a ship downward to the stem. *Mar. Dict.*

BOB'TAIL, *n.* [*bob* and *tail.*] A short tail, or a tail cut short. *Shak.*

2. The rabble; used in contempt. *Bramston.*

BOB'TAIL-ED, *a.* Having the hair or tail cut short. *L'Estrange.*

BOB'-WIG, BOB'TAIL-WIG, } *n.* [*bob* and *wig.*] A short wig. *Spectator.*

BOC'A-SINE, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of fine linen or buckram. *Johnson.*

BŌCE, *n.* The sparus, a beautiful fish. *Ash.*

BOCK'E-LET, BOCK'E-RET, } *n.* A kind of long-winged hawk. *Johnson.*

BOCK'ING, *n.* A particular sort of cloth, like baize or druggel.

BOCK'LAND. See BOOKLAND. *Encyc.*

BŌDE, *v. t.* [Sax. *bodian*, *bodigan*, to foretell, to utter or announce; *bod*, an order, mandate, or edict; *boda*, a messenger, or preacher; Sw. *bod*, a message, an embassy; *beboda*, to tell or relate; Sax. *gebodian*, to offer or *bid*, to relate, tell, or announce, to command, to show, to promise. Radically, this is the same word as BID, which see. The radical sense is, to utter, to drive out the voice.]

To portend; to foreshow; to presage; to indicate

something future by signs; to be the omen of; *most generally applied to things*; as, our vices *bode* evil to the country.

BŌDE, *v. i.* To foreshow; to presage.

This *bodes* well to you. *Dryden.*

BŌDE, *n.* An omen. *Chaucer.*

2. A stop. [See ABIDE.]

BŌ'DED, *pp.* or *a.* Presaged; omened.

BŌDE'MENT, *n.* An omen; portent; prognostic; a foreshowing. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

BODGE, *v. i.* [See BOGGLE.] To boggle; to stop. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BODGE, *n.* A botch. [*Not used.*] *Whitlock.*

BOD'ICE, *n.* Stays; a waistcoat, quilted with whalebone, worn by women. *Johnson.*

BOD'I-ED, (bod'id,) *a.* [from *body.*] Having a body *Shak.*

BOD'I-LESS, *a.* [See BODY.] Having no body or material form; incorporeal. *Davies.*

BOD'I-LI-NESS, *n.* Corporeality. *Minsheu.*

BOD'I-LY, *a.* Having or containing a body or material form; corporeal; as, *bodily* dimensions. *South.*

2. Relating or pertaining to the body, in distinction from the mind; as, *bodily* defects; *bodily* pain. *Locke.*

3. Real; actual; as, *bodily* act. *Shak.*

BOD'I-LY, *adv.* Corporeally; united with a body or matter.

It is his human nature, in which the Godhead dwells *bodily*. *Watts.*

2. In respect to the entire body or mass; entirely; completely; as, to carry away *bodily*.

BŌD'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [from *bode.*] Foreshowing; presaging.

BŌD'ING, *n.* An omen. *Bp. Ward.*

BOD'KIN, *n.* [Ir. *bod*, a limb, that is, a point, a shoot, with the termination *kin*, used as a diminutive; Gr. *Βαρος*, a thorn.]

1. An instrument of steel, bone, ivory, or the like, with a small blade, and a sharp point, for making holes by piercing. A like instrument with an eye, for drawing thread, tape, or ribbon through a loop, &c. An instrument to dress the hair. *Johnson.*

2. A dagger. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

BOD'LEI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Sir Thomas Bodley, who founded a celebrated library at Oxford, in the 16th century.

BOD'Y, *n.* [Sax. *bodig*, stature, trunk, spine; *body*; that which is set or fixed.]

1. The frame of an animal; the material organized substance of an animal, whether living or dead.

Be not anxious for your *body*. *Matthew. Luke.*

2. The main central part of an animal, in distinction from the head and extremities.

3. Matter, as opposed to spirit. *Hooker.*

4. A person; a human being; sometimes alone, more generally with *some* or *no*; as, *somebody*; *nobody*.

5. Reality, as opposed to representation.

A shadow of things to come, but the *body* is of Christ.—Col. ii.

6. A collective mass; a number of individuals or particulars united; as, the *body* of mankind. Christians united, or the church, is called the *body*, of which each Christian is a member, and Christ the head. 1 Cor. xii. 12, 27.

7. The main army, in distinction from the wings, van, or rear. Also, any number of forces under one commander. *Clarendon.*

8. A corporation; a number of men, united by a common tie, by one form of government, or by occupation; as, the legislative *body*; the *body* of the clergy; *body* corporate; *body* politic.

In *physics*, any distinct portion of matter, perceived by the senses, or any kind of matter, taken generically.

In *geometry*, a solid figure.

9. The main part; the bulk; as, the *body* of a tree; the *body* of a coach, of a ship, &c.

10. Any extended solid substance; matter; any substance or mass distinct from others; as, a metalline *body*; a floating *body*; a moving *body*; a light *body*; a heavy *body*.

11. A pandect; a general collection; a code; a system; as, a *body* of laws; a *body* of divinity.

12. Strength; as, wine of a good *body*.

13. Among *painters*, colors *bear a body*, when they are capable of being ground so fine, and of being mixed so entirely with oil, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same color. *Encyc.*

14. The unrenewed part of man, or sensual affections.

But I keep under my *body*.—1 Cor. ix.

15. The extent; the limits.

Cause to come here on such a day, twelve free and lawful men—from the *body* of your county. *Form of a Venire Facias.*

BOD'Y, *v. t.* To produce in some form.

Imagination *bodies* forth the forms of things. *Shak.*

BOD'Y-CLOTHES, *n. pl.* [*body* and *cloth.*] Clothing or covering for the body, as for a horse. *Addison.*

BOD'Y-GUARD, *n.* The guard that protects or defends the person; the life-guard. Hence, security. *Portens.*

BOD'Y-POL'I-TIC, *n.* The collective body of a nation under civil government.

BOD'Y-SNATCH-ER, *n.* One who secretly disinters the bodies of the dead in churchyards, for the purposes of dissection. *Miss Martineau.*

BOD'Y-SNATCH-ING, *n.* The act of robbing of the grave for the purposes of dissection. *Miss Martineau.*

BOG, *n.* [Ir. *bog*, soft; *bogach*, a marsh; *bogha*, a bow; *boghaim*, to bend; Sax. *bugan*; D. *boogen*, to bend. *Soft* is flexible, yielding to pressure, bending. See Bow.]

1. A quagmire covered with grass or other plants. It is defined by *marsh* and *morass*, but differs from a marsh, as a part from the whole. Wet grounds are either *bogs*, which are the softest, and too soft to bear a man; *marshes* or fens, which are less soft, but very wet; or *swamps*, which are soft, spongy land, upon the surface, but sustain man and beast, and are often mowed.

2. A little elevated spot or clump of earth, in marshes and swamps, filled with roots and grass. [*This is a common use of the word in New England.*]

BOG, *v. t.* To whelm or plunge, as in mud and mire. *Jonson.*

BOG'-BEAN, *n.* [*bog* and *bean*; called *buck-bean.*] Menyanthes, a plant, the marsh-trefoil, which grows in moist and marshy places, having beautiful flowers and intensely bitter leaves. *Booth.*

BOG'-BER-RY, *n.* [*bog* and *berry.*] A species of Oxycoccus, a name of the cranberry growing in low lands and marshy places. *Fam. of Plants.*

BOG'GLE, *v. i.* [Qu. W. *bogwl*, a terrifying.]

1. To doubt; to hesitate; to stop, as if afraid to proceed, or as if impeded by unforeseen difficulties; to play fast and loose.

We *boggle* at every unusual appearance. *Granville.*

2. To dissemble. *Howell.*

BOG'GLE, *v. t.* To embarrass with difficulties; *a popular or vulgar use of the word in the United States.*

BOG'GLED, *pp.* Perplexed and impeded by sudden difficulties; embarrassed.

BOG'GLER, *n.* A doubter; a timorous man. *Shak.*

BOG'GLING, *ppr.* Starting or stopping at difficulties; hesitating.

BOG'GLISH, *a.* Doubtful. [*Not used.*] *Taylor.*

BOG'GY, *a.* [from *bog.*] Containing bogs; full of bogs.

BOG'-HOUSE, *n.* [*bog* and *house.*] A house of office.

BOG'-LAND, *a.* [*bog* and *land.*] Living in or pertaining to a marshy country. *Dryden.*

BŌ'GLE, BOG'GLE, *n.* [W. *bŵg*, a bugbear or goblin.] A bugbear; a spectre.

BOG'-MOSS, *n.* The Spagnum, a genus of aquatic moss plants.

BOG'-ORE, *n.* An ore of iron found in boggy or swampy land; a variety of brown iron ore, or limonite.

BOG'-RUSH, *n.* [*bog* and *rush.*] A rush that grows in bogs, the Schœnus. *Pennant.*

BOG'-SPAV-IN, *n.* [*bog* and *spavin.*] In *horses*, an encysted tumor on the inside of the hough, containing a gelatinous matter. *Encyc.*

BOG'-TROT-TER, *n.* [*bog* and *trot.*] One who lives in a boggy country. *Johnson.*

BOG'-WHORT, *n.* [*bog* and *whort.*] The bilberry or whortleberry growing in low lands. *Fam. of Plants.*

BO-HEA', *n.* [Grosier informs us that this is named from a mountain in China, called *Vou-y* or *Voo-y*. Vol. i. 467.]

A sort of coarse or low-priced tea from China; a sort of black tea.

BOʻHUN UʻPAS. See UPAS.

BOI'AR, BOY'AR, *n.* In *the Russian empire*, a nobleman; a lord; a person of quality; a soldier. This word answers nearly to *baron* in Great Britain, and other countries in the west of Europe. *Tooke. Eton.*

BOI'A-RIN, *n.* In *Russia*, a gentleman; a person of distinction; the master of a family. *Tooke. Russ. Dict.*

BOIL, *v. i.* [Fr. *bouillir*; L. *bullio*; It. *bollire*; Sp. *bullir*, to boil; L. *bulla*, a bubble; Russ. *bul*, the noise of boiling water; It. *bolla*, a bubble, or blister; Eth. ፈለሐ *falch*, Amh. ፈለ *fale*, to boil; W. *balaw*, to spring. Qu. Sax. *weallan*, to well, to boil.]

1. To swell, heave, or be agitated by the action of heat; to bubble; to rise in bubbles; as, the water *boils*. In a chemical sense, to pass from a liquid to an aeriform state or vapor, at the boiling point.

2. To be agitated by any other cause than heat; as, the *boiling* waves which roll and foam.

3. To be hot or fervid; to swell by native heat, vigor, or irritation; as, the *boiling* blood of youth; his blood *boils* with anger.

4. To be in boiling water; to suffer boiling heat in water or other liquid, for cookery or other purpose.

5. To bubble; to effervesce; as a mixture of an acid and a carbonate.

To boil away; to evaporate by boiling.

To boil over, is to run over the top of a vessel, as liquor when thrown into violent agitation by heat or other cause of effervescence.

BOIL, *v. t.* To dress or cook in boiling water; to seethe; to extract the juice or quality of any thing by boiling

2. To prepare for some use in boiling liquor; as, to *boil* silk, thread, or cloth. To form by boiling and evaporation. This word is applied to a variety of processes for different purposes; as, to *boil* salt or sugar, &c. In general, *boiling* is a violent agitation, occasioned by heat; to *boil* a liquor is to subject it to heat till it bubbles, and to *boil* any solid substance is to subject it to heat in a boiling liquid.

BOIL, *n.* [D. *buil*; Ger. *beule*. Dan. *byld*; Sax. *bile*; Arm. *bul*, a blister; Sw. *bula*, a protuberance; D. *bol*, plump; Ger. *bolle*, a bud, a gem; Ir. *baile*, rage, madness; Pers. *pello*, a wart, an ulcer, a boil; W. *bal*, a prominence.]

A circumscribed subcutaneous inflammation, characterized by a pointed pustular tumor, and suppurating with a central core; a peruncutus.

BOIL'A-RY, *n.* The water which arises from a salt well, belonging to one who has no right in the soil. *Bouvier.*

BOIL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Dressed or cooked by boiling; subjected to the action of boiling liquor.

BOIL'ER, *n.* A person who boils.

2. A vessel in which any thing is boiled. A large pan, or vessel of iron, copper, or brass, used in distilleries, pot-ash works, and the like, for boiling large quantities of liquor at once.

BOIL'ER-Y, *n.* A place for boiling salt, and the apparatus. *Johnson.*

BOIL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bubbling; heaving in bubbles; being agitated as boiling liquor; swelling with heat, ardor, or passion; dressing or preparing for some purpose by hot water.

Boiling point; the temperature at which a fluid is converted into vapor, with the phenomena of ebullition. Thus, in water, is 212°; in alcohol, 176°; in ether, 96°; in mercury, 66°. *Brande.*

BOIL'ING, *n.* The act or state of bubbling; agitation by heat; ebullition; the act of dressing by hot water; the act of preparing by hot water, or of evaporating by heat.

BOIS'TER-OUS, *a.* [Dan. *puust*, a puff, a blast; *puste*, and Sw. *puста*, to blow; D. *byster*; Dan. *buster*, furious, raging; W. *buyst*, wild, savage, whence *beast*.]

1. Loud; roaring; violent; stormy; as, a *boisterous* wind.

2. Turbulent; furious; tumultuous; noisy; as, a *boisterous* man.

3. Large; unwieldy; huge; clumsily violent; as, a *boisterous* club. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

4. Violent; as, a *boisterous* heat. *Woodward.*

BOIS'TER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Violently; furiously; with loud noise; tumultuously.

BOIS'TER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being boisterous; turbulence; disorder; tumultuousness.

BŌ'LA-RY, *a.* [See BOLE.] Pertaining to bole or clay, or partaking of its nature and qualities. *Brown.*

BOL'BI-TINE, *a.* An epithet given to one of the channels of the Nile, by which its waters are discharged into the Mediterranean. It is the second from West to East, but nearly filled with sand. *D'Anville. Encyc.*

BŌLD, *a.* [Sax. *bald*, *beald*; D. *bout*, contracted; It. *baldo*, bold; *baldanza*, presumption; *imbaldanzire*, to embolden. The sense is, open, forward, rushing forward.]

1. Daring; courageous; brave; intrepid; fearless; *applied to men or other animals*; as, *bold* as a lion.

2. Requiring courage in the execution; executed with spirit or boldness; planned with courage and spirit; as, a *bold* enterprise.

3. Confident; not timorous.

We were *bold* in our God to speak to you.—1 Thess. ii.

4. In *an ill sense*, rude, forward, impudent.

5. Licentious; showing great liberty of fiction or expression; as, the figures of an author are *bold*.

6. Standing out to view; striking to the eye; as, *bold* figures in painting, sculpture, and architecture.

7. Steep; abrupt; prominent; as, a *bold* shore, which enters the water almost perpendicularly, so that ships can approach near to land without danger.

Where the *bold* cape its warning forehead rears. *Trumbull.*

To make bold; to take freedoms; a common, but not a correct phrase. *To be bold*, is better.

BŌLD, *v. t.* To make daring. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

BŌLD'EN, *v. t.* To make bold; to give confidence. This is nearly disused, being superseded by EMBOLDEN. *Ascham.*

BŌLD'ER, *a. comp.* More bold or daring.

BŌLD'EST, *a. superl.* Most bold or confident.

BŌLD'-FACE, *n.* [*bold* and *face.*] Impudence; sauciness; a term of reprehension and reproach. *L'Estrange.*

BŌLD'-FAC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* Impudent. *Bramhall.*

BŌLD'LY, *adv.* In a bold manner; courageously; intrepidly; without timidity or fear; with confidence. Sometimes, perhaps, in a bad sense, for impudently.

BŌLD'NESS, *n.* Courage; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; fearlessness. I can not, with Johnson, interpret this word by *fortitude* or *magnanimity*. Boldness does not, I think, imply the *firmness* of mind which constitutes fortitude, nor the *elevation* and *generosity* of magnanimity.

2. Prominence; the quality of exceeding the ordinary rules of scrupulous nicety and caution; *applied to style, expression, and metaphors in language; and to figures in painting, sculpture, and architecture.*

3. Freedom from timidity; liberty.

Great is my *boldness* of speech toward you.—2 Cor. vii.

4. Confidence; confident trust.

We have *boldness* and access with confidence.—Eph. iii.

5. Freedom from bashfulness; assurance; confident mien. *Bacon.*

6. Prominence; steepness; as, the *boldness* of the shore.

7. Excess of freedom, bordering on impudence. *Hooker.*

BŌLD'-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Having bold spirit or courage.

BŌLE, *n.* [Sw. *bol*; Dan. *bul.*]

1. The body or stem of a tree. *Dryden.*

2. A measure of corn, containing six bushels. *Mortimer.*

BŌLE, *n.* A kind of fine clay, often highly colored by iron. Its color is reddish yellow of various shades, often with a tinge of brown, sometimes passing to reddish, yellowish, or blackish brown, flesh red, or yellowish white. It is opaque or a little translucid, especially at the edges, in the red and yellow varieties. It is compact, and its fracture conchoidal. It is brittle, smooth, a little unctuous, and receives a polish from the finger nail. It adheres to the tongue, melts by degrees in the mouth, and impresses a slight sense of astringency. *Cleaveland.*

Armenian bole, is of a bright red color with a tinge of yellow, harder than the other kinds, and of a rough, dusty surface.

Bole of Blois, is yellow, lighter than the other kinds, and it effervesces with acids.

Bohemian bole, is of a yellow color, with a cast of red, and of a flaky texture.

French bole, is of a pale red color, variegated with specks of white and yellow.

Lemnian bole, is of a pale red color.

Silesian bole, is of a pale yellow color. *Encyc.*

BO-LĒ'RO, *n.* A favorite dance in Spain.

BO-LET'IC, *a.* *Boletic acid*, is an acid discovered by Braconnot in the juice of the *Boletus fomentarius*, var. *pseudo-igniarius.*

BO-LĒ'TUS, *n.* [L.] A genus of Mushrooms, containing many species.

BŌ'LIS, *n.* [L., from Gr. βολις, a dart; βαλλω, to throw.]

A fire ball darting through the air, followed by a train of light or sparks.

BŌLL, *n.* [W. *bul*, a seed-vessel; Sax. *bolla*, a bowl.]

The pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax; a pericarp. *Bole*, a measure of six bushels, is sometimes written in this manner.

BŌLL, *v. i.* To form into a pericarp or seed-vessel.

The barley was in the ear and the flax was *bolled.*—Ex. ix.

Heb. שבלת, Gr. *απερματιζον*, as translated by the Seventy.

BOL'LARD TIM'BERS, in a ship, or knight-heads, are two timbers, rising just within the stem, one on each side of the bowsprit, to secure its end. *Mar. Dict.*

In *docks*, *bollards* are large posts set in the ground on each side, to which are lashed large blocks, through which are reeved the transporting hawsers for docking and undocking ships. *Encyc.*

BOLL'INGS, *n. pl.* Pollard trees, whose tops and branches are cut off. *Ray.*

BO-LŌGN'A-SAU'SAGE, (bo-lō'na-,) *n.* A large sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork-suet, chopped fine, and inclosed in a skin.

BO-LŌGN'I-AN STONE, (bo-lō'ne-an stone,) *n.* Radiated sulphate of barytes, found in roundish masses, composed of radiating fibres, first discovered near Bologna. It is phosphorescent when calcined.

BŌL'STER, *n.* [Sax. *bolster*; Sw. *bolster*; Ger. *polster*; Dan. *bolster-dyne*, a feather bed; Pers. بالشت *balisht.* In Dutch, *bolster* is a husk, cod, or shell.]

1. A long pillow or cushion, used to support the head of persons lying on a bed; generally laid under the sheets.

2. A pad, or quilt, used to hinder pressure, support any part of the body, or make a bandage sit easy upon a wounded part; a compress.

3. In *saddlery*, a part of a saddle raised upon the bows or hinder part, to hold the rider's thigh. *Farrier's Dict.*

4. In *ships*, a cushion or bag, filled with tarred canvas, used to preserve the stays from being worn or chafed by the masts. *Mar. Dict.*

BŌL'STER, *v. t.* To support with a bolster, pillow, or any soft pad or quilt.

2. To support; to hold up; to maintain. *South.*

BŌL'STER, *v. i.* To lie together, or on the same bolster. *Shak.*

BŌL'STERED, *a.* Swelled out; supported.

BŌL'STER-ER, *n.* A supporter.

BŌL'STER-ING, *n.* A propping up or supporting. *Taylor.*

BŌLT, *n.* [Dan. *bolt*; Russ. *bolt*; D. *bout*; G. *bolzen*; Sax. *bolta*, catapulta, that which is driven, from the root of Gr. βαλλω, L. *pello.*]

1. An arrow; a dart; a pointed shaft. *Dryden.*

2. A strong cylindrical pin, of iron or other metal, used to fasten a door; a plank, a chain, &c. In *ships*, bolts are used in the sides and decks, and have different names, as rag-bolts, eye-bolts, ring-bolts, chain-bolts, &c. In *gunnery*, there are prise-bolts, transom-bolts, traverse-bolts, and bracket-bolts.

3. A thunder-bolt; a stream of lightning, so named from its darting like a bolt.

4. The quantity of twenty-eight ells of canvas. *Encyc.*

Bolt upright; as erect or straight up as an arrow placed on its head. *Grose.*

BŌLT, *v. t.* To fasten or secure with a bolt or iron pin, whether a door, a plank, fetters, or any thing else.

2. To fasten; to shackle; to restrain. *Shak.*

3. To blurt out; to utter or throw out precipitately.

I hate when vice can *bolt* her arguments. *Milton.*

In this sense it is often followed by *out.*

4. To throw precipitately; to swallow without chewing; as, to *bolt* food down one's throat.

BŌLT, *v. t.* [Russ. *boltayu*, to shake, agitate, babble; Norm. *bulter*, a bolting sieve.]

1. To sift or separate bran from flour, by passing the fine part of meal through a cloth.

2. Among sportsmen, to start or dislodge, used of conies.

3. To examine by sifting; to open or separate the parts of a subject, to find the truth; generally followed by *out.* "Time and nature will *bolt out* the truth of things." [*Inelegant.*] *L'Estrange.*

4. To purify; to purge. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

5. To discuss or argue, as at Gray's Inn, where cases are privately discussed by students and barristers. *Encyc.*

BŌLT, *v. i.* To shoot forth suddenly; to spring out with speed and suddenness; to start forth like a bolt; commonly followed by *out*; as, to *bolt out* of the house, or *out* of a den. *Dryden.*

BŌLT'-AU-GER, *n.* [*bolt* and *auger.*] A large borer used in ship-building. *Ash.*

BŌLT'-BŌAT, *n.* [*bolt* and *boat.*] A strong boat that will endure a rough sea. *Ash.*

BŌLT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made fast with a bolt; shot forth; sifted; examined.

BŌLT'ER, *n.* An instrument or machine for separating bran from flour, or the coarser part of meal from the finer.

2. A kind of net. *Johnson.*

BŌLT'-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* [*bolt* and *head.*] A long, straight-necked, glass vessel for chemical distillations, called also a *matrass* or *receiver.* *Johnson.*

BŌLT'ING, *ppr.* Fastening with a bolt, or bolts; blurting out; shooting forth suddenly; separating bran from flour; sifting; examining; discussing; dislodging.

BŌLT'ING, *n.* The act of fastening with a bolt or bolts; a sifting; discussion.

BŌLT'ING-CLOTH, *n.* [*bolt* and *cloth.*] A linen or hair cloth of which bolters are made for sifting meal. *Encyc.*

BŌLT'ING-HOUSE, *n.* [*bolt* and *house.*] The house or place where meal is bolted. *Johnson.*

BŌLT'ING-HUTCH, *n.* A tub for bolted flour.

BŌLT'ING-MILL, *n.* [*bolt* and *mill.*] A machine or engine for sifting meal. *Encyc.*

BŌLT'ING-TUB, *n.* A tub to sift meal in.

BŌL'TON-ITE, *n.* A granular mineral of a greyish or yellowish color, found in Bolton, Massachusetts; chiefly composed of silica and magnesia.

BŌLT'-RŌPE, *n.* [*bolt* and *rope.*] A rope to which the edges of sails are sewed to strengthen them. That part of it on the perpendicular side is called the *leech-rope*; that at the bottom, the *foot-rope*, that at the top, the *head rope.* *Mar. Dict.*

BŌLT'SPRIT, *n.* [From the universal popular pronunciation of this word, this may have been the original word; but I doubt it.] See Bowsprit.

BŌLT UP-RIGHT', *a.* or *adv.* Perfectly upright.

BŌ'LUS, *n.* [L. *bolus*; Gr. βωλος, a mass.] [*Good.*

A soft mass of any thing medicinal made into a large pill, to be swallowed at once. It may be of any ingredients, made a little thicker than honey. *Encyc.*

BŌMB, (bum,) *n.* [L. *bombus*; Gr. βομβος.]

1. A great noise. *Bacon.*

2. A large shell of cast iron, round and hollow, with a vent to receive a fusee, which is made of wood, and filled with inflammable matter. This being filled with gunpowder, and the fusee driven into the vent, the fusee is set on fire, and the bomb is thrown from a mortar, in such a direction as to fall into a fort, city, or enemy's camp, when it bursts with great violence, and often with terrible effect. The inventor of bombs is not known; they came into common use about the year 1634. *Encyc.*

3. The stroke upon a bell.

BŌMB, *v. t.* To attack with bombs; to bombard. [*Not used.*] *Prior.*

BŌMB, *v. i.* To sound. *B. Jonson.*

BŌM'BARD, (bum'bard,) *n.* [*bomb* and *ard*, kind. Fr. *bombarde*; Sp. and It. *bombarda.*]

1. A piece of short, thick ordnance, with a large mouth, formerly used; some of them carrying a ball of three hundred pounds' weight. It is called, also, *basilisk*, and by the Dutch *donderbuss*, thunder-gun. But the thing and the name are no longer in use. *Encyc.*

2. An attack with bombs; bombardment. *Barlow.*

3. A barrel; a drinking-vessel. [*Obs.*] *Ash.*

BŌM-BARD', (bum-bard',) *v. t.* To attack with bombs thrown from mortars.

BŌM-BARD'ED, *pp.* Attacked with bombs.

BŌM-BARD-IĒR', *n.* One whose business is to attend the loading and firing of mortars.

BŌM-BARD-IĒR' BEE'TLE, *n.* A kind of beetle, the *brachinus crepitans*, which, under a sense of danger, makes a discharge like that of a popgun, with a sort of smoke; hence the name. The name is also applied, from the same circumstance, to other species of the same genus.

BŌM-BARD'ING, *ppr.* Attacking with shells or bombs.

BŌM-BARD'MENT, *n.* An attack with bombs; the act of throwing bombs into a town, fort, or ship. *Addison.*

BŌM-BĀR'DO, *n.* A musical instrument of the wind kind, much like the bassoon, and used as a base to the hautboy. *Encyc.*

BŌM-BA-SĪN', } *n.* [Fr.] A twilled fabric, of which
BŌM-BA-ZĪNE', } the warp is silk, and the weft worsted; ordinarily black. *Encyc.*

BŌM'BAST, (bum'bast,) *n.* Originally, a stuff of soft, loose texture, used to swell garments. Hence, high-sounding words; an inflated style; fustian; a serious attempt, by strained description, to raise a low or familiar subject above its rank, which, instead of being sublime, never fails to be ridiculous. *Encyc.*

BŌM'BAST, *a.* High-sounding; inflated; big without meaning. *Swift.*

BŌM-BAST'IC, *a.* Swelled; high-sounding; bombast. *Shaftesbury.*

BŌM'BAST-RY, *n.* Swelling words without much meaning; fustian. *Swift.*

BOM'BATE, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of bombic acid with a base. *Lavoisier.*

BOM'BAX, *n.* The cotton-tree. *Brande.*

BŌM-BA-ZET', *n.* A sort of thin woolen cloth.

BŌMB'-CHEST, *n.* [*bomb* and *chest.*] A chest filled with bombs, or only with gunpowder, placed under ground, to make destruction by its displosion.

BŌM'BIC, *a.* [L. *bombux*, a silk-worm.]

Pertaining to the silk-worm; as, *bombic* acid.

BOM'BIC AC'ID, *n.* An animal acid obtained from silk worms and raw silk. Its existence as a distinct acid is now denied.

[The proper term is *bombycic* acid.]

BŌM-BI-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *bombilo.*]

Sound; report; noise. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

BOM'BITE, *n.* A bluish-black mineral of impalpable composition, found in Bombay; apparently a variety of flinty slate. *Shepard.*

BŌMB'-KETCH, } *n.* A small ship or vessel, con-
BOMB'-VES-SEL, } structed for throwing bombs into a fortress from the sea, and built remarkably strong, in order to sustain the shocks produced by the discharge of the mortars. They generally are rigged as ketches. *Mar. Dict.*

BŌMB'-PROOF, (bum'-,) *a.* Secured against the force of bombs.

BŌMB'-SHELL, (bum'shell,) *n.* A bomb, or hollow globe of iron, to be filled with powder, and thrown from a mortar.

BOM-BYC'I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *bombycinus*, from *bombyx*, a silk-worm.]

1. Silken; made of silk.

2. Being of the color of the silk-worm; transparent with a yellow tint. *Darwin.*

BOM'BYX, *n.* [L.] The silk-worm.

BON, *a.* [Fr., from L. *bonus.*]

Good; valid as security for something.

BON, (bong) *n.* [Fr. *bon*, good.]

A good saying; a jest, a tale. *Spenser.*

BO'NA-FI'DE, [L.] With good faith; without fraud or deception.

BO-NAIR', *a.* [It. *bonario*, from L. *bonus.*]

Complaisant; yielding. [*Not used.*]

BO-NA-PART'Ē-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Bonaparte.

BŌ'NA PART-ISM, *n.* The policy or manners of Bonaparte. *Lamartine.*

BŌ'NA-PART-IST, *n.* One attached to the policy of Bonaparte.

BO'NA PER-I-TU'RA, [L.] Perishable goods.

BO'NA RŌ'BA, *n.* [It., a fine gown.] [*Bouvier.*

A showy wanton. *Shak.*

BO-NA'SUS, *n.* [L.] A species of Bos, or wild ox, with a long mane; a native of Asia and Africa. It is of the size of a bull. *Encyc.*

BON'BON, (bong'bong,) *n.* [Fr.] Sugar confectionery; a sugar-plum.

BON CHRET'IEN, (bon-kret'yen,) *n.* [Fr., good Christian.] A kind of pear.

BOND, *n.* [Sax. *bond.* See BAND and BIND.]

1. Any thing that binds, as a cord, a chain, a rope; a band.

2. Ligament; that which holds things together.

3. Union; connection; a binding.

Let walls be so constructed as to make a good *bond*. *Mortimer.*

4. In *the plural*, chains; imprisonment; captivity.

He hath done nothing worthy of death or of *bonds*. — *Acts.*

5. Cause of union; cement which unites; link of connection; as, the *bonds* of affection.

Charity is the *bond* of perfectness. — Col. iii.

6. An obligation imposing a moral duty, as by a vow or promise, by law, or other means

7. In *law*, an obligation or deed by which a person binds himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay a certain sum on or before a future day appointed. This is a *single bond*. But usually a condition is added, that, if the obligor shall do a certain act, or pay a certain sum of money, on or before a time specified, the obligation shall be void; otherwise it shall remain in full force. If the condition is not performed, the bond becomes forfeited, and the obligor and his heirs are liable to the payment of the whole sum. *Blackstone.*

8. In *architecture*, a peculiar mode of disposing bricks in a wall; as, *English bond*, where one course consists of bricks with their ends toward the face of the wall, called *headers*, and the next course of bricks with their lengths parallel to the face of the wall, called *stretchers*; *Flemish bond*, where each course consists of headers and stretchers alternately. *Brande.*

BOND, *a.* [for *bound.*] In a state of servitude or slavery; captive.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles; whether we be *bond* or free. — 1 Cor. xii.

BOND, *v. t.* To give bond for, as for duties or customs at a custom-house; to secure payment of, by giving a bond.

On their reshipment and exportation, official clearances were given, in which no mention was made that the cargo consisted of *bonded* or debentured goods. *War in Duguse.*

In *the United States*, it is applied to the goods on which the customs arise, and to the duties secured by bond.

BOND'AGE, *n.* Slavery or involuntary servitude; captivity; imprisonment; restraint of a person's liberty by compulsion. In *ancient English law*, villenage.

2. Obligation; tie of duty.

He must resolve not to be brought under the *bondage* of observing oaths. *South.*

3. In *Scripture*, spiritual subjection to sin and corrupt passions, or to the yoke of the ceremonial law; servile fear. Heb. ii. Gal. ii. Rom. viii.

BOND'-CRED'IT-OR, *n.* A creditor who is secured by a bond. *Blackstone.*

BOND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Secured by bond, as duties. *Bonded goods*, are those for the duties on which, bonds are given at the custom-house.

BOND'MAID, *n.* [*bond* and *maid.*] A female slave, or one bound to service without wages, in opposition to a hired servant.

BOND'MAN, *n.* [*bond* and *man.*] A man slave, or one bound to service without wages. In *old English law*, a villain, or tenant in villenage.

BOND'-SERV-ANT, *n.* [*bond* and *servant.*] A slave; one who is subjected to the authority of another, or whose person and liberty are restrained.

BOND'-SERV-ICE, *n.* [*bond* and *service.*] The condition of a bond-servant; slavery.

BOND'-SLAVE, *n.* [*bond* and *slave.*] A person in a state of slavery; one whose person and liberty are subjected to the authority of a master.

BONDS'MAN, *n.* [*bond* and *man.*] A slave. [*Obs.*] *Derham.*

2. A surety; one who is bound, or who gives security, for another.

BONDS'WOM-AN, } *n.* [*bond* and *woman.*] A woman
BOND'WOM-AN, } an slave. *B. Jonson.*

BON'DUC, *n.* A species of Guilandina, or *nickar-tree*, the yellow nickar, a climbing plant, a native of the West Indies, bearing a pod containing two hard seeds of the size of a child's marble. *Encyc.*

BONE, *n.* [Sax. *ban*; Sw. *ben*; D. *been*, bone or leg, Ger. *bein*, a leg; Dan. *been*, leg or bone. The sense probably is, that which is set or fixed.]

1. A firm, hard substance, of a dull white color, composing the skeleton or firmer part of the body, in the higher orders of animals. The *bones* of an animal support all the softer parts, as the flesh and vessels. They vary in texture in different bones, and in different parts of the same bone. The long bones are compact in their middle portion, with a central cavity occupied by a network of plates and fibers, and cellular or spongy at the extremities. The flat bones are compact externally, and cellular internally. The bones in a fetus are soft and cartilaginous, but they gradually harden with age. The ends of the long bones are larger than the middle part, which renders the articulations more firm, and in the fetus they are distinct portions, called *epiphyses*. *Bones* are supplied with blood-vessels, and in the fetus, or in a disordered state, are very vascular. They are also furnished with nerves and absorbents, though less easily detected in a sound state. They are covered with a thin, strong membrane, called the *periosteum*, which, together with the bones, has very little sensibility in a sound state, but when inflamed is extremely sensible. Their cells and cavities are occupied by a fatty substance, called the *medulla* or *marrow*. They consist of earthy matter rather more than half, fatty matter one tenth, and cartilage about one third of the whole. The earthy matter gives them their solidity, and consists of phosphate of lime, with a small portion of carbonate of lime and phosphate of magnesia. *Cyc. Webster. Thomson.*

2. A piece of bone, with fragments of meat adhering to it.

To be upon the bones, is to attack. [*Little used, and vulgar.*]

To make no bones, is to make no scruple; a metaphor taken from a dog who greedily swallows meat that has no bones. *Johnson.*

Bones; a sort of bobbins, made of bones or ivory, for weaving lace: also, dice. *Johnson.*

BONE, *v. t.* To take out bones from the flesh, as in cookery. *Johnson.*

2. To put whalebone into stays. *Ash.*

BONE'-ACE, *n.* [*bone* and *ace.*] A game at cards, in which he who has the highest card turned up to him wins the *bone*, that is, one half the stake. *Encyc.*

BONE'-ACHE, (-āke,) *n.* Pain in the bones. *Soak.*

BONE'-BLACK, *n.* The black carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted by calcination, in close vessels; called also *animal charcoal*. It is used as a decolorizing material and as a black pigment. *Ure.*

BONED, *pp.* Deprived of bones, as in cookery.

BON'ED, *a.* Having bones; used in composition; as, *high boned, strong boned.*

BONE'-DUST, *n.* Ground or pulverized bones, used as a powerful manure.

BONE'-EARTH, (-erth,) *n.* The earthy residuum after the calcination of bone, consisting chiefly of phosphate of lime.

BONE'-LACE, *n.* [*bone* and *lace.*] A lace made of linen thread, so called because woven with bobbins of bone. [*Obs.*]

BONE'LESS, *a.* Without bones, wanting bones; as, *boneless* gums. *Shak.*

BONE'-SET, *v. t.* [*bone* and *set.*] To set a dislocated bone, to unite broken bones. *Wiseman.*

BONE'-SET, *n.* A plant, the thoroughwort, a species of eupatorium.

BONE'-SET-TER, *n.* [*bone* and *set.*] One whose occupation is to set and restore broken and dislocated bones.

BONE'-SET-TING, *n.* That branch of surgery which consists in replacing broken and luxated bones, the practice of setting bones.

BONE'-SPAV-IN, *n.* [*bone* and *spavin.*] A bony excrescence, or hard swelling, on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg; usually cured by blistering and firing, or caustic blisters. *Encyc.*

BO NET'TA, *n.* A sea fish. Qu. *Bonito. Herbert.*

BON'FIRE, *n.* [Fr. *bon*, good, and *fire.*]

A fire made as an expression of public joy and exultation.

BON'GRACE, *n.* [Fr. *bonne* and *grace.*]

A covering for the forehead. [*Not used.*] *Beaum.*

BO'NI-FORM, *a.* Of a good shape.

BON'I-FY, *v. t.* To convert into good. [*Not used.*] *Cudworth.*

BŌN'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of bones.

BO-NI'TO, *n.* [Sp.] A fish of the Tunny kind, growing to the length of three feet, found on the American coast and in the tropical climates. It has a greenish back, and a white, silvery belly. *Hawkesworth. Pennant. Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BON'MOT', (bong'mo',) *n.* [Fr. *bon*, good, and *mot*, a word.] A jest; a witty repartee.

BONNE BOUCHE, (bon boosh,) *n.* [Fr.] A delicious morsel or mouthful.

BON'NET, *n.* [Fr. *bonnet*; Sp. *bonete*; Ir. *boinead*; Arm. *boned.*]

1. A covering for the head, in common use before the introduction of hats. The word, as now used, signifies a cover for the head, worn by females, close at the sides, and projecting over the forehead.

2. In *fortification*, a small work with two faces, having only a parapet, with two rows of palisades about 10 or 12 feet distant. Generally, it is raised above the salient angle of the counterscarp, and communicates with the covered way. *Encyc.*

Bonnet d pretre, or priest's bonnet, is an outwork, having at the head three salient angles and two inward. *Johnson.*

3. In *sea language*, an addition to a sail, or an additional part laced to the foot of a sail, in small vessels, and in moderate winds. *Mar. Dict.*

BON'NET-ED, *a.* Wearing a bonnet.

BON'NET-PEP'PER, *n.* A species of Capsicum, or Guinea pepper. *Fam. of Plants.*

BON'NI-BEL, *n.* [Fr. *bonne* and *belle.*]

A handsome girl. *Spenser.*

BON'NI-LASS, *n.* [*bonny* and *lass.*] A beautiful girl. *Spenser.*

BON'NI-LY, *adv.* [See BONNY.] Gayly; handsomely; plumply.

BON'NI-NESS, *n.* Gayety; handsomeness; plumpness. [*Little used.*]

BON'NY, *a.* [Fr. *bon*, *bonne*, good; L. *bonus.* See BOON.]

1. Handsome; beautiful.

Till *bonny* Susan sped across the plain. *Gay.*

2. Gay; merry; frolicsome; cheerful; blithe.

Blithe and *bonny*. *Shak.*

3. In *familiar language*, plump, as plump and healthful persons are most inclined to mirth.

[*This word is much used in Scotland.*]

BON'NY, *n.* Among *miners*, a bed of ore, differing from a squat in being round, whereas a squat is flat; or a distinct bed of ore, that communicates with no vein. *Bailey. Encyc.*

BON'NY-CLAB'BER, *n.* [Qu. *bonny*, or Ir. *buine*, milk, and *clabber*; Ar. لبا *laba*, blestings; G. *leb*; D. *leb*, rennet.]

A word used in Ireland for sour buttermilk. *Johnson.*

It is used, in America, for any milk that is *turned*, or become thick in the process of souring, and applied only to that part which is thick.

BON'TEN, *n.* A narrow woolen stuff.

BON'-TON', (bong'tong',) *n.* [Fr.] The height of the fashion.

BONUM MAGNUM, [L.] A kind of plum. *Johnson.*

BŌ'NUS, *n.* [L.] A premium given for a loan, or for a charter or other privilege granted to a company.

2. An extra dividend to the shareholders of a joint-stock company, out of accumulated profits. *Gilbert.*

BON VI VANT', (bong-vē-vang',) *n.* [Fr.] A good fellow; a jovial companion.

BŌ'NY, *a.* [from *bone.*] Consisting of bones; full of bones; pertaining to bones.

2. Having large or prominent bones; stout; strong.

BON'ZE, (bon'zy,) *n.* A Boodhist priest; a name used in China, Tunkin, and the neighboring countries. In China, the bonzes are the priests of the Fohists; or sect of Fohi. They are distinguished from the laity by their dress. In Japan, they are gentlemen of family. In Tunkin, every pagoda has at least two bonzes belonging to it, and some have thirty or forty. In China, the number of bonzes is estimated at fifty thousand, and they are represented as idle, dissolute men. *Encyc.*

BOO'BY, *n.* [Sp. *bobo*, a dunce or idiot, a ruff for the neck, a buffoon, the bird *bobo*. Qu. Ger. *bube*, a boy.]

1. A dunce; a stupid fellow; a lubber; one void of wisdom or intellect. *Prior.*

2. A fowl, allied to the Pelican genus, the Sula fusca, of a brown and white color, much varied in different individuals. This fowl is found among the Bahama Isles, feeds upon fish, and lays its eggs on the bare rocks. It has a joint in the upper mandible, by which it can raise it without opening the mouth. *Encyc.*

BOO'BY, *a.* Having the characteristics of a booby.

BOO'BY-HUT, *n.* A kind of covered sleigh, so called in the eastern part of the United States.

BOO'BY-HUTCH, *n.* A clumsy, ill-contrived, covered carriage or seat, used in the east part of England. *Forby.*

BOODH, *n.* In *Eastern Asia*, a general name for the divinity. *Malcom.*

BOODH'ISM, *n.* A system of religion in Eastern Asia, embraced by more than one third of the human race. It teaches that, at distant intervals, a *Boodh*, or deity, appears, to restore the world from a state of ignorance and decay, and then sinks into a state of entire non-existence, or rather, perhaps, of bare existence without attributes, action, or consciousness. This state, called *Nirvana*, or *Nieban*, is regarded as the ultimate supreme good, and the highest reward of virtue among men. Four Boodhs have thus appeared in the world, and passed into *Nirvana*, the last of whom, Gaudama, became incarnate about 600 years before Christ. From his death, in 543 B. C., many thousand years will elapse before the appearance of another; so that the system, in the mean time, is practically one of pure atheism. The objects of worship, until another Boodh appears, are the relics and images of Gaudama. *E. E. Salisbury. Malcom.*

BOODH'IST, *n.* One who maintains the doctrines of Boodhism.

BOOK, *n.* [Sax. *boc*, a book and the beech-tree; Goth. *boka*; Icelandic, *book*; D. *boek*, a book, and the mast of beech; *beuke*, a beech-tree; G. *buch*, a book, and *buche*, a beech; Dan. *bog*; Sw. *bok*; Russ. *bukŭ*; Gypsy, *buchos*. Like the Latin *liber*, *book* signifies primarily bark and *beech*, the tree being probably named from its bark.]

1. A general name of every literary composition which is printed; but, appropriately, a printed composition bound; a volume. The name is given also to any number of written sheets when bound or sewed together, and to a volume of blank paper, in-

tended for any species of writing, as for memorandums, for accounts, or receipts.

2. A particular part of a literary composition; a division of a subject in the same volume.

3. A volume or collection of sheets in which accounts are kept; a register of debts and credits, receipts and expenditures, &c.

In books: in kind remembrance; in favor.

I was so much in Air books, that at his decease he left me his lamp. *Addison.*

Without book; by memory; without reading; without notes; as, a sermon was delivered *without book.* This phrase is used also in the sense of *without authority;* as, a man asserts *without book.*

BOOK, *v. t.* To enter, write, or register in a book.

BOOK'-AC-COUNT', *n.* [*book* and *account.*] An account or register of debt or credit in a book.

BOOK'BIND-ER, *n.* [*book* and *bind.*] One whose occupation is to bind books.

BOOK'BIND-ER-Y, *n.* A place for binding books.

BOOK'BIND-ING, *n.* The art or practice of binding books; or of sewing the sheets, and covering them with leather or other material.

BOOK'CASE, *n.* A case with shelves, and, commonly, doors, for holding books.

BOOK'-DEBT, (-det,) *n.* A debt for goods delivered, and charged by the seller on his book of accounts.

BOOK'ED, (bookt,) *pp.* Entered in a book; registered.

BOOK'FUL, *a.* [*book* and *full.*] Full of notions gleaned from books; crowded with undigested learning. *Pope.*

BOOK'ING, *ppr.* Registering in a book.

BOOK'ISH, *a.* Given to reading; fond of study; more acquainted with books than with men. *Shak.*

BOOK'ISH-LY, *adv.* In the way of being addicted to books or much reading. *Thurlow.*

BOOK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Addictedness to books; fondness for study. *Whitlock.*

BOOK'-KEEP-ER, *n.* [*book* and *keep.*] One who keeps accounts, or the accounts of another; the officer who has the charge of keeping the books and accounts in a public office.

BOOK'-KEEP-ING, *n.* [*book* and *keep.*] The art of recording mercantile transactions in a regular and systematic manner; the art of keeping accounts in such a manner, that a man may know the true state of his business and property, or of his debts and credits, by an inspection of his books. The books for this purpose are, 1. A *Waste Book*, or *Blotter*, in which are registered all accounts or transactions in the order in which they take place; 2. The *Journal*, which contains the accounts transferred from the waste book, in the same order, but expressed in a technical style; 3. The *Ledger*, in which articles of the same kind are collected together, from the journal, and arranged under proper titles.

In addition to these, several others are used; as, *cash-book; book of charges of merchandise; book of house-expenses; invoice-book; sales-book; bill-book; receipt-book; letter-book; pocket-book;* the use of which may be understood from the names. *Encyc.*

BOOK'-KNOWL-EDGE, (-nol'lej,) *n.* Knowledge gained by reading books.

BOOK'LAND, } *n.* [*book* and *land.*] In *old English*
BUCK'LAND, } *laws*, charter land, held by deed under certain rents and free-services, which differed nothing from free socage lands. This species of tenure has given rise to the modern freeholds. *Blackstone.*

BOOK'-LEARN-ED, *a.* [*book* and *learn.*] Versed in books; acquainted with books and literature; a term sometimes implying *an ignorance of men*, or of the common concerns of life. *Dryden.*

BOOK'-LEARN-ING, *n.* Learning acquired by reading; acquaintance with books and literature; sometimes implying want of practical knowledge. *Sidney.*

BOOK'LESS, *a.* [*book* and *less.*] Without books; unlearned. *Shenstone.*

BOOK'-MAD-NESS, *n.* A rage for possessing books; bibliomania.

BOOK'-MAK-ER, *n.* One who writes and publishes books.

BOOK'-MAK-ING, *n.* The practice of writing and publishing books.

BOOK'-MAN, *n.* [*book* and *man.*] A man whose profession is the study of books. *Shak.*

BOOK'-MATE, *n.* [*book* and *mate.*] A school-fellow.

BOOK'MIND-ED-NESS, *n.* Love of books. [*Shak.*

BOOK'-MUS-LIN, *n.* [Originally *buke muslin.*] A particular kind of muslin.

BOOK'-OATH, *n.* The oath made on the book, or Bible. *Shak.*

BOOK'SELL-ER, *n.* [*book* and *sell.*] One whose occupation is to sell books.

BOOK'SELL-ING, *n.* The employment of selling books.

BOOK'-STALL, *n.* A stand or stall, commonly in the open air, for retailing books.

BOOK'STAND, *n.* A stand or frame for containing books offered for sale in the streets.

BOOK'STONE, *n.* See BIBLIOLITE.

BOOK'STORE, *n.* A shop where books are kept for sale, [*U. S.*;] called in *England* a *bookseller's shop.*

BOOK'WORM, (-wurm,) *n.* [*book* and *worm.*] A worm or mite that eats holes in books.

2. A student closely attached to books, or addicted to study; also, a reader without judgment. *Pope.*

BOO'LEY, *n.* In *Ireland*, one who has no settled habitation, but wanders from place to place with his flocks and herds, living on their milk, like the Tartars. *Spenser.*

BOOM, *n.* [D. *boom*, a tree, a pole, a *beam*, a bar, a rafter; Goth. *bagms;* Ger. *baum;* Eng. *beam;* D. *boomen*, to push forward with a pole; Dan. *bom*, a rail or bar.]

1. A long pole or spar, run out from various parts of a ship, or other vessel, for the purpose of extending the bottom of particular sails; as, the *jib boom*, *studding-sail boom*, *main boom*, *square-sail boom*, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A strong iron chain cable, or line of spars bound together, extended across a river, or the mouth of a harbor, to prevent an enemy's ships from passing.

3. A pole set up as a mark to direct seamen how to keep the channel in shallow water.

4. A hollow roar, as of waves.

BOOM, *v. i.* [Sax. *byma*, *byme*, a trumpet; *bymian*, to blow or sound a trumpet; D. *bomme*, a drum; *bommen*, to drum; W. *bwmp*, a hollow sound. We see the senses of *sounding*, *uttering the voice*, *swelling*, and *rushing forward*, are connected.]

1. In *marine language*, to rush with violence, as a ship under a press of sail.

2. To swell; to roll and roar, as waves.

The hoarse waves booming to the ocean shore. *Hillhouse.*

3. To cry as the bittern. *Goldsmith.*

The Dutch use *bom* for the sound of an empty barrel; and *bommen* is to drum.

BOOM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rushing with violence; roaring, like waves.

BOOM'E-RANG, *n.* A wooden weapon used by the natives of Australia. [See KYLEE.]

BOON, *n.* [L. *bonus;* Fr. *bon;* Norm. *boon;* It. *buono;* Sp. *bueno;* Port. *bom*, good.]

1. A gift; a grant; a benefaction; a present; a favor granted. *Addison.*

2. [Dan. *bön*, Sw. *bön*, a petition.] A prayer or petition. *Ash.*

BOON, *a.* [Fr. *bon;* L. *bonus.*]

Gay; merry; kind, bountiful; as, a *boon* companion. *Milton.*

BOON, *n.* The refuse or useless vegetable matter from dressed flax. *Library of Ent. Knowledge.*

BO'OPS, *n.* A genus of fishes, of the order *Acanthopterygii*, found mostly in the Mediterranean. *Brande.*

BOOR, *n.* [Sax. *gebur*, a countryman or farmer; D. *boer*, a rustic or farmer; G. *bauer*, a countryman and a builder, from *bauen*, to build, to cultivate; Sax. *byan*, or *bugian*, and *gebugian;* D. *bouwen;* Dan. *bygge;* Sw. *byggia*, to build. *Boor* is a contracted word.]

1. A countryman; a peasant; a rustic; a plowman; a clown; hence, one who is rude in manners, and illiterate. *Dryden.*

2. A name given to the Russian peasants.

BOOR'ISH, *a.* Clownish; rustic; awkward in manners; illiterate. *Shak.*

BOOR'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a clownish manner.

BOOR'ISH-NESS, *n.* Clownishness; rusticity; coarseness of manners.

BOOSE, *n.* [Sax. *bosig*, *bosg;* Heb. and Ch. אבוס, a

stall or crib; Ar. ابس *abasa*, to shut up or imprison.]

A stall or inclosure for an ox, cow, or other cattle. [*Not used*, or *local.*]

BOOSE, } (booz,) *v. i.* [W. *bozi*, to immerse.]
BOOZE, }

To drink hard; to guzzle. [*Vulgar.*] *Maunder.*

BOOS'ER, *n.* One who guzzles liquor; a tippler.

BOOST, *v. t.* To lift or raise by pushing; to push up. [*A common vulgar word in New England.*]

BOO'SY, (boo'zy,) *a.* A little intoxicated; merry with liquor. [*Vulgar.*] *Holloway.*

BOOT, *v. t.* [Sax. *bot*, *bote*, reparation, satisfaction, a making good, amends; Goth. *botyan*, to profit or help; Sw. *böt*, a fine; D. *boete*, fine, penalty, repentance; *boeten*, to amend or repair; G. *busse*, boot, fine, penance; *büssen*, to amend; Dan. *bödde*, to repair, or requite; *böde*, to expiate, or make atonement; W. *bud*, profit; *buziaw*, to profit. We observe this word is from the root of *better*, denoting more, or advance; Eng. *but.* The primary sense of the root is to advance, or carry forward.]

1. To profit; to advantage.

It shall not *boot* them. *Hooker.*

But more generally followed by *it*, — what *boots it?* Indeed, it is seldom used, except in the latter phrase.

2. To enrich; to benefit.

I will *boot* thee. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

BOOT, *n.* Profit; gain; advantage; that which is given to make the exchange equal, or to supply the deficiency of value in one of the things exchanged. *Shak.*

2. *To boot;* in addition to; over and above; besides; a compensation for the difference of value between things bartered; as, I will give my horse for yours, with one hundred dollars *to boot.* [Sax. *to bote.* The phrase is pure Saxon.]

3. Spoil; plunder. [See BOOTY.] *Shak.*

BOOT, *n.* [Fr. *botte*, a *boot*, a bunch; Ir. *butais;* W. *botasen*, *botas;* Sp. *bota*, a *boot*, a *butt*, or cask, a leather bag to carry liquors; Port. *bota;* It. *botte*, boots, a cask.]

1. A covering for the leg, made of leather, and united with a shoe. This garment was originally intended for horsemen, but is now generally worn by gentlemen on foot. The different sorts are, *fishing-boots*, worn in water; *hunting-boots*, a thinner kind, for sportsmen; *jack-boots*, a strong kind, for horsemen; and *half-boots.*

2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly used to torture criminals. This was made of boards bound fast to the legs by cords; or a boot or buskin, made wet and drawn upon the legs, and then dried by the fire, so as to contract and squeeze the legs. *Encyc.*

3. A box covered with leather in the fore part of a coach. Also, an apron or leathern cover for a gig or chair, to defend persons from rain and mud. [*This latter application is local and improper.*]

4. In the plural, *boots*, a servant at hotels who blacks the boots; formerly called *boot-catcher.*

BOOT, *v. t.* To put on boots.

BOOT'-CATCH-ER, *n.* [*boot* and *catch.*] The person at an inn whose business is to pull off boots and clean them. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

BOOT'-CRIMP, *n.* A frame or last used by bootmakers for drawing and shaping the body of a boot.

BOOT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having boots on. *Dryden.*

BOOT-EE', *n.* A word sometimes used for a half or short boot.

BO-ÖTES, *n.* A northern constellation, consisting, according to Flamsteed's catalogue, of fifty-four stars.

BOOTH, *n.* [W. *both;* Ir. *boith* or *both;* G. *bude;* Russ. *budka;* Ch. בית *bith*, a house, and to lodge for a night; also in the Ar. Sam. Syr. Eth. and Heb. *beth*, a house or booth, a nest for birds. Probably the sense is, a dwelling, from lodging, abiding.]

A house or shed built of boards, boughs of trees, or other slight materials, for a temporary residence. *Bible. Camden.*

BOOT'-HOSE, *n.* [*boot* and *hose.*] Stocking-hose, or spatterdashes, in lieu of boots. *Shak.*

BOOT'-JACK, *n.* A machine for drawing off boots.

BOOT'LEG, *n.* [*boot* and *leg.*] Leather cut out for the leg of a boot. *Ash.*

BOOT'LESS, *a.* [from *boot.*] Unavailing; unprofitable; useless; without advantage or success. *Shak.*

BOOT'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without use or profit.

BOOT'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being unavailing.

BOOT'TOP-PING, *n.* [*boot* and *top.*] The operation of cleansing a ship's bottom near the surface of the water, by scraping off the grass, slime, shells, &c., and daubing it with a mixture of tallow, sulphur, and resin. *Mar. Dict.*

BOOT'-TREE, } *n.* An instrument to stretch and
BOOT'-LAST, } widen the leg of a boot, consisting of two pieces, shaped like a leg, between which, when put into the boot, a wedge is driven. *Encyc.*

BOOT'Y, *n.* [Sw. *byte;* Dan. *bytte;* D. *buit;* G. *beute;* It. *bottino;* Sp. *botin;* Fr. *butin;* D. *buiten*, to rove. See BUT.]

1. Spoil taken from an enemy in war; plunder; pillage. *Milton.*

2. That which is seized by violence and robbery. *Shak.*

To play booty, is to play dishonestly, with an intent to lose. *Johnson.*

BO-PEEP', *n.* [*bo*, an exclamation, and *peep.*] The act of looking out or from behind something and drawing back, as children in play, for the purpose of frightening each other. *Shak. Dryden.*

BOR'A-BLE, *a.* [See BORE.] That may be bored. [*Little used.*]

BO-RACH'IO, *n.* [It. *boraccia*, a leather bottle for wine; Sp. *borracho*, drunk.]

1. A bottle or cask. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

2. A drunkard. *Congreve.*

BO-RAC'IC, (bo-ras'ik,) *a.* [See BORAX.] Pertaining to or produced from borax.

Boracic acid; a compound of a peculiar element, *boron*, with oxygen. It is generally obtained from borax, by adding sulphuric acid. It is also found native, in certain mineral springs in Italy.

BO'RA-CITE, *n.* A mineral composed of boracic acid and magnesia; a native borate of magnesia.

BOR'AGE, (bur'rage,) *n.* A plant of the genus Borago.

BOR'A-MEZ. See BAROMETZ.

BO'RATE, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of boracic acid with a base. *Fourcroy.*

BO'RAX, *n.* [Pers. بورك; Ar. بورق *borakon*, from برق *baraka*, to shine; Russ. *bura.*]

Biborate of soda; a salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with soda. It is brought from the

East Indies, where it is said to be found at the bottom or on the margin of certain lakes, particularly in Thibet. It is said to be artificially prepared in Persia, like nitor. It comes in three states. 1. Crude borax, tincal, or chrysocolla, from Persia, in greenish masses of a greasy feel, or in opaque green crystals. 2. Borax of China, somewhat purer, in small plates or masses, irregularly crystallized, and of a dirty white. 3. Dutch or purified borax, in portions of transparent crystals, which is the kind generally used. It is an excellent flux in docimastic operations, and useful in sodering metals. *Hooper.*

BOR'BO-RYGM, (bor'bo-rim,) *n.* [*βορβορυγμος*, a rumbling.] A rumbling noise of wind in the bowels.

BŌRD'AGE, *n.* See BORDLANDS. [*Todd.*

BORD'EL, } *n.* [Fr. *bordel*, a brothel; D. *bordeel*;
BOR-DEL'LO, } Ger. *bordell*; It. *bordello*; Sp. *burdel*; Arm. *bordell*; from *bord*, a house. This is the Eng. *brothel.*]

A brothel; a bawdy-house; a house devoted to prostitution. *B. Jonson.*

BORD'EL-LER, *n.* The keeper of a brothel. *Gower.*

BORD'ER, *n.* [Fr. and Arm. *bord*; Sp. *bordo*; Port. *borda*; It. *bordo*. See BOARD.]

The outer edge of any thing; the extreme part or surrounding line; the confine or exterior limit of a country, or of any region or tract of land; the exterior part or edge of a garment; the rim or brim of a vessel, but not often applied to vessels; the exterior part of a garden, and hence a bank raised at the side of a garden for the cultivation of flowers, and a row of plants; in short, the outer part or edge of things too numerous to be specified.

In *botany*, the *limbus* or upper spreading part of a monopetalous corol. *Martyn.*

BORD'ER, *v. i.* To confine; to touch at the edge, side, or end; to be contiguous or adjacent; with *on* or *upon*; as, Connecticut, on the north, *borders on* or *upon* Massachusetts.

2. To approach near to.

Wit which *borders upon* profaneness deserves to be branded as folly. *Tillotson.*

BORD'ER, *v. t.* To make a border; to adorn with a border of ornaments; as, to *border* a garment or a garden.

2. To reach to; to touch at the edge or end; to confine upon; to be contiguous to.

Sheba and Raamah *border* the Persian Gulf. *Raleigh.*

3. To confine within bounds; to limit. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BORD'ER-ED, *pp.* Adorned or furnished with a border.

BORD'ER-ER, *n.* One who dwells on a border or at the extreme part or confines of a country, region, or tract of land; one who dwells next to a place. *Bacon.*

BORD'ER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lying adjacent to; forming a border.

BŌRD-HALF'PEN-NY, (bōrd-hap'pen-ny,) *n.* Money paid for setting up boards or a stall in market. *Burn.*

BŌRD'-LAND, *n.* [*bord* and *land*. See BOARD.] In *old law*, the demain land which a lord kept in his hands for the maintenance of his *bord*, board, or table. *Spelman.*

BŌRD'-LŌDE, } *n.* [*bord* and *load.*] The service re-
BŌRD'-LŌAD, } quired of a tenant to carry timber from the woods to the lord's house; also, the quantity of provision paid by a bord-man for bord-land. *Bailey.*

BŌRD'-MAN, *n.* [*bord* and *man.*] A tenant of bord-land, who supplied his lord with provisions. *Encyc.*

BORD'-RĀG-ING, *n.* An incursion upon the borders of a country. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

BŌRD'-SERV-ICE, *n.* [*bord* and *service.*] The tenure by which bord-land was held, which was the payment of a certain quantity of provisions to the lord. In lieu of this, the tenant now pays sixpence an acre. *Encyc.*

BORD'URE, *n.* In *heraldry*, a tract or compass of metal, color, or fur, within the escutcheon and around it. *Bailey.*

BŌRE, *v. t.* [Sax. *borian*; Sw. *bora*; D. *boren*; Ger. *bohren*; Dan. *borer*, to bore; D. *boor*; Ger. *bohrer*; Dan *borre*, a borer; L. *foro*, and *perforo*, to bore, to *perforate*; Russ. *buran*, a borer; Gr. *πειρω*, to pierce or transfix; also, to pass over, in which sense it coincides with *ferry*. The Celtic *ber*, *bear*, a spit, L. *verr*, from thrusting or piercing, coincide in elements

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with this root. Pers. بيرو *birah*, a borer.]

1. To perforate or penetrate a solid body, and make a round hole, by turning an auger, gimlet, or other instrument. Hence, to make hollow; to form a round hole; as, to *bore* a cannon.

2. To eat out or make a hollow by gnawing or corroding, as a worm.

3. To penetrate or break through by turning or labor; as, to *bore* through a crowd. *Gay.*

4. To weary by tedious iteration.

BŌRE, *v. i.* To be pierced or penetrated by an instrument that turns; as, this timber does not *bore* well, or is hard to *bore*.

2. To pierce or enter by boring; as, an auger *bores*.

3. To push forward toward a certain point. [well.

Boring to the weal. *Dryden.*

4. With *horsemen*, a horse *bores*, when he carries his nose to the ground *Dict.*

5. In *a transitive* or *intransitive sense*, to penetrate the earth by means of a chisel or other cutting instrument, withdrawing the dust and fragments, at intervals, by means of a scooping-iron or other appropriate instrument, for the purpose of ascertaining the presence of minerals, as veins of ore or beds of coal, or for obtaining springs of water, as in Artesian wells, or fountains of salt water, &c.

BŌRE, *n.* The hole made by boring. Hence, the cavity or hollow of a gun, cannon, pistol, or other firearm; the caliber, whether formed by boring or not.

2. Any instrument for making holes by boring or turning, as an auger, gimlet, or wimble.

3. A person or thing that wearies by iteration.

BŌRE, *n.* A tide swelling above another tide. *Burke.*

A sudden influx of the tide into a river or narrow strait, conflicting with the water from above. *Cyc.*

BŌRE, *pret.* of BEAR. [See BEAR.]

BŌRE'-CŌLE, *n.* A variety of cabbage, whose leaves are not formed into a compact head, but are loose, and generally curled or wrinkled. *Fam. of Plants*

BŌ'RE-AL, *a.* [L. *borealis*. See BOREAS.]

Northern; pertaining to the north or the north wind. *Pope.*

BŌ'RE-AS, *n.* [L. *boreas*: Gr. *βορεας*, the north wind; Russ. *burya*, a storm or tempest; *buran*, a tempest with snow. The Russ. gives the radical sense.]

The northern wind; a cold, northerly wind. *Milton.*

BŌR'ED, (bōrd,) *pp.* Perforated by an auger or other turning instrument; made hollow; wearied by tedious iteration.

BO-REE', *n.* [Fr.] A certain dance, or movement in common time, or four crotchets in a bar; always beginning in the last quaver of last crotchet of the measure. *Busby.*

BŌR'ER, *n.* One who bores; also, an instrument to make holes with by turning.

2. Terebella, the piercer, a genus of sea worms, that pierce wood.

BŌR'ING, *n.*

1. The act of boring; a place made by boring.

2. The chips made by perforating a body are called *borings*.

BŌR'ING, *ppr.* Perforating by an auger or other turning instrument; making hollow; wearying by tedious iteration.

BORN, (baurn,) *pp.* of BEAR. Brought forth, as an animal. A very useful distinction is observed by good authors, who, in the sense of *produced* or brought forth, write this word *born*; but, in the sense of *carried*, write it *borne*. This difference of orthography renders obvious the difference of pronunciation.

1. *To be born*, is to be produced or brought into life. "Man is *born* to trouble." A man *born* a prince or a beggar. It is followed by *of* before the mother or ancestors.

Man, that is born *of* woman, is of few days and full of trouble. — Job xiv.

2. *To be born*, or *born again*, is to be regenerated and renewed; to receive spiritual life. John iii.

BORNE, *pp.* of BEAR. Carried; conveyed; supported; defrayed.

BOR'NITE, *n.* The tellurite of bismuth. *Dana.*

BŌ'RON, *n.* The radical or elementary base of boracic acid. *Parke.*

BŌR'OUGH, (bur'ro,) *n.* [Goth. *baurgs*; Sax. *burg*, *burh*, *beorh*, *beorg*, *byrig*; Ir. *brog*; Fr. *bourg*; It. *borgo*; Sp. *burgo*; D. *burg* and *berg*; Dan. *borg*; Arm. *bourg*; G. *burg* and *berg*; Gr. *πυργος*; Ar.

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borachon; Sans. *bura*. This word, in Saxon, is interpreted a hill, heap, mountain, fortification, castle, tower, city, house, and tomb. Hence *Perga* in Pamphylia, *Bergen* in Norway, *Burgos* in Spain, and probably *Prague* in Bohemia. In W. *bwr*, *bwre*, signifies a wall, rampart, or work for defense, and *burdais* is a burgess. But the original sense probably is found in the verb Sax. *beorgan*, D. and G. *bergen*, Russ. *beregu*, to keep, or save, that is, to make close or secure. Hence it coincides with *park*, and L. *parcus*, saving. (See the next word.) If the noun is the primary word, denoting *hill*, this is from throwing together, collecting; a sense allied to that of making fast or close.]

Originally, a fortified city or town; hence, a hill, for hills were selected for places of defense. But in later times, the term *city* was substituted to denote an episcopal town, in which was the see of a bishop, and that of *borough* was retained for the rest. *At present*, the name is given appropriately to such towns and villages as send representatives or burgesses to parliament. Some boroughs are incorporated, others are not. *Blackstone. Encyc.*

In *Connecticut*, this word, *borough*, is used for a town, or a part of a town, or a village, incorporated with certain privileges, distinct from those of other towns and of cities.

In *Scotland*, a *borough* is a body corporate, consisting of the inhabitants of a certain district, erected by the sovereign, with a certain jurisdiction. *Boroughs* are erected to be held of the sovereign, as is generally the case of royal boroughs; or of the superior of the lands included, as in the case of boroughs of regality and barony. Royal boroughs are generally erected for the advantage of trade. *Encyc.*

BOR'OUGH, (bur'ro,) *n.* [Sax. *borhoe*, a surety; *borgian*, to borrow; *borg*, interest; *borga*, a debtor, a surety; *borgreed*, a promise or bond for appearance, a pledge; *borg-bryce*, burg-break, violation of pledge; *borghand*, *borhhand*, a surety or bail; *beorgan*, to keep, guard, or preserve; G. and D. *borgen*, to borrow. See the preceding word.]

In *Saxon times*, a main pledge, or association of men, who were sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behavior of each other, and if any offense was committed in their district, they were bound to have the offender forthcoming. The association of ten men was called a *tithing* or *decennary*; the presiding man was called the *tithing-man* or *head-borough*; or, in some places, *borsholder*, *borough's elder*. This society was called, also, *friburg*, freeburg, frank-pledge. Ten tithings formed a *hundred*, consisting of that number of sureties, and this denomination is still given to the districts comprehended in the association. The term seems to have been used both for the society and for each surety. The word *main*, hand, which is attached to this society, or their mutual assurance, indicates that the agreement was ratified by shaking hands.

Spelman. Blackstone. Cowel.

Some writers have suggested that the application of this word to towns sprung from these associations, and of course was posterior to them in time. [See *Encyc.*, art. *Borough*.] But the word was used for a town or castle in other nations, and in Asia, doubtless long before the origin of the *frank-pledge*.

BOR'OUGH EN'GLISH; a customary descent of lands and tenements to the youngest son, instead of the eldest; or, if the owner leaves no son, to the youngest brother. *Blackstone. Cowel.*

BOR'OUGH HEAD; the same as HEAD-BOROUGH, the chief of a borough. *Ash.*

BOR'OUGH HOLD'ER, *n.* A head-borough; a borsholder. *Ash.*

BOR'OUGH-MAS-TER, *n.* The mayor, governor, or bailiff of a borough. *Ash.*

BOR'OUGH-MON'GER, (bur'ro-mung'ger,) *n.* One who buys or sells the patronage of a borough. *Booth.*

BOR'REL, *a.* Rustic; rude. *Spenser.*

BOR'RŌW, (bor'rō,) *v. t.* [Sax. *borgian*, to borrow, D. *borgen*, to borrow, lend, or trust; Ger. *borgen*, the same; Dan. *borge*, to borrow; *borgen*, bail, surety, pledge, warranter, main-pernor; *borg*, trust, credit; Sw. *borgan*, a giving bail; *borg*, a fortress. The primary sense is, to make fast or secure.]

1. To take from another by request and consent, with a view to use the thing taken for a time, and return it, or, if the thing taken is to be consumed or transferred in the use, then to return an equivalent in kind; as, to *borrow* a book, a sum of money, or a loaf of bread. It is opposed to *lend*.

2. To take from another, for one's own use; to copy or select from the writings of another author; as, to *borrow* a passage from a printed book; to *borrow* a title.

3. To take or adopt, for one's own use, sentiments, principles, doctrines, and the like; as, to *borrow* instruction.

4. To take for use something that belongs to another; to assume, copy, or imitate; as, to *borrow* a shape; to *borrow* the manners of another, or his style of writing.

BOR'RŌW, *n.* A borrowing; the act of borrowing. [*Not used.*]

But of your royal presence I'll adventure
The *borrow* of a week. *Shak.*

BOR'RŌW-ED, *pp.* Taken by consent of another, to be returned, or its equivalent in kind; copied; assumed.

BOR'RŌW-ER, *n.* One who borrows; opposed to *lender*. [See the verb.]

2. One who takes what belongs to another to use as one's own.

BOR'RŌW-ING, *ppr.* Taking by consent, to use and return, or to return its equivalent; taking what belongs to another, to use as one's own; copying; assuming; imitating.

BOR'RŌW-ING, *n.* The act of borrowing. [See the verb.]

BORS'HŌLD-ER, *n.* [A contraction of *burh's ealdor*, borough's elder, the elder or chief of a borough.]

The head or chief of a tithing, or *burg* of ten men; the head-borough. *Lambert. Spelman.*

BŌ'RU-RET, *n.* A combination of boron with a simple body.

BOS, *n.* [L.] In *zoology*, the technical name of a genus of quadrupeds. The characters are, the horns are hollow within, and turned outward, in the form of crescents; there are eight fore teeth in the under jaw, but none in the upper; there are no dog teeth.

It includes the common ox, the bison, the buffalo, and other species. *Encyc.*

BŌ'SA, *n.* An intoxicating drink, used by the Egyptians, obtained from the meal of darnel and hemp-seed.

BOSC'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *boscage*, now *bocage*, a grove; It. *bosco*: Dan. *busk*; Ger. *busch*, a wood, or properly a thicket or underwood; Eng. *bush*.]

1. Wood; underwood; perhaps, sometimes, lands covered with underwood; also, a thicket.

2. In *old laws*, food or sustenance for cattle, which is yielded by bushes and trees. *Cowel.*

3. With *painters*, a landscape representing thickets of wood. *Encyc.*

BOSH, *n.* Outline; figure. *Chalmers.*

BOSH'BOK, *n.* A kind of antelope in South Africa.

BOSK'ET, BOS'QUET, BUSK'ET, } *n.* [It. *boschetto*, a little wood, from *bosco*. See BOSCAGE.]

In *gardening*, a grove; a compartment formed by branches of trees, regularly or irregularly disposed, according to fancy. *Encyc.*

BOSK'Y, *a.* [See BOSCAGE.] Woody; covered with thickets. *Milton.*

BŌ'SOM, *n.* [Sax. *bosm*, *bosum*; D. *boezem*; G. *busen*. Qu. Ch. בוה or בוא, the breast, uber, mamma.]

1. The breast of a human being and the parts adjacent.

2. The folds or covering of clothes about the breast.

Put thy hand in thy *bosom*. — Ex. iv.

3. Embrace, as with the arms; inclosure; compass; often implying friendship or affection; as, to live in the *bosom* of a church.

4. The breast, as inclosing the heart; or the interior of the breast, considered as the seat of the passions.

Anger resteth in the *bosom* of fools. — Eccles. vii.
Their soul was poured into their mother's *bosom*. — Lam. ii.

5. The breast, or its interior, considered as a close place, the receptacle of secrets.

If I covered my transgressions as Adam, by hiding my iniquity in my *bosom*. — Job xxxi.

6. Any inclosed place; the interior; as, the *bosom* of the earth or of the deep.

7. The tender affections; kindness; favor; as, the son of his *bosom*; the wife of thy *bosom*.

He shall carry the lambs in his bosom. — Isa. xl.

8. The arms, or embrace of the arms. Ps. cxxix.

9. Inclination; desire. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

Bosom, in composition, implies intimacy, affection, and confidence; as, a *bosom-friend* an intimate or confidential friend; *bosom-lover*, *bosom-interest*, *bosom-secret*, &c. In such phrases, *bosom* may be considered as an attribute equivalent to intimate, confidential, dear.

BŌ'SOM, *v. t.* To inclose in the bosom; to keep with care.

Bosom up my counsel. *Shak.*

2. To conceal; to hide from view.

To happy convents *bosomed* deep in vines. *Pope.*

BŌ'SOM-ED, *pp.* Inclosed in the breast; concealed.

BŌ'SOM-ING, *ppr.* Putting in the bosom.

2. Embracing, as a fond mother her child.

BŌ'SON, *n.* A boatswain; [a popular, but corrupt pronunciation.]

The merry *boson*. *Dryden.*

BOS-PŌ'RI-AN, *a.* [from *Bosporus.*] Pertaining to a bosporus, a strait or narrow sea between two seas or a sea and a lake.

The Alans forced the *Bosporian* kings to pay them tribute, and exterminated the Taurians. *Tooke.*

The kings of the Cimmerian Bosporus are here referred to.

BOS'PO-RUS, *n.* [Gr. *βους*, an ox, and *πορος*, a passage.]

A narrow sea, or a strait between two seas, or between a sea and a lake, so called, it is supposed, as being an ox-passage, a strait over which an ox may swim. So our northern ancestors called a strait a *sound*, that is, a *swim*. The term *Bosporus* has been particularly applied to the strait between the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea, called the *Thracian Bosporus*; and to the strait of Caffa, called the *Cimmerian Bosporus*, which connects the Palus Mæotis, or Sea of Azof, with the Euxine. *D'Anville.*

BOSS, *n.* [Fr. *bosse*; Arm. *bocz*. In D. *bos* is a bunch, a bundle, a truss, a tuft, a bush, a sheaf, whence *bosch*, G. *busch*, a bush or thicket. In W. *bŏth* is the boss of a buckler, the nave of a wheel, and a *bottle*, and hence W. *bothel*, a rotundity, a bottle or any round vessel, a wheal or blister. A *boss* is a protuberance, either from shooting, projecting, or from collecting and forming a mass.]

1. A stud or knob; a protuberant ornament, of silver, ivory, or other material, used on bridles, harness, &c.

2. A protuberant part; a prominence; as, the *boss* of a buckler.

3. A projecting ornament at the intersections of the ribs of ceilings and in other situations. *Oxf. Glos.*

4. A water-conduit, in form of a *tun-bellied* figure. *Ash. Bailey.*

BOSS, *n.* [D. *baas*, master.] Among *mechanics*, the master-workman or superintendent. [This word originated among the Dutch settlers of New York, but is now used extensively in the other States.]

BOSS'AGE, *n.* [from *boss*; Fr. *bossage*.]

1. A stone in a building which has a projecture, and is laid rough, to be afterward carved into moldings, capitals, coats of arms, &c. *Encyc.*

2. Rustic work, consisting of stones which advance beyond the naked or level of the building, by reason of indentures or channels left in the joinings, chiefly in the corners of edifices, and called *rustic quoins*. The cavities are sometimes round, sometimes beveled, or in a diamond form, sometimes inclosed with a cavetto, and sometimes with a listel. *Encyc.*

BOSS'ED, (bost,) *pp.* Studded; ornamented with bosses. *Shak.*

BOSS'IVE, *a.* Crooked; deformed. *Osborne.*

BOSS'Y, *a.* Containing a boss; ornamented with bosses.

His head reclining on his *bossy* shield. *Pope.*

BOS'TRY-CHITE, *n.* [Gr. *βοστρυχος*.]

A gem in the form of a lock of hair. *Ash.*

BOS'VEL, *n.* A plant, a species of Crowfoot. *Johnson.*

BOS'WELL-ISM, *n.* A peculiarity of Boswell.

BOT. See BOTS.

BO-TAN'IC, BO-TAN'IC-AL, } *a.* [See BOTANY.] Pertaining to botany; relating to plants in general; also, containing plants; as, a *botanic* garden.

Botanic garden: a garden devoted to the culture of plants, collected for the purpose of illustrating the science of botany.

BO-TAN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the system of botany.

BOT'AN-IST, *n.* One skilled in botany; one versed in the knowledge of plants or vegetables.

BOT'A-NIZE, *v. i.* To seek for plants, for the purpose of botanical investigation.

He could not obtain permission to *botanize* upon Mount Sibber. *Niebuhr, Trans.*

BOT'A-NIZ-ING, *n.* The seeking of plants for botanical purposes.

BOT-A-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *βοτανη*, a plant, and *λογος*, discourse.]

The science of botany. *Dict.*

BOT'A-NO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *βοτανη*, a plant, and *μαντεια*, divination.]

An ancient species of divination by means of plants, especially sage and fig-leaves. Persons wrote their names and questions on leaves, which they exposed to the wind, and as many of the letters as remained in their places were taken up, and, being joined together, contained an answer to the question. *Encyc.*

BOT'A-NY, *n.* [Gr. *βοτανη*, a plant; Pers. بوتة *botah*, a shrub; probably allied to *bud*, to shoot.]

Botany is the science which treats of the structure of plants, the functions of their parts, their places of growth, their classification, and the terms which are employed in their description and denomination. *Tully.*

BO-TAR'GO, *n.* [Sp.] A rel[illegible]ing sort of food, made of the roes of the mullet, much used on the coast of the Mediterranean as an incentive to drink. *Johnson. Chambers.*

BOTCH, *n.* [It. *bozza*, pron. *botza*, a swelling, or rather *pezzo*, a piece; the latter is the Eng. *patch*.]

1. A swelling on the skin; a large ulcerous affection.

Botches and blains must all his flesh imboss. *Milton.*

2. A patch, or the part of a garment patched or mended in a clumsy manner; ill-finished work in mending.

3. That which resembles a botch; a part added clumsily or unsuitably.

If those words are not notorious *botches*, I am deceived. *Dryden.*

BOTCH, *v. t.* To mend or patch with a needle or awl, in a clumsy manner, as a garment; to mend or repair awkwardly, as a system of government. *Hudibras.*

2. To put together unsuitably, or unskillfully; to make use of unsuitable pieces.

For treason *botched* in rhyme will be thy bane. *Dryden.*

3. To mark with botches.

Young Hylas, *botched* with stains. *Garth.*

BOTCH'ED, (botcht,) *pp.* Patched clumsily; mended unskillfully; marked with botches.

BOTCH'ER, *n.* A clumsy workman at mending; a mender of old clothes, whether a tailor or cobbler.

BOTCH'ER-LY, *a.* Noting awkwardness of performance.

BOTCH'ER-Y, *n.* A botching, or that which is done by botching.

BOTCH'ING, *ppr.* Patching or mending clumsily.

BOTCH'Y, *a.* Marked with botches; full of botches.

BŌTE, *n.* [The old orthography of *boot*, but retained in law, in composition. See BOOT.]

1. In *law*, compensation; amends; satisfaction; as, *man-bote*, a compensation for a man slain. Also, payment of any kind.

2. A privilege or allowance of necessaries, used in composition as equivalent to the French *estovers*, supplies, necessaries; as, *house-bote*, a sufficiency of wood to repair a house, or for fuel, sometimes called *fire-bote*: so *plow-bote*, *cart-bote*, wood for making or repairing instruments of husbandry; *hay-bote* or *hedge-bote*, wood for hedges or fences, &c. These were privileges enjoyed by tenants under the feudal system. *Blackstone.*

BŌTE'LESS, *a.* In vain. [See BOOTLESS.]

BŌTH, *a.* [Sax. *butu*, *butwu*, or *batwa*, (qu. Goth. *bayoths*;) Ir. *beit*; Sw. *båda*; Dan. *baade*; D. and Ger. *beide*; in ancient African, בת *bet*, *beth*, two. *Bust.* 1866.]

Two, considered as distinct from others or by themselves; the one and the other; Fr. *tous les deux*; *l'un et l'autre*; as, here are two books, take them *both*.

This word is often placed before the nouns with which it is connected.

He understands how to manage *both* public and private concerns. *Guth. Quintilian*, p. 4.

It is often used as a substitute for nouns.

And Abraham took sheep and oxen, and gave them to Abimelech; and *both* of them made a covenant. — Gen. xxi.

Both often represents two members of a sentence.

He will not bear *the loss of his rank*, because he can bear *the loss of his estate*; but he will bear *both*, because he is prepared for *both*. *Bolingbroke on Exile.*

Both often pertains to adjectives or attributes, and in this case generally precedes them in construction; as, he endeavored to render commerce *both* disadvantageous and infamous. *Mickle's Lusiad.*

BOTH'ER, *v. t.* To tease or perplex. [See POTHER.]

BOTH'NIC, BOTH'NI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Bothnia, a territory on the Baltic, and likewise to a gulf of the same name, on the same sea, which is so called from the province, which it penetrates. Pinkerton uses *Bothnic* as a noun for the gulf, and Barlow uses *Bothnian* in the same manner.

Pink., art. *Sweden.* *Columb.* 9, 564.

BOTH-RO-DEN'DRON, *n.* [Gr. *βοθρος* and *δενδρον*.]

An extinct genus of *Coniferæ*, found in coal formations. *Humble.*

BO-TŎ'TŎE, *n.* A bird of the parr[illegible] kind, of a fine blue color, found in the Philippine Isles. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BOT'RY-OID, BOT-RY-OID'AL, } *a.* [Gr. *βοτρυς*, a bunch of grapes, and *ειδος*, form, Fr. *botte*, a bunch or bundle, Arm. *bod*, *bot*, a grape.]

Having the form of a bunch of grapes; like a cluster of grapes, as a mineral presenting an aggregation of small globes. *Kirwan. Phillips.*

BOT'RY-O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *βοτρυς*, supra, and *λιθος*, a stone.]

A variety of datholite, occurring in botryoidal forms, and consisting of silica, boracic acid, and lime, with a larger proportion of water than in the more common varieties of datholite. *Dana.*

BOTS, *n.* (Generally used in the plural.) [Fr. *bout*, end, as in their first stage they resemble the ends of a fine thread.]

A species of small worms, found in the intestines of horses. They are the *larves* of a species of Œstrus or gadfly, which deposits its eggs on the tips of the hairs, generally of the fore legs and mane, whence they are taken into the mouth and swallowed. This word is also applied to the *larves* of other species of Œstrus, found under the hides of oxen, in the nostrils of sheep, &c. *Cyc.*

BOT'TLE, *n.* [Fr. *bouteille*; Arm. *bo[illegible]*; Ir. *buid*, *buideal*; W. *bŏth*, a boss, a bottle, the nave of a wheel; *bot*, a round body; *botas*, from *bot*, a boot, a buskin; *botwm*, a button; and from *bŏth*, the W. has also *bothell*, a bottle, a round vessel, a wheal or blister; Sp. *botella*, a bottle, and *botilla*, a small wine bag, from *bota*, a leather bag for wine, a *butt* or cask, a *boot*; It. *bottiglia*, a bottle; *botte*, a butt, a cask, and boots; Russ. *butilka*, a bottle. In G. *beutel*, a bag, a purse, seems to be the Sp. *botilla*. In Fr. *botte* is a boot, a bunch, or bundle, *botte de foin*, a bottle of hay. It would seem that *bottle* is primarily a bag, and from the sense of swelling, bulging, or collecting into a bunch; if so, the word was originally applied to the bags of skins used as bottles in Asia. Yet the primary sense is not easily ascertained. The Arabic has بطة *batta*, a duck, Sp. *pato*, and "urceus coriaceus in quo liquidiora circumferunt viatores." *Cast.*]

1. A hollow vessel of glass, wood, leather, or other material, with a narrow mouth, for holding and carrying liquors. The Oriental nations use skins or leather for the conveyance of liquors; and of this kind are the bottles mentioned in Scripture: "Put new wine into new *bottles*." In Europe and America, glass is used for liquors o[f a]ll kinds; and farm-

ers use small kegs or hollow vessels of wood, which are called *bottles*. The small kinds of glass bottles are called *vials* or *phials*.

2. The contents of a bottle; as much as a bottle contains; but from the size of bottles used for wine, porter, and cider, a *bottle* is nearly a quart; as, a *bottle* of wine or of porter.

3. A quantity of hay in a bundle; a bundle of hay.

BOT'TLE, *v. t.* To put into bottles; as, to *bottle* wine or porter. This includes the stopping of the bottles with corks.

BOT'TLE-ALE, *n.* Bottled ale. *Shak.*

BOT'TLE-COM-PAN'ION, } *n.* A friend or com-
BOT'TLE-FRIEND, (-frend,) } panion in drinking.

BOT'TLED, *pp.* or *a.* Put into bottles; inclosed in bottles.

2. Having a protuberant belly. *Shak.*

BOT'TLE-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant; the Centaurea cyanus, or blue-bottle. *Fam. of Plants.*

BOT'TLE-GLASS, *n.* A course, green glass, used in the manufacture of bottles. *Ure.*

BOT'TLE-GOURD, *n.* The common gourd, (*Lagenaria vulgaris.*)

BOT'TLE-NOS-ED, *a.* Having a nose bottle-shaped.

BOT'TLE-SCREW, (bot'tl-skru,) *n.* A screw to draw corks out of bottles.

BOT'TLING, *ppr.* Putting into bottles.

BOT'TLING, *n.* The act of putting into bottles.

BOT'TOM, *n.* [Sax. *botm*; Sw. *botten*; D. *bodem*; G. *boden.* It seems to be allied to Gr. *Βαθ-ος*, and to the Russ. *pad*, a valley, *padayu*, to fall. The sense is from throwing down, setting, laying, or beating down; a dialect, perhaps, of *basis.* Class Bd.]

1. The lowest part of any thing; as, the *bottom* of a well, vat, or ship; the *bottom* of a hill.

2. The ground under any body of water; as, the *bottom* of the sea, of a river, or lake.

3. The foundation or groundwork of any thing, as of an edifice, or of any system or moral subject; the base, or that which supports any superstructure.

4. A low ground; a dale; a valley; *applied, in the United States, to the flat lands adjoining rivers, &c. It is so used in some parts of England.* *Mitford.*

5. The deepest part; that which is most remote from the view; as, let us examine this subject to the *bottom.*

6. Bound; limit.

> There is no *bottom* in my voluptuousness. *Shak.*

7. The utmost extent or depth of cavity, or of intellect, whether deep or shallow.

> I do see the *bottom* of Justice Shallow. *Shak.*

8. The foundation, considered as the cause, spring, or origin; the first moving cause; as, a foreign prince is at the *bottom* of the confederacy.

9. A ship or vessel. Goods imported in foreign *bottoms* pay a higher duty than those imported in our own. Hence, a state of hazard, chance, or risk; but in this sense it is used chiefly or solely in the singular. We say, venture not too much in *one bottom*; that is, do not hazard too much at a single risk.

10. A ball of thread. [W. *bottom*, a button; Corn. *id.* See BOTTLE.]

11. *The bottom of a lane or alley*, is the lowest end. This phrase supposes a declivity; but it is often used for the most remote part, when there is very little declivity.

12. *The bottom of beer*, or other liquor, is the grounds or dregs.

13. In *the language of jockeys*, stamina; native strength; as, a horse of good *bottom.*

BOT'TOM, *v. t.* To found or build upon; to fix upon as a support; followed by *on*; as, sound reasoning is *bottomed on* just premises.

2. To furnish with a seat or bottom; as, to *bottom* a chair.

3. To wind round something, as in making a ball of thread. *Shak.*

BOT'TOM, *v. i.* To rest upon, as its ultimate support.

> Find on what foundation a proposition *bottoms.* *Locke.*

BOT'TOM-ED, *pp.* Furnished with a bottom; having a bottom.

This word is often used in composition; as, a flat-*bottomed* boat, in which case the compound becomes an adjective.

BOT'TOM-ING, *ppr.* Founding; building upon; furnishing with a bottom.

BOT'TOM-LAND, *n.* See BOTTOM. No. 4.

BOT'TOM-LESS, *a.* Without a bottom; applied to water, caverns, &c., it signifies fathomless, whose bottom can not be found by sounding; as, a *bottomless* abyss or ocean.

BOT'TOM-RY, *n.* [from *bottom.*] The act of borrowing money, and pledging the keel or *bottom* of the ship, that is, the ship itself, as security for the repayment of the money. The contract of *bottomry* is in the nature of a mortgage; the owner of a ship borrowing money to enable him to carry on a voyage, and pledging the ship as security for the money. If the ship is lost, the lender loses the money; but if the ship arrives safe, he is to receive the money lent, with the interest or premium stipulated, although it may exceed the legal rate of interest. The tackle of the ship, also, is answerable for the debt, as well as the person of the borrower. When a loan is made upon the goods shipped, the borrower is said to take up money at *respondentia*, as he is bound personally to answer the contract. *Blackstone. Park.*

BOT'TON-Y, *n.* [from the same root as *bud, button.*] In *heraldry*, a *cross bottony* terminates at each end in three buds, knots, or buttons, resembling, in some measure, the three-leaved grass. *Encyc.*

BOU-CHET', *n.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.

BOUD, *n.* An insect that breeds in malt or other grain; called, also, a *weevil.* *Dict.*

BOU'DOIR, (bood'wor,) *n.* [Fr.] A small, private room for curiosities, &c.

2. A lady's private room.

BOUGE, (booj,) *v. i.* [Fr. *bouge*, a lodge, the bilge of a cask; from the root of *bow*, which see.]

To swell out. [*Little used.*]

BOUGE, *n.* Provisions. [*Not in use.*] *Jonson.*

BOUGH, (bou,) *n.* [Sax. *bog, boh*, or *bogh*, the shoulder, a branch, an arm, the body of a tree, a stake, a tail, an arch, or bow; Sw. *bog*; Dan. *boe*; from the same root as *bow*, to bend, to throw; Sax. *bugan.*]

The branch of a tree; *applied to a branch of size*, not to a small shoot.

BOUGHT, (bawt,) *pret.* and *pp.* of BUY. [See BUY.]

BOUGHT, (bawt,) *n.* [D. *bogt*, a bend, a coil; from *boogen*, to bend. See BIGHT.]

1. A twist; a link; a knot; a flexure, or bend. *Milton. Brown.*

2. The part of a sling that contains the stone.

BOUGHT'Y, (baw'ty,) *a.* Bending. *Sherwood.*

BOU-GIE', (boo-zhē',) *n.* [Fr., a wax candle; Sp. *bugia.*]

In *surgery*, a long, slender instrument, that is introduced through the urethra into the bladder, to remove obstructions. It is usually made of slips of waxed linen, coiled into a cylindrical or slightly-conical form by rolling them on any hard, smooth surface. It is also made of catgut, elastic gum, and metal; but those of waxed linen are generally preferred. *Hooper. Dorsey.*

BOUILLON, (bool'yon,) *n.* [Fr., from *bouillir*, to boil. See BOIL.] Broth; soup.

BOUK, *v. t.* To nauseate so as to be ready to vomit. [*Local.*]

BOU-LAN'GER-ITE, *n.* [from M. Boulanger.] A bluish or lead-gray ore (a sulphuret) of antimony and lead. *Dana.*

BOUL'DER. See BOWLDER.

BOUL'DER-WALL, *n.* [Rather BOWLDER-WALL. See BOWLDER.]

A wall built of round flints or pebbles laid in a strong mortar, used where the sea has a beach cast up, or where there is a plenty of flints. *Builder's Dict.*

BOU-LET', *n.* [from the root of *ball*, or *bowl*; Fr. *boule.*]

In *the manege*, a horse is so called when the fetlock or pastern joint bends forward, and out of its natural position. *Encyc.*

BOU'LE-VARD, (boo'le-vär,) *n.* [Fr.] Originally, a bulwark or rampart of a fortification or fortified town. Now applied to the public walks or streets occupying the site of demolished fortifications.

BOULT. [*An incorrect orthography.*] See BOLT.

BOUL'TIN, *n.* [from the root of *bolt*; Sp. *bulto*, a protuberance.]

In *architecture*, a molding, the convexity of which is just one fourth of a circle, being a member just below the plinth in the Tuscan and Doric capital. *Encyc.*

BOUNCE, *v. i.* [D. *bonzen*, to bounce; *bons*, a bounce; allied probably to *bound*; Arm. *boundiçza*; Fr. *bondir.*]

1. To leap or spring; to fly or rush out suddenly.

> Out *bounced* the maruff. *Swift.*

2. To spring or leap against any thing, so as to rebound; to beat or thump by a spring.

> Against his bosom *bounced* his heaving heart. *Dryden.*

3. To beat hard, or thump, so as to make a sudden noise.

> Another *bounced* as hard as he could knock. *Swift.*

4. To boast or bully; *used in familiar speech.* *Johnson.*

5. To be bold or strong. *Shak.*

BOUNCE, *n.* A heavy blow, thrust, or thump, with a large, solid body.

> The *bounce* burst open the door. *Dryden.*

2. A loud, heavy sound, as by an explosion. *Shak. Gay.*

3. A boast; a threat; *in low language.* *Johnson.*

4. A bold lie; as, that was a *bounce.* *Goldsmith.*

5. A fish; a species of dog-fish or shark. *Encyc.*

BOUN'CER, *n.* A boaster; a bully; a bold lie; *in familiar language.* *Johnson.*

BOUN'CING, *ppr.* Leaping; bounding with violence, as a heavy body; springing out; thumping with a loud noise; boasting; moving with force, as a heavy, bounding body.

BOUN'CING, *a.* Stout; strong; large and heavy; *a customary sense in the United States*; as, a *bouncing* lass.

BOUN'CING-LY, *adv.* Boastingly.

BOUND, *n.* [Norm. *bonne, bounc*, a bound; *bond*, limited; *bondes*, limits; from *bind bond*, that which binds; or from Fr. *bondir*, to spring, and denoting the utmost extent.]

1. A limit; the line which comprehends the whole of any given object or space. It differs from *boundary.* See the latter.

Bound is applied to kingdoms, states, cities, towns, tracts of land, and to territorial jurisdiction.

2. A limit by which any excursion is restrained; the limit of indulgence or desire, as, the love of money knows no *bounds.*

3. A leap; a spring, a jump; a rebound. [Fr. *bondir*, to spring.]

4. In *dancing*, a spring from one foot to the other.

BOUND, *v. t.* To limit; to terminate; to fix the furthest point of extension, whether of natural or moral objects, as of land, or empire, or of passion, desire, indulgence. Hence, to restrain or confine; as, to *bound* our wishes. *To bound in*, is hardly legitimate.

2. To mention the boundaries of a country; as, to *bound* France.

3. To make to bound. *Shak.*

BOUND, *v. i.* [Fr. *bondir*; Arm. *boundiçza.*]

1. To leap; to jump; to spring; to move forward by leaps.

> Before his lord the ready spaniel *bounds.* *Pope.*

2. To rebound; *but the sense is the same.*

BOUND, *pret.* and *pp.* of BIND. As a *participle*, made fast by a band, or by chains or fetters; obliged by moral ties; confined; restrained.

2. As a *participle*, or perhaps more properly *an adjective*, destined; tending; going, or intending to go, with *to* or *for*; as, a ship is *bound to* Cadiz, or *for* Cadiz.

The application of this word, in this use, is taken from the orders given for the government of the voyage, implying obligation, or from tending, stretching. So *destined* implies *being bound.*

Bound is used in composition, as in *ice-bound, wind-bound*, when a ship is confined or prevented from sailing by ice or by contrary winds.

BOUND'A-RY, *n.* A limit; a bound. *Johnson.*

This word is thus used as synonymous with *bound.* But the real sense is, a visible mark designating a limit. *Bound* is the limit itself, or furthest point of extension, and may be an imaginary line; but *boundary* is the thing which ascertains the limit; *terminus*, not *finis.* Thus, by a statute of Connecticut, it is enacted, That the inhabitants of every town shall procure its *bounds* to be set out by such marks and *boundaries* as may be a plain direction for the future; which marks and *boundaries* shall be a great heap of stones or a ditch of six feet long, &c. This distinction is observed also in the statute of Massachusetts. But the two words are, in ordinary use, confounded.

BOUND-BAIL'IFF, *n.* An officer appointed by a sheriff to execute process; so denominated from the *bond* given for the faithful discharge of his trust. *Blackstone.*

BOUND'ED, *pp.* Limited; confined; restrained.

BOUND'EN, [from *bind.*] It was originally a participle, but is now used only as an adjective; as, it is our *bounden* duty.

BOUND'EN-LY, *adv.* In a dutiful manner.

BOUND'ER, *n.* One that limits; a boundary. *Herbert.*

BOUND'ING, *ppr.* Limiting; confining; restraining; leaping; springing; rebounding; advancing with leaps.

BOUND'ING-STONE, } *n.* A stone to play with.
BOUND'-STONE, } *Dryden.*

BOUND'LESS, *a.* Unlimited; unconfined; immeasurable; illimitable, as, *boundless* space; *boundless* power.

BOUND'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without bound or limit.

BOUND'LESS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being without limits. *South.*

BOUN'TE-OUS, *a.* [See BOUNTY.] Liberal in charity, disposed to give freely; generous; munificent; beneficent; free in bestowing gifts; as, *bounteous* nature. It is used chiefly in poetry for *bountiful.* *Johnson.*

BOUN'TE-OUS-LY, *adv.* Liberally; generously; largely; freely.

BOUN'TE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Liberality in bestowing gifts or favors, munificence; kindness.

BOUN'TI-FUL, *a.* [*bounty* and *full.*] Free to give; liberal in bestowing gifts and favors; munificent; generous.

> God, the *bountiful* Author of our being. *Locke*

It is followed by *of* before the thing given, and *to* before the person receiving.

BOUN'TI-FUL-LY, *adv.* Liberally; largely; in a bountiful manner.

BOUN'TI-FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being bountiful; liberality in the bestowment of gifts and favors.

BOUN'TI-HEDE, (-hed,) } *n.* Goodness. [Obs.]
BOUN'TI-HEAD, (-hed,) }
BOUN'TI-HOOD, }

BOUN'TY, *n.* [Fr. *bonté*, goodness, excellence, favor; It. *bontà*; L. *bonitas*, from *bonus*, good.]

1. Liberality in bestowing gifts and favors; generosity; munificence. The word includes the gift or favor, and the kindness of disposition with which it is bestowed; or a favor bestowed with a benevolent disposition. This distinguishes it from a mere gift. It is also observed by Johnson, that it differs from *charity*, as a *present* from an *alms*, in not being bestowed upon persons absolutely necessitous. This is often the case; but *bounty* includes *charity*, as the genus comprehends the species; *charity*, however, does not necessarily include *bounty*, for *charity*, or an *alms*, may be given with reluctance.

The word may be used also for a free gift; 2 Cor. ix. 5; or a disposition to give, without the gift; goodness in general. *Spenser.*

2. A premium offered or given to induce men to enlist into the public service; or to encourage any branch of industry, as husbandry, manufactures, or commerce.

Queen Anne's bounty; a provision made in her reign for augmenting poor clerical livings.

BOU-QUET', (boo-kā',) *n.* [Fr., a plume, a nosegay; *Arm. boged*; It. *boschetto*. See Bush.]

1. A nosegay; a bunch of flowers.

2. An agreeable aromatic odor, which is perceived on drawing the cork of any of the finer wines. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

BOURD, (bourd,) *n.* A jest. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

BOURD'ER, *n.* A jester. [*Obs.*]

BOUR'DON, *n.* A pilgrim's staff.

BOUR-GEOIS', (bur-jois',) *n.* [It appears to be a French word, but I know not the reason of its application to types.]

A small kind of printing types, in size between long primer and brevier.

BOUR'GEON, (bur'jun,) *v. i.* [Fr. *bourgeon*, a bud; Arm. *bourgeon*, a button, or a bud.]

To sprout; to put forth buds; to shoot forth, as a branch. *Goldsmith.*

BOURN, *n.* [Fr. *borne*, a limit; *borner*, to bound. In the sense of a stream, Sax. *burn*; Sw. *brunn*; D. *bron*; G. *brunnen*; Dan. *brönd.*]

1. A bound; a limit.

That undiscovered country, from whose bourn
No traveller returns. *Shak.*

2. A brook; a torrent; a rivulet. [*In this sense obsolete; but retained in many names of towns, seated on the banks of streams. In Scotland, it is still used in the sense of a brook, but they write it* burn.]

BOURN'LESS, *a.* Without limits.

BOUR'NON-ITE, *n.* An ore, consisting of lead, antimony, copper, and sulphur; occurring in steel-gray crystals, often aggregated into shapes like small cog-wheels. *Dana.*

BOURSE, (boors,) *n.* [Fr.] The French name for an exchange.

BOUSE, } (booz,) *v. t.* [Arm. *beuzi*, to overflow; to
BOOSE, } drown; W. *bozi*; Old D. *buysen*. In Russ. *buza* is a drink brewed from millet. *Tooke.*]

To drink freely; to tope; to guzzle. [*A vulgar word.*] *Spenser.*

BOU-STRO-PHE'DON, *n.* [Gr. βους, an ox, and στρεφω, to turn.]

This word is used to express the ancient mode of writing, in Greece, in alternate lines, one from right to left, and the next from left to right, as fields are plowed.

BOUS'Y, (bouz'y,) *a.* Drunken; intoxicated. [*Vulgar.*] *Dryden.*

BOUT, *n.* [Fr. *bout*, end, or It. *botta*, a stroke.]

A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time; a single part of an action carried on at successive intervals; essay; attempt. *Sidney. Dryden.*

BOUT, — [It. *beuta*, or *bevuta*, a drinking, from *bere*, or *bevere*, to drink; L. *bibo*: Fr. *boire*; Sp. *beber.*]

We use this word tautologically in the phrase a drinking-*bout*; or the word is the same as the preceding.

BOU-TADE', (boo-tăd',) *n.* [Fr., from *bouter*; Sp. *botar*; It. *buttare*, to thrust; Eng. *put*; allied to *bud.*]

Properly, a start; hence, a whim. [*Not English.*]

BOU-TANT'. See Arc Boutant. *Swift.*

BOUTE'-FEU, (boot'fu,) *n.* [Fr., from *bouter*, to throw, and *feu*, fire; or, according to Thomson, from *boute*, a match. Qu. from the root of Eng. *bate* or *better.*]

An incendiary; a firebrand. [*Not English.*] *Bacon.*

BOU'TI-SALE, *n.* [Qu. *sale of booty*, or from *boute*, a match. *Thomson.*]

A cheap sale; or, according to others, a sale by a lighted match, during the burning of which a man may bid. [*Not used.*] *Hayward.*

BOUTS-RI-MES', (boo-re-mā',) *n. pl.* [Fr.] Words that rhyme given to be formed into verse. *Smart.*

BO'VATE, *n.* [In *Law L. bovata*, from *bos*, *bovis*, an ox.]

An ox-gate, or as much land as an ox can plow in a year; Cowel says 28 acres.

BO'VEY-COAL, *n.* Brown lignite, an inflammable fossil, resembling, in many of its properties, bituminous wood; found at Bovey Hatfield, near Exeter, in England. Its structure is a little slaty; its cross fracture even or conchoidal, with a resinous luster, somewhat shining. It is brittle, burns with a weak flame, and exhales an odor which is generally disagreeable.

BOV'ID, *a.* [L. *bos.*] *Cleaveland.*

Relating to that tribe of ruminant mammals, of which the genus Bos is the type. It comprehends the genera Catoblepas, Ovibos, and Bos.

BO'VINE, *a.* [Low L. *bovinus*, from *bos*, *bovis*, an ox; W. *bu*, *buw*, *buç*, *buwç*, and the verb *buçiaw*, to bellow.]

Pertaining to oxen and cows, or the quadrupeds of the genus Bos.

This animal is the strongest and fiercest of the *bovine* genus. *Barrow's Trav.*

The ox-born souls mean nothing more than the right living souls who issued from their allegorical mother, the bovine ark. *Faber.*

BOW, *v. t.* [Sax. *bugan*, *bygan*; W. *bwan*, and *bacu*, to bend, to grapple; G. *biegen*, *beugen*: D. *boogen*, *buigen*; Sw. *böja*; Dan. *böje*, to bend.]

1. To bend; to inflect; as, to *bow* vines.

2. To bend the body in token of respect or civility; as, to *bow* the head.

3. To bend or incline toward, in condescension.

Bow down thine ear to the poor. — Eccles.

4. To depress; to crush; to subdue.

His heavy hand hath bowed you to the grave.
He bows the nations to his will.

BOW, *v. i.* To bend; to curve; to be inflected; to bend, in token of reverence, respect, or civility; often with *down.*

This is the idol to which the world *bows.*

2. To stoop; to fall upon the knees.

The people *bowed* upon their knees. — Judges.

3. To sink under pressure.

They stoop; they *bow* down together. — Isaiah.

BOW, *n.* An inclination of the head, or a bending of the body, in token of reverence, respect, civility, or submission.

Bow of a ship, is the rounding part of her side forward, beginning where the planks arch inward, and terminating where they close, at the stem or prow. A narrow bow is called a *lean* bow; a broad one, a *bold* or *bluff* bow.

On the bow, in navigation, is an arch of the horizon, not exceeding 45 degrees, comprehended between some distant object and that point of the compass which is right ahead. *Mar. Dict.*

BŌW, *n.* [See Bow, to bend.] An instrument of war and hunting, made of wood, or other elastic matter, with a string fastened to each end. The bow, being bent by drawing the string, and suddenly returning to its natural state by its elastic force, throws an arrow to a great distance, and with force sufficient to kill an animal. It is of two kinds, the *long-bow*, and the *cross-bow*, arbalet, or arbalest. The use of the bow is called *archery.*

2. Any thing bent, or in form of a curve; the rainbow; the doubling of a string in a knot; the part of a yoke which embraces the neck; &c.

3. A small machine, formed with a stick and hairs, which, being drawn over the strings of an instrument of music, causes it to sound.

4. A beam of wood or brass, with three long screws that direct a lathe of wood or steel to any arch; used in forming draughts of ships, and projections of the sphere, or wherever it is necessary to draw large arches. *Harris.*

5. An instrument for taking the sun's altitude at sea, consisting of a large arch of 90 degrees graduated, a shank or staff, a side-vane, a sight-vane, and a horizon-vane; *now disused.* *Encyc.*

6. An instrument in use among smiths for turning a drill; with turners, for turning wood; with batters, for breaking fur and wool.

7. *Bows* of a saddle, are the two pieces of wood laid archwise to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give the saddle its due form, and to keep it tight. *Farrier's Dict.*

8. In *architecture*, a circular end of a church, apartment, or building. *Elmes.*

BŌW'-BEAR-ER, *n.* [*bow* and *bear.*] An under officer of the forest, whose duty is to inform of trespasses. *Cowel*

BŌW'-BENT, *a.* [*bow* and *bent.*] Crooked. *Milton.*

BŌW'-COM'PAS-SES, (bō'kum'pas-sez,) *n. pl.* A pair of compasses, with a bow or arched plate of metal riveted to one of the legs, upon which the other leg slides, to steady the motion.

BŌW'-DRILL, *n.* A drill worked by a bow and spring.

BŌW'-DYE, *n.* A kind of scarlet color, superior to madder, but inferior to the true scarlet grain for fixedness and duration; first used at Bow, near London. *Encyc.*

BOW'-GRACE, *n.* In *sea language*, a frame or composition of junk, laid out at the sides, or bows, of ships, to secure them from injury by ice. *Encyc.*

BŌW'-HAND, *n.* [*bow* and *hand.*] The hand that draws a bow. *Spenser.*

BŌW'IE-KNIFE, (bō'e-nife,) *n.* A long knife, or dagger, used by hunters and others in the Western States.

BŌW'-LEG, *n.* A crooked leg. *Taylor.*

BŌW'-LEG-GED, (bō'legd,) *a.* [*bow* and *leg.*] Having crooked legs. *Johnson.*

BŌW'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a bow.

BŌW'-MAN, *n.* [*bow* and *man.*] A man who uses a bow; an archer. Jerem. iv. 29.

BOW'-MAN, *n.* The man who rows the foremost oar in a boat. *Mar. Dict.*

BŌW'-NET, *n.* [*bow* and *net.*] An engine for catching lobsters and crawfish, called also *bow-wheel.* It is made of two round wicker baskets, pointed at the end, one of which is thrust into the other, and at the mouth is a little rim bent inward. *Encyc.*

BŌW'-PEN, *n.* A metallic ruling-pen, having the part which holds the ink *bowed* out toward the middle.

BOW'-PIECE, *n.* [*bow* and *piece.*] A piece of ordnance carried at the bow of a ship. *Encyc.*

BŌW'-SHOT, *n.* [*bow* and *shot.*] The space which an arrow may pass when shot from a bow. Gen. xxi. 16. *Boyle.*

BŌW'-WIN'DŌW. See Bay-Window.

BOW'A-BLE, *a.* Of a flexible disposition. [*Not in use.*]

BOW'ED, (bowd,) *pp.* Bent; crushed; subdued.

BŌW'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Bent; like a bow.

BOW'ELS, *n. pl.* [G. *bauch*; D. *buik*; Sw. *buk*; Dan. *bug*; Fr. *boyau*; W. *bog*; a swelling; *bogel*, the navel. The sense is, protuberance.]

1. The intestines of an animal; the entrails, especially of man; the heart. 2 Cor. vi. 12.

2. The interior part of any thing; as, the *bowels* of the earth.

3. The seat of pity or kindness; hence, tenderness, compassion; *a scriptural sense.*

Bowel, in the singular, is sometimes used for *gut.*

BOW'EL, *v. t.* To take out the bowels; to eviscerate; to penetrate the bowels. *Ainsworth. Ash.*

BOW'EL-LESS, *a.* Without tenderness or pity.

BOW'ER, *n.* [from *bow.*] An anchor carried at the bow of a ship. There are generally two *bowers*, called *first* and *second*, *great* and *little*, or *best* and *small.* *Encyc.*

BOW'ER, *n.* [Sax. *bur*, a chamber or private apartment, a hut, a cottage; W. *bwr*, an inclosure.]

1. A shelter or covered place in a garden, made with boughs of trees bent and twined together. It differs from *arbor* in that it may be round or square, whereas an arbor is long and arched. *Milton. Encyc.*

2. A bed-chamber; any room in a house except the hall. *Spenser. Mason.*

3. A country-seat; a cottage. *Shenstone. B. Jonson.*

4. A shady recess; a plantation for shade. *W. Brown.*

BOW'ER, *v. t.* To embower; to inclose. *Shak.*

BOW'ER, *v. i.* To lodge. *Spenser.*

BOW'ERS, } *n. pl.* [from *bow.*] Muscles that bend the
BOWRS, } joints. *Spenser. Mason.*

BOW'ER-Y, *a.* Covering; shading, as a bower; also, containing bowers. *Thomson.*

A bowery maze that shades the purple streams. *Trumbull.*

BOW'ESS, } *n.* A young hawk, when it begins to get
BOW'ET, } out of the nest; a term in falconry. *Encyc. Ash.*

BOWGE, *v. i.* To swell out. [See Bouge.]

BOWGE, *v. t.* To perforate; as, to *bowge* a ship. *Ainsworth.*

[*I do not find this word in any other author.*]

BOW'ING, *ppr.* Bending; stooping; making a bow.

BOW'ING-LY, *adv.* In a bending manner.

BŌWL, *n.* [Sax. *bolla.* In Latin, *vola* is the hollow of the hand.]

1. A concave vessel to hold liquors, rather wide than deep, and thus distinguished from a cup, which is rather deep than wide.

2. The hollow part of any thing; as, the *bowl* of a spoon.

3. A basin; a fountain. *Bacon.*

BŌWL, *n.* [D. *bol*; Fr. *boule*; Sp. *bola*; Arm. *boul*, a ball; W. *pel.*]

A ball of wood used for play on a level plat of ground.

BŌWL, *v. i.* To play with bowls, or at bowling.

2. To roll the ball at cricket.

3. To move rapidly, smoothly, and like a ball; as, the carriage *bowled* along.

BŌWL, *v. t.* To roll, as a bowl; also, to pelt with any thing rolled. *Shak.*

To bowl out, in *cricket*, is to knock down one's wicket by bowling.

BŌWL'DER, *n.* [from *bowl.*] A stone, of a roundish form, and of no determinate size, found on the seashore, and on the banks or in the channels of rivers, &c., worn smooth or rounded by the action of water; a pebble. *Johnson. Encyc.*

The term *bowlder* is now used in geology for rounded masses of any rock, found out of place, and apparently transported from their original bed by water. Bowlders of granite, often of great size, are very common on the surface of the most recent formations.

BŌWL'DER-STŌNE. See Bowlder.

BŌWL'DER-WALL, *n.* A wall constructed of peb-

bles or bowlders of flint or other silicious stones, which have been rounded by the action of water. *Budder's Dict.*

BŌWL'ER, *n.* One who plays at bowls, or who rolls in cricket.

BŌW'LINE, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *bolina*; Arm. *bouline*, "voile de biais pour recevoir le vent de côté," a slanting sail to receive a side wind, *Gregoire*; Fr. *bouline*, a tack; *boulmer*, to tack, to turn one way and the other, to dodge or shift. But in Danish it is *bogline*, the line of the bow or bend.]

A rope fastened near the middle of the leech or perpendicular edge of the square sails, by subordinate parts, called *bridles*, and used to keep the weather edge of the sail tight forward, when the ship is close-hauled. *Mar. Dict.*

Bowline-bridles are the ropes by which the bowline is fastened to the leech of the sail. *Encyc.*

BŌWL'ING, *n.* The act of rolling bowls, or the ball at cricket. *Burton.*

BŌWL'ING, *ppr.* Playing at bowls; rolling the ball at cricket; moving smoothly and rapidly along.

BŌWL'ING-AL'LEY, *n.* In *the United States*, a place for playing at bowls.

BŌWL'ING-GREEN, *n.* [*bowl* and *green.*] A level piece of ground kept smooth for bowling.

2. In *gardening*, a parterre in a grove, laid with fine turf, with compartments of divers figures, with dwarf trees and other decorations. It may be used for bowling; but the French and Italians have such greens for ornament. *Encyc.*

BŌWSE, *v. i.* In *seamen's language*, to pull or haul hard; as, to *bowse upon a tack*; to *bowse away*, to pull all together. *Encyc.*

BŌW'SPRIT, *n.* [*bow* and *sprit*; D. *boegspriet*; Dan. *bogsprid*; G. *bugspriet.* See SPRIT.]

A large boom or spar, which projects over the stem of a ship, or other vessel, to carry sail forward. [*This is probably the true orthography.*] *Mar. Dict.*

BOWSS'EN, *v. t.* To drink; to drench. [*Not used.*] Qu. *bouse.*

BŌW'STRING, *n.* The string of a bow. The *bowstring* is used by the Turks in strangling offenders; hence, the verb to *bowstring* is sometimes used.

BŌW'STRING-ED, *a.* Furnished with bowstrings.

BŌW'YER, *n.* [from *bow*, a corruption of *bower*, like *sawyer.*]

An archer; one who uses a bow; one who makes bows. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

BOX, *n.* [Sax. *box*, a coffer, and the box-tree; L. *buxus*, the tree, and *pyxis*, a box; Gr. πυξις, a box, and πυξος, the tree; πυξ, the fist; Ir. *bugsa*, *buksa*; Sw. *buxbom*; Ger. *buchsbaum*; Dan. *buxbom*, the box-tree; Ger. *büchse*, a box; It. *bosso*, the box-tree; *bossolo*, a box; Sp. *box*, the tree; Port. *buxo*, the tree; *buxa*, a stopple; Pers. بقش *baxs*, buxus, box-tree; Ar. the same. *Box* may be from closeness, applied to the shrub, the fist, and the case.]

1. A coffer or chest, either of wood or metal. In general, the word *box* is used for a case of rough boards, or more slightly made than a chest, and used for the conveyance of goods. But the name is applied to cases of any size and of any materials; as, a wooden *box*, a tin *box*, an iron *box*, a strong *box*.

2. The quantity that a box contains; as, a *box* of quicksilver; a *box* of rings. In some cases, the quantity called a *box* is fixed by custom; in others, it is uncertain, as a *box* of tea or sugar.

3. A certain seat in a play-house, or in any public room.

4. The case which contains the mariner's compass.

5. A money-chest.

6. A tree or shrub, the *Buxus sempervirens*, used for bordering flower-beds. The name is also given to other species of the genus. The *African box* is the Myrsine.

7. A blow on the head with the hand, or on the ear with the open hand.

8. A cylindrical, hollow iron, used in wheels, in which the axle-tree runs. Also, a hollow tube in a pump, closed with a valve.

BOX, *v. i.* To fight with the fist; to combat with the hand or fist.

BOX, *v. t.* To inclose in a box; also, to furnish with boxes, as a wheel or block.

2. To strike with the hand or fist, especially the ear or side of the head.

3. To rehearse the several points of the compass in their proper order. *Encyc.*

4. To make a hole or cut in a tree to procure the sap; as, to *box* a maple.

5. To sail round. [Sp. *boxar.*]

To box off; to divide off into tight co-partments.

BOX'-CŌAT, *n.* An overcoat, originally worn by coachmen.

BOX'-DRAIN, *n.* An under-ground drain, *boxed up* on the sides and top, and covered with earth. *Brande.*

BOX-EL'DER, *n.* The ash-leaved maple, (*Acer negundo*, Linn.; *Negundum aceroides*, Mœnch,) a native of North America.

BOX'-LOB-BY, *n.* In a theater, the lobby leading to the boxes.

BOX'-THORN, *n.* [*box* and *thorn.*] A plant, the Lycium, or a species of it. *Fam. of Plants.*

BOX'-TREE, *n.* The box, (*Buxus sempervirens*, Linn.)

BOX'ED, (boxt,) *pp.* Inclosed in a box; struck on the head with the fist or hand; furnished with a box or hollow iron, as a wheel.

BOX'EN, (box'n,) *a.* Made of box-wood; resembling box. *Dryden. Gay.*

BOX'ER, *n.* One who fights with his fist.

BOX'HAUL, *v. t.* To veer a ship in a particular manner, when close-hauled, round on to the other tack. *Chambers.*

BOX'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Inclosing in a box; striking with the fist; furnishing with a box.

BOX'ING, *n.* The act of fighting with the fist; a combat with the fist.

BOY, *n.* [Pers. *bach*, a boy; W. *bachgen*, from *bach*, little; Arm. *buguel*, a child; *bugale*, boyish; Sw. *pojke*, a young boy; Dan. *pog*, Fr. *page.* (See BRACHE and PUG.) *Boy* is a contracted word, and probably the L. *puer*, for *puger*, for we see by *puella* that r is not radical. So the Gr. παις probably is contracted, for the derivative verb, παιζω, forms παιξω, παιχθεις. The radical letters probably are Bg or Pg.]

A male child, from birth to the age of puberty; but in general, applied to males under ten or twelve years of age; a lad. Sometimes it is used in contempt for a young man, indicating immaturity, want of vigor or judgment.

BOY, *v. t.* To treat as a boy. *Johnson.*

Rather, to act as a boy; to imitate a boy in action. The passage in Shakspeare, in which this word is found, is supposed to allude to the practice of boys acting women's parts on the stage.

I shall see some squeaking Cleopatra boy my greatness.
See Mason's Sup. to Johnson.

BOY'AR, *n.* A nobleman of Russia, Transylvania, &c. [See BOJAR.]

BOY'AU, (boy'o,) *n.*; *pl.* BOYAUX. [Fr. *boyau*, a gut, and a branch of a tree.]

In *fortification*, a ditch covered with a parapet, serving as a communication between two trenches. *Encyc.*

BOY'-BLIND, *a.* Blind as a boy; undiscerning. [*Obs.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

BOY'ER, *n.* A Flemish sloop with a castle at each end. *Encyc.*

BOY'HOOD, *n.* [*boy* and *hood.*] The state of a boy, or of immature age. *Scott.*

BOY'ISH, *a.* Belonging to a boy; childish, trifling; resembling a boy in manners or opinions; puerile. *Shak.*

BOY'ISH-LY, *adv.* Childishly; in a trifling manner. *Sherwood.*

BOY'ISH-NESS, *n.* Childishness; the manners or behavior of a boy.

BOY'ISM, *n.* Childishness; puerility. *Dryden.*

2. The state of a boy. *Warton.*

BOY'S'-PLAY, *n.* Childish amusement; any thing trifling.

BO-YŌ'NA, *n.* A large serpent of America, black and slender, having an intolerable smell. Also, a harmless reptile. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BP; an abbreviation of BISHOP.

BRA-BANT'INE, *a.* Pertaining to Brabant, a province of the Netherlands, of which Brussels is the capital. *State Papers*, vol. ii.

BRAB'BLE, *n.* [D. *brabbelen*, to stammer.]

A broil; a clamorous contest; a wrangle. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

BRAB'BLE, *v. i.* To clamor; to contest noisily. [*Obs.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

BRAB'BLER, *n.* A clamorous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow; a wrangler. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

BRAB'BLING, *ppr.* Clamoring; wrangling. [*Obs.*]

BRAC'CATE, *a.* [L. *bracca*, breeches.]

In *ornithology*, furnished with feathers which conceal the feet.

BRACE, *n.* [Fr. *bras*; Sp. *brazo*; Port. *braço*; Arm. *breach*, or *brech*; Ir. *brac*, and *raigh*; W. *braic*; Corn. *breck*, or *brek*; L. *brachium*; Gr. βραχιων, the arm. This word furnishes a clear and decisive evidence of the change of a palatal letter into a sibilant. The change comes through the Spanish or other Celtic dialect, *brach*, *brazo*, the Sp. z being originally a palatal or guttural; thence to the Fr. *bras*, and Eng. *brace.* In like manner, *Durazzo* is formed from *Dyrrachium.* The Greek verbs furnish a multitude of similar changes. This word furnishes also a proof that *b* is a prefix; for in Irish, *brac* is written also *raigh.* The sense of arm is, that which breaks forth, a shoot. From *bras*, the French have *embrasser*, to *embrace*, and in Sp. *brazas* is brnces, and *bracear* is to *brace*, and to swing the arms. *Brace*, in naval affairs, is in D. *bras*; Dan. *brase*, and *brase*, to brace. Qu. Is this the same word as the Fr. *bras*, an arm?]

1. In *architecture*, a piece of timber framed in with bevel joints, to keep the building from swerving either way. It extends like an arm from the post or main timber.

2. That which holds any thing tight; a cincture or bandage. The *braces* of a drum are not *bands.*

3. A pair; a couple; as, a *brace* of ducks. It is used of persons only in contempt, or in a style of drollery.

4. In *music*, a line or bracket placed vertically at the beginning of each set of staves in a score, serving to bind them together. *Brande.*

5. A thick strap, which supports a carriage on wheels.

6. A crooked line, in printing, connecting two or more words or lines; thus, *boll.* } *bowl.* }

It is used to connect triplets in poetry.

7. In *marine language*, a rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard, to square or traverse the yard. The name is given also to pieces of iron which are used as supports; such as the poop lanterns, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

8. *Brace*, or *brasse*, is a foreign measure answering to our fathom. [Fr. *brasse*, fathom.]

9. Harness; warlike preparation; as we say, *girded* for battle. *Shak.*

10. Tension; tightness. *Holder.*

11. *Braces*; *pl.*, suspenders; the straps that sustain pantaloons, &c.

12. The *braces* of a drum, are the cords on the sides of it, for tightening the heads and snares.

13. A curved instrument of iron or wood, for boring holes and driving screws, by pressure against the breast. *Nicholson.*

BRACE, *v. t.* To draw tight; to tighten; to bind or tie close; to make tight and firm.

2. To make tense; to strain up; as, to *brace* a drum.

3. To furnish with braces; as, to *brace* a building.

4. To strengthen; to increase tension; as, to *brace* the nerves.

5. In *marine language*, to bring the yards to either side.

To brace about, is to turn the yards round for the contrary tack.

To brace sharp, is to cause the yards to have the smallest possible angle with the keel.

To brace to, is to check or ease off the lee braces, and round in the weather ones, to assist in tacking. *Mar. Dict.*

BRĀC'ED, (brāst,) *pp.* Furnished with braces; drawn close and tight; made tense.

BRĀCE'LET, *n.* [Fr. *bracelet*, and *bracelet*; It. *bracciale*, *braccialetto*; Sp. *brazalete.* See BRACE.]

1. An ornament for the wrist, worn by ladies. This ornament seems anciently to have been worn by men as well as women.

2. A piece of defensive armor for the arm. *Johnson.*

BRĀ'CER, *n.* That which braces, binds, or makes firm; a band or bandage; also, armor for the arm. *Chaucer.*

2. A medicine, which gives tension or tone to any part of the body.

BRACH, *n.* [Fr. *braque*; D. *brak*; It. *bracco*, a setting dog; Sp. *braco*, pointing or setting, as a pointer.]

A bitch of the hound kind. *Shak.*

BRACHI'AL, *a.* [L. *brachium*, from the Celtic *braic*, *brac*, the arm.]

Belonging to the arm; as, the *brachial* artery. *Hooper.*

BRACHI'ATE, *a.* [See BRACHIAL.] In *botany*, having branches in pairs, decussated, all nearly horizontal, and each pair at right angles with the next. *Martyn.*

BRACHI'O-POD, *n.* } [Gr. βραχιων, the arm,
BRACHI-OP'O-DA, *n. pl.* } and πους, foot.]

Terms applied to a class or order of molluscous animals, characterized by two fleshy arms, or labial processes, which they can protrude or withdraw, and which serve for prehension.

BRACH'MAN, } *n.* One of the sacerdotal order
BRAM'IN, (brā'min,) } of India. The *brachmans* are a branch of the ancient gymnosophists, and remarkable for the severity of their lives and manners. *Encyc.*

BRACH-Y-CAT-A-LEC'TIC, *n.* [Gr. βραχυς, short, and καταληκτικος, deficient.]

In *Greek and Latin prosody*, a verse wanting two syllables at its termination.

BRACH-Y-DI-AG'O-NAL, *n.* The shortest of the diagonals in a rhombic prism).

BRA-CHYG'RA-PHER, *n.* [See the next word.] A writer in short hand. *Gayton.*

BRA-CHYG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. βραχυς, short, and γραφη, a writing.]

The art or practice of writing in short hand; stenography. *B. Jonson.*

BRA-CHYL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. βραχυς, short, and λογος, expression.]

In *rhetoric*, the expressing of any thing in the most concise manner.

BRA-CHYP'TER-OUS, *a.* [Gr. βραχυς, short, and πτερον, wing.]

In *ornithology*, a term denoting that the wings, when folded, do not reach to the base of the tail. *Brande.*

BRA-CHYST'O-CHRONE, *n.* [Gr. βραχιστος, shortest, and χρονος, time.]

A curve, in which a body, descending by the force of gravity, moves through a given space in the shortest time.

BRACH'Y-TȲP-OUS, *a.* [Gr. βραχυς, short, and τυπος, form.]
In *mineralogy*, of a short form. *Mohs.*

BRACH-Y-U'ROUS, *a.* [Gr. βραχυς, short, and ουρα, tail.]
Short-tailed; a term applied to a tribe of crustacea, comprehending the crabs. *P. Cyc.*

BRAC'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with braces; making tight or firm.

BRAC'ING, *n.* Act of bracing, or state of being braced.

BRAC'ING, *a.* Having the quality of giving strength or tone.

BRACK, *n.* [Ger. *bruch*; Dan. *bræk*; Norm. *brek*; from *break*, which see.]
An opening caused by the parting of any solid body; a breach; a broken part.

BRACK'EN, *n.* Fern. [See Brake.]

BRACK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *braquer*, to bend. Qu. Oriental כרך, Ar. Ch. Heb. Syr. Sam. and Eth., to bend the knee; hence it signifies the knee.]
1. Among *workers in timber*, an angular wooden stay, in form of the knee bent, to support shelves, scaffolds, and the like.
2. The cheek of a mortar carriage, made of strong plank. *Encyc.*
3. In *printing*, a term applied to hooks; thus, [ ].

BRACK'ET, *v. t.* To place within brackets.

BRACK'ISH, *a.* [D. *brak*, overflowed; qu. from *break*, or Gr. βρεχω, to water. Perhaps applied to land on which salt water has flowed.]
Salt, or salt in a moderate degree: it is applied to any water partially saturated with salt. *Bacon.*

BRACK'ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being brackish; saltness in a small degree. *Cheyne.*

BRACK'Y, *a.* Brackish. [*Not used.*]

BRAC'TE-A, } *n.* [L. Ainsworth writes *bractea*, or BRACT, } *brattea.*]
In *botany*, an abnormally developed leaf, growing upon the peduncle of a flower. It differs from other leaves in shape or color, and is generally situated on the peduncle, so near the flower as easily to be mistaken for a perianth.

BRAC'TE-ATE, *a.* [from *bractea.*] Furnished with bracts. *Barton.*

BRACT'ED, *a.* Furnished with bracts. *Martyn.*

BRAC'TE-OLE, *n.* A little bract. *De Candolle.*

BRAC'TE-O-LATE, *a.* Furnished with bracteoles.

BRACT'LESS, *a.* In *botany*, destitute of bracts.

BRAD, in Saxon, is *broad*, and occurs in names; as, in *Bradford*, *broadford.*

BRAD, *n.* [Arm. *broud*, a point; Ir. *brod*, or *braid*; Dan. *braad*, a goad or sting; Ch. ברט, *barat*, a dart, a borer.]
A particular kind of nail, used in floors and other work, where it is deemed proper to drive nails entirely into the wood. For this purpose, it is made without a broad head or shoulder over the shank. *Moxon.*

BRAD'Y-PUS, *n.* The sloth, which see.

BRAG, *v. i.* [W. *bragiaw*, to swell, to shoot up, to brag; *brag*, a sprouting, malt; *bragu*, to malt. It coincides with Dan. *brager*, to crackle, Gr. βραχω, Eng. to *brag*, and many other words signifying to *break*, or shoot forth. See Brave.]
To boast, to display one's actions, merits, or advantages ostentatiously; to tell boastful stories; followed by *of*, as, to *brag of* a good horse, or *of* a feat. *Sidney. Shak.*
To brag on, is vulgar; indeed, the word itself is become low, and is not to be used in elegant composition.

BRAG, *n.* A boast or boasting; ostentatious verbal display of one's deeds, or advantages; the thing boasted. *Milton. Bacon.*
Spenser has used this word as an adverb for *proudly.*

BRAG, *n.* A game at cards. *Chesterfield.*

BRAG-GA-DŌ'CIO, (brag-ga-dō'sho,) *n.* A puffing, boasting fellow. *Dryden.*

BRAG'GARD-ISM, *n.* [Old Fr. *braggardise.*]
Boastfulness; vain ostentation.

BRAG'GART, *n.* [*brag* and *art*, *ard*, kind.] A boaster; a vain fellow. *Shak.*

BRAG'GART, *a.* Boastful; vainly ostentatious. *Donne.*

BRAG'GER, *n.* One who brags; a boaster.

BRAG'GET, *n.* [W. *bragawd.* See Brag.]
A liquor made by fermenting the wort of ale and mead. *Owen.*

BRAG'GING, *n.* Act of boasting.

BRAG'GING, *ppr.* Boasting.

BRAG'GING-LY, *adv.* Boastingly.

BRAG'LESS, *a.* Without bragging or ostentation. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

BRAG'LY, *adv.* Finely; so as it may be bragged of. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

BRAH'MA, *n.* The first person in the trinity of the Hindoos, the creator. The other two are *Vishnoo*, the preserver or redeemer, and *Siva*, the destroyer. *Encyc. Am.*

BRAH-MAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the brachmans.

BRAH'MIN, *n.* A priest among the Hindoos.

BRAID, *v. t.* [Sax. *bredan*, to braid; Old Eng. *brede*; Dan. *breide*, to upbraid.]
1. To weave or infold three or more strands to form one.
2 In *domestic concerns*, to mingle by rubbing in some fluid or soft substance; as, to *braid* starch. *Forby.*
3. To reproach. [*Obs.*] [See Upbraid.]
4. To break; to tear; to start. [*Obs.*]

BRAID, *n.* A string, cord, or other texture, formed by weaving together different strands.
2. A start. *Sackville.*

BRAID, *a.* Deceitful. *Shak.*
Chaucer used the Saxon word *brede*, to deceive. This is the figurative sense of *braid.* [*Obs.*]

BRAID'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Woven together; commingled by rubbing.

BRAID'ING, *ppr.* Weaving or interlacing; commingling by rubbing.

BRAIL, *n.* [Fr. *brayer*, a *brail*, or truss, a contracted word.]
1. A piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing. *Bailey.*
2. In *navigation*, *brails* are ropes passing through pulleys, on the mizzen mast and yard, and fastened to the aftmost leech of the sail in different places, to truss it up close. Also, all ropes employed to haul up the bottoms, lower corners, and skirts of the other great sails, for the more ready furling of them. *Mar. Dict.*

BRAIL, *v. t.* *To brail up*, is to haul up into the brails, or to truss up with the brails. *Mar. Dict.*

BRAIN, *n.* [Sax. *bragen*, *bregen*, *bragen*; D. *brein*, Gr. βρεγμα, properly, the fore part of the head, or sinciput; also, the brain.]
1. The soft mass, or viscus, inclosed in the cranium, or skull, forming the most important and most largely developed portion of the nervous system, and the seat of the intellect and emotions. It consists of two larger portions, the *cerebrum* and *cerebellum*, and of certain smaller parts, situated at their base. From the smaller parts, at its base, proceed the spinal marrow, and certain pairs of nerves, part distributed, as nerves of special sensation, on the organs of sense, and part, as nerves of common sensation and motion, to the head and neck. The term has, also, been applied to the *cerebrum*, in distinction from the *cerebellum*, or little brain.
2. The understanding. *Hale.*
3. The affections; fancy; imagination. [*Unusual.*] *Shak. Sandys.*

BRAIN, *v. t.* To dash out the brains; to kill by beating out the brains. *Pope. Dryden.*
2. To conceive; to understand. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BRAIN'-FE-VER, *n.* An old term for an inflammation of the brain.

BRAIN'ISH, *a.* Hot-headed; furious; as L. *cerebrosus.* *Shak.*

BRAIN'LESS, *a.* Without understanding; silly; thoughtless; witless. *Tickel. Shak.*

BRAIN'PAN, *n.* [*brain* and *pan.*] The skull which incloses the brain. *Dryden.*

BRAIN'SICK, *a.* [*brain* and *sick.*] Disordered in the understanding, giddy, thoughtless. *Knolles.*

BRAIN'SICK-LY, *adv.* Weakly; with a disordered understanding. *Shak.*

BRAIN'SICK-NESS, *n.* Disorder of the understanding; giddiness; indiscretion.

BRAIN'THROB, *n.* The throbbing of the brain.

BRAIT, *n.* Among *jewelers*, a rough diamond.

BRAKE, *pp.* of Break. [*Obs.*] [See Break.]

BRAKE, *n.* [W. *brwg*; Ir. *fraoch*; Port. *brejo*; Sp. *brezo*; Dan. *bregne*; G. *breche*; L. *erica*; Gr. ερεικη, ερεικω, to *break.* So named, probably, from its roughness or broken appearance.]
1. A name given to different species of fern, of the genus Pteris, particularly to the female fern, (*P. aquilina*,) also to different species of fern of other genera. The name is also used collectively in the plural, (*brakes.*)
2. A place overgrown with brake. *Encyc.*
3. A thicket; a place overgrown with shrubs and brambles. *Johnson.*
4. In *the United States*, a thicket of canes; as, a *cane-brake*; but I believe used only in composition. *Ellicott.*

BRAKE, *n.* [See Break.] An instrument or machine to break flax or hemp.
2. The handle or lever by which a pump is worked; that is, *brac*, *brachium*, an arm.
3. A baker's kneading-trough.
4. A sharp bit, or snaffle.
5. A machine for confining refractory horses while the smith is shoeing them. *Johnson.*
6. That part of the carriage of a movable battery, or engine, which enables it to turn. *Fairfax.*
7. A large, heavy harrow for breaking clods after ploughing; called also a *drag.*

BRAKE, *n.* An instrument attached to wheels, particularly to the wheels of carriages, and especially railroad cars, which, by pressing on the wheels, retards or stops their motion.

BRAKE'MAN, *n.* The man whose business is to manage the *brake* on railways.

BRAK'Y, *a.* Full of brakes; abounding with brambles or shrubs; rough; thorny. *B. Jonson.*

BRAM'A, } *n.* [*Broum*, Piromis. Herodotus. Qu.
BRUM'A, } L. *primus*; Ir. *priomh*, first, chief; Goth.
BRAH'MA, } *frum*, origin, beginning.]
The chief deity of the Indian nations, considered as the creator of all things. *As. Researches.*

BRAM'BLE, *n.* [Sax. *brembel*, *brembr*, *bremel*, a bramble, rubus, vepres; D. *braam*, *braambosch*, *braamstruik*, bramble; Ger. *brombeer*, blackberry; *brombeerstaude*, bramble. This plant, probably, is named from its berry or its prickles. See Broom.]
The raspberry bush or blackberry bush; a name common to different species of the genus Rubus, including the raspberry and blackberry. They are armed with prickles; hence, in common language, any rough, prickly shrub.

BRAM'BLE-BUSH, *n.* [*bramble* and *bush.*] The bramble, or a collection of brambles growing together. *Ash.*

BRAM'BLED, (bram'bld,) *a.* Overgrown with brambles.

BRAM'BLE-NET, *n.* [*bramble* and *net.*] A hallier, or a net to catch birds. *Encyc. Ash.*

BRAM'BLING, } *n.* A bird, a species of Fringilla,
BRAM'BLE, } the mountain finch. *Encyc.*

BRAM'BLY, *adv.* Full of brambles.

BRAM'IN, } *n.* [See Brachman.]
BRAH'MIN, }
A priest among the Hindoos and other nations of India. There are several orders of Bramins, many of whom are very corrupt in their morals; others live sequestered from the world, devoted to superstition and indolence. They are the only persons who understand the Sanscrit, or ancient language of the country, in which their sacred books are written; and to them are European nations indebted for their knowledge of the language. They worship Brama, the supposed creator of the world, but have many subordinate deities.

BRAM'IN-ESS, } *n.* The wife of a Bramin.
BRAM-IN-EE', }

BRA-MIN'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the Bramins, or their doctrines and worship; as, the *braminical* system. *As. Researches.*

BRAM'IN-ISM, *n.* The religion, or system of doctrines, of the Bramins.

BRAN, *n.* [W. *bran*, composed of *b* and *rhan*, a piece, from *rhanu*, to rend or tear; Arm. *brenn*; Ir. and Fr. *bran.* In Italian, *brano* is a piece or bit. Arm. *ranna*; It. *rannam*, to tear.]
The proper coat of the seed of wheat, rye, or other farinaceous grain, separated from the flour by bolting.

BRANC'ARD, *n.* [Fr.] A horse litter. [*Not in use.*]

BRANCH, *n.* [Fr. *branche*; Arm. *brancq.* If *n* is not radical, this word coincides with W. *braic*, the arm, a shoot. This is probably the fact.]
1. A shoot of a tree or other plant; a limb; a bough shooting from the stem, or from another branch or bough. Johnson restricts the word to a *shoot from a main bough*; but the definition is warranted neither by etymology nor usage.
A division of a main stem, supporting the leaves and fructification. *Martyn.*
An arm of a tree sprouting from the stem. *Encyc.*
2. Any arm or extended part shooting or extended from the main body of a thing; as, the *branch* of a candlestick or of an artery. Hence, from similitude, a smaller stream running into a larger one, or proceeding from it. Also, the shoot of a stag's horn; an antler.
3. Any member or part of a body, or system; a distinct article; a section or subdivision; as, charity is a *branch* of Christian duty.
4. Any individual of a family descending in a collateral line; any descendant from a common parent or stock.
5. *Branches of a bridle*; two pieces of bent iron, which bear the bit, the cross chains, and the curb.
6. In *architecture*, *branches of ogives* are the arches of Gothic vaults, traversing from one angle to another diagonally, and forming a cross between the other arches, which make the sides of the square, of which these arches are diagonals. *Harris.*
7. A warrant or commission given to a pilot. *Laws of Massachusetts.*
8. A chandelier. *Ash.*

BRANCH, *v. i.* To shoot or spread in branches; to ramify; as a plant, or as horns.
2. To divide into separate parts or subdivisions, as a mountain, a stream, or a moral subject; to ramify.
3. To speak diffusively; to make many distinctions or divisions in a discourse.
4. To have horns shooting out. *Milton.*

BRANCH, *v. t.* To divide as into branches; to make subordinate divisions. *Bacon.*
2. To adorn with needle-work, representing branches, flowers, or twigs. *Spenser.*

BRANCH'ED, (brancht,) *pp.* Divided or spread into branches; separated into subordinate parts; adorned with branches; furnished with branches.

BRANCH'ED-WORK, (brancht'wurk,) *n.* The carved and sculptured leaves and branches in monuments and friezes.

BRANCH'ER, *n.* One that shoots forth branches.

2. A young hawk when it begins to leave the nest and take to the branches.

BRANCH'ER-Y, *n.* The ramifications of the vessels dispersed through the pulpy part of fruit. *Encyc. Ash.*

BRANCH'I-Æ, *n. pl.* [L.] Gills; a term applied to the organs of respiration in certain animals which live in water, as fishes and crustacea.

BRANCH'I-NESS, *n.* Fullness of branches. *Johnson.*

BRANCH'ING, *ppr.* Shooting in branches; dividing into several subordinate parts.

BRANCH'ING, *a.* Furnished with branches; shooting out branches.

BRANCH'I-O-POD, *n.* } [Gr. βραγχια, gills, and πους, ποδος,
BRANCH-I-OP'O-DA, *n. pl.* } foot.]

Terms denoting an order of crustacea, generally very small or minute; so named from their feet, or locomotive extremities, having been supposed to perform the function of gills. *P. Cyc.*

BRANCH-I-OS'TE-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. βραγχια, gills, and στεγος, a covering.]

Having gill-covers, or covered gills, as a *branchiostegous* fish; covering the gills, as the *branchiostegous* membrane; belonging to the gill-covers, as the *branchiostegous* rays. The *branchiostegi* are an order of fish in the Linnæan system, the rays of whose fins are bony, but whose gill-covers are destitute of bony rays. *Encyc.*

BRANCH'I-REME, *n.* [Gr. βραγχια, and L. *remus.*]

An animal that has legs terminating in a bundle of setiform branches, connected with its respiration. *Kirby.*

BRANCH'-LEAF, *n.* A leaf growing on a branch. *Martyn.*

BRANCH'LESS, *a.* Destitute of branches or shoots, without any valuable product; barren, naked. *Stak.*

BRANCH'LET, *n.* A little branch; a twig, the subdivision of a branch. *Martyn. Anat. Researches.*

BRANCH'-PE-DUN'CLE, (-dunk'l,) *n.* A peduncle springing from a branch. *Martyn.*

BRANCH'-PI-LOT, *n.* A pilot who has a branch or public commission. *Laws of Massachusetts and New York.*

BRANCH'Y, *a.* Full of branches; having wide-spreading branches. *Pope.*

BRAND, *n.* [Sax. *brand*; D. *brand*; G. *brand*; Dan. *brænde*; Sw. *brand*; from *branna*, *brennen*, to burn. See Burn.]

1. A burning piece of wood; or a stick or piece of wood partly burnt, whether burning or after the fire is extinct.

2. A sword, either from brandishing, (Fr. *brandir*,) or from its glittering brightness; *now obsolete, unless in poetry.* *Milton.*

3. A thunder-bolt. *Granville.*

4. A mark made by burning with a hot iron, as upon a criminal, or upon a cask, a stigma, any note of infamy. *Bacon. Dryden.*

5. A disease in vegetables, by which their leaves and tender bark are partially destroyed, as if burnt; called also *burn.* *P. Cyc.*

BRAND, *v. t.* To burn or impress a mark with a hot iron; as, to *brand* a criminal, by way of punishment, or to *brand* a cask, or any thing else, for the purpose of fixing a mark upon it.

2. To fix a mark or character of infamy, in allusion to the branding of criminals, to stigmatize as infamous; as, to *brand* a vice with infamy. *Rowe. Addison.*

BRAND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Marked with a hot iron; stigmatized.

BRAND'-GOOSE, *n.* A species of wild goose, of the genus Anas, usually called, in America, *brant.*

BRAN'DI-ED, (bran'did,) *a.* Mingled with brandy, made stronger by the addition of brandy.

BRAND'ING, *ppr.* Impressing a mark with a hot iron, fixing a stigma or mark of reproach.

BRAND'ING-I-RON, (-i-urn,) *n.* An iron to brand with.

BRAND'-I-RON, (-i-urn,) *n.* A branding-iron.

2. A trivet to set a pot on.

BRAND'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *brandir*; Port. *brandir*; Sp. *blandir*, *r* changed into *l*: It. *brandire*: probably allied to Fr. *branler*, to shake.]

1. To move or wave, as a weapon; to raise and move in various directions; to shake or flourish, as, to *brandish* a sword or a cane. It often indicates *threatening.*

2. To play with; to flourish; as, to *brandish* syllogisms. *Locke.*

BRAND'ISH-ED, (brand'isht,) *pp.* Raised and waved in the air with a flourish.

BRAND'ISH-ER, *n.* One who brandishes.

BRAND'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Raising and waving in the air, flourishing.

BRAND'LING, *n.* A kind of worm. *Walton.*

BRAND'-NEW, (-nū,) *a.* [See Brand.] Quite new, bright as a brand of fire. *Tatler.*

[This word, though now vulgar, was considered by Spelman as peculiarly elegant and appropriate. *Rich. Dict.*]

BRAN'DY, *n.* [D. *branden*; Ger. *brennen*, to distil; *branden*, to boil; *brenner*, a distiller; G. *branntcein*; Fr. *brandevin*, brandy. See Burn.]

An ardent spirit distilled from wine. This is the appropriate sense, though the same name is now given to spirit distilled from other liquors, and in the United States particularly to that which is distilled from cider and peaches. In the north of Europe, the term is also applied to a spirit obtained from grain.

BRAN'DY-WINE, *n.* Brandy. *Wiseman.*

BRAN'GLE, *n.* [Russ. *bran*, war, strife, noise, broil; *branyu*, to hinder, to scold; L. *frendeo.* Qu. *wrangle.* *Brangle*, in Scottish, signifies to shake, or to threaten; Fr. *broueler.*]

A wrangle; a squabble; a noisy contest or dispute. *Swift.*

BRAN'GLE, *v. i.* To wrangle; to dispute contentiously; to squabble. *Swift.*

BRAN'GLE-MENT, *n.* Wrangle; brangle.

BRAN'GLER, *n.* A quarrelsome person.

BRAN'GLING, *n.* A quarrel. *Whitlock*

BRANK, *n.* [So named, probably, from its grunts, *breaks.* "Gallia quoque suum genus farris dedit, quod illic *brance* vocant, apud nos sandalum, nitidissimi grani." Plin. 18. 7.]

1. Buckwheat, a species of Polygonum; a grain cultivated mostly for beasts and poultry; but in the United States, the flour is much used for making breakfast cakes.

2. In some parts of England and Scotland, a *scolding-bridle*, an instrument for correcting scolding women. It consists of a head-piece, which incloses the head of the offender, and of a sharp iron, which enters the mouth and restrains the tongue. *Plott. Encyc.*

BRANK'UR-SINE, *n.* [*brank* and *ursus*, a bear.]

Bear's breech, or Acanthus, a genus of plants, of several species. The leaves of the common sort are said to have furnished the model of the Corinthian capital.

BRAN'LIN, *n.* A species of fish of the salmon kind, in some places called the *fingry*, from five or six black lines or marks on each side resembling fingers. It is found in rapid streams. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BRAN'-NEW. See Brand-new.

BRAN'NY, *a.* [from *bran.*] Having the appearance of bran, consisting of bran. *Wiseman*

BRAN'SLE, *n.* A brawl, or dance. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

BRANT, *n.* [Qu. *brand*, burnt or brown.] A species of wild goose, of the genus Anas; called also *brent* and *brand-goose*, which see.

BRANT, *a.* Steep. *Todd.*

BRANT'-FOX, *n.* A kind of fox, the *vulpes alopex*, smaller than the common fox, and distinguished by the blackness of its feet. *Booth.*

BRA'SEN, (bra'zn,) *a.* Made of brass. [See Brass and Brazen.]

BRASH, *a.* Hasty in temper; impetuous. *Grose.*

2. Brittle. [*Local.*]

BRA'SIER, (bra'zhur,) *n.* An artificer who works in brass *Franklin.*

2. A pan for holding coals. [See Brass.]

BRA-SIL'. See Brazil.

BRASS, *n.* [Sax. *bræs*; W. *prês*; Corn. *bres*; Ir. *pras.* In Welsh, *prês* signifies *brass*, and what is quick, ready, sharp, smart, also haste, fuel, and *presu*, to render imminent, to hasten, to render *present.* The latter sense indicates that it is from the Latin. But I see no connection between these senses and *brass.* This word may be named from its bright color, and be allied to Port. *brasa*, Sp. *brasas*, live coals, *abrazar*, *abrasar*, to burn or inflame, but the real origin and primary sense are not evident.]

1. An alloy of copper and zinc, of a yellow color, usually containing about one third of its weight of zinc, but the proportions are variable. The best brass is made by cementation of calamine, or the oxyd of zinc with granulated copper. *Thomson.*

2. Impudence; a brazen face.

BRASS'-BAND, *n.* A company of musicians who perform on instruments of brass, as the trumpet, bugle, &c.

BRASS' FOIL, *n.* Dutch leaf, or Dutch gold; formed by beating out plates of brass to great thinness.

BRASS'AGE', *n.* A sum formerly levied to defray the expense of coining. *Brande*

BRASS'ART, *n.* In *plate armor*, the piece which protected the upper part of the arm, from the elbow to the shoulder. *Brande.*

BRASSE, *n.* The pale, spotted perch, with two long teeth on each side, the Lucioperca *Ash.*

BRASSE'E, *n.* A casque or head piece of armor.

BRASSI'CA, *n.* [L.] Cabbage *Pope.*

BRASS'I-NESS, *n.* A quality of brass; the appearance of brass.

BRASS'-FAV-ED, *a.* Hard as brass. *Spenser.*

BRASS-VISAG-ED, *a.* Impudent. *Chalmers.*

BRASS'Y, *a.* Pertaining to brass, partaking of brass; hard as brass. Having the color of brass.

2. Impudent, impudently bold.

BRAST, *a.* Burst. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

BRAT, *n.* [G. *brut.*]

1. A child, so called in contempt.

2. Offspring, progeny.

BRAUL, *n.* Indian cloth with blue and white stripes, called *turbant.* *Encyc.*

BRA-VA'DO, *n.* [Sp. *bravata*; Fr. *bravade.* See Brave.]

A boast or brag; an arrogant menace, intended to intimidate.

BRAVE, *a.* [Fr. *brave*; Arm. *brao*; Sp. Port. It. *bravo*; D. *braaf*; Sw. *braf*; Dan. *brav*; Ger. *bran*, whence *brauren*, to look big, to bully or hector. In Sp. and Port. *bravo* signifies *brave*, valiant, strenuous, bullying, fierce, wild, savage, rude, unpolished, excellent, fine; *bravear*, to bully, to menace in an arrogant manner; *brava* is a swell of the sea; *braveza*, valor, and fury of the elements. The word *brave* expresses also a showy dress; Arm. *bragal*, to be well dressed, fine, spruce, of which *brao* seems to be a contraction. The word bears the sense of open, bold, expanding, and rushing, vaunting. It is doubtless contracted, and probably from the root of *brag.*]

1. Courageous; bold, daring, intrepid, fearless of danger; as, a *brave* warrior. It usually unites the sense of *courage* with *generosity* and *dignity* of mind, qualities often united. *Bacon.*

The brave man will not deliberately do an injury to his fellow-man. *Anon*

2. Gallant; lofty; graceful; having noble mien. *Shak.*

3. Magnificent; grand; as, a *brave* place. *Denham.*

4. Excellent; noble; dignified. [*But in modern usage, it has nearly lost its application to things.*]

5. Gaudy; showy in dress. [Ar. برق *baraca*, to adorn.] [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

BRAVE, *n.* A hector; a man daring beyond discretion or decency.

Hot brazes like thee may fight. *Dryden.*

2. A boast; a challenge; a defiance. *Shak.*

3. In *America* an Indian warrior is called a *brave*, a term first applied by the French.

BRAVE, *v. t.* To defy; to challenge; to encounter with courage and fortitude, or without being moved; to set at defiance.

The ills of love I can brave,
The rock that braves the tempest. *Dryden.*

2. To carry a boasting appearance of; as, to *brave* that which they believe not. *Bacon.*

BRAV'ED, *pp.* Defied, set at defiance; met without dismay, or being moved.

BRAVE'LY, *adv.* Courageously; gallantly; splendidly; in a brave manner; heroically.

In *Spenser*, finely; gaudily.

2. In *colloquial usage*, in good health; or much recovered from illness. *Norfolk. Suffolk.*

[*In this sense the term is still occasionally used in America.*]

BRAV'ER, *a.*; *comp.* of Brave.

BRAV'ER-Y, *n.* Courage; heroism; undaunted spirit; intrepidity; gallantry; fearlessness of danger; often united with generosity or dignity of mind which despises meanness and cruelty, and disdains to take advantage of a vanquished enemy.

The chemist, in proving his bravery, shows that he thinks it suspected. *Anon.*

2. Splendor; magnificence; showy appearance.

The bravery of their tasking ornaments.—Is. xi. *Spenser.*

3. Show; ostentation, fine dress. *Bacon.*

4. Bravado; boast. *Bacon. Sidney.*

5. A showy person. *Spenser.*

[*In the last four senses, this word is nearly antiquated.*]

BRAV'EST, *a.*; *superl.* of Brave.

BRAV'ING, *ppr.* Setting at defiance; challenging.

BRA'VO, *n.* [It. and Sp.] A daring villain, a bandit; one who sets law at defiance; an assassin or murderer. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

BRA'VO, *interj.* Well done.

BRA-VO'RA, *n.* [Sp., a boasting.] An air characterized by minute divisions, giving several notes to a syllable, and requiring great force and spirit in the performer. *P. Cyc.*

BRAWL, *v. i.* [G. *brüllen*; D. *brullen*; Dan. *vraale* and *brøle*; Sw. *vrala*, to roar or bellow, Fr. *brailler*; Arm. *brailhat*, to brawl or be noisy, L. *prælior*; W. *brolaw*, to boast, to brag; *brawl*, a shooting out, a boast.]

1. To quarrel noisily and indecently. *B. Jon.*

2. To speak loud and indecently. *S. S.*

3. To roar as water, to make a noise. *Stak.*

BRAWL, *v. t.* To drive or beat away. *Stak.*

BRAWL, *n.* [Norm. *brail.*]

1. Noise, quarrel, scurrility; uproar. *Hooker.*

2. Formerly, a kind of dance, said to resemble the modern cotillon. *Stak. B. Jonson. Gray.*

BRAWL'ER, *n.* A noisy fellow, a wrangler. *Ayliffe.*

BRAWL'ING, *n.* The act of quarreling.

BRAWL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Quarreling, quarrelsome.

BRAWL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a quarrelsome manner.

BRAWN, *n.* [L. *aprugnus*, caro *aprugna*.]
1. The flesh of a boar, or the animal.
2. The fleshy, protuberant, muscular part of the body. *Peacham.*
3. Bulk; muscular strength. *Dryden.*
4. The arm, from its muscles or strength. *Shak.*
5. The flesh of the boar or of swine, *collared* so as to squeeze out much of the fat, boiled and pickled.

BRAWN'ED, *a.* Brawny; strong. *Spenser.*

BRAWN'ER, *n.* A boar killed for the table. *King.*

BRAWN'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being brawny; strength; hardness. *Locke.*

BRAWN'Y, *a.* Musculous; fleshy; bulky; having large, strong muscles; strong. *Dryden.*

BRAY, *v. t.* [Sax. *bracan*; Fr. *broyer*, to pound or bruise; *braire*, to roar, or bray as an ass; Arm. *bregat*, to roar; Norm. *brair*, to cry; to *brag*; Gr. βρυχω; W. *briwaw*, to break in pieces, to rub or grind; *breyan*, a quern; Ir. *bru*, a handmill. See Brag and Break.]
1. To pound, beat, or grind small; as, to *bray* a fool in a mortar. Prov. xxvii.
2. *v. i.* To make a harsh sound, as of an ass. *Dryden.*
3. To make a harsh, disagreeable, grating sound. *Milton.*

BRAY, *n.* The harsh sound or roar of an ass; a harsh, grating sound.
2. Shelving ground; a declivity or slope of a hill. [Scottish, *brae.*] *Fairfax.*

BRAY, *n.* [W. *bre*, a mount or peak.]
A bank or mound of earth. [*Obs.*] *Herbert.*

BRAY'ER, *n.* One that brays like an ass. *Pope.*
2. An instrument to temper ink in printing-offices. *Bailey. Johnson.*

BRAY'ING, *ppr.* Pounding or grinding small; roaring.

BRAY'ING, *n.* The noise of an ass.
2. Roar; noise; clamor. *Smith.*

BRAYLE, *n.* See Brail.

BRAZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *braser.*]
1. To solder with an alloy of brass and zinc. *Moxon.*
2. To harden to impudence; to harden as with brass. *Shak.*

BRA'ZEN, (brā'zn,) *a.* Made of brass; as, a *brazen* helmet. *Dryden.*
2. Pertaining to brass; proceeding from brass; as, a *brazen* din. *Shak.*
3. Impudent; having a front like brass.
Brazen age, or age of brass; in *mythology*, the age which succeeded the *silver age*, when men had degenerated from primitive purity.
Brazen dish, among *miners*, is the standard by which other dishes are gauged, and is kept in the king's hall. [*England.*]
Brazen sea; in *Jewish antiquity*, a huge vessel of brass, cast on the plain of Jordan, and placed in Solomon's temple. It was 10 cubits from brim to brim, 5 in hight, 30 in circumference, and contained 3000 baths. It was designed for the priests to wash themselves in, before they performed the service of the temple. *Encyc.*

BRA'ZEN, (brā'zn,) *v. i.* To be impudent; to bully. *Arbuthnot.*

BRA'ZEN-BROW-ED, *a.* Being of shameless impudence. *Brown.*

BRA'ZEN-FACE, *n.* [*brazen* and *face.*] An impudent person; one remarkable for effrontery. *Shak.*

BRA'ZEN-FAC'ED, (brā'zn-fāste,) *a.* Impudent, bold to excess; shameless. *Dryden.*

BRA'ZEN-LY, *adv.* In a bold, impudent manner.

BRA'ZEN-NESS, *n.* Appearance like brass. In this sense, *brassiness* is the more correct word.
2. Impudence; excess of assurance.

BRA'ZIER. See Brasier.

BRA-ZIL', } *n.* [Port. *braza*, a live coal, or
BRA-ZIL'-WOOD, } glowing fire. This name was given to the wood for its color; and it is said that King Emanuel, of Portugal, gave this name to the country in America on account of its producing this wood. It was first named *Santa Cruz*, by its discoverer, Pedro Alvares Cabral. *Lindley's Narrative of a Voyage to Brazil. Med. Rep.* Hex. 2, vol. 3, 200.]
Brazil, or *brazil-wood*, is a very heavy wood, of a red color, growing in Brazil and other tropical countries. It is used in manufactures for dyeing red. It is the produce of the *Cæsalpinia echinata.*

BRAZ-I-LET'TO, *n.* A kind of red dyeing-wood, inferior to the brazil-wood, brought from Jamaica, the produce of two species of Cæsalpinia, (*C. braziliensis* and *C. crista.*) See Brazil-Wood. *Bancroft.*

BRA-ZIL'IAN, (bra-zil'yan,) *a.* Pertaining to Brazil; as, *Brazilian* strand. *Barlow.*

BRA-ZIL'-NUT, *n.* The Juvia; the nut of a large South American tree; the *Bertholletia excelsa.*

BRAZ'ING, *n.* The act of uniting by an alloy of brass and zinc.

BREACH, *n.* [Fr. *breche*; D. *breuk*; Ger. *bruch*; Sw. *brack*: Dan. *brek*; Sp. and Port. *brecha.* See Break.]
1. The act of breaking, or state of being broken; a rupture; a break; a gap; the space between the several parts of a solid body parted by violence; as, a *breach* in a garment or in a wall.
2. The violation of a law; the violation or non-fulfillment of a contract; the non-performance of a moral duty; non-performance of duty being a *breach* of obligation as well as a positive transgression or violation.

Every *breach* of the public engagements is hurtful to public credit. *Hamilton.*

3. An opening in a coast. [*Not usual.*] *Spenser.*
4. Separation between friends by means of enmity; difference; quarrel. *Clarendon.*
5. Infraction; injury; invasion; as, a *breach* upon kingly power. *Clarendon.*
6. Bereavement; loss of a friend and its consequent affliction.
7. A violation of the public peace, as by a riot, affray, or any tumult which is contrary to law, and destructive to the public tranquility, is called a *breach of the peace.*

BREACH, *v. t.* To make a breach or opening, as in the walls of a fortification. *Life of Wellington.*

BREACH'FUL, *a.* Full of breaches.

BREACH'Y, *a.* Apt to break fences. *Holloway.*

BREAD, (bred,) *n.* [Sax. *bread*; Ger. *brot*, *brod*; D. *brood*; Sw. *bröd*; Dan. *brød*; Qu. Gr. βρωτος, any thing esculent. If the word signifies food in general, or that which is eaten, probably it is the Heb. and Ch. ברות, from ברה, *barak*, to eat or feed. But, in German, it signifies loaf as well as bread. "Zehen brot," ten loaves. It may therefore signify, primarily, a lump or portion.]
1. A mass of dough, made by moistening and kneading, and usually fermenting, the flour or meal of some species of grain, and baked in an oven or pan.
2. Food in general.

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat *bread.*—Gen. iii.
Give us this day our daily *bread.* *Lord's Prayer.*

3. Support of life in general; maintenance.

Is the reward of virtue *bread?* *Pope.*

Bee-bread. See Bee.
Ship-bread; bread for ships; hard biscuits.
Cassada-bread. See Cassada.

BREAD, *v. t.* [Sax. *bredan.* See Broad.]
To spread. [*Not used.*] *Ray.*

BREAD'CHIP-PER, *n.* [*bread* and *chip.*] One who chips bread; a baker's servant; an under butler. *Shak.*

BREAD'-CORN, *n.* [*bread* and *corn.*] Corn of which bread is made. This, in most countries, is wheat or rye; but, in some countries, bread is made of other grain, as of maize in some parts of America.

BREAD'EN, (bred'n,) *a.* Made of bread. *Rogers.*

BREAD'-FRUIT-TREE, *n.* [*bread*, *fruit*, and *tree.*] The Artocarpus incisa, a tree which grows in the isles of the Pacific Ocean, of the size of an apple-tree, producing a fruit of a round or oval shape, and as large as a small loaf of bread, which is eaten as food. *Encyc.*

BREAD'LESS, *a.* Without bread; destitute of food.

BREAD'-ROOM, *n.* An apartment in a ship's hold, where the bread is kept.

BREAD'-STUFF, *n.* Bread corn, meal, or flour. [*U. States.*]

BREADTH, (bredth,) *n.* [Sax. *bread* and *bred.* See Board and Broad.]
The measure or extent of any plain surface from side to side; a geometrical dimension, which, multiplied into the length, constitutes a surface; as, the length of a table is five feet, and the *breadth* three; $5 \times 3 = 15$ feet, the whole surface.

BREADTH'LESS, *a.* Having no breadth. *More.*

BREAK, *v. t.*; *pret.* Broke, [Brake, *obs.*]; *pp.* Broke or Broken. [Sax. *brecan*, *brecan*, to break, and *bracan*, to bray, as in a mortar; Sw. *braka*; Dan. *brække*; D. *braaken*, *breeken*; Ger. *brechen*; W. *bregu*, to break; *breg*, a rent or rupture; *breç*, a breaking out; a *freckle*; Goth. *brikan*; Ir. *bracaim*, to break, to harrow; Sp. and Port. *brecha*, a breach; L. *frango*, *fregi*, a casual; Arm. *fricza*; Fr. *fracas*; Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. and Ar. פרק, *farak*, to break, to free, or deliver, to separate; Gr. φραασω, φραγμα. These words seem also to be allied to ברך and פרך. If the first consonant is a prefix, which is probable, then connected with these words are the Gr. ῥηγνυω and ερεικω, W. *rhwygaw*, Arm. *roga*, *rega*, to rend. *Wreck* is probably of the same family. The primary sense is to strain, stretch, *rack*, drive; hence, to strain and burst or break. It should be noted that the Greek ῥηγη, in the Æolic dialect, is βρηγη.]
1. To part or divide by force and violence, as a solid substance; to rend apart; as, to *break* a band; to *break* a thread or a cable.
2. To burst or open by force.

The fountains of the earth were *broke* open. *Burnet.*

3. To divide by piercing or penetrating; to burst forth; as, the light *breaks* through the clouds. *Dryden.*
4. To make breaches or gaps by battering, as in a wall. *Shak.*
5. To destroy, crush, weaken, or impair, as the human body or constitution. *Milton.*
6. To sink; to appall or subdue; as, to *break* the spirits or the passions. *Philips.*
7. To crush; to shatter; to dissipate the strength of, as of an army. *Dryden.*
8. To weaken or impair, as the faculties. *Shak.*
9. To tame; to train to obedience; to make tractable; as, to *break* a horse. *Addison.*
10. To make bankrupt. *South.*
11. To discard, dismiss, or cashier, as, to *break* an officer. *Swift.*
12. To crack, to part, or divide, as the skin; to open, as an aposteme.
13. To violate, as a contract or promise, either by a positive act contrary to the promise, or by neglect or non-fulfillment.
14. To infringe or violate, as a law, or any moral obligation, either by a positive act, or by an omission of what is required. *Dryden.*
15. To stop; to interrupt; to cause to cease; as, to *break* conversation; to *break* sleep. *Shak.*
16. To intercept; to check; to lessen the force of; as, to *break* a fall, or a blow. *Bacon.*
17. To separate; to part; as, to *break* company or friendship. *Atterbury.*
18. To dissolve any union; sometimes with *off*; as, to *break off* a connection.
19. To cause to abandon; to reform, or cause to reform; as, to *break* one of ill habits or practices. *Grew.*
20. To open, as a purpose; to propound something new; to make a first disclosure of opinions; as, to *break* one's mind. *Bacon.*
21. To frustrate; to prevent.

If plagues or earthquakes *break* not Heaven's design. *Pope.*

22. To take away; as, to *break* the whole staff of bread. Ps. cv.
23. To stretch; to strain; to rack; as, to *break* one on the wheel.
To break the back; to strain or dislocate the vertebræ with too heavy a burden; also, to disable one's fortune. *Shak.*
To break bulk; to begin to unload. *Mar. Dict.*
To break cover; to come forth from a lurking-place, as game when hunted.
To break a deer; to cut it up at table. *Johnson.*
To break fast; to eat the first meal in the day, but used as a compound word.
To break ground; to plow. *Carew.*
To break ground; to dig; to open trenches; and hence, *figuratively*, to commence an undertaking. *Encyc.*
To break the heart; to afflict grievously; to cause great sorrow or grief; to depress with sorrow or despair. *Dryden.*
To break a jest; to utter a jest unexpected. *Johnson.*
To break the neck; to dislocate the joints of the neck. *Shak.*
To break off; to put a sudden stop to; to interrupt; to discontinue.

Break off thy sins by righteousness.—Dan. iv.

2. To sever; to divide; as, to *break off* a twig.
To break in; to train or accustom.
To break sheer. In *marine language*, when a ship at anchor is in a position to keep clear of the anchor, but is forced by wind or current out of that position, she *breaks her sheer.* *Mar. Dict.*
To break up; to dissolve or put an end to; as, to *break up* house-keeping.
2. To open, or lay open; as, to *break up* a bed of earth.
3. To plow ground the first time, or after lying long unplowed. [*A common use in the U. States.*]
4. To separate; as, to *break up* a company.
5. To disband; as, to *break up* an army.
To break upon the wheel; to stretch and break the bones by torture upon the wheel.
To break wind; to give vent to wind from the body backward.

BREAK, (brāke,) *v. i.* To part; to separate; to divide in two; as, the ice *breaks*; a band *breaks.*
2. To burst; as, a storm or deluge *breaks.* *Dryden.*
3. To burst by dashing against something; as, a wave *breaks* upon a rock. *Pope.*
4. To open, as a tumor, or aposteme. *Harvey.*
5. To open, as the morning; to show the first light; to dawn. *Addison.*
6. To burst forth; to utter or exclaim *Shak.*
7. To fail in trade or other occupation; to become bankrupt. *Pope.*
8. To decline in health and strength; to begin to lose the natural vigor. *Swift.*
9. To issue out with vehemence. *Pope.*
10. To make way with violence or suddenness; to rush; often with a particle; as, to *break in*; to *break in upon*, as calamities; to *break over*, as a flood; to *break out*, as a fire; to *break forth*, as light or a sound.
11. To come to an explanation.

I am to *break* with thee upon some affairs. *Shak.*

[*I believe antiquated.*]
12. To suffer an interruption of friendship; to fall out.

Be not afraid to *break* with traitors. *B. Jonson.*

13. To faint, flag, or pant.

My soul *breaketh* for the longing that it hath unto thy judgments.—Ps. cxix.

To break away; to disengage itself from; to rush

from; also, to dissolve itself or dissipate, as fog or clouds.

To break forth; to issue out.

To break from; to disengage from; to depart abruptly, or with vehemence. *Rascommon.*

To break in; to enter by force; to enter unexpectedly; to intrude. *Addison.*

To break loose; to get free by force; to escape from confinement by violence; to shake off restraint. *Milton. Tillotson.*

To break off; to part; to divide; also, to desist suddenly. *Bacon.*

To break off from; to part from with violence. *Shak.*

To break out; to issue forth; to discover itself by its effects; to arise or spring up; as, a fire *breaks out*; a sedition *breaks out*; a fever *breaks out*. *Dryden. Milton.*

2. To appear in eruptions, as pustules, to have pustules, or an efflorescence on the skin; as, a child *breaks out*. Hence we have *freckle*, from the root of *break*; Welsh *brec*.

3. To throw off restraint, and become dissolute. *Dryden.*

To break up; to dissolve itself and separate; as, a company *breaks up*; a meeting *breaks up*; a fog *breaks up*; but more generally we say, fog, mist, or clouds *break away*.

To break with; to part in enmity; to cease to be friends; as, to *break with* a friend or companion. *Pope.*

This verb carries with it its primitive sense of *straining*, *parting*, *severing*, *bursting*, often with violence, with the consequential senses of *injury*, *defect*, and *infirmity*.

BREAK, *n.* A state of being open, or the act of separating; an opening made by force; an open place. It is the same word as *brack*, differently written and pronounced.

2. A pause; an interruption.

3. A line in writing or printing, noting a suspension of the sense, or a stop in the sentence.

4. In *a ship*, the *break of the deck* is the part where it terminates, and the descent on to the next deck below commences.

5. The first appearance of light in the morning; the dawn; as, the *break* of day. Ar. فرق *furakon*, id., that is, *farak*.

6. In *architecture*, a recess or projection in any part, so as to *break* the continuity of the surface. *Gwilt.*

BREAK'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being broken.

BREAK'AGE, (brāk'aje,) *n.* A breaking; also, an allowance for things broken, in transportation.

BREAK'ER, *n.* The person who breaks any thing; a violator or transgressor; as, a *breaker* of the law. *South.*

2. A rock which breaks the waves; or the wave itself which breaks against a rock, a sand bank, or the shore, exhibiting a white foam. *Mar. Dict. Johnson.*

3. A pier, mound, or other solid matter, placed in a river, to break the floating ice, and prevent it from injuring a bridge below; called also *ice-breaker*.

4. One that breaks up ground

5. A destroyer. *Micah* ii.

BREAK'FAST, (brek'fast,) *n.* [*break* and *fast*.] The first meal in the day; or the thing eaten at the first meal.

BREAK'FAST, (brek'fast,) *v. t.* To furnish with the first meal in the morning.

BREAK'FAST, (brek'fast,) *v. i.* To eat the first meal in the day.

BREAK'FAST-ING, *ppr.* Eating or taking the first meal in the day.

BREAK'FAST-ING, *n.* A party at breakfast. *Chesterfield.*

BREAK'ING, (brāk'ing,) *ppr.* Parting by violence; rending asunder; becoming bankrupt.

BREAK'ING-IN, *n.* The act of subduing and training to labor.

BREAK'MAN. See BRAKEMAN.

BREAK'NECK, *n.* [*break* and *neck*.] A fall that breaks the neck; a steep place endangering the neck. *Shak.*

BREAK'-PROM-ISE, *n.* [*break* and *promise*.] One who makes a practice of breaking his promise. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BREAK'-VOW, *n.* [*break* and *vow*.] One who habitually breaks his vows. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BREAK'WA-TER, *n.* [*break* and *water*.] The hull of an old vessel sunk at the entrance of a harbor, to break or diminish the force of the waves, to secure the vessels in harbor. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A small buoy fastened to a large one, when the rope of the latter is not long enough to reach the surface of the water. *Mar. Dict.*

3. Any mole, mound, or wall, mised in a river or estuary, or harbor, to break the force of the waves, and protect shipping, &c.

BRĒAM, *n.* [Fr. *breme*; Ch. אברומה *abrumah*; Sp. *brema*.]

A fish, the *Cyprinus brama*, an inhabitant of lakes and deep water, extremely insipid, and little valued. *Encyc. Walton.*

BRĒAM, *v. t.* In *sea language*, to burn off the filth, such as grass, sea-weed, ooze, &c., from a ship's bottom. *Mar. Dict.*

BREAST, (brest,) *n.* [Sax. *breast*; Sw. *brost*; D. *borst*, the breast, a land, a notch, G. *brust*, breast, and *brusten*, to hold up the head, to look big, Dan. *brost*, breast; also, default, defect, blemish; also, *bryst*, breast, pap; *bryste sig*, to strut; *briste*, to burst. The sense seems to be, a protuberance.]

1. A soft protuberance on the anterior part of the thorax, in man and some other mammalia; formed by a conglomerate gland, for the secretion of milk, situated between the integuments and the muscles, and called the *mamma*.

His *breasts* are full of milk.—Job xxi. 24

2. The fore part of the thorax, or the fore part of the human body between the neck and the belly.

3. The part of a beast which answers to the breast in man. This, in quadrupeds, is between the fore legs, below the neck.

4. *Figuratively*, the heart; the conscience; the disposition of the mind; the affections; the seat of the affections and passions. *Cowley. Dryden.*

5. Formerly, the power of singing. *Tusser.*

BREAST, (brest,) *v. t.* To meet in front; to oppose, breast to breast. *Goldsmith. Dryden.*

The court *breasted* the popular current by sustaining the demurrer. *Wirt.*

BREAST'-BAND, *n.* A band of canvas, or a rope, passed round the body of a man who heaves the lead in sounding, and fastened to the rigging to prevent his falling into the sea. *Totten.*

BREAST'-BONE, *n.* [*breast* and *bone*.] The bone of the breast; the sternum. *Peacham.*

BREAST'-CASK ET, *n.* [*breast* and *casket*.] One of the largest and longest of the caskets or strings on the middle of the yard of a ship. *Johnson.*

[*I do not find this word in the Mariner's Dictionary.*]

BREAST'-DEEP, *a.* Breast-high; as high as the breast.

BREAST'ED, (brest'ed,) *a.* Having a broad breast; having a fine voice. *Fiddes.*

BREAST'FAST, *n.* [*breast* and *fast*.] A large rope to confine a ship sidewise to a wharf or key. *Mar. Dict.*

BREAST'-HIGH, *a.* [*breast* and *high*.] High as the breast. *Sidney.*

BREAST'HOOKS, *n. pl.* [*breast* and *hook*.] Knees placed across the stem of a ship to strengthen the fore part and unite the bows on each side. *Mar. Dict.*

BREAST'ING, *ppr.* Meeting with the breast; opposing in front.

Breasting up a hedge, is cutting the face of it on one side, so as to lay bare the principal upright stems of the plants. *Brande.*

BREAST'KNOT, (brest'not) *n.* [*breast* and *knot*.] A knot of ribbons worn on the breast. *Addison.*

BREAST'PIN, *n.* A pin worn for a fastening, or for ornament, on the breast.

BREAST'PLATE, *n.* [*breast* and *plate*.] Armor for the breast. *Cowley.*

2. A strap that runs across a horse's breast. *Ash.*

3. In *Jewish antiquity*, a part of the vestment of the high priest, consisting of a folded piece of the rich embroidered stuff of which the ephod was made. It was set with twelve precious stones, on which were engraved the names of the twelve tribes. *Encyc.*

BREAST'-PLOW, *n.* [*breast* and *plow*.] A plow, driven by the breast, used to cut or pare turf.

BREAST'-ROPE. See BREAST-BAND. *Johnson.*

BREAST'-WHEEL, *n.* A water-wheel, on which the stream of water strikes neither so high as in the overshot wheel, nor so low as in the under-shot, but at an intermediate point between.

BREAST'WORK, (brest'wurk,) *n.* In *fortification*, a work thrown up for defense; a parapet, which see.

BREATH, (breth,) *n.* [Sax. *breth*, odor, scent, breath; G. *brodem*, steam, vapor, breath.]

1. The air inhaled and expelled in the respiration of animals.

2. Life.

No man has more contempt than I of *breath*. *Dryden.*

3. The state or power of breathing freely; opposed to a state of exhaustion from violent action; as, I am out of *breath*; I am scarce in *breath*. *Shak.*

4. Respite; pause; time to breathe; as, let me take *breath*; give me some *breath*. *Shak.*

5. Breeze; air in gentle motion.

Calm and unruffled as a summer's sea,
When not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its surface. *Addison.*

6. A single respiration; as, he swears at every *breath*.

7. An instant; the time of a single respiration; a single act.

He smiles and he frowns in a *breath*. *Dryden.*

8. A word.

A *breath* can make them, as a *breath* has made. *Goldsmith.*

BRĒATH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be breathed.

BRĒATH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being breathable.

BRĒATHE, *v. i.* To respire; to inspire and expire air. Hence, to live. *Pope. Shak.*

2. To take breath, to rest from action; as, let them have time to *breathe*.

3. To pass, as air.

To whose foul mouth no wholesome air *breathes* in. *Shak.*

BREATHE, *v. t.* To inhale, as air, into the lungs, and expel it; as, to *breathe* vital air. *Dryden.*

2. To inject by breathing; to infuse; followed by *into*.

And the Lord God *breathed into* his nostrils the breath of life.—Gen. ii.

3. To expire; to eject by breathing; followed by *out*; as, to *breathe out* threatenings and slaughter.

4. To exercise; to keep in breath. *Acts.*

The greyhounds are as swift as *breathed* stags. *Shak.*

5. To inspire or blow into; to cause to sound by breathing; as, to *breathe* the flute. *Prior.*

6. To exhale; to emit, as breath; as, the flowers *breathe* odors or perfume.

7. To utter softly or in private; as, to *breathe* a vow. *Shak.*

8. To give air or vent to; to open; as, to *breathe* a vein. [W. *brathu*, to pierce.] *Johnson. Dryden.*

9. To express; to manifest.

Other articles *breathe* the same severe spirit. *Milner.*

BREATH'ED, *pp.* Inhaled and exhaled; respired; uttered.

BREATH'ER, *n.* One that breathes or lives; one that utters; an inspirer; one who animates or infuses by inspiration.

BREATH'FUL, (breth'ful,) *a.* Full of breath; full of odor. *Spenser.*

BREATH'ING, *ppr.* Respiring; living; uttering.

2. *a.* Exhibiting to the life; as, *breathing* paint. *Pope.*

BREATH'ING, *n.* Respiration; the act of inhaling and exhaling air.

2. Air in gentle motion; applied, also, figuratively, to a gentle influence or operation; as, the *breathings* of the Spirit.

3. Aspiration; secret prayer. *Prior.*

4. Breathing-place; vent. *Dryden.*

5. Accent; aspiration; as, a rough *breathing*.

BREATH'ING-PLACE, *n.* A pause.

2. A vent.

BREATH'ING-TIME, *n.* Pause; relaxation. *Hall.*

BREATH'LESS, (breth'less,) *a.* Being out of breath; spent with labor or violent action.

2. Dead; as, a *breathless* body. *Shak.*

BREATH'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being exhausted of breath. *Hall.*

BREC'CIA, *n.* [It., a *breach*.]

In *mineralogy*, an aggregate composed of angular fragments of the same mineral, or of different minerals, united by a cement, and presenting a variety of colors. Sometimes a few of the fragments are a little rounded. The varieties are the *siliceous*, *calcareous*, and *trap breccias*. *Cleaveland.*

BREC'CIA-TED, *a.* Consisting of angular fragments cemented together.

BRED, *pp.* of BREED. Generated; produced; contrived; educated.

BRĒDE, *n.* A braid. [*Not used.*] *Addison.*

BREECH, *n.* [See BREACH and BRAE.] The lower part of the body behind.

2. Breeches; *but rarely used in the singular.* *Shak.*

3. The hinder part of any thing. *Johnson.*

4. The large, thick end of a cannon or other firearm.

BREECH, *v. t.* To put into breeches. *Johnson.*

2. To whip on the breech. *Massinger.*

3. To fasten with breeching.

BREECH'ED, (breecht,) *pp.* or *a.* Put into breeches; whipped on the breech.

BREECH'ES, (brich'ez,) *n. pl.* [Sax. *brec*, *braece*; D. *broek*; Arm. *braga*, *bragas*; It. *brace*, *brachesse*, or *braghesse*; Port. and Sp. *bragas*; Fr. *braies*; Ir. *brog*; Low L. *braccæ*; Dan. *brog*, breeches, and *broget*, of various colors, mixed, variegated; W. *bryçan*, a spotted covering, Scotch plaid; *bryc*, variegated with colors. "Sarmatæ totum *braccata* corpus." Mela, 2. 1. See Plin. 3. 4. Herod. lib. 7. Strabo, lib. 15. Ovid. Trist. 5. 7. Cluv. Germ. Ant. 1. 16. Pelloutier, Hist. Celt. 1. 30. The word seems to be from the root of *break*, and to denote, diverse in color, variegated, like *freckled*. See FRECKLE.]

A garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs. It is now a close garment; but the word formerly was used for a loose garment now called *trousers*, *latæ braccæ*. *Ord.*

To wear the breeches, is, in the wife, to usurp the authority of the husband. *Johnson.*

BREECH'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with breeches, or with a breech.

2. Whipping the breech; and, as a noun, a whipping. *Marlow.*

BREECH'ING, (brich'ing,) *n.* That part of a harness which comes round the breech of a horse.

2. In *gunnery*, on board of ships, a strong rope fastened to the cascabel or pommelion of a cannon by a thimble, and clinched to ring bolts in the ship's side, to prevent it from recoiling too much in battle. *Mar. Dict.*

BREED, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* BRED. [Sax. *bredan*, *brædan*, to warm, to dilate, to open, to spread; D. *broeden*, to brood; Ger. *brüten*, to brood; Dan. *brede*, to spread, dilate, unfold; W. *bryd*, warm; *brydiaw*, to warm, to heat. Class Rd. See BROAD.]

1. To generate; to engender; to hatch; to produce the young of any species of animals. I think it is never used of plants, and in animals is usually applied to the mother or dam.

2. To produce within or upon the body; as, to *breed* teeth; to *breed* worms.

3. To cause; to occasion; to produce; to originate.

Intemperance and lust *breed* infirmities. *Tillotson.*
Ambition *breeds* factions. *Anon.*

4. To contrive; to hatch; to produce by plotting.

Had he a heart and a brain to *breed* it in? *Shak.*

5. To give birth to; to be the native place of; as, a pond *breeds* fish; a northern country *breeds* a race of stout men.

6. To educate, to instruct; to form by education; often, but unnecessarily, followed by *up*; as, to *breed* a son to an occupation; a man *bred* at a university. *To breed up*, is vulgar.

7. To bring up; to nurse and foster; to take care of in infancy, and through the age of youth; to provide for, train, and conduct; to instruct the mind and form the manners in youth.

To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed*. *Dryden.*

BREED, *v. i.* To produce a fetus; to bear and nourish, as in pregnancy; as, a female breeds with pain.

2. To be formed in the parent or dam; to be generated, or to grow, as young before birth; as, children or young *breed* in the matrix.

3. To have birth; to be produced; as, fish *breed* in rivers.

4. To be increased by a new production.

But could youth last, and love still *breed*. *Raleigh.*

5. To raise a breed; as, to choose the best species of swine to *breed* from.

To breed in and in; to breed from animals of the same stock that are closely related. *Farm. Encyc.*

BREED, *n.* A race or progeny from the same parents or stock.

2. A cast; a kind; a race of men or other animals, which have an alliance by nativity, or some distinctive qualities in common; as, a *breed* of men in a particular country; a *breed* of horses or sheep. *Applied to men, it is not elegant.* We use *race*.

3. Progeny; offspring; applied to other things than animals. *Shak.*

4. A number produced at once; a hatch; a brood; *but for this, brood* is generally used. *Grew.*

BREED'-BATE, *n.* One that breeds or originates quarrels. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

BREED'ER, *n.* The female that breeds or produces, whether human or other animal.

2. The person who educates or brings up; that which brings up.

Italy and Rome have been the best *breeders* of worthy men. *Ascham.*

3. That which produces.

Time is the nurse and *breeder* of all good. *Shak.*

4. One who raises a breed; one who takes care to raise a particular breed, or breeds, as of horses or cattle. *Temple.*

BREED'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bearing and nourishing, as a fetus; engendering; producing; educating.

BREED'ING, *n.* The act of generating or producing.

2. The raising of a breed or breeds; as, the farmer attends to the *breeding* of sheep.

3. Nurture; education; instruction; formation of manners.

She had her *breeding* at my father's charge. *Shak.*

4. *By way of eminence*, manners; knowledge of ceremony; deportment or behavior in the external offices and decorums of social life. Hence, *good breeding* is politeness, or the qualifications which constitute genteel deportment. *Encyc.*

BREEZE, } *n.* [Sax. *briosa*, from its sound re-
BREEZE'-FLY, } sembling a breeze.]

A name given to various species of two-winged insects, of the family Tabanidæ, noted for buzzing about animals and tormenting them by sucking their blood. The *bot-fly* has also sometimes been called the *breeze-fly*.

The name *breeze* is also given to different species of the genus Œstrus. *Cyc. Encyc.*

BREEZE, *n.* [It. *brezza*, a cold, windy mist; Sp. *brisa*, a breeze; Sw. *brusa*, to be fervid, to boil, to murmur; Dan. *bruse*, to rush, roar, or foam, to rise in waves; *brusen*, the rustling of the wind, a humming or buzzing, fermentation. In French sea language, *brise*, a breeze; Gr. βραζω and βρασσω, to boil; Fr. *brasser*, to brew; W. *brys*, hasty, from *rhys*, a rushing. These words seem all to have a common root. See RUSH.]

1. A light wind; a gentle gale.

Fir a land a gende *breeze* arose at night. *Dryden.*

2 A shifting wind, that blows from the sea or from the land, for a certain time, by night or by day. Such breezes are common in the tropical regions, and in a good degree regular. The wind from the sea is called a *sea breeze*, and that from the land, a *land breeze*. In general, the sea breeze blows in the day-time, and the land breeze at night. The like breezes are common, in the summer months, in the temperate latitudes.

BREEZE, *v. i.* To blow gently; *a word common among seamen.*

For how the breathing airs, from ocean born,
Breeze up the bay, and lead the lively morn. *Barlow.*

BREEZE'LESS, *a.* Motionless; destitute of breezes. *Shenstone.*

BREEZ'Y, *a.* Fanned with gentle winds or breezes; as, the *breezy* shore. *Pope.*

2. Subject to frequent breezes. *Gray.*

BRE'HON, *n.* In *Irish*, a judge. In ancient times, the general laws of Ireland were called *Brehon* laws, unwritten, like the common law of England. These laws were abolished by statute of Edward III. *Encyc. Blackstone.*

BREIS'LA-KITE, *n.* A newly-discovered Vesuvian mineral, resembling a brownish or reddish-brown down, which lines the small cavities in the lava of Scalla, and in that of Olebano; named from Breislak, a celebrated Italian naturalist. *Journal of Science.*

BRÊME, *a.* [Sax. *bremman*, to murmur, to fret; L. *fremo*.]

Cruel; sharp. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

BREN, *v. t.* [Sax. *brennan*, to burn.]

To burn. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

BREN'NAGE, *n.* [from *bran*.] In *the middle ages*, a tribute or composition which tenants paid to their lord, in lieu of bran, which they were obliged to furnish for his hounds. *Encyc.*

BRENT, } *a.* [W. *bryn*, a hill.]
BRANT, }

Steep; high. [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

BRENT, *n.* A brant, or brand-goose; a fowl with a black neck, and a white collar or line round it. [See BRANT.]

2. *pp.* Burnt. [See BREN.] [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

BRE-PHOT'RO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. βρεφος, an infant, and τρεφω, to feed.]

The nurture of orphans.

BREST, } (brest,) *n.* In *architecture*, the member of
BREAST, } a column, more usually called *torus* or *tore*. [See TORUS.] *Encyc.*

BREST'-SUM-MER, *n.* In *architecture*, a piece in the outward part of a wooden building, into which the girders are framed. This, in the ground floor, is called a *sill*, and in the garret floor, a *beam*. *Encyc.*

BRET, *n.* A local name of the turbot, called also *burt* or *brut*.

BRET'FUL, *a.* Brimful. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

BRETH'REN, *n.*; *pl.* of BROTHER. It is used almost exclusively, in solemn and scriptural language, in the place of *brothers*. [See BROTHER.]

BRET'TI-CES, *n. pl.* The name given by miners to the wooden planks used in supporting the roof of coal mines.

BRÈVE, *n.* [It. *breve*; L. *brevis*; Sp. *breve*; Fr. *bref*, short. See BRIEF.]

1. In *music*, a note or character of time, equivalent to two semibreves or four minims. When dotted, it is equal to three semibreves. [*Not now used.*]

2. In *law*, a writ directed to the chancellor, judges, sheriffs, or other officers, whereby a person is summoned, or attached, to answer in the king's court. *Encyc.*

This word, in this latter sense, is more generally written *brief*.

BRE-VET', *n.* [from *breve*.] In *French usage*, a document without seal, (a warrant,) by which the king grants a favor, privilege, title, or dignity. *Encyc.*

2. A commission to an officer, which entitles him to an honorary rank in the army above his actual rank and pay. Thus a *brevet* major serves as a captain and receives pay as such. Such commissions were given to the officers of the American army at the close of the revolutionary war, giving them a grade of rank above that which they had held during service. *Encyc. Marshall's Life of Wash.*

BRE'VI-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *breviaire*; L. *breviarium*, from *brevis*, short. See BRIEF.]

1. An abridgment; a compend; an epitome. *Ayliffe.*

2. A book containing the daily service of the Roman Catholic church. It is composed of matins, lauds, first, third, sixth, and ninth vespers, and the compline or post communio. The Greeks, also, have a *breviary*. *Encyc.*

BRE'VI-AT; } *n.* [See BREVE and BRIEF.] A short
BRE'VI-ATE, } compend; a summary. *Decay of Piety.*

BRE'VI-ATE, *v. t.* To abridge. [*Not used.*] [See ABBREVIATE.]

BRE'VI-A-TURE, *n.* An abbreviation. [See BRIEF.] *Johnson.*

BRE-VIER', *n.* [Fr. *brevuaire*; so called, says Johnson, from being originally used in printing a breviary.]

A small kind of printing types, in size between bourgeois and minion. It is much used in printing marginal notes.

BRE-VIL'O-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *brevis* and *loquor*.] A brief and pertinent mode of speaking.

BREV'I-PED, *a.* [L. *brevis*, short, and *pes*, foot.] Having short legs, as certain birds.

BREV'I-PED, *n.* A bird having short legs.

BREV-I-PEN'NATE, *a.* Having short wings. A term denoting a family of grallatory birds, (*Brevipennes*, Cuvier,) having short wings, including the ostrich. *Brande.*

BREV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *brevitas*, from *brevis*, short. See BRIEF.]

1. Shortness, *applied to time*; as, the *brevity* of human life.

2. Shortness; conciseness; contraction into few words; *applied to discourses or writings.* *Dryden.*

BREW, *v. t.* [Sax. *brewan*, to brew; *briw*, broth; D. *brouwen*, to brew, to contrive, to mix; G. *brauen*. These seem to be contractions of the Gothic; Sw. *bryggia*; Dan. *brygge*, to brew. The Russ. has *buritchu*. The Welsh has *brwc*, a boiling, stir, tumult, from *rhwc*, something rough; and it has also *berwzu*, to brew, to boil or bubble, whence *berwzu*, to brew, from *bar*, fury, impulse. Our word *brew* seems to be directly from the Saxon. The sense is, to stir, boil, or agitate with violence.]

1. In *a general sense*, to boil, and mix; hence in Saxon, as a *noun*, it signifies broth or pottage; Old Eng. *brews*.

2. In *a more restricted sense*, to make beer, ale, or other similar liquor, from malt; or to prepare a liquor from malt and hops, and, in private families, from other materials, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation.

3. To mingle.

Brew me a poule of sack. *Shak.*

4. To contrive; to plot; as, to *brew* mischief.

5. To put in a state of preparation. Qu.

BREW, *v. i.* To be in a state of preparation; to be mixing, forming, or collecting; as, a storm *brews* in the west. In this sense, I do not recollect the use of the verb in a transitive sense, and generally the present participle only is used; as, a storm is *brewing*.

2. To perform the business of brewing or making beer; as, she can *brew*, wash, and bake.

BREW, *n.* The mixture formed by brewing; that which is brewed. *Bacon.*

BREW'AGE, *n.* Malt liquor; drink brewed. *Shak.*

BREW'ED, (brûde,) *pp.* Mixed, steeped, and fermented, made by brewing.

BREW'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to prepare malt liquors; one who brews.

BREW'ER-Y, *n.* A brewhouse; the house and apparatus where brewing is carried on.

BREW'HOUSE, *n.* [*brew* and *house*.] A brewery; a house appropriated to brewing.

BREW'ING, *ppr.* Preparing malt liquor.

2. In a state of mixing, forming, or preparing; as, a storm is *brewing*. *Pope.*

3. Contriving, preparing; as, a scheme is *brewing*.

BREW'ING, *n.* The act or process of preparing liquors from malt and hops.

2. The quantity brewed at once. *Bacon.*

3. Among *seamen*, a collection of black clouds portending a storm. *Mar. Dict.*

BREW'IS, *n.* Broth; pottage. [*Obs.*]

2. A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat. *Bailey. Johnson.*

BRI-A'RE-AN, *a.* Hundred handed; from *Briareus*, a giant with a hundred hands.

BRIBE, *n.* [Ir. *breab*. In Pers. پارہ *parah*, is a bribe, a half, piece, bit, segment, a morsel. Fr. *bribe*, a piece of bread.]

1. A price, reward, gift, or favor bestowed or promised with a view to pervert the judgment or corrupt the conduct of a judge, witness, or other person. A bribe is a consideration given or promised to a person, to induce him to decide a cause, give testimony, or perform some act contrary to what he knows to be truth, justice, or rectitude. It is not used in a good sense unless in familiar language.

2. That which seduces.

Not the *bribes* of sordid wealth can seduce to leave these ever blooming sweets. *Akenside*

BRIBE, *v. t.* To give or promise a reward or consideration, with a view to pervert the judgment or corrupt the conduct. To hire for bad purposes; to purchase the decision of a judge, the testimony of a witness, or the performance of some act contrary to known truth, justice, or rectitude.

2. To gain by a bribe.

In *familiar language*, it is sometimes used in a good sense; as, to *bribe* a child to take a medicine. Dryden has used the word in a good sense, in solemn language; but such use is rare, and hardly legitimate.

BRIBE'-DE-VOUR'ING, *a.* Greedy of bribes or presents; as, *bribe-devouring* kings. *Mitford.*

BRIBE'-PAN'DER, *n.* [*bribe* and *pander*.] One who procures bribes. *Burke.*

BRIBE'-WOR'THY, *a.* [*bribe* and *worthy*.] Worth bribing to obtain. *Mason.*

BRIBE'LESS, *a.* That can not be bribed; that is not bribed.

BRIB'ER, *n.* One who bribes, or pays for corrupt practices. *South.*

BRIB'ER-Y, *n.* The act or practice of giving or taking rewards for corrupt practices; the act of paying or receiving a reward for a false judgment or testimony, or for the performance of that which is known to be illegal or unjust. It is applied both to him who gives, and to him who receives the compensation, but appropriately to the giver.

BRICK, *n.* [Fr. *brique*, a brick, and a little loaf; Ir. *brice*, or *brike*; Arm. *brigen*; supposed to be a contraction of L. *imbrex*, a gutter-tile, from *imber*, a shower, which is probably a compound, of which the last syllable is from Gr. βρέχω, whence It. *imbriacarsi*, to get drunk. See EBRIETY.]

1. A mass of earth, chiefly clay, first moistened and made fine by grinding or treading, then formed into a long square in a mold, dried and baked or burnt in a kiln; used in buildings and walls.

2. A loaf shaped like a brick.

BRICK, *v. t.* To lay or pave with bricks. *Swift.*

2. To imitate or counterfeit a brick wall on plaster, by smearing it with red ocher, and making the joints with an edge-tool, filling them with fine plaster.

To brick up, to fill up with brick. *Encyc.*

BRICK'BAT, *n.* [*brick* and *bat*.] A piece or fragment of a brick. *Bacon.*

BRICK'-BUILT, (-bilt,) *a.* Built with bricks. *Dryden.*

BRICK'-CLAY, *n.* [*brick* and *clay*.] Clay used or suitable for making bricks. *Woodward.*

BRICK'-DUST, *n.* [*brick* and *dust*.] Dust of pounded bricks. *Spectator.*

BRICK'-EARTH, (-erth,) *n.* Clay or earth used or suitable for bricks.

BRICK'-KILN, (-kil,) *n.* A kiln, or furnace, in which bricks are baked or burnt, or a pile of bricks, laid loose, with arches underneath to receive the wood or fuel for burning them.

BRICK'-LAY-ER, *n.* [*brick* and *lay*.] One whose occupation is to build with bricks; a mason.

BRICK'-MAK-ER, *n.* [*brick* and *make*.] One who makes bricks, or whose occupation is to make bricks.

BRICK'-NOG-GING, *n.* Brick work carried up and filled in between timber framing. *Brande.*

BRICK'-TRIM-MER, *n.* In *architecture*, a brick arch abutting against a wooden trimmer in front of a fire-place to guard against accidents by fire. *Brande.*

BRICK'-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* The laying of bricks, or a wall of bricks.

BRICK'-YARD, *n.* A place where bricks are made.

BRICK'LE, *a.* [from *break*.] Brittle; easily broken. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

BRICK'LE-NESS, *n.* Brittleness. [*Not used.*]

BRICK'Y, *a.* Full of bricks, or formed of bricks. *Spenser.*

BRID'AL, *a.* [See BRIDE.] Belonging to a bride, or to a wedding; nuptial; connubial; as, *bridal* ornaments. *Milton. Pope.*

BRID'AL, *n.* The nuptial festival. *Dryden.*

BRID'AL-TY, *n.* Celebration of the nuptial feast. [*Not used.*] *Jonson.*

BRIDE, *n.* [Sax. *bryd*; Sw. *brud*; D. *bruid*; G. *braut*; Dan. *brud*; Arm. *pryed*, *pried*; W. *priod-verch*, *priodas-verch*, a bride; Ir. *brideog*; W. *priodi o verch*, to be married; Ar. *prietaat*, to marry; Corn. *benenpriot*, a bride; W. *priod-vab*, a bride-mab, bridegroom; Arm. *pridoledh*, wedlock. It seems, by the Celtic dialects, that *bride* is primarily an adjective used with the name of maid or woman, as *bridegroom* is the same word with the name of a man. In W. *priawd*, the root of *priodas*, signifies appropriate, proper, fit; *priodi*, to render appropriate, to espouse, to marry.]

1. A woman new married. *Johnson.*

But the name is applied to a woman at the marriage festival, before she is married, as well as after the ceremony.

2. A woman espoused, or contracted to be married. See the case of Lewellyn, prince of Wales. *Henry's Hist. of Britain*, b. iv. ch. i. sect. 2. [*This is the true original sense of the word.*]

BRIDE'-BED, *n.* [*bride* and *bed*.] The marriage bed. *Prior.*

BRIDE'-CAKE, *n.* [*bride* and *cake*.] The cake which is made for the guests at a wedding, called, in the United States, *wedding-cake*.

BRIDE'-CHAM-BER, *n.* The nuptial apartment.

BRIDE'GROOM, *n.* [Originally and properly *bridegoom*, from Sax. *brydguma*; Sw. *brudgumme*; D. *bruidegom*; Ger. *bräutigam*; Dan. *brudgom*; a compound of *bride* and *gum*, *guma*, a man, which, by our ancestors, was pronounced *goom*. This word, by a mispronouncing of the last syllable, has been corrupted into *bridegroom*, which signifies a *bride's hostler*; *groom* being a Persian word, signifying a man who has the care of horses.]

A man newly married; or a man about to be married. The passage of Shakspeare, cited by Johnson, proves that the last definition is just.

> As are those dulcet sounds in break of day,
> That creep into the dreaming *bridegroom's* ear,
> And summon him to marriage.

BRIDE'-MAID, *n.* [*bride* and *maid*.] A woman who attends on a bride at her wedding.

BRIDE'-MAN, *n.* [*bride* and *man*.] A man who attends upon a bridegroom and bride at their marriage. I have generally heard these words pronounced *bride's man* and *bride's maid*.

BRIDE'-STAKE, *n.* A stake or post set in the ground to dance round. *B. Jonson.*

BRID'ED, *a.* Made a bride.

BRIDE'WELL, *n.* A house of correction for the confinement of disorderly persons; so called from the palace built near *St. Bride's* or *Bridget's well*, in London, which was turned into a workhouse. *Johnson.*

BRIDGE, *n.* [Sax. *bric*, *brug*, *brigg*, or *brye*, *brycg*; Dan. *broe*; Sw. *bryggia*, *bro*; D. *brug*; Ger. *brucke*; Prus. *brigge*.]

1. Any structure of wood, stone, brick, or iron, raised over a river, pond, or lake, for the passage of men and other animals. Among rude nations, bridges are sometimes formed of other materials; and sometimes they are formed of boats, or logs of wood lying on the water, fastened together, covered with planks, and called *floating bridges*. A bridge over a marsh, is made of logs, or other materials, laid upon the surface of the earth.

Pendent or *hanging bridges* are not supported by posts, but by the peculiar structure of the frame, resting only on the abutments.

A *draw bridge*, is one which is made with hinges, and may be raised or opened. Such bridges are constructed in fortifications, to hinder the passage of a ditch or moat; and over rivers, that the passage of vessels may not be interrupted.

A *floating bridge*, is made of pontoons, light boats, hollow beams, empty casks, or the like. They are made, as occasion requires, for the passage of armies.

A *flying bridge*, is also constructed in such a manner as to move from one side of a river to the other, being made fast in the middle of the river by a cable and an anchor. *Encyc.*

2. The upper, bony part of the nose is called *the bridge of the nose*.

3. The part of a stringed instrument of music, over which the strings are stretched, and by which they are raised.

4. In *gunnery*, the two pieces of timber which go between the two transoms of a gun carriage. *Encyc.*

BRIDGE, *v. t.* To build a bridge or bridges over; as, to *bridge* a river.

2. To erect bridges on; to make a passage by a bridge or bridges. *Milton.*

BRIDGE'-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* A fortification covering the extremity of a bridge nearest the enemy. [Fr. *tête du pont*.] *P. Cyc.*

BRIDG'ED, *pp.* Covered or furnished with a bridge.

BRIDGE'LESS, *a.* Having no bridge.

BRIDG'ING, *ppr.* Erecting a bridge; building a bridge over.

BRIDG'Y, *a.* Full of bridges. [*Not used.*] *Sherwood.*

BRI'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *bridl*, or *bridel*; Fr. *bride*; Arm. *brid*; D. *breidel*, a bridle; Sp. *brida*, the reins of a bridle; Port. *brida*.]

1. The instrument with which a horse is governed and restrained by a rider; consisting of a head-stall, a bit, and reins, with other appendages, according to its particular form and uses.

2. A restraint; a curb; a check. *Watts.*

3. A short piece of cable, well served, attached to a swivel on a chain, laid in a harbor, and the upper end drawn into a ship and secured to the bitts. The use is to enable a ship, when moored, to veer with the wind and tide. *Mar. Dict.*

Bowline bridles, are short legs or pieces of rope, running through iron thimbles, by which the bowline attaches to different places on the leech or edge of a large sail. *Mar. Dict.*

BRI'DLE, *v. t.* To put on a bridle; as, to *bridle* a horse.

2. To restrain, guide, or govern; to check, curb, or control; as, to *bridle* the passions; "to *bridle* a muse." *Pope.*

> *Bridle* the excursions of youth. *Dwight.*

BRI'DLE, *v. i.* To hold up the head, and draw in the chin.

BRI'DLED, *pp.* Having a bridle on; restrained.

BRI'DLE-HAND, *n.* [*bridle* and *hand*.] The hand which holds the bridle in riding. *Sidney.*

BRI'DLE-WAY, *n.* A path for travelers on horseback. *Bancroft.*

BRI'DLER, *n.* One that bridles; one that restrains and governs. *Milton.*

BRI'DLING, *ppr.* Putting on a bridle; restraining; curbing.

2. Holding up the head, and drawing in the chin.

> The *bridling* frown of wrinkled brows. *Trumbull.*

BRID-OON', *n.* A light snaffle, or bit of a bridle, in addition to the principal bit, and having a distinct rein.

BRIEF, *a.* [Fr. *bref*; It. Sp. and Port. *breve*; L. *brevis*, whence *brevio*, to shorten, *abbreviate*. *Brevis*, in Latin, is doubtless contracted from the Gr. βραχύς, whence to *abridge*. The Greek word coincides in elements with *break*.]

Short; concise. It is used chiefly of language, discourses, writings, and time; as, a *brief* space, a *brief* review of a book. Shakspeare applies it to *wars*, to *nature*, &c. A little *brief* authority, is authority very limited.

BRIEF, *n.* [In this sense the word has been received into most of the languages of Europe.]

1. An epitome; a short or concise writing. This is the general sense of the word, as explained by Zonaras on the council of Carthage. It was thus used as early as the third century after Christ. *Spelman.*

In modern times, an *apostolical brief* is a letter which the pope dispatches to a prince or other magistrate, relating to public affairs. A *brief* is distinguished from a *bull*, in being more concise, written on paper, sealed with red wax, and impressed with the seal of the fisherman, or Peter, in a boat. A *bull* is more ample, written on parchment, and sealed with lead or green wax. *Encyc.*

2. In *law*, an abridgment of a client's case, made out for the instruction of counsel on a trial at law. *Encyc. Johnson.*

Also, a writ summoning a man to answer to any action; or any precept of the king in writing, issuing from any court, whereby he commands a thing to be done. *Cowel.*

In *Scots law*, a writ issuing from the chancery, directed to any judge ordinary, commanding and authorizing that judge to call a jury to inquire into the case, and upon their verdict to pronounce sentence. *Encyc.*

3. A letter patent, from proper authority, authorizing a collection or charitable contribution of money in churches, for any public or private purpose. *Brande.*

4. A summation or brief statement in writing. *Shak.*

In *music*, the word, if I mistake not, is now written *breve*.

BRIEF'LESS, *a.* Having no brief.

BRIEF'LY, *adv.* Concisely; in few words. *Bacon.*

BRIEF'NESS, *n.* Shortness; conciseness in discourse or writing. *Camden.*

BRI'ER, *n.* [Sax. *brær*; Ir. *briar*, a prickle; Fr. *bruyere*, heath; Arm. *brug*. The latter shows this word to be from the root of *rough*.]

1. In a *general sense*, a prickly plant or shrub. Is. v. 6. Judges viii. 7.

2. In a *limited sense*, the sweet-brier and the wild-brier, species of the rose.

BRI'ER-ED, (bri'erd,) *a.* Set with briers.

BRI'ER-Y, *a.* Full of briers; rough; thorny. *Johnson.*

BRI'ER-Y, *n.* A place where briers grow.

BRIG, the termination of names, signifies a *bridge*, or, perhaps, in some cases, a town, or *burg*.

BRIG, *n.* [from *brigantine*.] A vessel with two masts, square rigged, or rigged nearly like a ship's mainmast and foremast. The term, however, is variously applied by the mariners of different nations. *Mar. Dict.*

BRI-GADE', *n.* [Fr. *brigade*; It. *brigata*; Sp. and Port. *brigada*; perhaps from Ar. فريق *fariḳon*, agmen, turba hominum major; that is, a division, from فرق *faraka*, to *break*. This word comes to us from the south of Europe, and may have been introduced into Spain by the Moors. If this conjecture is not well founded, I know not the origin of the word. See *Cast. Hept. Col.* 3084.]

A party or division of troops, or soldiers, whether cavalry or infantry, regular or militia, commanded by a brigadier. It consists of an indeterminate number of regiments, squadrons, or battalions. A brigade of horse is a body of eight or ten squadrons; of infantry, four, five, or six battalions or regiments. A brigade of artillery consists of six pieces, with usually 110 men. A brigade of sappers consists of only eight men.

BRI-GADE', *v. t.* To form into a brigade, or into brigades.

BRI-GAD'ED, *pp.* Formed into a brigade.

BRI-GAD'ING, *ppr.* Forming into a brigade.

BRI-GADE'-MA-JOR, *n.* [See MAJOR.] An officer appointed by the brigadier, to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade.

BRIG-A-DIER' or **BRIG-A-DIER'-GEN'ER-AL**, *n.* [Fr., from *brigade*.]

The general officer who commands a brigade, whether of horse or foot, and in rank next below a major-general.

BRIG'AND, *n.* [Fr. *brigand*; W. *brigant*, a mountaineer, a plunderer, from W. *brig*, a top or summit.]

A robber; a freebooter; a lawless fellow who lives by plunder, or who belongs to a band of robbers. *Warburton.*

BRIG'AND-AGE, *n.* Theft; robbery; plunder. *Warburton.*

BRIG'AN-DINE, *n.* [Qu. the origin of this word. In Pers. *praghe* is a helmet.]

Anciently, a coat of mail. The name has ceased to be used, with the disuse of the thing. It consisted of thin, jointed scales of plate, pliant and easy to the body. *Encyc.*

BRIG'AN-TINE, *n.* [Fr. *brigantin*; Arm. *brigantine*; It. *brigantino*; Sp. *bergantin*; Port. *bargantim*; D. *berkantyn*. Qu. from L. *aphractum*, Gr. *αφρακτος*, a vessel without a deck, uncovered. It is usually derived from *brigand*.] [See BRIG.]

BRIGHT, (brite,) *a.* [Sax. *beorht*, *briht*, *byrht*, or *bryht*, clear, shining, whence *beorhtnes*, brightness, *beorhtian*, Goth. *bairtiyan*, to shine or be clear, or to manifest; Ar. Ch. Heb. Syr. and Eth. ברק, to shine, or more probably, Eth. ብረሀ *bareah*, to shine, as the Eth. participle ብርህት *berht* or *bereht*, corresponds exactly with the Saxon. I have not found this word in any other Teutonic or Gothic language, and the original verb is lost in the Saxon. In Saxon, *beorhthwile* or *brihthwile* signifies a moment, the twinkling of an eye. This directs us to the primary sense of the verb, to shine, which is, to shoot, to dart, to glance. That this is the primary sense, we have evidence from the Sax. *bryhtm*, which is a derivative from *bryht*, and which signifies a *moment*, that is, the time of a shoot, or darting, like *glance*.]

1. Shining; lucid; luminous; splendid; as, a *bright* sun or star; a *bright* metal.

2. Clear; transparent; as liquors. *Thomson.*

3. Evident; clear; manifest to the mind, as light is to the eyes.

> The evidence of this truth is *bright*. *Watts.*

4. Resplendent with charms; as, a *bright* beauty; the *brightest* fair. *Pope.*

5. Illuminated with science; sparkling with wit; as, the *brightest* of men. *Pope.*

6. Illustrious; glorious; as, the *brightest* period of a kingdom. *Cotton.*

7. In *popular language*, ingenious; possessing an active mind.

8. Promising good or success; as, *bright* prospects.

9. Sparkling; animated; as, *bright* eyes.

BRIGHT'EN, (brit'n,) *v. t.* To make bright or brighter; to make to shine; to increase luster.

2. To make luminous by light from without, or by dispelling gloom; as, to *brighten* sorrow or prospects. [*Philips.*

3. To cheer; to make gay or cheerful.

> Joy *brightens* his crest. *Milton.*

4. To make illustrious, or more distinguished; as, to *brighten* a character. *Swift.*

5. To make acute or witty. *Johnson.*

BRIGHT'EN, (brit'n,) *v. i.* To grow bright, or more bright; to clear up; as, the sky *brightens*.

2. To become less dark or gloomy; as, our prospects *brighten*.

BRIGHT'EN-ED, *pp.* Made bright or more bright.

BRIGHT'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making bright or brighter.

BRIGHT'ER, *a. comp.* More bright.

BRIGHT'EST, *a. superl.* Most bright.

BRIGHT'-BURN-ING, *a.* Burning with a bright flame.

BRIGHT'-EY-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having bright eyes. *Gray.*

BRIGHT'-HAIR-ED, *a.* Having bright hair. *Milton.*

BRIGHT'-HAR-NESS-ED, (-här'nest,) *a.* Having glittering armor. *Milton.*

BRIGHT'-HUED, *a.* Having a bright color.

BRIGHT'-SHIN-ING, *a.* Shining with splendor. *Spenser.*

BRIGHT'LY, (brite'ly,) *adv.* Splendidly; with luster.

BRIGHT'NESS, (brite'ness,) *n.* Splendor; luster; glitter. *South.*

2. Acuteness, applied to the faculties; sharpness of wit; as, the *brightness* of a man's parts. *Prior.*

BRI-GOSE', *a.* [from *brigue*.] Contentious. [*Not used.*] *Fuller.*

BRIGUE, (breeg,) *n.* [Fr. *brigue*; Sp. *brega*; It. *briga*, strife, disquiet; Ir. *breaghean*, to debate, to quarrel.]

A cabal; intrigue; faction; contention. [*Little used.*] *Chaucer. Chesterfield.*

BRIGUE, (breeg,) *v. i.* To canvass; to solicit. [*Little used.*] *Hurd.*

BRIGU'ING, (breeg'ing,) *ppr.* Canvassing; soliciting.

BRILL, *n.* A fish allied to the turbot, (the *Pleuronectes rhombus*,) much esteemed in England for food.

BRIL-LANT'E, (bril-lant'e,) [It.] In *music*, in a gay and lively manner. *Brande.*

BRILL'IAN-CY, (bril'yan-cy,) *n.* [See BRILLIANT.] Splendor; glitter; great brightness.

BRILL'IANT, (bril'yant,) *a.* [Fr. *brillant*, sparkling, from *briller*, to shine or sparkle; It. *brillante*, sparkling; *brillo*, joy, gladness, also tipsy; Sp. *brillar*, to glitter; *brillador*, brilliant; *brillo*, splendor; Ger. and Dan. *brille*, a pair of spectacles; hence Eng. *beryl* and *pearl*.]

1. Sparkling with luster; glittering; as, a *brilliant* gem; a *brilliant* dress.

2. Splendid; shining; as, a *brilliant* achievement.

> Washington was more solicitous to avoid fatal mistakes, than to perform *brilliant* exploits. *Ames.*

BRILL'IANT, *n.* A diamond of the finest cut, formed into facets, so as to reflect the light, by which it is rendered more glittering. It has a face or flat table at the middle or the top, and is thus distinguished from a *rose* diamond, which comes off to a point or angle. *Hebert.*

2. In *the manege*, a brisk, high-spirited horse, with a stately carriage. *Encyc.*

BRILL'IANT-LY, *adv.* Splendidly. *Warton.*

BRILL'IANT-NESS, *n.* Brilliancy; splendor; glitter. *Johnson.*

BRILLS, *n.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse.

BRIM, *n.* [Sax. *brymm*; Sw. *bräm*; Dan. *bræmme*; Sax. *ryman*, to enlarge; probably the extent or extreme.]

1. The rim, lip, or broad border, of any vessel or other thing; as, the *brim* of a hat, or of a vessel.

2. The upper edge of a vessel, whether broad or not; as, the *brim* of a cup or glass.

3. The top of any liquor; the edge, or that next the border at the top.

> The feet of the priests were dipped in the *brim* of the water. — Josh. iii.

4. The edge or brink of a fountain; the verge. *Drayton.*

BRIM, *a.* [Sax. *bryme*.] Public; well known; celebrated. [*Not in use.*] *Warner.*

BRIM, *v. t.* To fill to the brim, upper edge, or top. *Milton.*

BRIM, *v. i.* To be full to the brim. *Philips.*

BRIM'FUL, *a.* [*brim* and *full*.] Full to the top; completely full; as, a glass *brimful*; a heart *brimful* of sorrow.

BRIM'FUL-NESS, *n.* Fullness to the top. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BRIM'LESS, *a.* Having no brim. *Addison.*

BRIM'MER, *n.* A bowl full to the top. *Dryden.*

BRIM'MING, *a.* Full to the top or brim; as, a *brimming* pail. *Dryden.*

BRIM'STONE, *n.* [Sax. *bryne*, combustion, and *stone*, *burn-stone*, or *burning-stone*. See BRAND and BURN.]

Sulphur; a hard, brittle, inflammable substance, of a lemon-yellow color, which has no smell, unless heated, and which becomes negatively electric by heat and friction. It is found, in great quantities, and sometimes pure, in the neighborhood of volcanoes. It is an ingredient in a variety of minerals and ores. The sulphur of commerce is procured from its natural beds, or artificially extracted from pyrites. *Hooper. Nicholson.*

BRIM'STON-Y, *a.* Full of brimstone, or containing it; resembling brimstone; sulphurous.

BRIND'ED, *a.* [It. *brinato*, spotted.]

Marked with spots; tabby; having different colors. *Milton.*

BRIN'DLE, *n.* [from *brind*, the root of *brinded*.] The state of being brinded; spottedness. *Richardson.*

BRIN'DLED, *a.* Spotted; variegated with spots of different colors. *Addison.*

BRINE, *n.* [Sax. *bryne*, brine, and a burning, from *brennan*, to burn.]

1. Water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt, like the water of the ocean. Artificial brine is used for the preservation of the flesh of animals, fish, vegetables, &c.

2. The ocean or sea. *Milton.*

3. Tears, so called from their saltness. *Shak.*

Leach brine is brine which drops from corned salt in drying, which is preserved to be boiled again. *Encyc.*

BRINE, *v. t.* To steep in brine, as corn, to prevent smut; also, to mix salt with; as, to *brine* hay. *Encyc.*

BRINE'-PAN, *n.* [*brine* and *pan*.] A pit of salt water, where, by the action of the sun, salt is formed by crystallization.

BRINE'-PIT, *n.* [*brine* and *pit*.] A salt spring or well, from which water is taken to be boiled or evaporated for making salt. *Encyc.*

BRINE'-SPRING, *n.* [*brine* and *spring*.] A spring of salt water. *Encyc.*

BRING, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* BROUGHT. [Sax. *bringan*; Sw. *bringa*; Dan. *bringe*; D. *brengen*; G. *bringen*, Goth. *briggan*. We see by *brought*, D. *bragt*, and the Gothic *briggan*, that *n* is not radical.]

1. To fetch; to bear, convey, or lead from a distant to a nearer place, or to a person; as, *bring* me a book from the shelf; *bring* me a morsel of bread. In this sense, it is opposed to *carry*: and it is applied to the *person bearing* or *leading*, in opposition to *sending* or *transmitting* by another.

2. To produce; to procure as a cause; to draw to.

> Nothing *brings* a man more honor than to be invariably just.

3. To attract or draw along.

> In distillation the water *brings* over with it another substance.

4. To cause to come, to cause to proceed from a distant place, in company, or at the same time; as, to *bring* a boat over a river; to *bring* a horse or carriage; to *bring* a cargo of dry goods.

5. To cause to come to a point, by moral influence; used of the mind, and implying previous remoteness, aversion, alienation, or disagreement; as, to *bring* the mind to assent to a proposition; or to *bring* a man to terms by persuasion or argument. In this sense, it is nearly equivalent to *persuade*, *prevail upon*, or *induce*. The same process is effected by custom, and other causes. Habit *brings* us to relish things at first disagreeable; reflection *brings* a man to his senses; and whether the process is slow or rapid, the sense of the verb is the same. To *bring* to the mind any thing before and forgotten, is to *recall*; but the sense of *bring* is the same.

The primary sense is to *lead*, *draw*, or *cause to come*; the sense of *conveying* or *bearing* is secondary.

The use of this verb is so extensive, and incorporated into so many peculiar phrases, that it is not easy to reduce its significations within any precise limits. In general, the verb *bring* implies motion from a place remote, either in a literal or figurative sense. It is used with various modifying words.

To bring back, is to recall, implying previous departure, either in a literal or figurative sense.

To bring about; to bring to pass; to effect; to accomplish; to bring to the desired issue.

To bring forth, is to produce, as young or fruit; also, to bring to light; that is, to make manifest, to disclose.

To bring forward; to cause to advance; to produce to view.

To bring in; to import; to introduce; to bear from a remote place within a certain precinct; to place in a particular condition; to collect things dispersed; to reduce within the limits of law and government; to produce, as income, rent, or revenue; to induce to join, &c.

To bring off; to bear or convey from a distant place; as, to *bring off* men from an isle; also, to procure to be acquitted; to clear from condemnation; to cause to escape.

To bring on; to cause to begin; as, to *bring on* an action. Also, to originate or cause to exist; as, to *bring on* a disease. Also, to bear or convey from a distance; as, to *bring on* a quantity of goods. Also, to attend, or to aid in advancing; as, to *bring* one *on* his way.

To bring over; to bear across; as, to *bring over* dispatches; to *bring over* passengers in a boat. Also, to convert by persuasion or other means; to draw to a new party; to cause to change sides, or an opinion.

To bring out; to expose; to detect; to bring to light from concealment; as, to *bring out* an accomplice or his crimes.

To bring under; to subdue; to repress; to restrain; to reduce to obedience; also, to bring beneath any thing.

To bring up; to nurse; to educate; to instruct; to feed and clothe; to form the manners, and furnish the mind with knowledge. The phrase may comprehend all these particulars. Also, to introduce to practice; as, to *bring up* a fashion or ceremony. Also, to cause to advance near; as, to *bring up* forces, or the body of reserve. Also, to bear or convey upward. In *navigation*, to cast anchor.

To bring down; to cause to come down. Also, to humble or abase; as, to *bring down* high looks.

To bring to; in *navigation*, to check the course of a ship, by arranging the sails in such a manner that they shall counteract each other, and keep her nearly stationary. She is then said to *lie to*. The phrase is used also in applying a rope to the capstan.

To bring by the lee; to incline so rapidly to leeward of the course, when a ship sails large, as to bring the lee-side suddenly to the windward, and, by laying the sails aback, expose her to the danger of oversetting. *Mar. Dict.*

BRING'ER, *n.* One who brings or conveys to.

Bringer in; the person who introduces.

Bringer up; an instructor; one who feeds, clothes, and educates; also, one who is in the rear of an army. *Ascham.*

BRING'ING, *ppr.* Bearing to; conveying; persuading; causing to come.

BRING'ING-FORTH, *n.* Production. *Shak.*

BRIN'ISH, *a.* [from *brine*.] Like brine; salt; somewhat salt; saltish.

BRIN'ISH-NESS, *n.* Saltness; the quality of being saltish.

BRINK, *n.* [Dan. and Sw. *brink*; W. *bryncyn*; Ir. *breoch*, *bruach*; from *break*.]

The edge, margin, or border of a steep place, as of a precipice, or the bank of a river.

BRIN'Y, *a.* [from *brine*.] Pertaining to brine, or to the sea; partaking of the nature of brine; salt; as, a *briny* taste; the briny flood. *Dryden. Addison.*

BRISK, *a.* [This word may be of the same family with *frisk* and *fresh*, which see. W. *brysg*, from *brys*, quick; *brysiaw*, to hasten, coinciding with *press*; from W. *rhys*, a *rushing*. See RUSH.]

1. Lively; active; nimble; gay; sprightly; vivacious; *applied to animals*; as, a *brisk* young man; a *brisk* horse.

2. Full of spirit or life; effervescing, as liquors; as, *brisk* cider.

3. Lively; burning freely; as, a *brisk* fire.

BRISK or **BRISK UP**, *v. t.* To make lively; to enliven; to animate.

BRISK UP, *v. i.* To come up with life and speed; to take an erect or bold attitude.

BRISK'ET, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *brechet*.]

The breast of an animal; or that part of the breast

that lies next to the ribs; the fore part of the neck of a horse, at the shoulder down to the fore legs. *Bailey.*

BRISK'-LOOK-ING, *a.* Having a lively look.

BRISK'LY, *adv.* Actively; vigorously; with life and spirit. *Boyle. Ray.*

BRISK'NESS, *n.* Liveliness; vigor in action; quickness; gayety; vivacity; effervescence of liquors. *South. Dryden.*

BRIS'TLE, (bris'l,) *n.* [Sax. *bristl*, and *byrst*; Sw. *borst*; D. *borstel*, a bristle, a brush; G. *borste*, bristle; *borsten*, to bristle up; Dan. *bryste*, to strut. The sense is, a shoot.]

1. The stiff, glossy hair of swine, especially that growing on the back, used for making brushes; similar hair on other animals.

2. A species of pubescence on plants, in form of a stiff, roundish hair. *Martyn.*

BRIS'TLE, *v. t.* To erect in bristles; to erect in defiance or anger, like a swine; as, to *bristle* the crest.

2. To fix a bristle; as, to *bristle* a thread. *Johnson.*

BRIS'TLE, *v. i.* To rise or stand erect; as, the hair *bristles*. *Dryden.*

2. To raise the head and strut, as in anger or defiance; as, a man *bristles* up to another. In this sense the word is common in the United States, but generally pronounced *brustle*.

BRIS'TLED, (bris'ld,) *pp.* or *a.* Raised in bristles; furnished with bristles.

BRIS'TLE-ARM-ED, *a.* Armed with bristles. *Kirby.*

BRIS'TLE-BEAR-ING, *a.* Having bristles. *Kirby.*

BRIS'TLE-LIKE, *a.* Stiff as a bristle.

BRIS'TLE-SHAP-ED, (bris'l-shāpt,) *a.* [*bristle* and *shape*.] Of the thickness and length of a bristle, as a leaf. *Martyn.*

BRIS'TLING, (bris'ling,) *ppr.* Rising in bristles.

BRIS'TLY, (bris'ly,) *a.* Thick set with bristles, or with hairs like bristles; rough. *Bacon.*

BRIS'TOL-FLOW-ER, *n.* A species of Lychnis, batchelor's button, or catchfly. *Fam. of Plants.*

BRIS'TOL-STONE, } *n.* Rock crystal, or crystals
BRIS-TOL-DI'A-MOND, } of quartz, found in a rock near the city of Bristol, in England, and frequently used for ornamental purposes.

BRIS'TOL-WA-TER, *n.* The water of a warm spring near the city of Bristol, in England. *Ash. Encyc.*

BRIT, *n.* A fish of the herring kind, (*clypea*,) from one to four inches long, found, at some seasons, in immense numbers on the eastern coast of New England. *Mass. Report.*

BRI-TAN'NIA, *n.* A metallic compound or alloy, consisting chiefly of block-tin, with some antimony, and a small proportion of copper and brass. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

BRI-TAN'NIC, *a.* Pertaining to Britain; or, in its present use, to Great Britain. It is applied almost exclusively to the title of the king; as, His *Britannic* Majesty. The *Britannic* Catalogue, (*Catalogus Britannicus*,) is a catalogue of the stars, prepared by Flamsteed.

BRITE, } *v. i.* To be or become over-ripe, as wheat,
BRIGHT, } barley, or hops. *Johnson.*
[*I know not that this word is used in the United States.*]

BRIT'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants. It is sometimes applied to the language of the Welsh.

BRIT'ISH-GUM, *n.* A substance of a brownish color, and very soluble in cold water, formed by heating dry starch at a temperature of about 6000 Fahr. It corresponds, in its properties, with dextrine, and is used in solution, as a substitute for gum, in stiffening goods.

BRIT'ON, *n.* A native of Britain.

BRIT'ON, *a.* British. *Spenser.*

BRIT'TLE, *a.* [Sax. *brittan*, *brytan*, to break; Sw. *bryta*; Dan. *bryde*, id.; W. *brad*, a breaking; Sam. אבד *brat*; Ch. פרת; Ar. فَرَثَ *fareta*; Syr. ܦܪܛ *frat*; Heb. פרר to *part*, to break. See Part.]

Easily broken, or easily breaking short, without splinters, or loose parts rent from the substance; fragile; not tough or tenacious; as, *brittle* stone or glass. *Arbuthnot.*

BRIT'TLE-LY, *adv.* In a brittle manner. *Sherwood.*

BRIT'TLE-NESS, *n.* Aptness to break; fragility; opposed to *toughness* and *tenacity*. *Boyle.*

BRITZ'SKA, (bris'kn,) *n.* A long carriage, with a calash top, and so constructed as to give space for reclining at night, when used on a journey.

BRIZE, *n.* The gadfly. [See Breeze.]

BRŌACH, *n.* [Fr. *broche*, a spit, faucet, or quill; W. *proc*, a thrust, a stab; It. *brocco*, a peg; *bracciare*, to prick; Sp. *broca*, a drill, a tack. It denotes a shoot, a sharp-pointed thing.]

1. A spit, and, in some parts of the English dominions, an awl, and a bodkin. *Encyc.*

2. A musical instrument played by turning a handle. *Johnson.*

3. A clasp or small utensil to fasten a vest. [See Brooch.]

4. A start of the head of a young stag. *Johnson.*

5. A candle rod. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

BRŌACH, *v. t.* [W. *prociaw*, to thrust or stab.]

1. To spit; to pierce as with a spit. *Shak. Hakewill.*

2. To tap; to pierce, as a cask, in order to draw the liquor; hence, to let out. *Hudibras.*

3. To open, as a store. [*Unusual.*] *Knolles.*

4. To utter; to give out; to publish first; to make public what was before unknown; as, to *broach* an opinion. *Swift.*

To broach to; in navigation, to incline suddenly to windward, so as to lay the sails aback and expose the vessel to the danger of oversetting. *Mar. Dict.*

BRŌACH'ED, (brōcht,) *pp.* Spitted; tapped; opened; uttered; first published.

BRŌACH'ER, *n.* A spit; one who broaches, opens, or utters; a first publisher. *Dryden. L'Estrange.*

BRŌACH'ING, *ppr.* Piercing with a spit; tapping; first divulging.

BROAD, (brawd,) *a.* [Sax. *brad*; Sw. *bred*; D. *breed*; Ger. *breit*; Dan. *bred*, broad; Arm. *brudi*, *brudein*, to publish. This word and *spread* seem to be formed on the root רר, or רה, to open, extend, spread; in Syr., to go; L. *gradior*; a root of extensive use.]

1. Wide; extended in breadth, or from side to side, as distinguished from *long*, or extended from end to end. It is opposed to *narrow*; as, a *broad* street; a *broad* table. *Dryden. Temple.*

2. Wide; extensive; vast; as, the *broad* expanse of ocean.

3. Large; as, a *broad* mixture of falsehood. *Locke.*

4. Open; clear; not covered, confined, or concealed; as, in *broad* sunshine.

5. Gross; coarse; as, *broad* mirth; *broad* nonsense. *Pope. Dryden.*

6. Plain; tending to obscenity; as, a *broad* comment. *Dryden.*

7. Bold; not delicate; not reserved; as, *broad* words. *Shak.*

8. Comprehensive.

It may be urged that the words in the constitution are *broad* enough to include the case. *D. Daggett, Wheaton's Rep.*

Broad as long; equal upon the whole. *L'Estrange.*

BROAD'-AX, *n.* [*broad* and *ax*.] *Formerly*, a military weapon. In *modern usage*, an ax for hewing timber.

BROAD'-BACK-ED, (brawd'bakt,) *a.* [*broad* and *back*.] Having a broad back. *Barlow.*

BROAD'-BLŌWN, *a.* [*broad* and *blow*.] Full blown. *Shak.*

BROAD'-BOT'TOM-ED, *a.* Having a wide bottom.

BROAD'-BREAST-ED, *a.* Having a broad breast.

BROAD'-BRIM-MED, (brawd'brimd,) *a.* [*broad* and *brim*.] Having a broad brim. *Bramston.*

BROAD'-CAST, *n.* [*broad* and *cast*.] Among *farmers*, a casting or throwing seed from the hand for dispersion in sowing.

BROAD'-CAST, *adv.* By scattering or throwing at large from the hand; as, to sow *broad-cast*.

BROAD'-CAST, *a.* Cast or dispersed upon the ground with the hand, as seed in sowing; opposed to planting in hills or rows.

BROAD'-CHEST-ED, *a.* Having a broad chest or thorax.

BROAD'CLOTH, *n.* A species of woolen cloth, so called from its breadth.

BROAD'-EY-ED, (brawd'ide,) *a.* Having a wide view or survey; as, *broad-eyed* day. *Shak.*

BROAD'-FRONT-ED, (brawd'frunt-ed,) *a.* Having a broad front; *applied to cattle*. *Chapman.*

BROAD'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a broad head. *Scott.*

BROAD'-HORN-ED, *a.* Having wide-spread horns. *Hulot.*

BROAD'-LEAF-ED, (brawd'leeft,) *a.* [*broad* and *leaf*.] Having broad leaves. *Woodward.*

BROAD'-MOUTH-ED, *a.* Having a wide mouth. *Irving.*

BROAD'-PIECE, *n.* [*broad* and *piece*.] A piece of gold coin broader than a guinea. *Encyc.*

BROAD'-SEAL, *n.* The great seal of England; the public seal of a country or state. As a *verb*, not used.

BROAD'-SHOUL-DER-ED, *a.* [*broad* and *shoulder*.] Broad across the shoulders. *Spectator.*

BROAD'SIDE, *n.* [*broad* and *side*.] A discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship, above and below, at the same time. *Mar. Dict.*

2. The side of a ship, above the water, from the bow to the quarter. *Mar. Dict.*

3. In *printing*, a sheet of paper containing one large page, or printed on one side only. *Johnson.*

BROAD'-SPREAD, (-spred,) *a.* Wide-spread.

BROAD'-SPREAD-ING, *a.* Spreading widely. *Shak.*

BROAD'-SWŌRD, *n.* [*broad* and *sword*.] A sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge. *Wiseman.*

BROAD'-TAIL-ED, *a.* Having a broad tail. *Sandys.*

BROAD'-WISE, *adv.* [*broad* and *wise*.] In the direction of the breadth. *Boyle.*

BROAD'EN, (brawd'n,) *v. i.* To grow broad. [*Unusual.*] *Thomson.*

BROAD'EN, *v. a.* To make broad; to render more broad or comprehensive.

BROAD'ER, (brawd'er,) *a. comp.* More broad.

BROAD'EST, *a. superl.* Most broad.

BROAD'ISH, *a.* Rather broad. *Russell.*

BROAD'LY, (brawd'le,) *adv.* In a broad manner.

BROAD'NESS, *n.* Breadth; extent from side to side; coarseness; grossness; fulsomeness. *Dryden.*

BRO-CADE', *n.* [Sp. *brocado*; probably from *broche*, the instrument used in embroidery; so Fr. *brochure*, a pamphlet or stitched book.]

Silk stuff, variegated with gold and silver, or raised and enriched with flowers, foliage, and other ornaments. *Encyc. Span. Dict.*

BRO-CAD'ED, *a.* Woven or worked, as brocade, with gold and silver.

2. Dressed in brocade. *Johnson.*

BRO-CADE'-SHELL, *n.* The trivial name of the Conus geographicus. *Cyc.*

BRŌ'CAGE, *n.* [See Broke, Broker.]

1. The premium or commission of a broker; the gain or profit derived from transacting business for other men, as brokers, either in a good or bad sense. *Spenser.*

2. The hire given for any unlawful office. *Bacon.*

3. The trade of a broker; a dealing in old things.

4. The business of a broker; the transactions of commercial business, as buying and selling, for other men. [See Broke, Broker.]

5. The act of pimping. *Ash.*

BRŌ'CA-TEL, } *n.* [Sp. *brocatel*.]
BRO-CA-TEL'LO, }

1. A calcareous stone or marble, composed of fragments of four colors, white, gray, yellow, and red. *Fourcroy. Nicholson.*

2. A kind of coarse brocade, used chiefly for tapestry. Newman says it is made of hemp and silk. *Encyc. Newman's Span. Dict.*

BROC'CO-LI, *n.* [It. *broccolo*, sprouts; Fr. *brocoli*.]

A subvariety of the cauliflower, having the head generally of a dark-green or purple color.

BROCH'AN-TITE, *n.* [from *Brochant* de Villiers.]

A basic sulphate of copper, occurring in emerald-green crystals.

BRŌCHE; the true, but not the common orthography of Broach.

BROCK, *n.* [Sax. *broc*; Ir. *broc*; Corn. id. W. *broc*, a badger, and noise, din, tumult, foam, anger; *brocio*, to chafe, fume, wax fierce, from *rhoc*, a rough sound; *rhocain*, to grunt. *Owen.*]

A badger. [See Badger.] The Russians call it *barsuk*. In Ir. *broch* is a wolf, a wild savage, and a badger.

BROCK'ET, *n.* [See Brock.] A red deer two years old. Bailey writes this *brock* or *brocket*. The French write it *brocard*.

BRŌD'E-KIN, *n.* [Fr. *brodequin*.]

A buskin or half-boot. *Eckard.*

BRŌ'GANS, *n. pl.* Stout, coarse shoes; the same as Brogues, which see.

BROG'GLE, *v. i.* To fish for eels. [*Not used.*]

BRŌGUE, (brōg,) *n.* [Ir. *brog*, a shoe, a house.]

1. A stout, coarse shoe. "Clouted *brogues*," in Shakspeare, signify shoes whose soles are studded with nails, or clouts. In the Highlands of Scotland, it is made of horse-hide with the hair on.

2. A cant word for a corrupt dialect or manner of pronunciation. *Farquhar.*

3. *Brogues* is used by Shenstone for *breeches*, from the Irish *brog*.

BRŌGUE'-MAK-ER, *n.* A maker of brogues. *Johnson.*

BROID, *v. t.* To braid. [*Obs.*] [See Braid.]

BROID'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *broder*; Sp. and Port. *bordar*, to *embroider*; Arm. *brouda*, to prick; D. *borduuren*, to embroider; W. *brodiaw*, to make compact, to darn, to embroider; *brwyd*, a broach, an embroidering frame. Qu. Heb. and Ar. ברד *brad*, spotted.]

To adorn with figures of needle-work.

A robe, a *broidered* coat, and a girdle. — Exod.

BROID'ER-ER, *n.* One that embroiders.

BROID'ER-Y, *n.* Embroidery; ornamental needle-work wrought upon cloth. [See Embroider.] *Tickel.*

BROIL, *n.* [Fr. *brouillerie*, from *brouiller*, to mix, confound, embroil; It. *broglio*, tumult; *brogliare*, to embroil. From this verb we have *rout*, to disturb, as bees. (See Rout.) The primary sense is, to stir, to agitate. It may be allied to *brawl*, and the French *bruler*.]

A tumult; a noisy quarrel; contention; discord, either between individuals or in the state. *Shak. Granville.*

BROIL, *v. t.* [Qu. Fr. *bruler*. I believe this is from *brouiller*, to agitate.]

To agitate with heat; to dress or cook over coals, before the fire; but more generally upon a gridiron over coals. *Dryden.*

BROIL, *v. i.* To be subjected to the action of heat, like meat over the fire; to be greatly heated; or to sweat with heat.

Where have you been *broiling*? *Shak.*

BROIL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cooked or dressed by heat.

BROIL'ER, *n.* One that excites broils; that which dresses by broiling.

BROIL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Cooking over coals; sweating.

BRŌKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *brucan*, to use, enjoy, enjoy; to eat or chew; to *brook*; to profit; *broce*, use; *brec*, use, gain; *bryce*, gain, profit, fruit, *fructus*; a viola-

tion, or breaking: Sw. *bruka*: G. *brauchen*; Dan. *bruge*. D. *gebruiken*, to use or employ; L. *frucr*, for *fructor*, whence *fructus*, *fruit*; Gr. πραασω, πραξω, πρηγμα. See PRACTICE.]

To transact business for another in trade; to act as agent in buying and selling, and other commercial business; to transact business by an agent.

Bacon. Shak.

[*This word is little used, at least in America; and English writers seem to have used it in a low sense.*]

BRŌKE, *pret.* and *pp.* of BREAK.

BRŌ'KEN, (brōk'n,) *pp.* or *a.* from BREAK. Parted by violence; rent asunder; infirm; made bankrupt.

BRŌ'KEN-BACK-ED, (brō'kn-bakt,) *a.* A *broken-backed ship*, is one which is so weakened in her frame as to droop at each end. *Mar. Dict.*

BRŌ'KEN-BEL-LI-ED, (brō'kn-bel-lid,) *a.* Having a ruptured belly. *Sandys.*

BRŌ'KEN-HEART-ED, *a.* [*break* and *heart.*] Having the spirits depressed or crushed by grief or despair.

BRŌ'KEN-LY, *adv.* In a broken, interrupted manner; without a regular series. *Hakewill.*

BRŌ'KEN-MEAT, *n.* Meat that has been cut up; fragments. *Swift.*

BRŌ'KEN-NESS, *n.* A state of being broken; uneveness.

2. Contrition; as, *brokenness* of heart.

BRŌ'KEN-WIND, *n.* [*break* and *wind.*] A disease in horses, often accompanied with a preternatural enlargement of the lungs and heart, which disables them from bearing fatigue. *Encyc.*

BRŌ'KEN-WIND-ED, *a.* Having short breath, as a horse.

BRŌ'KER, *n.* [from *broke.*]

1. An agent or negotiator, who is employed by merchants to make and conclude bargains for them, for a fee or rate per cent., or who transacts other business for his employers.

Brokers are of several kinds.

(1.) *Exchange-brokers*, who make and conclude bargains for others in matters of money or merchandise, learn the rate of exchange, and notify their employers.

(2.) *Stock-brokers*, who are employed to buy and sell shares in the stocks, whether of the public funds, of banks, or of other corporations.

(3.) *Pawn-brokers*, who make it their business to lend money upon *pawns*, that is, property deposited in pledge.

(4.) *Insurance-brokers*, whose business is to procure the insurance of vessels at sea or bound on a voyage.

In *the United States*, the business of a stock-broker and an insurance-broker is often or generally carried on by the same person.

2. One who deals in old household goods. *Johnson.*

3. A pimp or procurer. *Shak. Johnson.*

[*In the two latter senses, the word, I believe, is never used in America, unless in cant language.*]

BRŌ'KER-AGE, *n.* The business or employment of a broker. *Burke.*

2. The fee, reward, or commission given or charged for transacting business as a broker.

Anderson's Comm.

BRŌ'KER-LY, *a.* Mean; servile *Jonson.*

BRŌ'KER-Y, *n.* The business of a broker. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

BRŌ'KING, *ppr.* Transacting business as a broker; practiced by brokers. *Shak.*

BRŌ'MAL, *n.* An oily, colorless fluid, obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol.

BRŌ'MATE, *n.* A compound of bromic acid with a base.

BRŌME, *n.* A term used by the French chemists for *bromine.* [See BROMINE.]

BRŌME'-GRASS, *n.* A name common to different species of grass, of the genus Bromus.

BRŌ'MIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid compound of bromine and oxygen.

BRŌ'MID, *n.* A compound of bromine with a metallic or combustible base.

BRŌ'MINE, *n.* [Gr. βρωμος, fetid.]

An elementary, acidifying and basifying substance, found in sea water and marine productions. It is a deep-red fluid, whose smell is very offensive.

BRONCHI'-Æ, BRONCHI'-A, BRONCHI', *n. pl.* The subdivisions or ramifications of the trachea in the lungs.

BRONCHI'-AL, *a.* [Gr. βρογχος, the windpipe.]

Belonging to the bronchiæ, or ramifications of the windpipe in the lungs.

The *bronchial arteries*, are branches from the superior part of the descending aorta, accompanying the bronchiæ, or branches of the trachea.

Bronchial glands; lymphatic glands, situated near the root of the lungs, at the bifurcation of the trachea, and at the subdivisions of the bronchiæ.

Bronchial membrane; the mucous membrane lining the bronchiæ.

[The term *bronchial* has been applied, also, to the whole extent of the air-tube of animals, including the trachea (*bronchus*) and its ramifications, (*bronchi*, or *bronchiæ*.) The terms *bronchial membrane* and *bronchitis* have also been used coextensively. *Good. P. Cyc.*]

BRONCHI'TIC, *a.* The same as BRONCHIAL.

BRONCHI-I'TIS, *n.* An inflammation of any part of the bronchial membrane.

BRONCH'O-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. βρογχος, the windpipe, and κηλη, a tumor.]

An enlarged thyroid gland; a tumor on the fore part of the neck, called *goiter*, and *Derbyshire neck.*

Quincy. Coxe.

BRONCH-OPH'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. βρογχος and φωνη, voice.]

In *auscultation*, the sound of the voice audible in the bronchial tubes; occurring only in certain diseases.

BRONCH-OT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. βρογχος, the windpipe, and τομη, a cutting.]

An incision into the windpipe or larynx, between the rings; called, also, *tracheotomy*, or *laryngotomy.*

Quincy. Coxe.

BRONCH'US, *n.* [L.; Gr. βρογχος.]

The trachea or windpipe.

BROND, *n.* A sword. [See BRAND.]

BRON-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. βροντη, thunder, and λογος, discourse.]

A discourse or dissertation upon thunder, containing an explanation of its causes and phenomena.

Encyc.

BRONZE, (brönze *or* brönze,) *n.* [Fr. *bronze*; Arm. *bronz*; It. *bronzo*; Sp. *bronce.* In Ital. *bronzino* is sunburnt. It may take its name from its color, from *burn*, *brown.*]

1. A compound of copper and tin, to which other metallic substances are sometimes added, especially zinc. It is brittle, hard, and sonorous, and used for statues, bells, and cannon, the proportions of the respective ingredients being varied to suit the particular purposes. *Nicholson. Encyc.*

2. A color prepared for the purpose of imitating bronze, of two kinds, the yellow and the red. The yellow is made of fine copper dust; the red, of copper dust with a little pulverized red ocher. *Encyc.*

3. Among *antiquaries*, a term applied to figures of men or beasts, urns, or other pieces of sculpture, which the ancients made of bronze. *Encyc.*

4. Any statue or bust cast of bronze, whether original or a copy of an antique. *Encyc.*

5. Among *medalists*, any copper medal. *Encyc.*

BRONZE, *v. t.* To imitate bronze, by means of copper dust or leaf fastened on the outside, as gold leaf is in gilding. *Encyc.*

2. To harden, or make like brass. *Young.*

3. To make of the color of bronze.

BRONZ'ED, (brönzd *or* brönzd,) *pp.* or *a.* Made to resemble bronze; browned.

BRONZ'ING, *ppr.* Imitating bronze; turning to the color of bronze.

BRONZ'ING, *n.* The act or art of imitating bronze, by means of copper dust or leaf, or by any other method. *Encyc.*

BRONZ'ITE, *n.* [from *bronze.*] A variety of hornblende, having nearly the luster of bronze, and allied to hypersthene, called by Haüy, *diallage metalloïde.* It is by some regarded as a distinct species.

BRŌOCH, (bröche,) *n.* [Slav. *obrutch*, a ring, a circle, a bracelet.]

1. An ornamental utensil for fastening the vest, or the bosom of a shirt, as formerly used in America. It is usually made of silver, often round, with a tongue crossing its diameter, sometimes with two tongues. It formerly was used in England, as it was in America, and is still in the Highlands of Scotland.

2. A jewel. *Encyc.*

3. With *painters*, a painting all of one color. *Dict.*

BRŌOCH, *v. t.* To adorn or furnish with brooches or jewels. *Shak.*

BROOD, *v. t.* [Sax. *brod*, a brood; and *brædan*, *bredan*, to dilate or extend, to warm, to divulge, to spread; D. *broeden*, to brood; Ger. *brüten*, to brood; *brut*, brood; W. *brwd*, warm; *brydiaw*, to warm. The sense is, to *warm*, or to *cover*, to *spread over.*]

1. To sit on and cover, as a fowl on her eggs, for the purpose of warming them and hatching chickens, or as a hen over her chickens, to warm and protect them.

2. To sit on; to spread over, as with wings; as, to sit *brooding* over the vast abyss. *Milton.*

3. To remain a long time in anxiety or solicitous thought; to have the mind uninterruptedly dwell a long time on a subject; as, the miser *broods* over his gold. *Dryden.*

4. To mature any thing with care. *Bacon.*

BROOD, *v. t.* To sit over, cover, and cherish; as, a hen *broods* her chickens.

2. To cherish.

You'll *brood* your sorrows on a throne. *Dryden.*

BROOD, *n.* [Sax. *brod.*] Offspring; progeny; formerly used of human beings in elegant works, and we have *brother* from this word; but it is now more generally used in contempt.

2. A hatch; the young birds hatched at once; as, a *brood* of chickens or of ducks.

3. That which is bred; species generated; that which is produced.

Libra's *broods* of poison. *Addison.*

4. The act of covering the eggs, or of brooding. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

BROOD'ED, *pp.* Covered with the wings; cherished.

BROOD'ING, *ppr.* Sitting on; covering and warming; dwelling on with anxiety.

BROOD'-MARE, *n.* A mare kept for breeding.

BROOD'Y, *a.* In a state of sitting on eggs for hatching; inclined to sit. [*Unusual.*] *Ray.*

BROOK, *n.* [Sax. *broc*, or *brooc.* As the sense is a stream or flowing, it may be the D. *broek*, G. *bruch*, a marsh, and allied to Gr. βρεχω, or βρυω, to rain, to pour, to flow, Eolic βρυαξ, a brook. Near the site of ancient Troy is a stream called *Thymbrec*, *Thymbrius.*]

A small natural stream of water, or a current flowing from a spring or fountain less than a river. In some parts of America, *run* is used in a like sense; but *run* is also applied to larger streams than *brook.*

BROOK, *v. t.* [Sax. *brucan*, to use, employ or perform, to eat or chew; *brecan*, *brecan*, to break; Gr. βρυχω, to eat, to grind the teeth.]

Literally, to chew or digest, as the Fr. *digérer.* Hence,

To bear; to endure; to support; as, young men cannot *brook* restraint. *Hooker. Dryden*

BROOK'LET, *n.* A small brook.

BROOK'-LIME, *n.* [*brook* and *lime.*] A plant, the Veronica Beccabunga, with blue flowers in loose lateral spikes. *Encyc.*

BROOK'-MINT, *n.* The water mint.

BROOK'-WEED, *n.* A plant, water pimpernel, the Samolus. *Muhlenberg.*

BROOK'Y, *a.* Abounding with brooks. *Dyer.*

BROOM, *n.* [Sax. *brum*; D. *brem*, *braam*; Ir. *bruin.* This is the simple root of *bramble.*]

1. A plant, the *Spartium scoparium*, Linn.; (*Cytisus scoparius*, Lamarck;) the common broom of the English wastes. *Dyer's broom* or *dyer's weed*, so called because used in dyeing yellow, is the *Genista tinctoria.*

Spanish broom, is a species of Spartium; and *Butcher's broom*, is the Ruscus.

2. A besom, or brush with a long handle, for sweeping floors; so called from being originally made of the broom plant. In *America*, brooms are made of the tops of broom-corn, or of some species of wood splintered, chiefly ash. The latter species of broom is furnished by the natives of the country. The original broom, made of shrubs or twigs, is still used in stables.

BROOM. See BREAM.

BROOM'-CORN, *n.* [*broom* and *corn.*] A species of Sorghum or Guinea-corn, with a jointed stem, like a reed, or the stem of maize, rising to the height of eight or ten feet, bearing a head of which brooms are made. It is the *Sorghum saccharatum.*

BROOM'ING, (a ship.) See BREAM.

BROOM'LAND, *n.* [*broom* and *land.*] Land producing broom. *Mortimer.*

BROOM'RAPE, *n.* The Orobanche, or strangle'weed, a genus of British epiphyte perennial plants.

BROOM'STAFF, BROOM'STICK, *n.* [See STAFF and STICK.] The staff or handle of a broom. *Shak. Swift.*

BROOM'Y, *a.* Full of broom; containing broom. *Mortimer. Swift.*

BRŌ'SEN, *a.* Burnt. [*Not used.*]

BROTH, (brauth,) *n.* [Sax. *broth*; It. *brodo*; Ir. *broth*; Sp. *brodio*; Ir. *bruithim*, to boil. Qu. D. *braaden*, to roast; W. *broth*, a stirring or tumult.]

1. Liquor in which flesh is boiled and macerated, usually with rice and herbs, or some ingredient to give it a better relish.

2. In *America*, the word is often applied to foaming water, and especially to a mixture of snow and water in the highways, which is called *snow-broth.*

BROTH'EL, *n.* [A dialectical orthography of BORDEL, which see.]

A house of lewdness; a house appropriated to the purposes of prostitution; a bawdy-house; a stew.

BROTH'EL-ER, *n.* One that frequents brothels.

BROTH'EL-HOUSE, *n.* A brothel.

BROTH'EL-RY, *n.* Lewdness; obscenity. *Hall. Jonson.*

BROTH'ER, (bruth'er,) *n.*; *pl.* BROTHERS or BRETHREN. [Goth. *brothar*; Sax. *brother* or *bretheer*; Sw. and Dan. *broder*; D. *broeder*, from *broeden*, to *brood*, to *breed*; G. *bruder*; Sans. *brader* or *bhratre*; Russ. *brat*; Dalmatian *brath*; L. *frater*; Gr. φρατηρ, φρατωρ; Pers. برادر *boradar*; Corn. *bredar*; Ir. *brathair*; W. *brawd*; Sam. *abrat*; Fr. *frère*, from L. *frater*; Sp. *frayle*, a friar; It. *fratello*, brother, and *frate*, friar; Arm. *breuir.* By the Dutch, it appears that this word signifies one of the brood or breed. The common plural is *brothers*; in the solemn style, *brethren* is used.]

1. A human male born of the same father and mother. A male by one of the parents only is called a *half-brother*, or *brother of the half blood.*

Blackstone.

2. Any one closely united; an associate; as, a band of *brothers.*

3. One that resembles another in manners.

He that is slothful in his work is *brother* to him that is a great waster. — Prov. xviii.

In *Scripture*, the term *brother* is applied to a kinsman by blood more remote than a son of the same parents; as in the case of Abraham and Lot, Jacob and Laban. Persons of the same profession call each other *brother*, as judges, clergymen, professors of religion, members of societies united in a common cause, monks, and the like.

Kings give to each other the title of *brother*.

Clergymen address their congregations by the title of *brethren*. In a more general sense, *brother* or *brethren* is used for man in general; all men being children of the same primitive ancestors, and forming one race of beings.

Brother-german is a brother by the father's and mother's side, in contradistinction to a uterine brother, or by the mother only. *Encyc.*

BROTH'ER-HOOD, *n.* [*brother* and *hood.*] The state or quality of being a brother. *Locke.*

2. An association of men for any purpose, as a society of monks; a fraternity. *Davies.*

3. A class of men of the same kind, profession, or occupation. *Addison.*

BROTH'ER-IN-LAW, *n.* The brother of a husband or wife; also, a sister's husband.

BROTH'ER-LESS, *a.* Without a brother. *Shak.*

BROTH'ER-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a brother. *Shak.*

BROTH'ER-LI-NESS, *n.* State of being brotherly.

BROTH'ER-LOVE, *n.* Brotherly affection. *Shak.*

BROTH'ER-LY, (bruth'er-le,) *a.* Pertaining to brothers; such as is natural for brothers; becoming brothers; kind; affectionate; as, *brotherly* love. *Bacon.*

Shakspeare uses this word as an adverb. "I speak but *brotherly*." But the use is not authorized.

BROUGHT, (braut,) *pret.* and *pp.* of Bring. [See Bring.]

BROW, *n.* [Sax. *bræw, bruwa*; D. *braauw*; G. *braue*; Russ. *brov*; Ir. *bra, brai*, eyebrow, and *abhra*, the eyelid; Sans. *bruwan, bru*; Gr. *οφρυη, οφρυς*; Pers. بر or ابرو *boro* or *abro*; and the last syllable of L. *palpebra*. It is probably contracted from *brg*, and signifies an edge, border, or projection.]

1. The prominent ridge over the eye, forming an arch above the orbit. The skin of this arch or ridge is moved by muscles, which contract it in a frown, and elevate it in joy or surprise. Hence, to *knit the brows*, is to frown. *Encyc.*

2. The hair that covers the brow, forming an arch, called the *eyebrow*.

3. The forehead. Hence, the general air of the countenance. *Shak. Waller.*

4. The edge of a steep place, as the brink of a river or precipice; as, the *brow* of a hill. *Bacon.*

5. A fringe of coppice, adjoining to the hedge of a field. *Mason.*

BROW, *v. t.* To bound; to limit; to form the edge or border of. *Milton.*

BROW'-ANT-LER, *n.* [*brow* and *antler.*] The first start that grows on a deer's head. *Bailey.*

BROW'BEAT, *v. t.* [*brow* and *beat.*] To depress or bear down with haughty, stern looks, or with arrogant speech and dogmatic assertions; or, in general, to bear down by impudence.

BROW'BEAT-EN, *pp.* Overborne by impudence.

BROW'BEAT-ING, *ppr.* Overbearing with severe brows, stern looks, or positive assertions.

BROW'BEAT-ING, *n.* A bearing down with stern looks, supercilious manners, or confident assertions.

BROW'BOUND, *a.* [*brow* and *bound.*] Crowned; having the head encircled as with a diadem. *Shak.*

BROW'ED, (browd,) *a.* Formed into a border.

BROW'LESS, *a.* Without shame. *Addison.*

BROW'-POST, *n.* [*brow* and *post.*] Among *builders*, a beam that goes across a building. *Encyc.*

BROW'SICK, *a.* [*brow* and *sick.*] Dejected; hanging the head. [*Not used.*] *Suckling.*

BROWN, *a.* [Sax. *brun*; D. *bruin*; Ger. *braun*; Dan. *bruun*; Fr. *brun*; Sp. and It. *bruno*; from the verb to *burn.*]

Dusky; of a dark or dusky color, inclining to redness; but the shades are various, as Spanish *brown*, London *brown*, clove *brown*, tawny *brown*. *Brown* results from a mixture of red, black, and yellow.

BROWN, *v. t.* To make brown or dusky. [*Kirwan.*

A tree-blung twilight o'er the welkin moves,
Browns the dim void, and darkens deep the groves. *Barlow.*

2. To give a bright brown color to articles of iron, as gun-barrels, by forming a thin, uniform coat of oxyd on their surface. *Ure.*

BROWN'-BILL, *n.* [*brown* and *bill.*] A weapon formerly used by the English foot soldiers. The origin of the name is not stated; but from it, *brown musket* is said to have derived its appellation. *Johnson.*

BROWN'-COAL, *n.* Wood coal, or lignite. [See Lignite.]

BROWN'IE, *n.* In *Scottish superstitions*, a good-natured spirit, who was supposed often to perform important services around the house by night, such as thrashing, churning, &c.

BROWN'ING, *n.* The act or operation of giving a brown color to articles of iron, as gun-barrels, &c.

BROWN'ISH, *a.* Somewhat brown; inclined to brown. *Kirwan.*

BROWN'ISM, *n.* The doctrines or religious creed of the Brownists, who maintain that any body of professing Christians, united under one pastor, or communing together, constitutes a church independent of any other. *Encyc.*

BROWN'IST, *n.* A follower of Robert Brown, a puritan, or dissenter from the Church of England, who left England with his congregation, and settled at Middleburgh, in Zealand. He was the head of a party of Independents in church government. *Encyc.*

BROWN'NESS, *n.* A brown color. *Sidney.*

BROWN'-SPAR, *n.* A spurry or crystallized variety of dolomite, of a reddish-brown color, from the presence of a small portion of oxyd of iron and manganese.

BROWN'-STOUT', *n.* A superior kind of porter.

BROWN'-STUD'Y, *n.* [*brown* and *study.*] Gloomy study; dull thoughtfulness; meditation directed to no certain object. *Norris.*

BROWN'-WORT, *n.* [*brown* and *wort.*] A plant; Prunella.

2. A species of Scrophularia, (the *S. vernalis*, or yellow figwort,) with brown stalks.

Encyc. Fam. of Plants.

BROWN'Y, *a.* Brown. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BROWSE, *v. t.* [Gr. *βοσκω*, to eat or browse, *βρωσις*, food, but probably these words may be from *sprouts*; Arm. *brout, brouet*, or *broust*, sprouts, buds; Fr. *brout, brouter*; Arm. *brousta*, or *brouza*, to browse. It is allied to *brush*; W. *brwys*, luxuriant growth; *rhwys*, vigor, luxuriance, wantonness.]

To eat the ends of branches of trees and shrubs, or the young shoots, as cattle, or deer. *Spenser. Shak.*

BROWSE, *v. i.* To feed on the tender branches or shoots of shrubs and trees, as cattle, sheep, and goats. *Arbuthnot. Shak.*

BROWSE, (browz,) *n.* The tender branches or twigs of trees and shrubs, fit for the food of cattle and other animals.

BROWSE'-WOOD, *n.* Shrubs and bushes upon which animals browse.

BROWS'ING, *ppr.* Feeding on branches, shrubs, or shoots of trees.

BRO'CI-NA, } *n.* A vegetable alkaloid, extracted from
BRO'CINE, } the false angustura, or bark of the Strychnos Nux Vomica. It is now called *vomicine.*

BRO'CITE, *n.* Native hydrate of magnesia; a white, pearly mineral, having a thin, foliated structure, like talc. It was named in honor of A. Bruce, Esq. The name *brucite* has also been given, by American mineralogists, to *chondrodite.* *Dana.*

BRO'IN, *n.* A familiar name given to a bear, from the French *brun*, brown. *Pope's Dunciad.*

BROISE, (brōze,) *v. t.* [Sax. *brysan*, to bruise; Fr. *briser*, to break or bruise; *frouser*, to *bruise*; Arm. *brousa.*]

To crush by beating or pounding with an instrument not edged or pointed. When applied to living animals or vegetables, a bruise is a contusion, or injury of a part without solution of continuity, as by the blow of a blunt instrument. When applied to minerals and similar substances, to *bruise* signifies to break them, and often to reduce them to a coarse powder.

BROISE, *n.* A contusion; a hurt upon the flesh of animals, upon plants, or other bodies, with a blunt or heavy instrument.

BROIS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Crushed; hurt or broken by a blunt or heavy instrument.

BROIS'ER, *n.* A concave tool for grinding the specula of telescopes. *Chambers.*

2. In *vulgar language*, a boxer.

BROISE'WORT, (brōze'wurt,) *n.* [*bruise* and *wort.*] A plant; comfrey. *Johnson.*

BROIS'ING, *ppr.* Crushing; breaking or wounding by a blunt or heavy instrument.

BROIS'ING, *n.* In *popular language*, a beating or boxing.

BROIT, (brōte,) *n.* [Fr.] Report; rumor; fame.

BROIT, *v. t.* To report; to noise abroad. *Raleigh.*

BROIT'ED, *pp.* Reported.

BROIT'ING, *ppr.* Reporting.

BRO'MAL, *a.* [L. *bruma*, winter, *brumalis*; Span. *bruma*, winter, fog, or mist.]

Belonging to the winter. *Brown.*

BROME, *n.* [Fr. *brume*; Sp. *bruma.* See Brumal.]

Mist; fog; vapors. [*Little used.*] *Barlow.*

BRUN, } *n.* A river or stream. [*Burn* is still used in
BURN, } Scotland.] [*Obs.*]

BRU-NETTE', *n.* [Fr., from *brun*, brown. See Brown.]

A woman with a brown or dark complexion.

BRUN'ION, (brun'yun,) *n.* [Fr. *brugnon.*]

A sort of fruit between a plum and a peach. *Trevoux.*

BRUNS'WICK-GREEN', *n.* A compound of one part chlorid of copper, and three parts oxyd of copper, the latter performing the function of an acid; a tercuprate of chlorid of copper; used for paper hangings and in oil painting.

BRUNT, *n.* [Dan. *brynde*, and *brandt*, ardor, ardency, burning heat. It is the Dutch *brand*, fire, flame, ardor, from the common root of *burn*, *brennan*, *brand.* This shows the radical sense of *burn.* See Burn.]

1. The heat, or utmost violence, of an onset; the strength or violence of any contention; as, the *brunt* of a battle.

2. The force of a blow; violence; shock of any kind. *Hudibras.*

3. A sudden effort. *Bp. Hall.*

BRUSH, *n.* [Fr. *brosse*; It. *brusca*; Sp. *brasca, braza*; probably allied to *browse*, W. *brwys*, thick, branching, from *rhwys*, vigor, luxuriance, or *prys*, brushwood. A brush is, primarily, sprouts, shoots.]

1. An instrument for cleaning any thing of dust and dirt by light rubbing, as floors, furniture, boots, &c. Brushes originally were made of shrubs or small branches of trees tied together, and such are yet used for coarse purposes. But the materials most used are bristles set in wood. Painters use a small brush to lay colors on their large pieces. Silversmiths use a wire brush for scrubbing silver, copper, or brass, in order to gilding; and there is a method of staining leather by rubbing the color on the skin with a brush. *Encyc.*

2. Branches of trees lopped off; brushwood, *a sense common in the United States.*

3. The small trees and shrubs of a wood; or a thicket of small trees. *Encyc.*

4. A skirmish; a slight encounter; also, an assault; a shock, or rude treatment, from collision; as we say a *scouring*, a *rub.*

5. In *electricity*, the luminous appearance of electric matter issuing in diverging rays from a point. *Encyc.*

6. A bushy tail; as, the *brush* of a fox.

BRUSH, *v. t.* To sweep or rub with a brush; as, to *brush* a hat.

2. To strike as with a brush; to strike lightly, by passing over the surface, without injury or impression; as, to *brush* the arm in passing; to *brush* the briny flood. *Dryden.*

3. To paint with a brush; hence, to *brush up*, is often used for cleansing in general. *Pope.*

4. With *off*; to remove by brushing; as, to *brush off* dust. Also, to carry away by an act like that of brushing, or by passing over lightly, as by wind. *Bentley.*

5. To move, as a brush; to pass over with a light contact. *Dryden.*

BRUSH, *v. i.* To move nimbly in haste; to move so lightly as scarcely to be perceived; as, to *brush* by. *Prior.*

2. To move or skim over, with a slight contact, or without much impression. *Dryden.*

BRUSH'ED, (brusht,) *pp.* Rubbed with a brush; struck lightly.

BRUSH'ER, *n.* One who brushes.

BRUSH'ING, *ppr.* Sweeping or rubbing with a brush; striking gently; moving nimbly in haste; skimming over lightly.

BRUSH'ING, *n.* A rubbing or sweeping.

BRUSH'ING, *a.* Brisk; light; as, a *brushing* gallop. *Encyc.*

BRUSH'LIKE, *a.* [*brush* and *like.*] Resembling a brush. *Asiat. Res.*

BRUSH'-WHEELS, *n. pl.* Wheels which move each other without cogs. The rubbing surfaces are often covered with rough hairs, sometimes with woolen cloth or buff leather.

BRUSH'WOOD, *n.* [*brush* and *wood.*] Brush; a thicket or coppice of small trees and shrubs; also, branches of trees cut off. *Dryden.*

BRUSH'Y, *a.* Resembling a brush; rough; shaggy; having long hair. *Boyle.*

BRUSK, *a.* [Fr. *brusque.*]

Rude; rough. *Wotton.*

BRUS'SELS SPROUTS, *n.* The popular name of a delicate variety of cabbage. They consist of small green heads, each a cabbage in miniature, of about one or two inches in diameter, which sprout forth from an upright stem or stalk. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

BRUS'TLE, (brus'l,) *v. i.* [Sax. *brastlian*, to crackle; G. *brausen*; Dan. *brase*; Sw. *brusa*; from the root of *rustle.*]

To crackle; to make a small, crackling noise; to *rustle*, as a silk garment; to vapor, as a bully.

BRUS'TLING, *ppr.* Crackling; rustling; vaporing.

BRUT, *v. i.* [Fr. *broutter.*]

To browse. [*Not in use.*] *Evelyn.*

BRU'TAL, *a.* [See Brute.] Pertaining to a brute, as, *brutal* nature.

2. Savage; cruel; inhuman; brutish; unfeeling, like a brute; merciless; as, *brutal* courage; *brutal* manners.

BRU-TAL'I-TY, *n.* Inhumanity; savageness; churlishness; insensibility to pity or shame. *Locke.*

BRU'TAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make brutal, churlish, or inhuman.

All cruel punishments *brutalize* the heart. *E. Swift.*

BRU'TAL-IZE, *v. i.* To become brutal, inhuman, or coarse and beastly. *Addison.*

BRU'TAL-LY, *adv.* Cruelly; inhumanly; in a coarse, churlish, or brutal manner. *Arbuthnot.*

BRUTE, *a.* [Fr. *brut*, from L. *brutus*, senseless, irrational; It. and Sp. *bruto*. This word may be the Ch. ברוט foreign, strange, as the ancients expressed wildness and savageness by verbs which signify to depart or be distant.]

1. Senseless; unconscious; as, the *brute* earth. *Bentley.*

2. Irrational; ferine; as, a *brute* beast. *South.*

3. Bestial; in common with beasts; as, *brute* violence. *Milton.*

4. Rough; uncivilized; insensible; as, a *brute* philosopher. *Pope.*

BRUTE, *n.* A beast; any animal destitute of reason; and of course the word comprehends all animals except *man*, but is applied mostly to the larger beasts.

2. A brutal person; a savage in heart or manners; a low-bred, unfeeling man.

BRUTE, *v. t.* for BRUIT, to report. [*Not used.*]

BRUTE'LY, *adv.* In a rude manner. *Milton.*

BRUTE'NESS, *n.* Brutality. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

BRU'TI-FY, *v. t.* To make a person a brute; to make senseless, stupid, or unfeeling. *Congreve.*

BRU'TISH, *a.* Like a brute or beast; as, a *brutish* form. *Milton.*

2. Insensible; stupid; as, *brutish* men. *Grew.*

3. Unfeeling; savage; ferocious; brutal.

4. Gross; carnal; bestial. *Shak. South.*

5. Ignorant; uncivilized; untaught. *Hooker.*

BRU'TISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a brute; grossly; irrationally; stupidly; savagely. *South.*

BRU'TISH-NESS, *n.* Stupidity; insensibility; brutality; savageness; the qualities of a brute. *Spratt.*

BRU'TISM, *n.* The nature or characteristic qualities or actions of a brute; extreme stupidity, or beastly vulgarity. *Dwight.*

BRU'TUM FULMEN, [L.] A loud but harmless threatening.

BRY'O-NINE, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from the root of the white bryony, (*B. alba.*) It is a yellowish-brown, bitter substance, and is emetic and cathartic.

BRY'O-NY, *n.* [L. *bryonia*; Gr. Βρυωνια.]

A name common to the different species of the genus Bryonia. The root of the rough or white bryony is a strong, irritating cathartic. *Encyc. Coxe.*

Black bryony, is the popular name of a genus of plants called *Tamus*. *Encyc.*

BUB, *n.* A cant word for strong malt liquor. *Prior.*

BUB, *v. t.* To throw out in bubbles. [*Not used.*] *Sackville.*

BUB'BLE, *n.* [D. *bobbel*; Sw. *bubla*; from swelling, inflation.]

1. A small bladder or vesicle of water or other fluid inflated with air. *Newton.*

2. Any thing that wants firmness or solidity; a vain project; that which is more specious than real. Hence, a false show; a cheat or fraud. *Bacon. Dryden.*

3. A delusive scheme of speculation; an empty project to raise money on imaginary grounds; as, the South Sea *bubble*. *Swift.*

4. A person deceived by an empty project. *Prior.*

BUB'BLE, *v. i.* To rise in bubbles, as liquors when boiling or agitated. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. To run with a gurgling noise; as, a *babbling* stream. *Pope.*

BUB'BLE, *v. t.* To cheat; to deceive, or impose on. *Addison.*

BUB'BLER, *n.* One who cheats. *Digby.*

BUB'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rising in bubbles; running with a gurgling noise; cheating.

BUB'BLY, *a.* Abounding in bubbles; bubbling.

BUB'BY, *n.* [from the same root as *bobble* and *bubo*.]

A woman's breast. *Arbuthnot.*

BU'BO, *n.* [Gr. Βουβων, L. *bubo*, a swelling.]

An inflammation, with enlargement, of a lymphatic gland, particularly in the groin or axilla.

BU-BON'O-CELE, *n.* [Gr. Βουβων, the groin, and κηλη, a tumor.]

Hernia inguinalis, or inguinal rupture; a tumor in the groin, formed by a prolapsus of the intestines or omentum, or both; the abdominal ring, or opening for the passage of the spermatic chord in the tendon of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen. *Encyc.*

BU'BU-KLE, *n.* A red pimple. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BUC-CA-NEER', } *n.* [Fr. *boucaner*, to broil fish or
BUC-A-NIER', } flesh, to hunt oxen for their skins.]

Primarily, a *buccaneer* is said to be one who dries and smokes flesh or fish after the manner of the Indians. The name was first given to the French settlers in Hayti or Hispaniola, whose business was to hunt wild cattle and swine. It was afterward applied to the piratical adventurers, chiefly English and French, who combined to make depredations on the Spaniards in America. *Encyc.*

BUC'CAL, *a.* [L. *bucca*, the cheek; W. *boc*.]

Pertaining to the cheek. The *buccal* glands are the small salivary glands situated on the inside of the cheeks, between the mucous membrane of the mouth and the muscles.

BUC-CEL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *buccella*, *buccea*, a mouthful.]

The act of breaking into large pieces.

BUC'CI-NAL, *a.* Trumpet-shaped.

BUC-CI-NA'TOR, *n.* [L. from *buccinum*, a trumpet.]

A muscle of the cheek, inserted into the angle of the mouth; so called from its use in blowing the trumpet.

BUC'CI-NITE, *n.* Fossil remains or petrifactions of the shells called *Buccinum*. *Jameson.*

BU-CENT'AUR, *n.* A mythological beast, half ox and half man. *Brande.*

2. The state barge of Venice.

BU-CEPH'A-LUS, *n.* The name of Alexander's horse.

2. An animal of the gazelle tribe, of the size of a hind.

Alexander's horse was called *Bucephalus* from his large head, βους, ox-head.

BU'CE-ROS, *n.* A genus of birds, inhabiting the warmer countries of Africa and Asia. The name *hornbill* is common to the different species. The Rhinoceros hornbill, or horned Indian raven, is common in the East Indies.

BUCH'OL-ZITE, *n.* A fibrous mineral of great hardness, and of a grayish or yellowish color, consisting chiefly of silex and alumina.

BUCK, *n.* [G. *bauche*, *beuche*; Sp. *bugada*.]

1. Lye in which cloth is soaked in the operation of bleaching; the liquor in which clothes are washed. *Encyc. Johnson.*

2. The cloth or clothes soaked or washed in lye. *Shak.*

BUCK, *v. t.* [Ger. *beuchen*; Dan. *byge*; Sw. *byka*; Arm. *bugad*; Norm. *buer*. This verb is retained in the L. *imbuo*, for *imbuco*, or *imbugo*, to steep, tinge, or imbue.]

To soak or steep in lye, a process in bleaching; to wash or steep in lye or suds. *Encyc. Shak.*

BUCK, *n.* [Sax. *buc*, *bucca*: D. *bok*: Ger. and Sw. *back*; Sp. *boque*; W. *bwg*; It. *becco*. This Italian word signifies a bill or *beak*, the mouth, the helm of a ship, the pipe of a still, and a *buck*. We see it is the same word as *beak*, from thrusting; Dan. *buk*, whence *bukke*, to ram or thrust piles. Ir. *boc* or *poc*: Corn. *byk*; Fr. *bouc*; Arm. *bouch*; Kalmuc, *bugn*, a stag. Qu. Eth. ቡክ *bakak*, the male of sheep or goats.]

1. The male of the fallow deer, of the goat, the sheep, the rabbit, and hare. It is applied only to the smaller quadrupeds.

2. A gay, dashing young fellow.

BUCK, *v. i.* To copulate as bucks and does. *Mortimer.*

BUCK'-BASK-ET, *n.* [*buck* and *basket*.] A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash. *Shak.*

BUCK'BEAN, *n.* This is properly BUCKBEAN, which see.

BUCK'ED, (bukt,) *pp.* Soaked in lye. *Ash.*

BUCK'ET, *n.* [Sax. *buc*; Fr. *baquet*; Ir. *buicead*; Sw. *buc*; Dan. *bak*.]

1. The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well; it is nearly in the form of a pail.

2. A vessel or pail used at sea to draw water up at the side of a ship, for washing the decks, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

3. A vessel made of leather, nearly in the form of a pail, but narrower and deeper, used to convey water by hand for extinguishing fires; a fire bucket.

4. In *a water wheel*, a term applied to cavities on the rim of the wheel, into which the water rushes, causing the wheel to revolve.

BUCK'ET-FUL, *n.* As much as a bucket will hold.

BUCK'EYE, *n.* A tree, the Æsculus flava, (*Pavia flava*, Decand.,) indigenous in the Western States. Hence, the name given to an inhabitant of Ohio.

BUCK'ING, *ppr.* Soaking in lye, in the process of bleaching; washing.

BUCK'ING, *n.* The act or process of soaking cloth in lye for bleaching; also, the lye or liquor; a washing. *Encyc. Ash.*

BUCK'ING-STOOL, *n.* A washing-block.

BUCK'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to a buck, or gay young fellow; foppish. *Smart.*

BUCK'LE, (buk'l,) *n.* [Fr. *boucle*, a buckle, a ring, a knocker; *boucler*, to curl, to ring, to buckle; Ir. *bucla*; Arm. *boucl*. In Sp. *bucle* is hair curled. In W. *bacu*, *bacellu*, and *baglu*, signify, to bend, hook, or grapple. Sax. *bugan*, to bow.]

1. An instrument made of some kind of metal, for fastening together certain parts of dress, as the straps of shoes, knee-bands, &c., or other straps and bands, as in a harness. The forms are various; but it consists of a ring or rim with a chape and tongue.

2. A curl, or a state of being curled or crisped, as hair. *Spectator.*

3. In *coats of arms*, a *buckle* is a token of the surety, faith, and service, of the bearer. *Encyc.*

BUCK'LE, *v. t.* To fasten with a buckle, or buckles.

2. To prepare for action; a metaphor, taken from buckling on armor. *Spenser.*

3. To join in battle. *Hayward.*

4. To confine or limit.

A span *buckles* in his sum of age. *Shak.*

BUCK'LE, *v. i.* To bend; to bow; as, to *buckle* under life. *Shak.*

To buckle to; to bend to; to apply with vigor; to engage with zeal. *Locke.*

To buckle in; to close in; to embrace or seize the body, as in a scuffle; *a popular use in America.*

To buckle with; to encounter with embrace; to join in close combat. *Dryden.*

BUCK'LED, (buk'ld,) *pp.* Fastened with a buckle.

BUCK'LER, *n.* [W. *bwcled*; Fr. *bouclier*; Ir. *buicleir*.]

A kind of shield, or piece of defensive armor, anciently used in war. It was composed of wood, or wickers woven together, covered with skin or leather, fortified with plates of brass or other metal, and worn on the left arm. On the middle was an umbo, boss, or prominence, very useful in causing stones and darts to glance off. The buckler often was four feet long, and covered the whole body. *Encyc.*

BUCK'LER, *v. t.* To shield; to defend. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BUCK'LER-HEAD-ED, (-hed'ed,) *a.* Having a head like a buckler.

BUCK'LER-THORN, *n.* Christ's thorn. *Johnson.*

BUCK'LING, *n.* A fastening by a buckle.

BUCK'LING, *ppr.* Fastening with a buckle.

BUCK'MAST, *n.* [*buck*, that is, *beech*, and *mast*.]

The mast or fruit of the beech-tree. *Johnson.*

BUCK'RAM, *n.* [Fr. *bougran*; It. *bucherame*; qu. from It. *bucare*, to make holes.]

A coarse linen cloth, stiffened with glue, used in garments to keep them in the form intended, and for wrappers to cover cloths and other merchandise. *Encyc.*

BUCK'RAM, *a.* Stiff; precise. *Fulke.*

BUCK'RAMS, *n.* The same as wild garlic. *Johnson.*

BUCKS'HORN, *n.* [*buck* and *horn*.] A plant, a species of plantain, (*Coronopus plantago*.)

The *warted buckshorn*, is a species of Cochlearia, or scurvy grass. *Fam. of Plants.*

BUCK'SKIN, *n.* The skin of a buck. As an *adj.*, made of leather prepared from the skin of a buck. *Ash.*

BUCK'STALL, *n.* [*buck* and *stall*.] A toil or net to take deer. *Encyc.*

BUCK'THORN, *n.* [*buck* and *thorn*.] The popular name of a genus of plants, called *Rhamnus*, of many species. The common purging buckthorn grows to the hight of 12 or 14 feet, and bears a black berry, which, when green, is used to dye yellow, and when ripe, green. The bark also dyes yellow. *Sea Buckthorn* is the popular name of a genus of plants, called *Hippophae*. *Encyc. Fam. of Plants.*

BUCK'WHEAT, *n.* [D. *bock weit*; Ger. *buchweitzen*. Literally, *beech-wheat*, so called from its seed resembling in shape the mast of the beech.]

A plant, a species of Polygonum, (*P. Fagopyrum*,) the seed of which is used as a grain; called also *brank*. It is cultivated as food for beasts, and the flour is much used in America for breakfast cakes.

BU-COL'IC, *a.* [Gr. Βουκολος, a herdsman; βουκολικος, pastoral; L. *buculus*, an ox; *bucolicus*, pertaining to cattle, pastoral; W. and Corn. *bugail* or *bygel*; Ir. *buachail*, a shepherd. See BOVINE.]

Pastoral; relating to country affairs and to a shepherd's life and occupation. *Johnson.*

BU-COL'IC, *n.* A pastoral poem, representing rural affairs, and the life, manners, and occupation of shepherds; as, the *bucolics* of Theocritus and Virgil. *Dryden. Encyc.*

2. A writer of pastorals. *Warton.*

BUD, *n.* [D. *bot*; Fr. *bouton*; It. *bottone*, a *bud* or *button*; Ir. *abaidh*, a bud; Sp. *boton*; Arm. *bouton*, literally a push; Sp. *botar*, to push or thrust, to vow; Gr. φυτον; φυω, to plant or beget, contracted from φυτω; Ch. בדד; Ar. نبت *nubata*; allied to *pout*, Fr. *bouder*. See Class Bd, No. 34.]

1. A gem; the shoot of a plant; a small protuberance on the stem or branches of a plant, containing the rudiments of future leaves, or of a flower. It is called by botanists a *hybernacle*, or winter lodge, or receptacle of the leaves or flowers of plants, and is an epitome of a flower, or of a shoot, which is to be unfolded the succeeding summer. It is covered with scales, which are intended to defend the inclosed rudiments from cold and other external injuries.

Buds are of three kinds; that containing the flower; that containing the leaves; and that containing both flower and leaves. *Milne. Martyn.*

2. An unexpanded flower; as, the *bud* of a rose.

BUD, *v. i.* To put forth or produce buds or gems. Job xiv. 9.

2. To put forth shoots; to grow as a bud into a flower or shoot. *Dryden.*

3. To begin to grow, or to issue from a stock in the manner of a bud, as a horn. *Dryden.*

4. To be in bloom, or growing like a young plant. *Shak.*

BUD, *v. t.* To inoculate a plant; to insert the bud of a plant under the bark of another tree, for the purpose of raising, upon any stock, a species of fruit different from that of the stock.

BUD'DED, *pp.* Put forth in buds; inoculated.

BUD'DHA. See BOODH.

BUD'DHISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Buddhists in Asia. [See BOODH.]

BUD'DING, *ppr.* Putting forth buds; inoculating.

BUD'DING, *n.* The process of inserting a bud of one tree under the bark of another, for propagation; called also *inoculation.* *P. Cyc.*

BUD'DING-NESS, *n.* State of budding.

BUD'DLE, *n.* In *mining*, a large, square frame of boards, used in washing tin ore. *Ash. Encyc.*

BUD'DLE, *v. i.* Among *miners*, to wash ore *Bailey. Ash.*

BUDE'-LIGHT, *n.* [from *Bude*, the residence of the inventor, G. Gurney.] An intense white light, produced by burning a purified coal-gas in a compound Argand lamp, of a peculiar construction. *Ure.*

BUDGE, *v. t.* [Fr. and Norm. *bouger*, to stir or wag.] To move off; to stir; to wag. In America, *wag* is much used as equivalent to *budge*; but the use of both words is vulgar. *Shak.*

BUDGE, *n.* The dressed skin or fur of lambs. *Bailey.*

BUDGE, *a.* Brisk; jocund. *Bailey.*

2. Surly; stiff; formal. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

BUDGE-BACH'E-LORS; a company of men clothed in long gowns lined with lamb's fur, who accompany the lord mayor of London at his inauguration. *Bailey. Ash.*

BUDGE'-BAR-REL, *n.* A small barrel with only one head; on the other end a piece of leather is nailed, which is drawn together upon strings like a purse. It is used for carrying powder, with a gun or mortar. *Encyc.*

BUDGE'NESS, *n.* Sternness; severity. [*Not used.*]

BUDG'ER, *n.* One who moves or stirs from his place. *Shak.*

BUDG'E-RO, *n.* A large Bengal pleasure-boat. *Malcom.*

BUDG'ET, *n.* [Fr. *bougette*; Arm. *bougeden*; Norm. *bouge*; perhaps from the root of *bag.*]

1. A bag; a little sack, with its contents. Hence, a stock or store; as, a *budget* of inventions. *L'Estrange.*

2. The papers respecting the finances of the British nation. This word is now used, in a similar sense, in France.

To open the budget; to lay before a legislative body the financial estimates and plans of the executive government. *Price.*

BUDG'Y, *a.* Consisting of fur. [*Not used.*]

BUD'LET, *n.* [from *bud.*] A little bud springing from a parent bud.

> We have a criterion to distinguish one bud from another, or the parent bud from the numerous *budlets* which are its offspring. *Darwin.*

BUFF, *n.* [Contracted from *buffalo*, or *buff-skin.*]

1. Buff-skin; a sort of leather, prepared from the skin of the buffalo, dressed with oil, like chamois. It is used for making bandoleers, belts, pouches, gloves, and other articles. The skins of oxen, elks, and other animals, dressed in like manner, are also called *buffs.* *Encyc.*

2. A military coat, made of buff-skin or similar leather. *Shak.*

3. The color of buff; a light yellow.

4. A yellow, viscid coat, formed on the surface of blood drawn under certain circumstances.

BUFF, *v. t.* To strike. [See Buffet.]

BUF'FA-LO, *n.* [It. and Sp. *bufalo*; Fr. *buffle*; L. *bubalus.*]

A species of the bovine genus, the *Bos bubalus*, originally from India, but now found in most of the warmer countries of the eastern continent. It is larger and less docile than the common ox, and is fond of marshy places and rivers. The name is also applied to wild oxen in general, and particularly to the bison of North America. [See Bison.] *Cyc. Cuvier.*

BUF'FA-LO-ROBE, *n.* The skin of the bison of North America, incorrectly called *buffalo*, prepared with the hair on.

BUFF'-COAT, *n.* A close, military bodice, without sleeves, made of buffalo-skin, or other elastic materials. *Booth.*

BUF'FEL-DUCK, *n.* Buffel's head duck, or buffel-headed duck, (*Anas bucephala*, Linn.,) a bird with a short, blue bill, and a head whose apparent size is greatly increased by the fullness of its feathers, found, in winter, in the rivers of Carolina. *Catesby. Pennant.*

BUFF'ER, *n.* A cushion, or apparatus with strong springs, to deaden the *buff* or concussion between a moving body and one on which it strikes, as at the ends of a railway carriage; sometimes called *buffing-apparatus.* *Smart.*

BUFF'ET, *n.* [Fr. *buffet*; It. *buffetto*; Sp. *bufete.*]

A cupboard, or set of shelves for plates, glass, china, and other like furniture. It was formerly, and is still in some parts of the country, a closet or apartment erected on one side of a room; but in more fashionable houses, it has been laid aside, and a sideboard substituted, which is now considered as the *buffet.* But, as far as my knowledge extends, the name has become, in a great measure, obsolete, except among the common people, by whom it is pronounced *bofat.*

BUFF'ET, *n.* [It. *buffetto*: Sp. and Port. *bufar*, to blow, to *puff*; Norm. *buffe*, a blow; W. *pafaw*, to thump. See Buffoon and Puff.]

A blow with the fist; a box on the ear or face, a slap. *Milton.*

BUFF'ET, *v. t.* To strike with the hand or fist, to box; to beat.

> They spit in his face and *buffeted* him. — Matt. xxvi.

2. To beat in contention; to contend against; as, to *buffet* the billows. *Otway.*

BUFF'ET, *v. i.* To exercise or play at boxing. *Shak.*

BUFF'ET-ED, *pp.* Struck; beaten. 1 Cor. iv. 11. 1 Pet. ii. 20.

BUFF'ET-ER, *n.* One who buffets; a boxer. *Johnson.*

BUFF'ET-ING, *ppr.* Striking with the hand; boxing; contending against.

BUFF'ET-ING, *n.* A striking with the hand.

2. A succession of blows; contention; attack; opposition.

> He seems to have been a plant of slow growth, but formed for duration, and fitted to endure the *buffetings* of the rudest storm. *Wirt.*

BUFF'IN, *n.* A sort of coarse stuff; as, *buffin* gowns. *Massinger.*

BUF'FLE, *n.* [Fr.] The buffalo.

BUF'FLE, *v. i.* To puzzle; to be at a loss. *Swift.*

This is probably the same word as Baffle.

BUF'FLE-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* [*buffle* and *head.*] One who has a large head.

BUF'FLE-HEAD-ED, (buf'fl-hed-ed,) *a.* Having a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid; foolish.

BUF'FO, *n.* [It.] The comic actor in an opera.

BUF-FOON', *n.* [Fr. *bouffon*; It. *buffo*; Sp. *bufon*, a buffoon, comical; It. *beffare* and *buffare*, to trifle, joke, play the fool; Sp. *befar*, to mock or ridicule; *bufar*, to blow, or *puff* with anger, to snort, Port. *id.* These verbs indicate the origin of buffoonery. The root of *buffet*, *puff*, signifies to drive, to push, to strike. See Puff.]

1. A man who makes a practice of amusing others by low tricks, antic gestures and postures, jokes and other vulgar pleasantries. A droll; a mimic. *Johnson. Encyc.*

2. He that uses indecent raillery. *Garth.*

BUF-FOON', *v. t.* To make ridiculous. *Glanville.*

BUF-FOON'ER-Y, *n.* The arts and practices of a buffoon; low jests; ridiculous pranks; vulgar tricks and postures. *Johnson.*

Dryden has placed the accent improperly on the first syllable.

BUF-FOON'ING, *n.* Buffoonery. *Dryden. Guthrie's Quint.*

BUF-FOON'ISH, *a.* Like a buffoon; consisting in low jests or gestures.

BUF-FOON'ISM, *n.* The practices of a buffoon

BUF-FOON'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a buffoon. *Sherwood.*

BUF-FOON'LY, *a.* Consisting of low, vulgar tricks. [*Little used.*]

BUF'FY, *a.* Resembling the buff of the blood in color and texture; as, the *buffy* coat of the blood.

2. Pertaining to buff on the blood.

BU'FON-ITE, *n.* [L. *bufo*, a toad.]

Toad-stone, considered as a fossil tooth of the Anarrhichas or sea-wolf, formerly much esteemed for its imaginary virtues, and worn in rings. It was named from an opinion that it was found in the head of a toad. *Encyc.*

BUG, *n.* [Qu. W. *bag*, *bugan*, small.]

In *common language*, the name of a vast multitude of insects, which infest houses and plants. In *zoology*, this word is applied to the insects arranged under the genus Cimex, of which several hundred species are described. *Bugs* belong to the order Hemiptera. They are furnished with an inflected rostrum or beak, and with antennæ longer than the thorax, and the wings are folded together crosswise. The back is flat, the throat margined, and the feet are formed for running. Some species have no wings. The house-bug, or bed-bug, is a troublesome and disgusting insect. *Encyc. Cyc.*

The insects of the genus Cimex (Linn.) now form an extensive group, divided into tribes, families, and genera. *Ed. Encyc.*

BUG, } *n.* [W. *bwg*, a hobgoblin or scarecrow,
BUG'BEAR, } *bugadu*, to terrify, Russ. *buka*, a sprite or goblin. In Pers. باک *bauk*, is fear.]

A frightful object; a walking specter; any thing imaginary that is considered as frightful. *Locke. Pope.*

BUG'BEAR, *v. t.* To alarm or frighten with idle phantoms. *Archbp. King.*

BUG'GER, *n.* [Fr. *bougre*; Sp. *bujarron*. D. *buggeren*, verb.]

One guilty of the crime against nature. A vile wretch; *a term of reproach.*

BUG'GER-Y, *n.* The unnatural and detestable crime of carnal intercourse of man or woman with a beast; or of human beings unnaturally with each other. Sodomy. *Encyc.*

BUG'GI-NESS, *n.* [from *buggy.*] The state of being infected with bugs.

BUG'GY, *a.* [from *bug.*] Abounding with bugs. *Johnson.*

BUG'GY, *n.* A light vehicle, to be drawn by one horse.

BU'GLE, } *n.* [W. *bugail*, a shepherd (See
BU'GLE-HORN, } Beccle.) The shepherd's horn, or from the same root as the Fr. *beugler*, to bellow, from its sound.]

1. A hunting horn. *Spenser. Shak.*

2. A military instrument of music.

BU'GLE, *n.* An elongated glass bead, of various colors, though more commonly black. *McCulloch. Shak.*

BU'GLE, *n.* [L. *bugula*, or *bugillo.*]

A name common to different species of plants, of the genus Ajuga, natives of Europe. *Encyc.*

BU'GLE, } *n.* Names that have been given,
BU'GLE-WEED, } in America, to the Lycopus sinuatus, and Lycopus virginicus, valued by some as remedies for hemoptysis, or spitting of blood.

BU'GLE, *n.* [L. *buculus*, an ox.]

A sort of wild ox. *Phillips.*

BU'GLOSS, *n.* [L. *buglossus*; Gr. βουγλωσσος, of βους, an ox, and γλωσσα, tongue.]

The popular name of a genus of plants, called Anchusa, used in dyeing and coloring.

The *small wild bugloss*, is the Asperugo

The *viper's bugloss*, is the Echium.

BUG'-WORT, *n.* A plant, the Cimicifuga. *Muhlenberg.*

BUHL, (bōle,) *n.* A name given to light and complicated figures of brass, unburnished gold, &c., set, as an ornament, into surfaces of ebony or other dark wood, or of tortoise-shell. *Brande. Ency. Dom. Econ.*

BUHL'WORK, (bōle'wurk,) *n.* Work in which wood is inlaid with *buhl.*

BUHR'STONE, (bur'stone,) *n.* A subspecies of silex or quartz, occurring in amorphous masses, compact, like hornstone, but containing a greater or less number of irregular cavities. It is used for mill-stones. *Cleaveland.*

This word is often written Burrstone

BUILD, (bild,) *v. t.*; *pret.* Built; *pp.* Built, (bilt.) The regular *pret.* and *pp.*, Builded, is sometimes used [Sax. *byldan*, to confirm; *byld*, *bylde*, *byldo*, constancy, firmness, *bilith*, a model, an image; Sw. *bilda*; D. *afbeelden*, *verbeelden* Ger. *bilden*, *abbilden*; Dan. *bilde*, *afbilde*, to shape, form, design, delineate, represent, counterfeit; Sw. and Ger. *bild*; D. *beeld*, image, statue, figure, representation. The primary sense is to set, fix, or make, and the orthography *bild* would be more accordant with the derivation.]

1. To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice or fabric of almost any kind, as a house, barn, shop, ship, or vessel, a wall, or other structure of art, to unite materials into a regular structure for use or convenience.

2. To raise by art; to frame or shape into a particular form; as, to *build up* a head dress to a cone. *Spectator.*

3. To raise any thing on a support or foundation, as, to *build* our hopes on air.

4. In *Scripture*, to increase and strengthen; to cement and knit together, to settle or establish, and preserve. Acts xx. 32. Eph. ii. 22. 1 Sam. ii. 35.

BUILD, (bild,) *v. i.* To exercise the art or practice the business of building.

> To *build*, to plant, whatever you intend. *Pope.*

2. To construct, rest, or depend on as a foundation, as, to *build* on the opinions of others. *Addison.*

BUILD'ER, (bild'er,) *n.* One who builds, one whose occupation is to build; an architect, a shipwright, a mason, &c.

2. A creator.

> Whose *builder* and maker is God. — Heb. xi.

BUILD'ING, (bild'ing,) *ppr.* Framing and erecting; resting on.

BUILD'ING, (bild'ing,) *n.* A fabric or edifice constructed for use or convenience, as a house, a church, a shop, &c.

BUILT, (bilt,) *pp.* Framed and raised; constructed.

BUILT, (bilt,) *n.* Form; shape; general figure of a structure; as, the *built* of a ship. *Dryden. Mar. Dict*

2. Species of building. *Temple.*

BUL, *n.* The common flounder. *Chambers.*

BULB, *n.* [Gr. βολβος; L. *bulbus*, a bulb or round root Fr. *bulbe*; It. *bulbo*; Sp. *bulbo*, an onion, or bulbous root, W. *bal*, *bol*, protuberance.]

A scaly body formed on a plant, above or beneath the surface of the ground, emitting roots from its base, and producing a stem from its center. It is always formed of imbricated scales. A solid bulb has no existence. *Lindley.*

BULB, *v. i.* *To bulb out*, is to project or be protuberant [*Little used.*] *Evelyn.*

BULB-A'CEOUS, *a.* Bulbous. [*I believe, not used.*] *Johnson.*

BULB'ED, (bulbd,) *a.* Round headed.

BULB-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing bulbs; as, *bulbiferous* stems. *Eaton.*

BULB'OUS, *a.* Containing bulbs or a bulb; growing from bulbs, round or roundish. *Martyn. Milne.*

2. Containing a knob, or protuberant part; swelling out, presenting rounded elevations. *Kirwan.*

BUL'BUL, *n.* The nightingale of the Persians, represented by the poets as enamored of the opening

rosebud, and perched on some neighboring stem, as pouring out his song in her ear. *Booth.*

BUL'CHIN, *n.* A young male calf. *Dekker. Marston.*

BULGE, *n.* A different orthography of BILGE. [W. *bwlg*, bulk; *balc*, prominent; Sax. *bulgian*, to bellow, from *swelling out.*]

The bilge or protuberant part of a cask; protuberance.

BULGE, *v. i.* To swell out; to be protuberant. *Mozon.*

2. To bilge, as a ship. [See BILGE.] *Dryden.*

BULG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Swelling out; bilging.

2. As an *adj.*, protuberant.

BO'LI-MY, } *n.* [L. *bulimia*; Gr. βουλιμια, βους,
BU-LIM'I-A, } great, and λιμος, hunger.]

A voracious appetite; a disease in which the patient has a perpetual and insatiable appetite for food, and often faints, if not indulged. *Encyc.*

BULK, *n.* [W. *bwlg*, bulk; *balciaw*, to swell, to be proud; Ir. *balc*, great, strong; Russ. *bulkayu*, to boil, to bubble; D. *bulken*, to low or bellow; Dan. *bulk*, a bunch on the back; Sax. *bulgian*, to low.]

1. Magnitude of material substance; whole dimensions; size of a thing; as, an ox or ship of great *bulk.*

2. The gross; the majority; the main mass or body; as, the *bulk* of a debt; the *bulk* of a nation. *Swift. Addison.*

3. Main fabric. *Shak.*

4. The whole content of a ship's hold for the stowage of goods. *Encyc.*

5. A part of a building jutting out. *Shak.*

To break bulk, in seamen's language, is to begin to unload. *Mar. Dict.*

In bulk; in a mass, or solid state; as, *pork in bulk*, or *bulk pork*, i. e. pork not cut up or prepared for packing.

Laden in bulk; having the cargo loose in the hold, or not inclosed in boxes, bales, or casks.

A sale by bulk, is a sale of goods as they are, without weight or measure. *Bouvier.*

BULK'-HEAD, *n.* [*bulk* and *head.*] A partition in a ship, made with boards, &c., to form separate apartments. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

BULK'I-NESS, *n.* Greatness in bulk, size, or stature. *Locke.*

BULK'Y, *a.* Large; of great dimensions; of great size. *Dryden.*

BULL, *n.* [G. *bull*; W. *bwla*; Russ. *vol.* Qu. from his sex, or from bellowing; Sw. *böla*; Dan. *bøle.*]

1. The male of bovine quadrupeds, or of the different species of the genus Bos, of which *cow* is the female.

2. In a *scriptural sense*, an enemy, powerful, fierce, and violent.

Many *bulls* have compassed me.—P.

3. Taurus, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

BULL, *n.* [It. *bolla*, a bubble, a blister, a seal, or stamp, the pope's bull; Fr. *bulle*; L. *bulla*, a boss, and an ornament worn on a child's neck. This name was given to the seal which was appended to the edicts and briefs of the pope, and, in process of time, applied to the edict itself. *Spelman.*]

A letter, edict, or rescript of the pope, published or transmitted to the churches over which he is head, containing some decree, order, or decision. It is used chiefly in matters of justice or of grace. If the former, the lead or seal is hung by a hempen cord; if the latter, by a silken thread. The lead or bull is impressed on one side with the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul, on the other with the name of the pope and the year of his pontificate. The writing is in the old round Gothic letter; and the instrument has about it a cross, with some text of Scripture or religious motto. *Lunier. Encyc.*

The Golden Bull, so called from its golden seal, is an edict or imperial constitution, made by the emperor Charles IV., (1356,) containing the fundamental law of the German empire.

Leaden bulls were sent by the emperors of Constantinople to patriarchs and princes, and by the grandees of the empire, of France, Sicily, &c., and by patriarchs and bishops.

Waxen bulls were in frequent use with the Greek emperors, who thus sealed letters to their relations. *Encyc.*

Bulls and bears; a cant term among stock-brokers for buyers and sellers of stocks on speculation.

BULL, *n.* A blunder or contradiction; more exactly, an apparent congruity, but real incongruity, of ideas, suddenly discovered. *Rev. Sydney Smith.*

BULL (a prefix) signifies a *bull*, or large, or having a large head.

BULL'-BAIT-ING, *n.* [*bull* and *bait.*] The practice of baiting or exciting bulls with dogs. *Addison.*

BULL'-BEEF, *n.* [*bull* and *beef.*] The flesh of a bull; coarse beef. *Shak.*

BULL'-BEG-GAR, *n.* [*bull* and *beggar.*] Something terrible or frightful. *Ayliffe.*

BULL'-CALF, (-kaf,) *n.* [*bull* and *calf.*] A male calf; a stupid fellow. *Shak.*

BULL'-DOG, *n.* [*bull* and *dog.*] A variety of dog, of a particular form, and of remarkable courage; so named, probably, from being employed in baiting bulls, or from the size of the head.

BULL'-FAC-ED, (-faste,) *a.* Having a large face. *Dryden.*

BULL'-FEAST. See BULL-FIGHT.

BULL'-FIGHT, *n.* [*bull* and *fight.*] A combat with a bull; an amusement among the Spaniards and Portuguese. A horseman, called a *torreador* or *picador*, attacks a bull in a circus or inclosed arena, in presence of multitudes of spectators, irritating him with a spear, till the bull rushes upon the horse, and perhaps dismounts the rider. After the bull has been tormented a long time, the horseman leaves him, and some persons on foot attack him, and plunge darts into his neck; and, at a signal given by the president, the barbarous sport is ended by the dagger of a *matador.* *Encyc.*

BULL'-FINCH, *n.* [*bull* and *finch.*] A bird allied to the grosbeak, whose breast, cheeks, and throat, are of a crimson color; the *Loxia pyrrhula*, Linn., (*Pyrrhula vulgaris*, Brisson,) and the *Rubicilla* of the older naturalists.

BULL'-FLY, } *n.* The gadfly, a stinging insect which
BULL'-BEE, } torments cattle. *Philips.*

BULL'-FROG, *n.* [*bull* and *frog.*] The Rana ocellata, a large species of frog, found in North America, of a dusky-brown color, mixed with a yellowish-green, and spotted with black. These frogs live in stagnant water, and utter a loud, croaking sound, from which they probably received their name. The *bull-frog* of New England, is the *Rana pipiens.* *Mass. Rep. Lindley.*

BULL'-HEAD, *n.* [*bull* and *head.*] A genus of fishes, the Cottus, with a head broader than the body, whence the name. The *Cottus gobio*, or river *bull-head*, of England, is also called the *Miller's thumb.* *Encyc. Cyc.*

2. A stupid fellow; a lubber. *Johnson.*

3. A small, black water-vermin. *Philips.*

BULL'S'-EYE, *n.* [*bull* and *eye.*] Among *seamen*, a piece of wood, in the form of a ring, answering the purpose of a thimble. *Mar. Dict.*

2. Aldebaran, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Taurus. *Ash.*

3. Among *seamen*, a small, obscure cloud, ruddy in the middle, portending a great storm. *Encyc.*

4. In *architecture*, a small, circular or elliptical opening or window.

BULL'S'-NOSE, *n.* In *architecture*, the external angle of a polygon, or of two lines which meet at an obtuse angle. *Gwilt.*

BULL'-TROUT, *n.* [*bull* and *trout.*] A large species of trout, (*Salmo trutta*;) called, also, *salmon-trout*, and *sea-trout*, thicker than the common sort, which, like the salmon, ascends rivers periodically to spawn. Its back has a bluish-green gloss, and there are several black spots on the sides. *Cyc. Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BULL'-WEED, *n.* Knapweed. *Johnson.*

BULL'-WORT, *n.* Bishopsweed. *Johnson.*

BUL'LA, *n.* The name of a genus of univalvular testaceous Mollusca.

2. A bleb; a vesicle, or an elevation of the cuticle containing a transparent watery fluid.

BULL'AGE, *n.* The wild plum, a species of Prunus, (*P. insititia*;) called, also, *bullace-plum*, and *bullace-tree*; a native of England. *Fam. of Plants. Encyc.*

2. The *bully-tree*; a species of Chrysophyllum, a native of the West Indies. *Fam. of Plants.*

BULL-AN'TIC, *a.* [from *bull.*] Designating certain ornamental capital letters, used in apostolic bulls. It is used also as a noun. *Fry.*

BULL'A-RY, *n.* A collection of papistical bulls.

BUL'LATE, *a.* [L. *bullatus.*] [*South.*

Having elevations like blisters. In *botany*, a *bullate* leaf, is one the membranous part of which rises between the veins in elevations like blisters. *Martyn.*

BULL'EN-NAILS, *n. pl.* Nails with round heads and short shanks, turned and lackered. *Gwilt.*

BUL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *boulet*, dim. of *boule*, a ball. See BALL.]

A ball of iron or lead, called also *shot*, used to load guns for killing man or beast. Balls for cannon are made of iron; musket-balls are made of lead.

BULL'E-TIN, *n.* [Fr. *bulletin*, a ballot, a packet, a certificate; Sp. *boletin*, a ticket, or warrant; *boleta*, a ticket, a *billet*; Port. *boleta*; It. *bulletta*, *bullettino*; properly, a roll.]

1. A report of a state of facts, issued by authority, as of military operations, or of the health of some distinguished personage.

2. In a *wider sense*, any public notice or announcement, especially of news recently received.

BULL'E-TIN-BOARD, *n.* A board on which announcements of news are put up, particularly at news-rooms, printing-offices, &c.

BULL'I-ED, (bul'lid,) *pp.* Insulted.

BUL'LION, (bul'yun,) *n.* [Fr. *billon*, base coin.]

Uncoined gold or silver in the mass. The precious metals are called *bullion*, when smelted and not perfectly refined; or, when refined, but in bars, ingots, or in any form uncoined, as in plate. *Encyc.*

In *political economy*, this word is used to denote gold and silver, both coined and uncoined. *P. Cyc.*

BULL'LI-RAG, *v. t.* To insult in a bullying manner. *Todd.*

BULL'ISH, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a bull, or blunder. *Milton.*

BULL'IST, *n.* A writer of Papal bulls. *Harmar.*

BUL'LITE, *n.* A petrified shell, or the fossil remains of shells, of the genus Bulla. *Jameson.*

BUL-LI''TION, (-lish'un,) *n.* [L. *bullio.* See BOIL.]

The act or state of boiling. Superseded by EBULLITION. *Bacon.*

BULL'OCK, *n.* [Sax. *bulluca*; G. *bullochs.*]

An ox, or castrated bull. In America, it is applied to a full-grown ox.

BULL'OCK'S-EYE, (-I,) *n.* A small, thick glass or skylight, in a covering or roof.

BULL'Y, *n.* [Sw. *böla*, to bellow, *buller*, a tumult, Dan. *bullen*, swelled, puffed up, or, more directly, from Sax. *bulgian*, to bellow.]

A noisy, blustering, overbearing fellow, more distinguished for insolence and empty menaces than for courage, and disposed to provoke quarrels. *Addison.*

BULL'Y, *v. t.* To insult and overbear with noise and blustering menaces. *King.*

BULL'Y, *v. i.* To be noisy and quarrelsome. *Johnson.*

BULL'Y-ING, *n.* Act of bullying, or state of being bullied.

BULL'Y-ING, *ppr.* Insulting with threats.

BUL'RUSH, *n.* [*bole*, or *boll*, and *rush.*] A large kind of rush, growing in wet land or water, and without knots, says Johnson; but Dryden calls it the *knotty bulrush.*

The name *bulrush* is applied, in England, to the *Scirpus lacustris*, and also to the *Typha latifolia*, and *T. angustifolia*, (*P. Cyc.*;) in America, to the *Juncus effusus.*

BULSE, *n.* A certain quantity of diamonds. *Wraxall.* [*India.*]

BOLTEL, *n.* [See BOLT.] A *bolter* or bolting-cloth; also, bran. [*Not used.*]

BUL'WARK, *n.* [Sw. *bolverck*; D. *bolwerk*; Ger. *bollwerk*; Dan. *bolværk*; from D. *bol*, plump, and a ball. Sw. *bula*, W. *bal*, a protuberance, and *work*; a projecting or outwork. Fr. *boulevard*; Sp. and Port. *baluarte*; It. *baluardo.*]

1. In *fortification*, a bastion, or a rampart; a mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon-shot, and formed with bastions, curtains, &c. *Encyc.*

2. A fortification; also, any means of defense; as, a navy is the *bulwark* of a nation.

3. That which secures against an enemy or external annoyance; a screen or shelter; means of protection and safety.

Salvation will God appoint for walls and *bulwarks.*—Is. xxvi.

BUL'WARK, *v. t.* To fortify with a rampart; to secure by a fortification; to protect. *Addison. Barlow.*

BUM, *n.* The buttocks; the part on which we sit. *Johnson.*

BUM, *v. i.* To make a noise. *Marston.*

BUM-BAIL'IFF, *n.* [A corruption of *bound-bailiff.*]

In *England*, an under-bailiff; a subordinate civil officer, appointed to serve writs, and to make arrests and executions, and bound with sureties for a faithful discharge of his trust. [*A vulgar word.*]

BUM'BARD, *n.* See BOMBARD. [*Blackstone.*

BUM'BAST, *n.* [A different orthography of BOMBAST, which see.]

1. A cloth made by sewing one stuff upon another; patchwork. *Grew.*

2. Linen stuffed with cotton; stuffing; wadding. *Shak.*

BUM'BLE-BEE, *n.* [L. *bombus*, a buzzing.]

A large bee, sometimes called *humble-bee*; so named from its sound.

BUM'BOAT, *n.* A small boat for carrying provisions to a ship at a distance from shore. *Mar. Dict.*

BUM'KIN, *n.* [See BUMPKIN.] A short boom projecting from each bow of a ship, to extend the clew of the foresail to windward.

2. A small out-rigger over the stern of a boat, to extend the mizzen. *Mar. Dict.*

BUMP, *n.* [W. *pump*, a round mass; *pumpiaw*, to thump; allied to L. *bombus*, and Eng. *pomp*, from swelling, thrusting out.]

1. A swelling or protuberance. *Dryden.*

2. A thump; a heavy blow.

BUMP, *v. i.* To make a loud, heavy, or hollow noise, as the bittern. It is also written *boom.* [W. *bwmp.*] *Dryden.*

BUMP, *v. t.* To strike, as with or against any thing large or solid; as, to *bump* the head against a wall; to thump.

BUMP'ER, *n.* A cup or glass filled to the brim, or till the liquor runs over. *Dryden.*

2. A crowded house at a theater, &c., in honor of some favorite performer.

BUMP'KIN, *n.* [*bump*, large, swelling, and *kin*, Sax. *cyn*, kind, genus.]

An awkward, heavy rustic; a clown, or country lout. *Locke.*

BUMP'KIN-LY, *a.* Clownish. [*Not used.*] *Richardson.*

BUN, *n.* A kind of cake.

BUNCH, *n.* [W. *pung*; Dan. *bunke*, *bynke*, a heap, or heaped measure.]

1. A protuberance; a hunch; a knob or lump; as, the *bunch* on a camel's back. *Ismah.*

2. A cluster; a number of the same kind growing together; as, a *bunch* of grapes. *Dryden.*

3. A number of things tied together; as, a *bunch* of keys; a *bunch* of rods. *Locke.*

4. A collection of things; a knot; as, a *bunch* of hair; a *bunch* of trees. *Spenser.*

BUNCH, *v. i.* To swell out in a protuberance; to be protuberant or round. *Woodward.*

BUNCH, *v. t.* To form or tie in a bunch or bunches.

BUNCH'-BACK-ED, (-bakt,) *a.* [*bunch* and *back.*] Having a bunch on the back; crooked. *Shak.*

BUNCH'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being bunchy, or growing in bunches. *Johnson.*

BUNCH'Y, *a.* Growing in bunches; like a bunch; having tufts. *Grew.*

BUN'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *byndel*; D. *bondel*; G. *bund*, *bundel*; Sw. *bindel*, and *bunt.* This word is formed from the root of *bind*, *band*, *bond.*]

1. A number of things put together.

2. A roll; any thing bound or rolled into a convenient form for conveyance; as, a *bundle* of lace; a *bundle* of hay. *Spectator.*

BUN'DLE, *v. t.* To tie or bind in a bundle or roll; often followed by *up*; as, to *bundle up* clothes. *Locke. Swift.*

To bundle off; to send a person off in a hurry, or pet. *Holloway.*

BUNG, *n.* [Fr. *bondon*; G. *spund*; D. *sponds*; W. *bwng*, a bung-hole.]

The stopple of the orifice in the bilge of a cask. *Mortimer.*

BUNG, *v. t.* To stop the orifice in the bilge of a cask with a bung; to close up.

BUN'GA-LŌW, *n.* In *Bengal*, a country house or cottage, erected by Europeans, and constructed of wood, bamboo, mats, and thatch. *Malcom.*

BUNG'-DRAW-ER, *n.* A wooden mallet, of a peculiar form, for taking the bung out of a cask. [*Local.*]

BUNG'-HŌLE, *n.* [*bung* and *hole.*] The hole or orifice in the bilge of a cask. Sometimes shortened into BUNG.

BUN'GLE, (bung'gl,) *v. i.* To perform in a clumsy, awkward manner; as, to *bungle* in making shoes. *Dryden.*

BUN'GLE, *v. t.* To make or mend clumsily; to botch; to manage awkwardly; with *up.* *Dryden.*

BUN'GLE, *n.* A botch; inaccuracy; gross blunder; clumsy performance. *Ray.*

BUN'GLER, *n.* A clumsy, awkward workman; one who performs without skill. *Peacham.*

BUN'GLING, *ppr.* Performing awkwardly.

BUN'GLING, *a.* Clumsy; awkwardly done. *Dryden.*

BUN'GLING-LY, *adv.* Clumsily; awkwardly. *Bentley.*

BUNK, *n.* [Dan. *bynke*, a meal-tub; Sw. *mjölk-bunke*, a milk-pan.]

A case or box of boards for a bed; *a word used in some parts of America.*

BUNK'ER, *n.* A large bin or receptacle for various things, as coals, &c.

BUN, } *n.* [Scot. *bun*, *bunn*: Ir. *bunna*: Gr. βουνος,
BUNN, } a hill, and a cake offered to deities. It signifies a mass or collection.]

A small cake, or a kind of sweet bread. *Gay.*

BUN'ION, (bun'yun,) *n.* An excrescence or ball on the great toe corresponding to a corn.

BUNT, *n.* The middle part, cavity, or belly of a sail. *Mar. Dict.*

BUNT, *v. i.* To swell out; as, the sail *bunts.*

2. In *popular language*, to push with the horns; to butt. [See POINT.]

BUNT'ER, *n.* A cant word for a woman who picks up rags in the streets; hence, a low, vulgar woman. *Johnson.*

BUNT'ING, *n.* A name common to different species of the genus Emberiza, as the English or common bunting, and the snow bunting. The rice bunting, or bobolink, is a species of Icterus.

BUNT'ING, } *n.* [Ger. *bunt*, D. *bont*, streaked, or of
BUNT'INE, } different colors.]

A thin, woolen stuff, of which the colors or flags and signals of ships are made. *Mar. Dict.*

BUNT'LINES, *n. pl.* Ropes fastened to cringles on the bottoms of square sails, to draw them up to their yards. *Mar. Dict.*

BUOY, (bwoy,) *n.* [Fr. *bouée*, a buoy; D. *boei*, a buoy, a lodge or hut, a fetter, or shackle, a handcuff, *boeijen*, to fetter, to *buoy*; Ger. *boy*; Dan. *boy*; Russ. *buy*: Sp. *boya*, a buoy; probably from the root of Sax. *byan*, to dwell, that is, to set, be fixed, or stationary. Dan. *bye*, *boende.*]

1. A float.

2. A floating mark to point out the position of objects beneath the water, as anchors, shoals, rocks, &c. Buoys are of various kinds; as, *cone-buoys*, in the form of a cone; *nun-buoys*, which are large in the middle, and tapering nearly to a point at each end; *cable-buoys*, empty casks employed to buoy up the cable in rocky anchorage.

Life-buoy: a buoy intended to support persons who have fallen into the water, until a boat can be dispatched to save them.

To stream the buoy, is to let it fall by the ship's side into the water, before letting go the anchor. *Mar. Dict.*

BUOY, (bwoy,) *v. t.* To keep afloat in a fluid; to bear up, or keep from sinking in a fluid, as in water or air; with *up.* *Woodward.*

2. To support or sustain; to keep from sinking into ruin or despondency. *King Charles.*

3. To fix buoys, as a direction to mariners.

BUOY, *v. i.* To float; to rise by specific lightness. *Pope.*

BUOY'AN-CY, (bwoy'an-sy,) *n.* The quality of floating on the surface of water, or in the atmosphere; specific lightness.

BUOY'ANT, *a.* Floating; light; that will not sink; having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid. *Thomson.*

2. Bearing up, as a fluid; sustaining another body. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

BUOY'ANT-LY, *adv.* In a buoyant manner. *Coleridge.*

BUOY'ED, (bwoyd,) *pp.* Kept afloat on water; supported.

BUOY'ING, *ppr.* Keeping afloat; sustaining.

BUOY'-ROPE, *n.* [*buoy* and *rope.*] The rope which fastens a buoy to an anchor.

BU-PRES'TI-DANS, *n. pl.* A tribe of coleopterous insects, of brilliant metallic colors. *Kirby.*

BUR, }
BOUR, } [Sax. *bur*,] signifies a chamber or a cottage.
BOR, }

BUR, *n.* [Sax. *burre*, burdock; W. *bar*, a bushy head or bunch; Ir. *borr*, a bunch or knob; Fr. *bourrée*, ousb.]

1. Any rough or prickly envelope of the seeds of plants, whether a persistent calyx, pericarp, or proper coat, as of the chestnut and burdock.

2. A roughness in sounding the letter *r.*

3. A broad ring of iron behind the place for the hand on a spear used in tilting. *Encyc.*

BUR'BOT, *n.* [from L. *barbatus*, so named from its beard.]

A fish of the genus Gadus, (*G. Lota*,) shaped like an eel, but shorter and thicker, with a flat head, and on the nose it has two small beards, and another on the chin. It is disgusting in appearance, but delicate food. It is called also *eel-pout.* *Encyc.*

BUR'DE-LAIS, *n.* A sort of grape. *Johnson.*

BUR'DEN, (bur'dn.) Written also BURTHEN. [Sax. *byrden*, *byrthen*; Sw. *börda*: Dan. *byrde*; G. *bürde*; Ir. *beart* or *beirt*; Gr. φορτος; Fr. *fardeau*; Arm. *fard*; from *bear*: L. *fero* or *porto*; Pers. بردن *burdan*, to carry. See BEAR.]

1. That which is borne or carried; a load. Hence,

2. That which is borne with labor or difficulty; that which is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive. *Milton.*

3. A birth. *Shak.*

4. [Fr. *bourdon*, a drone.] The verse repeated in a song, or the return of the theme at the end of each verse; the chorus; so called from the application of this word to the drone or base, and the pipe or string which plays it, in an instrument. A chord which is to be divided, to perform the intervals of music, when open and undivided, is also called the *burden.* *Encyc.*

5. In *common language*, that which is often repeated; a subject on which one dwells.

6. A fixed quantity of certain commodities; as, a *burden* of gad steel, 120 pounds.

7. The contents of a ship; the quantity or number of tons a vessel will carry; as, a ship of a hundred tuns *burden.*

8. A club. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

BUR'DEN, (bur'dn,) *v. t.* To load; to lay on a heavy load; to encumber with weight. Hence,

2. To oppress with any thing grievous; as, to *burden* a nation with taxes.

3. To surcharge; as, to *burden* the memory.

BUR'DEN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Loaded with weight; encumbered; oppressed.

BUR'DEN-ER, *n.* One who loads; an oppressor.

BUR'DEN-OUS, *a.* Grievous; heavy to be borne, oppressive. *Sidney.*

2. Cumbersome; useless. *Milton.*

BUR'DEN-SŌME, *a.* Heavy; grievous to be borne; causing uneasiness or fatigue; oppressive. *Dryden.*

BUR'DEN-SŌME-LY, *adv.* In a burdensome manner.

BUR'DEN-SŌME-NESS, *n.* The quality of being burdensome; heaviness; oppressiveness.

BUR'DOCK, *n.* [*bur* and *dock.*] The popular name of a genus of plants called *Arctium.* They are troublesome weeds.

The *lesser burdock* is a species of Xanthium.

BŪ'REAU, (bū'ro,) *n.* [Fr. *bureau*, an office, a table, a court, a chest of drawers; Sp. *buree*, a court of justice; Arm. *burell*; Fr. *bure*, a cloth. The primary sense is a cloth covering a table, like *exchequer.* *Lunier.*]

1. A chest of drawers, for keeping papers or clothes.

2. A department for the transaction of business by a public functionary. On *the continent of Europe*, the highest departments, in most countries, have the name of *bureau*; as, the *bureau* of the minister of foreign affairs. In *England* and *America*, the term is confined to inferior and subordinate departments.

In *Spanish*, this word *buree* is a court of justice for the trial of persons belonging to the king's household.

BU-REAU'CRA-CY, (bu-rō'kra-sy,) *n.* A system in which the business of government is carried on in departments, each under the control of a chief, in contradistinction from a system in which the officers of government have a co-ordinate authority. [*Recent.*] *Brande.*

BU-RETTE', *n.* In *chemistry*, an instrument, invented by Gay-Lussac, for the purpose of dividing a fluid into hundredths or thousandths, consisting of a larger graduated glass tube, and a smaller parallel tube, connected with the former at the base, and recurved at the top. *P. Cyc.*

BURG, *n.* [This is the same word as BOROUGH, the only difference being in the pronunciation of the final letter.]

A borough; originally, a fortified town, but now a city or town, which sends members to parliament, whether incorporated or not. [See BOROUGH.]

BURG'AGE, *n.* [from *burg.*] In *English law*, tenure in burgage, or burgage tenure, is tenure in socage, applied to cities or towns, or where houses, or lands which were formerly the site of houses, in an ancient borough, are held of some lord in common socage by a certain established rent; a remnant of Saxon liberty. *Blackstone.*

BURG'A-MOT, *n.* A variety of pear. [See BERGAMOT.]

2. A kind of perfume. [See BERGAMOT.]

BURG'A-NET, } *n.* [Fr. *bourguignote*, from *burg*, in
BURG'O-NET, } the sense of *covering* or *guarding.*]

A kind of helmet, the Spanish murrion. *Spenser. Shak.*

BUR-GEOIS', *n.* [Fr. *bourgeois*, pronounced *boorzh-wa'*, from *bourg*, *burg.*]

A burgess.

BUR-GEOIS', (bur-jois',) *n.* A species of type, or printing letter, smaller than long primer, and larger than brevier. [See BOURGEOIS.]

BUR'GEON. See BOURGEON.

BUR'GESS, *n.* [Fr. *bourgeois*, from *bourg*, *burg.*]

1. An inhabitant of a borough, or walled town, or one who possesses a tenement therein; a citizen or freeman of a borough. *Blackstone.*

2. A representative of a borough in parliament. *Blackstone.*

3. A magistrate of certain towns. *Encyc.*

4. Before the revolution, the representatives in the popular branch of the legislature of Virginia were called *burgesses*: as, the *house of burgesses.* It is now called the *house of delegates.*

BUR'GESS-SHIP, *n.* The state or quality of a burgess. *South.*

BURG'GRAVE, *n.* [G. *burggraf*; *burg*, a fortress or fortified town, and *graf*, a count.]

A title in Germany; applied, originally, to one appointed to the command of a *burg*; but afterward it became hereditary, with a domain attached. Some of the *burggraves* were immediate members of the former German empire. *Ersch and Gruber, Encyc.*

BURGH, (burg,) *n.* A different orthography of BURG, BOROUGH, which see.

BURGH'-BŌTE, *n.* [*burgh* and *bote.*] In *old laws*, a contribution toward the building or repairing of castles, or walls, for the defense of a city or town. *Encyc.*

BURGH'-BRĔCH, *n.* [*burgh* and *breach.*] A fine imposed on a burgh, for a breach of the peace. [*English.*]

BURGH'ER, *n.* [from *burg.*] An inhabitant of a burgh or borough, who enjoys the privileges of the borough of which he is a freeman. In *America*, it is applied to any native citizen, especially in the state of New York.

BURGH'ER-MAS'TER, *n.* See BURGO-MASTER.

BURGH'ER-SHIP, *n.* The state or privilege of a burgher.

BURGH'-MAS-TER, *n.* [*burgh* and *master.*] A burgomaster; also, an officer in the tin mines, who directs and lays out the meers for the workmen, called also *bailiff*, and *bar-master.* *Encyc.*

BURGH'MŌTE, *n.* [*burgh* and *mote*, meeting.] The court of a *burgh* or borough. *Encyc.*

BURG'LAR, *n.* [*burgh* or *burg*, a house, and Arm. *laer*, a thief; whence Fr. *larron.*]

One guilty of nocturnal house-breaking; one who breaks and enters a mansion house, with intent to commit a felony. *Coke.*

BURG-LA'RI-AN, *n.* A person guilty of burglary.

BURG-LA'RI-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to burglary; constituting the crime of burglary.

To come down a chimney is held a *burglarious* entry. *Blackstone.*

BURG-LA'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With an intent to commit burglary; in the manner of a burglar. *Blackstone.*

BURG'LA-RY, *n.* The act or crime of nocturnal house-breaking, with an intent to commit a felony. To constitute this crime, the act must be committed in the night, or when there is not daylight enough to discern a man's face. It must be in a mansion house, or in an adjoining building which is a part or parcel of the mansion. There must be an actual

breaking and an entry; but an opening made by the offender, as by taking out a pane of glass, or lifting a window, raising a latch, picking a lock, or removing any fastening, amounts to a breaking; and putting in of the hand, after such breaking, is an entry. The act must also be done with an intent to commit felony. *Blackstone.*

BURG'O-MAS-TER, *n.* [*burg* and *master.*] A burghmaster; a magistrate, or one employed in the government of a city. The *burgomasters* are the chief magistrates of the great towns in Holland, Flanders, and Germany.

2. An aquatic bird, the glaucous gull, (*Larus glaucus,*) common in arctic regions, which lays its eggs in the holes of rocks. *Ed. Encyc.*

BUR'GOUT, (bur'goo,) *n.* A kind of thick gruel used by seamen.

BUR'GRAVE, *n.* [*burg* and G. *graf*, D. *graaf*, a count.]

In *some European countries*, an hereditary governor of a town or castle.

[Properly Burgrave, which see.]

BUR'GUN-DY, *n.* A kind of wine, so called from Burgundy in France. *Shenstone.*

BUR'GUN-DY PITCH, *n.* Turpentine from which the essential oil has been distilled off, with the addition of water. It is used for plasters.

BURH is the same as *burg*, *burgh*, with the aspirate. It is Saxon, and signifies a city, a castle, a house, or tower. Hence, in composition, it signifies defense, protection; as, *cwenburh*, (*queen-burh,*) a woman ready to assist; *Cuthburh*, eminent for assistances. *Gibson's Camden.*

BUR'I-AL, (ber'ri-al,) *n.* [See Bury.] The act of burying a deceased person; sepulture; interment; the act of depositing a dead body in the earth, in a tomb or vault, or in the water.

2. The act of placing any thing under earth or water; as, to *bury* seed in the earth.

BUR'I-AL-PLACE, *n.* A place appropriated to the burial of the dead; a grave-yard.

BUR'I-AL SERV'ICE, (ber're-al,) *n.* The service performed at the interment of the dead.

BUR'I-ED, (ber'rid,) *pp.* or *a.* Deposited in the earth, or in a grave.

BUR'I-ER, (ber'ri-er,) *n.* One who buries a deceased person. *Shak.*

BO'RIN, *n.* [Fr. *burin*; Port. *boril*; It. *bulino.*]

A graver; an instrument for engraving. *Johnson.*

BURKE, *v. t.* [from the name of the Irishman who first committed the crime, in 1829.]

To murder a person with the intention of selling the body for dissection.

BURK'ED, (burkt,) *pp.* Murdered, as above. [*Modern.*]

BURK'ING, *ppr.* Murdering, as above.

BURL, *v. t.* [See Burly.] To dress cloth as fullers do. *Johnson.*

2. To pick knots and loose threads off from cloth. *Ash.*

BUR'LACE, *n.* [A contraction of *burdelais.*] A sort of grape. *Johnson.*

BUR'LER, *n.* A dresser of cloth.

BUR-LESQUE', (-lesk,) *a.* [Fr.; It. *burlesco*, from *burlare*, to ridicule; *burla*, mockery, raillery; Port. and Sp. *burlar*, to jest or scoff; *burlesco*, a wag, a jester. The termination *esque* answers to Eng. *ish.*]

Jocular; tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images, or by a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it, as when a trifling subject is treated with gravity.

BUR-LESQUE', *n.* Ludicrous representation; a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it, which tends to excite laughter or ridicule.

2. A composition in which a trifling subject or low incident is treated with great gravity, as a subject of great dignity or importance; or a composition in which the contrast between the subject and the manner of considering it renders it ludicrous or ridiculous; as in Virgil Travestie, the Lutrin of Boileau, Butler's Hudibras, and Trumbull's McFingal.

BUR-LESQUE', *v. t.* To turn into ridicule; or to make ludicrous by representation, as by treating a low or trifling subject with great gravity.

BUR-LESQ'UER, (bur-lesk'er,) *n.* One who burlesques or turns to ridicule.

BUR-LET'TA, *n.* [Italian. See Burlesque, Burly.]

A comic opera; a musical farce.

BUR'LI-NESS, *n.* [See Burly.] Bulk; bluster. *Johnson.*

BUR'LY, *a.* [The sense probably is *swelled.* Hence it accords with Russ. *burlyu*, to be noisy, to swell as sound. Qu. W. *broliaw.* See Burlesque.]

Great in size; bulky; tumid; falsely great; boisterous. *Dryden. Cowley.*

This word is obsolete, or nearly so, in America; but *hurly-burly* is common, in vulgar use, for noise, confusion, uproar.

BURN, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* Burned or Burnt. [Sax. *bernan*, *biernan*, or *byrnan*, to burn; *bryne*, a burning fire, ardor; Sw. *brinna*, *brånna*; G. *brennen*; D. *branden*; Dan. *brænde*, from *brand*; L. *pruna*, and, perhaps, *furnus*, *fornax*, a *furnace.* The primary use is, to rage, to act with violent excitement.]

1. To consume with fire; to reduce to ashes by the action of heat or fire; frequently with *up*; as, to *burn up* wood.

2. To expel the volatile parts and reduce to charcoal by fire; as, to *burn* wood into coal. Hence, in popular language, to *burn a kiln* of wood, is to char the wood.

3. To cleanse of soot by burning; to inflame; as, to *burn* a chimney; *an extensive use of the word.*

4. To harden in the fire; to bake or harden by heat; as, to *burn* bricks or a brickkiln.

5. To scorch; to affect by heat; as, to *burn* the clothes or the legs by the fire; to *burn* meat or bread in cookery.

6. To injure by fire; to affect the flesh by heat.

7. To dry up or dissipate; with *up*; as, to *burn up* tares. *Dryden.*

8. To dry excessively; to cause to wither by heat; as, the sun *burns* the grass or plants.

9. To heat or inflame; to affect with excessive stimulus; as, ardent spirits *burn* the stomach.

10. To heat so much in cookery, as to give the food a disagreeable empyreumatic taste. Hence the phrase *burnt to.*

11. To calcine with heat or fire; to expel the volatile matter from substances, so that they are easily pulverized; as, to *burn* oyster shells, or limestone.

12. To affect with excess of heat; as, the fever *burns* a patient.

13. To subject to the action of fire; to heat or dry; as, to *burn* colors. *Encyc.*

14. In *surgery*, to apply an actual cautery; to cauterize.

To burn up; to consume entirely by fire.

To burn out; to burn till the fuel is all consumed.

BURN, *v. i.* To be on fire; to flame; as, the mount *burned* with fire. *Exodus.*

2. To shine; to sparkle.

O prince! O wherefore *burn* your eyes? *Rowe.*

3. To be inflamed with passion or desire; as, to *burn* with anger or love. *Thomson.*

4. To act with destructive violence, as fire.

Shall thy wrath *burn* like fire? — Ps. lxxxix.

5. To be in commotion; to rage with destructive violence.

The groan still deepens and the combat *burns.* *Pope.*

6. To be heated; to be in a glow; as, the face *burns.*

7. To be affected with a sensation of heat, pain, or acidity; as, the heart *burns.*

8. To feel excess of heat; as, the flesh *burns* by a fire; a patient *burns* with a fever.

To burn out; to burn till the fuel is exhausted and the fire ceases.

BURN, *n.* A small stream; a brook. [*Scottish.*]

BURN, *n.* A hurt or injury of any part of the body, caused by the action of fire.

2. The operation of burning or baking, as in brickmaking; as, they have a good *burn.*

BURN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be burnt. [*Little used.*]

BURN'ED, } *pp.* or *a.* Consumed with fire, scorched
BURNT, } or dried with fire or heat; baked or hardened in the fire.

BURN'ER, *n.* A person who burns or sets fire to any thing.

2. An appendage to a lamp designed to promote combustion.

BURN'ET, *n.* A plant, the Poterium Sanguisorba, common or garden burnet. The Sanguisorba officinalis, is the wild burnet or great burnet.

BURN'ET-SAX'I-FRAGE, *n.* A name common to different species of plants of the genus Pimpinella.

BURN'ING, *ppr.* Consuming with fire; flaming; scorching; hardening by fire; calcining; charring; raging as fire; glowing.

BURN'ING, *n.* Combustion; the act of expelling volatile matter and reducing to ashes, or to a calx; a fire; inflammation; the heat or raging of passion. In *surgery*, actual cautery; cauterization.

BURN'ING, *a.* Powerful; vehement; as, a *burning* shame; a *burning* scent. *Shak.*

2. Much heated; very hot; scorching.

The *burning* plains of India. *S. S. Smith.*

BURN'ING-GLASS, *n.* [*burn* and *glass.*] A convex glass, which, when exposed to the direct rays of the sun, collects them into a small space, or point, called a *focus*, producing an intense heat. The name is given also to a concave mirror which condenses the sun's rays. *Encyc.*

BURN'ING-MIR'ROR, *n.* A single concave mirror; or a combination of plane mirrors, so arranged as to combine their rays in one focus.

BURN'ING-THORN'Y-PLANT, *n.* A species of Euphorbia or spurge. *Fam. of Plants.*

BURN'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *brunir*; D. *bruineeren*; It. *brunire*; Sp. *brunir.* This word undoubtedly is of secondary formation, from the color of flame. See Burn.]

To polish by friction; to make smooth, bright, and glossy; as, to *burnish* steel. *Dryden.*

BURN'ISH, *v. i.* To grow bright or glossy. *Swift.*

BURN'ISH, *n.* Gloss; brightness; luster. *Christ. Observ.*

BURN'ISH-ED, (burn'isht,) *pp.* Polished; made glossy.

BURN'ISH-ER, *n.* The person who polishes or makes glossy.

2. An instrument used in polishing, of different kinds. It may be a piece of round polished steel, a dog's or wolf's tooth, a piece of copper, agate, or pebble, &c. It is used for giving a gloss or smoothness to metals, to the edges of books, &c.

BURN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Polishing; making smooth and glossy.

BURN'OOSE, } *n.* [Sp. *albornoz*; Port. *albornoz*; Pers.
BURN'OS, } بروان; Syr. صبرصبا *buruna.*]

An upper cloak or garment, used by the Arabs. *Parkhurst.*

BURNT, *pp.* or *a.* from Burn. Consumed; scorched; heated, subjected to the action of fire.

BURNT'-EAR, *n.* A disease in grain, by which the seed is rendered abortive, and its coat covered with a black powder; the *charbon* (coal) of the French, and the *brand* of the Germans. *P. Cyc.*

BURNT'-OF'FER-ING, *n.* [*burnt* and *offer.*] Something offered and burnt on an altar, as an atonement for sin; a sacrifice; called also *burnt-sacrifice.* The offerings of the Jews were a clean animal, as an ox, a calf, a goat, or sheep; or some species of vegetable substance, as bread, and ears of wheat or barley.

BURR, *n.* A roughness in sounding the letter *r.*

2. The lobe or lap of the ear. *Dict.*

3. The round knob of a horn next a deer's head.

4. The sweetbread. *Encyc.*

BURR'-MILL'STONE. See Burr-Stone.

BURR'-PUMP, } *n.* A pump, having a staff of 6, 7,
BILGE'-PUMP, } or 8 feet long, with a bar of wood to which the leather is nailed, which serves instead of a box. This staff is worked by men who pull it up and down, with a rope fastened to the middle of it. *Encyc.*

BURR'-STONE, } *n.* A silicious or quartz rock, con-
BUHR'-STONE, } taining many irregular cavities, and used for mill-stones.

BUR'RAS-PIPE, *n.* An instrument or vessel used by surgeons to keep corroding powders in. *Johnson.*

BUR'-REED, *n.* A plant, the Sparganium. *Muhlenberg.*

BUR'REL, *n.* A sort of pear, called also the *red butter pear*, from its smooth, delicious, soft pulp. *Philips.*

BUR'REL-FLY, *n.* The ox-fly, gad-bee, or breeze. *Johnson.*

BUR'REL-SHOT, *n.* [Fr *bourreler*, to torment, and *shot.*]

Small shot, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c., put into cases, to be discharged among enemies.

BUR'ROCK, *n.* A small wier or dam where wheels are laid in a river, for catching fish. *Philips.*

BUR'ROW, *n.* A different orthography of Burgh, Borough, which see.

BUR'ROW, *n.* [Sax. *byrgen*, a sepulcher, *byrian*, to *bury*, or *beorgan*, to keep.]

A hollow place in the earth, where small animals lodge, and sometimes deposit their provisions.

BUR'ROW, *v. i.* To excavate a hole in the earth; to lodge in a hole excavated in the earth, as conies or rabbits. In *a more general sense*, to lodge in any deep or concealed place. The word seems to include the idea of excavating a hole for a lodge, as well as lodging in it; but the verb is not often used transitively; as, to *burrow* the earth.

BUR'ROW-ING, *ppr.* Lodging in a burrow.

BURS'AR, *n.* [See Burse.] A treasurer, or cash-keeper; as, the *bursar* of a college, or of a monastery; a purser.

2. A student to whom a stipend is paid out of a burse or fund appropriated for that purpose, as the exhibitioners sent to the universities in Scotland, by each presbytery. *Encyc. Johnson.*

BURS'AR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a bursar. *Hales.*

BURS'A-RY, *n.* The treasury of a college or monastery.

2. In *Scotland*, an exhibition. *Encyc.*

BURSCH, (bursh,) *n.*; *pl.* Burschen. [Ger.] A youth; especially a student in a German university.

BURSE, (burs,) *n.* [Fr. *bourse*, a purse, the vesicle of the gall, the hull or skin of seeds, an exchange; D. *beurs*, a purse, an exchange, scrotum; Ger. *börse*, a purse, an exchange; D. *börs*, the same; It. *borsa*; Sp. and Port. *bolsa*, a purse or bag, r being changed into *l.*]

1. A public edifice in certain cities, for the meeting of merchants to consult on matters of trade and money, and to negotiate bills of exchange. This is the name used in many cities in Europe, but in England and America, such building is called an *exchange.*

2. In *France*, a fund or foundation for the maintenance of poor scholars in their studies. In *the middle ages*, it signified a little college, or a hall in a university. *Encyc.*

BURST, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* Burst. The old participle *bursten* is nearly obsolete. [Sax. *byrstan*, *burstan*; D. *barsten*; G. *bersten*; Dan. *briste*; Sw. *brista*, to burst. The word *bristle* seems to belong to *burst*, denoting a *shoot.*]

1. To fly or break open with force, or with sudden

violence; to suffer a violent disruption. The peculiar force of this word is, in expressing a sudden rupture, with *violence*, or *expansion*, or both. Hence it is generally used to signify the sudden rupture of a thing by internal force, and a liberation from confinement; as, to *burst* from a prison; the heart *bursts* with grief. *Milton.*

2. To break away; to spring from; as, to *burst* from the arms. *Pope.*

3. To come or fall upon suddenly or with violence; to rush upon unexpectedly; as, a sound *bursts* upon our ears.

4. To issue suddenly, or to come from a hidden or retired place into more open view; as, a river *bursts* from a valley; a spring *bursts* from the earth.

5. To break forth into action suddenly; as, to *burst* into tears.

6. To break or rush in with violence; as, to *burst* into a house or a room.

7. To open spontaneously, as an abscess.

It is often followed by an intensive particle; as, *out, forth, away, from*, or *asunder*.

BURST, *v. t.* To break or rend by force or violence, to open suddenly; as, to *burst* a chain or a door; to *burst* a cannon.

BURST, *n.* A sudden breaking forth; a disruption; a violent rending; *more appropriately*, a sudden explosion or shooting forth; as, a *burst* of thunder; a *burst* of applause; a *burst* of passion.

2. A rupture or hernia, or the unnatural protrusion of the contents of the abdomen.

BURST, **BURST'EN**, } *pp.* or *a.* Affected with a rupture or hernia.

BURST, *pp.* Opened or rent asunder by violence.

BURST'EN-NESS, *n.* The state of having a rupture; [the hernia.

BURST'ER, *n.* One that bursts.

BURST'ING, *ppr.* Rending or parting by violence; exploding.

BURST'-WORT, *n.* The Herniarin, a plant said to be good against hernia or ruptures.

BURT, *n.* A flat fish of the turbot kind. *Johnson.*

BURTH'EN. See BURDEN.

BUR'TON, *n.* A small tackle formed by two blocks or pulleys, used to set up or tighten the topmost shrouds, and for various other purposes; called also *top-burton-tackle*. *Mar. Dict.*

BUR'Y, (ber'ry,) *n.* This word is a different orthography of *burg, burh, borough*. It signifies a house, habitation, or castle, and is retained in many names of places, as in *Shrewsbury, Danbury, Aldermanbury*. The word is used by Grew for *burrow*.

BUR'Y, (ber'ry,) *v. t.* [Sax. *byrian, burgan*, to bury; *byrgen*, a tomb or sepulcher; allied to *beorgan*, to save.]

1. To deposit a deceased person in the grave; to inter a corpse; to entomb.

2. To cover with earth, as seed sown.

3. To hide; to conceal; to overwhelm; to cover with any thing; as, to *bury* any one in the ruins of a city.

4. To withdraw or conceal in retirement; as, to *bury* one's self in a monastery, or in solitude.

5. To commit to the water; to deposit in the ocean; as, dead bodies *buried* in the deep.

6. To place one thing within another.

> Thy name is *buried* in her. *Shak.*

7. To forget and forgive, to hide in oblivion; as, to *bury* an injury.

To bury the hatchet, in the striking metaphorical language of American Indians, is to lay aside the instruments of war, forget injuries, and make peace.

BUR'Y-ING, (ber're-ing,) *ppr.* Interring; hiding; covering with earth, overwhelming.

BUR'Y-ING, (ber're-ing,) *n.* The act of interring the dead; sepulture. *John* xii. 7.

BUR'Y-ING-GROUND, } *n.* A grave-yard; a place
BUR'Y-ING-PLACE, } appropriated to the sepulture of the dead, a church-yard.

BUSH, *n.* [D. *busch*, G. *busch*; Dan. *busk*; Sw. *buske*; It. *bosco*; Sp. *bosque*; Port. *bosque*; whence Sp. *boscage*, Fr. *bocage*, It. *boscata*, a grove or cluster of trees. Qu. Gr. *Βοσκω*, L. *pasco*, originally, to feed on sprouts.]

1. A shrub; particularly a shrub with branches rising from or near the root; a thick shrub; also, a cluster of shrubs. With hunters, a fox tail. *Spenser. Waller. Encyc. Ash.*

2. A thicket or place abounding in trees or bushes. [This was the original sense of the word, as in the Dutch *bosh*, a wood, and was so used by Chaucer. In this sense it is extensively used in the British colonies, especially at the Cape of Good Hope, where it may have been borrowed from the Dutch.]

3. A branch of a tree fixed or hung out as a tavern sign. Hence, since the branch has been discontinued, a coronated frame of wood, hung out as a tavern sign, is so called. Hence the English proverb, "Good wine needs no bush." *Encyc.*

[*I know not that this is so used in the United States.*]

4. A circle of metal let into the sheaves of such blocks as have iron pins, to prevent their wearing. *Mar. Dict.*

The word is applicable to a like circle in other round holes as to the key-hole of a watch, the vent of a gun, &c.

This word when applied to sheaves is called *bush*, but when applied to the circular iron of a cart wheel is, in America, called a *box*. Qu. It. *bosso*, the box-tree; *bossolo*, a little box. Johnson writes it *bushel*.

BUSH, *v. i.* To grow thick or bushy. *Milton.*

BUSH, *v. t.* To furnish a block with a bush, or to line any orifice with metal to prevent wearing.

BUSH'EL, *n.* [Fr. *boisseau*; Arm. *boesel*; Norm. *buasel*; probably from *boiste, boite*, a box; It. *bossolo*, that is, a little box.]

1. A dry measure, containing eight gallons, or four pecks. The Winchester bushel, used in England from the time of Henry VII. to the year 1826, contains eight gallons of wheat; each gallon, eight pounds of wheat, troy weight; the pound, twelve ounces troy; the ounce, twenty sterlings, and the sterling, thirty-two grains of wheat growing in the middle of the ear. The contents are 2150.42 solid inches, equivalent to 1131 ounces and 14 pennyweights troy. In 1826, the imperial bushel was introduced into England, containing 2218.192 cubic inches; so that 31 of the old or Winchester bushels are very nearly equal to 32 imperial bushels. *Brande.*

The Winchester bushel is used still in the United States.

Bushel signifies both the quantity or capacity, and the vessel which will contain the quantity. But a vessel of this kind is not in use. The half bushel measure is used.

2. In *popular language*, a large quantity, indefinitely. *Johnson.*

3. The circle of iron in the nave of a wheel; in America, called a *box*. [See BUSH.]

BUSH'EL-AGE, *n.* A duty payable on commodities by the bushel. [*Not used in the United States.*]

BUSH'ET, *n.* A wood.

BUSH'I-NESS, *n.* [from *bush, bushy.*] The quality of being bushy, thick, or intermixed, like the branches of a bush.

BUSH'-MAN, *n.* [D. *bosch-man, boschjes-man.*]

A woodsman; a name which the Dutch give to a tribe of wild and ferocious inhabitants of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope.

BUSH'MENT, *n.* [from *bush.*] A thicket; a cluster of bushes. [*Not used.*] *Raleigh.*

BUSH'Y, *a.* [from *bush.*] Full of branches; thick and spreading, like a bush; as, a *bushy* beard or brier. *Bacon.*

2. Full of bushes; overgrown with shrubs. *Dryden.*

BUS'I-ED, (biz'zid,) *pp.* of BUSY.

BUS'I-LESS, (biz'ze-less,) *a.* [See BUSY.] Without business; at leisure, unemployed. *Shak.*

BUS'I-LY, (biz'ze-ly,) *adv.* With constant occupation; actively; earnestly; as, to be *busily* employed.

2. With an air of hurry or importance, with too much curiosity; importunately; officiously. *Dryden.*

BUS'I-NESS, (biz'ness,) *n.* [See BUSY.] Employment; that which occupies the time, attention, and labor of men, for the purpose of profit or improvement; *a word of extensive use and indefinite signification. Business* is a particular occupation, as agriculture, trade, mechanic art, or profession, and when used of a particular employment, the word admits of the plural number, *businesses. Business* is also any temporary employment.

2. Affairs; concerns; as, a man leaves his *business* in an unsettled state.

3. The subject of employment, that which engages the care and attention.

> You are so much the *business* of our souls. *Dryden.*

4. Serious engagement; important occupation, in distinction from trivial affairs.

> It should be the main *business* of life to serve God, and obey his commands.

5. Concern; right of action or interposing, as, what *business* has a man with the disputes of others?

6. A point; a matter of question, something to be examined or considered.

> Princes to govern is a perplexed *business*. *Bacon.*

7. Something to be done; employment of importance to one's interest, opposed to *amusement*; as, we have no *business* in town.

> They were far from the Zidonians, and had no *business* with any one. — Judges.

8. Duty, or employment that duty enjoins. A lawyer's *business* is to do justice to his clients.

To do the business for a man, is to kill, destroy, or ruin him.

BUS'I-NESS-LIKE, *a.* Being in the true manner of business.

BUSK, *n.* [Fr. *busque.*]

A piece of steel, whalebone, or wood, worn by women on the breast, to form the shape; *a word dependent on fashion.* *Donne.*

BUSK, *n.* A bush. [*Not used.*]

BUSK, *v. i.* To be active or busy. This is probably the Saxon word *busgian*, to busy, or the Sp. *buscar*, to search. *Busk* is still used in America. [See BUSY.] Fairfax uses it in the sense of *prepare*, transitively, "to *busk* them to battle." In the Scottish dialect, it signifies to *dress* or *attire*.

BUSK'ED, (buskt,) *a.* Wearing a busk. *Pollok.*

BUSK'ET, *n.* A small bush, or a compartment of shrubs in a garden. *Spenser.*

BUSK'IN, *n.* A kind of half boot, or high shoe, covering the foot and leg to the middle, and tied underneath the knee, worn by actors in tragedy on the stage. The buskins of the ancients had very thick soles, to raise the actors and actresses to the stature of the persons they represented. *Encyc.*

2. In classic authors, the word is used for tragedy.

BUSK'IN-ED, (busk'ind,) *a.* Dressed in buskins. *Milton.*

BUSK'Y, *a.* Bushy; wooded; shaded or overgrown with trees or shrubs; generally written *bosky*. [See BUSH.] *Shak.*

BUSS, *n.* [Per. بوسیدن *bousidan*; Ar. باس *bassa*, to kiss; L. *basio*; Fr. *baiser*; Norm. *beser*; Sp. *besar*; Port. *beijar*; It. *baciare*; D. *poetsen*, to kiss. The verb may be from the noun, and perhaps from the name of the lip, at any rate, from the same radical sense, to push; Per. *pus*, the lip, W. and Ir. *bus*, the lip; D. *poes*, a kiss, a puss, a fur tippet, a girl; Sp. *beso*, a kiss; Port. *beiço*, the lip, *beijo*, a kiss; It. *bacio*. This word, so venerable for its antiquity and general use, has fallen into disrepute.]

1. A kiss; a salute with the lips.

2. [D. *buis*; G. *buise*; Russ. *busa*.] A small vessel, from 50 to 70 tuns burden, carrying two masts, and two sheds, or cabins, one at each end, used in the herring fishery. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

BUSS, *v. t.* To kiss; to salute with the lips. *Shak.*

BUST, *n.* [It. and Sp. *busto*; Fr. *buste*; L. *bustum.*]

1. In *sculpture*, the figure of a person in relief, showing only the head, shoulders, and stomach, ordinarily placed on a pedestal or console. In speaking of an antique, we say the head is marble, and the *bust* porphyry, or bronze; that is, the shoulders and stomach.

2. The chest or thorax; the trunk of the human body. *Encyc.*

BUST'ARD, *n.* [*bus* and *tarde*; It. *otarda*; Fr. *outarde*. Ancient Celtic, *tarde*. Plin. 10, 22.]

The Otis tarda, a species of bird of the Grallic order, growing to the weight of 25 or 27 pounds, with a breadth of wing of six or seven feet. It inhabits England, and the temperate regions of Europe, and of parts of Asia and Africa, feeding on green corn and other vegetables, and on earth-worms. It runs fast and takes flight with difficulty. *Encyc.*

BUS'TLE, (bus'l,) *v. i.* [This word may be allied to *busy*, or to L. *festino.*]

To stir quick; to be very active; to be very quick in motion, often or usually with the sense of noise or agitation.

> And leave the world for me to bustle in. *Shak.*

BUS'TLE, (bus'l,) *n.* Hurry; great stir; rapid motion with noise and agitation; tumult from stirring or agitation; combustion.

> All would have been well without this bustle. *Spectator*

BUS'TLER, (bus'ler,) *n.* An active, stirring person.

BUS'TLING, (bus'ling,) *ppr.* or *a.* Stirring; moving actively, with noise or agitation.

BUST'O, *n.* A bust; sometimes, perhaps, used for a statue. *Ashmole.*

BUS'Y, (biz'zy,) *a.* [Sax. *bysi, bysig*; whence *bysg*, business, *bysgian*, to busy; D. *bezig*, busy; *bezigen*, to busy, to use. This word appears, from the Dutch, to be composed of *be*, the prefix, and *zig*, the root of *see*, contracted in inf. to *zien*, but retained in the pret. *zag*, and in the derivatives, *zigt*, sight, *zigtbaar*, visible. We find *bezigtigen* signifies to view. If this opinion is correct, the primary sense is seeing, or closely inspecting.]

1. Employed with constant attention; engaged about something that renders interruption inconvenient; as, a man is *busy* in posting his books.

> My mistress is busy, and can not come. *Shak.*

2. Actively employed, occupied without cessation, constantly in motion; as, a *busy* bee. *Shak.*

3. Active in that which does not concern the person; meddling with or prying into the affairs of others; officious; importunate; hence, troublesome; vexatious. *Waller.*

4. Much occupied with employment; as, a *busy* day.

BUS'Y, (biz'zy,) *v. t.* To employ with constant attention; to keep engaged; to make or keep busy; as, to *busy* one's self with books.

> To be *busied* with genus and species. *Locke.*

BUS'Y-BOD'Y, (biz'zy-bod'y,) *n.* [*busy* and *body.*] A meddling person; one who officiously concerns himself with the affairs of others. *Taylor*

BUS'Y-ING, (biz'zy-ing,) *ppr.* Constantly employing.

BUS'Y-MIND'ED, *a.* Having an active mind.

BUT, *part.* for *butan*. [Sax. *butan, buton, buta, bute*, without, on the outside, abroad: be *utan*, except, or excepting, besides; that is, separated, not included. The verb is not in the Saxon; but in Dutch we have

the verb in its primary sense, *buiten*, to rove or wander, to go freebooting; *buit*, booty; *buiten*, out, without, abroad, besides, except; *buiten boord*, overboard; *buiten deur*, out of doors; *buiten huis*, an out-house; *buiten man*, an out-man, a stranger; G. *beute*, booty; Sw. *byte*, booty; *byta*, to exchange; Dan. *bytte*, booty, a parting, division, distribution; *bytte*, to part, divide, exchange, barter; Sp. *botin*; It. *bottino*; Fr. *butin*, booty. The primary sense of *booty* is to rove or wander, to part or separate from; applied to persons, it is to wander; applied to things, it may include stripping. *But*, then, is a contraction of *butan*, and primarily a participle.]

1. Except; besides; unless.

> Who can it be, *but* perjured Lycon? — *Smith.*

That is, removed, separated, excepted. Lycon being separated, or excepted, who can it be?

> And, *but* infirmity,
> Which waits upon worn times, hath something seized
> His wished ability, he had himself
> The lands and waters measured. — *Shak.*

That is, except, unless, separate this fact, that infirmity had seized his ability, he had measured the lands and waters.

In this use, *but*, *butan*, is a participle, equivalent to *excepting*, and may be referred to the person speaking, or, more naturally, it is equivalent to *excepted*, and with the following words, or clause, forming the case absolute.

> Who can it be, Lycon being *excepted*?
> And, *but* my noble Moor is true of mind, it were enough to put him to ill thinking. — *Shak.*
> It can not be *but* Nature hath some director, of infinite power, to guide her in all her ways. — *Hooker.*
> There is no question *but* the king of Spain will reform most of the abuses. — *Addison.*
> It is not impossible *but* I may alter the complexion of my play. — *Dryden.*

In the last three examples, *that* is omitted after *but*.

> It is not impossible *but that* I may alter the complexion of my play.

In these and all similar phrases, *but* denotes separation, exception.

2. Only; as, there is *but* one man present.

> A formidable man *but* to his friends. — *Dryden.*

This use of *but* is a modern innovation, but perhaps too firmly established to be corrected. In all such phrases, a negative, *not*, *nothing*, or other word, is omitted. He is *not* a formidable man, *but* to his enemies; that is, *except*. There is *not but* one man present; that is, there is *not except* or *besides* one present. So, also, "Our light affliction is *but* for a moment." 2 Cor. iv. Our affliction *is not*, *except* for a moment.

> If they kill us, we shall *but* die. — 2 Kings vii.

The common people in America retain the original and correct phrase, usually employing a negative. They do not say, I have *but* one. On the other hand, they say, I have *not but* one, that is, I have not except one; except one, and I have none. This word *but*, for *butan*, is not a conjunction, nor has it the least affinity to that part of speech.

BUT, *conj.* [Sax. *bote*, reparation, satisfaction, compensation; and adverbially, moreover, further, that is, something added to make good, to supply that which is wanted, from *betan*, to make *better*, or more, to amend, that is, to advance; D. *boete*: Sw. *böte*; Dan. *baade*: W. *buz*, advantage. So, in Ger. *aber*, but, is the Eng. *over*. In some of these languages, it denotes a fine or penance, that which makes satisfaction. In Danish, profit; *baade*, to gain or profit; W. *buziaw*: Goth. *botyan*, id.; G. *busse*, *büssen*. We use this word as a noun, in the phrase, He gives a guinea to *boot*, that is, to make good, to satisfy, or by way of addition; and as a verb, in the phrase, What *boots* it? what gain or profit is it? It is radically the same word as *bet* in *better*; and the radical sense is, to advance.]

More; further; noting an addition to supply what is wanting to elucidate or modify the sense of the preceding part of a sentence, or of a discourse, or to continue the discourse, or to exhibit a contrast.

> Now abide faith, hope, charity, these three; *but* the greatest of these is charity. — 1 Cor. xiii.
> When pride cometh, then cometh shame; *but* with the lowly is wisdom. — Prov. xi.
> Our wants are many and grievous, *but* quite of another kind.
> The house of representatives were well agreed in passing the bill; *but* the senate dissented.

This word is, in fact, a noun, equivalent to addition or supply; but, in grammatical construction, no inconvenience results from considering it to be a connective.

BUT, *n.* [Fr. *bout*, end, extremity, and *but*, end, aim, design; Arm. *but* or *bout*. It is sometimes written *butt*, especially when applied to the end of a plank. It coincides, in sense and elements, with L. *peto*, Sp. *bote*, a thrust, *botar*, to cast, It. *botta*, *botto*, *bottare*, Fr. *botte*, *bouder*, Eng. *pout*, and many other words. See BUTT.]

1. An end; a limit; a bound. It is used particularly for the larger end of a thing, as of a piece of timber, or of a fallen tree; that which grows nearest the earth. It is not often applied to the *bound* or limit of land; yet *butted*, for bounded, is often used.

2. The end of a plank, in a ship's side or bottom, which unites with another; generally written BUTT.

3. A mark or object of ridicule.

4. The foot or end of a play.

BUT, *v. i.* To be bounded by; to lie contiguous to; *a word used in America.* [See ABUT.]

BUT′-END, *n.* [*but* and *end.*] The largest or blunt end of a thing; as, the *but-end* of a musket, or of a piece of timber. This word is tautological, *but* and *end* signifying the same thing; unless *but* is considered as equivalent to *swelling*, *protuberant*.

BUTCH′ER, *n.* [Fr. *boucher*; Arm. *boçzer*, a butcher; Fr. *boucherie*; It. *beccheria*, butchery; shambles. The primary sense probably is to stick or stab, as the Fr. *boucher* signifies to stop, that is, to set, to thrust.]

1. One who slaughters animals for market; or one whose occupation is to kill animals for the table. The word may, and often does, include the person who cuts up and sells meat.

2. One who kills men, or commands troops to kill them; one who sheds, or causes to be shed, human blood in abundance; *applied to princes and conquerors who delight in war, or are remarkable for destroying human life.* — *Locke.*

BUTCH′ER, *v. t.* To kill or slaughter animals for food, or for market.

2. To murder; but emphatically applied to murder committed with unusual cruelty, or circumstances of uncommon barbarity.

BUTCH′ER-BIRD, *n.* The shrike; a name common to different species of birds, of the genus Lanius. One species of this genus is called *king-bird*, from its courage in attacking hawks and crows. — *Encyc.*

The *king-bird* is now arranged under the genus Muscicapa, (*M. tyrannus.*) — *Ed. Encyc.*

BUTCH′ER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Killed; slaughtered.

BUTCH′ER-ING, *ppr.* Slaughtering.

BUTCH′ER-LI-NESS, *n.* A cruel, savage, butcherly manner. — *Johnson.*

BUTCH′ER-LY, *a.* [from *butcher.*] Cruel; savage; murderous; grossly and clumsily barbarous. *Shak.*

BUTCH′ER'S-BROOM, *n.* A plant, the Ruscus aculeatus, called also *knee-holly*. It is used by butchers for brooms to sweep their blocks. — *Encyc.*

BUTCH′ER-ROW, *n.* A row of shambles. *Whitlock.*

BUTCH′ER-Y, *n.* The business of slaughtering cattle for the table or for market. — *Pope.*

2. Murder, especially murder committed with unusual barbarity; great slaughter. *Shak. Dryden.*

3. The place where animals are killed for market; a shambles, or slaughter-house; also, a place where blood is shed. — *Shak.*

BUT′LER, *n.* [Fr. *bouteillier*, from *bouteille*, a bottle, that is, the *bottler*; Ir. *buitleir*, a butler, from *buidel*, *bothe*, a bottle.]

A servant or officer in the houses of princes and great men, whose principal business is to take charge of the liquors, plate, &c. Formerly, an officer in the court of France, being the same as the grand echanson, or great cup bearer, of later times. — *Encyc.*

BUT′LER-AGE, *n.* A duty of two shillings on every tun of wine imported into England by foreigners or merchant strangers. It was a composition for the privileges granted to them by King John and Edward I., and originally received by the crown, but it has been granted to certain noblemen. It was called *butlerage*, because originally paid to the king's butler for the king. — *Blackstone. Encyc.*

BUT′LER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a butler. *Gen.* xl. 21.

BUT′MENT, *n.* [Old Fr. *aboutement*, from *bout*, *but*, end.]

1. A buttress of an arch; the supporter, or that part which joins it to the upright pier. — *Encyc.*

2. The mass of stone or solid work at the end of a bridge, by which the extreme arches are sustained. The mass of stone at the end of a timber bridge, without arches, is called by the same name. It is written also ABUTMENT.

BUT′SHAFT, *n.* [*but* and *shaft.*] An arrow to shoot at butts with. — *B. Jonson.*

BUTT, *n.* [See BUT.] Literally, end, furthest point. Hence, a mark to be shot at; the point where a mark is set or fixed to be shot at. — *Dryden.*

2. The point to which a purpose or effort is directed. — *Shak.*

3. The object of aim; the thing against which an attack is directed. — *Clarendon.*

Hence,

4. The person at whom ridicule, jests, or contempt are directed; as, the *butt* of ridicule. — *Spectator.*

5. A push or thrust given by the head of an animal; as, the *butt* of a ram. Also, a thrust in fencing.

6. A cask whose contents are 126 gallons of wine, or two hogsheads; called also a *pipe*. A *butt of beer* is 108 gallons, and from 1500 to 2200 weight of currants is a *butt*. [Sax. *butte* or *bytt*; Sp. *bota.*] *Johnson.*

7. The end of a plank in a ship's side or bottom. — *Mar. Dict.*

8. A particular kind of hinge for doors, &c.

9. *Butts and bounds.* See BUTTS.

10. *A butt's length*: the ordinary distance from the place of shooting to the *butt*, or mark; as, not two pair of *butts'* length from the town. — *Rich. Dict.*

BUTT, *v. i.* [W. *pwtiaw*, to butt, to thrust; It. *buttare*; Sp. *botar*; Port. *botar*, to thrust or throw; Fr. *botte*, a thrust; from the same root, probably, as *but*, *bout*; L. *peto.*]

To thrust the head forward; to strike by thrusting the head against, as an ox or a ram. *Wotton. Dryden.*

BUTT′ED, *pp.* Struck with the head.

2. *a.* Having abuttals; as, the land is *butted* and bounded as follows.

BUT′TER, *n.* [Sax. *buter*, *butera*; D. *boter*; Ger. *butter*; L. *butyrum*; Gr. βουτυρον.]

An oily substance obtained from cream or milk by churning. Agitation separates the fat or oily part of milk from the serous and curdy part, called *buttermilk*.

Butter; in *the old chemistry*, a name given to some of the chlorids, from their soft, butyraceous consistence, when recently prepared; as,

Butter of antimony; now called the *sesquichlorid of antimony*, and obtained by distilling a mixture of corrosive sublimate and antimony.

Butter of arsenic: the sesquichlorid of arsenic, obtained by a like process.

Butter of bismuth; the chlorid of bismuth.

Butter of tin; sublimated muriate of tin.

Butter of zinc: the chlorid of zinc.

Butter; in *vegetable chemistry*, a name given to certain concrete fat oils, which remain solid, or of a butyraceous consistence, at the ordinary temperature, as those of the cocoa-nut and the cacao.

Butter of cacao: an oily, concrete, white matter, obtained from the cacao-nut, by bruising the nut and boiling it in water, or by heat and expression. — *Nicholson. Thomson.*

BUT′TER, *v. t.* To smear with butter.

2. To increase the stakes at every throw or every game; *a cant term among gamesters.* — *Johnson.*

BUT′TER-BUMP, *n.* The bittern. — *Johnson.*

BUT′TER-BURR, *n.* A plant, a species of Tussilago, or colt's-foot, (*T. Petasites*,) growing in wet land, with very large leaves. *Fam. of Plants. Encyc.*

BUT′TER-CUP, / BUT′TER-CUPS, *n.* A name given to a species of Ranunculus or crow-foot, with bright yellow flowers; called also *golden-cup* and *king's-cup*; the *cuckoo-buds* of Shakspeare. — *Fam. of Plants. Lee.*

BUT′TER-FLOW-ER, *n.* A yellow flower; the buttercup. — *Gay.*

BUT′TER-FLY, *n.* [So named from the color of a yellow species. Sax. *buter-flege* or *buter-fleoge*. See FLY.]

A name common to the different species of lepidopterous insects, of the genus Papilio, (Linn.;) properly, in the third and last stage of their existence. They have four wings imbricated with a kind of downy scales, the tongue is convoluted in a spiral form, and the body is hairy. The species are numerous. They are now considered as forming a group, subdivided into tribes, families, and genera. Butterflies proceed from the chrysalides of caterpillars; caterpillars proceed from eggs deposited by butterflies; they then change into chrysalides, which produce butterflies, which again deposit their eggs.

BUT′TER-FLY-SHELL, *n.* The popular name of a genus of Testaceous Mollusca, with a spiral unilocular shell, called *Voluta*. — *Encyc.*

BUT′TER-IS, *n.* An instrument of steel set in wood, for paring the hoof of a horse. — *Farrier's Dict.*

BUT′TER-MILK, *n.* The milk that remains after the butter is separated from it. Johnson calls this *whey*: but whey is the thin part of the milk after the curd or cheese is separated. Buttermilk, in America, is not called *whey*.

BUT′TER-NUT, *n.* [*butter* and *nut.*]

1. The fruit of an American tree, the Juglans cinerea, so called from the oil it contains. The tree bears a resemblance, in its general appearance, to the black walnut, so called. It is sometimes called *oilnut* and *white walnut*. The tree is called also *butternut* or *butternut-tree*. Dr. M. Cutler calls it *Juglans cathartica*. It is the *Juglans cinerea* of others. — *Belknap.*

2. The nut of the Caryocar nuciferum, a native of South America, called also the *Souari*, (vulgarly *Sawarrow*) nut.

BUT′TER-PRINT, / BUT′TER-STAMP, *n.* A piece of carved wood, used to mark cakes of butter.

BUT′TER-TOOTH, *n.* A broad fore tooth. *Johnson.*

BUT′TER-WIFE, / BUT′TER-WOM′AN, *n.* A woman who sells butter. *Johnson.*

BUT′TER-WORT, *n.* A species of Pinguicula, (*P. vulgaris*,) a plant growing on bogs or soft grounds. The leaves are covered with soft, pellucid prickles, which secrete a glutinous liquor; and milk, which has been strained through it, acquires, in a day or two, consistency, and is an agreeable food, used in the north of Sweden. — *Encyc.*

BUT′TER-Y, *a.* [from *butter.*] Having the qualities or appearance of butter. — *Harvey.*

BUT′TER-Y, *n.* An apartment in a house where butter, milk, provisions, and utensils are kept. In *some colleges*, a room where liquors, fruit, and refreshments are kept for sale to the students.

BUT′TING, *ppr.* Striking with the head.

BUT'TOCK, *n.* The rump, or the protuberant part behind.

2. The convexity of a ship behind, under the stern. *Mar. Dict.*

BUT'TON, (but'n,) *n.* [Fr. *bouton*, a button, a bud; W. *buttun*, or *buttom*: Corn. *bottum*: It. *bottone*; Sp. *boton*, a button or bud; from the root of *bud*, that is, a push or protuberance. See BUTT.]

1. A knob; a small ball; a catch, used to fasten together the different parts of dress, made of metal, silk, mohair, wood, &c.

2. Any knob or ball fastened to another body; a small protuberant body. *Boyle. Pope.*

3. A bud, a gem of a plant. *Shak.*

4. The button of the reins of a bridle, is a rug of leather, with the reins passed through, which runs along the length of the reins. *Encyc.*

5. A flat piece of wood, turning on a nail or screw, to fasten doors.

6. A small, round mass of metal, found at the bottom of a crucible, in chemical experiments, or which remains on the cupel, in the process of assaying. *Nicholson. Brande.*

7. The sea-urchin, an animal which has prickles instead of feet. *Ainsworth.*

BUT'TON, (but'n,) *v. t.* To fasten with a button or buttons; to inclose or make secure with buttons, often followed with *up*; as, to *button up* a waistcoat.

2. To dress or clothe. [*Not used.*]

BUT'TON-BUSH, *n.* The popular name of the Cephalanthus occidentalis.

BUT'TON-ED, *pp.* Fastened with a button.

BUT'TON-HOLE, *n.* The hole or loop in which a button is caught.

BUT'TON-ING, *ppr.* Fastening with a button.

BUT'TON-MAK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make buttons.

BUT'TON-STONE, *n.* A species of figured stone, or hard flint, resembling a button, consisting of two bodies which appear to be the filling up of holes in a shell. A species has been found finely striated, like a mohair button. This name is given also to a species of slate found in the marquisate of Bareith. *Encyc.*

BUT'TON-TREE, *n.* The Conocarpus, a genus of plants, natives of the West Indies. *Fam. of Plants. Encyc.*

BUT'TON-WEED, *n.* The popular name of a genus of plants, the Spermacoce. *Fam. of Plants.*

BUT'TON-WOOD, *n.* The Platanus occidentalis, Western plane tree, a large tree, growing in North America, producing rough balls, from which it is named. The wood is hard, and used for windlasses, wheels, and blocks. *Belknap. Mease.*

BUT'TRESS, *n.* [This word appears to be composed of *but*, end, and *truss*, or some word of that family.]

1. A prop; a wall or abutment, built archwise, serving to support another wall on the outside, when very high, or loaded with a heavy superstructure. *Encyc.*

2. Any prop or support. *South.*

BUT'TRESS, *v. t.* To support by a buttress; to prop.

BUT'TRESS-ED, (but'trest,) *pp.* or *a.* Supported with a buttress. *Ward.*

BUTTS, *n. pl.* [from *butt.*] A place where archers meet to shoot at a mark. Also, short pieces of land in arable ridges and furrows. *Encyc.*

Butts and bounds are the abuttals and boundaries of land. *Holloway.*

BUT'WINK, *n.* A bird. *Johnson.*

BUT-Y-RA'CEOUS, } *a.* [from *butyrum*, butter.]
BUT'Y-ROUS, } Having the qualities of butter; resembling butter. *Encyc. Nicholson. Thayer.*

BU-TYR'IC, *a.* *Butyric acid* is an acid found in butter; an oily, limpid fluid, having the smell of rancid butter, and an acrid taste, with a sweetish after-taste, like that of ether.

BO'TYR-INE, *n.* A peculiar oily matter, existing in butter, associated with olein and stearine.

BUX'E-OUS, *a.* Belonging to the box-tree.

BUX'I-NA, } *n.* An alkaloid obtained from the *Buxus*
BUX'INE, } *sempervirens*, or common box.

BUX'OM, *a.* [Sax. *bocsum*, from *bog*, a bow, *bugan*, to bend, and *sum*, some.]

1. Obedient, obsequious, ready to obey. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

2. Gay; lively; brisk. *Milton.*

3. Wanton, jolly. *Dryden.*

BUX'OM-LY, *adv.* Obediently. [*Obs.*]

2. Wantonly; amorously. *Johnson.*

BUX'OM-NESS, *n.* Meekness; obedience. [*Obs.*]

2. Briskness, amorousness. [*Chaucer.*

BUY, (bī,) *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* BOUGHT, (bawt.) [Sax. *bigan*, or *byegan*, *bygan*; Goth. *bugyan*, to buy.]

1. To acquire the property, right, or title, to any thing, by paying a consideration or an equivalent in money. It differs from *barter* only in this—that in *barter*, the consideration or equivalent is some species of commodity, in *purchase*, the consideration is money paid or promised. To purchase; to acquire by paying a price to the satisfaction of the seller; opposed to *sell*.

2. To procure by a consideration given, or by something that is deemed worth the thing bought; to procure at a price; as, to *buy* pleasure with praise; to *buy* favor with flattery. *Denham.*

3. To bribe; to corrupt or pervert the judgment, by paying a consideration.

To buy off; to influence to compliance, to cause to bend or yield by some consideration; as, to *buy off* conscience; to detach by a consideration given; as, to *buy off* one from a party.

To buy out: to buy off, or detach from. *Shak.*

2. To purchase the share or shares of a person in a stock, fund, or partnership, by which the seller is separated from the company, and the purchaser takes his place; as, A *buys out* B. To purchase stock in any fund or partnership, is to *buy in*.

To buy on credit, is to purchase a thing, on a promise in fact or in law, to make payment at a future day.

To buy the refusal, is to give money for the right of purchasing, at a fixed price, at a future time.

To buy the small pox, in South Wales, is to receive it by inoculation. *Encyc.*

In popular language, *to buy* is to pay dear for, as in Chaucer.

BUY, *v. i.* To negotiate, or treat about a purchase.

I'll buy with you, sell with you. *Shak.*

BUY'ER, *n.* One who buys, a purchaser. *Wotton.*

BUY'ING, (bī'ing,) *ppr.* Purchasing.

BUZZ, *v. i.* [It. *buzzicare*, to whisper; Pers. بزیدن *bazidan*, to blow, as wind.]

1. To make a low, humming sound, as bees; to make the sound of z, with an expiration of breath between the tongue and the roof of the mouth or upper teeth.

2. To whisper; to speak with a low, humming voice; to make a low, humming sound. *Shak. Hayward.*

BUZZ, *v. t.* To whisper; to spread, as report, by whispers, or to spread secretly. *Bentley.*

BUZZ, *n.* The noise of bees, also, a whisper. *South. Bacon.*

BUZZ'ARD, *n.* [D. *buzaard*; G. *bussaar*, *busshard*; It. *bozzago*; Fr. *buze*, *buse*, or *busard*; Pers. باز *baut*, a hawk.]

1. A species of Falco, or hawk, the *Falco buteo*; a rapacious, but sluggish bird; the breast usually of a yellowish white, the upper parts of a deep brown. In some parts of America, according to Pennant, it is called the *great hen-hawk*, from its feeding on poultry. *Pennant. Encyc.*

The bird referred to by Pennant is the *Falco buteoides*, or short winged buzzard. *Mass. Rep.*

2. A blockhead; a dunce. *Johnson.*

BUZZ'ARD, *a.* Senseless, stupid. *Milton.*

BUZZ'ARD-ET, *n.* A species of Falco, or hawk, resembling the buzzard in most respects; but its legs are, in proportion, rather longer. *Pennant.*

BUZZ'ER, *n.* A whisperer; one who is busy in telling tales secretly. *Shak.*

BUZZ'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making a low, humming sound; whispering; tattling in secret.

BUZ'ZING-LY, *adv.* With a low, humming sound.

BY, *prep.* [Sax. *be* or *big*; Goth. *bi*; Sw. and Dan. *be*; D. *by*; G. *bei*; all contracted from *big*. This word, in composition, is often written *be*, as in *because*, *besiege*. In Sw. and Dan. it is used only in composition. The Sw. and Dan. *paa*, and Russ. *po*, may be from a different root, although they are nearly allied in signification, and may be the same word differently written. This preposition occurs as a prefix in all the Shemitic languages, contracted, indeed, into ב. (See the Introduction.) The primary sense is, *pressing*, *close*, *near*, *at*; but in Goth. and Sax. it signifies, also, *about*, *according to*, *on*, *with*, *against*, *after*, &c. In some of these senses, it coincides with the Russ. *po*. The original verb to which this word belongs, most probably signifies to pass, to go, or come, to drive, to press.]

1. Near; close; as, sit *by* me; that house stands *by* a river. So in It. *presso*, from L. *pressus*; Fr. *près*, *auprès*. Hence, *by* was formerly used for *against*; as, in our translation of the Bible, "though I know nothing *by* myself, (οὐδὲν ἐμαυτῷ σύνοιδα,) 1 *Cor.* iv. 4. This use of the word continued down to the time of Baxter.

2. Near, in motion; as, to move, go, or pass, *by* a church. But it seems in other phrases, or with a verb in the past time, to signify *past*, gone beyond; as, the procession is gone *by*, the hour is gone *by*; John went *by*. We now use *past* as an equivalent word, the procession is gone *past*. *Gone by*, is in strictness tautology, as now used; but I apprehend *by* signifies primarily *near*.

3. Through, or with, denoting the agent, means, instrument, or cause, as, a city is destroyed *by* fire, profit is made *by* commerce; to take *by* force. This use answers to that of the Latin *per*, through, denoting a passing, acting, agency, or instrumentality.

4. "Day *by* day;" "year *by* year;" "article *by* article." In these phrases, *by* denotes passing from one to another, or each particular separately taken.

5. "*By* the space of seven years." In this phrase, *by* denotes through, passing, or continuing, during.

6. "*By* this time, the sun had risen." The word here seems to denote *at*, *present*, or *come to*.

7. According to; as, this appears *by* his own account; these are good rules to live *by*.

8. On; as, to pass *by* land or water; great battles *by* sea and land. In the latter phrase, *at* or *on* might be substituted for *by*.

9. It is placed before words denoting quantity, measure, or proportion; as, to sell *by* the pound; to work *by* the rod or perch; this line is longer *by* a tenth.

10. It is used to represent the means or instrument of swearing, or affirming, as, to swear *by* heaven, or *by* earth, to affirm *by* all that is sacred.

11. In the phrase, "He has a cask of wine *by* him," *by* denotes nearness or presence.

12. "To sit *by* one's self," is to sit alone, or without company.

13. "To be present *by* attorney." In this phrase, *by* denotes means or instrument; through or in the presence of a substitute.

14. In the phrase, "north *by* west," the sense seems to be, north *passing* to the west, inclining or going westward, or near west.

As an adverb, *by* denotes, also, nearness, or presence, as, there was no person *by* at the time. But some noun is understood. So, in the phrase "to pass or go *by*," there is a noun understood.

By and by; is a phrase denoting nearness in time in a short time after; presently; soon.

When persecution ariseth, because of the word, *by and by*, he is offended.—Matt. xiii.

By the by, signifies, as we proceed or pass, [Fr. *en passant*,] noting something interposed in the progress of a discourse which is distinct from the main subject. The old phrase, "on the *by*," on the passage, is now obsolete.

To stand by, is to stand near, or to support.

By, in *lullaby*, and in the nursery, a word used in lulling infants to sleep, is evidently allied to words found in many languages, signifying to rest, or be quiet, or to appease; that is, to press, to stop, as the Gr. κωμω, L. *paco*. It is used in Russia, as with us—*bayu bai*. Thus, probably, is the same word as the foregoing.

By, or *bye*, in *by-law*, [Sax. *bilage*,] is probably the Sw. *by*, Dan. *bye*, a village, town, borough, or city, from Sw. *byggia*, Dan. *bygger*, G. *bauen*, D. *bouwen*, to build, Sax. *byan*, to inhabit; that is, a town-law, a municipal law.

In the common phrase *good-by*, *by* signifies *passing*, *going*. The phrase signifies, a good going, a prosperous passage, and it is precisely equivalent to *farewell*, [Sax. *faran*, to go, *go well*,] may you have a good going, equivalent to *good speed* in the phrase "to bid one good speed." [Not *God speed*, as is generally read and understood.]

By is used in many compound words, in most of which we observe the sense of nearness, closeness, or a withdrawing or seclusion.

BY'ARD, *n.* A piece of leather crossing the breast, used by the men who drag sledges in coal mines. *Brande.*

BY'-BLOW, *n.* A side or incidental blow.

BY'-BUS'I-NESS, (-biz'ness,) *n.* Business aside of the common mode.

BY'-COF'FEE-HOUSE, *n.* A coffee-house in an obscure place. *Addison.*

BY'-CON-CERN'MENT, *n.* An affair distinct from the main business. *Dryden.*

BY'-CORN-ER, *n.* A private corner.

BY-DE-PEND'ENCE, *n.* An appendage; that which depends on something else, or is distinct from the main dependence. *Shak.*

BY'-DE-SIGN', (-de-sīn',) *n.* An incidental design or purpose. *Hudibras.*

BY'-DRINK-ING, *n.* A private drinking.

BY'-END, *n.* Private end; secret purpose or advantage. *L'Estrange.*

BY'-GONE, (-gawn,) *a.* Past; gone by. *Let by-gones be by gones*, let the past be forgotten. [*Scottish.*] *Orrm.*

BY'-IN'TER-EST, *n.* Self-interest; private advantage. *Atterbury.*

BY'-LANE, *n.* A private lane, or one out of the usual road.

BY'-LAW, *n.* [Dan. *by*, a town.] A town-law; the law of a city, town, or private corporation. *Bacon.*

BY'-MAT-TER, *n.* Something incidental. *Bacon.*

BY'-NAME, *n.* Nickname; incidental appellation. *Camden.*

BY'-NAME, *v. t.* To give a nickname to. *Camden.*

BY'-PAS'SAGE, *n.* A passage by the by or way; or a by way.

BY'-PAST, *a.* Past; gone by. [*Scots dialect.*] *Cheyne.*

BY'-PATH, *n.* A private path, an obscure way. *Shak.*

BY'-PLAY, *n.* On *the stage*, a scene which is carried on aside, and commonly in dumb show, while the main action proceeds, with a view, ordinarily, to enhance the sport.

BY'-PUR'POSE, *n.* An indirect or concealed purpose or design.

BY'-RE-SPECT', *n.* Private end or view. *Bacon. Dryden.*

BY'-ROAD, *n.* A private or obscure road. *Swift.*
BY'-ROOM, *n.* A private room or apartment. *Shak.*
BY'-SPEECH, *n.* An incidental or casual speech, not directly relating to the point. *Hooker.*
BY'-SPELL, *n.* [Sax. *bigspell.*] A proverb. [*Not used.*]
BY'STAND-ER, *n.* [Sax. *bigstandan*, to stand by.]
One who stands near; a spectator; one who has no concern with the business transacting. *Locke.*
BY'-STREET, *n.* A separate, private, or obscure street.
BY'-STROKE, *n.* An incidental or sly stroke.
BY'-TURN-ING, *n.* An obscure road. *Sidney.*
BY'-VIEW, (-vū,) *n.* Private view; self-interested purpose. *Atterbury.*
BY'-WALK, *n.* A secluded or private walk. *Dryden.*
BY'-WAY, *n.* A secluded, private, or obscure way. *Addison.*
BY'-WEST, *adv.* Westward; to the west of. *Davies.*
BY'-WIPE, *n.* A secret stroke or sarcasm. *Milton.*
BY'-WORD, *n.* [Sax. *bi*, or *big*, and *word*, as in *bigwoul*, and *bigspell.* Either a passing word, or a town-saying.]
A common saying; a proverb; a saying that has a general currency. *Bacon.*
BYE, *n.* [Sax.] A dwelling. *Gibson.*
2. In *play or games*; a station or place of an individual player.
BYRE, *n.* A cow-house. [*Scottish.*]
BYS'SIN, BYS'SUS, *n.* [Gr. βυσσος, infra.]
1. A silk or linen hood. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*
2. The threads or fibers by which the molluscous animals of the genera Pinna, Bypoinya, Mytilus, and others, attach themselves to extraneous bodies.
BYS'SINE, *a.* Made of silk; having a silky or flax-like appearance. *Coles.*
BYS'SO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. βυσσος, fine flax, and λιθος, stone; so called from its resemblance to moss.]
A variety of amianthus or hornblende asbestus, occurring in short, silky fibers.
BYS'SUS, *n.* [L. *byssus*; Gr. βυσσος, fine linen, or cotton.
1. Among *the ancients*, a cloth of exceedingly fine texture, it is disputed whether of cotton, linen, or silk.
2. A tuft or thread of fibers by which the Mytilus, Pinna, and other shells, are attached to contiguous bodies.
3. The generic name of a genus of filamentous fungi. Most of the species, arranged under this genus, are now regarded as the young of other fungi.
4. The asbestus, composed of parallel fibers, is by some called by this name. *Nicholson.*
BYZ'ANT, BYZ'AN-TINE, *n.* [from *Byzantium.*] A gold coin of the value of fifteen pounds sterling, so called from being coined at Byzantium. Also, a piece of gold, of the value of fifteen pounds, offered by the king on certain festivals. *Camden. Ash.*
BY-ZAN'TINE, BY-ZAN'TIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Byzantium, an ancient city of Thrace, situated on the Bosphorus. In the year 330, Constantine the Great took possession of Byzantium, enlarged and embellished it, and changed its name to Constantinople. *D'Anville. Encyc.*

C.

C, the third letter in the English alphabet, and the second articulation or consonant, is a palatal, nearly corresponding in sound with the Greek κ, kappa, and with the Hebrew כ, caph. It bears a middle place, in pronunciation, between the aspirate h, and the palatal g. It is a Roman character, borrowed from the Gr. κ, or from the Oriental כ, which was used in languages written from right to left, and when inverted, and the corners rounded, becomes C. In the old Etruscan, it was written ↄ, with the corners rounded, but not inverted; in Arcadian, C, as now written. That its sound in Latin was the same, or nearly the same, as that of kappa, may be known from the fact that the Greeks, while the Latin was a living language, wrote kappa for the Roman C. Perhaps the same character may be the basis of the Arabic ج.

As an abbreviature, C. stands for *Caius*, *Carolus*, *Cæsar*, *condemno*, &c., and CC. for *consulibus.* As a numeral, C. stands for 100; CC. for 200; &c.

In *music*, C after the clef is the mark of common time, in which each measure is a semibreve, corresponding to $\frac{4}{4}$. C is also the name of a note in the scale; the key note major, and the third minor, of the natural scale. *Encyc.*

In English, C has two sounds, or rather it represents two very different articulations of the organs; one close, like K, which occurs before *a*, *o*, and *u*; the other a sibilant, precisely like *s*, which occurs before *e*, *i*, and *y*. The former is distinguished in this vocabulary by C, which may be called *ke.* In Russ., C is precisely the English *s*, as it was in the old Greek alphabet. C before *k* is mute; as in *brick*, *sick.*

CA-A'BA, *n.* A square stone in the temple at Mecca, regarded with adoration by Mohammedans, as presented by an angel to Abraham. The entire temple is sometimes called by this name. *Brande.*
CAB, *n.* A covered carriage with two or four wheels, drawn by one horse.
CAB, *n.* [Heb. Ch. קב *kab.*]
An Oriental dry measure, being the sixth part of a seah or satum, and the eighteenth of an ephah, containing two pints and five sixths English and American corn measure.
CA-BAL', *n.* [Fr. *cabale*, a club, society, or combination; It. *cabala*, knowledge of secret things; Sp. *cabala*, secret science; *cabal*, perfect, just, exact; Heb. קבל *kabal*, to take, receive, accept; Ch. to cry out, to *bawl*; also, to take or receive; also, to be dark; to obscure; Syr. to accuse, oppose, or censure, to *cavil*; Eth. to accept, to pour out; Sam. to accept, and to darken; Ar. to admit or accept, as agreeable; to come; to be surety; to give *bail.* (See Class Bl.) This word seems to include the significations of several biliteral roots. Qu. W. *cafael*, to get or obtain; or *gafaelu*, to hold. The primary sense of the root seems to be, to catch or seize by rushing on, or, in general, to press, to drive; hence the sense of collection, combination, and accusation.]
1. A number of persons united in some close design; usually to promote their private views in church or state by intrigue. A junto. It is sometimes synonymous with *faction*, but a *cabal* usually consists of fewer men than a party, and the word generally implies close union and secret intrigues. [This name was given to the ministry of Charles II., Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names compose the word.
2. Intrigue; secret artifices of a few men united in a close design. *Dryden.*
CAB'A-LA, *n.* [See the preceding word. It is from the sense of reception.]
Tradition, or a mysterious kind of science among Jewish rabbins, pretended to have been delivered to the ancient Jews by revelation, and transmitted by oral tradition; serving for the interpretation of the hidden sense of Scripture. This science consists chiefly in understanding the combination of certain letters, words, and numbers, which are alleged to be significant. Every letter, word, number, and accent of the law is supposed to contain a mystery, and the cabalists pretend even to foretell future events by the study of this science. *Encyc. Buck.*
CA-BAL', *v. i.* To unite in a small party to promote private views by intrigue; to intrigue; to unite in secret artifices to effect some design. *Dryden.*
CAB'A-LISM, *n.* The secret science of the cabalists.
CAB'A-LIST, *n.* A Jewish doctor who professes the study of the cabala, or the mysteries of Jewish traditions.
CAB-A-LIST'IC, CAB-A-LIST'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the cabala, or mysterious science of Jewish traditions; containing an occult meaning.
CAB-A-LIST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of the cabalists. *Herbert.*
CAB'A-LIZE, *v. i.* To use the manner or language of the cabalists. [*Not much used.*]
CA-BAL'LER, *n.* One who unites with others in close designs to effect an object by intrigue; one who cabals.
CAB'AL-LINE, *a.* [L. *caballinus*, from *caballus*, a horse; Russ. *kobila*, *kobeela*, a mare; Ir. *capall*; Fr. *cheval*, a horse; *cavale*, a mare; It. *cavallo*; Sp. *caballo.*]
Pertaining to a horse; as, *caballine* aloes, so called from its being given to horses as a purge. *Encyc.*
CA-BAL'LING, *ppr.* Uniting in a cabal; intriguing in a small party.
CAB'A-RET, *n.* [Fr.; allied, probably, to *cabin.*]
A tavern; a house where liquors are retailed. *Bramhall.*
CAB'BAGE, *n.* [It. *cappuccio*; Corn. *kavatsh*; Ir. *gabaiste*, *gabaiste.* This word is probably from the root of *caput*, a head; It. *capuccio*, a head; Sp. *cabeza*; Fr. *caboche*, a head. Hence D. *kabuis-kool*, *head-cole*, or *headed-cole.* In Fr. *chou-cabus* is *cabbage-headed*, or *cabbage-head.* See CAP, COPE.]
1. The popular name of a genus of plants, called in botany Brassica, of several species, some of which are cultivated for food. The leaves are large and fleshy, the pods long and slender, and the seeds globular. The kinds most cultivated are the common cabbage, called, with us, the *drum-head*, the *Savoy*, the *broccoli*, the *cauliflower*, the *sugar-loaf*, and the *colewort.*
Dog's cabbage; a name given to the Thelygonum cynocrambe. *Fam. of Plants.*
Sea-cabbage; the sea-beach kale, or sea-colewort, a genus of plants, called *Crambe.* They are herbaceous esculents, with perennial roots, producing large leaves, like those of cabbage, spreading on the ground. *Encyc.*
2. Cloth purloined by one who cuts out garments. *Perry.*
CAB'BAGE, *v. i.* To form a head in growing; as, a plant *cabbages.* *Johnson.*
CAB'BAGE, *v. t.* [D. *kabassen*, to steal; *kabas*, a hand-basket; Old Fr. *cabasser.*]
To purloin or embezzle, as pieces of cloth, after cutting out a garment. *Arbuthnot.*
CAB'BAG-ED, (kab'bajd,) *pp.* Purloined, as cloth by him who cuts out a garment.
CAB'BAG-ING, *ppr.* Purloining, as pieces of cloth.
CAB'BAGE-NET, *n.* A small net to boil cabbage in. *Shenstone.*
CAB'BAGE-TREE, *n.* The cabbage-palm, a species of *Areca*, the *A. oleracea*, a native of warm climates. This tree grows, with a straight stem, to the hight of 170 or 200 feet. Its branches grow in a circular manner, and the lowermost ones spread horizontally with great regularity. The fibers of the leaves are used for making cordage and nets. On the top grows a substance called *cabbage*, lying in thin, snow-white, brittle flakes, in taste resembling an almond, but sweeter. This is boiled and eaten with flesh, like other vegetables. When this is cut out, the tree is destroyed. *Encyc.*
CAB'BAGE-WORM, (-wurm,) *n.* An insect. *Johnson.*
CAB'IA-I, *n.* An animal of South America resembling a hog, living on the margins of lakes and rivers, and feeding on fish. It is a species of Cavy, called, also, *thick-nosed tapir.* *Dict. of Nat. Hist. Encyc.*
The cabiai is now ranked in a distinct genus, of which it is the only species, (*Hydrocherus Capybara.*)
CAB'IN, *n.* [Fr. *cabane*, a cabin, a cottage; *caban*, a cloak; It. *capanna*, a cottage; Sp. and Port. *cabana*, a hut or cottage; Ir. *caban*; W. *caban*, from *cab*, a hut, cot, or booth, made in the form of a cone, with rods set in the ground, and tied at the top; Gr. καπανη, from καπη, a stable or inclosed place.]
1. A small room; an inclosed place. *Spenser.*
2. A cottage; a hut or small house. *Swift.*
3. A tent; a shed; any covered place for a temporary residence. *Fairfax.*
4. An apartment in a ship for officers and passengers. In large ships, there are several cabins, the principal of which is occupied by the commander. In small vessels, there is one cabin in the stern for the accommodation of the officers and passengers. The bed-places in ships are also called *cabins.* *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*
CAB'IN, *v. i.* To live in a cabin; to lodge. *Shak.*
CAB'IN, *v. t.* To confine in a cabin. *Shak.*
CAB'IN-BOY, *n.* A boy whose duty is to wait on the officers and passengers on board of a ship.
CAB'IN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Inclosed in, or furnished with, a cabin. *Milton.*
CAB'IN-ET, *n.* [Fr. *cabinet*; It. *gabinetto*; Sp. *gabinete.* See CABIN.]
1. A closet; a small room, or retired apartment. *Bacon.*
2. A private room, in which consultations are held. *Dryden.*
3. The select or secret council of a prince or executive government; so called from the apartment in which it was originally held. *Encyc.*
4. A piece of furniture, consisting of a chest or box, with drawers and doors. A private box. *Swift.*
5. Any close place, where things of value are reposited for safe keeping. *Taylor.*
6. A hut; a cottage; a small house. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
CAB'IN-ET, *v. t.* To inclose. [*Little used.*] *Howel.*
CAB'IN-ET-COUN'CIL, *n.* A council held with privacy; the confidential council of a prince or executive magistrate. *Bacon.*
2. The members of a privy council; a select number of confidential counselors. *Gay.*
CAB'IN-ET-ED, *pp.* Inclosed in a private apartment, or in a cabinet.
CAB'IN-ET-MAK-ER, *n.* A man whose occupation is to make cabinets, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, and other similar furniture.
CAB'IN-ING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a cabin.

CAB'IN-MATE, *n.* One who occupies the same cabin with another. *Beaum.*

CAB-I-RE'AN, *n.* [See the words below.] One of the Cabiri. *Fuber.*

CA-BIR'I-AN, CA-BIR'IC, CAB-I-RIT'IC, *a.* [Oriental כבר, to be strong or powerful, to be great; whence it signifies man, a lord, and, in some languages, a giant. It is common to all the Shemitic dialects. Perhaps L. *vir*, with a prefix.]

Pertaining to the Cabiri, certain deities greatly venerated by the ancient pagans in Greece and Phenicia. The accounts of these deities are confused and contradictory. Some authors limit their number to four; some to three; others to two; while Sanchoniathon makes them to be eight. They were worshiped with particular honors in the Isle of Samothrace; and their worship and mysteries are said to have been introduced into Greece by the Pelasgians. They were supposed to have a particular influence over the sea and maritime affairs.

In truth, the name, which signifies *great*, or the *mighty ones*, seems to have been applied to the supposed beings that presided over the more striking operations of nature. Herod. ii. 51. Paus. ix. 25. *Bryant. Fuber. Asiat. Researches.*

CA'BLE, (ka'bl,) *n.* [Sp. and Fr. *cable*; D. Dan. and G. *kabel*; Arm. *chabl*; Ir. *cabla* or *gabla*; Russ. *kabala*, a bond; Heb. Ch. Syr. and Ar. כבל, a chain; as a verb, to tie or bind; or חבל, to tie or make fast, and a rope. If the first letter of the Oriental word is a prefix, this coincides with *bale*, a package, that is, a tie.]

A large, strong rope or chain, used to retain a vessel at anchor. It is made usually of hemp or iron, but may be made of other materials. Rope cables are of different sizes, according to the bulk of the vessel for which they are intended, from three to twenty inches in circumference. A cable is composed of three strands, each strand of three ropes, and each rope of three twists. A ship's cable is usually 120 fathoms, or 720 feet, in length. Hence the expression, *a cable's length*.

Stream cable, is a hawser or rope, smaller than the bower cables, to moor a ship in a place sheltered from wind and heavy seas.

To pay out, or *to veer out the cable*, is to slacken it, that it may run out of the ship.

To serve the cable, is to bind it round with ropes, canvas, &c., to prevent its being worn or galled in the hawse.

To slip the cable, is to let it run out end for end. *Mar. Dict.*

[1] *Cables*; in *architecture*, wreathed circular moldings, resembling a rope.

CA'BLED, *a.* Fastened with a cable.

2. Having the architectural ornament called a *cable*.

CAB'LET, *n.* A little cable. *Mar. Dict.*

CA'BLE-TIER, *n.* The place where the cables are coiled away. *Mar. Dict.*

CA-BOCH'ED, CA-BOSH'ED, (ka-bosht',) *a.* In *heraldry*, having the head cut close, so as to have no neck left. *Dict.*

CA-BOOSE', CAM-BOOSE', *n.* [G. *kabuse*, a little room or hut; Dan. *kabyse*, a cook's room in a ship. Qu. Ch. קבב, to hide or cover, or Heb. Ch. כבב, a kiln or furnace. In Dutch, *kombuis* is an oven, furnace, or cook's room.]

1. The cook-room or kitchen of a ship. In smaller vessels, it is an inclosed fireplace, hearth, or stove, for cooking, on the main deck. In a ship of war, the cook-room is called a *galley*. *Mar. Dict.*

[2] A box that covers the chimney in a ship. *Encyc.*

CAB-RI-O-LET', (kab-re-o-la',) *n.* [Fr. *cabriolet*, from *cabriole*, a goat-leap; L. *capra*.]

A one-horse chaise, with a calash top, and a covering for the legs and lap. *Smart.*

CAB'URNS, *n. pl.* Small lines made of spun-yarn, to bind cables, seize tackles, and the like. *Encyc.*

CA-CA'O, (ka-ka'o,) *n.* The chocolate-tree, a species of Theobroma, a native of the West Indies. This tree grows about twenty feet high, bearing pods which are oval and pointed. The nuts or seeds are numerous, and lodged in a white, pithy substance. *Encyc.*

CACH'A-LOT, *n.* A cetaceous fish, the Physeter or spermaceti whale. The principal species are, the black headed, with a dorsal fin, and the round-headed, without a fin on the back, and with a fistula in the snout. From this whale is obtained the spermaceti. *Encyc.*

CACHE, (kash,) *n.* [Fr.] A hole in the ground for hiding and preserving provisions which it is inconvenient to carry; used by settlers in the west.

CA-CHEC'TIC, CA-CHEC'TIC-AL, *a.* [See Cachexy.] Having an ill habit of body; of a deranged or vitiated state of the body, without fever. *Coxe.*

2. Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, a cachexy.

CACH-ET', (kash-a',) *n.* [Fr., from *cacher*, to conceal.]

A seal. *Lettre de cachet*; a private letter of state, for the imprisonment of some one.

CA-CHEX'Y, *n.* [Gr. καχεξια, from κακος, ill, and εξις, habit, from εχω, to have.]

A vicious state of the powers of the body; a deranged state of the constitution, without fever or nervous disease. *Encyc. Coxe.*

Properly, any chronic morbid affection of the functions, dependent on the great sympathetic nerve, not including fever or inflammation.

CACH-IN-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *cachinnatio.*]

Loud laughter. [*Little used.*]

CACH'O-LONG, (kash'o-long,) *n.* [Said to be from *Cach*, the name of a river in Bucharia, and *cholon*, a Calmuc word for *stone*.]

An opaque or milk-white chalcedony, a variety of quartz. It often envelops common chalcedony, and is sometimes associated with flint.

CA-CIQUE', (ka-seek',) *n.* The Mexican word from which came Cazique, which see.

CACK, *v. i.* [L. *caco.*]

To ease the body by stool. *Pope.*

CACK'ER-EL, *n.* [Said to be from L. *caco.*]

A fish which is said to void excrements when pursued. Others say, a fish which eaten produces lax bowels. *Skinner. Johnson.*

CACK'LE, *v. i.* [D. *kaakelen*, to chatter; Ger. *gackern*, to cackle, to gaggle; D. *gaggelen*, to chatter, Eng. *gaggle* and *giggle*; Dan. *kagle*, to cluck, as a hen; Sp. *cacarear*, to cackle or crow.]

1. To make a particular noise, as a goose or a hen. *Dryden. Shak.*

2. To laugh with a broken noise, like the cackling of a goose; to *giggle*, which is a word from the same root. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To prate; to prattle; to tattle; to talk in a silly manner. *Johnson.*

CACK'LE, *n.* The broken noise of a goose or hen. *Dryden.*

2. Idle talk; silly prattle. *Johnson.*

CACK'LER, *n.* A fowl that cackles.

2. A telltale; a tattler. *Johnson.*

CACK'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making the noise of a goose or hen. *Johnson.*

CACK'LING, *n.* The broken noise of a goose or hen.

Rome was saved by the *cackling* of a goose.

CAC-O-CHYM'IC, CAC-O-CHYM'IC-AL, *a.* [See Cacochymy.] Having the fluids of the body vitiated, especially the blood. *Encyc.*

CAC'O-CHYM-Y, *n.* [Gr. κακοχυμια, of κακος, ill, and χυμος, juice.]

A vitiated state of the humors of the body, especially of the blood.

CAC O-DE'MON, *n.* [Gr. κακος, evil, and δαιμων, a demon.]

An evil spirit. *Shak.*

CAC O-E'THES, *n.* [Gr. κακοηθεια; κακος, vicious, and ηθος, manners.]

1. A bad custom or habit; a bad disposition.

2. In *medicine*, a bad quality or disposition in disease; an incurable ulcer. *Parr. Coxe.*

CAC-O-E'THES SCRI-BEN'DI, [L.] A diseased propensity for writing.

CA-COG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. κακος and γραφω.]

Bad spelling.

CA-COL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. κακος and λογος.]

Bad speaking.

CAC O-PHON'IC, CAC O-PHON'IC-AL, *a.* Sounding harshly.

CA-COPH'O-NOUS, *a.* Harsh-sounding.

CA-COPH'O-NY, *n.* [κακος, ill, and φωνη, voice.]

1. In *rhetoric*, an uncouth or disagreeable sound of words, proceeding from the meeting of harsh letters or syllables. *Encyc.*

2. In *medicine*, a depraved voice; an altered state of the voice. *Coxe. Encyc.*

3. In *music*, a combination of discordant sounds.

CAC'O-TECH NY, *n.* [Gr. κακος and τεχνη.]

A corrupt art.

CA CO'TRO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. κακος and τροφη.]

Bad food or bad nutrition. *Coxe.*

CA-COX'ENE, *n.* [Gr. κακος and ξενος.] A mineral occurring in yellowish, radiating tufts, and consisting of phosphoric acid with alumina, fluoric acid, and water.

CA CO'MIN-ATE, *v. t.* To make sharp or pointed.

CAC'TUS, *n.* A genus of plants, remarkable for their large and beautiful flowers, and the grotesque shapes these plants often assume. *Brande.*

CAD, *n.* A boy at the door of an omnibus.

2. A runner or messenger; sometimes called *cadie*.

CA-DA'VER, *n.* [L.] A corpse. [*Scottish.*

CA-DAV'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cadaver*, a dead carcass, from *cado*, to fall.]

1. Having the appearance or color of a dead human body; pale; wan; ghastly; as, a *cadaverous* look.

2. Having the qualities of a dead body. *Arbuthnot.*

CA-DAV'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a cadaverous form.

CA-DAV'ER OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being cadaverous.

CAD'DIS, *n.* [Qu. L. *cadus*, a cask.]

1. A kind of tape or ribbon. *Shak.*

2. A kind of worm or grub found in a case of straw. *Johnson.*

The *caddis worms* (*caddice worms*, or *case worms*) are the larvæ of neuropterous insects, of the genus Phryganea, which live inside of tubes, constructed by themselves, of different extraneous materials, as grains of sand, shells, or bits of wood, leaves, &c. They inhabit fresh water, streams, or ponds, each carrying about its portable dwelling, from which the head and fore feet protrude. When disturbed, they withdraw entirely within their tubes.

CAD'DOW, *n.* A chough, a jackdaw. *Ray.*

CAD'DY, *n.* A small box for keeping tea.

CADE, *a.* [Qu. W. *cadw*, to keep or guard; or Ar. قاد *kaida*, to lead or govern, to be led, to be submissive.]

Tame; bred by hand; domesticated; as, a *cade* lamb.

CADE, *v. t.* To bring up or nourish by hand, or with tenderness; to tame.

CADE, *n.* [L. *cadus*; Gr. καδος, a cask, καδιον, a purse or little cask; allied, perhaps, to W. *cado*, to hold, to keep.]

A barrel or cask. A *cade* of herrings is the quantity of five hundred; of sprats, a thousand. *Encyc.*

CADE'-OIL, *n.* In *the materia medica*, an oil used in Germany and France, obtained by distillation from the wood of the *Juniperus oxycedrus*, called in those countries *cada*. *Encyc. Memoirs.*

CADE'-WORM, *n.* The same as Caddis.

CA'DENCE, CA'DEN-CY, *n.* [Fr. *cadence*; Sp. and Port. *cadencia*; L. *cadens*, from *cado*, to fall; W. *cwymiaw*; Corn. *kodha*; Arm. *kuedha*, or *kueza*; Ir. *cadam*, *cudaim*; It. *cadere*; Sp. *caer*; Port. *cahir*; Fr. *choir.*]

1. A fall; a decline; a state of sinking. *Milton.*

2. A fall of the voice in reading or speaking, as at the end of a sentence; also, the falling of the voice in the general modulation of tones in reciting. In reading or speaking, a certain tone is taken, which is called the *key*, or *key-note*, on which most of the words are pronounced, and the fall of the voice below this tone is called *cadence*. *Encyc.*

The ordinary cadence is a fall of the last syllable of a sentence only.

3. The general tone of reading verse. "The *cadence* of one line must be a rule to that of the next; as the sound of the former must slide gently into that which follows." *Dryden.*

4. Tone; sound; as, hoarse *cadence*. *Milton.*

5. In *music*, repose; the termination of a harmonical phrase on a repose or on a perfect chord. *Encyc.*

Also, the manner of closing a song; embellishment at the close. *Busby.*

6. In *horsemanship*, an equal measure or proportion observed by a horse in all his motions. *Encyc.*

7. In *heraldry*, the distinction of families. *Chalmers.*

CA'DENCE, *v. t.* To regulate by musical measure. *Smith.*

CA'DENC-ED, (ka'denst,) *pp.* or *a.* Having a particular cadence; as, well-*cadenced* music. *Rousseau.*

CA-DÈNE', *n.* A species of inferior carpet imported from the Levant. *Encyc.*

CA'DENT, *a.* [L. *cadens.*]

Falling down; sinking. *Johnson.*

CA-DEN'ZA, *n.* [It. See Cadence.] The fall or modulation of the voice in singing.

CA-DET', *n.* [Fr. *cadet*; It. *cadetto*; Sp. *cadete*. In French, properly, the second son. *Gebelin.* But in general, the younger son or brother, or the youngest.]

1. The younger of two brothers; the youngest son. *Smart.*

2. A gentleman who carries arms in a regiment, as a private man, with a view to acquire military skill, and obtain a commission. His service is voluntary, but he receives pay, and thus is distinguished from a volunteer. *Encyc.*

3. A young man in a military school.

CA-DEW', (ka-dū',) *n.* A straw worm. [See Caddis.]

2. An Irish mantle.

CADGE, *v. t.* To carry a burden. [*Not in use.*] *Ray.*

CADG'ER, *n.* One who brings butter, eggs, and poultry to the market from the country; a huckster.

[*I believe not used in the United States.*] [*Johnson.*

CA'DI, (kā'de,) *n.* [Ar. قاضي *kaidon*, a governor, from قاد *kauda*, to lead, rule, or govern; Eng. *guide*. Hence *alcade*.]

In *the Turkish dominions*, a judge in civil affairs; usually the judge of a town or village, for the judge of a city or province is called *moula*. *Encyc.*

CA DIL'LAC, *n.* A sort of peat. *Johnson.*

CAD-MÉ'AN, CAD'MI-AN, *a.* Relating to Cadmus, a reputed prince of Thebes, who introduced into Greece the sixteen simple letters of the alphabet — α, β, γ, δ, ε, ι, κ, λ, μ, ν, ο, π, ρ, σ, τ, υ. These are called *Cadmean* letters. *Bryant.*

This personage may be a fabulous being, or, if such a person ever existed, he may have been named from his knowledge of letters; for in the ancient Persian, *kadeem* signified *language*; Ir. *cuadham*, to tell or relate; *ceadach*, talkative; *ceadal*, a story. Or he may have been named from his eminence or antiquity, קדם *kadam*, to precede; Arabic, to excel; whence the sense of priority and antiquity; or his name may denote a man from the East.

CAD'MI-A. *n.* An oxyd of zinc which collects on the sides of furnaces where zinc is sublimed, as in brass founderies. This substance is readily volatilized on charcoal, by the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, and it burns with the usual beautiful combustion of zinc. Pulverized, mixed with charcoal powder, wrapped in sheet copper, and heated with the compound blowpipe, it readily forms brass. *Silliman.*

Cadmia fossilis: a term by which calamine, or the common ore of zinc, was formerly known; whence the name given to the new metal *cadmium*, first discovered in that ore.

CAD'MI-UM, *n.* A metal discovered by Stromeyer, in 1817, in carbonate of zinc. Its color is a fine white, with a shade of bluish gray, resembling that of tin. Its texture is compact, its fracture hackly, and it is susceptible of polish. It is ductile and malleable, and, when fused, crystallizes in octahedrons. It melts below a red heat, and suffers but slight change in air. *Ure. Cleaveland.*

CA-DO'CE-AN, *a.* Belonging to Mercury's wand.

CA-DO'CE-US, *n.* [L.] In *antiquity*, Mercury's rod; a wand entwisted by two serpents, borne by Mercury as an ensign of quality and office. On medals the Caduceus is a symbol of good conduct, peace, and prosperity. The rod represents power; the serpents, wisdom; and the two wings, diligence and activity. *Encyc.*

CA-DU'CI-TY, *n.* [L. *caducus*, from *cado*, to fall.] Tendency to fall. [*Little used.*] *Chesterfield.*

CA-DU'COUS, *a.* [L. supra.] Falling off quickly, or soon after development; as the envelopes of a flower, when they fall off nearly as soon as they are expanded.

CÆ'CI-AS, *n.* [L.] A wind from the north-east, [and in Latin, according to Ainsworth, from the north-west.] *Milton.*

CÆ'CUM, *n.* [L.] In *anatomy*, the commencement of the large intestine, forming a *cul-de-sac*, or closed tube, before the insertion of the small intestine, and having near its closed extremity a small process or appendage called the *vermiform appendage*, (*appendicula vermiformis.*) The term *cæca* (plural) is applied to small lateral appendages of the intestinal canal, similar to the vermiform appendages, as in birds and fishes.

CÆ-SA'RI-AN. See CESARIAN.

CÆ-SU'RA or CÆ-SU'RA, *n.* [Fr. *césure*; It. *cesura*; L. *cæsura*, from *cædo*, *cæsum*, to cut off.]

A pause in verse, so introduced as to aid the recital, and render the versification more melodious. It divides a verse or line into equal or unequal parts. Its most pleasing effect is produced when it is placed at the end of the second foot, or in the middle, or at the end of the third foot. *Sheridan.*

CÆ SU'RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the cæsura.

CAFE, (kaf'fa,) *n.* [Fr.] A coffee-house.

CAF'E-NET', *n.* [Fr. *café.*]

In *Turkey*, a hotel or house of rest for travelers.

CAF-FE'IC, *a.* *Caffeic acid*; an acid obtained from coffee, in the form of a white powder, which, when heated, yields the peculiar aromatic odor of coffee.

CAF-FE'IN, *n.* A white, bitter, crystallizable substance, obtained from coffee, and having the composition of an alkaloid.

CAF'FRE, (-fer,) *n.* [Arabic; whence *Caffraria*, in Africa.] An unbeliever; a name given to a people in South Africa, who reject the Mohammedan faith.

CAF'TAN, *n.* [Persic.] A Persian or Turkish vest, or garment. *Johnson.*

CAG, *n.* [Fr. *caque*; Dan. *kag*; allied probably to *cage*, that which holds; Sax. *caggian*, to make fast. See KEG.]

A small cask, or barrel, differing from the barrel only in size, and containing a few gallons, but not of any definite capacity. It is generally written KEG.

CAGE, *n.* [Fr. *cage*; D. *kouw*, and *kooi*. See CAG.]

1. A box or inclosure, made of boards, or with lattice work of wood, wicker, or wire, for confining birds or beasts. For the confinement of the more strong and ferocious beasts, a cage is sometimes made of iron. *Encyc.*

2. An inclosure made with palisades for confining wild beasts. *Johnson.*

3. A prison for petty criminals. *Johnson.*

4. In *carpentry*, an outer work of timber, inclosing another within it; as, the *cage* of a windmill, or of a staircase. *Encyc.*

CAGE, *v. t.* To confine in a cage; to shut up or confine.

CAG'ED, *pp.* Confined in a cage. [*Donne.*

CAG'ING, *ppr.* Confining in a cage.

CAG'MAG, *n.* Tough, old geese sent to market; tough, dry meat. *Smart.*

CA-HIER', (ka-heer',) *n.* [Fr.] Literally, a number of sheets of paper put loosely together; but now applied to the successive portions of a work when printed in parts or numbers.

CA-IN'CIC, *a.* *Caincic acid*; an acid obtained from the bark of the root of a Brazilian shrub, the *cahinca*, a species of Chiococca. It is now called the *chiococcic acid.*

CA'IC, CA'IQUE, } *n.* [Fr. *caique.*] A skiff belonging to a galley.

CAI'MAN. See CAYMAN.

CA I-RA, (sä-e-rä',) *n.* [Fr. Literally, *it* (the revolution) *shall go on.*] The burden of a famous song during the French revolution. *Brande.*

CAIRN, *n.* [Gaelic and Welsh *carn.*]

A heap of stones; a term applied to heaps of stones of a rounded or conical form, erected by the early inhabitants of the British Isles, apparently as sepulchral monuments.

CAIRN'GORM STONE, *n.* A yellow or brown variety of rock-crystal, or crystallized quartz, found in the mountain of Cairngorm, in Scotland. *Brande.*

CAIS'SON, *n.* [Fr. from *caisse*, a chest. See CASE.]

1. A wooden chest into which several bombs are put, and sometimes gunpowder, to be laid in the way of an enemy, or under some work of which the enemy intend to possess themselves, and to be fired when they get possession. *Encyc.*

2. A wooden frame, or chest, used in laying the foundation of the pier of a bridge. *Encyc.*

3. An ammunition chest, or wagon.

CAI'TIFF, *n.* [Fr. *chetif*; It. *cattivo*, a captive, a slave, a rascal; *cattivare*, to master, to enslave. This word is from the L. *captivus*, a captive, from *capio* or *capto*, to take. The sense of *knavery* is from the natural connection between the degradation of a slave and vice. This word, from its derivation, should be spelt *caitif.*]

A mean villain; a despicable knave; it implies a mixture of wickedness and misery. *Johnson.*

CAI'TIFF, *a.* Belonging to a caitiff; base; vile.

CAJ'E-PUT, *n.* An essential oil from the East Indies, resembling that of cardamoms, obtained from the leaves of a species of Melaleuca, (*M. cajuputi.*) *Enc.*

This word is now written *cajuput*, (pronounced cayoupoot,) from its Hindoo name, *Kayuputi.*

CA-JOLE', *v. t.* [Fr. *cajoler*, *enjoler*; Arm. *cangeoli.* It appears by the derivatives of *enjoler*, that the last part of these words is from *joli*, pretty.]

To flatter; to soothe; to coax; to deceive or delude by flattery. *Hudibras.*

CA-JOL'ER, *n.* A flatterer; a wheedler.

CA-JOL'ER-Y, *n.* Flattery; a wheedling to delude. *Burke.*

CA-JOL'ING, *ppr.* Flattering; wheedling; deceiving.

CAKE, *n.* [D. *koek*; G. *kuchen*; Dan. *kage*; Sw. *kaka*; Ch. כעך; Pers. كاك *kauka*; Syr. ܟܘܟܐ *koka.* The sense seems to be, a mass, or lump.]

1. A small mass of dough baked; or a composition of flour, butter, sugar, or other ingredients, baked in a small mass. The name is applied to various compositions, baked or cooked in different shapes.

2. Something in the form of a cake, rather flat than high, but roundish; as, a *cake* on a tree.

3. A mass of matter concreted; as, a *cake* of ice. *Dryden.*

In *New England*, a piece of floating ice in a river or lake.

4. A hard swelling on the flesh; or rather a concretion without such swelling.

CAKE, *v. t.* To form into a cake, or mass.

CAKE, *v. i.* To concrete, or form into a hard mass, as dough in an oven, or as flesh, or any other substance. *Addison.*

CAKE, *v. t.* To cackle. [*Not used.*] *Ray.*

CAK'ED, (kākt,) *pp.* Formed into a hard mass.

CAK'ING, *ppr.* Forming into a hard mass.

CAK'ING, *n.* The act of forming into concretions.

CAL'A-BASH, *n.* [Sp. *calabaza*, a pumpkin, a gourd, a calabash; Port. *calabaça.* Qu. Gr. καλπη, a water-pot, or pitcher.]

1. A vessel made of a dried gourd-shell, or of the shell of a calabash-tree, used for containing liquors, or goods, as pitch, resin, and the like. *Encyc.*

2. A popular name of the gourd plant, or Cucurbita. *Fam. of Plants.*

CAL'A-BASH-TREE, *n.* A tree of two species, known in *botany* by the generic name of Crescentia. The Cujete has narrow leaves, but a large, round, or oval fruit. The Latifolia has broad leaves. The shell of the fruit is used for cups, bowls, dishes, and other utensils. *Encyc.*

CAL-A-BOOSE', *n.* A corruption of the Spanish word *calabozo*, prison. Used in the South-western States.

CA-LADE', *n.* The slope or declivity of a rising manege-ground. *Encyc.*

CA-LA'ITE, *n.* A name given to the turquois, which see.

CAL-A-MANC'O, *n.* [Fr. *callimanqué*, *calmande*; D. *kalmink*; G. *kalmank*; Sp. *calamaco.* Qu. Sp. *maca*, a spot.]

A woolen stuff, of a fine gloss, and checkered in the warp. *Encyc.*

CAL'A-MAR, } *n.* [Sp. *calamar*; It. *calamaio*, an
CAL'A-MA-RY, } inkhorn, and this animal.]

An animal having an oblong body, and ten legs. On the belly are two bladders containing a black fluid, which the animal emits when pursued. It is called also *sea-sleeve*, and *cuttle-fish*; Loligo vulgaris, pricke, or pen-fish. *Sp. Dict. Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

CAL'AM-BAC, *n.* [Sp. *calambuco.*]

Agallochum, which see.

CAL'AM-BOUR, *n.* A species of agallochum, or aloes-wood, of a dusky or mottled color, of a light, friable texture, and less fragrant than calambac. This wood is used by cabinet-makers and inlayers. *Encyc.*

CAL-A-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *calamus* and *fero.*] A term denoting plants having a long, hollow, knotted stem. *Chambers.*

CAL'A-MINE, *n.* Lapis calaminaris, an ore of zinc, consisting of oxyd of zinc and carbonic acid, (carbonate of zinc.) Its color is white, often with grayish, greenish, or brownish shades. It occurs usually in spheroidal or stalactitic concretions, and sometimes crystallized in acute rhombohedrons.

Electric calamine; an ore of zinc, (silicious oxyd of zinc,) formerly considered a variety of the preceding, consisting of silica and oxyd of zinc, with several per cent. of water. It crystallizes in prisms, which become electric when heated. It does not, like calamine, dissolve with effervescence in nitric acid.

CAL'A-MINT, *n.* [L. *calamintha*; Gr. καλαμινθη; μινθα, mentha, menta, *mint.*]

A plant, of the genus Calamintha, an aromatic plant, and a weak corroborant. *Encyc.*

Water calamint is a species of Mentha, or mint.

CAL-A-MIS'TRATE, *v. t.* To curl or frizzle the hair. [*Not used.*] *Cotgrave.*

CAL-A-MIS-TRA'TION, *n.* The act of curling the hair. [*Not used.*]

CAL'A-MITE, *n.* [L. *calamus*, a reed.]

A variety of hornblende, allied to tremolite. It occurs in imperfect or rounded prismatic crystals, of a vitreous luster, longitudinally striated, and sometimes resembling a reed, whence the name.

CA-LAM'I-TOUS, *a.* [Fr. *calamiteux.* See CALAMITY.]

1. Very miserable; involved in deep distress; oppressed with infelicity; wretched from misfortune; *applied to men.* *Johnson. Calamy.*

2. Producing distress and misery; making wretched; *applied to external circumstances*; as, a *calamitous* event. *Milton.*

3. Full of misery; distressful; wretched; *applied to state or condition.* *South.*

CA-LAM'I-TOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to bring great distress.

CA-LAM'I-TOUS-NESS, *n.* Deep distress; wretchedness; misery; the quality of producing misery.

CA-LAM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *calamitas.* Qu. Ar. كلم *kalama*, to wound; Heb. Ch. כלם, *kalam*, to make ashamed. Under this root the Syriac has *calamity.* The sense of the verb is, to strike, to beat down. But the origin of the word is uncertain.]

Any great misfortune or cause of misery; generally applied to events or disasters which produce extensive evils, as loss of crops, earthquakes, conflagrations, defeat of armies, and the like. But it is applied also to the misfortunes which bring great distress upon individuals. *Milton. Prior.*

The deliberations of *calamity* are rarely wise. *Burke*

CAL'A-MUS, *n.* [L., from Gr. καλαμος, a stalk or stem, a reed, stubble; Eth. and Ar. قلم, *kalaman*, *calamus scriptorius*, a writing reed, or pen. The verb in Arabic signifies to cut or pare. But qu., for it would seem to be allied to *culmus.*]

1. The generic name of the Indian cane, called also *Rotang.* It is without branches, has a crown at the top, and is beset with spines. *Encyc.*

2. In *antiquity*, a pipe or fistula, a wind instrument, made of a reed or oaten stalk. *Encyc.*

3. A reed, used anciently as a pen to write on parchment or papyrus. *Encyc.*

4. The root of a sort of reed, or sweet-scented cane, used by the Jews as a perfume. It is a knotty root, reddish without and white within, and filled with a spongy substance. It has an aromatic smell. *Brown. Calmet.*

5. The sweet flag, called by Linnæus *Acorus Calamus.* *Encyc.*

CA-LAN'DO, [It. *calare*, to decrease,] in *music*, directs to a diminution of time and sound, till the sound is nearly lost to the ear.

CA-LAN'DRA, *n.* A species of lark, with a thick bill, the upper part of the body of a reddish brown, spotted with black, with a body thicker than the skylark. *Pennant.*

CA-LAN'DRE, *n.* The French name of a species of insect of the beetle kind, very destructive in granaries; the common grain weevil.

CA-LAN''GAY, *n.* A species of white parrot. *Ash.*

CA-LASH', *n.* [Fr. *calèche*; D. *kales*; Sp. *calesa*; Russ. *koliaska.*]

1. A light chariot or carriage with very low wheels, used for taking the air in parks and gardens. It is open, or covered with mantlets of cloth, that are let down at pleasure. *Encyc.*

2. A cover for the head sometimes used by ladies.

3. A hood or top of a carriage which can be thrown back at pleasure.

CAL'CA-DIS, *n.* White vitriol.

CALC'AR, *n.* In *glass works*, a kind of oven, or reverberatory furnace, used for the calcination of sand and potash, and converting them into frit. *Encyc.*

CALC'AR-ATE, *a.* [L. *calcar*, a spur, *calx*, the heel; Ir. *calg*, a sting or goad.]

1. Furnished with a spur; as, a *calcarate* corol, in larkspur. *Martyn.*

2. In shape, resembling a cock's spur; as, a *calcarate* nectary.

CAL-CA'RE-O-AR-GIL-LA'CEOUS, *a.* Consisting of or containing calcareous and argillaceous earth.

CAL-CA'RE-O-BI-TU'MIN-OUS, *a.* Consisting of or containing lime and bitumen. *Lyell.*

CAL-CA'RE-O-SI-LI''CIOUS, *a.* Consisting of or containing calcareous and silicious earth.

CAL-CA'RE-O-SUL'PHUR-OUS, *a.* [See CALX and SULPHUR.]

Having lime and sulphur in combination, or partaking of both. *Kirwan.*

CAL-CA'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *calcarius.* See CALX.]

Partaking of the nature of lime; having the qualities of lime; containing lime; as, *calcareous* earth or stone. *Encyc. Kirwan.*

Calcareous earth; a term formerly applied to lime.

Calcareous spar; crystallized carbonate of lime.

CAL-CA'RE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being calcareous.

CAL-CA-VAL'LA, *n.* A kind of sweet wine from Portugal. *Mason.*

CAL'CE-A-TED, *a.* [L. *calceatus*, from *calceus*, a shoe.]

Shod; fitted with or wearing shoes. *Johnson.*

CAL'CE-DON, *n.* [See CHALCEDONY.] With jewelers, a foul vein, like chalcedony, in some precious stones.

CAL-CE-DON'IC, } *a.* [See CHALCEDONY.] [*Ash.*
CAL-CE-DO'NI-AN, }

Pertaining to, or resembling chalcedony. *Encyc.*

CAL-CED'O-NY. See CHALCEDONY, the more correct orthography.

CAL-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [of *calx*, lime, and *fero*, to produce.]

Containing lime.

CAL'CI-FORM, *a.* [of *calx*, lime, and *forma*, form.]

In the form of calx.

CAL-CI-MO'-RITE, *n.* [of *calx*, lime, and *muria*, salt water.]

A species of earthy mineral, of the muriatic genus, of a blue or olive green color, of the consistence of clay. It consists of calcareous earth and magnesia tinged with iron. The term is now obsolete. *Kirwan.*

CAL-CIN'A-BLE, *a.* [See CALCINE.] That may be calcined; capable of being reduced to a friable state by the action of fire. *Encyc.*

CAL'CI-NATE, *v. t.* To calcine. [See CALCINE.]

CAL-CI-NA'TION, *n.* [from *calcine.*] The operation of expelling from a substance, by heat, some volatile matter with which it is combined, and thus disintegrating it and reducing it to a friable state. Thus carbonate of lime is reduced to lime by *calcination*, or the expulsion of carbonic acid.

2. The operation of reducing a metal to an oxyd, or metallic calx. This, in modern chemistry, is called *oxydation.*

CAL-CIN'A-TO-RY, *n.* A vessel used in calcination.

CAL-CINE', or CAL'CINE, *v. t.* [Fr. *calciner*; It. *calcinare*; Sp. *calcinar*; from *calx.* See CALX.]

1. To reduce a substance to a powder, or to a friable state, by the action of heat; or to expel from a substance some volatile matter, combined with it, as the carbonic acid from limestone.

2. To oxydize, as a metal; to reduce to a metallic calx.

3. To dissolve; to destroy the principles which unite. *Denham.*

CAL-CINE', or CAL'CINE, *v. i.* To be converted into a powder or friable substance, or into a calx, by the action of heat. *Newton.*

CAL-CIN'ED, *pp.* Reduced to a friable state by heat.

CAL-CIN'ING, *ppr.* Rendering friable by heat.

CAL'CI-TRATE, *v. i.* [L. *calcitro.*] To kick.

CAL-CI-TRA'TION, *n.* The act of kicking. *Ross.*

CAL'CI-UM, *n.* [from L. *calx.*] The metallic basis of lime. *Davy.*

CALC'-SIN-TER, *n.* Calcareous sinter; stalactitic carbonate of lime.

CALC'-SPAR, *n.* Calcareous spar, or crystallized carbonate of lime.

CALC'-TUFF, *n.* Calcareous tufa. A loose, porous deposit of carbonate of lime, from waters holding it in solution.

CAL'CU-LA-BLE, *a.* [See CALCULATE.] That may be calculated, or ascertained by calculation.

CAL'CU-LA-RY, *n.* [L. *calculus*, a pebble.]

A congeries of little stony knots dispersed through the parenchyma of the pear and other fruits. *Encyc.*

CAL'CU-LA-RY, *a.* Relating to the disease of the stone in the bladder.

CAL'CU-LATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *calculer*; It. *calculare*; Sp. *calcular*; L. *calculo*; from *calculus*, a pebble; Ar. حَلَقِي Syr. قلقي, *kalkal*, gravel.]

1. To compute; to reckon; to add, subtract, multiply, or divide any sums, for the purpose of finding the amount, difference, or other result. Thus, to *calculate* the expenses of erecting a house, is to estimate and add together the several sums which each part of the materials and the work will cost.

2. To ascertain by the use of tables or numbers; as, to *calculate* an eclipse.

3. To form tables upon mathematical principles, as logarithms, ephemerides, &c.

4. To compute the situation of the planets at a certain time, for astrological purposes; as, to *calculate the birth* of a person. *Shak.*

5. To adjust by computation; to fit or prepare by the adaptation of the means to the end; as, to *calculate* a system of laws for a free people.

Religion is *calculated* for our benefit. *Tillotson.*

CAL'CU-LATE, *v. i.* To make a computation; as, we *calculate* better for ourselves than for others.

In *New England*, this word is often equivalent to *intend* or *purpose*, that is, to make arrangements, and form a plan; as, a man *calculates* to go a journey. This use of the word springs from the practice of *computing* or *estimating* the various circumstances which concur to influence the mind in forming its determinations, but it is not sanctioned by English usage.

CAL'CU-LA-TED, *pp.* Computed; reckoned; suited; adapted by design.

CAL'CU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Computing; reckoning; adapting by design; adjusting.

CAL-CU-LA'TION, *n.* The art, practice, or manner, of computing by numbers; the use of numbers, by addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division, for the purpose of arriving at a certain result. Thus computations in astronomy and geometry, for making tables of numbers, are called *calculations.* *Encyc.*

2. The result of an arithmetical operation; computation; reckoning. *Hooker.*

3. Estimate formed in the mind by comparing the various circumstances and facts which influence its determination.

CAL'CU-LA-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to calculation; tending to calculate. *Burke.*

CAL'CU-LA-TOR, *n.* One who computes or reckons; one who estimates or considers the force and effect of causes, with a view to form a correct estimate of the effects.

CAL'CU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Belonging to calculation. *Johnson.*

CAL'CULE, *n.* Reckoning; computation. [*Obs.*]

CAL'CU-LI, *n. pl.* of CALCULUS, which see.

CAL'CU-LOUS, *a.* [Supra.] Stony; gritty; hard, like stone; as, a *calculous* concretion. *Brown.*

2. Affected with the gravel or stone; as, a *calculous* person. *Sharp.*

CAL'CU-LUS, *n.* [L. See CALCULATE.] Any hard, solid concretion, formed in any part of the body, as the stone in the bladder or kidneys, called *urinary calculus*, or a gall-stone, called *biliary calculus.*

2. In *mathematics*, the term *calculus* is applied to various branches of algebraical analysis. Thus the *differential* and *integral calculus* is a method of calculation in which quantities are supposed to undergo certain variations of value, to facilitate investigations respecting them. The *integral* is the inverse of the *differential* calculus. The object of the latter is to deduce, from given algebraic expressions, certain other expressions, called *differentials*; that of the former is, from given expressions, to find others, of which they are the differentials. The expressions sought in the latter case are called *integrals*, the terms *integral* and *differential* being correlative. The *calculus* of *variations* may be regarded as a department of the differential and integral calculus, in which the investigations are of a peculiarly general and recondite character. *A. D. Stanley.*

CAL'DRON, (kawl'dron,) *n.* [Old Fr. *chauldron*, now *chaudron*; Basque *galda*, to heat; *galdarea*, a great kettle; It. *caldaia*, or *caldaro*, a caldron; *caldo*, heat and hot; Sp. *calda*, heat; *caldear*, to heat, to weld iron; *caldera*, a caldron; Port. *caldeira*, a caldron; L. *caldarium*, id.; *calda*, hot water; *caldus*, hot, from *caleo*, to be hot. This is from the root of Eng. *scald.*]

A large kettle or boiler, of copper, or other metal, furnished with a movable handle or bail, with which to hang it on a chimney-hook. *Addison.*

CA-LECHE', (ka-lăsh'.) See CALASH.

CAL-E-DO'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Caledonia, an ancient name of Scotland. The termination *ia* signifies a country, and was added by the Romans. *Caledon* signifies, probably, the hill or town of the *Gaels*, or *Caels*, the primitive inhabitants.

CAL-E-DO'NI-AN, *n.* A native of Caledonia, now Scotland.

CAL'E-DON-ITE, *n.* A mineral of a green color, consisting of the sulphate and carbonate of lead, and carbonate of copper.

CAL-E-FA'CIENT, *a.* [See CALEFACTION, CALEFY.] Warming; heating.

CAL-E-FA'CIENT, *n.* That which warms or heats.

CAL-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *calefactio*, from *calefacio*, to make warm. See CALEFY.]

1. The act or operation of warming or heating; the production of heat in a body by the action of fire, or by the communication of heat from other bodies. *Encyc.*

2. The state of being heated. *Johnson.*

CAL-E-FAC'TIVE, } *a.* [See CALEFACTION.] That
CAL-E-FAC'TO-RY, } makes warm or hot; that communicates heat.

CAL'E-FY, *v. i.* [L. *calefio*, to become warm or hot; from *caleo* and *fio* or *facio.*]

To grow hot or warm; to be heated. *Brown.*

CAL'E-FY, *v. t.* To make warm or hot. *Johnson.*

CAL'EM-BOURG, *n.* [Fr., from a German Count Kahlemberg, noted for his blunders in the French language.] A pun. *Brande.*

CAL'EN-DAR, *n.* [L. *calendarium*, an account-book. See CALENDS.]

1. A register of the year, in which the months, weeks, and days, are set down in order, with the feasts observed by the church, &c.; an almanac. It was so named from the Roman *Calendæ*, the name given to the first day of the month, and written, in large letters, at the head of each month. [See CALENDS.] *Encyc.*

2. An orderly table or enumeration of persons or things. *Encyc.*

3. In *congress*, a list of bills prepared for the action of that body.

4. In *English courts*, a list of criminal causes which stand for trial. In some of the American States, the term is extended to embrace civil causes, as arranged for trial.

Calendar month; a solar month, as it stands in almanacs.

CAL'EN-DAR, *v. t.* To enter or write in a calendar.

CAL'EN-DER, *v. t.* [Fr. *calendrer*; Sp. *calentar*, to heat, to urge, or press forward; from *calco*, to be hot.]

To press between rollers, for the purpose of making smooth, glossy, and wavy; as woolen and silk stuffs and linens.

CAL'EN-DER, *n.* A machine or hot press, used in manufactories to press cloths, for the purpose of making them smooth, even, and glossy, laying the nap, watering them, and giving them a wavy appearance. It consists of two thick rollers or cylinders, placed between boards or planks, the lower one being fixed, the upper one movable, and loaded with a great weight. *Encyc.*

CAL'EN-DER-ED, *pp.* Smoothed by calendering.

CAL'EN-DER-ING, *ppr.* Making smooth and glossy, by being pressed between rollers.

CAL'EN-DRER, *n.* The person who calenders cloth.

CA-LEN'DRIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a calendar.

CAL'ENDS, *n. pl.* [L. *calendæ*, from *calo*, Gr. καλέω, Eng. to *call.* See CALL.]

Among the Romans, the first day of each month. The origin of this name is differently related. Varro supposes it to have originated in the practice of notifying the time of the new moon, by a priest, who *called* out or proclaimed the fact to the people, and the number of the calends, or the day of the nones. Others allege that, the people being convened, the pontifex proclaimed the several feasts or holidays in the month—a custom which was discontinued in the year of Rome 450, when the fasti or calendar was set up in public places, to give notice of the festivals. *Encyc. Adam's Rom. Antiq.*

CAL'EN-TURE, *n.* [Sp. *calentura*, heat, a fever with irregular pulse; *calentar*, to heat; from L. *caleo*, to be hot. Russ. *kalyu*, to heat, to make red or red hot.]

A violent fever, attended with great heat, incident to persons in hot climates, especially natives of cooler climates. It is attended with delirium, and one of the symptoms is, that the person affected imagines the sea to be a green field, and sometimes, attempting to walk in it, is lost. *Encyc. Coxe.*

CA-LES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *calesco.*]

Growing warmth; growing heat.

CALF, (kăf,) *n.*; *pl.* CALVES, (kăvz.) [Sax. *ceolf*; Sw. *kalf*; Dan. *kalv*; D. *kalf*; and the verb *kalven*, to calve, to vomit; G. *kalb*; *kalben.* The primary sense is issue, from throwing out. Hence the word is applied to the protuberant part of the leg, a push, a swell.]

1. The young of the cow, or of the bovine genus of quadrupeds.

2. In *contempt*, a dolt; an ignorant, stupid person; a weak or cowardly man. *Drayton.*

3. The thick, fleshy part of the leg behind, so called from its protuberance. *Wiseman.*

4. *The calves of the lips*, in Hosea, signify the pure offerings of prayer, praise, and thanksgiving. *Brown.*

CALF'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a calf. *Shak.*

CALF'-SKIN, *n.* The hide or skin of a calf; or leather made of the skin.

CAL'I-BER, } *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *calibre.*]
CAL'I-BRE, }

1. The diameter of a body; as, the *caliber* of a column, or of a bullet. *Encyc.*

2. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore.

3. *Figuratively*, the capacity of a man's mind. *Burke.*

Caliber-compasses, *calibers*, or *calipers*; a sort of

compasses made with arched legs, to take the diameter of round bodies, as masts, shot, &c. The legs move on an arch of brass, on which are marked the inches and half inches, to show how far the points of the compasses are opened asunder. *Encyc.*

Caliber-rule; gunner's calipers, an instrument in which a right line is so divided, as that, the first part being equal to the diameter of an iron or leaden ball of one pound weight, the other parts are to the first as the diameters of balls of two, three, four, &c., pounds are to the diameter of a ball of one pound. It is used by engineers to determine, from a ball's weight, its diameter or caliber, and *vice versa*. *Encyc.*

CAL'ICE, *n.* [L. *calix*; Fr. *calice*; Sax. *calic*, a cup; Gr. κυλιξ. It is usually written *chalice*, but on etymological principles, incorrectly.]

A cup; appropriately, a communion-cup, or vessel used to administer the wine in the sacrament of the Lord's supper It is used by the Roman Catholics in the mass.

CAL'I-CO, *n.* [Said to be from *Calicut*, in India.] A kind of cotton cloth. In England, white or unprinted cotton cloth is called *calico*. In the United States, *calico* is printed cotton cloth, having different colors. I have never heard this name given to the unprinted cloth. *Calico* was originally imported from India, but is now manufactured in Europe and the United States.

CAL'I-CO-PRINT'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to print calicoes.

CAL'I-CO-PRINT'ING, *n.* The art or process of printing or impressing figured patterns on calico.

CAL'ID, *a.* [L. *calidus*, from *caleo*, to be hot.]

Hot; burning; ardent. *Johnson.*

CA-LID'I-TY, *n.* Heat. *Brown.*

CAL'I-DUCT, *n.* [L. *caleo*, to be hot, *calor*, heat, and *duco*, to lead.]

A pipe or canal used to convey heat to the apartments of a house, by the transmission of hot air or steam.

CA'LIF, *n.* Written also CALIPH and KALIF. [from Ar. خلف *khalafa*, to succeed. Hence a *calif* is a successor, a title given to the successors of Mohammed.]

A successor or vicar; a representative of Mohammed, bearing the same relation to him as the pope claims to bear to St. Peter. Among the Saracens, or Mohammedans, a *calif* is one who is vested with supreme dignity and power in all matters relating to religion and civil policy. This title is borne by the grand seignior in Turkey, and by the sophi of Persia. *Encyc.*

CAL'IF-ATE, **CAL'IPH-ATE**, **KAL'IF-ATE**, *n.* The office or dignity of a calif; or the government of a calif. *Harris.*

CAL-I-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *caligatio*, dimness, from *caligo*, to be dark.]

Darkness; dimness; cloudiness.

In *medical authors*, *caligation*, or *caligo*, is a dimness of sight, from any obstruction to the passage of light to the retina, whether from opacity of the cornea, or of the crystalline or other humors, or their capsules, or from an obstructed pupil.

CA-LIG'IN-OUS, *a.* Dim; obscure; dark.

CA-LIG'IN-OUS-LY, *adv.* Obscurely.

CA-LIG'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Dimness; obscurity.

CAL-I-GRAPH'IC, *a.* [Infra.] Pertaining to elegant penmanship. *Warton.*

CA-LIG'RA-PHIST, *n.* An elegant penman.

CA-LIG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. καλος, fair, and γραφω, to write; καλλιγραφια.]

Fair or elegant writing, or penmanship. *Prideaux.*

CA'LIN, *n.* A compound metal, of which the Chinese make tea-canisters and the like. The ingredients seem to be lead and tin. *Encyc.*

CAL'I-PASH, **CAL'I-PEE**, *n.* That part of a turtle which belongs to the upper shell is called *calipash*, and that part which belongs to the lower shell, *calipee*. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

CAL'I-PERS, **CAL'I-PER-COM'PASSES**, *n. pl.* Compasses with curved legs, for measuring the *caliber*, or diameter, of round bodies. *Brande.*

CAL-IS-THEN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to calisthenics.

CAL-IS-THEN'ICS, *n.* [Gr. καλος, beautiful, and σθενος, strength.]

The art, science, or practice, of healthful exercise of the body and limbs, to promote strength and graceful movement.

CAL'I-VER, *n.* [from *caliber*.] A kind of hand-gun, musket, or arquebuse. *Shak.*

CA'LIX, *n.* [L. *calix*; Gr. κυλιξ.] A cup.

It is sometimes erroneously used for CALYX, which see.

CALK, **CALQUE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *calquer*, to chalk.]

To copy a drawing, by rubbing the back of it with red or black chalk, and then tracing the lines through on paper, &c., by means of a blunt style or needle.

CALK, (kauk,) *v. t.* [Qu. the connection of this word with the Sp. *calafetear*; It. *calafatare*; Port. *calafetar*; Arm. *calefcta*; Fr. *calfeter*, to smear with cement or mortar; Ar. قلف *kalafa*, to stop the seams of ships with fine moss, &c., and pay them over with pitch; Sam. *id.* It may be corrupted from this word; if not, it may be from the Dan. *kalk*, calx, lime, or mortar; but this seems not probable. The Germans and Danes have borrowed the Spanish and French word to express the idea. Skinner deduces the word from Fr. *calage*, tow.]

1. To drive oakum, or old ropes untwisted, into the seams of a ship, or other vessel, to prevent their leaking or admitting water. After the seams are filled, they are covered with hot, melted pitch or resin, to keep the oakum from rotting.

2. In *some parts of America*, to set upon a horse or ox shoes armed with sharp points of iron, to prevent their slipping on ice; that is, to *stop* from slipping.

CALK, (kauk,) *n.* In *New England*, a sharp-pointed piece of iron on a shoe for a horse or an ox, called in Great Britain *calkin*; used to prevent the animal from slipping.

Also, an instrument with sharp points, which persons wear on their feet to prevent slipping on the ice. [*U. S.*]

CALK'ER, (kauk'er,) *n.* A man who calks; sometimes, perhaps, a *calk* or pointed iron on a horse-shoe.

CALK'ED, (kaukd,) *pp.* Having the seams stopped; furnished with shoes with iron points.

CALK'IN, *n.* A calk, or sharp point in a horse's shoe, to prevent slipping.

CALK'ING, (kauk'ing,) *ppr.* Stopping the seams of a ship; putting on shoes with iron points.

CALK'ING, (calk'ing,) *n.* In *painting*, the covering of the back side of a design with black lead, or red chalk, and tracing lines through on a waxed plate, or wall, or other matter, by passing lightly over each stroke of the design with a point, which leaves an impression of the color on the plate, paper, or wall. *Chambers.*

CALK'ING-I-RON, (kauk'ing-i-urn,) *n.* An instrument like a chisel, used in calking ships.

CALL, *v. t.* [L. *calo*; Gr. καλεω; Sw. *kalla*; Dan. *kalde*; W. *galw*, to call; D. *kallen*, to talk; Ch. כלא in Aph. to *call*, to thunder; Heb., to *hold* or restrain, which is the Gr. κωλυω, L. *caula*; Syr. Sam. and Eth., to *hold* or restrain; Ar., to keep; L. *celo*. The primary sense is to press, drive, or strain. We find the like elements and signification in Sax. *giellan*, or *gyllan*, to yell; Dan. *gale*, to crow. Class Gl. The W. *galw* is connected in origin with *gallu*, to be able, to have power, may, can, Eng. *could*, the root of *gallant*, L. *gallus*, &c.]

In a *general sense*, to drive; to strain or force out sound. Hence,

1. To name; to denominate or give a name.

And God *called* the light day, and the darkness he *called* night. —Gen. i.

2. To convoke; to summon; to direct or order to meet; to assemble by order or public notice; often with *together*; as, the king *called* his council *together*; the president *called together* the congress.

3. To request to meet or come.

He sent his servants to *call* them that were bidden. —Matt. xxii.

4. To invite.

Because I have *called*, and ye refused. —Prov. i.

5. To invite or summon to come or be present; to invite, or collect; as, *call* all your senses to you.

6. To give notice to come by authority; to command to come; as, *call* a servant.

7. To proclaim; to name, or publish the name.

Nor parish clerk, who *calls* the psalm so clear. *Gay.*

8. To appoint or designate, as for an office, duty, or employment.

See, I have *called* by name Bezaleel. —Ex. xxxi.
Paul, *called* to be an apostle. —Rom. i.

9. To invite; to warn; to exhort. *Is.* xxii. 12. *Cruden.*

10. To invite or draw into union with Christ; to bring to know, believe, and obey the gospel. *Rom.* viii. 28.

11. To own and acknowledge. *Heb.* ii. xi.

12. To invoke or appeal to.

I *call* God for a witness. —2 Cor. i.

13. To esteem or account. *Is.* lviii. 5. *Matt.* iii. 15.

To call down; to invite, or to bring down.

To call back; to revoke or retract; to recall; to summon or bring back.

To call for; to demand, require, or claim; as, a crime *calls for* punishment; or to cause to grow. Ezek. xxxvi. Also, to speak for; to ask; to request; as, to *call for* a dinner.

To call in; to collect; as, to *call in* debts or money; or to draw from circulation; as, to *call in* clipped coin; or to summon together; to invite to come together; as, to *call in* neighbors or friends.

To call forth; to bring or summon to action; as, to *call forth* all the faculties of the mind.

To call off; to summon away; to divert; as, to *call off* the attention; to *call off* workmen from their employment.

To call up: to bring into view or recollection; as, to *call up* the image of a deceased friend; also, to bring into action, or discussion; as, to *call up* a bill before a legislative body.

To call over; to read a list, name by name; to recite separate particulars in order, as a roll of names.

To call out; to summon to fight; to challenge; also, to summon into service; as, to *call out* the militia.

To call to mind; to recollect; to revive in memory.

CALL, *v. i.* To utter a loud sound, or to address by name; to utter the name; sometimes with *to*.

The angel of God *called* to Hagar. —Gen. xxi.

2. To stop, without intention of staying; to make a short stop; as, to *call* at the inn. This use Johnson supposes to have originated in the custom of denoting one's presence at the door by a *call*. It is common, in this phrase, to use *at*; as, to *call at* the inn; or *on*; as, to *call on* a friend. This application seems to be equivalent to *speak*, D. *kallen*. Let us *speak* at this place.

To call on; to make a short visit to; also, to solicit payment, or make a demand of a debt. In a *theological sense*, to pray to, or worship; as, to *call on* the name of the Lord. *Gen.* iv. To repeat solemnly. *Dryden.*

To call out: to utter a loud voice; to bawl; *a popular use of the phrase.*

CALL, *n.* A vocal address, of summons or invitation; as, he will not come at a *call*.

2. Demand; requisition; public claim; as, listen to the *calls* of justice or humanity.

3. Divine vocation, or summons; as, the *call* of Abraham.

4. Invitation; request of a public body or society; as, a clergyman has a *call* to settle in the ministry.

5. A summons from heaven; impulse.

St. Paul believed he had a *call*, when he persecuted the Christians. *Locke.*

6. Authority; command. *Denham.*

7. A short visit; as, to make a *call*; to give one a *call*; that is, a speaking to; D. *kallen*. To give one a *call*, is to stop a moment and speak or say a word; or to have a short conversation with.

8. Vocation; employment. In this sense, *calling* is generally used.

9. A naming; a nomination. *Bacon.*

10. Among *hunters*, a lesson blown on the horn, to comfort the hounds. *Encyc.*

11. Among *seamen*, a whistle or pipe, used by the boatswain and his mate, to summon the sailors to their duty. *Encyc.*

12. The English name of the mineral called by the Germans *tungsten* or *wolfram*. *Encyc.*

13. Among *fowlers*, a noise or cry in imitation of a bird, or a pipe to call birds by imitating their voice. *Encyc. Bailey.*

14. In *legislative bodies*, the *call of the house*, is a calling over the names of the members, to discover who is absent, or for other purpose; a calling of names with a view to obtain answers from the persons named.

CALL'ED, (kauld,) *pp.* Invited; summoned; addressed; named; appointed; invoked; assembled by order; recited.

CALL'ER, *n.* One who calls.

CAL'LET, **CAL'LAT**, *n.* A trull, or a scold. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CAL'LET, *v. i.* To rail; to scold. [*Not in use.*]

CAL'LID, *a.* Cunning.

CAL-LID'I-TY, *n.* [L. *calliditas*.]

Skill; discernment; shrewdness.

CAL-LIG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. καλλιγραφια.]

Fair or elegant penmanship.

CALL'ING, *ppr.* Inviting; summoning; naming; addressing; invoking.

CALL'ING, *n.* A naming, or inviting; a reading over or reciting in order, or a call of names with a view to obtain an answer, as in legislative bodies.

2. Vocation; profession; trade; usual occupation, or employment. *Pope. Swift.* 1 *Cor.* vii. 20.

3. Class of persons engaged in any profession or employment. *Hammond.*

4. Divine summons, vocation, or invitation.

Give all diligence to make your *calling* and election sure. —2 Pet. i.

CAL-LI'O-PE, (kal-li'o-py,) *n.* In *pagan mythology*, the muse that presides over eloquence and heroic poetry.

CAL'LI-PERS. See CALIPERS.

CAL-LIS-THEN'ICS. See CALISTHENICS.

CAL-LOS'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *callosité*; L. *callositas*. See CALLOUS.]

Hardness of skin, which assumes a horny consistence in places exposed to constant pressure; the hardness of the cicatrix of ulcers. *Coxe.*

CAL'LOUS, *a.* [L. *callus*, hardness; *calleo*, to be hard, to know or be skilled; Eng. *could*, which see.]

1. Hard; hardened; indurated; as an ulcer, or some part of the body. *Wiseman.*

2. Hardened in mind; insensible; unfeeling. *Dryden.*

CAL'LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a hardened or unfeeling

CAL'LOUS-NESS, *n.* Hardness, induration, *applied to the body*; insensibility, *applied to the mind or heart.* *Cheyne. Bentley.*

CAL'LOW, *a.* [Ir. *calbh*; L. *calvus*, bald; G. *kahl*; D. *kaal*; Fr. *chauve*; Pers. کل *kal*; Russ. *gol*, bald, naked; *goleyu*, to be stripped.]
Destitute of feathers; naked; unfledged; as a young bird. *Milton.*

CAL'LUS, *n.* [L. *callus*, from *calleo*, to be hard; Sans. *kalla*, stone.]
1. Any preternatural hardness in the body, particularly of the skin, as on the hands or feet, from friction or pressure, or the hardened edges of a wound or ulcer.
2. The new growth of osseous matter between the extremities of fractured bones, serving to unite them.

CALM, (käm,) *a.* [Fr. *calme*; Sp. *calma*; It. *calma*; D. *kalm.* Qu. Gr. χαλαω; It. *calare*, to decrease or abate; Sp. *calar*, to sink.]
1. Still; quiet; being at rest, as the air. Hence, not stormy or tempestuous; as, a *calm* day.
2. Undisturbed; not agitated; as, a *calm* sea.
3. Undisturbed by passion; not agitated or excited; quiet; tranquil, as the mind, temper, or attention.

CALM, *n.* Stillness; tranquillity; quiet; freedom from motion, agitation, or disturbance; *applied to the elements, or to the mind and passions.* *South.*

CALM, *v. t.* To still; to quiet, as the wind or elements; to still, appease, allay, or pacify, as the mind or passions. *Dryden. Atterbury.*

CALM'-BROW-ED, *a.* Wearing the look of calmness.

CALM'ER, *n.* The person or thing that calms, or has the power to still, and make quiet; that which allays or pacifies.

CALM'ER, *a. comp.* More calm.

CALM'EST, *a. superl.* Most calm.

CALM'ING, *ppr.* Stilling; appeasing.

CALM'LY, *adv.* In a quiet manner; without disturbance, agitation, tumult, or violence; without passion; quietly.

CALM'NESS, *n.* Quietness; stillness; tranquillity; *applied to the elements.*
2. Quietness; mildness; unruffled state; *applied to the mind, passions, or temper.*

CALM'Y, (käm'e,) *a.* Calm; quiet; peaceable. *Spenser. Cowley.*

CA-LOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. καλος and γραφη.]
Elegant penmanship. [See CALLIGRAPHY.] *Ed. Rev.*

CAL'O-MEL, *n.* [Qu. Gr. καλος, fair, and μελας, black, or Æthiops mineral.]
A preparation of mercury, much used in medicine. It is the dichlorid of mercury, or a compound of two equivalents of mercury and one equivalent of chlorine. It is usually formed by rubbing together mercury and corrosive sublimate, in certain definite proportions, and then subliming.

CA-LOR'IC, *n.* [L. *calor*, heat.]
The principle or matter of heat, or the simple element of heat. *Lavoisier.*
The agent to which the phenomena of heat and combustion are ascribed. *Ure.*

Caloric expands all bodies. *Henry.*

CA-LOR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the matter of heat.

CA-LOR'I-FÈRE, *n.* [L. *calor*, heat, and *fero*, to bear.]
An apparatus for conveying and distributing heat; a term particularly applied to an apparatus for heating conservatories, &c., by means of hot water circulating in tubes. *Ure.*

CAL-O-RIF'IC, *a.* That has the quality of producing heat; causing heat; heating.
Calorific rays; the invisible, heating rays which emanate from the sun, and from burning and heated bodies. The *calorific rays* of the sun and other luminous bodies, are different from the luminous or *calorific* rays, and possess different refrangibilities.

CA-LOR-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The production of heat, especially animal heat.

CAL-O-RIM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *calor*, heat, and Gr. μετρον, measure.]
An apparatus for measuring relative quantities of heat, or the specific caloric of bodies; or an instrument for measuring the heat given out by a body in cooling, from the quantity of ice it melts; invented by Lavoisier and Laplace.

CA-LOR-I-MO'TOR, *n.* [*caloric*, and L. *motor*, mover.]
A galvanic instrument, for evolving caloric, in which the calorific influence or effects are attended by scarcely any electrical, but great magnetic power. *Hare.*

CA-LOTTE', } *n.* [Fr. *calotte.*]
CA-LOTE', }
1. A cap or coif, of hair, satin, or other stuff, worn in Roman Catholic countries, as an ecclesiastical ornament.
2. In *architecture*, a round cavity or depression, in form of a cup or cap, lathed and plastered, used to diminish the elevation of a chapel, cabinet, alcove, &c., which would otherwise be too high for other pieces of the apartment. *Harris. Encyc.*

CAL'O-TYPE, *n.* [Gr. καλος, beautiful, and τυπος, type.] A name given by Mr. Fox Talbot to his invention for making pictures on paper or other substances, by the agency of light. *Gilbert.*

CA-LOY'ERS, } *n. pl.* [Gr. καλος and γεροντες.]
CA-LOG'E-RI, }
Monks of the Greek church of three orders; *archari*, or novices; ordinary professed, or *microchemi*; and the more perfect, called *megalochemi.* They are also divided into *cenobites*, who live in cloisters, and perform all the services of the choir; *anchorets*, who live in separate cells, at a distance from the cloister, which they attend on Sundays and fast-days; and *recluses*, who shut themselves up in grottos and caverns, on the mountains, and live on alms furnished to them by the monasteries. *Encyc.*

CALP, *n.* A variety of carbonate of lime, of a bluish-black, gray, or grayish-blue, but its streak is white; called also *argillo-ferruginous limestone.* It is intermediate between compact limestone and marl. *Kirwan. Cleaveland. Philips.*

CALQUE, *v. t.* See CALK.

CAL'TROP, *n.* [Sax. *coltrappe*, a species of thistle, rendered by Lye, Rhamnus, and Carduus stellatus. The French has *chaussetrape.* The Italian *calcatreppolo* is from *calcare*, to tread, and *tribolo*, a thistle; L. *tribulus.*]
1. A kind of thistle, the Latin Tribulus, with a roundish, prickly pericarp, composed of five united capsules, each of which is, on one side, gibbous, often armed with three or four daggers; on the other side, angular, converging with transverse cells. It grows in France, Italy, and Spain, among corn, and is very troublesome, as the prickles run into the feet of cattle. *Fam. of Plants. Miller.*
2. In *military affairs*, an instrument with four iron points disposed in a triangular form, so that, three of them being on the ground, the other points upward. These are scattered on the ground, where an enemy's cavalry are to pass, to impede their progress by endangering the horses' feet. *Encyc. Dr. Addison.*

CA-LUM'BA, *n.* [from *kalumb*, its native name in Mozambique.]
A plant, the Cocculus palmatus, growing in Mozambique. The root of this plant, a bitter tonic, is much used in medicine.

CAL'U-MET, *n.* Among the *aboriginals of America*, a pipe, used for smoking tobacco, whose bowl is usually of soft red stone, like marble, and the tube a long reed, ornamented with feathers. The calumet is used as a symbol or instrument of peace and war. To accept the calumet, is to agree to the terms of peace, and to refuse it, is to reject them. The calumet of peace is used to seal or ratify contracts and alliances, to receive strangers kindly, and to travel with safety. The calumet of war, differently made, is used to proclaim war.

CA-LUM'NI-ATE, *v. t.* [See CALUMNY.] To accuse or charge one falsely and knowingly with some crime, offense, or something disreputable; to slander.

CA-LUM'NI-ATE, *v. i.* To charge falsely and knowingly with a crime or offense; to propagate evil reports with a design to injure the reputation of another.

CA-LUM'NI-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Slandered; falsely and maliciously accused of what is criminal, immoral, or disgraceful.

CA-LUM'NI-A-TING, *ppr.* Slandering.

CA-LUM-NI-A'TION, *n.* False accusation of a crime or offense, or a malicious and false representation of the words or actions of another, with a view to injure his good name.

CA-LUM'NI-A-TOR, *n.* One who slanders; one who falsely and knowingly accuses another of a crime or offense, or maliciously propagates false accusations or reports.

CA-LUM'NI-A-TO-RY, *a.* Slanderous. *Montagu.*

CA-LUM'NI-OUS, *a.* Slanderous; bearing or implying calumny; injurious to reputation.

CA-LUM'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Slanderously.

CA-LUM'NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Slanderousness. *Bp. Morton.*

CAL'UM-NY, *n.* [L. *calumnia*; Fr. *calomnie*; It. *calumnia.* If *m* is radical, this word may be allied to *calamity*, both from the sense of falling upon, rushing, or throwing on. If *m* is not radical, this word may be the Gothic *holon*, to calumniate, Saxon *holan*, to rush upon. The word is found in Ir. *guilmne*, calumny, *guilmnighim*, to calumniate or reproach.]
Slander; false accusation of a crime or offense, knowingly or maliciously made or reported, to the injury of another; false representation of facts reproachful to another, made by design, and with knowledge of its falsehood; sometimes followed by *on.*

Neglected *calumny* soon expires. *Murphy's Tacitus.*

CAL'VA-RY, *n.* [L. *calvaria*, from *calva*, a skull or scalp; Ir. *calb*, the head; Sp. *calvario*, *calva*; It. *calvo.*]
1. A place of skulls; particularly the place where Christ was crucified on a small hill west of Jerusalem. In *Roman Catholic countries*, a kind of chapel raised on a hillock near a city, as a place of devotion, in memory of the place where our Savior suffered.
2. In *heraldry*, a cross so called, set upon steps, resembling the cross on which our Savior was crucified.
3. In *architecture*, a chapel, erected by *Roman Catholics* on a hill, in which are represented the mysteries of Christ's death. *Elmes.*

CALVE, (käv,) *v. i.* [from *calf*; Sax. *calfian.*]
1. To bring forth young, as a cow.
2. In *a metaphorical sense*, and *sometimes by way of reproach, as when applied to the human race*, to bring forth; to produce.

CALVES'-SNOUT, *n.* A plant, snapdragon, Antirrhinum.

CALV'ER, *v. t.* To cut in slices. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

CALV'ER, *v. i.* To shrink by cutting, and not fall to pieces. [*Not in use.*] *Cotton.*

CAL-VILLE', *n.* [Fr.] A sort of apple.

CAL'VIN-ISM, *n.* The theological tenets or doctrines of Calvin, who was born in Picardy, in France, and in 1536 chosen professor of divinity, and minister of a church in Geneva. The distinguishing doctrines of this system are, original sin, particular election and reprobation, particular redemption, effectual grace in regeneration, or a change of heart by the spirit of God, justification by free grace, perseverance of the saints, and the Trinity.

CAL'VIN-IST, *n.* A follower of Calvin; one who embraces the theological doctrines of Calvin.

CAL-VIN-IST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to Calvin, or
CAL-VIN-IST'IC-AL, } to his opinions in theology.

CAL'VIN-IZE, *v. t.* To convert to Calvinism.

CALV'ISH, *a.* [from *calf.*] Like a calf. [More properly, CALFISH.] *Sheldon.*

CAL'VI-TY, *n.* Baldness.

CALX, *n.*; *pl.* CALXES or CALCES. [L. *calx*; Sax. *cealc*, a stone, *calculus*, and *chalk*; D. *kalk*; G. *kalk*; Sw. *kalck*; Dan. *kalk*; Fr. *chaux.* The same word signifies *chalk*, lime, mortar, and the heel, and from that is formed *calculus*, a little stone. The word then signifies, primarily, a lump, or clod, or hard mass, and is allied to *callus.* If *calx* is from χαλιξ, the usual orthography was not observed by the Latins. See CALCULATE.]
Properly, lime or chalk; but *more appropriately*, the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to calcination by heat, solution by acids, or detonation by niter, and which is or may be reduced to a fine powder. Metallic calxes are now called *oxyds.* They weigh more than the metal from which they are produced, being combined with oxygen. *Coxe. Encyc.*
Calx nativa; native calx, a kind of marly earth, of a dead whitish color, which, in water, bubbles or hisses, and without burning will make a cement, like lime or gypsum.
Calx viva, quick lime, is lime not slaked. *Encyc.*

CA-LYC'IN-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to a calyx; situated
CAL'Y-CINE, } on a calyx. *Martyn.*

CAL'Y-CLE, *n.* [L. *calyculus.* See CALYX.]
In *botany*, a row of small leaflets, at the base of the calyx, on the outside. The *calycle* of the seed is the outer proper covering or crown of the seed adhering to it, to facilitate its dispersion. *Martyn.*
2. In *zoology*, a term applied to the small cup-like prominences, containing each a polyp-cell, covering the surface of many corals.

CA-LYC'U-LATE, } *a.* Having a calycle at the base
CAL'Y-CLED, } on the outside; used of the *calyx.*

CA-LYP'TRA, *n.* [Gr. καλυπτρα, a cover.]
The calyx of mosses, according to Linnæus; but not properly a calyx. It is a kind of veil, or cowl, which covers or is placed over the top of the anther, like an extinguisher. *Martyn. Milne.*
The *calyptra* of mosses is an appendage of the capsule. It at first closely invests the capsule, and its summit is the stigma. As the capsule approaches maturity, the *calyptra* is detached below, and appended to the stigma like a hood. *Cyc. Smith.*
The *calyptra* of mosses is that part of the membranous covering, inclosing the sporangium or theca, (capsule,) which, when the membrane bursts around as the theca approaches maturity, is carried up and sustained on the summit of the latter. *Lindley.*
The *theca* was considered as an anther by Linnæus; afterwards as a capsule, or proper seed-vessel, surmounted by a stigma. It is now regarded as a *sporangium*, or vessel inclosing the spores, which correspond to the seeds in the higher orders of plants.

CA-LYP'TRI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a calyptra.

CA'LYX, *n.*; *pl.* CALYXES. [L. *calyx*; Gr. καλυξ, a flower not opened, a husk or shell. It has been confounded with κυλιξ, calix, a cup.]
1. The outer covering of a flower, being the termination of the cortical epidermis or outer bark of the plant, which, in most plants, incloses and supports the bottom of the corol. In Linnæus's system, it comprehends the perianth, the involucrum, the ament, the spath, the glume, the calyptra, and the volva. *Milne. Martyn. Encyc.*
The opinion of Linnæus that the calyx is the continuation of the epidermis is now considered erroneous. *Ed. Encyc. Smith.*

The *calyx* is the most exterior integument of a flower, consisting of several verticillate leaves, (*sepals*,) united by their margins or distinct, usually of a green color, and of a less delicate texture than the corol. *Lindley.*

The *calyx*, as thus defined, corresponds to the *perianth* of Linnæus.

2. A membranous sac, inclosing each papilla of the kidney, opening at its apex into the pelvis of the kidney; called also *infundibulum*.

CAL-ZOONS', *n. pl.* [Sp. *calzones*.] Drawers. [*Not English.*] *Herbert.*

CAM, *n.* A projection on a wheel, which, by its revolution, produces an alternating motion in machinery.

CA-MA'IEO, *n.* A painting in which there is only one color, and where the lights and shades are of gold wrought on a golden or azure ground. When the ground is yellow, the French call it *cirage*: when gray, *grisaille*. This work is chiefly used to represent *basso-relievos*. These pieces answer to the *μονοχρωματα*, or *monochromes*, of the Greeks. *Encyc.*

CAM'BER, *n.* [Fr. *cambrer*, to arch, to vault, to bend, from L. *camera*, a vault, a chamber.]

Among *builders*, *camber*, or *camber-beam*, is a piece of timber cut archwise, or with an obtuse angle in the middle, used in platforms, where long and strong beams are required. As *a verb*, this word signifies to bend, but I know not that it is used.

A *cambered deck*, is one which is higher in the middle, or arched, but drooping or declining toward the stem and stern; also when it is irregular.

CAM'BER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bending; arched; as, a deck lies *cambering*.

CAM'BI-AL, *a.* Belonging to exchanges in commerce. *Park.*

CAM'BIST, *n.* [It. *cambista*, from *cambio*, exchange; Sp. *id.*]

A banker; one who deals in exchange, or is skilled in the science. *Christ. Obs.*

CAM'BIST-RY, *n.* The science of exchange, weights, measures, &c. *Park.*

CAM'BI-UM, *n.* In *botany*, a viscid secretion, which, in the spring, separates the alburnum of an exogenous plant from the liber, or inner bark. *Lindley.*

CAM-BOGE', *n.* See GAMBOGE.

CAM-BOOSE', *n.* [D. *kombuis*.] A ship's cook-room or kitchen. [See CABOOSE.]

CAM'BREL, *n.* A crooked piece of wood, or iron, to hang meat on. [See GAMBREL.]

CAM'BRIC, *n.* A species of extremely fine white linen, made of flax, said to be named from Cambray, in Flanders, where it was first manufactured. Cambric is also made of cotton.

CAME, *pret.* of COME, which see.

CAME, *n.* A term applied to slender rods of cast lead, of which glaziers make their turned lead for receiving the glass of casements. *Gwilt. Encyc.*

CAM'EL, *n.* [L. *camelus*; Gr. *καμηλος*; D. and Dan. *kameel*; G. *kamel*; Heb. Syr. and Eth. גמלא *gamal*; Ch גמלא; Ar. جمل. The Arabic verb, to which this word belongs, signifies to be beautiful, or elegant, to please, or to behave with kindness and humanity. In Sax. *gamele*, or *gamol*, is a camel, and an old man; *gamol-feax*, one that has long hair; *gamol-ferhth*, a man of great mind. In W. the word is *cammore*, a crooked horse.]

1. A large quadruped used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens, and for riders. As a genus, the camel belongs to the order of Pecora. The characteristics are: it has no horns; it has six fore teeth in the under jaw; the canine teeth are wide set, three in the upper and two in the lower jaw; and there is a fissure in the upper lip. The dromedary, or Arabian camel, has one bunch on the back, four callous protuberances on the fore legs, and two on the hind legs. The Bactrian camel has two bunches on the back. The llama of South America is a smaller animal, with a smooth back, small head, fine black eyes, and very long neck. The pacos, or sheep, of Chili, has no bunch. Camels constitute the riches of an Arabian, without which he could neither subsist, carry on trade, nor travel over sandy deserts. Their milk is his common food. By the camel's power of sustaining abstinence from drink for many days, and of subsisting on a few coarse shrubs, he is peculiarly fitted for the parched and barren lands of Asia and Africa.

2. In Holland, *camel* (or *kameel*, as Coxe writes it) is a machine for lifting ships, and bearing them over the Pampus, at the mouth of the River Y, or over other bars. It is also used in other places, and particularly at the dock in Petersburg, to bear vessels over a bar to Cronstadt. *Coxe. Encyc.*

CAM'EL-BACK-ED, (-bakt,) *a.* Having a back like a camel; humpbacked. *Fuller.*

CA-ME'LE-ON MIN'ER-AL, *n.* [See CHAMELEON.] A compound formed by fusing together pure potash and black oxyd of manganese, whose solution in water, at first green, passes spontaneously through the whole series of colored rays to the red, and, by the addition of potash, it returns to its original green. *Ure.*

This is called *manganate* or *manganesate of potash*; the black oxyd of manganese here performing the functions of an acid.

CA-MEL'O-PARD or **CAM'EL-O-PARD**, *n.* [*camelus* and *pardalis*.]

The giraffe, a species constituting the genus *camelopardalis*. This animal has two straight horns, without branches, six inches long, covered with hair, truncated at the end, and tufted. On the forehead is a tubercle, two inches high, resembling another horn. The fore legs are not much longer than the hind ones, but the shoulders are of such a vast length, as to render the fore part of the animal much higher than the hind part. The head is like that of a stag; the neck is slender and elegant, furnished with a short mane. The color of the whole animal is a dirty white, marked with large, broad, rusty spots. This animal is found in the central and eastern parts of Africa. It is timid, and not fleet *Encyc.*

CAM'E-O, *n.* [It. *cammeo*.] A precious stone carved in relief; *opposed to an intaglio, which is cut into the stone*. Originally the onyx, and afterward the agate, were used for this purpose. In the true cameo, a stone is used having two layers, (and sometimes more,) of different colors; and the art consists in so cutting, as to appropriate these different colors to different parts, or elevations of the work. Shells are also used for cheaper work of the same kind. *Elmes.*

CAM'E-RA LU'CI-DA, *n.* An optical instrument, which, by means of a style, lenses, &c., gives the outlines of external objects on paper, or canvas, so that an artist can sketch the subject. *Elmes.*

CAM'E-RA OB SCU'RA, or *dark chamber*; in *optics*, an apparatus representing an artificial eye, in which the images of external objects, received through a double convex glass, are exhibited distinctly, and in their native colors, on a white surface placed on the focus of the glass within a darkened chamber.

CAM'E-RADE, *n.* [L. *camera*, a chamber.] One who lodges or resides in the same apartment; now COMRADE, which see.

CAM-E-RA-LIST'IC, *a.* [Infra.] Pertaining to finance and public revenue.

CAM-E-RA-LIST'ICS, *n. pl.* [G. *cameralist*, a financier. In Sp. *camarista* is a minister of state; *camarilla*, a small room. The word seems to be from L. *camera*, a chamber.]

The science of finance, or public revenue, comprehending the means of raising and disposing of it. *Grimke.*

CAM'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *camero*, from *camera*, a chamber, properly, an arched roof.]

To vault; to ceil. [*Little used.*]

CAM'ER-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* [L. *cameratus*, from *camera*.]

1. Arched; vaulted.

2. *a.* In *conchology*, a term applied to shells which are divided by transverse partitions into a series of chambers, traversed by a siphon; called also *chambered* shells.

CAM'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Arching.

CAM-ER-A'TION, *n.* An arching, or vaulting.

CAM-E-RO'NI-AN, *n.* A name given to the followers of Richard Cameron, in Scotland, who refused to accept the *indulgence* granted to the Presbyterian clergy in the persecuting times of Charles II., lest, by so doing, they should be understood to recognize his ecclesiastical authority.

CAM'IS, *n.* [It. *camice*.] A thin dress. [*Not English.*]

CAM-IS-ADE', *n.* [Fr. from *chemise*, a shirt; It. *camicia*; Sp. *camisa*.]

An attack by surprise, at night, or at break of day, when the enemy is supposed to be in bed. This word is said to have taken its rise from an attack of this kind, in which the soldiers, as a badge to distinguish each other, wore a shirt over their arms. *Encyc.*

CAM'IS-A-TED, *a.* Dressed with a shirt outward. *Johnson.*

CAM'LET, *n.* [from *camel*; sometimes written CAMELOT.] A stuff originally made of camel's hair. It is now made, sometimes of wool, sometimes of silk, sometimes of hair, especially that of goats, with wool or silk. In some, the warp is silk and wool twisted together, and the woof is hair. The pure Oriental camlet is made solely from the hair of a sort of goat, about Angora. Camlets are now made in Europe. *Encyc.*

CAM'LET-ED, *a.* Colored, or veined. *Herbert.*

CAM'MOCK, *n.* [Sax. *cammoc* or *cammec*.] A plant, petty whin, or rest-harrow, Ononis.

CA'MOUS, **CA-MOYS'**, *a.* [Fr. *camus*; W. *cam*, crooked.]

Flat; depressed. [*Applied only to the nose, and little used.*]

CA'MOUS-ED, (kā'mŭst,) *a.* Depressed; crooked. *B. Jonson.*

CA'MOUS-LY, *adv.* Awry. *Skelton.*

CAMP, *n.* [L. *campus*; Fr. *camp* and *champ*; Arm. *camp*; It. Sp. and Port. *campo*; Sax. *camp*. The sense is, an open, level field, or plain. See CHAMPION and GAME.]

1. The ground on which an army pitch their tents, whether for a night or a longer time.

2. The order or arrangement of tents, or disposition of an army, for rest; as, to pitch a *camp*.

3. An army, or body of troops, encamped on the same field. *Hume.*

CAMP, *v. t.* or *i.* To rest, or lodge, as an army, or travelers in a wilderness; to pitch a camp; to fix tents. [See ENCAMP.]

CAMP-BED'STEAD, (-bed'sted,) *n.* A bedstead made to fold up within a narrow space, as used in war; a tressel bedstead.

CAMP'-BOY, *n.* A boy that serves in a camp. *Dwight*

CAMP'-FIGHT, *n.* In *law writers*, a trial by duel, or the legal combat of two champions, for the decision of a controversy. [*Camp* in W. is a game, and *campiaw* is to contend.]

CAMP'-STOOL, *n.* A seat, or stool, with cross-legs to fold up.

CAMP-VIN'E-GAR, *n.* A mixture of vinegar with Cayenne pepper, soy, walnut-ketchup, anchovies, and garlic.

CAM-PAG'NOL, *n.* A species of rat with a short tail. *Kirby.*

CAM-PAIGN', (kam-pāne',) *n.* [Fr. *campagne*; It. *campagna*; Sp. *campaña*; Port. *campanha*, from *camp*. This should be written *campain*, as Mitford writes it.]

1. An open field; a large, open plain; an extensive tract of ground without considerable hills. [See CHAMPAIGN.]

2. The time that an army keeps the field, either in action, marches, or in camp, without entering into winter quarters. A campaign is usually from spring to autumn, or winter; but in some instances, armies make a winter campaign.

CAM-PAIGN', *v. i.* To serve in a campaign. *Musgrave.*

CAM-PAIGN'ER, *n.* One who has served in an army several campaigns; an old soldier; a veteran.

CAM-PA'NA, *n.* [L.] The pasque-flower.

CAM-PA'NI-A, *n.* A large extent of open country; applied to the country round Rome, &c.

2. A campaign. [*Obs.*]

CAM-PAN'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *campana*, a bell, and *forma*, form.]

In *botany*, in the shape of a bell; *applied to flowers*.

CAM-PA-NI'LE, *n.* In *architecture*, a clock or bell tower. *Elmes.*

CAM-PA-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [L. *campana*, and Gr. *λογος*.] Art of ringing bells; properly, a treatise on the art.

CAM-PAN'U-LA, *n.* [L.] The bell-flower.

CAM-PAN'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *campanula*, a little bell.] In *botany*, in the form of a bell; bell-shaped.

CAM-PEACH'Y-WOOD; [from *Campeachy*, in Mexico.] See LOGWOOD.

CAM-PES'TRAL, **CAM-PES'TRI-AN**, *a.* [L. *campestris*, from *campus*, a field.]

Pertaining to an open field; growing in a field, or open ground. *Mortimer.*

CAM'PHENE, *n.* [A contraction of *camphogen*.]

A name recently proposed for pure *oil of turpentine*, (commonly called *spirit of turpentine*,) and lately much used, in order to disguise the nature and character of the substance, when it is to be sold for burning in lamps.

CAM'PHO-GEN, *n.* [Gr. *καμφορα*, or *καμφορα*, camphor, and *γενναω*, to produce, because, by combination with a certain definite proportion of oxygen, *camphogen* becomes camphor.]

A hydrocarbon, composed of eight equivalents of hydrogen, and ten of carbon; the basyle of camphor.

CAM'PHOR, *n.* [Low L. *camphora*; Fr. *camphre*; It. *canfora*; Sp. *alcanfor*; Port. *canfora*: D. and G. *kampfer*; Ar. كافور *cafor*, *kaforon*, from كفر *kafara*, Heb. Ch. and Syr. כפר *kafar*, to drive off, remove, separate, wipe away; hence, to cleanse, to make atonement. It seems to be named from its purifying effects, or from exudation. It will be seen that the letter *m* in this word is casual.]

A solid concrete substance, from the Laurus Camphora, Linn., or Indian laurel-tree, a large tree growing wild in Borneo, Sumatra, &c. It is a whitish translucent substance, of a granular or foliated fracture, and somewhat unctuous to the feel. It has a bitterish aromatic taste, and a very fragrant smell, and is a powerful diaphoretic. *Encyc. Lunier. Aikin.*

Camphor is a protoxyd of camphogen.

CAM'PHOR, *v. t.* To impregnate or wash with camphor. [*Little used.*]

CAM-PHOR-A'CEOUS, *a.* Of the nature of camphor; partaking of camphor. *Barton.*

CAM'PHOR-ATE, *v. t.* To impregnate with camphor.

CAM'PHOR-ATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a salt formed by the combination of camphoric acid with a base.

CAM'PHOR-ATE, *a.* Pertaining to camphor, or impregnated with it.

CAM'PHOR-A-TED, *a.* Impregnated with camphor.

CAM-PHOR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to camphor, or partaking of its qualities.

Camphoric acid; a crystallized acid, produced by long digestion or repeated distillation of camphor with nitric acid.

CAM'PHOR-OIL, *n.* A fragrant, limpid oil, obtained from the *Dryobalanops aromatica*; considered as camphor, not yet concrete.

CAM'PHOR-TREE, *n.* The tree from which camphor is obtained. According to Miller, there are two sorts of trees that produce camphor; one, a native of Borneo, which produces the best kind; the other, a native of Japan, which resembles the bay-tree, bearing black or purple berries. But the tree grows also in Sumatra. The stem is thick, the bark of a brownish color, and the ramification strong, close, and extended. The wood is soft, easily worked, and useful for domestic purposes. To obtain camphor, the tree is cut down, and divided into pieces, and the camphor taken out; it being found in small, whitish flakes, situated perpendicularly, in irregular veins, in and near the center of the tree. It is then repeatedly soaked and washed in soapy water, to separate from it all extraneous matter. It is then passed through three sieves of different texture, to divide it into three sorts, head, belly, and foot camphor. Camphor-oil is camphor, before the operations of nature have reduced it to a concrete form; and concrete camphor may be reduced to oil by nitric acid. *Asiat. Res.* iv. 1.

Camphor forms, with nitric acid, a liquid compound, (nitrate of camphor.) *Graham.*

Camphor is obtained from the *Camphora officinarum*, (Laurus Camphora, Linn.,) a native of China and Japan, and from the *Dryobalanops aromatica*, a native of Borneo and Sumatra. The camphor from the latter is harder, more brittle, and more highly valued, particularly in the East.

CAMP'ING, *ppr.* Encamping.

CAMP'ING, *n.* A playing at football. *Bryant.*

CAMP'I-ON, *n.* A plant; the popular name of the Lychnis.

CAM'US, } *n.* [L. *camisa.*] A thin dress. [*Not*
CAM'IS, } *English.*] *Spenser.*

CAM'-WOOD, *n.* A tropical wood, used in dyeing; said to be the produce of the *Baphia nitida*, a native of Sierra Leone.

CAN, *n.* [D. *kan*; Sax. *canna*; G. *kanne*; Dan. *kande*; Sw. *kanna*; Corn. *kannath*; Sans. *kundha*; probably from holding, containing; W. *cannu* or *ganu*, to contain, *gan*, capacity, a mortise; Eng. *gain*, in carpentry. Hence W. *cant*, a circle, a hoop, a fence round a yard, a hundred; L. *centum*; Teut. *hund*, in hundred. See CENT, and HUNDRED, and CAN, infra.]

A cup or vessel for liquors, in modern times made of metal; as, a *can* of ale.

CAN, *v. i.*; *pret.* COULD, which is from another root. [See COULD.] [*Can* is from the Sax. *cennan*, to know, to bear, or produce; Goth. *kunnan*; Sax. *cunnan*, to know, to be able; *cunnian*, to try, to attempt, to prove; *cind*, *cyn*, *gecynd*, kind; L. *genus*; D. *kunnen*, to know, to understand, to hold, to contain, to be able, like the Fr. *savoir*; Dan. *kunne*, (*kan*, indic. pres. sing.,) to be able; *kiende*, to know; Sw. *kanna*, to know; *kunna*, to be able; G. *kennen*, to know; *können*, to be able. Hence *cunning*, that is, knowing, skillful, experienced; G. *können*, a being able, ability, knowledge; *kund*, public; *kunde*, knowledge, acquaintance. The Teutonic and Gothic words unite with the Greek γενναω, to beget, as a male, and to bear, as a female, which is connected with γινομαι, to be born or produced. *Can*, *cennan*, and γενναω, are probably the same word; and the Sax. *ginnan*, in the compounds *aginnan*, *beginnan*, *onginnan*, to *begin*, is from the same root. The primary sense is, to strain, to stretch, to urge or thrust with force, which gives the sense of producing, and of holding, containing, which is the primary sense of *knowing*, comprehending; and straining gives the sense of power. The Sax. *cunnian*, to try, is to *strain*. (See KEN.) Ar. كَانَ *kauna*, to be, the substantive verb; also, to become, to be made, to endure; also, to create, to generate, to form; قَيَّنَ *kanina*, to know; Heb. and Ch. כּוּן, to fit or prepare, to form or fashion; whence right, fit; as we have *right*; Sax. *riht*; L. *rectus*, from *rego*, to rule, that is, to strain, stretch, make straight; Syr. ܟܢ *kan*, to *begin* to be, and its derivatives, to plant or establish, to create, to be prepared; Eth. ኮነ *kun*, to be, to become, to be made; Ch. and Sam. as the Hebrew. See Class Gn, No. 29, 38, and 58, 42, 45, &c. *Can*, in English, is treated as an auxiliary verb, the sign of the infinitive being omitted, as in the phrases *I can go*, instead of *I can to go*; thou *canst* go; he *can* go.]

1. To be able; to have sufficient strength or physical power. One man *can* lift a weight which another *can* not. A horse *can* run a certain distance in a given time.

2. To have means or instruments, which supply power or ability. A man *can* build a house, or fit out a ship, if he has the requisite property. A nation *can* not prosecute a war without money or credit. I will lend you a thousand dollars if I *can*.

3. To be possible.

> Nicodemus said, How *can* these things be? — John iii.

4. To have adequate moral power. A man *can* indulge in pleasure, or he *can* refrain. He *can* restrain his appetites, if he will.

5. To have just or legal competent power, that is, right; to be free from any restraint of moral, civil, or political obligation, or from any positive prohibition. We *can* use a highway for travel, for this is permitted by law. A man *can* or *can* not hold an office. The Jews *could* not eat certain kinds of animals which were declared to be unclean. The house of commons, in England, *can* impeach, but the house of lords only *can* try impeachments. In general, we *can* do whatever neither the laws of God nor of man forbid.

> How *can* I do this great wickedness and sin against God? — Gen. xxxix.
>
> I *can* not go beyond the word of the Lord my God, to do less or more. — Num. xxii.

6. To have natural strength, or capacity; to be susceptible of; to be able or free to undergo any change, or produce any effect, by the laws and constitution of nature, or by divine appointment. Silver *can* be melted, but *can* not be changed into gold.

> [illegible]
>
> Can the fig-tree [illegible] olive-berries? — James iii.
>
> Can faith save him? — James ii.

7. To have competent strength, ability, fortitude, patience, &c., in a passive sense. He *can* not bear reproof. I *can* not endure this impertinence.

> This is a hard saying; — who *can* bear it? — John vi.

8. To have the requisite knowledge, experience, or skill. Young men are not admitted members of college, till they *can* translate Latin and Greek. An astronomer *can* calculate an eclipse, though he *can* not make a coat.

9. To have strength of inclination or motives sufficient to overcome obstacles, impediments, inconvenience, or other objection.

> I have married a wife, and therefore I *can* not come. — Luke xiv.
>
> I *can* not rise and give thee; yet because of his importunity, he will rise and give him. — Luke xi.

10. To have sufficient capacity; as, a vessel *can* not hold or contain the whole quantity.

CAN, *v. t.* To know. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

CAN'-BUOY, *n.* In *seamanship*, a buoy in form of a cone, made large, and sometimes painted, as a mark to designate shoals, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

CAN'-HOOK, *n.* An instrument to sling a cask by the ends of its staves, formed by reeving a piece of rope through two flat hooks, and splicing its ends together. *Mar. Dict.*

CA-NA'DI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Canada, an extensive country on the north of the United States.

CA-NA'DI-AN, *n.* An inhabitant or native of Canada.

CA-NAILLE', *n.* [L. *canis*, a dog; Fr. *canaille*; Sp. *canalla*; Port. *canalha*; It. *canaglia.*]

The lowest class of people; the rabble; the vulgar.

CAN'A-KIN, *n.* A little can or cup. *Shak.*

CA-NAL', *n.* [L. *canalis*, a *channel* or *kennel*; these being the same word differently written; Fr. *canal*; Arm. *can*, or *canol*; Sp. and Port. *canal*; It. *canale*. (See CANE.) It denotes a passage, from shooting, or passing.]

1. A passage for water; a water-course; properly, a long trench or excavation in the earth, for conducting water, and confining it to narrow limits; but the term may be applied to other water-courses. It is chiefly applied to artificial cuts or passages for water, used for transportation; whereas *channel* is applicable to a natural water-course.

> The *canal* from the Hudson to Lake Erie, is one of the noblest works of art.

2. In *anatomy*, a duct or passage in the body of an animal, through which any of the juices flow, or other substances pass; or, more generally, any cylindrical or tubular cavity in the body, whether occupied by a solid, fluid, or aëriform substance; as, the *canal* of the spine, the semicircular *canals* of the internal ear, the alimentary *canal*, &c.

3. A surgical instrument; a splint. *Coxe.*

CA-NAL'-BOAT, *n.* A boat used on canals.

CAN'AL-COAL, *n.* See CANNEL-COAL.

CAN-A-LIC'-U-LATE, } *a.* [L. *canaliculatus*, from
CAN-A-LIC'-U-LA-TED, } *canaliculus*, a little pipe, from *canalis*, *canna*, a pipe.]

Channeled; furrowed. In *botany*, having a deep longitudinal groove above, and convex underneath; *applied to the stem, leaf, or petiole of plants.* *Martyn.*

CA-NA'RY, *n.* Wine made in the Canary Isles.

2. An old dance. Shakspeare has used the word as a verb, for *to dance*, in a kind of cant phrase.

CA-NA'RY-BIRD, *n.* A singing-bird from the Canary Isles, a species of Fringilla. The bill is conical and straight; the body is yellowish white; the prime feathers of the wings and tail are greenish. These birds are now bred in other countries.

CA-NA'RY-GRASS, *n.* A plant, the Phalaris, whose seeds are collected for canary-birds.

CAN'CEL, *v. t.* [Fr. *canceller*; Port. *cancellar*; It. *cancello*, to deface, properly, to make cross-bars or lattice-work; hence, to make cross lines on writing, from *cancelli*, cross-bars or lattice-work; Gr. κιγκλις; Syr. and Ch. קַנְקֵל *kankel*, id.]

1. To cross the lines of a writing, and deface them; to blot out or obliterate.

2. To annul, or destroy; as, to *cancel* an obligation or a debt.

3. In *printing*, to suppress and reprint, for the sake of substituting other matter; as, to *cancel* a page.

CAN'CEL, *n.* In *printing*, the suppression and reprinting of a page or more of a work; the part thus altered.

CAN'CEL-LATE, *a.* Consisting of a network of veins, without intermediate parenchyma, as the leaves of certain plants.

CAN'CEL-LA-TED, *a.* [L. *cancellatus*, *cancello.*]

1. Cross-barred; marked with cross lines. *Grew.*

2. Cellular, as the porous structure of bones. *Mantell.*

CAN-CEL-LA'TION, *n.* The act of defacing by cross lines; a canceling.

CAN'CEL-ED, *pp.* Crossed; obliterated; annulled.

CAN'CEL-ING, *ppr.* Crossing; obliterating; annulling.

CAN'CER, *n.* [L. *cancer*; Sax. *cancre*; Fr. *cancre*; D. *kanker*; Sp. *cangrejo*, *cancro*; It. *cancro*, *canchero*; Gr. κογχη. This seems to be the same word, though applied to the shell; καρκινος, a cancer, is a different word. From the Greek, the Latins have *concha*, Eng. *conch*. But *n* is not radical; for this is undoubtedly the W. *cocos*, Eng. *cockle*; Fr. *coquille*, *coque*, It. *coccia*. These words are probably from the same root as Sp. *cocar*, to wrinkle, twist, or make wry faces; It. *cuachaim*, to fold; Eng. *cockle*, to shrink or pucker; verbs which give the primary sense. It is to be noted that *cancer* and *canker* are the same word; *canker* being the original pronunciation.]

1. The crab or crab-fish. The term *cancer* was applied, as a generic name, by Linnæus, to a very extensive genus of animals, marked by him in his class Insecta, order Aptera, corresponding to the first three orders of Cuvier's class Crustacea, and including the crab, lobster, shrimp, crayfish, &c. The term is now confined to a genus of Crustacea, including only the common European crab and a few allied species.

2. In *astronomy*, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, represented by the form of a crab, and limiting the sun's course northward in summer; hence, the sign of the summer solstice.

3. In *medicine*, a roundish, hard, unequal, scirrhous tumor, which usually ulcerates, is very painful, and generally fatal. In *the most limited sense*, a morbid affection of the mamma, commencing with an uneven livid induration, marked by cancriform dilated vessels, and usually terminating in a malignant phagedenic ulcer; the *carcinus* of Good. In *a more general sense*, any local affection commencing with an induration, and terminating in a phagedenic ulcer, or any malignant phagedenic ulcer, whether commencing with an induration or not.

CAN'CER-ATE, *v. i.* To grow into a cancer; to become cancerous. *L'Estrange.*

CAN-CER-A'TION, *n.* A growing cancerous, or into a cancer.

CAN'CER-OUS, *a.* Like a cancer; having the qualities of a cancer. *Wiseman.*

CAN'CER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a cancer.

CAN'CER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being cancerous.

CAN'CRI-FORM, *a.* Cancerous.

2. Having the form of a cancer or crab.

CAN'CRINE, *a.* Having the qualities of a crab.

CAN'CRITE, *n.* [from *cancer.*] A fossil or petrified crab. *Fourcroy.*

CAN-DE-LA'BRUM, *n.* [L.]

1. A tall support for a lamp.

2. A candlestick with branches.

CAN'DENT, *a.* [L. *candens*, from *candeo*, to be white or hot. See the verb to CANT.]

Very hot; heated to whiteness; glowing with heat.

CAN'DI-CANT, *a.* Growing white. *Dict.*

CAN'DID, *a.* [L. *candidus*, white, from *candeo*, to be white; W. *canu*, to bleach. See CANT.]

1. White. *Dryden.*

[*But in this sense rarely used.*]

2. Fair; open; frank; ingenuous; free from undue bias; disposed to think and judge according to truth and justice, or without partiality or prejudice; *applied to persons.*

3. Fair; just; impartial; *applied to things*; as, a *candid* view, or construction.

CAN'DI-DATE, *n.* [L. *candidatus*, from *candidus*, white; those who sought offices in Rome being obliged to wear a white gown.]

1. One who seeks or aspires to some office or privilege, and who offers himself for the same; usually followed by *for*; as, a *candidate for* the office of sheriff; a *candidate for* baptism or confirmation.

2. One who is in contemplation for an office, or for

preferment, by those who have power to elect or appoint, though he does not offer himself.

3. One who, by his services or actions, will or may justly obtain preferment or reward, or whose conduct tends to secure it; as, a *candidate* for praise.

4. A man who is qualified, according to the rules of the church, to preach the gospel, and take the charge of a parish or religious society, and proposes to settle in the ministry. [*United States.*]

5. One who is in a state of trial or probation for a reward, in another life; as, a *candidate* for heaven or for eternity.

CAN'DID-LY, *adv.* Openly; frankly; without trick or disguise; ingenuously.

CAN'DID-NESS, *n.* Openness of mind; frankness; fairness; ingenuousness.

CAN'DI-ED, (kan'did,) *pp.* or *a.* [from *candy.*] Preserved with sugar, or incrusted with it; covered with crystals of sugar or ice, or with matter resembling them; as, *candied* raisins.

CAN'DI-FȲ, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become white, or candid.

CAN'DLE, *n.* [L. Sp. and It. *candela*; Fr. *chandelle*; Sax. *candel*; Pers. *kandil*; Arm. *cantol*; W. *canwyll*; Ir. *cainneal*; from L. *candeo*, to shine, to be white, or its root. The primary sense of the root is, to shoot, to throw, to radiate. See CANT and CHANT.]

1. A long, but small, cylindrical body of tallow, wax, or spermaceti, formed on a wick composed of linen or cotton threads, twisted loosely, used for a portable light of domestic use.

2. A light.

3. A light; a luminary. In *Scripture*, the *candle of the Lord* is the divine favor and blessing, *Job* xxix. 3; or the conscience or understanding. *Prov.* xx. 27.

Excommunication by inch of candle, is when the offender is allowed time to repent, while a candle burns, and is then excommunicated.

Sale by inch of candle, is an auction in which persons are allowed to bid only till a small piece of candle burns out.

Medicated candle; in *medicine*, a bougie.

Rush candles, are used in some countries; they are made of the pith of certain *rushes*, peeled except on one side, and dipped in grease. *Encyc.*

CAN'DLE-BER-RY-TREE, *n.* The Myrica cerifera, or wax-bearing myrtle; a shrub common in North America, from the berries of which a kind of wax or oil is procured, of which candles are made. The oil is obtained by boiling the berries in water; the oil, rising to the surface, is skimmed off, and when cool, is of the consistence of wax, and of a dull green color. In popular language, this is called *bay-berry tallow.*

CAN'DLE-BOMB, (kan'dl-bum,) *n.* A small glass bubble, filled with water, placed in the wick of a candle, where it bursts with a report.

CAN'DLE-COAL. See CANNEL-COAL.

CAN'DLE-HOLD'ER, *n.* [*candle* and *hold.*] A person that holds a candle. Hence, one that remotely assists another, but is otherwise not of importance. *Shak.*

CAN'DLE-LIGHT, (-lite,) *n.* [*candle* and *light.*] The light of a candle; the necessary candles for use. *Molineux.*

CAN'DLE-MAS, *n.* [*candle* and *mass*, Sax. *mæssa*; *candle-feast.*]

The feast of the church, celebrated on the second day of February, in honor of the purification of the Virgin Mary, so called from the great number of lights used on that occasion. This feast is supposed to have originated in the declaration of Simeon, that our Savior was "to be a light to lighten the Gentiles." On this day, the Roman Catholics consecrate all the candles and tapers which are to be used in their churches during the whole year. In Rome, the pope performs the ceremony himself, and distributes wax candles to the cardinals and others, who carry them in procession through the great hall of the pope's palace. The ceremony was prohibited in England by an order of council in 1548. But Candlemas is one of the four terms for paying and receiving rents and interest; and it gives name to a law term, beginning Jan. 15, and ending Feb. 3. *Encyc.*

CAN'DLE-STICK, *n.* [*candle* and *stick*; Sax. *candel-sticca.*]

An instrument or utensil to hold a candle, made in different forms and of different materials; originally, a stick or piece of wood.

CAN'DLE-STUFF, *n.* [*candle* and *stuff.*] A material of which candles are made, as tallow, wax, &c. *Bacon.*

CAN'DLE-WAST'ER, *n.* [*candle* and *waste.*] One who wastes or consumes candles; a hard student, or one who studies by candlelight; a spendthrift. *B. Jonson. Shak.*

CAN'DLE-WICK, *n.* The wick for candles.

CAN'DLES-ENDS, *n. pl.* Scraps; fragments. *Beaum.*

CAN'DOCK, *n.* A plant or weed that grows in rivers. *Walton.*

CAN'DOR, *n.* [L. *candor*, from *candeo*, to be white.]

Openness of heart; frankness; ingenuousness of mind; a disposition to treat subjects with fairness; freedom from prejudice or disguise; sincerity. *Watts.*

CAN'DY, *v. t.* [It. *candire*, to candy, to preserve; *candito*, candied; Fr. *candir*. This seems not to be the Latin *condio*, for the Italian has also *condire*. Possibly it may be from L. *candeo*, to be white. But in Ar. قند *kand*, *kand-n*, is the saccharine matter of the sugar-cane, or concrete sugar, and it is the same in Persian; Sans. *khand.*]

1. To conserve or dress with sugar; to boil in sugar.

2. To form into congelations or crystals. *Shak.*

3. *Figuratively*, to cover or incrust with congelations, or crystals of ice. *Dryden.*

CAN'DY, *v. i.* To form into crystals, or become congealed; to take on the form of candied sugar.

CAN'DY, *n.* A species of confectionery, or compound of sugar with some other substance, as sugar *candy*, molasses *candy*, &c.

2. In *Bombay*, a weight of 560 pounds.

CAN'DY-ING, *ppr.* Conserving with sugar.

CAN'DY-ING, *n.* The act of preserving simples in substance, by boiling them in sugar. *Encyc.*

CAN'DY-TUFTS, *n.* A plant, the Iberis. *Fam. of Plants.*

2. A Cretan flower. *Tate.*

CANE, *n.* [L. *canna*; Gr. *καννα*; Fr. *canne*; W. *cawn*; Sp. *cana*; Port. *cana* or *canna*; It. *canna*; Arm. *canen*; Heb. Ch. Syr. and Ar. קנה. In the Arabic, a word of this family signifies a subterraneous passage for water, or canal. It probably signifies a shoot.]

1. In *botany*, this term is applied to several species of plants belonging to different genera, such as Arundo, Calamus, Saccharum, &c. Among these is the *bamboo* of the East Indies, with a strong stem, which serves for pipes, poles, and walking-sticks. The sugar-cane, a native of Asia, Africa, and America, furnishes the juice from which are made sugar, molasses, and spirit. [See SUGAR-CANE.]

2. A walking-stick.

3. A lance or dart made of cane. *Dryden.*

4. A long measure, in several countries of Europe; at Naples, the length is 7 feet 3½ inches; in Thoulouse, in France, 5 feet 8½ inches; in Provence, &c., 6 feet 5½ inches.

CANE, *v. t.* To beat with a cane or walking-stick.

CANE'-BRAKE, *n.* [*cane* and *brake.*] A thicket of canes. *Ellicott.*

CANE'-HOLE, *n.* [*cane* and *hole.*] A hole or trench for planting the cuttings of cane, on sugar plantations. *Edwards's W. Indies.*

CANE'-MILL, *n.* A mill for grinding sugar-canes, for the manufacture of sugar.

CANE'-TRASH, *n.* [*cane* and *trash.*] Refuse of canes, or macerated rinds of cane, reserved for fuel to boil the cane-juice. *Edwards's W. Indies.*

CA-NES'CENT, *a.* [L. *canescens.*]

Growing white or hoary.

CA-NIC'U-LA, } *n.* [L. *canicula*, a little dog, from
CAN'I-CULE, } *canis*, a dog.]

A star in the constellation of Canis Major, called also the *Dog-star*, or *Sirius*; a star of the first magnitude, and the largest and brightest of all the fixed stars. From the rising of this heliacally, or at its emersion from the sun's rays, the ancients reckoned their *dog-days.*

CA-NIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *canicularis.*]

Pertaining to the dog-star.

CA-NINE', *a.* [L. *caninus*, from *canis*, a dog.]

Pertaining to dogs; having the properties or qualities of a dog; as, a *canine* appetite, insatiable hunger; *canine* madness, or hydrophobia.

Canine teeth; the sharp, pointed teeth, on each side, between the incisors and grinders; so named from their resemblance to a dog's teeth. In man and most of the mammalia, there are two of them in each jaw, one on each side of the incisors.

Canis Major; the Greater Dog; a constellation of the southern hemisphere, under the feet of Orion; including Sirius or the dog-star.

Canis Minor; the Lesser Dog; a constellation of the northern hemisphere, just below Gemini, including Procyon, a star of the first magnitude. *Brande.*

CAN'ING, *n.* A beating with a stick or cane.

CAN'IS-TER, *n.* [L. *canistrum*; Gr. *καναστρον*, *κανης*, or *κανεον*; Fr. *canastre*; Port. *canastra*; Sp. *canasta.*]

Properly, a small basket, as in Dryden; but *more generally*, a small box or case, for tea, coffee, &c.

CANK'ER, *n.* [L. *cancer*; Sax. *cancere* or *cancre*; D. *kanker*; Fr. *chancre*; It. *canchero*. This is the Latin *cancer*, with the Roman pronunciation. See CANCER.]

1. A disease incident to trees, which causes the bark to rot and fall.

2. A popular name of certain small, eroding ulcers in the mouth, particularly of children. They are generally covered with a whitish slough. [See APHTHÆ.] *Cyc.*

3. A virulent, corroding ulcer; or any thing that corrodes, corrupts, or destroys.

> Sacrilege may prove an eating canker. *Atterbury.*
> And their word will eat as doth a canker. — 2 Tim. ii.

4. An eating, corroding, virulent humor; corrosion. *Shak.*

5. A kind of rose, the dog-rose. *Peacham. Shak.*

6. In *farriery*, a running thrush of the worst kind, a disease in horses' feet, discharging a fetid matter from the cleft in the middle of the frog. *Encyc.*

CANK'ER, *v. t.* To eat, corrode, corrupt, consume, in the manner that a cancer affects the body. *Herbert.*

2. To infect or pollute. *Addison.*

CANK'ER, *v. i.* To grow corrupt; to decay, or waste away by means of any noxious cause; to grow rusty, or to be oxydized, as a metal. *Bacon.*

CANK'ER-BIT, *a.* Bitten with a cankered or envenomed tooth. *Shak.*

CANK'ER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Eaten, corroded, or corrupted.

2. *a.* Crabbed; uncivil. *Spenser.*

CANK'ER-ED-LY, *adv.* Crossly; adversely.

CANK'ER-FLȲ, *n.* A fly that preys on fruit. *Walton.*

CANK'ER-LIKE, Eating or corrupting like canker.

CANK'ER-OUS, *n.* Corroding like a canker.

CANK'ER-WORM, *n.* A worm destructive to trees or plants. In *America*, this name is given to a worm that, in some years, destroys the leaves and fruit of apple-trees. This animal springs from an egg deposited by a miller, that issues from the ground. *E. C. Herrick.*

CANK'ER-Y, *a.* Rusty.

CAN'NA-BINE, *a.* [L. *cannabinus*, from *cannabis*, hemp.]

Pertaining to hemp; hempen.

CAN'NEL-COAL, } *n.* A fossil coal of a black color,
CAN'DLE-COAL, } sufficiently hard and solid to be cut and polished. It burns readily, with a clear yellow flame, and on this account has been used as a substitute for candles. It is sometimes used for inkholders and toys.

CAN'NE-QUIN, *n.* White cotton cloth from the East Indies, suitable for the Guinea trade. *Encyc.*

CAN'NI-BAL, *n.* [This word is probably of Indian origin. Columbus, in his narration of his discoveries, mentions certain people called *Canibals*; but in the isles, he remarks, the natives lived in great fear of the *Caribals*, or people of *Cariba*, called, in Hispaniola, *Carib*. Hence it seems that *Canibals* and *Caribes* are the same word differently pronounced.]

A human being that eats human flesh; a man-eater, or anthropophagite. *Bacon. Bentley.*

CAN'NI-BAL-ISM, *n.* The act or practice of eating human flesh by mankind.

2. Murderous cruelty; barbarity. *Burke.*

CAN'NI-BAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a cannibal. *Shak.*

CAN'NON, *n.* [Fr. *canon*; Arm. *canon* or *canol*; D. *kanon*; G. *kanone*; Sp. *canon*; Port. *canham*; It. *cannone*. Probably from L. *canna*, a tube. See CANE.]

A large military engine for throwing balls, and other instruments of death, by the force of gunpowder. Guns of this kind are made of iron or brass, and of different sizes, carrying balls from three or four pounds to forty-eight pounds' weight. In some countries, they have been made of much larger size. The smaller guns of this size are called *field-pieces.*

CAN-NON-ADE', *n.* The act of discharging cannon and throwing balls, for the purpose of destroying an army, or battering a town, ship, or fort. The term usually implies an attack of some continuance.

CAN-NON-ADE', *v. t.* To attack with heavy artillery; to throw balls, or other deadly weapons, as chain-shot or langrage, against an enemy's army, town, fortress, or ship; to batter with cannon shot.

CAN-NON-ADE', *v. i.* To discharge cannon; to play with large guns.

CAN-NON-AD'ED, *pp.* Attacked with cannon shot.

CAN-NON-AD'ING, *ppr.* Battering with cannon shot.

CAN'NON-BALL, *n.* A ball, usually made of cast iron, to be thrown from cannon. *Cannon-bullet*, of the like signification, is not now used. Cannon-balls were originally of stone.

CAN'NON-BONE, *n.* The single metacarpal or metatarsal bone of the horse. *Brande.*

CAN'NON-MET'AL, *n.* A variety of bronze; or an alloy of copper and tin, in the proportion of about 9 to 1.

CAN-NON-EER', } *n.* A man who manages cannon;
CAN-NON-IER', } an engineer.

CAN'NON-PROOF, *a.* Proof against cannon-shot.

CAN'NON-SHOT, *n.* A ball for cannon; also, the range or distance a cannon will throw a ball.

CAN'NOT, [*can* and *not.*] These words are usually united, but certainly without good reason; *canst* and *not* are never united.

CAN'NU-LAR, *a.* [L. *canna*, a tube.]

Tubular; having the form of a tube. *Encyc.*

CAN'NY, } *a.* Cautious; wary; skillful; dextrous.
CAN'NIE, } [*Scottish.*] *Burns.*

CA-NOE', (ka-noo',) *n.* [Fr. *canot*; Sp. *canoa*; It. *canoe*, or *canon*. This is said to be of Indian origin; as all the Spanish historians of America, when they first mention the word, give an explanation of it; "Illa in terram suis lintribus, quas *canoas* vocant, eduxerunt." *P. Martyr.*]

1. A boat used by rude nations, formed of the body or trunk of a tree, excavated, by cutting or burning,

into a suitable shape. Similar boats are now used, by civilized men, for fishing and other purposes. It is impelled by a paddle, instead of an oar.

2. A boat made of bark or skins, used by savages.

CAN'ON, *n.* [Sax. *canon*; Fr. Sp. and Port. *canon*; It. *canone*; L. *canon*; Gr. κανων. Dr. Owen deduces the word from the Heb. קנה, a cane, reed, or measuring-rod. In Eth. ቀንየ *kanan*, signifies to set, to establish, to form a rule; whence *canon*, a rule. But this verb is probably from the noun. The word is from one of the roots in Class Gn, which signifies to set, or to strain. The Welsh unites it with the root of *can*, L. *cano*, to sing, W. *canon*, a song, a rule, a canon, from *canu*, to sing, L. *cano*. The sense of *canon* is, that which is set or established.]

1. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, a law, or rule of doctrine or discipline, enacted by a council and confirmed by the sovereign; a decision of matters in religion, or a regulation of policy or discipline, by a general or provincial council.

2. A law or rule in general.

3. The genuine books of the Holy Scriptures, called the *sacred canon*, or general rule of moral and religious duty, given by inspiration.

4. A dignitary of the church; a person who possesses a prebend or revenue allotted for the performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church.

A cardinal canon, is one attached to a church, *incardinatus*, as a priest to a parish.

Domicellary canons, are young canons, not in orders, having no right in any particular chapters.

Expectative canons: having no revenue or prebend, but having the title and dignities of canons, a voice in the chapter, and a place in the choir, till a prebend should fall.

Foreign canons: such as did not officiate in their canonries; opposed to *mansionary* or *residentiary canons*.

Lay, secular, or *honorary canons*: laymen admitted, out of honor or respect, into some chapter of canons.

Regular canons: who live an ascetic life, in monasteries or in community, and who, to the practice of their rules, have added the profession of vows.

Tertiary canons: who have only the third part of the revenue of the canonicate. *Encyc.*

5. In *monasteries*, a book containing the rules of the order.

6. A catalogue of saints acknowledged and canonized in the Roman Catholic church.

7. *Canon of the mass*: the entire office of the mass, but particularly the secret words of the mass from the preface to the pater, in the middle of which the priest consecrates the host. The people are to rehearse this part of the service on their knees, and in a voice lower than can be heard. *Roman Catholic Church.*

8. In *ancient music*, a rule or method for determining the intervals of notes, invented by Ptolemy. *Encyc.*

9. In *modern music*, a kind of perpetual fugue, in which the different parts, beginning one after another, repeat incessantly the same air. *Busby.*

10. In *geometry* and *algebra*, a general rule for the solution of cases of a given kind.

11. In *pharmacy*, a rule for compounding medicines.

12. In *surgery*, an instrument used in sewing up wounds.

Canon law, is a collection of ecclesiastical laws, serving as the rule of church government.

CAN'ON-BIT, *n.* That part of a bit let into a horse's mouth.

CAN'ON-ESS, *n.* A woman who enjoys a prebend, affixed, by the foundation, to maids, without obliging them to make any vows, or renounce the world. *Encyc.*

CA-NON'IC, **CA-NON'IC-AL**, *a.* [L. *canonicus.*]

Pertaining to a canon; according to the canon or rule.

Canonical books, or *canonical Scriptures*, are those books of the Scriptures which are admitted by the canons of the church to be of divine origin. The Roman Catholic church admits the Apocryphal books to be canonical; the Protestants reject them.

Canonical hours, are certain stated times of the day, fixed by the ecclesiastical laws, or appropriated to the offices of prayer and devotion. In *Great Britain*, these hours are from eight o'clock to twelve in the forenoon, before and after which marriage can not be legally performed in the church. *Encyc.*

Canonical obedience, is submission to the canons of a church, especially the submission of the inferior clergy to their bishops, and of other religious orders to their superiors.

Canonical punishments, are such as the church may inflict, as excommunication, degradation, penance, &c.

Canonical life, is the method or rule of living prescribed by the ancient clergy who lived in community, a course of living prescribed for clerks, less rigid than the monastic, and more restrained than the secular.

Canonical sins, in *the ancient church*, were those for which capital punishment was inflicted, as idolatry, murder, adultery, heresy, &c.

Canonical letters, anciently, were letters which passed between the orthodox clergy, as testimonials of their faith, to keep up the catholic communion, and to distinguish them from heretics.

Canonical epistles, is an appellation given to those epistles of the New Testament which are called general or catholic. *Encyc.*

CA-NON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to the canon.

CA-NON'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being canonical.

CA-NON'IC-ALS, *n. pl.* The full dress of the clergy, worn when they officiate.

CA-NON'IC-ATE, *n.* The office of a canon. *Encyc.*

CAN-ON-IC'I-TY, *n.* The state of belonging to the canon, or genuine books of Scripture.

CAN'ON-IST, *n.* A professor of canon law; one skilled in the study and practice of ecclesiastical law.

CAN-ON-IST'IC, *a.* Having the knowledge of a canonist.

CAN ON-I-ZA'TION, *n.* [See CANONIZE.] The act of declaring a man a saint, or rather the act of ranking a deceased person in the catalogue of saints called a *canon*. This act is preceded by *beatification*, and by an examination into the life and miracles of the person; after which the pope decrees the canonization. *Addison. Encyc.*

2. The state of being sainted

CAN'ON-IZE, *v. t.* [from *canon.*] To declare a man a saint, and rank him in the catalogue called a *canon*.

CAN'ON-IZ-ED, *pp.* Declared to be a saint.

CAN'ON IZ-ING, *ppr.* Declaring to be a saint.

CAN'ON-RY, **CAN'ON-SHIP**, *n.* An ecclesiastical benefice, in a cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend or stated allowance out of the revenues of the church commonly annexed to it. The benefice filled by a canon. A prebend may subsist without a canonry; but a canonicate is inseparable from a prebend. *Ayliffe. Encyc.*

CAN'O-PI-ED, (kan'o-pid,) *a.* [See CANOPY.] Covered with a canopy. *Milton.*

CAN'O-PY, *n.* [Gr. κωνωπειον, a pavilion or net spread over a bed to keep off gnats, from κωνωψ, a gnat.]

1. A covering over a throne, or over a bed; more generally, a covering over the head. So the sky is called a *canopy*, and a *canopy* is borne over the head in processions.

2. In *architecture* and *sculpture*, a magnificent decoration, serving to cover and crown an altar, throne, tribunal, pulpit, chair, or the like. *Encyc.*

CAN'O-PY, *v. t.* To cover with a canopy. *Dryden.*

CAN'O-PY-ING, *ppr.* Covering with a canopy.

CA-NO'ROUS, *a.* [L. *canorus*, from *cano*, to sing.] Musical; tuneful. *Brown.*

CA-NO'ROUS-NESS, *n.* Musicalness.

CANT, *v. t.* [L. *canto*, to sing; Sp. *cantar*; Port. *id.*, to sing, to chant, to recite, to creak, to chirp, to whistle; It. *cantare*, to sing, to praise, to crow; Fr. *chanter*; Arm. *cana*; from L. *cano*, to sing. The primary sense is, to throw, thrust, or drive, as in *can*; a sense retained in the phrase to *cant* over any thing. In singing, it implies a modulation or inflection of voice. In Welsh, *can*, with a different sound of the vowel, signifies a song, and white, L. *cano*, *canus*, and *candeo*. These are from the same root, and have the same radical sense, to throw or shoot, as rays of light, to shine, probably applied to the sun's morning rays. W. *canu*, to sing; Sanscrit, *gana*; Persic, *kandam.*]

1. In *popular usage*, to give a sudden thrust or impulse; as, to *cant* round a stick of timber, to *cant* a foot-ball. *Forby's East Anglia.*

2. To incline or pitch forward, as a cask, to make it run more freely.

3. To speak with a whining voice, or an affected, singing tone.

[*In this sense, it is usually intransitive.*]

4. To sell by auction, or to bid a price at auction. *Swift.*

CANT, *n.* A thrust, push, or other impulse, with a sudden jerk; as, to give a ball a *cant*.

[*This is the literal sense.*]

2. An inclination from a horizontal line; as, to be on the *cant*. *Felton.*

3. A whining, singing manner of speech; a quaint, affected mode of uttering words, either in conversation or preaching.

4. The whining speech of beggars, as in asking alms and making complaints of their distresses.

5 The peculiar words and phrases of professional men; phrases often repeated, or not well authorized.

6. Any barbarous jargon in speech.

7. Whining pretension to goodness. *Johnson.*

8. Outcry at a public sale of goods; a call for bidders at an auction. *Swift.*

This use of the word is precisely equivalent to *auction*, auctio, a *hawking*, a crying out, or, in the vulgar dialect, a singing out; but I believe not in use in the United States.

CANT, *n.* [D. *kant*, a corner.]

An external angle or quoin of a building. *Gwilt.*

A niche; a corner or retired place. *B. Jonson.*

Cant-timbers, in a ship, are those which are situated at the two ends. *Mar. Dict.*

CAN-TAB'I-LE, [It.,] in *music*, denotes an elegant, smooth, graceful style.

CAN-TA'BRI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Cantabria, on the Bay of Biscay, in Spain.

CAN-TA-BRIG'I-AN, *n.* A student or graduate of the university of Cambridge, Eng.; often abridged into *Cantab.* *Smart.*

CAN'TA-LIV-ER, **CAN'TI-LEV-ER**, *n.* [*cantle* and *eaves*. Qu. *canterii labrum*, the lip of the rafter. *Brande.*]

In *architecture*, a piece of wood, framed into the front or side of a house, to suspend the moldings and eaves over it. *Encyc.*

CAN'TA-LOUPE, **CAN'TA-LEUP**, *n.* A small, round variety of muskmelon, of a very delicate flavor.

CAN-TA'TA, *n.* [Italian, from *cantare*, to sing; L. *canto.*]

A poem set to music; a composition or song, intermixed with recitatives and airs, chiefly intended for a single voice.

CAN-TA'TION, *n.* A singing. [*Not used.*]

CAN-TEEN', *n.* [It. *cantina.*]

A tin vessel used by soldiers for carrying liquor for drink. It is also made of wood, in the form of a keg. *Chambers*

CAN'TEL, **CAN'TLE**, *n.* The hind bow of a saddle. *Booth.*

CANT'ER, *v. i.* [Arm. *cantreal* or *cantren*, to run, to rove, or ramble, from tossing or leaping, *canting.* See CANT.]

To move as a horse in a moderate gallop, raising the two fore feet nearly at the same time, with a leap or spring.

CANT'ER, *v. t.* To ride upon a canter.

CANT'ER, *n.* A moderate gallop; a Canterbury gallop

2. One who cants or whines.

CANT'ER-BUR-Y, (kan't'er-ber-ry,) *n.* A receptacle for music, portfolios, loose papers, &c., being a stand with divisions. *Smart.*

CANT'ER-BUR-Y-BELL, *n.* A species of Campanula. [See BELL-FLOWER.]

CANT'ER-BUR-Y-GAL'LOP, *n.* The moderate gallop of a horse, commonly called a *canter*; said to be derived from the pilgrims riding to Canterbury at this pace.

CANT'ER-BUR-Y-TALE, *n.* A fabulous story; so called from the tales of Chaucer.

CANT'ER-ED, *pp.* Ridden upon a canter.

CANT'ER-ING, *ppr.* Moving or riding with a moderate gallop.

CAN-THAR'I-DES, *n. pl.* [from *cantharis*, which see.] Spanish flies, used to raise a blister.

CAN-THAR'I-DIN, *n.* [Infra.] That peculiar substance, existing in the *Cantharis vesicatoria*, which causes vesication. *Thomson.*

CAN'THA-RIS, *n.* [Gr. κανθαρις.]

The Spanish fly or blister-beetle. This fly is nine or ten lines in length, of a shining yellow green or bronze color, mixed with azure, and has a nauseous smell. It feeds upon the leaves of trees and shrubs, preferring the ash. These flies, when bruised, are universally used as a vesicatory. The largest come from Italy, but the best from Spain.

CANTH'US, *n.* [Gr. κανθος; D. *kant*, a corner.]

An angle of the eye; a cavity at each extremity of the eyelids; the greater is next to the nose, the lesser towards the temple. *Encyc.*

CAN'TI-CLE, *n.* [Sp. and It. *cantico*; L. *canticum*, from *canto.* See CANT.]

1. A song. In the plural, CANTICLES, the Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon, one of the books of the Old Testament.

2. A canto; a division of a song. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

CAN'TILE, *v. t.* To cut to pieces.

CAN'TIL-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *cantillo.* See CANT.]

To chant; to recite with musical tones. *M. Stuart.*

CAN-TIL-LA'TION, *n.* A chanting; recitation with musical modulations.

CANT'ING, *ppr.* or *n.* Throwing with a sudden jerk or impulse; tossing.

2. Speaking with a whine or song-like tone.

3. *n.* Ridiculous pretense of goodness.

CANT'ING-LY, *adv.* With a cant.

CANT'ING-NESS, *n.* Quality of uttering in cant.

CAN'TION, *n.* A song or verses. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

CAN'TLE, *n.* [Arm. *chantell*; Fr. *chanteau*, whence *echantillon*; Eng. *scantling.*]

A fragment; a corner or edge of any thing; the hind bow of a saddle. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

CAN'TLE, *v. t.* To cut into pieces; to cut out a piece. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

CANT'LET, *n.* A piece; a little corner; a fragment. *Dryden.*

CAN'TO, *n.* [It. *canto*, a song; L. *cantus.* See CANT.]

A part or division of a poem, answering to what in prose is called a *book*. In Italian, *canto* is a song, and it signifies also the treble part, first treble, or highest vocal part, or the leading melody.

CAN'TON, *n.* [It. *cantone*, a corner-stone, and a canton; Sp. *canton*; Port. *canto*, a corner; Fr. *canton*, a corner; a part of a country, a district; Arm. *canton*; D. *kant*; G. *kante*; D. *kandt*, a corner, point, edge, border. The Welsh unites *canton* with *cant*, a hundred, L. *centum*, Sax. *hund*, for *cantred* is a circuit or division of a country, from *cant*, a hundred.]

1. A small portion of land, or division of territory; originally, a portion of territory on a border; also, the inhabitants of a canton.

2. A small portion or district of territory, constituting a distinct state or government, as in Switzerland.

3. In *heraldry*, a corner of the shield.

4. A distinct part, or division; as, the *cantons* of a painting or other representation. *Burnet.*

CAN'TON, *v. t.* [Sp. *acantonar.*]

1. To divide into small parts or districts, as territory, to divide into distinct portions. *Locke. Addison.*

2. To allot separate quarters to different parts or divisions of an army or body of troops.

CAN'TON-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a canton; divided into cantons.

CAN'TON-ED, *pp.* Divided into distinct parts, or quarters; lodged in distinct quarters, as troops.

CAN'TON-ING, *ppr.* Dividing into distinct districts; allotting separate quarters to each regiment.

CAN'TON-IZE, *v. t.* To canton, or divide into small districts. *Davies.*

CAN'TON-MENT, *n.* A part or division of a town or village, assigned to a particular regiment of troops; separate quarters. *Marshall.*

CAN'TRAP, *n.* An incantation or spell.

2. Mischief artfully performed. [*Scottish.*]

CAN'TRED,
CAN'TRED, } *n.* [L. *centum.*]

A hundred villages, as in Wales. *Encyc.*

CAN'VAS, *n.* [Fr. *canevas*, canvas, and *chanvre*, hemp; Arm. *canavas*; Sp. *canamazo*; Port. *canamo*; It. *canavaccio*, canvas, and *canapa*, hemp; D. *kanefas*, canvas, and *hennep*, hemp; G. *kanefas*, canvas, and *hanf*, hemp; Dan. *canefas*; L. *cannabis*, hemp; Gr. κανναβις; Ir. *canbhas*, canvas, and *canaib*, hemp; Russ. *kanephas*. It is from the root of *canna*, *cane*; perhaps a diminutive.]

1. A coarse cloth made of hemp or flax, used for tents, sails of ships, painting, and other purposes.

2. A clear, unbleached cloth, wove regularly in little squares, used for working tapestry with the needle.

3. Among *the French*, the rough draught or model on which an air or piece of music is composed, and given to a poet to finish. The canvas of a song contains certain notes of the composer, to show the poet the measure of the verses he is to make.

4. Among *seamen*, cloth in sails, or sails in general; as, to spread as much *canvas* as the ship will bear.

CAN'VAS-CLIMB-ER, (-klim'er,) *n.* A sailor that goes aloft to handle sails. *Shak.*

CAN'VAS-BACK, *n.* A kind of duck, the *Anas valisneria*, highly esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh, found in the rivers of the Chesapeake Bay, and deriving its name from the color of its back. *Encyc. Am.*

CAN'VASS, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *canabasser*, to beat about or shake, to examine. *Junius. Skinner.*]

1. To discuss, literally, to beat or shake out, to open by beating or shaking, like the L. *discutio*. This is the common use of the word; as, to *canvass* a subject, or the policy of a measure.

2. To examine returns of votes; to search or scrutinize; as, to *canvass* the votes for senators.

3. To go through in the way of solicitation; as, to *canvass* a district for votes.

CAN'VASS, *v. i.* To seek or go about to solicit votes or interest; to use efforts to obtain; to make interest in favor of; followed by *for*; as, to *canvass* for an office, or preferment, to *canvass for* a friend.

CAN'VASS, *n.* Examination; close inspection to know the state of, as, a *canvass* of votes.

2. Discussion; debate.

3. A seeking, solicitation, or effort to obtain.

CAN'VASS-ED, (kan'vast,) *pp.* Discussed; examined.

CAN'VASS-ER, *n.* One who solicits votes, or goes about to make interest. *Burke.*

2. One who examines the returns of votes for a public officer.

CAN'VASS-ING, *ppr.* Discussing; examining; sifting; seeking.

CAN'VASS-ING, *n.* The act of discussing, examining, or making interest.

CA'NY, *a.* [from *cane.*] Consisting of cane, or abounding with canes.

2. Made of canes; as, *cany* wagons. *Milton.*

CAN'ZO'NE, *n.* [It., a song. See CANT.] A song or air in two or three parts, with passages of fugue and imitation; or a poem to which music may be composed in the style of a cantata. When set to a piece of instrumental music, it signifies much the same as *cantata*; and when set to a sonata, it signifies allegro, or a brisk movement. *Bailey. Busby.*

CAN-ZO-NET', *n.* [It. *canzonetta.*]

A little or short song, in one, two, or three parts. It sometimes consists of two strains, each of which is sung twice. Sometimes it is a species of jig.

CAOUT'CHOUC, (koo'chook,) *n.* India rubber, an elastic substance produced from the *Hevea Guianensis*, and various other plants. It is impermeable to water.

CAOUT'CHOU-CINE, (koo'choo-sin,) *n.* A highly inflammable, and very light, volatile, oily liquid, obtained by distillation from caoutchouc. *Brande.* It is called *caoutchine* by *Graham.*

CAP, *n.* [Sax. *cappe*, a cap, and a cape, a cloak; D. *kap*; G. *kappe* and *kaube*; Dan. *kappe*, a robe or coat; Sw. *kappa*, id.; It. *cappa*, a cap, a cloak; W. *cap*; Fr. *chape*, *chapeau*; Arm. *chap* or *cap*. The sense is probably that which is put on. Class Gb, No. 70; also 31, 36.]

1. A part of dress made to cover the head.

2. The ensign of a cardinalate. *Shak.*

3. The top, or the uppermost; the highest.

Thou art the *cap* of fools. *Shak.*

4. A vessel in form of a cap. *Wilkins.*

5. An act of respect made by uncovering the head. *L'Estrange.*

Cap of cannon; a piece of lead laid over the vent to keep the priming dry; now called an *apron.*

Cap of maintenance; an ornament of state, carried before the kings of England at the coronation. It is also carried before the mayors of some cities.

In *ship-building*, a *cap* is a thick, strong block of wood, used to confine two masts together, when one is erected at the head of another.

CAP, *v. t.* To cover the top, or end; to spread over; as, a bone is *capped* at the joint with a cartilaginous substance.

The *cloud-capped* towers. *Shak.*

2. To deprive of the cap, or take off a cap.

To cap verses, is to name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter; to name in opposition or emulation; to name alternately in contest. *Johnson.*

CAP, *v. i.* To uncover the head in reverence or civility. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CA-PA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See CAPABLE.] The quality of being capable; capacity; capableness. *Shak. Lavoisier, Trans.*

CA'PA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *capable*, from L. *capio*, to take. See Class Gb, No. 68, 69, 75, 83.]

1. Able to hold or contain; able to receive; sufficiently capacious; often followed by *of*; as, the room is not *capable of* receiving, or *capable of* holding the company.

2. Endued with power competent to the object; as, a man is *capable* of judging, or he is not *capable.*

3. Possessing mental powers; intelligent; able to understand, or receive into the mind; having a capacious mind; as, a *capable* judge; a *capable* instructor.

4. Susceptible; as, *capable* of pain or grief. *Prior.*

5. Qualified for; susceptible of; as, a thing is *capable* of long duration; or it is *capable* of being colored or altered.

6. Qualified for, in a moral sense; having legal power or capacity; as, a bastard is not *capable* of inheriting an estate.

7. Hollow. [*Not now used.*] *Shak.*

CA'PA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being capable; capacity; power of understanding; knowledge. *Killingbeck.*

CA-PAC'I-FY, *v. t.* To qualify. [*Unusual.*] *Burrow. Good.*

CA-PA'CIOUS, (ka-pā'shus,) *a.* [L. *capax*, from *capio*, to take or hold.]

1. Wide; large; that will hold much; as, a *capacious* vessel.

2. Broad; extensive; as, a *capacious* bay or harbor.

3. Extensive; comprehensive; able to take a wide view; as, a *capacious* mind.

CA-PA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a capacious manner or degree.

CA-PA'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Wideness; largeness; as of a vessel.

2. Extensiveness; largeness; as of a bay.

3. Comprehensiveness; power of taking a wide survey; *applied to the mind.*

CA-PAC'I-TATE, *v. t.* [See CAPACITY.] To make capable; to enable; to furnish with natural power; as, to *capacitate* one for understanding a theorem.

2. To endue with moral qualifications; to qualify; to furnish with legal powers; as, to *capacitate* one for an office.

CA-PAC'I-TA-TED, *pp.* Made capable; qualified.

CA-PAC-I-TA'TION, *n.* The act of making capable.

CA-PAC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *capacitas*, from *capax*, *capio*; Fr. *capacité.*]

1. Passive power; the power of containing, or holding; extent of room or space; as, the *capacity* of a vessel, or a cask.

2. The extent or comprehensiveness of the mind; the power of receiving ideas or knowledge; as, let instruction be adapted to the *capacities* of youth.

3. Active power; ability; *applied to men or things; but less common and correct.*

The world does not include a cause endued with such *capacities.* *Blackmore.*

4. State; condition; character; profession; occupation. A man may act in the *capacity* of a mechanic, of a friend, of an attorney, or of a statesman. He may have a natural or a political *capacity.*

5. Ability, in a moral or legal sense; qualification; legal power or right; as, a man or a corporation may have a *capacity* to give or receive and hold estate.

6. In *geometry*, the solid contents of a body.

Capacity for heat; in *chemistry*, that property of a body which determines the quantity of heat necessary to raise its temperature a given number of degrees.

CAP-A-PIE', (kap-a-pee',) [from the Fr.] From head to foot; all over; as, armed *cap-a-pie.*

CA-PAR'I-SON, *n.* [Sp. *caparazon*; Port. *caparazam*, a cover put over the saddle of a horse, a cover for a coach; Fr. *caparaçon.*]

A cloth or covering laid over the saddle or furniture of a horse, especially a sumpter horse or horse of state. *Milton.*

CA-PAR'I-SON, *v. t.* To cover with a cloth, as a horse. *Dryden.*

2. To dress pompously; to adorn with rich dress. *Shak.*

CA-PAR'I-SON-ED, *pp.* Covered with a cloth; dressed pompously.

CA-PAR'I-SON-ING, *ppr.* Dressing pompously.

CAP'-CASE, *n.* A covered case. *Burton.*

CAPE, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *cabo*; It. *capo*; Fr. *cap*; D. *kaap*; Dan. *kap*; L. *caput*; Gr. κεφαλη; Sans. *cabala*, head. It signifies end, furthest point, from extending, shooting.]

1. A head-land; properly, the head, point, or termination of a neck of land, extending some distance into the sea, beyond the common shore; and hence the name is applied to the neck of land itself, indefinitely, as in *Cape Cod*, *Cape Horn*, *Cape of Good Hope.* It differs from a promontory in this, that it may be high or low land; but a promontory is a high, bold termination of a neck of land.

2. The part of a garment hanging from the neck behind and over the shoulders.

The word *cape*, used as a prefix in compound words, as, *Cape-jasmine*, *Cape-spurge*, or as an adjective, as *Cape wines*, denotes particularly the Cape of Good Hope.

CAP'E-LAN, *n.* A small fish, about six inches in length, shoals of which appear off the coasts of Greenland, Iceland, and Newfoundland. They constitute a large part of the food of the Greenlanders. *Pennant.*

CA-PEL'LA, *n.* A bright fixed star in the left shoulder of the constellation Auriga. *Encyc.*

CAP'EL-LET, *n.* A kind of swelling, like a wen, growing on the heel of the hock on a horse, and on the point of the elbow. *Encyc.*

CA'PER, *v. i.* [Fr. *cabrer*, to prance; *cabriole*, a goat-leap, a caper; It. *capriola*, a wild goat, a caper in dancing; Sp. *cabriola*; L. *caper*, a goat. But probably *caper* is from the root of *capio*, which signifies not merely to seize, but to shoot or reach forward, or to leap and seize. Hence it is probable that this word coincides in origin with Dan. *skiepper*, to leap, whence Eng. to *skip.*]

To leap; to skip or jump; to prance; to spring. *Shak.*

CA'PER, *n.* A leap; a skip; a spring; as, in dancing or mirth, or in the frolic of a goat or lamb.

CA'PER, *n.* [Fr. *capre*; Arm. *capresen*; Sp. and Port. *alcaparra*; It. *cappero*; L. *capparis*; D. *kapper*; G. *kaper*; Syr. *kapar*; Ar. كبر *kabaron.* The Ar. verb signifies to increase.]

The flower-bud or unexpanded flower of the caper-bush, (*Capparis spinosa*;) much used for pickling. The buds are collected before the flowers expand, and preserved in vinegar. The bush is a low shrub, generally growing from the joints of old walls, from fissures in rocks, and amongst rubbish, in the southern parts of Europe. *Encyc.*

CA'PER-BUSH. See CAPER.

CA'PER-CUT-TING, *n.* A leaping or dancing in a frolicksome manner. *Beaum. and Fl.*

CA'PER-ER, *n.* One who capers, leaps, and skips about, or dances.

CA'PER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Leaping; skipping.

CA'PI-AS, *n.* [L. *capio*, to take.]

In *law*, a writ of two sorts; one before judgment, called a *capias ad respondendum*, where an original is issued, to take the defendant, and make him answer to the plaintiff: the other, which issues after judgment, is of divers kinds; as, a *capias ad satisfaciendum*, or writ of execution; a *capias pro fine*; a *capias ut legatum*; a *capias in withernam.* *Blackstone.*

CA-PIB'A-RA, *n.* An animal partaking of the form of a hog and of a rabbit, the cabiai.

CAP-IL-LA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *capillaceus*, hairy.]

Having long filaments; resembling a hair. [See CAPILLARY.]

CAP-IL-LAIRE', *n.* [Fr.] Originally, a kind of syrup, extracted from Maiden-hair. Now, any simple syrup flavored with orange-flower water. *Brande.*

CA-PIL'LA-MENT, *n.* [L. *capillamentum*, from *capillus*, hair, probably a little shoot.]

1. In *botany*, a filament; a small, fine thread, like

a hair, that grows in the middle of a flower, with a little knob at the top; a chive.

2. One of the fine fibers or filaments of which the nerves are composed.

ϹAP-IL-LAR'I-TY, *n.* The state or condition of being capillary.

ϹAP'IL-LA-RY or **CA-PIL'LA-RY**, *a.* [L. *capillaris*, from *capillus*, hair.]

1. Resembling a hair; fine, minute, small in diameter, though long; as, a *capillary* tube or pipe; a *capillary* vessel in animal bodies, such as the minute ramifications of the blood-vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

2. In *botany*, *capillary* plants (*herbæ capillares*) was a term applied by Morison, Ray, and Boerhaave, to a class of plants consisting of the ferns. This class corresponds to the order Filices, in the Sexual method, which bear their flower and fruit on the back of the leaf or frond. *Milne.*

This term is applied also to leaves which are longer than the setaceous or bristle-shaped leaf, to glands resembling hairs, to the filaments, to the style, and to the pappus or down affixed to some seeds. *Martyn.*

3. Pertaining to capillary tubes, or to the capillary vessels, or capillaries, in animals; as, *capillary* action. *Brande. Darwin.*

Capillary attraction and *repulsion*; terms denoting the cause which determines the ascent or descent of a fluid in a capillary tube above or below the level of the surrounding fluid, when the tube is dipped in that fluid. *P. Cyc.*

ϹAP'IL-LA-RY, *n.* A fine vessel or canal.

The *capillaries* are the minute vessels of the sanguineous system, interposed between the arteries and veins.

ϹAP-IL-LA'TION, *n.* A blood-vessel like a hair. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

ϹA-PIL'LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *capillus*, a hair, and *forma*, form.]

In the shape or form of a hair, or of hairs. *Kirwan.*

ϹAP'I-TAL, *a.* [L. *capitalis*, from *caput*, the head. See Cape.]

1. *Literally*, pertaining to the head; as, a *capital* bruise, in Milton, a bruise on the head. [*This use is not common.*]

2. *Figuratively, as the head is the highest part of a man*, chief; principal; first in importance; as, a *capital* city or town; the *capital* articles of religion.

3. Punishable by loss of the head or of life; incurring the forfeiture of life; punishable with death; as, treason and murder are *capital* offenses or crimes.

4. Taking away life; as, a *capital* punishment; or affecting life; as, a *capital* trial.

5. Great, important, though perhaps not chief; as, a town possesses *capital* advantages for trade.

6. Large; of great size; as, *capital* letters, which are of different form, and larger than common letters.

Capital stock, is the sum of money or stock which a merchant, banker, or manufacturer employs in his business; either the original stock, or that stock augmented. Also, the sum of money or stock which each partner contributes to the joint fund or stock of the partnership; also, the common fund or stock of the company, whether incorporated or not.

A *capital city* or *town*, is the metropolis or chief city of an empire, kingdom, state, or province. The application of the epithet indicates the city to be the largest, or to be the seat of government, or both. In many instances, the capital, that is, the largest city, is not the seat of government.

ϹAP'I-TAL, *n.* [L. *capitellum.*]

The uppermost part of a column, pillar, or pilaster, serving as the head or crowning, and placed immediately over the shaft, and under the entablature. *Encyc.*

By the customary omission of the noun, to which the adjective *capital* refers, it stands for,

1. The chief city or town in a kingdom or state; a metropolis.

2. A large letter or type, in printing.

3. A stock in trade, in manufactures, or in any business requiring the expenditure of money with a view to profit.

ϹAP'I-TAL-IST, *n.* A man who has a capital or stock in trade, usually denoting a man of large property, which is or may be employed in business. *Burke. Stephens.*

ϹAP'I-TAL-LY, *adv.* In a capital or excellent manner; nobly; finely.

2. In a way involving the loss of life; as, to punish *capitally*.

ϹAP'I-TAL-NESS, *n.* A capital offense. [*Little used.*] *Sherwood.*

ϹAP'I-TATE, *a.* [L. *capitatus*, from *caput*, a head.]

In *botany*, growing in a head, applied to a flower, or stigma. *Martyn. Lee.*

ϹAP-I-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *capitatio*, from *caput*, the head.]

1. Numeration by the head; a numbering of persons. *Brown.*

2. A tax, or imposition, upon each head or person; a poll-tax. Sometimes written *capitation-tax*. *Encyc.*

CAP'I-TE, *n.* [L. *caput*, the head, abl.]

In *English law*, a tenant *in capite*, or *in chief*, is one who holds lands immediately of the king, *caput*, the head or lord paramount of all lands in the kingdom, by knight's service or by socage. This tenure is called *tenure in capite*; but it was abolished in England by 12 Charles II. 24. *Blackstone.*

ϹAP'I-TOL, *n.* [L. *capitolium*, from *caput*, the head.]

1. The temple of Jupiter, in Rome, and a fort or castle, on the Mons Capitolinus. In this the senate of Rome anciently assembled; and on the same place is still the city hall or town house, where the conservators of the Romans hold their meetings. The same name was given to the principal temples of the Romans in their colonies. *Encyc.*

2. The edifice occupied by the congress of the United States in their deliberations. In some states, the state house, or house in which the legislature holds its sessions; a government house.

CAP-I-TO'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the capitol in Rome. *D'Anville.*

ϹAP'I-TOL-INE, *a.* Pertaining to the capitol in Rome. The *Capitoline games* were annual games instituted by Camillus in honor of Jupiter Capitolinus, and in commemoration of the preservation of the capitol from the Gauls, and other games instituted by Domitian, and celebrated every five years. *Encyc.*

ϹA-PIT'U-LAR, } *n.* [L. *capitulum*, a head or chap-
ϹA-PIT'U-LA-RY, } ter.]

1. An act passed in a chapter, either of knights, canons, or religious.

2. The body of laws or statutes of a chapter, or of an ecclesiastical council. This name is also given to the laws, civil and ecclesiastical, made by Charlemagne and other princes, in general councils and assemblies of the people. Some, indeed, have alleged that these are supplements to laws. They are so called because they are divided into chapters or sections. *Encyc.*

3. The member of a chapter.

ϹA-PIT'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter. *Swift.*

ϹA-PIT'U-LA-RY, *a.* Relating to the chapter of a cathedral. *Warton.*

ϹA-PIT'U-LATE, *v. i.* [from *capitulum*, supra.]

1. To draw up a writing in chapters, heads, or articles. *Shak.*

[*But this sense is not usual.*]

2. To surrender, as an army or garrison, to an enemy, by treaty, in which the terms of surrender are specified and agreed to by the parties. The term is applicable to a garrison, or to the inhabitants of a besieged place, or to an army or troops in any situation in which they are subdued or compelled to submit to a victorious enemy.

ϹA-PIT-U-LA'TION, *n.* The act of capitulating or surrendering to an enemy, upon stipulated terms or conditions.

2. The treaty or instrument containing the conditions of surrender.

3. A reducing to heads; a formal agreement. [*Not much used.*]

4. In *German polity*, a contract made by the emperor with the electors, in the names of the princes and states of the empire, before he is raised to the imperial dignity.

ϹA-PIT'U-LA-TOR, *n.* One who capitulates. *Sherwood.*

ϹAP'I-TULE, *n.* A summary. [*Not in use.*] *Wickliff.*

ϹA-PIT'U-LUM, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, a species or mode of inflorescence, in which the flowers are sessile, on the same horizontal plane of the peduncle. It differs from the umbel in the circumstance that the flowers of the umbel have pedicels.

ϹA-PI'VI, (-pē've,) *n.* A balsam of the Spanish West Indies. [See Copaiba.]

ϹAP'NO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. καπνος, smoke, and μαντεια, divination.]

Divination by the ascent or motion of smoke. *Spenser.*

ϹAP'NO-MOR, *n.* [Gr. καπνος, smoke, and μοιρα, a part.]

A transparent, colorless, oil-like fluid, obtained from the smoke of organic bodies.

ϹA-POCH', (ka-pootsh',) *n.* [Sp. *capucho*, a hood; Fr. *capuce*.]

A monk's hood; also, the hood of a cloak.

ϹA-POCH', *v. t.* To cover with a hood; and hence, to hoodwink or blind.

> *Capoch'd your rabbins of the synod,*
> And snapp'd their canons with a why-not. *Hudibras.*

This is the sense given in Pickering's Aldine edition, and is much more probable than Johnson's conjecture, "to take off the hood."

ϹA'PON, *n.* [Sp. *capon*; Port. *capam*; It. *cappone*; Fr. *chapon*; L. *capo*; Ir. *cabun*; D. *kapoen*; G. *kapaun*, Arm. *cabon*; Sw. and Dan. *kapun*; Gr. καπων. Qu. the root of Fr. *couper*.]

A castrated cock; a cock chicken gelded as soon as he quits his dam, or as soon as he begins to crow, for the purpose of improving his flesh for the table.

ϹA'PON, *v. t.* To castrate, as a cock. *Birch.*

ϹAP-ON-IÈRE', *n.* [Fr. Sp. *caponera*; It. *capponiera*, a little cut or trench, and it seems to be allied to *capon*, Sp. *caponar*, to cut or curtail.]

In *fortification*, a covered lodgment, sunk four or five feet into the ground, encompassed with a parapet, about two feet high, serving to support several planks, laden with earth. It is large enough to contain 15 or 20 soldiers, and is placed in the glacis, at the extremity of the counterscarp, and in dry moats, with embrasures or loop-holes, through which the soldiers may fire. *Harris. Encyc.*

A passage from one part of a work to another, protected on each side by a wall or parapet, and sometimes covered overhead. When there is a parapet on one side only, it is called a *demi-caponiere*.

† **ϹA'PON-IZE**, *v. t.* To castrate a fowl. *Barrington.*

ϹA-POT', [Fr., probably from L. *capio*, to seize.]

A winning of all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet. *Johnson.*

ϹA-POT', *v. t.* To win all the tricks of cards at piquet.

ϹA-POTE', *n.* [Fr.] A long cloak for females, covering from head to feet.

ϹAP'-PA-PER, *n.* A coarse paper, so called from being used to make caps to hold commodities. *Boyle.*

ϹAP'PER, *n.* [from *cap*.] One whose business is to make or sell caps.

ϹAP'RATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of capric acid with a base.

ϹAP'RE-O-LATE, *a.* [L. *capreolus*, a tendril, properly a shoot, from the root of *capro*, a goat.]

In *botany*, having tendrils, or filiform spiral claspers, by which plants fasten themselves to other bodies, as in vines, peas, &c. *Harris. Martyn.*

ϹAP'RIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid obtained from butter, which crystallizes in needles at 52°, and becomes entirely liquid at 64°. It has the peculiar odor of the goat.

ϹA-PRIC'CIO, (ka-prēt'cho,) [It., freak, whim.] A loose, irregular kind of music.

ϹA-PRIC-CI-O'SO, (ka-prēt-che-ō'so,) [It.] A term denoting a free, fantastic style of music.

ϹA-PRICE', (ka-prees',) *n.* [Fr. *caprice*; Sp. and Port. *capricho*; It. *capriccio*, a shaking in fever, rigors; also, whim, freak, fancy. I suspect this word to be formed, with a prefix *ca*, on the root of *freak*, *break*; denoting, primarily, a sudden bursting, breaking, or starting. So we see, in Italian, *maglio*, and *camaglio*, a *mail*. In early English writers, it is written, according to the Spanish, *capriche*. If formed from the root of *capio*, *caper*, the primary sense is the same.]

A sudden start of the mind; a sudden change of opinion or humor; a whim, freak, or particular fancy.

ϹA-PRICH'IO, *n.* Freak; fancy. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

ϹA-PRI''CIOUS, (ka-prish'us,) *a.* Freakish; whimsical; apt to change opinions suddenly, or to start from one's purpose; unsteady; changeable; fickle; fanciful; subject to change, or irregularity; as, a man of a *capricious* temper.

ϹA-PRI''CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a capricious manner; whimsically.

ϹA-PRI''CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being led by caprice; whimsicalness; unsteadiness of purpose or opinion.

2. Unsteadiness; liableness to sudden changes; as, the *capriciousness* of fortune.]

ϹAP'RI-CORN, *n.* [L. *capricornus*, *caper*, a goat, and *cornu*, a horn.]

One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the winter solstice; represented on ancient monuments by the figure of a goat, or a figure having the fore part like a goat, and the hind part like a fish. *Encyc.*

ϹAP'RID, *a.* [L. *capra*, a goat.]

Relating to that tribe of ruminant mammals, of which the genus *Capra* is the type. It comprehends the genera *Antilope*, *Capra*, *Ovis*, and *Damalis*.

ϹAP-RI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *caprificatio*.]

The supposed impregnation of the ovules of the fruit of the fig by an insect, which penetrates it and carries in the pollen adhering to its body.

This is a process for accelerating the ripening of the fig, in the Levant, by suspending, on the cultivated fig, branches of the wild fig, that bring with them a small insect, (a species of Cynips, Linn.,) which, by puncturing the fruit for the purpose of laying its eggs, simply hastens ripening. This effect may be also produced merely by puncturing the fruit with a needle dipped in oil. *P. Cyc.*

ϹAP'RI-FŌLE, *n.* [L. *caprifolium*.]

Honeysuckle; woodbine. *Spenser.*

ϹAP'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *caper*, a goat, and *forma*, form.]

Having the form of a goat. *Eclectic Review.*

ϹA-PRIG'E-NOUS, *a.* Produced by a goat.

ϹAP'RINE, *n.* A substance found in butter, which, with butyrin and caprone, gives it its peculiar agreeable taste and odor. It is a compound of capric acid and glycerin, (glycerin,) or a caprate of glycerin.

ϹAP'RI-OLE, *n.* [Fr., now *cabriole*; Sp. and Port. *cabriola*; It. *capriola*, a caper.]

In *the manege*, caprioles are leaps that a horse makes in the same place without advancing, in such a manner, that when he is at the hight of the leap, he jerks out with his hind legs, even and near. It differs from the croupade in this, that, in a croupade, a horse does not show his shoes; and from a balotade, in which he does not jerk out. *Farrier's Dict.*

CAP'RI-PED, *a.* [L. *caper*, a goat, and *pes*, foot.] Having feet like those of a goat.

CAP'RO-A'TE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of caproic acid with a base.

CAP-RŌ'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid obtained from butter, in the form of an oily, limpid fluid, having the odor of sweat, and a nauseous, sweetish taste.

CAP'RONE, *n.* A substance found in butter; a compound of caproic acid and glycern, (glycerin,) or a caproate of glycern. [See CAPRINE.]

CAP'SHEAF, *n.* The top sheaf of a stack of grain; the crowner.

CAP'SI-CUM, *n.* Guinea pepper. *Chambers.*

CAP-SIZE', *v. t.* To upset, or overturn; *a seaman's phrase.* *Mar. Dict.*

CAP-SIZ'ED, (kap-sizd') *pp.* Overset.

CAP-SIZ'ING, *ppr.* Overturning.

CAP'-SQUARES, *n. pl.* Strong plates of iron which come over the trunnions of a cannon, and keep it to its place.

CAP'STAN, *n.* Sometimes written CAPSTERN. [Fr. *cabestan*; Sp. *cabestrante*; Port. *cabrestante*, from *cabresto*, Sp. *cabestro*, a halter; L. *capistrum*; Sax. *cæp-ster*, or *cæbestr*, a halter. The Spanish has also *cabria*, an axletree, and *cabrio*, a rafter. *Capstan* is probably from L. *capio*, to hold, with some other word.]

A strong, massy column of timber, formed like a truncated cone, and having its upper extremity pierced to receive bars, or levers, for winding a rope round it, to raise great weights, or perform other extraordinary work that requires a great power. It may be let down through the decks of a ship, and so fixed that the work is performed by a horizontal motion. *Mar. Dict.*

CAP'SU-LAR, CAP'SU-LA-RY, *a.* Hollow, like a chest.

2. *Capsular ligament*, is that which surrounds every movable articulation, and contains the synovia like a bag. *Hooper.*

CAP'SU-LATE, CAP'SU-LA-TED, *a.* Inclosed in a capsule; or as in a chest, or box. *(Botany.)*

CAP'SULE, CAP'SU-LA, *n.* [L. *capsula*, a little chest, perhaps from *capio*, to take.]

1. In *botany*, a pericarp which is "one, or many-celled, many-seeded, superior, dry, dehiscent by valves, always proceeding from a compound ovarium." *Lindley.*

2. A small saucer made of clay, for roasting samples of ores, or for melting them; also, a small, shallow, evaporating dish.

CAP'TAIN, (kap'tin,) *n.* [Fr. *capitaine*; Sp. *capitan*; Port. *capitam*; It. *capitano*; from L. *caput*, the head. In the feudal laws of Europe, the term was applied to tenants *in capite*, who were bound to attend their prince in his wars, at the head of soldiers; and from this practice the name had its origin, or from their command.]

1. *Literally*, a head, or chief officer; *appropriately*, the military officer who commands a company, whether of infantry, cavalry, artillery, or matrosses.

2. The commander of a ship of war, or of a merchantman. But the latter is often called a *master*.

3. The commander of a military band, a sense that occurs in the Scriptures; as, a *captain* of fifty.

4. A man skilled in war, or military affairs; as, Lord Wellington is a great *captain*.

5. A chief commander. *Shak.* But in this sense rarely used, but in composition.

Captain-general is the commander-in-chief of an army, or of the militia. The governor of a State is *captain-general* of the militia. *(United States.)*

Captain-lieutenant is an officer, who, with the rank of a captain, and pay of lieutenant, commands a company, or troop. Thus the colonel of a regiment being the captain of the first company, that company is commanded by a *captain-lieutenant*.

Captain Bashaw, or *Capudan Bashaw*, in Turkey, is the high admiral.

CAP'TAIN, *a.* Chief; valiant. *Shak.*

CAP'TAIN-CY, *n.* The rank, post, or commission of a captain. *Washington.*

2. The jurisdiction of a captain, or commander, as in South America.

CAP'TAIN-RY, *n.* The power, or command, over a certain district; chieftainship. *Spenser. Johnson.*

CAP'TAIN-SHIP, *n.* The condition, or post, of a captain, or chief commander. *Shak.*

2. The rank, quality, or post, of a captain. In lieu of this, CAPTAINCY is now used.

3. The command of a clan, or government of a certain district. *Davies.*

4. Skill in military affairs.

CAP-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *captatio*, from *capto*, to catch.] The act or practice of catching favor, or applause, by flattery, or address. *King Charles.*

CAP'TION, *n.* [L. *captio*, from *capio*, to seize.]

1. In *law*, a certificate, stating the time and place of executing a commission in chancery, or of taking a deposition, or of the finding of an indictment, and the court or authority before which such act was performed, and such other particulars as are necessary to render it legal and valid. A *caption* may be placed at the head or foot of a certificate, or on the back of an indictment. The word *caption* signifies a *taking*, but it includes the particulars above mentioned.

2. The act of taking or arresting a person by judicial process. *[Little used.]*

The use of the word in any other than a technical sense, is not considered to be well authorized.

CAP'TIOUS, (kap'shus,) *a.* [L. *captiosus*, from *capto*, to catch.]

1. Disposed to find fault, or raise objections; apt to cavil, as in popular language, it is said, *apt to catch at*; as, a *captious* man.

2. Fitted to catch, or insnare; insidious; as, a *captious* question. *Locke.*

3. Proceeding from a cavilling disposition; as, a *captious* objection, or criticism.

CAP'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a captious manner; with an inclination or intention to object, or censure. *Locke.*

CAP'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness. *Locke.*

CAP'TI-VATE, *v. t.* [L. *captivo*, from *captivus*, a prisoner, from *capto*, to take; Fr. *captiver*; Sp. *cautivar*; Port. *cativar*; It. *cattivare*.]

1. To take prisoner; to seize by force; as an enemy in war. *[Obs.] Shak. Locke. B. Trumbull.*

2. To subdue; to bring into bondage. *King Charles.*

3. To overpower and gain with excellence or beauty; to charm; to engage the affections; to bind in love. *Addison.*

4. To enslave; with *to*; as, *captivated to* error. *Locke.*

CAP'TI-VATE, *a.* Taken prisoner. *Shak.*

CAP'TI-VA-TED, *pp.* Made prisoner; charmed.

CAP'TI-VA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Taking prisoner; engaging the affections.

2. *a.* Having power to engage the affections.

CAP-TI-VA'TION, *n.* The act of taking a prisoner; a taking one captive.

CAP'TIVE, *n.* [Fr. *captif*; Sp. *cautivo*; It. *cattivo*, whence Eng. *caitiff*; L. *captivus*, from *capto*, to seize.]

1. A prisoner taken by force or stratagem in war, by an enemy; followed by *to*; as, a *captive to* the victor.

2. One who is charmed or subdued by beauty or excellence; one whose affections are seized, or who is held by strong ties of love.

3. One who is insnared by love or flattery, or by wiles. 2 *Tim.* ii. 26.

4. A slave. Anciently, captives were enslaved by their conquerors. But in modern times, they are not made slaves in Christian countries; and the word *captive*, in a literal sense, rarely signifies a slave.

CAP'TIVE, *a.* Made prisoner in war; kept in bondage, or confinement; as, *captive* souls. *Dryden.*

2. Holding in confinement; as, *captive* chains.

CAP'TIVE, *v. t.* To take prisoner; to bring into subjection. *[Obs.]* *Dryden. Prior.*

CAP-TIV'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *captivité*; L. *captivitas*, from *capto*, to seize.]

1. The state of being a prisoner, or of being in the power of an enemy by force or the fate of war. *Dryden.*

2. Subjection to love. *Addison.*

3. Subjection; a state of being under control.

Bringing into *captivity* every thought to the obedience of Christ. 2 Cor. x.

4. Subjection; servitude; slavery.

But I see another law in my *members* — bringing me into *captivity* to the law of sin. — Rom. vii.

To lead captivity captive, in *Scripture*, is to subdue those who have held others in slavery, or captivity. *Ps.* lxviii.

CAP'TOR, *n.* [L. *capio*, to take.] One who takes, as a prisoner or a prize. It is appropriately one who takes a prize at sea.

CAP'TURE, (kapt'yur,) *n.* [L. *captura*; Fr. *capture*; from L. *capio*, to take.]

1. In a *general sense*, the act of taking or seizing; as, the *capture* of an enemy, of a ship, or of booty, by force, surprise, or stratagem.

2. The thing taken; a prize; prey taken by force, surprise, or stratagem.

3. Seizure; arrest; as, the *capture* of a criminal or debtor.

CAP'TURE, *v. t.* To take or seize by force, surprise, or stratagem, as an enemy or his property; to take by force under the authority of a commission; as, to *capture* a ship.

CAP'TUR-ED, (kapt'yurd,) *pp.* or *a.* Taken as a prize.

CAP'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Seizing as a prize.

CA-PUC'CI-O, (ka-puch'i-o,) *n.* [It.] A capuchin or hood.

CA-PUCH'ED, *a.* Covered with a hood. *[Little used.]* *Brown.*

CAP-U-CHIN', (kap-yu-sheen',) *n.* [Fr. *capucine*, from *capuce*, a hood or cowl.]

1. A garment for females, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of *capuchin* monks. *Johnson.*

2. A pigeon whose head is covered with feathers.

CAP-U-CHIN', *n.* One of the monks of the order of St. Francis, who cover their heads with a *capuce*, *capuchon*, a stuff-cap or cowl. They are clothed in brown or gray; go barefooted, and never shave their faces. *Encyc.*

CAP'U-CINE, *n.* A species of monkey, the *sagoo* or

CAP'U-LIN, *n.* The Mexican cherry. *[sav.*

CA'PUT, (kā'put,) *n.* [L., the head.] In *Cambridge, Eng.*, a council of the university, by which every *grace* must be approved before it can be submitted to the senate. It consists of the vice-chancellor, a doctor of each of the faculties of divinity, law, and medicine, and two masters of arts, chosen annually by the senate. *Camb. Cal.*

CA'PUT MOR'TU-UM, [L.] Dead matter; lees; worthless remains.

2. In *chemistry*, the residuum of distillation or sublimation, after the volatile matter has been driven off by heat. *Aikin.*

Hence, worthless residuum. *Junius.*

CAR, CAER, CHAR, in *names of places*, is sometimes the Celtic *Caer*, a town or city, as in *Carmarthen*.

CAR, *n.* [W. *car*; Ir. *carr*, *carra*, or *cairt*; Arm. *qarr*; D. and G. *karre*; Sw. *kärra*; Dan. *karre*; Sp. It. and Port. *carro*; L. *carrus*, or *currus*; Fr. *char*, whence *chariot*; Sax. *cræt*, a cart. The sense is probably taken from running on wheels. See CURRENT.]

1. A small vehicle moved on wheels, usually drawn by one horse. *Johnson.*

2. In *poetical language*, any vehicle of dignity or splendor; a chariot of war, or of triumph. *Milton. Prior.*

3. The constellation called *Charles's Wain* or *the Bear*. *Dryden.*

4. A carriage for running on rails, in a railroad.

CAR'A-BINE, CAR'BINE, *n.* [Fr. *carabine*; Sp. *carabina*; It. *id.*]

A short gun or fire-arm, carrying a ball of 24 to the pound, borne by light horsemen, and hanging by a belt over the left shoulder. The barrel is two feet and a half long, and sometimes furrowed.

CAR-A-BI-NEER', *n.* A man who carries a carabine; one who carries a longer carabine than others, which is sometimes used on foot. *Encyc.*

CAR'AC, *n.* [Port. *carraca*; Fr. *caraque*; Sp. *carraca*; allied to It. *carico*, a burden, cargo.]

A large ship of burden; a Portuguese Indiaman.

CAR'A-CAL, *n.* [Turkish *kara*, black, and *kal*, ear.]

A species of lynx, (*Felis caracal*, Linn.;) a native of Northern Africa, and South-western Asia. Its color is a uniform reddish-brown; its ears black externally, and tipped with long, black hairs.

CAR'A-COLE, *n.* [Fr. *caracole*, a wheeling about; Sp. *caracol*, a small cone, a winding staircase, a snail; It. *caracollo*, a wheeling.]

1. In *the manege*, a semi-round, or half turn, which a horseman makes, either to the right or left. In the army, the cavalry make a *caracole* after each discharge, in order to pass to the rear of the squadron. *Encyc.*

2. In *architecture*, a staircase in a helix or spiral form. *Encyc.*

CAR'A-COLE, *v. i.* To move in a caracole; to wheel.

CAR'A-COL-ING, *ppr.* Moving in a caracole.

CAR'A-COL-I, (-kol-e,) *n.* A mixture of gold, silver, and copper, of which are made rings, pendants, and other toys for the savages.

CAR'A-MEL, *n.* [Fr.] Anhydrous or burnt sugar; a black, porous, shining substance, obtained by heating sugar to a high temperature. It is soluble in water, which it colors a dark brown, and is used for coloring spirits, &c. It gives, when heated, a peculiar odor, called the odor of *caramel*.

CAR'AT, *n.* [It. *carato*; Fr. *carat*; D. *karaat*; G. *karat*; Gr. κεράτιον, a little horn, a pod, and the berry of a pod, used for a weight of four grains. From the Greeks it is said the Arabians borrowed their قرط *karat*, a weight used in Mecca, equal to the twenty-fourth of a denarius, or denier. See *Castell*, Col. 3448, and *Ludolf*, 199.]

1. The weight of four grains, used by goldsmiths and jewelers in weighing precious stones and pearls. *Encyc.*

2. The weight that expresses the fineness of gold. The whole mass of gold is divided into 24 equal parts, and as many 24th parts as it contains of pure gold, it is called gold of so many *carats*. Thus gold of twenty-two parts of pure metal, is gold of twenty-two *carats*. The *carat* in Great Britain is divided into four grains; among the Germans, into twelve parts; and among the French, into thirty-two. *Encyc.*

3. The value of any thing. *[Obs.]* *B. Jonson.*

CAR'A-VAN, *n.* [Ar. قيروان *kairawan*, from قرا *karau*, to stretch along, to follow, to proceed from place to place. Sp. *caravana*; Fr. *caravane*. Pers. as Ar.]

1. A company of travelers, pilgrims, or merchants, marching or proceeding in a body over the deserts of Arabia, or other region infested with robbers.

2. A large, close carriage on springs, for conveying wild beasts when carried round as a show.

CAR-A-VAN'SA-RY, } *n.* A place appointed for re-
CAR-A-VAN'SE-RA, } ceiving and loading caravans; a kind of inn, where the caravans rest at night, being a large, square building, with a spacious court in the middle. *Encyc.*

CAR'A-VEL, } *n.* [Sp. *caravela*; It. *caravello*; Fr. *ca-*
CAR'VEL, } *ravelle.*]

1. A small vessel on the coast of France, used in the herring fishery. These vessels are usually from 25 to 30 tons' burden.

2. A light, round, old-fashioned ship. *Johnson.*

CAR'A-WAY, *n.* [Gr. καρος, καρον; L. *caros, careum*; Fr. *carvi*; Sp. *alcaravea* or *alcarahueya*; D. *kerwe*; Ar. كرويا *karawiya.*]

A biennial plant, the *carum carisi* of Linnæus, with a taper root like a parsnep, which, when young, is good eating. The seeds have an aromatic smell and a warm, pungent taste. They are used in confectionery, and also in medicine as a carminative. *Encyc.*

2. A kind of apple. *Mason.*

CAR-BA-ZOT'IC AC'ID, *n.* [*carbon* and *azote.*] A yellow, bitter, crystallizable substance, obtained by the action of nitric acid on indigo and some other azotized organic substances. It is also called *picric acid*, and the bitter principle of Welter.

CAR'BINE. See CARABINE.

CAR'BON, *n.* [L. *carbo*, a coal; Sp. *carbon*; It. *carbone*; Fr. *charbon*. Qu. Gr. αρόω, to dry, or the root of *char*, Russ. *charyu*, to burn.]

An elementary, combustible substance, existing pure and crystallized in the diamond, and sometimes in graphite, and forming the basis of animal and vegetable charcoal, and of coke. By means of a galvanic apparatus, it is found to be capable of fusion.

CAR-BON-A'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or containing, or composed of, carbon; as, *carbonaceous* matter.

CAR'BO-NADE, *n.* [from *carbo*, supra.] In *cookery*, flesh, fowl, or the like, cut across, seasoned, and broiled on coals. *Shak.*

CAR'BO-NADE, *v. t.* To cut or hack. *Shak.*

CAR'BO-NAD-ED, *pp.* Cut for broiling or frying.

CAR'BO-NAD-ING, *ppr.* Cutting for broiling or frying.

CAR'BON-ATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base; as, the *carbonate* of lime, *carbonate* of copper.

CAR'BON-A-TED, *a.* Combined with carbonic acid.

Carbonated waters; such mineral waters as are impregnated with carbonic acid.

CAR-BON'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of one equivalent of carbon, and two equivalents of oxygen, or in which oxygen combines in the greatest proportion with carbon. It exists, under ordinary circumstances, when uncombined, in the state of a gas, but has been liquefied by very powerful pressure. It was formerly called *fixed air, aerial acid, mephitic gas*, and *cretaceous acid*, or acid of chalk. It is found, in some places, in a state of gas; it exists in the atmosphere, and is disengaged from fermenting liquors, and from decomposing vegetable and animal substances, and is given off in respiration. It is heavier than common air, and subsides into low places, vaults and wells.

CAR-BON'IC OX'YD, *n.* A gaseous compound of one equivalent of carbon, and one equivalent of oxygen. It is fatal to animal life, extinguishes combustion, and burns with a pale blue flame, forming carbonic acid. It apparently possesses combining acid properties, and may be called *carbonous acid.*

CAR-BON-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*carbo* and *fero*, to bear.]

Producing or containing carbon or coal. *Kirwan, Geol.*

This term is properly applied to strata or formations containing coal.

CAR-BON-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act or process of carbonizing.

CAR'BON-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into carbon by combustion or the action of fire, or by other means, as by the action of concentrated acids on animal and vegetable substances.

CAR'BON-IZ-ED, *pp.* Converted into carbon or charcoal.

CAR'BON-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Converting into carbon.

CAR'BON-O-HY'DROUS, *a.* [*carbon*, and Gr. ὕδωρ, water.] Composed of carbon and hydrogen.

CAR'BO-SUL'PHU-RET, *n.* A term formerly applied to the compounds formed by the action of the disulphuret of carbon, on the metallic and alkaline metallic sulphurets.

CAR'BOY, *n.* A large, globular bottle of green glass, inclosed in basket-work for protection; used especially for carrying corrosive liquors, as sulphuric acid, &c.

CAR'BUN-CLE, (kär'bunk-l,) *n.* [L. *carbunculus*, a little coal, from *carbo.*]

1. An *anthrax*; an inflammatory tumor, or painful gangrenous boil or ulcer. *Coxe. Hooper.*

2. A beautiful gem, of a deep red color, with a mixture of scarlet, called by the Greeks *anthrax*; found in the East Indies. It is usually found pure, of an angular figure, and adhering to a heavy, ferruginous stone, of the emery kind. Its usual size is nearly a quarter of an inch in length, and two thirds of that in diameter. When held up to the sun, it loses its deep tinge, and becomes exactly of the color of a burning coal. *Encyc.*

The mineral here described, is probably the Oriental ruby, or, at least, some crystallized variety of corundum.

The carbuncle of the ancients is supposed to have been a garnet. *Cleaveland.*

3. In *heraldry*, a charge or bearing consisting of eight radii, four of which make a common cross, and the other four, a saltier. *Encyc.*

CAR'BUN-CLED, (kar'bunk-ld,) *a.* Set with carbuncles; spotted.

CAR-BUNC'U-LAR, *a.* Belonging to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.

CAR-BUNC-U-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *carbunculatio*, from *carbunculo*, to burn to a coal, to blast. See CARBON.]

The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, by excessive heat or cold. *Harris.*

CAR'BU-RET, *n.* A combination of carbon with some other substance, the resulting compound not being an acid or base. More exactly, a compound of carbon with a basifiable or acidifiable substance, in which the carbon is the electro-negative ingredient.

CAR'BU-RET-ED, *a.* Combined with carbon in the manner of a carburet; as, *carburetted* hydrogen gas.

Carburetted hydrogen gas, is a term applied to various gaseous compounds of carbon, particularly to two definite compounds, the *protocarburet of hydrogen*, or heavy carbureted hydrogen, composed of one equivalent each of carbon and hydrogen, and the *bicarburet of hydrogen*, or light carbureted hydrogen, composed of one equivalent of carbon, and two equivalents of hydrogen.

Carburetted is applied to certain gaseous compounds. Thus we say, *carburetted* hydrogen. *Silliman.*

CAR'CA-JOU, *n.* The glutton, a voracious, carnivorous quadruped.

CAR'CA-NET, *n.* [Fr. *carcan*, a chain; It. *carcame.*]

A chain or collar of jewels. *Shak. Hakewell.*

CAR'CASS, *n.* [Fr. *carcasse*; It. *carcame*; Norm. *carkoys*, a must, and a carcass. Qu. Gr. καρχησιον.]

1. The body of an animal; usually, the body when dead. It is not applied to the living body of the human species, except in low or ludicrous language.

2. The decaying remains of a bulky thing, as of a boat or ship.

3. The frame or main parts of a thing, unfinished or without ornament. This seems to be the primary sense of the word. [See the next word.] *Hale.*

CAR'CASS, *n.* [It. *carcassa*; Sp. *carcax*; Fr. *carcasse*; D. *karkas.*]

An iron case or hollow vessel, about the size of a bomb, of an oval figure, filled with combustible and other substances, as meal-powder, saltpeter, sulphur, broken glass, turpentine, &c., to be thrown from a mortar into a town, to set fire to buildings. It has two or three apertures, from which the fire blazes, and the light sometimes serves as a direction in throwing shells. It is equipped with pistol barrels, loaded with powder to the muzzle, which explode as the composition burns down to them. This instrument is probably named from the ribs of iron that form it, which resemble the ribs of a human carcass. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

CAR'CEL LAMP, *n.* A lamp of French invention, in which the oil is raised through tubes by clock-work, so as continually to overflow at the bottom of the burning wick, thus producing a very beautiful and brilliant light. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

CAR'CEL-AGE, *n.* [L. *carcer.*]

Prison fees. [*Not in use.*]

CAR'CER, *n.* [L.] A starting-post.

CAR'CER-AL, *a.* Belonging to a prison.

CAR-CI-NŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr. καρκινωμα, from καρκινοω, καρκινος, a cancer.]

A cancer; also, a turgescence of the veins of the eye. *Coxe.*

CAR-CI-NŌ'MA-TOUS, *a.* Cancerous; like a cancer, or tending to it.

CARD, *n.* [Fr. *carte*; Sp. Port. and It. *carta*; L. *charta*; Gr. χαρτης; D. *kaart*; G. *karte*; Dan. *kort*; Ir. *cairt*; perhaps from bark, L. *cortex*, Ir. *cairt* or *cairt*, or the same root.]

1. A paper or pasteboard of an oblong figure, on which are painted figures or points; *used in games.*

2. A piece of pasteboard used for containing a person's name, and often his address, or an invitation, or business advertisement.

3. A note published by some one in the papers, containing a brief statement, explanation, request, &c.

4. The paper on which the points of the compass are marked.

Reason the card, but passion is the gale. *Pope.*

CARD, *v. i.* To play much at cards; to gain. *Johnson.*

CARD, *n.* [D. *kaard*; G. *kardetsche*; Dan. *karde*; Sw. *karda*; Fr. *carde*; Arm. *encardoner*; Sp. *carda*, teasel, and a card. Port. *carda*, a card, and *cardo*, a thistle; L. *carduus*; It. *cardo*, a thistle and a card; L. *caro*, to card; Ir. *cir*, a comb. It seems that *card*, and L. *carduus*, are the same word, and probably the plant (*teasel*) is the original word, or both are from a common root. The French *carde* is a *card* and the stalks of the artichoke. *Artichoke* is so written for *card choke.*]

An instrument for combing, opening, and breaking wool or flax, freeing it from the coarser parts, and from extraneous matter. It is made by inserting bent teeth of wire in a thick piece of leather, and nailing this to a piece of oblong board, to which a handle is attached.

But wool and cotton are now generally carded in mills by teeth fixed on a wheel moved by water.

CARD, *v. t.* To comb, or open wool, flax, hemp, &c., with a card, for the purpose of cleansing it of extraneous matter, separating the coarser parts, and making it fine and soft for spinning.

CARD'A-MINE, *n.* [Gr.] The name of a genus of plants; the popular names of several species of which are lady's smock, cuckow flower, meadow cress, &c.

CARD'A-MOM, *n.* [Gr. καρδαμωμον.]

A plant of the genus Amomum, and its seeds, a native of India. The seeds of this plant, which grow in a pod, have a warm, aromatic flavor, and are used in medicine. *Encyc.*

CARD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Combed; opened; cleansed with cards.

CARD'ER, *n.* One who cards wool; also, one who plays much at cards. *Wotton.*

CAR'DI-AC, } *a.* [L. *cardiacus*; Gr. καρδιακος,
CAR-DI'AC-AL, } from καρδια, the heart.]

1. Pertaining to the heart.

2. Exciting action in the heart, through the medium of the stomach; having the quality of stimulating action in the system, invigorating the spirits, and giving strength and cheerfulness. *Med. Dict.*

The *cardiac orifice* of the stomach, called also *cardia*, is the upper or left orifice; so called from its vicinity to the heart, or its supposed sympathy with the latter.

CAR'DI-AC, *n.* A medicine which excites action in the stomach, and animates the spirits.

CAR'DI-ACE, *n.* A precious stone.

CAR-DI-AL'GI-A, } *n.* [L.; Gr. καρδια, the heart,
CAR'DI-AL-GY, } and αλγος, pain.

The heartburn, a violent sensation of heat and acrimony in the upper or left orifice of the stomach, seemingly at the heart, but rising into the œsophagus. It is called also the *cardiac passion.*

CAR'DI-NAL, *a.* [L. *cardinalis*, said to be from *cardo*, a hinge.]

Chief, principal, preëminent, or fundamental; as, the *cardinal* virtues, which pagans supposed to be justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.

CAR'DI-NAL, *n.* An ecclesiastical prince in the Roman Catholic church, who has a voice in the conclave at the election of a pope, who is taken from their number. The cardinals are divided into three classes or orders, containing six bishops, fifty priests, and fourteen deacons, making seventy. These constitute the sacred college, and compose the pope's council. Originally they were subordinate in rank to bishops; but they have now the precedence. The dress of a cardinal is a red soutane or cassock, a rocket, a short purple mantle, and a red hat. *Encyc. Spelman.*

2. A woman's short cloak.

Cardinal flower; a plant, a native of North America, the *Lobelia cardinalis*; so called from its brilliant red flowers.

Cardinal numbers, are the numbers *one, two, three*, &c., in distinction from *first, second, third*, &c., which are called *ordinal* numbers.

Cardinal points, in *cosmography*, are the four intersections of the horizon with the meridian, and the prime vertical circle, or north and south, east and west. In *astrology*, the cardinal points are the rising and setting of the sun, the Zenith and Nadir.

Cardinal signs, in *astronomy*, are Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn.

Cardinal virtues; prudence, justice, temperance, and fortitude.

Cardinal winds, are those which blow from the cardinal points.

CAR'DI-NAL-ATE, } *n.* The office, rank, or dignity
CAR'DI-NAL-SHIP, } of a cardinal.

CAR'DI-NAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make a cardinal. [*Little used.*] *Sheldon.*

CARD'ING, *ppr.* Combing, as flax, wool, &c.

2. Playing at cards. [*Little used.*]

CARD'ING, *n.* The act of breaking or cleaning with cards.

CARD'ING-MA-CHINE', *n.* A machine for combing, breaking, and cleansing wool and cotton. It consists of cylinders, thick set with teeth, and moved by the force of water, steam, &c.

CAR'DI-OID, *n.* [Gr. καρδια, heart, and ειδος, form.]

An algebraic curve, so called from its resemblance to a heart. *Chambers.*

CAR-DI-OL'O-GY, *n.* The science which treats of the heart.

CAR-DI'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the fleshy substance of the heart. *Dunglison.*

CARD'-MAK-ER, *n.* [*card* and *maker.*] A maker of cards.

CARD'-MATCH, *n.* [*card* and *match.*] A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur. *Addison.*

CAR-DOON', *n.* [Sp. *cardon*; L. *carduus.*]
A species of Cynara, resembling the artichoke, but larger. *Chambers.*

CARD'-TA-BLE, *n.* The table appropriated to the use of gamesters, or used for playing cards on.
2. A table one of whose leaves folds over on to the other.

CAR'DU-US BEN-E-DICT'US, *n.* The herb *blessed thistle.*

CARE, *n.* [Sax. *car, cara*; Goth. *kar, kara*; Ir. *car*; L. *cura.* In Welsh, *cur* is care, anxiety; also, a blow, or beating, a throb; *curaw*, to beat, strike, or throb, to fight; *curiaw*, to trouble, vex, pine, or waste away. In L. *curo* signifies to care, and to cure. In Sp. *curar* is to prescribe medicine; to salt or cure, as flesh; to season, as timber; to bleach, as cloth; intransitively, to recover from sickness; and reciprocally, to take care of one's self. In Italian, *curare* is to *cure*, attend, protect, defend, and to value or esteem. In French, *curer* is to cleanse; "curer les dens," to pick the teeth; *cure* is a benefice. The primary sense is, to strain, or stretch, as in care, attention; and *curious* is stretching forward; but the sense of separating, or driving off, is comprehended, which gives the French sense, and the sense of *prying into* is included in *curious.* The sense of healing is from that of care, or making sound and strong. The Welsh sense of beating is from driving, thrusting, coinciding with straining. See CARK and CURE.]

1. Concern; anxiety; solicitude; noting some degree of pain in the mind, from apprehension of evil.

They shall eat bread by weight and with *care.* — Ezek. iv.

2. Caution; a looking to; regard; attention, or heed, with a view to safety or protection, as in the phrase, "take care of yourself."

A want of *care* does more damage than a want of knowledge. *Franklin.*

3. Charge or oversight, implying concern for safety and prosperity; as, he was under the care of a physician.

That which cometh upon me daily, the *care* of all the churches. — 2 Cor. xi.

4. The object of care, or watchful regard and attention; as, "Is she thy *care?*" *Dryden.*

CARE, *v. i.* To be anxious or solicitous; to be concerned about.

Master, *carest* thou not that we perish? — Mark iv.

2. To be inclined or disposed; to have regard to; with *for* before a noun, and *to* before a verb. "Not *caring to* observe the wind." "Great masters in painting never *care for* drawing people in the fashion." In this sense the word implies a less degree of concern. The different degrees of anxiety expressed by this word constitute the chief differences in its signification or applications.

CARE'-CRAZ-ED, *a.* [*care* and *craze.*] Broken or disordered by care or solicitude; as, a *care-crazed* mother. *Shak.*

CARE'-DE-FY'ING, *a.* Bidding defiance to care. *Shenstone.*

CARE'-TUN-ED, *a.* Tuned by care; mournful. *Shak.*

CARE'-WOUND-ED, (-wound-ed *or* -woond-ed,) *a.* Wounded with care. *May.*

CA-REEN', *v. t.* [Fr. *carener*, from *carene*, the side and keel of a ship; L. *carina*; Sp. *carenar*; Port. *querenar*; It. *carenare.*]
In *sea language*, to heave or bring a ship to lie on one side, for the purpose of calking, repairing, cleaning, or paying over with pitch the other side. *Mar. Dict.*

CA-REEN', *v. i.* To incline to one side, as a ship under a press of sail. *Mar. Dict.*

CA-REEN'ED, *pp.* Laid on one side; inclined.

CA-REEN'ING, *ppr.* Heaving down on one side; inclining.

CA-REEN'ING, *n.* The act of heaving down on one side, or inclining, as a ship.

CA-REER', *n.* [Fr. *carriere*; Sp. *carrera*; Port. *carreira*; It. *carriera.* It is from the root of *car*, and L. *curro*, from the sense of running.]
1. A course; a race, or running; a rapid running; speed in motion. *Wilkins. Prior.*
2. General course of action or movement; procedure; course of proceeding.

Censure and proceed in honor's *fair career.* *Dryden.*

3. The ground on which a race is run. *Johnson.*
4. In *the manege*, a place inclosed with a barrier, in which they run the ring. *Encyc.*
5. In *falconry*, a flight or tour of the hawk, about 120 yards. *Encyc.*

CA-REER', *v. i.* To move or run rapidly.

When a ship is decked out in all her canvas, every sail swelled, and *careering* gayly over the curling waves, how lofty, how gallant she appears! *Irving.*

CA-REER'ING, *ppr.* Running or moving with speed.

CARE'FUL, *a.* [See CARE.] Full of care; anxious; solicitous.

Martha, thou art *careful* and troubled about many things. — Luke x.

2. Provident; attentive to support and protect; with *of* or *for.*

Thou hast been *careful for* us with all care. — 2 Kings iv.
What could a *careful* father more have done? *Dryden.*

In present usage, *careful* is generally followed by *of*; as, *careful of* health.

3. Watchful; cautious; giving good heed; as, be *careful* to maintain good works; be *careful* of your conversation.
4. Filling with care or solicitude; exposing to concern, anxiety, or trouble; full of cares.

Raised to a *careful* height. *Shak.*

CARE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With care, anxiety, or solicitude.

Though he sought it *carefully* with tears. — Heb. xii.

2. Heedfully; watchfully; attentively; as, consider these precepts *carefully.*

If thou *carefully* hearken to the Lord. — Deut. xv.

3. In a manner that shows care.

Envy, how *carefully* does it look! *Collier.*

4. Providently; cautiously. *Johnson.*

CARE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Anxiety; solicitude.

Drink thy water with trembling and with *carefulness.* — Ezek. xii.

2. Heedfulness; caution; vigilance in guarding against evil, and providing for safety.

CARE'LESS, *a.* [*care* and *less.* Sax. *leas*; Goth. *laus.* See LOOSE.]
1. Having no care; heedless; negligent; unthinking; inattentive; regardless; unmindful; followed by *of* or *about*; as, a *careless* mother; a mother *careless of* or *about* her children, is an unnatural parent.
2. Free from care or anxiety; whence undisturbed; cheerful.

Thus wisely *careless*, innocently gay. *Pope.*

3. Done or said without care; unconsidered; as, a *careless* throw; a *careless* expression.
4. Not regarding with care; unmoved by; unconcerned for; as, *careless of* money; *careless of* consequences.
5. Contrived without art. *Bp. Taylor.*

CARE'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a careless manner or way; negligently; heedlessly; inattentively; without care or concern.

CARE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; negligence; manner without care.

CAR'EN-TANE, *n.* [Fr. *quarantaine*, forty.]
A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forty. *Taylor.*

CA-RESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *caresser*; Arm. *cheriçia*, to *caress*, and to *cherish*; W. *caredigaw*; It. *carezza*, flattery, a *caressing*; *careggiare*, to coax, flatter, esteem; Sp. *caricia*, a *caress*; *acariciar*, to *caress*, *cherish*, fondle; Port. *id.* It may be from the common root of L. *carus*, Fr. *cher*, *chere*, W. *car.* But some difficulties attend this hypothesis.]
To treat with fondness, affection, or kindness; to fondle; to embrace with tender affection, as a parent a child. *South.*

CA-RESS', *n.* An act of endearment; any act or expression of affection; an embracing with tenderness; as, conjugal *caresses.* *Milton.*

CA-RESS'ED, (ka-rest',) *pp.* Treated or embraced with affection.

CA-RESS'ING, *ppr.* Treating with endearment or affection.

CA-RESS'ING-LY, *adv.* In a caressing manner.

CA'RET, *n.* [L. *caret*, there is wanting, from *careo*, to want.] In writing, this mark, ^, which shows that something, omitted in the line, is interlined above, or inserted in the margin, and should be read in that place.

CAR'GA-SON, *n.* A cargo, which see. *Howell.*

CAR'GO, *n.* [W. *carg*, a load, *cargu*, to load, from *car*, a vehicle; Port. *carga*; Sp. *carga*, a load, burden, *charge*; Sp. *cargo*, a load; *cargazon*, id.; *cargar*, to load, to *charge*; It. *carico*, a load, or *charge*; *caricare*, to load, to *charge*; Fr. *cargaison*, a *cargo*; *charge*, a charge or load; *charger*, to load, burden, *charge*; Arm. *carg.* See CHARGE.]
The lading or freight of a ship; the goods, merchandise, or whatever is conveyed in a ship or other merchant vessel. The lading within the hold is called the *inboard cargo*, in distinction from horses, cattle, and other things carried on deck. The person employed by a merchant, to proceed with, oversee, and dispose of the lading, is called a *supercargo.*

CAR'GOOSE, *n.* A fowl belonging to the genus Colymbus, called the *crested diver.* The cheeks and throat are surrounded with a long, pendant ruff, of a bright tawny color, edged with black. The breast and belly are of a silvery white. It weighs two pounds and a half.

CA'RI-Ā-TED, *a.* Carious. [*Not used.*] [See CARIOUS.]

CAR'I-BOO, *n.* A quadruped of the stag kind.

CAR'I-CA, *n.* A genus of plants, one species of which is popularly called *Papaw*; also the trivial name of the species of Ficus, which produces the common fig.

CAR'I-CA-TURE, *n.* [It. *caricatura*, formed from *carica*, a load, *caricare*, to load. See CARGO.]
A figure or description in which beauties are concealed and blemishes exaggerated, but still bearing a resemblance to the object. *Encyc.*

CAR'I-CA-TURE, *v. t.* To make or draw a caricature; to represent as more ugly than the life. *Lyttleton.*

CAR'I-CA-TUR-ED, *pp.* Made ridiculous by grotesque resemblance.

CAR'I-CA-TUR-ING, *ppr.* Making ridiculous by grotesque resemblance.

CAR'I-CA-TUR-IST, *n.* One who caricatures others.

CAR-I-COG'RA-PHY, *n.* [L. *carex*, sedge, and γραφω, to describe.]
A description of the plants of the genus Carex or Sedge. *Dewey. Journal of Science.*

CAR'I-COUS, *a.* [L. *carica*, a fig.]
Resembling a fig; an epithet given to tumors that resemble a fig, such as occur often in the piles. *Encyc.*

CA'RI-ES, *n.* [L.] The mortification of a bone; an ulcer of a bone.

CAR'IL-LON, *n.* [Fr.] A little bell. Also, a simple air in music, adapted to the performance of small bells or clocks. [See CAROL.] *Busby.*

CAR'I-NATE, CAR-I-NĀ'TED, *a.* [L. *carinatus*, from *carina*, a keel.]
In *botany*, shaped like the keel of a ship; having a longitudinal prominency on the back, like a keel; applied to a calyx, corol, or leaf. *Martyn.*

CA-RIN'THIN, *n.* A name given to such massive varieties of hornblende as are jet-black, shining, and easily cleavable. *Shepard.*

CAR'I-OLE, *n.* [Fr.] A small, open carriage.
2. A covered cart.
3. A kind of calash.

CA-RI-OS'I-TY, *n.* [See CARIES.] Mortification or ulceration of a bone. *Wiseman.*

CA'RI-OUS, *a.* Mortified; ulcerated; as a bone. *Wiseman.*

CARK, *n.* [W. *carc*, care, restraint; *carcar*, a prison, L. *carcer*; Sax. *carc*, care; *cearcian*, to cark, to creak, to grumble. The primary sense is, to *strain.*]
Care; anxiety; concern; solicitude; distress. [*Obs.*] *Sidney.*

CARK, *v. t.* To be careful, anxious, solicitous, concerned. [*Obs.*] *Sidney.*

CARK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Distressing; perplexing; giving anxiety. [*Obs.*]

CARL, *n.* [Sax. *carl*, a male, whence *Carolus*, *Charles.* The word signifies primarily, strong, robust; whence the English *carl-cat* and *carl-hemp*; *house-carl*, a domestic servant; Ger. *kerl*, a fellow; *kerl-haft*, masculine, stout. See CHURL.]
1. A rude, rustic, rough, brutal man. [*Obs.*] [See CHURL.]
2. A kind of hemp. *Tusser.*

CARL, *v. i.* To act like a churl. [*Not in use.*] *Burton.*

CAR'LINE, CAR'O-LINE, *n.* A silver coin in Naples.

CAR'LINE, CAR'LING, *n.* [Fr. *carlingue*, or *escarlingue.*]
A piece of timber in a ship, ranging fore and aft, from one deck beam to another, directly over the keel, serving as a foundation for the body of the ship. On these rest the ledges on which the planks of the deck are made fast. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*
Carline knees, are timbers in a ship, lying across from the sides to the hatchway, and serving to sustain the deck. *Encyc.*

CAR'LINE-THIS'TLE, (kar'lin-this'sl,) *n.* The popular name of some species of plants.

CARL'ISH, CARL'ISH-NESS. See CHURLISH.

CAR'LOCK, *n.* A sort of isinglass from Russia, made of the sturgeon's bladder, and used in clarifying wine. *Encyc.*

CAR'LOT, *n.* A countryman. [See CARLE.] [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CAR-LO-VIN'GI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Charlemagne; as, the *Carlovingian* race of kings.

CAR'MAN, *n.* [*car* and *man.*] A man whose employment is to drive a cart, or to convey goods and other things in a cart.

CAR'MEL-IN, CAR'MEL-ITE, *a.* Belonging to the order of Carmelites. *Weever.*

CAR'MEL-ITE, *n.* A monk of an order established on Mount Carmel, in Syria, in the 12th century. The Carmelites have four tribes, and they have now thirty-eight provinces, besides the congregation in Mantua, in which are fifty-four monasteries, under a vicar-general, and the congregations of barefooted Carmelites in Italy and Spain. They wear a scapulary, or small woolen habit, of a brown color, thrown over the shoulders. *Encyc.*
2. A sort of pear.

CAR-MIN'A-TIVE, *a.* Expelling wind from the body; warming; antispasmodic.

CAR-MIN'A-TIVE, *n.* [L. *carmen*, a charm, because it acts suddenly, as a charm is supposed to do, and because, among the ancients, its operation was accompanied by the singing of a stanza.]
A medicine which tends to expel wind, or to remedy colic and flatulencies.

CAR'MINE, *n.* [Fr. *carmin*; Sp. *carmen*; Port. *carmim*; It. *carminio*; from the same root as *crimson*; Port. *carmesim*, crimson; Sp. *carmesi*, crimson and cochineal powder; It. *chermisi*, crimson, and *chermes*, cochineal, *kermes*, Ar. قرمز *kermiz*, *kirmizon*, a berry, and an insect, used in dyeing.]

A powder or pigment, of a beautiful red or crimson color, bordering on purple, and used by painters in miniature, though rarely, on account of its great price. It is prepared by dissolving cochineal in an alkaline lye, and precipitating it by alum. *Encyc. Nicholson.*

This is properly a *lake*, or a combination of the coloring principle of cochineal with alumine.

2. The pure coloring matter or coloring principle of cochineal; precipitated, by spontaneous evaporation, from the alcoholic tincture of cochineal, in the form of crystals of a fine red color.

CAR'NAGE, *n.* [Fr. *carnage*; Sp. *carniceria*, carnage, and shambles; It. *carnaggio*, flesh-meat, and *carnaccia*, carrion, Port. *carnagem*, from L. *caro*, flesh.]

1. *Literally*, flesh, or heaps of flesh, as in shambles.

2. Slaughter; great destruction of men, havoc; massacre. *Hayward.*

CAR'NAL, *a.* [Fr. *charnel*; L. *carnalis*, from *caro*, flesh.]

1. Pertaining to flesh; fleshly; sensual; *opposed to spiritual*: as, *carnal* pleasure.

2. Being in the natural state; unregenerate.

The carnal mind is enmity against God. — Rom. viii.

3. Pertaining to the ceremonial law; as, *carnal* ordinances. *Heb.* ix. 10.

4. Lecherous; lustful, libidinous; given to sensual indulgence. *Shak.*

Carnal knowledge; sexual intercourse.

CAR'NAL-ISM, *n.* The indulgence of carnal appetites.

CAR'NAL-IST, *n.* One given to the indulgence of sensual appetites. *Burton.*

CAR'NAL-ITE, *n.* A worldly-minded man. *Anderson.*

CAR-NAL'I-TY, *n.* Fleshly lust or desires, or the indulgence of those lusts; sensuality. *South.*

2. Grossness of mind or desire; love of sensual pleasures. *Tillotson.*

CAR'NAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make carnal; to debase to carnality. *Scott.*

CAR'NAL-LY, *adv.* In a carnal manner; according to the flesh; in a manner to gratify the flesh or sensual desire. *Lev.* xviii. 20. *Rom.* viii. 6.

CAR'NAL-MIND'ED, *a.* Worldly-minded. *More.*

CAR'NAL-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* Grossness of mind. *Ellis.*

CAR-NA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *carnation*, the naked part of a picture, flesh color, It. *incarnatino*; *carnagione*, complexion; Sp. *carnacion*; Port. *carnat*, from L. *caro*, flesh.]

1. Flesh color; the parts of a picture which are naked, or without drapery, exhibiting the natural color of the flesh. *Encyc.*

2. The popular name of a species of the genus of plants called *Dianthus*, so named from the color of the flower.

CAR-NA'TION-ED, *a.* Made like carnation color.

CAR-NE'LIAN, (kar-nēl'yan,) *n.* [Fr. *cornaline*; Sp. *cornerina*.]

A siliceous stone, a variety of chalcedony, of a deep red, flesh-red, or reddish-white color. It is tolerably hard, capable of a good polish, and used for seals. *Encyc. Cleaveland.*

CAR'NEL-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* In *ship-building*, the putting together the timbers, beams, and planks, as distinguished from *clinch-work*. *Encyc.*

CAR'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *carneus*, from *caro*, flesh.]

Fleshy; having the qualities of flesh. *Ray.*

CAR'NEY, *n.* A disease of horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they can not eat. *Chambers.*

CAR-NI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [Infra.] A turning to flesh. *Chambers.*

CAR'NI-FY, *v. t.* [from L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]

To form flesh; to receive flesh in growth. *Hale.*

CAR'NI-VAL, *n.* [L. *carnivale*, farewell to meat.]

A festival celebrated with merriment and revelry in Roman Catholic countries, during the week before Lent.

CAR-NIV'O-RA, *n. pl.* An order of animals which subsist on flesh, as the hyena. *Cuvier.*

CAR-NIV-O-RAC'I-TY, *n.* [Infra.] Greediness of appetite for flesh. *Pope.*

CAR-NIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *caro*, flesh, and *voro*, to eat.]

Eating or feeding on flesh; an epithet applied to animals which naturally seek flesh for food, as the lion, tiger, dog, wolf, &c.

CAR-NOS'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *carnosité*, from L. *caro*, flesh.]

A little fleshy excrescence in the urethra, the neck of the bladder, &c.

CAR'NOUS, **CAR-NOSE',** } *a.* Fleshy. [See Carneous.]

CAR'OB, *n.* [Sp. *algarroba*: It. *carruba*.]

The carob-tree, Ceratonia siliqua, a native of Spain, Italy, and the Levant. It is an evergreen, growing in hedges, and producing long, flat, brown-colored pods, filled with a mealy, succulent pulp, of a sweetish taste. In times of scarcity, these pods are eaten by poor people, but they are apt to excite griping and lax bowels. *Miller. Encyc.*

CA-ROCHE', (ka-rōsh',) *n.* [It. *carrozza*. See Car.]

A carriage of pleasure. *Burton.*

CA-ROCH'ED, (ka-rōsht',) *a.* Placed in a caroche. *Beaum. and Fl.*

CAR'OL, *n.* [It. *carola*; W. *caraol*; Arm. *corolt*, a dance; W. *cor*, Corn. *karol*, a choir.]

A song of joy and exultation; a song of devotion; or a song in general. *Dryden. Spenser. Bacon. Milton.*

CAR'OL, *v. i.* [It. *carolare*. W. *caroli*; Arm. *corolli*, to dance, to sing love-songs.]

To sing; to warble, to sing in joy or festivity. *Prior. Shak.*

CAR'OL, *v. t.* To praise or celebrate in song. *Milton.*

CAR-O-LI'NA, *n.* [from *Carolus*, Charles II.] The name of two of the Atlantic States in North America, called *North Carolina* and *South Carolina*.

CAR'OL-ING, *n.* A song of praise or devotion. *Spenser.*

CAR-O-LIN'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Carolina.

CAR-O-LIN'I-AN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Carolina.

CAR-O-LIT'IC, *a.* Decorated with branches.

CAR'O-MEL, *n.* The smell exhaled by burnt sugar. [See Caramel.] *Ure.*

CA-ROT'ID, *a.* [Gr. καρωτίδες.] The carotid arteries, in the body, are two arteries, the right and left, which convey the blood from the aorta to the head and brain. The ancients supposed drowsiness to be seated in these arteries. [Gr. *καρος*.]

CA-ROUS'AL, (ka-rouz'al,) *n.* [See Carouse.] A feast or festival. *Johnson.*

But, in *America*, it signifies a noisy drinking bout, or reveling.

CA-ROUSE', (ka-rouz',) *v. i.* [Fr. *carrouse*, hard drinking. I know not the real origin of this word. In Pers. کروز *keroz*, signifies hilarity, singing, dancing. In Ger. *rauschen* signifies to rush, to fuddle. In Ir. *craosal* is drunkenness, from *craos*, excess, reveling.]

To drink hard; to guzzle. In *the United States*, it signifies also to be noisy, as bacchanalians.

CA-ROUSE', (ka-rouz',) *n.* A drinking match; a hearty drink or full draught of liquor; a noisy drinking match.

CA-ROUS'ER, *n.* A drinker; a toper; a noisy reveler, or bacchanalian.

CA-ROUS'ING, *ppr.* Drinking hard; reveling.

CA-ROUS'ING-LY, *adv.* In a carousing manner.

CARP, *v. i.* [L. *carpo*, to seize, catch, pick; It. *carpire*; Sp. and Port. *carpar*, to tear or scratch. See Carve.]

Literally, to snap or catch at, or to pick. Hence, to censure, cavil, or find fault, particularly without reason, or petulantly, followed by *at*.

No, not a tooth or nail to scratch,
And at my actions *carp* and catch. *Herbert.*

CARP, *n.* [Fr. and Port. *carpe*. Sp. *carpa*; It. *carpione*; Arm. *carpen*; Russ. *karp*; D. *karper*; G. *karpfen*; Dan. *karpe*; Sw. *karp*; Low L. *carpio*, from *carpo*, to seize.]

A fish, a species of Cyprinus, an excellent fish for ponds. These fishes breed rapidly, grow to a large size, and live to a great age. *Encyc.*

CAR'PAL, *a.* [L. *carpus*, the wrist.] Pertaining to the carpus, or wrist. *Encyc.*

CAR-PA'THI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Carpathians, a range of mountains between Poland, Hungary, and Transylvania.

CAR'PEL, **CAR-PEL'LUM,** } *n.* In *botany*, a small seed-vessel or pericarp, that is, one of a group produced by a single flower. *De Cand.*

A *carpel* is formed by a folded leaf, the upper surface of which is turned inward, the lower outward, and the margins of which develop one or more buds, which are the ovules. *Lindley.*

The latter definition is founded on the theory of metamorphosis, or abnormal development, in plants.

CAR'PEL-LA-RY, *a.* Belonging to carpels, or containing them. *Lindley.*

CAR'PEN-TER, *n.* [Fr. *charpentier*; Sp. *carpintero*; Port. *carpenteiro*; It. *carpentiere*, a cartwright, or coach-maker, L. *carpentarius*, from *carpentum*, a chariot.]

An artificer who works in timber; a framer and builder of houses and of ships. Those who build houses are called *house carpenters*; and those who build ships are called *ship-carpenters*.

In New England, a distinction is often made between the man who frames and the man who executes the interior wood work of a house. The framer is the *carpenter*, and the finisher is called a *joiner*. This distinction is noticed by Johnson, and seems to be a genuine English distinction. But, in some other parts of America, as in New York, the term *carpenter* includes both the framer and the joiner, and, in truth, both branches of business are often performed by the same person. The word is never applied, as in Italy and Spain, to a coach maker.

CAR'PEN-TRY, *n.* The art of cutting, framing, and joining timber, in the construction of buildings, divided into *house-carpentry* and *ship-carpentry*.

2. The work of a carpenter.

CARP'ER, *n.* One who carps; a caviler.

CAR'PET, *n.* [I know not the origin of this word.]

1. A covering for floors, tables, stairs, &c. This covering is usually made of wool, wrought with a needle, or more generally in a loom, but is sometimes made of other materials. The manufacture is of Asiatic origin, but has been introduced into many parts of Europe, and into the United States.

2. Level ground covered, as with grass; as, a grassy *carpet*; a *carpet* of green grass. *Shak. Ray.*

To be on the carpet, is to be under consideration, to be the subject of deliberation. The French phrase, *to be on the tapis*, is used in the like sense.

Carpet knight, in Shakspeare, is a knight who enjoys ease and security, or luxury, and has not known the hard-ships of the field.

Carpet-monger is used in a like sense.

CAR'PET, *v. t.* To cover with a carpet, to spread with carpets. *Bacon. Derham.*

CAR'PET-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with a carpet.

CAR'PET-ING, *n.* Cloth for carpets; carpets in general.

CAR'PET-STRIP, *n.* The piece under a door to raise it above the carpet.

CAR'PET-WALK, (-wawk,) *n.* A walk on smooth turf. *Evelyn.*

CARP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Cavilling, captious, censorious. *Watts.*

CARP'ING, *n.* The act of cavilling, a cavil, unreasonable censure.

CARP'ING-LY, *adv.* Captiously; in a carping manner. *Camden.*

CARP'-MEAL, *n.* A kind of coarse cloth, made in the north of England. *Phillips.*

CAR'PO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *καρπος*, fruit, and λίθος, stone.]

Petrified fruits, of which the most remarkable are nuts converted into silex.

CAR-POL'O-GIST, *n.* [Gr. *καρπος*, fruit, and λεγω, to speak.]

One who describes fruits.

CAR-POL'O-GY, *n.* [Supra.] A description of fruits. *Cyc.*

More strictly, that division of botany which relates to the structure of seeds and seed-vessels, or of the fruit.

CAR'PUS, *n.* [L.] In *anatomy*, that part of the skeleton forming the wrist, consisting of eight small bones, arranged in two rows.

CAR'RA WAY, *n.* See Caraway.

CAR'REL, **QUAR'REL,** } *n.* An arrow used in cross-bows.

CAR'RI-A BLE, *a.* That may be carried. [*Not in use.*] *Sherwood.*

CAR'RIAGE, (kar'rij,) *n.* [Fr. *charriage*, from *charrier*, to *carry*; It. *carreggio*, or *carriaggio*. See Carry.]

1. The act of carrying, bearing, transporting, or conveying, as, the *carriage* of sounds. *Bacon.*

2. The act of taking by an enemy, conquest; acquisition. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*

3. That which carries, especially on wheels, a vehicle. Thus is a general term for a coach, chariot, chaise, gig, sulky, or other vehicle on wheels, as a *cannon-carriage* on trucks, a *block-carriage* for mortars, and a *truck carriage*. Appropriately, the word is applied to a coach, and carts and wagons are rarely, or never, called *carriages*.

4. The price, or expense, of carrying.

5. That which is carried, burden; as baggage, vessels, furniture, &c.

And David left his carriage in the hands of the keeper of the carriage. — 1 Sam. xvii. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

6. In *a moral sense*, the manner of carrying one's self, behavior, conduct, deportment, personal manners. *Bacon. Dryden.*

7. Measures; practices; management. *Shak.*

CAR'RIAGE HORSE, *n.* A horse kept for drawing a carriage. *Beck.*

CAR'RIAGE MAK'ER, *n.* One whose occupation it is to make carriages.

CAR'RI-BOO. See Caribou.

CAR'RICK-BEND, *n.* A particular kind of knot.

CAR'RICK-BITTS, *n. pl.* In a *ship*, the bitts which support the windlass. *Mar. Dict.*

CAR'RI-ED, (kar'rid,) *pp.* Borne; conveyed; transported.

CAR'RI-ER, *n.* [See Carry.] One who carries, that which carries, or conveys, also, a messenger.

2. One who is employed to carry goods for others for a reward, also, one whose occupation is to carry goods for others, called a *common carrier*; a porter.

CAR'RI-ER PIG'EON, *n.* A pigeon that conveys letters from place to place, the letters being tied to the neck.

CAR'RI-ON, *n.* [It. *carogna*; Sp. *carroña*; Fr. *charogne*; Arm. *caroan*; D. *karonje*.]

1. The dead and putrefying body or flesh of animals, flesh so corrupted as to be unfit for food. *Pope.*

2. A worthless woman; *a term of reproach. Shak.*

CAR'RI-ON, *a.* Relating to dead and putrefying carcasses, feeding on carrion; as, a *carrion-crow. Shak.*

CAR'RON-ADE', *n.* [It is said to be from *Carron*, in Scotland, where it was first made.]

A short piece of ordnance, having a large caliber, and a chamber for the powder, like a mortar. This species of cannon is carried on the upper works of ships, as the poop and forecastle, and is very useful in close engagements. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*

CAR-ROON', *n.* In *London*, a rent received for the privilege of driving a cart. *Ash.*

2. A species of cherry. *Tooke, Russ.*

CAR'ROT, *n.* [It. *carota*; Fr. *carotte*; Low L. *carota*.]

An esculent root, of a yellow color, of the genus Daucus, cultivated for the table, and for cattle.

CAR'ROT-Y, *a.* Like a carrot in color; an epithet given to red hair.

CAR'ROWS, *n. pl.* In *Ireland*, people who wander about and get their living by cards and dice; strolling gamesters. *Spenser.*

CAR'RY, *v. t.* [W. *cariaw*, from *car*, a dray, drag, or wagon; Fr. *charrier*; Arm. *charreat*, or *charreein*; Sp. *acarrear*; Dan. *kiöre*; Sw. *kiora*, G. *karren*. These verbs signify, primarily, to carry on a *cart*, or *car*, and are evidently from the noun. But the English *carry* coincides also with the Latin *gero*, our vulgar *kerry*; for the sense of *behavior* can hardly proceed from the moving of a wheel carriage, nor indeed can some other senses of this word. But the primary sense, in both cases, is to move.]

1. To bear, convey, or transport, by sustaining and moving the thing carried, either by bodily strength, upon a beast, in a vehicle, or in any kind of watercraft. In general, it implies a moving *from* the speaker or the place, present or near, to a place more distant, and so is opposed to *bring* and *fetch*, and it is often followed by *from*, *away*, *off*, *out*.

He shall *carry* the lambs in his bosom. — Is. xl.
When he dieth, he shall *carry* nothing away. — Ps. xlix.

2. To convey; as, sound is *carried* in the air.

3. To effect; to accomplish; to prevail; to gain the object; as, to *carry* a point, measure, or resolution; to *carry* a prize; sometimes followed by *it*.

Whose wills will *carry* it over the rest. *Locke. Burke.*

4. To bear out; to face through.

If a man *carries it* off, there is so much money saved. *L'Estrange.*

5. To urge, impel, lead, or draw, noting moral impulse.

Pride or passion will *carry* a man to great lengths.
Men are carried away with imaginary prospects. — See Eph. iv. 14. Heb. xiii. 9.

6. To bear; to have.

In some vegetables, we see something that *carries* a kind of analogy to sense. *Hale.*

7. To bear; to show, display, or exhibit to view.

The aspect of every one to the family *carries* satisfaction. *Addison.*

8. To imply, or import.

To quit former tenets *carries* an imputation of ignorance. *Locke.*

9. To contain, or comprise

He thought it *carried* something of argument in it, to prove that doctrine. *Watts.*

10. To extend, or continue in time; as, to *carry* an historical account to the first ages of the world; but usually with a particle; as, to *carry up*, or *carry back*, to *carry forward*.

11. To extend in space; as, to *carry* a line, or a boundary; or in a moral sense; as, to *carry* ideas very far.

12. To support, or sustain.

Carry camomile on sticks. *Bacon.*

13. To bear, or produce, as trees.

Set them a reasonable depth, and they will *carry* more shoots upon the stem. *Bacon.*

14. To manage, or transact, usually with *on*; as, to *carry* on business.

15. *To carry one's self*; to behave, conduct, or demean.

He *carried himself* insolently. *Clarendon.*

Sometimes with *it*; as, he *carried it* high.

16. To remove, lead, or drive.

And he carried away all his cattle. — Gen. xxxi.

17. To remove; to cause to go.

And the king of Assyria did *carry* away Israel to Assyria. — 2 Kings xvii.

18. To transport; to affect with extraordinary impressions on the mind. *Rev* xvii.

19. To fetch and bring.

Young whelps learn easily to *carry*. *Ascham.*

20. To transfer; as, to *carry* an account to the ledger.

War was to be diverted from Greece by being *carried* into Asia. *Milford.*

21. In *military affairs*, to obtain possession of by force; as, to *carry* the outworks of a place.

To carry coals; to bear injuries. *Mason.*

To carry coals to Newcastle; to take things to a place where they already abound; to lose one's labor.

To carry off; to remove to a distance; also, to kill; as, to be *carried off* by sickness.

To carry on; to promote, advance, or help forward; to continue; as, to *carry on* a design; to *carry on* the administration of grace.

2. To manage, or prosecute; as, to *carry on* husbandry.

3. To prosecute, continue, or pursue; as, to *carry on* trade, or war.

4. To conduct in a wild, rude manner; as, he *carries on* at a great rate.

To carry through; to support to the end; to sustain, or keep from failing, or being subdued.

Grace will *carry* a man *through* all difficulties. *Hammond.*

To carry out; to bear from within; also, to sustain to the end; to continue to the end.

To carry away, in *seamanship*, is to break; to carry sail till a spar breaks; as, to *carry away* a foretopmast.

CAR'RY, *v. i.* To run on rotten ground, or on frost, which sticks to the feet, as a hare. *Johnson.*

2. To bear the head in a particular manner, as a horse. When a horse holds his head high, with an arching neck, he is said to *carry well*. When he lowers his head too much, he is said to *carry low*.

3. To convey, to propel; as, a gun or mortar *carries* well; *but this is elliptical.*

CAR'RY-ALL, *n.* [Corrupted from *carriole*.] A light vehicle for one horse, having, usually, four wheels, and designed to carry a number of persons.

CAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Bearing, conveying, removing, &c.

CAR'RY-ING, *n.* A bearing, conveying, removing, transporting.

Carrying trade; the trade which consists in the transportation of goods by water from country to country, or place to place.

We are rivals with them in navigation and the *carrying trade*. *Federalist. Jay.*

Carrying wind, among *horsemen*, is a tossing of the nose as high as the horse's ears. *Encyc.*

CAR'RY-TALE, *n.* A tale bearer. [*Not used.*]

CARSE, *n.* Low, fertile land, adjacent to a river. [*Scottish.*]

CART, *n.* [W. *cart*; Sax. *cræt*, *crat*, Ir. *cairt*; Russ. *karet*. See CAR.]

1. A carriage with two wheels, fitted to be drawn by one horse, or by a yoke of oxen, and used in husbandry, or commercial cities, for carrying heavy commodities. In Great Britain, *carts* are usually drawn by horses. In America, *horse-carts* are used mostly in cities, and *ox-carts* in the country.

2. A carriage in general. *Temple. Dryden.*

CART, *v. t.* To carry or convey on a cart; as, to *cart* hay.

2. To expose in a cart, by way of punishment.

CART'AGE, *n.* The act of carrying in a cart, or the price paid for carting.

CAR'TA-RET, *n.* [Mexican.] A cot. *Stephens.*

CART'-BOTE, *n.* In *English law*, wood to which a tenant is entitled for making and repairing carts and other instruments of husbandry.

CART'ED, *pp.* Borne or exposed in a cart.

CART'-HORSE, *n.* A horse that draws a cart.

CART'ING, *ppr.* Conveying or exposing in a cart.

CART'ING, *n.* The act of carrying in a cart.

CART'-JADE, *n.* A sorry horse; a horse used in drawing, or fit only for the cart. *Sidney.*

CART'-LOAD, *n.* A load borne on a cart; as much as is usually carried at once on a cart, or as is sufficient to load it.

CART'-ROPE, *n.* A rope for binding hay or other articles on a cart.

CART'-RUT, *n.* The cut or track of a cart-wheel. [See ROUTE.]

CART'-TIRE, *n.* The tire, or iron bands, used to bind the wheels of a cart.

CART'-WAY, *n.* A way that is or may be passed with carts, or other wheel carriages.

CART'-WHEEL, *n.* The wheel of a cart.

CART'-WHIP, *n.* A large whip used in driving animals in carts.

CART'WRIGHT, *n.* An artificer who makes carts.

CARTE-BLANCHE', (kart-blansh',) *n.* [Fr., white paper.]

A blank paper, signed at the bottom with a person's name, and sometimes sealed with his seal, given to another person, with permission to superscribe what conditions he pleases. Hence, unconditioned terms; unlimited power to decide. *Encyc.*

CAR-TEL' or CAR'TEL, *n.* [It. *cartello*; Fr. Sp. and Port. *cartel*; from L. *chartula*.]

1. A writing or agreement, between states at war, for the exchange of prisoners, or for some mutual advantage; also, a vessel employed to convey the messenger on this occasion.

2. A letter of defiance or challenge; a challenge to single combat. This sense the word has still in France and Italy; but with us it is obsolete.

A *cartel*, or *cartel-ship*, is a ship employed in the exchange of prisoners, or in carrying propositions to an enemy.

CAR'TEL, *v. t.* To defy. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

CART'ER, *n.* The man who drives a cart, or whose occupation is to drive a cart.

CAR-TE'SIAN, (kar-te'zhan,) *a.* Pertaining to the philosopher Des Cartes, or to his philosophy, which taught the doctrine of vortexes round the sun and planets.

CAR-TE'SIAN, *n.* One who adopts the philosophy of Des Cartes.

CAR-THA-GIN'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to ancient Carthage, a celebrated city on the northern coast of Africa, about twelve miles from the modern Tunis. It was founded by the Phenicians, and destroyed by the Romans.

CAR-THA-GIN'I-AN, *n.* An inhabitant or native of Carthage.

CAR'THA-MINE, *n.* A red coloring matter, obtained from the flowers of the safflower, (*Carthamus tinctorius*) properly, *carthamic acid.*

CAR'THA-MUS, *n.* The generic name of Bastard saffron. [See SAFFLOWER.] From its flower is obtained a valuable red dye, and also the rouge used by ladies. *Ure.*

CAR-THU'SIAN, (kar-thū'zhan,) *n.* One of an order of monks, so called from Chartreuse, the place of their institution. They are remarkable for their austerity. They can not go out of their cells, except to church, nor speak to any person without leave. *Encyc.*

CAR-THU'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the order of monks above named. *Chambers*

CAR'TI-LAGE, *n.* [L. *cartilago*; Fr. *cartilage*. I suspect this and the English *gristle* to be the same word; the *r* being transposed, *cartil* for *cratil*.]

Gristle, a smooth, solid, elastic substance, softer than bone, of a pearly color and homogeneous texture, without cells or cavities. It is invested with a particular membrane, called *perichondrium*, which, in the articular cartilage, is a reflection of the synovial membrane. *Cyc. Watson.*

CAR-TI-LAG'IN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a cartilage; gristly, consisting of cartilage. *Ray.*

2. In *ichthyology*, *cartilaginous fishes* are those whose muscles are supported by cartilages, instead of bones, or whose skeleton is cartilaginous. Many of these are viviparous, as the ray and shark, whose young are excluded from an egg hatched within them. Others are oviparous, as the sturgeon. Some of them have no gill-covers, but breathe through apertures on the sides of the neck or top of the head; others have gill covers, but destitute of bony rays. *Encyc. Ed. Encyc.*

CAR-TOG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who makes charts.

CAR-TO-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to cartography.

CAR-TO GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By cartography.

CAR-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. χαρτης; L. *charta*, and Gr. γραφη.]

The art or practice of forming charts or maps of a country.

CAR-TOON', *n.* [It. *cartone*, pasteboard; Sp. [illegible] Fr. *carton*; from L. *charta*, paper.]

In *painting*, a design drawn on strong paper, to be afterward calked through, and transferred on the fresh plaster of a wall, to be painted in fresco. Also, a design colored for working in Mosaic, tapestry, &c. *Encyc.*

CAR-TOUCH', (kar-tootch',) *n.* [Fr. *cartouche*, Sp. *cartucho*; Port. *cartuxo*, It. *cartuccia*, a cartridge, a bit of paper, from *carta*, paper.]

1. A case of wood, about three inches thick at the bottom, girt with marlin, holding about four hundred musket balls, and six or eight iron balls of a pound weight, to be fired out of a howitz, for defending a pass. A cartouch is sometimes made of a globular form, and filled with a ball of a pound weight, and sometimes for guns, being of a ball of a half or quarter of a pound weight, tied in the form of a bunch of grapes, on a tompion of wood, and coated over. *Encyc.*

2. A portable box for charges. [See CARTRIDGE-BOX.]

3. A roll or scroll on the cornice of a column. *Coles.*

4. The name applied by Champollion to the elliptical ovals on ancient Egyptian monuments, and in papyri, containing groups of characters expressing the names or titles of kings or Pharaohs.

CAR'TRIDGE, *n.* [A corruption of *cartouch*.]

A case of pasteboard or parchment, holding the charge of powder, or powder and ball, for a cannon, mortar, musket, or pistol. The cartridges for small arms, prepared for battle, contain the powder and ball; those for cannon and mortars are made of pasteboard or tin. Cartridges, without balls, are called *blank cartridges.*

CAR'TRIDGE-BOX, *n.* A case, usually of wood, covered with leather, with cells for cartridges. It is worn upon a belt thrown over the left shoulder, and hangs a little below the pocket-hole on the right side.

CAR'TRIDGE-PA'PER, *n.* Thick, stout paper, of which cartridges are made. *Smart.*

CAR'TU-LA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *cartulaire*; Sp. *cartulario*, from *carta*, paper.]
A register-book, or record, as of a monastery. Blackstone writes it *chartulary*; and, primarily, it signifies the officer who has the care of charters and other public papers.

CAR'U-CATE, *n.* [L. *caruca.*]
As much land as one team can plow in the year. *Eng. Law. Kelham.*

CAR'UN-CLE, (kar'unk-l,) *n.* [L. *caruncula*, from *caro*, flesh.]
1. A small fleshy excrescence, either natural or morbid. *Coxe.*
2. A naked, fleshy excrescence on the head of certain birds, as the wattles of the king vulture, the turkey, &c.

CA-RUNC'U-LAR, *a.* In the form of a caruncle.

CA-RUNC'U-LA-TED, *a.* Having a fleshy excrescence, or soft, fleshy protuberance. *Encyc.*

CARVE, *v. t.* [Sax. *ceorfan*, *cearfan*; D. *kerven*; G. *kerben*; Dan. *karve*; L. *carpo*. See Ar. خرب *charaba*, and خرف *karafa*, Heb. חרף, and Ch. כרכ. Class Rb, No. 26, 27, 30.]
1. To cut into small pieces or slices, as meat at table.
2. To cut wood, stone, or other material, into some particular form, with an instrument, usually a chisel; to engrave; to cut figures or devices on hard materials.
3. To make or shape by cutting; as, to *carve* an image.
4. To apportion; to distribute; to provide at pleasure; to select and take, as to one's self, or to select and give to another. *South.*
5. To cut; to hew. *Shak.*
To carve out, is to cut out, or to lay out, by design; to plan.

CARVE, *v. i.* To cut up meat; followed sometimes by *for*; as, to *carve for* all the guests.
2. To exercise the trade of a sculptor.
3. To engrave or cut figures.

CARVE, *n.* A carucate. [*Not in use.*]

CARV'ED, (karvd,) *pp.* or *a.* Cut or divided; engraved; formed by carving.

CAR'VEL, *n.* A small vessel. [See CARAVEL.]
2. The Urtica marina, or sea-blubber.

CARV'ER, *n.* One who cuts meat at table; a sculptor; one who apportions or distributes at will, or one who takes or gives at pleasure. *Dryden. Shak.*
2. A large table knife for carving.

CARV'ING, *ppr.* Cutting, dividing, as meat; cutting in stone, wood, or metal; apportioning; distributing.

CARV'ING, *n.* The act of cutting, as meat; the act or art of cutting figures in wood or stone; sculpture; figures carved.

CAR'VIST, *n.* In *falconry*, a hawk which is of proper age and training to be carried on the hand. [A corruption of *carry-fist.*] *Booth.*

CAR-Y-A'TES, CAR-Y-AT'I-DES, *n. pl.* In *architecture*, figures of women dressed in long robes, after the Asiatic manner, serving to support entablatures. The Athenians had been long at war with the Caryans: the latter being at length vanquished, and their wives led captive, the Greeks, to perpetuate this event, erected trophies, in which figures of women, dressed in the Caryatic manner, were used to support entablatures. Other female figures were afterward used in the same manner, but they were called by the same name. *Encyc.*
They were called *Caryatides*, from Carya, a city in the Peloponnesus, which sided with the Persians, and on that account was sacked by the other Greeks, its males butchered, and its females reduced to slavery. *Cyc.*

CAR-Y-AT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Caryans or Caryatides.

CAR-Y-O-PHYL-LA'CEOUS, *a.* A term denoting plants, or a family of plants, with caryophylleous flowers.

CAR-Y-O-PHYL'LE-OUS, *a.* [Gr. καρυοφυλλον, clove-gillyflower.]
In *botany*, a term applied to corols having five petals with long claws and expanded limbs, in a tubular calyx, as in the pink or clove-gillyflower.

CA-RY-OP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. καρυα, a walnut, and οψις, to see.]
In *botany*, a pericarp which is one-celled, one-seeded, superior, indehiscent, dry, with the integuments of the seed cohering inseparably with the endocarp, so that the two are undistinguishable; in the ovarium state, evincing its compound nature by two or more stigmas, but nevertheless unilocular, having but one ovule, as the seed of wheat, barley, and maize. *Lindley.*

CA-SARC'A, *n.* A fowl of the genus Anas, called also *Ruddy goose*, larger than a mallard, found in Russia and Siberia. *Encyc.*

CAS'CA-BEL, *n.* [Port. *cascavel*; Sp. *cascabel*, a little bell, a button or knob at the end of a cannon.]
The knob or pommel of a cannon behind the breech. *Mar. Dict.*

CAS-CADE', *n.* [Fr. *cascade*; Sp. *cascada*; It. *cascata*, from *cascare*, to fall.]
A waterfall; a steep fall or flowing of water over a precipice, in a river or natural stream; or an artificial fall in a garden. The word is applied to falls that are less than a cataract.

CAS-CAL'HO, *n.* [Port.] In *Brazil*, a deposit of pebbles, gravel, and ferruginous sand, in which the diamond is usually found. *Port. Dict. Cleaveland.*

CAS-CA-RIL'LA, *n.* The bark of a tree called *Croton Eleutheria*, a powerful tonic.

CASE, *n.* [Fr. *caisse*; Sp. and Port. *caxa*, a box or chest; It. *cassa*; D. *kas*; Dan. *kasse*. The French *caisse* is the Sp. *caxa*. The Spanish *careta*, a gasket, seems to be a derivative of *caxa*, and if so, the fact indicates that *caxa* is from an Oriental root, signifying to tie or bind, and that the word originally denoted a bag made of skin, like a bottle, or a basket made of osiers interwoven, like *fisc*, *fiscus*. Qu. Syr. قصا *casha*, to bind or tie.]
1. A covering, box, or sheath; that which incloses or contains; as, a *case* for knives; a *case* for books; a watch *case*; a pillow *case*.
2. A receptacle for types in a printing-office.
3. The outer part of a building. *Addison.*
4. A certain quantity; as, a *case* of crown glass.
5. A building unfurnished. [*Not used.*]

CASE, *v. t.* To cover with a case; to surround with any material that shall inclose or defend.
2. To put in a case or box.
3. To strip off a case, covering, or the skin. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

CASE, *n.* [Fr. *cas*; It. *caso*; Sp. and Port. *caso*; Ir. *cas*; L. *casus*, from *cado*, to fall.]
1. *Literally*, that which falls, comes, or happens; an event. Hence, the particular state, condition, or circumstances that befall a person, or in which he is placed, as, make the *case* your own; this is the *case* with my friend; this is his present *case*.
2. An individual occurrence or particular instance of disease; as, a *case* of fever.
3. The state of the body, with respect to health or disease; as, he is in a consumptive *case*.
To be in good case, is to be fat; and this phrase is sometimes abridged, *to be in case*; applied to beasts, but not to men, except in a sense rather ludicrous.
4. A question; a state of facts involving a question for discussion or decision; as, the lawyer stated the *case*.
5. A cause or suit in court; as, the *case* was tried at the last term. In this sense, *case* is nearly synonymous with *cause*, whose primary sense is nearly the same.
6. In *grammar*, the inflection of nouns, or a change of termination, to express a difference of relation in that word to others, or to the thing represented. The variation of nouns and adjectives is called *declension*; both *case* and *declension* signifying *falling* or *leaning* from the first state of the word. Thus *liber* is a book; *libri*, of a book; *libro*, to a book. In other words, *case* denotes a variation in the termination of a noun, to show how the noun acts upon the verb with which it is connected, or is acted upon by it, or by an agent. The cases, except the nominative, are called *oblique* cases.
7. A box in which merchandise is packed for transportation.
In case, is a phrase denoting condition or supposition; literally, in the event or contingency; if it should so fall out or happen.
Put the case; suppose the event, or a certain state of things.
Action on the case, in *law*, is an action in which the whole cause of complaint is set out in the writ. *Blackstone.*

CASE, *v. i.* To put cases. [*Not in use.*] *L'Estrange.*

CASE'D, (kast,) *pp.* Covered with a case.

CASE'-HARD-EN, *v. t.* To harden the outer part or surfaces, as of iron, by converting it into steel, while the interior retains the toughness of malleable iron. This may be done by putting the iron into an iron box, with a cement of animal or vegetable charcoal, and exposing it, for some hours, to a red heat. *Encyc.*

CASE'-HARD-EN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having the outside hardened.

CASE'-HARD-EN-ING, *ppr.* Hardening the outer part.

CASE'-HARD-EN-ING, *n.* The act or process of converting the surface of iron into steel.

CA'SE-IC, *a.* [L. *caseus*, cheese.]
Denoting the acid of cheese.

CA'SE-IN, *n.* The curd or coagulable portion of milk. A substance identical in properties and composition with casein is found in certain leguminous plants, and is hence called *vegetable casein* or *legumin*. *Graham.*

CASE'-KNIFE, (-nife,) *n.* A large table knife, formerly kept in a case.

CASE'-MAN, *n.* Among *printers*, one who works at the *case*, or sets type; a compositor.

CASE'MATE, *n.* [Fr. *casemate*; It. *casamatta*; Sp. and Port. *casamata*; from *casa*, a house.]
1. In *fortification*, a vault of mason's work in the flank of a bastion, next to the curtain, somewhat inclined toward the capital of the bastion, serving as a battery to defend the face of the opposite bastion, and the moat or ditch. *Chambers.*
2. A well, with its subterraneous branches, dug in the passage of the bastion, till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine. *Harris.*

CASE'MAT-ED, *a.* Furnished with a casemate. *Lardy.*

CASE'MENT, *n.* [It. *casamento*, a large house.]
1. A part of a movable window, sometimes within a larger, made to turn and open on hinges. *Encyc.*
2. A hollow molding, usually one sixth or one fourth of a circle. *Encyc.*

CASE'MENT-ED, *a.* Having casements.

CA'SE-OUS, *a.* [L. *caseus*, cheese.]
Pertaining to cheese; like cheese; having the qualities of cheese.
The *caseous principle*: casein.

CA'SERN, *n.* [Fr. *caserne*; Sp. *caserna*, from *casa*, a shed or house.]
A lodging for soldiers in garrison towns, usually near the rampart; barracks.

CASE'-SHOT, *n.* Musket balls, stones, old iron, &c., put in cases, to be discharged from cannon.

CA'SE-UM, *n.* The basis of cheese; the purified curd of cheese; casein.

CASE'-WORM, (-wurm,) *n.* A worm that makes itself a case. [See CADDIS.] *Johnson.*

CASH, *n.* [Fr. *caisse*; Sp. and Port. *caxa*, a chest, box, coffer. See CASE.]
Money; primarily, ready money, money in chest or on hand, in bank or at command. It is properly silver and gold; but since the institution of banks, it denotes also bank notes equivalent to money.
To pay in cash, is opposed to payment in goods, commodities, or labor, as in barter.

CASH, *v. t.* To turn into money, or to exchange for money, as, to *cash* a note or an order.
2. To pay money for; as, the clerks of a bank *cash* notes when presented. [*Mercantile usage.*]

CASH, *v. t.* To discard. For CASHIER. [*Not used.*]

CASH'-AC-COUNT', *n.* An account of money received, paid, or on hand.

CASH'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which is kept a register or account of money received or paid.

CASH'D, (kasht,) *pp.* Exchanged for coin, or other money equivalent.

CASH'EW, *n.* [A corruption of *Acajou*, the French orthography of the native name.]
A tree of the West Indies, Anacardium occidentale, bearing a kidney-shaped nut. The receptacle is as large as an orange, and full of an acid juice, which is often used to make punch. To the apex of this receptacle grows a nut, of the size of a hare's kidney, the shell of which is hard, and the kernel, which is sweet, is covered with a thin film. *Encyc.*

CASH'EW-NUT, *n.* A nut at one extremity of the fruit of the cashew-tree, containing a black liquor used in marking linen, &c. *Hebert.*

CASH-IER', (kash-eer',) *n.* [Fr. *caissier*; It. *cassiere*; Sp. *cazero*; Port. *cazeiro*; from *caxa*, a box, whence *cash*.]
One who has charge of money; a cash-keeper. In a *banking institution*, the *cashier* is the officer who superintends the books, payments, and receipts of the bank. He also signs or countersigns the notes, and superintends all the transactions, under the order of the directors.

CASH-IER', *v. t.* [Fr. *casser*, to break; It. *cassare*, to annul, blot out, erase.]
1. To dismiss from an office or place of trust, by annulling the commission; to break, as for misconduct, and therefore with reproach; as, to *cashier* an officer of the army.
2. To dismiss or discard from service, or from society. *Addison. Dryden. Swift.*
3. To reject; to annul or vacate. *Locke. South.*

CASH-IER'ED, (kash-eerd',) *pp.* Dismissed; discarded; annulled.

CASH-IER'ER, *n.* One who rejects, discards, or breaks; as, a *cashierer* of monarchs. *Burke.*

CASH-IER'ING, *ppr.* Discarding; dismissing from service.

CASH'ING, *ppr.* Exchanging for money. [service.

CASH'-KEEP'ER, *n.* One intrusted with the keeping of money.

CASH'MERE, *n.* A rich and costly kind of shawl; so called from the country where first made.

CASH'OO, *n.* The juice or gum of a tree in the East Indies.

CAS'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a case.

CAS'ING, *n.* The act or operation of plastering a house with mortar on the outside, and striking it, while wet, by a ruler, with the corner of a trowel, to make it resemble the joints of freestone. *Encyc.*
2. A covering; a case.

CA-SI'NO, (ka-sē'no,) *n.* [It.] A term applied, on the continent of Europe, to a club house, or building used for social meetings, having rooms for public amusement, reading-rooms, &c.

CASK, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *casco.*]
A close vessel for containing liquors, formed by staves, headings, and hoops. This is a general term, comprehending the pipe, hogshead, butt, barrel, &c.

CASK'ET, *n.* [*dim.* of *cask.* See CASE.] A small chest or box, for jewels or other small articles. *Shak.*

2. In *seamen's language*, a small rope, fastened to gromets or little rings upon the yards, used to fasten the sail to the yard in furling. *Encyc.*

This is usually written GASKET.

CASK'ET, *v. t.* To put in a little chest. *Shak.*

CAS PI-AN, *a.* [*Caspiæ*, a word applied to a pass in the range of Mount Taurus. Plin. 5, 27. *D'Anville.*]

An epithet given to a large lake between Persia and Astracan, called the *Caspian Sea.*

CASQUE, } *n.* [Sp. and Port. *casco*; Fr. *casque*; Arm.
CASK, } *casquen, casqed*; L. *cassis.* See CASE.]

A head-piece; a helmet; a piece of defensive armor, to cover and protect the head and neck in battle.

CASQUE'-SHAP-ED, (kăsk shăpt,) *a.* Shaped like a casque.

CASS, *v. t.* [Fr. *casser*; L. *quasso.*]

To quash; to defeat; to annul. [*Not now used.*] *Raleigh.*

CASS'A-DA, } *n.* A species of the genus Janipha,
CASS'A-DO, } (Jatropha, Linn.) The roots of the manihot, or bitter cassada, and of the Janipha, are made into a kind of bread, which serves for food to the natives of Africa and the West Indies, and they are also roasted and eaten like potatoes. They yield, also, a great quantity of starch, which the Brazilians export in small lumps, under the name of *tapioca.*

CAS'SATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *casser.* See CASHIER.]

To vacate, annul, or make void. [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

CAS-SA'TION, *n.* The act of annulling. In *France*, the *Court of Cassation* is the highest court of appeal, having power to break (*casser*) or reverse the decisions of the courts below. *Brande.*

CAS'SA-VA, *n.* A kind of starch or fecula, obtained from the root of the *Janipha manihot.* [See CASSADA.]

CAS'SE-PA-PER, *n.* Broken paper; the two outside quires of a ream.

CAS'SIA, (kash'ya,) *n.* [Fr. *casse*; It. *cassia*; Gr. and L. *id.* Qu. Heb. קרה.

A genus of plants, of many species, among which is the sennā.

Cassia is also the name of a species of Laurus, the bark of which usually passes under the name of *cinnamon*, differing from real cinnamon chiefly in the strength of its qualities. From a plant of this kind was extracted an aromatic oil, used as a perfume by the Jews. *Ex.* xxx. *Ps.* xlv. 8. *Encyc.*

Cassia buds: the unexpanded flowers of a species of *Cinnamomum*, (*Laurus*, Linn.,) brought from the East Indies. They are of a dark-brown color, with an aromatic taste, like that of cinnamon.

CAS-SID'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *cassis*, a helmet.]

Helmet-shaped; a term applied to an irregular corol, having the upper petal dilated into a broad, helmet-shaped leaf, as in aconitum.

CAS'SI-DO-NY, *n.* [Fr. *cassidoine.*]

The popular name of a species of Gnaphalium, cottonweed, cudweed, or goldylocks; also, of Lavandula stœchas, or French lavender.

CAS'SI-MERE, *n.* [Sp. *casimira.*].

A thin, twilled, woolen cloth. *Encyc.*

CAS-SI-NETTE', *n.* A cloth made of a cotton warp, and the woof of very fine wool, or wool and silk. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

CAS-SI'NO, *n.* A game at cards. *Chalmers.*

CAS'SI-O-BER-RY, *n.* The popular name of the fruit of the genus Cassine; also of the fruit of Viburnum lævigatum.

CAS-SI-O-PE'IA, (-pē'ya) *n.* A constellation in the northern hemisphere, situated near to Cepheus, as the fabulous Cassiopeia was wife to Cepheus, king of Ethiopia. *Encyc.*

CAS-SI-TE'RI-A, *n.* [L. *cassiteron*, tin.]

A kind of crystals which appear to have an admixture of tin. The color is brown or whitish. [*Obs.*] *Encyc.*

CAS'SI-US (purple of,) *n.* [from the name of the discoverer, M. Cassius.] A beautiful purple color, obtained from the chlorid of gold by means of tin; much valued for the beautiful color which it gives to glass or enamel.

CAS'SOCK, *n.* [Sp. *casaca*; It. *casacca*; Fr. *casaque.*]

1. Formerly, a cloak or gown worn over the other garments. *Shak.*

2. A close garment, resembling a long frock coat, worn by clergymen of the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches, under the surplice or gown. *Hook.*

CAS'SOCK-ED, (kas'sokd,) *a.* Clothed with a cassock.

The cassocked huntsman. *Cowper.*

CAS-SON-ADE', *n.* [Fr.] Cask-sugar; sugar not refined. *Encyc.*

CAS'SO-WA-RY, *n.* [Sp. *casuel.*]

A large bird of the genus Casuarius, nearly as large as the ostrich, which it much resembles; but its legs are thicker and stronger in proportion. The wings are so small as not to appear, being hid under the feathers. The head is armed with a helmet of horny substance, consisting of plates one over another. It runs with great rapidity, outstripping the swiftest racer. The cassowary is found only in the south-eastern parts of Asia, and nowhere without the tropics. *Encyc. Partington.*

CAS-SU-MŪ'NAR, *n.* An aromatic root, Zingiber Cassumunar.

CAST, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* CAST. [Dan. *kaste*; Sw. *kasta.* Qu. Arm. *caçz*, pp. *caçzet*, to send, to throw. See Class Gs, No. 1, 50. In Dan. *et blind kast*, is a *guess*, and to cast is the radical sense of *guess.* In Norman, *gistes* signifies *cast up*, and this seems to be the participle of *gesir*, to lie down; to lie down may be to throw one's self down. This verb coincides, in sense, with the W. *cothi*, to throw off. See CASTLE.]

1. To throw, fling, or send; that is, to drive from, by force, as from the hand, or from an engine.

Hagar *cast* the child under a shrub.—Gen. xxi.
Uzziah prepared slings to *cast* stones.—2 Chron. xxvi.

2. To sow; to scatter seed.

If a man should *cast* seed into the ground.—Mark iv.

3. To drive or impel by violence.

A mighty west wind *cast* the locusts into the sea.—Ex. x.

4. To shed or throw off; as, trees *cast* their fruit; a serpent *casts* his skin.

5. To throw or let fall; as, to *cast* anchor. Hence, *to cast anchor*, is to moor, as a ship, the effect of casting the anchor.

6. To throw, as dice or lots; as, to *cast* lots.

7. To throw on the ground, as in wrestling. So a horse is *cast*, when entangled on a rope, and thrown down. *Shak.*

8. To throw away, as worthless.

His carcass was *cast* in the way.—1 Kings xiii.

9. To emit or throw out.

Thus *casts* a sulphureous smell. *Woodward.*

10. To throw, to extend, as a trench or rampart, including the sense of digging, raising, or forming.

Thy enemies shall *cast* a trench about thee.—Luke xix.

11. To thrust; as, to *cast* into prison.

12. To put or set in a particular state.

Both chariot and horse are *cast* into a dead sleep.—Ps. lxxvi.

13. To condemn; to convict; as a criminal.

Both tried, and both were *cast.* *Dryden.*

14. To overcome in a civil suit, or in any contest of strength or skill; as, to *cast* the defendant or an antagonist.

15. To cashier or discard. *Shak.*

16. To lay aside, as unfit for use; to reject; as a garment. *Addison.*

17. To make to preponderate; to throw into one scale, for the purpose of giving it superior weight; to decide by a vote that gives a superiority in numbers; as, to *cast* the balance in one's favor; a *casting* vote or voice.

18. To throw together several particulars, to find the sum; as, to *cast* accounts. Hence, to throw together circumstances and facts, to find the result; to compute; to reckon; to calculate; as, to *cast* the event of war.

To *cast* and see how many things there are which a man can not do himself. *Bacon.*

19. To contrive; to plan. *Temple.*

20. To judge, or to consider, in order to judge. *Milton.*

21. To fix or distribute the parts of a play among the actors. *Addison.*

22. To throw, as the sight; to direct, or turn, as the eye; to glance; as, to *cast* a look, or glance, or the eye.

23. To found; to form into a particular shape, by pouring liquid metal into a mold; to run; as, to *cast* cannon.

Thou shalt *cast* four rings of gold for it.—Ex. xxv.

24. *Figuratively*, to shape; to form by a model. *Watts.*

25. To communicate; to spread over; as, to *cast* a luster upon posterity; to *cast* splendor upon actions, or light upon a subject.

To cast aside; to dismiss or reject as useless or inconvenient.

To cast away; to reject. *Lev.* xxvi. *Is.* v. *Rom.* xi. Also, to throw away; to lavish or waste by profusion; to turn to no use; as, to *cast away* life. *Addison.*

Also, to wreck, as a ship.

To cast by; to reject; to dismiss or discard with neglect or hate, or as useless. *Shak. Locke.*

To cast down; to throw down; to deject or depress the mind.

Why art thou *cast down*, O my soul?—Ps. xlii.

To cast forth; to throw out, or reject, as from an inclosed place; to emit, or send abroad; to exhale.

To cast off; to discard or reject; to drive away; to put off; to put away; to disburden. Among *huntsmen*, to leave behind, as dogs; to set loose, or free. Among *seamen*, to loose, or untie.

To cast out; to send forth; to reject, or turn out; to throw out, as words; to speak or give vent to.

To cast up; to compute; to reckon; to calculate; as, to *cast up* accounts, or the cost. Also, to eject; to vomit.

To cast on; to refer or resign to. *South.*

To cast one's self on; to resign or yield one's self to the disposal of, without reserve.

To cast young; to miscarry; to suffer abortion. *Gen.* xxxi.

To cast in the teeth; to upbraid; to charge; to twit. So, in Danish, "*kaste en i næsen*," to cast in the nose.

To cast off copy; to ascertain how many printed pages will be made by a manuscript, by setting up a portion for trial. *Brande.*

CAST, *v. i.* To throw forward, as the thoughts, with a view to some determination; or to turn or revolve in the mind; to contrive; sometimes followed by *about.*

I *cast* in careful mind to seek her out. *Spenser.*
To *cast about* how to perform or obtain. *Bacon. Bentley.*

2. To receive form or shape.

Metal will *cast* and mold. *Woodward.*

3. To warp; to twist from regular shape.

Stuff is said to *cast* or warp, when it alters its flatness or straightness. *Moxon.*

Note.—*Cast*, like *throw* and *warp*, implies a winding motion.

4. In *seamen's language*, to fall off, or incline, so as to bring the side of a ship to the wind; applied particularly to a ship riding with her head to the wind, when her anchor is first loosened.

CAST, *n.* The act of casting; a throw; the thing thrown; the form or state of throwing; kind or manner of throwing.

2. The distance passed by a thing thrown; or the space through which a thing thrown may ordinarily pass; as, about a stone's *cast.* *Luke* xxii.

3. A stroke; a touch.

This was a *cast* of Wood's politics. *Swift.*

4. Motion or turn of the eye; direction, look, or glance; a squinting.

They let you see by one *cast* of the eye. *Addison.*

5. A throw of dice; hence, a state of chance or hazard.

It is an even *cast*, whether the army should march this way or that way. *South.*

Hence the phrase *the last cast*, is used to denote that all is ventured on one throw, or one effort.

6. Form; shape.

An heroic poem in another *cast.* *Prior.*

7. A tinge; a slight coloring, or slight degree of a color; as, a *cast* of green. Hence, a slight alteration in external appearance, or deviation from natural appearance.

The native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale *cast* of thought. *Shak.*

8. Manner; air; mien; as, a peculiar *cast* of countenance. This sense implies the turn or manner of throwing; as, the next *cast* of verse. *Pope.*

9. A flight; a number of hawks let go at once. *Sidney.*

10. An impression in plaster; a small statue of bronze, plaster, &c. *Encyc.*

11. Among *founders*, a tube of wax, fitted into a mold, to give shape to metal.

12. A cylindrical piece of brass or copper, slit in two lengthwise, to form a canal or conduit, in a mold, for conveying metal.

13. Among *plumbers*, a little brazen funnel, at one end of a mold, for casting pipes without soldering, by means of which the melted metal is poured into the mold. *Encyc.*

14. Whatever is cast in a mold.

15. An unexpected opportunity or advantage; as, she had sometimes the *cast* of a cart, i. e. opportunity of riding. *Sir Walter Scott*

16. An assignment of the parts of a play to the several actors.

17. A trick. *Martin*

CAS-TĀ'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Castalia, a cool spring on Parnassus, sacred to the muses; as, *Castalian* fount. *Poetry.*

CAS'TA-NET, *n.* [Sp. *castañeta, castañuela*; Port. *castanheta*; Fr. *castagnette*; It. *castagnetta.* This word seems to be from *castaña*, a chestnut, so named from the resemblance to two chestnuts.]

An instrument composed of small, concave shells of ivory or hard wood, shaped like spoons, placed together, fastened to the thumb, and beat with the middle finger. This instrument is used by the Spaniards, Moors, and Bohemians, as an accompaniment to their dances, sarabands, and guitars. *Span. Dict. Encyc.*

CAST'A-WAY, *n.* [*cast* and *away.*] That which is thrown away. A person abandoned by God, as unworthy of his favor; a reprobate. 1 *Cor.* ix. 27.

CAST'Á-WAY, *a.* Rejected; useless; of no value. *Raleigh.*

CASTE, *n.* [Port. *casta*, race or lineage.]

In *Hindostan*, a name given first by the Portuguese to the several classes into which society is divided, with fixed occupations, which have come down from

the earliest ages. The original *castes*, called in Sanscrit *varras*, or *colors*, are four, viz., the *Bramins*, or sacred order; the *Chehteree*, or soldiers and rulers; the *Bice*, *Vaissya*, or husbandmen and merchants; and the *Sooders*, *Sudras*, or laborers and mechanics. Numerous mixed classes, or *castes*, have sprung up in the progress of time. Hence, a separate and fixed order or class in society. *P. Cyc.*

CAS'TEL-LAN, *n.* [Sp. *castellan*; Fr. *chatelain*. See Castle.]
A governor or constable of a castle. In *Poland*, the name of a dignity or charge; a kind of lieutenant of a province, commanding part of a palatinate under a palatine. The *castellans* are senators of the lower class, sitting, in the diets, on low seats behind the palatines. *Encyc.*

CAS'TEL-LA-NY, *n.* [See Castle.] The lordship belonging to a castle; or the extent of its land and jurisdiction. *Philips.*

CAS'TEL-LĀ-TED, *a.* Inclosed in a building, as a fountain or cistern. *Johnson.*
2. Adorned with turrets and battlements, like a castle.

CAS-TEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of fortifying a house, and rendering it a castle.

CAST'ER, *n.* [from *cast.*] One who throws or casts, or who makes castings in metal, &c.; one who computes; a calculator; one who calculates fortunes. *Addison.*
2. A small phial or vessel for the table; as, a set of *casters*.
3. A small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is *cast*, or rolled, on the floor, in any direction.
4. One who makes castings; a founder. [ors.
5. One who assigns the parts of a play to the act-

CAST'ERS, *n. pl.* A stand with bottles for oil, vinegar, &c.

CAS'TI-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *castigo*, from *castus*, chaste. Qu. Eth. ገሠጸ *gasts*, to chasten, correct, chide. The French use *châtier*, from *castus*, chaste; Arm. *castiza*; Sp. and Port. *castigar*; It. *castigare*.]
To chastise; to punish by stripes; to correct; to chasten; to check. *Shak.*

CAS'TI-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Punished; corrected.

CAS'TI-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Punishing; correcting; chastising.

CAS-TI-GĀ'TION, *n.* Punishment; correction; penance; discipline; emendation; restraint. *Boyle. Hale.*
2. Among *the Romans*, a military punishment inflicted on offenders, by beating with a wand or switch. *Encyc.*

CAS'TI-GĀ-TOR, *n.* One who corrects.

CAS'TI-GA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to correction; corrective; punitive. *Bramhall.*

CAS'TI-GA-TO-RY, *n.* An engine formerly used to punish and correct arrant scolds, called also a *ducking-stool*, or *trebucket*. *Blackstone.*

CAS'TILE-SŌAP, *n.* A kind of fine, hard, white, or mottled soap, made with olive oil and soda.

CAS-TIL'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Castile, in Spain.

CAS-TIL'IAN, (kas-til'yan,) *n.* An inhabitant or native of Castile, in Spain.

CAST'ING, *ppr.* Throwing; sending; computing; calculating; turning; giving a preponderancy; deciding; running or throwing into a mold, to give shape; assigning parts in a play. [See Cast.]

CAST'ING, *n.* The act of casting or founding.
2. That which is cast in a mold; any vessel formed by casting melted metal into a mold, or in sand.
3. The taking of casts and impressions of figures, busts, medals, &c.
4. The assigning of parts in a play.
5. The warping of a board.
Casting of draperies; the proper distribution of the folds of garments, in painting and sculpture.

CAST'ING-NET, *n.* A net which is cast and drawn, in distinction from a net that is set and left. *May.*

CAST'ING-VŌTE, } *n.* The vote of a presiding offi-
CAST'ING-VOICE, } cer, in an assembly or council, which decides a question, when the votes of the assembly or house are equally divided between the affirmative and negative. [*United States.*] *Coxe.*

> When there was an equal vote, the governor had the *casting-voice*. *B. Trumbull.*

CAST'-I'RON, (-i'urn,) *n.* Iron run from the smelting furnace, into pigs or ingots, or into molds for various utensils; a compound of carbon and iron.

CAS'TLE, (kas'sl,) *n.* [Sax. *castel*; L. *castellum*, from *castrum*; D. *kasteel*; Arm. *gastell*; Norm. *chastel*; Fr. *château*; Port. *castello*; It. *id.*; W. *cast*, envelopment, from *cās*, a being separated or insulated, hatred, envy, a castle; *castell*, a castle, whence *castellu*, to surround; *casul*, a cloak, a chasuble. The Welsh *cas* gives the primary sense, which is to separate, to drive off; hence, to defend. It is probably from this root the Latins had *casa*. We observe, in the Welsh, *cās* signifies, separated, a castle, and hatred, envy; also, hateful, odious; and *casnawr*, a hater, a persecutor; *casnori*, to persecute, to chase. Hence the radical sense of hatred is a *driving off*.]
1. A house fortified for defense against an enemy; a fortress. The term seems to include the house and the walls or other works around it. In *old writers*, the word is used for a town or village fortified.
2. The house or mansion of a nobleman or prince.
3. In *a ship*, there are two parts called by this name; the *forecastle*, a short deck in the fore part of a ship, above the upper deck; and the *hindcastle*, at the stern.
Castle in the air; a visionary project; a scheme that has no solid foundation.

CAS'TLE, (kas'sl,) *v. t.* In the game of chess, to cover the king with a castle, by a certain move. *Encyc.*

CAS'TLE-BUILD'ER, (kas'sl-bild'er,) *n.* One who forms visionary schemes.

CAS'TLE-BUILD'ING, *n.* The act of building castles in the air.

CAS'TLE-CROWN-ED, *a.* Crowned with a castle.

CAS'TLED, (kas'sld,) *a.* Furnished with castles; as, a *castled* elephant. *Dryden.*

CAS'TLE-GUARD, *n.* A feudal tenure, or knight service, which obliged the tenant to perform service within the realm, without limitation of time. *Lyttelton.*

CAS'TLE-RY, *n.* The government of a castle. *Blount.*

CAS'TLET, *n.* A small castle. *Leland.*

CAS'TLE-WARD, *n.* An imposition laid upon subjects dwelling within a certain distance of a castle, for the purpose of maintaining watch and ward in the castle. *Encyc.*

CAST'LING, *n.* An abortion or abortive. *Brown.*

CAS'TOR, *n.* [L. *castor*; Fr. Sp. and Port. *id.*; Gr. κάστωρ. See Ar. Class Gs, No. 42.]
1. A beaver, an amphibious quadruped, with a flat, ovate tail, short ears, a blunt nose, small fore feet, and large hind feet.
2. [L. *castoreum*.] A substance of a strong, penetrating smell, when fresh, of a yellowish or light brown color, but when dried, of a reddish brown; obtained from two secretory sacs, one in each groin of the beaver. It has been regarded as an antispasmodic.
3. In *astronomy*, a moiety of the constellation Gemini, called also *Apollo*.
Castor and Pollux; in *meteorology*, a fiery meteor, which, at sea, appear sometimes adhering to a part of a ship, in the form of one, two, and even three or four balls. When one is seen alone, it is called *Helena*, which portends that the severest part of the storm is yet to come. Two appearing at once are denominated *Castor and Pollux*, or *Tyndaridæ*, and portend a cessation of the storm. *Chambers.*

CAS-TŌ'RE-UM, *n.* [L.] Castor; the peculiar substance found in two inguinal sacs of the beaver.

CAS'TO-RINE, *n.* An animal principle discovered in castor, and prepared by boiling castor in six times its weight of alcohol, and filtering the liquor. From this is deposited the castorine. *Brande.*

CAS'TOR-OIL, *n.* [A corruption of *Castus* oil, the plant producing it having formerly been called *Agnus castus*.]
The oil of the Ricinus communis, or Palma Christi, a plant of the West Indies, which grows to the hight of twenty feet in one season. The oil is obtained from the nuts or seeds by expression or decoction. That obtained by decoction is preferred, as less liable to become rancid, being free from the mucilage and acrid matter, which is mixed with the oil when expressed. It is a mild cathartic. *Encyc.*

CAS'TOR-Y, *n.* An oil drawn from castoreum, and used in the preparation of colors.

CAS-TRA-ME-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *castrametor*, to encamp, *castra*, camp, and *metior*, to measure or survey.]
The art or act of encamping; the marking or laying out of a camp. *Murphy's Tacitus.*

CAS'TRATE, *v. t.* [L. *castro*; Fr. *chatrer*, for *chastrer*; Sp. and Port. *castrar*; It. *castrare*; Ar. خَصَى *khatsa*; Eth. ኀፀወ to castrate; Ch. חצא, to cut out or off. Class Gs, No. 41, 42.]
1. To geld; to deprive of the testicles; to emasculate.
2. To take away or retrench, as the obscene parts of a writing.
3. To take out a leaf or sheet from a book, and render it imperfect.

CAS'TRA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Gelded; emasculated; purified from obscene expressions.

CAS'TRA-TING, *ppr.* Gelding; taking away the obscene parts of a writing.

CAS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of gelding; the act or practice of making eunuchs; the act of taking away the obscene parts of a writing; the act of taking out a leaf or sheet of a book. In *botany*, the cutting off of the anthers, or tops of the stamens of flowers, before the ripening of the pollen.

CAS-TRĀ'TO, *n.* [It. See Castrate.] A male person emasculated for the purpose of improving his voice for a singer. *Swift.*

CAS'TREL, } *n.* A kind of hawk, resembling the
KES'TREL, } lanner in shape and the hobby in size.

CAS-TREN'SIAN, *a.* [L. *castrensis*, from *castra*, a camp.] Belonging to a camp.

CAST'-STEEL, *n.* Steel that has been fused in a crucible, usually without any addition of charcoal, and then cast into bars. *Ure.*

CAS'U-AL, (kazh'yu-al,) *a.* [Fr. *casuel*; Sp. and Port. *casual*; It. *casuale*; from L. *casus*, a fall. See Case and Accident.]
1. Falling; happening or coming to pass without design in the person or persons affected, and without being foreseen or expected; accidental; fortuitous; coming by chance; as, the parties had a *casual* rencounter.
2. Occasional; coming at certain times, without regularity, in distinction from stated or regular; as, *casual* expenses.
3. Taking place, or beginning to exist, without an efficient intelligent cause, and without design.

> Atheists assert that the existence of things is *casual*. *Dwight.*

CAS'U-AL-LY, *adv.* Accidentally; fortuitously; without design; by chance.

CAS'U-AL-NESS, *n.* Accidentalness; the quality of being casual.

CAS'U-AL-TY, *n.* Accident; that which comes by chance or without design, or without being foreseen; contingency.
2. Any injury of the body from accident, whether resulting in death or not; and by a metonymy, death, or other misfortune, occasioned by an accident.
In *military returns*, the head of casualties embraces all men who die, desert, or are dismissed. *Campbell.*
3. In *Scots law*, an emolument due from a vassal to his superior, beyond the stated yearly duties, upon certain casual events. *Encyc.*

CAS'U-IST, (kazh'yu-ist,) *n.* [It. Sp. and Port. *casuista*; Fr. *casuiste*; from L. *casus*, a case.]
One who studies and resolves cases of conscience.

> The judgment of any casuist or learned divine is not sufficient to give him confidence. *South.*

CAS'U-IST, *v. i.* To play the part of a casuist. *Milton.*

CAS-U-IST'IC, } *a.* Relating to cases of con-
CAS-U-IST'IC-AL, } science, or to cases of doubtful propriety. *South.*

CAS'U-IST-RY, (kazh'yu-ist-re,) *n.* The science or doctrine of cases of conscience; the science of resolving cases of doubtful propriety, or of determining the lawfulness or unlawfulness of what a man may do by rules and principles drawn from the Scriptures, from the laws of society, or from equity and natural reason. *Pope.*

CA'SUS FŒD'E-RIS, [L.] The case stipulated by treaty; that which comes within the terms of compact. [*Law of Nations.*]

CAT, *n.* [Ir. *cat*; Fr. *chat*; D. *kat*; Dan. *kat*; Sw. *katt*; G. *kater*, or *katze*; L. *catus*; Vulgar Greek κάττα, or γάτος; It. *gatto*; Port. and Sp. *gato*; Lap. *id.*; Pol. *kot*; Russ. *kots*; Turkish *keti*; W. *cath*; Corn. *kath*; Arm. *gaz* or *kaz*; Basque *catua*. In Ar. قِطّ *kitta* or *kaita*, is a male cat. Class Gd, No. 56.]
1. A name applied to certain species of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the genus Felis. The domestic cat needs no description. It is a deceitful animal, and when enraged, extremely spiteful. It is kept in houses, chiefly for the purpose of catching rats and mice. The wild cat is much larger than the domestic cat. It is a strong, ferocious animal, living in the forest, and very destructive to poultry and lambs.
The wild cat of Europe is of the same species with the domestic cat; the catamount of North America is much larger, and a distinct species. *Ed. Encyc.*
2. A ship formed on the Norwegian model, having a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist. It is strong built, from four to six hundred tons burden, and employed in the coal trade.
3. A strong tackle or combination of pulleys, to hook and draw an anchor perpendicularly up to the cat-head of a ship.
4. A double tripod, having six feet.
Cat of nine tails; an instrument of punishment, consisting of nine pieces of line or cord fastened to a piece of thick rope, and having three knots at intervals, used to flog offenders on board of ships.
Cat in pan. The proverbial expression, "to turn a cat in a pan," denotes a sudden change of one's party in politics or religion, for the sake of being in the ascendant; as a cat always comes down on her legs, however turned or thrown. *Todd.*

CAT'-BIRD, (-burd,) *n.* An American bird, whose cry resembles that of a cat; the *Turdus felivox*.

CAT'-BLOCK, *n.* A two or three fold block with an iron strop and large hook, used to draw up an anchor to the cat-head. *Mar. Dict.*

CAT'S'-EYE, *n.* A variety of quartz, or chalcedony, exhibiting yellowish, opalescent reflections from within, especially apparent when cut with a convex surface. These reflections, which resemble much

those observable in the eye of a cat, have given name to the mineral. It is used as a gem.

CAT'-EY-ED, (kat'ide,) *a.* Having eyes like a cat.

CAT'-FALL, *n.* In *ships*, a rope used in hoisting the anchor up to the cat-head.

CAT'-FISH, *n.* A species of the *squalus*, or *shark*. The cat-fish of the North American rivers is a species of *cottus*, or *bull-head*.

CAT'S'-FOOT, *n.* A plant of the genus *glechoma*, ground ivy, or gill.

CAT'-HARP-INGS, *n. pl.* Ropes serving to brace in the shrouds of the lower masts behind their respective yards, to tighten the shrouds, and give more room to draw in the yards, when the ship is close-hauled. *Mar. Dict.*

CAT'-HEAD, *n.* A strong beam projecting horizontally over a ship's bows, carrying two or three sheaves, about which a rope, called the *cat-fall*, passes, and communicates with the cat-block. *Mar. Dict.*

CAT'S'-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* A kind of apple.

CAT'-HOOK, *n.* A strong hook fitted to the cat-block. *Mar. Dict.*

CAT'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a cat.

CAT'-MINT, *n.* A plant of the genus Nepeta, so called because *cats* eat it.

CAT'S'-PAW, *n.* Among *seamen*, a light air, perceived, in a calm, by a rippling of the surface of the water; also, a particular turn in the bight of a rope, made to hook a tackle on. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A dupe; the instrument which another uses to accomplish his designs. [Derived from the story of the monkey who used the paws of the cat to draw the roasting chestnuts out of the fire.]

CAT'-SALT, *n.* A sort of salt beautifully granulated, formed out of the bittern, or leach-brine, used for making hard soap. *Encyc.*

CAT'-SIL-VER, *n.* A mineral; a variety of mica.

CAT'-TAIL, *n.* [*cat* and *tail.*] The popular name of a tall reed, *Typha latifolia*, having insignificant flowers in a long, dense, cylindrical spike, at the end of the stem. Its long, flat leaves are much used for the bottoms of chairs.

2. A substance growing on nut-trees, pines, &c. *Bailey.*

CAT-A-BAP'TIST, *n.* [Gr. *κατα* and *βαπτιστης.*] One who opposes baptism. *Featley.*

CAT-A-CAUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *κατακαυσις*, a burning.] *Catacaustic curves*, in *geometry*, are that species of caustic curves which are formed by reflection. *Bailey. Encyc.*

CAT-A-CHRE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *καταχρησις*, abuse, from *κατα*, against, and *χρησομαι*, to use.] An abuse of a trope, or of words; a figure in rhetoric, when one word is abusively put for another, or when a word is too far wrested from its true signification; as, a voice *beautiful* to the *ear*. *Smith. Bailey. Johnson.*

A *catachresis* is a trope which borrows the name of one thing to express another, or a harsh trope; as when Milton, speaking of Raphael's descent from heaven, says, he "sails between worlds and worlds." Here the novelty of the word *sails* enlivens the image. So in Scripture we read of the "*blood* of the grape." *Deut.* xxxii.

CAT-A-CHRES'TIC, } *a.* Belonging to a cata-
CAT-A-CHRES'TIC-AL, } chresis; forced; far-fetched; wrested from its natural sense. *Johnson. Brown.*

CAT-A-CHRES'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a forced manner. *Evelyn.*

CAT'A-CLYSM, *n.* [Gr. *κατακλυσμος*, a deluge, from *κατακλυζω*, to inundate.] A deluge, or overflowing of water; particularly the flood in Noah's days. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

In *geology*, this term has been used to denote various inundations, or deluges, supposed to have occurred at different periods, and to have deposited different formations of diluvian, or drift.

CAT'A-COMB, (-kōme,) *n.* [probably from Gr. *κατα*, and *κυμβος*, a hollow, or recess.] A cave, grotto, or subterraneous place for the burial of the dead. It is said to have been originally applied to the chapel of St. Sebastian, in Rome, where, the ancient Roman calendars say, the body of St. Peter was deposited. It is now applied to a vast number of subterraneous sepulchers, about three miles from Rome, in the Appian Way; supposed to be the cells and caves in which the primitive Christians concealed themselves, and in which were deposited the bodies of the primitive martyrs. These are visited by devout people, and relics are taken from them, baptized by the pope, and dispersed through Roman Catholic countries. Each catacomb is three feet broad, and eight or ten high; along the side walls are sepulchral niches, closed with thick tiles, or pieces of marble. Catacombs are found also at Naples, and in other places. *Encyc.*

CAT-A-COUS'TICS, *n.* [Gr. *κατακουω*, to hear.] That part of acoustics, or the doctrine of sounds, which treats of reflected sounds. But the distinction is deemed of little use. *Encyc.*

CAT-A-DI-OP'TRIC, } *a.* [Gr. *κατα* and *διοπτομαι*, to see through.]
CAT-A-DI-OP'TRIC-AL, } Reflecting light.

CAT'A-DOPE, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *κατα* and *δουπεω*, to sound.] A cataract, or waterfall. [*Not in use.*] *Brewer.*

CAT-A-FAL'CO, *n.* [It., a scaffold.] A temporary structure of carpentry, decorated with paintings and sculpture representing a tomb, or cenotaph, and used in funeral solemnities. *Gwilt.*

CAT-AG-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *καταγμα*, a fragment.] That has the quality of consolidating broken parts; promoting the union of fractured bones. *Wiseman. Coxe.*

CAT'A-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. *κατα* and *γραφω*, to describe.] The first draught of a picture; also, a profile. *Chambers.*

CAT-A-LEC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *κατα* and *λεγω.*] In *prosody*, wanting a syllable at the end, or terminating in an imperfect foot; as, a *catalectic* verse.

CAT-A-LEP'SIS, } *n.* [Gr. *καταληψις*, a seizing,
CAT'A-LEP-SY, } from *καταλαμβανω*, to take, seize, or invade.] A sudden suppression of motion and sensation, in which the patient is speechless, senseless, and fixed in one posture, with his eyes open, without seeing or understanding. The word is applied also to a retention of the breath, or of the humors, and to the interception of the blood by bandages. *Encyc. Coxe.*

CAT-A-LEP'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to catalepsy.

CAT'A-LO-GIZE, *v. t.* To insert in a catalogue. [*Not used.*] *Coles.*

CAT'A-LOGUE, (kat'a-log,) *n.* [Gr. *καταλογος*; *κατα* and *λογος*, according to words.] A list, or enumeration of the names of men, or things, disposed in a certain order, often in alphabetical order; as, a *catalogue* of the students of a college, or of books, or of the stars.

Catalogue-raisonné, (rà-zon-à';) a catalogue of books classed according to their subjects. *Brande.*

CAT'A-LOGUE, *v. t.* [As above.] To make a list of. *Herbert.*

CA-TAL'PA, *n.* A large tree of the banks of the Mississippi, which, in blossom, has a beautiful appearance. It is the *Catalpa cordifolia*.

CA-TAL'Y-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *καταλυσις.*]

1. Dissolution. *Taylor.*

2. In *chemistry*, a decomposition and new combination produced among the proximate and elementary principles of one or more compounds, by virtue of the mere presence of a substance or substances which do not of themselves enter into combination.

CAT-A-LYT'IC, *a.* Relating to catalysis.

Catalytic force; that modification of the force of chemical affinity which determines catalysis.

CAT'A-MA-RAN', *n.* In *naval language*, a kind of raft,—used for fishing and landing goods, on the Coromandel coast of India, and on the coast of Brazil. The term was also applied to the flat-bottomed boats constructed by Bonaparte, for the invasion of England.

CAT-A-ME'NI-A, *n.* [Infra.] The monthly flowings of females.

CAT-A-ME'NI-AL, *a.* [Gr. *καταμηνιος*; *κατα* and *μην*, a month.] Pertaining to the catamenia, or menstrual discharges.

CAT'A-MITE, *n.* [L. *catamitus.*] A boy kept for unnatural purposes.

CAT'A-MOUNT, *n.* Cat of the mountain, the wild cat.

CAT-AN-AD'RO-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *κατα*, *ανα*, and *δρομος.*] In *ichthyology*, passing once a year from salt water into fresh, and returning.

CAT-AN'DRO-MOUS, *a.* In *ichthyology*, moving once a year from salt water into fresh. *Knowles.*

CAT'A-PASM, *n.* [Gr. *καταπασμα.*] A dry powder for sprinkling the body. *Coxe.*

CAT-A-PELT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the catapult. As a *noun*, the catapult.

CAT-A-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *κατα* and *πεταλον.*] A term applied to petals of a flower when held together by stamens, which grow to their bases, as in the mallow. *Brande.*

CAT-A-PHON'ICS, *n.* [Gr. *κατα* and *φωνη*, sound.] The doctrine of reflected sounds, a branch of acoustics. *Encyc.*

CAT'A-PHRACT, *n.* [L. *cataphracta*; Gr. *καταφρακτος*, from *καταφραττω*, to arm or fortify.]

1. In *the ancient military art*, a piece of heavy, defensive armor, formed of cloth or leather, strengthened with scales or links, used to defend the breast, or whole body, or even the horse, as well as the rider. *Encyc.*

2. A horseman in complete armor. *Milton.*

CAT'A-PHRACT-ED, *a.* In *zoology*, covered with a hard, callous skin, or with horny or bony plates or scales, closely joined together, like those of the Roman soldiers called *cataphracti*: hence the term.

CAT'A-PLASM, *n.* [Gr. *καταπλασμα*, from *καταπλασσω*, to anoint, or to spread, as a plaster.] A poultice; a soft and moist substance to be applied to some part of the body, to excite or repel heat, or to relax the skin, &c. When mustard is an ingredient, it is called a *sinapism*. *Encyc.*

CAT'A-PUCE, *n.* The herb spurge. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

CAT'A-PULT, *n.* [Gr. *καταπελτης*; L. *catapulta*; *κατα* and *πελτη*, a target, or more probably from *παλλω* or *βαλλω*, to throw, or drive, L. *pello.*] A military engine used by the ancient Greeks and Romans for throwing stones, darts, and arrows, upon an enemy. Some of these would throw a stone of a hundred pounds weight. *Mitford.*

CAT'A-RACT, *n.* [L. *cataracta*; Gr. *καταρακτης*, from *καταρασσω*, to break, or fall with violence, from *βασσω*, *βυξω*, to strike, or dash.]

1. A great fall of water over a precipice, as that of Niagara, of the Rhine, Danube, and Nile. It is a cascade upon a great scale.

> The tremendous *cataracts* of America thundering in their solitudes. *Irving.*

2. In *medicine* and *surgery*, an opacity of the crystalline lens, or its capsule; a disorder in the eye, by which the pupil, which is usually black and transparent, becomes opaque, blue, gray, brown, &c., by which vision is impaired or destroyed. *Encyc.*

CAT-A-RAC'TOUS, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a cataract in the eye.

CA-TARRH', (ka-tär',) *n.* [L. *catarrhus*; Gr. *καταρροος*, from *καταρρεω*, to flow down.]

1. A defluxion, or increased secretion of mucus from the membranes of the nose, fauces, and bronchiæ, with fever, sneezing, cough, thirst, lassitude, and loss of appetite, and sometimes an entire loss of taste; called also a cold, *coryza*. An epidemic catarrh is called *influenza*. *Hooper. Coxe. Encyc.*

2. In *popular language*, a chronic affection of the mucous membrane of the nostrils and fauces.

CA-TARRH'AL, (ka-tär'ral,) } *a.* Pertaining to ca-
CA-TARRH'OUS, (ka-tär'rus,) } tarrh, produced by it or attending it; as, a *catarrhal* fever.

CA-TAS'TE-RISM, *n.* [Gr. *καταστερισμος*, from *καταστερίζω*, to distinguish with stars, or to place among the stars; *κατα* and *αστηρ*, a star.] A constellation, or a placing among the stars.

CA-TAS'TRO-PHE, *n.* [Gr. *καταστροφη*, an end or overthrowing, from *καταστρεφω*, to subvert; *κατα* and *στρεφω.*]

1. The change or revolution which produces the final event of a dramatic piece; or the unfolding and winding up of the plot, clearing up difficulties, and closing the play. The ancients divided a play into the protasis, epitasis, catastasis, and catastrophe; the introduction, continuance, lightening, and development or conclusion. *Johnson. Encyc.*

2. A final event; conclusion; generally, an unfortunate conclusion, calamity, or disaster.

3. In *geology*, a supposed change in the globe from sudden physical violence, causing elevation or subsidence of the solid parts, or a cataclysm of the waters.

CA-TAS'TRO-PHIST, *n.* In *geology*, one who believes in catastrophes, or in changes in the globe, from violent physical causes; a non-uniformist.

CAT'CALL, *n.* [*cat* and *call.*] A squeaking instrument, used in playhouses to condemn plays. *Johnson. Pope.*

CATCH, *v. t.*; *pret. and pp.* CAUGHT or CATCHED. [Sp. *coger*, to catch, coinciding in elements with Gr. *εχω*. The orthography of *caught* determines the radical letters to be Cg.]

1. To seize or lay hold on with the hand; carrying the sense of pursuit, thrusting forward the hand, or rushing on.

> And they came upon him and *caught* him. — Acts vi.

2. To seize, in a general sense; as, to *catch* a ball; to *catch* hold of a bough.

3. To seize, as in a snare or trap; to insnare; to entangle.

> They sent certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians, to *catch* him in his words. — Mark xii.

4. To seize in pursuit; hence, simply to overtake; *a popular use of the word.*

> He ran, but could not *catch* his companion.

5. To take hold; to communicate to.

> The fire *caught* the adjoining building.

6. To seize the affections; to engage and attach to; as, to *catch* the fair. *Dryden.*

7. To take or receive by contagion or infection; as, to *catch* the measles or small-pox.

8. To snatch; to take suddenly; as, to *catch* a book out of the hand.

9. To receive something passing.

> The swelling sails no more
> *Catch* the soft airs and wanton in the sky. *Trumbull.*

To catch at; to endeavor to seize suddenly.

> To *catch at* all opportunities of subverting the state. *Addison.*

To catch up; to snatch; to take up suddenly.

CATCH, *v. i.* To communicate; to spread by infecting; as, a disease will *catch* from man to man.

2. To seize and hold; as, a hook *catches*.

CATCH, *n.* Seizure; the act of seizing.

2. Any thing that seizes or takes hold, as a hook.

3. The posture of seizing; a state of preparation to catch, or of watching an opportunity to seize; as, to lie upon the *catch*. *Addison.*

4. A sudden advantage taken. *Dryden.*

5. The thing caught, considered as an object of desire; profit; advantage.

Hector shall have a great *catch*. *Shak.*

6. A snatch; a short interval of action.

It has been writ by *catches*. *Locke.*

7. A little portion.

We retain a *catch* of a pretty story. *Granville.*

8. In *music*, a fugue in the unison, wherein, to humor some conceit in the words, the melody is broken, and the sense is interrupted in one part, and *caught* and supported by another, or a different sense is given to the words; or a piece for three or more voices, one of which leads and the others follow in the same notes. *Encyc. Busby.*

CATCH'-DRAIN, *n.* A ditch or drain on the side of a hill to *catch* the surface water. Also, a ditch on the side of a canal, to catch the surplus water.

CATCH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be caught. [*Rare.*]

CATCH'ER, *n.* One who catches; that which catches, or in which any thing is caught.

CATCH'FLY, *n.* A plant of the genus Lychnis; campion.

CATCH'ING, *ppr.* Seizing; taking hold; insnaring; entangling.

CATCH'ING, *a.* Communicating, or that may be communicated, by contagion; infectious; as, a disease is *catching*.

CATCH'-MEAD'OW, (-med'do,) *n.* A meadow which is irrigated by water from a spring or rivulet on the declivity of a hill.

CATCH'ING-BAR'GAIN, *n.* A bargain made with an heir expectant for the purchase of his expectancy, at an inadequate price. *Bouvier.*

CATCH'PEN-NY, *n.* [*catch* and *penny*.] Something worthless, particularly a book or pamphlet, adapted to the popular taste, and intended to gain money in market.

CATCH'POLL, *n.* [*catch* and *poll*, the head.] A bailiff's assistant, so called by way of reproach.

CATCH'UP, } *n.* A liquor extracted from mushrooms,
CAT'SUP, } tomatoes, &c., used as a sauce.

CATCH'-WORD, *n.* Among *actors*, the last word of the preceding speaker, which reminds one that he is to speak next.

2. Among *printers*, the word placed at the bottom of each page, under the last line, which is to be inserted as the first word on the following page.

CATE, *n.* See CATES.

CAT-E-CHET'IC-AL, *a.* [See CATECHISE.] Relating to oral instruction, and particularly in the first principles of the Christian religion.

2. Relating to or consisting in asking questions and receiving answers, according to the ancient manner of teaching pupils.

Socrates introduced a *catechetical* method of arguing. *Addison.*

CAT-E-CHET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By question and answer; in the way of oral instruction.

CAT'E-CHINE. See CATECHUIC ACID.

CAT-E-CHI-SA'TION, *n.* The act of catechising.

CAT'E-CHISE, *v. t.* [Gr. κατηχιζω, and κατηχεω, to sound, to utter sound, to teach by the voice; from κατα and ηχεω, to sound, whence *echo*. Hence κατηχησις, κατηχισμος, *catechise, catechism*, instruction.]

1. To instruct by asking questions, receiving answers, and offering explanations and corrections.

2. To question; to interrogate; to examine or try by questions, and sometimes with a view to reproof, by eliciting answers from a person, which condemn his own conduct.

3. *Appropriately*, to ask questions concerning the doctrines of the Christian religion; to interrogate pupils and give instruction in the principles of religion.

CAT'E-CHIS-ED, (kat'e-kizd,) *pp.* Instructed.

CAT'E-CHIS-ER, *n.* One who catechises; one who instructs by question and answer, and particularly in the rudiments of the Christian religion.

CAT'E-CHIS-ING, *ppr.* Instructing in rudiments or principles.

CAT'E-CHISM, (kat'e-kizm,) *n.* [Gr. κατηχισμος.]

1. A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, particularly in the principles of religion.

2. An elementary book containing a summary of principles in any science or art, but appropriately in religion, reduced to the form of questions and answers, and sometimes with notes, explanations, and references to authorities.

CAT'E-CHIST, *n.* [Gr. κατηχιστης.]

One who instructs *viva voce*, or by question and answer; a catechiser; one appointed by the church to instruct in the principles of religion.

CAT-E-CHIST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a catechist,
CAT-E-CHIST'IC-AL, } or catechism.

CAT'E-CHU, *n.* A dry, brown astringent extract, obtained by decoction and evaporation from the Acacia Catechu, in India. It contains a large portion of tannin or tannic acid. *Thomson. Ure.*

CAT-E-CHU'IC ACID, *n.* An acid soluble in boiling water, contained in that portion of catechu which is insoluble in cold water. It was at first considered a base, and called *catechine*. It forms with alkalies a black solution, called *Japonic acid*, and with alkaline carbonates, a red solution, called *Rubinic acid*.

CAT-E-CHU'MEN, *n.* [Gr. κατηχουμενα, places where hearers stood to be instructed, or buildings adjoining a church, where the catechist taught the doctrines of religion.]

One who is in the first rudiments of Christianity; one who is receiving instruction and preparing himself for baptism. These were anciently the children of believing parents, or pagans not fully initiated in the principles of the Christian religion. They were admitted to this state by the imposition of hands, and the sign of the cross. *Encyc.*

CAT-E-CHU-MEN'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to catechumens.

CAT-E-CHU'MEN-IST, *n.* A catechumen. *Bp. Morton.*

CAT-E-GOR-E-MAT'IC, *a.* In *logic*, applied to a word which is capable of being employed by itself as a *term*, or predicate of a proposition. *Brande.*

CAT-E-GOR'IC-AL, *a.* [See CATEGORY.] Pertaining to a category.

2. Absolute; positive; express; not relative or hypothetical; as, a *categorical* proposition, syllogism, or answer.

CAT-E-GOR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Absolutely; directly; expressly; positively; as, to affirm *categorically*.

CAT'E-GO-RY, *n.* [Gr. κατηγορια, from κατηγορεω, to accuse, show, demonstrate; κατα and αγορευω, to speak in an assembly, to harangue or denounce, from αγορα, a forum, judicial tribunal, or market.]

In *logic*, a series or order of all the predicates or attributes contained under a genus. The school philosophers distributed all the objects of our thoughts and ideas into genera or classes. Aristotle made ten categories, viz., substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation, and habit. *Encyc.*

CAT-E-NA'RI-AN, } *a.* [L. *catenarius*, from *catena*, a
CAT'E-NA-RY, } chain.]

Relating to a chain; like a chain. The *catenary* or *catenarian curve*, in geometry, is formed by a rope or chain, of uniform density, hanging freely between two points of suspension, whether the points are horizontal or not. *Harris. Encyc.*

CAT'E-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *catena*, a chain; G. *kette*; Sans. *ketta*, whence *kettena*, to bind.]

To chain, or rather to connect in a series of links or ties. *Darwin.*

CAT'E-NA-TED, *pp.* Connected as links in a chain.

CAT'E-NA-TING, *ppr.* Connecting as links in a chain.

CAT-E-NA'TION, *n.* Connection of links, union of parts, as in a chain; regular connection. [See CONCATENATION.]

CA-TEN'U-LATE, *a.* Consisting of little links or chains.

In *natural history*, presenting, on the surface, a series of oblong tubercles, resembling a chain. *Brande.*

CA'TER, *v. i.* [In It. *cattare* is to get; *accattare*, to beg or borrow. In Fr. *acheter* is to buy; Norm. *acat*, a buying. The Fr. *quêter*, for *quester*, to beg, seems to be a different word. See CATERER.]

To provide food; to buy or procure provisions; followed by *for*; as, to *cater for* the sparrow. *Shak.*

CA'TER, *n.* A provider. [See CATERER.] Old Eng. *achator*. *Chaucer.*

CA'TER, *n.* The four of cards or dice; so written for Fr. *quatre*.

CA'TER-COUS'IN, (-kuz'n,) *n.* A quatre-cousin, a remote relation. *Shak.*

[*The term is commonly used in ridicule of the folly of claiming remote consanguinity.*]

CA'TER-ER, *n.* [from *cater*. In Chaucer, *achator*, purchaser or caterer, is evidently from *acheter*, to buy.]

A provider, buyer, or purveyor of provisions. *Chaucer, Cant. Tales*, 570. *South.*

CA'TER-ESS, *n.* A woman who caters; a female provider of food.

CAT'ER-PIL-LAR, *n.* [The etymology of this word is uncertain. The last component part of the word may be from Fr. *piller*, to pillage or peel, or from L. *pilus*, hair.]

The colored and often hairy lava of the *lepidopterous* insects. This term is also applied to the larvæ of other insects, such as the *Tenthredo*, or saw-fly, but is more generally confined to the *lepidopters*. Caterpillars are produced immediately from the egg; they are furnished with several pairs of feet, and have the shape and appearance of a worm. They contain the embryo of the perfect insect, inclosed within a muscular envelope, which is thrown off when the insect enters the nymph or chrysalis state, in which it remains for some time as if inanimate. It then throws off its last envelope, and emerges a perfect insect. Caterpillars generally feed on leaves or succulent vegetables, and are sometimes very destructive. *Ed. Encyc. Kirby.*

CAT'ER-PIL-LAR-EAT'ER, *n.* A worm bred in the body of a caterpillar, which eats it. *Encyc.*

CAT'ER-WAUL, *v. i.* [Probably from *cat* and *wawl*, It. *guaiolare*, Eng. *wail*.]

To cry or wawl, as cats in rutting time; to make a harsh, offensive noise.

CAT'ER-WAUL-ING, *n.* The cry of cats; a harsh, disagreeable noise or cry.

CA'TER-Y, *n.* The place where provisions are deposited.

CATES, *n. pl.* Delicious food or viands; dainties.

CAT'GUT, *n.* The intestines of sheep and other animals dried and twisted, used for strings of violins and other instruments.

2. A sort of linen or canvas, with wide interstices.

CATH'A-RINE-WHEEL, *n.* In *Gothic architecture*, an ornamented window, or compartment of a window, of a circular form, with rosettes or radiating divisions or spokes. *Gwilt.*

CATH'A-RIST, *n.* [Gr. καθαρος, pure.]

One who pretends to more purity than others possess.

CA-THAR'SIS, *n.* [Gr. Infra.] Purgation; alvine discharges; evacuation.

CA-THAR'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. καθαρτικος, from καθαιρω,
CA-THAR'TIC-AL, } θαρσω, καθαιρω, to purge, καθαρος, clean, κατα and αιρω, to remove.]

Purging; cleansing the bowels; promoting evacuations by stool; purgative.

CA-THAR'TIC, *n.* A medicine that promotes alvine discharges, and thus cleanses the stomach and bowels; a purge; a purgative.

CA-THAR'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a cathartic.

CA-THAR'TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of promoting discharges from the bowels.

CA-THAR'TI-NA, } *n.* A doubtful alkaloid, the ac-
CA-THAR'TINE, } tive purgative principle of different species of Cassia, popularly known as Senna; more recently called *Senaia*.

CATH'E-DRA or **CA-THE'DRA**, *n.* [Gr.] A chair; appropriately, the chair or seat of a person in authority, as a chief or lecturer.

CA-THE'DRAL, *n.* [Lat. *cathedra*; Gr. καθεδρα, a chair or seat, from κατα and εδρα, a seat.]

The see or seat of a bishop; the principal church in a diocese.

CA-THE'DRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the church which is the bishop's seat, or head church of a diocese; containing the see of a bishop; as, a *cathedral* church; *cathedral* service.

2. Resembling the aisles of a cathedral; as, *cathedral* walks. *Pope.*

CATH'E-DRA-TED, *a.* Relating to the authority of the chair or office of a teacher. *Whitlock.*

CATH'E-RINE-PEAR, *n.* A sort of small pear.

CATH'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. καθετηρ, from καθιημι, to thrust in; κατα and ιημι, to send.]

In *surgery*, a tubular instrument, usually made of silver, to be introduced into the bladder, to draw off the urine, when the natural discharge is suppressed; also, a sound to search for the stone, or a bougie made of silver or elastic gum. *Encyc. Coxe.*

CATH'E-TUS, *n.* [Gr. καθετος. See CATHETER.]

In *geometry*, a line or radius, falling perpendicularly on another. Thus, the *cathets* of a right-angled triangle are the two sides that include the right angle. [*Obs.*] *Barlow.*

Cathetus of incidence, in *catoptrics*, is a right line drawn from a radiant point, perpendicular to the reflecting line, or the plane of the speculum, or mirror. *Barlow.*

Cathetus of reflection, or *of the eye*; a right line drawn from the eye, or from any point of the reflected ray, perpendicular to the plane of reflection, or of the speculum. *Barlow.*

In *architecture*, a *cathetus* is a perpendicular line, supposed to pass through the middle of a cylindrical body. Also, the center of the Ionic volute. *Encyc.*

CATH'ODE, (kath'ode,) *n.* [Gr. κατα, downward, and οδος, way.] In *electro-chemistry*, the way by which the electric current leaves substances through which it passes, or the surface at which the electric current passes out of the electrolyte; opposed to *anode*, and equivalent to *negative pole*.

CAT'HOLES, *n.* In *ships*, two small holes astern, above the gun-room ports.

CATH'O-LIC, *a.* [Gr. καθολικος, κατα and ολος, from ολος, the whole; L. *catholicus*; Fr. *catholique*; Sp. *catolico*; It. *cattolico*.]

1. Universal or general; as, the *catholic* church. Originally this epithet was given to the Christian church in general, but is now claimed by the Roman Catholic church; and in strictness there is no visible Catholic church, or universal Christian communion. The epithet is sometimes set in opposition to *heretic*, *sectary*, or *schismatic*.

2. Liberal; not narrow-minded, partial, or bigoted; as, a *catholic* man.

3. Liberal; as, *catholic* principles.

4. Pertaining to or affecting the Roman Catholics; as, *Catholic* emancipation.

Catholic epistles; the epistles of the apostles, which are addressed to all the faithful, and not to a particular church.

CATH'O-LIC, *n.* An adherent of the Roman Catholic church.

CA-THOL'IC-AL, *a.* General.
CA-THOL'I-CISM or CATH'-O-LI-CISM, *n.* Adherence to the Roman Catholic church.
2. Universality, or the orthodox faith of the whole church. *Pearson.*
3. More generally, liberality of sentiments.
This is the renowned seat of Catholicism. *E. D. Griffin.*
CATH-O-LIC'I-TY, *n.* The system of doctrine, discipline, and worship, held by the Church of Rome. In this sense, the word is used chiefly by Roman Catholic writers.
2. The system of doctrine, discipline, and worship, held in common by the Latin or Roman Catholic Church, the Oriental or Greek Church, and a part of the Church of England — or the system held by the fathers and councils of the first five centuries. In this sense, the word is used by some writers of the English Church. *L. Bacon.*
CA-THOL'I-CIZE, *v. i.* To become a Roman Catholic. [*Little used.*]
CATH'O-LIC-LY, *adv.* Generally; in a catholic manner. *Sir L. Cary.*
CATH'O-LIC-NESS, *n.* Universality. *Brevint.*
CA-THOL'IC-ON, *n.* [Gr. καθολικον ιαμα, universal remedy.]
A remedy for all diseases; a universal remedy; a remedy supposed to be efficacious in purging away all humors; a panacea; a kind of soft purgative electuary, so called.
CA-THOL'IC-OS, *n.* The spiritual head of the Armenian Church, who ordains bishops, and consecrates the sacred oil used in religious ceremonies. *Coleman.*
CAT-I-LI-NA'RI-AN, *a.* Resembling Catiline, the Roman.
CAT-I-LI-NA'RI-AN, *n.* One who resembles Catiline.
CAT'I-LIN-ISM, *n.* The practices of Catiline, the Roman conspirator; conspiracy.
CAT'KIN, *n.* [from *cat* and *kin.*] In *botany*, an ament, a species of inflorescence, consisting of many scales ranged along a stalk, slender as a thread, which is the common receptacle, as in hazel, birch, oak, willow, poplar, &c.; so called from its resemblance to a cat's tail. *Martyn.*
CAT'LING, *n.* A dismembering knife, used by surgeons. *Harris.*
2. The down or moss growing about walnut-trees, resembling the hair of a cat. *Harris.*
3. Catgut. Qu. *Shak.*
CAT'MINT, } *n.* A plant of the genus Nepeta, some-
CAT'NIP, } what resembling mint. Cats are fond of it, and hence the name.
CA-TO'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Cato, the Roman, who was remarkable for his severity of manners; grave; severe; inflexible.
CAT-O-NINE'-TAILS, *n.* A whip with nine lashes.
CA-TOP'TER, } *n.* [Gr. κατοπτρον. See Catop-
CA-TOP'TRON, } TRICS.]
A reflecting optical glass or instrument; a mirror. [*Obs.*] *Dict.*
CA-TOP'TRIC, } *a.* [See Catoptrics.]
CA-TOP'TRIC-AL, }
Relating to catoptrics, or vision by reflection.
CA-TOP'TRICS, *n.* [Gr. κατοπτρικος, from κατοπτρον, a mirror, from κατα, against, and οπτομαι, to see.]
That part of optics which explains the properties of reflected light, and particularly that which is reflected from mirrors or polished bodies. *Encyc.*
CA-TOP'TRO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. κατοπτρομαντεια; κατοπτρον, a mirror, and μαντεια, divination.]
A species of divination, among *the ancients*, which was performed by letting down a mirror into water, for a sick person to look at his face in it. If his countenance appeared distorted and ghastly, it was an ill omen, if fresh and healthy, it was favorable. *Encyc.*
CAT'-PIPE, *n.* See Catcall.
CAT'SUP, *n.* See Catchup, Ketchup.
CAT'TLE, *n. sing.* or *pl.* [Norm. *catal*, *chastel*, and *chatters*, goods, commodities, movables; Arm. *chetal*, beasts; Port. *gado*. In Syr. and Ch. נכס and נכסא signify a flock, herd, possession, goods. But Spelman alleges that the word *chattel* is contracted from *capitale*, *capital*, from *caput*, a word used in the middle ages for all goods, movable and immovable, answering nearly to the use of Gr. κεφαλαιον, Acts xxii. 28, πολλου κεφαλαιου, "with a great price or sum I obtained this freedom." Qu. Sp. *caudal*, wealth, property, capital sum. *Cattle* may be from the root of It. *cattare*, to get, and denote possessions.]
1. Beasts or quadrupeds in general, serving for tillage or other labor, and for food to man. In its primary sense, the word includes camels, horses, asses, all the varieties of domesticated horned beasts or the bovine genus, sheep of all kinds, and goats, and perhaps swine. In this general sense it is constantly used in the Scriptures. See Job i. 3. Hence, it would appear that the word properly signifies possessions, goods; but whether from a word originally signifying a beast, — for in early ages beasts constituted the chief part of a man's property, — or from a root signifying to *get* or *possess*, Gr. κτεομαι, It. *cattare*, or from *capitale*, it is not easy to determine. This word is restricted to domestic beasts, but, in England, it includes horses, which it ordinarily does not in the United States, at least not in New England.
2. In *the United States*, *cattle*, in common usage, signifies only beasts of the bovine genus, oxen, bulls, cows and their young. In the laws respecting domestic beasts, horses, sheep, asses, mules and swine are distinguished from *cattle*, or neat cattle. Thus the law in Connecticut, requiring "that all the owners of any cattle, sheep, or swine, shall earmark or brand *all their cattle*, sheep, and swine," does not extend to horses. Yet it is probable that a law, giving damages for a trespass committed by *cattle* breaking into an inclosure, would be adjudged to include horses.
In *Great Britain*, beasts are distinguished into *black cattle*, including bulls, oxen, cows and their young, and *small cattle*, including sheep of all kinds and goats.
3. In *reproach*, human beings are called *cattle*. *Shak.*
CAT'TLE-SHOW, *n.* An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes, or the encouragement of agriculture.
CAT'TY, *n.* A Chinese weight of 1⅓ pounds.
CAU-CA'SIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to Mount Caucasus,
CAU-CA-SE'AN, } in Asia. *As. Researches. Pinkerton.*
CAU'CUS, *n.* A word used in America to denote a meeting of citizens to agree upon candidates to be proposed for election to offices, or to concert measures for supporting a party. The origin of the word is not ascertained.
CAU'DAL, *a.* [L. *cauda*, a tail.]
Pertaining to a tail, or to the thread which terminates the seed of a plant. *Botany.*
CAU'DATE, } *a.* [L. *cauda*, a tail.]
CAU'DA-TED, }
Having a tail; having a long termination like a tail. *Fairfax.*
CAU'DEX, *n.*; *pl.* Caudexes. [L.] In *botany*, the stem of a tree. Linnæus uses the word for the stock which proceeds from a seed, one part ascending, and forming the body above ground; the other descending, and putting forth roots. *Martyn. Darwin.*
CAU'DLE, *n.* [Fr. *chaudeau*, from *chaud*, warm or hot, by contraction from L. *caldus* or its root; It. *caldo*.]
A kind of warm drink; a mixture of wine and other ingredients prepared for the sick. *Wiseman.*
CAU'DLE, *v. t.* To make or prepare caudle, or to dress with caudle. *Shak.*
CAUF, *n.* [Probably from the root of *coffer*.]
A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water. *Ash.*
CAUGHT, (kawt,) *pret.* and *pp.* of Catch.
CAUK. See Cawk.
CAUL, *n.* [L. *caula*, a fold, from the root of *hold*. See Hold.]
1. In *anatomy*, a membrane in the abdomen, covering the greatest part of the lower intestines, called, from its structure, *reticulum*, a net, but more generally *the omentum*; also, a little membrane sometimes encompassing a child when born; the *amnion*. *Encyc.*
2. A kind of net in which females inclose their hair; the hinder part of a cap. *Dryden.*
3. Any kind of net. *Greio.*
CAU-LES'CENT, *a.* [L. *caulis*, a stalk; Gr. καυλος. See Cole.]
In *botany*, having an herbaceous stem, which bears both leaves and fructification.
CAU-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *caulis*, a stem, and *fero*, to bear.]
In *botany*, the same as Caulescent.
CAU'LI-FLOW-ER, *n.* [It. *cavolfiore*; L. *caulis*; W. *cawl*, D. *kool*, and *flower*.]
A variety of Brassica or cabbage, well known and much esteemed.
CAU'LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *caulis*, a stem, and *forma*, form.]
Having the form of a caulis.
CAU'LINE, (-lin,) *a.* [L. *caulis*, a stalk.]
In *botany*, growing immediately on a caulis.
CAU'LIS, *n.* [Gr. καυλος.]
An herbaceous stem, bearing both leaves and fructification.
CAULK. See Calk.
CAU-MAT'IC, *a.* Of the nature of cauma, which is a simple phlogistic fever.
CAUP'O-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *caupono*.]
To keep a victualing house. [*Not in use.*]
CAUP'O-NISE, *v. t.* To sell wine or victuals. [*Not in use.*] *Warburton.*
CAUS'A-BLE, *a.* [See Cause.] That may be caused, produced, or effected. *Ash.*
CAUS'AL, *a.* [See Cause.] Relating to a cause or causes; implying or containing a cause or causes; expressing a cause.
Causal propositions are where two propositions are joined by causal words, as that or because. *Watts.*
CAUS'AL, *n.* In *grammar*, a word that expresses a cause, or introduces the reason. *Harris.*
CAUS-AL'I-TY, *n.* The agency of a cause, the action or power of a cause, in producing its effect.
2. In *phrenology*, the faculty of tracing effects to their causes.
CAUS'AL-LY, *adv.* According to the order or series of causes. *Johnson. Brown.*
CAUS'AL-TY, *n.* Among *miners*, the lighter, earthy parts of ore, carried off by washing. *Encyc.*
CAUS-A'TION, *n.* The act of causing or producing, the act or agency by which an effect is produced. *Brown.*
CAUS'A-TIVE, *a.* That expresses a cause or reason; also, that effects as a cause. *Johnson.*
CAUS'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a causative manner.
CAUS-A'TOR, *n.* One who causes or produces an effect. *Brown.*
CAUSE, (kauz,) *n.* [Fr. *cause*; Sp. Port. and It. *causa*, L. *causa*, from the Celtic, Welsh *achaws*, effecting power, allied to *cas*, effort, *casaw*, to seek or go after, to attempt, Arm. *caus* or *cos*. The primary sense is to urge, press, impel, like *sequor*, whence *suit*, hence, to *accuse*, to attack or follow with a charge. The root of this word coincides with that of *castle*, *cast*, &c., which express a driving. A *cause* is that which moves, excites, or impels, to action or effect, in *law*, a pressing for a claim. (See Question.) *Cause*, *sake*, and *thing*, have the like radical sense.]
1. A suit or action in court, any legal process which a party institutes to obtain his demand, or by which he seeks his right, or his supposed right. This is a legal, scriptural, and popular use of the word, coinciding nearly with *case*, from *cado*, and *action*, from *ago*, to urge or drive.
The *cause* of both parties shall come before the judges. — Ex. xxii.
2. That which produces an effect; that which impels into existence, or by its agency or operation produces what did not before exist, that by virtue of which any thing is done, that from which any thing proceeds, and without which it would not exist.
Cause is a substance exerting its power into act, to make a thing begin to be. *Locke*
3. The reason or motive that urges, moves, or impels the mind to act or decide.
For this *cause* have I raised up Pharaoh. — Ex. ix.
And David said, Is there not a *cause*? — 1 Sam. xvii.
4. Sake; account.
I did it not for his *cause* that had done the wrong. — 2 Cor. vii. [See *Sake*.]
5. That which a party or nation pursues, or rather pursuit, prosecution of an object. We say, Bible societies are engaged in a noble *cause*. [See the first definition.] Hence the word *cause* is used to denote that which a person or thing favors, that to which the efforts of an intelligent being are directed, as, to promote religion is to advance the *cause* of God. So we say, the *cause* of truth or of justice. In all its applications, *cause* retains something of its original meaning — struggle, impelling force, contest, effort to obtain or to effect something.
6. *Without cause*; without good reason; without a reason or motive to justify the act.
They hate me *without cause*. — Ps. xxxv. lxix.
CAUSE, *v. t.* To produce; to bring into existence.
They *caused* great joy to all the brethren. — Acts xv.
2. To effect by agency, power, or influence.
I will *cause* it to rain on the earth forty days. — Gen. vii.
I will cause him to fall by the sword. — 2 Kings xix.
CAUSE, *v. i.* To assign insufficient cause. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
CAUS'ED, *pp.* Produced; effected; brought about.
CAUSE'LESS, (kauz'less,) *a.* Having no cause or producing agent. *Blackmore.*
2. Without just ground, reason, or motive; as, *causeless* hatred; *causeless* fear. *Fairfax. Waller. Prov. xxvi.*
CAUSE'LESS-LY, (kauz'less-ly,) *adv.* Without cause or reason. *Taylor*
CAUSE'LESS-NESS, (kauz'less-ness,) *n.* The state of being causeless. *Hammond.*
CAUS'ER, *n.* He that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced. *Johnson. Sidney.*
CAUSE'WAY, } *n.* [Norm. *calsay*; Fr. *chaussée*, for
CAU'SEY, } *chaulsee*, a bank, or raised way; Arm. *chauçzer*, the bank or mole of a pond. The Spanish has *calzada*, a causey, or way paved and raised, Port. *calçada*, a pavement, and stones used in paving. Both these words are evidently from the same root as Sp. *calzas*, Port. *calçado*, Sp. *calzado*, hose, loose breeches, trowsers, shoes, Fr. *chausses*; and the French word is evidently the same, with the loss of *l*. The sense is probably taken from putting on, covering, Port. *calçar*, to put on shoes or stockings, to pave, Sp. *calzar*, id., L. *calceo*, *calceus*.]
A way raised above the natural level of the ground, by stones, earth, timber, fascines, &c., serving as a dry passage over wet or marshy ground, or as a mole to confine water to a pond, or restrain it from overflowing lower ground. Also, a road laid regularly with stones.
CAUSE'WAY-ED, } *a.* Having a causey, or raised
CAU'SEY-ED, } way. *Dwight.*
CAU-SID'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *causidicus*, cause and *dico*.]
Pertaining to an advocate, or to the maintenance and defense of suits.
CAUS'ING, *ppr.* Producing, effecting; bringing into being.

CAUS'TIC, CAUS'TIC-AL, a. [Gr. *καυστικος*, from *καιω, καυσω*, to burn.]

Burning; corroding; destroying the texture of animal flesh.

2. *Fig.* severe; as, a *caustic* remark.

Caustic curve; in *geometry*, a curve to which the rays of light, reflected or refracted by another curve, are tangents. This curve is of two kinds, viz., the *catacaustic*, formed by reflection, and the *diacaustic*, formed by refraction. *Gwilt.*

CAUS'TIC, n. In *medicine*, any substance which, applied to living animals, acts like fire, in corroding the part and dissolving its texture; an escharotic.

Lunar caustic; a preparation of silver, obtained by solution in nitric acid, and afterward fused in a crucible. It is a nitrate of silver. *Nicholson.*

CAUS-TIC'I-TY, n. The quality of acting like fire on animal matter, or the quality of combining with the principles of organized substances, and destroying their texture. This quality belongs to concentrated acids, pure alkalis, and some metallic salts.

2. *Fig.* severity, cutting remark.

CAUS'TIC-NESS, n. The quality of being caustic. *Scott.*

CAU'TEL, n. [L. *cautela*, from *caveo*, to take care.] Caution. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CAU'TEL-OUS, a. [Fr. *cauteleux*, from L. *cautela*.]

1. Cautious; wary; provident. *Wotton.*

2. Cunning; treacherous; wily. *Spenser.*

CAU'TEL-OUS-LY, *adv.* Cunningly; slily; treacherously. *Bacon.*

2. Cautiously; warily. *Brown.*

CAU'TEL-OUS-NESS, n. Cautiousness.

CAU'TER, n. A searing hot iron. *Minsheu.*

CAU'TER-ISM, n. The application of cautery. *Ferrand.*

CAU-TER-I-ZA'TION, n. [See CAUTERIZE.] In *surgery*, the act of burning or searing some morbid part, by the application of fire. This is done by burning tow, cotton, moxa, Spanish wax, pyramidical pieces of linen, &c., or more generally by a hot iron. *Encyc.*

CAU'TER-IZE, v. t. [Fr. *cauteriser*; Sp. and Port. *cauterizar*; It. *cauterizzare*; Gr. *καυτηριαζω*, from *καυτηρ*, a burning or branding iron, from *καιω*, to burn.]

To burn or sear with fire or a hot iron, as morbid flesh.

CAU'TER-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Burnt or scared with a hot iron.

CAU'TER-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Burning, as with a hot iron.

CAU'TER-IZ-ING, n. The act of burning, as with a hot iron.

CAU'TER-Y, n. [Gr. *καυτηριον*; L. *cauterium*. See CAUTERIZE.]

A burning or searing, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron, or by caustic medicines that burn, corrode, or destroy any solid part of an animal body. The burning by a hot iron is called *actual* cautery; that by caustic medicines, *potential* cautery.

CAU'TION, n. [L. *cautio*; Fr. *caution*; Sp. *cacion*; from L. *caveo*, to take care. See Class Gb, No. 3, 52, 53, 83. The sense of *caveo* is probably to retire, or to stop, check, or hold.]

1. Provident care; prudence in regard to danger; warness, consisting in a careful attention to the probable effects of a measure, and a judicious course of conduct to avoid evils and the arts of designing men.

Caution is the armor to defend us against imposition and the attacks of evil.

2. Security for, nearly the sense of the French *caution*, bail.

The parliament would give his majesty sufficient caution that the war should be prosecuted. *Clarendon.*

3. Provision or security against; measures taken for security; as, the rules and *cautions* of government.

4. Precept; advice; injunction; warning; exhortation, intended as security or guard against evil.

5. *Vulgarly*, a warning, or reason for caution; as, the manner he beat him was a *caution*.

CAU'TION, v. t. To give notice of danger; to warn; to exhort to take heed.

You *cautioned* me against their charms. *Swift.*

CAU'TION-A-RY, a. Containing caution, or warning to avoid danger; as, *cautionary* advice.

2. Given as a pledge or in security; as, a *cautionary* town.

CAU'TION-ED, *pp.* Warned; previously admonished.

CAU'TION-ER, n. In *Scots law*, the person who is bound for another to the performance of an obligation.

CAU'TION-ING, *ppr.* Warning; giving previous notice of danger.

CAU'TION-RY, n. In *Scots law*, the act of giving security for another, or the obligation by which one person becomes engaged as security for another, that he shall pay a sum of money or perform a deed. *Encyc.*

CAU'TIOUS, a. Wary; watchful; careful to avoid evils; attentive to examine probable effects and consequences of measures, with a view to avoid danger or misfortune; prudent; circumspect.

CAU'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* With caution; in a wary, scrupulous manner.

CAU'TIOUS-NESS, n. The quality of being cautious; watchfulness; provident care; circumspection; prudence with regard to danger. *Addison.*

CAV'AL-CADE, n. [Fr. *cavalcade*; Sp. *cabalgada*; It. *cavalcata*. See CAVALRY.]

A procession of persons on horseback; a formal, pompous march of horsemen and equipage, by way of parade, or to grace a triumph, the public entry of a person of distinction, &c.

CAV-A-LIER', n. [Fr. See CAVALRY.] A horseman, especially an armed horseman; a knight.

2. A gay, sprightly, military man.

3. The appellation of the party of King Charles I. *Swift.*

4. In *fortification*, an elevation of earth, situated ordinarily at the gorge of a bastion, bordered with a parapet, with embrasures. *Encyc.*

5. In *the manege*, one who understands horsemanship, one skilled in the art of riding.

CAV-A-LIER', a. Gay; sprightly; warlike; brave; generous. [*Obs.*]

2. Haughty; disdainful.

3. Pertaining to the cavaliers, or party of Charles I.

CAV-A-LIER'ISM, n. The practice or principles of cavaliers. *Scott.*

CAV-A-LIER'LY, *adv.* Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully *Warburton.*

CAV-A-LIER'NESS, n. Haughtiness; a disdainful manner.

CAV'AL-RY, n. [Fr. *cavalerie*, from *cavalier*, a horseman, and this from *cheval*, a horse, whence *cavalcade*, It. *cavallo*, a horse, *cavaliere*, *cavalcata*; Sp. *caballo*, *caballero*, *cabalgada*, from L. *caballus*, a horse; Ir. *capall* and *peall*; Russ. *kobila*, a mare; Gr. *καβαλλης*, a pack-horse.]

A body of military troops on horses; a general term, including light-horse, dragoons, and other bodies of men, serving on horseback. *Encyc.*

CA'VATE, v. t. [L. *cavo*, to make hollow.]

To dig out and make hollow; but superseded by EXCAVATE.

CA'VA-TED, *pp.* Made hollow.

CAV-A-TI'NA, (kav-a-tē'nä,) n. [It.] In *music*, a short air, without a return or second part, which is sometimes relieved by recitative. *Busby.*

CA'VA-TING, *ppr.* Making hollow.

CA-VA'TION, (ka-vā'shun,) n. [L. *cavo*, to hollow.] In *architecture*, the underdigging or hollowing of the earth, for the foundation of a building, or for cellarage, allowed to be the sixth part of the hight of the building. *Johnson. Bailey.*

CAVE, n. [Fr. *cave*; L. *cavea*; Sp. *cueva*; It. *cava*; Arm. *caff*, or *cau*; W. *ogov*; Hindoo, *gopa*; Ar. قاب *kauba*, to dig out or excavate, or جاف *gaufa*, to be hollow. Class Gb, No. 8, 71.]

A hollow place in the earth; a subterraneous cavern; a den. This may be natural or artificial. The primitive inhabitants of the earth, in many countries, lived in caves; and the present inhabitants of some parts of the earth, especially in the high northern latitudes, occupy caves, particularly in winter.

Lot dwelt in a *cave*, he and his daughters. — Gen. xix.

Caves were also used for the burial of the dead.

Abraham buried Sarah in the *cave* of the field of Machpelah. — Gen. xxiii.

Bacon applies the word to the ear; "the *cave* of the ear," but this application is unusual.

CAVE, v. t. To make hollow. *Spenser.*

CAVE, v. i. To dwell in a cave. *Shak.*

To cave in; to fall in and leave a hollow, as earth on the side of a well or pit. When, in digging into the earth, the side is excavated by a falling of a quantity of earth, it is said to *cave in*. *Forby.*

CA'VE-A, n. [L.] In *ancient architecture*, a term applied to the dens or stables for wild beasts, under the seats and around the arches of an amphitheater. *Elmes.*

CA'VE-AT, n. [L. *caveat*, let him beware, from *caveo*.]

1. In *law*, a process in a court, especially in a spiritual court, to stop proceedings, as to stop the proving of a will; also, to prevent the institution of a clerk to a benefice. *Blackstone.*

In *America*, it is used in courts of common law. *Cranch's Reports.*

2. Intimation of caution; hint; warning; admonition

3. In *the patent laws of the United States*, a description of some invention, designed to be patented, lodged in the office before the patent right is taken out. It operates as a bar to applications, respecting the same invention, from any other quarter.

CA'VE-AT, v. t. To enter a caveat. *Judge Innes, Cranch's Reports.*

CA'VE-AT EMP'TOR. Let the purchaser beware; that is, let him examine the quality of what he buys, since the risk lies with him. *Bouvier.*

CA'VE-A-TING, n. In *fencing*, is the shifting the sword from one side of that of your adversary to the other. *Encyc.*

CA'VE-A-TOR, n. One who enters a caveat. *Judge Innes, Cranch's Reports.*

CAV'ERN, n. [L. *caverna*; Sp Port. and It. *id.* This word seems to be composed of *cavus*, and the Sax. *ern*, a secret place. See TAVERN and BARN.]

A deep, hollow place in the earth. In general, it differs from *cave* in greater depth, and in being applied most usually to natural hollows or chasms.

Earth with its *caverns* dark and deep. *Watts.*

CAV'ERN-ED, a. Full of caverns or deep chasms; having caverns.

2. Inhabiting a cavern. *Pope.*

CAV'ERN-OUS, a. [L. *cavernosus*.] Hollow; full of caverns; filled with small cavities. *Woodward.*

[Faber uses *cavernal*, which is less regularly formed.]

CA-VERN'U-LOUS, a. [L. *cavernula*.] Full of little cavities; as, *cavernulous* metal. *Black.*

CA VET'TO, n. [from It. *cavo*.] In *architecture*, a hollowed molding, whose profile is the quadrant of a circle, used principally in cornices. *Gwilt.*

CAV'E-ZON, CAV'ES-SON, n. [Fr. *carçon*, or *caresson*; It. *cavezzone*, a muzzle for a horse, from *cavare*, to draw.]

A sort of nose-band, of iron, leather, or wood, sometimes flat, and sometimes hollow or twisted, which is put on the nose of a horse to wring it, and thus to forward the suppling and breaking of him. *Farrier's Dict.*

CA-VIARE, (ka-veer',) CAV'I-AR, (kav'e-är,) n. [Sp. *cabial*; It. *caviale*; Ar. خبيار *khabiar*. The Arabic verb خبر *khabara*, from which this word is formed, signifies to try, to strain, or press, and to season with fat. It may coincide with the Gr. πειραω, L. *experior*.]

The roes of certain large fish, prepared and salted. The best is made from the roes of the sterlet, sturgeon, sevruga, and beluga, caught in the lakes or rivers of Russia. The roes are put into a bag with a strong brine, and pressed by wringing, and then dried and put in casks or into cisterns, perforated at bottom, where they are pressed by heavy weights. The poorest sort is trodden with the feet. *Tooke.*

Caviare was considered as a delicacy, by some, in Shakspeare's time, but not relished by most. Hence Hamlet says of a certain play, "'Twas *caviare* to the general," i. e. to the common people, who could not relish or understand it.

CAV'I-CORN, n. [L. *cavus* and *cornu*.] A ruminant animal having the horns hollowed like a sheath, and planted on a bony process of the front, as the antelope.

CAV'IL, v. i. [Sp. *cavilar*; Port. *cavillar*; It. *cavillare*; L. *cavillor*; D. *kibbelen*; Oriental כבל; Ch. to cry out or complain; Syr. to accuse, oppose, censure.]

1. To raise captious and frivolous objections; to find fault without good reason; followed by *at*.

It is better to reason than to *cavil*. *Anon.*

2. To advance futile objections, or to frame sophisms, for the sake of victory in an argument.

CAV'IL, v. t. To receive or treat with objections.

Will thou enjoy the good,
Then *cavil* the conditions? *Milton.*

[*Not usual.*]

CAV'IL, n. False or frivolous objections; also, a fallacious kind of reason, bearing some resemblance to truth, advanced for the sake of victory. *Johnson. Encyc.*

CAV'IL-ER, n. One who cavils; one who is apt to raise captious objections; a captious disputant. *Allison.*

CAV'IL-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Raising frivolous objections.

CAV'IL-ING, n. The raising of frivolous objections.

CAV'IL-ING-LY, *adv.* In a caviling manner. *Sherwood.*

CAV-IL-LA'TION, n. [L. *cavillatio*.] The act or practice of *cavling*, or raising frivolous objections. *Hooker.*

CAV'IL-OUS, a. Captious; unfair in argument; apt to object without good reason. *Ayliffe.*

CAV'IL-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a cavilous manner; captiously. *Milton.*

CAV'IL-OUS-NESS, n. Captiousness; disposition or aptitude to raise frivolous objections.

CAV'IN, n. [Fr., from L. *cavus*, hollow.]

In *the military art*, a hollow way, or natural hollow, adapted to cover troops, and facilitate their approach to a place. *Johnson. Bailey.*

CAV'I-TY, n. [L. *cavitas*; Fr. *cavité*; from L. *cavus*, hollow.]

A hollow place; hollowness; an opening; as, the *cavity* of the mouth or throat. [*This is a word of very general signification.*]

CAV'O-LIN-ITE, n. [from *Cavolini*, a Neapolitan naturalist.]

A variety of Nepheline, which see.

CAV'VY, n. A genus of quadrupeds, embracing the

Guinea pig, holding a middle place between the murine and leporine tribes. *Encyc.*

CAW, *v. i.* [Probably from the sound; Sax. *ceo*, a crow or a jay.]

To cry like a crow, rook, or raven.

CAWK, CAUK, *n.* A name given by miners to an opaque, massive, or compact variety of sulphate of baryta.

CAWK'Y, *a.* Pertaining to cawk; like cawk. *Woodward.*

CAW-ING, *n.* The cry of the crow, rook, or raven.

CAX'ON, *n.* [Sp. *caxa*, *caxon.*] A chest of ores of any metal that has been burnt, ground, and washed, and is ready to be refined. *Chalmers.*

CAY-ENNE' PEP'PER, *n.* A very pungent pepper, the produce of some species of Capsicum.

CAY'MAN, *n.* An animal of the genus Lacerta, found in the West Indies; the alligator.

CA-ZIC', CA-ZIQUE', (ka-zeek',) *n.* The title of a king or chief, among several tribes of Indians in America.

CEASE, *v. i.* [Fr. *cesser*; Sp. *cesar*; Port. *cessar*; It. *cessare*; L. *cesso.*]

1. To stop moving, acting, or speaking; to leave off; to give over; followed by *from* before a noun.

It is an honor for a man to *cease from* strife.—Prov. xx.

2. To fail; to be wanting.

The poor shall never *cease* out of the land.—Deut. xv.

3. To stop; to be at an end; as, the wonder *ceases*; the storm has *ceased.*

4. To be forgotten.

I would make the remembrance of them to *cease.*—Deut. xxxii.

5. To abstain; as, *cease* from anger. *Ps.* xxxvii.

To cease from labor, is to rest; *to cease from strife*, is to be quiet; but in such phrases the sense of *cease* is not varied.

CEASE, *v. t.* To put a stop to; to put an end to.

Cease this impious rage. *Milton.*

[*But in this use the phrase is generally elliptical.*]

CEASE, *n.* Extinction. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

CEAS'ED, (seest,) *pp.* Stopped; ended.

CEASE'LESS, *a.* Without a stop or pause; incessant; continual; without intermission.

All these with *ceaseless* praise his works behold. *Milton.*

2. Endless; enduring forever; as, the *ceaseless* joys of heaven.

CEASE'LESS-LY, *adv.* Incessantly; perpetually. *Donne.*

CEAS'ING, *ppr.* Stopping; ending; desisting; failing.

CEAS'ING, *n.* Cessation; stop; intermission.

CEC-CHIN', (che-keen', *n.* A coin of Italy and Barbary. [See ZECHIN.]

CE'CI-TY, *n.* [L. *cæcitas*, from *cæcus*, blind.] Blindness. *Brown.*

CE-CO'TIEN-CY, *n.* Tendency to blindness.

CE'DAR, *n.* [L. *cedrus*; Fr. *cedre*; Sp. and It. *cedro*; from Gr. κέδρος; Syr. ; Heb. קדר *kadar*, to be dark.]

A tree. This name is given to different species of the Juniper, and to a species of Pinus. The latter is that which is mentioned in Scripture. It is an evergreen, grows to a great size, and is remarkable for its durability.

CE'DAR-ED, *a.* Covered or furnished with cedars.

CE'DAR-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a cedar. *B. Jonson.*

CE'DARN, *a.* Pertaining to the cedar. *Milton.*

CEDE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ceder*; Sp. and Port. *ceder*; It. *cedere*; L. *cedo*; W. *gadu*, *gadaw*; Eng. to *quit.* (See QUIT and CONCEDE.) This coincides also with the Gr. χαζω, χαδ ν.]

1. To yield; to surrender; to give up; to resign; as, to *cede* a fortress, a province, or country, by treaty. This word is appropriately used to denote the relinquishment of a conquered city, fortress, or territory, to the former sovereign or proprietor.

2. To relinquish and grant; as, to *cede* all claims to a disputed right or territory.

The people must *cede* to the government some of their natural rights. *Jay.*

CED'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Yielded; surrendered; given up.

CE-DIL'LA, *n.* A mark used on the French *c*, [thus *ç*,] to show that it is to be sounded like *s.*

CED'ING, *ppr.* Yielding; giving up.

CE'DRAT, *n.* A species of citron-tree. *Pallas. Tooke.*

CE'DRINE, (se'drin,) *a.* Belonging to cedar.

CE'DRY, *a.* Having the color or properties of cedar.

CED'ULE, *n.* A scroll; a writing. *Cotgrave.*

CED'U-OUS, *a.* Fit to be felled. *Evelyn.*

CEIL, *v. t.* [Sp. *cielo*, heaven, a roof or ceiling; It. *cielo*; Fr. *ciel*, heaven, a canopy, a tester; L. *cælum.* Qu. Gr. κοιλος. This word indicates its original application to vaulted buildings, without divisions into stories; such as many of the public edifices in Europe, but which are rarely seen in America.]

To overlay or cover the inner roof of a building; or to cover the top or roof of a room.

And the greater house he *ceiled* with fir-tree.—2 Chron. ld.

CEIL'ED, (seeld,) *pp.* or *a.* Overlaid with timber, or with plastering.

CEIL'ING, *ppr.* Covering the top of a room or building.

CEIL'ING, *n.* The upper horizontal or curved surface of an apartment, opposite the floor. It may be of boards, or of lath and plastering. Hence *ceiling* is used for the upper part of a room.

2. In *ship-building*, the inside planks of a ship.

CEIL'ING-ED, *a.* Furnished with a ceiling. *Wordsworth.*

CEL'AN-DINE, *n.* [D. *celedonie*; It. *celidonia*; L. *chelidonia*; Gr. χελιδονιον, from χελιδών, a swallow.]

A plant, swallow-wort, horned or prickly poppy, growing on old walls, among rubbish, and in waste places. The *lesser celandine* is called *pile-wort*, a species of Ranunculus. The name is also given to the Bocconia, a plant of the West Indies, called the *greater tree-celandine.* The true orthography would be CHELIDINE. *Coxe. Fam. of Plants.*

CEL'A-TURE, *n.* [L. *celatura*, from *celo*, to engrave or emboss.]

1. The act or art of engraving or embossing.

2. That which is engraved. *Hakewill.*

CEL'E-BRANT, *n.* One who performs a public religious rite; applied particularly to the officiating priest in the Roman Catholic church.

CEL'E-BRATE, *v. t.* [Ir. *ceileabradh*; Fr. *célébrer*; Sp. and Port. *celebrar*; It. *celebrare*; L. *celebro*, from *celeber*, famous. The Russ. has *slavlyu.* Qu. the root of Gr. κλεεω.]

1. To praise; to extol; to commend; to give praise to; to make famous; as, to *celebrate* the name of the Most High.

The grave cannot *celebrate* thee.—Is. xxxvii.

2. To distinguish by solemn rites; to keep holy.

From even to even shall ye *celebrate* your Sabbath.—Lev. xxiii.

3. To honor or distinguish by ceremonies and marks of joy and respect; as, to *celebrate* the birthday of Washington; to *celebrate* a marriage.

4. To mention in a solemn manner, whether of joy or sorrow. *Johnson.*

CEL'E-BRA-TED, *pp.* Praised; extolled; honored.

2. *a.* Having celebrity; distinguished; well-known.

CEL'E-BRA-TING, *ppr.* Praising; honoring.

CEL-E-BRA'TION, *n.* Solemn performance; a distinguishing by solemn rites; as, the *celebration* of a marriage, or of a religious festival.

2. A distinguishing by ceremonies, or by marks of joy or respect; as, the *celebration* of a birthday, or other anniversary.

3. Praise; renown; honor or distinction bestowed, whether by songs, eulogies, or rites and ceremonies. *Clarendon.*

CEL'E-BRA-TOR, *n.* One who celebrates. *Boyle.*

CE-LE'BRI-OUS, *a.* Famous; renowned. [*Little used.*] *Grew.*

CE-LE'BRI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With praise or renown. [*Little used.*]

CE-LE'BRI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Fame; renown. [*Little used.*]

CE-LEB'RI-TY, *n.* [L. *celebritas.*] Fame; renown; the distinction or honor publicly bestowed on a nation or person, on character or exploits; the distinction bestowed on whatever is great or remarkable, and manifested by praises or eulogies; as, the *celebrity* of the duke of Wellington; the *celebrity* of Homer, or of the Iliad.

England acquired *celebrity* from the triumphs of Marlborough. *T. Dawes.*

2. Public and splendid transaction; as, the *celebrity* of a marriage. In this sense, as used by Bacon, we now use *celebration.*

CEL'E-RI. See CELERY.

CE-LE'RI-AC, *n.* A variety of celery, called also the *turnip-rooted celery.* [See CELERY.]

CE-LER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *celeritas*; Fr. *celerité*; Sp. *celeridad*; It. *celerità*, from L. *celer*, swift; Oriental לפ, swift, light; Gr. κελλω.]

1. Rapidity in motion; swiftness; speed; applied most generally to bodies moving on or near the earth; as, the *celerity* of a horse, or of a fowl. We speak of the *velocity* of sound or of light, or of a planet in its orbit. This distinction, however, is not general, nor can the different uses of the two words be precisely defined. We apply *celerity* rather than *velocity* to *thought*; but there seems to be no reason, except usage, why the two words should not be synonymous.

2. An affection of motion by which a movable body runs through a given space in a given time. *Encyc.*

CEL'E-RY, *n.* [Fr. *celeri*; D. *seldery*; G. *selleri*; Gr. σελινον.]

A plant, a species of Apium, cultivated for the table.

CE-LES'TIAL, (se-lest'yal,) *a.* [L. *cælestis*, from *cælum*, *cælum*, heaven.]

1. Heavenly; belonging or relating to heaven; dwelling in heaven; as, *celestial* spirits; *celestial* joys. Hence the word conveys the idea of superior excellence, delight, purity, &c. *Dryden.*

2. Belonging to the upper regions, or visible heaven; as, *celestial* signs; the *celestial* globe.

3. Descending from heaven; as, a suit of *celestial* armor. *Pope.*

CE-LES'TIAL, *n.* An inhabitant of heaven. *Pope.*

CE-LES'TIAL-IZE, (se-lest'yal-ize,) *v. t.* To make celestial.

CE-LES'TIAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made celestial. *Qu. Rev.*

CE-LES'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In a heavenly or transporting manner.

CE-LES'TI-FI-ED, *pp.* Made heavenlike.

CE-LES'TI-FY, *v. t.* To communicate something of a heavenly nature to any thing. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

CE-LES'TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making heavenlike.

CEL'ES-TIN, CEL'ES-TINE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, native sulphate of strontian, a mineral so named from its occasional delicate blue color. *Ure.*

CEL'ES-TINS, *n. pl.* A religious order, founded by Celestin V. in the 13th century. They have ninety-six convents in Italy, and twenty-one in France. They rise two hours after midnight to say matins. They eat no flesh except when sick, and fast often. Their habit is a white gown, a capuche, and a black scapulary. *Encyc.*

CE'LI-AC, *a.* [L. *caliacus*; Gr. κοιλιακος, from κοιλια, the belly.]

Pertaining to the lower belly, or intestines. *Arbuthnot.*

CE-LIB'A-CY or CEL'I-BA-CY, *n.* [L. *cælebs*, an unmarried person; *cælibatus*, a single life.]

An unmarried state; a single life. It is most frequently, if not always, applied to males, or to a voluntary single life.

They look on *celibacy* as an accursed state. *Spectator.*

CEL'I-BATE, *n.* A single life; celibacy; chiefly used when speaking of the single life of the Roman Catholic clergy. *Encyc.*

2. A person who is unmarried. *Rich. Dict.*

CEL-ID-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* A description of apparent spots on the disk of the sun, or on planets.

CELL, *n.* [L. *cella*; Ir. *ceall*; Sp. *celda*; Port. and It. *cella*; D. *kelder*, a cellar; G. *keller*; Sw. *kellare*; Dan. *kelder*; W. *cell.* It has the elements of the L. *celo*, to conceal, and of the English *hold.*]

1. A small or close apartment, as in a prison, or a bath.

2. A cottage; a cave; a small or mean place of residence. *Prior.*

3. A small cavity or hollow place, variously applied; as, the *cells* of the brain; the *cells* of a honeycomb, &c.

4. In *botany*, a hollow place in a pericarp, particularly in a capsule, in which seeds are lodged. According to the number of these cells, pericarps are called *unilocular*, *bilocular*, *trilocular*, &c. *Martyn.*

5. In *anatomy*, a little bag, or bladder, containing fluid or other matter; as, the *adipose cells*, containing fat *Encyc.*

6. A religious house. *Chaucer.*

7. In *ancient architecture*, the *cell*, or *cella*, was the part of a temple within the walls.

CEL'LAR, *n.* [L. *cellarium.* See CELL.]

A room under a house or other building, used as a repository of liquors, provisions, and other stores for a family.

CEL'LAR-AGE, *n.* The room for a cellar; a cellar, or cellars.

2. Charge for storage in a cellar. *Smart.*

CEL-LA-RET', *n.* A case of cabinet work, for holding bottles of liquors.

CEL'LAR-IST, CEL'LAR-ER, *n.* An officer in a monastery who has the care of the cellar, or the charge of procuring and keeping the provisions; also, an officer in chapters, who has the care of the temporals, and particularly of distributing bread, wine, and money to canons, on account of their attendance in the choir. *Encyc.*

CEL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cella*, and *fero*, to bear.]

Bearing or producing cells. *Encyc.*

CEL'LU-LAR, *a.* [L. *cellula*, a little *cell.*]

Consisting of cells, or containing cells. *Kirwan.*

The *cellular membrane* or *tissue*, in *animal bodies*, is composed of an infinite number of minute cells, communicating with each other. It invests every fiber, and seems to be the medium of connection between all parts of the body. The cells serve as reservoirs for fat. *Encyc.*

Cellular tissue; in *plants*, that kind of elementary organic matter which answers to the flesh in animals. It is found in all plants, and often, as in mosses, constitutes their entire substance. *P. Cyc.*

CEL'LU-LAR, *n.* A plant having no spiral vessels, and which is flowerless. *Lindley.*

CEL'LU-LA-TED, *a.* Formed with cells. *Caldwell.*

CEL'LULE, *n.* A small cell.

CEL-LU-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cellula*, a little cell, and *fero*, to bear.]

Bearing or producing little cells. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

CEL'LU-LOSE, *a.* Containing cells.

CELS'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *celsitudo.*]

Hight; elevation. *Chaucer.*

CELT, *n.* One of the primitive inhabitants of the south of Europe. [See CELTIC.]

CELT-I-BE'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Celtiberia and

its inhabitants, the Celtiberi, or Celts of the Iberus, a river in Spain.

CEL-T-I-BĒ'RI-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of Celtiberia.

CELT'IC, *a.* [W. *celt*, a covert or shelter; *celtiad*, one that dwells in a covert, an inhabitant of the forest, a Celt; *celu*, to conceal, L. *celo*; Gr. Κελτοι, Celts.]

Pertaining to the primitive inhabitants of the south and west of Europe, or to the early inhabitants of Italy, Gaul, Spain, and Britain. We say, *Celtic* nations; *Celtic* customs; *Celtic* origin.

CELT'IC, *n.* The language of the Celts.

CELT'I-CISM, *n.* The manners and customs of the Celts. *Warton.*

CELT'IS, *n.* The nettle-tree, a genus of several species, among which are the Australis, or Southern, a native of Africa and the south of Europe; the Oriental, growing in Armenia and Taurica, and the Western, growing in Virginia. *Encyc. Tooke.*

CEM'ENT, *n.* [L. *cementum*; Fr. *ciment*. Arm. *cimant*. Sp. *cimento*, the groundwork of a building; It. *cimento*, an essay or experiment.]

1. Any glutinous or other substance capable of uniting bodies in close cohesion, as mortar, glue, solder, &c. In *building*, cement denotes a stronger kind of mortar than that which is ordinarily used. *Encyc.*

2. Bond of union; that which unites firmly, as persons in friendship, or men in society.

3. Powders or pastes, surrounding bodies in pots and crucibles, for chemical purposes.

This word is pronounced *ce-ment'* by Brande and Smart.

CE-MENT', *v. t.* To unite by the application of glutinous substances, by mortar which hardens, or other matter that produces cohesion of bodies.

2. To unite firmly or closely; as, to *cement* all parts of the community; to *cement* friendship.

CE-MENT', *v. i.* To unite or become solid, to unite and coalesce. *Sharp.*

CEM-ENT-A'TION, *n.* The act of cementing; the act of uniting by a suitable substance.

2. In *chemistry*, a process which consists in surrounding a solid body with the powder of other substances, and heating the whole to redness. Iron is thus converted into steel, glass into porcelain, &c. *Brande*

CE-MENT'A-TO-RY, *a.* Cementing; having the quality of uniting firmly. *Encyc.*

CE-MENT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* United by cement; changed by cement, firmly united; consolidated

CE-MENT'ER, *n.* The person or thing that cements.

CE-MENT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uniting by cement; changing by means of a cement; uniting closely, consolidating.

CEM-EN-TI'TIOUS, (sem-en-tish'us,) *a.* Having the quality of cementing. *Forsyth.* Uniting as cement, conglutinating; tending to unite or consolidate.

CEM'E-TER-Y, *n.* [L. *cœmeterium*; Gr. κοιμητηριον, from κοιμαω, to sleep.]

A place where the dead bodies of human beings are buried. *Addison.*

CEN'A-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *cœnatorius*, from *cœna*, supper, *cœno*, to sup.]

Pertaining or relating to supper. *Brown.*

CEN'O-BITE, *n.* [Gr. κοινος, βιοτης, a community, from κοινος, common, and βιος, life, βιοω, to live.]

One of a religious order, who live in a convent, or in community; in opposition to an anchoret, or hermit, who lives in solitude. *Encyc.*

CEN-O-BIT'IC, CEN-O-BIT'IC-AL, *a.* Living in community, as men belonging to a convent. *Stillingfleet.*

CE'NO-BY, *n.* A place where persons live in community. *Buck.*

CEN'O-TAPH, (sen'o taf,) *n.* [Gr. κενοταφιον, from κενος, empty, and ταφος, a tomb.]

An empty tomb erected in honor of some deceased person, a monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere. *Johnson. Encyc.*

CENSE, (sens,) *n.* [L. *census*, a valuation, a registering, a tax, *censeo*, to enroll, to tax. Qu. Ch. כסס, to impose a fine.]

1. A public rate or tax. *Bacon.*

2. Condition, rank. [*Obs.*] *B Jonson*

CENSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *encenser*. See INCENSE.]

To perfume with odors from burning substances. *Dryden.*

CENS'ER, *n.* [Fr. *encensoir*; Sp. *incensario*; It. *incensiere*. See INCENSE.]

A vase or pan in which incense is burned. Among *the Jews*, a kind of chafing dish, covered by a dome, and suspended by a chain, used to offer perfumes in sacrifices. *Encyc.*

CENS'ING, *ppr.* Perfuming with odors.

CEN'SION, (sen'shun,) *n.* [L. *censio*. See CENSE.]

A rate, tax, or assessment. *J. Hall.*

CEN'SOR, *n.* [L. *censor*. See CENSE.]

1. An officer in ancient Rome, whose business was to register the effects of the citizens, to impose taxes according to the property which each man possessed, and to inspect the manners of the citizens, with power to censure vice and immorality by inflicting a public mark of ignominy on the offender.

2. One who is empowered to examine all manuscripts and books, before they are committed to the press, and to see that they contain nothing heretical or immoral. *Encyc.*

3. One who is given to censure. *Dryden.*

CEN-SŌ'RI-AL, CEN-SŌ'RI-AN, *a.* Belonging to a censor, or to the correction of public morals, as, *censorial* power.

2. Full of censure. [More properly CENSORIOUS.]

CEN-SŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* Addicted to censure, apt to blame or condemn; severe in making remarks on others, or on their writings or manners, often implying ill-nature, illiberality, or uncharitableness, as, a *censorious* critic.

2. Implying or expressing censure; as, *censorious* remarks.

CEN-SŌ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a censorious manner.

CEN-SŌ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to blame and condemn; the habit of censuring or reproaching.

2. The quality of being censorious. [*Taylor.*

CEN'SOR-LIKE, *a.* Censorious

CEN'SOR-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of a censor; the time during which a censor holds his office.

CEN'SU-AL, (sen'shu-al,) *a.* [L. *censualis.*]

Relating to, or containing a census, liable to be rated. *Whitaker. Encyc.*

CEN'SUR-A-BLE, *a.* [See CENSURE.] Worthy of censure; blamable; culpable, reprehensible, faulty, as, a *censurable* person, or *censurable* conduct.

CEN'SUR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Blamableness, fitness to be censured. *Whitlock.*

CEN'SUR-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner worthy of blame.

CEN'SURE, (sen'shur,) *n.* [L. *censura*; Fr. *censure*; Sp. Port. and It. *censura*; from L. *censeo*, *censor*.]

1. An estimate or judgment without implying disapprobation [*Obs.*] *Burnet.*

2. The act of blaming or finding fault and condemning as wrong, applicable to the moral conduct, or to the works of men. When applied to persons, it is nearly equivalent to blame, reproof, reprehension, reprimand. It is an expression of disapprobation, which often implies reproof

3. Judicial sentence; judgment that condemns. An ecclesiastical *censure* is a sentence of condemnation, or penalty inflicted on a member of a church for bad conduct, by which he is deprived of the communion of the church, or prohibited from executing the sacerdotal office. *Encyc.*

CEN'SURE, (sen'shur,) *v. t.* [Fr. *censurer*; Sp. *censurar*.]

To find fault with and condemn as wrong, to blame, to express disapprobation of; as, to *censure* a man, or his manners, or his writings.

We laugh at vanity oftener than we *censure* pride *Buckminster*

2. To condemn by a judicial sentence, as in ecclesiastical affairs.

3. To estimate. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

CEN'SURE, *v. i.* To judge. [*Not in use.*]

CEN'SUR-ED, (sen'shurd,) *pp.* Blamed, reproved, condemned.

CEN'SUR-ING, *ppr.* Blaming; finding fault with.

CEN'SUR-ING, *n.* A blaming; reproach.

CEN'SUS, *n.* [L. from *censeo* See CENSE.]

1. In *ancient Rome*, an authentic declaration made before the *censors*, by the citizens, of their names and places of abode. This declaration was registered, and contained an enumeration of all their lands and estates, their quantity and quality, with the wives, children, domestics, tenants, and slaves, of each citizen. Hence the word signifies this enumeration or register, a man's whole substance, and the tax imposed according to each man's property.

2. In *the United States of America*, an enumeration of the inhabitants of all the States, taken by order of the congress, to furnish the rule of apportioning the representation among the States, and the number of representatives to which each State is entitled in the congress; also, an enumeration of the inhabitants of a State, taken by order of its legislature.

CENT, *n.* [Fr. *cent*; Sp. *ciento*; Port. *cento*. It. *cento*; from L. *centum*, formed on the Celtic, W. *cant*, Arm. *cant*, Corn. *kans*. The Welsh *cant* signifies a circle, hoop, wheel, or rim, a wattled fence round a yard or corn-floor, hence a complete circle, a hundred. It is probable that the Teutonic and Gothic *hund*, in *hundred*, is the same word. Ar. هند *kandon*, a hundred, and the same root gives *India*, *Hindu*. See HUNDRED.]

1. A hundred. In commerce, *per cent.* denotes a certain rate by the hundred; as *ten per cent.* is *ten in the hundred*, whether profit or loss. This rate is called *percentage*.

2. In *the United States of America*, a copper coin whose value is the hundredth part of a dollar.

CENT'AGE, *n.* Rate by the cent or hundred.

CEN'TAUR, *n.* [L. *centaurus*; Gr. κενταυρος. Qu. κεντεω, to spur, and ταυρος, a bull.]

1. In *mythology*, a fabulous being, supposed to be half man and half horse. It has been supposed that this fancied monster originated among the Lapithæ, a tribe in Thessaly, who first invented the art of breaking horses. But the origin of the fable and of the name is doubtful.

2. A constellation of the southern hemisphere. *Encyc.*

CEN'TAUR-IZE, *v. i.* To perform the acts of, or to be like, centaur; to be a man, and act like a brute. *Young.*

CEN'TAUR-LIKE, *a.* Having the appearance of a centaur *Sidney.*

CEN'TAU-RY, *n.* [L. *centaurea*; Gr. κενταυριον.]

The popular name of various plants. The *lesser centaury* is a species of Erythræa.

CEN'TE-NA'RI-AN, *n.* A person a hundred years old.

CEN'TE-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *centenarius*, from *centum*, a hundred.]

The number of a hundred, as, a *centenary* of years

CEN'TE-NA-RY, *a.* Relating to a hundred, consisting of a hundred

CEN-TEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *centum*, a hundred, and *annus*, a year.]

1. Consisting of a hundred years, or completing that term *Mason.*

2. Pertaining to a hundred years.

3. Happening every hundred years.

CEN'TER, CEN'TRE, *n.* [Gr. κεντρον, a point, goad, or spur, from κεντεω, to prick, L. *centrum*, Fr. *centre*; Sp. *centro*. Port. and It. *id.*]

1. A point equally distant from the extremities of a line, figure, or body; the middle point or place of any thing

2. The middle or central object. In an *army*, the body of troops occupying the place in the line between the wings. In a *fleet*, the division between the van and rear of the line of battle, and between the weather division and lee, in the order of sailing.

3. A single body or house. [*Mar. Dic.*

These institutions collected all authority into one center, kings, nobles, and people. *J. Adams.*

Center of gravity: in *mechanics*, the point about which all the parts of a body exactly balance each other, so that when that point is supported, the whole body is supported. *D Olmsted.*

Center of motion, the point which remains at rest, while all the other parts of a body move round it. *Barlow.*

CEN'TER, CEN'TRE, *v. t.* To place on a center; to fix on a central point. *Milton.*

2. To collect to a point.

Thy joys are centered all in me alone. *Prior.*

CEN'TER, CEN'TRE, *v. i.* To be collected to a point.

Our hopes must center on ourselves alone. *Dryden.*

2. To be collected to a point, to rest on.

3. To be placed in the middle *Milton.*

CEN'TER-BIT, CEN'TRE-BIT, *n.* An instrument turning on a center, for boring circular holes.

CEN'TER-ED, CEN'TRED, *pp* Collected to a point or center, fixed on a central point.

CEN'TER-ING, CEN'TRING, *ppr* Placing on the center; collecting to a point

CEN'TER-ING, *n* In *architecture*, the temporary woodwork or framing on which any vaulted work is constructed. *Gwilt.*

CEN-TES'I-MAL, *a.* [L. *centesimus*, from *centum*, a hundred.]

The hundredth. As a noun, the next step of progression after decimal in the arithmetic of fractions. *Johnson.*

CEN-TES-I-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *centesimus*, supra.]

A military punishment for desertion, mutiny, or the like, where one person in a hundred is selected for execution. *Encyc.*

CEN'TES-M, *n.* [L. *centesimus.*]

The hundredth part of an integer or thing. [*Not used.*] *Bailey.*

CEN-TI-CIP'IT-OUS, *a.* Having a hundred heads.

CEN-TIF'I-DOUS, *a.* Divided into a hundred parts.

CEN-TI-FO'LI-OUS, *a.* [L. *centum*, a hundred, and *folium*, a leaf.]

Having a hundred leaves. *Bailey. Johnson.*

CEN'TI-GRADE, *a.* [L. *centum*, a hundred, and *gradus*, a degree.]

Consisting of a hundred degrees; graduated into a hundred divisions or equal parts.

Centigrade thermometer: a thermometer having the distance between the freezing and boiling points of water divided into 100 degrees.

CEN'TI-GRAMME, *n.* [L. *centum* and *gram.*]

In *French measure*, the hundredth part of a gramme. [See GRAM.]

CEN-TIL'I-TER, CEN'TI-LI-TRE, *n.* [L. *centum*, and Fr. *litre*, or *litron.*]

The hundredth part of a *litre*, a little more than 6-10 of a cubic inch.

CEN-TIL'O-QUY, *n.* [L. *centum* and *loquor.*]

A hundred fold discourse. *Burton.*

CEN-TIME', (san-teem',) *n.* [Fr.] The hundredth part of a franc.

CEN-TIM'E-TER, CEN'TI-ME-TRE, *n.* [L. *centum*, a hundred, and Gr. μετρον, measure.]

In *French measure*, the hundredth part of a meter, rather more than 39-100 of an inch, English measure. *Christ. Obs.* x. 192.

CEN-TIN'O-DY, *n.* Knotgrass. [*Not used.*]

CEN'TI-PED, *n.* [L. *centipeda*; *centum*, a hundred, and *pes*, a foot.]

A general term applied to insects having a great number of feet. They belong to the order Myriapoda. Among them the genus Scolopendra includes large, venomous species, attaining, not unfrequently, in tropical climates, a length of six inches or more.

CEN'TI-PEE, for CENTIPED, is not used.

CENT'NER, *n.* [L. *centum*, *centenarius*.]

In *metallurgy* and *assaying*, a decimastic hundred; a weight divisible first into a hundred parts, and then into smaller parts. The metallurgists use a weight divided into a hundred equal parts, each one pound; the whole they call a *centner*; the pound is divided into thirty-two parts, or half ounces; the half ounce into two quarters; and each of these into two drams. But the assayers use different weights. With them a *centner* is one dram, to which the other parts are proportioned. *Encyc.*

CEN'TO, *n.* [L. *cento*, patched cloth, a rhapsody.]

A composition formed by verses or passages from different authors, disposed in a new order. *Encyc.*

CEN'TRAL, *a.* [L. *centralis*.]

Relating to the center; placed in the center or middle; containing the center, or pertaining to the parts near the center.

Central forces, in *mechanics*, the two antagonist forces, (the centripetal and centrifugal,) by whose united action bodies are caused to revolve round a central point. *Hebert.*

CEN'TRE. See CENTER.

CEN-TRAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being central.

CEN-TRAL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* Act of centralizing.

CEN'TRAL-IZE, *v. t.* To draw to a central point; to bring to a center. *Calhoun.*

CEN'TRAL-LY, *adv.* With regard to the center; in a central manner.

CEN'TRIC, *a.* Placed in the center or middle.

CEN'TRIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a central position.

CEN'TRIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Situation in the center.

CEN-TRIF'U-GAL, *a.* [L. *centrum* and *fugio*, to flee.]

1. Tending to recede from the center. The *centrifugal force* of a body is that force by which all bodies, moving round another body in a curve, tend to fly off from the axis of their motion, in a tangent, to the periphery of the curve. *Encyc.*

2. In *botany*, expanding first at the summit, and later at the base, as a flower. *Lindley.*

CEN-TRIP'E-TAL, *a.* [L. *centrum* and *peto*, to move toward.]

1. Tending toward the center. *Centripetal force*, is that force which draws or impels a body toward some point as a center; as in case of a planet revolving round the sun, the center of the system.

2. In *botany*, expanding first at the base of the inflorescence, and later at the summit, as a flower. *Lindley.*

Note.—The common accentuation of *centrifugal* and *centripetal* is artificial and harsh. The accent on the first and third syllables, as in *circumpolar*, would be natural and easy.

CEN-TUM'VIR, *n.*; *pl.* CENTUM'VIRI. [L. *centum*, a hundred, and *vir*, a man.]

A name given to certain judges in ancient Rome, appointed by the pretor, to decide common causes among the people. At first, three were taken from each of the thirty-five tribes, making one hundred and five, though, for the sake of the round number, they were called *centumviri*. The number was afterward increased to one hundred and eighty, without a change of their title. *Smith's Dict.*

CEN-TUM'VI-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the centumvir.

CEN-TUM'VI-RATE, *n.* The office of a centumvir.

CEN'TU-PLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *centuplex*, *centum*, and *plico*, to fold.]

A hundred fold.

CEN'TU-PLE, *v. t.* To multiply a hundred fold.

CEN-TO'PLI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *centum* and *plicatus*, folded, Sp. *centuplicar*, to make a hundred fold.]

To make a hundred fold.

CEN-TO'PLI-CA-TED, *pp.* Made a hundred fold.

CEN-TO'PLI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Making a hundred fold.

CEN-TO'RI-AL, *a.* [from *century*.] Relating to a century, or a hundred years; as, a *centurial* sermon.

> When the third *centurial* jubilee of New England shall come, who of us will then be living to participate the general joy! *J. Woodbridge.*

CEN-TO'RI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *centurio*, to divide into hundreds, or companies.]

To divide into hundreds. *Johnson. Bailey.*

CEN-TO'RI-A TOR, } *n.* {Fr. *centuriateur*, from L.
CEN'TU-RIST, } *centuria*, a *century*, or from *centurio*, to divide into hundreds.]

An historian who distinguishes time into centuries; as in the Universal Church History of Magdeburg. *Ayliffe.*

CEN-TO'RI-ON, *n.* [L. *centurio*, from *centum*, a hundred.]

Among *the Romans*, a military officer who commanded a hundred men, a century, or company of infantry, answering to the captain in modern armies.

CEN'TU-RY, (sent'yu-re,) *n.* [L. *centuria*, from *centum*, a hundred.]

1. In a *general sense*, a hundred; any thing consisting of a hundred parts.

2. A division of the Roman people for the purpose of electing magistrates, and enacting laws, the people voting by centuries; also, a company consisting of a hundred men.

3. A period of a hundred years. This is the most common signification of the word; and as we begin our modern computation of time from the incarnation of Christ, the word is generally applied to some term of a hundred years subsequent to that event; as, the *first* or *second century*, or the *tenth century*. If we intend to apply the word to a different era, we use an explanatory adjunct; as, the third *century* before the Christian era, or after the reign of Cyrus.

4. *The Centuries of Magdeburg*: a title given to an ecclesiastical history, arranged in thirteen centuries, compiled by a great number of Protestants at *Magdeburg*.

CEOL. [Sax., a ship, L. *celor*, or Eng. *keel*.] This word is sometimes found prefixed to names.

CEPH-AL-AL'GIC, *a.* [Infra.] Relating to headache.

CEPH'AL-AL-GY, *n.* [Gr. κεφαλαλγια, κεφαλη, the head, and αλγος, pain.]

The headache.

CE-PHAL'IC, *a.* [Gr. κεφαλικος, from κεφαλη, the head.]

Pertaining to the head; as, *cephalic* medicines, remedies for disorders in the head. The *cephalic* vein, which runs along the arm, was so named because the ancients used to open it for disorders of the head. *Encyc.*

CE-PHAL'IC, *n.* A medicine for headache, or other disorder in the head.

CEPH'AL-O-EX-TRACT'OR, *n.* An instrument to extract a fetus by clasping the head. *Casanova.*

CEPH'AL-O-POD, *n.* [Gr. κεφαλη, head, and ποδα, the feet.]

In *natural history*, a molluscous animal characterized by a distinct head surrounded by a circle of long arms, by which it crawls and seizes objects. The sepia, or cuttle-fish, is one of these animals. The name *cephalopod* alludes to the fact that the feet, or arms, are arranged about the head, or appear to proceed from it. *Dana.*

CEPH-A-LO-POD'IC, } *a.* Belonging to the cephalopods.
CEPH-A-LOP'O-DOUS, }

CE-PHE'US, *n.* A constellation in the northern hemisphere.

CE'PHUS, *n.* A water-fowl of the duck kind; also, a species of monkey, the Mona. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

CE-RA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *cera*, wax.] Wax-like; partaking of the nature of wax.

CER'A-SIN, *n.* [L. *cerasus*.]

Any gummy substance which swells in cold water, but does not readily dissolve in it. *Ure. Dr. John.*

CER'A-SITE, *n.* [L. *cerasum*, cherry.]

A petrifaction resembling a cherry. *Cyc.*

2. The native muriate of lead. *Dana.*

CE-RAS'TES, *n.* [Gr. κερασης, from κερας, a horn.]

In *zoology*, a genus of poisonous African serpents with horns. *Brande.*

CE'RATE, *n.* [L. *ceratum*, from *cera*, wax.]

A thick kind of ointment, composed of wax and oil, with other ingredients, applied externally in various diseases. *Cyc.*

CE'RA-TED, *a.* [L. *ceratus*.]

Covered with wax.

CER'A-TIN, *n.* The bitter principle of Iceland moss.

CER'BE-RUS, *n.* [L.] In *mythology*, a monster in the shape of a dog, guarding the entrance into the infernal regions, and described, by different ancient writers, as having three, fifty, and even a hundred heads.

CERE, *n.* The naked skin that covers the base of the bill in some birds, as in those of the hawk tribe. *Encyc.*

CERE, *v. t.* [L. *cera*, wax.]

To wax, or cover with wax. *Wiseman.*

CE'RE-AL, *a.* [from *Ceres*.] Pertaining to edible grain, as wheat, rye, &c. *Humboldt.*

CE-RE-A'LI-A, *n. pl.* A technical term for the edible grains. *Prout.*

CER-E-BEL'LUM, *n.* [L. *cerebellum*.]

The hinder and lower part of the brain, or the little brain. *Coxe.*

CER'E-BRAL, } *a.* [from L. *cerebrum*, the brain.]
CER'E-BRINE, }

Pertaining to the cerebrum, or brain.

CER'E-BRUM, *n.* [L.] The front and larger part of the brain.

CERE'CLOTH, *n.* [L. *cera*, wax, and *cloth*.]

A cloth smeared with melted wax, or with some gummy or glutinous matter. *Bacon.*

But the English word for a cloth used to cover wounds is *sear-cloth*; Sax. *sar-cloth*, a sore-cloth.

CERE'D, (seerd,) *pp.* Spread over with melted wax.

CERE'MENT, *n.* [L. *cera*, wax.]

Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies are infolded, when embalmed. *Johnson.*

CER-E-MO'NI-AL, *a.* [See CEREMONY.]

1. Relating to ceremony, or external rite; ritual; according to the forms of established rites; as, *ceremonial* exactness. It is particularly applied to the forms and rites of the Jewish religion; as, the *ceremonial* law, or worship, as distinguished from the *moral* and *judicial* law.

2. Formal; observant of old forms; exact; precise in manners. *Dryden.*

In this latter sense, CEREMONIOUS is now used.

CER-E-MO'NI-AL, *n.* Outward form; external rite, or established forms, or rites, including all the forms prescribed; a system of rules and ceremonies, enjoined by law, or established by custom, whether in religious worship, in social intercourse, or in the courts of princes.

2. The order for rites and forms in the Roman Catholic church, or the book containing the rules prescribed to be observed on solemn occasions.

CER-E-MO'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* According to rites and ceremonies; as, a person *ceremonially* unclean; an act *ceremonially* unlawful. *Milton.*

CER-E-MO'NI-OUS, *a.* Consisting of outward forms and rites; as, the *ceremonious* part of worship.

In this sense, CEREMONIAL is now used.

2. Full of ceremony, or solemn forms. *Shak.*

3. According to the rules and forms prescribed, or customary; civil; formally respectful. "*Ceremonious* phrases." *Addison.*

4. Formal; according to the rules of civility; as, to take a *ceremonious* leave.

5 Formal; exact; precise; too observant of forms.

CER-E-MO'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a ceremonious manner; formally; with due forms.

CER-E-MO'NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The use of customary forms; the practice of too much ceremony; great formality in manners.

CER'E-MO-NY, *n.* [L. Sp. It. Port. *ceremonia*; Fr. *ceremonie*.]

1. Outward rite; external form in religion.

2. Forms of civility; rules established by custom for regulating social intercourse.

3. Outward forms of state; the forms prescribed or established by order or custom, serving for the purpose of civility or magnificence, as in levees of princes, the reception of embassadors, &c.

Master of ceremonies; an officer who superintends the reception of embassadors. A person who regulates the forms to be observed by the company, or attendants, on a public occasion.

CE'RE-O-LITE, *n.* [L. *cera*, wax, and Gr. λιθος, a stone.]

A substance which in appearance and softness resembles wax; sometimes confounded with steatite. *Cyc. Cleaveland.*

CE'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *cereus*, from *cera*, wax.]

Waxen; like wax. *Gayton.*

CE'RES, *n.* [L.] In *mythology*, the inventor or goddess of corn, or rather the name of corn deified.

2. One of the asteroids or small planets revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. It was discovered by M. Piazzi, at Palermo, in Sicily, in 1801.

CE'RIN, *n.* [L. *cera*, wax.]

1. A peculiar substance which precipitates, on evaporation, from alcohol, which has been digested on grated cork. *Ure.*

2. The part of common wax which dissolves in boiling alcohol. *Brande.*

3. A variety of the mineral Allanite.

CE-RINTH'I-ANS, *n. pl.* A set of heretics, the earliest of the Gnostic sects, so called from Cerinthus, one of the first heresiarchs in the church. They denied the divinity of Christ, but they held that, in his baptism, a celestial virtue descended on him in the form of a dove, by means of which he was consecrated by the Holy Spirit and made Christ. *Encyc.*

CE'RITE, *n.* [See CERIUM.] The silicious oxyd of cerium, a rare mineral, of a pale rose red color, with a tinge of yellow. *Hauy. Jameson. Cleaveland.*

CE'RI UM, *n.* A metal discovered in Sweden, in the mineral cerite, and so called from the planet Ceres. It is of a great specific gravity; its color a grayish white, and its texture lamellar. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

CER'NU-OUS, *a.* [L. *cernuus*.]

In *botany*, having the top curved downward.

CE-RO-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to cerography.

CE-ROG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who is versed in, or who practices, cerography.

CE-ROG'RA-PHY, *n.* [L. *cera*, wax, and Gr. γραφω, to write.]

1. A writing on wax.

2. The art of engraving on wax, spread on a sheet of copper, from which a stereotype plate is taken. *S. E. Morse.*

CE-RŌ'MA, *n.* In *ancient architecture*, that part of the ancient baths and gymnasia in which bathers and wrestlers used to anoint themselves with a composition of oil and wax. *Elmes.*

CER'O-MAN-CY, *n.* Divination by dropping melted wax in water.

CE-ROON', *n.* [from the Spanish.] A bale or package made of skins.

CE-RO-PLAS'TIC, *n.* In *sculpture*, the art of modeling or of forming models in wax. *Elmes.*

CER'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the Cerris, or bitter oak. *Chaucer.*

CER'RIS, *n.* [L.] The bitter oak.

CER'TAIN, (ser'tin,) *a.* [Fr. *certain*; Sp. *cierto*; It. and Port. *certo*; from L. *certus.*]

1. Sure; true; undoubted; unquestionable; that can not be denied; existing in fact and truth.

The dream is *certain*, and the interpretation sure.—Dan. ii.

2. Assured in mind; having no doubts; followed by *of*, before a noun.

However, I with thee have fixed my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom of death,
Consort with thee. *Milton.*
To make her *certain of* the sad event. *Dryden.*

3. Unfailing; always producing the intended effect; as, we may have a *certain* remedy for a disease.

4. Not doubtful or casual, really existing.

Virtue that directs our ways
Through *certain* dangers to uncertain praise. *Dryden.*

5. Stated; fixed; determinate; regular.

Ye shall gather a *certain* rate every day.—Ex. xvi.

6. Particular.

There came a *certain* poor widow.—Mark xii.

In *the plural number*, a particular part or number; some; an indefinite part, number, or quantity. "Hanani came, he and *certain* men of Judah." "I mourned *certain* days." *Neh.* i. 2, 6.

In the latter sense, it is used as a noun; as, "*certain* also of your own poets have said." *Acts* xvii.

CER'TAIN-LY, *adv.* Without doubt or question; in truth and fact.

Certainly this was a righteous man.—Luke xxiii.

2. Without failure.

He said, I will *certainly* return to thee.—Gen. xviii.

CER'TAIN-NESS, *n.* Certainty, which see.

CER'TAIN-TY, (ser'tin-te,) *n.* A fixed or real state; truth; fact.

Know for a *certainty*, that the Lord your God will no more drive out these nations.—Josh. xxiii. Luke i.

2. Full assurance of mind; exemption from doubt.

Certainty is the perception of the agreement or disagreement of our ideas. *Locke.*

3. Exemption from failure; as, the *certainty* of an event, or of the success of a medicine.

The *certainty* of punishment is the truest security against crimes. *Amos.*

4. Regularity; settled state.

CER'TES, *adv.* Certainly; in truth; verily. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

CER-TIF'I-CATE, *n.* [Fr. *certificat*; It. *certificato.* See CERTIFY.]

1. In *a general sense*, a written testimony not sworn to; a declaration in writing, signed by the party, and intended to verify a fact.

2. In *a more particular sense*, the written declaration, under the hand or seal, or both, of some public officer, to be used as evidence in a court, or to substantiate a fact. A certificate of this kind may be considered as given under the oath of office.

3. *Trial by certificate*, is where the evidence of the person certifying is the only proper criterion of the point in dispute; as, when the issue is whether a person was absent in the army, this is tried by the certificate of the mareschall of the army, in writing under his seal. *Blackstone.*

CER-TIF'I-CATE, *v. t.* or *i.* To give a certificate; to lodge a certificate with the proper officer, for the purpose of being exempted from the payment of taxes to support the ministry, in a parish or ecclesiastical society. *New England.*

2. To give a certificate to, acknowledging one to be a parishioner.

But such *certificated* person can gain no settlement.
Blackstone, b. 1, ch. 9.

3. To verify by certificate.

CER-TIF'I-CA-TED, *pp.* Declared; verified by a certificate.

CER-TIF'I-CA-TING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a certificate; verifying by a certificate.

CER-TI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of certifying.

CER'TI-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* [See CERTIFY.] Testified to in writing; assured, made certain, informed.

CER'TI-FI-ER, *n.* One who certifies, or assures.

CER'TI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *certifier*; Sp. *certificar*; It. *certificare*; Low L. *certifico*, from *certus*, certain, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To testify to in writing; to make a declaration in writing, under hand, or hand and seal, to make known or establish a fact.

The judges shall *certify* their opinion to the chancellor, and upon such certificate the decree is usually founded.
The judge shall *certify* under his hand, that the freehold came chiefly in question *Blackstone*

2. To give certain information *to*; *applied to persons.*

We have sent and *certified* the king.—Ezra iv.

3. To give certain information *of*; *applied to things.*

This is designed to *certify* those things that are confirmed of God's favor. *Hammond.*

It is followed by *of*, after the person, and before the thing told, as, I *certified* you *of* the fact.

CER'TI FY-ING, *ppr.* Giving a written testimony, or certificate; giving certain notice; making certainly known.

CER-TIO-RA'RI, *n.* [Low L. *certioror*, from *certus*, *certior.*]

A writ issuing out of Chancery, King's Bench, or other superior court, to call up the records of an inferior court, or remove a cause there depending, that it may be tried in the superior court. This writ is obtained upon complaint of a party, that he has not received justice, or that he can not have an impartial trial in the inferior court. *Encyc.*

CER'TI-TUDE, *n.* [Low L. *certitudo*, from *certus*, certain.]

Certainty; assurance, freedom from doubt. *Dryden.*

CER'U-LE, *a.* [L. *cæruleus.*] Blue. *Lever.*

CE-RU'LE-AN, } *a.* [L. *cæruleus*, It. and Sp. *ce-*
CE-RU'LE-OUS, } *ruleo.*]

Sky colored, blue. *Thomson.*

CER-U-LIF'IC, *a.* Producing a blue or sky-color.

CER'U-LIN, *n.* Indigo dissolved in sulphuric acid, used in dyeing Saxon blue. *Pipelow*

CE-RU'MEN, *n.* [L. *cera*, wax.]

The wax or yellow matter secreted by the ear

CE'RUSE, *n.* [Fr. *cerusse*, L. and It. *cerussa*; Sp. *cerusa.*]

White lead; a carbonate of lead, produced by exposing the metal, in thin plates, to the vapor of vinegar. Lead is sometimes found native in the form of cerusse.

CE'RUS-ED, (sē'rūst,) *a.* Washed with a preparation of white lead. *Beaum. and Fl.*

CER'VI-CAL, *a.* [L. *cervix*, the neck, whence *cervicalis.*]

Belonging to the neck; as, the *cervical* nerves, *cervical* vessels. *Encyc.*

CER'VINE, *a.* [L. *cervinus*; Sp. *cervino*; from L. *cervus*, a deer; W. *carw*; Corn. and Arm. *karu*; Kamtchatka, *karo.*]

Pertaining to the deer, or to animals of the genus Cervus.

CE-SA'RE-AN, *a.* The *Cesarean* operation is the taking of a child from the womb by cutting, an operation which, it is said, gave birth to Cæsar, the Roman emperor

CES'PI-TI'TIOUS, (tish'us,) *a.* [L. *cespes*, turf.]

Pertaining to turf; made of turf. *Gough*

CES'PI-TOSE, *a.* [L. *cespes*, turf.]

In *botany*, growing in tufts.

CES'PI-TOUS, *a.* Pertaining to turf; turfy.

A *cespitous* or turfy plant has many stems from the same root, usually forming a close, thick carpet or matting. *Martyn.*

CESS (as a *noun*, a rate or tax, and as a *verb*, to rate or lay a tax) is probably a corruption of *assess*, or from the same root. It is not used. *Spenser.*

CESS or **CESSE.** Out of all *cesse sans cesse*, is without stay; excessively. *Shak.*

CESS, *v. t.* [L. *cesso*, to cease.] To cease. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To neglect a legal duty. [*Obs.*] *Cowel.*

CESS'ANT, *a.* Ceasing; intermitting action. *Montague.*

CES-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *cessatio*, from *cesso*, to cease.]

1. A ceasing; a stop; a rest; the act of discontinuing motion or action of any kind, whether temporary or final.

2. A ceasing or suspension of operation, force, or effect; as, a *cessation* of the laws of nature.

A *cessation of arms*; an armistice or truce, agreed to by the commanders of armies, to give time for a capitulation, or for other purposes.

CES-SA'VIT, *n.* [L. *cesso*, to cease; *cessavit*, he hath ceased.]

In *law*, a writ given by statute, to recover lands, when the tenant or occupier has *ceased* for two years to perform the service which constitutes the condition of his tenure, and has not sufficient goods or chattels to be distrained, or the tenant has so inclosed the land that the lord cannot come upon it to distrain. *Blackstone.*

CES'SER, *n.* [See CEASE.] A ceasing, a neglect to perform services or payment for two years. [See CESSAVIT.] *Blackstone.*

CES-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See CEDE and CESSION.] The act of giving way or receding. [*Little used.*] *Digby.*

CES'SI-BLE, *a.* [See CEDE.] Giving way; yielding; easy to give way. *Digby.*

CES'SION, (sesh'un,) *n.* [L. *cessio*; Fr. *cession*; from L. *cedo*, *cessum.* See CEDE.]

1. The act of giving way, a yielding to force or impulse. *Bacon.*

2. A yielding, or surrender, as of property or rights, to another person, particularly, a surrender of conquered territory to its former proprietor or sovereign, by treaty.

3. In *the civil law*, a voluntary surrender of a person's effects to his creditors, to avoid imprisonment. *Encyc.*

4. In *ecclesiastical law*, the leaving of a benefice without dispensation or being otherwise qualified. When an ecclesiastical person is created a bishop, or when the parson of a parish takes another benefice, without dispensation, the benefices are void by *cession*, without resignation. *Encyc.*

CES'SION-A-RY, *a.* Having surrendered effects; as, a *cessionary* bankrupt. *Martin.*

CESS'MENT, *n.* An assessment or tax. [*Not used.*]

CES'SOR, *n.* [L. *cesso*, to cease.] In *law*, he that neglects, for two years, to perform the service by which he holds lands, so that he incurs the danger of the writ of cessavit. [See CESSAVIT.] *Cowel.*

2. An assessor, or taxer.

CESS'-POOL, *n.* A cavity sunk in the earth, to receive and retain the sediment of water conveyed in drains.

CEST, *n.* [Obs.] A lady's girdle. *Collins.*

CES'TUS, *n.* [L. from Gr. κεστος.]

The girdle of Venus, or marriage girdle, among the Greeks and Romans

CE'SURA, or **CÆSURA,** *n.* [Fr. *cesure* It. *cesura*, L. *cæsura*, from *cædo*, *cæsum*, to cut off.]

A pause in verse, so introduced as to aid the recital, and render the versification more melodious. It divides a verse or line into equal or unequal parts. Its most pleasing effect is produced when it is placed at the end of the second foot, or in the middle, or at the end of the third foot. *Sheridan*

CE-SU'RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the cesura.

CE-TA'CEA, *n. pl.* } In *natural history*, terms applied
CE-TA'CEAN, *n.* } to the order of Cetaceous animals, marine mammalia. [See the next word.] *Bell.*

CE-TA'CEOUS, (se-tā'shus,) *a.* [L. *cete*, Gr. κητος, a whale.]

Pertaining to the *Cetacea*; belonging to the whale kind. The *cetaceous* fishes include the genera Monodon, Balæna, Physeter, and Delphinus. They have no gills, but an aperture on the top of the head, and a flat or horizontal tail. They are predaceous in their habits. *Encyc.*

CE'TATE, *n.* A compound of cetic acid, with a base. *Chevreul.*

CET'TE-RACH, *n.* A trivial name of a species of Asplenium, or spleenwort.

CE'TIC, *a.* [L. *cetus*, a whale.]

Pertaining to the whale. The *cetic acid* is a peculiar substance obtained from the spermaceti *Ure.*

CE'TIN, *n.* [L. *cetus*, a whale.]

A name given to pure spermaceti by Chevreul

CET O LOG IC AL, *a.* [from *cetology.*] Pertaining to cetology.

CE-TOL'O GIST, *n.* One who is versed in the natural history of the whale and its kindred animals.

CE-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. κητος, a whale, and λογος, discourse.]

The doctrine or natural history of cetaceous animals. *Ed. Encyc.*

CE'TUS, *n.* [Supra.] In *astronomy*, the Whale, a large constellation of the southern hemisphere.

CEY'LAN-ITE, *n.* [from *Ceylon.*] A dingy blue, or grayish black, variety of spinel. It is also called *pleonaste.* *Cyc. Ure.*

CHAB'A SITE, } *n.* [Gr. χαβαζιος, one of twenty
CHAB'A ZITE, } species of stones mentioned in the poem περι λιθων, ascribed to Orpheus. This term was introduced into modern mineralogy by Rob d'Antic. *Schabasit*, Werner.]

A mineral classed with the Zeolites, occurring in oblique, glassy crystals, (rhombohedrons,) having nearly the form of the cube Other crystals have the form of double, six-sided pyramids. It is either colorless or tinged with red or a shade of yellow The principal constituents are silica, alumina, and lime, with 20 per cent. of water. Gmelinite, levyne, acadiolite, and sederertie, are considered varieties of this mineral. *Dana.*

CHACE. See CHASE.

CHA CONN', *n.* [Sp. *chacona.*] A dance like a sarraband.

CHAD, (shad,) *n.* A kind of fish; the shad. *Carew.*

CHAFE, *v. t.* [Fr. *echauffer*, Sp. *escalfar*, to warm; Port. *escalfar*, to poach or boil slightly; from the root of L. *calco*, whence *calefio*, *calfacio.*]

1. To excite heat or inflammation by friction; as, to *chafe* the skin; also, to fret and wear by rubbing, as, to *chafe* a cable.

2. To excite heat in the mind; to excite passion; to inflame; to make angry; to cause to fret, to provoke or incense. 2 Sam. xvii. 8.

3. To excite violent action, to cause to rage, as, the wind *chafes* the ocean.

4. To perfume; rather, to stimulate, or agitate; to excite by pungent odors.

Lilies, whose scent *chafed* the air. *Suckling.*

CHAFE, *v. i.* To be excited or heated; to rage, to fret, to be in violent action. *Pope.*

2. To act violently upon, by rubbing, to fret against, as waves against a shore.

The troubled Tiber *chafing* with his shores. *Shak*

3. To be fretted and worn by rubbing, as, a cable

CHAFE, *n.* Heat, excited by friction. [*chafes.*

2. Violent agitation of the mind or passions; heat, fret; passion. *Camden.*

CHAF'ED, (chāft,) *pp.* or *a.* Heated or fretted by rubbing; worn by friction.

CHAF'ER, *n.* One who chafes.

CHAF'ER, *n.* [Sax. *ceafor*. D. *kever*; G. *kafer*.]
An insect, a species of Scarabæus, or beetle.

CHAF'ER-Y, *n.* [from *chafe*.] In *iron works*, a forge in which the metal is subjected to a welding heat. *Nicholson.*

CHAFE'-WAX, *n.* In *England*, an officer belonging to the lord chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs. *Harris.*

CHAFF, *n.* [Sax. *ceaf*: D. *kaf*; G. *kaff*.]
1. The husk or dry calyx of corn and grasses. In *common language*, the word is applied to the husks when separated from the corn by thrashing, riddling, or winnowing. The word is sometimes used, rather improperly, to denote straw cut small for the food of cattle. *Martyn. Encyc.*
2. Refuse; worthless matter; especially that which is light, and apt to be driven by the wind. In *Scripture*, false doctrines, fruitless designs, hypocrites, and ungodly men, are compared to chaff. *Ps.* i. 4. *Jer.* xxiii. 28. *Is.* xxxiii. 11. *Matt.* iii. 12.

CHAFF-CUT-TER, *n.* A machine for cutting up straw, &c., into chaff.

CHAF'FER, *v. i.* [Sax. *ceapian*; D. *koopen*; G. *kaufen*; Sw. *kapa*; Dan. *købber*, to bargain or buy. It seems to be radically the same word as *cheap*, *cheapen*, and *chap* in *chapman*. See CHEAP.]
To treat about a purchase; to bargain; to haggle; to negotiate; to chop and change; as, to *chaffer* for presents. *Dryden.*

CHAF'FER, *v. t.* To buy; to exchange. *Spenser.*
[*In this sense it is obsolete.*]

CHAF'FER, *n.* Merchandise. [*Not in use.*] *Skelton.*

CHAF'FER-ER, *n.* One who chaffers; a bargainer; a buyer.

CHAF'FER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bargaining; buying.

CHAF'FERN, *n.* A vessel for heating water. [*Local.*]

CHAF'FER-Y, *n.* Traffic; buying and selling. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

CHAF'FINCH, *n.* [*chaff* and *finch*.] A species of birds belonging to the Fringillidæ or Finch family, which are said to delight in chaff, and are admired for their song.

CHAFF'LESS, *a.* Without chaff. *Shak.*

CHAFF'WEED, *n.* A plant, cudweed, a species of Gnaphalium; but this name is given also to the Centunculus. *Muhlenberg.*

CHAFF'Y, *a.* Like chaff; full of chaff, light, as, *chaffy* straws; *chaffy* opinions. *Brown. Glanville.*

CHAF'ING, *n.* State of being rubbed by friction.

CHAF'ING, *ppr.* Heating or fretting by friction; vexing or fretting the mind.

CHAF'ING-DISH, *n.* [*chafe* and *dish*.] A dish or vessel to hold coals for heating any thing set on it, a portable grate for coals.

CHA-GRIN', (sha-grin',) *n.* [Fr. This word, applied to a particular kind of skin or leather, is said to be derived from a Turkish word, *sagri*, Fr. *croupe*. The skin is dressed so as to present on its surface little eminences. See SHAGREEN.]
Ill humor; vexation; peevishness; fretfulness. *Pope.*

CHA-GRIN', (sha grin',) *v. t.* [Fr. *chagriner*.]
To excite ill humor in, to vex; to mortify.

CHA-GRIN'ED, *pp.* Vexed; fretted; displeased.

CHAIN, *n.* [Fr. *chaine*, for *chaisne*; Norm. *cadene*, and *cheyne*: Arm. *chaden*, *cadenn*, or *jadenn*: Sp. *cadena*: Port. *cadea*; It. *catena*; L. *catena*; D. *keten*; G. *kette*, Sw. *kedja*; Dan. *kede*; W. *cadwen*; Qu. Ar. أكاد from أكد *akada*, to bind or make fast.]

1. A series of links or rings connected, or fitted into one another, usually made of some kind of metal; as, a *chain* of gold, or of iron; but the word is not restricted to any particular kind of material. It is used often for an ornament about the person.
2. That which binds; a real chain; that which restrains, confines, or fetters; a bond.

If God spared not the angels that sinned, but delivered them into *chains* of darkness. —2 Pet. ii.

3. Bondage; affliction.

He hath made my *chain* heavy. —Lam. iii.

4. Bondage; slavery.

In despotisms the people sleep soundly in their *chains*. *Ames.*

5. Ornament. *Prov.* i. 9.
6. A series of things linked together; a series of things connected or following in succession; as, a *chain* of causes, of ideas, or events; a *chain* of being.
7. A range, or line of things connected; as, a *chain* of mountains.
8. A series of links, forming an instrument to measure land.
9. A string of twisted wire, or something similar, to hang a watch on, and for other purposes.
10. In *France*, a measure of wood for fuel, and various commodities, of various length.
11. In *ship-building*, *chains* are strong links or plates of iron, bolted, at the lower end, to the ship's side, used to contain the blocks called *dead-eyes*, by which the shrouds of the mast are extended.
12. The warp in weaving, as in French.
13. *Chain*, in surveying land, is in length four rods or perches, or sixty-six feet. It consists of one hundred links, each link $7\frac{92}{100}$ inches.

Chain-wales, (of a ship.) See CHANNEL.

Top-chain; *on board a ship*, a chain to sling the sail-yards in time of battle, to prevent their falling, when the ropes that support them are shot away. *Encyc.*

CHAIN, *v. t.* To fasten, bind, or connect with a chain, to fasten or bind with any thing in the manner of a chain.
2. To enslave; to keep in slavery.

And which more blest? who *chained* his country, say,
Or he whose virtue sighed to lose a day? *Pope.*

3. To guard with a chain, as a harbor or passage.
4. To unite; to form chain-work.

CHAIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made fast or bound by a chain; connected by a chain; bound; enslaved.

CHAIN'ING, *ppr.* Binding, fastening, or connecting with a chain; binding, or attaching to; enslaving.

CHAIN'LESS, *a.* Having no chains.

CHAIN'-PUMP, *n.* A pump consisting of a long chain, equipped with a sufficient number of valves or buckets, moving on two wheels, one above, the other below, passing downward through a wooden tube, and returning through another. It is managed by a long winch, on which several men may be employed at once. *Encyc.*

CHAIN'-SHOT, *n.* Two balls, or half balls, connected by a chain, and used in naval battles to cut down masts, or cut away shrouds and rigging.

CHAIN'-WORK, *n.* Work consisting of threads, cords, and the like, linked together in the form of a chain, as lineal chaining or tambour-work, reticulation or net-work, &c. *Ed. Encyc.*

CHAIR, *n.* [Fr. *chaire*, a pulpit, contracted from Norm. *cadiere*, as *chain* from *catena*: Arm. *cadarn*, or *cador*; Ir. *cathaoir*; L. *cathedra*; Gr. καθέδρα, connected with καθεζομαι, to sit, κατα and ἑζομαι; W. *cadair*, a seat or stool.]
1. A movable seat; a frame with a bottom made of different materials, used for persons to sit in; originally, a stool, and anciently, a kind of pulpit in churches.
2. A seat of justice, or of authority; as, a *chair* of state.
3. A seat for a professor, or his office; as, the professor's *chair*.
4. The seat for a speaker or presiding officer of a public council or assembly; as, the speaker's *chair*; and, by a metonymy, the speaker himself; as, to address the *chair*.
5. A sedan; a vehicle on poles borne by men.
6. A pulpit. *Burnet.*
7. A two-wheeled carriage, drawn by one horse; a gig.
8. Supreme office or magistracy.

When Governor Shute came to the *chair*, several of the old councilors were laid aside. *Belknap.*

9. The iron blocks which support and secure the rails in a railway.
10. *Chair*, and *chair-day*, are used by Shakspeare for the evening of life; as, "In thy *chair-days* thus to die in ruffian battle." *Tyone.*

Should bring thy father to his drooping *chair*. *Shak.*

Curule chair; an ivory seat, placed on a car, used by the prime magistrates of Rome.

CHAIR, *v. t.* To carry publicly in a chair in triumph; applied to a candidate for office who has gained his election. [*Eng.*]

CHAIR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Carried or seated on a chair.

CHAIR'ING, *ppr.* and *n.* Carrying a successful candidate in a chair, in token of triumph. [*Eng.*]

CHAIR'MAN, *n.* The presiding officer or speaker of an assembly, association, or company, particularly of a legislative house; also, the president or senior member of a committee.
2. One whose business is to carry a chair. *Dryden.*

CHAIR'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The office of a chairman or presiding officer of a meeting. *Parriana.*

CHAISE, (shāze,) *n.* [Fr. *chaise*, a seat or chair. Qu. It. *seggia*.]
A two-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse; a gig. It is open or covered.

CHA-LA'ZA, *n.* [Gr.] In *botany*, a small, brown spot upon the testa of a seed, formed by the union of certain vessels proceeding from the hilum; a part of a seed, springing from an expansion of the raphe, where it communicates with the base of the nucleus. *Lindley.*

CHAL-CE-DON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to chalcedony.

CHAL-CED'O-NY, or CHAL'CE-DO-NY, *n.* [from *Chalcedon*, a town in Asia Minor, opposite to Byzantium. Pliny informs us that *Chalcedon* signifies the *town* of blind men. The last syllable, then, is the Celtic *dun*, English *town*, a fact that the historian should not overlook. *Plin.* lib. 5, 32.]
An uncrystallized, translucent variety of quartz, having a whitish color, and a luster nearly like wax. It is found covering the sides of cavities in amygdaloid, and forming stalactites in these cavities, and is a deposit from infiltrated siliceous waters. When *chalcedony* of different colors is arranged in stripes, it constitutes *agate*: and if the stripes are all horizontal, it is *onyx*. *Chrysoprase* is green *chalcedony*: *carnelian*, a flesh-red, and *sard*, a grayish-red variety.

CHAL-CED'O-NYX, *n.* A variety of agate, in which white and gray layers alternate. *Cleaveland.*

CHAL'CITE, *n.* [Gr. χαλκος, brass.]
Sulphate of iron, of a red color, so far calcined as to have lost a considerable part of its acid. *Fourcroy.*

CHAL-COG'RA PHER, } *n.* [Infra.] An engraver
CHAL-COG'RA PHIST, } on copper and brass.

CHAL-COG'RA PHY, *n.* [Gr. χαλκος, brass, and γραφω, to write.]
The act or art of engraving on copper or brass.

CHAL-DÆ'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Chaldea, anciently a country on the Frat or Euphrates, in Asia, called, in Scripture, *Shinar*. Of this Babylon was the principal city.

CHAL-DA'IC, *n.* The language or dialect of the Chaldeans.

CHAL'DA-ISM, *n.* An idiom or peculiarity in the Chaldee dialect. *Parkhurst.*

CHAL-DÆ'AN, *n.* An inhabitant of Chaldea.

CHAL'DEE, *a.* Pertaining to Chaldea.

CHAL'DEE, *n.* The language or dialect of the Chaldeans.

CHAL'DRON, } *n.* [Fr. *chaudron*; Sp. *calderon*; It.
CHAL'DER, } *calderone*, a kettle. The same word
CHAU'DRON, } as *caldron*. *Chalder* is not in use in the United States.]
A measure of coals consisting of thirty-six bushels.
[Pronounced, in England, *chawl'dron* or *cha'dron*.]

CHAL'ICE, *n.* [Fr. *calice*; Sp. *caliz*; It. *calice*; D. *kelk*; G. *kelch*; L. *calix*; Gr. κυλιξ. It should, from its etymology, have been written CALICE.]
A cup or bowl; usually, a communion-cup.

CHAL'IC-ED, (chal'ist,) *a.* Having a cell or cup; applied by Shakspeare to a flower; *but I believe little used.*

CHALK, (chawk,) *n.* [Sax. *ceale*; D. Dan. and G. *kalk*, Sw. *kalck*; W. *calc*; Corn. *kalch*; Ir. *cailk*; L. *calx*; Fr. *chaux*. The Latin *calx* is limestone, chalkstone, and the heel, and *calco* is to kick and to tread. In Italian *calca* is a crowd. The sense then is, a mass made compact, a clod or lump. If the Greek χαλιξ, flint, gravel, is the same word, the Latins deviated from their usual practice in writing *calx*, for *chalx*. These words are probably connected in origin with *calleo*.]
A well-known calcareous earth, of an opaque white color, soft, and admitting no polish. It contains a large portion of carbonic acid, and is a variety of carbonate of lime. It is used as an absorbent and antiacid. *Cleaveland. Nicholson. Kirwan. Aikin.*

Black chalk is a species of earth used by painters for drawing on blue paper.

Red chalk is an indurated clayey ocher used by painters and artificers.

French chalk is steatite or soapstone, a soft magnesian mineral.

CHALK, *v. t.* To rub with chalk; to mark with chalk.
2. To manure with chalk, as land.
3. From the use of chalk in marking lines, the phrase *to chalk out* is used to signify, to lay out, draw out, or describe; as, *to chalk out* a plan of proceeding.

CHALK'-CUT-TER, *n.* A man that digs chalk. *Woodward.*

CHALK'ED, (chawkd,) *pp.* Marked with chalk.

CHALK'I-NESS, (chawk'i-ness,) *n.* The state of being chalky.

CHALK'ING, *ppr.* Marking with chalk.

CHALK'-PIT, *n.* A pit in which chalk is dug. *Johnson.*

CHALK'-STONE, *n.* In *medicine*, a concretion in the hands and feet of men violently affected by the gout, once supposed to be of a chalky nature, but composed chiefly of uric acid in combination with soda. *Brande.*
2. A small lump of chalk. *Isaiah.*

CHALK'Y, (chawk'y,) *a.* Resembling chalk; as, a *chalky* taste.
2. White with chalk; consisting of chalk; as, *chalky* cliffs. *Rowe.*
3. Impregnated with chalk; as, *chalky* water.

CHAL'LENGE, *n.* [Norm. *calenge*, an accusation; *chalunge*, a claim; *challenger*, to claim; from the root of *call*, Gr. καλεω, κελαδω, L. *calo*. See CALL.]
Literally, a calling, or crying out, the primary sense of many words expressing a demand; as, *claim*, L. *clamo*. Hence, *appropriately*,
1. A calling upon one to fight in single combat: an invitation or summons, verbal or written, to decide a controversy by a duel. Hence, the letter containing the summons is also called a *challenge*.
2. An invitation to a contest of any kind; as, a *challenge* to a public debate.
3. The act of a sentry, who *challenges* those who appear at his post.
4. A claim or demand made of a right or supposed right.

There must be no *challenge* of superiority. *Collier.*

5. Among *hunters*, the opening and crying of hounds at first finding the scent of their game. *Encyc.*

6. In *law*, an exception to jurors; the claim of a party that certain jurors shall not sit in trial upon him or his cause; that is, a calling them off. The right of challenge is given, both in civil and criminal trials, for certain causes which are supposed to disqualify a juror to be an impartial judge. The right of challenge extends either to the whole panel or array, or only to particular jurors, called *a challenge to the polls*. A *principal challenge*, is that which the law allows without cause assigned. A *challenge to the favor*, is when the party alleges a special cause. In criminal cases, a prisoner may challenge twenty jurors without assigning a cause. This is called a *peremptory challenge*. *Blackstone.*

7. In *elections*, an exception to a person as not legally qualified to vote. [*United States.*]

CHAL'LENGE, *v. t.* To call, invite, or summon to answer, for an offense, by single combat or duel.

2. To call to a contest of any kind; as, I *challenge* a man to prove what he asserts, implying defiance.

3. To accuse; to call to answer. *Spenser. Shak.*

4. To claim as due; to demand as a right; as, the Supreme Being *challenges* our reverence and homage.

5. In *law*, to call off a juror, or jurors; or to demand that jurors shall not sit in trial upon a cause. [See the noun.]

6. In *elections*, to object to a person as not qualified to vote. [*United States.*]

7. To call to the performance of conditions.

CHAL'LENGE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be challenged; that may be called to an account. *Sadler.*

CHAL'LENG-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Called to combat or to contest; claimed; demanded as due; called from a jury.

CHAL'LENG-ER, *n.* One who challenges; one who invites to a single combat; one who calls on another by way of defiance. *Shak.*

2. One who claims superiority; one who claims any thing as his right, or makes pretensions to it. *Hooker.*

3. One who calls a juror, or a jury, from the trial of his cause.

CHAL'LENG-ING, *ppr.* Summoning to a duel, or to contest; claiming as a right; defying; calling off from a jury.

CHAL'LIS, (shal'ly,) *n.* An elegant, twilled, fine woolen fabric, used for ladies' dresses. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

CHA-LYB'E-AN, *a.* [Infra.] Pertaining to steel well tempered. *Milton.*

CHA-LYB'E-ATE, *a.* [L. *chalybs*; Gr. χαλυψ, steel; Qu. from *Chalybs*, a town near the Euxine.]

Impregnated with particles of iron; as, *chalybeate* waters.

CHA-LYB'E-ATE, *n.* Any water or other liquor into which iron enters.

CHAM, (kam,) *n.* The sovereign prince of Tartary. Usually written Khan.

CHA-MADE', (sha-māde',) *n.* [Fr., from It. *chiamata*, a calling; *chiamare*, to call; L. *clamo*; Sp. *llamada*; Port. *chamada*, from *chamar*, to call. See Claim.]

In *war*, the beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet, inviting an enemy to a parley; as for making a proposition for a truce, or for a capitulation. *Encyc.*

CHAM'BER, *n.* [Fr. *chambre*; Arm. *campr*, *cambr*; It. *camera*; Port. Sp. *camara*; L. *camera*; Gr. καμαρα, an arched roof, vault, or upper gallery, a chamber; D. *kamer*; G. *kammer*; Sw. *kammare*; Dan. *kammer*; Ch. ... to arch; Eth. ቀመረ *kamare*, an arch or vault.]

1. An apartment in an upper story, or in a story above the lower floor of a dwelling-house, often used as a lodging-room.

2. Any retired room; any private apartment which a person occupies; as, he called on the judge at his *chamber*.

> Joseph entered into his *chamber* and wept. — Gen. xliii.

3. Any retired place.

> Her house is the way to hell, going down to the *chambers* of death. — Prov. vii.

4. A hollow or cavity; as, the *chamber* of the eye. *Sharp.*

5. A place where an assembly meets, and the assembly itself, applied particularly to legislative and judicial bodies; as, star *chamber*; imperial *chamber*; *chamber* of accounts; ecclesiastical *chamber*; privy *chamber*; *chamber* of peers, &c.

6. In *military affairs*, the *chamber* of a mortar is that part of the bore where the powder lies.

7. A *powder-chamber*, or *bomb-chamber*, a place under ground for holding powder and bombs, where they may be safe, and secured from rains.

8. The *chamber of a mine*; a place, generally of a cubical form, where the powder is confined.

9. A species of ordnance. Qu. *Camden.*

10. The clouds. *Ps.* civ.

11. Certain southern constellations which are hid from us.

> The *chambers* of the south. — Job ix.

CHAM'BER-COUN'CIL, *n.* A private or secret council. *Shak.*

CHAM'BER-COUN'SEL, *n.* A counselor who gives his opinion in a private apartment, but does not advocate causes in court.

CHAM'BER OF COM'MERCE, *n.* A board to protect the interests of commerce, chosen from among the merchants and traders of a city.

CHAM'BER-WIN'DOW, *n.* The window of a chamber.

CHAM'BER, *v. i.* To reside in or occupy as a chamber.

2. To be wanton; to indulge in lewd or immodest behavior. *Rom.* xiii.

CHAM'BER, *v. t.* To shut up, as in a chamber. *Shak.*

CHAM'BER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Shut up, as in a chamber. *Shak.*

2. *a.* In *conchology*, divided into compartments by walls or partitions; as, a *chambered* shell. *Buckland.*

CHAM'BER-ER, *n.* One who intrigues, or indulges in wantonness. *Shak.*

CHAM'BER-FEL'LOW, *n.* One who sleeps in the same apartment. *Spectator.*

CHAM'BER-HANG'ING, *n.* Tapestry or hangings for a chamber.

CHAM'BER-ING, *n.* Wanton, lewd, immodest behavior. *Rom.* xiii.

CHAM'BER-LAIN, (-lin,) *n.* [Fr. *chambellan*; Arm. *cambrelan*; Sp. *camarero*; Port. *camareiro*; It. *camerlingo*; D. *kamerling*; Dan. *kammerherre*; L. *camerarius*.]

1. An officer charged with the direction and management of the private apartments of a monarch or noble. He was originally keeper of the treasure chamber; and hence, in some municipal corporations, the term denotes *treasurer*. The lord chamberlain of Great Britain is the sixth officer of the crown. To him belong livery and lodging in the king's court; on coronation day, he brings to the king his apparel, his sword, scabbard, &c. He dresses and undresses the king on that day, and waits on him before and after dinner. To him also belongs the care of providing all things in the house of lords, in time of parliament. Under him are the gentleman usher of the black rod, and other officers. The lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bed-chamber, of the wardrobe, physicians, chaplains, barbers, &c., and administers the oath to all officers above stairs.

The chamberlains of the exchequer of London, of Chester, of North Wales, &c., are receivers of rents and revenues. *Encyc.* *Johnson.*

2. A servant who has the care of the chambers in an inn, or hotel.

CHAM'BER-LAIN-SHIP, *n.* The office of a chamberlain.

CHAM'BER-LYE, *n.* Urine.

CHAM'BER-MAID, *n.* A woman who has the care of chambers, making the beds, and cleaning the rooms, or who dresses a lady, and waits upon her in her apartment.

CHAM'BER-POT, *n.* A vessel used in bed-rooms.

CHAM'BER-PRAC'TICE, *n.* The practice of counselors at law, who give their opinions in private, but do not appear in court.

CHAM'BREL, *n.* The joint or bending of the upper part of a horse's hind leg. In New England, pronounced *gambrel*, which see.

CHA-ME'LE-ON, *n.* [L. *chamaeleon*; Gr. χαμαιλεων.]

An animal of the genus Lacerta, or lizard, with a naked body, a tail, and four feet. The body is six or seven inches long, and the tail five inches; with this it clings to the branches of trees. The skin is cold to the touch, and contains small grains, or eminences, of a bluish-gray color in the shade, but in the light of the sun, all parts of the body become of a grayish-brown, or tawny color. It has, however, the power of greatly changing its color. It is a native of Africa and Asia. *Encyc.*

CHA-ME'LE-ON-IZE, *v. t.* To change into various colors. *Dict.*

CHAM'FER, *v. t.* [Corrupted from Fr. *echancrer*, to hollow, to cut sloping; Arm. *chancra*; said to be from *cancer*.]

1. To channel; to cut a furrow, as in a column, or to cut into a sloping form, or bevel. *Johnson. Bailey. Encyc.*

2. To wrinkle. *Shak.*

CHAM'FER, } *n.* A small gutter, or furrow, cut in
CHAM'FRET, } wood, or other hard material.

2. A slope, or bevel.

CHAM'FER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cut into furrows, or cut sloping, or beveling.

CHAM'FER-ING, *ppr.* Cutting a gutter in; cutting in a slope, or bevel.

CHAM'ITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the Chama, a shell.

CHAM'LET. See Camlet.

CHAM'OIS, (sham'my or sha-moi',) *n.* [Fr., from It. *camozza*; Sp. *gamuza*, from *gamo*, a buck.]

An animal of the goat kind, whose skin is made into soft leather, called *chamois*, or *chamois leather*.

It is now arranged with the antelopes. *Cuvier.*

CHAM'O-MILE, *n.* [Gr. χαμαι, on the ground, and μηλον, an apple.]

The popular name of the *Anthemis nobilis*; a bitter plant, much used in medicine.

CHAMP, *v. t.* [Fr. *champayer*, I have not found. Qu. Gr. καμπτω, for *m* is often casual before a labial, and in Gr. γαμφαι is the jaws.]

1. To bite with repeated action of the teeth; as, a horse *champs* the bit.

2. To bite into small pieces; to chew; to masticate; to devour. *Dryden.*

CHAMP, *v. i.* To chew; to perform the action of biting by repeated motion of the teeth; as, to *champ* upon the bit. *Hooker.*

CHAM-PAGNE', (sham-pāne',) *n.* A kind of brisk, sparkling wine, from Champagne, in France.

CHAM-PAIGN', *n.* [from *camp*, or the same root.] A flat, open country. *Bacon. Milton.*

CHAM-PAIGN', (sham-pāne',) *a.* Level, open; as a *champaign* country.

CHAM-PAIN', *n.* In *heraldry*, *champain*, or *point champain*, is a mark of dishonor in the coat of arms of him who has killed a prisoner of war after he has asked for quarter. *Encyc.*

CHAMP DE MARS, (shāng de mārz,) [Fr.,] *literally*, the field of Mars, an extensive, open space in Paris, used for military reviews and public assemblies.

CHAMP'ED, *pp.* Bitten, chewed.

CHAMP'ER, *n.* One that champs, or bites.

CHAM'PER-TOR, *n.* [See Champerty.] In *law*, one who is guilty of *champerty*, which see.

CHAM'PER-TY, *n.* [Fr. *champart*, field-rent; *champ*, L. *campus*, a field, and *part*, a share, or *partir*, to divide, *campum partire*.]

A species of maintenance, being a bargain with a plaintiff, or defendant, to divide the land, or other matter in suit, between them, if they prevail; whereupon the champertor is to carry on the party's suit at his own expense. The purchase of a suit, or of the right of suing. *Blackstone.*

CHAM-PIGN'ON, (sham-pin'yon,) *n.* [Fr.] A kind of edible mushroom.

CHAMP'ING, *ppr.* Biting with repeated action.

CHAM'PI-ON, *n.* [Fr. *champion*; Arm. *campyon*; Sp. *campeon*; Port. *campeaõ*, or *campiaõ*; It. *campione*; D. *kamper*, or *kampvegter*; G. *kämpfer*. In all the Teutonic dialects, *camp*, or *kamp*, signifies a combat, and in some of them, a *camp*. Sax. *campa*, a camp, and a combat; *cempa*, a soldier, warrior, or gladiator; W. *camp*, a game, a feat; *campiaw*, to contend in a game. Here we have the origin of the Latin *campus*. It was originally the plain, or open place appropriated to games, sports, and athletic exercises.]

1. A man who undertakes a combat in the place or cause of another. *Bacon.*

2. A man who fights in his own cause in a duel.

3. A hero, a brave warrior. Hence, one who is bold in contest; as, a *champion* for the truth.

CHAM'PI-ON, *v. t.* To challenge to a combat. *Shak.*

CHAM'PI-ON-ED, *pp.* Challenged to combat.

CHAM'PI-ON-ESS, *n.* A female champion. *Fairfax.*

CHAM'PI-ON-ING, *ppr.* Challenging to combat.

CHAM'PI-ON-SHIP, *n.* State of being a champion. *N. A. Rev.*

CHAM-POL'LION-IST, (sham-pōl'yun-ist,) *n.* A follower of Champollion the younger, in respect to Egyptian hieroglyphics.

CHANCE, *n.* [Fr. *chance*; Norm. *cheaunce*; Arm. *chançz*; D. *kans*; G. *schanze*. This seems to be from the participle of the French verb *cheoir*, to fall, Sp. *caer*, from the L. *cado*, or directly from the Latin *cadens*, *cadentia*.]

1. An event that happens, falls out, or takes place, without being contrived, intended, expected, or foreseen; the effect of an unknown cause, or the unusual or unexpected effect of a known cause; accident; casualty; fortuitous event; as, time and *chance* happen to all.

> By *chance* a priest came down that way. — Luke x.

2. Fortune; what fortune may bring; as, they must take their *chance*.

3. An event, good or evil; success or misfortune; luck. *Shak.*

4. Possibility of an occurrence; opportunity.

> Your ladyship may have a *chance* to escape this address. *Swift.*

CHANCE, *v. i.* To happen; to fall out; to come, or arrive, without design or expectation.

> If a bird's nest *chance* to be before thee. — Deut. xxii.
> Ah, Casca, tell us what hath *chanced* to-day. *Shak.*

CHANCE, *a.* Happening by chance; casual; as, a *chance* comer.

CHANCE'A-BLE, *a.* Accidental; casual; fortuitous.

CHANCE'A-BLY, *adv.* Casually; by chance.

CHANCE'-COM-ER, (-kum'er,) *n.* One who comes unexpectedly. *Addison.*

CHANC'ED, (chanst,) *pp.* of Chance.

CHANCE'FUL, *a.* Hazardous. *Spenser.*

CHANC'ING, *ppr.* Happening.

CHANCE'-MED'LEY, *n.* [*chance* and *medley*, a mixture; but more properly, *chaudemell*, Norm. Fr., a hot debate, strife, or quarrel; *chaud*, hot, from L. *calidus*, and *meller*, for *mesler*, to mix.]

In *law*, the killing of another in self-defense upon a sudden and unpremeditated encounter. The term has been sometimes applied to any kind of homicide by misadventure, but, in strictness, is applicable to such killing only as happens in defending one's self against assault. *Blackstone. P. Cyc. Bouvier.*

CHAN'CEL, *n.* [Fr. *chancel*, or *chanceau*: L. *cancelli*, lattices, or cross-bars, inclosing the place; Sp. *cancel*, *cancilla*, a wooden screen, a wicker gate; It. *cancello*, balustrades; Gr. κιγκλις; Ch. קנקל *kankel*, or *kankal*, network; Syr. *id.* See CANCEL.]

That part of a church, between the altar, or communion table, and the balustrade, or railing, that incloses it, or that part where the altar is placed; formerly inclosed with lattices, or cross-bars, as now with rails. *Encyc. Johnson.*

CHAN'CEL-LOR, *n.* [Fr. *chancelier*; Arm. *chancedher*, or *canceller*: Sp. *canciller*; Port. *chanceller*; It. *cancelliere*; D. *kanselier*: G. *kanzler*; Sw. *cantsler*; Dan. *kantsler* or *cantsler*; L. *cancellarius*, a scribe, secretary, notary, or chancellor; from *cancello*, to make lattice-work, to *cancel*, or blot out by crossing the lines; or from *cancelli*, lattices, because the secretary sat behind lattices.]

Originally, a chief notary or scribe, under the Roman emperors; but in *England*, in later times, an officer invested with judicial powers, and particularly with the superintendence of all charters, letters, and other official writings of the crown, that required to be solemnly authenticated. Hence this officer became the keeper of the great seal. From the Roman empire, this office passed to the church, and hence every bishop has his chancellor.

The lord high chancellor of Great Britain, or *keeper of the great seal*, is the highest officer of the crown. He is a privy counselor by his office, and protector of the house of lords by prescription. To him belongs the appointment of all justices of the peace; he is keeper of the king's conscience, visitor of all hospitals and colleges founded by the king, guardian of all charitable uses, and judge of the high Court of Chancery.

Chancellor of an ecclesiastical court, is the bishop's lawyer, versed in the civil and canon law, to direct the bishop in causes of the church, civil and criminal.

Chancellor of a cathedral, is an officer who hears lessons and lectures in the church, by himself or his vicar, inspects schools, hears causes, applies the seal, writes and dispatches letters of the chapter, keeps the books, &c.

Chancellor of the exchequer, is an officer who presides in that court, and takes care of the interest of the crown. He has power, with the lord treasurer, to lease the crown lands, and with others, to compound for forfeitures on penal statutes. He is the highest finance minister of the British government.

Chancellor of a university, is an officer who seals the diplomas, or letters of degree, &c. The chancellor of Oxford is usually one of the prime nobility, elected by the students in convocation, and he holds the office for life. He is the chief magistrate in the government of the university. The chancellor of Cambridge is also elected from among the prime nobility; he does not hold his office for life, but may be elected every three years.

Chancellor of the order of the Garter, and other military orders, is an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter and assembly of the knights, keeps the register of their proceedings, and delivers their acts under the seal of their order. *Johnson. Encyc.*

In *France*, a secretary is, in some cases, called a *chancellor*. In *the United States*, a chancellor is the judge of a court of chancery or equity, established by statute.

In *Scripture*, a master of the decrees, or president of the council. *Ezra* iv.

CHAN'CEL-LOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a chancellor, the time during which one is chancellor.

CHAN'CE-RY, *n.* [Fr. *chancellerie*; Arm. *cancellery*; Sp. *chancilleria*; It. *cancelleria*; L. *cancellaria*, from *cancelli*, lattices, or, from the judge, who presided in the court.]

In *Great Britain*, the highest court of justice, next to the parliament, consisting of two distinct tribunals; one *ordinary*, being a court of common law, the other *extraordinary*, or a court of equity. The ordinary legal court holds pleas of recognizances acknowledged in the chancery, writs of scire facias for repeal of letters patent, writs of partition, and all personal actions by or against any officer of the court. But if the parties come to issue in fact, the court can not try it by a jury; but the record must be delivered to the King's Bench. From this court issue all original writs that pass under the great seal, commissions of charitable uses, bankruptcy, idiocy, lunacy, &c.

The extraordinary court, or Court of Equity, proceeds upon rules of equity and conscience, moderates the rigor of the common law, and gives relief in cases where there is no remedy in the common law.

2. In *the United States*, a court of equity. [courts.

CHAN'CRE, (shank'er,) *n.* [Fr. *chancre*; Arm. *chancr*. The same as *cancer*, *canker*.]

A venereal ulcer.

CHAN'CROUS, (shank'rus,) *a.* Ulcerous; having the qualities of a chancre.

CHAN-DE-LIER', (shan de-leer',) *n.* [Fr. *id.*; Sp. *candelero*; It. *candeliere*, Arm. *cantaloir*, or *cantuler*; from L. *candela*, a candle, from *cano*, to shine.]

1. A frame with branches to hold a number of candles, to illuminate a public or large room.

2. In *fortification*, a movable parapet, serving to support fascines to cover pioneers.

CHAND'LER, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *chandelier*; or rather Teutonic *handler*. See CORN-CHANDLER.]

A general term for a dealer, the particular meaning being determined by a prefix, as, tallow-*chandler*, ship-*chandler*, &c.

CHAND'LER-LY, *adv.* Like a chandler. *Milton.*

CHAND'LER-Y, *n.* The commodities sold by a chandler.

CHAND'RY, *n.* The place where candles are kept. *B. Jonson.*

CHAN'FRIN, *n.* The fore part of a horse's head.

CHANGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *changer*; It. *cangiare*, Arm. *eceinch*; Norm. *chaunant*; exchanging. Qu. Is this radically the same word as It. *cambio*, *cambiare*, Sp. *id.*?]

1. To cause to turn or pass from one state to another; to alter, or make different; to vary in external form, or in essence; as, to *change* the color or shape of a thing, to *change* the countenance; to change the heart or life.

2. To put one thing in the place of another; to shift; as, to *change* the clothes.

Be clean and *change* your garments. —Gen. xxxv.

3. To quit one thing or state for another; followed by *for*; as, persons educated in a particular religion do not readily *change* it *for* another.

4. To give and take reciprocally; as, will you *change* conditions *with* me?

5. To barter; to exchange goods; as, to *change* a coach for a chariot.

6. To quit, as one place for another; as, to *change* lodgings.

7. To give one kind of money for another; to alter the form or kind of money, by receiving the value in a different kind, as, to *change* bank notes *for* silver; or to give pieces of a larger denomination for an equivalent in pieces of smaller denomination, as, to *change* an eagle *for* dollars, or a sovereign *for* sixpences, or to *change* a dollar *into* cents; or, on the other hand, to *change* dollars *for* or *into* eagles, giving money of smaller denomination for larger.

8. To become acid or tainted; to turn from a natural state of sweetness and purity; as the wine is *changed*; thunder and lightning are said to *change* milk.

To change a horse, or to change hand, is to turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHANGE, *v. i.* To be altered; to undergo variation; as, men sometimes *change* for the better, often for the worse.

I am Jehovah; I *change* not. — Mal. iii.

2. To pass the sun, as the moon in its orbit; as, the moon will *change* the 14th of this month.

CHANGE, *n.* Any variation or alteration in form, state, quality, or essence; or a passing from one state or form to another; as, a *change* of countenance; a *change* of habits or principles.

2. A succession of one thing in the place of another; vicissitude; as, a *change* of seasons; a *change* of objects on a journey; a *change* of scenes.

3. A revolution; as, a *change* of government.

4. A passing by the sun, and the beginning of a new monthly revolution, as, a *change* of the moon.

5. A different state by removal; novelty; variety.

Our fathers did, for *change*, to France repair. *Dryden.*

6. Alteration in the order of ringing bells, variety of sounds.

Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing. *Holder.*

7. That which makes a variety, or may be substituted for another.

Thirty *changes* of raiment. —Judges xiv.

8. Small coins of money, which may be given for larger pieces.

9. The balance of money paid beyond the price of goods purchased; as, I gave the clerk a bank note for his cloth, and he gave me the *change*.

10. The dissolution of the body; death.

All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my *change* come. —Job xiv.

11. *Change*, for *exchange*; a place where merchants and others meet to transact business; a building appropriated for mercantile transactions.

12. In *arithmetic*, permutation; variation of numbers. Thirteen numbers admit of 6,227,020,800 changes, or different positions.

CHANGE-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Changeableness, *which is generally used.* *Fleming.*

CHANGE'A-BLE, *a.* That may change; subject to alteration; fickle; inconstant; mutable; variable, as, a person of a *changeable* mind.

2. Having the quality of suffering alteration of external appearance, as, *changeable* silk.

CHANGE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being changeable; fickleness; inconstancy, instability; mutability.

2. Susceptibility of change, or alteration. *Hooker.*

CHANGE'A-BLY, *adv.* Inconstantly.

CHANG'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Altered; varied; turned; converted, shifted.

CHANGE'FUL, *a.* Full of change; inconstant; mutable; fickle; uncertain; subject to alteration. *Pope.*

CHANGE'LESS, *a.* Constant; not admitting alteration.

CHANGE'LING, *n.* [*change* and *ling*. It is said this word originated in a superstitious opinion that fairies steal children, and put others that are ugly and stupid in their places. *Johnson.*]

1. A child left or taken in the place of another. *Spenser.*

2. An idiot; a fool. *Dryden. Locke.*

3. One apt to change; a waverer. *Shak.*

4. Any thing changed and put in the place of another. *Shak.*

CHANG'ER, *n.* One who alters the form of any thing.

2. One that is employed in changing and discounting money; a money-changer.

3. One given to change.

CHANG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Altering; turning; putting one thing for another; shifting.

CHANG'ING, *n.* An altering, or putting one thing for another.

CHANG'ING-PIECE, *n.* A term of contempt for one who is fickle or changeable. *Shak.*

CHAN'NEL, *n.* [Ir. *cainneal*; Fr. *canal*; L. *canalis*, Arm. *can*, or *canol*. It is a different spelling of *canal*.]

1. In *a general sense*, a passage; a place of passing or flowing, particularly, a water-course.

2. The place where a river flows, including the whole breadth of the river. But *more appropriately*, the deeper part or hollow in which the principal current flows.

3. The deeper part of a strait, bay, or harbor, where the principal current flows, either of tide or fresh water, or which is the most convenient for the track of a ship.

4. That through which any thing passes; means of passing, conveying, or transmitting; as, the news was conveyed to us by different *channels*.

5. A gutter or furrow in a column.

6. An arm of the sea; a strait, or narrow sea, between two continents, or between a continent and an isle, as, the British or Irish *channel*.

7. *Channels* of a ship; broad pieces of plank bolted edgewise to the outside of a vessel, and used for spreading the lower rigging. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

CHAN'NEL, *v. t.* To form a channel, to cut channels in, to groove; as, to *channel* a field or a column. *Wotton.*

CHAN'NEL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having channels grooved longitudinally.

CHAN'NEL-ING, *ppr.* Cutting channels; grooving longitudinally.

CHAN'SON, (shan'son,) *n.* [Fr.] A song. *Shak.*

CHANT, *v. t.* [Fr. *chanter*; L. *canto*, *cantus*; W. *canu*; Arm. *cana*, *cannein*; It. *cantare*; Sp. and Port. *cantar*; L. *cano*. See CANT.]

1. To sing, to utter with a melodious voice; that is, to *cant* or throw the voice in modulations.

The cheerful birds do *chant* sweet music. *Spenser.*

2. To celebrate in song; as, to *chant* the praises of Jehovah.

3. To sing after the manner of a chant.

CHANT, *v. i.* To sing; to make melody with the voice.

They *chant* to the sound of the viol. — Amos vi.

2. To sing after the manner of a chant.

CHANT, *n.* Song, melody.

2. A peculiar kind of sacred music, in which prose is sung with less variety of intonation than in common airs.

CHANT'ED, *pp.* Sung; uttered with modulations of voice after the manner of a chant.

CHANT'ER, *n.* One who chants; a singer or songster. *Pope.*

2. The chief singer, or priest of the chantry. *Gregory.*

3. The pipe which sounds the tenor or treble in a bagpipe.

CHANT'I-CLEER, *n.* [*chant* and *clear*, Fr. *clair*.]

A cock, so called from the clearness or loudness of his voice in crowing. *Dryden.*

CHANT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Singing; uttering a melodious voice; repeating words with a singing voice after the manner of a chant.

CHANT'ING, *n.* The act of singing or uttering after the manner of a chant.

CHANT'RESS, *n.* A female singer. *Milton.*

CHANT'RY, *n.* [Fr. *chantrerie*, from *chant*.]

An endowed chapel where one or more priests daily sing or say mass for the souls of the donors, or such as they appoint. *Cowel.*

CHA-OL'O-GY, *n.* A treatise on chaos, or chaotic

CHA'OS, (kā'os,) *n.* [L. *chaos*; Gr. χαος.] [matter.

That confusion, or confused mass, in which matter is supposed to have existed, before it was separated into its different kinds, and reduced to order by the creating power of God: "Rudis indigestaque moles." *Ovid.*

2. Any mixed mass, without due form or order; as, a *chaos* of materials.

3. Confusion; disorder; a state in which the parts are undistinguished. *Donne.*

CHA-OT'IC, *a.* Resembling chaos; confused; as, the earth was originally in a *chaotic* state.

CHAP or CHAP, *v. t.* [Ar. جب *jabba*, to cut off or out, to castrate; جاب *jaaba*, to split, rend, tear, or cleave, to cut. It seems to be allied to the G. and D. *kappen*, Dan. *kapper*, Fr. *couper*; but these agree better with Ar. كبع or كيف *kabaa* or *kayafa*, to cut. See CHOP and GAPE.]

To cleave, split, crack, or open longitudinally, as the surface of the earth, or the skin and flesh of the hand. Dry weather *chaps* the earth; cold dry winds *chap* the hands.

CHAP or CHAP, *v. i.* To crack; to open in long slits; as, the earth *chaps*; the hands *chap*.

CHAP or CHAP, *n.* A longitudinal cleft, gap, or chink, as in the surface of the earth, or in the hands or feet.

CHAP, *n.* [Sax. *ceaft*, a beak, or chap; *pl. ceaftas*, the chaps.]

The upper and lower part of the mouth; the jaw. It is applied to beasts, and vulgarly to men; generally in the plural, the *chaps* or mouth.

CHAP, *n.* A man or a boy; a youth. It is used also in the sense of a buyer. "If you want to sell, here is your *chap*." In this sense it coincides with *chapman*. [See CHEAP.] *Steele.*

CHAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *ceapian*.]

To cheapen. [*Not used.*]

CHAP-AR-RAL', *n.* [Sp., from *chaparra*, an evergreen oak.]

A thicket of low evergreen oaks. *Newman's Dict.*

CHAP'-BOOK, *n.* [See CHAPMAN and CHEAP.] A small book, carried about for sale by hawkers.

CHAPE, *n.* [Fr. *chape*, the tongue of a buckle, a cover, a churchman's cope, the head of an alembic; Arm. *chap*; Sp. *chapa*, a thin plate of metal covering some kind of work. Qu. *cap*.]

1. The catch of any thing, as the hook of a scabbard, or the catch of a buckle, by which it is held to the back strap.

2. A brass or silver tip, or case, that strengthens the end of a scabbard. *Johnson. Philips.*

CHAP'EAU, (shap'po,) *n.*; *pl.* CHAPEAUX, (shap'pōze.) [Fr.] A hat; in *heraldry*, a cap or bonnet.

CHAP'EAU BRAS, (shap'po brá,) *n.* A military hat which can be flattened and put under the arm, (*bras.*)

CHAP'EL, *n.* [Fr. *chapelle*; L. *capella*; Arm. *chapel*; Sp. *capilla*, a chapel, a hood or cowl, a chapter of collegians, a proof-sheet; Port. *capella*; It. *cappella*; D. *kapel*; from the same root as *cap*. It is said that the kings of France, in war, carried St. Martin's hat into the field, which was kept in a tent as a precious relic, whence the place took the name *capella*, a little hat, and the priest who had the custody of the tent was called *capellanus*, now *chaplain*. Hence the word *chapel* came to signify a private oratory. *Encyc. Lunier.*]

1. A house for public worship, erected separate from a church; primarily, a private oratory, or house of worship belonging to a private person. In *Great Britain* there are several sorts of chapels; as, *parochial chapels*, distinct from the mother church; *chapels* which adjoin to and are a part of the church; such were formerly built by honorable persons for burying-places; *chapels of ease*, additional churches, built in large parishes, for the accommodation of the inhabitants; *free chapels*, which were founded by the king of England; *chapels in the universities*, places of worship belonging to particular colleges; *domestic chapels*, built by noblemen or gentlemen for the use of their families. *Encyc.*

2. In *England*, a place of worship for dissenters.

3. A printer's work-house; said to be so called because printing was first carried on in a chapel. Also, an association of workmen in a printing-office. *Brande. Bailey. Encyc.*

CHAP'EL, *v. t.* To deposit in a chapel. *Beaum. & Fl.*

CHAPE'LESS, *a.* Without a chape.

CHAP'EL-ET, **CHAP'LET**, *n.* [Fr. *chapelet.*]

A pair of stirrup leathers, with stirrups, joined at the top in a sort of leather buckle, by which they are made fast to the frame-work of the saddle, after they have been adjusted to the length and bearing of the rider. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHAP'EL-ING, *n.* The act of turning a ship round in a light breeze of wind, when close-hauled, so that she will lie the same way as before. *Mar. Dict.*

CHAP'EL-LA-NY, *n.* A place founded within some church and dependent thereon. *Ayliffe.*

CHAP'EL-RY, *n.* The bounds or jurisdiction of a chapel.

CHAPERON, (shap'er-on,) *n.* [Fr.] A hood or cap worn by the [illegible] Gaiter in their habits. It was anciently worn by men, women, nobles, and populace; afterward appropriated to doctors and licentiates in colleges. The name then passed to certain devices placed on the foreheads of horses which drew the hearse in pompous funerals.

2. One who attends a lady to public places as a guide and protector. *Johnson. Encyc.*

CHAP'E-RON, (shap'e-rōn,) *v. t.* To attend a lady to public places as a guide and protector.

CHAP'E-RON'ED, *pp.* Waited on in a public assembly by a friend or protector.

CHAP'E-RON'ING, *ppr.* Attending on a female in a public assembly.

CHAP'-FALL-EN, (chop'fawln,) *a.* [*chap* and *fall.*] Having the lower chap depressed; hence, dejected; dispirited; silenced. *B. Jonson.*

CHAP'I-TER, *n.* [Fr. *chapiteau*; It. *capitello*; L. *capitellum*, from *caput*, a head. This is a different word for CAPITAL.]

1. The upper part or capital of a column or pillar. [*Obs.*] [See CAPITAL.]

2. That which is delivered by the mouth of the justice in his charge to the inquest. *Encyc.*

CHAP'LAIN, (-lin,) *n.* [Fr. *chapelain*; Sp. *capellan*; It. *cappellano*; L. *cappellanus*; from *chapel.*]

1. An ecclesiastic who has a chapel, or who performs service in a chapel. The king of Great Britain has forty-eight chaplains, who attend, four each month, to perform divine service for the royal family. Princes also, and persons of quality, have chaplains, who officiate in their chapels.

2. A clergyman who belongs to a ship of war, to a regiment of land forces, or to some public institution, for performing divine service.

3. A clergyman who is retained to perform divine service in a family.

Chaplains of the pope, are auditors or judges of causes in the sacred palace. *Encyc.*

CHAP'LAIN-CY, *n.* The office or station of a chaplain.

CHAP'LAIN-SHIP, *n.* The office or business of a chaplain.

2. The possession or revenue of a chapel. *Johnson.*

CHAP'LESS, *a.* Without any flesh about the mouth.

CHAP'LET, *n.* [Fr. *chapelet.*] [*Bailey. Shak.*

1. A garland or wreath to be worn on the head; the circle of a crown.

2. A string of beads used by the Roman Catholics, by which they count the number of their prayers. They are made sometimes of coral, of wood, of diamonds, &c., and are called *paternosters*. The invention is ascribed to Peter the Hermit, who probably learnt it in the East, as the Orientals use a kind of chaplet, called a *chain*, rehearsing one of the perfections of God on each link, or bead. The Great Mogul is said to have eighteen of these chains, all precious stones. The Turks also use a kind of chaplet in reciting their prayers. *Encyc.*

3. In *architecture*, a little molding, carved into round beads, pearls, olives, or the like.

4. In *horsemanship*, a chapelet, which see.

5. A tuft of feathers on a peacock's head. *Johnson.*

6. A small chapel or shrine. *Hammond.*

CHAP'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* CHAPMEN. [Sax. *ceapman*; D. *koopman*; G. *kaufmann*; D. *köbmand.* See CHEAP.]

1. A cheapener; one that offers as a purchaser.

Their chapmen they betray. *Dryden.*

2. A seller; a market-man. *Shak.*

CHAP'PED, (chapt,) *pp.* Cleft; opened, as the surface or skin.

CHAP'PING, *ppr.* Cleaving, as the surface or skin.

CHAP'PY, *a.* Full of chaps; cleft.

CHAPS, *n. pl.* The mouth or jaws. [See CHAP.]

CHAPT. See CHAPPED.

CHAP'TER, *n.* [Fr. *chapitre*; L. *capitulum*, a head; It. *capitolo*; Sp. *capitulo*; from L. *caput*, the head.]

1. A division of a book or treatise; as, Genesis contains fifty *chapters*. Hence the phrase, *To the end of the chapter*, that is, throughout; to the end. *Johnson.*

2. In *ecclesiastical polity*, a society or community of clergymen, belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church. *Encyc.*

3. An organized branch of some society or fraternity, as of the freemasons, &c.

4. A place where delinquents receive discipline and correction. *Ayliffe.*

5. A decretal epistle. *Ayliffe.*

CHAP'TER, *v. t.* To tax; to correct. *Dryden.*

CHAP'TER-HOUSE, *n.* A house where a chapter meets. *Bailey.*

CHAP'TREL, *n.* [from *chapiter.*] The same as *impost.* *Mason.*

CHAR, *n.* A delicious fish inhabiting deep lakes in mountainous regions, and preferred to the salmon. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

CHAR, *n.* In *England*, work done by the day; a single job, or task. In *New England*, it is pronounced *chore*, which see. I know not the origin of the word. In Sax. *cerre*, *cyrr*, signifies a time, a turn, occasion, from *cerran*, *cyrran*, to turn or return.

CHAR, *v. t.* To perform a business. *May.*

CHAR, *v. i.* To work at others' houses by the day, without being a hired servant; to do small jobs. *Bailey. Johnson.*

CHAR'-WŌM-AN, *n.* A woman hired for odd work, or for single days. *Johnson.*

[Char-man *and* Char-woman *are, I believe, not used in America.*]

CHAR, *v. t.* [Russ. *jarya* or *charya*, to roast or burn; or *gorya*, to burn, or be burnt; and with a prefix, *sgaraya* or *sgoraya*, to burn; Fr. *charrée*, ashes. Qu. Heb. Ch. Eth. חרר. Class Gr, No. 22, 23. This seems to be the root of L. *carbo*. See CHARK.]

1. To burn or reduce to coal or carbon; to reduce to charcoal, by expelling all volatile matter from wood. This is done by burning wood slowly, under a covering of turf and earth.

2. To expel all volatile matter from stone or earth by heat.

The stone or earth charred from all foreign visible ingredients. *Kirwan.*

CHAR'ACT, } *n.* [See CHARACTER.] An inscription.
CHAR'ECT, } [*Not in use.*] *Skelton.*

CHAR'AC-TER, *n.* [L. *character*; Fr. *caractère*; Sp. *caracter*; It. *carattere*; Gr. χαρακτηρ, from the verb χαραασω, χαραττω, χαραζω, to scrape, cut, engrave.]

1. A mark made by cutting or engraving, as on stone, metal, or other hard material; hence, a mark or figure made with a pen or style, on paper, or other material used to contain writing; a letter or figure used to form words and communicate ideas. Characters are *literal*, as the letters of an alphabet; *numeral*, as the arithmetical figures; *emblematical* or *symbolical*, which express things or ideas; and *abbreviations*; as, C. for *centum*, a hundred; lb. for *libra*, a pound; A. D., *Anno Domini*; &c.

2. A mark or figure made by stamping or impression, as on coins.

3. The manner of writing; the peculiar form of letters used by a particular person.

You know the character to be your brother's. *Shak.*

4. The peculiar qualities impressed, by nature or habit, on a person, which distinguish him from others; these constitute *real character*, and the qualities which he is supposed to possess constitute his *estimated character*, or reputation. Hence we say, a *character* is not formed, when the person has not acquired stable and distinctive qualities.

5. An account, description, or representation of any thing, exhibiting its qualities and the circumstances attending it; as, to give a bad *character* to a town, or to a road.

6. A person; as, the assembly consisted of various *characters*, eminent *characters*, and ow *characters*; all the *characters* in the play appeared to advantage.

The friendship of distinguished characters. *Encyc.*

7. By way of eminence, distinguished or good qualities; those which are esteemed and respected; and those which are ascribed to a person in common estimation. We inquire whether a stranger is a man of *character*.

8. Adventitious qualities impressed by office or station; the qualities that, in public estimation, belong to a person in a particular station, as when we ask how a magistrate or commander supports his *character*.

9. The peculiar qualities or properties by which one thing is distinguished from another, as animals, plants, and minerals.

These properties, when employed for the purpose of discriminating minerals, are called characters. *Cleaveland.*

10. Distinctive quality of any kind strongly marked, particularly energy or force; as, a man is said to have no *character*, or a great deal of *character*.

CHAR'AC-TER, *v. t.* To engrave; to inscribe. *Milton. Shak.*

2. To describe; to distinguish by particular marks or traits. *Mitford.*

CHAR'AC-TER-ED, *pp.* Engraved; inscribed; distinguished by a particular character. *Mitford.*

CHAR'AC-TER-ISM, *n.* The distinction of character. *Bp. Hall.*

2. A particular aspect or configuration of the heavens. *Encyc.*

CHAR-AC-TER-IS'TIC, **CHAR-AC-TER-IS'TIC-AL**, *a.* [Gr. χαρακτηριστικος, from χαρακτηρ.]

That constitutes the character; that marks the peculiar distinctive qualities of a person or thing; as, generosity is often a *characteristic* virtue of a brave man.

It is followed by *of*; as, generosity is *characteristic of* true bravery.

CHAR-AC-TER-IS'TIC, *n.* That which constitutes a character; that which characterizes; that which distinguishes a person or thing from another.

Invention is the characteristic of Homer. *Pope.*

2. In *grammar*, the principal letter of a word, which is preserved in most of its tenses, in its derivatives and compounds.

The characteristic of a logarithm, is its index or exponent.

The *characteristic triangle of a curve*, in geometry, is a rectilinear right-angled triangle, whose hypotenuse makes a part of the curve, not sensibly different from a right line. *Encyc.*

CHAR-AC-TER-IS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner that distinguishes character.

CHAR-AC-TER-IS'TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state or qualities of being characteristic.

CHAR-AC-TER-I-ZA'TION, *n.* Act of characterizing.

CHAR'AC-TER-IZE, *v. t.* [Gr. χαρακτηριζω.]

1. To give a character, or an account of the personal qualities of a man; to describe by peculiar qualities.

2. To distinguish; to mark, or express the character; to exhibit the peculiar qualities of a person or thing; as, humility *characterizes* the true Christian; the hero is *characterized* by bravery and magnanimity.

The system of mediation has *characterized* the entire scheme of divine dispensation. *Thodey.*

3. To engrave or imprint. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

4. To mark with a peculiar stamp or figure.

European, Asiatic, and African faces are all *characterized*. *Arbuthnot.*

CHAR'AC-TER-IZ-ED, (kar'ak-ter-izd,) *pp.* Described or distinguished by peculiar qualities.

CHAR'AC-TER-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Describing or distinguishing by peculiar qualities.

CHAR'AC-TER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of any peculiar character. *Shak.*

CHAR'AC-TER-Y, *n.* Impression; mark; distinction. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CHA-RADE', (sha-rade',) *n.* [Said to be from the name of the inventor.]

A composition, in which the subject must be a word of two or more syllables, each forming a distinct word; and these syllables are to be concealed in an enigmatical description, first separately and then together. Example:

My *first*, when a Frenchman is learning English, serves him to swear by. My *second* is either hay or corn. My *whole* is the delight of the age. *Garrick.* *Encyc.*

CHAR'COAL, *n.* [*char* and *coal*. See CHAR.] Coal made by charring wood; the remains of wood burnt under turf, or in other circumstances to exclude air, and from which all watery and other volatile matter has been expelled by heat. It makes a strong heat, and is used in furnaces, forges, private families, &c. It is black, brittle, light, and inodorous, and, not being decomposable by water or air, will endure for ages without alteration.

CHARD, *n.* [Fr. *charde*, L. *cardus*.]

The leaves of artichokes tied and wrapped all over, except the top, in straw, during autumn and winter. This makes them grow white and lose some of their bitterness. *Chambers.*

Chards of beet, are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a large, white, thick, downy, cotton-like main shoot, which is the true chard. *Mortimer.*

CHAR'FRON, *n.* A defense for a horse's head, made of plates of steel or pieces of leather. *Brande.*

CHARGE, (charj,) *v. t.* [Fr. *charger*; Arm. *carga*; Sp. *cargar*; It. *caricare*, or *carcare*; Port. *carregar*. It would seem from the Welsh, that this word is from *car*, a cart or other vehicle, and that the noun *charge* or *cargo* was first formed, and therefore ought in arrangement to precede the verb. If the verb was first formed, the primary sense would be, to load, to throw or put on or in. I think the fact to be otherwise. See CARGO.]

1. To rush on; to fall on; to attack, especially with fixed bayonets; as, an army *charges* the enemy.

2. To load, as a musket or cannon; to thrust in powder, or powder and ball or shot.

3. To load or burden; to throw on or impose that which oppresses; as, to *charge* the stomach with indigestible food; or to lay on, or to fill, without oppressing; as, to *charge* the memory with rules and precepts; to *charge* the mind with facts.

4. To set or lay on; to impose, as a tax, as, the land is *charged* with a quitrent; a rent is *charged* on the land.

5. To lay on or impose, as a task.

The gospel *chargeth* us with piety toward God. *Tillotson.*

6. To put or lay on; as, to *charge* a building with ornaments, often implying superfluity.

7. To lay on, as a duty, followed by *with*.

The commander *charged* the officer *with* the execution of the project. — See Gen. xl. 4.

8. To intrust to; as, an officer is *charged with* dispatches.

9. To set to, as a debt; to place on the debit side of an account; as, to *charge* a man with the price of goods sold to him

10. To load or lay on, in words, something wrong, reproachful, or criminal; to impute to; as, to *charge* a man *with* theft.

11. To lay on in words; to impute to; followed by *on* before the person; as, to *charge* a crime *on* the offender; to *charge* evil consequences *on* the doctrines of the Stoics.

12. To censure; to accuse.

In all this Job sinned not, nor *charged* God foolishly. — Job i.

13. To lay on, give, or communicate, as an order, command, or earnest request; to enjoin; to exhort.

Charge them that are rich in this world, that they be not high-minded. — 1 Tim. vi.

In this sense, when the command is given in the name of God, or with an oath, the phrase amounts to an adjuration.

To adjure; to bind by an oath. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 28.

14. To give directions to, to instruct authoritatively; as, the judge *charged* the grand jury to inquire respecting breaches of the peace.

15 To communicate electrical matter to, as to a coated vial, or an electrical battery.

CHARGE, *v. i.* To make an onset. Thus Glanville says, "Like your heroes of antiquity, he *charges* in iron;" and we say, to *charge* with fixed bayonets But in this application, the object is understood, to *charge* the enemy.

CHARGE, *n.* [Fr. *charge*; Arm. and W. *carg*; Sp. *carga*, *cargo*; Port. *carga*, *carrega*; It. *carica*, *carco*; Eng. *cargo*.]

1. That which is laid on or in; in *a general sense*, any load or burden. It is the same word radically as *cargo*.

2. The quantity of powder, or of powder and ball or shot, used, or proper to be used, in loading a musket, cannon, or other like instrument.

3. An onset; a rushing on an enemy; attack; especially by moving troops with fixed bayonets. But it is used for an onset of cavalry, as well as of infantry.

4. An order, injunction, mandate, command.

Moses gave Joshua a *charge*. — Num. xxvii

The king gave *charge* concerning Absalom. — 2 Sam. xviii.

Hence,

5. That which is enjoined, committed, intrusted, or delivered to another, implying care, custody, oversight, or duty to be performed by the person intrusted.

I gave Hanani *charge* over Jerusalem. — Neh. vii.

Hence the word includes any trust or commission; an office, duty, employment. It is followed by *of* or *over*; more generally by *of*. Hence,

6. The person or thing committed to another's custody, care, or management; a trust. Thus the people of a parish are called the minister's *charge*.

The starry guardian drove his *charge* away
To some fresh pasture. *Dryden*

7. Instructions given by a judge to a jury, by a bishop to his clergy, or, among Presbyterians, &c., by a member of an ordaining council to one who is set as pastor over a congregation, or to the congregation themselves. The word may be used as synonymous with *command*, *direction*, *exhortation*, or *injunction*, but always implies solemnity.

8. Imputation in a bad sense; accusation.

Lay not this sin to their *charge*. — Acts vii.

9. That which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions, an entry of money, or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

10. Cost; expense; as, the *charges* of the war are to be borne by the nation.

11. Imposition on land or estate; rent, tax, or whatever constitutes a burden or duty

12. In *military affairs*, a signal to attack; as, to sound the *charge*.

13. The posture of a weapon fitted for an attack or combat.

Their armed slaves in *charge*. *Shak.*

14. Among *farriers*, a preparation of the consistence of a thick decoction, or between an ointment and a plaster, used as a remedy for sprains and inflammations.

15. In *heraldry*, that which is borne upon the color; or the figures represented on the escutcheon, by which the bearers are distinguished from one another.

16. In *electrical experiments*, a quantity of electrical fluid, communicated to a coated jar, vial, or pane of glass.

17. In *painting*, *charge*, or *overcharge*, is an exaggeration of character in form, color, or expression. *Elmes.*

A *charge of lead*, is thirty-six pigs, each containing six stone, wanting two pounds.

CHARGE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be charged, that may be set, laid, imposed; as, a duty of forty per cent. is *chargeable on* wine.

2. Subject to be charged; as, wine is *chargeable* with a duty of forty per cent.

3. Expensive; costly; as, a *chargeable* family.

4. Laying or bringing expense.

Because we would not be *chargeable* to any of you. — 1 Thess. ii.

5. Imputable; that may be laid or attributed as a crime, fault, or debt; as, a fault *chargeable* on a man.

6. Subject to be charged or accused; as, a man *chargeable with* a fault or neglect.

CHARGE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Expensiveness; cost; costliness. *Boyle.*

CHARGE'A-BLY, *adv.* Expensively; at great cost. *A-cham.*

CHARG'ED, *pp.* Loaded; burdened, attacked; laid on; instructed; imputed, accused; placed to the debt; ordered; commanded.

CHARGE D'AF-FAIRES', (shar'zhē daf-fair',) *n.* [Fr.] A person intrusted with the public interest in a foreign nation, in the place of an embassador or other minister.

CHARGE'FUL, *a.* Expensive; costly [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CHARGE'LESS, *a.* Not expensive, free from expense.

CHARG'ER, *n.* In *Scots law*, one who charges another in a suit.

2. A large dish. *Num.* vii.

3. A horse used in battle.

CHARGE'-HOUSE, *n.* A school-house. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

CHARG'ING, *ppr.* Loading; attacking; laying on; instructing; commanding; accusing; imputing.

CHAR'I-LY, *adv.* [See CHARY.] Carefully; warily; frugally. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

CHAR'I-NESS, *n.* Caution; care; nicety, scrupulousness. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

CHAR'ING, for CHORING, doing chores, is used by Coleridge.

CHAR'I-OT, *n.* [Fr. *chariot*, from *char*, a car, which see; Sp. It. *carro*; It. *carretta*.]

1. A half coach; a carriage with four wheels, and one seat behind, used for convenience and pleasure.

2. A car or vehicle, used formerly in war, drawn by two or more horses, and conveying two men each. These vehicles were sometimes armed with hooks or scythes.

CHAR'I-OT, *v. t.* To convey in a chariot. *Milton.*

CHAR'I-OT-ED, *pp.* Borne in a chariot. *Cowper.*

CHAR-I-OT-EER', *n.* The person who drives or conducts a chariot. It is used in speaking of military chariots, and those in the ancient games, but not of modern drivers. *Johnson. Addison.*

CHAR-I-OT-EER'ING, *ppr.* Driving a chariot.

2. *a.* Using a chariot.

CHAR'I-OT-MAN, *n.* The driver of a chariot. 2 *Chron.* xviii.

CHAR'I-OT-RACE, *n.* A race with chariots; a sport in which chariots were driven in contest for a prize. *Addison.*

CHAR'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. See CHARITY.] Benevolent and kind; as, a *charitable* disposition.

2. Liberal in benefactions to the poor, and in relieving them in distress; as, a *charitable* man.

3. Pertaining to charity; springing from charity, or intended for charity; benevolent; as, a *charitable* institution, or society, a *charitable* purpose.

4. Formed on charitable principles; favorable; dictated by kindness; as, a *charitable* construction of words or actions.

CHAR'I-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The disposition to be charitable, or the exercise of charity.

2. Liberality to the poor.

CHAR'I-TA-BLY, *adv.* Kindly, liberally, benevolently; with a disposition to help the poor; favorably.

CHAR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *charité*; L. *charitas*, or *caritas*, W. *cariad*, Sp. *caridad*; Port. *caridade*; It. *carità*, *caritade*. Qu. Gr. χαρις. The Latin *caritas* is from *carus*, dear, costly, whence beloved, and the word was sometimes written *charitas*, as if from the Gr. χαρις. The Latin *carus* would seem to be from the verb *careo*, to want, as dearness arises from scarcity Of this we have an example in the English *dear*, whence *dearth*, which shows the primary sense of *dear* to be *scarce*. But qu. the Oriental כרר. Class Gr, No. 56.]

1. In *a general sense*, love, benevolence, good-will, that disposition of heart which inclines men to think favorably of their fellow-men, and to do them good In *a theological sense*, it includes supreme love to God, and universal good will to men. 1 *Cor.* xiii. *Col.* iii. 1 *Tim.* i.

2. In *a more particular sense*, love, kindness, affection, tenderness, springing from natural relations, as, the *charities* of father, son, and brother. *Milton.*

3. Liberality to the poor, consisting in alms-giving or benefactions, or in gratuitous services to relieve them in distress.

4. Alms; whatever is bestowed gratuitously on the poor for their relief.

5. Liberality in gifts and services to promote public objects of utility, as to found and support Bible societies, missionary societies, and others.

6. Candor: liberality in judging of men and their actions; a disposition which inclines men to think and judge favorably, and to put the best construction on words and actions which the case will admit.

The highest exercise of charity is charity toward the uncharitable. *Buckminster.*

7. Any act of kindness or benevolence; as, the *charities* of life.

8. A charitable institution. *D. Webster.*

Sisters of charity, in the *Roman Catholic church*, are an order or society of females whose office is to attend the sick.

CHAR'I-TY-SCHOOL is a school maintained by voluntary contributions for educating poor children.

CHARK, *v. t.* [Qu. *char*, or Ch. חרך, Ar. حرق *haraka*, to burn.]
To burn to a coal; to char. [*Not used.*] [See Char.]

CHAR-I-VA-RI', (shär-e-va-ree',) *n.* [Fr.] A mock serenade of discordant music, kettles, tin horns, &c., designed to annoy and insult. It was at first directed against widows who married a second time, at an advanced age; but is now extended to other occasions of nocturnal annoyance and insult.

CHARL'A-TAN, (shärl'a-tan,) *n.* [Fr., from It. *ciarlatano*, a quack, from *ciarlare*, to prate; Sp. *charlatan*, from *charlar*, to prate; Port. *charlar*, id.; L. *garrulo*, *garrio*; Gr. γηρυω.]
One who prates much in his own favor, and makes unwarrantable pretensions to skill; a quack; an empiric; a mountebank. *Brown. Butler.*

CHARL-A-TAN'IC-AL, *a.* Quackish; making undue pretensions to skill; ignorant. *Cowley.*

CHARL-A-TAN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of a charlatan.

CHARL'A-TAN-RY, (shärl'a-tan-ry,) *n.* Undue pretensions to skill; quackery; wheedling; deception by fair words. *Johnson.*

CHARLES'S-WAIN, *n.* [*Charles*, Celtic *karl*, a man, or rustic. See Wain.]
In *astronomy*, seven stars, more commonly called the *Dipper*, in the constellation called *Ursa Major*, or the Great Bear. *Encyc.*
[The word seems to denote the *rustic's wain*, or wagon, so called from its shape; the four stars corresponding to the body, and the other three to the tongue or neap. — *Ed.*]

CHAR'LOCK, *n.* [Sax. *cerlice*. *Leac*, in Saxon, is a *leek*: but the same word occurs in *hemlock*, and it probably signifies a plant or root.]
The English name of the Raphanus Raphanistrum, and Sinapis arvensis, very pernicious weeds among grain. One kind has yellow flowers; another, white, with jointed pods. *Lee. Encyc.*

CHARM, *n.* [Fr. *charme*; Norm. *carme*, or *garme*; Arm. *chalm*; L. *carmen*, a song, a verse, an outcry, a charm. It coincides with the W. *garm*, an outcry, *garmiaw*, to shout, Sax. *cirm*, or *cyrm*, outcry, noise. See Alarm.]
1. Words, characters, or other things imagined to possess some occult or unintelligible power; hence, a magic power or spell, by which, with the supposed assistance of the devil, witches and sorcerers have been supposed to do wonderful things. Spell; enchantment. Hence,
2. That which has power to subdue opposition, and gain the affections; that which can please irresistibly; that which delights and attracts the heart; generally in the plural.

> The smiles of nature and the *charms* of art. *Addison.*
> Good humor only teaches *charms* to last. *Pope.*

CHARM, *v. t.* To subdue or control by incantation or secret influence.

> I will send serpents among you — which will not be *charmed*. — Jer. viii.

2. To subdue by secret power, especially by that which pleases and delights the mind; to allay or appease.

> Music the fiercest grief can *charm*. *Pope.*

3. To give exquisite pleasure to the mind or senses; to delight; as, we were *charmed* with the conversation.

> The aerial songster *charms* us with her melodious notes. *Anon.*

4. To fortify with charms against evil.

> I bear a *charmed* life, which must not yield. *Shak.*

[*Not in use.*]
5. To make powerful by charms. *Johnson.*
6. To summon by incantation. *Shak. Johnson.*
7. To temper agreeably. *Spenser.*

CHARM, *v. i.* To sound harmonically. *Milton.*

CHAR'MA, *n.* A fish resembling the sea-wolf.

CHARM'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Subdued or defended by charms; delighted; enchanted.

CHARM'ER, *n.* One that charms, or has power to charm; one that uses, or has the power of enchantment. *Deut.* xviii. 11.
2. One who delights and attracts the affections.

CHARM'ER-ESS, *n.* An enchantress. *Chaucer.*

CHARM'FUL, *a.* Abounding with charms. *Cowley.*

CHARM'ING, *ppr.* Using charms; enchanting.
2. *a.* Pleasing in the highest degree; delighting.

> Music is but an elegant and *charming* species of elocution. *E. Porter.*

CHARM'ING-LY, *adv.* Delightfully; in a manner to charm, or to give delight.

> She smiled very *charmingly*. *Addison.*

CHARM'ING-NESS, *n.* The power to please. *Johnson.*

CHARM'LESS, *a.* Destitute of charms. *Swift.*

CHAR-NE'CO, *n.* A sort of sweet wine. *Shak.*

CHAR'NEL, *a.* [Fr. *charnel*, carnal, fleshly; *charnier*, a charnel-house, a larder; Arm. *carnell*; Sp. *carnero*; It. *carnaio*; L. *carnalis*, carnal, from *caro*, flesh.]
Containing flesh or carcasses. *Milton.*

CHAR'NEL-HOUSE, *n.* A place under or near churches, where the bones of the dead are reposited. Anciently, a kind of portico or gallery, in or near a churchyard, over which the bones of the dead were laid, after the flesh was consumed. *Encyc.*

CHA'RON, *n.* [Gr.] In *mythology*, the son of Erebus and Nox, whose office was to ferry the souls of the deceased over the waters of Acheron and Styx, for a piece of money.

CHAR'PIE, (shar'pe,) *n.* [Fr.] Lint for dressing a wound.

CHARR, *n.* A fish, a species of Salmo. [See Char.]

CHAR'RED, (chard,) *pp.* or *a.* [from *char*.] Reduced to coal.
Charred wood; wood whose outer surface is carbonized.

CHAR'RING, *ppr.* Reducing to coal; depriving of volatile matter.

CHAR'RY, *a.* [See Char.] Pertaining to charcoal; like charcoal, or partaking of its qualities. *Lavoisier.*

CHART, *n.* [L. *charta*, the same as Card, which see.]
An hydrographical or marine map; a draught or projection on paper of some part of the earth's superficies, with the coasts, isles, rocks, banks, channels, or entrances into harbors, rivers, and bays, the points of compass, soundings or depth of water, &c., to regulate the courses of ships in their voyages. The term *chart* is applied to a marine map; *map* is applied to a draught of some portion of land.
A *plane chart*, is a representation of some part of the superficies of the globe, in which the meridians are supposed parallel to each other, the parallels of latitude at equal distances, and of course the degrees of latitude and longitude are every where equal to each other.
Mercator's chart; a chart constructed on the principle of Mercator's projection. [See Projection.]
Globular chart, a chart constructed on a globular projection. [See Projection.]
Selenographic charts, represent the spots and appearances of the moon.
Topographic charts, are draughts of particular places or small parts of the earth. *Encyc.*

CHAR-TA'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* Resembling paper; quite opaque, like most leaves. *Lindley.*

CHARTE, (shärt,) *n.* The constitution or fundamental law of the French monarchy, as established on the restoration of Louis XVIII., in 1814. *Brande.*

CHAR'TER, *n.* [Fr. *chartre*, from L. *charta*. See Card.]
1. A written instrument, executed with usual forms, given as evidence of a grant, contract, or whatever is done between man and man. In its more usual sense, it is the instrument of a grant conferring powers, rights, and privileges, either from a king, or other sovereign power, or from a private person; as, a *charter of exemption*, that no person shall be impanneled on a jury; a *charter of pardon*, &c. The charters, under which most of the colonies in America were settled, were given by the king of England, and incorporated certain persons, with powers to hold the lands granted, to establish a government, and make laws for their own regulation. These were called *charter governments*.
2. Any instrument, executed with form and solemnity, bestowing rights or privileges. *South.*
3. Privilege; immunity; exemption.

> My mother,
> Who has a charter to extol her blood,
> When she does praise me, grieves me. *Shak.*

CHAR'TER, *v. t.* To establish by charter. *Buchanan.*
2. To hire or let a ship by charter. [See Charter Party.]

CHAR'TER-LAND, *n.* Land held by charter, or in socage. *Coke.*

CHAR'TER-PAR'TY, *n.* [Fr. *charte-partie*, a divided charter, from the practice of cutting the instrument in two, and giving one part to each of the contractors.]
In *commerce*, an agreement respecting the hire of a vessel, and the freight. This is to be signed by the proprietor or master of the ship, and by the merchant who hires or freights it. It must contain the name and burden of the vessel, the names of the master and freighter, the price or rate of the freight, the time of loading and unloading, and other stipulated conditions. *Encyc.*

CHAR'TER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Granted by charter; as, *chartered* rights; *chartered* power. *D. Ramsay.*
2. Invested with privileges by charter; privileged.
3. Hired or let, as a ship. *Shak.*

CHAR'TER-ING, *ppr.* Giving a charter; establishing by charter.
2. Hiring or letting by charter.

CHART'ISM, *n.* [from *charter*.] In *England*, the principle of a political party who desire universal suffrage, the vote by ballot, annual parliaments, and other radical reforms, as set forth in a document called the *people's charter*. *P. Cyc.*

CHART'IST, *n.* One infected with chartism, or radical principles.

CHART'LESS, *a.* Without a chart, of which no chart has been made, not delineated on paper; as, the *chartless* main. *Barlow.*

CHAR-TREUSE', (shär-trooze',) *n.* [Fr.] A celebrated monastery of Carthusians, in the mountains of Dauphiny, in France. The regulations are exceedingly severe.

CHART'U-LA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *chartulaire*. See Cartulary.]
An officer in the ancient Latin church, who had the care of charters and other papers of a public nature. Blackstone uses this word for a record or register, as of a monastery.

CHAR'Y, *a.* [Sax. *cearig*. See Care.]
Careful; wary; frugal. *Shak.*

CHAS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be chased; fit for the chase. *Gower.*

CHASE, *v. t.* [Fr. *chasser*; Arm. *chaçzeal*; Sp. *cazar*; Port. *caçar*; It. *cacciare*. The elements are Cg or Ck; and the change of a palatal to a sibilant resembles that in *brace*.]
1. *Literally*, to drive, urge, press forward with vehemence; hence, to pursue for the purpose of taking, as game; to hunt.
2. To pursue, or drive, as a defeated or flying enemy. *Lev.* xxvi. 7. *Deut.* xxxii. 30.
3. To follow or pursue as an object of desire; to pursue for the purpose of taking; as, to *chase* a ship.
4. To drive; to pursue.

> Chased by their brother's endless malice. *Knolles.*

To chase away, is to compel to depart; to disperse.
To chase metals. See Enchase.

CHASE, *n.* Vehement pursuit; a running or driving after, as game, in hunting; a flying enemy, in war; a ship at sea, &c.
2. Pursuit with an ardent desire to obtain, as pleasure, profit, fame, &c.; earnest seeking.
3. That which may be chased; that which is usually taken by the chase; as, beasts of *chase*.
4. That which is pursued or hunted; as, seek some other *chase*. So, at *sea*, a ship chased is called the *chase*.
5. In *law*, a driving of cattle to or from a place.
6. An open ground, or place of retreat for deer and other wild beasts, differing from a forest, which is not private property, and is invested with privileges, and from a park, which is inclosed. A chase is private property, and well stored with wild beasts or game.
7. [Fr. *chasse*; Sp. *caza*; It. *cassa*. See Case and Cash.] An iron frame used by printers to confine types, when set in columns or pages.
8. A wide groove.
9. *Chase of a gun*; the forward part, from the trunnions to the swell of the mouth. *Park's Pantology.*
10. A term in the game of tennis.
Chase guns, in a *ship of war*, guns used in chasing an enemy, or in defending a ship when chased. These have their ports at the head or stern.

CHAS'ED, (chäst,) *pp.* or *a.* Pursued; sought ardently; driven; embossed.

CHAS'ER, *n.* One who chases; a pursuer; a driver; a hunter.
2. A term applied to guns at the head and stern of a vessel, for firing when in chase. *Brande.*
3. An enchaser. [See Enchase.]

CHAS'I-BLE. See Chasuble.

CHAS'ING, *ppr.* Pursuing; driving; hunting; embossing on metals.

CHAS'ING, *n.* The act or art of embossing on metals.

CHASM, (kazm,) *n.* [Gr. χασμα, L. *chasma*, from Gr. χαω, χαινω, χασκω, to open.]
1. A cleft; a fissure; a gap; properly, an opening made by disrupture, as a breach in the earth or a rock.
2. A void space; a vacuity.

> Between the two propositions, that the gospel is true, and that it [illegible] *Lowth* [illegible].

CHASM'ED, (kazmd,) *a.* Having gaps or a chasm.

CHASM'Y, *a.* Abounding with chasms.

CHAS'SE-LAS, *n.* A sort of grape.

CHAS'SEUR, (-shas' sur,) *n.* [Fr., a huntsman.] In *military affairs*, one of a body of cavalry, light and active, trained for rapid movements.

CHASTE, *a.* [Fr. *chaste*; Arm. *chast*; It. Sp. and Port. *casto*, from L. *castus*. Sax. *cusc*, D. *kuisch*, G. *keusch*, Sw. *kysk*, Russ. *chistoi*, are probably from the same root. Qu. It. *casto*. I suppose the primary sense to be, separate, from the Oriental practice of sequestering females. If so, *castus* accords with the root of *castle*, W. *cas*, and, at any rate, the word denotes purity, a sense taken from separation.]
1. Pure from all unlawful commerce of sexes. *Applied to persons before marriage*, it signifies pure from all sexual commerce, undefiled; *applied to married persons*, true to the marriage bed.
2. Free from obscenity.

> While they behold your *chaste* conversation. — 1 Pet. iii.

3. In *language*, pure; genuine; uncorrupt; free from barbarous words and phrases, and from quaint, affected, extravagant expressions.

CHASTE'-EY-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having modest eyes. *Collins.*

CHASTE'-TREE, *n.* The Agnus castus, or Vitex; a tree that grows to the height of eight or ten feet, pro-

ducing spikes of flowers at the end of every strong shoot in autumn. *Miller.*

CHASTE'LY, *adv.* In a chaste manner; without unlawful commerce of sexes, without obscenity; purely; without barbarisms or unnatural phrases.

CHAS'TEN, (chās'n,) *v. t.* [Fr. *châtier*, for *chastier*; Arm. *castien*: Russ. *chischu.*]

1. To correct by punishment; to punish; to inflict pain for the purpose of reclaiming an offender; as, to *chasten* a son with a rod.

I will *chasten* him with the rod of men. — 2 Sam. vii

2. To afflict by other means.

As many as I love I rebuke and *chasten*. — Rev. iii.
I *chastened* my soul with fasting. — Ps. lxix.

3. To purify from errors or faults.

CHAS'TEN-ED, (chās'nd,) *pp.* or *a.* Corrected; punished; afflicted for correction, purified from faults.

CHAS'TEN-ER, *n.* One who punishes for the purpose of correction.

CHASTE'NESS, *n.* Chastity; purity.

CHAS'TEN-ING, *ppr.* Correcting; afflicting for correction.

CHAS'TEN-ING, *n.* Correction; suffering inflicted for the purpose of reclaiming.

No *chastening* for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous. — Heb. xii.

CHAS-TIS'A-BLE, *a.* Deserving of chastisement. *Sherwood.*

CHAS-TISE', *v. t.* [Fr. *châtier*; Arm. *castiza*, from *chaste*, *castus*. The Latin *castigo*, Sp. and Port. *castigar*, It. *gastigare*, are formed with a different termination. We have *chastise* from the Armoric dialect.]

1. To correct by punishing; to punish; to inflict pain by stripes, or in other manner, for the purpose of punishing an offender and recalling him to his duty.

I will *chastise* you seven times for your sin. — Lev. xxvi.

2. To reduce to order or obedience; to restrain; to awe; to repress.

The gay, social sense,
By decency *chastised.* *Thomson.*

3. To correct; to purify by expunging faults; as, to *chastise* a poem.

CHAS-TIS'ED, (chas-tīzd',) *pp.* Punished; corrected.

CHAS'TISE-MENT, (chas'tiz-ment,) *n.* [Fr. *châtiment*: Arm. *castiz*: from *chaste.*]

Correction; punishment; pain inflicted for punishment and correction, either by stripes or otherwise.

Shall I so much dishonor my fair stars,
On equal terms to give him *chastisement?* *Shak.*
I have borne *chastisement*; I will not offend any more. — Job xxxiv.

The chastisement of our peace, in *Scripture*, was the pain which Christ suffered to purchase our peace and reconciliation to God. *Is.* liii.

CHAS-TIS'ER, *n.* One who chastises; a punisher; a corrector.

CHAS-TIS'ING, *ppr.* Punishing for correction; correcting.

CHAS'TI-TY, *n.* [L. *castitas*; Fr. *chasteté*; Sp. *castidad*; It. *castità*; from L. *castus*, chaste.]

1. Purity of the body; freedom from all unlawful commerce of sexes. *Before marriage*, purity from all commerce of sexes; *after marriage*, fidelity to the marriage bed.

2. Freedom from obscenity, as in language or conversation.

3. Freedom from bad mixture; purity in words and phrases.

4. Purity; unadulterated state; as, the *chastity* of the gospel. *Gibbon.*

CHAS'U-BLE, *n.* In *the Roman Catholic church*, an outward vestment worn by the priest in saying mass, having a large embroidered or gilt cross on the back, and a pillar in front, designed to be emblematical of Christ's sufferings.

CHAT, *v. i.* [G. *kosen*, to talk, or prattle; Ir. *ceadach*, talkative; *ceadac*, a story or narrative; Sp. *cotorra*, a magpie; *cotorrera*, a hen-parrot, a talkative woman; Gr. κωτίλλω, to prate; D. *koeteren*, to jabber, and *kwetteren*, to *chatter*; *kouten*, id.]

1. To talk in a familiar manner; to talk without form or ceremony. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. To talk idly; to prate. *Johnson.*

CHAT, *v. t.* To talk of. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

CHAT, *n.* Free, familiar talk; idle talk; prate.

CHAT, *n.* A twig, or little stick. [See CHIT.]

CHAT-EAU', (shat-to',) *n.* [Fr., a castle. See CASTLE.] A castle; a seat in the country.

CHAT'E-LET, (shat'e-let,) *n.* A little castle. *Chambers.*

CHAT'EL-LA-NY, *n.* [Fr. *chatellenie.*]

The lordship or jurisdiction of a castellan, or governor of a castle. [See CASTELLANY.]

CHA-TOY'ANT, *a.* [Fr. *chat*, cat, and *œil*, eye.]

Having a changeable, undulating luster, or color, like that of a cat's eye in the dark.

CHA-TOY'ANT, *n.* A hard stone, a little transparent, which, being cut smooth, presents on its surface and in the interior an undulating or wavy light. It is of a yellowish-gray color, or verging to an olive-green. It rarely exceeds the size of a filbert. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

CHA-TOY'MENT, *n.* Changeable colors, or changeableness of color, in a mineral; play of colors. *Cleaveland.*

CHAT PO-TA'TOES, *n. pl.* Small potatoes fit only for pigs, &c. *Brande.*

CHAT'TAH, *n.* In *India*, an umbrella.

CHAT'TED, *pp.* Talked familiarly, or on light subjects.

CHAT'TEL, (chat'l,) *n.* [See CATTLE.] *Primarily*, any article of movable goods. In *modern usage*, the word *chattels* comprehends all goods, movable or immovable, except such as have the nature of freehold. "*Chattels* are real or personal. *Chattels real*, are such as concern or savor of the realty, as a term for years of land, wardships in chivalry, the next presentation to a church, estates by statute merchant, elegit, and the like. *Chattels personal*, are things movable, as animals, furniture of a house, jewels, corn, &c." *Blackstone.*

CHAT'TER, *v. i.* [See CHAT.] To utter sounds rapidly and indistinctly, as a magpie or a monkey.

2. To make a noise by collision of the teeth. We say, the teeth *chatter*, when one is chilly and shivering.

3. To talk idly, carelessly, or rapidly; to jabber.

CHAT'TER, *n.* Sounds like those of a pie or monkey; idle talk.

CHAT'TER-BOX, *n.* One that talks incessantly.

CHAT'TER-ER, *n.* A prater; an idle talker.

2. A name given to some species of dentirostral birds, from their loud and monotonous notes. They feed chiefly on berries. *Swainson.*

CHAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering rapid, indistinct sounds, as birds; talking idly; moving rapidly and clashing, as the teeth.

CHAT'TER-ING, *n.* Rapid, inarticulate sounds, as of birds; idle talk; rapid striking of the teeth, as in chilliness.

CHAT'TING, *ppr.* Talking familiarly.

CHAT'TY, *a.* Given to free conversation; talkative.

CHAT'WOOD, *n.* Little sticks; fuel. *Bailey. Johnson.*

CHAUF'FER, *n.* [Fr. *chauffer*, to heat.]

In *chemistry*, a small furnace, a cylindrical box of sheet iron, open at the top, with a grate near the bottom. *Fyfe.*

CHAU-MON-TELLE', *n.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.

CHAUN, *n.* A gap. [*Not in use.*] [See YAWN.]

CHAUN, *v. i.* To open; to yawn. [*Not in use.*]

CHAUNT. See CHANT.

CHAV'EN-DER, } *n.* [Fr. *chevesne.*]
CHEV'EN, }

The chub, a fish.

CHAW, *v. t.* [Sax. *ceowan*; D. *kaauwen*; G. *kauen*; Ir. *cognaim*, or *cognaim*: Arm. *jaoga*, or *chaguein*; coinciding with *jaw*, which in Arm. is *javed*, *gaved*, or *chagell*, and as *cheek* and *jaw* are often united, this word coincides with Sax. *ceac*, *ceoca*. It is most correctly written and pronounced *chaw*; but *chew* is deemed most elegant.]

1. To grind with the teeth; to masticate, as food in eating; to ruminate, or to chew, as the cud.

2. To ruminate in thought; to revolve and consider. [*Obs.*]

CHAW, *n.* [A different spelling of *jaw*. See CHAW, supra.]

1. The jaw. *Ezek.* xxix. 4. But, in modern editions of the Bible, it is printed *jaw.*

2. In *vulgar language*, a cud; as much as is put in the mouth at once.

CHAW'DRON, *n.* Entrails. *Shak.*

CHAW'ED, (chaud,) *pp.* Chewed.

CHAW'ING, *ppr.* Chewing.

CHAY'-ROOT, *n.* The root of the Oldenlandia umbellata, used in giving the beautiful red to the Madras cottons. It is also called *chaya-root* and *choy-root.*

CHEAP, *a.* [Sax. *ceap*, cattle, business, or trade, a price, a pledge or pawn, a selling any thing that may be bought or sold; *ceapian*, *cypan*, to buy, to sell, to negotiate, to gain; D. *koop*, a bargain or purchase; "te koop zetten," to set to sale; "goed koop," *cheap*, good purchase; *koopen*, to buy; G. *kaufen*; Dan. *kiöber*; Sw. *köpa*; Russ. *kupayu*; L. *caupo*; Eng. to *cheapen*, to *chaffer*, *chap-man*, *chap-book*, to *chop* and *change*. The sense is, a purchase, and *good cheap* is a good purchase or bargain. Hence, probably, omitting *good*, we have *cheap.*]

1. Bearing a low price in market; that may be purchased at a low price; that is, at a price as low or lower than the usual price of the article or commodity, or at a price less than the real value. The sense is always comparative; for a price deemed *cheap* at one time is considered *dear* at another.

It is a principle which the progress of political science has clearly established, a principle that illustrates at once the wisdom of the Creator and the blindness of human cupidity, that it is *cheaper* to hire the labor of freemen than to compel the labor of slaves. *L. Bacon.*

2. Being of small value; common; not respected; as, *cheap* beauty.

Make not yourself *cheap* in the eyes of the world. *Anon.*

CHEAP, *n.* Bargain; purchase; as in the phrases, good *cheap*, better *cheap*; the original phrases from which we have *cheap.* [*Obs.*]

CHEAP'EN, (chēp'n,) *v. t.* [Sax. *ceapian*. See CHEAP, supra.]

1. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of a commodity; to chaffer.

To shops in crowds the daggled females fly,
Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy. *Swift.*

2. To lessen value. *Dryden.*

CHEAP'EN-ED, (chēp'nd,) *pp.* Bargained for; beat down in price.

CHEAP'EN-ER, *n.* One who cheapens or bargains.

CHEAP'EN-ING, *ppr.* Bargaining for; chaffering; beating down the price of.

CHEAP'ER, *a. comp.* More cheap; less expensive.

CHEAP'EST, *a. superl.* Most cheap; least costly.

CHEAP'LY, *adv.* At a small price; at a low rate.

CHEAP'NESS, *n.* Lowness in price, considering the usual price, or real value.

CHEAR. See CHEER.

CHEAT, *v. t.* [Sax. *ceatt*. In Ar. خدع *khadaa*, signifies to deceive, circumvent, seduce; to fail, to hide, to disguise, to defraud; كاد *kaida*, signifies to deceive, to lay snares; Eth. ኀደዐ *chiet* or *hiet*, signifies to cheat, to deceive, to defraud.]

1. To deceive and defraud in a bargain; to deceive for the purpose of gain in selling. Its proper application is to commerce, in which a person uses some arts, or misrepresentations, or withholds some facts, by which he deceives the purchaser.

2. To deceive by any artifice, trick, or device, with a view to gain an advantage contrary to common honesty; as, to *cheat* a person at cards.

3. To impose on; to trick. It is followed by *of* or *out of*, and colloquially by *into*, as to *cheat* a child *into* a belief that a medicine is palatable.

CHEAT, *n.* A fraud committed by deception; a trick; imposition; imposture.

2. A person who cheats; one guilty of fraud by deceitful practices.

CHEAT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liability to be cheated. *Hammond.*

CHEAT'-BREAD, (-bred,) *n.* Fine bread purchased, or not made in the family. [*Little used.*]

CHEAT'ED, *pp.* Defrauded by deception.

CHEAT'ER, *n.* One who practices a fraud in commerce.

CHEAT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Defrauding by deception; imposing on.

CHEAT'ING, *n.* The act of defrauding by deceitful arts.

CHEAT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a cheating manner.

CHECK, *v. t.* [Fr. *echec*, pl. *echecs*, which we have changed into *chess*; Sp. *xaque*, a move at chess; *xaque de mate*, check-mate; Port. *xaque*, a check; *xaqoate*, a rebuke. Sp. and Port. *xaquima*, a halter; It. *scacco*, the squares of a chess-board; *scacchi*, chess-men; *scacco-matto*, check-mate; *scaccato*, checkered; Low L. *scaccarium*, an exchequer, Fr. *echiquier*; G. *schach*, chess; *schachmatt*, check-mate; D. *schaak*, chess; *schaak-mat*, check-mate; Dan. *skak*, chess, crooked, curving; *skak-mat*, check-mate; *skakrer*, to barter, chaffer, chop and change; Sw. *schach*, chess; *schach-matt*, check-mate; Russ. *schach*, check, chess; *schach-mat*, check-mate. In Spanish, *xaque*, *xeque*, is an old man, a *shaik*, and *xaco*, a *jacket*. These latter words seem to be the Ar. شاخ *shaich*, or شاخ; the latter is rendered to grow old, to be old, to blame or rebuke, under which we find *shaik*; the former signifies to use diligence, quasi to bend to or apply; also, to abstain or turn aside. In Arabic we find also شك *shakka*, to doubt, hesitate, halt, and in Hebrew the same word שכך signifies to still, allay, sink, stop or check, to obstruct or hedge; שך a hedge. We have, in these words, clear evidence of the manner in which several modern nations express the Shemitic ש, or ش.]

1. To stop; to restrain; to hinder or repress; to curb. It signifies to put an entire stop to motion, or to restrain its violence, and cause an abatement; to moderate.

2. To rebuke; to chide or reprove. *Shak.*

3. To compare any paper with its counterpart or with a cipher, with a view to ascertain its authenticity; to compare corresponding papers; to control by a counter-register.

4. To make a mark against names in going over a list.

5. In *seamanship*, to ease off a little of a rope, which is too stiffly extended; also, to stopper the cable. *Mar. Dict.*

CHECK, *v. i.* To stop; to make a stop; with *at.*

The mind *checks* at any vigorous undertaking. *Locke.*

2 To clash or interfere.

I love to *check* with business. *Bacon.*

3. To strike with repression. *Dryden.*

[*These applications are not frequent.*]

CHECK, n. A stop; hinderance; rebuff; sudden restraint, or continued restraint; curb; control; government.

2. That which stops or restrains, as reproof, reprimand, rebuke, slight or disgust, fear, apprehension, a person; any stop or obstruction. *Clarendon.*

3. A mark put against names in going over a list.

4. A token given to railroad passengers, serving to identify them in claiming their luggage, &c. Also, in *theaters*, a similar token, to identify those who go out, expecting to return.

5. In *falconry*, when a hawk forsakes her proper game, to follow rooks, pies, or other fowls, that cross her in her flight. *Bailey. Encyc.*

6. The correspondent cipher of a bank note; a corresponding indenture; any counter-register. *Johnson.*

7. A term in chess, when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king.

8. An order for money, drawn on a banker or on the cashier of a bank, payable to the bearer.

This is a sense derived from that in definition 6.

9. In popular use, *checkered* cloth; *check* for *checkered.*

Check, or *check-roll*; a roll or book containing the names of persons who are attendants, and in the pay of a king or great personage, as domestic servants. *Bailey. Encyc.*

Clerk of the check, in the British king's household, has the check and control of the yeomen of the guard, and all the ushers belonging to the royal family, the care of the watch, &c. *Bailey. Encyc.*

Clerk of the check; in the British royal dock-yards, an officer who keeps a register of all the men employed on board his majesty's ships and vessels, and all the artificers in the service of the navy, at the port where he is settled.

CHECK'-BOOK, n. A book containing blank checks on a bank. *Boucher.*

CHECK'ED, } *pp.* Stopped; restrained; repressed;
CHECKT, } curbed; moderated; controlled; reprimanded.

CHECK'ER, *v. t.* [from *check*, or perhaps directly from the Fr. *echiquier*, a chess-board. Norm. *eschequr*, or *chekers*, exchequer.]

1. To variegate with cross lines; to form into little squares, like a chess-board, by lines or stripes of different colors. Hence,

2. To diversify; to variegate with different qualities, scenes, or events.

Our minds are, as it were, *checkered* with truth and falsehood. *Addison.*

CHECK'ER, n. One who checks or restrains; a rebuker.

2. A chess-board.

CHECK'ER, } n. Work varied alternately as
CHECK'ER-WORK, } to its colors or materials; work consisting of cross lines.

CHECK'ER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Diversified; variegated.

CHECK'ERS, *n. pl.* Draughts; a common game on a checkered board.

CHECK'ING, *ppr.* Stopping; curbing; restraining; moderating; controlling; rebuking.

CHECK'LESS, *a.* That can not be checked or restrained.

CHECK'MATE, n. [See CHECK. *Mate* is from the root of the Sp. and Port. *matar*, to kill. Ar. Ch. Syr. Heb. Eth. Sam. מות *moth*, to die, to kill.]

1. The movement in the game of chess, which stops all further moving, and ends the game.

2. *Figuratively*, defeat; overthrow. *Spenser.*

CHECK'MATE, *v. t.* To make a move in chess, which stops all further moving, and ends the game. Hence, to arrest and defeat. *Skelton.*

CHECK'MAT-ED, *pp.* Stopped in the game of chess.

CHECK'MAT-ING, *ppr.* Making a last move in chess.

CHECKS, n. A term applied to a kind of checkered cloth, as ginghams, plaids, &c.

CHECK'Y, n. In *heraldry*, a border that has more than two rows of checkers, or when the bordure or shield is checkered, like a chess-board. *Encyc.*

CHEEK, n. [Sax. *ceac*, *ceoca*; D. *kaak*; this is probably the same word as *jaw*, Fr. *joue*, Arm. *gaved*, *javed*, connected with *jaoga*, *chaguein*, to chaw, or chew, for the words *chin*, *cheek*, and *jaw*, are confounded; the same word which, in one dialect, signifies the cheek, in another signifies the jaw. *Gena* in Latin is the English *chin*.]

1. The side of the face below the eyes on each side.

2. Among mechanics, *cheeks* are those pieces of a machine, or other kind of workmanship, which form corresponding sides, or which are double and alike; as, the *cheeks* of a printing-press, which stand perpendicular and support the three sommers, the head, shelves, and winter; the *cheeks* of a turner's lathe; the *cheeks* of a glazier's vise; the *cheeks* of a mortar, and of a gun-carriage; the *cheeks* of a mast, which serve to sustain the trestle-trees, &c.

Cheek by jowl; closeness; proximity. *Beaum.*

CHEEK'-BONE, n. The bone of the cheek.

CHEEK'ED, (cheekt,) *a.* Brought near the cheek. *Cotton.*

CHEEK'-TOOTH, n. The hinder tooth or tusk. *Joel*

CHEEP, *v. i.* To chirp, as a small bird. [i. 6.

CHEER, *v. t.* [Fr. *chère*; Arm. *cher*, cheer, entertainment; Ir. *gairim*, to call, shout, extol, rejoice; Gr. χαιρω, to rejoice, to hail or salute. The primary sense is, to call out or shout, as in joy; a sense retained in jovial companies, to *give cheers*, and among seamen, to salute a ship by *cheers*. Orient. קרא *kara*.]

1. To salute with shouts of joy, or cheers, or with stamping or other expressions of applause.

2. To dispel gloom, sorrow, silence, or apathy; to cause to rejoice; to gladden; to make cheerful; as, to *cheer* a lonely desert; the *cheering* rays of the sun; good news *cheers* the heart.

3. To infuse life, spirit, animation; to incite; to encourage; as, to *cheer* the hounds.

CHEER, *v. i.* To grow cheerful; to become gladsome or joyous.

At sight of thee my gloomy soul *cheers* up. *Philips.*
Cheer up, my lads.

CHEER, n. A shout of joy; as, they gave three *cheers*. Also, stamping, or other expressions of applause.

2. A state of gladness or joy; a state of animation above gloom and depression of spirits, but below mirth, gayety, and jollity.

Son, be of good *cheer*; thy sins are forgiven thee. — Matt. ix.
They were they all of good *cheer*, and they also took some meat. — Acts xxvii.

3. Mirth; gayety; jollity, as at a feast.

4. Invitation to gayety. *Shak.*

5. Entertainment; that which makes cheerful; provisions for a feast. *Shak.*

The table was loaded with good *cheer*. *Irving.*

6. Air of countenance, noting a greater or less degree of cheerfulness.

His words their drooping *cheer*
Enlightened. *Milton.*

CHEER'ED, *pp.* Enlivened; animated; made glad.

CHEER'ER, n. One who cheers; he or that which gladdens.

Thou *cheerer* of our days. *Wotton.*
Prime *cheerer*, light. *Thomson.*

CHEER'FUL, *a.* Lively; animated; having good spirits; modernely joyful. This is the most usual signification of the word, expressing a degree of animation less than mirth and jollity.

2. Full of life; gay; animated; mirthful; musical; as, the *cheerful* birds.

3. Expressive of good spirits or joy; lively; animated.

A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance. — Prov. xv.

CHEER'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a cheerful manner; with alacrity or willingness; readily; with life, animation, or good spirits.

CHEER'FUL-NESS, n. Life; animation; good spirits; a state of moderate joy or gayety; alacrity.

He that showeth mercy, with *cheerfulness*. — Rom. xii.

CHEER'I-LY, *adv.* With cheerfulness; with spirit.

CHEER'I-NESS, n. Cheerfulness.

CHEER'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving joy or gladness; enlivening; encouraging; animating.

CHEER'ING-LY, *adv.* In a cheerful manner.

CHEER'ISH-NESS, n. State of cheerfulness. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

CHEER'LESS, *a.* Without joy, gladness, or comfort, gloomy; destitute of any thing to enliven or animate the spirits. *Spenser.*

CHEER'LESS-NESS, n. State of being destitute of cheerfulness or comfort.

CHEER'LY, *a.* Gay; cheerful; not gloomy.

CHEER'LY, *adv.* Cheerfully; heartily; briskly.

CHEER'UP, } *v. t.* To make cheerful; to enliven; to
CHEER'UP, } chirp. [*Colloquial.*] *De. Cheyne.*

CHEER'Y, *a.* Gay; sprightly; having power to make gay.

Come, let us ble, and quaff a *cheery* bowl. *Gay.*

CHEESE, n. [Sax. *cese*, or *cyse*; Ir. *cais*; W. *caws*; Corn. *kes*; Arm. *caus*; L. *caseus*; Sp. *queso*; Port. *queijo*; D. *kaas*; G. *kase*; Basque, *gasna*, or *garta*. The primary sense is to curdle, to congeal, from collecting, drawing, or driving; W. *cawsu*, to curdle. Perhaps it is allied to *squeeze*.]

1. The curd of milk, coagulated usually by rennet, separated from the serum or whey, and pressed in a vat, hoop, or mold.

2. A mass of pomace or ground apples placed on a press. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

CHEESE'-CAKE, n. A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter. *Prior.*

CHEESE'-MON"GER, (-mung'ger,) n. One who deals in or sells cheese. *B. Jonson.*

CHEESE'-PAR-ING, n. The rind or paring of cheese. *Beaum.*

CHEESE'-PRESS, n. A press, or engine for pressing curd in the making of cheese. *Gay.*

CHEESE'-REN-NET, n. A plant, ladies' bed-straw, Galium verum.

CHEESE'-VAT, n. The vat or case in which curds are confined for pressing. *Glanville.*

CHEES'Y, *a.* Having the nature, qualities, taste, or form of cheese.

CHEF-D'ŒUV'RE, (shef-doov'r,) n. [Fr.] A masterpiece or performance in arts, &c.

CHEG'RE, } n. [Sp. *chiquito*, small.]
CHEG'OE, }

A tropical insect, that enters the skin of the feet and multiplies incredibly, causing an itching. *Encyc.*

It is written, also, *chigger*, *chigoe*, *jigger*.

CHEI-ROP'TER, n. } [Gr. χειρ, the hand, and
CHEI-ROP'TER-A, n. pl. } πτερον, wing.]

Terms applied to animals whose anterior toes are connected by a membrane, and whose feet thus serve for wings, as the bat. *Lunier.*

CHEI-ROP'TER-OUS, *a.* Belonging to the Cheroptera.

CHEI-RO-THE'RI-UM, n. [Gr. χειρ, hand, and θηριον, beast.] An animal whose footsteps alone have been found in Germany. It is sometimes spelt *cheirotherium*.

CHEK-O'A, n. The Chinese porcelain clay.

CHEL'I-DON, n. [Gr.] A brown fly with silvery wings.

CHE-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [Gr. χηλη, a claw, and L. *fero*, to bear.]

Furnished with claws, as an animal.

CHEL'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *chela*, a claw, and *forma*.] Having the form of a claw.

CHE-LO'NI-AN, n. } [Gr. χελωνη, a tortoise.] Terms
CHE-LO'NI-A, n. pl. } applied to animals of the tortoise kind.

CHE-LO'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to or designating animals of the tortoise kind.

CHE'LY, (kē'le,) n. [L. *chela*; Gr. χηλη; a claw.] The claw of a shell-fish. *Brown.*

CHEM'IC-AL, (kim'ik-al or kem'ik-al.) [See CHEMISTRY.] Pertaining to chemistry, as, a *chemical* operation.

2. Resulting from the operation of the principles of bodies by decomposition, combination, &c.; as, *chemical* changes.

3. According to the principles of chemistry; as, a *chemical* combination.

CHEM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to chemical principles; by chemical process or operation.

CHE-MISE', (she-mēz',) n. [Fr. *chemise*; Ir. *caimse*, *caimus*; Sp. *camisa*; It. *camicia*; Ar. قميص *kamiston*; Amh. *id.*]

1. A shift, or under-garment, worn by females.

2. A wall that lines the face of any work of earth.

CHEM-I-SETTE', (shem-e-zet',) n. [Fr.] An under garment, worn over the chemise.

CHEM'IST, (kim'ist or kem'ist,) n. A person versed in chemistry; a professor of chemistry.

CHEM'IS-TRY, (kim'is-try or kem'is-try,) n. [Fr. *chimie*; Sp. *chimia*; It. and Port. *chimica*.] The orthography of this word, from its derivation and the analogy of other European languages, would properly be *chimistry*. It is the Arabic كيميا *kimia*, the occult art or science, from كمي *kamai*, to conceal. This was originally the art or science now called *alchemy*; the art of converting baser metals into gold. The order of Diocletian, directing search to be made for books treating of the wonderful art of making gold and silver, and all that should be found to be committed to the flames, proves the origin of this art to be as remote as the close of the third century; and it was probably somewhat earlier. *Gibbon*, ch. 13. It is not improbable that this art was used in counterfeiting coins. The common orthography is from χεω, to melt or fuse; the old orthography was from χυω, the same word, differently written; both having no foundation but a random guess. If lexicographers and writers had been contented to take the orthography of the nations in the south of Europe, where the origin of the word was doubtless understood, and through whom the word was introduced into England, the orthography would have been settled, uniform, and corresponding exactly with the pronunciation.]

Chemistry is a science, the object of which is to discover the nature and properties of all bodies by analysis and synthesis. *Marcet.*

Chemistry is that science which explains the intimate mutual action of all natural bodies. *Fourcroy.*

Analysis or decomposition, and synthesis or combination, are the two methods which chemistry uses to accomplish its purposes. *Fourcroy. Hooper.*

Chemistry may be defined, the science which investigates the composition of material substances, and the permanent changes of constitution which their mutual actions produce. *Ure.*

Chemistry may be defined, that science, the object of which is to discover and explain the changes of

composition that occur among the integrant and constituent parts of different bodies. *Henry.*

Chemistry is the science which treats of those events and changes in natural bodies which are not accompanied by sensible motions. *Thomson.*

Chemistry is justly considered as a science, but the practical operations may be denominated an art.

Chemistry relates to those operations by which the intimate nature of bodies is changed, or by which they acquire new properties. *Davy.*

CHEQUE. See CHECK.

CHEQ'UER. See CHECKER.

CHER'IFF, *n.* Written also SHERIFF. The prince of Mecca; a high priest among the Mohammedans.

CHER'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *cherir*; Arm. *cheriçza*; from Fr. *cher*, dear; W. *cir*, bounty; *ciriaw*, to pity, to cherish. See CARESS.]

1. To treat with tenderness and affection; to give warmth, ease, or comfort to.

> We were gentle among you, even as a nurse *cherisheth* her children.—1 Thess. ii.
> The damsel was fair, and *cherished* the king.—1 Kings i.

2. To hold as dear; to embrace with affection; to foster and encourage; as, to *cherish* the principles of virtue; to *cherish* religion in the heart.

3. To treat in a manner to encourage growth, by protection, aid, attendance, or supplying nourishment; as, to *cherish* tender plants.

4. To harbor; to indulge and encourage in the mind; as, to *cherish* ill-will, or any evil passion.

CHER'ISH-ED, (cher'isht,) *pp.* or *a.* Treated with tenderness; warmed; comforted; fostered.

CHER'ISH-ER, *n.* One who cherishes; an encourager; a supporter.

CHER'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Warming; comforting; encouraging, fostering; treating with affection.

CHER'ISH-ING, *n.* Support; encouragement.

CHER'ISH-ING-LY, *adv.* In an affectionate or cherishing manner.

CHER'ISH-MENT, *n.* Encouragement; comfort. [*Obs.*]

CHER'MES. See KERMES.

CHE-ROOT', *n.* A kind of cigar. The genuine *cheroot* is from Manilla, in the Philippine Islands, and is highly prized for the delicacy of its flavor.

CHER-O-POT'A-MOS, *n.* [Gr. χοιρος, a hog, and ποταμος, river.] An animal of the order of pachydermata, allied to the hog, now extinct.

CHER'RY, *n.* [Fr. *cerise*; L. *cerasus*; It. *ciriegia*; Port. *cereja*; Sp. *cereza*; Arm. *geresen*; D. *kars*, or *krieck*; G. *kirsche*; Sw. *kirsbar*; Dan. *kirsebær*; so named, it is said, from *Cerasus*, a city in Pontus, near the Euxine, whence the tree was imported into Italy.]

The fruit of a tree, a species of Prunus, of which there are many varieties, as the red or garden cherry, the red-heart, the white-heart, the black cherry, the black-heart, and several others. The fruit is a pulp inclosing a kernel. It is related that this fruit was brought from Cerasus, in Pontus, to Italy, after the defeat of Mithridates by Lucullus, A. R. 680, and introduced into England by the Romans, about 120 years afterward, A. D. 55.

Barbadoes cherry, is the genus Malpighia, of several species. The berries are red, cherry-shaped, acid, and eatable.

Bird cherry, is a species of Prunus, the common laurel, or *lauro-cerasus*. *Lee.*

Also, the *Prunus Padus*. *Encyc.*

Cornelian cherry is the fruit of the Cornus, cornel-tree, or dog-wood. It is a small, acid, cherry-like, eatable berry.

Dwarf cherry, is the fruit of a species of Lonicera, or honey-suckle.

Hottentot cherry, is the fruit of a species of Cassine. The fruit is a trispermous berry, of a dark, purple color.

Water cherry, is a name of the fruit of the Physalis, a genus of many species. It is a berry of the size of a small cherry, inclosed in an inflated, bladder like calyx. This name is also given to a species of Solanum. *Fam. of Plants.*

CHER'RY, *a.* Like a red cherry in color; red, ruddy, blooming; as, a *cherry* lip; *cherry* cheeks.

CHER'RY, *n.* A cordial composed of cherry juice and spirit, sweetened and diluted. The wild cherry is most generally used for this purpose, being steeped for some days in spirit, which extracts the juice of the fruit; the tincture is then sweetened and diluted to the taste. This cordial is moderately bitter and astringent. It is sometimes made of the mazzard.

CHER'RY-CHEEK-ED, (-cheekt,) *a.* Having ruddy cheeks. *Congreve.*

CHER'RY-PIT, *n.* A child's play, in which cherry-stones are thrown into a hole. *Shak.*

CHER'RY-TREE, *n.* A tree whose fruit is cherries, in the more appropriate sense of the word. The name is mostly given to the common cultivated trees, and to that which produces the black wild cherry. The wood of the latter is valued for cabinet work.

CHER'SO-NESE, *n.* [Gr. χερσονησος; χερσος, land, or uncultivated land, and νησος, an isle.]

A peninsula; a tract of land of any indefinite extent, which is nearly surrounded by water, but united to a larger tract by a neck of land, or isthmus: as, the *Cimbric Chersonese*, or Jutland; the *Tauric Chersonese*, or Crimea.

CHERT, *n.* In *mineralogy*, an impure variety of quartz, or flint, of various dull shades of color. It includes *petrosilex* and *hornstone*.

CHERT'Y, *a.* Like chert; containing chert. *Pennant.*

CHER'UB, *n.*; *pl.* CHERUBS; but the Hebrew plural CHERUBIM is also used. [Heb. כרוב *kerub*. In Ch. and Syr. the corresponding verb signifies to plow; and the word is said to signify, properly, any image or figure; if so, it may have been named from *engraving*. But this is uncertain, and the learned are not agreed on the signification.]

A figure composed of various creatures, as a man, an ox, an eagle, or a lion. The first mention of cherubs is in *Gen.* iii. 21, where the figure is not described; but their office was, with a flaming sword, to keep or guard the way of the tree of life. The two cherubs which Moses was commanded to make at the ends of the mercy-seat, were to be of beaten work of gold; and their wings were to extend over the mercy-seat, their faces toward each other, and between them was the residence of the Deity. *Ex.* xxv. The cherubs, in Ezekiel's vision, had each four heads, or faces, the hands of a man, and wings. The four faces were, the face of a bull, that of a man, that of a lion, and that of an eagle. They had the likeness of a man. *Ezek.* iv. and x. In 2 *Sam.* xxii. 11, and *Psalm* xviii. Jehovah is represented as riding on a cherub, and flying on the wings of the wind. In the celestial hierarchy, cherubs are represented as spirits next in order to seraphs. The hieroglyphical and emblematical figures embroidered on the vails of the tabernacle, are called cherubs of curious or skillful work. *Ex.* xxvi.

A beautiful child is called a *cherub*.

CHER-Ū'BIC, CHER-Ū'BIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to cherubs; angelic. *Sheldon.*

CHER'U-BIM, *n.* The Hebrew plural of CHERUB.

CHER'U-BIN, *a.* Cherubic, angelic. *Shak.*

CHER'U-BIN, *n.* A cherub. *Dryden.*

CHER'UP; a corruption of *chirp*, which see.

CHER'VIL, *n.* [Sax. *cerfille*, a contraction of L. *cherophyllum*; Gr. χαιρεφυλλον, χαιρω, to rejoice, and φυλλον, leaf.]

The popular name of a plant, of the genus Chærophyllum.

CHES'A-PEAK, *n.* A bay of the United States, whose entrance is between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, in Virginia, and which extends northerly into Maryland 270 miles. It receives the waters of the Susquehannah, Potomac, Rappahannoc, York, and James Rivers.

CHES'I-BLE. See CHASUBLE.

CHES'LIP, *n.* A small vermin that lies under stones.

CHESS, *n.* [Fr. *echecs*. See CHECK.]

An ingenious game performed by two parties with different pieces, on a *checkered* board, that is, a board divided into sixty-four squares, or houses. The success of the game depends almost entirely on skill. Each gamester has eight dignified pieces, called a king, a queen, two bishops, two knights, and two rooks, or castles; also eight pawns. The pieces of the parties are of different colors. *Encyc.*

CHESS, *n.* [I do not find this word in any English dictionary, nor do I know its origin or affinities. In Persian, خس *khas*, or *gas*, signifies evil, depraved, and a useless weed.]

In *New England*, the Bromus Secalinus, a grass which grows among wheat, and is supposed to be wheat degenerated or changed, as it abounds most in fields where the wheat is winter-killed. It bears some resemblance to oats. This fact is mentioned by Pliny, Nat. Hist. lib. 18, ca. 17. "Primum omnium frumenti vitium avena est; et hordeum in eam degenerat." This change of wheat and barley into oats he ascribes to a moist soil, wet weather, bad seed, &c. This opinion coincides with observations in America, as wheat is most liable to perish in moist land, and often in such places, almost all the wheat is killed, and instead of it chess often appears. But this change of wheat into chess is now denied, and the common opinion is affirmed, by the ablest botanists, to be erroneous.

CHESS'-AP-PLE, *n.* A species of wild service.

CHESS'-BOARD, *n.* The board used in the game of chess, and from the squares of which *chess* has its name.

CHESS'-MAN, *n.* A piece used in the game of chess.

CHESS'-PLAY-ER, *n.* One who plays chess; one skilled in the game of chess.

CHESS'-TREE, *n.* In *ships*, a piece of wood bolted perpendicularly on the side, to confine the clews of the main sail.

CHESS'OM, *n.* Mellow earth. *Bacon.*

CHEST, *n.* [Sax. *cest* or *cyst*; L. *cista*; W. *cist*; Ir. *cisde*; Gr. κιστη; G. *kiste*; D. *kist*; Sw. *kista*; Dan. *kiste*. See CHESTNUT.]

1. A box of wood, or other material, in which goods are kept or transported. It differs from a trunk in not being covered with skin or leather.

2. The trunk of the body from the neck to the belly; the thorax. Hence, *broad-chested*, *narrow-chested*; having a broad or narrow chest.

3. In *commerce*, a certain quantity; as, a *chest* of sugar; a *chest* of indigo; &c.

Chest of drawers, is a case of movable boxes called *drawers*.

CHEST, *v. t.* To reposit in a chest; to hoard. *Johnson.*

CHEST'ED, *a.* Having a chest, as in thick-*chested*; narrow-*chested*.

CHEST'-FOUND-ER-ING, *n.* A disease in horses, like the pleurisy or peripneumony in the human body. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHEST'NUT, (ches'nut,) *n.* [Sax. *cystel*, and the tree in Sax. is *cystbeam* or *cystenbeam*; L. *castanea*, the tree and the nut; Fr. *chataigne*; Arm. *gistenen*, or *gestenen*; W. *castan*; Sp. *castaña*, Port. *castanha*; It. *castagna*; G. *kastanie*; Sw. Dan. *kastanie*; from Welsh *cast*, envelopment, the root of *castle*, from separating, defending; so named from its shell, or cover. It is often written CHESNUT.]

The fruit, seed, or nut of a tree belonging to the genus Castanea. It is inclosed in a prickly pericarp, which contains two or more seeds.

CHEST'NUT, *a.* Being of the color of a chestnut; of a brown color. It is, perhaps, rarely used as a noun.

CHEST'NUT-TREE, *n.* Castanea vesca; the tree which produces the chestnut. This tree grows to a great size, with spreading branches. It is one of the most valuable timber-trees, as the wood is very durable, and forms in America the principal timber for fencing. The timber is also used in building, and for vessels of various kinds.

Dwarf chestnut, or *chincapin*, is another species of Castanea.

Horse-chestnut is a tree of the genus Æsculus. The common tree of this sort is a native of the north of Asia, and admired for the beauty of its flowers. It is used for shade and ornament, and its nuts are esteemed good food for horses. The scarlet-flowering horse-chestnut is a native of Carolina, Brazil, and the East, and is admired for its beauty.

The *Indian Rose-chestnut*, of the genus Mesua, bears a nut, roundish, pointed, and marked with four elevated longitudinal sutures. *Encyc. Fam. of Plants.*

CHES'TON, *n.* A species of plum. *Johnson.*

CHĒ'TAH, *n.* The hunting leopard of India; the Felis jubata.

CHEV'A-CHĒ, (shev'a shē,) *n.* An expedition with cavalry. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

CHEV-AL', *n.* [Fr.] *Literally*, a horse; and hence, in composition, a support or frame. Thus a *cheval-glass* is a large swing-glass mounted on a frame, &c.

CHEV-AL'-DE-FRISE', generally used in the plural, CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE, (shev'o-de freez.) [Fr. *cheval*, a horse, and *frise*, any thing curled, rough, entangled; the horse of frise, or frizzled horse. Hence called also *turnpike*, *tourniquet*.]

1. A piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; used to defend a passage, stop a breach, or make a retrenchment to stop cavalry.

2. A kind of trimming.

CHEV-A-LIER', (shev-a-leer',) *n.* [Fr., from *cheval*, a horse; Sp. *caballero*. See CAVALRY.]

1. A knight; a gallant young man. *Shak.*

2. In *heraldry*, a horseman armed at all points.

CHEV'EN, *n.* [Fr. *chevesne*.] *Encyc.*

A river fish, the chub.

CHEV'ER-IL, *n.* [Fr. *chevreau*, a kid, from *chevre*, a goat, L. *caper*, W. *gavar*, Arm. *gavric*, *gavr*.]

Soft leather made of kid-skin; hence, a yielding disposition; yielding or pliable. [Used as a noun or adjective.] *Shak.*

CHEV'ER-IL-IZE, *v. t.* To make as pliable as kid-leather. *Montagu.*

CHEV'I-SANCE, (shev'o-zāns,) *n.* [Fr. *chevir*, to come to the end, to perform, to prevail, from *chef*, the head, literally the end. See CHIEF and ACHIEVE.]

1. Achievement; deed; performance; enterprise accomplished. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. In *law*, a making of contracts; a bargain. Stat. 13 Eliz. 7.

3. An unlawful agreement or contract. *Cowel.*

4. An agreement or composition, as an end or order set down between a creditor and his debtor. *Encyc.*

CHEV'RON, *n.* [Fr., a rafter; W. *cebyr*; Arm. *gebr*.]

1. In *heraldry*, an honorable ordinary, representing two rafters of a house meeting at the top. *Bailey.*

2. In *architecture*, an ornament in the form of zig-zag work. *Gwilt.*

3. The distinguishing marks on the sleeves of non-commissioned officers' coats. *Campbell.*

CHEV'RON-ED, (shev'rond,) *a.* Having a chevron, or the form of it. *B. Jonson.*

CHEV'RON-EL, (shev'ron-el,) *n.* A small chevron.

CHEV-RO-TĀIN', *n.* [from Fr. *chevre*, a goat.]

The smallest of the antelope kind.

CHEW, (chu,) *v. t.* [Sax. *ceowan*; D. *kauwen*; G. *kauen*. See CHAW.]

1. To bite and grind with the teeth; to masticate, as food, to prepare it for deglutition and digestion.

2. To ruminate in the thoughts; to meditate; as, to *chew* revenge. *Shak.*

3. To champ; to bite, hold or roll about in the mouth; as, to *chew* tobacco.

4. To taste, without swallowing. *Shak.*

CHEW, *v. i.* To champ upon; to ruminate.

Old politicians *chew* on wisdom past. *Pope.*

CHEW, *n.* That which is chewed; that which is held in the mouth at once; a cud. [*Vulgar.*]

CHEW'ED, (chūde,) *pp.* Ground by the teeth; masticated.

CHEW'ET, (chū'et,) *n.* A kind of pie, made of chopped substances.

CHEW'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Grinding with the teeth; masticating, ruminating, meditating; champing.

CHI'A, *n.* A beautiful Mexican plant.

CHI'AN, *a.* Pertaining to *Cea*, an isle in the Levant.

Chian earth; a medicinal, dense, compact kind of earth, from Chios, used anciently as an astringent, and a cosmetic. *Encye.*

Chian turpentine, or *Cyprus turpentine*, is procured from the Pistacia Terebinthus. It is of the consistence of honey, clear, and of a yellowish white.

CHI-A'RO OS-CO'RO. See CLARE-OBSCURE.

CHI-AS'TO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. χιαστος, decussated.] See ANDALUSITE.

CHIB'BAL, *n.* [Fr. *ciboule.*]

A small sort of onion. *Beaumont.*

CHI-CANE', (she kāne',) *n.* [Fr. *chicane*; Arm. *cican* or *cicanerez*. Qu. Sax. *swicen*, to deceive.]

1. In *law*, shift; turn; trick; cavil; an abuse of judiciary proceedings, by artifices, unfair practices, or idle objections, which tend to perplex a cause, puzzle the judge, or impose on a party, and thus to delay or pervert justice.

2. In *dispute*, sophistry; distinctions and subtleties, that tend to perplex the question and obscure the truth. *Locke.*

3. Any office or stratagem. *Prior.*

CHI-CANE', *v. i.* [Fr. *chicaner.*]

To use shifts, cavils, or artifices. *Burke.*

CHI-CAN'ER, *n.* [Fr. *chicaneur.*]

One who uses shifts, turns, evasions, or undue artifices, in litigation or disputes; a caviler; a sophister; an unfair disputant. *Locke.*

CHI-CAN'ER-Y, (she-kān'er-y,) *n.* [Fr. *chicanerie.*]

Sophistry; mean or unfair artifices to perplex a cause and obscure the truth.

CHIC CO-RY, *n.* The Cichorium Intybus; also called *succory*. One species is cultivated in England as a salad; and another species is used in France to adulterate coffee.

CHICH'ES, *n. pl.* Dwarf peas.

CHICH'LING, **CHICH'LING-VETCH**, } *n.* A vetch or pea, of the genus Lathyrus, used in Germany for food, but inferior to other kinds. *Miller.*

CHICK, *v. i.* To sprout, as seed in the ground; to vegetate. *Chalmers.*

CHICK, **CHICK'EN**, } *n.* [Sax. *cicen*; D. *kuiken*; G. *kuchlein*; Qu. Russ. *chikayu*, to peep.]

1. The young of fowls, particularly of the domestic hen, or gallinaceous fowls.

2. A person of tender years.

3. A word of tenderness.

CHICK-A-REE', *n.* The American red squirrel, the Sciurus Hudsonius.

CHICK'EN-HEART'ED, *a.* Timid; fearful; cowardly.

CHICK'EN-POX, *n.* A mild, contagious, eruptive disease, generally appearing in children.

CHICK'LING, *n.* A small chick or chicken.

CHICK'-PEA, *n.* [L. *cicer*; G. *kicher*; Sp. *chicharo.*]

The popular name of a species of the genus Cicer; a native of Spain, where it is used in olios. It is smaller than the common pea.

CHICK'-WEED, *n.* The popular name of a species of Stellaria. The common chick-weed, with white blossoms, affords a remarkable instance of the sleep of plants; for, at night, the leaves approach in pairs, and inclose the tender rudiments of the young shoots. The leaves are cooling and nutritive, and are deemed excellent food for persons of a consumptive habit. They are deemed useful also for swelled breasts. *Encye. Wiseman.*

CHIDE, *v. t.*; *pret.* CHID, [CHODE is obs.;] *part.* CHID, CHIDDEN. [Sax. *cidan*, to chide, to scold.; W. *cozi*, to chide, to press, to straighten; Ch. סדד, to scold, to brawl, to fight. Qu. W. *cad*, a battle.]

Literally, to scold; to clamor; to utter noisy words; that is, to drive. Hence,

1. To scold at; to reprove; to utter words in anger or by way of disapprobation; to rebuke; as, to *chide* one for his faults.

2. To blame; to reproach; as, to *chide* folly or negligence.

To chide from, or *chide away*, is to drive away by scolding or reproof.

CHIDE, *v. i.* To scold; to clamor; to find fault; to contend in words of anger; sometimes followed by *with*.

The people did *chide* with Moses. — Ex. xvii.

2. To quarrel. *Shak.*

3. To make a rough, clamorous, roaring noise; as, the *chiding* flood. *Swak.*

CHIDE, *n.* Murmur; gentle noise. *Thomson.*

CHID'ER, *n.* One who chides, clamors, reproves, or rebukes.

CHID'ER-ESS, *n.* A female who chides. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

CHID'ING, *ppr.* Scolding; clamoring; rebuking; making a harsh or continued noise.

CHID'ING, *n.* A scolding or clamoring; rebuke; reproof.

CHID'ING-LY, *adv.* In a scolding or reproving manner.

CHIEF, *a.* [Fr. *chef*, the head, that is, the top or highest point; Norm. *chief*; Sp. *xefe*; Ir. *ceap*; It. *capo*. It is evidently from the same root as the L. *caput*, Gr. κεφαλη, and Eng. *cape*, but through the Celtic, probably from shooting, extending.]

1. Highest in office or rank; principal; as, a *chief* priest, the *chief* butler. *Gen.* xl. 9.

Among the *chief* rulers, many believed on him. — John xii.

2. Principal or most eminent, in any quality or action; most distinguished, having most influence; commanding most respect; taking the lead; most valuable, most important; a word of extensive use; as, a country *chief* in arms; agriculture is the *chief* employment of men.

The head of the princes and rulers hath been *chief* in this transgression. — Ezra ix.

3. First in affection; most dear and familiar.

A whisperer separateth *chief* friends. — Prov. xvi.

CHIEF, *n.* A commander; particularly a military commander; the person who heads an army; equivalent to the modern terms *commander* or *general-in-chief*, *captain-general*, or *generalissimo*. 1 *Ch.* xi.

2. The principal person of a tribe, family, or congregation, &c. *Num.* iii. *Job* xxix. *Matt.* xx.

3. *In chief*; in English law, is *capite*. To hold land *in chief*, is to hold it directly from the king by honorable personal services. *Blackstone.*

4. In *heraldry*, the upper part of the escutcheon, divided into three points, *dexter*, *middle*, and *sinister*. *Brande.*

In chief, imports something borne in this part. *Encye.*

5. In *Spenser*, it seems to signify something like achievement, a mark of distinction; as, chaplets wrought with a *chief*. *Johnson.*

6. This word is often used in the singular number to express a plurality.

I took the *chief* of your tribes, wise men and known, and made them heads over you. — Deut. i. 15.

These were the *chief* of the officers that were over Solomon's work. — 1 Kings ix.

In these phrases, *chief* may have been primarily an adjective; that is, *chief men*, *chief persons*.

7. The principal part; the most or largest part of one thing or of many; as, the *chief* of the debt remains unpaid.

The people took of the spoil, sheep and oxen, the *chief* of the things which should have been utterly destroyed. — 1 Sam. xv.

He smote the *chief* of their strength. — Ps. lxxviii.

CHIEF, *adv.* Chiefly.

CHIEF'AGE, **CHIEV'AGE**, } *n.* A tribute by the head. [*Obs.*] *Chambers.*

CHIEF'DOM, *n.* Sovereignty. *Spenser.*

CHIEF'ESS, (chief'es,) *n.* A female chief.

CHIEF'-JUS'TICE, *n.* The presiding justice; particularly the presiding judge in the courts of Common Pleas, and King's Bench, in England, and of the Supreme Court of the United States, and also of the Supreme Court in some of the States.

CHIEF'-JUS'TICE SHIP, *n.* The office of chief-justice. *Story.*

CHIEF'LESS, *a.* Without a chief or leader. *Pope.*

CHIEF'LY, *adv.* Principally; eminently; in the first place; as, it *chiefly* concerns us to obey the divine precepts.

2. For the most part.

In the parts of the kingdom where the estates of the freeholders *chiefly* lay. *Swift.*

CHIEF'RIE, (chief're,) *n.* A small rent paid to the lord paramount. *Spenser's Ireland.*

CHIEF'TAIN, (-tin,) *n.* [from *chief*, Norm. *cheventeins*, formed like *captain*, *capitaine.*]

A captain, leader, or commander; a chief; the head of a troop, army, or clan. It is most commonly used in the latter sense. The chieftains of the Highland clans, in Scotland, were the principal noblemen and gentlemen. *Encye.*

CHIEF'TAIN-CY, **CHIEF'TAIN-SHIP**, } *n.* Headship; captaincy; the government over a clan. *Johnson. Smollett.*

CHIEV'ANCE, *n.* [Norm. *chevisance.* See CHEVISANCE.]

An unlawful bargain; traffic in which money is extorted. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

CHIEVE', **CHIEVE**, } *v. i.* [Fr. *chevir.* See ACHIEVE.]

To come to an end; to issue; to succeed. [*Obs.*]

CHIF-FON-IER', (shif-fon-eer',) *n.* *Literally*, a receptacle for rags or shreds.

2. A movable and ornamental cupboard or receptacle. *Smart.*

CHIF'FY, *n.* An instant.

CHIG'GER, **CHIG'GO**, } See CHIGRE.

CHIL'BLAIN, *n.* [*chill*; Sax. *cele*, cold, and *blain.*]

A blain or sore produced by cold; a tumor affecting the hands and feet, accompanied with inflammation, pain, and sometimes ulceration. *Encye.*

CHIL'BLAIN, *v. t.* To produce chilblains.

CHILD, *n.*; *pl.* CHILDREN. [Sax. *cild*; in Dan. *kuld* is progeny, *kulde* is coldness, and *kuler* is to blow strong. *Child* is undoubtedly issue, that which is produced.]

1. A son or a daughter; a male or female descendant, in the first degree; the immediate progeny of parents; applied to the human race, and chiefly to a person when young. The term is applied to infants from their birth, but the time when they cease ordinarily to be so called, is not defined by custom. In strictness, a child is the shoot, issue, or produce of the parents, and a person of any age, in respect to the parents, is a child.

An infant.

Roger cast the *child* under one of the chariots. — Gen. xxi.

It signifies also a person of more advanced years.

Jephtha's daughter was his only *child*. — Judges xi.
The *child* shall behave himself proudly. — Is. iii.
A curse will lie on those who corrupt the morals of their *children*. *J. Carter.*

The application of *child* to a female, in opposition to a male, as in *Shakspeare*, is not legitimate.

2. One weak in knowledge, experience, judgment, or attainments; as, he is a mere *child*.

Behold, I can not speak, for I am a *child*. — Jer. i.

3. One young in grace. 1 *John* ii.

One who is humble and docile. *Matt.* xviii.

One who is unfixed in principles. *Eph.* iv.

4. One who is born again, spiritually renewed and adopted; as, a *child* of God.

5. One who is the product of another; or whose principles and morals are the product of another.

Thou *child* of the devil. — Acts xiii.

That which is the product or effect of something else.

This noble passion, *child* of integrity. *Shak.*

6. In *the plural*, the descendants of a man, however remote; as, the *children* of Israel, the *children* of Edom.

7. The inhabitants of a country; as, the *children* of Seir. 2 *Chron.* xxv.

To be with child, to be pregnant. *Gen.* xvi. 11. xix. 33.

CHILD, *v. t.* To bring children. *Sanderson.*

CHILD'-BEAR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [See BEAR.]

Bearing or producing children.

CHILD'-BEAR'ING, *n.* The act of producing or bringing forth children; parturition. *Milton. Addison.*

CHILD'BED, *n.* [*child* and *bed.*] The state of a woman bringing forth a child or being in labor; parturition.

CHILD'BIRTH, (burth,) *n.* [*child* and *birth.*] The act of bringing forth a child; travail; labor; as, the pains of *childbirth*. *Taylor.*

CHILDE, *n.* A cognomen formerly prefixed to his name by the oldest son, until he succeeded to the titles of his ancestors, or gained new honors by his own prowess. *Percy.*

CHILD'ED, *a.* Furnished with a child. [*Not used.*]

CHILD'ER MAS DAY, *n.* [*child*, mass, and *day.*]

An anniversary of the church of England, held on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the children of Bethlehem slain by Herod, called also *Innocents' Day*. *Bailey. Encye.*

CHILD'HOOD, *n.* [Sax. *cildhad.* See HOOD.]

1. The state of a child, or the time in which persons are children, including the time from birth to puberty. But in a more restricted sense, the state or time from infancy to puberty. Thus we say, *infancy*, *childhood*, *youth*, and *manhood*.

Childhood and youth are vanity. — Eccles. xi.

2. The properties of a child. *Dryden.*

CHILD'ING, *ppr.* [The verb *to child* is not now used.]

Bearing children; producing; as, *childing* women. *Arbuthnot.*

CHILD'ISH, *a.* Belonging to a child; trifling; puerile.

When I became a man, I put away *childish* things. — 1 Cor. xiii.

2. Pertaining to a child; as, *childish* years or age; *childish* sports.

3. Pertaining to children; ignorant; silly; weak; as, *childish* fear.

CHILD'ISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a child; in a trifling way; in a weak or foolish manner.

CHILD'ISH-NESS, *n.* Trifling ness, puerility, the state or qualities of a child, in reference to manners. But in reference to the mind, simplicity, harmlessness, weakness of intellect.

CHILD'LESS, *a.* Destitute of children or offspring. [1 *Sam.* xv. 33.]

CHILD'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being without children. *Everett.*

CHILD'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a child, or that which belongs to children; becoming a child; meek; submissive; dutiful; as, *childlike* obedience.

CHILD'LY, *a.* Like a child.

CHIL'DREN, *n.*; *pl.* of CHILD.

CHIL'I-AD, (kil'e-ad,) *n.* [Gr. χιλιας, from χιλια, a thousand.]

1. A thousand; a collection or sum, containing a thousand individuals or particulars. *Holder.*

2. The period of a thousand years. *Encye.*

CHIL'I-A-GON, *n.* [Gr. χιλια, a thousand, and γωνια, a corner.]

A plane figure of a thousand angles and sides. *Barlow.*

CHIL-I-A-HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. χιλια, a thousand, and ἑδρα, a base.]

A solid figure of a thousand equal sides or faces.

CHIL'I-ARCH, (kil'e-ark,) *n.* [Gr. χιλιαρχος, a thousand, and αρχος, a chief.]

The military commander or chief of a thousand men.

CHIL'I-ARCH-Y, *n.* A body consisting of a thousand men. *Mitford.*

CHIL'I-ASM, (kil'e-azm,) *n.* [Gr. χιλια.]

The millennium, or thousand years when Satan is to be bound. *Rev.* xx.

CHIL'I-AST, *n.* [Supra.] One of the sect of millenarians.

CHIL-I-FAC'TIVE. See CHYLIFACTIVE.

CHIL-I-OL'I-TER. See KILOLITER.

CHIL-I-OM'E-TER. See KILOMETER.

CHILL, *n.* [Sax. *ceole, cyle, cyl*, cold; *celan*, to be cold; D. *kil*; allied to Fr. *geler*, L. *gelo, gelidus*. See COLD, which appears to be radically the same word. The word *cele* in Saxon is a noun.]

1. A shivering with cold; rigors, as in an ague; the cold fit that precedes a fever; sensation of cold in an animal body; chilliness. [See COLD and HEAT.]

2. A moderate degree of cold; chilliness in any body; that which gives the sensation of cold.

3. *Figuratively*, a check to feelings of joy; as, a *chill* came over the assembly.

CHILL, *a.* Cool; moderately cold; tending to cause shivering; as, the *chill* vapors of night.

2. Shivering with cold.

My *chill* veins freeze with despair. *Rowe.*

3. Cool; distant; formal; dull; not warm, animated, or affectionate; as, a *chill* reception.

4. Depressed; dispirited; dejected; discouraged.

CHILL, *v. t.* To cause a shivering or shrinking of the skin; to check circulation or motion; as, to *chill* the blood or the veins. The force of this word lies in expressing the shivering and shrinking caused by cold.

2. To make cold, or cool; as, the evening air *chills* the earth.

3. To blast with cold; to check the circulation in plants, and stop their growth. *Blackmore.*

4. To check motion, life, or action; to depress; to deject; to discourage; as, to *chill* the gayety of the spirits. *Rogers.*

CHILL'ED, *pp.* Made cool; made to shiver; dejected.

CHIL'LI, *n.* The pod of the Cayenne or Guinea pepper.

CHILL'I-NESS, *n.* A sensation of shivering; rigors.

2. A moderate degree of coldness; as, the *chilliness* of the air, which tends to cause a shivering.

CHILL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Cooling; causing to shiver.

CHILL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a chilling manner.

CHILL'NESS, *n.* Coolness; coldness; a shivering.

CHILL'Y, *a.* Cool; moderately cold, such as to cause shivering; as, a *chilly* day, night, or air.

CHIL'O-GRAM. See KILOGRAM.

CHIL'O-POD, *n.* [Gr. χειλος, a lip, and πους, a foot.]

In *zoology*, an animal of the order of myriapods or centipeds, in which the lower lip is formed by a pair of feet. *Brande.*

CHIL'TERN HUND'REDS, *n.* A tract in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, Eng., to which is attached the nominal office of steward, under the crown. As members of parliament can not resign their seats, when they wish to go out they accept this nominal office or stewardship, and thus vacate their seats. *Brande.*

CHIMB, *n.* The edge of a cask, &c. [See CHIME.]

CHIME, *n.* [Chaucer, *chimbe*; Dan. *kimer*, to tinkle, to tingle, to toll a bell; L. *campana*, a bell, from its sound, whence It. *scampanare*, to chime.]

1. The consonant or harmonic sounds of several correspondent instruments.

Instruments that made melodious *chime* *Milton.*

2. Correspondence of sound.

Love — harmonized the *chime*. *Dryden.*

3. The musical sounds of a set of bells struck with hammers. *Shak.*

4. Correspondence of proportion or relation. *Grew.*

5. A kind of periodical music, or tune of a clock, produced by an apparatus annexed to it.

6. A set of bells which chime or ring in harmony.

CHIME, *v. i.* To sound in consonance or harmony; to accord.

To make the rough recital aptly *chime*. *Prior.*

2. To correspond in relation or proportion.

Father and son, husband and wife, correlative terms, do readily *chime*. *Locke.*

3. To agree; to fall in with.

He often *chimed* in with the discourse. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To agree; to suit with. *Locke.*

5. To jingle; to clatter. *Smith.*

The sely tonge may wel rage and *chimbe*. *Chaucer.*

CHIME, *v. t.* To move, strike, or cause to sound in harmony. *Dryden.*

2. To strike or cause to sound, as a set of bells.

CHIME, *n.* [D. *kim*; G. *kimme*, edge, brim.]

The edge or brim of a cask or tub, formed by the ends of the staves.

CHIM'ER, *n.* One who chimes.

CHI-MÆ'RA, *n.* [L. *chimæra*; Gr. χιμαιρα, a goat, a monstrous beast.]

1. In *fabulous history*, a monster vomiting flames, with the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon; supposed to represent a volcanic mountain in Lycia, whose top was the resort of lions, the middle that of goats, and the foot that of serpents. Hence,

2. In *modern usage*, a vain or idle fancy; a creature of the imagination, composed of contradictions or absurdities, that can have no existence except in thought. *Encye.*

CHI-MÈRE', (ki-mère',) *n.* [It. *ciamare*.]

The upper robe worn by a bishop, to which lawn sleeves are usually attached. *Hook.*

CHI-MER'IC-AL, *a.* Merely imaginary; fanciful; fantastic; wildly or vainly conceived; that has, or can have, no existence except in thought.

CHI-MER'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Wildly; vainly; fancifully; fantastically.

CHIM'IN-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *chemin*; Sp. *camino*, a way.]

In *law*, a toll for passage through a forest. *Cowel.*

CHIM'ING, *ppr.* [from *chime*.] Causing to chime; sounding in accordance.

CHIM'IS-TRY. See CHEMISTRY.

CHIM'NEY, *n.*; *pl.* CHIMNEYS. [Fr. *cheminée*; Arm. *ciminal*, or *chemmal*; G. *kamin*; Corn. *chimbla*; Ir. *simileur*; Sp. *chimenea*; It. *cammino*; L. *caminus*; Ch. קמין; Ar. قَمِينٌ *kaminon*; Gr. καμινος; Russ. *kamin*.

It seems originally to have been a furnace, a stove, or a hearth.]

1. In *architecture*, a body of brick or stone, erected in a building, containing a funnel or funnels, to convey smoke, and other volatile matter, through the roof, from the hearth or fireplace, where fuel is burnt. This body of materials is sometimes called *a stack of chimneys*, especially when it contains two or more funnels or passages.

2. A fireplace; the lower part of the body of brick or stone which confines and conveys smoke.

3. A tall glass to surround the flame of a lamp.

CHIM'NEY-BOARD, *n.* A fire-board, which see.

CHIM'NEY-COR'NER, *n.* The corner of a fireplace, or the space between the fire and the sides of the fireplace. In the Northern States of America, fireplaces were formerly made six or eight feet wide, or even more, and a stool was placed by the side of the fire, as a seat for children, and this often furnished a comfortable situation for elders. As fuel has become scarce, our fireplaces are contracted, till, in many or most of our dwellings, we have no chimney-corners.

2. In *a more enlarged sense*, the fireside, or a place near the fire.

CHIM'NEY-HOOK, *n.* A hook for holding pots and kettles over a fire.

CHIM'NEY-MON'EY, (-mun'ny,) *n.* Hearth-money, a duty paid for each chimney in a house. [*Eng.*]

CHIM'NEY-PIECE, *n.* An ornamental piece of wood or stone set round a fireplace.

CHIM'NEY-POT, *n.* A cylinder of earthen ware, resembling in appearance a stone pot, placed at the top of chimneys to prevent smoking.

CHIM'NEY-SWEEP'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to sweep and scrape chimneys, to clean them of the soot that adheres to their sides.

CHIM-PAN'ZEE, *n.* An animal of the ape kind; the African orang-outang. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

It is now considered a distinct species. *Cuvier.*

CHIN, *n.* [Sax. *cinne*; Pers. جانْ *jaun*; D. *kin*; G. *kinn*; Dan. *kind*, the cheek; Sw. *kind*; L. *gena*; Gr. γενυς. The sense is probably an edge or side, and allied to *chine*.]

The lower extremity of the face, below the mouth; the point of the under jaw.

CHI'NA, *n.* A species of earthen ware, made in China, and so called from the country; called, also, *China ware*, and *porcelain*. [See PORCELAIN.]

CHI'NA-OR'ANGE, *n.* The sweet orange, said to have been originally brought from China.

CHI'NAR, *n.* A tree of India.

CHI'NA-ROOT, *n.* The root of a species of Smilax, brought from the East Indies, of a pale reddish color, with no smell, and very little taste.

CHINC'A-PIN, *n.* The dwarf chestnut, Castanea pumila, a tree that rises eight or ten feet, with a branching, shrubby stem, producing a nut.

CHINCH, *n.* [Qu. It. *cimice*, L. *cimex*, corrupted.]

A kind of bug of a disgusting smell, which does great injury to wheat and other grains. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

CHIN-CHIL'LA, *n.* A small animal of South America, producing a beautiful fur known by this name. *Brande.*

CHIN'COUGH, (-kauf,) *n.* [D. *kind*, a child, and *kuch*, a cough.]

A disease, often epidemic among children. It continues for some weeks, and is attended with violent paroxysms of coughing. From a particular noise made in coughing, it is also called *hooping*-cough.

CHINE, *n.* [Fr. *echine*; It. *schiena*; Arm. *chein*. It may be allied to *chin*. In German, *schiene* is the *shin*, also a clout, a splint; and *rad-schiene* is the band of a wheel; Russ. *schina*.]

1. The back-bone or spine of an animal.

2. A piece of the back-bone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking, corresponding to a baron of beef or a saddle of mutton.

3. The chime of a cask, or the ridge formed by the ends of the staves. *Stat. of Pennsylvania.*

CHINE, *v. t.* To cut through the back-bone, or into chine-pieces.

CHIN'ED, *a.* Pertaining to the back. *Beaum. and Fl.*

CHI-NESE', *a.* Pertaining to China.

CHI-NESE', *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native of China; also, the language of China.

CHIN'GLE, (shing'gl,) *n.* Gravel free from dirt. [See SHINGLE.] *Donne.*

CHIN'GLY; a less common spelling of SHINGLY.

CHINK, *n.* [This word may be a derivative from the Saxon *cinan*, or *ginan*, *geonan*, to gape, to *yawn*; Gr. χαινω; or from the common root of these words. Sax. *cina*, or *cinu*, a fissure.]

A small aperture lengthwise; a cleft, rent, or fissure, of greater length than breadth; a gap or crack; as, the *chinks* of a wall.

CHINK, *v. i.* To crack; to open. *Barret.*

CHINK, *v. t.* To open or part and form a fissure.

CHINK, *v. t.* [See JINGLE.] To cause to sound, by shaking coins or small pieces of metal, or by bringing small, sonorous bodies in collision; as, to *chink* a purse of money. *Pope.*

CHINK, *v. i.* To make a small, sharp sound, as by the collision of little pieces of money, or other sonorous bodies. *Arbuthnot.*

CHINK'Y, *a.* Full of chinks or fissures; gaping; opening in narrow clefts. *Dryden.*

CHIN'NED, *a.* Having a long chin. *Kersey.*

CHIN'QUA-PIN. See CHINCAPIN.

CHINSE, *v. t.* In *naval affairs*, to thrust oakum into the seams or chinks of a ship with a chisel or point of a knife, as a temporary expedient for calking. *Mar. Dict.*

CHINTZ, *n.* [D. *chits*; G. *zitz*; Sans. *cheet*; Hindoo, *cheent*; Per. *chinz*, spotted, stained.]

Cotton cloth, printed with flowers and other devices, in a number of different colors.

CHIOP-PINE', (chop-peen',) *n.* [Sp. *chapin*; Port. *chapim*. It is said to be of Arabian origin. It can not be the L. *crepis*, Gr. κρηπις, unless a letter has been lost.]

A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies. *Shak.*

CHIP, CHEAP, CHIP'PING, in the names of places, imply a market; from Sax. *ceapan, cypan*, to buy or sell. [See CHEAP.]

CHIP, *n.* [from the root of *chop*. Fr. *coupeau*.]

1. A piece of wood or other substance, separated from a body by a cutting instrument, particularly by an ax. It is used, also, for a piece of stone separated by a chisel or other instrument, in hewing.

2. A fragment or piece broken off; a small piece.

CHIP, *v. t.* To cut into small pieces, or chips; to diminish by cutting away a little at a time, or in small pieces; to hew. *Shak.*

CHIP, *v. i.* To break or fly off in small pieces, as in pottery ware.

CHIP'-AX, *n.* An ax for chipping.

CHIP'-HAT, *n.* A hat made of wood split into thin filaments.

CHIP'PED, (chipt,) *pp.* Cut in chips, or small pieces; hewed.

CHIP'PER, *v. i.* To chirp or chirrup. *Forby.*

In *New England*, this word is colloquially used as an adjective, for *lively, cheerful, talkative*, as *kipper* is used in the Craven dialect.

CHIP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting off in small pieces.

CHIP'PING, *n.* A chip; a piece cut off or separated by a cutting or engraving instrument; a fragment.

2. The flying or breaking off in small pieces of the edges of potter's ware and porcelain. *Encye.*

CHI-RA'GRA, *n.* [See below.] Gout in the hand.

CHI-RAG'RIC-AL, *a.* [from *chiragra*, hand-gout; Gr. χειρ, the hand, and αγρα, seizure.]

Having the gout in the hand, or subject to that disease. *Brown.*

CHIRK, (churk,) *a.* [Probably allied to *chirp*; D. *circken*, obs. Qu. Sax. *cearcian*, to creak. Chaucer uses the verb to *chirk*, in the sense of *chirp*, or chatter. The word is found in the Russ. *chirkayu*, to chirp. It is colloquial in New England.]

Lively; cheerful; in good spirits; in a comfortable state.

CHIRK, *v. i.* To chirp. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

CHIRM, *v. i.* [Sax. *cyrman*.]

To sing as a bird. [*Not in use.*]

ƇHI'RO-GRAPH, (kī'ro-graf,) *n.* [Gr. χειρ, the hand, and γραφω, to write.]

1. *Anciently*, a writing, which, requiring a counterpart, was engrossed twice on the same piece of parchment, with a space between, in which was written the word *chirographum*, through which the parchment was cut, and one part given to each party. It answered to what is now called a *charter-party*.

2. A fine, so called from the manner of engrossing, which is still retained in the chirographer's office in England. *Encyc.*

ƇHI-ROG'RA-PHER, *n.* [See CHIROGRAPH.] He that exercises or professes the art or business of writing. In *England*, the chirographer of fines is an officer in the common pleas, who engrosses fines acknowledged in that court, and delivers the indentures to the parties. *Encyc.*

ƇHI-RO-GRAPH'IƇ, } *a.* Pertaining to chirography.
ƇHI-RO-GRAPH'IC-AL, }

ƇHI-ROG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who tells fortunes by examining the hand. [*Not a legitimate word.*] *Arbuthnot.*

ƇHI-ROG'RA-PHY, *n.* [See CHIROGRAPH.] The art of writing, or a writing with one's own hand.

ƇHI-RO-LOG'IƇ-AL, *a.* Pertaining to chirology.

ƇHI-ROL'O-GIST, *n.* [Gr. χειρ, the hand, and λογος, discourse.]

One who communicates thoughts by signs made with the hands and fingers.

ƇHI-ROL'O-GY, *n.* [See CHIROLOGIST.] The art or practice of communicating thoughts by signs made by the hands and fingers; a substitute for language or discourse, much used by the deaf and dumb, and by others who communicate with them. *Bailey.*

ƇHI'RO-MAN-CER, *n.* [See CHIROMANCY.] One who attempts to foretell future events, or to tell the fortunes and dispositions of persons, by inspecting the hands. *Dryden.*

ƇHI'RO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. χειρ, the hand, and μαντεια, divination.]

Divination by the hand; palmistry; the art or practice of attempting to foretell events, or to discover the disposition of a person, by inspecting the lines and lineaments of his hand. *Brown.*

ƇHI'RO-MAN-IST, } *n.* One who foretells future events, in relation to an individual, by inspecting his hands.
ƇHI'RO-MAN-TIST, }

ƇHI-RO-MAN'TIƇ, *a.* Pertaining to chiromancy, or divination by the hand.

Chiromantic deception. *Grellman.*

ƇHI-RO-NOM'IƇ, *a.* Relating to the art of moving the hands in oratory.

ƇHI-RON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. χειρ, the hands, and νομος, rule.]

The art or rule of moving the hands in oratory; gesture.

ƇHI'RO-PLAST, *n.* [Gr. χειρ, the hand, and πλασσω, to form.]

An instrument to form the hand for playing on the piano-forte.

ƇHI-ROP'O-DIST, *n.* [Gr. χειρ and πους.]

Literally, one who handles the feet; a surgeon for the feet; a corn-cutter. The term is sometimes applied to one who removes excrescences from the hands.

ƇHI-ROS'O-PHIST, *n.* A fortune-teller.

CHIRP, (churp,) *v. i.* [Ger. *zirpen*.]

To make the noise of certain small birds, or of certain insects; as, a *chirping* lark, or cricket. *Thomson.*

CHIRP, *v. t.* To make cheerful. *Pope.*

CHIRP, *n.* A particular voice of certain birds or insects. *Spectator.*

CHIRP'ER, *n.* One that chirps, or is cheerful.

CHIRP'ING, *ppr.* Making the noise of certain small birds.

CHIRP'ING, *n.* The noise of certain small birds and insects.

CHIRP'ING-LY, *adv.* In a chirping manner.

CHIRRE, *v. i.* [Sax. *ceorian*.] To coo, as a pigeon.

CHIR'RUP, *v. t.* To cheerup; to quicken or animate by chirping; as, to *chirrup* one's horse.

ƇHI-RUR'GEON, *n.* [Gr. χειρουργος, one who operates with the hand, χειρ, the hand, and εργος, work; L. *chirurgus*; Fr. *chirurgien*; Sp. *cirujano*; Port. *surgiam*, or *cirurgiam*; It. *chirurgo*; Arm. *surgyan*.]

A surgeon; one whose profession is to heal diseases by manual operations, instruments, or external applications. [This ill-sounding word is obsolete, and it now appears in the form of SURGEON, which see.]

ƇHI-RUR'GE-RY, *n.* [Gr. χειρουργια. See CHIRURGEON.]

That part of the medical art which consists in healing diseases and wounds by instruments and external applications, now written SURGERY.

ƇHI-RUR'GIƇ, } *a.* Pertaining to surgery, or to the art of healing diseases and wounds by manual operations, instruments, or external applications.
ƇHI-RUR'GIƇ-AL, }

2. Having qualities useful in external applications, for healing diseases or injuries.

It is now written SURGICAL.

CHIS'EL, *n.* [Fr. *ciseau*, a chisel; *ciseler*, to engrave; Arm. *gisel*; Sp. *cincel*; Heb. קצץ, Ch. גזז or קצא, or Ar. جز *chazza*, to cut, hew, or carve. See Class Gs.]

An instrument of iron or steel, used in carpentry, joinery, cabinet work, masonry, sculpture, &c., either for paring, hewing, or gouging. Chisels are of different sizes and shapes, fitted for particular uses.

CHIS'EL, *v. t.* To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel.

CHIS'EL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cut or engraved with a chisel.

CHIS'EL-ING, *ppr.* Cutting with a chisel.

CHIS'LEU, *n.* [Heb. כסלו, from the Ar. كسل *kasila*, to be torpid or cold.]

The ninth month of the Jewish year, answering to a part of November and a part of December, in the modern division of the year.

CHIT, *n.* [Sax. *cith*, a shoot or twig, from thrusting out.]

1. A shoot or sprout; the first shooting or germination of a seed or plant. Hence,

2. A child or babe, in *familiar language*.

3. A freckle; that is, a push.

CHIT, *v. i.* To sprout; to shoot, as a seed or plant.

CHIT'CHAT, *n.* [See CHAT, CHATTER.]

Prattle; familiar or trifling talk.

CHIT'TER-LING, *n.* The frill to the breast of a shirt. *Gascoigne.*

CHIT'TER-LINGS, *n. pl.* The smaller intestines of swine, &c., fried for food.

CHIT'TY, *a.* Childish; like a babe. *Johnson.*

2. Full of chits or sprouts.

CHIV'AL-RIC, (shiv'al-rik,) *a.* Partaking of the character of chivalry.

CHIV'AL-ROUS, (shiv'al-rus,) *a.* [See CHIVALRY.] Pertaining to chivalry or knight-errantry; warlike; bold; gallant. *Spenser.*

CHIV'AL-ROUS-LY, (shiv'al-rus-le,) *adv.* In a chivalrous manner; boldly; gallantly. *Benjamin.*

CHIV'AL-RY, (shiv'al-ry,) *n.* [Fr. *chevalerie*, from *chevalier*, a knight or horseman, from *cheval*, a horse; Sp. *caballeria*; It. *cavalleria*. See CAVALRY.]

1. Knighthood; a military dignity, founded on the service of soldiers on horseback, called *knights*; a service formerly deemed more honorable than service in infantry. *Bacon.*

2. The qualifications of a knight, as valor and dexterity in arms. *Shak.*

3. The system of knighthood; the privileges, characteristics, or manners of knights; the practice of knight-errantry, or the heroic defense of life and honor. *Dryden.*

4. An adventure or exploit, as of a knight. *Sidney.*

5. The body or order of knights. *Shak.*

6. In *English law*, a tenure of lands by knight's service; that is, by the condition of performing service on horseback, or of performing some noble or military service to his lord. This was general or special; *general*, when the tenant held *per servitium militare*, without specification of the particular service; *special*, when the particular service was designated. When the tenant held only of the king, the tenure was *regal*; when he held of a common person, it was called *common*. This service was also *grand sergeantry*, as when the tenant was bound to perform service to the king in his own person; and *petit sergeantry*, when he was bound to yield to the king annually some small thing, as a sword or dagger. Chivalry that might be held of a common person was called *escuage*, *scutagium*, or shield service. *Blackstone.*

Court of chivalry; a court formerly held before the lord high constable and earl marshal of England, having cognizance of contracts and other matters relating to deeds of arms and war. It had jurisdiction both of civil and criminal causes, but no power to enforce its decisions by fine or imprisonment, not being a court of record. It is now nearly extinct. [*Blackstone.*

CHIVE. See CIVE.

CHIVES, *n. pl.* In *botany*, slender threads or filaments in the blossoms of plants. [See STAMEN.]

ƇHLAM'Y-PHORE, } *n.* [Gr. χλαμυς, a cloak, and φερω, to bear.]
ƇHLA-MYPH'O-RUS, }

A small South American quadruped, allied to the armadillo. It is covered with a shell or coat of mail, like a cloak. *Harlan.*

ƇHLA'MYS, *n.* [L. and Gr.] A tunic, or loose coat, worn by the ancients over the vest or doublet. *Elmes.*

ƇHLO-RA-CE'TIƇ AC'ID, *n.* An acid formed by the action of chlorine on acetic acid. *Dana.*

ƇHLO'RAL, *n.* A liquid compound of chlorine, carbon, and oxygen, obtained by the action of chlorine upon alcohol.

ƇHLO'RATE, *n.* [See CHLORINE.] A compound of chloric acid with a salifiable base. *Ure.*

ƇHLO'RIC, *a.* Pertaining to chlorine, or obtained from it; as, *chloric* acid. *Ure.*

Chloric acid is that acid of chlorine and oxygen which contains the greatest proportion of the oxygen.

ƇHLŌ'RID, *n.* [See CHLORINE.] A non-acid compound of chlorine with another element.

ƇHLO-RID'IƇ, *a.* Pertaining to a chlorid. *Ure.*

ƇHLŌ'RINE, } *n.* [Gr. χλωρος, green; so named from its color.]
ƇLŌ'RIN, }

Chloric gas; a new name given to what has been called *oxymuriatic gas*. This substance has hitherto resisted all efforts to decompose it; and, as it is not known to contain oxygen, and is apparently a simple substance, it has been denominated, from its color, *chlorine*, or *chloric gas*. It forms about sixty per cent. of common salt; and is a powerful agent in bleaching and disinfecting. *Davy.*

ƇHLO-RI'O-DINE, } *n.* A compound of chlorine and iodine.
ƇHLO-RI-OD'IƇ AC'ID, }

ƇHLO'RIS, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος, green.]

The green finch, a small bird.

ƇHLO'RITE, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος, green.]

A soft, olive-green mineral, consisting of minute scales, and somewhat soapy to the touch. It is allied to talc, but contains also silica, magnesia, and alumina. *Dana.*

ƇHLŌ'RITE, *n.* A salt formed of chlorous acid and a base. *Ure. Kirwan.*

ƇHLO-RIT'IƇ, *a.* Pertaining to or containing chlorite; as, *chloritic* sand. *Lyell.*

ƇHLO'RO-CAR-BON'IƇ, } *a.* The terms *chloro-carbonic acid* and *chloro-carbonous acid* are applied, the former by Thomson, and the latter by Ure, to a compound of chlorine and carbonic oxyd, formed by exposing a mixture of the two gases to the direct solar rays. It was discovered by Dr. J. Davy, and called by him *phosgene-gas*.
ƇHLO'RO-CAR'BON-OUS, }

ƇHLO-RO-CY-AN'IƇ, *a.* Composed of chlorine and cyanogen.

ƇHLO-ROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος and μετρον.]

An instrument for testing the decoloring or bleaching powers of chlorid of lime.

ƇHLO-ROM'E-TRY, *n.* The process for testing the bleaching power of any combination of chlorine. *Ure.*

ƇHLO-RŌ'PAL, *n.* [Green opal.] A greenish, earthy mineral, consisting of silica and oxyd of iron, with 18 to 20 per cent. of water. *Dana.*

ƇHLŌ'RO-PHANE, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος, green, and φαινω, to show.]

A variety of fluor spar, from Siberia. When placed on a heated iron, it gives a beautiful emerald green light. *Cleaveland. Ure.*

ƇHLO-RO-PHÆ'ITE, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος, green, and φαιος, blackish.]

A rare mineral found in small nodules; it consists principally of silica and iron, with a little alumina. It has been supposed to be decomposed olivine. *Cleaveland.*

ƇHLŌ'RO-PHYL, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος, green, and φυλλον, leaf.]

The green matter of the leaves of vegetables. *Pelletier.*

ƇHLO-RŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος, green.]

1. The green sickness, a disease of females, characterized by a pale or greenish hue of the skin, weakness, palpitation, dyspepsy, &c. *Coxe.*

2. A disease in plants, causing them to turn of a pale hue.

ƇHLO-ROT'IƇ, *a.* Pertaining to chlorosis; as, *chlorotic* affections. *Med. Rep.*

2. Affected by chlorosis; as, *chlorotic* nuns. *Eaton.*

ƇHLŌ'ROUS, *a.* *Chlorous acid* is that acid of chlorine and oxygen which contains the smallest proportion of oxygen.

ƇHLO-ROX-AL'IƇ, *a.* *Chloroxalic ether*; an oxalic ether containing chlorine instead of hydrogen.

Chloroxalic acid was formerly used for *chloracetic acid*. *Dana.*

ƇHLŌ'RU-RET, *n.* A compound of chlorine, a name formerly given to what is now called a *chlorid*.

CHŌAK. See CHOKE.

ƇHŌ'AN-ITE, *n.* A zoophyte of the chalk. *Mantell.*

CHOCK, *v. t.* To fill up a cavity, (to choke,) as, "the wood work exactly *chocked* into the joints." *Fuller.*

2. To encounter. [See SHOCK.]

CHOCK, *n.* A wedge, or something to confine a cask or other body, by *chocking* into the space around it. [Hence the word *chock full*, meaning completely filled. *Todd.* So *chock up* means completely up.]

2. An encounter. [See SHOCK.]

CHOC'O-LATE, *n.* [Fr. *chocolat*; Sp. and Port. *chocolate*; It. *cioccolata*, from *cacao*.]

1. A paste or cake composed of the roasted kernel of the cacao, with other ingredients, usually a little sugar, cinnamon, or vanilla. The nut is first ground fine, mixed with the ingredients, and put in a mold.

2. The liquor made by dissolving chocolate in boiling water.

CHOC'O-LATE-HOUSE, *n.* A house where company may be served with chocolate.

CHOC'O-LATE-NUT. See CACAO.
CHŌDE, the old preterit of CHIDE, which see.
CHOICE, *n.* [Fr. *choix*; Arm. *choas*; Sax. *cyse*; D. *keus*; See CHOOSE.]

1. The act of choosing; the voluntary act of selecting or separating from two or more things that which is preferred; or the determination of the mind in preferring one thing to another; election.

Ye know how that a good while ago God made choice among us, that the Gentiles by my mouth should hear the word of the gospel, and believe. — Acts xv.

2. The power of choosing; option.

Where there is force, there can be no choice.
Of these alternatives we have our own choice. *Anon.*

3. Care in selecting; judgment or skill in distinguishing what is to be preferred, and in giving a preference.

I imagine Cæsar's apophthegms were collected with judgment and choice. *Bacon.*

4. The thing chosen; that which is approved and selected in preference to others; selection.

Nor let thy conquests only be her choice. *Prior.*

5. The best part of any thing; that which is preferable, and properly the object of choice.

In the choice of our sepulchers bury thy dead. — Gen. xxiii.

6. The act of electing to office by vote; election.

To make choice of; to choose; to select; to separate and take in preference.

CHOICE, *a.* Worthy of being preferred; select; precious; very valuable.

My choicest hours of life are lost. *Swift.*
My revenue is better than choice silver. — Prov. viii.

2. Holding dear; preserving or using with care, as valuable; frugal; as, to be *choice* of time, or of advantages.

3. Selecting with care, and due attention to preference; as, to be *choice* of one's company.

CHOICE'-DRAWN, *a.* Selected with particular care. *Shak.*

CHOICE'LESS, (chois'less,) *a.* Not having the power of choosing; not free. *Hammond.*

CHOICE'LY, (chois'ly,) *adv.* With care in choosing; with nice regard to preference; with exact choice; as, a band of men *choicely* collected.

2. Valuably; excellently; preferably; curiously.

3. With great care; carefully; as, a thing *choicely* preserved.

CHOICE'NESS, (chois'ness,) *n.* Valuableness; particular value or worth; as, the *choiceness* of a plant, or of wine.

CHOIR, (quire,) *n.* [L. *chorus*; Gr. χορος; Fr. *chœur*; Sp. Port. and It. *coro*; Sax. *chor*; D. *koor*; G. *chor*; Ar. كار *kara*, to go round, to collect, or bind. See CHORUS.]

1. A collection of singers, especially in divine service, in a church.

2. Any collection of singers.

3. That part of a church appropriated for the singers. In Congregational and some other churches, the singers are placed in certain seats in the galleries.

4. In *cathedrals*, and *collegiate churches* and *chapels*, that part of a church eastward of the nave, and separated from it, usually, by a screen of open work. This, in parish churches, is called the *chancel*.

5. In *nunneries*, a large hall adjoining to the body of the church, separated by a grate, where the nuns sing the office.

CHOIR'-SER'VICE, (quire'-) *n.* The service of singing performed by the choir. *Warton.*

CHOKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *aceocan*. In Arm. *couec*, or *gouec*, is the neck, with which *choke* may be connected, in the sense of narrowness, or compression. The sense of *choke* is to stuff, thrust down, or stop, or to compress, or bind tight. (The Sp. *ahogar* is the Port. *afogar*, L. *suffoco*.) It is probably allied to the Sp. *cegar*, to shut, L. *cæcus*, Eng. *key*, Sax. *cag*.]

1. To stop the passage of the breath, by filling the windpipe, or compressing the neck. The word is used to express a temporary or partial stoppage; as, to *choke* with dirt or smoke, or an entire stoppage that causes death; to suffocate; to strangle. *Mark* v

2. To stop by filling; to obstruct; to block up; as, to *choke* the entrance of a harbor, or any passage.

3. To hinder by obstruction or impediments; to hinder or check growth, expansion, or progress; as, to *choke* plants; to *choke* the spreading of the fruit *Bacon.*

Thorns *choke* them. — Matt. xiii. Luke viii.

4. To smother, or suffocate, as fire. *Dryden.*

5. To suppress, or stifle; as, to *choke* the strong conception. *Shak.*

6. To offend; to cause to take an exception; as, I was *choked* at this word. *Swift.*

We observe that this word generally implies crowding, stuffing, or covering. A channel is *choked* by stones and sand, but not by a boom.

CHOKE, *v. i.* To have the windpipe stopped, as, cattle are apt to *choke* when eating potatoes.

2. To be offended; to take exceptions.

CHŌKE, *n.* The filamentous or capillary part of the artichoke. *Johnson.*

CHŌKE'-CHER-RY, *n.* The popular name of a species of wild cherry, remarkable for its astringent qualities.

CHŌK'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Suffocated; strangled; obstructed by filling; stifled; suppressed; smothered.

CHŌKE'-DAMP, *n.* Noxious vapor (carbonic acid gas) in wells, coal mines, and other pits.

CHŌKE'-FULL, *a.* [*choke* and *full*.] Full as possible; quite full.

CHŌKE'-PEAR, *n.* A kind of pear that has a rough, astringent taste, and is swallowed with difficulty, or which contracts the parts of the mouth.

2. An aspersion or sarcasm by which a person is put to silence. [*A low term.*] *Clarissa.*

CHŌK'ER, *n.* One that chokes another; one that puts another to silence, that which can not be answered. *Johnson.*

CHŌKE'WEED, *n.* A plant so called.

CHŌK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Suffocating; strangling.

CHŌK'Y, *a.* That tends to suffocate, or has power to suffocate.

CHOL'A-GOGUE, (kol'a-gog,) *n.* [Gr. χολη αγος, from χολη, bile.]

A medicine that has the specific quality of evacuating the bile.

CHOL'ER, (kol'er,) *n.* [L. *cholera*; Gr. χολερα, from χολη, bile.]

1. The bile. By the superabundance of this fluid, anger was formerly supposed to be produced; or perhaps the opinion was, that the bile caused the inflamed appearance of the face in anger. Hence,

2. Anger; wrath; irritation of the passions.

CHOL'ER-A, *n.* A sudden evacuation of the alimentary canal, both upward and downward; popularly called *cholera morbus*.

CHOL'ER-A AS-PHYX'I-A, *n.* A disease differing from ordinary cholera morbus in a more rapid progress, in producing more violent spasms, in asphyxy, or cessation of pulse, and speedy death. It is called also *Asiatic cholera*.

CHOL'ER-IC, *a.* Abounding with choler. *Dryden.*

2. Easily irritated; irascible; inclined to anger; as, a *choleric* man.

3. Angry; indicating anger; excited by anger; as, a *choleric* speech. *Raleigh.*

CHOL'ER-IC-NESS, *n.* Irascibility; anger; peevishness.

CHO-LES'TER-IC, *a.* Pertaining to cholesterine, or obtained from it; as, *cholesteric* acid. *Ure.*

CHO-LES'TER-INE, *n.* [Gr. χολη, bile, and στερεος, solid.]

A fatty substance, resembling spermaceti, found in the bile and biliary concretions.

CHO-LI-AM'BIC, *n.* [L. *choliambi*.] A verse in poetry having an iambic foot in the fifth place, and a spondee in the sixth or last. *Bentley.*

CHOL'TRY, *n.* A Hindoo caravansera, or empty house, for the use of travelers. *Malcom.*

CHON'DRO-DITE, *n.* A light-yellow, brittle mineral, occurring disseminated through primary limestone, as in New Jersey, and Orange county, New York. Regular crystals can rarely be distinguished. It is sometimes brownish, reddish, or apple-green.

Chondrodite consists of silica, fluorine, and magnesia. It has been called *brucite* in the United States. *Dana.*

CHON-DROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. χονδρος, a cartilage, and λογος.]

The history of cartilages.

CHON-DROP-TE-RYG'I-AN, *n.* [Gr. χονδρος and πτερυ.]

A term applied to an order of fishes, characterized by the gristly nature of the spines which support the fins. *Cuvier.*

CHON-DROP-TE-RYG'I-AN, *a.* Gristly finned.

CHOOSE, (chuze,) *v. t.*; *pret.* CHOSE; *pp.* CHOSEN, CHOSE. [Sax. *ceosan*; D. *kiezen*; G. *kiesen*; Sw. *kesa*; Ice. *kioosa*; Fr. *choisir*; Arm. *choasa*; Pers. *ghouidan*. The Hebrew has בחר to collect. See Class Gs, No. 40; 70, 71.]

1. To pick out; to select; to take by way of preference from two or more things offered; to make choice of, as, refuse the evil and *choose* the good.

The man the Lord doth choose shall be holy. — Num. xvi.

2. To take in preference.

Let us choose to us judgment. — Job xxxiv

3. To prefer; to choose for imitation; to follow.

Envy not the oppressor, and choose none of his ways. — Prov. iii.

4. To elect for eternal happiness; to predestinate to life.

Many are called, but few chosen. — Matt. xx
For his elect's sake, whom he hath chosen. — Mark xiii.

5. To elect or designate to office or employment by votes or suffrages. In *the United States*, the people *choose* representatives by votes, usually by ballot.

CHOOSE, *v. i.* To prefer; as, I *choose* to go.

2. To have the power of choice. The phrase, he can not *choose* but stay, denotes that he has not the power of choice, whether to stay or not.

The verb, in these phrases, is really transitive; the following verb standing as the object, instead of a noun.

CHOOS'ER, *n.* He that chooses; he that has the power or right of choosing; an elector.

CHOOS'ING, *ppr.* Selecting; taking in preference; electing.

CHOOS'ING, *n.* Choice; election. *Choosing notes*, in *music*, a term applied to two or more notes, either of which may be taken at the option of the performer.

CHOOS'ING-LY, *adv.* By choosing.

CHOP, *v. t.* [G. and D. *kappen*; Dan. *kapper*; Gr. κοπτω; Fr. *couper*; Norm. *copper* or *couper*; Ar. كبح or كيف *kabacha* or *kayafa*, to cut.

Class Gb, No. 47, 51.]

1. To cut off or separate, by striking with a sharp instrument, either by a single blow, or by repeated blows; as, to *chop* off a head; to *chop* wood.

2. To cut into small pieces; to mince; as, to *chop* meat; to *chop* straw.

3. To grind and mince with the teeth; to devour eagerly; with *up*; as, to *chop up* an entertainment. *Dryden.*

4. To break or open into chinks or fissures; to crack; to *chap*. [See CHAP.]

CHOP, *v. t.* To catch or attempt to seize with the mouth. [*Not used.*]

To *chop* at the shadow, and lose the substance. *L'Estrange.*

2. To light or fall on suddenly. *Johnson.*

If this is a legitimate sense, it indicates that the primary sense is, to throw, thrust, or strike. It is not in common use.

To chop in; to become modish. [*Not used.*] *Wilson.*

To chop out; to give vent to. [*Not used.*] *Beaum.*

CHOP, *v. t.* [Sax. *ceapian*, *cypan*, to buy or sell. See CHEAP.]

1. To buy, or rather to barter, truck, exchange.

2. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; as, to *chop* and change our friends. *L'Estrange.*

3. To bandy; to altercate; to return one word or thing for another.

Let not the council *chop* with the judge. *Bacon.*

CHOP, *v. i.* To turn, vary, change, or shift suddenly; as, in seamen's phrase, the wind *chops*, or *chops about*.

The various senses of this verb seem to center in that of thrusting, driving, or a sudden motion or exertion of force.

CHOP, *n.* A piece chopped off; a small piece of meat; as, a mutton *chop*.

2. A crack or cleft. See CHAP, which, with the broad sound of *a*, is often pronounced *chop*.

3. The chap; the jaw: *pl.* the jaws; the mouth, the sides of a river's mouth or channel. [See CHAP.]

4. In *China*, a permit or stamp.

CHOP, *n.* A Chinese word signifying quality; as, silk or goods of the first *chop*.

CHOP'-CHURCH, *n.* A exchange or an exchanger of benefices.

CHOP'-FALL-EN, (-fawl-n,) *a.* Dejected; dispirited.

CHOP'-HOUSE, *n.* A house where provision ready dressed is sold.

CHOP'IN, *n.* [Fr. *chopine*.] A liquid measure in *France*, containing nearly a pint Winchester measure. In *Scotland*, a quart of wine measure.

CHOP'PED, (chopt,) *pp.* or *a.* Cut; minced.

CHOP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting; mincing; buying; bartering.

CHOP'PING, *a.* Stout; lusty; plump. *Burke.*

CHOP'PING, *n.* [Sp. *chapin*.] A high-heeled shoe, worn by ladies in Italy. [See CHIOPPINE.]

2. A cutting; a mincing; from *chop*.

CHOP'PING-BLOCK, *n.* A block on which any thing is laid to be chopped.

CHOP'PING-KNIFE, *n.* A knife for mincing meat.

CHOP'PY, *a.* Full of clefts or cracks.

CHOPS. See CHOP.

CHOP'STICKS, *n. pl.* Two small sticks of wood, ivory, &c., held by the Chinese between the thumb and fingers, and used to convey food to the mouth.

CHO-RAG'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the choragus; as, *choragic* monuments.

CHO-RA'GUS, *n.* [Gr. χορηγος, χορος and αγω.] In *Athens*, a term applied to those who superintended a musical or theatrical entertainment, and provided a chorus at their own expense.

CHŌ'RAL, *a.* [from *chorus*.] Belonging to or composing a choir or concert, as, *choral* symphonies. *Milton.*

2. Singing in a choir; as, *choral* semphs.

CHŌ'RAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a chorus.

CHORD, (kord,) *n.* [L. *chorda*; Gr. χορδη, an intestine, of which strings were made. When it signifies a string or small rope, in general, it is written *cord*. See CORD.]

1. The string of a musical instrument. *Milton.*

2. In *music*, the combination of two or more sounds uttered at the same time, according to the laws of harmony; as a third, fifth, and eighth, which are

perfect *chords*, or consonancies. The fourth and sixth are imperfect *chords*.

3. In *geometry*, a right line, drawn, or supposed to extend from one end of an arc of a circle to the other. Hence the chord of an arc is a right line joining the extremities of that arc. *Encyc.*

CHORD, *v. t.* To string. *Dryden.*

CHORD'ED, *pp.* Strung; furnished with strings.

CHORD-EE', *n.* [See CHORD.] In *medicine* and *surgery*, a painful erection of the penis, under which it is considerably curved.

CHORD'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with strings.

CHŌRE, *n.* [Eng. *char.*] In *America*, this word denotes small work of a domestic kind, as distinguished from the principal work of the day. It is generally used in the plural, *chores*, which includes the daily or occasional business of feeding cattle and other animals, preparing fuel, sweeping the house, cleaning furniture, &c. [See CHAR.]

CHŌR-E-PIS'CO-PAL, *a.* [Gr. χωρος, place, and επισκοπος, bishop.]

Pertaining to the power of a suffragan or local bishop. *Fell.*

CHŌR-E-PIS'CO-PUS, *n.* A local or suffragan bishop. *Hook.*

CHO-RE'US, } *n.* [Gr. χορειος.] In *ancient poetry*, a
CHO-REE', } foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short; the trochee.

CHŌ'RI-AMB, } *n.* [Gr. χορειος, a trochee, and
CHO-RI-AM'BUS, } ιαμβος, iambus.]

In *ancient poetry*, a foot consisting of four syllables, of which the first and last are long, and the others short; that is, a choreus or trochee and an iambus united; as, *nobilitas*, *anxietas*. *Encyc.*

CHO-RI-AM'BIC, *n.* A choriamb.

CHO-RI-AM'BIC, *a.* Pertaining to a choriamb. *Mason.*

CHŌ'RI-ON, *n.* [Gr. χοριον or χωριον; the latter seems to be allied to χωρεω, to hold, or contain.]

In *anatomy*, the exterior membrane which invests the fetus in utero.

CHŌ'RIST, *n.* [Fr. *choriste.*] A singer in a choir.

CHOR'IST-ER, *n.* [from *chorus*, *choir.*]

1. *Literally*, a singer; one of a choir; a singer in a concert. *Dryden.*

2. One who leads a choir in church music. This is the sense in the United States.

CHO-ROG'RA-PHER, *n.* [See CHOROGRAPHY.] A person who describes a particular region or country; or one who forms a map or maps of particular regions or countries. *Encyc.*

CHO-RO-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to chorography; descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down or marking the bounds of particular countries. *Encyc.*

CHO-RO-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a chorographical manner; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.

CHO-ROG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. χωρος, a place or region, and γραφω, to describe.]

The art or practice of making a map or description of a particular region, country, or province; or of marking its limits, bounds, or position. *Chorography* differs from *geography*, as the description of a particular country differs from that of the whole earth; and from *topography*, as the description of a country differs from that of a town, city, or district. *Encyc.*

CHŌ'ROID, *n.* [Gr. χοριον, a particular membrane, and ειδος, likeness.]

In *anatomy*, a term applied to several parts of the body that resemble the chorion; as the inner membrane investing the brain, or the pia mater; the second coat of the eye; the fold of the carotid artery in the brain, in which is the pineal gland. *Coxe. Encyc.*

CHŌ'RUS, *n.* [L. *chorus*; Gr. χορος; Sax. *chor*; Fr. *chœur*; D. *choor* or *koor*; Sp. and It. *coro*; Ir. *cora*; W. *côr*. In Welsh, the word signifies a round or circle, a choir. If the primary sense is a circle, or a company, the word may be referred to the Ar. كار *kaura*, to go round, to collect, to bind; or to كر *karra*, to return, to repeat. Class Gr, No. 32, 34. If the radical sense is to sing or shout, it may be allied to Gr. χαιρω. The former is most probable.]

1. A number of singers; a company of persons singing in concert; hence, a piece performed by a whole company in concert. *Dryden. Pope. Addison.*

2. The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts. *Shak. Johnson.*

3. The song between the acts of a tragedy. *Johnson.*

4. Verses of a song in which the company join the singer; or the union of a company with a singer, in repeating certain couplets or verses, at certain periods in a song. *Johnson. Encyc.*

5. A musical composition of two or more parts.

6. Among the Greeks, a chorus consisted of a number of singers and dancers.

CHOSE, (shōse,) *n.* [Fr. *chose*; Sp. *cosa*, suit, cause, thing; It. *cosa*; Port. *cousa*; L. *causa*. (See CAUSE.) The primary sense is, action, urging, prosecution. See THING and CAUSE.]

In *law*, property in action; a right to possession; or that which may be demanded and recovered by suit or action at law. Thus money due on a bond or note is a *chose in action*; a recompense for damage done is a *chose in action*; the former proceeding from an *express*, the latter from an *implied*, contract. A contract executed is a *chose in possession*; a contract executory conveys only a *chose in action*. A *chose local*, is annexed to a place, as a mill or the like; a *chose transitory*, is a thing which is movable. *Blackstone. Encyc.*

CHŌSE, *pret.* and *pp.* of CHOOSE.

CHŌS'EN, (chō'zn,) *pp.* Selected from a number; picked out; taken in preference; elected; predestinated; designated to office.

2. *a.* Select; distinguished by preference; eminent.

> His chosen captains are drowned in the sea. — Ex. xv.
> Ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood. — 1 Pet. ii.

CHOU'ANS, (shou'anz,) *n. pl.* Royalist insurgents on the River Loire, during the French revolutions. They were mostly brigands. *Brande.*

CHOUGH, (chuff,) *n.* [Fr. *choucas*; Ir. *cag*; Sax. *ceo* or *ceogh*. This word may be the same as *jack*, in *jackdaw*. It appears to be a Cornish word.]

The *Cornish chough* is a bird of the genus Corvus, nearly of the size of the crow, and mischievous, like the magpie. It is black, except the bill, legs, and feet, which are red. It is a native of the west of England. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

Chough is also applied to the jackdaw. *Cyc.*

CHŌULE. See JOWL.

CHŌUL'TRY. See CHOLTRY.

CHOUSE, *v. t.* [This word may be from the root of *coxen*; Arm. *couçzein*, or *conchezа*; Ar. خاس *khausa*, to deceive or defraud; Eth. ሐሰወ *chasawa*, to lie, deceive, or cheat.]

To cheat, trick, defraud; followed by *of*, in Hudibras; but in America by *out of*; as, to *chouse* one *out of* his money. [*It is now vulgar.*] *Dryden. Swift.*

CHOUSE, *n.* One who is easily cheated; a tool; a simpleton.

2. A trick; sham; imposition. *Johnson.*

CHOUS'ED, (choust,) *pp.* Cheated; defrauded; imposed on.

CHOUS'ING, *ppr.* Cheating; imposing on.

CHOW'DER, *n.* In *New England*, a dish of fish boiled with biscuit, salt pork, &c. In Spanish, *chode* is a paste made of milk, eggs, sugar, and flour. In the west of England, *chowder-beer* is a liquor made by boiling black spruce in water and mixing with it molasses.

CHOW'DER, *v. t.* To make a chowder.

CHOW'TER, *v. t.* To grumble like a frog or a froward child. *Phillips.*

CHRE-MA-TIS'TICS, *n.* [Gr. χρηματα, wealth.]

The science of wealth; a branch of political economy.

CHRES-TOM'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. χρηστομαθεια.]

A book introductory to the learning of languages, containing selected passages, with notes, explanations, &c. [*German.*]

CHRISM, (krizm,) *n.* [Gr. χρισμα, from χριω, to anoint.]

Unguent; unction. In the *Roman Catholic and Greek churches*, oil consecrated by the bishop, and used in the administration of baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction. It is prepared on Holy Thursday with much ceremony, and, in some cases, mixed with balsam. *Encyc.*

CHRIS'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to chrism. *Brevint.*

CHRIS-MA'TION, *n.* The act of applying the chrism, or consecrated oil; in baptism, by the priest; in confirmation, by the bishop. In ordination, it is usually styled *unction*. *Encyc.*

CHRIS'MA-TO-RY, *n.* A vessel to hold the oil for chrism.

CHRIS'OM, *n.* [See CHRISM.] A child that dies within a month after its birth; so called from the chrisom-cloth, a linen cloth anointed with holy oil, which was formerly laid over a child's face when it was baptized. Also, the cloth itself. *Encyc.*

CHRIST, *n.* [Gr. χριστος, anointed, from χριω, to anoint.]

THE ANOINTED; an appellation given to the Savior of the world, and synonymous with the Hebrew MESSIAH. It was a custom of antiquity to consecrate persons to the sacerdotal and regal offices by anointing them with oil.

CHRIST'-CROSS-RŌW', (kris'kros-rō') *n.* An old term for the alphabet, probably from the cross usually set before it. *Whitlock.*

CHRIS'TEN, (kris'n,) *v. t.* [Sax. *cristnian*; D. *kerstenen*. See CHRIST.]

1. To baptize, or rather to baptize and name; to initiate into the visible church of Christ by the application of water; *applied to persons*. And as a name is given to the person in the ceremony, hence,

2. To name; to denominate; *applied to things*. *Burnet.*

CHRIS'TEN-DOM, (kris'n-dum,) *n.* [Sax. *cristendom*. *cristen*, Christian, and *dom*, power, judgment, rule, jurisdiction. See CHRIST.]

1. The territories, countries, or regions inhabited by Christians, or those who profess to believe in the Christian religion; *particularly*, all countries governed by Christian sovereigns and institutions.

2. The whole body of Christians. *Hooker.*

3. Christianity; the Christian religion; as, while *christendom* prevailed. [*Unusual.*] *Milner.*

CHRIS'TEN-ED, (kris'nd,) *pp.* Baptized and named; initiated into Christianity.

CHRIS'TEN-ING, (kris'n-ing,) *ppr.* Baptizing and naming.

CHRIS'TEN-ING, *n.* The act or ceremony of baptizing and naming; initiation into the Christian religion.

CHRIS'TIAN, (krist'yan,) *n.* [Gr. χριστιανος; L. *christianus*; Sax. *cristen*; D. *kristen*; Fr. *chrétien*; Sp. *cristiano*; Arm. *cristen*; W. *cristian*. See CHRIST.]

1. A believer in the religion of Christ.

2. A professor of his belief in the religion of Christ.

3. A real disciple of Christ; one who believes in the truth of the Christian religion, and studies to follow the example, and obey the precepts, of Christ; a believer in Christ who is characterized by real piety.

4. In a *general sense*, the word *Christians* includes all who are born in a Christian country or of Christian parents.

CHRIS'TIAN, *a.* [See the noun.] Pertaining to Christ, taught by him, or received from him; as, the *Christian* religion; *Christian* doctrines.

2. Professing the religion of Christ; as, a *Christian* friend.

3. Belonging to the religion of Christ; relating to Christ, or to his doctrines, precepts, and example; as, *Christian* profession and practice.

4. Pertaining to the church; ecclesiastical; as, courts *Christian*. *Blackstone.*

CHRIS'TIAN, *v. t.* To baptize. [*Not used.*] *Fulke.*

CHRIS'TIAN-ISM, (krist'yan-izm,) *n.* [Gr. χριστιανισμος. See CHRIST.]

1. The Christian religion.

2. The nations professing Christianity. *Johnson.*

CHRIS'TIAN-ITE, *n.* See ANORTHITE, with which it is identical.

CHRIS-TIAN'I-TY, (krist-yan'e-te,) *n.* [See CHRISTIAN, from *Christ.*]

The religion of Christians; or the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ, and recorded by the evangelists and apostles.

> Whilst politicians are disputing about monarchies, aristocracies, and republics, *Christianity* is alike applicable, useful, and friendly to them all. *Paley.*

CHRIS-TIAN-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act or process of converting to Christianity.

CHRIS'TIAN-IZE, *v. t.* To make Christian; to convert to Christianity; as, to *Christianize* pagans.

CHRIS'TIAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Converted to Christianity.

CHRIS'TIAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Converting to Christianity; evangelizing.

CHRIS'TIAN-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a Christian. *Shak.*

CHRIS'TIAN-LY, *adv.* In a Christian manner; in a manner becoming the principles of the Christian religion, or the profession of that religion.

CHRIS'TIAN-NĀME, *n.* The name given in baptism, as distinct from the gentilitious or surname.

CHRIS-TIAN-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* A description of Christian nations. [*Not used.*] *Pagitt.*

CHRIS-TIC'O-LIST, *n.* [*Christus* and *colo*, to cultivate.] A worshiper of Christ.

CHRIST'LESS, *a.* Having no interest in Christ. *Ch. Spect.*

CHRIST'MAS, (kris'mas,) *n.* [*Christ* and *mass*, Sax. *massa*, a holy day or feast; D. *kersmis.*]

1. The festival of the Christian church, observed annually on the 25th day of December, in memory of the birth of Christ, and celebrated by a particular church service. The festival includes twelve days.

2. Christmas-day.

CHRIST'MAS-BOX, *n.* A box in which little presents are deposited at Christmas; the presents made.

CHRIST'MAS-DAY, *n.* The 25th day of December, when Christmas is celebrated.

CHRIST'MAS-FLOW-ER, *n.* Hellebore.

CHRIST'MAS-RŌSE, *n.* A plant of the genus Helleborus, producing beautiful white flowers about Christmas.

CHRIS-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. χριστος and λογος.]

A discourse or treatise concerning Christ.

CHRIST'S'-THORN, *n.* The Rhamnus paliurus, a deciduous shrub, a native of Palestine and the south of Europe. It has two thorns at each joint, and is supposed to have been the sort of which the crown of thorns for our Savior was made. *Encyc.*

CHRO-AS'TA-CES, *n.* [Gr. χρωμα, color.]

In *natural history*, a genus of pellucid gems, comprehending all those of variable colors, as viewed in different lights. [*Not technical.*] *Encyc.*

CHRŌ'MATE, *n.* [See CHROME.] A salt or compound formed by the chromic acid with a base.

CHRO-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. χρωματικος, from χρωμα, color, from χροιζω, to color. Χροα, χροιζω, seem to be a dialectical orthography of the same word.]

1. Relating to color. *Dryden.*

2. Noting a particular species of music, which proceeds by several semitones in succession. *Busby.*

CHRO-MAT'IC, *n.* [Supra.] A kind of music that proceeds by several consecutive semitones, or semitonic intervals; or it denotes accidental semitones. *Rousseau.*

CHRO-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the chromatic manner.

CHRO-MAT'ICS, *n.* The science of colors; that part of optics which treats of the properties of the colors of light and of natural bodies. *Encyc.*

CHRO-MA-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. χρωμα, color, and γραφη, description.]

A treatise on colors.

CHRŌME, } *n.* [Gr. χρωμα, color.]
CHRŌ'MI-UM, }

A metal consisting of a porous mass of agglutinated grains, very hard, brittle, and of a grayish-white color. Its texture is radiated. In its highest degree of oxydation, it passes into the state of an acid, of a ruby-red color. It takes its name from the various and beautiful colors which its oxyd and acid communicate to substances into whose composition they enter. Chrome is employed to give a fine deep green to the enamel of porcelain, to glass, &c.

The oxyd of chrome is of a bright grass green or pale yellow color. *Cleaveland.*

CHRŌ'MIC, *a.* Pertaining to chrome, or obtained from it; as, *chromic* acid.

Chromic yellow; the artificial chromate of lead, a beautiful pigment.

CHRON'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *chronique*; It. Sp. *cronico*;
CHRON'IC-AL, } Gr. χρονικος, from χρονος, time, duration. See Ar. قرن *karana*. Class Rn, No. 15.]

Continuing a long time, as a disease. A *chronic* disease is one which is inveterate or of long continuance, in distinction from an *acute* disease, which speedily terminates.

CHRON'I-CLE, *n.* [See CHRONIC.] An historical register or account of facts or events disposed in the order of time. It is nearly synonymous with *annals*. In general, this species of writing is more strictly confined to chronological order, and is less diffuse than the form of writing called *history*.

2. In *a more general sense*, a history. *Dryden.*

3. That which contains history.

Europe — her very ruins tell the history of times gone by, and every moldering stone is a *chronicle*. *Irving.*

4. *Chronicles*, pl.; two canonical books of the Old Testament.

CHRON'I-CLE, *v. t.* To record in history or chronicle; to record; to register. *Spenser. Shak.*

CHRON'I-CLED, *pp.* Recorded; registered.

CHRON'I-CLER, *n.* A writer of a chronicle; a recorder of events in the order of time; an historian.

CHRON'I-CLING, *ppr.* Recording.

CHRON'IQUE, (kron'ik,) *n.* A chronicle. *Addison.*

CHRON'O-GRAM, } *n.* [Gr. χρονος, time, and γραμμα, a letter or writing, from
CHRON'O-GRAPH, } γραφω, to write.]

An inscription in which a certain date or epoch is expressed by numeral letters; as in the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632.

ChrIstVs DVX; ergo trIVMphVs.

CHRON-O-GRAM-MAT'IC, } *a.* Belonging to a
CHRON-O-GRAM-MAT'IC-AL, } chronogram, or containing one.

CHRON-O-GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* A writer of chronograms.

CHRO-NOG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. χρονος, time, and γραφω, to describe.]

One who writes concerning time or the events of time; a chronologer. *Tooke.*

CHRO-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* The description of time past. [*Little used.*]

CHRO-NOL'O-GER, } *n.* [See CHRONOLOGY.] A
CHRO-NOL'O-GIST, } person who attempts to discover the true dates of past events and transactions, and to arrange them under their proper years, or divisions of time, in the order in which they happened.

2. One who studies chronology, or is versed in the science.

CHRO-NO-LOG'IC, } *a.* Relating to chronology;
CHRO-NO-LOG'IC-AL, } containing an account of events in the order of time; according to the order of time.

CHRO-NO-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a chronological manner; in a manner according with the order of time, the series of events, or rules of chronology.

CHRO-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. χρονολογια; χρονος, time, and λογος, discourse or doctrine.]

The science of time; the method of measuring or computing time by regular divisions or periods, according to the revolutions of the sun or moon; of ascertaining the true periods or years when past events or transactions took place, and arranging them in their proper order according to their dates.

If history without *chronology* is dark and confused, *chronology* without history is dry and insipid. *A. Holmes.*

CHRO-NOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. χρονος, time, and μετρον, measure.]

Any instrument that measures time, or that divides time into equal portions, or that is used for that purpose, as a clock, watch, or dial; *particularly*, an instrument that measures time with great exactness. *Chronoscope* is now rarely used.

To rate a chronometer, is to ascertain the exact rate of its gain or loss as compared with true time, for the sake of making the proper allowance in computations dependent thereon. *Gerry.*

CHRO-NO-MET'RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a chro-
CHRO-NO-MET'RIC-AL, } nometer; measured by a chronometer. *Parriana.*

CHRO-NOM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring time; the measuring of time by periods or divisions. *Crichton.*

CHRYS'A-LID, *a.* Pertaining to a chrysalis. *Good.*

CHRYS'A-LID, *n.* See CHRYSALIS.

CHRYS'A-LIS, (kris'a-lis,) *n.*; *pl.* CHRY-SAL'I-DES. [L. *chrysalis*, Gr. χρυσαλλις, a grub, from its golden color, χρυσος, gold.]

The particular form which butterflies, moths, and some other insects assume, before they arrive at their winged or perfect state. It is called also *aurelia*, from *aurum*, gold. In this form, the animal is generally in a state of rest or insensibility, without taking nourishment. The external covering is usually smooth and glossy; sometimes hairy. The name is taken from the yellow color of certain species; but they are of different colors, as green, black, &c.

CHRYS'O-BER-YL, *n.* [Gr. χρυσος, gold, and βηρυλλος, beryl.]

A yellowish green gem, next to sapphire in hardness, consisting of alumina and the earth glucina. On account of a peculiar opalescence presented by the crystals, the mineral has been called *cymophane*, from κυμα, wave, and φαινω, to appear. *Alexandrite* is the name of an emerald variety from the Ural Mountains. *Dana.*

CHRYS'O-CHLORE, *n.* [Gr. χρυσος, gold, and χλωρος, green.]

A species of mole at the Cape of Good Hope, the fur of which reflects most brilliant metallic hues of green and gold.

CHRYS'O-COL-LA, *n.* [Gr. χρυσοκολλα, glue of gold, χρυσος and κολλα.] A name given by the Greeks to borax, and also to the green or blue carbonate of copper. *Cleaveland.*

CHRYS-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. χρυσος, gold, and γραφη, description.]

A writing in letters of gold.

CHRYS'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. χρυσος, gold; and λιθος, stone.]

A mineral, called by Hady and Brogniart, *peridote*, and by Jameson, *prismatic chrysolite*. Its prevailing color is some shade of green. It is harder than glass, but less hard than quartz; often transparent, sometimes only translucent. It occurs sometimes in crystals, sometimes in small amorphous masses or grains, and sometimes in rolled pieces. *Olivine* is a variety of this species, of a bottle-green color; it is disseminated frequently through basalt. *Cleaveland.*

CHRYS-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. χρυσος, gold, and λογος.]

That branch of political economy which relates to the production of wealth.

CHRYS'O PRASE, *n.* [Gr. χρυσοπρασος; χρυσος, gold, and πρασον, a leek.]

A mineral, a variety of quartz. Its color is commonly apple green, and often extremely beautiful. It is translucent, or sometimes semi-transparent; its fracture even and dull, sometimes a little splintery, sometimes smooth and slightly conchoidal, its hardness little inferior to that of flint. *Cleaveland.*

CHUB, *n.* [This word seems to signify thick head, or a mass or lump. In Pers *chub* or *chob* is a club. See Class Gb, Nos. 1 and 2.]

A river fish, called also CHEVEN, of the genus Cyprinus. The body is oblong, nearly round; the head and back green; the sides silvery, and the belly white. It frequents deep holes in rivers shaded by trees; but in warm weather floats near the surface, and furnishes sport for anglers.

CHUB'BED, } *a.* Like a chub; short and thick.
CHUB'BY, }

CHUB'BED-NESS, *n.* The state of being chubby.

CHUB'FAC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* Having a plump, round face. *Addison.*

CHUCK, *v. i.* To make the noise of a hen or partridge, when she calls her chickens.

CHUCK, *v. t.* To call, as a hen her chickens.

CHUCK, *v. i.* To jeer; to laugh. [See CHUCKLE.]

CHUCK, *v. t.* [Fr. *choquer*; Russ. *chokayu*, to strike gently; Port. and Sp. *chocar*.]

1. To strike or give a gentle blow; as, to *chuck* one under the chin.

2. To throw, with quick motion, a short distance; to pitch. [*Vulgar.*]

CHUCK, *n.* The voice or call of a hen.

2. A sudden, small noise.

3. A word of endearment, corrupted from *chick*.

4. A slight blow under the chin. [*chicken*

CHUCK'-FAR-THING, *n.* A play in which a farthing is pitched into a hole.

CHUCK'-HOLE, *n.* A steep hole in a wagon rut. [*Local.*]

CHUCK'LE, (chuk'kl,) *v. t.* [from *chuck*.] To call, as a hen her chickens.

2. To fondle; to cocker. [Qu. W. *cocru*. See

CHUCK'LE, *n.* A short, suppressed laugh. [COCKER.

CHUCK'LE, *v. i.* [Ch. חיך *chuck* or *huk*, to laugh. See Class Gk, No. 18, and GIGGLE.]

To laugh in a suppressed or broken manner; to feel inward triumph or exultation.

CHUCK'LED, *pp.* Fondled; called, as by a hen.

CHUCK'LE-HEAD, (chuk'l-hed,) *n.* A person with a large head; a dunce. *Knowles.* Bailey says, a rattling, noisy, empty fellow. [*Vulgar.*]

CHUCK'LE-HEAD-ED, *a.* Large or thick headed. *Smart.*

CHUCK'LING, *ppr.* Fondling; calling, as a hen.

CHUCK'LING, *n.* Suppressed laughter; inward triumph or exultation.

CHUD, *v. t.* To champ; to bite. [*Obs.*] *Stafford.*

CHŪ'ET, *n.* Forced meat. *Bacon.*

CHUFF, *n.* [Perhaps W. *cyf*, a stock or stem; *cyfiaw*, to become torpid.]

A clown; a coarse, heavy, dull, or surly fellow.

CHUFF'I-LY, *adv.* In a rough, surly manner; clownCHUFF'I-NESS, *n.* Surliness. [ishly.

CHUFF'Y, *a.* *Originally*, fat or swelled out, especially in the cheeks; as, a *chuffy* lad. *Rich. Dict.* Hence,

2. *Figuratively*, surly; angry; stomachful. In *New England*, this word expresses that displeasure which causes a swelling or surly look and grumbling, rather than heat and violent expressions of anger. [*Used in Sussex and Kent, Eng.*]

CHUK, *n.* A word used in calling swine. It is the original name of that animal, which our ancestors brought with them from Persia, where it is still in use. Pers. *chuk*, Zend. *chuk*, a hog; Sans. *sugara*. Our ancestors, while in England, adopted the Welsh *hwc*, hog; but *chuck* is retained in our popular name of *woodchuck*, that is, *wood hog*. This is a remarkable proof of the original seat of the Teutonic nations. I have taken *chuk* from Adelung. The French *cochon* may be the same word.

CHUM, *n.* [Arm. *chomm*, or *chommein*, or *ham*, to dwell, stay, or lodge; Fr. *chômer*, to rest. Qu. Sax. *ham*, home.]

A chamber-fellow; one who lodges or resides in the same room, *a word used in colleges.*

CHUM, *v. i.* [from the noun.] To occupy a chamber with another. [*Used in American colleges.*]

CHUMP, *n.* A short, thick, heavy piece of wood, less than a block. *Johnson.*

CHUNK, *n.* A short, thick piece of wood, metal, &c. [Local in *England*, colloquial in *America*.]

CHU-NAM', *n.* The name in India for *lime*; and hence, *stucco*, &c. *Malcom.*

CHURCH, *n.* [Sax. *circe*, *circ*, or *cyric*; Scots, *kirk*, which retains the Saxon pronunciation; D. *kerk*; G. *kirche*; Sw. *kyrckia*; Dan. *kirke*; Gr. κυριακον, a temple of God, from κυριακος, pertaining to a lord, or to our Lord Jesus Christ, from κυριος, a lord; Russ. *tserkon*.]

1. A house consecrated to the worship of God, among Christians; the Lord's house. This seems to be the original meaning of the word. The Greek εκκλησια, from εκκαλεω, to call out or call together, denotes an assembly or collection. But κυριακος, κυριακον, are from κυριος, lord, a term applied by the early Christians to Jesus Christ; and the house in which they worshiped was named from that title. So κυριακα signifies church goods, *bona ecclesiastica*· κυριακη, sc. ἡμερα, the Lord's day, *dies dominica*.

2. The collective body of Christians, or of those who profess to believe in Christ, and acknowledge him to be the Savior of mankind. In this sense, the church is sometimes called the *catholic* or *universal church*. *Johnson. Encyc.*

3. The collective body of saints in heaven and on earth, called the *invisible church*.

4. A particular number of Christians, united under one form of ecclesiastical government, in one creed, and using the same ritual and ceremonies; as, the English *church*; the Gallican *church*; the Presbyterian *church*; the Roman Catholic *church*; the Greek *church*.

5. The followers of Christ in a particular city or province; as, the *church* of Ephesus, or of Antioch.

6. The disciples of Christ assembled for worship in a particular place, as in a private house. *Col.* iv. [See No. 9.]

7. The worshipers of Jehovah, or the true God, before the advent of Christ; as, the Jewish *church*.

8. The body of clergy, or ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity. Hence, ecclesiastical authority.

9. An assembly of sacred rulers convened in Christ's name to execute his laws. *Cruden. Brown.*

10. The collective body of Christians, who have made a public profession of the Christian religion, and who are united under the same pastor; in dis-

tinction from those who belong to the same parish, or ecclesiastical society, but have made no profession of their faith.

CHURCH, *v. t.* To perform with any one the office of returning thanks to the church, after any signal deliverance, as from the dangers of childbirth. *Johnson.*

CHURCH′-ĀLE, *n.* A wake or feast commemoratory of the dedication of the church. *Johnson.*

CHURCH′-AT-TIRE′, *n.* The habit in which men officiate in divine service. *Hooker.*

CHURCH′-AU-THOR′I-TY, *n.* Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction. *Atterbury.*

CHURCH′-BENCH, *n.* The seat in the porch of a church.

CHURCH′-BU-RI-AL, (-ber-ry-al,) *n.* Burial according to the rites of the church. *Ayliffe.*

CHURCH′-DIS′CI-PLINE, *n.* Discipline of the church, intended to correct the offenses of its members.

CHURCH′DOM, *n.* The government or authority of the church.

CHURCH′-FOUND′ER, *n.* He that builds or endows a church. *Hooker.*

CHURCH′-GŌ-ER, *n.* One who usually goes to church.

CHURCH′-GŌ-ING, *a.* Usually attending church.

CHURCH′-HIS′TO-RY, *n.* History of the Christian church; ecclesiastical history.

CHURCH′ING, *n.* The act of offering thanks in church after childbirth.

CHURCH′-LAND, *n.* Land belonging to a church. *Yelverton.*

CHURCH′-LIKE, *a.* Becoming the church.

CHURCH′-LIV′ING, *n.* A benefice in an established church.

CHURCH′MAN, *n.* An ecclesiastic or clergyman; one who ministers in sacred things.

2. An Episcopalian, as distinguished from a Presbyterian or Congregationalist, &c.

CHURCH′MAN-SHIP, *n.* State of being a churchman, or of belonging to the established church. *Ec. Rev.*

CHURCH′-MEM′BER, *n.* A member in communion with a church; a professor of religion.

CHURCH′-MEM′BER-SHIP, *n.* State of being a church member.

CHURCH′-MŪ′SIC, *n.* The service of singing or chanting in a church.

2. Music suited to church service.

CHURCH′-PRE-FER′MENT, *n.* Benefice or advancement in the church.

CHURCH′SHIP, *n.* Institution of the church. *South.*

CHURCH′-WAR′DEN, *n.* A keeper or guardian of the church, and a representative of the parish. Church-wardens are appointed by the minister, or elected by the parishioners, to superintend the church, its property and concerns, and the behavior of the parishioners. For these and many other purposes, they possess corporate powers. *Johnson. Encyc.*

CHURCH′-WAY, *n.* The way, street, or road, that leads to the church.

CHURCH′-WORK, *n.* Work carried on slowly. *Chalmers.*

CHURCH′-YARD, *n.* The ground adjoining to a church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery. *Johnson.*

CHURL, *n.* [Sax. *ceorl*; D. *kaerel*; G. *kerl*; Dan. *karl.* It signifies, primarily, a man or rather a male, for it was applied to other animals, as a *carl-cat*, a male cat; and males are named from their strength, or the sex implies it; hence, *carl-hemp* denoted strong hemp. *Huscarla*, a *house-carl*, or servant; *buscarla*, a *ship's-carl.* See Spelman. Hence the name *Charles*, *Carolus.*]

1. A rude, surly, ill-bred man. *Sidney.*
2. A rustic; a countryman, or laborer. *Dryden.*
3. A miser; a niggard. *Is.* xxxii.

CHURL′ISH, *a.* Rude; surly; austere; sullen; rough in temper; unfeeling; uncivil.

2. Selfish; narrow-minded; avaricious. *King.*
3. [Of things.] Unpliant; unyielding; cross-grained; harsh; unmanageable; as, *churlish* metal. *Bacon.*
4. Hard; firm; as, a *churlish* knot. *Shak.*
5. Obstinate; as, a *churlish* war. *Bacon.*

CHURL′ISH-LY, *adv.* Rudely; roughly; in a churlish manner.

CHURL′ISH-NESS, *n.* Rudeness of manners or temper; but generally the word refers to the temper or disposition of mind; sullenness; austerity; indisposition to kindness or courtesy.

CHURL′Y, *a.* Rude; boisterous.

CHURME, } *n.* [Sax. *cyrm*, clamor; *cyrman*, to cry
CHIRM, } out; W. *garm.*]

Noise; clamor, or confused noise. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

CHURN, *n.* [Sax. *ciern*, *cyrin*, or *cerene*, a churn, *cernan*, to churn; D. *karn*, *karnen*; Dan. *kierne*, *kierner.* Qu. Sax. *cyrran*, to turn.]

A vessel in which cream or milk is agitated, for separating the oily parts from the caseous and serous parts, to make butter.

CHURN, *v. t.* To stir or agitate cream for making butter.

2. To shake or agitate with violence or continued motion, as in the operation of making butter.

CHURN′ED, *pp.* Agitated; made into butter.

CHURN′ING, *ppr.* Agitating to make butter; shaking; stirring.

CHURN′ING, *n.* The operation of making butter from cream by agitation; a shaking or stirring.

2. As much butter as is made at one operation.

CHURN′-STAFF, *n.* The staff or instrument used in churning.

CHURR′-WORM, *n.* [Sax. *cyrran*, to turn, and *worm.*] An insect that turns about nimbly, called, also, a *fen-cricket.* *Johnson. Bailey.*

CHUSE. See Choose.

CHU′SITE, *n.* A decomposed variety of chrysolite. *Ure.*

CHUTE, (shūte,) *n.* [Fr.] A fall.

CHȲ-AZ′IC, *a.* [from the initials of *carbon*, *hydrogen*, and *azote.*]

A term applied to the compounds of hydrocyanic acid.

CHȲ-LĀ′CEOUS, *a.* [See Chyle.] Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle.

CHȲLE, (kīle,) *n.* [Gr. χυλος, juice, humor.]

In *animal bodies*, a white or milky fluid, prepared from the chyme. It is absorbed by the lacteal vessels, by which it is conveyed into the circulation, assimilated into blood, and converted into nutriment. *Encyc. Quincy. Coxe.*

CHYL-I-FAC′TION, *n.* [*chyle* and L. *facio.*]

The act or process by which chyle is formed from food in animal bodies. *Arbuthnot.*

CHYL-I-FAC′TIVE, *a.* Forming or changing into chyle; having the power to make chyle.

CHȲ-LIF′ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *chylus* and *fero.*]

Transmitting chyle. *Cheyne.*

CHȲ-LO-PO-ET′IC, *a.* [Gr. χυλος, chyle, and ποιεω, to make.]

Chylifactive; having the power to change into chyle; making chyle. *Arbuthnot.*

CHȲL′OUS, *a.* [from *chyle.*] Consisting of chyle, or partaking of it. *Arbuthnot.*

CHȲME, (kīme,) *n.* [Gr. χυμος, juice.]

That particular modification which food assumes after it has undergone the action of the stomach. *Cyc.*

Among *the older authors*, juice; chyle, or the finest part of the chyle contained in the lacteals and thoracic duct; any humor incrassated by concoction, whether fit or unfit for preserving and nourishing the body. *Encyc. Coxe. Bailey.*

CHYM′IC, CHYM′IST, CHYM′IS-TRY. See Chemical, Chemist, Chemistry.

CHYM-I-FI-CĀ′TION, *n.* The process of becoming or of forming chyme.

CHYM′I-FI-ED, *pp.* Formed into chyme. *Good.*

CHYM′I-FȲ, *v. t.* To form into chyme.

CHȲM′OUS, *a.* Pertaining to chyme.

CI-BĀ′RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *cibarius*, from *cibus*, food.]

Pertaining to food; useful for food; edible. *Johnson.*

CIB′OL, *n.* [Fr. *ciboule*; L. *cepula.*]

A sort of small onion.

CI-BŌ′RI-UM, *n.* [L.] In *architecture*, an insulated building, composed of an arched vault on four columns.

2. The coffer or case containing the host in Roman Catholic ceremonies.
3. The tomb of a martyr, when sculptured and used as an altar.
4. Any insulated tabernacle.
5. A large drinking cup.
6. The Egyptian bean.

CI-CĀ′DA, *n.* [L. See Cigar.] A term applied to a group of insects of many species, living on trees and shrubs, and celebrated for their powers of song, or shrill chirp, embracing the tree-hoppers, frog hopper, &c. In America, they are generally called *locusts.*

CIC′A-TRIC-LE, (sik′a-trik-l,) *n.* [L. *cicatricula*, from *cicatrix.*]

The germinating or fetal point in the embryo of a seed or the yolk of an egg; as, germinating *cicatricle.* *Barton.*

CIC′A-TRI-SIVE, *a.* Tending to promote the formation of a cicatrix.

CI-CĀ′TRIX, } *n.* [L. *cicatrix*; Fr. *cicatrice.*]
CIC′A-TRICE, }

A scar; a little seam or elevation of flesh remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed. *Encyc.*

CIC′A-TRI-ZANT, *n.* [from *cicatrize.*] A medicine or application that promotes the formation of a cicatrix, such as Armenian bole, powder of tutty, &c. It is called, also, an *escharotic*, *epulotic*, *incarnative*, *agglutinant*, &c. *Encyc.*

CIC-A-TRI-ZĀ′TION, *n.* The process of healing or forming a cicatrix; or the state of being healed, cicatrized, or skinned over.

CIC′A-TRIZE, *v. t.* To heal or induce the formation of a cicatrix, in wounded or ulcerated flesh; or to apply medicines for that purpose.

CIC′A-TRIZE, *v. i.* To heal or be healed; to skin over; as, wounded flesh *cicatrizes.*

CIC′A-TRIZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Healed, as wounded flesh; having a cicatrix formed.

CIC′A-TRIZ-ING, *ppr.* Healing; skinning over; forming a cicatrix.

CIC′E-LY, *n.* A plant, a species of Chærophyllum. The sweet cicely of Europe is Myrrhis odorata, the sweet cicely of New England is Osmorrhiza longistylis.

CIC-E-RŌ′NE, (chē-che-rō′ne *or* sis-e-rō′ne,) *n.* [from *Cicero.*] A guide; one who shows strangers the curiosities of a place. *Addison.*

CIC-E-RŌ′NI-AN, *a.* [from *Cicero*, the Roman orator.] Resembling Cicero, either in style or action; in style, diffuse and flowing; in manner, vehement.

CIC-E-RŌ′NI-AN-ISM, *n.* Imitation of resemblance of the style or action of Cicero.

CICH-O-RĀ′CEOUS, *a.* [from L. *cichorium*, succory, or wild endive.]

Having the qualities of succory. *Floyer.*

CI-CIS′BE-ISM, *n.* The state or conduct of a cicisbeo.

CIC-IS-BE′O, (che-chis-bā′o *or* se-sis′be-o,) *n.* [It.] A dangler about females; the professed gallant of a married woman. *Smollett.*

CIC′U-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *cicur*, tame; *cicuro*, to tame.]

To tame; to reclaim from wildness. [*Little used.*]

CIC-U-RĀ′TION, *n.* The act of taming wild animals. [*Little used.*]

CI-CŪ′TA, *n.* [L. *cicuta*; W. *cegid*; Fr. *cigue*; Arm. *cegit.* The Welsh is from *ceg*, a choking.]

The Cow bane, a genus of plants containing three species, one European and two American. The European species is called, popularly, *water-hemlock.* The name *cicuta* is sometimes applied to Conium maculatum, or officinal hemlock. It was likewise one of the ancient names of a poison, now unknown, which was used in the execution of criminals.

CID, *n.* [Ar. *seid*, lord.] The name of an epic poem of the Spaniards. *Brande.*

CĪ′DER, *n.* [Fr. *cidre* or *sidre*; It. *sidro*; Sp. *sidra*; Arm. *cistr*; Port. *cidra*, a citron, and cider. This can not be the Gr. σικερα, unless the radical letter has been changed.]

The juice of apples expressed, a liquor used for drink. The word was formerly used to signify the juice of other fruits, and other kinds of strong liquor; but it is now appropriated to the juice of apples, before and after fermentation.

CĪ′DER-IST, *n.* A maker of cider. *Mortimer.*

CĪ′DER-KIN, *n.* The liquor made of the gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out, and a quantity of boiled water is added; the whole steeping forty-eight hours. *Phillips.*

[*The two last words, I believe, are little used in America.*]

CI DE-VANT′, (se de-vang′,) [Fr.] Formerly; used to designate men who have been in office and retired.

CIERGE, *n.* [Fr. Qu. L. *cera.*]

A wax candle used in religious rites.

CI-GAR′, *n.* [Sp. *cigarro*, a small roll of tobacco for smoking. In Sp. *cigarra* is the L. *cicada*, the balm-cricket, or locust, Port. *cigarra*; and in Sp. *cigarron* is a large species of that animal, and a large roll of tobacco.]

A small roll of tobacco, so formed as to be tubular, used for smoking. Cigars are of Spanish origin.

CIL′ER-Y, *n.* The drapery or foliage carved on the heads of columns. *Gwilt.*

CIL′I-A, *n. pl.* [L.] The eyelids.

2. In *botany*, long hairs upon the margin of a vegetable body. *Brande.*
3. In *zoology*, very minute filaments, which project from animal membranes, and are endowed with the power of vibratory motion.

CIL′IA-RY, *a.* [L. *cilia*, the eyelashes, or edge of the eyelid.]

Belonging to the eyelids; pertaining to the *cilia* in animals or vegetables. *Ray.*

CIL′I-ATE, } *a.* [from L. *cilium*, as above.]
CIL′I-Ā-TED, }

In *botany*, furnished or surrounded with parallel filaments, or bristles resembling the hairs of the eyelids; as, a *ciliated* leaf, &c. *Encyc. Martyn.*

CI-LI″CIOUS, (se-lish′us,) *a.* [from L. *cilium*, whence *cilicium*, hair cloth.]

Made or consisting of hair. *Brown.*

CIL′I-O-GRADE, *n.* [L. *cilium* and *gradior.*]

An animal that swims by means of *cilia.* The word may be used adjectively.

CĪ′MA. See Cyma.

CIM′BAL, *n.* [It. *ciambella.*] A kind of cake.

CI-MAR′. See Chimere and Simar.

CIM′BRIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Cimbri, the inhabitants of the modern Jutland, in Denmark, which was anciently called the *Cimbric Chersonese.* Hence the modern names, *Cymru*, Wales, Cambria, *Cymro*, a Welshman, *Cymraeg*, Welsh, or the Welsh language; names indicating the Welsh to be a colony of the Cimbri, or from the same stock.

CIM′BRIC, *n.* The language of the Cimbri.

CI-MĒ′LI-ARCH, *n.* [Gr. κειμηλιον, precious furniture, and αρχος, a chief.]

A superintendent or keeper of valuable things belonging to a church.

CIM′E-TER, *n.* [Fr. *cimeterre*; Sp. and Port. *cimitarra*; It. *scimitarra.*]

A short sword, with a convex edge or recurvated point, used by the Persians and Turks. [This word is variously written; but it is a word of foreign ori-

gen, and it is not material which orthography is used, provided it is uniform.]

CIMEX, *n.* [L. *cimex.*] The bed-bug.

CIM-ME'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to *Cimmerium*, a town at the mouth of the Palus Mæotis. The ancients pretended that this country was involved in darkness; whence the phrase *Cimmerian darkness*, to denote a deep or continual obscurity. The country is now called *Crimea*, or *Krim-Tartary*.

CIM'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. κιμωλία, L. *cimolia*, so called by Pliny; said to be from *Cimolus*, an isle in the Cretan Sea, now Argentiera.]

A species of clay used by the ancients as a remedy for erysipelas and other inflammations. It is white, of a loose, soft texture, molders into a fine powder, and effervesces with acids. It is useful in taking spots from cloth. Another species, of a purple color, is the steatite or soap-rock. From another species, found in the Isle of Wight, tobacco-pipes are made. *Pliny*, lib. 35, 17. *Encyc.*

CIN-CHŌ'NA, *n.* [So named from the Countess del *Cinchon.*]

The Peruvian bark tree, quinquina, of which there are numerous species.

CIN-CHŌ'NI-NA, CIN'CHO-NINE, CIN-CHŌ'NI-A, } *n.* An alkaloid obtained from the bark of several species of Cinchona, and one of the medicinal active principles of this bark.

CINCT'URE, (sinkt'yur,) *n.* [L. *cinctura*, from *cingo*, to surround, to gird; It. *cintura*; Fr. *ceinture.*]

1. A belt, a girdle, or something worn round the body. *Pope.*

2. That which encompasses or incloses. *Bacon.*

3. In *architecture*, a ring or list at the top and bottom of a column, separating the shaft, at one end, from the base, at the other, from the capital. It is supposed to be in imitation of the girths or ferrules anciently used to strengthen columns. *Cyclopedia.*

CINCT'UR-ED, *a.* Having a cincture or girdle.

CIN'DER, *n.* Chiefly used in the *pl.*, CINDERS. [Fr. *cendre*; It. *cenere*, Sp. *ceniza*, L. *cinis*, ashes. In W. *sindde* is the cinders or scoria of a forge, Sax. *sinder*, the scoria of metals; D. *zindel*, Sw. *sinder.* Qu. Gr. κονις, *conia*, dust, ashes.]

1. Small coals, or particles of fire mixed with ashes; embers.

[*This is the usual sense of the word in America.*]

2. Small particles of matter, remaining after combustion, in which fire is extinct; as, the *cinders* of a forge.

[*I believe this word is never used as synonymous with* ashes.]

CIN'DER-WENCH, CIN'DER-WOM'AN, } *n.* A woman whose business is to rake into heaps of ashes for cinders. [*Not known in America.*] *Johnson.*

CIN'DER-Y, *a.* Resembling cinders, or composed of them.

CIN-E-FAC'TION, *n.* Reduction to ashes.

CIN-E-RA'CEOUS, CIN-E'RE-OUS, } *a.* [L. *cinereus*, from *cinis*, ashes.]

Like ashes; having the color of the ashes of wood.

CIN'E-RA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to ashes. [*Martyn.*

CIN-E-RA'TION, *n.* [from L. *cinis*, ashes.]

The reducing of any thing to ashes by combustion.

CIN-E-RI''TIOUS, *a.* [L. *cinericius*, from *cinis*, ashes.]

Having the color or consistence of ashes. *Cheyne.*

CIN-ER'U-LENT, *a.* Full of ashes.

CIN''GA-LESE, *n.* A native of Ceylon.

a. Pertaining to Ceylon.

CIN''GLE, *n.* [Ir. *ceangal*; L. *cingulum*, from *cingo*, to gird.]

A girth; but the word is little used. [See SURCINGLE.]

CIN'NA-BAR, *n.* [Gr. κινναβαρι; L. *cinnabaris*; Persian قنبار *kanbar.*]

Red sulphuret of mercury or quicksilver. It occurs native, in brilliant red crystals, and also in amorphous masses of different shades of red and brown. It is very heavy, and gives out fumes of quicksilver when heated. In *the arts*, it is called *vermilion*, and is used as a paint. The compound made artificially, by a union of mercury with sulphur, is the vermilion of commerce.

Hepatic cinnabar, is an impure cinnabar of a liver-brown color, and sub-metallic luster. *Dana.*

CIN'NA-BAR-INE, *a.* Pertaining to cinnabar; consisting of cinnabar, or containing it; as, *cinnabarine* sand. *Journ. of Science.*

CIN'NA-MON, *n.* [Gr. κινναμον, or κιννααμωμον; L. *cinnamomum.* Qu. It. *cannella*; Sp. *canela*; D. *kaneel*; Fr. *cannelle.* It is the Heb. קנמן.]

The bark of two species of Laurus. The true cinnamon is the inner bark of the Laurus Cinnamomum, a native of Ceylon. The base cinnamon is from the Laurus Cassia. The true cinnamon is a most grateful aromatic, of a fragrant smell, moderately pungent taste, accompanied with some degree of sweetness and astringency. It is one of the best cordial, carminative, and restorative spices. The essential oil is of great price. *Encyc. Hooper.*

Cinnamon-water is made by distilling the bark, first infused in barley-water, in spirit of wine, brandy, or white wine.

Clove-cinnamon is the bark of a tree growing in Brazil, which is often substituted for real cloves.

White-cinnamon, or Canella alba, is the bark of a tree growing in the West Indies, of a sharp, biting taste, like pepper.

CIN'NA-MON-STONE, *n.* A rare mineral, from Ceylon, of a hyacinth-red color, yellowish-brown, or honey-yellow; sometimes used in jewelry. It was called by Haüy *Essonite.* *Cleaveland.*

CINQUE, (sink,) *n.* [Fr., five.] A five; a word used in games.

CINQUE'-FOIL, *n.* [Fr. *cinque*, five, and *feuille*, a leaf, L. *folium.*]

A creeping plant, often called *five-fingered grass*; a species of Potentilla.

2. In *Gothic architecture*, an ornamental foliation, having five points or cusps, used in windows, panels, &c.

CINQUE'-PACE, *n.* [Fr. *cinque*, five, and *pas*, pace.]

A kind of grave dance. *Sir J.*

CINQUE'-PORTS, *n. pl.* [Fr. *cinque*, five, and *ports.*]

Five havens on the eastern shore of England, toward France, viz., Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich. To these ports Winchelsea and Rye have been added. These were anciently deemed of so much importance, in the defense of the kingdom against an invasion from France, that they received royal grants of particular privileges, on condition of providing a certain number of ships, in war, at their own expense. Over these is appointed a warden, and each had, before the Reform Act, a right to send two members to parliament, called *barons of the cinque ports.* *Cowel. Blackstone. Encyc.*

CINQUE'-SPOT-TED, *a.* Having five spots. *Shak.*

CIN'TER, *n.* [Fr.] In *architecture*, the timber framing erected in apertures between piers to support voussoirs, or materials of an arch when in building, till they are keyed. *Elmes.*

CI'ON, *n.* [Fr. *cion* or *scion.* Different modes of spelling the same word are very inconvenient, and whatever may have been the original orthography of this word, *cion*, the most simple, is well established, and is here adopted.]

A young shoot, twig, or sprout of a tree, or plant, or rather the cutting of a twig, intended for ingrafting on another stock; also, the shoot or slip inserted in a stock for propagation.

CI'PHER, *n.* [Fr. *chiffre*; Arm. *chyfr* or *cyfr*; It. *cifera* or *cifra*; Sp. and Port. *cifra*; D. *cyffer*; G. *ziffer*; Dan. *ciffer*; Sw. *ziffra*; Russ. *tsyphir*; Ar. صفر *syfaron*, empty, and a *cipher.*]

1. In *arithmetic*, an Arabian or Oriental character, (of this form, 0,) which, standing by itself, expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of other figures, according to its position. In whole numbers, when placed at the right hand of a figure, it increases its value tenfold; but in decimal fractions, placed at the left hand of a figure, it diminishes the value of that figure tenfold.

2. A character in general. *Raleigh.*

3. An intertexture of letters, as the initials of a name, engraved on a seal, box, plate, coach, or tomb; a device; an enigmatical character. Anciently, merchants and tradesmen, not being permitted to bear family arms, bore, in lieu of them, their *ciphers*, or initials of their names, artfully interwoven about a cross. *Encyc.*

4. A secret or disguised manner of writing; certain characters arbitrarily invented and agreed on by two or more persons, to stand for letters or words, and understood only by the persons who invent or agree to use them. This is a mode of communicating information by letters, in time of war, with a view to conceal facts from an enemy, in case the letters should be intercepted. This art has given rise to another art, that of *deciphering*; and hence *cipher* is used for a key to unravel the characters. To *have*, or to *learn a cipher*, is to be able to interpret it.

CI'PHER, *v. i.* In *popular language*, to use figures, or to practice arithmetic.

CI'PHER, *v. t.* To write in occult characters. *Hayward.*

2. To designate; to characterize. *Shak.*

CI'PHER-ING, *ppr.* Using figures, or practicing arithmetic.

2. Writing in occult characters.

CI'PHER-ING, *n.* The act or art of computing by numbers.

CI'PHER-KEY, (sī'fer-kē,) *n.* A key for deciphering writings.

CIP'O-LIN, *n.* [Qu. It. *cipolla*, an onion, *cipollina*, a shalot.]

A green marble, from Rome, containing white zones. It consists chiefly of carbonate of lime, with quartz, shistus, and a small portion of iron. *Nicholson.*

CIP'PUS, *n.* [L.] A small pillar or column, usually having an inscription, used by the ancients for various purposes, often as a funeral monument.

CIRC. See CIRCUS.

CIR'CAR, *n.* A name, in India, for *district* or *province.* *Rennell*

CIR-CAS'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Circassia in Asia.

2. A term applied to a kind of woolen cloth.

CIR-CE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Circe, the fabled daughter of Sol and Perseis, who was supposed to possess great knowledge of magic and venomous herbs, by which she was able to charm and fascinate, and then change into swine. *Brown.*

CIR-CEN'SIAN, *a.* [L. *circenses*, games of the *circus.*]

Pertaining to the Circus, in Rome, where were practiced games of various kinds, as running, wrestling, combats, &c. The Circensian games accompanied most of the feasts of the Romans; but the grand games were held five days, commencing on the 15th of September. *Lempriere. Encyc.*

CIR'CI-NAL, CIR'CI-NATE, } *a.* [L. *circinus*, a compass; *circino*, to go round. See CIRCLE.]

Rolled in spirally downward, the tip occupying the center; a term in foliation or leafing, as in ferns. *Martyn.*

CIR'CI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *circino*, to go round.]

To make a circle; to compass.

CIR-CI-NA'TION, *n.* An orbicular motion. [*Not used.*] *Bailey.*

CIR'CLE, (sur'kl,) *n.* [Fr. *cercle*; It. *circolo*; L. *circulus*, from *circus*; Gr. κυκλος; Sp. *cerco*; It. *cerchio*, from the Celtic, W. *cyrc*, from *cwr*, a circle, a limit; Ar. كار *kara*, to go round. Class Gr, No. 32, 34.]

1. In *geometry*, a plane figure, comprehended by a single curve line, called its *circumference*, every part of which is equally distant from a point called the *center.* Of course all lines drawn from the center to the circumference, or periphery, are equal to each other.

2. In *popular use*, the line that comprehends the figure, the plane or surface comprehended, and the whole body or solid matter of a round substance, are denominated a *circle*; a ring; an orb; the earth.

He that sitteth on the *circle* of the earth.—Is. xl.

3. Compass; circuit; as, the *circle* of the forest. *Shak.*

4. An assembly surrounding the principal person. Hence, any company, or assembly; as, a *circle* of friends, or of beauties. Hence the word came to signify indefinitely a number of persons of a particular character, whether associated or not; as, a political *circle*; the *circle* of one's acquaintance; having, however, reference to a primary association.

5. A series ending where it begins, and perpetually repeated; a going round.

Thus in a *circle* runs the peasant's pain. *Dryden.*

6. Circumlocution; indirect form of words. *Fletcher.*

7. In *logic*, an inconclusive form of argument, when the same terms are proved *in orbem* by the same terms, and the parts of the syllogism alternately by each other, directly and indirectly; or when the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following is inferred from the foregoing; as, "that heavy bodies descend by gravity, and that gravity is a quality by which a heavy body descends." *Encyc. Glanville. Watts.*

8. *Circles of the sphere*, are either *great circles*, which divide the sphere into equal parts, as the equator, &c., or *small circles*, which divide it into unequal parts, as the polar circles.

9. *Circles of altitude*, or *almucantars*, are circles parallel to the horizon, having their common pole in the zenith, and diminishing as they approach the zenith.

10. *Circles of latitude*, in *astronomy*, are great circles perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic, passing through its poles and through every star and planet.

11. *Circles of longitude*, in *astronomy*, are lesser circles parallel to the ecliptic, diminishing as they recede from it.

12. *Circle of perpetual apparition*, at any given place, is the boundary of that space around the elevated pole, within which the stars never set. Its distance from the pole is equal to the latitude of the place. *D. Olmsted.*

13. *Circle of perpetual occultation*, at any given place, is the boundary of that space around the depressed pole, within which the stars never rise. *D. Olmsted*

14. *Diurnal circles*, are immovable circles supposed to be described by the several stars and other points in the heavens, in their diurnal rotation round the earth, or rather in the rotation of the earth round its axis.

15. *Horary circles*, in *dialing*, are the lines which show the hours on dials.

16. *Circles of the empire*; the provinces or principalities of the former German empire, which had a right to be present at the diets. Maximilian I. divided the empire into six circles at first, and afterwards into ten; Austria, Burgundy, Lower Rhine, Bavaria, Upper Saxony, Franconia, Swabia, Upper Rhine, Westphalia, and Lower Saxony.

17. *Druidical circles*, in *British topography*, are

certain ancient inclosures formed by rude stones circularly arranged; as Stonehenge, near Salisbury. *Encyc.*

CIR'CLE, (sur'kl,) *v. t.* To move round; to revolve round.

And other planets *circle* other suns. *Pope.*

2. To encircle; to encompass; to surround; to inclose. *Prior. Pope.*

3. *To circle in*; to confine; to keep together. *Digby.*

CIR'CLE, *v. i.* To move circularly; as, the bowl *circles*: the *circling* years.

CIR'CLED, *pp.* Surrounded; encompassed; inclosed.

CIR'CLED, *a.* Having the form of a circle; round; as, the moon's *circled* orb. *Shak.*

CIR'CLER, *n.* A mean poet, or *circular* poet. *B. Jonson.*

CIR'CLET, *n.* A little circle; a circle; an orb. *Pope.*

CIR'CLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Encompassing; going round; inclosing; as, the *circling* years; the *circling* canopy.

CIR'CO-CELE, (sur'ko-sele,) *n.* [Gr. κιρσος, and κηλη.] A varix or dilatation of the spermatic vein; a varicocele; hernia varicosa. [See CIRSOCELE.]

CIR'CUIT, (sur'kit,) *n.* [Fr. *circuit*; L. *circuitus*; of *circa*, *circum*, and *eo*, to go.]

1. The act of moving or passing round; as, the periodical *circuit* of the earth round the sun, or of the moon round the earth. *Watts.*

2. The space inclosed in a circle, or within certain limits. *Milton.*

3. Any space or extent measured by traveling round. *Addison.*

4. That which encircles; a ring; a diadem. *Shak.*

5. In *England*, the journey of judges through several counties or boroughs, for the purpose of holding courts. In *the United States*, the journey of judges through certain states or counties for the same purpose.

6. The counties or states in which the same judge or judges hold courts and administer justice. It is common to designate a certain number of counties to form a circuit, and to assign one or more judges to each circuit. The courts in the circuits are called *circuit courts*. In the government of the United States, a certain number of states form a circuit.

7. A long deduction of reason. *Donne.*

8. In *law*, a longer course of proceedings than is necessary to recover the thing sued for. *Cowel. Encyc. Johnson.*

Bailey gives this as the definition of CIRCUITY.

CIR'CUIT, *v. i.* To move in a circle; to go round. *Philips.*

CIR'CUIT, *v. t.* To move or go round. *Warton.*

CIR-CUIT-EER', *n.* One that travels a circuit. *Pope.*

CIR-CU-I'TION, (sur-ku-ish'un,) *n.* [L. *circuitio.*]

The act of going round; compass; circumlocution. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*

CIR-CU'I-TOUS, *a.* Going round in a circuit; not direct; as, a *circuitous* road or course.

CIR-CU'I-TOUS-LY, *adv.* In a circuit.

CIR-CU'I-TY, *n.* A going round; a course not direct. *Ash.*

CIR'CU-LAR, *a.* [L. *circularis.* See CIRCLE.]

1. In the form of a circle; round; circumscribed by a circle; as, the sun appears to be *circular*.

2. Successive in order; always returning. *Roscommon.*

3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous; as, a *circular* poet. *Dennis.*

4. Ending in itself; used of a paralogism, where the second proposition at once proves the first, and is proved by it. *Johnson. Baker.*

5. Addressed to a circle, or to a number of persons having a common interest; as, a *circular* letter.

6. *Circular lines*, are straight lines pertaining to the circle, as sines, tangents, secants, &c.

7. *Circular numbers*, are those whose powers terminate in the same digits as the roots themselves; as 5 and 6, whose squares are 25 and 36. *Bailey. Barlow.*

8. *Circular sailing*, is the method of sailing by the arch of a great circle. *Encyc.*

CIR'CU-LAR, *n.* A circular letter, or paper.

CIR-CU-LAR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being circular.

CIR'CU-LAR-LY, *adv.* In a circular manner; in the form of a circle; in the form of going and returning.

CIR'CU-LATE, (sur'ku-late,) *v. i.* [Fr. *circuler*; L. *circulo.*]

1. To move in a circle; to move or pass round; to move round and return to the same point; as, the blood *circulates* in the body.

2. To pass from place to place, from person to person, or from hand to hand; to be diffused; as, money *circulates* in the country; a story *circulates* in town.

3. To move round; to run; to flow in veins or channels, or in an inclosed place; as, the sap of plants *circulates*; water *circulates* in the earth, or air in a city or house.

CIR'CU-LATE, *v. t.* To cause to pass from place to place, or from person to person; to put about; to spread; as, to *circulate* a report; to *circulate* bills of credit.

CIR'CU-LA-TED, *pp.* Caused to pass round.

CIR'CU-LA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving or passing round; passing from one to another.

CIR'CU-LA-TING DEC'I-MAL, *n.* In *arithmetic*, a term applied to decimals in which two or more figures are constantly repeated in the same order. *Brande.*

CIR'CU-LA-TING ME'DI-UM, *n.* The currency or money of a country.

CIR-CU-LA'TION, *n.* The act of moving round, or in a circle, or in a course which brings, or tends to bring, the moving body to the point where its motion began; as, the *circulation* of the blood in the body.

2. A series in which the same order is preserved, and things return to the same state.

3. The act of going and returning; or of passing from place to place, or from person to person; as, the *circulation* of money.

4. Currency; circulating coin, or notes, or bills, current for coin.

5. In *chemistry*, circulation is an operation by which the same vapor, raised by fire, falls back to be returned and distilled several times.

CIR-CU-LA-TO'RI-OUS, *a.* Traveling in a circuit, or from house to house. [*Little used.*] *Barrow.*

CIR'CU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Circular; as, a *circulatory* 2. Circulating. [letter.

CIR'CU-LA-TO-RY, *n.* A chemical vessel, in which that which rises from the vessel on the fire is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again. *Johnson.*

CIR'CUM-AG'I-TATE, *v. t.* To agitate on all sides.

CIR'CUM-AM'BI-EN-CY, *n.* [L. *circum*, around, and *ambio*, to go about. See AMBIENT.]

The act of surrounding or encompassing. *Brown.*

CIR-CUM-AM'BI-ENT, *a.* Surrounding; encompassing; inclosing or being on all sides; used particularly of the air about the earth.

CIR'CUM-AM'BU-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *circumambulo*, to walk round; *circum* and *ambulo.*]

To walk round about.

CIR-CUM-AM-BU-LA'TION, *n.* The act of walking round.

CIR-CUM-CELL'ION, *n.* [L. *circum*, about, and *cella*, a cell, or cellar. Hence, a vagrant.]

In *church history*, one of a set of illiterate peasants that adhered to the Donatists in the fourth century. *Milner.*

CIR'CUM-CISE, *v. t.* [L. *circumcido*, *circum*, around, and *cædo*, to cut; Fr. *circoncire*; Sp. *circoncidar*; It. *circoncidere.*]

1. To cut off the prepuce or foreskin of males; a ceremony or rite in the Jewish and Mohammedan religions. The word is applied also to a practice among some nations of performing the like operation upon females.

2. To put off the sins of the flesh; to become spiritual or holy. *Col.* ii. 11.

CIR'CUM-CIS-ED, (sur'kum-sizd,) *pp.* or *a.* Having the prepuce cut off; spiritually purified.

CIR'CUM-CIS-ER, *n.* One who performs circumcision. *Milton.*

CIR'CUM-CIS-ING, *ppr.* Cutting off the prepuce; purifying spiritually.

CIR-CUM-CIS'ION, (sur-kum-sizh'un,) *n.* The act of cutting off the prepuce or foreskin.

2. Rejection of the sins of the flesh; spiritual purification, and acceptance of the Christian faith.

3. The Jews, as distinguished from Gentiles. *Col.* iv. 11.

CIR-CUM-CLU'SION, *n.* The act of inclosing on all sides.

CIR-CUM-CUR-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *circum*, about, and *curso*, to run.]

The act of running about. [*Not used.*] *Barrow.*

CIR-CUM-DUCT', *v. t.* [L. *circumduco*; *circum*, round, and *duco*, to lead.]

To contravene; to nullify; *a term of civil law.* [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*

CIR-CUM-DUC'TION, *n.* A leading about. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*

2. An annulling; cancellation. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*

CIR'CUM-FER, *v. t.* [L. *circumfero.*]

To bear or carry round. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

CIR-CUM'FER-ENCE, *n.* [L. *circumferentia*, from *circum*, round, and *fero*, to carry.]

1. The line that goes round or encompasses a figure; a periphery; applied particularly to the line that goes round a circle, sphere, or other figure approaching these in form. *Milton.*

2. The space included in a circle. *Milton. Dryden.*

3. An orb; a circle; any thing circular or orbicular; as in Milton, speaking of a shield.

The broad *circumference*
Hung on his shoulders like the moon.

CIR-CUM'FER-ENCE, *v. t.* To include in a circular space. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

CIR-CUM-FE-REN'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the circumference. *Parkhurst.*

CIR-CUM-FE-REN'TOR, *n.* An instrument used by surveyors for taking angles. It consists of a brass index, and circle, all of a piece, and carries a magnetic needle suspended above the center of the circle. The circle is graduated into 360 degrees. Only a rough approximation to the truth is obtained by this instrument. *Brande.*

CIR'CUM-FLECT, *v. t.* To place the circumflex on a word

CIR'CUM-FLECT-ED, *pp.* Having the circumflex.

CIR'CUM-FLECT-ING, *ppr.* Placing the circumflex on a word.

CIR'CUM-FLEX, *n.* [L. *circumflexus*; *circum*, round, and *flecto*, to bend.]

1. A wave of the voice embracing both a rise and fall on the same syllable. *Walker.*

2. A character, or accent, denoting a rise and fall of the voice on the same long syllable, marked in Greek thus (῀) and in Latin thus (^).

CIR'CUM-FLEX, *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with the accent called a circumflex. *Walker.*

CIR-CUM'FLU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *circumfluens*; *circum*, round, and *fluo*, to flow.]

A flowing round on all sides; an inclosure of waters.

CIR-CUM'FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing round; surrounding as a fluid; as, *circumfluent* waves. *Pope.*

CIR-CUM'FLU-OUS, *a.* [L. *circumfluus.* See CIRCUMFLUENCE.]

Flowing round; encompassing as a fluid; circumfluent. *Milton. Pope.*

CIR-CUM-FO-RA'NE-AN, } *a.* [L. *circumforaneus*;
CIR-CUM-FO-RA'NE-OUS, } *circum*, around, and *foris*, a door, or abroad.]

Going about; walking or wandering from house to house; as, a *circumforaneous* fiddler or piper; *circumforaneous* wits. *Addison, Spect.* 47.

Circumforaneous musicians, male and female, are daily seen at the doors of hotels in France; and sometimes they enter the room where a company is dining, and entertain them with music, expecting a franc or a few sous as a reward. *W.*

CIR'CUM-FUSE', *v. t.* [L. *circumfusus*; *circum*, and *fundo*, *fusus*, to pour.]

1. To pour round; to spread round, as a fluid. *Bacon.*

2. To spread round; to surround. *Milton.*

CIR-CUM-FU'SILE, *a.* [L. *circum*, and *fusilis*, that may be melted.]

That may be poured or spread round; as, *circumfusile* gold. *Pope.*

CIR-CUM-FU'SION, *n.* [See CIRCUMFUSE.]

The act of pouring or spreading round; the state of being poured round. *Johnson.*

CIR-CUM-GES-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *circum* and *gestatio.*]

A carrying about. *Taylor.*

CIR-CUM'GY-RATE, } *v. t.* [L. *circum* and *gyrus*, a
CIR-CUM-GYRE', } turning round.]

To roll or turn round. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*

CIR-CUM-GY-RA'TION, *n.* The act of turning, rolling, or whirling round; the turning of a limb in its socket. *Quincy. Cheyne.*

CIR-CUM-I'TION, (sur-kum-ish'un,) *n.* A going round.

CIR-CUM-JA'CENT, *a.* [L. *circumjacens*; *circum* and *jaceo*, to lie.]

Lying round; bordering on every side. *Johnson.*

CIR-CUM-LI-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *circumligo*, to bind round; *circum* and *ligo*, to bind.]

The act of binding round; the bond with which any thing is encompassed. *Johnson.*

CIR-CUM-LO-CU'TION, *n.* [L. *circumlocutio*; *circum* and *loquor*, to speak.]

A circuit or compass of words; a periphrase; the use of a number of words to express an idea, when a suitable term is not at hand, or when a speaker chooses to avoid the use of a single term, either from delicacy or respect, or with a view to soften the force of a direct expression, or for other reason.

CIR-CUM-LOC'U-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to circumlocution; consisting or contained in a compass of words; periphrastic. *Stackhouse.*

CIR-CUM-MU'RED, *a.* [L. *circum* and *murus*, a wall.]

Walled round; encompassed with a wall. *Shak.*

CIR-CUM-NAV'I-GA-BLE, *a.* [See CIRCUMNAVIGATE.] That may be sailed round. *Ray.*

CIR-CUM-NAV'I-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *circumnavigo*; *circum* and *navigo*, to sail, from *navis*, a ship.]

To sail round; to pass round by water; as, to *circumnavigate* the globe.

CIR-CUM-NAV'I-GA-TED, *pp.* Sailed round.

CIR-CUM-NAV'I-GA-TING, *ppr.* Sailing round.

CIR-CUM-NAV-I-GA'TION, *n.* The act of sailing round. *Arbuthnot.*

CIR-CUM-NAV'I-GA-TOR, *n.* One who sails round.

CIR-CUM-PLI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *circumplico*; *circum* and *plico*, to fold.]

A folding, winding, or wrapping round; or a state of being inwrapped. [*Little used.*] *Bailey.*

CIR-CUM-PO'LAR, *a.* [L. *circum*, and Eng. *polar.*]

About the pole; an appellation given to stars which are so near the north pole as to revolve round it without setting. The number of these depends on the latitude of the spectator. We apply it to the north polar region and stars, but the word is applicable to either pole.

CIR-CUM-PO-SI'TION, *n.* [L. *circum* and *positio.*]

The act of placing in a circle, or the state of being so placed. *Evelyn.*

CIR-CUM-RĀ'SION, (-rā'zhun,) *n.* [L. *circumrasio*; *circum* and *rado*, to shave.]

The act of shaving or paring round. [*Little used.*]

CIR-CUM-RŌ'TA-RY, *a.* Turning, rolling, or whirling round. *Shenstone.*

CIR-CUM-RO-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *circum* and *rotatio*, rotation, from *roto*, to turn round.]

The act of rolling or revolving round, as a wheel; circumvolution; the state of being whirled round. *Gregory.*

CIR-CUM-SCIS'SILE, (-sis'sil,) *a.* [L. *circumscindo*, to cut round.]

This epithet describes a mode of dehiscence in botany, occurring by a transverse, circular separation of the sides of the ovary.

CIR-CUM-SCRIB'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being circumscribed.

CIR CUM-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [L. *circumscribo*; *circum* and *scribo*, to draw.]

Literally, to draw a line round. Hence,

1. To inclose within a certain limit; to limit, bound, confine.

You are above
The little forms which *circumscribe* your sex. *Southern.*

2. To write round. [*Little used.*]

CIR-CUM-SCRIB'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn round, as a line; limited; confined.

In *geometry*, this word is applied to a figure which is drawn round another figure, so that all its sides or planes touch the inscribed figure. *Encyc.*

CIR-CUM-SCRIB'ING, *ppr.* Drawing a line round; inclosing; limiting; confining.

CIR-CUM-SCRIP'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be circumscribed or limited by bounds.

CIR-CUM-SCRIP'TION, *n.* The line that limits; limitation; bound; confinement. *Shak.*

2. The termination or limits of a body; the exterior line which determines the form or magnitude of a body. *Ray.*

3. A circular inscription. *Ashmole.*

CIR-CUM-SCRIP'TIVE, *a.* Defining the external form; marking or inclosing the limits or superficies of a body. *Grew.*

CIR-CUM-SCRIP'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a limited manner. *Montagu.*

CIR'CUM-SPECT, *a.* [L. *circumspectus*; *circum* and *specio*, to look.]

Literally, looking on all sides; looking round. Hence,

Cautious; prudent; watchful on all sides; examining carefully all the circumstances that may affect a determination, or a measure to be adopted.

CIR-CUM-SPEC'TION, *n.* [L. *circumspectio.*]

Caution; attention to all the facts and circumstances of a case, and to the natural or probable consequences of a measure, with a view to a correct course of conduct, or to avoid danger.

CIR CUM-SPECT'IVE, *a.* Looking round every way; cautious; careful of consequences; watchful of danger. *Pope.*

CIR-CUM-SPECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Cautiously; vigilantly; heedfully; with watchfulness to guard against danger.

CIR'CUM-SPECT-LY, *adv.* Cautiously; with watchfulness every way; with attention to guard against surprise or danger. *Ray.*

CIR'CUM-SPECT-NESS, *n.* Caution; circumspection; vigilance in guarding against evil from every quarter. *Wotton.*

CIR'CUM-STANCE, *n.* [L. *circumstantia*, from *circumstans*, standing about; *circum* and *sto*, to stand.]

Literally, that which stands around or near. Hence,

1. Something attending, appendant, or relative to a fact, or case; a particular thing, which, though not essential to an action, in some way affects it; the same to a moral action as accident to a natural substance; as, the *circumstances* of time, place, and persons, are to be considered.

2. One of the adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or less criminal, or make an accusation more or less probable; accident; something adventitious; incident; event. *Johnson.*

3. *Circumstances*; in the plural, condition, in regard to worldly estate; state of property; as, a man in low *circumstances*, or in easy *circumstances.*

CIR'CUM-STANCE, *v. t.* To place relatively, or in a particular situation. *Donne.*

CIR'CUM-STAN-CED, (sur'kum-stanst,) *pp.* or *a.* Placed in a particular manner, with regard to attending facts or incidents; as, *circumstanced* as we were, we could not escape.

CIR'CUM-STANT, *a.* Surrounding. [*Little used, or not at all.*]

CIR-CUM-STAN'TIAL, *a.* Attending; relating to, but not essential.

2. Consisting in or pertaining to circumstances, or to particular incidents.

The usual character of human testimony is substantial truth under circumstantial variety. *Paley.*

3. Incidental; casual. *Donne.*

4. Abounding with circumstances, or exhibiting all the circumstances; minute; particular; as, a *circumstantial* account or recital.

5. In *law*, *circumstantial* evidence is that which is obtained from circumstances, which necessarily or usually attend facts of a particular nature, from which arises presumption. *Blackstone.*

CIR-CUM-STAN'TIAL, *n.* *Circumstantials*, in the plural, are things incident to the main subject, but of less importance; opposed to *essentials*; as, the *circumstantials* of religion. *Addison.*

CIR-CUM-STAN-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* The appendage of circumstances; the state of any thing as modified by circumstances. *Johnson.*

2. Particularity in exhibiting circumstances; minuteness; as, the *circumstantiality* of a story or description.

CIR-CUM-STAN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* According to circumstances; not essentially; accidentally. *Glanville.*

2. Minutely; exactly; in every circumstance or particular. *Broome.*

CIR-CUM-STAN'TIATE, *v. t.* To place in particular circumstances; to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts. *Brumhall.*

2. To place in a particular condition with regard to power or wealth. *Swift.*

[*This word is little used.*]

CIR-CUM-TER-RA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *circum*, about, and *terra*, earth.]

Around the earth. *Halywell.*

CIR-CUM-UN'DU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *circum* and *undulatus.*]

To flow round, as waves.

CIR-CUM-VAL'LATE, *v. t.* To surround with a rampart. [*Little used.*]

CIR-CUM-VAL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *circumvallo*, to wall round; *circum* and *vallo*, to fortify with a rampart.]

1. In *the art of war*, a surrounding with a wall or rampart; also, a wall, rampart, or parapet with a trench, surrounding the camp of a besieging army, to prevent desertion, and guard the army against any attempt of an enemy to relieve the place besieged. *Encyc.*

2. The rampart or fortification surrounding a besieged place.

Note.—This word, from the Latin *vallo*, or *vallum*, *vallus*, denotes properly the *wall* or rampart thrown up; but as the rampart is formed by entrenching, and the trench makes a part of the fortification, the word is applied to both. [See *Eng.* WALL.]

CIR-CUM-VEC'TION, *n.* [L. *circum* and *veho*, to carry.]

A carrying about. [*Not used.*]

CIR-CUM-VENT', *v. t.* [L. *circumvenio*; *circum* and *venio*, to come.]

Literally, to come round; hence,

To gain advantage over another, or to accomplish a purpose by arts, stratagem, or deception; to deceive; to prevail over another by wiles or fraud; to delude; to impose on. *Milton. Dryden.*

CIR-CUM-VENT'ED, *pp.* Deceived by craft or stratagem; deluded.

CIR-CUM-VENT'ING, *ppr.* Deceiving; imposing on.

CIR-CUM-VEN'TION, *n.* The act of prevailing over another by arts, address, or fraud; deception; fraud; imposture; delusion. *South.*

2. Prevention; preoccupation. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

CIR-CUM-VENT'IVE, *a.* Deceiving by artifices; deluding.

CIR-CUM-VEST', *v. t.* [L. *circumvestio*; *circum* and *vestio*, to clothe.]

To cover round, as with a garment. *Wotton.*

CIR-CUM-VO-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *circumvolo*; *circum* and *volo*, to fly.]

The act of flying round. [*Little used.*]

CIR-CUM-VO-LU'TION, *n.* The act of rolling round; the state of being rolled; also, the thing rolled round another. *Arbuthnot. Wilkins.*

2. In *architecture*, a turn in the spiral line of the Ionic capital. *Guilt.*

CIR-CUM-VOLVE', (su. kum-volv',) *v. t.* [L. *circumvolvo*; *circum* and *volvo*, to roll.]

To roll round; to cause to revolve; to put into a circular motion. *Glanville.*

CIR-CUM-VOLVE', *v. i.* To roll round; to revolve.

CIR-CUM-VOLV'ED, *pp.* Rolled round; moved in a circular manner.

CIR-CUM-VOLV'ING, *ppr.* Rolling round; revolving.

CIR'CUS, *n.*; *pl.* CIRCUSES. [L. *circus*; Fr. *cirque*; It. *circo*; Sp. *circo*; Gr. κιρκος; whence *circle*, which see.]

1. In *antiquity*, a long, oval edifice, used for the exhibition of games and shows to the people. The Roman circus was encompassed with porticos, and furnished with rows of seats, rising one above another, for the accommodation of spectators. The Circus Maximus was nearly a mile in circumference. *Adam. Encyc.*

2. The open area, or space inclosed, in which were exhibited games and shows, as wrestling, fighting with swords, staffs, or pikes, running or racing, dancing, quoits, &c.

3. In *modern times*, a circular inclosure for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship.

CIRL, *n.* An Italian bird about the size of a sparrow. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

CIR'RHO-POD, *n.* See CIRRIPED.

CIR-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cirrus*, a tendril, and *fero*, to bear.]

Producing tendrils or claspers, as a plant.

CIR-RIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cirrus* and *gero.*]

Having curled locks of hair.

CIR'RI-PED, *n.* [L. *cirrus*, a lock of hair, and *pes*, a foot.]

A general term, applied to animals of the barnacle kind. The feet are long and slender, and curve together into a kind of curl. They are inclosed in a more or less conical cell, having some resemblance to those of certain mollusca; yet they belong properly to the class Crustacea. *Dana.*

CIR'RO-CU'MU-LUS, *n.* [L. *cirrus* and *cumulus.*]

In *meteorology*, a cloud which is composed of the cumulus broken up into small masses, presenting a fleecy appearance, as in a mackerel-back sky. *D. Olmsted.*

CIR'RO-STRĀ'TUS, *n.* [L. *cirrus* and *stratus.*]

In *meteorology*, a cloud having the characters of the stratus in its main body, but of the cirrus on its margin. *D. Olmsted.*

CIR'ROUS, *a.* [L. *cirrus*, a curl.]

In *botany*, terminating in a curl, or tendril; as, a *cirrous* leaf. *Martyn.*

CIR'RUS, *n.* [L., a lock or curl.] In *meteorology*, a name given to one of the four fundamental clouds, from its fibrous appearance, resembling carded wool. *D. Olmsted.*

2. A fossil turbinated shell of the chalk. *Mantell.*

CIR'SO-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. κιρσος, a dilated vein, and κηλη, a tumor.]

A varix, or dilatation of the spermatic vein; hernia varicosa. *Quincy. Coxe.*

CIS-ALP'INE, *a.* [L. *cis*, on this side, and *Alpes*, Alps, whence *alpinus*, *alpine.*]

On this side of the Alps, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south of the Alps; opposed to *transalpine*

CIS-AT-LAN'TIC, *a.* Being on this side of the Atlantic Ocean. *Story.*

CIS'PA-DANE, *a.* [L. *cis*, on this side, and *Padus*, the River Po, whence *Padanus.*]

On this side of the Po, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south side. *Stephens.*

CIS'SOID, *n.* [Gr. κισσος, ivy, and ειδος, form.]

In *geometry*, a curve of the second order, invented by Diocles. *Bailey. Encyc.*

CIST, *n.* [Gr. κιστη, a chest.]

In *architecture* and *sculpture*, a chest or basket; usually applied to the baskets employed in processions connected with the Eleusinian mysteries. [See also CYST.] *Brande.*

CIST'ED, *a.* Inclosed in a cyst. [See CYSTED.]

CIS-TER'CIAN, *n.* [*Cisteaux*, in France.]

A monk, a reformed Benedictine.

CIS'TERN, *n.* [L. *cisterna*; *cista*, and Sax. *ern*, place, repository.]

1. An artificial reservoir or receptacle for holding water, beer, or other liquids, as in domestic uses, distilleries, and breweries.

2. A natural reservoir; a hollow place containing water, as a fountain or lake.

CIST'IC, *a.* See CYSTIC.

CIST'US, *n.* [Gr. κιστος.]

The rock-rose, a genus of plants, of many species, most of them natives of the southern parts of Europe. Some of them are beautiful evergreen, flowering shrubs, and ornamental in gardens. *Encyc.*

CIT, *n.* [Contracted from *citizen.*] A citizen, *in a low sense*; an inhabitant of a city; a pert townsman; a pragmatical trader. *Pope.*

CIT'A-DEL, *n.* [Fr. *citadelle*; It. *cittadella*; Sp. *ciudadela*; from the It. *citta*, city.]

A fortress or castle, in or near a city, intended for its defense; a place of arms. *Johnson. Encyc.*

CI'TAL, *n.* [from *cite.*] Reproof; impeachment. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

2. Summons; citation; quotation. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

CI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *citatio*, from *cito*, to *cite*, which see.]

1. A summons; an official call or notice, given to a person to appear in a court and answer to a demand; a call or notice to appear, in various other cases, and the paper containing such notice or call.

2. Quotation; the act of citing a passage from a book, or from another person, in his own words; also, the passage or words quoted. *Watts. Atterbury.*

3. Enumeration; mention. *Harvey.*

CI'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Citing; calling; having the power or form of citation; as, letters *citatory.* *Ayliffe.*

CITE, *v. t.* [L. *cito*, to call; Fr. *citer*; It. *citare*; Sp. and Port. *citar*; Goth. *haitan*; Sax. *hatan*, or *hetan*, to call, order, command; G. *heissen*, whence Eng. *behest*; D. *heeten*; Sw. *heta*; Dan. *heder.* The same word in Dutch and Danish signifies to *heat.* The sense, then, is to rouse, push, drive, stimulate. See EXCITE, INCITE.]

1. To call upon officially or authoritatively; to sum-

mon; to give legal or official notice, as to a defendant to appear in court, to answer or defend. *Milton.*

2. To enjoin; to direct; to summon; to order or urge. *Prior.*

3. To quote; to name or repeat, as a passage or the words of another, either from a book or from verbal communication; as, to *cite* a passage from Scripture, or to *cite* the very words a man utters. *Bacon. Dryden.*

4. To call or name, in support, proof, or confirmation; as, to *cite* an authority to prove a point in law.

CIT'ED, *pp.* Quoted; summoned.

CIT'ER, *n.* One who cites or summons into court.

2. One who quotes a passage or the words of another.

CIT'ESS, *n.* [See Cit.] A city woman. [*Little used.*]

CITH-A-RIS'TIC, *a.* [L. *cithara*, a harp or lyre.] Pertaining to or adapted to the harp, or appropriated to the accompaniment of the harp. *Mus. Dict.*

CITH'ERN, *n.* [L. *cithara*; It. *citara*; Sp. *citara*; D. *cyter*; Gr. κιθαρα.]

A stringed musical instrument, among *the ancients*, the precise form of which is not known, but it bore some resemblance to the modern *guitar*, the name of which is evidently from this ancient word.

CIT'I-CISM, *n.* [from *cit.*] The manners of a cit or citizen. *B. Jonson.*

CIT'I-ED, (sit'id,) *a.* Belonging to a city. *Drayton.*

CIT'I-GRADE, *a.* Relating to a tribe of spiders whose legs are usually fit only for running.

CIT'ING, *ppr.* Quoting; summoning.

CIT'I-ZEN, (sit'e-zn,) *n.* [Fr. *citoyen*; It. *cittadino*; Sp. *ciudadano*; Port. *cidadam*; from It. *citta*, Sp. *ciudad*, a city. See City.]

1. The native of a city, or an inhabitant who enjoys the freedom and privileges of the city in which he resides; the freeman of a city, as distinguished from a foreigner, or one not entitled to its franchises.

2. A townsman; a man of trade; not a gentleman. *Shak.*

3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any city, town, or place. *Dryden.*

4. In *a general sense*, a native or permanent resident in a city or country; as, the *citizens* of London or Philadelphia, the *citizens* of the United States.

5. In *the United States*, a person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of exercising the elective franchise, or the qualifications which enable him to vote for rulers, and to purchase and hold real estate.

> If the *citizens* of the United States should not be free and happy, the fault will be entirely their own. *Washington.*

CIT'I-ZEN, *a.* Having the qualities of a citizen.

CIT'I-ZEN-ESS, *n.* A female citizen. [*Rare.*] *Booth.*

CIT'I-ZEN-SHIP, *n.* The state of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen. *Bp. Horne.*

CIT'I-ZEN-SOL'DIER, (sit'e-zn-sōl'jer,) *n.* One who is both a soldier and a citizen, as our militia, or the French national guard.

CIT'RATE, *n.* [L. *citrus*, a *citron*, or lemon.]

In *chemistry*, a salt formed by a union of the citric acid, or acid of lemons, with a base.

> The colon yields *citrate* of lime. *Ure.*

CIT'RENE, *n.* A crystalline compound of hydrogen and carbon, obtained from the essential oil of lemons.

CIT'RIC, *a.* Belonging to lemons or limes; as, *citric* acid.

CIT'RIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid obtained from the juice of lemons. It is found also in some other substances.

CIT'RIL, *n.* A beautiful song-bird of Italy. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

CIT-RI-NA'TION, *n.* [See Citrine.] The turning to a yellow-green color.

CIT'RINE, (-rin,) *a.* [L. *citrinus.*]

Like a citron or lemon; of a lemon color, yellow, or greenish yellow.

CIT'RINE, *n.* [L. *citrinus.*]

A yellow, pellucid variety of quartz. *Dana.*

CIT'RON, *n.* [Fr. *citron*; L. *citreum*, or *citrum.*]

The fruit of the citron tree, resembling a lemon.

CIT'RON-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces the citron, of the genus Citrus. It has an upright, smooth stem, with a branchy head, rising from five to fifteen feet, adorned with large, oval, spear-shaped leaves. To the same genus belong the lemon-tree, orange-tree, &c. *Encyc.*

CIT'RON-WA-TER, *n.* A liquor distilled with the rind of citrons. *Pope.*

CIT'RUL, *n.* The pompion or pumpkin, so named from its yellow color. [*I believe not used.*]

CIT'TERN. See Cithern.

CIT'Y, *n.* [Fr. *cité*; It. *città*, *cittade*, or *cittate*; Sp. *ciudad*; Port. *cidade*; from the Latin *civitas.*]

1. In *a general sense*, a large town; a large number of houses and inhabitants, established in one place.

2. In *a more appropriate sense*, a corporate town; a town or collective body of inhabitants, incorporated and governed by particular officers, as a mayor and aldermen. This is the sense of the word in the United States. In Great Britain, a borough town corporate, which is or has been the seat of a bishop, or the capital of his see, is called a *city.*

3. The collective body of citizens, or the inhabitants of a city; as, when we say, the *city* voted to establish a market, and the *city* opposed the vote.

CIT'Y, *a.* Pertaining to a city; as, *city* wives; a *city* feast; *city* manners. *Shak.*

CIT'Y-COURT, *n.* The municipal court of a city, consisting of the mayor or recorder and aldermen.

CIVES, *n.* [Fr. *cive*; L. *cepa.*] [*U. States.*]

A species of leek, of the genus Allium, growing in tufts.

CIV'ET, *n.* [Fr. *civette*; It. *zibetto*; Pers. زباد *zobad*; the sweet scent of any beast; Ar. زباد *zobbadon*, cream, and civet; زبادة *zibadaton*, a civet cat. The Arabic verb signifies to make butter, and this substance may be named from its resemblance to it.]

A substance, of the consistence of butter or honey, taken from a bag under the tail of the civet cat. It is of a clear, yellowish or brownish color; of a strong smell, and offensive when undiluted, but agreeable when a small portion is mixed with another substance. It is used as a perfume. *Encyc.*

CIV'ET CAT, *n.* The animal that produces civet, a species of Viverra. This animal bears a resemblance to a polecat, or to a fox; it is of a cinereous color, tinged with yellow, marked with dusky spots disposed in rows. It inhabits India, Guinea, Ethiopia, and Madagascar. *Encyc.*

CIV'IC, *a.* [L. *civicus*, from *civis*, a citizen.]

Literally, pertaining to a city or citizen; relating to civil affairs or honors. *Pope.*

The *civic* crown, in Roman affairs, was a crown or garland of oak leaves and acorns, bestowed on a soldier who had saved the life of a citizen in battle.

CIV'IL, *a.* [L. *civilis*, from *civis*, a citizen; Fr. *civil*; It. *civile*; Sp. *civil*. Qu. the Welsh *cau*, to shut, inclose, fence, hedge; for the rude inhabitants of antiquity fortified their towns with hedges, stakes, or palisades.]

1. Relating to the community, or to the policy and government of the citizens and subjects of a state; as in the phrases, *civil* rights, *civil* government, *civil* privileges, *civil* war, *civil* justice. It is opposed to *criminal*; as, a *civil* suit, a suit between citizens alone; whereas a *criminal* process is between the state and a citizen. It is distinguished from *ecclesiastical*, which respects the church; and from *military*, which respects the army and navy.

2. Relating to any man as a member of a community; as, *civil* power, *civil* rights, the power or rights which a man enjoys as a citizen.

3. Reduced to order, rule, and government; under a regular administration; implying some refinement of manners; not savage or wild; as, *civil* life, *civil* society.

4. Civilized; courteous; complaisant; gentle and obliging; well-bred; affable; kind; having the manners of a city, as opposed to the rough, rude, coarse manners of a savage or clown.

> Where civil speech and soft persuasion hung. *Prior.*

5. Grave; sober; not gay or showy.

> Till civil-suited morn appear. *Milton.*

6. Complaisant; polite; *a popular colloquial use of the word.*

7. *Civil death*, in law, is that which cuts off a man from *civil* society, or its rights and benefits, as banishment, outlawry, excommunication, entering into a monastery, &c., as distinguished from *natural* death.

8. *Civil law*; in *a general sense*, the law of a state, city, or country; but in *an appropriate sense*, the Roman law; the municipal law of the Roman empire, comprised in the Institutes, Code, and Digest of Justinian and the Novel Constitutions. *Blackstone.*

9. *Civil list*; in *England*, formerly, a list of the entire expenses of the *civil* government; hence, the officers of civil government, who are paid from the public treasury; also, the revenue appropriated to support the civil government. By a late law, the civil list now embraces only the expenditures of the reigning monarch's household. *Brande. Blackstone.*

> The navy of James II. was paid out of the civil list. *Hamilton.*

10. *Civil state*; the whole body of the laity or citizens, not included under the military, maritime, and ecclesiastical states.

11. *Civil war*; a war between the people of the same state or city; opposed to *foreign war.*

12. *Civil year*, the legal year, or annual account of time which a government appoints to be used in its own dominions, as distinguished from the natural year, which is measured by the revolution of the heavenly bodies. *Bailey. Encyc.*

13. *Civil architecture*; the architecture which is employed in constructing buildings for the purposes of civil life, in distinction from military and naval architecture, as private houses, palaces, churches, &c.

14. This term is often employed in contrast with *military*; as, a *civil* hospital; the *civil* service, &c.

CIV'IL EN-GI-NEER', *n.* One employed in civil engineering.

CIV'IL EN-GI-NEER'ING, *n.* The science or art of constructing canals, railroads, docks, and other public improvements, as distinguished from military engineering, which is confined to war.

CI-VIL'IAN, (se-vil'yan,) *n.* [from *civil.*] One who is skilled in the Roman law; a professor or doctor of civil law. *Encyc.*

2. In *a more extended sense*, one who is versed in law and government.

3. A student of the civil law at the university. *Graves.*

4. One whose pursuits are those of civil life, not military or clerical.

CIV'IL-IST, *n.* A civilian. [*Not in use.*]

CI-VIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *civilitas*, from *civilis*, civil; It. *civiltà*; Sp. *civilidad.*]

1. The state of being civilized; refinement of manners; opposed to *rudeness*, as distinguished from the rudeness of barbarous nations. *Spenser. Davies. Denham.*

[*This sense is obsolescent or obsolete.*]

2. Good breeding; politeness; complaisance; courtesy; decorum of behavior in the treatment of others, accompanied with kind offices, and attention to their wants and desires. Civility respects manners or external deportment, and, in the plural, *civilities* denote acts of politeness. *Clarendon. South. Dryden.*

CIV-IL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* [See Civilize.] The act of civilizing, or the state of being civilized; the state of being refined in manners from the grossness of savage life, and improved in arts and learning.

2. The act of rendering a criminal process civil. [*Not used.*]

CIV'IL-IZE, *v. t.* [It. *civilizzare*; Fr. *civiliser*; Sp. and Port. *civilizar*; from *civil.*]

To reclaim from a savage state; to introduce civility of manners among a people, and instruct them in the arts of regular life. *Locke. Waller. Denham.*

CIV'IL-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reclaimed from savage life and manners; instructed in arts, learning, and civil manners.

> Such arts of commerce as tend to civilize a people.... *J. Quincy.*

CIV'IL-IZ-ER, *n.* One who civilizes; he that reclaims others from a wild and savage life, and teaches them the rules and customs of civility.

2. That which reclaims from savageness.

CIV'IL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Reclaiming from savage life; instructing in arts and civility of manners.

CIV'IL-LY, *adv.* In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of the community. *Hooker.*

2. In a manner relating to private rights; opposed to *criminally*; as, a process *civilly* commenced for the private satisfaction of a party injured. *Ayliffe.*

3. Not naturally, but in law; as, a man *civilly* dead.

4. Politely; complaisantly; gently; with due decorum; courteously; as, we were *civilly* treated. *Dryden. Prior.*

5. Without gaudy colors or finery; as, chambers furnished *civilly*. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

CIV'ISM, *n.* [L. *civis*, a citizen.]

State of citizenship; patriotism.

CIZ'AR, *v. t.* To clip with scissors. [*Not in use, nor correct.*] *Beaum. and Fl.*

CIZE, for Size, is not in use.

CLAB'BER, **BON'NY-CLAB'BER**, *n.* Milk turned, become thick or inspissated. [G. *lab*, D. *leb*, rennet.]

CLACK, *v. i.* [Fr. *claquer*, to flap or snap; *claquet*, a mill clapper; *claqueter*, to clack; W. *clecu*, *clecian*; Ir. *clagaim*; D. *klakken*; Sax. *cloccan*, to cluck; L. *glocio*. Probably from the root of the Lat. *loquor*, Gr. λακω, ληκω. See Cluck, and Class Lg, No. 27.]

1. To make a sudden, sharp noise, as by striking or cracking; to clink, to click.

2. To utter words rapidly and continually, or with sharp, abrupt sounds; to let the tongue run.

CLACK, *n.* [W. *clec*, a sharp noise, a crack, tale-bearing; *clecu*, *clecian*, *clecian*, to click, to crack, to tattle. See the verb.]

1. A sharp, abrupt sound, continually repeated, such as is made by striking an object, or by bursting or cracking; continual talk; as, we do not wish to hear his *clack*; a common expression. Hence the word is used for the tongue, the instrument of clacking. *Butler. Prior.*

2. The instrument that strikes the hopper of a grist mill, to move or shake it, for discharging the corn. And, according to Johnson, a bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.

To clack wool, is to cut off the sheep's mark, which makes it weigh less, and yield less duty. [*Not used, I believe, in America.*]

CLACK'ER, *n.* One that clacks; that which clacks.

CLACK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making a sharp, abrupt sound, continually repeated; talking continually; tattling; rattling with the tongue.

CLACK'ING, *n.* A prating

CLAD, *pp.* [See CLOTHE.] Clothed, invested, covered as with a garment.

Jeroboam had clad himself with a new garment. — 1 Kings xi.
The fields are clad in cheerful green.

For *yclad*, see YCLAD.

CLAIM, *v. t.* [L. *clamo*, to cry out, to call upon; It. *clamare*, or *chiamare*, Port. *clamar*; Sp. *llamar*; Sax. *klemman*; Sw. *glamma*, Ir. *glamaim.*]

1. To call for, to ask or seek to obtain, by virtue of authority, right, or supposed right, to challenge as a right, to demand as due; as, to *claim* a debt, to *claim* obedience or respect.

2. To assert or maintain as a right as, he *claims* to be the best poet of the age.

3. To have a right or title to; as, the heir *claims* the estate by descent, he *claims* a promise.

4. To proclaim. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

5. To call, or name. [*Obs.*]

CLAIM, *n.* A demand of a right or supposed right; a calling on another for something due or supposed to be due; as, a *claim* of wages for services. A claim implies a right, or supposed right, in the claimant to something which is in another's possession or power. A claim may be made in words, by suit, and by other means. The word is usually preceded by *make* or *lay*; to *make claim*; to *lay claim.*

2. A right to claim or demand; a title to any debt, privilege, or other thing in possession of another; as, a prince has a *claim* to the throne.

Homer's claims to the first rank among epic poets have rarely been disputed. *Anon.*

3. The thing claimed or demanded.

4. A loud call. *Spenser.*

[*This original sense of the word is now obsolete.*]

CLAIM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be demanded as due.

CLAIM'ANT, *n.* A person who claims; one who demands any thing as his right.

2. A person who has a right to claim or demand.

CLAIM'ED, *pp.* Demanded as due; challenged as a right; asserted; maintained.

CLAIM'ER, *n.* A claimant; one who demands as due.

CLAIM'ING, *ppr.* Demanding as due; challenging as a right; asserting; maintaining, having a right to demand.

CLAIM'LESS, *a.* Having no claim.

CLAIR'-OB-SCURE'. See CLARE-OBSCURE.

CLAIR-VOY'ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] *Literally*, clear-sightedness; a power attributed to persons in a mesmeric state, of discerning objects which are not present to the senses.

CLAIR-VOY'ANT, *a.* Discerning objects which are not present to the senses.

CLAM, *n.* [See the verb.] The popular name of certain bivalvular shell-fish, of many species, and much valued for food.

CLAM'-SHELL, *n.* The shell of a clam.

CLAM, *v. t.* [Sax. *clæmian*, to glue; D. *klam*, clammy; *lym*, glue; G. *klamm*, close, clammy, *klemmen*, to pinch; Dan. *klammer*, to cling; *klemmer*, to squeeze, or pinch, *lim*, glue; *limer*, to glue, *limagtig*, clammy. Qu. W. *clymu*, to bind or tie a knot. See LIME, and Class Lm, No. 1, 5, 9, 13.]

To clog with glutinous or viscous matter. *L'Estrange.*

CLAM, *v. i.* To be moist. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

CLAM, *v. t.* In *bell ringing*, to unite sounds in the peal. [*Eng.*] *Smart.*

CLA'MANT, *a.* [See CLAIM.] Crying; beseeching. *Thomson.*

CLAM'BER, *v. i.* [from *climb*, or D. *klampen*, to grapple.]

To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet. *Addison.*

CLAM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Climbing with effort and labor.

CLAM'MI-NESS, *n.* [See CLAMMY.] The state of being viscous; viscosity; stickiness, tenacity of a soft substance. *Muxon.*

CLAM'MY *a.* [See CLAM.] Thick; viscous; adhesive, soft and sticky; glutinous, tenacious; as, bodies *clammy* and cleaving. *Bacon.*

Cold sweat, in *clammy* drops, his limbs o'erspread. *Dryden.*

CLAM'OR, *n.* [L. *clamor*; Fr. *clameur*; Ir. *glam*; Sax. *klem.* See CLAIM.]

1. A great outcry; noise; exclamation; vociferation, made by a loud human voice continued or repeated, or by a multitude of voices. It often expresses complaint and urgent demand. *Shak. Prior.*

2. *Figuratively*, loud and continued noise, as of a river or other inanimate things. *Addison.*

CLAM'OR, *v. t.* To stun with noise. *Bacon.*

To clamor bells, is to multiply the strokes. *Warburton.*

CLAM'OR, *v. i.* To utter loud sounds or outcries; to talk loud; to utter loud voices repeatedly; to vociferate, as an individual; to utter loud voices, as a multitude; to complain; to make importunate demands. *Shak. Bacon.*

Those who most loudly *clamor* for liberty do not most liberally grant it. *Anon.*

"*Clamor* your tongues," in Shakspeare, if intended to mean, "stop from noise," is not English. Perhaps the word was *clam up*, to clog or stop, or used for it.

CLAM'OR-ER, *n.* One who clamors. *Chesterfield.*

CLAM'OR-ING, *ppr.* Uttering and repeating loud words; making a great and continued noise; particularly in complaint or importunate demands.

CLAM'OR-OUS, *a.* Speaking and repeating loud words; noisy; vociferous; loud; turbulent. *Hooker. Pope. Swift.*

CLAM'OR-OUS-LY, *adv.* With loud noise or words.

CLAM'OR-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being loud or noisy.

CLAMP, *n.* [D. *klamp*, G. *klammer*, *klemmen*; Dan. *klamp*; W. *clymu*, to tie.]

1. In *general*, something that fastens or binds; a piece of timber or of iron, used to fasten work together; or a particular manner of uniting work by letting boards into each other.

2. An instrument with a screw at one end, used by joiners to hold pieces of wood together.

3. In *ship-building*, a thick plank on the inner part of a ship's side, used to sustain the ends of the beams.

4. A smooth, crooked plate of iron, forelocked on the trunnions of a cannon to keep it fast to the carriage. Clamps are also used to strengthen masts, and to fasten the masts and bowsprits of small vessels and of boats. *Mar. Dict.*

5. A large mass or pile of bricks laid up for burning, which the end of one brick is laid over another, and a space is left between the bricks for the fire to ascend. *Encyc.*

Clamp-irons; irons used at the ends of fires to keep the fuel from falling. *Bailey.*

Clamp-nails; nails used to fasten on clamps in ships.

CLAMP, *v. t.* To fasten with clamps.

2. In *joinery*, to fit a piece of board with the grain, to the end of another piece of board across the grain, as, to *clamp* a table to prevent its warping. *Moxon.*

CLAMP'ED, (klampt,) *pp.* United or strengthened with a clamp.

CLAMP'ING, *ppr.* Fastening or strengthening with a clamp.

CLAN, *n.* [Ir. *clann*, or *cland*, children, posterity; a tribe, breed, generation, family. Erse, *clan* or *klann*. Perhaps G. *klein*, small.]

1. A race; a family; a tribe. *Milton. Dryden.*

Hence,

2. In *Scotland*, a tribe or collection of families united under a chieftain, usually bearing the same surname, and supposed to be descended from a common ancestor.

3. In *contempt*, a sect, society, or body of persons closely united by some common interest or pursuit.

Note. — In Russ. *koluno* signifies a knee, and a family, race, or tribe, Irish *glun*, the knee, and a generation.

CLAN'CU-LAR, *a.* [L. *clancularius.*] Clandestine, secret, private, concealed. [*Little used.*]

CLAN'CU-LAR-LY, *adv.* Privately; secretly. [*Little used.*]

CLAN-DES'TINE, (tin,) *a.* [L. *clandestinus.*] Secret; private; hidden; withdrawn from public view. It often bears an ill sense, as implying craft or deception, or evil design.

CLAN-DES'TINE-LY, *adv.* Secretly; privately; in secret.

CLAN-DES'TINE-NESS, *n.* Secrecy; a state of concealment.

CLAN-DES-TIN'I-TY, *n.* Privacy or secrecy.

CLANG, *v. t.* or *i.* [L. *clango*, to sound; G. *klang*; D. *klank*; Sw. *klang*; Dan. *klang*; Gr. κλαγγω, κλαζω, κλαγξω, εκλαγξα. It appears from the Greek, that *n* is not radical, and that this word belongs to Class Lg, coinciding with *clink*, *clank*, and probably with *clack.*]

To make a sharp, shrill sound, as by striking metallic substances, or to strike with a sharp sound.

They clanged their sounding arms. *Prior.*

CLANG, *n.* [L. *clangor*; G. *klang*; D. *klank.* See the verb.]

A sharp, shrill sound, made by striking together metallic substances, or sonorous bodies; as, the *clang* of arms; or any like sound; as, the *clang* of trumpets. This word implies a degree of harshness in the sound, or more harshness than *clink.* *Milton.*

CLAN'GOR, (klang'gor,) *n.* [L.] A sharp, shrill, harsh sound. [See CLANG.] *Dryden.*

CLAN'GOR-OUS, *a.* Sharp or harsh in sound. *Spectator.*

CLAN'GOUS, (klang'gus,) *a.* Making a clang, or a shrill or harsh sound. *Brown.*

CLANK, *n.* [See CLANG.] The loud, shrill, sharp sound made by a collision of metallic or other sonorous bodies. *Spectator.*

CLANK, *v. t.* or *i.* To make a sharp, shrill sound; to strike with a sharp sound; as, the prisoners *clank* their chains.

CLAN'NISH, *a.* Closely united, like a clan; disposed to adhere closely, as the members of a clan.

CLAN'NISH-LY, *adv.* In a clannish manner.

CLAN'NISH-NESS, *n.* Close adherence or disposition to unite, as a clan.

CLAN'SHIP, *n.* A state of union, as in a family or clan; an association under a chieftain. *Encyc.*

CLAP, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* CLAPPED or CLAPT. [D. *klappen*, *kloppen*; Dan. *klapper*; Sw. *klappa*; G. *klappen* or *klaffen*; Russ. *kleplyu.* The Dutch and German words signify to *clap* or strike, and to talk, clatter, prate. Sax. *cleopian* or *clypian*, to call, to speak; whence *ycleped*, [obs.;] W. *clepian*, to clack, to babble, from *llep*, a lapping, *llepiaw*, to *lap*, to lick. The sense is to send, drive, or strike, L. *alapa*, a *slap.*]

1. To strike with a quick motion, so as to make a noise by the collision; to strike with something broad, or having a flat surface; as, to *clap* the hands; to *clap* the wings. *Locke. Dryden.*

2. To thrust; to drive together; to shut hastily; followed by *to*; as, to *clap to* the door or gate. *Locke. Shak.*

3. To thrust or drive together; to put one thing to another by a hasty or sudden motion; followed by *to*, *on*, or *in*; as, to *clap* the hand *to* the mouth; to *clap* spurs *to* a horse; to *clap on* a saddle. *Watts. Addison. Dryden.*

4. To thrust; to put, place, or send; followed by *in*, *into*, *under*, *over*, &c.; as, to *clap* one *under* the hatches; to *clap* one *into* Bedlam; to *clap* a board *over* a pit. *Shak. Spectator.*

5. To applaud; to manifest approbation or praise by striking the hands together; as, to *clap* a performance on the stage.

6. To infect with venereal poison. *Wiseman.*

To clap up; to make or complete hastily; as, to *clap up* a peace. *Shak. Howel.*

2. To imprison hastily, or with little delay. *Sandys.*

CLAP, *v. i.* To move or drive together suddenly with noise.

The doors around me *clapt.* *Dryden.*

2. To enter on with alacrity and briskness; to drive or thrust on; as we say to reapers or mowers, *clap in*, or *clap to*; that is, enter on the work, begin without delay, begin briskly.

3. To strike the hands together in applause.

Bid them *clap.* *Shak.*

CLAP, *n.* A driving together; a thrust and collision of bodies with noise, usually bodies with broad surfaces.

Give the door a *clap.* *Swift.*

2. A sudden act or motion; a thrust.

Pay all debts at one *clap.* *Swift.*

3. A burst of sound; a sudden explosion; as, a *clap* of thunder.

4. An act of applause; a striking of hands to express approbation. *Addison.*

5. A venereal infection. [Fr. *clapoir*; D. *klapoor.*] *Pope.*

6. With *falconers*, the nether part of the beak of a hawk. *Bailey.*

CLAP'BOARD, (klab'bord,) *n.* A thin, narrow board, for covering houses. [*U. States.*]

The word is also used as a verb for to cover with clapboards.

In *England*, according to Bailey, a clapboard is what, in America, is called a *stave* for casks.

CLAP'-DISH, *n.* A wooden bowl or dish.

CLAP'-DOC-TOR, *n.* One who is skilled in healing the clap, or venereal disease. *Tatler.*

CLAP'-NET, *n.* A net for taking larks, united with a looking-glass. *Bailey. Encyc.*

CLAP'PED, (klapt,) *pp.* Thrust or put on or together; applauded by striking the hands together; infected with the venereal disease.

CLAP'PER, *n.* A person who claps, or applauds by clapping.

2. That which strikes, as the tongue of a bell, or the piece of wood that strikes a mill-hopper.

3. A burrow or inclosure. [*Obs.*]

CLAP'PER-CLAW, *v. t.* [*clap* and *claw.*] To fight and scratch. *Smart.* Hence,

2. To scold; to abuse with the tongue; to revile. *Shak. Hudibras.*

CLAP'PING, *ppr.* Driving or putting on, in, over, or under, by a sudden motion; striking the hands together.

CLAP'PING, *n.* The act of striking the hands together, ordinarily by way of applause.

CLAP'-TRAP, *n.* A trap for clapping in theaters. Hence, a trick or device to gain applause.

CLARE, *n.* A nun of the order of St. Clare. *Chalmers.*

CLAR'EN-CEOX, } (klar'en-shu,) *n.* In *Great Brit-*
CLAR'EN-CIEOX, } *ain*, the second king at arms, so called from the duke of Clarence, and appointed by Edward IV. His office is to marshal and dispose the funerals of all baronets, knights, and esquires, on the south of the River Trent. *Bailey. Encyc.*

CLARE'-OB-SCURE', *n.* [L. *clarus*, clear, and *obscurus*, obscure.]

Light and shade in painting; or the particular distribution of the lights and shades of a piece, with respect to the ease of the eye and the effect of the whole piece; also, a design of two colors. *Encyc.*

CLAR'ET, *n.* [Fr. *claret*, from *clair*, clear; It. *claretto.*]

A species of French wine, of a clear, pale red color. *Thomson.*

CLAR'I-CHORD, *n.* [L. *clarus*, clear, and *chorda*, a string. See CHORD.]

A musical instrument, in form of a spinet, now out of use; called, also, *manichord*.

CLAR-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [See CLARIFY.] The act of clearing; particularly the clearing or fining of liquid substances from all feculent matter by chemical means. *Bacon.*

CLAR'I-FI-ED, (klar'e-fide,) *pp.* or *a.* Purified; made clear or fine; defecated.

CLAR'I-FI-ER, *n.* That which clarifies or purifies; as, whites of eggs, blood, and isinglass, are *clarifiers* of liquors. *Edwards.*

2. A vessel in which liquor is clarified. *Higgins's Med. Repos.*

CLAR'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *clarifier*; It. *chiarificare*; from L. *clarus*, clear, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To make clear; to purify from feculent matter; to defecate; to fine; *applied particularly to liquors*; as, to *clarify* wine or sirup.

2. To make clear; to brighten or illuminate; *applied to the mind or reason.* [*Rarely used.*] *South.*

CLAR'I-FY, *v. i.* To clear up; to grow clear or bright.

His understanding *clarifies*, in discoursing with another. *Bacon.*

2. To grow or become clear or fine; to become pure, as liquors. Cider *clarifies* by fermentation.

CLAR'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making clear, pure, or bright; defecating; growing clear.

CLAR'I-ON, *n.* [Fr. *clairon*: Sp. *clarin*; It. *chiarina*: Port. *clarea*; from L. *clarus*, clear, from its shrill sound.]

A kind of trumpet, whose tube is narrower and its tone more acute and shrill than that of the common trumpet. *Encyc.*

CLAR-I-O-NET', } *n.* [Fr. *clarinette.*] A wind instru-
CLAR'I-NET, } ment of music, with a mouth partaking of a trumpet form, and played on by means of holes and keys.

CLA-RIS'O-NOUS, *a.* [L. *clarus* and *sonus.*]

Having a clear sound.

CLAR'I-TUDE, *n.* Clearness; splendor. [*Little used.*] *Beaum. and Fl.*

CLAR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *clarté*; L. *claritas*, from *clarus*, clear.]

Clearness; brightness; splendor. [*Little used.*] *Bacon. Brown.*

CLART, *v. t.* To daub, smear, or spread. *Grose.*

CLART'Y, *a.* Wet: slippery. *Grose.*

CLĂR'Y, *v. i.* To make a loud or shrill noise. [*Not used.*] *Golding.*

CLA'RY, *n.* [A corruption of *Sclarea.*] A plant of the genus Salvia, or sage; Salvia Sclarea.

CLA'RY-WA-TER. *n.* A composition of brandy, sugar, clary flowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergris dissolved in it. It is a cardiac, and helps digestion. *Encyc.*

CLASH *v. i.* [D. *kletsen*; G. *klatschen*, *klitschen*; Dan. *klatsker.*]

1. To strike against; to drive against with force.

Note. — The sense of this word is simply to strike against or meet with force; but when two sounding bodies strike together, the effect is a sound. Hence the word often implies, to strike with a noise; as, *clashing* arms. *Denham.*

2. To meet in opposition; to be contrary; to act in a contrary direction; to interfere, as opposing persons, minds, views, interests, &c.; as, the opinions of men *clash*: *clashing* interests. *South. Bacon.*

Independent jurisdictions — could not fail to *clash*. *Dwight's Theol.*

CLASH, *v. t.* To strike one thing against another, with sound. *Dryden.*

CLASH, *n.* A meeting of bodies with violence; a striking together with noise; collision, or noisy collision of bodies; as, the *clash* of arms. *Pope. Denham.*

2. Opposition; contradiction; as between differing or contending interests, views, purposes, &c. *Atterbury. Denham.*

CLASH'ING, *ppr.* Striking against with noise; meeting in opposition; opposing; interfering.

CLASH'ING, *a.* Interfering; opposite; as, *clashing* interests.

CLASH'ING, *n.* A striking against; collision of bodies; opposition. *Hamel.*

CLASH'ING-LY, *adv.* With clashing.

CLASP, *n.* [Ir. *clasba*: *clapse*, *Chaucer.*]

1. A hook for fastening; a catch; a small hook to hold together the covers of a book, or the different parts of a garment, of a belt, &c. *Addison.*

2. A close embrace; a throwing of the arms around. *Sink.*

CLASP, *v. t.* To shut or fasten together with a clasp. *Pope.*

2. To catch and hold by twining; to surround and cling to; as, the *clasping* ivy. *Milton.*

3. To inclose and hold in the hand; or simply to inclose or encompass with the fingers. *Bacon.*

4. To embrace closely; to throw the arms round; to catch with the arms. *Milton. Dryden.*

5. To inclose and press.

CLASP'ED, (klăspt,) *pp.* Fastened with a clasp; shut; embraced; inclosed; encompassed; caught.

CLASP'ER, *n.* He or that which clasps; usually the tendril of a vine or other plant, which twines round something for support.

CLASP'ER-ED, *a.* Furnished with tendrils.

CLASP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Twining round; catching and holding; embracing; inclosing; shutting or fastening with a clasp.

2. In *botany*, surrounding the stem at the base, as a leaf. *Martyn.*

CLASP'-KNIFE, (-nife,) *n.* A knife which folds into the handle. *Johnson.*

CLASS, *n.* [L. *classis*, a class, a fleet, a troop, that is, a collection; It. *classe*; Fr. *classe*; Sp. *clase*; Arm. *clas*, and *sclas*; Dan. *klasse*, a class, and *klase*, a cluster, a bunch. This seems to be a branch of the root of L. *claudo*, *clausus.*]

1. An order or rank of persons; a number of persons in society, supposed to have some resemblance, or equality, in rank, education, property, talents, and the like; as in the phrase, all *classes* of men in society.

The readers of poetry may be distinguished into three *classes*, according to their capacity of judging. *Dryden.*

2. A number of students in a college or school, of the same standing, or pursuing the same studies. In colleges, the students entering or becoming members the same year, and pursuing the same studies. In academies and schools, the pupils who learn the same lesson, and recite together. In some cases, students of different standings, pursuing the same studies and reciting together, or attending the same professor, or the same course of lectures.

3. Scientific division or arrangement; a set of beings or things having something in common, or ranged under a common denomination. Hence, in *zoology*, animals are divided into classes, as quadrupeds, birds, fishes, &c. So, in *botany*, plants are arranged in classes. Classes are *natural* or *artificial*: natural, when founded on natural relations or resemblances; artificial, when formed arbitrarily, for want of a complete knowledge of natural relations. *Martyn.*

CLASS, *v. t.* To arrange in a class or classes, to arrange in sets, or ranks, according to some method founded on natural distinctions; to place together, or in one division, men or things which have, or are supposed to have, something in common.

2. To place in ranks or divisions students that are pursuing the same studies; to form into a class or classes.

CLASS'AD, (klast,) *pp.* Arranged in a class or in sets.

CLAS'SIC, } *a.* [L. *classicus*: Fr. *classique*; It.
CLAS'SIC-AL, } *classico*; Sp. *clasico*; from L. *classis*, the first order of Roman citizens.]

1. Relating to ancient Greek and Roman authors of the first rank or estimation, which, in modern times, have been, and still are, studied as the best models of fine writing. Thus Aristotle, Plato, Demosthenes, Thucydides, &c., among the Greeks, and Cicero, Virgil, Livy, Sallust, Cæsar, and Tacitus, among the Latins, are *classical* authors. Hence,

2. Pertaining to writers of the first rank among the moderns; being of the first order; constituting the best model or authority as an author; as, Addison and Johnson are English *classical* writers. Hence, *classical* denotes pure, chaste, correct, refined; as, a *classical* taste; a *classical* style.

At Liverpool, Roscoe is like Pompey's column at Alexandria, towering alone in *classic* dignity. *Irving.*

3. Pertaining to a class or Classis.

CLAS'SIC, *n.* An author of the first rank; a writer whose style is pure, correct, and refined; primarily, a Greek or Roman author of this character; but the word is applied to writers of a like character in any nation. *Pope.*

2. A book written by an author of the first class.

CLAS'SIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of classes; according to a regular order of classes or sets.

It would be impossible to bear all its specific details in the memory, if they were not *classically* arranged. *Kerr's Lavoisier.*

2. In a classical manner; according to the manner of classical authors.

CLAS-SIC-AL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being clas-
CLAS'SIC AL-NESS, } sical.

CLAS-SIF'IC, *a.* Constituting a class or classes; noting classification, or the order of distribution into sets. *Med. Repos. Hex.* 2.

CLAS-SI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [See CLASSIFY.] The act of forming into a class or classes; distribution into sets, sorts, or ranks. *Enfield's Phil. Encyc.*

CLAS'SI-FI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to classification; that admits of classification. *Am. Eclectic.*

CLAS'SI-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Arranged in classes; formed into a class or classes.

CLAS'SI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *classis*, a class, and *facio*, to make; a word of modern coinage.]

To make a class or classes; to distribute into classes; to arrange in sets according to some common properties or characters.

The diseases and casualties are not scientifically *classified*. *Tooke, Russ. Emp.* i. 531. See also *Aikin's Letters*, 189. *Black's Chemistry*, i. 345. *Walsh*, iii. 44. *Stewart, Et. Phil.* i. 187.

CLAS'SI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Forming a class or classes; arranging in sorts or ranks.

CLASS'ING, *ppr.* Arranging in a class or classes.

CLAS'SIS, *n.* Class; order; sort. *Clarendon.*

2. A judicatory in the Reformed Dutch and French churches, corresponding to a *presbytery*.

3. A convention or assembly. *Milton.*

CLAT'TER, *v. i.* [D. *klateren*, *kletteren*: W. *clecian*; Sax. *clatsinge*, a clattering. Qu. Fr. *eclater*; L. *latro*, to bark; Sax. *hlyd*, loud. It seems to be a diminutive.]

1. To make rattling sounds; to make repeated sharp sounds, as by striking sonorous bodies; as, to *clatter* on a shield. *Dryden.*

2. To utter continual or repeated sharp sounds, or rattling sounds, by being struck together; as, *clattering* arms.

3. To talk fast and idly; to run on; to rattle with the tongue. *Spenser.*

CLAT'TER, *v. t.* To strike and make a rattling noise.

You *clatter* all your brazen kettle. *Swift.*

2. To dispute, jar, or clamor. [*A low word.*] *Martin.*

CLAT'TER, *n.* A rapid succession of abrupt, sharp sounds, made by the collision of metallic or other sonorous bodies; rattling sounds. *Swift.*

2. Tumultuous and confused noise; a repetition of abrupt, sharp sounds. *Swift. Shak.*

CLAT'TER-ER, *n.* One who clatters; a babbler.

CLAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making or uttering sharp, abrupt sounds, as by a collision of sonorous bodies; talking fast, with noise; rattling.

CLAT'TER-ING, *n.* A rattling noise.

CLAT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* With clattering.

CLAU'DENT, *a.* [L. *claudens*; *claudo*, to shut.] Shutting; confining; drawing together; as, a *claudent* muscle. [*Little used.*]

CLAU'DI-CANT, *a.* Halting; limping. [*Little used.*]

CLAU'DI-CATE, *v. i.* [L. *claudico*, to limp, from *claudus*, lame.] To halt or limp. [*Little used, or not at all.*]

CLAU-DI-CA'TION, *n.* A halting or limping. [*Little used.*]

CLAUSE, *n.* [Fr. *clause*: L. *clausura*, from *claudo*, to shut, Gr. κλείω, κλειστος; W. *clawsu*; Eng. *close*; Sax. *klidan*, to cover; *klid*, a cover, a *lid*, which see. Class Ld, No. 1, 8, 9.]

Literally, a close, or inclosure. Hence, that which is included, or contained, within certain limits.

1. In *language*, or *grammar*, a member of a period or sentence; a subdivision of a sentence, in which the words are inseparably connected with each other in sense, and can not, with propriety, be separated by a point; as, "There is reason to think that he afterward rose to favor, and obtained several honors, civil and military." In this sentence are two clauses.

2. An article in a contract or other writing; a distinct part of a contract, will, agreement, charter, commission, or other writing; a distinct stipulation, condition, proviso, grant, covenant, &c. *South.*

CLAUS'THALITE, *n.* Native selenuret of lead, having a lead gray color. *Dana.*

CLAUS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *claustrum*, an inclosure, from *claudo*. See CLAUSE.]

Relating to a cloister, or religious house; as, a *claustral* prior. *Ayliffe.*

CLAU'SU-LAR, *a.* Consisting of or having clauses. *Sanderson.*

CLAUS'URE, (klaw'zhur,) *n.* [See CLAUSE.] The act of shutting up or confining; confinement. [*Little used.*] *Geddes.*

2. In *anatomy*, an imperforated canal. *Cyc. Quincy.*

CLA'VATE, } *a.* [L. *clava*; Eng. a *club*; W. *clupa.*]
CLA'VA-TED, }

1. Club-shaped; having the form of a club; growing gradually thicker toward the top, as certain parts of a plant. *Martyn.*

2. Set with knobs. *Woodward.*

CLAVE, *pret.* of CLEAVE.

CLAV'EL-LA-TED, *a.* An epithet applied to potash and pearlash, (*clavellati cineres*,) from the billets of wood with which they were burnt. *Smart. Cyc.*

CLĂ'VI-A-RY, *n.* [L. *clavis*, a key; Gr. κλεις, contracted from κλειθουσ; L. *claudo*.]

In *music*, an index of keys, or a scale of lines and spaces. *Encyc.*, art. *Clef.*

CLAV'I-CHORD, *n.* [L. *clavis*, a key, and *chorda*, a string.]

A musical instrument of an oblong figure, of the nature of a spinet. The strings are muffled with small bits of fine woolen cloth, to soften the sounds; *used in nunneries.* [See CLARICHORD.] *Encyc.*

CLAV'I-CLE, *n.* [L. *clavicula*, a tendril, that is, a little key or fastener, from *clavis*, a key or lock.]

The collar bone. There are two *clavicles*, or channel bones, joined at one end to the scapula or shoulder bone, and at the other to the sternum or breast bone. *Quincy.*

CLAV'I-CORN, *n.* The name of a family of insects.

CLĂ'VI-ER, *n.* [L. *clavis*, a key.] In *music*, an assemblage of all the keys of an organ or piano-forte,

representing all the sounds used in melody and harmony.

CLA-VIC'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the collar bone or clavicle.

CLAV'I-GER, *n.* [L. *clavis*, a key, and *gero*, to carry.]

One who keeps the keys of any place.
Ch. Relig. Appeal.

CLAW, *n.* [Sax. *claw*; G. *klaue*; D. *klaauw*; Dan *klo*; Sw. *klof*, or *klo*.]

1. The sharp, hooked nail, of a beast, bird, or other animal.

Every beast that parteth the hoof, and cleaveth the cleft into two *claws*, and cheweth the cud, ye shall eat.—Deut. xiv.
His nails were grown like birds' *claws*.—Dan. iv.

2. The whole foot of an animal armed with hooked nails.

3. The hand, in contempt.

CLAW, *v. t.* [Sax. *clawen.*] To pull, tear, or scratch with the nails. *Shak. South.*

2. To scratch or tear in general; to tickle.
Shak. Hudibras.

3. To flatter. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

To claw off or *away*; to scold or rail at. *L'Estrange.*

2. In *seamanship*, to turn to windward and beat, to prevent falling on a lee shore. Hence,

3. In *vulgar language*, to get off or escape.

CLAW'BACK, *n.* [*claw* and *back.*] One who flatters; a sycophant; a wheedler. *Jewel.*

CLAW'ED, (klawd,) *pp.* Scratched, pulled, or torn with claws.

2. *a.* Furnished with claws. *Grew.*

CLAW'ING, *ppr.* Pulling, tearing, or scratching with claws or nails.

CLAW'ING OFF, *n.* The act of beating or working off from a lee shore, or from another vessel.
Totten.

CLAW'LESS, *a.* Destitute of claws.
Journ. of Science.

CLAY, *n.* [Sax. *cleg*; G. *klei*; D. *klei*; W. *clai*; Dan. *kleg*, viscous, sticky.]

1. The name of certain substances which are mixtures of silex and alumine, sometimes with lime, magnesia, alkali, and metallic oxyds. A species of earths which are firmly coherent, weighty, compact, and hard when dry, but stiff, viscid, and ductile when moist, and smooth to the touch; not readily diffusible in water, and when mixed, not readily subsiding in it. They contract by heat. Clays absorb water greedily, and become soft, but are so tenacious as to be molded into any shape; and hence they are the materials of bricks and various vessels, domestic and chemical. *Encyc. Cleaveland.*

2. In *poetry* and in *Scripture*, earth in general.
Donne.

I also am formed out of the *clay*.—Job xxxiii.

3. In Scripture, *clay* is used to express frailty, liableness to decay and destruction.

They that dwell in houses of *clay*.—Job iv.

CLAY, *v. t.* To cover or manure with clay. *Mortimer.*

2. To purify and whiten with clay, as sugar.
Edwards, W. Ind.

CLAY-BRAIN'ED, *a.* Stupid. *Shak.*

CLAY'-BUILT, (klā'bilt,) *a.* Built with clay.

CLAY'-CŌLD, *a.* Cold as clay or earth; lifeless.
Rowe.

CLAY'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered or manured with clay.

2. Purified and whitened with clay; as, *clayed* sugar. *Edwards.*

CLAYES, *n. pl.* [Fr. *claie*, a hurdle; W. *clwyd.*]

In *fortification*, wattles or hurdles made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgments.
Chambers.

CLAY'EY, *a.* Consisting of clay; abounding with clay, partaking of clay; like clay.

CLAY'-GROUND, *n.* Ground consisting of clay, or abounding with it.

CLAY'ING, *ppr.* Covering or manuring with clay.

2. Purifying with clay.

CLAY'ISH, *a.* Partaking of the nature of clay, or containing particles of it.

CLAY'-LAND, } *n.* Land consisting of clay, or
CLAY'-SOIL, } abounding with it.

CLAY' MARL, *n.* A whitish, smooth, chalky clay.
Mortimer.

CLAY'MORE, *n.* A large sword, used formerly by the Scottish Highlanders.

CLAY'-PIT, *n.* A pit where clay is dug. *Woodward.*

CLAY'-SLATE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, argillaceous schist; argillite.

CLAY'-STŌNE, *n.* A mineral, the *thonstein* of Werner, and *indurated clay* of Kirwan. It resembles compact limestone or calcareous marl. Its texture is porous, compact, or slaty. Its color is gray, often tinged with yellow or blue; also rose or pale red, or brownish red, and sometimes greenish. *Cleaveland.*

CLEAN, *a.* [Sax. *clane*; W. *glan* or *glain*, Ir. *glan*; Arm. *glan.* The primary sense seems to be, to open or to remove, to separate.]

In a *general sense*, free from extraneous matter, or whatever is injurious or offensive: hence its signification depends on the nature and qualities of the substances to which it is applied.

1. Free from dirt, or other foul matter; as, *clean* water; a *clean* cup; a *clean* floor.

2. Free from weeds or stones; as, *clean* land, a *clean* garden or field.

3. Free from knots or branches; as, *clean* timber. In America, *clear* is generally used.

4. Free from moral impurity; innocent.

Who can bring a *clean* thing out of an unclean?—Job xiv. Acts xviii.

5. Free from ceremonial defilement. *Lev.* x. *Num.* xix.

6. Free from guilt; sanctified; holy. *John* xiii. *Ps.* li.

7. That might be eaten by the Hebrews. *Gen.* vii. viii.

8. That might be used. *Luke* xi.

9. Free from a foul disease; cured of leprosy. 2 *Kings* v. *Matt.* viii.

10. Dextrous, adroit; not bungling; free from awkwardness; as, a *clean* feat; a *clean* boxer.

11. Free from infection; as, a *clean* ship. A *clean* bill of health is a certificate that a ship is *clean*, or free from infection.

CLEAN, *adv.* Quite; perfectly; wholly; entirely; fully; indicating separation or complete removal of every part. "The people passed *clean* over Jordan." *Josh.* iii. "Is his mercy *clean* gone forever?" *Ps.* lxxvii. This use of *clean* is not now elegant, and not used except in vulgar language.

2. Without miscarriage; dextrously.

Pope came off *clean* with Homer. *Henley.*

CLEAN, *v. t.* [Sax. *clænan*; W. *glanau.* See the adjective.]

To remove all foreign matter from; to separate from any thing whatever is extraneous to it, or whatever is foul, noxious, or offensive, as dirt or filth from the hands, body, or clothes; foul matter from a vessel; weeds, shrubs, and stones from a meadow; to purify. Thus a house is *cleaned* by sweeping and washing; a field is *cleaned* by plowing and hoeing.

CLEAN'ED, *pp.* Freed from filth or dirt.

CLEAN'ER, *n.* A person or thing that cleans.

CLEAN'-HAND-ED, *a.* Having clean hands.

CLEAN'-HEART-ED, *a.* Having a pure heart.

CLEAN'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from filth.

CLEAN'ING, *n.* The act of making clean.

2. The afterbirth of cows, ewes, &c. *Gardiner*

CLEAN'LI-NESS, (klen'li-ness,) *n.* [from *cleanly.*] Freedom from dirt, filth, or any foul, extraneous matter. *Addison.*

2. Neatness of person or dress; purity. *Swift.*

CLEAN'LY, (klen'ly,) *a.* [from *clean.*] Free from dirt, filth, or any foul matter; neat; carefully avoiding filth. *Dryden. Addison.*

2. Pure; free from mixture; innocent; as, *cleanly* joys. *Glanville.*

3. Cleansing; making clean; as, *cleanly* powder. *Prior.*

4. Nice; artful; dextrous; adroit; as, a *cleanly* play; a *cleanly* evasion. [*Obs.*]
Spenser. L'Estrange.

CLEAN'LY, (klen'ly,) *adv.* In a clean manner; neatly; without filth. *Shak.*

CLEAN'NESS, *n.* Freedom from dirt, filth, and foreign matter; neatness.

2. Freedom from infection or a foul disease.

3. Exactness; purity; justness; correctness; *used of language or style*; as, *cleanness* of expression. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

4. Purity; innocence.

In Scripture, *cleanness* of hands denotes innocence. *Cleanness* of teeth denotes want of provisions. *Amos* iv. 6.

CLEANS'A-BLE, (klenz'a-bl,) *a.* That may be cleansed. *Sherwood.*

CLEANSE, (klenz,) *v. t.* [Sax. *clensian*, from *clene*, clean.]

1. To purify, to make clean; to remove filth, or foul matter of any kind, or by any process whatever, as by washing, rubbing, scouring, scraping, purging, ventilation, &c.; as, to *cleanse* the hands or face; to *cleanse* a garment; to *cleanse* the bowels; to *cleanse* a ship; to *cleanse* an infected house.

2. To free from a foul or infectious disease; to heal. *Lev.* xiv. 4, 8. *Mark* i. 42.

3. To free from ceremonial pollution, and consecrate to a holy use. *Num.* viii. 15. *Ezek.* xliii. 20.

4. To purify from guilt. 1 *John* i. 7.

5. To remove; as, to *cleanse* a crime. *Dryden.*

CLEANS'ED, (klenzd,) *pp.* Purified; made clean; purged; healed.

CLEANS'ER, (klenz'er,) *n.* He or that which cleanses; in *medicine*, a detergent. *Arbuthnot.*

CLEANS'ING, (klenz'ing,) *ppr.* Purifying; making clean; purging; removing foul or noxious matter from; freeing from guilt.

CLEANS'ING, (klenz'ing,) *a.* Adapted to cleanse and purify.

CLEANS'ING, (klenz'ing,) *n.* The act of purifying or purging. *Mark* i. 44. *Luke* v. 14.

CLEAN'-TIM'BER-ED, *a.* Well-proportioned. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

CLEAR, *a.* [W. *claer*, clear, bright, from *llaer*, a reflux, *llaeru*, to ebb, to clear, or W. *eglur*, clear, from *llur*, extended, [like *flour*;] Ir. *gleair*, *lear*, *lar*, and *glor*; Arm. *sclear*; L. *clarus*; Fr. *clair*; Sp. and Port. *claro*; It. *chiaro*; D. *klaar*; G. *klar*; Sw. and Dan. *klar.* See GLARE and GLORY.]

1. Open; free from obstruction; as, a *clear* plat of ground; the way is *clear.*

2. Free from clouds, or fog; serene; as, a *clear* day.

3. Free from foreign matter; unmixed; pure; as, *clear* water; *clear* sand; *clear* air; *clear* glass.

4. Free from any thing that creates doubt or uncertainty; apparent; evident; manifest, not obscure; conspicuous; that is, open to the mind; as, the reason is *clear.*

5. Unclouded; luminous; not obscured; as, a *clear* sun; a *clear* shining after a rain. 2 *Sam.* xxiii.

6. Unobstructed; unobscured; as, a *clear* view.

7. Perspicacious; sharp; as, a *clear* sight.

8. Not clouded with care, or ruffled by passion; cheerful; serene; as, a *clear* aspect. *Milton.*

9. Evident; undeniable; indisputable; as, the victory was *clear.* *Milton.*

10. Quick to understand; prompt; acute.

Mother of science, now I feel thy power
Within me *clear.* *Milton.*

11. Free from guilt or blame; innocent; unspotted; irreproachable. 2 *Cor.* vii.

In action faithful, and in honor *clear.* *Pope.*

12. Free from bias; unprepossessed; not preoccupied; impartial; as, a *clear* judgment. *Sidney.*

13. Free from debt or obligation; not liable to prosecution; as, to be *clear* of debt or responsibility. *Clay.*

14. Free from deductions or charges; as, *clear* gain or profit. *Locke.*

15. Not entangled; unembarrassed; free; as, the cable is *clear.* A ship is *clear*, when she is so remote from shore or other object, as to be out of danger of striking, or to have sea room sufficient.

16. Open; distinct; not jarring or harsh; as, a *clear* sound; a *clear* voice.

17. Liberated; freed; acquitted of charges; as, a man has been tried, and got *clear.*

18. Free from spots or any thing that disfigures; as, a *clear* skin.

Clear is followed by *from* or by *of.*

Thou shalt be *clear from* this my oath.—Gen. xxiv.
The air is *clear of* damp exhalations. *Temple.*

CLEAR, *adv.* Plainly; not obscurely; manifestly.

2. Clean; quite; entirely; wholly; indicating entire separation; as, to cut a piece *clear* off; to go *clear* away; but in this sense its use is not elegant.

Clear, or *in the clear*, among *joiners and carpenters*, is applied to the net distance between two bodies, where no other intervenes, or between their nearest surfaces; e. g., to the space within walls, or length and breadth *clear* or exclusive of the thickness of the wall.

CLEAR, *v. t.* To make clear; to fine; to remove any thing foreign; to separate from any foul matter; to purify; to clarify; as, to *clear* liquors.

2. To free from obstructions; as, to *clear* the road.

3. To free from any thing noxious or injurious; as, to *clear* the ocean of pirates; to *clear* the land of enemies.

4. To remove any encumbrance, or embarrassment; often followed by *off* or *away*; as, to *clear off* debts; to *clear away* rubbish.

5. To free; to liberate, or disengage, to exonerate; as, to *clear* a man from debt, obligation, or duty.

6. To cleanse; as, to *clear* the hands from filth; to *clear* the bowels.

7. To remove any thing that obscures, as clouds or fog; to make bright; as, to *clear* the sky; sometimes followed by *up.* *Dryden. Milton.*

8. To free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity; as, to *clear* a question or theory; to *clear up* a case or point. *Prior.*

9. To purge from the imputation of guilt; to justify or vindicate.

How shall we *clear* ourselves?—Gen. xliv.
That will by no means *clear* the guilty.—Ex. xxxiv.

10. In *a legal sense*, to acquit on trial, by verdict; as, the prisoner has been tried and *cleared.*

11. To make gain or profit, beyond all expenses and charges; as, to *clear* ten per cent. by a sale of goods, or by a voyage.

12. To remove wood from land; to cut down trees, remove or burn them, and prepare land for tillage or pasture; as, to *clear* land for wheat.

13. To leap over or pass by without touching, or failure; as, to *clear* a hedge or ditch. *W. Scott.*

To clear a ship at the custom-house, is to exhibit the documents required by law, give bonds, or perform other acts requisite, and procure a permission to sail, and such papers as the law requires.

To clear the land, in *seamen's language*, is to gain such a distance from shore, as to have open sea room, and be out of danger from the land.

To clear the hold, is to empty or unload a ship.

To clear a ship for action, or *to clear for action*, is to

remove all encumbrances from the decks, and prepare for an engagement.

CLEAR, *v. i.* To become free from clouds or fog; to become fair; often followed by *up*, *off*, or *away*; as, the sky *clears*; the weather *clears up*; it *clears away*; it *clears off*.

2. To be disengaged from encumbrances, distress, or entanglements; to become free or disengaged.

He that *clears* at once will relapse. *Bacon.*

CLEAR'AGE, *n.* The removing of any thing. [*Little used.*]

CLEAR'ANCE, *n.* A certificate that a ship or vessel has been *cleared* at the custom-house; permission to sail.

CLEAR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Purified; freed from foreign matter, or from encumbrance; made manifest; made luminous; cleansed; liberated; acquitted; disengaged.

CLEAR'ER, *n.* That which clears, purifies, or enlightens; that which brightens. *Addison.*

CLEAR'ING, *ppr.* Purifying; removing foul matter, encumbrances, or obstructions; making evident, or luminous; cleansing; liberating; disengaging; acquitting; making gain beyond all costs and charges.

CLEAR'ING, *n.* A defense; justification; vindication. 2 *Cor.* vii.

2. A place or tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation; *a common use of the word in America.*

3. The act of making clear.

CLEAR'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A place in London, where bankers meet daily, to exchange drafts and settle balances. *M'Culloch.*

CLEAR'LY, *adv.* Plainly; evidently; fully; as, the fact is *clearly* proved.

2. Without obstruction; luminously; as, to shine *clearly*.

3. With clear discernment; as, to understand *clearly*.

4. Without entanglement or confusion. *Bacon.*

5. Plainly; honestly; candidly.

Deal *clearly* and impartially with yourselves. *Tillotson.*

6. Without reserve, evasion, or subterfuge. *Davies.*

CLEAR'NESS, *n.* Freedom from foul or extraneous matter; purity; as, the *clearness* of water, or other liquor.

2. Freedom from obstruction or encumbrance; as, the *clearness* of the ground.

3. Freedom from fogs or clouds; openness; as, the *clearness* of the sky. It generally expresses less than *brightness* or *splendor*. *Ex.* xxiv.

4. Distinctness; perspicuity; luminousness; as, the *clearness* of reason, of views, of arguments, of explanations.

5. Plainness, or plain dealing; sincerity; honesty; fairness; candor. *Bacon.*

6. Freedom from imputation of ill. *Shak.*

7. Freedom from spots, or any thing that disfigures; as, the *clearness* of the skin.

CLEAR'-SEE-ING, *a.* Having a clear sight or understanding.

CLEAR'-SHIN'ING, *a.* [*clear* and *shine.*] Shining with brightness, or unobstructed splendor. *Shak.*

CLEAR'-SIGHT'ED, *a.* [*clear* and *sight.*] Seeing with clearness; having acuteness of sight; discerning; perspicacious; as, *clear-sighted* reason; a *clear-sighted* judge.

CLEAR'-SIGHT'ED-NESS, *n.* Acute discernment. *Bp. Barlow.*

CLEAR'-STARCH, *v. t.* [*clear* and *starch.*] To stiffen with starch, and then clear by clapping with the hands; as, to *clear-starch* muslin.

CLEAR'-STARCH-ED, (-stärcht,) *pp.* or *a.* Stiffened with starch, and then cleared by clapping.

CLEAR'-STARCH'ER, *n.* One who clear-starches.

CLEAR'-STARCH'ING, *ppr.* Stiffening with starch, and then clearing by clapping in the hands.

2. *n.* The act of stiffening with starch, and then clearing by clapping in the hands.

CLEAR'-STO-RY, *n.* In *Gothic architecture*, an upper story, or row of windows in a church, tower, or other erection, rising *clear* above the adjoining parts of the building. *Gloss. of Arch.*

CLEAR'-TON-ED, *a.* Having a clear sound.

CLEAT, *n.* [Qu. the root of L. *claudo*, Gr. κλειθρον, the fastener.]

1. A narrow strip of wood nailed on in joinery.

2. A term applied to small wooden projections in tackle, to fasten ropes by.

CLĒAV'A-BLE, *a.* That may cleave or be divided.

CLĒAV'AGE, *n.* The act of cleaving or splitting.

2. In *mineralogy*, the capability observed in crystals to undergo mechanical division in certain fixed directions. *Dana.*

CLĒAVE, *v. i.*; *pret.* CLAVE or CLEAVED. [Sax. *cleofian*, *clufian*, to split and to adhere; *clifian*, to adhere; D. *kleeven*; G. *kleben* or *kleiben*; Dan. *klæber*, *kleber*; Sw. *klibba*; Russ. *lipnu*. The old pretert, *clave*, is obsolescent.]

1. To stick; to adhere; to hold to.

My bones *cleave* to my skin. — Ps. cii.
Let my tongue *cleave* to the roof of my mouth. — Ps. cxxxvii.
Cleave to that which is good. — Rom. xii.

2. To unite aptly; to fit; to sit well on. *Shak.*

3. To unite or be united closely in interest or affection; to adhere with strong attachment.

A man shall leave father and mother, and *cleave* to his wife. — Gen. ii. Matt. xix.
Cleave to Jehovah your God. — Josh. xxiii.

CLEAVE, *v. t.*; *pret.* CLEFT; *pp.* CLEFT or CLEAVED. The old pret., *clove*, is obsolete; *clave* is obsolescent. The old participle, *cloven*, is obsolescent, or rather used as an adjective. [Sax. *cleofian*, or *clifian*; D. *klooven*; G. *kluben*; Sw. *klyfwa*; Dan. *klover*; Russ. *lopayu*; Gr. λεπω. This word seems to be connected with the L. *liber*, free, and bark, book, *libero*, to free, Fr. *livrer*, whence *deliver*.]

1. To part or divide by force; to split or rive; to open or sever the cohering parts of a body, by cutting, or by the application of force; as, to *cleave* wood, to *cleave* a rock; to *cleave* the flood. *Ps.* lxxiv. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. To part or open naturally.

Every beast that *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws. — Deut. xiv.

CLEAVE, *v. i.* To part; to open; to crack; to separate, as parts of cohering bodies; as, the ground *cleaves* by frost.

The Mount of Olives shall *cleave* in the midst thereof. — Zech. xiv.

CLEAV'ED, *pp.* Split; rived; divided.

CLEAVE'LAND-ITE, *n.* [from Professor *Cleaveland.*] A mineral, generally of a white or grayish-white color, sometimes blue, or bluish, or reddish, called also *scicious felspar*, or *albite*. *Phillips.*

CLEAV'ER, *n.* One who cleaves; that which cleaves; a butcher's instrument for cutting animal bodies into joints or pieces. *Arbuthnot.*

CLEAV'ING, *ppr.* Sticking; adhering; uniting to. Also, splitting; dividing; riving.

CLEAV'ING, *n.* The forcible separation of a body into parts, particularly of wood in the direction of its fibers.

CLECHE, *n.* In *Heraldry*, a kind of cross, charged with another cross of the same figure, but of the color of the field. *Encyc.*

CLEDGE, *n.* Among *miners*, the upper stratum of fuller's earth.

CLEDG'Y, *a.* An epithet applied to stubborn, tenacious soils, or those mixed with clay. *Holloway.*

CLEF, *n.* [Fr. *clef*; L. *clavis*, a key, the fastener.]

A character in music placed at the beginning of a staff, to determine the degree of elevation occupied by that staff in the general claviary or system, and to point out the names of all the notes which it contains in the line of that clef. *Rousseau.*

CLEFT, *pp.* or *a.* from CLEAVE. Divided; split; parted asunder. *Milton.*

CLEFT, *n.* A space or opening made by splitting; a crack; a crevice; as, the *cleft* of a rock. *Is.* ii. 21. *Addison.*

2. A disease in horses; a crack on the bought of the pastern. *Farrier's Dict.*

3. A piece made by splitting; as, a *cleft* of wood.

[This word is sometimes written CLIFT.]

CLEFT'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having a cloven foot.

CLEFT'-GRAFT, *v. t.* [*cleft* and *graft.*] To ingraft by cleaving the stock and inserting a cion. *Mortimer.*

CLEFT'-GRAFT-ING, *n.* A mode of grafting, in which the cion is inserted in a cleft made in the stock. *Brande.*

CLEG, *n.* The horsefly; Dan. *klæg.*

CLEM, *v. t.* [G. *klemmen.*]

To starve. [*Not in use.*] *Jonson.*

CLEM'A-TIS, *n.* The virgin's bower, a climbing plant; so called from its *clemata*, or tendrils.

CLEM'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *clementia*, from *clemens*, mild, smooth; whence Fr. *clemence*, It. *clemenza*, Sp. *clemencia*; W. *llun*, smooth; Heb. לחם to be soft, mild, gentle.]

1. Mildness; softness; as, the *clemency* of the air. *Dryden.*

2. Mildness of temper; gentleness or lenity of disposition; disposition to treat with favor and kindness.

I pray thee that thou wouldest hear us of thy *clemency* a few words. — Acts xxiv.

3. Mercy; disposition to treat with lenity, to forgive, or to spare, as offenders; tenderness in punishing; opposed to severity, harshness, or rigor. *Addison.*

4. Softness in respect to the elements; as, the *clemency* of the season. *Dryden.*

CLEM'ENT, *a.* Mild in temper and disposition; gentle; lenient; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate.

CLEM'ENT-INE, *a.* Pertaining to St. Clement, or to his compilations; or to the constitutions of Clement the Fifth.

CLEM'ENT-LY, *adv.* With mildness of temper; mercifully. *Taylor.*

CLENCH. See CLINCH.

CLĒPE, *v. t.* or *i.* [Sax. *clepan*, *cleopan*, *clypan*, to cry out; W. *clepiaw*, to clack.]

To call, or name. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

For *ycleped*, see YCLEPED.

CLEP-SAM'MI-A, *n.* [Gr. κλεπτω, to hide, to steal, and αμμος, sand.]

An instrument for measuring time by sand, like an hour-glass. *Brown.*

CLEP'SY-DRA, *n.* [L., from Gr. κλεψυδρα; κλεπτω, to steal, to hide, and υδωρ, water.]

1. A timepiece used by the Greeks and Romans, which measured time by the discharge of a certain quantity of water. Also, a fountain in Greece.

2. A chemical vessel.

CLER'ES-TO-RY. See CLEAR-STORY.

CLER'GI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the clergy. [*Not used.*] [See CLERICAL.] *Milton.*

CLER'GY, *n.* [Fr. *clergé*; Norm. *clerkus*, *clerez*, clergy, or clerks, and *clergie*, literature; Arm. *cloer*, the plural of *cloarec*, a clerk; Corn. *clareg*; Ir. *clar*, clergy, and *clarach*, a clerk or clergyman; L. *clerus*, *clerus*, which would seem to be from the Gr. κληρος, lot or portion, inheritance, estate, and the body of those who perform sacred duties; whence κληροω, to choose by lot, to make a clerk, *clericum facere*. In 1 Peter v. 3, the word in the plural seems to signify the church or body of believers; it is rendered God's heritage. In W. *cler* signifies teachers or learned men of the druidical order; *clerig*, belonging to the *cler*, clerical. It. Sp. *clero*, from the Latin. The application of this word to ministers or ecclesiastical teachers seems to have originated in their possessions, or separate allotments of land; or from the Old Testament denomination of the priests, for the tribe of Levi is there called the lot, heritage, or inheritance of the Lord.]

1. The body of men set apart, and consecrated, by due ordination, to the service of God, in the Christian church; the body of ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity. In England the term is confined to ministers of the established church. *Hooker. Encyc.*

2. The privilege or benefit of clergy.

If convicted of a clergyable felony, he is entitled equally to his *clergy* after as before conviction. *Blackstone.*

Benefit of clergy; in *English law*, originally, the exemption of the persons of clergymen from criminal process before a secular judge; a privilege which was extended to all who could read, such persons being, in the eye of the law, *clerici*, or clerks. But this privilege has been abridged and modified by various statutes. See Blackstone, b. 4, ch. 28. In the United States, no benefit of clergy exists.

CLER'GY-A-BLE, *a.* Entitled to or admitting the benefit of clergy; as, a *clergyable* felony. *Blackstone.*

CLER'GY-MAN, *n.* A man in holy orders; a man regularly authorized to preach the gospel, and administer its ordinances, according to the forms and rules of any particular denomination of Christians. In England, none but ministers of the Established Church bear the name of *clergymen*.

CLER'IC, *n.* A clerk or clergyman. *Horsley.*

CLER'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *clericus*; Gr. κληρικος. See CLERGY and CLERK.]

Relating or pertaining to the clergy.

CLER'I-SY, *n.* The literati, or well-educated.

CLERK, *n.* [Sax. *cleric*, *clero*, *clere*; L. *clericus*; Gr. κληρικος. See CLERGY.]

1. A clergyman, or ecclesiastic; a man in holy orders. *Clerk* is still, in England, the legal appellation of a clergyman. *Ayliffe.*

2. A man that can read.

Every one that could read — being accounted a *clerk*. *Blackstone.*

3. A man of letters; a scholar. *Sidney. South.*

The foregoing significations are found in the English laws, and histories of the church; as, in the rude ages of the church, learning was chiefly confined to the clergy. In modern usage,

4. A writer; one who is employed in the use of the pen, in an office, public or private, for keeping records and accounts; as, the *clerk* of a court. In some cases, *clerk* is synonymous with *secretary*; but not always. A clerk is always an officer subordinate to a higher officer, board, corporation, or person; whereas, a secretary may be either a subordinate officer, or the head of an office or department.

5. An assistant in a shop or store, who sells goods, keeps accounts, &c.

6. A layman who is the reader of responses in church service. *Johnson.*

CLERK'-ALE, *n.* [*clerk* and *ale.*] In *England*, the feast of the parish clerk. *Warton.*

CLERK'LESS, *a.* Ignorant; unlearned. *Waterhouse.*

CLERK'LIKE, *a.* Like a clerk; learned. *Shak.*

CLERK'LY, *a.* Scholar-like. *Cranmer.*

CLERK'LY, *adv.* In a learned manner. *Gascoigne.*

CLERK'SHIP, *n.* A state of being in holy orders. *Blackstone.*

2. Scholarship. *Johnson.*

3. The office or business of a clerk or writer. *Swift.*

CLER'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. κληρος, lot, and μαντεια, divination.]

A divination by throwing dice or little bones, and observing the points or marks turned up. *Bailey.*

CLER'-STO-RY. See CLEAR-STORY.

CLĒVE, CLIF, CLIVE, } in the composition of names, denote a place situated on or near a cliff, on the side of a hill, rock, or precipice, as, *Cleveland*, *Clifton*.

CLEV'ER, *a.* [I know not the radical letters of this word. If the elements are *clb*, or *lb*, the affinities

may be Russ. *lovkie*, convenient, dextrous, clever, dexterity, craft, *lovlyu*, to take or seize, as if allied to Gothic *lofa*, Ir. *lamh*, W. *llaw*, the hand. In Ir. *lub* is a thong or *loop*, a plait or fold, and craft, cunning; *lubach*, sly, crafty; *lubam*, to bend. In Eth. ለበጥ *labawi*, signifies ingenious, ready, skillful, and the verb, to understand, or be skillful. If *v*, in *clever*, is from *g*, as in many other words, the affinities may be Sax. *gleaw*, knowing, skillful, industrious, wise, which is the G. *klug*, D. *kloek*, Dan. *klog*, Sw. *klok*. Let the reader judge.]

1. Dextrous; adroit in using tools or other means of accomplishing an end with address and skill; as, a *clever* artisan, or *clever* chambermaid.

2. Expert; ingenious, handling all subjects, requiring intelligence and ability, with skul, dexterity, and success; as, a *clever* reviewer, a *clever* debater.

It does not, however, denote the highest order of talent, much less creative genius.

3. Executed or performed with adroitness and dexterity; as, a *clever* review, a *clever* speech, or *clever* device or trick. *Addison.*

4. In *New England*, good-natured, possessing an agreeable mind or disposition. In *Great Britain*, this word is applied to the body or the intellect, in respect to adroitness of action; in *America*, it is applied chiefly to the temper or disposition. In *Great Britain*, a *clever man* is a dextrous man, one who performs an act with skill or address. In *New England*, a *clever man* is a man of a pleasing, obliging disposition, and amiable manners, but often implying a moderate share of talents. Fitness, suitableness, gives both senses analogically; the former applied to the body or intellect; the latter, to the disposition, or its qualities.

In *some of the United States*, this word is applied, as in England, to the intellect, denoting ingenious, knowing, discerning.

CLEV'ER-LY, *adv.* Fitly; dextrously; handsomely. *Butler.*

CLEV'ER-NESS, *n.* Dexterity; adroitness; skill. *Johnson.*

2. Mildness or agreeableness of disposition; obligingness; good nature. *New England.*

CLEV'IS, **CLEV'Y**, *n.* [Qu. L. *clavis*.]

An iron bent to the form of an ox-bow, with the two ends perforated to receive a pin, used on the end of a cart-neap, to hold the chain of the forward horse or oxen; or a draft iron on a plow. [*Local in England.*] *New England.*

CLEW, (klu,) *n.* [Sax. *cleow*, *cliwe*; D. *kluwen*; G. *kloben*; L. *globus*. The word signifies a ball or a lump. In Welsh, *clob* is a knob or boss; *clwpa* is a *club* or knob; *clap* is a lump; all from roots in *lb*; *llob*, a lump, a lubber.]

1. A ball of thread. *Spenser.*

2. The thread that forms a ball; the thread that is used to guide a person in a labyrinth. Hence, any thing that guides or directs one in an intricate case. *Watts.*

3. The lower corner of a square-sail, and the aftmost corner of a stay-sail. *Mar. Dict.*

CLEW, (klu,) *v. t.* In *seamanship*, to truss up to the yard, by means of clew-garnets or clew-lines, in order to furling.

2. To direct.

CLEW'ED, (klūde,) *pp.* Trussed up, as sails.

CLEW'-GAR'NETS, *n. pl.* In *marine language*, a sort of tackle, or rope and pulley, fastened to the clews of the main and foresails, to truss them up to the yard.

CLEW'ING, (klū'ing,) *ppr.* Trussing up.

CLEW'-LINES, *n. pl.* These are the same tackle, and used for the like purpose, as clew-garnets, but are applied to the smaller square-sails, as the top-sail, top-gallant and sprit-sails. *Mar. Dict.*

CLICK, *v. i.* [D. *klikken*; Fr. *cliqueter*, to *crack*; *cliquet*, a mill-clapper. See CLACK, to the root of which this word belongs.

Literally, to strike. Hence,

To make a small, sharp noise, or rather a succession of small, sharp sounds, as by a gentle striking.

The solemn death-watch *clicked*. *Gay.*

CLICK, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a pall, or small piece of iron, falling into a notched or ratchet wheel, attached to the winches in cutters, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

CLICK, *n.* A small, sharp sound.

2. The latch of a door. [*Local.*]

CLICK'ER, *n.* The servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers. [*A low word, and not used in the United States.*]

CLICK'ET, *n.* The knocker of a door. [*Not used in the United States.*]

CLICK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making small, sharp noises.

CLICK'ING, *n.* A small, sharp noise.

CLI'ENT, *n.* [Fr. *client*; It. *cliente*; Sp. *id.*; L. *cliens*.]

1. Among *the Romans*, a citizen who put himself under the protection of a man of distinction and influence, who, in respect to that relation, was called his *patron*. Hence, in modern usage,

2. One who applies to a lawyer or counselor for advice and direction in a question of law, or commits his cause to his management in prosecuting a claim, or defending against a suit, in a court of justice. *Bacon. Taylor.*

3. A dependent. *B. Jonson.*

CLI-ENT'AL, *a.* Dependent. [*Unusual.*] *Burke.*

CLI'ENT-ED, *a.* Supplied with clients. *Carew.*

CLI-EN-TĒLE', *n.* The condition or office of a client. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

CLI'ENT-SHIP, *n.* The condition of a client; a state of being under the protection of a patron. [*Clientele* is not used.] *Dryden.*

CLIFF, *n.* [Sax. *clif*, *cliff*, or *cleof*; D. *klif*, or *klip*; G. and Dan. *klippe*; Sw. *klyppa*; W. *clip*; L. *clivus*; probably from *cleaving*, Sax. *clifian*, *cleofian*.]

1. A steep bank; as, the *cliffs* of Dover. So, in Saxon, the *cliffs* of the Red Sea. *Orosius*, supposed by Alfred.

2. A high and steep rock; any precipice.

This word has been sometimes written CLIFT, and, if from *cleaving*, rending, coincides with *cleft* in origin.

CLIFF, (in music.) See CLEF.

CLIFF'Y, *a.* Having cliffs; broken; craggy. *Harmar.*

CLIFT'ED, *a.* Broken. *Congreve.*

CLI-MAC'TER, *n.* [Gr. κλιμακτηρ, the step of a ladder, from κλιμαξ, a ladder or scale; L. *climacter*.]

1. A critical year in human life; but *climacteric* is more generally used.

2. A certain space of time. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

CLI-MAC'TER-IC, **CLI-MAC-TER'IC-AL**, *a.* [Gr. κλιμακτηρικος; L. *climactericus*, from *climax*, a ladder. See CLIMAX.]

Literally, noting a scale, progression, or gradation; *appropriately*, denoting a critical period of human life, or a certain number of years, at the end of which a great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution. [See the noun.]

CLI-MAC'TER-IC, *n.* A critical period in human life, or a period in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution. The critical periods are supposed, by some persons, to be the years produced by multiplying 7 into the odd numbers, 3, 5, 7, and 9; to which others add the 81st year. The 63d year is called the *grand climacteric*. It has been supposed that these periods are attended with some remarkable change in respect to health, life, or fortune. *Brown. Dryden. Pope.*

CLI-MA-TARCH'IC, *a.* [Gr. κλιμα, climate, and αρχη, dominion.]

Presiding over climates. *Paus. Trans., Note.*

CLI'MATE, *n.* [Gr. κλιμα; whence L. *clima*; It. and Span. *clima*; Fr. *climat*. Qu. from Gr. κλινω, to lean or incline, or the root of *climax*.]

1. In *geography*, a part of the surface of the earth bounded by two circles parallel to the equator, and of such a breadth that the longest day in the parallel nearest the pole is half an hour longer than that nearest the equator. The beginning of a climate is a parallel circle, in which the longest day is half an hour shorter than that at the end. The climates begin at the equator, where the day is twelve hours long; and, at the end of the first climate, the longest day is twelve and a half hours long; and this increase of half an hour constitutes a climate, to the polar circles; from which climates are measured by the increase of a month. *Johnson. Encyc.*

2. The condition of a place in relation to the various phenomena of the atmosphere, as temperature, moisture, &c. Thus we say, a warm or cold *climate*; a moist or dry *climate*; a favorable *climate*; a genial *climate*.

CLI'MATE, *v. i.* To dwell; to reside in a particular region. *Shak. Hist of St. Domingo.*

[*Little used, and hardly legitimate.*]

CLI-MAT'IC, **CLI-MAT'IC-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to a climate or climates; limited by a climate.

CLI-MA-TIC'I-TY, *n.* The property of climatizing.

CLI'MA-TIZE, *v. t.* To accustom to a new climate, as a plant.

CLI'MA-TIZE, *v. i.* To become accustomed to a new climate; as, plants will *climatize* in foreign countries

CLI'MA-TIZ-ED, *pp.* Accustomed to a new climate

CLI-MA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. κλιμα and λογος.]

The science of climates; or an investigation of the causes on which the climate of a place depends. *Brande.*

CLI'MA-TURE, *n.* A climate. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

CLI'MAX, *n.* [Gr. κλιμαξ, a scale or ladder; L. *climax*, perhaps from the root of the W. *llamu*, to step, stride, leap, *llam*, a step, stride, leap. Ir. *leimim*, *leim*, or from the root of *climb*.]

1. Gradation; ascent; a figure of rhetoric, in which a sentence rises, as it were, step by step; or in which the expression which ends one member of the period begins the second, and so on, till the period is finished; as in the following: "When we have practiced good actions a while, they become easy; and, when they are easy, we begin to take pleasure in them; and, when they please us, we do them frequently; and, by frequency of acts, they grow into a habit." *Tillotson.*

2. A sentence, or series of sentences, in which the successive members or sentences rise in force, importance, or dignity, to the close of the sentence or series. *Dryden.*

CLIMB, (klime,) *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* CLIMBED, or CLOMB, but the latter is not elegant. [Sax. *climan* or *climban*; D. *klimmen*; G. *id.* The corresponding word in Dan. is *klyver*; Sw. *klifva*.]

1. To creep up by little and little, or step by step; to mount or ascend, by means of the hands and feet; to rise on any fixed object, by seizing it with the hands and lifting the body, and by thrusting with the feet; as, to *climb* a tree or a precipice.

And he ran before and *climbed* up into a sycamore-tree.—Luke xix.

2. To mount or ascend with labor and difficulty. *Shak.*

3. To rise or ascend with a slow motion.

Black vapors *climb* aloft. *Dryden.*

4. To mount or ascend by means of tendrils or adhesive fibers; *applied to plants.*

CLIMB, (klim,) *v. t.* To ascend by means of the hands and feet, implying labor, difficulty, and slow progress; as, to *climb* a wall or a steep mountain. *Prior.*

2. To mount or ascend, with labor or a slow motion; as, to *climb* the ascents of fame. *Prior.*

3. To mount or ascend by means of tendrils or adhesive fibers; *applied to plants.*

CLIMB'A-BLE, (klim'a-bl,) *a.* That may be climbed. *Sherwood.*

CLIMB'ED, (klimd,) *pp.* Ascended by the use of the hands and feet, or by tendrils; ascended with labor.

CLIMB'ER, (klim'er,) *n.* One who climbs, mounts, or rises, by the hands and feet; one who rises by labor or effort.

2. A plant that creeps and rises on some support. *Mortimer.*

3. One of an order of birds that climb, as the woodpecker. They have two toes before and two behind.

CLIMB'ER, *v. i.* [from *climb*, or a different orthography of *clamber*.]

To climb; to mount with effort. [*Not used.*] *Tusser.*

CLIMB'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Ascending by the use of the hands and feet, or by tendrils; ascending with difficulty.

CLIMB'ING, (klim'ing,) *n.* The act of ascending.

CLIME, *n.* [from *climate*, or directly from Gr and L. *clima*.]

A climate; a tract or region of the earth; *a poetical word, but sometimes used in prose.* [See CLIMATE.]

Whatever *clime* the sun's bright circle warms. *Milton.*

CLINCH, *v. t.* [D. *klinken*, to clink or rivet; *klink*, a latch, a rivet; Dan. *klinke*, a latch; Sw. *klinka*; Fr. *clenche*; allied to *cling*, *link*, W. *clicied*, a latch.]

1. To gripe with the hand; to make fast by bending over, folding, or embracing closely. Thus, to *clinch* a nail, is to bend the point and drive it closely. To *clinch* the hand or fist, is to contract the fingers closely into the palm of the hand. To *clinch* an instrument, is to close the fingers and thumb round it, and hold it fast.

2. To fix or fasten; to make firm; as, to *clinch* an argument.

CLINCH, *n.* A word used in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity; a duplicity of meaning, with identity of expression. *Johnson.*

Here one poor word a hundred *clinches* makes. *Pope.*

2. A witty, ingenious reply. *Bailey.*

3. In *seamen's language*, the part of a cable which is fastened to the ring of an anchor; a kind of knot and seizings, used to fasten a cable to the ring of an anchor, and the breeching of a gun to the ring-bolts in a ship's side. *Mar. Dict.*

CLINCH'ED, (klincht,) *pp.* Made fast by doubling or embracing closely.

CLINCH'ER, *n.* That which clinches; a cramp or piece of iron bent down to fasten any thing. *Pope.*

2. One who makes a smart reply. *Bailey.*

3. *Figuratively*, that which makes fast.

CLINCH'ER-BUILT, **CLINK'ER-BUILT**, (-bilt,) *a.* Made of clincher-work.

CLINCH'ER-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* In *ship-building*, the disposition of the planks in the side of a boat or vessel, when the lower edge of every plank overlays the next below it, like slates on the roof of a house. *Mar. Dict.*

CLINCH'ING, *ppr.* Making fast by doubling over or embracing closely; griping with the fist.

CLING, *v. i*; *pret.* and *pp.* CLUNG. [Sax. *clingan*, to adhere and to wither; Dan. *klynger*, to grow in clusters; *klynge*, a heap or cluster. See the transitive verb below.]

1. To adhere closely; to stick to; to hold fast upon, especially by winding round or embracing; as, the tendril of a vine *clings* to its support.

Two babes of love close *clinging* to her waist. *Pope.*

2. To adhere closely; to stick to, as a viscous substance. *Wiseman.*

3. To adhere closely and firmly, in interest or affection; as, men of a party *cling* to their leader.

CLING, *v. t.* To dry up, or wither.

Till famine *clung* thee. *Shak.*

In Saxon, *clingan* is rendered to fade or wither, *marcsco*, as well as to *cling*. In this sense is used

forclingan, pp. *forclungen*. The radical sense, then, appears to be, to contract or draw together; and drying, withering, is expressed by shrinking.
[*The latter use of the word is obsolete.*]

CLING'ING, *ppr.* Adhering closely; sticking to; winding round and holding to.

CLING'STŌNE, *n.* [*cling* and *stone.*] A variety of peach, whose pulp adheres closely to the stone.

CLING'Y, *a.* Apt to cling; adhesive.

CLIN'IC, } *a.* [Gr. κλινικος, from κλινη, a bed,
CLIN'IC-AL, } from κλινω, to recline. See Lean.]
In a *general sense*, pertaining to a bed. A *clinical* lecture is a discourse delivered at the bedside of the sick, or from notes taken at the bedside, by a physician, with a view to practical instruction in the healing art. *Clinical* medicine is the practice of medicine on patients in bed, or in hospitals. A *clinical* convert is a convert on his death-bed. Anciently, persons receiving baptism on their death beds were called *clinics*. *Coxe. Encyc. Taylor.*

CLIN'IC, *n.* One confined to the bed by sickness.

CLIN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a clinical manner; by the bedside.

CLINK, *v. t.* [Sw. *klinga*; Dan. *klinger*, *klinker*: D. *klinken*; G. *klingen*. This seems to be a dialectical orthography of *clang*, *clank*, L. *clango*; and, if *n* is not radical, they coincide with *clack*, *click*, with the radical sense, to strike.]
To ring or jingle; to utter or make a small, sharp sound, or a succession of such sounds, as by striking small metallic or other sonorous bodies together. *Prior. Gay.*

CLINK, *n.* A sharp sound, made by the collision of small sonorous bodies. Spenser, according to Johnson, uses the word for a knocker.

CLINK'ER, *n.* Vitreous matter which collects in furnaces where stone coal is used.
2. A very hard kind of brick.

CLINK'ING, *ppr.* Making a small, sharp sound, or succession of sounds.

CLINK'STŌNE, *n.* [*clink* and *stone*, from its sonorousness. See Phonolite.]
A mineral which has a slaty structure, and is generally divisible into tabular masses, usually thick, sometimes thin like those of argillite. The cross fracture is commonly splintery. Its colors are dark greenish-gray, yellowish, bluish, or ash gray; and it is usually translucent at the edges, sometimes opaque. It occurs in extensive masses, often composed of columnar or tabular distinct concretions, more or less regular. It is usually found among secondary rocks; sometimes resting on basalt, and covered by greenstone. *Cleaveland.*

CLI-NOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. κλινω, to lean, and μετρον, measure.]
An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata. *Ure.*

CLIN-O-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Performed by a clinometer.

CLINQ'UANT, (klink'ant,) *n.* [Fr.] Tinsel; false glitter.

CLINQ'UANT, (klink'ant,) *a.* [Fr.] Glittering; dressed in tinsel finery. [*Not English.*] *Shak.*

CLI'O, *n.* [Gr. κλειω.] In *mythology*, the muse who presided over history.

CLIP, *v. t.* [Sax. *clipan*; Dan. *klipper*; Sw. *klippa*. The sense seems to be, to strike, to cut off by a sudden stroke. The Danish word signifies not only to cut off with scissors, but to wink or twinkle with the eyes. In our popular dialect, a *clip* is a blow or stroke; as, to hit one a *clip*. *Cut* is used in a like sense. The radical sense, then, is, to strike or drive with a sudden effort, thrust, or spring.]
1. To cut off with shears or scissors; to separate by a sudden stroke; especially, to cut off the ends or sides of a thing, to make it shorter or narrower, in distinction from shaving and paring, which are performed by rubbing the instrument close to the thing shaved; as, to *clip* the hair; to *clip* wings.

> But love had *clipped* his wings, and cut him short. *Dryden.*

2. To diminish coin by paring the edge. *Locke.*
3. To curtail; to cut short; as, to *clip* the king's English. *Addison.*
4. To confine; to hug; to embrace. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
To clip it, is a vulgar phrase, in *New England*, for to run with speed, and was so used in falconry. So *cut* is used; *cut on*, run fast. This seems to be the meaning of Dryden:—

> Some falcon stoops at what her eye designed,
> And, with her eagerness the quarry missed,
> Straight flies at check, and *clips* it down the wind.

This sense would seem to be allied to that of *leap*.

CLIP, *n.* A blow or stroke with the hand; as, he hit him a *clip*. [*New England.*]
2. An embrace; that is, a throwing the arms round. *Sidney.*
3. A sheep-shearing.
4. The product of sheep-shearing; as, there will be a large *clip* this year. *Forby.* This is retained in New England.

CLIP'PED, } *pp.* or *a.* Cut off; cut short; curtailed;
CLIPT, } diminished by paring.

CLIP'PER, *n.* One who clips; especially one who cuts off the edges of coin. *Addison.*
2. A vessel built for fast sailing.

CLIP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting off or shortening with shears or scissors; diminishing coin by paring off the edges; curtailing.

CLIP'PING, *n.* The act of cutting off, curtailing, or diminishing.
2. That which is clipped off; a piece separated by clipping. *Locke.*

CLIQUE, (kleek,) *n.* [Fr.] A narrow circle of persons; a party; used commonly in a bad sense.

CLIV'ERS, *n.* A plant, the Galium aparine; called also *goose-grass*, or *hairiff*. It has a square, rough, jointed stem; the joints hairy at the base, with eight or ten narrow leaves at each joint. *Encyc.*

CLIV'I-TY, *n.* Inclination, ascent or descent.

CLŌAK, } *n.* [Sax. *lach*; D. *laken*. In Chaucer, *lake*
CLŌKE, } is cloth.]
1. A loose outer garment worn over other clothes, both by men and women.
2. A cover; that which conceals; a disguise or pretext; an excuse; a fair pretense.

CLŌAK, } *v. t.* To cover with a cloak.
CLŌKE, } 2. To hide; to conceal; to use a false covering. *Spenser.*

CLŌAK'-BAG, *n.* A bag in which a cloak or other clothes are carried; a portmanteau.

CLŌAK'ED, (klōkt,) *pp.* Covered with a cloak; concealed under an external covering.

CLOAK'ED-LY, *adv.* In a concealed manner.

CLŌAK'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a cloak; hiding under an external covering.

CLŌ'CHARD, *n.* [from *clock*, Fr. *cloche.*]
A belfry. [*Not used.*] *Weever.*

CLOCK, *n.* [Sax. *clugga*, *clucga*; D. *klok*; G. *klocke*: Dan. *klokke*. Sw. *klocka*. Fr. *cloche*: Arm. *cloch*, or *clech*; Ir. *clog*: W. *cloc*: properly, a bell, and named from its sound, from striking. It coincides in origin with *clack* and *cluck*, L. *glocio*, Ch. 259. Class Lg, No. 27. See Cluck.]
1. A machine consisting of wheels moved by weights, so constructed, that by a uniform vibration of a pendulum, it measures time, and its divisions, hours, minutes, and seconds, with great exactness. It indicates the hour by the stroke of a small hammer on a bell.
The phrases, *what o'clock is it? it is nine o'clock*, seem to be contracted from *what of the clock? it is nine of the clock.*
2. A figure or figured work in the ankle or side of a stocking. *Swift.*

CLOCK, *v. t.* To call. [See Cluck.]

CLOCK'-MĀK-ER, *n.* An artificer whose occupation is to make clocks.

CLOCK'-SET-TER, *n.* One who regulates the clock. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CLOCK'-WORK, *n.* The machinery and movements of a clock; or that part of the movement which strikes the hours on a bell, in distinction from that part which measures and exhibits the time on the face or dial plate, which is called *watch work*. *Encyc.*
2. Well adjusted work, with regular movement.

CLOD, *n.* [D. *kluit*, a clod, G. *kloss*, Dan. *klods*, Sw. *klot*, a log, stock, or stump; Dan. *klode*; D. *kloot*, a ball, G. *loth*, a ball, D. *lood*, lead, a ball, Sw. and Dan. *lod*, id.; W. *cladr*, a heap. *Clod* and *clot* seem to be radically one word, signifying a mass or lump, from collecting or bringing together, or from condensing, setting, fixing. In Sax. *clud*, a rock or hill, may be from the same root. See Class Ld, No. 8, 9, 10, 16, 20, 35, 36, 40. Qu. Gr. κλωθω, to form a ball.]
1. A hard lump of earth of any kind; a mass of earth cohering. *Bacon. Dryden.*
2. A lump or mass of metal. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*
3. Turf; the ground. *Swift.*
4. That which is earthy, base, and vile, as the body of man compared to his soul. *Milton. Burnet.*
5. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt. *Dryden.*
6. Any thing concreted. *Carew.*

CLOD, *v. i.* To collect into concretions, or a thick mass, to coagulate, as, *clodded* gore. *Milton.*
[See Clot, which is more generally used.]

CLOD, *v. t.* To pelt with clods.

CLOD'DY, *a.* Consisting of clods; abounding with clods.
2. Earthy; mean; gross. *Shak.*

CLOD'HOP-PER, *n.* A clown; a dolt.

CLOD'PATE, *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a thick-skull.

CLOD'PAT-ED, *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish. *Arbuthnot.*

CLOD'PŌLL, *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a blockhead. *Shak.*

CLOG, *v. t.* [W. *cleg*, a lump; *clug*, a swelling, roundness; *clog*, a large stone; *lloc*, a mound, a dam; *llog*, an augment; *llogi*, to make compact, to hire, L. *loco*: Ir. *loc*, a stop; *locaim*, to hinder. These coincide with Eng. *lock*, in primary sense, or may be from the same root. But *clog*, though of the same family, seems not to be directly derived from either of these words.]
1. To load or fill with something that retards or hinders motion; as, to *clog* the channel of a river; to *clog* a passage.
2. To put on any thing that encumbers, with a view to hinder or restrain leaping; to shackle; as, to *clog* a beast.
3. To load with any thing that encumbers; to burden; to embarrass; as, to *clog* commerce with impositions or restrictions. *Addison.*
4. To obstruct natural motion, or render it difficult; to hinder; to impede.

CLOG, *v. i.* To coalesce; to unite and adhere in a cluster or mass.

> Move it sometimes with a broom, that the seeds *clog* not together. *Evelyn.*

2. To form an accretion, to be loaded or encumbered with extraneous matter.

> The teeth of the saw will begin to *clog*. *Sharp.*

CLOG, *n.* Any thing put upon an animal to hinder motion, or leaping, as a piece of wood fastened to his leg.
2. An encumbrance; that which hinders motion, or renders it difficult; hinderance; impediment.

> Slavery is the greatest *clog* to speculation. *Swift.*

3. [Qu. Fr. *claque*; Sp. and Port. *galocha*; Arm. *galog.*] A term applied to overshoes with thick soles of leather or wood for wet weather.
4. A wooden shoe. [*Provincial in England.*]

CLOG'GED, (klogd,) *pp.* or *a.* Wearing a clog; shackled, obstructed, loaded with encumbrance.

CLOG'GI-NESS, *n.* The state of being clogged.

CLOG'GING, *ppr.* Putting on a clog; loading with encumbrance; obstructing; impeding.

CLOG'GY, *a.* That clogs, or has power to clog; thick; gross.

CLOIS'TER, *n.* [Fr. *cloître*; Sax. *claustr*, or *cluster*: Arm. *claustr*, or *cloastr*; Sp. *claustro*; It. *claustro*, or *chiostro*; D. *klooster*. G. *kloster*; Dan. and Sw. *kloster*; W. *clawr*, *clwys*; Ir. *clabhstur*. L. *claustrum*, from *clausus*, pp. of *claudo*. See Eng. Close.]
1. *Literally*, a close, a close or inclosed place. A monastery or nunnery; a house inhabited by monks or nuns.
2. In *architecture*, an arcade of colonnade round an open court.
3. In *a more limited sense*, the principal part of a regular monastery, consisting of a square, erected between the church, the chapter-house, and the refectory, and over which is the dormitory. The proper use of the cloister is for the monks to meet in for conversation. The cloister is square, and has its name from being inclosed on its four sides with buildings. Hence, in *architecture*, a building is said to be in the form of a cloister, when there are buildings on each of the four sides of the court. *Encyc.*

CLOIS'TER, *v. t.* To confine in a cloister or monastery.
2. To shut up; to confine closely within walls; to immure; to shut up in retirement from the world.

CLOIS'TER-AL, *a.* Confined to a cloister; retired from the world; recluse. Sometimes shortened into Cloistral. *Walton.*

CLOIS'TER-ED, *pp.* Shut up in a cloister; inhabiting a monastery.
2. *a.* Solitary, retired from the world. *Shak.*
3. Built around, as a court, inclosed. *Wotton.*

CLOIS'TER-ER, *n.* One belonging to a cloister.

CLOIS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Shutting up in a monastery, confining, secluding from the world.

CLOIS'TRESS, *n.* A nun, a woman who has vowed religious retirement. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

CLOKE, *n.* See Cloak.

CLOKE'-BAG, *n.* See Cloak-Bag.

CLOMB, *pret.* of Climb.

CLONG, *old part.* of Cling.

CLON'IC, *a.* [Gr. κλονος, a shaking or irregular motion.]
Shaking, convulsive; irregular; as, *clonic* spasm. *Coxe.*
Clonic spasm, is that in which the muscles or muscular fibers contract and relax alternately, in quick succession, producing the appearance of agitation, as in epilepsy, used in contradistinction to *tonic* spasm.

CLOOM, *v. t.* [Sax. *claman.*]
To close with glutinous matter. [*Local.*] *Mortimer.*

CLOSE, (klōze,) *v. t.* [Fr. *clos*; Arm. verb *closa*, or *closein*, part. *closet*; from the L. participle *clausus*, of *claudo*, to shut; Fr. *clorre*; It. *chiudere*; *chiuso*; D. *kluis*, an inclosure. The D. *sluiten*, G. *schliessen*, *schloss*, Dan. *slutter*, Sw. *sluta*, are from the same root, with a prefix. Gr. κλειω, for κλειδοω, whence κλεις, a key, *clavis*, that which shuts or fastens, W. *clawr*, *clwys*, a close, a cloister; Sax. *hlid*, a lid, the shutter; *hlidan*, to cover; Ir. *cleithim*, *cludaim*. See Class Ld, No. 1, 8, 9, 10.]
1. To shut; to make fast by pressing together, or by stopping an open place, so as to intercept a passage, in almost any manner; as, to *close* the eyes, to *close* a gate, door, or window. In these and other cases, *closing* is performed by bringing an object before the opening. To *close* a book, is to bring the parts together.

> The Lord hath *closed* your eyes. — Is. xxix.
> He *closed* the book. — Luke iv.

2. To end; to finish; to conclude; to complete;

to bring to a period; as, to *close* a bargain, or contract.

One frugal supper did our studies close. *Dryden.*

3. To unite, as the parts of a breach or fracture; to make whole; to consolidate; often followed by *up*.

The Lord *closed up* the flesh instead thereof — Gen. ii.

4. To cover; to inclose; to encompass; to overwhelm.

The depths *closed* me round about. — Jonah ii.

5. To inclose; to confine. [See Inclose.]

6. To move or bring together, to unite separate bodies or parts, as, to *close* the ranks of an army.

CLŌSE, *v. i.* To unite, to coalesce; to come together, as the parts of a wound or fracture, or parts separated, often followed by *on* or *upon*.

The lid *closed upon* the blade. — Judges iii.
The earth *closed upon* them — Num. xvi.

2. To end; to terminate, or come to a period; as, the debate *closed* at six o'clock.

To close on or *upon*; to come to a mutual agreement; to agree on or join in.

France and Holland might *close upon* some measures to our disadvantage. *Temple*

To close with; to accede to; to consent or agree to, as, to *close with* the terms proposed. When followed by the person with whom an agreement is made, to make an agreement with, to unite with, as, to *close* with an enemy.

He took the time when Richard was deposed,
And high and low with happy Harry *closed* *Dryden*

In this sense, to *close in with* is less elegant.

To close with, *To close in with*, } to unite, to join closely, to grapple, as persons in a contest, applied to wrestlers, when they come to close embrace for scuffling.

CLŌSE, *n.* An inclosed place, any place surrounded by a fence or other body which defends or confines it, particularly a small field, or portion of land.

2. Conclusion, termination, final end, as, the *close* of life, the *close* of day or night.

3. A temporary finishing, a pause; rest, cessation, intermission.

At *every close* she made, th' attending throng
Replied, and bore the burden of the song. *Dryden.*

4. The manner of shutting.

The doors of plane were; their *close* exquisite. *Chapman*

5. A grapple in wrestling. *Bacon.*

CLŌSE, *a.* Shut fast, tight, made fast, so as to have no opening; as, a *close* box, a *close* vizard.

2. Having parts firmly united, compact, dense, applied to solid substances of any kind, as, the *close* texture of wood or metal.

3. Having parts firmly adhering, viscous; tenacious, as oil, or glue. *Wilkins.*

4. Confined, stagnant; without ventilation or motion, as, *close* air.

5. Confined; retired.

While David kept himself *close*. — 1 Chron. xii.

6. Hid, private; secret; as, to keep a purpose *close*. *Num.* v. *Luke* ix.

7. Confined within narrow limits; narrow; as, a *close* alley.

8. Near; within a small distance; as, a *close* fight or action.

9. Joined, in contact, or nearly so, crowded, as, to sit *close*.

10. Compressed, as thoughts or words; hence, brief, concise, opposed to *loose* or *diffuse*.

Where the original is *close*, no version can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*

11. Very near, in place or time; adjoining, or nearly so.

I saw him come *close* to the ram — Dan. viii.
They sailed *close* by Crete — Acts xxvii.
Some dire misfortune follows *close* behind. *Pope.*

12. Having the quality of keeping secrets, thoughts, or designs, cautious; as, a *close* minister. Hence, in *friendship*, trusty; confidential. *Shak.*

13. Having an appearance of concealment; implying art, craft, or wariness, as, a *close* aspect. *Shak.*

14. Intent, fixed, attentive, pressing upon the object; as, to give *close* attention.

Keep your mind or thoughts *close* to the business or subject *Locke*

15. Full to the point; home; pressing; as, a *close* argument, bring the argument *close* to the question. *Dryden.*

16. Pressing; earnest; warm; as, a *close* debate.

17. Confined, secluded from communication; as, a *close* prisoner.

18. Covetous; penurious; not liberal, as, a *close* man.

19. Applied to the weather or air, *close*, in popular language, denotes warm and damp, cloudy or foggy, or warm and relaxing, occasioning a sense of lassitude and depression. Perhaps, originally, confined air.

20. Strictly adhering to the original, as, a *close* translation.

21. In *heraldry*, drawn in a coat of arms with the wings close, and in a standing posture. *Bailey.*

Close election; an election in which the votes for the different candidates are nearly equal.

Close vote; an election in which the number of votes for different persons or different sides of a question is nearly equal.

CLŌSE, *adv.* Closely; nearly; densely; secretly; pressingly.

Behind her death
Close followed pace for pace. *Milton.*

CLŌSE'-BAND-ED, *a.* Being in close order; closely united. *Milton.*

CLŌSE'-BAR-RED, *a.* Made close by bars; firmly closed.

CLŌSE'-BOD-I-ED, (-bod-id,) *a.* Fitting the body exactly, setting close, as a garment. *Ayliffe.*

CLŌSE-COM-MUN'ION, *n.* The practice, in some sects, of admitting none even to occasional communion at the Lord's supper, except those who embrace the distinctive peculiarities of the sect.

Close communion; with *Baptists*, communion in the Lord's supper with their own sect only.

CLŌSE'-COM-PACT'ED, *a.* Being in compact order, compact. *Addison.*

CLŌSE'-COR-PO-RA'TION, *n.* A body or corporation which fills its own vacancies, and is not open to the public.

CLŌSE'-COUCH-ED, (-koucht,) *a.* Quite concealed. *Milton.*

CLŌSE'-CUR'TAIN-ED, *a.* Inclosed or surrounded with curtains. *Milton.*

CLŌSE'-FIST-ED, *a.* Covetous; niggardly. *Berkeley.*

CLŌSE'-HAND-ED, *a.* Covetous, penurious. *Hale.*

CLŌSE'-HAND'ED-NESS, *n.* Covetousness. *Holyday.*

CLŌSE'-HAUL-ED, *a.* In *seamanship*, having the tacks or lower corners of the sails drawn close to the side to windward, and the sheets hauled close aft, in sailing near the wind, i. e., near that point from which the wind blows. *Encye.*

CLŌSE'-PENT, *a.* Shut close. *Dryden.*

CLŌSE'-QUAR'TERS, *n. pl.* Strong barriers of wood used in a ship for defense when the ship is boarded. Hence, *to come to close quarters*, is to come into direct contact with an enemy. *Mar. Dict.*

CLŌSE'-SHUT, *a.* Shut closely.

CLŌSE'-STOOL, *n.* A chamber utensil for the convenience of the sick and infirm.

CLŌSE'-TONGU-ED, (-tungd,) *a.* Keeping silence; cautious in speaking. *Shak.*

CLŌS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Shut; made fast, ended; concluded.

CLŌSE'LY, *adv.* In a close, compact manner; with the parts united, or pressed together, so as to leave no vent, as, a crucible *closely* luted.

2. Nearly; with little space intervening, *applied to space or time*; as, to follow *closely* at one's heels; one event follows *closely* upon another.

3. Intently; attentively; with the mind or thoughts fixed, with near inspection, as, to look or attend *closely*.

4. Secretly; slily. [*Not much used.*] *Carew.*

5. With near affection, attachment, or interest; intimately; as, men *closely* connected in friendship; nations *closely* allied by treaty.

6. Strictly; within close limits; without communication abroad; as, a prisoner *closely* confined.

7. With strict adherence to the original; as, to translate *closely*.

CLŌSE'NESS, *n.* The state of being shut, pressed together, or united. Hence, according to the nature of the thing to which the word is applied,

2. Compactness; solidity; as, the *closeness* of texture in wood or fossils. *Bacon.*

3. Narrowness; straitness, as of a place.

4. Tightness, in building, or in apartments; firmness of texture, in cloth, &c.

5. Want of ventilation; applied to a close room, or to the air confined in it. *Swift.*

6. Confinement or retirement of a person; recluseness; solitude. *Shak.*

7. Reserve in intercourse; secrecy; privacy; caution. *Bacon.*

8. Covetousness; penuriousness. *Addison.*

9. Connection, near union; intimacy, whether of friendship or of interest, as, the *closeness* of friendship, or of alliance.

10. Pressure, urgency; variously applied; as, the *closeness* of an argument, or of debate, the *closeness* of a question or inquiry.

11. Adherence to an original; as, the *closeness* of a version.

CLŌS'ER, *n.* A finisher; one that concludes or finishes.

2. A piece of brick used to close a course of brickwork.

CLŌS'ER, *a.*, *comp.* of Close. More close.

CLŌS'EST, *a.*; *superl.* of Close. Most close.

CLOS'ET, *n.* A small room or apartment for retirement, any room for privacy.

When thou prayest, enter into thy *closet*. — Matt. vi.

2. An apartment for curiosities or valuable things. *Dryden.*

3. A small, close apartment, or recess, in the side of a room, for repositing utensils and furniture.

CLOS'ET, *v. t.* To shut up in a closet, to conceal; to take into a private apartment for consultation. *Swift.*

CLOS'ET-ED, *pp.* Shut up in a closet, concealed.

CLOS'ET-ING, *ppr.* Shutting up in a private room; concealing.

CLOS'ET-SIN, (kloz'et-sin,) *n.* Sin committed in privacy. *Bp. Hall.*

CLOSH, *n.* A disease in the feet of cattle, called also the *founder*. *Bailey.*

CLŌS'ING, *ppr.* Shutting; coalescing; agreeing; enclosing.

CLŌS'ING, *a.* That ends or concludes; as, a *closing* word or letter.

CLŌS'ING, *n.* End; period; conclusion

CLŌS'URE, (klō'zhur,) *n.* The act of shutting; a closing. *Boyle.*

2. That which closes, or shuts, that by which separate parts are fastened or made to adhere *Pope.*

3. Inclosure; that which confines. *Shak.*

4. Conclusion. *Shak.*

CLOT, *n.* [See Clod.] A concretion, particularly of soft or fluid matter, which concretes into a mass or lump; as, a *clot* of blood. *Clod* and *clot* appear to be radically the same word; but we usually apply *clod* to a hard mass of earth, and *clot* to a mass of softer substances, or fluids concreted.

CLOT, *v. i.* To concrete, to congulate, as soft or fluid matter, into a thick, inspissated mass, as, milk or blood *clots*.

2. To form into clots or clods; to ad , as, *clotted* glebe. *Philips*

CLOT'-BIRD, *n.* The common Œnanthe or English ortolan.

CLOT'-BUR, *n.* [G. *klette*.] Burdock.

CLOTH, (kloth *or* klawth,) *n.* [Sax. *cloth*; D. *kleed*, cloth, and *kleeden*, to clothe, G. *kleid*, *kleiden*, Sw. *klæde*, *klæda*, Dan *klæde*, *kleder*. The plural is regular, Cloths, but when it signifies garments, it is written Clothes.]

1. A manufacture or stuff of wool or hair, or of cotton, flax, hemp, or other vegetable filaments, formed by weaving or intertexture of threads, and used for garments or other covering, and for various other purposes, as, woolen *cloth*, linen *cloth*, cotton *cloth*, hair *cloth*.

But *cloth* is often used for a fabric of wool, in contradistinction to that made of other material.

2. The covering of a table; usually called a *table-cloth*. *Pope.*

3. The canvas on which pictures are drawn. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

4. A texture or covering put to a particular use; as, a *cloth* of state. *Hayward.*

5. Dress; raiment. [See Clothes.]

I'll ne'er distrust my God for *cloth* and bread *Quarles.*

6. The covering of a bed. [*Not used.*] *Prior.*

7. *The cloth*, is familiarly used for the clerical profession or clergy; so we say, a person of your *cloth*. *Smart.*

CLOTHE, *v. t.*, *pret.* and *pp.* Clothed or Clad. [See Cloth.]

1. To put on garments, to invest the body with raiment, to cover with dress, for concealing nakedness and defending the body from cold or injuries.

The Lord God made coats of skin and *clothed* them. — Gen. iii.

2. To cover with something ornamental.

Embroidered purple *clothes* the golden beds. *Pope.*

But *clothe*, without the aid of other words, seldom signifies to adorn. In this example from Pope, it signifies merely to cover.

3. To furnish with raiment; to provide with clothes, as, a master is to feed and *clothe* his apprentice.

4. To put on; to invest; to cover, as with a garment; as, to *clothe* thoughts with words.

I will *clothe* her priests with salvation — Ps. cxxxii.
Drowsiness shall *clothe* a man with rags. — Prov. xxiii.
Let them be *clothed* with shame. — Ps. xxxv.

5. To invest, to surround; to encompass.

The Lord is *clothed* with majesty. — Ps. xciii.
Thou art *clothed* with honor and majesty. — Ps. civ.

6. To invest; to give to by commission; as, to *clothe* with power or authority.

7. To cover or spread over; as, the earth is *clothed* with verdure.

CLOTHE, *v. i.* To wear clothes.

Care no more to *clothe* and eat. *Shak.*

CLOTH'ED, *pp.* Covered with garments; dressed, invested; furnished with clothing.

CLOTHES, (klōthz *or* klōze,) *n. pl.* of Cloth. Covering for the human body, dress, vestments, vesture, a general term for whatever covering is worn, or made to be worn, for decency or comfort.

If I may touch but his *clothes* I shall be whole. — Mark v.

2. The covering of a bed; bed-clothes. *Prior.*

CLOTHES'-BASK-ET, *n.* A large basket for holding or carrying clothes.

CLOTHES'-BRUSH, *n.* A brush for removing dust, &c., from cloths. *Booth.*

CLOTHES'-LINE, *n.* A line on which clothes are hung out to dry.

CLOTH'IER, (klōth'yer,) *n.* In *English authors*, a man who makes cloths; a maker of cloth. *Johnson*

[*In this sense, I believe, it is not used in the United States, certainly not in New England.*]

2. In *America*, a man whose occupation is to full and dress cloth.

CLOTH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Covering with or putting on

vestments of any kind; providing with garments; investing; covering.

CLOTH'ING, *n.* Garments in general; clothes; dress: raiment; covering.

As for me—my *clothing* was sackcloth.—Ps. xxxv.

2. The art or practice of making cloth. [*Unusual.*]

The king took measures to instruct the refugees from Flanders in the art of *clothing*. *Ray*

CLOTH'-SHEAR-ER, *n.* One who shears cloth, and frees it from superfluous nap.

CLOTH'-WORK-ER, (-wurk-,) *n.* A maker of cloth. *Scott.*

CLOT'POLL, *n.* A thickskull; a blockhead. [See CLODPOLL.]

CLOT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Concreted into a mass; inspissated; adhering in a lump.

Clotted cream; cream obtained by warming new milk.

CLOT'TER, *v. i.* [from *clot.*] To concrete or gather into lumps. *Dryden.*

CLOT'TING, *ppr.* Concreting; inspissating; forming into clots.

CLOT'TY, *a.* [from *clot.*] Full of clots, or small, hard masses; full of concretions, or clods.

CLOUD, *n.* [I have not found this word in any other language. The sense is obvious—a collection. Its elements are those of *clod*, and Lat. *claudo.*]

1. A collection of visible vapor, or watery particles, suspended in the atmosphere, at some altitude. A like collection of vapors near the earth is usually called *fog*. *Locke.*

I do set my bow in the *cloud*.—Gen. ix.
Behold a white *cloud*.—Rev. xiv.

The clouds are distributed into four fundamental classes, depending on their prevailing forms, viz., *cumulus*, *stratus*, *cirrus*, and *nimbus*; and three subordinate varieties, composed of mixtures of the others, viz., *cirro-cumulus*, *cirro-stratus*, and *cumulo-stratus*. [See these words.] *D. Olmsted.*

2. A collection of smoke, or a dense collection of dust, rising or floating in the air; as, a *cloud* of dust.

A *cloud* of incense.—Ezek. viii.

3. The dark or varied colors, in veins or spots, on stones or other bodies, are called *clouds*.

4. A great multitude; a vast collection; as, a *cloud* of witnesses.

Seeing we are encompassed with so great a *cloud* of witnesses.—Heb. xii.

5. *Figuratively*, a state of obscurity, darkness, or danger; as, amidst the *clouds* of war; a *cloud* hung over his character; there was a *cloud* thrown over their prospects.

CLOUD, *v. t.* To overspread with a cloud or clouds; as, the sky is *clouded*; *clouds* intercept the rays of the sun. Hence,

2. To obscure; to darken; as, to *cloud* the day, or truth, or reason.

3. To darken in veins or spots; to variegate with colors; as, *clouded* marble.

4. To make of a gloomy aspect; to give the appearance of sullenness.

What sullen fury *clouds* his scornful brow. *Pope.*

5. To sully; to tarnish. *Shak.*

CLOUD, *v. i.* To grow cloudy; to become obscure with clouds; sometimes followed by *over*; as, the sky *clouds over.*

CLOUD'-AS-CEND'ING, *a.* Ascending to the clouds. *Sandys.*

CLOUD'-BER-RY, *n.* A plant, called also *knot-berry*; Rubus chamæmorus.

CLOUD'-BORN, *a.* Born of a cloud. *Dryden.*

CLOUD'-CAPT, *a.* [*cloud* and *cap.*] Capped with clouds; touching the clouds; lofty.

The *cloud-capt* towers. *Shak.*

CLOUD'-COM-PEL'LER, *n.* He that collects clouds; Jove.

CLOUD'-COM-PEL'LING, *a.* Collecting clouds; or driving clouds; as, *cloud-compelling* Jove. *Waller. Dryden.*

CLOUD'-COV'ER-ED, (-kuv'erd,) *a.* Enveloped with clouds. *Young.*

CLOUD'-DIS-PEL'LING, *a.* Having power to disperse clouds. *Dryden.*

CLOUD'-E-CLIPS'ED, (-e-klipst',) *a.* Eclipsed by a cloud. *Shak.*

CLOUD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Overcast; overspread with clouds; obscured; darkened; rendered gloomy or sullen; variegated with colored spots or veins.

CLOUD'-FENC-ED, (-fenst,) *a.* Fenced with clouds.

CLOUD'-GIRT, (-gurt,) *a.* Girt with clouds.

CLOUD'I-LY, *adv.* [from *cloudy.*] With clouds; darkly; obscurely. *Dryden.*

CLOUD'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being overcast with clouds; as, the *cloudiness* of the atmosphere. *Harvey.*

2. Obscurity; gloom; want of brightness.

3. Darkness of appearance; variegation of colors in a fossil or other body.

4. Appearance of gloom or sullenness; as, *cloudiness* of aspect.

CLOUD'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Overspreading with clouds; obscuring; giving an appearance of gloom or sullenness; variegating with colors.

CLOUD'-KISS-ING, *a.* Touching the clouds. *Shak.*

CLOUD'LESS, *a.* Being without a cloud; unclouded; clear; bright; luminous; as, *cloudless* skies.

CLOUD'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without clouds.

CLOUD'-PIERC-ING, *a.* Penetrating or rising above the clouds. *Philips.*

CLOUD'-TOPT, *a.* Having the top covered with a cloud. *Gray.*

CLOUD'-TOUCH-ING, (-tuch-ing,) *a.* Touching the clouds. *Sandys.*

CLOUD'-WRAPT, (-rapt,) *a.* Involved in clouds. *Beaumont.*

CLOUD'Y, *a.* Overcast with clouds; obscured with clouds; as, a *cloudy* day; a *cloudy* sky; a *cloudy* night.

2. Consisting of a cloud or clouds; as, a *cloudy* pillar. Ex. xxxiii. 9.

3. Obscure; dark; not easily understood; as, *cloudy* and confused notions. *Watts.*

4. Having the appearance of gloom; indicating gloom, anxiety, sullenness, or ill-nature; not open or cheerful; as, *cloudy* looks. *Spenser. Shak.*

5. Indicating gloom or sullenness; as, *cloudy* wrath.

6. Marked with veins or spots of dark or various hues, as marble.

7. Not bright; as, a *cloudy* diamond. *Boyle.*

CLOUGH, (kluf,) *n.* [Sax. *clough*, a cleft.] A cleft in a hill.

CLOUGH, (kluf,) *n.* In *commerce*, an allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight, after tare and tret have been deducted, for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out in retailing; often written CLOFF. It is little used.

CLOUT, *n.* [Sax. *clut*, a patch, a plaster, a plate, a seam or joint; Sw. *klut*; W. *clwt*, a patch, a clout; *clwtaw*, to patch; Sax. *gecluted*, sewed together, clouted, patched; *gesceod mid gecludedum scon*, shod with clouted shoes. This undoubtedly signifies patched shoes, for *clut*, in Saxon, does not signify a nail. The word *clout*, a nail, may be from the French *clou*, *clouter*, from L. *clavus*, from the root of L. *claudo*, *cludo*. Whether *clouted brogues*, in Shakspeare, signify patched shoes or shoes studded with nails, let the critic determine. Such shoes are common in England, and were formerly worn in America. The primary sense is, to thrust or put on; hence the sense of *blow.*]

1. A patch; a piece of cloth or leather, &c., to close a breach.

2. A piece of cloth for mean purposes. *Spenser.*

3. A piece of white cloth, for archers to shoot at. [*Not now used.*] *Shak.*

4. An iron plate on an axle-tree, to keep it from wearing.

5. [Fr. *clou*, *clouter.*] A small nail.

6. In *vulgar language*, a blow with the hand. [*New England.*] *Chalmers.*

CLOUT, *v. t.* To patch; to mend by sewing on a piece or patch; as, *clouted shoon*, in Milton. This is the sense as understood by Johnson. Mason understands the word *clouted* to signify *nailed*, studded with small nails, from the French *clouter*, and the following words in Shakspeare, "whose rudeness answered my steps too loud," give some countenance to Mason's interpretation. In this case, the verb *clout* must signify, to nail, or fasten with nails; to stud.

2. To cover with a piece of cloth. *Spenser.*

3. To join clumsily; as, *clouted* sentences. *Ascham.*

4. To cover or arm with an iron plate.

5. To strike; to give a blow. *Beaum.*

CLOUT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Patched; mended clumsily; covered with a clout.

Clouted cream, in *Gay*, is evidently used for *clotted* cream, i. e., cream obtained by warming new milk. *Braude.*

CLOUT'ER-LY, *a.* Clumsy; awkward. *Mortimer.*

CLOUT'ING, *ppr.* Patching; covering with a clout.

CLO'VATE, *a.* In *conchology*, an epithet applied to a shell which is thicker toward the top and elongated toward the base. *Gilbert.*

CLOVE, *pret.* of CLEAVE. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

CLOVE, *n.* [D. *kloof.* See CLEAVE.]

A cleft; a fissure; a gap; a ravine. This word, though properly an appellative, is not often used as such in English; but it is appropriated to particular places, that are real clefts, or which appear as such; as, the *Clove* of Kaaterskill, in the State of New York, and the Stony *Clove*. It is properly a Dutch word. *Journ. of Science.*

CLOVE, *n.* [Sax. *clufe*; Fr. *clou*; Sp. *clavo*; Port. *cravo*; from L. *clavus*, a nail; so called from its resemblance to a nail. So in D. *kruidnagel*, herb-nail or spice nail.]

1. A very pungent aromatic spice, the unexpanded flower-bud of the clove-tree, Caryophyllus, a native of the Molucca Isles. The tree grows to the size of the laurel, and its bark resembles that of the olive. No verdure is seen under it. At the extremities of its branches are produced vast numbers of flower-buds, which are at first white, then green, and at last red and hard. These are called *cloves*. *Encyc.*

2. [from *cleave.*] The parts into which garlic separates, when the outer skin is removed. *Tate.*

3. A certain weight; seven pounds of wool; eight pounds of cheese or butter. [*Not used in America.*]

CLOVE-GIL'LY-FLOW-ER, *n.* A species of Dianthus, bearing a beautiful flower, cultivated in gardens; called, also, *carnation pink.*

Note.—Some writers suppose that *gilly-flower* should be written *July-flower.* But qu., is it not a corruption of the French *girofle*, *clou de girofle*, cloves; *giroflee*, a gilly-flower; *giroflier*, a stock-gilly-flower; L. *caryophyllus.* Chaucer wrote *clowe gilofre.* Cant. Tales, 13,092. The Italians write *garofano*, probably for *garofolo*; Arm. *genoffles*, *genoffen.* Johnson supposes the plant so called from the smell of the flower resembling that of cloves; but it is probably from its shape, the nail-flower, as in Dutch. [See CLOVE.]

CLO'VEN, (klo'vn,) *pp.* or *a.* [from *cleave.*] Divided; parted.

CLO'VEN-FOOT-ED, } *a.* Having the foot or hoof
CLO'VEN-HOOF-ED, } divided into two parts, as the ox; bisulcous.

CLOVE'-PINK, *n.* The clove gilly-flower or carnation pink.

CLO'VER, } *n.* [Sax. *clafer-wyrt* clover-
CLO'VER-GRASS, } wort; G. *klee*; D. *klaver*; Dan. *klever* or *klee.* The Saxon word is rendered also *marigold* and *violet.* The Dutch word signifies a *club.* The name, then, signifies *club-grass*, *club-wort*, L. *clava*, from its flower. Dan. *klebber*, to clover, to clave.]

A genus of plants, called *Trifolium*, trefoil, or three-leaved, Fr. *trefle.* The species are numerous. The red clover is generally cultivated for fodder and for enriching land. The white clover is also excellent food for cattle, either green or dry, and from its flowers the bee collects no small portion of its stores of honey.

To live in clover, is to live luxuriously, or in abundance; a phrase borrowed from the luxuriant growth of clover, and the feeding of cattle in clover.

CLO'VER-ED, *a.* Covered with clover. *Thomson.*

CLOWN, *n.* [L. *colonus*, a husbandman.]

1. A countryman; a rustic; hence,

2. One who has the manners of a rustic; a churl, a man of coarse manners; an ill-bred man. *Sidney. Dryden. Swift.*

3. The fool or buffoon in a play, circus, &c.

CLOWN'AGE, *n.* The manners of a clown. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

CLOWN'ER-Y, *n.* Ill-breeding; rustic behavior; rudeness of manners. [*Little used.*] *L'Estrange.*

CLOWN'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling clowns; consisting of rustics; as, a *clownish* neighborhood. *Dryden.*

2. Coarse; hard; rugged; rough; as, *clownish* hands. *Spenser.*

3. Of rough manners; ill-bred; as, a *clownish* fellow.

4. Clumsy; awkward; as, a *clownish* gait. *Prior.*

CLOWN'ISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of clowns; coarsely; rudely.

CLOWN'ISH-NESS, *n.* The manners of a clown; rusticity; coarseness or rudeness of behavior; incivility; awkwardness. *Dryden. Locke.*

CLOY, *v. t.* [from Fr. *clouer*, or the root of the word, the L. *cludo*, *claudo*; coinciding in elements with *glut.*]

1. Strictly, to fill; as, to *cloy* a harbor by sinking ships; to *cloy* one's couch with tears. *Rich. Dict.*

Hence,

2. To glut, to satisfy, as the appetite; to satiate. And as the appetite, when satisfied, rejects additional food, hence, to fill to loathing, to surfeit.

Who can *cloy* the hungry edge of appetite
By bare imagination of a feast? *Shak.*

3. To spike up a gun; to drive a spike into the vent. *Bailey. Johnson.*

4. In *farriery*, to prick a horse in shoeing. *Ash.*

[*In the two latter senses, I believe the word is little used, and not at all, in America.*]

CLOY'ED, (kloyd,) *pp.* Filled; glutted; filled to satiety and loathing; spiked; pricked in shoeing.

CLOY'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Filling; filling to satiety or disgust.

CLOY'LESS, *a.* That can not cloy, or fill to satiety.

CLOY'MENT, *n.* Surfeit; repletion beyond the demands of appetite. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

CLUB, *n.* [W. *clopa*, *clupa*, coinciding with *clap*, a lump, and *clob*, *clobyn*; G. *klöpfel*; D. *klaver*; Sw. *klubba*; Dan. *klubbe*; L. *clava.* The sense is probably a knob or lump, W. *llwb*, *llob*, whence *lubber.* It is evidently connected with *cleave*, to stick or cling, Dan. *klebber.*]

1. *Properly*, a stick or piece of wood, with one end thicker and heavier than the other, and no larger than can be wielded with the hand.

2. The name of one of the suits of cards; so named from its figure.

3. An association of persons who meet under certain self-imposed regulations, for the promotion of some common object, as literature, science, hilarity, politics, &c.

4. An association for the support of a club-house, which see.

3 The dividend of expense at a *club* or some meeting; as, to pay one's *club* *Hudibras.*

Club of Hercules The story of Hercules with his *club* originated in the use of *clubs*, as weapons of war and other achievements, among rude nations, before the invention of other instruments and the use of iron. Hence *striking*, *beating*, was the first mode of *killing*, and hence *smite* and *slay*, properly signifying to *strike*, came to signify to *kill*. Hercules was the leader of a savage band, who wielded the heaviest club, and hence the *club* was the origin of the *scepter*, which is in the shape of a club, coinciding with Latin *scipio* Any bold warrior at the head of a predatory band was a *Hercules*

CLUB, *v. t.* [W. *clapiaw*, to form into a lump.]

1 To join, as a number of individuals, to the same end, to contribute separate powers to one end, purpose, or effect.

> The grosser atoms, tumbling in the stream
> Of Lucy, madly met, and *clubbed* into a dream. *Dryden*

2. To pay an equal proportion of a common reckoning or charge.

CLUB, *v. t* To unite for the accomplishment of a common end, as, to *club* exertions.

2. To raise by a proportional assessment, as, to *club* the expense.

3. In *common parlance*, to raise or turn uppermost the breech or club of a musket, as, the soldiers *clubbed* their muskets.

CLUB'BED, (klubd,) *pp.* Collected into a sum and averaged, as different expenses.

2. United to one end or effect.

3 Shaped like a club. *Anat. Researches*, v 213.

4. Having the breech turned upward, as a musket.

5 Heavy, like a club. *Chaucer*

CLUB'BER, } *n.* One who belongs to a party, club, or
CLUB'BIST, } association. *Burke.*

CLUB'BING, *ppr.* Joining in a club, uniting to a common end.

CLUB'-FIST, *n.* A large, heavy fist.

CLUB'-FIST ED, *a.* Having a large fist. *Howell.*

CLUB'-FOOT, *n* A short, deformed foot.

CLUB'-FÖÖT-ED, *a.* Having short or crooked feet.

CLUB'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a thick head. *Derham.*

CLUB'-HOUSE, *n.* An establishment for furnishing meals, and a place of rendezvous, to a select number of individuals, called loosely a *club*, to which additions can be made only by ballot. Each member pays an annual tax for the support of the house, and receives his meals and other refreshments at their actual cost. *Chambers's Mag.*

CLUB'-LAW, *n.* Government by clubs, or violence, the use of arms, or force, in place of law, anarchy. *Addison.*

CLUB'-MAN, *n.* One who carries a club.

CLUB'-MOSS, *n.* A kind of moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*, whose minute seeds are burnt in theaters to imitate lightning. *Brande.*

CLUB'-ROOM, *n.* The apartment in which a club meets. *Addison.*

CLUB'-RUSH, *n.* A genus of plants, the Scirpus. *Muhlenberg.*

CLUB'-SHAP-ED, (-shăpt,) *a.* Shaped like a club; growing thicker toward the top, clavated. *Martyn.*

CLUCK, *v. i.* [Sax. *cloccan*, Dan. *klukker*, Sw. *klycka*, G. *glucken*, D. *klokken*, W. *clocian*, *clocian*, Arm. *clochat*; L. *glocio*, It. *chiocciare*, Sp. *clocar*, *cloquear*, Ch. ללג. Class Lg, No. 27. (See CLACK and CLOCK.) The Gr. ωζω seems to be the same word, as it gives κλωγμος; the guttural passing into ζ, as in many Greek verbs; and hence Fr. *glousser*. See BRAGE.]

To make the noise, or utter the voice, of the domestic hen, when sitting on eggs for hatching, and when conducting her chickens. This voice, with the change of the vowel, is precisely our word *clack* and *clock*, and is probably an onomatopy. [See CLACK and CLOCK.]

CLUCK, *v. t.* To call chickens by a particular sound.

CLUCK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering the voice of a hen; calling chickens.

CLUCK'ING, *n.* The noise of a hen when she calls her chickens.

CLUE. See CLEW.

CLUMP, *n.* [G. *klump*; D. *klomp*; Sw. *klimp*; Dan. *klump*, a *lump*; W. *clamp*. It is *lump* with a prefix. It coincides with *plump*, and L. *plumbum*, lead; as the D. *lood*, G *loth*, Dan. *lod*, Eng. *lead*, coincide with *clod*. It signifies a mass or collection. If *m* is the final radical, see Class Lm, No. 1, 4, 5, 9. L. *glomus*.]

1. A thick, short piece of wood, or other solid substance, a shapeless mass. Hence *clumper*, a clot or clod.

2. A cluster of trees or shrubs; formerly written PLUMP. In some parts of England, it is an adjective signifying *lazy*, *unhandy*. *Bailey.*

3. The compressed clay of coal strata. *Brande.*

CLUMP'ER, *v. t.* To form into clumps or masses.

CLUMPS, *n* [from *clump*.] A stupid fellow; a numskull. [*Vulgar*] *Bailey.*

CLUM'SI-LY, *adv.* [from *clumsy*.] In a clumsy manner, awkwardly; in an unhandy manner; without readiness, dexterity, or grace.

CLUM'SI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being short and thick, and moving heavily, awkwardness, unhandiness, ungainliness; want of readiness, nimbleness, or dexterity. *Collier.*

CLUM'SY, *a.* [from *clump*, *lump*.] *Properly*, short and thick, like a *clump* or *lump*. Hence,

2 Moving heavily, slowly, or awkwardly; as, *clumsy* fingers

3. Awkward, ungainly, unhandy, artless, without readiness, dexterity, or grace, as, a *clumsy* man; a *clumsy* fellow

4. Ill-made, badly constructed, as, a *clumsy* garment, *clumsy* verse.

CLUNCH, *n.* Among *miners*, indurated clay, found in coal-pits next to the coal. *Kirwan. Bailey.*

CLUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of CLING, which see.

CLUNG, *v. i.* To shrink [*Not used.*] See CLING.

CLU'NI-AC, *n.* One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks, so called from *Cluni*, in Burgundy.

CLUS'TER, *n.* [Sax. *cluster*. It seems to be from the root of *close*, L. *clausus*, *claustrum*, *claudo*, a collecting or crowding together, Sw. *klasa*, a cluster of grapes; Dan. *klase*. The latter, in orthography, coincide nearly with *class*. In Welsh, *clos* is compact, neat, *clyso*, to make compact, *clwys* is a close.]

1. A bunch, a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together, a knot; as, a *cluster* of raisins.

2. A number of individuals or things collected or gathered into a close body; as, a *cluster* of bees; a *cluster* of people *Milton. Dryden.*

3. A number of things situated near each other; as, a *cluster* of governments in Italy. *J. Adams.*

CLUS'TER, *v. i.* To grow in clusters; to gather or unite in a bunch, or bunches, as, *clustering* grapes. *Milton.*

2. To collect into masses, as, the men *cluster* together, the *clustering* snow *Thomson*

CLUS'TER, *v. t.* To collect into a bunch or close body

CLUS'TER ED, *pp* or *a.* Collected into a cluster, or crowd, crowded.

CLUS'TER-GRAPE, *n.* A small, black grape. *Mortimer.*

CLUS'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Growing in a cluster, or in bunches, uniting in a bunch, or in a flock, crowd, or close body.

CLUS'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* In clusters.

CLUS'TER-Y, *a.* Growing in clusters. *Johnson.*

2. Full of clusters. *Bailey.*

CLUTCH, *v. t.* [This seems to be from the root of Sax. *laccan*, to seize, whence *gelæccan*, id. If not, I know not its origin. It may be allied to *lock* and *latch*.]

1. To double in the fingers and pinch or compress them together; to clinch. [If *n* is not radical in *clinch*, this may be from the same root.]

2. To seize, clasp, or gripe with the hand, as, to *clutch* a dagger, to *clutch* prey. *Shak. Herbert.*

3. To seize or grasp, as, to *clutch* the globe at a grasp. *Collier.*

CLUTCH, *n.* A griping or pinching with the fingers; seizure, grasp.

2. A projecting tooth, or other piece of machinery, for connecting shafts with each other, or with wheels, so as to be disengaged at pleasure *Hebert.*

CLUTCH'ED, (klucht,) *pp.* Seized; grasped.

CLUTCH'ES, *n. pl.* The paws or talons of a rapacious animal, as of a cat or dog.

2. The hands, in the sense of rapacity or cruelty, or of power. *Hudibras. Stillingfleet.*

CLUTCH'ING, *ppr.* Seizing with the hand.

CLUT'TER, *n.* [W. *cludder*, a heap or pile, from *cludaw*, to bear, to bring together, to heap. It has the elements of L. *claudo*.]

1. A confused assemblage; as, a *clutter* of words.

> He saw what a *clutter* there was with huge pots, pans, and spits. *L'Estrange.*

2. Noise; bustle. [This sense seems allied to *clatter*, but it is not the sense of the word in New England.]

CLUT'TER, *v. t.* To crowd together in disorder, to fill with things in confusion; as, to *clutter* a room; to *clutter* the house.

CLUT'TER, *v. i.* To make a bustle, or fill with confusion.

The English lexicographers explain this word by *noise* and *bustle*, but probably by mistake.

CLUT'TER-ED, *pp.* Encumbered with things in disorder.

CLUT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Encumbering with things in confusion.

CLYP'E-ATE, *a.* [L. *clypeus*, a shield.] Shaped like a Roman buckler.

CLYS'MIC, *a.* [Gr. κλυσμα.] Washing; cleansing.

CLYS'TER, *n.* [Gr. κλυστηρ, from κλυζω, to wash or cleanse; L. *clyster*; D. *klisteer*; G. *klystier*; Fr. *clystere*; Dan. *klisteer*.]

An injection, a liquid substance injected into the lower intestines, for the purpose of promoting alvine discharges, relieving from costiveness, and cleansing the bowels. Sometimes it is administered to nourish and support patients who can not swallow aliment.

CLYS'TER-IZE, *v. t.* To apply a clyster.

CLYS'TER-PIPE, *n.* A tube or pipe used for injections

CLYS'TER-WISE, *adv.* In the manner of a clyster

CO, a prefix, signifying *with*, in conjunction [See CON.]

CO-A-CERV'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *coacervo*; *con* and *acervo*, to heap up, *acervus*, a heap.]

To heap up, to pile. [*Little used.*]

CO-A-CERV'ATE, *a.* [L. *coacervatus*.]

Heaped, raised into a pile, collected into a crowd, accumulated. [*Little used.*] *Bacon*

CO-AC-ER-VA'TION, *n* The act of heaping, or state of being heaped together. [*Little used.*] *Bacon*

COACH, *n.* [Fr. *coche*, Arm. *coach*, It. *cocchio*, a coach or coach-box, Sp. *coche*, a coach and a coasting barge, Port. *coche*, D. *koets*, a *coach* and a *couch* G *kutsche*. This word seems to be radically a *couch* or bed, (Fr. *couche*, *coucher*,) a covered bed, on wheels, for conveying the infirm.]

A close vehicle for commodious traveling, borne on four wheels, and drawn by horses or other animals It differs from a chariot, in having seats in front as well as behind. It is a carriage of state, or for pleasure, or for traveling.

Hackney-coach: a coach kept for hire. In some cities, they are licensed by authority, and numbered, and the rates of fare fixed by law.

Mail-coach: a coach that carries the public mails.

Stage-coach: a coach that regularly conveys passengers from town to town [See STAGE.]

COACH, } *n* An apartment in a large ship of war,
COUCH, } near the stern, the roof of which is formed by the poop. *Mar. Dict.*

COACH, *v. t.* To carry in a coach. *Pope.*

COACH-BOX, *n.* The seat on which the driver of a coach sits. *Arbuthnot.*

COACH'FUL, *n* As many in a coach as it will hold.

COACH'-HIRE, *n.* Money paid for the use of a hired coach. *Dryden.*

COACH'-HORSE, *n.* A horse used in drawing coaches.

COACH'-HOUSE, *n* A house to shelter a coach from the weather *Swift.*

COACH'-MAK-ER, *n.* A man whose occupation is to make coaches. *Swift.*

COACH'MAN, *n.* The person who drives a coach. *Prior.*

COACH'MAN-SHIP, *n.* Skill in driving coaches. *Jenyns*

CO-ACT', *v. t.* To act together. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CO-ACT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Forced, compelled. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

CO-AC'TION, *n.* [L. *coactio*, *coactus*, *cogo*, *con* and *ago*, to drive.]

Force, compulsion, either in restraining or impelling. *South.*

CO-ACT'IVE, *a.* Forcing; compulsory; having the power to impel or restrain. *Raleigh.*

2. Acting in concurrence. *Shak.*

CO-ACT'IVE-LY, *adv* In a compulsory manner.

CO-AD'JU-MENT, *n.* Mutual assistance.

CO-AD'JU-TANT, *a.* [L. *con* and *adjutans*, helping.]

Helping; mutually assisting or operating. *Philips.*

CO-AD-JU'TOR, *n.* [L. *con* and *adjutor*, a helper, *adjuto*, to help.]

1. One who aids another, an assistant, a fellow-helper, an associate in operation.

2. In *the canon law*, one who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another. *Johnson.*

3. In *the Roman Catholic church*, the assistant of a bishop or other prelate. *Brande.*

CO-AD-JU'TOR-SHIP, *n.* State of a coadjutor, joint assistance. *Pope.*

CO-AD-JU'TRIX, *n.* A female assistant. *Smollett.*

CO-AD-JU'VAN-CY, *n.* [L. *con* and *adjuvans*; *adjuvo*, to assist.]

Joint help, assistance; concurrent aid, co-operation. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

CO-AD-JU'VANT, *n.* In *medicine*, an ingredient in a prescription designed to aid some other ingredient

CO-AD'U-NATE, *a.* [L. *coadunatus*, *con*, *ad*, and *unitio*, from *unus*.]

In *botany*, *coadunate* leaves are several, united at the base. The word is used also to denote one of the natural orders of plants in Linnæus's system. *Martyn.*

CO-AD-U-NI''TION, (-nish'un,) *n.* [L. *con*, *ad*, and *unus*, one.]

The union of different substances in one mass. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

CO-AD-VEN'TUR-ER, *n.* A fellow-adventurer. *Howell.*

CO-AF-FOR'EST, *v. t.* To convert ground into a forest. *Howell.*

CO-A'GENT, *n.* An assistant or associate in an act *Beaum.*

CO-AG-MENT', *v. t.* [L. *coagmento*, to join or cement; *con* and *agmen*, a compact body, from *ago*, to drive.]

To congregate or heap together. [*Not used.*] *Glanville.*

CO-AG-MENT-A'TION, *n.* Collection into a mass or united body; union, conjunction. [*Little used.*] *B. Jonson.*

CO-AG-MENT'ED, *a.* Congregated; heaped together; united in one mass. [*Little used.*] *Glanville.*
CO-AG-U-LA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being coagulated. *Ure.*
CO-AG'U-LA-BLE, *a.* [See COAGULATE.] That may be concreted; capable of congealing or changing from a liquid to an inspissated state; as, *coagulable* lymph. *Boyle.*
CO-AG'U-LANT, *n.* That which produces coagulation. *Forsyth.*
CO-AG'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *coagulo*; Fr. *coaguler*; It. *coagulare*; Sp. *coagular.* Usually considered as from *cogo*, *con* and *ago.* But probably the last component part of the word is the W. *ceulaw*, to curdle, the root of *gelid* and *congeal.*]
To concrete; to curdle; to congeal; to change from a fluid into a fixed substance, or solid mass; as, to *coagulate* blood; rennet *coagulates* milk. This word is generally applied to the change of fluids into substances like curd or butter, of a moderate consistence, but not hard or impenetrable. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*
CO-AG'U-LATE, *v. i.* To curdle or congeal, to turn from a fluid into a consistent state, or fixed substance; to thicken. *Bacon. Boyle.*
CO-AG'U-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Concreted; curdled.
CO-AG'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Curdling; congealing.
CO-AG-U-LA'TION, *n.* The act of changing from a fluid to a fixed state; concretion; the state of being coagulated; the body formed by coagulating. *Arbuthnot.*
CO-AG'U-LA-TIVE, *a.* That has the power to cause concretion. *Boyle.*
CO-AG'U-LA-TOR, *n.* That which causes coagulation. *Arbuthnot.*
CO-AG'U-LUM, *n.* A coagulated mass; as curd, a clot of blood, separated by cold, acid, &c. *Encyc. Coxe.*
CO-AI'TI, *n.* A species of monkey in South America.
COAK. See COKE.
COAL, *n.* [Sax. *col* or *coll*; G. *kohle*; D. *kool*; Dan. *kul*; Sw. *kol*; Ir. *gual*; Corn. *kolan*; Russ. *ugol.* Qu. Heb. גחל. It is from the sense of glowing, raging, for in Dan. *kuler* signifies to blow strong.]
1. A piece of wood, or other combustible substance, ignited, burning, or charred. When burning or ignited, it is called *a live coal*, or *burning coal*, or *coal of fire.* When the fire is extinct, it is called *charcoal.*
2. In *the language of chemists*, any substance containing oil, which has been exposed to a fire in a close vessel, so that its volatile matter is expelled, and it can sustain a red heat without further decomposition. *Encyc.*
3. In *mineralogy*, a solid, opaque, inflammable substance, found in the earth, and, by way of distinction, called *fossil* coal. It is divided by recent mineralogists into three species, anthracite or glance coal, black or bituminous coal, and brown coal or lignite, under which are included many varieties, such as cannel coal, Bovey coal, jet, &c.
COAL, *v. t.* To burn to coal or charcoal; to char. *Carew. Bacon.*
2. To mark or delineate with charcoal. *Camden.*
[*As a verb, this word is little used.*]
COAL'-BASK-ET, *n.* A large basket for carrying or measuring charcoal.
COAL'-BLACK, *a.* Black as a coal; very black. *Dryden.*
COAL'-BOX, *n.* A box to carry coal to the fire. *Swift.*
COAL'-FISH, *n.* A species of Gadus or cod, named from the color of its back. It grows to the length of two feet, or two and a half, and weighs about thirty pounds. This fish is found in great numbers about the Orkneys, and the northern parts of Britain. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*
COAL'-CART, *n.* A cart employed in conveying coal.
COAL'-EY-ED, *a.* Having eyes as black as a coal.
COAL'-FIELD, *n.* A field for coal; a bed of fossil coal.
COAL'-FIRE, *n.* A fire of which coal is the fuel.
COAL'-FORM-A'TION, *n.* In *geology*, the formation or group of strata in which coal is found.
COAL'-HEAV'ER, *n.* One who is employed in carrying coal, and especially in discharging it from [coal ships.
COAL'-HOD, *n.* A kettle for coal.
COAL'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed for keeping coal.
COAL'-MEAS-URE, (kōle'mezh-ur,) *n.* The measure used in ascertaining the quantity of coal.
COAL'-MEAS-URES, (-mezh'urz,) *n. pl.* Strata of coal with the attendant rocks.
COAL'-ME'TER, *n.* One appointed to measure coals. *Smart.*
COAL'-MINE, *n.* A mine or pit containing mineral coal.
COAL'-MIN'ER, *n.* One who works in a coal-mine.
COAL'-MOUSE, *n.* A small species of titmouse, with a black head.
COAL'-OF-FICE, *n.* An office of a coal-dealer.
COAL'-PIT, *n.* A pit where coal is dug. In *America*, a place where charcoal is made.
COAL'-SCUT-TLE, *n.* A vessel for carrying coal.
COAL'-SHIP, *n.* A ship employed in transporting coal.
COAL'-STONE, *n.* A kind of cannel coal.

COAL'-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* A coalery, a place where coal is dug, including the machinery for raising the coal.
COAL'-YARD, *n.* An inclosure for the deposit of coal.
COAL'ER-Y, *n.* A coal-mine, coal-pit, or place where coals are dug, with the engines and machinery used in discharging the water and raising the coal. *Encyc.*
CO-A-LESCE', (ko-a-less',) *v. i.* [L. *coalesco*, from *coaleo*; *con* and *alesco*, from *aleo*, or *oleo*, to grow.]
1. To grow together; to unite, as separate bodies, or separate parts, into one body, as separate bones in an infant, or the fingers or toes. *Encyc.*
2. To unite and adhere in one body or mass, by spontaneous approximation or attraction; as, vapors *coalesce.* *Newton.*
3. To unite in society, in a more general sense.

The Jews were incapable of *coalescing* with other nations. *Campbell, Prelim. Dissert.*

CO-A-LES'CENCE, *n.* The act of growing together; the act of uniting by natural affinity or attraction; the state of being united; union; concretion.
CO-A-LES'CING, *ppr.* Growing or coming together; uniting in a body or mass; uniting and adhering together.
CO-A-LES'CENT, *a.* Growing together; united.
COAL'IER, }
COAL'LIER, } See COLLIER.
CO'A-LITE, *v. t.* To unite or coalesce. [*Not in use.*] *Bolingbroke.*
CO-A-LI''TION, *n.* Union in a body or mass; a coming together, as of separate bodies or parts, and their union in one body or mass, as, a *coalition* of atoms or particles. *Bentley.*
2. Union of individual persons, parties, or states.
CO-A-LI''TION-IST, } *n.* One who joins or promotes
CO-A-LI''TION-ER, } a coalition.
CO-AL-LY', *n.* A joint ally; as, the subject of a *co-ally.* *Kent.*
COAL'Y, *a.* Like coal; containing coal; of the nature of coal. *Milton.*
COAM'INGS, *n. pl.* In *ships*, the raised borders or edges of the hatches, made to prevent water from running into the lower apartments from the deck. *Mar. Dict.*
CO-AN-NEX', *v. t.* To annex with something else.
CO-AP-PRE-HEND', *v. t.* To apprehend with another. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*
CO-AP-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *con* and *apto*, to fit.] The adaptation or adjustment of parts to each other. *Boyle.*
CO-ARCT', }
CO-ARCT'ATE, } *v. t.* [L. *coarcto*; *con* and *arcto.*]
1. To press together; to crowd; to straiten; to confine closely. *Bacon.*
2. To restrain; to confine. *Ayliffe.*
CO-ARCT'ATE, *a.* Pressed together. *Humble.*
CO-ARC-TA'TION, *n.* Confinement; restraint to a narrow space. *Bacon.*
2. Pressure; contraction. *Ray.*
3. Restraint of liberty. *Bramhall.*
COARSE, *a.* [This word may be allied to *gross*, and the Latin *crassus*; for similar transpositions of letters are not uncommon.]
1. Thick; large or gross in bulk; comparatively of large diameter; as, *coarse* thread or yarn, *coarse* hair; *coarse* sand. This seems to be the primary sense of the word; opposed to *fine* or *slender.* Hence,
2. Thick; rough; or made of coarse thread or yarn; as, *coarse* cloth.
3. Not refined, not separated from grosser particles or impurities; as, *coarse* metal; *coarse* glass. *Shak.*
4. Rude; rough; unrefined; uncivil; as, *coarse* [manners.
5. Gross; not delicate.

The *coarser* us of human law. *Thomson.*

6. Rude; rough; unpolished; inelegant; *applied to language.* *Dryden.*
7. Not nicely expert; not accomplished by art or education; as, a *coarse* practitioner. *Arbuthnot.*
8. Mean; not nice; not refined or elegant; as, a *coarse* perfume; a *coarse* diet.
COARSE'LY, *adv.* Roughly; without fineness or refinement; rudely; inelegantly; uncivilly; meanly; without art or polish. *Brown. Dryden.*
COARSE'NESS, *n.* Largeness of size; thickness; as, the *coarseness* of thread.
2. The quality of being made of coarse thread or yarn; whence thickness and roughness; as, the *coarseness* of cloth.
3. Unrefined state; the state of being mixed with gross particles or impurities; as, the *coarseness* of glass. *Bacon.*
4. Roughness; grossness; rudeness; applied to *manners*; as, the *coarseness* of a clown. *Garth.*
5. Grossness; want of refinement or delicacy; want of polish; as, the *coarseness* of expression or of language. *L'Estrange.*
6. Meanness; want of art in preparation, want of nicety, as, the *coarseness* of food or of raiment.
COARS'ER, *a.*: *comp.* of COARSE.
COARS'EST, *a.*: *superl.* of COARSE.
CO-AS-SESS'OR, *n.* [See ASSESS.] A joint assessor.

CO-AS-SUME', *v. t.* [*con* and *assume.*] To assume something with another. *Walsall.*
COAST, *n.* [L. *costa*, a rib, side, or coast; W. *cóst*; Fr. *côte*, old Fr. *coste*; It. *costa*; Sp. *costa*; Port. *id.*; D. *kust*, G. *küste.* Hence, to *accost.* See Class Gs, No. 18, 25, 67. The word properly signifies a side, limit, border, the exterior part, from *extension.*]
1. The exterior line, limit, or border, of a country, as in Scripture: "From the river to the uttermost sea shall your *coast* be." *Deut.* xi. "And ships shall come from the *coast* of Chittim." *Num.* xxiv. Hence the word may signify the whole country within certain limits. *Ex.* x. 4.
2. The edge or margin of the land next to the sea the sea shore. This is the more common application of the word, and it seems to be used for sea-coast, the border of the sea. Hence it is never used for the bank of a river.
3. A side; *applied to objects indefinitely, by Bacon and Newton.* [*This is a correct use of the word, but now obsolete.*]
4. The country near the sea shore; as, populous towns along the *coast.*
The coast is clear, is a proverbial phrase, signifying, the danger is over, the enemies have marched off, or left the coast. *Dryden.*
COAST, *v. i.* To sail near a coast; to sail by or near the shore, or in sight of land.

The ancients coasted only in their navigation. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To sail from port to port in the same country.
COAST, *v. t.* To sail by or near to; as, to *coast* the American shore.
2. To draw near; to approach; to follow. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
COAST'-ROCK, *n.* A rock on a coast. [illegible]
COAST'-SED'I-MENT, *n.* Sediment lodged on a coast. *Philaps.*
COAST'ED, *pp.* Sailed by.
COAST'ER, *n.* One who sails near the shore. *Dryden.*
2. A vessel that is employed in sailing along a coast, or is licensed to navigate or trade from port to port in the same country. In the United States, coasting vessels of twenty tuns burden and upward must be enrolled at the custom-house.
COAST'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Sailing along or near a coast.
COAST'ING, *n.* The act of sailing along or near a shore.
2. The sport of sliding down a hill-side, upon sleds or sledges, in winter. [Used in the Eastern States, and also in New Brunswick, where this application of the word may possibly have originated among the Acadians, from *côte*, old Fr. *coste*, a hill side.—*Ed.*]
COAST'ING-PI'LOT, *n.* A pilot who conducts vessels along a coast.
COAST'ING-TRADE, *n.* The trade which is carried on between the different ports of the same country, or under the same jurisdiction, as distinguished from foreign trade.
COAST'ING-VES'SEL, *n.* A vessel employed in coasting, a coaster.
COAST'WISE, *adv.* By way of or along the coast.
COAT, *n.* [Fr. *cotte*; It. *cotta*; Ir. *cota*; Corn. *kota*; Pol. *kott.* It may be from the root of the Russ. *kutayu*, to cover, and be allied to *hut.* The primary sense may be, that which is spread over or put on. But such words are sometimes from verbs which signify to strip, or to repel. The Gr. κωδιον has the like elements, but the sense seems to be, to withdraw. I question whether *coat* has any connection with the Shemitic כתן, Gr. χιτων, a tunic. This word in Ch. Syr. and Ar. signifies flax.]
1. An upper garment, of whatever material it may be made. The word is, in modern times, generally applied to the garment worn by men next over the vest.

God made coats of skin and clothed them. — Gen. iii.
Jacob made Joseph a coat of many colors. — Gen. xxxvii.
He shall put on the holy linen coat. — Levit. xvi.
Goliath was armed with a coat of mail. — 1 Sam. xvii.

2. A petticoat; a garment worn by infants or young children. *Locke.*
3. The habit or vesture of an order of men, indicating the order or office.

Men of his coat should be minding their prayers. *Swift.*

So we say, "men of his *cloth.*"
4. External covering, as the fur or hair of a beast, the skin of serpents, the wool of sheep, &c. *Milton.*
5. A tunic of the eye; a membrane that serves as a cover; a tegument. *Derham.*
6. The division or layer of a bulbous root; as, the *coats* of an onion.
7. A cover; a layer of any substance covering another; as, a *coat* of tar, pitch, or varnish, a *coat* of canvas round a mast; a *coat* of tin-foil.
8. That on which ensigns armorial are portrayed, usually called a *coat of arms.* Anciently, knights wore a habit over their arms, reaching as low as the navel, open at the sides, with short sleeves, on which were the armories of the knights, embroidered in gold and silver, and enameled with beaten tin of various colors. This habit was covered with bands and fillets of several colors, placed alternately, and called *devices*, as being divided at [illegible]

several pieces sewed together. The representation of these is still called a *coat of arms.*

9. A *coat of mail*, is a piece of armor, in form of a shirt, consisting of a network of iron rings.

10. A card; a *coat-card*, is one on which a king, queen, or knave, is painted.

COAT, *v. t.* To cover or spread over with a layer of any substance; as, to *coat* a retort; to *coat* a ceiling; to *coat* a vial.

2. To cover with cloth or canvas; as, to *coat* a mast, or a pump.

COAT'-AR-MOR, *n.* A coat of arms; armorial ensigns. *Blackstone. Shenstone.*

COAT'-CARD, *n.* A card bearing a coated figure, viz., the king, queen, or knave; now corrupted into Court-CARD. *Smart.*

COAT-EE', *n.* A coat with short flaps.

COAT'ED, *pp.* Covered with a coat; loricated; covered or overspread with any thing that defends; clothed with a membrane.

2. *a.* Having concentric coats or layers, as a bulbous root. *Martyn.*

CO-Ā'TI, *n.* An animal of South America, resembling the raccoon, but with a longer body and neck, shorter fur, and smaller eyes; the *Viverra nasua* of Linnæus.

COAT'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a coat; overspreading.

COAT'ING, *n.* A covering, or the act of covering; lorication; any substance spread over for cover or defense; as, the *coating* of a retort or of a vial.

2. Cloth for coats; as, merchants advertise an assortment of *coatings.*

COAX, *v. t.* [W. *cocru*, to fondle, to cocker; *cocyr*, a coaxing, indulgence; Sp. *cocar*, to make wry faces, to coax.]

To wheedle; to flatter; to soothe, appease, or persuade by flattery and fondling; to lead on by kind treatment; to bring about by management. [*A colloquial word.*] *L'Estrange.*

COAX'ED, (kōxt,) *pp.* Soothed or persuaded by flattery.

COAX'ER, *n.* A wheedler; a flatterer.

COAX'ING, *ppr.* Wheedling; flattering.

COAX'ING, *n.* The act of wheedling or leading on by kind treatment; managing.

COAX'ING-LY, *adv.* By coaxing.

COB, *n.* [W. *cob* or *cop*, a top or tuft, a thump; Gr. κυβη; G. *kopf*, the head; D. *kop*; Sax. *cop.*]

1. The top or head; a covetous wretch; a foreign coin. *Bailey.*

[*In these senses, not used in America.*]

2. In *America*, the receptacle of the maize, or American corn; a shoot in form of a pin or spike, on which grows the corn in rows. This receptacle, with the corn, is called the *ear.*

3. A sea-fowl, the sea-cob. [It. *gabbiano*, a cob, sea-mew, or gull.]

4. A ball or pellet for feeding fowls. *Bailey.*

5. In some parts of England, a spider. Old Dutch *kop*, or *koppe*, a spider, retained in *koppespin*, *spinnekop*, a spider.

6. A close-built, strong, hardy kind of pony.

7. Clay mixed with straw; as, in *cob-walls*, which are used in constructing cottages in some parts of England.

8. A large cobble stone. *Rich. Dict.*

COB, *v. t.* Among *sailors and soldiers*, to punish by striking the breech with a flat piece of wood, or with a board. *Mar. Dict.*

CŌ'BALT, *n.* [D. *cobalt.* This is said to be the G. *kobold*, a goblin, the demon of the mines; so called by miners, because cobalt was troublesome to miners, and at first its value was not known.]

A metal of a reddish-gray or grayish-white color, very brittle, of a fine, close grain, compact, but easily reducible to powder. It crystallizes in bundles of needles, arranged one over another. It is never found in a pure state; but usually as an oxyd, or combined with arsenic or its acid, with sulphur, iron, &c. Its ores are arranged under the following species, viz., arsenical cobalt, of a white color, passing to steel gray; its texture is granular, and when heated, it exhales the odor of garlic; gray cobalt, a compound of cobalt, arsenic, iron, and sulphur, of a white color, with a tinge of red; its structure is foliated, and its crystals have a cube for their primitive form; sulphuret of cobalt, compact and massive in its structure; oxyd of cobalt, brown, or brownish-black, generally friable and earthy; sulphate and arseniate of cobalt, both of a red or peach-blossom color, the former soluble in water. The impure oxyd of cobalt is called *zaffer*; but when fused with three parts of siliceous sand and an alkaline flux, it is converted into a blue glass, called *smalt.* The great use of cobalt is to give a permanent blue color to glass and enamels upon metals, porcelain, and earthen wares. *Fourcroy. Encyc. Cleaveland.*

Cobalt-bloom; acicular arseniate of cobalt.

Cobalt-crust; earthy arseniate of cobalt.

CO-BALT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to cobalt, or consisting of it; resembling cobalt, or containing it.

CŌ'BALT-INE, *n.* A crystallized mineral, of a silver or yellowish color, composed chiefly of the arseniate and sulphuret of cobalt. *Dana.*

COB'BING, *n.* A beating on the breech with a flat piece of wood.

COB'BLE, *n.* A small fish boat. *W. Scott.* [*Scottish.*]

COB'BLE, COB'BLE-STONE, *n.* [Eng. *copple.* This seems to be of Welsh origin, W. *cub*, a mass, a cube, or *cob*, *cop*, head, top.]

A roundish stone; a pebble; supposed to be a fragment, rounded by the attrition of water. We give this name to stones of various sizes, from that of a hen's egg or smaller, to that of large paving stones. These stones are called by the English *copple-stones*, and *bowlder-stones*, or *boulders.* The latter name is among us known only in books.

COB'BLE, *v. t.* [In Persic, كوبال *kobal*, is a shoemaker.]

1. To make or mend coarsely, as shoes; to botch. *Shak.*

2. To make or do clumsily or unhandily; as, to *cobble* rhymes. *Dryden.*

COB'BLER, *n.* A mender of shoes. *Addison.*

2. A clumsy workman. *Shak.*

3. A mean person. *Dryden.*

COB'BLES, (kob'blz,) *n. pl.* Lumps of coal from the size of an egg to that of a foot-ball. *Brande.*

COB'BLING, *ppr.* Mending coarsely.

COB'BY, *a.* Stout; brisk. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

COB'CAL, *n.* A sandal worn by ladies in the East.

COB'COALS or COB'BLES, *n. pl.* Large round coals.

CO-BEL-LIG'ER-ENT, *a.* [See BELLIGERENT.] Carrying on war in conjunction with another power; ordinarily, in accordance with some previous arrangement or stipulation.

CO-BEL-LIG'ER-ENT, *n.* A nation or state that carries on war in connection with another.

COB'I-RON, (kob'i-urn,) *n.* [See COB.] An andiron with a knob at the top. *Bacon.*

CO-BISH'OP, *n.* A joint or coadjutant bishop.

COB'LE, *n.* [Sax. *cuople.*] *Ayliffe.*

A boat used in the herring fishery.

COB'LOAF, *n.* [Sax. *cop* and *loaf.*] A loaf that is irregular, uneven, or crusty; applied also to personal appearance. *Gilbert.*

COB'NUT, *n.* A boy's play, or a hazel-nut so called, used in play; the conquering nut. *Ash. Barret.*

CO-BOOSE', *n.* See CABOOSE.

COB'STONE, *n.* See COBBLE.

COB'SWAN, *n.* [*cob*, head, and *swan.*] The head or leading swan. *B. Jonson.*

COB'-WALL, *n.* A wall made of unburnt clay, mixed with straw. *Brande.*

COB'WEB, *n.* [*cob* or *koppe*, a spider; D. *spinnekop*; Sax. *atter-coppa*, poison spider. In Ch. כבב, is a spider's web.]

1. The line, thread, or filament which a spider spins from its abdomen; the network spread by a spider to catch its prey. Hence,

2. Any snare, implying insidiousness and weakness. *Johnson.*

In this sense, it is used adjectively, or in composition, for thin, flimsy; as, a *cobweb* law.

Dryden. Swift.

Or slender, feeble; as, the *cobweb* thread of life. *Buckminster.*

COB'WEB-BED, (kob'webd,) *a.* In *botany*, covered with a thick interwoven pubescence. *Martyn.*

2. Covered with cobwebs.

COB'WEB-Y, *a.* Covered with cobwebs. *Hooker.*

CŌ'CA, *n.* A highly stimulating narcotic, the dried leaf of the *Erythroxylon coca*, a plant found wild in Peru. *P. Cyc.*

COC-AGNE', (kok-āne',) *n.* An imaginary country of idleness, luxury, and delight. Hence applied to London and its suburbs. *Smart.*

CŌ'CA-LON, *n.* A large cocoon, of a weak texture. *Encyc.*

COC-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *coccus* and *fero*, to bear; Gr. κοκκος, a berry, grain, or seed, or a red berry used in dyeing, W. *côc*, red.

Bearing or producing berries; as, *coccíferous* trees or plants. *Quincy.*

COC'CO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. κοκκος, a berry, and λιθος, a stone.]

A variety of augite or pyroxene; called by Haüy, *granuliform pyroxene.* Its color is usually some shade of green. It is composed of granular, distinct concretions, easily separable, some of which present the appearance of crystals whose angles and edges have been obliterated. *Cleaveland. Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

COC'CU-LUS IN'DI-CUS, *n.* [L.] The fruit of the Anamirta paniculata, a narcotic, emetic, and cathartic, often added in small quantity to malt liquors.

COC'CYX, *n.* [Gr. κοκκυξ.]

In *anatomy*, a small bone at the lower extremity of the os sacrum.

COCH'I-NEAL, *n.* [Sp. *cochinilla*, a wood-louse, and an insect used in dyeing; It. *cocciniglia*; Fr. *cochenille*; from the Gr. κοκκος, as the cochineal was formerly supposed to be the grain or seed of a plant, and this word was formerly defined to be the grain of the *Ilex glandifera.* See Gregor's *Armoric Dictionary.*]

An insect, the *Coccus cacti*, a native of the warmer climates of America, particularly of Oaxaca, in Mexico. It is found on several species of *cactus*, particularly on that called *Nopal* or *Indian fig-tree.* The female, which alone is valued for its color, is ill-shaped, tardy, and stupid, the male is small, slender, and active. It is of the size of a tick. At a suitable time, these insects are gathered and put in a pot, where they are confined for some time, and then killed by the application of heat. These insects, thus killed, form a mass or drug, which is the proper *cochineal* of the shops. It is used in giving red colors, especially crimson and scarlet, and for making carmine. It has been used in medicine, as a cardiac, sudorific, alexipharmic, and febrifuge; but is now used only to give a color to tinctures, &c. *Encyc.*

COCH-LE-AR'I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a snail-shell, or of the ear. *Dana.*

COCH'LE-A-RY, COCH'LE-ATE, COCH'LE-Ā-TED, *a.* [L. *cochlea*, a screw, the shell of a snail; Gr. κοχλος, from κοχλαω, to turn or twist.]

Having the form of a screw; twisted like a snail-shell; spiral; turbinated; as, a *cochleate* pod. *Martyn.*

COCH'LITE, *n.* [Gr. κοχλιας, a snail.]

A fossil shell, having a mouth like that of a snail. *Morin.*

COCK, *n.* [Sax. *coc*; Fr. *coq*; Arm. *goeq*; Sans. *kuka*; Slav. *kokosch.* The sense is, that which shoots out or up; It. *cocca*, the tip of a spindle, the top or crown; L. *cacumen.*]

1. The male of birds, particularly of gallinaceous or domestic fowls, which, having no appropriate or distinctive name, are called *dunghill fowls*, or *barn-door fowls.*

2. A weather-cock; a vane in shape of a cock. [It is usually called a *weather-cock.*] *Shak.*

3. A spout; an instrument to draw out or discharge liquor from a cask, vat, or pipe; so named from its projection.

4. The projecting corner of a hat. *Addison.*

5. A small conical pile of hay, so shaped for shedding rain, called in England a *cop.* When hay is dry, and rolled together for carting, the heaps are not generally called *cocks*, at least not in New England. A large conical pile is called a *stack.*

6. The style or gnomon of a dial. *Chambers.*

7. The needle of a balance. *Bailey. Johnson.*

8. The piece which covers the balance in a clock or watch. *Bailey.*

9. The notch of an arrow. [It. *cocca.*] *Johnson.*

10. The part of a musket or other fire-arm, to which a flint is attached, and which, being impelled by a spring, strikes fire and opens the pan at the same time.

11. A small boat. [W. *coc*, Ir. *coca*, D. and Dan. *kaag*, It. *cocca.*] It is now called a *cock-boat*, which is tautology, as *cock* itself is a boat.

12. A leader; a chief man.

Sir Andrew is the cock of the club. *Addison.*

13. Cock-crowing; the time when cocks crow in the morning. *Shak.*

Cock-a-hoop, or *cock-on-the-hoop*; a phrase denoting triumph; triumphant; exulting. [Qu. Fr. *coq à huppe. Bailey.*] *Camden. Shak. Hudibras.*

Cock and a bull; a phrase applied to tedious, trifling stories.

COCK, *v. t.* To set erect; to turn up; as, to *cock* the nose or ears. *Addison.*

2. To set the brim of a hat so as to make sharp corners or points; or to set up with an air of pertness. *Prior.*

3. To make up hay in small conical piles.

4. To set or draw back the cock of a gun, in order to fire. *Dryden.*

COCK, *v. i.* To hold up the head; to strut; to look big, pert, or menacing. *Dryden. Addison.*

2. To train or use fighting cocks. [*Little used.*]

3. To cocker. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

COCK-ADE', *n.* [Fr. *cocarde*; Sp. *cocarda*; Port. *cocar*, or *cocarda.*]

A ribbon or knot of ribbon, or something similar, worn on the hat, usually by officers of the army and navy, sometimes by others. It most usually designates the military character; sometimes political parties.

COCK-AD'ED, *a.* Wearing a cockade. *Young.*

COCK'AL, *n.* A game called *huckle-bone.* *Kinder*

COCK-A-TOO', *n.* A bird of the parrot kind. *Herbert.*

COCK'A-TRICE, *n.* [Fr. *cocatrix*, from *coc.* Junius mentions the word as in D. *kocketras.* The Irish call it *riogh-nathair*, the king-serpent, answering to *basilisk.*]

A serpent imagined to proceed from a cock's egg. *Bacon. Taylor. Is.* xi. 8; lix. 5.

COCK'-BILL. In *seamen's language*, the anchor is a *cock-bill*, when it is suspended perpendicularly from the cat-head, ready to be let go in a moment. *Mar. Dict.*

COCK'-BOAT, *n.* A small boat. [See COCK, No. II.]

COCK'-BRAIN-ED, *a.* Giddy; rash. *Milton.*

COCK'-BROTH, *n.* Broth made by boiling a cock. *Harry.*

COCK'-CHAF'ER, n. The May-bug, or dorr-beetle, a species of Scarabæus.
COCK'-CRŌW, n. A cock-crowing. *Coleridge.*
COCK'-CRŌW-ING, n. The time at which cocks crow, early morning. *Mark* xiii.
COCK'ED, (kokt,) *pp. or a.* Turned up and forming a point, as the brim of a hat.
2. Made into a cock, as hay.
3. Having the cock drawn back, as a gun
COCK'ER, *v. t.* [W. *cocru.* See Coax.]
To fondle; to indulge; to treat with tenderness; to pamper. *Locke. Swift.*
COCK'ER, n. One who follows cock-fighting. *Johnson.*
2. A sort of spatterdash. *Bp. Hall.*
COCK'ER-EL, n. A young cock. *Dryden.*
COCK'ER-ING, n. Indulgence. *Milton.*
COCK'ET, a. Brisk; pert. *Sherwood.*
COCK'ET, n. [Qu. Fr. *cachet*, Arm. *cacheot*, a seal.]
A seal of the custom-house; a royal seal; rather, a scroll of parchment, sealed and delivered, by the officers of the custom-house, to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandise is entered. The office of entry. *Spelman. Cowel. Encyc.*
COCK'ET-BREAD, n. The finest sort of wheat bread. Qu. *stamped bread.*
COCK'-EYE, (-I,) n. A squinting eye. [*Norf. Hants.*] *Forby.*
COCK'-FIGHT, } n. A match or contest of game
COCK'-FIGHT-ING, } cocks, a barbarous sport of the ancients and moderns, in which cocks are set to fight with each other, till one or the other is conquered. *Bacon. Addison.*
COCK'-HEAD-ED, (-hed-ed,) a. Having a head like that of the cock.
COCK'-HORSE, a. On horseback; triumphant; exulting. *Prior.*
COCK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Turning up, as the brim of a hat, &c. [See Cock, the verb.]
COCK'ING, n. Cock-fighting. *Beaum. and Fl.*
COCK'LE, (kok'l,) n. [Sax. *coccel*, *cocel*, or *cocle*; Ir. *cagal*; Sp. and Port. *joyo*; Fr. *coquelicot.*]
A plant or weed that grows among corn, the corn-rose, a species of Agrostemma. It is also applied to the Lolium or darnel.
COCK'LE, n. [Fr. *coque*, *coquille*; L. *cochlea*; W. *cocos*, pl.; Gr. κυχλος, κοχλιας, from κοχλω, to turn or roll. Probably, by giving the χ a nasal sound, Gr. κυγχη, L. *concha*, are from the same root, whence κογχυλιον, L. *conchylium*, It. *conchiglia.* See Conch.]
1. A small testaceous shell; or rather a genus of shells, the Cardium. The general characteristics are: shells nearly equilateral and equivalvular, hinge with two small teeth, one on each side near the beak, and two larger remote lateral teeth, one on each side; prominent ribs running from the hinge to the edge of the valve. *Cuvier. Linnæus.*
2. A mineral; a name given by the Cornish miners to *shirl*, or *schorl.* *Nicholson.*
3. A young cock. [*Obs.*] [See Cockerel.] *Spenser.*
COCK'LE, *v. i.* or *t.* To contract into wrinkles, to shrink, pucker, or wrinkle, as cloth. *Bailey.*
COCK'LED, *pp.* Contracted into folds or wrinkles; 2. Having shells. [winding.
COCK'LER, n. One that takes and sells cockles. *Gray.*
COCK'LE-STAIRS', n. *pl.* Winding or spiral stairs. *Chambers.*
COCK'-LOFT, n. [See Cock.] The top loft; the upper room in a house or other building; a lumber room. *Dryden. Swift.*
COCK'-MAS-TER, n. One who breeds game cocks. *L'Estrange.*
COCK'-MATCH, n. A match of cocks; a cockfight. *Addison.*
COCK'NEY, n. [Most probably from L. *coquina*, a kitchen, or *coquino*, to cook; Fr. *coquin*, idle; Fr. *cocagne*, It. *cuccagna*, an imaginary country of idleness and luxury. In some ancient poetry, the word seems to signify a cook.

"And yet I say, by my soul, I have no salt bacon,
Ne no *cokeney*, by Christe, colloppes to make."

"At that feast were they served in rich array,
Every five and five had a *cokeney*."

See note on Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, line 4206. Edinburgh, 1782. Hence, a citizen who leads an idle life, or never leaves the city.]
1. A native of London, by way of contempt. *Watts. Shak.*
2. An effeminate, ignorant, despicable citizen. *Shak.*
COCK'NEY-ISM, n. The condition, qualities, manners, or dialect of a cockney.
COCK'NEY-LIKE, a. Resembling the manners of a cockney. *Burton.*
COCK'-PAD-DLE, n. The lump-fish or sea-owl. *Encye.*
COCK'PIT, n. A pit or area, where the game cocks fight. *Shak.*
2. The privy council room at Westminster has this name, because built on the cockpit of Whitehall palace. *Brande.*
3. In *ships of war*, a room or apartment, in which the wounded men are dressed, situated near the after hatchway, under the lower gun-deck. The *fore-cockpit* is a place leading to the magazine passage and the store-room of the boatswain, gunner, and carpenter. *Mar. Dict.*
COCK'ROACH, n. The popular name of a genus of insects, the Blatta, of several species. They have four semicrustaceous wings, and resemble the beetle; the head is inflected toward the breast; the feelers are hard like bristles; the elytra and wings are plain, and resemble parchment. These animals are very troublesome, as they enter chests of clothes, meal-tubs, pantries, and infest beds. They avoid the light, and have a very unsavory smell. *Encyc.*
COCKS'COMB, n. The caruncle or comb of a cock.
2. A plant. This name is given to the Celosia cristata, the Pedicularis or lousewort, and the Rhinanthus or yellow rattle. *Fam. of Plants. Lee.*
3. A fop, or vain, silly fellow. [See Coxcomb.]
COCKS'HEAD, (-hed,) n. A plant, the Hedysarum or sainfoin. *Fam. of Plants.*
COCK'SHUT, n. The close of the day, when fowls go to roost. *Shak.*
COCK'SPUR, n. Virginia hawthorn, a species of medlar. *Miller.*
COCK'SURE, (-shure,) a. Confidently certain. [*A low word.*] *Pope.*
The term is metaphorically derived from the cock of a firelock, as being much more certain to fire than the match of the old matchlock. *Holloway.*
COCK'SWAIN, n. [Contracted into Coxen.] [See Swain.]
An officer on board of a ship, who has the care of the boat and the boat's crew. *Mar. Dict.*
COCK'-WEED, n. A plant, called also dittander and pepperwort. *Johnson.*
CŌ'CŌA, (kō'ko,) n. A name given to a simple preparation of the ground kernels of the *cacao* or *chocolate-tree*, considered more healthy than chocolate. *London.*
[The proper word would be Cacao, the name of the plant.]
CŌ'CŌA, (kō'ko,) n. [Sp. *coco*; Port. *coco*, the nut, and *coqueiro*, the tree; It. *cocco*; Fr. *coco.*]
A tree belonging to the genus Cocos, of the order of Palmæ; and the fruit or nut of the tree. This tree grows in the warm climates of both the Indies. It rises to the hight of 60 feet, and the stem is like an apothecary's pestle, of equal thickness at the ends, but somewhat smaller in the middle. The bark is smooth, of a pale brown color, and the tree often leans to one side. The leaves or branches are 14 or 15 feet long, about 28 in number, winged, of a yellow color, straight and tapering. The nuts hang in clusters of a dozen each, on the top of the tree. The husk of this nut consists of strong, tough, stringy filaments, resembling coarse oakum. This covers a hard shell, which contains a white kernel, that is wholesome food, and a liquor, which is a cooling beverage. *Encyc.*
CŌ'CŌA-NUT, n. The nut or fruit of the cocoa-tree.
CO-COON', n. [Fr. *cocon.*]
An oblong ball or case in which the silkworm involves itself, formed by threads which compose silk.
This term is also applied to the envelope of other larvæ.
CO-COON'ER-Y, n. A building or apartment for silkworms, when feeding and forming cocoons.
COC'TILE, a. [L. *coctilis*, from *coquo*, to cook.]
Made by baking or exposing to heat, as a brick.
COC'TION, n. [L. *coctio*, from *coquo*, to cook.]
The act of boiling or exposing to heat in liquor.
In *medicine*, that alteration in the crude matter of a disease, which fits it for a discharge; digestion. *Coxe. Encyc.*
COD, } n. A species of fish, of the genus Gadus,
COD'FISH, } inhabiting northern seas, but particularly the banks of Newfoundland, and the shores of New England. It is much used for food. [See Haddock.]
COD, n. [Sax. *codd*; W. *cod*, *cwd*; G. *kode.* Probably, in a different dialect, Fr. *cosse*, or *ecosse.*]
1. Any husk, envelope, or case, containing the seeds of a plant; a pod. *Mortimer.*
2. A bag; the scrotum.
3. A pillow. [*Not in use.*]
CŌ'DA, n. [It.] In *music*, the close of a composition, or an additional close.
COD'DED, a. Inclosed in a cod. *Mortimer.*
COD'DER, n. A gatherer of cods or peas. *Johnson.*
COD'DY, a. Husky. *Sherwood.*
CŌDE, n. [L. *codex*, or *cordex*; Fr. *code*; It. *codice*; Sp. *codigo.* The Latin word signifies the stem of a tree, and a board, or number of boards united, on which accounts were kept. So the Greeks used σχιδη, a board, for a like purpose, from σχιζω, to cut or split; whence L. *scheda*, a sheet.]
1. A collection of the laws and constitutions of the Roman emperors, made by order of Justinian, containing twelve books. The name is also given to other collections of Roman laws; as, the Theodosian *code.* Hence, in general,
2. Any orderly collection or digest of laws. *Pope. Blackstone.*
CO DEI'NA, } n. [Gr. κωδεια, a poppy-head.]
CO DEI'A, }
CO-DE'INE, }
An alkaloid, obtained from opium, and one of its medicinal active principles.
CO'DEX, n. [L.] A manuscript; a book; a code.
COD'GER, n. [Sp. *coger*, to catch. *Chalmers.* Hence he defines the word by *miser.* But the primary sense is by no means obvious. I take it to be a corruption of *cottager*, Norm. *cotser.*]
A rustic; a clown; a miserly man.
COD'I-CIL, n. [L. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex.*]
A writing by way of supplement to a will.
COD-I-CIL'LA-RY, a. Of the nature of a codicil.
CO-DI-FI-CA'TION, n. The act or process of reducing laws to a code or system.
CŌ'DI-FI-ED, *pp.* Reduced to a code.
CŌ'DI-FI-ER, } n. One who forms or reduces to a
CŌ'DIST, } code.
CŌ'DI-FY, *v. t.* [*code* and *facio.*] To reduce to a code or digest, as laws.
CŌ'DI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Forming into a code.
CO-DIL'LA, n. The coarsest part of hemp which is sorted out by itself. The term is also applied to the coarsest part of flax. *M'Culloch.*
CO-DILLE', (ko-dil',) n. [Fr. *codille*; Sp. *codillo*, the knee, a joint; *codo*, the elbow, that is, a turn or a fastening.]
A term at ombre, when the game is won. *Pope.*
COD'LE, } *v. t.* To parboil, or soften by the heat of
COD'DLE, } water.
COD'LE, *v. t.* To make much of. [*Not in use.*]
COD'LING, } n. An apple codled; or one suitable for
COD'LIN, } codling, or used for that purpose.
COD'LING, n. A young cod. [*Bacon. Mortimer.*
CO-EF'FI-CA-CY, n. [*con* and *efficacy*, L. *efficio.*]
Joint efficacy; the power of two or more things acting together to produce an effect. *Brown.*
CO-EF-FI'CIEN-CY, n. [*con* and *efficiency*; L. *efficio.*]
Co-operation; joint power of two or more things or causes acting to the same end. *Glanville.*
CO-EF-FI'CIENT, (fish'ent,) a. [*con* and L. *efficiens.*]
Co-operating; acting in union to the same end.
CO-EF-FI'CIENT, n. That which unites in action with something else to produce the same effect.
2. In *algebra*, a number or known quantity put before letters, or quantities, known or unknown, and into which it is supposed to be multiplied; as, in 3 *x* and *a z*, 3 and *a* are the coefficients of *x.*
3. In *fluxions*, the *coefficient* of any generating term is the quantity which arises from the division of that term by the generated quantity. *Chambers. Bailey.*
CO-EF-FI'CIENT-LY, *adv.* By co-operation.
CO-ELD'ER, n. An elder of the same rank. *Trapp.*
CO-E-LEC'TION, n. Joint election.
CŒ'LI AC, } a. [Gr. κοιλιακος, from κοιλια, the belly; allied perhaps to κοιλος, hollow.]
CE'LI-AC, }
Pertaining to the belly, or to the intestinal canal.
Celiac artery, is the artery which issues from the aorta just below the diaphragm. *Encyc.*
Celiac passion; the lientery, a flux or diarrhœa of undigested food. *Coxe.*
Celiac vein; a vein of the intestinum rectum. *Coxe.*
CO-EMP'TION, n. [L. *coemptio*; *con* and *emo*, to buy.]
The act of purchasing the whole quantity of any commodity. *Bacon.*
CO-EN-JOY', *v. t.* To enjoy together. *Howell.*
CO-EN-JOY'ED, *pp.* Enjoyed together.
CO-EN-JOY'ING, *ppr.* Enjoying together.
CO-E'QUAL, a. [L. *con* and *equalis*, equal.]
Equal with another person or thing; of the same rank, dignity, or power. *Shak.*
CO-E'QUAL, n. One who is equal to another.
CO E-QUAL'I-TY, n. The state of being equal with another; equality in rank, dignity, or power.
CO-E'QUAL-LY, *adv.* With joint equality.
CO-ERCE', (ko-ers',) *v. t.* [L. *coerceo*; *con* and *arceo*, to drive or press.]
1. To restrain by force; to keep from acting or transgressing, particularly by moral force, as by law or authority; to repress. *Ayliffe.*
2. To compel; to constrain.

These causes—coerced by those which preceded, and coercing those which followed. *Dwight, Theol.*

CO-ERCED', (ko-erst',) *pp.* Restrained by force; compelled.
CO-ERC'I BLE, a. That may or ought to be restrained or compelled.
CO-ERC'I-BLE-NESS, n. The state of being coercible.
CO-ERC'ING, (ko-ers'ing,) *ppr.* Restraining by force; constraining.
CO-ER'CION, n. Restraint, check, particularly by law or authority; compulsion; force. *South.*
CO-ERC'IVE, a. That has power to restrain, particularly by moral force, as of law or authority. *Hooker. Dryden.*
2. Compulsory; constraining; forcing.
CO-ERC'IVE-LY, *adv.* By constraint.
CO-ES-SEN'TIAL, a. [*con* and *essential*, from L. *essentialis.* See Essence.]

Partaking of the same essence.

We bless and magnify that *coessential* Spirit, eternally proceeding from the Father and Son. *Hooker.*

CO-ES-SEN-TIAL/I-TY, *n.* Participation of the same essence. *Johnson.*

CO-ES-SEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In a coessential manner.

CO-ES-TAB'LISH-MENT, *n.* Joint establishment. *Bp. of Landaff.*

CO-ES-TATE', *n.* An estate or state of equal rank, or estate in alliance.

CO-E-TA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *coætaneus*; *con* and *ætas*, age. COETANEAN is rarely used.]

Of the same age with another; beginning to exist at the same time; with *to*. "Every fault has penal effects *coetaneous to* the act." But *with* may be preferable to *to*. This word is sometimes used as synonymous with *cotemporary*; but *coetaneous* seems properly to denote cotemporary in origin, rather than cotemporary in existence at any other period. It may, however, be used in both senses.

CO-E-TA'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* Of or from the same age or beginning. *Dwight.*

CO-E-TERN'AL, *a.* [L. *con* and *æternus*.]

Equally eternal with another. *Milton.*

CO-E-TERN'AL-LY, *adv.* With equal eternity. *Hooker.*

CO-E-TERN'I-TY, *n.* Existence from eternity equal with another eternal being; equal eternity. *Hammond.*

CO-E'VAL, *a.* [L. *coævus*; *con* and *ævum*, age.]

Of the same age; beginning to exist at the same time; of equal age; usually and properly followed by *with*. *Hale. Pope. Bentley.*

CO-E'VAL, *n.* One of the same age; one who begins to exist at the same time. It is not properly used as synonymous with *cotemporary*.

CO-E'VOUS, *a.* The same as COEVAL, but not used.

CO-EX-EC'U-TOR, *n.* A joint executor. [*South.*

CO-EX-EC'U-TRIX, *n.* A joint executrix.

CO-EX IST', *v. i.* [L. *con* and *existo*. See EXIST.]

To exist at the same time with another; followed by *with*. *Hale. Locke.*

CO-EX-IST'ENCE, *n.* Existence at the same time with another; followed regularly by *with*. *Locke.*

CO-EX-IST'ENT, *a.* Existing at the same time with another.

CO-EX-IST'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Existing at the same time with another; regularly followed by *with*. *Locke. Bentley.*

CO-EX-TEND', *v. i.* [L. *con* and *extendo*. See EXTEND.]

To extend through the same space or duration with another; to extend equally; as, one line *coextends* with another; or, perhaps, in a transitive sense, to *coextend* a line with another.

CO-EX-TEND'ED, *pp.* Being equally extended. *Grew.*

CO-EX-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Extending through the same space or duration with another.

CO-EX-TEN'SION, *n.* The act of extending equally, or the state of being equally extended. *Hale.*

CO-EX-TEN'SIVE, *a.* Equally extensive; having equal extent.

CO-EX-TEN'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Of equal extent.

CO-EX-TEN'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Equal extension or extent.

COF'FEE, *n.* [Fr. *café*; It. *caffe*; Sp. *café*; Port. *id.*; G. *kaffee*; D. *koffy*; Ar. *cahuah*, or *cahoch*, which the Turks pronounce *cahuch*. This plant is said to be a native of Ethiopia.]

1. The berry of a tree belonging to the genus Coffea, growing in Arabia, Persia, and in other warm climates of Asia and America. It will grow to the hight of 16 or 18 feet, but its growth is generally stinted to 5 feet, for the convenience of gathering the fruit. The stem is upright, and covered with a light-brown bark; the branches are horizontal and opposite, crossing each other at every joint, and forming a sort of pyramid. The flowers grow in clusters at the root of the leaves, and close to the branches; they are of a pure white, and of an agreeable odor. The fruit, which is a berry, grows in clusters, along the branches, under the axils of the leaves. *Encyc.*

2. A drink made from the berry of the coffee-tree, by decoction. The berry is first roasted, and then ground in a mill, and boiled. The use of it is said to have been introduced into France by Thevenot, the traveler, and into England, in 1652, by a Greek servant called Pasqua. The best coffee is said to be the Mocha coffee, from Arabia Felix. The coffee of Java, Bourbon, and the West Indies, constitutes an important article of commerce.

COF'FEE-CUP, *n.* A cup from which coffee is drank.

COF'FEE-HOUSE, *n.* A house of entertainment, where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments, and where men meet for conversation. *Prior. Swift.*

2. A house of entertainment for boarders or lodgers; a hotel; an inn, which, in some cities, is also an exchange, where merchants meet to transact business.

COF'FEE-MAN, *n.* One who keeps a coffee-house. *Addison.*

COF'FEE-MILL, *n.* A small mill for grinding coffee.

COF'FEE-POT, *n.* A covered pot in which coffee is boiled, or in which it is brought upon the table for drinking.

COF'FER, *n.* [Fr. *coffre*; Arm. *couffr*, *coffr*; Ir. *cofra*; Sp. *cofre*; Port. *id.*; D. and G. *koffer*; Dan. *koffert*; Sw. *id.*; W. *cofawr*, from *cof*, a hollow trunk. The same French word, *coffre*, signifies a *coffer*, and the trunk of the body, and a *coffin*. In Ar. قَفير *kafiron*, is a chest or basket. The primary sense is probably a holder, or a hollow place.]

1. A chest or trunk; and, as a chest is customarily used for keeping money, hence,

2. A chest of money; a treasure. *Bacon.*

3. In *architecture*, a sunken panel in the ceiling of a vault or dome, or in the under side of a Corinthian or Composite cornice, ordinarily decorated with a rose, a pomegranate, or other enrichment. *Gwilt.*

4. In *fortifications*, a hollow lodgment across a dry moat, from 6 to 7 feet deep, and from 16 to 18 broad; the upper part made of pieces of timber, raised 2 feet above the level of the moat; which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and serves as a parapet with embrasures. It is raised by the besieged to repulse besiegers, when they endeavor to pass the ditch. *Chambers. Encyc.*

COF'FER, *v. t.* To reposit or lay up in a coffer. *Bacon.*

COF'FER-DAM, *n.* A curb or close box of timber, made water-tight, and fixed in the bottom of rivers, or other water, as a barrier to exclude the water during the progress of some work; used in laying the foundation of piers and abutments in deep water.

COF'FER-ED, *pp.* Laid up in a coffer.

COF'FER-ER, *n.* The cofferer of the king's household, in *Great Britain*; a principal officer of the court, next under the controller. He was also a white-staff officer, and a member of the privy-council. He had the special charge and oversight of the other officers of the household. This office is now suppressed, and the business is transacted by the lord steward and paymaster of the household. *Cowel. Encyc.*

COF'FER-ING, *ppr.* Depositing in a coffer.

COF'FIN, *n.* [Fr. *coffre*. See COFFER. In French, *coffin* is a candle-basket; Gr. κοφινος; Norm. Fr. *cofin*, a basket; Sp. *cofin*; radically the same word as *coffer*.]

1. The chest or box in which a dead human body is buried, or deposited in a vault.

2. A mold of paste for a pie. *Johnson.*

3. A paper case, in the form of a cone, used by grocers. *Johnson.*

4. In *farriery*, the hollow part of a horse's hoof; or the whole hoof above the coronet, including the coffin bone, which is a small spongy bone in the midst of the hoof, and possessing the whole form of the hoof. *Bailey. Farrier's Dict.*

5. In *printing*, a wooden frame inclosing the stone on which the form is imposed.

COF'FIN, *v. t.* To put in or inclose in a coffin. *Shak. Donne.*

COF'FIN-ED, *pp.* Inclosed in a coffin.

COF'FIN-LESS, *a.* Having no coffin. *Wilson.*

COF'FIN-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes, or whose office is to make, coffins. *Tatler.*

CO-FOUND'ER, *n.* A joint founder. *Weever.*

COG, *v. t.* [W. *coegiaw*, to make void, to deceive, from *coeg*, empty, vain.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to seduce or draw from, by adulation or artifice.

I'll *cog* their hearts from them. *Shak.*

2. To obtrude or thrust in, by falsehood or deception; as, to *cog* in a word to serve a purpose. *Stillingfleet. Tillotson. Dennis.*

To cog a die; to secure it so as to direct its fall; to falsify; to cheat in playing dice. *Dryden. Swift.*

COG, *v. i.* To deceive; to cheat; to lie. *Tusser. Shak.*

2. To wheedle.

COG, *n.* [W. *cocos*, cogs of a wheel; Sw. *kugge*. Qu. Sp. *coger*, to catch, or Welsh *cocw*, a mass or lump, *cog*, a mass, a short piece of wood.]

The tooth of a wheel, by which it is connected in motion with another wheel or body.

2. A trick or deception. [*Obs.*]

COG, *v. t.* To fix a cog; to furnish with cogs.

COG, **COG'GLE**, *n.* A boat; a fishing-boat. It is probably the W. *cwc*, Ir. *coca*. [See COCK.]

CŌ'GEN-CY, *n.* [L. *cogens*, from *cogo*; *con* and *ago*, to drive.]

Force; strength; power of compelling; *literally*, urgency, or driving. It is used chiefly of moral subjects, and in relation to force or pressure on the mind; as, the *cogency* of motives or arguments. *Locke.*

CO-GE'NI-AL, for CONGENIAL. [*Not used.*] *Warton.*

CŌ'GENT, *a.* [See COGENCY.]

1. Forcible, in *a physical sense*; as, the *cogent* force of nature. *Prior.*

2. Urgent; pressing on the mind; forcible; powerful; not easily resisted; as, a *cogent* reason or argument.

The harmony of the universe furnishes *cogent* proofs of a Deity. *Anon.*

CŌ'GENT-LY, *adv.* With urgent force; with powerful impulse; forcibly. *Locke.*

COG'GED, (kogd,) *pp.* Flattered; deceived; cheated; thrust in deceitfully; falsified; furnished with cogs.

COG'GER, *n.* A flatterer, or deceiver.

COG'GER-Y, *n.* Trick; falsehood. *Watson.*

COG'GING, *ppr.* Wheedling; deceiving; cheating; inserting deceitfully; fixing cogs.

COG'GING, *n.* Cheat; deception; fallacy. *Beaum.*

COG'GLE-STŌNE, *n.* A small pebble.

COG'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [See COGITATE.] That may be thought on; that may be meditated on. *Johnson.*

COG'I-TĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *cogito*. Varro says from *cogo*, quasi *coagito*, to agitate in the mind. But the Gothic *hugyan*, and Sax. *hogian*, signify to think.]

To think; to meditate. [*Little used.*]

COG-I-TA'TION, *n.* The act of thinking; thought; meditation; contemplation. *Hooker. Bentley. Milton.*

2. Thought directed to an object; purpose. *Bacon.*

COG'I-TA-TIVE, *a.* Thinking; having the power of thinking, or meditating; as, a *cogitative* substance. *Bentley.*

2. Given to thought, or contemplation. *Wotton.*

COG'NATE, *a.* [L. *cognatus*; *con* and *nascor*, to be born.]

1. Allied by blood; kindred by birth.

2. Related in origin; proceeding from the same stock; of the same family; as, a *cognate* dialect.

3. Allied in the manner of formation or utterance; uttered by the same organs; as, a *cognate* letter or sound.

COG'NATE, *n.* In *Scots law*, any male relation through the mother. *Encyc.*

COG'NATE-NESS, *n.* State of being cognate. *Coleridge.*

COG-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *cognatio*. See COGNATE.]

1. In *the civil law*, kindred or natural relation between males and females, both descended from the same father; as, *agnation* is the relation between males only descended from the same stock. *Encyc.*

2. Kindred; relation by descent from the same original.

Pride and hard-heartedness are of near *cognation* to ingratitude. *Wotton.*

3. Relation; participation of the same nature. *Brown.*

CŌGN'IAC, **CŌG'NAC**, (kōn'yak,) *n.* The best kind of brandy, so named from a town in France.

Smart prefers the spelling *cognac*.

COG-NI-SOR', **COG-NI-SEE'**. See COGNIZOR, COGNIZEE.

COG-NI''TION, (-nish'un,) *n.* [L. *cognitio*; *cognosco*, *cognitus*, *con* and *nosco*, to know.]

Knowledge or certain knowledge, as from personal view or experience. *Shak. Brown.*

COG'NI-TIVE, *a.* Knowing, or apprehending by the understanding; as, *cognitive* power. [*Little used.*] *South.*

COG'NI-ZA-BLE, (kog'ne-za-bl *or* kon'e-za-bl,) *a.* [Fr. *connoissable*, from *connoître*, to know; It. *cognoscere*; Sp. *conocer*, *conocible*; Port. *conhecer*; from L. *cognosco*, *con* and *nosco*, to know personally; Gr. γινωσκω, id.]

1. That falls, or may fall, under judicial notice; that may be heard, tried, and determined; as, a cause or action is *cognizable* before the Circuit Court.

These wrongs are *cognizable* by the ecclesiastical courts. *Blackstone.*

2. That falls, or may fall, under notice or observation; that may be known, perceived, or apprehended.

The cause of many phenomena is not *cognizable* by the senses. *Anon.*

COG'NI-ZA-BLY, *adv.* In a cognizable manner. *Wordsworth.*

COG'NI-ZANCE, (kog'ne-zans *or* kon'e-zans,) *n.* [Fr. *connoissance*; It. *cognoscenza*; Sp. *conocencia*; Port. *conhecença*.]

1. Judicial notice or knowledge; the hearing, trying, and determining of a cause or action in a court.

The Court of King's Bench takes *cognizance* of civil and criminal causes. *Blackstone.*

In the United States, the District Courts have *cognizance* of maritime causes.

2. Jurisdiction, or right to try and determine causes.

The Court of King's Bench has original jurisdiction and *cognizance* of all actions of trespass *si et armis*. *Blackstone.*

3. In *law*, an acknowledgment or confession; as in fines, the acknowledgment of the cognizor or deforciant, that the right to the land in question is in the plaintiff or cognizee, by gift or otherwise; in replevin, the acknowledgment of the defendant, that he took the goods, but alleging that he did it legally as the bailiff of another person, who had a right to distrain. *Blackstone.*

4. A badge worn by a retainer or dependent, to indicate the person or party to which he belonged.

5. Knowledge or notice; perception; observation; as, the *cognizance* of the senses.

6. Knowledge by recollection. *Spenser.*

COG'NI-ZANT, (kog'ne-zant *or* kon'e-zant,) *a.* Having knowledge of.

COG'NI-ZANT, (kog'ne-zant *or* kon'e-zant,) *a.* Having knowledge of.

COG-NI-ZEE', (kog-ne-zee' *or* kon-e-zee',) *n.* In *law*, one to whom a fine is acknowledged, or the plaintiff in an action for the assurance of land by fine. *Blackstone.*

COG-NI-ZOR', (kog-ne-zor', *or* kon-e-zor',) *n.* One who acknowledges the right of the plaintiff or cognizee, in a fine; otherwise called the *defendant* or *deforciant.* *Blackstone.*

COG-NŌ'MEN, *n.* [L.] A surname. The last of the three names among the Romans. It described the house or family of a person, as the *nomen* did the *gens*; while the *prænomen* was the name of the individual. *Brande.*

COG-NOM'IN-AL, *a.* [L. *cognomen* a surname, *con* and *nomen*, name.]
1. Pertaining to a surname.
2. Having the same name. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

COG-NOM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *cognomen.*]
A surname; the name of a family; a name given from any accident or quality, as, Alexander the *Great.* *Brown.*

COG-NOS'CENCE, *n.* [See COGNITION.]
Knowledge; the act or state of knowing. [*Little used.*]

COG-NOS-CEN'TE, *n.*; *pl.* COGNOSCENTI. [It.] A connoisseur. [*Little used.*]

COG-NOS-CI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being cognoscible.

COG-NOS'CI-BLE, *a.* That may be known. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

COG-NOS'CI-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of knowing. *Cudworth.*

COG-NŌ'VIT, *n.* [L., he acknowledges.] In *law*, a term used when the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's claim, or a part of it, and suffers judgment to be entered against him. *Blackstone.*

CO-GUARD'I-AN, *n.* A joint guardian. *Kent.*

CŌGUE, *n.* A small wooden vessel, a dram. [*Local.*]

COG'-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel with cogs or teeth.

CO-HAB'IT, *v. i.* [L. *con* and *habito*, to dwell.]
1. To dwell with; to inhabit or reside in company, or in the same place or country. *Stiles. South.*
2. To dwell or live together as husband and wife, usually or often applied to persons not legally married.

CO-HAB'IT-ANT, *n.* One who dwells with another, or in the same place. *Decay of Piety.*

CO-HAB-IT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act or state of dwelling together or in the same place with another. *Stiles, Elect. Serm.*
2. The state of living together as man and wife, without being legally married. *Bacon.*

CO-HAB'IT-ING, *ppr.* or *n.* Dwelling together, or the act of doing so.

CO-HEIR', (ko-âir',) *n.* [L. *cohæres*, *con* and *hæres*, an *heir.* See HEIR.]
A joint heir; one who succeeds to a share of an inheritance, which is to be divided among two or more.

CO-HEIR'ESS, (ko-âir'ess,) *n.* A female who inherits a share of an estate, which is to be divided among two or more heirs or heiresses, a joint heiress.

CO-HER'ALD, *n.* A joint herald.

CO-HĒRE', *v. i.* [L. *cohæreo*; *con* and *hæreo*, to stick or cleave together.]
1. To stick together, to cleave; to be united, to hold fast, as parts of the same mass, or as two substances that attract each other. Thus particles of clay *cohere*; polished surfaces of bodies *cohere.*
2. To be well connected, to follow regularly in the natural order; to be suited in connection; as the parts of a discourse, or as arguments in a train of reasoning.
3. To suit, to be fitted, to agree. *Shak.*

CO-HĒR'ENCE, } *n.* A sticking, cleaving, or hang-
CO-HĒR'EN-CY, } ing together, union of parts of the same body, or a cleaving together of two bodies, by means of attraction, *applied to all substances, solid or fluid.* *Locke. Bentley.*
2. Connection, suitable connection or dependence, proceeding from the natural relation of parts or things to each other, as in the parts of a discourse, or of any system; consistency. *Hooker. Locke.*

CO-HĒR'ENT, *a.* Sticking together, cleaving, as the parts of bodies, solid or fluid. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Connected; united, by some relation in form or order; followed by *to*, but rather by *with.* *Locke.*
3. Suitable or suited; regularly adapted. *Shak.*
4. Consistent; having a due agreement of parts, as, a *coherent* discourse. Or observing due agreement; as, a *coherent* thinker or reasoner.

CO-HĒR'ENT-LY, *adv.* In a coherent manner, with due connection or agreement of parts.

CO-HE-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The tendency which one part of matter evinces to unite with another part of matter, so as to form, out of different bodies, one common mass. It is opposed to *divisibility.* *Good.*

CO-HĒ'SI-BLE, *a.* Capable of cohesion.

CO-HĒ'SION, (-hē'zhun,) *n.* [It. *coesione*, from L. *cohæsi*, pret. of *cohæreo.*]
1. The act of sticking together, the state of being united by natural attraction, as the constituent particles of homogeneous bodies which unite in a mass, by a natural tendency; one of the different species of attraction. *Newton. Arbuthnot.*
2. Connection, dependence, as, the *cohesion* of ideas. But in this sense, see COHERENCE. *Locke.*

CO-HĒ'SIVE, *a.* That has the power of sticking or cohering; tending to unite in a mass, and to resist separation. *Nicholson.*

CO-HĒ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* With cohesion.

CO-HĒ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being cohesive; the quality of adhering together, as particles of matter.

CO-HIB'IT, *v. t.* [L. *cohibeo.*] To restrain.

CO-HIB'IT-ED, *pp.* Restrained.

CO-HIB'IT-ING, *ppr.* Restraining.

CO-HI-BI''TION, *n.* [L. *cohibitio.*] Hinderance, restraint.

CŌ'HO-BATE, *v. t.* [Port. *cohorar.*]
Among *early chemists*, to repeat the distillation of the same liquor, or that from the same body, pouring the liquor back upon the matter remaining in the vessel. *Bailey. Encyc.*

CŌ'HO-BĀ-TED, *pp.* Repeatedly distilled.

CŌ'HO-BĀ-TING, *ppr.* Distilling repeatedly.

CO-HO-BĀ'TION, *n.* [Sp. *cohobacion.*]
The operation of repeatedly distilling the same liquor, or that from the same substance. *Encyc.*

CO-HŌES', } *n.* A fall of water, or falls, a word of
CO-HŌZE', } Indian origin in America.

CŌ'HORT, *n.* [L. *cohors*; Fr. *cohorte*; It. *coorte*, Sp. *cohorte*; Port. *id.*]
1. Among *the Romans*, a body of about five or six hundred men; each cohort consisted of three maniples, and each maniple of two centuries; and ten cohorts constituted a legion. *Adam, Rom. Ant.*
2. In *poetry*, a band or body of warriors. *Milton.*

CO-HORT-Ā'TION, *n.* Exhortation; encouragement. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

COIF, *n.* [Fr. *coiffe*, Arm. *coeff*, It. *cuffia*, a cap, Sp. *cofia*, a net of silk or thread worn on the head; Port. *coifa*, a caul.]
A kind of caul, or cap, worn on the head by sergeants at law and others. Its chief use was to cover the clerical tonsure. *Encyc.*

COIF, *v. t.* To cover or dress with a coif.

COIF'ED, (koift,) *a.* Wearing a coif.

COIF'FURE, *n.* [Fr.] A head-dress. *Addison.*

COIGNE, for COIN. [See COIN, a corner.] *Shak.*

COIGNE, } *v. i.* To live by extortion. [*An Irish word.*]
COIN'Y, } *Bryskett.*

COIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *cueillir*, perhaps Gr. ειλεω, or ευλεω. See the roots גלל and קהל, Class Gl, No. 5, 48.]
To gather, as a line or cord, into a circular form, to wind into a ring, as a serpent, or a rope.

COIL, *n.* A rope gathered into a ring; on shipboard, a single turn or winding is called a *fake*, and a range of fakes is called a *tier.*
2. A noise, tumult, bustle, confusion. *Bailey. Johnson.*

COIL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Gathered into a circular form, as a rope, or a serpent.

COIL'ING, *ppr.* Gathering or winding into a ring or circle.

COIN, *n.* [Fr. *coin*, a corner, a wedge, Arm. *coign*, Sp. *esquina*, a corner, and *cuna*, a wedge, Port. *quina*; L. *cuneus*; Gr. γωνια; Ir. *cuinne*; W. *gaing*, or *cyn*, a wedge. The pronunciation of this word, by our common people, is *quine*, or *quoin*, when applied to a wedging stone, in *masonry.* See the next word.]
1. A corner or external angle, a jutting point, as of a wall. *Shak.*
Rustic coins; stones jutting from a wall, for new buildings to be joined to. *Bailey.*
2. A wedge for raising or lowering a piece of ordnance. *Bailey.*
3. A wedge or piece of wood to lay between casks on shipboard. *Bailey.*

COIN, *n.* [Sp. *cuño*, Port. *cunho*, a die to stamp money, Sp. *acuñar*, to coin or impress money, to wedge, Port. *cunhar*, It. *conio*, a die, *coniare*, to coin, Fr. *coin*, Ar. قَانَ *kauna*, to hammer, forge, or stamp. The sense is, to strike, beat, or drive, coinciding with the French *coigner*, or *cogner.* Hence we see that *coin*, whether it signifies a corner, a wedge, or a die, is from the same root, from thrusting, driving.]
Primarily, the die employed for stamping money. Hence,
1. Money stamped, a piece of metal, as gold, silver, copper, or other metal, converted into money, by impressing on it marks, figures, or characters. To make good money, these impressions must be made under the authority of government. That which is stamped without authority is called *false* or *counterfeit coin.* Formerly, all coin was made by hammering, but it is now impressed by a machine, or mill.
Current coin, is coin legally stamped, and circulating in trade.
Ancient coins, are chiefly those of the Jews, Greeks, and Romans, which are kept in cabinets as curiosities.
2. In *architecture*, a kind of die cut diagonally, after the manner of a flight of a staircase, serving at bottom to support columns in a level, and at top to correct the inclination of an entablature supporting a vault. *Encyc.*
3. That which serves for payment.

The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood is repaid in a nobler coin. *Hammond.*

COIN, *v. t.* To stamp a metal, and convert it into money, to mint.
2. To make or fabricate for general use, as, to coin words. *Shak.*
3. To make, to forge, to fabricate; in an *ill sense*; as, to *coin* a lie, to *coin* a fable. *Hudibras. Dryden.*

COIN'AGE, *n.* The act, art, or practice, of stamping metallic money. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Coin; money coined, stamped and legitimated metal for a circulating medium.
3. Coins of a particular stamp; as, the *coinage* of George III.
4. The charges or expense of coining money.
5. A making; new production; formation, as, the *coinage* of words.
6. Invention, forgery, fabrication.

This is the very coinage of your brain. *Shak.*

CO-IN-CIDE', *v. i.* [L. *con* and *incido*, to fall on; *in* and *cado*, to fall. See CADENCE, CASE. Low L. *coincido*; Sp. *coincidir*; Fr. *coincider.*]
1. To fall or to meet in the same point, as two lines or bodies, followed by *with.*

If the equator and the ecliptic had coincided, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth useless. *Cheyne.*

2. To concur; to be consistent with; to agree; as, the judges did not *coincide* in opinion.

The rules of right judgment and of good ratiocination often coincide with each other. *Watts.*

CO-IN'CI-DENCE, *n.* The falling or meeting of two or more lines, surfaces, or bodies, in the same point. *Bentley.*
2. Concurrence, consistency, agreement; as, the *coincidence* of two or more opinions; *coincidence* of evidences. *Hale.*
3. A meeting of events in time; concurrence; a happening at the same time, as, *coincidence* of events.

CO-IN'CI-DENT, *a.* Falling on the same point; meeting, as lines, surfaces, or bodies; followed by *with.* *Newton.*
2. Concurrent, consistent, agreeable to; followed by *with.*

Christianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly coincident with the ruling principles of a virtuous man. *South.*

CO-IN'CI-DENT-LY, *adv.* With coincidence.

CO-IN-CID'ER, *n.* He or that which coincides or concurs.

CO-IN-CID'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Meeting in the same point; agreeing; concurring.

CO-IN-DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *con* and *indicatio*, from *indico*, to show.]
In *medicine*, a sign or symptom, which, with other signs, assists to show the nature of the disease, and the proper remedy; a concurrent sign or symptom.

COIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Struck or stamped, as money; made, invented, forged.

COIN'ER, *n.* One who stamps coin; a minter; a maker of money. *Addison.*
2. A counterfeiter of the legal coin, a maker of base money.
3. An inventor or maker, as of words. *Camden.*

CO-IN-HAB'IT-ANT, *n.* One who dwells with another, or with others.

CO-IN-HER'IT-ANCE, *n.* Joint inheritance.

CO-IN-HER'IT-OR, *n.* A joint heir, a coheir.

COIN'ING, *ppr.* Stamping money; making; inventing; forging; fabricating.

COIN'ING, *n.* The act, art, or practice, of making stamped metallic money.

CO-IN'QUI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *coinquino.*]
To pollute. [*Not used.*]

CO-IN-QUI-NĀ'TION, *n.* Defilement. [*Not used.*]

CO-IN-STAN-TĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* Instantaneous at the same moment.

COIR, *n.* A material for cordage, consisting of the fibers of the cocoa-nut, also, the cordage made of this material. *P. Cyc.*

COIS'TRIL, *n.* [Said to be from *kestrel*, a degenerate hawk.]
1. A coward; a runaway. *Shak. Johnson.*
2. A young lad. *Bailey.*

COIT, *n.* A quoit, which see.

COIT'ING. See QUOIT.

CO-I''TION, (ko-ish'un,) *n.* [L. *coitio*, from *coeo*, to come together; *con* and *eo*, to go.]
A coming together; chiefly the venereal intercourse of the sexes; copulation. *Grew.*

CO-JOIN', *v. t.* [L. *conjungo.* See CONJOIN.]
To join with another in the same office. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

CO-JŪ'ROR, *n.* One who swears to another's credibility. *Wotton.*

CŌKE, *n.* Fossil coal charred, or deprived of its bitu-

men, sulphur, or other extraneous or volatile matter by fire, and thus prepared for exciting intense heat. *Encyc. Cleaveland.*

COKE, *v. t.* To convert into coke.

COL'AN-DER, (kul'len-der,) *n.* [L. *colo*, to strain; Fr. *couler*, to flow, to trickle down; *coulant*, flowing; *coulour*, a colander.]

A vessel with a bottom perforated with little holes for straining liquors. In *America*, this name is given, I believe, exclusively to a vessel of tin, or other metal. In *Great Britain*, the name is given to vessels, like sieves, made with hair, osiers, or twigs. *May. Ray. Dryden.*

CO-LA'RES, *n.* The genuine wine of Portugal.

CO-LA'TION, *n.* The act of straining, or purifying liquor, by passing it through a perforated vessel. [*Little used.*]

COL'A-TURE, *n.* The act of straining; the matter strained. [*Little used.*]

COL'BER-TINE, *n.* A kind of lace worn by women. *Johnson.*

COL'CHI-CINE, *n.* A vegetable alkaloid obtained from Colchicum Autumnale.

COL'CHI-CUM, *n.* The meadow saffron of English writers, a term applied to a genus of bulbous-rooted plants found in many parts of Europe. From the bulbs of the Colchicum Autumnale, a medicine is prepared, which is used as a remedy for the gout and rheumatism. *Partington. Loudon.*

COL'CO-THAR, *n.* The brown red oxyd of iron which remains after the distillation of the acid from sulphate of iron; used for polishing glass and other substances. It is called by artists *crocus*, or *crocus martis*. *Encyc. Ure.*

The sulphate of iron is called *colcothar* or *chalcite*, when the calcination has been carried so far as to drive off a considerable part of the acid. *Fourcroy.*

[See CHALCITE.]

COLD, *a.* [Sax. *cald*; G. *kalt*; D. *koud*, contracted; Goth. *calds*; Basque, *galda*; Sw. *kall*; Dan. *kold*, and the noun *kulde*. The latter seems to be connected with *kul*, a coal, and *kuler*, to blow strong. But the connection may be casual. In Swedish, *kyla* signifies to cool, and to burn; thus connecting *cool*, *cold*, with the L. *calco*, to be hot. Both cold and heat may be from rushing, raging, and this word may be from the same root as *gale*. If not, *cool* would seem to be allied to L. *gelo*.]

1. Not warm or hot; gelid; frigid; a relative term. A substance is *cold* to the touch when it is less warm than the body, and when, in contact, the heat of the body passes from the body to the substance; as, *cold* air; a *cold* stone; *cold* water. It denotes a greater degree of the quality than *cool*. [See the noun.]

2. Having the sensation of cold; chill; shivering, or inclined to shiver; as, I am *cold*.

3. Having cold qualities; as, a *cold* plant. *Bacon.*

4. Frigid; wanting passion, zeal, or ardor; indifferent; unconcerned; not animated, or easily excited into action; as, a *cold* spectator; a *cold* Christian; a *cold* lover, or friend; a *cold* temper. *Hooker. Addison.*

Thou art neither *cold* nor hot. — Rev. iii.

5. Not moving; unaffecting; not animated; not able to excite feeling; spiritless; as, a *cold* discourse; a *cold* jest. *Addison.*

6. Reserved; coy; not affectionate, cordial, or friendly; indicating indifference; as, a *cold* look; a *cold* return of civilities; a *cold* reception. *Clarendon.*

7. Not heated by sensual desire. *Shak.*

8. Not hasty; not violent *Johnson.*

9. Not affecting the scent strongly. *Shak.*

10. Not having the scent strongly affected. *Shak.*

COLD, *n.* [Sax. *cele*, *cyl*, *cyle*; D. *koelte*, *koude*; G. *kalte*. See COOL.]

1. The sensation produced in animal bodies by the escape of heat, and the consequent contraction of the fine vessels. Also, the cause of that sensation. Heat expands the vessels, and cold contracts them; and the transition from an expanded to a contracted state is accompanied with a sensation to which, as well as to the cause of it, we give the denomination of *cold*. Hence *cold* is a privation of heat, or the cause of it. *Encyc. Bacon.*

2. A shivering; the effect of the contraction of the fine vessels of the body; chilliness, or chillness. *Dryden.*

3. A disease; indisposition occasioned by cold; catarrh.

COLD-BLOOD'ED, (-blud'ed,) *a.* Having cold blood.

2. Without sensibility, or feeling; hard hearted.

COLD'ER, *a. comp.* More cold.

COLD'EST, *a. superl.* Most cold.

COLD'-FINCH, *n.* A species of Motacilla, a bird frequenting the west of England, with the head and back of a brownish gray, the belly white, and the quill feathers and tail black. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

COLD'-HEART'ED, *a.* Wanting passion or feeling; indifferent.

COLD'-HEART'ED-LY, *adv.* In a cold-hearted manner.

COLD'-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of feeling or sensibility.

COLD'-SHOUL'DER. To give the *cold shoulder* to any one, is to treat him with cool neglect.

COLD'ISH, *a.* Somewhat cold.

COLD'LY, *adv.* In a cold manner; without warmth; without concern; without ardor or animation; without apparent passion, emotion, or feeling; with indifference or negligence; as, to answer one *coldly*; a proposition is *coldly* received.

COLD'NESS, *n.* Want of heat; as, the *coldness* of water or air. When the heat or temperature of any substance is less than that of the animal body exposed to it, that state or temperature is called *coldness*.

2. Unconcern; indifference; a frigid state of temper; want of ardor, zeal, emotion, animation, or spirit; negligence; as, to receive an answer with *coldness*; to listen with *coldness*.

3. Want of apparent affection, or kindness; as, to receive a friend with *coldness*.

4. Coyness; reserve; indifference; as, to receive addresses with *coldness*.

5. Want of sensual desire; frigidity; chastity.

COLD'-SHORT, *a.* Brittle when cold, as a metal.

COLE, *n.* [Sax. *caul*, *cawl*, or *cawel*; L. *caulis*; Gr. καυλος; D. *kool*; G. *kohl*; Sw. *kal*; Dan. *kaal*; W. *cawl*; Ir. *colis*, *coilis*; It. *cavolo*; Sp. *col*; Port. *couve*; Arm. *caulin*, *colen*; Fr. *chou*.]

The general name of all sorts of cabbage or Brassica; but we generally use it in its compounds, *colewort*, *cauliflower*, &c.

COLE'-MOUSE, *n.* See COAL-MOUSE.

CO-LE-OP'TER-AL, *a.* Coleopterous.

CO-LE-OP'TER-AN, *n.* } [Gr. κολεος, a sheath, and
CO-LE-OP'TER-A, *n. pl.* } πτερον, a wing.]

A term applied to an order of insects, having crustaceous elytra or shells, which shut and form a longitudinal suture along the back, covering the wings which lie beneath, as the beetle.

CO-LE-OP'TER-OUS, *a.* Having wings covered with a case or sheath; belonging to the Coleoptera.

COLE'-PERCH, *n.* A small fish, less than the common perch. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

COLE'-SEED, *n.* The seed of the navew, Napus sativa, or long-rooted, narrow-leafed rape; reckoned a species of Brassica or cabbage. *Encyc.*

2. Cabbage seed. *Mortimer.*

COLE'-WORT, *n.* [*cole* and *wort*, Sax. *wyrt*, an herb.]

A particular species of cole, Brassica, or cabbage.

COL'ET, } *n.* A corruption of ACOLYTE, an inferior
COL'LET, } church servant, which see. *Hook.*

COL'IC, *n.* [L. *colicus*; Gr. κωλικος, from κωλον, the colon.]

In *general*, a severe pain in the bowels, of which there are several varieties; as, bilious colic, hysteric colic, nervous colic, and many others. *Coxe. Quincy.*

COL'IC, } *a.* Affecting the bowels. *Milton.*
COL'IC-AL, }

COL'ICK-Y, *a.* Pertaining to colic.

COL'IN, *n.* A bird of the partridge kind, found in America and the West Indies, called also a *quail*.

COL-I-SE'UM, *n.* [It. *coliseo*.] The amphitheater of Vespasian at Rome, the largest in the world; also written COLOSSEUM.

COLL, *v. t.* To embrace. [*Not in use.*] [See COLLAR.] *Spenser.*

COL-LAB'O-RA-TOR, *n.* [Fr. *collaborateur*.] An associate in labor, especially literary or scientific. [*Recent.*] *Silliman.*

COL-LAPSE', *n.* A falling together, as of the sides of a hollow vessel.

2. An extreme depression of the bodily energies.

COL-LAPSE', (kol-laps',) *v. i.* [L. *collabor*, *collapsus*; *con* and *labor*, to slide or fall.]

To fall together, as the two sides of a vessel; to close by falling together; as, the fine canals or vessels of the body *collapse* in old age. *Arbuthnot.*

COL-LAPS'ED, (kol-lapst',) *pp.* or *a.* Fallen together; closed.

COL-LAP'SION, (-shun,) *n.* A state of falling together; a state of vessels closed.

COL'LAR, *n.* [L. *collare*; Fr. *collier*, *collet*; Arm. *colyer*; It. *collare*; Sp. *collar*; from L. *collum*, the neck.]

1. Something round the neck, as a ring of metal or a chain. The knights of several orders wear a chain of gold, enameled, and sometimes set with ciphers or other devices, to which the badge of the order is appended. *Encyc.*

2. The part of a garment which surrounds the neck. *Job* xxx. 18.

3. A part of a harness for the neck of a horse or other beast, used in draught.

4. Among *seamen*, the upper part of a stay; also, a rope in form of a wreath, to which a stay is confined.

5. In *architecture*, an horizontal piece of timber connecting and bracing two opposite rafters. *Brande.* Also, a ring, cincture, or astragal. *Gwilt.*

To slip the collar, is to escape or get free; to disentangle one's self from difficulty, labor, or engagement. *Johnson.*

A *collar of brawn*, is the quantity bound up in one parcel. [*Not used in America.*] *Johnson.*

COL'LAR, *v. t.* To seize by the collar.

2. To put a collar on.

To collar beef, or other meat, is to roll it up and bind it close with a string. [*English.*]

COL'LAR-AGE, *n.* A tax or fine laid for the collars of wine-drawing horses. [*Eng.*] *Bailey. Encyc.*

COL'LAR-BEAM, *n.* In *architecture*, an horizontal piece of timber connecting and bracing two opposite rafters; also called *collar*. *Gwilt.*

COL'LAR-BONE, *n.* The clavicle.

COL'LAR-DAY, *n.* A day on which knights appear at court in their collars. *Smart.*

COL'LAR-ED, *pp.* Seized by the collar.

2. Having a collar on the neck.

COL-LA'TA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being collated.

COL-LATE', *v. t.* [L. *collatum*, *collatus*; *con* and *latum*, *latus*; considered to be the supine and participle of *fero*, *confero*, but a word of distinct origin.]

Literally, to bring or lay together. Hence,

1. To lay together and compare, by examining the points in which two or more things of a similar kind agree or disagree; *applied particularly to manuscripts and books*; as, to *collate* copies of the Hebrew Scriptures

2. To confer or bestow a benefice on a clergyman, by a bishop who has it in his own gift or patronage; or, more strictly, to present and institute a clergyman in a benefice, when the same person is both the ordinary and the patron; followed by *to*.

If the patron neglects to present, the bishop may *collate* his clerk to the church. *Blackstone.*

3. To bestow or confer. *Taylor.*

4. To gather and place in order, as the sheets of a book, for binding.

COL-LATE', *v. i.* To place in a benefice, as by a bishop.

If the bishop neglects to *collate* within six months, the right to do it devolves on the archbishop. *Encyc.*

COL-LAT'ED, *pp.* Laid together and compared; examined by comparing; presented and instituted, as a clergyman to a benefice.

COL-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *collateralis*; *con* and *lateralis*, from *latus*, a side.]

1. Being by the side, side by side, on the side, or side to side.

In his bright radiance and *collateral* light
Must I be comforted, not in his sphere. *Shak.*

Collateral pressure, is pressure on the side. So we say, *collateral circumstances*; circumstances which accompany a principal event.

2. In *genealogy*, descending from the same stock or ancestor, but not one from the other; as distinguished from *lineal*. *Lineal* descendants proceed one from another in a direct line; *collateral* relations spring from a common ancestor, but from different branches of that common stirps or stock. Thus the children of brothers are *collateral* relations, having different fathers, but a common grandfather. *Blackstone.*

3. *Collateral security*, is security for the performance of covenants, or the payment of money, besides the principal security.

4. Running parallel. *Johnson.*

5. Diffused on either side; springing from relations; as, *collateral* love. *Milton.*

6. Not direct, or immediate.

If by direct or *collateral* hand. *Shak.*

7. Concurrent; as, *collateral* strength. *Atterbury.*

COL-LAT'ER-AL, *n.* A collateral relation or kinsman.

COL-LAT'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* Side by side; or by the side.

2. Indirectly. *Dryden.*

3. In collateral relation; not in a direct line; not lineally.

COL-LAT'ER-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being collateral.

COL-LAT'ING, *ppr.* Comparing; presenting and instituting.

COL-LA'TION, *n.* The act of bringing or laying together, and comparing; a comparison of one copy or thing of a like kind with another. *Pope.*

2. The act of conferring or bestowing; a gift. *Ray.*

3. In *the canon law*, the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop, who has it in his own gift or patronage. *Collation* includes both presentation and institution. When the patron of a church is not a bishop, he presents his clerk for admission, and the bishop institutes him; but if a bishop is the patron, his presentation and institution are one act, and are called *collation*. *Blackstone.*

4. In *common law*, the presentation of a copy to its original, and a comparison made by examination, to ascertain its conformity; also, the report of the act made by the proper officers. *Encyc.*

5. In *Scots law*, the right which an heir has of throwing the whole heritable and movable estates of the deceased into one mass, and sharing it equally with others who are of the same degree of kindred.

6. A repast between full meals; as, a cold *collation*.

Collation of seals, denotes one seal set on the same label, on the reverse of another. *Encyc.*

COL-LA-TI''TIOUS, (-tish'us,) *a.* Done by the distribution of money.

COL-LA'TIVE, *a.* Advowsons are presentative, *collative*, or donative. An advowson *collative* is where

the bishop and patron are one and the same person; in which case the bishop can not present to himself, but he does, by one act of collation or conferring the benefice, the whole that is done, in common cases, by both presentation and institution. *Blackstone.*

COL-LĀ'TOR, *n.* One who collates or compares manuscripts or copies of books. *Addison.*

2. One who collates to a benefice, as when the ordinary and patron are the same person. *Ayliffe.*

COL-LAUD', *v. t.* [L. *collaudo.*]

To unite in praising. [*Little used.*] *Howell.*

COL'LĒAGUE, (kol'leeg,) *n.* [L. *collega*; Fr. *collègue*; It. *collega*; Sp. *colega*; L. *con* and *lego*, to choose, or *lego*, to send, or *ligo*, to bind. This word is differently accented by different speakers and lexicographers. I have followed the latest authorities.]

A partner or associate in the same office, employment, or commission, civil or ecclesiastical. *Milton. Swift.*

It is never used of partners in trade or manufactures.

COL-LĒAGUE', (kol-leeg',) *v. t.* or *i.* To unite with in the same office.

COL-LĒAGU'ED, (kol-leegd',) *pp.* United as an associate in the same office.

COL'LĒAGUE-SHIP, *n.* Partnership in office. *Milton.*

COL-LECT', *v. t.* [L. *colligo, collectum*; *con* and *lego*, to gather; Gr. λεγω.]

1. To gather, as separate persons or things, into one body or place; to assemble or bring together; as, to *collect* men into an army; to *collect* ideas; to *collect* particulars into one sum.

2. To gain by observation or information; as, from all that can be *collected*, the public peace will not soon be interrupted.

3. To gather from premises; to infer as a consequence.

Which consequence, I conceive, is very ill *collected*. *Locke.*

4. To gather money or revenue from debtors; to demand and receive; as, to *collect* taxes; to *collect* the customs; to *collect* accounts or debts.

5. To gather, as crops; to reap, mow, or pick, and secure in proper repositories; as, to *collect* hay, corn, or fruits.

6. To draw together; to bring into united action; as, to *collect* all the strength, or all the powers of the mind.

7. To obtain from contribution.

To collect one's self, is to recover from surprise, or a disconcerted state; to gain command over the thoughts, when dispersed; over the passions, when tumultuous; or the mind, when dismayed. *Shak. Milton.*

COL-LECT', *v. i.* To run together; to accumulate; as, pus *collects* in an abscess; sand or snow *collects* in banks.

COL'LECT, *n.* A short, comprehensive prayer; a prayer adapted to a particular day or occasion, and read together with other parts of the church service. *Brande. Taylor.*

2. A collection or gathering of money. [*Little used.*]

COL-LEC-TĀ'NE-A, *n. pl.* [L., things collected.] In *literature*, a term applied to a selection of passages from various authors, usually made for the purpose of instruction. *Brande.*

COL-LEC-TĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *collectaneus.*] Gathered; collected.

COL-LECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Gathered; assembled; congregated; drawn together.

2. *a.* Recovered from surprise or dismay; not disconcerted; cool; firm; prepared.

COL-LECT'ED-LY, *adv.* In one view; together; in one body; in a cool, prepared state of mind.

COL-LECT'ED-NESS, *n.* A collected state of the mind; recovery from surprise.

COL-LECT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be collected or gathered; that may be inferred.

2. That may be gathered or recovered; as, the debts or taxes are or are not *collectible*.

COL-LECT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Gathering; drawing together; assembling.

COL-LEC'TION, *n.* The act of gathering or assembling.

2. The body formed by gathering; an assemblage, or assembly; a crowd; as, a *collection* of men.

3. A contribution; a sum collected for a charitable purpose.

Now concerning the *collection* for the saints. — 1 Cor. xvi.

4. A gathering, as of matter in an abscess.

5. The act of deducing consequences; reasoning; inference. [*Little used.*] *Johnson. Hooker.*

6. A corollary; a consectary; a deduction from premises; consequence. *Johnson. Hooker.*

7. A book compiled from other books, by the putting together of parts; a compilation; as, a *collection* of essays or sermons.

COL-LEC-TI''TIOUS, (-tish'us,) *a.* Gathered up.

COL-LECT'IVE, *a.* [L. *collectivus*: Fr. *collectif*; It. *collettivo.*]

1. Formed by gathering; gathered into a mass, sum, or body; congregated, or aggregated. *Swift.*

2. Deducing consequences; reasoning; inferring. *Brown.*

3. In *grammar*, expressing a number or multitude united; as, a *collective* noun or name, which, though in the singular number itself, denotes more than one; as, *company, army, troop, assembly*.

COL-LECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a mass, or body; in a collected state; in the aggregate; unitedly; in a state of combination; as, the citizens of a state *collectively* considered.

COL-LECT'IVE-NESS, *n.* A state of union; mass.

COL-LECT'OR, *n.* One who collects or gathers things which are scattered or separate.

2. A compiler; one who gathers and puts together parts of books, or scattered pieces, in one book. *Addison.*

3. In *botany*, one who gathers plants, without studying botany as a science. *Encyc.*

Also, a term applied to the dense hairs covering the styles of some plants. *Brande.*

4. An officer appointed and commissioned to collect and receive customs, duties, taxes, or toll. *Temple.*

5. A bachelor of arts in Oxford, who is appointed to superintend some scholastic proceedings in Lent. *Todd.*

COL-LECT'OR-SHIP, } *n.* The office of a collector
COL-LECT'OR-ATE, } of customs or taxes.

2. The jurisdiction of a collector. *Asiat. Researches.*

COL-LEG'A-TA-RY, *n.* [L. *con* and *lego*, to send.] In the *civil law*, a person who has a legacy left to him, in common with one or more other persons. *Chambers. Johnson.*

COL'LEGE, *n.* [L. *collegium*; *con* and *lego*, to gather.] In its *primary sense*, a collection, or assembly. Hence,

1. In a *general sense*, a collection, assemblage, or society of men, invested with certain powers and rights, performing certain duties, or engaged in some common employment or pursuit.

2. In a *particular sense*, an assembly for a political or ecclesiastical purpose; as, the *college* of electors, or their deputies at the diet in Ratisbon. So, also, the *college* of princes, or their deputies; the *college* of cities, or deputies of the imperial cities; the *college* of cardinals, or sacred college. In *Russia*, the denomination *college* is given to councils of state, courts, or assemblies of men intrusted with the administration of the government, and called *imperial colleges*. Of these, some are supreme, and others subordinate; as, the *supreme imperial college*, the *college* of foreign affairs, the *college* of war, the admiralty *college*, the *college* of justice, the *college* of commerce, the medical *college*. *Tooke*, ii. 335, 356.

In *Great Britain* and *the United States of America*, a society of physicians is called a *college*. So, also, there are *colleges* of surgeons; and in Britain, a *college* of philosophy, a *college* of heralds, a *college* of justice, &c. Colleges of these kinds are usually incorporated or established by the supreme power of the state.

3. An establishment or edifice appropriated to the use of students who are acquiring the languages and sciences.

4. The society of persons engaged in the pursuits of literature, including the officers and students. Societies of this kind are incorporated and endowed with revenues.

5. In *foreign universities*, a public lecture.

6. A collection or community; as, a *college* of bees. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

COL'LEGE-LIKE, *a.* Regulated after the manner of a college.

COL-LĒ'GI-AL, *a.* Relating to a college; belonging to a college; having the properties of a college.

COL-LĒ'GI-AN, *n.* A member of a college, particularly of a literary institution so called; an inhabitant of a college. *Johnson.*

COL-LĒ'GI-ATE, *a.* Pertaining to a college; as, *collegiate* studies.

2. Containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college; as, a *collegiate* society. *Johnson.*

3. A *collegiate* church is one that has no bishop's see, but has the ancient retinue of a bishop, canons, and prebends. Of these, some are of royal, others of ecclesiastical foundation; and each is regulated, in matters of divine service, as a cathedral. Some of these were anciently abbeys which have been secularized. *Encyc.*

COL-LĒ'GI-ATE, *n.* The member of a college. *Burton.*

COL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *collet*, a collar, or neck, from L. *collum.*]

1. Among *jewelers*, the horizontal face or plane at the bottom of brilliants, or the part of a ring in which the stone is set. *Encyc. Johnson.*

2. In *glass-making*, that part of glass vessels which sticks to the iron instrument used in taking the substance from the melting pot. *Encyc.*

3. *Anciently*, a band or collar.

4. A term used by turners. *Johnson.*

5. In *botany*, the neck or part of a plant from which spring the ascending and descending axes. *Lindley.*

COL-LET'IC, *a.* Having the property of gluing; agglutinant. *Encyc.*

COL-LET'IC, *n.* [Gr. κολλητικος.] An agglutinant. *Encyc.*

COL-LIDE', *v. t.* [L. *collido*; *con* and *lædo*, to strike.]

To strike or dash against each other. *Brown.*

COL-LID'ING, *ppr.* Striking or dashing against.

COLL'IER, (kol'yer,) *n.* [from *coal.*] A digger of coal; one who works in a coal mine. *Johnson.*

2. A coal merchant, or dealer in coal. *Bacon.*

3. A coasting vessel employed in the coal trade, or in transporting coal from the ports where it is received from the mines, to the ports where it is purchased for consumption.

COLL'IER-Y, (kol'yer-y,) *n.* The place where coal is dug. [See COALERY.]

2. The coal trade. *Qu.*

COL'LI-FLOW-ER. See CAULIFLOWER.

COL'LI-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *colligo*; *con* and *ligo*, to bind.] To tie or bind together.

The pieces of isinglass are colligated in rows. *Nich. Dict.*

COL'LI-GA-TED, *pp.* Tied or bound together.

COL'LI-GA-TING, *ppr.* Binding together.

COL-LI-GA'TION, *n.* A binding together. *Brown.*

COL-LI-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *collimo*; *con* and *limes*, a limit. Ainsworth suggests that it may be an error, and that *collineo*, *con* and *linea*, is the true reading; but *collimo* is in perfect analogy with other words of like signification. To aim is to direct to the limit or end.]

1. The act of aiming at a mark; aim; the act of leveling, or of directing the sight to a fixed object. *Asiat. Researches.*

2. In a *telescope*, the *line of collimation*, is the line of sight, or a straight line passing through the center of the object glass.

COL-LI-MA'TOR, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the horizontal point.

COL-LIN-E-A'TION, *n.* [L. *collineo*; *con* and *linea*, a line.]

The act of aiming, or directing in a line to a fixed object. *Johnson.*

COL'LING, *n.* [L. *collum*, the neck.] An embrace; dalliance. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

COL-LIN'GUAL, (-ling'gwal,) *a.* Having or pertaining to the same language.

COL-LIQ'UA-BLE, (kol-lik'wa-bl,) *a.* [See COLLIQUATE.] That may be liquefied, or melted; liable to melt, grow soft, or become fluid.

COL-LIQ'UA-MENT, *n.* The substance formed by melting; that which is melted. *Bailey. Johnson.*

2. Technically, the fetal part of an egg; the transparent fluid in an egg, containing the first rudiments of the chick. *Coxe. Encyc.*

3. The first rudiments of an embryo in generation. *Coxe.*

COL'LI-QUANT, *a.* That has the power of dissolving or melting.

COL'LI-QUATE, *v. i.* [L. *colliqueo*; *con* and *liqueo*, to melt. See LIQUID.]

To melt, to dissolve; to change from solid to fluid; to become liquid. *Brown.*

COL'LI-QUATE, *v. t.* To melt or dissolve.

COL'LI-QUA-TED, *pp.* Melted; dissolved; turned from a solid to a fluid substance. *Boyle. Harvey.*

COL'LI-QUA-TING, *ppr.* Melting; dissolving.

COL-LI-QUA'TION, *n.* The act of melting. *Boyle.*

2. A dissolving, flowing, or wasting; applied to the blood, when it does not readily coagulate, and to the solid parts, when they waste away by excessive secretion, occasioning fluxes and profuse clammy sweats. *Coxe. Encyc. Quincy.*

COL-LIQ'UA-TIVE, (kol-lik'wa-tiv,) *a.* Melting; dissolving; applied to excessive evacuations, which melt down, as it were, the strength and substance of the body.

COL-LIQ-UE-FAC'TION, (kol-lik-we-fak'shun,) *n.* [L. *colliquefacio.*]

A melting together; the reduction of different bodies into one mass, by fusion. *Bacon.*

COL-LI''SION, (kol-lizh'un,) *n.* [L. *collisio*, from *collido, collisi*; *con* and *lædo*, to strike or hurt.]

1. The act of striking together; a striking together of two hard bodies. *Milton.*

2. The state of being struck together; a clashing. Hence,

3. *Figuratively*, a state of opposition; interference; as, a *collision* of interests, or of parties.

4. A running against each other, as ships at sea. *Marshal on Insurance. Walsh.*

COL-LIT'I-GANT, *n.* One who litigates or wrangles with another.

COL'LO-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *colloco*; *con* and *loco*, to set or place.] To set or place; to set; to station.

COL'LO-CATE, *a.* Set; placed. *Bacon.*

COL'LO-CA-TED, *pp.* Placed.

COL'LO-CA-TING, *ppr.* Setting; placing.

COL-LO-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *collocatio.*]

1. A setting; the act of placing; disposition in place.

2. The state of being placed, or placed with something else. *Bacon.*

COL-LO-CU'TION, *n.* [L. *collocutio*; *con* and *locutio*, from *loquor*, to speak.]

speaking or conversing together; conference; mutual discourse. *Bailey. Johnson.*

COL-LO-CŪ'TOR, *n.* One of the speakers in a dialogue.

COL-LŌGUE', *v. t.* To wheedle. [*Not in use.*]

COL'LOP, *n.* A small slice of meat; a piece of flesh. *Dryden.*

2. In *burlesque*, a child. *Shak.*

3. In *Job* xv. 27, it seems to have the sense of a thick piece or fleshy lump. "He maketh *collops* of fat on his flanks." This is the sense of the word in New England.

COL-LŌ'QUI-AL, *a.* [See COLLOQUY.] Pertaining to common conversation, or to mutual discourse; as, *colloquial* language; a *colloquial* phrase.

COL-LŌ'QUI-AL-ISM, *n.* A colloquial form of expression.

COL-LŌ'QUI-AL-LY, *adv.* By mutual conversation.

COL'LO-QUIST, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue. *Malone.*

COL'LO-QUY, *n.* [L. *colloquium*; *con* and *loquor*, to speak.]

Conversation; mutual discourse of two or more; conference; dialogue. *Milton. Taylor*

COL'LŌW. See COLLY.

COL-LUC'TAN-CY, *n.* [L. *colluctor*; *con* and *luctor*, to struggle.]

A struggling to resist; a striving against; resistance; opposition of nature.

COL-LUC-TA'TION, *n.* A struggling to resist; contest; resistance; opposition; contrariety. *Woodward.*

COL-LŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *colludo*; *con* and *ludo*, to play, to banter, to mock.]

To play into the hand of each other; to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert. *Johnson.*

COL-LŪD'ER, *n.* One who conspires in a fraud.

COL-LŪD'ING, *ppr.* Conspiring with another in a

COL-LŪD'ING, *n.* A trick; collusion. [fraud.

COL-LŪ'SION, (-zhun,) *n.* [L. *collusio*. See COLLUDE.]

1. In *law*, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more persons, for the one party to bring an action against the other, for some evil purpose, as to defraud a third person of his right. *Cowel.*

A secret understanding between two parties, who plead or proceed fraudulently against each other, to the prejudice of a third person. *Encyc.*

2. In general, a secret agreement and co-operation for a fraudulent purpose.

COL-LŪ'SIVE, *a.* Fraudulently concerted between two or more; as, a *collusive* agreement.

COL-LŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By collusion; by secret agreement to defraud.

COL-LŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being collusive.

COL-LŪ'SO-RY, *a.* Carrying on a fraud by a secret concert; containing collusion.

COL-LŪ'VI-ES, *n.* [L.] Filth; a sink; a mixed mass of refuse matter.

COL'LY, } *n.* [Supposed to be from *coal*.]
COL'LŌW, } The black grime or soot of coal or burnt wood. *Woodward. Burton.*

COL'LY, *v. t.* To make foul; to grime with the smut of coal. *Shak.*

COL'LY-RITE, *n.* [Gr. *κολλυριον*, infirm.]

A variety of clay, of a white color, with shades of gray, red, or yellow. *Cleaveland.*

COL-LYR'I-UM, *n.* [L.; Gr. *κολλυριον*. Qu. from *κωλυω*, to check, and *ῥεος*, defluxion.]

A lotion intended to prevent excessive discharges, now applied only to eye-waters. *Brande.*

COL'MAR, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.

COL'O-CYNTH, *n.* [Gr. *κολοκυνθις*.]

The coloquintida, or bitter apple of the shops, a kind of cucumber, from Aleppo and from Crete. It contains a bitter pulp, which is a drastic purge. *Encyc.*

COL-O-CYNTH'IN, *n.* The supposed active medicinal principle of the colocynth. *P. Cyc.*

CO-LŌGNE'-EARTH, (ko-lōne'erth,) *n.* A kind of light bastard ocher, of a deep brown color, not a pure native fossil, but containing more vegetable than mineral matter; supposed to be the remains of wood long buried in the earth. *Hill.*

It is an earthy variety of lignite or brown coal. *Cleaveland.*

CO-LŌGNE'-WA-TER, (ko-lōne'wȧ-ter,) *n.* A liquor composed of spirits of wine, oil of lavender, oil of rosemary, essence of lemon, and oil of cinnamon.

COL'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *κωλον*, the colon, and *λιθος*, stone.]

A name given to the fossil intestines of fishes.

COLON, *n.* [Gr. *κωλον*, the colon, a member or limb.]

1. In *anatomy*, the largest of the intestines, or rather the largest division of the intestinal canal; beginning at the cæcum, and ascending by the right kidney, it passes under the hollow part of the liver, and the bottom of the stomach, to the spleen; thence descending by the left kidney, it passes, in the form of an S, to the upper part of the os sacrum, where, from its straight course, the canal takes the name of *rectum*. *Encyc. Quincy.*

2. In *grammar*, a point or character formed thus [:], used to mark a pause greater than that of a semicolon, but less than that of a period; or rather, it is used when the sense of the division of a period is complete, so as to admit a full point; but something is added by way of illustration, or the description is continued by an additional remark, without a necessary dependence on the foregoing members of the sentence. Thus,

A brute arrives at a point of perfection he can never pass: in a few years he has all the endowments he is capable of. *Spect. No. iii.*

The colon is often used before an address, quotation, or example. "Mr. Grey was followed by Mr. Erskine, who spoke thus: 'I rise to second the motion of my honorable friend.'" But the propriety of this depends on the pause, and this depends on the form of introducing the quotation; for after *say*, *said*, or a like word, the colon is not used, and seems to be improper. Thus, in our version of the Scriptures, such members are almost invariably followed by a comma: "But Jesus said to them, 'Ye know not what ye ask.'"

The use of the colon is not uniform; nor is it easily defined and reduced to rules. Indeed, the use of it might be dispensed with without much inconvenience.

COL'O-NEL, (kur'nel,) *n.* [Fr. *colonel*; It. *colonnello*; Arm. *coronal*; Sp. *coronel*; Port. *coronel*; from It. *colonna*, Fr. *colonne*, a column, It. *colonnello*, the column of a book.]

The chief commander of a regiment of troops, whether infantry or cavalry. He ranks next below a brigadier-general. In England, *colonel-lieutenant* is the commander of a regiment of guards, of which the king, prince, or other person of eminence, is colonel. *Lieutenant-colonel* is the second officer in a regiment, and commands it in the absence of the colonel.

COL'O-NEL-CY, (kur'nel-cy,) } *n.* The office,
COL'O-NEL-SHIP, (kur'nel-ship,) } rank, or commission of a colonel. *Swift. Washington.*

CO-LŌ'NI-AL, *a.* [See COLONY.] Pertaining to a colony; as, *colonial* government; *colonial* rights. [COLONICAL is not in use.]

COL'O-NIST, *n.* [See COLONY.] An inhabitant of a colony. *Blackstone. Marshall, Life of Washington.*

COL-O-NI-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of colonizing, or state of being colonized.

Colonization society; a society in the United States designed to aid free blacks in emigrating to Africa.

COL-O-NI-ZA'TION-IST, *n.* A friend to colonization, particularly to the colonization of Africa by emigrants from the colored population of the United States.

COL'O-NIZE, *v. t.* [See COLONY.] To plant or establish a colony in; to plant or settle a number of the subjects of a kingdom or state in a remote country for the purpose of cultivation, commerce, or defense, and for permanent residence. *Bacon.*

The Greeks *colonized* the south of Italy and of France.

2. To migrate and settle in, as inhabitants.

English Puritans *colonized* New England.

COL'O-NIZE, *v. i.* To remove and settle in a distant country; as, to *colonize* in India. *Buchanan.*

COL'O-NIZ-ED, *pp.* Settled or planted with a colony.

COL'O-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Planting with a colony.

COL'O-NIZ-ING, *n.* The act of establishing a colony.

This state paper has been adopted as the basis of all her later *colonizings*. *Tooke, i. 522.*

COL-ON-NĀDE', *n.* [It. *colonnata*, from *colonna*, a column; Sp. *colunata*; Fr. *colonnade*. See COLUMN.]

1. In *architecture*, a series or range of columns, placed at regular intervals. *Builder's Dict. Addison.*

2. Any series or range of columns. When disposed in a circle, or when surrounding a building of any shape, they are called a *peristyle*; when the rows of columns are double or more, they form a *polystyle*. *Pope.*

COL'O-NY, *n.* [L. *colonia*, from *colo*, to cultivate.]

1. A company or body of people transplanted from their mother country to a remote province or country, to cultivate and inhabit it, and remaining subject to the jurisdiction of the parent state; as, the British *colonies* in America, or the Indies; the Spanish *colonies* in South America. When such settlements, in later times, cease to be subject to the parent state, they are no longer denominated *colonies*.

The first settlers of New England were the best of Englishmen, well-educated, devout Christians, and zealous lovers of liberty. There was never a *colony* formed of better materials. *Ames.*

2. The country planted or colonized; a plantation; also, the body of inhabitants in a territory colonized, including the descendants of the first planters. The people, though born in the territory, retain the name of *colonists*, till they cease to be subjects of the parent state.

3. A collection of animals; as, *colonies* of shellfish. *Encyc.*

COL'O-PHA-NY. See COLOPHONY.

COL'O-PHON, *n.* An inscription on the last page of a book, before title-pages were used, containing the place or year, or both, of its publication, the printer's name, &c. The word is derived from a Greek proverb respecting the people of Colophon, in Ionia that they always came hindermost. *Brande. Warton*

COL'O-PHON-ITE, *n.* [Supra, from the city, or its resin color.]

A variety of garnet, of a *resinous* fracture, and a reddish yellow or brown color, occurring in small, amorphous, granular masses. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

COL'O-PHO-NY, *n.* Black rosin; the dark-colored resin obtained by the distillation of turpentine. *Brande.*

It is so named from *Colophon*, in Ionia, whence the best was formerly brought. The spelling COLOPHANY, given by Ure, seems, therefore, to be erroneous.

COL-O-QUINT'I-DA, *n.* [Gr. *κολοκυνθις*; L. *colocynthis*.]

The colocynth, or bitter apple, the fruit of a plant of the genus Cucumis, a native of Syria and of Crete. It is of the size of a small orange, containing a pulp which is violently purgative, but sometimes useful as a medicine. *Chambers.*

COL'OR, (kul'lur,) *n.* [L. *color*; It. *colore*; Sp. Port. *color*; Fr. *couleur*.]

1. In *physics*, a property inherent in light, which, by a difference in the rays and the laws of refraction, or some other cause, gives to bodies particular appearances to the eye. The principal colors are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. *White* is not properly a color; as a white body reflects the rays of light without separating them. *Black* bodies, on the contrary, absorb all the rays, or nearly all, and therefore *black* is no distinct color. But in common discourse, *white* and *black* are denominated *colors*; and all the colors admit of many shades of difference.

2. Appearance of a body to the eye, or a quality of sensation, caused by the rays of light; hue; dye; as the *color* of gold, or of indigo.

3. A red color; the freshness or appearance of blood in the face.

My cheeks no longer did their *color* boast. *Dryden.*

4. Appearance to the mind; as, prejudice puts a false *color* upon objects.

5. Superficial cover; palliation; that which serves to give an appearance of right; as, their sin admitted no *color* or excuse. *King Charles.*

6. External appearance; false show; pretense; guise.

Under the *color* of commending him,
I have access my own love to prefer. *Shak.*

[See *Acts* xxvii. 30.]

7. Kind; species; character; complexion.

Boys and women are, for the most part, cattle of this *color*. *Shak.*

8. That which is used for coloring; paint; as red lead, ocher, orpiment, cinnabar, or vermilion, &c.

9. *Colors*, with a plural termination, *in the military art*, a flag, ensign, or standard, borne in an army or fleet. [See FLAG.]

10. In *law*, *color*, in pleading, is when the defendant, in assize or trespass, gives to the plaintiff a *color* or appearance of title, by stating his title specially; thus removing the cause from the jury to the court. *Blackstone.*

Water colors, are such as are used in painting without being mixed with oil. *Encyc.*

COL'OR, (kul'lur,) *v. t.* To change or alter the external appearance of a body or substance; to dye; to tinge; to paint; to stain; as, to *color* cloth. Generally, to *color* is to change from white to some other color.

2. To give a specious appearance; to set in a fair light; to palliate; to excuse.

He *colors* the falsehood of Æneas by an express command of Jupiter to forsake the queen. *Dryden.*

3. To make plausible; to exaggerate in representation. *Addison.*

To color a stranger's goods, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the custom-house in his name, to avoid the alien's duty.

COL'OR, *v. i.* To turn red; to have color come into the cheeks from embarrassment, anger, &c.

COL'OR-A-BLE, *a.* Designed to cover or conceal; specious; plausible; giving an appearance of right or justice; as, a *colorable* pretense; a *colorable* excuse. *Spenser. Hooker.*

COL'OR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Speciousness; plausibleness.

COL'OR-A-BLY, *adv.* Speciously; plausibly; with a fair external appearance. *Bacon.*

COL'OR-ATE, *a.* [L. *coloratus*, from *coloro*, to color.]

Colored; dyed, or tinged with some color. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*

COL-OR-Ā'TION, (kul-lur-ā'shun,) *n.* [L. *coloro*.]

The art or practice of coloring, or the state of being colored. *Bacon.*

COL'OR-A-TURE, *n.* In *music*, all manner of variations, trills, &c., intended to make a song agreeable. *Encyc.*

COL'OR-ED, (kul'lurd,) *pp.* or *a.* Having the external appearance changed; dyed; tinged; painted or stained.

2. Streaked; striped; having a diversity of hues.
3. Having a specious appearance. [*Bacon.*
Colored people; black people, Africans or their descendants, mixed or unmixed.

COL-OR-IF'IC, (kul'lur-,) *a.* [*color*, and L. *facio.*] That has the quality of tinging; able to give color or tint to other bodies. *Kirwan.*

COL'OR-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Dyeing; staining; tinging.
2. Giving a fair external appearance; palliating; excusing.

COL'OR-ING, *n.* The act or art of giving a color; the state of being colored; color.
2. A specious appearance; fair artificial representation; as, the story has a *coloring* of truth.
3. Among *painters*, the manner of applying colors, or the mixture of light and shade formed by the various colors employed.

COL'OR-IST, *n.* [Supra.] One who colors; a painter who excels in giving the proper colors to his designs. *Dryden.*

COL'OR-LESS, *a.* [Supra.] Destitute of color; not distinguished by any hue; transparent; as, *colorless* water, glass, or gas. *Newton.*

CO-LOS'SAL, } *a.* [See Colossus.] Like a colos-
COL-OS-SE'AN, } sus; very large; huge; gigantic.

COL-OS-SE'UM, *n.* The name given to the largest amphitheater in the world, that of Vespasian; also written Coliseum.

CO-LOS'SUS, *n.* [L. and Gr.] A statue of a gigantic size. The most remarkable colossus of antiquity was one at Rhodes, a statue of Apollo, so high that it is said ships might sail between its legs.

CO-LOS'SUS-WISE, *adv.* In the manner of a colossus. *Shak.*

COL'PORT-AGE, *n.* The system of distributing tracts, &c., by colporteurs.

COL'PORT-EUR, } *n.* [Fr. *colporteur*, a carrier on his
COL'PORT-ER, } neck.]
Literally, a peddler; but in *recent usage*, one who travels for the sale and distribution of religious tracts and books.

COL'STAFF, *n.* A staff for carrying burdens by two persons on their shoulders. [*Local.*]

COLT, *n.* [Sax. *colt.*]
1. The young of the equine genus of animals, or horse kind. In America, *colt* is equally applied to the male or female, and this is unquestionably correct. The male is called a *horse-colt*, and the female is called a *filly.*
2. A young, foolish fellow; a person without experience or stability. *Shak.*

COLT, *v. i.* To frisk, riot, or frolic, like a colt; to be licentious. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

COLT, *v. t.* To befool. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

COLT'S'-FOOT, *n.* The popular name of Tussilago Farfara, a plant whose leaves were once much employed in medicine. The name is also given to a species of Cacalia. *Fam. of Plants.*

COLT'S'-TOOTH, *n.* An imperfect or superfluous tooth in young horses. *Johnson.*
2. A love of youthful pleasure. [*Little used.*]

> Well said, Lord Sands;
> Your colt's-tooth is not yet cast. *Shak.*

COLT'ER, *n.* [L. *culter*, a colter or knife; that is, the *cutter*; Fr. *coutre*; It. *coltro*; W. *cyllawr*; D. *kouter*; G. *kolter.*]
The fore iron of a plow, with a sharp edge, that cuts the earth or sod.

COLT'ISH, *a.* Like a colt; wanton; frisky; gay.

COL'U-BER, *n.* [L., a serpent or adder.] [*Chaucer.*
In *zoology*, a genus of serpents. Linnæus placed under this genus all serpents, whether venomous or not, whose scales beneath the tail are arranged in pairs; but Cuvier and later authors restrict it to those having transverse plates on the belly, the plates under the tail forming a double row, a flattened head, with nine larger plates, teeth almost equal, and no poison fangs. *P. Cyc.*

COL'U-BRINE, *a.* [L. *colubrinus.*]
Relating to the coluber, or to serpents; cunning; crafty. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

COL'UM-BA-RY, *n.* [L. *columbarium*, from *columba*, a pigeon; W. *colomen*; Ir. *colm* or *colum*; Arm. *coulm*; Russ. *golub*, a pigeon or dove. In Russ. *golubei* signifies, of a sky-blue azure.]
A dove-cot; a pigeon-house.

CO-LUM'BATE, *n.* A salt or compound of columbic acid with a base.

CO-LUM'BI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the United States, or to America, discovered by *Columbus.*

CO-LUM'BIC, *a.* Pertaining to columbium; as, *columbic* acid.

COL-UM-BIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing or containing columbium. *Phillips.*

COL'UM-BINE, *a.* Like, or pertaining to, a pigeon or dove; of a dove color, or like the neck of a dove.

COL'UM-BINE, *n.* [L. *columbina.*]
1. The popular name of Aquilegia, a genus of plants of several species. The Thalictrum, or meadow-rue, is also called *feathered columbine.*
2. The heroine in pantomime entertainments. *Fenning.*
The name of the mistress of Harlequin in our pantomimes. *Todd's Johnson.*
[*Colombina* is, in Italian, a diminutive term of endearment, "pretty little dove," (Plaut. Cas. 1, 50, "Meus pullus passer, mea columba, mi lepus;" Asin. 3, 3, 103, "Dic igitur me anaticulam, columbam, vel catellum, Hirundinem, monedulam, passerculum, putillum;") and it denotes, in old Italian comedy, the name of a maid-servant, who is a perfect coquette, in which respect the character familiar to our English stage varies from the prototype. — E. H. B.]

CO-LUM'BITE, *n.* The ore of columbium.

CO-LUM'BI-UM, *n.* [from *Columbia*, America.]
A metal first discovered in an ore or oxyd, found in Connecticut, at New London, near the house of Governor Winthrop, and by him transmitted to Sir Hans Sloane, by whom it was deposited in the British Museum. The same metal was afterward discovered in Sweden, and called *tantalum*, and its ore *tantalite.* *Cleaveland.*

CO-LUM'BO. See Calumba.

COL-U-MEL'LA, *n.* In *botany*, the central column in a capsule, taking its rise from the receptacle, and having the seeds fixed to it all round. *Martyn.*
The axis of the fruit. *Lindley.*
2. In *conchology*, the upright pillar in the center of most of the univalve shells. *Humble.*

COL'UMN, (kol'lum,) *n.* [L. *columna*, *columen*; W. *colov*, a stalk or stem, a prop; *colovyn*, a column; Ir. *colbh*, a stalk, a column; Arm. *coulouenn*; Fr. *colonne*; It. *colonna*; Sp. *columna*; Port. *columna*, or *coluna.* This word is from the Celtic, signifying the stem of a tree, such stems being the first columns used. The primary sense is a shoot, or that which is set.]
1. In *architecture*, a long, round body of wood or stone, used to support or adorn a building, composed of a base, a shaft, and a capital. The shaft tapers from the base, in imitation of the stem of a tree. There are five kinds or orders of columns. 1. The *Tuscan*, rude, simple, and massy; the hight of which is fourteen semi-diameters or modules, and the diminution at the top from one sixth to one eighth of the inferior diameter. 2. The *Doric*, which is next in strength to the Tuscan, has a robust, masculine aspect; its hight is sixteen modules. 3. The *Ionic* is more slender than the Tuscan and Doric; its hight is eighteen modules. 4. The *Corinthian* is more delicate in its form and proportions, and enriched with ornaments; its hight should be twenty modules. 5. The *Composite* is a species of the Corinthian, and of the same hight. *Encyc.*
In strictness, the shaft of a column consists of one entire piece; but it is often composed of different pieces, so united as to have the appearance of one entire piece. It differs, in this respect, from a *pillar*, which primarily signifies a *pile*, composed of small pieces. But the two things are unfortunately confounded; and a column, consisting of a single piece of timber, is called a *pillar*, or pile.
2. An erect or elevated structure, resembling a column in architecture; as, the *astronomical column* at Paris, a kind of hollow tower, with a spiral ascent to the top; *gnomonic column*, a cylinder on which the hour of the day is indicated by the shadow of a style; *military column*, among the Romans; *triumphal column*, &c.
3. Any body pressing perpendicularly on its base, and of the same diameter as its base; as, a *column* of water, air, or mercury.
4. In *the military art*, a large body of troops drawn up in deep files, with a narrow front; as, a solid *column.* So, also, numbers of ships in a fleet following each other in order.
5. Among *printers*, a division of a page; a perpendicular set of lines separated from another set by a line or blank space. In manuscript books and papers, any separate perpendicular line or row of words or figures. A page may contain two or more *columns*; and, in arithmetic, many *columns* of figures may be added.
6. In *botany*, the aggregate stamen of a plant when the filaments are united into a tube around the styles, as in the Malvaceous plants, which have been called *Columniferæ*, i. e., column-bearers. The united stamens and styles of the plants of which the genus *Orchis* is the type, is called a *column.*

CO-LUM'NAR, *a.* Formed in columns; having the form of columns; like the shaft of a column; as, *columnar* spar.

COL'UMN-ED, (kol'umd,) *a.* Having columns.

CO-LURE', *n.* [Gr. κολουρος; κολος, mutilated, and ουρα, a tail; so named because a part is always beneath the horizon.]
In *astronomy* and *geography*, the colures are two great circles, supposed to intersect each other at right angles, in the poles of the world, one of them passing through the solstitial and the other through the equinoctial points of the ecliptic, viz., Cancer and Capricorn, Aries and Libra, dividing the ecliptic into four equal parts. The points where these lines intersect the ecliptic are called *cardinal points.* *Barlow.*

COL'ZA, *n.* A variety of cabbage whose seeds afford an oil used in lamps. *Ure.*

COM, in composition, as a prefix, Ir. *comh*, or *coimh*, W. *cym* or *cyo*, L. *com* or *cum*, denotes *with*, *to*, or *against.*

CO'MA, *n.* [Gr. κωμα, lethargy.]
Lethargy; dozing: a preternatural propensity to sleep; a kind of stupor of diseased persons. *Coxe.*

CO'MA, *n.* [L., from Gr. κομη, a head of hair.]
1. In *botany*, a species of bract, terminating the stem of a plant, in a tuft or bush; as in Crown-imperial. *Martyn.*
2. In *astronomy*, the envelope of a comet; a dense nebulous covering, which surrounds the *nucleus*, or body of a comet.

CO'MART, *n.* [*con* and *mart.*] A treaty; article; agreement. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

CO'MATE, *a.* [L. *comatus*, from *coma*; Ir. *ciamh*, *ciabh.*] Hairy; encompassed with a coma, or bushy appearance, like hair. *Shak.*

CO'MATE, *n.* [*co* and *mate.*] A fellow-mate or companion. *Shak.*

CO'MA-TOSE, } *a.* [See Coma.] Preternaturally dis-
CO'MA-TOUS, } posed to sleep; drowsy; dozing, without natural sleep; lethargic. *Coxe.* *Grew.*

COMB, (kōme,) *n.* [Sax.] A valley between hills or mountains. [*Local.*] *Brown.*

COMB, (kōme,) *n.* [Sax. *camb*, a comb; *cemban*, to comb; G. *kamm*; D. *kam*; Sw. *kamm*; Dan. *kam*, a comb; Ir. *ciomaim*, to comb or card. Qu. L. *como*, to dress, trim, or comb, which seems to be allied to the Gr. κομψος. But the noun may be the radical word in our language, and from scratching, scraping; Eth. [illegible] *gamea*, to shave or scrape.]
1. An instrument, with teeth, for separating, cleansing, and adjusting hair, wool, or flax. Also, an instrument of horn or shell, for keeping the hair in its place when dressed.
2. The crest, caruncle, or red, fleshy tuft, growing on a cock's head; so called from its indentures, which resemble the teeth of a comb.
3. The substance in which bees lodge their honey, in small, hexagonal cells.
4. A dry measure of four bushels; properly Coomb. [*Not used in the United States.*]

COMB, *v. t.* To separate, disentangle, cleanse, and adjust, with a comb; as, to *comb* hair; or to separate, cleanse, and lay smooth and straight; as, to *comb* wool.

COMB, *v. i.* In *the language of seamen*, to roll over, as the top of a wave; or to break with a white foam. [Qu. Sp. *combar*, to bend, or from the English *comb.*]

COMB'-BIRD, (kōme'burd,) *n.* A gallinaceous fowl of Africa, of the size of a turkey-cock.

COMB'-BRUSH, *n.* A brush to clean combs.

COMB'-MAK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make combs.

COMB'-MAK-ING, *n.* The art or business of making combs.

COM'BAT, *v. i.* [Fr. *combattre*, *com* and *battre*, to beat with or against; It. *combattere*; Sp. *combatir*; Port. *combater*; Arm. *combadti* or *combatein.* See Beat.]
1. To fight; to struggle or contend with an opposing force.

> Pardon me; I will not combat in my shirt. *Shak.*

This word is particularly used to denote private contest, or the fighting of two persons in a duel; but it is used in a general sense for the contention of bodies of men, nations, armies, or any species of animals.

> After the fall of the republic, the Romans combated only for the choice of masters. *Gibbon.*

2. To act in opposition. *Milton.*
It is followed by *with* before the person, and *for* before the thing sought; as, A *combats with* B *for* his right.

COM'BAT, *v. t.* To fight with; to oppose by force; as, to *combat* an antagonist.
2. To contend against; to oppose; to resist; as, to *combat* arguments or opinions.

COM'BAT, *n.* A fighting; a struggling to resist, overthrow, or conquer; contest by force; engagement; battle; as, the *combat* of armies.
2. A duel; a fighting between two men; formerly, a formal trial of a doubtful cause, or decision of a controversy between two persons by swords or batons.

COM-BAT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be disputed or opposed.

COM'BAT-ANT, *a.* Contending; disposed to contend. *B. Jonson.*

COM'BAT-ANT, *n.* A person who combats; any person who fights with another, or in an army, or fleet.
2. A duelist; one who fights or contends in battle, for the decision of a private quarrel or difference; a champion.
3. A person who contends with another in argument or controversy.

COM'BAT-ED, *pp.* Opposed; resisted. *Locke.*

COM'BAT-ER, *n.* One who fights or contends. *Sherwood.*

COM'BAT-ING, *ppr.* Striving to resist; fighting; opposing by force or by argument.

COM-BAT'IVE, *a.* Disposed to combat.

COM-BAT'IVE-NESS, *n.* Among *phrenologists*, an organ which predisposes a person to fight; disposition to contend.

COMB'ED, (kōmd,) *pp.* or *a.* Separated, cleaned, or dressed with a comb.

COMB'ER, (kōm'er,) *n.* One who combs; one whose occupation is to comb wool, &c.

COM'BER, (kum'ber,) *n.* Encumbrance. [*Not used.*]

COM'BER, *n.* A long, slender fish, with a red back, found in Cornwall, England.

COM-BIN'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of combining. *Chesterfield.*

COM-BIN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being combinable

COM'BI-NATE, *a.* [See COMBINE.] Espoused; betrothed. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

COM-BI-NA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *combinaison*, See COMBINE.] In *general*, close union or connection. Hence,

1. Intimate union, or association of two or more persons or things, by set purpose or agreement, for effecting some object, by joint operation; in a *good sense*, when the object is laudable; in *an ill sense*, when it is illegal or iniquitous. When the word stands by itself, it is commonly taken in a bad sense; as, *combinations* have been formed among the people. It is sometimes equivalent to *league*, or to *conspiracy*. We say, a *combination* of men to overthrow government, or a *combination* to resist oppression.

2. An assemblage; union of particulars; as, a *combination* of circumstances.

3. Commixture; union of bodies or qualities in a mass or compound; as, to make new compounds by new *combinations*. *Boyle.*

4. Chemical union; union by affinity.

Mix dry seal of tartar with dry carbonate of potash; no *combination* will ensue, till water is added. *Henry.*

5. In *mathematics*, the term *combinations* denotes the different collections that may be formed out of a given number of things, taken a certain number at a time, without regard to the order in which they are arranged; and are thus distinguished from *permutations*, or *changes*, which have reference to the order in which the several quantities may be arranged. *Barlow.*

6. *Combination room*: in the University of Cambridge, Eng., a room into which the fellows withdraw after dinner, for wine, dessert, and conversation.

COM-BINE', *v. t.* [Fr. *combiner*; It. *combinare*; Sp. *combinar*: from the Low Latin *combino*, of *com* and *binus*, two and two, or double.]

1. To unite or join two or more things; to link closely together.

Friendship *combines* the hearts of men. *Anon.*

2. To agree; to accord; to settle by compact. [*Not usual.*] *Shak.*

3. To join words or ideas together; opposed to *analyze*. *Johnson.*

4. To cause to unite; to bring into union or confederacy.

The violences of revolutionary France *combined* the powers of Europe in opposition.

COM-BINE', *v. i.* To unite, agree, or coalesce; as, honor and policy *combine* to justify the measure.

2. To unite in friendship or design; to league together.

You with your foes *combine*. *Dryden.*

3. To unite by affinity, or natural attraction.

Two substances which will not *combine* of themselves, may be made to combine by the intervention of a third.

4. To confederate; to unite as nations; as, the powers of Europe *combined* against France.

COM-BIN'ED, (kom-bind') *pp.* or *a.* United closely; associated; leagued; confederated; chemically united.

COM-BIN'ER, *n.* He or that which combines.

COMB'ING, (kōm'ing,) *ppr.* Separating and adjusting hair, wool, &c. by means of a comb.

COMB'ING, *n.* Borrowed hair combed over a bald part of the head. [*Local.*] *Bp. Taylor.*

COM-BIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uniting closely; joining in purpose; confederating; uniting by chemical affinity.

COMB'LESS, *a.* Without a comb or crest; as, a *combless* cock. *Shak.*

COM-BUST', *a.* [L. *combustus*, *comburo*.]

When a planet is in conjunction with the sun, or apparently very near it, it is said to be *combust*, or in combustion; an old mathematical term now disused.

COM-BUST'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *combustible*; Sp. *id.*; from L. *comburo*, *combustum*.]

That will take fire and burn; capable of catching fire; thus, wood and coal are *combustible* bodies.

COM-BUST'I-BLE, *n.* A substance that will take fire and burn; a body which, in its rapid union with others, disengages heat and light. *Ure.*

COM-BUST'I-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality of taking
COM-BUST-I-BIL'I-TY, } fire and burning; the quality of a substance which admits the action of fire upon it; capacity of being burnt. *Lavoisier.*

2. The quality of throwing out heat and light, in the rapid combination of its substance with another body. *Ure.*

COM-BUS'TION, (kom-bust'yun,) *n.* [Low L. *combustio*. See COMBUST.]

1. The operation of fire on inflammable substances; or, according to modern chemistry, the union of an inflammable substance with oxygen, attended with light, and in most instances with heat. In the combustion of a substance, heat or caloric is disengaged, and oxygen is absorbed. *Lavoisier.*

This theory of Lavoisier being found somewhat defective, the following definition is given. Combustion is the disengagement of heat and light which accompanies chemical combination. *Ure.*

Combustion can not be regarded as dependent on any peculiar principle or form of matter, but must be considered as a general result of intense chemical action. *Brande.*

2. In *popular language*, a burning; the process or action of fire in consuming a body, attended with heat, or heat and flame; as, the *combustion* of wood or coal.

3. Conflagration; a great fire. Hence, from the violent agitation of fire or flame,

4. Tumult; violent agitation with hurry and noise; confusion; uproar. *Hooker. Milton. Dryden.*

COM-BUST'IVE, *a.* Disposed to take fire.

COME, (kum,) *v. i.*; *pret.* CAME; *part.* COME [Sax. *cuman*, or *cwiman*; Goth. *cwiman*, pret. *cwom*; D. *koomen*, pret. *kwam*; G. *kommen*; Sw. *komma*; Dan. *komner*, to come. Qu. W. *cam*, Ir. *ceim*, a step. And qu. the Ar. قام *kauma*: Heb. Ch. קוּם to rise, or stand erect; to set or establish; to subsist, consist, remain; to rectify, or set in order; and in Arabic, to be thick, stiff, or congealed. The senses of the words appear to be very different; but we use *come* in the sense of rising or springing, applied to corn; the corn *comes* or *comes up*, G. *keimen*. So the butter *comes*, when it separates from the whey and becomes thick or stiff. And is not our common use of *come*, when we invite another to begin some act, or to move, equivalent to *rise*, being originally directed to persons sitting or reclining, in the Oriental manner? *Coming* implies moving, driving, shooting along, and so we use *set*; we say, to *set forward*; the tide *sets* northerly.]

1. To move toward; to advance nearer, in any manner, and from any distance. We say, the men *come* this way, whether riding or on foot; the wind *comes* from the west; the ship *comes* with a fine breeze; light *comes* from the sun. It is applicable, perhaps, to every thing susceptible of motion, and is opposed to *go*.

2. To draw nigh; to approach; to arrive; to be present; as, the time has *come*.

Come thou and all thy house into the ark. — Gen. vii.
All my time will I wait, till my change *come*. — Job xiv.
When shall I *come* and appear before God? — Ps. xlii.
Then shall the end *come*. — Matt. xxiv.
Thy kingdom *come*; thy will be done. — Matt. vi.

3. To advance and arrive at some state or condition; as, the ships *came* to action; the players *came* to blows; is it *come* to this?

His sons *come* to honor, and he knoweth it not. — Job xiv.

I wonder how he *came* to know what had been done; how did he *come* by his knowledge? the heir *comes* into possession of his estate; the man will *come*, in time, to abhor the vices of his youth; or he will *come* to be poor and despicable, or to poverty.

In these and similar phrases, we observe the process or advance is applied to the body or to the mind, indifferently; and to persons or events.

4. To happen or fall out; as, how *comes* that? let *come* what will. Hence, when followed by an object or person, with *to* or *on*, to befall; to light on.

After all that has *come* on us for our evil deeds. — Ezra ix.
All things *come* alike to all. — Eccles. ix.

5. To advance or move into view; to appear; as, blood or color *comes* and goes in the face. *Spenser. Shak.*

6. To sprout, as plants; to spring. The corn *comes* or *comes up*. "In the *coming* of sprouting of malt, as it must not *come* too little, so it must not *come* too much." *Mortimer.* So Bacon uses the word; and this use of it coincides nearly with the sense of בָּקַע, *qum*, 2 *Kings* xix. 26, and in the same chapter inserted in *Isaiah* xxxvii. 27. It is the G. *keimen*, Icelandic *keima*, to bud or germinate.

7. To become.

So *came* I a widow. *Shak.*

8. To appear or be formed, as butter; to advance or change from cream to butter; a common use of the word; as, the butter *comes*. *Hudibras.*

9. *Come*, in the imperative, is used to excite attention, or to invite to motion or joint action; *come*, let us go.

This is the heir; *come*, let us kill him. — Matt. xxi.

When repeated, it sometimes expresses haste; *come, come.* Sometimes it expresses or introduces rebuke.

As the sense of *come* is to move, in almost any manner, in its various applications, that sense is modified indefinitely by other words used in connection with it. Thus, with words expressing approach, it denotes *advancing nearer*; with words expressing departure, as *from*, *of*, *out of*, &c., it denotes *motion from*, &c.

To come about; to happen, to fall out; to come to pass; to arrive. How did these things *come about*? So the French *venir à bout*, to come to the end, that is, to arrive.

To come about; to turn; to change; to come round. The wind will *come about* from west to east. The ship *comes about*. It is applied to a change of sentiments.

On better thoughts, and my urged reasons,
They are *come about*, and woo to the true side. *B. Jonson.*

To come again; to return. *Gen.* xxviii. *Lev.* xiv.

To come after; to follow. *Ex.* xvi. Also, to come to obtain; as, to *come after* a book.

To come at; to reach; to arrive within reach of; to gain; to come so near as to be able to take or possess. We prize those most who are hardest to *come at*. To *come at* a true knowledge of ourselves.

Also, to come toward, as in attacking. [*Addison.*

To come away; to depart from; to leave; to issue from.

To come back; to return.

To come by; to pass near; a popular phrase. Also, to obtain, gain, acquire; that is, to *come near at*, or *close*.

Examine how you *came by* all your state. *Dryden.*

This is not an irregular or improper use of this word. It is precisely equivalent to *possess*, to *sit by*. [See POSSESS.] So in Ger. *bekommen*, D. *bekoomen*, to get or obtain; the *by* or *be* prefixed.

To come down; to descend.

The Lord will *come down* on Mount Sinai. — Ex. xix.

Also, to be humbled or abased.

Your principalities shall *come down*. — Jer. xiii.
Come down from thy glory. — Jer. xlviii.

To come for; to come to get or obtain; to come after.

To come forth; to issue or proceed from. *Gen.* xv. *Is.* —. *Micah* v.

Also, to depart from; to leave. *Mark* ix.

Also, to come abroad. *Jer.* iv.

To come from; to depart from; to leave. In *popular language*, this phrase is equivalent to, where is his native place, or former place of residence; where did this man, this animal, or this plant, originate.

To come home; that is, *to come to home*, or the house; to arrive at the dwelling. Hence, to come close; to press closely; to touch the feelings, interest, or reason. [See HOME.]

To come in; to enter, as into an inclosure.

Also, to comply; to yield; as, *come in* and submit.

Also, to arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous; as, the fleet has *come in*.

Also, to become fashionable; to be brought into use.

Silken garments did not *come in* till late. *Arbuthnot.*

Also, to enter as an ingredient or part of a composition.

A nice sense of propriety *comes in* to lighten the character.

Also, to grow and produce; to come to maturity and yield. If the corn *comes in* well, we shall have a supply without importation. Crops *come in* light.

Also, to be carnally with. *Gen.* xxxviii.

To come in for; to arrive in time to take a share. Johnson says this phrase is taken from hunting, where the slow dogs take nothing. Qu. But the sense in which we now use the phrase has no reference to time or slow movement. It is, to unite with others in taking a part.

The rest *came in for* subsidies. *Swift.*

To come into; to join with; to bring help.

Also, and *more generally*, to agree to; to comply with; to unite with others in adopting; as, to *come into* a measure or scheme.

To come near; to approach in place. Hence, *metaphorically*, to approach in quality; to arrive at nearly the same degree in a quality, or accomplishment; to resemble. *Temple.*

To come nigh, is popularly used in like senses.

To come no near, in *seamanship*, is an order to the helmsman not to steer so close to the wind.

To come of; to issue from; to proceed from, as a descendant.

Of Priam's royal race my mother *came*. *Dryden.*

Also, to proceed from, as an effect from a cause.

This *comes* of judging by the eye. *L'Estrange.*
Whence come wars? *Come* they not *of* your lusts? — James iv.

To come off; to depart from; to move from on.

Also, to depart or deviate from a line or point; to become wider; to dilate. *Bacon.*

Also, to escape; to get free.

If they *come off* safe, call their deliverance a miracle. *Addison.*

Hence, to end; to arrive at the final issue; as, to *come off* with honor or disgrace.

To come off from; to leave; to quit. *Felton.*

To come off, is also used for *take place*; as, the meeting *came off* at such a time.

To come on; to advance; to proceed; as, *come on*, brave boys; night is *coming on*. So we say, the young

man *comes on* well in his studies; and the phrase often denotes a prosperous advance, successful improvement. So we say of plants, they *come on* well, they grow or thrive; that is, they proceed.

Also, to fall on; to happen to.

Lest that *come on* you which is spoken of in the prophets.—Acts xiii.

Also, to invade; to rush on.

To come over; to pass above or across, or from one side to another. In *distillation*, to rise and pass over, as vapor.

Also, to pass from one party, side, or army, to another; to change sides.

To come out; to depart or proceed from.

They shall *come out* with great substance.—Gen. xv.

Also, to become public; to escape from concealment or privacy; to be discovered; as, the truth is *come out* at last.

Also, to be published, as a book. The work *comes out* in quarto.

Also, to end or come to an issue; as, how will this affair *come out*? he has *come out* well at last.

Also, to appear after being clouded, and to shine; as, the sun has *come out*.

To come out of; to issue forth, as from confinement, or a close place; to proceed or depart from.

Also, to issue from, as descendants.

Kings shall *come out of* thee.—Gen. xvii.

To come out with; to give publicity to; to disclose.

To come short; to fail; not to accomplish. [*Boyle.*

All have sinned and *come short* of the glory of God.—Rom. iii.

To come to; to consent or yield. *Swift.*

Also, to amount to; as, the taxes *come to* a large sum.

Also, to recover, as from a swoon.

To come together; to meet or assemble.

To come to pass; to be; to happen; to fall out; to be effected. The phrase is much used in the common version of the Scriptures, but is seldom found in modern English writings.

To come up; to ascend; to rise.

Also, to spring; to shoot or rise above the earth, as a plant. *Bacon.*

Also, to come into use, as a fashion.

To come up the capstern, in *seamanship*, is to turn it the contrary way, so as to slacken the rope about it.

To come up the tackle fall, is to slacken it gently.

To come up to; to approach near.

Also, to amount to.

Also, to advance to; to rise to.

To come up with; to overtake, in following or pursuit.

To come upon; to fall on; to attack or invade.

To come, in futurity; to happen hereafter. In times *to come*. Success is yet *to come*.

Take a lease for years *to come*. *Locke.*

Come is an intransitive verb, but the participle *come* is much used with the substantive verb, in the passive form. "The end of all flesh *is* come." I *am* come, thou *art* come, he *is* come, we *are* come, &c. This use of the substantive verb, for *have*, is perhaps too well established to be rejected; but *have* or *has* should be used in such phrases. In the phrase, "*come* Friday, *come* Candlemas," there is an ellipsis of certain words; as, *when Friday shall come*.

Come, come, the repetition of *come*, expresses haste, or exhortation to hasten. Sometimes it introduces a threat.

COME, (kum,) *n.* A sprout. [*Not used.*] *Mortimer.*

COME'-OFF, *n.* Means of escape; evasion; excuse.

We do not want this *come-off*. *Grellman*, 172.

CO-ME'DI-AN, *n.* [See COMEDY.] An actor or player in comedy; or a player in general, male or female. *Camden.*

2. A writer of comedy. *Peacham.*

COM'E-DY, *n.* [L. *comœdia*; Gr. κωμωδια. Qu. from κωμη, a village, and ωδη, a song, or rather αειδω, to sing, and denoting that the comedian was a strolling singer; or whether the first syllable is from κωμος, a merry feast, whence *comic*, *comical*, the latter indicating that the comedian was characterized by buffoonery. The latter coincides in elements with the English *game*.]

A dramatic composition, intended to represent the lighter passions and actions of mankind, which are to be imitated in language, dress, and manner, by actors on a stage, for the amusement of spectators. The termination of the intrigue is happy, and the design is amusement.

COME'LI-LY, (kum'le-ly,) *adv.* In a suitable or decent manner. [*Little used.*] *Sherwood.*

COME'LI-NESS, (kum'le-ness,) *n.* [See COMELY.] That which is becoming, fit, or suitable, in form or manner. *Comeliness* of person implies symmetry or due proportion of parts; *comeliness* of manner implies decorum and propriety. "It signifies something less forcible than *beauty*, less elegant than *grace*, and less light than *prettiness*." *Johnson.*

A careless *comeliness* with comely care. *Sidney*

He hath no form nor *comeliness*.—Is. liii. 2.

COME'LY, (kum'ly,) *a.* [from *come*. The sense of suitableness is often from meeting, coming together, whence adjusting, putting in order. So, in Latin, *convenions*, from *convenio*.]

1. Properly, becoming; suitable; whence, handsome; graceful. *Applied to person or form*, it denotes symmetry, or due proportion; but it expresses less than *beautiful* or *elegant*.

I have seen a son of Jesse—a *comely* person.—1 Sam. xvi.
I will not conceal his *comely* proportion.—Job xli.

2. Decent; suitable; proper; becoming; suited to time, place, circumstances, or persons.

Praise is *comely* for the upright.—Ps. xxxiii.
Is it *comely* that a woman pray to God uncovered?—1 Cor. xi.
O, what a world is this, when what is *comely*
Envenoms him that bears it! *Shak.*

COME'LY, (kum'ly,) *adv.* Handsomely; gracefully. *Sherwood.*

COM'ER, *n.* One that comes; one who approaches; one who has arrived, and is present.

COM-ES-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *comessatio.*] Feasting or reveling. *Hall.*

CO-MES'TI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Eatable. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*

COM'ET, *n.* [L. *cometa*; Gr. κομητης; from κομη, *coma*, hair; a hairy star.]

A term applied to those members of the solar system which consist either wholly or in part of nebulous matter. They usually move in very eccentric orbits, having the sun in the focus, approaching very near to the sun in their perihelion, and receding to a very great distance from it at their aphelion. A comet, when perfectly formed, consists of three parts, the nucleus, the envelope, or coma, and the tail; but one or more of these parts is frequently wanting. *D. Olmsted.*

COM'ET, *n.* A game at cards. *Southerne.*

COM-ET-A'RI-UM, *n.* An astronomical instrument, intended to represent the revolution of a comet round the sun. *Encyc.*

COM'ET-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a comet. *Cheyne.*

CO-MET'IC, *a.* Relating to a comet.

COM'ET-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a comet. *Shak.*

COM-ET-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*comet*, and Gr. γραφω, to describe.]

A description or treatise of comets.

COM'FIT, } *n.* [D. *konfyt*; G. *confect*; Dan.
COM'FIT-URE, } *confect*; Fr. *confit*, *confiture*; It. *confetto*, *confettura*, or *confezione*; Sp. *confite*; Port. *confeito*; from the L. *confectura*, *confectus*, *conficio*, *con* and *facio*, to make.]

A dry sweetmeat; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried. *Johnson.*

COM'FIT, (kum'fit,) *v. t.* To preserve dry with sugar. *Cowley.*

COM'FIT-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes or prepares comfits.

COM'FORT, (kum'furt,) *v. t.* [Low L. *conforto*; Fr. *conforter*; Arm. *cónforti*, or *conforta*; It. *confortare*; Sp. and Port. *confortar*; Ir. *comh-furtach*, comfort, and *furtachd*, id.; *furtaighim*, to relieve or help; from the L. *con* and *fortis*, strong.]

1. To strengthen; to invigorate; to cheer or enliven.

Light exelleth in *comforting* the spirits of men. *Bacon.*
Comfort ye your hearts.—Gen. xviii.

2. To strengthen the mind when depressed or enfeebled; to console; to give new vigor to the spirits; to cheer, or relieve from depression or trouble.

His friends came to mourn with him and to *comfort* him.—Job ii.

3. In *law*, to relieve, assist, or encourage, as the accessory to a crime after the fact. *Blackstone.*

COM'FORT, *n.* Relief from pain; ease; rest, or moderate pleasure after pain, cold, or distress, or uneasiness of body. The word signifies, properly, new strength, or animation; and relief from pain is often the effect of strength. In a *popular sense*, the word signifies, rather negatively, the absence of pain, and the consequent quiet, than positive animation.

2. Relief from distress of mind; the ease and quiet which is experienced when pain, trouble, agitation, or affliction, ceases. It implies, also, some degree of positive animation of the spirits, or some pleasurable sensations derived from hope, and agreeable prospects; consolation.

Let me alone, that I may take *comfort* a little.—Job x.
Daughter, be of good *comfort*; thy faith hath made thee whole.—Matt. ix.

3. Support; consolation under calamity, distress, or danger.

Let thy merciful kindness be for my *comfort*.—Ps. cxix.

4. That which gives strength or support in distress, difficulty, danger, or infirmity; as, pious children are the *comfort* of their aged parents.

5. In *law*, support; assistance; countenance; encouragement; as, an accessory affords aid or *comfort* to a felon.

6. That which gives security from want, and furnishes moderate enjoyment; as, the *comforts* of life.

COM'FORT-A-BLE, *a.* Being in a state of ease, or moderate enjoyment; as a person after sickness or pain. *This is the most common use of the word in the United States.*

2. Admitting comfort; that may afford comfort.

Who can promise him a *comfortable* appearance before his dreadful Judge? *South.*

3. Giving comfort; affording consolation; as, be *comfortable* to my mother. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

The word of my lord the king shall now be *comfortable*.—2 Sam. xiv.

4. Placing above want, and affording moderate enjoyment; as, a *comfortable* provision for life.

COM'FORT-A-BLE, *n.* A warm coverlet for a bed, containing down or cotton quilted in. [*America.*]

COM'FORT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of enjoying comfort.

COM'FORT-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to give comfort or consolation.

Speak ye *comfortably* to Jerusalem.—Is. xl.

2. With comfort or cheerfulness; without despair.

Hope *comfortably* and cheerfully for God's performance. *Hammond.*

COM'FORT-ED, *pp.* Strengthened; consoled; encouraged.

COM'FORT-ER, *n.* One who administers comfort or consolation; one who strengthens and supports the mind in distress or danger.

I looked for *comforters*, but found none.—Ps. lxix.
Miserable *comforters* are ye all.—Job xvi.

2. The title of the Holy Spirit, whose office it is to comfort and support the Christian.

But the *Comforter*, the Holy Spirit, whom the Father will send in my name—he will teach you all things.—John xiv.

3. A knit woolen tippet, long and narrow.

COM'FORT FUL, *a.* Full of comfort.

COM'FORT-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving strength or spirits; giving ease; cheering; encouraging; consoling.

COM'FORT-LESS, *a.* Without comfort; without any thing to alleviate misfortune or distress.

I will not leave you *comfortless*.—John xiv.

COM'FORT-LESS-LY, *adv.* In a comfortless manner.

COM'FORT-LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being comfortless.

COM'FORT-RESS, *n.* A female that affords comfort.

COM'FREY, } (kum'fry,) *n.* [Qu. L. *confirmo*, equiv-
COM'FRY, } alent to *consolido*.]

The popular name of a genus of plants, the Symphytum.

COM'IC, *a.* [L. *comicus*; Gr. κωμικος. See COMEDY.]

1. Relating to comedy, as distinct from tragedy.

2. Raising mirth; fitted to excite merriment. *Shak.*

COM'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to comedy; comic. *Gay.*

2. Exciting mirth; diverting; sportive; droll. *Addison.*

We say a buffoon is a *comical* fellow, or his story or his manners are *comical*.

COM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner befitting comedy.

2. In a comical manner; in a manner to raise mirth.

COM'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being comical; the power or quality of raising mirth. *Johnson.*

COM'ING, *ppr.* [See COME.] Drawing nearer or nigh; approaching; moving toward; advancing.

2. *a.* Future; yet to come; as, in *coming* ages.

3. Forward; ready to come.

How *coming* to the poet every muse. *Pope.*

[*The latter sense is now unusual.*]

COM'ING, *n.* The act of coming; approach.

2. The state of being come; arrival.

The Lord hath blessed thee since my *coming*.—Gen. xxx.

COM'ING-IN, *n.* Entrance.

I know thy going-out and thy *coming-in*.—2 Kings xix.

2. Beginning; commencement; as, the *coming-in* of the year. 2 *Kings* xiii.

3. Income; revenue. [*Not now used.*] *Shak.*

4. Compliance; submission. [*Not in use.*] *Massinger.*

CO-MI'TI-A, (ko-mish'e-a,) *n. pl.* [L.] In *ancient Rome*, a term applied to the assemblies of the people, for electing officers and passing laws.

CO-MI'TIAL, (ko-mish'al,) *a.* [L. *comitia*, an assembly of the Romans; probably formed from *cum* and *eo*, Ir. *coimh*, W. *cym*, or *cyd*.]

1. Relating to the *comitia* or popular assemblies of the Romans, for electing officers and passing laws. *Middleton.*

2. Relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies. *Bp. Bancroft.*

COM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *comitas*, from *comes*, mild, affable; Ir. *caomh*.]

Mildness and gravity of manners; courtesy of intercourse between individuals or communities; civility; good-breeding. Well-bred people are characterized by *comity* of manners.

COM'MA, *n.* [Gr. κομμα, a segment, from κοπτω, to cut off.]

1. In *writing* and *printing*, this point [,] denoting the shortest pause in reading, and separating a sentence into divisions or members, according to the construction. Thus, "There is not a just man upon earth, that doeth good, and sinneth not." "Virtue, wit, knowledge, are excellent accomplishments." "Live soberly, righteously, and piously, in the present world."

2. In *music*, a name applied to the interval between

the major and the minor tone; also applied to some other small intervals. *Ed. Encyc.*

3. Distinction. *Addison.*

COM-MAND', *v. t.* [It. *comandare*; Sp. *comandar*, *mandar*; Arm. *coumandi*; Fr. *commander*; *con*, or *com*, and L. *mando*, to command, to commit to; Basque *manatu*; literally, to send to, to send forth, from the same root as *command*, *demand*, and L. *moneo*. See Class Mn.]

1. To bid; to order; to direct; to charge; implying authority, and power to control, and to require obedience.

We will sacrifice to the Lord our God, as he shall *command* us. — Ex. viii.

I know that he [Abraham] will *command* his children and his household after him, and they will keep the way of the Lord. — Gen. xviii.

2. To govern, lead, or direct; to have or to exercise supreme authority over; as, Lord Wellington *commanded* an army in Spain; he *commanded* the army at the battle of Waterloo.

3. To have in power; to be able to exercise power or authority over; as, a military post *commands* the surrounding country; a fort *commands* the harbor.

4. To overlook, or have in the power of the eye, without obstruction.

One side *commands* a view of the finest garden in the world. *Addison.*

5. To direct; to send.

The Lord shall *command* the blessing on thee. — Deut. xxviii.
The Lord will *command* his loving kindness. — Ps. xlii.

6. To have or to exercise a controlling influence over; as, a good magistrate *commands* the respect and affections of the people.

COM-MAND', *v. i.* To have or to exercise supreme authority; to possess the chief power; to govern; as, the general *commands* with dignity and humanity. What general *commands* in Canada?

COM-MAND', *n.* The right or power of governing with chief or exclusive authority; supreme power; control; as, an officer has a brigade under his *command*; he takes *command* of the army in France; *an appropriate military term.*

2. The power of controlling; governing influence; sway.

He assumed an absolute command over his readers. *Dryden.*

3. Cogent or absolute authority.

Command and force may often create, but can never cure, an aversion. *Locke.*

4. The act of commanding; the mandate uttered; order given.

The captain gives command. *Dryden.*

5. The power of overlooking, or surveying, without obstruction.

The sleepy strand
Which overlooks the vale with wide *command*. *Dryden*

6. The power of governing or controlling by force, or of defending and protecting; as, the fortress has complete *command* of the port.

7. That which is commanded; control; as, a body of troops under *command*. *Marshall.*

8. Order; request; message; any communication desired, or sent; *a complimentary use.*

9. A body of troops, or any naval or military force, under the command of a particular officer.

COM-MAND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be commanded.

COM-MAN-DANT', *n.* [Fr.] A commander; a commanding officer of a place or of a body of forces. *Smollett.*

COM-MAND'A-TO-RY, *a.* Having the force of a command.

COM-MAND'ED, *pp.* Ordered; directed; governed; controlled.

COM-MAND'ER, *n.* A chief; one who has supreme authority; a leader; the chief officer of an army, or of any division of it. The term may also be applied to the admiral of a fleet, or of a squadron, or to any supreme officer; as, the *commander* of the land or of the naval force; the *commander* of a ship.

2. In *the navy*, an officer who ranks above a lieutenant and below a captain.

3. One on whom was bestowed a commandry.

4. A heavy beetle or wooden mallet, used in paving, &c.

[This gives us the primary sense of L. *mando*, to send, to drive.]

5. An instrument of surgery. *Wiseman.*

COM-MAND'ER-Y, **COM-MAND'RY**, *n.* [Fr. *commanderie.*]

Among several *orders of knights*, a district under the control of a member of the order, who received the income of the estates belonging to the knights within that district, and expended part for his own use, and accounted for the rest. *Brande.*

There are strict and regular *commandries*, obtained by merit, or in order; and others are of grace and favor, bestowed by the grand master. There are also *commanderies* for the religious, in the orders of St. Bernard and St. Anthony. *Encyc.*

COM-MAND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bidding; ordering; directing with authority; governing; bearing rule; exercising supreme authority; having in power; overlooking without obstruction.

2. *a.* Controlling by influence, authority, or dignity; as, a man of *commanding* manners; a *commanding* eloquence.

COM-MAND'ING-LY, *adv.* In a commanding manner.

COM-MAND'MENT, *n.* A command; a mandate; an order or injunction given by authority; charge; precept.

Why do ye transgress the *commandment* of God? — Matt. xv.
This is the first and great *commandment*. — Matt. xxii.
A new *commandment* I give to you, that ye love one another. — John xiii.

2. By way of eminence, a precept of the decalogue, or moral law, written on tables of stone, at Mount Sinai; one of the *ten commandments*. Ex. xxxiv.

3. Authority; coercive power. *Shak.*

COM-MAND'RESS, *n.* A woman invested with supreme authority. *Hooker.*

COM'MARK, *n.* [Fr. *comarque*; Sp. *comarca.*] The frontier of a country. *Shelton.*

COM-MA-TE'RI-AL, *a.* [*con* and *material.*] Consisting of the same matter with another thing. *Bacon.*

COM-MA-TE-RI-AL'I-TY, *n.* Participation of the same matter. *Johnson.*

COM-MAT'IC, *a.* Having short clauses or sentences; brief; concise.

COM'MA-TISM, *n.* [from *comma.*] Briefness; conciseness in writing. *Bp. Horsley.*

COM-MEAS'UR-A-BLE, *a.* [See MEASURE.] Having a common measure. But COMMENSURABLE is generally used.

COMME IL FAUT, (kom-il-fo,) [Fr.] As it should be.

COM-MEM'O-RA-BLE, *a.* Memorable; worthy to be remembered, or noticed with honor. [See MEMORABLE.]

COM-MEM'O-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *commemoro*; *con* and *memoro*, to mention. See MEMORY.]

To call to remembrance by a solemn act; to celebrate with honor and solemnity; to honor, as a person or event, by some act of respect or affection, intended to preserve the remembrance of that person or event; as, the Lord's supper is designed to *commemorate* the sufferings and dying love of our Savior.

COM-MEM'O-RA-TED, *pp.* Called to remembrance by some act of solemnity.

COM-MEM'O-RA-TING, *ppr.* Celebrating with honor by some solemn act.

COM-MEM-O-RA'TION, *n.* The act of calling to remembrance by some solemnity; the act of honoring the memory of some person or event by solemn celebration. The feast of shells at Plymouth, in Massachusetts, is an annual *commemoration* of the first landing of our ancestors in 1620.

Commemoration day, at the university of Oxford, Eng., is an annual solemnity in honor of the benefactors of the university, when orations are delivered, and prize compositions are read in the theater. It is the great day of festivity for the year. *Huber.*

COM-MEM'O-RA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to preserve the remembrance of something. *Atterbury.*

COM-MEM'O-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to preserve the memory of.

COM-MENCE', (kom mens',) *v. i.* [Fr. *commencer*; Port. *começar*; Sp. *comenzar*; It. *cominciare*; Arm. *coumança*. Perhaps *com* and *initio.*]

1. To begin; to take rise or origin; to have first existence; as, a state of glory to *commence* after this life; this empire *commenced* at a late period.

2. To begin to be, as in a change of character.

Let not learning, too, *commence* its foe. *Pope.*

3. To take a degree, or the first degree, in a university or college. *Bailey.*

COM-MENCE', *v. t.* To begin; to enter upon; to perform the first act; as, to *commence* operations.

2. To begin; to originate; to bring; as, to *commence* a suit, action, or process in law.

COM-MENC'ED, (kom-menst',) *pp.* Begun; originated.

COM-MENCE'MENT, (kom-mens'ment,) *n.* Beginning; rise; origin; first existence; as, the *commencement* of New Style, in 1752; the *commencement* of hostilities in 1775.

2. The time when students in colleges *commence* bachelors; a day in which degrees are publicly conferred in the English and American universities.

COM-MENC'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Beginning; entering on; originating.

COM-MEND', *v. t.* [L. *commendo*; *con* and *mando*; It. *commendare*; Port. *encommendar*; Fr. *recommander*; Sp. *comandar*, to *command*, and formerly to *commend*. This is the same word as *command*, differently applied. The primary sense is, to send to or throw; hence, to charge, bid, desire, or entreat.]

1. To represent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness; to speak in favor of; to recommend.

I *commend* to you Phebe, our sister. — Rom. xvi.

2. To commit; to intrust or give in charge.

Father, into thy hands I *commend* my spirit. — Luke xxiii.

3. To praise; to mention with approbation.

The princes *commended* Sarai before Pharaoh
The Lord *commended* the unjust steward. *Bible.*

4. To make acceptable or more acceptable.

But meat *commendeth* us not to God. — 1 Cor. viii.

5. To produce or present to favorable notice.

The chorus had an occasion of *commending* their voices to the king. *Dryden.*

6. To send or bear to.

These draw the chariot which Latinus sends,
And the rich present to the prince *commends*. *Dryden.*

COM-MEND', *n.* Commendation. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

COM-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *recommandable*; It. *commendable.* Formerly accented improperly on the first syllable.]

That may be commended or praised; worthy of approbation or praise; laudable.

Order and decent ceremonies in the church are *commendable*. *Bacon.*

COM-MEND'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being commendable.

COM-MEND'A-BLY, *adv.* Laudably; in a praiseworthy manner.

COM-MEND'AM, *n.* [L.] In *ecclesiastical law*, in England, a benefice or living *commended*, by the king or head of the church, to the care of a clergyman, to hold till a proper pastor is provided. This may be temporary or perpetual. *Blackstone.*

The trust or administration of the revenues of a benefice given to a layman, to hold as a deposit for six months, in order to repairs, &c., or to an ecclesiastic, to perform the pastoral duties, till the benefice is provided with a regular incumbent. *Encyc.*

COM-MEND'A-TA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *commendataire*; It. *commendatario*, *commendatore.*]

One who holds a living in commendam.

COM-MEND-A'TION, *n.* [L. *commendatio.*]

1. The act of commending; praise; favorable representation in words; declaration of esteem.

Need we, as some others, letters of *commendation*? — 2 Cor. iii.

2. Ground of esteem, approbation, or praise; that which presents a person or thing to another in a favorable light, and renders worthy of regard or acceptance.

Good-nature is the most godlike *commendation* of a man. *Dryden.*

3. Service; respects; message of love. *Shak.*

Note. — In imitation of the French, we are accustomed to use *recommendation*, &c., for *commendation.* But, in most instances, it is better to use the word without the prefix *re.* A letter of *commendation* is the preferable phrase.

COM-MEND'A-TOR, *n.* One who holds a benefice in commendam. *Chalmers.*

COM-MEND'A-TO-RY, *a.* Which serves to commend; presenting to favorable notice or reception; containing praise; as, a *commendatory* letter. *Bacon. Pope.*

2. Holding a benefice in commendam; as, a *commendatory* bishop.

COM-MEND'A-TO-RY, *n.* A commendation; eulogy. *South.*

COM-MEND'ED, *pp.* Praised; represented favorably; committed in charge.

COM-MEND'ER, *n.* One who commends or praises.

COM-MEND'ING, *ppr.* Praising; representing favorably; committing or delivering in charge.

COM-MENS'AL, *n.* [L. *con* and *mensa*, table.]

One that eats at the same table. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

COM-MEN-SAL'I-TY, *n.* [Sp. *commensalia*; L. *commensalis*; *con* and *mensa*, a table.]

Fellowship at table; the act or practice of eating at the same table. [*Little used.*] *Brown. Gillies.*

COM-MEN-SU-RA-BIL'I-TY, **COM-MEN'SU-RA-BLE-NESS**, *n.* [Fr. *commensurabilité.*]

The capacity of being compared with another in measure, or of being measured by another, or of having a common measure. *Brown. Hale.*

COM-MEN'SU-RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from *con* and L. *mensura*, measure. See MEASURE.]

That have a common measure; that may be measured by the same number or quantity. Thus a yard and a foot are *commensurable*, as both may be measured by inches. Commensurable numbers are those which may be measured or divided by another number without a remainder, as 12 and 18, which may be measured by 6 and 3.

Commensurable surds, are those which, being reduced to their least terms, become true figurative quantities of their kind, and are therefore as a rational quantity to a rational one. *Barlow.*

COM-MEN'SU-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a commensurable manner.

COM-MEN'SU-RATE, *a.* [It. *commensurare*; Sp. *commensurar*, whence *commensuratico*; *con* and L. *mensura*, measure.]

1. Having a common measure.

2. Equal; proportional; having equal measure or extent; as, we find nothing in this life *commensurate* to our desires.

COM-MEN'SU-RATE, *v. t.* To reduce to a common measure.

COM-MEN'SU-RA-TED, *pp.* Reduced to a common measure.

COM-MEN'SU-RATE-LY, *adv.* With the capacity of measuring or being measured by some other thing. *Holder.*

2. With equal measure or extent.

COM-MEN'SU-RATE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being commensurate. *Foster.*

COM-MEN'SU-RA-TING, *ppr.* Reducing to a common measure.

COM-MEN-SU-RA'TION, *n.* Proportion, or proportion in measure; a state of having a common measure.

All fitness lies in a particular *commensuration*, or proportion of one thing to another. *South.*

COM'MENT, *v. i.* [L. *commentor*, to cast in the mind, to think, to devise, to compose; from *con* and *mens*, mind, or the same root. It. *comentare*: Fr. *commenter*; Sp. *comentar*; Port. *commentar*. See MIND.]

1. To write notes on the works of an author, with a view to illustrate his meaning, or to explain particular passages; to explain; to expound; to annotate; followed by *on*. We say, to *comment on* an author, or *on* his writings. *Dryden. Pope.*

2. To make remarks, observations, or criticisms, either on a book, or writing, or on actions, events, or opinions. *Shak.*

COM'MENT, *v. t.* To explain. *Fuller.*

2. To feign; to devise. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

COM'MENT, *n.* A note, intended to illustrate a writing, or a difficult passage in an author; annotation; explanation, exposition; as, the *comments* of Scott on the Scriptures.

2. That which explains or illustrates; as, a man's conduct is the best *comment* on his declarations. Poverty and disgrace are very significant *comments* on lewdness, gambling, and dissipation.

3. Remark; observation.

In such a time as this, it is not meet
That every nice offense should bear its *comment*. *Shak.*

COM'MENT-A-RY, *n.* A comment; exposition; explanation; illustration of difficult and obscure passages in an author.

2. A book of comments or annotations.

3. An historical narrative; a memoir of particular transactions; as, the *Commentaries* of Cesar.

COM'MENT-A-RY, *v. t.* To write notes upon. [*Little used.*]

COM'MEN-TATE, *v. t.* To make comments; to write notes upon. *Pure. of Lit.*

COM'MENT-A-TOR, *n.* One who comments; one who writes annotations; an expositor; an annotator. [The accent on the first syllable and that on the third are nearly equal.]

COM-MENT-A'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a commentator.

COM'MENT-ER, *n.* One that writes comments; an annotator.

2. One who makes remarks.

COM'MENT-ING, *ppr.* Making notes or comments on something said or written.

COM-MEN-TI''TIOUS, (kom-men-tish'us,) *a.* [L. *commentitius.*]

Invented; feigned; imaginary. *Glanville.*

COM'MERCE, *n.* [Fr. *commerce*; L. *commercium*; *con* and *mercor*, to buy; *merx*, *mercis*. See Class Mr, No. 3. It. *commercio*; Sp. *comercio*; Port. *commercio*. Formerly accented on the second syllable.]

1. In *a general sense*, an interchange or mutual change of goods, wares, productions, or property of any kind, between nations or individuals, either by barter, or by purchase and sale; trade; traffic. Commerce is *foreign* or *inland*. *Foreign commerce* is the trade which one nation carries on with another; *inland commerce*, or *inland trade*, is the trade in the exchange of commodities between citizens of the same nation or state. *Active commerce.* See ACTIVE.

2. Intercourse between individuals; interchange of work, business, civilities, or amusements; mutual dealings in common life.

3. Familiar intercourse between the sexes.

4. Interchange; reciprocal communications; as, there is a vast *commerce* of ideas. *D. Webster.*

COM-MERCE', *v. i.* To traffic; to carry on trade.

2. To hold intercourse with. [*Raleigh.*

And looks *commercing* with the skies. *Milton.*

COM-MER'CIAL, (kom-mer'shal,) *a.* Pertaining to commerce or trade; as, *commercial* concerns; *commercial* relations.

2. Carrying on commerce; as, a *commercial* nation.

3. Proceeding from trade; as, *commercial* benefits or profits.

COM-MER'CIAL-LY, *adv.* In a commercial view. *Burke.*

COM-MER'CING, *ppr.* Holding intercourse with; as, and looks *commercing* with the skies. *Milton.*

COM'MERE, (-mâre,) *n.* [Fr. *mere.*]

A common mother.

COM-MET'IC, *a.* Giving a gloss or beauty.

COM'MI-GRATE, *v. i.* [L. *commigro*; *con* and *migro*, to migrate.]

To migrate together; to move in a body from one country or place to another, for permanent residence. [*Little used.*]

COM-MI-GRA'TION, *n.* The moving of a body of people from one country or place to another, with a view to permanent residence. *Woodward.*

COM-MI-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *comminatio*; *con* and *minatio*, a threatening, from *minor*, to threaten. See MENACE.]

1. A threat or threatening; a denunciation of punishment or vengeance.

2. The recital of God's threatenings on stated days; an office in the Liturgy of the Church of England, appointed to be read on Ash Wednesday, or on the first day of Lent. *Encyc.*

COM-MIN'A-TO-RY, *a.* Threatening; denouncing punishment. *B. Jonson.*

COM-MIN''GLE, (-ming'gl,) *v. t.* [*con* and *mingle.*]

To mix together; to mingle in one mass, or intimately, to blend. [See MINGLE.] *Shak.*

COM-MIN''GLE, *v. i.* To mix or unite together, as different substances. *Bacon.*

COM-MIN''GLED, *pp.* Mingled together.

COM-MIN''GLING, *ppr.* Mingling together.

COM-MIN'U-ATE, *v. t.* To grind. [*Not used.*] [See COMMINUTE.]

COM-MIN'U-I-BLE, *a.* Reducible to powder. *Brown.*

COM'MI-NUTE, *v. t.* [L. *comminuo*; *con* and *minuo*, to lessen, from the root of *minor*; Ir. *mion*, *min*, fine, small, tender; W. *main*, *man*; Ar. مَنَّ *manna*, to diminish. Class Mn, No. 5.]

To make small or fine; to reduce to minute particles, or to a fine powder, by breaking, pounding, rasping, or grinding; to pulverize; to triturate; to levigate. It is chiefly or wholly applied to substances not liquid. *Bacon.*

COM'MI-NU-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to fine particles; pulverized; triturated.

COM'MI-NU-TING, *ppr.* Reducing to fine particles; pulverizing; levigating.

COM-MI-NU'TION, *n.* The act of reducing to a fine powder or to small particles; pulverization.

2. Attenuation; as, *comminution* of spirits. *Bacon.*

COM-MIS'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [See COMMISERATE.] Deserving of commiseration or pity; pitiable; that may excite sympathy or sorrow.

The *commiserable* person, Edward. *Bacon.*

[*Little used.*]

COM-MIS'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *commiseror*; *con* and *miser*, to pity. See MISERABLE.]

1. To pity; to compassionate; to feel sorrow, pain, or regret, for another in distress; *applied to persons.*

We should *commiserate* those who groan beneath the weight of age, disease, or want. *Denham.*

2. To regret; to pity; to be sorry for; as, to *commiserate* our mutual ignorance. *Locke.*

COM-MIS'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Pitied.

COM-MIS'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Pitying; compassionating; feeling sorrow for.

COM-MIS-ER-A'TION, *n.* Pity; compassion, a sympathetic suffering of pain or sorrow for the wants, afflictions, or distresses of another.

I can not think of these poor deluded creatures but with *commiseration.*

COM-MIS'ER-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* From compassion.

COM-MIS'ER-A-TOR, *n.* One who pities. *Brown.*

COM-MIS-SA'RI-AL, *a.* [See COMMISSARY.] Pertaining to a commissary.

Smollett uses COMMISSORIAT; but this is not regular nor authorized.

COM-MIS-SA'RI-AT, *n.* [Sp. *comisariato.* See COMMISSARY.]

The office or employment of a commissary; or the whole body of officers in the commissary's department. *Tooke, Russ.* i. 575.

COM'MIS-SA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *commissaire*; It. and Port. *commissario*; Sp. *comisario*; Low L. *commissarius*; from *commissus*, *committo*; *con* and *mitto*, to send.]

1. In *a general sense*, a commissioner; one to whom is *committed* some charge, duty, or office, by a superior power; one who is sent or delegated to execute some office or duty, in the place, or as the representative, of his superior.

2. In *ecclesiastical law*, an officer of the bishop, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction in places of the diocese so far distant from the episcopal see, that the chancellor can not call the people to the bishop's principal consistory court, without putting them to inconvenience. *Ayliffe. Encyc.*

3. In a *military sense*, an officer who has the charge of furnishing provisions, clothing, &c., for an army. Commissaries are distinguished by different names, according to their duties; as, *commissary-general*, who is at the head of the department of supplies, and has under him *deputy commissaries* and *issuing commissaries*; the latter to issue or distribute the supplies.

4. An officer who musters the army, receives and inspects the muster-rolls, and keeps an account of the strength of the army. He is called the *commissary-general of musters.* The *commissary of horses* has the inspection of the artillery horses; and the *commissary of stores* has charge of all the stores of the artillery. *Encyc.*

COM'MIS-SA-RY-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* The head of the commissary department.

COM'MIS-SA-RY-SHIP, *n.* The office of a commissary. *Ayliffe.*

COM-MIS'SION, (mish'un,) *n.* [Fr. *commission*; It. *commissione*; Sp. *comision*; L. *commissio*, with a different application, from *committo*; *con* and *mitto*, to send.]

1. The act of committing, doing, performing, or perpetrating; as, the *commission* of a crime.

2. The act of committing or sending to; the act of intrusting, as a charge or duty.

3. A writing from proper authority, given to a person as his warrant for exercising certain powers, or the performance of any duty, whether civil, ecclesiastical, or military. Hence,

4. The thing committed, or power and authority given.

5. By *a metonymy*, a number of persons joined in an office or trust.

6. In *commerce*, the state of acting under authority in the purchase and sale of goods for another. To trade or do business *on commission*, is to buy or sell for another by his authority. Hence,

7. The allowance made to a factor or commission merchant for transacting business, which is a certain rate per cent. of the value of the goods bought or sold.

8. *To put a ship into commission*, is to send it forth on public service after it has been laid up.

9. *To put the great seal into commission*, is to place it in the hands of commissioners during the period that intervenes between the going out of one lord keeper and the accession of another.

Commission of bankruptcy, is a commission issuing from the chancellor in Great Britain, and in other countries from some proper authority, appointing and empowering certain persons to examine into the facts relative to an alleged bankruptcy, and to secure the bankrupt's lands and effects for the creditors.

Commission of lunacy, is a commission issuing from the Court of Chancery, to authorize an inquiry whether a person is a lunatic or not.

Commission officer, in *the army or navy*, is an officer who has a commission, in distinction from subaltern officers.

COM-MIS'SION, (kom-mish'un,) *v. t.* To give a commission to; to empower or authorize by commission. The president and senate appoint, but the president *commissions.* *United States.*

2. To send with a mandate or authority.

A chosen band
He first commissions to the Latian land. *Dryden.*

3. To authorize or empower.

Note. — COMMISSIONATE, in a like sense, has been used, but rarely.

COM-MIS'SION-AL, } *a.* Appointed by warrant.
COM-MIS'SION-A-RY, } [*Little used.*]

COM-MIS'SION-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with a commission; empowered; authorized.

COM-MIS'SION-ER, *n.* A person who has a commission or warrant from proper authority, to perform some office, or execute some business, for the person or government which employs him, and gives him authority; as, *commissioners* for settling the bounds of a state, or for adjusting claims.

COM-MIS'SION-ING, *ppr.* Giving a commission to; furnishing with a warrant; empowering by letters patent or other writing; authorizing.

COM-MIS'SION-MER'CHANT, *n.* A merchant who transacts business as the agent of other men, in buying and selling, and receives a rate per cent. as his commission, or reward.

COM'MIS-SURE, *n.* [L. *commissura*, from *committo*, *commissus*: literally, a sending or thrusting together.]

1. A joint, seam, or closure; the place where two bodies, or parts of a body, meet and unite; an interstice or cleft between particles or parts, as between plates or lamellæ.

2. In *architecture*, the joint between two stones, or application of the surface of one to that of another.

3. In *anatomy*, a suture of the cranium or skull; articulation, the corners of the lips. Also, certain parts in the ventricles of the brain, uniting the two hemispheres. *Cyc.*

COM-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *committo*, to send to, or thrust together; *con* and *mitto*, to send, Fr. *mettre*, to put, set, or lay; *commettre*, to commit; It. *mettere*, *commettere*; Sp. *meter*, *cometer*; Port. *meter*, *cometer.*]

Literally, to send to or upon; to throw, put, or lay upon. Hence,

1. To give in trust, to put into the hands or power of another, to intrust, with *to.*

Commit thy way to the Lord. — Ps. xxxvii.
The things thou hast heard of me, commit to faithful men. — 2 Tim. ii.

2. To put into any place for preservation; to deposit; as, to *commit* a passage in a book to memory; to *commit* the body to the grave.

3. To put or send to, for confinement; as, to *commit* an offender to prison. Hence, for the sake of brevity, *commit* is used for *imprison.* The sheriff has *committed* the offender.

These two were committed, at least restrained of their liberty. *Clarendon.*

4. To do; to effect or perpetrate; as, to commit murder, treason, felony, or trespass.

Thou shalt not commit adultery. — Ex. xx.

5. To join or put together, for a contest; to match; followed by *with*; a Latinism.

How have Philopolis *commit* the opponent with the respondent. [*Little used.*] *More.*

6. To place in a state of hostility or incongruity. "*Committing* short and long words." But this seems to be the same signification as the foregoing.

7. To expose or endanger by a preliminary step or decision which can not be recalled; as, to *commit* the peace of a country by espousing the cause of a belligerent.

You might have satisfied every duty of political friendship without *committing* the honor of your sovereign. *Junius.*

8. To engage; to pledge; or to pledge by implication.

The general addressed letters to Gen. Gates and to Gen. Heath, cautioning them against any sudden assent to the proposal, which might possibly be considered as *committing* the faith of the United States. *Marshall.*

And with the reciprocal pronoun, to *commit one's self*, is to do some act, or make some declaration, which may bind the person in honor, good faith, or consistency, to pursue a certain course of conduct, or to adhere to the tenure of that declaration.

9. To refer or intrust to a committee, or select number of persons, for their consideration and report; *a term of legislation*; as, the petition or the bill is *committed*. Is it the pleasure of the house to *commit* the bill?

10. *To commit fully*, is to *commit* to prison for trial, in distinction from a temporary *commitment* while under examination. *Bouvier.*

COM-MIT'MENT, *n.* The act of committing; a sending to prison; a putting into prison; imprisonment. It is equivalent to *sending* or *putting in* simply; as, a *commitment* to the Tower, or to Newgate; or, for the sake of brevity, omitting the name of the place, it is equivalent to *putting into prison*; as, the offender is secured by *commitment*.

2. An order for confining in prison. But more generally we use *mittimus*.

3. The act of referring or intrusting to a committee for consideration; *a term in legislation*; as, the *commitment* of a petition or a bill to a select number of persons for consideration and report.

4. The act of delivering in charge, or intrusting.

5. A doing, or perpetration, as of sin or a crime; commission. *Clarendon.*

6. The act of pledging or engaging; or the act of exposing or endangering. [See the verb, Nos. 7 and 8.] *Hamilton.*

COM-MIT'TAL, *n.* A pledge, actual or implied.

COM-MIT'TED, *pp.* Delivered in trust, given in charge; deposited; imprisoned; done; perpetrated; engaged; exposed; referred to a committee.

Fully committed; committed to prison for trial. [See COMMIT.]

COM-MIT'TEE, *n.* One or more persons elected or appointed, to whom any matter or business is referred, either by a legislative body or either branch of it, or by a court, or by any corporation, or by any society, or collective body of men acting together. In legislative bodies, a house or branch of that body may resolve or form itself into a committee, called a *committee of the whole house*, when the speaker leaves the chair, and one of the members acts as chairman. *Standing committees* are such as continue during the existence of the legislature, and to these are committed all matters that fall within the purposes of their appointment; as, the *committee of elections*, or of *privileges*, &c. *Special committees* are appointed to consider and report on particular subjects.

COM-MIT'TEE-SHIP, *n.* The office and profit of committees. *Milton.*

COM-MIT'TER, *n.* One who commits; one who does or perpetrates. *South.*

COM-MIT'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be committed. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

COM-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Giving in trust; depositing; imprisoning; perpetrating; engaging; referring to a committee; exposing.

COM-MIX', *v. t.* [L. *commisceo, commixtus*; *con* and *misceo*, to mix. [See Mix.]

To mix or mingle; to blend; to mix, as different substances. *Bacon. Newton.*

COM-MIX', *v. t.* To mix; to mingle. *Shak.*

COM-MIX'ED, (kom-mixt',) *pp.* Mixed; blended.

COM-MIX'ING, *ppr.* Mixing; blending.

COM-MIX'TION, (kom-mix'chun,) *n.* Mixture; a blending of different ingredients in one mass or compound. *Brown.*

COMMIXION is used by Shakspeare, but is hardly legitimate.

COM-MIXT'URE, (kom-mixt'yur,) *n.* The act of mixing; the state of being mingled; the blending of ingredients in one mass or compound. *Bacon.*

2. The mass formed by mingling different things; composition; compound. *Bacon. Shak. Wotton.*

3. In *Scots law*, a method of acquiring property, by blending different substances belonging to different proprietors. *Encyc.*

COM-MODE', *n.* [Fr., from L. *commodus*, convenient; *con*, or *com*, and *modus*, manner. See Mode.]

1. A kind of head-dress formerly worn by ladies. *Addison.*

2. A chest of drawers, often with shelves added, and other conveniences.

COM-MŌ'DI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *commode*; It. *comodo*; Sp. *id.*; L. *commodus*. See Mode.]

Convenient; suitable; fit; proper; adapted to its use or purpose, or to wants and necessities; as, a *commodious* house or room.

The haven was not *commodious* to winter in. — Acts xxvii. 12.

It is followed by *for* before a noun; as, a place *commodious for* a camp.

COM-MŌ'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Conveniently; in a commodious manner; suitably; in a manner to afford ease, or to prevent uneasiness; as, a house *commodiously* situated; we may pass life *commodiously* without the restraints of ceremony.

COM-MŌ'DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Convenience; fitness; suitableness for its purpose; as, the *commodiousness* of a house or an apartment; the *commodiousness* of a situation for trade.

COM-MOD'I-TY, *n.* [L. *commoditas*; It. *comodità*; Fr. *commodité*; Sp. *comodidad*; Port. *commodidade*. See COMMODE.]

1. *Primarily*, convenience; profit; advantage; interest. "Men seek their own *commodity*." In this sense it was used by *Hooker, Sidney*, &c.; but this is nearly or wholly obsolete.

2. That which affords ease, convenience, or advantage; any thing that is useful, but particularly in commerce, including every thing movable that is bought and sold, goods, wares, merchandise, produce of land and manufactures. Unless, perhaps, animals may be excepted, the word includes all the movables which are objects of commerce.

Commodities are movables, valuable by money, the common measure. *Locke.*

The principal use of money is to save the commutation of more bulky *commodities*. *Arbuthnot.*

Staple commodities, are those which are the produce or manufacture of a country, and constitute the principal articles of exportation. Thus flour is the staple *commodity* of New York and Pennsylvania; flour and tobacco, of Maryland and Virginia; cotton and rice, of South Carolina and Georgia; cotton and sugar, of Louisiana.

COM'MO-DORE, *n.* [This word is probably a corruption of the Italian *comandatore*, a commander; or the Spanish *comendador*, a superior of a monastery, or a knight who holds a commandry.]

1. The officer who commands a squadron or detachment of ships, destined on a particular enterprise. In *the British marine*, a naval officer having the temporary rank of rear-admiral. *Brande.*

2. A title given by courtesy to the senior captain, when two or more ships of war are cruising in company. *Totten.*

3. The convoy or leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen, which carries a light in her top to conduct the other ships.

COM-MOD-U-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *con* and *modulatio*.] Measure; agreement. [*Little used.*] *Hakewill.*

COM'MOIGNE, (-moin,) *n.* [Fr.] A monk of the same convent. [*Not in use.*] *Selden.*

COM'MON, *a.* [L. *communis*; Fr. *commun*; Arm. *coumun*; It. *comune*; Sp. *comun*; Port. *commum*; Goth. *gamains*; Sax. *gemæn*; G. *gemein*; D. *gemeen*; Sw. *gemen*; Dan. *gemeen*; Ir. *cumann*; Goth. *gamana*, a fellow, fellowship. This word may be composed of *cum* and *man*, *men*, the plural *men* being equivalent to *people* and *vulgus*. The last syllable is clearly from the root of *many*, which seems to belong to the root of *man*, and *mean* is of the same family. Hence we see the connection between *common* and *mean*, as *vulgar*, from *vulgus*, Eng. *folks*.]

1. Belonging equally to more than one, or to many indefinitely; as, life and sense are *common* to man and beast; the *common* privileges of citizens; the *common* wants of men.

2. Belonging to the public; having no separate owner. The right to a highway is *common*.

3. General; serving for the use of all; as, the *common* prayer.

4. Universal; belonging to all; as, the earth is said to be the *common* mother of mankind.

5. Public; general; frequent; as, *common* report.

6. Usual; ordinary; as, the *common* operations of nature; the *common* forms of conveyance; the *common* rules of civility.

7. Of no rank or superior excellence; ordinary. *Applied to men*, it signifies, not noble, not distinguished by noble descent, or not distinguished by office, character, or talents; as, a *common* man, a *common* soldier. *Applied to things*, it signifies, not distinguished by excellence or superiority; as, a *common* essay; a *common* exertion. It, however, is not generally equivalent to *mean*, which expresses something lower in rank or estimation.

8. Prostitute; lewd; as, a *common* woman.

9. In *grammar*, such verbs as signify both action and passion are called *common*; as, *aspernor*, I despise or am despised; also, such nouns as are both masculine and feminine; as, *parens*.

10. *A common bud*, in *botany*, is one that contains both leaves and flowers; a *common peduncle*, one that bears several flowers, a *common perianth*, one that incloses several distinct fructifications; a *common receptacle*, one that connects several distinct fructifications. *Martyn.*

Common divisor, or *measure*, in *mathematics*, is a number or quantity that divides two or more numbers or quantities without a remainder.

Common law; in *Great Britain* and *the United States*, the *unwritten* law, the law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, in distinction from the *written* or statute law. That body of rules, principles, and customs, which have been received from our ancestors, and by which courts have been governed in their judicial decisions. The evidence of this law is to be found in the reports of those decisions, and the records of the courts. Some of these rules may have originated in edicts or statutes which are now lost, or in the terms and conditions of particular grants or charters; but it is most probable that many of them originated in judicial decisions founded on natural justice and equity, or on local customs.

Common pleas; in *Great Britain*, one of the king's courts, now held in Westminster Hall. It consists of a chief justice and three other justices, and has cognizance of all civil causes, real, personal, or mixed, as well by original writ as by removal from the inferior courts. A writ of error, in the nature of an appeal, lies from this court to the Court of King's Bench. *Blackstone.*

In *some of the American States*, a *court of common pleas* is an inferior court, whose jurisdiction is limited to a county, and it is sometimes called a *county court*. This court is variously constituted in different States, and its powers are defined by statutes. It has jurisdiction of civil causes, and of minor offenses; but its final jurisdiction is very limited; all causes of magnitude being removable to a higher court by appeal, or by writ of error.

Common prayer; the liturgy of the Church of England, which all the clergy of the church are enjoined to use, under a penalty. *Encyc.*

Common recovery; a legal process for barring entails, remainders, &c. [See RECOVERY.]

Common time; in *music*, the name given to those varieties of time, in which the measure consists of two or of four equal portions. *Edin. Encyc.*

In common, equally with another, or with others; to be equally used or participated by two or more; as, tenants *in common*; to provide for children *in common*; to assign lands to two persons *in common*, or to twenty *in common*; we enjoy the bounties of Providence *in common*.

COM'MON, *n.* A tract of ground, the use of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs to the public, or to a number. Thus we apply the word to an open ground or space in a highway, reserved for public use.

2. In *law*, an open ground, or that soil the use of which belongs equally to the inhabitants of a town or of a lordship, or to a certain number of proprietors; or the profit which a man has in the land of another; or a right which a person has to pasture his cattle on land of another, or to dig turf, or catch fish, or cut wood, or the like; called *common* of pasture, of turbary, of piscary, and of estovers.

Common, or *right of common*, is *appendant*, *appurtenant*, *because of vicinage*, or *in gross*.

Common appendant, is a right belonging to the owners or occupiers of arable land to put commonable beasts upon the lord's waste, and upon the lands of other persons within the same manor. This is a matter of most universal right.

Common appurtenant, may be annexed to lands in other lordships, or extend to other beasts, besides those which are generally commonable, this is not of common right, but can be claimed only by immemorial usage and prescription.

Common because of vicinage, or neighborhood, is where the inhabitants of two townships, lying contiguous to each other, have usually intercommoned with one another, the beasts of the one straying into the other's fields; this is a permissive right.

Common in gross, or at large, is annexed to a man's person, being granted to him and his heirs by deed, or it may be claimed by prescriptive right, as by a parson of a church or other corporation sole. *Blackstone.*

COM'MON, *v. i.* To have a joint right with others in common ground. *Johnson.*

2. To board together; to eat at a table in common. *Encyc.*

COM'MON, *adv.* Commonly. *Shak.*

COM'MON-CAR'RI-ER, *n.* One who undertakes, for hire, to transport goods from one place to another. Such a carrier is liable for all losses and injuries to the goods, except those which have happened in consequence of the act of God, or of the enemies of the country, or of the owner of the property himself. *Bouvier.*

COM'MON-COUN'CIL, *n.* The council of a city or corporate town, empowered to make by-laws for the

government of the citizens. The common-council of London consists of two houses; the upper house, composed of the lord mayor and aldermen; and the lower house, of the common-council-men, elected by the several wards. In most of the American cities, the mayor, aldermen, and common-council-men constitute one body, called a *Court of Common-Council.*

[The common-councils sometimes consist of two houses, chambers, or courts, (as at Norwich,) and sometimes form only one. The city of London is divided into twenty-four wards; the supreme magistrate of each ward has the title of *alderman*; the twenty-four aldermen, with the lord mayor, form the *Court of Aldermen*; each ward annually chooses a certain number of the inhabitants, who are sworn to assist the aldermen with their advice in all public affairs, and they form the *Court of Common-Council.* — E. H. B.]

COM'MON-COUN'CIL-MAN, *n.* A member of a common-council.

COM'MON-CRI'ER, *n.* A crier whose occupation is to give notice of lost things.

COM'MON-HALL, *n.* A hall or house in which citizens meet for business.

COM'MON-LAW. See Law and Common.

COM'MON-LAW'YER, *n.* One versed in common-law. *Spelman.*

COM'MON-LOOK'ING, *a.* Having a common appearance.

COM'MON-PLEAS, *n. pl.* A court for trial of civil causes. [See Common.]

COM'MON-SENSE, *n.* Sound practical judgment; the instantaneous decision of unperverted reason.

COM'MON-A-BLE, *a.* Held in common. *Bacon.*

2. That may be pastured on common land.

Commonable beasts are either beasts of the plow, or such as manure the ground. *Blackstone.*

COM'MON-AGE, *n.* The right of pasturing on a common; the joint right of using any thing in common with others. *Johnson.*

COM'MON-AL-TY, *n.* The common people. In *Great Britain*, all classes and conditions of people who are below the rank of nobility.

The *commonalty*, like the nobility, are divided into several degrees. *Blackstone.*

In *the United States*, *commonalty* has no very definite signification. It is, however, used to denote that part of the people who live by labor, and are not liberally educated, nor elevated by office or professional pursuits.

2. The bulk of mankind. *Hooker.*

COM'MON-ER, *n.* One of the lower rank, or common people; one under the degree of nobility. *Addison.*

2. A member of the house of commons. *Swift.*

3. One who has a joint right in common ground. *Bacon.*

4. A student of the second rank in the University of Oxford, Eng., (corresponding to a *pensioner* at Cambridge,) who is not dependent on the foundation for support, but pays for his board or *commons*, together with all other charges. *Huber.*

5. A prostitute. *Shak.*

6. A partaker. *Fuller.*

COM-MO-NI''TION, (-nish'un,) *n.* [L. *commonitio.* See Monition.]

Advice; warning; instruction. [*Little used.*]

COM-MON'I-TIVE, *a.* Warning; monitory. [*Little used.*]

COM-MON'I-TO-RY, *a.* Calling to mind; giving admonition. *Fox.*

COM'MON-LY, *adv.* Usually; generally; ordinarily; frequently; for the most part; as, confirmed habits *commonly* continue through life.

COM'MON-NESS, *n.* Frequent occurrence; a state of being common or usual.

2. Equal participation by two or more. [*Little used.*]

COM'MON-PLACE, *a.* Common, trite, not new or extraordinary.

COM'MON-PLACE, *n.* A memorandum; a common topic.

COM'MON-PLACE, *v. t.* To enter in a commonplace book, or to reduce to general heads. *Felton.*

COM'MON-PLACE'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which things to be remembered are recorded.

COM'MON-PLAC-ED, (-plāst,) *a.* Entered in a commonplace-book.

COM'MONS, *n. pl.* The common people, who inherit or possess no honors or titles; the vulgar. *Chaucer. Shak. Dryden.*

2. In *England*, the lower house of parliament, consisting of the representatives of cities, boroughs, and counties, chosen by men possessed of the property or qualifications required by law. This body is called *the house of commons.* The house of representatives, in North Carolina, bears the same name.

3. *Common grounds*; land possessed or used by two or more persons in common. [See Common.]

4. Food provided at a common table, as in colleges, where many persons eat at the same table, or in the same hall.

Their *commons*, though but coarse, were nothing scant. *Dryden.*

Doctors Commons, in *London*; a college founded by Dr. Harvey, for the professors of the civil law, where the civilians *common* together. The house was consumed in the great fire in 1666, but rebuilt in 1672. To this college belong thirty-four proctors. *Encyc.*

COM'MON-TY, *n.* In *Scots law*, land belonging to two or more common proprietors; or a heath or muir, of which there has been a promiscuous possession by pasturage. *Encyc.*

COM-MON-WEAL', } *n.* [See Weal and
COM'MON-WEALTH', } Wealth.]

1. An established form of government, or civil polity; or, more generally, a state; a body politic, consisting of a certain portion of men, united, by compact or tacit agreement, under one form of government and system of laws. This term is applied to the government of Great Britain, which is of a mixed character, and to other governments, which are considered as free or popular, but rarely, or improperly, to an absolute government. A commonwealth is properly a free state; a popular or representative government; a republic; as, the *commonwealth* of Massachusetts. The word signifies, strictly, the *common good* or *happiness*; and hence, the form of government supposed best to secure the public good.

2. The whole body of people in a state; the public. *Shak.*

3. The territory of a state; as, all the land within the limits of the *commonwealth.* *Massachusetts.*

4. The *Commonwealth*, in *English history*, the form of government established on the death of Charles I., and which existed under Oliver Cromwell and his son.

COM'MON-WEALTH'S-MAN, *n.* One who favored the English commonwealth. [See Commonwealth, No. 4.]

COM'MO-RANCE, } *n.* [L. *commorans*, *commoror*;
COM'MO-RAN-CY, } *con* and *moror*, to stay or delay.]

A dwelling or ordinary residence in a place; abode; habitation.

Commorancy consists in usually lying there. *Blackstone.*

COM'MO-RANT, *a.* Dwelling; ordinarily residing; inhabiting.

All freeholders within the precinct — and all persons commorant therein — are obliged to attend the court-leet. *Blackstone.*

COM-MO'RI-ENT, *a.* [L. *commoriens.*]

Dying at the same time. *Bark.*

COM'MOTH-ER, *n.* A godmother. [*Little used.*]

COM-MO'TION, *n.* [L. *commotio*, *commoveo*; *con* and *moveo.* See Move.]

1. Agitation; as, the *commotion* of the sea.

2. Tumult of people; disturbance; disorder, which may amount, at times, to sedition or insurrection; as, the *commotions* of a state.

When ye hear of wars and *commotions*, be not terrified. — Luke xxi.

3. Agitation; perturbation; disorder of mind; heat; excitement.

He could not debate without *commotion.* *Clarendon.*

COM-MO'TION-ER, *n.* One who excites commotion. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

COM-MOVE', *v. t.* [L. *commoveo.* See Move.]

To put in motion; to disturb; to agitate; to unsettle; *a poetic word.* *Thomson.*

COM-MOV'ED, *pp.* Moved; agitated.

COM-MOV'ING, *ppr.* Agitating.

COM-MU'NAL, *a.* Pertaining to a commune.

COM-MUNE', *v. i.* [Fr. *communier*; W. *cymmunaw*; Arm. *communya.* The Welsh word is, by Owen, considered as a compound of *cy*, a prefix equivalent to *co* and *con* in Latin, and *ymun*, *yn* noting identity, and *unaw*, to unite. If the word is formed from *cy* or *cum* and *unus*, it is radically different from *common.* But the Latin *communico* accords with this word, and with *common.*]

1. To converse, to talk together familiarly; to impart sentiments mutually, in private or familiar discourse; followed by *with* before the person.

And there will I meet and commune with thee. — Ex. xxv.

2. To have intercourse in contemplation or meditation.

Commune with your own heart on your bed. — Ps. iv.

3. To partake of the sacrament or Lord's supper; to receive the communion; *a common use of the word in America, as it is in the Welsh.*

COM'MUNE, *n.* A small territorial district in France, one of the subordinate divisions of the country introduced in the late revolution. In *the country*, a *commune* sometimes embraces a number of villages, while some large cities are divided into a number of communes.

COM-MU'NI-BUS AN'NIS; one year with another; on an average.

COM-MU'NI-BUS LO'CIS; one place with another; on a medium.

COM-MU-NI-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See Communicate.] The quality of being communicable; capability of being imparted from one to another. *Johnson.*

COM-MU'NI-CA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may be communicated; capable of being imparted from one to another; as, knowledge is *communicable* by words.

Lost bliss, to thee no more *communicable.* *Milton.*
Eternal life is *communicable* to all. *Hooker.*

2. That may be recounted. *Milton.*

3. Communicative; ready to impart. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

COM-MU'NI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being communicable.

COM-MU'NI-CA-BLY, *adv.* With communication.

COM-MU'NI-CANT, *n.* One who communes at the Lord's table; one who is entitled to partake of the sacrament, at the celebration of the Lord's supper. *Hooker. Atterbury.*

COM-MU'NI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *communico*; from *communis*, *common*; It. *comunicare*; Sp. *comunicar*; Fr. *communiquer.*]

1. To impart; to give to another, as a partaker; to confer for joint possession; to bestow, as that which the receiver is to hold, retain, use, or enjoy; with *to.*

Where God is worshiped, there he *communicates* his blessings and holy influences. *Taylor.*

Let him that is taught in the word *communicate to* him that teacheth in all good things. — Gal. vi.

2. To impart reciprocally, or mutually; to have or enjoy a share of; followed by *with.*

Common benefits are to be *communicated with* all, but peculiar benefits with choice. *Bacon.*

But Dorsetie does in our company,
And still *communicates* his praise with me. *Dryden.*

3. To impart, as knowledge; to reveal; to give, as information, either by words, signs, or signals; as, to *communicate* intelligence, news, opinions, or facts.

Formerly, this verb had *with* before the person receiving; as, "He *communicated* those thoughts only *with* the Lord Digby." *Clarendon.* But now it has *to* only.

4. To deliver; as, to *communicate* a message; — to give; as, to *communicate* motion.

COM-MU'NI-CATE, *v. i.* To partake of the Lord's supper. *Taylor.*

Instead of this, in *America*, at least in *New England*, *commune* is generally or always used.

2. To have a communication or passage from one to another; to have the means of passing from one to another; as, two houses *communicate* with each other; a fort *communicates* with the country; the canals of the body *communicate* with each other. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To have intercourse; *applied to persons.*

4. To have, enjoy, or suffer, reciprocally; to have a share with another.

Ye have done well that ye did *communicate* with my affliction. — Phil. iv.

COM-MU'NI-CA-TED, *pp.* Imparted from one to another; bestowed; delivered.

COM-MU'NI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Imparting; giving or bestowing; delivering.

2. Partaking of the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

3. Leading or conducting from place to place, as a passage; connected by a passage or channel; as, two lakes *communicating* with each other.

4. Having intercourse by words, letters, or messages; corresponding.

COM-MU-NI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of imparting, conferring or delivering, from one to another; as, the *communication* of knowledge, opinions, or facts.

2. Intercourse by words, letters, or messages; interchange of thoughts or opinions, by conference or other means.

Abner had *communication* with the elders of Israel, saying, Ye sought for David in times past to be king over you. — 2 Sam. iii.

Let your *communication* be, yea, yea; nay, nay. — Matt. v.

In 1 *Cor.* xv. 33, "Evil *communications* corrupt good manners," the word may signify conversation, colloquial discourses, or customary association and familiarity.

3. Intercourse; interchange of knowledge; correspondence; good understanding between men.

Secrets may be carried so far as to stop the *communication* necessary among all who have the management of affairs. *Swift.*

4. Connecting passage; means of passing from place to place; as a strait or channel between seas or lakes, a road between cities or countries, a gallery between apartments in a house, an avenue between streets, &c. Keep open a *communication* with the besieged place.

5. That which is communicated or imparted. The house received a *communication* from the governor respecting the hospital.

6. In *rhetoric*, a trope, by which a speaker or writer takes his hearer or reader as a partner in his sentiments, and says *we*, instead of *I* or *you.* *Beattie.*

COM-MU'NI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Inclined to communicate; ready to impart to others. In the sense of *liberal of benefits*, though legitimate, it is little used.

2. Disposed to impart or disclose, as knowledge, opinions, or facts; free to communicate; not reserved.

We have paid for our want of prudence, and determine for the future to be less *communicative.* *Swift.*

COM-MU'NI-CA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being communicative; readiness to impart to others; freedom from reserve. *Norris.*

COM-MU'NI-CA-TOR, *n.* One who communicates. *Dwight.*

COM-MU'NI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Imparting knowledge. *Barrow.*

COM-MUN'ING, *ppr.* Conversing familiarly; having familiar intercourse.

COM-MUN'ING, *n.* Familiar converse; private intercourse. *E. T. Fitch.*

COM-MUN'ION, (kom-mūn'yun,) *n.* [L. *communio*; Fr. *communion*; It. *comunione*; Sp. *comunion*; Port. *communhom.* See COMMON.]

1. Fellowship; intercourse between two persons or more; interchange of transactions or offices, a state of giving and receiving; agreement; concord.

We are naturally led to seek *communion* and fellowship with others. *Hooker.*
What *communion* hath light with darkness?—2 Cor. vi
The *communion* of the Holy Spirit be with you all.—2 Cor. xiii.

2. Mutual intercourse or union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline. The Protestant churches have no *communion* with the Roman Catholic church.

3. The body of Christians who have one common faith and discipline. The three grand *communions* into which the Christian church is divided, are those of the Greek, the Roman Catholic, and the Protestant churches.

4. The act of communicating the sacrament of the eucharist; the celebration of the Lord's supper; the participation of the blessed sacrament. The fourth council of Lateran decrees that every believer shall receive the *communion* at least at Easter. *Encyc.*

5. Union of professing Christians in a particular church; as, members in full *communion.*

Communion-service, in the liturgy of the Episcopal church, is the office for the administration of the holy sacrament.

COM-MUN'ION-IST, *n.* One of the same communion. *Dury.*

COM'MU-NISM, *n.* [Fr. *commune*, common.]

Community of property among all the citizens of a state; a state of things in which there are no individual or separate rights in property; a new French word, nearly synonymous with *agrarianism*, *socialism*, and *radicalism.*

COM'MU-NIST, *n.* An advocate for a community of property among citizens. Some persons of this sect contend also for a community of females, or a promiscuous intercourse of the sexes.

COM-MU'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *communitas*; It. *comunità*; Sp. *comunidad*; Fr. *communauté.* See COMMON.]

1. *Properly*, common possession or enjoyment; as, a *community* of goods.

It is a confirmation of the original *community* of all things. *Locke.*

2. A society of people having common rights and privileges, or common interests, civil, political, or ecclesiastical; or living under the same laws and regulations, as, a *community* of monks.

3. Society at large; a commonwealth or state; a body politic; the public, or people in general.

[In this sense, the term should not be used *absolutely*, like the word *society*; as, the interests of *community* require this; but, the interests of *the* community, &c.]

4. Commonness; frequency. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

COM-MU-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See COMMUTE.] The quality of being capable of being exchanged or put, one in the place of the other.

COM-MU'TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *commutabilis.* See COMMUTE.] That may be exchanged, or mutually changed; that may be given for another. In *philology*, that may pass from one into another; as, the letter *b* is *commutable* with *v*; or, in Celtic, *b* and *mh* are *commutable.*

COM-MU-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *commutatio.* See COMMUTE.]

1. Change; alteration; a passing from one state to another. *South.*

2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another; barter.

The use of money is to save the *commutation* of more bulky commodities. *Arbuthnot.*

3. In *law*, the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less; as banishment instead of death.

Suits are allowable in the spiritual courts for money agreed to be given as a *commutation* for penance. *Blackstone.*

COM-MU'TA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *commutatif*; It. *commutativo.* See COMMUTE.]

Relative to exchange; interchangeable; mutually passing from one to another; as, *commutative* justice, justice which is mutually done and received, between men in society.

To cultivate an habitual regard to *commutative* justice. *Burke.*

COM-MU'TA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of reciprocal exchange. *Brown.*

COM-MUTE', *v. t.* [L. *commuto*; *con* and *muto*, to change. See MUTABLE and MUTATION.]

1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another; as, to *commute* our labors; to *commute* pain for pleasure.

2. In *law*, to exchange one penalty or punishment for another of less severity; as, to *commute* death for transportation.

COM-MUTE', *v. i.* To atone; to compensate; to stand in the place of; as, one penalty *commutes* for another.

COM-MUT'ED, *pp.* Exchanged.

COM-MUT'ING, *ppr.* Exchanging.

COM-MU'TU-AL, *a.* [*con* and *mutual.*] Mutual; reciprocal; *used in poetry.*

There, with *commutual* zeal, we both had strove
In acts of dear benevolence and love. *Pope.*

CO'MOSE, *a.* [L. *comosus*, hairy.]

In *botany*, ending in a tuft or kind of brush. *Brande.*

COM-PACT', *a.* [L. *compactus*, *compingo*; *con* and *pango*, *pactus*, to thrust, drive, fix, make fast or close; antiq. *pago*, *pago*; Gr. πηγνυω. See PACK.]

Literally, driven, thrust, or pressed together. Hence,

1. Closely and firmly united, as the particles of solid bodies; firm; close; solid; dense. Stone, iron, and wood are *compact* bodies. A *compact* leaf, in *botany*, is one having the pulp of a close, firm texture.

2. Composing; consisting.

A wandering fire,
Compact of unctuous vapor. *Milton.*

This sense is not common. [See the verb.] *Compact* seems to be used for *compacted.* So in the following example.

3. Joined; held together. [*Little used.*]

A pipe of seven reeds, *compact* with wax together. *Peacham.*

4. Brief; close; pithy; not diffuse; not verbose; as, a *compact* discourse.

COM'PACT, *n.* [L. *compactum.*]

An agreement; a contract between parties; a word that may be applied, in a general sense, to any covenant or contract between individuals; but it is more generally applied to agreements between nations and states, as treaties and confederacies. So the constitution of the United States is a political contract between the States; a national *compact.* Or the word is applied to the agreement of the individuals of a community.

The law of nations depends on mutual *compacts*, treaties, leagues, &c. *Blackstone.*
In the beginnings of speech there was an implicit *compact*, founded on common consent. *South.*

COM-PACT', *v. t.* To thrust, drive, or press closely together; to join firmly; to consolidate; to make close; as the parts which compose a body.

Now the bright sun *compacts* the precious stone. *Blackmore.*

This verb is not much used. The participle is more frequent; as, the earth's *compacted* sphere. *Roscommon.*

The solids are more strict and *compacted.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. To unite or connect firmly, as in a system.

The whole body fitly joined together and *compacted.*—Eph. iv.

3. To league with.

Thou pernicious woman,
Compact with her that's gone. *Shak.*

4. To compose or make out of.

If he, *compact* of jars, grow musical. *Shak.*

In the two last examples, *compact* is used for *compacted.*

COM-PACT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Pressed close; firmly united or connected.

COM-PACT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a compact manner.

COM-PACT'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being compact; firmness; closeness of parts; density, whence results hardness. *Digby.*

COM-PACT'ER, *n.* One who makes a compact.

COM-PACT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be joined.

COM-PACT'ING, *ppr.* Uniting closely; consolidating.

COM-PAC'TION, *n.* The act of making compact; or the state of being compact. *Bacon.*

COM-PACT'LY, *adv.* Closely; densely; with close union of parts.

COM-PACT'NESS, *n.* Firmness; close union of parts; density. *Boyle.*

COM-PACT'URE, *n.* Close union or connection of parts; structure well connected; manner of joining. *Spenser.*

COM-PA'GES, *n.* [L.] A system of structure of many parts united. *Ray.*

COM-PAG-IN-A'TION, *n.* [L. *compago.* See COMPACT.]

Union of parts; structure; connection; contexture. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

COM'PA-NA-BLE, *a.* Companionable. [*Obs.*]

COM'PA-NA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Sociableness. [*Obs.*] *Sidney.*

COM-PAN'I-A-BLE, *a.* Social. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

COM-PAN'I-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Sociableness. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

COM'PA-NI-ED, *pp.* Associated with; attended.

COM-PAN'ION, (kom-pan'yun,) *n.* [Fr. *compagnon*; Arm. *compaignun*, It. *compagno*; Sp. *compañero*; Port. *companheiro*; Ir. *companach.* See COMPANY.]

1. One who keeps company with another; one with whom a person frequently associates and converses. "It differs from *friend*," says Johnson, "as *acquaintance* from *confidence.*" The word does not necessarily imply friendship; but a *companion* is often or generally a *friend.*

A *companion* of fools shall be destroyed.—Prov. xiii.

2. One who accompanies another; as two persons meeting casually and traveling together are called *companions.* So soldiers are called *companions* in arms.

3. A partner; an associate.

Epaphroditus, my brother, and *companion* in labor, and fellow-soldier.—Phil. ii.

4. A fellow; a mate. *Shak.*

5. A term sometimes applied to a knight; in distinction from the knights commanders of the same order.

6. A sort of wooden porch, placed over the entrance or staircase of the cabin, in merchant ships. Hence the cabin stairs are called the *companion-way*, and the ladder by which officers ascend to and descend from the quarter deck is called the *companion ladder.* *Mar. Dict.*

COM-PAN'ION-A-BLE, *a.* Fit for good fellowship; qualified to be agreeable in company; sociable; agreeable as a companion. *Clarendon.*

COM-PAN'ION-A-BLY, *adv.* In a companionable manner.

COM-PAN'ION-LESS, *a.* Having no companion.

COM-PAN'ION-SHIP, *n.* Fellowship; association. *Shak.*

2. Company; train. *Shak.*

COM'PA-NY, (kum'pa-ne,) *n.* [It. *compagnia*; Sp. *compañia*; Port. *companhia*; Fr. *compagnie*; not from *cum* and *panis*, bread, a mess or number of men eating together, as is commonly supposed; but from *cum* and *pannus*, cloth, Teutonic *fahne* or *vaan*, a flag. The word denotes a band or number of men under one flag or standard. What decides this question is, the Spanish mode of writing the word with *n* tilde, titled *n*, *compañia*, for this is the manner of writing *pano*, cloth; whereas *panis*, bread, is written *pan.* The orthography of the word in the other languages is confirmatory of this opinion.]

1. In *military affairs*, the soldiers united under the command of a captain; a subdivision of a regiment, consisting usually of a number from sixty to one hundred men. But the number is indefinite.

2. Any assemblage of persons; a collection of men, or other animals, in a very indefinite sense. It may be applied to a small number, or any multitude whatever; as in Scripture we read of a *company* of priests, a *company* of prophets, and an innumerable *company* of angels, also, a *company* of horses.

3. An assemblage of persons for entertainment or festivity; a party collected by invitation or otherwise.

4. Persons that associate with others for conversation or pleasure; society; as, let your children keep good *company.*

5. The state of being a companion; the act of accompanying; fellowship; society; as, we cannot enjoy the *company* of licentious men.

I will keep thee *company.* *Dryden.*

6. A number of persons united for the same purpose, or in a joint concern; as, a *company* of merchants or mechanics; a *company* of players. The word is applicable to private partnerships or to incorporated bodies of men. Hence it may signify a firm, house, or partnership; or a corporation; as, the East India *Company*, a banking or insurance *company.*

7. The crew of a ship, including the officers; also, a fleet.

To bear company; to accompany; to attend; to go with; denoting a temporary association.

His faithful dog shall *bear* him *company.* *Pope.*

To keep company: to accompany; to attend; also, to associate with frequently or habitually; hence, to frequent public houses. *Prov.* xxix.

COM'PA-NY, *v. t.* To accompany; to attend; to go with; to be companion to. [But ACCOMPANY is generally used.]

COM'PA-NY, *v. i.* To associate with; to frequent the company of.

I wrote you not to *company* with fornicators.—1 Cor. v.

2. To be a gay companion. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. To have commerce with the other sex. *Bp. Hall.*

COM'PA-NY-ING, *ppr.* Associating with; accompanying; attending.

COM'PA-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *comparabilis.* See COMPARE.]

That may be compared; worthy of comparison; being of equal regard; that may be estimated as equal.

There is no blessing of life *comparable* to the enjoyment of a discreet and virtuous friend. *Addison.*
The precious sons of Zion, *comparable* to fine gold.—Lam. iv.

COM'PA-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree worthy to be compared, or of equal regard. *Wotton.*

COM'PA-RATES, *n. pl.* In *logic*, the two things compared to one another.

COM-PA-RA'TION, *n.* Provision; a making provision.

COM-PAR'A-TIVE, *a.* [L. *comparativus*; It. *comparativo*; Fr. *comparatif*. See COMPARE.]

1. Estimated by comparison; not positive or absolute. The *comparative* weight of a body is that which is estimated by comparing it with the weight of another body. A body may be called heavy, when compared with a feather, which would be called light, when compared with iron. So of *comparative* good or evil.

2. Having the power of comparing different things; as, a *comparative* faculty. Qu. *Glanville.*

3. In *grammar*, expressing more or less. The *comparative* degree of an adjective expresses a greater or less degree of a quantity, or quality, than the positive; as, *brighter*, or *more bright*; *smaller*; *finer*; *stronger*; *weaker*.

Comparative anatomy; that branch of anatomy which treats of the anatomy of man and of other animals in one connected view, in order to *compare* them together, and arrive at general conclusions. *Encyc. Am.*

COM-PAR'A-TIVE, *n.* One who is equal, or pretends to be an equal. [*Not now used.*] *Shak.*

COM-PAR'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a state of comparison; by comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively, absolutely, or in itself. A thing is *comparatively* heavy, when it is compared with something less heavy. Paper is *comparatively* light or heavy; *light*, when compared with *lead*; and *heavy*, when compared with *air*.

> How few, *comparatively*, are the instances of a wise application of time and talents! *Anon.*

COM-PARE', *v. t.* [L. *comparo*, to prepare, to provide or procure, to make equal, to compare; *con* and *paro*, to prepare; It. *parare*, to dress, trim, adorn; also, to *parry*; Sp. *parar*, to prepare, to halt, to stop, to prevent, to detain, to stake at cards; Port. *parar*, to stop or cease to go forward; to meet or confine upon; to touch or be bounded; to tend; to drive at some end; to aim at; to come to; to hinder; to *parry*, or ward off; to turn or change in inclination or morals; to lay or stake, as a wager; Sp. *parada*, a halt, stop, pause; a fold for cattle; a relay of horses or mules; a dam or bank; a bet, stake, or wager; a *parade*, or place of exercise for troops, Port. *id.*; Arm. *para*; W. *parodi*, to prepare. This seems to be the ברא *bara*, of the Shemitic languages. The primary sense is, to throw, drive, or strike; hence, to drive or force off, to separate, to *pare*; hence, to trim, or dress, which may be from separating, as in the French *parer des cuirs*, to dress or curry leather; or from *setting off*, as we express the idea, that is, by enlargement, or display; or from setting in order, as we say, to fix. The sense of *compare* is allied to the Portuguese application of the word, to come to, to meet; and the L. *par*, equal, belongs to the same root, and seems to be included in *comparo*. One of the principal significations is, to stop; that is, to set; to fix. In fencing, it is to intercept by thrusting the weapon aside. In gaming, it is to lay or throw down. All the senses unite in that of extending, thrusting, or driving. W. *par*, that is, contiguous, *preparedness*, a *pair*, a fellow, Eng. *peer*, L. *par*. The latter word seems to signify, extended, or reaching to, and to be closely allied to the Portuguese sense of contiguity.]

1. To set or bring things together in fact or in contemplation, and to examine the relations they bear to each other, with a view to ascertain their agreement or disagreement; as, to *compare* two pieces of cloth, two tables, or coins; to *compare* reasons and arguments; to *compare* pleasure *with* pain.

In comparing movable things, it is customary to bring them together, for examination. In comparing things immovable or remote, and abstract ideas, we bring them together in the mind, as far as we are able, and consider them in connection. Comparison therefore is really collation, or it includes it.

2. To liken; to represent as similar, for the purpose of illustration.

> Solon *compared* the people *to* the sea, and orators and counsellors *to* the winds; for that the sea would be calm and quiet, if the winds did not trouble it. *Bacon.*

In this sense *compare* is followed by *to*.

3. To examine the relations of things to each other, with a view to discover their relative proportions, quantities, or qualities; as, to *compare* two kingdoms, or two mountains, *with* each other; to *compare* the number ten *with* fifteen; to *compare* ice *with* crystal; to *compare* a clown *with* a dancing-master or a dandy.

In this sense *compare* is followed by *with*.

4. In *grammar*, to form an adjective in the degrees of comparison; as, *blackish*, *black*, *blacker*, *blackest*.

5. To get; to procure; to obtain; as in Latin. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

COM-PARE', *v. i.* To hold comparison; to be like or equal.

2. To vie. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

COM-PARE', *n.* The state of being compared; comparative estimate; comparison; possibility of entering into comparison, or being considered as equal.

> Their small galleys may not hold *compare*
> With our tall ships. *Waller.*

2. Simile; similitude; illustration by comparison. *Johnson.*

[*This noun is in use, but can not be considered as elegant.*]

COM-PAR'ED, *pp.* Set together and examined with respect to likeness or unlikeness, agreement or disagreement; likened; represented as similar.

COM-PAR'ER, *n.* One who compares or makes a comparison.

COM-PAR'ING, *ppr.* Examining the relations of things to each other; likening.

COM-PAR'ING, *n.* Act of comparing. *Baxter.*

COM-PAR'I-SON, *n.* [It. *comparazione*; Sp. *comparacion*; Fr. *comparaison*; Port. *comparaçam*; L. *comparatio*. See COMPARE.]

1. The act of comparing; the act of considering the relation between persons or things, with a view to discover their agreement or resemblance, or their disagreement or difference.

> We learn to form a correct estimate of men and their actions by *comparison*. *Anon.*

2. The state of being compared.

> If we rightly estimate what we call good and evil, we shall find it lies much in *comparison*. *Locke.*

3. Comparative estimate; proportion.

> Who is left among you that saw this house in its first glory? And how do you see it now? Is it not in your eyes in comparison of it as nothing? — Hag. ii.

4. In *grammar*, the formation of an adjective in its several degrees of signification; as, *strong*, *stronger*, *strongest*; *greenish*, *green*, *greener*, *greenest*; *glorious*, *more glorious*, *most glorious*. In *English*, there are strictly four degrees of *comparison*

5. A simile; similitude, or illustration by similitude.

> Whereunto shall we liken the kingdom of God? Or with what *comparison* shall we compare it? — Mark iv.

6. In *rhetoric*, a figure by which two things are considered with regard to property or quality, which is common to them both; as, a hero is like a lion in courage. Here courage is common to hero and lion, and constitutes the point of resemblance. *Encyc.*

> The distinction between *similitude* and *comparison* is, that the *former* has reference to the *quality*; the *latter*, to the quantity. *Comparison* is between *more* and *less*; *similitude* is between *good* and *bad*. Hannibal — hung like a tempest on the declivities of the Alps — is a likeness by similitude. The sublimity of the scriptural prophets exceeds that of Homer, as much as thunder is louder than a whisper — is a likeness by *comparison*. *J. Q. Adams, lect. ix.*

But comparison has reference to quality as well as quantity.

COM-PART', *v. t.* [Fr. *compartir*; It. *compartire*; Sp. *compartir*, *con*, or *com*, and *partir*; L. *partio*, to divide. See PART.]

To divide; to mark out a plan or design into its several parts or subdivisions. *Wotton.*

COM-PART'ED, *pp.* Divided into parts or apartments.

COM-PART'ING, *ppr.* Dividing or disposing into parts.

COM-PAR-TI"TION, *n.* The act of dividing into parts. In *architecture*, the division or disposition of the whole groundplot of an edifice into its various apartments. *Encyc.*

2. Division; part divided; a separate part; as, amphitheaters needed no *compartitions*. *Wotton.*

COM-PART'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *compartiment*; It. *compartimento*.]

1. A division or separate part of a general design, as of a picture, or of a groundplot. *Pope. Peacham.*

2. A design composed of several different figures, disposed with symmetry, for ornament; as, a *compartment* of tiles or bricks, duly arranged, of various colors, and varnished, to decorate a building. In *gardening*, *compartments* are assemblages of beds, plots, borders, walks, &c. In *heraldry*, a *compartment* is called also a *partition*. *Encyc.*

COM-PART'NER, *n.* A sharer. *Pearson.*

COM'PASS, (kum'pas,) *n.* [Fr. *compas*; Sp. *compas*; It. *compasso*; Port. *compasso*; *con*, or *com*, and Fr. *pas*, Sp. *paso*, It. *passo*, a *pace* or step, L. *passus*, which coincides with the participle of *pando*, to open or stretch. (See PACE and PASS.) A *compass* is a *stepping* together. So in Spanish and Portuguese, it signifies a beating of time in music.]

1. Stretch; reach; extent; the limit or boundary of a space, and the space included; *applied to time*, *space*, *sound*, &c. Our knowledge lies within a very narrow *compass*. The universe extends beyond the *compass* of our thoughts. So we say, the *compass* of a year, the *compass* of an empire, the *compass* of reason, the *compass* of the voice.

> And in that *compass* all the world contains. *Dryden.*

2. A passing round; a circular course; a circuit.

> Time is come round;
> And where I did begin, there shall I end;
> My life has run its *compass*. *Shak.*
> They fetched a *compass* of seven days' journey. — 2 Kings iii. 2 Sam. v. Acts xxviii.

3. Moderate bounds; limits of truth; moderation; due limits.

> In two hundred years, (I speak within *compass*,) no such commission had been executed. *Davies.*

This sense is the same as the first, and the peculiar force of the phrase lies in the word *within*.

4. The extent or limit of the voice, or of sound. [See No. 1.]

5. An instrument, often called the *mariner's compass*, used for directing or ascertaining the course of ships at sea. It consists of a circular box, containing a paper card marked with the thirty-two points of direction, and fixed on a magnetic needle, that always points to the north, the variation excepted. The needle, with the card attached to it, turns on a pin in the center of the box. The box is covered with glass, to prevent the motion of the card from being disturbed by the wind, and is so suspended as to remain always in an horizontal position, notwithstanding the motion of the ship. *Encyc.*

6. An instrument used in surveying land, constructed, in the main, like the mariner's compass; but with this difference, that the needle is not fitted into the card, moving with it, but plays alone; the card being drawn on the bottom of the box, and a circle divided into 360 degrees on the limb. This instrument is used in surveying land, and in directing travelers in a desert or forest, miners, &c. *Encyc.*

COM'PASS, (kum'pas,) *v. t.* *Literally*, to measure with a compass. Hence,

1. To stretch round; to extend so as to embrace the whole; hence, to inclose, encircle, grasp, or seize; as, to *compass* with the arms.

2. To surround; to environ; to inclose on all sides; sometimes followed by *around*, *round*, or *about*.

> Now, all the blessings
> Of a glad father *compass* thee *about*. *Shak.*
> With favor wilt thou *compass* him as with a shield. — Ps. v.
> The willows of the brook *compass* him about. — Job xl.

3. To go or walk round.

> Ye shall *compass* the city — and the seventh day ye shall *compass* the city seven times. — Josh. vi.
> For ye *compass* sea and land. — Matt. xxiii.

4. To besiege; to beleaguer; to block up.

This is not a different sense, but a particular application

> Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and *compass* thee round, and keep thee in on every side. — Luke xix.

5. To obtain; to attain to; to procure; to bring within one's power; to accomplish.

> If I can check my erring love, I will;
> If not, to *compass* her I'll use my skill. *Shak.*
> How can you hope to *compass* your designs? *Denham.*

6. To purpose; to intend; to imagine; to plot; to contrive; as we say, to go about to perform, but in mind only; as, to *compass* the death of the king.

> *Compassing* and *imagining* the death of the king are synonymous terms; *compass* signifying the purpose or design of the mind or will, and not, as in common speech, the carrying such design to effect. *Blackstone.*

COM'PASS-BOX, (kum'pas-) *n.* A box for a compass.

COM'PASS-NEE'DLE, *n.* The needle of the compass.

COM'PASS-SAW, *n.* A saw that cuts in a circular manner.

COM'PASS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be compassed. *Burke.*

COM'PASS-ED, (kum'past,) *pp.* Embraced; surrounded; inclosed; obtained; imagined.

COM'PASS-ES, *n. pl.* [Or a *pair of compasses*, so named from its legs; but *pair* is superfluous or improper, and the singular number, *compass*, is the preferable name.]

An instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, &c., consisting of two pointed legs or branches, made of iron, steel, or brass, joined at the top by a rivet, on which they move. There are also compasses of three legs, or triangular compasses, cylindrical and spherical compasses, with four branches, and various other kinds. *Encyc.*

COM'PASS-ING, *ppr.* Embracing; going round; inclosing; obtaining; accomplishing; imagining; intending.

2. In *ship-building*, incurvated; arched. *Mar. Dict.*

COM-PAS'SION, (kom-pash'un,) *n.* [It. *compassione*; Sp. *compasion*; Fr. *compassion*; Low L. *compassio*, *compatior*; *con* and *patior*, *passus*, to suffer. See PATIENCE.]

A suffering with another; painful sympathy; a sensation of sorrow excited by the distress or misfortunes of another; pity; commiseration. *Compassion* is a mixed passion, compounded of love and sorrow; at least some portion of love generally attends the pain or regret, or is excited by it. Extreme distress of an enemy even changes enmity into at least temporary affection.

> He, being full of *compassion*, forgave their iniquity. — Ps. lxxviii.
> His father had *compassion*, and ran, and fell on his neck, and kissed him. — Luke xv.

COM-PAS'SION, *v. t.* To pity. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

COM-PAS'SION-A-BLE, *a.* Deserving of pity. [*Little used.*] *Barrow.*

COM-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* Having a temper or disposition to pity; inclined to show mercy; merciful;

having a heart that is tender, and easily moved by the distresses, sufferings, wants, and infirmities of others.

There never was a heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and *compassionate*. *South.*

COM-PAS'SION-ĀTE, *v. t.* To pity; to commiserate; to have compassion for.

Compassionates my pains, and pities me. *Addison.*

COM-PAS'SION-Ā-TED, *pp.* Pitied.

COM-PAS'SION-ATE-LY, *adv.* With compassion; mercifully. *Clarendon.*

COM-PAS'SION-ATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being compassionate.

COM-PAS'SION-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Having pity on; commiserating.

COM'PASS-LESS, *a.* Having no compass. *Knowles.*

COM-PA-TERN'I-TY, *n.* [*con* and *paternity.*] The relation of a godfather to the person for whom he answers. *Davies.*

COM-PAT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See COMPATIBLE.] Consistency; the quality or power of coëxisting with something else; suitableness; as, a *compatibility* of tempers.

COM-PAT'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *compatible*; Sp. *id.*; Port. *compativel*; from the L. *competo*, to sue or seek for the same thing, to agree; *con* and *peto*, to seek.]

Consistent; that may exist with; suitable; not incongruous; agreeable; followed by *with*; sometimes by *to*, but less properly.

The poets have joined qualities which by nature are the most *compatible*. *Broome.*

The office of a legislator and of a judge are deemed not *compatible*.

To pardon offenders is not always *compatible with* public safety.

COM-PAT'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Consistency; fitness; agreement; the same as COMPATIBILITY, which is generally used.

COM-PAT'I-BLY, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; consistently.

COM PĀ'TIEN'T, (-shent,) *a.* [L. *con* and *patior.*] Suffering together. [*Little used.*] *Buck.*

COM-PA'TRI-OT or **COM-PAT'RI-OT,** *n.* [L. *compatriota*; Sp. *compatriota*; *con*, or *com*, and *patriot.*]

One of the same country, and having like interests and feelings. *Burke.*

COM-PĀ'TRI-OT or **COM-PAT'RI-OT,** *a.* Of the same country. *Akenside.*

COM-PĀ'TRI-OT-ISM or **COM-PAT'RI-OT-ISM,** *n.* Fellow-patriotism.

COM-PEER', *n.* [L. *compar*; *con* and *par*, equal. See PEER.]

An equal; a companion; an associate; a mate. *Philips.*

COM-PEER', *v. t.* To equal; to match; to be equal with. *Shak.*

COM-PEER', *v. i.* [L. *comparco.*]

To appear. [*Obs.*]

COM-PEL', *v. t.* [L. *compello, compellere*; *con* and *pello*, to drive; Sp. *compeler*; Port. *compellir.* See PEAL and APPEAL.]

1. To drive or urge with force, or irresistibly; to constrain; to oblige; to necessitate, either by physical or moral force; as, circumstances *compel* us to practice economy.

Thou shalt not *compel* him to serve as a bond servant. — Levit. xxv.

And they *compel* one Simon to bear his cross. — Mark xv.

Go out into the highways and hedges, and *compel* them to come in, that my house may be filled. — Luke xiv.

2. To force; to take by force or violence; to seize.

The subjects' grief
Comes through commissions, which *compel* from each
A sixth part of his substance. *Shak.*

[*This sense is harsh, and not very common.*] *Johnson.*

3. To drive together; to gather; to unite in a crowd or company. A Latinism; *compellere gregem.*

In one troop *compelled*. *Dryden.*

4. To seize; to overpower; to hold.

And easy sleep their weary limbs *compelled*. *Dryden.*

[*Unusual.*]

5. To call forth; L. *compellare.* [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

COM-PEL'LA-BLE, *a.* That may be driven, forced, or constrained.

COM-PEL'LA-BLY, *adv.* By compulsion.

COM-PEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *compellatio*; *compello, compellare*, the same word as the preceding, applied to the voice; to send or drive out the voice.]

A ceremonious appellation; the word of salutation.

The *compellation* of the kings of France is by *sire*. *Temple.*

COM-PEL'LA-TO-RY, *a.* Compulsive.

COM-PEL'LED, *pp.* Forced; constrained; obliged.

COM-PEL'LER, *n.* One who compels or constrains.

COM-PEL'LING, *ppr.* Driving by force; constraining; obliging.

COM'PEND,
COM-PEND'I-UM, } *n.* [L. *compendium.*]

In *literature*, an abridgment; a summary; an epitome; a brief compilation or composition, containing the principal heads, or general principles, of a larger work or system.

COM-PEND-I-Ā'RI OUS, *a.* Short, contracted. [*Little used.*]

COM-PEND'I-ĀTE, *v. t.* To sum or collect together. [*Not used.*]

COM-PEND'I-OUS, *a.* Short; summary; abridged; comprehensive; containing the substance or general principles of a subject or work in a narrow compass; as, a *compendious* system of chemistry; a *compendious* grammar.

2. Short; direct; near; not circuitous; as, a *compendious* way to acquire science.

COM-PEND'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a short or brief manner; summarily; in brief; in epitome.

The substance of Christian belief is *compendiously* expressed in a few articles. *Anon.*

COM-PEND'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* Shortness; brevity; comprehension in a narrow compass. *Bentley.*

COM-PENS'A-BLE, *a.* [See COMPENSATE.] That may be compensated. [*Little used.*]

COM-PEN'SĀTE or **COM'PEN-SĀTE,** *v. t.* [L. *compenso*; *con* and *penso*, to prize or value, from *pendo*, to weigh, to value. See PENDENT.]

1. To give equal value to; to recompense; to give an equivalent for services, or an amount lost or bestowed; to return or bestow that which makes good a loss, or is estimated a sufficient remuneration; as, to *compensate* a laborer for his work, or a merchant for his losses.

2. To be equivalent in value or effect to; to counterbalance; to make amends for.

The length of the night and the dews do *compensate* the heat of the day. *Bacon.*

The pleasures of sin never *compensate* the sinner for the miseries he suffers, even in this life. *Anon.*

COM-PEN'SATE or **COM'PEN-SĀTE,** *v. i.* To make amends; to supply an equivalent; followed by *for*: as, nothing can *compensate for* the loss of reputation.

This word is generally accented on the second syllable, most unfortunately, as any ear will determine by the feebleness of the last syllables in the participles *compen'sated, compen'sating.*

Each seeming want *compensated* of course. *Pope.*

With the primary accent on the first syllable, and the secondary accent on the third, this defect, and the difficulty of uttering distinctly the last syllables, are remedied.

COM-PEN'SA-TED or **COM'PEN-SA-TED,** *pp.* Recompensed; supplied with an equivalent in amount or effect; rewarded.

COM-PEN'SA-TING or **COM'PEN-SA-TING,** *ppr.* Giving an equivalent; recompensing; remunerating; making good a deficiency.

COM-PEN-SĀ'TION, *n.* That which is given or received as an equivalent for services, debt, want, loss, or suffering; amends; remuneration; recompense.

Allother debts may *compensation* find. *Dryden.*

The pleasures of life are no *compensation* for the loss of divine favor and protection.

2. That which supplies the place of something else, or makes good a deficiency. *Paley.*

3. In *law*, a set-off; the payment of debt by a credit of equal amount.

COM-PEN'SA-TIVE, *a.* Making amends or compensation.

COM-PEN'SA-TO-RY, *a.* Serving for compensation; making amends.

COM-PENSE', (kom-pens',) *v. t.* To recompense: found in *Bacon*, but not now in use. [delay.

COM-PE-REN'DI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *comperendino.*] To

COM-PETE', *v. i.* [L. *competo*; *con* and *peto.*]

1. To seek, or strive for the same thing as another; to carry on competition or rivalry.

Our manufacturers *compete* with the English in making cotton cloths.

2. To strive or claim to be equal.

The sages of antiquity will not dare to *compete* with the inspired authors. *Milner.*

COM'PE-TENCE,
COM'PE-TEN-CY, } *n.* [L. *competens*, *competo*, to be meet or fit; *con* and *peto*, to seek; properly, to press, urge, or come to.]

Primarily, fitness; suitableness; convenience. Hence,

1. Sufficiency; such a quantity as is sufficient; property or means of subsistence sufficient to furnish the necessaries and conveniences of life, without superfluity.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words — health, peace, and *competence*. *Pope.*

2. Sufficiency, applied to other things than property; *but this application is less common.*

3. Legal capacity or qualifications; fitness; as, the *competence* of a witness, which consists in his having the qualifications required by law, as age, soundness of mind, impartiality, &c.

4. Right or authority; legal power or capacity to take cognizance of a cause; as, the *competence* of a judge or court to examine and decide. *Kent.*

5. Fitness; adequacy; suitableness; legal sufficiency; as, the *competency* of evidence. *Sewall.*

COM'PE-TENT, *a.* Suitable; fit; convenient; hence, sufficient, that is, fit for the purpose; adequate; followed by *to*: as, *competent* supplies of food and clothing; a *competent* force; an army *competent* to the preservation of the kingdom or state; a *competent* knowledge of the world. This word usually implies a moderate supply, a sufficiency without superfluity.

2. Qualified; fit; having legal capacity or power; as, a *competent* judge or court; a *competent* witness. In a judge or court, it implies right or authority to hear and determine; in a witness, it implies a legal right or capacity to testify.

3. Incident; belonging; having adequate power or right.

That is the privilege of the Infinite Author of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps, but is not *competent* to any finite being. *Locke.*

It is not *competent* to the defendant to allege fraud in the plaintiff.

COM'PE-TENT-LY, *adv.* Sufficiently; adequately; suitably; reasonably; as, the fact has been *competently* proved; a church is *competently* endowed.

COM-PET'I-BLE, *a.* [*Not now used.*] See COMPATIBLE.

COM-PĒT'ING, *ppr.* Striving in rivalry.

COM-PE-TI'TION, (kom-pe-tish'un,) *n.* [Low L. *competitio.*] See COMPETE and COMPETENCE.

1. The act of seeking, or endeavoring to gain, what another is endeavoring to gain at the same time; rivalry; mutual strife for the same object; also, strife for superiority; as, the *competition* of two candidates for an office, or of two poets for superior reputation.

2. A state of rivalship; a state of having equal claims.

A portrait, with which one of Titian's could not come in *competition*. *Dryden.*

3. Double claim; claim of more than one to the same thing; formerly with *to*, now with *for.*

Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be. *Bacon.*
There is no *competition* but *for* the second place. *Dryden.*

COM-PET'I-TOR, *n.* One who seeks and endeavors to obtain what another seeks; or one who claims what another claims; a rival.

They can not brook *competitors* in love. *Shak.*

2. An opponent. *Shak.*

COM-PET'I-TO-RY, *a.* Rivaling; acting in competition. *Dangers of the Country.*

COM-PET'I-TRESS,
COM-PET'I-TRIX, } *n.* A female competitor.

COM-PI-LĀ'TION, *n.* [See COMPILE.]

1. A collection of certain parts of a book or books into a separate book or pamphlet.

2. A collection or assemblage of other substances; or the act of collecting and forming an aggregate. *Woodward.*

COM-PI-LĀ'TOR, *n.* A collector. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

COM-PILE', *v. t.* [L. *compilo*, to pilfer or plunder; *con* and *pilo*, to pillage, to *peel*, and to drive close; *compilatio*, a pillaging; It. *compilare*; Fr. *compiler*, Sp. and Port. *compilar.* The L. *pilo* is the English to *peel*, to strip; but *pilo*, to make thick, or drive together, is the Gr. πιλέω, lanas cogo, coarcto, constipo. *Compile* is probably from *peeling*, picking out, selecting, and putting together.]

1. To collect parts or passages of books or writings into a book or pamphlet; to select and put together parts of an author, or to collect parts of different authors; or to collect and arrange separate papers, laws, or customs, in a book, code, or system.

2. To write; to compose.

In poetry, they *compile* the praises of virtuous men and actions. *Temple.*

3. To contain; to comprise. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

4. To make up; to compose. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

5. To put together; to build. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

COM-PIL'ED, *pp.* Collected from authors; selected and put together.

COM-PILE'MENT, *n.* The act of piling together or heaping; concervation. [*Little used.*] *Woodward.*

COM-PIL'ER, *n.* A collector of parts of authors, or of separate papers or accounts; one who forms a book or composition from various authors or separate papers. *Bacon. Swift.*

COM-PIL'ING, *ppr.* Collecting and arranging parts of books, or separate papers, in a body or composition.

COM-PLA'CENCE,
COM-PLA'CEN-CY, } *n.* [L. *complacens, complaceo*; *con* and *placeo*, to please; Fr. *complaire, complaisant*; It. *compiacere, compiacente*; Sp. *complacer.*]

1. Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification. It is more than *approbation*, and less than *delight* or *joy.*

Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with satisfaction and *complacency*, if they discover none of the like in themselves. *Addison.*

2. The cause of pleasure or joy. *Milton.*

3. Complaisance; civility; softness of manners; deportment and address that afford pleasure.

Complacency, and truth, and manly sweetness,
Dwell ever on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts. *Addison.*

In the latter sense, COMPLAISANCE, from the French, is now used. [See COMPLAISANCE.]

COM-PLA'CENT, *a.* Civil; complaisant.

They look up with a sort of *complacent* awe to kings. *Burke.*

COM-PLA-CEN'TIAL, *a.* Marked by complacence; accommodating. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

COM-PLA-CEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In a complacential or accommodating manner.

COM-PLA'CENT-LY, *adv.* Softly; in a complacent manner.

COM-PLAIN', *v. i.* [Fr. *complaindre*; *con*, or *com*, and *plaindre*, *plaint*, to lament, to bewail; Sp. *planir*; It. *compiagnere*, or *compiangere*: from the L. *plango*, to strike, to lament. If *n* is not radical, the original word was *plago*, coinciding with *plaga*, Gr. πλαγη. But this is doubtful. The primary sense is to drive, whence to strike and to lament, that is, to strike the hands or breasts, as in extreme grief, or to drive forth the voice, as in *appello*.]

1. To utter expressions of grief; to lament.

I will *complain* in the bitterness of my spirit. — Job vii
I *complained*, and my spirit was overwhelmed. — Ps. lxxvii.

2. To utter expressions of censure or resentment; to murmur; to find fault.

And when the people *complained*, it displeased the Lord. — Num. xi.

3. To utter expressions of uneasiness or pain. He *complains* of thirst. He *complains* of a headache.

4. To charge; to accuse of an offense; to present an accusation against a person to a proper officer.

To A B, one of the justices of the peace for the county of S, *complains* C D.

This verb is regularly followed by *of*, before the cause of grief or censure; as, to *complain of* thirst, *of* ignorance, *of* vice, *of* an offender.

5. To represent injuries, particularly in a writ of audita querela.

COM-PLAIN', *v. t.* To lament; to bewail.

They might the grievance inwardly *complain*. *Dan. Civ. War.*

This use of *complain* is uncommon, and hardly legitimate. The phrase is properly elliptical.

COM-PLAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be complained of. [*Not in use.*] *Feltham.*

COM-PLAIN'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *complaignant.*]

1. A prosecutor; one who prosecutes by complaint, or commences a legal process against an offender for the recovery of a right or penalty.

He shall forfeit one moiety to the use of the town, and the other moiety to the use of the *complainant*. *Stat. of Massachusetts.*

2. The plaintiff in a writ of audita querela. *Ibid.*

COM-PLAIN'ER, *n.* One who complains, or expresses grief; one who laments; one who finds fault; a murmurer.

These are murmurers, *complainers*, walking after their own lusts. — Jude 16.

COM-PLAIN'FUL, *a.* Full of complaint. [*Not used.*]

COM-PLAIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Expressing grief, sorrow, or censure; finding fault; murmuring; lamenting; accusing of an offense.

COM-PLAIN'ING, *n.* The expression of regret, sorrow, or injury.

COM-PLAINT', *n.* [Fr. *complainte*; It. *compianto.*]

1. Expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, or resentment; lamentation; murmuring; a finding fault.

Even to-day is my *complaint* bitter. — Job xxiii.
I mourn in my *complaint*, and make a noise. — Ps. lv.
The Jews laid many and grievous *complaints* against Paul. — Acts xxv.
I find no cause of *complaint*. *Hooker.*

2. The cause or subject of complaint, or murmuring.

The poverty of the clergy hath been the *complaint* of all who wish well to the church. *Swift.*

3. The cause of complaint, or of pain and uneasiness, in the body; a malady; a disease; usually applied to disorders not violent; as, a *complaint* in the bowels or breast.

4. Accusation; a charge against an offender, made by a private person or informer to a justice of the peace, or other proper officer, alleging that the offender has violated the law, and claiming the penalty due to the prosecutor. It differs from an *information*, which is the prosecution of an offender by the attorney or solicitor-general; and from a *presentment* and *indictment*, which are the accusation of a grand jury.

5. Representation of injuries, in *a general sense*; and *appropriately*, in a writ of audita querela.

COM'PLAI-SANCE, (kom'pla-zans,) *n.* [Fr. *complaisance*, from *complaisant*, the participle of *complaire*; *con*, or *com*, and *plaire*, to please, whence *plaisant*, pleasing, *plaisir*, pleasure, L. *placeo*, *placere*, the infinitive changed into *plaire*; It. *compiacenza*, from *compiacere*, *piacere*; Sp. *complacencia*, *complacer*. This is the same word as *complacence*; the latter we have from the Latin orthography. This word affords an example of a change of a palatal letter, in the Latin, into a sibilant, in French; *c* into *s*.]

1. A pleasing deportment; courtesy; that manner of address and behavior, in social intercourse, which gives pleasure; civility; obliging condescension, kind and affable reception and treatment of guests; exterior acts of civility; as, the gentleman received us with *complaisance*.

2. Condescension; obliging compliance with the wishes or humors of others.

In *complaisance* poor Cupid mourned. *Prior.*

3. Desire of pleasing; disposition to oblige; the *principle* for the *act*.

Your *complaisance* will not permit your guests to be incommoded. *Anon.*

COM'PLAI-SANT, (kom'pla-zant,) *a.* Pleasing in manners; courteous; obliging; desirous to please; as, a *complaisant* gentleman.

2. Civil; courteous; polite; as, *complaisant* deportment or treatment.

COM'PLAI-SANT-LY, (kom'pla-zant-ly,) *adv.* In a pleasing manner; with civility; with an obliging, affable address or deportment. *Pope.*

COM'PLAI-SANT-NESS, *n.* Civility; complaisance. [*Little used.*]

COM'PLA-NATE, *a.* Flat or laminate; having thin plates.

COM'PLA-NATE, } *v. t.* [L. *complano*; *con* and *pla-*
COM-PLANE', } *nus*, plain. See PLANE and PLAIN.]

To make level; to reduce to an even surface. *Derham.*

COM'PLA-NA-TED, } *pp.* Planed to an even sur-
COM-PLAN'ED, } face.

COM'PLA-NA-TING, } *ppr.* Reducing to a level sur-
COM-PLAN'ING, } face.

COM'PLE-MENT, *n.* [L. *complementum*, from *compleo*, to fill; *con* and *pleo*, to fill. Literally, a filling.]

1. Fullness; completion; whence, perfection.

They, as they feared, had their fill,
For a full *complement* of all their ill. *Hub. Tales.*

2. Full quantity or number; the quantity or number limited, as, a company has its *complement* of men; a ship has its *complement* of stores.

3. That which is added, not as necessary, but as ornamental; something adventitious to the main thing; ceremony. [See COMPLIMENT.]

Garnished and decked in modest *complement*. *Shak.*

4. In *trigonometry*, the *complement of an arc* or *angle*, is the difference between the arc or angle and ninety degrees. Thus, if the arc taken is thirty degrees, its complement is sixty. *Day.*

5. In *geometry*, the *complements of a parallelogram* are the two spaces which, with the parallelograms about the diagonal, make up or *complete* the whole parallelogram. *Brande.*

6. In *astronomy*, *complement* is used to denote the distance of a star from the zenith. *Barlow.*

7. *Arithmetical complement of a number*, is the difference between the number and 10, 100, 1000, &c. Its principal use is in working proportions by logarithms. *Day.*

8. In *fortification*, the *complement of the curtain*, is that part in the interior side which makes the demi-gorge.

COM-PLE-MENT'AL, *a.* Filling; supplying a deficiency; completing.

COM-PLE-MENT'A-RY, *n.* One skilled in compliments. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

COM-PLETE', *a.* [L. *completus*, from *compleo*; *con* and *pleo*, to fill; It. *compiere*. The Greek has πλαω, to approach, to fill, contracted from πελαω, the primary sense of which is, to thrust or drive; and if the Latin *pleo* is from the Greek, which is probable, then the original orthography was *pelo*, *compleo*; in which case πλαω, πελαω, *plet*, is the same word as the English *fill*. The Greek πληθω is said to be a derivative. Literally, filled; full.]

1. Having no deficiency; perfect.

And *ye* are *complete* in him who is the head of all principality and power. — Col. ii.

2. Finished; ended; concluded; as, the edifice is *complete*.

This course of vanity almost *complete*. *Prior.*

In strict propriety, this word admits of no comparison; for that which is *complete*, can not be more or less so. But as the word, like many others, is used with some indefiniteness of signification, it is customary to qualify it with *more*, *most*, *less*, and *least*. *More complete*, *most complete*, *less complete*, are common expressions.

3. In *botany*, a *complete* flower is one furnished with a calyx and corolla. *Vaillant.*

Or having all the parts of a flower. *Martyn.*

COM-PLETE', *v. t.* To finish; to end; to perfect; as, to *complete* a bridge or an edifice; to *complete* an education.

2. To fill; to accomplish; as, to *complete* hopes or desires.

3. To fulfill; to accomplish; to perform; as, the prophecy of Daniel is *completed*.

COM-PLET'ED, *pp.* Finished; ended; perfected; fulfilled; accomplished.

COM-PLETE'LY, *adv.* Fully; perfectly; entirely. *Swift.*

COM-PLETE'MENT, *n.* The act of completing; a finishing. *Dryden.*

COM-PLETE'NESS, *n.* The state of being complete, perfection. *Watts.*

COM-PLET'ING, *ppr.* Finishing; perfecting; accomplishing.

COM-PLE'TION, *n.* Fulfillment; accomplishment.

There was a full, entire harmony and consent in the divine predictions, receiving their completion in Christ. *South.*

2. Act of completing; state of being complete; utmost extent; perfect state; as, the gentleman went to the university for the *completion* of his education or studies.

COM-PLE'TIVE, *a.* Filling; making complete. *Harris*

COM-PLE'TO-RY, *a.* Fulfilling; accomplishing. *Barrow.*

COM-PLE'TO-RY, *n.* The evening service, the complin of the Roman Catholic church. *Hooper.*

COM'PLEX, } *a.* [L. *complexus*,
COM-PLEX'ED, (kom-plekst',) } complex, embracing, from *complector*, to embrace; *con* and *plecto*, to weave, or twist; Gr. πλεκω; L. *plico*; W. *plygu*; Arm. *plega*; Fr. *plier*; It. *piegare*; Sp. *plegar*; D. *plooijen*, to fold, bend, or double.]

1. Composed of two or more parts or things; composite; not simple; including two or more particulars connected; as, a *complex* being; a *complex* idea, a *complex* term.

Ideas made up of several simple ones, I call *complex*; such as beauty, gratitude, a man, the universe. *Locke*

2. Involved; difficult; as, a *complex* subject.

COM'PLEX, *n.* Assemblage; collection; complication. [*Little used.*]

This parable of the wedding supper comprehends in it the whole *complex* of all the blessings and privileges of the gospel. *South.*

COM-PLEX'ED-NESS, *n.* Complication; involution of parts in one integral; compound state; as, the *complexedness* of moral ideas. *Locke.*

COM-PLEX'ION, (kom-plex'yun,) *n.* A complex state; condition; as, to this *complexion* we must come at last. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

2. The color of the skin, particularly of the face; the color of the external parts of a body or thing; as, a fair *complexion*; a dark *complexion*; the *complexion* of the sky.

3. The temperament, habitude, or natural disposition of the body; the peculiar cast of the constitution, which gives it a particular physical character; *a medical term, but used to denote character or description*; as, men of this or that *complexion*.

'Tis all, though different your *complexions* are;
The family of heaven for men should war. *Dryden.*

COM-PLEX'ION-AL, *a.* Depending on or pertaining to complexion; as, *complexional* efflorescences; *complexional* prejudices. *Brown. Fiddes.*

COM-PLEX'ION-AL-LY, *adv.* By complexion. *Brown.*

COM-PLEX'ION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the complexion, or to the care of it. *Taylor.*

COM-PLEX'ION-ED, (kom-plex'yund,) *a.* Having a certain temperament or state. *Addison.*

COM-PLEX'I-TY, *n.* The state of being complex; complexness. *Burke.*

COM'PLEX-LY, *adv.* In a complex manner; not simply.

COM'PLEX-NESS, *n.* The state of being complex or involved. *South.*

COM-PLEX'URE, *n.* The involution or complication of one thing with others.

COM-PLI'A-BLE, *a.* [See COMPLY.] That can bend or yield. *Milton.*

COM-PLI'ANCE, *n.* [See COMPLY.] The act of complying; a yielding, as to a request, wish, desire, demand, or proposal; concession; submission.

Let the king meet *compliance* in your looks,
A free and ready yielding to his wishes. *Rowe.*

2. A disposition to yield to others.

He was a man of few words and great *compliance*. *Clarendon.*

3. Obedience; followed by *with*; as, *compliance with* a command or precept.

4. Performance; execution; as, a *compliance with* the conditions of a contract.

COM-PLI'ANT, *a.* Yielding; bending; as, the *compliant* boughs. [See PLIANT, which is generally used.] *Milton.*

2. Yielding to request or desire; civil; obliging.

COM-PLI'ANT-LY, *adv.* In a yielding manner.

COM'PLI-CA-CY, *n.* A state of being complex or intricate. *Mitford.*

COM'PLI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *complico*; *con* and *plico*, to fold, weave, or knit. See COMPLEX.]

1. *Literally*, to interweave; to fold and twist together. Hence, to make complex; to involve; to entangle; to unite or connect mutually or intimately, as different things or parts; followed by *with*.

Our offense against God hath been *complicated* with injury to men. *Tillotson.*

So we say, a *complicated* disease; a *complicated* affair.

Commotion in the parts may *complicate* and dispose them after the manner requisite to make them sick. *Boyle.*

2. To make intricate.

COM'PLI-CATE, *a.* Complex; composed of two or more parts united.

Though the particular actions of war are *complicate* in fact, yet they are separate and distinct in right. *Bacon.*

2. In *botany*, folded together, as the valves of the glume or chaff in some grasses. *Martyn.*

COM'PLI-CA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Interwoven; entangled, involved; intricate; composed of two or more things or parts united.

COM'PLI-CATE-LY, *adv.* In a complex manner.

COM'PLI-CATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being complicated, involution, intricacy, perplexity. *Hale.*

COM'PLI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Interweaving, infolding; uniting.

COM-PLI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of interweaving, or involving two or more things or parts, the state of being interwoven, involved, or intricately blended.

The notions of a confused knowledge are always full of perplexity and *complications* *Wilkins*

2. The integral, consisting of many things involved or interwoven, or mutually united.

By admitting a *complication* of ideas, the mind is bewildered. *Watts.*

COM'PLI CA-TIVE, *a.* Tending or adapted to involve.

COM'PLICE, (plis,) *n.* [It. *complice*; Fr. Port. and Sp. *id.*; L. *complico, complicitum, complices.* See COMPLICATE and COMPLEX.]

One who is united with another in the commission of a crime, or in an ill design; an associate or confederate in some unlawful act or design; an *accomplice.* The latter is now used. [See ACCOMPLICE.] *Shak. Clarendon.*

COM-PLIC'I-TY, (-plis'e te,) *n.* [Fr. *complicité.*]

The state or condition of being a complice or accomplice. [*Little used.*]

COM-PLI'ED, *pret.* of COMPLY.

COM-PLI'ER, *n.* One who complies, yields, or obeys; a person of ready compliance; a man of an easy, yielding temper. *Swift.*

COM'PLI-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *complimento*; Sp. *cumplimiento*, completion, perfection, compliment; Port. *comprimento*, length, fulfillment; compliment, obliging words, from the verb *comprir*, to fulfill, to perform; Sp. *cumplir*; It. *compiere*; L. *compleo.* See COMPLETE.]

1. An expression of civility, respect, or regard; as, to send or make one's *compliments* to an absent friend. In this application, the plural is always used.

He observed few *compliments* in matter of arms. *Sidney.*

2. A present or favor bestowed. My friend made me a *compliment* of Homer's Iliad.

COM'PLI-MENT, *v. t.* To praise; to flatter by expressions of approbation, esteem, or respect.

Monarchs——
Should *compliment* their foes, and shun their friends. *Prior.*
She *complimente* Menelaus very handsomely. *Pope.*

2. To congratulate; as, to *compliment* a prince on the birth of a son.

3. To bestow a present; to manifest kindness or regard for, by a present or other favor; as, he *complimented* us with tickets for the exhibition.

COM'PLI-MENT, *v. i.* To pass compliments; to use ceremony, or ceremonious language.

I make the interlocutors, upon occasion, *compliment* with each other. *Boyle.*

COM-PLI-MENT'AL, *a.* Expressive of civility or respect; implying compliments.

Languages grow rich and abundant in *complimental* phrases, and rich froth. *Wotton*

COM-PLI-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* In the nature of a compliment; by way of civility or ceremony. *Broome.*

COM-PLI-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Expressing civility, regard, or praise.

COM'PLI-MENT-ED, *pp.* Praised.

COM'PLI-MENT-ER, *n.* One who compliments; one given to compliments a flatterer. *Johnson.*

COM'PLI-MENT-ING, *ppr.* Praising, bestowing on as a present.

COM'PLINE, } *n.* [Fr. *complie*: It. *compieta*; from L.
COM'PLIN, } *complen, complenio, completus.*]

The last division of the Roman Catholic breviary; the last prayer at night, to be recited after sunset, so called because it closes the service of the day. *Johnson. Encye. Taylor.*

COM'PLISH, for ACCOMPLISH, is not now used. *Spenser.*

COM'PLOT, *n.* [French, of *con*, or *com*, and *plot.*] A plotting together; a joint plot; a plot; a confederacy in some evil design; a conspiracy.

I know their *complot* is to have my life. *Shak.*

COM-PLOT', *v. t.* To plot together; to conspire; to form a plot; to join in a secret design, generally criminal.

We find them *complotting* together, and contriving a new scene of miseries to the Trojans. *Pope.*

COM-PLOT'MENT, *n.* A plotting together; conspiracy *King.*

COM-PLOT'TED, *pp.* Plotted together; contrived.

COM-PLOT'TER, *n.* One joined in a plot; a conspirator. *Dryden.*

COM-PLOTTING, *ppr.* Plotting together; conspiring; contriving an evil design or crime.

COM-PLOTTING-LY, *adv.* By complotting.

COM-PLU TENSIAN, *n.* The *Complutensian* copy of the Bible is that of *Complutum* or Alcala de Henares, first published in 1575, by Cardinal Ximenes, in Spain.

COM-PLY', *v. i.*; *pret.* COMPLIED. [The Italian *compiacere*, to humor, to comply, is the Latin *complacea*, Fr. *complaire.* The Sp. *cumplir* is from *compleo*, for it is rendered to discharge one's duty, to provide or supply, to reach one's birthday, to fulfill one's promise, to be fit or convenient, to suffice. The Portuguese changes *l* into *r*; *comprir*, to fulfill, to perform; hence, *comprimento*, a *complement*, and a *compliment.* *Comply* seems to be from the Spanish *cumplir*, or L. *compleo*: formed, like *supply*, from *suppleo*; yet in some of its uses, the sense is deducible from the root of Lat. *plico.* (See APPLY and PLY.) It is followed by *with.*]

1. *To comply with*; to fulfill; to perfect or carry into effect; to complete; to perform or execute; as, to *comply with* a promise, with an award, with a command, with an order. So *to comply with* one's expectations or wishes, is to fulfill them, or complete them.

2. To yield to; to be obsequious; to accord; to suit; followed by *with*; as, *to comply with* a man's humor.

The truth of things will not *comply* with our conceits. *Tillotson.*

COM-PLY'ING WITH, *ppr.* Fulfilling; performing; yielding to.

COM-PONE', *v. t.* To compose; to settle. [*Obs.*] [See COMPOSE.]

COM-PÓND', } In *heraldry*, a bordure, or compone, is
COM-PÓN'ED, } that formed or composed of a row of angular parts or checkers of two colors.

COM-PÓ'NENT or COM'PO-NENT, *a.* [L. *componens, compono*: *con* and *pono*, to place.]

Literally, setting or placing together; hence, composing; constituting; forming a compound; as, the *component* parts of a plant or fossil substance; the *component* parts of a society.

COM-PÓ'NENT or COM'PO-NENT, *n.* A constituent part. *Digby.*

COM-PÓRT', *n. i.* [It. *comportare*; Fr. *comporter*; Sp. and Port. *comportar*: *con* and L. *porto*, to bear. (See BEAR.) It is followed by *with.*]

To comport with; *literally*, to bear to or with; to carry together. Hence, to agree with; to suit; to accord; as, to consider how far our charity may *comport with* our prudence. His behavior does not *comport with* his station.

COM-PÓRT', *v. t.* With the reciprocal pronoun, to behave; to conduct.

It is curious to observe how Lord Somers — *comported* himself on that occasion. *Burke.*

[*Little used.*]

2. To bear; to endure; as in French, Spanish, and Italian. [*Not used.*] *Daniel.*

COM'PÓRT, *n.* Behavior; conduct; manner of acting.

I knew them well, and marked their rude *comport.* *Dryden.*

This word is rarely or never used, but may be admissible in poetry. We now use *deportment.* The accent, since Dryden's time, has been transferred to the first syllable.

COM-PÓRT'A-BLE, *a.* Suitable; consistent.

We cast the rules of this art into some *comportable* method. *Wotton.*

COM-PÓRT'ANCE, *n.* Behavior; deportment. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

COM-PÓRT-A'TION, *n.* An assemblage. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Richardson.*

COM-PÓRT'ED, *pp.* Behaved; suited.

COM-PÓRT'ING, *ppr.* Behaving; suiting.

COM-PÓRT'MENT, *n.* Behavior; demeanor; manner of acting. [*Not now used.*] *Hale. Addison.*

COM'POS MEN'TIS. [L. *con* and *pos*, from the root of *possum, potis.*]

Possessed of mind; in a sound state of mind.

COM-PÓSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *composer*; Arm. *composi*; from the participle of the L. *compono, compositus*; *con* and *pono, positus*, to set, put, or lay; Fr. *poser*, and in a different dialect; Eng. *to put*; Sp. *componer*; It. *comporre.*]

Literally, to place or set together. Hence,

1. To form a compound, or one entire body or thing, by uniting two or more things, parts, or individuals, as, to *compose* an army of raw soldiers; the parliament of Great Britain is *composed* of two houses, lords and commons; the senate of the United States is *composed* of two senators from each State.

Zeal ought to be *composed* of the highest degrees of all pious affections. *Sprull.*

2. To invent and put together words and sentences; to make, as a discourse or writing; to write, as an author; as, to *compose* a sermon, or a book.

3. To constitute, or form, as parts of a whole; as, letters *compose* syllables, syllables *compose* words, words *compose* sentences.

A few useful things, confounded with many trifles, fill their memories, and *compose* their intellectual possessions. *Watts.*

4. To calm; to quiet; to appease; to tranquillize; that is, to set or lay; as, to *compose* passions, fears, disorders, or whatever is agitated or excited.

5. To settle; to adjust; as, to *compose* differences.

6. To place in proper form, or in a quiet state.

In a peaceful grave my corpse *compose.* *Dryden.*

7. To settle into a quiet state.

The sea *composes* itself to a level surface. It requires about two days to *compose* it after a gale. *W.*

8. To dispose; to put in a proper state for any purpose. [*Obs.*]

The army seemed well *composed* to obtain that by their swords which they could not by their pen. *Clarendon.*

9. In *printing*, to set types or characters in a *composing* stick, from a copy, arranging the letters in the proper order.

10. In *music*, to form a tune or piece of music with notes arranging them on the staff in such a manner, as, when sung, to produce harmony.

COM-PÓS'ED, *pp.* Set together, or in due order; formed; constituted; calmed; quieted; settled; adjusted.

2. *a.* Calm; sedate; quiet; tranquil; free from agitation.

The Mantuan there in sober triumph sat,
Composed his posture, and his look sedate. *Pope.*

COM-PÓS'ED-LY, *adv.* Calmly; seriously; sedately.

The man very *composedly* answered, I am he. *Clarendon.*

COM-PÓS'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being composed; calmness; sedateness; tranquility. *Wilkins.*

COM-PÓS'ER, *n.* One who composes; one who writes an original work; as distinguished from a compiler; an author; also one who forms tunes, whether he adapts them to particular words or not.

2. One who quiets or calms; one who adjusts a difference.

COM-PÓS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Placing together; forming; constituting; writing an original work; quieting; settling; adjusting; setting types.

COM-PÓS'ING-STICK, *n.* Among *printers*, an instrument in which types are set from the cases, adjusted to the length of the lines.

COM-POS'ITE, *a.* Made up of parts; as, a *composite* language. *Coleridge.*

2. In *architecture*, the *composite* order is the last of the five orders of columns; so called because its capital is *composed* of the Ionic order grafted upon the Corinthian. It is of the same proportion as the Corinthian, and retains the same general character, with the exception of the capital, in which the Ionic volutes and echinus are introduced, and the Corinthian *caulicoli* (or smaller branches) and scrolls are left out. It is called also the *Roman* or the *Italic* order. *Gloss. of Archit.*

Composite number; one which can be measured exactly by a number exceeding unity, as 6 by 2 or 3; so that 4 is the lowest *composite* number. *Encye.*

COM-PO-SI'TION, *n.* In *a general sense*, the act of composing, or that which is composed; the act of forming a whole or integral, by placing together and uniting different things, parts, or ingredients; or the whole body, mass, or compound, thus formed. Thus we speak of the *composition* of medicines, by mixing divers ingredients, and call the whole mixture a *composition.* A *composition* of sand and clay is used for luting chemical vessels.

Vast pillars of stone, cased over with a *composition* that looks like marble. *Addison.*
Heat and vivacity, in age, is an excellent *composition* for business. *Bacon.*

2. In *literature*, the act of inventing or combining ideas, clothing them with words, arranging them in order, and, in general, committing them to paper, or otherwise writing them. Hence,

3. A written or printed work; a writing, pamphlet, or book. *Addison.*

4. In *music*, the act or art of forming tunes; or a tune, song, anthem, air, or other musical piece.

5. The state of being placed together; union; conjunction; combination.

Contemplate things first in their simple natures, and then view them in *composition.* *Watts.*

6. In *the fine arts*, that combination of the several parts, in which each is presented in its due proportion.

By *composition* is meant the distribution and orderly placing of things, both in general and particular. *Dryden.*

7. Adjustment; orderly disposition. Ben Jonson speaks of the *composition* of gesture, look, pronunciation, and motion, in a preacher.

8. Mutual agreement to terms or conditions for the settlement of a difference or controversy.

Thus we are agreed;
I crave our *composition* may be written. *Shak.*

9. Mutual agreement for the discharge of a debt, on terms or by means different from those required

by the original contract, or by law, as by the payment of a different sum; or by making other compensation. Hence, the sum so paid, or compensation given, in lieu of that stipulated or required.

A real *composition* is when an agreement is made between the owner of lands and the parson or vicar, with the consent of the ordinary and the patron, that such lands shall for the future be discharged from the payment of tithes, by reason of some land or other real recompense given to the parson, in lieu and satisfaction thereof. *Blackstone.*

A bankrupt is cleared by a commission of bankruptcy, or by *composition* with his creditors.

10. Consistency; congruity. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

11. The act of uniting simple ideas in a complex idea or conception; opposed to *analysis*. *Newton.*

12. The joining of two words in a compound, as in *book-case*; or the act of forming a word with a prefix or affix, which varies its signification, as, *return*, from *turn*; *preconcert*, from *concert*; *endless*, from *end*.

13. The synthetical method of reasoning; synthesis; a method of reasoning from known or admitted truths or principles, as from axioms, postulates, or propositions previously demonstrated, and from these deducing a clear knowledge of the thing to be proved; or the act of collecting scattered parts of knowledge, and combining them into a system, so that the understanding is enabled distinctly to follow truth through its different stages of gradation. This method of reasoning is opposed to *analysis*, or *resolution*. It begins with first principles, and, by a train of reasoning from them, deduces the propositions or truths sought. *Composition*, or *synthesis*, proceeds by collecting or combining; *analysis*, or *resolution*, by separating or unfolding. *Harris. Encyc.*

14. In *printing*, the act of setting types or characters in the *composing-stick*, to form lines, and of arranging the lines in a galley, to make a column or page, and from this to make a form.

15. In *chemistry*, the combination of different substances, or substances of different natures, by affinity; from which results a compound substance, differing in properties from either of the component parts. Thus *water* is a *composition* of hydrogen and oxygen, which are invisible gases.

16. *Composition of forces*, in *mechanics*, is the finding of a single force which shall be equal to two or more given forces when acting in given directions. *Hebert.*

17. *Composition of proportion*, in *mathematics*, is when, of four proportionals, the sum of the first and second is to the second as the sum of the third and fourth to the fourth. *Barlow.*

COM-POS'I-TIVE, *a.* Compounded; having the power of compounding or composing.

COM-POS'I-TOR, *n.* In *printing*, one who sets types, and makes up the pages and forms.

2. One who sets in order.

COM-POS-SESS'OR, *n.* A joint possessor.

COM-POS'SI-BLE, *a.* [*con* and *possible*.] Consistent. [*Not used.*] *Chillingworth.*

COM'PŌST, *n.* [It. *composta*; L. *compositum*, from *compono*. See COMPOSE.]

In *agriculture*, a mixture or composition of various manuring substances for fertilizing land. Compost may be made by almost every animal and vegetable substance in nature, with lime or other earthy matter.

2. A mixture or composition for plastering houses, usually called *compo*. *Smart.*

COM'PŌST, *v. t.* To manure with compost. *Bacon.*

COM-POST'URE, *n.* Soil; manure. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

COM-PŌS'URE, (kom-pō'zhur,) *n.* [See COMPOSE.]

1. The act of composing, or that which is composed; a composition; as, a form of prayer of public *composure*; a hasty *composure*.

In the *composures* of men, remember you are a man. *Watts.*

In this use, this word has given way to COMPOSITION.

2. Composition; combination; arrangement; order. [*Little used.*]

From the various *composures* of these corpuscles, happen all the varieties of bodies formed out of them. *Woodward.*

3. The form, adjustment, or disposition of the various parts.

In *composure* of his face,
Lived a fair but manly grace. *Crashaw.*
The outward form and *composure* of the body. *Duppa.*

4. Frame; make; temperament.

His *composure* must be rare indeed,
Whom these things cannot blemish. *Shak.*

5. A settled state of the mind; sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.

When the passions are silent, the mind enjoys its most perfect *composure*. *Watts.*

[*This is the most common use of this word.*]

6. Agreement; settlement of differences; composition. [*Little used.*]

The treaty at Uxbridge gave the fairest hopes of a happy *composure*. *King Charles.*

COM-PO-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *compotatio*; *con* and *potatio*, from *poto*, to drink.]

The act of drinking or tippling together. *Brown. Philips.*

COM'PO-TA-TOR, *n.* One who drinks with another. *Pope.*

COM-POUND', *v. t.* [L. *compono*, *con* and *pono*, to set or put; Sp. *componer*; It. *comporre*, for *componere*; Port. *compor*.]

1. To mix or unite two or more ingredients in one mass or body; as, to *compound* drugs.

Whoever *compoundeth* any like it, shall be cut off from his people. — Ex. xxx.

2. To unite or combine.

We have the power of altering and *compounding* images into all the varieties of picture. *Addison.*

3. To compose; to constitute. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

4. In *grammar*, to unite two or more words; to form one word of two or more.

5. To settle amicably; to adjust by agreement, as a difference or controversy. *Bacon. Shak.*

[*In this sense we now use* COMPOSE.]

6. To pay by agreement, to discharge, as a debt, by paying a part, or giving an equivalent different from that stipulated or required; as, to compound debts. *Grew.*

But we now use, more generally, to compound with. [See the verb intransitive.]

To compound felony, is for a person robbed to take the goods again, or other compensation, upon an agreement not to prosecute the thief or robber. This offense is, by the laws of England, punishable by fine and imprisonment. *Blackstone.*

COM-POUND', *v. i.* To agree upon concession; to come to terms of agreement, by abating something of the first demand; followed by *for* before the thing accepted or remitted.

They were glad to *compound for* his bare commitment to the Tower. *Clarendon.*

2. To bargain in the lump; to agree; followed by *with*.

Compound with this fellow by the year. *Shak.*

3. To come to terms, by granting something on each side; to agree.

Cornwall *compounded* to furnish ten oxen for thirty pounds. *Carew.*

Paracelsus and his admirers have *compounded* with the Galenists, and brought into practice a mixed use of chemical medicines. *Temple.*

4. To settle with a creditor by agreement, and discharge a debt by paying a part of its amount; or to make an agreement to pay a debt by means or in a manner different from that stipulated or required by law. A bankrupt may *compound with* his creditors for ten shillings on the pound, or fifty cents on the dollar. A man may *compound with* a parson to pay a sum of money in lieu of tithes. [See COMPOSITION, No. 9.]

To compound with a felon, is to take the goods stolen, or other amends, upon an agreement not to prosecute him. *Blackstone.*

COM'POUND, *a.* Composed of two or more ingredients.

Compound substances are made up of two or more simple substances. *Watts.*

2. In *grammar*, composed of two or more words. *Ink-stand*, *writing-desk*, *carelessness*, are *compound* words.

3. In *botany*, a *compound flower* is a species of aggregate flower, containing several florets, inclosed in a common perianth, on a common receptacle, with the anthers connected in a cylinder, as in the sunflower and dandelion. *Martyn. Harris.*

A *compound stem*, is one that divides into branches.

A *compound leaf*, connects several leaflets in one petiole, called a *common* petiole.

A *compound raceme*, is composed of several racemules or small racemes.

A *compound spike*, is composed of several spicules or spikelets.

A *compound corymb*, is formed of several small corymbs.

A *compound umbel*, is one which has all its rays or peduncles bearing umbellules, or small umbels, at the top.

A *compound fructification*, consists of several confluent florets; opposed to *simple*.

4. *Compound interest*, is interest upon interest; when the interest of a sum is added to the principal, and then bears interest; or when the interest of a sum is put upon interest.

5. *Compound motion*, is that which is effected by two or more conspiring powers, acting in different but not in opposite directions. *Barlow.*

6. *Compound* or *Composite number*, is that which may be divided by some other number greater than unity, without a remainder; as 18, which may be divided by 2, 6 and 9.

7. *Compound ratio*, is that which the product of the antecedents of two or more ratios has to the product of their consequents. Thus 6 to 72 is in a ratio *compounded* of 2 to 6, and of 3 to 12. *Day.*

8. *Compound quantity*; in *algebra*, a quantity composed of two or more simple quantities or terms, connected by the sign + (plus,) or − (minus.) Thus $a + b - c$, and $bb - b$, are compound quantities. *Day.*

9. *Compound larceny*, is that which is accompanied with the aggravation of taking goods from one's house or person. *Blackstone.*

10. *Compound time*, in *music*, a term applied to those varieties of time in which each measure is divided into six equal parts. *P. Harding.*

COM'POUND, *n.* A mass or body formed by the union or mixture of two or more ingredients or different substances; the result of composition. Mortar is a *compound* of lime, sand, and water.

Man is a *compound* of flesh and spirit. *South.*

2. In the *East Indies*, a yard round a building; a corruption of the Portuguese word *campanha*.

COM-POUND'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being compounded. *Sherwood.*

COM-POUND'ED, *pp.* Made up of different materials; mixed; formed by union of two or more substances.

COM-POUND'ER, *n.* One who compounds or mixes different things.

2. One who attempts to bring parties to terms of agreement. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*

3. One who compounds with a debtor or felon.

4. One at a university who pays extraordinary fees, according to his means, for the degree he is to take. *Smart.*

COM-POUND'ING, *ppr.* Uniting different substances in one body or mass; forming a mixed body; agreeing by concession, or abatement of demands; discharging a debt by agreement to pay less than the original sum, or in a different manner.

COM-PRE-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *con* and *precatio*.]

A praying together. [*Little used.*]

COM-PRE-HEND', *v. t.* [L. *comprehendo*, *con* and *prehendo*, to seize or grasp; It. *comprendere*, *prendere*; Sp. and Port. *comprehender*, *prender*; Fr. *comprendre*, *prendre*. This word is a compound of the Latin *con* and *pre*, and the Saxon *hendan* or *hentan*, to take or seize; *ge-hentan*, id. Hence *forehend*, in Spenser.]

Literally, to take in; to take with, or together.

1. To contain; to include; to comprise.

The empire of Great Britain *comprehends* England, Scotland, and Ireland, with their dependencies.

2. To imply; to contain or include by implication or construction.

If there be any other commandment, it is briefly *comprehended* in this saying, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. — Rom. xiii.

3. To understand; to conceive; that is, to take, hold, or contain in the mind; to possess or to have in idea; according to the popular phrase, "I *take* your meaning."

God doeth great things, which we can not *comprehend*. — Job xxxvii.

It is not always safe to disbelieve a proposition or statement, because we do not *comprehend* it.

COM-PRE-HEND'ED, *pp.* Contained; included; implied; understood.

COM-PRE-HEND'ING, *ppr.* Including; comprising; understanding; implying.

COM-PRE-HEN'SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *comprehensibilis*.]

1. That may be comprehended or included; possible to be comprised.

2. Capable of being understood; intelligible; conceivable by the mind.

COM-PRE-HEN'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capability of being understood. *More.*

COM-PRE-HEN'SI-BLY, *adv.* With great extent of embrace, or comprehension; with large extent of signification; in a manner to comprehend a large circuit.

The words wisdom and righteousness are commonly used very *comprehensively*, so as to signify all religion and virtue. *Tillotson.*

This word is rarely used. [See COMPREHENSIVELY.]

COM-PRE-HEN'SION, *n.* [L. *comprehensio*.]

The act or quality of comprehending or containing; a comprising.

In the *Old Testament* there is a close *comprehension* of the *New*; in the *New*, an open discovery of the *Old*. *Hooker.*

2. An including or containing within a narrow compass; a summary; an epitome or compend.

This wise and religious aphorism, in the text, is the sum and *comprehension* of all the ingredients of human happiness. *Rogers.*

3. Capacity of the mind to understand; power of the understanding to receive and contain ideas; capacity of knowing; as, the nature of spirit is not within our *comprehension*.

4. In *rhetoric*, a trope or figure, by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for a whole, or a definite number for an indefinite. *Harris.*

COM-PRE-HEN'SIVE, *a.* Having the quality of comprising much, or including a great extent; extensive; as, a *comprehensive* charity; a *comprehensive* view. It seems sometimes to convey the sense of comprehending much in a small compass.

2. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once; as, a *comprehensive* mind. *Pope.*

COM-PRE-HEN'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a comprehensive manner; with great extent of embrace.

COM-PRE-HEN'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of be-

ing comprehensive, or of including much extent; as, the *comprehensiveness* of a view.

2. The quality of including much in a few words, or narrow compass.

Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legends on ancient coins. *Addison.*

COM-PRE-HEN'SOR, *n.* One who has obtained knowledge. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

COM-PRES-BY-TE'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the Presbyterian form of ecclesiastical administration. *Milton.*

COM-PRESS', *v. t.* [L. *compressus, comprimo; con* and *premo, pressus*, to press. But the verb *premo* and participle *pressus* may be from different roots. Fr. *presser*; D. *pressen*; Sp. *apretar*, and *prensar*. See PRESS.]

1. To press together by external force; to force, urge, or drive, into a narrower compass; to crowd; as, to *compress* air.

The weight of a thousand atmospheres will *compress* water twelve and a half per cent. *Perkins.*

2. To embrace carnally. *Pope.*

3. To crowd; to bring within narrow limits or space.

Events of centuries—*compressed* within the compass of a single life. *D. Webster.*

COM'PRESS, *n.* In *surgery*, a bolster of soft linen cloth, with several folds, used by surgeons to cover a plaster or dressing, to keep it in its place, and defend the part from the external air. *Encyc.*

COM-PRESS'ED, (kom-prest',) *pp.* or *a.* Pressed or squeezed together; forced into a narrow or narrower compass; embraced carnally.

2. In *botany*, flatted; having the two opposite sides plane or flat; as, a *compressed* stem. *Martyn.*

COM-PRESS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being compressible; the quality of being capable of compression into a smaller space or compass; as, the *compressibility* of elastic fluids, or of any soft substance.

COM-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being forced or driven into a narrower compass; as, elastic fluids are *compressible*; water is *compressible* in a small degree.

COM-PRESS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Compressibility; the quality of being compressible.

COM-PRESS'ING, *ppr.* Pressing together.

COM-PRES'SION, (kom-presh'un,) *n.* The act of compressing, or of pressing into a narrower compass; the act of forcing the parts of a body into closer union, or density, by the application of force.

2. The state of being compressed.

COM-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Having power to compress. *Smith.*

COM-PRESS'URE, *n.* The act or force of one body pressing against another; pressure. *Boyle.*

COM'PRIEST, *n.* A fellow-priest. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

COM-PRINT', *v. t.* [See PRINT.] To print together. It is taken, in *law*, for the deceitful printing of another's copy or book, to the prejudice of the proprietor. [*Little used.*] *Phillips.*

COM'PRINT, *n.* The surreptitious printing of a work belonging to another; a work thus printed. *Smart.*

COM-PRIS'AL, *n.* The act of comprising or comprehending. *Barrow.*

COM-PRISE', *v. t.* [Fr. *compris*, participle of *comprendre*; L. *comprehendo*. See COMPREHEND.]

To comprehend; to contain; to include; as, the substance of a discourse may be *comprised* in a few words.

COM-PRIS'ED, *pp.* Comprehended; contained.

COM-PRIS'ING, *ppr.* Containing; including; comprehending.

COM'PRO-BATE, *v. i.* To agree in approving; to concur in testimony. *Elyot.*

COM-PRO-BA'TION, *n.* [L. *comprobatio, comprobo; con* and *probo*, to prove.]

Proof; joint attestation. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

COM'PRO-MISE, *n.* [L. *compromissum*, from *compromitto*, to give bond to stand to an award; *con* and *promitto*, to promise; It. *compromesso*; Fr. *compromis*; Sp. *compromiso*. See PROMISE.]

1. A mutual promise or contract of two parties in controversy, to refer their differences to the decision of arbitrators.

2. An amicable agreement between parties in controversy, to settle their differences by mutual concessions.

3. Mutual agreement; adjustment. *Judge Chipman.* [*This is its usual signification.*]

COM'PRO-MISE, *v. t.* To adjust and settle a difference by mutual agreement, with concessions of claims by the parties; to compound.

2. To agree; to accord. *Shak.*

3. To commit; to put to hazard; to pledge by some act or declaration. *Smart.*

[*In this sense, see* COMPROMIT, *which is generally used.*]

COM'PRO-MI'SED, (kom'pro-mizd,) *pp.* Settled by agreement, with mutual concessions.

COM'PRO-MIS-ER, *n.* One who compromises.

COM'PRO-MIS-ING, *ppr.* Adjusting by agreement.

COM-PRO-MIS-SO'RI-AL, *a.* Relating to a compromise. *Chalmers.*

COM'PRO-MIT, *v. t.* [Fr. *compromettre*; It. *compromettere*; Sp. *comprometer*; L. *compromitto; con* and *promitto*, to promise.]

1. To pledge or engage, by some act or declaration, which may not be a direct promise, but which renders necessary some future act. Hence,

2. To put to hazard, by some previous act or measure, which cannot be recalled; as, to *compromit* the honor or the safety of a nation.

COM'PRO-MIT-ED, *pp.* Pledged by some previous act or declaration.

COM'PRO-MIT-ING, *ppr.* Pledging; exposing to hazard.

COM-PRO-VIN'CIAL, (-shal,) *n.* [*con* and *provincial.*]

One belonging to the same province or archiepiscopal jurisdiction. *Ayliffe.*

COMPT, (kount,) *n.* [Fr. *compte*, from *computo.*]

Account; computation. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

COMPT, *v. t.* To compute. [*Obs.*] [See COUNT.]

COMPT, *a.* [L. *comptus.*] Neat; spruce. [*Not used.*]

COMPT'I-BLE, (kount'e-bl,) *a.* Accountable; subject; submissive [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

COMPT'LY, *adv.* Neatly. [*Not in use.*] *Sherwood.*

COMPT'NESS, *n.* Neatness. [*Not in use.*] *Sherwood.*

COMPTON-ITE, *n.* A mineral from Vesuvius, identified with *Thomsonite*, which see.

COMP-TROLL', (kon-trol'.) See CONTROL, the true spelling.

COM-PUL'SA-TIVE, } *a.* [L. *compulsus*, from *com-*
COM-PUL'SA-TO-RY, } *pello*; Low L. *compulso.* See COMPEL.]

Compelling; forcing; constraining; operating by force. *Shak.*

COM-PUL'SA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By constraint or compulsion.

COM-PUL'SION, *n.* [Low L. *compulsio.* See COMPEL.]

1. The act of driving or urging by force, physical or moral; force applied; constraint of the will; the application of a force that is irresistible.

If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason on compulsion. *Shak.*

A man is excused for acts done through unavoidable force and *compulsion.* *Blackstone.*

2. The state of being compelled or urged by violence.

COM-PUL'SIVE, *a.* Having power to compel; driving; forcing; constraining, applying force; as, uniformity of opinions cannot be effected by *compulsive* measures.

COM-PUL'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By compulsion; by force.

COM-PUL'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Force; compulsion.

COM-PUL'SO-RI-LY, *adv.* In a compulsory manner; by force or constraint.

COM-PUL'SO-RY, *a.* Having the power or quality of compelling; applying force; driving by violence; constraining.

In the correction of vicious propensities, it may be necessary to resort to *compulsory* measures.

COM-PUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *compunctio, compungo; con* and *pungo*, to prick or sting; It. *compunzione, compugnere*, or *compungere*; Sp. *compuncion*; Fr. *componction.* See PUNGENCY.]

1. A pricking; stimulation; irritation; *seldom used in a literal sense.* *Brown.*

2. A pricking of heart; poignant grief or remorse proceeding from a consciousness of guilt; the pain of sorrow or regret for having offended God, and incurred his wrath; the sting of conscience proceeding from a conviction of having violated a moral duty.

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king, with expressions of great *compunction.* *Clarendon.*

COM-PUNC'TION-LESS, *a.* Not feeling compunction.

COM-PUNC'TIOUS, (kom-punk'shus,) *a.* Pricking the conscience; giving pain for offenses committed.

Let no *compunctious* visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose. *Shak.*

COM-PUNC'TIVE, *a.* Causing remorse. *Johnson.*

COM-PU'PIL, *n.* A fellow-pupil. [*Little used.*] *Walton.*

COM-PUR-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *compurgo; con* and *purgo*, to purify.]

In *law*, the act or practice of justifying a man by the oath of others, who swear to their belief of his veracity; wager of law, in which a man, who has given security to make his law, brings into court eleven of his neighbors, and having made oath himself that he does not owe the plaintiff, the eleven neighbors, called *compurgators*, avow on their oaths that they believe in their consciences he has affirmed the truth. *Blackstone.*

COM-PUR-GA'TOR, *n.* One who bears testimony or swears to the veracity or innocence of another. [See COMPURGATION.]

COM-PUT'A-BLE, *a.* [See COMPUTE.] Capable of being computed, numbered, or reckoned. *Hale.*

COM-PU-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *computatio*, from *computo.* See COMPUTE.]

1. The act of computing, numbering, reckoning, or estimating; the process by which different sums or particulars are numbered, estimated, or compared, with a view to ascertain the amount, aggregate, or other result depending on such sums or particulars. We find by *computation* the quantity of provisions necessary to support an army for a year, and the amount of money to pay them; making the ration and pay of each man the basis of the *computation.* By *computations* of time or years, we ascertain the dates of events.

2. The sum, quantity, or amount ascertained by computing or reckoning.

We pass for women of fifty; many additional years are thrown into female *computations* of this nature. *Addison.*

3. Calculation.

COM-PUTE', *v. t.* [L. *computo, con* and *puto*, to lop or prune; to think, count, reckon; to cast up. The sense is probably to cast or throw together.]

1. To number; to count; to reckon; to cast together several sums or particulars, to ascertain the amount, aggregate, or other result. *Compute* the quantity of water that will fill a vessel of certain dimensions, or that will cover the surface of the earth. *Compute* the expenses of a campaign. *Compute* time by weeks or days.

2. To cast or estimate in the mind; to estimate the amount by known or supposed data.

3. To calculate.

COM-PUTE', *n.* Computation. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

COM-PUT'ED, *pp.* Counted; numbered; reckoned; estimated.

COM-PUT'ER, *n.* One who computes; a reckoner; a calculator. *Swift.*

COM-PUT'ING, *ppr.* Counting; numbering; reckoning; estimating.

COM'PU-TIST, *n.* A computer. *Wotton. H. More.*

COM'RADE, *n.* [Fr. *camarade*; It. *camerata*; Sp. *camarada*; Port. *camarada*; from *camara, camera*, a *chamber.*]

Literally, one who lodges in the same room. Hence, *in a more general sense*, a fellow, a mate, or companion; an associate in occupation.

COM'RADE-SHIP, *n.* State of being comrades.

COM'ROGUE, *n.* A fellow-rogue. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

CON, [*with* or *against.*] A Latin inseparable preposition or prefix to other words. Ainsworth remarks that *con* and *cum* have the same signification, but that *cum* is used separately, and *con* in composition. *Con* and *cum* may be radically distinct words. The Irish *comh*, or *coimh*, is equivalent to the Latin *con*; and the Welsh *cym*, convertible into *cyv*, appears to be the same word, denoting, says Owen, a mutual act, quality, or effect. It is precisely equivalent to the Latin *com*, in *comparo, compono*; and the Latin *com*, in composition, may be the Celtic *comh* or *cym.* But, generally, it seems to be *con*, changed into *com.* Ainsworth deduces *cum* from the Greek συν; for originally it was written *cyn.* But this is probably a mistake.

Con coincides, in radical letters and in signification, with the Teutonic *gain, gen, geen, igen, igien*, in the English *again, against*; Sax. *gean, ongean*; Sw. *igen*; Dan. *igien.* Whatever may be its origin or affinities, the primary sense of the word is probably from some root that signifies to *meet* or *oppose*, or turn and meet; to approach to, or to be with. This is the radical sense of most prepositions of the like import. [See the English WITH, AGAIN.] So in Irish, *coinne*, a meeting; *os coinne*, opposite.

Con, in compounds, is changed into *l* before *l*, as in *colligo*, to *collect*, and into *m* before a label, as in *comparo*, to compare. Before a vowel or *h*, the *n* is dropped; as in *coalesco*, to *coalesce*, to *co-operate*; *cohibeo*, to restrain. It denotes union, as in *conjoin*; or opposition, as in *conflict, contend.* Qu. W. *gan*, with.

CON, [abbreviated from Latin *contra*, against.] In the phrase *pro* and *con*, for and against, *con* denotes the negative side of a question. As a *noun*, a person who is in the negative; as, the *pros* and *cons.*

CON, *v. t.* [Sax. *cennan, connan, cunnan*, to know, to be able, to be skillful or wise; and *cennan*, to bear or bring forth, Gr. γενναω; and *cunnian*, to try, to attempt, to prove, L. *conor*; whence *cunning*, skillful, experienced, or skill, experience; the latter word, *cunnian*, coincides in sense with Sax. *anginnan, onginnan*, to begin, to try, to attempt, L. *conor.* D. *kennen*, to know, understand, or be acquainted; *kunnen*, to be able, *can*, to know or understand, to hold or contain; the last signification coinciding with the W. *ganu*, to contain. G. *kennen*, to know; and *können*, to be able. Dan. *kan*, to be able, pret. *kunde*, whence *kundskab*, knowledge, skill, experience. Sw. *kanna*, to know; *kuna*, to be able, to be skilled, to know. The primary sense is, to strain or stretch, which gives the sense of strength, power, as in *can*, and of holding, containing, comprehending; as, *contain*, from *contineo, teneo*, Gr. τεινω, L. *tendo.* And this signification connects these words with *gin*, in its compounds, *begin*, Sax. *beginnan, anginnan*, &c., to strain, to try, to stretch forward and make an effort; also with the Gr. γενναω, L. *gignor*, to beget, or to bring forth. See Class Gn, No. 29, 36, 40, 42, 45, 58. In the sense of know, *con* signifies to hold or to reach.]

1. To know. [*Obs.*]

Of muses, Hobbinol, I conne no skill. *Spenser.*

"I shall not *conne* answer." I shall not know or be able to answer. *Chaucer.*

2. To make one's self master of; to fix in the mind, or commit to memory; as, to *con* a lesson. *Milton. Holder.*

To con thanks; to be pleased or obliged, or to thank. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Shak.*

CON A-MO'RE. [It.] With love or pleasure.

CO-NA'TUS, *n.* [L.] Effort; attempt. *Paley.*

2. The tendency of a body toward any point, or to pursue its course in the same line of direction. *Paley.*

CON-CAM'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *concamero*, to arch; *con* and *camera*, an arch, arched roof, or *chamber*.]

To arch over; to vault; to lay a concave over; as, a *concamerated* bone. *Grew.*

CON-CAM'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Arched over.

CON-CAM-ER-A'TION, *n.* An arching; an arch or vault; an arched chamber. *Glanville.*

CON-CAT'E-NATE, *v. t.* [It. *concatenare*, to link together; *concatenato*; Low L. *concatenatus*; *con* and *catena*, a chain; Sp. *concadenar*, and *encadenar*, from *cadena*, Fr. *cadene*, a chain.]

To link together; to unite in a successive series or chain, as things depending on each other. *Harris.*

CON-CAT'E-NA-TED, *pp.* Linked together; united in a series.

CON-CAT'E-NA-TING, *ppr.* Linking together in a series.

CON-CAT-E-NA'TION, *n.* A series of links united; a successive series or order of things connected or depending on each other; as, a *concatenation* of causes.

CON-CAUSE', *n.* Joint cause. [*Not used.*] *Fotherby.*

CON-CA-VA'TION, *n.* [See CONCAVE.] The act of making concave.

CON'CAVE, *a.* [L. *concavus*; *con* and *cavus*, hollow. See CAVE.]

1. Hollow, and arched or rounded, as the inner surface of a spherical body; opposed to *convex*; as, a *concave* glass.

2. Hollow, in *a general sense*; as, the *concave* shores of the Tiber. *Shak.*

3. In *botany*, a *concave* leaf is one whose edge stands above the disk. *Martyn.*

CON'CAVE, *n.* A hollow; an arch, or vault; as, the ethereal *concave*.

CON'CAVE, *v. t.* To make hollow. *Seward.*

CON'CAV-ED, *pp.* Made hollow.

CON'CAVE-NESS, *n.* Hollowness.

CON'CAV-ING, *ppr.* Making hollow.

CON-CAV'I-TY, *n.* [It. *concavità*; Fr. *concavité*; Sp. *concavidad*.]

Hollowness; the internal surface of a hollow spherical body, or a body of other figure; or the space within such body. *Wotton.*

CON-CA'VO-CON'CAVE, *a.* Concave or hollow on both surfaces.

CON-CA'VO-CON'VEX, *a.* Concave on one side, and convex on the other. [See CONVEX.]

CON-CA'VOUS, *a.* [L. *concavus*.] Concave, which see.

CON-CA'VOUS-LY, *adv.* With hollowness; in a manner to discover the internal surface of a hollow sphere.

CON-CEAL', *v. t.* [Low L. *concelo*; *con* and *celo*, to withhold from sight; Sax. *helan*, *hælan*, *gehælan*, *gehelan*, to heal and to conceal; G. *hehlen*, to conceal, and *heilen*, to heal; D. *heelen*, to heal and to conceal; Dan. *hæler*, to conceal; W. *celu*, to hide; Fr. *celer*; It. *celare*; Sp. *callar*, to keep silence, to dissemble, to abate, to grow calm; Port. *calar*, to conceal or keep close, to pull or let down; "*cala a boca*," hold your peace; also intransitive, to be still or quiet, to keep silence; coinciding in origin with *whole*, *all*, *holy*, *hold*, &c. The primary sense is to strain, hold, stop, restrain, make fast or strong, all from the same root as the Shemitic כול, כלא, ܟܠܐ, ከለአ *Lalea*, Gr. κωλυω. Class Gl, No. 32, 36.]

1. To keep close or secret; to forbear to disclose; to withhold from utterance or declaration; as, to *conceal* one's thoughts or opinions.

> I have not *concealed* the words of the Holy One. — Job vi.

2. To hide; to withdraw from observation; to cover or keep from sight; as, a party of men *concealed* themselves behind a wall; a mask *conceals* the face.

> What profit is it if we slay our brother and *conceal* his blood? Gen. xxxvii.

CON-CEAL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be concealed, hid, or kept close. *Brown.*

CON-CEAL'ED, (kon-seeld',) *pp.* or *a.* Kept close or secret; hid; withdrawn from sight; covered.

CON-CEAL'ED-LY, *adv.* So as not to be detected.

CON-CEAL'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being concealed.

CON-CEAL'ER, *n.* One who conceals; as, the *concealer* of a crime. *Clarendon.*

CON-CEAL'ING, *ppr.* Keeping close or secret; forbearing to disclose; hiding; covering.

CON-CEAL'ING, *n.* A hiding; a withholding from disclosure.

CON-CEAL'MENT, *n.* Forbearance of disclosure; a keeping close or secret; as, the *concealment* of opinions or passions.

2. The act of hiding, covering, or withdrawing from sight; as, the *concealment* of the face by a mask, or of the person by any cover or shelter.

3. The state of being hid or concealed; privacy; as, a project formed in *concealment*.

4. The place of hiding; a secret place; retreat from observation; cover from sight.

> The clefted tree
> Offers its kind *concealment* to a few,
> Their food its insects, and its moss their nests. *Thomson.*

CON-CEDE', *v. t.* [L. *concedo*; *con* and *cedo*, to yield, give way, depart, desist; It. *concedere*, *cedere*; Sp. *conceder*, *ceder*; Fr. *conceder*, *ceder*; Ir. *ceadaighim*; W. *gadael*, and *gadaw*, to quit or leave, to permit. The pret. of *cesso* indicates that this word may be from a root in Class Gs. See that Class, No. 67, Samaritan. See also Class Gd, and CEDE and CONGE.]

1. To yield; to admit as true, just, or proper; to grant; to let pass undisputed; as, the advocate *concedes* the point in question; this must not be *conceded* without limitation. *Boyle.*

2. To allow; to admit to be true.

> We *concede* that their citizens were those who lived under different forms. *Burke.*

CON-CE'DED, *pp.* or *a.* Yielded; admitted; granted; as, a question, proposition, fact, or statement, is *conceded*.

CON-CE'DING, *ppr.* Yielding; admitting; granting.

CON-CEIT', (kon-seet',) *n.* [It. *concetto*; Sp. *concepto*; Port. *conceito*; L. *conceptus*, from *concipio*, to conceive; *con* and *capio*, to take or seize.]

1. Conception, that which is conceived, imagined, or formed in the mind; idea; thought; image.

> In laughing there ever precedeth a conceit of somewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man. *Bacon.*

2. Understanding; power or faculty of conceiving; apprehension; as, a man of quick *conceit*. [*Nearly antiquated.*]

> How often did her eyes say to me that they loved! yet I, not looking for such a matter, had not my *conceit* open to understand them. *Sidney.*

3. Opinion; notion; fancy; imagination; fantastic notion; as, a strange or odd *conceit*.

> Seest thou a man wise in his own *conceit*? there is more hope of a fool than of him. — Prov. xxvi.

4. Pleasant fancy; gayety of imagination.

> On the way to the gibbet, a freak took him in the head to go off with a *conceit*. *L'Estrange.*

5. Affected or unnatural conception.

> Some to *conceit* alone their works confine. *Pope.*

6. Favorable or self-flattering opinion; a lofty or vain conception of one's own person or accomplishments.

> By a little study and a great *conceit* of himself, he has lost his religion. *Bentley.*

Out of conceit with; not having a favorable opinion of, no longer pleased with; as, a man is *out of conceit with* his dress. Hence, to *put one out of conceit with*, is to make him indifferent to a thing, or in a degree displeased with it. *Tillotson. Swift.*

CON-CEIT', *v. t.* To conceive; to imagine; to think; to fancy.

> The strong, by *conceiting* themselves weak, are thereby rendered inactive. *South.*

CON-CEIT'ED, *pp.* Conceived; imagined; fancied.

2. *part. a.* Endowed with fancy or imagination. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*

3. *a.* Entertaining a flattering opinion of one's self, having a vain or too high conception of one's own person or accomplishments; vain.

> If you think me too *conceited*,
> Or to passion quickly heated. *Swift.*

Followed by *of* before the object of conceit.

> The Athenians were *conceited of* their own wit, science, and politeness. *Bentley.*

CON-CEIT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a conceited manner; fancifully; whimsically.

> *Conceitedly* dress her. *Donne.*

CON-CEIT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being conceited; conceit; vanity; an overweening fondness of one's own person or endowments. *Collier.*

CON-CEIT'LESS, *a.* Of dull conception; stupid; dull of apprehension. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

CON-CEIV'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *concevable*; It. *concepibile*; Sp. *conceptible*. See CONCEIVE.]

1. That may be imagined or thought; capable of being framed in the mind by the fancy or imagination.

> If it were possible to contrive an invention, whereby any *conceivable* weight may be moved by any *conceivable* power. *Wilkins.*

2. That may be understood or believed.

> It is not *conceivable* that it should be the very person, whose shape and voice is assumed. *Atterbury.*

CON-CEIV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being conceivable.

CON-CEIV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a conceivable or intelligible manner.

CON-CEIVE', (kon-seeve',) *v. t.* [Fr. *concevoir*; It. *concepire*; Sp. *concebir*; Port. *conceber*; L. *concipio*; *con* and *capio*, to take.]

1. To receive into the womb, and breed; to begin the formation of the embryo or fetus of an animal.

> Then shall she be free and *conceive* seed. — Num. v. Heb. xi.
> Elisabeth hath *conceived* a son in her old age. — Luke i.
> In sin did my mother *conceive* me. — Ps. li.

2. To form in the mind; to imagine; to devise.

> They *conceive* mischief and bring forth vanity. — Job xv.
> Nebuchadnezzar hath *conceived* a purpose against you. — Jer. xlix.

3. To form an idea in the mind; to understand; to comprehend; as, we cannot *conceive* the manner in which spirit operates upon matter.

4. To think; to be of opinion; to have an idea, to imagine.

> You can hardly *conceive* this man to have been bred in the same climate. *Swift.*

CON-CEIVE', *v. i.* To have a fetus formed in the womb, to breed; to become pregnant.

> Thou shalt *conceive* and bear a son. — Judges xiii.

2. To think; to have a conception or idea.

> *Conceive* of things clearly and distinctly in their own natures. *Watts.*

> The galled commons
> Hardly *conceive* of me. *Shak.*

3. To understand; to comprehend; to have a complete idea of, as, I can not *conceive* by what means this event has been produced.

CON-CEIV'ED, (kon-seevd',) *pp.* Formed in the womb, framed in the mind; devised, imagined; understood.

CON-CEIV'ER, *n.* One that conceives; one that comprehends.

CON-CEIV'ING, *ppr.* Forming a fetus in the womb; framing in the mind, imagining; devising; thinking; comprehending.

CON-CEIV'ING, *n.* Apprehension; conception. *Shak.*

CON-CEL'E-BRATE, *v. t.* To celebrate together. [*Not used.*] *Sherwood.*

CON-CENT', *n.* [L. *concentus*, from *concino*, to sing in accordance; *con* and *cano*, to sing.]

1. Concert of voices; concord of sounds; harmony, as, a *concent* of notes. *Bacon.*

2. Consistency; accordance; as, in *concent* to a man's own principles. *Atterbury.*

CON-CENT'ED, *part. a.* Made to accord. *Spenser.*

CON-CEN'TER, } *v. t.* [Fr. *concentrer*; It. *concen-*
CON-CEN'TRE, } *trare*; Sp. and Port. *concentrar*; *con* and L. *centrum*, a *center*; Gr. κεντρον, a goad, a sharp point, a *center*; κεντεω, to prick or goad. The primary sense is a point.]

To come to a point, or to meet in a common center; used of converging lines, or other things that meet in a point.

> All these are like so many lines drawn from several objects, that in some way relate to him, and *concenter* in him. *Hale.*

CON-CEN'TER, } *v. t.* To draw or direct to a com-
CON-CEN'TRE, } mon center; to bring to a point, as two or more lines or other things.

> The having a part less to animate, will serve to *concenter* the spirits, and make them more active in the rest. *Decay of Piety.*

CON-CEN'TER-ED, } *pp.* Brought to a common cen-
CON-CEN'TRED, } ter; united in a point.

CON-CEN'TER-ING, } *ppr.* Tending to a common
CON-CEN'TRING, } center; bringing to a center.

CON-CENT'FUL, *a.* Harmonious. *Fotherby.*

CON-CEN'TRATE, *v. t.* [See CONCENTER.] To bring to a common center, or to a closer union; to cause to approach nearer to a point, or center; to bring nearer to each other; as, to *concentrate* particles of salt by evaporating the water that holds them in solution; to *concentrate* the troops in an army; to *concentrate* rays of light into a focus.

2. To increase the specific gravity of a body.

Note. — The verb *concentrate* is sometimes accented on the first syllable. The reason is, with the primary accent on the first syllable, and a secondary accent on the third, the pronunciation of the participles, *concentrating*, *concentrated*, is much facilitated.

CON-CEN'TRA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Brought to a point or center; brought to a closer union; reduced to a narrow compass; collected into a closer body.

CON-CEN'TRA-TING, *ppr.* Bringing to a point or to closer union; collecting into a closer body, or narrow compass.

CON-CEN-TRA'TION, *n.* The act of concentrating; the act of bringing nearer together, collection into a central point; compression into a narrow space; the state of being brought to a point.

2. In *chemistry*, the volatilization of part of a liquid, in order to increase the strength of the remainder.

CON-CEN'TRA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Among *phrenologists*, the power or faculty of concentrating the intellectual force.

CON-CEN'TRIC, *a.* [It. *concentrico*; Fr. *concentrique*; L. *concentricus*; *con* and *centrum*, center.]

Having a common center; as, the *concentric* coats of an onion; the *concentric* orbits of the planets.

CON-CEN'TRIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a concentric manner.

CON-CEN-TRIC'I-TY, *n.* State of being concentric.

CON-CENT'Ų-AL, *a* [from *concent.*] Harmonious; accordant.] *Warton.*

CON-CEP'TA-CLE, *n.* [L. *conceptaculum*; from *concipio.* See CONCEIVE.]

1. That in which any thing is contained; a vessel; a receiver, or receptacle. *Woodward.*

2. In *botany*, a follicle; a pericarp of one valve, opening longitudinally on one side and having the seeds loose in it. The term has also been applied to the cases containing the reproductive organs of such plants as ferns. *Martyn.*

CON-CEP'TI-BLE, *a.* [See CONCEIVABLE.] That may be conceived; conceivable; intelligible. [*Not used.*] *Hale.*

CON-CEP'TION, *n.* [L. *conceptio*, from *concipio.* (See CONCEIVE.) It. *concezione*; Sp. *concepcion*; Fr. *conception.*]

1. The act of conceiving; the first formation of the embryo or fetus of an animal.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy *conception.*—Gen. iii.

2. The state of being conceived.

Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes. *Shak.*

3. In *pneumatology*, apprehension of any thing by the mind; the act of conceiving in the mind; that mental act, or combination of acts, by which an idea or notion is formed of an absent object of perception, or of a sensation formerly felt. When we see an object with our eyes open, we have a *perception* of it; when the same object is presented to the mind with the eyes shut, in idea only, or in memory, we have a *conception* of it. *Kames. Stewart. Encyc.*

4. Conception may be sometimes used for the power of conceiving ideas, as when we say, a thing is not within our *conception.* Some writers have defined conception as a distinct faculty of the mind; but it is considered by others as memory, and perhaps with propriety.

5. Purpose conceived; conception with reference to the performance of an act; as, note his dangerous *conception* in this point. *Shak.*

6. View or opinion; apprehension; knowledge.

And as if beasts conceived what reason were,
And that *conception* should distinctly show. *Davies.*

7. Conceit; affected sentiment or thought. [*Rare.*]

He is too full of *conceptions*, points of epigram, and witticisms. *Dryden.*

CON-CEP'TIOUS, (kon-sep'shus,) *a.* Apt to conceive; fruitful; pregnant. [*Not now used.*] *Shak.*

CON-CEP'TIVE, *a.* Capable of conceiving. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

CON-CEP'TU-AL-IST, *n.* One who maintains that conceptions are the only universals in philosophy; a nominalist. *J. Murdock.*

CON-CERN', *v. t.* [Fr. *concerner*; It. *concernere*; Sp. *concernir*; to concern, to regard, to belong to; Low Latin *concerno*; *con* and *cerno*, to separate, sift, divide; to see. If this is the true origin, as I suppose, the primary sense is, to reach or extend to, or to look to, as we use *regard.*]

1. To relate or belong to.

Preaching the kingdom of God and teaching those things which *concern* the Lord Jesus Christ.—Acts xxviii.

2. To relate or belong to in an emphatical manner; to affect the interest of; to be of importance to.

Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender interests, and *concerned* us more than those with any other nation. *Addison.*

It much *concerns* us to secure the favor and protection of God. *Anon.*

3. To interest or affect the passions; to take an interest in; to engage by feeling or sentiment; as, a good prince *concerns* himself in the happiness of his subjects; a kind parent *concerns* himself in the virtuous education of his children.

They think themselves out of the reach of Providence, and no longer *concerned* to solicit his favor. *Rogers.*

4. To disturb; to make uneasy; as, to be much *concerned* for the safety of a friend. *Dorham.*

5. To intermeddle; as, we need not *concern* ourselves with the affairs of our neighbors.

CON-CERN', *n.* That which relates or belongs to one; business; affair; a very general term, expressing whatever occupies the time and attention, or affects the interests of a person.

Intermeddle not in the private *concerns* of a family. Religion is the main *concern* of a rational being. We have no *concern* in the private quarrels of our neighbors. The industrious and prudent occupy their time with their own *concerns.*

2. Interest; importance; moment; that which affects the welfare or happiness; as, to live in peace, is a matter of no small *concern* to a nation.

Mysterious secrets of a high *concern*,
And weighty truths, solid convincing sense,
Explained by unaffected eloquence. *Roscommon.*

3. Affection; regard; careful regard; solicitude; anxiety; as, why all this *concern* for the poor things of this life?

O Marcia, let me hope thy kind *concerns*
And gentle wishes follow me to battle. *Addison.*
An impenitent man feels no *concern* for his soul. *Anon.*

4. Persons connected in business, or their affairs in general; as, a debt due to the whole *concern*; a loss affecting the whole *concern.* *Mercantile Usage.*

CON-CERN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Interested; engaged; having a connection with that which may affect the interest, welfare, or happiness; as, all men are *concerned* in the propagation of truth; we are *concerned* in the virtuous education of our children.

2. Interested in business; having connection in business; as, A is *concerned* with B in the East India trade. Of an advocate or counselor we say, he is *concerned* in the cause of A against B.

3. Regarding with care; solicitous; anxious; as, we are *concerned* for the fate of our fleet.

CON-CERN'ED-LY, *adv.* With affection or interest.

CON-CERN'ING, *ppr.* Pertaining to; regarding; having relation to.

The Lord hath spoken good *concerning* Israel.—Num. x.
I have accepted thee *concerning* this thing.—Gen. xix.

This word has been considered as a preposition, but most improperly; *concerning*, when so called, refers to a verb, sentence, or proposition; as, in the first example, the word applies to the preceding affirmation. The Lord hath spoken good, which speaking good is *concerning* Israel. *Concerning*, in this case, refers to the first clause of the sentence.

CON-CERN'MENT, *n.* The thing in which one is concerned or interested; concern; affair; business; interest.

To mix with thy *concernments* I desist. *Milton.*
Propositions which extend only to the present life, are small, compared with those that have influence upon our everlasting *concernments.* *Watts.*
The great *concernment* of men is with men. *Locke.*

2. A particular bearing upon the interest or happiness of one; importance; moment.

Experimental truths are matters of great *concernment* to mankind. *Boyle.*

3. Concern; interposition; meddling; as, the father had no *concernment* in the marriage of his daughter. In this sense, we generally use *concern.*

4. Emotion of mind; solicitude; as, their ambition is manifest in their *concernment.* In this sense, *concern* is generally used.

CON-CERT', *v. t.* [It. *concertare*, to contrive; Sp. *concertar*, to agree, to adjust, to covenant; Port. *id.*; Fr. *concerter*; from L. *concerto*, to strive together; *con* and *certo*, to strive. The primary sense is, to set or act together.]

To contrive and settle by mutual communication of opinions or propositions; to settle or adjust, as a plan or system to be pursued, by conference or agreement of two or more parties; as, to *concert* measures; to *concert* a plan of operations.

CON'CERT, *n.* Agreement of two or more in a design or plan; union formed by mutual communication of opinions and views; accordance in a scheme; harmony; as, the allies were frustrated for want of *concert* in their operations; the emperor and the pope acted in *concert.*

2. A number or company of musicians, playing or singing the same piece of music at the same time; or the music of a company of players or singers, or of both united.

3. A singing in company.

4. Accordance; harmony.

CON'CERT-PITCH, *n.* In *music*, the pitch or degree of elevation generally adopted for a given note, and by which the other notes are governed. *P. Cyc.*

CON-CERT-A'TION, *n.* Strife; contention. [*Little used.*]

CON-CERT'A-TIVE, *a.* Contentious; quarrelsome.

CON-CERT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Mutually contrived or planned.

CON-CERT'ING, *ppr.* Contriving together.

CON-CERT'O, *n.* [It.] A piece of music composed for a particular instrument, which bears the greatest part in it, or in which the performance is partly alone, and partly accompanied by other parts. *Brande.*

CON-CES'SION, (kon-sesh'un,) *n.* [L. *concessio*, from *concedo.* See CONCEDE.]

1. The act of granting or yielding; usually implying a demand, claim, or request, from the party to whom it is made, and thus distinguished from *giving*, which is voluntary or spontaneous.

The *concession* of these charters was in a parliamentary way. *Hale.*

2. The thing yielded; as, in the treaty of peace, each power made large *concessions.*

3. In *rhetoric*, or *debate*, the yielding, granting, or allowing, to the opposite party, some point or fact that may bear dispute, with a view to obtain something which can not be denied, or to show that, even admitting the point conceded, the cause is not with the adverse party, but can be maintained by the advocate on other grounds.

4. Acknowledgment by way of apology; confession of a fault.

CON-CES'SION-A-RY, *a.* Yielding by indulgence or allowance.

CON-CES'SION-IST, *n.* One who is in favor of making concessions.

CON-CES'SIVE, *a.* Implying concession; as, a *concessive* conjunction. *Lowth.*

CON-CES'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of concession or yielding; by way of admitting what may be disputable. *Brown.*

CON-CES'SO-RY, *a.* Conceding; yielding.

CON-CET'TO, *n.* [It. See CONCEIT.] Affected wit; conceit. [*Not English, nor in use.*] *Shenstone.*

CONCH, (konk,) *n.* [L. *concha*; Gr. κογχη; It. *conca*; Sp. *concha*; Fr. *conque*; probably W. *cocos*, cockles, and perhaps allied to *coçiaw*, to frown, to knit the brows, that is, to wrinkle. See CANCER.]

A marine shell.

Adds orient pearls, which from the *conchs* he drew. *Dryden.*

CONCH'I-FER, (konk'e-fer,) *n.* [L. *concha*, a shell, and *fero*, to bear.]

An animal that produces or is covered with a shell, as the tortoise; applied *particularly* to bivalve mollusks. *Cuvier. Kirby.*

CONCH-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing or having shells.

CONCH'ITE, (konk'ite,) *n.* A fossil or petrified conch or shell. *Nat. Hist.*

CONCH'OID, (konk'oid,) *n.* [*conch*, supra, and Gr. εἶδος, form.]

The name of a curve, given to it by its inventor, Nicomedes.

CONCH-OID'AL, *a.* In *mineralogy*, having curved elevations or depressions, in form like the valve of a bivalve shell; applied only to a surface produced by fracture; the fracture, when of the kind described, is said to be *conchoidal.* *Dana.*

CONCH-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [See CONCHOLOGY.] Pertaining to conchology.

CONCH-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the natural history of shells; one who studies the nature, properties, and habits, of shells and their included animals.

CONCH-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. κογχη, a shell, and λογος, discourse.]

The doctrine or science of shells and the animals that inhabit them.

CONCH-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. κογχη, a shell, and μετρεω, to measure.]

An instrument for measuring shells. *Barnes*

CONCH-YL-I-A'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [from *conch.*] Pertaining to shells; resembling a shell; as, *conchyliaceous* impressions. *Kirwan.*

CONCH-YL-I-OL'O-GIST, } [from L. *conchylium*, a
CONCH-YL-I-OL'O-GY. } shell-fish.] See CONCHOLOGIST and CONCHOLOGY.

CONCH-YL-I-OM'E-TRY, *n.* [L. *conchylium*, and Gr. μετρον.]

The art or science of measuring shells or their curves.

CONCH-YL'I-OUS, *a.* Of the nature or species of shells.

CON'CIA-TOR, *n.* In *glass-works*, the person who weighs and proportions the salt on ashes and sand, and who works and tempers them. *Encyc.*

CON-CIERGE', (kon-sārj',) *n.* [Fr.] A keeper, as of a prison, a palace, &c.

CON-CIL'I-A-BLE, *n.* [L. *conciliabulum.*]

A small assembly. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

CON-CIL'I-AR, *a.* [from L. *concilium*, a council.]

Pertaining or relating to a council. [*Little used.*]

CON-CIL'I-ATE, (kon-sil'e-ate,) *v. t.* [L. *concilio*, to draw or bring together, to unite; a compound of *con* and *calo*, Gr. καλεω, to call; Ch. אכלי in Aph., from כלא, כלה, or כלה, to hold or keep, to trust, to finish, to *call*, to thunder; W. *galw.* The primary sense of the root is, to strain, stretch, drive, or draw. *Calling* is a straining or driving of voice. See Class Gl, No. 32, 36, 48, 49; and see COUNCIL.]

1. To lead or draw to, by moral influence or power; to win, gain, or engage, as the affections, favor, or good-will; as, politeness and hospitality *conciliate* affection.

2. To reconcile, or bring to a state of friendship, as persons at variance. We say, an attempt has been made to *conciliate* the contending parties

CON-CIL'I-A-TED, *pp.* Won; gained; engaged by moral influence, as by favor or affection; reconciled.

CON-CIL'I-A-TING, *ppr.* Winning; engaging; reconciling.

2. *a.* Winning; having the quality of gaining favor; as, a *conciliating* address.

CON-CIL-I-A'TION, *n.* The act of winning or gaining, as esteem, favor, or affection; reconciliation.

CON-CIL'I-A-TOR, *n.* One who conciliates or reconciles.

CON-CIL'I-A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to conciliate or reconcile; tending to make peace between persons at variance; pacific; as, the general made *conciliatory* propositions to the insurgents; the legislature adopted *conciliatory* measures.

CON-CIN'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *concinnitas*, from *concinnus*, fit, *concinno*, to fit or prepare; either from *con* and *cano*, to sound in accord, or the last constituent of the word may be the Heb. and Ch. נכן, to fit or adapt.]

1. Fitness; suitableness; neatness. [*Little used.*]
2. A jingling of words. *Tyrwhitt.*

CON-CIN'NOUS, *a.* [L. *concinnus.* See CONCINNITY.]
Fit; suitable; agreeable; becoming; pleasant; as, a *concinnous* interval in music; a *concinnous* system. *Encyc.*

CON'CI-O AD CLE'RUM, (kon'she-o,) [L.] A sermon to the clergy.

CON'CIO-NA-TOR, *n.* [Infra.] A preacher. [*Not in use.*]

CON'CIO-NA-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *concionatorius*, from *concio*, an assembly.]
Pertaining to preaching or discourse to public assemblies. *Howel.*

CON-CISE', *a.* [L. *concisus*, cut off, brief, from *concido*; *con* and *cædo*, to cut. See Class Cd, No. 2, 4, 8, 49, 59.]
Brief; short, applied to language or style; containing few words; comprehensive; comprehending much in few words, or the principal matters only; as, in Genesis we have a *concise* account of the creation.

> The *concise* style, which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood. *B. Jonson.*
> Where the author is too brief and *concise*, amplify a little. *Watts.*

CON-CISE'LY, *adv.* Briefly; in few words; comprehensively.

CON-CISE'NESS, *n.* Brevity in speaking or writing; as, *conciseness* should not be studied at the expense of perspicuity.

CON-CIS'ION, (kon-sizh'un,) *n.* [Low L. *concisio*, from *concisum*, *concido*, to cut off; It. *concisione.*]
Literally, a cutting off. Hence,
In *Scripture*, the Jews, or those who adhered to circumcision, which, after our Savior's death, was no longer a seal of the covenant, but a mere cutting of the flesh.

> Beware of dogs; beware of the *concision.* — Phil. iii.

CON-CI-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *concitatio*, from *concito*, to stir or disturb; *con* and *cito*, to stir.]
The act of stirring up, exciting, or putting in motion.

CON-CITE', *v. t.* [L. *concito.*]
To excite. [*Not in use.*]

CON-CIT'ED, *pp.* Excited.

CON CIT'ING, *ppr.* Exciting.

CON-CIT'I-ZEN, *n.* A fellow-citizen.

CON-CLA-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *conclamatio*, from *conclamo*; *con* and *clamo*, to cry out. See CLAIM.]
An outcry or shout of many together. *Dict.*

CON'CLAVE, *n.* [L. *conclave*, an inner room; *con* and *clavis*, a key, or from the same root, to make fast.]
1. A private apartment, particularly the room in which the cardinals of the Roman Catholic church meet in privacy, for the election of a pope. It consists of a range of small cells, or apartments, standing in a line along the galleries and hall of the Vatican. *Encyc.*
2. The assembly or meeting of the cardinals, shut up for the election of a pope. *Encyc.*
3. A private meeting; a close assembly. *Garth.*

CON'CLA-VIST, *n.* An attendant whom a cardinal is allowed to take with him into the conclave for the choice of a pope. *Encyc. Am.*

CON-CLUDE', *v. t.* [L. *concludo*; *con* and *claudo*, or *cludo*, to shut; Gr. κλείδω, or κλείω, contracted; It. *conchiudere*; Sp. *concluir*; Port. *id.*; Fr. *conclure.* The sense is, to stop, make fast, shut, or rather to thrust together. Hence, in Latin, *claudo* signifies to halt or limp, that is, to stop, as well as to shut. See LID.]
1. To shut.

> The very person of Christ — was only, touching bodily substance, *concluded* in the grave. *Hooker.*

[*This use of the word is uncommon.*]
2. To include; to comprehend.

> For God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief. — Rom. xi.
> The Scripture hath *concluded* all under sin. — Gal. iii.

The meaning of the word in the latter passage may be, to declare irrevocably, or to doom.
3. To collect by reasoning; to infer, as from premises; to close an argument by inferring.

> Therefore we *conclude*, that a man is justified by faith without the deeds of the law. — Rom. iii.

4. To decide; to determine; to make a final judgment or determination.

> As touching the Gentiles who believe, we have written and *concluded* that they observe no such thing. — Rom. xi.

5. To end; to finish.

> I will *conclude* this part with the speech of a counselor of state. *Bacon.*

6. To stop or restrain, or, as in *law*, to estop from further argument or proceedings; to oblige or bind, as by authority, or by one's own argument or concession; generally in the passive; as, the defendant is *concluded* by his own plea.

> If they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they must be *concluded* by it. *Hale.*
> I do not consider the decision of that motion, upon affidavits, to amount to a *res judicata*, which ought to *conclude* the present inquiry. *Kent.*

CON-CLUDE', *v. i.* To infer, as a consequence; to determine.

> The world will *conclude* I had a guilty conscience. *Arbuthnot.*

But this verb is really transitive. The world will *conclude that I had a guilty conscience — that* is here the object, referring to the subsequent clause of the sentence. [See verb transitive, No. 3.]
2. To settle opinion; to form a final judgment.

> Can we *conclude* upon Luther's instability, as our author has done? *Atterbury.*

3. To end.

> A train of lies,
> That, made in lust, *conclude* in perjuries. *Dryden.*

The old form of expression, *to conclude of*, is no longer in use.

CON-CLUD'ED, *pp.* Shut; ended; finished, determined; inferred; comprehended; stopped, or bound.

CON-CLUD'EN-CY, *n.* Inference; logical deduction from premises. *Hale.*

CON-CLUD'ENT, *a.* Bringing to a close; decisive. *Bacon.*

CON-CLUD'ER, *n.* One who concludes. *Mountagu.*

CON-CLUD'ING, *ppr.* Shutting; ending; determining; inferring; comprehending.
2. *a.* Final; ending; closing; as, the *concluding* sentence of an essay.

CON-CLUD'ING-LY, *adv.* Conclusively; with incontrovertible evidence. [*Little used.*] *Digby.*

CON-CLU'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be concluded or inferred; determinable. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

CON CLU'SION, (kon-klu'zhun,) *n.* [L. *conclusio.*]
1. End; close; the last part; as, the *conclusion* of an address.
2. The close of an argument, debate, or reasoning; inference that ends the discussion; final result.

> Let us hear the *conclusion* of the whole matter: Fear God, and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man. — Eccles. xii.

3. Determination; final decision; as, after long debate, the house of commons came to this *conclusion.*
4. Consequence; inference; that which is collected or drawn from premises; particularly deduction from propositions, facts, experience, or reasoning.
5. The event of experiments; experiment.

> We practice all *conclusions* of grafting and inoculating. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

6. Confinement of the thoughts; silence. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CON-CLU'SION-AL, *a.* Concluding. [*Not used.*]

CON-CLU'SIVE, *a.* [It. *conclusivo.*] [*Hooper.*
1. Final; decisive; as, a *conclusive* answer to a proposition.
2. Decisive; giving a final determination; precluding a further act.

> The agreeing votes of both houses were not, by any law or reason, *conclusive* to my judgment. *King Charles.*

3. Decisive; concluding the question; putting an end to debate; as, a *conclusive* argument.
4. Regularly consequential.

> Men, not knowing the true forms of syllogisms, can not know whether they are made in right and *conclusive* modes and figures. *Locke*

CON-CLU'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Decisively; with final determination; as, the point of law is *conclusively* settled.

CON-CLU'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being conclusive, or decisive; the power of determining the opinion, or of settling a question; as, the *conclusiveness* of evidence, or of an argument. *Hale.*

CON-CLU'SO-RY, *a.* Conclusive.

CON-CO-AG'U-LATE, *v. t.* [*con* and *coagulate.*] To curdle or congeal one thing with another. *Boyle.*

CON-CO-AG'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Curdled; concreted.

CON-CO-AG'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Concreting; curdling.

CON-CO-AG-U-LA'TION, *n.* A coagulating together, as different substances, or bodies, in one mass. Crystallization of different salts in the same menstruum. *Coxe.*
[*This word is little used.*]

CON-COCT', *v. t.* [L. *concoquo*, *concoctum*; *con* and *coquo*, to *cook.* See COOK.]
1. To digest by the stomach, so as to turn food to chyle or nutriment.

> The vital functions are performed by general and constant laws; the food is *concocted.* *Cheyne.*

2. To purify or sublime; to refine by separating the gross or extraneous matter; as, *concocted* vein. *Thomson.*
3. To ripen. [*Obs.*]

> Fruits and grains are half a year in *concocting.* *Bacon.*

4. *Figuratively*, to form and prepare in the mind, as, to *concoct* a scheme.

CON-COCT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Digested; purified; ripened.

CON-COCT'ER, *n.* A person who concocts.

CON-COCT'ING, *ppr.* Digesting; purifying, ripening.

CON COC'TION, *n.* [L. *concoctio.*]
1. Digestion or solution in the stomach; the process by which food is turned into chyle, or otherwise prepared to nourish the body; the change which food undergoes in the stomach. *Coxe. Encyc.*
2. Maturation; the process by which morbid matter is separated from the blood or humors, or otherwise changed and prepared to be thrown off. *Core.*
3. A ripening; the acceleration of any thing toward perfection. *Johnson.*

CON-COCT'IVE, *a.* Digesting; having the power of digesting or ripening. *Milton.*

CON'COL-OR, (-kul-lur,) *a.* Of one color [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

CON-COM'I-TANCE, } *n.* [L. *con* and *comitor*, to
CON COM'I-TAN-CY, } accompany, from *comes*, a companion. See COUNT.]
A being together, or in connection with another thing.

> The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in concomitancy with the other. *Brown.*

CON COM'I TANT, *a.* Accompanying; conjoined with, concurrent, attending

> It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects a concomitant pleasure. *Locke.*

CON-COM'I-TANT, *n.* A companion; a person or thing that accompanies another, or is collaterally connected. *It is seldom applied to persons*

> The other concomitant of ingratitude is hard-heartedness. *South.*
> Reproach is a *concomitant* to greatness. *Addison.*

CON-COM'I-TANT-LY, *adv.* In company with others. *Pearson.*

CON-COM'I-TATE, *v. t.* To accompany or attend; to be collaterally connected. [*Not used.*] *Harvey.*

CON'CORD, *n.* [Fr. *concorde*; L. *concordia*, from *concors*, of *con* and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart. See ACCORD.]
1. Agreement between persons; union in opinions, sentiments, views, or interests; peace; harmony.

> What concord hath Christ with Belial? — 2 Cor. vi.

2. Agreement between things; suitableness; harmony.

> If, nature's concord broke,
> Among the constellations, war were sprung. *Milton.*

3. In *music*, consent of sounds; harmony; the relation between two or more sounds which are agreeable to the ear. [See CHORD.]

> The man that hath not music in himself,
> Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
> Is fit for treasons *Shak.*

4. A compact; an agreement by stipulation; treaty. *Davies.*
5. In *law*, an agreement between the parties in a fine, made by leave of the court. This is an acknowledgment from the deforciants that the land in question is the right of the complainant. *Blackstone.*
6. In *grammar*, agreement of words in construction, as adjectives with nouns in gender, number, and case, or verbs with nouns or pronouns in number and person. Or *concord* may signify the system of rules for construction called *syntax.*

Form of concord, in *ecclesiastical history*, is a book among the Lutherans containing a system of doctrines to be subscribed as a condition of communion, composed at Torgau in 1576. *Encyc.*

CON-CORD'A-BLE, *a.* That may accord, agreeing; harmonious.

CON-CORD'A-BLY, *adv.* With agreement. *Rogers.*

CON-CORD'ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *concordance*; It. *concordanza*; L. *concordans*, from *concordo*, to agree. See CONCORD.]
1. Agreement. In this sense ACCORDANCE is generally used.
2. In *grammar*, concord. [*Not used.*]
3. A dictionary or index in which all the principal words used in the Scriptures are arranged alphabetically, and the book, chapter, and verse, in which each word occurs, are noted; designed to assist an inquirer in finding any passage of Scripture, by means of any leading word in a verse which he can recollect.

CON-CORD'AN CY, *n.* Agreement. *Mountagu.*

CON-CORD'ANT, *a.* Agreeing; agreeable; correspondent; harmonious. *Brown.*

CON-CORD'ANT, *n.* That which is accordant. *Mountagu.*

CON-CORD'ANT-LY, *adv.* In conjunction.

CON CORD'AT, *n.* An agreement made by a temporal sovereign with the pope relative to ecclesiastical matters.
2. In *the canon law*, a compact, covenant, or agreement concerning some beneficiary matter; as, a resignation, permutation, promotion, and the like.

CON CORD'IST, *n.* The compiler of a concordance. *Ch. Observer, March*, 1811.

CON-COR'PO RATE, *v. t.* [L. *concorporo*, of *con* and *corpus*, a body.]
To unite different things in one mass or body; to incorporate. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

CON-COR'PO-RATE, *v. i.* To unite in one mass or body. *Cleaveland.*

CON-COR'PO RA-TED, *pp.* United in a mass or body.

CON-COR'PO RA-TING, *ppr.* Uniting in a mass or body.

CON-COR-PO-RA'TION, *n.* Union of things in one mass or body.

CON'COURSE, *n.* [Fr. *concours*; Sp. *concurso*; It. *concorso*; L. *concursus*, from *concurro*, to run together; *con* and *curro*, to run.]

1. A moving, flowing, or running together; confluence; as, a fortuitous *concourse* of atoms; a *concourse* of men.

2. A meeting; an assembly of men; an assemblage of things; a collection formed by a voluntary or spontaneous moving and meeting in one place. *Acts* xix.

3. The place or point of meeting, or a meeting; the point of junction of two bodies.

The drop will begin to move toward the *concourse* of the glasses. *Newton.*

[*This application is unusual.*]

CON-CRE-ATE', *v. t.* [*con* and *create*; It. *concreare.*] To create with, or at the same time.

Dr. Taylor insists that it is inconsistent with the nature of virtue that it should be *concreated* with any person. *Edwards, Orig. Sin.*

CON-CRE-AT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Created at the same time, or in union with.

CON-CRED'IT, *v. t.* To intrust. [*Not used.*] *Barrow.*

CON-CRE-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *concremo*, to burn together; *con* and *cremo*, to burn.]

The act of burning different things together. [*Little used.*]

CON'CRE-MENT, *n.* [Low L. *concrementum*, from *concresco*, to grow together. See CONCRETE.]

A growing together; the collection or mass formed by concretion, or natural union. *Hale.*

CON-CRES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *concrescentia*, *concresco*. See CONCRETE.]

Growth or increase; the act of growing or increasing by spontaneous union, or the coalescence of separate particles. *Raleigh.*

CON-CRES'CI-BLE, *a.* Capable of concreting; that may congeal or be changed from a liquid to a solid state.

They formed a genuine, fixed, *concrescible* oil. *Fourcroy.*

CON'CRETE, *a.* [L. *concretus*, from *concresco*, to grow together; *con* and *cresco*, to grow. See GROW.]

1. *Literally*, united in growth. Hence, formed by coalition of separate particles in one body; consistent in a mass; united in a solid form.

The first *concrete* state or consistent surface of the chaos. *Burnet.*

2. In *logic*, existing in a subject; not abstract; as, the *white snow*. Here whiteness is considered as existing in the snow, and not as a separate thing.

Concrete terms, while they express the quality, do also express, or imply, or refer to a subject to which they belong. *Watts.*

3. A *concrete* number expresses or denotes a particular subject; as, three men; but when we use a number without reference to a particular subject, as *three* or *five*, we use the term in the abstract. *Barlow. Bailey.*

4. In *phonology*, a *concrete* sound, or movement of the voice, is one which slides continuously up or down, as distinguished from a *discrete* movement, in which the voice leaps at once from one line of pitch to another. *Rush.*

CON'CRETE, *n.* A compound; a mass formed by concretion, spontaneous union, or coalescence of separate particles of matter in one body.

Gold is a porous *concrete*. *Bentley.*

2. In *philosophy*, a mass or compound body, made up of different ingredients; a mixed body or mass.

Soap is a factitious *concrete*. *Encyc.*

3. In *logic*, a concrete term; a term that includes both the quality and the subject in which it exists; as, *nigrum*, a black thing. *Ainsworth.*

4. In *architecture*, a mass of stone chippings, pebbles, &c., cemented by mortar, laid at the foundation of walls in spongy soils. *Brande.*

CON-CRETE', *v. i.* To unite or coalesce, as separate particles, into a mass or solid body, chiefly by spontaneous cohesion, or other natural process; as, saline particles *concrete* into crystals; blood *concretes* in a bowl. Applied to some substances, it is equivalent to *indurate*; as, metallic matter *concretes* into a hard body. Applied to other substances, it is equivalent to *congeal*, *thicken*, *inspissate*, *coagulate*, as in the concretion of blood. *Arbuthnot. Woodward. Newton.*

CON-CRETE', *v. t.* To form a mass by the cohesion or coalescence of separate particles. *Hale.*

CON-CRET'ED, *pp.* or *a.* United into a solid mass; congealed, inspissated, clotted.

CON-CRETE'LY, *adv.* In a concrete manner; in a manner to include the subject with the predicate; not abstractly. *Norris.*

CON-CRETE'NESS, *n.* A state of being concrete; coagulation.

CON-CRET'ING, *ppr.* Coalescing or congealing in a mass; becoming thick; making solid.

CON-CRE'TION, (kon-krē'shun,) *n.* The act of concreting; the process by which soft or fluid bodies become thick, consistent, solid, or hard; the act of growing together, or of uniting, by other natural process, the small particles of matter into a mass.

2. The mass or solid matter formed by growing together, by congelation, condensation, coagulation, or solidification; a clot; a lump; a solid substance formed in the soft parts or in the cavities of animal bodies.

CON-CRE'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to concretion.

CON-CRE'TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to or made up of concretions; producing concretions. *Hitchcock.*

CON-CRE'TIVE, *a.* Causing to concrete; having power to produce concretion; tending to form a solid mass from separate particles; as, *concretive* juices. *Brown.*

CON-CRE'TURE, *n.* A mass formed by concretion. [*Not used.*]

CON-CREW', (krū',) *v. i.* To grow together. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

CON-CRIM-IN-A'TION, *n.* A joint accusation.

CON-CU'BIN-AGE, *n.* [Fr. See CONCUBINE.] The act or practice of cohabiting, as man and woman, in sexual commerce, without the authority of law or a legal marriage. In *a more general sense*, this word is used to express any criminal or prohibited sexual commerce, including adultery, incest, and fornication.

In some countries, concubinage is marriage of an inferior kind, or performed with less solemnity than a true or formal marriage; or marriage with a woman of inferior condition, to whom the husband does not convey his rank or quality. This is said to be still in use in Germany. *Encyc.*

In *law*, concubinage is used as an exception against her that sueth for dower; in which it is alleged that she was not lawfully married to the man in whose lands she seeks to be endowed, but that she was his concubine. *Cowel.*

CON-CU'BIN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to concubinage.

CON-CU'BIN-A-RY, *n.* One who indulges in concubinage.

CON-CU'BIN-A-RY, *a.* Relating to concubinage.

CON-CU'BIN-ATE, *n.* Whoredom; lewdness. [*Not in use.*] *Taylor.*

CON'CU-BINE, (konk'yu-bine,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *concubina*, from *concumbo*, to lie together; *con* and *cumbo*, or *cubo*, to lie down.]

1. A woman who cohabits with a man without the authority of a legal marriage; a woman kept for lewd purposes; a kept mistress. *Bacon. Shak. Dryden.*

2. A wife of inferior condition; a lawful wife, but not united to the man by the usual ceremonies, and of inferior condition. Such were Hagar and Keturah, the concubines of Abraham; and such concubines were allowed by the Roman laws. *Encyc. Cruden.*

CON-CUL'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *conculco.*] To tread on; to trample under foot. *Mountagu.*

CON-CUL'CA-TED, *pp.* Trampled on.

CON-CUL'CA-TING, *ppr.* Treading on.

CON-CUL-CA'TION, *n.* A trampling under foot. [*Not much used.*]

CON-CU'PIS-CENCE, *n.* [L. *concupiscentia*, from *concupisco*, to covet or lust after; *con* and *cupio*, to desire or covet.]

Lust; unlawful or irregular desire of sexual pleasure. In *a more general sense*, the coveting of carnal things, or an irregular appetite for worldly good; inclination for unlawful enjoyments.

We know even secret *concupiscence* to be sin. *Hooker.*
Sin, taking occasion by the commandment, wrought in me all manner of *concupiscence*. — Rom. vii.

CON-CU'PIS-CENT, *a.* Desirous of unlawful pleasure; libidinous. *Shak.*

CON-CU-PIS-CEN'TIAL, *a.* Relating to concupiscence.

CON-CU'PIS-CI-BLE, *a.* Exciting or impelling to the enjoyment of carnal pleasure; inclining to the attainment of pleasure or good; as, *concupiscible* appetite. *South.*

CON-CUR', *v. i.* [L. *concurro*, to run together; *con* and *curro*, to run; It. *concorrere*; Sp. *concurrir*; Port. *concorrer*; Fr. *concourir.*]

1. To meet in the same point; to agree.

Reason and sense concur. *Temple.*

2. To agree; to join or unite, as in one action or opinion; to meet, mind with mind; as, the two houses of parliament *concur* in the measure.

It has *with* before the person with whom one agrees; as, Mr. Burke *concurred with* Lord Chatham in opinion.

It has *to* before the effect.

Extremes in man concur to general use. *Pope.*

3. To unite or be conjoined, with the consequential sense of aiding, or contributing power or influence to a common object; as, various causes may *concur* in the changes of temperature.

CON-CUR'RENCE, *n.* A meeting or coming together; union; conjunction.

We have no other measure but of our own ideas, with the *concurrence* of other probable reasons, to persuade us. *Locke.*

2. A meeting of minds; agreement in opinion; union in design; implying joint approbation.

Tarquin the Proud was expelled by the universal *concurrence* of nobles and people. *Swift.*

3. A meeting or conjunction, whether casual or intended; combination of agents, circumstances, or events.

Struck with these great *concurrences* of things. *Crashaw.*

4. Agreement; consent; approbation. See No. 2

5. Agreement or consent, implying joint aid or contribution of power or influence.

From these sublime images we collect the greatness of the work, and the necessity of the divine *concurrence* to it. *Rogers.*

6. A meeting, as of claims, or power; joint rights, implying equality in different persons or bodies; as, a *concurrence* of jurisdiction in two different courts.

CON-CUR'REN-CY, *n.* The same as CONCURRENCE.

CON-CUR'RENT, *a.* Meeting; uniting; accompanying; acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event or effect; operating with.

I join with these laws the personal presence of the king's son, as a *concurrent* cause of this reformation. *Davies.*
All combined,
Your beauty, and my impotence of mind,
And his *concurrent* flame, that blew my fire. *Dryden.*

2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant.

There is no difference between the *concurrent* echo and the retrait, but the quickness or slowness of the return. *Bacon.*

3. Joint and equal; existing together and operating on the same objects. The courts of the United States, and those of the States, have, in some cases, *concurrent* jurisdiction.

CON-CUR'RENT, *n.* That which concurs; joint or contributory cause.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents* — time, industry, and faculties. *Decay of Piety.*

CON-CUR'RENT-LY, *adv.* With concurrence; unitedly.

CON-CUR'RING, *ppr.* or *a.* Meeting in the same point; agreeing; running or acting together; uniting in action; contributing to the same event or effect; consenting.

A *concurring* figure, in *geometry*, is one which, being laid on another, exactly meets every part of it, or one which corresponds with it in all its parts.

CON-CUS-SA'TION, *n.* [See CONCUSSION.] A violent shock or agitation.

CON-CUS'SED, (kon-kust',) *a.* Shaken.

CON-CUS'SION, (kon-kush'un,) *n.* [L. *concussio*, from *concutio*, to *shake*, from *con* and *quatio*, *quasso*, to shake or shatter. From the sense of *discutio* and *percutio*, we may infer that the primary sense is to beat, to strike, or to beat in pieces, to bruise, to beat down, Fr. *casser*, Eng. to *quash*, L. *cædo*, *cudo*. See Class Gd, No. 38, 40, 76, and Class Gs, No. 17.]

1. The act of shaking, particularly and properly by the stroke or impulse of another body.

It is believed that great ringing of bells, in populous cities, hath dissipated pestilent air, which may be from the *concussion* of the air. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being shaken; a shock; as, the *concussion* of the brain by a stroke. It is used also for shaking or agitation in general; as, the *concussion* of the earth. *Woodward.*

CON-CUS'SIVE, *a.* Having the power or quality of shaking. *Johnson.*

COND, *v. t.* [Fr. *conduire.*] In *seamen's language*, to conduct a ship; to direct the man at the helm how to steer. *Bailey. Encyc.*

CON-DEMN', (kon-dem',) *v. t.* [L. *condemno*; *con* and *damno*, to condemn, to disapprove, to doom, to devote; It. *condannare*, *dannare*; Port. *condenar*; Sp. *id.*; Fr. *condamner*; Arm. *condaun*; D. *doemen*, *verdoemen*; G. *verdammen*; Sw. *döma*, *fördöma*; Dan. *dömmer*, *fordömmer*; Sax. *deman*, *fordeman*, to *deem*, to *doom*, to judge, to condemn. See DAMN, DEEM, DOOM.]

1. To pronounce to be utterly wrong; to utter a sentence of disapprobation against; to censure; to blame. But the word often expresses more than *censure* or *blame*, and seems to include the idea of utter rejection; as, to *condemn* heretical opinions; to *condemn* one's conduct.

We *condemn* mistakes with asperity, where we pass over sins with gentleness. *Buckminster.*

2. To determine or judge to be wrong, or guilty; to disallow; to disapprove.

Beloved, if our heart *condemn* us not, we have confidence toward God. — 1 John iii.

3. To witness against; to show or prove to be wrong, or guilty, by a contrary practice.

The men of Nineveh shall rise in judgment with this generation, and shall *condemn* it. — Matt. xii.

4. To pronounce to be guilty; to sentence to punishment; to utter sentence against judicially; to doom; opposed to *acquit* or *absolve*; with *to* before the penalty.

The Son of man shall be betrayed unto the chief priests, and unto the scribes, and they shall *condemn* him *to* death. — Matt. xx.
He that believeth on him is not *condemned*. — John iii.

5. To doom or sentence to pay a fine; to fine.

And the king of Egypt — *condemned* the land in a hundred talents of silver. — 2 Chron. xxxvi.

6. To judge or pronounce to be unfit for use, or service; as, the ship was *condemned* as not seaworthy.

7. To judge or pronounce to be forfeited; as, the ship and her cargo were *condemned*.

CON-DEM'NA-BLE, *a.* That may be condemned; blamable; culpable. *Brown.*

CON-DEM-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *condemnatio.*] The act of condemning; the judicial act of declaring one guilty, and dooming him to punishment.

For the judgment was by one to *condemnation.* — Rom. v.

2. The state of being condemned.

Dost thou not fear God, seeing thou art in the same *condemnation?* — Luke xxiii.

3. The cause or reason of a sentence of condemnation. *John* iii.

CON-DEM'NA-TO-RY, *a.* Condemning; bearing condemnation or censure; as, a *condemnatory* sentence or decree.

CON-DEMN'ED, (kon-demd') *pp.* or *a.* Censured; pronounced to be wrong, guilty, worthless, or forfeited; adjudged or sentenced to punishment.

CON-DEM'NER, *n.* One who condemns or censures.

CON-DEM'NING, *ppr.* or *a.* Censuring; disallowing; pronouncing to be wrong, guilty, worthless, or forfeited; sentencing to punishment.

CON-DENS'A-BLE, *a.* [See CONDENSE.] Capable of being condensed; that may be compressed into a smaller compass, and into a more close, compact state; as, vapor is *condensable.*

CON-DENS'ATE, *v. t.* [See CONDENSE.] To condense; to compress into a closer form; to cause to take a more compact state; to make more dense.

CON-DENS'ATE, *v. i.* To become more dense, close, or hard.

CON-DENS'ATE, *a.* Made dense; condensed; made more close or compact. *Peacham.*

CON-DENS'A-TED, *pp.* Condensed; made more compact.

CON-DENS'A-TING, *ppr.* Making more close or compact.

CON-DEN-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *condensatio.* See CONDENSE.]

The act of making more dense or compact; or the act of causing the parts that compose a body to approach or unite more closely, either by mechanical pressure or by a natural process; the state of being condensed. Dew and clouds are supposed to be formed by the *condensation* of vapor. It is opposed to *rarefaction* and *expansion.* Condensation is applicable to any compressible matter; and from condensation proceeds increased hardness, solidity, and weight.

CON-DENS'A-TIVE, *a.* Having a power or tendency to condense.

CON-DENSE', (kon-dens',) *v. t.* [L. *condenso; con* and *denso*, to make thick or close; It. *condensare*; Sp. and Port. *condensar*; Fr. *condenser.* See DENSE.]

1. To make more close, thick, or compact; to cause the particles of a body to approach, or to unite more closely, either by their own attraction or affinity, or by mechanical force. Thus vapor is said to be *condensed* into water by the application of cold; and air is *condensed* in a tube by pressure. Hence the word is sometimes equivalent to *compress.*

2. To make thick; to inspissate; *applied to soft, compressible substances.*

3. To compress into a smaller compass, or into a close body; to crowd; *applied to separate individuals.* Thus we say, to *condense* ideas into a smaller compass. *Dryden.*

CON-DENSE', *v. i.* To become close or more compact, as the particles of a body; to approach or unite more closely; to grow thick.

Vapors *condense* and coalesce into small parcels. *Newton.*

CON-DENSE', *a.* Close in texture or composition; compact; firm; dense; condensated. [See DENSE, which is generally used.] *Milton.*

CON-DENS'ED, (kon-denst',) *pp.* or *a.* Made dense or more close in parts; made or become compact, compressed into a narrower compass.

CON-DENS'ER, *n.* A pneumatic engine or syringe, in which air or other elastic fluids may be compressed. It consists of a cylinder, in which is a movable piston to force the air into a receiver, and a valve to prevent the air from escaping. *Encyc.*

2. A vessel, or part of machinery, in which aqueous or spirituous vapors are reduced to a liquid form. This may be done either by injecting a quantity of cold water into the condenser, as in that of a steam-engine, or by immersing the condenser in another vessel, through which cold water continually flows. *Hebert.*

CON-DENS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making more close or compact.

CON-DENS'I-TY, *n.* The state of being condensed; denseness; density. [*The latter are generally used.*]

COND'ER, *n.* [Fr. *conduire*; L. *conduco.* See COND.]

1. A person who stands upon a cliff, or elevated part of the sea-coast, in the time of the herring fishery, to point out to the fishermen, by signs, the course of the shoals of fish. *Cowel.*

2. One who gives directions to a helmsman how to steer the ship. *Encyc.*

CON-DE-SCENCE', *n.* Descent from superiority.

CON-DE-SCEND', *v. i.* [It. *condescendere*; Sp. *condescender*; Fr. *condescendre*; *con* and L. *descendo.* See DESCEND.]

1. To descend from the privileges of superior rank or dignity, to do some act to an inferior, which strict justice or the ordinary rules of civility do not require. Hence, to submit or yield, as to an inferior, implying an occasional relinquishment of distinction.

Mind not high things, but *condescend* to men of low estate. — Rom. xii.

2. To recede from one's rights in negotiation, or common intercourse, to do some act, which strict justice does not require.

Spain's mighty monarch,
In gracious clemency, does *condescend*,
On these conditions, to become your friend. *Dryden.*

3. To stoop or descend; to yield; to submit; implying a relinquishment of rank, or dignity of character, and sometimes a sinking into debasement.

Can they think me so broken, so debased,
With corporal servitude, that my mind ever
Will *condescend* to such absurd commands? *Milton.*

CON-DE-SCEND'ENCE, *n.* A voluntary yielding or submission to an inferior.

You will observe [in the Turks] an insulting *condescendence*, which bespeaks their contempt of you. *Eton.*

CON-DE-SCEND'ING, *ppr.* Descending from rank or distinction in the intercourse of life; receding from rights or claims; yielding.

2. *a.* Yielding to inferiors; courteous; obliging.

CON-DE-SCEND'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of yielding to inferiors; with voluntary submission; by way of kind concession; courteously. *Atterbury.*

CON-DE-SCEN'SION, *n.* Voluntary descent from rank, dignity, or just claims; relinquishment of strict right; submission to inferiors in granting requests or performing acts which strict justice does not require. Hence, courtesy.

It forbids pride and commands humility, modesty, and *condescension* to others. *Tillotson.*

Raphael, amidst his tenderness, shows a dignity and *condescension* in all he delivers, as are suitable to a superior nature. *Addison.*

CON-DE-SCEN'SIVE, *a.* Condescending; courteous. *Barrow.*

CON-DE-SCENT', *n.* Condescension. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

CON-DIGN', (kon-dine',) *a.* [L. *condignus; con* and *dignus*, worthy. See DIGNITY.]

1. Deserved; merited; suitable; *applied usually to punishment;* as, the malefactor has suffered *condign* punishment.

2. Worthy; merited; as, *condign* praise.

[*In the latter sense, seldom used.*] [*Spenser. Shak.*

CON-DIG'NI-TY, *n.* Merit; desert. In *school divinity*, the merit of human actions, which claims reward on the score of justice. *Milner.*

CON-DIGN'LY, (kon-dine'ly,) *adv.* According to merit.

CON-DIGN'NESS, (kon-dine'ness,) *n.* Agreeableness to deserts; suitableness.

CON'DI-MENT, *n.* [L. *condimentum*, from *condio*, to season, pickle, or preserve.]

Seasoning; sauce; that which is used to give relish to meat or other food, and to gratify the taste.

As for radish and the like, they are for *condiments*, and not for nourishment. *Bacon.*

CON-DIS-CI'PLE, *n.* [L. *condiscipulus; con* and *discipulus.* See DISCIPLE.]

A school-fellow; a learner in the same school, or under the same instructor.

CON-DITE', *v. t.* [L. *condio, conditum.*]

To prepare and preserve with sugar, salt, spices, or the like; to pickle; as, to *condite* pears, plums, quinces, mushrooms, &c. [*Little used.*] *Grew. Taylor.*

CON-DITE'MENT, *n.* A composition of conserves, powders, and spices, in the form of an electuary. [*Little used.*] *Bailey.*

CON-DIT'ING, *ppr.* Preserving. [*Little used.*] *Grew.*

CON DI'TION, (kon dish'un,) *n.* [L. *conditio*, from *condo*, to build or make; to ordain; *properly*, to set or fix, or to set together, or in order; *con* and *do*, to give; *properly*, to send.]

1. State; a particular mode of being; *applied to external circumstances, to the body, to the mind, and to things.* We speak of a good *condition*, or a bad *condition*, in reference to wealth and poverty; in reference to health and sickness; in reference to a cheerful or depressed disposition of mind; and with reference to a sound or broken, perishing state of things. The word signifies a setting or fixing, and has a very general and indefinite application, coinciding nearly with *state*, from *sto*, to stand, and denotes that particular frame, form, mode, or disposition, in which a thing exists, at any given time. A man is in a good *condition*, when he is thriving. A nation with an exhausted treasury, and burdened with taxes, is not in a *condition* to make war. A poor man is in a humble *condition.* Religion affords consolation to man in every *condition* of life. Exhortations should be adapted to the *condition* of the mind.

Condition, circumstance, is not the thing;
Bliss is the same in subject or in king. *Pope.*

2. Quality; property; attribute.

It seemed to us a condition and property of divine powers and beings to be hidden and unseen to others. *Bacon.*

3. State of the mind; temper; temperament; complexion. [See No. I.] *Shak.*

4. Moral quality; virtue or vice. *Raleigh. South.*

[*These senses, however, fall within the first definition.*]

5. Rank, that is, state with respect to the orders or grades of society, or to property; as, persons of the best *condition.* *Clarendon.*

6. Terms of a contract or covenant; stipulation; that is, that which is set, fixed, established, or proposed. What are the *conditions* of the treaty?

Make our *conditions* with yon captive king. *Dryden.*
He seeketh and desireth *conditions* of peace. — Luke xiv.

7. A clause in a bond, or other contract, containing terms or a stipulation that it is to be performed, and, in case of failure, the penalty of the bond is to be incurred.

8. Terms given or provided, as the ground of something else; that which is established, or to be done, or to happen, as requisite to another act; as, I will pay a sum of money on *condition* you will engage to refund it.

9. That which must exist, as the ground or necessary adjunct of something else.

CON-DI'TION, (kon-dish'un,) *v. t.* To make terms; to stipulate; as, it is one thing to *condition* for a good office, and another to execute it.

CON-DI'TION, *v. t.* To contract; to stipulate.

It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn should put to death all his male children. *Raleigh.*

CON-DI'TION-AL, *a.* Containing or depending on a condition or conditions; made with limitations; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms. A *conditional* promise is one which is to be performed when something else stipulated is done or has taken place. A *conditional* fee, in *law*, is one which is granted upon *condition* that, if the donee shall die without such particular heirs as are specified, the estate shall revert to the donor. Hence it is a fee restrained to particular heirs, to the exclusion of others.

2. In *grammar* and *logic*, expressing a condition or supposition; as, a *conditional* word, mode, or tense; a *conditional* syllogism.

CON-DI'TION-AL, *n.* A limitation. *Bacon.*

CON-DI'TION-AL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being conditional, or limited; limitation by certain terms.

CON-DI'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* With certain limitations; on particular terms or stipulations; not absolutely or positively.

We see large preferments tendered to him, but *conditionally*, upon his doing wicked offices. *South.*

CON-DI'TION-A-RY, (-dish'un-,) *a.* Conditional; stipulated. [*Not used.*] *Norris.*

CON-DI'TION-ATE, *a.* Conditional; established on certain terms. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

CON-DI'TION-ATE, *v. t.* To qualify; to regulate. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

CON-DI'TION-ED, (kon dish'und,) *pp.* Stipulated; containing terms to be performed.

2. *a.* Having a certain state or qualities. This word is usually preceded by some qualifying term; as, *good-conditioned, ill-conditioned, best-conditioned.*

CON-DI'TION-ING, *ppr.* Making terms or conditions in stipulations.

CON-DI'TION-LY, *adv.* On certain terms. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

CON'DI-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *conditorium*, from *condo*, to hide.]

A repository for holding things.

CON-DO'LA-TO-RY, *a.* Expressing condolence.

CON-DOLE', *v. i.* [L. *condoleo; con*, with, and *doleo* to ache, or to grieve.]

To feel pain, or to grieve, at the distress or misfortunes of another.

Your friends would have cause to rejoice, rather than *condole* with you.

It is followed by *with* before the person for whom we feel grief.

CON-DOLE', *v. t.* To lament or bewail with another, or on account of another's misfortune. [*Unusual.*]

Why should our poet petition Isis for her safe delivery, and afterward *condole* her miscarriage? *Dryden. Milton.*

CON-DOLE'MENT, *n.* Grief; pain of mind at another's loss or misfortune; sorrow; mourning. *Shak.*

CON-DO'LENCE, *n.* Pain of mind, or grief excited by the distress or misfortune of another. *Arbuthnot.*

CON-DOL'ER, *n.* One who condoles.

CON-DOL'ING, *ppr.* Grieving at another's distress.

CON-DOL'ING, *n.* Expression of grief for another's loss.

CON'DO-MA, *n.* An animal of the goat kind, as large as a stag, and of a gray color. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

It is a species of antelope, the *A. strepsiceros.*

CON-DO-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *condono.*]

The act of pardoning. [*Little used.*]

CON'DOR, *n.* A large bird, of the genus *Vultur*, found in the most elevated parts of the Andes, in South America. It flies higher than any other bird. The reports of its size have been much exaggerated. *Data.*

CON-DUCE', *v. i.* [L. *conduco; con* and *duco*, to lead; Sp. *conducir*; It. *condurre.*]

To lead or tend; to contribute; followed by *to*.

They may *conduce* to further discoveries for completing the theory of light. *Newton.*

To conduce to, includes the sense of aiding, tending to produce, or furnishing the means; hence it is sometimes equivalent to *promote*, advance, or further. Virtue *conduces to* the welfare of society. Religion *conduces to* temporal happiness. Temperance *conduces to* health and long life.

In the transitive sense, to *conduct*, it is not authorized.

CON-DUCE'MENT, *n.* A leading or tending to; tendency. *Gregory.*

CON-DU'CENT, *a.* Tending or contributing to. *Laud.*

CON-DU'CI-BLE, *a.* [L. *conducibilis.*]

Leading or tending to; having the power of conducing; having a tendency to promote or forward.

Our Savior hath enjoined us a reasonable service; all his laws are in themselves *conducible* to the temporal interest of them that observe them. *Bentley.*

[*This word is less used than* CONDUCIVE.]

CON-DU'CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of leading or contributing to any end. *More.*

CON-DU'CI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to promote.

CON-DU'CING, *ppr.* Tending or contributing.

CON-DU'CIVE, *a.* That may conduce or contribute; having a tendency to promote.

An action, however *conducive* to the good of our country, will be represented as prejudicial to it. *Addison.*

CON-DU'CIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of conducing or tending to promote. *Boyle.*

CON'DUCT, *n.* [Sp. *conducta*; It. *condotta*; Fr. *conduite*; from the L. *conductus*, but with a different sense, from *conduco*, to lead; *con* and *duco*. See DUKE.]

1. *Literally*, the act of leading; guidance; command. So Waller has used it.

Conduct of armies is a prince's art.

2. The act of convoying or guarding; guidance, or bringing along under protection. *Shak.*

3. Guard on the way; convoy; escort. *Shak.*

[*These senses are now unusual, though not improper.*]

4. In *a general sense*, personal behavior; course of actions; deportment; *applicable equally to a good or bad course of actions*; as, laudable *conduct*; detestable *conduct*. The word seems originally to have been followed with *life*, *actions*, *affairs*, or other term; as, the *conduct of life*; the *conduct of actions*; that is, the leading along of life or actions.

Young men, in the *conduct* and *manage of actions*, embrace more than they can hold. *Bacon.*

What in the *conduct of our life* appears. *Dryden.*

But, by custom, *conduct* alone is now used to express the idea of behavior, or course of life and manners.

5. Exact behavior; regular life. [*Unusual.*] *Swift.*

6. Management; mode of carrying on.

Christianity has humanized the *conduct* of war. *Paley.*

7. The title of two clergymen appointed to read prayers at Eton College, in England. *Mason.*

CON-DUCT', *v. t.* [Sp. *conducir*; Port. *conduzir*, to conduct, and to conduce; Fr. *conduire*; It. *condurre*; L. *conduco*. But the English verb is from the noun *conduct*, or the Latin participle.]

1. To lead; to bring along; to guide; to accompany and show the way.

And Judah came to Gilgal, to *conduct* the king over Jordan.—2 Sam. xix.

2. To lead; to direct or point out the way; as, the precepts of Christ will *conduct* us to happiness.

3. To lead; to usher in; to introduce; to attend in civility.

Pray, receive them nobly, and *conduct* them
Into our presence. *Shak.*

4. To give a direction to; to manage; *applied to things*; as, the farmer *conducts* his affairs with prudence.

5. To lead, as a commander; to direct; to govern; to command; as, to *conduct* an army or a division of troops.

6. With the reciprocal pronoun, to *conduct one's self*, is to behave. Hence, by a customary omission of the pronoun, to *conduct*, in an intransitive sense, is to behave; to direct personal actions. [See the noun.]

7. To escort; to accompany and protect on the way.

CON-DUCT'ED, *pp.* Led; guided; directed; introduced; commanded; managed.

CON-DUCT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of being conducted; as, the *conductibility* of the electric fluid.

CON-DUCT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Leading; escorting; introducing; commanding; behaving; managing.

CON-DUC'TION, *n.* The act of training up. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

2. Transmission through or by means of a conductor. *Henry's Chem.*

CON-DUC-TI''TIOUS, (-tish'us,) *a.* [L. *conductitius*, from *conduco*, to hire.]

Hired; employed for wages. *Ayliffe.*

CON-DUCT'IVE, *a.* Directing; leading; managing.

CON-DUCT'OR, *n.* A leader; a guide; one who goes before or accompanies, and shows the way.

2. A chief; a commander; one who leads an army or a people.

3. A director; a manager: a superintendent; as, the *conductor* of a railroad train.

4. In *surgery*, an instrument which serves to direct the knife in cutting for the stone, and in laying up sinuses and fistulas; also, a machine to secure a fractured limb. *Coze. Encyc.*

5. In *physics*, a substance which forms a medium for the transmission of some other substance or fluid, particularly of heat or electricity. Hence,

6. A metallic rod erected by buildings or in ships, to conduct lightning to the earth or water, and protect the building from its effects.

CON-DUCT'O-RY, *a.* Having the property of conducting.

CON-DUCT'RESS, *n.* A female who leads or directs; a directress.

CON'DUIT, (kon'dit,) *n.* [Fr. *conduit*, the participle of *conduire*, L. *conducere*, to conduct; Sp. *conducto*; It. *condotto*; Port. *conducta*.]

1. In *ancient architecture*, a narrow passage, usually under ground, for the purpose of secret communication between apartments. *Brande.*

2. A canal or pipe for the conveyance of water; an aqueduct. Conduits are made of lead, stone, cast iron, wood, &c., above or below the surface of the earth.

3. A vessel that conveys the blood or other fluid.

The *conduits* of my blood. *Shak.*

4. A conductor.

These organs are the nerves, which are the *conduits* to convey them from without to their audience in the brain. *Locke.*

5. A pipe or cock for drawing off liquor. *Shak.*

6. Any channel that conveys water or fluids; a sink, sewer, or drain.

CON-DU'PLI-CATE, *a.* [L. *conduplicatus*, from *conduplico*, to double or fold; *con* and *duplico*. See DOUBLE.]

Doubled or folded over or together, as the leaves of a bud. *Martyn.*

CON-DU'PLI-CATE, *v. t.* To double; to fold together.

CON-DU'PLI-CA-TED, *a.* Doubled; folded together.

CON-DU-PLI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *conduplicatio.*]

A doubling; a duplicate. *Johnson.*

CON'DYLE, (kon'dil,) *n.* [L. *condylus*; Gr. κονδύλος.]

A protuberance on the end of a bone; a knot, or joint; a knuckle. *Coze.*

CON'DYL-OID, *a.* [Gr. κονδύλος and εἶδος, form.]

The condyloid process is the posterior protuberance at the extremities of the under jaw; an oblong rounded head, which is received into the fossa of the temporal bone, forming a movable articulation. The anterior is called the *coronoid process*. *Encyc.*

CON'DYL-OID, *n.* The apophysis of a bone; the projecting soft end, or process of a bone. *Coze.*

CON'DYL-OPE, **CON-DYL'O-POD**, *n.* [Gr. κονδύλος, a joint, and πους, foot.]

A general term applied by Cuvier to insects, crustacea, and spiders, in allusion to the fact that they are articulated animals with jointed feet. *Dana.*

CONE, *n.* [Fr. *cone*; It. and Sp. *cono*; from L. *conus*; Gr. κωνος; W. *con*, that which shoots to a point, from extending; W. *connyn*, a twig; *conyn*, a stalk; *cono*, a spruce fellow. It coincides in radical sense with the root of *can* and *begin*.]

1. A solid body or figure having a circle for its base, and its top terminated in a point or vertex, like a sugar-loaf.

2. In *botany*, the conical fruit of several evergreen trees, as of the pine, fir, cedar, and cypress. It is composed of woody scales, usually opening, and has a seed at the base of each scale. *Martyn.*

A *cone of rays*, in *optics*, includes all the rays of light which proceed from a radiant point and fall upon a given surface, as of a glass. *Barlow. Brande.*

A *right cone*, is when its axis is perpendicular to the plane of its base, and its sides equal. It is formed by the revolution of a right-angled plane triangle about one of its sides. *Brande.*

An *oblique* or *scalene cone*, is when its axis is inclined to the plane of its base, and its sides unequal.

CO-NE'INE. See CONIINA. [*Bailey. Brande.*

CŌ'NE-PATE, **CŌ'NE-PATL**, *n.* The Mexican popular name of an animal of the weasel kind in America, resembling the polecat in form and size, and in its fetid stench. It is the Mephitis Americana, commonly called *skunk* in New England.

CŌNE'-SHAP-ED, (-shāpt,) *a.* Having the form of a cone.

CŌ'NEY. See CONY.

CON-FAB'U-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *confabulor*; *con* and *fabulor*, to tell. See FABLE.]

To talk familiarly together; to chat; to prattle.

If birds *confabulate* or no. [*Little used.*] *Cowper.*

CON-FAB-U-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *confabulatio.*]

Familiar talk; easy, unrestrained, unceremonious conversation. Familiarly abridged into *confab*. [*Not an elegant word, and little used.*]

CON-FAB'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Belonging to familiar talk. [*Little used.*]

CON-FA-MIL'IAR, (-fa-mil'yar,) *a.* Very familiar. [*Not in use.*]

CON-FAR-RE-A'TION, *n.* [L. *confarreatio*; *con* and *farreo*, to join in marriage with a cake, from *far*, corn or meal.]

The solemnization of marriage among the Romans, by a ceremony in which the bridegroom and bride tasted a cake made of flour, with salt and water, called *far* or *panis farreus*, in presence of the high priest and at least ten witnesses. *Ayliffe. Adam.*

CON-FAT'ED, *a.* Fated together. [*Not in use.*]

CON-FECT', *v. t.* To make sweetmeats. [See CONFIT.]

CON'FECT, *n.* [L. *confectus*, *conficio*. See CONFIT.]

Something prepared with sugar or honey, as fruit, herbs, roots, and the like; a sweetmeat. *Harvey.*

CON-FECT'ED, *pp.* Made into sweetmeats.

CON-FECT'ING, *ppr.* Making into sweetmeats.

CON-FEC'TION, *n.* [L. *confectio*, from *conficio*; *con* and *facio*, to make.]

1. Any thing prepared with sugar, as fruit; a sweetmeat; something preserved. *Bacon. Encyc.*

2. A composition or mixture. *Bacon.*

3. A soft electuary. *Encyc.*

CON-FEC'TION-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make, or to sell, sweetmeats, &c. *Boyle. Shak.*

[*Confectionery* in this sense is obsolete.]

CON-FEC'TION-ER-Y, *n.* A place for sweetmeats; a place where sweetmeats and similar things are made or sold.

2. Sweetmeats in general; things prepared or sold by a confectioner.

CON-FEC'TOR, *n.* [L.] An officer in the Roman games, whose business was to kill any beast that was dangerous. *Milner.*

CON-FEC'TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the art of making sweetmeats. *Braun.*

CON-FED'ER-A-CY, *n.* [Low L. *confœderatio*; *con* and *federatio*, from *fœdus*, a league. See FEDERAL and WED.]

1. A league or covenant; a contract between two or more persons, bodies of men or states, combined in support of each other, in some act or enterprise; mutual engagement; federal compact.

The friendships of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice. *Addison.*
A *confederacy* of princes to check innovation. *Anon.*

2. The persons, states, or nations united by a league.

Virgil has a whole *confederacy* against him. *Dryden.*

3. In *law*, a combination of two or more persons to commit an unlawful act. *Encyc.*

CON-FED'ER-ATE, *a.* [Low L. *confœderatus.*]

United in a league; allied by treaty; engaged in a confederacy.

These were *confederate* with Abram.—Gen. xiv.
Syria is *confederate* with Ephraim.—Is. vii.

CON-FED'ER-ATE, *n.* One who is united with others in a league; a person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally. *Shak. Dryden.*

CON-FED'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *confederer*; Low L. *confœdero*. But the English verb seems to be directly from the adjective, supra.]

To unite in a league; to join in a mutual contract or covenant; as, the colonies of America *confederated* in 1776; several states of Europe have sometimes *confederated* for mutual safety.

By words men come to know one another's minds; by these they covenant and *confederate*. *South.*

CON-FED'ER-ATE, *v. t.* To unite in a league; to ally.

With these the Pierces them *confederate*. *Daniel.*

CON-FED'ER-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* United in a league.

CON-FED'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Uniting in a league.

CON-FED-ER-A'TION, *n.* [Fr. *confederation*; It. *confederazione*; Low L. *confœderatio*; *con* and *federatio*.]

1. The act of confederating; a league; a compact for mutual support; alliance, particularly of princes, nations, or states.

The three princes enter into a strict league and *confederation*. *Bacon.*

2. The United States of America are sometimes called the *confederation*.

CON-FER', *v. i.* [Fr. *conferer*; It. *conferire*; Sp. *conferir*; L. *confero*; *con* and *fero*, to bear, to bring forth, to show, to declare. See BEAR.]

To discourse; to converse; to consult together; implying conversation on some serious or important subject, in distinction from mere talk, or light, familiar conversation; followed by *with*.

Adonijah *conferred with* Joab and Abiathar.—1 Kings i.
Festus *conferred with* the council.—Acts xxv.

CON-FER', *v. t.* To give or bestow; followed by *on*.

Coronation *confers on* the king no royal authority. *South.*

This word is particularly used to express the grant of favors, benefits, and privileges, to be enjoyed, or rights which are to be permanent; as, to *confer* on one the privileges of a citizen; to *confer* a title or an honor.

2. To compare; to examine by comparison; *literally*, to bring together. [See COMPARE.]

If we *confer* these observations with others of the like nature. *Boyle.*

[*This sense, though genuine, is now obsolete.*]

3. To contribute; to conduce to; that is, to bring to. The closeness of parts *confers* much to the strength of the union; or, *intransitively*, *confers to* the strength of the union. [*Obs.*] *Glanville.*

CON'FER-ENCE, *n.* [Fr. *conference*; Sp. *conferencia*; It. *conferenza*. See CONFER.]

1. The act of conversing on a serious subject; a discoursing between two or more, for the purpose of instruction, consultation, or deliberation; formal discourse; oral discussion; as, the ministers had a *conference* at Ratisbon.

For they who seemed to be something, in *conference* added nothing to me. — Gal. ii.

2. A meeting for consultation, discussion, or instruction.

3. Comparison; examination of things by comparison.

The mutual *conference* of observations. The *conference* of different passages of Scripture. *Hooker.*

[*This sense is, I believe, now obsolete.*]

4. A meeting of the two branches of a legislature, by their committee, to adjust differences respecting bills, &c.

5. A stated meeting of preachers in the Wesleyan Methodist church, for transacting business.

CON-FER'RED, *pp.* Given; imparted; bestowed.

CON-FER'RER, *n.* One who confers; one who converses; one who bestows.

CON-FER'RING, *ppr.* Conversing together; bestowing.

CON-FER'RING, *n.* The act of bestowing. [ing.

2. Comparison; examination.

CON-FER-RU'MIN-A-TED, *a.* Soldered together. *Hooker.*

CON-FER'VA, *n.*; *pl.* CONFERVÆ. [L.] In *botany*, the name of an extensive section of the *Algæ*, consisting of simple, tubular, jointed water-weeds. *P. Cyc.*

CON-FESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *confesser*; It. *confessare*; Sp. *confesar*; Port. *confessar*; from L. *confiteor*, *confessum*; *con* and *fateor*, to own or acknowledge; Ir. *faoisdin.*]

1. To own, acknowledge, or avow, as a crime, a fault, a charge, a debt, or something that is against one's interest or reputation; as, I *confess* the argument against me is good, and not easily refuted; let us frankly *confess* our sins.

Human faults with human grief *confess*. *Prior.*

"*Confess thee* freely of thy sins," used by Shakspeare, is not legitimate, unless in the sense of Roman Catholics.

2. In *the Roman Catholic church*, to acknowledge sins and faults to a priest; to disclose the state of the conscience to a priest, in private, with a view to absolution; sometimes with the reciprocal pronoun.

The beautiful votary *confessed herself* to this celebrated father. *Addison.*

3. To own, avow, or acknowledge; publicly to declare a belief in and adherence to.

Whoever shall *confess* me before men. — Matt. x.

4. To own and acknowledge, as true disciples, friends, or children.

Him will I *confess* before my Father who is in heaven. — Matt. x.

5. To own; to acknowledge; to declare to be true, or to admit or assent to in words; opposed to *deny*.

Then will I *confess* to thee that thy own right hand can save thee. — Job xl.

These — *confessed* that they were strangers and pilgrims on the earth. — Heb. xi.

6. To show by the effect; to prove; to attest.

Tall, thriving trees *confessed* the fruitful mold. *Pope.*

7. To hear or receive the confession of another; as, the priest *confessed* the nuns.

CON-FESS', *v. i.* To make confession; to disclose faults, or the state of the conscience; as, this man went to the priest to *confess*.

CON-FESS'ANT, *n.* One who confesses to a priest. *Bacon.*

CON-FESS'A-RY, *n.* One who makes a confession. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

CON-FESS'ED, (kon-fest',) *pp.* or *a.* Owned; acknowledged; declared to be true; admitted in words; avowed; admitted to disclose to a priest.

CON-FESS'ED-LY, *adv.* By confession or acknowledgment; avowedly; undeniably. Demosthenes was *confessedly* the greatest orator in Greece.

2. With avowed purpose; as, his object was *confessedly* to secure to himself a benefice.

CON-FESS'ING, *ppr.* Owning; avowing; declaring to be true or real; granting or admitting by assent; receiving disclosure of sins, or the state of the conscience of another.

CON-FESS'ION, (kon-fesh'un,) *n.* The acknowledgment of a crime, fault, or something to one's disadvantage; open declaration of guilt, failure, debt, accusation, &c.

With the mouth *confession* is made to salvation. — Rom. x.

2. Avowal; the act of acknowledging; profession.

Who, before Pontius Pilate, witnessed a good confession. — 1 Tim. vi.

3. The act of disclosing sins or faults to a priest; the disburdening of the conscience privately to a confessor; sometimes called *auricular confession*.

4. *Confession*, or *confession of faith*; a formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised; a creed to be assented to or signed, as a preliminary to admission into a church.

5. The acknowledgment of a debt, by a debtor, before a justice of the peace, &c., on which judgment is entered and execution issued.

CON-FES'SION-AL, *n.* The seat where a priest or confessor sits to hear confessions; a confession-

CON-FES'SION-A-RY, *n.* [Sp. *confesionario.*] [chair. A confession-chair, as above.

CON-FES'SION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to auricular confession.

CON-FES'SION-IST, *n.* One who makes a profession of faith. *Mountagu.*

CON-FESS'OR, *n.* [Fr. *confesseur*; Sp. *confesor.*]

1. One who confesses; one who acknowledges his sins.

2. One who makes a profession of his faith in the Christian religion. The term was particularly applied, in the early church, to one who confessed the doctrine of Christ before persecuting magistrates, and firmly endured punishment for defending the faith. If such a one died under his torments, he was called a *martyr*. *Hook.* The term was used, also, for such Christians as lived a good life, and died with the reputation of sanctity. *Encyc.*

3. A priest of the Roman Catholic church, who hears the confessions of others, and has power to grant them absolution.

CON-FEST', *pp.* or *a.* [For CONFESSED.] Owned; open; acknowledged; apparent; not disputed.

CON-FEST'LY, *adv.* [For CONFESSEDLY.] Avowedly; indisputably. [*Little used.*]

CON'FI-DANT, *n. m.* } One intrusted with secrets;
CON'FI-DANTE, *n. f.* } a confidential or bosom friend. [This word has been spelt *confident* by Mitford, Coxe, and others, and this spelling would be preferable, as more conformed to the derivation of the word.]

CON-FIDE', *v. t.* [L. *confido*; *con* and *fido*, to trust; It. *confidare*; Sp. Port. *confiar*; Fr. *confier*; Arm. *fizyout*. See FAITH.]

To trust; to rely on, with a persuasion of faithfulness or veracity in the person trusted, or of the reality of a fact; to give credit to; to believe in, with assurance; followed by *in*. The prince *confides* in his ministers; the minister *confides* in the strength and resources of the nation; we *confide* in the veracity of the sacred historians; we *confide* in the truth of a report.

CON-FIDE', *v. t.* To intrust; to commit to the charge of, with a belief in the fidelity of the person intrusted; to deliver into possession of another, with assurance of safe keeping, or good management; followed by *to*. We *confide* a secret *to* a friend; the common interests of the United States are *confided to* the congress; the prince *confides* a negotiation *to* his envoy.

They would take the property out of the hands of those to whom it was *confided* by the charter. *Hopkinson.*

Congress may, under the constitution, *confide* to the Circuit Court jurisdiction of all offences against the United States. *Judge Story.*

CON-FID'ED, *pp.* Intrusted; committed to the care of, for preservation, or for performance or exercise.

CON'FI-DENCE, *n.* [L. *confidentia*; It. *confidenza*; Sp. *confianza*; Fr. *confiance*, *confidence*. See CONFIDE.]

1. A trusting or reliance; an assurance of mind or firm belief in the integrity, stability, or veracity, of another, or in the truth and reality of a fact. Mutual *confidence* is the basis of social happiness. I place *confidence* in a statement, or in an official report.

It is better to trust in the Lord, than to put *confidence* in man. — Ps. cxviii.

I rejoice that I have *confidence* in you in all things. — 2 Cor. vii.

2. Trust; reliance; *applied to one's own abilities or fortune*; belief in one's own competency.

His times being rather prosperous than calm, had raised his *confidence* by success. *Bacon.*

3. That in which trust is placed; ground of trust; he or that which supports.

Israel was ashamed of Beth-el their *confidence*. — Jer. xlviii.

Jehovah shall be thy *confidence*. — Prov. iii.

4. Safety, or assurance of safety; security.

They shall build houses and plant vineyards; yea, they shall dwell with *confidence*. — Ezek. xxviii.

5. Boldness; courage.

Preaching the kingdom of God with all *confidence*. — Acts xxviii.

6. Excessive boldness; assurance, proceeding from vanity or a false opinion of one's own abilities or excellencies.

Their *confidence* ariseth from too much credit given to their own wits. *Hooker.*

CON'FI-DENT, *a.* Having full belief; trusting; relying; fully assured; as, the troops rush on, *confident* of success.

I am *confident* that much may be done toward the improvement of philosophy. *Boyle.*

2. Positive; dogmatical; as, a *confident* talker.

3. Trusting; without suspicion.

Rome, be as just and gracious unto me,
As I am *confident* and kind to thee. *Shak.*

4. Bold to a vice; having an excess of assurance.

The fool rageth and is *confident*. — Prov. xiv.

CON'FI-DENT, *n.* One intrusted with secrets; a confidential or bosom friend. *Dryden. Coxe. Mitford.*

[*This word has been usually written* CONFIDANT. *The regular English orthography would be* CONFIDENT, *as given by Coxe and Mitford.*]

CON-FI-DEN'TIAL, *a.* Enjoying the confidence of another; trusty; that may be safely trusted; as, a *confidential* friend.

2. That is to be treated or kept in confidence; private; as, a *confidential* matter.

3. Admitted to special confidence.

CON-FI-DEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In confidence; in reliance or secrecy.

CON'FI-DENT-LY, *adv.* With firm trust; with strong assurance; without doubt or wavering of opinion; positively; as, to believe *confidently*; to assert *confidently*.

CON'FI-DENT-NESS, *n.* Confidence; the quality or state of having full reliance.

CON-FID'ER, *n.* One who confides; one who intrusts to another.

CON-FID'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Trusting; reposing confidence.

CON-FIG'U-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *configuro*. See CONFIGURE.]

To show like the aspects of the planets toward each other. *Jordan.*

CON-FIG-U-RA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *configuro*.]

1. External form, figure, shape; the figure which bounds a body, and gives it its external appearance, constituting one of the principal differences between bodies. *Encyc.*

2. Relative position or aspect of the planets; or the face of the horoscope, according to the relative positions of the planets at any time. *Bailey. Johnson.*

3. Resemblance of one figure to another. *Bailey. Jones.*

CON-FIG'URE, *v. t.* [L. *configuro*; *con* and *figuro*, to form; *figura*, figure.]

To form; to dispose in a certain form, figure, or shape. *Bentley.*

CON-FIG'UR-ED, (kon-fig'yurd,) *pp.* To dispose in a certain form.

CON-FIG'UR-ING, *ppr.* Forming to a figure.

CON-FIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be confined or limited. *Bp. Hall.*

CON'FINE, *n.* [L. *confinis*, at the end or border, adjoining; *confinium*, a limit; *con* and *finis*, end, border, limit; It. *confine*, *confino*; Sp. *confin*; Fr. and Port. *confins*. See FINE.]

Border; edge; exterior part; the part of any territory which is at or near the end or extremity. It is used generally in the plural, and applied chiefly to countries, territory, cities, rivers, &c. We say, the *confines* of France, or of Scotland; and, *figuratively*, the *confines* of light, of death, or the grave; but never the *confines* of a book, table, or small piece of land.

CON'FINE, *a.* Bordering on; lying on the border; adjacent; having a common boundary. *Johnson.*

CON'FINE, *v. i.* [Fr. *confiner*; Sp. *confinar*; It. *confinare*.]

To border on; to touch the limit; to be adjacent or contiguous, as one territory, kingdom, or state, to another; usually followed by *on*; sometimes by *with*. England *confines on* Scotland. Connecticut *confines on* Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, and the Sound.

CON-FINE', *v. t.* [Sp. *confinar*; Fr. *confiner*. See supra.]

1. To bound or limit; to restrain within limits; hence, to imprison; to shut up; to restrain from escape by force or insurmountable obstacles, in a *general sense*; as, to *confine* horses or cattle to an inclosure; to *confine* water in a pond, to dam; to *confine* a garrison in a town; to *confine* a criminal in prison.

2. To immure; to keep close, by a voluntary act; to be much at home, or in retirement; as, a man *confines* himself to his studies, or to his house.

3. To limit or restrain voluntarily, in some act or practice; as, a man may *confine* himself to the use of animal food.

4. To tie or bind; to make fast or close; as, to *confine* air in a bladder, or corn in a bag or sack.

5. To restrain by a moral force; as, to *confine* men by laws. The constitution of the United States *confines* the States to the exercise of powers of a local nature.

CON-FIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Restrained within limits; imprisoned; limited; secluded; close.

CON'FINE-LESS, *a.* Boundless; unlimited; without end. *Shak.*

CON-FINE'MENT, *n.* Restraint within limits; im-

prisonment; any restraint of liberty by force or other obstacle, or necessity; as, the *confinement* of a debtor or criminal to a prison, or of troops to a besieged town.

2. Voluntary restraint; seclusion; as, the *confinement* of a man to his house, or to his studies.

3. Voluntary restraint in action or practice; as, *confinement* to a particular diet.

4. Restraint from going abroad by sickness, particularly by childbirth.

CON-FIN'ER, *n.* He or that which limits or restrains.

CON'FIN-ER, *n.* A borderer; one who lives on confines, or near the border of a country. *Shak.*

2. He or that which is near the limit; a near neighbor; he or that which is adjacent or contiguous; as, *confiners* in art; *confiners* between plants and animals, as oysters. *Wotton. Bacon.*

CON-FIN'ING, *ppr.* Restraining; limiting, imprisoning.

CON-FIN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *confinitas.*] Contiguity; nearness, neighborhood. *Dict.*

CON-FIRM', (kon-furm',) *v. t.* [L. *confirmo*; *con* and *firmo*, to make firm. See FIRM.]

1. To make firm, or more firm; to add strength to; to strengthen; as, health is *confirmed* by exercise.

2. To fix more firmly; to settle or establish.

Confirming the souls of the disciples. — Acts xiv.
I *confirm* thee in the priesthood. *Maccabees.*
Confirm the crown to me and to mine heirs *Shak.*

3. To make firm or certain; to give new assurance of truth or certainty; to put past doubt.

The testimony of Christ was *confirmed* in you. — 1 Cor. i.

4. To fix; to radicate; as, the patient has a *confirmed* dropsy.

5. To strengthen; to ratify; as, to *confirm* an agreement, promise, covenant, or title.

6. To make more firm; to strengthen; as, to *confirm* an opinion, a purpose, or resolution.

7. To admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by the imposition of a bishop's hands. *Johnson.*

8. In *the government of the United States*, to establish, assent to, or ratify; as, the senate *confirms* or rejects the appointments proposed to them by the president of the United States.

CON-FIRM'A-BLE, (kon-furm'a-bl,) *a.* That may be confirmed, established, or ratified, capable of being made more certain. *Brown.*

CON-FIRM-A'TION, *n.* The act of confirming or establishing; a fixing, settling, establishing, or making more certain or firm; establishment.

In the defense and *confirmation* of the gospel, ye are all partakers of my grace. — Phil. i.

2. The act of ratifying; as, the *confirmation* of a promise, covenant, or stipulation.

3. The act of giving new strength; as, the *confirmation* of health.

4. The act of giving new evidence; as, the *confirmation* of opinion or report.

5. That which confirms; that which gives new strength or assurance; additional evidence; proof; convincing testimony; as, this fact or this argument is a *confirmation* of what was before alleged.

6. In *law*, an assurance of title, by the conveyance of an estate or right in *esse*, from one man to another, by which a voidable estate is made sure or unavoidable, or a particular estate is increased, or a possession made perfect. *Blackstone.*

7. In *church affairs*, the act of ratifying the election of an archbishop or bishop, by the king, or by persons of his appointment. *Blackstone.*

8. The act or ceremony of laying on of hands, in the admission of baptized persons to the enjoyment of Christian privileges. The person to be confirmed brings his godfather and godmother, and takes upon himself the baptismal vows. This is practiced in the Greek, Roman, and Episcopal churches. *Hammond. Encyc.*

CON-FIRM'A-TIVE, (kon-furm'a-tiv,) *a.* Having the power of confirming; tending to establish.

CON-FIRM'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner tending to confirm.

CON-FIRM-A'TOR, *n.* He or that which confirms.

CON-FIRM'A-TO-RY, (kon-furm'a-to-ry,) *a.* That serves to confirm; giving additional strength, force, or stability, or additional assurance or evidence.

2. Pertaining to the rite of confirmation.

CON-FIRM'ED, (kon-furmd',) *pp.* or *a.* Made more firm; strengthened; established.

2. Admitted to the full privileges of the church.

CON-FIRM'ED-NESS, (kon-furm'ed-ness,) *n.* A fixed state.

CON-FIRM-EE', *n.* One to whom any thing is confirmed. *Ash.*

CON-FIRM'ER, (kon-furm'er,) *n.* He or that which confirms, establishes, or ratifies; one that produces new evidence; an attester. *Shak.*

CON-FIRM'ING, (kon-furm'ing,) *ppr.* Making firm or more firm; strengthening; ratifying; giving additional evidence or proof; establishing; administering the rite of confirmation.

CON-FIRM'ING-LY, (kon-furm'ing-ly,) *adv.* In a manner to strengthen or make firm. *B. Jonson.*

CON-FIS'CA-BLE, *a.* [See CONFISCATE.] That may be confiscated; liable to forfeiture. *Browne.*

CON-FIS'CATE or CON'FIS-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *confisco*; *con* and *fiscus*, a basket, hamper, or bag; hence, revenue, or the emperor's treasure, It. *confiscare*: Fr *confisquer*; Sp. *confiscar.*]

To adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury, as the goods or estate of a traitor or other criminal, by way of penalty; or to condemn private forfeited property to public use.

The estate of the rebels was seized and *confiscated.* *Anon.*

CON-FIS'CATE or CON'FIS-CATE, *a.* Forfeited and adjudged to the public treasury, as the goods of a criminal.

CON-FIS'CA TED or CON'FIS-CA TED, *pp.* or *a.* Adjudged to the public treasury, as forfeited goods or estate.

CON FIS'CA TING or CON'FIS-CA-TING, *ppr.* Adjudging to the public use.

CON FIS CA'TION, *n.* The act of condemning as forfeited, and adjudging to the public treasury, as the goods of a criminal who has committed a public offense. *Ezra* vii. 26.

CON'FIS-CA TOR, *n.* One who confiscates. *Burke.*

CON-FIS'CA-TO-RY, *a.* Consigning to forfeiture. *Burke.*

CON'FIT, *n.* A sweetmeat. [See CONFECT.]

CON'FI-TENT, *n.* [L. *confitens.* See CONFESS.] One who confesses his sins and faults. [*Not much used.*]

CON'FIT-URE, *n.* [Fr., from *confire*, *confit*; L. *confectura*, *confictio*; *con* and *facio*. This word is corrupted into COMFIT, which is now used.]

A sweetmeat; confection, comfit. *Bacon.*

CON-FIX', *v. t.* [L. *configo*, *confixum*; *con* and *figo*, to fix, to thrust to or on. See FIX.]

To fix down; to fasten. *Shak.*

CON-FIX'ED, (fixt,) *pp.* Fixed down or to, fastened.

CON-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Fixing to or on; fastening.

CON-FIX'URE, *n.* The act of fastening. *Montagu.*

CON-FLA'GRANT, *a.* [L. *conflagrans*, *conflagro*; *con* and *flagro*, to burn. See FLAGRANT.]

Burning together in a common flame. *Milton.*

CON-FLA-GRA'TION, *n.* [L. *conflagratio.* See FLAGRANT.]

1. A great fire, or the burning of any great mass of combustibles, as a house, but more especially a city or forest. *Bentley.*

2. The burning of the world at the consummation of things, when "the elements shall melt with fervent heat."

CON-FLA'GRA TIVE, *a.* Causing conflagration.

CON-FLA'TION, *n.* [L. *conflatio*, from *conflo*; *con* and *flo*, to blow. See BLOW.]

A blowing together, as of many instruments in a concert, or of many fires in melting metals. *Smart.*

CON FLEX'URE, *n.* A bending. [*Not used.*]

CON'FLICT, *n.* [L. *conflictus*, from *confligo*; *con* and *fligo*, to strike. Eng. to *flog*, to *luck*; Sp. *conflicto*; It. *conflitto*; Fr. *conflit.*]

1. A striking or dashing against each other, as of two moving bodies in opposition; violent collision of substances; as, a *conflict* of elements or waves; a *conflict* of particles in ebullition.

2. A fighting; combat, as between men, and applicable to individuals or to armies; as, the *conflict* was long and desperate.

3. Contention; strife; contest.

In our last *conflict*, four of his five wits went halting off. *Shak.*

4. A struggling with difficulties; a striving to oppose or overcome, as, the good man has a perpetual *conflict* with his evil propensities.

5. A struggling of the mind; distress; anxiety. *Col.* ii.

6. The last struggle of life; agony; as, the *conflict* with death. *Thomson.*

7. Opposing operations; countervailing action; collision; opposition.

In exercising the right of freemen, the man of religion experiences no *conflict* between his duty and his inclination. *J. Appleton.*

CON-FLICT', *v. i.* To strike or dash against; to meet and oppose, as bodies driven by violence; as, *conflicting* waves or elements.

2. To drive or strike against, as contending men or armies, to fight, to contend with violence, as, *conflicting* armies

3. To strive or struggle to resist and overcome; as, men *conflicting* with difficulties.

4. To be in opposition, or contradictory.

The laws of the United States and of the individual States may, in some cases, *conflict* with each other. *Wheaton's Rep.*

CON-FLICT'ING, *ppr.* Striking or dashing together; fighting; contending, struggling to resist and overcome.

2. *a.* Being in opposition; contrary; contradictory.

In the absence of all *conflicting* evidence. *Story.*

CON-FLICT'IVE, *a.* Tending to conflict.

CON'FLU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *confluentia*, from *confluo*; *con* and *fluo*, to flow. See FLOW.]

1. A flowing together; the meeting or junction of two or more streams of water, or other fluid; also, the place of meeting, as, the *confluence* of the Tigris and Euphrates, or of the Ohio and Mississippi.

2. The running together of people; the act of meeting and crowding in a place; a crowd; a concourse, *the latter word is more generally used.* *Temple. Shak.*

3. A collection; meeting; assemblage. *Boyle.*

CON'FLU-ENT, *a.* [L. *confluens.*] Flowing together; meeting in their course, as two streams, as, *confluent* streams. *Blackmore.*

2. In *medical science*, running together, and spreading over a large surface of the body, as, the *confluent* small pox. *Encyc.*

3. In *botany*, united at the base; growing in tufts; as, *confluent* leaves; running into each other; as, *confluent* lobes *Martyn.*

CON'FLUX, *n.* [Low L. *confluxio*, from *confluo.* See CONFLUENCE.]

1. A flowing together, a meeting of two or more currents of a fluid. *Shak.*

2. A collection, a crowd; a multitude collected; as, a general *conflux* of people. *Clarendon.*

CON-FLUX-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The tendency of fluids to run together. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

CON-FORM', *a.* [L. *conformis*; *con* and *forma*, form.]

Made to resemble, assuming the same form, like, resembling. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

CON-FORM', *v. t.* [L. *conformo*; *con* and *forma*, to form, or shape, from *forma*, form.]

1. To make like in external appearance; to reduce to a like shape, or form, with something else, with *to*; as, to *conform* any thing *to* a model.

2. *More generally*, to reduce to a likeness or correspondence in manners, opinions, or moral qualities.

For whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be *conformed* to the image of his Son. — Rom. viii
Be not *conformed* to this world. — Rom. xii.

3. To make agreeable to; to square with a rule or directory.

Demand of them why they *conform* not themselves to the order of the church. *Hooker.*

CON-FORM', *v. i.* To comply with or yield to; to live or act according to, as, to *conform* to the fashion or to custom.

2. To comply with; to obey, as, to *conform* to the laws of the state.

CON-FORM'A-BLE, *a.* Correspondent; having the same or similar external form or shape; like; resembling; as, an edifice *conformable* to a model or draft.

2. Having the same or similar manners, opinions, or moral qualities.

The Gentiles were not made *conformable* to the Jews, in that which was to cease at the coming of Christ. *Hooker.*

3. Agreeable; suitable; consistent; as, Nature is *conformable* to herself. *Newton.*

4. Compliant; ready to follow directions; submissive; obsequious, peaceable; disposed to obey.

I have been to you a true and humble wife,
At all times to your will *conformable.* *Shak.*

5. In *geology*, when the planes of one set of strata are generally parallel to those of another set lying in contact, they are said to be *conformable.* *Lyell.*

It is generally followed by *to*, but good writers have used *with.* In its etymological sense, *that may be conformed, capable of being conformed*, it seems not to be used.

CON-FORM'A-BLY, *adv.* With or in conformity; suitably; agreeably, as, let us settle in our own minds what rules to pursue, and act *conformably.*

CON-FORM-A'TION, *n.* The manner in which a body is formed; the particular texture or structure of a body, or disposition of the parts which compose it; form; structure, often with relation to some other body, and with adaptation to some purpose or effect. Light of different colors is reflected from bodies, according to their different *conformation.* Varieties of sound depend on the *conformation* of the organs.

2. The act of conforming; the act of producing suitableness or conformity; with *to*; as, the *conformation* of our hearts and lives *to* the duties of true religion *Watts.*

3. In *medical science*, the particular make or construction of the body peculiar to an individual; as, a good or bad *conformation.* *Encyc.*

CON-FORM'ED, *pp.* Made to resemble, reduced to a likeness of; made agreeable to; suited.

CON-FORM'ER, *n.* One who conforms; one who complies with established forms or doctrines.

CON-FORM'ING, *ppr.* Reducing to a likeness, adapting; complying with.

CON-FORM'IST, *n.* One who conforms or complies, *appropriately*, one who complies with the worship of the Church of England, or of the established church, as distinguished from a *dissenter* or *non-conformist.*

CON-FORM'I-TY, *n.* Likeness; correspondence with a model in form or manner, resemblance; agreement; congruity with something else; followed by *to* or *with.* A ship is constructed in *conformity to* a model, or in *conformity with* a model. True happiness consists in *conformity* of life *to* the divine law.

2. Consistency; agreement.

Many instances prove the *conformity* of the essay with the notions of Hippocrates. *Arbuthnot.*

3. In *theology*, correspondence in manners and principles; compliance with established customs.

Live not in *conformity* with the world. *Anon.*

CON-FOR-TA'TION, *n.* [See COMFORT.] The act of comforting or giving strength. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

CON-FOUND', *v. t.* [Fr. *confondre*; L. *confundo*; *con* and *fundo*, to pour out; It. *confondere*; Sp. and Port. *confundir*. *Literally*, to pour or throw together.]

1. To mingle and blend different things, so that their forms or natures can not be distinguished; to mix in a mass or crowd, so that individuals can not be distinguished.

2. To throw into disorder.

Let us go down, and there *confound* their language.—Gen. xi.

3. To mix or blend, so as to occasion a mistake of one thing for another; as, men may *confound* ideas with words.

A fluid body and a welling liquor, because they agree in many things, are wont to be *confounded*. *Boyle.*

4. To perplex; to disturb the apprehension by indistinctness of ideas or words. Men may *confound* each other by unintelligible terms or wrong application of words.

5. To abash; to throw the mind into disorder; to cast down; to make ashamed.

Be thou *confounded*, and bear thy shame.—Ezek. xvi.
Saul *confounded* the Jews at Damascus.—Acts ix.

6. To perplex with terror; to terrify; to dismay; to astonish; to throw into consternation; to stupefy with amazement.

So spake the Son of God; and Satan stood
A while as mute, *confounded* what to say. *Milton.*
The multitude came together, and were *confounded*.—Acts ii.

7. To destroy; to overthrow.

So deep a malice to *confound* the race
Of mankind in one root. *Milton.*

CON-FOUND'ED, *pp.* Mixed or blended in disorder; perplexed; abashed; dismayed; put to shame and silence; astonished.

2. *a.* Very great; enormous; as, a *confounded* tory. [*Vulgar.*]

CON-FOUND'ED-LY, *adv.* Enormously; greatly; shamefully; as, he was *confoundedly* avaricious. [*A low word.*]

CON-FOUND'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being confounded. *Milton.*

CON-FOUND'ER, *n.* One who confounds; one who disturbs the mind, perplexes, refutes, frustrates, and puts to shame or silence; one who terrifies.

CON-FOUND'ING, *ppr.* Mixing and blending; putting into disorder; perplexing; disturbing the mind; abashing, and putting to shame and silence; astonishing.

CON-FRA-TER'NI-TY, *n.* [It. *confraternita*; Fr. *confraternité*; *con* and L. *fraternitas*, fraternity, from *frater*, brother.]

A brotherhood; a society or body of men united for some purpose or in some profession; as, the *confraternity* of Jesuits.

CON-FRI-CA'TION, *n.* [It. *confricazione*, friction; L. *confrico*; *con* and *frico*, to rub. See FRICTION.]

A rubbing against; friction. *Bacon.*

CON-FRI'ER, *n.* [Fr. *confrere*.]

One of the same religious order. *Weever.*

CON-FRONT', (kon-frunt',) *v. t.* [It. *confrontare*; Sp. and Port. *confrontar*; Fr. *confronter*; *con* and *front*, the forehead, or *front*, L. *frons*.]

1. To stand face to face in full view; to face; to stand in front.

He spoke, and then *confronts* the bull. *Dryden.*

2. To stand in direct opposition; to oppose.

The east and west churches did both *confront* the Jews and concur with them. *Hooker.*

3. To set face to face; to bring into the presence of; as an accused person and a witness, in court, for examination and discovery of the truth; followed by *with*.

The witnesses are *confronted with* the accused, the accused *with* one another, or the witnesses *with* one another.

4. To set together for comparison; to compare one thing with another.

When I *confront* a medal with a verse, I only show you the same design executed by different hands. *Addison.*

CON-FRON-TA'TION, *n.* The act of bringing two persons into the presence of each other for examination and discovery of truth.

CON-FRONT'ED, *pp.* Set face to face, or in opposition; brought into the presence of.

CON-FRONT'ING, *ppr.* Setting or standing face to face, or in opposition, or in presence of.

CON-FRONT'MENT, *n.* Comparison. *Oley.*

CON-FUSE', *a.* Mixed; confounded. *Barret.*

CON-FUSE', *v. t.* [L. *confusus*; Fr. *confus*; from L. *confundo*. See CONFOUND.]

1. To mix or blend things, so that they can not be distinguished.

Stunning sounds and voices all *confused*. *Milton.*
Every battle of the warrior is with *confused* noise.—Is. ix.

2. To disorder, as, a sudden alarm *confused* the troops; a careless book keeper has *confused* the accounts.

3. To perplex; to render indistinct; as, the clamor *confused* his ideas.

4. To throw the mind into disorder; to cast down or abash; to cause to blush; to agitate by surprise or shame; to disconcert. A sarcastic remark *confused* the gentleman, and he could not proceed in his argument.

Confused and sadly she at length replied. *Pope.*

CON-FUS'ED, (kon-fūzd',) *pp.* or *a.* Mixed; blended; so that the things or persons mixed can not be distinguished.

Some cried one thing, and some another; for the assembly was *confused*.—Acts xix.

2. Perplexed by disorder, or want of system; as, a *confused* account.

3. Abashed; put to the blush or to shame; agitated; disconcerted.

CON-FUS'ED-LY, *adv.* In a mixed mass; without order or separation; indistinctly; not clearly; tumultuously; with agitation of mind; without regularity or system.

CON-FUS'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being confused; want of order, distinction, or clearness.

The cause of the *confusedness* of our notions is want of attention. *Norris.*

CON-FUSE'LY, *ad.* Obscurely. *Barret.*

CON-FUS'ING, *ppr.* Mixing, confounding.

CON-FU'SION, *n.* In *a general sense*, a mixture of several things promiscuously; hence, disorder; irregularity; as, the *confusion* of tongues at Babel.

2. Tumult; want of order in society.

The whole city was filled with *confusion*.—Acts xix.
God is not the author of *confusion*.—1 Cor. xiv.

3. A blending or confounding; indistinct combination; opposed to *distinctness* or *perspicuity*, as, a *confusion* of ideas.

4. Abashment; shame.

O Lord, let me never be put to *confusion*.—Ps. lxxi.
We lie in shame, and our *confusion* covereth us.—Jer. li.

5. Astonishment; agitation; perturbation; distraction of mind.

Confusion dwelt in every face. *Spectator.*

6. Overthrow; defeat; ruin.

The makers of idols shall go to *confusion* together.—Is. xlv.

7. A shameful blending of natures; a shocking crime. *Levit.* xviii. 23; xx. 12.

CON-FU'TA-BLE, *a.* [See CONFUTE.] That may be confuted, disproved, or overthrown; that may be shown to be false, defective, or invalid; as, an argument or a course of reasoning is *confutable*.

CON-FU'TANT, *n.* One who confutes or undertakes to confute. *Milton.*

CON-FU-TA'TION, *n.* The act of confuting, disproving, or proving to be false or invalid; refutation; overthrow, as of arguments, opinions, reasoning, theory, or error.

CON-FU'TA-TIVE, *a.* Adapted or designed to confute. *Rich. Dict.*

CON-FUTE', *v. t.* [L. *confuto*; *con* and ant. *futo*; Sp. *confutar*; It. *confutare*. Class Bd.]

1. To disprove; to prove to be false, defective, or invalid; to overthrow; as, to *confute* arguments, reasoning, theory, error.

2. To prove to be wrong; to convict of error, by argument or proof; as, to *confute* an advocate at the bar; to *confute* a writer.

CON-FUT'ED, *pp.* Disproved; proved to be false, defective, or unsound; overthrown by argument, fact, or proof.

CON-FUTE'MENT, *n.* Confutation; disproof. *Milton.*

CON-FUT'ER, *n.* One who disproves or confutes.

CON-FUT'ING, *ppr.* Disproving; proving to be false, defective, or invalid; overthrowing by argument or proof.

CON'GE, (kon'jee,) *n.* [Fr. *congé*, leave, permission, discharge, contracted from *conged*; verb, *congedier*, to dismiss; It. *congedo*, leave, permission; *congedare*, to give leave; Arm. *congea*. The verb is a compound of *con* and *ged*; W. *gadaw*, to *quit*, to leave, to permit; *gad*, leave. *Gadaw* is the Celtic form of the L. *cedo*. *Conged* is therefore *concedo*.]

1. Leave; farewell; parting ceremony. *Spenser.*

2. The act of respect performed at the parting of friends. Hence, the customary act of civility, on other occasions; a bow or a courtesy.

The captain salutes you with *conge* profound. *Swift.*

CON'GE, *v. i.* To take leave with the customary civilities; to bow or courtesy.

The preterit, CONGEED, is tolerable in English; but CONGEING will not be admitted, and CONGEEING is an anomaly.

CON'GE D'E-LIRE', (kon'zhā-dā-leer',) [Fr.] In *ecclesiastical affairs*, the king's license or permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop; or to an abbey or priory of his own foundation to choose their abbot or prior. The king of Great Britain, as sovereign patron, had formerly the appointment of all ecclesiastical dignities; investing by crosier and ring, and afterward by letters patent. But now the king, on demand, sends his *conge d'elire* to the dean and chapter, with a letter missive, containing the name of the person he would have them elect, and if they delay the election twelve days, the nomination devolves on the king, who may appoint by letters patent. *Encyc. Cowel. Blackstone.*

CON'GE, *n.* In *architecture*, a molding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which serves to separate two members from one another; such as that which joins the shaft of the column to the cincture, called also *apophyge*. Also, a ring or ferrule, formerly used on the extremities of columns to keep them from splitting; afterward imitated in stone-work. *Encyc.*

CON-GEAL', (kon-jeel',) *v. t.* [L. *congelo*; *con* and *gelo*, to freeze; Fr. *congeler*; It. *congelare*; Sp. *congelar*; Arm. *caledi*. This may be connected with the W. *ceulaw*, to curdle or congulate, from *caul*, a calf's maw; also, rennet, curd, and *chyle*. The L. *gelo* has the elements of *cool*, but it may be a different word.]

1. To change from a fluid to a solid state, as by cold, or a loss of heat, as water in freezing, liquid metal or wax in cooling, blood in stagnating or cooling, &c.; to harden into ice, or into a substance of less solidity. Cold *congeals* water into ice, or vapor into hoar-frost or snow, and blood into a solid mass, or clot.

2. To bind or fix with cold. Applied to the circulating blood, it does not signify absolutely to *harden*, but to cause a sensation of cold, a shivering, or a receding of the blood from the extremities; as, the frightful scene *congealed* his blood.

CON-GEAL', *v. i.* To grow hard, stiff, or thick, from loss of heat; to pass from a fluid to a solid state; to concrete into a solid mass. Melted lead *congeals*; water *congeals*; blood *congeals*.

CON-GEAL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be congealed; capable of being converted from a fluid to a solid state.

CON-GEAL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Converted into ice, or a solid mass, by the loss of heat, or other process; concreted.

CON-GEAL'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being congealed.

CON-GEAL'ING, *ppr.* Changing from a liquid to a solid state; concreting.

CON-GEAL'MENT, *n.* A clot or concretion; that which is formed by congelation. Also, congelation.

CON-GE-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *congelatio*.]

The process of passing, or the act of converting, from a fluid to a solid state, by the abstraction of heat, or the state of being congealed; concretion. It differs from *crystallization* in this: In *congelation*, the whole substance of a fluid may become solid; in *crystallization*, when a salt is formed, a portion of liquid is left. But the congelation of water is a real crystallization. *Encyc.*

CON-GEM-I-NA'TION, *n.* Act of doubling. [*Obs.*]

CON'GE-NER, *n.* [L. *congener*; *con* and *gener*, kind, race.]

A thing of the same genus, kind, or nature.

The cherry-tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to which it is a *congener*. *Miller.*

CON'GE-NER, CON-GEN'ER-OUS, *a.* Of the same genus, kind, or nature; allied in origin or cause; as, *congenerous* bodies; *congenerous* diseases. *Brown. Arbuthnot.*

CON-GEN'ER-A-CY, *n.* Similarity of origin.

CON-GE-NER'IC, *a.* Being of the same kind or nature.

CON-GEN'ER-OUS NESS, *n.* The quality of being from the same original, or of belonging to the same kind. *Dict.*

CON-GE'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *con* and *genus*, whence *genialis*, *genial*. See GENERATE.]

1. Partaking of the same genus, kind, or nature; kindred; cognate; as, *congenial* souls.

2. Belonging to the nature; natural; agreeable to the nature; usually followed by *to*; as, this severity is not *congenial to* him.

3. Natural; agreeable to the nature; adapted; as, a soil *congenial* to a plant.

CON-GE'NI-AL'I-TY, CON-GE'NI-AL-NESS, *n.* Participation of the same genus, nature, or original; cognation; natural affinity; suitableness. *Wotton.*

CON-GE'NI-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make congenial.

CON-GEN'ITE, CON-GEN'I-TAL, *a.* [L. *congenitus*; *con* and *genitus*, born, from *gigno*, to beget, *gignor*, to be born.]

Of the same birth; born with another, connate; begotten together.

Many conclusions, of moral and intellectual truths, seem to be *congenite* with us. *Hale.*
Native or *congenital* varieties of animals. *Lawrence.*

CON'GER, CON'GER-EEL, (kong'gur,) *n.* [L. *conger*, or *congrus*; Gr. κογγρος, or γογγρος; It. *gongro*; Fr. *congre*.]

The sea-eel; a large species of eel, of the genus Anguilla, sometimes growing to the length of ten feet, and weighing a hundred pounds. In Cornwall, England, it is an article of commerce, being shipped to Spain and Portugal. *P. Cyc.*

CON-GE'RI-ES, *n.* [L., from *congero*, to bring together, to amass; *con* and *gero*, to bear.]

A collection of several particles or bodies in one mass or aggregate. *Boyle.*

CON-GEST', *v. t.* [L. *congero, congestum; con* and *gero*, to bear.]

To collect or gather into a mass or aggregate. *Raleigh.*

CON-GEST'I-BLE, *a.* That may be collected into a mass.

CON-GES'TION, (kon-jest'yun,) *n.* [L. *congestio.*]

An unnatural accumulation of blood in any part of the body, or any subordinate system of parts. *Tully.*

CON-GEST'IVE, *a.* Indicating or attended by an accumulation of blood in some part of the body.

CON'GI-A-RY, *n.* [L. *congiarium*, from *congius*, a measure; Fr. *congiaire.*]

Properly, a present made, by the Roman emperors, to the people; originally, in corn or wine measured out to them in a *congius*, a vessel holding a gallon or rather more. In *present usage*, a gift or donative represented on a medal. *Encyc. Addison.*

CON-GLA'CIATE, *v. i.* [L. *conglacio; con* and *glacio*, to freeze; *glacies*, ice.]

To turn to ice; to freeze. *Brown.*

CON-GLA-CI-A'TION, *n.* The act of changing into ice, or the state of being converted to ice; a freezing; congelation. *Brown.*

CON-GLO'BATE, *a.* [L. *conglobatus*, from *conglobo; con* and *globo*, to collect, or to make round; *globus*, a ball. See GLOBE.]

Formed or gathered into a ball. A *conglobate* gland is a single or lymphatic gland, a small, smooth body, covered in a fine skin, admitting only an artery and a lymphatic vessel to pass in, and a vein and a lymphatic vessel to pass out. *Parr. Coxe.*

CON-GLO'BATE, *v. t.* To collect or form into a ball, or hard, round substance. *Grew.*

CON-GLO'BA-TED, *pp.* Collected or formed into a ball.

CON-GLO'BATE-LY, *adv.* In a round or roundish form.

CON-GLO-BA'TION, *n.* The act of forming into a ball; a round body.

CON-GLOBE', *v. t.* [L. *conglobo; con* and *globo*, from *globus*, a round body.]

To gather into a ball; to collect into a round mass. *Milton.*

CON-GLOBE', *v. i.* To collect, unite, or coalesce in a round mass. *Milton.*

CON-GLOB'ED, *pp.* Collected into a ball.

CON-GLOB'ING, *ppr.* Gathering into a round mass or ball.

CON-GLOB'U-LATE, *v. i.* To gather into a little round mass, or globule. *Johnson.*

CON-GLOM'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *conglomero; con* and *glomero*, to wind into a ball, from *glomus*, a ball, a clew. See GLOMERATE.]

1. Gathered into a ball or round body. A *conglomerate* gland is composed of many smaller glands, whose excretory ducts unite in a common one, as the liver, kidneys, pancreas, parotids, &c. Each little granulated portion furnishes a small tube, which unites with other similar ducts, to form the common excretory duct of the gland. *Coxe. Encyc.*

2. In *botany*, *conglomerate* flowers grow on a branching peduncle or footstalk, on short pedicles, closely compacted together without order; opposed to *diffused.* *Martyn.*

3. Conglomerate rocks. See PUDDING-STONE.

CON-GLOM'ER-ATE, *v. t.* To gather into a ball or round body; to collect into a round mass. *Grew.*

CON-GLOM'ER-ATE, *n.* In *geology*, a sort of pudding-stone, or rock, composed of pebbles cemented together by another mineral substance, either calcareous, silicious, or argillaceous. *Brande.*

CON-GLOM'ER-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Gathered into a ball or round mass.

CON-GLOM'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Collecting into a ball.

CON-GLOM-ER-A'TION, *n.* The act of gathering into a ball; the state of being thus collected; collection; accumulation.

CON-GLO'TI-NANT, *a.* [See CONGLUTINATE.] Gluing; uniting; healing. *Bacon.*

CON-GLO'TI-NANT, *n.* A medicine that heals wounds.

CON-GLO'TI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *conglutino; con* and *glutino*, from *gluten*, glue. See GLUE.]

1. To glue together; to unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance.

2. To heal; to unite the separated parts of a wound by a tenacious substance.

CON-GLO'TI-NATE, *v. i.* To coalesce; to unite by the intervention of a callus. *Johnson.*

CON-GLO'TI-NA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Glued together; united by a tenacious substance.

CON-GLO'TI-NA-TING, *ppr.* Gluing together; uniting or closing by a tenacious substance.

CON-GLO-TI-NA'TION, *n.* The act of gluing together; a joining by means of some tenacious substance; a healing by uniting the parts of a wound; union. *Arbuthnot.*

CON-GLO'TI-NA-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of uniting by glue or other substance of like nature.

CON-GLO'TI-NA-TOR, *n.* That which has the power of uniting wounds. *Woodward.*

CON''GO, (kong'go,) *n.* A species of black tea.

CON-GRAT'U-LANT, *a.* Rejoicing in participation. *Milton.*

CON-GRAT'U-LATE, (kon-grat'yu-late,) *v. t.* [L. *congratulor; con* and *gratulor*, from *gratus*, grateful, pleasing. See GRACE.]

To profess one's pleasure or joy to another on account of an event deemed happy or fortunate, as on the birth of a child, success in an enterprise, victory, escape from danger, &c.; to wish joy to another. We *congratulate* the nation on the restoration of peace.

Formerly this verb was followed by *to*. "The subjects of England may congratulate *to* themselves." *Dryden.* But this use of *to* is entirely obsolete. The use of *with* after this verb, "I congratulate *with* my country," is, perhaps, less objectionable, but is rarely used. The intransitive sense of the verb may therefore be considered as antiquated, and no longer legitimate.

CON-GRAT'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Complimented with expressions of joy at a happy event.

CON-GRAT'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Professing one's joy or satisfaction on account of some happy event, prosperity, or success.

CON-GRAT-U-LA'TION, *n.* The act of professing one's joy or good wishes at the success or happiness of another, or on account of an event deemed fortunate to both parties or to the community.

CON-GRAT'U-LA-TOR, *n.* One who offers congratulation. *Milton.*

CON-GRAT'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Expressing joy for the good fortune of another, or for an event fortunate for both parties, or for the community.

CON-GREE', *v. i.* To agree. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

CON-GREET', *v. t.* To salute mutually. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

CON''GRE-GATE, (kong'gre-gate,) *v. t.* [L. *congrego; con* and *grex*, a herd, W. *gre.* See GREGARIOUS.]

To collect separate persons or things into an assemblage; to assemble; to bring into one place, or into a crowd or united body; as, to *congregate* men or animals; to *congregate* waters or sands. *Hooker. Milton. Shak.*

CON''GRE-GATE, *v. i.* To come together; to assemble; to meet.

Equals with equals often *congregate.* *Denham.*

CON''GRE-GATE, *a.* Collected; compact; close. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

CON''GRE-GA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Collected; assembled in one place.

CON''GRE-GA-TING, *ppr.* Collecting; assembling; coming together.

CON''GRE-GA'TION, (kong-gre-ga'shun,) *n.* The act of bringing together, or assembling.

2. A collection or assemblage of separate things; as, a *congregation* of vapors. *Shak.*

3. *More generally*, an assembly of persons; and *appropriately*, an assembly of persons met for the worship of God, and for religious instruction. *Hooker.*

4. An assembly of rulers. *Num.* XXXV.

5. An assembly of ecclesiastics or cardinals appointed by the pope; as, the *congregation* of the holy office, &c. Also, a company or society forming a subdivision of a monastic order. *Encyc.*

6. At *Oxford and Cambridge*, the assembly of masters and doctors for transacting the ordinary business of conferring degrees. *Brande.*

CON''GRE-GA'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a congregation.

2. Belonging to the system of Congregationalism; appropriately used of such Christians as maintain that each congregation is independent of others, and has the right to choose its own pastor and govern itself; as, a *Congregational* church or mode of worship. *J. Murdock.*

CON''GRE-GA'TION-AL-ISM, *n.* That system of church government which vests all ecclesiastical power in the assembled brotherhood of each local church, as an independent body. *J. Murdock.*

CON''GRE-GA'TION-AL-IST, *n.* One who belongs to a Congregational church or society; one who holds to the independence of each congregation or church of Christians, and the right of the assembled brethren to elect their pastor, and to determine all ecclesiastical matters. *J. Murdock.*

CON''GRESS, (kong'gress,) *n.* [L. *congressus*, from *congredior*, to come together; *con* and *gradior*, to go or step; *gradus*, a step. See GRADE and DEGREE.]

1. A meeting of individuals; an assembly of envoys, commissioners, deputies, &c.; particularly, a meeting of the representatives of several courts, to concert measures for their common good, or to adjust their mutual concerns. *Europe.*

2. The assembly of delegates of the several British colonies in America, which united to resist the claims of Great Britain in 1774, and which, in 1776, declared the colonies independent.

3. The assembly of the delegates of the several United States, after the declaration of independence, and until the adoption of the present constitution, and the organization of the government in 1789. During these periods, the congress consisted of one house only.

4. The assembly of senators and representatives of the United States of America, according to the present constitution, or political compact, by which they are united in a federal republic; the legislature of the United States consisting of two houses, a senate and a house of representatives. Members of the senate are elected for six years, but the members of the house of representatives are chosen for two years only. Hence, the united body of senators and representatives for the two years, during which the representatives hold their seats, is called *one congress.* Thus we say the first or second session of the *sixteenth* congress.

5. A meeting of two or more persons in a contest; an encounter; a conflict. *Dryden.*

6. The meeting of the sexes in sexual commerce.

CON-GRES'SION, *n.* A company. [*Not in use.*]

CON-GRES'SION-AL, (kon-gresh'un-al,) *a.* Pertaining to a congress, or to the congress of the United States; as, *congressional* debates.

The *congressional* institution of Amphictyons in Greece. *Barlow.*

CON-GRES'SIVE, *a.* Meeting, as the sexes. *Brown.*

2. Encountering.

CON'GREVE ROCK'ET, *n.* A very destructive engine of war, invented by Sir William Congreve. It is filled with highly inflammable materials, and impelled forward, like the common sky-rocket, with a continual acceleration. *Brande.*

CON-GREE', *v. i.* To agree. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CON''GRU-ENCE, } *n.* [L. *congruentia*, from *congruo*,
CON-GRU'EN-CY, } to agree, or suit.]

Suitableness of one thing to another; agreement; consistency. *More.*

CON''GRU-ENT, *a.* Suitable; agreeing; correspondent. *Davies.*

CON-GRU'I-TY, *n.* Suitableness; the relation of agreement between things.

There is no *congruity* between a mean subject and a lofty style; but an obvious *congruity* between an elevated station and dignified deportment.

2. Fitness; pertinence.

A whole sentence may fail of its *congruity* by wanting a particle. *Swift.*

3. Reason; consistency; propriety. *Hooker.*

4. In *school divinity*, the good actions which are supposed to render it meet and equitable that God should confer grace on those who perform them. The merit of *congruity* is a sort of imperfect qualification for the gift and reception of God's grace. *Milner.*

5. In *geometry*, figures or lines, which, when laid over one another, exactly coincide, are in *congruity.*

CON''GRU-OUS, *a.* [L. *congruus.*] *Johnson.*

1. Accordant; suitable; consistent; agreeable to. Light, airy music, and a solemn or mournful occasion, are not *congruous.* Obedience to God is *congruous* to the light of reason. *Locke.*

2. Rational; fit.

It is not *congruous* that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth. *Atterbury.*

CON''GRU-OUS-LY, *adv.* Suitably; pertinently; agreeably; consistently. *Boyle.*

CON'IC, **CON'IC-AL**, } *a.* [L. *conicus*; Gr. κωνικος. See CONE.]

1. Having the form of a cone; round and decreasing to a point; as, a *conic* figure; a *conical* vessel.

2. Pertaining to a cone; as, *conic* sections.

Conic section; a curve line formed by the intersection of a cone and plane. The conic sections are the parabola, hyperbola, and ellipse. *Bailey.*

CON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the form of a cone. *Boyle.*

CON'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being conical.

CON'ICS, *n.* That part of geometry which treats of the cone and the curves which arise from its sections. *Johnson.*

CŌ'NI-FER, *n.* [L.] A plant bearing cones.

CO-NIF'ER-Æ, [L., infra.] *n. pl.* An order of plants, which, like the fir and pine, bear cones or tops in which the seeds are contained. *Lyell.*

CO-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *conifer, coniferus; conus* and *fero*, to bear.]

Bearing cones; producing hard, dry, scaly seed-vessels, of a conical figure, as the pine, fir, cypress, and beech. *Martyn. Encyc.*

CŌ'NI-FORM, *a.* [*conus* and *form.*] In form of a cone; conical; as, a *coniform* mountain of Potosi.

CO-NI-ROS'TERS, *n. pl.* [L. *conus*, a cone, and *rostrum*, a beak.] A tribe of insessorial birds, including those which have a strong bill of a conical form, as the crows and finches. *Brande.*

CO-NI'I-NA, **CO-NE'I-NA**, **CO-NIC'I-NA**, **CO-NI'A**, **CO-NI'INE**, **CO-NE'INE**, } *n.* [Gr. κωνειον.]
An alkaloid obtained from Conium maculatum, the modern officinal hemlock, and its active medicinal principle.

CO-NI-ROS'TRAL, *a.* Having a thick, conical beak, as crows and finches. *Swainson.*

CO-NIS'TRA, *n.* [Gr.] The pit of a theater.

CO'NITE, *n.* [Gr. κονις, dust.]
A variety of magnesian carbonate of lime, occurring massive or in stalactites. It contains three parts of carbonate of magnesia to one of carbonate of lime. *Dana.*

CON-JECT', *v. t.* To throw together, or to throw. [*Not used.*] *Mountagu.*

CON-JECT', *v. i.* To guess. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CON-JECT'OR, *n.* [L. *conjicio*, to cast together; *con* and *jacio*, to throw.]
One who guesses or conjectures. [See CONJECTURE.] *Swift.*

CON-JECT'U-RA-BLE, *a.* That may be guessed or conjectured.

CON-JECT'U-RAL, *a.* Depending on conjecture; done or said by guess; as, a *conjectural* opinion

CON-JECT'U-RAL-LY, *adv.* Without proof or evidence; by conjecture; by guess; as, this opinion was given *conjecturally.*

CON-JECT'URE, (kon-jekt'yur,) *n.* [L. *conjectura*; Fr. *conjecture*; It. *congettura*, or *congbiettura*; Sp. *conjetura*; Port. *conjectura*, or *conjeitura.* See CONJECTOR.]
1. *Literally*, a casting or throwing together of possible or probable events; or a casting of the mind to something future, or something past but unknown; a guess formed on a supposed possibility or probability of a fact, or on slight evidence; preponderance of opinion without proof; surmise. We speak of future or unknown things by *conjecture*, and of probable or unfounded *conjectures.*
2. Idea; notion. *Shak.*

CON-JECT'URE, (kon-jekt'yur,) *v. t.* To guess; to judge by guess, or by the probability or the possibility of a fact, or by very slight evidence; to form an opinion at random. What will be the issue of a war, we may *conjecture*, but can not know. He *conjectured* that some misfortune had happened.

CON-JECT'UR-ED, *pp.* Guessed; surmised.

CON-JECT'UR-ER, *n.* One who guesses; a guesser; one who forms or utters an opinion without proof. *Addison.*

CON-JECT'UR-ING, *ppr.* Guessing; surmising.

CON-JOB'BLE, *v. t.* To settle; to concert. [*Vulgar.*]

CON-JOIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *conjoindre*; It. *congiugnere*, or *congiungere*; L. *conjungo*; *con* and *jungo*, to join. See JOIN.]
1. To join together, without any thing intermediate; to unite two or more persons or things in close connection; as, to *conjoin* friends; to *conjoin* man and woman in marriage. *Dryden. Shak.*
2. To associate or connect.
Let that which he learns next be nearly *conjoined* with what he knows already. *Locke.*

CON-JOIN', *v. i.* To unite; to join; to league. *Shak.*

CON-JOIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Joined to or with; united; associated.

CON-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Joining together; uniting; connecting.

CON-JOINT', *a.* United; connected; associated.
Conjoint degrees; in *music*, two notes which follow each other immediately in the order of the scale; as *ut* and *re.* *Johnson.*
Conjoint tetrachords; two tetrachords or fourths, where the same note is the highest of one and the lowest of the other. *Encyc.*

CON-JOINT'LY, *adv.* Jointly; unitedly; in union; together. *Dryden.*

CON-JOINT'NESS, *n.* State of being joined or united.

CON'JU-GAL, *a.* [L. *conjugalis*, from *conjugium*, marriage; *conjugo*, to yoke or couple; *con* and *jugo*, id. See JOIN and YOKE.]
1. Belonging to marriage; matrimonial; connubial; as, *conjugal* relation; *conjugal* ties.
2. Suitable to the married state; becoming a husband in relation to his consort, or a consort in relation to her husband; as, *conjugal* affection.

CON'JU-GAL-LY, *adv.* Matrimonially; connubially.

CON'JU-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *conjugo*, *conjugatus*, to couple; *con* and *jugo*, to yoke, to marry. See JOIN and YOKE.]
1. To join; to unite in marriage. [*Not now used.*] *Wotton.*
2. In *grammar*, to distribute the parts or inflections of a verb into the several voices, modes, tenses, numbers, and persons, so as to show their connections, distinctions, and modes of formation. *Literally*, to connect all the inflections of a verb, according to their derivation, or all the variations of one verb. In *English*, as the verb undergoes few variations, conjugation consists chiefly in combining the words which unitedly form the several tenses in the several persons.

CON'JU-GATE, *n.* A word agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally resembling it in signification.
We have learned, in logic, that *conjugates* are sometimes in name only, and not in deed. *Bramhall.*

CON'JU-GATE, *a.* In *botany*, a *conjugate* leaf is a pinnate leaf which has only one pair of leaflets; a *conjugate* raceme has two racemes only, united by a common peduncle. *Martyn.*
Conjugate diameter; in *geometry*, a diameter parallel to a tangent at the vertex of the primitive diameter. *A. D. Stanley.*

CON'JU-GA-TED, *pp.* Passed through its various forms, as a verb.

CON'JU-GA-TING, *ppr.* Passing through its modes of formation.

CON-JU-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *conjugatio.*]
1. A couple or pair; as, a *conjugation* of nerves. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*
2. The act of uniting or coupling; union; assemblage. *Bentley. Taylor.*
3. In *grammar*, the distribution of the several inflections or variations of a verb, in their different voices, modes, tenses, numbers, and persons; a connected scheme of all the derivative forms of a verb.

CON-JUNCT', *a.* [L. *conjunctus*, from *conjungo.* See CONJOIN.]
Conjoined; united; concurrent. *Shak.*

CON-JUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *conjunctio.* See CONJOIN.]
1. Union; connection; association by treaty or otherwise. *Bacon. South.*
2. In *astronomy*, the meeting of two or more stars or planets in the same degree of the zodiac; as, the *conjunction* of the moon with the sun, or of Jupiter and Saturn.
Heavenly bodies are said to be in *conjunction* when they are seen in the same part of the heavens, or have the same longitude. The *inferior* conjunction of a planet is its position when in conjunction on the same side of the sun with the earth; the *superior* conjunction is its position when on the side of the sun most distant from the earth. *D. Olmsted.*
3. In *grammar*, a connective or connecting word; an indeclinable word which serves to unite sentences or the clauses of a sentence and words, joining two or more simple sentences into one compound one, and continuing it at the pleasure of the writer or speaker. This book cost one dollar *and* ten cents. Virtue *and* vice are not compatible.
God called the light day, *and* the darkness he called night. — Gen. i.
The hope of the righteous shall be gladness, *but* the expectation of the wicked shall perish. — Prov. x.
4. The copulation of the sexes. *Smith's Tour.*

CON-JUNC'TIVE, *a.* Closely united. *Shak.*
2. Uniting; serving to unite.
3. In *grammar*, the *conjunctive* mode is that which follows a conjunction, or expresses some condition or contingency. It is more generally called *subjunctive.*

CON-JUNC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In conjunction or union; together. *Brown.*

CON-JUNC'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of conjoining or uniting.

CON-JUNCT'LY, *adv.* In union; jointly; together.

CON-JUNCT'URE, (kon-junkt'yur,) *n.* [Fr. *conjoncture.* See CONJOIN.]
1. A joining; a combination or union, as of causes, events, or circumstances; as, an unhappy *conjuncture* of affairs.
2. An occasion; a critical time, proceeding from a union of circumstances; as, at that *conjuncture*, peace was very desirable. JUNCTURE is used in a like sense.
3. Union; connection; mode of union; as, the *conjunctures* of letters in words. *Holder.*
4. Connection; union; consistency.
I was willing to grant to Presbytery what with reason it can pretend to, in a *conjuncture* with Episcopacy. *King Charles.*

CON-JU-RA'TION, (kun-ju-rā'shun,) *n.* [See CONJURE.] The act of using certain words or ceremonies to obtain the aid of a superior being; the act of summoning in a sacred name; the practice of arts to expel evil spirits, allay storms, or perform supernatural or extraordinary acts.

CON-JURE', *v. t.* [L. *conjuro*, to swear together, to conspire; *con* and *juro*, to swear; It. *congiurare*; Sp. *conjurar*; Fr. *conjurer.*]
1. To call on or summon by a sacred name, or in a solemn manner; to implore with solemnity. It seems originally to have signified, to bind by an oath.
I *conjure* you! let him know,
Whate'er was done against him, Cato did it. *Addison.*
2. To bind two or more by an oath; to unite in a common design. Hence, intransitively, to conspire. [*Not usual.*] *Milton.*

CON'JURE, (kun'jur,) *v. t.* To affect, in some manner, by magic arts, as by invoking the Supreme Being, or by the use of certain words, characters, or ceremonies, to engage supernatural influence; as, to *conjure up* evil spirits, or to *conjure down* a tempest; to *conjure* the stars.
Note. — It is not easy to define this word, nor any word of like import: as the practices of conjurers are little known, or various and indefinite. The use of this word indicates that an oath or solemn invocation originally formed a part of the ceremonies.
2. To *conjure up*; to raise up or bring into existence without reason, or by unnatural means; as, to *conjure up* a phantom, to *conjure up* a story.

CON'JURE, (kun'jur,) *v. i.* To practice the arts of a conjurer; to use arts to engage the aid of spirits in performing some extraordinary act. *Shak.*
2. In a *vulgar sense*, to behave very strangely; to act like a witch; to play tricks.

CON-JURED', *pp.* Bound by an oath.

CON-JURE'MENT, *n.* Serious injunction; solemn demand. *Milton.*

CON'JU-RER, (kun'jur-er,) *n.* One who practices conjuration; one who pretends to the secret art of performing things supernatural or extraordinary, by the aid of superior powers; an impostor who pretends, by unknown means, to discover stolen goods, &c. Hence, ironically, a man of shrewd conjecture; a man of sagacity. *Addison. Prior.*

CON-JURING, *ppr.* Enjoining or imploring solemnly.

CON-NAS'CENCE, *n.* [L. *con* and *nascor*, to be born.]
1. The common birth of two or more at the same time; production of two or more together.
2. A being born or produced with another. *Brown.*
3. The act of growing together, or at the same time. *Wiseman.*

CON'NATE, *a.* [L. *con* and *natus*, born, from *nascor.*]
1. Born with another; being of the same birth; as, *connate* notions. *South.*
2. In *botany*, united in origin; growing from one base, or united at their bases; united into one body; as, *connate* leaves or anthers. *Martyn.*

CON-NA'TION, *n.* Connection by birth; natural union.

CON-NAT'U-RAL, *a.* [*con* and *natural.*]
1. Connected by nature; united in nature; born with another.
These affections are *connatural* to us, and as we grow up, so do they. *L'Estrange.*
2. Participating of the same nature.
And mix with our *connatural* dust. *Milton.*

CON-NAT-U-RAL'I-TY, *n.* Participation of the same nature; natural union. *Johnson. Hale.*

CON-NAT'U-RAL-IZE, *v. t.* To connect by nature.

CON-NAT'U-RAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Connected by nature.

CON-NAT'U-RAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Connecting by nature.

CON-NAT'U-RAL-LY, *adv.* By the act of nature; originally. *Hale.*

CON-NAT'U-RAL-NESS, *n.* Participation of the same nature; natural union. *Johnson. Pearson.*

CON-NECT', *v. t.* [L. *connecto*; *con* and *necto*; It. *connettere.* See Class Ng, No. 32, 38, 40, 41.]
1. To knit or link together; to tie or fasten together, as by something intervening, or by weaving, winding, or twining. Hence,
2. To join or unite; to conjoin, in almost any manner, either by junction, by any intervening means, or by order and relation. We *connect* letters and words in a sentence; we *connect* ideas in the mind; we *connect* arguments in a discourse. The Strait of Gibraltar *connects* the Mediterranean with the Atlantic. A treaty *connects* two nations The interests of agriculture are *connected* with those of commerce. Families are *connected* by marriage or by friendship.

CON-NECT', *v. i.* To join, unite, or cohere; to have a close relation; as, this line of stage-coaches *connects* with another; this argument *connects* with another. *Burke.*

CON-NECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Linked together; united.

CON-NECT'ED-LY, *adv.* By connection; in a connected manner.

CON-NECT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uniting; conjoining.

CON-NEC'TION, *n.* [L. *connexio*; It. *connessione.* See CONNECT.]
1. The act of joining, or state of being joined; a state of being knit or fastened together; union by junction, by an intervening substance or medium, by dependence or relation, or by order in a series; *a word of very general import.* There is a *connection* of links in a chain; a *connection* between all parts of the human body; a *connection* between virtue and happiness, and between this life and the future; a *connection* between parent and child, master and servant, husband and wife; between motives and actions, and between actions and their consequences. In short, the word is applicable to almost every thing that has a dependence on or relation to another thing.
2. A relation by blood or marriage.
3. A religious sect, or united body; as, the Methodist *connection.*

CON-NECT'IVE, *a.* Having the power of connecting.

CON-NECT'IVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a word that connects other words and sentences; a conjunction. Harris uses the word for conjunctions and prepositions. *Herines.*

CON-NECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In union or conjunction; jointly. *Swift.*

CON-NEX', *v. t.* [L. *connexum.*]
To link together; to join. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

CON-NEX'ION, *n.* Connection. [But for the sake of regular analogy, I have inserted CONNECTION, as the derivative of the English *connect*, and would discard CONNEXION.]

CON-NEX'IVE, *a.* Connective; having the power to connect; uniting; conjunctive; as, *connexive* particles. [*Little used.*] *Watts.*

CON-NIV'ANCE, *n.* [See CONNIVE.] *Properly*, the act of winking. Hence, *figuratively*, voluntary blindness to an act; intentional forbearance to see a fault or other act, generally implying consent to it.

Every vice interprets a *connivance* to be approbation. *South.*

CON-NIVE', *v. i.* [L. *conniveo*, *connivi* or *connixi*; *con* and the root of *nicto*, to wink. Class Ng.]

1. To wink; to close and open the eyelids rapidly. *Spectator.*

2. In a *figurative sense*, to close the eyes upon a fault or other act; to pretend ignorance or blindness; to forbear to see; to overlook a fault or other act, and suffer it to pass unnoticed, uncensured, or unpunished; as, the father *connives* at the vices of his son.

CON-NIV'EN-CY, *n.* Connivance; which see. *Bacon.*

CON-NIV'ENT, *a.* Shutting the eyes; forbearing to see. *Milton.*

2. In *anatomy*, the *connivent* valves are those wrinkles, cellules, and vascules, which are found on the inside of the intestines. *Encyc.*

3. In *botany*, closely united; converging together.

CON-NIV'ER, *n.* One who connives. [*Eaton.*

CON-NIV'ING, *ppr.* Closing the eyes against faults; permitting faults to pass uncensured.

CON-NOIS-SEUR', (kon-nis-sūr' *or* kon-nis-sāur',) *n.* [Fr., from the verb *connoître*, from L. *cognosco*, to know.]

A person well versed in any subject; a skillful or knowing person; a critical judge or master of any art, particularly of painting and sculpture.

CON-NOIS-SEUR'SHIP, *n.* The skill of a connoisseur.

CON'NO-TATE, *v. t.* [*con* and *note*, L. *nota*, *notatus*.]

To designate with something else; to imply. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

CON'NO-TA-TED, *pp.* Designated.

CON'NO-TA-TING, *ppr.* Designating.

CON-NO-TA'TION, *n.* The act of making known or designating with something; implication of something beside itself; inference. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

CON-NŌTE', *v. t.* [L. *con* and *nota*; *noto*, to mark. See NOTE.]

To make known together; to imply; to denote or designate; to include. [*Little used.*] *South.*

CON-NŌT'ED, *pp.* Denoted.

CON-NU'BI-AL, *a.* [L. *connubialis*, from *connubium*; *con* and *nubo*, to marry.]

Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; belonging to the state of husband and wife; as, *connubial* rites; *connubial* love.

CON-NU-MER-A'TION, *n.* A reckoning together. *Parsons.*

CON'NU-SANCE, *n.* [Fr. *connoissance*, from *connoître*, to know, L. *cognosco*.]

Knowledge. [See CONNIZANCE.]

CON'NU-SANT, *a.* Knowing; informed; apprised.

A neutral vessel, breaking a blockade, is liable to confiscation, if *connusant* of the blockade. *Browne.*

CON-NU-SOR'. See CONNIZOR.

CON-NU-TRI'TIOUS, *a.* Nourishing together.

CON'NY, *a.* [W. *cona*.] Brave; fine. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

CŌ'NOID, *n.* [Gr. κωνειδὴς; κωνος, a cone, and εἶδος, form.]

1. In *geometry*, a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. If the conic section is a parabola, the resulting solid is a parabolic conoid, or paraboloid; if an hyperbola, the solid is an hyperbolic conoid, or hyperboloid; if an ellipse, an elliptic conoid, a spheroid, or an ellipsoid. *Edin. Encyc.*

2. In *anatomy*, a gland in the third ventricle of the brain, resembling a cone or pine-apple, and called the *pineal* gland. *Encyc.*

CŌ-NOID'AL, *a.* Nearly but not exactly conical. *Lindley.*

CŌ-NOID'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a conoid; having
CŌ-NOID'IC-AL, } the form of a conoid.

CŌ-NOM-I-NEE', *n.* One nominated in conjunction with another. A joint nominee. *Kirby.*

CON-QUAD'RATE, *v. t.* To bring into a square.

CON-QUAS'SATE, *v. t.* [L. *conquasso*.]

To shake. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

CON-QUAS'SA-TED, *pp.* Shaken.

CON-QUAS'SA-TING, *ppr.* Shaking.

CON'QUER, (konk'er,) *v. t.* [Fr. *conquerir*, from the L. *conquiro*; *con* and *quæro*, to seek, to obtain, to conquer; Arm. *conqeuri*. As *quæro* is written, it belongs to Class Gr, and its preterit to Class Gs. See Ar. قرا *karaa* or *qaraa*, and Heb. Ch. חקר to seek. Class Gr, No. 51, 55.]

1. To subdue; to reduce, by physical force, till resistance is no longer made; to overcome; to vanquish. Alexander *conquered* Asia. The Romans *conquered* Carthage.

2. To gain by force; to win; to take possession by violent means; to gain dominion or sovereignty over, as the subduing of the power of an enemy generally implies possession of the person or thing subdued by the conqueror. Thus, a king or an army *conquers* a country, or a city, which is afterward restored.

3. To subdue opposition or resistance of the will by moral force; to overcome by argument, persuasion, or other influence.

Anna *conquers* but to save,
And governs but to bless. *Smith.*
He went forth *conquering* and to *conquer*. — Rev. vi.

4. To overcome, as difficulties; to surmount, as obstacles; to subdue whatever opposes; as, to *conquer* the passions; to *conquer* reluctance.

5. To gain or obtain by effort; as, to *conquer* freedom; to *conquer* peace; *a French application of the word.*

CON'QUER, (konk'er,) *v. i.* To overcome; to gain the victory.

The champions resolved to *conquer* or to die. *Waller.*

CON'QUER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be conquered, overcome, or subdued. *South.*

CON'QUER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* A state that admits of being conquered.

CON'QUER-ED, (konk'erd,) *pp.* or *a.* Overcome; subdued; vanquished; gained; won.

CON'QUER-ESS, *n.* A female who conquers; a victorious female. *Fairfax.*

CON'QUER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Overcoming; subduing; vanquishing; obtaining.

CON'QUER-ING-LY, (konk'er-) *adv.* By conquering.

CON'QUER-OR, (konk'er-ur,) *n.* One who conquers; one who gains a victory; one who subdues and brings into subjection or possession, by force or by influence. The man who defeats his antagonist in combat is a *conqueror*, as is the general or admiral who defeats his enemy.

CON'QUEST, (konk'west,) *n.* [Fr. *conquête*; It. *conquista*; Sp. *id.*; L. *conquisitus*, *quæsitus*, *quæstus*, from *quæro*, to seek. The L. *quæsivi*, *quæsitus*, coincides in elements with the W. *ceisiaw*, Eth. ፈለገ Class Gs, No. 35. The primary sense is to seek, to press or drive toward.]

1. The act of conquering; the act of overcoming or vanquishing opposition by force, physical or moral. *Applied to persons, territory, and the like*, it usually implies or includes a taking possession of; as, the *conquest* of Canada by the British troops. So we speak of the *conquest* of the heart, the passions, or the will.

2. Victory; success in arms; the overcoming of opposition.

In joys of *conquest* he resigns his breath. *Addison.*

3. That which is conquered; possession gained by force, physical or moral; as, Jamaica was a valuable *conquest* for England.

4. In *a feudal sense*, acquest; acquisition; the acquiring of property by other means than by inheritance, or the acquisition of property by a number in community, or by one for all the others. *Blackstone. Encyc.*

5. In *the law of nations*, the acquisition of sovereignty by force of arms.

The right of *conquest* is derived from the laws of war. *Encyc.*

6. The act of gaining or regaining by effort; as, the *conquest* of liberty or peace; *a French phrase.*

CON-SAN-GUIN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *consanguineus*, Infra.]

Of the same blood; related by birth; descended from the same parent or ancestor. *Shak.*

CON-SAN-GUIN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *consanguinitas*; *con* and *sanguis*, blood.]

The relation of persons by blood; the relation or connection of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor, in distinction from affinity or relation by marriage. It is lineal or collateral. *Blackstone.*

CON-SAR-CIN-A'TION, *n.* The act of patching together.

CON'SCIENCE, (kon'shens,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *conscientia*, from *conscio*, to know, to be privy to; *con* and *scio*, to know; It. *conscienza*, or *coscienza*; Sp. *conciencia*.]

1. Internal or self-knowledge, or judgment of right and wrong; or the faculty, power, or principle within us, which decides on the lawfulness or unlawfulness of our own actions and affections, and instantly approves or condemns them.

Conscience is called, by some writers, the *moral sense*, and considered as an original faculty of our nature. Others question the propriety of considering conscience as a distinct faculty or principle. They consider it rather as the general principle of moral approbation or disapprobation, applied to one's own conduct and affections; alleging that our notions of right and wrong are not to be deduced from a single principle or faculty, but from various powers of the understanding and will. *Encyc. Hutcheson. Reid. Edin. Encyc.*

Being convicted by their own *conscience*, they went out one by one. — John viii.

The *conscience* manifests itself in the feeling of obligation we experience, which precedes, attends, and follows our actions. *E. T. Fitch.*

Conscience is first occupied in ascertaining our duty, before we proceed to action; then in judging of our actions when performed. *J. M. Mason.*

2. The estimate or determination of conscience; justice; honesty.

What you require can not, in *conscience*, be deferred. *Milton.*

3. Real sentiment; private thoughts; truth; as, do you in *conscience* believe the story?

4. Consciousness; knowledge of our own actions or thoughts.

The sweetest cordial we receive, at last,
Is *conscience* of our virtuous actions past. *Denham.*

[*This primary sense of the word is nearly, perhaps wholly, obsolete.*]

5. Knowledge of the actions of others. *B. Jonson.*

6. In *ludicrous language*, reason or reasonableness.

Half-a-dozen fools are, in all *conscience*, as many as you should require. *Swift.*

To make conscience, or *a matter of conscience*, is to act according to the dictates of conscience, or to scruple to act contrary to its dictates. *Locke.*

Court of conscience; in *England*, a court established for the recovery of small debts, in London and other trading cities and districts. *Blackstone.*

CON'SCIENCE-LESS, *a.* Having no conscience. *Hooker.*

CON'SCIENCE-PROOF, *a.* Proof against the compunctions of conscience.

CON'SCIENCE-SMIT'TEN, *a.* Smitten by conscience; stung with remorse. *Allen.*

CON'SCIENC-ED, (kon'shenst,) *a.* Having conscience. *South.*

CON'SCIENT, *a.* Conscious. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

CON-SCI-EN'TIOUS, (kon-she-en'shus,) *a.* Influenced by conscience; governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience, or by the known or supposed rules of right and wrong; as, a *conscientious* judge.

2. Regulated by conscience; according to the dictates of conscience; as, a *conscientious* probity. *L'Estrange.*

CON-SCI-EN'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* According to the direction of conscience; with a strict regard to right and wrong. A man may err *conscientiously.*

CON-SCI-EN'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* A scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience; a sense of justice, and strict conformity to its dictates. *Locke.*

All his conduct seemed marked with an exact and unvarying *conscientiousness.* *J. L. Kingsley, Eulogy on Prof. Fisher.*

CON'SCION-A-BLE, *a.* According to conscience; reasonable; just.

Let my debtors have *conscionable* satisfaction. *Wotton.*

CON'SCION-A BLE-NESS, *n.* Reasonableness; equity. *Dict.*

CON'SCION-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to conscience; reasonably; justly. *Taylor.*

CON'SCIOUS, (kon'shus,) *a.* [L. *conscius.*]

1. Possessing the faculty or power of knowing one's own thoughts or mental operations. Thus, man is a *conscious* being.

2. Knowing from memory, or without extraneous information; as, I am not *conscious* of the fact.

The damsel then to Tancred sent,
Who, *conscious* of the occasion, feared the event. *Dryden.*

3. Knowing by consciousness, or internal perception or persuasion; as, I am not *conscious* of having given any offense. Sometimes followed by *to*; as, I am not *conscious to* myself.

Æneas only, *conscious to* the sign,
Presaged the event. *Dryden.*

So we say, *conscious* of innocence, or of ignorance, or of a crime.

CON'SCIOUS-LY, *adv.* With knowledge of one's own mental operations or actions.

If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained in the mind, the same thinking thing would be always *consciously* present. *Locke.*

CON'SCIOUS-NESS, *n.* The knowledge of sensations and mental operations, or of what passes in one's own mind; the act of the mind which makes known an internal object. *Locke. Reid. Encyc.*

Consciousness of our sensations, and *consciousness* of our existence, seem to be simultaneous. *Edin. Encyc.*
Consciousness must be an essential attribute of spirit. *Watts.*

2. Internal sense or knowledge of guilt or innocence. A man may betray his *consciousness* of guilt by his countenance.

3. Certain knowledge from observation or experience. *Gibbon.*

CON'SCRIPT, *a.* [L. *conscriptus*, from *conscribo*, to enroll; *con* and *scribo*, to write.]

Written; enrolled; as, *conscript* fathers, the senators of Rome, so called because their names were written in the register of the senate.

CON'SCRIPT, *n.* One taken by lot from the conscription list, and compelled to serve as a soldier or sailor [*A word used in France.*]

CON-SCRIP'TION, *n.* [L. *conscriptio.*]

1. An enrolling or registering.

2. A compulsory enrollment of individuals of a certain age, held liable to be drafted for military or naval service; a system which existed among the

Romans, and was first introduced into France at the time of the revolution. *Brande.*

CON'SE-CRATE, *v. t.* [L. *consecro*; *con* and *sacro*, to consecrate, from *sacer*, sacred. See SACRED.]

1. To make or declare to be sacred, by certain ceremonies or rites; to appropriate to sacred uses; to set apart, dedicate, or devote, to the service and worship of God; as, to *consecrate* a church.

Thou shalt *consecrate* Aaron and his sons. — Exod. xxix.
All the silver, and gold, and vessels of brass and iron, are *consecrated* to the Lord. — Josh. vi.

2. To canonize; to exalt to the rank of a saint; to enroll among the gods, as a Roman emperor.

3. To set apart and bless the elements in the eucharist.

4. To render venerable; to make respected; as, rules or principles *consecrated* by time.

CON'SE-CRATE, *a.* Sacred; consecrated; devoted; dedicated.

They were assembled in that *consecrate* place. *Bacon.*

[*This word is now seldom used, unless in poetry.*]

CON'SE-CRA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made sacred by ceremonies or solemn rites; separated from a common to a sacred use; devoted or dedicated to the service and worship of God; made venerable.

CON'SE-CRA-TED-NESS, *n.* State of being consecrated.

CON'SE-CRA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making sacred; appropriating to a sacred use; dedicating to the service of God; devoting; rendering venerable.

CON-SE-CRA'TION, *n.* The act or ceremony of separating from a common to a sacred use, or of devoting and dedicating a person or thing to the service and worship of God, by certain rites or solemnities. Consecration does not make a person or thing really *holy*, but declares it to be *sacred*, that is, devoted to God, or to divine service; as, the *consecration* of the priests among the Israelites; the *consecration* of the vessels used in the temple; the *consecration* of a bishop.

2. Canonization; the act of publicly enrolling or numbering among the acknowledged saints or gods; the ceremony of the apotheosis of an emperor. *Hale.*

3. The benediction of the elements in the eucharist, the act of setting apart and blessing the elements in the communion. *Encyc.*

CON'SE-CRA-TOR, *n.* One who consecrates; one who performs the rites by which a person or thing is devoted or dedicated to sacred purposes. *Atterbury.*

CON'SE-CRA-TO-RY, *a.* Making sacred. *Bp. Morton.*

CON-SEC-TA'NE-OUS, *a.* Following of course. *Gilbert.*

CON'SEC-TA-RY, *a.* [L. *consectarius*, from *consector*, to follow; *con* and *sector*, *sequor*. See SUE.] Following; consequent; consequential; deducible. *Brown.*

CON'SEC-TA-RY, *n.* That which follows; consequence; deduction from premises; corollary. *Woodward.*

CON-SE-CU'TION, *n.* [L. *consecutio*, from *consequor*, to follow; *con* and *sequor*, to follow. See SUE.]

1. A following or sequel; train of consequences from premises; series of deductions. *Hale.*

2. Succession; series of things that follow each other; as, a *consecution* of colors. *Newton.*

CON-SEC'U-TIVE, *a.* [It. *consecutivo*; Fr. *consecutif*. See CONSECUTION.]

1. Following in a train; succeeding one another in a regular order; successive; uninterrupted in course or succession; as, fifty *consecutive* years. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Following; consequential; succeeding; as, the actions of men *consecutive* to volition. *Locke.*

3. *Consecutive chords*, in *music*, imply a succession or repetition of the same consonance in similar motion. *Encyc.*

CON-SEC'U-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of consequence or succession, in opposition to *antecedently* or *casually*. *Dict.*

CON-SEC'U-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being consecutive.

CON-SE-NES'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *consenesco*, to grow
CON-SE-NES'CEN-CY, } old.]

A growing old; decay from age; as, the *consenescence* of the world. *Ray.*

CON-SEN'SION, *n.* [L. *consensio*. See CONSENT.] Agreement; accord. [*Little used.*] *Bentley.*

CON-SENT', *n.* [L. *consensus*; It. *consenso*; Fr. *consentement*; Sp. *consentimiento*; from L. *consentio*, to be of one mind, to agree; *con* and *sentio*, to think, feel, or perceive; Sp. *consentir*; Port. Fr. *id.*; It. *consentire*. See SENSE and ASSENT.]

1. Agreement of the mind to what is proposed or stated by another; accord; hence, a yielding of the mind or will to that which is proposed; as, a parent gives his *consent* to the marriage of his daughter.

We generally use this word in cases where power, rights, and claims, are concerned. We give *consent*, when we yield that which we have a right to withhold; but we do not give *consent* to a mere opinion or abstract proposition. In this case, we give our *assent*. But *assent* is also used in conceding what we may withhold. We give our *assent* to the marriage of a daughter. Consequently, *assent* has a more extensive application than *consent*. But the distinction is not always observed. *Consent* often amounts to *permission*.

Defraud ye not one another, except with *consent* for a time. — 1 Cor. vii.

2. Accord of minds; agreement; unity of opinion.

All with one *consent* began to make excuse. — Luke xiv.
The company of priests murder by *consent*. — Hos. vi.

3. Agreement; coherence; correspondence in parts, qualities, or operation.

Such is the world's great harmony, that springs
From union, order, full *consent* of things. *Pope.*

4. In *the animal economy*, an agreement, or sympathy, by which one affected part of the system affects some distant part. This *consent* is supposed to exist in, or be produced by, the nerves, and the affections to be communicated from one part to another by means of their ramifications and distributions through the body. Thus the stone in the bladder, by vellicating the fibers, will produce spasms and colic in the bowels; a shameful thing seen or heard will produce blushing in the cheeks. *Quincy. Encyc.*

But many facts indicate that other causes than nervous communication produce sympathy.

CON-SENT', *v. i.* [L. *consentio*. See the noun.]

1. *Literally*, to think with another. Hence, to agree or accord. More generally, to agree in mind and will; to yield to what one has the power, the right, or the disposition to withhold, or refuse to grant.

If sinners entice thee, *consent* thou not. — Prov. i.
And Saul was *consenting* to Stephen's death. — Acts viii.
Only let us *consent* to them, and they will dwell with us. — Gen. xxxiv.

2. To agree.

When thou sawest a thief, thou *consentedst* with him. — Ps. l.

3. To assent.

I *consent* to the law, that it is good. — Rom. vii. 1 Tim. vi.

CON-SEN-TA-NE'I-TY, *n.* Mutual agreement.

CON-SEN-TA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *consentaneus*. See CONSENT.] Agreeable; accordant; consistent with; suitable.

The practice of virtue is not *consentaneous* to the unrenewed heart. *Axon.*

CON-SEN'TA-NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* Agreeably; consistently; suitably.

CON-SEN'TA-NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Agreement; accordance; consistency. *Dict.*

CON-SENT'ER, *n.* One who consents.

CON-SEN'TIENT, (kon-sen'shent,) *a.* [L. *consentiens*, *consentio*.] Agreeing in mind; accordant in opinion.

The authority due to the *consentient* judgment of the church. *Pearson.*

CON'SE-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *consequentia*, from *consequor*; *con* and *sequor*, to follow. See SUE.]

1. That which follows from any act, cause, principle, or series of actions. Hence, an event or effect produced by some preceding act or cause.

Shun the latter *consequence*; for know,
The day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt die. *Milton.*
The *consequences* of intemperance are disgrace, poverty, disease, and premature death.

2. In *logic*, a proposition collected from the agreement of other previous propositions; the conclusion which results from reason or argument; inference; deduction.

Every rational being is accountable to his Maker; man is a rational being; the *consequence* then must be, that man is accountable to his Maker.
From this train of argument, the *consequence* is obvious.

3. Connection of cause and effect; consecution.

Fell
That I must after thee, with this my son;
Such fatal *consequence* unites us three. *Milton.*

4. Influence; tendency, as to effects. The sense of *consequence*, in this use, is modified by the words connected with it; as, "it is of *little consequence*," that is, of little importance, small effects will follow; "it is of *no consequence*," of no moment, no effect of importance will follow; "it is of *great consequence*," of great importance, great effects will follow.

5. Importance; extensive influence; distinction; as, a man of great *consequence* in society.

In consequence; by means of; as the effect of.

CON'SE-QUENT, *a.* [L. *consequens*.]

1. Following as the natural effect; with *to* or *on*.

The right was *consequent* to, and built on, an act perfectly personal. *Locke.*
His poverty was *consequent* on his vices.

2. Following by necessary inference or rational deduction; as, a proposition *consequent* to other propositions.

CON'SE-QUENT, *n.* Effect; that which follows a cause.

They were ill governed, which is always a *consequent* of ill-payment. *Davies.*

2. That which follows from propositions by rational deduction; that which is deduced from reasoning or argumentation; a conclusion or inference.

CON-SE-QUEN'TIAL, *a.* Following as the effect; produced by the connection of effects with causes; as, a *consequential* evil.

2. Having the consequence justly connected with the premises; conclusive.

These arguments are highly *consequential* and concludent to my purpose. *Hale.*

3. Important.

4. Assuming the air of a person of consequence; pompous; *applied to persons.*

CON-SE-QUEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* With just deduction of consequences; with right connection of ideas. *Addison.*

2. By consequence; not immediately; eventually. *South.*

3. In a regular series; in the order of cause and effect. *Addison.*

4. With assumed importance; with conceit. *Campbell.*

CON-SE-QUEN'TIAL-NESS, *n.* Regular consecution in discourse. *Dict.*

CON'SE-QUENT-LY, *adv.* By consequence; by necessary connection of effects with their causes; in consequence of something.

CON'SE-QUENT-NESS, *n.* Regular connection of propositions following each other; consecution of discourse. [*Little used.*] *Digby.*

CON-SER'TION, *n.* [L. *consero*, *consertum*.] Junction; adaptation. *Young.*

CON-SERV'A-BLE, *a.* [See CONSERVE.] That may be kept or preserved from decay or injury.

CON-SERV'AN-CY, *n.* [L. *conservans*. See CONSERVE.]

A *court of conservancy* is held by the lord mayor of London, for the preservation of the fishery on the Thames. *Johnson.*

CON-SERV'ANT, *a.* Preserving; having the power or quality of preserving from decay or destruction.

CON-SER-VA'TION, *n.* [L. *conservatio*. See CONSERVE.]

The act of preserving, guarding, or protecting; preservation from loss, decay, injury, or violation; the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state; as, the *conservation* of bodies from perishing; the *conservation* of the peace of society; the *conservation* of privileges.

CON-SERV'A-TISM, *n.* The desire and effort of preserving what is established.

CON-SERV'A-TIVE, *a.* Preservative; having power to preserve in a safe or entire state, or from loss, waste, or injury. *Peacham.*

CON-SERV'A-TIVE, *n.* One who aims to preserve from ruin, innovation, injury, or radical change; one who wishes to maintain an institution, or form of government, in its present state. [*Modern usage.*]

CON-SER-VA'TOR, *n.* A preserver; one who preserves from injury or violation. *Appropriately*, an officer who has the charge of preserving the public peace, as judges and sheriffs; also, an officer who has the charge of preserving the rights and privileges of a city, corporation, or community, as in Roman Catholic universities. It is a word of extensive application.

2. In *Connecticut*, a person appointed to superintend idiots, lunatics, &c., manage their property, and preserve it from waste.

CON-SERV'A-TO-RY, *a.* Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay, or injury.

CON-SERV'A-TO-RY, *n.* A place for preserving any thing in a state desired, as from loss, decay, waste, or injury. Thus, a fish-pond for keeping fish, a granary for corn, an ice-house for ice and other things, a receptacle for water, &c., are called *conservatories*.

2. A greenhouse for exotics, often attached to a dwelling-house as an ornament. In large *conservatories*, properly so called, the plants are reared on the free soil, and not in pots. *Brande.*

3. A society for promoting, or for preserving, music in good taste.

CON-SERVE', (kon-serv',) *v. t.* [L. *conservo*; *con* and *servo*, to hold, keep, or guard; Fr. *conserver*; It. *conservare*; Sp. *conservar*. See Class Sr, No. 34, 38, 39, 40, 45, and Class Dr, No. 32.]

To keep in a safe or sound state; to save; to preserve from loss, decay, waste, or injury; to defend from violation; as, to *conserve* bodies from perishing; to *conserve* the peace of society; to *conserve* fruits, roots, and herbs, with sugar, &c.

CON'SERVE, *n.* A sweetmeat made of fresh fruits, &c., beat into one uniform mass, with fine sugar, and without boiling. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

2. In *pharmacy*, a similar preparation, designed to preserve the flowers, herbs, roots, or fruits of simples, as nearly as possible, in their natural fresh state. Fresh vegetables and sugar of the consistence of honey. *Encyc. Coxe.*

3. A conservatory. [*Not usual.*] *Evelyn.*

CON-SERV'ED, *pp.* Preserved in a safe and sound state; guarded; kept; maintained; protected; prepared with sugar.

CON-SERV'ER, *n.* One who conserves; one who keeps from loss or injury; one who lays up for preservation; a preparer of conserves. *Hayward. Temple.*

CON-SERV'ING, *ppr.* Keeping in safety; defending; maintaining; preparing with sugar.

CON-SES'SION, *n.* [L. *consessio*, See SESSION.] A sitting together. [*Little used.*]

CON-SES'SOR, *n.* One that sits with others. [*Little used.*]

CON-SID'ER, *v. t.* [L. *considero*, to consider, to view attentively, from *conside* or *consideo*, to sit by; *con* and *sedeo*, to sit. (See SIT.) The literal sense is, to *sit by* or *close*, or to *set the mind* or *the eye to*; hence, to view or examine with attention.]

1. To fix the mind on, with a view to a careful examination; to think on with care; to ponder; to study; to meditate on.

Know, therefore, this day, and *consider* it in thy heart. — Deut. iv

Hast thou *considered* my servant Job? — Job i.

Consider the lilies of the field how they grow. — Matt. vi.

2. To view attentively; to observe and examine.

The priest shall *consider* the leprosy. — Lev. xiii.

3. To attend to; to relieve.

Blessed is he that *considereth* the poor. — Ps. xli.

4. To have regard to; to respect.

Let us *consider* one another, to provoke to love and to good works. — Heb. x.

5. To take into view in examination, or into account in estimates; as, in adjusting accounts, services, time, and expense, ought to be *considered*.

6. In the imperative, *consider* is equivalent to, think with care, attend, examine the subject with a view to truth or the consequences of a measure. So we use *see*, *observe*, *think*, *attend*.

7. To requite; to reward; particularly for gratuitous services.

CON-SID'ER, *v. i.* To think seriously, maturely, or carefully; to reflect.

None *considereth* in his heart, neither is there knowledge or understanding. — Is. xliv.

In the day of adversity *consider*. — Eccles. vii.

2. To deliberate; to turn in the mind, as in the case of a single person; to deliberate or consult, as numbers; sometimes followed by *of*; as, I will *consider* your case, or *of* your case.

The apostles and elders came together to *consider of* this matter. — Acts xv.

3. To doubt; to hesitate. *Dryden.*

CON-SID'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. See CONSIDER.] That may be considered; that is to be observed, remarked, or attended to.

It is *considerable*, that some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning. *Withers.*

[*This primary use of the word is obsolescent, or very rarely used.*]

2. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard or attention.

Eternity is infinitely the most *considerable* duration. *Tillotson.*

As that which is worthy of regard is in some measure important, hence,

3. Respectable; deserving of notice; of some distinction; *applied to persons.*

Men *considerable* in all worthy professions, eminent in many ways of life. *Sprat.*

4. Important; valuable; or moderately large, according to the subject. *Considerable* aid was expected from the allies. A man has a *considerable* estate in Norfolk. A *considerable* sum of money was collected. Formerly it was sometimes followed by *to*. He thought his aid *considerable to* him.

CON-SID'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Some degree of importance, moment, or dignity; a degree of value or importance that deserves notice.

The *considerableness* of things is to be estimated by their usefulness, or by their effects on society.

CON-SID'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a degree deserving notice; in a degree not trifling or unimportant.

And Europe still *considerably* gains,
Both by their good example and their pains. *Roscommon.*

CON-SID'ER-ANCE, *n.* Consideration; reflection; sober thought. [*Not used.*] [See CONSIDERATION.] *Shak.*

CON-SID'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *consideratus*. See CONSIDER.]

1. Given to consideration or to sober reflection; thoughtful; hence, serious; circumspect; careful; discreet; prudent; not hasty or rash; not negligent.

Æneas is pastoral, *considerate*, and careful of his people. *Dryden.*

2. Having respect to; regardful; as, *considerate* of prize. [*Little used.*]

3. Moderate; not rigorous. *Johnson.*

CON-SID'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* With deliberation; with due consideration; calmly; prudently. *Bacon.*

CON-SID'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Prudence; calm deliberation

CON-SID-ER-A'TION, *n.* [L. *consideratio*. See CONSIDER.]

1. The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice; as, let us take into *consideration* the consequences of a hasty decision.

2. Mature thought; serious deliberation.

Let us think with *consideration*. *Sidney.*

3. Contemplation; meditation.

The love you bear to Mopsa hath brought you to the *consideration* of her virtues. *Sidney.*

4. Some degree of importance; claim to notice, or regard; a moderate degree of respectability.

Lucan is an author of *consideration* among the Latin poets. *Addison.*

5. That which is considered; motive of action; influence; ground of conduct.

He was obliged, antecedent to all other *considerations*, to search an asylum. *Dryden.*

6. Reason; that which induces to a determination; as, he was moved by the *considerations* set before him.

7. In *law*, the reason which moves a contracting party to enter into an agreement; the material cause of a contract; the price or motive of a stipulation. In all contracts, each party gives something in exchange for what he receives.

A contract is an agreement, upon sufficient *consideration*. This consideration is *express* or *implied*; *express*, when the thing to be given or done is specified; *implied*, when no specific consideration is agreed upon, but justice requires it and the law implies it; as, when a man labors for another, without stipulating for wages, the law infers that he shall receive a reasonable *consideration*. A good *consideration* is that of blood, or natural love; a valuable *consideration* is such as money, marriage, &c. Hence, a *consideration* is an equivalent or recompense; that which is *given* as of equal estimated value with that which is *received*.

CON-SID'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Taking into consideration. [*Little used.*]

CON-SID'ER-ED, *pp.* Thought of with care; pondered; viewed attentively; deliberated on; examined.

CON-SID'ER-ER, *n.* A thinker; one who considers; a man of reflection. [CONSIDERATOR is not in use.]

CON-SID'ER-ING, *ppr.* Fixing the mind on; meditating on; pondering; viewing with care and attention; deliberating on.

Note. — We have a peculiar use of this word, which may be a corruption for *considered*, or which may be a deviation from analogy by an insensible change in the structure of the phrase. "It is not possible for us to act otherwise, *considering* the weakness of our nature." As a participle, this word must here refer to *us*, or the sentence can not be resolved by any rule of English syntax. It would be correct to say, "It is not possible for us to act otherwise, the weakness of our nature being *considered*;" or, "We, *considering* the weakness of our nature, can not act otherwise." But the latter phrase is better grammar than it is sense. We use other participles in like manner; as, "*Allowing* for tare, the weight could not be more than a hundred pounds." These and similar phrases are anomalous. But *considering* is no more a *kind of conjunction*, in such a phrase, than it is a *noun*.

CON-SID'ER-ING, *n.* The act of deliberating, or carefully attending to; hesitation; as, many mazed *considerings*. *Shak.*

CON-SID'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* With consideration or deliberation. *Whole Duty of Man.*

CON-SIGN', (kon-sine',) *v. t.* [L. *consigno*, to seal or sign; *con* and *signo*, to seal or stamp; *signum*, a sign, seal, or mark; It. *consegnare*, to deposit, deliver, consign; Sp. *consignar*; Fr. *consigner*. (See SIGN.) The sense is, to *set to*, to *thrust*, or *send*.]

1. To give, send, or set over; to transfer or deliver into the possession of another, or into a different state, with the sense of fixedness in that state, or permanence of possession; as, at death the body is *consigned to* the grave.

At the day of general account, good men are to be *consigned* over to another state. *Atterbury.*

2. To deliver or transfer, as a charge or trust; to commit; as, to *consign* a youth to the care of a preceptor; to *consign* goods to a factor.

3. To set over or commit, for permanent preservation; as, to *consign* a history to writing. *Addison.*

4. To appropriate. *Dryden.*

CON-SIGN', (kon-sine',) *v. i.* To submit to the same terms with another; also, to sign; to agree or consent. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

CON-SIG-NA'TION, *n.* The act of consigning; the act of delivering or committing to another person, place, or state.

Despair is a certain *consignation* to eternal ruin. *Taylor. Park.*

[*Little used.*] [See CONSIGNMENT.]

CON-SIG'NA-TURE, *n.* Full signature; joint signing or stamping.

CON-SIGN'ED, (kon-sind',) *pp.* Delivered; committed for keeping or management; deposited in trust.

CON-SIGN-EE', (kon-se-nee') *n.* The person to whom goods or other things are delivered in trust, for sale or superintendence; a factor.

CON-SIGN'ER, (kon-sin'er,) } *n.* The person who
CON-SIGN-OR', (kon-se-nor',) } consigns; one who sends, delivers, or commits goods or other things in trust to another for sale, or superintendence.

CON-SIG-NI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [See SIGNIFY.] Joint signification. *Harris.*

CON-SIG-NIF'I-CA-TIVE, *a.* [See SIGNIFY.] Having a like signification, or jointly significative. *Vallancey, Gram.* 57.

CON-SIGN'ING, (kon-sine'-,) *ppr.* Delivering to another in trust; sending or committing, as a possession or charge.

CON-SIGN'MENT, (kon-sine'-,) *n.* The act of consigning; consignation; the act of sending or committing, as a charge for safe keeping or management; the act of depositing with, as goods for sale.

2. The thing consigned; the goods sent or delivered to a factor for sale; as, A received a large *consignment* of goods from B.

3. The writing by which any thing is consigned.

CON-SIM'I-LAR, *a.* Having common resemblance. [*Little used.*]

CON-SI-MIL'I-TUDE, *n.* Resemblance. [*Little used.*]

CON-SIST', *v. i.* [L. *consisto*; *con* and *sisto*, to stand; Sp. *consistir*; It. *consistere*; Fr. *consister*.]

1. To stand together; to be in a fixed or permanent state, as a body composed of parts in union or connection. Hence, to be; to exist; to subsist; to be supported and maintained.

He was before all things, and by him all things *consist*. — Col. i.

2. To stand or be; to lie; to be contained; followed by *in*; as, the beauty of epistolary writing *consists* in ease and freedom.

3. To be composed; followed by *of*; as, a landscape should *consist of* a variety of scenery.

To consist together; to coexist; to have being concurrently.

Necessity and election can not *consist together* in the same act. *Bramhall.*

To consist with; to agree; to be in accordance with; to be compatible.

Health *consists with* temperance alone. *Pope.*

CON-SIST'ENCE, } *n.* A standing together; a be-
CON-SIST'EN-CY, } ing fixed in union, as the parts of a body; that state of a body, in which its component parts remain fixed.

The *consistency* of bodies is divers; dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, &c. *Bacon.*

2. A degree of density or spissitude, but indefinite.

Let the juices or liquor be boiled into the *consistency* of syrup. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Substance; make; firmness of constitution; as, friendship of a lasting *consistency*; resolutions of durable *consistence*. *South. Hammond.*

4. A standing together, as the parts of a system, or of conduct, &c.; agreement or harmony of all parts of a complex thing among themselves, or of the same thing with itself at different times; congruity; uniformity; as, the *consistency* of laws, regulations, or judicial decisions; *consistency* of opinions; *consistency* of behavior or of character.

There is harmony and *consistency* in all God's works. *J. Lathrop.*

5. A standing; a state of rest, in which things capable of growth or decrease remain for a time at a stand. *Chambers.*

CON-SIST'ENT, *a.* [L. *consistens*. See CONSIST.]

1. Fixed; firm; not fluid; as, the *consistent* parts of a body, distinguished from the fluid. *Harvey.*

2. Standing together or in agreement; compatible; congruous; uniform; not contradictory or opposed; as, two opinions or schemes are *consistent*; let a man be *consistent with* himself; the law is *consistent with* justice and policy.

So two *consistent* motions act the soul. *Pope.*

CON-SIST'ENT-LY, *adv.* In a consistent manner; in agreement; agreeably; as, to command confidence a man must act *consistently*.

CON-SIS-TŌ'RI-AL, } *a.* [See CONSISTORY.] Per-
CON-SIST'O-RY, } taining or relating to a *consistory*, or ecclesiastical court of an archbishop or bishop. *Ayliffe.*

Every archbishop and bishop of a diocese hath a *consistory* court. *Encyc.*

CON-SIS-TŌ'RI-AN, *a.* Relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies. *Bp. Bancroft.*

CON-SIST'O-RY, *n.* [L. *consistorium*, from *consisto*. See CONSIST.]

Primarily, a place of meeting; a council-house, or place of justice. Hence,

1. In *the English church*, a place of justice in the spiritual court, or the court itself; the court of every diocesan bishop, held in their cathedral churches, for the trial of ecclesiastical causes arising within the diocese. The bishop's chancellor or his commissary is the judge. *Blackstone.*

2. In *the Roman Catholic church*, an assembly of prelates; the college of cardinals at Rome.

Pius was then hearing causes in *consistory*. *Bacon.*

3. A solemn assembly or council. *Milton. Pope.*

4. A place of residence. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

5. In some churches, as the Dutch, a consistory is

the lowest tribunal, corresponding to a *church session*, and in others is composed of ministers and elders, corresponding to a presbytery.

CON-SŌ'CIATE, *n.* [L. *consociatus.* See the next word.]

An associate; a partner or confederate; an accomplice. *Hayward.*

CON-SŌ'CIATE, *v. t.* [L. *consociatus*, from *consocio*; *con* and *socio*, to unite; *socius*, a companion. See SOCIAL.]

1. To unite; to join; to associate. *Wotton.*

2. To cement or hold in close union. *Burnet.*

3. To unite in an assembly or convention, as pastors and messengers, or delegates of churches. *Saybrook Platform.*

CON-SŌ'CIATE, *v. i.* To unite; to coalesce. *Bentley.*

2. To unite, or meet in a body; to form a consociation of pastors and messengers. *Saybrook Platform.*

CON-SŌ'CIA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Associated in a body.

CON-SŌ'CIA-TING, *ppr.* Uniting in a body.

CON-SŌ-CI-Ā'TION, (kon so-she ā'shun,) *n.* Intimate union of persons; fellowship; alliance; companionship; union of things. [*The word is less used than* ASSOCIATION.] *Wotton.*

2. An assembly of the pastors and delegates of the Congregational churches within a certain district, forming a court of appeal from the decisions of the churches. *Trumbull's History of Connecticut.*

CON-SO-CI-Ā'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a consociation. *Trumbull.*

CON-SŌL'A-BLE, *a.* [See CONSOLE.] That admits comfort; capable of receiving consolation.

CON'SO-LATE, *v. t.* To comfort. [*Obs.*] [See CONSOLE.]

CON-SO-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *consolatio.* See CONSOLE.]

1. Comfort; alleviation of misery, or distress of mind; refreshment of mind or spirits; a comparative degree of happiness in distress or misfortune, springing from any circumstance that abates the evil, or supports and strengthens the mind, as hope, joy, courage, and the like.

> Against such cruelties,
> With inward consolations recompensed. *Milton.*
> We have great joy and *consolation* in thy love. — Philem. 7.

2. That which comforts or refreshes the spirits; the cause of comfort; as, the *consolation* of Israel. *Luke* ii.

CON'SO-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who comforts.

CON-SOL'A-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *consolatorius.*]

Tending to give comfort; refreshing to the mind; assuaging grief. *Howell.*

CON-SOL'A-TO-RY, *n.* A speech or writing containing topics of comfort. *Milton.*

CON-SŌLE', *v. t.* [L. *consolor*; It. *consolare*; Sp. *consolar*; Fr. *consoler.* The primary sense is either to set or allay, to give rest or quiet, Ar. سلا *sala*, Heb. שלה; or the sense is to strengthen, in which case it coincides with the root of *solid.* The latter is most probable.]

To comfort; to cheer the mind in distress or depression; to alleviate grief, and give refreshment to the mind or spirits; to give contentment or moderate happiness, by relieving from distress. The promises of the gospel may well *console* the Christian in all the afflictions of life. It is a *consoling* reflection that the evils of life are temporary.

> I am much *consoled* by the reflection that the religion of Christ has been attacked in vain by all the wits and philosophers, and its triumph has been complete. *P. Henry.*

CON'SŌLE, *n.* [Fr.] In *architecture*, a bracket, or shoulder-piece; or an ornament cut upon the key of an arch, which has a projecture, and, on occasion, serves to support little cornices, figures, busts, and vases. *Encyc.*

CON-SŌL'ED, *pp.* Comforted; cheered.

CON-SŌL'ER, *n.* One that gives comfort.

CON-SOL'I-DANT, *a.* [See CONSOLIDATE.] Having the quality of uniting wounds, or forming new flesh.

CON-SOL'I-DANT, *n.* A medicine that heals or unites the parts of wounded flesh. *Coxe.*

CON-SOL'I-DĀTE, *v. t.* [It. *consolidare*; Fr. *consolider*; Sp. *consolidar*; *con* and L. *solidus*, solid. See SOLID.]

1. To make solid; to unite or press together loose or separate parts, and form a compact mass; to harden or make dense and firm.

> He fixed and *consolidated* the earth above the waters. *Burnet.*

2. To unite the parts of a broken bone, or the lips of a wound, by means of applications. *Encyc.*

3. In *a more general sense*, to unite various particulars into one mass or body; as, to *consolidate* the forces of an army; to *consolidate* various funds. Hence, in *parliamentary usage*, to *consolidate* two bills is to unite them into one. In *law*, to *consolidate* benefices is to combine them into one.

CON-SOL'I-DĀTE, *v. i.* To grow firm and hard; to unite and become solid; as, moist clay *consolidates* by drying.

> In hurts and ulcers of the head, dryness maketh them more apt to *consolidate.* *Bacon.*

CON-SOL'I-DĀTE, *a.* Formed into a solid mass. *Elyot.*

CON-SOL'I-DĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made solid, hard, or compact; united.

CON-SOL'I-DĀ-TING, *ppr.* Making solid; uniting.

CON-SOL-I-DĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making, or process of becoming, solid; the act of forming into a firm, compact mass, body, or system.

2. The uniting of several particulars into one body; as, a *consolidation* of the funds. Hence,

3. The annexing of one bill to another in parliament or legislation.

4. The combining of two benefices in one. *Cowel.*

5. The uniting of broken bones or wounded flesh.

CON-SOL'I-DA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to consolidate; healing.

CON-SŌL'ING, *ppr.* Comforting; alleviating grief.

CON-SŌL'ING, *a.* Adapted to console or comfort; as, *consoling* news.

CON'SOLS, *n. pl.* In *England*, three per cent. annuities, granted at different times, and at last consolidated into one stock or fund. They constitute nearly half the public debt, and hence their rise or fall is taken as an index of the state of stocks. *Brande.*

CON'SO-NANCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *consonantia*, *consonans*, from *consono*, to sound together; *con* and *sono*, to sound. See SOUND and TONE.]

1. Accord or agreement of sounds. In *music*, *consonance* is an accord of sounds, simultaneously produced, which creates an agreeable sensation in the ear, as the third, fifth, and eighth. It denotes, also, the according intervals. When the interval of a consonance is invariable, it is called *perfect*; but when it may be either major or minor, it is termed *imperfect.* *Busby.*

2. Agreement; accord; congruity; consistency; agreeableness; suitableness; as, the *consonance* of opinions among judges, the *consonance* of a ritual to the Scriptures.

CON'SO-NANT, *a.* Agreeing; according; congruous; consistent; followed generally by *to*, sometimes by *with*; as, this rule is *consonant* to Scripture and reason.

2. In *music*, composed of consonances; as, *consonant* intervals.

CON'SO-NANT, *n.* A letter, or element of speech, having either no vocality, as *p* and the other mutes, or only an imperfect vocality, as *b*, *l*, &c. For this reason, consonants are ordinarily sounded only in connection with a vowel, and hence the name. The consonants are better called *articulations*, as they are the names given to the several closings or junctions of the organs of speech, which precede and follow the openings of the organs with which the vowels are uttered. These closings are *perfect*, and wholly intercept the voice, as in the syllables *ek*, *ep*, *et*, or *imperfect*, and admitting some slight sound, as in *em*, *en*. Hence, some articulations are called *mutes*, and others *semi-vowels.* The consonants begin or end syllables, and their use is to determine the manner of beginning or ending the vocal sounds. These closings or configurations of the organs, being various, serve to diversify the syllables, as in uttering *ba*, *da*, *pa*, or *ab*, *ad*, *ap*; and, although *b* and *p* may be considered as representing no sounds at all, yet they so modify the utterance of *ab*, *ap*, or *ba*, *pa*, that the slight difference between these articulations may be perceived as far as the human voice can be distinctly heard.

CON'SO-NANT-LY, *adv.* Consistently; in agreement.

CON'SO-NANT-NESS, *n.* Agreeableness; consistency.

CON'SO-NOUS, *a.* [L. *consonus.*]

Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

CON-SŌ'PI-ATE, *v. t.* To lull asleep. [*Not used.*]

CON-SO-PI-Ā'TION, *n.* A lulling asleep. [*Not used.*]

CON'SO-PITE, *v. t.* [L. *consopio.*]

To compose; to lull to sleep. [*Not used.*]

CON'SO-PITE, *a.* Calm; composed. [*Not used.*] *More.*

CON'SORT, *n.* [L. *consors*; *con* and *sors*, sort, state, kind.]

1. A companion; a partner; an intimate associate; *particularly*, a partner of the bed; a wife or husband.

> He single chose to live, and shunned to wed,
> Well pleased to want a *consort* of his bed. *Dryden.*

2. An assembly or association of persons, convened for consultation. *Spenser.*

3. Union; conjunction; concurrence. *Atterbury.*

4. A number of instruments played together; a symphony; a concert. In this sense *concert* is now used.

5. In *navigation*, any vessel keeping company with another.

Queen consort; the wife of a king, as distinguished from a *queen regnant*, who rules alone, and a *queen dowager*, the widow of a king.

CON-SORT', *v. i.* To associate; to unite in company; to keep company; followed by *with.*

> Which of the Grecian chiefs *consorts* with thee? *Dryden.*

CON-SORT', *v. t.* To join; to marry.

> With his *consorted* Eve. *Milton.*

2. To unite in company.

> He begins to *consort* himself with men. *Locke.*

3. To accompany. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CON-SORT'A-BLE, *a.* Suitable. *Wotton.*

CON-SORT'ED, *pp.* United in marriage. *Milton.*

CON-SORT'ING, *ppr.* Uniting in company with; associating.

CON-SOR'TION, *n.* Fellowship. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

CON'SORT-SHIP, *n.* Fellowship, partnership.

CON'SOUND, *n.* The name of several species of plants.

CON-SPEC'TA-BLE, *a.* Easy to be seen.

CON-SPEC'TION, *n.* A beholding. [*Not used.*]

CON-SPEC-TU'I-TY, *n.* Sight; view. [*Not used.*]

CON-SPER'SION, *n.* A sprinkling. [*Not used.*]

CON-SPI-CU'I-TY, *n.* Conspicuousness; brightness. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

CON-SPIC'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *conspicuus*, from *conspicio*, to look or see; *con* and *specio*, to see. See SPECIES.]

1. Open to the view; obvious to the eye; easy to be seen; manifest, as, to stand in a *conspicuous* place.

> Or come I less *conspicuous.* *Milton.*

2. Obvious to the mental eye; clearly or extensively known, perceived, or understood. Hence, eminent; famous; distinguished; as, a man of *conspicuous* talents; a lady of *conspicuous* virtues.

CON-SPIC'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a conspicuous manner; obviously; in a manner to be clearly seen; eminently; remarkably.

CON-SPIC'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Openness or exposure to the view; a state of being visible at a distance; as, the *conspicuousness* of a tower.

2. Eminence; fame; celebrity; renown; a state of being extensively known and distinguished; as, the *conspicuousness* of an author.

CON-SPIR'A-CY, *n.* [L. *conspiratio*, from *conspiro.* See CONSPIRE.]

1. A combination of men for an evil purpose; an agreement, between two or more persons, to commit some crime in concert; *particularly*, a combination to commit treason, or excite sedition or insurrection, against the government of a state; a plot, as, a *conspiracy* against the life of a king; a *conspiracy* against the government.

> More than forty had made this *conspiracy.* — Acts xxiii.

2. In *law*, an agreement between two or more persons, falsely and maliciously to indict, or procure to be indicted, an innocent person of felony. *Blackstone.*

3. A concurrence; a general tendency of two or more causes to one event. *Sidney.*

CON-SPIR'ANT, *a.* [L. *conspirans.*]

Conspiring; plotting; engaging in a plot to commit a crime. *Shak.*

CON-SPI-RA'TION, *n.* Conspiracy; agreement or concurrence of things to one end.

CON-SPIR'A-TOR, *n.* One who conspires; one who engages in a plot to commit a crime, particularly treason.

2. In *law*, one who agrees with another falsely and maliciously to indict an innocent person of felony. By the British statute, a conspirator is defined to be one who binds himself by oath, covenant, or other alliance, to assist another falsely and maliciously to indict a person, or falsely to maintain pleas. *Encyc.*

CON-SPIRE', *v. i.* [L. *conspiro*, to plot; *con* and *spiro*, to breathe. But the primary sense is, to throw, to wind, hence *spira*, a fold, circle, wreath, or band; and the sense of the verb is, to breathe together, or, more probably, to wind or band together.]

1. To agree, by oath, covenant, or otherwise, to commit a crime; to plot; to hatch treason.

> The servants of Amnon *conspired* against him, and slew the king in his own house. — 2 Kings xxi.
> They *conspired* against Joseph to slay him. — Gen. xxxvii.

2. In *law*, to agree falsely and maliciously to indict an innocent person of felony.

3. To agree; to concur to one end; as, all things *conspire* to make us prosperous.

> The press, the pulpit, and the stage,
> *Conspire* to censure and expose our age. *Roscommon.*

CON-SPIR'ER, *n.* One who conspires or plots; a conspirator. *Shak.*

CON-SPIR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Agreeing to commit a crime; plotting; uniting or concurring to one end.

2. In *mechanics*, *conspiring forces* are forces acting obliquely to each other, but which may be severally resolved into two parts, one of which, in each case, acts in the same direction with the other; co-operating powers. *D. Olmsted.*

CON-SPIR'ING-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a conspiracy; by conspiracy. *Milton.*

CON-SPIS-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *conspissatus.*]

The act of making thick or viscous; thickness. *More.*

CON-SPUR-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *conspurco*; *con* and *spurco*, to defile.]

The act of defiling; defilement; pollution. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*

CON'STA-BLE, (kun'sta-bl,) *n.* [Sp. *condestable*; Port. *id.*; It. *conestabile*; Fr. *connetable*; Sp. *conde*, It. *conte*,

a count, and L. *stabulum*, a stable; L. *comes stabuli*, count of the stable.]

1. A high officer in the monarchical establishments of the middle ages. *Brande.*

The *lord high constable of England* was the seventh officer of the crown. He had the care of the common peace, in deeds of arms and matters of war, being a judge of the court of chivalry, now called the *court of honor*. To this officer, and to the earl marshal, belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blazonry within the realm. The power of this officer was so great, and so improperly used, that it was abridged by the 13th Richard II., and was afterward forfeited in the person of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, in 1521. It has never been granted to any person since that time, except *pro hac vice*, or on a particular occasion. *Encyc.*

2. An officer of the peace. In *England*, there are high constables, petty constables, and constables of London. The high constables are chosen at the court leets of the franchise or hundred over which they preside, or, in default of that, by the justices of the quarter sessions, and are removable by the same authority that appoints them. The petty constables are chosen by the jury of the court leet, or, if no court is held, they are appointed by two justices of the peace. In London, a constable is nominated in each precinct by the inhabitants, and confirmed at the court of wardmote. The duty of constables is to keep the peace, and for this purpose they are invested with the power of arresting and imprisoning, and of breaking open houses.

In *the United States*, *constables* are town or city officers of the peace, with powers similar to those possessed by the constables in Great Britain. They are invested also with powers to execute civil as well as criminal process, and to levy executions. In *New England*, they are elected by the inhabitants of towns in legal meeting.

To overrun the constable; to spend more than a man is worth or can pay; *a vulgar phrase.*

CON'STA-BLER-Y, (kun'sta-bler-y,) *n.* The body or jurisdiction of constables.

CON'STA-BLE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a constable.

CON'STA-BLE-WICK, *n.* The district to which a constable's power is limited. *Hale.*

CON-STAB'Ū-LA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to constables; consisting of constables.

CON'STAN-CY, *n.* [L. *constantia*, from *consto*; *con* and *sto*, to stand.]

1. Fixedness; a standing firm; hence, applied to God or his works, immutability; unalterable continuance; a permanent state. *Hooker.*

2. Fixedness or firmness of mind; persevering resolution; steady, unshaken determination; particularly applicable to firmness of mind under sufferings, to steadiness in attachments, and to perseverance in enterprise. Lasting affection; stability in love or friendship.

3. Certainty; veracity; reality. *Shak. Johnson.*

CON'STANT, *a.* [L. *constans.*]

1. Fixed; firm; opposed to *fluid.*

To turn two fluid liquors into a *constant* body. *Boyle.*

[*In this sense not used.*]

2. Fixed; not varied; unchanged; permanent; immutable.

The world 's a scene of changes, and to be
Constant, in nature, were inconstancy. *Cowley.*

3. Fixed or firm in mind, purpose, affection, or principle; unshaken; unmoved; as, a *constant* friend or lover.

4. Certain; steady; firmly adherent; with *to*; as, a man *constant to* his purpose or *to* his duties.

CON'STANT, *n.* In *physics*, that which remains unchanged or invariable. Thus a quantity, force, law, &c., when it continues unchanged, is called a *constant.* *P. Cyc.*

CON-STAN-TI-NO-POL'I-TAN, *a.* Relating to Constantinople, the metropolis of the empire of Turkey.

CON'STANT-LY, *ad.* Firmly; steadily; invariably; continually; perseveringly.

Rhoda *constantly* affirmed that it was even so. — Acts xii.
These things I will that thou affirm *constantly*. — Tit. iii.

CON'STAT, *n.* [L., it appears.] In *England*, a certificate given by the clerk of the pipe and auditors of the exchequer to a person who intends to plead or move for a discharge of any thing in that court. The effect of it is to show what appears upon the record respecting the matter in question.

2. An exemplification under the great seal of the enrollment of any letters patent. *Encyc.*

CON'STEL-LATE, *v. i.* [Low L. *constellatus*; *con* and *stello*, to shine; *stella*, a star.]

To join luster; to shine with united radiance or one general light. [*Little used.*]

The several things which engage our affections shine forth and *constellate* in God. *Boyle.*

CON'STEL-LATE, *v. t.* To unite several shining bodies in one splendor. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

CON'STEL-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* United in one splendor. *Brown.*

2. Starry; set or adorned with stars or constellations. *J. Barlow.*

CON-STEL-LA'TION, *n.* A cluster, assemblage, or group, of fixed stars; a number of stars which appear as if situated near each other in the heavens, and are considered as forming a particular division. The constellations are reduced mostly to the figures of certain animals or other known things, as the bear, the bull, the ram, the balance, &c.

For the stars of heaven, and the *constellations* thereof, shall not give their light. — Is. xiii.

2. An assemblage of splendors or excellences.

CON-STER-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *consternatio*, from *consterno*; *con* and *sterno*, to throw or strike down.]

Astonishment; amazement or horror that confounds the faculties, and incapacitates a person for consultation and execution; excessive terror, wonder, or surprise. *South.*

CON'STI-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *constipo*; *con* and *stipo*, to crowd, or cram, Eng. to *stuff*, to *stop*. See STUFF and STOP.]

1. To crowd or cram into a narrow compass; to thicken or condense. *Bacon.*

2. To stop, by filling a passage, and preventing motion; as, to *constipate* capillary vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To fill or crowd the intestinal canal, and make costive. *Brown.*

CON'STI-PA-TED, *pp.* Made costive.

CON'STI-PA-TING, *ppr.* Making costive.

CON-STI-PA'TION, *n.* The act of crowding any thing into a less compass; a pressing together; condensation; as, a close *constipation* of particles. *Bentley.*

2. *More generally*, a crowding or filling to hardness the intestinal canal, from defective excretion; costiveness; obstipation. *Encyc. Coxe.*

CON-STIT'Ū-EN-CY, *n.* The act of constituting, or, more frequently, the body of constituents. [*Modern usage.*]

CON-STIT'Ū-ENT, *a.* [L. *constituens*, *constituo*; *con* and *statuo*, to set. See STATUE, STATUTE.]

Setting; constituting; *applied to parts of a thing that are essential to it.* Hence,

1. Necessary or essential; elemental; forming, composing, or making, as an essential part; as, oxygen and hydrogen are the *constituent* parts of water.

Body, soul, and reason, are the three *constituent* parts of a man. *Dryden.*

2. Having the power of constituting or appointing.

A question of right arises between the *constituent* and representative body. *Junius.*

CON-STIT'Ū-ENT, *n.* He or that which sets, fixes, or forms; he or that which constitutes or composes.

Their first composure and origination requires a higher and nobler *constituent* than chance. *Hale.*

2. That which constitutes or composes, as a part, or an essential part.

The lymph in those glands is a necessary *constituent* of the aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A term applied to those who appoint or elect some one as their representative to an office or employment. *Burke.*

CON'STI-TŪTE, *v. t.* [L. *constituo*; *con* and *statuo*, to set. (See STATUE, STATUTE.) It. *constituire*; Sp. *constituir*; Fr. *constituer.*]

1. To set; to fix; to enact; to establish.

We must obey laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority, not against the law of God. *Taylor.*

2. To form or compose; to give formal existence to; to make a thing what it is. Perspicuity *constitutes* the prime excellence of style.

Truth and reason *constitute* that intellectual gold that defies destruction. *Johnson.*

3. To appoint, depute, or elect, to an office or employment; to make and empower. A sheriff is *constituted* a conservator of the peace; A has *constituted* B his attorney or agent.

CON'STI-TŪTE, *n.* An established law. [*Obs.*]

CON'STI-TŪ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Set; fixed; established; made; elected; appointed.

CON'STI-TŪ-TED AU-THOR'I-TIES, *n. pl.* The magistrates or governors of a people. *H. More.*

CON'STI-TŪ-TER, *n.* One who constitutes or appoints.

CON'STI-TŪ-TING, *ppr.* Setting; establishing; composing; electing; appointing.

CON-STI-TŪ'TION, *n.* The act of constituting, enacting, establishing, or appointing.

2. The state of being; that form of being, or peculiar structure and connection of parts, which makes or characterizes a system or body. Hence, the particular frame or temperament of the human body is called its *constitution.* We speak of a robust or feeble *constitution*; a cold, phlegmatic, sanguine, or irritable *constitution.* We speak of the *constitution* of the air, or other substance; the *constitution* of the solar system; the *constitution* of things.

3. The frame or temper of mind, affections, or passions.

4. The established form of government in a state, kingdom, or country; a system of fundamental rules, principles, and ordinances, for the government of a state or nation. In *free states*, the constitution is paramount to the statutes or laws enacted by the legislature, limiting and controlling its power; and in *the United States*, the legislature is created, and its powers designated, by the constitution.

5. A particular law, ordinance, or regulation, made by the authority of any superior, civil or ecclesiastical; as, the *constitutions* of the churches; the novel *constitutions* of Justinian and his successors.

6. A system of fundamental principles for the government of rational and social beings.

The New Testament is the moral *constitution* of modern society. *Grimke.*

CON-STI-TŪ'TION-AL, *a.* Bred or inherent in the constitution, or in the natural frame of body or mind; as, a *constitutional* infirmity; *constitutional* ardor or dullness.

2. Consistent with the constitution; authorized by the constitution or fundamental rules of a government; legal.

An act of congress prohibiting the importation of slaves into the United States is *constitutional.*

3. Relating to the constitution; as, a *constitutional* doubt. *Paley.*

CON-STI-TŪ'TION-AL-IST, *n.* An adherent to the constitution of government.

2. An innovator of the old constitution, or a framer or friend of the new constitution, in France. *Burke.*

CON-STI-TŪ-TION-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being constitutional; the state of being inherent in the natural frame; as, the *constitutionality* of disease. *Coxe, Med. Repository.*

2. The state of being consistent with the constitution or frame of government, or of being authorized by its provisions.

The judges of the Supreme Court of the United States have the power of determining the *constitutionality* of laws.

CON-STI-TŪ'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* In consistency with the constitution or frame of government.

CON-STI-TŪ'TION-A-RY, *a.* Constitutional. [*Bad.*]

CON-STI-TŪ'TION-IST, *n.* One who adheres to the constitution of the country. *Bolingbroke.*

CON'STI-TŪ-TIVE, *a.* That constitutes, forms, or composes; elemental; essential.

The *constitutive* parts of a schismatic being the esteem of himself and contempt of others. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Having power to enact, establish, or create; instituting.

CON'STI-TŪ-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a constitutive manner.

CON-STRAIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *contraindre*; It. *constrignere*, or *costringere*; Sp. *constrenir*; Port. *constringir*; from L. *constringo*; *con* and *stringo*, to strain, to bind. See STRAIN.]

In *a general sense*, to strain; to press; to urge; to drive; to exert force, physical or moral, either in urging to action or in restraining it. Hence,

1. To compel or force; to urge with irresistible power, or with a power sufficient to produce the effect.

The spirit within me *constraineth* me. — Job xxxii.
I was *constrained* to appeal to Cesar. — Acts xxviii.
For the love of Christ *constraineth* us. — 2 Cor. v.

2. To confine by force; to restrain from escape or action; to repress.

My sire in caves *constrains* the winds. *Dryden.*

3. To hold by force; to press; to confine.

How the strait stays the slender waist *constrain!* *Gay.*

4. To constringe; to bind.

When winter frosts *constrain* the field with cold. *Dryden.*

5. To tie fast; to bind, to chain; to confine.

He binds in chains
The drowsy prophet, and his limbs *constrains.* *Dryden.*

6. To necessitate.

Did fate or we the adulterous act *constrain?* *Pope.*

7. To force; to ravish. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

8. To produce in opposition to nature; as, a *constrained* voice; *constrained* notes. *Waller.*

CON-STRAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be constrained, forced, or repressed; liable to constraint, or to restraint. *Hooker.*

CON-STRAIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Urged irresistibly or powerfully; compelled; forced; restrained; confined; bound; imprisoned; necessitated.

CON-STRAIN'ED-LY, *adv.* By constraint; by compulsion. *Hooker.*

CON-STRAIN'ER, *n.* One who constrains.

CON-STRAIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Urging with irresistible or powerful force; compelling; forcing; repressing; confining; holding by force; pressing; binding.

CON-STRAINT', *n.* [Fr. *contrainte.*]

Irresistible force, or its effect; any force or power, physical or moral, which compels to act or to forbear action, or which urges so strongly as to produce its effect upon the body or mind; compulsion; restraint; confinement.

Not by *constraint*, but by my choice, I came. *Dryden.*
Feed the flock of God, taking the oversight thereof, not by *constraint*, but willingly. — 1 Pet. v.

CON-STRAINT'IVE, *a.* Having power to compel. *Carew.*

CON-STRICT', *v. t.* [L. *constringo, constrictum.* See CONSTRAIN.]
To draw together; to bind; to cramp; to draw into a narrow compass; hence, to contract or cause to shrink. *Arbuthnot.*

CON-STRICT'ED, *pp.* Drawn together; bound; contracted.

CON-STRICT'ING, *ppr.* Drawing together; binding; contracting.

CON-STRIC'TION, *n.* A drawing together or contraction, by means of some inherent power, or by spasm, as distinguished from *compression*, or the pressure of extraneous bodies; as, the *constriction* of a muscle or fiber. It may, perhaps, be sometimes used as synonymous with *compression.*

CON-STRICT'OR, *n.* That which draws together or contracts. In *anatomy*, a muscle which draws together or closes an orifice of the body; as, the *constrictor labiorum*, a muscle of the lips. *Encyc.*
2. A term applied to large serpents which crush their prey in their folds, as the *Boa Constrictor*, &c. *Brande.*

CON-STRINGE', (kon-strinj',) *v. t.* [L. *constringo.* See CONSTRAIN.]
To draw together; to strain into a narrow compass; to contract; to force to contract itself.

Strong liquors *constringe*, harden the fibers, and coagulate the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

CON-STRING'ED, *pp.* Contracted; drawn together.

CON-STRING'ENT, *a.* Having the quality of contracting, binding, or compressing. *Bacon. Thomson.*

CON-STRING'ING, *ppr.* Drawing or compressing into a smaller compass; contracting; binding.

CON-STRUCT', *v. t.* [L. *construo, constructum*; *con* and *struo*, to lay, dispose, or set in order; Sp. *construir*; Fr. *construire*; It. *id.* See STRUCTURE.]
1. To put together the parts of a thing in their proper place and order; to build; to form; as, to *construct* an edifice.
2. To devise and compose; as, to *construct* a new system; or simply to frame or form; as, to *construct* a telescope. The word may include the invention, with the formation, or not, at the pleasure of the writer. A man *constructs* a ship according to a model, or a grammar by a new arrangement of principles; or a planetarium of a new form.
3. To interpret or understand. [*See* CONSTRUE.]
4. *To construct an equation*, in *geometry*, is to form a geometrical figure corresponding to the equation. *Stanley.*

CON-STRUCT'ED, *pp.* Built; formed; composed; compiled.

CON-STRUCT'ER, *n.* One who constructs or frames.

CON-STRUCT'ING, *ppr.* Building; framing; composing.

CON-STRUC'TION, *n.* [L. *constructio.*]
1. The act of building, or of devising and forming; fabrication.
2. The form of building; the manner of putting together the parts of a building, a machine, or a system; structure; conformation. The sailing of a ship and its capacity depend chiefly on its *construction.*
3. In *grammar*, syntax, or the arrangement and connection of words in a sentence, according to established usages, or the practice of good writers and speakers.
4. Sense; meaning; interpretation; explanation; or the manner of understanding the arrangement of words, or of understanding facts. Let us find the true *construction*, or let us give the author's words a sound, rational, consistent *construction.* What *construction* can be put upon this affair, or upon the conduct of a man?
5. The manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry. *Johnson.*
The drawing of such lines, such figure, &c., as are previously necessary for making any demonstration appear more plain and undeniable. *Encyc.*
6. The *construction of an equation*, in *geometry*, is the drawing of such lines and figures as are necessary for the solution of a problem or the demonstration of a theorem. *Stanley. Johnson.*

CON-STRUC'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to construction; deduced from construction or interpretation. [*Unusual.*] *Waterland.*

CON-STRUC'TION-IST, *n.* One who construes a writing or public instrument.

CON-STRUCT'IVE, *a.* By construction; created or deduced by construction, or mode of interpretation; not directly expressed, but inferred; as, *constructive* treason. *Blackstone.*

Stipulations, expressed or implied, formal or *constructive.* *Paley.*

CON-STRUCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a constructive manner; by way of construction or interpretation; by fair inference. *Chauncey. United States.*

A neutral must have notice of a blockade, either actually by a formal information, or *constructively* by notice to his government. *Kent.*

CON-STRUCT'IVE-NESS, *n.* Among *phrenologists*, the faculty which leads to the formation of parts into a whole. *Combe.*

CON-STRUCT'URE, (kon-strukt'yur,) *n.* An edifice; pile; fabric. [For this, STRUCTURE is more generally used.] *Blackmore.*

CON'STRUE, *v. t.* [L. *construo.* See CONSTRUCT.]
1. To arrange words in their natural order; to reduce from a transposed to a natural order, so as to discover the sense of a sentence; hence, to interpret, and, when applied to a foreign language, to translate; to render into English; as, to *construe* Greek, Latin, or French.
2. To interpret; to explain; to show or to understand the meaning.

I pray that I may not be so understood or *construed.* *Hooker.*
Thus we are put to *construe* and paraphrase our own words. *Stillingfleet.*

CON'STRU-ED, *pp.* Arranged in natural order; interpreted; understood; translated.

CON'STRU-ING, *ppr.* Arranging in natural order; expounding; interpreting; translating.

CON'STU-PRATE, *v. t.* [L. *constupro*, *con* and *stupro*, to ravish.]
To violate; to debauch; to defile.

CON'STU-PRA-TED, *pp.* Debauched.

CON'STU-PRA-TING, *ppr.* Violating.

CON-STU-PRA'TION, *n.* The act of ravishing; violation; defilement. *Bp. Hall.*

CON-SUB-SIST', *v. i.* To subsist together. [See SUBSIST.]

CON-SUB-STAN'TIAL, (-stan'shal,) *a.* [L. *consubstantialis*; *con* and *substantia.* See SUBSTANCE.]
1. Having the same substance or essence; coessential.

The orthodox believe the Son to be *consubstantial* with the Father. *Encyc.*

2. Of the same kind or nature.

It [illegible] *consubstantial* with ours. *Hooker.*

CON-SUB-STAN'TIAL-IST, *n.* One who believes in consubstantiation. *Barrow.*

CON-SUB-STAN-TI-AL'I-TY, (-stan-she-al'e-ty,) *n.* The existence of more than one in the same substance; as, the coeternity and *consubstantiality* of the Son with the Father. *Hammond.*
2. Participation of the same nature. *Johnson.*

CON-SUB-STAN'TIATE, *v. t.* [L. *con* and *substantia*, substance.]
To unite in one common substance or nature. *Johnson.*

CON-SUB-STAN'TIATE, *v. i.* To profess consubstantiation. *Dryden.*

CON-SUB-STAN'TIA-TED, *pp.* United in a common substance.

CON-SUB-STAN'TIA-TING, *ppr.* Uniting in a common substance.

CON-SUB-STAN-TI-A'TION, (-she-a'shun,) *n.* The union of the body of our blessed Savior with the sacramental elements. The Lutherans maintain that, after consecration of the elements, the body and blood of Christ are substantially present with the substance of the bread and wine, which is called *consubstantiation*, or impanation. *Encyc.*

CON'SUE-TUDE, *n.* Custom; usage. *Scott.*

CON-SUE-TU'DIN-AL, *a.* Customary.

CON'SUL, *n.* [L. *consul*, from *consulo*, to consult.]
1. The chief magistrate of the ancient Roman republic, invested with regal authority for one year. There were two consuls annually chosen in the Campus Martius. In the first ages of Rome, they were elected from patrician families or noblemen; but, in the year of Rome [illegible], the people obtained the privilege of electing one of the consuls from their own body, and sometimes both were plebeians. *Encyc.*
2. A chief magistrate, among the *French*, during their revolution, in imitation of the Romans. *Brande.*
3. A person commissioned by a king or state to reside in a foreign country as an agent or representative, to protect the rights, commerce, merchants, and seamen, of the state, and to aid the government in any commercial transactions with such foreign country.
4. An adviser. [*Not well authorized.*] *Bacon.*

CON'SUL-AGE, *n.* A duty laid by the British Levant company on imports and exports for the support of the company's affairs. *Price.*

CON'SU-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to a consul; as, *consular* power; *consular* dignity, or privileges.

CON'SUL-ATE, *n.* [L. *consulatus.*] The office of a consul. [illegible]
[*This is applicable to modern consuls, as well as to the Roman.*]
2. The jurisdiction or extent of a consul's [illegible].
3. The residence of a consul. [illegible]

CON-SUL-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* A consul, in the *commercial sense*, appointed for several places or over several consuls. [illegible]

CON'SUL-SHIP, *n.* The office of a consul, or the term of his office, *applicable only to Roman consuls.*

CON-SULT', *v. i.* [L. *consulto*, from *consulo*, to consult, to ask counsel. The last syllable may be from the Ar. سال *scala*, Heb. Ch. Sam. Eth. [illegible], to ask.]
1. To seek the opinion or advice of another, by a statement of facts and suitable inquiries, for the purpose of directing one's own judgment; [illegible] by *with.*

Rehoboam *consulted* with the old men. — 1 Kings [illegible].
David *consulted* with the captains of thousands and [illegible] — 1 Chron. [illegible]

2. To take counsel together; to seek opinions and advice by mutual statements, inquiries, and reasonings; to deliberate in common.

The chief priests *consulted* that they might put Lazarus to death. John xii.

3. To consider with deliberation. *Luke* xiv.

CON-SULT', *v. t.* To ask advice of; to seek the opinion of another, as a guide to one's own judgment; as, to *consult* a friend or parent.
2. To seek for information, or facts, in something; as by examining books or papers. Thus, I *consulted* several authors on the subject; I *consulted* the official documents.
3. To regard; to have reference or respect to, in judging or acting; to decide or to act in favor of. We are to *consult* the necessities, rather than the pleasures, of life. We are to *consult* public as well as private interest. He *consulted* his own safety in flight.

Ere fancy you consult, *consult* your purse. *Franklin.*

4. To plan, devise, or contrive.

Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house, by cutting off many people. — Hab. ii.

[*This sense is unusual, and not to be countenanced.*]

CON-SULT', *n.* The act of consulting; the effect of consultation; determination; a council, or deliberating assembly. *Dryden. Bacon.*
This word is, I believe, entirely obsolete, except in poetry. It would be naturally accented on the first syllable, but the poets accent the last.

CON-SULT-A'TION, *n.* The act of consulting; deliberation of two or more persons, with a view to some decision.

The chief priests held a *consultation* with the elders and scribes. — Mark xv.

2. A meeting of persons to consult together; a council for deliberation, as of legal *counsel* retained in a cause, or of physicians in a dangerous disease. *Wiseman.*
Writ of consultation; in *law*, a writ awarded by a superior court, to return a cause which had been removed by prohibition from the court Christian to its original jurisdiction, so called, because the judges, on *consultation*, find the prohibition ill founded. *Blackstone.*

CON-SULT'A-TIVE, *a.* Having the privilege of consulting. *Bramhall.*

CON-SULT'ED, *pp.* Asked; inquired of, for opinion or advice; regarded.

CON-SULT'ER, *n.* One who consults, or asks counsel or information; as, a *consulter* with familiar spirits. *Deut.* xviii.

CON-SULT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Asking advice; seeking information; deliberating and inquiring mutually; regarding.

CON-SUM'A-BLE, *a.* [See CONSUME.] That may be consumed; possible to be destroyed, dissipated, wasted, or spent; as, asbestos is not *consumable* by fire. *Wilkins.*

The importation and exportation of *consumable* commodities. *Locke.*

CON-SUME', *v. t.* [L. *consumo*; *con* and *sumo*, to take. So, in English, we say, it *takes up* time, that is, it *consumes* time. Sp. *consumir*; It. *consumare*; Fr. *consumer.* Class Sm.]
1. To destroy, by separating the parts of a thing, by decomposition, as by fire, or by eating, devouring, and annihilating the form of a substance. Fire *consumes* wood, coal, stubble; animals *consume* flesh and vegetables.
2. To destroy by dissipating or by use; to expend; to waste; to squander; as, to *consume* an estate.

Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may *consume* it upon your lusts. — James iv.

3. To spend; to cause to pass away, as time; as, to *consume* the day in idleness.

Their days did he *consume* in vanity. — Ps. lxxviii.

4. To cause to disappear; to waste slowly.

My flesh is *consumed* away. — Job xxxiii.

5. To destroy; to bring to utter ruin; to exterminate.

Let me alone — that I may *consume* them. — Ex. xxxii.

CON-SUME', *v. i.* To waste away slowly; to be exhausted.

Their flesh — their eyes — their tongue shall *consume* away. — Zech. xiv.
The wicked shall perish — they shall *consume.* — Ps. xxxvii.

CON-SUM'ED, *pp.* Wasted; burnt up; destroyed; dissipated; squandered; expended.

CON-SUM'ER, *n.* One who consumes, spends, wastes, or destroys; that which consumes.

CON-SUM'ING, *ppr.* Burning; wasting; destroying; expending; eating; devouring.
2. *a.* That destroys.

The Lord thy God is a *consuming* fire. — Deut. iv.

CON-SUM'MATE or **CON'SUM-MATE**, *v. t.* [L. *consummo*, *consummatus*, *con* and *summa*, from *summus*, sum; Fr. *consommer*; Sp. *consumar.* See SUM.]
To end; to finish by completing what was un-

tended; to perfect; to bring or carry to the utmost point or degree.

He had a mind to *consummate* the happiness of the day. *Tatler.*

CON-SUM'MATE, *a.* Complete; perfect; carried to the utmost extent or degree; as, *consummate* greatness or felicity.

CON-SUM'MA-TED or **CON'SUM-MA-TED,** *pp.* Completed; perfected; ended.

CON-SUM'MATE-LY, *adv.* Completely; perfectly. *Warton.*

CON-SUM'MA-TING or **CON'SUM-MA-TING,** *ppr.* Completing; accomplishing; perfecting.

CON-SUM-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *consummatio.*)

1. Completion; end; perfection of a work, process, or scheme. *Addison.*

2. The end or completion of the present system of things; the end of the world. *Hooker.*

3. Death; the end of life. *Shak.*

Consummation of marriage; the most intimate union of the sexes, which completes the connubial relation.

CON-SUMP'TION, *n.* [L. *consumptio.* See CONSUME.]

1. The act of consuming; waste; destruction by burning, eating, devouring, scattering, dissipation, slow decay, or by passing away, as time; as, the *consumption* of fuel, of food, of commodities or estate, of time, &c.

2. The state of being wasted or diminished.

Etna and Vesuvius have not suffered any considerable diminution or *consumption.* *Woodward.*

3. In *medicine,* a wasting of flesh; a gradual decay or diminution of the body; a *word of extensive signification.* But *particularly,* the disease called *phthisis pulmonalis,* pulmonic consumption, a disease seated in the lungs, attended with a hectic fever, cough, &c.

CON-SUMP'TIVE, *a.* Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming, or dissipating; as, a long, *consumptive* war. *Addison.*

2. Affected with a consumption or pulmonic disease; as, *consumptive* lungs; or inclined to a consumption; tending to the phthisis pulmonalis; *applied to the incipient state of the disease, or to a constitution predisposed to it.*

CON-SUMP'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a way tending to consumption. *Beddoes.*

CON-SUMP'TIVE-NESS, *n.* A state of being consumptive, or a tendency to a consumption.

CON-TAB'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *contabulo; con* and *tabula.*]

To floor with boards. *Gayton.*

CON-TAB'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Floored with boards.

CON-TAB'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Flooring with boards.

CON-TAB-U-LA'TION, *n.* The act of laying with boards, or of flooring.

CON'TACT, *n.* [L. *contactus,* from *contingo,* to touch; *con* and *tango,* to touch, originally *tago;* Gr. θιγω. See TOUCH.]

A touching; touch; close union or juncture of bodies. Two bodies come in *contact* when they meet without any sensible intervening space; the parts that touch are called the points of *contact.*

CON-TAC'TION, *n.* The act of touching. *Brown.*

CON-TA'GION, (-tā'jun,) *n.* [L. *contagio,* from the root of *contingo, tango,* primarily, *tago,* to touch.]

1. *Literally,* a touch or touching. Hence, the communication of a disease by contact, or the matter communicated. *More generally,* that subtile matter which proceeds from a diseased person or body, and communicates the disease to another person, as in cases of small-pox, measles, &c., diseases which are communicated without contact. This contagion proceeds from the breath of the diseased, from the perspiration or other excretions.

2. That which communicates evil from one to another; infection; that which propagates mischief; as, the *contagion* of vice or of evil examples. *Milton.*

3. Pestilence; a pestilential disease; venomous exhalations. *Shak.*

CON-TA'GION-ED, (kon-tā'jund,) *a.* Affected by contagion.

CON-TA'GION-IST, *n.* One who believes in the contagious character of certain diseases, as the plague, &c.

CON-TA'GIOUS, *a.* Containing or generating contagion; catching; that may be communicated by contact, or by a subtile excreted matter; as, a *contagious* disease.

2. Poisonous; pestilential; containing contagion; as, *contagious* air; *contagious* clothing.

3. Containing mischief that may be propogated; as, *contagious* example.

4. That may be communicated from one to another, or may excite like affections in others.

His genius rendered his courage more *contagious.* *Wirt*

CON-TA'GIOUS-LY, *adv.* By contagion.

CON-TA'GIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being contagious.

CON-TAIN', *v. t.* [L. *contineo; con* and *teneo,* to hold; It. *contenere;* Fr. *contenir;* Sp. *contener.* See TENET, TENURE.]

1. To hold, as a vessel; as, the vessel *contains* a gallon. Hence, to have capacity; to be able to hold; *applied to an empty vessel.*

2. To comprehend; to hold within specified limits.

Behold, the heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot *contain* thee.—1 Kings viii.

3. To comprehend; to comprise. The history of Livy *contains* a hundred and forty books.

4. To hold within limits prescribed; to restrain; to withhold from trespass or disorder.

The king's person *contains* the unruly people from evil occasions. (*Obs.*) *Spenser.*

Fear not, my lord; we can *contain* ourselves. *Shak.*

5. To include. This article is not *contained* in the account. This number does not *contain* the article specified.

6. To inclose; as, this cover or envelop *contains* a letter.

CON-TAIN', *v. i.* To live in continence or chastity. *Arbuthnot* and *Pope.* 1 *Cor.* vii.

CON-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be contained or comprised. *Boyle.*

CON-TAIN'ED, *pp.* Held; comprehended; comprised; included; inclosed.

CON-TAIN'ER, *n.* That which contains.

CON-TAIN'ING, *ppr.* Holding; having capacity to hold; comprehending; comprising; including; inclosing.

CON-TAM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *contamino; con* and ant. *tamino.* Qu. Heb. Ch. Syr. ממס to defile. Class Dm, No. 19.]

To corrupt the purity or excellence of; to pollute; as, to *contaminate* the blood. It is employed, usually, in a figurative sense; to sully; to tarnish; to taint. Lewdness *contaminates* character; cowardice *contaminates* honor.

Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes? *Shak.*

CON-TAM'I-NATE, *a.* Polluted; defiled; corrupt.

CON-TAM'I-NA-TED, *pp.* Polluted; defiled; tarnished.

CON-TAM'I-NA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Polluting; defiling; tarnishing.

CON-TAM-I-NA'TION, *n.* The act of polluting; pollution; defilement; taint.

CON-TAM'I-NA-TIVE, *a.* Adapted to contaminate.

CON'TECK, *n.* Quarrel; contention. [*Not English.*] *Spenser.*

CON-TEC'TION, *n.* [L. *contego.*]

A covering. [*Not used.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

CON-TEM'ER-A-TED, *a.* Violated; polluted.

CON-TEMN', (-tem,) *v. t.* [L. *contemno; con* and *temno,* to despise; It. *contemnere;* Ar. ذام *dhama,* to drive away, to despise. Class Dm, No. 1, 4.]

1. To despise; to consider and treat as mean and despicable; to scorn.

In whose eyes a vile person is *contemned.*—Ps. xv.

2. To slight; to neglect as unworthy of regard; to reject with disdain.

Wherefore do the wicked *contemn* God?—Ps. x.
They *contemn* the counsel of the Most High.—Ps. cvii.

CON-TEM'NED, (kon-temd',) *pp.* Despised; scorned; slighted; neglected, or rejected with disdain.

CON-TEM'NER, *n.* One who contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

CON-TEM'NING, *ppr.* Despising; slighting as vile or despicable; neglecting or rejecting, as unworthy of regard.

CON-TEM'PER, *v. t.* [Low L. *contempero; con* and *tempero,* to mix or temper. See TEMPER.]

To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixture with opposite or different qualities; to temper.

The leaves qualify and *contemper* the heat. *Ray.*

CON-TEM'PER-A-MENT, *n.* Moderated or qualified degree; a degree of any quality reduced to that of another; temperament. *Derham.*

CON-TEM'PER-ATE, *v. t.* [See CONTEMPER.] To temper; to reduce the quality of, by mixing something opposite or different; to moderate. *Brown. Wiseman.*

CON-TEM-PER-A'TION, *n.* The act of reducing a quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering. *Brown.*

2. Temperament; proportionate mixture; as, the *contemperament* of humors in different bodies. *Hale.*

[Instead of these words, TEMPER and TEMPERAMENT are now generally used.]

CON-TEM'PER-A-TURE, *n.* Like temperature or temperament.

CON-TEM'PLATE or **CON'TEM-PLATE,** *v. t.* [L. *contemplor.* If *m* is radical, see Class Dm, No. 3, 4, 35.]

1. To view or consider with continued attention; to study; to meditate on. This word expresses the attention of the mind, but sometimes in connection with that of the eyes; as, to *contemplate* the heavens. More generally, the act of the mind only is intended; as, to *contemplate* the wonders of redemption; to *contemplate* the state of the nation and its future prospects.

Teach me to *contemplate* thy grace. *Mrs. Delany.*

2. To consider or have in view, in reference to a future act or event; to intend.

A decree of the national assembly of France, June 26, 1792, *contemplates* a supply from the United States of four millions of livres

There remain some particulars to complete the information *contemplated* by those resolutions. *Hamilton's Report.*

If a treaty contains any stipulations which *contemplate* a state of future war. *Kent's Commentaries.*

CON-TEM'PLATE or **CON'TEM-PLATE,** *v. i.* To think studiously; to study; to muse; to meditate; as, he delights to *contemplate* on the works of creation.

CON-TEM'PLA-TED or **CON'TEM-PLA-TED,** *pp.* or *a.* Considered with attention; meditated on; intended.

CON-TEM'PLA-TING or **CON'TEM-PLA-TING,** *ppr.* Considering with continued attention; meditating on; musing.

CON-TEM-PLA'TION, *n.* [L. *contemplatio.*]

1. The act of the mind in considering with attention; meditation; study; continued attention of the mind to a particular subject.

Contemplation is keeping the idea, brought into the mind, some time actually in view. *Locke.*

2. Holy meditation; attention to sacred things; a *particular application of the foregoing definition.*

To have in contemplation; to intend or purpose, or to have under consideration.

CON-TEM'PLA-TIST, *n.* One who contemplates.

CON-TEM'PLA-TIVE, *a.* Given to contemplation, or continued application of the mind to a subject; studious; thoughtful; as, a *contemplative* philosopher or mind.

2. Employed in study; as, a *contemplative* life.

3. Having the appearance of study, or a studious habit; as, a *contemplative* look. *Denham.*

4. Having the power of thought or meditation; as, the *contemplative* faculty of man. *Ray.*

CON-TEM'PLA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With contemplation; attentively; thoughtfully; with deep attention.

CON'TEM-PLA-TOR, *n.* One who contemplates; one employed in study or meditation; an inquirer after knowledge. *Raleigh. Brown.*

CON-TEM-PO-RA'NE-OUS, *a.* [See CONTEMPORARY.] Living or being at the same time.

CON-TEM-PO-RA'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* At the same time with some other event.

CON-TEM-PO-RA'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being contemporaneous. *Gliddon.*

CON-TEM'PO-RA-RI-NESS, *n.* Existence at the same time. *Howell.*

CON-TEM'PO-RA-RY, *a.* [It. Sp. *contemporáneo;* Fr. *contemporain;* L. *contemporalis; con* and *temporalis, temporarius,* from *tempus,* time. For the sake of easier pronunciation, and a more agreeable sound, this word is often changed to COTEMPORARY.; and this is the preferable word.]

Coetaneous; living at the same time, *applied to persons;* being or existing at the same time, *applied to things;* as, *contemporary* kings; *contemporary* events. [See COTEMPORARY, the preferable word.]

CON-TEM'PO-RA-RY, *n.* One who lives at the same time with another; as, Socrates and Plato were *contemporaries.*

CON-TEM'PO-RIZE, *v. t.* To make contemporary; to place in the same age or time. [*Obs.*] *Brown.*

CON-TEM'PO-RIZ-ED, *pp.* Placed in the same time or age.

CON-TEM'PO-RIZ-ING, *ppr.* Placing in the same time.

CON-TEMPT', (kon-temt',) *n.* [L. *contemptus.* See CONTEMN.]

1. The act of despising; the act of viewing or considering and treating as mean, vile, and worthless; disdain; hatred of what is mean or deemed vile. This word is one of the strongest expressions of a mean opinion which the language affords.

Nothing, says Longinus, can be great, the *contempt* of which is great. *Addison.*

2. The state of being despised; whence, in *a scriptural sense,* shame, disgrace.

Some shall awake to everlasting *contempt.*—Dan. xii.

3. In *law,* disobedience of the rules and orders of a court, which is a punishable offense.

CON-TEMPT'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *contemptibilis.*]

1. Worthy of contempt; that deserves scorn or disdain; despicable; mean; vile. Intemperance is a *contemptible* vice. No plant or animal is so *contemptible* as not to exhibit evidence of the wonderful power and wisdom of the Creator. The pride that leads to dueling is a *contemptible* passion.

2. Apt to despise; contemptuous. [*Not legitimate.*] *Shak.*

CON-TEMPT'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being contemptible, or of being despised; despicableness; meanness; vileness.

CON-TEMPT'I-BLY, *adv.* In a contemptible manner; meanly; in a manner deserving of contempt.

CON-TEMPT'U-OUS, *a.* Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain; scornful; as, *contemptuous* language or manner; a *contemptuous* opinion. *Applied to men,* apt to despise; haughty; insolent; as, a nation proud, severe, *contemptuous.* *Milton.*

CON-TEMPT'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; with scorn or disdain; despitefully.

The apostles and most eminent Christians were poor, and treated *contemptuously*. *Taylor.*

CON-TEMPT'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to contempt; act of contempt; insolence; scornfulness; haughtiness.

CON-TEND', *v. i.* [L. *contendo*; *con* and *tendo*, to stretch, from *teneo*, Gr. τείνω. See TEND, TENET.]

1. To strive, or to strive against; to struggle in opposition.

Distress not the Moabites, nor *contend* with them in battle. — Deut. ii.

2. To strive; to use earnest efforts to obtain, or to defend and preserve.

You sit above, and see vain men below
Contend for what you only can bestow. *Dryden.*

Ye should earnestly *contend for* the faith once delivered to the saints. — Jude 3.

3. To dispute earnestly; to strive in debate.

They that were of the circumcision *contended* with him. — Acts xi. Job ix.

4. To reprove sharply; to chide; to strive to convince and reclaim.

Then *contended* I with the rulers. — Neh. xiii.

5. To strive in opposition; to punish.

The Lord God called to *contend* by fire. — Amos vii.

6. To quarrel; to dispute fiercely; to wrangle. The parties *contend about* trifles.

To contend for; to strive to obtain; as, two competitors *contend for* the prize.

CON-TEND', *v. t.* To dispute; to contest.

When Carthage shall *contend* the world with Rome. *Dryden.*

This transitive use of *contend* is not strictly legitimate. The phrase is elliptical, *for* being understood after *contend*; but it is admissible in poetry.

CON-TEND'ED, *pp.* Urged in argument or debate: disputed; contested.

CON-TEND'ENT, *n.* An antagonist or opposer. *L'Estrange.*

CON-TEND'ER, *n.* One who contends; a combatant; a champion. *Locke. Watts.*

CON-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Striving; struggling to oppose; debating; urging in argument; quarreling.

2. *a.* Clashing; opposing; rival; as, *contending* claims or interests.

CON-TEN'E-MENT, *n.* [*con* and *tenement.*] Land or freehold contiguous to a tenement. *Blackstone. Norm. Dict.*

CON-TENT', *a.* [L. *contentus*, from *contineor*, to be held; *con* and *teneo*, to hold.]

Literally, held, contained within limits; hence, quiet; not disturbed; having a mind at peace; easy; satisfied, so as not to repine, object, or oppose.

Content with science in the vale of peace, *Pope.*
Having food and raiment, let us be therewith *content*. — 1 Tim. vi.

CON-TENT', *v. t.* To satisfy the mind; to make quiet, so as to stop complaint or opposition; to appease; to make easy in any situation; *used chiefly with the reciprocal pronoun.*

Do not *content* yourselves with obscure and confused ideas, where clearer are to be obtained. *Watts.*
Pilate, willing to *content* the people, released Barabbas. — Mark xv.

2. To please or gratify.

It doth much *content* me
To hear him so inclined. *Shak.*

CON-TENT', *n.* Rest or quietness of the mind in the present condition; satisfaction which holds the mind in peace, restraining complaint, opposition, or further desire, and often implying a moderate degree of happiness.

A wise *content* his even soul secured,
By want not shaken, nor by wealth allured. *Smith.*

2. Acquiescence; satisfaction without examination.

The style is excellent;
The sense they humbly take upon *content*. *Pope.*

3. The power of containing; capacity; extent within limits; as, a ship of great *content*. *Bacon.*

[*But in this sense the plural is generally used.*]

4. The term used in the house of lords, in England, to express an assent to a bill or motion.

CON-TENT-A'TION, *n.* Content; satisfaction. [*Obs.*] *Arbuthnot.*

CON-TENT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Satisfied; quiet; easy in mind; not complaining, opposing, or demanding more. The good man is *contented* with his lot. It is our duty to be *contented* with the dispensations of Providence.

CON-TENT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a contented manner; quietly; without concern.

CON-TENT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of resting in mind; quiet; satisfaction of mind with any condition or event. *Walton.*

CON-TENT'FUL, *a.* Full of contentment. [*Not used.*] *Barrow.*

CON-TEN'TION, *n.* [L. *contentio.* See CONTEND.]

1. Strife; struggle; a violent effort to obtain something, or to resist a person, claim, or injury; contest; quarrel.

Multitudes lost their lives in a tumult raised by *contention* among the partisans of the several colors. *Adam.*

2. Strife in words or debate; quarrel: angry contest; controversy.

Avoid foolish questions, and genealogies, and *contentions*, and strivings about the law. — Tit. iii.
A fool's lips enter into *contention*. — Prov. xviii.

3. Strife or endeavor to excel; emulation. *Shak.*

4. Eagerness; zeal; ardor; vehemence of endeavor. [*Obs.*]

This is an end worthy of our utmost *contention* to obtain. *Rogers.*

CON-TEN'TIOUS, (kon-ten'shus,) *a.* [Fr. *contentieux*; It. *contenzioso.*]

1. Apt to contend; given to angry debate; quarrelsome; perverse.

A continual dropping in a rainy day and a *contentious* woman are alike. — Prov. xxvii.

2. Relating to contention in law; relating to litigation; having power to decide causes between contending parties; as, a court of *contentious* jurisdiction. *Blackstone.*

3. Exciting or adapted to provoke contention or disputes; as, a *contentious* subject. *Milner.*

CON-TEN'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a contentious manner; quarrelsomely; perversely. *Brown.*

CON-TEN'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* A disposition to contend; proneness to contest; perverseness; quarrelsomeness. *Bentley.*

CON-TENT'LESS, *a.* Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy. *Stark.*

CON-TENT'LY, *adv.* In a contented way. [*Obs.*]

CON-TENT'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *contentement.*]

1. Content; a resting or satisfaction of mind without disquiet; acquiescence.

Contentment, without external honor, is humility. *Grew.*
Godliness, with *contentment*, is great gain. — 1 Tim. vi.

2. Gratification.

At Paris the prince spent a day, to give his mind some *contentment*. *Wotton.*

CON'TENTS or CON-TENTS', *n. pl.* That which is contained; the thing or things held, included, or comprehended within a limit or line; as, the *contents* of a cask or bale; of a room or a ship; the *contents* of a book or writing.

2. In *geometry*, the quantity of matter or space included in certain lines. *Barlow.*

3. Heads of what a book contains; an index.

CON-TERM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *con* and *terminus.*] Capable of the same bounds. *Wotton.*

CON-TERM'IN-ATE, *a.* Having the same bounds. *B. Jonson.*

CON-TERM'IN-OUS, } *a.* [L. *conterminus*; *con* and
CON-TERM'IN-AL, } *terminus*, a border.]

Bordering upon; touching at the boundary; contiguous; as, a people *conterminous* to the Roman territory.

CON-TER-RA'NE-AN, } *a.* [L. *conterraneus*; *con*
CON-TER-RA'NE-OUS, } and *terra*, country.]

Being of the same country. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

CON-TES-SE-RA'TION, *n.* Assembly; collection.

CON-TEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *contester*, to dispute. The Sp. and Port. *contestar*, and L. *contestor*, have a different sense, being equivalent to the Eng. *attest.* See TEST.]

1. To dispute; to strive earnestly to hold or maintain; to struggle to defend. The troops *contested* every inch of ground.

2. To dispute; to argue in opposition to; to controvert; to litigate; to oppose; to call in question; as, the advocate *contested* every point.

None have *contested* the proportion of these ancient pieces. *Dryden.*

CON-TEST', *v. i.* To strive; to contend; followed by *with.*

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of *contending* with it, when there are hopes of victory. *Burnet.*

2. To vie; to emulate.

Of man, who dares in pomp with Jove *contest*. *Pope.*

CON'TEST, *n.* Strife; struggle for victory, superiority, or in defense; struggle in arms. All Europe engaged in the *contest* against France. The *contest* was furious.

2. Dispute; debate; violent controversy; strife in argument.

Leave all noisy *contests*, all immodest clamors, and brawling language. *Watts.*

CON-TEST'A-BLE, *a.* That may be disputed or debated; disputable; controvertible.

CON-TEST'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Possibility of being contested.

CON-TEST-A'TION, *n.* The act of contesting; strife; dispute.

After years spent in domestic *contestations*, she found means to withdraw. *Clarendon.*

2. Testimony; proof by witnesses. *Barrow.*

CON-TEST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Disputed

CON-TEST'ING, *ppr.* Disputing.

CON-TEST'ING, *n.* The act of contending. *Baxter.*

CON-TEST'ING-LY, *adv.* In a contending manner.

CON-TEST'LESS, *a.* Not to be disputed. *Hill.*

CON-TEX', *v. t.* To weave together. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

CON'TEXT, *n.* [L. *contextus*, from *contexo*; *con* and *texo*, to weave.]

The general series or composition of a discourse; more particularly, the parts of a discourse which precede or follow the sentence quoted; the passages of Scripture which are near the text, either before it or after it. The sense of a passage of Scripture is often illustrated by the *context.*

CON-TEXT', *a.* Knit or woven together; close; firm. *Derham.*

CON-TEXT', *v. t.* To knit together. [*Not used.*]

CON-TEXT'U-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to contexture, or to the human frame. *Smith.*

CON-TEXT'URE, (kon-text'yur,) *n.* The interweaving several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing, with respect to each other; composition of parts; constitution; as, a silk of admirable *contexture.*

He was not of any delicate *contexture*; his limbs rather sturdy than dainty. *Wotton.*

CON-TEXT'UR-ED, *a.* Woven; formed into texture.

CON-TIG-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *contignatio*; *con* and *tignum*, a beam.]

1. A frame of beams; a story. *Wotton.*

2. The act of framing together, or uniting beams in a fabric. *Burke.*

CON-TI-GU'I-TY, *n.* [See CONTIGUOUS.] Actual contact of bodies; a touching. *Hale.*

CON-TIG'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *contiguus*; *con* and *tango*, *tago*, to touch.]

Touching; meeting or joining at the surface or border; as, two *contiguous* bodies or countries.

The houses in ancient Rome were not *contiguous*. *Encyc.*

This word is sometimes used in a wider sense, though not with strict propriety, for *adjacent*, or *near*, without being absolutely in contact.

Usually followed by *to*. Bacon uses *with*, but he has not been followed.

CON-TIG'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to touch; without intervening space. *Dryden.*

CON-TIG'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* A state of contact; close union of surfaces or borders.

CON'TI-NENCE, } *n.* [L. *continentia*, from *contineo*,
CON'TI-NEN-CY, } to hold, or withhold; *con* and *teneo*, to hold. See TENET.]

1. In *a general sense*, the restraint which a person imposes upon his desires and passions; self-command.

2. *Appropriately*, the restraint of the passion for sexual enjoyment; resistance of concupiscence; forbearance of lewd pleasures; hence, chastity. But the term is usually applied to males, as *chastity* is to females. Scipio the younger exhibited the noblest example of *continence* recorded in pagan history; an example surpassed only by that of Joseph in sacred history.

3. Forbearance of lawful pleasure.

Content without lawful venery, is *continence*: without unlawful, is chastity. *Grew.*

4. Moderation in the indulgence of sexual enjoyment.

Chastity is either abstinence or *continence*; abstinence is that of virgins or widows; *continence*, that of married persons. *Taylor.*

5. Continuity; uninterrupted course. [*Not now used.*] *Ayliffe.*

CON'TI-NENT, *a.* [L. *continens.*]

1. Refraining from unlawful sexual commerce, or moderate in the indulgence of lawful pleasure;

2. Restrained; moderate; temperate, [chaste.

Have a *continent* forbearance. *Shak.*

3. Opposing; restraining. *Shak.*

4. Continuous; connected; not interrupted; as, a *continent* fever. More generally we now say a *continued* fever.

The north-east part of Asia, if not *continent* with America. *Brerewood.*

CON'TI-NENT, *n.* In *geography*, a great extent of land, not disjoined or interrupted by a sea; a connected tract of land of great extent; as, the eastern and western *continent.* It differs from an isle only in extent. New Holland may be denominated a *continent.* Britain is called a *continent*, as opposed to the Isle of Anglesey.

Henry, Hist. Brit. 1, 34.

In *Spenser*, *continent* is used for ground in general.

2. That which contains any thing. [*Not used.*]

CON-TI-NENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a continent; as, the *continental* powers of Europe. In *America*, pertaining to the United States; as, *continental* money, in distinction from what pertains to the separate States; *a word much used during the revolution.*

CON'TI-NENT-LY, *adv.* In a continent manner; chastely; moderately; temperately.

CON-TINGE', *v. i.* To touch; to happen. [*Obs.*]

CON-TIN'GENCE, } *n.* [L. *contingens*; *contingo*, to
CON-TIN'GEN-CY, } fall or happen to; *con* and *tango*, to touch. See TOUCH.]

1. The quality of being contingent or casual; a happening; or the possibility of coming to pass.

We are not to build certain rules on the *contingency* of human actions. *South.*

2. Casualty; accident; fortuitous event. The success of the attempt will depend on *contingencies*. [See ACCIDENT and CASUALTY.]

CON-TIN'GENT, a. Falling or coming by chance, that is, without design or expectation on our part; accidental; casual. On our part, we speak of chance or *contingencies*; but with an infinite being, nothing can be *contingent*.

2. In *law*, depending on an uncertainty; as, a *contingent* remainder. *Blackstone.*

CON-TIN'GENT, n. A fortuitous event, that which comes without our design, foresight, or expectation.

2. That which falls to one in a division or apportionment among a number; a quota; a suitable share; proportion. Each prince furnishes his *contingent* of men, money, and munitions.

CON-TIN'GENT-LY, *adv.* Accidentally; without design or foresight.

CON-TIN'GENT-NESS, n. The state of being contingent; fortuitousness.

CON-TIN'U-A-BLE, a. That may be continued. *Jefferson.*

CON-TIN'U-AL, a. [Fr. *continuel*; L. *continuus*. See CONTINUE.]

1. Proceeding without interruption or cessation; unceasing; not intermitting; used in reference to time.

He that hath a merry heart hath a *continual* feast. — Prov. xv.
I have great heaviness and *continual* sorrow of heart. — Rom. ix.

2. Very frequent; often repeated; as, the charitable man has *continual* applications for alms.

3. *Continual fever*, or *continued fever*; a fever that abates, but never entirely intermits, till it comes to a crisis; thus distinguished from *remitting* and *intermitting* fever.

4. *Continual claims* in *law*, a claim that is made from time to time, within every year or day, to land or other estate, the possession of which can not be obtained without hazard. *Cowell.*

5. Perpetual.

Continual proportionals; quantities in continued proportion. [See CONTINUED.] *Brande.*

CON-TIN'U-AL-LY, *adv.* Without pause or cessation; unceasingly; as, the ocean is *continually* rolling its waves on the shore.

2. Very often; in repeated succession; from time to time.

Thou shalt eat bread at my table *continually*. — 2 Sam. ix.

CON-TIN'U-AL-NESS, n. Permanence. *Hales.*

CON-TIN'U-ANCE, n. [See CONTINUE.] A holding on or remaining in a particular state, or in a course or series. Applied to time, duration; a state of lasting; as, the *continuance* of rain or fair weather for a day or a week. Sensual pleasure is of short *continuance*.

2. Perseverance; as, no excuse will justify a *continuance* in sin.

By patient *continuance* in well doing. — Rom. ii.

3. Abode; residence; as, during our *continuance* in Paris.

4. Succession uninterrupted; continuation; a prolonging of existence; as, the brute regards the *continuance* of his species. *Addison.*

5. Progression of time.

In thy book all my members were written, which in *continuance* were fashioned. — Ps. cxxxix.

6. In *law*, the deferring of a suit, or the giving of a day for the parties to a suit to appear. After issue or demurrer joined, as well as in some of the previous stages of proceeding, a day is *continually* given, and entered upon record, for the parties to appear on from time to time. The giving of this day is called a *continuance*. *Blackstone.*

7. In *the United States*, the deferring of a trial or suit from one stated term of the court to another.

8. Continuity; resistance to a separation of parts; a holding together. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

CON-TIN'U-ATE, v. t. To join closely together.

CON-TIN'U-ATE, a. [L. *continuatus*.] [*Potter.*

1. Immediately united; holding together. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken. [*Little used.*] *Peacham.*

CON-TIN'U-A-TED, *pp.* Closely joined.

CON-TIN'U-ATE-LY, *adv.* With continuity; without interruption. [*Little used.*] *Wilkins.*

CON-TIN'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Closely uniting.

CON-TIN-U-A'TION, n. [L. *continuatio*.]

1. Extension of existence in a series or line; succession uninterrupted.

These things must be works of Providence, for the *continuation* of the species. *Ray.*

2. Extension or carrying on to a further point, as, the *continuation* of a story.

3. Extension in space; production; a carrying on in length; as, the *continuation* of a line in surveying.

CON-TIN'U-A-TIVE, n. An expression noting permanence or duration.

To these may be added *continuatives*; as, Rome remains to this day; which includes at least two propositions, viz., Rome was, and Rome is. *Watts.*

2. In *grammar*, a word that continues. *Harris.*

CON-TIN'U-A-TOR, n. One who continues or keeps up a series or succession.

CON-TIN'UE, (kon-tin'yu,) v. i. [Fr. *continuer*; L. *continuo*; *con* and *teneo*, to hold; It. *continuare*; Sp. *continuar*. See TENET.]

1. To remain in a state or place; to abide for any time indefinitely.

The multitude *continue* with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. — Matt. xv.

2. To last; to be durable; to endure; to be permanent.

Thy kingdom shall not *continue*. — 1 Sam. xiii.

3. To persevere; to be steadfast or constant in any course.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. — John viii.

CON-TIN'UE, v. t. To protract; not to cease from or to terminate.

O, *continue* thy loving-kindness to them that know thee. — Ps. xxxvi.

2. To extend from one thing to another; to produce or draw out in length. *Continue* the line from A to B; let the line be *continued* to the boundary.

3. To persevere in; not to cease to do or use; as, to *continue* the same diet.

4. To hold to or unite. [*Not used.*]

The navel *continues* the infant to its mother. *Brown.*

CON-TIN'UED, (kon-tin'yude,) *pp.* or a. Drawn out; protracted; produced; extended in length; extended without interruption.

2. a. Extended in time without intermission; proceeding without cessation; uninterrupted; unceasing; as, a *continued* fever, which abates, but never entirely intermits; a *continued* base is performed through the whole piece.

Continued proportion, in *arithmetic* and *algebra*, is a proportion composed of two or more equal ratios, in which the consequent of each preceding ratio is the same with the antecedent of the following one; as, 4 : 8 : 8 : 16 :: 16 : 32. *Day.*

CON-TIN'U-ED-LY, *adv.* Without interruption; without ceasing. *Norris.*

CON-TIN'U-ER, n. One who continues; one that has the power of perseverance. *Shak.*

CON-TIN'U-ING, *ppr.* Remaining fixed or permanent; abiding; lasting; enduring; persevering; protracting; producing in length.

2. a. Permanent.

Here we have no *continuing* city. — Heb. xiii.

CON-TI-NU'I-TY, n. [L. *continuitas*.]

1. Connection uninterrupted; cohesion; close union of parts; unbroken texture. Philosophers talk of the solution of *continuity*.

2. *Law of continuity*; in *physics*, the principle that nothing passes from one state to another, without passing through all the intermediate states. *Brande.*

CON-TIN'U-O. [It.] In *music*, continued.

CON-TIN'U-OUS, a. [L. *continuus*.]

Joined without intervening space; as, *continuous* depth. *Thomson.*

CON-TIN'U OUS-LY, *adv.* In continuation without interruption.

CON-TOR-NI-A'TI, n. [It. *contorno*, *contornato*.]

In *numismatics*, a species of medals or medallions of bronze, having a curved furrow, (*contorno*,) on each side, and supposed to have been struck in the days of Constantine and his successors. *Encyc. Am.*

CON-TORT', v. t. [L. *contorqueo*, *contortus*; *con* and *torqueo*, *tortus*.]

To twist together; to writhe.

CON-TORT'ED, *pp.* or a. Twisted over each other in oblique directions. A *contorted* corol, in *botany*, has the edge of one petal lying over the next, in an oblique direction. *Martyn.*

CON-TOR'TION, n. [Fr. *contorsion*; L. *contortio*.]

1. A twisting, a writhing; a wresting, a twist; wry motion; as, the *contortion* of the muscles of the face. *Swift.*

2. In *medicine*, a twisting or wresting of a limb or member of the body out of its natural situation; the iliac passion, partial dislocation, distorted spine; contracted neck. *Encyc. Cyc.*

CON-TOUR', (kon toor',) n. [Fr. *contour*; It. *contorno*, Sp. *id*; *con* and *tour*, *torno*, a turn.]

The outline, the line that bounds, defines, or terminates, a figure. *Encyc. Johnson.*

CON-TOUR'NI-A-TED, a. Having edges appearing as if turned in a lathe. *Encyc.*

CON'TRA; a Latin preposition, signifying *against*, in *opposition*, entering into the composition of some English words.

It appears to be a compound of *con* and *tra*, like *intra*; *tra* for W. *tras*. Fr. *contre*.

CON'TRA-BAND, a [It. *contrabbando*, contrary to proclamation, prohibited; Sp. *contrabando*; Fr. *contrebande*. See BAN.]

Prohibited. Contraband goods are such as are prohibited to be imported or exported, either by the laws of a particular kingdom or state, or by the law of nations, or by special treaties. In time of war, arms and munitions of war are not permitted by one belligerent to be transported to the other, but are held to be *contraband*, and liable to capture and condemnation.

CON'TRA-BAND, n. Prohibition of trading in goods contrary to the laws of a state or of nations.

2. Illegal traffic.

CON'TRA-BAND-IST, n. One who traffics illegally.

CON-TRA-BAS'SO. [It.] The largest kind of bass-viol, usually called the *double bass*. *Brande.*

CON'TRA BO'NOS MO'RES. [L.] Against good morals.

CON-TRACT', v. t. [L. *contraho*, *contractum*; *con* and *traho*, to draw; It. *contrarre*; Sp. *contraer*; Port. *contrahir*; Fr. *contracter*. See DRAW.]

1. To draw together or nearer; to draw into a less compass, either in length or breadth; to shorten; to abridge; to narrow; to lessen; as, to *contract* an inclosure; to *contract* the faculties; to *contract* the period of life; to *contract* the sphere of action.

2. To draw the parts together; to wrinkle; as, to *contract* the brow.

3. To betroth; to affiance. A *contracted* his daughter to B; the lady was *contracted* to a man of merit.

4. To draw to; to bring on; to incur; to gain. We *contract* vicious habits by indulgence; we *contract* debt by extravagance.

5. To shorten by omission of a letter or syllable; as, to *contract* a word.

6. To epitomize; to abridge; as, to *contract* an essay.

CON-TRACT', v. i. To shrink; to become shorter or narrower. Many bodies *contract* by the application of cold; a hempen cord *contracts* by moisture.

2. To bargain; to make a mutual agreement, as between two or more persons. We have *contracted for* a load of flour; or we have *contracted with* a farmer *for* a quantity of provisions.

CON-TRACT', [for CONTRACTED,] *pp.* Affianced; betrothed. *Shak.*

CON'TRACT, n. An agreement or covenant between two or more persons, in which each party binds himself to do or forbear some act, and each acquires a right to what the other promises; a mutual promise, upon lawful consideration or cause, which binds the parties to a performance; a bargain; a compact.

Contracts are executory or executed. *Sup. Court, Cranch's Rep.*

2. The act by which a man and woman are betrothed, each to the other. *Shak.*

3. The writing which contains the agreement of parties with the terms and conditions, and which serves as a proof of the obligation.

CON-TRACT'ED, *pp.* Drawn together, or into a shorter or narrower compass; shrunk; betrothed; incurred; bargained.

2. a. Drawn together; narrow; mean; selfish; as, a man of a *contracted* soul or mind.

Contracted vein, or *vena contracta*; a term denoting the diminution which takes place in the diameter of a stream of water issuing from a vessel, at a short distance from the discharging aperture. *Hebert.*

CON-TRACT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a contracted manner. *Bp. Newton.*

CON-TRACT'ED-NESS, n. The state of being contracted.

2. Narrowness; meanness; excessive selfishness.

CON-TRACT-I-BIL'I-TY, n. Possibility of being contracted; quality of suffering contraction; as, the *contractibility* and dilatability of air. *Arbuthnot.*

CON-TRACT'I-BLE, a. Capable of contraction.

Small air-bladders dilatable and *contractible*. *Arbuthnot.*

CON-TRACT'I-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of suffering contraction; contractibility. *Dict.*

CON-TRACT'ILE, a. Tending to contract; having the power of shortening or of drawing into smaller dimensions; as, the *contractile* force of certain elastic bodies. *Darwin.*

CON-TRACT-IL'I-TY, n. The inherent quality or force by which bodies shrink or contract. *Beddoes.*

CON-TRACT'ING, *ppr.* Shortening or narrowing; drawing together; lessening dimensions; shrinking; making a bargain; betrothing.

2. a. Making or having made a contract or treaty; stipulating; as, the *contracting parties* to a league.

CON-TRAC'TION, n. [L. *contractio*.]

1. The act of drawing together, or shrinking; the act of shortening, narrowing, or lessening, extent or dimensions, by causing the parts of a body to approach nearer to each other; the state of being contracted.

Oil of vitriol will throw the stomach into involuntary *contractions*. *Arbuthnot.*
The *contraction* of the heart is called systole.
Some things induce a *contraction* of the nerves. *Bacon.*

2. The act of shortening, abridging, or reducing within a narrower compass by any means. A poem may be improved by omissions or *contractions*.

3. In *grammar*, the shortening of a word, by the

omission of a letter or syllable; as *can't* for *can not*; *burst* for *bursted* or *bursten*; Sw. and Dan. *ord*, a word.

4. A contract; marriage contract. [*Not used.*]

5. Abbreviation. [*Shak.*

CON-TRACT'OR, *n.* One who contracts; one of the parties to a bargain; one who covenants to do any thing for another. *Taylor.*

2. One who contracts or covenants with a government to furnish provisions or other supplies, or to perform any work or service for the public, at a certain price or rate.

CON'TRA-DANCE, *n.* [Fr. *contredanse*; It. *contraddanza*; Sp. *contradanza.*]

A dance in which the partners are arranged in opposition, or in opposite lines.

[The word is now more generally spelt and pronounced COUNTRY-DANCE, though in opposition to the meaning and derivation.]

CON TRA-DICT', *v. t.* [L. *contradico*; *contra* and *dico*, to speak.]

1. To oppose by words; to assert the contrary to what has been asserted, or to deny what has been affirmed.

It is not lawful to *contradict* a point of history known to all the world. *Dryden.*

The Jews — spoke against those things which were spoken by Paul, *contradicting* and blaspheming. — Acts xiii.

2. To oppose; to be directly contrary to.

No truth can *contradict* another truth. *Hooker.*

CON-TRA-DICT'ED, *pp.* Opposed in words; opposed; denied.

CON-TRA-DICT'ER, *n.* One who contradicts or denies; an opposer. *Swift.*

CON-TRA-DICT'ING, *ppr.* Affirming the contrary to what has been asserted; denying; opposing.

CON-TRA-DIC'TION, *n.* [L. *contradictio.*]

1. An assertion of the contrary to what has been said or affirmed; denial; contrary declaration.

2. Opposition, whether by words, reproaches, or attempts to defeat.

Consider him that endured such *contradiction* of sinners against himself. — Heb. xii.

3. Direct opposition or repugnancy; inconsistency with itself; incongruity or contrariety of things, words, thoughts, or propositions. These theorems involve a *contradiction.*

If we perceive truth, we thereby perceive whatever is false in *contradiction* to it. *Grew.*

CON-TRA-DIC'TION-AL, *a.* Inconsistent. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

CON-TRA-DIC'TIOUS, (-dik'shus,) *a.* Filled with contradictions; inconsistent. *Collier.*

2. Inclined to contradict; disposed to deny or cavil.

3. Opposite; inconsistent.

CON-TRA-DIC'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Inconsistency; contrariety to itself. *Norris.*

2. Disposition to contradict or cavil.

CON-TRA-DICT'IVE, *a.* Containing contradiction.

CON-TRA-DICT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By contradiction.

CON-TRA-DICT'O-RI-LY, *adv.* In a contradictory manner; in a manner inconsistent with itself, or opposite to others. *Brown.*

CON-TRA-DICT'O-RI-NESS, *n.* Direct opposition; contrariety in assertion or effect. *Baxter.*

CON-TRA-DICT'O-RY, *a.* Affirming the contrary, implying a denial of what has been asserted; as, *contradictory* assertions.

2. Inconsistent; opposite; contrary; as, *contradictory* schemes.

CON-TRA-DICT'O-RY, *n.* A proposition which denies or opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency.

It is common with princes to will *contradictories*. *Bacon.*

CON-TRA-DIS-TINCT', *a.* Distinguished by opposite qualities. *Smith.*

CON-TRA-DIS-TINC'TION, *n.* [*contra* and *distinction.*]

Distinction by opposite qualities.

We speak of one of infirmity, in *contradistinction* to those of presumption. *South.*

CON-TRA-DIS-TINCT'IVE, *a.* Distinguishing by opposites. *Harris.*

CON-TRA-DIS-TIN''GUISH, (-ting'guish,) *v. t.* [*contra* and *distinguish.*]

To distinguish not merely by differential, but by opposite qualities.

These are our complex ideas of soul and body, as *contradistinguished*. *Locke.*

CON-TRA-DIS-TIN''GUISH-ED, (-ting'gwisht,) *pp.* Distinguished by opposites.

CON-TRA-DIS-TIN''GUISH-ING, *ppr.* Distinguishing by opposites.

CON-TRA-FIS'SURE, (-fish'yur,) *n.* [*contra* and *fissure.*] In *surgery*, a fissure or fracture in the cranium, on the side opposite to that which received the blow, or at some distance from it. *Cyc. Encyc.*

CON-TRA-IN'DI-CANT, *n.* A symptom that forbids to treat a disorder in the usual way. *Burke.*

CON-TRA-IN'DI-CATE, *v. t.* [*contra* and *indicate.*] In *medicine*, to indicate some method of cure, contrary to that which the general tenor of the disease requires; or to forbid that to be done which the main scope of the malady points out. *Harvey. Encyc.*

CON-TRA-IN'DI-CA-TED, *pp.* Indicating a method contrary to the usual one.

CON-TRA-IN'DI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Indicating a contrary method of cure.

CON-TRA-IN-DI-CA'TION, *n.* An indication, from some peculiar symptom or fact, that forbids the method of cure which the main symptoms or nature of the disease requires. *Arbuthnot.*

CON-TRAL'TO, *n.* [It.] In *music*, the part immediately below the treble, called also the *counter tenor.* *Brande.*

CON'TRA-MURE, *n.* An out wall. [See COUNTERMURE.]

CON TRA NAT'U-RAL, *a.* Opposite to nature. [*Little used.*] *Bp. Rust.*

CON-TRA-NI'TEN-CY, *n.* [L. *contra* and *nitor*, to strive.]

Reaction; resistance to force.

CON-TRA POSE', *v. t.* To set in opposition.

CON TRA PO SI'TION, (-zi-sh'un,) *n.* [*contra* and *position.*] A placing over against; opposite position.

CON-TRA-PUNT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to counterpoint.

CON-TRA-PUNT'IST, *n.* One skilled in counterpoint. *Mason.*

CON-TRA-REG-U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* [*contra* and *regularity.*]

Contrariety to rule, or to regularity. *Norris.*

CON-TRA'RI-ANT, *a.* [Fr., from *contrarier*, to contradict, or run counter.]

Contradictory; opposite; inconsistent. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*

CON'TRA-RIES, (kon'tra-riz,) *n. pl.* [See CONTRARY.] In *logic*, propositions which destroy each other, but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other.

If two universals differ in quality, they are *contraries*; as, every man is a tree; no man is a tree. These can never be both true together; but they may be both false. *Watts.*

CON-TRA-RI'E-TY, *n.* [L. *contrarietas.* See CONTRARY.]

1. Opposition in fact, essence, quality, or principle; repugnance. The expedition failed by means of a *contrariety* of winds. There is a *contrariety* in the nature of virtue and vice; of love and hatred; of truth and falsehood. Among men of the same profession, we find a *contrariety* of opinions.

2. Inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its opposite.

How can these *contrarieties* agree? *Shak.*

CON'TRA-RI-LY, *adv.* In an opposite manner; in opposition; on the other side; in opposite ways.

CON'TRA-RI-NESS, *n.* Contrariety; opposition. *Dict.*

CON-TRA'RI-OUS, *a.* Contrary; opposite; repugnant. *Milton.*

CON-TRA'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Contrarily; oppositely. *Shak.*

CON'TRA-RI-WISE, *adv.* [*contrary* and *wise*, manner.] On the contrary; oppositely; on the other hand.

Not rendering evil for evil, nor railing for railing; but *contrariwise*, blessing. — 1 Pet. iii.

CON'TRA-RY, *n.* [L. *contrarius*, from *contra*, against; Fr. *contraire*; Sp. and It. *contrario.*]

1. Opposite; adverse; moving against, or in an opposite direction; as, *contrary* winds.

2. Opposite; contradictory; not merely different, but inconsistent or repugnant.

The flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh; and these are *contrary*, the one to the other. — Gal. v.

This adjective, in many phrases, is to be treated grammatically as an adverb, or as an adjective referring to a sentence or affirmation; as, this happened *contrary* to my expectations. The word here really belongs to the affirmation or fact declared — *this happened*; for *contrary* does not, like an adverb express the *manner* of happening, but that the fact itself was contrary to my expectation. *According*, *agreeable*, *pursuant*, *antecedent*, *prior*, *anterior*, &c., are often used in the like manner.

CON'TRA-RY, *n.* A thing that is contrary or of opposite qualities.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy
Than I and such a knave. *Shak.*

2. A proposition contrary to another, or a fact contrary to what is alleged; as, this is stated to be a fact, but I will endeavor to show the *contrary.*

On the contrary; in opposition; on the other side. *Swift.*

To the contrary; to an opposite purpose or fact; as, he said it was just, but I told him *to the contrary.*

They did it, not for want of instruction to the *contrary*. *Sallingfleet.*

CON'TRA-RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *contrarier.*]

To contradict or oppose. [*Obs.*]

CON'TRA-RY-MIND'ED, *a.* Of a different mind or opinion. *Hall.*

CON-TRAST', *v. t.* [Fr. *contraster*, Norm. *id.*, to *contrast*; It. *contrastare*, Sp. and Port. *contrastar*, to resist, withstand, strive, debate, quarrel. The primary sense is, to set against, or to strain, to strive.]

1. To set in opposition different things or qualities, to show the superior excellence of one to advantage.

To *contrast* the *goodness of God* with *our rebellion*, will tend to make us humble and thankful.
Clark, Serm., July 4, 1814.

2. In *painting* and *sculpture*, to place figures in such opposition or dissimilitude, that the one shall give greater visibility and effect to the other.

The figures of the groups must *contrast* each other. *Dryden.*

CON-TRAST', *v. i.* To stand in contrast or opposition to.

The joints which divide the sandstone *contrast* finely with the divisional planes which separate the basalt into pillars.
Lyell.

CON'TRAST, *n.* Opposition of things or qualities; or the placing of opposite things in view, to exhibit the superior excellence of one to more advantage. What a *contrast* between modesty and impudence, or between a well-bred man and a clown!

2. In *painting* and *sculpture*, opposition or dissimilitude of figures, &c., by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of the other. *Johnson.*

Contrast, in this sense, is applicable to things of a similar kind. We never speak of a *contrast* between a man and a mountain, or between a dog and a tree; but we observe the *contrast* between an oak and a shrub, and between a palace and a cottage.

CON-TRAST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Set in opposition; examined in opposition.

CON-TRAST'ING, *ppr.* Placing in opposition, with a view to discover the difference of figures or other things, and exhibit the advantage or excellence of one beyond that of the other.

CON'TRA-TEN'OR, *n.* In *music*, a middle part between the tenor and treble; contralto; counter.

CON'TRATE-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel, the teeth of which lie *contrary* to those of the other wheels; i. e., parallel to the axis; used chiefly for clock-work.

CON-TRA-VAL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *contra* and *vallo*, to fortify; Fr. *contrevallation.*]

In *fortification*, a trench guarded with a parapet, formed by the besiegers between their camp and the place besieged, to secure themselves and check sallies of the garrison. *Brande.*

CON-TRA-VENE', *v. t.* [L. *contravenio*; *contra* and *venio*, to come.]

Literally, to come against; to meet. Hence, to oppose, but used in a figurative or moral sense; to oppose in principle or effect; to contradict; to obstruct in operation; to defeat; as, a law may *contravene* the provisions of the constitution.

CON-TRA-VEN'ED, *pp.* Opposed; obstructed.

CON-TRA-VEN'ER, *n.* One who opposes.

CON-TRA-VEN'ING, *ppr.* Opposing in principle or effect.

CON-TRA-VEN'TION, *n.* Opposition; obstruction; a defeating of the operation or effect; as, the proceedings of the allies were in direct *contravention* of the treaty.

CON-TRA-VER'SION, *n.* [L. *contra* and *versio*, a turning.]

A turning to the opposite side; antistrophe. *Congreve.*

CON-TRA-YER'VA, *n.* [Sp. *contrayerba*; Port. *contrahorva*; *contra* and *yerba*, *herva*, an *herb*, L. *herba*; a *counter herb*, an antidote for poison, or, in general, an antidote.]

The popular name of various plants, as of some species of Dorstenia, Passiflora, &c.

CON-TREC-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *contrectatio*, *tracto.*]

A touching or handling. *Ferrand.*

CON-TRE-TEMPS', (kon-tr-tang',) *n.* [Fr.] An unexpected accident, which throws every thing into confusion.

CON-TRIB'U-TA-BLE, *a.* That can be contributed.

CON-TRIB'U-TA-RY, *a.* [See CONTRIBUTE.] Paying tribute to the same sovereign; contributing aid to the same chief or principal.

It was situated on the Ganges, at the place where this river received a *contributary* stream. *D'Anville, An. Geog.*

CON-TRIB'UTE, *v. t.* [L. *contribuo*; *con* and *tribuo*, to grant, assign, or impart; It. *contribuire*; Sp. *contribuir*; Fr. *contribuer.* See TRIBE, TRIBUTE.]

1. To give or grant in common with others; to give to a common stock or for a common purpose; to pay a share. It is the duty of Christians to *contribute* a portion of their substance for the propagation of the gospel.

England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies. *Addison.*

2. To impart a portion or share to a common purpose; as, let each man *contribute* his influence to correct public morals.

CON-TRIB'UTE, *v. i.* To give a part; to lend a portion of power, aid, or influence; to have a share in any act or effect.

There is not a single beauty in the piece, to which the humours must not *contribute*. *Pope.*

CON-TRIB'U-TED, *pp.* Given or advanced to a common fund, stock, or purpose; paid as a share.

CON-TRIB'Ū-TING, *ppr.* Giving in common with others to some stock or purpose; imparting a share.

CON-TRI-BŪ'TION, *n.* The act of giving to a common stock, or in common with others; the act of lending a portion of power or influence to a common purpose; the payment of each man's share of some common expense.

2. That which is given to a common stock or purpose, either by an individual or by many. We speak of the *contribution* of one person, or the *contribution* of a society. *Contributions* are *involuntary*, as taxes and imposts; or *voluntary*, as for some undertaking.

3. In *a military sense*, impositions paid by a frontier country, to secure themselves from being plundered by the enemy's army; or impositions upon a country in the power of an enemy, which are levied under various pretenses, and for various purposes, usually for the support of the army.

CON-TRIB'Ū-TIVE, *a.* Tending to contribute; contributing; having the power or quality of giving a portion of aid or influence; lending aid to promote, in concurrence with others.

The measure is contributive to the same end. *Taylor.*

CON-TRIB'Ū-TOR, *n.* One who contributes; one who gives or pays money to a common stock or fund; one who gives aid to a common purpose, in conjunction with others.

CON-TRIB'Ū-TO-RY, *a.* Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design, or increase to some common stock.

CON-TRIS'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *contristo.*]
To make sorrowful. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

CON-TRIS-TA'TION, *n.* The act of making sad. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

CON'TRITE, *a.* [L. *contritus*, from *contero*, to break or bruise; *con* and *tero*, to bruise, rub, or wear. See TRITE.]

Literally, worn, or bruised. Hence, broken-hearted for sin; deeply affected with grief and sorrow for having offended God; humble; penitent; as, a *contrite* sinner.

A broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise.—Ps. li.

CON'TRITE-LY, *adv.* In a contrite manner; with penitence. [for sin.

CON'TRITE-NESS, *n.* Deep sorrow and penitence

CON-TRI'TION, (-trish'un,) *n.* [L. *contritio.*]

1. The act of grinding or rubbing to powder. *Newton.*

2. Penitence; deep sorrow for sin; grief of heart for having done wrong, especially towards an infinitely holy and benevolent God. The word is usually understood to mean genuine penitence, accompanied with a deep sense of ingratitude in the sinner, and sincere resolution to live in obedience to the divine law.

Fruits of more pleasing savor, from thy seed
Sown with contrition in his heart. *Milton.*

Imperfect repentance is by some divines called *attrition.*

CON-TRIV'A-BLE, *a.* [See CONTRIVE.] That may be contrived; capable of being planned, invented, or devised.

Perpetual motion may seem easily *contrivable.* *Wilkins.*

CON-TRIV'ANCE, *n.* [See CONTRIVE.] The act of inventing, devising, or planning.

There is no work impossible to these *contrivances.* *Wilkins.*

2. The thing invented or planned; a scheme; plan; disposition of parts or causes by design.

Our bodies are made according to the most orderly *contrivance.* *Glanville.*

3. Artifice; plot; scheme; as, he has managed his *contrivance* well.

CON-TRIVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *controuver*; *con* and *trouver*, to find; It. *controvare.*]

1. To invent; to devise; to plan.

Our poet has always some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then *contrives* the means which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*

2. To wear out; as, three ages such as mortal men *contrive.* *Spenser.* [*Obs.*]

[This must be from the L. *contero*, *contrivi*, and if the Fr. *controuver*, and Italian *controvare*, are the same word differently applied, the primary sense is, to invent by rubbing, that is, by ruminating; or to strike out, as in *forge.* But the word is probably from *trouver*, to find.]

CON-TRIVE', *v. i.* To form or design; to plan; to scheme; as, how shall we *contrive* to hide our shame?

[*This verb is really transitive, but followed by a verb, in the place of an object or name.*]

CON-TRIV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Invented; planned; devised.

CON-TRIVE'MENT, *n.* Contrivance; invention.

CON-TRIV'ER, *n.* An inventor; one who plans or devises; a schemer. *Swift. Shak.*

CON-TRIV'ING, *ppr.* Planning; forming in design.

CON-TROL', *n.* [Fr. *controlle*, a counter register; *contre* and *rolle*, a roll, list, or catalogue; Arm. *counter roll.*]

1. *Primarily*, a book, register, or account, kept to correct or check another account or register; a counter register. Hence, check; restraint; as, to speak or to act without *control.* The wind raged without *control.* Our passions should be under the *control* of reason.

2. Power; authority; government; command. Children should be under the *control* of their parents. The events of life are not always under our *control.*

3. He or that which restrains. *Burke.*

CON-TRŌL', *v. t.* To keep under check by a counter register or double account. The proper officer *controls* the accounts of the treasury.

2. To check; to restrain; to govern.

I feel my virtue struggling in my soul;
But stronger passion does its power control. *Dryden.*

3. To overpower; to subject to authority; to counteract; to have under command. The course of events can not be *controlled* by human wisdom or power.

4. To direct or govern in opposition; to have superior force, or authority over.

A recital can not control the plain words in the granting part of a deed. *Johnson's Reports.*

CON-TRŌL'LA-BLE, *a.* That may be controlled, checked, or restrained; subject to command.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and not always *controllable* by reason. *South.*

CON-TRŌL'LED, (kon-trōld',) *pp.* Checked; restrained; governed.

CON-TRŌL'LER, *n.* [Norm. *countre-rouler.*]

1. One who controls or restrains; one that has the power or authority to govern or control.

The great *Controller* of our fate
Deigned to be man, and lived in low estate. *Dryden.*

2. An officer appointed to keep a counter register of accounts, or to oversee, control, or verify the accounts of other officers; as, in Great Britain, the *controller* of the hanaper, of the household, of the pipe, and of the pells. In the United States, the duty of the *controller* of the treasury is to superintend the adjustment and preservation of the public accounts; to examine all accounts settled by the auditor, and certify to the register the balances due thereon; to countersign all warrants drawn by the secretary of the treasury which shall be warranted by law; to report to the secretary the official forms of all papers to be issued in the different offices for collecting the public revenue, and the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the persons employed in them, &c.

Stat. of the United States.

CON-TRŌL'LER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a controller.

CON-TRŌL'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Checking; governing.

CON-TRŌL'MENT, *n.* The power or act of controlling; the state of being restrained; control; restraint.

2. Opposition; resistance; counteraction; refutation.

For this word, CONTROL is now generally used.

CON-TRO-VER'SA-RY, *a.* Disputatious. *Bp. Hall.*

CON'TRO-VERSE, *n.* and *v.* Controversy, and to dispute. [*Obs.*]

CON'TRO-VERS-ER, } *n.* A disputant. [*Obs.*]
CON'TRO-VERS-OR, } *Mountagu.*

CON-TRO-VER'SIAL, (-shal,) *a.* [See CONTROVERT, CONTROVERSY.]

Relating to disputes; as, a *controversial* discourse.

CON-TRO-VER'SIAL-IST, *n.* One who carries on a controversy; a disputant. [The proper word is CONTROVERTIST, which see.]

CON-TRO-VER'SIAL-LY, *adv.* In a controversial manner.

CON-TRO-VER'SION, *n.* Act of controverting.

CON'TRO-VER-SY, *n.* [L. *controversia.* See CONTROVERT.]

1. Dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions. A *dispute* is commonly oral, and a *controversy* in writing. *Johnson.* Dispute is often or generally a debate of short duration, a temporary debate; a *controversy* is often oral, and sometimes continued in books or in law for months or years.

This left no room for *controversy* about the title. *Locke.*
Without *controversy*, great is the mystery of godliness.—1 Tim. iii.

2. A suit in law; a case in which opposing parties contend for their respective claims before a tribunal.

And by their word shall every *controversy* and every stroke be tried. — Deut. xxi.

3. Dispute; opposition carried on.

The Lord hath a *controversy* with the nations.—Jer. xxv.

4. Opposition; resistance.

And stemming it [the torrent] with hearts of *controversy.* *Shak.*

CON'TRO-VERT, *v. t.* [L. *controverto*, *controversor*; *contra* and *verto*, *versus*, to turn. *Literally*, to turn against.]

To dispute; to oppose by reasoning; to contend against in words or writings; to deny and attempt to disprove or confute; to agitate contrary opinions; as, to *controvert* opinions or principles; to *controvert* the justness of a conclusion.

CON'TRO-VERT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Disputed; opposed in debate.

CON'TRO-VERT-ER, *n.* One who controverts; a controversial writer. *B. Jonson.*

CON-TRO-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be disputed; disputable; not too evident to exclude difference of opinion; as, this is a *controvertible* point of law.

CON-TRO-VERT'I-BLY, *adv.* In a controvertible manner.

CON'TRO-VERT-ING, *ppr.* Disputing; denying and attempting to refute.

CON'TRO-VERT-IST, *n.* One who controverts; a disputant; a man versed or engaged in controversy or disputation.

How unfriendly is the spirit of the *controvertist* to the discernment of the critic! *Campbell.*

CON-TU-BER'NAL, *a.* [L. *contubernalis*, from *contubernium*; *con* and *taberna.*]

Pertaining to fellowship in a mess or lodging; denoting a species of concubinage.

CON-TU-MA'CIOUS, (kon-tu-mā'shus,) *a.* [L. *contumax*, from *con* and *tumeo*, to swell.]

1. *Literally*, swelling against; haughty. Hence, obstinate; perverse; stubborn; inflexible; unyielding; disobedient; as, a *contumacious* child.

2. In *law*, willfully disobedient to the orders of a court. *Blackstone.*

CON-TU-MA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Obstinately; stubbornly; perversely; in disobedience of orders.

CON-TU-MA'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; contumacy.

CON'TU-MA-CY, *n.* [L. *contumacia.*]

1. Stubbornness; unyielding obstinacy; inflexibility. *Milton.*

2. In *law*, a willful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or order of court; a refusal to appear in court when legally summoned, or disobedience to its rules and orders. *Ayliffe.*

CON-TU-ME'LI-OUS, *a.* [L. *contumeliosus.* See CONTUMELY.]

1. Haughtily reproachful; contemptuous; insolent; rude and sarcastic; as, *contumelious* language. *Swift.*

2. Haughty and contemptuous; disposed to utter reproach, or to insult; insolent; proudly rude; as, a *contumelious* person. *Shak.*

3. Reproachful; shameful; ignominious. *Decay of Piety.*

CON-TU-ME'LI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a contumelious manner; with pride and contempt; reproachfully; rudely; insolently.

CON-TU-ME'LI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Reproach; rudeness; contempt.

CON'TU-ME-LY, *n.* [L. *contumelia*, from *contumeo*; *con* and *tumeo*, to swell.]

Rudeness or reproach compounded of haughtiness and contempt; contemptuousness; insolence; contemptuous language.

The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's *contumely.* *Shak.*

CON-TUND', *v. t.* [L. *contundo.*]

To beat; to bruise by beating. [*Little used.*]

CON-TUSE', *v. t.* [L. *contusus*, *contundo.*]

To beat; to bruise; to injure the flesh or substance of a living being or other thing without breaking the skin or substance, sometimes with a breach of the skin or substance. *Bacon.*

CON-TŪS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Bruised.

CON-TŪS'ING, *ppr.* Bruising.

CON-TU'SION, (kon-tū'zhun,) *n.* [L. *contusio*, from *contundo*; *con* and *tundo*, to beat; Sax. *tud.*]

1. The act of beating and bruising, or the state of being bruised.

2. The act of reducing to powder or fine particles by beating. *Bacon.*

3. In *surgery*, a bruise; a hurt or injury to the flesh or some part of the body by a blunt instrument, or by a fall, producing no breach or apparent wound.

CO-NUN'DRUM, *n.* A sort of riddle in which some odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things quite unlike; a quibble; a low jest *Smart.*

CON'U-SA-BLE, *a.* Liable to be tried or judged.

CON'U-SANCE, *n.* [Fr. *connoissance.*]

Cognizance, knowledge; notice. [See CONNUSANCE.]

CON'U-SANT, *a.* Knowing; having notice of.

CON-U-SOR'. See COGNIZOR.

CON-VA-LESCE', (kon-va-less',) *v. i.* To grow better after sickness; to recover health.

CON-VA-LES'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *convalesco*, to grow
CON-VA-LES'CEN-CY, } stronger; *con* and *valesco*, to get strength, *valeo*, to be strong, Eng. *well.* See WELL and AVAIL.]

Renewal of health; the insensible recovery of health and strength after disease; the state of a body renewing its vigor after sickness or weakness.

CON-VA-LES'CENT, *a.* Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility.

CON-VA-LES'CING, *ppr.* Recovering health.

CON-VEC'TION, *n.* [L. *convectio*, from *conveho*, to convey.]

A carrying; the act of carrying or conveying; as, the *convection* of heat. *Prout.*

CON-VĒN'A-BLE, *a.* [See CONVENE.] That may be convened or assembled. *Panoplist, May*, 1809.

2. Consistent. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

CON-VĒNE', *v. i.* [L. *convenio*; *con* and *venio*, to come.]

1. To come together; to meet; to unite; as things. [*Unusual.*]

The rays of light converge and *convene* in the eyes. *Newton.*

2. To come together; to meet in the same place; to assemble; as persons. Parliament will *convene* in November. The two houses of the legislature *convened* at twelve o'clock The citizens *convened* in the state house

CON-VĒNE', *v. t.* To cause to assemble; to call together; to convoke. The president has power to *convene* the congress on special occasions.

2. To summon judicially to meet or appear.

By the papal canon law, clerks can be *convened* only before an ecclesiastical judge. *Ayliffe.*

CON-VĒN'ED, *pp.* Assembled; convoked.

CON-VĒN'ER, *n.* One who convenes or meets with others. [*Obs.*]

2. One who calls an assembly together. Hence,

3. The chairman of an organized body, as a committee, it being his province to *convene* or call them together. [*Scottish.*]

CON-VĒN'IENCE, } *n.* [L. *convenientia*, from *con-*
CON-VĒN'IEN-CY, } *venio.*]

Literally, a coming together; a meeting. Hence,

1. Fitness; suitableness; propriety, adaptation of one thing to another, or to circumstances. *Hooker.*

2. Commodiousness; ease; freedom from difficulty.

Every man must want something for the *convenience* of his life. *Calamy*

There is another *convenience* in this method. *Swift.*

3. That which gives ease; accommodation, that which is suited to wants or necessity. A pair of spectacles is a great *convenience* in old age.

4. Fitness of time or place. *Shak.*

CON-VĒN'IENT, *a.* Fit; suitable; proper; adapted to use or to wants; commodious; followed by *to* or *for*; usually by *for*.

Some arts are peculiarly *convenient to* particular nations. *Thomson.*

Feed me with food *convenient for* me.—Prov. xxx.

CON-VĒN'IENT-LY, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; with adaptation to the end or effect. That house is not *conveniently* situated for a tradesman.

2. Commodiously; with ease; without trouble or difficulty. He cannot *conveniently* accept the invitation.

CON-VĒN'ING, *ppr.* Coming together; calling together.

CON-VĒN'ING, *n.* The act of coming together; convention.

CON'VENT, *n.* [L. *conventus*, from *convenio*, to assemble; Fr. *couvent.*]

1. An assembly of persons devoted to religion; a body of monks or nuns.

2. A house for persons devoted to religion; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

CON-VENT', *v. t.* [L. *conventus, convenio.*]

To call before a judge or judicature. *Shak.*

CON-VENT', *v. i.* To meet; to concur. [*Not used.*] *Beaum.*

CON-VENT'I-CLE, *n.* [L. *conventiculum*, dim. of *conventus.*]

1. An assembly or meeting; usually applied to a meeting of dissenters from the established church, for religious worship. In this sense it is used by English writers and in English statutes. Hence, an assembly, in contempt. *Atterbury.*

In *the United States*, this word has no appropriate application, and is little used, or not at all.

2. A secret assembly or cabal; a meeting for plots. *Shak.*

CON-VENT'I-CLE, *v. i.* To belong to a conventicle. *South.*

CON-VENT'I-CLER, *n.* One who supports or frequents conventicles. *Dryden.*

CON-VEN'TION, *n.* [L. *conventio.* See CONVENE.]

1. The act of coming together; a meeting of several persons or individuals. *Boyle.*

2. Union; coalition.

3. An assembly. In this sense, the word includes any formal meeting or collection of men for civil or ecclesiastical purposes; particularly an assembly of delegates or representatives for consultation on important concerns, civil, political, or ecclesiastical.

In *Great Britain*, convention is the name given to an extraordinary assembly of the estates of the realm, held without the king's writ; as the assembly which restored Charles II. to the throne, and that which declared the throne to be abdicated by James II.

In *the United States*, this name is given to the assembly of representatives which forms a constitution of government, or political association; as, the *convention* which formed the constitution of the United States in 1787.

4. An agreement or contract between two parties, as between the commanders of two armies; an agreement previous to, or in the place of, a definitive treaty.

CON-VEN'TION-AL, *a.* [Fr. *conventionnel.*]

1. Stipulated; formed by agreement.

Conventional services reserved by tenures on grants, made out of the crown or knights service. *Hale.*

2. Arising out of custom or tacit agreement; as, a *conventional* use of language.

CON-VEN'TION-AL-ISM, *n.* That which is received or established by convention or agreement.

CON-VEN-TION-AL'I-TY, *n.* A conventional mode of living and acting.

CON-VEN'TION-AL-LY, *ad.* In a conventional manner; by tacit agreement.

CON-VEN'TION-A-RY, *a.* Acting under contract; settled by stipulation; conventional; as, *conventionary* tenants. *Carew.*

CON-VEN'TION-ER, *n.* One who belongs to a convention.

CON-VEN'TION-IST, *n.* One who makes a contract.

CON-VENT'U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *conventuel.*] [*Sterne.*

Belonging to a convent; monastic; as, *conventual* priors.

CON-VENT'U-AL, *n.* One that lives in a convent; a monk or nun. *Addison.*

CON-VERGE', (kon-verj',) *v. i.* [Low L. *convergo*; *con* and *vergo*, to incline. See VERGE.]

To tend to one point; to incline and approach nearer together, as two lines which continually approach each other; opposed to *diverge.* Lines which *converge* in one direction *diverge* in the other.

The mountains *converge* into a single ridge. *Jefferson.*

CON-VERG'ENCE, } *n.* The quality of converging;
CON-VERG'EN-CY, } tendency to one point. *Gregory.*

CON-VERG'ENT, *a.* Tending to one point; approaching each other, as they proceed or are extending.

CON-VERG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Tending to one point; approaching each other, as lines extended.

Converging rays: in *optics*, those rays of light, which, proceeding from different points of an object, tend toward a single point. At this point they cross, and become diverging rays. *Encye.*

Converging series, in *mathematics*, is that in which the magnitude of the several terms gradually diminishes. *Barlow.*

CON-VERS'A-BLE, *a.* [It. *conversabile*, Fr. *conversable.* See CONVERSE.]

Qualified for conversation, or rather disposed to converse; ready or inclined to mutual communication of thoughts; sociable; free in discourse. *Addison.*

CON-VERS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being free in conversation; disposition or readiness to converse; sociability.

CON-VERS'A-BLY, *adv.* In a conversable manner.

CON'VER-SANCE, } *n.* Disposition to associate,
CON'VER-SAN-CY, } habit of familiarity.

CON'VER-SANT, *a.* [It. *conversante.* See CONVERSE.]

1. Keeping company; having frequent or customary intercourse; intimately associating; familiar by fellowship or cohabitation; acquainted.

But the Lord was very good to us—as long as we were *conversant* with them.—1 Sam. xxv.

Never to be infected with delight,
Nor *conversant* with ease and idleness. *Shak.*

2. Acquainted by familiar use or study. We correct our style, and improve our taste, by being *conversant with* the best classical writers.

In the foregoing applications, this word is most generally followed by *with*, according to present usage. *In* was formerly used; and both *in* and *among* may be used.

3. Concerning; having concern or relation to; having for its object; followed by *about.*

Education is *conversant about* children. *Wotton.*

CON'VER-SANT-LY, *adv.* In a conversant or familiar manner.

CON-VER-SĀ'TION, *n.* General course of manners; behavior; deportment; especially as it respects morals.

Let your *conversation* be as becometh the gospel.—Phil. i.
Be ye holy in all manner of *conversation.*—1 Pet. i.

[*In this sense nearly obsolete.*]

2. A keeping company; familiar intercourse; intimate fellowship or association; commerce in social life. Knowledge of men and manners is best acquired by *conversation* with the best company.

3. Intimate and familiar acquaintance; as, a *conversation* with books or other objects.

4. Familiar discourse; general intercourse of sentiments; chat; unrestrained talk, opposed to a formal conference.

What I mentioned in *conversation* was not a new thought. *Swift.*

[*This is now the most general use of the word.*]

CON-VER-SĀ'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to conversation; done in mutual discourse or talk.

CON-VER-SĀ'TION-AL-IST, *n.* One who excels in conversation.

CON-VER-SĀ'TION-ED, *a.* Acquainted with the manner of acting in life. [*Not used.*] *Beaum. and Fl.*

CON-VERS'A-TIVE, *a.* Relating to an intercourse with men; opposed to *contemplative.*

She chose to endue him with *conversative* qualities of youth. *Wotton.*

CON'VER-SAZ-I-O'NE, (kon'ver-sat-ze-ō'nā,) *n.* [It.] A meeting for conversation, particularly on literary subjects. *Gray.*

CON-VERSE', *v. i.* [L. *conversor*; *con* and *versor*, to be turned; Fr. *converser*; It. *conversare*; Sp. *conversar. Literally*, to be turned to or with; to be turned about.]

1. To keep company; to associate; to cohabit; to hold intercourse and be intimately acquainted; followed by *with.*

——for him who lonely loves
To seek the distant hills, and there *converse*
With nature. *Thomson.*

2. To have sexual commerce. *Guardian.*

3. To talk familiarly; to have free intercourse in mutual communication of thoughts and opinions; to convey thoughts reciprocally; followed by *with* before the person addressed, and *on* before the subject. *Converse* as friend *with* friend. We have often *conversed with* each other *on* the merit of Milton's poetry.

[*This is now the most general use of the word.*]

CON'VERSE, *n.* Conversation; familiar discourse or talk; free interchange of thoughts or opinions.

Formed by thy *converse* happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

2. Acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse; cohabitation; familiarity. In this sense, the word may include discourse, or not; as, to hold *converse* with persons of different sects; or to hold *converse* with terrestrial things.

3. In *logic*, the *converse* of a proposition is that which arises from interchanging the terms; i. e., putting the predicate for the subject, and the subject for the predicate. It should not (as is often done) be confounded with the *contrary* or *opposite* of a proposition, which is formed by introducing the negative *not* or *no.*

4. In *mathematics*, an inverted proposition; thus, after drawing a *conclusion* from something *supposed*, we invert the order, making the conclusion the supposition or premises, and draw from it what was first supposed. Thus, if two sides of a triangle are equal, the angles opposite the sides are equal; and the *converse* is true, i. e., if these angles are equal, the two sides are equal. *Bayley. Brande.*

CON'VERSE-LY, *adv.* With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally. *Johnson.*

CON-VER'SION, *n.* [L. *conversio.* See CONVERT.]

1. In *a general sense*, a turning or change from one state to another; with regard to substances, transmutation; as, a *conversion* of water into ice, or of food into chyle or blood.

2. In *military affairs*, a change of front, as when a body of troops is attacked in the flank, and they change their position to face the enemy.

3. In *a theological* or *moral sense*, a change of heart, or dispositions, in which the enmity of the heart to God and his law, and the obstinacy of the will, are subdued, and are succeeded by supreme love to God and his moral government, and a reformation of life.

4. Change from one side or party to another.

That *conversion* will be suspected that apparently concurs with interest. *Johnson.*

5. A change from one religion to another; as, the *conversion* of the Gentiles. *Acts* xv.

6. The act of appropriating to private use; as, in trover and *conversion.*

Conversion of equations; in *algebra*, the reduction of equations by multiplication, or the manner of altering an equation, when the quantity sought, or any member of it, is a fraction; the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one. *Encyc. Bailey. Johnson.*

Conversion of proportion, in *mathematics*, is when of four proportionals it is inferred that the first is to its excess above the second, as the third to its excess above the fourth. *Barlow.*

Conversion of propositions, in *logic*, is a changing of the subject into the place of the predicate, and still retaining the quality of the proposition. *Bailey.*

CON-VERSIVE, *a.* Sociable; conversable.

CON-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *converto*; *con* and *verto*, to turn; coinciding in elements and signification with *barter*, and probably from the root of *vary*, *vario*, *veer*, Sp. *birar*, Port. *virar*, to turn. Class Br.]

1. To change or turn into another substance or form; as, to *convert* gases into water, or water into ice.

2. To change from one state to another; as, to *convert* a barren waste into a fruitful field; to *convert* a wilderness into a garden; to *convert* rude savages into civilized men.

3. To change or turn from one religion to another, or from one party or sect to another; as, to *convert* pagans to Christianity; to *convert* royalists into republicans.

4. To turn from a bad life to a good one; to change the heart and moral character, from enmity to God

and from vicious habits, to love of God and to a holy life.

Repent ye therefore, and be *converted*, that your sins may be blotted out. — Acts iii.
He that *converteth* a sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from death. — James v.

5. To turn toward a point.

Crystal will *convert* into electricity, and *convert* the needle freely placed. [*Unusual.*] *Brown.*

6. To turn from one use or destination to another; as, to *convert* liberty into an engine of oppression.

7. To appropriate or apply to one's own use, or to personal benefit; as, to *convert* public property to our own use.

8. To change one proposition into another, so that what was the subject of the first becomes the predicate of the second; as, all sin is a transgression of the law; but every transgression of the law is sin. *Hale.*

9. To turn into another language. *B. Jonson.*

CON-VERT', *v. i.* To turn or be changed; to undergo a change.

The love of wicked friends *converts* to fear;
That fear, to hate. *Shak.*

CON'VERT, *n.* A person who is converted from one opinion or practice to another; a person who renounces one creed, religious system, or party, and embraces another; applied particularly to those who change their religious opinions, but applicable to political or philosophical sects.

2. In *a more strict sense*, one who is turned from sin to holiness.

Zion shall be redeemed with judgment, and her *converts* with righteousness. — Is. i.

3. In *monasteries*, a lay friar or brother, admitted to the service of the house, without orders, and not allowed to sing in the choir. *Encyc.*

CON-VERT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Turned or changed from one substance or state to another; turned from one religion or sect to another; changed from a state of sin to a state of holiness; applied to a particular use; appropriated.

CON-VERT'ER, *n.* One who converts; one who makes converts.

CON-VERT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *convertible.*]

1. The capability of being converted or changed from one substance, form, or state, to another; as, the *convertibility* of land into money. *Burke.*

2. The quality of being changeable from one letter to another; as, the *convertibility* of *m* with *b*, or of *d* into *t*. *As. Researches.*

CON-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from *convertir.*]

1. That may be changed; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable.

Minerals are not *convertible* into another species, though of the same genus. *Harvey.*

2. So much alike that one may be used for another. Usury and interest are not now *convertible* terms, though formerly they were.

3. That may be changed, as one letter for another; as, *b*, *p*, and *f* are *convertible* letters.

CON-VERT'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Convertibility.

CON-VERT'I-BLY, *adv.* Reciprocally; with interchange of terms. *South.*

CON-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning; changing.

CON-VERT'ING, *a.* Adapted to convert; that converts from a state of nature to a state of grace.

CON'VERT-ITE, *n.* A convert. [*Not in use.*]

CON'VEX, *a.* [L. *convexus*; It. *convesso.*]

Rising or swelling on the exterior surface into a spherical or round form; gibbous; opposed to *concave*, which expresses a round form of the interior surface; as, a *convex* mirror or lens.

CON'VEX, *n.* A convex body; as, heaven's *convex*. *Tickel.*

CON'VEX-ED, (kon'vext,) *a.* Made convex; protuberant in a spherical form. *Brown.*

CON-VEX'ED-LY, *adv.* In a convex form. *Brown.*

CON-VEX'I-TY, *n.* [L. *convexitas.*]

The exterior surface of a convex body; a gibbous or globular form; roundness. *Newton. Bentley.*

CON'VEX-LY, *adv.* In a convex form; as, a body *convexly* conical.

CON'VEX-NESS, *n.* Convexity; which see.

CON-VEX'O-CON'CAVE, *a.* Convex on one side and concave on the other; having the hollow on the inside correspondent to the convex surface.

CON-VEX'O-CON'VEX, *a.* Convex on both sides.

CON-VEY', (kon-vā',) *v. t.* [L. *conveho*; *con* and *veho*, to carry, Sax. *wægan*, *wegan*, Eng. to *weigh*. See Welsh and Wat.]

1. To carry, bear, or transport, either by land or water, or in air; as, to *convey* a letter or a package; to *convey* goods from England to France.

2. To pass, or cause to pass; to transmit; as, to *convey* a right or an estate from father to son.

3. To transfer; to pass a title to any thing from one person to another, as by deed, assignment, or otherwise; as, to *convey* lands by bargain and sale.

4. To cause to pass, to transmit; to carry, by any medium; as, air *conveys* sound; words *convey* ideas.

5. To manage with privacy. [*Not used.*]

I will *convey* the business as I shall find means. *Shak.*

6. To impart; to communicate.

CON-VEY', (kon-vā',) *v. i.* To play the thief. *Shak.*

CON-VEY'A-BLE, (kon-vā'a-bl,) *a.* That may be conveyed or transferred. *Burke on the Sublime.*

CON-VEY'ANCE, (kon-vā'ans,) *n.* The act of conveying; the act of bearing, carrying, or transporting, by land or water, or through any medium.

2. The act of transmitting, or transferring, as titles, estates, or claims, from one person to another; transmission; transference; assignment.

3. The instrument or means of passing a thing from place to place, or person to person; as, a vehicle is a *conveyance* for persons or goods; a canal or aqueduct is a *conveyance* for water; a deed is a *conveyance* of land.

4. Removal; the act of removing or carrying. *Shak.*

5. Management; artifice; secret practices. [*In this sense, obsolete.*] *Spenser.*

CON-VEY'AN-CER, (kon-vā'an-ser,) *n.* One whose occupation is to draw conveyances of property, deeds, &c.

CON-VEY'AN-CING, *n.* The act or practice of drawing deeds, leases, or other writings for transferring the title to property from one person to another.

CON-VEY'ED, (kon-vād',) *pp.* Carried; transmitted; transferred.

CON-VEY'ER, (kon-vā'er,) *n.* One who conveys; he or that which conveys, carries, transports, transmits, or transfers from one person or place to another.

2. A juggler. *Shak.*

CON-VEY'ING, (kon-vā'ing,) *ppr.* Carrying; transporting; transferring.

CON-VI-CIN'I-TY, *n.* Neighborhood; vicinity. *Warton*

CON-VICT', *v. t.* [L. *convinco*, *convictum*; *con* and *vinco*, to vanquish or subdue; Sp. *convencer*; It. *convincere*; Fr. *convaincre*. (See Convince.) The verb *vinco* is allied to *vincio*, to bind, the primary sense of which is, to strain, force, make fast; hence, to subdue; and as n appears to be casual, the root is Vg or Vc.]

1. To determine the truth of a charge against one; to prove or find guilty of a crime charged; to determine or decide to be guilty, as by the verdict of a jury, by confession, or other legal decision. The jury *convicted* the prisoner of felony.

2. To convince of sin; to prove or determine to be guilty, as by the conscience.

They who heard it, being *convicted* by their own conscience, went out one by one. — John viii.

3. To confute; to prove or show to be false. [*Obs.*] *Brown.*

4. To show by proof or evidence; as, to *convict* a person of error. *Hooker.*

CON-VICT', *pp.* for Convicted. Proved or found guilty. *Shak.*

CON'VICT, *n.* A person proved or found guilty of a crime alleged against him, either by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision.

CON-VICT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Proved or determined to be guilty, either by verdict of a jury or by the decision of conscience.

CON-VICT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Proving or finding guilty.

CON-VIC'TION, *n.* The act of proving, finding, or determining to be guilty of an offense charged against a person before a legal tribunal; as by confession, by the verdict of a jury, or by the sentence of other tribunal, as in the summary *convictions* before commissioners of the revenue.

2. The act of convincing, or compelling one to admit the truth of a charge; the act of convincing of sin or sinfulness; the state of being convinced or convicted by conscience; the state of being sensible of guilt; as, the *convictions* of a sinner may be temporary, or lasting and efficacious. By *conviction*, a sinner is brought to repentance. Men often sin against the *conviction* of their own consciences.

3. The act of convincing of error; confutation; the act of compelling one to acknowledge his error, or the truth of what is alleged; as, the *conviction* of a heretic may induce him to abandon his errors.

4. Strong belief on the ground of satisfactory evidence, without any implication of previous error; as, a *conviction* that there is nothing honorable which is not accompanied with innocence. *Steele.*

CON-VICT'IVE, *a.* Having the power to convince or convict.

CON-VICT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a convincing manner. *More.*

CON-VICT'IVE-NESS, *n.* Power of convicting.

CON-VINCE', (kon-vins',) *v. t.* [L. *convinco*; *con* and *vinco*, to vanquish; Sp. *convencer*; It. *convincere*; Fr. *convaincre.*]

1. To persuade or satisfy the mind by evidence; to subdue the opposition of the mind to truth, or to what is alleged, and compel it to yield its assent; as, to *convince* a man of his errors; or to *convince* him of the truth.

For he mightily *convinced* the Jews, showing by the Scriptures that Jesus was the Christ. — Acts xviii.

2. To convict; to prove guilty; to constrain one to admit or acknowledge himself to be guilty.

If ye have respect to persons, ye commit sin, and are *convinced* of [by] the law as transgressors. — James ii.
To *convince* all that are ungodly among them of all their ungodly deeds. — Jude xv.

3. To convince; to prove. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

4. To overpower; to surmount; to vanquish. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

CON-VINCED', (kon-vinst',) *pp.* or *a.* Persuaded in mind; satisfied with evidence; convicted.

CON-VINCE'MENT, (kon-vins'ment,) *n.* Conviction. [*Little used.*]

CON-VIN'CER, *n.* He or that which convinces; that which makes manifest. *More.*

CON-VIN'CI-BLE, *a.* Capable of conviction.

2. Capable of being disproved or refuted. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

CON-VIN'CING, *ppr.* Persuading the mind by evidence; convicting.

2. *a.* Persuading the mind by evidence; capable of subduing the opposition of the mind and compelling its assent. We have *convincing* proof of the truth of the Scriptures, and of God's moral government of the world.

CON-VIN'CING-LY, *adv.* In a convincing manner; in a manner to leave no room to doubt, or to compel assent. *Clarendon.*

CON-VIN'CING-NESS, *n.* The power of convincing.

CON-VI'TIOUS, (kon-vish'us,) *a.* [L. *convitior.*] Reproachful. [*Obs.*]

CON-VIVE', *v. t.* To entertain; to feast. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

CON-VIV'I-AL, *a.* [L. *convivalis*, from *convivo*, a guest, or *convivo*, to live or eat and drink together; *con* and *vivo*, to live. See Victuals.]

Relating to a feast or entertainment; festal; social, jovial; as, a *convivial* meeting. *Denham.*

CON-VIV-I-AL'I-TY, *n.* The good humor or mirth indulged at an entertainment.

2. A convivial spirit or disposition.

CON'VO-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *convoco*, to convoke; *con* and *voco*, to call. See Voice.]

To convoke; to call or summon to meet; to assemble by summons. [See Convoke.]

CON-VO-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *convocatio.*]

1. The act of calling or assembling by summons.

2. An assembly.

In the first day there shall be a holy *convocation*. — Ex. xii.

3. In *the Church of England*, an assembly of the clergy, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs. It is summoned to meet at the same time with parliament; but, for more than a century past, it has been prorogued immediately upon its assembling. *Edin. Encyc. Brande.*

4. In *the University of Oxford*, an academical assembly, in which the business of the university is transacted. *Brande.*

CON-VŌKE', *v. t.* [L. *convoco*; Fr. *convoquer.* See Voice.]

To call together; to summon to meet; to assemble by summons. It is the prerogative of the president of the United States to *convoke* the senate.

CON-VŌK'ED, *pp.* Summoned or assembled by order.

CON-VŌK'ING, *ppr.* Summoning to convene; assembling.

CON'VO-LUTE, } *a.* Rolled together, or one part
CON'VO-LU-TED, } on another; as, the sides or margins of nascent leaves in plants, or as the petals and stigmas in Crocus. *Martyn. Lee.*

CON-VO-LŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *convolutio.*]

1. The act of rolling or winding together, or one thing on another; the state of being rolled together.

2. A winding or twisting; a winding motion; as, the *convolution* of certain vines; the *convolution* of an eddy. *Thomson.*

CON-VOLVE', *v. t.* [L. *convolvo*; *con* and *volvo*, to roll. See Wallow.]

To roll or wind together; to roll one part on another.

CON-VOLV'ED, *pp.* Rolled together.

CON-VOLV'ING, *ppr.* Rolling or winding together.

CON-VOLV'U-LUS, *n.* [L., from *convolvo.*]

Bindweed, a genus of plants of many species.

CON-VOY', *v. t.* [Fr. *convoyer*; It. *conviare*; Sp. *convoyar*; Port. *comboyar*; *con* and *voie*, *via*, way, or the same root; or more directly from the root of L. *veho*, to carry; Sax. *wægan*, *wegan*, to bear or carry, to bring along.]

To accompany on the way for protection, either by sea or land; as, ships of war *convoyed* the Jamaica fleet; the troops *convoyed* the baggage wagons.

When *persons* are to be protected, the word *escort* is used.

CON'VOY, *n.* A protecting force accompanying ships or property on their way from place to place, either by sea or land. By sea, a ship or ships of war which accompany merchantmen for protection from an enemy. By land, any body of troops which accompany provisions, ammunition, or other property, for protection.

2. The ship or fleet conducted and protected; that which is conducted by a protecting force; that

which is convoyed. The word sometimes includes both the protecting and protected fleets. *Admiralty Reports. Anderson. Burchett. Encyc. State Papers.*

3. The act of attending for defense. *Milton.*

4. Conveyance. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

CON-VOY'ED, (kon-voyd',) *pp.* Attended on a passage by a protecting force.

CON-VOY'ING, *ppr.* Attending on a voyage or passage, for defense from enemies; attending and guarding.

CON-VULSE', *v. t.* [L. *convello, convulsum, convulsus; con* and *vello*, to pull or pluck.]

1. To draw or contract, as the muscular parts of an animal body; to affect by irregular spasms; as, the whole frame may be *convulsed* by agony.

2. To shake; to affect by violent, irregular action.

Convulsing heaven and earth. *Thomson.*

CON-VULS'ED, (kon-vulst',) *pp.* Contracted by spasms; shaken violently.

CON-VULS'ING, *ppr.* Affecting by spasmodic contractions; shaking with violence.

CON-VUL'SION, *n.* [L. *convulsio.*]

1. A preternatural, violent, and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body. *Encyc.*

2. Any violent and irregular motion; tumult; commotion; as, political *convulsions.*

CON-VUL'SION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to convulsion.

CON-VUL'SIVE, *a.* That produces convulsion; as, *convulsive* rage; *convulsive* sorrow. *Dryden. Prior.*

2. Attended with convulsion or spasms; as, *convulsive* motions; *convulsive* strife. *Dryden. Hale.*

CON-VUL'SIVE-LY, *adv.* With violent shaking or agitation.

CŌ'NY or **CŌN'Y**, *n.* [D. *konyn*; G. *kanin*; Sw. *kanin*; Dan. *kanine*; Fr. *conin*, or *conil*; L. *cuniculus*; It. *coniglio*; Sp. *conejo*; Ir. *cuinin*; W. *cwning.* The primary sense is, a shoot, or a shooting along.]

A rabbit; a quadruped of the genus Lepus, which has a short tail and naked ears. In a wild state the fur is brown, but the color of the domestic rabbit is various.

CŌ'NY-BUR-RŌW, (kō'ne- *or* kun'ne-,) *n.* A place where rabbits burrow in the earth.

CŌ'NY-CATCH, (kō'ne- *or* kun'ne-,) *v. i.* [*cony* and *catch.*] In *the cant of thieves*, to cheat; to bite; to trick. *Shak.*

CŌ'NY-CATCH-ER, *n.* A thief; a cheat; a sharper. [*Obs.*]

CŌ'NY-CATCH-ING, *n.* Banter. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

COO, *v. i.* [Probably from the sound.]

To cry, or make a low sound, as pigeons or doves. *Thomson.*

COO'ED, (kood,) *pret.* of Coo.

COO'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering a low sound, as a dove.

COO'ING, *n.* Invitation, as the note of the dove.

COOK, *v. t.* [Sax. *geocnian*; Sw. *koka*; Dan. *koger*; D. *kooken*; G. *kochen*; It. *cuocere*; Sp. *cocer*, and *cocinar*; Port. *cozinhar*; L. *coquo.*]

1. To prepare, as victuals for the table, by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, &c. To dress, as meat or vegetables, for eating.

2. To prepare for any purpose. *Shak.*

3. To throw. [*Obs. or local.*] *Grose.*

COOK, *v. i.* To make the noise of the cuckoo.

COOK, *n.* [Sax. *coc*; D. *kok*; D. *koch*; Sw. *kock*; Dan. *kok*; It. *cuoco*; Ir. *cocaire*; L. *coquus.*]

One whose occupation is to prepare victuals for the table; a man or woman who dresses meat or vegetables for eating.

COOK'ED, (kookt,) *pp.* or *a.* Prepared for the table.

COOK'ER-Y, *n.* The art or the practice of dressing and preparing victuals for the table.

COOK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Preparing victuals for the table.

COOK'-MAID, *n.* [*cook* and *maid.*] A female servant or maid who dresses provisions.

COOK'-ROOM, *n.* [*cook* and *room.*] A room for cookery; a kitchen. On *board of ships*, a galley or caboose.

COOK'Y, *n.* [D. *koek, koekje*, a cake.]

A small cake, moderately sweet.

COOL, *a.* [Sax. *col*; D. *koel*; G. *kuhl*; Sw. *kall*; Dan. *kold*, cold; *kuler*, to cool; *kulde*, chilliness; *kuler*, to blow strong.]

1. Moderately cold; being of a temperature between hot and cold; as, *cool* air; *cool* water.

2. Not ardent or zealous; not angry; not fond; not excited by passion of any kind; indifferent; as, a *cool* friend; a *cool* temper; a *cool* lover.

3. Not hasty; deliberate; as, a *cool* purpose; a *cool* falsehood or deception. Hence,

4. Impudent in a very high degree, as, when speaking of some trick, pretension, &c., we say, "That is *cool.*"

5. Not retaining heat; light; as, a *cool* dress.

COOL, *n.* A moderate state of cold; moderate temperature of the air between hot and cold; as, the *cool* of the day; the *cool* of the morning or evening.

COOL, *v. t.* [Sax. *colian, acolian*; D. *koelen*; G. *kuhlen*; Dan. *kiøler.*]

1. To allay heat; to make cool or cold; to reduce the temperature of a substance; as, ice *cools* water.

Send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and *cool* my tongue.—Luke xvi.

2. To moderate excitement of temper; to allay, as passion of any kind; to calm, as anger; to abate, as love; to moderate, as desire, zeal, or ardor; to render indifferent.

COOL, *v. i.* To become less hot; to lose heat. Let tea or coffee *cool* to the temperature of the blood before it be drank.

2. To lose the heat of excitement or passion; to become less ardent, angry, zealous, or affectionate; to become more moderate. Speak not in a passion; first let your temper *cool.*

COOL'-CUP, *n.* A beverage that is cooling.

COOL'ED, *pp.* Made less hot, or less ardent.

COOL'ER, *n.* That which cools; any substance which abates heat or excitement; as, acids are *coolers* to the body.

2. A vessel in which liquors or others things are cooled.

COOL'-HEAD-ED, (-hed-ed,) *a.* Having a temper not easily excited; free from passion. *Burke.*

COOL'ING, *ppr.* Abating heat or excitement; making or becoming cool.

COOL'ING, *a.* Adapted to cool and refresh; as, a *cooling* drink.

COOL'ISH, *a.* Somewhat cool. *Goldsmith.*

COOL'LY, *adv.* Without heat or sharp cold.

2. In a cool or indifferent manner; not cordially; without passion or ardor. He was *coolly* received at court.

3. Without haste; calmly; deliberately. The design was formed *coolly*, and executed with firmness.

COOL'NESS, *n.* A moderate degree of cold; a temperature between cold and heat; as, the *coolness* of the summer's evening.

2. A moderate degree, or a want of passion; want of ardor, or zeal; indifference; want of affection; as, they parted with *coolness.*

COOL-TANK'ARD, *n.* An old English beverage of various composition, but usually of ale with a little wine, or wine and water, with an addition of lemon juice, spices, and burrage, or other savory herbs. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

COOL'Y, *n.* An East Indian porter or carrier.

COOM, *n.* [Fr. *cambouis*; Sw. *kim*, soot.]

Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; also the matter that works out of the naves or boxes of carriage wheels. In *Scotland*, the useless dust which falls from coals.

COOMB, (koom,) **CŌMB**, (kōm,) } *n.* [Qu. L. *cumulus*, or Gr. κυμβος.]

A dry measure of four bushels, or half a quarter.

COOP, *n.* [D. *kuip*, a tub; *kuiper*, a cooper; G. *kufe*; Fr. *cuve*; L. *cupa*, from bending, hollowness, or containing, holding. Qu. Gr. κυφος. The Latin *cupa* seems to be both *coop* and *cup.* See Cup.]

1. A box of boards, grated or barred on one side, for keeping fowls in confinement. It is usually applied to low boxes for keeping poultry for fattening or conveyance on board of ships, as *cage* is used for a small box to keep singing birds in houses. I do not know that it is ever used in America for a *pen* to confine other animals.

2. A pen; an inclosed place for small animals. *Johnson.*

3. A barrel or cask for the preservation of liquors. *Johnson.*

4. A tumbrel, or close cart. *Encyc. Jamieson's Dict.*

[*The three last senses not American.*]

COOP, *v. t.* To put in a coop; to confine in a coop. Hence, to shut up or confine in a narrow compass; usually followed by *up*; to *coop up*; sometimes by *in.*

The Trojans *cooped* within their walls. *Dryden.*
They are *cooped* in close by the laws of the country. *Locke.*

COOP'ED, (koopt,) *pp.* Shut up in a coop; confined to narrow limits.

COO-PEE', *n.* A motion in dancing.

COOP'ER, *n.* [from *coop*; D. *kuiper*; G. *küfer.*]

One whose occupation is to make barrels, hogsheads, butts, tubs, and casks of various kinds.

COOP'ER, *v. t.* To do the work of a cooper; to mend or put in order, as a cooper does casks.

COOP'ER-AGE, *n.* The price paid for cooper's work.

2. A place where cooper's work is done. *Jameson.*

3. The work or business of a cooper. *Perry.*

CO-OP'ER-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *co* and *opero*, to work; Fr. *cooperer*; It. *cooperare*; Sp. *cooperar.*]

1. To act or operate jointly with another or others, to the same end; to work or labor with mutual efforts to promote the same object. It has *with* before the agent, and *to* before the end. Russia *co-operated* with Great Britain, Austria, and Prussia, to reduce the power of Bonaparte.

2. To act together; to concur in producing the same effect. Natural and moral events *co-operate* in illustrating the wisdom of the Creator.

CO-OP'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Acting or operating together.

CO-OP-ER-A'TION, *n.* The act of working or operating together to one end; joint operation; concurrent effort or labor; as, the *co-operation* of the combined powers, the *co-operation* of the understanding and the will.

CO-OP'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Operating jointly to the same end.

CO-OP'ER-A-TOR, *n.* One who endeavors jointly with others to promote the same end.

COOP'ER-ING, *ppr.* Making casks, or putting them in order.

COOP'ER-ING, *n.* The occupation of a cooper.

CO-OP'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *coopto.*]

To choose, or choose with another. [*Not used.*]

CO-OP-TA'TION, *n.* Adoption; assumption. *Howell.*

CO-OR'DI-NANCE, *n.* Joint ordinance.

CO-OR'DI-NATE, *a.* [L. *co* and *ordinatus*, from *ordino*, to regulate. See Order.]

Being of equal order, or of the same rank or degree; not subordinate; as, two courts of *co-ordinate* jurisdiction.

CO-OR'DI-NATE-LY, *adv.* In the same order or rank; in equal degree; without subordination.

CO-OR'DI-NATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being coordinate; equality of rank and authority.

CO-OR-DI-NA'TION, *n.* The state of holding equal rank, or of standing in the same relation to something higher or lower.

In the high court of parliament there is a rare *co-ordination* of power. *Howell.*

COOT, *n.* [D. *koet*; W. *cwtiar* from *cwta*, short, bobtailed.]

A water fowl of the genus *Fulica*, frequenting lakes and other still waters. The common coot has a bald forehead, a black body, and lobated toes, and is about fifteen inches in length. It makes its nest among rushes, with grass and reeds, floating on the water.

COP, *n.* [Sax. *cop*, or *copp*; W. *cop, cob*; D. *kop*; G. *kopf*; Fr. *coupeau*; Gr. κυφη.]

1. The head or top of a thing, as in *cob*-castle, for *cop*-castle, a castle on a hill; a tuft on the head of birds. This word is little used in America, unless *cob*, the spike of maize, may be the same word. *Chaucer.*

2. The conical ball of thread formed on the spindle of a wheel or spinning-frame.

CO-PAI'BA, } *n.* [Sp. and Port.] Balsam of copaiba,
CO-PAI'VA, } or capivi, is a liquid, resinous juice, flowing from incisions made in the stem of a tree called *Copaifera officinalis*, growing in Spanish America, in the province of Antioquia. This juice is clear, transparent, of a whitish or pale-yellowish color, an agreeable smell, and a bitterish, pungent taste. It is of the consistence of oil, or a little thicker. As a medicine, it is corroborating and detergent. *Encyc.*

CŌ'PAL, *n.* [Mexican *copalli*, a generic name of resins. *Clavigero.*]

The concrete juice of a tree growing in South America and the East Indies, hard, shining, transparent, citron-colored, and inodorous. It is not strictly a gum, nor a resin, as it has not the solubility in water common to gums, nor that in spirit of wine common to resins. In these respects it rather resembles amber. It may be dissolved by digestion in linseed oil, with a heat little less than sufficient to boil or decompose the oil. This solution, diluted with spirit of turpentine, forms a beautiful transparent varnish. *Encyc. Nicholson.*

CO-PAR'CE-NA-RY, *n.* [*co*, or *con*, and Norm. *parcener*, parrenery. See Coparcener.]

Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship; joint right of succession or joint succession to an estate of inheritance.

CO-PAR'CE-NER, *n.* [*con* and *parcener*, from *part*, Fr. *parti*, L. *pars*, or the verb *partor*, to divide.]

A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance of his or her ancestor with others.

All the *coparceners* together make but one heir, and have but one estate among them. *Blackstone.*
Coparceners take by descent; *joint-tenants*, by purchase. *Blackstone.*

CO-PAR'CE-NY, *n.* An equal share of an inheritance.

CO-PART'MENT, *n.* The same as Compartment. [*Not in use.*] *Warton.*

CO-PART'NER, *n.* [*co* and *partner.* See Coparcener.]

1. One who has a share in a common stock for transacting business, or who is jointly concerned with one or more persons, in carrying on trade or other business; a partner; an associate, particularly in *trade* or *manufactures.*

2. A sharer; a partaker; as, *copartners* of our loss. *Milton.*

CO-PART'NER-SHIP, *n.* Joint concern in business; a state of having a joint share in a common stock, or a joint interest and concern in business, particularly in *trade* and *manufactures.*

2. The persons who have a joint concern.

CO-PART'NER-Y, *n.* The state of being copartners in any undertaking; not confined, like *copartnership*, to trade or business. *King.*

CŌ'PA-TAIN, *n.* [See Cop.] High-raised; pointed. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

CO-PA'TRI-OT or **CO-PAT'RI-OT**, *n.* A joint patriot. *G. Morris.*

CO-PAY'VA. See Copaiba.

CŌPE, *n.* [W. *cōb*; Sax. *cappe*; D. *kap*; Dan. *kappe, kaabe*; Sw. *kappa* or *kapa*; Fr. *chape*, whence *chapeau*, a hat; Sp. *capa*; It. *cappa*; Port. *capa.*]

1. A cover for the head.

2. A sacerdotal cloak worn in sacred ministrations. An ornament worn by chanters and subchanters when they officiate in solemnity. It reaches from the shoulders to the feet.

3. Any thing spread or extended over the head; the arch or concave of the sky; the roof or covering of a house; the arch over a door, &c.

4. An ancient tribute due to the king or lord of the soil, out of the lead mines in some parts of Derbyshire *Encyc.*

COPE, *v. t.* To cover as with a cope. *Addison.*

2. To pare the beak or talons of a hawk. *Bailey.*

3. To embrace. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

COPE, *v. i.* [Dan. *kiv*, contention; *kives*, to strive; *kappes*, to strive, to equal, to envy; Sw. *kif*, strife; *kifwa*, to contend or quarrel; *kappas*, to strive; to emulate; Ar. كفا *kafaa*, to turn back, to drive away, to thrust, to oppose, to equal; كفي *kafai*, to be sufficient, to be equal, to be like, to be a substitute. Class Gb, No. 53, 55.]

1. To strive or contend on equal terms, or with equal strength; to equal in combat; to match; to oppose with success.

Their generals have not been able to cope with the troops of Athens. *Addison.*

Till Luther rose, no power could cope with the pope. *D. A. Clark.*

He was too open and direct in his conduct, and possessed too little management, to cope with so cool and skilful an adversary. *Wirt.*

2. To contend; to strive or struggle; to combat.

Host coped with host; dire was the din of war. *Philips.*

3. To encounter; to interchange kindness or sentiments. *Shak.*

4. To make return; to reward. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. To exchange or barter. [*Not in use.*] *Bailey.*

COʻPECK. See Kopeck.

COʻPED, (kōpt,) *pp.* or *a.* Covered with a cope.

COPE'MAN, *n.* A chapman. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CO-PER'NI-CAN, *a.* Pertaining to Copernicus, a Prussian by birth, who taught the world the solar system now received, called the *Copernican* system.

COPES'MATE, *n.* [*cope* and *mate.*] A companion or friend. [*Obs.*] *Hubbard.*

COPE'STONE, *n.* Head or top stone.

CO-PHŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] Deafness.

COP'I-ED, (kop'id,) *pp.* [See Copy.] Taken off; written or transcribed from an original or form; imitated.

COP'I-ER, } *n.* One who copies; one who writes or
COP'Y-IST, } transcribes from an original or form; a transcriber; an imitator; also, a plagiary. *Addison. Dryden.*

COʻPING, *ppr.* Striving; contending.

COʻPING, *n.* [See Cope, *n.*] The top or cover of a wall, usually made sloping to carry off the water. 1 *Kings* vii. 9. A *coping over*, is a projecting work beveling on its under side.

COʻPI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *copieux*; It. *copioso*; Sp. *id.*; L. *copiosus*, from *copia*, abundance, Ir. *coib*. Qu. Ch. כנס to collect, gather, accumulate; Ar. جبا *jabau*, id. Class Gb, No. 2, 5, 55.]

1. Abundant; plentiful; in great quantities; full; ample; furnishing full supplies.

The tender heart is peace,
And kindly pours its *copious* treasures forth
In various converse. *Thomson.*

2. Furnishing abundant matter; not barren; rich in supplies. The redemption of man is a *copious* subject of contemplation.

Hail, Son of God, Savior of men! thy name
Shall be the *copious* matter of my song. *Milton.*

COʻPI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Abundantly; plentifully; in large quantities.

2. Largely; fully; amply; diffusely.

The remains of antiquity have been *copiously* described by travelers. *Addison.*

COʻPI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Abundance; plenty; great quantity; full supply.

2. Diffusiveness of style or manner of treating a subject; as, the *copiousness* of Homer. *Dryden.*

COP'IST, *n.* A copier; *an ill-formed word.*

COP'LAND, *n.* A piece of ground terminating in a *cop* or acute angle. [*Not used in America.*] *Dict.*

CO-PLANT', *v. t.* To plant together. [*Not in use.*] *Howel.*

CO-PŌR'TION, *n.* Equal share. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

COP'PED, } *a.* [See Cop.] Rising to a point, or
COP'PLED, } head.

Copped like a sugar-loaf. *Wiseman.*

COP'PEL. See Cupel.

COP'PER, *n.* [D. *koper*; G. *kupfer*; Sw. *koppar*; Ir. *copar*; Corn. *cober*; L. *cuprum*; Fr. *cuivre*; Sp. *cobre*; Port. *id.*; Arm. *cuevr*, *coevre*; supposed to be so called from *Cyprus*, an isle in the Mediterranean. This opinion is probable, as the Greeks called it χαλκος κυπριος, *Cyprian* brass, brass of Cyprus. In this case, *copper* was originally an adjective.]

A metal of a pale red color, tinged with yellow. Next to gold, silver, and platinum, it is the most ductile and malleable of the metals, and it is more elastic than any metal except steel, and the most sonorous of all the metals. It is found native in laminæ or fibers, in a gang almost always quartzous; it is also found crystallized, and in grains or superficial laminæ on stones or iron. It is not altered by water, but is tarnished by exposure to the air, and is at last covered with a green carbonated oxyd. Copper in sheets is much used for covering the bottoms of ships, for boilers, and other utensils; mixed with tin and zinc, it is used in enamel-painting, dyeing, &c.; mixed with tin, it forms bell-metal; with a smaller proportion, bronze; and with zinc, it forms brass, pinchbeck, &c. When taken into the body, it operates as a violent emetic, and all its preparations are violent poisons. *Fourcroy. Encyc. Hooper.*

COP'PER, *a.* Consisting of copper. *Cleaveland.*

COP'PER, *n.* A vessel made of copper, particularly a large boiler.

2. Formerly, a small copper coin.

My friends filled my pocket with *coppers*. *Franklin.*

COP'PER, *v. t.* To cover or sheathe with sheets of copper; as, to *copper* a ship.

COP'PER-AS, *n.* [Fr. *couperose*; D. *koperrood*, that is, red copper, and *koperroest* is copper rust, verdigris; Arm. *couperosa*, or *couperos.*]

Sulphate of iron, or green vitriol; a salt of a peculiar astringent taste, and of various colors, green, gray, yellowish, or whitish, but more usually green. It is much used in dyeing black and in making ink, and in medicine, as a tonic. The copperas of commerce is usually made by the decomposition of iron pyrites. The term *copperas* was formerly synonymous with *vitriol*, and included the green, blue, and white vitriols, or the sulphates of iron, copper, and zinc. *Cleaveland. Fourcroy.*

COP'PER-BEL'LY, *n.* An American serpent, the *Coluber erythrogaster.*

COP'PER-BOT-TOM-ED, *a.* Having a bottom sheathed with copper.

COP'PER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with sheets of copper; sheathed.

COP'PER-FAST-EN-ED, (-fas'snd,) *a.* Fastened with copper bolts.

COP'PER-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* [from its color.] A poisonous American serpent, the *Trigonocephalus contortrix*; the Boa contortrix of Linnæus.

COP'PER-ISH, *a.* Containing copper; like copper, or partaking of it.

COP'PER-NŌSE, *n.* A red nose. *Shak.*

COP'PER-PLATE, *n.* A plate of polished copper on which concave lines are engraved or corroded, according to some delineated figure or design. This plate, when charged with any colored fluid, imparts an impression of the figure or design to paper or parchment. *Encyc.*

2. A print or impression on paper, &c., from a copperplate.

COP'PER-SMITH, *n.* One whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils.

COP'PER-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* A place where copper is wrought or manufactured. *Woodward.*

COP'PER-WORM, (-wurm,) *n.* A little worm in ships; a worm that frets garments; a worm that breeds in one's hand. *Ainsworth.*

COP'PER-Y, *a.* Mixed with copper; containing copper, or made of copper; like copper in taste or smell. *Woodward.*

COP'PICE, } *n.* [Norm. *coupiz*, from *couper*, to cut,
COPSE, } Gr. κοπτω.]

A wood of small growth, or consisting of underwood or brushwood; a wood cut at certain times for fuel or other purposes.

The rate of *coppice* lands will fall on the discovery of coal mines. *Locke.*

COP'PLE-CROWN, *n.* A tuft of feathers on the head of a fowl. *Holloway.*

COP'PLED, } *a.* [from *cop.*] Rising to a point; con-
COP'PED, } ical. *Woodward.*

COP'PLE-DUST, *n.* Powder used in purifying metals; properly, *cupel* dust.

COP'PLE-STONES, *n. pl.* Lumps and fragments of stone broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of water. *Johnson. Woodward.*

In *New England*, we pronounce this word *cobble*, *cobble-stones*, and if the word is a diminutive of *cob*, *cop*, a head, or *cub*, a heap, we follow the Welsh *cob*, as the English do the same word *cop*, in the Saxon dialect. We apply the word to small round stones, from the size of an inch or two, to five or six inches or more, in diameter, wherever they may be found.

COP'RO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. κοπρος, dung, and λιθος, a stone.]

Petrified dung of carnivorous reptiles. *Buckland.*

CO-PROPH'A-GOUS, *a.* Feeding on excrements.

COP-RO-LIT'IC, *a.* Containing or resembling *coprolites.* *Humble.*

COPSE, *n.* A wood of small growth. [See Coppice.]

COPSE, *v. t.* To preserve underwoods. *Swift.*

COP'SY, *a.* Having copses. *Dyer*

COP'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, called *Copts*, or *Cophti*, as distinct from the Arabians and other inhabitants of modern Egypt. The name is supposed to be taken from *Coptos*, the metropolis of the Thebaid; as *Egypt*, Αιγυπτος, is probably from that name; Sanscrit, *agupta*, inclosed, fortified. So *Misraim* and *Mazor* are from צור to include, to bind, to fortify. Whatever may be the origin of *Copt*, the adjective *Coptic* now refers to the people called *Copts*, who are Christians, and to their language. Hence,

COP'TIC, *n.* The language of the *Copts.* [See Class Gb, No. 8, 14.]

COP'U-LA, *n.* [L. See Copulation and Couple.] In *logic*, the word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition. Religion *is* indispensable to happiness. Here *is* is the *copula*, joining *religion*, the subject, with *indispensable to happiness*, the predicate.

COP'U-LATE, *a.* Joined. [*Little used.*]

COP'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *copulo*, to *couple*; Sp. *copular*; It. *copulare*; Fr. *coupler.* See Couple.]

To unite; to join in pairs. [*Little used.*]

COP'U-LATE, *v. i.* To unite in sexual embrace; *applied to animals in general.*

COP'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Joined in pairs.

COP'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Uniting in pairs; embracing.

COP-U-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *copulatio.*]

The act of coupling, the embrace of the sexes in the act of generation; coition.

COP'U-LA-TIVE, *a.* That unites or couples. In *grammar*, the *copulative* conjunction connects two or more subjects or predicates, in an affirmative or negative proposition; as, riches *and* honors are temptations to pride; the Romans conquered Spain, *and* Gaul, *and* Britain; neither wealth *nor* honors will purchase immortal happiness.

COP'U-LA-TIVE, *n.* A copulative conjunction.

2. Connection. [*Not in use.*]

COP'Y, *n.* [Fr. *copie*; Arm. *copy*; It. *copia*; Sp. and Port. *copia*; Ir. *coib*, *coibeadh.* This word is from the root of *cope*, in the sense of likeness, resemblance, Ar. كفي *kafai*, to be like; or it is from doubling, and the root of *cuff*, Ar. كاف *kaifa.* Class Gb, No. 50. See Cope and Cuff.]

Literally, a likeness or resemblance of any kind. Hence,

1. A writing like another writing; a transcript from an original; or a book printed according to the original; hence,

2. Any single book, or set of books, containing a composition resembling the original work; as, the *copy* of a deed, or of a bond; a *copy* of Addison's works; a *copy* of the laws; a *copy* of the Scriptures.

3. The form of a picture or statue according to the original; the imitation or likeness of any figure, draught, or almost any object.

4. An original work; the autograph; the archetype. Hence, that which is to be imitated in writing or printing. Let the child write according to the *copy*. The *copy* is in the hands of the printer. Hence, a pattern or example for imitation. His virtues are an excellent *copy* for imitation.

5. Abundance. [L. *copia.*] [*Obs.*]

COP'Y, *v. t.* To write, print, or engrave, according to an original; to form a like work or composition by writing, printing, or engraving; to transcribe; often followed by *out*, but the use is not elegant. The men of Hezekiah *copied* certain proverbs of Solomon.

2. To paint or draw according to an original.

3. To form according to a model, as in architecture.

4. To imitate or attempt to resemble; to follow an original, or pattern, in manners or course of life. *Copy* the Savior in his humility and obedience.

COP'Y, *v. i.* To imitate or endeavor to be like; to do any thing in imitation of something else. A painter *copies from* the life. An obedient child *copies after* his parent.

They never fail, when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good. *Dryden.*

COP'Y-BOOK, *n.* A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

COP'Y-ED, (kop'id,) *pp.* Transcribed; imitated; usually written Copied; but *copyed* is preferable.

COP'Y-ER, *n.* One who copies or transcribes; usually written Copier; but *copyer* is most regular.

COP'Y-HOLD, *n.* In *England*, a tenure of estate by copy of court roll; or a tenure for which the tenant hath nothing to show, except the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court. *Blackstone.*

COP'Y-HOLD'ER, *n.* One who is possessed of land in copy-hold.

COP'Y-ING, *ppr.* Transcribing.

COP'Y-ING-PRESS, *n.* A machine for taking an exact copy of any manuscript recently written. *Hebert.*

COP'Y-IST, *n.* A copier; a transcriber.

COP'Y-RIGHT, (-rite,) *n.* The sole right which an author has in his own original literary compositions; the exclusive right of an author to print, publish, and vend his own literary works, for his own benefit; the like right in the hands of an assignee.

CO-QUAL'LIN, *n.* A small quadruped, of the squirrel kind, but incapable of climbing trees. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

COQUE'LI-COT, } (kōke'le-ko,) *n.* [Fr.] Wild pop-
COQUE'LI-CO, } py; hence, the color of wild poppy, viz., a mixture of orange and scarlet.

CO-QUET', (ko-ket',) *v. t.* To attempt to attract notice, admiration, or love, from vanity; to treat with an appearance of tenderness or regard, with a view to deceive and disappoint.

> You are *coquetting* a maid of honor. *Swift.*

CO-QUET', *v. i.* To trifle in love; to treat a person with an appearance of favor, but with a design to deceive and disappoint.

CO-QUET'RY, *n.* [Fr. *coquetterie.*]
Attempts to attract admiration, notice, or love, from vanity; affectation of amorous advances; trifling in love. *Addison.*

CO-QUETTE', (ko-ket',) *n.* [Fr. *coquet*, a beau, a general lover, a cock-boat; *coquette*, a jilt; from the Welsh or Celtic *coegen*, a vain, saucy wench, a coquette, from *coeg*, vain; Sp. *coqueta*; It. *civetta*, an owl; *civettare*, to play the wag, to trifle, to coquet; *civetteria*, coquetry; *civettino*, a vain young fellow.]
A vain, airy, trifling girl, who endeavors to attract admiration and advances in love, from a desire to gratify vanity, and then rejects her lover; a jilt.

> The light *coquettes* in sylphs aloft repair,
> And sport and flutter in the fields of air. *Pope.*

Note. — In French, *coquet* is masculine, and *coquette* feminine; but, as our language has no such termination for gender, it may be better to write *coquet* for both sexes, and for distinction prefix *male* to the word when applied to a man.

CO-QUET'TED, *pret.* and *pp.* of Coquet, which see.

CO-QUET'TING, *ppr.* Attracting notice to gain admirers, and then rejecting them.

CO-QUET'TISH, (ko-ket'ish,) *a.* Practicing coquetry.

CO-QUET'TISH-LY, (ko-ket'ish-ly,) *adv.* In a coquettish manner.

COR, *n.* The measure of a pottle.

COR'A-CLE, *n.* [W. *corwgle.*]
A boat used, in Wales, by fishermen, made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oil-cloth. A similar boat was used by the ancient Egyptians. *Brande.*

COR'A-COID, *n.* [Gr. *κοραξ*, a crow, and *εἶδος*, form.]
A small, sharp process of the scapula, shaped like a crow's beak. The name has been extended to a bone in birds, &c., near the shoulder-joint. *Brande.*

COR'A-COID, *a.* Shaped like a crow's beak. *Buckland.*

COR'AL, *n.* [L. *corallium*; Gr. *κοραλλιον*, from *κορη*, damsel, and *ἁλς*, sea; Fr. *corail*, or *coral*; It. *corallo*; Sp. *coral*; D. *koraal*; G. *koralle*; Dan. *koral.*]
In *zoology*, a substance consisting chiefly of carbonate of lime. It is the solid secretions of zoophytes, produced within the tissues of the polyps, and corresponding to the skeleton in higher animals. *Corals* have often the form of trees, shrubs, or assume hemispherical and nodular shapes. Such are *madrepores*, *astreas*, and *brain-coral*. The surface is usually covered with radiated cells, each of which marks the position of one of the polyps; and, when alive, the animals appear like flowers over every part of the zoophyte. *Dana.*
2. A piece of coral, used by children as a plaything.

COR'AL, *a.* Made of coral; resembling coral.

COR'AL-RAG, *n.* In *geology*, a coralliferous deposit, forming a member of the middle division of oolite. *Humble.*

COR'AL-TREE, *n.* A genus of plants, Erythrina, of several species, natives of Africa and America. They are all shrubby, flowering plants, adorned chiefly with trifoliate or three-lobed leaves, and scarlet spikes of papilionaceous flowers.

COR'AL-WORT, *n.* The popular name of certain species of plants, Dentaria, called also *tooth-wort*, or *tooth-violet.* *Fam. of Plants.*

COR-AL-LA'CEOUS, *a.* Like coral, or partaking of its qualities.

COR-AL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Containing coral. *Gilbert.*

COR'AL-LI-FORM, *a.* [*coral* and *form.*] Resembling coral; forked and crooked. *Kirwan.*

COR-AL-LIG'EN-OUS, *a.* Producing coral. *Humble.*

COR'AL-LINE, (-lin,) *a.* Consisting of coral; like coral; containing coral.

COR'AL-LINE, *n.* A submarine, semi-calcareous or calcareous plant, consisting of many jointed branches, resembling some species of moss. The term has also been applied to certain minute corals growing in moss-like forms. *Dana.*

COR'AL-LIN-ITE, *n.* A fossil polypier or corallina. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

COR'AL-LITE, *n.* A mineral substance or petrifaction, in the form of coral; or a fossil polypier, larger than a corallinite. *Kirwan. Dict. Nat. Hist.*

COR'AL-LOID, } *a.* [*coral*, and Gr. *εἶδος*, form.]
COR-AL-LOID'AL, } Having the form of coral; branching like coral. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

COR'AL-LOID, *n.* A term formerly applied to a species of minute corals called *Escara*, and also sometimes to the *Gorgonias.* *Encyc.*

CO'RAM JU'DI-CE, [L.] Before the judge.

CO'RAM NON JU'DI-CE, [L.] Before one not a judge; before one who has not jurisdiction.

CO-RANT', *n.* [Fr. *courant*, running; *courir*, to run; L. *curro.*]
A lofty, sprightly dance. *Johnson. Temple.*

CORB, *n.* [L. *corbis.* See the next word.]
1. A basket used in coaleries.
2. An ornament in a building. *Spenser.*

CORB'AN, *n.* [L. *corbis*; D. *korf*; G. *korb*; Sw. *korg*; Dan. *kurv*; Fr. *corbeille*; Eth. ከርቦ *karbo*, a wicker basket; Russ. *korban*, a church box or chest, a treasury. But, in Ethiopic, *karban* is an oblation, that which is offered to God, a gift, sacrifice, coinciding with the Heb. קרבן, from קרב, to approach, to cause to approach, to bring or offer.]
1. In *Jewish antiquity*, an offering, sacrifice, or oblation of any kind, presented before God. *Oseenius.*

> It is a gift, *corban*, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me; that is, I have devoted that to God which you ask of me, and it is no longer mine to give. *Encyc.*

2. An alms-basket; a vessel to receive gifts of charity; a gift; an alms; a treasury of the church, where offerings are deposited. *Calmet.*
3. Among *Mohammedans*, a ceremony performed at the foot of Mount Arafat, in Arabia, near Mecca. It consists in killing a number of sheep, and distributing them among the poor. *Encyc.*

CORBE, *a.* [Fr. *courbe.*] Crooked. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

CORB'EIL, (kor'bel,) *n.* [Fr. *corbeille*; It. *corbello.* See Corban.]
In *fortification*, a little *basket*, to be filled with earth, and set upon a parapet, to shelter men from the fire of besiegers. *Johnson.*

CORB'EL, *n.* [See the preceding words.]
1. In *architecture*, the representation of a basket, sometimes set on the heads of caryatides.
2. The vase or tambor of the Corinthian column; so called from its resemblance to a basket. *Encyc.*

CORB'EL, *n.* A short piece of timber, iron, &c., in a wall, jutting six or eight inches, as occasion requires, in the manner of a shoulder-piece; sometimes placed, for strength, under the semigirder of a platform. The under part is sometimes cut into the form of a boultin, sometimes of an ogee, or of a face, &c. *Encyc. Johnson.*
2. A niche or hollow left in walls for images, figures, or statues. *Chambers.*

COR'BY, *n.* A raven. [*Not in use.*]

COR'CULE, } *n.* [L. *corculum*, but in a different
COR'CLE, } sense. It is a diminutive, from *cor*, the heart.]
In *botany*, the heart of the seed, or rudiment of a future plant, attached to and involved in the cotyledons. It consists of the plume, or ascending part, and the rostel, or radicle, the simple descending part. *Martyn.*

CORD, *n.* [W. *cord*; Fr. *corde*; It. *corda*; Sp. *cuerda*; D. *koord*; L. *chorda*; Gr. *χορδη*. According to the *Welsh*, this word signifies a twist, from *côr*, the root of *chorus.*]
1. A string, or small rope, composed of several strands twisted together. Rahab let down the spies by a *cord* through the window. *Josh.* ii.
2. A quantity of wood or other material, originally measured with a cord or line. The cord is a pile containing 128 cubic feet; or a pile eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet broad.
3. In *Scripture*, the *cords of the wicked*, are the snares with which they catch the unwary. *Ps.* cxxii.
The *cords of sin*, are bad habits, or the consequences of sin. *Prov.* v.
The *cords of a man*, are the fair, gentle, or natural means of alluring men to obedience. *Hos.* xi.
The *cords of vanity*, are worldly vanities and pleasures, profit, or preferment; or vain and deceitful arguments and pretenses, which draw men to sin. *Is.* v.
To stretch a line or cord about a city, is to level it, or utterly to destroy it. *Lam.* ii.
The *cords of a tent*, denote stability. To *loosen or break the cords*, is to weaken or destroy; to *lengthen the cords*, is to enlarge. *Job* xxx. *Is.* liv. *Jer.* x.

CORD, *v. t.* To bind with a cord or rope; to fasten with cords.
2. To pile wood or other material for measurement and sale by the cord.

CORD'MAK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make ropes; but in America called *ropemaker.*

CORD'WOOD, *n.* Wood cut and piled for sale by the cord, in distinction from *long wood*; *properly*, wood cut to the length of four feet; but, in this respect, the practice is not uniform. In *Scotland*, *cordwood* is wood conveyed to market on board of vessels, in opposition to that which is floated. *Encyc.*

CORD'AGE, *n.* [Sp. *cordage*; Fr. *id.*; from *cord.*]
A term applied to all sorts of cords or ropes used in the running rigging of a ship, or kept in reserve, to supply the place of that which may be rendered unserviceable. In *a more general sense*, the word includes all ropes and lines used on board of ships.

CORD'ATE, } *a.* [L. *cordatus*, with a different
CORD'A-TED, } signification, from *cor*, the heart.]
Having the form of a heart, heart shaped, a term used by naturalists, as, a *cordate* leaf, in *botany*, resembling the longitudinal section of the heart. Hence, *cordate oblong*, heart shaped lengthened; *cordate lanceolate*, heart shaped, gradually tapering toward each extremity, like the head of a lance; *cordate sagittate*, heart-shaped, but resembling the head of an arrow. *Martyn.*

CORD'ATE LY, *adv.* In a cordate form.

CORD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Bound or fastened with cords.
2. Piled in a form for measurement by the cord.
3. Made of cords; furnished with cords. *Shak.*
4. Striped or furrowed, as by cords.
5. In *heraldry*, a *corded cross* is one wound with cords, or made of two pieces of wood. *Encyc.*

COR-DE-LIER', (kor-de-leer',) *n.* [Fr., from *corde*, a girdle or cord worn by the order.]
A Franciscan friar; one of a religious order founded by St. Francis; a gray friar. The Cordeliers wear a thick gray cloth, a little cowl, a chaperon, and a cloak, with a girdle of rope or cord, tied with three knots. *Encyc.*

COR'DEL-ING, *a.* Twisting.

CORD'I-AL, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. *cordial*; It. *cordiale*; from L. *cor*, the heart.]
1. Proceeding from the heart; hearty; sincere; not hypocritical; warm; affectionate; as, we give our friends a *cordial* reception.

> With looks of *cordial* love. *Milton.*

2. Reviving the spirits; cheering; invigorating; giving strength or spirits; as, *cordial* waters. *Wiseman.*

CORD'I-AL, *n.* In *medicine*, that which suddenly excites the system, and increases the action of the heart or circulation when languid; any medicine which increases strength, raises the spirits, and gives life and cheerfulness to a person when weak and depressed.
2. Aromatized and sweetened spirit, employed as a beverage. *Cooley.*
3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates; as, good news is a *cordial* to the mind.

CORD'I-AL-HEART'ED, *a.* Having cordial affection.

CORD-I-AL'I-TY, *n.* Relation to the heart. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*
2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy; sincere affection and kindness; as, our friends were received with *cordiality.*

CORD'I-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To render cordial. *Ec. Rev.*

CORD'I-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered cordial.

CORD'I-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making cordial.

CORD'I-AL-LY, *adv.* Heartily; sincerely; without hypocrisy; with real affection. The Christian *cordially* receives the doctrines of grace.

CORD'I-AL-NESS, *n.* Cordiality; hearty good will.

CORD'IE-RITE, *n.* The mineral called otherwise *iolite* and *dichroite.*

CORD'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *cor*, the heart, and *forma*, form.]
Heart-shaped; having the form of the human heart.

CORD'I-NER, *n.* [*Not used.*] See Cordwainer.

CORD'ING, *ppr.* Binding with cords; piling for measurement.

COR'DON, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *cordon*; It. *cordone*; Port. *cordam.* See Cord.]
1. In *fortification*, a row of stones jutting before the rampart, and the basis of the parapet; or a row of stones between the wall of a fortress which lies aslope, and the parapet, which is perpendicular; serving as an ornament, and used only in fortifications of stone-work. *Johnson. Encyc.*
2. In *military language*, a line or series of military posts; as, a *cordon* of troops.
3. *Cordon sanitaire*: a line of troops or military posts on the borders of a district of country infected with disease, to cut off communication, and thus prevent the disease from spreading.

COR'DO-VAN, *n.* Spanish leather.

COR-DU-ROY', *n.* A thick cotton stuff, corded or ribbed.

CORD'WAIN, *n.* [Sp. *cordoban*; Port. *cordovam*; Fr. *cordouan*; from *Cordova*, or *Cordoba*, in Spain.]
Spanish leather; goat-skin tanned and dressed. *Spenser. Sp. Dict.*

CORD'WAIN-ER, *n.* [from *cordwain.*] A shoemaker. This word was formerly written *cordiner.* It is evidently from the French *cordouan*, *cordouannier*; *properly*, a worker in cordwain, or cordovan leather.

CORE, *n.* [Fr. *cœur*; Norm. *core*; Sp. *corazon*; Port. *coraçam*; It. *cuore*; from L. *cor*, the heart, Gr. *κηαρ.* See Class Gr.]
1. The heart or inner part of a thing; *particularly* the central part of fruit, containing the kernels or

seeds; as, the *core* of an apple or quince. It was formerly applied to place; as, in the *core* of a square. *Ralegh.*

2. The inner part of an ulcer or boil. *Dryden.*

3. In *architecture*, the interior part of any thing; as, the *core* of a column or wall. *Gwilt.*

4. A body. [Fr. *corps.*] [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

5. A disorder of sheep, occasioned by worms in the liver. *Chambers.*

COR'ED, (kōrd,) *a.* In *the herring fishery*, rolled in salt, and prepared for drying. *Ash.*

CO-RE'GENT, *n.* A joint regent or ruler. *Wraxall.*

CO-RE-LA'TION, *n.* Corresponding relation. *Kidd.*

CORF, *n.* A basket for carrying coals and other minerals in a mine. *Gilbert.*

CO-RI-A'CEOUS, (ko-re-ā'shus,) *a.* [L. *coriaceus*, from *corium*, leather.]

1. Consisting of leather, or resembling leather; tough; as, *coriaceous* concretions. *Arbuthnot.*

2. In *botany*, stiff, like leather or parchment; *applied to a leaf, a calyx, or capsule.* *Martyn.*

CO-RI-AN'DER, *n.* [L. *coriandrum*; Gr. κοριον, κοριαννον.]

The popular name of a genus of plants of one species. The seeds of this species have a strong smell, and, in medicine, are considered as stomachic and carminative.

CO-RIN'DON. See CORUNDUM.

COR'INTH, *n.* A city of Greece. Hence,

2. A small fruit, now called CURRANT; which see. *Philips. Broome.*

CO-RINTH'I-AC, *a.* Pertaining to Corinth. *D'Anville.*

CO-RINTH'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Corinth, a celebrated city of Greece; as, *Corinthian* column; *Corinthian* order; *Corinthian* brass. The *Corinthian* order, in architecture, is the most delicate of all the orders, and enriched with a profusion of ornaments. The capital is usually adorned with olive leaves or acanthus. *Encyc.*

CO-RI'VAL, *n.* [*con* and *rival*; written improperly CORRIVAL.]

A rival, or fellow-rival; a competitor. *Shak.*

CO-RI'VAL, *v. t.* To rival; to pretend to equal. *Shak.*

CO-RI'VAL-RY, } *n.* Joint rivalry.
CO-RI'VAL-SHIP, }

CORK, *n.* [D. *kurk*; G. *kork*; Sw. *korck*; Dan. *kork*; Sp. *corcho*; Russ. *korka*; Fr. *ecorce*; L. *cortex*, bark, rind, shell, crust.]

1. A glandiferous tree, a species of Quercus, growing in Spain and Portugal, having a thick, rough, fungous, cleft bark.

2. The outer bark of the tree, or epidermis, of which stopples for bottles and casks are made. This outer bark is taken off, and a new epidermis is formed, which, in six or seven years, becomes fit for use. This bark is also burnt to make a kind of light black, called *Spanish black.*

3. A stopple for a bottle or cask, cut out of cork.

CORK, *v. t.* To stop bottles or casks with corks; to confine or make fast with a cork. [See also CALK.]

CORK'ED, (korkt,) *pp.* Stopped with a cork.

CORK'ING, *ppr.* Stopping with corks.

CORK'ING-PIN, *n.* A pin of a large size. *Swift.*

CORK'SCREW, (-skrū,) *n.* A screw to draw corks from bottles.

CORK'Y, *a.* Consisting of cork; resembling cork; dry and tough like cork.

> Bind fast his corky arms. *Shak.*

COR'MO-RANT, *n.* [Fr. *cormoran*; Sp. *corvejon.* *Cormorant* is supposed to be corrupted from *Corvus marinus*, sea-raven. The Welsh also called the bird *morvran*, sea-crow.]

1. A genus of sea-birds, (*Phalacro corax*,) often called the *sea-raven*, and distinguished for its voracity. The head and neck are black; the coverts of the wings, the scapulars, and the back, are of a deep green, edged with black, and glossed with blue. The base of the lower mandible is covered with a naked, yellow skin, which extends under the chin, and forms a sort of pouch. This bird occupies the cliffs by the sea, feeds on fish, and is extremely voracious. *Encyc.*

2. A glutton.

COR'MUS, *n.* [Gr. κορμος.] In *botany*, the generic name of a stalk or stem of any plant. *D. C. Willdenow.*

2. The dilated base of the stems of monocotyledonous plants, intervening between the root and the first buds, and forming the reproductive portion of such plants, when they are not caulescent. *Lindley.*

CORN, *n.* [Sax. *corn*; D. *koorn*; G. *korn*; Dan. and Sw. *korn.* Not improbably this word is the L. *granum.* Such transpositions are not uncommon. The word signifies not only the hard seeds of certain plants, but hail and shot, L. *grando*, Ir. *gran*, grain, hail, shot. Johnson quotes an old Runic rhyme:

"Hagul er kaldastur *korna*,"
Hail is the coldest *corn.* See GRAIN.]

1. A single seed of certain plants, as wheat, rye, barley, and maize; a grain. In this sense it has a plural; as, three barley *corns* make an inch. It is generally applied to edible seeds, which, when ripe, are hard.

2. The seeds of certain plants in general, in bulk or quantity; as, *corn* is dear or scarce. In this sense, the word comprehends all the kinds of grain which constitute the food of men and horses. In *Great Britain*, *corn* is generally applied to wheat, rye, oats, and barley. In *the United States*, it has the same general sense, but by custom it is appropriated to maize. We are accustomed to say, the crop of wheat is good, but the *corn* is bad; it is a good year for wheat and rye, but bad for *corn.* In this sense, *corn* has no plural.

3. The plants which produce corn, when growing in the field, the stalks and ears, or the stalks, ears, and seeds, after reaping and before thrashing. We say, a field of *corn*, a sheaf or a shock of *corn*, a load of *corn.* The plants or stalks are included in the term *corn*, until the seed is separated from the ears.

4. In *surgery*, a hard excrescence, or induration of the skin, on the toes or some part of the feet, occasioned by the pressure of the shoes; so called from its hardness and resemblance to a corn.

5. A small, hard particle. [See GRAIN.]

CORN, *v. t.* To preserve and season with salt in grains; to sprinkle with salt; as, to *corn* beef.

2. To granulate; to form into small grains.

CORN'-BASK-ET, *n.* A large basket for carrying the ears of maize.

CORN'BIND, *n.* Climbing buckwheat. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

CORN'-BLADE, *n.* The leaf of the maize. Corn-blades are collected and preserved as fodder, in some of the Southern States of America.

CORN'BRASH, *n.* A coarse, shelly limestone, forming a soil celebrated, in Wiltshire, England, for the growth of corn. *Brande. Mantell.*

CORN'-BREAD, (-bred,) *n.* A kind of bread of bread-cake made of the meal of Indian corn.

CORN'-CHAND-LER, *n.* [*Chandler*, a dealer in candles, is supposed to be from the Fr. *chandelier*; but what has this word to do with *corn* and *ship*, in *corn-chandler* and *ship-chandler*? In these words, *chandler* seems to be a corruption of the Teutonic *handler*, a trader; Sw. *kornhandlare*, a corn-dealer; Dan. *handler*; G. *id.*; D. *handelaar.*]

A dealer in corn.

CORN'-CLAD, *a.* Covered with growing corn. *Barlow.*

CORN'-CRAKE, *n.* The crake or land-rail; the corn-crow; for *kråka*, in Sw., and *krage* in Dan., is our word *crow*, and the name is probably taken from its cry. The Dutch *kraai*, a crow, is contracted from *kraag*, and *kraaijen* is to crow, to vaunt, to tell tales; G. *krahe*, *krahen.*

CORN'-CUT-TER, *n.* [*corn* and *cut.*] One who cuts corns or indurations of the skin.

CORN'FIELD, *n.* A field where corn is growing.

CORN'-FLAG, *n.* The popular name of a genus of plants, the Gladiolus, of several species, bearing red or white flowers.

CORN'-FLOOR, *n.* A floor for corn, or for thrashing corn. *Is.* xxi. *Hos.* ix.

CORN'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A flower or plant growing among corn, as the blue-bottle, wild poppy, &c. *Bacon.*

CORN'-HEAP, *n.* A heap of corn. *Hall.*

CORN'-LAND, *n.* Land appropriated or suitable to the production of corn or grain.

CORN'-LAWS, *n. pl.* In *Great Britain*, laws prohibiting the importation of foreign corn or grain for home consumption, except when the price rises beyond a certain rate. Repealed in 1846. *M'Culloch.*

CORN'-LOFT, *n.* An apartment for corn; a granary. *Sherwood.*

CORN-MAR'Y-GOLD, *n.* The popular name of a genus of plants, the Chrysanthemum.

CORN'-MAS-TER, *n.* One who cultivates corn for sale. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

CORN'ME-TER, *n.* One who measures corn.

CORN'-MILL, *n.* A mill for grinding corn, more generally called a *grist-mill.*

CORN'-PARS-LEY, *n.* The popular name of a genus of plants, the Sison.

CORN'-PIPE, *n.* A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn. *Johnson.*

CORN'-ROCK-ET, *n.* The popular name of a genus of plants, the Bunias.

CORN'-ROSE, *n.* A species of poppy, or Papaver.

CORN'-SAL-AD, *n.* A plant, a species of Valeriana, whose top leaves are said to be a good salad.

CORN'STALK, (-stawk,) *n.* A stalk of corn, particularly a stalk of the maize. *America.*

CORN'-VI-O-LET, *n.* A species of Campanula. *Tate.*

CORN'-WAIN, *n.* A wagon that carries corn.

CORN'AGE, *n.* [from Fr. *corne*, L. *cornu*, a horn.]

An ancient tenure of lands, which obliged the tenant to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn. *Blackstone.*

CORN'E-A, *n.* [from L. *cornu*, a horn.]

The strong, horny, transparent membrane in the fore part of the eye, through which the rays of light pass; situated in the *sclerotica*, and considered by some as a portion of it.

CORN'ED, (kornd,) *pp.* or *a.* Sprinkled with salt; cured by salting; as, *corned* beef.

2. Drunk. [*Low.*] *Grose.*

COR'NEL, } *n.* [L. *cornus*, from *cornu*, a
COR'NEL-TREE, } horn, or its root, from the
COR-NEL'IAN-TREE, } hardness of the wood; Sp. *corno*; It. *corniolo*; Fr. *cornouiller.*]

The cornelian cherry or dogwood, the popular name of a species of Cornus. The *Cornus mascula*, or cornelian cherry-tree, has a stem of twenty feet high, branching and forming a large head, garnished with oblong leaves and small umbels of yellowish-green flowers, succeeded by small, red, acid, eatable, cherry-like fruit. *Encyc.*

COR-NĒL'IAN. See CARNELIAN.

CORNE'MOSE, } *n.* [Fr. *cornemuse*; *corne*, a horn,
CORN'A-MOTE, } and *muse*; It. *cornamusa.*]

A bagpipe. *Drayton.*

CORN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *corneus*, from *cornu*, a horn. See HORN.]

Horny; like horn; consisting of a horny substance, or substance resembling horn; hard. *Brown.*

COR'NER, *n.* [W. *cornel*, from *corn*, a point or projection, a horn; Corn. *kornal*; Arm. *corn*; Ir. *cearna*; Sw. *hörn.* (See HORN and GRAIN.) Qu. Heb. Ch. Syr. and Ar. קרן *karan*, to shoot.]

1. The point where two converging lines meet; *properly*, the external point; an angle; as, we met at the *corner* of the state house, or at the *corner* of two streets.

2. The interior point where two lines meet; an angle.

3. The space between two converging lines or walls which meet in a point. Hence,

4. An inclosed place; a secret or retired place.

> This thing was not done in a *corner.* — Acts xxvi.

5. *Indefinitely*, any part; a part. They searched every *corner* of the forest; they explored all *corners* of the country.

6. The end, extremity, or limit; as, the *corners* of the head or beard. *Lev.* xix.

Corner teeth of a horse; the fore teeth between the middling teeth and the tushes, two above and two below, on each side of the jaw, which shoot when the horse is four years and a half old. *Farrier's Dict.*

COR'NER-ED, (kor'nerd,) *a.* Having corners; having three or more angles.

COR'NER-CAP, *n.* The chief embellishment or ornament. *Shak.*

COR'NER-STŌNE, *n.* The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; the principal stone, and especially the stone which forms the corner of the foundation of an edifice.

> Who laid the *corner-stone* thereof? — Job xxxviii.
> Christ himself being the chief *corner-stone.* — Eph. ii.

COR'NER-TEETH, *n.* The four teeth of a horse, between the middle teeth and the tushes.

COR'NER-WISE, *adv.* Diagonally; with the corner in front; not parallel.

CORN'ET, *n.* [Fr. *cornet*, *cornette*; It. *cornetta*, *cornetto*; Sp. *corneta*, from L. *cornu*, a horn. See HORN.]

1. An instrument of music, in the nature of a trumpet, sounded by blowing with the mouth. It was of a winding shape, like a horn; used in armies, and on occasions of joy.

> David played before the Lord on *cornets.* — 2 Sam. vi.

2. In *modern usage*, an officer of cavalry, who bears the ensign or colors of a troop. He is the third officer in the company. *Encyc.*

3. A company of cavalry; a troop of horse. [*Not used.*] *Clarendon. Bacon.*

4. *The cornet of a horse*, [*coronet*,] is the lowest part of his pastern, that runs round the coffin, and is distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. A little cap of paper in which retailers inclose small wares.

6. A scarf anciently worn by doctors. *Dict.*

7. A head-dress. *Dict.*

COR'NET-A-PIS'TONS, [Fr.] A brass, wind, musical instrument, like the French horn, but capable of much greater inflection, from the valves and *pistons* with which it is furnished. *Brande.*

CORN'ET-CY, *n.* The commission or rank of a cornet. *Chesterfield. Stephens.*

CORN'ET-ER, *n.* One who blows a cornet. *Hakewill.*

COR'NICE, *n.* [It. *cornice*; Fr. *corniche*; Sp. *cornisa*; from L. *coronis*, Gr. κορωνις, κορωνη, a summit, a *crown.*]

1. In *architecture*, the upper grand division of an entablature of a column, or the highest projecture; that which crowns an order. *Brande.*

2. A little projecture in joinery or masonry; as, the *cornice* of a chimney. *Encyc.*

Cornice-ring of a cannon, is the ring next from the muzzle-ring backward. *Encyc.*

CORN'I-CLE, *n.* [L. *corniculum*, from *cornu*, a horn.]

A little horn. *Brown.*

COR-NIC'U-LATE, *a.* [from L. *cornu*, a horn.]

1. Horned; having horns. *More.*

2. In *botany*, producing horned pods; bearing a little spur or horn. *Chambers.*

CORN-IF'IC, *a.* Producing horns.

CORN'I-FORM, *a.* Having the shape of a horn.

COR-NIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *corniger*; *cornu*, a horn, and *gero*, to bear.]
Horned; having horns; as, *cornigerous* animals.
CORN'ING, *ppr.* Sprinkling with salt. [*Brown.*
CORN'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house or place where powder is granulated.
CORN'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Cornwall, in England; and, as a *noun*, the language of Cornwall.
CORN'IST, *n.* A performer on the cornet or horn.
CORN'LESS, *a.* Destitute of corn; as, *cornless* dwelling-places. *Tooke's Russia.*
CORN'-SNAKE, *n.* The Coluber guttatus of the Southern United States.
CORNU-AM-MO'NIS, *n.* [L.] A fossil shell, like a ram's horn; an ammonite.
COR-NU-CO'PI-A, *n.*; *pl.* CORNUCOPIÆ. [L. *cornu*, a horn, and *copia*, plenty.]
1. The horn of plenty, an emblem of abundance of fruits.
2. In *architecture* and *sculpture*, the figure of a horn, from which fruits and flowers are represented as proceeding.
COR-NUTE', *v. t.* [L. *cornutus*, from *cornu*, a horn.]
To bestow horns; to cuckold. *Burton.*
COR-NUT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Grafted with horns; horned;
2. In *botany*, horn-shaped. [cuckolded.
COR-NU'TO, *n.* [It.] A man that wears the horns; a cuckold.
COR-NU'TOR, *n.* A cuckold-maker. *Jordan.*
CORN'Y, *a.* [L. *cornu*, a horn.]
Horny; strong, stiff, or hard, like a horn; resembling horn. *Milton.*
CORN'Y, *a.* [from *corn.*] Producing corn; containing corn. *Prior. Dryden.*
COR'O-DY, } *n.* [It. *corredo*, provision; *corredare*,
COR'RO-DY, } to furnish.]
An allowance of meat, drink, or clothing, due to the king from an abbey, or other religious house, for the sustenance of such one of his servants as he thinks good to bestow on it. An allowance for the maintenance of any of the king's servants living in an abbey. *Cowel.*
Corodies are a right of sustenance, or to receive certain allotments of victuals and provision for one's maintenance; in lieu of which, a pension or sum of money is sometimes substituted. *Blackstone.*
The king is entitled to a *corody* out of every bishopric; that is, to send one of his chaplains to be maintained by the bishop, or to have a pension allowed till the bishop promotes him to a benefice. [*This has fallen into disuse.*] *Blackstone.*
According to the *Italian*, the latter word is the correct orthography.
COR'OL, }
CO-RO'LLA, } *n.* [L. *corolla*, a little crown.]
In *botany*, the inner covering of a flower. The corol surrounds the parts of fructification, and is composed of one or more flower leaves, called *petals*. It is distinguished from the perianth by the fineness of its texture and the gayness of its colors; but there are many exceptions. It is sometimes inaccurately called *blossom* and *flower*.
Martyn. Encyc. Darwin.
COR-OL-LA'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to a corol; inclosing and protecting like a wreath.
A corollaceous covering. *Lee.*
COR'OL-LA-RY, *n.* [L. *corollarium*, a coronet, from *corolla*, a crown. *Fluis coronat opus. Johnson.* Fr. *corollaire.*]
1. An inference from a preceding proposition.
J. Day.
2. A consequent truth which follows immediately from some preceding truth or demonstration. *Barlow.*
3. A surplus; [because the word originally denoted a gratuity to a person beyond his due.] *Shak.*
COR'OL-LATE, } *a.* Like a corolla; having co-
COR'OL-LA-TED, } rollas.
COR'OL-LET, } *n.* One of the partial flowers which
COR'OL-LULE, } make a compound one; the floret in an aggregate flower. *Martyn. Encyc.*
CO-RO'NA, *n.* [L., a crown.] In *architecture*, a large, flat member of a cornice, usually of considerable projection, to carry off the rain that falls on it, and called by workmen the *drip*. *Gwilt.*
2. In *anatomy*, the upper surface of the molar teeth or grinders.
3. In *botany*, the circumference or margin of a radiated compound flower. *Encyc.*
An appendage of the corol or petals of a flower, proceeding from the base of the limb. *Lindley.*
Also, the appendage to the top of seeds, which enables them to disperse. *Martyn.*
4. In *optics*, a halo or luminous circle around the sun, moon, or stars. *Encyc.*
COR'O-NAL, *a.* Belonging to the crown or top of the head; as, the *coronal* suture.
COR'O-NAL, *n.* A crown; wreath; garland. *Spenser.*
2. The first suture of the skull. *Encyc.*
COR'O-NA-RY, *a.* Relating to a crown; seated on the top of the head, or placed as a crown. *Brown.*
Coronary vessels, and *ligaments*, in *anatomy*, are those which spread round certain viscera, bones, &c. *Brande.*
Coronary arteries; two arteries which spring from the aorta, before it leaves the pericardium, and supply the substance of the heart with blood. *Encyc.*
Coronary vein; a vein diffused over the exterior surface of the heart, receiving the blood from the heart. *Coxe. Encyc.*
Stomachic coronary; a vein inserted into the trunk of the splenic vein, which, by uniting with the mesenteric, forms the vena porta. *Encyc.*
COR'O-NA-TED, *a.* In *conchology*, crowned, or girt toward the apex with a single row of eminences. *Humble.*
COR-O-NA'TION, *n.* [from L. *corona*, a crown.]
1. The act or solemnity of crowning a sovereign; the act of investing a prince with the insignia of royalty, on his succeeding to the sovereignty.
2. The pomp or assembly attending a coronation. *Pope.*
Coronation-oath; the oath taken by a monarch at his coronation.
COR'O-NEL, (kur'nel,) *n.* [Sp. *coronel*; Port. *id.*; Fr. *colonel*; It. *colonello*. We follow the Spanish and Portuguese orthography in our pronunciation.]
The officer who commands a regiment. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
COR'O-NER, *n.* [Law L. *coronator*, from *corona*, a crown.]
In *England*, an officer whose office is concerned principally with pleas of the crown. One chief part of his duty is, when a person dies, or is supposed to die, a violent death, to inquire into the manner of his death. This must be done by a jury, on sight of the body, and at the place where the death happened. In England, the coroner is to inquire, also, concerning shipwrecks, and certify whether wrecks or not, and who is in possession of the goods; also, concerning treasure-trove. As a ministerial officer, the *coroner* is the sheriff's substitute; and when an exception can be taken to the sheriff, for suspicion of partiality, process is awarded to the *coroner*. *Blackstone.*
In some of the States in America there is a *coroner*, but his principal or only duty is to inquire into the causes of violent death. In Connecticut there is no such officer, the duty being performed by a constable, or justice of the peace.
COR'O-NET, *n.* [from L. *corona*, a crown.]
1. An inferior crown worn by noblemen. The *coronet* of a duke is adorned with strawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interposed; that of an earl rises the pearls above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with pearls only; that of a baron has only four pearls. *Johnson.*
2. In *poetical language*, an ornamental head-dress.
Coronet of a horse. See CORNET.
COR'O-NET-ED, *a.* Wearing, or entitled to wear, a coronet.
CO-RON'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *corona*, a crown, and *forma*, form.]
Having the form of a crown.
COR'O-NOID, *a.* [Gr. κορωνη, a crow, and ειδος, form.]
Noting the upper and anterior process of the end of the lower jaw, called the *coronoid* process. *Coxe.*
COR'O-NULE, *n.* [from L. *corona*, a crow n.]
A coronet or little crown of a seed; the downy tuft on seeds. *Martyn.*
COR'PO-RAL, *n.* [It. *caporale*; Fr. *caporal*; Sp. *caporal*; from L. *caput*, head, or more directly from the Celtic root of *caput*, Sp. *cabo*, It. *capo*, Eng. *cape*. Our orthography is a corruption.]
1. The lowest officer of a company of infantry, next below a serjeant. He has charge over one of the divisions, places and relieves sentinels, &c.
2. The *corporal of a ship of war*, is an officer under the master at arms, employed to teach the sailors the use of small arms; to attend at the gangways on entering ports, and see that no spirituous liquors are brought, except by permission; to extinguish fire and candles, &c.
COR'PO-RAL, *a.* [L. *corporalis*, from *corpus*, body.]
1. Belonging or relating to the body; as, *corporal* pain, opposed to *mental*.
2. Material; not spiritual. [See CORPOREAL.] *Shak.*
COR'PO-RAL, }
COR-PO-RA'LE, } *n.* A fine linen cloth, used to cover the sacred elements in the eucharist, or in which the sacrament is put. *Paley. Chalmers.*
Corporal oath; a solemn oath, so called from the ancient usage of touching the *corporale*, or cloth that covered the consecrated elements. *Paley.*
COR-PO-RAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being a body or embodied; opposed to spirituality.
If this light hath any *corporality*, it is most subtle and pure. *Raleigh.*
COR'PO-RAL-LY, *adv.* Bodily; in or with the body; as, to be *corporally* present.
COR'PO-RAL-SHIP, *n.* [from *corporal.*] A corporal's office or command. In the ranks, a corporal does the duty of a private, but his pay is greater.
COR'PO-RAS, *n.* The old name of the corporal or communion-cloth.
COR'PO-RATE, *a.* [L. *corporatus*, from *corporo*, to be shaped into a body, from *corpus*, body.]
1. United in a body, or community, as a number of individuals, who are empowered to transact business as an individual; formed into a body; as, a *corporate* assembly, or society; a *corporate* town. *Swift.*
2. United; general; collectively one.
They answer in a *corporate* voice. *Shak.*
COR'PO-RATE-LY, *adv.* In a corporate capacity.
COR'PO-RATE-NESS, *n.* The state of a corporate body. *Dict.*
COR-PO-RA'TION, *n.* A body politic or corporate, formed and authorized by law to act as a single person; a society having the capacity of transacting business as an individual. *Corporations* are *aggregate* or *sole*. *Corporations aggregate* consist of two or more persons united in a society, which is preserved by a succession of members, either forever, or till the corporation is dissolved by the power that formed it, by the death of all its members, by surrender of its charter or franchises, or by forfeiture. Such corporations are the mayor and aldermen of cities, the head and fellows of a college, the dean and chapter of a cathedral church, the stockholders of a bank or insurance company, &c. A *corporation sole* consists of one person only and his successors, as a king or a bishop. *Blackstone.*
COR'PO-RA-TOR, *n.* The member of a corporation. *Sergeant.*
COR'PO-RA-TURE, *n.* The state of being embodied. [*Not in use.*] *More.*
COR-PO'RE-AL, } *a.* Having a body; consisting of
COR-PO'RE-OUS, } a material body; material; opposed to *spiritual* or *immaterial*; as, our *corporeal* frame; *corporeal* substance.
COR-PO'RE-AL-IST, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances.
COR-PO-RE-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being corporeal.
COR-PO'RE-AL-LY, *adv.* In body; in a bodily form or manner. *Richardson.*
COR-PO-RE'I-TY, *n.* The state of having a body, or of being embodied; materiality.
The one attributed corporeity to God. *Stillingfleet.*
COR-POR-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of giving body or palpability.
COR-POR'I-FY, *v. t.* To embody; to form into a body. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*
COR'PO-SANT, *n.* [Sp. *cuerpo santo*, holy body.]
A name given by seamen to a luminous appearance often beheld, in dark, tempestuous nights, about the decks and rigging of a ship, but particularly at the mast-heads and yard-arms, supposed to be electrical. *Mar. Dict.*
CORPS, (kore; *pl.* korz,) *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Fr., from L. *corpus*, body. Being pronounced *kore*, it is an ill word in English.]
1. In *military language*, a body of troops; any division of an army; as, a *corps de reserve*.
2. A body, in contempt, as used by Milton and Dryden, but probably pronounced in the English manner, as *corpse*.
3. A carcass; a dead body. [See CORPSE.] *Shak.*
4. In *architecture*, any part that projects beyond a wall, serving as the ground of some decoration. *Gwilt.*
CORPS DIP-LO-MA-TIQUE', (kore dip-lo-ma-teek',) [Fr.] The body of ministers or diplomatic characters.
CORPSE, (korps,) *n.* [L. *corpus*, a body; Ir. *corp*; W. *corf*; Arm. *corf*; It. *corpo*; Sp. *cuerpo*.]
The dead body of a human being. *Addison.*
COR'PU-LENCE, } *n.* [L. *corpulentia*, from *corpus*, a
COR'PU-LEN-CY, } body.]
1. Fleshiness; excessive fatness; a state of being loaded with flesh, as the body of a human being. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Spissitude; grossness of matter; as, *corpulence* of water. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*
COR'PU-LENT, *a.* Fleshy; having a great or excessive quantity of fat or flesh, in proportion to the frame of the body; as, a *corpulent* child.
COR'PU-LENT-LY, *adv.* In a corpulent manner.
COR'PUS CHRISTI, (body of Christ.) A festival of the church of Rome, kept on the next Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, in honor of the eucharist. *Encyc.*
COR'PUS JU'RIS CA-NON'I-CI, [L.] The body or code of canon law.
COR'PUS JU'RIS CI-VI'LIS, [L.] Body of civil law.
COR'PUS-CLE, (kor'pus-sl,) *n.* [L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, body.]
A minute particle, or physical atom; *corpuscles* are the very small bodies which compose large bodies, not the elementary principles of matter, but such small particles, simple or compound, as are not dissolved or dissipated by ordinary heat.
It will add much to our satisfaction, if those *corpuscles* can be discovered by microscopes. *Newton.*
COR-PUS'CU-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to corpuscles, or small particles, supposed to be the constituent mate

rials of all large bodies. The *corpuscular* philosophy attempts to account for the phenomena of nature, by the motion, figure, rest, position, &c., of the minute particles of matter. *Encyc.*

COR-PUS-CU-LA'RI-AN, *a.* Corpuscular, as above.

COR-PUS-CU-LA'RI-AN, *n.* An advocate for the *corpuscular* philosophy.

COR-PUS'CULE. See Corpuscle.

COR-RADE', *v. t.* To rub off.

COR-RAD'ED, *pp.* Rubbed off.

COR-RAD'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing off.

COR-RA-DI-A'TION, *n.* [L. *con* and *radiatio*. See Ray.]

A conjunction of rays in one point. *Bacon.*

COR-RECT', *a.* [L. *correctus*, from *corrigo*; *con* and *rego*, to set right; *rectus*, right, straight. See Right.]

Literally, set right, or made straight. Hence, right; conformable to truth, rectitude, or propriety, or conformable to a just standard; not faulty; free from error. A *correct* edition of a book is exactly according to the original copy. *Correct* manners correspond with the rules of morality and received notions of decorum. *Correct* principles coincide with the truth. *Correct* language is agreeable to established usage.

COR-RECT', *v. t.* [L. *correctus*, *corrigo*; *con* and *rego*. See Right.]

1. To make right; to rectify; to bring to the standard of truth, justice, or propriety; as, to *correct* manners or principles. Hence,

2. To amend; to remove or retrench faults or errors; to set right; as, to *correct* a book; to *correct* a copy for the press; or in printing, to *correct* the press, or errors of the press.

3. To bring back or attempt to bring back to propriety in morals; to punish for faults or deviations from moral rectitude; to chastise; to discipline; as, a child should be *corrected* for lying.

Correct thy son, and he shall give thee rest.—Prov. xxix.

4. To obviate or remove whatever is wrong or inconvenient; to reduce or change the qualities of any thing by mixture, or other application; to counteract whatever is injurious; as, to *correct* the acidity of the stomach by alkaline preparations; to *correct* the relaxing quality of water by boiling it with animal substances. *Arbuthnot.*

COR-RECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Set right; freed from errors; amended; punished.

COR-RECT'ING, *ppr.* Bringing to the standard of truth, justice, or propriety; amending; chastising.

COR-REC'TION, *n.* [L. *correctio.*]

1. The act of correcting; the act of bringing back, from error or deviation, to a just standard, as to truth, rectitude, justice, or propriety; as, the *correction* of opinions or manners.

All Scripture is profitable for *correction*.—2 Tim. iii.

2. Retrenchment or emendation of faults or errors; amendment; as, the *correction* of a book, or of the press.

3. That which is substituted in the place of what is wrong; as, the *corrections* of a copy are numerous; set the *corrections* in the margin of a proof-sheet.

4. That which is intended to rectify, or to cure faults; punishment; discipline; chastisement; that which corrects.

Withhold not *correction* from the child.—Prov. xxiii.

5. In *scriptural language*, whatever tends to correct the moral conduct, and bring back from error or sin, as afflictions.

They have refused to receive *correction*.—Jer. v.

My son, despise not the chastening of the Lord, nor be weary of his correction.—Prov. iii.

6. Critical notice; animadversion. *Brown.*

7. Abatement of noxious qualities; the counteraction of what is inconvenient or hurtful in its effects; as, the *correction* of acidity in the stomach.

House of correction; a house where disorderly persons are confined; a bridewell.

COR-REC'TION-AL, *a.* Tending to or intended for correction. *Walsh.*

COR-REC'TION-ER, *n.* One that has been in the house of correction. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

COR-RECT'IVE, *a.* Having the power to correct; having the quality of removing or obviating what is wrong or injurious; tending to rectify; as, *corrective* penalties.

Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of bilious alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

COR-RECT'IVE, *n.* That which has the power of correcting; that which has the quality of altering or obviating what is wrong or injurious; as, alkalies are *correctives* of acids; penalties are *correctives* of immoral conduct.

2. Limitation; restriction. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

COR-RECT'LY, *adv.* In a correct manner; in conformity with truth, justice, rectitude, or propriety; according to a standard; agreeable to a copy or original; exactly; accurately; without fault or error; as, to behave *correctly*; to write, speak, or think *correctly*; to judge *correctly*.

COR-RECT'NESS, *n.* Conformity to truth, justice, or propriety; as, the *correctness* of opinions, of judgment, or of manners.

2. Conformity to settled usages or rules; as, *correctness* in writing or speaking.

3. Conformity to a copy or original; as, the *correctness* of a book.

4. Conformity to established rules of taste or proportion; as, the *correctness* of design in painting, sculpture, or architecture.

COR-RECT'OR, *n.* One who corrects; one who amends faults, retrenches error, and renders conformable to truth or propriety, or to any standard; as, a *corrector* of the press; a *corrector* of abuses.

2. One who punishes for correction; one who amends or reforms by chastisement, reproof, or instruction.

3. That which corrects; that which abates or removes what is noxious or inconvenient; an ingredient in a composition which abates or counteracts the force of another; as, an alkali is a *corrector* of acids.

Turpentine is a *corrector* of quicksilver. *Quincy.*

COR-REG'I-DOR, *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish magistrate. *Smollett.*

COR'RE-LATE, *n.* [L. *con* and *relatus*. See Relate.]

He or that which stands in a reciprocal relation to something else, as father and son. *South.*

COR-RE-LA'TION, *n.* Reciprocal relation. *Paley.*

COR-REL'A-TIVE, *a.* [L. *con* and *relativus*. See Relate and Relative.]

Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a reciprocal state depends on the existence of another; as, father and son, husband and wife, are *correlative* terms. The term *son* is *correlative* to that of *father*.

COR-REL'A-TIVE, *n.* That which is opposed to something else in a certain relation. The son is the *correlative* of his father. Darkness and light are *correlatives*. Rest is the *correlative* of motion.

COR-REL'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a correlative relation.

COR-REL'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being correlative.

COR-REP'TION, *n.* [L. *corripio*.] Chiding; reproof; reprimand. *Hammond.*

COR-RE-SPOND', *v. i.* [It. *corrispondere*; Fr. *correspondre*; Sp. *corresponder*; from L. *con* and *respondeo*, to answer; *re* and *spondeo*, to promise. See Sponsor.]

1. To suit; to answer; to agree; to fit; to be congruous; to be adapted to. Levity of manners does not *correspond with* the dignity of the clerical character. The length of a room should *correspond with* the breadth. Actions should *correspond with* words.

2. To be equal; to be adequate or proportioned. Let the means of prosecuting a war *correspond with* the magnitude of the contest.

3. To communicate by letters sent and received; to hold intercourse with a person at a distance by sending and receiving letters. We delight to *correspond with* those we love and respect.

4. To have direct intercourse or communion. Thus Milton speaks of man as created magnanimous, to *correspond* with Heaven. [*Rare.*]

COR-RE-SPOND'ENCE, } *n.* Relation; fitness; con-
COR-RE-SPOND'EN-CY, } gruity; mutual adaptation of one thing to another. There is no *correspondence* between a polite education and clownish manners.

2. Intercourse between persons at a distance, by means of letters sent and answers received. The ministers of the two courts have had a *correspondence* on the subject of commerce. Hence,

3. The letters which pass between correspondents. The *correspondence* of the ministers is published.

4. Friendly intercourse; reciprocal exchange of offices or civilities; connection.

Let military persons hold good *correspondence* with the other great men in the state. *Bacon.*

COR-RE-SPOND'ENT, *a.* Suitable; fit; congruous; agreeable; answerable; adapted. Let behavior be *correspondent* to profession, and both be *correspondent* to good morals.

COR-RE-SPOND'ENT, *n.* One who corresponds; one with whom an intercourse is carried on by letters or messages. When A is the *correspondent* of B, B is the *correspondent* of A.

COR-RE-SPOND'ENT-LY, *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

COR-RE-SPOND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Carrying on intercourse by letters; answering; agreeing; suiting. *Corresponding member* of a *society*, one residing at a distance, who is invited to hold intercourse with the society, and aid in carrying out its designs.

COR-RE-SPON'SIVE, *a.* Answerable; adapted. *Shak.*

COR-RE-SPON'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

COR'RI-DOR, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *corredor*, from *correr*; It. *correre*; L. *curro*, to run, to flow. The termination *dor* may, perhaps, be the L. *tor*, as in *curator*, *cursitor*. *Corridor* signifies a runner; hence, a running, flowing, or long line.]

1. In *architecture*, a gallery or open communication round a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other. *Brande.*

2. In *fortification*, the covered way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place. *Harris.*

COR-RI-GEN'DA, *n. pl.* [L.] Things or words to be corrected.

COR'RI-GI-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *corrigo*, to correct.]

1. That may be set right, or amended; as, a *corrigible* defect.

2. That may be reformed; as, the young man may be *corrigible*.

3. Punishable; that may be chastised for correction. He was adjudged *corrigible* for abusive words.

COR'RI-GI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being corrigible.

COR-RI'VAL, *n.* A fellow rival; a competitor. More correctly, Corival, which see.

COR'RI-VATE, *v. t.* [L. *con* and *rivus*.]

To draw water out of several streams into one. [*Little used.*] *Burton.*

COR-RI-VA'TION, *n.* The running of different streams into one. [*Not much used.*] *Burton.*

COR-ROB'O-RANT, *a.* [See Corroborate.] Strengthening; having the power or quality of giving strength; as, a *corroborant* medicine.

COR-ROB'O-RANT, *n.* A medicine that strengthens the human body when weak.

COR-ROB'O-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *corroboro*; *con* and *roboro*, to strengthen, from *robur*, strength. Class Rb.]

1. To strengthen; to make strong, or to give additional strength to; as, to *corroborate* the nerves; to *corroborate* the judgment, authority, or habits. *Watts. Wotton.*

2. To confirm; to make more certain. The news was doubtful, but is *corroborated* by recent advices.

COR-ROB'O-RA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Strengthened; confirmed; rendered more certain.

COR-ROB'O-RA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Strengthening; giving firmness or additional assurance.

COR-ROB-O-RA'TION, *n.* The act of strengthening or confirming; addition of strength, assurance, or security; confirmation; as, the *corroboration* of an argument, or of intelligence.

COR-ROB'O-RA-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of giving strength, or additional strength; tending to confirm.

COR-ROB'O-RA-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that strengthens; a corroborant.

COR-RODE', *v. t.* [L. *corrodo*; *con* and *rodo*, to gnaw, Ar. أرض *arodha*, to eat or gnaw, (qu. *raw* and *crude*?) It. *corrodere*, *rodere*; Fr. *corroder*; Sp. *corroer*; W. *rhoiaw*, to corrode, to rub or fret.]

1. To eat away by degrees; to wear away, or diminish by gradually separating small particles from a body, in the manner an animal gnaws a substance. Thus nitric acid *corrodes* copper.

2. To wear away by degrees; to prey upon; to impair; to consume or diminish by slow degrees. Jealousy and envy *corrode* the constitution. Substances are *corroded* by time. The anxious man is a victim to *corroding* care.

COR-RÖD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Eaten away gradually; worn; diminished, impaired, by slow degrees.

COR-RÖ'DENT, *a.* Having the power of corroding or wasting by degrees.

COR-RÖ'DENT, *n.* Any substance or medicine that corrodes. *Coxe.*

COR-RÖ'DI-ATE, *v. t.* That eats away by degrees. *Sandys.*

COR-RO-DI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being corrodible.

COR-RÖ'DI-BLE, *a.* That may be corroded. *Brown.*

COR-RÖD'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Eating away gradually; impairing; wasting.

COR'RO-DY. [See Corody.] But Corody would be the most correct orthography.

COR-RO-SI-BIL'I-TY. See Corrodibility.

COR-RÖ'SI-BLE. See Corrodible.

COR-RÖ'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being corrosible.

COR-RÖ'SION, (kor-rö'zhun,) *n.* [from *corrode*.] The action of eating or wearing away by slow degrees, as by the action of acids on metals, by which the substance is gradually changed. This is effected by the affinity of the menstruum with the component parts of the substance, in consequence of which the two substances unite and form new combinations.

COR-RÖ'SIVE, *a.* Eating; wearing away; having the power of gradually wearing, consuming, or impairing; as, *corrosive* sublimate; *corrosive* care; a *corrosive* ulcer.

2. Having the quality of fretting or vexing.

Corrosive sublimate; an acrid poison of great virulence. It is a bi-chlorid of mercury.

COR-RÖ'SIVE, *n.* That which has the quality of eating or wearing gradually.

2. That which has the power of fretting. *Hooker.*

COR-RÖ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Like a corrosive; with the power of corrosion; in a corrosive manner.

COR-RÖ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of corroding, eating away, or wearing; acrimony. *Boyle.*

COR'RU-GANT, *a.* [See CORRUGATE.] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

COR'RU-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *corrugo; con* and *rugo*, to wrinkle, in our vulgar language, to *ruck*, W. *rhych*, to furrow.]

To wrinkle; to draw or contract into folds; as, to *corrugate* the skin. *Bacon.*

COR'RU-GATE, *a.* Wrinkled. *Young.*

COR'RU-GA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Wrinkled.

COR'RU-GA-TING, *ppr.* Contracting into wrinkles.

COR-RU-GA'TION, *n.* A wrinkling; contraction into wrinkles.

COR'RU-GA-TOR, *n.* A muscle which contracts the skin of the forehead into wrinkles. *Coxe.*

COR-RUPT', *v. t.* [L. *corruptus*, from *corrumpo*, *con* and *rumpo*, for *rupo*, to break; Fr. *corrompre*; It. *corrompere*; Sp. *corromper*. Class Rb.]

Literally, to break, separate, or dissolve. Hence,

1. To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; to separate the component parts of a body, as by a natural process, which is accompanied by a fetid smell.

2. To vitiate or deprave; to change from good to bad.

Evil communications *corrupt* good manners. — 1 *Cor.* xv.

3. To waste, spoil, or consume.

Lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth, where moth and rust doth *corrupt*. — *Matt.* vi.

4. To defile or pollute. *Ex.* xxxii.

5. To entice from good and allure to evil. 2 *Cor.* xi.

6. To pervert; to break, disobey, or make void. *Mal.* ii.

7. To pervert or vitiate integrity; to bribe; as, to *corrupt* a judge.

8. To debase or render impure, by alterations or innovations; as, to *corrupt* language.

9. To pervert; to falsify; to infect with errors; as, to *corrupt* the sacred text.

COR-RUPT', *v. i.* To become putrid; to putrefy; to rot. Animal and vegetable substances speedily *corrupt* in a warm and moist air.

2. To become vitiated; to lose purity.

COR-RUPT', *a.* [L. *corruptus*; It. *corrotto.*]

1. Changed from a sound to a putrid state, as by natural decomposition.

2. Spoiled; tainted; vitiated; unsound; as, *corrupt* air or bread. *Knolles.*

3. Depraved; vitiated; tainted with wickedness.

They are *corrupt*; they have done abominable works. — *Ps.* xiv.

The earth was *corrupt* before God. — *Gen.* vi.

4. Debased; rendered impure; changed to a worse state; as, *corrupt* language.

5. Not genuine; infected with errors or mistakes. The text is *corrupt*.

COR-RUPT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Putrefied; vitiated; depraved; spoiled; marred; bribed; infected with errors.

COR-RUPT'ER, *n.* One who corrupts; one who vitiates or taints; as, a *corrupter* of morals, or of Christianity.

2. One who bribes; that which depraves or destroys integrity.

3. One who introduces errors.

COR-RUPT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The possibility of being corrupted.

COR-RUPT'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *corruptible*; It. *corruttibile.*]

1. That may be corrupted; that may become putrid; subject to decay and destruction. Our bodies are *corruptible*.

2. That may be vitiated in qualities or principles; susceptible of depravation. Manners are *corruptible* by evil example.

COR-RUPT'I-BLE, *n.* That which may decay and perish; the human body.

This *corruptible* must put on incorruption. — 1 *Cor.* xv.

COR-RUPT'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Susceptibility of corruption; corruptibility.

COR-RUPT'I-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated.

COR-RUPT'ING, *ppr.* Putrefying; depraving; vitiating.

COR-RUPT'ING, *a.* Fitted or tending to deprave or vitiate.

COR-RUP'TION, *n.* [L. *corruptio.*]

1. The act of corrupting, or state of being corrupt or putrid; the destruction of the natural form of bodies, by the separation of the component parts, or by disorganization, in the process of putrefaction.

Thou wilt not suffer thy Holy One to see *corruption*. — *Ps.* xvi.

2. Putrid matter; pus.

3. Putrescence; a foul state occasioned by putrefaction.

4. Depravity; wickedness; perversion or deterioration of moral principles; loss of purity or integrity.

Having escaped the *corruption* that is in the world through lust. — 2 *Pet.* i.

Corruption in elections is the great enemy of freedom. *J. Adams.*

5. Debasement; taint; or tendency to a worse state.

Keep my house from *corruption*. *Shak.*

6. Impurity; depravation; debasement; as, a *corruption* of language.

7. Bribery. He obtained his suit by *corruption*.

8. In *law*, taint; impurity of blood, in consequence of an act of attainder of treason or felony, by which a person is disabled to inherit lands from an ancestor, nor can retain those in his possession, nor transmit them by descent to his heirs.

Corruption of blood can be removed only by act of parliament. *Blackstone.*

COR-RUPT'IVE, *a.* Having the quality of corrupting, tainting, or vitiating.

It should be endued with some *corruptive* quality. *Bay.*

COR-RUPT'LESS, *a.* Not susceptible of corruption or decay. *Dryden.*

COR-RUPT'LY, *adv.* In a corrupt manner; with corruption; viciously; wickedly; without integrity.

We have dealt very *corruptly* against thee. — *Neh.* i.

2. By bribery. A judgment was obtained *corruptly*.

COR-RUPT'NESS, *n.* The state of being corrupt; putrid state or putrescence.

2. A state of moral impurity; as, the *corruptness* of a judge.

3. A vicious state; debasement; impurity; as, the *corruptness* of language.

COR-RUPT'RESS, *n.* A female that corrupts others. *Beaum. and Fl.*

COR'SAIR, *n.* [Fr. *corsaire*; Sp. *corsario*, a cruising by a privateer; *corsear*, to cruise; It. *corsare*, a pirate, from *corso*, a course or career; L. *cursus*, from *curro*, to run.]

A term applied, especially in the south of Europe, to a pirate; one who cruises or scours the ocean, with an armed vessel, without a commission from any prince or state, to seize and plunder merchantmen; also, a piratical vessel.

COR'SAK, *n.* A species of fox. *Pennant.*

CORSE or CORSE, *n.* [Fr. *corps*; L. *corpus.*]

A corpse; the dead body of a human being; a *poetical word*. *Addison.*

CORSE'-EN-CUM'BER-ED, *a.* Loaded with dead bodies; as, the *corse-encumbered* plains. *Barlow.*

CORSE'-PRES-ENT, *n.* A mortuary or present paid at the interment of a dead body. *Blackstone.*

CORSE'LET, *n.* [Fr. *corselet*; It. *corsaletto*; from *corse.*]

1. A little cuirass, or an armor to cover the body for protection, worn formerly by pikemen. *Encyc.*

2. That part of a winged insect to which the wings and legs are attached, and which answers to the breast of other animals.

CORSE'LET, *v. t.* To encircle with a corselet. *Beaum.*

CORSE'LET-ED, *pp.* Encircled with a corselet.

CORSE'LET-ING, *ppr.* Encircling with a corselet.

COR'SET, *n.* [Fr., from *corse.*] A bodice; jumps; something worn to give shape to the body; used by ladies and dandies.

COR'SET, *v. t.* To inclose in corsets.

COR'SET-ED, *pp.* Confined in corsets.

COR'SET-ING, *ppr.* Confining in corsets.

COR'SET-ING, *n.* The act or practice of binding with corsets.

CORS'NED, *n.* [Sax. *corsnæde*, comp. of *corse*, curse, and *snæd*, a mouthful, piece, or bit. It is called also *ned-bread*, need-bread, bread of necessity.]

The morsel of execration, or curse; a piece of bread consecrated by exorcism, and to be swallowed by a suspected person, as a trial of his innocence. If guilty, it was supposed that the bread would produce convulsions and paleness, and find no passage. If innocent, it was believed it would turn to nourishment. *Blackstone.*

COR'TEGE, (kor'tāzh,) *n.* [Fr., from the It. *corteggio*, from *corte*, court.]

A train of attendants.

COR'TES, (kor'tez,) *n. pl.* [from *corte*, court.] The Spanish and Portuguese name of the states of the kingdom, composed of nobility, clergy, and representatives of cities; the assembly of the states, answering, in some measure, to the parliament of Great Britain.

COR'TEX, *n.* [L.] Bark, as of a tree.

COR'TI-CAL, *a.* [from L. *cortex*, bark. See CHART.]

Belonging to bark; consisting of bark or rind; resembling bark or rind; external; belonging to the external covering; as, the *cortical* part of the brain. *Cheyne.*

A *cortical* bud, in plants, proceeds from the scales of the bark. *Martyn.*

COR'TI-CATE, COR'TI-CA-TED, *a.* [L. *corticatus*, from *cortex*, bark.]

Having or resembling the bark or rind of a tree. *Brown.*

COR-TI-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*cortex* and *fero*, to produce.]

Producing bark, or that which resembles it. *Dict.*

COR-TIC'I-FORM, (kor-tis'e-form,) *a.* [*cortex* and *form.*]

Resembling bark.

COR'TI-COSE, COR'TI-COUS, *a.* Barky; full of bark. *Dict.*

COR'TILE, *n.* (It.) The area or open internal court-yard of a dwelling-house or other building. *Brande.*

CO-RUN'DUM, *n.* A crystallized or massive mineral of extreme hardness, consisting of nearly pure alumina. It is allied to the sapphire, and is sometimes called *adamantine spar*. *Brande.*

CO-RUS'CANT, *a.* [See CORUSCATE.] Flashing; glittering by flashes.

COR'US-CATE, *v. i.* [L. *coruscо*, to flash.]

To flash; to lighten; to glitter. *Barlow.*

COR-US-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *coruscatio.*]

1. A flash; a sudden burst of light in the clouds or atmosphere. *Bacon.*

2. The light produced by the combustion of inflammable gas in the earth. *Newton.*

3. *Figuratively*, intellectual brilliancy; as, the *coruscations* of genius.

Artificial coruscations are produced by phosphorus and sulphuric acid, or by sulphuric acid and iron filings. *Encyc.*

COR-VEE', (kor-vē',) *n.* In *feudal law*, an obligation to perform certain services, as the repair of roads, &c., for the feudal lord or sovereign. *Brande.*

COR-VETTE', *n.* [Fr. *corvette*; Sp. *corveta*, a leap, a curvet, a boat.]

A sloop of war, ranking next below a frigate, and carrying not more than about twenty guns. *Originally*, corvettes and sloops of war were light vessels with only one mast, but they are now frigate-rigged, with three masts, and built for fast sailing. *Lunier.*

COR-VET'TO. See CORVETTE.

COR'VINE, *a.* [from *corvus.*] Pertaining to the crow.

COR'VO-RANT. See CORMORANT.

COR'VUS, *n.* [L. *corvus*, a raven.]

1. In *astronomy*, a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

2. A military engine or galley used by the Romans for boarding ships in war. It was a strong platform of boards at the prow, movable as on a spindle, and thrown over the side of the enemy's vessel when grappled. *Encyc.*

COR-Y-BAN'TIC, *a.* Madly agitated; inflamed like the Corybantes, the frantic priests of Cybele. *Cudworth.*

COR-Y-DAL'IN-A, COR-Y-DA'LIA, COR-Y-D'A-LINE, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from the root of Corydalis tuberosa.

COR'YMB, CO-RYM'BUS, *n.* [L. *corymbus*; Gr. κορυμβος.]

Primarily, a top, head, or cluster. In *modern botany*, a species of inflorescence, in which the lesser or partial flower-stalks are produced along the common stalk on both sides, and, though of unequal length, rise to the same height, so as to form an even surface, as in Spiræa opulifolia, scurvy-grass, &c. *Milne. Martyn.*

CO-RYM'BI-A-TED, *a.* Garnished with clusters of berries or blossoms in the form of corymbs.

COR-YM-BIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *corymbifer*; *corymbus* and *fero*, to bear.]

Producing corymbs; bearing fruit or berries in clusters, or producing flowers in clusters. *Milne.*

CO-RYM'BOUS, *a.* Consisting of corymbs; in clusters. *Barton. Lee.*

CO-RYM'BU-LOUS, *a.* Having or consisting of little corymbs. *Barton.*

COR'Y-PHENE, *n.* A fish with a sloping, truncated head, and the dorsal fin extending the whole length of the back. *Pennant.*

COR-Y-PHE'US, *n.* [Gr. κορυφαιος.] The chief of a chorus; any chief or leader; as, the *coryphæus* of theologians. *South.*

COS-CIN'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. κοσκινον, a sieve, and μαντεια, divination.]

The art or practice of divination, by suspending a sieve and taking it between two fingers, or by fixing it to the point of a pair of shears, then repeating a formula of words, and the names of persons suspected. If the sieve trembles, shakes, or turns, when any name is repeated, the person is deemed guilty. This divination is mentioned by Theocritus, and is said to be still practiced in some parts of England. The practice and the name are strangers in America.

CO-SE'CANT, *n.* [See SECANT.] In *geometry*, the secant of the complement of an arc or angle.

COS'EN. See COZEN. *Barlow.*

COS'EN-AGE. See COZENAGE.

CO-SEN'TIENT, (-sen'shent,) *a.* Perceiving together.

CŌ'SEY, *a.* Snug; comfortable.

2. Chatty or talkative. *Smart.*

CŌ'SI-LY, *adv.* Snugly; comfortably. *Smart.*

CŌ'SIER, (kō'zher,) *n.* [Fr. *cousu*, *coudre.*] A botcher. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

COS'IN-AGE, (kuz'in-aje,) *n.* [Fr. *cousinage*, kindred. See COUSIN.]

In *law*, a writ to recover possession of an estate in lands, when a stranger has entered and abated, after the death of the tresail, or the grandfather's grandfather, or other collateral relation. *Blackstone.*

CŌ'-SINE, *n.* [See SINE.] In *geometry*, the sine of the complement of an arc or angle. *Barlow.*

COS-MET'IC, *a.* [Gr. κοσμητικος, from κοσμος, order, beauty.]

Beautifying; improving beauty, particularly the beauty of the skin.

COS-MĔT'IC, *n.* Any external application that renders the skin soft, pure, and white, and helps to beautify and improve the complexion. *Encyc.*

COS'MIC, *a.* Cosmical; relating to the universe.

COS'MIC-AL, *a.* [Gr. κοσμικος, from κοσμος, order, the world.]

1. Relating to the world, or to the whole system of visible bodies, including the earth and stars.

2. In *ancient astronomy*, rising or setting with the sun; not acronical. *Brande.*

COS'MIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With the sun at rising or setting; a star is said to rise or set *cosmically*, when it rises or sets with the sun. *Brande.*

COS-MOG'O-NIST, *n.* [See Cosmogony.] One who treats of the origin or formation of the universe; one who is versed in cosmogony. *Enfield.*

COS-MOG'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. κοσμογονια; κοσμος, world, γενω, generation.]

The generation, origin, or creation of the world or universe. In *physics*, the science of the origin or formation of the universe. *Enfield. Encyc.*

COS-MOG'RA-PHER, *n.* [See Cosmography.] One who describes the world or universe, including the heavens and the earth; one who is versed in cosmography.

COS-MO-GRAPH'IC, **COS-MO-GRAPH'IC-AL**, *a.* Relating to the general description of the universe; pertaining to cosmography.

COS-MO-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner relating to the science of describing the universe, or corresponding to cosmography.

COS-MOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. κοσμογραφια; κοσμος, the world, and γραφω, to describe.]

A description of the world or universe; or the science which teaches the constitution of the whole system of worlds, or the figure, disposition, and relation of all its parts, and the manner of representing them on a plane. *Brande.*

COS'MO-LABE, *n.* [Gr. κοσμος, world, and λαμβανω, to take.]

An ancient instrument for measuring distances in the heavens or on earth. *Barlow.*

COS-MOL'A-TRY, *n.* [Gr. κοσμος, world, and λατρευω, to worship.]

The worship paid to the world or its parts by heathens. *Cudworth.*

COS-MO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [See Cosmology.] Relating to a discourse or treatise of the world, or to the science of the universe; pertaining to cosmology.

COS-MOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who describes the universe; one who is versed in cosmology.

COS-MOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. κοσμολογια; κοσμος, the universe, and λογος, discourse.]

The science of the world or universe; or a treatise relating to the structure and parts of the system of creation, the elements of bodies, the modifications of material things, the laws of motion, and the order and course of nature. *Encyc. Enfield.*

COS-MO-PLAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. κοσμος, world, and πλασσω, to form.]

World-forming; pertaining to the formation of the world. *Hallywell.*

COS-MO-POL'I-TAN, **COS-MOP'O-LITE**, *n.* [Gr. κοσμος, world, and πολιτης, a citizen.]

A person who has no fixed residence; one who is nowhere a stranger, or who is at home in every place; a citizen of the world. *Howell.*

COS-MO-POL'I-TAN-ISM, *n.* Citizenship of the world.

COS-MOP'O-LIT-ISM, *n.* The state of men, in which all nations form one social community, free from national prejudices and attachments, or in which the common interest of the whole is the object of public measures.

2. Superior regard to the public weal. *Chalmers.*

COS-MO-RA'MA, *n.* [Gr. κοσμος, world, and οραω, to see.]

A picturesque exhibition, consisting of a number of drawings, which are laid horizontally round a semicircular table, reflected by mirrors placed opposite to them diagonally, and viewed through a convex lens placed in front of each mirror. The pictures are illuminated by lamps so situated as not to be seen by the spectator. *Brande.*

COS-MO-RAM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a cosmorama.

COS'MO-SPHERE, *n.* [Gr. κοσμος and σφαιρα.] An apparatus for showing the position of the earth, at any given time, with respect to the fixed stars. It consists of a hollow glass globe, on which are depicted the stars forming the constellations, and within which is a terrestrial globe. *Hebert.*

COSS, *n.* A Hindoo measure of one English mile and a quarter, nearly. *Asiat. Res.*

2. Algebra, when first brought into Europe, was called the *Rule of Coss*, probably from the Italian *Regola di Cosa*, the rule of the thing, the unknown number being called *cosa*. Hence, old writers speak of *cossic* numbers, and the *cossic* art. *Brande.*

COS'SACK, *n.* One of a military people, skilful as horsemen, who inhabit the Ukraine, in the Russian empire.

COS'SAS, *n. pl.* Plain India muslins, of various qualities and breadths.

COS'SET, *n.* [Qu. G. *kossat*, like D. *huislam*, and from the root of *cot*, or *house*; It. *casiccio*, from *casa*, a house.]

A lamb brought up by hand, or without the aid of the dam. Hence, a pet.

COS'SIC, *a.* Relating to algebra. [See Coss.] *Bp. Hall.*

COST, *n.* [G. D. Sw. and Dan. *kost*; Ir. *costas*; W. *cost*, coast and cost; Fr. *coût*; Arm. *coust*. See the verb.]

1. The price, value, or equivalent of a thing purchased; the amount in value paid, charged, or engaged to be paid, for any thing bought or taken in barter. The word is equally applicable to the price in money or commodities; as, the *cost* of a suit of clothes; the *cost* of a house or farm.

2. Expense; amount in value expended or to be expended; charge; that which is given, or to be given, for another thing.

I will not offer burnt-offerings without *cost*. — 1 Chron. xxi.
Have we eaten at all at the king's *cost*? — 2 Sam. xix.
The cost of maintaining armies is immense, and often ruinous. *Anon.*

3. In *law*, the sum fixed by law, or allowed by the court, for charges of a suit awarded against the party losing, in favor of the party prevailing, &c. The jury find that the plaintiff recover of the defendant ten dollars with *costs* of suit, or with his *cost*.

4. Loss or expense of any kind; detriment; pain; suffering. The vicious man indulges his propensities at a great *cost*.

5. Sumptuousness; great expense. *Shak.*

COST, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* Cost. [G. and D. *kosten*; Dan. *koster*; Sw. *kosta*; Fr. *coûter*, for *couster*; Arm. *cousta*, *coustrin*; W. *costiaw*; It. *costare*; Sp. *costar*; Port. *custar*; Ir. *cosnam*. The noun *cost* coincides in most of these languages with *coast* and L. *costa*, a rib, the exterior part. The primary sense of the verb is, to throw or send out, to *cast*, as

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we say, to *lay out*. Qu. the Ar. and Pers. قسطاس

kostason, a balance, or pair of scales, from قسط *kastaa*, to distribute. I call this a transitive verb. In the phrase, a hat *costs* six dollars, the sense is, it expends, lays out, or causes to be laid out, six dollars.]

1. To require to be given or expended in barter or purchase; to be bought for; as, this book *cost* a dollar; the army and navy *cost* four millions a year.

2. To require to be laid out, given, bestowed, or employed; as, Johnson's Dictionary *cost* him seven years' labor.

3. To require to be borne or suffered. Our sins *cost* us many pains. A sense of ingratitude to his Maker *costs* the penitent sinner many pangs and sorrows.

COST'AL, *a.* [Fr. *costal*, from L. *costa*, a *coast*, side or rib; Sp. *costa*, cost, and a coast; *costear*, to pay *costs*, to *coast* along. A coast or side is the extreme part, a limit, from extending, throwing or shooting out, Eng. to *cast*.]

Pertaining to the side of the body or the ribs; as, *costal* nerves.

COST'ARD, *n.* A head. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

2. An apple round and bulky, like the head. *Johnson.*

COST'ARD-MON''GER, **COST'ER-MON''GER**, (-mung'ger,) *n.* An apple-seller; applied to hawkers and peddlers who sell fruit; a fruiterer. *Brande. Rich. Dict.*

COS'TATE, **COS'TA-TED**, *a.* [L. *costa*.]

Ribbed; having ribs, or the appearance of ribs. *Brande.*

COS'TIVE, *a.* [Contracted from It. *costipato*, *costipare*, from the L. *constipo*, to cram, to *stuff*, *con* and *stipo*, to cram.]

1. *Literally*, crowded, stuffed, as the intestines; hence, bound in body; retaining fecal matter in the bowels, in a hard and dry state; having the excrements obstructed, or the motion of the bowels too slow.

2. Dry and hard; as, *costive* clay. [*Not used.*] *Mortimer.*

COS'TIVE-LY, *adv.* With costiveness.

COS'TIVE-NESS, *n.* A preternatural detention of the fecal matter of the bowels, with hardness and dryness; an obstruction or preternatural slowness of evacuations from the bowels. *Medicine.*

COST'LESS, *a.* Costing nothing. *Barrow.*

COST'LI-ER, *a. comp.* More costly.

COST'LI-EST, *a. superl.* Most costly.

COST'LI-NESS, *n.* [See Costly.] Expensiveness; great cost or expense; sumptuousness. *Rev.* xviii. 19. *Sidney.*

COST'LY, *a.* [from *cost*.] Of a high price; sumptuous; expensive; purchased at a great expense; as, a *costly* habit; *costly* furniture.

Mary took a pound of spikenard, very *costly*. — John xii.

COST'MA-RY, *n.* [Gr. κοστος, L. *costus*, an aromatic plant, and *Maria*. Ar. and Pers. قسط *kost*.]

A species of tansy, or Tanacetum; alecost.

COS'TREL, *n.* A bottle. [*Not in use.*]

COS-TŪME', *n.* [Fr. *costume*, custom.]

1. In *painting*, a rule or precept by which an artist is enjoined to make every person and thing sustain its proper character, observing the scene of action, the country or place, and making the habits, arms, manners, and proportions correspond. Hence, the observance of this rule in execution. *Encyc.*

2. An established mode of dress, particularly that which is appropriate to a given age, place, person, &c.

CO-SUF'FER-ER, *n.* One who suffers with another.

CO-SU-PRĒME', *n.* A partaker of supremacy. *Shak.*

CO-SŪRE'TY, (-shure'te,) *n.* One who is surety with another. *Mass. Rep.*

CŌ'SY. See Cozy, or Cozy.

COT, **CŎTE**, *n.* [Sax. *cot*, *cote*, *cyte*; G. *koth*; D. *kot*; W. *cot*. In Welsh, the word signifies a *cot*, a hovel or stye, an abrupt termination, a rump, a tail, a skirt. *Cota*, short, abrupt, bob-tailed; *cwtau*, to shorten. This indicates that *cot* is from cutting off, and hence defending.]

1. A small house; a hut; a mean habitation; also, a shed or inclosure for beasts. 2 *Chron.* xxxii.

2. A leathern cover for a sore finger.

3. An abridgment of *cotquean*.

4. A cade lamb. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

5. A little boat.

COT, **COTT**, *n.* [Sax. *cot*, *cote*, a bed. Qu. Gr. κοιτη.]

1. A small bed.

2. On *board of ships*, a bed frame suspended from the beams, for the officers to sleep in, between the decks; a piece of canvas, extended by a frame.

CO-TAN'GENT, *n.* The tangent of the complement of an arc or angle. *Barlow.*

CŎTE, *n.* A sheepfold. [See Cot.]

CŎTE, *v. t.* To pass by and turn before; to gain ground in coursing, and give a competitor the turn. [*Little used.*] *Shak. Chapman.*

CO-TEM-PO-RA'NE-OUS, *a.* [Infra.] Living or being at the same time.

CO-TEM-PO-RA'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* At the same time with some other event.

CO-TEM'PO-RA-RY, *a.* [L. *con*, *co*, and *tempus*, time.]

Living or being at the same time; as, *cotemporary* authors. Josephus was *cotemporary* with Vespasian. *Locke. Blackstone.*

CO-TEM'PO-RA-RY, *n.* One who lives at the same time with another.

[I consider this word as preferable to *contemporary*, as being more easily pronounced.]

CO-TEN'ANT, *n.* A tenant in common. *Kent.*

CO-TE-RIE', (ko-te-ree',) *n.* [Fr.] A circle of familiar friends; a meeting, for social or literary intercourse. *Brande.*

CO-TERM'IN-OUS, *a.* [See Conterminous.] Bordering upon; adjacent in territory. *Jefferson.*

CO-THURN'ATE, **CO-THURN'A-TED**, *a.* Buskined; relating to tragedy. *Cockeram.*

CO-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *coticula*, from *cos*, a whetstone.]

Pertaining to whetstones; like or suitable for whetstones. *Kirwan.*

CO-TIL'LON, **CO-TIL'LION**, (ko-til'yun,) *n.* [Fr., a petticoat.] A brisk dance, performed by eight persons together; also, a tune which regulates the dance.

COT'LAND, *n.* Land appendant to a cottage.

COT'QUEAN, *n.* A man who busies himself with the affairs which properly belong to women.

CO-TRUS-TEE', *n.* A joint trustee. *Kent.*

COTS'WŌLD, *n.* [Sax. *cote* and *wold*.]

A term applied to sheepcotes in an open country.

COT'TAGE, *n.* [from *cot*.] *Properly*, a cot; a hut; a small habitation for poor persons.

The sea-coast shall be dwellings and *cottages* for shepherds. — Zeph. ii.

The term is also now applied to small but neat and tasteful dwellings.

COT'TA-GED, *a.* Set or covered with cottages.

COT'TA-GER, *n.* One who lives in a hut or cottage.

2. In *law*, one who lives on the common, without paying any rent, or having land of his own.

COT'TER, **COT'TAR**, or **COT'TI-ER**, *n.* A cottager.

COT'TON, (kot'n,) *n.* [Fr. *coton*; It. *cotone*; Ir. *cadas*; Sp. *algodon*, the cotton plant, or the wool; *coton*, printed cotton; Port. *algodam*; D. *katoen*; W. *cotwm*, cotton, dag-wool, as if from *cot*, a short tail.

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But it seems to be an Arabic word, قطن *kotun*, corresponding with a word in Ethiopic and Syriac, which signifies to be thin or fine. And with a common dialectical variation, it may coincide with the first syllable of *gossypium* and *gossamer*.]

1. A soft, downy substance, resembling fine woo-

growing in the capsules or pods of Gossypium, the cotton-plant. It is the material of a large proportion of cloth for apparel and furniture

2. Cloth made of cotton.

Lavender-cotton; the popular name of a genus of plants, Santolina, of several species; shrubs cultivated in gardens. One species, the *chamæcyparissus*, or Abrotanum fœmina, female southern-wood, is vulgarly called *brotany*. *Encyc.*

Philosophic cotton; flowers of zinc, which resemble cotton.

Silk-cotton tree, the popular name of a genus of plants, the Bombax, growing to a great size in the Indies, and producing a kind of cotton in capsules. *Encyc.*

COT'TON, (kot'n,) *a.* Pertaining to cotton; made of cotton; consisting of cotton; as, *cotton* cloth; *cotton* stockings.

COT'TON, *v. i.* To rise with a nap. *Johnson.*

2. To agree; to unite closely with; a *cant word*. *Swift.*

COT'TON-GIN, *n.* A machine to separate the seeds from cotton, invented by that celebrated mechanician, Eli Whitney.

COT'TON-GRASS, *n.* The popular name of a genus of plants, the Eriophorum.

COT'TON-GROW'ING, *a.* Producing cotton.

COT'TON-MA-CHINE', (kot'n-ma-cheen',) *n.* A machine for carding or spinning cotton.

COT'TON-MILL, *n.* A mill, or building, with machinery for carding, roving, and spinning cotton, by the force of water or steam.

COT'TON-PLANT, } *n.* A plant of the genus Gos-
COT'TON-SHRUB, } sypium, of several species, all growing in warm climates. The principal species are, 1. the herbaceous cotton, with smooth leaves and yellow flowers, succeeded by roundish capsules, full of seeds and cotton, 2. the hairy American cotton, with hairy stalks and leaves, and yellow flowers, succeeded by oval pods; 3. the Barbadoes shrubby cotton has a shrubby stalk, yellow flowers, and oval pods; 4. the arboreum, or tree cotton, with a woody, perennial stalk, bears yellow flowers and large pods. The first three species are annual plants, the last is perennial. *Encyc.*

In *the Southern States of America*, the cotton cultivated is distinguished into three kinds; the *nankeen cotton*, so called from its color; the *green seed cotton*, producing white cotton with green seeds. These grow in the middle and upper country, and are called *short staple cotton*. The *black seed cotton*, cultivated in the lower country, near the sea, and on the isles near the shore, produces cotton of a fine, white, silky appearance, very strong, and of a long staple. The seeds of the long staple cotton are separated by roller-gins. The seeds of the short staple cotton are separated, with more difficulty, by a saw-gin, invented by Eli Whitney. *Ramsay. Drayton.*

COT'TON-PRESS, *n.* A machine for pressing cotton into bales.

COT'TON-THIS-TLE, (kot'n-this-l,) *n.* A plant, the Onopordium. *Muhlenberg.*

COT'TON-WEED, *n.* A plant, the Filago. The name is given also to the Gnaphalium, cudweed, or goldylocks.

COT'TON-WOOD, *n.* A tree of the poplar kind, the Populus Canadensis.

COT'TON-Y, } *a.* Downy, nappy; covered with
COT'TON-OUS, } hairs or pubescence, like cotton.

2. Soft, like cotton. [*Martyn.*

COT'Y-LE, } *n.* [Gr. κοτυλη.]
COT'Y-LA, } The cavity of a bone which receives the end of another in articulation.

CO-TYL-E'DON, *n.* [Gr. κοτυλήδων, from κοτυλη, a hollow or cavity.]

1. In *botany*, the perishable lobe of the seeds of plants. It involves and nourishes the embryo plant, and then perishes. Some seeds have two lobes; others one only, and others none. *Martyn. Encyc.*

2. In *anatomy*, a cup-shaped vascular body, adhering to the chorion of some animals. *Brande.*

3. A genus of plants, navel-wort, or kidney-wort, of several species. *Encyc.*

CO-TYL-E'DO-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to cotyledons, having a seed lobe.

CO-TYL'I-FORM, *a.* In *physiology*, an epithet applied to such organs as have a round figure with an erect limb. *Gilbert.*

COUCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *couche*, a bed, *coucher*, to lie down, Norm. *couche*, a couch, and laid double, Sp. *gacho*, bent down sloucling, *agacharse*, to stoop, to crouch, Port. *agacharse*, *acoçaparse*, to stoop, crouch, or squat, Arm. *coucha* and *scoacha*, our vulgar *scooch*. D. *hukken*, G. *hocken*, Dan. *huger*. The primary sense is, to lay or throw down. See Class Cg. Gk. No. 7, 8, 9.]

1. To lie down, as on a bed or place of repose.

2. To lie down on the knees, to stoop and recline on the knees, as a beast.

Fierce tigers *couched* around. *Dryden*

3. To lie down in secret or in ambush, to lie close and concealed.

The earl of Angus *couched* in a furrow. *Hayward*
Judah *couched* as a lion. — Gen. xlix.

4. To lie; to lie in a bed or stratum.

Blessed of the Lord be his land — for the dew, and for the deep that *croucheth* beneath. — Deut. xxxii.

5. To stoop; to bend the body or back; to lower in reverence, or to bend under labor, pain, or a burden.

Issachar is a strong ass, *couching* down between two burdens. — Gen. xlix.
These *couchings*, and these lowly courtesies. *Shak.*

COUCH, *v. t.* To lay down; to place on a bed or place of rest.

Where unbruised youth, with unstuffed brain,
Doth *couch* his limbs. *Shak.*

2. To lay down; to spread on a bed or floor; as, to *couch* malt. *Mortimer.*

3. To lay close, or in a stratum.

The waters couch themselves, as close as may be, to the center of the globe. *Burnet.*

4. To hide; to lay close, or in another body.

It is in use, at the city, to couch vessels in walls, to gather the wind from the top, and pass it down in spouts into rooms. *Bacon.*

5. To include secretly; to hide; or to express in obscure terms, that imply what is to be understood; with *under*.

All this, and more, lies *couched under* this allegory. *L'Estrange.*

Hence,

6. To involve; to include; to comprise; to comprehend or express.

This great argument for a future state, which St. Paul hath couched in the words read. *Atterbury.*

7. To lie close. *Spenser.*

8. To fix a spear in the rest, in the posture of attack.

They *couched* their spears. *Milton. Dryden.*

9. To depress the condensed crystalline humor or film that overspreads the pupil of the eye. *Johnson.*

To remove a cataract, by entering a needle through the coats of the eye, and pushing the lens to the bottom of the vitreous humor, and then downward and outward, so as to leave it in the under and outside of the eye. *Encyc.*

The true phrase is, to *couch* a cataract; but we say, to *couch* the eye, or the patient.

COUCH, *n.* A bed; a place for rest or sleep. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. A seat of repose; a place for rest and ease, on which it is common to lie down undressed. *Milton. Dryden.*

3. A layer or stratum of barley prepared for malting, as, a *couch* of malt. *Brande.*

4. In *painting*, a lay or impression of color, in oil or water, covering the canvas, wall, or other matter to be painted. *Encyc.*

5. Any lay or impression used to make a thing firm or consistent, or to screen it from the weather. *Encyc.*

6. A covering of gold or silver leaf, laid on any substance to be gilded or silvered. *Encyc.*

COUCH'ANT, *a.* [Fr. See Couch.] Lying down; squatting. In *heraldry*, lying down with the head raised, which distinguishes the posture of *couchant* from that of *dormant*, or sleeping; applied to a lion or other beast. *Encyc.*

Levant and *couchant*; in *law*, rising up and lying down, applied to beasts, and indicating that they have been long enough on land to lie down and rise up to feed, or one night at least. *Blackstone.*

COUCH'ED, (kouch,) *pp.* Laid down; laid on; hid; included or involved; laid close; fixed in the rest, as a spear; depressed or removed, as a cataract.

COUCH'EE, (koosh'ee,) *n.* [Fr.] Bedtime, or visits received about bedtime; opposed to *levee*. *Dryden.*

COUCH'ER, *n.* One who couches cataracts.

2. In *old English statutes*, a factor; a resident in a country for traffic. *Encyc.*

3. A book in which a religious house register their acts. *Encyc.*

COUCH'-FEL-LOW, *n.* A bed-fellow; a companion in lodging.

COUCH'-GRASS, *n.* Agropyron or triticum repens, a species of grass, very injurious to other plants.

COUCH'ING, *ppr.* Lying down, laying down; lying close, involving; including; expressing; depressing a cataract.

COUCH'ING, *n.* The act of stooping or bowing. *Shak.*

2. The act of removing a cataract.

3. The spreading of malt to dry.

COUCH'LESS, *a.* Having no couch or bed.

COU'GAR, *n.* An American carnivorous quadruped, also called *puma* and *panther*. *Encyc. Am.*

COUGH, (kauf,) *n.* [Qu. D. *kuch*.] The elements are not both of the same organ; but *gh* and *f* are sometimes interchanged, as in *rough*, *ruff*. See Class Cg, No. 29, 35. In Pers. خفقه *chafeh*, and خفه *chafa*, is a cough.]

A violent effort of the lungs to throw off offending matter, a violent, sometimes involuntary and sonorous, expiration, suddenly expelling the air through the glottis. The violent action of the muscles serving for expiration gives great force to the air, while the contraction of the glottis produces the sound. The air, forced violently, carries along with it the phlegm, or irritating matter, which causes the effort of the muscles. *Encyc.*

COUGH, (kauf,) *v. i.* To make a violent effort with noise, to expel the air from the lungs, and evacuate any offending matter that irritates the parts, or renders respiration difficult.

COUGH, (kauf,) *v. t.* To expel from the lungs by a violent effort, with noise; to expectorate; followed by *up*: as, to *cough up* phlegm.

COUGH'ER, (kauf'er,) *n.* One that coughs.

COUGH'ING, (kauf-,) *ppr.* Expelling from the lungs by a violent effort, with noise; expectorating.

COUGH'ING, (kauf-,) *n.* A violent effort, with noise, to expel the air from the lungs.

COULD, (kood.) [The past tense of *can*, according to our customary arrangement in grammar, but, in reality, a distinct word, *can* having no past tense. *Could*, we receive through the Celtic dialects, W. *gallu*, Corn. *gally*, Arm. *gallout*, to be able; Heb. יכל, Ch. כהל, Eth. ኀለሐ to be able, to prevail; L. *calleo*. Either of the Oriental verbs may be the root, and all may be of one family. In the past tense, *could* signifies, was able, had power.]

1. Had sufficient strength or physical power. A sick man *could* not lift his hand; Isaac was old, and *could* not see; Alexander *could* easily conquer the effeminate Asiatics.

2. Had adequate means or instruments. The men *could* defray their own expenses; the country was exhausted, and *could* not support the war.

3. Had adequate moral power. We heard the story, but *could* not believe it; the intemperate man *could* have restrained his appetite for strong drink; he *could* have refrained, if he would.

My mind *could* not be toward this people. — Jer. xv.

4. Had power or capacity by the laws of its nature. The tree *could* not grow for want of water.

5. Had competent legal power; had right, or had the requisite qualifications. Formerly, a citizen *could* not vote for officers of government without the possession of some property; A B *could* not be elected to the office of senator, for want of estate; B C, not being of the blood of the ancestor, *could* not inherit his estate.

6. Had sufficient capacity. The world *could* not contain the books. *John* xxi.

7. Was capable or susceptible, by its nature or constitution, as of some change. He found a substance that *could* not be fused.

8. Had adequate strength or fortitude; as, he *could* not endure the pain or the reproach.

9. Had motives sufficient to overcome objections. He thought, at first, he *could* not comply with the request; but, after consideration, he determined to comply.

10. Had competent knowledge or skill. He *could* solve the most difficult problems.

COU'LEUR DE RÔSE, (koo'leur-de-rōze,) [Fr.] *Literally*, of a rose color; hence, under an aspect of beauty and attractiveness; as, to see every thing *couleur de rose*.

COUL'TER. See Colter.

COU'MA-RIN, *n.* A vegetable proximate principle, obtained from the Tonka bean, *Coumarouna odorata*, and from the flowers of the melilot. It is used in medicine; and it gives flavor to the Swiss cheese, called *schabzieger*.

COUN'CIL, *n.* [Fr. *concile*; Sp. *concilio*; It. *consiglio*, *concilio*; from L. *concilium*; *con* and *calo*, to call, Gr. καλεω, W. *galw*, Ch. קהל in Aph., to call. (See Hold.) Class Gl. This word is often confounded with *counsel*, with which it has no connection. *Council* is a collection or assembly.]

1. An assembly of men summoned or convened for consultation, deliberation, and advice. The kings of England were formerly assisted by a grand *council* of peers.

The chief priests and all the *council* sought false witness. — Matt. xx.

The word is applicable to any body of men, appointed or convened for consultation and advice in important affairs; as, a *council* of divines or clergymen, with their lay delegates, a *council* of war, consisting of the principal officers, to advise the commander-in-chief or admiral; a *council* of physicians, to consult and advise in difficult cases of disease.

2. A body of men specially designated to advise a chief magistrate in the administration of the government, as in Great Britain.

3. In *some of the American States*, a branch of the legislature, corresponding with the senate in other States, and called *legislative council*. *New Jersey.*

4. An assembly of prelates and doctors, convened for regulating matters of doctrine and discipline in the church.

5. Act of deliberation; consultation of a council. *Milton.*

Common-council of a city; in *London*, a court consisting of the lord mayor and aldermen in one house,

and of representatives of the several wards, called *common-councilmen*, in the other. But *more generally*, the common-council is considered as the body of representatives of the citizens, as distinct from the mayor and aldermen. Thus, in *Connecticut*, the cities are incorporated by the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen, *Common-Council*, and Freemen, of the City of Hartford, New Haven, &c."

Ecumenical council; in church history, a general council or assembly of prelates and doctors, representing the whole church; as, the *council* of Nice, of Ephesus, and of Chalcedon. *Encyc.*

Privy council; a select council for advising a king in the administration of the government.

Aulic council. See Aulic.

COUN'CIL-BŌARD. *n.* Council-table; the table round which a council holds consultation. Hence, the council itself in deliberation or session.

COUN'CIL-OR, *n.* The member of a council. [See Counselor.]

COUN'CIL-TA-BLE, *n.* Council-board.

CO-UN-DER-STAND'ING, *n.* Mutual understanding.

CO-U-NITE', *v. t.* To unite. [*Not used.*] *More.*

COUN'SEL, *n.* [Fr. *conseil*; Arm. *consailh*; It. *consiglio*; Sp. *consejo*; Port. *conselho*; from L. *consilium*, from the root of *consulo*, to *consult*, which is probably

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the Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. Eth. שאל, Ar. سأل *saula*, to ask. Class Sl, No. 16, 42. The radical sense of the verb to ask is, to set upon, urge, or press. Hence the Oriental verb is probably the root of the L. *salio*, *assilio*, or from the same root. See the like analogies in L. *peto*, to ask, to assail.]

1. Advice; opinion, or instruction, given upon request or otherwise, for directing the judgment or conduct of another; opinion given upon deliberation or consultation.

Every purpose is established by *counsel*. — Prov. xx.
Thou hast not hearkened to my *counsel*. — 2 Chron. xxv.

2. Consultation; interchange of opinions.

We took sweet *counsel* together. — Ps. lv.

3. Deliberation; examination of consequences.

They all confess that, in the working of that first cause, *counsel* is used, reason followed, and a way observed. *Hooker.*

4. Prudence; deliberate opinion or judgment, or the faculty or habit of judging with caution.

O, how comely is the wisdom of old men, and understanding and *counsel* to men of honor! — Ecclus. xxv.
The law shall perish from the priest, and *counsel* from the ancients. — Jer. xviii.

5. In a *bad sense*, evil advice or designs; art; machination.

The *counsel* of the froward is carried headlong. — Job v.

6. Secrecy; the secrets intrusted in consultation; secret opinions or purposes. Let a man keep his own *counsel*.

7. In a *scriptural sense*, purpose; design; will; decree.

What thy *counsel* determined before to be done. — Acts iv.
To show the immutability of his *counsel*. — Heb. vi.

8. Directions of God's word.

Thou shalt guide me by thy *counsel*. — Ps. lxxiii.

9. The will of God, or his truth and doctrines concerning the way of salvation.

I have not shunned to declare to you all the *counsel* of God. — Acts xx.

10. Those who give counsel in law; any counselor or advocate, or any number of counselors, barristers, or sergeants; as, the plaintiff's *counsel*, or the defendant's *counsel*. The attorney-general and solicitor-general are the king's *counsel*. In this sense the word has no plural, but, in the singular number, is applicable to one or more persons.

COUN'SEL, *v. t.* [L. *consilior*.]

1. To give advice or deliberate opinion to another for the government of his conduct; to advise.

I *counsel* thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire. — Rev. iii.

2. To exhort, warn, admonish, or instruct. We ought frequently to *counsel* our children against the vices of the age.

They that will not be *counseled* can not be helped. *Franklin.*

3. To advise or recommend; as, to *counsel* a crime. [*Not much used.*] *Dryden.*

COUN'SEL-KEEP'ER, *n.* One who can keep a secret. *Shak.*

COUN'SEL-KEEP'ING, *a.* Keeping secrets. *Shak.*

COUN'SEL-A-BLE, *a.* Willing to receive counsel; disposed to follow the advice of others. *Clarendon.*

COUN'SEL-ED, *pp.* Advised; instructed; admonished.

COUN'SEL-ING, *ppr.* Advising; instructing; admonishing.

COUN'SEL-OR, *n.* Any person who gives advice; but properly one who is authorized by natural relationship, or by birth, office, or profession, to advise another in regard to his future conduct and measures. Ahithophel was David's *counselor*. His mother was his *counselor* to do wickedly. 2 *Chron.* xxii. In *Great Britain*, the peers of the realm are hereditary *counselors* of the crown.

2. One of the members of a council; one appointed to advise a king or chief magistrate, in regard to the administration of the government.

3. One who is consulted by a client in a law case, one who gives advice in relation to a question of law, one whose profession is to give advice in law, and manage causes for clients.

Privy counselor; a member of a privy council.

COUN'SEL-OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a counselor, or privy counselor.

COUNT, *v. t.* [Fr. *conter*; It. *contare*; Sp. Port. *contar*; Arm. *counta* or *contein*. Qu. the root. The Fr. has *compter*, also, from the L. *computo*; the Sp. and Port. *computar*; and the It. *computare*. The Eng. *count* is directly from *conter*; and it may be a question whether *conter* and *contar* are from the L. *computo*.]

1. To number; to tell or name one by one, or by small numbers, for ascertaining the whole number of units in a collection; as, to *count* the years, days, and hours of a man's life; to *count* the stars.

Who can *count* the dust of Jacob? — Num. xxiii.

2. To reckon; to preserve a reckoning; to compute.

Some tribes of rude nations *count* their years by the coming of certain birds among them at certain seasons, and leaving them at others. *Locke.*

3. To reckon; to place to an account; to ascribe or impute; to consider or esteem as belonging.

Abraham believed in God, and he *counted* it to him for righteousness. — Gen. xv.

4. To esteem; to account; to reckon; to think, judge, or consider.

I *count* them my enemies. — Ps. cxxxix.
Neither *count* I my life dear to myself. — Acts xx.
I *count* all things loss. — Phil. iii.

5. To impute; to charge. *Rowe.*

COUNT, *v. i.* To *count on* or *upon*; to reckon upon; to found an account or scheme on; to rely on. We can not *count on* the friendship of nations. *Count* not *on* the sincerity of sycophants.

2. To swell the number, or count; as, each additional one *counts*.

COUNT, *n.* [Fr. *conte* and *compte*; Sp. *cuenta* and *cuento*, It. *conto*. The Spanish has also *computo*, and the It. *id.*]

1. Reckoning; the act of numbering; as, this is the number according to my *count*.

2. Number. *Spenser.*

3. In *law*, a particular charge in an indictment, or narration in pleading, setting forth the cause of complaint. There may be different *counts* in the same declaration.

COUNT, *n.* [Fr. *comte*; It. *conte*; Sp. *conde*; Port. *id.*; Arm. *coudt*; from L. *comes*, *comitis*, a companion or associate, a fellow-traveler. Qu. *con* and *eo*.]

A title of foreign nobility, equivalent to the English earl, and whose domain is a *county*. An earl; the alderman of a shire, as the Saxons called him. The titles of English nobility, according to their rank, are duke, marquis, earl, viscount, and baron. *Blackstone. Encyc.*

COUNT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be numbered. *Spenser.*

COUNT'ED, *pp.* Numbered; told; esteemed; reckoned; imputed.

COUN'TE-NANCE, *n.* [Fr. *contenance*, from *contenant*, containing, from *contenir*, to contain, L. *contineo*; *con* and *teneo*, to hold.]

1. *Literally*, the contents of a body; the outline and extent which constitutes the whole figure or external appearance. *Appropriately*, the human face; the whole form of the face, or system of features; visage.

A merry heart maketh a cheerful *countenance*. — Prov. xv.
Be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad *countenance*. — Matt. vi.

2. Air; look; aspect; appearance of the face; as in the phrase, to change or alter the *countenance*.

3. The face or look of a beast; as, a horse of a good *countenance*.

4. Favor, good-will; kindness.

Thou hast made him glad with thy *countenance*. — Ps. xxi.

Hence, in *scriptural language*, the *light of God's countenance* is his smiles or favorable regards, his favor and grace; and *to hide his face* or *countenance* is to manifest his displeasure, and withdraw his gracious aids. So the *rebuke of his countenance* indicates his anger and frowns. *Ps.* lxxx.

This application of face or *countenance*, which seems to be of high antiquity, proceeded probably from the practice of turning away the face to express anger, displeasure, and refusal — a practice still common, but probably universal among rude nations. The opposite conduct would, of course, express favor. The grant of a petition is accompanied with a look directed to the petitioner, the refusal or denial, with an averted face. Hence,

5. Support; aid; patronage; encouragement; favor in promoting and maintaining a person or cause. Let religion enjoin the *countenance* of the laws. Give no *countenance* to violations of moral duty.

It is the province of the magistrate to give *countenance* to piety and virtue. *Atterbury.*

6. Show; resemblance; superficial appearance.

The election being done, he made *countenance* of great discontent thereat. *Ascham.*

7. In *law*, credit or estimation. *Cowel.*

To keep the countenance, is to preserve a calm, composed, or natural look, unruffled by passion; to refrain from expressing laughter, joy, anger, or other passion, by an unchanged countenance.

In countenance; in favor; in estimation.

If the profession of religion were in *countenance* among men of distinction, it would have a happy effect on society.

To keep in countenance; to give assurance or courage to, to support; to aid by favor; to prevent from shame or dismay.

To put in countenance; to give assurance; to encourage; or to bring into favor; to support.

Out of countenance; confounded; abashed; with the countenance cast down; not bold or assured.

To put out of countenance; to cause the countenance to fall; to abash, to intimidate; to disconcert.

COUN'TE-NANCE, *v. t.* To favor; to encourage by opinion or words.

The design was made known to the minister, but he said nothing to *countenance* it. *Anon.*

2. To aid; to support; to encourage; to abet; to vindicate, by any means.

Neither shalt thou *countenance* a poor man in his cause. — Ex xxiii.

3. To encourage; to appear in defense.

He *countenanced* the landing in his long-boat. *Wotton.*

4. To make a show of.

Each to those ladies love did *countenance*. *Spenser.*

5. To keep an appearance. *Shak.*

COUN'TE-NANC-ED, (koun'te-nanst,) *pp.* Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUN'TE-NANC-ER, *n.* One who countenances, favors, or supports.

COUN'TE-NANC-ING, *ppr.* Favoring; encouraging; supporting.

COUN'TER, *n.* [from *count*.] A false piece of money or stamped metal, used as means of reckoning, any thing used to keep an account or reckoning, as in games.

2. Money, in contempt. *Shak.*

3. A table or board on which money is counted, a table on which goods in a shop are laid for examination by purchasers.

In lieu of this, we sometimes see written the French Comptoir, from *compter*, *computo*: but *counter* is the genuine orthography.

4. The name of certain prisons in London.

5. One that counts or reckons; also, an auditor.

6. Encounter. [*Not used.*]

7. In *ships*, an arch or vault, whose upper part is terminated by the bottom of the stern. The upper or second counter is above the former, but not vaulted.

8. A telltale; a contrivance in an engine or carriage to tell numbers, as of strokes or revolutions.

9. In *music*, *counter* is the name given to an under part, to serve for contrast to a principal part; as, *counter*-tenor, &c.

Counter of a horse; the breast, or that part of a horse's forehand which lies between the shoulder and under the neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

COUN'TER, *adv.* [Fr. *contre*; L. *contra*; Sp. and It. *contra*; probably a compound of *con* and *tra*, as in *extra*, *ultra*.]

1. Contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction; used chiefly with *run* or *go*; as, to *run counter* to the rules of virtue; he *went counter* to his own interest.

2. The wrong way; contrary to the right course. *Shak.*

3. Contrariwise; in a contrary manner. *Locke.*

4. The face, or at the face. [*Not used.*] *Sandys.*

This word is prefixed to many others, chiefly verbs and nouns, expressing *opposition*.

COUN-TER-ACT', *v. t.* [*counter* and *act*.] To act in opposition to, to hinder, defeat, or frustrate, by contrary agency. Good precepts will sometimes *counteract* the effects of evil example; but more generally good precepts are *counteracted* by bad examples.

COUN-TER-ACT'ED, *pp.* Hindered; frustrated, defeated by contrary agency.

COUN-TER-ACT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Acting against; hindering, frustrating.

COUN-TER-AC'TION, *n.* Action in opposition; hinderance.

COUN-TER-ACT'IVE, *n.* One who or that which counteracts.

COUN-TER-ACT'IVE, *a.* Tending to counteract.

COUN-TER-ACT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By counteraction.

COUN'TER-AT-TRAC'TION, *n.* [*counter* and *attraction*.] Opposite attraction. *Shenstone.*

COUN'TER-AT-TRACT'IVE, *a.* Attracting in an opposite way.

COUN-TER-BAL'ANCE, *v. t.* [*counter* and *balance.*] To weigh against; to weigh against with an equal weight; to act against with equal power or effect; to countervail. A column of thirty inches of quicksilver, and a column of thirty-two feet of water, *counterbalance* the weight of a like column of the whole atmosphere. The pleasures of sin never *counterbalance* the pain, misery, and shame, which follow the commission of it.

COUN'TER-BAL-ANCE, *n.* Equal weight, power, or agency, acting in opposition to any thing.

Money is the *counterbalance* of all things purchasable. *Locke.*

COUN-TER-BAL'ANC-ED, (-bal'anst,) *pp.* Opposed by equal weight, power, or effect.

COUN-TER-BAL'ANC-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Opposing by equal weight, power, or operation.

COUN'TER-BOND, *n.* [*counter* and *bond.*] A bond to save harmless one who has given bond for another.

COUN-TER-BUFF', *v. t.* [*counter* and *buff.*] To strike back or in an opposite direction; to drive back; to stop by a blow or impulse in front. *Dryden.*

COUN'TER-BUFF, *n.* A blow in an opposite direction; a stroke that stops motion or causes a recoil. *Sidney.*

COUN-TER-BUFF'ED, (-buft,) *pp.* Struck with a blow in opposition.

COUN'TER-CAST, *n.* Delusive contrivance; contrary cast. *Spenser.*

COUN'TER-CAST-ER, *n.* [*counter* and *caster.*] A caster of accounts; a reckoner; a book-keeper, in contempt. *Shak.*

COUN'TER-CHANGE, *n.* [*counter* and *change.*] Exchange, reciprocation.

COUN-TER-CHANGE', *v. t.* To give and receive; or to cause to change places.

COUN-TER-CHANG'ED, *pp.* Exchanged. In *heraldry*, intermixed, as the colors of the field and charge.

COUN-TER-CHANG'ING, *ppr.* Exchanging; intermixing.

COUN'TER-CHARGE, *n.* An opposite charge.

COUN'TER-CHARM, *n.* [*counter* and *charm.*] That which has the power of dissolving or opposing the effect of a charm. *Pope.*

COUN-TER-CHARM', *v. t.* To destroy the effect of enchantment.

COUN'TER-CHARM'ED, *pp.* Defeated by contrary charms.

COUN-TER-CHARM'ING, *ppr.* Destroying the effect by opposite charms.

COUN-TER-CHECK', *v. t.* [*counter* and *check.*] To oppose or stop by some obstacle; to check.

COUN'TER-CHECK, *n.* Check; stop; rebuke; or a censure to check a reprover. *Bailey.*

COUN-TER-CHECK'ED, (-chekt,) *pp.* Opposed; stopped.

COUN'TER-CHECK'ING, *ppr.* Checking by hinderance.

COUN'TER-CUR-RENT, *a.* [*counter* and *current.*] Running in an opposite direction. *Kirwan.*

COUN'TER-CUR-RENT, *n.* A current in an opposite direction.

COUN'TER DIS-TINC'TION, *n.* Contradistinction. *More.*

COUN'TER-DRAIN, *n.* A drain parallel to a canal or embanked water-course, for collecting the soakage water. *Gwilt.*

COUN-TER-DRAW', *v. t.* [*counter* and *draw.*] In *painting*, to copy a design or painting, by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter, whereon the strokes appearing through, they are traced with a pencil. The same is done on glass, and with frames or nets divided into squares with silk or thread, or by means of instruments, as the parallelogram. *Encyc.*

COUN-TER-DRAW'ING, *ppr.* Copying by means of lines drawn on some transparent matter.

COUN-TER-DRAWN', *pp.* Copied from lines drawn on something else.

COUN-TER-EV'I-DENCE, *n.* [*counter* and *evidence.*] Opposite evidence; evidence or testimony which opposes other evidence. *Burnet.*

COUN'TER-FEIT, (koun'ter-fit,) *v. t.* [*Fr. contrefaire, contrefait; contre* and *faire*, to make; L. *contra* and *facio*; It. *contraffare, contraffatto*; Sp. *contrahacer, contrahecho.*]

1. To forge; to copy or imitate, without authority or right, and with a view to deceive or defraud, by passing the copy or thing forged for that which is original or genuine; as, to *counterfeit* coin, bank-notes, a seal, a bond, a deed, or other instrument in writing, the handwriting or signature of another, &c. To make a likeness or resemblance of any thing with a view to defraud.

2. To imitate; to copy; to make or put on a resemblance; as, to *counterfeit* the voice of another person; to *counterfeit* piety.

COUN'TER-FEIT, *v. i.* To feign; to dissemble; to carry on a fiction or deception. *Shak.*

COUN'TER-FEIT, *a.* Forged; fictitious; false; fabricated without right; made in imitation of something else, with a view to defraud, by passing the false copy for genuine or original; as, *counterfeit* coin; a *counterfeit* bond or deed; a *counterfeit* bill of exchange.

2. Assuming the appearance of something; false; hypocritical; as, a *counterfeit* friend.

3. Having the resemblance of; false; not genuine; as, *counterfeit* modesty.

COUN'TER FEIT, (koun'ter-fit,) *n.* A cheat; a deceitful person; one who pretends to be what he is not; one who personates another; an impostor.

2. In *law*, one who obtains money or goods by counterfeit letters or false tokens. *Encyc.*

3. That which is made in imitation of something, but without lawful authority, and with a view to defraud, by passing the false for the true. We say, the note is a *counterfeit.*

COUN'TER-FEIT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Forged; made in imitation of something, with a view to defraud; copied; imitated; feigned.

COUN'TER-FEIT-ER, *n.* One who counterfeits; a forger.

2. One who copies or imitates; one who assumes a false appearance.

3. One who endeavors to set off a thing in false colors.

COUN'TER-FEIT-ING, *n.* The act of forging; the making of a counterfeit resemblance.

COUN'TER-FEIT-ING, *ppr.* Forging; feigning.

COUN'TER-FEIT-LY, *adv.* By forgery; falsely; fictitiously.

COUN-TER FER'MENT, *n.* [*counter* and *ferment.*] Ferment opposed to ferment. *Addison.*

COUN-TER-FE'ISANCE, *n.* [Fr. *contrefaisance.*] The act of forging; forgery. [*Obs.*]

COUN'TER-FOIL, } *n.* That part of a tally struck
COUN'TER STOCK, } in the exchequer, which is kept by an officer in that court, the other being delivered to the person who has lent the king money on the account, and is called the *stock.* *Bailey.*

COUN'TER-FORT, *n.* [*counter* and *fort.*] A buttress, spur, or pillar, serving to support a wall or terrace subject to bulge. *Chambers.*

COUN'TER-GAGE, *n.* [*counter* and *gage.*] In *carpentry*, a method used to measure the joints, by transferring, as, for instance, the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other. *Ogilvie.*

COUN'TER-GUARD, *n.* [*counter* and *guard.*] In *fortification*, a small rampart, or work raised before the point of a bastion, consisting of two long faces parallel to the faces of the bastion, making a salient angle, to preserve the bastion. It is sometimes of a different shape, or differently situated. *Encyc.*

COUN'TER-IN'FLU-ENCE, *v. t.* To hinder by opposing influence. [*Little used.*] *Scott.*

COUN-TER-IN'FLU-EN-CED, (-in'flu-enst,) *pp.* Hindered by opposing influence.

COUN-TER-IN'FLU-EN-CING, *ppr.* Opposing by opposing influence.

COUN'TER-LIGHT, (-lite,) *n.* [*counter* and *light.*] A light opposite to any thing, which makes it appear to disadvantage. *Chambers.*

COUN-TER-MAND', *v. t.* [Fr. *contremander; contre* and *mander*, L. *mando*, to command.]

1. To revoke a former command; or to give an order contrary to one before given, which annuls a former command, and forbids its execution, as, to *countermand* orders.

2. To oppose; to contradict the orders of another.

3. To prohibit. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

COUN'TER-MAND, *n.* A contrary order; revocation of a former order or command. *Shak.*

COUN-TER-MAND'ED, *pp.* Revoked; annulled, as an order.

COUN-TER-MAND'ING, *ppr.* Revoking a former order; giving directions contrary to a former command.

COUN-TER-MARCH', *v. t.* [*counter* and *march.*] To march back.

COUN'TER-MARCH, *n.* A marching back; a returning. *Collier.*

2. A change of the wings or face of a battalion, so as to bring the right to the left, or the front into the rear. *Cyc.*

3. A change of measures; alteration of conduct. *Burnet.*

COUN-TER-MARCH'ED, (-märcht,) *pp.* Marched back.

COUN-TER-MARCH'ING, *ppr.* or *n.* Marching back.

COUN'TER-MARK, *n.* [*counter* and *mark.*] A second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened, but in the presence of all the owners.

2. The mark of the goldsmiths' company, to show the metal to be standard, added to that of the artificer.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses, that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.

4. A mark added to a medal, a long time after it has been struck, by which its several changes of value may be known. *Chambers.*

COUN-TER-MARK', *v. t.* To mark the corner teeth of a horse by an artificial cavity, to disguise his age. *Farrier's Dict.*

COUN'TER-MINE, *n.* [*counter* and *mine.*] In *military affairs*, a well and gallery sunk in the earth, and running under ground, in search of the enemy's mine, or till it meets it, to defeat its effect. *Military Dict.*

2. Means of opposition or counteraction. *Sidney.*

3. A stratagem or project to frustrate any contrivance. *L'Estrange.*

COUN-TER-MINE', *v. t.* To sink a well and gallery in the earth, in search of an enemy's mine, to frustrate his designs.

2. To counterwork; to frustrate by secret and opposite measures.

COUN-TER-MIN'ED, *pp.* Counterworked.

COUN-TER-MIN'ING, *ppr.* Sinking a mine to frustrate another mine.

COUN'TER-MO-TION, *n.* [*counter* and *motion.*] An opposite motion; a motion counteracting another. *Digby. Collier.*

COUN-TER-MO'TIVE, *n.* An opposite motive.

COUN-TER-MOVE', *v. t.* or *i.* To move in a contrary direction, or in opposition to another.

COUN'TER-MOVE-MENT, *n.* A movement in opposition to another.

COUN'TER-MOV'ING, *ppr.* Moving in an opposite direction.

COUN'TER-MURE, *n.* [Fr. *contremur; contre* and *mur*, L. *murus*, a wall.]

A wall raised behind another, to supply its place, when a breach is made.

COUN'TER-MURE, *v. t.* To fortify with a wall behind another.

COUN'TER-MUR-ED, *pp.* Fortified by a wall behind another.

COUN'TER MUR-ING, *ppr.* Fortifying by a wall behind another.

COUN'TER-NAT'U-RAL, *a.* [*counter* and *natural.*] Contrary to nature. *Harvey.*

COUN'TER-NE-GO-TI-A'TION, *n.* [*counter* and *negotiation.*] Negotiation in opposition to other negotiation.

COUN'TER-NOISE, *n.* [*counter* and *noise.*] A noise or sound by which another noise or sound is overpowered. *Calamy.*

COUN'TER-O'PEN-ING, *n.* [*counter* and *opening.*] An aperture or vent on the opposite side, or in a different place. *Sharp.*

COUN'TER-PACE, *n.* [*counter* and *pace.*] A step or measure in opposition to another; contrary measure or attempt. *Swift.*

COUN'TER-PAL-ED, *a.* [*counter* and *pale,*] in *heraldry*, is when the escutcheon is divided into twelve pales, parted perfesse, the two colors being counterchanged, so that the upper and lower are of different colors. *Encyc.*

COUN'TER-PANE, *n.* A particular kind of coverlet for a bed. [See COUNTERPOINT.]

2. One part of an indenture. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

COUN'TER-PART, *n.* [*counter* and *part.*] The correspondent part; the part that answers to another, as the two papers of a contract or indentures; a copy; a duplicate. Also, the part which fits another, as the key of a cipher. *Addison. Johnson.*

2. In *music*, the part to be applied to another; as, the base is the *counterpart* to the treble. *Bailey. Encyc.*

COUN-TER-PAS'SANT, *a.* [*counter* and *passant,*] in *heraldry*, is when two lions in a coat of arms are represented as going contrary ways. *Bailey. Encyc.*

COUN'TER-PE-TI'TION, (-pe-tish'un,) *n.* A petition in opposition to another. *Clarendon.*

COUN'TER-PLEA, *n.* [*counter* and *plea.*] In *law*, a replication to a plea, or request. *Cowel.*

COUN'TER-PLOT', *v. t.* [*counter* and *plot.*] To oppose one plot to another; to attempt to frustrate stratagem by stratagem.

COUN'TER-PLOT, *n.* A plot or artifice opposed to another. *L'Estrange.*

COUN-TER PLOT'TING, *n.* A plotting in opposition to a stratagem.

COUN'TER-POINT, *n.* [Fr. *contrepointe*; Arm. *contrepentan*; It. *contrapunto*; *contre* and *punto.*]

1. A coverlet; a cover for a bed, stitched or woven in squares. It has been corrupted into COUNTERPANE.

2. In *music*, *counterpoint* is when the musical characters by which the notes in each part are signified, are placed in such a manner, each with respect to each, as to show how the parts answer one to another. *Encyc. Busby.*

The term is now synonymous with *harmony*, and nearly so with *composition.* *P. Cyc.*

3. An opposite point. *Sanderson.*

COUN'TER-POISE, *v. t.* [Fr. *contrepeser*; It. *contrappesare*; Sp. *contrapesar*; *contre, contra*, and *peser, pesar*, to weigh. See POISE.]

1. To counterbalance; to weigh against with equal weight; to be equiponderant to; to equal in weight.

The force and distance of weights *counterpoising* each other, ought to be reciprocal. *Digby.*

The heaviness of bodies must be *counterpoised* by a plummet fastened about the pulley to the axis. *Wilkins.*

2. To act against with equal power or effect; to balance. The wisdom of the senate may be able to

counterpoise the rash impetuosity of a democratic house.

COUN'TER-POISE, *n.* [Fr. *contrepoids*; It. *contrappeso*; Sp. *contrapeso*.]

1. Equal weight acting in opposition to something; equiponderance; a weight sufficient to balance another in the opposite scale; equal balance. *Milton.*

2. Equal power or force acting in opposition; a force sufficient to balance another force; equipollence.

The second nobles are a *counterpoise* to the higher nobility. *Bacon.*

3. In *the manege*, a position of the rider in which his body is duly balanced in his seat, not inclined more to one side than the other. *Encyc.*

COUN'TER-POIS-ED, *pp.* Balanced by an equivalent opposing weight, or by equal power.

COUN'TER-POIS-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Balancing by equal weight in the opposite scale, or by equal power.

COUN'TER-POI-SON, (-poi'zn,) *n.* [*counter* and *poison.*] One poison that destroys the effect of another; an antidote; a medicine that obviates the effects of poison. *Arbuthnot.*

COUN'TER-PRAC-TICE, *n.* Practice in opposition to another

COUN'TER-PRES-URE, *n.* [*counter* and *pressure.*] Opposing pressure; a force or pressure that acts in a contrary direction *Blackmore.*

COUN'TER-PROJ-ECT, *n.* [*counter* and *project.*] A project, scheme, or proposal, of one party, given in opposition to another, before given by the other party; as in the negotiation of a treaty. *Swift.*

COUN'TER-PROOF, *n.* [*counter* and *proof.*] In *engraving*, a print taken off from another fresh printed, which, by being passed through the press, gives the figure of the former, but inverted. *Brande.*

COUN'TER-PROVE, *v. t.* [*counter* and *prove.*] To take off a design in black lead or red chalk, by passing it through a rolling press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge. *Chambers.*

COUN'TER-PROV-ED, *pp.* See the verb.

COUN'TER-PROV-ING, *ppr.* See the verb.

COUN-TER-REV-O-LU'TION, *n.* A revolution opposed to a former one, and restoring a former state of things.

COUN'TER-REV-O-LU'TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a counter-revolution.

COUN'TER-REV-O-LU'TION-IST, *n.* One engaged in or befriending a counter-revolution.

COUN'TER-ROLL, *n.* [*counter* and *roll.*] In *law*, a counterpart or copy of the rolls, relating to appeals, inquests, &c. *Bailey.*

2. As a *verb*, this word is contracted into CONTROL, which see.

COUN-TER-ROL'MENT, *n.* A counter account. [See CONTROL.]

COUN-TER-SAL'LI-ENT, *a.* [Fr. *contre* and *saillir*, to leap.]

In *heraldry*, is when two beasts are borne in a coat, leaping from each other. *Bailey.*

COUN'TER-SCARP, *n.* [Fr. *contrescarpe*; It. *contrascarpa*; Sp. *contrescarpa*; *contre* and *escarpe*, *scarpa*, *escarpa*, a slope, from the root of *carve.*]

In *fortification*, the exterior talus or slope of the ditch, or the talus that supports the earth of the covered way; but it often signifies the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis; as when it is said, the enemy have lodged themselves on the *counterscarp.* *Harris. Encyc.*

COUN'TER-SCUF-FLE, *n.* Opposite scuffle; contest.

COUN'TER-SEAL, *v. t.* To seal with another. *Shak.*

COUN'TER-SEAL-ED, *pp.* Sealed with another.

COUN'TER-SEAL-ING, *ppr.* Sealing with another.

COUN'TER-SE-CURE', *v. t.* [*counter* and *secure.*] To secure one who has given security.

COUN'TER-SE-CU'RI-TY, *n.* Security given to one who has entered into bonds or become surety for another. *Bailey.*

COUN'TER-SENSE, *n.* Opposite meaning. *Howell.*

COUN'TER-SIGN, (-sine,) *v. t.* [*counter* and *sign.*] *Literally*, to sign on the opposite side of an instrument or writing; hence, to sign, as secretary or other subordinate officer, a writing signed by a principal or superior, to attest the authenticity of the writing. Thus charters signed by a king are *countersigned* by a secretary Bank notes, signed by the president, are *countersigned* by the cashier.

COUN'TER-SIGN, *n.* A private signal, word, or phrase, given to soldiers on guard, with orders to let no man pass unless he first names that sign; a military watchword. Advance, and give the *countersign.*

2. The signature of a secretary or other subordinate officer to a writing signed by the principal or superior, to attest its authenticity.

COUN'TER-SIG-NAL, *n.* A signal to answer or correspond to another; *a naval term.*

COUN'TER-SIG'NA-TURE, *n.* The name of a secretary or other subordinate officer countersigned to a writing.

Below the imperial name is commonly a *counter-signature* of one of the cabinet ministers. *Tooke.*

COUN'TER-SIGN-ED, *pp.* Signed by a secretary or other subordinate officer.

COUN'TER-SIGN-ING, *ppr.* Attesting by the signature of a subordinate officer.

COUN'TER-SINK, *v. t.* To drill a conical depression in wood or metal, as in a hole for a screw.

COUN'TER-SINK, *n.* A drill or bracebit for countersinking.

COUN'TER-SINK-ING, *ppr.* See the verb.

COUN-TER-STAT'UTE, *n.* A contrary statute or ordinance. *Milton.*

COUN'TER-STROKE, *n.* A contrary stroke; a stroke returned. *Spenser.*

COUN'TER-SUNK, *pp.* See the verb.

COUN-TER-SURE'TY, *n.* A counter-bond, or a surety to secure one that has given security.

COUN'TER-SWAY, *n.* Contrary sway; opposite influence. *Milton.*

COUN'TER-TAL-LY, *n.* A tally corresponding to another.

COUN'TER-TASTE, *n.* [*counter* and *taste.*] Opposite or false taste. *Shenstone.*

COUN-TER-TEN'OR, **COUN'TER**, *n.* [*counter* and *tenor.*] In *music*, one of the middle parts, between the tenor and the treble; high tenor.

COUN'TER-TIDE, *n.* [*counter* and *tide.*] Contrary tide. *Dryden.*

COUN'TER-TIME, *n.* [*counter* and *time.*] In *the manege*, the defense or resistance of a horse, that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manege, occasioned by a bad horseman, or the bad temper of the horse. *Encyc.*

2. Resistance; opposition. *Dryden.*

COUN'TER-TURN, *n.* The height of a play which puts an end to expectation. *Dryden.*

COUN-TER-VAIL', *v. t.* [*counter* and L. *valeo*, to avail or be strong.]

To act against with equal force or power; to equal; to act with equivalent effect against any thing; to balance; to compensate; as, the profit will hardly *countervail* the inconveniences.

Although the enemy could not *countervail* the king's damage. — Eath. vii.

COUN'TER-VAIL, *n.* Equal weight or strength; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect; equal weight or value; compensation; requital. *Spenser. South.*

COUN-TER-VAIL'ED, *pp.* Acted against with equal force or power; balanced; compensated.

COUN-TER-VAIL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Opposing with equal strength or value; balancing, obviating in effect.

COUN'TER-VIEW, (-vu,) *n.* [*counter* and *view.*] An opposite or opposing view; opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other. *Milton.*

2. Contrast; a position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other by opposition. *Swift.*

COUN'TER-VOTE, *v. t.* To vote in opposition; to outvote. *Scott.*

COUN'TER-WEIGH, (-wā,) *v. t.* [See WEIGH.] To weigh against; to counterbalance. *Ascham.*

COUN'TER-WHEEL, *v. t.* To cause to wheel in an opposite direction.

COUN'TER-WHEEL-ING, *ppr.* Causing to move in an opposite direction.

COUN'TER-WIND, *n.* Contrary wind.

COUN-TER-WORK', (-wurk,) *v. t.* [See WORK.] To work in opposition to; to counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

That *counterworks* each folly and caprice. *Pope.*

COUN-TER-WORK'ING, *ppr.* Working in opposition; counteracting.

COUN-TER-WROUGHT', (-rawt,) *pp.* Counteracted; opposed by contrary action.

COUNT'ESS, *n.* [Fr. *comtesse*; It. *contessa*; Sp. *condesa.* See COUNT.]

The consort of an earl or count.

COUNT'ING, *ppr.* Numbering; reckoning.

COUNT'ING-HOUSE, **COUNT'ING-ROOM**, *n.* [See COUNT, the verb.] The house or room appropriated by merchants, traders, and manufacturers, to the business of keeping their books, accounts, letters, and papers.

COUNT'ING, *n.* The act of computing or reckoning.

COUNT'LESS, *a.* [*count* and *less.*] That which can not be counted; not having the number ascertained, nor ascertainable; innumerable. The sands of the sea-shore are *countless.*

COUN'TRI-FI-ED, (kun'tre-fide,) *a.* Rustic; rural; having the appearance and manners of the country. *Todd. Rich. Dict.*

COUN'TRY, (kun'try,) *n.* [The correct orthography would be CONTRY, Fr. *contrée*, It. *contrada*, contracted from L. *conterra*, *con* and *terra*, land adjacent to a city. Hence, the citizens say, "Let us go into the *country.*" The Latin has *conterraneus*, a countryman.]

1. *Properly*, the land lying about or near a city; the territory situated in the vicinity of a city. Our friend has a seat in the *country*, a few miles from town. See *Mark* v. *Luke* viii. Hence,

2. The whole territory of a kingdom or state, as opposed to *city.* We say, "The gentleman has a seat in the *country*," at any distance from town indefinitely. Hence,

3. Any tract of land, or inhabited land; any region, as distinguished from other regions; a kingdom, state, or lesser district. We speak of all the *countries* of Europe or Asia.

And they came into the *country* of Moab. — Ruth i.

4. The kingdom, state, or territory, in which one is born; the land of nativity; or the particular district indefinitely in which one is born. America is my *country*, or England is my *country.*

Laban said, It must not be so done in our *country.* — Gen. xxix.

5. The region in which one resides.

He sojourned in the land of promise, as in a foreign *country.* — Heb. xi.

6. Land, as opposed to water; or inhabited territory.

The shipmen deemed that they drew near to some *country.* — Acts xxvii.

7. The inhabitants of a region.

All the *country* wept with a loud voice. — 2 Sam. xv.

8. A place of residence; a region of permanent habitation.

They declare plainly that they seek a *country.* — Heb. xi.
They desire a better *country*, that is, a heavenly. — Heb. xi.

9. In *law*, a jury or jurors; as, trial by the *country*, per pais.

COUN'TRY, (kun'try,) *a.* Pertaining to the country or territory at a distance from a city; rural; rustic; as, a *country* town; a *country* seat; a *country* squire; a *country* life; the *country* party, as opposed to *city* party.

2. Pertaining or peculiar to one's own country.

He spoke in his *country* language. *Maccabees.*

3. Rude; ignorant. *Dryden.*

COUN'TRY DANCE, *n.* [Fr. *contre danse.*] A dance in which the partners are arranged opposite to each other in lines. Originally and properly, CONTRADANCE.

COUN'TRY-MAN, *n.* One born in the same country with another. This man is my *countryman.* See 2 *Cor.* xi. 26.

2. One who dwells in the country, as opposed to a *citizen*; a rustic; a farmer or husbandman; a man of plain, unpolished manners.

3. An inhabitant or native of a region. What *countryman* is he?

COUN'TRY SEAT, *n.* A dwelling in the country used as a place of retirement from the city.

COUNT'-WHEEL, *n.* The wheel in a clock which moves round and causes it to strike.

COUN'TY, *n.* [Fr. *comté*; Sp. *condado*; It. *contea*; L. *comitatus.* See COUNT.]

1. *Originally*, an earldom; the district or territory of a count or earl. *Now*, a circuit or particular portion of a state or kingdom, separated from the rest of the territory, for certain purposes in the administration of justice. It is called also a *shire.* [See SHIRE.] Each county has its sheriff and its court, with other officers employed in the administration of justice, and the execution of the laws. In England there are fifty-two counties, and in each is a lord-lieutenant, who has command of the militia. The several States of America are divided by law into counties, in each of which is a county court of inferior jurisdiction; and in each the supreme court of the State holds stated sessions.

2. A count; an earl or lord. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

County palatine, in *England*, is a county distinguished by particular privileges; so called *a palatio*, the palace, because the owner had originally royal powers, or the same powers, in the administration of justice, as the king had in his palace; but their powers are now abridged. The counties palatine, in England, are Lancaster, Chester, and Durham.

County corporate, is a county invested with particular privileges by charter or royal grant, as London, York, Bristol, &c.

COUN'TY, *a.* Pertaining to a county; as, *county* court.

COUN'TY COURT, *n.* A court whose jurisdiction is limited to a county, and whose powers, in America, depend on statutes. In England, it is incident to the jurisdiction of the sheriff.

COUN'TY TOWN, *n.* That town where the various courts of a county are held. In *the Western States*, it is improperly called a *county seat.*

COUP DE GRACE', (koo-de-gräs',) [Fr.] *Literally*, the stroke of mercy by which an executioner ends the sufferings of one on the rack, &c., by death. Hence, a decisive, finishing stroke; a finisher.

COUP DE MAIN', (koo-de-mang',) [Fr.] An instantaneous and unexpected attack or enterprise.

COUP D'ŒIL, (koo-dāle',) [Fr.] Slight view; glance of the eye.

COUP D'E-TAT, (koo-dā-tä',) [Fr.] A sudden, decisive blow, in *politics*; a stroke of policy.

COUP DE SO-LEIL', (koo-de-so-lale',) [Fr.] A stroke of the sun.

COU-PE', (koo-pā',) *n.* The front apartment of a French diligence.

COU-PEE', (koo-pee',) *n.* [Fr. *couper*, to cut.]

A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent, and suspended from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forward. *Chambers.*

COUP'LE, (kup'pl) *n.* [Fr. *couple*; L. *copula*; It. Sp. *id.*; Arm. *couble*; D. *koppel*; G. *kuppel*; Sw. *koppel*; Dan. *kobbel*; Heb. כפל; Ch. *id.*, and כפף, to double or fold; Syr. *id.*; Sam., to shut.]

1. Two of the same species or kind, and near in place, or considered together; as, a *couple* of men; a *couple* of oranges. I have planted a *couple* of cherry-trees. We can not call a horse and an ox a *couple*, unless we add a generic term. Of a horse and ox feeding in a pasture, we should say, *a couple of animals*. Among huntsmen and soldiers, *brace* is used for *couple*; as, a *brace* of ducks; a *brace* of pistols. *Couple* differs from *pair*, which implies, strictly, not only things of the same kind, but likeness, equality, or customary association. A *pair* is a *couple*, but a *couple* may or may not be a *pair*.

2. Two things of any kind connected or linked together.

3. A male and female connected by marriage, betrothed, or allied; as, a married *couple*; a young *couple*.

4. That which links or connects two things together; a chain.

COUP'LE, (kup'pl,) *v. t.* [Fr. *coupler*; L. *copulo*; Sp. *copular*; It. *copulare*.]

1. To link, chain, or connect one thing with another; to sew or fasten together.

> Thou shalt *couple* the curtains with hooks. — Ex. xxvi.

2. To marry; to wed; to unite, as husband and wife.

COUP'LE, *v. i.* To embrace, as the sexes. *Dryden.*

COUP'LED, (kup'pld) *pp.* or *a.* United, as two things; linked; married.

Coupled columns; in *architecture*, columns arranged in pairs half a diameter apart.

COUP'LE-BEG-GAR, *n.* One who makes it his business to marry beggars to each other. *Swift.*

COUP'LE-MENT, (kup'pl-ment,) *n.* Union. *Spenser.*

COUP'LET, (kup'let,) *n.* [Fr.] Two verses; a pair of rhymes.

2. A division of a hymn or ode, in which an equal number or equal measure of verses is found in each part, called a *strophe*.

3. A pair; as, a *couplet* of doves. [*Not used.*]

COUP'LING, *ppr.* Uniting in couples; fastening or connecting together; embracing.

COUP'LING, *n.* That which couples or connects, as a hook, chain, or bar; as, the *coupling* of a railroad car. 2 *Chron.* xxxiv.

2. The act of coupling.

COUP'LING-BOX, (kup'pling-box,) *n.* In *machinery*, something that permanently connects two shafts; usually, a tube or strong cylinder embracing the end of each shaft, with a pin or bolt passed through each. *Hebert.*

COUP'LING-PIN, *n.* A pin used for coupling or joining together railroad cars and other machinery.

COU-PON', (koo-pong',) *n.* [Fr.] An interest certificate, printed at the bottom of transferable bonds, (state, railroad, &c.,) given for a term of years. There are as many of these certificates as there are payments of interest to be made. At each time of payment one is *cut off*, and presented for payment. Hence its name, *coupon*, or *cut off*.

COUR'AGE, (kur'raj) *n.* [Fr., from *cœur*, L. *cor*, the heart; Arm. *couraich*; Sp. *corage*; Port. *coragem*; It. *coraggio*.]

Bravery; intrepidity; that quality of mind which enables men to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear or depression of spirits; valor; boldness; resolution. It is a constituent part of *fortitude*; but fortitude implies patience to bear continued suffering.

> *Courage* that grows from constitution often forsakes a man when he has occasion for it; *courage* which arises from a sense of duty acts in a uniform manner. *Addison.*
>
> Be strong and of good *courage*. — Deut. xxxi.

COUR-A'GEOUS, (kur-rā'jus,) *a.* Brave; bold; daring; intrepid; hardy to encounter difficulties and dangers; adventurous; enterprising.

> Be thou strong and *courageous*. — Josh. i.

COUR-A'GEOUS-LY, *adv.* With courage; bravely; boldly; stoutly.

COUR-A'GEOUS-NESS, *n.* Courage; boldness; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; valor.

COU-RANT', } *n.* [Fr. *courante*, running.]
COU-RAN'TO, }

1. A piece of music in triple time; also, a kind of dance, consisting of a time, a step, a balance, and a coupee. *Encyc.*

2. A title of a newspaper, so called from its rapid circulation.

COU-RAP', *n.* A distemper in the East Indies; a kind of herpes or itch in the armpits, groin, breast, and face. *Encyc.*

COURB, *v. t.* [Fr. *courber*.]
To bend. [*Not in use.*]

COURB, *a.* Crooked. [*Not in use.*]

COUR'BA-RIL, *n.* Anime, a resinous substance which flows from the Hymenæa, a tree of South America; used for varnishing. *Fourcroy.*

COU'RI-ER, (koo're-er,) *n.* [Fr. *courier*, from *courir*, to run, L. *curro*.]

1. A messenger sent express for conveying letters or dispatches, usually on public business.

2. The name of a newspaper.

COURSE, *n.* [Fr. *course*; Sp. *curso*; It. *corso*; It. *carsa*; from L. *cursus*, from *curro*, to run, W. *gyrr*, Eng. *hurry*. See Class Gr, No. 7, 15, 32, 34.]

1. In *its general sense*, a passing; a moving, or motion forward, in a direct or curving line; applicable to any body or substance, solid or fluid.

Applied to animals, a running, or walking; a race; a career; a passing, or passage, with any degree of swiftness indefinitely.

Applied to fluids, a flowing, as in a stream in any direction; as, a straight *course*, or winding *course*. It is applied to water or other liquids, to air or wind, and to light, in the sense of motion or passing.

Applied to solid bodies, it signifies motion or passing; as, the *course* of a rolling stone; the *course* of a carriage; the *course* of the earth in its orbit.

Applied to navigation, it signifies a passing or motion on water, or in balloons in air; a voyage.

2. The direction of motion; line of advancing; point of compass, in which motion is directed; as, what *course* shall the pilot steer? In technical language, the angle contained between the nearest meridian and that point of compass on which a ship sails in any direction. *Mar. Dict.*

3. Ground on which a race is run.

4. A passing or process; the progress of any thing; as, the *course* of an argument, or of a debate; a *course* of thought or reflection.

5. Order of proceeding or of passing from an ancestor to an heir; as, the *course* of descent in inheritance.

6. Order; turn; class; succession of one to another in office or duty.

> Solomon appointed the *courses* of the priests. — 2 Chron. viii.

7. Stated and orderly method of proceeding; usual manner. He obtained redress in due *course* of law. Leave Nature to her *course*.

8. Series of successive and methodical procedure; a train of acts or applications; as, a *course* of medicine administered.

9. A methodical series, *applied to the arts or sciences*; a systemized order of principles in arts or sciences, for illustration or instruction. We say, the author has completed a *course* of principles or of lectures in philosophy. Also, the order pursued by a student; as, he has completed a *course* of studies in law or physics.

10. Manner of proceeding; way of life or conduct; deportment; series of actions.

> That I might finish my *course* with joy. — Acts xx.
>
> Their *course* is evil. — Jer. xxiii.

11. Line of conduct; manner of proceeding; as, we know not what *course* to pursue.

12. Natural bent; propensity; uncontrolled will. Let not a perverse child take his own *course*.

13. Tilt; act of running in the lists.

14. Orderly structure; system.

> The tongue setteth on fire the *course* of nature. — James iii.

15. Any regular series. In *architecture*, a continued range of stones, level or of the same hight throughout the whole length of the building, and not interrupted by any aperture. A laying of bricks, &c.

16. The dishes set on table at one time; service of meat.

17. Regularity; order; regular succession; as, let the classes follow in *course*.

18. Empty form; as, compliments are often words of *course*.

Of course; by consequence; in regular or natural order; in the common manner of proceeding; without special direction or provision. This effect will follow *of course*. If the defendant resides not in the State, the cause is continued *of course*.

COURSE, *v. t.* To hunt; to pursue; to chase.

> We *coursed* him at the heels. *Shak.*

2. To cause to run; to force to move with speed. *May.*

3. To run through or over. The blood *courses* the winding arteries. The bounding steed *courses* the dusty plain.

COURSE, *v. i.* To run; to move with speed; to run or move about; as, the blood *courses*. *Shak.*

> The greyhounds *coursed* through the fields.

COURS'ED, (kōrst,) *ppr.* Hunted; chased; pursued; caused to run.

COURS'ER, *n.* A swift horse; a runner; a war horse; *a word used chiefly in poetry.* *Dryden. Pope.*

2. One who hunts; one who pursues the sport of coursing hares. *Johnson.*

3. An order of birds which have short wings, and move chiefly by running, as the ostrich, dodo, and cassowary. *Kirby.*

4. A disputant. [*Not in use.*] *Wood.*

COURS'ES, *n. pl.* In a ship, the principal sails, as the main-sail, fore-sail, and mizzen; sometimes the name is given to the stay-sails on the lower masts; also to the main stay-sails of all brigs and schooners. *Mar. Dict.*

2. Catamenia; menstrual flux.

COURS'EY, *n.* Part of the hatches in a galley. *Sherwood.*

COURS'ING, *ppr.* Hunting; chasing; running; flowing; compelling to run.

COURS'ING, *n.* The act or sport of chasing and hunting hares, foxes, or deer.

COURT, *n.* [Sax. *curt*; Fr. *cour*; Arm. *court*; It. *corte*; Sp. *corte*; Port. *corte*; L. *cura*; Ir. *cuirt*. The primary sense and application are not perfectly obvious. Most probably the word is from a verb which signifies to go round, to collect. W. *cur*, a circle; Ar. كار *kara*, to go round, to collect, to bind. Hence applied to a *yard* or inclosure. See Class Gr, No. 32, 34. It may possibly be allied to *yard*, Goth. *garda*; or it may be derived from a verb signifying to cut off or separate, and primarily signify the fence that cuts off or excludes access. The former is most probable.]

1. An uncovered area before or behind a house, or in its center, and in the latter case usually surrounded on all sides by the buildings; in popular language, a court-yard. *Guilt.*

2. A space inclosed by houses, broader than a street; or a space forming a kind of recess from a public street.

3. A palace; the place of residence of a king or sovereign prince. *Estrange.*

4. The hall, chamber, or place where justice is administered.

> St. Paul was brought into the highest court in Athens. *Atterbury.*

5. Persons who compose the retinue or council of a king or emperor. *Temple.*

6. The persons or judges assembled for hearing and deciding causes, civil, criminal, military, naval, or ecclesiastical; as, a court of law; a *court* of chancery; a *court* martial; a *court* of admiralty; an ecclesiastical *court*; *court* baron, &c. Hence,

7. Any jurisdiction, civil, military, or ecclesiastical.

8. The art of pleasing; the art of insinuation, civility; flattery; address to gain favor. Hence the phrase, to *make court*, to attempt to please by flattery and address.

9. In *Scripture*, an inclosed part of the entrance into a palace or house. The tabernacle had one *court*; the temple, three. The first was the court of the Gentiles; the second, the court of Israel, in which the people worshiped; the third was the court of the priests, where the priests and Levites exercised their ministry. Hence, places of public worship are called the *courts of the Lord*.

10. In *the United States*, a legislature consisting of two houses; as, the *General Court* of Massachusetts. The original constitution of Connecticut established a General Court in 1633. *B. Trumbull.*

11. A session of the legislature.

COURT, *v. t.* In a general sense, to flatter; to endeavor to please by civilities and address; *a use of the word derived from the manners of a court.*

2. To woo; to solicit for marriage.

> A thousand court you, though they *court* in vain. *Pope.*

3. To attempt to gain by address; to solicit; to seek; as, to *court* commendation or applause.

COURT, *v. i.* To act the courtier; to imitate the manners of the court.

COURT-BAR'ON, *n.* A baron's court; a court incident to a manor. *Blackstone.*

COURT'-BRED, *a.* [See Bred.] Bred at court.

COURT'-BREED-ING, *n.* Education at a court. *Milton.*

COURT'-BUB-BLE, *n.* The trifle of a court. *Beaum.*

COURT'-CHAP'LAIN, *n.* A chaplain to a king or prince.

COURT'-CUP'BOARD, *n.* The sideboard of ancient days. *Shak.*

COURT'-DAY, *n.* A day in which a court sits to administer justice.

COURT'-DRESS, *n.* A dress suitable for an appearance at court or levee.

COURT'-DRESS-ER, *n.* A flatterer. *Locke.*

COURT'-FASH-ION, *n.* The fashion of a court. *Fuller.*

COURT-FA'VOR, *n.* A favor or benefit bestowed by a court or prince. *L'Estrange.*

COURT'-HAND, *n.* The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings. *Ash.*

COURT'-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which established courts are held, or a house appropriated to courts and public meetings. *America.*

COURT'-LA-DY, *n.* A lady who attends or is conversant in court.

COURT'-LEET, *n.* A court of record held once a year, in a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet. *Blackstone.*

COURT'-MAR'TIAL, *n.*; *pl.* Courts-Martial. A court consisting of military or naval officers, for the trial of offenses of a military or naval character.

COURT'-PLAS-TER, *n.* Sticking-plaster made of silk, with some adhesive substance, commonly gum benzoin, on one side. *Ure.*

COURT'-YARD, n. A court or inclosure round a house.

COURT'ED, pp. Flattered; wooed; solicited in marriage; sought.

COURT'E-OUS, (kurt'e-us,) a. [from *court*; Fr. *courtois*; It. *cortese*; Sp. *cortes*.]

1. Polite; well-bred; being of elegant manners; civil; obliging; condescending; *applied to persons.*

2. Polite; civil; graceful; elegant; complaisant; *applied to manners, &c.*

COURT'E-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a courteous manner; with obliging civility and condescension; complaisantly.

COURT'E-OUS-NESS, n. Civility of manners; obliging condescension; complaisance.

COURT'ER, n. One who courts; one who solicits in marriage. *Sherwood.*

COURT'E-SAN, (kurt'e-zan,) n. [Fr. *courtisane*; Sp. *cortesana*; from *court*.]

A prostitute; a woman who prostitutes herself for hire, especially to men of rank.

COURT'E-SY, (kurt'e-sy,) n. [Fr. *courtoisie*; Sp. It. *cortesia*; Port. *cortezia*; from Fr. *courtois*, Sp. *cortes*, courteous, from *court*.]

1. Elegance or politeness of manners; especially, politeness connected with kindness; civility; complaisance; as, the gentleman shows great *courtesy* to strangers; he treats his friends with great *courtesy*.

2. An act of civility or respect; an act of kindness or favor performed with politeness. *Shak. Bacon.*

3. A favor; as, to hold upon *courtesy*, that is, not of right, but by indulgence.

Tenure by courtesy, or *curtesy*, is where a man marries a woman seized of an estate of inheritance, and has by her issue born alive which was capable of inheriting her estate; in this case, on the death of his wife, he holds the lands for his life, as tenant by curtesy. *Blackstone.*

COURTE'SY, (kurt'sy,) n. The act of civility, respect, or reverence, performed by a woman; a fall or inclination of the body, corresponding in design to the bow of a gentleman. *Dryden.*

COURTE'SY, (kurt'sy,) v. i. To perform an act of civility, respect, or reverence, as a woman.

Note.—This word was formerly applied to the other sex; but is now used only of the acts of reverence or civility performed by women.

COURT'E-SY, v. t. To treat with civility. [*Not in use.*]

COURTE'SY-ING, (kurt'sy-ing,) *ppr.* Making an act of civility or respect, as females.

COURT'IER, (kort'yur,) n. [from *court*.] A man who attends or frequents the courts of princes. *Bacon. Dryden.*

2. One who courts or solicits the favor of another; one who flatters to please; one who possesses the art of gaining favor by address and complaisance.

There was not among all our princes a greater courtier of the people than Richard III. *Bucking.*

COURT'IER-Y, n. The manners of a courtier. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

COURT'ING, *ppr.* Flattering; attempting to gain by address; wooing; soliciting in marriage.

COURT'ING, n. The act of paying court; the act of soliciting in marriage.

COURT'LIKE, a. Polite; elegant. *Camden.*

COURT'LI-NESS, n. [See COURTLY.] Elegance of manner; grace of mien; civility; complaisance with dignity. *Digby.*

COURT'LING, n. A courtier; a retainer to a court. *B. Jonson.*

COURT'LY, a. [*court* and *like*.] Relating to a court; elegant; polite with dignity, *applied to men and manners*; flattering, *applied to language.* *Pope.*

COURT'LY, *adv.* In the manner of courts; elegantly; in a flattering manner.

COURT'SHIP, n. The act of soliciting favor. *Swift.*

2. The act of wooing in love; solicitation of a woman to marriage. *Dryden.*

3. Civility; elegance of manners. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

COUS'IN, (kuz'n,) n. [Fr. *cousin*. Qu. contracted from L. *consobrinus*, or *consanguineus*, or is it allied to the Persian خویش related, kindred?]

1. In *a general sense*, one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister. But,

2. *Appropriately*, the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; the children of brothers and sisters being usually denominated *cousins*, or *cousin-germans*, (from *germanus*, of the same stock.) In the second generation, they are called *second cousins*.

3. A title given by a king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council. *Johnson.*

COUS'IN, (kuz'n,) a. Allied. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

COUS'IN-LY, (kuz'n-ly,) a. Like or becoming a cousin.

COUS'SI-NET, (koos'si-net,) n. [Fr., a cushion.]

In *architecture*, a stone placed on the impost of a pier for receiving the first stone of an arch. Also, that part of the Ionic capital between the abacus and quarter round, which serves to form the volute. *Gwilt.*

COU-TEAU', (koo-to',) n. [Fr., a knife.] A hanger.

COVE, n. [Sax. *caf*, *cafe*, an inner room, a den. Qu. Obs. L. *cavum*. The Spanish has the word with the Arabic prefix, *alcoba* and *alcove*; Port. *alcova*; It. *alcovo*. It may be allied to *cubby*, W. *cwb*, a hollow place, a cote or kennel; or to *cave*, Ar. قبب *kabba*, to arch, or قاب *kaaba*, to make hollow.]

A small inlet, creek, or bay; a recess in the sea-shore, where vessels and boats may sometimes be sheltered from the winds and waves.

COVE, v. t. To arch over; as, a *coved* ceiling. *Swinburne.*

COV'E-NA-BLE, a. [Old Fr.] Fit; suitable. [*Obs.*] *Wickliffe.*

COV'E-NANT, (kuv'e-nant,) n. [Fr. *convenant*, the participle of *convenir*, to agree; L. *convenio*, *con* and *venio*, to come; Norm. *convenence*, a covenant; It. *convenzione*, from L. *conventio*. *Literally*, a coming together; a meeting or agreement of minds.]

1. A mutual consent or agreement of two or more persons, to do or to forbear some act or thing, a contract; stipulation. A covenant is created by deed in writing, sealed and executed; or it may be implied in the contract. *Encyc. Blackstone.*

2. A writing containing the terms of agreement or contract between parties; or the clause of agreement in a deed containing the covenant.

3. In *theology*, the *covenant of works*, is that implied in the commands, prohibitions, and promises of God; the promise of God to man that man's perfect obedience should entitle him to happiness. *This do, and live: that do, and die.*

The *covenant of redemption*, is the mutual agreement between the Father and Son, respecting the redemption of sinners by Christ.

The *covenant of grace*, is that by which God engages to bestow salvation on man, upon the condition that man shall believe in Christ, and yield obedience to the terms of the gospel. *Cruden. Encyc.*

4. In *church affairs*, a solemn agreement between the members of a church, that they will walk together according to the precepts of the gospel, in brotherly affection.

COV'E-NANT, (kuv'e-nant,) v. i. To enter into a formal agreement; to stipulate; to bind one's self by contract. A *covenants* with B to convey to him a certain estate. When the terms are expressed, it has *for* before the thing or price.

They covenanted with him *for* thirty pieces of silver.—Matt. xxvi.

COV'E-NANT, v. t. To grant or promise by covenant.

COV'E-NANT-ED, pp. or a. Pledged or promised by covenant.

COV-E-NANT-EE', n. The person to whom a covenant is made. *Blackstone.*

COV'E-NANT-ER, n. He who makes a covenant. *Blackstone.*

2. A subscriber to the Scotch national covenant, in the reign of Charles I. Also, one of the Scotch seceders, who, in 1743, renewed the same covenant. *J. Murdock.*

COV'E-NANT-ING, *ppr.* Making a covenant; stipulating.

COV'EN-OUS. See COVIN and COVINOUS.

COV'ENT, n. [Old Fr. *covent*, for *convent*.]

A convent or monastery. *Bale.*

Hence, *Covent Garden*, in *London*, is supposed to have been the garden of a convent on that spot.

COV'ENT-RY, n. *To send to Coventry*, denotes, among *military men*, to exclude from the society of the mess, to shut out from all social intercourse, for conduct regarded as mean or ungentlemanly. *Grose.*

[This phrase has been traced to the times of Charles I., though with great doubt as to its origin. The following facts, mentioned by Baxter in the narrative of his life, may, perhaps, furnish an explanation. *Coventry* was a stronghold of the Puritans; and, at the commencement of the troubles, many of this despised sect, in the neighboring country, "that would fain have lived quietly at home, were forced (by the royalists) to be gone, *and to Coventry they came.*" Hence, the phrase *to send to Coventry* may have been handed down by the Cavaliers to military men, and obtained its present application.—*Ed.*]

COV'EN-TRY BLUE, n. Blue thread of a superior dye, made at Coventry, England, and used for embroidery. *B. Jonson. Tooke.*

COV'ER, (kuv'er,) v. t. [Fr. *couvrir*; Sp. and Port. *cubrir*; It. *coprire*; Norm. *coverer* and *converer*; from L. *cooperio*.]

1. To overspread the surface of a thing with another substance; to lay or set over; as, to *cover* a table with a cloth, or a floor with a carpet.

The valleys are covered with corn.—Ps. lxv.
The locusts shall cover the face of the earth.—Ex. x.

2. To hide; to conceal by something overspread.

If I say, Surely the darkness shall cover me.—Ps. cxxxix.

3. To conceal by some intervening object; as, the enemy was *covered* from our sight by a forest.

4. To clothe; as, to *cover* with a robe or mantle; to *cover* nakedness. 1 Sam. xxviii. 14. *Ex.* xxviii. 42.

5. To overwhelm.

The waters covered the chariots and horsemen.—Ex. xiv.
Let them be covered with reproach.—Ps. lxxi.

6. To conceal from notice or punishment.

Charity shall cover the multitude of sins.—1 Pet. iv.

7. To conceal; to refrain from disclosing or confessing.

He that covereth his sin shall not prosper.—Prov. xxviii.

8. To pardon or remit.

Blessed is he whose sin is covered.—Ps. xxxii.

9. To vail, *applied to women.* 1 *Cor.* xi.

To wear a hat, *applied to men.* Be *covered*, sir.

10. To wrap, infold, or envelop; as, to *cover* a package of goods.

11. To shelter; to protect; to defend. A squadron of horse *covered* the troops on the retreat.

And the soft wings of peace cover him around. *Cowley.*

12. To brood; to incubate; as, a hen *covering* her eggs. *Addison.*

13. To copulate with a female.

14. To equal, or be of equal extent; to be equivalent to; as, the receipts do not *cover* the expenses; *a mercantile use of the word.*

15. To disguise; to conceal hypocritically.

16. To include, embrace, or comprehend. This land was *covered* by a mortgage. *Johnson's Rep.*

COV'ER, (kuv'er,) n. Any thing which is laid, set, or spread over another thing; as, the *cover* of a vessel; the *cover* of a bed.

2. Any thing which vails or conceals; a screen; disguise; superficial appearance. Affected gravity may serve as a *cover* for a deceitful heart.

3. Shelter; defense; protection. The troops fought under *cover* of the batteries.

4. Concealment and protection. The army advanced under *cover* of the night.

5. The woods, underbrush, &c., which shelter and conceal game; shelter; retreat.

6. A plate set on the table.

COV'ER-CHIEF, n. A covering for the head. [*Obs.*] *Ch*[illegible]

COV'ER-CLE, n. [Fr.] A small cover; a lid.

COV'ER-ED, (kuv'erd,) *pp.* or *a.* Spread over; hid; concealed; clothed; vailed; having a hat on; wrapped; inclosed; sheltered; protected; disguised.

COV'ER-ER, n. He or that which covers.

COV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Spreading over; laying over; concealing; vailing; clothing; wrapping; inclosing; protecting; disguising.

COV'ER-ING, n. That which covers; any thing spread or laid over another, whether for security or concealment.

Noah removed the covering of the ark.—Gen. viii.
He spread a cloud for a covering.—Ps. cv.
Destruction hath no covering.—Job xxvi.

2. A cover; a lid.

Every open vessel that hath no covering.—Num. xix.

3. Clothing; raiment; garments; dress.

They cause the naked to lodge without clothing, that they have no covering in the cold.—Job xxiv.

COV'ER-LET, n. [*cover*, and Fr. *lit*, a bed.] The cover of a bed; a piece of furniture designed to be spread over all the other covering of a bed. *Dryden.*

COV'ER-SHAME, n. Something used to conceal infamy. *Dryden.*

COV'ER-SLUT, n. Something to hide sluttishness. *Burke.*

COV'ERT, (kuv'ert,) a. [Fr. *couvert*, participle of *couvrir*, to cover.]

1. Covered; hid; private; secret; concealed.

Whether of open war, or covert guile. *Milton.*

2. Disguised; insidious.

3. Sheltered; not open or exposed; as, a *covert* alley or place. *Bacon. Pope.*

4. Under cover, authority, or protection; as, a *feme-covert*, a married woman who is considered as being under the influence and protection of her husband.

COV'ERT, n. A covering, or covering place; a place which covers and shelters; a shelter; a defense.

A tabernacle—for a covert from storm and rain.—Is. iv.
I will trust in the covert of thy wings.—Ps. lxi.

2. A thicket; a shady place, or a hiding-place. 1 *Sam.* xxv. *Job* xxxviii.

3. A term applied to feathers of different sizes on or under the wings of birds. *Brande.*

COV'ERT-LY, *adv.* Secretly; closely; in private; insidiously.

Among the poets, Persius coverdy strikes at Nero. *Dryden.*

COV'ERT-NESS, n. Secrecy; privacy.

COV'ERT-URE, (kuv'ert-yûr,) n. Covering; shelter; defense. *Milton. Bacon.*

2. In *law*, the state of a married woman, who is considered as under *cover*, or the power of her husband, and therefore called a *feme-covert* or *femme-*

couvert. The coverture of a woman disables her from making contracts to the prejudice of herself or husband, without his allowance or confirmation.

COV'ERT-WAY, *n.* In *fortification*, a space of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathoms broad, ranging quite round the half moons, or other works, toward the country. It has a parapet raised on a level, together with its banquets and glacis. It is called, also, the *corridor*, and sometimes the *counterscarp*, because it is on the edge of the scarp. *Harris. Encyc.*

COV'ET, (kuv'et,) *v. t.* [Fr. *convoiter*, to covet; Norm. *coveitant*, covetous; *coveitise*, greediness; W. *cybyz*, a covetous man; *cybyzu*, to covet. The Welsh word is pronounced *cybythu*; and *cy* has the power of *con*, and may be a contraction of it. The last constituent part of the word coincides in elements with the Latin *peto*, and more nearly with the Gr. ποθεω, to desire.]

1. To desire, or wish for, with eagerness; to desire earnestly; to obtain or possess; *in a good sense.*

> Covet earnestly the best gifts. — 1 Cor. xii.

2. To desire inordinately; to desire that which it is lawful to obtain or possess; *in a bad sense.*

> Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house — wife — or servant. — Ex. xx.

COV'ET, *v. i.* To have an earnest desire. 1 *Tim.* vi.

COV'ET-A-BLE, *a.* That may be coveted.

COV'ET-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Earnestly desired; greatly wished or longed for.

COV'ET-ER, (kuv'et-er,) *n.* One who covets.

COV'ET-ING, *ppr.* Earnestly desiring or wishing for; desiring inordinately to obtain or possess.

COV'ET-ING, *n.* Inordinate desire. *Shak.*

COV'ET-ING-LY, *adv.* With eager desire to possess.

COV'ET-ISE, (-is,) *n.* Avarice. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

COV'ET-OUS, (kuv'et-us,) *a.* † [Fr. *convoiteux.*]

1. Very desirous; eager to obtain; *in a good sense*; as, *covetous* of wisdom, virtue, or learning. *Taylor. Shak.*

2. Inordinately desirous; excessively eager to obtain and possess; *directed to money or goods*, avaricious.

> A bishop, then, must not be *covetous*. — 1 Tim. iii.

COV'ET-OUS-LY, *adv.* With a strong or inordinate desire to obtain and possess; eagerly; avariciously.

COV'ET-OUS-NESS, *n.* A strong or inordinate desire of obtaining and possessing some supposed good; *usually in a bad sense, and applied to an inordinate desire of wealth, or avarice.*

> Out of the heart proceedeth *covetousness*. — Mark vii.
> Mortify your members — and *covetousness*, which is idolatry. — Col. iii.

2. Strong desire; eagerness. *Shak.*

COV'EY, (kuv'y,) *n.* [Fr. *couvée*, a brood; *couver*, to sit on or brood, to lurk or lie hid; It. *covare*; Sp. *cobijar*, to brood, to cover; L. *cubo*, *incubo*. See Class Gb, No. 14, 25, 31, 36, 63.]

1. A brood or hatch of birds; an old bird with her brood of young. Hence, a small flock or number of birds together; *applied to game*; as, a *covey* of partridges. *Addison.*

2. A company; a set.

COV'IN, (kuv'in,) *n.* [Qu. Ar. غبن *gabana*, to defraud. More probably this word belongs to some verb in Gb, signifying to conceal, or to agree. In Norm. Fr. *covyne* is a secret place or meeting.]

In *law*, a collusive or deceitful agreement between two or more persons to prejudice a third. *Cowel.*

COV'ING, *n.* [See COVE.] The projection of the upper stories of houses over the lower ones; formerly a prevalent style of building. *Gwilt.*

COV'IN-OUS, *a.* Deceitful; collusive; fraudulent.

COW, *n.*; *pl.* Cows; *old pl.* KINE. [Sax. *cu*; D. *koe*; G. *kuh*; Sw. *ko*; Dan. *koe*; L. *ceva*; Hindoo *gaj* or *gou*; Pers. *koh*; Pahlavi *gao*; Sans. *go*, a cow, and *gau*, an ox, *godama*, a cowherd; Heb. געה, to low.]

The female of the bovine genus of animals; a quadruped with cloven hoofs, whose milk furnishes an abundance of food and profit to the farmer.

Sea-cow; the Manatee, a cetaceous herbivorous mammal. [See SEA-COW.]

COW, *v. t.* [Qu. Ice. *kufwa*, or *kuga*, to depress.] To depress with fear; to sink the spirits or courage; to oppress with habitual timidity. *Shak.*

COW'-BANE, *n.* [*cow* and *bane.*] A popular name of the *Cicuta*, a genus of poisonous aquatic plants, often destructive to cattle. *Farm. Encyc.*

COW'HAGE, } *n.* [In Bengalee, *al kooshee.*] A legu-
COW'-ITCH, } minous plant, the *Mucuna pruriens*, a native of warm climates. It has a fibrous root and an herbaceous, climbing stalk, with red papilionaceous flowers, and leguminous, coriaceous pods, crooked, and covered with sharp hairs, which penetrate the skin, and cause an itching. A sirup made from these pods has been used as a vermifuge.

COW'HERD, *n.* [See HERD.] One whose occupation it is to attend cows.

COW'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or building in which cows are kept or stabled. *Mortimer.*

COW'-KEEP-ER, *n.* One whose business is to keep cows. *Broome.*

COW'-LEECH, *n.* [See LEECH.] One who professes to heal the diseases of cows.

COW'-LEECH-ING, *n.* The act or art of healing the distempers of cows. *Mortimer.*

COW'LICK, *n.* A tuft of hair turned up over the forehead, as if licked by a cow. *Forby.*

COW'-PARS-NEP, *n.* A plant of the genus Heracleum; the wild parsnep.

COW'-PEN, *n.* A pen for cows.

COW'-POX, *n.* The vaccine disease.

COW'-QUAKES, *n.* Quaking grass, the Briza, a genus of plants.

COW'SLIP, } *n.* A plant of the genus Primula, or
COW'S'-LIP, } primrose, of several varieties. The American cowslip belongs to the genus Dodecatheon; the Jerusalem and mountain cowslip, to the genus Pulmonaria.

COW'S'-LUNG'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus [Verbascum.

COW'-TREE, *n.* [Sp. *palo de vaca.*]
A tree of South America which produces milk, a nourishing fluid; the Galactodendron utile. *Humboldt.*

COW'-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Chærophyllum, or chervil.

COW'-WHEAT, *n.* A plant of the genus Melampyrum.

COW'ARD, *n.* † [Fr. *couard*; Arm. *couhard*; Sp. and Port. *cobarde*. The original French orthography was *culvert*, and it has been supposed to be from *culum vertere*, to turn the tail. This suggestion receives countenance from the corresponding word in Italian, *codardo*, *codardia*, which would seem to be from *coda*, the tail; and it derives confirmation from the use of the word in heraldry. In Welsh, it is *cogan*, *cagge*, from the same root as L. *caco.*]

1. A person who wants courage to meet danger; a poltroon; a timid or pusillanimous man.

> A coward does not always escape with disgrace, but sometimes loses his life. *South.*

2. In *heraldry*, a term given to a lion borne in the escutcheon with his tail doubled between his legs. *Encyc.*

COW'ARD, *a.* Destitute of courage; timid; base; as, a *coward* wretch.

2. Proceeding from or expressive of fear or timidity; as, *coward* cry; *coward* joy. *Shak. Prior.*

COW'ARD, *v. t.* To make timorous.

COW'ARD-ED, *pp.* Made cowardly.

COW'ARD-ICE, (-is,) *n.* [Fr. *couardise*; Sp. *cobardia.*]
Want of courage to face danger; timidity; pusillanimity; fear of exposing one's person to danger.

> *Cowardice* alone is loss of fame. *Dryden.*
> Did *cowardice*, did injustice, ever save a sinking state? *Ames.*

COW'ARD-ING, *ppr.* Making cowardly.

COW'ARD-IZE, *v. t.* To render cowardly.

COW'ARD-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered cowardly.

COW'ARD-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering cowardly.

COW'ARD-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a coward; mean.

COW'ARD-LI-NESS, *n.* Want of courage; timidity cowardice.

COW'ARD-LY, *a.* Wanting courage to face danger, timid; timorous; fearful; pusillanimous. *Bacon.*

2. Mean; base; befitting a coward; as, a *cowardly* action.

3. Proceeding from fear of danger; as, *cowardly* silence. *South.*

COW'ARD-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a coward; meanly; basely. *Knolles.*

COW'ARD-OUS, *a.* Cowardly. [*Not used.*] *Barret.*

COW'ARD-SHIP, *n.* Cowardice. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

COW'ED, (kowd,) *pp.* Depressed with fear.

COW'ER, *v. i.* [W. *cwrian*, to squat or cower; *cwr*, a circle. G. *kauern*. See Class Gr, No. 32, 34, 37.]
To sink by bending the knees; to crouch; to squat; to bend down through fear.

> Our dame sits cowering o'er a kitchen fire. *Dryden.*

COW'ER, *v. t.* To cherish with care. [*Not used.*] [*Spenser.*

COW'ER-ED, *pp.* Cherished with care.

COW'ER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bending down; crouching; timorous.

COW'HIDE, *n.* The hide of a cow made, or to be made, into leather.

2. A coarse riding-whip made of cow's hide.

COW'HIDE, *v. t.* To beat or whip with a cowhide. *America.*

COW'HID-ING, *n.* A beating with a cowhide. *Am.*

COW'ING, *ppr.* Depressing with fear.

COW'ISH, *a.* Timorous; fearful; cowardly. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

COWL, *n.* [Contracted from Sax. *cugle*, *cugele*; L. *cucullus*; Ir. *cochal*; Sp. *cogulla*; Port. *cogula*, *cucula.*]

1. A monk's hood, or habit, worn by the Bernardines and Benedictines. It is either white or black.

> What differ more, you cry, than crown and cowl? *Pope.*

2. A vessel to be carried on a pole betwixt two persons, for the conveyance of water. *Johnson.*

COWL'-STAFF, *n.* A staff or pole on which a vessel is supported between two persons. *Suckling.*

COWL'ED, *a.* Wearing a cowl; hooded; in shape of a cowl; as, a *cowled* leaf.

COW-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a cow. *Pope.*

CO-WORK'ER, (-wurk'er,) *n.* One that works with another, a coöperator.

COW'RY, *n.* A small shell, the *Cyprea moneta*, used for money in Africa and the East Indies. Malcom states that 6400 are equivalent to a dollar at Calcutta; and 10,000 at Bankok; but the value varies at different places.

COX'COMB, (-kōm,) *n.* [*cock's comb.*] The top of the head. *Shak.*

2. A strip of red cloth notched like the comb of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps; also, the cap itself. *Shak.*

3. A fop; a vain, showy fellow; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments. *Dryden.*

4. A kind of red flower; a name given to a species of Celosia, and some other plants.

COX'COMB-LY, (-kōm-) *a.* Like a coxcomb. [*Not used.*] *Beaum. and Fl.*

COX'COMB-RY, (kox'kōm-ry,) *n.* The manners of a coxcomb. *Ec. Rev.*

COX-COM'IC-AL, *a.* Foppish; vain; conceited; *a low word.*

COY, *a.* † [Fr. *coi*, or *coy*, quiet, still; contracted, probably, from the L. *quietus*, or its root, or from *cautus.*]
Modest; silent; reserved; not accessible; shy; not easily condescending to familiarity.

> Like Daphne she, as lovely and as coy. *Waller.*

COY, *v. i.* To behave with reserve; to be silent or distant; to refrain from speech or free intercourse. *Dryden.*

2. To make difficulty; to be backward or unwilling; not freely to condescend. *Shak.*

3. To smooth or stroke. *Shak.*

COY, for DECOY, to allure. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

COY'ISH, *a.* Somewhat coy or reserved.

COY'LY, *adv.* With reserve; with disinclination to familiarity. *Chapman.*

COY'NESS, *n.* Reserve; unwillingness to become familiar; disposition to avoid free intercourse, by silence or retirement.

> When the kind nymph would coyness feign,
> And hides but to be found again. *Dryden.*

COYS'TREL, *n.* A species of degenerate hawk. *Dryden.*

COZ, (kuz.) A contraction of COUSIN. *Shak.*

COZ'EN, (kuz'n,) *v. t.* [Qu. Arm. *coucyein*, *conchicin*, *conchesa*, to cheat, or to waste and fritter away. In Russ. *kosnodei* is a cheat. Qu. *chouse* and *cheat.*]

1. To cheat; to defraud.

> He th[illegible] government to be abused by carelessness and neg[illegible] same thing with him that corruptly sets h[illegible] *L'Estrange.*

2. To deceive; to beguile.

> Children may be *cozened* into a knowledge of the letters. *Locke.*

COZ'EN-AGE, (kuz'n-aj,) *n.* Cheat; trick; fraud; deceit, artifice; the practice of cheating. *Dryden. Swift.*

COZ'EN-ED, (kuz'nd,) *pp.* Cheated; defrauded; beguiled.

COZ'EN-ER, *n.* One who cheats or defrauds.

COZ'EN-ING, *ppr.* Cheating; defrauding; beguiling.

CO'ZI-LY, *ad.* Snugly; comfortably. *W. Irving.*

CO'ZY, *a.* Snug; comfortable. *W. Irving.*

2. Chatty; talkative. *Smart.*

CRAB, *n.** [Sax. *crabba* and *krefen*; Sw. *krabba*; Dan. *krabbe*, *krebs*; D. *krab*, *kreeft*; G. *krabbe*, *krebs*; Fr. *crevisse*; W. *crac*, claws; *cravanc*, a crab; *crafu*, to scratch; Gr. καραβος; L. *carabus*. It may be allied to the Ch. כרב *kerab*, to plow, Eng. to *grave*, *engrave*, L. *scribo*, Gr. γραφω, literally, to *scrape* or scratch. See Class Rb, No. 30, 18, &c.]

*1. An animal of the class Crustacea, having the whole body covered by a crust-like shell called the *carapax*; it has ten legs, the front pair of which terminate in claws. Crabs differ from lobsters and shrimps in having the tail very small, and concealed at all times under the body. There are several genera, among which the Cancer and Lupa afford the most common edible species.

2. A wild apple, or the tree producing it; so named from its rough taste.

3. A peevish, morose person. *Johnson.*

4. A species of crane much used by masons for raising large stones. *Gwilt.*

5. A wooden engine, with three claws, for launching ships and heaving them into the dock. *Philips.*

6. A pillar used sometimes for the same purpose as a capstan. *Mar. Dict.*

7. Cancer, a sign in the zodiac.

Crab's claws; in the *materia medica*, the tips of the claws of the common crab; used as absorbents. *Encyc.*

Crab's eyes; in *pharmacy*, concretions formed in the stomach of the cray-fish. They are rounded on one side, and depressed and sinuated on the other, considerably heavy, moderately hard, and without smell. They are absorbent, discussive, and diuretic. *Encyc.*

Crab-lice; small insects that stick fast to the skin.

CRAB, *a.* Sour; rough; austere. [Qu. *crab*, *supra*, or L. *acerbus.*]

CRAB'-AP-PLE, *n.* A wild apple. [See CRAB, No. 2.]

CRAB'-GRASS, n. A genus of plants, the Digitaria.
CRAB'-TREE, n. The tree that bears crab-apples.
CRAB'-YAWS, n. The name of a disease in the West Indies, being a kind of ulcer on the soles of the feet, with hard, callous lips. *Encyc.*
CRAB'BED, a. [from *crab.*] Rough; harsh; austere; sour; peevish; morose; cynical; *applied to the temper.* *Shak.*
2. Rough; harsh; *applied to things.*
3. Difficult; perplexing; as, a *crabbed* author or subject. *Dryden.*
CRAB'BED-LY, *adv.* Peevishly; roughly; morosely; with perplexity. *Johnson.*
CRAB'BED-NESS, n. Roughness; harshness.
2. Sourness; peevishness; asperity.
3. Difficulty; perplexity.
CRAB'BY, a. Difficult. *Moxon.*
CRA'BER, n. The water-rat. *Walton.*
CRAB'S'-EYES, (-ize,) n. pl. Concretions formed in the stomach of craw-fish, and used in medicine.
CRACK, v. t. [Fr. *craquer*; D. *kraaken*; G. *krachen*; Dan. *krakker*; It. *crocciare*; W. *rhecain*; Sp. *rajar*; Port. *rachar*; probably from the root of *break, wreck*, and coinciding with the Gr. *ερεικω, ῥηγνυω*; also with Eng. *creak, croak.* The W. has also *crig*, a crack, from *rhig*, a notch. *Owen.* See Class Gg, No. 34.]
1. To rend, break, or burst into chinks; to break partially; to divide the parts a little from each other; as, to *crack* a board or a rock; or to break without an entire severance of the parts; as, to *crack* glass or ice.
2. To break or rend asunder with a sharp, abrupt sound; as, to *crack* nuts.
3. To break with grief; to affect deeply; to pain; to torture; as, to *crack* the heart. We now use *break* or *rend.* *Shak.*
4. To open and drink; as, to *crack* a bottle of wine. [*Low.*]
5. To thrust out, or cast with smartness; as, to *crack* a joke.
6. To produce a sharp, abrupt sound, like that of rending; to snap; as, to *crack* a whip.
7. To break or destroy.
8. To impair the regular exercise of the intellectual faculties; to disorder; to make crazy; as, to *crack* the brain.
CRACK, v. i. To burst; to open in chinks; as, the earth *cracks* by frost; or to be marred without an opening; as, glass *cracks* by a sudden application of heat.
2. To fall to ruin, or to be impaired.
The credit of the exchequer *cracks* when little comes in and much goes out. [*Not elegant.*] *Dryden.*
3. To utter a loud or sharp, sudden sound; as, the clouds *crack*; the whip *cracks.* *Shak.*
4. To boast; to brag; that is, to utter vain, pompous, blustering words; with *of.*
The Ethiops *of* their sweet complexion crack. [*Not elegant.*] *Shak.*

CRACK, n. [Gr. ῥαγας.]
1. A disruption; a chink or fissure; a narrow breach; a crevice; a partial separation of the parts of a substance, with or without an opening; as, a *crack* in timber, in a wall, or in glass.
2. A burst of sound; a sharp or loud sound, uttered suddenly or with vehemence; the sound of any thing suddenly rent; a violent report; as, the *crack* of a falling house; the *crack* of a whip.
3. Change of voice in puberty. *Shak.*
4. Craziness of intellect; or a crazy person.
5. A boast, or booster. [*Low.*] [*Addison.*
6. Breach of chastity; and a prostitute. [*Low.*]
7. A lad; an instant. [*Not used.*]
CRACK, a. Of superior excellence, having qualities to be boasted of. [*Familiar or low.*] *Holloway.*
CRACK'-BRAIN-ED, a. Having intellects impaired; crazy.
CRACK'ED, (krakt,) *pp.* or a. Burst or split; rent; broken; partially severed.
2. Impaired; crazy.
CRACK'ER, n. A noisy, boasting fellow. *Shak.*
2. A firework; a quantity of gunpowder confined so as to explode with noise.
3. A hard biscuit. *Smart.*
4. That which cracks any thing.
CRACK'-HEMP, } n. A wretch fated to the gallows;
CRACK'-ROPE, } one who deserves to be hanged. *Shak.*
CRACK'ING, *ppr.* or a. Breaking or dividing partially; opening; impairing; snapping; uttering a sudden, sharp or loud sound; boasting; casting jokes.
CRACK'ING, n. A breaking or dividing; a sharp, abrupt sound.
CRACK'LE, (krak'l,) v. i. [dim. of *crack.*] To make slight cracks; to make small, abrupt noises, rapidly or frequently repeated; to decrepitate; as, burning thorns *crackle.*
CRACK'LING, *ppr.* or a. Making slight cracks, or abrupt noises.
CRACK'LING, n. The making of small, abrupt cracks or reports, frequently repeated.
The *crackling* of thorns under a pot.—Eccles. vii.
2. The rind of roasted pork. *Perry.*

CRACK'NEL, n. A hard, brittle cake or biscuit. 1 *Kings* xiv. 3.
CRA'DLE, n. [Sax. *cradel*; W. *cryd*, a rocking or shaking, a cradle; *crydu*, to shake or tremble; *crydian, crydiaw*, id.; from *rhyd*, a moving; It. *creatham*, to shake; Gr. κραδαω, id., and to swing; Heb. רגר to tremble or shake, to palpitate; Syr. in Ethp., to rub or scrape. Without the first letter, W. *rhyd*, Heb. Ch. Eth. רעד to tremble, to shake. In Ar. رعد *raada*, to thunder, to impress terror, to tremble; and رأد *rada*, to run hither and thither, to move one way and the other, to tremble or shake.
The Arabic رعد to thunder, coincides with the Latin *rudo*, to roar, and the W. *grydiaw*, to utter a rough sound, to shout, whoop, or scream, *grydwst*, a murmur, from *gryd*, a shout or whoop, and this from *rhyd*; so that *crydiaw*, and *grydiaw* are from the same root, and from this we have *cry*, and *cry* implies roughness, coinciding with the Syriac, supra, to scrape, whence *grate, gride*, &c. See Owen's *Welsh Dictionary*, and Castell's *Heptaglot.*]
1. A movable machine of various constructions, placed on curved pieces of board, for rocking children or infirm persons to sleep, for alleviating pain, or giving moderate exercise.
Me let the tender office long engage
To rock the *cradle* of reposing age. *Pope.*
2. Infancy. *From the cradle*, is from the state of infancy; *in the cradle*, in a state of infancy.
3. That part of the stock of a cross-bow, where the bullet is put. *Encyc.*
4. In *surgery*, a case in which a broken leg is laid, after being set. *Encyc.*
5. In *ship-building*, a frame placed under the bottom of a ship for launching. It supports the ship, and slides down the timbers or passage called the *ways.* *Hebert.*
6. A standing bedstead for wounded seamen. *Mar. Dict.*
7. In *engraving*, an instrument formed of steel, and resembling a chisel, with one sloping side, used in scraping mezzotintos, and preparing the plate. *Encyc.*
8. In *husbandry*, a frame of wood, with long, bending teeth, to which is fastened a scythe, for cutting and laying oats and other grain in a swath.
CRA'DLE, v. t. To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle; to compose or quiet.
It *cradles* their fears to sleep. *D. A. Clark.*
2. To nurse in infancy. *D. Webster.*
3. To cut and lay with a cradle, as grain.
CRA'DLE, v. i. To lie or lodge in a cradle. *Shak.*
CRA'DLE-CLOTHES, n. pl. The clothes used for covering one in a cradle.
CRA'DLED, *pp.* Laid or rocked in a cradle; cut and laid with a cradle, as grain.
CRA'DLE-SCYTHE, (krā'dl-sithe,) n. A scythe used in a cradle for cutting grain.
CRA'DLING, *ppr.* Laying or rocking in a cradle; cutting and laying with a cradle, as grain.
CRA'DLING, n. The act of using a cradle.
2. In *architecture*, a term applied to the timber, ribs, and pieces in arched ceilings, to which the laths are nailed. *Gwilt.*
CRAFT, n. [Sax. *craft*, art, cunning, power, force; G. Sw. and Dan. *kraft*, power, faculty; W. *crev, cryv*, strong; *crevu*, to cry, to scream, to *crave*; *cryvau*, to strengthen, to wax strong; *craf*, a clasp; *crafu*, to hold, to comprehend, to perceive; *crafus*, of quick perception. The primary sense is, to strain or stretch. Hence strength, skill, a crying out, holding, &c.]
1. Art; ability; dexterity; skill.
Poesy is the poet's skill or *craft* of making. *B. Jonson.*
2. Cunning, art, or skill, in a bad sense, or applied to bad purposes; artifice; guile; skill or dexterity employed to effect purposes by deceit.
The chief priests and scribes sought how they might take him by *craft*, and put him to death.—Mark xiv.
3. Art; skill; dexterity in a particular manual occupation; hence, the occupation or employment itself; manual art; trade.
Ye know that by this *craft* we have our wealth.—Acts xix.
4. A term applied to all sorts of vessels. *Totten.*
Small craft, is a term given to small vessels of all kinds, as sloops, schooners, cutters, &c.
CRAFT, v. i. To play tricks. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
CRAFT'I-LY, *adv.* [See CRAFTY.] With craft, cunning, or guile; artfully; cunningly; with more art than honesty.
CRAFT'I-NESS, n. Artfulness; dexterity in devising and effecting a purpose; cunning; artifice; stratagem.
He taketh the wise in their own *craftiness.*—Job v.
Not walking in *craftiness*, nor handling the word of God deceitfully.—2 Cor. iv.

CRAFTS'MAN, n. An artificer; a mechanic; one skilled in a manual occupation.
CRAFTS'MAS-TER, n. One skilled in his craft or trade.
CRAFT'Y, a. Cunning; artful; skillful in devising and pursuing a scheme, by deceiving others, or by taking advantage of their ignorance; wily; sly; fraudulent.
He disappointeth the devices of the *crafty.*—Job v.
2. Artful; cunning; in a good sense, or in a laudable pursuit.
Being *crafty*, I caught you with guile.—2 Cor. xii.
CRAG, n. [W. Scot. and Ir. *craig*; Gaelic, *creag* Corn. *karak*; Arm. *garrecq*; probably Gr. ῥαχια, ῥαχις, from the root of ῥηγνυω, to break, like *rupes*, in Latin, from the root of *rumpo, rupi*, and *crepido*, from *crepo.* (See CRACK.) The name is taken from *breaking*, L. *frango*, for *frago*; and *fragosus* and *craggy* are the same word with different prefixes; Eng. *ragged.* The Κραγος in Cilicia, mentioned by Strabo and Pliny, retains the Celtic orthography.]
1. A steep, rugged rock; a rough, broken rock, or point of a rock.
2. In *geology*, a tertiary deposit of gravel mixed with shells. *Lyell.*
CRAG, n. [Sax. *hracca*, the neck; Scot. *crag* or *craig*; Gr. ῥαχις.] The same word probably as the preceding, from its roughness, or break. We now call it *rack.*]
The neck, formerly applied to the neck of a human being, as in Spenser. We now apply it to the neck or neck-piece of mutton, and call it a *rack* of mutton.
CRAG'-BUILT, (-bilt,) a. Built with crags. *Irving.*
CRAG'GED, a. Full of crags or broken rocks; rough; rugged; abounding with prominences, points, and inequalities.
CRAG'GED-NESS, n. The state of abounding with crags, or broken, pointed rocks.
CRAG'GI-NESS, n. The state of being craggy.
CRAG'GY, a. Full of crags; abounding with broken rocks; rugged with projecting points of rocks; as, the *craggy* side of a mountain; a *craggy* cliff.
CRAKE, n. A boast. [See CRACK.] *Spenser.*
CRAKE, n. [Qu. Gr. κρεξ, from κρεκω.]
The corn-crake, a migratory fowl, is a species of the rail, *Rallus*, found among grass, corn, broom, or furze. Its cry is very singular, *crek, crek*, and is imitated by rubbing the blade of a knife on an indented bone, by which it may be decoyed into a net. *Encyc.*
CRAKE'-BER-RY, n. A species of Empetrum or berry-bearing heath.
CRAM, v. t. [Sax. *crammian*; Sw. *krama*; coinciding in sense, and probably in origin, with *ram.*]
1. To press or drive, particularly in filling or thrusting one thing into another; to stuff; to crowd; to fill to superfluity; as, to *cram* any thing into a basket or bag; to *cram* a room with people; to *cram* victuals down the throat.
2. To fill with food beyond satiety; to stuff.
Children would be more free from diseases, if they were not *crammed* so much by fond mothers. *Locke.*
3. To thrust in by force; to crowd.
Fate has *crammed* us all into one lease. *Dryden.*
CRAM, v. i. To eat greedily or beyond satiety; to stuff. *Pope.*
CRAM'BO, n. A play in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme. *Swift.*
CRAM'MED, (kramd,) *pp.* Stuffed; crowded; thrust in; filled with food.
CRAM'MING, *ppr.* Driving in; stuffing; crowding; eating beyond satiety or sufficiency.
CRAM'MING, n. A cant term, in *the British universities*, for the act of preparing a student to pass an examination, by going over the topics with him beforehand, and furnishing him with the requisite answers.
CRAMP, n. [Sax. *hramma*; D. *kramp*; G. Dan. and Sw. *krampe*; It. *rampone*, a cramp-iron. Qu. Ir. *crampa*, a knot. If *m* is radical, this word may accord with the Celtic *crom*, G. *krumm*, crooked, from shrinking, contracting. But if *p* is radical, this word accords with the W. *craf*, a clasp, a cramp-iron, *crafu*, to secure hold of, to comprehend, Ir. *crapadh*, to shrink or contract. The sense is, to strain or stretch.]
1. The spasmodic and involuntary contraction of a limb, or some muscle of the body, attended with pain, and sometimes with convulsions, or numbness.
2. Restraint; confinement; that which hinders from motion or expansion.
A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind. *L'Estrange.*
3. A piece of iron bent at the ends, serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, &c.; a cramp-iron. [Fr. *crampon*; It. *rampone.*]
4. An iron instrument, having a screw at one end and a movable shoulder at the other, used for closely compressing the joints of framework. *Gwilt. Hebert.*
CRAMP, v. t. To pain or affect with spasms.
2. To confine; to restrain; to hinder from ac-

tion or expansion; as, to *cramp* the exertions of a nation; to *cramp* the genius.

3. To fasten, confine, or hold with a cramp or cramp-iron.

CRAMP, *a.* Difficult; knotty. [*Little used.*]

CRAMP'ED, (kramt,) *pp.* or *a.* Affected with spasm; convulsed; confined; restrained.

CRAMP'-FISH, *n.* The torpedo, or electric ray, the touch of which affects a person like electricity, causing a slight shock, and producing numbness, tremor, and sickness of the stomach.

CRAMP'ING, *ppr.* Affecting with cramp; confining.

CRAMP'-I-RON, (-i-urn,) *n.* An iron used for fastening things together; a cramp, which see.

CRAM-POONS', *n. pl.* Hooked pieces of iron something like double calipers, for raising stones, lumber, and other heavy materials. *Gilbert.*

CRA'NAGE, *n.* [from *crane*. Low L. *cranagium*.]

The liberty of using a crane at a wharf for raising wares from a vessel; also, the money or price paid for the use of a crane. *Cowel. Encyc.*

CRAN'BER-RY, *n.* [*crane* and *berry*.] The fruit of a species of Oxycoccus, (sour berry,) a berry that grows on a slender, bending stalk. It is also called *moss-berry*, or *moor-berry*, as it grows only on peat-bogs, or swampy land. The berry, when ripe, is red, and of the size of a small cherry, or of the hawthorn berry. These berries form a sauce of exquisite flavor, and are used for tarts. The cranberry of the United States is the *O. macrocarpus*, that of Europe is *O. palustris*. [The common pronunciation, *cran-berry*, is erroneous.]

CRANCH. See CRAUNCH.

CRANE, *n.* [Sax. *cran*; G. *krahn*; D. *kraan*; Sw. *kran*, or *trana*; Dan. *krane*, or *trane*; W. *garan*; Corn. *krana*; Arm. *garan*; Gr. γερανος, whence *geranium*, the plant, crane's-bill. The word in Welsh signifies a shank or shaft, a *crane* or *heron*. This fowl, then, may be named from its long legs. [Qu. קנה, to shoot.]

1. A migratory bird of the genus *Grus*, belonging to the grallic order. The bill is straight, sharp, and long, with a furrow from the nostrils toward the point; the nostrils are linear, and the feet have four toes. These birds have long legs, and a long neck, being destined to wade and seek their food among grass and reeds in marshy grounds. The common crane is about four feet in length, of a slender body.

2. A machine for raising great weights, and moving them to a distance. It consists of a horizontal arm, or piece of timber, projecting from a post, and furnished with a tackle or pulley.

3. A siphon, or crooked pipe, for drawing liquors out of a cask.

CRANE'-FLY, *n.* An insect of the genus Tipula, of many species. The mouth is a prolongation of the head; the upper jaw is arched; the palpi are two, curved, and longer than the head; the proboscis is short. *Encyc.*

CRANE'S'-BILL, *n.* The plant *geranium*, of many species; so named from an appendage of the seed-vessel, which resembles the beak of a crane or stork. Some of the species have beautiful flowers and a fragrant scent, and several of them are valued for their astringent properties. [See CRANE.] *Encyc.*

2. A pair of pincers used by surgeons.

CRA-NI-OG'NO-MY, *n.* [Gr. κρανιον, L. *cranium*, the skull, and Gr. γνωμων, index.]

The doctrine or science of determining the properties or characteristics of the mind by the conformation of the skull. *Good.*

CRA-NI-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to craniology.

CRA-NI-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of craniology, or one who is versed in the science of the cranium.

CRA-NI-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. κρανιον, the skull, and λογος, discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on the cranium or skull; or the science which investigates the structure and uses of the skulls in various animals, particularly in relation to their specific character and intellectual powers. *Ed. Encyc.*

CRA-NI-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. κρανιον, the skull, and μετρον, measure.]

An instrument for measuring the skulls of animals.

CRA-NI-O-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to craniometry.

CRA-NI-OM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring the cranium, or skulls, of animals, for discovering their specific differences.

CRA-NI-OS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. κρανιον, supra, and σκοπεω, to view.]

The science of the eminences produced in the cranium by the brain, intended to discover the particular part of the brain in which reside the organs which influence particular passions or faculties. *Ed. Encyc.*

CRA'NI-UM, *n.* [L.; from Gr. κρανιον.]

The skull of an animal; the assemblage of bones which inclose the brain.

CRANK, *n.* [This word probably belongs to the root of *cringe*, *krinkle*, to bend. D. *krinkel*, a curl; *krenkel*, a bend or winding; and *krank*, weak, is probably from bending; Ir. *freang*, to make crooked. Qu. קרן, or the root of *crook*.]

1. *Literally*, a bend or turn. Hence, an iron axis with a part bent like an elbow, for producing a horizontal or perpendicular motion by means of a rotary motion or the contrary. Thus the saw in a saw-mill is made to rise and fall at every turn of the axis.

2. Any bend, turn, or winding. *Shak.*

3. A twisting or turning in speech; a conceit which consists in a change of the form or meaning of a word.

Quips, and *cranks*, and wanton wiles.

4. An iron brace for various purposes. *Mar. Dict.*

CRANK, *a.* [D. *krank*; G. id., weak; Sw. *krancka*, to afflict; Dan. *kranker*, id., or *krænger*, to careen a ship.]

1. In *seamen's language*, liable to be overset, as a ship when she is too narrow, or has not sufficient ballast, or is loaded too high, to carry full sail.

2. Stout; bold; erect; as, a cock crowing *crank*. *Spenser.*

CRANK, } *v. i.* [See CRANK, *n.*, and CRINKLE.]
CRANK'LE, } To run in a winding course; to bend, wind, and turn.

See how this river comes me *crankling* in! *Shak.*

CRANK'LE, (krank'l) *v. t.* To break into bends, turns, or angles; to crinkle.

Old Vaga's stream——
Crankling her banks. *Philips.*

CRANK'LE, *n.* A bend or turn; a crinkle.

CRANK'LED, *pp.* Broken into unequal surfaces.

CRANK'LES, (krank'lz,) *n. pl.* Angular prominences.

CRANK'LING, *ppr.* Breaking into bends, turns, or angles.

CRANK'NESS, *n.* Liability to be overset, as a ship.

2. Stoutness; erectness.

CRANK'Y. See CRANK, *a.*

CRAN'NI-ED, (kran'nid,) *a.* [See CRANNY.] Having rents, chinks, or fissures; as, a *crannied* wall. *Brown. Shak.*

CRAN'NY, *n.* [Fr. *cran*; Arm. *cran*, a notch; L. *crena*; from the root of *rend*, Sax. *hrendan*, or *rendan*; Arm. *ranna*, to split; *crenna*, to cut off; W. *rhanu*, to divide; *rhan*, a piece; Ir. *roinnim*, or *rainnim*, to divide; Gr. κρινω; L. *cerno*. See Class Rn, No. 4, 13, 16.]

1. *Properly*, a rent; but *commonly*, any small, narrow opening, fissure, crevice, or chink, as in a wall, or other substance.

In a firm building, the cavities ought to be filled with brick or stone, fitted to the *crannies*. *Dryden.*

2. A hole; a secret, retired place.

He peeped into *every cranny*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. In *glass-making*, an iron instrument for forming the necks of glasses. *Encyc.*

CRAN'NY, *a.* Pleasant; praiseworthy. *Bailey.*

CRAN'NY-ING, *a.* Making crannies.

CRANTS, *n. pl.* [G. *kranz*.]

Garlands carried before the bier of a maiden, and hung over her grave. *Shak.*

CRAPE, *n.* [Fr. *crêpe* and *crêper*, to curl, to *crisp*, to frizzle; Arm. *crep*; Sp. *crespon*, crape; *crespo*, crisp, curled; *crespar*, to crisp or curl; Port. *crespam*. *Crape* is contracted from *cresp*, *crisp*. D. *krip*, G. *krepp*, Dan. *krep*. See CRISP.]

A thin, transparent stuff, usually black, made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill, woven without crossing, and much used in mourning. Crape is also used for gowns and the dress of the clergy.

A saint in *crape* is twice a saint in lawn. *Pope.*

CRAPE, *v. t.* To curl; to form into ringlets; as, to *crape* the hair.

CRAP'ED, (krāpt,) *pp.* Curled; formed into ringlets.

CRAP'ING, *ppr.* Curling; forming into ringlets.

CRAP'LE, *n.* [W. *crav*.]

A claw. *Spenser.*

CRAP'NEL, *n.* A hook or drag. [Qu. *grapnel*.]

CRAP'U-LA, *n.* [L.] A surfeit.

CRAP'U-LENCE, *n.* [L. *crapula*, a surfeit. See CROP.]

Cropsickness; drunkenness; a surfeit, or the sickness occasioned by intemperance. *Dict.*

CRAP'U-LENT, } *a.* Drunk; surcharged with liquor;
CRAP'U-LOUS, } sick by intemperance. *Dict.*

CRARE, *n.* An unwieldy trading vessel. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Toone.*

CRASH, *v. t.* [Fr. *ecraser*, to crush. *Crash* seems to be allied to *crush* and to *rush*, Sax. *hreosan*.]

To break; to bruise. *Shak.*

CRASH, *v. t.* To make the loud, clattering, multifarious sound of many things falling and breaking at once.

When convulsions cleave the laboring earth,
Before the dismal yawn appears, the ground
Trembles and heaves, the nodding houses *crash*. *Smith.*

CRASH, *n.* The loud, mingled sound of many things falling and breaking at once; as, the sound of a large tree falling and its branches breaking, or the sound of a falling house.

2. [L. *crassus*.] Coarse hempen cloth.

CRASH'ED, (krasht,) *pp.* Broken or bruised.

CRASH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making or denoting a loud, clattering noise.

CRASH'ING, *n.* The sound of many things falling and breaking at once.

There shall be a great *crashing* from the hills. — Zeph. i.

CRA'SIS, *n.* [Gr. κρασις, from κεραννυμι, or κιρνα, to mix, to temper.]

1. The temper or healthy constitution of the blood in an animal body; the temperament which forms a particular constitution of the blood. *Coxe.*

2. In *grammar*, a figure by which two different letters are contracted into one long letter, or into a diphthong; as, αληθεα into αληθη; τυχτος into τυχνος.

CRASS, *a.* [L. *crassus*, the same as GROSS, which see.]

Gross; thick; coarse; not thin, nor fine; *applied to fluids and solids*; as, *crass* and fumid exhalations. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

CRASS'A-MENT, *n.* The thick, red part of the blood, as distinct from the serum, or aqueous part; the clot.

CRASS'I-MENT, *n.* Thickness. *Smart.*

CRASS'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *crassitudo*.]

Grossness; coarseness; thickness; *applied to liquids or solids*. *Bacon. Woodward.*

CRASS'NESS, *n.* Grossness. *Glanville.*

CRATCH, *n.* [Fr. *creche*.]

A manger or open frame for hay. *Spenser.*

The childish amusement called *making cratch cradle* is an intended representation of the figure of the cratch. *Toone.*

CRATCH. See SCRATCH.

CRATCH'ES, *n. pl.* [G. *kratze*, the itch, cratches; *kratzen*, to scratch.]

In *the manege*, a swelling on the pastern, under the fetlock, and sometimes under the hoof of a horse.

CRATE, *n.* [L. *crates*.]

A kind of basket or hamper of wicker-work, used for the transportation of china, crockery, and similar wares.

CRA'TER, *n.* [L. *crater*, Gr. κρατηρ, a great cup.]

1. The aperture or mouth of a volcano.

2. A constellation of the southern hemisphere, containing 31 stars.

CRA-TER'I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a crater. *Mantell.*

CRAUNCH, (krânch,) *v. t.* [D. *schransen*; vulgar *scraunch*.]

To crush with the teeth; to chew with violence and noise.

CRAUNCH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crushing with the teeth with violence.

CRA-VAT', *n.* [Fr. *cravate*; It. *cravetta*; Sp. *corbata*. Port. *caravata*. In Dan., *krage*, and *krave*, is a collar, a cape, the neck of a shirt, &c.]

A neckcloth; a piece of fine muslin, or other cloth, worn by men about the neck.

CRAVE, *v. t.* [Sax. *crafian*, to crave, ask, implore; W. *crefu*, to cry, to cry for, to crave; *crev*, a cry, a scream; Sw. *kräfta*; Dan. *kræver*; Ice. *krefia*. (See Class Rb, No. 2, 4, 5yr.) So also D. *verpen*; Sax. *hreopan*, Goth. *hropyan*, to cry out, as our vulgar phrase is, to *rip* out. The primary sense is, to cry out, or call.]

1. To ask with earnestness or importunity; to beseech; to implore; to ask with submission or humility, as a dependent; to beg; to entreat.

As for my nobler friends, I *crave* their pardons. *Shak.*
Joseph — went in boldly to Pilate, and *craved* the body of Jesus. — Mark xv.

2. To call for, as a gratification; to long for; to require or demand, as a passion or appetite; as, the stomach or appetite *craves* food.

3. Sometimes *intransitively*, with *for* before the thing sought; as, I *crave for* mercy.

CRAV'ED, *pp.* Asked for with earnestness; implored; entreated; longed for; required.

CRA'VEN, } *n.* [Qu. from *crave*, that is, one who
CRA'VENT, } begs for his life when vanquished.]
CRA'VANT, }

1. A word of obloquy, used, formerly, by one vanquished in trial by battle, and yielding to the conqueror. Hence, a recreant; a coward; a weak-hearted, spiritless fellow. *Shak.*

2. A vanquished, dispirited cock. *Shak.*

CRA'VEN, (krā'vn,) *v. t.* To make recreant, weak, or cowardly. *Shak.*

CRA'VEN-ED, (krā'vnd,) *pp.* Made recreant or cowardly.

CRA'VEN-ING, *ppr.* Making cowardly.

CRAV'ER, *n.* One who craves or begs.

CRAV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Asking with importunity; urging for earnestly; begging; entreating.

2. Calling for with urgency; requiring; demanding gratification; as, an appetite *craving* food.

CRAV'ING, *n.* Vehement or urgent desire, or calling for; a longing for.

CRAV'ING-LY, *adv.* In an earnest or craving manner.

CRAV'ING-NESS, *n.* The state of craving.

CRAW, *n.* [Dan. *kroe*; Sw. *kräfva*. This word coincides in elements with *crop*; W. *cropa*; Sax. *crop*; D. *krop*; G. *kropf*. The Danish *kroe* signifies the *craw*, and a victualing-house, tavern, or ale-house. It seems to be named from gathering.]

The crop or first stomach of fowls. *Ray.*

CRAW'-FISH, } *n.* [*Craw* is contracted from *craw*,
CRAY'-FISH, } or from the Welsh *crag*, a shell

pysged cragen, shell-fish. (See Crab.) Qu. is not *fish*, in these words, from the last syllable of the French *ecrevisse*?]

A species of *Crustacea* of the same genus with the lobster, (*Astacus*,) but smaller, and found in fresh-water streams. It is esteemed very delicate food.

CRAWL, *v. i.* [D. *krielen*: Scot. *crowl*; Dan. *krauler*, to crawl up, to climb; Sw. *krala*, to crawl, to swarm; D. *grielen*, to swarm; *grillen*, to shiver or shudder; Fr. *grouiller*, to stir about, to crawl with insects; It. *grillare*, to simmer. Qu. Dan. *kriller*, to itch.]

1. To creep; to move slowly by thrusting or drawing the body along the ground, as a worm; or to move slowly on the hands and knees or feet, as a human being. A worm *crawls* on the earth; a boy *crawls* into a cavern, or up a tree.

2. To move or walk weakly, slowly, or timorously.

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To creep; to advance slowly and slyly; to insinuate one's self; as, to *crawl* into favor. [*This use is vulgar.*]

4. To move about; to move in any direction; *used in contempt.*

Absurd opinions *crawl* about the world. *South.*

5. To have the sensation of insects creeping about the body; as, the flesh *crawls*.

CRAWL, *n.* [Qu. D. *kraal*.] A pen or inclosure of stakes and hurdles on the sea-coast for containing fish. *Mar. Dict.*

CRAWL'ER, *n.* He or that which crawls; a creeper; a reptile.

CRAWL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Creeping; moving slowly along the ground, or other substance; moving or walking slowly, weakly, or timorously; insinuating.

CRAWL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a crawling manner.

CRAY, **CRAY'ER**, *n.* A small sea vessel. [*Not in use.*]

CRAY'-FISH, *n.* The river lobster. [See Crawfish.]

CRAY'ON, *n.* [Fr., from *craie*, chalk, from L. *creta*, Sp. *greda*.]

1. A general name for all colored stones, earths, or other minerals and substances, used in drawing. *Encyc.*

2. A kind of pencil, or colored cylinder, to draw lines with. It is usually made of pipe-clay, colored with some pigment. *Dryden.*

3. A drawing or design done with a pencil or crayon. *Johnson.*

CRAY'ON, *v. t.* To sketch with a crayon. Hence,

2. To sketch; to plan; to commit to paper one's first thoughts. *Bolingbroke.*

CRAY'ON-ED, *pp.* Sketched with a crayon.

CRAY'ON-ING, *ppr.* Sketching or planning with a crayon.

CRAY'ON-PAINT-ING, *n.* The act or art of drawing with crayons.

CRAZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ecraser*; Sw. *krossa*; to break or bruise, to *crush*. See Crush.]

1. To break; to weaken; to break or impair the natural force or energy of.

Till length of years,
And sedentary numbness, *craze* my limbs. *Milton.*

2. To crush in pieces; to grind to powder; as, to *craze* tin.

3. To crack the brain; to shatter; to impair the intellect; as, to be *crazed* with love or grief. *Shak.*

CRAZ'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Broken; bruised; crushed; impaired; deranged in intellect; decrepit.

CRAZ'ED-NESS, *n.* A broken state; decrepitude; an impaired state of the intellect. *Hooker.*

CRAZE'-MILL, **CRAZ'ING-MILL**, *n.* A mill resembling a grist mill, used for grinding tin. *Encyc.*

CRA'ZI-LY, *adv.* [See Crazy.] In a broken or crazy manner.

CRA'ZI-NESS, *n.* [See Crazy.] The state of being broken or weakened; as, the *craziness* of a ship, or of the limbs.

2. The state of being broken in mind; imbecility or weakness of intellect; derangement.

CRAZ'ING, *ppr.* Breaking; crushing; making crazy.

CRA'ZY, *a.* [Fr. *ecrasé*.]

1. Broken; decrepit; weak; feeble; *applied to the body, or constitution, or any structure*; as, a *crazy* body; a *crazy* constitution; a *crazy* ship.

2. Broken, weakened, or disordered in intellect; deranged, weakened, or shattered in mind. We say, the man is *crazy*.

CREAGHT, *n.* [Irish.] Herds of cattle. [*Not used.*] *Davies.*

CREAGHT, *v. t.* To gaze on lands. [*Not used.*] *Davies.*

CREAK, *v. i.* [W. *crecian*, to scream, to crash; *cree*, a scream, a shriek; connected with *creg*, *cryg*, rough, hoarse, harsh, from *rhyg*, Eng. *rye*, but the sense of which is *rough*, *rugged*. Indeed, this is radically the same word as *rough*, L. *raucus*. The L. *rugio* is probably from the same root, and perhaps *rugo*. The Sax. *cearcian*, to creak, may be the same word, the letters transposed; as may the Sp. *crugir*, to rustle, Gr. κρυκω, to comb, scrape, *rake*, and Russ. *krik*, a cry, *kricku*, to cry. On this word are formed *shriek* and *screech*.]

To make a sharp, harsh, grating sound, of some continuance, as by the friction of hard substances. Thus, the hinge of a door *creaks* in turning; a tight, firm shoe *creaks* in walking, by the friction of the leather.

CREAK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making a harsh, grating sound; as, *creaking* hinges or shoes.

CREAK'ING, *n.* A harsh, grating sound.

CREAM, *n.* [Fr. *crême*; L. *cremor*; G. *rahm*; Sax. [illegible]; Ice. *rioma*; D. *room*; Sp. *crema*. Class Rm.]

1. In *a general sense*, any part of a liquor that separates from the rest, rises and collects on the surface. More *particularly*, the oily part of milk, which, when the milk stands unagitated in a cool place, rises and forms a scum on the surface, as it is specifically lighter than the other part of the liquor. This, by agitation, forms butter.

2. The best part of a thing; as, the *cream* of a jest or story.

Cream of lime; the scum of lime-water; or that part of lime which, after being dissolved in its caustic state, separates from the water in the mild state of chalk or limestone. *Encyc.*

Cream of tartar; purified tartar or argal, being the bi-tartrate of potassa; so called, because it rises like cream to the surface of the liquor in which it is purified. *Ure. Coxe.*

CREAM, *v. t.* To skim; to take off cream by skimming.

2. To take off the quintessence or best part of a thing.

CREAM, *v. i.* To gather cream; to flower or mantle.

2. To grow stiff or formal. *Shak.*

CREAM'-BOWL, *n.* A bowl for holding cream.

CREAM'-CHEESE, *n.* Cream dried by exposure to the air till it forms a solid mass. It is not properly cheese, not being formed into curd. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

CREAM'ED, *pp.* Skimmed off from milk, as the best part.

CREAM'-FAC-ED, (krēme'faste,) *a.* White; pale; having a coward look. *Shak.*

CREAM'-NUT, *n.* The fruit of the Bertholletia excelsa, of South America; more commonly called *Brazil* nut. *Halderman.*

CREAM'-POT, *n.* A vessel for holding cream.

CREAM'Y, *a.* Full of cream; like cream; having the nature of cream; luscious.

CRE'ANCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *credo*, *credens*.]

In *falconry*, a fine, small line, fastened to a hawk's leash, when she is first lured. *Bailey.*

CREASE, *n.* [Qu. G. *krausen*, Sw. *krusa*, Dan. *kruser*, Scot. *creis*, to curl, to crisp. Class Rd, No. 73, 83; or Fr. *creuser*, to make hollow, from *creux*, hollow. Class Rg. See Crisp.]

A line or mark made by folding or doubling any thing; a hollow streak, like a groove.

CREASE, *v. t.* To make a crease or mark in a thing by folding or doubling.

CREAS'ED, (kreest,) *pp.* Marked by doubling.

CREAS'ING, *ppr.* Making creases by folding.

CRE'A-SOTE. See Creosote.

CRE'AT, *n.* [Fr.] In *the manege*, an usher to a riding-master. *Encyc.*

CRE-ĀTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *creer*; It. *creare*; Sp. and Port. [illegible]; L. *creo*; Arm. *croui*; Corn. *gurei*. In W. *crëu* signifies to *create*, and *crëu*, to cry, to crave, to caw, to beg. W. *crete* and *crei*, constitution, temper; also, a trembling or shivering with cold. Ir. *croth* or *cruth*, form, shape; *cruthaighim*, to create, to prove, assert, maintain. From the Celtic, then, it appears that the L. *creo* is contracted by the loss of a *d* or *th*. The Welsh has also *cri*, a cry, and *criaw*, to cry, both deduced by Owen from *cre*; but *cre* is a contraction of *crevu*, to cry, or of *gryd*, a crying or whooping, or *cryd*, a shaking. In Welsh, also, *cri* signifies rough, *raw*, *crude*; all which unite in the root of *cry*, *cradle*, L. *rudo*, to bray. The primary sense of *create* and of *cry* is the same, to throw or drive out, to produce, to bring forth, precisely as in the Shemitic ברא. But the Welsh *crëu* and *creu* may, perhaps, be from different roots, both, however, with the same primary sense.]

1. To produce; to bring into being from nothing; to cause to exist.

In the beginning, God *created* the heaven and the earth. — Gen. i.

2. To make or form, by investing with a new character; as, to *create* one a peer or baron; to *create* a manor.

I *create* you
Companions to our person. *Shak.*

3. To produce; to cause; to be the occasion of. Long abstinence *creates* uneasiness in the stomach; confusion is *created* by hurry.

Your eye, in Scotland,
Would *create* soldiers, and make women fight. *Shak.*

4. To beget; to generate; to bring forth.

The people, which shall be *created*, shall praise the Lord. — Ps. cii.

5. To make or produce, by new combinations of matter already created, and by investing these combinations with new forms, constitutions, and qualities; to shape and organize.

God *created* man in his own image. — Gen. i.

6. To form anew; to change the state or character; to renew.

Create in me a clean heart. — Ps. li.
We are his workmanship, *created* in Christ Jesus. — Eph. ii.

CRE-ĀTE', *a.* Begotten; composed; created. *Shak.*

CRE-ĀT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed from nothing; caused to exist; produced; generated; invested with a new character; formed into new combinations, with a peculiar shape, constitution, and properties; renewed.

CRE-ĀT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Forming from nothing; originating; producing; giving a new character; constituting new beings from matter by shaping, organizing, and investing with new properties; forming anew.

CRE-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of creating; the act of causing to exist; and especially, the act of bringing this world into existence. *Rom.* i.

2. The act of making, by new combinations of matter, invested with new forms and properties, and of subjecting to different laws; the act of shaping and organizing; as, the *creation* of man and other animals, of plants, minerals, &c.

3. The act of investing with a new character; as, the *creation* of peers in England.

4. The act of producing.

5. The things created; creatures; the world; the universe.

As subjects then the whole *creation* came. *Denham.*

6. Any part of the things created.

Before the low *creation* swarmed with men. *Parnell.*

7. Any thing produced or caused to exist.

A false *creation*
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain. *Shak.*

CRE-Ā'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to creation.

CRE-Ā'TIVE, *a.* Having the power to create, or exerting the act of creation; as, *creative* fancy; *creative* power.

CRE-Ā'TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being creative.

CRE-Ā'TOR, *n.* [L.] The being or person that creates.

Remember thy *Creator* in the days of thy youth. — Eccles. xii.

2. The thing that creates, produces, or causes.

CRE-Ā'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The state or condition of a creator.

CRE-Ā'TRESS, *n.* A female that creates any thing.

CRĒAT'UR-AL, (krēt'yur-al,) *a.* Belonging to a creature; having the qualities of a creature.

CRĒAT'URE, (krēt'yur,) *n.* [Fr.] That which is created; every being besides the Creator, or every thing not self-existent. The sun, moon, and stars; the earth, animals, plants, light, darkness, air, water, &c., are the *creatures* of God.

2. In *a restricted sense*, an animal of any kind; a living being; a beast. In *a more restricted sense*, man. Thus we say, he was in trouble, and no *creature* was present to aid him.

3. A human being, in contempt; as, an idle *creature*; a poor *creature*; what a *creature*!

4. With words of endearment, it denotes a human being beloved; as, a pretty *creature*; a sweet *creature*.

5. That which is produced, formed, or imagined; as, a *creature* of the imagination.

6. A person who owes his rise and fortune to another; one who is made to be what he is.

Great princes thus, when favorites they raise,
To justify their grace, their *creatures* praise. *Dryden.*

7. A dependent; a person who is subject to the will or influence of another.

CRĒAT'URE-LY, *a.* Having the qualities of a creature. [*Little used.*] *Cheyne.*

CRĒAT'URE-SHIP, *n.* The state of a creature. [*Rare.*]

CRĒ'BROUS, *a.* Frequent.

CRĒ'DENCE, *n.* [It. *credenza*; Fr. *creance*; from L. *credens*, from *credo*, to believe. See Creed.]

1. Belief; credit; reliance of the mind on evidence of facts derived from other sources than personal knowledge, as from the testimony of others. We give *credence* to an historian of unsuspected integrity, or to a story which is related by a man of known veracity.

2. That which gives a claim to credit, belief, or confidence; as, a *letter of credence*, which is intended to commend the bearer to the confidence of a third person. [See Prothesis.]

CRĒ'DENCE, *v. t.* To give credence to; to believe.

CRE-DEN'DA, *n. pl.* [L. See Creed.] In *theology*, things to be believed; articles of faith; distinguished from *agenda*, or practical duties. *Johnson.*

CRĒ'DENT, *a.* Believing; giving credit; easy of belief. *Sack.*

2. Having credit; not to be questioned. *Shak.*

[*This word is rarely used, and in the latter sense is improper.*]

CRE-DEN'TIAL, *a.* Giving a title to credit.

CRE-DEN'TIALS, (-shalz,) *n. pl.* [*Rarely or never used in the singular.*]

That which gives credit; that which gives a title

or claim to confidence; the warrant on which belief, credit, or authority, is claimed, among strangers; as the letters of commendation and power given by a government to an embassador or envoy, which give him credit at a foreign court. So the power of working miracles given to the apostles may be considered as their *credentials*, authorizing them to propagate the gospel, and entitling them to credit.

CRED-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *credibilité*, from L. *credibilis.*]

Credibleness; the quality or state of a thing which renders it possible to be believed, or which admits belief, on rational principles; the quality or state of a thing which involves no contradiction or absurdity. *Credibility* is less than *certainty*, and greater than *possibility*; indeed, it is less than *probability*, but is nearly allied to it. [See CREDIBLE.]

CRED'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *credibilis.*]

1. That may be believed; worthy of credit. A thing is *credible*, when it is known to be possible, or when it involves no contradiction or absurdity; it is *more credible*, when it is known to come within the ordinary laws or operations of nature. With regard to the divine Being and his operations, every thing is *credible* which is consistent with his perfections, and supported by evidence or unimpeachable testimony, for his power is unlimited. With regard to human affairs, we do not apply the word to things barely *possible*, but to things which come within the usual course of human conduct, and the general rules of evidence.

2. Worthy of belief; having a claim to credit; *applied to persons.* A *credible* person is one of known veracity and integrity, or whose veracity may be fairly deduced from circumstances. We believe the history of Aristides and Themistocles, on the authority of *credible* historians.

CRED'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to credit. [See CREDIBILITY.]

CRED'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that deserves belief; with good authority to support belief.

CRED'IT, *n.* [Fr. *credit*; It. *credito*; Sp. *id.*; L. *creditum.* See CREED.]

1. Belief; faith; a reliance or resting of the mind on the truth of something said or done. We give *credit* to a man's declaration, when the mind rests on the truth of it, without doubt or suspicion, which is attended with wavering. We give *credit* to testimony or to a report, when we rely on its truth and certainty.

2. Reputation derived from the confidence of others; esteem; estimation; good opinion founded on a belief of a man's veracity, integrity, abilities, and virtue; as, a physician in high *credit* with his brethren. Hence,

3. Honor; reputation; estimation; *applied to men or things.* A man gains no *credit* by profaneness; and a poem may lose no *credit* by criticism. The *credit* of a man depends on his virtues; the *credit* of his writings, on their worth.

4. That which procures or is entitled to belief; testimony; authority derived from one's character, or from the confidence of others. We believe a story on the *credit* of the narrator. We believe in miracles on the *credit* of inspired men. We trust to the *credit* of an assertion made by a man of known veracity.

5. Influence derived from the reputation of veracity or integrity, or from the good opinion or confidence of others; interest; power derived from weight of character, from friendship, fidelity, or other cause. A minister may have great *credit* with a prince. He may employ his *credit* to good or evil purposes. A man uses his *credit* with a friend; a servant, with his master.

6. In *commerce*, trust; transfer of goods in confidence of future payment. When the merchant gives a *credit*, he sells his wares on an expressed or implied promise that the purchaser will pay for them at a future time. The seller *believes* in the solvability and probity of the purchaser, and delivers his goods on that belief or trust; or he delivers them on the *credit* or reputation of the purchaser. The purchaser takes what is sold, on *credit*. In like manner, money is loaned on the *credit* of the borrower.

7. The capacity of being trusted; or the reputation of solvency and probity which entitles a man to be trusted. A customer has good *credit* or no *credit* with a merchant.

8. In *book-keeping*, the side of an account in which payment is entered; opposed to *debit*. This article is carried to one's *credit*, and that to his *debit*. We speak of the *credit* side of an account.

9. *Public credit*; the confidence which men entertain in the ability and disposition of a nation, to make good its engagements with its creditors; or the estimation in which individuals hold the public promises of payment, whether such promises are expressed or implied. The term is also applied to the general credit of individuals in a nation; when merchants and others are wealthy, and punctual in fulfilling engagements; or when they transact business with honor and fidelity; or when transfers of property are made with ease for ready payment. So we speak of the *credit* of a bank, when general confidence is placed in its ability to redeem its notes; and the *credit* of a mercantile house rests on its supposed ability and probity, which induce men to *trust* to its engagements. When the *public credit* is questionable, it raises the premium on loans.

Cherish *public credit.* Washington.

10. The notes or bills which are issued by the public, or by corporations or individuals, which circulate on the confidence of men in the ability and disposition in those who issue them, to redeem them. They are sometimes called *bills of credit.*

11. The time given for payment for lands or goods sold on trust; as, a long *credit*, or a short *credit.*

12. A sum of money due to any person; any thing valuable standing on the creditor side of an account. A has a *credit* on the books of B. The *credits* are more than balanced by the debits.

[*In this sense, the word has the plural number.*]

CRED'IT, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To believe; to confide in the truth of; as, to *credit* a report, or the man who tells it.

2. To trust; to sell or loan in confidence of future payment; as, to *credit* goods or money.

3. To procure credit or honor; to do credit; to give reputation or honor.

May here her monument stand so,
To *credit* this rude age. Waller

4. To enter upon the credit side of an account; as, to *credit* the amount paid.

5. To set to the credit of; as, to *credit* to a man the interest paid on a bond.

CRED'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Reputable; that may be enjoyed or exercised with reputation or esteem; estimable. A man pursues a *creditable* occupation, or way of living. Arbuthnot.

CRED'IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Reputation; estimation. Johnson.

CRED'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* Reputably; with credit; without disgrace.

CRED'IT-ED, *pp.* Believed; trusted; passed to the credit, or entered on the credit side of an account.

CRED'IT-ING, *ppr.* Believing; trusting; entering to the credit in account.

CRED'IT-OR, *n.* [L. See CREED.] A person to whom a sum of money or other thing is due, by obligation, promise, or in law; *properly*, one who gives credit in commerce; but in *a general sense*, one who has a just claim for money; correlative to *debtor.* In *a figurative sense*, one who has a just claim for services. Addison.

Creditors have better memories than debtors. Franklin.

2. One who believes. [*Not used.*] Shak.

CRED'I-TRIX, *n.* A female creditor.

CRE-DU'LI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *credulité*, L. *credulitas*, from *credo*, to believe. See CREED and CREDULOUS.]

Easiness of belief; a weakness of mind by which a person is disposed to believe, or yield his assent to a declaration or proposition, without sufficient evidence of the truth of what is said or proposed; a disposition to believe on slight evidence or no evidence at all.

CRED'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *credulus*, from *credo.* See CREED.]

Apt to believe without sufficient evidence; unsuspecting; easily deceived.

CRED'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* With credulity.

CRED'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Credulity; easiness of belief; readiness to believe without sufficient evidence.

Beyond all *credulity* is the *credulousness* of atheists, who believe that chance could make the world, when it can not build a house. S. Clarke.

CREED, *n.* [W. *credo*; Sax. *creda*; It. and Sp. *credo.* This word seems to have been introduced by the use of the Latin *credo, I believe*, at the beginning of the Apostles' Creed, or brief system of Christian faith. L. *credo*; W. *credu*; Corn. *credzhi*; Arm. *credi*; Ir. *creidim*; It. *credere*; Sp. *creer*; Port. *crer*; Fr. *croire*; Norm. *crere, cruer.* The primary sense is probably to throw, or throw on; or to set, to rest on. See CREED. Class Rd.]

1. A brief summary of the articles of Christian faith; a symbol; as, the Apostolic *creed.*

2. That which is believed; any system of principles which are believed or professed; as, a political *creed.*

CREEK, *v. t.* To make a harsh, sharp noise. [See CREAK.] Shak.

CREEK, (kreek,) *n.* [Sax. *creca*; D. *kreek*; Fr. *crique*; W. *crig*, a crack; *crigyll*, a crack; *rhig*, a notch or groove. See CRACK.]

1. A small inlet, bay, or cove; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river.

They discovered a certain *creek* with a shore.—Acts xxvii.

2. Any turn or winding. Shak.

3. A prominence or jut in a winding coast. Davies.

[*This sense is probably not legitimate.*]

4. In some of *the American States*, a small river. This is contrary to English usage, and is not justified by etymology; but as streams often enter into creeks and small bays, or form them, the name has been extended to small streams in general.

CREEK'Y, (kreek'y,) *a.* Containing creeks; full of creeks; winding. Spenser.

CREEL, *n.* An osier basket, such as anglers use. Brocket.

CREEP, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* CREPT. [Sax. *creopan*, *crypan*; W. *crepian, crupian*; D. *kruipen*; Sw. *krypa*, to creep; Dan. *krybes*, a creeping; Ir. *dreapam*; Sp. and Port. *trepar*; L. *repo*; Gr. ερπω. The sense is, to catch, to grapple; and the latter is from the same root, Welsh, *crapiaw*, allied to L. *rapio*, and to W. *crafu*, to scrape or scratch. Class Rb.]

1. To move with the belly on the ground, or the surface of any other body, as a worm or serpent without legs, or as many insects with feet and very short legs; to crawl.

2. To move along the ground, or on the surface of any other body, in growth, as a vine; to grow along.

3. To move slowly, feebly, or timorously; as, as old or infirm man, who *creeps* about his chamber.

4. To move slowly and insensibly, as time.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day. Shak.

5. To move secretly; to move so as to escape detection, or prevent suspicion.

Of this sort are they who *creep* into houses, and lead captive silly women.—2 Tim. iii.

6. To steal in; to move forward unheard and unseen; to come or enter unexpectedly or unobserved; as, some error has *crept* into the copy of a history.

7. To move or behave with servility; to fawn Shak.

CREEP'ER, *n.* One who creeps; that which creeps; a reptile; also, a creeping plant, which moves along the surface of the earth or attaches itself to some other body, as ivy.

2. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens. Johnson.

3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women. Johnson.

4. *Creeper* or *Creepers*; an instrument of iron with hooks or claws, for drawing up things from the bottom of a well, river, or harbor. Forby.

5. A small bird of the genus *Certhia*, of many species, allied to the woodpeckers and wrens. These birds run along the body or branch of a tree, and when they observe a person near, they run to the side opposite, so as to keep out of sight. Encyc.

CREEP'-HOLE, *n.* A hole into which an animal may creep to escape notice or danger; also, a subterfuge; an excuse. Johnson.

CREEP'ING, *n.* Act of creeping. Dwight.

CREEP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving on the belly, or close to the surface of the earth or other body; moving slowly, secretly, or silently; moving insensibly; stealing along.

CREEP'ING-LY, *adv.* By creeping; slowly; in the manner of a reptile. Sidney.

CREEP'LE. [*Not used.*] See CRIPPLE.

CREESE, *n.* A Malay dagger.

CRE-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *crematio*, from *cremo*, to burn.]

A burning; particularly, the burning of the dead, according to the custom of many ancient nations. Encyc.

CRE-MO'NA, *n.* A superior kind of violin, made or invented at Cremona, in Italy.

2. A name erroneously given to a stop in the organ. [See CROMORNA.] Brande.

CRE'MOR, *n.* [L. See CREAM.] Cream; any expressed juice of grain; yeast; scum; a substance resembling cream. Coxe.

CRE'NATE, } *a.* [L. *crena*, a notch, whence *cre-*
CRE'NA-TED, } *natus*, notched. See CRANNY.]

Notched; indented; scolloped. In *botany*, a *crenate* leaf has its edge, as it were, cut with circular inclosures, not inclining toward either extremity. When the scallops are segments of small circles, it is said to be *obtusely crenated*; when the larger segments have smaller ones upon them, a leaf is said to be *doubly crenate.* Martyn.

CREN'A-TURE, *n.* A scallop, like a notch, in a leaf, or in the style of a plant. Bigelow.

CRENK'LE, } See CRINKLE.
CRYNG'LE, }

CREN'U-LATE, *a.* [dim., used by Linnæus.] Having the edge, as it were, cut into very small scallops. Martyn.

CRE'OLE, *n.* A native of Spanish America or the West Indies, descended from European ancestors.

CRE'O-SOTE, *n.* [Gr. κρεας, gen. of κρεας, flesh, and σωτηρ, preserver.]

An antiseptic principle, often called *flesh-preserver*, the product of the decomposition of wood in a certain manner; an oily, colorless liquid, having the smell of smoke. It is obtained from the pyroligneous acid and the tarry matter which distills over from wood. It is a powerful irritant. Knight. Ure.

CRE'PANCE, }
CRE'PANE, } *n.* [L. *crepo*, to burst.]

A chop or cratch in a horse's leg, caused by the shoe of one hind foot crossing and striking the other hind foot. It sometimes degenerates into an ulcer. Encyc.

CREP'I-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *crepito*, to crackle, from

crepo, to crack, to burst with a sharp sound; It. *crepitare, crepare*; Fr. *crever*. Sax. *hreopan*: Goth. *hreypyan*; D. *roepen*; allied to Eng. *rip*, and probably from the root of *rumpo, rupi*, &c. See חרס and

خرف *kharafa*. Class Rb, No. 27, and No. 18, 26, 30.]

To crackle; to snap; to burst with a small, sharp, abrupt sound, rapidly repeated, as salt in fire, or during calcination. It differs from *detonate*, which signifies, to burst with a single loud report.

CREP'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Crackling, snapping.

CREP-I-TA'TION, *n.* The act of bursting with a frequent repetition of sharp sounds; the noise of some salts in calcination; crackling. *Coxe. Encyc.*

2. The noise of fractured bones, when moved by a surgeon to ascertain a fracture. *Encyc.*

CREPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of Creep.

CRE-PUS'CLE, (-sl,) } *n.* [L. *crepusculum*, from *crepo*,
CRE-PUS'CULE, } or its root, a little burst or break of light, or broken light. *Creperus* is from the same root.]

Twilight; the light of the morning from the first dawn to sunrise, and of the evening from sunset to darkness. It is occasioned by the refraction of the sun's rays.

CRE-PUS'CU-LAR, } *a.* Pertaining to twilight;
CRE-PUS'CU-LOUS, } glimmering; noting the imperfect light of the morning and evening; hence, imperfectly clear or luminous. *Brown. Glanville.*

CRE-PUS'CU-LINE, *a.* Crepuscular. [*Not used.*]

CRES-CEN'DO, [It.] in *music*, denotes with an increasing volume of voice.

CRES'CENT, *a.* [L. *crescens*, from *cresco*, to grow; Fr. *croissant*. See Grow.]

Increasing; growing; as, *crescent* horns. *Milton.*

CRES'CENT, *n.* The increasing or new moon, which, when receding from the sun, shows a curving rim of light, terminating in points or horns. It is applied to the old or decreasing moon, in a like state, but less properly. *Dryden.*

2. The figure or likeness of the new moon, as that borne in the Turkish flag or national standard. The standard itself, and *figuratively*, the Turkish power. *Gibbon.*

3. In *heraldry*, a bearing in the form of a half moon.

4. The name of a military order, instituted by Renatus of Anjou, king of Sicily; so called from its symbol or badge, a crescent of gold enameled. *Encyc.*

CRES'CENT, *v. t.* To form into a crescent. *Seward.*

CRES'CENT-ED, *a.* Adorned with a crescent. *Keats.*

CRES'CENT-FORM-ED, *a.* Formed like a crescent. *Scott.*

CRES'CENT-SHAP-ED, (-shāpt,) *a.* In *botany*, lunate; lunated; shaped like a crescent; as a leaf. *Martyn.*

CRES'CIVE, *a.* [L. *cresco*, to grow.]

Increasing; growing. *Shak.*

CRESS, *n.* [Fr. *cresson*; It. *crescione*; Arm. *creçon*; D. *kers*; G. *kresse*; Sax. *cærse* or *cressen*. Qu. its alliance to *grass*, or to L. *cresco*.]

The name of several species of plants, most of them of the class *Tetradynamia*. Water-cresses, of the genus Sisymbrium, are used as a salad, and are valued in medicine for their antiscorbutic qualities. The leaves have a moderately pungent taste. They grow on the brinks of rivulets and in other moist grounds. The word is generally used in the plural.

CRESS'ET, *n.* [Fr. *croisette*, dim. of *croix*, cross, because beacons formerly had crosses on their tops. See Cross.]

1. A great light set on a beacon, light-house, or watch-tower. *Johnson. Shak.*

2. A lamp or torch. *Milton. Holinshed.*

CREST, *n.* [Fr. *crête*; L. *crista*; It. *cresta*; Sp. *creston*. This is, probably, a growing or shooting up, from the root of *cresco*, Fr. *croître*; Norm. *creat*, it rises, it accrues; Russ. *rastu* or *rostu*, to grow; *rost*, growth, size, tallness.]

1. The plume of feathers or other material on the top of the ancient helmet; the helmet itself. *Shak.*

2. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry. *Encyc.*

3. The comb of a cock; also, a tuft of feathers on the head of other fowls.

4. Any tuft or ornament worn on the head. *Dryden.*

5. Loftiness; pride; courage; spirit; a lofty mien. *Shak.*

CREST, *v. t.* To furnish with a crest; to serve as a crest for. *Shak.*

2. To mark with long streaks.

CREST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* [from *crest*.] Wearing a crest; adorned with a crest or plume; having a comb; as, a *crested* helmet; a *crested* cock.

2. In *natural history*, having a tuft like a crest.

CREST'-FALL-EN, (-fawl-n,) *a.* Dejected; sunk; bowed; dispirited; heartless; spiritless. *Shak. Howell.*

2. Having the upper part of the neck hanging on one side, as a horse. *Encyc.*

CREST'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a crest.

CREST'LESS, *a.* Without a crest; not dignified with coat-armor; not of an eminent family; of low birth. *Shak.*

CREST-MA-RINE', (-ma-reen',) *n.* Rock samphire.

CRE-TA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *cretaceus*, from *creta*, chalk. Sp. It. *id.*; Fr. *crais*; D. *krijt*; G. *kreide*; Sw. *krita*.]

Chalky; having the qualities of chalk; like chalk; abounding with chalk.

CRE'TA-TED, *a.* Rubbed with chalk.

CRE'TIC, *n.* [Gr. χορειος.]

A poetic foot of three syllables, one short between two long syllables. *Bentley.*

CRE'TIN, *n.* A name given to certain deformed and helpless idiots in the valleys of the Alps.

CRE'TIN-ISM, *n.* The state of a cretin. *Kidd.*

CRE'TISM, *n.* A falsehood; a Cretan practice; from the reputation of the Cretans as liars and deceivers.

CRE'TOSE, *a.* Chalky.

CRE-VASSE', *n.* [Fr.] A deep crevice; a breach. This term is applied on the Mississippi to a breach in the levee or embankment of the river.

CREV'ICE, *n.* [Fr. *crevasse*, from *crever*, to burst, to crack; It. *crepatura*; L. *crepo*, to burst. See Crepitate and Rip.]

A crack, a cleft; a fissure; a rent; an opening; as, a *crevice* in a wall. *Addison.*

CREV'ICE, *v. t.* To crack; to flaw. *Wotton.*

CREV'IS, *n.* The craw-fish. [*Little used.*]

CREW, (krū,) *n.* [Contracted from Sax. *cread*, or *cruth*, a crowd. D. *rot*; G. *rotte*; Sw. *rote*; Eng. *rout*, an assembly, a collection, from gathering or pressing. Class Rd.]

1. A company of people associated; as, a noble *crew*; a gallant *crew*. *Spenser. Chevy Chase.*

2. A company, *in a low or bad sense, which is now most usual*; a herd; as, a rebel *crew*. *Milton.*

So we say a miserable *crew*.

3. The company of seamen who man a ship, vessel, or boat; the company belonging to a vessel. Also, the company or gang of a carpenter, gunner, boatswain, &c. It is appropriated to the common sailors.

CREW, *pret.* of Crow; but the regular preterit and participle, *crowed*, is now most commonly used.

CREW'EL, *n.* [Qu. D. *kiezel*.]

Two-threaded worsted yarn slackly twisted. *Johnson. Bailey.*

CREW'ET. See Cruet.

CRIB, *n.* [Sax. *crybb*; D. *krib*; Sw. *krubba*; Dan. *krybbe*; Ir. *grib*. Qu. the root of *grapple*, to catch.]

1. The manger of a stable, in which oxen and cows feed. In *America*, it is distinguished from a rack.

Where no oxen are, the crib is clean. — Prov. xiv.

The manger for other beasts.

The ass knoweth his master's crib. — Is. i.

2. A small habitation or cottage. *Shak.*

3. A stall for oxen.

4. A case or box in salt-works. *Encyc.*

5. A small building, raised on posts, for storing Indian corn. *U. States.*

6. A small frame for a child to sleep in.

CRIB, *v. t.* To shut or confine in a narrow habitation; to cage. *Shak.*

CRIB'BAGE, *n.* A game at cards, in which the dealer makes up a third hand for himself, partly out of the hand of his opponent. *Smart.*

CRIB'BED, (kribd,) *pp.* Shut up; confined; caged.

CRIB'BING, *ppr.* Shutting in a crib, confining.

CRIB'BLE, *n.* [L. *cribellum*, from *cribrum*, and this from *cribro*, to sift; Sp. *criba*, *cribar*; Port. *crivo*; It. *cribro*, *crivrare*, and *crivella*, *crivellare*; Fr. *crible*, *cribler*; W. *cribaw*, to comb or card, Arm. *kribat*; Ir. *riobhar*, a sieve, allied to Eng. *garble*. See Ch.

כרבל, Ar. غربل *garbala*; Ch. רבל, to sift or riddle. Class Rb, No. 30, 31, 46.]

1. A coarse sieve or screen. *Brande.*

2. Coarse flour or meal. [*Not used in the United States.*]

CRIB'BLE, *v. t.* To sift; to cause to pass through a sieve or riddle.

CRIB'BLED, *pp.* Sifted.

CRIB'BLING, *ppr.* Sifting.

CRI-BRA'TION, *n.* [See Cribble.] The act of sifting or riddling; used in pharmacy.

CRIB'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *cribrum*, a sieve, and *forma*, form.]

Resembling a sieve or riddle; a term applied to the lamina of the ethmoid bone, through which the fibers of the olfactory nerve pass to the nose. *Anat.*

CRICH'TON-ITE, *n.* A mineral, so called from Dr. Crichton, physician to the emperor of Russia. It has a velvet black color, and crystallizes in very acute, small rhomboids. It occurs in primitive rocks, with octahedrite. *Ure.*

CRICK, *n.* [See Creak.] The creaking of a door. [*Not used.*]

2. A spasmodic affection of some part of the body, as of the neck or back, rendering it difficult to move the part affected; local spasm or cramp.

CRICK'ET, *n.* [D. *krekel*, from the root of *creak*; W. *cricell*, cricket, and *cricellu*, to chirp or chatter; *cair*, a *crack*.]

An insect of the genus Gryllus, belonging to the order Hemiptera. There are several species, so named, probably, on account of their *creaking* or chirping voice.

The *cricket* chirping in the hearth. *Goldsmith.*

CRICK'ET, *n.* [Qu. Sax. *cricc*, a stick.]

1. A play or exercise with bats and ball. *Pope.*

2. A low stool. [British *kriget*, a little elevation. *Whitaker.* Qu. Sw. *krycka*, stilts or crutches.]

CRICK'ET-ER, *n.* One who plays at cricket. *Duncombe.*

CRICK'ET-MATCH, *n.* A match at cricket.

CRI'ED, *pret.* and *part.* of Cry. [*Duncombe.*

CRI'ER, *n.* [See Cry.] One who cries; one who makes proclamation. The crier of a court is an officer whose duty is to proclaim the orders or commands of the court, to open or adjourn the court, keep silence, &c. A crier is also employed to give notice of auctions, and for other purposes.

CRIM. CON. Criminal conversation; unlawful intercourse with a married woman.

CRIME, *n.* [L. *crimen*; Gr. κριμα; It. *crime*; Port. *id.*; Sp. *crimen*; Fr. *crime*; Arm. *crim*; Norm. *crisme*. This word is from the root of Gr. κρινω, L. *cerno*, to separate, to judge, to decree, to condemn. But this verb seems to be composed of two distinct roots; for, in Latin, the *pret.* is *crevi*, which can not be formed from *cerno*; and in Greek, the derivatives, κριθω, κριτης, κριτος, can not be regularly formed from κρινω. The Gr. κριμα is undoubtedly a contraction; for in Norman the word is *crisme*. The root, then, of these derivatives is the same as of the Ir. *criathar*, a sieve, W. *rhidyll*, Eng. *riddle*; W. *rhidiaw*, to secrete, to separate. We have *screen*, a riddle, from the root of κρινω, and *riddle*, from the Celtic root of κριτης, κριτος. To judge is to decide, to separate, or cut off, hence to condemn; a *crime* is that which is condemned.]

1. An act which violates a law, divine or human; an act which violates a rule of moral duty; an offense against the laws of right, prescribed by God or man, or against any rule of duty plainly implied in those laws. A crime may consist in *omission* or neglect, as well as in *commission*, or positive transgression. The commander of a fortress, who suffers the enemy to take possession by neglect, is as really criminal as one who voluntarily opens the gates without resistance.

But, *in a more common or restricted sense*, a crime denotes an offense, or violation of public law, of a deeper and more atrocious nature; a public wrong; or a violation of the commands of God, and the offenses against the laws made to preserve the public rights; as treason, murder, robbery, theft, arson, &c. The minor wrongs, committed against individuals or private rights, are denominated *trespasses*; and the minor wrongs against public rights are called *misdemeanors*. Crimes and misdemeanors are punishable by indictment, information, or public prosecution; trespasses or private injuries, at the suit of the individuals injured. But, in many cases, an act is considered both as a public offense and a trespass, and is punishable both by the public and the individual injured.

2. Any great wickedness; iniquity; wrong.

No crime was thine, if 'tis no crime to love. *Pope.*

Capital crime; a crime punishable with death.

CRIME'FUL, *a.* Criminal; wicked; partaking of wrong; contrary to law, right, or duty. *Shak.*

CRIME'LESS, *a.* Free from crime; innocent. *Shak.*

CRIM'IN-AL, *a.* Guilty of a crime: *applied to persons.*

2. Partaking of a crime; involving a crime; that violates public law, divine or human; as, theft is a *criminal* act.

3. That violates moral obligation; wicked.

4. Relating to crimes; opposed to *civil*; as, a *criminal* code; *criminal* law.

CRIM'IN-AL, *n.* A person who has committed an offense against public law; a violator of law, divine or human. *More particularly*, a person indicted or charged with a public offense, and one who is found guilty, by verdict, confession, or proof.

CRIM-IN-AL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being criminal, or a violation of law;
CRIM'IN-AL-NESS, } guiltiness; the quality of being guilty of a crime.

This is by no means the only criterion of *criminality*. *Blackstone*, iv. ch. 27. *Panoplist. Encyc.*

CRIM'IN-AL-LY, *adv.* In violation of public law; in violation of divine law; wickedly; in a wrong or iniquitous manner.

CRIM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *criminor*, *criminatus*.]

To accuse; to charge with a crime; to allege to be guilty of a crime, offense, or wrong.

Our municipal laws do not require the offender to plead guilty or *criminate* himself. *Scott on Law.* vi. *Baloe's Herod.*

CRIM'IN-A-TED, *pp.* Accused; charged with a crime.

CRIM'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* Accusing; alleging to be guilty.

CRIM-IN-A'TION, *n.* [L. *criminatio.*]
The act of accusing; accusation; charge of having been guilty of a criminal act, offense, or wrong. *Johnson.*

CRIM'IN-A-TO-RY, *a.* Relating to accusation; accusing.

CRIM'IN-OUS, *a.* Very wicked; heinous; involving great crime. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

CRIM'IN-OUS-LY, *adv.* Criminally; heinously; enormously. [*Not used.*]

CRIM'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Wickedness; guilt; criminality. [*Not used.*] *King Charles.*

CRIM'O-SIN. See CRIMSON.

CRIMP, *a.* [Sax. *acryman*, to crumble; D. *kruim*, a crum; *kruimelen*, to crumble. See CRUMBLE.]
1. Easily crumbled; friable; brittle. [*Little used.*]

The fowler — treads the *crimp* earth. *Philips.*

2. Not consistent. [Qu. Dan. *krum*, crooked, or supra, easily broken.] [*Not used.*] *Arbuthnot.*

CRIMP, *v. t.* [W. *crimpiaw*, to pinch, to form into a ridge or *rim*.]
To catch; to seize; to pinch and hold. [See CRIMPLE.]

CRIMP, *v. t.* [Sax. *gecrympt.*]
1. To pinch up in ridges, as a ruffle or the hair.
2. In *cookery*, to crimple or cause to contract, as the flesh of a live fish, by gashing it with a knife, to give it greater hardness, and make it more crisp. *Smart.*

This is evidently the same word as the foregoing.

CRIMP, *n.* In *England*, an agent for coal merchants, and for persons concerned in shipping. *Bailey.*
2. One who decoys another into the naval or military service.
3. One who decoys sailors in any way, for the sake of getting them in his power.
4. A game at cards. [*Obs.*]

CRIMP'AGE, } *n.* The act of crimping.
CRIMP'ING, }

CRIMP'ING-MA-CHINE', (-ma-sheen',) *n.* A machine consisting of two fluted rollers, for crimping ruffles. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

CRIMP'LE, (krimp'l,) *v. t.* [D. *krimpen*; G. *id.*; Sw. *krympa*; Dan. *krymper*; Scot. *crimp*; W. *crimpiaw*, to shrink, to pinch, *crwm*, *crom*, curving, bending, shrinking; *crymu*, to bend. See CRUMPLE and RUMPLE, from the same root, W. *rhimp*, *rim*, a rim.]
To contract or draw together; to shrink; to cause to shrink; to curl. *Wiseman.*

CRIMP'LED, *pp.* Contracted; shrunk; curled.

CRIMP'LING, *ppr.* Contracting; shrinking; curling; hobbling. *Ash.*

CRIM'SON, (krim'zn,) *n.* [It. *cremisi*, *cremisino*; Fr. *cramoisi*; Sp. *carmesi*; Arm. *carmoasy*; D. *karmozyn*; G. *karmosin*; Sw. *karmesin*; Dan. *karmesie*; from Ar. قرمز *kirmizon*, *kermes*, the cochineal insect or berry.]
A deep-red color; a red tinged with blue; also, a red color in general; as, the virgin *crimson* of modesty. *Shak.*

He threw the veil of blue, and purple, and crimson. — 2 Chron. iii.

CRIM'SON, *a.* Of a beautiful deep red; as, the *crimson* blush of modesty; a *crimson* stream of blood.

CRIM'SON, *v. t.* To dye with crimson; to dye of a deep-red color; to make red.

CRIM'SON, *v. i.* To become of a deep-red color; to be tinged with red; to blush. Her cheeks *crimsoned* at the entrance of her lover.

CRIM'SON-ED, (krim'znd,) *pp.* Dyed or tinged with a deep red.

CRIM'SON-HU-ED, (krim'zn-hūde,) *a.* Of a crimson color.

CRIM'SON-ING, *ppr.* Dyeing or tinging with a deep red.

CRIM'SON-WARM, *a.* Warm to redness.

CRI'NAL, *a.* [L. *crinis*, hair.]
Belonging to hair.

CRINC'UM, *n.* A cramp; a contraction; a turn or bend; a whimsy. [*A vulgar word.*] *Hudibras.*

CRINGE, (krinj,) *v. t.* [Probably from the root of *crank*, *crinkle*, Heb. and Ch. כרע, or from the root of *crook*, with a nasal sound of the last consonant; G. *kriechen*; W. *cryçu*, to curl.]
Properly, to shrink; to contract; to draw together; a popular use of the word. [Vulgarly, *scringe.*]

You see him *cringe* his face. *Shak.*

CRINGE, (krinj,) *v. i.* To bow; to bend with servility; to fawn; to make court by mean compliances.

Flatterers are always bowing and *cringing*. *Arbuthnot.*

CRINGE, (krinj,) *n.* A bow; servile civility. *Philips.*

CRINGE'LING, *n.* One who cringes meanly.

CRING'ER, *n.* One who cringes, or bows, and flatters with servility.

CRING'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shrinking; bowing servilely.

CRIN'GLE, (kring'gl,) *n.* [D. *kring*, *krinkel*, *kronkel*, a bend, turn, *ring*, or twist. See CRANK and CRINKLE.]
1. A withe for fastening a gate. [*Local.*]
2. In *marine language*, a hole in the bolt-rope of a sail, formed by intertwisting the division of a rope, called a *strand*, alternately round itself, and through the strand of the bolt-rope, till it becomes threefold, and takes the shape of a ring. Its use is to receive the ends of the ropes by which the sail is drawn up to its yard, or to extend the leech by the bow-line bridles.

Iron cringles, or *hanks*, are open rings running on the stays, to which the heads of the stay-sails are made fast. *Mar. Dict.*

CRIN-I-CUL'TUR-AL, *a.* Relating to the growth of hair.

CRI-NIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *criniger*; *crinis*, hair, and *gero*, to wear.]
Hairy; overgrown with hair. *Dict.*

CRI'NITE, *a.* [L. *crinitus*, from *crinis*, hair. Qu. W. *crinow*, to parch, to frizzle.]
Having the appearance of a tuft of hair.

CRINK'LE, (krink'l,) *v. i.* [D. *krinkelen*, to wind or twist. Qu. *crank* and *ring*, Sax. *kring.*]
To turn or wind; to bend; to wrinkle; to run in and out in little or short bends or turns; as, the lightning *crinkles*.

CRINK'LE, *v. t.* To form with short turns or wrinkles; to mold into inequalities.

CRINK'LE, *n.* A wrinkle; a winding or turn; sinuosity.

CRINK'LED, *pp.* Formed into short turns.

CRINK'LING, *pp.* Bending in short turns.

CRI-NOID'E-AN, *n.* } [Gr. κρινον, a lily, and ειδος,
CRI-NOID'E-A, *n. pl.* } likeness.]
In *geology*, terms applied to extinct, fossil, radiated animals, related to some of the star-fish and asterias, but growing on a long, jointed stalk. The name includes the *encrinites*, to which the term *stone lily* has often been applied. *Dana.*

CRI-NOID'AL, *a.* Containing the fossil remains of crinoideans. *Humble.*

CRI'NOSE, *a.* Hairy. [See CRINITE.] [*Little used.*]

CRI-NOS'I-TY, *n.* Hairiness. [*Little used.*]

CRIP'PLE, (krip'l,) *n.* [D. *kreupel*; G. *krüppel*; Dan. *krypling*, *kroppel*, and *krobling*, from *krob*, a creeping animal; Icel. *crypen*, to move crooked. It would seem that this is from the root of *creep.*]
A lame person; primarily, one who creeps, halts, or limps; one who has lost, or never enjoyed, the use of his limbs. *Acts* xiv.

The word may signify one who is partially or totally disabled from using his limbs.

See the blind beggar dance, the *cripple* sing. *Pope.*

CRIP'PLE, *a.* Lame. *Shak.*

CRIP'PLE, *v. t.* To lame; to deprive of the use of the limbs, particularly of the legs and feet.
2. To disable; to deprive of the power of exertion. We say, a fleet was *crippled* in the engagement.

CRIP'PLED, (krip'pld,) *pp.* or *a.* Lamed; rendered impotent in the limbs; disabled.

CRIP'PLE-NESS, *n.* Lameness.

CRIP'PLING, *ppr.* Laming; depriving of the use of the limbs; disabling.

CRIP'PLINGS, *n. pl.* Spars or timbers set up as supports, (crutches,) against the side of a building. *Smart.*

CRI'SIS, *n.*; *pl.* CRISES. [Gr. κρισις, L. *crisis*, from the root of κρινω, to separate, to determine, to decide. See CRIME.]
1. In *medical science*, the change of a disease which indicates its event; that change which indicates recovery or death. It is sometimes used to designate the excretion of something noxious from the body, or of the morbific fluid in a fever. *Encyc.* *Parr.*
2. The decisive state of things, or the point of time when an affair has arrived at its height, and must soon terminate or suffer a material change.

This hour's the very *crisis* of your fate. *Dryden.*

CRISP, *a.* [L. *crispus*; It. *crespo*; G. *kraus.* See the verb.]
1. Curled; formed into curls or ringlets.
2. Indented; winding; as, *crisp* channels. *Shak.*
3. Brittle; friable; easily broken or crumbled. *Bacon.*

CRISP, *v. t.* [L. *crispo*; It. *crespare*; Sp. *crespar*; Fr. *crisper*; Dan. *kruser*; Sw. *krusa*; W. *cris*, a crust, *crish*, a crisp coating; *crisbin*, crisp, friable; from *rhis*, broken into points, minced, allied to *crasu*, *crasu*, to roast or parch. From the Gothic dialects, we observe that *p* is not radical. Class Rd, No. 20, 73, Ar.]
1. To curl; to twist; to contract or form into ringlets, as the hair; to wreathe or interweave, as the branches of trees. *B. Jonson.* *Milton.*
2. To indent. *Johnson.* To twist or eddy. *Mason.*

But the sense is, to curl; to wrinkle in little undulations, as a fretted surface.

From that sapphire fount the *crisped* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,
Ran nectar, visiting each plant. *Milton.*

CRISP'ATE, } *a.* Having a crisped appearance.
CRISP'A-TED, }

CRISP-A'TION, *n.* The act of curling, or state of being curled. *Bacon.*

CRISP'A-TURE, *n.* A curling; the state of being curled. *Lee.* *Botany.*

CRISP'ED, (krispt,) *pp.* or *a.* Curled; twisted; frizzled.

CRIS'PIN, *n.* An appellation given familiarly to shoemakers, from their patron saint, *Crispinus.*

CRISP'ING, *ppr.* Curling; frizzling.

CRISP'ING-PIN, *n.* A curling-iron. *Isaiah.*

CRIS-PI-SUL'CANT, *a.* Wavy or undulating, as lightning is represented.

CRISP'LY, *adv.* With crispness; in a crisp manner.

CRISP'NESS, *n.* A state of being curled; also, brittleness.

CRISP'Y, *a.* Curled; formed into ringlets; as, *crispy* locks. *Shak.*
2. Brittle; dried so as to break short; as, a *crispy* cake.

CRIST'ATE, } *a.* [L. *cristatus*, from *crista*, a
CRIST'A-TED, } crest.]
In *botany*, crested; tufted; having an appendage like a crest or tuft, as some anthers and flowers. *Martyn.*

CRI-TE'RI-ON, *n.*; *pl.* CRITERIA. [Gr. κριτηριον, from the root of κρινω, to judge. See CRIME.]
A standard of judging; any established law, rule, principle, or fact, by which facts, propositions, and opinions are compared, in order to discover their truth or falsehood, or by which a correct judgment may be formed.

CRITH'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. κριθη, barley, and μαντεια, divination.]
A kind of divination by means of the dough of cakes, and the meal strewed over the victims in ancient sacrifices. *Encyc.*

CRIT'IC, *n.* [Gr. κριτικος, from κριτης, a judge or discerner, from the root of κρινω, to judge, to separate, to distinguish. See CRIME.]
1. A person skilled in judging of the merit of literary works; one who is able to discern and distinguish the beauties and faults of writing. In a more *general sense*, a person skilled in judging with propriety of any combination of objects, or of any work of art; and particularly of what are denominated the *fine arts*. A *critic* is one who, from experience, knowledge, habit, or taste, can perceive the difference between propriety and impropriety, in objects or works presented to his view; between the natural and unnatural; the high and the low, or lofty and mean; the congruous and incongruous; the correct and incorrect, according to the established rules of the art.
2. An examiner; a judge.

And make each day a *critic* on the last. *Pope.*

3. One who judges with severity; one who censures or finds fault. *Pope.* *Watts.* *Swift.*

CRIT'IC, *a.* Critical; relating to criticism, or the art of judging of the merit of a literary performance, or discourse, or of any work in the fine arts. [See CRITICAL.]

CRIT'IC, *v. i.* To criticise; to play the critic. [*Little used.*] *Temple.*

CRIT'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *criticus*; Gr. κριτικος. See CRITIC.]
1. Relating to criticism; nicely exact; as, a *critical* dissertation on Homer.
2. Having the skill or power nicely to distinguish beauties from blemishes; as, a *critical* judge, a *critical* auditor; a *critical* ear; *critical* taste.
3. Making nice distinctions; accurate; as, *critical* rules.
4. Capable of judging with accuracy; discerning beauties and faults; nicely judicious in matters of literature and the fine arts; as, Virgil was a *critical* poet.
5. Capable of judging with accuracy; conforming to exact rules of propriety; exact; particular; as, to be *critical* in rites and ceremonies, or in the selection of books.
6. Inclined to find fault, or to judge with severity.
7. [See CRISIS.] Pertaining to a crisis; marking the time or state of a disease which indicates its termination in the death or recovery of the patient; as, *critical* days, or *critical* symptoms.
8. Producing a crisis or change in a disease; indicating a crisis; as, a *critical* sweat.
9. Decisive; noting a time or state on which the issue of things depends; important, as regards the consequences; as, a *critical* time or moment; a *critical* juncture.
10. Formed or situated to determine or decide, or having the crisis at command; important or essential for determining; as, a *critical* post. *Mitford.*
11. Respecting criticism.

CRIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a critical manner; with nice discernment of truth or falsehood, propriety or impropriety; with nice scrutiny; accurately; exactly; as, to examine evidence *critically*; to observe *critically*.
2. At the crisis; at the exact time.
3. In a critical situation, place, or condition, so as to command the crisis; as, a town *critically* situated. *Mitford.*

CRIT'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being critical; incidence at a particular point of time.

2. Exactness; accuracy; nicety; minute care in examination.

CRIT'I-CISE, *v. i.* To examine and judge critically; to judge with attention to beauties and faults; as, to *criticise* on a literary work, on an argument or discourse.

2. To write remarks on the merit of a performance; to notice beauties and faults.

Cavil you may, but never *criticise*. *Pope.*

3. To animadvert upon as faulty; to utter censure; as, to *criticise* on a man's manners, or his expenses. *Locke.*

CRIT'I-CISE, *v. t.* To notice beauties and blemishes, or faults, in; to utter or write remarks on the merit of a performance; as, to *criticise* the writings of Milton.

2. To pass judgment on with respect to merit or blame; as, to *criticise* an author; to *criticise* the conduct.

CRIT'I-CIS-ED, (krit'e-sizd,) *pp.* Examined and judged with respect to beauties and faults.

CRIT'I-CIS-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Examining and judging with regard to beauties and faults; remarking on; animadverting on.

CRIT'I-CISM, *n.* The art of judging with propriety of the beauties and faults of a literary performance, or of any production in the fine arts; as, the rules of *criticism*.

2. The act of judging on the merit of a performance; animadversion; remark on beauties and faults; critical observation, verbal or written. We say, the author's *criticisms* are candid, or they are severe.

CRI-TIQUE', (kre-teek',) *n.* [Fr. *critique*.] A critical examination of the merits of a performance; remarks or animadversions on beauties and faults. Addison wrote a *critique* on Paradise Lost.

2. Science of criticism; standard or rules of judging of the merit of performances. [Often spelt CRITIC.]

If ideas and words were distinctly weighed, and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logic and *critic*. *Locke.*

CRIZ'ZEL, } *n.* [See CRISP.] A kind of rough-
CRIZ'ZEL-ING, } ness on the surface of glass, which clouds its transparency. *Encyc.*

CROAK, *v. i.* [Sax. *cracettan*; Goth. *hrukyan*; L. *crocio*, *crocito*; Sp. *croazar*; It. *crocciare*; Fr. *croasser*; Arm. *croza*; G. *krachzen*; D. *kraaijen*, to crow, and *kruchgen*, to groan; Ir. *grag*, *gragam*; coinciding in elements with W. *creg*, *cryg*, hoarse, *crygu*, to make *rough* or hoarse; Sax. *hreog*, rough, and *hreowian*, to rue; Gr. κρωζω, κραυγης, and κραζω, κραγεις. These all appear to be of one family, and from the root of *rough* and *creak*, W. *rhyg*. See CROW.]

1. To make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog or other animal.

2. To caw; to cry as a raven or crow.

3. To make any low, muttering sound, resembling that of a frog or raven; as their bellies *croak*. *Locke.*

4. *Figuratively*, to complain; to forebode evil; to grumble. *Rich. Dict.*

5. In *contempt*, to speak with a low, hollow voice.

CROAK, *n.* The low, harsh sound uttered by a frog or a raven, or a like sound.

CROAK'ER, *n.* One that croaks, murmurs, or grumbles; one who complains unreasonably.

CROAK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering a low, harsh sound from the throat, or other similar sound; foreboding evil; grumbling.

CROAK'ING, *n.* A low, harsh sound, as of a frog, or the bowels.

2. The act of foreboding evil; grumbling.

CRO'ATS, *n. pl.* Troops, natives of Croatia.

CROC'AL-ITE, *n.* [from *crocus*, saffron.] A variety of the mineral natrolite, one of the zeolites. It has an orange or brick-red color, and occurs in reniform or globular masses, having a radiated structure.

CRO'CEOUS, (krō'shus,) *a.* [L. *croceus*, from *crocus*, saffron.]

Like saffron; yellow; consisting of saffron

CRO'CHES, *n. pl.* Little buds or knobs about the tops of a deer's horn. *Bailey.*

CROC-I-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *crocito*.]

A croaking.

CROCK, *n.* [Sax. *cruce*, *crocca*; D. *kruik*; G. *krug*; D. *krukke*; Sw. *kruka*; Fr. *cruche*; W. *cregen*, an earthen vessel; *crocan*, a pot.]

An earthen vessel; a pot or pitcher; a cup.

CROCK, *n.* [Qu. from *crock*, supra, or from Ch. חרך, Ar. حرق *charaka*, to burn.]

Soot, or the black matter collected from combustion on pots and kettles, or in a chimney. *Ray.*

CROCK, *v. t.* or *i.* To black with soot, or other matter collected from combustion; or to black with the coloring matter of cloth. *Forby. New England.*

CROCK'ER-Y, *n.* [W. *crocan*, a boiler or pot; *crocenu*, to make earthen vessels; *crocenyz*, a potter. See CROCK.]

Earthen ware; vessels formed of clay, glazed and baked. The term is applied to the coarser kinds of ware, the finer kinds being usually called *china* or *porcelain*.

CROCK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *croc*, *crochet*.] In *Gothic architecture*, a term applied to curved and bent foliage, used to ornament canopies, spires, and pinnacles. *Elmes.*

CROCK'Y, *a.* Smutty. *Forby.*

CROC'O-DILE, *n.* [Fr. κροκοδειλος; (qu. κροκος, saffron, and δειλος, fearing;) L. *crocodilus*; It. *coccodrillo*; Sp. *cocodrilo*.]

1. An amphibious animal of the genus Crocodilus. It has a naked body, with four feet and a tail; it has five toes on the fore feet, and four on the hind feet. It grows to the length of sixteen or eighteen feet, runs swiftly on land, but does not easily turn itself. It inhabits the large rivers in Africa and Asia, and lays its eggs, resembling those of a goose, in the sand, to be hatched by the heat of the sun. [See ALLIGATOR.] *Encyc.*

2. In *rhetoric*, a captious and sophistical argument, contrived to draw one into a snare.

CROC'O-DILE, *a.* Pertaining to or like a crocodile; as, *crocodile* tears, that is, false or affected tears, hypocritical sorrow; alluding to the fictions of old travelers, that crocodiles shed tears over those they devour.

CROC-O-DIL'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the crocodile. *Buckland.*

CROC-O-DIL'I-TY, *n.* In *logic*, a captious or sophistical mode of arguing.

CRŌ'CUS, *n.* [Gr. κροκος, from the Shemitic קרן, and its yellow color.]

1. Saffron, a genus of plants.

2. In *chemistry*, a yellow powder; any metal calcined to a red or deep yellow color. *Encyc.*

CROFT, *n.* [Sax. *croft*; allied, probably, to L. *crypta*, Gr. κρυπτω, to conceal.]

A small field adjoining or near to a dwelling-house, and used for pasture, tillage, or other purposes. *Brande.*

CROI-SADE', *n.* [Fr., from *croix*, a cross.] A holy war; an expedition of Christians against the infidels, for the conquest of Palestine. [See the more common word, CRUSADE.]

CROIS'ES, *n. pl.* [See CROSS.] Soldiers engaged in a croisade, and wearing the badge of it. *Burke.*

2. Pilgrims wearing the same badge, and accompanying the military expedition. *J. Murdock.*

CRŌ'KER, *n.* A water fowl that inhabits the Chesapeak and the large rivers in Virginia; sometimes of three feet in length. *Pennant.*

CROM'LECH, (krom'lek,) *n.* [W. *cromlec*; *crom*, bent, concave, and *llec*, a flat stone.]

A term applied to huge flat stones, resting on other stones, set on end for that purpose; supposed to be the remains of druidical altars. *Rowland, Mon. Antiq.*

CRO-MOR'NA, *n.* [Fr. *cromorne*; Ger. *krummhorn*, crooked horn.]

The name of a reed stop in the organ, voiced like the oboe, but of a different quality, bearing the same relation to the oboe as the stopped diapason to the open. Corruptly written CREMONA.

CROM-WEL'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Cromwell.

CRŌNE, *n.* [Ir. *crion*, old; *crion*, withered; *crionaim*, to wither, fade, decay; W. *crinaw*, to wither, to become brittle; Gr. γερων, old.]

1. An old woman. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. An old ewe. *Tusser.*

CRŌ'NET, *n.* [*coronet*.] The hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof. *Johnson.*

2. The iron at the end of a tilting spade. *Bailey.*

CRON'IC-AL, CRON'YC-AL. See ACRONICAL.

CRŌ'NY, *n.* [See CRONE. But this word seems to carry the sense of *fellowship*, and is precisely the Ar. قرن *karana*, to join, to associate; whence its derivative, an associate.]

An intimate companion; an associate; a familiar friend.

To oblige your *crony*, Swift,
Drag our dame a new year's gift. *Swift.*

Hence, an *old crony* is an intimate friend of long standing.

CROOK, *n.* [Sw. *krok*; Dan. *krog*; Fr. *croc*, *crochet*; Arm. *crocq*; It. *cruca*; W. *crog*, *croca*, *croca*; Goth. *krugg*, a shepherd's *crook*, which in Italian is *rocco*; W. *crug*, a heap, a *rick*; Sax. *hric*; Eng. a *ridge*; G. *rücken*, the back or ridge of an animal. These words appear to be connected with L. *ruga*, a wrinkle, Russ. *kryg*, *okrug*, a circle. Wrinkling forms roughness, and this is the radical sense of hoarseness, It. *roco*, hoarse, L. *raucus*, Eng. *rough*, W. *cryg*, rough, hoarse. The radical sense of *crook* is, to strain or draw; hence, to bend.]

1. Any bend, turn, or curve; or a bent or curving instrument. We speak of a *crook* in a stick of timber, or in a river; and any hook is a *crook*.

2. A shepherd's staff, curving at the end; a pastoral staff. When used by a bishop or abbot, it is called a *crosier*.

He left his *crook*, he left his flocks. *Prior.*

3. A gibbet.

4. An artifice; a trick. *Cranmer.*

CROOK, *v. t.* [Fr. *crocher*; Sw. *kröka*; Dan. *krögar*; W. *crwcau*, *crocau*.]

1. To bend; to turn from a straight line; to make a curve or hook.

2. To turn from rectitude; to pervert. *Bacon.*

3. To thwart. [*Little used.*]

CROOK, *v. i.* To bend or be bent; to be turned from a right line; to curve; to wind. *Camden.*

CROOK'-BACK, *n.* A crooked back; one who has a crooked back or round shoulders. *Shak.*

CROOK'-BACK-ED, (-bakt,) *a.* Having a round back, or shoulders. *Dryden.*

CROOK'ED, (*part.* krookt, *adj.* krook'ed,) *pp.* or *a.* Bent; curved; curving; winding.

2. Winding in moral conduct; devious; froward; perverse; going out of the path of rectitude; given to obliquity, or wandering from duty.

They are a perverse and *crooked* generation. — Deut. xxxii.

CROOK'ED-LY, *adv.* In a winding manner.

2. Untowardly; not compliantly.

CROOK'ED NESS, *n.* A winding, bending, or turning; curvity; curvature; inflection. *Hooker.*

2. Perverseness; untowardness; deviation from rectitude; iniquity; obliquity of conduct.

3. Deformity of a gibbous body. *Johnson. Taylor.*

CROOK'EN, *v. t.* To make crooked. [*Not in use.*]

CROOK'ING, *ppr.* Bending; winding.

CROOK'-KNEED, *a.* Having crooked knees. *Shak.*

CROOK'-SHOUL-DER-ED, *a.* Having bent shoulders.

CROP, *n.* [Sax. *crop*, *cropp*, the crop of a fowl, a cluster, ears of corn, grapes, grains of corn; D. *krop*; G. *kropf*; W. *crop*, the crop or craw; *cropiad*, a gathering into a heap, a *creeping*; *cropian*, to creep. Here we see that *crop* is a gathering, and that it is connected with *creep*, whose radical sense is to catch or take hold. Hence *crop* coincides with L. *carpo*, *carpus*, and perhaps with *reap*, *rapio*, as it does with *grapple*. Hence we see how the *crop* of a fowl, and a *crop* of grain or hay, are consistently the same word.]

1. The first stomach of a fowl; the *craw*.

2. The top or highest part of a thing; the end. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

3. That which is gathered; the corn or fruits of the earth collected; harvest. The word includes every species of fruit or produce, gathered for man or beast.

4. Corn and other cultivated plants while growing; *a popular use of the word.*

5. Any thing cut off or gathered.

6. Hair cut close or short.

CROP, *v. t.* To cut off the ends of any thing; to eat off; to pull off; to pluck; to mow; to reap; as, to *crop* flowers, trees, or grass. Man *crops* trees or plants with an instrument, or with his fingers; a beast *crops* with his teeth.

2. To cut off prematurely; to gather before it fails.

While force our youth, like fruits, untimely *crops*. *Denham.*

3. To cause to bear a crop; as, to *crop* a field.

CROP, *v. i.* To yield harvest. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

CROP'-EAR, *n.* [*crop* and *ear*.] A horse whose ears are cropped. *Shak.*

CROP'-EAR-ED, *a.* Having the ears cropped. *B. Jonson.*

CROP'FUL, *a.* Having a full crop or belly; satiated. *Milton.*

CROP'-OUT, *v. i.* To ripen to a full crop.

2. When an inclined stratum, as of coal, appears on the surface, it is said to *crop out*. *Lyell.*

CROP'PED, } *pp.* or *a.* Cut off; plucked; eaten off;
CROPT, } reaped or mowed.

CROP'PER, *n.* A pigeon with a large crop. *Johnson. Walton.*

CROP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting off; pulling off; eating off; reaping or mowing.

CROP'PING, *n.* The act of cutting off.

2. The raising of crops.

CROP'-SICK, *a.* Sick or indisposed from a surcharged stomach; sick with excess in eating or drinking. *Tate.*

CROP'-SICK-NESS, *n.* Sickness from repletion of the stomach. [L. *crapula*.]

CRŌ'SIER, (krō'zhur,) *n.* [Fr. *crosse*, a *crosier*, a bat or gaff-stick; *crosser*, to play at cricket; Arm. *croz*; from the root of *cross*.]

1. A bishop's crook or pastoral staff, a symbol of pastoral authority and care. It consists of a gold or silver staff, crooked at the top, and is carried occasionally before bishops and abbots, and held in the hand when they give solemn benedictions. The use of crosiers is ancient. *Originally*, a crosier was a staff with a cross on the top, in form of a crutch or T. *Encyc.*

2. A term sometimes applied to four stars in the southern hemisphere, in the form of a cross; the Southern Cross. *Encyc.*

CROS'LET, *n.* [See CROSS.] A small cross. In *heraldry*, a cross crossed at a small distance from the ends. *Encyc.*

CROSS, *n.* [W. *croes*; Arm. *croaz*; G. *kreuz*; Sw. *kors*; Dan. *kryds* and *kors*; Russ. *krest*. Class

Rd. But the English *cross* would seem to be from the L. *crux*, through the Fr. *croix*, *croisier*; It. *croce*; Sp. *cruz*; W. *crôg*, coinciding with the Ir. *reyk*, *reagh*. Qu. the identity of these words. The Irish has *cros*, a cross; *crosaidh*, *crosaim*, to cross, to hinder. If the last radical is *g* or *c*, this word belongs to the root of *crook*. Chaucer uses *crouche* for *cross*.]

1. A gibbet consisting of two pieces of timber placed across each other, either in form of a T or of an X. That on which our Savior suffered, is represented, on coins and other monuments, to have been of the former kind. *Encyc.*

2. The ensign of the Christian religion; and hence, *figuratively*, the religion itself. *Rowe.*

3. A monument with a cross upon it, to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market-places. *Johnson. Shak.*

4. Any thing in the form of a cross or gibbet.

5. A line drawn through another. *Johnson.*

6. Any thing that thwarts, obstructs, or perplexes; hinderance; vexation; misfortune; opposition; trial of patience.

> Heaven prepares good men with *crosses*. *B. Jonson.*

7. A mixing of breeds in producing animals.

8. Money or coin stamped with the figure of a cross. *Dryden.*

9. The right side or face of a coin, stamped with a cross. *Encyc.*

10. The mark of a cross, instead of a signature, on a deed, formerly impressed by those who could not write. *Encyc.*

11. Church lands in Ireland. *Davies.*

12. In *theology*, the sufferings of Christ by crucifixion.

> That he might reconcile both to God in one body by the *cross*. — Eph. ii.

13. The doctrine of Christ's sufferings and of the atonement, or of salvation by Christ.

> The preaching of the *cross* is to them that perish. Bohahoom. — 1 Cor. i. Gal. v.

To take up the cross, is to submit to troubles and afflictions from love to Christ.

14. In *mining*, two nicks cut in the surface of the earth, thus, +.

Cross and pile; a play with money, at which it is put to chance whether a coin shall fall with that side up which bears the cross, or the other, which is called *pile*, (*pile*,) or reverse.

CROSS, *a.* Transverse; oblique; passing from side to side; falling athwart; as, a *cross* beam.

> The *cross* refraction of a second prism. *Newton.*

2. Adverse; opposite; obstructing; sometimes with *to*; as, an event *cross* to our inclinations.

3. Perverse; untractable; as, the *cross* circumstances of a man's temper. *South.*

4. Peevish; fretful; ill-humored; *applied to persons or things*; as, a *cross* woman or husband; a *cross* answer.

5. Contrary; contradictory; perplexing.

> Contradictions that seem to lie *cross* and uncouth. *South.*

6. Adverse; unfortunate.

> Behold the *cross* and unlucky issue of my design. *Clarendon.*

7. Interchanged; as, a *cross* marriage, when a brother and sister intermarry with two persons who have the same relation to each other. *Bailey.*

8. Noting what belongs to an adverse party; as, a *cross* interrogatory. *Kent.*

CROSS, *prep.* Athwart; transversely; over; from side to side; so as to intersect.

> And *cross* their limbs cut a sloping way. *Dryden.*

This is admissible in poetry, as an abbreviation of ACROSS.

CROSS, *v. t.* To draw or run a line, or lay a body across another; as, to *cross* a word in writing; to *cross* the arms.

2. To erase; to cancel; as, to *cross* an account.

3. To make the sign of the cross, as Roman Catholics in devotion.

4. To pass from side to side; to pass or move over; as, to *cross* a road; to *cross* a river or the ocean. I *crossed* the English Channel, from Dieppe to Brighton, in a steamboat, Sept. 18, 1824. *N. W.*

5. To thwart; to obstruct; to hinder; to embarrass; as, to *cross* a purpose or design.

6. To counteract; to clash or interfere with; to be inconsistent with; as, natural appetites may *cross* our principles.

7. To counteract or contravene; to hinder by authority; to stop. [See No. 5.]

8. To contradict. *Bacon. Hooker.*

9. To debar or preclude. *Shak.*

To cross the breed of an animal, is to produce young from different varieties of the species.

CROSS, *v. i.* To lie or be athwart.

2. To move or pass laterally, or from one side toward the other, or from place to place, either at right angles or obliquely; as, to *cross* from Nantucket to New Bedford.

3. To be inconsistent; as, men's actions do not always *cross* with reason. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

CROSS'-ARM-ED, *a.* With arms across. In *botany*, brachiate; decussated; having branches in pairs, each at right angles with the next. *Martyn.*

CROSS'-BAR-RED, (-bard,) *a.* Secured by transverse bars. *Milton.*

CROSS'-BAR-ROW, *n.* An arrow of a cross-bow.

CROSS'-BAR-SHOT, *n.* A bullet with an iron bar passing through it, and standing out a few inches on each side; used in naval actions for cutting the enemy's rigging. *Encyc.*

CROSS'-BEAR-ER, *n.* In *the Roman Catholic church*, the chaplain of an archbishop or primate, who bears a cross before him on solemn occasions. Also, a certain officer in the Inquisition, who makes a vow before the inquisitors to defend the Roman Catholic faith, though with the loss of fortune and life. *Encyc.*

CROSS'-BILL, *n.* In *chancery*, an original bill by which the defendant prays relief against the plaintiff. *Blackstone.*

CROSS'-BILL, *n.* A species of bird, the *Loxia curvirostra*, the mandibles of whose bill curve opposite ways and cross each other. *Encyc.*

CROSS'-BITE, *n.* A deception; a cheat. *L'Estrange.*

CROSS'-BITE, *v. t.* To thwart or contravene by deception. *Collier.*

CROSS'-BIT-ING, *ppr.* Thwarting or contravening by deception.

CROSS'-BIT-TEN, *pp.* Contravened by deception.

CROSS'-BOW, *n.* In *archery*, a weapon used for shooting, and formed by placing a bow athwart a stock. *Bailey.*

CROSS'-BOW-ER, *n.* One who shoots with a cross-bow. *Raleigh.*

CROSS'-BREED, *n.* A breed produced from the male and female of different breeds.

CROSS'-BUN, *n.* A bun or cake with a cross marked on it.

CROSS'CUT, *v. t.* To cut across.

CROSS'CUT-SAW, *n.* A saw managed by two men, one at each end.

CROSS'ED, (krost,) *pp.* Having a line drawn over; canceled; erased; passed over; thwarted; opposed; obstructed; counteracted.

CROSS-ETTE', *n.* [Fr.] In *architecture*, a term applied to the small, projecting pieces in arch stones, which hang upon the adjacent stones. *Brande.*

CROSS'-EX-AM-IN-A'TION, *n.* The examination or interrogation of a witness, called by one party, by the opposite party or his counsel.

CROSS'-EX-AM'INE, *v. t.* To examine a witness by the opposite party or his counsel, as the witness for the plaintiff by the defendant, and vice versa.

> The opportunity to *cross-examine* the witnesses has been expressly waived. *Kent.*

CROSS-EX-AM'IN-ED, *pp.* Examined or interrogated by the opposite party.

CROSS-EX-AM'IN-ING, *ppr.* Examining or interrogating by the opposite party.

CROSS'-EY-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having that kind of squint by which both the eyes turn toward the nose, so that the rays, in passing to each eye, cross the other. *Perby.*

CROSS'-FLOW, *v. i.* To flow across. *Milton.*

CROSS'-GRAIN-ED, *a.* Having the grain or fibers across or irregular, and hence difficult to work; as in timber, where a branch shoots from the trunk, there is a curling of the grain.

2. *Figuratively*, perverse; untractable; not condescending.

CROSS'ING, *ppr.* Drawing; running or passing a line over; erasing; canceling; thwarting; opposing; counteracting; passing over.

CROSS'ING, *n.* A thwarting; impediment; vexation.

2. A passing across.

3. The place of passing; as, the *crossings* of the streets.

CROSS'-JACK, (kro'jak,) *n.* A sail extended on the lower yard of the mizzen-mast, but seldom used. *Encyc.*

CROSS'-LEG-GED, (-legd,) *a.* Having the legs across.

CROSS'-LIKE, *a.* Having the form of a cross.

CROSS'LY, *adv.* Athwart; so as to intersect something else.

2. Adversely; in opposition; unfortunately.

3. Peevishly; fretfully.

CROSS'NESS, *n.* Peevishness; fretfulness; ill-humor; perverseness.

CROSS'-PATCH, *n.* An ill-natured person. [*Still heard in New England.*] *Mem. of H. More.*

CROSS'-PIECE, *n.* A rail of timber extending over the windlass of a ship, furnished with pins with which to fasten the rigging, as occasion requires. *Encyc.*

CROSS'-PUR-POSE, *n.* A contrary purpose; contradictory system; also, a conversation in which one person does or pretends to misunderstand another's meaning. An enigma; a riddle. *Mason.*

CROSS-QUES'TION, *v. t.* To cross-examine. *Killingbeck.*

CROSS-QUES'TION-ING, *ppr.* Cross-examining.

CROSS'-READ-ING, *n.* The reading of the lines of a newspaper directly *across* the page, through the adjoining columns, thus confounding the sense, and often producing a ludicrous combination of ideas.

CROSS'-ROW, (-rō) *n.* The alphabet, so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to show that the end of learning is piety. *Johnson. Shak.*

2. A row that crosses others.

CROSS' SEA, *n.* Waves running across others; a swell running in different directions.

CROSS'-STAFF, *n.* An instrument to take the altitude of the sun or stars.

CROSS'-STONE, *n.* See HARMOTOME and STAUROLITE.

CROSS'-TIN-ING, *n.* In *husbandry*, a harrowing by drawing the harrow or drag back and forth on the same ground. *Encyc.*

CROSS'-TREES, *n. pl.* In *ships*, certain pieces of timber, supported by the cheeks and trestle-trees, at the upper ends of the lower masts, to sustain the frame of the top, and on the topmasts, to extend the top-gallant shrouds. *Mar. Dict.*

CROSS'-WAY, } *n.* A way or road that crosses an-
CROSS'-ROAD, } other road or the chief road; an obscure path intersecting the main road. *Shak.*

CROSS'-WIND, *n.* A side wind; an unfavorable wind. *Boyle.*

CROSS'WISE, *adv.* Across; in the form of a cross.

CROSS'-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Valantia.

CROTCH, *n.* [Fr. *croc*, a hook. See CROOK and CROTCH.]

1. A fork or forking; the parting of two legs or branches; as, the *crotch* of a tree. *Bacon. Derby.*

2. In *ships*, a crooked timber placed on the keel, in the fore and aft parts of a ship.

3. A piece of wood or iron, opening on the top and extending two horns or arms, like a half moon, used for supporting a boom, a spare topmast, yards, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

CROTCH'ED, (krotcht,) *a.* Having a crotch; forked.

CROTCH'ET, *n.* [Fr. *crochet*, *croche*, from *croc*. See CROOK.]

1. In *printing*, a term applied to brackets or hooks including words, a sentence, or a passage, distinguished from the rest, thus [ ].

2. In *music*, a note or character, equal in time to half a minim, and the double of a quaver, thus,

3. A piece of wood resembling a fork, used as support in building.

4. A peculiar turn of the mind; a whim, or fancy; a perverse conceit.

> All the devices and *crotchets* of new inventions. *Howell.*

CROTCH'ET-ED, *a.* Marked with crotchets.

CROTCH'ET-Y, *a.* Having perverse conceits, or crotchets of the brain.

CRO'TON OIL, *n.* Oil from the *Croton tiglium*, a plant of the East. It is a violent cathartic, and causes small pustules when rubbed on the skin. *Brande.*

CROUCH, *v. i.* [G. *kriechen*, *kroch*, *kriche*, to creep, to stoop, to cringe, probably allied to *crook*, Fr. *crocher*, as *cringe* to *crank*. Class Rg. Vulgarly, *crouch*, *scrouch*.]

1. To bend down; to stoop low; to lie close to the ground; as an animal. A dog *crouches* to his master; a lion *crouches* in the thicket.

2. To bend servilely; to stoop meanly; to fawn; to cringe.

> Every one that is left in thy house shall come and *crouch* to him, for a piece of bread. — 1 Sam. ii.

CROUCH, *v. t.* [See CROSS.] To sign with the cross; to bless. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

CROUCH'ED-FRI-ARS, *n. pl.* An order of friars, so called from the cross which they wore.

CROUCH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bending; stooping; cringing.

CROUP, (kroop,) *n.* [Fr. *croupe*, a ridge, top, buttocks; Sp. *grupa*; Port. *garupa*; It. *groppa*; W. *crib*; Russ. *krivoi*, crooked; *krivlyu*, to bend.]

The rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse or extremity of the reins above the hips.

CROUP, (kroop,) *n.* [Scot. *croup*, *crope*, *crupe*, *croon*, to croak, to cry or speak with a hoarse voice; Goth. *hropeins*; Sax. *hreopan*, to call out.]

The disease called technically *cynanche trachealis*, an inflammatory affection of the trachea, accompanied with a hoarse cough and difficult respiration. It is vulgarly called *rattles*.

CROU-PADE', *n.* [from *croup*, or its root.] In the *manege*, a leap in which the horse pulls up his hind legs, as if he drew them up to his belly. *Encyc.*

CROU'PI-ER, (kroo'pe-er,) *n.* [Fr.] He who deals the cards and collects the money at a gaming table.

2. One who, at a public dinner party, sits at the lower end of the table as assistant chairman. *Smart.*

CROUT, } *n.* [G. *kraut*, cabbage, an herb; D. *kruid*.]
KROUT, }

Sour crout is made by laying minced or chopped cabbage in layers in a barrel, with a handful of salt and caraway seeds between the layers; then ramming down the whole, covering it, pressing it with a heavy weight, and suffering it to stand, till it has gone through fermentation. It is an efficacious preservative against scurvy in long voyages. *Encyc.*

CROW, (krō,) *n.* [Sax. *crawe*; Dan. *krage*; Sw. *kraka*; D. *kraai*; G. *krähe*; so named from its cry, G. *krähen*, D. *kraaijen*, Goth. *kruk*, a *croaking*, *hrukyan*, to *croak* or *crow*, L. *crocio*, Gr. κραζω, κραξω, κεκραγα. It has no connection with L. *corvus*, but *rook* is of the same family.]

1. A large black bird, of the genus Corvus; the beak is convex and cultrated, the nostrils are covered with bristly feathers, the tongue is forked and cartilaginous. This is a voracious bird, feeding on carrion and grain, particularly maize, which it pulls up, just after it appears above ground.

To pluck or *pull a crow*, is to be industrious or contentious about a trifle, or thing of no value. *Johnson.*

2. A bar of iron with a beak, crook, or two claws, used in raising and moving heavy weights, drawing spikes, &c. *Moxon.*

3. The voice of the cock. [See the verb.]

4. The mesentery or ruffle of a beast, *so called by butchers.*

CROW, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* CROWED; formerly *pret.* CREW. [Sax. *crawan*; D. *kraaijen*; G. *krähen*; Gr. κραζω. See the noun.]

1. To cry or make a noise as a cock, in joy, gayety, or defiance.

2. To boast in triumph; to vaunt; to vapor; to swagger. [*A popular, but not an elegant use of the word.*] *Grandison.*

CROW'-BAR, *n.* A bar of iron sharpened at one end, used as a lever for raising heavy bodies.

CROW'-BER-RY, *n.* A plant of the genus Empetrum, or berry-bearing heath. One species bears the crowmake berries. *Encyc.*

CROW'S'-BILL, *n.* In *surgery*, a kind of forceps for extracting bullets and other things from wounds. *Encyc.*

CROW'S'-FEET, *n. pl.* The wrinkles under the eyes, which are the effects of age. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

CROW'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A kind of campion.

CROW'-FOOT, *n.* On *board of ships*, a complication of small cords spreading out from a long block; used to suspend the awnings, or to keep the top-sails from striking and fretting against the tops. *Encyc.*

2. In *botany*, the Ranunculus, a genus of plants.

CROW'S'-FOOT, *n.* In *the military art*, a machine of iron, with four points, so formed that in whatever way it falls, there is one point upward, and intended to stop or embarrass the approach or march of the enemy's cavalry; a caltrop. *Encyc.*

CROW'ING, *ppr.* Uttering a particular voice, as a cock; boasting in triumph; vaunting; bragging.

CROW'-KEEP-ER, *n.* A boy employed to scare off crows from new-sown land. This was formerly sometimes done by shooting at them with a bow; and hence Lear says, that fellow handles his bow like a *crow-keeper*, i. e. awkwardly, as one not trained to its use. *Forby.*

CROW'-NET, *n.* In England, a net for catching wild fowls; the net used in New England for catching wild pigeons.

CROW'-SILK, *n.* A plant, the Conferva rivalis. *Fam. of Plants.*

CROW'-TOE, (krō'tō,) *n.* A plant; as, the tufted *crow-toe*. *Milton.*

CROWD, } *n.* [Ir. *cruit*; W. *crwth*, a swelling or
CROWTH, } bulging, a musical instrument.]

An instrument of music with six strings; a kind of violin.

CROWD, *n.* [Sax. *cruth*, *cread*. See CREW.]

1. *Properly*, a collection; a number of things collected, or closely pressed together.

2. A number of persons congregated and pressed together or collected into a close body without order; a throng. Hence,

3. A multitude; a great number collected.

4. A number of things near together; a number promiscuously assembled or lying near each other; as, a *crowd* of isles in the Egean Sea.

5. The lower orders of people; the populace; the vulgar. *Dryden.*

CROWD, *v. t.* To press; to urge; to drive together.

2. To fill by pressing numbers together without order; as, to *crowd* a room with people, to *crowd* the memory with ideas.

3. To fill to excess. Volumes of reports *crowd* a lawyer's library.

4. To encumber by multitudes. *Shak.*

5. To urge; to press by solicitation; to dun.

6. In *seamanship*, to *crowd sail*, is to carry an extraordinary force of sail, with a view to accelerate the course of a ship, as in chasing or escaping from an enemy; to carry a press of sail.

CROWD, *v. i.* To press in numbers; as, the multitude *crowded* through the gate or into the room.

2. To press; to urge forward; as, the man *crowded* into the room.

3. To swarm or be numerous.

CROWD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Collected and pressed; pressed together; urged; driven; filled by a promiscuous multitude.

CROWD'ER, *n.* A fiddler; one who plays on a *crowd*.

CROWD'ING, *ppr.* Pressing together; pushing; thrusting; driving; assembling in a promiscuous multitude; filling; urging.

CROWD'ING, *n.* The act of crowding; the state of being crowded.

CROWN, *n.* [Fr. *couronne*; Arm. *curun*; W. *coron*; D. *kroon*; G. *krone*; Sw. *krona*; Dan. *krone*; Ir. *coroin*; L. *corona*; Sp. and It. *id.*; Gr. κορωνη. The radical letters appear to be Cr, as *corolla*, without *n*, indicates. Qu. a top or roundness. See CHORUS.]

1. An ornament worn on the head by kings and sovereign princes, as a badge of imperial or regal power and dignity. *Figuratively*, regal power; royalty; kingly government, or executive authority.

2. A wreath or garland.

3. Honorary distinction; reward.

They do it to obtain a corruptible *crown*; we, an incorruptible. — 1 Cor. ix.

4. Honor; splendor; dignity.

The *crown* has fallen from our heads. — Lam. v. Phil. iv.
A virtuous woman is a *crown* to her husband. — Prov. xii.

5. The top of the head; the top of a mountain or other elevated object. The end of an anchor, or the point from which the arms proceed.

6. The part of a hat which covers the top of the head.

7. A coin anciently stamped with the figure of a crown. The English crown is five shillings sterling. The French crown is a hundred and nine cents. Other coins bear the same name.

8. Completion; accomplishment.

9. Clerical tonsure in a circular form; a little circle shaved on the top of the head, as a mark of ecclesiastical office or distinction.

10. Among *jewelers*, the upper work of a rose diamond.

11. In *botany*, an appendage to the top of a seed, which serves to bear it in the wind.

12. In *architecture*, the uppermost member of the cornice, called also the *corona* or *larmier*.

CROWN, *v. t.* To invest with a crown or regal ornament. Hence, to invest with regal dignity and power.

2. To cover, as with a crown; to cover the top.

And peaceful olives *crowned* his hoary head. *Dryden.*

3. To honor; to dignify; to adorn.

Thou hast *crowned* him with glory and honor. — Ps. viii.

4. To reward; to bestow an honorary reward or distinction on; as, the victor *crowned* with laurel.

5. To reward; to recompense.

She'll *crown* a grateful and a constant flame. *Roscommon.*

6. To terminate or finish; to complete; to perfect.

7. To terminate and reward; as, our efforts were *crowned* with success.

CROWN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Invested with a crown, or with regal power and dignity; honored; dignified; rewarded with a crown, wreath, garland, or distinction; recompensed; terminated; completed; perfected.

CROWN'ER, *n.* He or that which crowns or completes.

CROWN'ET, *n.* A coronet, which see. Shakspeare has used it for chief end or last purpose; but this sense is singular.

CROWN'-GLASS, *n.* The finest sort of English window-glass.

CROWN-IM PE'RI-AL, *n.* A plant of the genus Fritillaria, having a beautiful flower.

CROWN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Investing with a crown, or with royalty or supreme power; honoring with a wreath or with distinction; adorning; rewarding; finishing; perfecting.

CROWN'ING, *n.* In *architecture*, the upper termination or finish of a member or any ornamental work.

2. In *marine language*, the finishing part of a knot, or interweaving of the strands at the end of a rope.

CROWN'LESS, *a.* Without a crown. *Byron.*

CROWN'-OF'FICE, *n.* In *England*, an office belonging to the Court of King's Bench, of which the king's coroner or attorney is commonly master, and in which the attorney-general and clerk exhibit informations for crimes and misdemeanors.

CROWN'-POST, *n.* In *building*, a post which stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters. *Builder.*

CROWN'-SCAB, *n.* A scab formed round the corners of a horse's hoof, a cancerous and painful sore. *Farrier's Dict.*

CROWN'-THIS-TLE, (-this-sl) *n.* A flower.

CROWN'-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel with cogs set at right angles with its plane.

2. In *a watch*, the upper wheel next the balance, which drives the balance, and in royal pendulums, is called the *swing-wheel*.

CROWN'-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* In *fortification*, an outwork running into the field, consisting of two demi-bastions at the extremes, and an entire bastion in the middle, with curtains. It is designed to gain some hill or advantageous post, and cover the other works.

CROYL'STONE, *n.* Crystallized cawk, in which the crystals are small. *Woodward. Johnson.*

CRÖZE, *n.* A cooper's tool.

CRU'CIAL, (krū'shial,) *a.* [Fr. *cruciale*, from L. *crux*, a cross.]

In *surgery*, transverse; passing across; intersecting; in form of a cross; as, *crucial* incision. *Sharp.*

2. Severe; trying; searching, as if bringing to the cross; as, a *crucial* experiment.

CRU'CIAN, *n.* A short, thick, broad fish, of a deep yellow color. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

CRU'CIATE, (krū'shāte,) *v. t.* [L. *crucio*, to torture, from *crux*, a cross.]

To torture; to torment; to afflict with extreme pain or distress; *but the verb is seldom used.* [See EXCRUCIATE.]

CRU'CIATE, *a.* Tormented. [*Little used.*]

2. In *botany*, having the form of a cross.

CRU-CI-A'TION, *n.* The act of torturing; torment. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

CRU'CI-BLE, *n.* [It. *crogiuolo*, and *crociuolo*; Sp. *crisol*; Port. *chrysol* or *crisol*; Fr. *creuset*; D. *kroes*, *smelt-kroes*. It is from *crux*, a cross, as Lunier supposes, from the figure of the cross formerly attached to it. But qu.]

1. A chemical vessel or melting-pot, usually made of earth, and so tempered and baked as to endure extreme heat without melting. It is used for melting ores, metals, &c.

2. In *metallurgy*, a hollow place at the bottom of a furnace to receive the melted metal. *Fourcroy.*

CRU-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *crucifer*; *crux*, a cross, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing the cross. *Dict.*

2. In *botany*, a term applied to the Cruciferæ, a family of plants having the four petals of the flower in the form of a cross. *Partington.*

CRU'CI-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Put to death on the cross.

CRU'CI-FI-ER, *n.* [See CRUCIFY.] A person who crucifies; one who puts another to death on a cross.

CRU'CI-FIX, *n.* [L. *crucifixus*, from *crucifigo*, to fix to a cross; *crux* and *figo*, to fix.]

1. A cross on which the body of Christ is fastened in effigy. *Encyc.*

2. A representation, in painting or statuary, of our Lord fastened to the cross. *Johnson.*

3. *Figuratively*, the religion of Christ. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

CRU-CI-FIX'ION, (kru-se-fix'yun,) *n.* [See CRUCIFIX.] The nailing or fastening of a person to a cross, for the purpose of putting him to death; the act or punishment of putting a criminal to death by nailing him to a cross. *Addison.*

CRU'CI-FORM, *a.* [L. *crux*, a cross, and *forma*, form.]

1. Cross-shaped.

2. In *botany*, consisting of four equal petals, disposed in the form of a cross. *Martyn.*

The *cruciform plants*, or *Cruciferæ*, comprehend nearly all culinary plants, except spinach, as the cabbage, turnip, raddish, mustard, &c. *Farm. Encyc.*

CRU'CI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *crucifigo*; *crux*, cross, and *figo*, to fix; Fr. *crucifier*; It. *crocifiggere*; Sp. *crucificar*.]

1. To nail to a cross; to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross or gibbet, sometimes, anciently, by fastening a criminal to a tree with cords.

But they cried, *Crucify* him, *crucify* him. — Luke xxiii.

2. In *scriptural language*, to subdue; to mortify; to destroy the power or ruling influence of.

They that are Christ's have *crucified* the flesh, with the affections and lusts. — Gal. v.

3. To reject and despise.

They *crucify* to themselves the Son of God afresh. — Heb. vi.

To be crucified with Christ, is to become dead to the law and to sin, and to have indwelling corruption subdued. *Gal.* ii. and vi.

4. To vex or torment. [*Not used.*] *Burton.*

CRU'CI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Putting to death on a cross or gibbet; subduing; destroying the life and power of.

CRU-CIG'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing the cross.

CRUD, *n.* Curd. [See CURD, the usual orthography.]

CRUD'DLE, *v. i.* To curdle; also, to stoop. *Brockett.*

CRUDE, *a.* [L. *crudus*; Fr. *cru*, *crue*; Sp. and It. *crudo*; Port. *cru*; Arm. *criz*; W. *cri*; D. *rauw*; Sax. *hreaw*; G. *roh*; Eng. *raw*; either from the root of *cry*, from roughness, (W. *cri*, a cry, and crudo,) or from the Ar. أرض *aradha*, to eat, to corrode, to rankle, to become raw, L. *rodo*, *ros*. Class Rd, No. 35.]

1. Raw; not cooked or prepared by fire or heat; in its natural state; undressed; as, *crude* flesh, *crude* meat. In this sense, *raw* is more generally used.

2. Not changed from its natural state; not altered or prepared by any artificial process; as, *crude* salt, *crude* alum.

3. Rough; harsh; unripe; not mellowed by air or other means; as, *crude* juice.

4. Unconcocted, not well digested in the stomach. *Bacon.*

5. Not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature; as, the *crude* materials of the earth. *Milton.*

6. Having indigested notions. *Milton.*

7. Indigested; not matured; not well formed, arranged, or prepared in the intellect; as, *crude* notions; a *crude* plan; a *crude* theory. *Milton.*

8. In *painting*, a term applied to a picture when the colors are rudely laid on, and do not blend or harmonize. *Brande.*

CRODE'LY, *adv.* Without due preparation; without form or arrangement; without maturity or digestion.

CRODE'NESS, *n.* Rawness; unripeness; an undigested or unprepared state; as, the *crudeness* of flesh or plants, or of any body in its natural state.

2. A state of being unformed or indigested; immaturenes; as, the *crudeness* of a theory.

CRO'DI-TY, *n.* [L. *cruditas.*]

Rawness; crudeness; something in a crude state. Among *physicians*, a term applied to undigested substances in the stomach, or unconcocted humors not well prepared for expulsion; excrements. *Coxe. Encye.*

CRO'DLE, *v. t.* To congulate. But this word is generally written CURDLE; which see.

CRO'DY, *a.* Concreted; coagulated. [*Not in use.*] [See CURD.] *Spenser.*

2. Raw; chill. [*Not used.*] [See CRUNK.] *Shak.*

CRO'EL, *a.* [Fr. *cruel*; L. *crudelis*; It. *crudele.* See CROUK and RUDE.]

1. Disposed to give pain to others, in body or mind; willing or pleased to torment, vex, or afflict; inhuman; destitute of pity, compassion, or kindness; fierce; ferocious; savage; barbarous; hard-hearted; *applied to persons or their dispositions.*

They are *cruel*, and have no mercy. — Jer. vi.

2. Inhuman; barbarous; savage; causing pain, grief, or distress, exerted in tormenting, vexing, or afflicting.

Cursed be their wrath, for it was *cruel.* — Gen. xlix.
The tender mercies of the wicked are *cruel.* — Prov. xii.
Others had trials of *cruel* mockings. — Heb. xi.

CRO'EL-LY, *adv.* In a cruel manner; with cruelty; inhumanly; barbarously.

Because he *cruelly* oppressed, he shall die in his iniquity. — Ezek. xviii.

2. Painfully; with severe pain or torture; as, an instrument may cut the flesh most *cruelly.*

CRO'EL-NESS, *n.* Inhumanity; cruelty. *Spenser.*

CRO'EL-TY, *n.* [L. *crudelitas*; Fr. *cruauté.*]

1. Inhumanity; a savage or barbarous disposition or temper, which is gratified in giving unnecessary pain or distress to others; barbarity; *applied to persons*; as, the *cruelty* of savages; the *cruelty* and envy of the people. *Shak.*

2. Barbarous deed; any act of a human being which inflicts unnecessary pain; any act intended to torment, vex, or afflict, or which actually torments or afflicts, without necessity; wrong; injustice; oppression.

With force and with *cruelty* have ye ruled them. — Ezek. xxxiv.

CRO'EN-TATE, *a.* [L. *cruentatus.*]

Smeared with blood. [*Little used.*] *Glanville.*

CRU-ENT'OUS, *a.* Bloody; cruentate.

CRO'ET, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *creux*, hollow, or *cruchette*, from *cruche.* See CRUSE.]

A vial or small glass bottle, for holding vinegar, oil, &c.

CROISE, *n.* See CRUSE.

CROISE, (krūze,) *v. i.* [D. *kruisen*, from *kruis*, a cross; G. *kreutzen*; D. *kruyser*; Fr. *croiser.* See CROSS.]

To sail back and forth, or to rove on the ocean in search of an enemy's ships for capture, or for protecting commerce; or to rove for plunder, as a pirate. The admiral *cruised* between the Bahama Isles and Cuba. We *cruised* off Cape Finisterre. A pirate was *cruising* in the Gulf of Mexico.

CROISE, *n.* A voyage made in *crossing* courses; a sailing to and fro in search of an enemy's ships, or by a pirate in search of plunder.

CROIS'ER, (krūz'er,) *n.* A person or a ship that cruises; usually an armed ship that sails to and fro for capturing an enemy's ships, for protecting the commerce of the country, or for plunder.

CROIS'ING, *ppr.* Sailing for the capture of an enemy's ships, or for protecting commerce, or for plunder, as a pirate.

CRUL'LER, *n.* A kind of crisped cake boiled in fat. [See KRULLER.]

CRUMB, } *n.* [Sax. *cruma*; D. *kruim*; G. *krume*; Heb.
CRUM, } Ch. גרם to gnaw, or break. Class Rm, No. 14; 16, 19, 23, 26.]

A small fragment or piece; usually, a small piece of bread or other food, broken or cut off; the soft part of bread.

Lazarus, desiring to be fed with the *crumbs* which fell from the rich man's table. — Luke xvi.

CRUMB, } *v. t.* To break into small pieces with the
CRUM, } fingers; as, to *crumb* bread into milk.

CRUM'BLE, *v. t.* [D. *kruimelen*; G. *krümeln.*]

To break into small pieces; to divide into minute parts.

CRUM'BLE, *v. i.* To fall into small pieces; to break or part into small fragments.

If a stone is brittle, it will *crumble* into gravel. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To fall to decay; to perish; as, our flesh will *crumble* into dust.

CRUM'BLED, *pp.* or *a.* Broken or parted into small pieces.

CRUM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Breaking into small fragments; falling into small pieces; decaying.

CRUMB'-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth to be laid under a table to receive falling fragments, and keep the carpet or floor clean.

CRU'ME-NAL, *n.* [L. *crumena.*] A purse. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

CRUM'MA-BLE, *a.* That may be broken into small pieces by the fingers.

CRUM'MY, *a.* Full of crumbs; soft.

CRUMP, *a.* [Sax. *crump*; D. *krom*; G. *krumm*; Dan. *krum*; W. *crom*, *crom*, crooked; Ir. *crom*, whence *cromaim*, to bend, *cromas*, the hip-bone, the rump. *Crump*, *rump*, *rumple*, *crumple*, *crimple*, are doubtless of one family.]

Crooked; as, *crump*-shouldered.

CRUMP'ET, *n.* A soft cake baked upon an iron plate.

CRUM'PLE, *v. t.* [from *crump.* See RUMPLE, the same word without a prefix.]

To draw or press into wrinkles or folds; to rumple or crook. *Addison.*

CRUM'PLE, *v. i.* To contract; to shrink. *Smith.*

CRUM'PLED, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn or pressed into wrinkles.

CRUM'PLING, *ppr.* Drawing or pressing into wrinkles.

CRUM'PLING, *n.* A small, degenerate apple. *Johnson.*

CRUNK, } *v. i.* To cry like a crane. [*Not used.*]
CRUNK'LE, }

CRU'OR, *n.* [L.] Gore; coagulated blood. *Greenhill.*

CRUP, } *n.* The buttocks.
CROUP, }

CRUP, *a.* Short; brittle. [*Not in use.*]

CRUP'PER, (kroop'er,) *n.* [Fr. *croupiere*; It. *groppiera*; Sp. *grupera*, from *croupe*, *groppa*, *grupa*, a ridge, the buttocks of a horse. See CROUP.]

1. In *the manege*, the buttocks of a horse; the rump.

2. A strap of leather which is buckled to a saddle, and, passing under a horse's tail, prevents the saddle from being cast forward on to the horse's neck.

CRUP'PER, *v. t.* To put a crupper on; as, to *crupper* a horse.

CRU'RAL, *a.* [L. *cruralis*, from *crus*, *cruris*, the leg.]

1. Belonging to the leg; as, the *crural* arteries, which convey blood to the legs, and the *crural* veins, which return it. *Quincy. Coxe.*

2. Shaped like a leg or root. *Brande.*

CRU-SADE', *n.* [Fr. *croisade*; It. *crociata*; Sp. *cruzada*; from L. *crux*, Fr. *croix*, Sp. *cruz*, It. *croce*, a cross. Class Rg.]

A military expedition undertaken by authority of the Roman Catholic church, for the recovery of the Holy Land, the scene of our Savior's life and sufferings, from the power of infidels or Mohammedans. Several of these expeditions were carried on from Europe, under the banner of the *cross.* The soldiers had crosses of different colored cloth sewed upon their outer garments, and were hence called *crusaders.* The term has also been applied to military expeditions against the Waldenses and others who dissented from the church of Rome.

CRU-SADE', *n.* A Portuguese coin, stamped with a cross.

CRU-SĀD'ER, *n.* A person engaged in a crusade. *Robertson.*

CRUSE, *n.* [D. *kroes.* See CRUCIBLE.] A small cup.

Take with thee a cruse of honey. — 1 Kings xiv.

In *New England*, it is used chiefly or wholly for a small bottle or vial for vinegar, called a *vinegar-cruse.*

CRU'SET, *n.* [Fr. *creuset*, formerly *crouset.* See CRUCIBLE.]

A goldsmith's crucible or melting pot. *Philips.*

CRUSH, *v. t.* [Fr. *ecraser*; Ir. *scriosam.* In Sw. *krossa*, in Dan. *knyster* signifies, to squeeze. In It. *crosciu* is a crushing; and *crosciare*, to throw, strike, pour, or rain hard. There are many words in the Shemitic languages which coincide with *crush* in elements and signification. Ch. Heb. Syr. גרס, to break in pieces; Ar. جرس *garasa*, id.; Eth. ሐረሰ *charats*, to grind, whence *grist*; Heb. and Ch. חרץ, and Ch. Syr. Heb. רצץ, to break, to crush; Ar. رض the same. See *crash*, in English, and Fr. *briser*, Arm. *freusa*, to bruise. See Class Rd, No. 16, 20, 22, 41, 48, and Syr. No. 36. See RUSH.]

1. To press and bruise between two hard bodies; to squeeze, so as to force a thing out of its natural shape; to bruise by pressure.

The ass — *crushed* Balaam's foot against the wall. — Num. xxii.

To *crush* grapes or apples, is to squeeze them till *bruised* and broken, so that the juice escapes. Hence, to *crush out*, is to force out by pressure.

2. To press with violence; to come together into a mass.

3. To overwhelm by pressure; to bent or force down by an incumbent weight, with breaking or bruising; as, the man was *crushed* by the fall of a tree.

To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustain. *Dryden.*
Who are *crushed* before the moth. — Job iv.

4. To overwhelm by power, to subdue; to conquer beyond resistance, as, to *crush* one's enemies; to *crush* a rebellion.

5. To oppress grievously.

Thou shalt be only oppressed and *crushed* always. — Deut. xxviii.

6. To bruise and break into fine particles by beating or grinding, to comminute.

To crush a cup of wine; to master or drink it. Shak.

CRUSH, *v. i.* To be pressed into a smaller compass by external weight or force.

CRUSH, *n.* A violent collision, or rushing together, which breaks or bruises the bodies; or a fall that breaks or bruises into a confused mass; as, the *crush* of a large tree, or of a building.

The wreck of matter and the *crush* of worlds. *Addison.*

CRUSH'ED, (krusht,) *pp.* or *a.* Pressed or squeezed so as to break or bruise; overwhelmed or subdued by power; broken or bruised by a fall; grievously oppressed; broken or bruised to powder; comminuted.

CRUSH'ER, *n.* One who crushes.

CRUSH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Pressing or squeezing into a mass, or until broken or bruised; overwhelming; subduing by force; oppressing; comminuting.

CRUST, *n.* [L. *crusta*; Fr. *croûte*; It. *crosta*; D. *korst*; G. *kruste*; W. *crest*, from *crasu*, to parch or scorch, *cras*, a hardening by heat. But the primary sense is probably to shrink, contract, harden, whether by cold or heat, and it is probably allied to *crystal*, *freeze*, *crisp*, &c. See Class Rd, No. 19, 33, 73, 76, 83, 85, 88.]

1. An external coat or covering of a thing, which is hard or harder than the internal substance; as, the *crust* of bread; the *crust* of snow; the *crust* of dross; the *crust* of a pie.

2. A deposit from wine as it ripens, collected on the interior of bottles, &c., and consisting of tartar and coloring matter. *Encye. of Dom. Econ.*

3. A piece of crust; a waste piece of bread. *Dryden. L'Estrange.*

4. A shell, as the hard covering of a crab and
5. A scab. [some other animals.

6. The superficial substances of the earth are, in *geology*, called its *crust.*

CRUST, *v. t.* To cover with a hard case or coat; to spread over the surface a substance harder than the matter covered; to incrust; as, to *crust* a thing with clay; to *crust* cake with sugar; *crusted* with bark. *Addison.*

2. To cover with concretions. *Sir T.*

CRUST, *v. i.* To gather or contract into a hard covering, to concrete or freeze, as superficial matter.

CRUS-TA'CE-A, (-she-a,) *n. pl.* One of the classes of the *Articulata*, or articulated animals, including lobsters, shrimps, and crabs; so called from the crust-like shell with which the body and legs are covered. *Dana.*

CRUS-TA'CEAN, *n.* or *a.* See CRUSTACEA.

CRUS-TA-CE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [L. *crustacea*, and Gr. λογος.] The science which treats of the *crustacea.*

CRUS-TA-CE-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to crustaceology.

CRUS-TA-CE-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in crustaceology.

CRUS-TA'CEOUS, (krus-tā'shus,) *a.* [Fr. *crustacée*, from L. *crusta.*]

Pertaining to or of the nature of crust or shell; belonging to the *Crustacea*, which see. *Ed. Encye.*

CRUST-TA'CEOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of having a soft and jointed shell.

CRUST'A-TED, *a.* Covered with a crust; as, *crustated* basalt. *Encye.*

CRUST-A'TION, *n.* An adherent crust; incrustation.

CRUST'ED, *pp.* Covered with a crust.

CRUST'I-LY, *adv.* [from *crusty.*] Peevishly; harshly; moroselv.

CRUST'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of crust; hardness.

2. Peevishness; moroseness; surliness.

CRUST'ING, *ppr.* Covering with crust.

CRUST'Y, *a.* Like crust; of the nature of crust; pertaining to a hard covering; hard; as, a *crusty* coat; a *crusty* surface or substance.

2. Peevish; snappish; morose; surly; *a word used in familiar discourse, but not deemed elegant.* [In the old writers CRUST is used.]

CRUT, *n.* The rough, shaggy part of oak bark.

CRUTCH, *n.* [It. *croccia*, or *gruccia*; D. *krak*; G. *krucke*; Sax. *krycka*; Dan. *krykke*; radically the same as *crotch* and *crook.*]

1. A staff with a curving cross-piece at the head, to be placed under the arm or shoulder, to support the lame in walking.

2. *Figuratively*, old age. *Shak.*

CRUTCH, *v. t.* To support on crutches; to prop or sustain, with miserable helps, that which is feeble.

Two fools that crutch their feeble sense on verse. *Dryden.*

CRUTCH'ED, *pp.* or *a.* (*pret.* pro. krutcht, and *not* krutch'ed.) Supported with crutches.

CRUTCH'ED FRI'ARS. See CROUCHED FRIARS.

CRUX, *n.* [L. *crux*, a cross.]

Any thing that puzzles, vexes, or tries, in the highest degree. [*Little used.*] *Dr. Sheridan.*

CRO'YS-HAGE, *n.* A fish of the shark kind, having a triangular head and mouth. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

CRY, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* CRIED. It ought to be CRYED. [Fr. *crier*. The Welsh has *cri*, a cry, and rough, raw, *criaw*, to cry, clamor, or weep; and *creuu*, to cry, to *crave*; both deduced by Owen from *cre*, a combining cause, a principle, beginning, or first motion; also, what pervades or penetrates, a *cry*. This is the root of *create*, or from the same root. *Cre*, Owen deduces from *rhe*, with the prefix *cy*; and *rhe*, he renders a run or swift motion. This is certainly contracted from *rhed*, a race, the root of *ride*; Owen to the contrary notwithstanding.* All the senses of these words unite in that of shooting forth, driving forward, or producing. There is a class of words a little different from the foregoing, which exactly give the sense of *cry*. It. *gridare*; Sp. and Port. *gritar*; Sax. *gredan*; Sw. *grata*; Dan. *grader*; D *krytu*; W. *grydiaw*, to utter a rough sound, from *rhyd*, the Welsh root of *crydu*, to shake or tremble, whence *cradle*. (W. *crith*, a trembling or shivering with cold, from *cre*; also, constitution, disposition.) The latter root, *rhyd*, *crydu*, would give *cri*, rough, raw, *crude*. *Cry* is a contracted word; but whether from the former or latter class of roots may be less obvious — possibly, all are from one source. If not, I think *cry* is from the French *crier*, and this from *gridare*, *gritar*.]

1. To utter a loud voice; to speak, call, or exclaim with vehemence; *in a very general sense.*

2. To call importunately; to utter a loud voice, by way of earnest request or prayer.

The people *cried* to Pharaoh for bread. — Gen. xli.
The people *cried* to Moses, and he prayed. — Num. xi.

3. To utter a loud voice in weeping; to utter the voice of sorrow; to lament.

But ye shall *cry* for sorrow of heart. — Is. lxv.
Esau *cried* with a great and bitter cry. — Gen. xxvii.

Also, to weep or shed tears in silence; *a popular use of the word.*

4. To utter a loud sound in distress; as, Heshbon shall *cry*. *Is.* xv.

He giveth food to the young ravens which *cry*. — Ps. cxlvii.

5. To exclaim; to utter a loud voice; with *out*.

And, lo, a spirit taketh him, and he suddenly *crieth out*. — Luke ix.

6. To proclaim; to utter a loud voice, in giving public notice.

Go, and *cry* in the ears of Jerusalem. — Jer. ii.
The voice of him that *crieth* in the wilderness. — Is. xl.

7. To bawl; to squall; as a child.

8. To yelp, as a dog. It may be used for the uttering of a loud voice by other animals.

To cry against; to exclaim, or utter a loud voice by way of reproof, threatening, or censure.

Arise, go to Nineveh, and *cry against* it. — Jonah i.

To cry out; to exclaim; to vociferate; to scream; to clamor.

2. To complain loudly.

To cry out against; to complain loudly, with a view to censure; to blame, to utter censure.

To cry to; to call on in prayer; to implore.

CRY, *v. t.* To proclaim; to name loudly and publicly for giving notice; as, to *cry* goods; to *cry* a lost child.

To cry down; to decry; to depreciate by words or in writing, to dispraise; to condemn.

Men of dissolute lives *cry down* religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it. *Tillotson.*

2. To overbear.

Cry down this fellow's insolence. *Shak.*

To cry up; to praise; to applaud; to extol; as, to *cry up* a man's talents or patriotism, or a woman's beauty; to *cry up* the administration.

2. To raise the price by proclamation; as, to *cry up* certain coins. [*Not in use.*] *Temple.*

To cry off; in *the vulgar dialect*, is to publish intentions of marriage.

CRY, *n.*; *pl.* CRIES. In *a general sense*, a loud sound uttered by the mouth of an animal; applicable to the voice of man or beast, and articulate or inarticulate.

2. A loud or vehement sound, uttered in weeping, or lamentation; it may be a shriek or scream.

And there shall be a great *cry* in all the land of Egypt. — Ex. xi.

3. Clamor; outcry; as, war, war, is the public cry.

And there arose a great *cry*. — Acts xxiii.

4. Exclamation of triumph, of wonder, or of other passion.

5. Proclamation; public notice.

At midnight there was a *cry* made. — Matt. xxv.

6. The notices of hawkers of wares to be sold in the street are called *cries*: as, the *cries* of London.

7. Acclamation; expression of popular favor.

The *cry* went once for thee. *Shak.*

8. A loud voice in distress, prayer, or request; importunate call.

He forgetteth not the *cry* of the humble. — Ps. ix.
There was a great *cry* in Egypt. — Ex. xii.

9. Public reports or complaints; noise; fame.

Because the *cry* of Sodom and Gomorrah is great — I will go down, and see whether they have done altogether according to the *cry* of it. — Gen. xviii.

10. Bitter complaints of oppression and injustice.

He looked for righteousness, and behold a *cry*. — Is. v.

11. The sound or voice of irrational animals; expression of joy, fright, alarm, or want; as, the *cries* of fowls, the yell or yelping of dogs, &c.

12. A pack of dogs. *Shak.*

CRY'AL, *n.* [W. *cregyr*, a screamer.] The heron. *Ainsworth.*

CRY'ER, *n.* See CRIER.

CRY'ER, *n.* A kind of hawk, called the *falcon gentle*, an enemy to pigeons, and very swift. *Ainsworth.*

CRY'ING, *ppr.* Uttering a loud voice; proclaiming, &c.

CRY'ING, *a.* Notorious; common; great; as, a *crying* sin or abuse. *Addison.*

CRY'ING, *n.* Importunate call, clamor; outcry.

CRY'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. κρυος, cold, and λιθος, stone, ice-stone.]

A fluorid of sodium and aluminum, found in Greenland, of a pale, grayish-white, snow-white, or yellowish-brown. It occurs in masses of a foliated structure. It has a glistening, vitreous luster. *Dana.*

CRY-OPH'O-RUS, *n.* [Gr. κρυος, frost, and φορεω, to bear.]

Frost-bearer, an instrument contrived by Dr. Wollaston for freezing water by its own evaporation.

CRYPT, *n.* [Gr. κρυπτω, to hide.] [*Brande.*

A subterranean cell or cave, especially under a church, for the interment of persons; also, a subterranean chapel, or oratory, and the grave of a martyr.

CRYP'TIC, *a.* [Supra.] Hidden; secret; occult. *Watts.*

CRYP'TIC-AL, *a.*

CRYP'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Secretly.

CRYP-TO-GA'MI-A, *n.* [Gr. κρυπτος, concealed, and γαμος, marriage.]

CRYP-TOG'A-MY,

Concealed fructification. In *botany*, a class of plants whose stamens and pistils are not distinctly visible. *Linnæus. Ed. Encyc.*

CRYP-TO-GA'MI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to plants of the class *Cryptogamia*, including ferns, mosses, seaweeds, mushrooms, &c.

CRYP-TO-GAM'IC,

CRYP-TOG'A-MOUS,

CRYP-TOG'A-MIST, *n.* One who is skilled in cryptogamic botany; one who favors the system of cryptogamy in plants. *Lindley.*

CRYP-TOG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who writes in secret characters.

CRYP-TO-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Written in secret characters or in cipher, or with sympathetic ink.

CRYP-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. κρυπτος, hidden, and γραφω, to write.]

The act or art of writing in secret characters; also, secret characters or cipher.

CRYP-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. κρυπτος, secret, and λογος, discourse.]

Secret or enigmatical language.

CRYS'TAL, *n.* [L. *crystallus*; Gr. κρυσταλλος; Fr. *cristal*; Sp. *cristal*; It. *cristallo*; D. *kristal*; G. *krystall*; W. *trisial*, from *cris*, it is said, a hard *crust*. It is from the same root as *crisp*, and W. *cresu*, to parch, *crest*, a crust, *crasu*, to roast. The Greek, from which we have the word, is composed of the root of κρυος, frost, a contracted word, probably from the root of the Welsh words, supra, and στελλω, to set. The primary sense of the Welsh words is to shrink, draw, contract; a sense equally applicable to the effects of heat and cold. Qu. Ar. قرس *karasa*, Ch. קרש *karash*, to congeal. Class Rd, No. 83, 85.]

1. In *chemistry* and *mineralogy*, an inorganic body, which, by the operation of affinity, has assumed the form of a regular solid, terminated by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces. *Cleaveland.*

2. A factitious body, cast in glass-houses, called *crystal glass*; a species of glass, more perfect in its composition and manufacture, than common glass. The best kind is the Venice crystal. It is called also *factitious crystal* or *paste*. *Encyc. Nicholson.*

3. A substance of any kind having the form of a crystal.

4. The glass of a watch-case.

Rock crystal, or *mountain crystal*; a general name for all the transparent crystals of quartz, particularly of limpid or colorless quartz.

Iceland crystal; a variety of calcareous spar, or crystallized carbonate of lime, brought from Iceland. It occurs in luminated masses, easily divisible into rhombs, and is remarkable for its double refraction. *Cleaveland.*

CRYS'TAL, *a.* Consisting of crystal, or like crystal; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid.

By crystal streams that murmur through the meads. *Dryden.*

CRYS'TAL-FORM, *a.* Having the form of crystal. *Encyc.*

CRYS-TAL'LI-NA, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from Indigofera tinctoria, the Indigo plant.

CRYS'TAL-LINE, *a.* [L. *crystallinus*; Gr. κρυσταλλινος.]

1. Consisting of crystal; as, a *crystalline* palace. *Shak.*

2. Resembling crystal; pure; clear; transparent, pellucid; as, a *crystalline* sky. *Milton.*

Crystalline heavens; in *ancient astronomy*, two spheres imagined between the primum mobile and the firmament, in the Ptolemaic system, which supposed the heavens to be solid and only susceptible of a single motion. *Barlow.*

Crystalline humor, *Crystalline lens*; a lentiform, pellucid body, composed of a very white, transparent, firm substance, inclosed in a membranous capsule, and situated in a depression in the anterior part of the vitreous humor of the eye. It is somewhat convex, and serves to transmit and refract the rays of light to the vitreous humor. *Encyc. Hooper.*

CRYS'TAL-LITE, *n.* A name given to whinstone, cooled slowly after fusion. *Hall. Thomson.*

CRYS'TAL-LIZ-A-BLE, *a.* [from *crystallize.*] That may be crystallized; that may form or be formed into crystals. *Chevigero. Lavoisier.*

CRYS-TAL-LI-ZA'TION, *n.* [from *crystallize.*] The act or process by which the parts of a solid body, separated by the intervention of a fluid or by fusion, again coalesce or unite, and form a solid body. If the process is slow and undisturbed, the particles assume a regular arrangement, each substance taking a determinate and regular form, according to its natural laws; but if the process is rapid or disturbed, the substance takes an irregular form. This process is the effect of refrigeration or evaporation. *Lavoisier. Kirwan.*

2. The mass or body formed by the process of crystallizing. *Woodward.*

CRYS'TAL-LIZE, *v. t.* To cause to form crystals. Common salt is *crystallized* by the evaporation of sea water.

CRYS'TAL-LIZE, *v. i.* To be converted into a crystal; to unite, as the separate particles of a substance, and form a determinate and regular solid.

Each species of salt *crystallizes* in a peculiar form. *Lavoisier.*

CRYS'TAL-LIZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed into crystals.

CRYS'TAL-LIZ-ING, *ppr.* Causing to crystallize; forming or uniting in crystals.

CRYS-TAL-LOG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Infra.] One who describes crystals, or the manner of their formation.

CRYS-TAL-LO-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to crystallography.

CRYS-TAL-LO-GRAPH'IC-AL,

CRYS-TAL-LO-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of crystallography.

CRYS-TAL-LOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*crystal*, as above, and γραφη, description.]

1. The doctrine or science of crystallization, teaching the principles of the process, and the forms and structure of crystals.

2. A discourse or treatise on crystallization.

CTE-NOID'I-ANS, (te-noid'-) *n. pl.* [Gr. κτεις, comb, and ειδος, form.] The third order of fishes, established by Agassiz, characterized thus: skin covered with jagged, pectinated, unenameled scales.

CUB, *n.* [Allied perhaps to Ir. *caobh*, a branch, a shoot. But the origin of the word is uncertain.]

1. The young of certain quadrupeds, as of the bear and the fox; a puppy; a whelp. Waller uses the word for the young of the whale.

2. A young boy or girl, in *contempt*. *Shak.*

CUB, *n.* A stall for cattle. [*Not in use.*]

CUB, *v. t.* To bring forth a cub, or cubs. In *contempt*, to bring forth young, as a woman. *Dryden.*

CUB, *v. t.* To shut up or confine. [*Not in use.*] *Burton.*

CU-BA'TION, *n.* [L. *cubatio*, from *cubo*, to lie down.] The act of lying down; a reclining. *Dict.*

CU'BA-TO-RY, *a.* Lying down; reclining; incumbent. *Dict.*

CU'BA-TURE, *n.* [from *cube.*] The finding exactly the solid or cubic contents of a body. *Brande.*

CUB'BED, (kubd,) *pp.* Brought forth; shut up; confined. [*Used of beasts.*]

CUB'BING, *ppr.* Bringing forth, as beasts; shutting up in a stall.

CUB'-DRAWN, *a.* Drawn or sucked by cubs, applied by Shakspeare to the bear.

CUBE, *n.* [Gr. κυβος; L. *cubus*, a die or cube; Fr. *cube*; It. *cubo*; Sp. *cubo*; Port. *cubo*. In the two latter languages, it signifies also a pail or tub, and in Port. the nave of a wheel. W. *cub*, a bundle, *heap*, or aggregate, a *cube*; Ch. קבק, to square, to form into a cube; קובייא, the game of dice, Gr. κυβεια. It seems to be allied to L. *cubo*, to set or throw down, and to signify that which is set or laid, a solid mass.]

1. In *geometry*, a regular solid body, with six equal square sides, and containing equal angles.

2. In *arithmetic*, the product of a number multiplied into itself, and that product multiplied into the same number; or it is formed by multiplying any number twice by itself; as $4 \times 4 = 16$, and $16 \times 4 = 64$, the cube of 4.

The law of the planets is, that the squares of the times of their revolutions are in proportion to the *cubes* of their mean distances.

Cube root, is the number or quantity, which, multiplied into itself, and then into the product, produces

the cube; or which, twice multiplied into itself, produces the number of which it is the root; thus, 3 is the cube root or side of 27, for $3 \times 3 = 9$, and $3 \times 9 = 27$.

CUBE, *v. t.* To raise to the third power, by multiplying a number into itself twice.

CUBE'-ORE, *n.* An ore of a green color, consisting of arsenic acid and iron.

CU'BEB, *n.* [Ar. كبابة *kababan*; Indian *kebaba*. Class Gb, No. 45. Sp. *cubeba*.]

The small, spicy berry of the *Piper cubeba*, from Java, and the other East India isles. It was formerly called, from its short stems, *Piper caudatum*, or tailed pepper. It resembles a grain of pepper, but is somewhat longer. In aromatic warmth and pungency, it is far inferior to pepper. *Coxe. Encyc.*

CU'BIC, **CU'BIC-AL**, *a.* [L. *cubicus*, from *cubus*. See Cube.]

Having the form or properties of a cube; that may be or is contained within a cube. *A cubic foot of water* is the water that may be contained within six equal sides, each a foot square.

Cubic equation; in *algebra*, an equation in which the highest or only power of the unknown quantity is a cube. *Barlow.*

Cubic number, is a number produced by multiplying a number into itself, and that product by the same number; or it is the number arising from the multiplication of a square number by its root. [See Cube.]

CU'BIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a cubical method.

CU'BIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being cubical.

CU-BIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *cubiculum*.] Belonging to a chamber.

CU-BIC'U-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *cubiculum*, a bedroom.] Fitted for the posture of lying down. [*Little used.*] *Evelyn.*

CU'BI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a cube. *Coxe.*

CU'BIT, *n.* [L. *cubitus*, the elbow; Gr. κυβιτος; probably allied to L. *cubo*, and signifying a turn or corner.]

1. In *anatomy*, the fore arm; the ulna, a bone of the arm from the elbow to the wrist. *Coxe. Encyc.*

2. In *mensuration*, the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger. The cubit, among the ancients, was of a different length among different nations. Dr. Arbuthnot states the Roman cubit at seventeen inches and four tenths; the cubit of the Scriptures at a little less than twenty-two inches; and the English cubit at eighteen inches. *Encyc.*

CU'BIT-AL, *a.* Of the length or measure of a cubit. *Brown.*

2. Pertaining to the cubit or ulna; as, the *cubital* nerve; *cubital* artery; *cubital* muscle. *Hooper. Coxe.*

CU'BIT-ED, *a.* Having the measure of a cubit.

CUB'LESS, *a.* Having no cubs. [*Sheldon.*

CU'BO-DO-DEC-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* Presenting the two forms, a cube and a dodecahedron. *Cleaveland.*

CU'BOID, *a.* Having nearly the form of a cube.

CU-BOID'AL, *a.* [Gr. κυβος, cube, and ειδος, form.] Nearly in the shape of a cube; as, the *cuboidal* bone of the foot. *Walsh.*

CU'BO-OC-TA-HE'DRAL, *a.* [*cube* and *octahedral*.] Presenting a combination of the two forms, a cube and an octahedron. *Cleaveland.*

CUCK'ING-STOOL, *n.* [Qu. from *choke*.] A ducking-stool; an engine for punishing scolds and refractory women; also brewers and bakers; called, also, a *tumbrel* and a *trebuchet*. The culprit was seated on the stool, and thus immersed in water. *Old Eng. Law.*

CUCK'OLD, *n.* [Chaucer, *cokewold*. The first syllable is Fr. *cocu*, which seems to be the first syllable of *coucou*, cuckoo; W. *cog*; Sw. *gök*; Dan. *giög*. The Dutch call a cuckold *hoorndraager*, a *horn-wearer*; and the Germans, *hahnrei*, from *hahn*, a *cock*; the Spaniards and Portuguese, *cornudo*, Ital. *cornuto*, horned; Fr. *cornard*, (obs.) See Spelman's *Glossary*, voc. *Arga*.]

A man whose wife is false to his bed; the husband of an adulteress. *Swift.*

CUCK'OLD, *v. t.* To make a man a cuckold by criminal conversation with his wife; *applied to the seducer.* *Shak.*

2. To make a husband a cuckold by criminal conversation with another man; *applied to the wife.* *Dryden.*

CUCK'OLD-ED, *pp.* Made a cuckold by criminal conversation.

CUCK'OL-DOM, *n.* The act of adultery; the state of a cuckold. *Johnson. Dryden.*

CUCK'OLD-LY, *a.* Having the qualities of a cuckold; mean; sneaking. *Shak.*

CUCK'OLD-MAK-ER, *n.* One who has criminal conversation with another man's wife; one who makes a cuckold. *Dryden.*

CUCK'OO, (kook'oo,) *n.* [L. *cuculus*; Gr. κοκκυξ; Fr. *coucou*; Arm. *coucouq*; Sax. *geac*; Dan. *giög*; Sw. *gök*; W. *cog*; D. *koekoek*; G. *kuckuck*; Sp. *cuco* or *cuclillo*; It. *cuculo*. See Gawk.]

A bird of the genus Cuculus, whose name is supposed to be called from its note. The note is a call to love, and continued only during the amorous season. It is said the cuckoo lays its eggs in a nest formed by another bird, by which they are hatched.

CUCK'OO-BUD, *n.* The plant crowfoot or buttercup. *Shak.*

CUCK'OO-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant, a species of Cardamine or Lady's Smock.

CUCK'OO-LIKE, (kook'oo-) *a.* Like the cuckoo.

CUCK'OO-PINT, *n.* A plant, of the genus Arum.

CUCK'OO-SPIT, **CUCK'OO-SPIT-TLE**, *n.* A dew or exudation found on plants, especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary. *Brown.*

Or a froth or spume found on the leaves of certain plants, as on white field-lychnis or catchfly, called, sometimes, *spatling-poppy.* *Encyc.*

CUC'QUEAN, *n.* [Fr. *coquine*.] A vile, lewd woman. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

CU'CUL-LATE, **CU'CUL-LA-TED**, *a.* [L. *cucullatus*, from *cucullus*, a hood, a *cowl*.]

1. Hooded; cowled; covered as with a hood.

2. Having the shape or resemblance of a hood: or wide at the top and drawn to a point below, in shape of a conical roll of paper; as, a *cucullate* leaf.

CU'CUM-BER, *n.* [Fr. *concombre*, or *concombre*, from L. *cucumer* or *cucumis*; Sp. *cohombro*; D. *komkommer*; Fr. *cucumbar*.]

The name of a plant and its fruit, of the genus *Cucumis*. The flower is yellow and bell-shaped; and the stalks are long, slender, and trailing on the ground, or climbing by their claspers.

CU'CUR-BIT, **CU'CUR-BITE**, *n.* [L. *cucurbita*, a gourd; It. *id.*; Fr. *cucurbite*; from L. *curvitas*.]

A chemical vessel in the shape of a gourd; but some of them are shallow, with a wide mouth. It may be made of copper, glass, tin, or stone ware, and is used in distillation. This vessel, with its head or cover, constitutes the alembic

CU CUR BI-TA'CEOUS, *a.* Resembling a gourd; as, *cucurbitaceous* plants, such as the melon and pumpkin or pompion. *Milne. Martyn.*

CU-CUR'BI-TIVE, *a.* A word applied to small worms shaped like the seeds of a gourd.

CUD, *n.* [As this word is often vulgarly pronounced *quid*, I suspect it to be a corruption of the D. *kaauwd*, *gekauwd*, chewed, from *kaauwen*, to chew, Arm. *chaguein*, Sax. *ceowan*. See Chew and Jaw.]

1. The food which ruminating animals chew at leisure, when not grazing or eating; or that portion of it which is brought from the first stomach and chewed at once.

2. A portion of tobacco held in the mouth and chewed.

3. The inside of the mouth or throat of a beast that chews the cud. *Encyc.*

CUD'BEAR, *n.* [A corruption of *Cuthbert*, with a French pronunciation, so called after a man of this name, who first brought it into notice.]

A plant, the *Lecanora Tartarea*, of the order of Lichens, much employed in dyeing. It gives a purple color.

CUD'DEN, **CUD'DY**, *n.* A clown; a low rustic; a dolt. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

CUD'DLE, *v. i.* [Arm. *cuddyo*; W. *cuddiaw*, to hide, to lurk, to cover or keep out of sight; Sax. *cudele*, the *cuttle-fish*. Qu. *hide* and *cheat*. See Class Gd, No. 26, 30, 31, 38.]

To retire from sight; to lie close or snug; to squat. *Prior.*

CUD'DLE, *v. t.* To hug; to fondle. *Forby. Holloway.*

CUD'DY, *n.* A small cabin in the fore part of a hunter or boat. *Totten.* Hence,

2. A very small apartment.

3. The cole-fish.

CUD'GEL, *n.* [W. *cogel*; from *cdg*, a mass, lump, or short piece of wood. The Scot. *cud*, Teut. *kodde*, *kudde*, is a different word; *dg* in English being generally from *g*, as in *pledge*, *bridge*, &c.]

A short, thick stick of wood, such as may be used by the hand in beating. It differs strictly from a club, which is larger at one end than the other. It is shorter than a pole, and thicker than a rod. *Dryden. Locke.*

To cross the cudgels; to forbear the contest; a phrase borrowed from the practice of cudgel-players, who lay one cudgel over another. *Johnson.*

CUD'GEL, *v. t.* To beat with a cudgel or thick stick. *Swift.*

2. To beat in general. *Shak.*

CUD'GEL-ED, *pp.* Beaten with a cudgel.

CUD'GEL-ER, *n.* One who beats with a cudgel.

CUD'GEL-ING, *ppr.* Beating with a cudgel.

CUD'GEL-PROOF, *a.* Able to resist a cudgel; not to be hurt by beating. *Hudibras.*

CUD'LE, (kud'l,) *n.* [Qu. Scot. *cuddie*.]

A small sea-fish. *Carew.*

CUD'WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Gnaphalium; called, also, *everlasting*, *goldylocks*, or *eternal flower*, of many species. The flowers are remarkable for retaining their beauty for years, if gathered in dry weather. *Encyc.*

CUE, (ku,) *n.* [Fr. *queue*; L. *cauda*; It. and Sp. *coda*.]

1. The tail; the end of a thing; as the long curl of a wig, or a long roll of hair.

2. The last words of a speech, which a player, who is to answer, catches and regards as an intimation to begin. A hint given to an actor on the stage, what or when to speak. *Johnson. Encyc.*

3. A hint; an intimation; a short direction.

4. The part which any man is to play in his turn.

Woes is my cue to fight. *Shak.*

5. Humor; turn or temper of mind. [*Vulgar.*]

6. A farthing, or farthing's worth. *Beaum*

7. The straight rod, used in playing billiards.

CUER'PO, (kwer'po,) *n.* [Sp. *cuerpo*, L. *corpus*, body.]

To be in cuerpo, or *to walk in cuerpo*, are Spanish phrases for being without a cloak or upper garment, or without the formalities of a full dress, so that the shape of the body is exposed. *Encyc.*

Hence, *to be in cuerpo*, also denotes to be naked or unprotected; as, exposed in *cuerpo* to their rage. *Hudibras.*

CUFF, *n.* [Pers. قفا *kafa*, a blow; Ch. קפא, id.; Ar. نقف *nakafa*, to strike; Heb. נקף, to strike off, to sever by striking, to kill. The French *coup* coincides with *cuff* in elements, but it is supposed to be contracted from It. *colpo*, L. *colaphus*. *Cuff*, however, agrees with the Gr. κοπτω.]

1. A blow with the fist; a stroke; a box.

2. It is used of fowls that fight with their talons.

To be at fisty-cuffs; to fight with blows of the fist.

CUFF, *v. t.* To strike with the fist, as a man; or with talons or wings, as a fowl. *Congreve. Dryden.*

CUFF, *v. i.* To fight; to scuffle. *Dryden.*

CUFF, *n.* [This word probably signifies a fold or doubling; Ar. كاف *kafa*, to double the border and sew together; Ch. קפל, to bend; Heb. קפד; Gr. κυφω. Low L. *cuffus*. Class Gb, No. 65, 68, 75.]

The fold at the end of a sleeve; the part of a sleeve turned back from the hand. *Arbuthnot.*

CUF'FED, (kuft,) *pp.* Struck with the fist.

CUF'FING, *ppr.* Striking with the fist.

CU'FIC, *a.* An epithet applied to the older characters of the Arabic language, used at the time of Mohammed, and about three centuries after, when those now in use were invented. *Encyc. Am.*

CUI BO'NO, (ki-bō'no,) [L.] For whose benefit, (*cui est bono?*)

CUI'NAGE, (kwi'naje,) *n.* The stamping of pigs of tin, by the proper officer, with the arms of the duchy of Cornwall; corrupted from *coinage*. *M'Culloch.*

CUI-RASS', (kwe-ras',) *n.* [Fr. *cuirasse*; It. *corazza*; Sp. *coraza*; Port. *couraça*; W. *curas*. Qu. from *cor*, the heart; or from Fr. *cuir*, L. *corium*, leather.]

A breastplate; a piece of defensive armor, made of iron plate, well hammered, and covering the body from the neck to the girdle. *Encyc.*

CUI-RAS-SIER', (kwē-ras-seer',) *n.* A soldier armed with a cuirass, or breastplate. *Milton.*

CUISH, (kwis,) *n.* [Fr. *cuisse*, the thigh or leg; W. *coes*; Ir. *cos*.]

Defensive armor for the thighs. *Shak. Dryden.*

CUI-SINE', (kwe-zeen',) *n.* [Fr.] The cooking department; cookery.

CUL'DEE, *n.* [L. *cultores Dei*, worshipers of God.]

A monkish priest, remarkable for religious duties. The Culdees formerly inhabited Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. *Encyc.*

CUL-DE-SAC, [Fr.] *Literally*, the bottom of a bag, and *figuratively*, a street which is not open at both ends. *Bouvier*

CUL'ER-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *cul*.]

Another name of the Arse-smart.

CU-LI'CI-FORM, (ku-lis'e-form,) *a.* [L. *culex*, a gnat or flea, and *forma*, form.]

Of the form or shape of a flea; resembling a flea.

CU'LI-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *culinarius*, from *culina*, a kitchen, W. *cyl*. See Kiln.]

Relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery; used in kitchens; as, a *culinary* fire; a *culinary* vessel; *culinary* herbs. *Newton.*

CULL, *v. t.* [Qu. Fr. *cueillir*, It. *cogliere*, to gather; Norm. *culhir*; It. *scegliere*. To *cull* is rather to separate, or to take.]

To pick out; to separate one or more things from others; to select from many; as, to *cull* flowers; to *cull* hoops and staves for market. *Pope. Prior. Laws of Conn.*

CULL'ED, *pp.* Picked out; selected from many.

CUL'LEN-DER, *n.* A strainer. This, which is the more regular spelling, is now used in some standard English works. [See Colander.]

CULL'ER, *n.* One who picks or chooses from many.

2. An inspector who selects merchantable hoops and staves for market. *Laws of Mass. and Conn.*

CUL'LET, *n.* Broken glass, to be melted over. *Brande.*

CUL-LI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *cully*.] Credulity; easiness of being gulled. [*Not elegant.*] *Swift.*

CULL'ING, *ppr.* Selecting; choosing from many.

CULL'ING, *n.* Any thing separated or selected from a mass; refuse. *Drayton.*

CULL'ION, (kul'yun,) *n.* [It. *coglione*.]

1. A mean wretch. If from *cully*, one easily deceived; a dupe. *Dryden.*

2. A round or bulbous root; Orchis. [L. *coleus.*]

CULL'ION-LY, *a.* Mean; base. [*A bad word, and not used.*] *Shak.*

CUL'LIS, *n.* [Fr. *coulis*, from *couler*, to strain.]

1. Broth of boiled meat strained. *Beaum. and Fl.*

2. A kind of jelly. *Marston.*

CUL'LY, *n.* [See the verb.] A person who is meanly deceived, tricked, or imposed on, as by a sharper, jilt, or strumpet; a mean dupe. *Hudibras.*

CUL'LY, *v. t.* [D. *kullen*, to cheat, to *gull.*]

To deceive; to trick, cheat, or impose on; to jilt.

CUL'LY-ING, *ppr* Deceiving; tricking.

CUL'LY-ISM, *n.* The state of a cully.

[*Cully* and its derivatives are not elegant words.]

CULM, *n.* [L. *culmus*; Ir. *colbh*; W. *colov*, a stalk or stem; L. *caulis*: D. *kool.* See QUILL and HAULM.]

1. In *botany*, the stalk or stem of corn and grasses, usually jointed and hollow, and supporting the leaves and fructification. *Martyn.*

2. The straw or dry stalks of corn and grasses.

3. Anthracite coal; a species of fossil coal, found in small masses, not adhering when heated, difficult to be ignited, and burning with little flame, but yielding a disagreeable smell. *Nicholson. Journ. of Science.*

4. Comminuted anthracite coal. *Gilbert.*

CUL'MEN, *n.* [L.] Top; summit.

CUL-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *culmus*, a stalk, and *fero*, to bear.]

1. Bearing culms. *Culmiferous* plants have a smooth, jointed stalk, usually hollow, and wrapped about at each joint with single, narrow, sharp-pointed leaves, and their seeds contained in chaffy husks, as wheat, rye, oats, and barley. *Milne. Quincy.*

2. Abounding in culm or glance coal. *Sedgwick.*

3. Containing culm.

CUL'MIN-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *culmen*, a top or ridge.]

To be vertical; to come or be in the meridian; to be in the highest point of altitude; as a planet. *Milton.*

CUL'MIN-ATE, *a.* Growing upward, as distinguished from a lateral growth; a term applied by Dana to the growth of corals.

CUL'MIN-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Being at the meridian; having its highest elevation.

CUL-MIN-A'TION, *n.* The transit of a heavenly body over the meridian, or highest point of altitude for the day. *Barlow.*

2. Top; crown.

CUL-PA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See CULPABLE.] Blamableness; culpableness.

CUL'PA-BLE, *a.* [Low L. *culpabilis*; Fr. *coupable*; It. *colpabile*; from L. *culpa*, a fault; W. *cwl*, a fault, a flagging, a drooping, like *fault*, from *fail.*]

1. Blamable; deserving censure, as the person who has done wrong, or the act, conduct, or negligence of the person. We say, the man is *culpable*, or voluntary ignorance is *culpable.*

2. Sinful; criminal; immoral; faulty. But generally, *culpable* is applied to acts less atrocious than crimes.

3. Guilty of; as, *culpable* of a crime. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

CUL'PA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Blamableness; guilt; the quality of deserving blame.

CUL'PA-BLY, *adv.* Blamably; in a faulty manner; in a manner to merit censure.

CUL'PRIT, *n.* [Supposed to be formed from *cul*, for *culpable*, and *prit*, ready; certain abbreviations used by the clerks in noting the arraignment of criminals; the prisoner is guilty, and the king is ready to prove him so.] *Blackstone.*

1. A person arraigned in court for a crime. *Dryden.*

2. Any person convicted of a crime; a criminal.

CUL'TER, *n.* [L.] A colter; which see.

CUL-TI-ROS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *culter*, a colter, and *rostrum*, a beak.]

Having a bill shaped like the colter of a plow, or like a knife, as the heron. *Partington.*

CUL'TI-VA-BLE, *a.* [See CULTIVATE.] Capable of being tilled or cultivated. *Med. Repos. Edwards's W. Ind.*

CUL-TI-VA'TA-BLE, *a.* Cultivable. *Edwards.*

CUL'TI-VATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *cultiver*; Sp. and Port. *cultivar*; It. *cultivare*; from L. *colo, cultus*, to till, to dwell.]

1. To till; to prepare for crops; to manure, plow, dress, sow, and reap; to labor or manage and improve in husbandry; as, to *cultivate* land; to *cultivate* a farm. *Sinclair.*

2. To improve by labor or study; to advance the growth of; to refine and improve by correction of faults, and enlargement of powers or good qualities; as, to *cultivate* talents; to *cultivate* a taste for poetry.

3. To study; to labor to improve or advance; as, to *cultivate* philosophy; to *cultivate* the mind.

4. To cherish; to foster; to labor to promote and increase; as, to *cultivate* the love of excellence; to *cultivate* gracious affections.

5. To improve; to meliorate, or to labor to make better; to correct; to civilize; as, to *cultivate* the wild savage.

6. To raise or produce by tillage; as, to *cultivate* corn or grass. *Sinclair.*

CUL'TI-VA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Tilled; improved in excellence or condition; corrected and enlarged; cherished; meliorated; civilized; produced by tillage.

CUL'TI-VA-TING, *ppr.* Tilling; preparing for crops; improving in worth or good qualities; meliorating; enlarging; correcting; fostering; civilizing; producing by tillage.

CUL-TI-VA'TION, *n.* The art or practice of tilling and preparing for crops; husbandry; the management of land. Land is often made better by *cultivation.* Ten acres under good *cultivation* will produce more than twenty when badly tilled.

2. Study, care, and practice directed to improvement, correction, enlargement, or increase; the application of the means of improvement; as, men may grow wiser by the *cultivation* of talents; they may grow better by the *cultivation* of the mind, of virtue, and of piety.

3. The producing by tillage; as, the *cultivation* of corn or grass.

CUL'TI-VA-TOR, *n.* One who tills, or prepares land for crops; one who manages a farm, or carries on the operations of husbandry in general; a farmer; a husbandman; an agriculturist.

2. One who studies or labors to improve, to promote, and advance in good qualities, or in growth.

3. A kind of harrow.

CUL'TRATE, CUL'TRA-TED, *a.* [L. *cultratus*, from *culter*, a knife.]

Sharp-edged and pointed; shaped like a pruning-knife; as, the beak of a bird is convex and *cultrated.* *Encyc. art. Corvus. Loudon.*

CUL'TURE, (kult'yur,) *n.* [L. *cultura*, from *colo.* See CULTIVATE.]

1. The act of tilling and preparing the earth for crops; cultivation; the application of labor or other means of improvement.

> We ought to blame the *culture*, not the soil. *Pope.*

2. The application of labor, or other means, to improve good qualities in, or growth; as, the *culture* of the mind; the *culture* of virtue.

3. The application of labor, or other means, in producing; as, the *culture* of corn or grass.

4. Any labor or means employed for improvement, correction, or growth.

CUL'TURE, *v. t.* To cultivate. *Thomson.*

CUL'TUR-ED, *pp.* Cultivated.

CUL'TURE-LESS, *a.* Having no culture.

CUL'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Cultivating.

CUL'TUR-IST, *n.* A cultivator.

CUL'VER, *n.* [Sax. *culfer, culfre*; Arm. *colm*; L. *columba.*]

A pigeon, or wood-pigeon. *Thomson.*

CUL'VER-HOUSE, *n.* A dove-cote. *Harmar.*

CUL'VER-IN, *n.* [Fr. *couleuvrine*; It. *colubrina*; Sp. *culebrina*; from L. *colubrinus*, from *coluber*, a serpent.]

A long, slender piece of ordnance or artillery, serving to carry a ball to a great distance. *Encyc.*

CUL'VER-KEY, (-kē,) *n.* A plant, or flower. *Walton.*

CUL'VERT, *n.* A passage under a road or canal, covered with a bridge; an arched drain for the passage of water. *Cuc.*

CUL'VER-TAIL, *n.* [*culver* and *tail.*] Dovetail, in joinery and carpentry.

CUL'VER-TAIL-ED, (-tāld,) *a.* United or fastened, as pieces of timber, by a dovetailed joint; *a term used by shipwrights.* *Encyc.*

CUM'BENT, *a.* [L. *cumbo.*]

Lying down.

CUM'BER, *v. t.* [Dan. *kummer*, distress, encumbrance, grief; D. *kommeren*; G. *kümmern*, to arrest, to concern, to trouble, to grieve; Fr. *encombrer*, to encumber.]

1. To load, or crowd.

> A variety of frivolous arguments *cumbers* the memory to no purpose. *Locke.*

2. To check, stop, or retard, as by a load or weight; to make motion difficult; to obstruct.

> Why asks he what avails him not in fight,
> And would but *cumber* and retard his flight? *Dryden.*

3. To perplex or embarrass; to distract or trouble.

> Martha was *cumbered* about much serving. *Luke x.*

4. To trouble; to be troublesome to; to cause trouble or obstruction in, as any thing useless. Thus, brambles *cumber* a garden or field. [See ENCUMBER, which is more generally used.]

CUM'BER, *n.* Hinderance; obstruction; burdensomeness; embarrassment; disturbance; distress.

> Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers* spring. *Spenser.*

[*This word is now scarcely used.*]

CUM'BER-ED, *pp.* Loaded; crowded.

CUM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Loading; crowding; obstructing.

CUM'BER-SOME, *a.* Troublesome; burdensome; embarrassing; vexatious; as, *cumbersome* obedience. *Sidney.*

2. Unwieldy; unmanageable; not easily borne or managed; as, a *cumbersome* load; a *cumbersome* machine.

CUM'BER-SOME-LY, *adv.* In a manner to encumber. *Sherwood.*

CUM'BER-SOME-NESS, *n.* Burdensomeness; the quality of being cumbersome and troublesome.

CUM'BRANCE, *n.* That which obstructs, retards, or renders motion or action difficult and toilsome; burden; encumbrance; hinderance; oppressive load; embarrassment. *Milton.*

CUM'BROUS, *a.* Burdensome; troublesome; rendering action difficult or toilsome; oppressive; as, a *cumbrous* weight or charge. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. Giving trouble; vexatious; as, a cloud of *cumbrous* gnats. *Spenser.*

3. Confused; jumbled; obstructing each other; as, the *cumbrous* elements. *Milton.*

CUM'BROUS-LY, *adv.* In a cumbrous manner.

CUM'BROUS-NESS, *n.* State of being cumbrous.

CUM'FREY, (kum'fry,) *n.* A genus of plants, the Symphytum; sometimes written COMFREY, COMPAY, and COMFREY.

CUM'IN, *n.* [L. *cuminum*; Gr. κυμινον; Oriental כמן, *kamon.* The verb with which this word seems to be connected, signifies, in Ar. Ch. Syr. and Sam., to retire from sight, to be concealed.]

An annual plant whose seeds have a bitterish, warm taste, with an aromatic flavor; Cuminum cyminum.

CUM'MING-TON-ITE, *n.* A new mineral discovered by Dr. J. Porter, in *Cummington* and Plainfield, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and named by Prof. Dewey. It is massive, the composition thin, columnar, scapiform, stellular, rather incoherent, fibers somewhat curved, luster silky, color ash-gray, translucent to opaque, brittle. *Porter. Shepard.*

CU'MU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *cumulo*; Russ. *kom*, a mass or lump; L. *cumulus*, a heap; Fr. *combler, cumuler*; Sp. *cumular*; It. *cumulare.*]

To gather or throw into a heap; to form a heap; to heap together. *Woodward.*

[ACCUMULATE is more generally used.]

CU-MU-LA'TION, *n.* The act of heaping together; a heap. [See ACCUMULATION.]

CU'MU-LA-TIVE, *a.* Composed of parts in a heap; forming a mass. *Bacon.*

2. That augments by addition; that is added to something else. In *law*, that augments, as evidence, facts, or arguments, of the same kind.

CU'MU-LOSE, *a.* Full of heaps.

CU'MU-LO-STRA'TUS, *n.* [L. *cumulus* and *stratus.*]

In *meteorology*, a name given to a cloud having, in its main body, the characters of the *stratus*, but in its margin, small tufts like the *cumulus.* *D. Olmsted.*

CU'MU-LUS, *n.* [L., a heap.] In *meteorology*, a name given to one of the four fundamental clouds, from its structure in convex masses piled one upon another. *D. Olmsted.*

CUN, *v. t.* To know. [*Not used.*] [See CON.]

2. To direct the course of a ship. [See COND, the true orthography.]

CUNC-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *cunctor*, to delay.]

Delay. [*Not much used.*]

CUNC-TA'TOR, *n.* One who delays or lingers. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

CUND, *v. t.* To give notice. [See COND.]

CU'NE-AL, *a.* [L. *cuneus*, a wedge. See COIN.]

Having the form of a wedge.

CU'NE-ATE, CU'NE-A-TED, *a.* Wedge-shaped.

CU-NE'I-FORM, CU'NI-FORM, *a.* [L. *cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*, form.]

Having the shape or form of a wedge.

CUN'NER, *n.* A vulgar local name for the limpet or patella. *Gilbert.*

CUN'NING, *a.* [Sax. *cunnan, connan*; Goth. *kunnan*, to know; Sw. *kunna*, to be able, to know; *kunnig*, known; also, knowing, skillful, *cunning*; D. *kunnen*, can, to be able, to hold, contain, understand, or know; G. *können.* See CAN.]

1. Knowing; skillful; experienced; well-instructed. It is applied to all kinds of knowledge, but generally and appropriately, to the skill and dexterity of artificers, or the knowledge acquired by experience.

> Esau was a *cunning* hunter. —Gen. xxvii.
> I will take away the *cunning* artificer. — Is. iii.
> A *cunning* workman. — Ex. xxxvii.

2. Wrought with skill; curious; ingenious.

> With cherubs of *cunning* work shalt thou make them. — Ex. xxvi.

[*The foregoing senses occur frequently in our version of the Scriptures, but are nearly or quite obsolete.*]

3. Artful; shrewd; sly; crafty; astute; designing; as, a *cunning* fellow.

> They are resolved to be *cunning*; let others run the hazard of being sincere. *South.*

In this sense, the purpose or final end of the person may not be illaudable; but *cunning* implies the use of artifice to accomplish the purpose, rather than open, candid, or direct means. Hence,

4. Deceitful; trickish; employing stratagems for a bad purpose.

5. Assumed with subtilty, artful.

Accounting his integrity to be but a cunning face of falsehood. *Sidney.*

CUN'NING, n. Knowledge; art; skill; dexterity. [*Obs.*]

Let my right hand forget her *cunning*.—Ps. cxxxvii.

2. Art; artifice; artfulness; craft; shrewdness; the faculty or act of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose. Hence, in *a bad sense*, deceitfulness or deceit; fraudulent skill or dexterity.

Discourage *cunning* in a child; *cunning* is the ape of wisdom. *Locke.*

CUN'NING-LY, *adv.* Artfully; craftily; with subtilty; with fraudulent contrivance.

We have not followed *cunningly* devised fables.—2 Pet. i.

CUN'NING-MAN, n. A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen or lost goods. *Butler.*

CUN'NING-NESS, n. Cunning; craft; deceitfulness.

CUP, n. [Sax. *cop* or *cupp*; D. *kop*; Dan. *id.*; Sw. *kopp*; Fr. *coupe*; Arm. *coupen*; It. *coppa*; Sp. *copa*; Ir. *capa*, or *capan*; W. *cwb*, *cwpan*; L. *cupa*, *cuppa*, whence *cupella*, a *cupel*, a little cup; Ch. כוב *kub*; Ar. كوب *kubon*. Class Gb, No. 48. See also No. 6. The primary sense may be, hollow, bending, Russ. *kopayu*, or containing; most probably the latter, and allied to L. *capio*. See No. 50, 52, 68, and Coop.]

1. A small vessel of capacity, used commonly to drink out of. It is usually made of metal; as, a silver *cup*; a tin *cup*. But the name is also given to vessels of like shape, used for other purposes. It is usually more deep than wide; but tea-cups and coffee-cups are often exceptions.

2. The contents of a cup; the liquor contained in a cup, or that it may contain; as, a *cup* of beer. See 1 Cor. xi.

3. In *a scriptural sense*, sufferings and afflictions; that which is to be received or endured.

O my Father, if it be possible, let this *cup* pass from me.—Matt. xxvi.

4. Good received; blessings and favors.

My *cup* runneth over.—Ps. xxiii.

Take the cup of salvation; that is, receive the blessings of deliverance and redemption with joy and thanksgiving. *Cruden. Brown.*

5. Any thing hollow like a cup; as, the *cup* of an acorn. The bell of a flower, and a calyx, is called a *flower-cup*.

6. A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarification.

Cup and can; familiar companions; the *can* being the large vessel out of which the *cup* is filled, and thus the two being constantly associated. *Swift.*

Cups, in *the plural*; social entertainment in drinking; merry bout.

Thence from *cups* to civil broils. *Milton.*

CUP, v. t. In *surgery*, to apply a cupping-glass to procure a discharge of blood from a scarified part of the body. *Encyc.*

2. To supply with cups. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

CUP'-BEAR-ER, n. An attendant of a prince or at a feast who conveys wine or other liquors to the guests; an officer of the king's household. *Neh.* i.

CUP'BOARD, (kub'burd,) n. [*cup* and *board*.] *Originally*, a board or shelf for cups to stand on. In *modern houses*, a small case or inclosure in a room, with shelves destined to receive cups, plates, dishes, and the like. *Bacon. Dryden.*

CUP'BOARD, v. t. To collect into a cupboard; to hoard. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CUP'BOARD-ED, *pp.* Deposited in a cupboard.

CU'PEL, n. [L. *cupella*, a little cup.] A small cup or vessel used in refining precious metals. It retains them while in a metallic state, but when changed by fire into a fluid scoria, it absorbs them. Thus when a mixture of lead with gold or silver is heated in a strong fire, the lead is oxydated, and sinks into the substance of the cupel, while the gold or silver remains pure. This kind of vessel is made usually of phosphate of lime, or the residue of burnt bones, rammed into a mold, which gives it its figure. *Encyc. Lavoisier. Nicholson.*

CU'PEL-DUST, n. Powder used in purifying metals. *Smart.*

CU-PEL-LA'TION, n. The refining of gold, silver, and some other metals, in a cupel, or by scorification. *Lavoisier. Nicholson. Encyc.*

CUP'-GALL, n. A singular kind of gall found on the leaves of oak, &c. It contains the worm of a small fly. *Encyc.*

CU'PID, n. [L. *cupido*.] In *mythology*, the god of love.

CU-PID'I-TY, n. [L. *cupiditas*, from *cupio*, to desire, to covet. See Class Gb, No. 22, 24.]

An eager desire to possess something; an ardent wishing or longing; inordinate or unlawful desire of wealth or power. It is not used, I believe, for the animal appetite, like lust or concupiscence, but for desire of the mind.

No property is secure when it becomes large enough to tempt the cupidity of indigent power. *Burke.*

CUP'-MOSS, n. A vague term for a sort of moss, or some plant called a moss, whether correctly or not is uncertain.

CU'PO-LA, n. [It. *cupola*; Sp. *cupula*; from the root of *cup*, or rather from W. *cop*, a top or summit.]

1. In *architecture*, a spherical vault on the top of an edifice; a dome.

2. The round top of a structure; as, the *cupola* of a furnace. *Encyc.*

CU'PO-LAED, a. Having a cupola. [*Not used.*] *Herbert.*

CUP'PED, (kupt,) *pp.* Bled by means of cupping-glasses.

CUP'PER, n. [from *cup*.] One who applies a cupping-glass; a scarifier.

CUP'PING, *ppr.* or n. Applying a cupping-glass, with scarification; a drawing blood with a cupping-glass.

CUP'PING-GLASS, n. A glass vessel like a cup, to be applied to the skin, before and after scarification, for drawing blood.

CU'PRE-OUS, a. [L. *cupreus*, from *cuprum*, copper.] Coppery; consisting of copper; resembling copper, or partaking of its qualities. *Encyc. Boyle.*

CU-PRIF'ER-OUS, a. [L. *cuprum*, copper, and *fero*, to bear.] Containing or affording copper; as, *cupriferous* silver. *Tooke. Russ.*

CUP'-ROSE, n. The poppy.

CUP'-SHAP-ED, (-shăpt,) a. Shaped like a cup.

CU'PU-LA, } n. [L. *cupula*.] In *botany*, the cup of
CU'PULE, } the acorn, husk of the filbert, chestnut, &c.; a peculiar combination of bracts. *P. Cyc.*

CU-PU-LIF'ER-OUS, a. Bearing cupules.

CUR, n. [Qu. Lapponic *coera*; Basque *chaurra*; Ir. *gyr*, *gaier*, a dog.]

A degenerate dog; and, in reproach, a worthless man. *Addison. Shak. Dryden.*

CUR'A-BLE, a. [See Cure.] That may be healed or cured; admitting a remedy; as, a *curable* wound or disease; a *curable* evil. *Dryden.*

CUR'A-BLE-NESS, n. Possibility of being cured, healed, or remedied.

CU-RA-CÒA', (ku-ra-sō',) n. A liqueur or cordial, flavored with orange peel, cinnamon, and mace, and deriving its name from the Island of Curacoa, where it is best made. *Brande.*

CU'RA-CY, } n. [See Cure and Curate.] The
CU'RATE-SHIP, } office or employment of a curate; the employment of a clergyman who represents the incumbent or beneficiary of a church, parson, or vicar, and officiates in his stead. *Swift.*

2. A benefice held by license from the bishop.

CU-RAR'I-NA, n. An alkaloid obtained from the Lasiostoma Curare, or the Woorara-tree of South America.

CU'RATE, n. [L. *curator*, or *curatus*, from *cura*, care. See Cure.]

1. A clergyman in the Church of England, who is employed to perform divine service in the place of the incumbent, parson, or vicar. *Encyc.*

There are two kinds; *stipendiary* being one who is hired by the rector or vicar to serve for him, and *perpetual* being one who is not dependent on the rector, but is supported by a part of the tithes or otherwise. *Brande.*

2. One employed to perform the duties of another. *Dryden.*

CU'RA-TIVE, a. Relating to the cure of diseases; tending to cure. *Arbuthnot.*

CU-RA'TOR, n. [L. See Cure.] One who has the care and superintendence of any thing. *Swift.*

2. A guardian appointed by law. *Ayliffe.*

3. Among *the Romans*, a trustee of the affairs and interests of a person emancipated or interdicted. Also, one appointed to regulate the price of merchandise in the cities, and to superintend the customs and tributes. *Encyc.*

4. In *the United Provinces*, or *Holland*, the curator of a university superintends the affairs of the institution, the administration of the revenues, the conduct of the professors, &c. *Encyc.*

CU-RA'TRIX, n. She that cures or heals. *Cudworth.*

CURB, n. [Fr. *courber*, to bend; Russ. *koroblyu*, to bend, to draw in, to straiten.]

1. In *the manege*, a chain of iron made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in a hole called the *eye*, and running over the beard of the horse. It consists of three parts; the hook, fixed to the eye of the branch; the chain or links; and the two rings or mails. *Encyc.*

2. Restraint; check; hinderance. Religion should operate as an effectual *curb* to the passions.

3. A frame or a wall round the mouth of a well.

4. [Fr. *courbe*; It. *corba*, a disease and a basket.] A hard and callous swelling on the hind part of the hock of a horse's leg, attended with stiffness, and sometimes pain and lameness. *Encyc.*

CURB, v. t. To restrain; to guide and manage, as a horse. *Milton.*

2. To restrain; to check; to hold back; to confine; to keep in subjection; as, to *curb* the passions

And wisely learn to curb thy sorrows wild. *Mason.*

3. To furnish or surround with a curb, as a well.

4. To bend. [*Not used.*]

CURB'ED, *pp.* Restrained; checked; kept in subjection; furnished with a curb.

CURB'ING, *ppr.* Holding back; checking; restraining.

CURB'ING, n. A check.

CURB'LESS, a. Having no curb or restraint.

CURB'-ROOF, n. A roof having a double slope on each side; a gambrel roof.

CURB'-STONE, n. A stone placed at the edge of a pavement, to hold the work together. It is written sometimes Kerb or Kirb.

CUR-CU'LI-O, n. [L.] A general name, in *the United States*, for the coleopterous insects which devour fruits, or the larvæ of which do so. *Gardner.*

CURD, n. [Ir. *cruth*; Scot. *crude*. Sometimes, in English, Crud. The primary sense is, to congeal or coagulate. See Crystal.]

The coagulated or thickened part of milk, which is formed into cheese, or, in some countries, eaten as common food. The word may sometimes, perhaps, be used for the coagulated part of any liquor. *Bacon.*

CURD, v. t. To cause to coagulate; to turn to curd.

CURD'ED, *pp.* Congulated. [*Shak.*

CURD'LE, (kurd l,) v. i. [Sometimes written Curdle. See Curd.]

1. To coagulate or concrete; to thicken, or change into curd. Milk *curdles* by a mixture of runnet.

2. To thicken; to congeal; as, the blood *curdles* in the veins.

CURD'LE, v. t. To change into curd; to cause to thicken, to coagulate, or concrete. Runnet or brandy *curdles* milk.

At Florence they *curdle* their milk with artichoke flowers. *Encyc.*

2. To congeal or thicken. The recital *curdled* my blood.

CURD'LED, *pp.* or a. Congulated; congealed.

CURD'LING, *ppr.* Concreting; congulating.

CURD'Y, a. Like curd; full of curd; coagulated. *Arbuthnot.*

CURE, n. [L. *cura*; Fr. *cure*; L. *curo*, to *care*, to take *care*, to prepare; W. *cûr*, care, a blow or stroke, affliction; *curaw*, to beat, throb, strike; *curiaw*, to trouble, to vex, to pine or waste away; Fr. *curer*, to cleanse, "*se curer les dents*," to pick the teeth, It. *cura*, care, diligence; *curare*, to cure, attend, protect; also, to value or esteem; Sp. *cura*, cure, remedy, guardianship; *curar*, to administer medicines; to salt, as meat; to season, as timber; to bleach thread or linen; to take care; to recover from sickness; *curioso*, curious, neat, clean, handsome, fine, careful. The radical sense of this word is, to strain, stretch, extend, which gives the sense of healing, that is, making strong, and of *care*, superintendence. But the Welsh has the sense of *dricio*, a modified application of extending, and this gives the sense of separation and purification. In its application to hay, timber, provisions, &c., the sense may be, to *make right*, as in other cases; but of this I am not confident.]

1. A healing; the act of healing; restoration to health from disease, and to soundness from a wound. We say, a medicine will effect a *cure*.

2. Remedy for disease; restorative; that which heals.

Colds, hunger, prisons, ills without a *cure*. *Dryden.*

3. The employment of a curate; the *care* of souls; spiritual charge.

CURE, v. t. [L. *curo*. See the noun.]

1. To heal, as a person diseased, or a wounded limb; to restore to health, as the body, or to soundness, as a limb.

The child was *cured* from that very hour.—Matt. xvii.

2. To subdue, remove, destroy, or put an end to; to heal, as a disease.

Christ gave his disciples power to *cure* diseases.—Luke ix.

When the person and the disease are both mentioned, *cure* is followed by *of* before the disease. The physician *cured* the man *of* his fever.

3. To remedy; to remove an evil, and restore to a good state. Patience will alleviate calamities which it can not *cure*.

4. To dry; to prepare for preservation; as, to *cure* hay; or to prepare by salt, or in any manner, so as to prevent speedy putrefaction; as, to *cure* fish or beef.

CUR'ED, *pp.* or a. Healed; restored to health or soundness; removed, as a disease; remedied; dried, smoked, or otherwise prepared for preservation.

CURE'LESS, a. That can not be cured or healed; incurable; not admitting of a remedy; as, a *cureless* disorder; a *cureless* ill. *Dryden.*

CUR'ER, n. A healer; a physician; one who heals. *Harvey.*

CUR'FEW, (kur'fu,) n. [Fr. *couvre-feu*, cover-fire.]

1. The ringing of a bell or bells at night, as a signal to the inhabitants to rake up their fires and retire to rest. This practice originated in England, from an order of William the Conqueror, who directed that,

at the ringing of the bell at eight o'clock, every one should put out his light and go to bed. This word is not used in America; although the practice of ringing a bell at nine o'clock continues in many places, and is considered, in New England, as a signal for people to retire from company to their own abodes; and, in general, the signal is obeyed.

2. A cover for a fire; a fire-plate. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

CU-RI-A-LIS'TIC, *a.* [L. *curialis.*] Pertaining to a court.

CU-RI-AL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *curialis*, from *curia*, a court.] The privileges, prerogatives, or retinue, of a court. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

CŪR'ING, *ppr.* Healing; restoring to health or soundness; removing, as an evil; preparing for preservation.

CŪR'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A building in which sugar is drained and dried. *Edwards, W. Ind.*

CU-RI-O-LOG'IC, *a.* [Gr. κυριολογια, propriety of speaking.] Designating a rude kind of hieroglyphics, in which a thing is represented by its picture. *Warburton.*

CU-RI-OS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *curiositas.* See Curious.]

1. A strong desire to see something novel, or to discover something unknown, either by research or inquiry; a desire to gratify the senses with a sight of what is new or unusual, or to gratify the mind with new discoveries; inquisitiveness. A man's *curiosity* leads him to view the ruins of Balbec, to investigate the origin of Homer, to discover the component parts of a mineral, or the motives of another's actions.

2. Nicety; delicacy. *Shak.*

3. Accuracy; exactness; nice performance; curiousness; as, the *curiosity* of workmanship. *Ray.*

4. A nice experiment; a thing unusual or worthy of curiosity.

There hath been practiced a *curiosity*, to set a tree on the north side of a wall, and at a little height, to draw it through the wall, &c. *Bacon.*

5. An object of curiosity; that which excites a desire of seeing, or deserves to be seen, as novel and extraordinary.

We took a ramble together to see the *curiosities* of this great town. *Addison.*

[*The first and the last senses are chiefly used.*]

CU-RI-Ō'SO, *n.* [It.] A curious person; a virtuoso.

CŪ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *curiosus*, from *cura*, care. See Cure.]

1. Strongly desirous to see what is novel, or to discover what is unknown; solicitous to see or to know; inquisitive.

Be not *curious* in unnecessary matters, nor to pry into the concerns of your neighbors. *Anon.*

2. Habitually inquisitive; addicted to research or inquiry; as, a man of a *curious* turn of mind; sometimes followed by *after*, and sometimes by *of*. *Curious after* things elegant and beautiful; *curious of* antiquities. *Woodward. Dryden.*

3. Accurate; careful not to mistake; solicitous to be correct.

Men were not *curious* what syllables or particles they used. *Hooker.*

4. Careful; nice; solicitous in selection; difficult to please.

A temperate man is not *curious* of delicacies. *Taylor.*

5. Nice; exact; subtile; made with care.

Both these senses embrace their objects — with a more *curious* discrimination. *Holder.*

6. Artful; nicely diligent.

Each ornament about her seemly lies,
By *curious* chance, or careless art, composed. *Fairfax.*

7. Wrought with care and art; elegant; neat; finished; as, a *curious* girdle; *curious* work. *Ex.* xxviii. xxx.

8. Requiring care and nicety; as, *curious* arts. *Acts* xix.

9. Rigid; severe; particular. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

10. Rare; singular; what was hardly to be expected; as, a *curious* fact. *Hume. Burke. Southey.*

CŪ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With nice inspection; inquisitively; attentively.

I saw nothing at first, but observing it more *curiously*, the spots appeared. *Newton.*

2. With nice care and art; exactly; neatly; elegantly. *Ps.* cxxxix.

3. In a singular manner; unusually.

CŪ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Fitness to excite curiosity; exactness of workmanship.

2. Singularity of contrivance.

3. Curiosity.

CURL, *v. t.* [D. *krullen*; Dan. *krøller*, to curl, to crisp; Corn. *krillia.*]

1. To turn, bend, or form into ringlets; to crisp; as the hair.

2. To writhe; to twist; to coil; as a serpent.

3. To dress with curls.

The snaky locks
That *curled* Megara. *Milton.*

4. To raise in waves or undulations; to ripple.

Seas would be pools, without the brushing air
To *curl* the waves. *Dryden.*

CURL, *v. i.* To bend in contraction; to shrink into ringlets. *Boyle.*

2. To rise in waves or undulations; to ripple; and *particularly*, to roll over at the summit; as, a *curling* wave.

3. To rise in a winding current, and to roll over at the ends; as, *curling* smoke.

4. To writhe; to twist itself.

Then round her slender waist he *curled*. *Dryden.*

5. To shrink; to shrink back; to bend and sink. He *curled* down into a corner.

6. To play at the game called *curling*. [*Scottish.*]

CURL, *n.* A ringlet of hair, or any thing of a like form.

2. Undulation; a waving; sinuosity; flexure. *Newton.*

3. A winding in the grain of wood.

4. A disease in potatoes, in which the leaves, at their first appearance, seem *curled*, and shrunk up. *Brande.*

CURL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Turned or formed into ringlets; crisped; twisted; undulated.

CURL'ER, *n.* One that curls.

2. One that plays at the game called *curling*. [*Scottish.*]

CUR'LEW, (kur'lu,) *n.* [Fr. *courlis*, or *corlieu.*] An aquatic bird, of the genus Numenius, and the grallic order. It has a long bill; its color is diversified with ash and black; and the largest species spread more than three feet of wing. It frequents the sea-shore in winter, and in summer retires to the mountains. This bird is of the same family with the woodcock and sandpiper, and is much prized for food. Its various species are widely scattered on both continents.

CURL'I-NESS, *n.* A state of being curly.

CURL'ING, *n.* A winter game among the Scotch, which consists in launching from the hand a heavy weight, (as a large stone or mass of iron,) along the surface of the ice, so as to strike another heavy weight and propel it in a given direction, thus resembling billiards. *Jamieson's Scottish Dict.*

CURL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bending; twisting; forming into ringlets; playing at the game of *curling*.

CURL'ING-IRONS, CURL'ING-TONGS, *n. pl.* An instrument for curling the hair.

CURL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a waving manner.

CURL'Y, *a.* Having curls; tending to curl; full of ripples.

CURL'Y-HEAD-ED, CURL'Y-PA-TED, *a.* Having curling hair.

CUR-MUD'GEON, (kur-mud'jun,) *n.* [Fr. *cœur*, heart, and *mechant*, evil. *Nares.* Qu.] An avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl. *Hudibras.*

CUR-MUD'GEON-LY, *a.* Avaricious; covetous; niggardly; churlish. *L'Estrange.*

CUR'RANT, *n.* [from *Corinth.*] The fruit of a well-known shrub belonging to the genus Ribes, of which Grossularia is now considered a species; the gooseberry or gooseberry and the currant falling under the same genus. Currants are of various species and varieties; as, the common red and white currants, and the black currant.

2. A small kind of dried grape, imported from the Levant, chiefly from Zante and Cephalonia; used in cookery. *M'Culloch.*

CUR'REN-CY, *n.* [See Current.] *Literally*, a flowing, running, or passing; a continued or uninterrupted course like that of a stream; as, the *currency* of time. *Ayliffe.*

2. A continued course in public opinion, belief, or reception; a passing from person to person, or from age to age; as, a report has had a long or general *currency*. *Johnson.*

3. A continual passing from hand to hand, as coin or bills of credit; circulation; as, the *currency* of cents, or of English crowns; the *currency* of bank bills, or of treasury notes.

4. Fluency; readiness of utterance; but in this sense we generally use *fluency*.

5. General estimation; the rate at which any thing is generally valued.

He takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinsic value. *Bacon.*

6. That which is current or in circulation, as a medium of trade. The word may be applied to coins, or to bills issued by authority. It is often applied to bank notes, and to notes issued by government. *Crawford.*

CUR'RENT, *a.* [L. *currens*, from *curro*, to flow or run; Fr. *courir*, whence *courier*, and *discourir*, to *discourse*, *concourir*, to *concur*, &c.; It. *correre*; Sp. and Port. *correr*, to run; W. *gyru*, to drive or run; Eng. *hurry*. It seems to be connected with the root of *car*, *cart*, *chariot*, like *currus*. See Ar. كار *karra*, and جرى *garai*. Class Gr, No. 7, 32, 15.]

1. *Literally*, flowing, running, passing. Hence, passing from person to person, or from hand to hand; circulating; as, *current* opinions; *current* coin. Hence, common, general, or fashionable; generally received; popular; as, the *current* notions of the day or age; *current* folly. *Watts. Swift. Pope.*

2. Established by common estimation; generally received; as, the *current* value of coin.

3. Passable; that may be allowed or admitted. *Shak.*

4. Now passing; present in its course; as, the *current* month or year.

CUR'RENT, *n.* A flowing or passing; a stream; *applied to fluids*; as, a *current* of water, or of air.

2. A progressive motion of the water of the sea, a lake, and at a certain place. The Gulf Stream is a remarkable *current*, in the Atlantic. A *current* sets into the Mediterranean.

3. Course; progressive motion or movement; continuation; as, the *current* of time.

4. A connected series; successive course; as, the *current* of events.

5. General or main course; as, the *current* of opinion.

CUR-REN'TE CAL'A-MO, [L.] The pen running; with the pen running.

CUR'RENT-LY, *adv.* In constant motion; with continued progression. Hence, commonly; generally; popularly; with general reception; as, the story is *currently* reported and believed.

CUR'RENT-NESS, *n.* Currency; circulation; general reception.

2. Fluency; easiness of pronunciation. [*Not much used.*]

CUR'RI-CLE, *n.* [L. *curriculum*, from *curro*, to run.]

1. A chaise or carriage with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast.

2. A chariot. [*Not in use.*]

3. A course. [*Not in use.*]

CUR-RIC'U-LUM, *n.* [L.] A race-course; a place for running; a chariot, &c. Hence,

2. A course, in general; applied particularly to the course of study in a university, &c.

CUR'RI-ED, (kur'rid,) *pp.* or *a.* [See Curry.] Dressed by currying; dressed as leather; cleaned; prepared.

CUR'RI-ER, *n.* [L. *coriarius*; Fr. *corroyeur.* See Curry.] A man who dresses and colors leather, after it is tanned.

CUR'RISH, *a.* [See Cur.] Like a cur; having the qualities of a cur; brutal; malignant; snappish; snarling; churlish; intractable; quarrelsome. *Sidney. Fairfax. Shak.*

CUR'RISH-LY, *adv.* Like a cur; in a brutal manner.

CUR'RISH-NESS, *n.* Moroseness; churlishness. *Feltham.*

CUR'RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *corroyer*; Arm. *courraza*; Sp. *curtir*; Port. *cortir.* The French and Armoric word seems to be compounded of L. *corium*, a hide, and the root of *rado*, to scrape, or of a word of like signification. The Sp. and Port. word seems to be allied to *cortex*, bark, from stripping; or to L. *curtus*, short, from cutting. But the L. *corium* is probably from a root signifying to scrape, or to peel. See Class Gr, Nos. 5 and 8.]

1. To dress leather after it is tanned; to soak, pare, or scrape, cleanse, beat, and color tanned hides, and prepare them for use.

2. To rub and clean with a comb; as, to *curry* a horse.

3. To scratch or claw; to tear, in quarrels.

By setting brother against brother,
To claw and curry one another. *Butler.*

4. To rub or stroke; to make smooth; to tickle by flattery; to humor. But generally used in the phrase,

To curry favor; to seek or gain favor by flattery, caresses, kindness, or officious civilities. [*Not elegant.*] *Hooker.*

CUR'RY, *n.* A kind of sauce much used in India, containing red pepper and other strong spices. It is poured on the food, which is hence spoken of as *curried* rice, fowl, &c.

2. A stew of fowl, fish, &c., cooked with curry-sauce. *Spalding.*

CUR'RY-COMB, *n.* [See Comb.] An iron instrument or comb, for rubbing and cleaning horses.

CUR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Scraping and dressing; cleaning; scratching.

2. Rubbing down, as a horse.

CUR'RY-ING, *n.* Rubbing down a horse.

2. The art of dressing skins after they are tanned, or of giving them the necessary smoothness, luster, color, and suppleness. *Ure.*

CURSE, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* Cursed or Curst. [Sax. *cursian*, *corsian*; Arm. *argarzi.* Qu. Ar. كرظ *karatha.*]

1. To utter a wish of evil against one; to imprecate evil upon; to call for mischief or injury to fall upon; to execrate.

Thou shalt not *curse* the ruler of thy people. — Ex. xxii.
Bless, and *curse* not. — Rom. xii.
Curse me this people, for they are too mighty for me. — Num. xxii.

2. To injure; to subject to evil; to vex, harass, or torment with great calamities.

On impious realms and barbarous kings impose
Thy plagues, and curse 'em with such sons as those. *Pope.*

3. To devote to evil.

CURSE, *v. i.* To utter imprecations; to affirm or deny with imprecations of divine vengeance.

Then began he to *curse* and to swear. — Matt. xxvi.

CURSE, *n.* Malediction; the expression of a wish of evil to another.

Shimei — who *cursed* me with a grievous *curse*. — 1 Kings ii.

2. Imprecation of evil.

They entered into a *curse*, and into an oath. — Neh. x.

3. Affliction; torment; great vexation.

I will make this city a *curse* to all nations. — Jer. xxvi.

4. Condemnation; sentence of divine vengeance on sinners.

Christ hath redeemed us from the *curse* of the law. — Gal. iii.

5. Denunciation of evil.

The priest shall write all these *curses* in a book. — Num. v.

CURS'ED, (kurst,) *pp.* Execrated; afflicted; vexed; tormented; blasted by a curse.

2. Devoted to destruction.

Thou art *cursed* from the earth. — Gen. iv.

CURS'ED, *a.* Deserving a curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; abominable.

2. Vexatious; as, a *cursed* quarrel; *cursed* thorns. *Dryden. Prior.*

CURS'ED-LY, *adv.* In a cursed manner; enormously; miserably; in a manner to be cursed or detested. [*A low word.*]

CURS'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being under a curse, or of being doomed to execration or to evil.

CURS'ER, *n.* One who curses, or utters a curse.

CUR'SHIP, *n.* [See Cur.] Dogship; meanness; ill-nature. *Hudibras.*

CURS'ING, *ppr.* Execrating; imprecating evil on; denouncing evil; dooming to evil, misery, or vexation.

CURS'ING, *n.* Execration; the uttering of a curse; a dooming to vexation or misery.

CUR'SI-TOR, *n.* [from the L. *curso, cursito*, to run.] In *England*, a clerk in the Court of Chancery, whose business is to make out original writs. In the statute 18 Edward III., the cursitors are called *clerks of course*. They are twenty-four in number, and are a corporation among themselves. To each are assigned certain counties, to which he issues writs. *Encyc.*

CUR'SIVE, *a.* [It. *corsivo*, running. See Course and Current.]

Running; flowing. *Cursive hand*, is a running hand. *Fry.*

CUR'SO-RA-RY, *a.* Cursory; hasty. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

CUR'SO-RI-LY, *adv.* [See Cursory.] In a running or hasty manner; slightly; hastily; without attention; as, I read the paper *cursorily*.

CUR'SO-RI-NESS, *n.* Slight view or attention.

CUR'SO-RY, *a.* [L. *cursorius*, from *cursus*. See Course.]

1. Running; hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not with close attention; as, a *cursory* reading; a *cursory* view.

2. Running about; not stationary.

CURST, *pp.* of Curse. [See Cursed.]

CURST, *a.* Hateful; detestable; froward; tormenting; vexatious; peevish; malignant; mischievous; malicious; snarling; a word, however, which can be hardly said to have a definite signification. It is applied to any thing vexatious. In some of its applications in old authors, it appears to be the Dutch *korst*, crust, and to signify *crusty*, crabbed, surly.

CURST'NESS, *n.* Peevishness; malignity; frowardness; crabbedness; surliness.

CURT, *a.* [L. *curtus.*]

Short. [*Rarely used, and not elegant.*] *Brown.*

CUR-TAIL', *v. t.* [Composed of L. *curtus*, Fr. *court*, short, and *tailler*, to cut; *taille*, edge.]

To shorten; to cut off the end or a part; as, to *curtail* words. Hence, in *a more general sense*, to shorten in any manner; to abridge; to diminish; as, to *curtail* our privileges. It is followed by *of* before the thing shortened. His name was *curtailed of* three letters; we are *curtailed of* our rights.

CUR'TAIL-DOG, *n.* A dog whose tail is cut off, according to the forest laws, and therefore hindered from coursing. *Shak.*

CUR'TAIL-STEP, *n.* The lowest step in a flight of stairs, ending, at its outer extremity, in a scroll. *Brande.*

CUR-TAIL'ED, *pp.* Cut short or shorter; abridged.

CUR-TAIL'ER, *n.* One who cuts off any thing.

CUR-TAIL'ING, *ppr.* Cutting short or shorter; abridging.

CUR-TAIL'ING, *n.* Abridgment; abbreviation.

CUR'TAIN, (kur'tin,) *n.* [It. *cortina*; Low L. Sp. and Port. *id.*; D. *gordyn*; Fr. *courtine*, in fortification. This word may be from the root of *court*, and from the sense of separating. I think it is not a contraction of the It. *copertina.*]

1. A cloth hanging round a bed, or at a window, which may be contracted, spread, or drawn aside, at pleasure; intended for ornament, or for use. Also, the hangings about the ark, among the Israelites.

2. A cloth-hanging used in theaters, to conceal the stage from the spectators. This is raised or let down by cords. Hence the phrases, to *drop the curtain*, to close the scene, to end; to *raise the curtain*, or *the curtain will rise*, to denote the opening of the play. And to *draw the curtain*, is to close it, to shut out the light, or to conceal an object; or to open it, and disclose the object. *Behind the curtain*; in concealment; in secret.

3. In *fortification*, that part of the rampart which is between the flanks of two bastions, bordered with a parapet five feet high, behind which the soldiers stand to fire on the covered way, and into the moat. *Encyc.*

4. In *Scripture*, tents; dwellings. *Hab.* iii. 7.

CUR'TAIN, *v. t.* To inclose with curtains; to furnish with curtains. *Shak.*

CUR'TAIN-ED, *pp.* Inclosed with curtains.

CUR'TAIN-ING, *ppr.* Inclosing or surrounding with curtains.

CUR'TAIN-LEC-TURE, *n.* Reproof given in bed by a wife to her husband. *Addison.*

CUR'TAIN-LESS, *a.* Having no curtain.

CURT'AL, *n.* A horse, and also a dog, with a docked tail. *B. Jonson.*

CURT'AL, *a.* Curt; brief. *Milton.*

2. Belonging to the *court* gate; as, the *curtal* friar, who was porter of the monastery. *Smart.*

CUR'TATE, *a.* [L. *curtatus*, from *curto*, to shorten.]

The *curtate distance*, in *astronomy*, is the distance of a planet from the sun, reduced to the plane of the ecliptic; i. e. to that point where a perpendicular, let fall from the planet, meets with the ecliptic. *Encyc.*

Or the interval between the sun or earth, and that point where a perpendicular, let fall from the planet, meets the ecliptic. *Barlow.*

CUR-TA'TION, *n.* [See Curtate.] The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance. *Barlow.*

CUR'TI-LAGE, *n.* In *law*, a yard, garden, inclosure, or field, near and belonging to a messuage. [This is probably from *court*, or the same radix.]

CURT'LY, *adv.* Briefly. [*Not in use.*]

CURT'NESS, *n.* Shortness.

CU'RULE, *a.* [L. *curulis*, from *currus*, a chariot.]

Belonging to a chariot. The *curule* chair or seat, among the Romans, was a stool without a back, covered with leather, and so made as to be folded. It was conveyed in a chariot, and used by public officers. *Smith's Dict.*

CURT'SY. See Courtesy.

CURV'A-TED, *a.* [See Curve.] Curved; bent in a regular form.

CURV-A'TION, *n.* The act of bending or crooking.

CURV'A-TURE, *n.* [L. *curvatura*. See Curve.]

The continual flexure or bending of a line from a rectilinear direction. *Encyc.*

CURVE, (kurv,) *a.* [L. *curvus*, bent, crooked; *curvo*, to bend, turn, or wind; Fr. *courbe, courber*; It. *curvo, curvare*; Sp. *curvo, corvar*. If *b* is not radical, this word belongs to Class Gr, W. *cŵr*, a circle; but qu.; for in Russ. it is *krivei*.]

Bending; crooked, inflected in a regular form, and forming part of a circle, as, a *curve* line, which may be cut by a right line in more points than one. *Encyc.*

A *curve* line is that which is neither a straight line nor composed of straight lines. *Cyc.*

CURVE, *n.* A bending without angles; that which is bent; a flexure. In *geometry*, a line of which no three consecutive points are in the same direction or straight line. *Brande.*

CURVE, *v. t.* [L. *curvo*; Fr. *courber*; Russ. *krivlyu.*]

To bend; to crook; to inflect.

CURV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Bent; regularly inflected.

CURV'ET, *n.* [It. *corvetta*; Fr. *courbette*; Sp. *corveta*. See Curve.]

1. In *the manege*, a particular leap of a horse, when he raises both his fore legs at once, equally advanced, and, as his fore legs are falling, he raises his hind legs, so that all his legs are raised at once. *Encyc.*

2. A prank; a frolic.

CURV'ET, *v. i.* [It. *corvettare*; Fr. *courbetter*; Sp. *corvetear.*]

1. To leap; to bound; to spring and form a curvet.

2. To leap and frisk.

CURV'I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a curve.

CUR-VI-LIN'E-AR, } *a.* [L. *curvus*, bent, and *linea*, a line.]
CUR-VI-LIN'E-AL, }

Consisting of curve lines; bounded by curve lines; as, a *curvilinear* figure.

CUR-VI-LIN-E-AR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being curvilinear, or of consisting in curve lines. *Guth. Quinctilian, Pref.*

CUR-VI-LIN'E-AR-LY, *adv.* In a curvilinear manner.

CURV'ING, *n.* A curve; a winding form.

CURV'ING, *ppr.* Bending in a regular form; crooked.

CURV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *curvitas.*]

A bending in a regular form; crookedness. *Holder.*

CUSH'AT, (koosh'at,) *n.* The ring-dove or wood-pigeon. *Scott.*

CUSH'ION, (koosh'un,) *n.* [Fr. *coussin*; It. *cuscino*; D. *kussen*; G. *kussen*; Sp. *cojin*; Port. *coxim*; Arm. *couczin*. Qu. Ar. كسا *kisaion*; Ch. כסא *keest*, a little cushion for the elbow.]

1. A pillow for a seat; a soft pad to be placed on a chair; a bag, stuffed with wool, hair, or other soft material.

2. A bag of leather filled with sand, used by engravers to support the plate.

3. In *gilding*, a stuffing of fine tow or wool, covered by leather, on a board; used for receiving the leaves of gold from the paper, in order to its being cut into proper sizes and figures. *Encyc.*

Lady's cushion, a plant, a species of Saxifraga. *Lee.*

Sea-cushion; sea-pink, or thrift, a species of Statice.

CUSH'ION, *v. t.* To seat on a cushion. *Lee.*

2. To furnish with cushions; as, to *cushion* a chaise.

CUSH'ION-ED, (koosh'und,) *pp.* or *a.* Seated on a cushion; supported by cushions; furnished with cushions. *Johnson.*

CUSH'ION-ET, *n.* A little cushion. *Beaum. and Fl.*

CUSK, *n.* A salt water fish, *Brosmius vulgaris*, highly esteemed for food. *D. H. Storer.*

CUSK'IN, *n.* A kind of ivory cup. [*Not in use.*] *Bailey.*

CUSP, *n.* [L. *cuspis*, a point.]

1. The point or horn of the moon, or other luminary. *Encyc.*

2. In *architecture*, a projecting point in the foliations of Gothic tracery, arches, panels, &c.; and also a projecting point, forming a pendent of a pointed arch, &c. *Brande.*

CUSP'A-TED, *a.* [L. *cuspis*, a point.]

Pointed; ending in a point.

CUSP'I-DAL, *a.* Ending in a point. *More.*

CUSP'I-DATE, } *a.* [L. *cuspidatus*, from *cuspis*, a point.]
CUSP'I-DA-TED, }

Having a sharp end, like the point of a spear; terminating in a bristly point; as, a *cuspidate* leaf. *Martyn.*

CUS'PIS, *n.* [L.] A point.

CUS'TARD, *n.* [Cymbric *custard*. *Junius.* I suspect the first syllable to be W. *caws*, curd, cheese.]

A composition of milk and eggs, sweetened, and baked or boiled, forming an agreeable kind of food.

Custard-coffin; a cant term used by Shakspeare for a piece of raised pastry, or upper crust, which covers or *coffins* a custard. *Todd.*

CUS'TARD-APPLE, *n.* A plant, a species of Annona, growing in the West Indies, whose fruit is of the size of a tennis ball, of an orange color, containing a yellowish pulp, of the consistence of custard. *Encyc.*

CUS'TODE, *n.* See Custodian.

CUS-TO'DI-AL, *a.* [from *custody.*] Relating to custody or guardianship.

CUS-TO'DI-AN, *n.* One who has the care or custody of some public building, &c. *W. Irving.*

CUS'TO-DY, *n.* [L. *custodia*; It. and Sp. *id.*; from L. *custos*, a watchman, a keeper. This word has the elements of *castle*, W. *cas*, the primary sense of which is, to separate, to drive off; hence, to defend, to hold. See Chaste.]

1. A keeping; a guarding; care, watch, inspection, for keeping, preservation, or security. The prisoner was committed to the *custody* of the sheriff.

Under the custody and charge of the sons of Merari shall be the boards of the tabernacle. — Num. iii.

Hence,

2. Imprisonment; confinement; restraint of liberty.

3. Defense from a foe; preservation; security.

There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the *custody* of the narrow seas. *Bacon.*

CUS'TOM, *n.* [Fr. *coutume*, from *coustume*; It. *costuma, costume*; Sp. *costumbre*; Port. *costume*; Arm. *custum*. Qu. L. *consuetus.*]

1. Frequent or common use, or practice; a frequent repetition of the same act; hence, way; established manner; habitual practice.

The priest's *custom* with the people was. — 1 Sam. ii.
We have no such *custom*. — 1 Cor. xi.
The *customs* of the people are vain. — Jer. x.

2. A buying of goods; practice of frequenting a shop, and purchasing or procuring to be done. The shopkeeper has extensive *custom*, or a good run of *custom*. A mill or a manufacturer has extensive *custom*, or little *custom*.

Let him have your *custom*, but not your votes. *Addison.*

3. In *law*, long-established practice, or usage, which constitutes the unwritten law, and long consent to which gives it authority. *Customs* are *general*, which extend over a state or kingdom, and *particular*, which are limited to a city or district. *Encyc.*

CUS'TOM, *v. t.* To make familiar. [See Accustom, which is the word used.]

2. To give custom to. *Bacon.*

CUS'TOM, *v. t.* To accustom. *Spenser.*

CUS'TOM, *n.* [Fr. *coutume*, from *coûter*, for *couster*, to cost.]

Tribute, toll, or tax; that is, *cost* or charge paid to the public.

Render *custom* to whom *custom* is due. — Rom. xiii.

Customs, in the *plural*; the duties imposed by law on merchandise imported or exported. *In Great Britain and the United States, this word is limited to these species of duties.*

CUS'TOM-A-BLE, *a.* Common; habitual; frequent. *Johnson.*

2. Subject to the payment of the duties called *customs*. *Law of Massachusetts.*

CUS'TOM-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Frequency; conformity to custom. [*Little used.*]

CUS'TOM-A-BLY, *adv.* According to custom; in a customary manner. *Hayward.*

CUS'TOM-A-RI-LY, *adv.* [See CUSTOMARY.] Habitually; commonly. *Ray.*

CUS'TOM-A-RI-NESS, *n.* Frequency; commonness; habitual use or practice.

CUS'TOM-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *coutumier.*]

1. According to custom, or to established or common usage; as, a *customary* dress; *customary* compliments.

2. Habitual; in common practice; as, *customary* vices.

3. Holding by custom; as, *customary* tenants, who are copy-holders.

4. Held by custom; as, a *customary* freehold.

CUS'TOM-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *coutumier*, *cousturnier.*]

A book containing laws and usages, or customs; as, the *customary* of the Normans. *Cowel.*

CUS'TOM-ED, (kus'tumd,) *a.* Usual; common; to which we are accustomed. [See ACCUSTOMED.]

2. Furnished with customers. *Bacon.*

CUS'TOM-ER, *n.* One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing goods; one who purchases goods or wares.

2. One who frequents or visits any place for procuring what he wants. We say a mill has many *customers*. Hence, a person who receives supplies is called a *customer*; the smith, the shoemaker, and the tailor, have their *customers*; and the coffee-house has its *customers*. Hence, perhaps, the phrase an *ugly customer*, meaning one who is difficult to deal with [or manage.

3. A toll-gatherer. [*Obs.*]

4. A common or lewd woman. *Shak.*

CUS'TOM-HOUSE, *n.* The house where vessels enter and clear, and where the customs are paid, or secured to be paid.

CUS'TOM-SHRUNK, *a.* Having a diminished number of customers. *Shak.*

CUS'TOS, *n.* [L.] A keeper; as, *custos brevium*, the principal clerk of the common pleas; *custos rotulorum*, the principal justice of the peace in a county, who is keeper of the rolls and records of the sessions of the peace. *England.*

CUS'TREL, *n.* [Qu. Old Fr. *coustillier*, from L. *scutum.*]

A buckler-bearer. Also, a vessel for holding wine. [*Not in use.*]

CUS'TU-MA-RY, *n.* A book of laws and customs.

CUT, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* CUT. [Norm. *cotu*, cut. This word coincides in elements with the W. *cat*, a piece, *cateia*, to cut, *cwta*, short, *cwtau*, to shorten, and with *ysgythru*, to cut off, to lop, to shred, to carve, which Owen deduces from *ysgroth*, a push, from *groth*, a push or thrust, *grothiaw*, to push, thrust, press. Whether *cut* is derived to us from the Welsh or not, may be a question; but I have not found the word in any of the Gothic or Teutonic languages. It is obviously from a common root with the L. *cædo* and *cudo*, and the primary sense is, to thrust, to drive, to strike; and to *cut off* is primarily to *strike off*. We have proof of this in our own language; for a stroke with a whip is called a *cut*, and our common people, when they urge a person to ride or run with haste, cry out, *Cut on, cut on*. The fact is the same with many other words which now signify to separate with an edged tool. See Class Gd, No. 2, 4, 8, 43, 49, 56, 59, and, in a different dialect, Class Gs, No. 5, 6, 28, 32, 40, 41, 42, 67.]

1. To separate the parts of any body by an edged instrument, either by striking, as with an ax, or by sawing or rubbing; to make a gash, incision, or notch, which separates the external part of a body; as, to *cut* the flesh. It signifies, also, to cut into pieces; to sever or divide; as, to *cut* timber in the forest. But when an entire separation of the body is intended, it is usually followed by *off*, *down*, *asunder*, *in two*, *in pieces*, or other word denoting such severance. "Ye shall not *cut* yourselves," that is, Ye shall not gash your flesh. *Deut.* xiv.

2. To hew.

Thy servants can skill to *cut* timber. — 2 Chron. ii.

3. To carve, as meat; to carve or engrave in sculpture *Addison.*

4. To divide; to cleave, by passing through; as, a ship *cuts* the briny deep.

5. To penetrate; to pierce; to affect deeply; as, a sarcasm *cuts* to the quick.

6. To divide, as a pack of cards; as, to *cut* and shuffle.

7. To intersect; to cross. One line *cuts* another at right angles. The ecliptic *cuts* the equator.

8. To castrate.

To cut across; to pass by a shorter course, so as to cut off an angle or distance.

To cut asunder; to cut into pieces; to divide; to sever.

He hath *cut asunder* the cords of the wicked. — Ps. cxxix.

To cut down; to fell; to cause to fall by severing.

Ye shall *cut down* their groves. — Ex. xxxiv.

Hence, to depress; to abash; to humble; to shame; to silence; as, his eloquence *cuts down* the finest orator. *Addison.*

[*This phrase is not elegant, but is in popular use.*]

To cut off; to separate one part from another; as, to *cut off* a finger, or an arm; to *cut off* the right hand figure; to *cut off* a letter or syllable.

2. To destroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely.

Jezebel *cut off* the prophets of the Lord. — 1 Kings xviii.
Evil-doers shall be *cut off*. — Ps. xxxvii.

3. To separate; to remove to a distance, or to prevent all intercourse. A man in another country, or in prison, is *cut off* from his country or his friends.

4. To interrupt; as, to *cut off* communication.

5. To separate; to remove; to take away; as, to *cut off* ten years of life.

6. To intercept; to hinder from return, or union. The troops were *cut off* from the ships.

7. To end; to finish; as, to *cut off* all controversy.

8. To prevent or preclude; as, to *cut off* all occasion of blame.

9. To preclude or shut out. The sinner *cuts* himself *off* from the benefits of Christianity.

10. To stop, interrupt, or silence.

The judge *cut off* the counsel very short. *Bacon.*

To cut on; to hasten; to run or ride with the utmost speed; *a vulgar phrase.*

2. To urge or drive in striking; to quicken blows; to hasten.

To cut out; to remove a part by cutting or carving; as, to *cut out* a piece from a board; to *cut out* the tongue. Hence,

2. To shape or form by cutting; as, to *cut out* a garment; to *cut out* an image; to *cut out* a wood into walks. Hence,

3. To scheme; to contrive; to prepare; as, to *cut out* work for another day. So we say, to *strike out*.

4. To shape; to adapt. He is not *cut out* for an author. [*Not elegant.*]

5. To debar. [*Not common.*] *Pope.*

6. To take the preference or precedence of; as, to *cut out* a prior judgment creditor. *Kent.*

7. To step in and take the place of, as in courting and dancing. [*A vulgar phrase.*]

8. To interfere as a horse, when the shoe of one foot beats off the skin of the pastern joint of another.

To cut out a ship, is to enter a harbor, and seize and carry off a ship by sudden attack.

To cut short; to hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption.

Achilles *cut* him *short*. *Dryden.*

2. To shorten; to abridge; as, to *cut short* of provisions or pay; to *cut* the matter *short*.

To cut up; to cut in pieces; as, to *cut up* beef.

2. To eradicate; to cut off; as, to *cut up* shrubs.

To cut acquaintance with any one, or to *cut one's acquaintance*, is to meet him in the street or elsewhere, and pretend not to see or recognize him.

CUT, *v. i.* To pass into or through and sever; to enter and divide the parts; as, an instrument *cuts* well.

2. To be severed by a cutting instrument; as, this [fruit *cuts* easy or smooth.

3. To divide by passing.

The teeth are ready to *cut*. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To perform a surgical operation by cutting, especially in lithotomy.

He saved lives by *cutting* for the stone. *Pope.*

5. To interfere, as a horse.

To cut in; to divide, or turn a card, for determining who are to play.

CUT, *pp.* or *a.* Gashed; divided; hewn; carved; intersected; pierced; deeply affected; castrated.

Cut and dried; prepared for use; *a metaphor from hewn timber.*

CUT, *n.* The action of an edged instrument; a stroke or blow, as with an ax or sword.

2. A cleft; a gash; a notch; a wound; the opening made by an edged instrument, distinguished by its length from that made by perforation with a pointed instrument.

3. A stroke or blow with a whip.

4. A channel made by cutting or digging; a ditch; a groove; a furrow; a canal.

5. A part cut off from the rest; as, a good *cut* of beef; a *cut* of timber. Also, any small piece or shred.

6. A near passage, by which an angle is cut off; as, a *shorter cut*.

7. A picture cut or carved on wood or metal, and impressed from it. *Brown.*

8. The stamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed.

9. The act of dividing a pack of cards. Also, the right to divide; as, whose *cut* is it?

10. Manner in which a thing is cut; form; shape; fashion; as, the *cut* of a garment; the *cut* of his beard. *Stillingfleet.*

11. A foal; a cully; a gelding. [*Not in use.*]

To draw cuts, is to draw lots, as of paper, &c., cut of unequal lengths. *Rich. Dict.*

Cut and long tail; men of all kinds; *a proverbial expression borrowed from dogs.*

CU-TA'NE-OUS, *a.* [See CUTICLE.] Belonging to the skin, or cutis; existing on, or affecting the skin; as, a *cutaneous* disease; *cutaneous* eruption.

CUTE, *a.* [*acute.*] Clever; sharp. [*Vulg.*] *Ash.*

CUTH, in Saxon, signifies *known*, or *famous*. Hence, *Cuthwin*, a famous conqueror; *Cuthred*, a famous or knowing counselor; *Cuthbert*, known bright, or famous for skill. *Gibson.*

CO'TI-CLE, *n.* [L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, skin, the same as *hide*, which see.]

1. The scarf-skin; the thin, exterior coat of the skin, which rises in a blister; a thin pellucid membrane covering the true skin.

2. The thin, external covering of the bark of a plant. It serves to prevent too rapid perspiration, and is furnished with respiratory openings called *stomata*. *Brande.*

3. A thin skin formed on the surface of liquor. *Newton.*

CU-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle or external coat of the skin.

CUT'LASS, *n.* [Fr. *coutelas*; Arm. *contelaczen*; It. *coltellaccio*; Port. *cutelo*. This word seems to be from the L. *cultellus*, at least the Italian and French are so; and *n* in the Armoric is casual, as in other words in that dialect. The *curteleaze* or *curtelaz* of some authors, and *curtax*, seem to be corrupted, or they are from Sp. *cortar*, L. *curto*, to cut. CUTLAS would, from the etymology, be a more correct orthography.]

A broad, curving sword; a hanger; used by soldiers in the cavalry, by seamen, &c.

CUT'LER, *n.* [Fr. *coutelier*; Norm. *coteller*; Arm. *conteller* or *coutellour*; Port. *cutileiro*; It. *coltellinaio*; from L. *culter*, a knife.]

One whose occupation is to make knives and other cutting instruments.

CUT'LER-Y, *n.* The business of making knives; or, *more generally*, knives and other edged instruments in general.

CUT'LET, *n.* [Fr. *côtelette*, a little side or rib; *côté*, side.]

A small piece of meat for cooking; as, a veal *cutlet*.

CUT'PURSE, *n.* [*cut* and *purse.*] One who cuts purses for stealing them or their contents; a practice said to have been common when men wore purses at their girdles. One who steals from the person; a thief; a robber. *Shak. Bentley.*

CUT'TER, *n.* One who cuts or hews.

2. An instrument that cuts; as, a *straw-cutter*.

3. A fore tooth, that cuts meat, as distinguished from a grinder.

4. A small boat used by ships of war. Also, a vessel with one mast and a straight running bowsprit, which may be run in upon deck; rigged nearly like a sloop. *Mar. Dict.*

5. A small one-horse sleigh. *America.*

6. An officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallies.

7. A ruffian; a bravo; a destroyer. [*Obs.*]

CUT'-THROAT, *n.* A murderer; an assassin; a ruffian. *South. Dryden.*

CUT'-THROAT, *a.* Murderous; cruel; barbarous. *Carew.*

CUT'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* [See CUT.] Dividing by an edged instrument; cleaving by the stroke or motion of an edged instrument, as by a knife, ax, or saw; hewing; carving; intersecting; piercing.

2. *a.* Piercing the heart; wounding the feelings; deeply affecting with shame or remorse; pungent; piquant; satirical; as, a *cutting* reflection.

CUT'TING, *n.* A separation or division.

2. A piece cut off; a twig or cion cut off for the purpose of grafting; as, the *cuttings* of vines.

3. An excavation through a hill in constructing a railroad, canal, &c.

4. The operation of removing a stone from the bladder.

CUT'TING-LY, *adv.* In a cutting manner.

CUT'TLE, } *n.* [Sax. *cudele*, from the sense of
CUT'TLE-FISH, } withdrawing or *hiding*, allied to *cuddle*, W. *cuziaw*, to hide, Arm. *cutaff*, or *cuddiye*, to hide.]

1. A genus of molluscous animals, of the order *Cephalopoda* and genus *Sepia*. They have small arms, with serrated cups, by which they lay fast hold of any thing. They have also two tentacula longer than the arms; the mouth is in the centre of the arms, and is horny, and hooked like the bill of a hawk. They feed on sprats, lobsters, and other shell-fish. They have a little bladder under the throat, [near the liver, *Cuvier*,] from which, when pursued, they throw out a black liquor that darkens

the water, by which means they escape. Hence, *cuttle* is used for a foul-mouthed fellow; one who blackens the character of another. *Encyc.* *Shak.*

2. A knife. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

CUT'TY-STOOL, *n.* A small raised seat or gallery in old Scottish churches, where female offenders against chastity were formerly seated during three Sundays, and publicly rebuked by their minister. *Walter Scott.* *Jamieson.*

CUT'-WA-TER, *n.* The fore part of a ship's prow, or knee of the head, which cuts the water. Also, a water-fowl, a species of gull; or rather, the Rhyncops, or razor-bill.

CUT'-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* Embroidery. [*Not in use.*]

CUT'-WORM, *n.* A name given to any caterpillar dwelling on the earth, which eats or cuts away the young plants of cabbage, corn, beans, &c. *Gardner.*

CWT., an abbreviation of *hundred weight.*

CY'AN-ATE, *n.* A saline compound of cyanic acid with a base. *Ure.*

CY-AN'IC AC'ID, *n.* A compound of cyanogen and oxygen.

CY'AN-ID, *n.* A basic compound of cyanogen with some other element or compound.

CY'A-NITE. See KYANITE.

CY-AN'O-GEN, *n.* [Gr. κυανος, blue, and γενναω, to beget.]

A compound acidifying and basifying principle, composed of one equivalent of nitrogen and two of carbon. It is an essential ingredient in prussian blue, and is a gas which has an odor like that of crushed peach leaves, and burns with a rich purple flame.

CY-AN-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. κυανος and μετρεω.]

An instrument to ascertain degrees of blueness, or the azure color of the ocean or sky. *Humboldt.*

CY-AN'U-RET, *n.* A basic compound of cyanogen and some other element or compound. More correctly, CYANID.

CY-AN-U'RIC AC'ID, *n.* A crystallizable acid obtained by decomposing urea by heat. *Brande.*

CY-ATH'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *cyathus*, a cup; Gr. κυαθος.]

In the form of a cup, or drinking-glass, a little widened at the top. *Lee.*

CY-CA'DE-A, *n.* A natural order of plants, holding an intermediate place between palms, ferns, and the pine-tribe or *coniferæ*, but approaching nearer to the last. They are natives of tropical climates. *Partington.*

CYC'LA-DES, *n. pl.* [Gr. κυκλος, a circle.]

A number of isles arranged round the Isle of Delos, in the Grecian Sea, in the form of a circle.

CYC'LA-MEN, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, sow-bread.

CY'CLE, *n.* [Gr. κυκλος, L. *cyclus*, an orb or circle; Ir. *cogal.* Qu. Eng. *gig*; Ch. Heb. חוג. Class Gk, No. 13, 16.]

1. In *chronology*, a period or series of numbers, which regularly proceed from first to last, and then return to the first, in a perpetual circle. Hence,

2. The *cycle of the moon*, or golden number, or metonic cycle, so called from its inventor, Meton, is a period of nineteen years, which being completed, the new and full moons return on the same days of the month.

3. The *cycle of the sun*, or *solar cycle*, is a period of twenty-eight years, which having elapsed, the dominical or Sunday letters return to their former place, and proceed in the former order, according to the Julian calendar.

4. *Cycle of indiction*, a period of fifteen years, at the end of which the Roman emperors imposed an extraordinary tax, to pay the soldiers, who were obliged to serve in the army for that period and no longer.

5. A round of years, or period of time, in which the same course begins again; a periodical space of time. *Holder.*

6. An imaginary orb or circle in the heavens. *Milton.*

CYC'LIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a cycle.
CYC'LIC-AL, }

Cyclic poets; a term applied to certain epic poets who followed Homer, and wrote merely on the Trojan war, keeping within the *circle* of a single subject. *Brande.*

Cyclic chorus; the chorus which performed the songs and dances of the Dithyrambic odes at Athens, dancing round the altar of Bacchus in a *circle*. *Brande.*

CYC'LO-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. κυκλος, circle, and γραφω, to describe.]

An instrument for describing the arcs of circles, where compasses can not be conveniently employed. It is chiefly used in drawing flat segments, or curvatures which approach nearly to straight lines. *Gwilt.*

CY'CLOID, *n.* [Gr. κυκλος, circle, and ειδος, form.]

A geometrical curve on which depends the doctrine of pendulums.

The genesis of a cycloid may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel; the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid. *Johnson.*

CY-CLOID'AL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a cycloid; as, the *cycloidal* space is the space contained between a cycloid and its base. *Chambers.*

CY-CLOID'I-ANS, *n. pl.* The fourth order of fishes, according to the arrangement of Agassiz, having smooth scales, as the herring and salmon.

CYC'LO-LITE, *n.* A name given to Madrepores. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

CY-CLOM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. κυκλος, circle, and μετρεω, to measure.]

The art of measuring cycles or circles. *Wallis.*

CY-CLO-PE'AN, *a.* [from *Cyclops.*] Pertaining to the Cyclops, fabulous giants of antiquity; vast; terrific. *Hall.*

The term is also applied to the remains of a rude and very massive kind of architecture, of the earliest ages, demanding an enormous exertion of physical force. *Fosbrooke.*

CY-CLO-PE'DI-A, } *n.* [Gr. κυκλος, circle, and παιδεια, discipline, erudition.]
CY-CLO-PÆ'DI-A, }

The circle or compass of the arts and sciences; circle of human knowledge. Hence, the book or books that contain treatises on every branch of the arts and sciences, arranged under proper heads, in alphabetical order. [See ENCYCLOPEDIA.]

CY-CLOP'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; gigantic; savage. *Bryant.*

CY'CLOPS, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Gr. κυκλωψ; κυκλος, a circle, and ωψ, an eye.]

1. In *fabulous history*, a class of giants, the sons of Neptune and Amphitrite, who had but one circular eye in the midst of the forehead. They inhabited Sicily, and assisted Vulcan in making thunderbolts for Jupiter. *Lempriere.*

2. A family of minute crustacea, found both in fresh and salt water. They are so abundant in some parts of the ocean as to afford food for the whale-bone whale, and give a reddish tint to the waters. These animals were so named because the two eyes form a single minute spot on the center of the head, and till lately they were supposed to have but one eye. *Dana.*

CY-CLOS'TO-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. κυκλος and στομα.]

Having a circular mouth or aperture, as certain molluscous animals. *Kirby.*

CY'DER. See CIDER.

CYG'NET, *n.* [L. *cygnus*, *cycnus*, a swan; Gr. κυκνος.]

A young swan. *Shak.*

CYL'IN-DER, *n.* [Gr. κυλινδρος, from κυλινδω, to roll, from κυλιω, id.; L. *cylindrus*; Sp. *cilindro*; It. id.; Fr. *cylindre*; Heb. Ch. גלל, Ar. جال *gaula*, to roll.]

In *geometry*, a solid body supposed to be generated by the rotation of a parallelogram round one of its sides; or a long, circular body, of uniform diameter, and its extremities forming equal parallel circles. *Encyc.* *Bailey.*

CYL-IN-DRA'CEOUS, *a.* Cylindrical. [*Little used.*] *Lee.* *Bot.*

CYL-IN'DRIC, } *a.* Having the form of a cylinder, or partaking of its properties.
CYL-IN'DRIC-AL, }

CYL-IN'DRIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a cylinder.

CYL-IN-DRIC'I-TY, *n.* A cylindrical form.

CYL-IN'DRI-FORM, *a.* [*cylinder* and *form.*] Having the form of a cylinder.

CYL'IN-DROID, *n.* [*cylinder* and ειδος, form.] A solid body, approaching to the figure of a cylinder, but having the bases or ends elliptical, but parallel and equal. *Brande.*

CYL-IN-DRO-MET'RIC, *a.* Belonging to a scale used in measuring cylinders. *Ash.*

CY'MA, *n.* [Gr. κυμα, a wave.]

In *architecture*, a member or molding of the cornice, the profile of which is waving, that is, concave at the top and convex at the bottom.

There is also another form, called *cyma reversa*, which is concave at the bottom and convex at the top, called also *ogee.* [See, also, CYME.] *Brande.*

CY-MAR', *n.* A slight covering; a scarf; properly, SIMAR.

CY-MA'TIUM, *n.* [L.; Gr. κυμάτιον, a little wave.]

A top molding to certain parts of the orders in classic architecture.

CYM'BAL, *n.* [L. *cymbalum*; Gr. κυμβαλον; It. *cembalo.*]

1. A musical instrument of brass, in a circular form, like a dish, producing, when two are struck together, a sharp, ringing sound.

2. A mean instrument used by gypsies and vagrants, made of a steel wire, in a triangular form, on which are passed five rings, which are touched and shifted along the triangle with an iron rod held in the left hand, while it is supported in the right by a ring, to give it free motion. *Encyc.*

CYM'BI-FORM, *a.* [L. *cymba*, a boat, and *forma*, form.]

Shaped like a boat. *Martyn.*

CY'ME, } *n.* [Gr. κυμα, fetus, from κυω, to swell.]
CY'MA, }

1. *Literally*, a sprout, particularly of the cabbage. *Technically*, an aggregate of flowers composed of several flowers sitting on a receptacle, producing all the primary peduncles from the same point, but having the partial peduncles scattered and irregular, all fastigiate, or forming a flat surface at the top. It is naked or with bracts. *Martyn.*

2. A panicle, the elongation of all the ramifications of which is arrested, so that it has the appearance of an umbel. *Lindley.*

CYM'LING, *n.* A sort of squash. *Virginia.*

CY'MOID, *a.* Having the form of a cyme.

CYM'O-PHANE, *n.* [Gr. κυμα, a wave, and φαινω, to appear.]

A mineral, called also *chrysoberyl.* Its color is green, of different shades; its fracture conchoidal or undulated, and in hardness it ranks next to the sapphire. *Haüy.* *Cleaveland.*

CY-MOPH'A-NOUS, *a.* Having a wavy, floating light; opalescent; chatoyant.

CY'MOSE, } *a.* Containing a cyme; in the form of a cyme. *Martyn.*
CY'MOUS, }

CY-NAN'CHE, (se-nan'ke,) *n.* [Gr. κυναγχη, a dog-collar, angina; κυων, a dog, and αγχω, to press or bind; to suffocate.]

A disease of the throat or windpipe, attended with inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing and swallowing. It is of several kinds, and comprehends the quinsy, croup, and malignant sore throat.

CY-NAN'THRO-PY, *n.* [Gr. κυων, a dog, and ανθρωπος, man.]

A kind of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs. *Chalmers.*

CY-NAP'I-NA, } *n.* An alkaloid obtained from Æthusa Cynapium, or fools'-parsley.
CY-NAP'I-A, }
CYN'A-PINE, }

CYN-ARC-TOM'A-CHY, *n.* [Gr. κυων, a dog, αρκτος, a bear, and μαχη, a fight.]

Bear-baiting with a dog. [*A barbarous word.*] *Hudibras.*

CYN-E-GET'ICS, *n.* The art of hunting with dogs.

CYN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the dog-star. The year determined by the heliacal rising of the dog-star, (365 days, 6 hours,) was called the Sothic, *Cynic*, or Canicular year, that of 365 days, (the civil year,) was called the *vague* year, from its continually changing in relation to the seasons; the period from one coincidence of the Sothic and civil years to another, (1460 Sothic and 1461 civil years,) was called the *Sothic period* and the *cynic cycle.*

CYN'IC, } *a.* [Gr. κυνικος, canine, from κυων, a dog.]
CYN'IC-AL, }

Having the qualities of a surly dog; snarling; captious; surly, currish, austere.

Cynic spasm; a kind of convulsion, in which the patient imitates the howling of dogs. *Encyc.*

CYN'IC, *n.* A man of a canine temper; a surly or snarling man or philosopher; a misanthrope. [See CYNICS.] *Shak.*

CYN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a snarling, captious, or morose manner. *Eaton.*

CYN'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Moroseness; contempt of riches and amusements.

CYN'I-CISM, *n.* The practice of a cynic; a morose contempt of the pleasures and arts of life. *Prof. Emerson.*

CYN'ICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. κυνες, dogs.]

In *ancient history*, a sect of snarling philosophers, who valued themselves on their contempt of riches, of arts, sciences, and amusements. Diogenes belonged to this sect. They are said to owe their origin to Antisthenes of Athens. *Encyc.*

CYN'O-SURE, (sin'o-shure *or* si'no-shure,) *n.* [Gr. κυνοσουρα, the tail of the dog.]

A name given to the constellation of the Lesser Bear, to which, as containing the polar star, the eyes of mariners and travelers were formerly directed. Hence, the term has been used by poets to describe any thing to which attention is strongly turned; as in the lines of *Milton*:

> Where perhaps some beauty lies,
> The *cynosure* of neighboring eyes.

Brande.

CY'ON. See CION.

CY'PHER. See CIPHER.

CYPH'ON-ISM, *n.* [Gr. κυφων.]

A species of punishment frequently used by the ancients, consisting in the besmearing of the criminal with honey, and exposing him to insects.

CY'PRESS, *n.* [L. *cupressus*; Gr. κυπαρισσος.]

1. The popular name of a genus of plants or trees. The most remarkable are the sempervirens, or common cypress, the evergreen American cypress, or white cedar, and the disticha, or deciduous American cypress. The wood of these trees is remarkable for its durability. The coffins in which the Athenian heroes and the mummies of Egypt were deposited, are said to have been made of the first species. *Encyc.*

2. The emblem of mourning for the dead, cypress branches having been anciently used at funerals.

> Had success attended the Americans, the death of Warren would have been sufficient to damp the joys of victory, and the *cypress* would have been united with the laurel.

Eliot's Eulogy.

CYP'RI-AN, *a.* Belonging to the Island of Cyprus.
2. A term applied to a lewd woman.
CYP'RIN, *a.* Pertaining to the fish of the genus Cyprinus.
CYP'RI-OT, *n.* An inhabitant of Cyprus.
CY'PRIS, *n.*; *pl.* CYPRIDES. A species of fresh-water Crustacea, which swim by means of cilia; they swarm in stagnant water. *Mantell.*
CY'PRUS, *n.* A thin, transparent, black stuff. *Shak.*
CYR-E-NA'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Cyrene.
CYR-I-O-LOG'IC, *a.* [Gr. κυριος, chief, and λογος, discourse.]
Relating or pertaining to capital letters. *Encyc.*
CYST, CYS'TIS, *n.* [Gr. κυστις, a bladder.]
A bag or tunic which includes morbid matter in animal bodies. *Encyc.*
CYST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a cyst, or contained in a cyst. The *cystic* duct is the membranous canal that conveys the bile from the hepatic duct into the gall-bladder. The *cystic* artery is a branch of the hepatic. *Hooper.*
CYST'INE, *n.* A kind of calculus formed in the human bladder. It was formerly called *cystic oxyd.*
CYS-TI'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the bladder. *Brande.*
CYS'TO-CELE, *n.* [Gr. κυστις, a bladder, and κηλη, a tumor.]
A hernia or rupture formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder. *Hooper.*
CYST'OSE, *a.* Containing cysts.
CYS-TOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. κυστις, a bladder, and τεμνω, to cut.]
The act or practice of opening cysts; particularly, the operation of cutting into the bladder for the extraction of a stone or other extraneous matter. *Brande.*
CYTH-E-RE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the goddess Venus.
CYT'I-SIN, *n.* A vegetable proximate principle found in the Cytisus laburnum, and other plants. It is an active medicine.
CYT'I-SUS, *n.* A shrub or tree; also, a genus of trees; tree-trefoil.
CZAR, *n.* A king; a chief; a title of the emperor of Russia; pronounced *tzar*, and so written by good authors.
CZA-RY'NA, (za-rē'na,) *n.* A title of the empress of Russia.
CZAR'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to the czar of Russia.
CZAR'O-WITZ, *n.* The title of the eldest son of the czar of Russia.

D.

D, in the English alphabet, is the fourth letter and the third articulation. It holds the same place in the English as in the Chaldee, Syriac, Hebrew, Samaritan, Greek, and Latin alphabets. In the Arabic, it is the eighth; in the Russian, the fifth; and in the Ethiopic, the nineteenth letter.

D is a dental articulation, formed by placing the end of the tongue against the gum just above the upper teeth. It is nearly allied to T, but is not so close a letter, or rather it does not interrupt the voice so suddenly as T, and in forming the articulation, there is a lingual and nasal sound, which has induced some writers to rank D among the lingual letters. It has but one sound, as in *do, din, bad*; and is never quiescent in English words, except in a rapid utterance of such words as *handkerchief.*

As a numeral, D represents *five hundred*, and when a dash or stroke is placed over it, thus, $\bar{D}$, it denotes *five thousand.*

As an abbreviation, D. stands for *Doctor*; as, M. D. *Doctor of Medicine*; D. T. *Doctor of Theology*, or S. T. D. *Doctor of Sacred Theology*; D. D. *Doctor of Divinity*, or *dono dedit*; D. D. D. *dat, dicat, dedicat*; and D. D. D. D. *dignum Deo donum dedit.*

DAB, *v. t.* [Fr. *dauber*, or from the same root. It has the elements of *dip, dub*, and *tap*, Gr. τυπτω, and of *daub.* Class Db, No. 3, 21, 23, 58.]
1. To strike gently with the hand; to slap; to box. *Bailey.*
2. To strike gently with some soft or moist substance; as, to *dab* a sore with lint. *Sharp.*

DAB, *n.* A gentle blow with the hand.
2. A small lump or mass of any thing soft or moist.
3. Something moist or slimy thrown on one.
4. In *sportive language*, an expert man; as, a *dab* at making an index. *Goldsmith.*
5. A small, flat fish, allied to the flounder, of the genus Platessa, of a dark brown color.

DAB'BED, (dabd,) *pp.* Struck with something moist.
DAB'BING, *ppr.* Striking gently with something moist.
DAB'BLE, *v. t.* [Heb. טבל *tabal*, or from the root of *dip*, Goth. *daupyan*, Belgic *dabben* or *dabbelen.* See Dip.]
Literally, to dip a little or often; hence, to wet; to moisten; to spatter; to wet by little dips or strokes; to sprinkle. *Swift. Wiseman.*

DAB'BLE, *v. i.* To play in water; to dip the hands, throw water, and splash about; to play in mud and water.
2. To do any thing in a slight or superficial manner; to tamper; to touch here and there.
You have, I think, been *dabbling* with the text. *Atterbury.*
3. To meddle; to dip into a concern.

DAB'BLER, *n.* One who plays in water or mud.
2. One who dips slightly into any thing; one who meddles without going to the bottom; a superficial meddler; as, a *dabbler* in politics.

DAB'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Dipping superficially or often; playing in water, or in mud; meddling.
DAB'BLING, *n.* The act of dipping superficially into, or meddling with any thing.
DAB'BLING-LY, *adv.* In a dabbling manner.
DAB'CHICK, *n.* [*dab*, or *dip*, and *chick.*] A water-fowl, a species of grebe. *Jardine.*
DAB'STER, *n.* [Qu. from *adept*, with *ster*, Sax. *steoran*, to steer.]
One who is skilled; one who is expert; a master of his business. [*Not an elegant word.*] [See Dapper.]
DA CA'PO, (dä-kä'po,) [It.] In *music*, a direction to return to, and end with, the first strain.
DACE, *n.* [D. *daas.* Qu. Fr. *vendoise.*]
A fish, the *Cyprinus leuciscus*; a small river fish of a bright silvery color. *Walton.*

DAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. δακτυλος, a finger; L. *dactylus*; probably a shoot. See Dart.]
A poetical foot, consisting of three syllables, the first long, and the others short, like the joints of a finger; as, *tĕgmĭnĕ, cărmĭnĕ.*
DAC'TYL-AR, *a.* Pertaining to a dactyl; reducing from three to two syllables. *Scott's Essays.*
DAC'TYL-ET, *n.* A dactyl. *Bp. Hall.*
DAC-TYL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls; as, *dactylic* verses; a *dactylic* flute, a flute consisting of unequal intervals. *Encyc.*
DAC-TYL'IC, *n.* A line consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls.
DAC'TYL-IST, *n.* [from *dactyl.*] One who writes flowing verse. *Warton.*
DAC-TYL'O-GLYPH, *n.* [Gr. δακτυλος, finger, and γλυφω, to engrave.]
The inscription of the name of the artist on a finger ring or gem. *Brande.*
DAC-TYL-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. δακτυλος and γραφω, to write.]
The science or art of gem engraving. *Brande.*
DAC-TYL-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. δακτυλος, finger, and λογος, discourse.]
1. The act or the art of communicating ideas or thoughts by the fingers. Deaf and dumb persons acquire a wonderful dexterity in this art.
2. The science which treats of the history and qualities of finger rings. *Elmes.*
DAC-TYL'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. δακτυλος and μαντια, divination.]
Divination by finger rings. *Elmes.*

DAD, DAD'DY, *n.* [W. *tad*; Ir. *taid*; Arm. *tad*; Corn. *tad* or *tat*; ancient L. *tata*; Port. *taita*; Gypsy, *dad, dada*; Sans. *tada*; Hindoo, *dada*; Russ. *tatia*; Finn. *taat.*]
Father; *a word used by infants*, from whom it is taken. The first articulations of infants or young children are *dental* or *labial*; dental, in *tad, dad*, and labial, in *mamma, papa.*

DAD'DLE, *v. i.* To do any thing slowly; to walk with tottering, like a child or an old man. [*Little used.*]
DADE, *v. t.* To hold up by leading-strings. [*Little used.*] *Drayton.*
DA'DO, *n.* [Ital., a die.] The die or square part of a pedestal; the cubical base of a column. *Thomson.*
DAD'DOCK, *n.* The rotten body of a tree.
DÆ'DAL, *a.* [L. *Dædalus*, Gr. Δαιδαλος, an ingenious artist, who made the Cretan labyrinth.]
1. Various; variegated. *Spenser.*
2. Skilful.
DÆ-DA'LI-AN, *a.* [See Dædal.] Formed with art; intricate; maze-like.
DÆD'A-LOUS, *a.* [from *Dædalus.*] Having a margin with various windings and turnings; of a beautiful and delicate texture; *a term applied to the leaves of plants.* *Martyn. Lee.*

DAFF, DAFFE, *n.* [Ice. *dauf*, allied to *deaf.*]
A stupid, blockish fellow. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
DAFF, *v. t.* To daunt. [*Local.*] *Grose.*
DAFF, *v. t.* To toss aside; to put off. [See Doff.] *Shak.*
DAF'FO-DIL, *n.* [D. *affodille*; G. *doppelte narcisse*, double narcissus; It. *asfodillo*; Fr. *asphodele*; L. *asphodelus*; Gr. ασφοδιλος.]
A plant of the genus Narcissus, of several species. These have a bulbous root, and beautiful flowers of a deep yellow hue. *Encyc.*
DAFT, *a.* Insane; foolish; thoughtless; giddy. [*Scottish.*]
DAG, *n.* [Fr. *dague*, from thrusting.]
A dagger; a hand-gun; a pistol. [*Not in use.*] *Burton.*
DAG, *n.* Dew. [*Not in use.*]

DAG, *n.* [Sax. *dag.*]
1. A loose end, as of locks of wool; called also *dag-locks.* *Bailey.*
2. A leathern latchet.
DAG, *v. t.* To daggle. [*Not in use.*]
2. To cut into slips. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
DAG'GER, *n.* [Fr. *dague*; D. *dagge*; Arm. *dager*; Sp. *daga*; Port. *adaga*; It. *daga*; Ir. *daigear.* In G. and D. *degen* is a sword.]
1. A short sword; a poniard. *Sidney.*
2. In *fencing schools*, a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defense.
3. With *printers*, an obelisk, or obelus, a mark of reference in the form of a dagger; thus (†).
DAG'GER, *v. t.* To pierce with a dagger; to stab.
DAG'GERS-DRAW-ING, *n.* The act of drawing daggers; approach to open attack or to violence; a quarrel. *Swift.*
DAG'GLE, (dag'gl,) *v. t.* [Probably from *dag*, dew, or its root.]
To trail in mud or wet grass; to befoul; to dirty, as the lower end of a garment.
DAG'GLE, *v. i.* To run through mud and water.
DAG'GLED, *pp.* Dipped or trailed in mud or foul water; befouled.
DAG'GLE-TAIL, *a.* Having the lower ends of garments defiled with mud.
DAG'GLING, *ppr.* Drawing along in mud or foul water.
DAG'-LOCK, *n.* [*dag*, dew, and *lock.*] A lock of wool on a sheep that hangs and drags in the wet. [Often pronounced *tag-lock.*] *Grose.*
DAG'-SWAIN, *n.* [*dag*, a shred.] A kind of carpet.
DAG'-TAIL-ED, *a.* The same as *daggle-tail*; trailed in mud.
DA-GUERRE'I-AN, (da-ger're-an,) *a.* Pertaining to *Daguerre*, or to his invention of the daguerreotype.
DA-GUERRE'O-TYPE, (da-ger'ro-tīpe,) *n.* [from *Daguerre*, the discoverer.] A method of fixing images of objects by the camera obscura. A copper sheet, plated with silver, well cleaned with diluted nitric acid, or polished, is exposed to the vapor of iodine, which forms a very thin coating. This sheet is placed in the camera obscura, in which it remains a very short time; it is then taken out and exposed to the vapor of mercury; then heated to 167° Fahrenheit, and the images appear as by enchantment.
DAH'LIA, *n.* [from *Dahl*, the name of a Swedish botanist.]
A South American plant, introduced into Europe by the Spaniards in 1789. It bears a large, beautiful, compound flower, of every variety of hue. *Partington.*
[This name originally belonged to a shrub growing at the Cape of Good Hope, with flowers of but little beauty.]
DAH'LINE, *n.* Inulin, the fecula obtained from elecampane, resembling starch. *Ure.*
DAI'LI-NESS, *n.* Daily occurrence. *Taylor.*
DAI'LY, *a.* [Sax. *daglic*, from *dag*, day.]
Happening or being every day; done day by day; bestowed or enjoyed every day; as, *daily* labor; a *daily* allowance.
Give us this day our *daily* bread. *Lord's Prayer.*

DAI'LY, *adv.* Every day; day by day; as, a thing happens *daily.*
DAINT, *n.* Something of exquisite taste; a dainty.
DAINT'I-LY, *adv.* [from *dainty.*] Nicely; elegantly; as, a hat *daintily* made. [*Not legitimate, nor in use.*] *Bacon*
2. Nicely; fastidiously; with nice regard to what is well tasted; as, to eat *daintily.*
3. Deliciously; as, to fare *daintily.*
4. Ceremoniously; scrupulously.

DAINT'I-NESS, *n.* Delicacy; softness; elegance; nicety; as, the *daintiness* of the limbs. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

2. Delicacy; deliciousness; *applied to food*; as, the *daintiness* of provisions.

3. Nicety in taste; squeamishness; fastidiousness; as, the *daintiness* of the taste. *Wotton.*

4. Ceremoniousness; scrupulousness; nice attention to manners. [*Obs.*]

DAINT'REL, *n.* A delicacy. [*Not in use.*]

DAINT'Y, *a.* [W. *deintiai*; Scot. *dainty*; from *dant*, *daint*, the teeth, L. *dens*, Gr. *οδους*, Sans. *danta*.]

1. Nice; pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste; delicious; as, *dainty* food.

His soul abhorreth *dainty* meat.—Job xxxiii.

2. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice in selecting what is tender and good; squeamish; soft; luxurious; as, a *dainty* taste or palate; a *dainty* people.

3. Scrupulous in manners; ceremonious. *Shak.*

4. Elegant; tender; soft; pure; neat; effeminately beautiful; as, *dainty* hands or limbs. *Shak.*

5. Nice; affectedly fine; as, a *dainty* speaker. *Prior.*

DAINT'Y, *n.* Something nice and delicate to the taste; that which is exquisitely delicious; a delicacy.

Be not desirous of *dainties*, for they are deceitful meat.—Prov. xxiii.

2. A term of fondness. [*Not much used.*]

Why, that's my *dainty*. *Shak.*

DAI'RY, *n.* [This word I have not found in any other language. In Russ. *doyu* signifies to milk, and Junius mentions *dey*, an old word for milk, and Icelandic *deggia*, to milk. It may be, and probably is, a contracted word.]

1. Milk, and all that concerns it, on a farm; or the business of managing milk, and of making butter and cheese. The whole establishment respecting milk, in a family, or on a farm.

Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or *dairy*; and thus advanced the trade of English butter. *Temple.*

2. The place, room, or house, where milk is set for cream, managed, and converted into butter or cheese. *Dryden.*

3. A milk farm or pasture land. *Bacon.*

DAI'RY-HOUSE, } *n.* A house or room appropriated
DAI'RY-ROOM, } to the management of milk.

DAI'RY-MAID, *n.* A female servant whose business is to manage milk. *Addison.*

DAI'RY-ING, *n.* The business of conducting a dairy. *P. Cyc.*

DAIS, (dā'is *or* daze,) *n.* A raised floor at the upper end of the dining-hall, where the high table stood. *W. Scott.*

Also, a canopy with its seat at the high table.

DAI'SI-ED, (dā'zid,) *a.* [See DAISY.] Full of daisies; adorned with daisies. *Shak.*

DAI'SY, *n.* [Sax. *dages-eage*, day's eye.]

A plant of the genus Bellis, of several varieties. The blue daisy belongs to the genus Globularia, as does the globe daisy; the greater or ox-eye daisy belongs to the genus Chrysanthemum; and the middle daisy, to the Doronicum. *Fam. of Plants.*

DA'KER, *n.* A dicker; the number of ten.

DA'KER-HEN, *n.* The corn-crake or land-rail, a bird of the grallic order of Linnæus. *Ed. Encyc.*

DA'KIR, *n.* In *English statutes*, ten hides, or the twentieth part of a last of hides. *Encyc.*

DALE, *n.* [Goth. *dalei*; Dan. and Sw. *dal*; G. *thal*; D. *dal*; W. *dôl*; Russ. *dol*, *udol*, and *doline*; allied, perhaps, to *dell*. The Welsh *dôl* signifies a winding, bend, or meander, and a *dale* through which a river runs; a band, a ring, &c. In D. *daalen* signifies to descend, to sink.]

A low place between hills; a vale or valley; *a poetic word.*

DAL'LI-ANCE, *n.* [See DALLY.] *Literally*, delay; a lingering; *appropriately*, acts of fondness; interchange of caresses; toying, as males and females; as, youthful *dalliance*. *Milton.*

2. Conjugal embraces; commerce of the sexes. *Milton.*

3. Delay. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

DAL'LI-ED, (dal'lid,) *pp.* Delayed; deferred.

DAL'LI-ER, *n.* One who fondles; a trifler; as, a *dallier* with pleasant words. *Ascham.*

DAL'LY, *v. i.* [W. *dal* or *dala*, to hold, bear, keep, stop; Arm. *dalea*, to stop or retard; Ir. *dail*, delay; Russ. *dlyu*. The sense of holding is often connected with that of extending, drawing out in time; Ar. طَالَ *taula*, to prolong, to delay. Class Dl, No. 20. See, also, No. 24, 29.]

1. *Literally*, to delay; to linger; to wait. Hence,

2. To trifle; to lose time in idleness and trifles; to amuse one's self with idle play.

It is madness to *dally* any longer. *Calamy.*

3. To toy and wanton, as man and woman; to interchange caresses; to fondle. *Shak.*

4. To sport; to play.

She *dallies* with the wind. *Shak.*

DAL'LY, *v. t.* To delay; to defer; to put off; to amuse till a proper opportunity; as, to *dally* off the time. [*Not much used.*] *Knolles.*

DAL'LY-ING, *ppr.* Delaying; procrastinating; trifling; wasting time in idle amusement; toying; fondling.

DAL-MAT'I-CA, *n.* A long white gown with sleeves, worn by deacons in the Roman Catholic church.

DAM, *n.* [Supposed to be from *dame*, which see.]

1. A female parent; used of beasts, particularly of quadrupeds.

2. A human mother, in contempt. *Shak.*

3. [Fr. *dame*, the queen; Sp. *dama*.] A crowned man in the game of draughts.

DAM, *n.* [D. *dam*; G. *damm*; Sw. *id.*; Dan. *dam*, a pond. See the verb.]

A mole, bank, or mound of earth, or any wall, or a frame of wood, raised to obstruct a current of water, and to raise it, for the purpose of driving mill-wheels, or for other purposes. Any work that stops and confines water in a pond or basin, or causes it to rise.

DAM, *v. t.* [Sax. *demman*; G. *dämmen*; D. *dammen*; Dan. *dæmmer*; Ch. סתם to stop, to shut; Heb. and Ch. אטם, Ar. أَطَمَ *atama*, to stop or shut. Qu. Ch. כטם, Ar. سَطَمَ *satama*, id. This is the root of *dumb*. See Class Dm, No. 17, 18, 23, 39.]

1. To make a dam, or to stop a stream of water by a bank of earth, or by any other work; to confine or shut in water. It is common to use, after the verb, *in*, *up*, or *out*; as, to *dam in*, or to *dam up*, the water, and to *dam out* is to prevent water from entering.

2. To confine or restrain from escaping; to shut in; *used by Shakspeare of fire, and by Milton of light.*

DAM'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *dommage*; Arm. *doumaich*; Norm. *damage*; Sax. *dem*; L. *damnum*; Sp. *dano*; Port. *dano*; It. *danno*; Ir. *damaiste*. This word seems to be allied to the Greek ζημια, a fine or mulct, Ch. זמם or זמי, to impose a fine. But qu. See DAMN.]

1. Any hurt, injury, or harm, to one's estate; any loss of property sustained; any hinderance to the increase of property; or any obstruction to the success of an enterprise. A man suffers *damage* by the destruction of his corn, by the burning of his house, by the detention of a ship which defeats a profitable voyage, or by the failure of a profitable undertaking. *Damage*, then, is any actual loss, or the prevention of profit. It is usually and properly applied to property, but sometimes to reputation and other things which are valuable. But, in the latter case, *injury* is more correctly used.

2. The value of what is lost.

3. *Damages*; in *law*, the estimated reparation in money for detriment or injury sustained; that which is given or adjudged to repair a loss. It is the province of a jury to assess *damages* in trespass.

DAM'AGE, *v. t.* [It. *danneggiare*; but Norm. *damager* is to oppress.]

To hurt or harm; to injure; to impair; to lessen the soundness, goodness, or value of. Rain may *damage* corn or hay; a storm may *damage* a ship; a house is often *damaged* by fire when it is not destroyed; heavy rains *damage* roads.

DAM'AGE, *v. i.* To receive harm; to be injured or impaired in soundness or value; as, green corn will *damage* in a mow or stack.

DAM'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be injured or impaired; susceptible of damage; as, *damageable* goods.

2. Hurtful; pernicious. [*Rare.*]

DAM'AG-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Hurt; impaired; injured.

DAM'AGE-FEAS'ANT, (dam'aj-fez'ant,) *a.* [Fr. *faisant*, from *faire*.]

Doing injury; trespassing, as cattle. *Blackstone.*

DAM'AG-ING, *ppr.* Injuring; impairing.

DAM'AR. See DAMMAR.

DAM'AS-CENE, *n.* [L. *damascenus*, from *Damascus*.]

1. A particular kind of plum, now pronounced DAMSON; which see.

2. It may be locally applied to other species of plums.

DAM'ASK, *n.* [It. *dommasco*; Fr. *damas*; Sp. *damasco*; from *Damascus*, in Syria.]

1. A silk stuff, having some parts raised above the ground, representing flowers and other figures, originally from Damascus.

2. A kind of wrought linen, made in Flanders, in imitation of damask silks.

3. Red color, from the damask-rose. *Fairfax.*

Damask-steel is a fine steel from the Levant, chiefly from Damascus, used for sword and cutlass blades.

DAM'ASK, *v. t.* To form flowers on stuffs; also, to variegate; to diversify; as, a bank *damasked* with flowers. *Milton.*

2. To adorn steel-work with figures. [See DAMASKEEN.]

DAM'ASK-ED, (dam'askt,) *pp.* Variegated with flowers.

DAM'ASK-EN, DAM-ASK-EEN', } *v. t.* [Fr. *damasquiner*. See DAMASK.]

To make incisions in iron, steel, &c., and fill them with gold or silver wire for ornament; used chiefly for adorning sword-blades, guards, locks of pistols, &c. *Chambers.*

DAM-ASK-EEN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cut into figures and inlaid with gold or silver wire.

DAM-ASK-EEN'ING, *ppr.* Engraving and adorning with gold or silver wire inlaid.

DAM-ASK-EEN'ING, *n.* The act or art of beautifying iron or steel, by engraving and inlaying it with gold or silver wire.

DAM'ASK-IN, *n.* Amber, so called from the manufacture of Damascus.

DAM'ASK-ING, *ppr.* Variegating with flowers.

DAM'ASK-PLUM, *n.* A small black plum.

DAM'ASK-ROSE, *n.* A species of rose which is red, and another which is white.

DAM'AS-SIN, *n.* A kind of damask with gold and silver flowers woven in the warp and woof. *Ure.*

DAME, *n.* [Fr. *dame*; Sp. Port. It. *dama*; from L. *domina*, a mistress or governess, from *domo*, Gr. δαμαω, to subdue, Eng. to *tame*. Class Dm, No. 3, 4, 23, 24.]

Literally, a mistress; hence, a lady; a title of honor to a woman. It is now generally applied to the mistress of a family in the common ranks of life; as is its compound, *madam*. In *poetry*, it is applied to a woman of rank. In short, it is applied with propriety to any woman who is or has been the mistress of a family, and it sometimes comprehends women in general.

DAME'S-VI'O-LET, } *n.* A plant of the genus Hes-
DAME'WORT, } peris; called also *queen's-gilly flower*, or *rocket*. It is remarkable for its fragrant odor, and ladies are fond of having it in their apartments.

DA'MI-AN-ISTS, *n. pl.* In *church history*, the followers of Damianus, patriarch of Alexandria, in the fourth century, who concentered all the personal attributes of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, in the one God; and therefore was accused of teaching Sabellianism.

DAM'MAR, *n.* A name applied to a resinous substance obtained in the East Indies from a species of Agathis or Dammara, a tree allied to the pine.

DAM'MED, *pp.* Confined or shut in by means of a dam.

DAM'MING, *ppr.* Confining water by means of a dam.

DAMN, (dam,) *v. t.* [L. *damno*; Fr. *damner*; Arm. *dauna*; It. *dannare*; Sp. *danar*; Port. *danar*. The Portuguese word is rendered to hurt, to damnify, to corrupt or spoil, to undo or ruin, to bend, to crook, to make mad. The latter sense would seem to be from the L. *demens*, and *damnum* is by Varro referred to *demendo*, *demo*, which is supposed to be a compound of *de* and *emo*. But qu., for *damno* and *condemno* coincide with the Eng. *doom*.]

1. To sentence to eternal torments in a future state; to punish in hell.

He that believeth not shall be *damned*.—Mark xvi.

2. To condemn; to decide to be wrong or worthy of punishment; to censure; to reprobate.

He that doubteth is *damned* if he eat.—Rom. xiv.

3. To condemn; to explode; to decide to be bad, mean, or displeasing, by hissing or any mark of disapprobation; as, to *damn* a play, or a mean author.

4. A word used in profaneness; a term of execration.

DAM'NA-BLE, *a.* That may be damned or condemned; deserving damnation; worthy of eternal punishment. More generally, that which subjects or renders liable to damnation; as, *damnable* heresies. 2 *Pet.* ii.

2. In a *low* or *ludicrous sense*, odious, detestable, or pernicious. *Shak.*

DAM'NA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of deserving damnation.

DAM'NA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to incur eternal punishment, or so as to exclude mercy. *South.*

2. In a *low sense*, odiously; detestably; sometimes excessively.

DAM-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *damnatio*.]

1. Sentence or condemnation to everlasting punishment in the future state; or the state of eternal torments.

How can ye escape the *damnation* of hell?—Matt. xxiii.

2. Condemnation. *Taylor.*

DAM'NA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing a sentence of condemnation. *Waterland.*

DAM'NED, (damd; adj. in *serious discourse*, dam'ned,) *pp.* or *a.* Sentenced to everlasting punishment in a future state; condemned.

2. *a.* Hateful; detestable; abominable; a word *chiefly used in profaneness by persons of vulgar manners.*

DAM-NIF'IC, *a.* [See DAMNIFY.] Procuring loss; mischievous.

DAM'NI-FI-ED, *pp.* [See DAMNIFY.] Injured; endamaged.

DAM'NI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *damnifico*; *damnum* and *facio*; It. *dannificare*.]

1. To cause loss or damage to; to hurt in estate or interest; to injure; to endamage; as, to *damnify* a man in his goods or estate.

2. To hurt; to injure; to impair; *applied to the person.* *Spenser.*

DAM'NI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Hurting; injuring; impairing.

DAM'NING, *ppr.* Dooming to endless punishment; a condemning.

2. *a.* That condemns or exposes to damnation; as, a *damning* sin.

DAM'NING-NESS, *n.* Tendency to bring damnation. *Hammond.*

DAMNUM ABSQUE INJŪRIA, [L.] Loss without any injury of the which the law can take cognizance

DAMP, *a.* [G. *dampf*; D. *damp*; Sw. *damb*; Dan. *damp*, steam, vapor, fog, smoke; perhaps *steam* is from the same root, from wasting; Sans. *dhuma.* See Class Dm, No. 33.]

1. Moist; humid; being in a state between dry and wet; as, a *damp* cloth; *damp* air; sometimes foggy; as, the atmosphere is *damp*; but it may be *damp* without visible vapor.

2. Dejected; sunk; depressed; chilled. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

DAMP, *n.* Moist air; humidity; moisture; fog. *Milton.*

2. Dejection; depression of spirits; chill. We say, to strike a *damp*, or to cast a *damp*, on the spirits. *Milton.*

3. *Damps, pl.*; noxious exhalations, or rather gases, issuing from the earth, and deleterious or fatal to animal life. These are often known to exist in wells which continue long covered and not used, and in mines and coal-pits; and sometimes they issue from the old lavas of volcanoes. These damps are usually the carbonic acid gas, vulgarly called *choke-damp*, which instantly suffocates; or carbureted hydrogen, called *fire-damp.*

DAMP, *v. t.* To moisten; to make humid, or moderately wet.

2. To chill; to deaden; to depress or deject; to abate; as, to *damp* the spirits; to *damp* the ardor of passion. *Swift.*

3. To weaken; to make dull; as, to *damp* sound. *Bacon.*

4. To check or restrain, as action or vigor; to make languid; to discourage; as, to *damp* industry. *Bacon.*

DAMP'ED, (dampt,) *pp.* Chilled; depressed; abated; weakened; checked; discouraged.

DAMP'EN, (damp'n,) *v. t.* To make damp or moist.

DAMP'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making damp. *Judge Johnson.*

DAMP'ER, *n.* That which damps or checks.

2. A valve or sliding plate in a furnace to stop or lessen the quantity of air admitted, and thus to regulate the heat or extinguish the fire. *Edwards, W. Ind. Rumford.*

3. A part of a piano-forte, by which the sound is deadened.

DAMP'ING, *ppr.* Chilling; deadening; dejecting; abating; checking; weakening

DAMP'ISH, *a.* Moderately damp, or moist.

DAMP'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a dampish manner.

DAMP'ISH-NESS, *n.* A moderate degree of dampness, or moistness; slight humidity.

DAMP'NESS, *n.* Moisture; fogginess; moistness; moderate humidity; as, the *dampness* of the air, of the ground, or of a cloth.

DAMPS, *n. pl.* See DAMP.

DAMP'Y, *a.* Dejected; gloomy. [*Little used.*] *Hayward.*

DAM'SEL, *n.* [Fr. *damoiselle* and *demoiselle*, a gentlewoman, and *damoiseau*, a spark or beau; Norm. *damoisells*, or *demicelles*, nobles, sons of kings, princes, knights, lords, ladies of quality, and *damoyseles*, damsels, female infants; Sp. *damisela*, a young gentlewoman, any girl not of the lower class. The Arm. *ma-mesell*, *va-mesell*, or *man-mesell*, a woman or madam, seems to indicate that the first syllable is a prefix, and *mesell*, Eng. *miss*, a distinct word. But *damoiselle*, Norm. *demicelle*, from which we have *damsel*, is doubtless from the Italian *damigella*, a diminutive, formed from *dama*, like the L. *domicilium*, from *domus*, and *penicillus*, from the root of *penna.* The Italian *damigello*, in the masculine gender, shows the propriety of the ancient application of *damsel* to males.]

A young woman. Formerly, a young man or woman of noble or genteel extraction; as, *Damsel* Pepin; *Damsel* Richard, prince of Wales. It is now used only of young women, and is applied to any class of young unmarried women, unless to the most vulgar, and sometimes to country girls.

With her train of *damsels* she was gone. *Dryden.*
Then Boaz said, Whose *damsel* is this? — Ruth ii.

This word is rarely used in conversation, or even in prose writings of the present day; but it occurs frequently in the Scriptures, and in poetry.

DAM'SON, (dam'zn,) *n.* [Contracted from *damascene*, the Damascus plum.]

The fruit of a variety of the Prunus domestica; a small black plum

DAN, *n.* [Sp. *don.* Qu. from *dominus*, or Ar. دان *dauna*, to be chief, to judge, Heb. Ch. Syr. and Eth. דין. Class Dn, No. 2, 4.]

A title of honor equivalent to *master*; used by Shakspeare, Prior, &c., but now obsolete.

DANCE, *v. i.* [Fr. *danser*; Sp. *danzar*; Port. *dançar*; Arm. *dançal*; It. *danzare*; G. *tanzen*; Sw. *dansa*; Dan. *dandser*; D. *dansen*; Basque, *dantza*; Russ. *tantzyu.* Qu. the radical letters, and the Oriental דין, with a casual *n.*]

1. *Primarily*, to leap or spring; hence, to leap or move with measured steps, regulated by a tune, sung or played on a musical instrument; to leap or step with graceful motions of the body, corresponding with the sound of the voice or of an instrument.

There is a time to mourn, and a time to *dance*. — Eccles. iii.

2. To leap and frisk about; to move nimbly or up and down.

To dance attendance; to wait with obsequiousness; to strive to please and gain favor by assiduous attentions and officious civilities; as, to *dance attendance* at court.

DANCE, *v. t.* To make to dance; to move up and down, or back and forth; to dandle; as, to *dance* a child on the knee. *Bacon.*

DANCE, *n.* In *a general sense*, a leaping and frisking about. *Appropriately*, a leaping or stepping with motions of the body adjusted to the measure of a tune, particularly by two or more in concert. A lively, brisk exercise or amusement, in which the movements of the persons are regulated by art, in figure, and by the sound of instruments, in measure.

2. A tune by which dancing is regulated, as the minuet, the waltz, the cotillon, &c.

DANC'ED, (dänst,) *pp.* Moved up and down, backward or forward, in measured steps.

DANC'ER, *n.* One who practices dancing, or is skillful in the performance.

DANC'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Leaping and stepping to the sound of the voice or of an instrument; moving in measured steps; frisking about.

DANC'ING, *n.* The act of moving in measured step; frisking.

DANC'ING-MAS-TER, *n.* One who teaches the art of dancing.

DANC'ING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school in which the art of dancing is taugh

DAN'DE-LI-ON, *n.* [Fr. *dent de lion*, lion's tooth.]

A well-known plant of the genus Leontodon, having a naked stalk, with one large flower.

DAN'DER, *v. i.* To wander about; to talk incoherently.

DAN'DI-PRAT, *n.* [Fr. *dandin*, a ninny; It. *dondolone*, a loiterer; *dondolo*, any thing swinging; *dondolare*, to swing, to loiter. The Sp. and Port. *tonto*, a dolt, may be of the same family. Qu. *prat.*]

A little fellow; an urchin; *a word of fondness or contempt.* *Johnson.*

DAN'DLE, *v. t.* [G. *tändeln*, to toy, to trifle, to lounge, to dandle; Fr. *dandiner*, to jog; It. *dondolare*, to swing, to loiter; Sp. and Port. *tontear*, to dote, to talk nonsense; Scot. *dandill*, *dander.* These words seem to be allied.]

1. To shake or jolt on the knee, as an infant; to move up and down in the hand; literally, to amuse by play.

Ye shall be *dandled* on her knees. — Is. lxvi.

2. To fondle; to amuse; to treat as a child; to toy with.

I am ashamed to be *dandled* thus. *Addison.*

3. To delay; to protract by trifles. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

DAN'DLED, *pp.* Danced on the knee, or in the arms; fondled; amused by trifles or play.

DAN'DLER, *n.* One who dandles or fondles children.

DAN'DLING, *ppr.* Shaking and jolting on the knee; moving about in play or for amusement, as an infant.

DAN'DLING, *n.* Act of fondling, or jolting on the knee.

DAN'DRUFF, *n.* [Qu. Sax. *tan*, a scab, tetter, and *drof*, sordid; or Fr. *teigne*, Arm. *tign*, or *taign.*]

A scurf which forms on the head, and comes off in small scales or particles.

DAN'DY, *n.* [Fr. *dandin*, a ninny, a silly fellow.]

A fop; a coxcomb; one who dresses himself like a doll, and who carries his character on his back.

DAN'DY-ISH, *a.* Like a dandy.

DAN'DY-ISM, *n.* The manners and dress of a dandy.

DANE, *n.* A native of Denmark.

DANE'GELT, *n.* [*Dane* and *gelt*, *geld*, money.]

In *England*, an annual tax formerly laid on the English nation, for maintaining forces to oppose the Danes, or to furnish tribute to procure peace. It was at first one shilling, afterward two, and at last seven, for every hide of land, except such as belonged to the church. *Encyc.*

At a subsequent period, when the Danes became masters, the *danegelt* was a tax levied by the Danish princes on every hide of land owned by the Anglo-Saxons. *P. Cyc.*

DANE'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Sambucus; a species of elder, called *dwarf-elder* or *wall-wort.*

DAN'GER, *n.* [Fr. Arm. Scot. *danger*; Norm. *daungerous*, dubious. This word in Scottish, according to Jamieson, signifies peril, power, or dominion, doubt, hesitation. In Chaucer, it signifies peril, and coyness, springiness, or custody. In old English laws, it denotes a payment in money by forest tenants, to their lord, for permission to plow and sow in the time of pannage or mast-feeding. The primary sense is not obvious. Spenser has the following couplet:—

'Valiant he should be as fire,
Showing *danger* more than ire.']

Peril; risk; hazard; exposure to injury, loss, pain, or other evil. It is easy to boast of despising death when there is no *danger.*

Our craft is in *danger* to be set at naught. — Acts xix.

DAN'GER, *v. t.* To put in hazard; to expose to loss or injury. *Shak.* But rarely used. [See ENDANGER, which is generally used.]

DAN'GER-LESS, *a.* Free from danger; without risk. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*

DAN'GER-OUS, *a.* Perilous; hazardous; exposing to loss; unsafe; full of risk; as, a *dangerous* voyage; a *dangerous* experiment.

2. Creating danger; causing risk of evil; as, a *dangerous* man; a *dangerous* conspiracy.

DAN'GER-OUS-LY, *adv.* With danger; with risk of evil; with exposure to injury or ruin; hazardously; perilously; as, to be *dangerously* sick; *dangerously* situated.

DAN'GER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Danger; hazard; peril; a state of being exposed to evil; as, the *dangerousness* of condition, or disease.

DAN'GLE, (dang'gl,) *v. i.* [Dan. *dingler*, to swing to and fro. Qu. *dandle*, or Ch. Syr. תקל.]

1. To hang loose, flowing, shaking, or waving; to hang and swing.

He'd rather on a gibbet *dangle*. *Hudibras.*

2. To hang on any one; to be a humble, officious follower; with *after* or *about*; as, to *dangle about* a woman; to *dangle after* a minister for favors.

DAN'GLER, *n.* One who dangles; *applied particularly to men who hang about women.*

DAN'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Hanging loosely; busily or officiously adhering to.

DAN'ISH, *a.* Belonging to the Danes or Denmark.

DAN'ISH, *n.* The language of the Danes.

DANK, *a.* [Qu. G. *tunken*, to dip.]

Damp; moist; humid; wet.

DANK, *n.* Moisture; humidity. *Milton. Shak.*

DANK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat damp.

DANK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Dampness; humidity.

DA-NŪ'BI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Danube.

DĀ'ĞU-RITE, *n.* A mineral, called *rubellite*, resembling shorl, but differing from it in chemical characters. Its color is red, of various shades. *Cleaveland.*

DAP or DAPE, *v. i.* [Goth. *daupyan*, to dip.]

To drop or let fall the bait gently into the water; to raise or sink it; *a word used by anglers.* *Walton.*

DA-PAT'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *dapes.*]

Sumptuous in cheer. [*Not in use.*]

DAPH'NE, *n.* A nymph of Diana.

DAPH'NIN, *n.* The bitter principle of the Daphne Mezereum, discovered by Vauquelin. It is obtained in small crystals, hard, transparent, of a grayish color, and a bitter taste.

DAP'I-FER, *n.* [L. *dapes*, feast, and *fero*, to bear.]

One who brings meat to the table. Formerly, the title or office of the grand-master of a king's household. It still subsists in Germany. *Encyc.*

DAP'PER, *a.* [D. *dapper*, brave, valiant; Sw. and Dan. *tapper*; G. *tapfer.* See Class Db, No. 13, 28.]

Active; nimble; brisk; or little and active; neat; lively; as, a *dapper* fellow; a *dapper* spark.

DAP'PER-LING, *n.* A dwarf; a dandiprat.

DAP'PLE, *a.* [Most probably allied to *dabby*, and from dipping, or to W. *dafnu*, to drop. The word signifies *spotted*, and spots are often from dropping or sprinkling.]

Marked with spots; spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades of color; as, a *dapple-bay* or *dapple-gray*; applied to a horse or other beast. It may sometimes express *streaked*, but this is not its true signification.

DAP'PLE, *v. t.* To spot; to variegate with spots.

The gentle day
Dapples the drowsy east with *spots* of gray. *Shak.*
The *dappled* pink and blushing rose. *Prior.*

DAP'PLED, *pp.* or *a.* Spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades of color.

DAP'PLING, *ppr.* Variegating with spots.

DAR, DART, *n.* A fish found in the Severn. *Bailey.*

DARD, *n.* [Fr. *dard.*] What is thrown out, or is cast forward, as a dart is thrown.

DARE, *v. i.*; *pret.* DURST. [Sax. *dearran*, *durran*; D. *darren*, *durven*; G. *dürfen*; Sw. *djerf*, bold; *djerfvas*, to dare, and *törras*, to dare; Dan. *tör*, to dare, and *tör*, dry, torrid, L. *torreo*; Dan. *törhed*, dryness, barrenness; *tirstig*, thirsty. The German *dürfen*, compounded, *bedürfen*, signifies to want, to need, to lack, and this, in Dutch, is *derven.* The Sw. *dara*, rash, mad, sottish, *dåra*, to infatuate, Dan. *daarer*, may be of the same family. The Gr. Σαπτω, and

Russ. *derzayu*, to dare, are evidently the same word. Ar. ذأر *dhaura*, to be bold, audacious; to be angry, or averse; to be terrified, to flee. So in Sw. *darra*, to tremble. The sense of boldness, daring, is sometimes from the sense of advancing; but some of the senses of these words indicate the sense of receding.]

To have courage for any purpose; to have strength of mind or hardihood to undertake any thing; to be bold enough; not to be afraid, to venture; to be adventurous.

I *dare* do all that may become a man. *Shak.*
Dare any of you go to law before the unjust? — 1 Cor. vi.
None of his disciples *durst* ask him, Who art thou? — John xxi.

In this intransitive sense, *dare* is not generally followed by the sign *to* before another verb in the infinitive; though *to* may be used with propriety. In German, the verb is numbered among the auxiliaries. In the transitive form, it is regular, thus:

DARE, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* DARED. To challenge; to provoke; to defy; as, to *dare* a man to fight.

Time, I *dare* thee to discover
Such a youth, and such a lover. *Dryden.*

To dare larks; to catch them by means of a looking-glass, or by keeping a bird of prey hovering aloft, which keeps them in amaze till caught by a net thrown over them; to terrify or amaze. *Johnson. Dryden.*

DARE, *n.* Defiance; challenge. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
DARE, *n.* A small fish, the same as the *dace.* *Encyc. Johnson.*
DAR'ED, *pp.* Challenged; defied.
DARE'FUL, *a.* Full of defiance. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
DAR'ER, *n.* One who dares or defies.
DAR'IC, *n.* A gold coin of Darius the Mede, value about 550 cents.
DAR'ING, *n.* A bold act; a hazardous attempt. *Southey.*
DAR'ING, *ppr.* Having courage sufficient for a purpose; challenging; defying.

2\. *a.* Bold; courageous; intrepid; fearless; adventurous; brave; stout.

Grieve not, O daring prince, that noble heart. *Pope.*

3\. Audacious; impudently bold and defying, as in *heaven-daring*, defying almighty power.

DAR'ING-LY, *adv.* Boldly; courageously; fearlessly; impudently.

The principles of our holy religion are *daringly* attacked from the press. *Anon.*

DAR'ING-NESS, *n.* Boldness; courageousness; audaciousness.

DARK, *a.* [Sax. *deorc*; Ir. *dorcha*; Pers. تیره *tirah*, dark; تاریک *tarik*, dark, darkness. See Class Dr, No. 15.]

1\. Destitute of light; obscure. A *dark* atmosphere is one which prevents vision.
2\. Wholly or partially black; having the quality opposite to white; as, a *dark* color or substance.
3\. Gloomy; disheartening; having unfavorable prospects; as, a dark time in political affairs.

There is, in every true woman's heart, a spark of heavenly fire, which ... beams and blazes in the *dark* hour of adversity. *Irving.*

4\. Obscure; not easily understood or explained; as, a *dark* passage in an author, a *dark* saying.
5\. Mysterious, as, the ways of Providence are often *dark* to human reason.
6\. Not enlightened with knowledge; destitute of learning and science; rude; ignorant; as, a *dark* age.
7\. Not vivid; partially black. *Lev.* xiii.
8\. Blind. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*
9\. Gloomy, not cheerful; as, a *dark* temper. *Addison.*
10\. Obscure; concealed; secret; not understood; as, a *dark* design.
11\. Unclean; foul. *Milton.*
12\. Opaque. But *dark* and *opaque* are not synonymous. Chalk is *opaque*, but not *dark.*
13\. Keeping designs concealed.

The *dark*, unrelenting Tiberius. *Gibbon.*

DARK, *n.* [Sans. *tareki.*] Darkness; obscurity; the absence of light. We say, we can hear in the *dark.*

Shall thy wonders be known in the *dark*? — Ps. lxxxviii.

2\. Obscurity; secrecy; a state unknown; as, things done in the *dark.*
3\. Obscurity, a state of ignorance; as, we are all in the *dark.*

DARK, *v. t.* To darken; to obscure. [*Obs.*]
DARK'-BROW-ED, *a.* Stern of aspect; frowning; as, *dark browed* Hotspur. *Percy's Masque.*
DARK'-COL-OR-ED, (-kul'lurd,) *a.* Having a dark hue. *Smith.*
DARK'EN, (dark'n,) *v. t.* [Sax. *adeorcian.*]

1\. To make dark; to deprive of light; as, close the shutters and *darken* the room.
2\. To obscure; to cloud.

His confidence seldom *darkened* his foresight. *Bacon.*

3\. To make black.

The locusts *darkened* the land. — Ex. x.

4\. To make dim; to deprive of vision.

Let their eyes be *darkened.* — Rom. xi.

5\. To render gloomy; as, all joy is *darkened.* *Is.* xxiv.
6\. To deprive of intellectual vision; to render ignorant or stupid.

Their foolish heart was *darkened.* — Rom. i.
Having the understanding *darkened.* — Eph. iv.

7\. To obscure; to perplex; to render less clear or intelligible.

Who is this that *darkeneth* counsel by words without knowledge? Job xxxviii.

8\. To render less white or clear; to tan; as, a burning sun *darkens* the complexion.
9\. To sully; to make foul. *Tillotson.*

DARK'EN, *v. i.* To grow dark or darker; also, to grow less white or clear.
DARK'EN-ED, (dark'nd,) *pp.* Deprived of light; obscured, rendered dim; made black; made ignorant.
DARK'EN-ER, *n.* That which darkens.
DARK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of light; obscuring; making black, or less white or clear; clouding.
DARK'-EY-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having dark eyes.
DARK'-HOUSE, *n.* An old word for a mad house. *Shak.*
DARK'ISH, *a.* Dusky, somewhat dark.
DARK'LING, *a.* Being in the dark, or without light; *a poetical word.* *Milton. Shak.*
DARK'LY, *adv.* Obscurely; dimly; blindly; uncertainly; with imperfect light, clearness, or knowledge.

They learn only what tradition has *darkly* conveyed to them. *Anon.*

DARK'-MIND-ED, *a.* Having a dark, close, or revengeful mind. *Butler.*
DARK'NESS, *n.* Absence of light.

And *darkness* was on the face of the deep. — Gen. i.

2\. Obscurity; want of clearness or perspicuity; that quality or state which renders any thing difficult to be understood, as, the *darkness* of counsels.
3\. A state of being intellectually clouded; ignorance.

Men love *darkness* rather than light. — John iii.

4\. A private place; secrecy; privacy.

What I tell you in *darkness*, that speak ye in light. — Matt. x.

5\. Infernal gloom; hell; as, utter *darkness.* *Matt.* xxii.
6\. Great trouble and distress; calamities; perplexities.

A day of clouds and thick *darkness.* — Joel ii. Is. viii.

7\. Empire of Satan.

Who hath delivered us from the power of *darkness.* — Col. i.

8\. Opaqueness.

Land of darkness; the grave. *Job* x.

DARK'SOME, (dark'sum,) *a.* Dark; gloomy; obscure; as, a *darksome* house; a *darksome* cloud. *Milton. Dryden.*
DARK'-SOUL-ED, *a.* Having a dark soul.
DARK'-WORK-ING, (-wurk'ing,) *a.* Working in darkness, or in secrecy. *Shak.*
DAR'LING, *a.* [Sax. *deorling*; *deor*, dear, and *ling*, which primarily denotes likeness, and, in some words, is a diminutive. So in G. *liebling*, loveling, D. *lieveling.* See DEAR.]

Dearly beloved; favorite; regarded with great kindness and tenderness, as, a *darling* child; a *darling* science. *Watts.*

DAR'LING, *n.* One much beloved; a favorite, as, that son was the darling of his father.
DARN, *v. t.* [W. *darn*; Arm. *darn*; Fr. *darne*; a piece or patch.]

To mend a rent or hole, by imitating the texture of the cloth or stuff with yarn or thread and a needle; to sew together with yarn or thread. It is used particularly of stockings. *Gay. Swift.*

DARN, *n.* A place mended by darning.
DARN'ED, *pp.* Mended by imitating the texture of the cloth.
DAR'NEL, *n.* A plant of the genus Lolium, a kind of grass; the most remarkable species are the *red darnel*, or rye-grass, and the *white darnel.*
DARN'ER, *n.* One who mends by darning.
DARN'ING, *ppr.* Mending in imitation of the original texture; sewing together, as a torn stocking, or cloth.
DARN'ING, *n.* The act of mending, as a hole in a garment.
DAR'RAIN, *v. t.* [Norm. *darreigner*, *derener*, *dereigner*, *deraigner*, to prove, to testify, to clear himself, to institute; noun, *darrein*, or *derene*, or *d'reigne*, proof; also, *derrenier*, to endeavor. In Chaucer, the word is interpreted to *contest.*

But for thou art a worthy gentil knight,
And wilnest to *darraine* hire by bataile.

The word is probably compound. But neither the origin nor the signification is obvious.]

To prepare, or to order; or to try; to endeavor; to prove; to apply to the contest. [*Obs.*] *Carew. Spenser. Shak.*

DAR'REIN, *a.* [Corrupted from Fr. *dernier.*] Last; as, *darrein* continuance, the last continuance. *Blackstone.*
DART, *n.* [Fr. *dard*; Arm. *dared* or *dard*; It. Sp. and Port. *dardo*; Russ. *drot.* In Sw. *dart* is a dagger. The word is from some verb signifying to throw or thrust. In Gr. δορυ is a spear or lance.]

1\. A pointed, missile weapon, to be thrown by the hand; a short lance. *Dryden.*
2\. Any missile weapon; that which pierces and wounds.

And from about her shot *darts* of desire.

DART, *v. t.* To throw a pointed instrument with a sudden thrust; as, to *dart* a javelin. *Dryden.*
2\. To throw suddenly or rapidly; to send; to emit; to shoot; *applied to small objects which pass with velocity*; as, the sun *darts* his beams on the earth.

Or what ill eyes malignant glances dart. *Pope.*

DART, *v. i.* To fly or shoot, as a dart; to fly rapidly.
2\. To spring and run with velocity; to start suddenly and run; as, the deer *darted* from the thicket.
DAR'TARS, *n.* A scab or ulceration under the chine of lambs. *Encyc.*
DART'ED, *pp.* Thrown or hurled, as a pointed instrument; sent with velocity.
DART'ER, *n.* One who throws a dart.
2\. A Brazilian bird, of the Pelican family, which darts into the water after its prey. *Jameson.*
DART'ING, *ppr.* Throwing, as a dart; hurling darts; flying rapidly.
DART'ING-LY, *adv.* Rapidly; like a dart.
DAR'TROUS, *a.* [Fr. *dartre*, tetter.] A vague term relating to a kind of cutaneous disease of no definite character.
DASH, *v. t.* [In Dan. *dask* signifies a blow; in Sw. *daska*, to strike; in Scot. *dusch*, to rush. In Persian, تاز *taz* or *tase*, is an assault on an enemy. See Class Ds, No. 3, 4, 5, 14, 22, 30, 31, 40.]

1\. To strike suddenly or violently, whether the moving or falling; as, to *dash* one stone against another. *Wilkins.*

Lest thou *dash* thy foot against a stone. — Matt. iv.

2\. To strike and bruise or break; to break by collision; but usually with the words in *pieces.*

Thou shalt dash them in pieces, as a potter's vessel. — Ps. ii.

3\. To throw water suddenly, in separate portions; as, to *dash* water on the head.
4\. To bespatter; to sprinkle; as, to *dash* a garment. *Shak.*
5\. To strike and break or disperse.

At once the brushing oars and brazen prow
Dash up the sandy waves, and ope the depth below. *Dryden.*

6\. To mix and reduce or adulterate by throwing in another substance; as, to *dash* wine with water; the story is *dashed* with fables.
7\. To form or sketch out in haste, carelessly. *Pope.*
8\. To erase at a stroke; to strike out; to blot out or obliterate; as, to *dash* out a line or word. *Pope.*
9\. To break; to destroy; to frustrate, as, to dash all their schemes and hopes.
10\. To confound; to confuse; to put to shame; to abash; to depress by shame or fear, as, he was *dashed* at the appearance of the judge.

Dash the proud gamester in his gilded car. *Pope.*

DASH, *v. i.* To strike, break, scatter, and fly off; as, agitate water and it will *dash* over the sides of a vessel; the waves *dashed* over the side of the ship.
2\. To rush, strike and break, or scatter; as, the waters *dash* down the precipice.
3\. To rush with violence, and break through; as, he *dashed* into the enemy's ranks; or, he *dashed* through thick and thin.
DASH, *n.* Collision; a violent striking of two bodies; as, the *dash* of clouds. *Thomson.*
2\. Infusion; admixture; something thrown into another substance; as, the wine has a *dash* of water.

Innocence with a *dash* of folly. *Addison.*

3\. Admixture; as, red with a *dash* of purple.
4\. A rushing, or onset, with violence; as, to make a *dash* upon the enemy.
5\. A sudden stroke; a blow; an act.

She takes upon her bravely at first dash. *Shak.*

6\. A flourish; blustering parade; as, the young fop made a *dash.* [*Vulgar.*]
7\. A mark or line, in writing or printing, noting a break or stop in the sentence; as in Virgil, *quos ego* —; or a pause, or the division of the sentence.
8\. In *music*, a small mark [thus] denoting that the note over which it is placed is to be performed in a short, distinct manner. *Busby.*
DASH'-BOARD, *n.* A board placed on the fore part of a chaise, sleigh, or other vehicle, to prevent water,

mud, or snow, from being thrown upon those in the vehicle by the heels of the horses.

DASH'ED, (dasht,) *pp.* Struck violently; driven against; bruised, broken, or scattered, by collision; besprinkled; mixed or adulterated; erased; blotted out; broken; cast down; confounded; abashed.

DASH'ING, *ppr.* Driving and striking against; striking suddenly or violently; breaking or scattering by collision; infusing; mixing; confounding; blotting out; rushing.

2. *a.* Rushing; driving; blustering; making a *dash*; as, a *dashing* fellow.

3. *a.* Precipitate; rushing carelessly on. *Burke.*

DAS'TARD, *n.* [In Sax. *adastrigan* is to frighten, to deter.]

A coward; a poltroon; one who meanly shrinks from danger. *Dryden.*

DAS'TARD, *a.* Cowardly; meanly shrinking from danger.

Curse on their *dastard* souls. *Addison.*

DAS'TARD, *v. t.* To make cowardly; to intimidate; to dispirit. *Dryden.*

DAS'TARD-IZE, *v. t.* To make cowardly. *Howell.*

DAS'TARD-IZED, *pp.* Made cowardly.

DAS'TARD-IZING, *ppr.* Making cowardly.

DAS'TARD-LI-NESS, *n.* [from *dastardly.*] Cowardliness. *Barrett.*

DAS'TARD-LY, *a.* Cowardly; meanly timid; base; sneaking. *Herbert.*

DAS'TARD-NESS, *n.* Cowardliness; mean timorousness.

DAS'TARD-Y, *n.* Cowardliness; base timidity.

DAS'Y-URE, *n.* [Gr. δασυς and ουρα.] A quadruped of New Holland and Van Diemen's Land, allied to the opossum.

DA'TA, *n. pl.* [L. *data*, given.]

Things given, or admitted; quantities, principles, or facts given, known, or admitted, by which to find things or results unknown.

DA-TA'RI-A, *n.* The papal chancery at Rome, from which all bulls are issued, so called from the subscription, *Datum apud Sanctum Petrum*, i. e., in the Vatican. *Encyc. Am.*

DA'TA-RY, *n.* A high officer of the chancery of Rome, who affixes the *datum Romæ* to the pope's bulls.

2. The employment of a datary.

DATE, *n.* [Fr. *date*; It. and Sp. *data*; L. *datum*, given, from *do*, to give; Sans. *da*, *datu*.]

1. That addition to a writing which specifies the year, month, and day, when it was given or executed. In letters, it notes the time when they are written or sent; in deeds, contracts, wills, and other papers, it specifies the time of execution, and, usually, the time from which they are to take effect and operate on the rights of person. To the date is usually added the name of the place where a writing is executed, and this is sometimes included in the term *date*.

2. The time when any event happened, when any thing was transacted, or when any thing is to be done; as, the *date* of a battle; the *date* of Cesar's arrival in Britain.

3. End; conclusion. [*Unusual.*]

What time would spare, from steel receives its *date*. *Pope.*

4. Duration; continuance; as, ages of endless *date*. *Milton.*

DATE, *v. t.* To write or note the time when a letter is written, or a writing executed; to express, in an instrument, the year, month, and day, of its execution, and, usually, the place; as, to *date* a letter, a bond, a deed, or a charter.

2. To note or fix the time of an event or transaction. Historians *date* the fulfillment of a prophecy at different periods.

3. To note the time when something begins; as, to *date* a disease, or a calamity, from a certain cause.

DATE, *v. i.* To reckon.

2. To begin; to have origin.

The Batavian republic *dates* from the successes of the French arms. *E. Everett.*

DATE, *n.* [Fr. *datte*, for *dacte*; It. *dattero*; Sp. *datil*; L. *dactylus*; Gr. δακτυλος.]

The fruit of the great palm-tree, or date-tree, the *Phœnix dactylifera*. This fruit is somewhat in the shape of an acorn, composed of a thin, light, glossy membrane, somewhat pellucid and yellowish, containing a soft, pulpy fruit, firm and sweet, esculent and wholesome, and in this is inclosed a hard kernel.

DATE'-TREE, *n.* The tree that bears dates; the great palm-tree.

DAT'ED, *pp.* Having the time of writing or execution specified; having the time of happening noted.

DATE'LESS, *a.* Having no date; having no fixed term.

DAT'ER, *n.* One that dates. [*Shak.*

DAT'ING, *ppr.* Expressing the time of writing, or of executing, a paper or instrument; noting the time of happening, or originating.

DA'TIVE, *a.* or *n.* [L. *dativus*, from *do*, to give.]

In *grammar*, a term applied to the case of nouns which usually follows verbs that express giving, or some act directed *to* an object. Thus, *dator tibi*, it is given *to* you; *missum est illi*, it was sent *to* him; *fecit mihi*, he made, or did, *to*, or *for*, me; *loquebatur illis*, he spoke *to* them. It also follows other words expressing something to be given to a person, or for his benefit; as, *utilis vobis*, useful *to* you. In English, this relation is expressed by *to* or *for*.

Dative executor: in *law*, one appointed by the judge of probate; an administrator.

DAT'O-LITE, **DATH'O-LITE**, *n.* A mineral, occurring in small, complex, glassy crystals, usually colorless, or a little yellowish. It consists of silica, boracic acid, and lime, with five per cent. of water. A variety presenting botryoidal or mammillary forms is called *botryolite*. *Dana.*

DA'TUM, *n.*; *pl.* DATA. [L.] Something given or admitted. [See DATA.]

DA'TUM-LINE, *n.* In *civil engineering*, the horizontal or base line, from which the surface-points are reckoned, or measured, in the plan of a railway, &c. *Gilbert.*

DA-TU'RA STRA-MO'NI-UM, *n.* The thorn-apple, a plant yielding seed of a medicinal quality.

DA-TU'RI-NA, **DA-TU'RI-A**, **DA-TU'RINE**, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from *Datura stramonium*, now supposed to be identical with Atropina.

DAUB, *v. t.* [W. *diobiaw*, to daub; *diob*, mortar; Ir. *dobhaimh*, to daub; *dob*, plaster; allied probably to Fr. *dauber*, to strike, that is, to throw or put on, and the root of this word probably occurs, contracted, in the L. *induo*.]

1. To smear with soft, adhesive matter; to plaster; to cover with mud, slime, or other soft substance.

She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and *daubed* it with slime and with pitch. — Ex. ii.

I will break down the wall ye have *daubed* with untempered mortar. — Ezek. xiii.

2. To paint coarsely.

If a picture is *daubed* with many bright colors, the vulgar admire it. *Watts.*

3. To cover with something gross or specious; to disguise with an artificial covering.

So smooth he *daubed* his vice with show of virtue. *Shak.*

4. To lay or put on without taste; to deck awkwardly or ostentatiously, or to load with affected finery.

Let him be *daubed* with lace. *Dryden.*

5. To flatter grossly.

Conscience will not *daub* nor flatter. *South.*

DAUB, *v. i.* To practice gross flattery; to play the hypocrite. *Shak.*

DAUB'ED, (dawbd,) *pp.* Smeared with soft, adhesive matter; plastered; painted coarsely; disguised; loaded with ill-chosen finery.

DAUB'ER, *n.* One who daubs; a coarse painter; a low and gross flatterer.

DAUB'ER-Y, **DAUB'RY**, *n.* A daubing; any thing artful. *Shak.*

DAUB'ING, *ppr.* Plastering; painting coarsely; disguising clumsily; decking ostentatiously; flattering grossly.

DAUB'ING, *n.* Plastering; coarse painting; gross flattery.

DAUB'Y, *a.* Viscous; glutinous; slimy; adhesive. *Dryden.*

DAUGH'TER, (daw'ter,) *n.* [Sax. *dohter*; D. *dogter*; G. *tochter*; Sw. and Dan. *dotter*; Gr. θυγατηρ; Goth. *dauhtar*; Russ. *doch*; Pers. دختر *dochtar*, a daughter; also, دخت *docht*, daughter, and a virgin; also, strength, power; Sans. *dugida*, or *duhita*. The latter words coincide with the Sax. *dugan*, to avail, to be good; *dugoth*, strength, grace, L. *decus*. See DECENCY.]

1. The female offspring of a man or woman; a female child of any age.

2. A daughter-in-law; a son's wife. *Ruth* iii.

3. A woman; *pl.* female inhabitants.

Dinah went out to see the *daughters* of the land. — *Gen.* xxxiv.

4. A female descendant; lineage of females. *Luke* i.

5. The female penitent of a confessor. *Shak.*

This word is used, in Scripture, for the inhabitants of a city or country, male and female. *Is.* xvi. 2. *Matt.* xxi. Also, a term of affection or kindness.

Daughter, be of good comfort. — Matt. ix.

DAUGH'TER-LI-NESS, *n.* The state of a daughter. *More.*

2. The conduct becoming a daughter.

DAUGH'TER-LY, *a.* Becoming a daughter; dutiful.

DAUK. See DAWK. [*Cavendish.*

DAUNT, *v. t.* [In Scot. *dant*, *danton*, signify to subdue. In Dan. *daaner*, Sw. *dana*, signifies to faint or swoon. Qu. L. *domito*, Fr. *dompter*, contracted.]

To repress or subdue courage; to intimidate; to dishearten; to check by fear of danger. It expresses less than *fright* and *terrify*.

Some presences *daunt* and discourage us. *Glanville.*

DAUNT'ED, *pp.* Checked by fear; intimidated.

DAUNT'ING, *ppr.* Repressing courage; intimidating; disheartening.

DAUNT'LESS, *a.* Bold; fearless; not timid; not discouraged; as, a *dauntless* hero; a *dauntless* spirit.

DAUNT'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a bold, fearless manner.

DAUNT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Fearlessness; intrepidity.

DAU'PHIN, *n.* [Fr. *dauphin*, a dolphin; L. *delphin*, *delphinus*; Gr. δελφις; It. *delfino*; Sp. *delfin*.]

The eldest son of the king of France, and presumptive heir of the crown. Since the dethronement of the elder branch of the Bourbon family, in 1830, the title has been discontinued. *P. Cyc.*

DAU'PHIN-ESS, *n.* The wife or lady of the dauphin.

DA'VID-ISTS, **DA'VID GEOR'GI-ANS**, *n. pl.* The followers of David George; a sect of quiet mystics in the 16th century, who were accused of very erroneous sentiments.

DA-VI'NA, *n.* A new Vesuvian mineral, of a hexahedral form and laminar texture; so called in honor of Sir H. Davy. It is the same with *nepheline*, which see.

DAV'IT, *n.* A beam used on board of ships, as a crane to hoist the flukes of the anchor to the top of the bow, without injuring the sides of the ship; an operation called *fishing the anchor*.

2. The term is also applied to pieces of timber or iron, projecting over a ship's side or stern, having tackle to raise a boat by; these are called *boat davits*. *Totten.*

DAW, *n.* A word that is found in the compound names of many species of birds; as, the *jackdaw*; the *blue daw*; the *purple daw*.

DAW, *v. i.* To dawn. [*Not in use.*] [See DAWN.]

DAW'DLE, *v. i.* To waste time; to trifle. [*Obs.*]

DAW'DLER, *n.* A trifler. [*Obs.*]

DAW'ISH, *adv.* Like a daw.

DAWK, *n.* A hollow, rupture, or incision in timber. [*Local.*] *Mozon.*

2. [Hindoo *dāk*.] The mail post in India.

DAWK, *v. t.* To cut or mark with an incision.

[*I know not that this word is used in America.*]

DAWN, *v. i.* [Sax. *dagian*; G. *tagen*; D. *daagen*; Sw. *dagas*, from the root of *day*, which see. The primary sense is, to shoot, as rays; hence, to open or expand, to shine. We observe in this word the *n* of the Saxon infinitive is retained.]

1. To begin to grow light in the morning; to grow light; as, the day *dawns*; the morning *dawns*.

It began to *dawn* toward the first day of the week. — Matt. xxviii.

2. To begin to open or expand; to begin to show intellectual light, or knowledge; as, the genius of the youth begins to *dawn*.

When life awakes and *dawns* at every line. *Pope.*

3. To glimmer obscurely. *Locke.*

4. To begin to open or appear. *Dryden.*

DAWN, *n.* The break of day; the first appearance of light in the morning.

They arose about the *dawn* of day. — Josh. vi.

The word may express the whole time from the first appearance of light to sunrise.

2. First opening or expansion; first appearance of intellectual light; as, the *dawn* of genius, intellect, or mental powers.

3. Beginning; rise; first appearance; as, the *dawn* of time. *Shak.*

4. A feeble or inciptent light; first beams.

These tender circumstances diffuse a *dawn* of serenity over the soul. *Pope.*

DAWN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Growing light; first appearing luminous; opening; as, the *dawning* day.

2. Opening; expanding; beginning to show intellectual light; beginning.

DAWN'ING, *n.* The first appearance of light in the morning.

2. The first opening or appearance of the intellectual powers; beginning; as, the first *dawning* of notions in the understanding. *Locke.*

DAY, *n.* [Sax. *dæg*, *deg*, *dag*; Goth. *dags*; D. *dag*; G. *tag*; Sw. *dag*; Dan. *dag*; Sans. *dyu*; Celtic *di*, *dia*; W. *dydh*; Lat. *dies*. See DAWN.]

1. That part of the time of the earth's revolution on its axis, in which its surface is presented to the sun; the part of the twenty-four hours when it is light; or the space of time between the rising and setting of the sun; called the *artificial* day.

And God called the light *day*. — Gen. i.

2. The whole time or period of one revolution of the earth on its axis, or twenty-four hours; called the *natural* day.

And the evening and the morning were the first *day*. — Gen. i.

In this sense, the day may commence at any period of the revolution. The Babylonians began the day at sunrising; the Jews, at sunsetting; the Egyptians, at midnight, as do several nations in modern times, the British, French, Spanish, American, &c. This day, in reference to civil transactions, is called the *civil* day. Thus with us the day when a legal instrument is dated, begins and ends at midnight.

The *sidereal day*, is the period in which the earth makes one complete revolution on its axis, and is about four minutes shorter than the mean solar day, owing to the motion of the sun in its orbit. *Barlow.*

3. Light sunshine.

Let us walk honestly, as in the *day*.—Rom. xiii.

4. Time specified; any period of time distinguished from other time; age; time with reference to the existence of a person or thing. He was a useful man in his *day*.

In the *day* thou eatest thereof, thou shalt surely die.—Gen. ii.

In this sense, the plural is often used; as, from the *days* of the judges; in the *days* of our fathers. In this sense, also, the word is often equivalent to life, or earthly existence.

5. The contest of a day; battle; or day of combat. The *day* is his own. He won the *day*; that is, he gained the victory.

6. An appointed or fixed time.

If my debtors do not keep their *day*. *Dryden.*

7. Time of commemorating an event; anniversary; the same day of the month, in any future year. We celebrate the *day* of our Savior's birth.

Day by day; daily; every day; each day in succession; continually; without intermission of a day.

Day by day we magnify thee. *Common Prayer.*

But or *only from day to day*; without certainty of continuance; temporarily. *Shak.*

To-day, *adv.* [Sax. *to-deg.*] On the present day; this day; or at the present time.

Day of grace; in *theology*, the time when mercy is offered to sinners.

To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts.—Ps. xcv.

Days of grace; in *law*, are days granted by the court for delay, at the prayer of the plaintiff or defendant. *Encyc.*

Three days, beyond the day named in the writ, in which the person summoned may appear and answer. *Blackstone.*

Days of grace; in *commerce*, a customary number of days, in Great Britain and America *three*, allowed for the payment of a note or bill of exchange, after it becomes due. A note *due* on the *seventh* of the month is *payable* on the *tenth*.

The days of grace are different in different countries. In France, they are *ten*; at Naples, *eight*; at Venice, Amsterdam, and Antwerp, *six*; at Hamburg, *twelve*; in Spain, *fourteen*; in Genoa, *thirty*. *Encyc.*

Day in court, is a day for the appearance of parties in a suit.

Days in bank; in *England*, days of appearance in the Court of Common Bench. Days in court are generally at the distance of about a week from each other, and have reference to some festival of the church. On some one of these days in bank, all original writs must be made returnable. *Blackstone.*

DAY'-BEAM, *n.* The light of the day. *Bowring.*

DAY'-BED, *n.* A bed used for idleness, indulgence, or rest, during the day. *Shak.*

DAY'-BOOK, *n.* A journal of accounts; a book in which are recorded the debts and credits or accounts of the day.

DAY'-BREAK, *n.* The dawn or first appearance of light in the morning.

DAY'-COAL, *n.* A name given by miners to the upper stratum of coal. *Encyc.*

DAY'-DREAM, *n.* A vision to the waking senses. *Mason.*

DAY'-FLOW-ER, *n.* The popular name of a genus of plants, the Commelina. *Muhlenberg.*

DAY'-FLY, *n.* One of a genus of insects that live one day only, or a very short time, called *Ephemera*. The species are numerous, some of which live scarcely an hour, others several days. *Encyc.*

DAY'-FLY-ER, *n.* An animal that flies in the daytime.

DAY'-LA-BOR, *n.* Labor hired or performed by the day.

DAY-LA'BOR-ER, *n.* One who works by the day.

DAY'LIGHT, (-lite,) *n.* The light of the day; the light of the sun, as opposed to that of the moon or of a lamp or candle.

DAY'-LIL-Y, *n.* The same with asphodel. *Johnson.*
A species of Hemerocallis. *Botany.*

DAY'LY, *a.* The more regular orthography of Daily.

DAY'-MAID, *n.* A dairy maid. *Shak.*

DAYS'MAN, *n.* An umpire or arbiter; a mediator.

Neither is there any *daysman* betwixt us.—Job ix.

DAY'-SPRING, *n.* The dawn; the beginning of the day, or first appearance of light.

Whereby the *dayspring* from on high hath visited us.—Luke i.

DAY'-STAR, *n.* The morning star, Lucifer, Venus; the star which precedes the morning light. *Milton.*

DAY'-TIME, *n.* The time of the sun's light on the earth; opposed to *night*.

DAY'-WEA-RI-ED, (dā'wē-rid,) *a.* Wearied with the labor of the day. *Shak.*

DAY'-WOM-AN, *n.* A dairy maid.

DAY'-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* Work by the day; day-labor.

DAY'S'-WORK, *n.* The work of one day. Among *seamen*, the account or reckoning of a ship's course for twenty-four hours, from noon to noon. *Encyc.*

DAZE, *v. t.* [Qu. Sax. *dwas*, *dysi*, *dysig*, Eng. *dizzy*. See Dazzle.]

To overpower with light; to dim or blind by too strong a light, or to render the sight unsteady.

(*Not now used, unless in poetry.*) *Dryden.*

DAZE, *n.* Among *miners*, a glittering stone.

DAZ'ZLE, *v. t.* [In Sax. *dwas* is dull, stupid, foolish; *dwasean*, to extinguish; *dysi* or *dysig*, dizzy.]

1. To overpower with light; to hinder distinct vision by intense light; or to cause to shake; to render unsteady, as the sight. We say, the brightness of the sun *dazzles* the eyes or the sight.

2. To strike or surprise with a bright or intense light; to dim or blind by a glare of light, or by splendor, in a literal or figurative sense; as, to be *dazzled* by resplendent glory, or by a brilliant expression.

DAZ'ZLE, *v. i.* To be overpowered by light; to shake or be unsteady; to waver, as the sight.

I dare not trust these eyes;
They dance in mists, and *dazzle* with surprise. *Dryden.*

DAZ'ZLED, *pp.* or *a.* Made wavering, as the sight; overpowered or dimmed by a too strong light.

DAZ'ZLE-MENT, *n.* The act or power of dazzling. [*Not used.*] *Donne.*

DAZ'ZLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rendering unsteady or wavering, as the sight; overpowering by a strong light; striking with splendor.

DAZ'ZLING-LY, *adv.* In a dazzling manner.

DE, a Latin prefix, denotes a moving from, separation; as in *debark*, *decline*, *decease*, *deduct*, *decamp*. Hence, it often expresses a negative, as in *derange*. Sometimes it augments the sense, as in *deprave*, *despoil*. It coincides nearly in sense with the French *des* and L. *dis*.

The Latin phrase *de jure* denotes by right; *de facto* in fact, or actually existing.

DEA'CON, (dē'kn,) *n.* [L. *diaconus*, from Gr. διακονος, a minister or servant; δια, by, and κονεω, to serve; Fr. *diacre*; Arm. *diagon*; It. and Sp. *diacono*; D. *diaken*.]

1. A person in the lowest degree of holy orders. The office of deacon was instituted by the apostles, *Acts* vi., and seven persons were chosen, at first, to serve at the feasts of Christians, and distribute bread and wine to the communicants, and to minister to the wants of the poor.

In *the Roman Catholic church*, the office of the deacons is to incense the officiating priest; to lay the corporal on the altar; to receive the cup from the subdeacon, and present it to the person officiating; to incense the choir; to receive the pax from the officiating prelate, and carry it to the subdeacon; and at the pontifical mass, to put the miter on the bishop's head. *Encyc.*

In *the church of England*, the office of deacons is declared to be to assist the priest in administering the holy communion; and their office in Presbyterian and Independent churches is to distribute the bread and wine to the communicants. In the latter, they are elected by the members of the church.

2. In *Scotland*, an overseer of the poor, and the master of an incorporated company.

DEA'CON-ESS, (dē'kn-es,) *n.* A female deacon in the primitive church. *Encyc.*

DEA'CON-RY, } *n.* The office, dignity, or ministry of a deacon or deaconess.
DEA'CON-SHIP, } *Encyc.*

DEAD, (ded,) *a.* [Sax. *dead*, probably contracted from *deged*; D. *dood*; G. *todt*; Sw. *dod*; Dan. *dod*. See Die.]

1. Deprived or destitute of life; that state of a being, animal or vegetable, in which the organs of motion and life have ceased to perform their functions, and have become incapable of performing them, or of being restored to a state of activity.

The men are *dead* who sought thy life.—Ex. iv.

It is sometimes followed by *of* before the cause of death; as, *dead of* hunger, or *of* a fever.

2. Having never had life, or having been deprived of vital action before birth; as, the child was born *dead*.

3. Without life; inanimate.

All, all but truth, drops *dead*-born from the press. *Pope.*

4. Without vegetable life; as, a *dead* tree.

5. Imitating death; deep or sound; as, a *dead* sleep.

6. Perfectly still; motionless as death; as, a *dead* calm; a *dead* weight.

7. Empty; vacant; not enlivened by variety; as, a *dead* void space; a *dead* plain. *Dryden.*

We say, also, a *dead* level, for a perfectly level surface.

8. Unemployed; useless; unprofitable. A man's faculties may be *dead*, or his goods remain *dead* on his hands. So *dead* capital or stock is that which produces no profit.

9. Dull; inactive; as, a *dead* sale of commodities.

10. Dull; gloomy; still; not enlivened; as, a *dead* winter; a *dead* season. *Addison.*

11. Still; deep; obscure; as, the *dead* darkness of the night.

12. Dull; not lively; not resembling life; as, the *dead* coloring of a piece; a *dead* eye.

13. Dull; heavy; as, a *dead* sound. *Bentley.*

14. Dull; frigid; lifeless; cold; not animated; not affecting; *used of prayer*. *Addison.*

15. Tasteless, vapid; spiritless; *used of liquors*.

16. Uninhabited; as, *dead* walls. *Arbuthnot.*

17. Dull; without natural force or efficacy; not lively or brisk; as, a *dead* fire.

18. In a state of spiritual death; void of grace, lying under the power of sin.

19. Impotent; unable to procreate *Rom.* iv.

20. Decayed in grace.

Thou hast a name that thou livest, and art *dead*.—Rev. iii.

21. Not proceeding from spiritual life; not producing good works; as, faith without works is *dead*. *James* ii.

22. Proceeding from corrupt nature, not from spiritual life or a gracious principle; as, *dead* works. *Heb.* ix. 14.

23. Perfect or complete; as, a *dead* level, a *dead* certainty; so, also, a *dead* shot, i. e., a perfect or unerring marksman.

24. In *law*, cut off from the rights of a citizen; deprived of the power of enjoying the rights of property; as, one banished or becoming a monk is civilly *dead*. *Blackstone.*

Dead language; a language which is no longer spoken or in common use by a people, and known only in writings, as the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin.

Dead rising, or *rising line*; the parts of a ship's floor or bottom throughout her length, where the floor timber is terminated on the lower futtock. *Mar. Dict.*

Dead set. See Set.

DEAD, (ded,) *n.* *The dead* signifies dead men.

Ye shall not make cuttings for the *dead*.—Lev. xix.

2. The state of the dead; or death.

This is John the Baptist; he is risen from the *dead*.—Matt. xiv.

This may be understood thus—he is risen from among the *dead*.

DEAD, (ded,) *n.* The time when there is a remarkable stillness or gloom; depth, as the midst of winter or of night. The *dead* of winter, the *dead* of night, are familiar expressions.

DEAD, (ded,) *v. i.* To lose life or force. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

DEAD, (ded,) *v. t.* To deprive of life, force, or vigor. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

DEAD-COL'OR-ING, (ded-kul'lur-ing,) *n.* In *painting*, the first layer of colors, usually some shade of gray, on which are superinduced the finishing colors which give life and beauty to the picture. *Brewer.*

DEAD'-DO-ING, *a.* Destructive; killing. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

DEAD'-DRUNK, *a.* So drunk as to be incapable of helping one's self.

DEAD'EN, (ded'n,) *v. t.* [D. *dooden*; G. *tödten*.]

1. To deprive of a portion of vigor, force, or sensation; to abate vigor or action; as, to *deaden* the force of a ball; to *deaden* the natural powers or feelings.

2. To blunt; to render less susceptible of feeling; as, to *deaden* the senses.

3. To retard; to lessen velocity or motion; as, to *deaden* the motion of a ship, or of the wind.

4. To diminish spirit; to make vapid or spiritless; as, to *deaden* wine or beer.

5. To deprive of gloss or brilliancy; as, to *deaden* gilding by a coat of size.

DEAD'EN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of force or sensation; made vapid; to give a dead appearance.

DEAD'EN-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of force, velocity, or sensation.

DEAD'-EYE, (ded'I,) *n.* [*dead-man's eye.*] Among *seamen*, a round, flattish, wooden block, encircled by a rope, or an iron band, and pierced with three holes, to receive the lanyard, used to extend the shrouds and stays, and for other purposes.

DEAD'-HEART-ED, *a.* Having a dull, faint heart. *Hall.*

DEAD'-HEART-ED-NESS, *n.* Pusillanimity.

DEAD'-LET-TER, *n.* A letter which lies for a certain period uncalled for at the post-office, and is then sent to the general post-office to be opened.

DEAD'-LIFT, *n.* The lifting of a thing at the utmost disadvantage, as of a dead body; hence, an extreme exigency. *Hudibras.*

DEAD'-LIGHT, (ded'lite,) *n.* A strong wooden shutter, made to suit a cabin window, in which it is fixed, to prevent the water from entering a ship in a storm.

DEAD'LI-HOOD, *n.* The state of the dead. *Pearson.*

DEAD'LI-NESS, (ded'li-ness,) *n.* The quality of being deadly.

DEAD'LY, (ded'ly,) *a.* That may occasion death; mortal; fatal; destructive; as, a *deadly* blow or wound.

2. Mortal; implacable; aiming to kill or destroy; as, a *deadly* enemy; *deadly* malice; a *deadly* feud.

DEAD'LY, (ded'ly,) *adv.* In a manner resembling death; as, *deadly* pale or wan. *Shak.*

2. Mortally.

With groanings of a *deadly* wounded man.—Ezek. xxx.

3. Implacably; destructively.

4. In a *vulgar or ludicrous sense*, very; extremely; as, a *deadly* cunning man. *Arbuthnot.*

DEAD'LY-CAR-ROT, *n.* A plant of the genus Thapsia.

DEAD'LY-NIGHT'SHADE, *n.* A poisonous plant of the genus Atropa, the belladona.

DEAD'MARCH, *n.* A piece of solemn music, played at the interment of the dead.

DEAD'NESS, (ded'ness,) *n.* Want of natural life or vital power in an animal or plant; as, the *deadness* of a limb, of a body, or of a tree.

2. Want of animation; dullness; languor; as, the *deadness* of the eye.

3. Want of warmth or ardor; coldness; frigidity; as, the *deadness* of the affections.

4. Vapidness; want of spirit; as, the *deadness* of liquors.

5. State of being incapable of conception, according to the ordinary laws of nature. *Rom.* iv. 19.

6. Indifference; mortification of the natural desires; alienation of heart from temporal pleasures; as, *deadness* to the world.

DEAD'-NET-TLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Lamium, and another of the genus Galeopsis.

DEAD'-PLEDGE, *n.* A mortgage or pawning of things, or thing pawned. *Bailey.*

DEAD'-RECK-ON-ING, (ded'rek-ning,) *n.* In *navigation*, the judgment or estimation of the place of a ship, without any observation of the heavenly bodies; or an account of the distance she has run by the log, and of the course steered by the compass, and this rectified by due allowances for drift, leeway, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

DEAD'-STRUCK, *a.* Confounded; struck with horror.

DEAD'-WA-TER, *n.* The eddy water closing in with a ship's stern, as she passes through the water.

DEAD'-WEIGHT, (ded'wāt,) *n.* A heavy or oppressive burden.

2. A name given to an advance by the Bank of England to the government, on account of half-pay and pensions to retired officers of the army or navy. *Gilbert.*

DEAD'-WOOD, *n.* Blocks of timber laid on the keel of a ship, particularly at the extremities.

DEAD'WORKS, *n. pl.* The parts of a ship which are above the surface of the water when she is laden.

DEAF, (def *in England, more commonly* deef *in America.*) *a.* [Sax. *deaf*; Ice. *dauf*; D. *doof*; G. *taub*; Dan. *döv*; Sw. *döf*; D. *dooven*, to quench or stifle; Dan. *döver*, to deafen; coinciding with Ch. נדב to extinguish, L. *stupo*, Fr. *etouffer*, to *stuff*. Hence we say, *thick of hearing*. The true English pronunciation of this word is *deef*, as appears from the poetry of Chaucer, who uniformly makes it rhyme with *leaf*; and this proof is confirmed by poetry in the works of Sir W. Temple. Such was the pronunciation which our ancestors brought from England. The word is in analogy with *leaf*, *sheaf*, and the long sound of the vowels naturally precedes the semi-vowel *f*. *Def*, from the Danish and Swedish pronunciation, is an anomaly in English of a singular kind, there being not another word like it in the language. See Chaucer's "Wife of Bath's Prologue."]

1. Not perceiving sounds; not receiving impressions from sonorous bodies through the air; as, a *deaf* ear.

2. Wanting the sense of hearing; having organs which do not perceive sounds; as, a *deaf* man. It is followed by *to* before that which ought to be heard; as, *deaf to* the voice of the orator.

Blind are their eyes, their ears are *deaf*,
Nor hear when mortals pray;
Mortals that wait for their relief,
Are blind and *deaf* as they. *Watts, Ps.* 135.

3. In *a metaphorical sense*, not listening; not regarding; not moved, persuaded, or convinced; rejecting; as, *deaf* to reason or arguments. Men are *deaf* to the calls of the gospel.

4. Without the ability or will to regard spiritual things; unconcerned; as, hear, ye *deaf*. *Is.* xlii.

5. Deprived of the power of hearing; deafened; as, *deaf* with clamor.

6. Stifled; imperfect; obscurely heard; as, a *deaf* noise or murmur. *Dryden.*

DEAF, *v. t.*, to deafen, is used by Dryden, but is obsolete, unless, perhaps, in poetry.

DEAF'EN, (deef'n *or* def'n,) *v. t.* To make deaf; to deprive of the power of hearing; to impair the organs of hearing, so as to render them unimpressible to sounds.

2. To stun; to render incapable of perceiving sounds distinctly; as, *deafened* with clamor or tumult.

3. In *architecture*, to *deafen* a floor, is to render it impervious to sound, by filling the space beneath it with mortar and other substances. *Gwilt.*

DEAF'EN-ED, (deef'nd *or* def'nd,) *pp.* Made deaf; stunned.

DEAF'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making deaf; rendering impervious to sound.

DEAF'LY, (deef'le *or* def'le,) *adv.* Without sense of sounds; obscurely heard.

DEAF'NESS, (deef'ness *or* def'ness,) *n.* Incapacity of perceiving sounds; the state of the organs which prevents the impressions which constitute hearing; as, the *deafness* of the ears; hence, *applied to persons*, want of the sense of hearing.

2. Unwillingness to hear and regard; voluntary rejection of what is addressed to the ear and to the understanding. *King Charles.*

DEAF'-MUTE, *n.* A deaf and dumb person. *Gallaudet.*

DĒAL, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* DEALT, (delt.) [Sax. *dælan*, *bedælan*, *gedælan*; Goth. *dailyan*; Sw. *dela*; Dan. *deeler*; G. *theilen*; D. *deelen*; *bedeelen*; Russ. *delyu*; W. *dydoli*, to separate; *dy* and *tawl*, separation, a throwing off, *tawlu*, to throw off, to separate; Ir. and Gael. *dailim*, to give; *dail*, a part, Eng. *dole*; Heb. and Ch. בדל to separate or divide; Ar. بَدَلَ *badala*, to exchange, or give in exchange; بَذَلَ *badhala*, to give, to yield. (Qu. W. *gorioli*, to endow.) There is a remarkable coincidence between the Shemitic word and the Sax. and Dutch, *bedælan*, *bedeelen*. The Welsh *tawlu* gives the true original sense.]

1. To divide; to part; to separate; hence, to divide in portions; to distribute; often followed by *out*.

Is it not to *deal* thy bread to the hungry.—Is. lviii.
And Rome *deals out* her blessings and her gold. *Tickel.*

2. To scatter; to throw about; as, to *deal* out feathered deaths. *Dryden.*

3. To throw out in succession; to give one after another; as, to *deal* out blows, to *deal* out cards, to *deal* out curses.

DEAL, *v. i.* To traffic; to trade; to negotiate.

They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffic. *South.*

2. To act between man and man; to intervene; to transact or negotiate between men.

He that *deals* between man and man, raiseth his own credit with both. *Bacon.*

3. To behave well or ill; to act; to conduct one's self in relation to others.

Thou shalt not steal, nor *deal* falsely, nor lie.—Lev. xix.

4. To distribute cards.

To deal by; to treat, either well or ill; as, to *deal* well *by* domestics.

Such one *deals* not fairly *by* his own mind. *Locke.*

To deal in; to have to do with; to be engaged in; to practice. They *deal in* political matters; they *deal in* low humor.

2. To trade in; as, to *deal* in silks, or in cutlery.

To deal with; to treat in any manner; to use well or ill.

Now will we *deal* worse *with* thee.—Gen. xix.
Return—and I will *deal* well *with* thee.—Gen. xxxii.

2. To contend with; to treat with, by way of opposition, check, or correction; as, he has turbulent passions to *deal with*.

3. To treat with, by way of discipline, in ecclesiastical affairs; to admonish.

DEAL, *n.* [Sax. *dal*, *dæl*, *gedal*; Ir. *dal*; D. *deel*; G. *theil*; Dan. *deel*; Sw. *del*; Russ. *dolia*. See the verb.]

1. *Literally*, a division; a part or portion; hence, an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent; as, a *deal* of time and trouble; a *deal* of cold; a *deal* of space. Formerly it was limited by *some*; as, *some deal*; but this is now obsolete or vulgar. In general, we now qualify the word with *great*; as, a *great deal* of labor; a *great deal* of time and pains; a *great deal* of land. In the phrases, it is a *great deal* better or worse, the words *great deal* serve as modifiers of the sense of better and worse. The true construction is, it is, *by* a great deal, better; it is better *by* a great deal, that is, by a great part or difference.

2. The division or distribution of cards; the act or practice of dealing cards.

The *deal*, the shuffle, and the cut. *Swift.*

3. The division of a piece of timber made by sawing; a pine board or plank; *a sense much more used in England than in the United States.*

DE-AL'BATE, *v. t.* [L. *dealbo*; *de* and *albus*, white.] To whiten. [*Little used.*]

DE-AL-BA'TION, *n.* The act of bleaching; a whitening.

DĒAL'ED, *pp.* Divided; thrown out.

DĒAL'ER, *n.* One who deals; one who has to do with any thing, or has concern with; as, a *dealer* in wit and learning. *Swift.*

2. A trader; a trafficker; a shopkeeper; a broker; a merchant; *a word of very extensive use*; as, a *dealer* in dry goods; a *dealer* in hardware; a *dealer* in stocks; a *dealer* in leather; a *dealer* in lumber; a *dealer* in linens or woolens; a small *dealer* in groceries; a money-*dealer*.

3. One who distributes cards to the players.

DĒAL'ING, *ppr.* Dividing; distributing; throwing out.

2. Trading; trafficking; negotiating.

3. Treating; behaving.

DĒAL'ING, *n.* Practice; action; conduct; behavior; as, observe the *dealings* of the men who administer the government. But it is now more generally used of the actions of men in private life.

DEALT, (delt,) *pret.* and *pp.* Scattered; given in succession; traded; conducted.

2. Conduct in relation to others; treatment; as, the *dealings* of a father with his children. God's *dealings* with men are the dispensations of his providence or moral government.

3. Intercourse in buying and selling; traffic; business; negotiation. American merchants have extensive *dealings* with the merchants of Liverpool.

4. Intercourse of business or friendship; concern.

The Jews have no *dealings* with the Samaritans.—John iv.

DE-AM'BU-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *deambulo*.] To walk abroad. [*Not used.*]

DE-AM-BU-LA'TION, *n.* The act of walking abroad. *Elyot.*

DE-AM'BU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to walks.

DE-AM'BU-LA-TO-RY, *n.* A place to walk in.

DĒAN, *n.* [Fr. *doyen*, the eldest of a corporation; Arm. *dean*; Sp. *dean*, *decano*; Port. *deam*, *decano*; It. *decano*; from L. *decanus*, the leader of a file ten deep, the head of a college, from *decem*, Gr. δέκα, W. *deg*, ten; so named because originally he was set over ten canons or prebendaries. *Ayliffe.*]

1. In *England*, an ecclesiastical dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches, and the head of a chapter; the second dignitary of a diocese. Ancient deans are elected by the chapter in virtue of a *congé d'elire* from the king and letters missive of recommendation; but in the chapters founded by Henry VIII. out of the spoils of dissolved monasteries, the deanery is donative, and the installation merely by the king's letters patent. *Encyc.*

2. An officer in each college of the universities in England. *Warton.*

3. In *the United States*, a registrar of the faculty in some colleges, and especially in medical institutions.

Rural dean, or arch-presbyter, had originally jurisdiction over ten churches; but afterward he became only the bishop's substitute, with no absolute judicial power in himself, but the ordering of ecclesiastical affairs within his deanery, by the direction of the bishop or archdeacon. *Gilbert.*

Dean of a monastery; a superior established under the abbot, to ease him in taking care of ten monks. Hence his name. *Encye.*

Dean and chapter, are the bishop's council, to aid him with their advice in affairs of religion, and in the temporal concerns of his see. *Encye.*

DĒAN'ER-Y, *n.* The office or the revenue of a dean. *Clarendon. Swift.*

2. The house of a dean. *Shak.*

3. The jurisdiction of a dean.

Each archdeaconry is divided into rural *deaneries*, and each *deanery* is divided into parishes. *Blackstone.*

DĒAN'SHIP, *n.* The office of a dean.

DĒAR, *a.* [Sax. *deor*; G. *theuer*, dear, rare; *theure* or *theurung*, dearness, scarcity, dearth; D. *duur*, dear; *duurte*, dearth; Sw. *dyr*, dear; *dyrhet*, dearth; Dan. *dyre*, *dyrtid*, id. It seems that the primary sense is, scarce, rare, or close, narrow; this is obvious from *dearth*. So in L. *carus*, *caritas*. Class Dr, No. 7, 8, 19, and Class Sr, No. 4, 34, 47.]

1. Scarce; not plentiful; as, a *dear* year. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Bearing a high price in comparison of the usual price; more costly than usual; of a higher price than the customary one. Wheat is *dear* at a dollar a bushel, when the usual price is seventy-five cents. This sense results from the former, as *dearness* is the effect of scarcity and demand.

3. Of a high value in estimation; greatly valued; beloved; precious.

And the last joy was *dearer* than the rest. *Pope.*
Be ye followers of God, as *dear* children.—Eph. v.

DĒAR, *a.* [Sax. *derian*, to hurt; Scot. *dere* or *deir*, to annoy, and *dere*, to fear.] Hurtful; grievous; hateful. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

DĒAR, *v. t.* To make dear. [*Not used.*] *Shelton.*

DĒAR, *n.* A darling; a word denoting tender affection or endearment; as, my *dear*.

DĒAR'BORN, *n.* A light four-wheel carriage.

DĒAR'-BOUGHT, (-bawt,) *a.* [See BOUGHT.] Purchased at a high price; as, *dear-bought* experience; *dear-bought* blessings.

DĒAR'EST, *a. superl.* Bearing the highest price; of the greatest value.

DĒAR'EST, *n.* Darling; a term denoting the tenderest affection.

DĒAR'LING. See DARLING.

DĒAR'-LOV-ED, (-luvd,) *a.* Greatly beloved. *Shak.*

DĒAR'LY, *adv.* At a high price; as, he pays *dearly* for his rashness.

2. With great fondness; as, we love our children *dearly*; *dearly* beloved.

DĒARN, *a.* [Sax. *deorn*.] Lonely; solitary; melancholy. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

DĒAR'NESS, *n.* Scarcity; high price, or a higher price than the customary one; as, the *dearness* of corn.

2. Fondness; nearness to the heart or affections; great value in estimation; preciousness; tender love; as, the *dearness* of friendship.

DĒARN'LY, *adv.* Secretly; privately; mournfully. [*Obs.*] [See DERNLY.]

DĒAR'TH, (derth,) *n.* [See DEAR.] Scarcity; as, a *dearth* of corn.

2. Want; need; famine. *Shak.*

3. Barrenness; sterility; as, a *dearth* of plot. *Dryden.*

DE-AR-TIC'U-LATE, *v. t.* To disjoint. [*Not used.*]

DEATH, (deth,) *n.* [Sax. *death*; D. *dood*; G. *tod*; Sw. *död*; Dan. *död.* See DIE and DEAD.]

1. That state of a being, animal or vegetable, but more particularly of an animal, in which there is total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions, when the organs have not only ceased to act, but have lost the susceptibility of renewed action. Thus the cessation of respiration and circulation in an animal may not be death; for during hybernation, some animals become entirely torpid, and some animals and vegetables may be subjected to a fixed state by frost, but being capable of revived activity, they are not dead.

2. The state of the dead; as, the gates of *death.* [Job xxxviii.

3. The manner of dying.

Thou shalt die the *deaths* of them that are slain in the midst of the seas. — Ezek. xxviii.

Let me die the *death* of the righteous. — Num. xxiii.

4. The image of mortality represented by a skeleton; as, a *death's* head. *Shak.*

5. Murder; as, a man of *death.* *Bacon.*

6. Cause of death. We say, he caught his *death.*

O thou man of God, there is *death* in the pot. — 2 Kings iv.

7. Destroyer or agent of death; as, he will be the *death* of his poor father.

8. In *poetry*, the means or instrument of death; as, an arrow is called the feathered *death*; a ball, a leaden *death.*

Deaths invisible come winged with fire. *Dryden.*

9. In *theology*, perpetual separation from God, and eternal torments; called the *second death.* *Rev.* ii.

10. Separation or alienation of the soul from God; a being under the dominion of sin, and destitute of grace or divine life; called *spiritual death.*

We know that we have passed from *death* to life, because we love the brethren. — 1 John iii. Luke i.

Civil death, is the separation of a man from civil society, or from the enjoyment of civil rights; as by banishment, abjuration of the realm, entering into a monastery, &c. *Blackstone.*

DEATH'-BED, (deth'bed,) *n.* The bed on which a person dies or is confined in his last sickness.

DEATH'-BŌD-ING, *a.* Portending death. *Shak.*

DEATH'-DXRT-ING, *a.* Darting or inflicting death. *Shak.*

DEATH'-DŌ-ING, *a.* Inflicting death.

DEATH'-DOOM-ED, *a.* Doomed to death. *Coleridge.*

DEATH'FUL, *a.* Full of slaughter; murderous; destructive.

These eyes behold
The *deathful* scene. *Pope.*

DEATH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Appearance of death. *Taylor.*

DEATH'LESS, *a.* Immortal; not subject to death, destruction, or extinction; as, *deathless* beings; *deathless* fame.

DEATH'LIKE, *a.* Resembling death; gloomy; still; calm; quiet; peaceful; motionless; like death in horror or in stillness; as, *deathlike* slumbers.

2. Resembling death; cadaverous.

DEATH'-RAT-TLE, (deth'rat-tl,) *n.* A rattling in the throat of a dying person.

DEATH'-SHAD-ŌW-ED, *a.* Surrounded by the shades of death. *More.*

DEATH'-STRŌKE, *n.* The stroke of death.

DEATH'S'-DŌOR, (deths'dōr,) *n.* A near approach to death; the gates of death. *Taylor.*

DEATH'S'-MAN, *n.* An executioner; a hangman. *Shak.*

DEATH'-TŌ-KEN, *n.* That which indicates approaching death. *Shak.*

DEATH'WARD, *adv.* Toward death. *Beaum. and Fl.*

DEATH'-WATCH, *n.* A small kind of beetle, whose ticking, which is really the call of the male for its mate, has been weakly supposed, by superstitious and ignorant people, to prognosticate death. *Gay.*

DE-AU'RATE, *v. t.* [L. *deauro.*]

To gild. [*Little used.*]

DE-AU'RATE, *a.* Gilded.

DE-BAC'CHATE, *v. i.* To rave and bluster, as a bacchanal.

DE-BAC-CHĀ'TION, *n.* A raving.

DE-BAC'LE, (de-bak'l,) *n.* [Fr.] A breaking or bursting forth. *Buckland.*

A violent rush of waters, having so great force as to have conveyed the fragments of rocks, and the remains of animals and vegetables, to a distance from their native localities. *Ed. Encyc.*

DE-BÄR', *v. t.* [*de* and *bar.*] To cut off from entrance; to preclude; to hinder from approach, entry, or enjoyment; to shut out or exclude; as, we are not *debarred* from any rational enjoyment; religion *debars* us from no real pleasure.

DE-BÄRK', *v. t.* [Fr. *debarquer*; *de* and *barque*, a boat or vessel.]

To land from a ship or boat; to remove from on board any water-craft and place on land; to disembark; as, to *debark* artillery. [It is less used, especially in a transitive sense, than DISEMBARK.]

DE-BÄRK', *v. i.* To leave a ship or boat and pass to the land; as, the troops *debarked* at four o'clock.

DE-BÄRK-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of disembarking.

DE-BÄRK'ED, (de-bärkt',) *pp.* Removed to land from on board a ship or boat.

DE-BÄRK'ING, *ppr.* Removing from a ship to the land; going from on board a vessel.

DE-BÄR'RED, (de-bärd',) *pp.* [from *debar.*] Hindered from approach, entrance, or possession.

DE-BÄR'RING, *ppr.* Preventing from approach, entrance, or enjoyment.

DE-BÄR'RING, *n.* Hinderance from approach.

DE-BĀSE', *v. t.* [*de* and *base.*] To reduce from a higher to a lower state in quality or respectability. The drunkard *debases* himself and his character. Intemperance and debauchery *debase* men almost to a level with beasts.

2. To reduce or lower in quality, purity, or value; to adulterate; as, to *debase* gold or silver by alloy.

3. To lower or degrade; to make mean or despicable. Religion should not be *debased* by frivolous disputes. Vicious habits *debase* the mind as well as the character.

4. To sink in purity or elegance; to vitiate by meanness; as, to *debase* style by the use of vulgar words.

DE-BĀS'ED, (de-bāste',) *pp.* or *a.* Reduced in estimated value; lowered in estimation; reduced in purity, fineness, quality, or value; adulterated; degraded; rendered mean.

DE-BĀSE'MENT, *n.* The act of debasing; degradation; reduction of purity, fineness, quality, or value; adulteration; a state of being debased; as, *debasement* of character, of our faculties, of the coin, of style, &c.

DE-BĀS'ER, *n.* One who debases or lowers in estimation or in value; one who degrades or renders mean, that which debases.

DE-BĀS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Reducing in estimation or worth; adulterating; reducing in purity or elegance; degrading; rendering mean.

2. *a.* Lowering; tending to debase or degrade; as, *debasing* vices.

DE-BĀS'ING-LY, *adv.* So as to debase.

DE-BĀT'A-BLE, *a.* [See DEBATE.] That may be debated; disputable; subject to controversy or contention; as, a *debatable* question.

DE-BĀTE', *n.* [Fr. *debat*; Sp. *debate*; Port. *id.*; *de* and *battre*, to *beat.*]

1. Contention in words or arguments; discussion for elucidating truth; strife in argument or reasoning, between persons of different opinions, each endeavoring to prove his own opinion right, and that of his opposer wrong; dispute; controversy; as, the *debates* in parliament or in congress.

2. Strife; contention.

Behold, ye fast for strife and debate. — Is. lviii.

3. The power of being disputed; as, this question is settled beyond *debate*; the story is true beyond *debate.*

4. *Debate* or *debates*; the published report of arguments for and against a measure; as, the *debates* in the convention are printed.

DE-BĀTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *debattre*; Sp. *debatir*; Port. *debater.* See BEAT and ABATE.]

To contend for in words or arguments; to strive to maintain a cause by reasoning; to dispute; to discuss; to argue; to contest, as opposing parties; as, the question was *debated* till a late hour.

Debate thy cause with thy neighbor himself. — Prov. xxv.

DE-BĀTE', *v. i.* To *debate on* or *in*; to deliberate; to discuss or examine different arguments in the mind. *Shak.*

2. To dispute. *Tatler.*

3. To engage in combat. [*Not in use.*]

DE-BĀT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Disputed; argued; discussed.

DE-BĀTE'FUL, *a.* Of *things*, contested; occasioning contention. *Spenser.*

2. Of *persons*, quarrelsome; contentious. [*Little used.*]

DE-BĀTE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With contention. *Sherwood.*

DE-BĀTE'MENT, *n.* Controversy; deliberation. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

DE-BĀT'ER, *n.* One who debates; a disputant; a controvertist.

DE-BĀT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Disputing; discussing; contending by arguments.

DE-BĀT'ING-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a debate.

DE-BĀT'ING-SO-CI'E-TY, *n.* A society for the purpose of debate and improvement in extemporaneous speaking.

DE-BAUCH', *v. t.* [Fr. *debaucher*; Arm. *dibaucha.* This is said by Lunier to be compounded of *de* and an old French word, signifying a shop, (*bauche*,) and that its primary sense is to draw or entice one from his shop or work; and in this sense it is still used. Hence, *embaucher* is to help a journeyman to employment, and to enlist as a soldier. The general sense, then, of *debauch*, in English, is to lead astray, like *seduce.*]

1. To corrupt or vitiate; as, to *debauch* a prince or youth; to *debauch* good principles.

2. To corrupt with lewdness; as, to *debauch* a woman.

3. To seduce from duty or allegiance; as, to *debauch* an army.

DE-BAUCH', *n.* [Fr. *debauche*; Arm. *dibauch.*]

Excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness; gluttony; lewdness.

DE-BAUCH'ED, (de-baucht',) *pp.* or *a.* Corrupted; vitiated in morals or purity of character.

DE-BAUCH'ED-LY, *adv.* In a profligate manner. *Cowley.*

DE-BAUCH'ED-NESS, *n.* Intemperance. *Bp. Hall.*

DEB-AU-CHEE', (deb-o-shee',) *n.* A man given to intemperance or bacchanalian excesses. But, chiefly, a man habitually lewd.

DE-BAUCH'ER, *n.* One who debauches or corrupts others, a seducer to lewdness, or to any dereliction of duty.

DE-BAUCH'ER-Y, *n.* Excess in the pleasures of the table; gluttony; intemperance. But, chiefly, habitual lewdness; excessive unlawful indulgence of lust.

2. Corruption of fidelity; seduction from duty or allegiance.

The republic of Paris will endeavor to complete the *debauchery* of the army. *Burke.*

DE-BAUCH'MENT, *n.* The act of debauching or corrupting; the act of seducing from virtue or duty.

DE-BEL'LATE, *v. t.* [L. *debello.*] [*Taylor.*

To subdue. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

DE-BEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of conquering or subduing. [*Not used.*] *More.*

DE BENE ES'SE, [L.] Well being, or conditional allowance. In *law*, to take an order or testimony *de bene esse*, is, to take or allow it for the present, but subject to be suppressed or disallowed on a further or full examination. *Cowel.*

DE-BENT'URE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *debeo*, to owe. Class Db.]

1. A writing acknowledging a debt; a writing or certificate signed by a public officer, as evidence of a debt due to some person. This paper, given by an officer of the customs, entitles a merchant, exporting goods, to the receipt of a bounty, or a drawback of duties. When issued by a treasurer, it entitles the holder to a sum of money from the state.

2. In *the customs*, a certificate of drawback; a writing which states that a person is entitled to a certain sum from the government, on the exportation of specified goods, the duties on which had been paid.

DE-BENT'UR-ED, *a.* *Debentured* goods are those for which a debenture has been given, as being entitled to drawback.

DEB'ILE, *a.* [L. *debilis*; Fr. *debile*; It. *debile*; Sp. *debil.* See Class Db, No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 15, 47, 51.]

Relaxed; weak; feeble; languid; faint; without strength. *Shak.*

DE-BIL'I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *debilito*, from *debilis.*]

To weaken; to impair the strength of; to enfeeble; to make faint or languid. Intemperance *debilitates* the organs of digestion. Excessive indulgence *debilitates* the system.

DE-BIL'I-TA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Weakened; enfeebled; relaxed.

DE-BIL'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Weakening; enfeebling; impairing strength.

DE-BIL'I-TA-TING, *a.* Tending or adapted to weaken.

DE-BIL-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of weakening; relaxation.

DE-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *debilitas*, from *debilis.*]

Relaxation of the solids; weakness, feebleness; languor of body; faintness; imbecility; as, morbid sweats induce *debility.* [*It may be applied to the mind, but this is less common.*]

DEB'IT, *n.* [L. *debitum*, from *debeo*, to owe, Fr. *devoir*, Sp. *deber*, It. *dovere.* (See DUTY.) The sense is probably to press or bind; Gr. δέω.]

Debt. It is usually written DEBT. But it is used in mercantile language; as, the *debit* side of an account.

DEB'IT, *v. t.* To charge with debt; as, to *debit* a purchaser the amount of goods sold.

We *debit* congress with this whole sum. *Jefferson.*

2. To enter an account on the debtor side of a book; as, to *debit* the sum or amount of goods sold.

DEB'IT-ED, *pp.* Charged in debt; made debtor on account.

2. Charged to one's debt, as money or goods.

DEB'IT-ING, *ppr.* Making debtor on account, as a person.

2. Charging to the debt of a person, as goods.

DEB'IT-OR, *n.* A debtor. *Shak.*

DE-BI-TU-MIN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of depriving of bitumen.

DE-BI-TŪ'MIN-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of bitumen. *Lyell.*

DE-BI-TŪ'MIN-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of bitumen.

DEB-O-NAIR', *a.* [Fr.] Civil; gentle; complaisant; elegant. *Milton.*

DEB-O-NAIR'LY, *adv.* In a meek and gentle manner.

DEB-O-NAIR'NESS, *n.* Gentleness; meekness; kindness.

DE-BOUCH', (de-boosh',) *v. i.* [Fr. *deboucher*; *de* and *bouche*, mouth.]

To issue or march out of a confined place, or from defiles, as troops.

DE-BRIS', (dâ-bree',) *n.* [Fr.] *Literally*, ruins or fragments. In *geology*, masses of rock and other substances detached from the summit and sides of a mountain, and piled up below. *Brande.*

DEBT, (det,) *n.* [L. *debitum*, contracted; Fr. *dette*; Sp. and It. *debito*. See Debit.]

1. That which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services; that which one person is bound to pay or perform to another; as, the *debts* of a bankrupt; the *debts* of a nobleman. It is a common misfortune or vice to be in *debt*.

When you run in *debt*, you give to another power over your liberty. *Franklin.*

2. That which any one is obliged to do or to suffer.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's *debt*. *Shak.*

Hence death is called the *debt of nature*.

3. In *law*, an action to recover a debt. This is a customary ellipsis. He brought *debt*, instead of an action of *debt*.

4. In *Scripture*, sin; trespass; guilt; crime; that which renders liable to punishment.

Forgive us our *debts*. *Lord's Prayer.*

DEBT'ED, (det'ted,) *pp.* Indebted; obliged to. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

DEBT-EE', (det-tee',) *n.* A creditor; one to whom a debt is due. *Blackstone.*

DEBT'LESS, (det'less,) *a.* Free from debt. *Chaucer.*

DEBT'OR, (det'tor,) *n.* [L. *debitor*.]

1. The person who owes another either money, goods, or services.

In Athens an insolvent *debtor* became slave to his creditor. *Mitford.*

2. One who is under obligation to do something.

I am a *debtor* to the Greeks and barbarians. — Rom. i.
He is a *debtor* to do the whole law. — Gal. v.

3. The side of an account in which debts are charged. [See Debit.]

DEB-UL-LI'TION, *n.* A bubbling or seething over.

DE-BUT', (da-bū',) *n.* [Fr.]

Beginning; a first appearance before the public, as of an actor or public speaker, &c.; the beginning of an enterprise. *Brande.*

DEB-U-TANT', (deb-u-tăng',) *n.* A person who makes his first appearance before the public.

DEC'A-CHORD, DEC-A-CHORD'ON, } *n.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *χορδη*, string.]

1. A musical instrument of ten strings.

2. Something consisting of ten parts. *Watson.*

DEC'A-DAL, *a.* Pertaining to ten; consisting of tens.

DEC'ADE, *n.* [L. *decas, decadis*; Fr. *decade*; Sp. *decada*; from Gr. *δεκα*, ten. See Ten.]

The sum or number of ten; an aggregate consisting of ten; as, a *decade* of years; the *decades* of Livy.

DE-CA'DENCE, DE CA'DEN-CY, } *n.* Decay. [See Decay.]

DEC'A-GON, *n.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *γωνια*, a corner.]

In *geometry*, a plane figure having ten sides and ten angles.

DEC'A-GRAM, DEC'A-GRAMME, } *n.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *gram*, a weight.]

A French weight of 10 grains, or 154 grains, 44 decimals, equal to 6 pennyweights, 10 grains, 44 decimals, equal to 5 drams, 65 hundredths, avoirdupois.

DEC-A-GYN'I-A, *n.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *γυνη*, a female.]

In *botany*, a class of plants having ten styles. *Linnæus.*

DEC-A-GYN'I-AN, DE-CAG'YN OUS, } *a.* In *botany*, having ten styles.

DEC-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* Having ten sides.

DEC-A-HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *εδρα*, a base.]

In *geometry*, a solid figure or body having ten sides.

DE-CAL'I-TER, *DEC'A-LI-TRE*, } *n.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *litre*.]

A French measure of capacity, containing 10 litres, or 610.28 cubic inches, equal to 2 gallons and 64.41231 cubic inches.

DE-CAL'O-GIST, *n.* [See Decalogue.] One who explains the decalogue. *Gregory.*

DEC'A-LOGUE, (dek'a-log,) *n.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *λογος*, speech.]

The ten commandments or precepts given by God to Moses at Mount Sinai, and originally written on two tables of stone.

DE-CAM'ER-ON, *n.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *μερος*, part.]

A volume consisting of ten books; applied particularly to the celebrated collection of tales by Boccaccio.

DE CAM'E-TER, *DEC'A-ME-TER*, } *n.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *μετρον*, measure.]

A French measure of length, consisting of ten metres, and equal to 393 English inches, and 71 decimals.

DE-CAMP', *v. i.* [Fr. *decamper*; Sp. *decampar*; *de* and *camp*.]

1. To remove or depart from a camp; to march off; as, the army *decamped* at six o'clock. Hence,

2. In *a wider sense*, to depart; to take one's self off; as, he *decamped* hastily.

DE CAMP'MENT, *n.* Departure from a camp; a marching off.

DEC'A-NAL, *a.* [See Dean.] Pertaining to a deanery.

DE-CAN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *ανηρ*, a male.]

In *botany*, a class of plants having ten stamens. *Linnæus.*

DE-CAN'DRI-AN, DE-CAN'DROUS, } *a.* Having ten stamens.

DEC-AN'GU-LAR, *a.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *angular*.] Having ten angles. *Lee.*

DE-CANT', *v. t.* [L. *decanto*; *de* and *canto*, to sing; literally, to throw; Fr. *decanter*, to pour off; Sp. *decantar*; It. *decantare*. See Cant.]

To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment; or to pour from one vessel into another; as, to *decant* wine.

DE-CANT-A'TION, *n.* The act of pouring off a clear, supernatant fluid gently from its lees or sediment, or from one vessel into another.

DE-CANT'ED, *pp.* Poured off, or from one vessel into another.

DE-CANT'ER, *n.* A vessel used to decant liquors, or for receiving decanted liquors. A glass vessel or bottle used for holding wine or other liquors, for filling the drinking-glasses.

2. One who decants liquors.

DE-CANT'ING, *ppr.* Pouring off, as liquor from its lees, or from one vessel to another.

DE-CAPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *φυλλον*, a leaf.]

Having ten leaves. *Martyn.*

DE-CAP'I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *decapito*; *de* and *caput*, head.]

To behead; to cut off the head.

DE-CAP'I-TA-TED, *pp.* Beheaded.

DE-CAP'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Beheading.

DE-CAP-I-TA'TION, *n.* The act of beheading.

DEC'A-POD, *n.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *πους*, foot.]

An animal with ten feet or legs. *Kirby.*

DE-CAR'BON-ATE, *v. t.* To deprive a carbonate of its acid.

DE-CAR-BON-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The action or process of depriving a substance of carbon. *Bell.*

DE-CAR'BON-IZE, *v. t.* [*de* and *carbonize*.] To deprive of carbon; as, to *decarbonize* steel. *Chemistry.*

DE-CAR'BON-IZ-ED, *pp.* Deprived of carbon.

DE-CAR'BON-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of carbon.

DE-CAR'DIN-AL-IZE, *v. t.* [*de* and *cardinal*.] To remove from the rank of a cardinal. *Howell.*

DEC'A-STICH, (dek'a-stik,) *n.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *στιχος*, a verse.]

A poem consisting of ten lines.

DEC'A-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *στυλος*, a column.]

A portico with ten columns in front. *Encyc.*

DEC-A-SYL-LAB'IC, *a.* Consisting of ten syllables.

DE-CAY', *v. i.* [Fr. *decheir*, from L. *de* and *cado*, to fall, or *decedo*; It. *scadere*; Sp. *decaer*; Port. *descahir*.]

1. To pass gradually from a sound, prosperous, or perfect state, to a less perfect state, or toward destruction; to fail; to decline; to be gradually impaired. Our bodies *decay* in old age; a tree *decays*; buildings *decay*; fortunes *decay*.

2. To become weaker; to fail; as, our strength *decays*, or hopes *decay*.

DE-CAY', *v. t.* To cause to fail; to impair; to bring to a worse state.

Infirmity, that *decays* the wise, doth ever make better the fool. *Shak.*

[The transitive sense of the verb is now rarely used.]

DE-CAY', *n.* Gradual failure of health, strength, soundness, prosperity, or any species of excellence or perfection; decline to a worse or less perfect state; tendency toward dissolution or extinction; a state of depravation or diminution. Old men feel the *decay* of the body. We perceive the *decay* of the faculties in age. We lament the *decay* of virtue and patriotism in the state. The northern nations invaded the Roman empire when in a state of *decay*.

2. Declension from prosperity; decline of fortune.

If thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen into *decay*. — Lev. xxv.

3. Cause of decay. [*Not usual.*]

He that plots to be the only figure among ciphers, is the *decay* of the whole age. *Bacon.*

DE-CAY'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having fallen from a good or sound state; impaired; weakened; diminished.

DE-CAY'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being impaired; decayed state.

DE-CAY'ER, *n.* That which causes decay. *Shak.*

DE-CAY'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Failing; declining; passing from a good, prosperous, or sound state, to a worse condition; perishing.

DE-CAY'ING, *n.* Decay; decline.

DE-CEASE', *n.* [L. *decessus*, from *decedo*, to depart; *de* and *cedo*, to withdraw; Fr. *decès*.]

Literally, departure; hence, departure from this life; death; *applied to human beings only*.

Moses and Elias, who appeared in glory, and spoke of his *decease*, which he should accomplish at Jerusalem. — Luke ix.

DE-CEASE', *v. i.* To depart from this life; to die. General Washington *deceased*, December 14, 1799, in the 68th year of his age.

DE-CEAS'ED, (de-seest',) *pp.* or *a.* Departed from life. This is used as a passive participle. He *is* deceased, for he *has* deceased; he *was* deceased, for he *had* deceased. This use of the participle of an intransitive verb is not infrequent, but the word omitted is really *has*. He *has* deceased. It is properly an adjective, like *dead*.

DE-CEAS'ING, *ppr.* Departing from life; dying.

DE-CE'DENT, *n.* [L. *decedens*.]

A deceased person. *Laws of Penn.*

DE-CEIT', (de seet',) *n.* [Norm. *deceit*, contracted from L. *deceptio*. See Deceive.]

1. *Literally*, a catching or insnaring; hence, the misleading of a person; the leading of another person to believe what is false, or not to believe what is true, and thus to insnare him; fraud; fallacy; cheat; any declaration, artifice, or practice, which misleads another, or causes him to believe what is false.

My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter *deceit*. — Job xxvii.

2. Stratagem; artifice; device intended to mislead.

They imagine *deceits* all the day long. — Ps. xxxvii.

3. In *Scripture*, that which is obtained by guile, fraud, or oppression.

Their houses are full of *deceit*. — Jer. v. Zeph. i.

4. In *law*, any trick, device, craft, collusion, shift, covin, or underhand practice, used to defraud another. *Cowel.*

DE-CEIT'FUL, *a.* Tending to mislead, deceive, or insnare; as, *deceitful* words; *deceitful* practices.

Favor is *deceitful*. — Prov. xxxi.

2. Full of deceit; trickish; fraudulent; cheating; as, a *deceitful* man.

DE-CEIT'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a deceitful manner; fraudulently; with deceit; in a manner or with a view to deceive.

The sons of Jacob answered Shechem and Hamor his father *deceitfully*. — Gen. xxxiv.

DE-CEIT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Tendency to mislead or deceive; as, the *deceitfulness* of sin.

2. The quality of being fraudulent; as, the *deceitfulness* of a man's practices.

3. The disposition to deceive; as, a man's *deceitfulness* may be habitual.

DE-CEIT'LESS, *a.* Free from deceit. *Hall.*

DE-CEIV'A-BLE, *a.* [See Deceive.] Subject to deceit or imposition; capable of being misled or entrapped; exposed to imposture; as, young persons are very *deceivable*.

2. Subject or apt to produce error or deception; deceitful.

Fair promises often prove *deceivable*. *Milton. Hayward.*

[*The latter use of the word is incorrect, and, I believe, not now prevalent.*]

DE-CEIV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liableness to be deceived.

2. Liableness to deceive.

With all *deceivableness* of unrighteousness. — 2 Thess. ii.

DE CEIV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a deceivable manner.

DE-CEIVE', (de-sēve',) *v. t.* [L. *decipio*, to take aside, to insnare; *de* and *capio*; Fr. *decevoir*; Arm. *decevi*. See Capable.]

1. To mislead the mind; to cause to err; to cause to believe what is false, or disbelieve what is true; to impose on; to delude.

Take heed that no man *deceive* you. — Matt. xxiv.
If we say we have no sin, we *deceive* ourselves. — 1 John i.

2. To beguile; to cheat.

Your father hath *deceived* me, and changed my wages ten times. — Gen. xxxi.

3. To cut off from expectation; to frustrate or disappoint; as, his hopes were *deceived*. *Dryden.*

4. To take from; to rob.

Plant fruit trees in large borders, and set therein fine flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they *deceive* the trees. [*The literal sense, but not now used.*] *Bacon.*

DE-CEIV'ED, (de-seevd',) *pp.* or *a.* Misled; led into error; beguiled; cheated; deluded.

DE-CEIV'ER, *n.* One who deceives; one who leads into error; a cheat; an impostor.

I shall seem to my father as a *deceiver*. — Gen. xxvii.

DE-CEIV'ING, *ppr.* Misleading; insnaring; beguiling, cheating.

DE-CEM'BER, *n.* [L. *December*, from *decem*, ten; this being the tenth month among the early Romans, who began the year in March.]

The last month in the year, in which the sun enters the tropic of Capricorn, and makes the winter solstice.

DE-CEM-DEN'TATE, *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *dentatus*, toothed.]

Having ten points or teeth.

DE-CEM'FID, *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *fido*, to divide.]

Ten-cleft; divided into ten parts; having ten divisions. *Martyn.*

DE-CEM-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *loculus*, a little bag or cell.]

Having ten cells for seeds. *Martyn.*

DE-CEM'PE-DAL, *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *pes*, a foot.]

Ten feet in length.

DE-CEM'VIR, *n.*; *pl.* DECEMVIRI or DECEMVIRS.] [L. *decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man.]
One of ten magistrates, who had absolute authority in ancient Rome.

DE-CEM'VI-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the decemvirs in Rome. *Encyc.*

DE-CEM'VI-RATE, *n.* [L. *decemviratus.* See DECEMVIR.]
1. The office or term of office of the decemvirs, or ten magistrates, in Rome, who had absolute authority for two years.
2. A body of ten men in authority.

DE'CEN-CY, *n.* [Fr. *decence*; L. *decentia*, from *decens*, *deceo*, to be fit or becoming; Sp. *decencia*; It. *decenza*. The L. *deceo* coincides in elements with the G. *taugen*, to be good, or fit for; D. *deugen*, to be good or virtuous; Sax. *dugan*, to avail, to be strong, to be worth; *duguth*, virtue, valor; *dohtig*, doughty; *duhter*, daughter; W. *tygiaw*, to prosper; to befit; to succeed. The Teutonic and Welsh words have, for their radical sense, to advance or proceed, to stretch forward. In Welsh, also, *teg* signifies clear, fair, smooth, beautiful; *tegu*, to make smooth, fair, beautiful, which would seem to be allied to *deceo*, whence *decus*, *decoro*. See Class Dg, No. 18, 25.]
1. That which is fit, suitable, or becoming, in words or behavior; propriety of form in social intercourse, in actions, or discourse; proper formality; becoming ceremony. It has a special reference to behavior; as, *decency* of conduct; *decency* of worship. But it is used, also, in reference to speech; as, he discoursed with *decency*.

Those thousand *decencies*, that daily flow
From all her words and actions. *Milton.*

2. Suitableness to character; propriety.
3. Propriety in speech; modesty; opposed to ribaldry, or obscenity.

Want of *decency* is want of sense. *Pope.*

It may be also used for propriety of speech, opposed to rudeness, or disrespectful language; and for propriety in dress, opposed to ruggedness, exposure of nakedness, filthiness, &c.

DE-CEN'NA-RY, *n.* [L. *decennis*, *decennium*, from *decem*, ten, and *annus*, a year.]
1. A period of ten years.
2. A tithing consisting of ten freeholders and their families. *Blackstone.*

DE-CEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *decennalis*, as above.]
Continuing for ten years; consisting of ten years; or happening every ten years; as, a *decennial* period; *decennial* games.

DE-CEN'NO-VAL, DE-CEN'NO-VA-RY, *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *novem*, nine.]
Pertaining to the number nineteen; designating a period or circle of nineteen years. [*Little used.*] *Holder.*

DE'CENT, *a.* [L. *decens*; Fr. *decent.* See DECENCY.]
1. Becoming; fit; suitable, in words, behavior, dress, and ceremony; as, *decent* language; *decent* conduct or actions; *decent* ornaments or dress.
2. Comely; not gaudy or ostentatious.

A sable stole of Cyprus lawn,
O'er the decent shoulders drawn. *Milton.*

3. Not immodest.
4. In *popular language*, moderate, but competent; not large; as, a *decent* fortune. So a *decent* person is one not highly accomplished nor offensively rude.

DE'CENT-LY, *adv.* In a decent or becoming manner; with propriety of behavior or speech.
2. Without immodesty.

Past hope of safety, 'twas his latest care,
Like falling Cæsar, *decently* to die. *Dryden.*

DE'CENT-NESS, *n.* Decency.

DE-CEP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being capable or liable to be deceived. *Glanville.*

DE-CEP'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be deceived. *Brown.*

DE-CEP'TION, (de-sep'shun,) *n.* [L. *deceptio*, from *decipio.* See DECEIVE.]
1. The act of deceiving or misleading.

All *deception* is a misapplication of the established signs used to communicate thoughts. *Anon.*

2. The state of being deceived or misled. Incautious and inexperienced youth is peculiarly exposed to *deception*.
3. Artifice practiced; cheat; as, a scheme is all a *deception*.

DE-CEP'TIOUS, (de-sep'shus,) *a.* Tending to deceive; deceitful. *Shak.*

DE-CEP'TIVE, *a.* Tending to deceive; having power to mislead, or impress false opinions; as, a *deceptive* countenance or appearance.

DE-CEP'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to deceive.

DE-CEP'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The power of deceiving; the tendency or aptness to deceive.

DE-CEP'TO-RY, *a.* Tending to deceive; containing qualities or means adapted to mislead.

DE-CERN', *v. t.* [L. *decerno.*]
To judge. [*Not in use.*]

DE-CERN'ED, *pp.* Judged; estimated.

DE-CERN'ING, *ppr.* Judging; estimating.

DE-CERPT', *a.* [L. *decerptus.*]
Cropped. [*Not used.*]

DE-CERP'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be plucked or taken off.

DE-CERP'TION, *n.* [L. *decerpo*, to pluck off; *de* and *carpo.*]
A pulling, plucking off; a cropping. *Glanville.*

DE-CER-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *decertatio*; *de* and *certo*, to strive.]
Strife; contest for mastery. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

DE-CES'SION, (de-sesh'un,) *n.* [L. *decessio*; *de* and *cedo*, to pass.]
Departure. [*Little used.*]

DE-CHARM', *v. t.* [Fr. *decharmer.* See CHARM.]
To remove a spell or enchantment; to disenchant.

DE-CHARM'ED, *pp.* Disenchanted. *Harvey.*

DE-CHARM'ING, *ppr.* Removing a spell.

DE-CHRIS'TIAN-IZE, *v. t.* [*de* and *Christianize.*]
To turn from Christianity; to banish Christian belief and principles from. *J. P. Smith.*

DE-CHRIS'TIAN-IZ-ED, (-krist'yan-izd,) *pp.* Turned from Christianity.

DE-CHRIS'TIAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Turning from Christianity.

DE-CID'A-BLE, *a.* That may be decided. *Jones.*

DE-CIDE', *v. t.* [L. *decido*; *de* and *cædo*, to strike, to cut.]
Literally, to cut off, and thus to end. Hence,
1. To end; to determine, as a controversy, by verdict of a jury, or by a judgment of court. We say, the court or the jury *decided* the cause in favor of the plaintiff, or of the defendant.
2. To end or determine, as a dispute or quarrel.
3. To end or determine a combat or battle; as, a body of reserve, brought to the charge, *decided* the contest.
4. To determine; to fix the event of. The fate of the bill is *decided*.
5. In *general*, to end; to terminate.

DE-CIDE', *v. i.* To determine; to form a definite opinion; to come to a conclusion. We can not *decide* how far resistance is lawful or practicable. The court *decided* in favor of the defendant.

DE-CID'ED, *pp.* Determined; ended; concluded.

DE-CID'ED, *a.* That implies decision; clear; unequivocal; that puts an end to doubt.

I find much cause to reproach myself that I have lived so long, and have given no *decided* and public proofs of my being a Christian. *P. Henry, Wirt's Sketches.*

2. Resolute; determined.

DE-CID'ED-LY, *adv.* In a decided or determined manner; clearly; indisputably; in a manner to preclude doubt.

DE-CI'DENCE, *n.* [L. *decidens.*]
A falling off. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

DE-CID'ER, *n.* One who determines a cause or contest.

DE-CID'ING, *ppr.* Determining; ending; concluding.

DE-CID'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *deciduus*, *decido*; *de* and *cado*, to fall.]
Falling; having but a temporary existence, as in animals, certain kinds of hair, horns, and teeth, are *deciduous*; not perennial or permanent. In *botany*, a *deciduous* leaf is one which falls in autumn; a *deciduous* calyx is that which falls along with the corol and stamens; distinguished from *permanent*. *Martyn.*

DE-CID'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of falling once a year.

DEC'I-GRAM, *DEC'I-GRAMME*, *n.* A French weight of one tenth of a *gramme*.

DE'CIL, *n.* An aspect or position of two planets, when they are distant from each other a tenth part of the zodiac. [*Obsolete.*] *Encyc.*

DE-CIL'I-TER, *DEC'I-LI-TRE*, *n.* A French measure of capacity equal to one tenth of a *litre*.

DE-CILL'ION, (de-sil'yun,) *n.* According to the *English notation*, a million involved to the tenth power, or a unit with sixty ciphers annexed; according to the *French notation*, a thousand involved to the eleventh power, or a unit with thirty-three ciphers annexed.

DE-CILL'IONTH, *a.* Pertaining to a decillion.

DEC'I-MAL, *a.* [L. *decimus*, tenth, from *decem*, ten; Gr. *deka*; Goth. *tig*, ten, Sax. a *tia*.]
1. Numbered by ten; as, *decimal* progression. *Locke.*
2. Increasing or diminishing by tens; as, *decimal* numbers; *decimal* fractions.
3. Tenth; as, a *decimal* part.
Decimal arithmetic, is that in which we count tens.

DEC'I-MAL, *n.* A tenth, a fraction having some power of ten for its denominator.

DEC'I-MAL-LY, *adv.* By tens; by means of decimals.

DEC'I-MATE, *v. t.* [L. *decimo*, from *decem*, ten.]
1. To tithe; to take the tenth part.
2. To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man; a practice in armies for punishing mutinous or unfaithful troops.
3. To take every tenth. *Milford.*

DEC'I-MA-TED, *pp.* Tithed; taken by lots.

DEC-I-MA-TING, *ppr.* Tithing; selecting every tenth.

DEC-I-MA'TION, *n.* A tithing; a selection of every tenth by lot.
2. The selecting by lot for punishment every tenth man in a company or regiment, &c.

DEC'I-MA-TOR, *n.* One who selects every tenth man for punishment. *South.*

DE-CIM'E-TER, *DEC'I-ME-TRE*, *n.* A French measure of length equal to the tenth part of a meter, or 3 inches and 93710 decimals.

DEC'IM-O-SEX'TO, *n.* [L.] A book is in *decimo-sexto*, when a sheet is folded into sixteen leaves. *Taylor.*

DE-CI'PHER, (-sī'fer,) *v. t.* [Fr. *déchiffrer*; *de* and *chiffre*, a cipher; It. *decifrare*; Sp. *descifrar*; Port. *decifrar.* See CIPHER.]
1. To find the alphabet of a cipher; to explain what is written in ciphers, by finding what letter each character or mark represents; as, to *decipher* a letter written in ciphers.
2. To unfold; to unravel what is intricate; to explain what is obscure or difficult to be understood; as, to *decipher* an ambiguous speech, or an ancient manuscript or inscription.
3. To write out; to mark down in characters. *Locke.*
[*This use is now uncommon, and perhaps improper.*]
4. To stamp; to mark; to characterize. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

DE-CI'PHER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be deciphered, or interpreted.

DE-CI'PHER-ED, *pp.* Explained; unraveled; marked.

DE-CI'PHER-ER, *n.* One who explains what is written in ciphers.

DE-CI'PHER-ING, *ppr.* Explaining; detecting the letters represented by ciphers; unfolding; marking.
2. *n.* The act of explaining or unfolding.

DE-CI'SION, (de-sizh'un,) *n.* [L. *decisio.* See DECIDE.]
1. Determination, as of a question or doubt; final judgment or opinion, in a case which has been under deliberation or discussion; as, the *decision* of the Supreme Court. He has considered the circumstances of the case and come to a *decision*.
2. Determination of a contest or event; end of a struggle; as, the *decision* of a battle by arms.
3. In *Scotland*, a narrative or report of the proceedings of the Court of Sessions. *Johnson.*
4. Report of the opinions and determinations of any tribunal. We say, read the *decisions* of the Court of King's Bench.
5. Act of separation; division. [*Not used.*]
6. Unwavering firmness.

DE-CI'SIVE, *a.* Having the power or quality of determining a question, doubt, or any subject of deliberation; final; conclusive; putting an end to controversy; as, the opinion of the court is *decisive* of the question.
2. Having the power of determining a contest or event; as, the victory of the allies was *decisive*.

DE-CI'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a conclusive manner, in a manner to end deliberation, controversy, doubt, or contest. *Chesterfield.*

DE-CI'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The power of an argument or of evidence to terminate a difference or doubt; conclusiveness.
2. The power of an event to put an end to a contest.

DE-CI'SO-RY, *a.* Able to decide or determine. *Sherwood.*

DECK, *v. t.* [D. *dekken*; G. *decken*; Sw. *täcka*; Dan. *tækker*; Sax. *gedecan*, and *thecan*, and *thecon*; L. *tego*, to cover, whence *tectum*, a roof, Fr. *toit*. The Gr. has *στεγος*, a roof, but the verb has a prefix, *επιστεγω*, to cover. Hence, L. *tegula*, a *tile*. The Ir. *teach*, a house, contracted in Welsh to *ty*, may be of the same family. In Ger. *dach* is a roof, and *thatch* may be also of this family. Class Dg, No. 2, 3, 10. The primary sense is, to put on, to throw over, or to press and make close.]
1. *Primarily*, to cover; to overspread; to put on. Hence,
2. To clothe; to dress the person; but usually, to clothe with more than ordinary elegance; to array; to adorn; to embellish.

The dew with spangles *decked* the ground. *Dryden.*

3. To furnish with a deck, as a vessel.

DECK, *n.* The covering of a ship, which constitutes a floor, made of timbers and planks. Small vessels have only one deck; larger ships have two or three decks. A *flush deck* is a continued floor from stem to stern, on one line.
2. A pack of cards piled regularly on each other. *Greene.*

DECK'ED, (dekt,) *pp.* Covered; adorned; furnished with a deck.

DECK'ER, *n.* One who decks or adorns; a coverer; as, a *table-decker*.
2. Of a ship, we say, she is a *two-decker* or a *three-decker*; that is, she has two decks or three decks.

DECK'ING, *ppr.* Covering; arraying; adorning.

DECK'ING, *n.* Ornament; embellishment. *Hamilton.*

DE-CLAIM', *v. i.* [L. *declamo*; *de* and *clamo*, to cry out. See CLAIM and CLAMOR.]
1. To speak a set oration in public; to speak rhetorically; to make a formal speech or oration; as, the students *declaim* twice a week.
2. To harangue; to speak loudly or earnestly, to a public body or assembly, with a view to convince their minds or move their passions.

DE-CLAIM′, *v. i.* To speak in public.

2. To speak in favor of; to advocate. [*Not in use.*]

DE-CLAIM′ANT, } *n.* One who declaims; a speaker
DE-CLAIM′ER, } in public; one who attempts to convince by an harangue.

2. One who speaks clamorously.

DE-CLAIM′ING, *ppr.* Speaking rhetorically; haranguing.

DE-CLAIM′ING, *n.* The act of speaking in public.

2. An harangue. *Bp. Taylor.*

DEC-LA-MA′TION, *n.* [L. *declamatio.*]

1. A speech made in public, in the tone and manner of an oration; a discourse addressed to the passions, a set speech; an harangue. The word is applied especially to the public speaking and speeches of students in colleges, practiced for exercises in oratory. It is applied also to public speaking in the legislature and in the pulpit. Very often it is used for a noisy harangue, without solid sense or argument; as, *mere declamation; empty declamation.*

2. A piece spoken in public, or intended for the public.

DEC′LA-MA-TOR, *n.* A declaimer. [*Not used.*] *Taylor.*

DE-CLAM′A-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *declamatorius.*]

1. Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician; as, a *declamatory* theme. *Wotton.*

2. Appealing to the passions; noisy; rhetorical without solid sense or argument; as, a *declamatory* way or style.

DE-CLAR′A-BLE, *a.* [See DECLARE.] That may be declared or proved.

DE-CLAR′ANT, *n.* One who declares.

DEC-LA-RA′TION, *n.* [L. *declaratio.*]

1. An affirmation; an open expression of facts or opinions; verbal utterance; as, he declared his sentiments, and I rely on his *declaration.*

2. Expression of facts, opinions, promises, predictions, &c., in writings; records or reports of what has been declared or uttered. The Scriptures abound in *declarations* of mercy to penitent sinners.

3. Publication; manifestation; as, the *declaration* of the greatness of Mordecai. *Esth.* x.

4. A public announciation; proclamation; as, the *declaration* of independence, July 4, 1776.

5. In *law*, that part of the process or pleadings in which the plaintiff sets forth at large his cause of complaint; the narration or count.

DE-CLAR′A-TIVE, *a.* Making declaration; explanatory; making show or manifestation; as, the name of a thing may be *declarative* of its form or nature.

2. Making proclamation, or publication. [*Greio.*

DE-CLAR′A-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* By declaration or exhibition.

DE-CLAR′A-TO-RY, *a.* Making declaration, clear manifestation, or exhibition; expressive; as, this clause is *declaratory* of the will of the legislature. The *declaratory* part of a law, is that which sets forth and defines what is right and what is wrong. A *declaratory* act, is an act or statute which sets forth more clearly and explains the intention of the legislature in a former act.

DE CLARE′, *v. t.* [L. *declaro; de* and *clare*, to make *clear;* Ir. *gluair;* or *gleair;* W. *eglur*, clear, bright; *eglurau*, to make clear or plain, to manifest, to explain; Fr. *declarer;* Sp. *declarar;* It. *dichiarare.* (See CLEAR and GLORY.) The sense is to open, to separate, or to spread.]

1. To clear; to free from obscurity; to make plain. *Boyle.*

[*In this literal sense, the word is no longer in use.*]

2. To make known; to tell explicitly; to manifest or communicate plainly to others by words.

I will *declare* what he hath done for my soul. — Ps. lxvi.

3. To make known; to show to the eye or to the understanding; to exhibit; to manifest by other means than words.

The heavens *declare* the glory of God. — Ps. xix.

4. To publish; to proclaim.

Declare his glory among the heathen. — 1 Chron. xvi.
Declaring the conversion of the Gentiles. — Acts xv.

5. To assert; to affirm; as, he *declares* the story to be false.

To declare one's self; to throw off reserve and avow one's opinion; to show openly what one thinks, or which side he espouses.

DE-CLARE′, *v. i.* To make a declaration; to proclaim or avow some opinion or resolution in favor or in opposition; to make known explicitly some determination; with *for* or *against;* as, the prince *declared for* the allies; the allied powers *declared against* France.

Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait;
And then come smiling, and *declare for* late. *Dryden.*

2. In *law*, to recite the causes of complaint against the defendant; as, the plaintiff *declares* in debt or trespass.

3. To show or manifest the issue or event; to decide in favor of; as, victory had not *declared* for either party.

DE-CLAR′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made known; told explicitly; avowed; exhibited; manifested; published; proclaimed; recited.

DE-CLAR′ED-LY, *adv.* Avowedly; explicitly.

DE-CLAR′ED-NESS, *n.* State of being declared.

DE-CLARE′MENT, *n.* Declaration.

DE-CLAR′ER, *n.* One who makes known or publishes, that which exhibits.

DE-CLAR′ING, *ppr.* Making known by words or by other means; manifesting, publishing; affirming; reciting the cause of complaint.

DE-CLAR′ING, *n.* Declaration; proclamation.

DE-CLEN′SION, *n.* [L. *declinatio*, from *declino.* See DECLINE.]

1. *Literally*, a leaning back or down; hence, a falling or declining toward a worse state; a tendency toward a less degree of excellence or perfection. The *declension* of a state is manifested by corruption of morals. We speak of the *declension* of virtue, of manners, of taste, of the sciences, of the fine arts, and sometimes of life or years; but in the latter application, *decline* is more generally used.

2. Declination; a declining; descent; slope; as, the *declension* of the shore toward the sea. *Burnet.*

3. In *grammar*, inflection of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns; the declining, deviation, or leaning of the termination of a word from the termination of the nominative case; change of termination to form the oblique cases. Thus from *rex* in the nominative case, are formed *regis* in the genitive, *regi* in the dative, *regem* in the accusative, and *rege* in the ablative.

DE-CLIN′A-BLE, *a.* That may be declined; changing its termination in the oblique cases; as, a *declinable* noun.

DEC′LI-NATE, *a.* [L. *declinatus.*] In *botany*, bending or bent downward, in a curve; declining. *Martyn.*

DEC-LI-NA′TION, *n.* A leaning; the act of bending down; as, a *declination* of the head.

2. A declining or falling into a worse state; change from a better to a worse condition; decay; deterioration; gradual failure or diminution of strength, soundness, vigor, or excellence.

3. A deviation from a right line, in a literal sense; oblique motion; as, the *declination* of a descending body. *Bentley.*

4. Deviation from rectitude in behavior or morals; obliquity of conduct; as, a *declination* from the path of integrity.

5. In *astronomy*, the distance of any object from the celestial equator, either northward or southward. *D. Olmsted.*

6. *Declination of the compass*, or *needle*, is the variation of the needle from the true meridian of a place. *Barlow.*

7. In *dialing*, the declination of a wall or plane, is an arch of the horizon, contained between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if reckoned from the east or west, or between the meridian and the plane, if you reckon from the north or south. *Barlow.*

8. In *grammar*, declension; or the inflection of a noun through its various terminations. *Johnson.*

DEC-LI-NA′TOR, *n.* An instrument for taking the declination, or inclination of a reclining plane; an instrument in dialing. *Barlow.*

DE-CLIN′A-TO-RY, *a.* *Declinatory plea;* in *law*, a plea before trial or conviction, intended to show that the party was not liable to the penalty of the law, or was specially exempted from the jurisdiction of the court. The plea of benefit of clergy is a *declinatory* plea. *Blackstone.*

DE-CLIN′A-TURE, *n.* A declining. [*Rare.*] *G. Combe.*

DE-CLINE′, *v. t.* [L. *declino; de* and *clino*, to *lean.* See LEAN.]

1. To lean downward; as, the head *declines* toward the earth.

2. To lean from a right line; to deviate; *in a literal sense.*

3. To lean or deviate from rectitude, *in a moral sense;* to leave the path of truth or justice, or the course prescribed.

Yet do I not *decline* from thy testimonies. — Ps. cxix. 157.

4. To fall; to tend or draw toward the close; as, the day *declines.*

5. To avoid or shun; to refuse; not to comply; not to do; as, he *declined* to take any part in the concern.

6. To fall; to fail; to sink; to decay; to be impaired; to tend to a less perfect state; as, the vigor of youth *declines* in age; health *declines;* virtue *declines;* religion *declines;* national credit and prosperity *decline* under a corrupt administration.

7. To sink; to diminish; to fall in value; as, the prices of land and goods *decline* at the close of a war.

DE-CLINE′, *v. t.* To bend downward; to bring down.

In melancholy deep, with head *declined.* *Thomson.*

2. To bend to one side; to move from a fixed point or right line.

3. To shun or avoid; to refuse; not to engage in; to be cautious not to do or interfere; not to accept or comply with; as, he *declined* the contest; he *declined* the offer; he *declined* the business or pursuit.

4. To inflect; to change the termination of a word for forming the oblique cases; as, *Dominus, Domini, Domino, Dominum, Domine.*

DE-CLINE′, *n.* *Literally*, a leaning from; hence, a falling off; a tendency to a worse state: diminution or decay; deterioration; as, the *decline* of life, the *decline* of strength; the *decline* of virtue and religion; the *decline* of revenues; the *decline* of agriculture, commerce, or manufactures; the *decline* of learning.

2. A gradual decay of health; consumption.

DE-CLIN′ED, *pp.* Bent downward or from; inflected.

DE-CLIN′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Leaning; deviating; falling; failing; decaying; tending to a worse state; avoiding, refusing; inflecting.

DEC-LI-NOM′E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle. *Journ. of Science.*

DE-CLIN′OUS, *a.* In *botany*, declinate; bent downward.

DE-CLIV′I-TY, *n.* [L. *declivitas*, from *declivis*, sloping; *de* and *clivus.* See CLIFF.]

Declination from a horizontal line; descent of land; inclination downward; a slope, a gradual descent of the earth, of a rock or other thing; chiefly used of the earth, and opposed to *acclivity*, or ascent; the same slope, considered as *descending*, being a *declivity*, and considered as *ascending*, an *acclivity.*

DE-CLI′VOUS, } *a.* Gradually descending; not
DE-CLIV′I-TOUS, } precipitous; sloping.

DE-COCT′, *v. t.* [L. *decoquo, decoctum; de* and *coquo*, to *cook*, to boil.]

1. To prepare by boiling; to digest in hot or boiling water. *Bacon.*

2. To digest by the heat of the stomach; to prepare as food for nourishing the body. *Davies.*

3. To boil in water, for extracting the principles or virtues of a substance. *Bacon.*

4. To boil up to a consistence; to invigorate. *Shak.*

[*This verb is little used, and, in its last sense, is hardly proper.*]

DE-COCT′ED, *pp.* Prepared by boiling.

DE-COCT′I-BLE, *a.* That may be boiled or digested.

DE-COC′TION, (de-kok′shun,) *n.* [Fr. *decoction;* It. *decozione.* See DECOCT.]

1. The act of boiling a substance in water, for extracting its virtues.

2. The liquor in which a substance has been boiled; water impregnated with the principles of any animal or vegetable substance boiled in it; as, a weak or a strong *decoction* of Peruvian bark.

DE-COCT′IVE, *a.* That may be easily decocted.

DE-COCT′URE, *n.* A substance drawn by decoction.

DE-COL′LATE, *v. t.* [L. *decollo.*]

To behead. *Burke.*

DE-COL′LA-TED, *pp.* Beheaded.

DE-COL′LA-TING, *ppr.* Beheading.

DE-COL-LA′TION, *n.* [L. *decollatio*, from *decollo*, to behead; *de* and *collum*, the neck.]

The act of beheading; the act of cutting off the neck of an animal, and severing the head from the body. It is especially used of St. John the Baptist, and of a painting which represents his beheading.

DE-COL′OR, (-kul′lur,) *v. t.* To deprive of color; to bleach. *Ure.*

DE-COL′OR-ANT, *n.* A substance which removes color, or bleaches.

DE COL-O-RA′TION, (-kul-lur-ā′shun,) *n.* [L. *decoloratio.*]

The removal or absence of color. *Ferrand.*

DE-COL′OR-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Depriving of color.

DE-COL′OR-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of color.

DE′COM-PLEX, *a.* [*de* and *complex.*] Compounded of complex ideas. *Gregory. Locke.*

DE-COM-PŌS′A-BLE, *a.* [See DECOMPOSE.] That may be decomposed; capable of being resolved into its constituent elements. *Davy.*

DE-COM-PŌSE′, *v. t.* [Fr. *decomposer; de* and *composer*, to *compose*, from L. *compono, compositus.*]

To separate the constituent parts of a body or substance; to disunite elementary particles combined by affinity or chemical attraction; to resolve into original elements.

DE-COM-PŌS′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Separated or resolved into the constituent parts.

DE-COM-PŌS′ING, *ppr.* Separating into constituent parts.

DE-COM-POS′ITE, (de-kom-poz′it,) *a.* [L. *de* and *compositus.* See COMPOSE.]

Compounded a second time; compounded with things already composite. *Bacon.*

DE-COM-PO-SI′TION, *n.* Analysis; the art of separating the constituent parts of a compound body or substance. Decomposition differs from mechanical division, as the latter effects no change in the properties of the body divided, whereas the parts decomposed have properties very different from those of the substance itself.

2. A second composition. [*In this sense, not now used.*] *Boyle.*

Decomposition of forces; the same as *resolution of forces;* which see.

DE COM-POUND′, *v. t.* [*de* and *compound.*] To compound a second; to compound or mix with that

which is already compound; to form by a second composition. *Boyle. Locke. Newton.*

2. To reduce to simple parts by mechanical division; to decompose. [*Little used, or not at all.*]

DE-COM-POUND', *a.* Compound of things or words already compounded; compounded a second time. *Boyle.*

2. A *decompound leaf*, in *botany*, is when the primary petiole is so divided that each part forms a compound leaf. A *decompound flower*, is formed of compound flowers, or containing, within a common calyx, smaller calyxes, common to several flowers. *Martyn.*

DE-COM-POUND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be decompounded.

DE-COM-POUND'ED, *pp.* Compounded a second time; composed of things already compounded.

DE-COM-POUND'ING, *ppr.* Compounding a second time.

DEC'O-RA-MENT, *n.* Ornament. [*Not used.*]

DEC'O-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *decoro*, from *decus*, *decor*, comeliness, grace. See DECENCY.]

1. To adorn; to beautify; to embellish; used of external ornaments or apparel; as, to *decorate* the person; to *decorate* an edifice; to *decorate* a lawn with flowers.

2. To adorn with internal grace or beauty; to render lovely; as, to *decorate* the mind with virtue.

3. To adorn or beautify with any thing agreeable; to embellish; as, to *decorate* a hero with honors, or a lady with accomplishments.

DEC'O-RA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Adorned; beautified; embellished.

DEC'O-RA-TING, *ppr.* Adorning; embellishing; rendering beautiful to the eye, or lovely to the mind.

DEC-O-RA'TION, *n.* Ornament; embellishment; any thing added which renders more agreeable to the eye or to the intellectual view.

2. In *architecture*, any thing which adorns and enriches an edifice, as vases, paintings, figures, festoons, &c.

3. In *theaters*, the scenes, which are changed as occasion requires.

DEC'O-RA-TIVE, *a.* Adorning; suited to embellish.

DEC'O-RA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being decorative.

DEC'O-RA-TOR, *n.* One who adorns or embellishes.

DE-CO'ROUS or DEC'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *decorus*. See DECENCY.] Decent; suitable to a character, or to the time, place, and occasion; becoming; proper; befitting; as, a *decorous* speech; *decorous* behavior; a *decorous* dress for a judge.

DE CO'ROUS-LY or DEC'O-ROUS-LY, *adv.* In a becoming manner.

DE-CO'ROUS-NESS or DEC'O-ROUS-NESS, *n.* Decency or propriety of behavior.

DE-COR'TI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *decortico*; *de* and *cortex*, bark.]

To strip off bark; to peel; to husk; to take off the exterior coat; as, to *decorticate* barley. *Arbuthnot.*

DE-COR'TI-CA-TED, *pp.* Stripped of bark; peeled; husked.

DE-COR'TI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Stripping off bark or the external coat; peeling.

DE-COR-TI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of stripping off bark or husk.

DE-CO'RUM, *n.* [L. from *deceo*, to become. See DECENCY.]

1. Propriety of speech or behavior; grace arising from suitableness of speech and behavior, to one's own character, and to the characters present, or to the place and occasion; seemliness; decency; opposed to rudeness, licentiousness, or levity. To speak and behave with *decorum* is essential to good breeding.

2. In *architecture*, the suitableness of a building, and of its parts and ornaments, to its place and uses.

DE-COY', *v. t.* [D. *kooi*, a cabin, berth, bed, fold, cage, decoy; *kooijen*, to lie, to bed.]

To lead or lure by artifice into a snare, with a view to catch; to draw into any situation to be taken by a foe; to entrap by any means which deceive. The fowler *decoys* ducks into a net. Troops may be *decoyed* into an ambush. One ship *decoys* another within reach of her shot.

DE-COY', *n.* Any thing intended to lead into a snare; any lure or allurement that deceives and misleads into evil, danger, or the power of an enemy.

2. A place for catching wild fowls.

DE-COY'-DUCK, *n.* A duck employed to draw others into a net or situation to be taken.

DE-COY'ED, *pp.* Lured or drawn into a snare or net; allured into danger by deception.

DE-COY'ING, *ppr.* Luring into a snare or net by deception; leading into evil or danger.

DE-COY'-MAN, *n.* A man employed in decoying and catching fowls.

DE-CREASE', *v. i.* [L. *decresco*; *de* and *cresco*, to grow; Fr. *decroître*; It. *decrescere*; Sp. *decrecer*; Arm. *digrisi*. See GROW.]

To become less; to be diminished gradually, in extent, bulk, quantity, or amount, or in strength, quality, or excellence; as, the days *decrease* in length from June to December.

He must increase, but I must *decrease*. — John iii.

DE-CREASE', *v. t.* To lessen; to make smaller in dimensions, amount, quality, or excellence, &c.; to diminish gradually or by small deductions; as, extravagance *decreases* the means of charity; every payment *decreases* a debt; intemperance *decreases* the strength and powers of life.

DE-CREASE', *n.* A becoming less; gradual diminution; decay; as, a *decrease* of revenue; a *decrease* of strength.

2. The wane of the moon; the gradual diminution of the visible face of the moon from the full to the change.

DE-CREAS'ED, *pp.* Lessened; diminished.

DE-CREAS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Becoming less; diminishing; waning.

DE-CREAS'ING-LY, *adv.* By diminishing.

DE-CREE', *n.* [L. *decretum*, from *decerno*, to judge; *de* and *cerno*, to judge, to divide; Fr. *decret*, It. and Sp. *decreto*.]

1. Judicial decision, or determination of a litigated cause; as, a *decree* of the Court of Chancery. The decision of a court of equity is called a *decree*; that of a court of law, a *judgment*.

2. In *the civil law*, a determination or judgment of the emperor on a suit between parties. *Encyc.*

3. An edict or law made by a council for regulating any business within their jurisdiction; as, the *decrees* of ecclesiastical councils. *Encyc.*

4. In *general*, an order, edict, or law, made by a superior, as a rule to govern inferiors.

There went a *decree* from Cesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed. — Luke ii.

5. Established law, or rule.

He made a *decree* for the rain. — Job xxviii.

6. In *theology*, predetermined purpose of God; the purpose or determination of an immutable Being, whose plan of operations is, like himself, unchangeable.

DE-CREE', *v. t.* To determine judicially; to resolve by sentence; as, the court *decreed* that the property should be restored; or, they *decreed* a restoration of the property.

2. To determine or resolve legislatively; to fix or appoint; to set or constitute by edict or in purpose.

Thou shalt *decree* a thing, and it shall be established. — Job xxii.

Let us not be solicitous to know what God has *decreed* concerning us. *Anon.*

DE-CREED', *pp.* Determined judicially; resolved; appointed; established in purpose.

DE-CREE'ING, *ppr.* Determining; resolving; appointing; ordering.

DE-CREMENT, *n.* [L. *decrementum*, from *decresco*. See DECREASE.]

1. Decrease; waste; the state of becoming gradually less.

Rocks and mountains suffer a continual *decrement*. *Woodward.*

2. The quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste; opposed to *increment*.

3. In *heraldry*, the wane of the moon.

4. In *crystalography*, a successive diminution of the lamellæ of molecules, applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are supposed to be produced. *Hauy.*

DE-CREPIT, *a.* [L. *decrepitus*, from *de* and *crepo*, to break.]

Broken down with age; wasted or worn by the infirmities of old age; being in the last stage of decay; weakened by age. *Milton. Pope.*

This word is sometimes erroneously written and pronounced DECREPID.

DE-CREPI-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *decrepo*, to break or burst, to crackle; *de* and *crepo*.]

To roast or calcine in a strong heat, with a continual bursting or crackling of the substance; as, to *decrepitate* salt.

DE-CREPI-TATE, *v. i.* To crackle, as salts when roasting.

DE-CREPI-TA-TED, *pp.* Roasted with a crackling noise.

DE-CREPI-TA-TING, *ppr.* Crackling; roasting with a crackling noise; suddenly bursting when exposed to heat.

DE-CREP-I-TA'TION, *n.* The act of roasting with a continual crackling; or the separation of parts with a crackling noise, occasioned by heat.

DE-CREPIT-NESS, } *n.* [See DECREPIT.] The bro-
DE-CREPIT-UDE, } ken, crazy state of the body, produced by decay and the infirmities of age.

DE-CRES'CENT, *a.* [L. *decrescens*. See DECREASE.]

Decreasing; becoming less by gradual diminution; as, a *decrescent* moon.

DE-CRE'TAL, *a.* [See DECREE.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree; as, a *decretal* epistle.

DE-CRE'TAL, *n.* An authoritative order or decree.

2. A letter of the pope, determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law. The *decretals* form the second part of the canon law. *Encyc.*

3. A collection of the pope's decrees. *Hook'r.*

DE-CRE'TION, (de-kre'shun,) *n.* [See DECREASE.] A decreasing. [*Not used.*] *Pearson.*

DE-CRE'TIST, *n.* One who studies or professes the knowledge of the decretals.

DE-CRE'TIVE, *a.* Having the force of a decree. *Rich. Dict.*

DEC'RE-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* In a definitive manner. *Goodman.*

DEC'RE-TO-RY, *a.* Judicial; definitive; established by a decree.

The *decretory* rigor of a condemning sentence. *South.*

2. Critical; determining; in which there is some definitive event; as, critical or *decretory* days. *Brown.*

DE-CREW', *v. i.* To decrease. [*Not in use.*]

DE-CRI'AL, *n.* [See DECRY.] A crying down; a clamorous censure; condemnation by censure.

DE-CRI'ED, (de-kride',) *pp.* Cried down; discredited; brought into disrepute.

DE-CRI'ER, *n.* One who decries or clamorously censures.

[It would be better to write DECRYAL, DECRYED, DECRYER.]

DE-CROWN', *v. t.* [*de* and *crown*.] To deprive of a crown. [*Little used.*] *Overbury.*

DE-CRUST-A'TION, *n.* The removal of a crust from.

DE-CRY', *v. t.* [Fr. *decrier*, *de* and *crier*, to cry.]

1. To cry down; to censure as faulty, mean, or worthless; to clamor against; to discredit by finding fault; as, to *decry* a poem.

2. To cry down, as improper or unnecessary; to rail or clamor against; to bring into disrepute; as, to *decry* the measures of administration.

DE-CRY'ING, *ppr.* Crying down.

DEC-U-BA'TION, *n.* [L. *decumbo*.]

The act of lying down. *Evelyn.*

DE-CUM'BENCE, } *n.* [L. *decumbens*, from *decumbo*,
DE-CUM'BEN-CY, } to lie down; *de* and *cumbo*, to lie down.]

The act of lying down; the posture of lying down. *Brown.*

DE-CUM'BENT, *a.* In *botany*, declined, or bending down; having the stamens and pistils bending down to the lower side; as, a *decumbent* flower. *Martyn.*

DE-CUM'BENT-LY, *adv.* In a decumbent posture.

DE-CUM'BI-TURE, *n.* The time at which a person takes to his bed in a disease.

2. In *astrology*, the scheme or aspect of the heavens by which the prognostics of recovery or death are discovered.

DEC'U-PLE, (dek'yu-pl,) *a.* [L. *decuplus*; Gr. δεκαπλους, from δεκα, ten.]

Tenfold; containing ten times as many.

DEC'U-PLE, *n.* A number ten times repeated.

DEC'U-PLE, *v. t.* To make tenfold.

DEC'U-PLED, *ppr.* Made tenfold. *Coleridge.*

DE-CU'RI-ON, *n.* [L. *decurio*, from *decem*, Gr. δεκα, ten.]

An officer in the Roman army, who commanded a *decuria*, or ten soldiers, which was a third part of the *turma*, and a thirtieth of the *legion* of cavalry. *Encyc. Temple.*

DE-CU'RI-ON-ATE, *n.* The state or office of a decurion.

DE-CUR'RENT, *a.* [L. *decurrens*, from *decurro*, to run down; *de* and *curro*, to run.]

Extending downward. A *decurrent* leaf, is a sessile leaf, having its base extending downward along the stem. *Lindley.*

DE-CUR'RENT-LY, *adv.* In a decurrent manner.

DE-CUR'SION, *n.* [L. *decursio*, from *decurro*; *de* and *curro*, to run.]

The act of running down, as a stream. *Hale.*

DE-CUR'SIVE, *a.* Running down.

Decursively pinnate; in *botany*, applied to a leaf having the leaflets decurrent, or running along the petiole.

DE-CURT', *v. t.* [L. *decurto*.]

To shorten by cutting off. [*Not in use.*]

DE-CURT-A'TION, *n.* [L. *decurto*, to shorten; *de* and *curto*.]

The act of shortening or cutting short.

DEC'U-RY, *n.* [L. *decuria*, from *decem*, Gr. δεκα, ten.]

A set of ten men under an officer called *decurio*.

DE-CUS'SATE, *v. t.* [L. *decusso*, to cut or strike across.]

In *general*, to intersect; to cross, as lines, rays, or nerves in the body; *usually*, to intersect at acute angles, or in the form of an X. *Bryson. Encyc.*

DE-CUS'SATE, } *a.* Crossed; intersected. In *bot-*
DE-CUS'SA-TED, } *any*, *decussated* leaves and branches, are such as grow in pairs which alternately cross each other at right angles, or in a regular manner. *Martyn. Lee.*

In *rhetoric*, a *decussated* period is one that consists of two rising and two falling clauses, placed in alternate opposition to each other. For example, "If impudence could effect as much in courts of justice, as insolence sometimes does in the country, Cæsina would now yield to the impudence of Ebutius, as he then yielded to his insolent assault." *John Q. Adams, Lect.*

DE-CUS'SATE-LY, *adv.* In a decussate manner.
DE-CUS'SA-TING, *ppr.* Crossing; intersecting at acute angles.
DE-CUS-SA'TION, *n.* The act of crossing; the crossing of two lines, rays, or nerves, which meet in a point, and then proceed and diverge. *Hutton.*
2. A crossing in the form of an X.
DE-CUS'SA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Crosswise; in the form of an X. *Brown.*
DE-DA'LI-AN, *a.* See DÆDALIAN.
DED'A-LOUS, *a.* See DÆDALOUS.
DE-DEC'O-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *dedecoro.*] To disgrace. [*Not used.*]
DE-DEC-O-RA'TION, *n.* A disgracing. [*Not used.*]
DE-DEC'O ROUS, *a.* Disgraceful; unbecoming.
DE-DEN-TI''TION, (-den-tish'un,) *n.* [*de* and *dentition.*] The shedding of teeth. *Brown.*
DED'I-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *dedico*; *de* and *dico, dicare*, to vow, promise, devote, dedicate. See Class Dg, No. 12, 15, 45. The sense is, to send, to throw; hence, to set, to appoint.]
1. To set apart and consecrate to a divine Being, or to a sacred purpose; to devote to a sacred use, by a solemn act, or by religious ceremonies; as, to *dedicate* vessels, treasures, a temple, an altar, or a church, to God or to a religious use.

Vessels of silver, of gold, and of brass, which King David did *dedicate* to the Lord.—2 Sam. viii.

2. To appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose; to give wholly or chiefly to The ministers of the gospel *dedicate* themselves, their time, and their studies, to the service of Christ. A soldier *dedicates* himself to the profession of arms.
3. To inscribe or address to a patron; as, to *dedicate* a book.
DED'I-CATE, *a.* Consecrated; devoted; appropriated. *Shak.*
DED'I-CA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Devoted to a divine Being, or to a sacred use; consecrated; appropriated, given wholly to.
DED-I-CA-TEE', *n.* One to whom a thing is dedicated. *Ed. Rev.*
DED'I-CA-TING, *ppr.* Devoting to a divine Being, or to a sacred purpose; consecrating; appropriating; giving wholly to.
DED-I-CA'TION, *n.* The act of consecrating to a divine Being, or to a sacred use, often with religious solemnities; solemn appropriation; as, the *dedication* of Solomon's temple.
2. The act of devoting or giving to.
3. An address to a patron, prefixed to a book, testifying respect, and recommending the work to his protection and favor. *Pope.*
DED'I-CA-TOR, *n.* One who dedicates; one who inscribes a book to the favor of a patron. *Pope.*
DED'I-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Composing a dedication; as, an epistle *dedicatory.*
DED'IMUS, *n.* [L.] A writ to commission private persons to do some act in place of a judge, as to examine a witness, &c. *Bouvier.*
DE-DI''TION, (de-dish'un,) *n.* [L. *deditio*, from *dedo*, to yield.] The act of yielding any thing; surrendry. *Hale.*
DED'O-LENT, *a.* [L. *dedoleo.*] Feeling no compunction. [*Not used.*]
DE-DUCE', *v. t.* [L. *deduco*; *de* and *duco*, to lead, bring, or draw. The L. *duco* is the Sax. *teogan, teon*, Eng. to *tug*, to *tow*, G. *ziehen*; hence L. *dux*, Eng. *duke.* (See DUKE.) Class Dg, No. 5, 12, 15, 37, 62, 64.]
1. To draw from; to bring from.

O goddess, say, shall I *deduce* my rhymes
From the rude nation in its early times? *Pope.*

2. To draw from, in reasoning; to gather a truth, opinion, or proposition, from premises; to infer something from what precedes.

Reasoning is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke.*

3. To deduct. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*
4. To transplant. [*Not in use.*] *Selden.*
DE-DUCE'ED, (de-dūste',) *pp.* Drawn from; inferred; as a consequence from principles or premises.
DE-DUCE'MENT, *n.* The thing drawn from or deduced; inference; that which is collected from premises. *Dryden.*
DE-DUCE'I-BLE, *a.* That may be deduced; inferable; collectible by reason from premises; consequential.

The properties of a triangle are *deducible* from the complex idea of three lines including a space. *Locke.*

DE-DUCE'ING, *ppr.* Drawing from; inferring; collecting from principles or facts already established or known.
DE-DU'CIVE, *a.* Performing the act of deduction. [*Little used.*]
DE-DUCT', *v. t.* [L. *deduco, deductum.* See DEDUCE.] To take from; to subtract; to separate or remove, in numbering, estimating, or calculating. Thus we say, from the sum of two numbers *deduct* the lesser number; from the amount of profits *deduct* the charges of freight.
DE-DUCT'ED, *pp.* Taken from; subtracted.
DE-DUCT'ING, *ppr.* Taking from; subtracting.
DE-DUC'TION, (de-duk'shun,) *n.* [L. *deductio.*]
1. The act of deducting.
2. That which is deducted; sum or amount taken from another; defalcation; abatement; as, this sum is a *deduction* from the yearly rent.
3. That which is drawn from premises; fact, opinion, or hypothesis, collected from principles or facts stated, or established data; inference; consequence drawn; conclusion; as, this opinion is a fair *deduction* from the principles you have advanced.
DE-DUCT'IVE, *a.* Deducible; that is or may be deduced from premises.

All knowledge is *deductive.* *Glanville.*

DE-DUCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By regular deduction; by way of inference; by consequence. *Brown.*
DEED, *n.* [Sax. *dæd*; D. *daad*; G. *that*; Dan. *daad*; the participle of Sax. *don*, Goth. *tauyan*, G. *thun*, D. *doen*, to do, probably a contracted word.]
1. That which is done, acted, or effected; an act; a fact; a word of extensive application, including whatever is done, good or bad, great or small.

And Joseph said to them, What *deed* is this which ye have done? —Gen. xliv.
We receive the due reward of our *deeds.*—Luke xxv.

2. Exploit; achievement; illustrious act.

Whose *deeds* some nobler poem shall adorn. *Dryden.*

3. Power of action; agency.

With will and *deed* created free. *Milton.*

4. A writing containing some contract or agreement, and the evidence of its execution; particularly, an instrument on paper or parchment, conveying real estate to a purchaser or donee. This instrument must be executed, and the execution attested, in the manner prescribed by law.
Indeed; in fact; in reality. These words are united, and called an adverb. But sometimes they are separated by *very, in very deed*; a more emphatical expression. Ex. ix.
DEED, *v. t.* To convey or transfer by deed; *a popular use of the word in America*; as, he *deeded* all his estate to his eldest son.
DEED'-A-CHIEV-ING, *a.* That accomplishes great deeds.
DEED'LESS, *a.* Inactive; not performing or having performed deeds or exploits. *Pope.*
DEED'-POLL, *n.* A deed not indented, that is, shaved or even, made by one party only. *Blackstone.*
DEED'Y, *a.* Industrious; active.
DEEM, *v. t.* [Sax. *deman*; D. *doemen*; Sw. *döma*; Dan. *dömmer*; whence *doom.* Russ. *dumayu*, to think, reflect, reckon, believe; *duma*, a thought or idea, a privy council; *dumnoi*, a privy counselor. See Class Dm, No. 5, 36, 39, and Class Sm, No. 5.]
1. To think; to judge; to be of opinion; to conclude on consideration; as, he *deems* it prudent to be silent.

For never can I *deem* him less than god. *Dryden.*
The shipmen *deemed* that they drew near to some country.—Acts xxvii.

2. To estimate. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
DEEM, *n.* Opinion; judgment; surmise. [*Obs.*]
DEEM, *v. i.* To judge; to think; to estimate.
DEEM'ED, *pp.* Thought; judged; supposed.
DEEM'ING, *ppr.* Thinking; judging; believing.
DEEM'STER, *n.* [*deem* and *ster.* See STER.] A judge in the Isle of Man and in Jersey. *Johnson.*
DEEP, *a.* [Sax. *deop, dypa*; D. *diep*; G. *tief*; Sw. *djup*; Dan. *dyb.* It seems to be allied to *dip* and *dive*, whose radical sense is, to thrust or plunge. Qu. W. *dwvyn.*]
1. Extending or being far below the surface; descending far downward; profound; opposed to *shallow*; as, *deep* water; a *deep* pit or well.
2. Low in situation; being or descending far below the adjacent land; as, a *deep* valley.
3. Entering far; piercing a great way. A tree in a good soil takes *deep* root. A spear struck *deep* into the flesh.
4. Far from the outer part; secreted.

A spider *deep* ambushed in her den. *Dryden.*

So *deep*, when applied to soldiers drawn up in rank and file, means distance from the front; as, drawn up three *deep.*
5. Not superficial or obvious; hidden; secret.

He discovereth *deep* things out of darkness.—Job xii.

6. Remote from comprehension.

O Lord, thy thoughts are very *deep.*—Ps. xcii.

7. Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a subject; as, a man of *deep* thought; a *deep* divine.
8. Artful; contriving; concealing artifice; insidious; designing, as, a friend, *deep*, hollow, treacherous.
9. Grave in sound; low; as, the *deep* tones of an organ.
10. Very still; solemn; profound; as, *deep* silence.
11. Thick; black; not to be penetrated by the sight.

Now *deeper* darkness brooded on the ground. *Hoole.*

12. Still; sound; not easily broken or disturbed.

The Lord God caused a *deep* sleep to fall on Adam.—Gen. ii.

13. Depressed; sunk low, *metaphorically*; as, *deep* poverty.
14. Dark; intense; strongly colored; as, a *deep* brown; a *deep* crimson; a *deep* blue.
15. Unknown; unintelligible.

A people of *deeper* speech than thou canst perceive.—Is. xxxiii.

16. Heartfelt; penetrating; affecting; as, a *deep* sense of guilt.
17. Intricate; not easily understood or unravel'ed; as, a *deep* plot or intrigue.
This word often qualifies a verb, like an adverb.

Drink *deep*, or taste not the Pierian spring. *Pope.*

DEEP, *n.* The sea; the abyss of waters; the ocean.

He maketh the *deep* to boil like a pot.—Job xli.

2. A lake; a great collection of water.

Launch out into the *deep*, and let down your nets.—Luke v.

3. That which is profound; not easily fathomed, or incomprehensible.

Thy judgments are a great *deep.*—Ps. xxxvi.

4. The most still or solemn part; the midst; as, in *deep* of night. *Shak. Philips.*
DEEP'-DRAW-ING, *a.* Sinking deep into the water. *Shak.*
DEEP'-DRAWN, *a.* Drawn from a depth.
DEEP'EN, (dee'pn,) *v. t.* To make deep or deeper; to sink lower; as, to *deepen* the channel of a river or harbor; to *deepen* a well.
2. To make dark or darker; to make more thick or gloomy; as, to *deepen* the shades of night; to *deepen* gloom.
3. To give a darker hue, or a stronger color; as, to *deepen* a color; to *deepen* a red, blue, or crimson color.
4. To make more poignant or absorbing; as, to *deepen* grief or sorrow.
5. To make more frightful; as, to *deepen* the horrors of the scene.
6. To make more sad or gloomy; as, to *deepen* the murmurs of the flood.
7. To make more grave; as, to *deepen* the tones of an organ.
DEEP'EN, *v. i.* To become more deep; as, the water *deepens* at every cast of the lead.
DEEP'EN-ED, (deep'nd,) *pp.* Made more deep.
DEEP'EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Sinking lower; making more deep; growing deeper.
DEEP'ER, *a. comp.* More deep.
DEEP'EST, *a. superl.* Most deep.
DEEP'-LAID, *a.* Laid deep; formed with cunning and sagacity.
DEEP'LY, *adv.* At or to a great depth; far below the surface; as, a passion *deeply* rooted in our nature; precepts *deeply* engraven on the heart.
2. Profoundly; thoroughly; as, *deeply* skilled in ethics or anatomy.
3. To or from the inmost recesses of the heart; with great sorrow; most feelingly.

He sighed *deeply* in his spirit.—Mark viii.
He was *deeply* affected at the sight. *Anon.*

4. To a great degree; as, he has *deeply* offended.

They have *deeply* corrupted themselves.—Hos. ix.

5. With a dark hue, or strong color; as, a *deeply*-red liquor; *deeply* colored.
6. Gravely; as, a *deeply*-toned instrument.
7. With profound skill; with art or intricacy; as, a *deeply*-laid plot or intrigue.
This word can not easily be defined in all its various applications. In general, it gives emphasis or intensity to the word which it qualifies.
DEEP'-MOUTH-ED, *a.* Having a hoarse, loud, hollow voice; as, a *deep-mouthed* dog. *Shak.*
DEEP'-MUS-ING, *a.* Contemplative; thinking closely or profoundly. *Pope.*
DEEP'NESS, *n.* Depth; remoteness from the surface in a descending line; interior distance from the surface; profundity.

And forthwith they sprung up, because they had no *deepness* of earth.—Matt. xiii.

2. Craft; insidiousness. [*Unusual.*]
DEEP'-READ, (-red,) *a.* Having fully read; profoundly versed. *L'Estrange.*
DEEP'-RE-VOLV'ING, *a.* Profoundly revolving or meditating. *Shak.*
DEEP'-SCAR-RED, (-skärd,) *a.* Having deep scars.
DEEP'-SEAT-ED, *a.* Seated deeply.
DEEP'-SOUND-ING, *a.* Having a low sound.
DEEP'-THINK-ING, *a.* Thinking profoundly.
DEEP'-THROAT-ED, *a.* Having a deep throat or voice. *Milton.*
DEEP'-TON-ED, *a.* Having a very low or grave tone.
DEEP'-VAULT-ED, *a.* Formed like a deep vault or arch. *Milton.*
DEEP'-WAIST-ED, *a.* Having a deep waist, as a ship when the quarter-deck and forecastle are raised from four to six feet above the level of the main deck. *Mar. Dict.*
DEEP'-WORN, *a.* Worn to a great depth. *Hopkinson.*

DEER, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Sax. *deor*; D. *dier*; G. *thier*; Sw. *djur*; Dan. *dyr*; Polish *zwierz*; Gr. θηρ, a wild beast. The primary sense is simply roving, wild, untamed; hence, a wild beast.]
A quadruped of the genus *Cervus*, of several species, as the stag, the fallow-deer, the roe-buck, the rane or reindeer, &c. These animals are wild, and hunted in the forest, or kept in parks. Their flesh, called *venison*, is deemed excellent food.

DEER'-NECK, *n.* In *horsemanship*, a thin, ill-formed neck. *Farm. Encyc.*

DEER'-SKIN, *n.* The skin of a deer, of which a very supple leather is made.

DEER'STALK-ER, (-stawk-er,) *n.* One who practices deerstalking. *Booth.*

DEER'STALK-ING, (-stawk-ing,) *n.* The lying in wait to shoot deer, or pursuing them as much as possible under cover.

DEER'STEAL-ER, *n.* One who steals deer.

DEER'STEAL-ING, *n.* The act or crime of stealing deer.

DE'ESS, *n.* [Fr. *deesse.*]
A goddess. [*Not in use.*] *Croft.*

DE-FACE', *v. t.* [Arm. *difagza*; *de* and L. *facio*; Fr. *defaire*, to undo or unmake.]
1. To destroy or mar the face or surface of a thing; to injure the superficies or beauty; to disfigure; as, to *deface* a monument; to *deface* an edifice.
2. To injure any thing; to destroy, spoil, or mar; to erase or obliterate; as, to *deface* letters or writing; to *deface* a note, deed, or bond; to *deface* a record.
3. To injure the appearance; to disfigure.

DE-FAC'ED, (de-faste',) *pp.* or *a.* Injured on the surface; disfigured; marred; erased.

DE-FACE'MENT, *n.* Injury to the surface or beauty; rasure; obliteration; that which mars beauty, or disfigures.

DE-FAC'ER, *n.* He or that which defaces; one who injures, mars, or disfigures.

DE-FAC'ING, *ppr.* Injuring the face or surface; marring; disfiguring; erasing.

DE-FAC'ING-LY, *adv.* In a defacing manner.

DE FAC'TO, [L.] Actually, in fact; in reality; existing; as, a king *de facto*, distinguished from a king *de jure*, or by right.

DE-FAIL'ANCE, *n.* [Fr. See FAIL.] Failure; miscarriage. [*Obs.*] *Taylor.*

DE-FAL'CATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *defalquer*; It. *defalcare*; Sp. *desfalcar*; Port. *desfalcar*; from L. *defalco*; *de* and *falco*, from *falx*, a sickle.]
Literally, to cut off; hence, to take away or deduct a part, used chiefly of money, accounts, rents, income, &c.

DE-FAL'CA-TED, *pp.* Taken away; deducted, as a part.

DE-FAL'CA-TING, *ppr.* Deducting from a money account, rents, &c.

DE-FAL-CA'TION, *n.* That which is cut off; as, this loss is a *defalcation* from the revenue.
Literally, a cutting off, and hence, a diminution, deficit, or withdrawment. [*In recent usage.*]

DE-FALK', *v. t.* To defalcate. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*

DEF-A-MA'TION, *n.* [See DEFAME.] The uttering of slanderous words, with a view to injure another's reputation; the malicious uttering of falsehood respecting another, which tends to destroy or impair his good name, character, or occupation; slander; calumny. To constitute defamation, in *law*, the words must be false, and spoken maliciously. Defamatory words, written and published, are called a *libel*. *Blackstone.*

DE-FAM'A-TO-RY, *a.* Calumnious; slanderous; containing defamation; false and injurious to reputation; as, *defamatory* words; *defamatory* reports or writings.

DE-FAME' *v. t.* [Fr. *diffamer*; It. *diffamare*; Sp. *disfamar*; from L. *diffamo*; *de*, or *dis*, and *fama*, fame.]
1. To slander; falsely and maliciously to utter words respecting another which tend to injure his reputation or occupation; as to say, a judge is corrupt; a man is perjured; a trader is a knave.
2. To speak evil of; to dishonor, by false reports; to calumniate; to libel; to impair reputation by acts or words.

> Being *defamed*, we entreat. — 1 Cor. iv.

DE-FAM'ED, *pp.* Slandered; dishonored or injured by evil reports.

DE-FAM'ER, *n.* A slanderer; a detractor; a calumniator.

DE-FAM'ING, *ppr.* Slandering; injuring the character by false reports.

DE-FAM'ING, *n.* Defamation; slander. *Jeremiah.*

DE-FAM'ING-LY, *adv.* In a defaming manner.

DE-FAT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* Liable to be wearied. [*Not much used.*] *Glanville.*

DE-FAT'I-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *defatigo*; *de* and *fatigo*, to tire. See FATIGUE.]
To weary or tire. [*Little used.*] *Herbert.*

DE-FAT-I-GA'TION, *n.* Weariness. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

DE-FAULT', *n.* [Fr. *defaut*, for *default*, from *defaillir*, to fail; *de* and *faillir*, to fail. See FAIL and FAULT.]
1. A failing, or failure; an omission of that which ought to be done; neglect to do what duty or law requires; as, this evil has happened through the governor's *default*. A *default*, or *fault*, may be a crime, a vice, or a mere defect, according to the nature of the duty omitted.
2. Defect; want; failure.

> Cooks could make artificial birds, in *default* of real ones. *Arbuthnot.*

3. In *law*, a failure of appearance in court at a day assigned, particularly of the defendant in a suit when called to make answer. It may be applied to jurors, witnesses, &c.; but a plaintiff's failing to appear by himself or attorney is usually called a *non-appearance*.
To suffer a default, is to permit an action to be called without appearing or answering; *applied to a defendant*.

DE-FAULT', *v. i.* To fail in performing a contract or agreement. *Johnson.*

DE-FAULT', *v. t.* In *law*, to call out a defendant, [according to the common expression.] To call a defendant officially to appear and answer in court, and on his failing to answer, to declare him in default, and enter judgment against him; as, let the defendant be *defaulted*.

> No costs are to be awarded for such town, if *defaulted*. *Mass. Laws.*

2. To call out a cause, in which the defendant does not appear, and enter judgment on the default; as, the cause was *defaulted*.
3. To fail in performance. *Milton.*

DE-FAULT', *v. t.* To offend. [*Obs.*]

DE-FAULT'ED, *pp.* Called out of court, as a defendant or his cause.
2. *a.* Having defect.

DE-FAULT'ER, *n.* One who makes default, one who fails to appear in court when called.
2. One who fails to perform a public duty; particularly, one who fails to account for public money intrusted to his care; a delinquent.

DE-FAULT'ING, *ppr.* Failing to fulfill a contract; delinquent.
2. Failing to perform a duty or legal requirement; as, a *defaulting* creditor. *Walsh.*
3. Calling out of court, and entering judgment against for non-appearance, as a defendant.

DE-FEA'SANCE, (de-fez'ans,) *n.* [Norm. *defesance*; Fr. *defesant*, from *defaire*, to undo; *de* and *faire*, L. *facio.*]
1. *Literally*, a defeating; a rendering null; the preventing of the operation of an instrument.
2. In *law*, a condition, relating to a deed, which being performed, the deed is defeated or rendered void, or a collateral deed, made at the same time with a feoffment or other conveyance, containing conditions, on the performance of which the estate then created may be *defeated*. A *defeasance*, on a bond, or a recognizance, or a judgment recovered, is a condition which, when performed, *defeats* it. A *defeasance* differs from the common condition of a bond, in being a separate deed, whereas a common condition is inserted in the bond itself. *Blackstone.*
3. The writing containing a defeasance.
4. Defeat. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

DE-FEAS'I-BLE, (de-fez'e-bl,) *a.* That may be defeated, or annulled; as, a *defeasible* title; a *defeasible* estate.

DE-FEAS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being defeasible.

DE-FEAT', *n.* [Fr. *defaite*, from *defaire*, to undo; *de* and *faire*.]
1. Overthrow; loss of battle; the check, rout, or destruction of an army by the victory of an enemy
2. Successful resistance; as, the *defeat* of an attack.
3. Frustration; a rendering null and void; as, the *defeat* of a title.
4. Frustration; prevention of success; as, the *defeat* of a plan or design.

DE-FEAT', *v. t.* To overcome or vanquish, as an army; to check, disperse, or ruin by victory; to overthrow; *applied to an army, or a division of troops, to a fleet, or to a commander*. The English army *defeated* the French on the Plains of Abraham. General Wolf *defeated* Montcalm. The French *defeated* the Austrians at Marengo.
2. To frustrate; to prevent the success of; to disappoint. We say, our dearest hopes are often *defeated*.

> Then mayest thou for me *defeat* the counsel of Ahithophel. — 2 Sam. xv. and xvii.

3. To render null and void; as, to *defeat* a title or an estate.
4. To resist with success; as, to *defeat* an attempt or assault.

DE-FEAT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Vanquished; effectually resisted; overthrown; frustrated; disappointed; rendered null or inoperative.

DE-FEAT'ING, *ppr.* Vanquishing; subduing; opposing successfully; overthrowing; frustrating; disappointing; rendering null and void.

DE-FEAT'URE, (-fēt'yur,) *n.* Change of feature. *Shak.*
2. Overthrow; defeat. [*Obs.*] *Beaum.*

DEF'E-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *defæco*; *de* and *fæx*, dregs.]
1. To purify; to refine; to clear from dregs or impurities; to clarify; as, to *defecate* liquor.
2. To purify from admixture; to clear; to purge of extraneous matter.

DEF'E-CA-TED, *pp.* Purified; clarified; refined.

DEF'E-CA-TING, *ppr.* Purifying; purging of lees or impurities.

DEF-E-CA'TION, *n.* The act of separating from lees or dregs; purification from impurities or foreign matter.

DE-FECT', *n.* [L. *defectus*; It. *difetto*; Sp. *defecto*; from L. *deficio*, to fail; *de* and *facio*, to make or do.]
1. Want or absence of something necessary or useful toward perfection; fault; imperfection. We say, there are numerous *defects* in the plan, or in the work, or in the execution.

> Errors have been corrected, and *defects* supplied. *Davies.*

2. Failing; fault; mistake; imperfection in moral conduct, or in judgment. A deep conviction of the *defects* of our lives tends to make us humble.

> Trust not yourself; but, your *defects* to know,
> Make use of every friend and every foe. *Pope.*

3. Any want, or imperfection, in natural objects; the absence of any thing necessary to perfection; any thing unnatural or misplaced; blemish; deformity. We speak of a *defect* in the organs of seeing or hearing, or in a limb; a *defect* in timber; a *defect* in an instrument, &c.

DE-FECT', *v. i.* To be deficient. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

DE-FECT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Deficiency; imperfection. [*Little used.*] *Digby. Hale.*

DE-FECT'I-BLE, *a.* Imperfect; deficient; wanting. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

DE-FEC'TION, (de-fek'shun,) *n.* [L. *defectio*. See DEFECT.]
1. Want or failure of duty; particularly, a falling away; apostasy; the act of abandoning a person or cause to which one is bound by allegiance or duty, or to which one has attached himself. Our *defection* from God is proof of our depravity. The cause of the king was rendered desperate by the *defection* of the nobles.
2. Revolt; *used of nations or states.*

DE-FECT'IVE, *a.* [L. *defectivus*. See DEFECT.]
1. Wanting either in substance, quantity, or quality, or in any thing necessary; imperfect; as, a *defective* limb; *defective* timber; a *defective* copy or book; a *defective* account. *Defective* articulation, in speaking, renders utterance indistinct.
2. Wanting in moral qualities; faulty; blamable; not conforming to rectitude or rule; as, a *defective* character.
3. In *grammar*, a *defective* noun is one which wants a whole number or a particular case; an indeclinable noun.
4. A *defective* verb, is one which wants some of the tenses.

DE-FECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a defective manner; imperfectly.

DE-FECT'IVE-NESS, *n.* Want; the state of being imperfect; faultiness.

DE-FECT-U-OS'I-TY, *n.* Defectiveness; faultiness. [*Not used.*] *Montagu.*

DE-FECT'U-OUS, *a.* Full of defects. [*Little used.*] *Worthington.*

DEF-E-DA'TION, *n.* Pollution. [*Not in use.*] *Bentley.*

DE-FENCE', *n.* Protection against injury; vindication when attacked.
2. The art or science of defending against enemies; skill in fencing, &c.
3. In *law*, the defendant's answer or plea.
[For remarks on the spelling of the word, see DEFENSE.]

DE-FENCE'LESS, *a.* Without defense. [See DEFENSELESS.]

DE-FEND', *v. t.* [L. *defendo*; *de* and obs. *fendo*; Fr. *defendre*; It. *difendere*; Sp. *defender*; Port. *id.*; Arm. *difenn*, or *diffenn*; W. *difyn*; Norm. *fendu*, struck; *defender*, to oppose, to prohibit. The primary sense is, to strike, thrust, or drive off; to repel.]
1. To drive from; to thrust back; hence, to deny; to repel a demand, charge, or accusation; to oppose; to resist; the effect of which is to maintain one's own claims.
2. To forbid; to prohibit; that is, to drive from, or back. Milton calls the forbidden fruit the *defended* fruit.

> The use of wine in some places is *defended* by customs or laws. *Temple.*

[*This application is nearly obsolete.*]
3. To drive back a foe or danger; to repel from any thing that which assails or annoys; to protect by opposition or resistance; to support or maintain; to prevent from being injured or destroyed.

> There arose, to *defend* Israel, Tola, the son of Puah. — Judges x.

4. To vindicate; to assert; to uphold; to maintain uninjured, by force or by argument; as, to *defend* one's cause; to *defend* rights and privileges; to *defend* reputation.
5. To secure against attacks or evil; to fortify against danger or violence; to set obstacles to the approach of any thing that can annoy. A garrison

may be *defended* by a grove; a camp may be *defended* by a wall, a hill, or a river.

DE-FEND', v. t. To make opposition; as, the party comes into court, *defends*, and says.

DE-FEND'A-BLE, a. That may be defended.

DE-FEND'ANT, a. [Fr. participle of *defendre*.]

1. Defensive; proper for defense. *Shak.*

2. Making defense; being in the character of a defendant. *Wheaton's Rep.*

DE-FEND'ANT, n. He that defends against an assailant, or against the approach of evil or danger.

2. In *law*, the party that opposes a complaint, demand, or charge; he that is summoned into court, and *defends*, denies, or opposes, the demand or charge, and maintains his own right. It is applied to any party of whom a demand is made in court, whether the party denies and *defends*, or admits the claim and suffers a default.

DE-FEND'ED, pp. Opposed; denied; prohibited; maintained by resistance; vindicated; preserved uninjured; secured.

DE-FEND'ER, n. One who defends by opposition; one who maintains, supports, protects, or vindicates; an assertor; a vindicator, either by arms or by arguments; a champion or an advocate.

DE-FEND'ING, ppr. Denying; opposing; resisting; forbidding; maintaining uninjured by force or by reason; securing from evil.

DE-FENS'A-TIVE, n. Guard; defense; a bandage, plaster, or the like, to secure a wound from external injury. *Johnson.*

DE-FENSE', (de-fens',) n. [L. *defensio.*]

1. Any thing that opposes attack, violence, danger, or injury; any thing that secures the person, the rights, or the possessions, of men; fortification; guard; protection; security. A wall, a parapet, a ditch, or a garrison, is the *defense* of a city or fortress. The Almighty is the *defense* of the righteous. *Ps.* lix.

2. Vindication; justification; apology; that which repels or disproves a charge or accusation.

Men, brethren, fathers, hear ye my *defense*. — Acts xxii.

3. In *law*, the defendant's reply to the plaintiff's declaration, demands, or charges.

4. Prohibition. [*Obs.*] *Temple.*

5. Resistance; opposition. *Shak.*

6. The science of defending against enemies; skill in fencing, &c.

7. In *fortification*, a work that flanks another.

[This word, like *expense*, has, till of late, been spelled with a *c*, though Bailey gave it with *s*. It ought to undergo the same change with *expense*, the reason being the same, viz., that *s* must be used in *defensive* as in *expensive*. *Defense* was the original spelling in the French, and *defensio* in the Latin. It is therefore desirable, on every ground, to exchange the *c* for *s*.]

DE-FENSE', (de-fens',) v. t. To defend by fortification. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

DE-FENS'ED, (de-fenst',) pp. Fortified.

DE-FENSE'LESS, (de-fens'less,) a. Being without defense, or without means of repelling assault or injury; *applied to a town*, it denotes unfortified or ungarrisoned; open to an enemy; *applied to a person*, it denotes naked; unarmed; unprotected; unprepared to resist attack; weak; unable to oppose; uncovered; unsheltered.

DE-FENSE'LESS-NESS, (de-fens'less-ness,) n. The state of being unguarded or unprotected.

DE-FENS'I-BLE, a. That may be defended; as, a *defensible* city.

2. That may be vindicated, maintained, or justified; as, a *defensible* cause.

DE-FENS'IVE, a. [Fr. *defensif.*]

1. That serves to defend; proper for defense; as, *defensive* armor, which repels attacks or blows, opposed to *offensive* arms, which are used in attack.

2. Carried on in resisting attack or aggression; as, *defensive* war, in distinction from *offensive* war, which is aggressive.

3. In a state or posture to defend. *Milton.*

DE-FENS'IVE, n. Safeguard; that which defends.

Wars preventive, upon just fears, are true *defensives*. *Bacon.*

To be on the defensive, or *to stand on the defensive*, is to be or stand in a state or posture of defense or resistance, in opposition to aggression or attack.

DE-FENS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a defensive manner; on the defensive; in defense.

DE-FER', v. t. [L. *differo*; *dis*, from, and *fero*, to bear.]

1. To delay; to put off; to postpone to a future time; as, to *defer* the execution of a design.

When thou vowest a vow, *defer* not to pay it. — Eccles. v.
Hope *deferred* maketh the heart sick. — Prov. xiii.

2. To refer; to leave to another's judgment and determination. *Bacon.*

[In this sense, REFER is now used.]

DE-FER', v. i. To yield to another's opinion; to submit in opinion; as, he *defers* to the opinion of his father.

DEF'ER-ENCE, n. A yielding in opinion; submission of judgment to the opinion or judgment of another. Hence, regard; respect. We often decline acting in opposition to those for whose wisdom we have a great *defe*[illegible]

2. Complaisance; condescension. *Locke.*

3. Submission. *Addison.*

DEF'ER-ENT, a. Bearing; carrying; conveying. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

DEF'ER-ENT, n. That which carries or conveys.

2. A vessel in the human body for the conveyance of fluids. *Chambers.*

3. In *the Ptolemaic astronomy*, a circle surrounding the earth, in whose periphery the center of the epicycle moves round. *D. Olmsted.*

DEF-ER-EN'TIAL, (-en'shal,) a. Expressing deference.

DEF-ER-EN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* With deference.

DE-FER'MENT, n. Delay. *Suckling.*

DE-FER'RED, pp. Delayed; postponed.

DE-FER'RER, n. One who delays or puts off. *B. Jonson.*

DE-FER'RING, ppr. Delaying; postponing.

DE-FI'ANCE, n. [French, in a different sense. See DEFY.]

1. A daring; a challenge to fight; invitation to combat; a call to an adversary to encounter, if he dare. Goliath bid *defiance* to the army of Israel.

2. A challenge to meet in any contest; a call upon one to make good any assertion or charge; an invitation to maintain any cause or point.

3. Contempt of opposition or danger; a daring or resistance that implies the contempt of an adversary or of any opposing power. Men often transgress the law, and act in *defiance* of authority.

DE-FI'A-TO-RY, a. Bidding or bearing defiance. *Shelford.*

DE-FI''CIEN-CY, } n. [L. *deficiens*, from *deficio*, to fail,
DE-FI''CIENCE, } *de* and *facio*, to do.]

1. A failing; a falling short; imperfection; as, a *deficiency* in moral duties.

2. Want; defect; something less than is necessary; as, a *deficiency* of means; a *deficiency* of revenue; a *deficiency* of blood.

DE-FI''CIENT, (de-fish'ent,) a. Wanting; defective; imperfect; not sufficient or adequate; as, *deficient* estate; *deficient* strength.

2. Wanting; not having a full or adequate supply; as, the country may be *deficient* in the means of carrying on war.

Deficient numbers, in *arithmetic*, are those numbers whose aliquot parts, added together, make less than the integer whose parts they are. *Brande.*

DE-FI''CIENT-LY, *adv.* In a defective manner.

DEF'I-CIT, n. [L.] Want; deficiency; as, a *deficit* in the taxes or revenue.

DE-FI'ED, (de-fide') pp. Challenged; dared to combat.

DE-FI'ER, n. [See DEFY.] A challenger; one who dares to combat or encounter; one who braves; one who acts in contempt of opposition, law, or authority; as, a *defier* of the laws. [Better written DEFYER.]

DE-FIG-U-RA'TION, n. A disfiguring. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

DE-FIG'URE, (-fig'yur,) v. t. To delineate. [*Not in use.*] *Weever.*

DE-FIL'AD-ING, n. In *fortification*, the raising of the exposed side of a fortress, so as to shelter the interior works, when they are in danger of being commanded by the enemy from some higher point.

DE-FILE', v. t. [Sax. *afylan*, *befylan*, *gefylan*, *afulan*, from *ful*, *fula*, *foul*. (See FOUL.) The Syr. ܬܦܠ *tefal*, is almost precisely the English word. Cast. 1553.]

1. To make unclean; to render foul or dirty; *in a general sense.*

2. To make impure; to render turbid; as, the water or liquor is *defiled.*

3. To soil or sully; to tarnish; as reputation, &c.

He is among the greatest prelates of the age, however his character may be *defiled* by dirty hands. *Swift.*
They shall *defile* thy brightness. — Ez. xxviii.

4. To pollute; to make ceremonially unclean.

That which dieth of itself, he shall not eat, to *defile* himself therewith. — Lev. xxii.

5. To corrupt chastity; to debauch; to violate; to tarnish the purity of character by lewdness.

Shechem *defiled* Dinah. — Gen. xxxiv.

6. To taint, in *a moral sense*; to corrupt; to vitiate; to render impure with sin.

Defile not yourselves with the idols of Egypt. — Ezek. xx.
He hath *defiled* the sanctuary of the Lord. — Num. xix.

DE-FILE', v. i. [Fr. *defiler*; *de* and *file*, a row or line, from L. *filum*, a thread.]

To march off in a line, or file by file; to file off. *Roscoe.*

DE-FILE', n. [Fr. *defilé*, from *fil*, *file*, a thread, a line.]

A narrow passage or way, in which troops may march only in a file, or with a narrow front; a long, narrow pass, as between hills, &c.

DE-FIL'ED, pp. or a. Made dirty or foul; polluted; soiled; corrupted; violated; vitiated.

DE-FIL'ED, pret. Marched off in a line.

DE-FILE'MENT, n. The act of defiling, or state of being defiled; foulness; dirtiness; uncleanness.

2. Corruption of morals, principles, or character; impurity; pollution by sin.

The chaste can not mix into such filth without danger of *defilement*. *Addison.*

DE-FIL'ER, n. One who defiles; one who corrupts or violates; that which pollutes.

DE-FIL'ING, ppr. or a. Polluting; making impure.

2. Marching in a file, or with a narrow front.

DE-FIN'A-BLE, a. [See DEFINE.] *Literally*, that may be limited, or have its limits ascertained; hence, capable of having its extent ascertained with precision; capable of being fixed and determined. The extent of the Russian empire is hardly *definable*; the limits are hardly *definable.*

2. That may be defined or described; capable of having its signification rendered certain, or expressed with certainty or precision; as, *definable* words.

3. That may be fixed, determined, or ascertained; as, the time or period is not *definable.*

DE-FIN'A-BLY, *adv.* In a definable manner.

DE-FINE', v. t. [L. *definio*; *de* and *finio*, to end, to limit, from *finis*, end; Fr. *definir*; Sp. *definir*; It. *definire.*]

1. To determine or describe the end or limit; as, to *define* the extent of a kingdom or country.

2. To determine with precision; to ascertain; as, to *define* the limits of a kingdom.

3. To mark the limit; to circumscribe; to bound.

4. To determine or ascertain the extent of the meaning of a word; to ascertain the signification of a term; to explain what a word is understood to express; as, to *define* the words *virtue*, *courage*, *belief*, or *charity.*

5. To describe; to ascertain or explain the distinctive properties or circumstances of a thing; as, to *define* a line or an angle.

DE-FINE', v. i. To determine; to decide. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

DE-FIN'ED, (de-find',) pp. Determined; having the extent ascertained; having the signification determined.

2. Having the precise limit marked, or having a determinate limit; as, the shadow of a body is well *defined.*

DE-FIN'ER, n. He who defines; he who ascertains or marks the limits; he who determines or explains the signification of a word, or describes the distinctive properties of a thing.

DE-FIN'ING, ppr. or a. Determining the limits; ascertaining the extent; explaining the meaning; describing the properties.

DEF'IN-ITE, a. [L. *definitus.*]

1. Having certain limits; bounded with precision; determinate; as, a *definite* extent of land; *definite* dimensions; *definite* measure.

2. Having certain limits in signification; determinate; certain; precise; as, a *definite* word, term, or expression.

3. Fixed; determinate; exact; precise; as, a *definite* time or period.

4. Defining; limiting; determining the extent; as, a *definite* word.

DEF'IN-ITE, n. Thing defined. *Ayliffe.*

DEF'IN-ITE-LY, *adv.* In a definite manner.

DEF'IN-ITE-NESS, n. Certainty of extent; certainty of signification; determinateness.

DEF-IN-I''TION, (def-e-nish'un,) n. [L. *definitio.* See DEFINE.]

1. A brief description of a thing by its properties; as, a *definition* of wit, or of a circle.

2. In *logic*, the explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.

3. In *lexicography*, an explanation of the signification of a word or term, or of what a word is understood to express.

DE-FIN'I-TIVE, a. [L. *definitivus.*]

1. Limiting the extent; determinate; positive; express; as, a *definitive* term.

2. Limiting; ending; determining; final; opposed to *conditional*, *provisional*, or *interlocutory*; as, a *definitive* sentence or decree.

DE-FIN'I-TIVE, n. In *grammar*, an adjective used to define or limit the extent of the signification of an appellative or common noun. Such are the Greek ὁ, ἡ, τὸ; the Latin *hic*, *ille*, *ipse*; *the*, *this*, and *that*, in English; *le*, *la*, *les*, in French; *il*, *la*, *lo*, in Italian. Thus, *tree* is an appellative or common noun; *the* tree, *this* tree, *that* tree, designate a particular tree, determinate or known. *Homo* signifies man; *hic* homo, *ille* homo, a particular man, &c. But, in some languages, the definitives have lost their original use, in a great degree; as in the Greek and French. Thus, "La force de la vertu" must be rendered, in English, *the force of virtue*, not the force of *the* virtue. The first *la* is a definitive; the last has no definitive effect.

DE-FIN'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Determinately; positively; expressly.

2. Finally; conclusively; unconditionally; as, the points between the parties are *definitively* settled.

DE-FIN'I-TIVE-NESS, n. Determinateness; decisiveness; conclusiveness.

DE-FIX', v. t. [L. *defigo.*]

To fix; to fasten. [*Not used.*] *Herbert.*

DEF-LA-GRA-BIL'I-TY, n. [See DEFLAGRATE.] The quality of burning with a sudden and sparkling combustion, as a metallic wire; *a chemical term.* *Boyle.*

DE-FLA'GRA-BLE, a. Having the quality of burning with a sudden and sparkling combustion, as alcohol, oils, &c. *Boyle.*

DEF'LA-GRATE, v. t. [L. *deflagro*; *de* and *flagro*, to burn.]

To burn with a sudden and sparkling combustion; as, to *deflagrate* oil or spirit.

DEF'LA-GRA-TED, pp. Burned; consumed.

DEF'LA-GRA-TING, ppr. Burning; consuming.

DEF-LA-GRA'TION, n. A sudden and sparkling combustion.

The strength of spirit is proved by *deflagration.* *Encyc.*

A rapid combustion of a mixture, attended with much evolution of flame and vapor, as of niter and charcoal. *Cyc.*

This term is also applied to the rapid combustion of metals by galvanism.

DEF'LA-GRA-TOR, n. A galvanic instrument for producing rapid and powerful combustion, particularly the combustion of metallic substances. *Hare.*

DE-FLECT', v. i. [L. *deflecto*; *de* and *flecto*, to turn or bend.]

To turn from or aside; to deviate from a true course or right line; to swerve.

The needle *deflects* from the meridian. *Brown.*

DE-FLECT', v. t. To turn aside; to turn or bend from a right line or regular course.

DE-FLECT'ED, pp. Turned aside, or from a direct line or course. In *botany*, bending downward archwise.

DE-FLECT'ING, ppr. Turning aside; turning from a right line or regular course.

DE-FLEC'TION, n. Deviation; the act of turning aside; a turning from a true line or the regular course.

2. The departure of a ship from its true course.

3. A deviation of the rays of light toward the surface of an opaque body; inflection. *Hooke.*

DE-FLEX'URE, (de-flek'shur,) n. A bending down; a turning aside; deviation.

DE-FLO'RATE, a. [L. *defloratus*, from *defloro*, to deflour; *de* and *floreo*, *flos*. See FLOWER.]

In *botany*, having cast its farina, pollen, or fecundating dust. *Martyn.*

DEF-LO-RA'TION, n. [Fr. See DEFLOUR.]

1. The act of deflouring; the act of depriving of the flower or prime beauties; particularly the act of taking away a woman's virginity.

2. A selection of the flower, or of that which is most valuable.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the *defloration* of the English laws. *Hale.*

DE-FLOUR', v. t. [L. *defloro*; *de* and *floreo*, or *flos*, a flower; Fr. *deflorer*; It. *deflorare*, or *disflorare*; Sp. *desflorar*. See FLOWER.]

1. To deprive a woman of her virginity, either by force or with consent. When by force, it may be equivalent to *ravish* or *violate.*

2. To take away the prime beauty and grace of any thing.

The sweetness of his soul was *deflowered.* *Taylor.*

3. To deprive of flowers. *Montagu.*

DE-FLOUR'ED, pp. or a. Deprived of maidenhood; ravished; robbed of prime beauty.

DE-FLOUR'ER, n. One who deprives a woman of her virginity.

DE-FLOUR'ING, ppr. Depriving of virginity or maidenhood; robbing of prime beauties.

DE-FLOW', v. i. [L. *defluo.*]

To flow down. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

DEF'LU-OUS, a. [L. *defluus*; *de* and *fluo*, to flow.]

Flowing down; falling off. [*Little used.*]

DE-FLUX', n. [L. *defluxus*; *de* and *fluo*, *fluxus*. See FLOW.]

A flowing down; a running downward; as, a *deflux* of humors. [See DEFLUXION.] *Bacon.*

DE-FLUX'ION, (de-fluk'shun,) n. [L. *defluxio*, from *defluo*, to flow down; *de* and *fluo*, to flow. See FLOW.]

1. A flowing, running, or falling of humors or fluid matter, from a superior to an inferior part of the body; properly, an inflammation of a part, attended with increased secretion.

2. A discharge or flowing off of humors; as, a *defluxion* from the nose or head in catarrh.

DEF'LY, adv. Dextrously; skillfully. [*Obs.*] [See DEFT.] *Spenser.*

DEF-Œ-DA'TION, (def-e-dā'shun,) n. The act of making filthy.

DE-FO-LI-A'TION, n. [L. *de* and *foliatio*, foliage, from *folium*, a leaf or *folior*. See FOLIO.]

Literally, the fall of the leaf, or shedding of leaves; but *technically*, the time or season of shedding leaves in autumn, *applied to trees and shrubs.* *Linnæus.*

DE-FORCE', v. t. [*de* and *force.*] To disseize and keep out of lawful possession of an estate; to withhold the possession of an estate from the rightful owner; applied to any possessor whose entry was originally lawful, but whose detainer is become unlawful. *Blackstone.*

DE-FORC'ED, pp. Kept out of lawful possession.

DE-FORCE'MENT, n. The holding of lands or tenements to which another person has a right, a general term, including abatement, intrusion, disseisin, discontinuance, or any other species of wrong, by which he that hath a right to the freehold is kept out of possession. *Blackstone.*

2. In *Scotland*, a resisting of an officer in the execution of law.

DE-FOR'CIANT, n. He that keeps out of possession the rightful owner of an estate; he against whom a fictitious action is brought in fine and recovery. *Blackstone.*

DE-FORC'ING, ppr. Keeping out of lawful possession.

DE-FORM', v. t. [L. *deformo*; *de* and *forma*, form; Sp. *deformar*; It. *deformare.*]

1. To mar or injure the form; to alter that form or disposition of parts which is natural and esteemed beautiful, and thus to render it displeasing to the eye; to disfigure; as, a hump on the back *deforms* the body.

2. To render ugly or displeasing, by exterior applications or appendages; as, to *deform* the face by paint, or the person by unbecoming dress.

3. To render displeasing.

Wintry blasts *deform* the year. *Thomson.*

4. To injure and render displeasing or disgusting; to disgrace; to dishonor moral beauty; as, all vices *deform* the character of rational beings.

5. To dishonor; to make ungraceful. *Dryden.*

DE-FORM', a. [L. *deformis.*]

Disfigured; being of an unnatural, distorted, or disproportioned form; displeasing to the eye. *Spenser.*

Sight so *deform* what heart of rock could long
Dry-eyed behold! *Milton.*

DEF-ORM-A'TION, n. A disfiguring or defacing. *Baxter.*

DE-FORM'ED, pp. or a. Injured in the form; disfigured; distorted; ugly; wanting natural beauty or symmetry.

2. Base; disgraceful. *B. Jonson.*

DE-FORM'ED-LY, adv. In an ugly manner.

DE-FORM'ED-NESS, n. Ugliness; a disagreeable or unnatural form.

DE-FORM'ER, n. One who deforms.

DE-FORM'ING, ppr. Marring the natural form or figure; rendering ugly or displeasing; destroying beauty.

DE-FORM'I-TY, n. [L. *deformitas.*]

1. Any unnatural state of the shape or form; want of that uniformity or symmetry which constitutes beauty; distortion; irregularity of shape or features; disproportion of limbs; defect; crookedness, &c. Hence, ugliness; as, bodily *deformity.*

2. Any thing that destroys beauty, grace, or propriety; irregularity; absurdity; gross deviation from order, or the established laws of propriety. Thus we speak of *deformity* in an edifice, or *deformity* of character.

DE-FORS'ER, n. [from *force.*] One that casts out by force. *Blount.*
[*Ill formed, and not in use.*]

DE-FOUL', v. t. To defile.

DE-FOUL'ED, pp. Defiled; made dirty.

DE-FOUL'ING, ppr. Rendering vile.

DE-FRAUD', v. t. [L. *defraudo*; *de* and *fraudo*, to cheat; *fraus*, fraud; It. *defraudare*; Sp. *defraudar.*]

1. To deprive of right, either by obtaining something by deception or artifice, or by taking something wrongfully without the knowledge or consent of the owner; to cheat; to cozen; followed by *of* before the thing taken; as, to *defraud* a man *of* his right. The agent who embezzles public property *defrauds* the state. The man who by deception obtains a price for a commodity above its value, *defrauds* the purchaser.

We have corrupted no man, we have *defrauded* no man. — 2 Cor. vii.

2. To withhold wrongfully from another what is due to him. *Defraud* not the hireling *of* his wages.

3. To prevent one wrongfully from obtaining what he may justly claim.

A man of fortune, who permits his son to consume the season of education in hunting, shooting, or in frequenting horse-races, assemblies, &c., *defrauds* the community of a benefactor, and bequeaths them a nuisance. *Paley.*

4. To defeat or frustrate wrongfully.

By the duties deserted — by the claims *defrauded.* *Paley.*

DE-FRAUD-A'TION, n. The act of defrauding.

DE-FRAUD'ED, pp. Deprived of property or right by trick, artifice, or deception; injured by the withholding of what is due.

DE-FRAUD'ER, n. One who defrauds; one who takes from another his right by deception, or withholds what is his due; a cheat; a cozener; an embezzler; a peculator.

DE-FRAUD'ING, ppr. Depriving another of his property or right by deception or artifice; injuring by withholding wrongfully what is due.

DE-FRAUD'MENT, n. The act of defrauding. *Milton.*

DE-FRAY', (de-frā',) v. t. [Fr. *defrayer*; *de* and *frais*, *frait*, expense; Arm. *defraea.*]

1. To pay; to discharge, as cost or expense; to bear, as charge, cost, or expense. It is followed chiefly by *expense*, *charge*, or *cost.* The acquisitions of war seldom *defray* the expenses. The profits of a voyage will not always *defray* the charges, or even the cost of the first outfits.

2. To satisfy; as, to *defray* anger. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. To fill; as, to *defray* a bottle. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

DE-FRAY'ED, pp. Paid; discharged, as expense, or cost.

DE-FRAY'ER, n. One who pays or discharges expenses.

DE-FRAY'ING, ppr. Paying; discharging.

DE-FRAY'MENT, n. Payment. *Shelton.*

DEFT, a. [Sax. *daeft.*]

Neat; handsome; spruce; ready; dextrous; fit; convenient. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* *Dryden.*

DEFT'LY, adv. Neatly; dextrously; in a skillful manner. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* *Gray.*

DEFT'NESS, n. Neatness; beauty. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

DE-FUNCT', a. [L. *defunctus*, from *defungor*; to perform and discharge; *de* and *fungor*, id.]

Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased. *Shak.*

DE-FUNCT', n. A dead person; one deceased. *Shak.*

DE-FUNC'TION, n. Death. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

DE-FY', v. t. [Fr. *defier*; *de*, *des*, from, and *fier*, to trust; It. *sfidare*; Sp. *desafiar*; *des* and *fiar*; Port. id.; Arm. *defyal*; Low L. *diffidare*, and *diffiduciare*, from *fido*, to trust. (See FAITH.) The word *diffidare* seems originally to have signified, to dissolve the bond of allegiance, as between the lord and his vassal; opposed to *affidare*. Spelman, *ad voc.* Hence it came to be used for the denunciation of enmity and of war. Hence, to challenge. If we understand *defier* to signify to *distrust*, then to *defy* is to call in question the courage of another, according to the popular phrase, "You dare not fight me."]

1. To dare; to provoke to combat or strife, by appealing to the courage of another; to invite one to contest; to challenge; as, Goliath *defied* the armies of Israel.

2. To dare; to brave; to offer to hazard a conflict by manifesting a contempt of opposition, attack, or hostile force; as, to *defy* the arguments of an opponent; to *defy* the power of the magistrate.

Were we to abolish the common law, it would rise triumphant above its own ruins, deriding and *defying* its impotent enemies. *Duponceau.*

3. To challenge to say or do any thing.

DE-FY', n. A challenge. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

DE-FY'ER, n. One who defies. [See DEFIER.]

DE-FY'ING, ppr. Challenging; daring to combat.

DEG, v. t. [Sax. *deagan.*] To sprinkle. *Grose.*

DE-GAR'NISH, v. t. [Fr. *degarnir*; *de* and *garnir*, to furnish. [See GARNISH.]

1. To unfurnish; to strip of furniture, ornaments, or apparatus.

2. To deprive of a garrison, or troops necessary for defense; as, to *degarnish* a city or fort.
Washington's Letter, Nov. 11, 1788.

DE-GAR'NISH-ED, (de-gar'nisht,) pp. Stripped of furniture or apparatus; deprived of troops for defense.

DE-GAR'NISH-ING, ppr. Stripping of furniture, dress, apparatus, or a garrison.

DE-GAR'NISH-MENT, n. The act of depriving of furniture, apparatus, or a garrison.

DE-GEN'DER, v. i. To degenerate. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

DE-GEN'ER-A-CY, n. [See DEGENERATE, the verb.]

1. A growing worse or inferior; a decline in good qualities, or a state of being less valuable; as, the *degeneracy* of a plant.

2. In *morals*, decay of virtue; a growing worse; departure from the virtues of ancestors; desertion of that which is good. We speak of the *degeneracy* of men in modern times, or of the *degeneracy* of manners, of the age, of virtue, &c., sometimes without reason.

3. Poorness; meanness; as, a *degeneracy* of spirit.

DE-GEN'ER-ATE, v. i. [L. *degenero*, from *degener*, grown worse, ignoble, base; *de* and *gener*, *genus*; Fr. *degenerer*; Sp. *degenerar.*]

To become worse; to decay in good qualities; to pass from a good to a bad or worse state; to lose or suffer a diminution of valuable qualities, either in the natural or moral world. In the natural world, plants and animals *degenerate* when they grow to a less size than usual, or lose a part of the valuable qualities which belong to the species. In the moral world, men *degenerate* when they decline in virtue, or other good qualities. Manners *degenerate* when they become corrupt. Wit may *degenerate* into indecency or impiety.

DE-GEN'ER-ATE, a. Having fallen from a perfect or good state into a less excellent or worse state; having lost something of the good qualities possessed; having declined in natural or moral worth.

The *degenerate* plant of a strange vine. — Jer. ii.

2. Low; base; mean; corrupt; fallen from primitive or natural excellence; having lost the good qualities of the species. Man is considered a *degenerate* being. A coward is a man of *degenerate* spirit.

DE-GEN'ER-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Grown worse.
DE-GEN'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* In a degenerate or base manner. *Milton.*
DE-GEN'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* A degenerate state; a state in which the natural good qualities of the species are decayed or lost.
DE-GEN'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Decaying in good qualities.
DE-GEN-ER-A'TION, *n.* A growing worse, or losing of good qualities; a decline from the virtue and worth of ancestors; a decay of the natural good qualities of the species; a falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth, either in the natural or moral world.
2. The thing degenerated. *Brown.*
DE-GEN'ER-OUS, *a.* Degenerated; fallen from a state of excellence, or from the virtue and merit of ancestors. Hence,
2. Low; base; mean; unworthy; as, a *degenerous* passion. *Dryden.*
DE-GEN'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a degenerous manner; basely; meanly.
DE-GLU'TIN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *deglutino; de* and *glutino*, to glue. See GLUE.]
To unglue; to loosen or separate substances glued together. *Scott.*
DE-GLU'TIN-A-TED, *pp.* Unglued; loosened or separated; as of substances glued together.
DEG-LU-TI"TION, (deg-lu-tish'un,) *n.* [L. *deglutio*, to swallow; *de* and *glutio*. See GLUTTON.]
1. The act of swallowing; as, *deglutition* is difficult.
2. The power of swallowing; as, *deglutition* is lost.
DEG-RA-DA'TION, *n.* [Fr. See DEGRADE.]
1. A reducing in rank; the act of depriving one of a degree of honor, of dignity, or of rank; also, deposition; removal or dismission from office; as, the *degradation* of a peer, of a knight, or of a bishop, in England.
2. The state of being reduced from an elevated or more honorable station, to one that is low in fact or in estimation; baseness; degeneracy.

> Deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature. *South.*

3. Diminution or reduction of strength, efficacy, or value.
4. In *painting*, a lessening and obscuring of the appearance of distant objects in a landscape, that they may appear as they would do to an eye placed at a distance. *Johnson. Encyc.*
5. In *geology*, diminution; reduction of altitude or magnitude; as, the *degradation of rocks.* *Journ. of Science.*
DE-GRADE', *v. t.* [Fr. *degrader*; Sp. and Port. *degradar*; It. *degradare*; L. *de* and *gradus*, a step, a degree. See GRADE.]
1. To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; to deprive one of any office or dignity, by which he loses rank in society; to strip of honors; as, to *degrade* a nobleman, an archbishop, or a general officer.
2. To reduce in estimation; to lessen the value of; to lower; to sink. Vice *degrades* a man in the view of others; often in his own view. Drunkenness *degrades* a man to the level of a beast.
3. In *geology*, to reduce in altitude or magnitude, as hills and mountains.

> Although the ridge is still there, the ridge itself has been *degraded.* *Journ. of Science.*

DE-GRAD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced in rank; deprived of an office or dignity; lowered; sunk; reduced in estimation or value; reduced in hight.
DE-GRADE'MENT, *n.* Deprivation of rank or office. *Milton.*
DE-GRAD'ING, *ppr.* Reducing in rank; depriving of honors or offices; reducing in value, estimation, or altitude.
2. *a.* Dishonoring; disgracing the character; as, *degrading* obsequiousness.

> The inordinate love of money and of fame are base and *degrading* passions. *Wirt.*

DE-GRAD'ING-LY, *adv.* In a degrading manner, or in a way to depreciate.
DEG-RA-VA'TION, *n.* [L. *degravo; de* and *gravis*, heavy.]
The act of making heavy. [*Not in use.*]
DE-GREE', *n.* [Fr. *degré*; Norm. *degret*; from L. *gradus*, Sp. and It. *grado*, W. *rhaz*, Syr. ;; *radah*, to go. See GRADE and DEGRADE.]
1. A step; a distinct portion of space of indefinite extent; a space in progression; as, the army gained the hill by *degrees*; a balloon rises or descends by slow *degrees*; and figuratively, we advance in knowledge by slow *degrees.* Men are yet in the first *degree* of improvement. It should be their aim to attain to the furthest *degree*, or the highest *degree.* There are *degrees* of vice and virtue.
2. A step or portion of progression, in elevation, quality, dignity, or rank; as, a man of great *degree.* *Spenser.*
We speak of men of high *degree*, or of low *degree*; of superior or inferior *degree.* It is supposed there are different *degrees* or orders of angels.

> They purchase to themselves a good *degree.* — 1 Tim. iii.

3. In *genealogy*, a certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood; as, a relation in the third or fourth *degree.*
4. Measure; extent. The light is intense to a *degree* that is intolerable. We suffer an extreme *degree* of heat or cold.
5. In *geometry*, a division of a circle, including a three hundred and sixtieth part of its circumference. Hence, a *degree of latitude* is the 360th part of the earth's surface north or south of the equator, and a *degree of longitude*, the same part of the surface east or west of any given meridian.
6. In *algebra*, a term applied to equations, to denote the highest power of the unknown quantity. *Brande.*
7. In *music*, an interval of sound, marked by a line on the scale. *Rousseau. Busby.*
8. In *arithmetic*, a degree consists of three figures; thus, 270, 360, compose two degrees.
9. A division, space, or interval, marked on a mathematical or other instrument, as on a thermometer or barometer.
10. In *colleges* and *universities*, a mark of distinction conferred on students, as a testimony of their proficiency in arts and sciences; giving them a kind of rank, and entitling them to certain privileges. This is usually evidenced by a diploma. Degrees are conferred *pro meritis* on the alumni of a college; or they are honorary tokens of respect, conferred on strangers of distinguished reputation. The *first degree* is that of *bachelor of arts*; the *second*, that of *master of arts.* Honorary degrees are those of *doctor of divinity*, *doctor of laws*, &c. Physicians also receive the degree of *doctor of medicine.*
By degrees; step by step; gradually; by little and little; by moderate advances. Frequent drinking forms *by degrees* a confirmed habit of intemperance.
DE-GUST', *v. t.* [L. *degusto.*]
To taste. [*Not used.*]
DEG-US-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *degusto.*]
A tasting. *Bp. Hall.*
DE-GUST'ED, *pp.* Tasted.
DE-GUST'ING, *ppr.* Tasting.
DE-HISCE', (de-his',) *v. i.* [Infra.] To gape; in *botany*, to open, as the capsules of plants. *Lindley.*
DE-HIS'CENCE, *n.* [L. *dehiscens*, *dehisco*, to gape; *de* and *hisco*, id.]
A gaping. In *botany*, the opening of capsules in plants, and of the cells of anthers for emitting pollen, &c.; the season when capsules open. *Martyn.*
DE-HIS'CENT, *a.* Opening, as the capsule of a plant.
DE-HO-NES'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *dehonesto.*] [*Eaton.*
To disgrace.
DE-HON-EST-A'TION, *n.* A disgracing; dishonoring.
DE-HORS', (de-hôrz,) [Fr.] Out of; without; foreign; irrelevant; chiefly used in law language.
DE-HORT', *v. t.* [L. *dehortor*, to dissuade; *de* and *hortor*, to advise.]
To dissuade; to advise to the contrary; to counsel not to do nor to undertake. *Wilkins. Ward.*
DE-HORT-A'TION, *n.* Dissuasion; advice or counsel against something.
DE-HORT'A-TO-RY, *a.* Dissuading; belonging to dissuasion.
DE-HORT'ED, *pp.* Dissuaded.
DE-HORT'ER, *n.* A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.
DE-HORT'ING, *ppr.* Dissuading.
DE'I-CIDE, *n.* [It. *deicidio*; L. *Deus*, God, and *cædo*, to slay.]
1. The act of putting to death Jesus Christ, our Savior. *Prior.*
2. One concerned in putting Christ to death.
DE-IF'IC, } *a.* [L. *deus*, a god, and *facio*, to
DE-IF'IC-AL, } make.]
1. Divine; pertaining to the gods.
2. Making divine. [*Trans. of Pausanias.*
DE-IF-IC-A'TION, *n.* [See DEIFY.] The act of deifying; the act of exalting to the rank of, or enrolling among the heathen deities.
DE'I-FI-ED, (dē'e-fīde,) *pp.* or *a.* Exalted or ranked among the gods; regarded or praised as divine.
DE'I-FI-ER, } *n.* One that deifies.
DE'I-FY-ER, }
DE'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *deus*, a god, and *forma*, form.]
Like a god; of a godlike form.

> These souls exhibit a *deiform* power. *Trans. of Pausanias.*

DE-I-FORM'I-TY, *n.* Resemblance of deity.
DE'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *deus*, a god, and *facio*, to make.]
1. To make a god; to exalt to the rank of a heathen deity; to enroll among the deities; as, Julius Cæsar was *deified.*
2. To exalt into an object of worship; to treat as an object of supreme regard; as, a covetous man *deifies* his treasures. *Prior.*
3. To exalt to a deity in estimation; to reverence or praise as a deity. The pope was formerly extolled and *deified* by his votaries.
DE'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Exalting to the rank of a deity; treating as divine.
DEIGN, (dāne,) *v. i.* [Fr. *daigner*; It. *degnare*; Sp. *dignarse*; Port. *id.*; L. *dignor*, from *dignus*, worthy.]
To think worthy; to vouchsafe; to condescend.

> O deign to visit our forsaken seats. *Pope.*

DEIGN, (dāne,) *v. t.* To grant or allow; to condescend to give to.

> Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men. *Shak.*

DEIGN'ED, (dānd,) *pp.* Granted; condescended.
DEIGN'ING, (dān'ing,) *ppr.* Vouchsafing; thinking worthy.
DE'I GRA'TI-A, (dē'i-grā'she-ā,) [L.] By the grace of God — words used in the ceremonial discipline of the title of a sovereign. *Brande.*
DEI-NO-THE'RI-UM, *n.* [Gr. δεινος, terrible, and θηριον, a wild beast.]
A name given to the fossil remains of gigantic Pachydermata, remarkable for enormous tusks projecting from the lower jaw. *Dana.*
DE-IN'TE-GRATE, *v. t.* To disintegrate. [*Not used.*] [See DISINTEGRATE.]
DE-IP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *deiparus.*]
Bearing or bringing forth a god; *an epithet applied to the Virgin Mary.*
DEIP-NOS'O-PHIST, (dipe-nos'o-fist,) *n.* [Gr. δειπνον, a feast, and σοφιστης, a sophist.]
One of an ancient sect of philosophers, who were famous for their learned conversation at meals. *Ash. Observer.*
DE'ISM, *n.* [Fr. *deisme*; Sp. *deismo*; It. *id.*; from L. *Deus*, God.]
The doctrine or creed of a deist; the belief or system of religious opinions of those who acknowledge the existence of one God, but deny revelation; or deism is the belief in natural religion only, or those truths, in doctrine and practice, which man is to discover by the light of reason, independent and exclusive of any revelation from God. Hence deism implies infidelity, or a disbelief in the divine origin of the Scriptures.

> The view which the rising greatness of our country presents to my eyes, is greatly tarnished by the general prevalence of deism, which, with me, is but another name for vice and depravity. *P. Henry, Wirt's Sketches.*

DE'IST, *n.* [Fr. *deiste*; It. *deista.*]
One who believes in the existence of a God, but denies revealed religion; one who professes no form of religion, but follows the light of nature and reason, as his only guides in doctrine and practice; a freethinker.
DE-IST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to deism or to deists;
DE-IST'IC-AL, } embracing deism; as, a *deistical* writer; or containing deism; as, a *deistical* book.
DE-IST'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* After the manner of deists. *Ash.*
DE'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *déité*; It. *deità*; Sp. *deidad*; L. *deitas*, from *deus*, Gr. θεος, God; W. *duw*; Ir. *dia*; Arm. *doue*; Fr. *dieu*; It. *dio*, *iddio*; Sp. *dios*; Port. *deus*; Gipsy, *dewe*, *dewel*; Sans. *deva.* The latter orthography coincides with the Gr. διος, ζευς, Jupiter, and L. *divus*, a god, and *dium*, the open air, or light. So in W. *dyw*, is day; Hindoo, *dao*; Gipsy, *dewes*, day. Qu. Chinese *Ti.* The word is probably contracted from *dg*, and may coincide with *day*, Sax. *dæg*, the primary sense of which is, to open, expand, or to shoot forth, as the morning light. But the precise primary meaning is not certain.]
1. Godhead; divinity; the nature and essence of the Supreme Being; as, the *deity* of the Supreme Being is manifest in his works.
2. God; the Supreme Being, or infinite self-existing Spirit.
3. A fabulous god or goddess; a superior being, supposed, by heathen nations, to exist, and to preside over particular departments of nature; as, *Jupiter*, *Juno*, *Apollo*, *Diana*, &c.
4. The supposed divinity or divine qualities of a pagan god. *Spenser. Ralegh.*
DE-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *dejicio*; *de* and *jacio*, to throw.]
1. To cast down; usually, to cast down the countenance; to cause to fall with grief; to make to look sad or grieved, or to express discouragement.

> But gloomy were his eyes, *dejected* was his face. *Dryden.*

2. To depress the spirits; to sink; to dispirit; to discourage; to dishearten.

> Nor think to die *dejects* my lofty mind. *Pope.*

DE-JECT', *a.* [L. *dejectus*, from *dejicio.*]
Cast down; low-spirited. *Shak.*
DE-JECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cast down; depressed; grieved; discouraged.
DE-JECT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily. *Bacon.*
DE-JECT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being cast down; lowness of spirits.
DE-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Casting down; depressing; dispiriting.
DE-JEC'TION, *n.* A casting down; depression of mind; melancholy; lowness of spirits, occasioned by grief or misfortune. *Milton.*
2. Weakness; as, *dejection* of appetite. [*Unusual.*] *Arbuthnot.*
3. The act of voiding the excrements; or the matter ejected. *Ray.*
DE-JECT'LY, *adv.* In a downcast manner.
DE-JECT'O-RY, *a.* Having power or tending to cast down, or to promote evacuations by stool. *Ferrand.*
DE-JECT'URE, *n.* That which is ejected, excrements. *Arbuthnot.*

DE-JEU-NER', (dā-zhu-nā',) *DE-JEU-NE'*, } n. [Fr.] Breakfast. Also, used of late in the fashionable world for *lunch*. *Gilbert.*

DE JU'RE, [L.] Of right. [See De Facto.]

DE-LAC-ER-A'TION, n. [L. *delacero*.]
A tearing in pieces. [*Not used.*]

DE-LAC-RY-MA'TION, n. [L. *delacrymatio*; *de* and *lacrymatio*, a weeping.]
A preternatural discharge of watery humors from the eyes; watersliness of the eyes. *Dict.*

DEL-AC-TA'TION, n. [L. *delactatio*.]
A weaning. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

DEL-AP-SA'TION, n. A falling down. *Ray.*

DE-LAPSE', (de-laps',) v. i. [L. *delabor, delapsus*; *de* and *labor*, to slide.]
To fall or slide down.

DE-LAPS'ED, (de-lapst',) *pp.* Fallen down.

DE-LAP'SION, n. A falling down of the uterus, anus, &c.

DE-LATE', v. t. [L. *delatus*; *de* and *latus*, part. of *fero*, to bear.]
1. To carry; to convey. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
2. To accuse; to inform against; that is, to bear a charge against. *B. Jonson.*

DE-LA'TION, n. Carriage; conveyance; as, the *delation* of sound. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
2. Accusation; act of charging with a crime; a *term of the civil law.*

DE-LA'TOR, n. [L.] An accuser; an informer. *Sandys.*

DE-LAY', (de-lā',) v. t. [Fr. *delai*, delay; Sp. *dilatar*; Port. *id.*, to delay; It. *dilata*, delay; *dilatare*, to dilate, to spread; from L. *dilatus*, *differo*. We see that delay is from spreading, extending. See Dilate.]
1. To prolong the time of acting, or proceeding; to put off; to defer.

My lord *delayeth* his coming. — Matt. xxiv.

2. To retard; to stop, detain, or hinder for a time; to restrain motion, or render it slow; as, the mail is *delayed* by bad roads.

Thyrsis, whose artful strains have oft *delayed*
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal. *Milton.*

3. To allay. [*Not in use, nor proper.*] *Spenser.*

DE-LAY', v. i. To linger; to move slow; or to stop for a time.

There are certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of ideas, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor hasten. *Locke.*

DE-LAY', n. A lingering; stay; stop.
2. A putting off or deferring; procrastination; as, the *delay* of trial is not to be imputed to the plaintiff.
3. Hinderance for a time.

DE-LAY'ED, (de-lād',) *pp.* Deferred; detained; hindered for a time; retarded.

DE-LAY'ER, n. One who defers; one who lingers.

DE-LAY'ING, *ppr.* Putting off; deferring; procrastinating; retarding; detaining.

DE-LAY'MENT, n. Hinderance. *Gower.*

DEL CRED'ER-E, n. [It.] A guaranty given by factors, binding them to warrant the solvency of the purchasers of goods which they sell on credit. This is done for a premium.
A *del credere* commission is one under which an agent, on selling goods, in consideration of an additional premium, insures to his principal not only the ultimate solvency of the debtor, but the punctual discharge of the debt. *Bouvier.*

DE'LE, v. t. [L. imperative of *deleo*.]
Blot out; erase.

DEL'E-BLE, a. [L. *delebilis*.]
That can be blotted out. *More.*

DE-LEC'TA-BLE, a. [L. *delectabilis*, from *delector*, to delight. See Delight.]
Delightful; highly pleasing; that gives great joy or pleasure; as, a *delectable* garden. *Milton.*

DE-LEC'TA-BLE-NESS, n. Delightfulness. *Barret.*

DE-LEC'TA-BLY, *adv.* Delightfully.

DE-LEC-TA'TION, n. Great pleasure; delight. *More.*

DEL'E-GA-CY, n. A number of persons delegated.
[We now use Delegation.] *Laud.*

DEL'E-GATE, v. t. [L. *delego*; *de* and *lego*, to send. See Legate.]
1. To send away; appropriately, to send on an embassy; to send with power to transact business, as a representative. The president *delegated* three commissioners to the court of St. Cloud.
2. To intrust; to commit; to deliver to another's care and exercise; as, to *delegate* authority or power to an envoy, representative, or judge.

DEL'E-GATE, n. A person appointed and sent by another with powers to transact business as his representative; a deputy; a commissioner; a vicar. In *the United States*, a person elected or appointed to represent a state or a district, in the congress, or in a convention for forming or altering a constitution.
2. In *Great Britain*, a commissioner appointed by the king, under the great seal, to hear and determine appeals from the ecclesiastical court. Hence the *Court of Delegates*, is the great court of appeal in all ecclesiastical causes. It is used also for the court of appeals from that of the Admiralty. *Blackstone.*
3. A layman appointed to attend an ecclesiastical council.

DEL'E-GATE, a. Deputed; sent to act for or represent another; as, a *delegate* judge. *Taylor.*

DEL'E-GA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Deputed; sent with a trust or commission to act for another; appointed a judge; committed, as authority.

DEL'E-GA-TING, *ppr.* Deputing; sending with a commission to act for another; appointing; committing, intrusting.

DEL-E-GA'TION, n. A sending away; the act of putting in commission, or investing with authority to act for another; the appointment of a delegate.

The duties of religion can not be performed by *delegation*. *S. Miller.*

2. The person deputed to act for another, or for others. Thus, the representatives of Massachusetts in congress are called the *delegation*, or *whole delegation*.
3. In *the civil law*, the assignment of a debt to another, as when a debtor transfers to another person the obligation to pay, or a creditor makes over to a third person the right to receive payment.

DE-LEN'DA EST CAR-THA'GO. [L.] Carthage must be annihilated — our rival must be destroyed.

DEL-E-NIF'IC-AL, a. Having the virtue to ease or assuage pain.

DE-LE'TE, v. t. [L. *deleo*.]
To blot out. [*Not used.*] *Fuller.*

DEL-E-TE'RI-OUS, a. [L. *deleterius*, from *deleo*, to blot out or destroy; W. *dileu*, *dilew*. Qu. Ir. *dallam*, to blind.]
1. Having the quality of destroying, or extinguishing life; destructive; poisonous; as a *deleterious* plant or quality.
2. Injurious; pernicious.

DEL'E-TER-Y, a. Destructive; poisonous. *Hudibras.*

DE-LE'TION, n. [L. *deletio*, from *deleo*, to blot out.]
1. The act of blotting out or erasing.
2. Destruction. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

DEL'E-TO-RY, n. That which blots out. *Taylor.*

DELF, n. [Sax. *delfan*, to delve, to dig.]
1. A mine; a quarry; a pit dug. [*Rarely used.*]
2. Earthen ware, covered with enamel or white glazing, in imitation of China ware or porcelain, made at Delft, in Holland; properly, *Delft-ware.*

DE'LI-AC, n. [from *Delos*.] In *the arts*, a kind of sculptured vase; also, beautiful bronze and silver. *Elmes.*

DEL'I-BATE, v. t. [L. *delibo*; *de* and *libo*, to taste.]
To taste; to take a sip. [*Little used.*]

DEL-I-BA'TION, n. A taste; an essay. [*Little used.*] *Berkeley.*

DE-LIB'ER-ATE, v. t. [L. *delibero*; *de* and *libro*, to weigh; It. *librare*. See Librate.]
To weigh in the mind; to consider and examine the reasons for and against a measure; to estimate the weight or force of arguments, or the probable consequences of a measure, in order to a choice or decision; to pause and consider. A wise prince will *deliberate* before he wages war.

The woman that *deliberates* is lost. *Addison.*

DE-LIB'ER-ATE, v. t. To balance in the mind; to weigh; to consider.

DE-LIB'ER-ATE, a. Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of a step; circumspect; slow in determining; *applied to persons*; as, a *deliberate* judge or counselor.
2. Formed with deliberation; well advised or considered; not sudden or rash; as, a *deliberate* opinion; a *deliberate* measure, or result.
3. Slow; as, a *deliberate* death or echo. [*Hardly legitimate.*] *Bacon.*

DE-LIB'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Balanced in the mind; considered.

DE-LIB'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* With careful consideration, or deliberation; circumspectly; not hastily or rashly; slowly. This purpose was *deliberately* formed. *Dryden. Goldsmith.*

DE-LIB'ER-ATE-NESS, n. Calm consideration; circumspection; due attention to the arguments for and against a measure; caution. *K. Charles.*

DE-LIB'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Balancing in the mind; weighing; considering.

DE-LIB-ER-A'TION, n. [L. *deliberatio*.]
1. The act of deliberating; the act of weighing and examining the reasons for and against a choice or measure; consideration. We say, a measure has been taken with *deliberation*.
2. Mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure; as, the *deliberations* of a legislative body or council.

DE-LIB'ER-A-TIVE, a. Pertaining to deliberation; proceeding or acting by deliberation, or by mutual discussion and examination; as, the legislature is a *deliberative* body.
2. Having a right or power to deliberate or discuss.

In councils, the bishops have a *deliberative* voice. *Encye.*

3. Apt or disposed to consider. *Bp. Barlow.*

DE-LIB'ER-A-TIVE, n. A discourse in which a question is discussed, or weighed and examined. A kind of rhetoric employed in proving a thing and convincing others of its truth, in order to persuade them to adopt it. *Encye.*

DE-LIB'ER-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By deliberation. *Burke.*

DEL'I-CA-CY, n. [Fr. *delicatesse*; Sp. *delicadeza*; It. *delicatezza*; but more directly from *delicate*, which see.]
In *a general sense*, that which delights or pleases. Hence,
1. Fineness of texture; smoothness; softness; tenderness; as, the *delicacy* of the skin; and nearly in the same sense, applicable to food; as, the *delicacy* of flesh, meat, or vegetables. Hence,
2. Daintiness; pleasantness to the taste.
3. Elegant or feminine beauty; as, *delicacy* of form.
4. Nicety; minute accuracy; as, the *delicacy* of coloring in painting.
5. Neatness in dress; elegance, proceeding from a nice selection and adjustment of the several parts of dress. *Spectator.*
6. Softness of manners; civility or politeness, proceeding from a nice observance of propriety, and a desire to please; as, *delicacy* of behavior.
7. Indulgence; gentle treatment; as, *delicacy* of education.
8. Tenderness; scrupulousness; the quality manifested in nice attention to right, and care to avoid wrong, or offense. *Bp. Taylor.*
9. Acute or nice perception of what is pleasing to the sense of tasting. Hence, *figuratively*, a nice perception of beauty and deformity, or the faculty of such nice perception.

Delicacy of taste tends to invigorate the social affections, and moderate those that are selfish. *Addison.*

10. That which delights the senses, particularly the taste, *applied to eatables*; as, the peach is a great *delicacy*.
11. Tenderness of constitution; weakness; that quality or state of the animal body which renders it very impressible to injury; as, *delicacy* of constitution or frame.
12. Smallness; fineness; slenderness; tenuity; as, the *delicacy* of a thread or fiber.
13. Tenderness; nice susceptibility of impression; as, *delicacy* of feeling.

DEL'I-CATE, a. [Fr. *delicat*; Sp. *delicado*; It. *delicato*; L. *delicatus*, connected with *delicus*, delight, *delecto*, to delight; probably a compound of *de* with the root of *like*. See Delight and Like.]
1. Of a fine texture; fine; soft; smooth; clear, or fair; as, a *delicate* skin.
2. Nice; pleasing to the taste; or an agreeable flavor; as, *delicate* food; a *delicate* dish.
3. Nice in perception of what is agreeable; dainty; as, a *delicate* taste; and, *figuratively*, nice and discriminating in beauty and deformity.
4. Nice; accurate; fine; soft to the eye; as, a *delicate* color.
5. Nice in forms; regulated by minute observance of propriety, or by condescension and attention to the wishes and feelings of others; as, *delicate* behavior or manners, a *delicate* address.
6. Pleasing to the senses; as, a *delicate* flavor.
7. Fine; slender; minute; as, a *delicate* thread.
8. That can not be handled without injury or danger; that must be touched with care; as, a *delicate* point or topic; a *delicate* question.
9. Composed of fine threads, or nicely interwoven; as, *delicate* texture; hence, soft and smooth to the touch, as, *delicate* silk.
10. Tender; effeminate; not able to endure hardship; very impressible to injury; as, a *delicate* frame or constitution.
11. Feeble; not sound or robust; as, *delicate* health.

DEL'I-CATE, n. Any thing nice; a nicety. [*Obs.*]
Jer. ii. 34. *Dryden.*

DEL'I-CATE-LY, *adv.* In a delicate manner; with nice regard to propriety and the feelings of others.
2. Daintily; luxuriously.

They that live *delicately* are in kings' courts. — Luke vii.

3. With soft elegance; as, an expression *delicately* turned.
4. Tenderly; with indulgence in ease, elegance, and luxury. *Prov.* xxix.

DEL'I-CATE-NESS, n. The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy. *Deut.* xxviii.

DE-LI'CIOUS, (de-lish'us,) a. [Fr. *delicieux*; L. *delicatus*, *delicor*; Sp. *delicioso*; It. *delizioso*.]
1. Highly pleasing to the taste; most sweet or grateful to the senses; affording exquisite pleasure; as, a *delicious* viand; *delicious* fruit or wine.
2. Most pleasing to the mind, very grateful; yielding exquisite delight; as, this poem affords a *delicious* entertainment.

DE-LI'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a delicious manner; in a manner to please the taste or gratify the mind; sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully; as, to feed *deliciously*; to be *deliciously* entertained.

DE-LI'CIOUS-NESS, n. The quality of being delicious, or very grateful to the taste or mind; as, the *deliciousness* of a repast.
2. Delight; great pleasure.

DEL-I-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *deligatio, deligo; de* and *ligo*, to bind.]
In *surgery*, a binding up; a bandaging.

DE-LIGHT', (de-lite',) *n.* [Fr. *delice*; Sp. *delicia*; It. *delizia*; L. *delicia*, connected with *delector*; probably allied to Eng. *like*.]
1. A high degree of pleasure or satisfaction of mind; joy.

His *delight* is in the law of the Lord. — Ps. i.

2. That which gives great pleasure; that which affords delight.

Titus was the *delight* of human kind. *Dryden.*
I was daily his *delight*. — Prov. viii.

Delight is a more permanent pleasure than *joy*, and not dependent on sudden excitement.

DE-LIGHT', (de-lite',) *v. t.* [Sp. *deleytar*; Port. *deleitar*; L. *delector*; Fr. *delecter*. See DELIGHT and LIKE.]
1. To affect with great pleasure; to please highly; to give or afford high satisfaction or joy; as, a beautiful landscape *delights* the eye; harmony *delights* the ear; the good conduct of children, and especially their piety, *delights* their parents.

I will *delight* myself in thy statutes. — Ps. cxix.

2. To receive great pleasure in.

I *delight* to do thy will. — Ps. xl.

DE-LIGHT', *v. i.* To have or take great pleasure; to be greatly pleased or rejoiced; followed by *in*.

I *delight* in the law of God after the inward man. — Rom. vii.

DE-LIGHT'ED, *pp.* Greatly pleased; rejoiced; followed by *with*.

That ye may be *delighted* with the abundance of her glory. — Is. lxvi.

2. *a.* Full of delight. *Shak.*

DE-LIGHT'ER, *n.* One who takes delight. *Barrow.*

DE-LIGHT'FUL (de-lite'ful,) *a.* Highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction; as, a *delightful* thought; a *delightful* prospect.

DE-LIGHT'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a manner to receive great pleasure; very agreeably; as, we were *delightfully* employed or entertained.
2. In a delightful manner; charmingly; in a manner to afford great pleasure; as, the lady sings and plays *delightfully*.

DE-LIGHT'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being delightful, or of affording great pleasure; as, the *delightfulness* of a prospect, or of scenery.
2. Great pleasure; delight. [*Less proper.*]

DE-LIGHT'ING, *ppr.* Giving great pleasure; rejoicing.

DE-LIGHT'LESS, *a.* Affording no pleasure or delight. *Thomson.*

DE-LIGHT'SOME, (de-lit'sum,) *a.* Very pleasing; delightful. *Grew.*

DE-LIGHT'SOME-LY, *adv.* Very pleasantly; in a delightful manner.

DE-LIGHT'SOME-NESS, *n.* Delightfulness; pleasantness in a high degree.

DE-LIN'E-A-MENT, *n.* [Infra.] Representation by delineation. *Selden.*

DE-LIN'E-ATE, *v. t.* [*delineo; de* and *lineo*, from *linea*, a line.]
1. To draw the lines which exhibit the form of a thing; to mark out with lines; to make a draught; to sketch or design; as, to *delineate* the form of the earth, or a diagram.
2. To paint; to represent in a picture; to draw a likeness of; as, to *delineate* Nestor like Adonis, or Time with Absalom's head. *Brown.*
3. *Figuratively*, to describe; to represent to the mind or understanding; to exhibit a likeness in words; as, to *delineate* the character of Newton, or the virtue of Aristides.

DE-LIN'E-A-TED, *pp.* Drawn; marked with lines exhibiting the form or figure; sketched; designed; painted; described.

DE-LIN'E-A-TING, *ppr.* Drawing the form; sketching; painting; describing.

DE-LIN-E-A'TION, *n.* [L. *delineatio.*]
1. First draught of a thing; outline; representation of a form or figure by lines; sketch; design.
2. Representation in words; description; as, the *delineation* of a character.

DE-LIN'E-A-TOR, *n.* One who delineates.

DE-LIN'E-A-TO-RY, *a.* Describing; drawing the outline. *Scott's Essays.*

DE-LIN'E-A-TURE, *n.* Delineation. [*Not in use.*]

DE-LIN'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *delinimentum.*]
Mitigation. [*Not used.*]

DE-LIN'QUEN-CY, (de-link'wen-sy,) *n.* [L. *delinquo*, to fail or omit duty: *de* and *linquo*, to leave.]
Failure or omission of duty; a fault; a misdeed; and positively, an offense; a crime. It is particularly, but not exclusively, applied to neglect of duty in officers of public trust.

DE-LIN'QUENT, (de-link'went,) *a.* Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty.

DE-LIN'QUENT, *n.* One who fails to perform his duty, particularly a public officer who neglects his duty; an offender; one who commits a fault or crime.

A *delinquent* ought to be cited in the place or jurisdiction where the *delinquency* was committed. *Ayliffe.*

DE-LIN'QUENT-LY, *adv.* So as to fail in duty.

DEL'I-QUATE, *v. t.* or *i.* [L. *deliquo*, to melt.]
To melt or be dissolved. [See DELIQUESCE and DELIQUIATE.]

DEL'I-QUA-TED, *pp.* Melted; dissolved.

DEL-I-QUA'TION, *n.* A melting. [See DELIQUESCENCE and DELIQUIATION.]

DEL-I-QUESCE', (del-e-kwes',) *v. i.* [L. *deliquesco*, to melt; *de* and *liquesco*, from *liqueo*, to melt or become soft. See LIQUID.]
To melt gradually and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts, acids, and alkalies.

DEL-I-QUES'CENCE, (del-e-kwes'sens,) *n.* Spontaneous liquefaction in the air; a gradual melting or becoming liquid by absorption of water from the atmosphere. *Fourcroy.*

DEL-I-QUES'CENT, *a.* Liquefying in the air; capable of attracting moisture from the atmosphere and becoming liquid; as, *deliquescent* salts. *Fourcroy.*

DE-LIQ'UI-ATE, (de-lik'we-ate,) *v. i.* [See DELIQUATE.] To melt and become liquid by imbibing water from the air. [See DELIQUESCE.] *Fourcroy.*

DE-LIQ-UI-A'TION, *n.* A melting by attracting water from the air.

DE-LIQ'UI-UM, (de-lik'we-um,) *n.* [L.] In *chemistry*, a melting or dissolution in the air, or in a moist place. *Encye.*
2. A liquid state; as, a salt falls into a *deliquium*. *Fourcroy.*
3. In *medicine*, a swooning or fainting; called also *syncope*. *Encye. Cyc.*

DE-LI'RA-CY, *n.* Delirium. *Sancroft.*

DE-LIR'A-MENT, *n.* A wandering of the mind; foolish fancy. [*Little used.*]

DE-LI'RATE, *v. i.* [L. *deliro.*]
To rave, as a madman. [*Not in use.*]

DEL-I-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *deliratio.*]
A wandering of mind; delirium. *Ed. Rev.*

DE-LIR'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *delirus.* See DELIRIUM.]
Roving in mind; light-headed; disordered in intellect; having ideas that are wild, irregular, and unconnected.

DE-LIR'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a delirious manner.

DE-LIR'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being delirious; delirium. *Johnson.*

DE-LIR'I-UM, *n.* [L., from *deliro*, to wander in mind, to rave; *de* and *lira*, to make balks in plowing, that is, to err, wander, miss.]
A state in which the ideas of a person are wild, irregular, and unconnected, or do not correspond with the truth or with external objects; a roving or wandering of the mind; disorder of the intellect. Fevers often produce *delirium*.
An alienation of mind connected with fever. *Cyc.*
Symptomatic derangement, or that which is dependent on some other disease, in distinction from idiopathic derangement, or *mania*.

DE-LIR'I-UM TRE'MENS, *n.* A disease of the brain, induced by the excessive and prolonged use of intoxicating liquors.

DEL-I-TES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *delitescentia; de* and *lates.*]
Retirement; obscurity. *Johnson.*

DE-LIT'I-GATE, *v. i.* [L. *delitigo.*]
To chide, or contend in words. [*Not in use.*]

DE-LIT-I-GA'TION, *n.* A chiding; a brawl. [*Not in use.*]

DE-LIV'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *delivrer; de* and *livrer*, to deliver; Sp. *librar*; Port. *livrar*; L. *liber*, free, disengaged; *delibro*, to free, to peel; Arm. *delivra.* See LINEAL, LIBRARY, LIBRATE.]
1. To free; to release, as from restraint; to set at liberty; as, to *deliver* one from captivity.
2. To rescue, or save.

Deliver me, O my God, from the hand of the wicked. — Ps. lxxi.

3. To give or transfer; to put into another's hand or power; to commit; to pass from one to another.

Thou shalt *deliver* Pharaoh's cup into his hand. — Gen. xl.

So we say, to *deliver* goods to a carrier; to *deliver* a letter; to *deliver* possession of an estate.
4. To surrender; to yield; to give up; to resign; as, to *deliver* a fortress to an enemy. It is often followed by *up*; as, to *deliver up* the city; to *deliver up* stolen goods.

Th' exalted mind
All sense of woe *delivers* to the wind. *Pope.*

5. To disburden of a child.
6. To utter; to pronounce; to speak; to send forth in words; as, to *deliver* a sermon, an address, or an oration.
7. To give forth in action; as, the ship *delivered* a broadside; the troops *delivered* their fire; to *deliver* a blow. *Alison.*
To deliver to the wind; to cast away; to reject.
To deliver over; to transfer; to give or pass from one to another; as, to *deliver over* goods to another.
2. To surrender or resign; to put into another's power; to commit to the discretion of; to abandon to.

Deliver me not over to the will of my enemies. — Ps. xxvii.

To deliver up; to give up; to surrender.

DE-LIV'ER, *a.* [L. *liber.*]
Free; nimble. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

DE-LIV'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be, or is to be, delivered.

A bill of lading may state that the goods are *deliverable* to a particular person therein named. [*Mercantile usage.*] *Amer. Review.*

DE-LIV'ER-ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *delivrance.*]
1. Release from captivity, slavery, oppression, or any restraint.

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives. — Luke iv.

2. Rescue from danger or any evil.

God sent me to save your lives by a great *deliverance*. — Gen. xlv.

3. The act of bringing forth children. *Bacon.*
4. The act of giving or transferring from one to another.
5. The act of speaking or pronouncing; utterance. [In the three last senses, DELIVERY is now used.]
6. Acquittal of a prisoner by the verdict of a jury.
God send you a good *deliverance*.

DE-LIV'ER-ED, *pp.* Freed; released; transferred or transmitted; passed from one to another; committed; yielded; surrendered; rescued; uttered; pronounced.

DE-LIV'ER-ER, *n.* One who delivers; one who releases or rescues; a preserver.

The Lord raised up a *deliverer* to Israel. — Judges iii.

2. One who relates or communicates. *Boyle.*

DE-LIV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Releasing; setting free; rescuing; saving; surrendering; giving over; yielding; resigning.

DE-LIV'ER-NESS, *n.* Nimbleness; agility.

DE-LIV'ER-Y, *n.* The act of delivering.
2. Release; rescue, as from slavery, restraint, oppression, or danger.
3. Surrender; a giving up.
4. A giving or passing from one to another; as, the *delivery* of goods, or of a deed.
5. Utterance, pronunciation, or manner of speaking. He has a good *delivery*. I was charmed with his graceful *delivery*.
6. Childbirth. *Is.* xxvi.
7. Free motion or use of the limbs. [*Obs.*] *Sidney. Wotton.*

DELL, *n.* [Qu. *dale*, or W. *dell*, a cleft or rift; or is it contracted from Sax. *degle*?]
A hollow place; a small, narrow valley between two hills. *Gilbert.*

DELPH. See DELF, No. 2.

DEL'PHI-AN, } *a.* [from *Delphi*, a town of Phocis,
DEL'PHIC, } in Greece.]
Relating to Delphi, and to the celebrated oracle of that place.

DEL'PHIN, *a.* Pertaining to the dauphin of France; applied particularly to an edition of the Latin classics, prepared under Louis XIV., *in usum Delphini*, for the dauphin's use. *Brande.*

DEL'PHINE, *a.* [L. *delphinus.*]
Pertaining to the dolphin, a genus of fishes.

DEL-PHIN'I-A, }
DEL-PHI'NA, }
DEL'PHI-A, } *n.* A vegetable alkaloid discovered in the Delphinium staphysagria. Its taste is bitter and acrid. When heated it melts, but on cooling becomes hard and brittle like resin. *Ure. Brande.*
DEL'PHINE, }

DEL'PHIN-ITE, *n.* A mineral, called also *pistacite* and *epidote*. *Ure.*

DEL SEGN'O, (del sān'yo.) [It.] In *music*, a direction to repeat from the sign.

DEL'TA, *n.* The Greek letter Δ. A tract of alluvial land in the form of that letter, or triangular. It is particularly applied to such a tract of land in Egypt, formed by two main branches of the Nile, and the Mediterranean Sea; but the word is applied to any tract of land of a similar figure and formation.

DEL'TOID, *a.* [Gr. δελτα, the letter Δ, and εἶδος, form.]
1. Resembling the Greek Δ, (delta;) triangular; an epithet applied to a muscle of the shoulder; which moves the arm forward, upward, and backward. *Coxe.*
2. In *botany*, shaped somewhat like a delta or rhomb, having four angles, of which the lateral ones are less distant from the base than the others; as, a *deltoid* leaf. *Linnæus. Martyn.*
Trowel-shaped, having three angles, of which the terminal one is much further from the base than the lateral ones. *Smith.*

DE-LUD'A-BLE, *a.* [See DELUDE.] That may be deluded or deceived; liable to be imposed on. *Brown.*

DE-LUDE', *v. t.* [L. *deludo; de* and *ludo*, to play, to mock; Ch. and Heb. לוץ. Class Ls, No. 3, 5, 30, 46.]
1. To deceive; to impose on; to lead from truth or into error; to mislead the mind or judgment; to beguile. *Cheat* is generally applied to deception in bargains; *delude*, to deception in opinion. An artful man *deludes* his followers. We are often *deluded* by false appearances.
2. To frustrate or disappoint.

DE-LUD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deceived; misled; led into error.

DE-LUD'ER, *n.* One who deceives; a deceiver; an impostor; one who holds out false pretenses.

DE LOD'ING, *ppr.* Deceiving; leading astray; misleading the opinion or judgment.

DE-LOD'ING, *n.* The act of deceiving; falsehood. *Prideaux.*

DEL'UGE, (del'ūje,) *n.* [Fr. *deluge*; Arm. *dilaich*; Sp. *diluvio*; It. *id.*; L. *diluvies, diluvium*, from *diluo, diluvio*; *di* and *luo, lavo*, to wash. If *deluge* and *diluvium* are the same word, of which there can be little doubt, the fact proves that *luo, lavo*, is contracted or changed from *lugo*, and that the primitive word was *lugo*; and it is certain that the radix of *luo* is *lugo*. See Flow.]

1. Any overflowing of water; an inundation; a flood; a swell of water over the natural banks of a river or shore of the ocean, spreading over the adjacent land. But *appropriately*, the great flood or overflowing of the earth by water, in the days of Noah; according to the common chronology, Anno Mundi 1656. *Gen.* vi.

2. A sweeping or overwhelming calamity.

DEL'UGE, *v. t.* To overflow with water; to inundate; to drown. The waters *deluged* the earth, and destroyed the old world.

2. To overwhelm; to cover with any flowing or moving, spreading body. The northern nations *deluged* the Roman empire with their armies.

3. To overwhelm; to cause to sink under the weight of a general or spreading calamity; as, the land is *deluged* with corruption.

DEL'UG-ED, *pp.* Overflowed; inundated; overwhelmed.

DEL'UG-ING, *ppr.* Overflowing; inundating; overwhelming.

DE-LŪ'SION, (de-lū'zhun,) *n.* [L. *delusio*. See Delude.]

1. The act of deluding; deception; a misleading of the mind. We are all liable to the *delusions* of artifice.

2. False representation; illusion; error or mistake proceeding from false views.

And fondly mourned the dear *delusion* gone. *Prior.*

DE-LŪ'SIVE, *a.* Apt to deceive, tending to mislead the mind; deceptive; beguiling; as, *delusive* arts, *delusive* appearances.

DE-LŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a delusive manner.

DE-LŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being delusive; tendency to deceive.

DE-LŪ'SO-RY, *a.* Apt to deceive; deceptive. *Glanville.*

DELVE, (delv,) *v. t.* [Sax. *delfan*; D. *delven*; Russ. *dolblyu*; to dig. Qu. Arm. *toulla*, to dig or make a hole, W. *toll*, a hole, and L. *talpa*, a mole, perhaps the *delver*.]

1. To dig; to open the ground with a spade.

Delve of convenient depth your threshing-floor. *Dryden.*

2. To fathom; to sound; to penetrate.

I can not *delve* him to the root. *Shak.*

DELVE, (delv,) *n.* A place dug; a pit; a pitfall; a ditch; a den; a cave. [*Not now used.*] *Spenser.*

Delve of coals; a quantity of fossil coals dug. [*Not used, or local.*]

DELV'ED, *pp.* Dug; fathomed.

DELV'ER, *n.* One who digs, as with a spade.

DELV'ING, *ppr.* Digging.

DE-MAG-NET-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act or process of depriving one of magnetic influence.

DE-MAG'NET-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of magnetic influence, to restore from a sleep-waking state

DEM'A-GOG-ISM, *n.* The practices of a demagogue.

DEM'A-GOGUE, (dem'a gog,) *n.* [Gr. δημαγωγος, from δημος, the populace, and αγω, to lead.]

1. A leader of the people; an orator who pleases the populace, and influences them to adhere to him.

2. Any leader of the populace; any factious man who has great influence with the great body of people in a city or community.

DE-MAIN', DE-MĒSNE', (de-mēne,) *n.* [Norm. *demainer*. This might be from L. *dominium*, Fr. *domaine*. In *old law books*, it is written *demesne*, as if derived from *mesne, maison*, house. In *Norman*, it is written also *demaygne, demeigne*, as well as *demeine*.]

1. A manor-house and the land adjacent or near, which a lord keeps in his own hands or immediate occupation, for the use of his family, as distinguished from his tenemental lands, distributed among his tenants, called *book-land*, or *charter-land*, and *folk-land*, or estates held in villenage, from which sprung copyhold estates. *Blackstone.*

2. Estate in lands. *Shak.*

DE-MAND', *v. t.* [Fr. *demander*; Sp. and Port. *demandar*; It. *domandare* or *dimandare*; Arm. *mennat*; *de* and L. *mando*, to command. The L. *mando* signifies to send; hence, to commit or intrust. To *ask* is to *press* or *urge*. Sw. *mana*; Dan. *maner*; to put in mind to urge, press, dun; to admonish, L. *moneo*. It appears that *mando, moneo*, and *meus, mind*, are all of one family; as also Fr. *mainun*, to teach; W. *mynu*, to will, to seek or procure, to insist, to obtain or have; Sax. *manian*; G. *mahnen*. See Class Mn, No. 7, 9.]

1. To ask or call for, as one who has a claim or right to receive what is sought; to claim or seek as due by right. The creditor *demands* principal and interest of his debt. Here the claim is derived from law or justice.

2. To ask by authority; to require; to seek or claim an answer by virtue of a right or supposed right in the interrogator, derived from his office, station, power, or authority.

The officers of the children of Israel—were beaten, and demanded, Wherefore have ye not fulfilled your task in making brick?—Ex. v.

3. To require as necessary or useful; as, the execution of this work *demands* great industry and care.

4. To ask; to question; to inquire. [*Little used.*]

The soldiers also *demanded* of him, saying, What shall we do?—Luke iii.

5. To ask or require, as a seller of goods; as, what price do you *demand*?

6. To sue for; to seek to obtain by legal process; as, the plaintiff, in his action, *demands* unreasonable damages.

In *French*, *demander* generally signifies simply to ask, request, or petition, when the answer or thing asked for is a matter of grace or courtesy. But in *English*, *demand* is now seldom used in that sense; and rarely indeed can the French *demander* be rendered correctly in English by *demand*, except in the case of the seller of goods, who *demands* [asks, requires] a certain price for his wares. The common expression, "a king sent to *demand* another king's daughter in marriage," is improper.

DE-MAND', *n.* An asking for or claim made by virtue of a right or supposed right to the thing sought; an asking with authority; a challenging as due; as, the *demand* of the creditor was reasonable; the note is payable on *demand*.

He that has confidence to turn his wishes into *demands*, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. *Locke.*

2. The asking or requiring of a price for goods offered for sale; as, I can not agree to his *demand*.

3. That which is or may be claimed as due; debt; as, what are your *demands* on the estate?

4. The calling for in order to purchase; desire to possess; as, the *demand* for the Bible has been great and extensive; copies are in great *demand*.

5. A desire or a seeking to obtain. We say, the company of a gentleman is in great *demand*; the lady is in great *demand* or request.

6. In *law*, the asking or seeking for what is due or claimed as due, either expressly by words, or by implication, as by seizure of goods or entry into lands.

DE-MAND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be demanded, claimed, asked for, or required; as, payment is *demandable* at the expiration of the credit.

DE-MAND'ANT, *n.* One who demands; the plaintiff in a real action; any plaintiff.

DE-MAND'ED, *pp.* Called for; claimed; challenged as due; requested; required; interrogated.

DE-MAND'ER, *n.* One who demands; one who requires with authority; one who claims as due; one who asks; one who seeks to obtain.

DE-MAND'ING, *ppr.* Claiming or calling for as due, or by authority; requiring; asking; pursuing a claim by legal process; interrogating.

DE-MAND'RESS, *n.* A female demandant.

DE-MARC-A'TION. See Demarkation.

DE-MARCH', *n.* [Fr. *demarche*.]
March, walk; gait. [*Obs.*]

DE MARK-A'TION, *n.* [Sp. *demarcacion*, from *demarcar*, *de* and *marcar*, to mark; *marca*, a mark; Port. *demarcar*. See Mark.]

1. The act of marking, or of ascertaining and setting a limit.

2. A limit or bound ascertained and fixed; line of separation marked or determined.

The speculative line of *demarkation*, where obedience ought to end and resistance begin, is faint, obscure, and not easily definable. *Burke.*

DE-MĒAN', *v. t.* [Fr. *demener*; Norm. *demesner, demener*, to lead, to manage, to govern, to stir; It. *menare*; Sp. *menear*.]

1. To behave; to carry; to conduct; *with the reciprocal pronoun*; as, it is our duty to *demean ourselves* with humility.

2. To treat. *Spenser.*

DE-MĒAN', *v. t.* [*de* and *mean*.] To debase; to undervalue. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

DE-MĒAN', *n.* Behavior; carriage; demeanor. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Mien. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

DE-MĒAN'ED, *pp.* Behaved well; *in a good sense.* Lessened; debased; *in a bad sense.*

DE-MĒAN'ING, *ppr.* Behaving; also, debasing one's self.

DE-MĒAN'OR, *n.* Behavior; carriage; deportment; as, decent *demeanor*; sad *demeanor*. *Milton.*

DE-MĒAN-URE, *n.* Behavior. [*Not in use.*]

DE MI-DI-E-TA'TE, [L.] A *jury de medietate* is one composed of half natives and half foreigners—used in actions in which a foreigner is a party, or half of common jurors and half of men of the class to which one of the parties belongs. *Blackstone.*

DE'MEN-CY, *n.* [L. *dementia*.]
Madness. [*Not in use.*] *Skelton.*

DE-MEN'TATE, *a.* Mad; infatuated. *Hammond.*

DE-MEN'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *dementio*; *de* and *mens*.]
To make mad. *Burton.*

DE-MEN'TA-TED, *pp.* Rendered mad.

DE-MEN-TA'TION, *n.* The act of making frantic. *Whitlock.*

DE-MENT'ED, *a.* Crazy; infatuated. *Quart. Rev.*

DE-MEPH-I-TI-ZA'TION, *n.* [See Demephitize.]
The act of purifying from mephitic or foul air. *Med. Repository.*

DE-MEPH'I-TIZE, *v. t.* [*de* and *mephitis*, foul air, or ill smell.]
To purify from foul, unwholesome air.

DE-MEPH'I-TIZ-ED, *pp.* Purified; freed from foul air.

DE-MEPH'I-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Purifying from foul air.

DE-MER'IT, *n.* [Fr. *demerite*; *de* and *merite*, merit, L. *meritum*, from *mereo*, to earn or deserve. The Latin *demereo* is used in a good sense. See Merit.]

1. That which deserves punishment, the opposite of *merit*; an ill-deserving; that which is blamable or punishable in moral conduct; vice or crime.

More is the merit, the *demerit* thine. *Dryden.*

2. *Anciently*, merit; desert; *in a good sense.* *Shak.*

DE-MER'IT, *v. t.* To deserve blame or punishment. [*I believe not in use.*]

DE-MERS'ED, (de-merst',) *a.* [L. *demersus*.]
Plunged; situated or growing under water.

DE-MER'SION, (de-mer'shun,) *n.* [L. *demersio*, from *demergo*, to plunge or drown.]

1. A plunging into a fluid; a drowning. *Trans. of Pausanias.*

2. The state of being overwhelmed in water or earth. *Ray.*

3. The putting of a medicine in a dissolving liquor. *Dict.*

DE-MES'MER-IZE, *v. t.* [from *Mesmer*.] To excite or relieve from mesmeric influence. [See Mesmerize.]

DE MESNE', (de-meen'.) See Demain.

DE-MĒSN'I-AL, (de-mē'ni-al,) *a.* Pertaining to a demesne. *Maunder.*

DEM'I, a prefix, [Fr. *demi*, from the L. *dimidium*,] signifies *half*. It is used only in composition. [See also Demy.]

DEM'I-BATH, } *n.* A bath in which only the lower
DEM'I-BAIN, } half of the body is immersed.

DEM'I-BRI-GADE', *n.* A half brigade. [*Grose.*

DEM'I-CA'DENCE, *n.* In *music*, an imperfect cadence, or one that falls on any other than the key-note. *Busby.*

DEM'I-CAN'NON, *n.* The obsolete name of a kind of ordnance carrying a ball of from 30 to 36 pounds in weight.

DEM'I-CUL'VER-IN, *n.* The obsolete name of a kind of ordnance carrying a ball of 9 or 10 pounds in weight. *Johnson. Encyc.*

DEM-I-DE'I-FY, *v. t.* To deify in part. *Cowper.*

DEM'I-DEV-IL, (-dev'l,) *n.* Half a devil. *Shak.*

DEM'I-DIS'TANCE, *n.* In *fortification*, the distance between the outward polygons and the flank.

DEM'I-DI'TONE, *n.* In *music*, a minor third. *Busby.*

DEM'I-GOD, *n.* Half a god, one partaking of the divine nature; a fabulous hero, produced by the cohabitation of a deity with a mortal. *Milton. Pope.*

DEM'I-GOD'DESS, *n.* A female demi-goal. *Campbell.*

DEM'I-GORGE, *n.* In *fortification*, that part of the polygon which remains after the flank is raised, and goes from the curtain to the angle of the polygon. It is half of the vacant space or entrance into a bastion. *Encyc.*

DEM'I-GROAT, (grawt,) *n.* A half-groat. *Shenstone.*

DEM'I-JOHN, (dem'i-jon,) *n.* [Fr. *dame-jeanne*.]
A glass vessel or bottle with a large body and small neck, inclosed in wicker-work.

DEM'I-LANCE, *n.* A light lance; a short spear; a half pike. *Drayton.*

DEM'I-LUNE, *n.* A work constructed beyond the main ditch of a fortress, and in front of the curtain between two bastions; its object is to defend the curtain. *P. Cyc.*

DEM'I-MAN, *n.* Half a man; *a term of reproach.* *Knowles.*

DEM'I-NA-TUR-ED, *a.* Having half the nature of another animal. *Shak.*

DEM'I-OF-FI'CIAL, (-of-fish'al,) *a.* Partly official or authorized. *G. Morris.*

DEM'I-PREM'I-SES, *n. pl.* Half premises. *Hooker.*

DEM'I-QUA-VER, *n.* A note, in music, of half the length of the quaver.

DEM'I-RE-LIE'VO, *n.* [It.] In *sculpture*, half relief, or the standing out of a figure from the background by half its thickness.

DEM'I-REP *n.* A woman of suspicious chastity. [*Demi-reputation.*]

DEM'I SEM'I-QUA-VER, *n.* A short note in music, two of which are equal to a semi-quaver.

DEM'I-TINT', *n.* [*Demi* and *tint*.] In *painting*, a gradation of color between positive light and positive shade. *Lines.*

DEM'I-TONE, *n.* In music, an interval of half a tone; a semi-tone.

DEM'I-VILL, *n.* A half vill, consisting of five freemen or frankpledges. *Spelman. Blackstone.*

DEM'I-VOLT, *n.* [*demi* and *volt*, *vault.*] One of the seven artificial motions of a horse, in which he raises his fore legs in a particular manner.

DEM'I-WOLF, *n.* Half a wolf; a mongrel dog, between a dog and a wolf; lycisca. *Shak.*

DEM'I-GRATE, *v. i.* [L. *demigro.*]
To migrate, which see.

DEM-I-GRA'TION, *n.* Emigration, which see.

DE-MIS'A-BLE, *a.* [See DEMISE.] That may be leased, as an estate *demisable* by copy of court roll.

DE-MISE', *n.* [Fr. *demis*, *demise*, from *demettre*, L. *demitto*, *demissio*; *de* and *mitto*, Fr. *mettre*. Literally, a laying down, or sending from; a removing.]
1. In *England*, a laying down or removal, applied to the crown or royal authority. The *demise* of the crown is a transfer of the crown, royal authority, or kingdom, to a successor. Thus, when Edward IV. was driven from his throne for a few months by the house of Lancaster, this temporary transfer of his dignity was called a *demise*. Thus the natural death of a king or queen came to be denominated a *demise*, as by that event the crown is transferred to a successor. *Blackstone.*
2. In *later usage*, the death of any distinguished individual; as, the *demise* of Mr. Pitt. *Trotter.*
3. A conveyance or transfer of an estate, by lease or will.
Demise and redemise; a conveyance where there are mutual leases made from one to another of the same land, or something out of it. *Encyc.*

DE-MISE', *v. t.* To transfer or convey; to lease.
2. To bequeath; to grant by will. *Swift.*

DE-MIS'ED, *pp.* Granted or left by will.

DE-MIS'ING, *ppr.* Bequeathing; granting by will.

DE-MIS'SION, (de-mish'un,) *n.* A lowering; degradation; depression. *L'Estrange.*

DE-MISS'IVE, } *a.* Humble. [*Little used.*]
DE-MISS', } *Shenstone.*

DE-MISS'LY, *adv.* In a humble manner. [*Not used.*]

DE-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *demitto.*]
To let fall; to depress; to submit. [*Not used.*]

DEM'I-URGE, *n.* [Gr. δημιουργος; δημιος, a public servant, and εργον, work.]
In *the mythology of Eastern philosophers*, a subordinate deity or eon, employed in the creation of the world; a subordinate workman. *Encyc.*

DEM-I-URG'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a demiurge. *Trans. of Pausanias.*

DE-MOC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. δημοκρατια; δημος, people, and κρατεω, to possess, to govern.]
Government by the people; a form of government, in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people collectively, or in which the people exercise the powers of legislation. Such was the government of Athens.

DEM'O-CRAT, *n.* One who adheres to a government by the people, or favors the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men.

DEM-O-CRAT'IC, } *a.* Popular; pertaining to
DEM-O-CRAT'IC-AL, } democracy, or government by the people; as, a *democratical* form of government.

DEM-O-CRAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a democratical manner. *Sidney.*

DE-MOC'RA-TIST, *n.* The same as DEMOCRAT.

DE-MOC'RA-TY, *n.* Democracy.

DE-MO-GOR'GON, *n.* [Gr. δαιμων, divinity, and γοργος, dreadful.]
Literally, terrible deity; a mysterious divinity among the ancients, mentioned by Milton. *Brande.*

DE-MOL'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *demolir*, *demolissant*; Sp. *demoler*; It. *demolire*; L. *demolior*; *de* and *molior*, to build. Class Ml, No. 12, 15.]
To throw or pull down, to raze; to destroy, as a heap or structure; to separate any collected mass, or the connected parts of a thing, to ruin; as, to *demolish* an edifice, or a mound; to *demolish* a wall or fortification.

DE-MOL'ISH-ED, (de-mol'isht,) *pp.* or *a.* Pulled down; thrown down; razed; destroyed, as a fabric or structure.

DE-MOL'ISH-ER, *n.* One who pulls or throws down; one who destroys or lays waste; as, a *demolisher* of towns.

DE-MOL'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Pulling or throwing down; destroying.

DE-MOL'ISH-MENT, *n.* Ruin; overthrow. *Beaum.*

DEM-O-LI''TION, (dem-o-lish'un,) *n.* The act of overthrowing, pulling down, or destroying a pile or structure, ruin, destruction; as, the *demolition* of a house, or of military works.

DE'MON, *n.* [L. *dæmon*; Gr. δαιμων; Sp. It. *demonio*; Fr. *demon*; Ir. *deamal*, or *deamon*. The origin and primary sense of this word I have not been able to ascertain. Qu. Ar. دهم *dahima*, *daima*, to fall suddenly, to rush, to overwhelm, to obscure, to blacken; whence ... black, blackness, evil, a monster. Or is it a compound of *dea*, *dia*, *deus*, and *mon*, a word signifying evil, from the Persian? I place little confidence in these conjectures.]
A spirit, or immaterial being, holding a middle place between men and the celestial deities of the pagans. The ancients believed that there were good and evil demons, which had influence over the minds of men, and that these beings carried on an intercourse between men and gods, conveying the addresses of men to the gods, and divine benefits to men. Hence demons became the objects of worship. It was supposed, also, that human spirits, after their departure from the body, became demons, and that the souls of virtuous men, if highly purified, were exalted from demons into gods. In *the Scriptures*, the Greek δαιμων is rendered *devil*, and sometimes, at least, improperly; for nothing is more certain than that different beings are intended by διαβολος and δαιμων. The demons of the New Testament were supposed to be spiritual beings which vexed and tormented men. And, in general, the word, in modern use, signifies an evil spirit or genius, which influences the conduct or directs the fortunes of mankind. [See Campbell's *Dissert.*]

DE'MON-ESS, *n.* A female demon. *Mede.*

DE-MO'NI-AC, }
DEM-O-NI'AC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to demons or evil spirits.
DE-MO'NI-AN, }

From thy *demoniac* holds. *Milton.*

2. Influenced by demons; produced by demons or evil spirits.

Demoniac phrensy. *Milton.*

DE-MO'NI-AC, *n.* A human being possessed by a demon; one whose volition and other mental faculties are overpowered, restrained, or disturbed, in their regular operation, by an evil spirit, or by a created spiritual being of superior power. *Encyc.*

DEM-O-NI'AC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a demoniacal manner.

DE-MO-NI'A-CISM, *n.* The state of being demoniac; or the practice of demoniacs. *Milman.*

DE-MO'NI-ACS, *n. pl.* In *church history*, a branch of the Anabaptists, whose distinguishing tenet was, that, at the end of the world, the devil will be saved. *Encyc.*

DE-MO'NI-AN-ISM, *n.* The state of being possessed by a demon. *Warburton.*

DE'MON-ISM, *n.* The belief in demons or false gods. *Jefferson.*

DE'MON-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into a demon; to infuse the principles or fury of a demon.

DE-MON-OC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. δαιμων, demon, and κρατεω, to hold.]
The power or government of demons.

DE-MON-OL'A-TRY, *n.* [Gr. δαιμων, demon, and λατρεια, worship.]
The worship of demons, or of evil spirits. *Campbell.*

DE-MON-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to demonol-
DE-MON-O-LOG'IC-AL, } ogy.

DE-MON-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who writes on demonology.

DE-MON-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. δαιμων, demon, and λογος, discourse.]
A discourse on demons; a treatise on evil spirits. So King James entitled his book concerning witches.

DE-MON'O-MIST, *n.* [Gr. δαιμων, demon, and νομος, law.]
One that lives in subjection to the devil, or to evil spirits. *Herbert.*

DE-MON'O-MY, *n.* [Supra.] The dominion of demons, or evil spirits. *Herbert.*

DE'MON-RY, *n.* Demoniacal influence. *Miss J. Baillie.*

DE'MON-SHIP, *n.* The state of a demon. *Mede.*

DE-MON'STRA-BLE, *a.* [See DEMONSTRATE.] That may be demonstrated; that may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; capable of being shown by certain evidence, or by evidence that admits of no doubt; as, the principles of geometry are *demonstrable.*

DE-MON'STRA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being demonstrable.

DE-MON'STRA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to preclude doubt; beyond the possibility of contradiction.

DE-MON'STRATE or **DEM'ON-STRATE,** *v. t.* [L. *demonstro*; *de* and *monstro*, to show; Fr. *demontrer*, Sp. and Port. *demostrar*; It. *dimostrare*. See MUSTER.]
1. To show or prove to be certain; to prove beyond the possibility of doubt; to prove in such a manner as to reduce the contrary position to evident absurdity. We *demonstrate* a problem in geometry, or a proposition in ethics, by showing that the contrary is absurd or impossible.
2. In *anatomy*, to exhibit the parts when dissected.

DE-MON'STRA-TED or **DEM'ON-STRA-TED,** *pp.* Proved beyond the possibility of doubt; rendered certain to the mind.

DE-MON'STRA-TING or **DEM'ON-STRA-TING,** *ppr.* Proving to be certain; evincing beyond the possibility of doubt.

DEM-ON-STRA'TION, *n.* *Literally*, a showing forth or exhibition, commonly in the plural; as, *demonstrations* of joy. *Mitford.*
2. The act of demonstrating, or of exhibiting certain proof.
3. The highest degree of evidence; certain proof exhibited, or such proof as establishes a fact or proposition beyond a possibility of doubt, or as shows the contrary position to be absurd or impossible.
4. Indubitable evidence of the senses, or of reason; evidence which satisfies the mind of the certainty of a fact or proposition. Thus, we hold that the works of nature exhibit *demonstration* of the existence of a God.
5. In *logic*, a series of syllogisms, all whose premises are either definitions, self-evident truths, or propositions already established. *Encyc.*
6. In *anatomy*, the exhibition of parts dissected.
7. In *military affairs*, a movement of troops toward a given point, as if to make an attack. Hence,
8. Any movement against or attempt upon; as, Napoleon made his first *demonstration* on Holland. *Alison's Europe.*

DE-MON'STRA-TIVE, *a.* Showing or proving by certain evidence; having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive; as, a *demonstrative* argument, or *demonstrative* reasoning.
2. Having the power of showing with clearness and certainty; as, a *demonstrative* figure in painting. *Dryden.*
3. Among *the Latin rhetoricians*, that lays open or explains with clearness, force, and beauty; as, *demonstrative* eloquence. *Blair.*

DE-MON'STRA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With certain evidence; with proof which can not be questioned; certainly; clearly; convincingly.

DE-MON'STRA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being demonstrative.

DEM'ON-STRA-TOR, *n.* One who demonstrates; one who proves any thing with certainty, or with indubitable evidence.
2. In *anatomy*, one who exhibits the parts when dissected.

DE-MON'STRA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to demonstrate; having a tendency to prove beyond a possibility of doubt.

DE-MOR-AL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* [See DEMORALIZE.] The act of subverting or corrupting morals; destruction of moral principles.

DE-MOR'AL-IZE, *v. t.* [*de* and *moralize* or *moral.*]
To corrupt or undermine the morals of; to destroy or lessen the effect of moral principles on; to render corrupt in morals.

> The effect would be to *demoralize* mankind. *Grattan, on Catholic Petition.*
>
> The native vigor of the soul must wholly disappear, under the steady influence and the *demoralizing* example of profligate power and prosperous crime. *Walsh, Letters on France.*

DE-MOR'AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Corrupted in morals.

DE-MOR'AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Corrupting or destroying morals or moral principles.
2. *a.* Tending to destroy morals or moral principles.

DEM-OS-THEN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Demosthenes, the Grecian orator.

DE-MOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. δημοτικος, from δημος, people.]
Popular; common; pertaining to the people. *Russell.*
Demotic characters, among the ancient Egyptians, were a conversion of hieroglyphics into a kind of current hand, for popular use, approaching very nearly to alphabetical writing. *Brande.*

DE-MULCE', (de-muls',) *v. t.* [L. *demulceo.*]
To soothe; to soften or pacify. [*Not used.*]

DE-MUL'CENT, *a.* [L. *demulcens*, *demulceo*; *de* and *mulceo*, to stroke, to soften; allied, perhaps, to *mollis*, *mellow.*]
Softening; mollifying; lenient; as, oil is *demulcent.*

DE-MUL'CENT, *n.* Any medicine which lessens the effects of irritation on the solids; that which softens or mollifies; as gums, roots of marsh-mallows, and other mucilaginous substances.

DE-MUR', *v. i.* [Fr. *demeurer*; Sp. *demorar*; Port. *demorar*; It. *dimorare*; L. *demoror*; *de* and *moror*, to stay or delay, *mora*, delay; Arm. *miret*, to hold; Sax. *merran*, *myrran*, to hinder; allied to L. *miror*, and Eng. to *moor*, Sp. *amarrar.*]
1. To stop; to pause; to hesitate; to suspend proceeding; to delay determination or conclusion. On receiving this information, the minister *demurred*, till he could obtain further instructions.
2. In *law*, to stop at any point in the pleadings, and rest or abide on that point in law for a decision of the cause. Thus the defendant may *demur* to the plaintiff's declaration, alleging it to be insufficient in law; the plaintiff may *demur* to the defendant's plea for a like reason.

DE-MUR', *v. t.* To doubt of. [*Not legitimate.*] *Milton.*

DE-MUR', *n.* Stop; pause; hesitation as to the propriety of proceeding; suspense of proceeding or decision.

> All my *demurs* but double his attacks. *Pope.*

DE-MURE', *a.* [Perhaps from *demur*, that is, set, fixed, stayed, silent.]
Sober; grave; modest; downcast; as, a *demure* countenance; a *demure* abasing of the eye. *Bacon.*

DE-MURE', *v. i.* To look with a grave countenance. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

DE-MORE'LY, *adv.* With a grave, solemn countenance; with a fixed look; with a solemn gravity.

Esop's damsel sat demurely at the board's end. *Bacon.*

DE-MORE'NESS, *n.* Gravity of countenance; sobérness; a modest look. *Sidney.*

DE-MUR'RAGE, *n.* [See DEMUR.] An allowance made to the owner of a trading vessel, for delay or detention in port beyond the appointed time of departure. This expense is paid by the merchant who causes the detention.

DE-MUR'RED, (de-murd',) *pp.* Stopped; objected to.

DE-MUR'RER, *n.* One who demurs.

2. In *law*, a stop at some point in the pleadings, and a resting of the decision of the cause on that point; an issue on matter of law. A demurrer confesses the fact or facts to be true, but denies the sufficiency of the facts in point of law to support the claim or defense. A demurrer may be tendered to the declaration, to the plea, to the replication, to the rejoinder, &c. *Blackstone.*

DE-MUR'RING, *ppr.* Stopping; pausing; suspending proceedings or decision; resting or abiding on a point in law.

DE-MY', *n.* [Fr. *demi*, half.]

1. A particular size of paper; a kind of paper of small size.

2. A half fellow at Magdalen College, Oxford.

DEN, *n.* [Sax. *den, denn, denne*, a valley; It. *tana*; Fr. *taniere*; Ir. *tuinnedhe*.]

1. A cave or hollow place in the earth; usually applied to a cave, pit, or subterraneous recess, used for concealment, shelter, protection, or security; as, a lion's *den*; a *den* of robbers or thieves.

The beasts go into *dens*.—Job xxxvii.
The children of Israel made themselves *dens*.—Judges vi.

2. As a termination, in names of places, it denotes the place to be in a valley or near a wood.

DEN, *v. i.* To dwell as in a den.

DE-NAR'COT-IZE, *v. t.* [*de* and *narcotic*.] To deprive of narcotine; as, to *denarcotize* opium. *Journ. of Science.*

DE-NA'RI-US, *n.*; *pl.* DENARII. [L., from *deni*, ten.] A Roman coin of the value of about sixteen or seventeen cents; so called from the letter X upon it. In *law-books*, it is used for an English penny.

DEN'A-RY, *a.* [L. *denarius*.] Containing ten.

DEN'A-RY, *n.* The number ten. *Digby.*

DE-NA'TION-AL-IZE, (-nā'shun- *or* -nash'un-,) *v. t.* [*de* and *nation*.] To divest of national character or rights, by transference to the service of another nation. A ship built and registered in the United States, is *denationalized* by being employed in the service of another nation and bearing its flag. *French Decrees. Dec. of the Prince Regent.*

DE-NA'TION-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Deprived of national rights.

DE-NA'TION-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of national rights.

DE-NAT'UR-AL-IZE, *v. t.* [*de* and *naturalize*.] To render unnatural; to alienate from nature.

DE-NAT'UR-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made unnatural. *Ed. Rev.*

2. Deprived of naturalization or acquired citizenship in a foreign country.

DE-NAT'UR-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making unnatural.

2. Depriving of acquired citizenship in a foreign country.

DE-NAY', *n.* Denial; refusal. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

DE-NAY', *v. t.* To deny. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

DEN'DRA-CHATE, *n.* [Gr. δένδρον, a tree, and ἀχάτης, agate.]

Arborescent agate; agate containing the figures of shrubs or parts of plants. *Encyc.*

DEN'DRI-FORM, *a.* Having the appearance of a tree. *Gilbert.*

DEN'DRITE, *n.* [Gr. δένδρον, a tree, and λίθος, a stone, a contraction of *dendrolite*.]

A stone or mineral, on or in which are the figures of shrubs or trees; an arborescent mineral. *Fourcroy.*

DEN-DRIT'IC, } *a.* Containing the figures of
DEN-DRIT'IC-AL, } shrubs or trees, as stones, &c.

DEN'DROID, *a.* [Gr. δένδρον, a tree, and εἶδος, form.] Resembling a shrub.

DEN'DROLT, *n.* A fossil which has some resemblance in form to the branch of a tree. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

DEN'DRO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. δένδρον, a tree, and λίθος, a stone.]

A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

DEN-DROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. δένδρον, a tree, and λόγος, a discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees. *Dict.*

DEN-DROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. δένδρον, a tree, and μέτρεω, to measure.]

An instrument to measure the hight and diameter of trees. *Encyc.*

DEN'E-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *denego*.]

To deny. [*Not used.*]

DEN-E-GA'TION, *n.* Denial. [*Not in use.*]

DEN'GUE, (deng'gā,) *n.* A peculiar sort of fugitive and erratic epidemic rheumatism.

[This disease, when it first appeared in the British West India islands, was called the *dandy* fever, from the stiffness and constraint which it gave to the limbs and body. The Spaniards of the neighboring islands mistook the term for their word *dengue*, denoting prudery, which might also well express stiffness, and hence the term *dengue* became, at last, the name of the disease. *Tully.*]

DE-NI'A-BLE, *a.* [See DENY.] That may be denied or contradicted: *Brown.*

DE-NI'AL, *n.* [See DENY.] An affirmation to the contrary; an assertion that a declaration or fact stated is not true; negation; contradiction. It is often expressed by *no* or *not*, simply.

2. Refusal to grant; the negation of a request or petition; the contrary to *grant, allowance*, or *concession*; as, his request or application met with a direct *denial*.

3. A rejection; or refusing to acknowledge; a disowning; as, a *denial* of God; or a refusing to receive or embrace; as, a *denial* of the faith or the truth.

4. A *denial of one's self*, is a declining of some gratification; restraint of one's appetites or propensities.

DE-NI'ER, *n.* One who denies or contradicts; one who refuses or rejects; a disowner; one who does not own, avow, or acknowledge; as, a *denier* of a fact, or of the faith, or of Christ.

[It would be better written DENYER.]

DE-NIER', (de-neer',) *n.* [Fr., from L. *denarius*; It. *danaio, danaro*; Sp. *dinero*.]

A small denomination of French money, the twelfth part of a sol; a small copper coin.

DEN'I-GRATE, *v. t.* [L. *denigro*; *de* and *nigro*, from *niger*, black.]

To blacken; to make black. *Boyle.*

DEN I-GRA'TION, *n.* The act of making black; a blacking.

DEN I-TRA'TION, *n.* A disengaging of nitric acid. [*Obs.*]

DEN-I-ZA'TION, *n.* [See DENIZEN.] The act of making one a denizen, subject, or citizen. This, in England, is done by the king's letters patent.

DEN'I-ZEN, (den'e-zn,) *n.* [In W. *dinasor* is a citizen, from *dinas, din*, a fortress or fortified town, a city. But in *denizen*, the last syllable seems to be the same as in *citizen*.]

1. In *England*, an alien who is made a subject by the king's letters patent, holding a middle state between an alien and a natural born subject. He may take land by purchase or devise, which an alien can not; but he can not take by inheritance. *Encyc.*

2. A stranger admitted to residence in a foreign country.

Ye gods,
Natives, or *denizens*, of blest abodes. *Dryden.*

3. A dweller; as, the *denizens* of air. *Pope.*

DEN'I-ZEN, *v. t.* To make a denizen; to admit to residence with certain rights and privileges; to infranchise.

DEN'I-ZEN-ED, (den'e-znd,) *pp.* Infranchised.

DEN'I-ZEN-SHIP, *n.* State of being a denizen.

DEN'MARK SATIN, *n.* A kind of lasting; a stout worsted stuff, woven with a satin twill, used for ladies' shoes.

DE-NOM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* [See DENOMINATE.] That may be denominated or named. *Brown.*

DE-NOM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *denomino*; *de* and *nomino*, to name. See NAME.]

To name; to give a name or epithet to; as, a race of intelligent beings *denominated* MAN. Actions are *denominated* virtuous or vicious, according to their character.

DE-NOM'IN-A-TED, *pp.* Named; called.

DE-NOM'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* Naming.

DE-NOM-IN-A'TION, *n.* The act of naming.

2. A name or appellation; a vocal sound, customarily used to express a thing or a quality, in discourse; as, all men fall under the *denomination* of sinners; actions fall under the *denomination* of good or bad.

3. A society or collection of individuals, called by the same name; a sect; as, a *denomination* of Christians.

DE-NOM-IN-A'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a denomination, or a number of individuals called by the same name.

DE-NOM-IN-A'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* By denomination or sect.

DE-NOM'IN-A-TIVE, *a.* That gives a name; that confers a distinct appellation.

DE-NOM'IN-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By denomination. *Baxter.*

DE-NOM'IN-A-TOR, *n.* He that gives a name.

2. In *arithmetic*, that number placed below the line in vulgar fractions, which shows into how many parts the integer is divided. Thus, in $\frac{3}{5}$, 5 is the *denominator*, showing that the integer is divided into five parts; and the numerator, 3, shows how many parts are taken, that is, *three fifths*.

DE-NOT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be denoted or marked. *Brown.*

DEN-O-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *denotatio*. See DENOTE.] The act of denoting. *Hammond.*

DE-NOT'A-TIVE, *a.* Having power to denote.

DE-NOTE', *v. t.* [L. *denoto*; *de* and *noto*, to note or mark; Fr. *denoter*; Sp. *denotar*; It. *denotare*.]

1. To mark; to signify by a visible sign; to indicate; to express. The character × *denotes* multiplication. *Day's Algebra.*

2. To show; to betoken; to indicate; as, a quick pulse *denotes* fever.

DE-NOT'ED, *pp.* Marked; signified; indicated.

DE-NOTE'MENT, *n.* Sign; indication. *Shak.*

DE-NOT'ING, *ppr.* Marking; expressing; indicating.

DE-NOUEMENT, (de-noo'mäng,) *n.* [Fr., from *denouer*, to untie; *de* and *nouer*, to tie, L. *nodo*.]

The unravelling or discovery of a plot. *Warton.*

DE-NOUNCE', (de-nouns',) *v. t.* [Fr. *denoncer*; Sp. *denunciar*; It. *denunziare*; L. *denuncio*; *de* and *nuncio*, to tell, or declare, from *nomen*, or its root.]

1. To declare solemnly; to proclaim in a threatening manner; to announce or declare, as a threat.

I *denounce* to you, this day, that ye shall surely perish.—Deut. xxx.

So we say, to *denounce* war; to *denounce* wrath.

2. To threaten by some outward sign or expression.

His look *denounced* revenge. *Milton.*

3. To inform against; to accuse; as, to *denounce* one for neglect of duty.

DE-NOUNC'ED, (de-nounst',) *pp.* Threatened by open declaration; as, punishment is *denounced* against the ungodly.

2. Accused; proclaimed; as, he was *denounced* as an enemy.

DE-NOUNCE'MENT, *n.* The declaration of a menace, or of evil; denunciation. *Brown.*

DE-NOUNC'ER, *n.* One who denounces, or declares a menace.

Here comes the sad *denouncer* of my fate. *Dryden.*

DE-NOUNC'ING, *ppr.* Declaring, as a threat; threatening; accusing.

DE NOVO, [L.] Anew; again.

DENSE, (dens,) *a.* [L. *densus*; Fr. *dense*; Sp. and It. *denso*. Qu. Gr. δυσυς, n being casual.]

1. Close; compact; having its constituent parts closely united; *applied to solids or fluids*; as, a *dense* body; *dense* air.

2. Thick; as, a *dense* cloud or fog.

DENSE'LY, *adv.* In a close, compact manner. *Lever.*

DENSE'NESS, (dens'nes,) *n.* The same as DENSITY.

DENS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *densitas*.]

1. Closeness of constituent parts; compactness. *Density* is opposed to *rarity*; and, in philosophy, the *density* of a body indicates the quantity of matter contained in it under a given bulk. If a body of equal bulk with another is of double the density, it contains double the quantity of matter.

2. Thickness; as, the *density* of fog.

DENT, *n.* [Arm. *danta*, to gap or notch. It seems to be from *dant*, a tooth; Pr. *dent*; L. *dens*; Gr. ὀδους; W. *dant*; It. *dente*; Sp. *diente*, whence *denter, endenter*, to tooth; Port. *dente*; Pers. دندان *dandan*; Gipsy and Hindoo, *dant, danda*. Hence Fr. *denteler*, to dent or indent, to jag or notch.]

1. *Literally*, a tooth or projecting point. But it is used to express a gap or notch, or rather a depression or small hollow in a solid body; a hollow made by the pressure of a harder body on a softer; indentation. In this sense, it is in customary use in the United States.

2. A stroke. *Spenser.*

DENT, *v. t.* To make a dent or small hollow. [See INDENT.]

DENT'AL, *a.* [L. *dentalis*.]

Pertaining to the teeth; as, *dental* surgery. In *grammar*, formed or pronounced by the teeth, with the aid of the tongue; as, *d* and *t* are *dental* letters.

DENT'AL, *n.* An articulation or letter formed by placing the end of the tongue against the upper teeth, or against the gum that covers the root of the upper teeth; as *d, t*, and *th*.

2. A genus of shell fish, Dentalium, of several species. The shell consists of one tubulous straight valve, open at both ends. *Encyc.*

DENT'AL-ITE, *n.* A fossil shell of the genus Dentalium.

DENT'ATE, } *a.* [L. *dentatus*, from *dens*.]
DENT'A-TED, }

Toothed; having sharp teeth, with concave edges. *Lindley.*

A *dentated root*, is a fleshy, branched root, having tooth-like prolongations. *D. C. Willd.*

DENT'ATE-SIN'U-ATE, *a.* A term denoting a form intermediate between dentate and sinuate.

DENT'ED, *a.* Indented; impressed with little hollows.

DEN-TEL'LI, (-tel'le,) *n. pl.* [It. *dentello*. See DENTIL.] Modillions. *Spectator.*

DENT'I-CLE, (dent'e-kl,) *n.* [L. *denticulus*.]

A small tooth or projecting point. *Lee.*

DEN-TIC'U-LATE, } *a.* [L. *denticulatus*, from *dens*,
DEN-TIC'U-LA-TED, } a tooth.]

Having small teeth; as, a *denticulate* leaf, calyx, or seed. *Botany.*

DEN-TIC'U-LATE-LY, *adv.* In a denticulate manner

DEN-TIC-U-LA'TION, *n.* The state of being set with small teeth. *Grew.*

DENT'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *dens*, a tooth, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a tooth. *Kirwan.*

DENT'I-FRICE, (-fris,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *dens*, a tooth, and *frico*, to rub.] A powder or other substance to be used in cleaning the teeth. Burnt shells and charcoal pulverized make an excellent *dentifrice.*

DENT'IL, *n.* [L. *dens*, a tooth.] In *architecture*, an ornament in cornices bearing some resemblance to teeth; used particularly in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite order.

DENT'ING. See INDENTING.

DEN-TI-ROS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *dens*, a tooth, and *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a toothed bill; applied to a group of insessorial birds, having the bill conspicuously notched, and feeding chiefly on insects, as the shrikes and thrushes. *Swainson.*

DENT'IST, *n.* One whose occupation is to clean and extract teeth, or repair them when diseased.

DENT'IST-RY, *n.* The art or practice of a dentist.

DEN-TI'TION, (-tish'un,) *n.* [L. *dentitio*, from *dentio*, to breed teeth, from *dens*.]
1. The breeding or cutting of teeth in infancy.
2. The time of breeding teeth.

DENT'IZE, *v. t.* or *i.* [L. *dens*, a tooth.] To renew the teeth, or have them renewed. *Bacon.*

DENT'IZ-ED, *pp.* Having the teeth renewed.

DENT'IZ-ING, *ppr.* Renewing the teeth.

DE-NUD'ATE, DE-NUDE', *v. t.* [L. *denudo*; *de* and *nudo*, to make bare; *nudus*, naked.] To strip; to divest of all covering; to make bare or naked. *Ray. Sharp.*

DE-NU-DA'TION, *n.* The act of stripping off covering; a making bare.
2. In *geology*, the laying bare of rocks by the action of running water, removing earth, &c., from above; strata exposed. *Buckland.*

DE-NUD'ED, *pp.* Stripped; divested of covering; laid bare.

DE-NUD'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of covering; making bare.

DE-NUN'CIATE, (-shāte,) *v. t.* [L. *denuncio.*] To denounce; which see.

DE-NUN-CI-A'TION, *n.* [L. *denunciatio*, from *denuncio.* See DENOUNCE.] Solemn or formal declaration, accompanied with a menace; or the declaration of intended evil; proclamation of a threat; a public menace; as, a *denunciation* of war or of wrath.

DE-NUN'CI-A-TOR, *n.* He that denounces; one who publishes or proclaims, especially intended evil; one who threatens.
2. An accuser; one who informs against another. *Ayliffe.*

DE-NUN'CI-A-TO-RY, *a.* Containing a public threat; minatory. *Johnson.*

DE-NY', *v. t.* [Fr. *denier*; L. *denego*: *de* and *nego*, to deny, Sw. *neka*, W. *nacu.* Hence, *nay*, Dan. *nej.* The sense is, to thrust from.]
1. To contradict; to gainsay; to declare a statement or position not to be true. We *deny* what another says, or we *deny* a proposition. We *deny* the truth of an assertion, or the assertion itself. The sense of this verb is often expressed by *no* or *nay.*
2. To refuse to grant; as, we asked for bread, and the man *denied* us.
3. Not to afford; to withhold.

Who finds not Providence all good and wise,
Alike in what he gives, and what *denies*? *Pope.*

4. To disown; to refuse or neglect to acknowledge; not to confess.

He that *denieth* me before men shall be *denied* before the angels of God. — Luke xii.

5. To reject; to disown; not to receive or embrace.

He hath *denied* the faith, and is worse than an infidel. — 1 Tim. v.

Denying ungodliness and worldly lusts. — Tit. ii.

6. Not to afford or yield. *Kirwan.*

To deny one's self, is to decline the gratification of appetites or desires; to refrain from; to abstain. The temperate man *denies himself* the free use of spirituous liquors. I *denied myself* the pleasure of your company. "God can not *deny himself.*" He can not act in contradiction to his character and promises. He can not be unfaithful. 2 Tim. ii.

DE-NY'ING, *ppr.* Contradicting; gainsaying; disowning; refusing.

DE-OB-STRUCT', *v. t.* [L. *de* and *obstruo*, to stop; *ob* and *struo*, to pile.] To remove obstructions or impediments to a passage; to clear from any thing that hinders the passage of fluids in the proper ducts of the body; as, to *deobstruct* the pores or lacteals.

DE-OB-STRUCT'ED, *pp.* Cleared of obstructions; opened.

DE-OB-STRUCT'ING, *ppr.* Removing impediments to a passage.

DE-OB'STRU-ENT, *a.* Removing obstructions; having power to clear or open the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body, resolving viscidities; aperient. *Cyc. Encyc.*

DE-OB'STRU-ENT, *n.* Any medicine which removes obstructions and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body, as the pores and lacteal vessels; an aperient. Calomel is a powerful *deobstruent.*

DE'O-DAND, *n.* [L. *Deo dandus*, to be given to God.]
1. In *England*, a personal chattel which is the immediate occasion of the death of a rational creature, and for that reason, *given to God*; that is, forfeited to the king, to be applied to pious uses, and distributed in alms by his high almoner. Thus, if a cart runs over a man and kills him, the cart is forfeited as a *deodand.* *Blackstone. Eng. Law.*
2. In *popular usage*, a fine imposed by way of commutation for the thing thus forfeited. *England.*

DE-ON'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *deonero*; *de* and *onus.*] To unload. [*Not used.*]

DE-ON-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *deon* and λογος.] The science of duty. *T. Chalmers.*

DE-OP'PI-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *de* and *oppilo.*] To free from obstructions; to clear a passage. [*Little used.*]

DE-OP-PI-LA'TION, *n.* The removal of obstructions. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

DE-OP'PI-LA-TIVE, *a.* Deobstruent; aperient. *Harvey.*

DE-OR-DI-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *de* and *ordinatio.*] Disorder. [*Not in use.*] *Rawley.*

DE-OS'CU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *deosculor.*] To kiss. [*Not in use.*]

DE-OS-CU-LA'TION, *n.* A kissing. [*Not in use.*] *Stillingfleet.*

DE-OX'Y-DATE, *v. t.* [*de* and *oxydate*, from Gr. οξυς, acid.] To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxyd. *Chemistry.*

DE-OX'Y-DA-TED, *pp.* Reduced from the state of an oxyd.

DE-OX'Y-DA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Reducing from the state of an oxyd.

DE-OX-Y-DA'TION, *n.* The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxyd.

DE-OX-Y-DI-ZA'TION, *n.* Deoxydation.

DE-OX'Y-DIZE, *v. t.* To deoxydate.

DE-OX'Y-DIZ-ED, *pp.* Deoxydated.

DE-OX'Y-DIZ-ING, *ppr.* Deoxydating.

Note. — *Deoxydate* and *deoxydize* are synonymous; but the former is preferable, on account of the length of the word *deoxydization.*

DE-OX'Y-GEN-ATE, *v. t.* [*de* and *oxygenate.*] To deprive of oxygen. *Davy. Med. Rep.*

DE-OX'Y-GEN-A-TED, *pp.* Deprived of oxygen.

DE-OX'Y-GEN-A-TING, *ppr.* Depriving of oxygen.

DE-OX-Y-GEN-A'TION, *n.* The act or operation of depriving of oxygen.

DE-PAINT', *v. t.* [Fr. *depeindre*, *depeint*; *de* and *peindre*, L. *pingo*, to paint.]
1. To paint; to picture; to represent in colors, as by painting the resemblance of. *Spenser.*
2. To describe in words. *Gay.*

DE-PAINT'ED, *pp.* Painted; represented in colors; described.

DE-PAINT'ER, *n.* A painter. *Douglas.*

DE-PAINT'ING, *ppr.* Painting; representing in colors; describing.

DE-PART', *v. i.* [Fr. *departir*; *de* and *partir*, to separate; Sp. *departir.* See PART.]
1. To go or move from.

Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire. — Matt. xxv.

It is followed by *from*, or *from* is implied before the place left. "I will *depart* to my own land;" that is, I will depart *from* this place *to* my own land. *Num.* x.
2. To go from; to leave; to desist, as from a practice. Jehu *departed* not from the sins of Jeroboam. Jehoshaphat *departed* not from the way of Asa his father.
3. To leave; to deviate from; to forsake; not to adhere to or follow; as, we can not *depart* from our rules.

I have not *departed* from thy judgments. — Ps. cxix.

4. To desist; to leave; to abandon; as, he would not *depart* from his purpose, resolution, or demand.
5. To be lost; to perish; to vanish; as, his glory has *departed.*
6. To die; to decease; to leave this world.

Lord, now lettest thou thy servant *depart* in peace, according to thy word. — Luke ii.

To depart this life, is elliptical, *from* being understood.
7. To leave; to forsake; to abandon; as, to *depart* from evil.
8. To cease.

The prey *departeth* not. — Nah. iii.

9. To deviate; to vary from.

If the plan of the convention be found to *depart* from republican principles. *Madison.*

10. To vary; to deviate from the title or defense in pleading. *Blackstone.*
11. To part with. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

To depart from God, is to forsake his service and live in sin; to apostatize; to revolt; to desert his government and laws.

God departs from men, when he abandons them to their own sinful inclinations, or ceases to bestow on them his favor. *Hosea* ix.

DE-PART', *v. t.* To divide or separate; to part. [*Not used.*] *Shak. Spenser.*

DE-PART', *n.* The act of going away; death. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
2. Division; separation. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

DE-PART'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Gone from; vanished; dead.

DE-PART'ER, *n.* One who refines metals by separation. [*Not used.*]

DE-PART'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Going from; leaving; desisting; forsaking; vanishing; dying.

DE-PART'ING, *n.* A going away; separation. *Shak.*

DE-PART'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *departement*; Sp. *departimiento*]
1. *Literally*, a separation or division; hence, a separate part, or portion; a division of territory; as, the *departments* of France.
2. A separate allotment or part of business; a distinct province, in which a class of duties are allotted to a particular person; as, the *department* of state, assigned to the secretary of state; the treasury *department*; the *department* of war.
3. A separate station; as, the admirals had their respective *departments.* Nearly in this sense, during war, were used, in America, the terms Northern and Southern *departments.*
4. In *France*, the largest territorial division, of which there are 86 in the kingdom.

DE-PART-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a department or division.

DE-PART'URE, (de-pärt'yur,) *n.* The act of going away; a moving from or leaving a place; as, a *departure* from London.
2. Death; decease; removal from the present life.

The time of my *departure* is at hand. — 2 Tim. iv.

3. A forsaking; abandonment; as, a *departure* from evil.
4. A desisting; as, a *departure* from a purpose.
5. Ruin; destruction. *Ezek.* xxvi.
6. A deviation from the title or defense in pleading.
7. In *navigation*, the distance a ship has gone to the east or west of the meridian from which he departed. *Brande.*

DE-PAS'CENT, *a.* [L. *depascens*, *depascor*; *de* and *pascor*, to feed.] Feeding.

DE-PAS'TURE, (de-past'yur,) *v. t.* [L. *depascor.*] To eat up; to consume. *Spenser.*

DE-PAS'TURE, *v. i.* To feed; to graze.

If a man takes in a horse, or other cattle, to graze and *depasture* in his grounds, which the law calls agistment. *Blackstone.*

DE-PAS'TUR-ED, *pp.* Eaten up; consumed by grazing upon.

DE-PAS'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Feeding; grazing; eating up.

DE-PAU'PER-ATE, [L. *depaupero*; *de* and *paupero*, to beggar, from *pauper*, poor; Sp. *empobrecer.*] To make poor; to impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness; as, to *depauperate* the soil or the blood. *Mortimer. Arbuthnot.*

DE-PAU'PER-A-TED, *pp.* Impoverished; made poor.

DE-PAU'PER-A-TING, *ppr.* Impoverishing; making poor.

DE-PEC'TI-BLE, *a.* [L. *depecto*, to comb.] Tough; thick. [*Not used.*]

DE-PEC-U-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *depeculatio.*] A robbing of the commonwealth. *Cockeram.*

DE-PEINCT', (de-pänte',) *v. t.* [L. *depingo.*] To paint. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

DE-PEND', *v. i.* [L. *dependeo*; *de* and *pendeo*, to hang; Sp. *depender*; It. *dipendere*; Fr. *dependre*; Arm. *depanta.*]
1. To hang; to be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above; followed by *from.*

From the frozen beard
Long icicles *depend.* *Dryden.*

2. To be connected with any thing, as the cause of its existence or of its operation and effects; to rely on; to have such connection with any thing as a cause, that, without it, the effect would not be produced; followed by *on* or *upon.* We *depend on* God for existence; we *depend on* air for respiration; vegetation *depends on* heat and moisture; the infant *depends on* its parents for support; the peace of society *depends on* good laws and a faithful administration.
3. To adhere; to hold to; to be retained. [See DEPENDENT.] *Shak.*
4. To be in suspense; to be undetermined; as, the cause still *depends.* But the verb is seldom used in this sense. We use the participle; as, the suit is still *depending* in court. [See PENDING.]
5. To rely; to rest with confidence; to trust; to confide; to have full confidence or belief. We *depend on* the word or assurance of our friends. We *depend on* the arrival of the mail at the usual hour. *Depend on* it, the knave will deceive us.

To depend on, or *upon*; to rely; to trust in with confidence.

DE-PEND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be depended on; as, *dependable* friendships. [*Not in use.*] *Pope.*

DE-PEND'ENCE, DE-PEND'EN-CY, *n.* A state of hanging down from a supporter.

2. Any thing hanging down; a series of things hanging to another.

And made a long *dependence* from the bough. *Dryden.*

3. Concatenation; connection by which one thing is sustained by another in its place, operations, or effects, or is affected by it.

But of the frame the bearings and the ties,
The strong connections, nice *dependencies*. *Pope.*

4. A state of being at the disposal of another; a state of being subject to the will of an intelligent cause, or to the power and operation of any other cause; inability to sustain itself without the aid of. We ought to feel our *dependence* on God for life and support. The child should be sensible of his *dependence* on his parents. In the natural and moral world, we observe the *dependence* of one thing on another.

5. Reliance; confidence; trust; a resting on; as, we may have a firm *dependence* on the promises of God.

6. Accident; that of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else; that which pertains to something else; as, *modes* which are considered as *dependencies* or affections of substances. *Locke.*

7. That which is attached to, but subordinate to something else; as, this earth and its *dependencies*. *Burnet.*

8. A *dependency*; a territory remote from the kingdom or state to which it belongs, but subject to its dominion, as distant isles or countries. Great Britain has its *dependencies* in Asia, Africa, and America.

DE-PEND'ENT, *a.* Hanging down; as, a *dependent* leaf.

The furs in the tails were *dependent*. *Peacham.*

2. Subject to the power of; at the disposal of; not able to exist or sustain itself without the will or power of. Thus, we are *dependent* on God and his providence; an effect may be *dependent* on some unknown causes.

3. Relying on for support or favor; unable to subsist or to perform any thing, without the aid of. Children are *dependent* on their parents for food and clothing. The pupil is *dependent* on his preceptor for instruction.

DE-PEND'ENT, *n.* One who is at the disposal of another; one who is sustained by another, or who relies on another for support or favor; a retainer; as, the prince was followed by a numerous train of *dependents*.

DE-PEND'ENT-LY, *adv.* In a dependent manner.

DE-PEND'ER, *n.* One who depends; a dependant. *Shak.*

DE-PEND'ING, *ppr.* Hanging down; relying.

2. *a.* Pending: undecided: as a suit or question.

DE-PER'DIT, *a.* [L. *deperditus.*]

That which is lost or destroyed. *Paley.*

DEP-ER-DI'TION, (-dish'un,) *n.* Loss; destruction. [See PERDITION.] *Brown.*

DE-PHLEG'MATE, *v. t.* [*de* and Gr. φλεγμα, phlegm, from φλεγω, to burn.]

To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation, used of spirits and acids; to clear spirit or acids of aqueous matter; to rectify.

[DEPHLEGM is used by Boyle.] [*Coxe. Encyc.*

DE-PHLEG'MA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Freed from mixture; concentrated. *Burke.*

DE-PHLEG-MA'TION, *n.* The operation of separating water from spirits and acids, by evaporation or repeated distillation; called also *concentration*, particularly when acids are the subject. *Encyc.*

DE-PHLEGM'ED-NESS, (de-flemd'ed-ness,) *n.* A state of being freed from water. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

DE-PHLO-GIS'TI-CATE, *v. t.* [*de* and Gr. φλογιστος, burnt, inflammable, from φλογιζω, to burn. See PHLOGISTON.]

To deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability. *Priestley.*

DE-PHLO-GIS'TI-CA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of phlogiston. *Dephlogisticated air*, is an elastic fluid capable of supporting animal life and flame much longer than common air. It is now called *oxygen*, *oxygen gas*, or *vital air*. Oxygen was first called by Priestley *dephlogisticated air*.

DE-PHLO-GIS'TI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Depriving of phlogiston.

DE-PICT', *v. t.* [L. *depingo*, *depictum*; *de* and *pingo*, to paint.]

1. To paint; to portray; to form a likeness in colors; as, to *depict* a lion on a shield. *Taylor.*

2. To describe; to represent in words; as, the poet *depicts* the virtues of his hero in glowing language.

DE-PICT'ED, *pp.* Painted; represented in colors; described.

DE-PICT'ING, *ppr.* Painting; representing in colors, or in words.

DE-PIC'TION, *n.* A painting or depicting.

DE-PIC'TURE, *v. t.* [*de* and *picture.*] To paint; to picture; to represent in colors. [See DEPICT.] *Weever.*

DE-PIC'TUR-ED, *pp.* Painted; represented in colors.

DEP'IL-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *depilo*; *de* and *pilus*, hair.]

To strip of hair.

DEP'IL-A-TED, *pp.* Deprived of hair.

DEP'IL-A-TING, *ppr.* Depriving of hair.

DEP-IL-A'TION, *n.* The act of pulling off the hair. *Dryden.*

DE-PIL'A-TO-RY, *a.* Having the quality or power to take off hair and make bald.

DE-PIL'A-TO-RY, *n.* Any application which is used to take off the hair of an animal body; such as lime and orpiment. *Encyc.*

DEP'IL-OUS, *a.* Without hair. *Brown.*

DE-PLANT-A'TION, *n.* [L. *deplanto.*]

The act of taking up plants from beds.

DE-PLE'TION, *n.* [L. *deplea*; *de* and *pleo*, to fill.]

The act of emptying; particularly, in *the medical art*, the act of diminishing the quantity of blood in the vessels by venesection; bloodletting.

DE-PLE'TO-RY, *a.* Calculated to obviate fullness of habit.

DEP-LI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *de* and *plico*, to fold.]

An unfolding, untwisting, or unplaiting. *Montague.*

DE-PLŌR'A-BLE, *a.* [See DEPLORE.] That may be deplored or lamented; lamentable; that demands or causes lamentation; hence sad; calamitous; grievous; miserable; wretched; as, the evils of life are *deplorable*; the pagan world is in a *deplorable* condition. [DEPLORATE, in a like sense, is not used.]

2. In *popular use*, low; contemptible; pitiable; as, *deplorable* stupidity.

DE-PLŌR'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being deplorable; misery; wretchedness; a miserable state.

DE-PLŌR'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to be deplored; lamentably; miserably; as, manners are *deplorably* corrupt.

DEP-LO-RA'TION, *n.* The act of lamenting. In *music*, a dirge or mournful strain.

DE-PLORE', *v. t.* [L. *deploro*; *de* and *ploro*, to howl, to wail; Fr. *deplorer*; It. *deplorare*; Sp. *deplorar*, *llorar*.]

To lament; to bewail; to mourn; to feel or express deep and poignant grief for. We *deplored* the death of Washington.

DE-PLŌR'ED, *pp.* Lamented; bewailed; deeply regretted.

DE-PLŌR'ED-LY, *adv.* Lamentably. [*Not used.*] *Taylor.*

DE-PLŌR'ER, *n.* One who deplores, or deeply laments; a deep mourner.

DE-PLŌR'ING, *ppr.* Bewailing; deeply lamenting.

DE-PLŌR'ING, *n.* Act of deploring.

DE-PLŌR'ING-LY, *adv.* In a deploring manner.

DE-PLOY', *v. t.* [Fr. *deployer*; *de* and *ployer*, or *plier*, to fold, L. *plico*; Gr. πλεκω; Arm. *plega*, Sp. *plegar*; It. *piegare*, W. *plygu*. Hence, Sp. *desplegar*, to *display*; It. *spiegare*. *Deploy* is only a different orthography of *deplier*, Sp. *desplegar*, to *display*.]

To display; to open; to extend; *a military term*.

DE-PLOY', *v. i.* To open; to extend. Thus a column is said to *deploy* when the front spreads out on each side, as is commonly done in making an attack.

DE-PLOY'ED, *pp.* Opened; displayed, extended.

DE-PLOY'ING, *ppr.* Opening; extending; displaying.

DEP-LU-MA'TION, *n.* [See DEPLUME.] The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers.

2. A tumor of the eyelids with loss of hair. *Coxe.*

DE-PLUME', *v. t.* [L. *deplumo*; *de* and *pluma*, a feather; Sp. *desplumar*; It. *spiumare.*]

To strip or pluck off feathers; to deprive of plumage. *Hayward.*

DE-PLUM'ED, *pp.* Stripped of feathers or plumes.

DE-PLUM'ING, *ppr.* Stripping off plumes or feathers.

DE-PŌ-LAR-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of depriving of polarity, as the rays of light. *Francis.*

DE-PŌ'LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of polarity. [See POLARITY.] *Ure.*

DE-PŌNE', *v. t.* [L. *depono.*]

1. To lay down as a pledge; to wage. [*Not in use.*] *Hudibras.*

2. To testify under oath. *State trials.* In *Scotland*, the word is used in this sense. DEPOSE is used in *England*. *Rich. Dict.*

DE-PŌ'NENT, *a.* [L. *deponens*, *depono*; *de* and *pono*, to lay.]

1. Laying down.

2. A *deponent verb*, in the Latin grammar, is a verb which has a passive termination, with an active signification, and wants one of the passive participles; as, *loquor*, to speak.

DE-PŌ'NENT, *n.* One who deposes, or gives a deposition under oath; one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice. With us in New England, this word is never used, I believe, for a witness who gives oral testimony in court. In *England*, a *deponent* is one who gives answers under oath to interrogatories exhibited in chancery.

2. A deponent verb.

DE-POP'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *depopulor*; *de* and *populor*, to ravage or lay waste, from *populus*, people; Sp. *despoblar*; It. *spopolare*; Fr. *depeupler.*]

To dispeople; to unpeople; to deprive of inhabitants, whether by death, or by expulsion. It is not synonymous with laying waste or destroying, being limited to the loss of inhabitants; as, an army or a famine may *depopulate* a country. It rarely expresses an entire loss of inhabitants, but often a great diminution of their numbers. The deluge nearly *depopulated* the earth.

DE-POP'U-LATE, *v. i.* To become dispeopled.

DE-POP'U-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Dispeopled; deprived of inhabitants.

DE-POP'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Dispeopling; depriving of inhabitants.

DE-POP-U-LA'TION, *n.* The act of dispeopling; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants.

DE-POP'U-LA-TOR, *n.* One who depopulates; one who destroys or expels the inhabitants of a city, town, or country; a dispeopler.

DE-PŌRT', *v. t.* [Fr. *deporter*; Sp. *deportar*; L. *deporto*; *de* and *porto*, to carry.]

1. With *the reciprocal pronoun*, to carry; to demean; to behave.

Let an embassador *depart himself* in the most graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*

2. To transport; to carry away, or from one country to another.

He told us, he had been *deported* to Spain, with a hundred others like himself. *Welsh.*

DE-PŌRT', *n.* Behavior; carriage; demeanor; deportment; as, goddess-like *deport*. [*A poetic word.*]

DEP-OR-TA'TION, *n.* A carrying away; a removal from one country to another, or to a distant place; exile; banishment. In *France*, a punishment corresponding to transportation in England. *Ayliffe.*

DE-PŌRT'ED, *pp.* Carried away; transported; banished.

DE-PŌRT'ING, *ppr.* Carrying away; removing to a distant place or country; transporting; banishing.

DE-PŌRT'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *deportement.*]

Carriage; manner of acting in relation to the duties of life; behavior; demeanor; conduct; management. *Swift.*

DE-PŌS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be deposed or deprived of office. *Howell.*

DE-PŌS'AL, *n.* The act of deposing, or divesting of office. *Fox.*

DE-PŌSE', (de-pōze',) *v. t.* [Fr. *deposer*; L. *depono*, *depositum*; *de* and *pono*, to lay or put; Sp. *deponer*; It. *deporre.*]

1. To lay down; to throw; to let fall; [*obs.*, DEPOSIT being now used;] as, the flood *deposed* fine particles of earth on the bank of the river. In this sense, we now use DEPOSIT. *Woodward.*

2. To reduce from a throne or other high station; to dethrone; to degrade; to divest of office; as, to *depose* a king or a pope.

3. To put under oath, as an evidence. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

4. To lay aside. *Barrow.*

5. To take away; to strip; to divest. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

6. To examine on oath. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

DE-PŌSE', *v. i.* To bear witness. *Sidney.*

DE-PŌS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Dethroned; degraded; testified.

DE-PŌS'ER, *n.* One who deposes or degrades from office.

DE-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Dethroning; degrading; bearing witness.

DE-PŌS'ING, *n.* The act of dethroning. *Selden.*

DE-POS'IT, *v. t.* [L. *depositus*, from *depono.*]

1. To lay down; to lay; to throw down. A crocodile *deposits* her eggs in the sand. A bird *deposits* eggs in a nest. An inundation *deposits* particles of earth on a meadow.

2. To lay up; to lay in a place for preservation. We *deposit* the produce of the earth in barns, cellars, or storehouses. We *deposit* goods in a warehouse, and books in a library.

3. To lodge in the hands of a person for safe-keeping or other purpose; to commit to the care of; to intrust; to commit to one as a pledge. We say, the bond is *deposited* in the hands of an attorney; money is *deposited* as a pledge, or security.

4. To lay aside. [*Little used.*]

DE-POS'IT, *n.* That which is laid or thrown down; any matter laid or thrown down, or lodged.

The *deposit* already formed affording to the succeeding part one of the charged fluid a base. *Kirwan.*

2. Any thing intrusted to the care of another; a pledge; a pawn; a thing given as security, or for preservation; as, these papers are committed to you as a sacred *deposit*; he has a *deposit* of money in his hands.

3. A place where things are deposited; a depository.

4. A city or town where goods are lodged for safe-keeping or for reshipment. [Fr. *dépôt.*]

In deposit, in a state of pledge, or for safe-keeping.

DE-POS'IT-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *depositaire*; Low L. *depositarius.*]

1. A person with whom any thing is left or lodged in trust; one to whom a thing is committed for safe-keeping, or to be used for the benefit of the owner; a trustee; a guardian. The Jews were the *depositaries* of the sacred writings.

2. In *law*, one to whom goods are bailed, to be kept for the bailor without a recompense. *Kent.*

DE-POS'IT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid down; put away; intrusted.

DE-POS'IT-ING, *ppr.* Laying down; pledging; reposting.

DEP-O-SI″TION, (dep o zish′un,) *n.* [L. *depositio.*]

1 The act of laying or throwing down; as, soil is formed by the *deposition* of fine particles, during a flood.

2. That which is thrown down; that which is lodged; as, banks are sometimes *depositions* of alluvial matter.

3. The act of giving written testimony under oath.

4. The attested written testimony of a witness; an affidavit.

5. The act of dethroning a king, or the degrading of a person from an office or station; a divesting of sovereignty, or of office and dignity; a depriving of clerical orders. A *deposition* differs from *abdication*; an abdication being *voluntary*, and a deposition *compulsory*.

DE-POS′IT-OR, *n.* One who makes a deposit.

DE-POS′IT-O-RY, *n.* A place where any thing is lodged for safe-keeping. A warehouse is a *depository* for goods; a clerk's office for records.

DE-POS′IT-UM, *n.* A deposit. [*Not English, nor in use.*]

DE-PÔT′, (de-pō′,) *n.* [Fr.] A place of deposit. Hence, in *military affairs*, a place where stores and provisions are kept, and where recruits are trained.

2. A building for the occupation of passengers, &c., at the termination, or at a way station of a railroad.

DEP-RA-VA′TION, *n.* [L. *depravatio.* See DEPRAVE.]

1. The act of making bad or worse; the act of corrupting.

2. The state of being made bad or worse; degeneracy; a state in which good qualities are lost or impaired. We speak of the *depravation* of morals, manners, or government; of the heart, or mind; of nature, taste, &c.

3. Censure; defamation. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

DE-PRAVE′, *v. t.* [L. *depravo*; *de* and *pravus*, crooked, perverse, wicked.]

1. To make bad or worse; to impair good qualities; to make bad qualities worse; to vitiate; to corrupt; as, to *deprave* manners, morals, government, laws; to *deprave* the heart, mind, will, understanding, taste, principles, &c.

2. To defame; to vilify. [*Not now used.*] *Shak. Spenser.*

DE-PRAV′ED, *pp.* Made bad or worse; vitiated; tainted; corrupted.

2. *a.* Corrupt; wicked; destitute of holiness or good principles.

DE-PRAV′ED-LY, *adv.* In a corrupt manner.

DE-PRAV′ED-NESS, *n.* Corruption; taint; a vitiated state. *Hammond.*

DE-PRAVE′MENT, *n.* A vitiated state. *Brown.*

DE-PRAV′ER, *n.* A corruptor; he who vitiates; a vilifier.

DE-PRAV′ING, *ppr.* Making bad; corrupting.

DE-PRAV′ING, *n.* A corrupting or traducing. [*Obs.*]

DE-PRAV′ING-LY, *adv.* In a depraving manner.

DE-PRAV′I-TY, *n.* Corruption; a vitiated state; as, the *depravity* of manners and morals. *Burke.*

2. A vitiated state of the heart, wickedness; corruption of moral principles; destitution of holiness or good principles.

DEP′RE-CA-BLE, *a.* That is to be deprecated.

DEP′RE-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *deprecor*; *de* and *precor*, to pray. See PRAY and PREACH.]

1. To pray against, to pray or entreat that a present evil may be removed, or an expected one averted. We should all *deprecate* the return of war.

The judgments we would *deprecate* are not removed. *Smalbridge.*

2. *More generally*, to regret; to have or to express deep sorrow at a present evil, or at one that may occur. This word is seldom used to express actual prayer; but it expresses deep regret that an evil exists or may exist, which implies a strong desire that it may be removed or averted.

3. To implore mercy of. [*Improper.*] *Prior.*

DEP′RE-CA-TED, *pp.* Prayed against; deeply regretted.

DEP′RE-CA-TING, *ppr.* Praying against; regretting.

DEP′RE-CA-TING-LY, *adv.* By deprecation. *Marryatt.*

DEP′RE-CA′TION, *n.* A praying against; a praying that an evil may be removed, or prevented. *Milton.*

2. Entreaty; petitioning; an excusing; a begging pardon for. *Johnson.*

DEP′RE-CA-TOR, *n.* One who deprecates.

DEP′RE-CA-TO-RY, *a.* DEP′RE-CA-TIVE, } That serves to deprecate; tending to remove or avert evil by prayer; as, *deprecatory* letters. *Bacon.*

2. Having the form of prayer.

DE-PRE′CIATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *depretio*; *de* and *pretium*, price; Fr. *depriser.* See PRICE.]

1. To lessen the price of a thing; to cry down the price or value.

2. To undervalue; to represent as of little value or merit, or of less value than is commonly supposed; as, one author is apt to *depreciate* the works of another, or to *depreciate* their worth.

3. To lower value. The issue of a superabundance of notes *depreciates* them, or *depreciates* their value.

DE PRE′CIATE, *v. i.* To fall in value; to become of less worth. A paper currency will *depreciate*, unless it is convertible into specie. Estates are apt to *depreciate* in the hands of tenants on short leases. Continental bills of credit, issued by the congress, during the revolution, *depreciated* to the one hundredth part of their nominal value.

DE-PRE′CIA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Lessened in value or price; undervalued.

DE-PRE′CIA-TING, *ppr.* Lessening the price or worth; undervaluing.

2. Falling in value.

DE-PRE-CI-A′TION, (de-prē-she-ā′shun,) *n.* The act of lessening or crying down price or value.

2. The falling of value; reduction of worth; as, the *depreciation* of bills of credit.

DE-PRE′CIA-TIVE, *a.* Undervaluing.

DEP′RE-DATE, *v. t.* [L. *deprædor*; *de* and *prædor*, to plunder, *præda*, prey.]

1. To plunder; to rob; to pillage; to take the property of an enemy, or of a foreign country, by force; as, the army *depredated* the enemy's country.

That kind of war which *depredates* and distresses individuals. *Marshall.*

2. To prey upon; to waste; to spoil. *Bacon.*

3. To devour; to destroy by eating; as, wild animals *depredate* the corn.

DEP′RE-DATE, *v. i.* To take plunder or prey; to commit waste; as, the troops *depredated* on the country.

DEP′RE-DA-TED, *pp.* Spoiled; plundered; wasted; pillaged.

DEP′RE-DA-TING, *ppr.* Plundering; robbing; pillaging.

DEP-RE-DA′TION, *n.* The act of plundering; a robbing; a pillaging.

2. Waste; consumption; a taking away by any act of violence. The sea often makes *depredations* on the land. Intemperance commits *depredations* on the constitution.

DEP′RE-DA-TOR, *n.* One who plunders or pillages; a spoiler; a waster.

DEP′RE-DA-TO-RY, *a.* Plundering; spoiling; consisting in pillaging. *Encyc.*

DEP-RE-HEND′, *v. t.* [L. *deprehendo*; *de* and *prehendo*, to take or seize.]

1. To catch; to take unawares or by surprise; to seize, as a person committing an unlawful act. *More. Hooker.*

2. To detect; to discover; to obtain the knowledge of. *Bacon.*

DEP-RE-HEND′ED, *pp.* Taken by surprise; caught; seized, discovered.

DEP-RE-HEND′ING, *ppr.* Taking unawares; catching, seizing; discovering.

DEP-RE-HEN′SI-BLE, *a.* That may be caught or discovered.

DEP-RE-HEN′SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capableness of being caught or discovered.

DEP-RE-HEN′SION, *n.* A catching or seizing; a discovery.

[DEPREHEND and its derivatives are little used.]

DE-PRESS′, *v. t.* [L. *depressus*, *deprimo*; *de* and *pressus*, *premo*, to press.]

1. To press down; to press to a lower state or position; as, to *depress* the end of a tube or the muzzle of a gun.

2. To let fall; to bring down; as, to *depress* the eye.

3. To render dull or languid; to limit or diminish; as, to *depress* commerce.

4. To sink; to lower; to deject; to make sad; as, to *depress* the spirits or the mind.

5. To humble; to abase; as, to *depress* pride.

6. To sink in altitude; to cause to appear lower or nearer the horizon; as, a man sailing toward the equator *depresses* the pole.

7. To impoverish; to lower in temporal estate; as, misfortunes and losses have *depressed* the merchants.

8. To lower in value; as, to *depress* the price of stock.

DE-PRESS′ED, (de-prest′,) *pp.* or *a.* Pressed or forced down; lowered; dejected; dispirited; sad; humbled; sunk; rendered languid.

2. In *botany*, a *depressed* leaf is hollow in the middle, or having the disk more depressed than the sides; *used of succulent leaves, and opposed to* CONVEX. *Martyn.*

DE PRESS′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Pressing down; lowering in place; letting fall; sinking; dejecting; abashing; impoverishing, rendering languid.

DE-PRESS′ING-LY, *adv.* In a depressing manner.

DE-PRES′SION, (de-presh′un,) *n.* The act of pressing down, or the state of being pressed down; a low state.

2. A hollow; a sinking or falling in of a surface; or a forcing inward; as, roughness consisting in little protuberances and *depressions*; the *depression* of the skull.

3. The act of humbling; abasement; as, the *depression* of pride; the *depression* of the nobility.

4. A sinking of the spirits; dejection; a state of sadness; want of courage or animation; as, *depression* of the mind.

5. A low state of strength; a state of body succeeding debility in the formation of disease. *Coxe.*

6. A low state of business or of property.

7. In *astronomy*, the angular distance of a celestial object below the horizon. The *depression of the pole*, is its angular approach to the horizon, as the spectator recedes from the pole toward the equator. *D. Olmsted.*

8. In *algebra*, the *depression of an equation*, is the reduction of the equation to one of lower dimensions. *Barlow.*

DE-PRESS′IVE, *a.* Able or tending to depress or cast down.

DE-PRESS′OR, *n.* He that presses down; an oppressor.

2. In *anatomy*, a muscle that *depresses* or draws down the part to which it is attached; as, the *depressor* of the lower jaw or of the eyeball. It is called also *depriment* or *deprimens*.

DEP′RI-MENT, *n.* [L. *deprimo*, to depress.]

Depression. *Depriment* is the epithet given to a muscle which depresses, as that which depresses the globe of the eye.

DE-PRIV′A-BLE, *a.* [See DEPRIVE.] That may be deprived.

A chaplain shall be *deprivable* by the founder, not by the bishop.

[See DEPRIVE, No. 4.]

DEP-RI-VA′TION, *n.* [See DEPRIVE.] The act of depriving; a taking away.

2. A state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement by loss of friends or of goods.

3. In *law*, the act of divesting a bishop or other clergyman of his spiritual promotion or dignity; the taking away of a preferment; deposition. This is of two kinds; *a beneficio*, and *ab officio*. The former is the deprivation of a minister of his living or preferment; the latter of his order, and otherwise called *deposition* or *degradation*. *Encyc.*

DE-PRIVE′, *v. t.* [L. *de* and *privo*, to take away; Sp. *privar*; It. *privare*; Fr. *priver.* See PRIVATE.]

1. To take from; to bereave of something possessed or enjoyed; followed by *of*; as, to *deprive* a man *of* sight; to *deprive* one *of* strength, *of* reason, or *of* property. This has a general signification, applicable to a lawful or unlawful taking.

God hath *deprived* her of wisdom. — Job xxxix.

2. To hinder from possessing or enjoying; to debar.

From his face I shall be hid, *deprived*
Of his blessed countenance. *Milton.*

[*This use of the word is not legitimate, but common.*]

3. To free or release from. *Spenser.*

4. To divest of an ecclesiastical preferment, dignity, or office; to divest of orders, as a bishop, prebend, or vicar.

DE-PRIV′ED, *pp.* Bereft; divested; hindered; stripped of office or dignity; deposed; degraded.

DE-PRIVE′MENT, *n.* The state of losing or being deprived.

DE PRIV′ER, *n.* He or that which deprives or bereaves.

DE-PRIV′ING, *ppr.* Bereaving; taking away what is possessed; divesting; hindering from enjoying; deposing.

DEPTH, *n.* [from *deep.*] Deepness; the distance or measure of a thing from the surface to the bottom, or to the extreme part downward or inward. The *depth* of a river may be ten feet. The *depth* of the ocean is unfathomable. The *depth* of a wound may be an inch. In a vertical direction, *depth* is opposed to *height*.

2. A deep place.

3. The sea; the ocean.

The *depth* closed me round about. — Jonah ii.

4. The abyss; a gulf of infinite profundity.

When he set a compass on the face of the *depth*. — Prov. viii.

5. The middle of a season; as, the *depth* of winter; or the middle, the darkest or stillest part; as, the *depth* of night; or the inner part, a part remote from the border; as, the *depth* of a wood or forest.

6. Abstruseness; obscurity; that which is not easily explored; as, the *depth* of a science.

7. Unsearchableness; infinity.

O the *depth* of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! — Rom. xi.

8. The *breadth* and *depth* of the love of Christ, are its vast extent.

9. Profoundness; extent of penetration, or of the capacity of penetrating; as, *depth* of understanding; *depth* of skill.

10. The *depth* of a squadron or battalion, is the number of men in a file, which forms the extent from the front to the rear; as, a *depth* of three men or six men.

11. *Depth of a sail*, the extent of the square sails from the head rope to the foot rope, or the length of the after leech of a staysail or boom sail. *Mar. Dict.*

DEPTH′LESS, *a.* Having no depth. *Colerid ge.*

DE PU′CE-LATE, *v. t.* To deflour; to bereave of virginity.

DE-PULS′E, *v. t.* To drive away. *Cockeram.*

DE-PULS′ED, (de-pulst′,) *pp.* Driven away.

DE-PUL′SION, *n.* [L. *depulsio*; *de* and *pello*, to drive.]

A driving or thrusting away. [See REPULSION.]

DE-PUL'SO-RY, *a.* Driving or thrusting away; averting.

DEP'U-RATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *depurer*; It. *depurare*; Sp. *depurar*: from *de* and *pus, puris.*]

To purify; to free from impurities, heterogeneous matter, or feculence; *a chemical term.*

DEP'U-RA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Purified from heterogeneous matter, or from impurities. *Burke.*

DEP'U-RA-TING, *ppr.* Purifying; freeing from impurities.

DEP-U-RA'TION, *n.* The act of purifying or freeing fluids from heterogeneous matter. This is done by decantation, when the feculent matter is deposited on the bottom of the vessel; or by despumation, effected by boiling or fermentation, and skimming; or by filtration; or by fining or clarification. *Parr.*

2. The cleansing of a wound from impure matter.

DEP'U-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Cleansing; purifying; or tending to purify. A *depuratory* fever, is a fever that expels morbid matter by a free perspiration.

DE-PORE', *v. t.* To depurate. [*Not used.*]

DEP-U-RI'TION, (dep-yu-rish'un,) *n.* The removal of impurities in the humors of the body; the clarification of a liquid. *Gilbert.*

DEP-U-TA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *deputazione*; Sp. *diputacion.* See DEPUTE.]

1. The act of appointing a substitute or representative to act for another; the act of appointing and sending a deputy or substitute to transact business for another, as his agent, either with a special commission and authority, or with general powers. This word may be used for the election of representatives to a legislature; but more generally it is employed to express the appointment of a special agent or commissioner, by an individual or public body, to transact a particular business.

2. A special commission or authority to act as the substitute of another; as, this man acts by *deputation* from the sheriff.

3. The person deputed; the person or persons authorized and sent to transact business for another; as, the general sent a *deputation* to the enemy to offer terms of peace.

DE-PUTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *deputer*; It. *deputare*; Port. *deputar*; Sp. *diputar*; L. *deputo*, but differently applied; *de* and *puto.* The primary sense of *puto* is to thrust, throw, send; but it has various applications. See Class Bd, No. 13, 19.]

To appoint as a substitute or agent to act for another; to appoint and send with a special commission or authority to transact business in another's name. The sheriff *deputes* a man to serve a writ.

'There is no man *deputed* by the king to hear.—2 Sam. xv.
'The bishop may *depute* a priest to administer the sacrament. *Ayliffe.*

DE-PUT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Appointed as a substitute; appointed and sent with special authority to act for another.

DE-PUT'ING, *ppr.* Appointing as a substitute; appointing and sending with a special commission to transact business for another.

DEP'U-TIZE, *v. t.* To appoint a deputy; to empower to act for another, as a sheriff. [*Not used in Eng., and very little in the U. S.*]

DEP'U-TY, *n.* [Fr. *député.*]

1. A person appointed or elected to act for another, especially a person sent with a special commission to act in the place of another; a lieutenant; a viceroy. A prince sends a *deputy* to a diet or council, to represent him and his dominions. A sheriff appoints a *deputy* to execute the duties of his office. The towns in New England send *deputies* to the legislature. In the latter sense, a *deputy* has general powers, and it is more common to use the word *representative.*

2. In *law*, one that exercises an office in another's right, and the forfeiture or misdemeanor of such deputy shall cause the person he represents to lose his office. *Phillips.*

DEP'U-TY-COL-LECT'OR, *n.* A person appointed to perform the duties of a collector of the customs in place of the collector.

DEP'U-TY-MAR'SHAL, *n.* One appointed to act in the place of the marshal.

DEP'U-TY-PŌST'MAS-TER, *n.* A person who is appointed to act as postmaster, in subordination to the postmaster-general

DEP'U-TY-SHER'IFF, *n.* A person deputed or authorized to perform the duties of the sheriff, as his substitute. In like manner, we use *deputy-commissary, deputy-paymaster, &c.*

DE-QUAN'TI-TATE, *v. t.* To diminish the quantity of. [*Not in use.*]

DER, prefixed to names of places, may be from Sax. *deor*, a wild beast, or from *dur*, water.

DE-RAC'I-NATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *deraciner*; *de* and *racine*, a root.]

To pluck up by the roots; to extirpate. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

DE-RAC'I-NA-TED, *pp.* Plucked up by the roots; extirpated.

DE-RAC'I-NA-TING, *ppr.* Tearing up by the roots; extirpating.

DE-RAC-I-NA'TION, *n.* The act of pulling up by the roots. *Maunder.*

DE-RAIGN', DE-RAIN', (de-rāne') *v. t.* [Norm. *derener, derayner, deraigner*, or *derainer.*]

To prove; to justify; to vindicate, as an assertion; to clear one's self. [*An old law term, now disused.*]

DE-RAIGN'MENT, DE-RAIN'MENT, *n.* The act of deraigning; proof; justification.

A like word was formerly used in the sense of disordering, derangement, a discharge from a profession, or departure from a religious order. [Fr. *deranger*; *de* and *ranger.*]

DE-RANGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *deranger*; *de* and *ranger*, to set in order, from *rang*, rank; Arm. *direnca.*]

1. To put out of order; to disturb the regular order of; to throw into confusion, as, to *derange* the plans of a commander, or the affairs of a nation.

I had long supposed that nothing could *derange* or interrupt the course of putrefaction. *Lancaster, Trans.*

2. To embarrass; to disorder; as, his private affairs are *deranged.*

3. To disorder the intellect; to disturb the regular operations of reason.

4. To remove from place or office, as the personal staff of a principal military officer. Thus, when a general officer resigns or is removed from office, the personal staff, appointed by himself, are said to be *deranged.* *W. H. Sumner.*

DE-RANG'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Put out of order; disturbed; embarrassed; confused; disordered in mind; delirious; distracted.

DE-RANGE'MENT, *n.* A putting out of order; disturbance of regularity or regular course; embarrassment. *Washington.*

2. Disorder of the intellect or reason; delirium, insanity; as, a *derangement* of the mental organs. *Paley.*

DE-RANG'ING, *ppr.* Putting out of order; disturbing regularity or regular course; embarrassment, confusion. *Hamilton.*

2. Disordering the rational powers.

DE-RAY', *v. t.* [from the French.] Tumult; disorder; merriment. [*Not in use.*] *Douglas.*

DER'BY-SHIRE-SPAR, *n.* Fluor spar, or fluoride of calcium, a beautiful mineral, found in Derbyshire, England, and wrought into vases and other ornamental work. *Brande.*

DERE, *v. t.* [Sax. *derian.*]

To hurt. [*Obs.*]

DER'E-LICT, *a.* [L. *derelictus, derelinquo*; *de* and *relinquo*, to leave, *re* and *linquo*, id. Class Lg.]

Left; abandoned.

DER'E-LICT, *n.* In *law*, an article of goods, or any commodity, thrown away, relinquished, or abandoned by the owner.

2. A tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for cultivation or use.

DER-E-LIC'TION, *n.* [L. *derelictio.*]

1. The act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim; an utter forsaking; abandonment.

2. The state of being left, or abandoned. *Hooker.*

3. A leaving or receding from; as, the *derelution* of the sea. *Blackstone.*

DE-RIDE', *v. t.* [L. *derideo*; *de* and *rideo*, to laugh; It. *deridere.* In Fr. *deruder* is to unwrinkle; from *rude*, a wrinkle. Probably the primary sense of L. *rideo* is, to wrinkle, to grin.]

To laugh at in contempt; to turn to ridicule or make sport of; to mock; to treat with scorn by laughter.

The Pharisees also—*derided* him.—Luke xvi.
Some, who adore Newton for his Religion, *deride* him for his Religion. *Berkeley*

DE-RID'ED, *pp.* Laughed at in contempt; mocked, ridiculed.

DE-RID'ER, *n.* One who laughs at another in contempt; a mocker; a scoffer. *Hooker.*

2. A droll or buffoon.

DE-RID'ING, *ppr.* Laughing at with contempt; mocking, ridiculing.

DE-RID'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of derision or mockery.

DE'RING, *ppr.* Hurting; injuring. [*Not used.*]

DE-RI'SION, (de-rizh'un,) *n.* [L. *derisio.* See DERIDE.]

1. The act of laughing at in contempt.

2. Contempt manifested by laughter; scorn

I was in *derision* daily.—Jer. xx.

3. An object of derision or contempt; a laughing-stock.

I was a *derision* to all my people.—Lam. iii.

DE-RI'SIVE, *a.* Containing derision; mocking; ridiculing.

Derisive taunts. *Pope.*

DE-RI'SIVE-LY, *adv.* With mockery or contempt.

DE-RI'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being derisive.

DE-RI'SO-RY, *a.* Mocking; ridiculing. *Shaftesbury.*

DE-RIV'A-BLE, *a.* [See DERIVE.] That may be derived; that may be drawn, or received, as from a source. Income is *derivable* from land, money, or stocks.

2. That may be received from ancestors; as, an estate *derivable* from an ancestor.

3. That may be drawn, as from premises; deducible; as, an argument *derivable* from facts or preceding propositions.

4. That may be drawn from a radical word; as, a word *derivable* from an Oriental root.

DE-RIV'A-BLY, *adv.* By derivation.

DER'I-VATE, *n.* [L. *derivatus.*]

A word derived from another. *Stuart.*

DER'I-VATE, *v. t.* [L. *derivo.*]

To derive.

DER'I-VA-TED, *pp.* Derived.

DER'I-VA-TING, *ppr.* Deriving.

DER-I-VA'TION, *n.* [L. *derivatio.*]

1. The act of deriving, drawing, or receiving from a source; as, the *derivation* of an estate from ancestors, or of profits from capital, or of truth or facts from antiquity.

2. In *grammar*, the drawing or tracing of a word from its root or original; as, *derivation* is from the L. *derivo*, and the latter from *rivus*, a stream.

3. A drawing from, or turning aside from, a natural course or channel; as, the *derivation* of water from its channel by lateral drains.

4. A drawing of humors from one part of the body to another; as, the *derivation* of humors from the eye, by a blister on the neck.

5. The thing derived or deduced. *Glanville.*

DE-RIV'A-TIVE, *a.* Derived; taken or having proceeded from another or something preceding; secondary; as, a *derivative* perfection; a *derivative* conveyance, as a release. *Blackstone.*

2. A *derivative* chord, in music, is one derived from a fundamental chord.

DE-RIV'A-TIVE, *n.* That which is derived; a word which takes its origin in another word, or is formed from it. Thus, *depravity* is a *derivative* from the L. *depravo*, and *acknowledge*, from *knowledge*, and this from *know*, the primitive word.

2. In *music*, a chord not fundamental.

DE-RIV'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a derivative manner; by derivation.

DE-RIV'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being derivative.

DE-RIVE', *v. t.* [L. *derivo*; *de* and *rivus*, a stream; Fr. *deriver*; Sp. *derivar*; It. *derivare.*]

1. To draw from, as in a regular course or channel; to receive from a source by a regular conveyance. The heir *derives* an estate from his ancestors. We *derive* from Adam mortal bodies and natures prone to sin.

2. To draw or receive, as from a source or origin. We *derive* ideas from the senses, and instruction from good books.

3. To deduce or draw, as from a root, or primitive word. A hundred words are often *derived* from a single monosyllabic root, and sometimes a much greater number.

4. To turn from its natural course; to divert; as, to *derive* water from the main channel or current into lateral rivulets.

5. To communicate from one to another by descent.

An excellent disposition is *derived* to your lordship from your parents. *Pope.*

6. To spread in various directions; to cause to flow.

The streams of justice were *derived* into every part of the kingdom. *Davies.*

DE-RIVE', *v. i.* To come or proceed from. [*Not common.*]

Power from heaven *derives.* *Pope.*

DE-RIV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn, as from a source; deduced; received; regularly conveyed; descended; communicated; transmuted.

DE-RIV'ER, *n.* One who derives, or draws from a source. *South.*

DE-RIV'ING, *ppr.* Drawing; receiving; deducing; communicating; diverting or turning into another channel.

DERM, *n.* [Gr. δερμα, skin.]

The organized tegument, or natural covering of an animal.

DERM'AL, *a.* [Gr. δερμα, skin.]

Pertaining to skin; consisting of skin. *Fleming.*

DERM-AT'IC, DERM'A-TINE, *a.* Pertaining to the skin.

DERM'A-TOID, *a.* [Gr. δερμα, skin, and εἶδος, form.]

Like the skin, without being skin.

DERM-A-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who discourses on the skin and its diseases.

DERM-A-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. δερμα, skin, and λογος, discourse.] A treatise or history of the skin and its diseases.

DERM'OID, *a.* Resembling skin; dermatoid.

DERM-SKEL'E-TON, *n.* [Gr. δερμα and σκελετον, skin-skeleton.] A term applied to the outward case or covering of numerous classes of animals, as the lobster, &c. This covering not only protects the soft parts of the body from injury, but acts as a fixed point of attachment for the moving powers, as the internal skeleton does in other animals. *Brande.*

DERN, *a.* [Sax. *dearn.*]

Solitary; sad; cruel. [*Obs.*] *More.*

DERN'FUL, *a.* Sad; mournful. [*Obs.*]

DER'NI ER, (der'ni-er *or* dern-yār',) *a.* [Fr.] Last; final; ultimate; as, the *dernier* resort. [*I know not that it is used in any other phrase.*]

DERN'LY, *adv.* Sadly, mournfully. [*Obs.*] *More.*

DER'O-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *derogo*; *de* and *rogo*, to ask,

to propose. In ancient Rome, *rogo* was used in proposing new laws, and *derogo*, in repealing some section of a law. Hence the sense is, to take from or annul a part. Class Rg.]

1. To repeal, annul, or destroy the force and effect of some part of a law or established rule; to lessen the extent of a law; distinguished from *abrogate*.

By several contrary customs, many of the civil and canon laws are controlled and *derogated*. *Hale.*

2. To lessen the worth of a person or thing; to disparage.

[*In the foregoing senses, the word is now seldom used.*]

DER'O-GATE, *v. i.* To take away; to detract; to lessen by taking away a part; as, say nothing to *derogate* from the merit or reputation of a brave man. [*The word is generally used in this sense.*]

2. To act beneath one's rank, place, or birth. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

DER'O-GA-TED, *pp.* Diminished in value; degraded; damaged. [Shakspeare uses DEROGATE in this sense.]

DER'O-GATE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to lessen or take from. *Shak.*

DER'O-GA-TING, *ppr.* Annulling a part; lessening by taking from.

DER-O-GA'TION, *n.* The act of annulling or revoking a law, or some part of it. *More generally*, the act of taking away or destroying the value or effect of any thing, or of limiting its extent, or of restraining its operation; as, an act of parliament is passed in *derogation* of the king's prerogative; we can not do any thing in *derogation* of the moral law.

2. The act of taking something from merit, reputation, or honor; a lessening of value or estimation; detraction; disparagement; with *from* or *of*; as, I say not this in *derogation of* Virgil; let nothing be said in *derogation from* his merit.

DE-ROG'A-TIVE, *a.* Derogatory. [*The latter is mostly used.*]

DE-ROG'A-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* In a detracting manner.

DE-ROG'A-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being derogatory.

DE-ROG'A-TO-RY, *a.* Detracting or tending to lessen by taking something from; that lessens the extent, effect, or value; with *to*. Let us entertain no opinions *derogatory to* the honor of God, or his moral government. Let us say nothing *derogatory* to the merit of our neighbor.

2. A *derogatory* clause, in a testament, is a sentence or secret character inserted by the testator, of which he reserves the knowledge to himself, with a condition that no will he may make hereafter shall be valid, unless this clause is inserted word for word; a precaution to guard against later wills extorted by violence, or obtained by suggestion. *Encyc.*

DER'RICK, *n.* An instrument or contrivance for raising heavy weights by means of a pulley. It is differently constructed, according to circumstances. *Brande.*

DER'RING, *a.* Daring. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

DER'VIS, DER'VISE, *n.* [Persian.] A Turkish or Persian monk, who professes extreme poverty, and leads an austere life. *Encyc.*

DES'CANT, *n.* [Sp. *discante*, *discantar*; *dis* and L. *canto*, to sing. (See CANT.) The Fr. *dechanter* has a different sense.]

1. A song or tune composed in parts.

2. A song or tune with various modulations.

The wakeful nightingale
All night long her amorous *descant* sing. *Milton.*

3. A discourse; discussion; disputation; animadversion, comment, or a series of comments.

4. The art of composing music in several parts. *Descant* is *plain*, *figurative*, and *double*.

Plain descant, is the groundwork of musical compositions, consisting in the orderly disposition of concords, answering to simple counterpoint.

Figurative or *florid descant*, is that part of an air in which some discords are concerned.

Double descant, is when the parts are so contrived, that the treble may be made the base, and the base the treble. *Bailey. Encyc.*

DES-CANT', *v. i.* To run a division or variety with the voice, on a musical ground in true measure; to sing. *Bailey. Johnson.*

2. To discourse; to comment; to make a variety of remarks; to animadvert freely.

A virtuous man should be pleased to find people *descanting* on his actions. *Addison.*

DES-CANT'ER, *n.* One who descants.

DES-CANT'ING, *ppr.* Singing in parts or with various modulations, discoursing freely; commenting.

DES-CANT'ING, *n.* Remark; conjecture. *Burnet.*

DE-SCEND', (de send',) *v. i.* [L. *descendo*; *de* and *scando*, to climb; W. *disgynu*, from *cynu*, to rise, *cyn*, top; It. *discendere*; Fr. *descendre*; Sp. *descender*; Arm. *disgern*. The root *cyn* is from extending, shooting, thrusting, as *gin* in *begin*.]

1. To move or pass from a higher to a lower place; to move, come, or go downward; to fall; to sink; to run or flow down; *applicable to any kind of motion or of body*. We *descend* on the feet, on wheels, or by falling. A torrent *descends* from a mountain.

The rains *descended*, and the floods came. — Matt. vii.

2. To go down, or to enter.

He shall *descend* into battle and perish. — 1 Sam. xxvi.

3. To come suddenly; to fall violently.

And on the authors let thy wrath *descend*. *Pope.*

4. To go in; to enter.

He, with honest meditations fed,
Into himself *descended*. *Milton.*

5. To rush; to invade, as an enemy.

The Grecian fleet *descending* on the town. *Dryden.*

6. To proceed from a source or original; to be derived. The beggar may *descend* from a prince, and a prince from a beggar.

7. To proceed, as from father to son; to pass from a preceding possessor, in the order of lineage, or according to the laws of succession or inheritance. Thus, an inheritance *descends* to the son or next of kin; a crown *descends* to the heir.

8. To pass from general to particular considerations; as, having explained the general subject, we will *descend* to particulars.

9. To come down from an elevated or honorable station; *in a figurative sense*. Flavius is an honorable man; he can not *descend* to acts of meanness.

10. In *music*, to fall in sound; to pass from any note to another less acute or shrill, or from sharp to flat. *Rousseau.*

DE-SCEND', *v. t.* To walk, move, or pass downward on a declivity; as, to *descend* a hill; to *descend* an inclined plain. [But this may be considered as elliptical, *on* or *along* being understood.]

DE-SCEND'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *descendant*; L. *descendens*.] Any person proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; issue; offspring, in the line of generation, *ad infinitum*. We are all the *descendants* of Adam and Eve.

DE-SCEND'ED, *pp.* Moved downward from a hight; proceeded from a source, as a son from a father.

DE-SCEND'ENT, *a.* Descending; falling; sinking.

2. Proceeding from an original or ancestor. *Pope.*

DE-SCEND-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being descendible, or capable of being transmitted from ancestors; as, the *descendibility* of an estate or of a crown. *Blackstone.*

DE-SCEND'I-BLE, *a.* That may be descended or passed down; as, the hill is *descendible*.

2. That may descend from an ancestor to an heir; as, a *descendible* estate.

DE-SCEND'ING, *ppr. or a.* Moving downward; proceeding from an ancestor.

DE-SCEN'SION, (de-sen'shun,) *n.* [L. *descensio*.]

1. The act of going downward; descent; a falling or sinking declension; degradation.

2. In *astronomy*, *right descension* is the arc of the equator which descends, with the sign or star, below the horizon of a right sphere. *Burlow.*

Oblique descension, is the arc of the equator which descends, with the sign or star, below the horizon of an oblique sphere. *Burlow.*

DE-SCEN'SION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to descent.

DE-SCEN'SIVE, *a.* Descending; tending downward; having power to descend. *Sherwood.*

DE-SCEN-SO'RI-UM, *n.* A chemical furnace.

DE-SCENT', (de-sent',) *n.* [Fr. *descente*; L. *descensus*.]

1. The act of descending; the act of passing from a higher to a lower place, by any form of motion, as by walking, riding, rolling, sliding, sinking, or falling.

2. Inclination downward; obliquity; slope; declivity; as, the *descent* of a hill, or a roof.

3. Progress downward; as, the *descent* from higher to lower orders of beings. *Locke.*

4. Fall from a higher to a lower state or station. *Milton.*

5. A landing from ships; invasion of troops from the sea; as, to make a *descent* on Cuba.

6. A passing from an ancestor to an heir; transmission by succession or inheritance; as, the *descent* of an estate or a title from the father to the son. Descent is *lineal*, when it proceeds directly from the father to the son, and from the son to the grandson; *collateral*, when it proceeds from a man to his brother, nephew, or other collateral representative.

7. A proceeding from an original or progenitor. The Jews boast of their *descent* from Abraham. Hence,

8. Birth; extraction; lineage; as, a noble *descent*.

9. A generation; a single degree in the scale of genealogy; distance from the common ancestor.

No man is a thousand *descents* from Adam. *Hooker.*

10. Offspring; issue; descendants.

The care of our *descent* perplexes most. *Milton.*

11. A rank in the scale of subordination. *Milton.*

12. Lowest place. *Shak.*

13. In *music*, a passing from a note or sound to one more grave or less acute.

DE-SCRIB'A-BLE, *a.* That may be described; capable of description.

DE-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [L. *describo*; *de* and *scribo*, to write; Sp. *describir*; It. *descrivere*; Fr. *decrire*; Arm. *discriva*. See SCRIBE.]

1. To delineate or mark the form or figure; as, to *describe* a circle by the compasses.

2. To make or exhibit a figure by motion; as, a star *describes* a circle or an ellipsis in the heavens.

3. To show or represent to others in words; to communicate an idea of a thing, by naming its nature, form, or properties. The poet *describes* the Trojan horse; the historian *describes* the battle of Pharsalia; the moralist *describes* the effects of corrupt manners; the geographer *describes* countries and cities.

4. To represent by signs. A deaf and dumb man may *describe* a distant object; our passions may be *described* by external motions.

5. To draw a plan; to represent by lines and other marks on paper, or other material; as, to *describe* the surface of the earth by a map or chart.

6. To give a clear and vivid exhibition in language; as, Milton *describes* with uncommon force and beauty.

7. To define laxly. *Gray.*

DE-SCRIB'ED, *pp.* Represented in form by marks or figures; delineated; represented by words or signs.

DE-SCRIB'ER, *n.* One who describes by marks, words, or signs.

DE-SCRIB'ING, *ppr.* Representing the form or figure of, by lines or marks; communicating a view of, by words or signs, or by naming the nature and properties.

DE-SCRI'ED, *pp.* [See DESCRY.] Espied; discovered; seen.

DE-SCRI'ER, *n.* [See DESCRY.] One who espies or discovers; a discoverer; a detector. *Crashaw.*

DE-SCRIP'TION, *n.* [L. *descriptio*.]

1. The act of delineating, or representing the figure of any thing by a plan, to be presented to the eye.

2. The figure or appearance of any thing delineated, or represented by visible lines, marks, colors, &c.; as, the *description* of a country, or of Solomon's temple.

3. The act of representing a thing by words or by signs, or the passage containing such representation; a representation of names, nature, or properties, that gives to another a view of the thing. Homer abounds with beautiful and striking *descriptions*. Hence,

4. A definition. All definitions must be less perfect *descriptions* of a material thing, than a visible figure or delineation.

5. The qualities expressed in a representation; as, a man of this *description*. *Burke.*

Hence,

6. The persons having the qualities expressed; a class of persons to whom a description is applicable, or who are in a similar condition.

The secretary proceeds to examine, whether a difference ought to be permitted to remain between them and another description of public creditors. *Hamilton.*

Persons of different *descriptions*. *Scott.*

DE-SCRIP'TIVE, *a.* Containing description; tending to describe; having the quality of representing; as, a *descriptive* figure; a *descriptive* narration; a story *descriptive* of the age.

Descriptive geometry, consists in the application of geometrical rules to the representation of the figures and various relations of the forms of bodies according to certain conventional methods. *Brande.*

DE-SCRIP'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By description.

DE-SCRIP'TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being descriptive.

DE-SCRY', *v. t.* [Norm. *descrier* or *discriver*, and *discever*; to discover.]

1. To espy; to explore; to examine by observation.

The house of Joseph sent to *descry* Bethel. — Judges i.

2. To detect; to find out; to discover any thing concealed.

3. To see; to behold; to have a sight of from a distance; as, the seamen *descried* land.

4. To give notice of something suddenly discovered. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

DE-SCRY', *n.* The thing descried, as an army seen at a distance. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

DE-SCRY'ING, *ppr.* Discovering; espying.

DES'E-CRATE, *v. t.* [L. *desecro*; *de* and *sacro*, to consecrate, from *sacer*, sacred.]

1. To divert from a sacred purpose or appropriation; opposed to *consecrate*; as, to *desecrate* a donation to a church.

2. To divest of a sacred character or office.

The clergy can not suffer corporal punishment, without being previously *desecrated*. *Tooke's Russia.*

DES'E-CRA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Diverted from a sacred purpose or appropriation, divested of a sacred character or office.

DES'E-CRA-TING, *ppr.* Diverting from a purpose to which a thing is consecrated; divesting of a sacred character or office.

DES-E-CRA'TION, *n.* The act of diverting from a sacred purpose or use to which a thing had been devoted; the act of diverting from a sacred character or office.

DES'ERT, *a.* [L. *desertus*, *desero*; *de* and *sero*, to sow, plant, or scatter; Fr. *desert*; Sp. *desierto*.]

1. *Literally*, forsaken; hence, uninhabited; as, a *desert* isle. Hence, wild; untilled; waste; uncultivated; as, a *desert* land or country.

2. Void; empty; unoccupied.

> Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
> And waste its sweetness on the *desert* air. — *Gray.*

DES'ERT, *n.* [L. *desertum*.]

An uninhabited tract of land; a region in its natural state; a wilderness; a solitude; *particularly*, a vast sandy plain, as the *deserts* of Arabia and Africa. But the word may be applied to an uninhabited country covered with wood.

DE-SERT', *v. t.* [Fr. *deserter*, from the adjective, and this from the L. *desertus*, *desero*, to forsake.]

1. To forsake; to leave utterly; to abandon; to quit with a view not to return to; as, to *desert* a friend; to *desert* our country; to *desert* a cause.

2. To leave, without permission, a military band, or a ship, in which one is enlisted; to forsake the service in which one is engaged, in violation of duty; as, to *desert* the army; to *desert* one's colors; to *desert* a ship.

DE-SERT', *v. i.* To run away; to quit a service without permission; as, to *desert* from the army.

DE-SERT', *n.* [from *deserve*.] A deserving; that which gives a right to reward or demands, or which renders liable to punishment; merit or demerit; that which entitles to a recompense of equal value, or demands a punishment equal to the offense; good conferred, or evil done, which merits an equivalent return. A wise legislature will reward or punish men according to their *deserts*.

2. That which is deserved; reward or punishment merited. In a future life, every man will receive his *desert*.

DE-SERT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Wholly forsaken; abandoned; left.

DE-SERT'ER, *n.* A person who forsakes his cause, his post, or his party or friend; *particularly*, a soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission, and in violation of his engagement.

DE-SERT'FUL, *a.* High in desert; meritorious. — *Beaum. & Fl.*

DE-SERT'ING, *ppr.* Forsaking utterly; abandoning.

DE-SER'TION, *n.* The act of forsaking or abandoning, as a party, a friend, a country, an army, or military band, or a ship; the act of quitting with an intention not to return.

2. The state of being forsaken by God; spiritual despondency.

> The agonies of a soul under *desertion*. — *South.*

DE-SERT'LESS, *a.* Without merit or claim to favor or reward. — *Dryden.*

DE-SERT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Undeservedly. *Beaum. & Fl.*

DE-SERT'RICE, **DE-SERT'RIX**, *n.* A female who deserts. *Milton.*

DE-SERVE', (de-zerv',) *v. t.* [L. *deservio*; *de* and *servio*, to serve. The Fr. *deservir* is not used.]

1. To merit; to be worthy of; *applied to good or evil.*

2. To merit by labor or services; to have a just claim to an equivalent for good conferred. The laborer *deserves* his wages; he *deserves* the value of his services.

3. To merit by good actions or qualities in general; to be worthy of, on account of excellence. The virtuous man *deserves* esteem and commendation. A work of value *deserves* praise.

4. To be worthy of, *in a bad sense*; to merit by an evil act; as, to *deserve* blame or punishment.

> God exacteth of thee less than thine iniquity *deserveth*. — Job xi.

DE-SERVE', (de-zerv',) *v. i.* To merit; to be worthy of or deserving; as, he *deserves* well or ill of his neighbor.

DE-SERV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Merited; worthy of.

DE-SERV'ED-LY, *adv.* Justly; according to desert, whether of good or evil. A man may be *deservedly* praised, blamed, or punished.

DE-SERV'ER, *n.* He who deserves or merits; one who is worthy of; *used generally in a good sense.* — *Dryden.*

DE-SERV'ING, *ppr.* Meriting; having a just claim to reward; justly meriting punishment.

2. *a.* Worthy of reward or praise; meritorious; possessed of good qualities that entitle to approbation; as, a *deserving* officer.

DE-SERV'ING, *n.* The act of meriting; desert; merit.

> If ye have done to him according to the *deserving* of his hands. — Judges ix.

DE-SERV'ING-LY, *adv.* Meritoriously; with just desert.

DES-HA-BILLE', (des-a-bil',) *n.* [Fr., from *de* and *habiller*, to clothe. I have restored the true orthography.]

An undress; a loose morning dress; hence, any home dress; as, the lady is in *deshabille*.

DE-SIC'CANT, *a.* [See DESICCATE.] Drying.

DE-SIC'CANT, *n.* A medicine or application that dries a sore. — *Wiseman.*

DE-SIC'CATE or **DES'IC-CATE**, *v. t.* [L. *desicco*; *de* and *sicco*, to dry.]

To dry; to exhaust of moisture; to exhale or remove moisture from.

DE-SIC'CATE or **DES'IC-CATE**, *v. i.* To become dry. — *Bacon. Hale.*

DE-SIC'CA-TED, *pp.* Dried.

DE-SIC'CA-TING, *ppr.* Drying; exhausting moisture.

DES-IC-CA'TION, *n.* The act of making dry; the state of being dried. — *Bacon.*

DE-SIC'CA-TIVE, *n.* An application which tends to dry up secretions.

DE-SIC'CA-TIVE, *a.* Drying; tending to dry; that has the power to dry.

DE-SID'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [from the L.] To want; to miss. — *Brougham.*

DE-SID'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Denoting desire; as, *desiderative* verbs.

DE-SID-ER-A'TUM, *n.*; *pl.* DESIDERATA. [L. *desideratus*, *-um*, from *desidero*, to desire.]

That which is desired; that which is not possessed, but which is desirable; any perfection or improvement which is wanted. The longitude is a *desideratum* in navigation. A tribunal to settle national disputes without war is a great *desideratum*.

DE-SID'I-OSE, *a.* Idle; lazy.

DE-SIGN', (de-sine' or de-zine',) *v. t.* [L. *designo*; *de* and *signo*, to seal or stamp, that is, to set or throw; Sp. *designar*, *diseñar*; It. *designare*, *disegnare*; Fr. *designer*, *dessiner*.]

1. To delineate a form or figure by drawing the outline; to sketch, as in painting and other works of art.

2. To plan; to form an outline or representation of any thing. Hence,

3. To project; to form an idea, as a scheme. Hence,

4. To purpose or intend; as, a man *designs* to write an essay, or to study law.

5. To mark out by tokens. [*Not used.*] — *Locke.*

6. To intend to apply or appropriate, with *for*; as, we *design* this ground *for* a garden, and that *for* a park. The word *design* may include an adapting or planning a thing for a purpose, or mere intention or scheme of the mind, which implies a plan. The father *designs* his son *for* the profession of the law, or *for* the ministry. It was formerly followed by *to*, but this use is now uncommon.

DE-SIGN', (de-sine' or de-zine',) *n.* [Fr. *dessein*.]

1. A plan or representation of a thing by an outline; sketch; general view; first idea represented by visible lines, as in painting or architecture.

2. A scheme or plan in the mind. A wise man is distinguished by the judiciousness of his *designs*.

3. Purpose; intention; aim; implying a scheme or plan in the mind. It is my *design* to educate my son for the bar.

4. The idea or scheme intended to be expressed by an artist; as, the *designs* of medals. — *Addison.*

5. In *manufactories*, the figures with which workmen enrich their stuffs, copied from painting or draughts. — *Encyc.*

6. In *music*, the invention and conduct of the subject; the disposition of every part, and the general order of the whole. — *Rousseau.*

DE-SIGN'A-BLE, (de-sin'a-bl or de-zin'a-bl,) *a.* Capable of being designed or marked out.

2. Distinguishable. — *Digby.*

DES'IG-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *designo*, *designatum*.]

1. To mark out or show, so as to make known; to indicate by visible lines, marks, description, or something known and determinate; as, to *designate* the limits of a country; the limits are *designated* on the map; *designate* the spot where a star appears in the heavens; *designate* the place where our ancestors first landed.

2. To point out; to distinguish from others by indication; as, to be able to *designate* every individual who was concerned in a riot.

3. To appoint; to select or distinguish for a particular purpose; to assign, with *for*, as, to [illegible] an officer *for* the command of a station, or with *to*, as, the [illegible] was [illegible] to that station.

DES'IG-NATE, *a.* Appointed; marked out. [*Little used.*]

DES'IG-NA-TED, *pp.* Marked out; indicated; shown; pointed out; appointed.

DES'IG-NA-TING, *ppr.* Marking out; indicating; pointing out; appointing.

DES-IG-NA'TION, *n.* The act of pointing or marking out by signs or objects; as, the *designation* of an estate by boundaries.

2. Indication; a showing or pointing; a distinguishing from others.

3. Appointment; direction; as, a claim to a throne grounded on the *designation* of a predecessor.

4. Appointment; a selecting and appointing; assignment; as, the *designation* of an officer to a particular command.

5. Import; distinct application.

> Finite and infinite are primarily attributed in their first *designation* to things which have parts. — *Locke.*

DES'IG-NA-TIVE, *a.* Serving to designate or indicate. — *Pritchard.*

DES'IG-NA-TOR, *n.* A Roman officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies.

DES'IG-NA-TO-RY, *a.* That which designates.

DE-SIGN'ED, (de-sind' or de-zind',) *pp.* or *a.* Marked out; delineated; planned; intended.

DE-SIGN'ED-LY, *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally; opposed to *accidentally*, *ignorantly*, or *inadvertently*.

DE-SIGN'ER, (de-sin'er or de-zin'er,) *n.* One who designs, marks out, or plans; one who frames a scheme or project; a contriver.

2. One who plots; one who lays a scheme; in an *ill sense.*

DE-SIGN'FUL-NESS, *n.* Abundance of design. [*Not used.*] — *Barrow.*

DE-SIGN'ING, (de-sin'ing or de-zin'ing,) *ppr.* Forming a design; planning; delineating the outline; drawing figures on a plane.

2. *a.* In *an ill sense*, artful; insidious; intriguing; contriving schemes of mischief; hence, deceitful. *Designing* men are always liable to suspicion.

DE-SIGN'ING, *n.* The art of delineating objects. — *Berkeley.*

DE-SIGN'LESS, *a.* Without design or intention; inadvertent.

DE-SIGN'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without design; inadvertently; ignorantly.

DE-SIGN'MENT, *n.* Design; sketch; delineation. — *Dryden.*

2. Design; purpose; aim; intent; scheme. [*This word is now little used.*] — *Glanville. Shak.*

DES'I-NENCE, *n.* [L. *desino*.]

End; close. — *Bp. Hall.*

DES'I-NENT, *a.* Ending; extreme; lowermost.

DE-SIP'I-ENT, *a.* [L. *desipiens*, *desipio*, to dote; *de* and *sapio*, to be wise.]

Trifling; foolish; playful.

DE-SIR'A-BLE, *a.* [See DESIRE.] Worthy of desire; that is to be wished for with sincerity or earnestness. An easy address is a *desirable* accomplishment; real virtue is still more *desirable*.

2. Pleasing; agreeable.

> All of them *desirable* young men. — Ezek. xxiii.

DE-SIR'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being desirable. — *Goodman.*

DE-SIR'A-BLY, *adv.* In a desirable manner.

DE-SIRE', *n.* [Fr. *desir*; It. *desio*; Sp. *deseo*; Port. *desejo*; Arm. *desir*. Qu. W. *awis*.]

1. An emotion or excitement of the mind, directed to the attainment or possession of an object from which pleasure, sensual, intellectual, or spiritual, is expected; a passion excited by the love of an object, or uneasiness at the want of it, and directed to its attainment or possession. *Desire* is a wish to possess some gratification or source of happiness which is supposed to be *obtainable*. A *wish* may exist for something that is or is not *obtainable*. Desire, when directed solely to sensual enjoyment, differs little from appetite. In other languages, desire is expressed by longing or reaching toward, [Gr. ὀρέγω, L. *appet.*,] and when it is ardent or intense, it approaches to longing; but the word in English usually expresses less than *longing*.

> We endeavored — to see your face with great *desire*. — 1 Thess. ii.
> Thou satisfiest the *desire* of every living thing. — Ps. cxlv.
> *Desire* is that internal act, which, by influencing the will, makes us proceed to action. — *Ed. of Criticism.*

2. A prayer or request to obtain.

> He will fulfill the *desire* of them that fear him. — Ps. cxlv.

3. The object of desire; that which is desired.

> The *desire* of all nations shall come. — Hag. ii.

4. Love; affection.

> His *desire* is toward me. — Cant. vii.

5. Appetite; lust.

> Fulfilling the *desires* of the flesh. — Eph. ii.

DE-SIRE', *v. t.* [Fr. *desirer*; Arm. *desira*; It. *desiare*, or *desirare*; Sp. *desear*; Port. *desejar*; supposed to be contracted from L. *desidero*, from *desido*, to sink or settle, to want. The latter seems to be the primary sense.]

1. To wish for the possession and enjoyment of, with a greater or less degree of earnestness; to covet. It expresses less strength of affection than *longing*.

> Neither shall any man *desire* thy land. — Ex. xxxiv.
> Follow after charity, and *desire* spiritual gifts. — 1 Cor. xiv.

2. To express a wish to obtain; to ask; to request; to petition.

> Then she said, Did I *desire* a son of my Lord? — 2 Kings iv.

3. To require. [*Not in use.*] — *Spenser.*

DE-SIR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Wished for; coveted; requested; entreated.

DE-SIRE'LESS, *a.* Free from desire. — *Donne.*

DE-SIR'ER, *n.* One who desires or asks; one who wishes.

DE-SIR'ING, *ppr.* Wishing for; coveting; asking; expressing a wish; soliciting.

DE-SIR'OUS, *a.* Wishing for; wishing to obtain; coveting; solicitous to possess and enjoy.

> Be not *desirous* of his dainties. — Prov. xxiii.
> Jesus knew they were *desirous* to ask him. — John xvi.

DE-SIR'OUS-LY, *adv.* With desire; with earnest wishes.

DE-SIR'OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or affection of being desirous.

DE-SIST', *v. i.* [L. *desisto*; *de* and *sisto*, to stand.]
To stop; to cease to act or proceed; to forbear; with *from*; as, he *desisted from* his purpose; let us *desist*.

DE-SIST'ANCE, *n.* A ceasing to act or proceed; a stopping. *Boyle.*

DE-SIST'ING, *ppr.* Ceasing to act or proceed.

DE-SI''TION, (de-sish'un,) *n.* [L. *desitus.*] End.

DES'I-TIVE,
DE-SIST'IVE, } *a.* [L. *desitus.*]
Final; conclusive. [*Obs.*] *Watts.*

DESK, *n.* [D. *disch*, a table, a dish; Sax. *disc*; G. *tisch*; Dan. and Sw. *disk*; Russ. *doska*; L. *discus*; Gr. δίσκος. See Dish.]
1. An inclining table for the use of writers and readers; usually made with a box or drawer underneath, and sometimes with a book-case above. *Pope.*
2. The pulpit in a church, and *figuratively*, the clerical profession. The man appears well in the *desk*. He intends one son for the bar, and another for the *desk*.

DESK, *v. t.* To shut up in a desk; to treasure. *J. Hall.*

DESK'ED, (deskt,) *pp.* Shut up in a desk.

DESK'ING, *ppr.* Shutting up in a desk.

DES'MINE, *n.* A mineral that crystallizes in little silken tufts, which accompany spinellane in the lava of extinct volcanoes on the banks of the Rhine.

DES'O-LATE, *a.* [L. *desolatus.* See the verb.]
1. Destitute or deprived of inhabitants; desert; uninhabited; denoting either stripped of inhabitants or never having been inhabited; as, a *desolate* isle; a *desolate* wilderness.

I will make the cities of Judah *desolate*, without an inhabitant. —Jer. ix.

2. Laid waste; in a ruinous condition; neglected; destroyed; as, *desolate* altars; *desolate* towers. *Ezek. Zeph.*
3. Solitary; without a companion; afflicted.

Tamar remained *desolate* in Absalom's house. — 2 Sam. xiii.
Have mercy on me, for I am *desolate*. — Ps. xxv.

4. Deserted by God; deprived of comfort.

My heart within me is *desolate*. — Ps. cxliii.

DES'O-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *desolo*, *desolatus*; *de* and *solo*, to lay waste, *solus*, alone; Sp. *desolar*; Fr. *desoler*; It. *desolare*.]
1. To deprive of inhabitants; to make desert. The earth was nearly *desolated* by the flood.
2. To lay waste; to ruin; to ravage; to destroy improvements or works of art. An inundation *desolates* fields. Whole countries have been *desolated* by armies.

DES'O-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of inhabitants; wasted; ruined.

DES'O-LATE-LY, *adv.* In a desolate manner.

DES'O-LATE-NESS, *n.* A state of being desolate.

DES'O-LA-TER, *n.* One who lays waste or desolates; that which desolates.

DES'O-LA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Depriving of inhabitants; wasting; ravaging.

DES-O-LA'TION, *n.* The act of desolating; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants; destruction; ruin; waste.

Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to *desolation*. — Matt. xii.

2. A place deprived of inhabitants, or otherwise wasted, ravaged, and ruined.

How is Babylon become a *desolation* among the nations! — Jer. l.

3. A desolate state; gloominess; sadness; destitution. *Shak. Thomson.*
The abomination of desolation: Roman armies which ravaged and destroyed Jerusalem. *Matt.* xxiv.

DES'O-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Causing desolation.

DE-SPAIR', *n.* [Fr. *desespoir.* See the verb.]
1. Hopelessness; a hopeless state; a destitution of hope or expectation.

We are perplexed, but not in *despair*. — 2 Cor. iv.
All society in *despair* of safety placed. *Denham.*

2. That which causes despair; that of which there is no hope.

The mere *despair* of surgery he cures. *Shak.*

3. Loss of hope in the mercy of God. *Sprat.*

DE-SPAIR', *v. i.* [Fr. *desesperer*; *des* and *esperer*, to hope; It. *disperare*; Sp. *desesperar*; Arm. *disesperi*; from L. *despero*; *de* and *spero*, to hope.]
To be without hope; to give up all hope or expectation; followed by *of*.

We *despaired* even *of* life. — 2 Cor. i.
Never *despair of* God's blessings here, or *of* his reward hereafter. *Wake.*

DE-SPAIR'ER, *n.* One without hope. *Dryden.*

DE-SPAIR'FUL, *a.* Hopeless. *Sidney.*

DE-SPAIR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving up all hope or expectation.

DE-SPAIR'ING-LY, *adv.* In a despairing manner; in a manner indicating hopelessness; as, he speaks *despairingly* of the sick man's recovery.

DE-SPAIR'ING-NESS, *n.* State of being despairing.

DES-PATCH'. See Dispatch.

DE-SPEC'TION, *n.* [L. *despectio.*]
A looking down; a despising. [*Little used.*]

DES-PE-RA'DO, *n.* [from *desperate.*] A desperate fellow; a furious man; a madman; a person urged by furious passions; one fearless or regardless of safety.

DES'PE-RATE, *a.* [L. *desperatus*, from *despero*, to despair.]
1. Without hope.

I am *desperate* of obtaining her. *Shak.*

2. Without regard to danger or safety; as, a *desperate* effort. Hence,
3. Abandoned to despair; furious; as, he has become *desperate*.
4. Hopeless; despaired of; lost beyond hope of recovery; irretrievable; irrecoverable; forlorn. We speak of a *desperate* case of disease, *desperate* fortunes, a *desperate* situation or condition.
5. In a *popular sense*, great in the extreme; as, a *desperate* sot or fool. *Pope.*

DES'PE-RATE-LY, *adv.* In a desperate manner, as in despair; hence, furiously; with rage; madly; without regard to danger or safety; as, the troops fought *desperately*.
2. In a *popular sense*, greatly; extremely; violently.

She fell *desperately* in love with him. *Addison.*

DES'PE-RATE-NESS, *n.* Madness; fury; rash precipitance.

DES-PE-RA'TION, *n.* A despairing; a giving up of hope; as, *desperation* of success. *Hammond.*
2. Hopelessness; despair; as, the men were in a state of *desperation*. Hence,
3. Fury; rage; disregard of safety or danger; as, the men fought with *desperation*; they were urged to *desperation*.

DES'PI-CA-BLE, *a.* [Low L. *despicabilis*, from *despicio*, to look down, to despise; *de* and *specio*, to look.]
That may be or deserves to be despised; contemptible; mean; vile; worthless: *applicable equally to persons and things*; as, a *despicable* man; *despicable* company; a *despicable* gift.

DES'PI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being despicable; meanness; vileness; worthlessness.

DES'PI-CA-BLY, *adv.* Meanly; vilely; contemptibly; as, *despicably* poor.

DES-PI''CIEN-CY, (des-pish'en-se,) *n.* [L. *despicio.*]
A looking down; a despising. [*Little used.*] *Mede.*

DE-SPIS'A-BLE, *a.* Despicable; contemptible.

DE-SPIS'AL, *n.* Contempt. [*Obs.*]

DE-SPISE', (de-spize',) *v. t.* [I doubt whether this word is formed from the L. *despicio*. In Sp. and Port. *pisar* is to tread down, and to *despise*. It appears to be of different origin from *despite*, and to be formed on the root of the Spanish word. We probably see its affinities in Sp. *pison*, a rammer, and the L. *piso*, to stamp, whence *pistillum*, Eng. *pestle*, *piston*, &c. The primary sense, then, is, to thrust, drive, and hence to cast off or tread down, to despise.]
1. To contemn; to scorn; to disdain; to have the lowest opinion of.

Fools *despise* wisdom and instruction. — Prov. i.

2. To abhor. *Shak.*

DE-SPIS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Contemned; disdained; abhorred.

DE-SPIS'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being despised.

DE-SPIS'ER, *n.* A contemner; a scorner.

DE-SPIS'ING, *ppr.* Contemning; scorning; disdaining.

DE-SPIS'ING, *n.* Contempt.

DE-SPIS'ING-LY, *adv.* With contempt.

DE-SPITE', *n.* [Fr. *depit*; Norm. *despite*; Arm. *desped*; It. *despetto*, spite, malice. Qu. from L. *despectus*, *despicio*. See Spite.]
1. Extreme malice; violent hatred; malignity; malice irritated or enraged; active malignity; angry hatred.

With all thy *despite* against the land of Israel. — Ezek. xxv.
Thou wretch! *despite* o'erwhelm thee. *Shak.*

2. Defiance with contempt, or triumph over opposition. He will rise to fame in *despite* of his enemies. [See Spite.]
3. An act of malice or contempt; as, a *despite* to the Most High. *Milton.*

DE-SPITE', *v. t.* To vex; to offend; to tease. *Raleigh.*

DE-SPIT'ED, *pp.* Vexed; offended.

DE SPITE'FUL, *a.* Full of spite; malicious; malignant; as, a *despiteful* enemy. *King Charles.*

Haters of God, *despiteful*, proud, boasters. — Rom. i.

DE-SPITE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With despite; maliciously; contemptuously.

Pray for them that *despitefully* use you. — Matt. v.

DE-SPITE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Malice; extreme hatred; malignity.

DES-PIT'E-OUS, *a.* Malicious. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

DES-PIT'E-OUS-LY, *adv.* Furiously. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

DE-SPIT'ING, *ppr.* Offending; teasing.

DE-SPOIL', *v. t.* [L. *despolio*; *de* and *spolio*, to spoil; Fr. *depouiller*; It. *spogliare*; Sp. *despojar*; Port. id. See Spoil.]
1. To strip; to take from by force; to rob; to deprive; followed by *of*; as, to *despoil* one *of* arms; to *despoil of* honors; to *despoil of* innocence.
2. To strip or divest by any means. *Woodward.*

DE-SPOIL'ED, *pp.* Stripped; robbed; bereaved; deprived.

DE-SPOIL'ER, *n.* One who strips by force; a plunderer.

DE-SPOIL'ING, *ppr.* Depriving; stripping; robbing.

DE-SPOIL'MENT, *n.* Act of despoiling; a plundering.

DE-SPO-LI-A'TION, *n.* The act of despoiling; a stripping.

DE-SPOND', *v. i.* [L. *despondeo*; *de* and *spondeo*, to promise; *literally*, to throw to or forward.]
1. To be cast down; to be depressed or dejected in mind; to fail in spirits.

I should despair, or at least *despond*. *Scott's Letters.*

2. To lose all courage, spirit, or resolution; to sink by loss of hope.

Others depress their own minds, and *despond* at the first difficulty. *Locke.*

Note. — The distinction between *despair* and *despond* is well marked in the foregoing passage from Scott. But although *despair* implies a total loss of hope, which *despond* does not, at least in every case, yet *despondency* is followed by the abandonment of effort, or cessation of action, and *despair* sometimes impels to violent action, even to rage.

DE-SPOND', *n.* Despondency; as in the phrase, the Slough of *Despond*. *Bunyan.*

DE-SPOND'EN-CY, *n.* A sinking or dejection of spirits at the loss of hope; loss of courage at the failure of hope, or in deep affliction, or at the prospect of insurmountable difficulties.

DE-SPOND'ENT, *a.* Losing courage, at the loss of hope; sinking into dejection; depressed and inactive in despair. *Bentley. Thomson.*

DE-SPOND'ENT-LY, *adv.* Without hope. *Barrow.*

DE-SPOND'ER, *n.* One destitute of hope.

DE-SPOND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Losing courage to act, in consequence of loss of hope, or of deep calamity, or of difficulties deemed insurmountable; sinking into dejection; depressed in spirit.

DE-SPOND'ING-LY, *adv.* In a desponding manner; with dejection of spirits; despairingly.

DE-SPON'SATE, *v. t.* [L. *desponso.*]
To betroth. [*Not in use.*]

DES-PON-SA'TION, *n.* A betrothing. [*Not in use.*]

DES'POT, *n.* [Gr. δεσπότης, a master or lord; It. *despoto*; Fr. *despote*; Sp. *despota.*]
An emperor, king, or prince, invested with absolute power, or ruling without any control from men, constitution, or laws. Hence, in *a general sense*, a tyrant. *Burke.*

DES-POT'IC, } *a.* Absolute in power; independent of control from men,
DES-POT'IC-AL, } constitution, or laws; arbitrary in the exercise of power; as, a *despotic* prince.
2. Unlimited or unrestrained by constitution, laws, or men; absolute; arbitrary; as, *despotic* authority or power. *Addison. Swift.*
3. Tyrannical.

DES-POT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With unlimited power; arbitrarily; in a despotic manner. *Blackstone.*

DES-POT'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Absolute or arbitrary authority.

DES'POT-ISM, *n.* [Sp. *despotismo*; Fr. *despotisme.*]
1. Absolute power; authority unlimited and uncontrolled by men, constitution, or laws, and depending alone on the will of the prince; as, the *despotism* of a Turkish sultan.
2. An arbitrary government, as that of Turkey and Persia.

DES'PU-MATE, *v. t.* [L. *despumo*; *de* and *spuma*, froth or scum.]
To foam; to froth; to form froth or scum.

DES-PU-MA'TION, *n.* The act of throwing off excrementitious matter and forming a froth or scum on the surface of liquor; clarification; scumming. *Coxe.*

DES-QUA-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *desquamo*; *de* and *squama*, a scale.]
A scaling or exfoliation of bone; the separation of the cuticle in small scales. *Coxe.*

DESS, for Desk. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

DES-SERT', (dez-zert',) *n.* [Fr. *dessert*, from *desservir*, to clear the table; *de* and *servir*, to serve.]
A service of fruits and sweetmeats, at the close of an entertainment; the last course at the table, after the meat is removed. *Dryden.*

DES-TEM'PER, } *n.* [Fr. *detrempe.*]
DIS-TEM'PER, }
In *painting*, a sort of painting with opaque colors, ground and diluted with water, glue, eggs, &c. *Elmes.*

DES'TI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *destino*, *destinatus*]
To design or appoint. [*Seldom used.* See Destine.]

DES'TI-NATE, *a.* Appointed; destined; determined. *Morton.*

DES'TI-NA-TING, *ppr.* Designing; appointing.

DES-TI-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *destinatio.*]
1. The act of destining or appointing.
2. The purpose for which any thing is intended or

appointed; end or ultimate design. Every animal is fitted for its *destination*.

3. The place to which a thing is appointed, as, the ship left for her *destination*; but it is more usual to say, for the place of her *destination*.

DES'TINE, *v. t.* [L. *destino*; probably *de* and *stino*, or *stano*. There seems to have been a root of this orthography, different from L. *sto*, which we find in *obstinate*, *obstino*, *prastino*, and in Russ. *stanovlyu* is to set or place, *stan* is stature, and we have *stanchion*, and *stone*, Sax. *stan*, perhaps from the same root. The words beginning with *st*, as *stable*, *steady*, *stage*, *stand*, signify to *set*, but the difference of final articulation seems to indicate a difference of roots, *stab*, *stad*, *stag*, *stan*.]

1. To set, ordain, or appoint to a use, purpose, state, or place. We *destine* a son to the ministerial office; a house *for* a place of worship; a ship *for* the London trade, or *to* Lisbon; and we are all *destined* to a future state of happiness or misery.

2. To fix unalterably, as by a divine decree; as, the *destined* hour of death.

3. To doom; to devote; to appoint unalterably. *Prior.*

DES'TIN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Ordained; appointed by previous determination; devoted; fixed unalterably.

DES'TIN-ING, *ppr.* Ordaining; appointing.

DES'TIN-IST, *n.* A believer in destiny.

DES'TI-NY, *n.* [Fr. *destin*; It. *destino*; Sp. *id.*]

1. State or condition appointed or predetermined; ultimate fate; as, men are solicitous to know their future *destiny*, which is, however, happily concealed from them.

2. Invincible necessity; fate; a necessity or fixed order of things established by a divine decree, or by an indissoluble connection of causes and effects.

But who can turn the stream of *destiny*? *Spenser*

Destinies; the fates, or supposed powers which preside over human life, spin it out, and determine it; called by the Latins *Parcæ*.

DES'TI-TUTE, *a.* [L. *destitutus*, *destituo*; *de* and *statuo*, to set. *Literally*, set from or away.]

1. Not having or possessing; wanting; as, *destitute* of virtue, or of piety; *destitute* of food and clothing. It differs from *deprived*, as it does not necessarily imply previous possession.

2. Needy; abject; comfortless; friendless.

He will regard the prayer of the *destitute*. — Ps. cii.

DES'TI-TUTE, *n.* One who is without friends or comfort.

DES'TI-TUTE, *v. t.* To forsake. [*Not used.*] *Fotherby.*

2. To deprive. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

DES-TI-TU'TION, *n.* Want; absence of a thing; a state in which something is wanted, or not possessed; poverty. *Hooker. Taylor.*

DE-STROY', *v. t.* [L. *destruo*; *de* and *struo*, to pile, to build; Fr. *detruire*; It. *distruggere*; Sp. and Port. *destruir*. See Structure.]

1. To demolish; to pull down; to separate the parts of an edifice, the union of which is necessary to constitute the thing; as, to *destroy* a house or temple; to *destroy* a fortification.

2. To ruin; to annihilate a thing by demolishing or by burning; as, to *destroy* a city.

3. To ruin; to bring to naught; to annihilate; as, to *destroy* a theory or scheme; to *destroy* a government; to *destroy* influence.

4. To lay waste; to make desolate.

Go up against this land, and *destroy* it. — Is. xxxvi.

5. To kill, to slay; to extirpate; *applied to men or other animals.*

Ye shall *destroy* all this people. — Num. xxxiii.
All the wicked will he *destroy*. — Ps. cxlv.

6. To take away; to cause to cease; to put an end to; as, pain *destroys* happiness.

That the body of sin might be *destroyed*. — Rom. vi.

7. To kill; to eat; to devour; to consume. Birds *destroy* insects. Hawks *destroy* chickens.

8. In *general*, to put an end to; to annihilate a thing, or the form in which it exists. An army is *destroyed* by slaughter, capture, or dispersion; a forest, by the ax, or by fire, towns, by fire, or inundation, &c.

9. In *chemistry*, to resolve a body into its parts or elements.

DE-STROY'A-BLE, *a.* That may be destroyed.

Plants scarcely *destroyable* by the weather. *Derham.*

[*Little used.*]

DE-STROY'ED, *pp.* Demolished; pulled down; ruined; annihilated; devoured; swept away, &c.

DE-STROY'ER, *n.* One who destroys, or lays waste; one who kills a man, or an animal, or who ruins a country, cities, &c.

DE-STROY'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Demolishing; laying waste; killing; annihilating; putting an end to.

DE-STROY'ING, *n.* Destruction. *Milton.*

DE-STRUCT', for Destroy, is not used.

DE-STRUCT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of destruction.

DE-STRUC'TI-BLE, *a.* [L. *destruo*, *destructum*.] Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.

DE-STRUC'TI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being destructible.

DE-STRUC'TION, *n.* [L. *destructio*. See Destroy.]

1. The act of destroying; demolition; a pulling down; subversion; ruin, by whatever means; as, the *destruction* of buildings, or of towns. Destruction consists in the annihilation of the form of any thing, that form of parts which constitutes it what it is; as, the *destruction* of grass or herbage by eating; of a forest, by cutting down the trees; or it denotes a total annihilation; as, the *destruction* of a particular government; the *destruction* of happiness.

2. Death; murder; slaughter; massacre.

There was a deadly *destruction* throughout all the city. — 1 Sam. v.

3. Ruin.

Destruction and misery are in their ways. — Rom. iii.

4. Eternal death.

Broad is the way that leadeth to *destruction*. — Matt. vii.

5. Cause of destruction; a consuming plague; a destroyer.

The *destruction* that wasteth at noonday. — Ps. xci.

DE-STRUC'TION-IST, *n.* One in favor of destroying.

DE-STRUC'TIVE, *a.* Causing destruction; having the quality of destroying; ruinous; mischievous; pernicious; with *of* or *to*; as, a *destructive* fire or famine. Intemperance is *destructive of* health; evil examples are *destructive to* the morals of youth.

Destructive distillation. See Distillation.

DE-STRUC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* With destruction; ruinously, mischievously; with power to destroy; as, *destructively* lewd or intemperate.

DE-STRUC'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of destroying or ruining.

DES'TRUC-TOR, *n.* [L.] A destroyer; a consumer. [*Obs.*]

DES-U-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *desudo*; *de* and *sudo*, to sweat.]

A sweating; a profuse or morbid sweating, succeeded by an eruption of pustules, called *heat pimples*. *Coxe. Encyc.*

DES'UE-TUDE, (des'we-tude,) *n.* [L. *desuetudo*, from *desuesco*; *de* and *suesco*, to accustom one's self.]

The cessation of use; disuse; discontinuance of practice, custom, or fashion. Habit is contracted by practice, and lost by *desuetude*; words in every language are lost by *desuetude*.

DE-SUL'PHU-RATE, *v. t.* [*de* and *sulphurate*, or *sulphur*.]

To deprive of sulphur. *Chemistry.*

DE-SUL'PHU-RA-TED, *pp.* Deprived of sulphur.

DE-SUL'PHU-RA-TING, *ppr.* Depriving of sulphur.

DE-SUL-PHU-RA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of depriving of sulphur.

DES-UL-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* [See Desultory.] In a desultory manner; without method; loosely.

DES'UL-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* A desultory manner, unconnectedness; a passing from one thing to another without order or method.

DES-UL-TO'RI-OUS, *a.* Desultory. *Barrow.*

DES'UL-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *desultorius*, from *desilio*; *de* and *salio*, to leap.]

1. Leaping; passing from one thing or subject to another, without order or natural connection; unconnected; immethodical; as, a *desultory* conversation.

2. Coming suddenly; started at the moment; not proceeding from natural order or connection with what precedes; as, a *desultory* thought.

DE-SUME', *v. t.* [L. *desumo*.]

To take from; to borrow. [*Not in use.*] *Hale.*

DE-TACH', *v. t.* [Fr. *detacher*; Arm. *distaga*; Sp. and Port. *destacar*; It. *staccare*; *de* and the root of Eng. *tack*. See Attach.]

1. To separate or disunite; to disengage; to part from; as, to *detach* the coats of a bulbous root from each other; to *detach* a man from the interest of the minister, or from a party.

2. To separate men from their companies or regiments; to draw from companies or regiments, as a party of men, and send them on a particular service.

3. To select ships from a fleet, and send them on a separate service.

DE-TACH'ED, (de-tacht',) *pp.* Separated; parted from; disunited; drawn and sent on a separate service.

2. *a.* Separate; as, *detached* parcels or portions.

DE-TACH'ING, *ppr.* Separating; parting from, drawing and sending on a separate employment.

DE-TACH'MENT, *n.* The act of detaching or separating.

2. A body of troops, selected or taken from the main army, and employed on some special service or expedition.

3. A number of ships, taken from a fleet, and sent on a separate service.

DE-TAIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *detailler*, to cut in pieces; *de* and *tailler*, to cut, Sp. *tallar*, It. *tagliare*.]

1. To relate, report, or narrate, in particulars; to recite the particulars of; to particularize; to relate minutely and distinctly; as, he *detailed* all the facts in due order.

2. To select, as an officer or soldier from a division, brigade, regiment, or battalion. *Laws of Massachusetts.*

DE-TAIL', *n.* [Fr.] *Literally*, a cutting off into parts or portions, and hence the parts or portions themselves, as, the *details* of a scheme, the *details* of a work in the fine arts, as distinguished from the whole mass.

2. In *military affairs*, a selecting of certain individuals or bodies of men for a particular service.

3. A minute and particular narration, dwelling on the distinct parts of a subject.

DE-TAIL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Related in particulars; minutely recited; selected.

DE-TAIL'ER, *n.* One who details.

DE-TAIL'ING, *ppr.* Relating minutely; telling the

2. Selecting soldiers for some service [particulars.

DE-TAIN', *v. t.* [L. *detineo*; *de* and *teneo*, to hold; Fr. *detenir*; Sp. *detener*. See Tenant.]

1. To keep back or from; to withhold; to keep what belongs to another. *Detain* not the wages of the hireling. *Taylor.*

2. To keep or restrain from proceeding, either going or coming; to stay or stop. We were *detained* by the rain.

Let us detain thee, till we have made ready a kid. — Judges xiii.

3. To hold in custody. *Blackstone.*

DE-TAIN'DER, *n.* A writ. [See Detinue.]

DE-TAIN'ED, *pp.* Withheld, kept back, prevented from going or coming; held; restrained.

DE-TAIN'ER, *n.* One who withholds what belongs to another; one who detains, stops, or prevents from going.

2. In *law*, a holding or keeping possession of what belongs to another, detention of what is another's, though the original taking may be lawful. *Blackstone.*

DE-TAIN'ING, *ppr.* Withholding what belongs to another; holding back; restraining from going or coming; holding in custody.

DE-TAIN'MENT, *n.* The act of detaining, detention. *Blackstone.*

DE-TECT', *v. t.* [L. *detego*, *detectus*; *de* and *tego*, to cover, W. *toi*, Eng. to *deck*, which see.]

Literally, to uncover; hence, to discover; to find out; to bring to light; as, to *detect* the ramifications and inoculations of the fine vessels. But this word is especially applied to the discovery of secret crimes and artifices; we *detect* a thief, or the crime of stealing; we *detect* the artifices of the man, or the man himself; we *detect* what is concealed, especially what is concealed by design.

DE-TECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Discovered; found out; laid open; brought to light.

DE-TECT'ER, *n.* A discoverer; one who finds out what another attempts to conceal.

DE-TECT'ING, *ppr.* Discovering; finding out.

DE-TEC'TION, *n.* The act of detecting; discovery of a person or thing attempted to be concealed; as, the detection of a thief or burglarian; the *detection* of fraud or forgery; the *detection* of artifice, device, or a plot.

2. Discovery of any thing before hidden or unknown.

The sea and rivers are instrumental to the *detection* of amber and other fossils, by washing away the earth that conceals them. *Woodward.*

DE-TENE'BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *de* and *tenebræ*.]

To remove darkness [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

DE-TENT', *n.* [L. *detentus*; Fr. *detente*.]

A stop in a clock, which, by being lifted up or let down, locks and unlocks the clock in striking. *Encyc.*

DE-TEN'TION, *n.* [See Detain.] The act of detaining; a withholding from another his right; a keeping what belongs to another, and ought to be restored. *Blackstone.*

2. Confinement; restraint; as, *detention* in custody.

3. Delay from necessity; a detaining; as, the *detention* of the mail by bad roads.

DE-TER', *v. t.* [L. *deterreo*; *de* and *terreo*, to frighten.]

1. To discourage and stop by fear; to stop or prevent from acting or proceeding, by danger, difficulty, or other consideration, which disheartens or countervails the motive for an act. We are often *deterred* from our duty by trivial difficulties; the state of the road or a cloudy sky may *deter* a man from undertaking a journey.

A million of frustrated hopes will not *deter* us from new experiments. *J. M. Mason.*

2. To prevent by prohibition or danger. *Mitford.*

DE-TERGE', (de-terj',) *v. t.* [L. *detergo*; *de* and *tergo*, to wipe or scour.]

To cleanse; to purge away foul or offending matter from the body, or from an ulcer. *Wiseman.*

DE-TERG'ED, *pp.* Cleansed; purged.

DE-TERG'ENT, *a.* Cleansing; purging.

DE-TERG'ENT, *n.* A medicine that has the power of cleansing the vessels or skin from offending matter.

DE-TERG'ING, *ppr.* Cleansing; carrying off obstructions or foul matter.

2. *a.* Having the quality of cleansing.

DE-TE'RI-O-RATE *v. i.* [Fr. *deteriorer*; It. *deteriorare*; Sp. *deteriorar*, from *deterior*, worse, L. *deterior.*]

To grow worse; to be impaired in quality; to degenerate; opposed to *meliorate.*

DE-TE'RI-O-RATE, *v. t.* To make worse; to reduce in quality; as, to *deteriorate* a race of men, or their condition. *Hayley. Paley.*

DE-TE'RI-O-RA-TED, *pp.* Made worse; impaired in quality.

DE-TE'RI-O-RA-TING, *ppr.* Becoming worse or inferior in quality.

DE-TE-RI-O-RA'TION, *n.* A growing or making worse, the state of growing worse.

DE-TE-RI-OR'I-TY, *n.* Worse state or quality; as, *deteriority* of diet. *Ray.*

DE-TER'MENT, *n.* [See DETER.] The act of deterring, the cause of deterring; that which deters.

DE-TERM'IN-A BLE, *a.* [See DETERMINE.] [*Boyle.*

1. That may be decided with certainty. *Boyle.*

2. That may end or be determined.

DE-TERM'IN-ATE, *a.* [L. *determinatus.*]

1. Limited; fixed; definite; as, a *determinate* quantity of matter.

2. Established; settled; positive; as, a *determinate* rule or order.

The *determinate* counsel of God.—Acts ii.

3. Decisive; conclusive; as, a *determinate* resolution or judgment.

4. Resolved on. *Shak.*

5. Fixed, resolute. *Sidney.*

DE-TERM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* To limit. [*Not used.*] [See DETERMINE.]

DE-TERM'IN-ATE-LY, *adv.* With certainty.

The principles of religion are *determinately* true or false. *Tillotson.*

2. Resolutely; with fixed resolve. *Sidney.*

DE-TERM'IN-ATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being determinate, certain, or precise.

DE-TERM-IN-A'TION, *n.* The act of determining or deciding.

2. Decision of a question in the mind; firm resolution; settled purpose; as, they have acquainted me with their *determination.*

3. Judicial decision, the ending of a controversy.

4. Strong direction to a given point; as, a *determination* of blood to the head.

5. Absolute direction to a certain end.

Remissness can by no means consist with a constant *determination* of the will to the greatest apparent good. *Locke.*

6. An ending; a putting an end to; as, the *determination* of a will. *Blackstone.*

7. In *physical science*, the referring of minerals, plants, &c., to the species to which they belong; as, I am indebted to a friend for the *determination* of the greater part of these shells. *Lyell.*

DE-TERM'IN-A-TIVE, *a.* That uncontrollably directs to a certain end.

The *determinative* power of a just cause. *Bramhall.*

2. Limiting, that limits or bounds; as, a word may be *determinative*, and limit the subject. *Watts.*

3. That is employed in determining; as, *determinative tables* in the natural sciences, i. e., tables arranged for determining the specific character of minerals, plants, &c., and assigning them their names. *Dana.*

DE-TERM'IN-A-TOR, *n.* One who determines.

DE-TERM'INE, *v. t.* [L. *determino*; *de* and *termino*, to bound; *terminus*, a boundary or limit; W. *tervyn*, an extremity or limit; *tero*, outward, extreme; *terenus*, to fix a bound, to limit, to determine; *term*, a term, extreme point; *terminio*, to limit, Ir. *teora*, a border or limit; Gr. τερμα, τ ρμων. See TERM.]

1. To end, particularly, to end by the decision or conclusion of a cause, or of a doubtful or controverted point; applicable to the decisions of the mind, or to judicial decisions. We say, I had *determined* this question in my own mind; the court has *determined* the cause.

2. To end and fix; to settle ultimately; as, this event *determined* his fate.

3. To fix on; to settle or establish; as, to *determine* the proper season for planting seeds.

God—hath *determined* the times before appointed.—Acts xvii.

4. To end; to limit; to bound; to confine. Yonder hill *determines* our view. Knowledge is *determined* by the sight. *Bacon.*

5. To give a direction to; to influence the choice; that is, to limit to a particular purpose or direction; as, this circumstance *determined* him to the study of law. Also, to give a direction to material bodies in their course; as, impulse may *determine* a moving body to this or that point.

6. To resolve; that is, to end or settle a point in the mind, as in definition first.

I *determined* this with myself.—2 Cor. ii.
Paul had *determined* to sail by Ephesus.—Acts xx.

7. To destroy. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

8. To put an end to; as, to *determine* a will. *Blackstone.*

9. To settle or ascertain, as something uncertain.

The character of the soul is *determined* by the character of its God. *J. Edwards.*

DE-TERM'INE, *v. i.* To resolve; to conclude; to come to a decision.

He shall pay as the judges *determine.*—Ex. xxi.
It is indifferent how the learned shall *determine* concerning the matter. *Anon.*

2. To come to an end; to terminate. The danger *determined* by the death of the conspirators. Revolutions often *determine* in setting up tyranny at home, or in conquest from abroad.

Some estates may *determine* on future contingencies. *Blackstone.*

DE-TERM'IN-ED, *pp.* Ended; concluded; decided; limited; fixed; settled; resolved; directed.

2. *a.* Having a firm or fixed purpose, as a *determined* man; or manifesting a firm resolution, as a *determined* countenance.

DE-TERM'IN-ED-LY, *adv.* In a determined manner.

DE-TERM'IN-ER, *n.* One who decides or determines.

DE-TERM'IN-ING, *ppr.* Ending; deciding; fixing; settling; resolving; limiting; directing.

DE-TER-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *de* and *terra*, earth.]

The uncovering of any thing which is buried or covered with earth; a taking from out of the earth. *Woodward.*

DE-TER'RED, *pp.* [See DETER.] Discouraged or prevented from proceeding or acting, by fear, difficulty, or danger.

DE-TER'RING, *ppr.* Discouraging or influencing not to proceed or act, by fear, difficulty, danger, or prospect of evil.

2. *a.* Discouraging; frightening. *Ash.*

DE-TER'SION, (-shun,) *n.* [L. *detersus*, *detergo.* See DETERGE.]

The act of cleansing, as a sore. *Wiseman.*

DE-TER'SIVE, *a.* [It. *detersivo*; Fr. *detersif.* See DETERGE.]

Cleansing; having power to cleanse from offending matter.

DE-TER'SIVE, *n.* A medicine which has the power of cleansing ulcers, or carrying off foul matter.

DE-TEST', *v. t.* [L. *detestor*: *de* and *testor*, to affirm or bear witness; It. *detestare*; Sp. *detestar*; Fr. *detester.* The primary sense of *testor* is to set, throw, or thrust. To *detest* is to thrust away.]

To abhor; to abominate; to hate extremely; as, to *detest* crimes or meanness.

DE-TEST'A-BLE, *a.* Extremely hateful; abominable; very odious; deserving abhorrence.

Thou hast defiled my sanctuary with all thy *detestable* things.—Ezek. v.

DE-TEST'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Extreme hatefulness.

DE-TEST'A-BLY, *adv.* Very hatefully; abominably.

DE-TES-TA'TION, *n.* Extreme hatred; abhorrence; with *of.* The good man entertains uniformly a *detestation of* sin.

DE-TEST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Hated extremely; abhorred.

DE-TEST'ER, *n.* One who abhors.

DE-TEST'ING, *ppr.* Hating extremely; abhorring; abominating.

DE-THRŌNE', *v. t.* [Fr. *detrôner*: Sp. *destronar*; It. *stronare*: *de* and *throne*, L. *thronus.*]

1. To remove or drive from a throne; to depose; to divest of royal authority and dignity.

2. To divest of rule or power, or of supreme power.

The Protector was *dethroned.* *Hume.*

DE-THRŌN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Removed from a throne; deposed.

DE-THRŌNE'MENT, *n.* Removal from a throne; deposition of a king, emperor, or prince.

DE-THRŌN'ER, *n.* One who dethrones.

DE-THRŌN'ING, *ppr.* Driving from a throne; depriving of regal power.

DE-THRŌN'IZE, *v. t.* To unthrone. *Colgrave.*

DET'I-NUE, *n.* [Fr. *detenu*, detained, *detenir*, to detain.]

Literally, a person or thing detained.

In *law*, a writ of *detinue* is one that lies against him who wrongfully *detains* goods or chattels delivered to him, or in his possession. This writ lies for a thing certain and valuable, as for a horse, cow, sheep, plate, cloth, &c., to recover the thing itself, or damages for the detainer. *Blackstone.*

DET'O-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *detono*; *de* and *tono*, to thunder.]

In *chemistry*, to cause to explode; to burn or inflame with a sudden report.

DET'O-NATE, *v. i.* To explode; to burn with a sudden report. Niter *detonates* with sulphur.

DET'O-NA-TED, *pp.* Exploded; burnt with explosion.

DET'O-NA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Exploding; inflaming with a sudden report.

DET-O-NA'TION, *n.* An explosion or sudden report made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies, as fulminating gold. *Detonation* is not *decrepitation.*

DET-O-NI-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of exploding, as certain combustible bodies.

DET'O-NIZE, *v. t.* [See DETONATE.] To cause to explode; to burn with an explosion; to calcine with detonation.

DET'O-NIZE, *v. i.* To explode; to burn with a sudden report.

The precipitate—*detonizes* with a considerable noise. *Pearcroy*

DET'O-NIZ-ED, *pp.* Exploded, as a combustible body.

DET'O-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Exploding with a sudden report.

DE-TORT', *v. t.* [L. *detortus*, of *detorqueo*; *de* and *torqueo*, to twist.]

To twist; to wrest; to pervert; to turn from the original or plain meaning. *Dryden.*

DE-TORT'ED, *pp.* Twisted; wrested; perverted.

DE-TORT'ING, *ppr.* Wresting; perverting.

DE-TOR'TION, *n.* A turning or wresting; perversion.

DE-TOUR', (dā-toor',) *n.* [Fr.] A turning; a circuitous way.

DE-TRACT', *v. t.* [L. *detractum*; *detracto*; *detraho*; *de* and *traho*, to draw; Sp. *detractar*; It. *detrarre*; Fr. *detracter.* See DRAW and DRAG.]

1. *Literally*, to draw from. Hence, to take away from reputation or merit, through envy, malice, or other motive; hence, to *detract from*, is to lessen or depreciate reputation or worth; to derogate from.

Never circulate reports that *detract from* the reputation or honor of your neighbor, without obvious necessity to justify the act. *Anon.*

2. To take away; to withdraw, *in a literal sense.* *Wotton. Boyle.*

DE-TRACT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Taking away; derogating.

DE-TRACT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a detracting manner.

DE-TRAC'TION, *n.* [L. *detractio.*]

The act of taking something from the reputation or worth of another, with the view to lessen him in estimation; censure; a lessening of worth; the act of depreciating another, from envy or malice. Detraction may consist in representing merit as less than it really is; or in the imputation of faults, vices, or crimes, which impair reputation; and if such imputation is false, it is slander, or defamation.

DE-TRAC'TIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* Containing detraction; lessening reputation. [*Not in use.*]

DE-TRACT'IVE, *a.* Having the quality or tendency to lessen the worth or estimation.

DE-TRACT'OR, *n.* One who takes away or impairs the reputation of another injuriously; one who attempts to lessen the worth or honor of another.

DE-TRACT'O-RY, *a.* Derogatory; defamatory by denial of desert; with *from.* *Johnson. Boyle.*

DE-TRACT'RESS, *n.* A female detractor; a censorious woman.

DE-TRECT', *v. t.* [L. *detrecto.*] [*Not in use.*] To refuse. *Fotherby.*

DET'RI-MENT, *n.* [L. *detrimentum.* Qu. *deter*, worse, or *detero*, *detritum*, worn off.]

Loss; damage; injury; mischief; harm; diminution. We speak of *detriment* to interest, property, religion, morals, reputation, and to land or buildings. *It is a word of very general application.*

DET-RI-MENT'AL, *a.* Injurious; hurtful; causing loss or damage.

A spirit of speculation may be *detrimental* to regular commerce. *Anon.*

DET'RI-MENT-ED, *a.* Injured; made worse.

DE-TRI'TAL, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of detritus.

DE-TRI'TION, (de-trish'un,) *n.* [L. *detero.*]

A wearing off. *Stevens.*

DE-TRI'TUS, *n.* [L. *detritus*, worn; *detero*, to wear.]

In *geology*, a mass of substances worn off from solid bodies by attrition, and reduced to small portions; as, diluvial *detritus.* When the portions are large, the word *debris* is used. *Buckland.*

DE-TRŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *detrudo*; *de* and *trudo*, to thrust.]

To thrust down; to push down with force. *Locke. Thomson*

DE-TRŪD'ED, *pp.* Thrust or forced down.

DE-TRŪD'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting or forcing down.

DE-TRUNC'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *detrunco*; *de* and *trunco*, to cut shorter; *truncus*, cut short; Fr. *trancher*; Arm. *troucha*, or *trancha.* See TRENCH.]

To cut off, to lop; to shorten by cutting.

DE-TRUNC'Ā-TED, *pp.* Cut off; shortened.

DE-TRUNC'Ā-TING, *ppr.* Cutting or lopping off.

DET-RUN-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of cutting off.

DE-TRŪ'SION, (de-trū'zhun,) *n.* [See DETRUDE.]

The act of thrusting or driving down.

DE-TUR'PATE, *v. t.* [L. *deturpo.*]

To defile. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

DEUCE, (dūse,) *n.* [Fr. *deux*, two.]

Two; a card with two spots; a die with two spots; *a term used in gaming.*

DEUCE, DEUSE, *n.* [*Dusius*, the name of a kind of evil spirits. See DUSE.]

An evil spirit; a demon. [*Vulgar.*]

DEU-TER-OG'A-MIST, *n.* [Infra.] One who marries the second time. *Goldsmith.*

DEU-TER-OG'A-MY, *n.* [Gr. δευτερος, second, and γαμος, marriage.]

A second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife. *Goldsmith.*

DEU-TER-ON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *δευτερος*, second, and *νομος*, law.]
The second law, or second giving of the law by Moses; the name given to the fifth book of the Pentateuch.

DEU-TER-O-PA'THI-A, } *n.* [Gr. *δευτερος*, second,
DEU-TER-OP'A-THY, } and *παθος*.]
A sympathetic affection of any part of the body, as headache from an overloaded stomach.

DEU-TER-OS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *δευτερος*, second, and *σκοπεω*, to see.]
The second intention; the meaning beyond the literal sense.

DEUT-HY-DROG'U-RET, } *n.* In *chemistry*, a
DEU-TO-HY-DROG'U-RET, } compound of two equivalents of hydrogen with one of some other element.

DEU-TOX'YD, *n.* [Gr. *δευτερος*, second, and *oxyd*; strictly, DEUTENOXYD.]
A compound of two equivalents of oxygen with one of a base.

DE-VAP-O-RA'TION, *n.* [*de* and L. *vaporatio*.]
The change of vapor into water, as in the generation of rain. *Darwin.*

DE-VAST', *v. t.* [L. *devasto*.]
To lay waste; to plunder. [*Not in use.*] *Sandys.*

DEV'AS-TATE, *v. t.* [D. *devasto*; *de* and *vasto*, to waste; Fr. *devaster*; Sp. *devastar*; It. *devastare*. See WASTE.]
To lay waste; to waste; to ravage; to desolate; to destroy improvements.

DEV'AS-TA-TED, *pp.* Laid waste; ravaged.

DEV'AS-TA-TING, *ppr.* Laying waste; desolating.

DEV-AS-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *devastatio*.]
1. Waste; ravage; desolation; destruction of works of art and natural productions which are necessary or useful to man; havock; as by armies, fire, flood, &c.
2. In *law*, waste of the goods of the deceased by an executor or administrator. *Blackstone.*

DE-VEL'OP, *v. t.* [Fr. *developper*; It. *sviluppare*, to unfold, to display; *viluppo*, a packet or bundle, intricacy.]
1. To uncover; to unfold; to lay open; to disclose or make known something concealed or withheld from notice. The general began to *develop* the plan of his operations.

These serve to *develop* its tenets. *Milner.*

2. To unravel; to unfold what is intricate; as, to *develop* a plot.

DE-VEL'OP-ED, (de-vel'opt,) *pp* Unfolded; laid open; unraveled.

DE-VEL'OP-ER, *n.* One who develops or unfolds.

DE-VEL'OP-ING, *ppr.* Unfolding; disclosing; unraveling.

DE-VEL'OP-MENT, *n.* An unfolding; the discovering of something secret or withheld from the knowledge of others; disclosure; full exhibition.
2. The unraveling of a plot.

DEV-E-NUS'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *de* and *venustas*, beauty.]
To deprive of beauty or grace.

DE-VERG'EN-CY. See DIVERGENCE.

DE VEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *devêtir*; *de* and *vêtir*, to clothe, L. *vestio*, id., *vestis*, a vest, a garment. Generally written DIVEST.]
1. To strip; to deprive of clothing or arms; to take off. *Denham.*
2. To deprive; to take away; as, to *devest* a man or nation of rights. [See DIVEST.]
3. To free from; to disengage
4. In *law*, to alienate, as title or right.

DE-VEST', *v. i.* In *law*, to be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate.
[This word is generally written DIVEST, except in the latter and legal sense.]

DE-VEST'ED, *pp.* Stripped of clothes; deprived; freed from; alienated or lost, as title.

DE-VEST'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of clothes; depriving; freeing from; alienating.

DE-VEX', *a.* [L. *devexus*.]
Bending down. [*Not in use.*]

DE-VEX'I-TY, *n.* [L. *devexitas*, from *de* and *veho*, to carry.]
A bending downward; a sloping; incurvation downward. *Davies.*

DE'VI-ATE, *v. i.* [It. *deviare*; Sp. *desviarse*; L. *devius*; *de*, from, and *via*, way.]
1. To turn aside or wander from the common or right way, course, or line, either in a literal or figurative sense; as, to *deviate* from the common track or path, or from a true course.

There nature *deviates*, and here wanders will. *Pope.*

2. To stray from the path of duty; to wander, in a moral sense; to err; to sin.

DE-VI-A'TION, *n.* A wandering or turning aside from the right way, course, or line.
2. Variation from a common or established rule, or from analogy.
3. A wandering from the path of duty; want of conformity to the rules prescribed by God; error; sin; obliquity of conduct.
4. In *commerce*, the voluntary departure of a ship, without necessity, from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured. This discharges the underwriters from their responsibility. *Park.*

DE-VICE', *n.* [Fr. *devis*, *devise*; It. *divisa*; from L. *divisus*, *divido*.]
1. That which is formed by design, or invented; scheme; artificial contrivance; stratagem; project; *sometimes in a good sense; more generally in a bad sense, as artifices are usually employed for bad purposes.*
In *a good sense*:

His *device* is against Babylon, to destroy it. — Jer. li.

In *a bad sense*:

He disappointeth the *devices* of the crafty. — Job v.
They imagined a mischievous *device*. — Ps. xxi.

2. An emblem intended to represent a family, person, action, or quality, with a suitable motto; used in painting, sculpture, and heraldry. It consists in a metaphorical similitude between the things representing and represented, as the figure of a plow representing agriculture.

Knights-errant used to distinguish themselves by *devices* on their shields. *Addison.*

3. Invention; genius; faculty of devising; as, a man of noble *device*. *Shak.*
4. A spectacle or show. [*Obs.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

DE-VICE'FUL, *a.* Full of devices; inventive. *Spenser.*

DE-VICE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a manner curiously contrived. *Donne.*

DEV'IL, (dev'vl,) *n.* [Sax. *diafol*; D. *duivel*; G. *teufel*; Sw. *djefvul*; Dan. *djevel*; Russ. *diavol*; Tartar, *diof*; L. *diabolus*, Gr. *διαβολος*, said to be from *διαβαλλω*, to calumniate; Fr. *diable*; Sp. *diablo*; Port. *diabo*; It. *diavolo*. The Armoric is *diaul*; W. *diawl*, which Owen supposes to be compounded of *di*, a negative, and *awel*, light — one without light, (prince of darkness.) The Irish is *diabhal*, which, according to O'Brien, is composed of *dia*, deity, and *bhal*, air, (god of the air.) If these Celtic words are justly explained, they are not connected with *diabolus*, or the latter is erroneously deduced.]
1. In *the Christian theology*, an evil spirit or being; a fallen angel, expelled from heaven for rebellion against God; the chief of the apostate angels; the implacable enemy and tempter of the human race. In the New Testament, the word is frequently and erroneously used for *demon*.
2. A very wicked person, and in *ludicrous language*, any great evil. In *profane language*, it is an expletive expressing wonder, vexation, &c.
3. An idol, or false god. *Lev.* xvii. 2 *Chron.* xi.
4. A machine for cutting up rags and old cloth for manufacturing purposes.
5. A printer's errand-boy. [*Low.*]

DEV'IL, *v. a.* To cut up cloth or rags in an instrument called a *devil*.
2. To pepper excessively. *Smart.*

DEV'IL-ING, *n.* A young devil. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum.*

DEV'IL-ISH, (dev'vl-ish,) *a.* Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; very evil and mischievous; malicious; as, a *devilish* scheme; *devilish* wickedness. *Sidney.*
2. Having communication with the devil; pertaining to the devil. *Shak.*
3. Excessive; enormous; *in a vulgar and ludicrous sense*; as, a *devilish* cheat. *Addison.*

DEV'IL-ISH-LY, *adv.* In a manner suiting the devil; diabolically; wickedly. *South.*
2. Greatly; excessively; *in a vulgar sense.*

DEV'IL-ISH-NESS, *n.* The qualities of the devil.

DEV'IL-ISM, *n.* The state of devils. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

DEV'IL-IZE, *v. t.* To place among devils. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

DEV'IL-KIN, (dev'vl-kin,) *n.* A little devil. *Clarissa.*

DEV'IL-SHIP, *n.* The character of a devil.

DEV'IL-TRY, *n.* Diabolical conduct. [*Low.*]

DE'VI-OUS, *a.* [L. *devius*; *de* and *via*, way.]
1. Out of the common way or track; as, a *devious* course.
2. Wandering; roving; rambling.

To bless the wildly *devious* morning walk. *Thomson.*

3. Erring; going astray from rectitude or the divine precepts.

One *devious* step at first may lead into a course of habitual vice. *Anon.*

DE'VI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a devious manner. *Reynolds.*

DE'VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Departure from a regular course; wandering.

DE-VIR'GIN-ATE, (-vur'gin-) *v. t.* [Low L. *devirgino*.]
To deflour. *Sandys.*

DE-VIR'GIN-A-TED, *pp.* Deprived of virginity.

DE-VIS'A-BLE, (de-viz'a-bl,) *a.* See the verb.
1. That may be bequeathed or given by will. *Blackstone.*
2. That can be invented or contrived. *Sadler.*

DE-VISE', *v. t.* [Fr. *deviser*, to talk or interchange thoughts; It. *divisare*, to think, divide, or share; from L. *divisus*, *divido*.]
1. To invent; to contrive; to form in the mind by new combinations of ideas, new applications of principles, or new arrangement of parts; to excogitate; to strike out by thought; to plan; to scheme, to project; as, to *devise* an engine or machine; to *devise* a new mode of writing; to *devise* a plan of defense; to *devise* arguments.

To *devise* curious works in gold and silver. — Ex. xxxv.

In *a bad sense*:

Devise not evil against thy neighbor. — Prov. iii.

2. To give or bequeath by will, as land or other real estate. *Blackstone.*

DE-VISE', *v. i.* To consider; to contrive; to lay a plan; to form a scheme.

Devise how you will use him when he comes. *Shak.*

Formerly followed by *of*; as, let us *devise of ease*. *Spenser.*

DE-VISE', *n.* *Primarily*, a dividing or division; hence, the act of giving or distributing real estate by a testator. The term is also sometimes applied, though improperly, to bequest of personal estate. *Blackstone. Bouvier.*
2. A will or testament.
3. A share of estate bequeathed.

DE-VISE', *n.* Contrivance; scheme invented. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

DE-VIS'ED, *pp.* Given by will; bequeathed; contrived.

DEV-I-SEE', *n.* The person to whom a devise is made; one to whom real estate is bequeathed.

DE-VIS'ER, *n.* One who contrives or invents; a contriver; an inventor. *Orew.*

DE-VIS'ING, *ppr.* Contriving; inventing; forming a scheme or plan.
2. Giving by will; bequeathing.

DE-VIS'OR, *n.* One who gives by will; one who bequeaths lands or tenements. *Blackstone.*

DEV'I-TA-BLE, *a.* Avoidable. [*Not in use.*]

DEV-I-TA'TION, *n.* An escaping. [*Not in use.*]

DE-VIT-RI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of depriving glass of its transparency, and converting it into a gray, opaque substance. *Ure. Bigelow.*

DEV-O-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *devocatio*.]
A calling away; seduction. [*Not in use.*] *Hallywell.*

DE-VOID', *a.* [*de* and *void*, Fr. *vuide*, *vide*. See VOID.]
1. Void; empty; vacant; *applied to place.* *Spenser.*
2. Destitute; not possessing; as, *devoid* of understanding.
3. Free from; as, *devoid* of fear or shame.

DE-VOIR', (dev-wor') *n.* [Fr. *devoir*; It. *dovere*; from L. *debeo*, to owe.]
Primarily, service, or duty. Hence, an act of civility or respect; respectful notice due to another; as, we paid our *devoirs* to the queen, or to the ladies.

DEV-O-LU'TION, *n.* [L. *devolutio*.]
1. The act of rolling down; as, the *devolution* of earth into a valley. *Woodward.*
2. Removal from one person to another; a passing or falling upon a successor. *Hale.*

DE-VOLVE', (de-volv',) *v. t.* [L. *devolvo*; *de* and *volvo*, to roll, Eng. to *wallow*.]
1. To roll down; to pour or flow with windings.

Through splendid kingdoms he *devolves* his mass. *Thomson.*

2. To move from one person to another; to deliver over, or from one possessor to a successor.

The king *devolved* the care and disposition of affairs on the duke of Ormond. *Temple. Gibbon.*

DE-VOLVE', (de-volv',) *v. i.* *Literally*, to roll down; hence, to pass from one to another; to fall by succession from one possessor to his successor. In the absence of the commander-in-chief, the command *devolved* on the next officer in rank. On the death of the prince, the crown *devolved* on his eldest son.

DE-VOLV'ED, *pp.* Rolled down; passed over to another.

DE-VOLV'ING, *ppr.* Rolling down; falling to a successor.

DE-VOLVE'MENT, *n.* The act of devolving.

DEV-O-RA'TION, *n.* The act of devouring.

DE VO'TA-RY, *n.* A votary. [*Not in use.*] *Gregory.*

DE-VOTE', *v. t.* [L. *devoveo*, *devotus*; *de* and *voveo*, to vow; Fr. *devouer*.]
1. To appropriate by vow; to set apart or dedicate by a solemn act; to consecrate.

No *devoted* thing that a man shall *devote* to the Lord, shall be sold or redeemed. Every *devoted* thing is most holy to the Lord. — Lev. xxvii.

2. To give up wholly; to addict; to direct the attention wholly or chiefly; to attach; as, to *devote* one's self to science; to *devote* ourselves to our friends, or to their interest or pleasure.
3. To give up; to resign; as, aliens were *devoted* to repine; the city was *devoted* to the flames.
4. To doom; to consign over; as, to *devote* one to destruction.
5. To execrate; to doom to evil. *Rowe.*

DE-VOTE', *a.* Devoted. *Milton.*

DE-VOTE', *n.* A devotee. *Southey.*

DE-VOT'ED, *pp.* Appropriated by vow; solemnly set apart or dedicated; consecrated; addicted; given up; doomed; consigned.
2. *a.* Ardent; zealous; strongly attached.

DE-VŌT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being devoted or given; addictedness; as, *devotedness* to religion.

DĒV-O-TEE', *n.* [Fr. *devot.*] [*Grew. Milner.*
One who is wholly devoted; *particularly*, one given wholly to religion; one who is superstitiously given to religious duties and ceremonies; a bigot.

DE-VŌTE'MENT, *n.* Devotedness; devotion. *Mem. of Buchanan.*

2. Vowed dedication. *Mason.*

DE-VŌT'ER, *n.* One that devotes; also, a worshiper.

DE-VŌT'ING, *ppr.* Giving or appropriating by vow; solemnly setting apart or dedicating; consecrating; giving wholly; addicting; doonning; consigning.

DE-VŌ'TION, *n.* The state of being dedicated, consecrated, or solemnly set apart for a particular purpose.

2. A solemn attention to the Supreme Being in worship; a yielding of the heart and affections to God, with reverence, faith, and piety, in religious duties, particularly in prayer and meditation; devoutness.

3. External worship; acts of religion; performance of religious duties.

As I passed by and beheld your *devotions*. — Acts xvii.

4. Prayer to the Supreme Being. A Christian will be regular in his morning and evening *devotions*.

5. An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony. *Shak.*

6. Ardent love or affection; attachment manifested by constant attention; as, the duke was distinguished by his *devotion* to the king, and to the interest of the nation. *Clarendon.*

7. Earnestness; ardor; eagerness.

He seeks their hate with greater *devotion* than they can render it him. *Shak.*

8. Disposal; power of disposing of; state of dependence.

Arundel Castle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majesty's *devotion*. *Clarendon.*

DE-VŌ'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to devotion; used in devotion; as, a *devotional* posture; *devotional* exercises.

2. Suited to devotion; as, a *devotional* frame of mind.

DE-VŌ'TION-AL-IST, } *n.* A person given to devo-
DE-VŌ'TION-IST, } tion; or one superstitiously or formally devout. *Spectator.*

DE-VŌ'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* In a devout manner.

DE-VŌ'TO, *n.* [It.] A devotee. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

DE-VŌ'TOR, *n.* One who reverences or worships. [*Obs.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

DE-VOUR', *v. t.* [L. *devoro*; *de* and *voro*, to eat; It. *vorare*, *divorare*; Sp. *devorar*; Fr. *devorer*; Arm. *devori*; W. *pori*, to feed; Gr. βορα, pasture; Heb. Ch. ירע, to consume. Class Br, No. 6.]

1. To eat up; to eat with greediness; to eat ravenously, as a beast of prey, or as a hungry man.

We will say, Some evil beast hath *devoured* him. — Gen. xxxvii.
In the morning he shall *devour* the prey. — Gen. xlix.

2. To destroy; to consume with rapidity and violence.

I will send a fire into the house of Hazael, which shall *devour* the palaces of Ben-hadad. — Amos i.
Famine and pestilence shall *devour* him. — Ez. vii.

3. To enter upon and pursue with great eagerness.

He seemed in swiftness to *devour* the way. *Shak.*

4. To waste; to consume; to spend in dissipation and riot.

As soon as this thy son had come, who hath *devoured* thy living with harlots. — Luke xv.

5. To consume wealth and substance by fraud, oppression, or illegal exactions.

Ye *devour* widows' houses. — Matt. xxiii.

6. To destroy spiritually; to ruin the soul.

Your adversary, the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may *devour*. — 1 Pet. v.

7. To slay.

The sword shall *devour* the young lions. — Nah. ii.

8. To enjoy with avidity.

Longing they look, and gaping at the sight,
Devour her o'er and o'er with vast delight. *Dryden.*

DE-VOUR'ED, *pp.* Eaten; swallowed with greediness, consumed; destroyed; wasted; slain.

DE-VOUR'ER, *n.* One who devours; he or that which eats, consumes, or destroys; he that preys on.

DE-VOUR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Eating greedily; consuming; wasting; destroying; annihilating.

DE-VOUR'ING-LY, *adv.* In a devouring manner.

DE-VOUT', *a.* [It. *devoto*; Fr. *devot*; L. *devotus*. See DEVOTE.]

1. Yielding a solemn and reverential attention to God in religious exercises, particularly in prayer.

We must be constant and *devout* in the worship of God. *Rogers.*

2. Pious; devoted to religion; religious.

Simeon was a just man and *devout*. — Luke ii.
Devout men carried Stephen to his burial. — Acts viii.

3. Expressing devotion or piety; as, with eyes *devout* *Milton.*

4. Expressing a lively interest; sincere; solemn; earnest; as, you have my *devout* wishes for your safety.

DE-VOUT', *n.* A devotee. [*Not used.*] *Sheldon.*

DE-VOUT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of devotion.

DE-VOUT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without devotion.

DE-VOUT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of devotion. *Bp. of Chichester.*

DE-VOUT'LY, *adv.* With solemn attention and reverence to God; with ardent devotion.

He was *devoutly* engaged in prayer. *Anon.*

2. Piously; religiously; with pious thoughts; as, he viewed the cross *devoutly*.

3. Sincerely; solemnly; earnestly; as, a consummation *devoutly* to be wished.

DE-VOUT'NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being devout. *Glanville.*

DE-VOW', *v. t.* To give up. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

DEW, (dū,) *n.* [Sax. *deaw*; D. *dauw*; G. *thau*; Sw. *dagg*; Dan. *dugg*. See Class Dg, No. 24, 60, 62, 63. It is probably from the same primary root as *thaw*; G. *thau*, dew, *thauen*, to thaw.]

Moisture precipitated from the atmosphere on the surfaces of bodies. It is thus distinguished from fog, which is moisture precipitated within the atmosphere. *D. Olmsted.*

DEW, *v. t.* To wet with dew; to moisten. *Dryden.*

DEW'-BENT, *a.* Bent by the dew. *Thomson.*

DEW'-BER-RY, *n.* The fruit of a species of brier or bramble; the low-vined blackberry, that creeps along the ground, of the genus Rubus.

DEW-BE-SPAN'GLED, (dū-be-spang'gld,) *a.* Spangled with dew-drops. *Gray.*

DEW'-BE-SPRENT', *a.* Sprinkled with dew. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

DEW-BE-SPRINK'LED, (dū-be-sprink'ld,) *a.* Sprinkled with dew. *Shenstone.*

DEW'-DRENCH-ED, (dū'drensht,) *a.* Drenched with dew.

DEW'-DROP, *n.* A drop of dew, which sparkles at sunrise; a spangle of dew. *Milton.*

DEW'-DROP-PING, *a.* Wetting as with dew. *Thomson.*

DEW'ED, (dūde,) *pp.* Moistened with dew.

DEW-IM-PEARL'ED, *a.* [See PEARL.] Covered with dew-drops, like pearls. *Drayton.*

DEW'I-NESS, *n.* State of being dewy.

DEW'ING, *ppr.* Wetting or moistening with dew.

DEW'-LAP, *n.* [*dew* and *lap*, to lick.] The flesh that hangs from the throat of oxen, which laps or licks the dew in grazing. *Addison.*

2. In *Shakspeare*, a lip flaccid with age.

DEW'-LAPT, *a.* Furnished with a dew-lap.

DEW'LESS, *a.* Having no dew.

DEW'-POINT, *n.* The temperature or point of the thermometer, at which dew begins to form. It varies according to the humidity of the atmosphere. *Brande.*

DEW'-WORM, (du'wurm,) *n.* A worm, called otherwise *earth-worm*, a species of Lumbricus, which lives just under the surface of the ground.

DEW'Y, (dū'e,) *a.* Partaking of dew; like dew; as, *dewy* mist.

2. Moist with dew; as, *dewy* fields.

His *dewy* locks distilled
Ambrosia. *Milton.*

DEX'TER, *a.* [L. *dexter*; Gr. δεξιος; Ir *deas*.]

Right, as opposed to left; a term used in heraldry, to denote the right side of a shield or coat of arms; as, *bend-dexter*; *dexter-point*. *Encyc.*

DEX-TER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *dexteritas*, from *dexter*, right, fit, prompt.]

1. Readiness of limbs; adroitness; activity; expertness; skill; that readiness in performing an action, which proceeds from experience or practice, united with activity or quick motion. We say, a man handles an instrument, or eludes a thrust, with *dexterity*.

2. Readiness of mind or mental faculties, as in contrivance, or inventing means to accomplish a purpose; promptness in devising expedients; quickness and skill in managing or conducting a scheme of operations. We say, a negotiation is conducted with *dexterity*. *Gibbon.*

DEX'TRAL, *a.* Right, as opposed to left. *Brown.*

DEX-TRAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being on the right side.

DEX'TRINE, *n.* A substance of a gummy appearance, into which the interior molecules of starch are converted by diastase or acids; used in cookery. It is named from its turning the plane of polarization to the right hand. *Ure.*

DEX-TRORSAL, *a.* [*dexter* and *versus*, *versus*, from *verto*, to turn.]

Rising from right to left, as a spiral line or helix. *Henry.*

DEX'TROUS, } *a.* Ready and expert in the use of
DEX'TER-OUS, } the body and limbs; skillful and active in manual employment; adroit; as, a *dextrous* hand; a *dextrous* workman.

2. Ready in the use of the mental faculties; prompt in contrivance and management; expert; quick at inventing expedients; as, a *dextrous* manager.

Dextrous the crafty, fawning crowd to quit. *Pope.*

3. Skillful; artful; done with dexterity; as, *dextrous* management.

DEX'TROUS-LY, } *adv.* With dexterity; expertly;
DEX'TER-OUS-LY, } skillfully; artfully; adroitly; promptly.

DEX'TROUS-NESS, } *n.* Dexterity; adroitness.
DEX'TER-OUS-NESS, }

DEY, (dā,) *n.* A Turkish title of dignity given to the governor of Algiers before the French conquest.

DI, a prefix, [a contraction of *dis*,] denotes *from*, *separation*, or *negation*, or *two*.

DI'A, [Greek,] a prefix, denotes *through*.

DI'A-BASE, *n.* Another name of greenstone.

DI-AB-A-TĒ'RI-AL, *a.* [Gr. διαβαινω.] Border-passing. *Milford.*

DI-A-BĒ'TĒS, *n.* [Gr. διαβητης, from διαβαινω, to pass through; δια and βαινω, to go or pass.]

An excessive and morbid discharge of saccharine urine.

DI-A-BET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to diabetes.

DI-AB'LE-RY, *n.* [Fr. *diablerie*.] Devilry.

DI-A-BOL'IC, } *a.* [L. *diabolus*, the devil.]
DI-A-BOL'IC-AL, }

Devilish; pertaining to the devil; hence, extremely malicious; impious; atrocious; nefarious; outrageously wicked; partaking of any quality ascribed to the devil; as, a *diabolical* temper; a *diabolical* scheme or action.

DI-A-BOL'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a diabolical manner; very wickedly; nefariously.

DI-A-BOL'I-FY, *v. t.* To ascribe diabolical qualities to.

DI-A-BOL'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The qualities of the devil.

DI-AB'O-LISM, *n.* The actions of the devil.

2. Possession by the devil. *Warburton.*

DI-A-CAUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. διακαω, to burn or inflame.]

Belonging to curves formed by refraction. *Bailey.*

DI-ACH'Y-LUM, } *n.* [Gr. δια and χυλος.]
DI-ACH'Y-LON, }

A plaster, originally composed of the juices of several plants, (whence its name,) but now made of an oxyd of lead and oil. *Brande.*

DI-A-CŌ'DI-UM, *n.* The sirup of poppies.

DI-AC'O-NAL, *a.* [L. *diaconus*.] Pertaining to a deacon.

DI-AC'O-NATE, *n.* The office of a deacon.

DI-A-COUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. διακουω, to hear; δια and ακουω, to hear.]

Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds.

DI-A-COUS'TICS, *n.* That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the properties of sound refracted by passing through different mediums; called also *diaphonics*.

DI-A-CRIT'IC-AL, } *a.* [Gr. διακριτικος; διακρινω, to separate; δια and κρινω, to separate.]
DI-A-CRIT'IC, }

That separates or distinguishes; distinctive; as, a *diacritical* point or mark.

The short vowel is never signified by any *diacritical* mark.

DI-A-DELPH'I-A, *n.* [Gr. δις, δι, twice, and αδελφος, a brother.]

In *botany*, a class of plants whose stamens are united into two bodies or bundles by their filaments. *Linnæus.*

DI-A-DELPH'I-AN, } *a.* Having stamens united in
DI-A-DELPH'OUS, } two bodies by their filaments.

DI'A-DEM, *n.* [Gr. διαδημα, from διαδεω, to gird; δια and δεω, to bind; L. *diadema*.]

1. *Anciently*, a head-band or fillet worn by kings as a badge of royalty. It was made of silk, linen, or wool, and tied round the temples and forehead, the ends being tied behind and let fall on the neck. It was usually white and plain; sometimes embroidered with gold, or set with pearls and precious stones.

2. In *modern usage*, the mark or badge of royalty, worn on the head; a crown; and, *figuratively*, empire; supreme power. *Gibbon.*

3. A distinguished or principal ornament.

A *diadem* of beauty. — Is. xxviii.

DI'A-DEM-ED, *a.* Adorned with a diadem; crowned; ornamented. *Pope.*

DI'A-DROM, *n.* [Gr. διαδρομη, a running about; διαδρομεω; δια and τρεχω, to run.]

A course or passing; a vibration; the time in which the vibration of a pendulum is performed. [*Obs.*] *Locke.*

DI-ÆR'E-SIS, } *n.* [Gr. διαιρησις.]
DI-ER'E-SIS, }

The dissolving of a diphthong; the mark ¨, denoting that the vowels are to be pronounced as distinct letters.

DI-AG-NŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. διαγνωσις.]

The distinctive or discriminating knowledge of any thing, but especially of a disease.

DI-AG-NOS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. διαγνωστικος; διαγινωσκω; δια and γινωσκω, to know.]

Distinguishing; characteristic; indicating the nature of a disease.

DI-AG-NOS'TIC, *n.* The sign or symptom by which a disease is known or distinguished from others. *Di-*

agnostics are of two kinds; the *adjunct*, or such as are common to several diseases, and the *pathognomonic*, which always attend the disease, and distinguish it from all others. *Encyc.*

DI-AG'O-NAL, *a.* [Gr. *διαγωνιος*; *δια* and *γωνια*, a corner.]

1. In *geometry*, extending from one angle to another of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure, and dividing it into two parts.

2. Being in an angular direction.

DI-AG'O-NAL, *n.* A right line drawn from angle to angle of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure, and dividing it into two parts. It is sometimes called the *diameter*, and sometimes the *diametral*. *Barlow.*

DI-AG'O-NAL-LY, *adv.* In a diagonal direction.

DI-AG'O-NOUS, *a.* In *botany*, having four corners.

DI'A-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. *διαγραμμα*; *δια* and *γραφω*.]

In *geometry*, a figure, draught, or scheme, delineated for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any figure, as a square, triangle, circle, &c.

Anciently, a musical scale.

DI'A-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. *δια* and *γραφω*.]

A recently-invented instrument used in perspective.

DI-A-GRAPH'IC, **DI-A-GRAPH'IC-AL**, } *a.* [Gr. *δια* and *γραφω*, to describe.]

Descriptive.

DI-A-GRYD'I-ATES, *n. pl.* Strong purgatives made with diagrydium; a preparation of scammony and quince juice.

DI'AL, *n.* [Ir. *dail*; probably from *day*, *dies*.]

An instrument for measuring time by the shadow of the sun. It is a surface, on which lines are drawn in such a manner that the shadow of a wire, or of the upper edge of a plane, erected perpendicularly on that surface, may show the true time of the day. The wire, or edge of the plane, which shows the time, is called the *style* or *gnomon*; and this must be parallel to the axis of the earth. The line on which this style or gnomon is erected is called the *substyle*; and the angle included between the *substyle* and *style* is called the *elevation* or *height of the style*.

DI'AL-PLATE, *n.* The plate of a dial, and also of a clock or watch, on which the lines are drawn to show the hour or time of the day. *Gilbert.*

DI'A-LECT, *n.* [Gr. *διαλεκτος*; *δια* and *λεγω*, to speak; It. *dialetto*; Fr. *dialecte*; Sp. *dialecto*.]

1. The form or idiom of a language peculiar to a province, or to a kingdom or state, consisting chiefly in differences of orthography or pronunciation. The Greek language is remarkable for four dialects; the Attic, Ionic, Doric, and Eolic. A dialect is the branch of a parent language, with such local alterations as time, accident, and revolutions may have introduced among descendants of the same stock or family, living in separate or remote situations. But, in regard to a large portion of words, many languages, which are considered as distinct, are really dialects of one common language.

2. Language, speech, or manner of speaking or expression. *South.*

DI-A-LECT'IC, **DI-A-LECT'IC-AL**, } *a.* Pertaining to a dialect or dialects; not radical.

2. Pertaining to logic; logical; argumental. *Boyle.*

DI-A-LECT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a dialect.

DI-A-LEC-TI'CIAN, *n.* A logician; a reasoner.

DI-A-LECT'ICS, *n.* That branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning. *Encyc.*

DI-A-LECT'OR, *n.* One learned in dialectics.

DI'AL-ING, *n.* The science which unfolds the principles of measuring time by dials; or the art of constructing dials. *D. Olmsted.*

DI'AL-IST, *n.* A constructer of dials; one skilled in dialing.

DI-AL'LA-GE, *n.*, [Gr. *διαλλαγη*, difference.]

A rhetorical figure by which arguments are placed in *various* points of view, and then turned to *one* point. *Smart.*

DI'AL-LAGE, *n.* [Gr. *διαλλαγη*, difference, alluding to the difference of luster between its natural joints.]

A dark green or bronze-colored laminate mineral, considered a variety of hornblende or augite. *Dana.*

DI-AL'O-GISM, *n.* A feigned speech between two or more. *Fulke.*

DI-AL'O-GIST, *n.* [See DIALOGUE.] A speaker in a dialogue; also, a writer of dialogues. *Johnson.*

DI-AL-O-GIST'IC, *a.* Having the form of a dialogue.

DI-AL-O-GIST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of dialogue.

DI-AL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* [See DIALOGUE.] To discourse in dialogue. *Fotherby.*

DI'A-LOGUE, (dī'a-log,) *n.* [Fr. *dialogue*; It. *dialogo*; Sp. id.; from Gr. *διαλογος*, from *διαλεγομαι*, to dispute; *δια* and *λεγω*, to speak.]

1. A conversation or conference between two or more persons; particularly, a formal conversation in the dramatic performances; also, an exercise in colleges and schools, in which two or more persons carry on a discourse.

2. A written conversation, or a composition in which two or more persons are represented as conversing on some topic; as, the *Dialogues* of Cicero de Oratore, and de Natura Deorum.

DI'A-LOGUE, *v. i.* To discourse together; to confer. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

DI'A-LOGUE-WRIT'ER, *n.* A writer of dialogues or feigned conversations.

DI-AL'Y-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *διαλυσις*; *διαλυω*, to dissolve; *δια* and *λυω*, to dissolve.]

1. A mark in writing or printing, consisting of two points placed over one of two vowels, to dissolve a diphthong, or to show that the two vowels are to be separated in pronunciation, as, *aër*, *mosaic*.

2. In *medicine*, debility; also, a solution of continuity.

DI-A-MAG-NET'IC, *n.* or *a.* [Gr. *δια*, through or across, and *μαγνης*, a magnet.]

A term applied to a class of substances which, under the influence of magnetism, take a position, when freely suspended, at *right angles* to the magnetic meridian, that is, point east and west.

DI-A-MAN'TINE, for ADAMANTINE. [*Not in use.*]

DI AM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *διαμετρος*; *δια* and *μετρον*, measure through.]

1. A right line passing through the center of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, terminated by the curve, and dividing the figure symmetrically into two equal parts.

2. A right line passing through the center of a piece of timber, a rock, or other object, from one side to the other; as, the *diameter* of a tree, or of a stone.

DI-AM'E-TRAL, *a.* Diametrical, which see.

DI-AM'E-TRAL-LY, *adv.* Diametrically.

DI-A-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Describing a diameter.

2. Observing the direction of a diameter; direct, as, *diametrical* opposition.

DI-A-MET'RIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a diametrical direction, directly, as, *diametrically* opposite.

DI'A-MOND, (dī'a-mund *or* dī'a-mond,) *n.* [Fr. *diamant*; It. and Sp. *diamante*, G. and D. *diamant*; L. *adamas*; Gr. *αδαμας*, *αδαμαντος*, whence *adamant*, from the Celtic; W. *ehedoaen*, moving stone; *ehed*, to fly or move, and *maen*, stone; a name first given to the *lode-stone*. See ADAMANT.]

1. A mineral, gem, or precious stone, of the most valuable kind, remarkable for its hardness, as it scratches all other minerals. When pure, the diamond is usually clear and transparent, but it is sometimes colored. In its rough state, it is commonly in the form of a roundish pebble, or of octahedral crystals. It consists of pure carbon, and when heated to 14° Wedgwood, and exposed to a current of air, it is gradually, but completely, combustible. *Diamonds* are said to be of the *first water*, when very transparent; and of the *second* or *third water*, as the transparency decreases. *Encyc. Lavoisier. Cleaveland.*

2. A very small printing letter, the smallest used in English printing.

3. A figure, otherwise called a rhombus.

DI'A-MOND, *a.* Resembling a diamond; as, a *diamond* color; or consisting of diamonds; as, a *diamond* chain.

DI'A-MOND ED, **DI'A-MOND SHAP ED**, } *a.* Having the figure of an oblique angled parallelogram, or rhombus. *Fuller.*

DI'A-MOND-HILT-ED, *a.* Having a hilt with diamonds.

DI'A-MOND-MINE, *n.* A mine in which diamonds are found.

DI-AN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. *δις*, *δι*, twice, and *ανηρ*, a male.]

In *botany*, a class of plants having two stamens

DI-AN'DRI-AN, **DI-AN'DROUS**, } *a.* Having two stamens.

DI'A-PASM, *n.* [Gr. *διαπασμα*, to sprinkle.]

A powder or perfume. [*Obs.*] *B Jonson.*

DI-A-PA'SON, **DI'A-PASE**, } *n.* [Gr. *δια πασων*, through all.]

1. In *music*, the octave or interval which includes all the tones.

2. Among *musical instrument-makers*, a rule or scale, by which they adjust the proper organs, the holes of flutes, &c., in due proportion for expressing the several tones and semitones. *Busby.*

Diapason-diapente; a compound consonance in a triple ratio, as 3 to 9, consisting of 9 tones and a semitone, or 19 semitones; a twelfth. *Encyc. Busby.*

Diapason-diatessaron; a compound concord, founded on the proportion of 8 to 3, consisting of eight tones and a semitone.

Diapason-ditone; a compound concord, whose terms are as 10 to 4, or 5 to 2.

Diapason-semiditone; a compound concord, whose terms are in the proportion of 12 to 5. *Encyc.*

DI-A-PEN'TE, *n.* [Gr. *δια* and *πεντε*, five.]

1. In *music*, an ancient term denoting a fifth; an interval making the second of the concords, and, with the diatessaron, an octave. *Encyc.*

2. In *medicine*, a composition of five ingredients.

DI'A-PER, *n.* [Fr. *diapré*, diapered; said to be from *Ypres*, in the Netherlands. *Anderson.*]

Figured linen cloth; a cloth wove in flowers or figures, much used for towels or napkins. Hence, a towel or napkin.

DI'A-PER, *v. t.* To variegate or diversify, as cloth, with figures; to flower. *Spenser. Howel.*

DI'A-PER, *v. i.* To draw flowers or figures, as upon cloth.

If you *diaper* on folds. *Peacham.*

DI'A-PER-ED, *pp.* Flowered.

DI'A-PHAN-ED, (dī'a-fand,) *a.* Transparent. [*Little used.*]

DI-A PHA-NE'I-TY, *n.* [Gr. *διαφανεια*; *διαφαινω*, to shine through; *δια* and *φαινω*, to shine.]

The power of transmitting light; transparency; pellucidness. *Ray.*

DI-A PHAN'IC, *a.* [Gr. *διαφανης*. See supra.]

Having power to transmit light; transparent. *Raleigh.*

DI-APH'A-NOUS, *a.* [See supra.] Having power to transmit rays of light, as glass, pellucid; transparent; clear.

DI-A PHON'ICS, *n.* [Gr. *δια* and *φωνη*, sound.]

The doctrine of refracted sound. *Brande.*

DI-A-PHO-RE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *διαφορησις*; *διαφορεω*, to carry through; *δια* and *φορεω*, to carry.]

Augmented perspiration or sweat, or an elimination of the humors of the body through the pores of the skin. *Coxe. Encyc.*

DI-A-PHO-RET'IC, *a.* [Supra.] Having the power to increase perspiration; sudorific; sweating.

DI-A-PHO-RET'IC, *n.* A medicine which promotes perspiration; a sudorific. *Coxe. Encyc.*

Diaphoretics differ from *sudorifics*; the former only increase the insensible perspiration, the latter excite the sensible discharge called *sweat*. *Parr.*

DI'A PHRAGM, (dī'a fram,) *n.* [Gr. *διαφραγμα*, *δια* and *φραττω*, to break off, to defend.]

1. In *anatomy*, the midriff, a muscle separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen or lower belly. *Coxe. Encyc.*

2. A partition or dividing substance, commonly with an opening through it. *Woodward.*

3. In a *telescope*, a circular ring, used, in optical instruments, to cut off marginal portions of a beam of light. *D. Olmsted.*

DI-A-PHRAG-MAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the diaphragm.

DI A-PO-RE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *διαπορησις*; *διαπορεω*, to doubt.]

In *rhetoric*, doubt, hesitation. *Bailey.*

DI'A-RI-AN, *a.* [See DIARY.] Pertaining to a diary; daily.

DI'A-RIST, *n.* One who keeps a diary.

DI-AR-RHE'A, (dī-ar-rē'a,) *n.* [Gr. *διαρροια*; *διαρρεω*, to flow through; *δια* and *ῥεω*, to flow.]

A morbidly frequent evacuation of the intestines; a flux.

DI-AR-RHET'IC, *a.* Producing diarrhea or flux.

DI AR THRO'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] The movable connection of bones.

DI'A-RY, *n.* [L. *diarium*, from *dies*, a day.]

An account of daily events or transactions; a journal; a register of daily occurrences or observations; as, a *diary* of the weather.

A *diary fever*, is a fever of one day.

DI-A-SCHIS'MA, (skizm,) *n.* [Gr. *διασχισμα*, a piece cut off, *διασχιζω*; *δια* and *σχιζω*, to cut off.]

In *music*, the difference between the comma and enharmonic diesis, commonly called the *less comma*. *Encyc.*

DI'AS-PORE, *n.* [Gr. *διασπειρω*, to disperse.]

A rare mineral, occurring in lamellar masses, and in oblique prisms, with a brilliant cleavage, having a grayish, greenish, or brownish color, and characterized by decrepitating with violence (as the name implies) before the blowpipe. It consists of alumina and water. *Dana.*

DI-AS'TAL'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *διαστελλειν*, dilating.]

Dilated; noble; bold; an epithet given by the Greeks to certain intervals in music, as the major third, major sixth, and major seventh. *Busby.*

DI'AS-TASE, *n.* [Gr. *δια* and *ιστημι*.]

A peculiar substance generated during the germination of grain for the brewery, tending to accelerate the formation of sugar during the fermentation of wort. *Ure*

DI'AS-TEM, *n.* [Gr. *διαστημα*.]

In *music*, a simple interval.

DI AS'TO LE, *n.* [Gr. *διαστολη*, *διαστελλω*; *δια* and *στελλω*, to set, or send from.]

1. Among *physicians*, a dilatation of the heart, auricles, and arteries; opposed to *systole* or contraction. *Encyc.*

2. In *grammar*, the extension of a syllable, or a figure by which a syllable naturally short is made long.

DI'A-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. *δια* and *στυλος*.]

An edifice in which three diameters of the columns are allowed for intercolumniations. *Harris.*

DI A-TES'SA RON, *n.* [Gr. *δια* and *τεσσαρες*, four.]

1. Among *musicians*, a concord or harmonic interval, composed of a greater tone, a lesser tone, and one greater semitone. Its proportion is as 4 to 3, and it is called a *perfect fourth*. *Harris.*

2. In *Biblical literature*, a harmony of the four Gospels.

DI-A-THER'MAL, *a.* Possessing free permeability to heat.

DI-A THER'MA NOUS, *a.* [Gr. *δια*, through, and *θερμαινω*, to heat.]

Possessing free permeability to heat.

DI-ATH'E SIS, *n.* [Gr.] Particular disposition or habit of body, good or bad. *Coxe.*

DI-AT'OM-OUS, *a.* [Gr. διά, through, and τεμνω, to cleave.]
In *mineralogy*, a term applied to crystals with one distinct, diagonal cleavage. *Mohs.*

DI-A-TON'IC, *a.* [Gr. διά, by or through, and τονος, sound.]
In *music*, a term applied to the natural scale, which, proceeding by degrees, includes both tones and semitones. *Brande.*

DI-A-TON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a diatonic manner.

DI'A-TRIBE, *n.* [Gr. διατριβη.]
A continued discourse or disputation. *Bailey.*

DI-AT'RIB-IST, *n.* One who prolongs his discourse or discussion. *Hammond.*

DI-A-ZEU'TIC, *a.* [Gr. διαζευγνυμι, to disjoin.]
A *diazeutic* tone, in ancient Greek music, disjoined two fourths, one on each side of it, and which, being joined to either, made a fifth. This is, in our music, from F to G. *Edin. Encyc. Brande.*

DIB'BLE, *n.* [Probably from the root of *top*, *tip*, a point, and denoting a little sharp point; or allied to *dip*, to thrust in.]
A pointed instrument, used in gardening and agriculture, to make holes for planting seeds, &c.

DIB'BLE, *v. t.* To plant with a dibble; or to make holes for planting seeds, &c.

DIB'BLE, *v. i.* To dibble or dip; *a term in angling.*

DIB'BLER, *n.* One who makes holes in the ground to receive seed.

DIB'STONE, *n.* A little stone which children throw at another stone. *Locke.*

DI-CA'CIOUS, (de-ka'shus,) *a.* Talkative. *Maunder.*

DI-CAC'I-TY, (de-kas'e-te,) *n.* [L. *dicacitas.*]
Pertness. [*Little used.*] *Graves.*

DI'CAST, *n.* [Gr. δικαστης, from δικαζω, to judge, from δικη, justice.]
In *ancient Greece*, an officer answering nearly to our juryman. *Mitford.*

DICE, *n.*; *pl.* of Die; also, a game with dice.

DICE, *v. i.* To play with dice. *Shak.*

DICE'-BOX, *n.* A box from which dice are thrown in gaming. *Addison.*

DICE'-MAK-ER, *n.* A maker of dice.

DI-CEPH'A-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. δις, and κεφαλη, head.]
Having two heads on one body. *Lindley.*

DIC'ER, *n.* A player at dice.

DICH; a corruption for *do it*; as, "much good *dich* thy heart." *Shak.*

DI-CHAST'A-SIS, *n.* [See DICHASTIC.] Spontaneous subdivision. *Dana.*

DI-CHAST'IC, *a.* [Gr. διχαζω, to subdivide spontaneously.] Capable of subdividing spontaneously. *Dana.*

DI-CHLAM-YD'E-OUS, *a.* [Gr. δις, and χλαμυς, a garment.]
In *botany*, having two coverings, a calyx and a corol *Lindley.*

DI-CHOT'O-MIZE, (di-kot'o-mize,) *v. t.* [See the next word.] To cut into two parts; to divide into pairs.

DI-CHOT'O-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. διχα, doubly, by pairs, and τεμνω, to cut.]
In *botany*, regularly dividing by pairs, from top to bottom; as, a *dichotomous* stem. *Martyn.*

DI-CHOT'O-MOUS-COR'YMB-ED, (di-kot'o-mus-kor'imd,) *a.* Composed of corymbs, in which the pedicles divide and subdivide by pairs. *Martyn.*

DI-CHOT'O-MOUS-LY, *adv.* In a dichotomous manner.

DI-CHOT'O-MY, (di-kot'o-me,) *n.* [Gr. διχοτομια, a division into two parts; διχα and τεμνω, to cut.]
1. Division or distribution of things by pairs. [*Little used.*] *Watts.*
2. In *astronomy*, that phase of the moon in which it appears bisected, or shows only half its disk, as at the quadratures. *Encyc.*

DI'CHRO-ISM, *n.* [Gr. δις, twice, and χροα, color.]
The property observed in some crystals of presenting different colors when viewed in two different directions. *Dana.*

DI'CHRO-ITE. See IOLITE.

DI-CHRO-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. δις and χρωμα.] Having or producing two colors. *Gilbert.*

DIC'ING, *n.* The practice of playing at dice. *Rich. Dict.*

DIC'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where dice is played; a gaming-house. [*Little used.*]

DICK'ENS; a vulgar exclamation in old writers for the devil. *Shak.*

DICK'ER, *n.* [Probably from Gr. δεκα, ten, W. *deg*, L. *decem.*]
In *old authors*, the number or quantity of ten, particularly ten hides or skins; but applied to other things, as a *dicker* of gloves, &c. [*I believe not used in America.*]

DICK'EY, *n.* A seat behind a carriage, for servants, &c.
2. A sham bosom of a shirt. *Grose.*

DIC'LI-NATE, *a.* [Gr. δις, twofold, and κλινω, to incline.]
In *mineralogy*, an epithet applied to crystals, in which two of the axes are obliquely inclined, as in the oblique rectangular prism. *Dana.*

DI-COC'COUS, *a.* [Gr. δις and κοκκος, L. *coccus*, a grain.]
Two-grained; consisting of two cohering grains or cells, with one seed in each; as, a *dicoccous* capsule. *Martyn.*

DI-CO-TYL-E'DON, *n.* [Gr. δις, twice, and κοτυληδων, a cavity.]
A plant whose seeds divide into two lobes in germinating. *Martyn.*

DI-CO-TYL-E'DON-OUS, *a.* Having two lobes. A *dicotyledonous* plant is one whose seeds have two lobes, and consequently rise with two seminal leaves.

DIC'RO-TOS, *n.* [Gr. δις and κροτος.] [*Milne.*
A double or rebounding pulse.

DIC'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *dicto*, from *dico*, to speak; Sp. *dictar*; It. *dettare*; Fr. *dicter*; Ir. *deachtaim.* Class Dg.]
1. To tell with authority; to deliver, as an order, command, or direction; as, what God has *dictated*, it is our duty to believe.
2. To order or instruct what is to be said or written; as, a general *dictates* orders to his troops.
3. To suggest; to admonish; to direct by impulse on the mind. We say, the Spirit of God *dictated* the messages of the prophets to Israel; conscience often *dictates* to men the rules by which they are to govern their conduct.

DIC'TATE, *n.* An order delivered; a command.
2. A rule, maxim, or precept, delivered with authority.

I credit what the Grecian *dictates* say. *Prior.*

3. Suggestion; rule or direction suggested to the mind; as, the *dictates* of reason or conscience.

DIC'TA-TED, *pp.* Delivered with authority; ordered; directed; suggested.

DIC'TA-TING *ppr.* Uttering or delivering with authority; instructing what to say or write; ordering; suggesting to the mind.

DIC-TA'TION, *n.* The act of dictating; the act or practice of prescribing.

It affords security against the *dictation* of laws. *Paley.*

DIC-TA'TOR, *n.* [L.] One who dictates; one who prescribes rules and maxims for the direction of others.
2. One invested with absolute authority. In *ancient Rome*, a magistrate, created in times of exigence and distress, and invested with unlimited power. He remained in office six months.

DIC-TA-TO'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a dictator; absolute; unlimited; uncontrollable.
2. Imperious; dogmatical; overbearing; as, the officer assumed a *dictatorial* tone.

DIC-TA-TO'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In an imperious, dogmatical manner.

DIC-TA'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a dictator; the term of a dictator's office.
2. Authority; imperiousness; dogmatism. *Dryden.*

DIC'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Overbearing; dogmatical. *Milton.*

DIC-TA'TRIX, *n.* [L.] A female who dictates or commands.

DIC'TA-TURE, *n.* The office of a dictator; dictatorship.
2. Absolute authority; the power that dictates. *Tooke.*

DIC'TION, (dik'shun,) *n.* [L. *dictio*, from *dico*, to speak. Class Dg.]
Expression of ideas by words; style; manner of expression. *Dryden.*

DIC'TION-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *dictionnaire*; It. *dizionario*; Sp. *diccionario*; from L. *dictio*, a word, or a speaking.]
A book containing the words of a language, arranged in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meanings; a lexicon. *Johnson.*

DIC'TUM, *n.*; *pl.* DICTA. [L.] An authoritative saying or assertion.

DID, *pret.* of Do, contracted from *doed*. I did, thou didst, he did; we did, you or ye did, they did.

Have ye not read what David *did* when he was hungry?—Matt. xii.

The proper signification is, made, executed, performed; but it is used, also, to express the state of health.

And Mordecai walked every day before the court of the women's house, to know how Esther *did*. — Esth. ii.

Did is used as the sign of the past tense of verbs, particularly in interrogative and negative sentences; as, *did* he command you to go? He *did* not command me. It is also used to express emphasis; as, I *did* love him beyond measure.

DI-DAC'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. διδακτικος, from διδασκω,
DI-DAC'TIC-AL, } to teach.]
Adapted to teach; preceptive; containing doctrines, precepts, principles, or rules; intended to instruct; as, a *didactic* poem or essay

DI-DAC'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a didactic manner; in a form to teach.

DI-DAC'TYL, *n.* An animal having two toes.

DI-DAC'TYL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. δι, δις, and δακτυλος.]
Having two toes.

DI'DAP-PER, *n.* [from *dip.*] A bird that dives into the water, a species of grebe, *Podiceps minor.*

DI-DAS-CAL'IC, *a.* [Gr. διδασκαλικος, from διδασκω, to teach.]
Didactic; preceptive; giving precepts. [*Little used.*] *Prior.*

DID'DER, *v. i.* [Teut. *diddern*; qu. *titter*, *totter.*]
To shiver with cold. [*Not used.*] *Sherwood.*

DID'DLE, *v. t.* To cheat or overreach. *Halloway.*

DID'DLE, *v. i.* To totter, as a child in walking.

DI-DEC-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [*di* and *decahedral.*] In *crystallography*, having the form of a decahedral prism, with pentahedral summits. *Cleaveland.*

DI-DEL'PHIC, *a.* Relating to animals of the genus Didelphys, to which the opossum belongs.

DI-DEL'PHYS, *n.* [Gr. δις, twice, and δελφυς, uterus.]
A genus of marsupial animals, including the opossum.

DI-DO-DEC-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [*di* and *dodecahedral.*]
In *crystallography*, having the form of a dodecahedral prism with hexahedral summits. *Cleaveland.*

DI-DRACH'MA, (di-drak'ma,) *n.* [Gr.] A piece of money, the fourth of an ounce of silver.

DIDST. The second person of the preterit of *do.*

DI-DUC'TION, *n.* [L. *diductio*; *di* and *duco*, to draw.]
Separation by withdrawing one part from the other. *Boyle.*

DI-DYM'I-UM, *n.* A metal recently discovered by M. Mosander, in the ores of Cerium. *Ure. Dr. Bridges.*

DID'Y-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. διδυμος.] *P. Cyc.*
In *botany*, growing in pairs or twins.

DID-Y-NA'MI-A, *n.* [Gr. δι, δις, and δυναμις, power.]
In *botany*, the name of a class of plants of four stamens, disposed in two pairs, one being shorter than the other.

DID-Y-NA'MI-AN, } *a.* Containing four stamens, dis-
DI-DYN'A-MOUS, } posed in pairs, one shorter than the other.

DIE, *v. i.* [Sw. *dö*; Dan. *döer.* This appears to be a contracted word, and the radical letter lost is not obvious. The word *dye*, to tinge, is contracted from Dg, and the Arabic root signifies not only to *tinge*, but to *perish*; which circumstance would lead one to infer that they are radically one word, and that the primary sense is, to plunge, fall, or sink. The Saxon *deadian* is evidently a derivative of the participle *dead.* See DYE.]
1. To be deprived of respiration, of the circulation of blood, and other bodily functions, and rendered incapable of resuscitation, as animals, either by natural decay, by disease, or by violence; to cease to live; to expire; to decease; to perish; and, with respect to man, to depart from this world.

All the first-born in the land of Egypt shall *die*. — Ex. xi.
The fish that is in the river shall *die*. — Ex. vii.

This word is followed by *of* or *by*. Men *die of* disease; *of* a fever; *of* sickness; *of* a fall; *of* grief. They *die by* the sword; *by* famine; *by* pestilence; *by* violence; *by* sickness; *by* disease. In some cases, custom has established the use of the one, to the exclusion of the other; but, in many cases, either *by* or *of* may be used at the pleasure of the writer or speaker. The use of *for*, he died *for* thirst, is not elegant nor common.

2. To be punished with death; to lose life for a crime, or for the sake of another. I will relieve my master, if I *die* for it.

Christ *died* for the ungodly. — Rom. v.
Christ *died* for our sins. — 1 Cor. xv.

3. To come to an end; to cease; to be lost; to perish or come to nothing; as, let the secret *die* in your own breast.
4. To sink; to faint.

His heart *died* within him, and he became as a stone. — 1 Sam. xxv.

5. To languish with pleasure or tenderness; followed by *away.*

To wounds of heavenly harp she *dies away*. *Pope.*

6. To languish with affection.

The young men acknowledged that they *died* for Rebecca. *Tatler.*

7. To recede, as sound, and become less distinct; to become less and less; or to vanish from the sight, or disappear gradually. Sound or color *dies away.*
8. To lose vegetable life; to wither; to perish; as plants or seeds. Plants *die* for want of water; some plants *die* annually.
9. To become vapid or spiritless, as liquors; mostly used in the participle; as, the cider or beer is *dead.*
10. In *theology*, to perish everlastingly; to suffer divine wrath and punishment in the future world.
11. To become indifferent to, or to cease to be under the power of; as, to *die* to sin.
12. To endure great danger and distress.

I *die* daily. — 1 Cor. xv.

To die away; to decrease gradually; to cease to blow; as, the wind *dies away.*

DIE, *n.*; *pl.* DICE. [Fr. *de*; It. *dado*; Sp. and Port. *id.*; Arm. *diçz*; Ir. *disle.*]
1. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, used in gaming, by being thrown from a box.

He ventured his all on the cast of a *die*.

2. Any cubic body; a flat tablet. *Watts.*
3. In *architecture*, the cubical part of the pedestal, between its base and cornice.
4. Hazard; chance.

Such is the *die* of war. *Spenser.*

DIE. *n.*; *pl.* DIES. A stamp used in coining money, in foundaries, &c.

DI-E'CIAN and DI-E'CIOUS. See DIŒCIAN and DIŒCIOUS.

DI'ER. See DYER.

DI-ER'E-SIS, *n.* See DIÆRESIS.

DI'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *διεσις*, a division.]

In *music*, the division of a tone, less than a semitone; or an interval consisting of a less or imperfect semitone. *Encyc.*

DI'ES NON, [L. *dies non juridicus.*] A day on which courts are not held, as the Sabbath, &c. *Wood's Inst.*

DI'ET, *n.* [L. *dieta*; Gr. *διαιτα*, manner of living, mode of life prescribed by a physician, food, a room, parlor, or bedroom; Sp. *dieta*; Fr. *diète*; It. *dieta*. In the middle ages, this word was used to denote the provision or food for one day, and for a journey of one day. *Spelman.* Hence it seems to be from *dies*, day, or its root; and hence the word may have come to signify a meal or supper, and the room occupied for eating.]

1. Food or victuals; as, milk is a wholesome *diet*; flesh is a nourishing *diet*.

2. Food regulated by a physician, or by medical rules; food prescribed for the prevention or cure of disease, and limited in kind or quantity. I restrained myself to a regular *diet* of flesh once a day.

3. Allowance of provision.

For his diet there was a continual *diet* given him by the king.—Jer. lii.

4. Board, or boarding; as, to pay a certain sum for *diet*, washing, and lodging.

DI'ET, *n.* [D. *ryksdag*; G. *reichstag*; Sw. *riksdag*; Dan. *rigsdag*; empire's day, Imperial diet. These words prove that *diet* is from *dies*, day. So in Scots law, *diet* of appearance.]

An assembly of the states or circles of the empire of Germany and of Poland; a convention of princes, electors, ecclesiastical dignitaries, and representatives of free cities, to deliberate on the affairs of the empire. There are also diets of states and cantons. *Encyc.*

DI'ET, *v. t.* To feed; to board; to furnish provisions for; as, the master *diets* his apprentice.

2. To take food by rules prescribed; as, an invalid should carefully *diet* himself.

3. To feed; to furnish aliment; as, to *diet* revenge. *Shak.*

DI'ET, *v. i.* To eat according to rules prescribed.

2. To eat sparingly. *Shak.*

3. To eat; to feed; as, the students *diet* in commons.

DI'ET-A-RY, *n.* Rule of diet; allowance of food, especially for the poor in alms-houses and prisons. *Brande.*

DI'ET-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet.

DI'ET-DRINK, *n.* Medicated liquors; drink prepared with medicinal ingredients.

DI'ET-ED, *pp.* Fed; boarded; fed by prescribed rules.

DI'ET-ER, *n.* One who diets; one who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by rules.

DI-E-TET'IC, DI-E-TET'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. *διαιτητικη*.]

Pertaining to diet, or to the rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten.

DI-E-TET'ICS, *n.* That part of medicine which relates to diet or food.

DI'ET-INE, *n.* A subordinate or local diet; a cantonal convention.

DI'ET-ING, *ppr.* Taking food; prescribing rules for eating; taking food according to prescribed rules.

DIEU ET MON DROIT, (de-ū'ā-mon-drwà,) [Fr.] God and my right.

DIF-FAR-RE-A'TION, *n.* [L. *dis* and *farreatio.*]

The parting of a cake; a ceremony among the Romans, at the divorce of man and wife. *Encyc.*

DIF'FER, *v. i.* [L. *differo*, *dis* and *fero*, to bear or move apart; It. *differire*; Fr. *differer*. See BEAR.]

1. *Literally*, to be separate. Hence, to be unlike, dissimilar, distinct, or various, in nature, condition, form, or qualities; followed by *from*. Men *differ from* brutes; a statue *differs from* a picture; wisdom *differs from* folly.

One star *differeth from* another star in glory.—1 Cor. xv.

2. To disagree; not to accord; to be of a contrary opinion. We are all free to *differ* in opinion, and sometimes our sentiments *differ* less than we at first suppose.

3. To contend; to be at variance; to strive or debate in words; to dispute; to quarrel.

We'll never *differ* with a crowded pit. *Rowe.*

DIF'FER, *v. t.* To cause to be different or various. An different dialect and pronunciation *differs* persons of divers countries. *Derham.*

[*This transitive use of the verb is not common, nor to be commended.*]

DIF'FER-ED, *pp.* Made different; disagreed.

DIF'FER-ENCE, *n.* The state of being unlike or distinct; distinction; disagreement; want of sameness; variation, dissimilarity. *Difference* may be total or partial, and exist in the nature and essence of things, in the form, the qualities, or degrees. There is a *difference* in nature between animals and plants; a *difference* in form between the genera and species of animals; a *difference* of quality in paper; and a *difference* in degrees of heat, or of light.

2. The quality which distinguishes one thing from another.

3. Dispute; debate; contention; quarrel; controversy.

What was the *difference*? It was a contention in public. *Shak.*

4. The point in dispute; ground of controversy.

5. A logical distinction. [*Shak.*

6. Evidences or marks of distinction.

The marks and *differences* of sovereignty. *Davies.*

7. Distinction.

There is no *difference* between the Jew and the Greek.—Rom. x.

8. In *mathematics*, the remainder of a sum or quantity, after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted.

9. In *logic*, an essential attribute, belonging to some species, and not found in the genus; being the idea that defines the species. *Encyc.*

10. In *heraldry*, a certain figure added to a coat of arms, serving to distinguish one family from another, or to show how distant a younger branch is from the elder or principal branch.

DIF'FER-ENCE, *v. t.* To cause a difference or distinction. A regular administration of justice according to fixed laws, *differences* a civilized from a savage state.

DIF'FER-ENC-ED, (dif'fer-enst,) *pp.* Caused to differ; separated.

DIF'FER-ENC-ING, *ppr.* Causing a difference; making different.

DIF'FER-ENT, *a.* Distinct; separate; not the same; as, we belong to *different* churches or nations.

2. Various or contrary; of various or contrary natures, forms, or qualities; unlike; dissimilar; as, *different* kinds of food or drink; *different* states of health; *different* shapes; *different* degrees of excellence.

DIF-FER-EN'TIAL, (dif-fer-en'shal,) *a.*

1. In *commerce*, creating a difference; as, *differential* duties. *England.*

2. In *mathematics*, an epithet used in fluxions, or the doctrine of infinitesimals; as, the *differential* calculus, (see CALCULUS,) a *differential* quantity, (see the noun DIFFERENTIAL.)

DIF-FER-EN'TIAL, *n.* In the *differential* and *integral calculus*, if two or more quantities are dependent on each other, and subject to variations of value, their *differentials* are any other quantities whose ratios to each other are the limits to which the ratios of the variations approximate, as these variations are reduced nearer and nearer to zero. *A. D. Stanley.*

DIF-FER-EN'TIAL THER-MOM'E-TER, *n.* A thermometer for measuring very small differences of temperature. *Brande.*

DIF'FER-ENT-LY, *adv.* In a different manner; variously. Men are *differently* affected with the same eloquence.

DIF'FER-ING, *ppr.* Being unlike or distinct; disagreeing; contending.

DIF'FER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a different manner.

DIF'FI-CILE, (dif'fe-sil,) *a.* [L. *difficilis.*]

Difficult; hard; scrupulous. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

DIF'FI-CILE-NESS, *n.* Difficulty to be persuaded. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

DIF'FI-CULT, *a.* [L. *difficilis*; *dis* and *facilis*, easy to be made or done, from *facio*, to make or do; Sp. *dificultoso*; It. *difficoltoso.*]

1. Hard to be made, done, or performed; not easy; attended with labor and pains; as, our task is *difficult*. It is *difficult* to persuade men to abandon vice. It is *difficult* to ascend a steep hill, or travel a bad road.

2. Hard to be pleased; not easily wrought upon; not readily yielding; not compliant; unaccommodating; rigid; austere; not easily managed or persuaded; as, a *difficult* man; a person of a *difficult* temper.

3. Hard to be ascended, as a hill; traveled, as a road; or crossed, as a river, &c. We say, a *difficult* ascent; a *difficult* road; a *difficult* river to cross, &c.

DIF'FI-CULT-LY, *ad.* With difficulty.

DIF'FI-CUL-TY, *n.* [Fr. *difficulté*; It. *difficoltà*; Sp. *dificultad*; L. *difficultas.*]

1. Hardness to be done or accomplished; the state of any thing which renders its performance laborious or perplexing; opposed to *easiness* or *facility*; as, the *difficulty* of a task or enterprise; a work of labor and *difficulty*.

2. That which is hard to be performed or surmounted. We often mistake *difficulties* for impossibilities. To overcome *difficulties*, is an evidence of a great mind.

3. Perplexity; embarrassment of affairs; trouble; whatever renders progress or execution of designs laborious. We lie under many *difficulties*, by reason of bad markets, or a low state of trade.

4. Objection; obstacle to belief; that which can not be easily understood, explained, or believed. Men often raise *difficulties* concerning mysteries and mysteries in religion, which candid research will remove.

5. In *a popular sense*, bodily complaints; indisposition.

DIF'FIDE, *v. i.* [L. *diffido*; *dis* and *fido*, to trust.]

To distrust; to have no confidence in. [*Rare.*]

DIF'FI-DENCE, *n.* [It. *diffidanza*; Sp. *difidencia*; from L. *diffidens*, *diffido*; *dis* and *fido*, to trust. See FAITH.]

1. Distrust; want of confidence; any doubt of the power, ability, or disposition of others. It is said there was a general *diffidence* of the strength and resources of the nation, and of the sincerity of the king.

2. More generally, distrust of one's self; want of confidence in our own power, competency, correctness, or wisdom; a doubt respecting some personal qualification. We speak or write with *diffidence*, when we doubt our ability to speak or write correctly, or to the satisfaction of others. The effect of diffidence is some degree of reserve, modesty, timidity, or bashfulness. Hence,

3. Modest reserve; a moderate degree of timidity or bashfulness; as, he addressed the audience or the prince with *diffidence*.

DIF'FI-DENT, *a.* Distrustful; wanting confidence; doubting another's power, disposition, sincerity, or intention.

Be not *diffident* of wisdom. *Milton.*

2. Distrustful of one's self; not confident; doubtful of one's own power or competency.

Distress makes the humble heart *diffident*. *Clarissa.*

3. Reserved; modest; timid; as, a *diffident* youth.

DIF'FI-DENT-LY, *adv.* With distrust; in a distrusting manner; modestly.

DIF-FIND' *v. t.* [L. *diffindo.*] To split.

DIF-FIN'I-TIVE, *a.* Determinate; definitive.

DIF-FLA'TION, *n.* The act of scattering by a gust of wind.

DIF'FLU-ENCE, DIF'FLU-EN-CY, *n.* [L. *diffluo.*]

A flowing or falling away on all sides. *Brown.*

DIF'FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing away on all sides; not fixed.

DIF'FORM, *a.* [L. *dis* and *forma*. But it appears to have been adopted from the French or Italian *difforme*, which we write *deform*.]

1. Irregular in form; not uniform; anomalous; as, a *difform* flower or corol, the parts of which do not correspond in size or proportion; so, *difform* leaves.

2. Unlike; dissimilar. [*Martyn.*

The unequal refractions of *difform* rays. *Newton.*

DIF-FORM'I-TY, *n.* Irregularity of form; want of uniformity. *Brown.*

DIF-FRACT', *v. t.* [L. *diffractum*, *diffringo.*]

To break or separate into parts, as light.

DIF-FRACT'ED, *pp.* Broken or separated into parts.

DIF-FRAC'TION, *n.* [from L. *diffringo*, *diffractum*, to break in pieces.]

In *optics*, a change which light undergoes, when, by passing very near the borders of an opaque body, it forms parallel bands or fringes. *D. Olmsted.*

DIF-FRAN'CHISE, DIF-FRAN'CHISE-MENT, See DISFRANCHISE, which is the word in use.

DIF-FUSE', (dif-fuze',) *v. t.* [L. *diffusus*; *diffundo*; *dis* and *fundo*, to pour, to spread. If *n* is casual, as it probably is, the root belongs to Class Bd or Bs.]

1. To pour out and spread, as a fluid; to cause to flow and spread. The river rose and *diffused* its waters over the adjacent plain.

2. To spread; to send out or extend in all directions. Flowers *diffuse* their odors. The fame of Washington is *diffused* over Europe. The knowledge of the true God will be *diffused* over the earth.

DIF-FUSE', *a.* Widely spread; dispersed.

2. Copious; prolix; using many words; giving full descriptions; as, Livy is a *diffuse* writer.

3. Copious; verbose; containing full or particular accounts; not concise; as, a *diffuse* style.

DIF-FUS'ED, (dif-fuzd',) *pp.* Spread; dispersed.

2. Loose; flowing; wild. *Shak.*

DIF-FUS'ED-LY, (dif-fuz'ed-ly,) *adv.* In a diffused manner; with wide dispersion.

DIF-FUS'ED-NESS, (dif-fuz'ed-ness,) *n.* The state of being widely spread. *Sherwood.*

DIF-FUSE'LY, *adv.* Widely; extensively.

2. Copiously; with many words; fully.

DIF-FUS'ER, *n.* One who diffuses.

DIF-FU-SI-BIL'I-TY, (dif-fū-ze-bil'i-ty,) *n.* The quality of being diffusible, or capable of being spread; as, the *diffusibility* of clay in water. *Kirwan.*

DIF-FU'SI-BLE, (dif-fu'ze-ble,) *a.* That may flow or be spread in all directions; that may be dispersed; as, *diffusible* stimuli. *Brown.*

DIF-FU'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Diffusibility.

DIF-FUS'ING, *ppr.* Spreading; extending.

DIF-FU'SION, (dif-fū'zhun,) *n.* A spreading or flowing of a liquid substance or fluid, in a lateral as well as a lineal direction; as, the *diffusion* of water; the *diffusion* of air or light.

2. A spreading or scattering; dispersion; as, a *diffusion* of dust or of seeds.

3. A spreading; extension; propagation; as, the *diffusion* of knowledge, or of good principles.

4. Copiousness, exuberance, as of style. [*Little used.*]

DIF-FŪ'SIVE, *a.* Having the quality of diffusing, or spreading by flowing, as liquid substances or fluids; or of dispersing, as minute particles. Water, air, and light, dust, smoke, and odors, are *diffusive* substances.

2. Extended; spread widely; extending in all directions; extensive; as, *diffusive* charity or benevolence.

DIF-FŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Widely; extensively; every way.

DIF-FŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The power of diffusing, or state of being diffused; dispersion.

2. Extension, or extensiveness; as, the *diffusiveness* of benevolence.

3. The quality or state of being diffuse, as, an author or his style; verboseness; copiousness of words or expression. *Addison.*

DIG, *v. t. pret.* Digged or Dug; *pp.* Digged or Dug. [Sw. *duka*; Dan. *diger*, to dig, to *ditch*; Sw. *dike*, a ditch, Dan. *dige*; D. *dyk*, a *dyke*; G. *deich*, Sax. *dic*, id.; Sax. *dician*, to ditch; Eth. ደቀሀ *dachi*. Class Dg, No. 14. The Irish *tochlaim*, *tachlaim*, to dig, may be from the same root.]

1. To open and break, or turn up the earth, with a spade or other sharp instrument.

Be first to *dig* the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To excavate; to form an opening in the earth by digging and removing the loose earth; as, to *dig* a well, a pit, or a mine.

3. To pierce or open with a snout or by other means, as swine or moles.

4. To pierce with a pointed instrument; to thrust in.

Still for the growing liver *digged* his breast. *Dryden.*

To dig down, is to undermine and cause to fall by digging; as, to *dig down* a wall.

To dig out, or *to dig from*, is to obtain by digging; as, to *dig* coals *from* a mine; to *dig out* fossils. But the preposition is often omitted, and it is said, the men are *digging* coals, or *digging* iron ore. In such phrases, some word is understood: They are *digging out* ore, or *digging for* coals, or *digging* ore *from* the earth.

To dig up, is to obtain something from the earth by opening it, or uncovering the thing with a spade or other instrument, or to force out from the earth by a bar; as, to *dig up* a stone.

DIG, *v. i.* To work with a spade or other piercing instrument; to do servile work.

I can not *dig*; I am ashamed to beg. — Luke xvi.

2 To work in search of; to search.

They *dig* for it more than for hid treasures. — Job iii.

To dig in, is to pierce with a spade or other pointed instrument.

Son of man, *dig* now in the wall. — Ezek. viii.

To dig through; to open a passage through; to make an opening from one side to the other.

DI-GAM'MA, *n.* [Gr. δις and γαμμα, double gamma.] The name of a letter in the early language of Greece, which gradually fell into disuse, except among the Eolics. It has very nearly the sound of the English f, and was called *digamma* from its resemblance to two *gammas*, one placed above the other.

DIG'A-MY, *n.* Second marriage. [*Not in use.*] *Herbert.*

DI-GAS'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. δις and γαστηρ, belly.] Having a double belly; an epithet given to a muscle of the lower jaw. *Bailey.*

DIG'ER-ENT, *a.* [L. *digerens.*] Digesting. [*Not in use.*]

DI'GEST, *n.* [L. *digestus*, put in order.]

1. A collection or body of Roman laws, digested or arranged under proper titles by order of the emperor Justinian. A pandect.

2. Any collection, compilation, abridgment, or summary of laws, disposed under proper heads or titles; as, the *Digest* of Comyn.

DI-GEST', *v. t.* [L. *digestum*, from *digero*, to distribute, or to dissolve; *di*, or *dis*, and *gero*, to bear, carry, or wear; Fr. *digerer*; It. *digerire*; Sp. *digerir.*]

1. To distribute into suitable classes, or under proper heads or titles; to arrange in convenient order; to dispose in due method; as, to *digest* the Roman laws or the common law.

2. To arrange methodically in the mind; to form with due arrangement of parts; as, to *digest* a plan or scheme.

3. To separate or dissolve in the stomach, as food; to reduce to minute parts fit to enter the lacteals and circulate; to concoct; to convert into chyme. *Coxe. Encye.*

4. In *chemistry*, to soften and prepare by heat; to expose to a gentle heat in a boiler or matrass, as a preparation for chemical operations.

5. To bear with patience; to brook; to receive without resentment; not to reject; as, say what you will, he will *digest* it. *Shak.*

6. To prepare in the mind; to dispose in a manner that shall improve the understanding and heart; to prepare for nourishing practical duties; as, to *digest* a discourse or sermon.

7. To dispose an ulcer or wound to suppurate.

8. To dissolve and prepare for manure, as plants and other substances.

DI-GEST', *v. i.* To be prepared by heat.

2. To suppurate; to generate laudable pus; as an ulcer or wound.

3. To dissolve and be prepared for manure, as substances in compost.

DI-GEST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to method; arranged in due order; concocted or prepared in the stomach or by a gentle heat; received without rejection; borne; disposed for use.

DI-GEST'ED-LY, *adv.* In a well arranged manner.

DI-GEST'ER, *n.* He that digests or disposes in order.

2. One who digests his food.

3. A medicine or article of food that aids digestion, or strengthens the digestive power of the stomach.

4. A strong vessel, contrived by Papin, in which to boil bony substances with a strong heat, and reduce them to a fluid state; or, in general, to increase the solvent power of water.

DI-GEST-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being digestible.

DI-GEST'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being digested. *Bacon.*

DI-GEST'ING, *ppr.* Arranging in due order, or under proper heads; dissolving and preparing for circulation in the stomach; softening and preparing by heat; disposing for practice; disposing to generate pus; brooking; reducing by heat to a fluid state.

DI-GES'TION, (de-jest'yun,) *n.* [L. *digestio.*]

1. The conversion of food into chyme, or the process of decomposing aliment in the stomach and recomposing it in a new form, and thus preparing it for circulation and nourishment. A good *digestion* is essential to health.

2. In *chemistry*, the operation of exposing bodies to a gentle heat, to prepare them for some action on each other; or the slow action of a solvent on any substance.

3. The act of methodizing and reducing to order; the maturing of a design. *Temple.*

4. The process of maturing an ulcer or wound, and disposing it to generate pus; or the generation of matter.

5. The process of dissolution and preparation of substances for manure, as in compost.

DI-GEST'IVE, *a.* Having the power to cause digestion in the stomach; as, a *digestive* preparation of medicine.

2. Capable of softening and preparing by heat.

3. Methodizing; reducing to order; as, *digestive* thought. *Dryden.*

4. Causing maturation in wounds or ulcers.

5. Dissolving.

DI-GEST'IVE, *n.* In *medicine*, any preparation or medicine which increases the tone of the stomach, and aids digestion; a stomachic; a corroborant.

2. In *surgery*, an application which ripens an ulcer or wound, or disposes it to suppurate.

Digestive salt, the muriate of potash.

DI-GEST'URE, *n.* Concoction; digestion. [*Rare.*]

DIG'GA-BLE, *a.* That may be digged.

DIG'GED, (digd,) *pret.* and *pp.* of Dig.

DIG'GER, *n.* One who digs; one who opens, throws up, and breaks the earth; one who opens a well, pit, trench, or ditch.

DIG'GING, *ppr.* Opening or turning the earth with a spade.

DIGHT, (dite,) *v. t.* [Sax. *dihtan*, to set, establish, prepare, instruct, dictate. This seems to be from the same source as the L. *dico*, *dicto.*]

To prepare; to put in order: hence, to dress, or put on; to array; to adorn. [*Obsolete, or used only in poetry.* *Milton.*

DIG'IT, *n.* [L. *digitus*, a finger, that is, a shoot; Gr. δακτυλος.]

1. The measure of a finger's breadth, or three fourths of an inch. *Boyle.*

2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; a term used to express the quantity of an eclipse; as, an eclipse of *six digits* is one which hides one half of the disk.

3. In *arithmetic*, any integer under 10; so called from counting on the fingers. Thus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 6, 7, 8, 9, are called digits.

DIG'IT-AL, *a.* [L. *digitalis.*] Pertaining to the fingers, or to digits.

DIG-I-TĀ'LI-A, **DI-GI-TĀ'LINE**, *n.* A supposed alkaloid obtained from the foxglove or *Digitalis purpurea*. It has not been obtained in a perfectly pure state.

DIG-I-TĀ'LIS, *n.* [L. *digitus*, a finger.] The plant called *foxglove*; the name of a genus of plants.

DIG'IT-ĀTE, *v. t.* To point out as with the finger.

DIG'IT-ATE, **DIG'IT-Ā-TED**, *a.* In *botany*, a *digitate* leaf is one which branches into several distinct leaflets, like fingers; or when a simple, undivided petiole connects several leaflets at the end of it. *Martyn.*

DIG'IT-ATE-LY, *adv.* In a digitate manner.

DIG-IT-Ā'TION, *n.* [L.] A division into finger-like processes. *Gilbert.*

DIG'IT-I-GRADE, *n.* [L. *digitus*, a finger or toe, and *gradior*, to walk.] An animal that walks or steps on his toes, as the lion, wolf, &c. *Bell.*

DIG'IT-I-GRADE, *a.* Walking on the toes, as the cat and dog.

DI-GLA'DI-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *digladior.*] To fence; to quarrel. [*Little used.*]

DI-GLA-DI-Ā'TION, *n.* A combat with swords; a quarrel. *B. Jonson.*

DI'GLYPH, *n.* [Gr. δις, twice, and γλυφω, to carve.] In *architecture*, a projecting face having two panels or channels sunk in. The triglyph has three. *Gwilt.*

DIG-NI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [See Dignify.] The act of dignifying; exaltation; promotion. *Walton.*

DIG'NI-FI-ED, (dig'ni-fide,) *pp.* [See Dignify.] Exalted; honored; invested with dignity; as, the *dignified* clergy.

2. *a.* Marked with dignity; noble; as, *dignified* conduct or manner.

To the great astonishment of the Jews, the manners of Jesus are familiar, yet *dignified*. *Buckminster.*

DIG'NI-FY, *v. t.* [Sp. *dignificar*; L. *dignus*, worthy, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To invest with honor or dignity; to exalt in rank; to promote; to elevate to a high office.

2. To honor; to make illustrious; to distinguish by some excellence, or that which gives celebrity.

Your worth will *dignify* our feast. *B. Jonson.*

DIG'NI-TA-RY, *n.* An ecclesiastic who holds a dignity, or a benefice which gives him some pre-eminence over mere priests and canons, as a bishop, dean, archdeacon, prebendary, &c. *Encyc. Swift.*

DIG'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *dignitas*, from *dignus*, worthy; Sp. *digno*; It. *degno*; Fr. *digne*: Arm. *dign* or *din.* Qu. its relation to Sax. *dugan*, to be good, to avail, to be worth, to be profitable. It is probable that *g* and *n* are not both radical, but it is uncertain which.]

1. True honor; nobleness or elevation of mind, consisting in a high sense of propriety, truth, and justice, with an abhorrence of mean and sinful actions; opposed to *meanness*. In this sense, we speak of the *dignity* of mind, and *dignity* of sentiments. This *dignity* is based on moral rectitude; all vice is incompatible with true *dignity* of mind. The man who deliberately injures another, whether male or female, has no true *dignity* of soul.

2. Elevation; honorable place or rank of elevation; degree of excellence, either in estimation, or in the order of nature. Man is superior in *dignity* to brutes.

3. Elevation of aspect; grandeur of mien; as, a man of native *dignity*.

4. Elevation of deportment; as, *dignity* of manners or behavior.

5. An elevated office, civil or ecclesiastical, giving a high rank in society; advancement; preferment, or the rank attached to it. We say, a man enjoys his *dignity* with moderation, or without haughtiness. Among ecclesiastics, *dignity* is office or preferment joined with power or jurisdiction. *Bailey. Johnson.*

6. The rank or title of a nobleman. *Encyc.*

7. In *oratory*, one of the three parts of elocution, consisting in the right use of tropes and figures. *Encyc.*

8. In *astrology*, an advantage which a planet has on account of its being in some particular place of the zodiac, or in a particular station in respect to other planets. *Bailey.*

9. A general maxim or principle. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

DIG-NŌ'TION, *n.* [L. *dignosco.*] Distinguishing mark; distinction. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

DIG'O-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. δις and γωνια, an angle.] In *botany*, having two angles, as a stem. *Lee.*

DI'GRAPH, (di'graf,) *n.* [Gr. δις and γραφω, to write.] A union of two vowels, of which one only is pronounced, as in *head*, *breath*. *Sheridan.*

DI-GRESS', *v. i.* [L. *digressus*, *digredior*; *di*, or *dis*, and *gradior*, to step. See Grade.]

1. *Literally*, to step or go from the way or road; hence, to depart or wander from the main subject, design, or tenor of a discourse, argument, or narration; *used only of speaking or writing.*

In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to *digress* into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the signification of any term. *Locke.*

2. To go out of the right way or common track to deviate; *in a literal sense.* [*Not now in use.*] *Shak.*

DI-GRESS'ING, *ppr.* Departing from the main subject.

DI-GRES'SION, (de-gresh'un,) *n.* [L. *digressio.*]

1. The act of digressing; a departure from the main subject under consideration; an excursion of speech or writing.

2. The part or passage of a discourse, argument, or

narration, which deviates from the main subject, tenor, or design, but which may have some relation to it, or be of use to it.

3. Deviation from a regular course; as, the *digression* of the sun is not equal. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

DI-GRES'SION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in digression; departing from the main purpose or subject. *Warton. Adams, Lect.*

DI-GRESS'IVE, *a.* Departing from the main subject partaking of the nature of digression. *J. Q. Adams.*

DI-GRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* By way of digression.

DI-GYN'I-A, *n.* [Gr. *δις*, twice, and *γυνη*, a female.] In *botany*, an order of plants having two styles. *Lavoisier.*

DI-GYN'I-AN, DIG'YN-OUS, } *a.* In *botany*, having two styles.

DI-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *δις*, twice, and *ἑδρα*, a seat or face.] Having two sides, as a figure.

DI-HE'DRON, *n.* [Supra.] A figure with two sides or surfaces.

DI-HEX-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [*di* and *hexahedral.*] In *crystallography*, having the form of a hexahedral prism with trihedral summits. *Cleaveland.*

DI IAM'BUS, *n.* In *prosody*, a double iambus; a foot consisting of two iambuses.

DI-JU'DI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *dijudico.*] To judge or determine by censure. *Hales.*

DI-JU'DI-CA-TED, *pp.* Judged or determined by censure.

DI-JU'DI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Judging or determining by censure.

DI-JU DI-CA'TION, *n.* A judging between; judicial distinction.

DIKE, *n.* [Sax. *dic*; Sw. *dike*; Dan. *dige*; D. *dyk*; G. *deich*; Ir. *diog*; Scot. *dike, dyk*; Fr. *digue*; Sp. *dique*; from *digging.* (See Dig.) It is radically the same word as *ditch*, and this is its primary sense, but by an easy transition, it came to signify also the bank formed by digging and throwing up earth. *Intrenchment* is sometimes used both for a ditch and a rampart.]

1. A ditch; an excavation made in the earth by digging, of greater length than breadth, intended as a reservoir of water, a drain, or for other purpose. *Dryden. Pope.*

2. A mound of earth, of stones, or of other materials, intended to prevent low lands from being inundated by the sea or a river. The low countries of Holland are thus defended by *dikes.*

3. A vein of basalt, greenstone, or other stony substance, or an intrusion of melted matter into rents or fissures of rocks. *Cleaveland. Mantell.*

DIKE, *v. t.* To surround or protect with a dike; to secure by a bank.

DIKE, *v. t.* To dig. [*Not in use.*]

DIK'ED, (dikt,) *pp.* Surrounded with a dike.

DIK'ING, *n.* The act of diking, or surrounding with dikes.

DIK'ING, *ppr.* Surrounding with a dike; making a dike.

DI-LAC'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *dilacero*; *di* and *lacero*, to tear.] To tear; to rend asunder; to separate by force. *Brown.*

DI-LAC'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Torn; rent asunder.

DI-LAC'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Tearing; rending in two.

DI-LAC-ER-A'TION, *n.* The act of rending asunder; a tearing, or rending. [In lieu of these words, LACERATE, LACERATION, are generally used.]

DI-LA'NI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *dilanio*; *di* and *lanio*, to rend in pieces.] To tear; to rend in pieces; to mangle. [*Little used.*] *Howell.*

DI-LA-NI-A'TION, *n.* A tearing in pieces.

DI-LAP'I-DATE, *v. t.* [L. *dilapido*; *di* and *lapido*, to stone, from *lapis*, a stone. It seems originally to have signified to pull down stone-work, or to suffer such work to fall to pieces.] To go to ruin; to fall by decay.

DI-LAP'I-DATE, *v. t.* To pull down; to waste or destroy; to suffer to go to ruin.

> If the bishop, parson, or vicar &c., *dilapidates* the buildings, or cuts down the timber of the patrimony of the church. *Blackstone.*

2. To waste, to squander.

DI-LAP'I-DA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Wasted; ruined; pulled down, suffered to go to ruin.

DI-LAP'I-DA-TING, *ppr.* Wasting; pulling down; suffering to go to ruin.

DI-LAP-I-DA'TION, *n.* Ecclesiastical waste; a voluntary wasting or suffering to go to decay any building in possession of an incumbent. Dilapidation is *voluntary*, or active, when an incumbent pulls down a building, *permissive*, or passive, when he suffers it to decay and neglects to repair it. Dilapidation extends to the waste or destruction of wood, and other property of the church. *Blackstone.*

2. Destruction; demolition; decay; ruin. *Bryant.*

3. Peculation. *Stephens.*

DI-LAP'I-DA-TOR, *n.* One who causes dilapidation.

DI-LA-TA BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See DILATE.] The quality of admitting expansion by the elastic force of the body itself, or of another elastic substance acting upon it; opposed to *contractibility.*

DI-LAT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of expansion; possessing elasticity; elastic. A bladder is *dilatable* by the force of air; air is *dilatable* by heat. It is opposed to *contractible.*

DIL-A-TA'TION, *n.* The act of expanding; expansion, a spreading or extending in all directions, the state of being expanded; opposed to *contraction. Dilatation* differs from *extension*, as the latter is applied to lines and surfaces; the former to bodies that spread, open, or enlarge in all directions. A line or a plank is *extended*; a bladder, an artery, a balloon, is *dilated.*

2. The expanding of a body into greater bulk by its own elastic power.

DI-LATE', *v. t.* [L. *dilato*, *di* and *latus*, wide, Fr. *dilater*, It. *dilatare*, Sp. *dilatar.* See DELAY.]

1. To expand; to distend; to enlarge or extend in all directions; opposed to *contract.* The air *dilates* the lungs; air is *dilated* by rarefaction.

2. To enlarge, to relate at large; to tell copiously or diffusely; as, to *dilate* upon the policy of a measure. In this sense, it is generally used intransitively. Spenser and Shakespeare have used it in a transitive sense; as, to *dilate* a theme.

DI-LATE', *v. i.* To widen; to expand; to swell or extend in all directions.

> His heart *dilates* and glories in his strength. *Addison.*

2. To speak largely and copiously, to dwell on in narration. An advocate may weaken his argument by *dilating* on trivial circumstances.

DI-LATE', *a.* Expanded; expansive.

DI-LAT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Expanded, distended; enlarged so as to occupy a greater space.

DI-LAT'ER, *n.* One who enlarges; that which expands.

DI-LAT'ING, *ppr.* Expanding; enlarging; speaking largely

DI-LA'TION, *n.* Delay.

DI-LAT'OR, *n.* That which widens or expands, a muscle that dilates.

DIL'A-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* With delay; tardily.

DIL'A TO RI NESS, *n.* [from *dilatory.*] The quality of being dilatory or late, lateness, slowness in motion, delay in proceeding, tardiness.

DIL'A TO RY, *a.* [Fr. *dilatoire*, It. *dilatorio*; Low L. *dilatorius*, from *differo*, *dilatus.* See DELAY and DILATE.]

1. *Literally*, drawing out or extending in time: hence, slow; late, tardy; *applied to things*; as, *dilatory* councils or measures.

2. Given to procrastination; not proceeding with diligence; making delay; slow; late; *applied to persons*; as, a *dilatory* messenger. A man is *dilatory* when he delays attendance, or performance of business, beyond the proper time.

3. In *law*, intended to make delay; tending to delay; as, a *dilatory* plea, which is designed, or which tends, to delay the trial of a cause. *Blackstone.*

DI-LEC'TION, *n.* [L. *dilectio.*] A loving. *Martin.*

DI-LEM'MA, *n.* [Gr. *δίλημμα*, a syllogism which strikes on each side; *δις* and *λημμα*, an assumption, from *λαμβανω*, to take.]

1. In *logic*, an argument which presents an antagonist with two or more alternatives, but is equally conclusive against him, whichever alternative he chooses. A young rhetorician said to an old sophist, "Instruct me in pleading, and I will pay you when I gain a cause." The master sued for the reward, and the scholar endeavored to elude the claim by a *dilemma*. "If I gain my cause, I shall withhold your pay, because the award of the judge will be against you. If I lose it, I may withhold it, because I shall not yet have gained a cause." The master replied, "If you gain your cause, you must pay me, because you are to pay me when you gain a cause; if you lose it, you must pay me, because the judge will award it." *Johnson.*

2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of things in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue.

> A strong *dilemma* is a desperate case
> To act with infamy, or quit the place. *Swift.*

DIL-ET-TAN'TE, (dil-et-tan'tē,) *n.*; *pl.* DILETTANTI. [It.] An admirer or lover of the fine arts, one who delights in promoting science or the fine arts. *Lavoisier.*

DIL ET-TAN'TE-ISM, *n.* The pursuits and feelings of a *dilettante.*

DIL'I-GENCE, *n.* [L. *diligentia*, from *diligo*, to love earnestly; *di* and *lego*, to choose.]

1. Steady application in business of any kind, constant effort to accomplish what is undertaken, exertion of body or mind, without unnecessary delay or sloth; due attention; industry; assiduity. *Diligence* is the philosopher's stone, that turns every thing to gold.

> Brethren, give *diligence* to make your calling and election sure. —2 Pet. i.

2. Care; heed; heedfulness.

> Keep thy heart with all *diligence.* — Prov. iv.

DIL'I-GENCE, (dil-e-zhanse,) *n.* The name of a kind of stage-coach used in France.

DIL'I-GENT, *a.* [L. *diligens.*]

1. Steady in application to business; constant in effort or exertion to accomplish what is undertaken; assiduous, attentive; industrious; not idle or negligent; *applied to persons.*

> Seest thou a man *diligent* in his business? He shall stand before kings. — Prov. xxii.

2. Steadily applied; prosecuted with care and constant effort, careful; assiduous; as, make *diligent* search.

> The judges shall make *diligent* inquisition. — Judges xix.

DIL'I-GENT-LY, *adv.* With steady application and care; with industry or assiduity; not carelessly; not negligently.

> Ye shall *diligently* keep the commandments of the Lord your God. — Deut. vi.

DILL, *n.* [Sax. *dil, dile*; Sw. *dill*; Dan. *dild*; D. *dille*; G. *dill.*] An annual plant of the Anethum graveolens, the seeds of which are moderately warming, pungent, and aromatic.

DI-LU'CID, *a.* [L. *dilucidus.*] Clear. [*Not in use.*]

DI-LU'CID-ATE, *v. t.* To make clear. [*Not in use.*] [See ELUCIDATE.]

DI-LU-CID-A'TION, *n.* The act of making clear.

DI LU'CID LY, *adv.* Clearly.

DIL'U ENT, *a.* [L. *diluens.* See DILUTE.]

1. Making liquid or more fluid; making thin; attenuating.

2. Weakening the strength of, by mixture with water.

DIL'U ENT, *n.* That which thins or attenuates; that which makes more liquid.

2. That which weakens the strength of, as water, which, mixed with wine or spirit, reduces the strength of it.

DI-LUTE', *v. t.* [L. *diluo, dilutus*; *di*, *dis*, and *luo*, *lue*, to wash, contracted from *lugo* or *lugo.* See DELUGE.]

1. *Literally*, to wash; but *appropriately*, to render liquid, or more liquid, to make thin, or more fluid. Thus syrup or molasses is made thin or more liquid by an admixture with water, and the water is said to *dilute* it. Hence,

2. To weaken, as spirit or an acid, by an admixture of water, which renders the spirit or acid less concentrated. Thus, we *dilute* spirit, wine, or a decoction, by adding to it water.

3. To make weak or weaker, as color, by mixture. *Newton.*

4. To weaken; to reduce the strength or standard of, as, to *dilute* virtue. *Milner.*

DI-LUTE', *a.* Thin, attenuated; reduced in strength, as spirit or color. *Newton.*

DI LU'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made liquid; rendered more fluid, weakened; made thin, as liquids.

DI LU'TED LY, *adv.* In a diluted form.

DI-LU'TER, *n.* That which makes thin, or more liquid

DI-LU'TING, *ppr.* Making thin or more liquid; weakening.

DI-LU'TION, *n.* The act of making thin, weak, or more liquid. Opposite to *dilution* is *coagulation* of *thickening.* *Arbuthnot.*

DI LU'VI AL, } *a.* [L. *diluvium*, a deluge, from *diluo.*
DI-LU'VI AN, } See DELUGE.]

1. Pertaining to a flood or deluge, more especially to the deluge in Noah's days.

2. Effected or produced by a deluge, particularly by the great flood in the days of Noah. *Buckland.*

DI LU'VI AL IST, *n.* One who explains geological phenomena by the deluge. *Lyell.*

DI LU'VI-ATE, *v. t.* To run as a flood. [*Not much used.*] *Sandys.*

DI LU'VI UM, *n.* [L.] In *geology*, a deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, pebbles, &c., caused by the deluge, or ancient currents of water. *Buckland.*

DIM, *a.* [Sax. *dim*; Dan. *dum*, dark, obscure, dim, and dumb; *dummer*, to dim; *dumme*, to grow dim or dull, to stupefy, Eng. *dump*, *dumpish*, Sw. *dimba*, fog, mist, a cloud; Ir. *deamhas*, darkness, Russ. *tuman*, fog; *temnoi*, dark, obscure; Sans. *tamas*, black, Finn. *tumma.* It seems to be allied to *damp*, vapor, Russ. *dim* or *deim.* (See DAMP.) If *dim* and *dumb* are of the same family, the sense is *close, thick.*]

1. Not seeing clearly; having the vision obscured and indistinct.

> When Isaac was old, and his eyes were *dim.* — Gen. xxvii.

2. Not clearly seen; obscure; imperfectly seen or discovered, as, a *dim* prospect.

3. Somewhat dark; dusky; not luminous; as, a *dim* shade. *Spenser.*

4. Dull of apprehension; having obscure conceptions.

> The understanding is *dim.* *Ropers.*

5. Having its luster obscured; sullied; tarnished.

> How is the gold become *dim!* — Lam. iv.

DIM, *v. t.* To cloud; to impair the powers of vision, as, to *dim* the eyes.

2. To obscure; as, to *dim* the sight; to *dim* the prospect.

3. To render dull the powers of conception.

4. To make less bright; to obscure.

Each passion *dimmed* his face. *Milton.*

5. To render less bright; to tarnish or sully; as, to *dim* gold.

DIM'BLE, *n.* A bower; a cell or retreat. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

DIME, *n.* [Fr.; contracted from *dixieme* or *disme*, Norm. *dieme*, tenth.]
A silver coin of the United States, of the value of ten cents; the tenth of a dollar.

DI-MEN'SION, (de-men'shun,) *n.* [L. *dimensio*, from *dimetior*, to measure; *di*, or *dis*, and *metior*, to *mete*; Gr. μετρεω. See METE and MEASURE.]
1. In *geometry*, the extent of a body, or length, breadth, and thickness or depth. A line has one dimension or length; a superficies has two dimensions, length and breadth; and a solid has three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness or depth. The word is generally used in the plural, and denotes the whole space occupied by a body, or its capacity, size, measure; as, the *dimensions* of a room, or of a ship; the *dimensions* of a farm, of a kingdom, &c.

2. *Dimension* of an equation, in *algebra*, a term used to denote the highest power of the unknown quantity contained in an equation; the same as *degree.* *Barlow.*

DI-MEN'SION-LESS, *a.* Without any definite measure or extent; boundless. *Milton.*

DI-MEN'SI-TY, *n.* Extent; capacity. *Howell.*

DI-MEN'SIVE, *a.* That marks the boundaries or outlines.

Who can draw the soul's *dimensive* lines? *Davies.*

DIM'E-TER, *a.* [L.] Having two poetical measures.

DIM'E-TER, *n.* A verse of two measures. *Tyrwhitt.*

DI-MET'RIC, *a.* [Gr. δις, twofold, and μετρον, measure.]
In *mineralogy*, an epithet applied to crystals with the axes of two kinds, the vertical being unequal to the lateral, as the square prism and square octahedron. *Dana.*

DIM-I-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *dimicatio.*]
A battle or fight; contest.

DI-MID'I-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *dimidio.*]
To divide into two equal parts.

DI-MID'I-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* [L. *dimidiatus*; *di* and *medius*, middle.]
Divided into two equal parts; halved.

DI-MID'I-A-TING, *ppr.* Dividing into two equal parts; halving.

DI-MID-I-A'TION, *n.* The act of halving; division into two equal parts.

DI-MIN'ISH, *v. t.* [L. *diminuo*; *di* and *minuo*, to lessen; *minor*, less; It. *diminuire*; Fr. *diminuer*; Sp. *diminuir*; Ir. *min*, fine; *mion*, small; W. *main*, *meinaw*, small, slender; Russ. *menshe*, less; *umenshayu*, to diminish; Ar. من *manna*, to cut off, to weaken, to diminish. Class Mn, No. 5.]
1. To lessen; to make less or smaller, by any means; opposed to *increase* and *augment*; as, to *diminish* the size of a thing by contraction, or by cutting off a part; to *diminish* a number by subtraction; to *diminish* the revenue by limiting commerce, or reducing the customs; to *diminish* strength or safety; to *diminish* the heat of a room. It is particularly applied to bulk and quantity, as *shorten* is to length.

2. To lessen; to impair; to degrade.

I will *diminish* them, that they shall no more rule over the nations. — *Ezek.* xxix.

3. In *music*, to take from a note by a sharp, flat, or natural.

To diminish from; to take away something. [*Obs.*]

Neither shall you *diminish* aught *from* it. — Deut. iv.

DI-MIN'ISH, *v. i.* To lessen; to become or appear less or smaller. The apparent size of an object *diminishes*, as we recede from it.

DI-MIN'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being reduced in size or quality.

DI-MIN'ISH-ED, (de-min'isht,) *pp.* or *a.* Lessened; made smaller; reduced in size; contracted; degraded.

DI-MIN'ISH-ER, *n.* He who, or that which diminishes.

DI-MIN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Lessening; contracting; degrading.

DI-MIN'ISH-ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to lessen reputation. *Locke.*

DI-MIN-U-EN'DO, or *DIM.*, in *music*, directs to a decreasing volume of sound.

DI-MIN'U-ENT, *a.* Lessening. [*Little used.*] *Sanderson.*

DIM'I-NOTE, *a.* Small. [*Not in use.*] *Gorges.*

DIM-I-NU'TION, *n.* [L. *diminutio.*]
1. The act of lessening; a making smaller; opposed to *augmentation*; as, the *diminution* of size, of wealth, of power, of safety.

2. The state of becoming or appearing less; opposed to *increase*; as, the *diminution* of the apparent diameter of a receding body.

3. Discredit; loss of dignity; degradation. *Philips.*

4. Deprivation of dignity; a lessening of estimation. *Addison.*

5. In *architecture*, the contraction of the upper part of a column, by which its diameter is made less than that of the lower part.

6. In *music*, the imitation of or reply to a subject in notes of half the length or value of those of the subject itself. *Busby.*

DI-MIN'U-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *diminutif*; It. *diminuitivo*; Sp. *diminutivo.*]
Small; little; narrow; contracted; as, a *diminutive* race of men or other animals; a *diminutive* thought.

DI-MIN'U-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a word formed from another word, usually an appellative or generic term, to express a little thing of the kind; as, in Latin, *lapillus*, a little stone, from *lapis*; *cellula*, a little cell, from *cella*, a cell; in French *maisonnette*, a little house, from *maison*, a house; in English, *manikin*, a little man, from *man*.

DI-MIN'U-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a diminutive manner; in a manner to lessen; as, to speak *diminutively* of another.

DI-MIN'U-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Smallness; littleness; want of bulk; want of dignity.

DIM'ISH, *a.* [from *dim.*] Somewhat dim, or obscure.

DI-MIS'SION, (de-mish'un,) *n.* Leave to depart.

DIM'IS-SO-RY, *a.* [L. *dimissorius.* See DISMISS.]
1. Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction. A *letter dimissory*, is one given by a bishop dismissing a person who is removing into another diocese, and recommending him for reception there. *Hook.*

2. Granting leave to depart. *Prideaux.*

DI-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *dimitto.*]
To permit to go; to grant to farm; to let. [*Not in use.*]

DIM'I-TY, *n.* [D. *diemit.*]
A kind of white cotton cloth, ribbed or figured.

DIM'LY, *adv.* [See DIM.] In a dim or obscure manner; with imperfect sight.

2. Not brightly, or clearly; with a faint light.

DIM'MED, (dimd,) *pp.* Clouded; obscured; rendered dull.

DIM'MING, *ppr.* Clouding; obscuring the sight or conception.

DIM'MING, *n.* Obscurity. *Shak.*

DIM'NESS, *n.* Dullness of sight; as, the *dimness* of the eyes.

2. Obscurity of vision; imperfect sight; as, the *dimness* of a view.

3. Faintness; imperfection; as, the *dimness* of a color.

4. Want of brightness; as, the *dimness* of gold or silver.

5. Want of clear apprehension; stupidity; as, the *dimness* of perception.

DI-MORPH'ISM, *n.* [Gr. δις, twice, and μορφη, form.]
The property of crystallizing in two distinct forms not derivable from one another. Sulphur assumes one form when crystallizing at a high temperature, and another wholly different when becoming solid at the ordinary temperature. *Dana.*

DI-MORPH'OUS, *a.* [Gr. δις and μορφη.] A term applied to a substance whose crystals belong to different systems, or, if they are of the same system, are so different that they can not be referred to the same primary form. *Dana.*

DIM'PLE, *n.* [Qu. G. *taumeln*, to reel, to indent.]
A small natural cavity or depression in the cheek or other part of the face. *Prior.*

DIM'PLE, *v. i.* To form dimples; to sink into depressions or little inequalities.

And smiling eddies *dimpled* on the main. *Dryden.*

DIM'PLED, *a.* Set with dimples; as, a *dimpled* cheek.

DIM'PLY, *a.* Full of dimples, or small depressions; as, the *dimply* flood. *Warton.*

DIM'-SIGHT-ED, (-sit-ed,) *a.* Having dim or obscure vision. *Addison.*

DIM'-TWINK-LING, *a.* Twinkling dimly. *More.*

DIN, *n.* [Sax. *dyn*, noise; *dyna*, to sound; Ice. *dyna*, to thunder; L. *tinnio*, *tonus*, *tono*. This word probably belongs to the root of *tone* and *thunder*, and denotes a rumbling or rattling noise. Sax. *eorth-dyne*, an earthquake.]
Noise; a loud sound; particularly, a rattling, clattering, or rumbling sound, long continued; as, the *din* of arms, the *din* of war.

DIN, *v. t.* To strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with noise; to harass with clamor; as, to *din* the ears with cries; to *din* with clamor.

DIN'AR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. δις and αρχη.]
A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in two persons.

DINE, *v. i.* [Sax. *dynan*, to dine. The Fr. *diner*, is supposed to be contracted from It. *desinare*, to dine, L. *desino*, to cease; in which case *dinner* must have been so named from the intermission of business. The Saxon and the French, in this case, are probably from different sources. The Gr. has δαινυμαι, and θοιναω, to feast.]
To eat the chief meal of the day. This meal seems originally to have been taken about the middle of the day, at least in northern climates, as it still is by laboring people. Among people in the higher walks of life, and in commercial towns, the time of dining is from two to five or six o'clock in the afternoon.

DINE, *v. t.* To give a dinner to; to furnish with the principal meal; to feed; as, the landlord *dined* a hundred men.

DIN'ED, (dind,) *pp.* Having eaten a dinner or entertained with a dinner.

DI-NET'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. δινητικος.]
Whirling round. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

DING, *v. t.*; *pret.* DUNG or DINGED. [Sax. *dencgan*, to beat; Scot. *ding*, to drive or strike.]
To thrust or dash with violence. [*Little used.*] *Nash. Marston.*

DING, *v. i.* To bluster, to bounce. [*A low word.*] *Arbuthnot.*

DING'-DONG. A term used to express the sound of bells. *Shak.*

DIN'GI-NESS, *n.* [See DINGY.] A dusky or dark hue; brownness.

DIN''GLE, (ding'gl) *n.* A narrow dale or valley between hills. *Milton.*

DIN''GLE-DAN''GLE, (ding'gl-dang'gl.) Hanging loosely, or something dangling. *Warton.*

DIN'GY, *a.* Soiled; sullied; of a dark color; brown; dusky; dun.

DIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Eating the principal meal in the day; giving a dinner; pertaining to dinner.

DIN'ING-HALL, *n.* A hall for a company to dine in.

DIN'ING-ROOM, *n.* A room for a family or for company to dine in; a room for entertainments.

DIN'ING-TA'BLE, *n.* A table used for the purpose of dining.

DIN'NED, *pp.* Stunned with a loud noise.

DIN'NER, *n.* [Fr. *diner*; Ir. *dinner*. See DINE.]
1. The meal taken about the middle of the day; or the principal meal of the day, eaten between noon and evening.

2. An entertainment; a feast.

Behold, I have prepared my *dinner*. — Matt. xxii.

DIN'NER-LESS, *a.* Having no dinner. *Fuller*

DIN'NER-TA'BLE, *n.* A table at which dinner is taken.

DIN'NER-TIME, *n.* The usual time of dining. *Pope*

DI-NO-THE'RI-UM, *n.* [Gr. δεινος, terrible, and θηριον, beast.]
A gigantic, herbivorous, aquatic animal, fifteen or eighteen feet long; now extinct. [See DEINOTHERIUM.] *Buckland.*

DINT, *n.* [Sax. *dint*, a blow or striking. It may be connected with *din* and *ding*.]
1. A blow; a stroke. *Milton.*

2. Force; violence; power exerted; as, to win by *dint* of arms, by *dint* of war, by *dint* of argument or importunity.

3. The mark made by a blow; a cavity or impression made by a blow or by pressure on a substance; often pronounced *dent*.

His hands had made a *dint*. *Dryden.*

DINT, *v. t.* To make a mark or cavity on a substance by a blow or by pressure. [See INDENT.] *Donne.*

DINT'ED, *pp.* Marked by a blow or by pressure; as, *deep-dinted* furrows. *Spenser.*

DINT'ING, *ppr.* Impressing marks or cavities.

DI-NU-MER-A'TION, *n.* The act of numbering singly. [*Little used.*]

DI'O-CE-SAN, *a.* [See DIOCESE. The accent on the first and on the third syllable is nearly equal. The accent on the antepenult given to this word in most of the English books is wrong, almost to ridiculousness.] Pertaining to a diocese.

DI'O-CE-SAN, *n.* A bishop; one in possession of a diocese, and having the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.

DI'O-CESE, *n.* [Gr. διοικησις, administration, a province or jurisdiction; δια and οικησις, residence; οικεω, to dwell; οικος, a house. This word is often spelt *diocess*; but this orthography is opposed to the derivation, and is not sanctioned by the best English authority.]
The circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction; an ecclesiastical division of a kingdom or state, subject to the authority of a bishop. In *England*, there are two provinces or circuits of archbishops' jurisdiction, Canterbury and York. The province of Canterbury contains twenty-one *dioceses*, and that of York three, besides the Isle of Man. Every diocese is divided into archdeaconries, of which there are sixty; and each archdeaconry, into rural deaneries; and every deanery, into parishes. *Blackstone.*

A diocese was originally a division of the Roman empire for the purpose of civil government, a prefecture; but the term is now exclusively appropriated to ecclesiastical jurisdiction. *Encyc.*

DI-OC-TA-HE'DRAL, *a.* [*dis* and *octahedral.*] In *crystallography*, having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits. *Cleaveland.*

DI'O-DON, *n.* The globe-fish; a genus of plectognathic fishes, with undivided jaws, each with a single and continuous dental plate. *Brande. Partington.*

DI-ŒʹCI-A, *n.* [Gr. δις and οικος.] A class of plants having the stamens on one plant, and the pistils on the other. *P. Cyc.*

DI-ŒʹCIAN, } *a.* In *botany*, belonging to the class
DI-ŒʹCIOUS, } *Diœcia*; having the stamens on one plant, and the pistils on another.

DI-OPʹSIDE, *n.* [Gr. διοψις.]
A foliated variety of augite, of a clear grayish-green color. *Dana.*

DI-OPʹTASE, *n.* A rare ore of copper, consisting of silica and copper, with twelve per cent. water. It occurs in rich, emerald-green crystals, having the form of six-sided prisms, terminated at each end by a three-sided prism. *Dana.*

DI-OPʹTRIC, } *a.* [Gr. διοπτρικος, from διοπτομαι,
DI-OPʹTRIC-AL, } to see through; δια and οπτομαι, to see. Sometimes written *Dioptic* and *Dioptical.*]
1. Affording a medium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of distant objects; as, a *dioptric* glass.
2. Pertaining to dioptrics, or the science of refracted light.

DI-OPʹTRICS, *n.* That part of optics which treats of the refractions of light passing through different mediums, as through air, water, or glass. *Harris.*

DI-O-RAʹMA, *n.* [Gr. δια and οραμα, from οραω.]
A contrivance for giving a high degree of optical illusion to paintings exhibited in a building prepared for the purpose. This is done chiefly by a peculiar distribution of light. By means of folds and shutters concealed in the roof, the intensity of the illumination may be increased or diminished at pleasure, and the picture may thus be made to change its appearance from bright sunshine to cloudy weather, or the obscurity of twilight. Some parts of the painting, also, are transparent, and through these places increased light is at times admitted with surpassing effect, giving to the diorama a character of nature and reality beyond that of any other mode of painting. *Brande.*
2. A building used for the purpose above described.

DI-O-RAMʹIC, *a.* Pertaining to diorama.

DIʹO-RISM, *n.* [Gr. διορισμα.]
Definition. [*Rarely used.*] *More.*

DI-O-RISʹTIC, *a.* Distinguishing; defining. [*Rarely used.*]

DI-O-RISʹTIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a distinguishing manner. [*Rarely used.*]

DIʹO-RITE, *n.* A variety of trap rock.

DI-OR-THŌʹSIS, *n.* [Gr.] A surgical operation, by which crooked or distorted limbs are restored to their proper shape.

DI-OS-POLʹI-TAN, *a.* Pertaining to Diospolis, a city in Egypt, called also *Thebes.* *Gliddon.*

DI-ŌʹTA, *n.* [L. and Gr.] In *ancient sculpture*, a sort of vase with two handles, used for wine. *Elmes.*

DI-OXʹY-LITE, *n.* [Gr. δις, two, οξυς, acid, (in allusion to its containing two acids,) and λιθος, stone.]
A native salt of lead, of a pale greenish or yellowish color, consisting of the carbonate and sulphate of lead. *Dana.*

DIP, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* DIPPED or DIPT. [Sax. *dippan*; Goth. *daupyan*; D. *doopen*; G. *tupfen*; Sw. *döpa*, *doppa*; Dan. *dypper*; It. *tuffare*; Russ. *toplyu*; Gr. δυπτω; allied, probably, to *dive*, Heb. Ch. טבע. The primary sense is to thrust or drive, for the same word, in Syr. and Ar., signifies to stamp or impress a mark, Gr. τυποω, whence *type*; and τυπτω, to strike, Eng. *tap*, seems to be of the same family. Class Db, No. 28.]
1. To plunge or immerse, for a moment or short time, in water or other liquid substance; to put into a fluid and withdraw.

> The priest shall *dip* his finger in the blood. — Lev. iv.
> Let him *dip* his foot in oil. — Deut. xxxiii.
> One *dip* the pencil, and one string the lyre. *Pope.*

2. To take with a ladle, or other vessel, by immersing it in a fluid; as, to *dip* water from a boiler; often with *out*; as, to *dip out* water.
3. To engage; to take concern; *used intransitively, but the passive participle is used.*

> He was a little *dipt* in the rebellion of the commons. *Dryden.*

4. To engage as a pledge; to mortgage. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*
5. To moisten; to wet. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*
6. To baptize by immersion.

DIP, *v. i.* To sink; to immerge in a liquid. *L'Estrange.*
2. To enter; to pierce. *Granville.*
3. To engage; to take a concern; as, to *dip* into the funds.
4. To enter slightly; to look cursorily, or here and there; as, to *dip* into a volume of history. *Pope.*
5. To choose by chance; to thrust and take.
6. To incline downward; as, the magnetic needle *dips.* [See DIPPING.]

DIP, *n.* Inclination downward; a sloping; a direction below a horizontal line; depression; as, the *dip* of the needle.
The *dip of a stratum*, in *geology*, is its greatest inclination to the horizon, or that on a line perpendicular to its direction or course; called, also, the *pitch.*

DIPʹ-CHICK, *n.* A small bird that dives.

DI-PETʹAL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. δις and πεταλον, a leaf or *petal.*]
Having two flower-leaves or petals; two-petaled. *Martyn.*

DIPHʹTHONG, (difʹthong,) *n.* [Gr. διφθογγος; δις and φθογγος, sound; L. *diphthongus.*]
A coalition or union of two vowels, pronounced in one syllable. In uttering a diphthong, both vowels are pronounced; the sound is not simple, but the two sounds are so blended as to be considered as forming one syllable, as in *joy*, *noise*, *bound*, *out.* [The pronunciation *dipʹthong* is vulgar.]

DIPH-THONʺGAL, (dif-thongʹgal,) *a.* Belonging to a diphthong; consisting of two vowel sounds, pronounced in one syllable.

DIPH-THONʺGAL-LY, (dif-thongʹgal-ly,) *adv.* In a diphthongal manner.

DIPHʹYL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. δις and φυλλον, a leaf.]
In *botany*, having two leaves, as a calyx, &c.

DIPʹLO-E, *n.* [Gr. διπλους, double.]
The soft meditullium, medullary substance, or porous part between the plates of the skull. *Coxe. Encyc.*

DI-PLŌʹMA, *n.* [Gr. διπλωμα, from διπλοω, to *double* or fold. *Anciently*, a letter or other composition written on paper or parchment, and folded; *afterward*, any letter, literary monument, or public document.]
A letter or writing conferring some power, authority, privilege, or honor. Diplomas are given to graduates of colleges on their receiving the usual degrees; to clergymen who are licensed to exercise the ministerial functions; to physicians who are licensed to practice their profession; and to agents who are authorized to transact business for their principals. A diploma, then, is a writing or instrument, usually under seal, and signed by the proper person or officer, conferring merely honor, as in the case of graduates, or authority, as in the case of physicians, agents, &c.

DI-PLŌʹMA-CY, *n.* [This word, like *supremacy*, retains the accent of its original.]
1. The customs, rules, and privileges of embassadors, envoys, and other representatives of princes and states at foreign courts; forms of negotiation.
2. A diplomatic body; the whole body of ministers at a foreign court.
3. The agency or management of ministers at a foreign court. *Cevallos.*
4. Dexterity or skill in managing negotiations, &c.

DIPʹLO-MATE, *n.* One skilled in diplomacy; a diplomatist.

DIPʹLO-MA-TED, *a.* Made by diplomas. *Kennet.*

DIP-LO-MATʹIC, *a.* Pertaining to diplomas; privileged.
2. Furnished with a diploma; authorized by letters or credentials to transact business for a sovereign at a foreign court. Ministers at a court are denominated a *diplomatic* body.
3. Pertaining to or consisting of ministers at a foreign court, or men authorized by diploma; as, a *diplomatic* character; the *diplomatic* corps; *diplomatic* management.

DIP-LO-MATʹIC, *n.* A minister, official agent, or envoy to a foreign court.

DIP-LO-MATʹIC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the rules of diplomacy.

DIP-LO-MATʹICS, *n.* The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, decrees, charters, codicils, &c., which has for its object to decipher old writings, to ascertain their authenticity, their date, signatures, &c. *Encyc. Lunier.*

DI-PLŌʹMA-TIST, *n.* A person skilled in diplomacy.

DIPʹPED, (dipt,) *pp.* Plunged; immersed.

DIPʹPER, *n.* One that dips; he or that which dips.
2. A vessel used to dip water or other liquor; a ladle.
3. One of a genus of birds, of the thrush family, which delight in water; the *Cinclus.*
4. *The dipper*; a name popularly applied to seven stars in the constellation of the Great Bear; otherwise called *Charles's Wain.*

DIPʹPING, *ppr.* Plunging or immersing into a liquid and speedily withdrawing; as, to ascertain the temperature of water by *dipping* the finger in it; baptizing by immersion.
2. Engaging or taking a concern in.
3. Looking into, here and there; examining in a cursory, slight, or hasty manner.
4. Inclining downward, as the magnetic needle.
5. Breaking; inclining; as a vein of ore.

DIPʹPING, *n.* The act of plunging or immersing.
2. The act of inclining toward the earth; inclination downward; as, the *dipping* of the needle.
3. The interruption of a vein of ore, or stratum of a fossil, in a mine; or a sloping downward.
4. The act of baptizing by the immersion of the whole body in water.

DIPʹPING-NEE-DLE, *n.* An instrument which shows the inclination of the magnetic needle to the horizon at any given place. It is found by observation, that when a magnetic needle is balanced on its centre of gravity, it usually does not maintain a horizontal position, but *dips* or inclines to the horizon in a certain angle. In certain places in the equatorial regions, however, points are found where the needle becomes horizontal, and the line connecting these points is called the *magnetic equator*; and a certain point within the polar circle, where the needle becomes perpendicular, is called the *magnetic pole.* The *pole of the dipping-needle*, is the elevated point in the heavens toward which the upper end of the dipping-needle is directed. *D. Olmsted.*

DI-PRIS-MATʹIC, *a.* [*di* and *prismatic.*] Doubly prismatic. *Jameson.*
2. Having cleavages parallel to the sides of a four-sided vertical prism, and at the same time, to a horizontal prism. *Mohs.*

DIPʹSAS, *n.* [Gr. διψας, dry, thirsty; διψαω, to thirst.]
A serpent whose bite produces a mortal thirst. See *Deut.* viii.

DIPʹTER-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. δις and πτερον, a wing.]
The *diptera* are an order of insects having only two wings, and two poisers, as the house-fly. *Encyc.*

DIPʹTER-AL, *a.* Having two wings only; belonging to the order of Diptera.

DIPʹTER-AL, *a.* or *n.* In *ancient architecture*, a term denoting one of the seven orders of sacred buildings, viz., a temple which had a double row of columns on each of its flanks, as well as in front and rear. *Brande.*

DIPʹTER-OUS, *a.* Having two wings; belonging to the order of insects called *diptera.* *Gilbert.*

DIPʹTOTE, *n.* [Gr.; from δις and πιπτω, to fall.]
In *grammar*, a noun which has only two cases; as, *suppetiæ*, *suppetias.* *Encyc.*

DIPʹTYCH, } *n.* [Gr. διπτυχος; δις and πτυσσω,
DIPʹTY-CHUM, } πτυξω, to fold.]
In *ancient history*, a sort of book or tablet, so called because it consisted of two leaves folded, but it sometimes contained three or more leaves. The term was applied particularly to a public register of the names of consuls, and other magistrates among pagans; and of bishops, martyrs, and others, among Christians. The sacred diptych was a double catalogue, in one of which were registered the names of the living, and in the other the names of the dead, which were to be rehearsed during the office. *Elmes. Encyc.*

DI-PYREʹ, *n.* A mineral occurring in minute prisms, either single or adhering to each other in fascicular groups. Before the blowpipe, it melts with ebullition or intumescence, and its powder on hot coals phosphoresces with a feeble light. Its name, from Gr. δυο, two, and πυρ, fire, indicates the double effect of fire, in producing fusion and phosphorescence. It has been considered a variety of *scapolite.* *Cleaveland.*

DI-RA-DI-AʹTION, *n.* [L. *diradiatio.*]
The rays of light emitted and diffused from a luminous body.

DIRE, *a.* [L. *dirus.* If the primary sense is terrible, this word may belong to the root of *terreo.* But it may be great, wonderful, Syr ܬܗܪ *ther*, to wonder; or it may be raging, furious, as in L. *dira.*]
Dreadful; dismal; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.

> *Dire* was the tossing, deep the groans. *Milton.*

DI-RECTʹ, *a.* [L. *directus*, from *dirigo*; *di* and *rego*, *rectus*, to make straight. See RIGHT.]
1. Straight; right; as, to pass in a *direct* line from one body or place to another. It is opposed to *crooked*, *winding*, *oblique.* It is also opposed to *refracted*; as, a *direct* ray of light.
2. In *astronomy*, appearing to move forward in the order of the signs, i. e., from west to east; opposed to *retrograde*; as, the motion of a planet is *direct.*
3. In the line of father and son; opposed to *collateral*; as, a descendant in the *direct* line.
4. Leading or tending to an end, as by a straight line or course; not circuitous. Thus we speak of *direct* means to effect an object; a *direct* course; a *direct* way.
5. Open; not ambiguous or doubtful. *Bacon.*
6. Plain; express; not ambiguous; as, he said this in *direct* words; he made a *direct* acknowledgment.
7. In *music*, a *direct* interval is that which forms any kind of harmony on the fundamental sound which produces it; as the fifth, major third, and octave. *Rousseau.*
Direct tax, is a tax assessed on real estate, as houses and lands.

DI-RECTʹ, *v. t.* [L. *directum*, *directus*, from *dirigo.*]
1. To point or aim in a straight line, toward a place or object; as, to *direct* an arrow or a piece of ordnance; to *direct* the eye; to *direct* a course or flight.
2. To point; to show the right road or course; as, he *directed* me to the left-hand road.
3. To regulate; to guide or lead; to govern; to cause to proceed in a particular manner; as, to *direct* the affairs of a nation.

> Wisdom is profitable to *direct.* — Eccles. x.

4. To prescribe a course; to mark out a way. *Job* xxxvii.

5. To order; to instruct; to point out a course of proceding, with authority; to command. But *direct* is a softer term than *command*.

DI-RECT', *n.* In *music*, a character placed at the end of a staff to direct the performer to the first note of the next staff. *Busby.*

DI-RECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Aimed; pointed; guided; regulated; governed; ordered; instructed.

DI-RECT'ER, *n.* A director, which see.

DI-RECT'ING, *ppr.* Aiming; pointing; guiding; regulating; governing; ordering.

DI-REC'TION, *n.* [L. *directio.*]

1. Aim at a certain point; a pointing toward, in a straight line or course; as, the *direction* of good works to a good end. *Smalridge.*

2. The line in which a body moves by impulse; course. Matter or body can not alter the *direction* of its own motion.

3. A straight line or course. A star appeared in the *direction* of a certain tower. The ship sailed in a south-easterly *direction*.

4. The act of governing; administration; management; guidance; superintendence; as, the *direction* of public affairs; *direction* of domestic concerns; the *direction* of a bank.

5. Regularity; adjustment.

All chance, *direction*, which thou canst not see. *Pope.*

6. Order; prescription, either verbal or written; instruction in what manner to proceed. The employer gives *directions* to his workmen; the physician, to his patient.

7. The superscription of a letter, including the name, title, and place of abode of the person for whom it is intended.

8. A body or board of directors.

DI-REC'TI-TUDE, *n.* A word put by Shakspeare into the mouth of a servant, as a blunder for *discredit.* *Malone.*

DI-RECT'IVE, *a.* Having the power of direction; as, a *directive* rule. *Hooker.*

2. Informing; instructing; showing the way.

DI-RECT'LY, *adv.* In a straight line or course; rectilineally; not in a winding course. Aim *directly* to the object. Gravity tends *directly* to the center of the earth. As a direct line is the shortest course; hence,

2. Immediately; soon; without delay; as, he will be with us *directly*.

3. Openly; expressly; without circumlocution or ambiguity; or without a train of inferences.

No man hath been so impious, as *directly* to condemn prayer. *Hooker.*

DI-RECT'NESS, *n.* Straightness; a straight course; nearness of way. *Bentley.*

DI-RECT'OR, *n.* One who directs; one who superintends, governs, or manages; one who prescribes to others, by virtue of authority; an instructor; a counselor.

2. That which directs; a rule; an ordinance.

3. One appointed to transact the affairs of a company; as, the *director* of a bank, or of the India Company.

4. That which directs or controls by influence.

Safety from external danger is the most powerful *director* of national conduct. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

5. In *surgery*, a grooved probe, intended to direct the edge of the knife or scissors in opening sinuses or fistulæ; a guide for an incision-knife. *Encyc. Coxe.*

DI-REC-TO'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to directors or direction; containing direction or command.

DI-RECT'OR-SHIP, *n.* The condition or office of director.

DI-RECT'O-RY, *a.* Containing directions; enjoining; instructing.

DI-RECT'O-RY, *n.* A guide; a rule to direct; *particularly*, a book containing directions for public worship, or religious services. The Bible is our best *directory* in faith and practice.

2. A book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city, with their places of abode.

3. The supreme executive council of France, in the revolution.

4. A board of directors.

DI-RECT'RESS, *n.* A female who directs or manages.

DI-RECT'RIX, *n.* A female who governs or directs.

2. In *geometry*, a certain straight line perpendicular to the axis of a conic section. [See also DIRIGENT.]

DIRE'FUL, *a.* [See DIRE.] Dire; dreadful; terrible; calamitous; as, *direful* fiend; a *direful* misfortune. *Spenser. Dryden. Pope.*

DIRE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Dreadfully; terribly; woefully.

DIRE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Calamitousness.

DIRE'-LOOK ING, *a.* Looking direfully.

DI-REMP'TION, *n.* [L. *diremptio.*]

A separation. *Bp. Hall.*

DIRE'NESS, *n.* Terribleness; horror; dismalness.

DI-REP'TION, *n.* [L. *direptio.*] [*Shak.*

The act of plundering.

DIRGE, (durj,) *n.* [Usually supposed to be a contraction of L. *dirige*, a word used in the funeral service. In Sw. *dyrka*, Dan. *dyrker*, signifies to worship, honor, reverence.]

A song or tune intended to express grief, sorrow, and mourning; as, a funeral *dirge*.

DIR'I-GENT, } *n.* [See DIRECT.] In *geometry*, the
DI-RECT'RIX, } line or plane along which another line or plane is supposed to move in the generation of a surface or solid. *Barlow.*

DIR'I-GENT, *a.* Directing. *Baxter.*

DIRK, (durk,) *n.* [Scot. *durk.*]

A kind of dagger or poniard.

DIRK, (durk,) *a.* Dark. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

DIRK, (durk,) *v. t.* To darken. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To poniard; to stab.

DIRK'ED, (durkt,) *pp.* Stabbed.

DIRK'ING, *ppr.* Stabbing.

DIRT, (durt,) *n.* [Sax. *gedritan*; D. *dryten*; Ice. *drit*, cacare.]

1. Any foul or filthy substance; excrement; earth; mud; mire; dust; whatever, adhering to any thing, renders it foul or unclean.

The fat closed, and the *dirt* came out. — Judges iii.
Whose waters cast up mire and *dirt*. — Is. lvii.

2. Meanness; sordidness. [*Not in use.*]

DIRT, (durt,) *v. t.* To make foul or filthy; to soil; to bedaub; to pollute; to defile. *Swift.*

DIRT'I-ED, (durt'id,) *pp.* Made filthy.

DIRT'I-LY, (durt'i-ly,) *adv.* [from *dirty.*] In a dirty manner; foully; nastily; filthily.

2. Meanly; sordidly; by low means.

DIRT'I-NESS, (durt'i-ness,) *n.* Filthiness; foulness; nastiness.

2. Meanness; baseness; sordidness.

DIRT'Y, (durt'y,) *a.* Foul; nasty; filthy; not clean; as, *dirty* hands.

2. Not clean; not pure; turbid; as, *dirty* water.

3. Cloudy; dark; dusky; as, a *dirty* white.

4. Mean; base; low; despicable; groveling; as, a *dirty* fellow; a *dirty* employment.

DIRT'Y, (durt'y,) *v. t.* To foul; to make filthy; to soil; as, to *dirty* the clothes or hands.

2. To tarnish; to sully; to scandalize; *applied to reputation.*

DIRT'Y-ING, *ppr.* Making filthy; soiling.

DI-RUP'TION, *n.* [L. *diruptio*; *dirumpo*, to burst.]

A bursting or rending asunder. [See DISRUPTION.]

DIS; a prefix or inseparable preposition, from the Latin, whence Fr. *des*, Sp. *dis*, and *de*, may in some instances be the same word contracted. *Dis* denotes separation, a parting from; hence it has the force of a privative and negative, as in *disarm*, *disoblige*, *disagree*. In some cases, it still signifies separation, as in *distribute*, *disconnect*.

DIS-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *disable.*] Want of competent natural or bodily power, strength, or ability; weakness; impotence; as, *disability* arising from infirmity or broken limbs.

2. Want of competent intellectual power, or strength of mind; incapacity; as, the *disability* of a deranged person to reason or to make contracts.

3. Want of competent means or instruments.

[In this sense, INABILITY is generally used.]

4. Want of legal qualifications; incapacity; as, a *disability* to inherit an estate, when the ancestor has been attainted. [*In this sense, it has a plural.*] *Blackstone.*

Disability differs from *inability*, in denoting *deprivation* of ability; whereas *inability* denotes *destitution* of ability, either by deprivation or otherwise.

DIS-A'BLE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *able.*] To render unable; to deprive of competent natural strength or power. A man is *disabled* to walk, by a broken or paralytic leg, by sickness, &c.

2. To deprive of mental power, as by destroying or weakening the understanding.

3. To deprive of adequate means, instruments, or resources. A nation may be *disabled* to carry on war by want of money. The loss of a ship may *disable* a man to prosecute commerce, or to pay his debts.

4. To destroy the strength; or to weaken and impair so as to render incapable of action, service, or resistance. A fleet is *disabled* by a storm, or by a battle. A ship is *disabled* by the loss of her masts or spars.

5. To destroy or impair and weaken the means which render any thing active, efficacious, or useful; to destroy or diminish any competent means.

6. To deprive of legal qualifications, or competent power; to incapacitate; to render incapable.

An attainder of the ancestor corrupts the blood, and *disables* his children to inherit. *Eng. Law.*

DIS-A'BLED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of competent power, corporeal or intellectual; rendered incapable; deprived of means.

DIS-A'BLE-MENT, *n.* Weakness; disability; legal impediment. *Bacon.*

DIS-A'BLING, *ppr.* Rendering unable or incapable; depriving of adequate power or capacity, or of legal qualifications.

DIS-A'BLING, *a.* That disables or disqualifies; depriving of moral power or right; as, a *disabling* statute.

DIS-A-BUSE', (dis-a-buze',) *v. t.* [Fr. *desabuser.* See ABUSE.]

To free from mistake; to undeceive; to disengage from fallacy or deception; to set right. It is our duty to *disabuse* ourselves of false notions and prejudices.

If men are now sufficiently enlightened to *disabuse* themselves of artifice, hypocrisy, and superstition, they will consider this event as an era in their history. *J. Adams.*

DIS-A-BUS'ED, (dis-a-buzd',) *pp.* Undeceived.

DIS-A-BUS'ING, (dis-a-buz'ing,) *ppr.* Undeceiving.

DIS-AC-COM'MO-DATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *accommodate.*] To put to inconvenience.

DIS-AC-COM'MO-DA-TED, *pp.* Put to inconvenience.

DIS-AC-COM'MO-DA-TING, *ppr.* Putting to inconvenience.

DIS-AC-COM-MO-DA'TION, *n.* [*dis* and *accommodation.*]

A state of being unaccommodated; a state of being unprepared. *Hale.*

DIS-AC-CORD', *v. i.* [*dis* and *accord.*] To refuse assent. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

DIS-AC-CUS'TOM, *v. t.* [*dis* and *accustom.*] To neglect familiar or customary practice; to destroy the force of habit by disuse.

DIS-AC-CUS'TOM-ED, *pp.* Disused; having neglected practice or familiar use. *Tooke.*

DIS-AC-CUS'TOM-ING, *ppr.* Disusing; neglecting familiar or customary practice.

DIS-AC-KNOWL'EDGE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *acknowledge.*] To deny; to disown. *South.*

DIS-AC-KNOWL'EDG-ED, *pp.* Denied; disowned.

DIS-AC-KNOWL'EDG-ING, *ppr.* Denying; disowning.

DIS-AC-QUAINT', *v. t.* [See ACQUAINT.] To dissolve acquaintance. [*Little used.*]

DIS-AC-QUAINT'ANCE, *n.* Neglect or disuse of familiarity, or familiar knowledge of. *South.*

DIS-A-DORN', *v. t.* To deprive of ornaments. *Congreve.*

DIS-A-DORN'ED, *pp.* Deprived of ornaments.

DIS-A-DORN'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of ornaments.

DIS-AD-VANCE', *v. t.* or *i.* To check; to halt. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

DIS-AD-VAN'TAGE, *n.* [Fr. *desavantage.*]

1. That which prevents success, or renders it difficult; a state not favorable to successful operation. The army commenced an attack on the enemy, notwithstanding the *disadvantage* of its position.

2. Any unfavorable state; a state in which some loss or injury may be sustained. Hence,

3. Loss; injury; prejudice to interest, fame, credit, profit, or other good; as, to sell goods to *disadvantage*.

DIS-AD-VAN'TAGE, *v. t.* To injure an interest; to prejudice.

DIS-AD-VAN'TAGE-A-BLE, *a.* Not advantageous. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

DIS-AD-VAN'TA-GED, *pp.* Injured in interest.

DIS-AD-VAN-TA'GEOUS, *a.* Unfavorable to success or prosperity; inconvenient; not adapted to promote interest, reputation, or other good; as, the situation of an army is *disadvantageous* for attack or defense. We are apt to view characters in the most *disadvantageous* lights.

DIS-AD-VAN-TA'GEOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner not favorable to success, or to interest, profit, or reputation; with loss or inconvenience.

DIS-AD-VAN-TA'GEOUS-NESS, *n.* Unfavorableness to success; inconvenience; loss.

DIS-AD-VEN'TURE, *n.* Misfortune. [*Not used.*] *Raleigh.*

DIS-AD-VEN'TUR-OUS, *a.* Unprosperous. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

DIS-AF-FECT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *affect.*] To alienate affection; to make less friendly to; to make less faithful to a person, party, or cause, or less zealous to support it; to make discontented or unfriendly; as, an attempt was made to *disaffect* the army.

2. To disdain, or dislike. *Hall.*

3. To throw into disorder. *Hammond.*

DIS-AF-FECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having the affections alienated; indisposed to favor or support; unfriendly; followed by *with* or *to*; as, these men are *disaffected with* the government, or *disaffected to* the king, or *to* the administration.

DIS-AF-FECT'ED LY, *adv.* In a disaffected manner.

DIS-AF-FECT'ED-NESS, *n.* The quality of being disaffected.

DIS-AF-FECT'ING, *ppr.* Alienating the affections; making less friendly.

DIS-AF-FEC'TION, *n.* Alienation of affection, attachment, or good will; want of affection; or, more generally, positive enmity, dislike, or unfriendliness; disloyalty. It generally signifies more than indifference; as, the *disaffection* of people to their prince or government; the *disaffection* of allies; *disaffection* to religion.

2. Disorder; bad constitution; in a *physical sense.* [*Little used.*] *Wiseman.*

DIS-AF-FEC'TION-ATE, *a.* Not well disposed; not friendly. *Blount.*

DIS-AF-FIRM', (dis-af-urm',) *v. t.* [*dis* and *affirm.*] To deny; to contradict. *Davies.*

2. To overthrow or annul, as a judicial decision, by a contrary judgment of a superior tribunal.

DIS-AF-FIRM'ANCE, *n.* Denial; negation; disproof; confutation. *Hale.*

2. Overthrow or annulment, by the decision of a superior tribunal; as, *disaffirmance* of judgment.

DIS-AF-FIRM'ED, *pp.* Denied; contradicted: overthrown.

DIS-AF-FIRM'ING, *ppr.* Denying; contradicting; annulling.

DIS-AF-FOR'EST, *v. t.* [*dis* and *afforest.*] To reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground; to strip of forest laws and their oppressive privileges.

By charter 9 Hen. III. many forests were *disafforested.* *Blackstone.*

DIS-AF-FOR'EST-ED, *pp.* Stripped of forest privileges.

DIS-AF-FOR'EST-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of forest privileges.

DIS-AG'GRE-GATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *aggregate.*] To separate an aggregate mass into its component parts.

DIS-AG'GRE-GA-TED, *pp.* Separated, as an aggregate mass.

DIS-AG'GRE-GA-TING, *ppr.* Separating, as the parts of an aggregate body.

DIS-AG-GRE-GA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of separating an aggregate body into its component parts.

DIS-A-GREE', *v. i.* [*dis* and *agree.*] To differ; to be not accordant or coincident; to be not the same; to be not exactly similar. Two ideas *disagree*, when they are not the same, or when they are not exactly alike. The histories of the same fact often *disagree.*

2. To differ, as in opinion; as, the best judges sometimes *disagree.*

Who shall decide when doctors *disagree?* *Pope.*

3. To be unsuitable. Medicine sometimes *disagrees with* the patient; food often *disagrees with* the stomach or the taste.

4. To differ; to be in opposition.

Men often reject the plainest sense of Scripture, because it *disagrees* with their reason or preconceived opinions. *Anon.*

It is usually followed by *with.* But we say, I *disagree to* your proposal. The use of *from* after *disagree* is not common.

DIS-A-GREE'A-BLE, *a.* Contrary; unsuitable; not conformable; not congruous. [*Little used.*]

This conduct was *disagreeable* to her natural sincerity. *Broome.*

2. Unpleasing; offensive to the mind, or to the senses; but expressing less than *disgusting* and *odious.* Behavior may be *disagreeable* to our minds; food may be *disagreeable* to the taste; many things are *disagreeable* to the sight; sounds may be *disagreeable* to the ear, and odors to the smell. Whatever is *disagreeable* gives some pain or uneasiness.

DIS-A-GREE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness; contrariety.

2. Unpleasantness; offensiveness to the mind, or to the senses; as, the *disagreeableness* of another's manners; the *disagreeableness* of a taste, sound, or smell.

DIS-A-GREE'A-BLY, *adv.* Unsuitably; unpleasantly; offensively.

DIS-A-GREED', *pret.* and *pp.* of DISAGREE.

DIS-A-GREE'ING, *ppr.* Differing; not according or coinciding.

DIS-A-GREE'MENT, *n.* Difference, either in form or essence; dissimilitude; diversity; as, the *disagreement* of two ideas, of two pictures, of two stories or narrations.

2. Difference of opinion or sentiments. *Hooker.*

3. Unsuitableness.

DIS-AL-LI'ED, (-al-lide',) *pp.* Improperly allied.

2. *a.* Separated from alliance.

DIS-AL-LIEGE', *v. t.* To alienate from allegiance. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

DIS-AL-LOW', *v. t.* [*dis* and *allow.*] To refuse permission, or not to permit; not to grant; not to make or suppose lawful; not to authorize; to disprove. God *disallows* that Christians should conform to the immoral practices of the world. A good man *disallows* every kind of profaneness.

2. To testify dislike or disapprobation: to refuse assent.

But if her father shall *disallow* her in the day that he heareth, not any of her vows or her bonds . . . shall stand. — Num. xxx.

3. Not to approve; not to receive; to reject.

To whom coming, as to a living stone, *disallowed* indeed by men, but chosen by God, and precious. — 1 Pet. ii.

4. Not to allow or admit as just; to reject; as, to *disallow* an account or charge.

DIS-AL-LOW', *v. i.* To refuse permission; not to grant.

DIS-AL-LOW'A-BLE, *a.* Not allowable; not to be suffered.

DIS-AL-LOW'ANCE, *n.* Disapprobation; refusal to admit or permit; prohibition; rejection.

DIS-AL-LOW'ED, *pp.* Not granted, permitted, or admitted; disapproved; rejected.

DIS-AL-LOW'ING, *ppr.* Not permitting; not admitting; disapproving; rejecting.

DIS-AL-LY', *v. t.* [*dis* and *ally.*] To form an improper alliance. *Milton.*

DIS-AL-LY'ING, *ppr.* Forming a disadvantageous alliance.

DIS-ANCH'OR, *v. t.* [*dis* and *anchor.*] To force from its anchors, as a ship.

DIS-ANCH'OR-ED, *pp.* Forced from its anchors.

DIS-ANCH'OR-ING, *ppr.* Forcing a ship from its anchors.

DIS-AN-GEL'IC-AL, *a.* Not angelical. [*Not used.*] *Coventry.*

DIS-AN'I-MATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *animate.*] To deprive of life. [*Not used.*]

2. To deprive of spirit or courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to deject. *Boyle.*

DIS-AN'I-MA-TED, *pp.* Discouraged; dispirited.

DIS-AN'I-MA-TING, *ppr.* Discouraging; disheartening.

DIS-AN-I-MA'TION, *n.* The act of discouraging; depression of spirits.

2. Privation of life. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

DIS-AN-NEX', *v. t.* To disunite; to separate that which has been annexed.

DIS-AN-NUL'. *An improper word.* [See ANNUL.]

DIS-AN-NUL'MENT. See ANNULMENT.

DIS-A-NOINT', *v. t.* To render consecration invalid. *Milton.*

DIS-AP-PAR'EL, *v. t.* To disrobe; to strip of raiment. *Junius.*

DIS-AP-PAR'EL-ED, *pp.* Disrobed; stripped of garments.

DIS-AP-PAR'EL-ING, *ppr.* Disrobing.

DIS-AP-PEAR', *v. i.* [*dis* and *appear.*] To vanish from the sight; to recede from the view; to become invisible by vanishing or departing, or by being enveloped in any thing that conceals, or by the interposition of an object. Darkness *disappears* at the access of light, and light *disappears* at the approach of darkness. A ship *disappears* by departure to a distance; the sun *disappears* in a fog, or behind a cloud, or in setting.

2. To cease; as, the epidemic has *disappeared.*

3. To withdraw from observation; the debtor *disappears* when he absconds.

DIS-AP-PEAR'ANCE, *n.* Cessation of appearance; a removal from sight.

DIS-AP-PEAR'ED, *pp.* Removed from sight; vanished; become invisible.

DIS-AP-PEAR'ING, *ppr.* Vanishing; receding from the sight; becoming invisible.

DIS-AP-PEAR'ING, *n.* A vanishing or removal from sight.

DIS-AP-POINT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *appoint*; properly, to unfix or unsettle.]

1. To defeat of expectation, wish, hope, desire, or intention; to frustrate; to balk; to hinder from the possession or enjoyment of that which was intended, desired, hoped, or expected. We say, a man is *disappointed of* his hopes or expectations, or his hopes, desires, intentions, or expectations, are *disappointed.* A bad season *disappoints* the farmer *of* his crops; a defeat *disappoints* an enemy *of* his spoil. The man promised me a visit, but he *disappointed* me.

Without counsel purposes are *disappointed.* — Prov. xv.

2. To frustrate; to prevent an effect intended.

The retiring foe
Shrinks from the wound, and *disappoints* the blow. *Addison.*

DIS-AP-POINT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Defeated of expectation, hope, desire, or design; frustrated.

Disappointed is used by Shakspeare, in *Hamlet*, act I. scene 5, for *unprepared*, corresponding to *well-appointed*, which means well-furnished or prepared.

DIS-AP-POINT'ING, *ppr.* Defeating of expectation, hope, desire, or purpose; frustrating.

DIS-AP-POINT'MENT, *n.* Defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, desire, or intention; miscarriage of design or plan.

We are apt to complain of the *disappointment* of our hopes and schemes; but *disappointments* often prove blessings, and save us from calamity or ruin. *Anon.*

DIS-AP-PRE'CIATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *appreciate.*] To undervalue; not to esteem.

DIS-AP-PRE'CIA-TED, *pp.* Undervalued.

DIS-AP-PRE'CIA-TING, *ppr.* Undervaluing.

DIS-AP-PRO-BA'TION, *n.* [*dis* and *approbation.*] A disapproving; dislike; the act of the mind which condemns what is supposed to be wrong, whether the act is expressed or not. We often *disapprove* when we do not express *disapprobation.*

DIS-AP'PRO-BA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove.

DIS-AP-PRO'PRI-ATE, *a.* [*dis* and *appropriate.*] Not appropriated, or not having appropriated church property; a *disappropriate* church is one from which the appropriated parsonage, glebe, and tithes, are severed.

The appropriation may be severed and the church become *disappropriate*, two ways. *Blackstone.*

DIS-AP-PRO'PRI-ATE, *v. t.* To sever or separate, as an appropriation; to withdraw from an appropriate use.

The appropriations of the several parsonages would have been, by the rules of the common law, *disappropriated.* *Blackstone.*

2. To deprive of appropriated property, as a church.

DIS-AP-PROV'AL, *n.* Disapprobation; dislike.

DIS-AP-PROVE', (-ap-proov',) *v. t.* [Fr. *desapprouver*; *dis* and *approve.*]

1. To dislike; to condemn in opinion or judgment; to censure as wrong. We often *disapprove* the conduct of others, or public measures, whether we express an opinion or not. It is often followed by *of*; as, to *disapprove of* behavior. But modern usage inclines to omit *of.*

2. To manifest dislike or disapprobation; to reject, as disliked, what is proposed for sanction. The sentence of the court-martial was *disapproved* by the commander-in chief

DIS-AP-PROV'ED, *pp.* Disliked; condemned; rejected.

DIS-AP-PROV'ING, *ppr.* Disliking; condemning; rejecting from dislike.

DIS-AP-PROV'ING-LY, *adv.* By disapprobation.

DIS'ARD, *n.* [Sax. *dysig*, foolish.] A prattler; a boasting talker. [*Obs.*]

DIS-ARM', (diz-ärm',) *v. t.* [Fr. *desarmer*; Sp. and Port. *desarmar*; *dis* and *arm.*]

1. To deprive of arms, to take the arms or weapons from, usually by force or authority; or, he *disarmed* his foes; the prince gave orders to *disarm* his subjects. With *of* before the thing taken away; as, to disarm one *of* his weapons.

2. To deprive of means of attack or defense; as, to *disarm* a venomous serpent.

3. To deprive of force, strength, or means of annoyance; to render harmless; to quell; as, to *disarm* rage or passion.

4. To strip; to divest of any thing injurious or threatening; as, piety *disarms* death *of* its terrors.

DIS-ARM'A-MENT, *n.* Act of disarming.

DIS-ARM'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of arms; stripped of the means of defense or annoyance; rendered harmless; subdued.

DIS-ARM'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of arms or weapons; subduing; rendering harmless.

2. *n.* The act of depriving of arms.

DIS-AR-RANGE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *arrange.*] To put out of order; to unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of parts. *Harter.*

[See DERANGE, which is more generally used.]

DIS-AR-RANGED', *pp.* Put out of order; disturbing.

DIS-AR-RANGE'MENT, *n.* The act of disturbing order or the parts; disorder. *Baxter.*

DIS-AR-RANG'ING, *ppr.* Putting out of order; disturbing the arrangement of.

DIS-AR-RAY', (-ar-rā',) *v. t.* [*dis* and *array.*] To undress; to divest of clothes. *Spenser.*

2. To throw into disorder; to rout; as troops. *Milton.*

DIS-AR-RAY', *n.* Disorder; confusion; loss or want of array or regular order *Dryden.*

2. Undress. *Spenser.*

DIS-AR-RAY'ED, (-ar-rāde',) *pp.* Divested of clothes or army; disordered.

DIS-AR-RAY'ING, *ppr.* Divesting of clothes; throwing into disorder.

DIS-AS-SI-DU'I-TY, *n.* Want of assiduity or care. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*

DIS-AS-SO'CIATE, *v. t.* To disunite; to disconnect things associated.

DIS-AS-SO'CIA-TED, *pp.* Disunited.

DIS-AS-SO'CIA-TING, *ppr.* Disuniting.

DIS-AS'TER, (diz-as'ter,) *n.* [Fr. *desastre*; Sp. and Port. *id.*; It. *disastro*; *dis* and *astro*, Gr. ἀστηρ, a star; a word of astrological origin.]

1. A blast or stroke of an unfavorable planet. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Misfortune; mishap; calamity; any unfortunate event, especially a sudden misfortune; as, we met with many *disasters* on the road.

DIS-AS'TER, *v. t.* To blast by the stroke of an unlucky planet; also, to injure; to afflict. *Shak. Thomson.*

DIS-AS'TER-ED, *pp.* Blasted; injured; afflicted.

DIS-AS'TROUS, *a.* Unlucky; unfortunate; calamitous; occasioning loss or injury; as, the day was *disastrous*: the battle proved *disastrous*; their fate was *disastrous.*

Fly the pursuit of my *disastrous* love. *Dryden.*

2. Gloomy; dismal; threatening disaster.

The moon,
In dim eclipse, *disastrous* twilight sheds. *Milton.*

DIS-AS'TROUS-LY, *adv.* Unfortunately; in a dismal manner.

DIS-AS'TROUS-NESS, *n.* Unfortunateness; calamitousness.

DIS-AU'THOR-IZE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *authorize.*] To deprive of credit or authority. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

DIS-A-VOUCH', *v. t.* [*dis* and *avouch.* See Vow.] To retract profession; to deny; to disown. [*Little used.*] *Davies.*

DIS-A-VOW', *v. t.* [*dis* and *avow.* See Vow.] To

deny; to disown; to deny to be true, as a fact or charge respecting one's self; as, he was charged with embezzlement, but he *disavows* the fact. A man may *disavow* his name or signature; he may *disavow* a knowledge of a fact, or his concern in a transaction. Opposed to *own* or *acknowledge*.

2. To deny; to disown; to reject.

3. To dissent from; not to admit as true or justifiable; not to vindicate. The envoy *disavowed* some parts of the president's proclamation.

DIS-A-VOW'AL, *n.* Denial; a disowning.

A disavowal of fear often proceeds from fear. — *Clarissa.*

2. Rejection; a declining to vindicate.

DIS-A-VOW'ED, *pp.* Denied; disowned.

DIS-A-VOW'ING, *ppr.* Denying; disowning; rejecting as something not to be maintained or vindicated.

DIS-A-VOW'MENT, *n.* Denial; a disowning. — *Wotton.*

DIS-BAND', *v. t.* [*dis* and *band*; Fr. *debander*.]

1. To dismiss from military service; to break up a band, or body of men enlisted; as, to *disband* an army or a regiment; to *disband* troops.

2. To scatter; to disperse. — *Woodward.*

DIS-BAND', *v. i.* To retire from military service; to separate; to break up; as, the army, at the close of the war, *disbands*.

2. To separate; to dissolve connection.

Human society may disband. [*Improper.*] — *Tillotson.*

3. To be dissolved. [*Not used.*]

When both rocks and all things shall disband. — *Herbert.*

DIS-BAND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Dismissed from military service; separated.

DIS-BAND'ING, *ppr.* Dismissing from military service; separating; dissolving connection.

DIS-BARK', *v. t.* [Fr. *debarquer*, or *dis* and *bark*; a word not well formed, and little used. We now use DEBARK and DISEMBARK.]

To land from a ship; to put on shore. — *Pope.*

DIS-BE-LIEF', *n.* [*dis* and *belief*.] Refusal of credit or faith; denial of belief.

Our belief or disbelief of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. — *Tillotson.*

DIS-BE-LIEVE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *believe*.] Not to believe; to hold not to be true or not to exist; to refuse to credit. Some men *disbelieve* the inspiration of the Scriptures, and the immortality of the soul.

DIS-BE-LIEV'ED, *pp.* Not believed; discredited.

DIS-BE-LIEV'ER, *n.* One who refuses belief; one who denies a thing to be true or real. — *Watts.*

DIS-BE-LIEV'ING, *ppr.* Withholding belief; discrediting.

DIS-BENCH', *v. t.* [*dis* and *bench*.] To drive from a bench or seat. — *Shak.*

DIS BLAME', *v. t.* To clear from blame. [*Not used.*] — *Chaucer.*

DIS BOD'I-ED, (-bod'id,) *a.* Disembodied, *which is the word now used.*

DIS BOW'EL, *v. t.* [*dis* and *bowel*.] To take out the intestines. — *Spenser.*

DIS-BOW'EL-ED, *pp.* Eviscerated; deprived of intestines.

DIS BOW'EL-ING, *ppr.* Taking out the intestines.

DIS-BRANCH', *v. t.* [*dis* and *branch*.] To cut off or separate, as the branch of a tree. [*Little used.*]

2. To deprive of branches. [*Little used.*] — *Evelyn.*

DIS-BUD', *v. t.* To deprive of buds or shoots. — *Gardeners.*

DIS-BUR'DEN, (-bur'dn,) *v. t.* [*dis* and *burden*. See BURDEN.] To remove a burden from; to unload; to discharge. — *Milton.*

2. To throw off a burden; to disencumber; to clear of any thing weighty, troublesome, or cumbersome; as, to *disburden* one's self of grief or care; to *disburden* of superfluous ornaments.

DIS-BUR'DEN, *v. i.* To ease the mind; to be relieved. — *Milton.*

DIS-BUR'DEN-ED, (-bur'dnd,) *pp.* Eased of a burden; unloaded; disencumbered.

DIS-BUR'DEN-ING, *ppr.* Unloading; discharging; throwing off a burden; disencumbering.

DIS-BURSE', (dis-burs',) *v. t.* [Fr. *debourser*; *de*, or *dis*, and *bourse*, a purse.]

To pay out, as money; to spend or lay out; *primarily*, to pay money from a public chest or treasury, but applicable to a private purse.

DIS-BURS'ED, (dis-burst',) *pp.* Paid out; expended.

DIS-BURSE'MENT, (dis-burs'ment,) *n.* [Fr. *debourcement*.]

1. The act of paying out, as money from a public or private chest.

2. The money or sum paid out; as, the annual *disbursements* exceed the income.

DIS-BURS'ER, *n.* One who pays out or disburses money.

DIS-BURS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Paying out or expending.

DISC, *n.* [L. *discus*. See DISK.] The face or visible projection of a celestial body.

DIS-CAL'CE-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *discalceatus*; *dis* and *calceus*, a shoe.]

To pull off the shoes or sandals.

DIS-CAL'CE-A-TED, *pp.* Stripped of shoes.

DIS-CAL-CE-A'TION, *n.* The act of pulling off the shoes or sandals. — *Brown.*

DIS-CAN'DY, *v. i.* [*dis* and *candy*.] To melt; to dissolve. — *Shak.*

DIS-CARD', *v. t.* [Sp. *descartar*; Port. *id.*; *dis* and *card*.]

1. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless.

2. To dismiss from service or employment, or from society; to cast off; as, to *discard* spies and informers; to *discard* an old servant; to *discard* an associate.

3. To thrust away; to reject; as, to *discard* prejudices.

DIS-CARD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Thrown out; dismissed from service; rejected.

DIS-CARD'ING, *ppr.* Throwing out; dismissing from employment; rejecting.

DIS-CAR'NATE, *a.* [*dis* and L. *caro*, flesh.] Stripped of flesh. — *Glanville.*

DIS-CASE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *case*.] To take off a covering from; to strip; to undress. — *Shak.*

DIS CEP-TA'TION, *n.* Controversy.

DIS-CEP-TA'TOR, *n.* [L.] One who arbitrates or decides. [*Not used.*]

DIS-CERN', (diz-zern',) *v. t.* [L. *discerno*; *dis* and *cerno*, to separate, or distinguish, Gr. κρίνω; It. *discernere*; Sp. *discernir*; Fr. *discerner*; Eng. *screen*. The sense is, to separate.]

1. To separate by the eye, or by the understanding. Hence,

2. To distinguish; to see the difference between two or more things; to discriminate; as, to *discern* the blossom-buds from the leaf-buds of plants. — *Boyle.*

Discern thou what is thine: — Gen. xxxi.

3. To make the difference. [*Obs.*]

For nothing else discerns the virtue or the vice. — *B. Jonson.*

4. To discover; to see; to distinguish by the eye.

I discerned among the youths a young man void of understanding. — Prov. vii.

5. To discover by the intellect; to distinguish; hence, to have knowledge of; to judge.

So is my lord the king to *discern* good and bad. — 2 Sam. xiv.
A wise man's heart discerneth time and judgment. — Eccles. viii.

DIS-CERN', (diz-zern',) *v. i.* To see or understand the difference; to make distinction; as, to *discern* between good and evil, truth and falsehood.

2. To have judicial cognizance. [*Obs.*] — *Bacon.*

DIS-CERN'ED, (diz-zernd',) *pp.* Distinguished; seen; discovered.

DIS-CERN'ER, (diz-zern'er,) *n.* One who sees, discovers, or distinguishes, an observer.

2. One who knows and judges; one who has the power of distinguishing.

He was a great observer and discerner of men's natures and humors. — *Clarendon.*

3. That which distinguishes; or that which causes to understand.

The word of God is quick and powerful — a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart. — Heb. iv.

DIS-CERN'I-BLE, (diz-zern'e-bl,) *a.* That may be seen distinctly; discoverable by the eye or the understanding; distinguishable. A star is *discernible* by the eye; the identity or difference of ideas is *discernible* by the understanding.

DIS CERN'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Visibleness.

DIS-CERN'I BLY, *adv.* In a manner to be discerned, seen, or discovered; visibly. — *Hammond.*

DIS-CERN'ING, (diz-zern'ing,) *ppr.* Distinguishing; seeing; discovering; knowing; judging.

2. *a.* Having power to discern; capable of seeing, discriminating, knowing, and judging; sharp-sighted; penetrating; acute; as, a *discerning* man or mind.

DIS-CERN'ING, *n.* The act of discerning; discernment. — *Spectator.*

DIS-CERN'ING-LY, *adv.* With discernment; acutely; with judgment, skillfully. — *Garth.*

DIS-CERN'MENT, *n.* The act of discerning; also, the power or faculty of the mind, by which it distinguishes one thing from another, as truth from falsehood, virtue from vice; acuteness of judgment; power of perceiving differences of things or ideas, and their relations and tendencies. The errors of youth often proceed from the want of *discernment*

DIS-CERP', *v. t.* [L. *discerpo*.]

To tear in pieces; to separate. [*Not used.*]

DIS-CERP-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capability or liableness to be torn asunder or disunited.

DIS-CERP'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *discerpo*; *dis* and *carpo*, to seize, to tear. In some dictionaries it is written *discerptible*, on the authority of Glanville and More; an error indeed, but of little consequence, as the word is rarely or never used.]

That may be torn asunder; separable; capable of being disunited by violence.

DIS-CERP'TION, (dis-serp'shun,) *n.* The act of pulling to pieces, or of separating the parts.

DIS-CES'SION, (-sesh'un,) *n.* [L. *discessio*.] Departure. [*Not used.*] — *Hall.*

DIS-CHARGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *decharger*; Sp. *descargar*; It. *scaricare*; *dis* and *charge*, or *cargo*, from *car*, a cart or vehicle.]

1. To unload, as a ship; to take out, as a cargo; *applied both to the ship and the loading.* We say, to *discharge* a ship; but more generally, to *discharge* a cargo or the lading of the ship.

2. To free from any load or burden; to throw off or exonerate; as, *discharged* of business. — *Dryden.*

3. To throw off a load or charge; to let fly; to shoot; *applied to fire-arms*; as, to *discharge* a pistol or a cannon; or to *discharge* a ball or grape-shot.

4. To pay; as, to *discharge* a debt, a bond, a note.

5. To send away, as a creditor by payment of what is due to him. He *discharged* his creditors.

6. To free from claim or demand; to give an acquittance to, or a receipt in full, as to a debtor. The creditor *discharged* his debtor.

7. To free from an obligation; as, to *discharge* a man from further duty or service; to *discharge* a surety.

8. To clear from an accusation or crime; to acquit; to absolve; to set free; with *of*; as, to *discharge* a man *of* all blame. — *Hooker.*

9. To throw off or out; to let fly; to give vent to; as, to *discharge* a horrible oath; to *discharge* fury or vengeance. — *Shak. Pope.*

10. To perform or execute, as a duty or office considered as a charge. One man *discharges* the office of a sheriff; another that of a priest. We are all bound to *discharge* the duties of piety, of benevolence, and charity.

11. To dismiss from office or employment; to dismiss from service; as, to *discharge* a steward or a servant; to *discharge* a soldier or seaman; to *discharge* a jury.

12. To dismiss; to release; to send away from any business or appointment.

Discharge your powers to their several counties. — *Shak.*

13. To emit or send out; as, an ulcer *discharges* pus; a pipe *discharges* water.

14. To release; to liberate from confinement; as, to *discharge* a prisoner.

15. To put away; to remove; to clear from; to destroy. In *general*, to throw off any load or encumbrance; to free or clear.

DIS-CHARGE', *v. i.* To break up.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not discharge. — *Bacon.*

DIS-CHARGE', *n.* An unloading, as of a ship; as, the *discharge* of a cargo.

2. A throwing out; vent; emission; *applied to a fluid*, a flowing or issuing out, or a throwing out; as, the *discharge* of water from a spring, or from a spout; *applied to fire-arms*, an explosion; as, a *discharge* of cannon.

3. That which is thrown out; matter emitted; as, a thin, serous *discharge*; a purulent *discharge*.

4. Dismission from office or service; or the writing which evidences the dismission. The general, the soldier, obtains a *discharge*.

5. Release from obligation, debt, or penalty; or the writing which is evidence of it; an acquittance; as, the debtor has a *discharge*.

6. Absolution from a crime or accusation; acquittance. — *South.*

7. Ransom; liberation; price paid for deliverance. — *Milton.*

8. Performance; execution; *applied to an office, trust, or duty.* A good man is faithful in the *discharge* of his duties, public and private.

9. Liberation; release from imprisonment or other confinement.

10. Exemption; escape.

There is no discharge in that war. — Eccles. viii.

11. Payment, as of a debt.

12. In *architecture*, to relieve or distribute a weight to be borne. Thus, *discharging* arches are placed in a wall over a lintel, to discharge the lintel of too great a pressure from above. — *Brande.*

DIS-CHARG'ED, *pp* or *a.* Unloaded; left off; shot; thrown out; dismissed from service; paid; released; acquitted; freed from debt or penalty; liberated; performed; executed.

DIS-CHARG'ER, *n.* He that discharges in any manner.

2. One who fires a gun.

3. In *electricity*, an instrument for discharging a Leyden phial, jar, &c., by opening a communication between the two surfaces. — *Cyc.*

DIS-CHARG'ING, *ppr.* Unlading; letting fly; shooting; throwing out; emitting; dismissing from service; paying; releasing from debt, obligation, or claim; acquitting; liberating; performing; executing.

DIS-CHARG'ING ARCH, *n.* An arch over a door, window, &c., to distribute or relieve the pressure. — *Brande.*

DIS-CHARG'ING ROD, *n.* In *electricity*, a bent wire, armed at both ends with knobs, and insulated by a glass handle. It is employed for discharging a Leyden jar or an electrical battery. — *D. Olmsted.*

DIS-CHURCH', *v. t.* To deprive of the rank of a church. — *Hall.*

DIS-CHURCH'ED, (dis-churcht',) *pp.* Deprived of the rank of a church.

DIS-CIDE', *v. t.* To divide; to cut in pieces. [*Not used.*]

DIS'CI-FORM, *a.* [L. *discus*, a disk, and *forma*.] Having the form of a disk, or circular plate.

DIS-CINCT', *a.* Ungirded.

DIS-CIND', *v. t.* To cut in two. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

DIS-CI'PLE, *n.* [L. *discipulus*, from *disco*, to learn.]

1. A learner; a scholar; one who receives, or professes to receive, instruction from another; as, the *disciples* of Plato.

2. A follower; an adherent to the doctrines of another. Hence, the constant attendants of Christ were called his *disciples*; and hence all Christians are called his *disciples*, as they profess to learn and receive his doctrines and precepts.

DIS-CI'PLE, *v. t.* To teach; to train, or bring up. *Shak.*

2. To make disciples of; to convert to doctrines or principles.

Thus authority he employed in sending missionaries to *disciple* all nations. *E. D. Griffin.*

3. To punish; to discipline. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

DIS-CI'PLED, *pp.* Taught; trained; brought up; made a disciple.

DIS-CI'PLE-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a disciple. *Milton.*

DIS-CI'PLE-SHIP, *n.* The state of a disciple or follower in doctrines and precepts. *Hammond.*

DIS'CI-PLIN-A-BLE, *a.* [See DISCIPLINE.]

1. Capable of instruction, and improvement in learning.

2. That may be subjected to discipline; as, a *disciplinable* offense, in church government.

3. Subject or liable to discipline, as the member of a church.

DIS'CI-PLIN-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capacity of receiving instruction by education. *Hale.*

2. The state of being subject to discipline.

DIS'CI-PLIN-ANT, *n.* One of a religious order, so called from their practice of scourging themselves, or other rigid discipline. *Smollett.*

DIS-CI-PLIN-A'RI-AN, *a* Pertaining to discipline. *Glanville.*

DIS-CI-PLIN-A'RI-AN, *n.* One who disciplines; one versed in rules, principles, and practice, and who teaches them with precision; *particularly*, one who instructs in military and naval tactics and manœuvers. It is chiefly used in the latter sense, and especially for one who is well versed in, or teaches with exactness, military exercises and evolutions.

2. A Puritan or Presbyterian; so called from his rigid adherence to religious discipline. *Sanderson.* [*I believe not now used.*]

DIS'CI-PLIN-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to discipline; intended for discipline or government; promoting discipline; as, certain canons of the church are *disciplinary*.

2. Relating to a regular course of education; intended for instruction. *Milton.*

The evils of life, pain, sickness, losses, sorrows, dangers, and disappointments, are *disciplinary* and remedial. *Buckminster.*

DIS'CI-PLINE, *n.* [L. *disciplina*, from *disco*, to learn.]

1. Education; instruction; cultivation and improvement, comprehending instruction in arts, sciences, correct sentiments, morals, and manners, and due subordination to authority.

2. Instruction and government, comprehending the communication of knowledge and the regulation of practice; as, military *discipline*, which includes instruction in manual exercise, evolutions, and subordination.

3. Rule of government; method of regulating principles and practice; as, the *discipline* prescribed for the church.

4. Subjection to laws, rules, order, precepts, or regulations; as, the troops are under excellent *discipline*; the passions should be kept under strict *discipline*.

5. Correction; chastisement; punishment intended to correct crimes or errors; as, the *discipline* of the strap. *Addison.*

6. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, the execution of the laws by which the church is governed, and infliction of the penalties enjoined against offenders, who profess the religion of Jesus Christ. *Encyc.*

7. Chastisement or bodily punishment inflicted on a delinquent in the Roman Catholic church; or that chastisement or external mortification which a religious person inflicts on himself. *Taylor. Encyc.*

DIS'CI-PLINE, *v. t.* To instruct or educate; to inform the mind; to prepare by instructing in correct principles and habits; as, to *discipline* youth for a profession, or for future usefulness.

2. To instruct and govern; to teach rules and practice, and accustom to order and subordination; as, to *discipline* troops or an army.

3. To correct; to chastise; to punish.

4. To execute the laws of the church on offenders, with a view to bring them to repentance and reformation of life.

5. To advance and prepare by instruction. *Milton.*

DIS'CI-PLIN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Instructed; educated; subjected to rules and regulations; corrected; chastised; punished; admonished.

DIS'CI-PLIN-ER, *n.* One who disciplines or teaches.

DIS'CI-PLIN-ING, *ppr.* Instructing; educating; subjecting to order and subordination; correcting; chastising; admonishing; punishing.

DIS-CLAIM', *v. t.* [*dis* and *claim*.] To disown; to disavow; to deny the possession of; to reject as not belonging to one's self. A man *disclaims* all knowledge of a particular transaction; he *disclaims* every pretension to eloquence; he *disclaims* any right to interfere in the affairs of his neighbor; he *disclaims* all pretension to military skill. It is opposed to *claim* or *challenge*.

2. To renounce; to reject; as, to *disclaim* the authority of the pope.

3. To deny all claim. A tenant may *disclaim* to hold of his lord. *Eng. Law*

DIS-CLAIM', *v. i.* To disavow all part or share. [*Unusual.*]

Nature *disclaims* in thee. *Shak.*

DIS-CLAIM'ED, *pp.* Disowned; disavowed; rejected; denied.

DIS-CLAIM'ER, *n.* A person who disclaims, disowns, or renounces.

2. In *law*, an express or implied denial or renunciation of certain things in question. Hence,

3. A public disavowal, as of pretensions, &c.

DIS-CLAIM'ING, *ppr.* Disowning; disavowing; denying; renouncing.

DIS-CLA-MA'TION, *n.* The act of disclaiming; a disavowing. [*Not used.*] *Scott.*

DIS-CLOSE', (dis-klōze',) *v. t.* [*dis* and *close*; Fr. *declorre*, *declos*; L. *discludo*. See CLOSE.]

1. To uncover; to open; to remove a cover from, and lay open to the view.

The shells being broken, the globe included in them is *disclosed*. *Woodward.*

2. To cause to appear; to lay open to the view; to bring to light. Events have *disclosed* the designs of the ministry.

3. To reveal by words; to tell; to utter; as, to *disclose* the secret thoughts of the heart.

4. To make known; to show in any manner. A blush may *disclose* a secret passion in the breast.

5. To open; to hatch. [*Not used.*]

The ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun *discloseth* them. *Bacon.*

DIS-CLOSE', *n.* An uncovering. *Young.*

DIS-CLOS'ED, *pp.* Uncovered; opened to view; made known, revealed; told; uttered.

DIS-CLOS'ER, *n.* One who discloses or reveals.

DIS-CLOS'ING, *ppr.* Uncovering; opening to view; revealing; making known; telling.

DIS-CLOS'URE, (dis-klō'zhur,) *n.* The act of disclosing, an uncovering and opening to view. *Bacon.*

2. The act of revealing; utterance of what was secret; a telling.

3. The act of making known what was concealed.

4. That which is disclosed or made known.

DIS-CLU'SION, (dis-klū'zhun,) *n.* [L. *disclusus*, *discludo*; *dis* and *claudo*.]

An emission; a throwing out. [*Little used.*] *More.*

DIS-COAST', *v. i.* To depart from; to quit the coast. [*Not used.*]

DIS-CO-HER'ENT, *a.* Incoherent. [*The latter is generally used.*]

DIS'COID, *n.* [L. *discus*, and Gr. εἶδος.] Something in form of a discus or disk.

DIS'COID, } *a.* Having the form of a disk. The
DIS-COID'AL, } term *discoid* is particularly applied to those univalve shells which have the air-whorls disposed vertically on the same plane, so as to form a disk, as the pearly nautilus.

Discoid, or *discous*, *flowers* are compound flowers, not radiated, but the florets all tubular, as the tansy, southernwood, &c. *Cyc. Smith.*

DIS-COL'OR, (dis-kul'lur,) *v. t.* [L. *discoloro*; *dis* and *coloro*, from color.]

1. To alter the natural hue or color of; to stain; to tinge. A drop of wine will *discolor* a glass of water; silver is *discolored* by sea-water.

2. To change any color, natural or artificial; to alter a color partially. It differs from *color* and *dye*, in denoting a partial alteration, rather than an entire change, of color.

3. *Figuratively*, to alter the complexion; to change the appearance; as, to *discolor* ideas. *Watts.*

DIS-COL-OR-A'TION, *n.* The act of altering the color; a staining.

2. Alteration of color; stain; as, spots and *discolorations* of the skin.

3. Alteration of complexion or appearance.

DIS-COL'OR-ED, (-kul'lurd,) *pp.* Altered in color; stained.

2. *a.* Variegated; being of divers colors. *Spenser.*

DIS-COL'OR-ING, *ppr.* Altering the color or hue; staining; changing the complexion.

DIS-COL'OR-ING, (-kul'lur-) *n.* The act of altering color for the worse.

DIS-COM'FIT, (dis-kum'fit,) *v. t.* [Fr. *deconfire*, *deconfit*; It. *sconfiggere*, *sconfitta*; from *dis* and the L. *configo*, to fasten, to nail, *con* and *figo*, to fix.]

To rout; to defeat; to scatter in fight; to cause to flee; to vanquish.

Joshua *discomfited* Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword. — Ex. xvii.

He, fugitive, declined superior strength,
Discomfited, pursued. *Philips.*

DIS-COM'FIT, *n.* Rout; dispersion; defeat; overthrow.

DIS-COM'FIT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Routed; defeated; overthrown.

DIS-COM'FIT-ING, *ppr.* Routing; defeating.

DIS-COM'FIT-URE, (dis-kum'fit-yur,) *n.* Rout; defeat in battle; dispersion; overthrow.

Every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great *discomfiture*. — 1 Sam. xiv.

2. Defeat; frustration; disappointment.

DIS-COM'FORT, (dis-kum'furt,) *n.* [*dis* and *comfort*.] Uneasiness; disturbance of peace; pain; grief; inquietude. *Shak. South.*

DIS-COM'FORT, *v. t.* To disturb peace or happiness; to make uneasy; to pain; to grieve; to sadden; to deject. *Sidney.*

DIS-COM'FORT-A-BLE, *a.* Causing uneasiness; unpleasant; giving pain; making sad. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*

2. Uneasy; melancholy; refusing comfort. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

[Instead of this word, UNCOMFORTABLE is used.]

DIS-COM'FORT-ED, *pp.* Made uneasy; disturbed; pained; grieved.

DIS-COM'FORT-ING, *ppr.* Disturbing peace and happiness; making uneasy; grieving.

DIS-COM-MEND', *v. t.* [*dis* and *commend*.] To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation.

I do not *discommend* the lofty style in tragedy. *Dryden.*

DIS-COM-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* Blamable; censurable; deserving disapprobation. *Ayliffe.*

DIS-COM-MEND'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Blamableness; the quality of being worthy of disapprobation.

DIS-COM-MEND-A'TION, *n.* Blame; censure; reproach. *Ayliffe.*

DIS-COM-MEND'ER, *n.* One who discommends; a dispraiser. *Johnson.*

DIS-COM-MEND'ING, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.

DIS-COM'MO-DATE, *v. t.* To incommode. [*Not used.*]

DIS-COM-MODE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *commode*, Fr.]

To put to inconvenience; to incommode; to molest; to trouble.

DIS-COM-MOD'ED, *pp.* Put to inconvenience; molested; incommoded.

DIS-COM-MOD'ING, *ppr.* Putting to inconvenience; giving trouble to.

DIS-COM-MO'DI-OUS, *a.* Inconvenient; troublesome. *Spenser.*

DIS-COM-MO'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a discommodious manner.

DIS-COM-MOD'I-TY, *n.* Inconvenience; trouble; hurt; disadvantage. *Bacon.*

DIS-COM'MON, *v. t.* [*dis* and *common*.] To appropriate common land; to separate and inclose common. *Cowel.*

2. To deprive of the privileges of a place. *Warton.*

DIS-COM'MON-ED, *pp.* Appropriated, as land.

DIS-COM'MON-ING, *ppr.* Appropriating; separating or inclosing common land.

DIS-COM-PLEX'ION, (-kom-plex'shun,) *v. t.* To change the complexion or color. [*Not used.*] *Beaum.*

DIS-COM-POSE', (dis-kom-pōze',) *v. t.* [*dis* and *compose*.]

1. To unsettle; to disorder; to disturb; *applied to things.*

2. To disturb peace and quietness; to agitate; to ruffle; *applied to the temper or mind*; expressing less agitation than *fret* and *vex*, or expressing vexation with decorum. *Swift.*

3. To displace; to discard. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

DIS-COM-POS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Unsettled; disordered; ruffled, agitated; disturbed.

DIS-COM-POS'ING, *ppr.* Unsettling; putting out of order; ruffling; agitating; disturbing tranquillity.

DIS-COM-PO-SI'TION, (-po-zish'un,) *n.* Inconsistency. [*Not used.*]

DIS-COM-POS'URE, (dis-kom-pō'zhur,) *n.* Disorder; agitation; disturbance; perturbation; as, *discomposure* of mind. *Clarendon.*

DIS-CON-CERT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *concert*.] To break or interrupt any order, plan, or harmonious scheme; to defeat; to frustrate. The emperor *disconcerted* the plans of his enemy. Their schemes were *disconcerted*.

2. To unsettle the mind; to discompose; to disturb; to confuse. An unexpected question may *disconcert* the ablest advocate in his argument.

DIS-CON-CERT'ED, *pp.* Broken; interrupted; disordered; defeated; unsettled; discomposed; confused.

DIS-CON-CERT'ING, *ppr.* Disordering; defeating; discomposing; disturbing.

DIS-CON-CER'TION, *n.* The act of disconcerting. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

DIS-CON-FORM'I-TY, *n.* [*dis* and *conformity.*] Want of agreement or conformity; inconsistency. *Hakewill.*

DIS-CON-GRU'I-TY, *n.* [*dis* and *congruity.*] Want of congruity; incongruity; disagreement; inconsistency. *Hale.*

DIS-CON-NECT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *connect.*] To separate; to disunite; to dissolve connection.

> The commonwealth would, in a few generations, crumble away, be *disconnected* into the dust and powder of individuality. *Burke.*

> This restriction *disconnects* bank paper and the precious metals. *Walsh.*

DIS-CON-NECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Separated; disunited. This word is not synonymous with *unconnected,* though often confounded with it. *Disconnected* implies a previous connection, *unconnected* does not necessarily imply any previous union.

DIS-CON-NECT'ING, *ppr.* Separating; disuniting.

DIS-CON-NEC'TION, *n.* The act of separating, or state of being disunited; separation; want of union.

> Nothing was therefore to be left in all the subordinate members, but weakness, *disconnection,* and confusion. *Burke.*

DIS-CON-SENT', *v. i.* [*dis* and *consent.*] To differ; to disagree; not to consent. *Milton.*

DIS-CON'SO-LANCE, *n.* Disconsolateness.

DIS-CON'SO-LATE, *a.* [*dis* and L. *consolatus.* See Console.]

1. Destitute of comfort or consolation; sorrowful; hopeless, or not expecting comfort; sad; dejected; melancholy; as, a parent, bereaved of an only child, and *disconsolate.*

2. Not affording comfort; cheerless; as, the *disconsolate* darkness of a winter's night. *Ray.*

DIS-CON'SO-LATE-LY, *adv.* In a disconsolate manner; without comfort.

DIS-CON'SO-LATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being disconsolate or comfortless.

DIS-CON-SO-LA'TION, *n.* Want of comfort. *Jackson.*

DIS-CON-TENT', *n.* [*dis* and *content.*] Want of content; uneasiness or inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction at any present state of things.

DIS-CON-TENT', *a.* Uneasy; dissatisfied. *Hayward.*

DIS-CON-TENT', *v. t.* To make uneasy at the present state; to dissatisfy.

DIS-CON-TENT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Uneasy in mind; dissatisfied; unquiet; as, *discontented* citizens make bad subjects.

DIS-CON-TENT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a discontented manner or mood.

DIS-CON-TENT'ED-NESS, *n.* Uneasiness of mind; inquietude; dissatisfaction. *Addison.*

DIS-CON-TENT'FUL, *a.* Full of discontent.

DIS-CON-TENT'ING, *a.* Giving uneasiness.

DIS-CON-TENT'MENT, *n.* The state of being uneasy in mind; uneasiness; inquietude; discontent. *Hooker. Bacon.*

DIS-CON-TIN'U-A-BLE, *a.* That may be discontinued.

DIS-CON-TIN'U-ANCE, *n.* [See Discontinue.] Want of continuance; cessation; intermission; interruption of continuance; as, a *discontinuance* of conversation or intercourse. *Atterbury.*

2. Want of continued connection or cohesion of parts; want of union; disruption. *Bacon.*

3. In *law,* a breaking off or interruption of possession, as where a tenant in tail makes a feoffment in fee-simple, or for the life of the feoffee, or in tail, which he has not power to do, in this case, the entry of the feoffee is lawful during the life of the feoffor; but if he retains possession after the death of the feoffor, it is an injury which is termed a *discontinuance,* the legal estate of the heir in tail being *discontinued,* till a recovery can be had in law. *Blackstone.*

4. *Discontinuance of a suit,* is when a plaintiff leaves a chasm in the proceedings in his cause, as by not continuing the process regularly from day to day, in which case the defendant is not bound to attend. Formerly, the demise of the king caused a *discontinuance* of all suits; but this is remedied by statute 1 Edw. VI. *Blackstone.*

DIS-CON-TIN-U-A'TION, *n.* Breach or interruption of continuity; disruption of parts; separation of parts which form a connected series. *Newton.*

DIS-CON-TIN'UE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *continue.*] To leave off; to cause to cease, as a practice or habit; to stop; to put an end to; as, to *discontinue* the intemperate use of spirits. Inveterate customs are not *discontinued* without inconvenience.

> The depredations on our commerce were not to be *discontinued.* *T. Pickering.*

2. To break off; to interrupt.

3. To cease to take or receive; as, to *discontinue* a daily paper.

DIS-CON-TIN'UE, *v. i.* To cease; to leave the possession, or lose an established or long-enjoyed right.

> Thyself shalt *discontinue* from thine heritage. — Jer. xvii.

2. To lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer disruption or separation of substance. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

DIS-CON-TIN'U-ED, *pp.* Left off; interrupted; broken off.

DIS-CON-TIN'U-ER, *n.* One who discontinues a rule or practice.

DIS-CON-TIN'U-ING, *ppr.* Ceasing; interrupting; breaking off.

DIS-CON-TI-NU'I-TY, *n.* Disunion of parts; want of cohesion. *Newton.*

DIS-CON-TIN'U-OUS, *a.* Broken off; interrupted.

2. Separated; wide; gaping. *Milton.*

DIS-CON-VEN'IENCE, (-vēn'yens,) *n.* [*dis* and *convenience.*] Incongruity; disagreement. [*Little used.*] *Bramhall.*

DIS-CON-VEN'IENT, *a.* Incongruous. *Reynolds.*

DIS'CORD, *n.* [L. *discordia*; Fr. *discorde*; from L. *discors*; *dis* and *cor.*]

1. Disagreement among persons or things. Between persons, difference of opinions; variance; opposition; contention; strife; any disagreement which produces angry passions, contests, disputes, litigation, or war. *Discord* may exist between families, parties, and nations.

2. Disagreement; want of order; a clashing.

> All *discord,* harmony not understood. *Pope.*

3. In *music,* disagreement of sounds; dissonance; a union of sounds which is inharmonious, grating, and disagreeable to the ear; or an interval whose extremes do not coalesce. Thus the second and the seventh, when sounded together, make a *discord.* The term *discord* is applied to each of the two sounds which form the dissonance, and to the interval, but more properly to the mixed sound of dissonant tones. It is opposed to *concord* and *harmony.*

DIS-CORD', *v. i.* To disagree; to jar; to clash; not to suit; not to be coincident. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

DIS-CORD'ANCE,
DIS-CORD'AN-CY, } *n.* [L. *discordans.*]

Disagreement; opposition; inconsistency; as, a *discordance* of opinions, or of sounds.

DIS-CORD'ANT, *a.* [L. *discordans.*]

1. Disagreeing; incongruous; contradictory; being at variance; as, *discordant* opinions; *discordant* rules or principles.

2. Opposite; contrarious; not coincident; as, the *discordant* attractions of comets, or of different planets. *Cheyne.*

3. Dissonant; not in unison; not harmonious; not accordant; harsh; jarring; as, *discordant* notes or sounds.

DIS-CORD'ANT-LY, *adv.* Dissonantly; in a discordant manner; inconsistently; in a manner to jar or clash; in disagreement with another, or with itself.

DIS-CORD'FUL, *a.* Quarrelsome; contentious. *Spenser.*

DIS-COUN'SEL, *v. t.* To dissuade. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

DIS'COUNT, *n.* [Fr. *decompte* or *decompte*; *de,* or *dis,* and *compte*; It. *sconto*; Sp. *descuento*; Arm. *discount* or *digont.* (See Count.) *Literally,* a counting back or from.]

1. A sum deducted for prompt or advanced payment; an allowance or deduction from a sum due, or from a credit; a certain rate per cent. deducted from the credit price of goods sold, on account of prompt payment; or any deduction from the customary price, or from a sum due, or to be due, at a future time. Thus the merchant who gives a credit of three months, will deduct a certain rate per cent. for payment in hand, and the holder of a note or bill of exchange will deduct a certain rate per cent. of the amount of the note or bill for advanced payment, which deduction is called a *discount.*

2. Among *bankers,* the deduction of a sum for advanced payment, particularly, the deduction of the interest on a sum lent, at the time of lending. The discounts at banking institutions are usually the amount of legal interest paid by the borrower, and deducted from the sum borrowed, at the commencement of the credit. *Hamilton's Report.*

3. The sum deducted or refunded; as, the *discount* was five per cent.

4. The act of discounting. A note is lodged in the bank for *discount.* The banks have suspended *discounts.*

DIS-COUNT' or **DIS'COUNT',** *v. t.* [Sp. *descontar,* Port. *id.,* Fr. *decompter,* Arm. *digounta, discontein*; It. *scontare.* In *British books,* the accent is laid on the last syllable. But in *America,* the accent is usually, or always, on the first.]

1. To deduct a certain sum or rate per cent. from the principal sum. Merchants *discount* five or six per cent. for prompt or for advanced payment.

2. To lend or advance the amount of, deducting the interest or other rate per cent. from the principal, at the time of the loan or advance. The banks *discount* notes and bills of exchange, on good security.

> The first rule — to *discount* only unexceptionable paper. *Walsh.*

DIS'COUNT, *v. i.* To lend or make a practice of lending money, deducting the interest at the time of the loan. The banks *discount* for sixty or ninety days, sometimes for longer terms.

DIS-COUNT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be discounted. Certain forms are necessary to render notes *discountable* at a bank. A bill may be *discountable* for more than sixty days.

DIS'COUNT-DAY, *n.* The day of the week on which a bank discounts notes and bills.

DIS'COUNT-ED, *pp.* Deducted from a principal sum; paid back; refunded or allowed; as, the sum of five per cent. was *discounted.*

2. Having the amount lent on discount or deduction of a sum in advance; as, the bill was *discounted* for sixty days.

DIS-COUN'TE-NANCE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *countenance.*] To abash; to ruffle or discompose the countenance; to put to shame; to put out of countenance. [*Not used.*]

> How would one look from his majestic brow
> *Discountenance* her despised! *Milton.*

2. To discourage; to check; to restrain by frowns, censure, arguments, opposition, or cold treatment. The good citizen will *discountenance* vice by every lawful means.

DIS-COUN'TE-NANCE, *n.* Cold treatment; unfavorable aspect; unfriendly regard; disapprobation; whatever tends to check or discourage.

> He thought a little *discountenance* on those persons would suppress that spirit. *Clarendon.*

DIS-COUN'TE-NANC-ED, (-nanst,) *pp.* Abashed; discouraged; checked; frowned on.

DIS-COUN'TE-NAN-CER, *n.* One who discourages by cold treatment, frowns, censure, or expression of disapprobation; one who checks or depresses by unfriendly regards.

DIS-COUN'TE-NAN-CING, *ppr.* Abashing; discouraging; checking by disapprobation or unfriendly regards.

DIS'COUNT-ER, *n.* One who advances money on discounts. *Burke.*

DIS'COUNT-ING, *ppr.* Deducting a sum for prompt or advanced payment.

2. Lending on discount.

DIS'COUNT-ING, *n.* The act or practice of lending money on discounts.

> The profitable business of a bank consists in *discounting.* *Hamilton.*

DIS-COUR'AGE, (dis-kur'aje,) *v. t.* [*dis* and *courage*; Fr. *decourager*; Arm. *digouragi*; It. *scoraggiare.* The Italian is from *ex* and *coraggio.* See Courage.]

1. To extinguish the courage of; to dishearten; to depress the spirits; to deject; to deprive of confidence.

> Fathers, provoke not your children, lest they be *discouraged.* — Col. iii.

2. To deter from any thing; with *from.*

> Why *discourage* ye the hearts of the children of Israel *from* going over into the land which the Lord hath given them? Num. xxxii.

3. To attempt to repress or prevent; to dissuade from; as, to *discourage* an effort.

DIS-COUR'AG-ED, (dis-kur'ajd,) *pp.* or *a.* Disheartened; deprived of courage or confidence; depressed in spirits; dejected; checked.

DIS-COUR'AGE-MENT, (dis-kur'aje-ment,) *n.* The act of disheartening, or depriving of courage; the act of deterring or dissuading from an undertaking; the act of depressing confidence.

2. That which destroys or abates courage; that which depresses confidence or hope; that which deters, or tends to deter, from an undertaking, or from the prosecution of any thing. Evil examples are great *discouragements* to virtue. The revolution was commenced under every possible *discouragement.*

DIS-COUR'AG-ER, (dis-kur'aj-er,) *n.* One who discourages; one who disheartens, or depresses the courage; one who impresses diffidence or fear of success; one who dissuades from an undertaking.

DIS-COUR'AG-ING, (dis-kur'aj-ing,) *ppr.* Disheartening; depressing the courage.

2. *a.* Tending to dishearten, or to depress the courage; as, *discouraging* prospects.

DIS-COUR'AG-ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner tending to discourage.

DIS-COURSE', (dis-kōrse',) *n.* [Fr. *discours*; L. *discursus,* from *discurro,* to ramble; *dis* and *curro,* to run; It. *discorso.*]

1. The act of the understanding by which it goes forth into the field of thought; the act which connects propositions, and deduces conclusions from them. *Johnson.*

> Sure he that made us with such large *discourse,*
> Looking before and after, gave us not
> That capability and godlike reason
> To rust in us unused. *Shak.*

[*This sense is now obsolete.*]

2. *Literally,* a running over a subject in speech; hence, a communication of thoughts by words, either to individuals, to companies, or to public assemblies. *Discourse* to an individual, or to a small company, is called *conversation,* or *talk*; mutual intercourse of language. It is applied to the familiar communication of thoughts by an individual, or to the mutual com-

munication of two or more. We say, I was pleased with *his discourse*, and he heard *our discourse*.

> The vanquished party with the victors joined,
> Nor wanted sweet *discourse*, the banquet of the mind.
> *Dryden.*

3 Effusion of language; speech. *Locke.*

4. A written treatise; a formal dissertation; as, the *discourse* of Plutarch on garrulity; of Cicero on old age.

5. A sermon, uttered or written. We say, an extemporaneous *discourse*, or a written *discourse*.

DIS-CŌURSE', *v. i.* To talk; to converse; but it expresses rather more formality than *talk*. He *discoursed* with us an hour on the events of the war. We *discoursed* together on our mutual concerns.

2. To communicate thoughts or ideas in a formal manner; to treat upon in a solemn, set manner; as, to *discourse* on the properties of the circle; the preacher *discoursed* on the nature and effect of faith.

3. To reason; to pass from premises to consequences. *Davies.*

DIS-CŌURSE', *v. t.* To treat of; to talk over. [*Not used.*]

> Let us *discourse* our fortunes. *Shak.*

2. To utter or give forth; as, to *discourse* excellent music.

DIS-CŌURS'ED, (dis-kōrst',) *pp.* Discussed at length; treated of.

DIS-CŌURS'ER, *n.* One who discourses; a speaker; a haranguer.

2. The writer of a treatise or dissertation. *Swift.*

DIS-CŌURS'ING, *ppr.* Talking; conversing; preaching; discussing; treating at some length, or in a formal manner.

DIS-CŌURS'IVE, *a.* Reasoning; passing from premises to consequences. *Milton.*

2. Containing dialogue or conversation; interlocutory.

> The epic is interlaced with dialogue or *discursive* scenes.
> *Dryden.*

DIS-CŌURT'E-OUS, (-kurt'e-us,) *a.* [*dis* and *courteous.*] Uncivil; rude; uncomplaisant; wanting in good manners; as, *discourteous* knight.

DIS-CŌURT'E-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a rude or uncivil manner; with incivility

DIS-CŌURT'E-SY, (-kurt'e-sy,) *n.* [*dis* and *courtesy.*] Incivility; rudeness of behavior or language; ill manners; act of disrespect.

> Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes
> Error a fault, and truth *discourtesy*. *Herbert.*

DIS-CŌURT'SHIP, *n.* Want of respect. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

DISC'OUS, *a.* [from L. *discus.*] Broad; flat; wide; used of the middle, plain, and flat part of some flowers. *Quincy.*

DIS-CŌV'E-NANT, *v. t.* To dissolve covenant with.

DIS-CŌV'ER, (dis-kuv'er,) *v. t.* [Fr. *decouvrir*; *de*, for *des*, or *dis*, and *couvrir*, to cover; Sp. *descubrir*; Port. *descobrir*; It. *scoprire*. See Cover.]

1. *Literally*, to uncover; to remove a covering. *Is.* xxii.

2. To lay open to view; to disclose; to show; to make visible; to expose to view something before unseen or concealed.

> Go, draw aside the curtains, and *discover*
> The several caskets to this noble prince. *Shak.*
> He *discovereth* deep things out of darkness. — Job xii.
> Law can *discover* sin, but not remove. *Milton.*

[In these passages, the word should be Uncover.]

To reveal; to make known.

> We will *discover* ourselves to them. — 1 Sam. xiv.
> *Discover* not a secret to another. — Prov. xxv.

4. To espy; to have the first sight of; as, a man at mast-head *discovered* land.

> When we had *discovered* Cyprus, we left it on the left hand. — Acts xxi.

5. To find out; to obtain the first knowledge of; to come to the knowledge of something sought or before unknown. Columbus *discovered* the variation of the magnetic needle. We often *discover* our mistakes, when too late to prevent their evil effects.

6. To detect; as, we *discovered* the artifice; the thief, finding himself *discovered*, attempted to escape.

Discover differs from *invent*. We *discover* what before existed, though to us unknown; we *invent* what did not before exist.

DIS-CŌV'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be discovered; that may be brought to light, or exposed to view.

2. That may be seen; as, many minute animals are *discoverable* only by the help of the microscope.

3. That may be found out, or made known; as, the Scriptures reveal many things not *discoverable* by the light of reason.

4. Apparent; visible; exposed to view.

> Nothing *discoverable* in the lunar surface is ever covered.
> *Bentley.*

DIS-CŌV'ER-ED, (-kuv'erd,) *pp.* Uncovered; disclosed to view; laid open; revealed; espied or first seen; found out; detected.

DIS-CŌV'ER-ER, *n.* One who discovers; one who first sees or espies; one who finds out, or first comes to the knowledge of something.

2. A scout; an explorer. *Shak.*

DIS-CŌV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Uncovering; disclosing to view; laying open; revealing; making known; espying; finding out, detecting.

DIS-CŌV'ERT-URE, *n.* [Fr. *descouvert*, uncovered.] A state of being released from coverture; freedom of a woman from the coverture of a husband.

DIS-CŌV'ER-Y, *n.* The action of disclosing to view, or bringing to light; as, by the *discovery* of a plot, the public peace is preserved.

2. Disclosure, a making known; as, a bankrupt is bound to make a full *discovery* of his estate and effects.

3. The action of finding something hidden; as, the *discovery* of lead or silver in the earth.

4. The act of finding out, or coming to the knowledge of; as, the *discovery* of truth; the *discovery* of magnetism.

5. The act of espying; first sight of; as, the *discovery* of America by Columbus, or of the continent by Cabot.

6. That which is discovered, found out, or revealed; that which is first brought to light, seen, or known. The properties of the magnet were an important *discovery*. Redemption from sin was a *discovery* beyond the power of human philosophy.

7. In *dramatic poetry*, the unraveling of a plot, or the manner of unfolding the plot or fable of a comedy or tragedy.

DIS-CRED'IT, *n.* [Fr. *discredit*; Sp. *descredito*; It. *scredito*. See the verb.]

1. Want of credit or good reputation; some degree of disgrace or reproach; disesteem; *applied to persons or things.* Frauds in manufactures bring them into *discredit*.

> It is the duty of every Christian to be concerned for the reputation or *discredit* he is in, as it may bring on his profession. *Rogers.*

2. Want of belief, trust, or confidence; disbelief; as, later accounts have brought the story into *discredit*.

DIS-CRED'IT, *v. t.* [Fr. *decrediter*; *de*, *des*, *dis*, and *credit.*]

1. To disbelieve; to give no credit to; not to credit or believe; as, the report is *discredited*.

2. To deprive of credit or good reputation; to make less reputable or honorable; to bring into disesteem; to bring into some degree of disgrace, or into disrepute.

> He least *discredits* his travels, who returns the same man he went. *Wotton.*
> Our virtues will be often *discredited* with the appearance of evil. *Rogers.*

3. To deprive of credibility. *Shak.*

DIS-CRED'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Tending to injure credit; injurious to reputation; disgraceful; disreputable. *Blair.*

DIS-CRED'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* In a discreditable manner.

DIS-CRED'IT-ED, *pp.* Disbelieved; brought into disrepute; disgraced.

DIS-CRED'IT-ING, *ppr.* Disbelieving; not trusting to; depriving of credit; disgracing.

DIS-CREET', *a.* [Fr. *discret*; Sp. *discreto*; It. *id.*; L. *discretus*, the participle assigned to *discerno*, *dis* and *cerno*, but probably from the root of *riddle*, W. *rhidyll*, from *rhidiaw*, to secrete, as *screen* is from the root of *secerno*, or *excerno*, Gr. κρινω, L. *cerno*; Gr. διακρισις. Class Rd. It is sometimes written *discreete*; the distinction between *discreet* and *discrete* is arbitrary, but perhaps not entirely useless. The literal sense is, separate, reserved, wary; hence, discerning.]

Prudent; wise in avoiding errors or evil, and in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose; circumspect; cautious; wary; not rash.

> It is the *discreet* man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the conversation, and gives measure to society. *Addison.*
> Let Pharaoh look out a man *discreet* and wise. — Gen. xli.

DIS-CREET'LY, *adv.* Prudently; circumspectly; cautiously; with nice judgment of what is best to be done or omitted.

DIS-CREET'NESS, *n.* The quality of being discreet, discretion.

DIS-CREP'ANCE, } *n.* [L. *discrepantia*, *discrepans*,
DIS-CREP'AN-CY, } from *discrepo*, to give a different sound, to vary, to jar; *dis* and *crepo*, to creak. See Crepitate.]

Difference; disagreement; contrariety; *applicable to facts or opinions.*

> There is no real *discrepancy* between these two genealogies.
> *Paley.*

DIS-CREP'ANT, *a.* Different; disagreeing; contrary.

DIS-CRETE', *a.* [L. *discretus*. See Discreet.]

1. Separate; distinct; disjunct. In *phonology*, a *discrete movement*, is a *leap* of the voice from one line of pitch to another, as distinguished from a *concrete* movement, or *slide*, in which the voice passes through all the intermediate parts of the musical scale. *Rush.* *Discrete proportion*, is when the ratio of two or more pairs of numbers or quantities is the same, but there is not the same proportion between all the numbers; as, 3 : 6 :: 8 : 16, 3 bearing the same proportion to 6 as 8 does to 16. But 3 is not to 6 as 6 to 8. It is thus opposed to continued or continual proportion; as, 3 : 6 :: 12 : 24. *Barlow.*

2. Disjunctive; as, I resign my life, but not my honor, is a *discrete* proposition. *Johnson.*

DIS-CRETE', *v. t.* To separate; to discontinue. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

DIS-CRE''TION, (dis-kresh'un,) *n.* [Fr. *discretion*; It. *discrezione*; Sp. *discrecion*; from the L. *discretio*, a separating; *discretus*, *discerno*. See Discreet.]

1. Prudence, or knowledge and prudence; that discernment which enables a person to judge critically of what is correct and proper, united with caution; nice discernment and judgment, directed by circumspection, and primarily regarding one's own conduct.

> A good man — will guide his affairs with *discretion*. — Ps. cxii.
> My son, keep sound wisdom and *discretion*. — Prov. iii.

2. Liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment, as, the management of affairs was left to the *discretion* of the prince; he is left to his own *discretion*. Hence,

To surrender at discretion, is to surrender without stipulation or terms, and commit one's self entirely to the power of the conqueror.

3. Disjunction; separation. [*Not much used.*] *Medic.*

DIS-CRE''TION-A-RY, } (dis-kresh'un-,) *a.* Left to
DIS-CRE''TION-AL, } discretion; unrestrained except by discretion or judgment; that is to be directed or managed by discretion only. Thus, the president of the United States is, in certain cases, invested with *discretionary* powers, to act according to circumstances.

DIS-CRE''TION-A-RI-LY, } *adv.* At discretion; ac-
DIS-CRE''TION-AL-LY, } cording to discretion.

DIS-CRE'TIVE, *a.* [See Discreet and Discrete.] Disjunctive; noting separation or opposition. In *logic*, a *discretive* proposition expresses some distinction, opposition, or variety, by means of *but*, *though*, *yet*, &c.; as, travelers change their climate, *but* not their temper; Job was patient, *though* his grief was great.

2. In *grammar*, *discretive* distinctions are such as imply opposition or difference; as, not a man, *but* a beast. *Johnson.*

2. Separate; distinct.

DIS-CRE'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a discretive manner.

DIS-CRIM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be discriminated.

DIS-CRIM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *discrimino*, from *discrimen*, difference, distinction; *dis*, and *crimen*, differently applied; coinciding with the sense of Gr. διακρινω, κρινω, L. *cerno*.]

1. To distinguish; to observe the difference between; as, we may usually *discriminate* true from false modesty.

2. To separate; to select from others; to make a distinction between; as, in the last judgment, the righteous will be *discriminated* from the wicked.

3. To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by some note or mark. We *discriminate* animals by names, as nature has *discriminated* them by different shapes and habits.

DIS-CRIM'IN-ATE, *v. i.* To make a difference or distinction; as, in the application of law, and the punishment of crimes, the judge should *discriminate* between degrees of guilt.

2. To observe or note a difference; to distinguish; as, in judging of evidence, we should be careful to *discriminate* between probability and slight presumption.

DIS-CRIM'IN-ATE, *a.* Distinguished; having the difference marked. *Bacon.*

DIS-CRIM'IN-A-TED, *pp.* Separated; distinguished.

DIS-CRIM'IN-ATE-LY, *adv.* Distinctly; with minute distinction; particularly. *Johnson.*

DIS-CRIM'IN-ATE-NESS, *n.* Distinctness; marked difference. *Dict.*

DIS-CRIM'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* Separating; distinguishing; marking with notes of difference.

2. *a.* Distinguishing; peculiar, characterized by peculiar differences, as, the *discriminating* doctrines of the gospel.

3. *a.* That discriminates; able to make nice distinctions; as, a *discriminating* mind. *Journ. of Science.*

DIS-CRIM-IN-A'TION, *n.* The act of distinguishing; the act of making or observing a difference, distinction; as, the *discrimination* between right and wrong.

2. The state of being distinguished. *Stillingfleet.*

3. Mark of distinction. *K. Charles.*

DIS-CRIM'IN-A-TIVE, *a.* That makes the mark of distinction; that constitutes the mark of difference; characteristic; as, the *discriminative* features of men.

2. That observes distinction; as, *discriminative* providence. *More.*

DIS-CRIM'IN-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With discrimination or distinction. *Foster.*

DIS-CRIM'IN-A-TOR, *n.* One who discriminates.

DIS-CRIM'IN-OUS, *a.* Hazardous. [*Not used.*] *Harvey.*

DIS-CROWN', *v. t.* To deprive of a crown.

DIS-CROWN'ED, *pp.* Deprived of a crown.
DIS-CROWN'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a crown. *Campbell.*

DIS-CU'BI-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *discubitorius; discumbo; dis* and *cubo*, to lie down or lean.]
Leaning; inclining; or fitted to a leaning posture. *Brown.*

DIS-CUL'PATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *disculper*; Sp. *disculpar*; *dis* and L. *culpa*, a fault.]
To free from blame or fault; to exculpate; to excuse.

Never does this effect of the independence of nations *disculpate* the author of an unjust war. *Trans. of Vattel.*

DIS-CUL'PA-TED, *pp.* Cleared from blame; exculpated.
DIS-CUL'PA-TING, *ppr.* Freeing from blame; excusing.
DIS-CUL-PA'TION, *n.* Exculpation.
DIS-CUL'PA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to exculpate.
DIS-CUM'BEN-CY, *n.* [L. *discumbens.* See Discumbitory.]
The act of leaning at meat, according to the manner of the ancients. *Brown.*

DIS-CUM'BER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *cumber.*] To unburden; to throw off any thing cumbersome; to disengage from any troublesome weight, or impediment; to disencumber. [*The latter is generally used.*] *Pope.*

DIS-CORE', *v. t.* To discover; to reveal. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

DIS-CUR'RENT, *a.* Not current. [*Not used.*] *Sandys.*

DIS-CUR'SION, *n.* [L. *discurro*; *dis* and *curro*, to run.]
A running or rambling about. *Bailey.*

DIS-CUR'SIST, *n.* [See Discourse.] A disputer. [*Not in use.*] *L. Addison.*

DIS-CUR'SIVE, *a.* [Sp. *discursivo*, from L. *discurro*, supra.]
1. Moving or roving about; desultory. *Bacon.*
2. Argumentative; reasoning; proceeding regularly from premises to consequences; sometimes written Discoursive. Whether brutes have a kind of *discursive* faculty. *Hale.*

DIS-CUR'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a discursive manner; argumentatively. *Hale.*

DIS-CUR'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being discursive. *Barrow.*

DIS-CUR'SO-RY, *a.* Argumental; rational. *Johnson.*

DISC'US, *n.* [L. See Eng. Dish and Disk.]
1. A quoit; a piece of iron, copper, or stone, to be thrown in play; *used by the ancients.*
2. In *botany*, the middle, plain part of a radiated compound flower, generally consisting of small florets, with a hollow, regular petal, as in the marigold and daisy. *Bailey. Encye.*
3. The face or surface of the sun or moon. [See Disk.]

DIS-CUSS', *v. t.* [L. *discutio, discussum; dis* and *quatio*; Fr. *discuter*; Sp. *discutir. Quatio* may be allied to *quasso*, and to *cudo* and *cædo*, to strike. See Class Gs, No. 17, 28, 68, 79, and Class Gd, No. 38, 40, 70.]
Literally, to drive; to beat or to shake in pieces; to separate into parts.
1. To disperse; to scatter; to dissolve; to repel; as, to *discuss* a tumor; *a medical use of the word.*
2. To debate; to agitate by argument; to clear of objections and difficulties, with a view to find or illustrate truth; to sift; to examine by disputation; to ventilate; to reason on, for the purpose of separating truth from falsehood. We *discuss* a subject, a point, a problem, a question, the propriety, expedience, or justice, of a measure, &c.
3. To break in pieces. *Brown.*
4. To shake off. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
5. The primary sense of the word is heard in the colloquial phrases, to *discuss a fowl*, to *discuss a bottle of wine.*

DIS-CUSS'ED, (dis-kust',) *pp.* Dispersed; dissipated; debated; agitated; argued.
DIS-CUSS'ER, *n.* One who discusses; one who sifts or examines.
DIS-CUSS'ING, *ppr.* Dispersing; resolving; scattering; debating; agitating; examining by argument.
DIS-CUSS'ING, *n.* Discussion; examination.
DIS-CUS'SION, (dis-kush'un,) *n.* In *surgery*, resolution; the dispersion of a tumor or any coagulated matter. *Coxe. Wiseman.*
2. Debate; disquisition; the agitation of a point or subject with a view to elicit truth; the treating of a subject by argument, to clear it of difficulties, and separate truth from falsehood.

DIS-CUSS'IVE, *a.* Having the power to discuss, resolve, or disperse, tumors or coagulated matter.
DIS-CUSS'IVE, *n.* A medicine that discusses; a discutient.
DIS-CU'TIENT, (dis-kū'shent,) *a.* [L. *discutiens.*]
Discussing; dispersing morbid matter.
DIS-CU'TIENT, *n.* A medicine or application which disperses a tumor or any coagulated fluid in the body; sometimes it is equivalent to *carminative.* *Coxe.*

DIS-DAIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *dedaigner*; Sp. *desdeñar*; It. *sdegnare*; Port. *desdenhar*; L. *dedignor*; *de, dis*, and *dignor*, to think worthy; *dignus*, worthy. See Dignity.]
To think unworthy; to deem worthless; to consider to be unworthy of notice, care, regard, esteem, or unworthy of one's character; to scorn; to contemn. The man of elevated mind *disdains* a mean action; he *disdains* the society of profligate, worthless men; he *disdains* to corrupt the innocent, or insult the weak; Goliath *disdained* David.

Whose fathers I would have *disdained* to set with the dogs of my flock.—*Job xxx.*

DIS-DAIN', *n.* Contempt; scorn; a passion excited in noble minds by the hatred or detestation of what is mean and dishonorable, and implying a consciousness of superiority of mind, or a supposed superiority. In *ignoble minds, disdain* may spring from unwarrantable pride or haughtiness, and be directed toward objects of worth. It implies hatred, and sometimes anger.

How my soul is moved with just *disdain!* *Pope.*

DIS-DAIN'ED, *pp.* Despised; contemned; scorned.
DIS-DAIN'FUL, *a.* Full of disdain; as, *disdainful* soul.
2. Expressing disdain; as, a *disdainful* look.
3. Contemptuous; scornful; haughty; indignant. *Hooker. Dryden.*

DIS-DAIN'FUL-LY, *adv.* Contemptuously; with scorn; in a haughty manner. *South.*

DIS-DAIN'FUL-NESS, *n.* Contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn. *Sidney.*

DIS-DAIN'ING, *ppr.* Contemning; scorning.
DIS-DAIN'ING, *n.* Contempt; scorn.
DIS-DI-A-PA'SON, } *n.* [See Diapason.] In *music*,
BIS-DI-A-PA'SON, } a scale of two octaves, or a fifteenth. *Brande.*

DIS-EASE', (diz-eze',) *n.* [*dis* and *ease.*] In *its primary sense*, pain, uneasiness, distress, and so used by Spenser; but in this sense, obsolete.
2. Any deviation from health in function or structure; the cause of pain or uneasiness, distemper; malady; sickness; disorder; any state of a living body in which the natural functions of the organs are interrupted or disturbed, either by defective or preternatural action, without a disruption of parts by violence, which is called a *wound.* The first effect of disease is uneasiness or pain, and the ultimate effect is death. A disease may affect the whole body, or a particular limb or part of the body. We say, a *diseased* limb; a *disease* in the head or stomach; and such partial affection of the body is called a *local* or *topical disease.* The word is also applied to the disorders of other animals, as well as to those of man; and to any derangement of the vegetative functions of plants.

The shafts of *disease* shoot across our path in such a variety of courses, that the atmosphere of human life is darkened by their number, and the escape of an immortal becomes almost miraculous. *Buckminster.*

3. A disordered state of the mind or intellect, by which the reason is impaired.
4. In *society*, vice; corrupt state of morals. Vices are called *moral diseases.*

A wise man converses with the wicked, as a physician with the sick, not to catch the *disease*, but to cure it.
Maxim of Antisthenes.

5. Political or civil disorder, or vices in a state; any practice which tends to disturb the peace of society, or impede or prevent the regular administration of government.

The instability, injustice, and confusion introduced into the public councils have, in truth, been the mortal *diseases* under which popular governments have every where perished.
Federalist, Madison.

DIS-EASE', (diz-eze') *v. t.* To interrupt or impair any or all the natural and regular functions of the several organs of a living body; to afflict with pain or sickness; to make morbid; used chiefly in the passive participle; as, a *diseased* body, a *diseased* stomach; but *diseased* may here be considered as an adjective.
2. To interrupt or render imperfect the regular functions of the brain, or of the intellect; to disorder; to derange.
3. To infect; to communicate disease to by contagion.
4. To pain; to make uneasy. *Locke.*

DIS-EAS'ED, (diz-ezd',) *pp.* or *a.* Disordered; distempered; sick.
DIS-EAS'ED-NESS, (diz-ez'ed-ness,) *n.* The state of being diseased; a morbid state; sickness. *Burnet.*
DIS-EASE'FUL, (diz-eze'ful,) *a.* Abounding with disease; producing diseases; as, a *diseaseful* climate.
2. Occasioning uneasiness.

DIS-EASE'MENT, (diz-eze'ment,) *n.* Uneasiness; inconvenience. *Bacon.*

DIS-EAS'ING, *ppr.* Disordering; infecting.
DIS-EDG'ED, *a.* [*dis* and *edge.*] Blunted; made dull. *Shak.*

DIS-EM-BARK', *v. t.* [*dis* and *embark*; Fr. *desembarquer.*]
To land; to debark; to remove from on board a ship to the land; to put on shore; *applied particularly to the landing of troops and military apparatus*; as, the general *disembarked* the troops at sunrise.

DIS-EM-BARK', *v. i.* To land; to debark; to quit a ship for residence or action on shore; as, the light infantry and cavalry *disembarked*, and marched to meet the enemy.

DIS-EM-BARK-A'TION, *n.* The act of disembarking.
DIS-EM-BARK'ED, (-em-barkt',) *pp.* Landed; put on shore.
DIS-EM-BARK'ING, *ppr.* Landing; removing from on board a ship to land.
DIS-EM-BAR'RASS, *v. t.* [*dis* and *embarrass.*] To free from embarrassment or perplexity; to clear; to extricate. *Mason.*
DIS-EM-BAR'RASS-ED, (dis-em-bar'rast,) *pp.* Freed from embarrassment; extricated from difficulty.
DIS-EM-BAR'RASS-ING, *ppr.* Freeing from embarrassment or perplexity; extricating.
DIS-EM-BAR'RASS-MENT, *n.* The act of extricating from perplexity.
DIS-EM-BAY', *v. t.* To clear from a bay. *Sherburne.*
DIS-EM-BAY'ED, *pp.* Cleared from a bay.
DIS-EM-BAY'ING, *ppr.* Clearing from a bay.
DIS-EM-BEL'LISH, *v. t.* To deprive of embellishment.
DIS-EM-BEL'LISH-ED, (-em-bel'lisht,) *pp.* Deprived of embellishment.
DIS-EM-BIT'TER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *embitter.*] To free from bitterness; to clear from acrimony; to render sweet or pleasant. *Addison.*
DIS-EM-BIT'TER-ED, *pp.* Freed from bitterness.
DIS-EM-BOD'IED, (-em bod'id,) *a.* [*dis* and *embodied.*] Divested of the body; as, *disembodied* spirits or souls.
2. Separated; discharged from keeping in a body *Militia Act, Geo. III.*

DIS-EM-BOD'Y, *v. t.* To divest of body; to free from flesh.
2. To discharge from military array.
DIS-EM-BOD'Y-ING, *ppr.* Divesting of body.
DIS-EM-BOGUE', (dis-em bog',) *v. t.* [*dis* and the root of Fr. *bouche*, mouth. The French has *embouches* and *debouquer.* Sp. *boca*, mouth, Port. *id.*, It. *bocca.* See Voice.]
To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to vent; to discharge into the ocean or a lake.

Rolling down, the steep Timavus raves,
And through nine channels *disembogues* his waves. *Addison.*

DIS-EM-BOGUE', *v. i.* To flow out at the mouth, as a river; to discharge waters into the ocean or into a lake. Innumerable rivers *disembogue* into the ocean.
2. To pass out of a gulf or bay.

DIS-EM-BOGU'ED, (-em bogd',) *pp.* Discharged at the mouth of a river.
DIS-EM-BOGUE'MENT, *n.* Discharge of waters into the ocean or a lake. *Meuse.*
DIS-EM-BO'SOM, *v. t.* To separate from the bosom. *Young.*
DIS-EM-BO'SOM-ED, *pp.* Separated from the bosom.
DIS-EM-BOW'EL, *v. t.* [*dis* and *embowel.*] To take out the bowels; to take or draw from the bowels, as the web of a spider.
DIS-EM-BOW'EL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Taken or drawn from the bowels.

Disembowelled web. *Philips*

DIS-EM-BOW'EL-ING, *ppr.* Taking or drawing from the bowels.
DIS-EM-BOW'ER-ED, *a.* Removed from a bower, or deprived of a bower. *Bryant.*
DIS-EM-BRAN'GLE, (-em brang'gl,) *v. t.* To free from litigation. [*Not used.*]
DIS-EM-BROIL', *v. t.* [*dis* and *embroil.*] To disentangle; to free from perplexity; to extricate from confusion. *Dryden. Addison.*
DIS-EM-BROIL'ED, *pp.* Disentangled; cleared from perplexity or confusion.
DIS-EM-BROIL'ING, *ppr.* Disentangling; freeing from confusion.
DIS-EM-PLOY'ED, *a.* Thrown out of employment.
DIS-EN-A'BLE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *enable.*] To deprive of power, natural or moral; to disable, to deprive of ability or means. A man may be *disenabled* to walk by lameness; and by poverty he is *disenabled* to support his family.
DIS-EN-A'BLED, *pp.* Deprived of power, ability, or means.
DIS-EN-A'BLING, *ppr.* Depriving of power, ability, or means.
DIS-EN-CHANT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *enchant.*] To free from enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells.

Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two
Ends all the charms, and *disenchants* the grove. *Dryden.*

DIS-EN-CHANT'ED, *pp.* Delivered from enchantment or the power of charms.
DIS-EN-CHANT'ER, *n.* He or that which disenchants.
DIS-EN-CHANT'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from enchantment or the influence of charms.
DIS-EN-CHANT'MENT, *n.* Act of disenchanting.
DIS-EN-CUM'BER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *encumber.*] To free from encumbrance; to deliver from clogs and impediments; to disburden; as, to *disencumber* troops of their baggage; to *disencumber* the soul of its body of clay; to *disencumber* the mind of its cares and griefs.
2. To free from any obstruction; to free from any

thing heavy or unnecessary; as, a *disencumbered* building. *Addison.*

DIS-EN-CUM'BER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Freed from encumbrance.

DIS-EN-CUM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Freeing from encumbrance.

DIS-EN-CUM'BRANCE, *n.* Freedom or deliverance from encumbrance, or any thing burdensome or troublesome. *Spectator.*

DIS-EN-GAGE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *engage.*] To separate, as a substance from any thing with which it is in union; to free; to loose; to liberate; as, to *disengage* a metal from extraneous substances.

Caloric and light must be *disengaged* during the process. *Lavoisier.*

2. To separate from that to which one adheres, or is attached; as, to *disengage* a man from a party.

3. To disentangle; to extricate; to clear from impediments, difficulties, or perplexities; as, to *disengage* one from broils or controversies.

4. To detach; to withdraw; to wean; as, to *disengage* the heart or affections from earthly pursuits.

5. To free from any thing that commands the mind or employs the attention; as, to *disengage* the mind from study; to *disengage* one's self from business.

6. To release or liberate from a promise or obligation; to set free by dissolving an engagement; as, the men who were enlisted are now *disengaged*; the lady who had promised to give her hand in marriage is *disengaged.*

Let it be observed, that *disengaged* properly implies previous engagement, and is not to be confounded with *unengaged*, which does not always imply prior engagement. This distinction is sometimes carelessly overlooked.

DIS-EN-GAG'ED, *pp.* Separated; detached; set free; released; disjoined; disentangled.

2. *a.* Vacant; being at leisure; not particularly occupied; not having the attention confined to a particular object. [*This word is thus used by mistake for* UNENGAGED, *not engaged.*]

DIS-EN-GAG'ED-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being disengaged; freedom from connection; disjunction.

2. Vacuity of attention.

DIS-EN-GAGE'MENT, *n.* A setting free; separation; extrication.

It is easy to render this *disengagement* of caloric and light evident to the senses. *Lavoisier.*

2. The act of separating or detaching.

3. Liberation or release from obligation.

4. Freedom from attention; vacancy; leisure.

DIS-EN-GAG'ING, *ppr.* Separating; loosing; setting free; detaching; liberating; releasing from obligation.

Disengaging machinery. See ENGAGING.

DIS-EN-NO'BLE, *v. t.* To deprive of title, or of that which ennobles. *Guardian.*

DIS-EN-NO'BLED, *pp.* Deprived of title, or of that which ennobles.

DIS-EN-RÖLL', *v. t.* To erase from a roll or list. [*Donne.*

DIS-EN-RÖLL'ED, *pp.* Erased from a roll.

DIS-EN-RÖLL'ING, *ppr.* Erasing from a roll or list.

DIS-EN-SLAVE', *v. t.* To free from bondage. *South.*

DIS-EN-TAN'GLE, (-en-tang'gl,) *v. t.* [*dis* and *entangle.*] To unravel; to unfold; to untwist; to loose; separate, or disconnect things which are interwoven, or united without order; as, to *disentangle* net-work; to *disentangle* a skein of yarn.

2. To free; to extricate from perplexity; to disengage from complicated concerns; to set free from impediments or difficulties; as, to *disentangle* one's self from business, from political affairs, or from the cares and temptations of life.

3. To disengage; to separate.

DIS-EN-TAN'GLED, (-en-tang'gld,) *pp.* Freed from entanglement; extricated.

DIS-EN-TAN'GLE-MENT, *n.* The act of disentangling. *Warton.*

DIS-EN-TAN'GLING, *ppr.* Freeing from entanglement; extricating.

DIS-EN-TER' See DISINTER.

DIS-EN-THRALL' See DISINTHRALL.

DIS-EN-THRONE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *enthrone.*] To dethrone; to depose from sovereign authority; as, to *disenthrone* a king. *Milton.*

DIS-EN-THRON'ED, *pp.* Deposed; deprived of sovereign power.

DIS-EN-THRON'ING, *ppr.* Deposing; depriving of regal authority.

DIS-EN-TI'TLE, *v. t.* To deprive of title. *South.*

DIS-EN-TI'TLED, *pp.* Deprived of title.

DIS-EN-TRANCE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *entrance.*] To awaken from a trance, or from deep sleep; to arouse from a revery. *Hudibras.*

from a trance, sleep, or revery.

DIS-EN-TRANC'ED, (-en-transt',) *pp.* Awakened

DIS-EN-TRANC'ING, *ppr.* Arousing from a trance, sleep, or revery.

DIS-ERT', *a.* [L. *disertus.*] Eloquent.

DIS-ES-POUSE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *espouse.*] To separate after espousal or plighted faith; to divorce. *Milton.*

DIS-ES-POUS'ED, *pp.* Separated after espousal; released from obligation to marry.

DIS-ES-POUS'ING, *ppr.* Separating after plighted faith.

DIS-ES-TAB'LISH, *v. t.* To remove from establishment.

DIS-ES-TEEM', *n.* [*dis* and *esteem.*] Want of esteem; slight dislike; disregard. It expresses less than *hatred* or *contempt.* *Locke.*

DIS-ES-TEEM', *v. t.* To dislike in a moderate degree; to consider with disregard, disapprobation, dislike, or slight contempt; to slight.

But if this sacred gift you disesteem. *Denham.*

DIS-ES-TEEM'ED, *pp.* Disliked; slighted.

DIS-ES-TEEM'ING, *ppr.* Disliking; slighting.

DIS-ES-TI-MA'TION, *n.* Disesteem; bad repute.

DIS-EX'ER-CISE, *v. t.* To deprive of exercise. [*A bad word.*] *Milton.*

DIS-FAN'CY, *v. t.* To dislike. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

DIS-FA'VOR, *n.* [*dis* and *favor.*] Dislike; slight displeasure; discountenance; unfavorable regard; disesteem; as, the conduct of the minister incurred the *disfavor* of his sovereign.

2. A state of unacceptableness; a state in which one is not esteemed or favored, or not patronized, promoted, or befriended; as, to be in *disfavor* at court.

3. An ill or disobliging act; as, no generous man will do a *disfavor* to the meanest of his species.

DIS-FA'VOR, *v. t.* To discountenance; to withdraw or withhold from one, kindness, friendship, or support; to check or oppose by disapprobation; as, let the man be countenanced or *disfavored*, according to his merits.

DIS-FA'VOR-ED, *pp.* Discountenanced; not favored.

DIS-FA'VOR-ER, *n.* One who discountenances.

DIS-FA'VOR-ING, *ppr.* Discountenancing. [*Bacon.*

DIS-FEAT'URE, (-feet'yur,) *v. t.* To deprive of features; to disfigure.

DIS-FIG-U-RA'TION, *n.* [See DISFIGURE.] The act of disfiguring, or marring external form.

2. The state of being disfigured; some degree of deformity.

DIS-FIG'URE, (-fig'yur,) *v. t.* [*dis* and *figure.*] To change to a worse form; to mar external figure; to impair shape or form, and render it less perfect and beautiful; as, the loss of a limb *disfigures* the body.

2. To mar; to impair; to injure beauty, symmetry, or excellence.

DIS-FIG'UR-ED, (dis-fig'yurd,) *pp.* or *a.* Changed to a worse form; impaired in form or appearance.

DIS-FIG'URE-MENT, *n.* Change of external form to the worse; defacement of beauty. *Milton.* *Suckling.*

DIS-FIG'UR-ER, (-fig'yur-er,) *n.* One who disfigures.

DIS-FIG'UR-ING, *ppr.* Injuring the form or shape; impairing the beauty of form.

DIS-FOR'EST. See DISAFFOREST.

DIS-FRAN'CHISE, (-chiz,) *v. t.* [*dis* and *franchise.*] To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; to deprive of chartered rights and immunities; to deprive of any franchise, as of the right of voting in elections, &c. *Blackstone.*

DIS-FRAN'CHIS-ED, (dis-fran'chizd,) *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of the rights and privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular franchise.

DIS-FRAN'CHISE-MENT, (dis-fran'chiz-ment,) *n.* The act of disfranchising, or depriving of the privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular immunity.

DIS-FRAN'CHIS-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of the privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular immunity.

DIS-FRI'AR, *v. t.* [*dis* and *friar.*] To deprive of the state of a friar. [*Not used.*] *Sandys.*

DIS-FUR'NISH, *v. t.* [*dis* and *furnish.*] To deprive of furniture; to strip of apparatus, habiliments, or equipage. *Shak.* *Knolles.*

DIS-FUR'NISH-ED, (-fur'nisht,) *pp.* Deprived of furniture; stripped of apparatus.

DIS-FUR'NISH-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of furniture or apparatus.

DIS-GAL'LANT, *v. t.* To deprive of gallantry. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

DIS-GAR'NISH, *v. t.* [*dis* and *garnish.*] To divest of furniture or ornaments.

2. To deprive of a garrison, guns, and military apparatus; to degarnish.

DIS-GAR'RI-SON, *v. t.* To deprive of a garrison. *Hewyt.*

DIS-GAR'RI-SON-ED, *pp.* Deprived of a garrison.

DIS-GAR'RI-SON-ING, *ppr.* Deprived of a garrison.

DIS-GAV'EL, *v. t.* [See GAVELKIND.] To take away the tenure of gavelkind. *Blackstone.*

DIS-GAV'EL-ED, *pp.* Deprived of the tenure by gavelkind.

DIS-GAV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Taking away tenure by gavelkind. *Blackstone.*

DIS-GLO'RI-FY, *v. t.* [*dis* and *glorify.*] To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity. The participle *disglorified* is used by Milton; but the word is little used.

DIS-GORGE', (dis-gorj',) *v. t.* [Fr. *degorger*; *de*, *dis*, and *gorge*, the throat.]

1. To eject or discharge from the stomach, throat, or mouth; to vomit.

2. To throw out with violence; to discharge violently or in great quantities from a confined place. Thus, volcanoes are said to *disgorge* streams of burning lava, ashes, and stones. Milton's infernal rivers *disgorge* their streams into a burning lake.

3. *Fig.* To yield up or give back what had been seized upon as one's own; as, to *disgorge* his ill-gotten gains.

DIS-GORG'ED, *pp.* Ejected; discharged from the stomach or mouth; thrown out with violence and in great quantities.

DIS-GORGE'MENT, (dis-gorj'ment,) *n.* The act of disgorging; a vomiting. *Hall.*

DIS-GORG'ING, *ppr.* Discharging from the throat or mouth; vomiting; ejecting with violence and in great quantities.

DIS-GOS'PEL, *v. i.* [*dis* and *gospel.*] To differ from the precepts of the gospel. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

DIS-GRACE', *n.* [*dis* and *grace.*] A state of being out of favor; disfavor; disesteem; as, the minister retired from court in *disgrace.*

2. State of ignominy; dishonor, shame.

3. Cause of shame; as, to turn the back to the enemy is a foul *disgrace*; every vice is a *disgrace* to a rational being.

4. Act of unkindness. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

DIS-GRACE', *v. t.* To put out of favor; as, the minister was *disgraced.*

2. To bring a reproach on; to dishonor; as an *agent.* Men are apt to take pleasure in *disgracing* an enemy and his performances.

3. To bring to shame; to dishonor; to sink in estimation; as a *cause*; as, men often boast of actions which *disgrace* them.

DIS-GRAC'ED, (dis-grāst',) *pp.* or *a.* Put out of favor; brought under reproach; dishonored.

DIS-GRACE'FUL, *a.* Shameful, reproachful, dishonorable, procuring shame, sinking reputation. Cowardice is *disgraceful* to a soldier. Intemperance and profaneness are *disgraceful* to a man, but more *disgraceful* to a woman.

DIS-GRACE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With disgrace.

The senate have cast you forth *disgracefully*. *B. Jonson.*

2. Shamefully; reproachfully; ignominiously; in a disgraceful manner; as, the troops fled *disgracefully.*

DIS-GRACE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Ignominy; shamefulness.

DIS-GRA'CER, *n.* One who disgraces; one who exposes to disgrace; one who brings into disgrace, shame, or contempt.

DIS-GRA'CING, *ppr.* Bringing reproach on; dishonoring.

DIS-GRA'CIOUS, *a.* [*dis* and *gracious.*] Ungracious; unpleasing. *Shak.*

DIS-GRADE', *v. t.* Our old word for DEGRADE.

DIS'GRE-GATE, *v. t.* To separate; to disperse. [*Little used.*] *More.*

DIS-GUISE', (dis-gīze',) *v. t.* [Fr. *deguiser*; *de*, *dis*, and *guise*, manner.]

1. To conceal by an unusual habit or mask. Men sometimes *disguise* themselves for the purpose of committing crimes without danger of detection. They *disguise* their faces in a masquerade.

2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a false show, by false language, or an artificial manner; as, to *disguise* anger, sentiments, or intentions.

3. To disfigure; to alter the form, and exhibit an unusual appearance.

They saw the faces, which too well they knew,
Though then *disguised* in death. *Dryden.*

4. To disfigure or deform by liquor; to intoxicate.

DIS-GUISE', *n.* A counterfeit habit; a dress intended to conceal the person who wears it. By the laws of England, persons doing unlawful acts in *disguise*, are subjected to heavy penalties, and, in some cases, declared felons.

2. A false appearance; a counterfeit show; an artificial or assumed appearance intended to deceive the beholder. A treacherous design is often concealed under the *disguise* of great candor.

3. Change of manner by drink; intoxication.

DIS-GUIS'ED, (dis-gīzd',) *pp.* or *a.* Concealed by a counterfeit habit or appearance; intoxicated.

DIS-GUISE'MENT, *n.* Dress of concealment; false appearance.

DIS-GUIS'ER, (dis-gīz'er,) *n.* One who disguises himself or another.

2. He or that which disfigures.

DIS-GUIS'ING, *ppr.* Concealing by a counterfeit dress, or by a false show; intoxicating.

DIS-GUIS'ING, *n.* The act of giving a false appearance.

2. Theatrical mummery, or masking.

DIS-GUST', *n.* [Fr. *degoût*; *de*, *dis*, and *goût*, taste, L. *gustus.*]

1. Disrelish; distaste; aversion to the taste of food or drink; an unpleasant sensation excited in the or-

gans of taste by something disagreeable, and, when extreme, producing loathing or nausea.

2. Dislike; aversion; an unpleasant sensation in the mind, excited by something offensive in the manners, conduct, language, or opinions of others. Thus, obscenity in language, and clownishness in behavior, excite *disgust*.

DIS-GUST', *v. t.* To excite aversion in the stomach; to offend the taste.

2. To displease; to offend the mind or moral taste; with *at* or *with*, as, to be *disgusted at* foppery, or *with* vulgar manners. To *disgust from* is unusual and hardly legitimate.

DIS-GUST'ED, *pp.* Displeased; offended.

DIS-GUST'FUL, *a.* Offensive to the taste; nauseous; exciting aversion in the natural or moral taste.

DIS-GUST'ING, *ppr.* Provoking aversion; offending the taste.

2. *a.* Provoking dislike; odious; hateful; as, *disgusting* servility.

DIS-GUST'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to give disgust. *Swinburne.*

DISH, *n.* [Sax. *disc*, a dish, and *discas*, dishes; L. *discus*; Gr. δισκος; Fr. *disque*; Arm. *desq*; W. *dysgyl*; Sp. It. *disco*. It is the same word as *desk* and *desk*, and seems to signify something flat, plain, or extended.]

1. A broad, open vessel, made of various materials, used for serving up meat and various kinds of food at the table. It is sometimes used for a deep, hollow vessel for liquors. *Addison. Milton.*

2. The meat or provisions served in a dish. Hence, any particular kind of food.

I have here a *dish* of doves. *Shak.*

We say, a *dish* of veal or venison; a cold *dish*; a warm *dish*; a delicious *dish*.

3. Among *miners*, a trough in which ore is measured, about 28 inches long, 4 deep, and 6 wide. *Encyc.*

DISH, *v. t.* To put in a dish; as, the meat is all *dished*, and ready for the table.

DISH'-CLOTH, } *n.* A cloth used for washing and
DISH'-CLOUT, } wiping dishes. *Swift.*

DISH'-WASH-ER, (-wosh'er,) *n.* The name of a bird, the mergus. *Johnson.*

DISH'-WA-TER, *n.* Water in which dishes are washed.

DIS-HA-BIL'I-TATE, *v. t.* To disqualify.

DIS-HA-BILLE', (dis-a-bil',) *n.* [Fr. *deshabillé*; *des* and *habiller*, to dress. See HABIT.]

An undress; a loose, negligent dress for the morning. But see DESHABILLE, the French and more correct orthography.

Dryden uses the word as a participle, "Queens are not to be too negligently dressed or *dishabille*." In this use he is not followed.

DIS-HABIT, *v. t.* To drive from a habitation. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

DIS-HAR-MO'NI-OUS, *a.* Incongruous. [See UNHARMONIOUS.] *Hallywell.*

DIS-HAR'MO-NY, *n.* [*dis* and *harmony.*] Want of harmony; discord, incongruity. [*Not used.*]

DIS-HEART'EN, (dis-hart'n,) *v. t.* [*dis* and *heart.*]

To discourage, to deprive of courage, to depress the spirits; to deject, to impress with fear, as, it is weakness to be *disheartened* by small obstacles.

DIS-HEART'EN-ED, (dis-hart'nd,) *pp.* or *a.* Discouraged, depressed in spirits, cast down.

DIS-HEART'EN-ING, (dis-hart'n-ing,) *ppr.* or *a.* Discouraging, depressing the spirits.

DISHED, (disht,) *pp.* Put in a dish or dishes.

DIS-HEIR', (dis-are',) *v. t.* To debar from inheriting. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

DIS-HER'I-SON, *n.* [See DISHERIT.] The act of disinheriting, or cutting off from inheritance. *Bp. Hall.*

DIS-HER'IT, *v. t.* [Fr. *desheriter*, *des*, *dis*, and *heritar*; Arm. *diserita*; It. *diseredare*; Sp. *desheredar*. See HEIR.]

To disinherit; to cut off from the possession or enjoyment of an inheritance. [See DISINHERIT, which is more generally used.]

DIS-HER'IT-ANCE, *n.* The state of disheriting, or of being disinherited. *Beaum.*

DIS-HER'IT-ED, *pp.* Cut off from an inheritance or hereditary succession.

DIS-HER'IT-ING, *ppr.* Cutting off from an inheritance. *Spenser.*

DI-SHEV'EL, (de-shev'l,) *v. t.* [Fr. *decheveler*; *de*, *dis*, and *cheveu*, hair, *chevelu*, hairy, L. *capillus*. Class Gb.]

To spread the hair loosely; to suffer the hair of the head to hang negligently, and to flow without confinement; *used chiefly in the passive participle.*

DI-SHEV'EL, *v. t.* To spread in disorder. *Herbert.*

DI-SHEV'EL-ED, (de-shev'ld,) *pp.* or *a.* Hanging loosely and negligently without confinement; flowing in disorder, as, *dishevelled* locks.

DI-SHEV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Spreading loosely.

DISH'ING, *ppr.* [See DISH.] Putting in a dish or dishes.

2. *a.* Concave; having the hollow form of a dish. *Mortimer.*

DIS-HON'EST, (diz-on'est,) *a.* [*dis* and *honest.*] Void of honesty; destitute of probity, integrity, or good faith; faithless; fraudulent; knavish; having or exercising a disposition to deceive, cheat, and defraud; *applied to persons*; as, a *dishonest* man.

2. Proceeding from fraud, or marked by it; fraudulent; knavish; as, a *dishonest* transaction.

3. Disgraced; dishonored; *from the sense in Latin.*

Dishonest with lopped arms the youth appears. *Dryden.*

4. Disgraceful; ignominious; *from the Latin sense.*

Inglorious triumphs and *dishonest* scars. *Pope.*

5. Unchaste; lewd. *Shak.*

DIS-HON'EST-LY, (diz-on'est-ly,) *adv.* In a dishonest manner; without good faith, probity, or integrity; with fraudulent views; knavishly. *Shak.*

2. Lewdly, unchastely. *Ecclesiasticus.*

DIS-HON'ES-TY, (diz-on'es-ty,) *n.* Want of probity, or integrity in principle; faithlessness; a disposition to cheat or defraud, or to deceive and betray; *applied to persons.*

2. Violation of trust or of justice; fraud; treachery; any deviation from probity or integrity; *applied to acts.*

3. Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness. *Shak.*

4. Deceit; wickedness, shame. 2 *Cor.* iv.

DIS-HON'OR, (diz-on'or,) *n.* [*dis* and *honor.*] Reproach; disgrace; ignominy; shame; whatever constitutes a stain or blemish on the reputation.

It was not meet for us to see the king's *dishonor*.—Esth. iv.

It may express less than *ignominy* and *infamy*.

DIS-HON'OR, *v. t.* To disgrace, to bring reproach or shame on; to stain the character of; to lessen reputation. The duelist *dishonors* himself to maintain his honor. The impunity of the crimes of great men *dishonors* the administration of the laws.

2. To treat with indignity. *Dryden.*

3. To violate the chastity of; to debauch. *Dryden.*

4. To refuse or decline to accept or pay; as, to *dishonor* a bill of exchange.

DIS-HON'OR-A-BLE, (diz-on'or-a-bl,) *a.* Shameful; reproachful; base; vile; bringing shame on; staining the character, and lessening reputation. Every act of meanness and every vice is *dishonorable*.

2. Destitute of honor; as, a *dishonorable* man.

3. In a state of neglect or disesteem.

He that is *dishonorable* in riches, how much more in poverty!—*Ecclesiasticus.*

DIS-HON'OR-A-BLY, *adv.* Reproachfully; in a dishonorable manner.

DIS-HON'OR-A-RY, (diz-on'or-a-ry,) *a.* Bringing dishonor on; tending to disgrace, lessening reputation. *Holmes.*

DIS-HON'OR-ED, *pp.* Disgraced; brought into disrepute.

DIS-HON'OR-ER, *n.* One who dishonors or disgraces; one who treats another with indignity. *Milton.*

DIS-HON'OR-ING, *ppr.* Disgracing; bringing into disrepute, treating with indignity.

DIS-HORN', *v. t.* [*dis* and *horn.*] To deprive of horns. *Shak.*

DIS-HORN'ED, (dis-hornd',) *pp.* Stripped of horns.

DIS-HORN'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of horns.

DIS-HU'MOR, *n.* [*dis* and *humor.*] Peevishness; ill humor. *Spectator.*

DIS-IM-PARK', *v. t.* [*dis*, *im*, and *park.*] To free from the barriers of a park; to free from restraints or seclusion. [*Little used.*] *Spectator.*

DIS-IM-PROVE'MENT, *n.* [*dis* and *improvement.*] Reduction from a better to a worse state; the contrary to *improvement* or *melioration*; as, the *disimprovement* of the earth. [*Little used.*] *Norris Swift.*

DIS-IN-CAR'CER-ATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *incarcerate.*] To liberate from prison; to set free from confinement. [*Not much used.*] *Harvey.*

DIS-IN-CLI-NA'TION, *n.* [*dis* and *inclination.*] Want of inclination; want of propensity, desire, or affection; slight dislike; aversion, expressing less than *hate*.

Disappointment gave him a *disinclination* to the fair sex. *Arbuthnot.*

DIS-IN-CLINE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *incline.*] To excite dislike or slight aversion; to make disaffected; to alienate from. His timidity *disinclined* him from such an arduous enterprise.

DIS-IN-CLIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Not inclined; averse.

DIS-IN-CLIN'ING, *ppr.* Exciting dislike or slight aversion.

DIS-IN-CLOSE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *inclose.*] To open an inclosure; to throw open what has been inclosed; to dispark.

DIS-IN-COR'PO-RATE, *v. t.* To deprive of corporate powers; to dissolve a corporate body, or an established society. *Hume.*

2. To detach or separate from a corporation or society. *Baron.*

DIS-IN-COR'PO-RA-TED, *pp.* Deprived of corporate powers.

DIS-IN-COR'PO-RA-TING, *ppr.* Depriving of corporate powers.

DIS-IN-COR-PO-RA'TION, *n.* Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation. *Warton.*

DIS-IN-FECT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *infect.*] To cleanse from infection; to purify from contagious matter.

DIS-IN-FECT'ANT, *n.* An agent for removing the causes of infection as chlorine. *Cooley.*

DIS-IN-FECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cleansed from infection.

DIS-IN-FECT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Purifying from infection.

DIS-IN-FEC'TION, (-in-fek'shun,) *n.* Purification from infecting matter. *Med. Repos.*

DIS-IN-GE-NU'I-TY, *n.* [*dis* and *ingenuity.*] Meanness of artifice; unfairness; disingenuousness; want of candor. *Clarendon.*

[This word is little used, or not at all, in the sense here explained. See INGENUITY. We now use, in lieu of it, DISINGENUOUSNESS.]

DIS-IN-GEN'U-OUS, *a.* [*dis* and *ingenuous.*] Unfair; not open, frank, and candid; meanly artful; illiberal; *applied to persons.*

2. Unfair; meanly artful; unbecoming true honor and dignity; as, *disingenuous* conduct; *disingenuous* schemes.

DIS-IN-GEN'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a disingenuous manner; unfairly; not openly and candidly; with secret management.

DIS-IN-GEN'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Unfairness; want of candor; low craft; as, the *disingenuousness* of a man, or of his mind.

2. Characterized by unfairness, as conduct or practices.

DIS-IN-HAB'IT-ED, *pp.* Deprived of inhabitants.

DIS-IN-HER'I-SON, *n.* [*dis* and *inherit.*] The act of cutting off from hereditary succession, the act of disinheriting. *Bacon. Clarendon.*

2. The state of being disinherited. *Taylor.*

DIS-IN-HER'IT, *v. t.* [*dis* and *inherit.*] To cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance; to prevent, as an heir, from coming into possession of any property or right, which, by law or custom, would devolve on him in the course of descent. A father sometimes *disinherits* his children by will. In *England*, the crown is descendible to the eldest son, who can not be *disinherited* by the will of his father.

DIS-IN-HER'IT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cut off from an inheritance.

DIS-IN-HER'IT-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of an hereditary estate or right.

DIS-IN-HUME', *v. t.* To disinter.

DIS-IN'TE-GRA-BLE, *a.* [*dis* and *integer.*] That may be separated into integrant parts; capable of disintegration.

Argillaceous is readily *disintegrable* by exposure to the atmosphere. *Kirwan.*

DIS-IN'TE-GRATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *integer.*] To separate the integrant parts of.

Marbles are not *disintegrated* by exposure to the atmosphere, at least in a few years. *Kirwan.*

DIS-IN'TE-GRA-TED, *pp.* Separated into integrant parts without chemical action.

DIS-IN'TE-GRA-TING, *ppr.* Separating into integrant parts.

DIS-IN-TE-GRA'TION, *n.* The act of separating *integrant* parts of a substance, as distinguished from decomposition, or the separation of *constituent* parts. *Kirwan.*

DIS-IN-TER', *v. t.* [*dis* and *inter.*] To take out of a grave, or out of the earth, as, to *disinter* a dead body that is buried.

2. To take out, as from a grave; to bring from obscurity into view.

The philosopher—may be concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *disinterred*. [*Unusual.*] *Addison.*

DIS-IN'TER-ESS-ED, } See DISINTERESTED, &c.
DIS-IN'TER-ESS-MENT, }

DIS-IN'TER-EST, *n.* [*dis* and *interest.*] What is contrary to the interest or advantage; disadvantage; injury. [*Little used, or not at all.*] *Otway.*

2. Indifference to profit, want of regard to private advantage. *Johnson.*

DIS-IN'TER-EST, *v. t.* To disengage from private interest or personal advantage. [*Little used.*] *Feltham.*

DIS-IN'TER-EST-ED, *a.* Uninterested; indifferent; free from self-interest; having no separate personal interest or private advantage in a question or affair. It is important that a judge should be perfectly *disinterested*.

2. Not influenced or dictated by private advantage; as, a *disinterested* decision.

[This word is more generally used than UNINTERESTED.]

DIS-IN'TER-EST-ED-LY, *adv.* In a disinterested manner.

DIS-IN'TER-EST-ED-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of having no separate personal interest or private advantage in a question or event; freedom from bias or prejudice, on account of private interest; indifference. *Bronow.*

DIS-IN'TER-EST-ING, *a.* Uninteresting.

[*The latter is the word now used.*]

DIS-IN'TER-MENT, *n.* The act of disinterring, or taking out of the earth.

DIS-IN-TER'RED, (dis-in-turd',) *pp.* Taken out of the earth or grave.

DIS-IN-TER'RING, *ppr.* Taking out of the earth, or out of a grave.
DIS-IN-THRALL', (dis-in-thrawl',) *v. t.* [*dis* and *in-thrall.*] To liberate from slavery, bondage, or servitude; to free or rescue from oppression. *South.*
DIS-IN-THRALL'ED, *pp.* Set free from bondage.
DIS-IN-THRALL'ING, *ppr.* Delivering from slavery or servitude.
DIS-IN-THRALL'MENT, *n.* Liberation from bondage; emancipation from slavery. *E. Nott.*
DIS-IN-URE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *inure.*] To deprive of familiarity or custom. *Milton.*
DIS-IN-UR'ED, *pp.* Deprived of familiar custom.
DIS-IN-VAL-ID'I-TY, *n.* Want of validity.
DIS-IN-VITE', *v. t.* To recall an invitation. *Finett.*
DIS-IN-VIT'ING, *ppr.* Retracting an invitation.
DIS-IN-VOLVE', (dis-in-volv',) *v. t.* [*dis* and *involve.*] To uncover; to unfold or unroll; to disentangle. *More.*
DIS-IN-VOLV'ED, *pp.* Unfolded; disentangled.
DIS-IN-VOLV'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from entanglement.
DIS-JEC'TION, *n.* Act of overthrowing or dissipating.
DIS-JOIN', *v. t.* [*dis* and *join.*] To part; to disunite; to separate; to sunder.
DIS-JOIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Disunited; separated.
DIS-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Disuniting; severing.
DIS-JOINT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *joint.*] To separate a joint; to separate parts united by joints; as, to *disjoint* the limbs; to *disjoint* bones; to *disjoint* a fowl in carving.
2. To put out of joint; to force out of its socket; to dislocate.
3. To separate at junctures; to break at the part where things are united by cement; as, *disjointed* columns.
4. To break in pieces; to separate united parts; as, to *disjoint* an edifice; the *disjointed* parts of a ship.
5. To break the natural order and relations of a thing; to make incoherent; as, a *disjointed* speech.
DIS-JOINT', *v. i.* To fall in pieces. *Shak.*
DIS-JOINT', *a.* Disjointed. *Shak.*
DIS-JOINT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Separated at the joints; parted limb from limb; carved; put out of joint; not coherent.
DIS-JOINT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being disjointed.
DIS-JOINT'ING, *ppr.* Separating joints; disjoining limb from limb; breaking at the seams or junctures; rendering incoherent.
DIS-JOINT'LY, *adv.* In a divided state. *Sandys.*
DIS-JU-DI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *dijudicatio.*]
Judgment; determination. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*
DIS-JUNCT', *a.* [L. *disjunctus*, *disjungo*; *dis* and *jungo*, to join.]
Disjoined; separated.
DIS-JUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *disjunctio.*]
The act of disjoining; disunion; separation; a parting; as, the *disjunction* of soul and body.
DIS-JUNCT'IVE, *a.* Separating; disjoining.
2. Incapable of union. [*Unusual.*] *Grew.*
3. In *grammar*, a *disjunctive* conjunction or connective is a word which unites sentences or the parts of discourse in construction, but *disjoins* the sense, noting an alternative or opposition; as, I love him, *or* I fear him; I neither love him, *nor* fear him.
4. In *logic*, a *disjunctive proposition*, is one in which the parts are opposed to each other, by means of disjunctives; as, *it is either day or night.*
A *disjunctive syllogism*, is when the major proposition is *disjunctive*; as, *the earth moves in a circle, or an ellipsis*; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipsis. *Watts.*
DIS-JUNCT'IVE, *n.* A word that disjoins; as *or*, *nor*, *neither.*
DIS-JUNCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a disjunctive manner; separately.
DISK, *n.* [L. *discus.* See DISH and DESK.]
1. The face or visible projection of a celestial body, usually predicated of the sun, moon, or planets; but the stars have this apparent *disk.* *D. Olmsted.*
2. A quoit; a piece of stone, iron, or copper, inclining to an oval figure, which the ancients hurled by the help of a leathern thong tied round the person's hand, and put through a hole in the middle.

> Some whirl the *disk* and some the javelin dart. *Pope.*

3. In *botany*, the whole surface of a leaf; the central part of a radiate compound flower. *Martyn.*
A term applied to certain bodies or projections situated between the base of the stamens and the base of the ovary, but forming part with neither. *Lindley.*
DIS-KIND'NESS, *n.* [*dis* and *kindness.*] Want of kindness; unkindness; want of affection.
2. Ill turn; injury; detriment. *Woodward.*
DIS-LIKE', *n.* [*dis* and *like.*] Disapprobation; disinclination; displeasure; aversion; a moderate degree of hatred. A man shows his *dislike* to measures which he disapproves, to a proposal which he is disinclined to accept, and to food which he does not relish. All wise and good men manifest their *dislike* to folly.
2. Discord; disagreement. [*Not in use.*] *Fairfax.*
DIS-LIKE', *v. t.* To disapprove; to regard with some aversion or displeasure. We *dislike* proceedings which we deem wrong; we *dislike* persons of evil habits; we *dislike* whatever gives us pain.
2. To disrelish; to regard with some disgust; as, to *dislike* particular kinds of food.
DIS-LIK'ED, (dis-likt',) *pp.* Disapproved; disrelished.
DIS-LIKE'FUL, *a.* Disliking; disaffected. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*
DIS-LIK'EN, (dis-lik'n,) *v. t.* To make unlike. *Shak.*
DIS-LIK'EN-ED, *pp.* Made unlike.
DIS-LIKE'NESS, *n.* [*dis* and *likeness.*] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude. *Locke.*
DIS-LIK'ER, *n.* One who disapproves or disrelishes.
DIS-LIK'ING, *ppr.* Disapproving; disrelishing.
DIS-LIMB', (dis-lim',) *v. t.* To tear the limbs from. *Dict.*
DIS-LIMB'ED, (-limd',) *pp.* Torn limb from limb.
DIS-LIMN', (dis-lim',) *v. t.* To strike out of a picture. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
DIS'LO-CATE, *a.* Dislocated. *Montgomery.*
DIS'LO-CATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *locate*, L. *locus*, place; Fr. *disloquer*; It. *dislocare.*]
To displace; to put out of its proper place; *particularly*, to put out of joint; to disjoint; to move a bone from its socket, cavity, or place of articulation.
DIS'LO-CA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Removed from its proper place; put out of joint.
DIS'LO-CA-TING, *ppr.* Putting out of its proper place, or out of joint.
DIS-LO-CA'TION, *n.* The act of moving from its proper place, *particularly*, the act of removing or forcing a bone from its socket; luxation. *Encyc.*
2. The state of being displaced. *Burnet.*
3. A joint displaced.
4. In *geology*, the displacement of parts of rocks, or portions of strata, from the situations which they originally occupied. *Cyc.*
DIS-LODGE', (dis-lodj',) *v. t.* [*dis* and *lodge.*] To remove or drive from a lodge or place of rest; to drive from the place where a thing naturally rests or inhabits. Shells, resting in the sea at a considerable depth, are not *dislodged* by storms.
2. To drive from a place of retirement or retreat; as, to *dislodge* a cony or a deer.
3. To drive from any place of rest or habitation, or from any station; as, to *dislodge* the enemy from their quarters, from a hill or wall.
4. To remove an army to other quarters. *Shak.*
DIS-LODGE', *v. i.* To go from a place of rest. *Milton.*
DIS-LODG'ED, *pp.* Driven from a lodge or place of rest; removed from a place of habitation, or from any station.
DIS-LODG'ING, *ppr.* Driving from a lodge, from a place of rest or retreat, or from any station.
DIS-LOY'AL, *a.* [*dis* and *loyal*; Fr. *deloyal*; Sp. *desleal.*]
1. Not true to allegiance; false to a sovereign; faithless; as, a *disloyal* subject.
2. False; perfidious; treacherous; as, a *disloyal* knave. *Shak.*
3. Not true to the marriage bed. *Shak.*
4. False in love; not constant. *Johnson.*
DIS-LOY'AL-LY, *adv.* In a disloyal manner; with violation of faith or duty to a sovereign; faithlessly; perfidiously.
DIS-LOY'AL-TY, *n.* Want of fidelity to a sovereign; violation of allegiance or duty to a prince or sovereign authority.
2. Want of fidelity in love. *Shak.*
DIS'MAL, *a.* [I am not satisfied with the etymologies of this word which I have seen.]
1. Dark; gloomy; as, a *dismal* shade.
2. Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; calamitous; unfortunate; as, a *dismal* accident; *dismal* effects. *Milton.*
3. Frightful; horrible; as, a *dismal* scream.
DIS'MAL-LY, *adv.* Gloomily; horribly; sorrowfully; uncomfortably.
DIS'MAL-NESS, *n.* Gloominess; horror.
DIS-MAN'TLE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *mantle*; Fr. *demanteler.*]
1. To deprive of dress; to strip; to divest. *South.*
2. To loose; to throw open. *Shak.*
3. *More generally*, to deprive or strip of apparatus, or furniture; to unrig; as, to *dismantle* a ship.
4. To deprive or strip of military furniture; as, to *dismantle* a fortress.
5. To deprive of outworks or forts; as, to *dismantle* a town.
6. To break down; as, his nose *dismantled.* *Dryden.*
DIS-MAN'TLED, *pp.* or *a.* Divested; stripped of furniture; unrigged.
DIS-MAN'TLING, *ppr.* Stripping of dress; depriving of apparatus or furniture.
DIS-MASK', *v. t.* [*dis* and *mask*; Fr. *demasquer.*]
To strip off a mask; to uncover; to remove that which conceals. *Shak. Wotton.*
DIS-MASK'ED, (dis-maskt',) *pp.* Divested of a mask; stripped of covering or disguise; uncovered.
DIS-MASK'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of a mask or covering.
DIS-MAST', *v. t.* [*dis* and *mast*; Fr. *démâter.*]
To deprive of a mast or masts; to break and carry away the masts from; as, a storm *dismasted* the ship.
DIS-MAST'ED, *pp.* Deprived of a mast or masts.
DIS-MAST'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of masts.
DIS-MAST'MENT, *n.* The act of dismasting; the state of being dismasted. *Marshall.*
DIS-MAY', *v. t.* [Sp. *desmayar*; Port. *desmaiar*: probably formed by *des* and the Teutonic *magan*, to be strong or able. The sense, then, is, to deprive of strength. Sp. *desmayarse*, to faint; It. *smagarsi*, to despond.]
To deprive of that strength or firmness of mind which constitutes courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to sink or depress the spirits or resolution; hence, to affright or terrify.

> Be strong, and of good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed. — Josh. i.

DIS-MAY', *n.* [Sp. *desmayo*; Port. *desmaio*, a swoon or fainting fit.]
Fall or loss of courage; a sinking of the spirits; depression; dejection; a yielding to fear; that loss of firmness which is effected by fear or terror; fear impressed; terror felt.

> And each
> In other's countenance read his own *dismay*. *Milton.*

DIS-MAY'ED, (dis-made',) *pp.* or *a.* Disheartened; deprived of courage.
DIS-MAY'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being dismayed; dejection of courage; dispiritedness. [*A useless word, and not used.*] *Sidney.*
DIS-MAY'FUL, *a.* Full of dismay. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
DIS-MAY'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of courage.
DISME, } (deem) *n.* [Fr.] A tenth part; a tithe.
DIME, } *Ayliffe.*
DIS-MEM'BER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *member.*] To divide limb from limb; to separate a member from the body; to tear or cut in pieces; to dilacerate; to mutilate.

> Fowls obscene *dismembered* his remains. *Pope.*

2. To separate a part from the main body; to divide; to sever; as, to *dismember* an empire, kingdom, or republic. Poland was *dismembered* by the neighboring powers.
DIS-MEM'BER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Divided member from member; torn or cut in pieces; divided by the separation of a part from the main body.
DIS-MEM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Separating a limb or limbs from the body; dividing by taking a part or parts from the body.
DIS-MEM'BER-ING, *n.* Mutilation. *Blackstone.*
DIS-MEM'BER-MENT, *n.* The act of severing a limb or limbs from the body; the act of tearing or cutting in pieces; mutilation; the act of severing a part from the main body; division; separation.

> He pointed out the danger of a *dismemberment* of the republic. *Hist. of Poland. Encyc.*

DIS-MET'TLED, *a.* Destitute of fire or spirit. [*Not much used.*] *Llewellyn.*
DIS-MISS', *v. t.* [L. *dimissus*, *dimitto*; *di*, *dis*, and *mitto*, to send; Fr. *demettre.*]
1. To send away; *properly*, to give leave of departure; to permit to depart; implying authority in a person to retain or keep. The town clerk *dismissed* the assembly. *Acts* xix.
2. To discard; to remove from office, service, or employment. The king *dismisses* his ministers; the master *dismisses* his servant; and the employer his workmen. Officers are *dismissed* from service, and students from college.
3. To send; to dispatch.

> He *dismissed* embassadors from Pekin to Tocahoo Lamo Tan. [*Improper.*] *Locke.*

4. To send or remove from a docket; to discontinue; as, to *dismiss* a bill in chancery.
DIS-MISS', *n.* Discharge; dismission. [*Not used.*]
DIS-MISS'AL, *n.* Dismission.
DIS-MISS'ED, (dis-mist',) *pp.* or *a.* Sent away; permitted to depart; removed from office or employment.
DIS-MISS'ING, *ppr.* Sending away; giving leave to depart; removing from office or service.
DIS-MIS'SION, (-mish'un,) *n.* [L. *dimissio.*]
1. The act of sending away; leave to depart; as, the *dismission* of the grand jury.
2. Removal from office or employment; discharge, either with honor or disgrace.
3. An act requiring departure. [*Not usual.*] *Shak.*
4. Removal of a suit in equity.
DIS-MISS'IVE, *a.* Giving dismission.
DIS-MORT'GAGE, (dis-mor'gaje,) *v. t.* To redeem from mortgage. *Howell.*
DIS-MORT'GAG-ED, *pp.* Redeemed from mortgage.
DIS-MORT'GAG-ING, *ppr.* Redeeming from mortgage.
DIS-MOUNT', *v. i.* [*dis* and *mount*; Fr. *demonter*; Sp. *desmontar*; It. *smontare.*]
1. To alight from a horse; to descend or get off, as a rider from a beast; as, the officer ordered his troops to *dismount.*
2. To descend from an elevation. *Spenser.*
DIS-MOUNT', *v. t.* To throw or remove from a horse; to unhorse; as, the soldier *dismounted* his adversary.
2. To throw or bring down from any elevation. *Sackville.*
3. To throw or remove cannon or other artillery from their carriages; or to break the carriages or wheels, and render guns useless.

DIS-MOUNT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Thrown from a horse, or from an elevation; unhorsed, or removed from horses by order; as, *dismounted* troops. Applied to horses, it signifies unfit for service.

2. Thrown or removed from carriages.

DIS-MOUNT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing from a horse; unhorsing; removing from an elevation; throwing or removing from carriages.

DIS-NAT'U-RAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.

DIS-NAT'U-RAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Deprived of the privileges of birth.

DIS-NA'TUR-ED, *a.* Deprived or destitute of natural feelings; unnatural. *Shak.*

DIS-O-BE'DI-ENCE, *n.* [*dis* and *obedience.*] Neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command or prohibition; the omission of that which is commanded to be done, or the doing of that which is forbid; breach of duty prescribed by authority.

By one man's *disobedience* many were made sinners. — Rom. v.

2. Non-compliance.

The *disobedience* of the moon. *Blackmore.*

DIS-O-BE'DI-ENT, *a.* Neglecting or refusing to obey; omitting to do what is commanded, or doing what is prohibited; refractory; not observant of duty or rules prescribed by authority; as, children *disobedient* to parents; citizens *disobedient* to the laws.

I was not *disobedient* to the heavenly vision. — Acts xxvi.

2. Not yielding to exciting force or power.

Medicines used unnecessarily contribute to shorten life, by sooner rendering peculiar parts of the system *disobedient* to stimuli. *Darwin.*

DIS-O-BE'DI-ENT-LY, *adv.* In a disobedient manner.

DIS-O-BEY', (dis-o-bā',) *v. t.* [*dis* and *obey.*] To neglect or refuse to obey; to omit or refuse to do what is commanded, or to do what is forbid; to transgress or violate an order or injunction. Refractory children *disobey* their parents; men *disobey* their Maker and the laws; and we all *disobey* the precepts of the gospel. [*The word is applicable both to the command and to the person commanding.*]

DIS-O-BEY'ED, (-bāde,) *pp.* Not obeyed; neglected; transgressed.

DIS-O-BEY'ING, *ppr.* Omitting or refusing to obey; violating; transgressing, as authority or law.

DIS-OB-LI-GA'TION, *n.* [*dis* and *obligation.*] The act of disobliging; an offense; cause of disgust. *Clarendon.*

DIS-OB'LI-GA-TO-RY, *a.* Releasing obligation. *K. Charles.*

DIS-O-BLIGE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *oblige.*] To do an act which contravenes the will or desires of another; to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to injure in a slight degree; *a term by which offense is tenderly expressed.*

My plan has given offense to some gentlemen, whom it would not be very safe to *disoblige*. *Addison.*

2. To release from obligation. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

DIS-O-BLIG'ED, *pp.* Offended; slightly injured.

DIS-O-BLIGE'MENT, *n.* The act of disobliging.

DIS-O-BLIG'ER, *n.* One who disobliges. [*Milton.*

DIS-O-BLIG'ING, *ppr.* Offending; contravening the wishes of; injuring slightly.

2. *a.* Not obliging; not disposed to gratify the wishes of another; not disposed to please; unkind; offensive; unpleasing; unaccommodating; as, a *disobliging* coachman.

DIS-O-BLIG'ING-LY, *adv.* In a disobliging manner; offensively.

DIS-O-BLIG'ING-NESS, *n.* Offensiveness, disposition to displease, or want of readiness to please.

DIS-O-PIN'ION, (-o-pin'yun,) *n.* Difference of opinion. [*A bad word, and not used.*] *Bp. Reynolds.*

DIS-ORB'ED, *a.* [*dis* and *orb.*] Thrown out of the proper orbit; as, a star *disorbed.* *Shak.*

DIS-OR'DER, *n.* [*dis* and *order*; Fr. *desordre*; Sp. *desorden*; It. *disordine.*]

1. Want of order or regular disposition; irregularity; immethodical distribution; confusion; *a word of general application*; as, the troops were thrown into *disorder*; the papers are in *disorder.*

2. Tumult; disturbance of the peace of society; as, the city is sometimes troubled with the *disorders* of its citizens.

3. Neglect of rule; irregularity.

From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art. *Pope.*

4. Breach of laws; violation of standing rules, or institutions.

5. Irregularity, disturbance or interruption of the functions of the animal economy; disease; distemper; sickness. [See DISEASE.] *Disorder*, however, is more frequently used to express a slight disease.

6. Discomposure of the mind; turbulence of passions.

7. Irregularity in the functions of the brain; derangement of the intellect or reason.

DIS-OR'DER, *v. t.* To break order; to derange; to disturb any regular disposition or arrangement of things; to put out of method, to throw into confusion; to confuse; *applicable to every thing susceptible of order.*

2. To disturb or interrupt the natural functions of the animal economy; to produce sickness or indisposition; as, to *disorder* the head or stomach.

3. To discompose or disturb the mind; to ruffle.

4. To disturb the regular operations of reason; to derange; as, the man's reason is *disordered.*

5. To depose from holy orders. [*Unusual.*]

DIS-OR'DER-ED, *pp.* Put out of order; deranged; disturbed; discomposed; confused; sick; indisposed.

DIS-OR'DER-ED, *a.* Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; unrestrained in behavior. *Shak.*

DIS-OR'DER-ED-NESS, *n.* A state of disorder or irregularity; confusion.

DIS-OR'DER-ING, *ppr.* Putting out of order; disturbing the arrangement of; discomposing.

DIS-OR'DER-LI-NESS, *n.* State of being disorderly.

DIS-OR'DER-LY, *a.* Confused; immethodical; irregular; being without proper order or disposition; as, the books and papers are in a *disorderly* state.

2. Tumultuous; irregular; as, the *disorderly* motions of the spirits.

3. Lawless; contrary to law; violating or disposed to violate law and good order; as, *disorderly* people; *disorderly* assemblies.

4. Inclined to break loose from restraint; unruly; as, *disorderly* cattle.

DIS-OR'DER-LY, *adv.* Without order, rule, or method; irregularly; confusedly; in a disorderly manner.

Savages fighting *disorderly* with stones. *Raleigh.*

2. In a manner violating law and good order; in a manner contrary to rules or established institutions.

Withdraw from every brother that walketh *disorderly.* — 2 Thess. iii.

DIS-OR'DI-NATE, *a.* Disorderly; living irregularly.

DIS-OR'DI-NATE-LY, *adv.* Inordinately; irregularly; viciously.

DIS-OR-GAN-I-ZA'TION, *n.* [See DISORGANIZE.] The act of disorganizing; the act of destroying organic structure, or connected system; the act of destroying order.

2. The state of being disorganized. We speak of the *disorganization* of the body, or of government, or of society, or of an army.

DIS-OR'GAN-IZE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *organize.* See ORGAN.]

To break or destroy organic structure or connected system; to dissolve regular system or union of parts; as, to *disorganize* a government or society; to *disorganize* an army.

Every account of the settlement of Plymouth mentions the conduct of Lyford who attempted to *disorganize* the church. *Eliot's Biog. Dict.*

DIS-OR'GAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to disorder; being in a confused state.

DIS-OR'GAN-IZ-ER, *n.* One who disorganizes; one who destroys or attempts to interrupt regular order or system; one who introduces disorder and confusion.

DIS-OR'GAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Destroying regular and connected system; throwing into confusion.

2. *a.* Disposed or tending to disorganize; as, a *disorganizing* spirit.

DIS-O'RI-ENT-A-TED, *a.* Turned from the east; turned from the right direction.

DIS-ŌWN', *v. t.* [*dis* and *own.*] To deny; not to own; to refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one's self. A parent can hardly *disown* his child. An author will sometimes *disown* his writings.

2. To deny; not to allow.

To *disown* a brother's better claim. *Dryden.*

DIS-ŌWN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Not owned; not acknowledged as one's own; denied; disallowed.

DIS-ŌWN'ING, *ppr.* Not owning; denying; disallowing.

DIS-ŌWN'MENT, *n.* Act of disowning.

DIS-OX'Y-DATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *oxydate.*] To reduce from oxydation; to reduce from the state of an oxyd, by disengaging oxygen from a substance; as, to *disoxydate* iron or copper.

DIS-OX'Y-DA-TED, *pp.* Reduced from the state of an oxyd.

DIS-OX'Y-DA-TING, *ppr.* Reducing from the state of an oxyd.

DIS-OX-Y-DA'TION, *n.* The act or process of freeing from oxygen and reducing from the state of an oxyd. *Med. Repos.*

[*This word seems to be preferable to* DEOXYDATE.]

DIS-OX'Y-GEN-ATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *oxygenate.*] To deprive of oxygen.

DIS-OX'Y-GEN-A-TED, *pp.* Freed from oxygen.

DIS-OX'Y-GEN-A-TING, *ppr.* Freeing from oxygen.

DIS-OX-Y-GEN-A'TION, *n.* The act or process of separating oxygen from any substance containing it.

DIS-PACE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *spatior*, L.]

To range about. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

DIS-PAIR', *v. t.* [*dis* and *pair.*] To separate a pair or couple. *Beaum. & Fl.*

DIS-PAIR'ED, *pp.* Parted; separated.

DIS-PAIR'ING, *ppr.* Parting a couple or pair.

DIS-PAND', *v. t.* [L. *dispando.*]

To display. [*Not in use.*] *Diet.*

DIS-PAN'SION, (-shun,) *n.* The act of spreading or displaying. [*Not in use.*]

DIS-PAR'A-DIS-ED, (-par'a-dist,) *a.* [*dis* and *paradise.*] Removed from paradise.

DIS-PAR'AGE, *v. t.* [Norm. *desparager*: *des*, *dis*, and *parage*, from *peer*, *par*, equal.]

1. To marry one to another of inferior condition or rank; to dishonor by an unequal match or marriage, against the rules of decency.

2. To match unequally; to injure or dishonor by union with something of inferior excellence. *Johnson.*

3. To injure or dishonor by a comparison with something of less value or excellence.

4. To treat with contempt; to undervalue; to lower in rank or estimation; to vilify; to bring reproach on; to reproach; to debase by words or actions; to dishonor.

Thou durst not thus *disparage* glorious arms. *Milton.*

DIS-PAR'AG-ED, *pp.* Married to one beneath his or her condition; unequally matched; dishonored or injured by comparison with something inferior; undervalued; vilified; debased; reproached.

DIS-PAR'AGE-MENT, *n.* The matching of a man or woman to one of inferior rank or condition, and against the rules of decency. *Encye. Cowel.*

2. Injury by union or comparison with something of inferior excellence. *Johnson.*

3. Diminution of value or excellence; reproach; disgrace; indignity; dishonor; followed by *to.*

It ought to be no *disparagement to* a star that it is not the sun. *Bouh.*

To be a humble Christian is no *disparagement to* a prince, or a nobleman. *Anon.*

DIS-PAR'AG-ER, *n.* One who disparages or dishonors; one who vilifies or disgraces.

DIS-PAR'AG-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Marrying one to another of inferior condition; depreciating in the estimation of others; vilifying; dishonoring.

DIS-PAR'AG-ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to disparage or dishonor.

DIS'PAR-ATE, *a.* [L. *disparata*, things unlike; *dispar*; *dis* and *par*, equal.]

Unequal; unlike; dissimilar. *Robinson.*

DIS'PAR-ATES, *n. pl.* Things so unequal or unlike that they can not be compared with each other. *Johnson.*

DIS-PAR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *disparité*; Sp. *disparidad*; It. *disparità*; from L. *dispar*, unequal; *dis* and *par*, equal.]

1. Irregularity; difference in degree, in age, rank, condition, or excellence; as, a *disparity* of years or of age; *disparity* of condition or circumstances; followed by *of* or *in.* We say, *disparity in* or *of* years.

2. Dissimilitude; unlikeness.

DIS-PARK', *v. t.* [*dis* and *park.*] To throw open a park; to lay open. *Shak.*

2. To set at large; to release from inclosure or confinement. *Waller.*

DIS-PARK'ED, (dis-pārkt',) *pp.* Disinclosed; set at large.

DIS-PARK'ING, *n.* Act of throwing open a park.

DIS-PART', *v. t.* [*dis* and *part*; Fr. *départir*; L. *dispartior.* (See PART.) *Dis* and *part* both imply *separation.*]

To part asunder; to divide; to separate; to sever; to burst; to rend; to rive or split; as, *disparted* air; *disparted* towers; *disparted* chaos. [*An elegant poetic word.*] *Milton.*

DIS-PART', *v. t.* To separate; to open; to cleave.

DIS-PART', *n.* In *gunnery*, the difference between the thickness of the metal of a piece of ordnance at the mouth and at the breech. *Bailey.*

DIS-PART', *v. t.* In *gunnery*, to set a mark on the muzzle-ring of a piece of ordnance, so that a sight-line from the top of the base-ring to the mark on or near the muzzle, may be parallel to the axis of the bore or hollow cylinder. *Encye.*

DIS-PART'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Divided; separated; parted; rent asunder.

DIS-PART'ING, *ppr.* Severing; dividing; bursting; cleaving.

DIS-PAS'SION, (-pash'un,) *n.* [*dis* and *passion.*] Freedom from passion; an undisturbed state of the mind; apathy. *Temple.*

DIS-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* Free from passion; calm; composed; impartial; moderate; temperate; unmoved by feelings; *applied to persons*: as, *dispassionate* men or judges.

2. Not dictated by passion; not proceeding from temper or bias; impartial; *applied to things*; as, *dispassionate* proceedings.

DIS-PAS'SION-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without passion; calmly; coolly.

DIS-PAS'SION-ED, (dis-pash'und,) *a.* Free from passion.

DIS-PATCH', *v. t.* [Fr. *dépêcher*; Sp. *despachar*; Port. *id.*; It. *dispacciare*; Arm. *dibrech*, *disbachat.* In It. *spacciare* signifies to sell, put off, speed, dispatch; *spaccio*, sale, vent, dispatch, expedition. This word belongs to Class Bg, and the primary sense is to send, throw, thrust, drive, and this is the sense of

pack, L. *pango, pactus*. Hence our vulgar phrases, *to pack off*, and *to budge*. The same word occurs in *impeach*.]

1. To send, or send away; particularly applied to the sending of messengers, agents, and letters on special business, and often implying haste. The king *dispatched* an envoy to the court of Madrid. He *dispatched* a messenger to his envoy in France. He *dispatched* orders or letters to the commander of the forces in Spain. The president *dispatched* a special envoy to the court of St. James in 1794.

2. To send out of the world; to put to death.

> The company shall stone them with stones, and *dispatch* them with their swords. — Ezek. xxiii.

3. To perform; to execute speedily; to finish; as, the business was *dispatched* in [illegible].

DIS-PATCH′, *v. i.* To conclude an affair with another; to transact and finish. [*Not now used.*]

> They have *dispatched* with Pompey. *Shak.*

DIS-PATCH′, *n.* Speedy performance, execution or transaction of business [illegible] *Bacon.*

2. Speed; haste; [illegible] the business was done [illegible] *dispatch.*

3. Conduct; management. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

4. A letter sent, [illegible] by a messenger or express; [illegible] of state, or of public concern, [illegible] some public officer, [illegible]. It is often used in the plural. [illegible] arrived with *dispatches* for the American minister. A *dispatch* was [illegible]. The [illegible]

DIS-PATCH′ED, (dis-patcht′,) *pp.* Sent with haste, [illegible], put [illegible]

DIS-PATCH′ER, *n.* [illegible]

DIS-PATCH′FUL, *a.* [illegible] *dispatchful* looks. *Milton.*

DIS-PATCH′ING, *ppr.* Sending away in haste; putting to death; executing; finishing.

DIS-PATH′Y, *n.* [Gr. *dis* and πάθος.] Want of passion.

DIS-PAU′PER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *pauper.*] To deprive of the claim of a pauper [illegible] or of the capacity [illegible], to reduce back from the [illegible] of a pauper.

> A [illegible] who has [illegible] given to him or property given him. *Encyc.*

DIS-PAU′PER-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* Brought from the state of a pauper.

DIS-PAU′PER-ING, *ppr.* Bringing from the condition of a pauper.

DIS-PEL′, *v. t.* [L. *dispello*; *dis* and *pello*, to drive; Gr. [illegible]. See [illegible]]

To scatter by driving or force; to dissipate; to banish; [illegible] ness or gloom; to *dispel* fears; to *dispel* cares or sorrows; to *dispel* doubts.

DIS-PEL′LED, *pp.* Driven away; scattered; dissipated.

DIS-PEL′LING, *ppr.* Driving away; dispersing; scattering.

DIS-PEND′, *v. t.* [L. *dispendo*; *dis* and *pendo*, to weigh.]

To spend; to lay out; to consume. *Spenser.*

[[illegible] Expend, [illegible] used.]

DIS-PEND′ER, *n.* One that [illegible]

DIS-PENS′A-BLE, *a.* That may be dispensed with. *More.*

DIS-PENS′A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The capability of being dispensed with. *Hammond.*

DIS-PENS′A-RY, *n.* A house, place, or shop, in which medicines are dispensed to the poor, and medical advice given gratis.

DIS-PEN-SA′TION, *n.* [L. *dispensatio.* See DISPENSE.]

1. Distribution; the act of dealing out to different persons or places; as, the *dispensation* of water indifferently to all parts of the earth. *Woodward.*

2. The dealing of God to his creatures; the distribution of good and evil, natural or moral, in the divine government.

> Neither are [illegible] or intentions different in his *dispensations* to each private man. *[illegible]*

3. The granting of a license, or the license itself, to do what is forbidden by laws or canons, or to omit something which is commanded; that is, the dispensing with a law or canon, or the exemption of a particular person from the obligation to comply with its injunctions. The pope has power to dispense with the canons of the church, but has no right to grant *dispensations* to the injury of a third person.

> A *dispensation* was obtained to enable Dr. Barrow to marry. *Ward.*

4. That which is dispensed or bestowed; a system of principles and rites enjoined; as, the *Mosaic dispensation*; the *gospel dispensation*; including, the former, the Levitical law and rites; the latter, the scheme of redemption by Christ.

DIS-PENS′A-TIVE, *a.* Granting dispensation.

DIS-PENS′A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By dispensation. *Wotton.*

DIS-PEN-SA′TOR, *n.* [L.] One whose employment is to deal out or distribute; a distributor; a dispenser; *the latter word is generally used.*

DIS-PENS′A-TO-RY, *a.* Having power to grant dispensations.

DIS-PENS′A-TO-RY, *n.* A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines used in pharmacy, or containing directions for the composition of medicines, with the proportions of the ingredients, and the methods of preparing them.

DIS-PENSE′, (dis-pens′,) *v. t.* [Fr. *dispenser*; Sp. *dispensar*; It. *dispensare*; from L. *dispenso*; *dis* and *penso*, from *pendo*, to weigh, [illegible], to move, and perhaps the original idea of dispensing, was to weigh off, or to distribute by weight.]

1. To deal or divide out in parts or portions; to distribute. The steward *dispenses* provisions to every [illegible], according to his directions. The society *dispenses* medicines to the poor gratuitously, or at first cost. God *dispenses* his favors according to his good pleasure.

2. To administer; to apply, as laws to particular cases; to distribute justice.

> While you dispense the laws and guide the state. *Dryden.*

To dispense with; to permit not to take effect; to neglect or pass by; to suspend the operation or application of something required, established, or customary; as, to *dispense with* the law, in favor of a friend; I cannot *dispense with* the conditions of the covenant. So [illegible], to *dispense with* oaths; to *dispense with* forms and ceremonies.

2. To excuse from; to give leave not to do or observe what is required or commanded. The court will *dispense with* your attendance, or *with* your compliance.

3. To permit the want of a thing which is useful or convenient, or, in other words, to do without. I can *dispense with* your services. I can *dispense with* my cloak. In this application, the phrase has an allusion to the requisitions of law or necessity; the thing dispensed with being supposed, in some degree, necessary or required.

[illegible]

DIS-PENSE′, (dis-pens′,) *n.* Dispensation. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

Expense; profusion. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

DIS-PENS′ED, (dis-penst′,) *pp.* Distributed; administered.

DIS-PENS′ER, *n.* One who dispenses; one who distributes; [illegible]

DIS-PENS′ING, *ppr.* Distributing; administering.

[illegible] dispensation [illegible] to omit what is required by law, or to do what the law forbids; as, a *dispensing* power.

DIS-PEO′PLE, (dis-pee′pl,) *v. t.* [*dis* and *people.*] To depopulate; to empty of inhabitants, as by destruction, expulsion, or other means. *Milton. Pope.*

DIS-PEO′PLED, (dis-pee′pld,) *pp.* Depopulated; deprived of inhabitants.

DIS-PEO′PLER, *n.* One who depopulates; a depopulator; that which deprives of inhabitants.

DIS-PEO′PLING, (dis-pee′pling,) *ppr.* Depopulating.

DIS-PERGE′, (dis-perj′,) *v. t.* [L. *dispergo.*] To sprinkle. [*Not in use.*]

DI-SPERM′OUS, *a.* [Gr. δι, δις, and σπερμα, seed.] In *botany*, two-seeded; containing two seeds only; as, umbellate and stellate plants are *dispermous.*

DIS-PERSE′, (dis-pers′,) *v. t.* [L. *dispersus*, from *dispergo*; *dis*, and *spargo*, to scatter; Fr. *disperser.*]

1. To scatter; to drive asunder; to cause to separate into different parts; as, the Jews are *dispersed* among all nations.

2. To diffuse; to spread.

> The lips of the wise disperse knowledge. — Prov. xv.

[It should be DISPERSE.]

3. To dissipate; as, the fog or the cloud is *dispersed.*

4. To distribute. *Bacon.*

DIS-PERSE′, (dis-pers′,) *v. i.* To be scattered; to [illegible] to different parts; as, the [illegible]

2. To [illegible], to vanish, as fog or vapors.

DIS-PERS′ED, (dis-perst′,) *pp.* or *a.* Scattered; driven apart; diffused; dissipated.

DIS-PERS′ED-LY, *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately. *Hooker.*

DIS-PERS′ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being dispersed or scattered.

DIS-PERSE′NESS, (dis-pers′ness,) *n.* Thinness; a scattered state. [*Little used.*] *Brerewood.*

DIS-PERS′ER, *n.* One who disperses; as, the *disperser* of libels. *Spectator.*

DIS-PERS′ING, *ppr.* Scattering; dissipating.

DIS-PER′SION, (-shun,) *n.* The act of scattering.

2. The state of being scattered, or separated into remote parts; as, the Jews, in their *dispersion*, retain their rites and ceremonies.

3. *By way of eminence*, the scattering or separation of the human family, at the building of Babel.

4. In *optics*, the separation of light into its different colored rays. This arises from their different refrangibilities.

5. In *medicine* and *surgery*, the removing of inflammation from a part, and restoring it to its natural state.

DIS-PERS′IVE, *a.* Tending to scatter or dissipate. *Green.*

DIS-PIR′IT, *v. t.* [*dis* and *spirit.*] To depress the spirits; to deprive of courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to deject; to cast down. We may be dispirited by affliction, by obstacles to success, by poverty, and by fear. When fear is the cause, *dispirit* is nearly equivalent to *intimidate* or *terrify.*

2. To exhaust the spirits or vigor of the body. [*Not used.*] *Collier.*

DIS-PIR′IT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Discouraged; depressed in spirits; dejected; intimidated.

DIS-PIR′IT-ED-LY, *adv.* Dejectedly.

DIS-PIR′IT-ED-NESS, *n.* Want of courage; depression of spirits.

DIS-PIR′IT-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Discouraging; disheartening; dejecting; intimidating.

DIS-PIT′E-OUS, *a.* Having no pity; cruel; furious. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

DIS-PLACE′, *v. t.* [*dis* and *place*; Fr. *deplacer*; Arm. *diblaçza.*]

1. To put out of the usual or proper place; to remove from its place; as, the books in the library are all *displaced.*

2. To remove from any state, condition, office, or dignity; as, to *displace* an officer of the revenue.

3. To disorder.

> You have *displaced* the mirth. *Shak.*

DIS-PLAC′ED, (-plāst′,) *pp.* Removed from the proper place; deranged; disordered; removed from an office or state.

DIS-PLACE′MENT, *n.* [Fr. *deplacement.*]

The act of displacing; the act of removing from the usual or proper place, or from a state, condition, or office.

> [illegible] of the centers of the circles. *[illegible] Researches*, v. 155.
>
> [illegible] of forms. *[illegible] Rep.* ii.

DIS-PLA-CEN′CY, *n.* [L. *displicentia*, from *displiceo*, to displease; *dis* and *placeo*, to please.]

Incivility; that which displeases or disobliges. *Decay of Piety.*

DIS-PLAC′ING, *ppr.* Putting out of the usual or proper place; removing from an office, state, or condition.

DIS-PLANT′, *v. t.* [*dis* and *plant.*] To pluck up, or to remove a plant.

2. To drive away, or remove from the usual place of residence; as, to *displant* the people of a country. *Bacon.*

3. To strip of inhabitants; as, to *displant* a country. *Spenser.*

DIS-PLANT-A′TION, *n.* The removal of a plant.

2. The removal of inhabitants or resident people. *Raleigh.*

DIS-PLANT′ED, *pp.* Removed from the place where it grew, as a plant.

2. Removed from the place of residence; *applied to persons.*

3. Deprived of inhabitants; *applied to a country.*

DIS-PLANT′ING, *ppr.* Removing, as a plant.

DIS-PLANT′ING, *n.* Removal from a fixed place.

DIS-PLAT′, *v. t.* [*dis* and *plat.*] To untwist; to uncurl. *Hakewill.*

DIS-PLAY′, *v. t.* [Fr. *deployer*, and *deploy* is the same word. It is a different orthography of *deplier*, to unfold, Arm. *displega*, Sp. *desplegar*; It. *spiegare*; and Fr. *plier*, Sp. *plegar*, It. *piegare*, to fold, L. *plico*, W. *plygu*, Gr. πλεκω: and απλοος, απλοω, to unfold, may be from the same root.]

1. *Literally*, to unfold: hence, to open; to spread wide; to expand.

> The northern wind [illegible] display. *Spenser.*

2. To spread before the view; to show; to exhibit to the eyes, or to the mind; to make manifest. The works of nature *display* the power and wisdom of the Supreme Being. [illegible] *displays* the effects of true piety. A [illegible], simple and elegant, *displays* [illegible] to advantage.

3. To carve; to cut [illegible] open.

> He carves, *displays*, [illegible] up to [illegible]. *Spectator.*

4. To set to view ostentatiously. *Shak.*

5. To discover. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

6. To open; to unlock. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

DIS-PLAY′, *v. i.* To talk without restraint; to make a great show of words. *Shak.*

DIS-PLAY′, *n.* An opening or unfolding; an exhibition of any thing to the view.

2. Show; exhibition; as, they make a great *display* of troops; a great *display* of magnificence.

DIS-PLAY′ED, (dis-plade′,) *pp.* Unfolded; opened; spread; expanded; exhibited to view; manifested.

DIS-PLAY'ER, *n.* He or that which displays.
DIS PLAY'ING, *ppr.* Unfolding; spreading; exhibiting; manifesting.
DIS PLEAS'ANCE, (dis-plez'ans,) *n.* [Fr. *deplaisance.*] Anger, discontent. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*
DIS-PLEAS'ANT, (dis-plez'ant,) *a.* [See DISPLEASE.] Unpleasing; offensive; unpleasant. [*The latter word is generally used.*]
DIS-PLĒASE', (dis-pleezo',) *v. t.* [*dis* and *please.*]
1. To offend; to make angry, sometimes in a slight degree. It usually expresses less than *to anger*, *vex*, *irritate*, and *provoke*. Applied to the Almighty, in Scripture, it may be considered as equivalent to *anger*.

God was *displeased* with this thing; therefore he smote Israel. — 1 Chron. xxi.

2. To disgust; to excite aversion in; as, acrid and rancid substances *displease* the taste.
3. To offend; to be disagreeable to. A distorted figure *displeases* the eye.

DIS-PLĒASE', *v. i.* To disgust; to raise aversion.
DIS-PLĒAS'ED, *pp.* Offended; disgusted.
DIS-PLĒAS'ED-NESS, *n.* Displeasure, uneasiness.
DIS PLEAS'ING, *ppr.* Giving offense. [*Montague.*
DIS-PLĒAS'ING, *a.* Offensive to the eye, to the mind, to the smell, or to the taste; disagreeable.
DIS-PLĒAS'ING-NESS, *n.* Offensiveness; the quality of giving some degree of disgust.
DIS-PLEAS'URE, (dis-plezh'ur,) *n.* Some irritation or uneasiness of the mind, occasioned by any thing that counteracts desire or command, or which opposes justice and a sense of propriety. A man incurs the *displeasure* of another by thwarting his views or schemes; a servant incurs the *displeasure* of his master by neglect or disobedience; we experience *displeasure* at any violation of right or decorum. *Displeasure* is anger, but it may be slight anger. It implies disapprobation or hatred, and usually expresses less than *vexation* and *indignation*. Thus, slighter offenses give *displeasure*, although they may not excite a violent passion.
2. Offense; cause of irritation.

Now shall I be more blameless than the Philistines, though I do them a *displeasure*. — Judges xv.

3. State of disgrace or disfavor.

He went into Poland, being in *displeasure* with the pope for overmuch familiarity. *Peacham.*

DIS-PLEAS'URE, *v. t.* To displease. [*An unnecessary word, and not used.*] *Bacon.*
DIS'PLI-CENCE, *n.* [L. *displicentia.*] Dislike. [*Not in use.*] *Mountagu.*
DIS PLŌDE', *v. t.* [L. *displodo*; *dis* and *plaudo*, to break forth.] To vent, discharge, or burst with a violent sound.

In posture to *displode* their second fire
Of thunder. *Milton.*

DIS-PLŌDE', *v. i.* To burst with a loud report; to explode, as a meteor *disploded* with a tremendous sound.
DIS-PLŌD'ED, *pp.* Discharged with a loud report.
DIS-PLŌD'ING, *ppr.* Discharging or bursting with a loud report.
DIS-PLŌ'SION, (-zhun,) *n.* The act of disploding; a sudden bursting with a loud report; an explosion.
DIS PLŌ'SIVE, *a.* Noting displosion.
DIS-PLŌME', *v. t.* [*dis* and *plume.*] To strip or deprive of plumes or feathers; to strip of badges of honor. *Burke.*
DIS-PLŌM'ED, *pp.* Stripped of plumes.
DIS-PLŌM'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of plumes.
DI-SPON'DEE, *n.* In *Greek* and *Latin poetry*, a double spondee, consisting of four long syllables. *Encyc.*
DIS-PORT', *n.* [*dis* and *sport.*] Play; sport; pastime, diversion; amusement; merriment. *Milton. Hayward.*
DIS-PORT', *v. i.* To play; to wanton; to move lightly and without restraint; to move in gayety; as, lambs *disporting* on the mead.

Where light *disports* in ever-mingling dyes. *Pope.*

DIS-PORT', *v. t.* To divert or amuse; as, he *disports* himself. *Shak.*
DIS-PORT', *v. t.* To remove from a port. *Chalmers.*
DIS-PORT'ED, *pp.* Played; moved lightly and without restraint.
DIS PORT'ING, *ppr.* Playing; wantoning.
DIS-PORT'MENT, *n.* Act of disporting; play. *More.*
DIS-PŌS'A-BLE, (-poz'a-bl,) *a.* [See DISPOSE.] Subject to disposal, not previously engaged or employed; free to be used or employed as occasion may require. The whole *disposable* force consisted in a regiment of light infantry and a troop of cavalry.
DIS-PŌS'AL, (dis-pōz'al,) *n.* [See DISPOSE.] The act of disposing; a setting or arranging. This object was effected by the *disposal* of the troops in two lines.
2. Regulation, order, or arrangement of things, in the moral government of God; dispensation.

Tax not divine *disposal*. *Milton.*

3. Power of ordering, arranging, or distributing; government; management; as, an agent is appointed, and every thing is left to his *disposal*. The effects in my hands are entirely at my *disposal*.
4. Power or right of bestowing. Certain offices are at the *disposal* of the president. The father has the *disposal* of his daughter in marriage.
5. The passing into a new state or into new hands.

DIS-PŌSE', (dis-pōz',) *v. t.* [Fr. *disposer*; *dis* and *poser*, to place; Arm. *disposi*; L. *dispositus*, *dispono.*]
1. To set; to place or distribute; to arrange; *used with reference to order*. The ships were *disposed* in the form of a crescent. The general *disposed* his troops in three lines. The trees are *disposed* in the form of a quincunx.
2. To regulate; to adjust; to set in right order. *Job* xxxiv. and xxxvii.

The knightly forms of combat to *dispose*. *Dryden.*

3. To apply to a particular purpose; to give; to place; to bestow; as, you have *disposed* much in works of public piety. In this sense, *to dispose of* is more generally used.
4. To set, place, or turn, to a particular end or consequence.

Endure and conquer; Jove will soon *dispose*
To future good our past and present woes. *Dryden.*

5. To adapt, to form for any purpose.

Then must thou thee *dispose* another way. *Hubberd's Tale.*

6. To set the mind in a particular frame; to incline. Avarice *disposes* men to fraud and oppression.

Suspicions *dispose* kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, and wise men to irresolution and melancholy. *Bacon.*
He was *disposed* to pass into Achaia. — Acts xviii. 1 Cor. x. 27.

To dispose of; to part with; to sell; to alienate; as, the man has *disposed of* his house, and removed.
2. To part with to another; to put into another's hand or power; to bestow; as, the father has *disposed of* his daughter to a man of great worth.
3. To give away or transfer by authority.

A rural judge *disposed* of beauty's prize. *Waller.*

4. To direct the course of a thing. *Prov.* xvi.
5. To place in any condition; as, how will you *dispose of* your son?
6. To direct what to do, or what course to pursue; as, they know not how to *dispose of* themselves.
7. To use or employ; as, they know not how to *dispose of* their time.
8. To put away; the stream supplies more water than can be *disposed of*.

DIS-PŌSE', *v. t.* To bargain; to make terms. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
DIS-PŌSE', *n.* Disposal; power of disposing; management. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
2. Dispensation; act of government. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*
3. Disposition; cast of behavior. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

DIS-PŌS'ED, *pp.* Set in order; arranged; placed; adjusted; applied; bestowed; inclined.
DIS-PŌS'ER, *n.* One who disposes; a distributor; a bestower; as, a *disposer* of gifts.
2. A director; a regulator. The Supreme Being is the rightful *disposer* of all events and of all creatures.
3. That which disposes. *Prior.*

DIS-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Setting in order; arranging; distributing; bestowing; regulating; adjusting; governing.
DIS-PŌS'ING, *n.* The act of arranging; regulation; direction. *Prov.* xvi. 33.
DIS-PO-SI'TION, (-po-zish'un,) *n.* [L. *dispositio.*]
1. The act of disposing, or state of being disposed.
2. Manner in which things, or the parts of a complex body, are placed or arranged; order; method, distribution; arrangement. We speak of the *disposition* of the infantry and cavalry of an army, the *disposition* of the trees in an orchard; the *disposition* of the several parts of an edifice, of the parts of a discourse, or of the figures in painting.
3. Natural fitness or tendency. The refrangibility of the rays of light is their *disposition* to be refracted. So we say, a *disposition* in plants to grow in a direction upward; a *disposition* in bodies to putrefaction.
4. Temper or natural constitution of the mind; as, an amiable or an irritable *disposition*.
5. Inclination; propensity; the temper or frame of mind, as directed to particular objects. We speak of the *disposition* of a person to undertake a particular work; the *dispositions* of men toward each other; a *disposition* friendly to any design.
6. Disposal; alienation; distribution; a giving away, or giving over to another; as, he has made *disposition* of his effects; he has satisfied his friends by the judicious *disposition* of his property.

DIS-PO-SI'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to disposition.
DIS-POS'I-TIVE, *a.* That implies disposal. [*Not used.*] *Ayliffe.*
DIS-POS'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a dispositive manner; distributively. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*
DIS-POS'I-TOR, *n.* A disposer; in *astrology*, the planet which is lord of the sign where another planet is. [*Not used.*]

DIS-POS-SESS', *v. t.* [*dis* and *possess.*] To put out of possession by any means; to deprive of the actual occupancy of a thing, particularly of land or real estate; to disseize.

Ye shall *dispossess* the inhabitants of the land, and dwell therein. — Num. xxxiii.

Usually followed by *of*, before the thing taken away; as, to *dispossess* a king *of* his crown.

DIS-POS-SESS'ED, (-pos-sest',) *pp.* Deprived of possession or occupancy.
DIS-POS-SESS'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of possession; disseizing.
DIS-POS-SES'SION, (-pos-sesh'un,) *n.* The act of putting out of possession. *Hall.*
DIS-PŌS'URE, (dis-pō'zhur,) *n.* [See DISPOSE.] Disposal; the power of disposing; management; direction. *Sandys.*

[*The use of this word is superseded by that of* DISPOSAL.]

2. State; posture; disposition. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*

DIS-PRAISE', (dis-prāz',) *n.* [*dis* and *praise.*] Blame; censure. Be cautious not to speak in *dispraise* of a competitor.
2. Reproach; dishonor.

The general has seen Moors with as bad faces; no *dispraise* to Bertran's. *Dryden.*

DIS-PRAISE', *v. t.* To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation, or some degree of reproach.

I *dispraised* him before the wicked. *Shak.*

DIS-PRAIS'ED, *pp.* Blamed; censured.
DIS-PRAIS'ER, *n.* One who blames or dispraises.
DIS PRAIS'ING, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.
DIS-PRAIS'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of dispraise; with blame or some degree of reproach.
DIS-PREAD', (dis-pred',) *v. t.* [*dis* and *spread.* See SPREAD.]

To spread in different ways; to extend or flow in different directions. *Spenser. Pope.*

DIS-PREAD', *v. i.* To expand or be extended. *Thomson.*
DIS-PREAD'ER, *n.* A publisher; a divulger. *Milton.*
DIS-PRIS'ON, (-priz'n,) *v. t.* To let loose from prison; to set at liberty. *Bulwer.*
DIS-PRIV'I-LĒGE, *v. t.* To deprive of a privilege.
DIS-PRIZE', *v. t.* To undervalue. *Cotton.*
DIS-PRO-FESS', *v. i.* To renounce the profession of.
DIS-PROF'IT, *n.* [*dis* and *profit.*] Loss; detriment; damage. [*Little used.*]
DIS-PROOF', *n.* [*dis* and *proof.*] Confutation; refutation; a proving to be false or erroneous; as, to offer evidence in *disproof* of a fact, argument, principle, or allegation.
DIS-PROP'ER-TY, *v. t.* To deprive of property; to dispossess. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION, *n.* [*dis* and *proportion.*]
1. Want of proportion of one thing to another, or between the parts of a thing; want of symmetry. We speak of the *disproportion* of a man's arms to his body; of the *disproportion* of the length of an edifice to its hight.
2. Want of proper quantity, according to rules prescribed; as, the *disproportion* of the ingredients in a compound.
3. Want of suitableness or adequacy; disparity; inequality; unsuitableness; as, the *disproportion* of strength or means to an object.

DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION, *v. t.* To make unsuitable in form, size, length, or quantity; to violate symmetry in; to mismatch; to join unfitly.

To shape my legs of an unequal size,
To *disproportion* me in every part. *Shak.*

DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Disproportional; not in proportion; unsuitable in form, size, or quantity, to something else; inadequate.

Note. — The sense in which this word is used is generally anomalous. In its true sense, *that may be made disproportional*, it is rarely or never used. The regular word, which ought to be used, is DISPROPORTIONAL, as used by Locke.

DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitableness to something else.
DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION-A-BLY, *adv.* With want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitably to something else. *Tillotson.*
DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION-AL, *a.* Not having due proportion to something else; not having proportion or symmetry of parts; unsuitable in form or quantity; unequal; inadequate. A *disproportional* limb constitutes deformity in the body. The studies of youth should not be *disproportional* to their capacities.

[This is the word which ought to be used for DISPROPORTIONABLE.]

DIS-PRO-PŌR-TION-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being disproportional.
DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* Unsuitably with respect to form, quantity, or value; inadequately; unequally.
DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION-ATE, *a.* Not proportioned; unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else, in bulk, form, or value; inadequate. In a perfect form of the body, none of the limbs are *disproportionate*. It is

wisdom not to undertake a work with *disproportionate* means.

DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION-ATE-LY, *adv.* In a disproportionate degree; unsuitably; inadequately.

DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION-ATE-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness in form, bulk, or value; inadequacy.

DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Not proportioned; out of proportion; disproportionate.

DIS-PRŌ'PRI-ATE, *v. t.* To destroy appropriation; to withdraw from an appropriate use. *Anderson.*

[See DISAPPROPRIATE, which is more regularly formed, and more generally used.]

DIS-PROV'A-BLE, (-proov'a-bl,) *a.* Capable of being disproved or refuted. *Boyle.*

DIS-PROVE', (-proove,) *v. t.* [*dis* and *prove.*] To prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; as, to *disprove* an assertion, a statement, an argument, a proposition.

2. To convict of the practice of error. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

3. To disallow or disapprove. [*Not in use.*]

DIS-PROV'ED, *pp.* Proved to be false or erroneous; refuted.

DIS-PROV'ER, *n.* One that disproves or confutes.

DIS-PROV'ING, *ppr.* Proving to be false or erroneous; confuting; refuting.

DIS-PUNGE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *sponge.*] To expunge; to erase; also, to discharge as from a sponge. [*Ill formed, and little used.*] *Wotton. Shak.*

DIS-PUN'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* [*dis* and *punishable.*] Without penal restraint; not punishable. *Swift.*

DIS-PURSE', for DISBURSE. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

DIS-PUR-VEY', (-vā.) *v. t.* To unprovide. [*Not in use.*]

DIS-PUR-VEY'ANCE, *n.* Want of provisions. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

DIS'PU-TA-BLE, *a.* [See DISPUTE.] That may be disputed; liable to be called in question, controverted, or contested; controvertible; of doubtful certainty. We speak of *disputable* opinions, statements, propositions, arguments, points, cases, questions, &c.

DIS-PU-TAC'I-TY, *n.* Proneness to dispute.

DIS'PU-TANT, *n.* One who disputes; one who argues in opposition to another; a controvertist, a reasoner in opposition.

DIS'PU-TANT, *a.* Disputing; engaged in controversy.

DIS-PU-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *disputatio.*] [*Milton.*

1. The act of disputing; a reasoning or argumentation in opposition to something, or on opposite sides; controversy in words; verbal contest, respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, proposition, or argument.

2. An exercise in colleges, in which parties reason in opposition to each other, on some question proposed.

DIS-PU-TA'TIOUS, (-tā'shus,) *a.* Inclined to dispute; apt to cavil or controvert; as, a *disputatious* person or temper.

The Christian doctrine of a future life was no recommendation of the new religion to the wits and philosophers of that *disputatious* period. *Burkminster.*

DIS-PU-TA'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Inclination to dispute.

DIS-PŪ'TA-TIVE, *a.* Disposed to dispute; inclined to cavil or to reason in opposition; as, a *disputative* temper. *Watts.*

DIS-PŪTE', *v. i.* [L. *disputo*; *dis* and *puto.* The primary sense of *puto* is to throw, cast, strike, or drive, as we see by *imputo*, to impute, to throw on, to charge, to ascribe. *Amputo*, to prune, is to strike off, to throw off from all sides; *computo*, to *compute*, is to throw together, to cast. *Dispute*, then, is radically very similar to *debate* and *discuss*, both of which are from beating, driving, agitation.]

1. To contend in argument; to reason or argue in opposition; to debate; to altercate; and to *dispute violently* is to wrangle. Paul *disputed* with the Jews in the synagogue. The disciples of Christ *disputed* among themselves who should be the greatest. Men often *dispute* about trifles.

2. To strive or contend in opposition to a competitor; as, we *disputed* for the prize.

DIS-PŪTE', *v. t.* To attempt to disprove by arguments or statements; to attempt to prove to be false, unfounded, or erroneous; to controvert; to attempt to overthrow by reasoning. We *dispute* assertions, opinions, arguments, or statements, when we endeavor to prove them false or unfounded. We *dispute* the validity of a title or claim. Hence, to *dispute* a cause or case with another, is to endeavor to maintain one's own opinions or claims, and to overthrow those of his opponent.

2. To strive or contend for, either by words or actions; as, to *dispute* the honor of the day; to *dispute* a prize. But this phrase is elliptical, being used for *dispute for*, and primarily the verb is intransitive. [See the intransitive verb, No. 2.]

3. To call in question the propriety of; to oppose by reasoning. An officer is never to *dispute* the orders of his superior.

4. To strive to maintain; as, to *dispute* every inch of ground.

DIS-PŪTE', *n.* Strife or contest in words, or by arguments; an attempt to prove and maintain one's own opinions or claims, by arguments or statements, in opposition to the opinions, arguments, or claims of another; controversy in words. They had a *dispute* on the lawfulness of slavery; a subject which, one would think, could admit of no *dispute*.

Dispute is usually applied to verbal contest; *controversy* may be in words or writing. *Dispute* is between individuals; *debate* and *discussion* is applicable to public bodies.

2. The possibility of being controverted; as in the phrase, this is a fact, *beyond all dispute*.

DIS-PŪT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Contested; opposed by words or arguments; litigated.

DIS-PŪTE'LESS, *a.* Admitting no dispute; incontrovertible.

DIS-PŪT'ER, *n.* One who disputes, or who is given to disputes; a controvertist.

Where is the *disputer* of this world?—1 Cor. i.

DIS PŪT'ING, *ppr.* Contending by words or arguments; controverting.

DIS PŪT'ING, *n.* The act of contending by words or arguments, controversy; altercation

Do all things without murmurings or *disputings*.—Phil. ii.

DIS-QUAL-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [See DISQUALIFY.] The act of disqualifying; or that which disqualifies; that which renders unfit, unsuitable, or inadequate; as, sickness is a *disqualification* for labor or study.

2. The act of depriving of legal power or capacity; that which renders incapable; that which incapacitates in law, disability. Conviction of a crime is a *disqualification* for office.

3. Want of qualification. It is used in this sense, though improperly. In strictness, *disqualification* implies a previous qualification; but careless writers use it for the want of qualification, where no previous qualification is supposed. Thus, I must still retain the consciousness of those *disqualifications*, which you have been pleased to overlook.

Sir John Shore, Asiat. Res 4, 175.

DIS-QUAL'I-FIED, (-kwol'e-fide,) *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of qualifications; rendered unfit.

DIS-QUAL'I-FŸ, *v. t.* [*dis* and *qualify.*] To make unfit; to deprive of natural power, or the qualities or properties necessary for any purpose; with *for*. Indisposition *disqualifies* the body *for* labor, and the mind *for* study. Piety does not *disqualify* a person *for* any lawful employment.

2. To deprive of legal capacity, power, or right; to disable. A conviction of perjury *disqualifies* a man for a witness. A direct interest in a suit *disqualifies* a person to be a juror in the cause.

DIS-QUAL'I-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rendering unfit; disabling.

DIS-QUAN'TI-TY, *v. t.* To diminish. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

DIS-QUI'ET, *a.* [*dis* and *quiet.*] Unquiet; restless; uneasy. [*Seldom used.*] *Shak.*

DIS-QUI'ET, *n.* Want of quiet; uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquility in body or mind; disturbance; anxiety. *Swift. Tillotson.*

DIS-QUI'ET, *v. t.* To disturb; to deprive of peace, rest, or tranquility; to make uneasy or restless; to harass the body; to fret or vex the mind.

That he may *disquiet* the inhabitants of Babylon.—Jer. l.
Why hast thou *disquieted* me?—1 Sam. xxviii.
O my soul, why art thou *disquieted* within me?—Ps. xlii.

DIS-QUI'ET-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made uneasy or restless; disturbed; harassed.

DIS-QUI'ET-ER, *n.* One who disquiets; he or that which makes uneasy.

DIS-QUI'ET-FUL, *a.* Producing inquietude. *Barrow.*

DIS-QUI'ET-ING, *ppr.* Disturbing; making uneasy; depriving of rest or peace.

2. *a.* Tending to disturb the mind; as, *disquieting* apprehensions.

DIS-QUI'ET-IVE, *a.* Tending to disquiet.

DIS-QUI'ET-LY, *adv.* Without quiet or rest; in an uneasy state; uneasily; anxiously; as, he rested *disquietly* that night. [*Unusual.*] *Wiseman.*

DIS-QUI'ET-MENT, *n.* Act of disquieting.

DIS-QUI'ET NESS, *n.* Uneasiness; restlessness; disturbance of peace in body or mind. *Hooker.*

DIS-QUI'ET-OUS, *a.* Causing uneasiness. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

DIS-QUI'E-TUDE, *n.* Want of peace or tranquility; uneasiness; disturbance; agitation; anxiety. It is, I believe, most frequently used of the mind. Religion is our best security from the *disquietudes* that imbitter life.

DIS-QUI-SI'TION, (dis-kwe-zish'un,) *n.* [L. *disquisitio*; *disquiro*; *dis* and *quæro*, to seek.]

A formal or systematic inquiry into any subject, by arguments, or discussion of the facts and circumstances that may elucidate truth; as, a *disquisition* on government or morals; a *disquisition* concerning the antediluvian earth. *Woodward.*

[*It is usually applied to a written treatise.*]

DIS-QUI-SI'TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to disquisition.

DIS-RANK', *v. t.* To degrade from rank. [*Not used.*]

2. To throw out of rank or into confusion. *Decker.*

DIS-RE GARD', *n.* [*dis* and *regard.*] Neglect; omission of notice; slight; implying indifference or some degree of contempt; as, to pass one with *disregard*.

DIS-RE-GARD', *v. t.* To omit to take notice of; to neglect to observe; to slight as unworthy of regard or notice. We are never to *disregard* the wants of the poor, nor the admonitions of conscience.

Studious of good, man *disregarded* fame. *Blackmore.*

DIS-RE-GARD'ED, *pp.* Neglected; slighted; unnoticed.

DIS-RE-GARD'ER, *n.* One who neglects.

DIS-RE-GARD'FUL, *a.* Neglectful; negligent, heedless.

DIS-RE-GARD'FUL-LY, *adv.* Negligently; heedlessly.

DIS-RE-GARD'ING, *ppr.* Neglecting; overlooking; omitting to notice.

DIS-REL'ISH, *n.* [*dis* and *relish.*] Distaste; dislike of the palate; some degree of disgust. Men generally have a *disrelish* for tobacco, till the taste is reconciled to it by custom.

2. Bad taste; nauseousness. *Milton.*

3. Distaste or dislike, in a *figurative sense*; dislike of the mind, or of the faculty by which beauty and excellence are perceived.

DIS-REL'ISH, *v. t.* To dislike the taste of; as, to *disrelish* a particular kind of food.

2. To make nauseous or disgusting; to infect with a bad taste.

[*In this sense, I believe, the word is little used.*]

3. To dislike; to feel some disgust at; as, to *disrelish* vulgar jests.

DIS-REL'ISH-ED, (-rel'isht,) *pp.* Not relished; disliked; made nauseous.

DIS-REL'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Disliking the taste of; experiencing disgust at; rendering nauseous.

DIS-RE-MEM'BER, *v. t.* To forget. [*Unauthorized.*]

DIS-RE PAIR', *n.* [*dis* and *repair.*] A state of being not in repair or good condition, and wanting reparation. *Chronicle.*

DIS-REP'U-TA-BLE, *a.* [*dis* and *reputable.*] Not reputable; not in esteem; not honorable; low; mean, as, *disreputable* company.

2. Dishonorable; disgracing the reputation, tending to impair the good name, and bring into disesteem. It is *disreputable* to associate familiarly with the mean, the lewd, and the profane.

DIS-REP'U-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a disreputable manner.

DIS-REP-U-TA'TION, *n.* [*dis* and *reputation.*] Loss or want of reputation or good name; disrepute, disesteem; dishonor; disgrace; discredit. Ill success often brings an enterprising man, as well as his project, into *disreputation*.

DIS-RE-PŪTE', *n.* [*dis* and *repute.*] Loss or want of reputation; disesteem; discredit; dishonor. The alchemist and his books have sunk into *disrepute*.

DIS-RE-PŪTE', *v. t.* To bring into disreputation.

DIS RE PŪT'ED, *pp.* Brought into disrepute.

DIS-RE-PŪT'ING, *ppr.* Bringing into disreputation.

DIS-RE-SPECT', *n.* [*dis* and *respect.*] Want of respect or reverence; disesteem. *Disrespect* often leads a man to treat another with neglect or a degree of contempt.

2. *As an act*, incivility; irreverence; rudeness.

DIS-RE SPECT', *v. t.* To show disrespect to.

DIS RE SPECT'ED, *pp.* Treated with disrespect.

DIS-RE SPECT'FUL, *a.* Wanting in respect, as, a *disrespectful* thought or opinion.

2. Manifesting disesteem or want of respect; uncivil; as, *disrespectful* behavior.

DIS-RE SPECT'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a disrespectful manner; irreverently; incivilly.

DIS RE SPECT'ING, *ppr.* Showing disrespect to.

DIS-RŌBE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *robe.*] To divest of a robe; to divest of garments; to undress.

2. To strip of covering; to divest of any surrounding appendage. Autumn *disrobes* the fields of verdure.

These two poets were *disrobed* of their glory. *Wotton.*

DIS-RŌB'ED, *pp.* Divested of clothing; stripped of covering.

DIS-RŌB'ER, *n.* One that strips of robes or clothing.

DIS-RŌB'ING, *ppr.* Divesting of garments; stripping of any kind of covering.

DIS-ROOT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *root.*] To tear up the roots, or by the roots.

2. To tear from a foundation; to loosen or undermine.

A piece of ground *disrooted* from its situation by subterraneous inundations. *Goldsmith.*

DIS ROOT'ED, *pp.* Torn up by the roots; undermined.

DIS-ROOT'ING, *ppr.* Tearing up by the roots; undermining.

DIS-RUPT', *a.* [L. *disruptus*; *dis* and *rumpo*, to burst.] Rent from; torn asunder; severed by rending or breaking.

DIS-RUPT'ED, *a.* Rent asunder. *Dr. Thompson.*

DIS-RUP'TION, *n.* [L. *disruptio*, from *disrumpo.*]

1. The act of rending asunder; the act of bursting and separating.

2. Breach; rent; dilacemtion; as, the *disruption* of rocks in an earthquake; the *disruption* of a stratum of earth; *disruption* of the flesh.

DIS-SAT-IS-FAC'TION, *n.* [*dis* and *satisfaction.*] The state of being dissatisfied; discontent; uneasi-

ness proceeding from the want of gratification, or from disappointed wishes and expectations

The ambitious man is subject to uneasiness and *dissatisfaction*. *Addison.*

DIS-SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RI-NESS, *n.* Inability to satisfy or give content; a failing to give content.

DIS-SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RY, *a.* Unable to give content. Rather, giving discontent; displeasing.

To have reduced the different qualifications in the different States to one uniform rule, would probably have been as *dissatisfactory* to some of the States, as difficult for the convention. *Hamilton. Mitford.*

DIS-SAT'IS-FI-ED, (-sat'is-fide,) *pp.* Made discontented, displeased.

2. *a.* Discontented; not satisfied; not pleased; offended. *Locke.*

DIS-SAT'IS-FY, *v. t.* To render discontented; to displease; to excite uneasiness by frustrating wishes or expectations.

DIS-SAT-IS'FY-ING, *ppr.* Exciting uneasiness or discontent.

DIS-SEAT', *v. t.* To remove from a seat. *Shak.*

DIS-SECT', *v. t.* [L. *dissecco, dissectus; dis* and *seco*, to cut; Fr. *disseguer.*]

1. To cut in pieces; to divide an animal body, with a cutting instrument, by separating the joints; as, to *dissect* a fowl. Hence, *appropriately*,

2. To cut in pieces, as an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure and use of its several parts; to anatomize. Also, to open any part of a body to observe its morbid appearances, or to ascertain the cause of death or the seat of a disease.

3. To divide into its constituent parts, for the purpose of examination; as, *dissect* your mind; *dissect* a paragraph. *Roscommon. Pope.*

DIS-SECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cut in pieces; separated by parting the joints; divided into its constituent parts; opened and examined.

DIS-SECT'ING, *ppr.* Cutting in pieces; dividing the parts; separating constituent parts for minute examination

2. *a.* Used in dissection; as, a *dissecting* knife.

DIS-SEC'TION, (-sek'shun,) *n.* [L. *dissectio.*]

1. The act of cutting in pieces an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure and uses of its parts; anatomy.

* *Dissection* was held sacrilege till the time of Francis I. *Encye.*

2. The act of separating into constituent parts, for the purpose of critical examination.

DIS-SECT'OR, *n.* One who dissects; an anatomist.

DIS-SEIZE', (dis-seezo',) *v. t.* [*dis* and *seize*; Fr. *dessaisir.*]

In *Law*, to dispossess wrongfully; to deprive of actual seizin or possession; followed by *of*; as, to *disseize* a tenant *of* his freehold.

A man may suppose himself *disseized*, when he is not so. *Blackstone*

DIS-SEIZ'ED, (dis-seezd',) *pp.* Put out of possession wrongfully or by force; deprived of actual possession.

DIS-SEI-ZEE', (dis-see-zee',) *n.* A person put out of possession of an estate unlawfully.

DIS-SEIZ'IN, *n.* The act of disseizing; an unlawful dispossessing of a person of his lands, tenements, or incorporeal hereditaments; a deprivation of actual seizin. *Blackstone.*

DIS-SEIZ'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of actual seizin or possession; putting out of possession.

DIS-SEIZ'OR, *n.* One who puts another out of possession wrongfully; he that dispossesses another. *Blackstone.*

DIS-SEM'BLANCE, *n.* [*dis* and *semblance.*] Want of resemblance. [*Little used.*] *Osborne.*

DIS-SEM'BLE, *v. t.* [L. *dissimulo; dis* and *simulo*, from *similis*, like; Fr. *dissimuler*; It. *dissimulare*; Sp. *disimular*; Arm. *diziumula.*]

1. To hide under a false appearance; to conceal; to disguise; to pretend that not to be which really is; as, I will not *dissemble* the truth; I can not *dissemble* my real sentiments. [*This is the proper sense of this word.*]

2. To pretend that to be which is not; to make a false appearance of. This is the sense of *simulate.*

Your son Lucentio
Doth love my daughter, and she loveth him,
Or both *dissemble* deeply their affections. *Shak.*

DIS-SEM'BLE, *v. i.* To be hypocritical; to assume a false appearance; to conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments, under some pretense.

Ye have stolen, and *dissembled* also.—Josh. vii.
He that hateth, *dissembleth* with his lips.—Prov. xxvi.

DIS-SEM'BLED, *pp.* Concealed under a false appearance; disguised.

DIS-SEM'BLER, *n.* One who dissembles; a hypocrite; one who conceals his opinions or dispositions under a false appearance.

DIS-SEM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Hiding under a false appearance; acting the hypocrite.

DIS-SEM'BLING-LY, *adv.* With dissimulation; hypocritically; falsely. *Knolles.*

DIS-SEM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *disemino; dis* and *semino*, to sow, from *semen*, seed.]

1. *Literally*, to sow; to scatter seed; but seldom or never used in its literal sense. But, hence,

2. To scatter for growth and propagation, like seed, to spread. Thus, principles, opinions, and errors are *disseminated*, when they are spread and propagated. To *disseminate* truth, or the gospel, is highly laudable.

3. To spread; to diffuse.

A uniform heat *disseminated* through the body of the earth. *Woodward.*

4. To spread; to disperse.

The Jews are *disseminated* through all the trading parts of the world. *Addison.*

[The second is the most proper application of the word, as it should always include the idea of growth or taking root. The fourth is hardly vindicable.]

DIS-SEM'IN-A-TED, *pp.* Scattered, as seed; propagated; spread.

2. In *mineralogy*, occurring in portions less than a hazel-nut; being scattered.

DIS-SEM'IN-A-TING, *pp.* Scattering and propagating; spreading.

DIS-SEM-IN-A'TION, *n.* The act of scattering and propagating, like seed; the act of spreading for growth and permanence. We trust the world is to be reformed by the *dissemination* of evangelical doctrines.

DIS-SEM'IN-A-TOR, *n.* One who disseminates; one who spreads and propagates.

DIS-SEN'SION, (shun,) *n.* [L. *dissensio; dis* and *sentio*, to think; Fr. *dissension.*]

Disagreement in opinion, usually a disagreement which is violent, producing warm debates or angry words; contention in words; strife; discord; quarrel; breach of friendship and union.

Debates, *dissensions*, uproars are thy joy. *Dryden.*
Paul and Barnabas had no small *dissension* with them.—Acts xv.

We see *dissensions* in church and state, in towns, parishes, and families; and the word is sometimes applied to differences which produce war; as, the *dissensions* between the houses of York and Lancaster in England.

DIS-SEN'SIOUS, (dis-sen'shus,) *a.* Disposed to discord; quarrelsome; contentious; factious. [*Little used.*] *Shak. Ascham.*

DIS-SENT', *v. i.* [L. *dissensio; dis* and *sentio*, to think.]

1. To disagree in opinion; to differ; to think in a different or contrary manner; with *from*. There are many opinions in which men *dissent from* us, as they *dissent from* each other.

2. To differ from an established church, in regard to doctrine, rites, or government.

3. To differ; to be of a contrary nature. [*Less proper.*] *Hooker.*

DIS-SENT', *n.* Difference of opinion; disagreement

2. Declaration of disagreement in opinion; as, they entered their *dissent* on the journals of the house.

3. Separation from an established church, especially that of England.

4. Contrariety of nature; opposite quality. [*Rare.*]

DIS-SENT-A'NE-OUS, *a.* Disagreeable; contrary.

DIS'SENT-A-NY, *a.* Dissentaneous; inconsistent. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

DIS-SENT-A'TION, *n.* Act of dissenting.

DIS-SENT'ER, *n.* One who dissents; one who differs in opinion, or one who declares his disagreement.

2. One who separates from the service and worship of any established church. The word is in England particularly applied to those who separate from, or who do not unite with, the Church of England.

DIS-SEN'TIENT, *a.* Disagreeing; declaring dissent.

DIS-SEN'TIENT, (dis-sen'shent,) *n.* One who disagrees and declares his dissent.

DIS-SENT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Disagreeing in opinion; separating from the communion of an established church. It is used as an adjective; as, a *dissenting* minister or congregation.

DIS-SEN'TIOUS, (dis-sen'shus,) *a.* Disposed to disagreement or discord.

DIS-SEP'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *dissepimentum; dissepio*, to separate; *dis* and *sepio*, to inclose or guard.]

In *botany*, a term applied to the partitions that are formed in ovaries, by the united sides of cohering carpels, and which separate the inside into cells. *Lindley.*

DIS-SERT', *v. t.* [L. *disscro, diserto.*]

To discourse or dispute. [*Little in use.*]

DIS'SER-TATE, *v.* To deal in dissertation; to write dissertations. *J. Foster.*

DIS-SERT-A'TION, *n.* [L. *dissertatio*, from *disserto*, to discourse, from *dissero*, id.; *dis* and *sero*, to sow, that is, to throw. *Dissero* is to throw out, to cast abroad.]

1. A discourse, or rather a formal discourse, intended to illustrate a subject.

2. A written essay, treatise, or disquisition; as, Plutarch's *dissertation* on the poets; Newton's *dissertations* on the prophecies.

DIS'SERT-A-TOR, *n.* One who writes a dissertation; one who debates. *Boyle.*

DIS-SERVE', (dis-serv',) *v. t.* [*dis* and *serve.*] To injure; to hurt; to harm; to do injury or mischief to.

He took the first opportunity to *disserve* him. *Clarendon.*
Too much zeal often *disserves* a good cause. *Anon.*

DIS-SERV'ED, (dis-servd',) *pp.* Injured.

DIS-SERV'ICE, *n.* Injury; harm; mischief; as, violent remedies often do a *disservice.*

DIS-SERV'ICE-A-BLE, *a.* Injurious; hurtful.

DIS-SERV'ICE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being injurious; tendency to harm. *Norris.*

DIS SERV'ICE-A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be injurious.

DIS SERV'ING, *ppr.* Injuring.

DIS-SET'TLE, *v. t.* To unsettle. [*Not used.*] *More.*

DIS-SEV'ER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *sever.* In this word, *dis*, as in *depart*, can have no effect, unless to augment the signification, as *dis* and *sever* both denote separation.]

To dispart; to part in two, to divide asunder; to separate; to disunite, either by violence or not. When with *force*, it is equivalent to *rend* and *burst.* It may denote either to *cut* or to *tear* asunder. In beheading, the head is *dissevered* from the body; the lightning may *dissever* a branch from the stem of a tree. Jealousy *dissevers* the bonds of friendship. The reformation *dissevered* the catholic church; it *dissevered* Protestants from Roman Catholics.

DIS-SEV'ER-ANCE, *n.* The act of dissevering; separation.

DIS-SEV-ER-A'TION, *n.* Act of dissevering.

DIS-SEV'ER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Disparted; disjoined; separated.

DIS-SEV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Dividing asunder; separating; tearing or cutting asunder.

DIS SEV'ER-ING, *n.* The act of separating; separation.

DIS'SI-DENCE, *n.* [Infm.] Discord.

DIS'SI-DENT, *a.* [L. *dissideo*, to disagree; *dis* and *sedeo*, to sit.] Not agreeing.

DIS'SI-DENT, *n.* A dissenter; one who separates from the established religion; a word applied to the members of the Lutheran, Calvinistic, and Greek churches in Poland. *Encyc.*

DIS-SIL'I-ENCE, *n.* [L. *dissilio; dis* and *salio*, to leap.]

The act of leaping or starting asunder.

DIS-SIL'I-ENT, *a.* Starting asunder; bursting and opening with an elastic force, as the dry pod or capsule of a plant; as, a *dissilient* pericarp. *Martyn.*

DIS-SI-LI'TION, (dis-se-lish'un,) *n.* The act of bursting open; the act of starting or springing different ways. *Boyle.*

DIS-SIM'I-LAR, *a.* [*dis* and *similar.*] Unlike, either in nature, properties, or external form; not similar; not having the resemblance of; heterogeneous. Newton denominates *dissimilar* the rays of light of different refrangibility. The tempers of men are as *dissimilar* as their features.

DIS-SIM-I-LAR'I-TY, *n.* Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude; as, the *dissimilarity* of human faces and forms.

DIS-SIM'I-LE, (dis-sim'i-ly,) *n.* Comparison or illustration by contraries. [*Little used.*]

DIS-SI-MIL'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *dissimilitudo.*]

Unlikeness; want of resemblance; as, a *dissimilitude* of form or character.

DIS-SIM-U-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *dissimulatio; dis* and *simulatio*, from *simulo*, to make like, *similis*, like.]

The act of dissembling; a hiding under a false appearance; a feigning; false pretension; hypocrisy. Dissimulation may be simply concealment of the opinions, sentiments, or purpose; but it includes, also, the assuming of a false or counterfeit appearance, which conceals the real opinions or purpose. *Dissimulation*, among statesmen, is sometimes regarded as a necessary vice, or as no vice at all.

Let love be without *dissimulation.*—Rom. xii.

DIS-SIM'ULE, *v. t.* To dissemble. [*Not in use.*]

DIS'SI-PA-BLE, *a.* [See DISSIPATE.] Liable to be dissipated; that may be scattered or dispersed.

The heat of those plants is very *dissipable*. *Bacon.*

DIS'SI-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *dissipatus, dissipo; dis* and an obsolete verb, *sapo*, to throw. We perhaps see its derivatives in *siphon, prosopia*, and *sept*; and *sepio*, to inclose, may be primarily to repel, and thus to guard.]

1. To scatter; to disperse; to drive asunder. Wind *dissipates* fog; the heat of the sun *dissipates* vapor; mirth *dissipates* care and anxiety; the cares of life tend to *dissipate* serious reflections.

Scatter, disperse, and *dissipate*, are in many cases synonymous; but *dissipate* is used appropriately to denote the dispersion of things that vanish, or are not afterward collected; as, to *dissipate* fog, vapor, or clouds. We say, an army is *scattered* or *dispersed*, but not *dissipated.* Trees are *scattered* or *dispersed* over a field, but not *dissipated.*

2. To expend; to squander; to scatter property in wasteful extravagance; to waste; to consume; as, a man has *dissipated* his fortune in the pursuit of pleasure

3. To scatter the attention.

DIS'SI-PATE, *v. i.* To scatter; to disperse, to separate into parts and disappear; to waste away; to vanish. A fog or cloud gradually *dissipates*, before

the rays or heat of the sun. The heat of a body dissipates; the fluids dissipate.

DIS'SI-PA-TED, *pp.* Scattered; dispersed; wasted; consumed; squandered.

2. *a.* Loose; irregular; given to extravagance in the expenditure of property; devoted to pleasure and vice; as, a *dissipated* man; a *dissipated* life.

DIS'SI-PA-TING, *ppr.* Scattering; dispersing; wasting; consuming; squandering; vanishing.

DIS-SI-PA'TION, *n.* The act of scattering; dispersion; the state of being dispersed; as, the *dissipation* of vapor or heat.

2. In *physics*, the insensible loss or waste of the minute parts of a body, which fly off, by which means the body is diminished or consumed.

3. Scattered attention; or that which diverts and calls off the mind from any subject. *Swift.*

4. A dissolute, irregular course of life; a wandering from object to object in pursuit of pleasure; a course of life usually attended with careless and exorbitant expenditures of money, and indulgence in vices, which impair or ruin both health and fortune.

> What! is it proposed, then, to reclaim the spendthrift from his *dissipation* and extravagance, by filling his pockets with money? *P. Henry, Wirt's Sketches.*

DIS-SO-CIA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Want of sociability.

DIS-SO'CIA-BLE, (-sō'sha-bl,) *a.* [See DISSOCIATE.] Not well associated, united, or assorted.

> They came in two and two, though matched in the most *dissociable* manner. *Spectator*, No. 4.

2. Incongruous; not reconcilable with. *Warburton.*

DIS-SO'CIAL, (-sō'shal,) *a.* [*dis* and *social.*] Unfriendly to society; contracted; selfish; as, a *dissocial* passion.

DIS-SO'CIATE, *v. t.* [L. *dissociatus*, *dissocio*; *dis* and *socio*, to unite, *socius*, a companion.]

To separate; to disunite; to part; as, to *dissociate* the particles of a concrete substance. *Boyle.*

DIS-SO'CIA-TED, *pp.* Separated; disunited.

DIS-SO'CIA-TING, *ppr.* Separating; disuniting.

DIS-SO-CI-A'TION, *n.* The act of disuniting; a state of separation; disunion.

> It will add to the *dissociation*, distraction, and confusion of these confederate republics. *Burke.*

DIS-SO-LU-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being dissolved by heat or moisture, and converted into a fluid.

DIS'SO-LU-BLE, *a.* [L. *dissolubilis.* See DISSOLVE.]

1. Capable of being dissolved; that may be melted; having its parts separable by heat or moisture; convertible into a fluid. *Woodward.*

2. That may be disunited.

DIS'SO-LUTE, *a.* [L. *dissolutus*, from *dissolvo.*]

1. Loose in behavior and morals; given to vice and dissipation; wanton; lewd; luxurious; debauched; not under the restraints of law; as, a *dissolute* man; *dissolute* company.

2. Vicious; wanton; devoted to pleasure and dissipation; as, a *dissolute* life.

DIS'SO-LUTE-LY, *adv.* Loosely; wantonly; in dissipation or debauchery; without restraint; as, to live *dissolutely.*

DIS'SO-LUTE-NESS, *n.* Looseness of manners and morals; vicious indulgences in pleasure, as in intemperance and debauchery; dissipation; as, *dissoluteness* of life or manners.

DIS-SO-LU'TION, *n.* [L. *dissolutio*, from *dissolvo.*]

In a *general sense*, the separation of the parts of a body which, in the natural structure, are united; or the reduction of concrete bodies into their smallest parts, without regard to solidity or fluidity. Thus we speak of the *dissolution* of salts in water, of metals in nitro-muriatic acid, and of ice or butter by heat; in which cases, the dissolution is effected by a menstruum or particular agent. We speak, also, of the *dissolution* of flesh or animal bodies, when the parts separate by putrefaction. Dissolution then is,

1. The act of liquefying or changing from a solid to a fluid state by heat; a melting; a thawing; as, the *dissolution* of snow and ice, which converts them into water.

2. The reduction of a body into its smallest parts, or into very minute parts, by a dissolvent or menstruum, as of a metal by nitro-muriatic acid, or of salts in water.

3. The separation of the parts of a body by putrefaction, or the analysis of the natural structure of mixed bodies, as of animal or vegetable substances; decomposition.

4. The substance formed by dissolving a body in a menstruum. [This is now called a *solution.*] *Bacon.*

5. Death; the separation of the soul and body. *Milton.*

6. Destruction; the separation of the parts which compose a connected system, or body; as, the *dissolution* of the world, or of nature; the *dissolution* of government.

7. The breaking up of an assembly, or the putting an end to its existence.

> *Dissolution* is the civil death of parliament. *Blackstone.*

8. Looseness of manners; dissipation. *Taylor. South.*

[In this latter sense the word is obsolete, DISSOLUTENESS being substituted.]

9. *Dissolution of the blood*; in *medicine*, that state of the blood, in which it does not readily coagulate, on its being drawn out of the body, as in malignant fevers. *Cyc.*

DIS-SOLV'A-BLE, (diz-zolv'a-bl,) *a.* [See DISSOLVE.] That may be dissolved; capable of being melted; that may be converted into a fluid. Sugar and ice are *dissolvable* bodies.

DIS-SOLV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being dissolvable.

DIS-SOLVE', (diz-zolv',) *v. t.* [L. *dissolvo*; *dis* and *solvo*, to loose, to free.]

1. To melt; to liquefy; to convert from a solid or fixed state to a fluid state, by means of heat or moisture.

To dissolve by heat, is to loosen the parts of a solid body and render them fluid or easily movable. Thus, ice is converted into water by dissolution.

To dissolve in a liquid, is to separate the parts of a solid substance, and cause them to mix with the fluid; or to reduce a solid substance into minute parts which may be sustained in that fluid. Thus, water *dissolves* salt and sugar.

2. To disunite; to break; to separate.

> Seeing, then, that all these things shall be *dissolved*, what manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness? — 2 Pet. iii.

3. To loose; to disunite.

> Down fell the duke, his joints *dissolved.* *Fairfax.*

4. To loose the ties or bonds of any thing; to destroy any connected system; as, to *dissolve* a government; to *dissolve* a corporation.

5. To loose; to break; as, to *dissolve* a league; to *dissolve* the bonds of friendship.

6. To break up; to cause to separate; to put an end to; as, to *dissolve* the parliament; to *dissolve* an assembly.

7. To clear; to solve; to remove; to dissipate, or to explain; as, to *dissolve* doubts. We usually say, to *solve* doubts and difficulties.

8. To break; to destroy; as, to *dissolve* a charm, spell, or enchantment. *Milton.*

9. To loosen or relax; to make languid; as, *dissolved* in pleasure.

10. To waste away; to consume; to cause to vanish or perish.

> Thou *dissolvest* my substance. — Job xxx.

11. To annul; to rescind; as, to *dissolve* an injunction. *Johnson's Rep.*

DIS-SOLVE', (diz-zolv',) *v. i.* To be melted; to be converted from a solid to a fluid state; as, sugar *dissolves* in water.

2. To sink away; to lose strength and firmness. *Shak.*

3. To melt away in pleasure; to become soft or languid.

4. To fall asunder; to crumble; to be broken. A government may *dissolve* by its own weight or extent.

5. To waste away; to perish; to be decomposed. Flesh *dissolves* by putrefaction.

6. To come to an end by a separation of parts.

DIS-SOLV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Melted; liquefied; disunited; parted; loosed; relaxed; wasted away; ended.

Dissolved blood, is that which does not readily coagulate.

DIS-SOLV'ENT, *a.* Having power to melt or dissolve; as, the *dissolvent* juices of the stomach. *Ray.*

DIS-SOLV'ENT, *n.* Any thing which has the power or quality of melting, or converting a solid substance into a fluid, or of separating the parts of a fixed body so that they mix with a liquid; as, water is a *dissolvent* of salts and earths. It is otherwise called a *menstruum.*

2. In *medicine*, a remedy supposed capable of dissolving concretions in the body, such as calculi, tubercles, &c. *Parr.*

DIS-SOLV'ER, *n.* That which dissolves, or has the power of dissolving. Heat is the most powerful *dissolver* of substances.

DIS-SOLV'ING, *ppr.* Melting; making or becoming liquid.

DIS'SO-NANCE, *n.* [Fr. *dissonance*, from L. *dissonans*, *dissono*, to be discordant; *dis* and *sono*, to sound.]

1. Discord; a mixture or union of harsh, unharmonious sounds, which are grating or unpleasing to the ear; as, the *dissonance* of notes, sounds, or numbers.

2. Disagreement.

DIS'SO-NANT, *a.* Discordant; harsh; jarring; unharmonious; unpleasant to the ear; as, *dissonant* notes or intervals.

2. Disagreeing; Incongruous; usually with *from*; as, he advanced propositions very *dissonant from* truth.

DIS-SUADE', *v. t.* [L. *dissuadeo*; *dis* and *suadeo*, to advise or incite to any thing.]

1. To advise or exhort against; to attempt to draw or divert from a measure, by reason or offering motives to; as, the minister *dissuaded* the prince from adopting the measure; he *dissuaded* him from his purpose.

2. To represent as unfit, improper, or dangerous.

> War therefore, open or concealed, alike
> My voice *dissuades.* *Milton.*

This phraseology is probably elliptical, and merely poetical, *from* being understood.

DIS-SUAD'ED, *pp.* Advised against; counseled or induced by advice not to do something; diverted from a purpose.

DIS-SUAD'ER, *n.* He that dissuades; a dehorter.

DIS-SUAD'ING, *ppr.* Exhorting against; attempting, by advice, to divert from a purpose.

DIS-SUA'SION, (dis-swā'zhun,) *n.* Advice or exhortation in opposition to something; the act of attempting, by reason or motives offered, to divert from a purpose or measure; dehortation. *Boyle.*

DIS-SUA'SIVE, *a.* Tending to dissuade, or divert from a measure or purpose; dehortatory.

DIS-SUA'SIVE, *n.* Reason, argument, or counsel, employed to deter one from a measure or purpose; that which is used or which tends to divert the mind from any purpose or pursuit. The consequences of intemperance are powerful *dissuasives* from indulging in that vice.

DIS-SUA'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a dissuasive manner.

DIS-SUN'DER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *sunder.*] To separate; to rend. *Chapman.*

DIS-SUN'DER-ED, *pp.* Separated; rent.

DIS-SUN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Separating; rending.

DIS-SWEET'EN, (-sweet'n,) *v. t.* To deprive of sweetness. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Richardson.*

DIS-SYL-LAB'IC, *a.* Consisting of two syllables only; as, a *dissyllabic* foot in poetry.

DIS-SYL'LA-BLE or DIS'SYL-LA-BLE, *n.* [Gr. διςσυλλαβος; δις, two or twice, and συλλαβη, a syllable.]

A word consisting of two syllables only; as, *paper*, *whiteness*, *virtue.*

DIS'TAFF, *n.* [The English books refer this word to the Saxon *distaf*; but I have not found the word in the Saxon Dictionary.]

1. The staff of a spinning-wheel, to which a bunch of flax or tow is tied, and from which the thread is drawn.

> She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the *distaff.* — Prov. xxxi.

2. *Figuratively*, a woman, or the female sex.

> His crown usurped, a *distaff* on the throne. *Dryden.*

DIS'TAFF-THIS'TLE, (-this'l,) *n.* The popular name of certain species of Atractylis and Carthamus.

DIS-TAIN', *v. t.* [*dis* and *stain.* This seems to be from the French *déteindre*, from the L. *tingo*; but see STAIN.]

1. To stain; to tinge with any different color from the natural or proper one; to discolor. We speak of a sword *distained* with blood; a garment *distained* with gore. It has precisely the signification of *stain*, but is used chiefly or appropriately in poetry and the higher kinds of prose.

2. To blot; to sully; to defile; to tarnish.

> She *distained* her honorable blood. *Spenser.*
> The worthiness of praise *distains* his worth. *Shak.*

DIS-TAIN'ED, (dis-tānd',) *pp.* Stained; tinged; discolored; blotted, sullied.

DIS-TAIN'ING, *ppr.* Staining; discoloring; blotting; tarnishing.

DIS'TANCE, *n.* [Fr. *distance*; Sp. *distancia*; It. *distanza*; L. *distantia*, from *disto*, to stand apart; *dis* and *sto*, to stand.]

1. An interval or space between two objects; the length of the shortest line which intervenes between two things that are separate; as, a great or small *distance.* *Distance* may be a line, an inch, a mile, or any indefinite length; as, the *distance* between the sun and Saturn.

2. Preceded by *at*, remoteness of place.

> He waits *at distance* till he hears from Cato. *Addison.*

3. Preceded by *thy*, *his*, *your*, *her*, *their*, a suitable space, or such remoteness as is common or becoming; as, let him keep *his distance*; keep *your distance.* [See No. 8.]

4. A space marked on the course where horses run.

> This horse ran the whole field out of *distance.* *L'Estrange.*

5. Space of time; any indefinite length of time, past or future, intervening between two periods or events; as, the *distance* of an hour, of a year, of an age.

6. Ideal space or separation.

> Qualities that affect our senses are, in the things themselves, so united and blended, that there is no *distance* between them. *Locke.*

7. Contrariety; opposition.

> Banquo was your enemy;
> So is he mine, and in such bloody *distance.* *Shak.*

8. The remoteness which respect requires; hence, respect.

> I hope your modesty
> Will know what *distance* to the crown is due. *Dryden.*
> 'Tis by respect and *distance* that authority is upheld. *Atterbury.*

[See No. 3.]

9. Reserve; coldness; alienation of heart.

> On the part of Heaven,
> Now alienated, *distance* and distaste. *Milton.*

10. Remoteness in succession or relation; as, the *distance* between a descendant and his ancestor.

11. In *music*, the interval between two notes; as, the *distance* of a fourth or seventh.

DIS'TANCE, *v. t.* To place remote; to throw off from the view. *Dryden.*

2. To leave behind in a race; to win the race by a great superiority.

3. To leave at a great distance behind.

He *distanced* the most skillful of his cotemporaries. *Milner.*

DIS'TANC-ED, (dis'tanst,) *pp.* Left far behind; cast out of the race.

DIS'TANC-ING, *ppr.* Leaving far behind.

DIS'TANT, *a.* [L. *distans*, standing apart.]

1. Separate; having an intervening space of any indefinite extent. One point may be less than a line or a hair's breadth *distant* from another. Saturn is supposed to be nearly nine hundred million miles *distant* from the sun.

2. Remote in place; as, a *distant* object appears under a small angle.

3. Remote in time, past or future; as, a *distant* age or period of the world.

4. Remote in the line of succession or descent, indefinitely; as, a *distant* descendant; a *distant* ancestor; *distant* posterity.

5. Remote in natural connection or consanguinity; as, a *distant* relation; *distant* kindred; a *distant* collateral line.

6. Remote in nature; not allied; not agreeing with or in conformity to; as, practice very *distant* from principles or profession.

7. Remote in view; slight; faint; not very likely to be realized; as, we have a *distant* hope or prospect of seeing better times.

8. Remote in connection; slight; faint; indirect; not easily seen or understood; as, a *distant* hint or allusion to a person or subject. So, also, we say, a *distant* idea; a *distant* thought; a *distant* resemblance.

9. Reserved; shy; implying haughtiness, coldness of affection, indifference, or disrespect; as, the manners of a person are *distant*.

DIS'TANT-LY, *adv.* Remotely; at a distance; with reserve.

DIS-TASTE', *n.* [*dis* and *taste*.] Aversion of the taste; dislike of food or drink; disrelish; disgust, or a slight degree of it. *Distaste* for a particular kind of food may be constitutional, or the effect of a diseased stomach.

2. Dislike; uneasiness.

Prosperity is not without many fears and *distastes*, and adversity is not without comfort and hopes. *Bacon.*

3. Dislike; displeasure; alienation of affection. *Milton. Pope.*

DIS-TASTE', *v. t.* To disrelish; to dislike; to loathe; as, to *distaste* drugs or poisons.

2. To offend; to disgust.

He thought it no policy to *distaste* the English or Irish, but sought to please them. *Davies.*

3. To vex; to displease; to sour. *Pope.*

[*The two latter significations are rare.*]

DIS-TAST'ED, *pp.* Disrelished; disliked; offended; displeased.

DIS-TASTE'FUL, *a.* Nauseous; unpleasant or disgusting to the taste.

2. Offensive; displeasing; as, a *distasteful* truth. *Dryden.*

3. Malevolent; as, *distasteful* looks. *Shak.*

DIS-TASTE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a displeasing or offensive manner.

DIS-TASTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Disagreeableness; dislike. *Whitlock.*

DIS-TAST'ING, *ppr.* Disrelishing; disliking; offending; displeasing.

DIS-TAST'IVE, *n.* That which gives disrelish or aversion. *Whitlock.*

DIS-TEM'PER, *n.* [*dis* and *temper*.] *Literally*, an undue or unnatural temper, or disproportionate mixture of parts. Hence,

2. Disease; malady; indisposition; any morbid state of an animal body, or of any part of it; a state in which the animal economy is deranged, or imperfectly carried on. [See DISEASE.] It is used of the slighter diseases, but not exclusively. In general, it is synonymous with *disease*, and is particularly applied to the diseases of brutes.

3. Want of due temperature, *applied to climate; the literal sense of the word, but not now used.*

Countries under the tropic of a *distemper* uninhabitable. *Ralegh.*

4. Bad constitution of the mind; undue predominance of a passion or appetite. *Shak.*

5. Want of due balance of parts or opposite qualities and principles; as, the temper and *distemper* of an empire consist of contraries. [*Not now used.*] *Bacon.*

6. Ill humor of mind; depravity of inclination. [*Not used.*] *King Charles.*

7. Political disorder; tumult. *Waller.*

8. Uneasiness; ill humor, or bad temper.

There is a sickness,
Which puts some of us in *distemper*. *Shak.*

9. In *painting*, the mixing of colors with something besides oil and water. When colors are mixed with size, whites of eggs, or other unctuous or glutinous matter, and not with oil, it is said to be done in *distemper*.

DIS-TEM'PER, *v. t.* To disease; to disorder; to derange the functions of the body or mind. *Shak.*

2. To disturb; to ruffle. *Dryden.*

3. To deprive of temper or moderation. *Dryden.*

4. To make disaffected, ill-humored, or malignant. *Shak.*

[*This verb is seldom used, except in the participles.*]

DIS-TEM'PER-ANCE, *n.* Distemperature.

DIS-TEM'PER-ATE, *a.* Immoderate. [*Little used.*] *Ralegh.*

DIS-TEM'PER-A-TURE, *n.* Bad temperature; intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or of other qualities, a noxious state; as, the *distemperature* of the air or *climate*.

2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness. *Johnson.*

3. Perturbation of mind. *Shak.*

4. Confusion, commixture of contrarieties; loss of regularity; disorder. *Shak.*

5. Slight illness; indisposition. *Brewer.*

DIS-TEM'PER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Diseased in body, or disordered in mind. We speak of a *distempered* body, a *distempered* limb, a *distempered* head or brain.

2. Disturbed; ruffled; as, *distempered* passions.

3. Deprived of temper or moderation; immoderate; as, *distempered* zeal. *Dryden.*

4. Disordered, biased; prejudiced; perverted; as, minds *distempered* by interest or passion.

The imagination, when completely *distempered*, is the most incurable of all disordered faculties. *Buckminster.*

5. Disaffected; made malevolent.

Distempered lords. *Shak.*

DIS-TEM'PER-ING, *ppr.* Affecting with disease or disorder; disturbing; depriving of moderation.

DIS-TEM'PER-ING, *n.* The painting of walls in distemper.

DIS-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *distendo*; *dis* and *tendo*, to tend, to stretch, from the root of *teneo*, to hold, Gr. τεινω, to stretch. Class Dn.]

1. To stretch or spread in all directions; to dilate; to enlarge; to expand; to swell; as, to *distend* a bladder; to *distend* the bowels; to *distend* the lungs. [*This is the appropriate sense of the word.*]

2. To spread apart, to divaricate; as, to *distend* the legs. We seldom say, to *distend* a plate of metal, and never, I believe, to *distend* a line; *extend* being used in both cases. We use *distend* chiefly to denote the stretching, spreading, or expansion, of any thing, by means of a substance inclosed within it, or by the elastic force of something inclosed. In this case, the body distended swells or spreads in all directions, and usually in a spherical form. A bladder is *distended* by inflation, or by the expansion of rarefied air within it. The skin is *distended* in boils and abscesses by matter generated within them. This appropriation of the word has not always been observed.

DIS-TEND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Spread; expanded; dilated by an inclosed substance or force.

DIS-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Stretching in all directions; dilating; expanding.

DIS-TEN-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or capacity of being distensible.

DIS-TEN'SI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being distended or dilated.

DIS-TEN'SION, (dis-ten'shun,) *n.* The act of stretching. [See DISTENTION.]

DIS-TENT', *a.* Spread. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

DIS-TENT', *n.* Breadth. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*

DIS-TEN'TION, (dis-ten'shun,) *n.* [L. *distentio*.]

1. The act of distending; the act of stretching in breadth or in all directions; the state of being distended; as, the *distention* of the lungs or bowels.

2. Breadth; extent or space occupied by the thing distended.

3. An opening, spreading, or divarication; as, the *distention* of the legs.

DIS-TER', *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *terra*.] To banish from a country. [*Not used.*]

DIS-TERM'IN-ATE, *a.* [L. *disterminatus*.] Separated by bounds. [*Obs.*] *Hale.*

DIS-TERM-IN-A'TION, *n.* Separation. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

DIS'THENE, *n.* [Gr. δις, twice, and σθενος, force.] A mineral, so called by Haüy, because its crystals have the property of being electrified both positively and negatively. It is the sappare of Saussure, and the kyanite of Werner. *Lunier. Cleaveland.*

DIS-THRON'IZE, *v. t.* To dethrone. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

DIS'TICH, (dis'tik,) *n.* [L. *distichon*; Gr. δις and στιχος, a verse.] A couplet; a couple of verses, or poetic lines, making complete sense; an epigram of two verses. *Johnson. Encyc.*

DIS'TICH-OUS, } *a.* Having two rows, or disposed in
DIS'TICH, } two rows. *Lee.*

A *distichous* spike has all the flowers pointing two ways. *Martyn.*

DIS-TILL', *v. i.* [L. *distillo*; *dis* and *stillo*, to drop; *stilla*, a drop; Fr. *distiller*; It. *distillare*; Sp. *destilar*; Gr. σταλαω.]

1. To drop; to fall in drops.

Soft showers *distilled*, and suns grew warm in vain. *Pope*

2. To flow gently, or in a small stream.

The Euphrates *distilleth* out of the mountains of Armenia. *Ralegh.*

3. To use a still; to practice distillation. *Shak.*

DIS-TILL', *v. t.* To let fall in drops; to throw down in drops. The clouds *distill* water on the earth.

The dew which on the tender grass
The evening had *distilled*. *Drayton.*

2. To extract by heat; to separate spirit or essential oils from liquor by heat or evaporation, and convert that vapor into a liquid by condensation in a refrigeratory; to separate the volatile parts of a substance by heat; to rectify; as, to *distill* brandy from wine, or spirit from molasses.

3. To extract spirit from, by evaporation and condensation; as, to *distill* cider or molasses; to *distill* wine.

4. To extract the pure part of a fluid; as, to *distill* water.

5. To dissolve or melt. [*Unusual.*]

Swords by the lightning's subtle force *distilled*. *Addison*

DIS-TILL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be distilled, fit for distillation. *Sherwood.*

DIS-TILL-A'TION, *n.* The act of falling in drops, or the act of pouring or throwing down in drops.

2. The vaporization and subsequent condensation of a liquid by means of an alembic, or still and refrigeratory, or of a retort and receiver; the operation of extracting spirit from a substance by evaporation and condensation; rectification.

3. The substance extracted by distilling. *Shak.*

4. That which falls in drops. *Johnson.*

Dry distillation, is a term applied to the distillation of substances *per se*, or without the addition of water. *Destructive distillation*, is the distillation of substances at very high temperatures, so that the ultimate elements are separated or evolved in new combinations.

DIS-TILL'A-TO-RY, *a.* Belonging to distillation; used for distilling; as, *distillatory* vessels. *Hooper.*

DIS-TILL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Let fall or thrown down in drops; subjected to the process of distillation, extracted by evaporation.

DIS-TILL'ER, *n.* One who distills; one whose occupation is to extract spirit by evaporation and condensation.

DIS-TILL'ER-Y, *n.* The building and works where distilling is carried on.

DIS-TILL'ING, *ppr.* Dropping; letting fall in drops; extracting by distillation.

DIS-TILL'ING, *n.* The act or practice of extracting spirit by distillation.

DIS-TILL'MENT, *n.* That which distills or drops. *Shak.*

DIS-TINCT', *a.* [L. *distinctus*, from *distinguo*. See DISTINGUISH.]

1. *Literally*, having the difference marked; separated by a visible sign, or by a note or mark; as, a place *distinct* by name. *Milton.*

2. Different; separate; not the same in number or kind; as, he holds two *distinct* offices; he is known by *distinct* titles.

3. Separate in place; not conjunct; as, the two regiments marched together, but had *distinct* encampments.

4. So separated as not to be confounded with any other thing; clear; not confused. To reason correctly we must have *distinct* ideas. We have a *distinct* or indistinct view of a prospect.

5. Spotted; variegated.

Tempestuous fell
His arrows from the fourfold-visaged four,
Distinct with eyes. *Milton.*

DIS-TINCT', *v. t.* To distinguish. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

DIS-TINC'TION, *n.* [L. *distinctio*.]

1. The act of separating or distinguishing.

2. A note or mark of difference. [*Seldom used.*]

3. Difference made; a separation or disagreement in kind or qualities, by which one thing is known from another. We observe a *distinction* between matter and spirit; a *distinction* between the animal and vegetable kingdoms; a *distinction* between good and evil, right and wrong; between sound reasoning and sophistry.

4. Difference regarded; separation; preference; as in the phrase *without distinction*, which denotes, promiscuously, all together, alike.

Maids, women, wives, *without distinction*, fall. *Dryden.*

5. Separation; division; as, the *distinction* of tragedy into acts. *Dryden.*

[*In this sense*, DIVISION *would be preferable.*]

6. Notation of difference; discrimination; as, a *distinction* between real and apparent good.

In classing the qualities of actions, it is necessary to make accurate *distinctions*. *Anon.*

7. Eminence; superiority; elevation of rank in so-

ciety, or elevation of character; honorable estimation. Men who hold a high rank by birth or office, and men who are eminent for their talents, services, or worth, are called men of *distinction*, as being raised above others by positive institutions, or by reputation. So we say, a man of *note*.

8. That which confers eminence or superiority, office, rank, or public favor.

9. Discernment; judgment. *Johnson.*

DIS-TINCT'IVE, *a.* That marks distinction or difference; as, *distinctive* names or titles.

2. Having the power to distinguish and discern. [*Less proper.*] *Brown.*

DIS-TINCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* With distinction; plainly.

DIS-TINCT'IVE-NESS, *n.* State of being distinctive.

DIS-TINCT'LY, *adv.* Separately; with distinctness, not confusedly; without the blending of one part or thing with another; as, a proposition *distinctly* understood; a figure *distinctly* defined. Hence,

2. Clearly; plainly; as, to view an object *distinctly*.

DIS-TINCT'NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being distinct; a separation or difference that prevents confusion of parts or things; as, the *distinctness* of two ideas, or of distant objects.

2. Nice discrimination; whence, clearness; precision; as, he stated his arguments with great *distinctness*.

DIS-TIN"GUISH, (dis ting'gwish,) *v. t.* [L. *distinguo*, *dis* and *stinguo*, or *stingo*, a not radical. This seems to be Gr. στιζω, στιξω, for the second future is στιγω, and the derivatives prove the primary elements to be *stg* as in στιγευς, στιγμα, στικτος. Hence also L. *stigo*, whence *instigo*, to *instigate*. The primary sense is, to prick, to pierce with a sharp point, to thrust in or on; and we retain the precise word in the verb *to stick*; which see. The practice of making marks by puncturing, or sticking, gave rise to the applications of this word, as such marks were used to note and ascertain different things, to *distinguish* them. See EXTINGUISH, and Class Dg, No. 31.]

1. To ascertain and indicate difference by some external mark. The farmer *distinguishes* his sheep by marking their ears. The manufacturer *distinguishes* pieces of cloth by some mark or impression.

2. To separate one thing from another by some mark or quality; to know or ascertain difference.

First, by sight; as, to *distinguish* one's own children from others by their features.

Secondly, by feeling. A blind man *distinguishes* an egg from an orange, but rarely *distinguishes* colors.

Thirdly, by smell; as, it is easy to *distinguish* the smell of a peach from that of an apple.

Fourthly, by taste; as, to *distinguish* a plum from a pear.

Fifthly, by hearing; as, to *distinguish* the sound of a drum from that of a violin.

Sixthly, by the understanding; as, to *distinguish* vice from virtue, truth from falsehood.

3. To separate or divide by any mark or quality which constitutes difference. We *distinguish* sounds into high and low, soft and harsh, lively and grave. We *distinguish* causes into direct and indirect, immediate and mediate.

4. To discern critically; to judge.

> Nor more can you *distinguish* of a man,
> Than of his outward show. *Shak.*

5. To separate from others by some mark of honor or preference. Homer and Virgil are *distinguished* as poets; Demosthenes and Cicero as orators.

6. To make eminent or known. *Johnson.*

DIS-TIN"GUISH, (dis-ting'gwish,) *v. i.* To make a distinction; to find or show the difference. It is the province of a judge to *distinguish* between cases apparently similar, but differing in principle.

DIS-TIN"GUISH-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being distinguished; that may be separated, known, or made known, by notes of diversity, or by any difference. A tree at a distance is *distinguishable* from a shrub. A simple idea is not *distinguishable* into different ideas.

2. Worthy of note or special regard. *Swift.*

DIS-TIN"GUISH-ED, (dis-ting'gwisht,) *pp.* Separated or known by a mark of difference, or by different qualities.

2. *a.* Separated from others by superior or extraordinary qualities; whence, eminent; extraordinary; transcendent; noted; famous; celebrated. Thus, we admire *distinguished* men, *distinguished* talents or virtues, and *distinguished* services.

DIS-TIN"GUISH-ER, *n.* He or that which distinguishes, or that separates one thing from another by marks of diversity. *Brown.*

2. One who discerns accurately the difference of things; a nice or judicious observer. *Dryden.*

DIS-TIN"GUISH-ING, *ppr.* Separating from others by a note of diversity; ascertaining difference by a mark.

2. Ascertaining, knowing, or perceiving a difference.

3. *a.* Constituting difference, or distinction from every thing else; peculiar; as, the *distinguishing* doctrines of Christianity.

DIS-TIN"GUISH-ING-LY, *adv.* With distinction; with some mark of preference. *Pope.*

DIS-TIN"GUISH-MENT, (dis-ting'gwish-ment,) *n.* Distinction; observation of difference. *Graunt.*

DIS-TI'TLE, *v. t.* To deprive of right. *B. Jonson.*

DIS-TI'TLED, *pp.* Deprived of right.

DIS-TI'TLING, *ppr.* Depriving of right.

DIS-TORT', *v. t.* [L. *distortus*, *distorqueo*; *dis* and *torqueo*, to twist, Fr. *tordre*, Sp. *torcer*.]

1. To twist out of natural or regular shape; as, to *distort* the neck, the limbs, or the body; to *distort* the features.

2. To force or put out of the true posture or direction.

> Wrath and malice, envy and revenge, *distort* the understanding. *Tillotson.*

3. To wrest from the true meaning; to pervert; as, to *distort* passages of Scripture, or their meaning.

DIS-TORT', *a.* Distorted. *Spenser.*

DIS-TORT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Twisted out of natural or regular shape; wrested, perverted.

DIS-TORT'ING, *ppr.* Twisting out of shape, wresting; perverting.

DIS-TOR'TION, *n.* [L. *distortio.*]

1. The act of distorting or wresting; a twisting out of regular shape; a twisting or writhing motion; as, the *distortions* of the face or body.

2. The state of being twisted out of shape; deviation from natural shape or position, crookedness; grimace.

3. A perversion of the true meaning of words.

DIS-TRACT', *v. t.* [L. *distractus*, *distraho*; *dis* and *traho*, to draw. (See DRAW and DRAG.) The old participle, *distraught*, is obsolete.]

1. *Literally*, to draw apart, to pull in different directions, and separate. Hence, to divide; to separate; and hence, to throw into confusion. Sometimes in a literal sense. Contradictory or mistaken orders may *distract* an army.

2. To turn or draw from any object; to divert from any point, toward another point, or toward various other objects; as, to *distract* the eye or the attention.

> If he can not avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to *distract* it by a multiplicity of the object. *South.*

3. To draw toward different objects; to fill with different considerations, to perplex, to confound; to harass; as, to *distract* the mind with cares; you *distract* me with your clamor.

> While I suffer thy terrors, I am *distracted*. — Ps. lxxxviii.

4. To disorder the reason, to derange the regular operations of intellect; to render raving or furious; most frequently used in the participle *distracted*.

DIS-TRACT', *a.* Mad. [*Not in use.*]

DIS-TRACT'ED, *pp.* Drawn apart, drawn in different directions; diverted from its object; perplexed, harassed, confounded.

2. *a.* Deranged, disordered in intellect; raving; furious, mad; frantic. *Locke.*

DIS-TRACT'ED-LY, *adv.* Madly; furiously; wildly. *Shak.*

DIS-TRACT'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being mad; madness. *Bp. Hall.*

DIS-TRACT'ER, *n.* One who distracts. *More.*

DIS-TRACT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Drawing apart; separating, diverting from an object; perplexing, harassing; disordering the intellect.

DIS-TRAC'TION, *n.* [L. *distractio.*]

1. The act of distracting; a drawing apart; separation.

2. Confusion from multiplicity of objects crowding on the mind and calling the attention different ways; perturbation of mind; perplexity; as, the family was in a state of *distraction*. [See 1 Cor. vii.]

3. Confusion of affairs; tumult; disorder; as, political *distractions*.

> Never was known a night of such distraction. *Dryden.*

4. Madness; a state of disordered reason; frantieness; furiousness. [*We usually apply this word to a state of derangement which produces raving and violence in the patient.*]

5. Folly in the extreme, or amounting to insanity.

> On the supposition of the truth of the birth, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ, infidelity is nothing better than distraction. *Buckminster.*

DIS-TRACT'IVE, *a.* Causing perplexity; as, *distractive* cares. *Dryden.*

DIS-TRAIN', *v. t.* [L. *distringo*; *dis* and *stringo*. See STRAIN. Blackstone writes *distrein*.]

1. To seize for debt; to take a personal chattel from the possession of a wrong doer into the possession of the injured party, to satisfy a demand, or compel the performance of a duty; as, to *distrain* goods for rent, or for an amercement.

2. To rend, to tear. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

DIS-TRAIN', *v. i.* To make seizure of goods.

> On whom I can not distrain for debt. *Camden.*
> For neglecting to do suit to the lord's court, or other personal service, the lord may distrain of common right. *Blackstone.*

[In this phrase, however, some word seems to be understood; as, to *distrain goods*.]

DIS-TRAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That is liable to be taken for distress. *Blackstone.*

DIS-TRAIN'ED, *pp.* Seized for debt, or to compel the performance of duty.

DIS-TRAIN'ING, *ppr.* Seizing for debt, or for neglect of suit and service.

DIS-TRAIN'OR, *n.* He who seizes goods for debt or service. *Blackstone.*

DIS-TRAUGHT', (dis-trawt',) [*Obs.*] See DISTRACT.

DIS-TREAM', *v. i.* [*dis* and *stream.*] To spread or flow over.

> Yet o'er that virtuous blush *distreams* a tear. *Shenstone.*

DIS-TRESS', *n.* [Fr. *detresse*; Norm. *id.*; from the Celtic, W. *trais*, violence, *treisiaw*, to strain or force. See STRESS.]

1. The act of distraining; the taking of any personal chattel from a wrong-doer, to answer a demand, or procure satisfaction for a wrong committed. *Blackstone.*

2. The thing taken by distraining; that which is seized to procure satisfaction.

> A distress of household goods shall be impounded under cover. If the lessor does not find sufficient distress on the premises, &c. *Blackstone.*

3. Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; as, to suffer great *distress* from the gout, or from the loss of near friends.

4. Affliction; calamity; misery.

> On earth *distress* of nations. — Luke xxi.

5. A state of danger; as, a ship in *distress*, from leaking, loss of spars, or want of provisions or water, &c.

DIS-TRESS', *v. t.* To pain; to afflict with pain or anguish; *applied to the body or the mind.* *Literally*, to press or strain.

2. To afflict greatly; to harass; to oppress with calamity; to make miserable.

> *Distress* not the Moabites. — Deut. ii.
> We are troubled on every side, but not *distressed*. — 2 Cor. iv.

3. To compel by pain or suffering.

> There are men who can neither be *distressed* nor won into a sacrifice of duty. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

DIS-TRESS'ED, (dis trest',) *pp.* or *a.* Suffering great pain or torture; severely afflicted; harassed; oppressed with calamity or misfortune.

DIS-TRESS'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being greatly pained. *Scott.*

DIS-TRESS'FUL, *a.* Inflicting or bringing distress; as, a *distressful* stroke. *Shak.*

2. Indicating distress; proceeding from pain or anguish; as, *distressful* cries. *Pope.*

3. Calamitous; as, a *distressful* event. *Watts.*

4. Attended with poverty; as, *distressful* bread. *Shak.*

DIS-TRESS'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a painful manner.

DIS-TRESS'ING, *ppr.* Giving severe pain, oppressing with affliction.

2. *a.* Very afflicting; affecting with severe pain; as, a *distressing* sickness.

DIS-TRESS'ING-LY, *adv.* With extreme pain.

DIS-TRIB'U-TA-BLE, *a.* [See DISTRIBUTE.] That may be distributed; that may be assigned in portions. *Ramsay.*

DIS-TRIB'UTE, *v. t.* [L. *distribuo*; *dis* and *tribuo*, to give or divide.]

1. To divide among two or more; to deal; to give or bestow in parts or portions. Moses *distributed* lands to the tribes of Israel. Christ *distributed* the loaves to his disciples.

2. To dispense; to administer; as, to *distribute* justice.

3. To divide or separate, as into classes, orders, kinds, or species.

4. To give in charity.

> *Distributing* to the necessities of the saints. — Rom. xii.

5. In *printing*, to separate types, and place them in their proper cells in the cases.

DIS-TRIB'U-TED, *pp.* Divided among a number; dealt out; assigned in portions, separated, bestowed.

DIS-TRIB'U-TER, *n.* One who divides or deals out in parts; one who bestows in portions, a dispenser.

DIS-TRIB'U-TING, *ppr.* Dividing among a number; dealing out; dispensing.

DIS-TRI-BU'TION, *n.* [L. *distributio.*]

1. The act of dividing among a number; a dealing in parts or portions, as, the *distribution* of an estate among heirs or children.

2. The act of giving in charity; a bestowing in parts. *Bacon. Atterbury.*

3. Dispensation; administration to numbers, a rendering to individuals; as, the *distribution* of justice.

4. The act of separating into distinct parts or classes; as, the *distribution* of plants into genera and species.

5. In *architecture*, the dividing and disposing of the several parts of the building, according to some plan, or to the rules of the art.

6. In *rhetoric*, a division and enumeration of the several qualities of a subject.

7. In *general*, the division and disposition of the parts of any thing.

8. In *printing*, the taking a form apart; the separating of the types, and placing each letter in its proper cell in the cases.

DIS-TRIB'Ų-TIVE, *a.* That distributes; that divides and assigns in portions; that deals to each his proper share; as, *distributive* justice.

2. That assigns the various species of a general term.

3. That separates or divides; as, a *distributive* adjective.

DIS-TRIB'Ų-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a word that divides or distributes, as *each* and *every*, which represent the individuals of a collective number as separate.

DIS-TRIB'Ų-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By distribution; singly; not collectively. *Hooker. Watts.*

DIS-TRIB'Ų-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Desire of distributing. [*Little used.*] *Fell.*

DIS'TRICT, *n.* [L. *districtus*, from *distringo*, to press hard, to bind; It. *distretto*. See DISTRAIN.]

1. *Properly*, a limited extent of country; a circuit within which power, right, or authority, may be exercised, and to which it is restrained; a word applicable to any portion of land or country, or to any part of a city or town, which is defined by law or agreement. A governor, a prefect, or a judge, may have his *district*. Some of the states are divided into *districts* for the choice of senators, representatives, or electors. Cities and towns are divided into *districts* for various purposes, as for schools, &c. The United States are divided into *districts* for the collection of the revenue.

2. A region; a territory within given lines; as, the *district* of the earth which lies between the tropics, or that which is north of a polar circle.

3. A region; a country; a portion of territory without very definite limits; as, the *districts* of Russia covered by forest.

DIS'TRICT, *v. t.* To divide into districts or limited portions of territory. Legislatures *district* states for the choice of senators. In *New England*, towns are *districted* for the purpose of establishing and managing schools.

DIS'TRICT-COURT, *n.* A court which has cognizance of certain causes within a district defined by law. The district-courts of the United States are courts of subordinate jurisdiction.

DIS'TRICT-JUDGE, *n.* The judge of a district-court. *United States.*

DIS'TRICT-SCHOOL, *n.* A school within a certain district of a town. *New England, &c.*

DIS'TRICT-ED, *pp.* Divided into districts or definite portions.

DIS'TRICT-ING, *ppr.* Dividing into limited or definite portions.

DIS-TRIC'TION, *n.* Sudden display. [*Unusual.*] *Collier.*

DIS-TRIN'GAS, *n.* In *law*, a writ commanding the sheriff to distrain a person for debt, or for his appearance at a certain day.

DIS-TRUST', *v. t.* [*dis* and *trust*. The Danes have *miströster*; the Swedes, *misströsta*. See MISTRUST.]

1. To doubt or suspect the truth, fidelity, firmness, or sincerity of; not to confide in or rely on. We *distrust* a man, when we question his veracity, &c.; we may often *distrust* our own firmness.

2. To doubt; to suspect not to be real, true, sincere, or firm. We *distrust* a man's courage, friendship, veracity, declarations, intentions, or promises, when we question their reality or sincerity; we can not *distrust* the declarations of God; we often have reason to *distrust* our own resolutions.

DIS-TRUST', *n.* Doubt or suspicion of reality or sincerity; want of confidence, faith, or reliance. Sycophants should be heard with *distrust*; *distrust* mars the pleasures of friendship and social intercourse.

2. Discredit; loss of confidence. *Milton.*

DIS-TRUST'ED, *pp.* Doubted; suspected.

DIS-TRUST'ER, *n.* A person who distrusts.

DIS-TRUST'FUL, *a.* Apt to distrust; suspicious. *Boyle.*

2. Not confident; diffident; as, *distrustful* of ourselves.

3. Diffident; modest. *Pope.*

DIS-TRUST'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a distrustful manner; with doubt or suspicion. *Milton.*

DIS-TRUST'FUL-NESS, *n.* The state of being distrustful; want of confidence.

DIS-TRUST'ING, *ppr.* Doubting the reality or sincerity of; suspecting; not relying on or confiding in.

DIS-TRUST'ING-LY, *adv.* Suspiciously; with distrust.

DIS-TRUST'LESS, *a.* Free from distrust or suspicion. *Shenstone.*

DIS-TUNE', *v. t.* To put out of tune. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*

DIS-TURB', *v. t.* [Sp. *disturbar*; It. *disturbare*; L. *disturbo*; *dis* and *turbo*, to trouble, disorder, discompose; *turba*, a crowd, a tumult; Gr. τυρβη or συρβη, a tumult; θορυβος, id. The primary sense seems to be, to stir, or to turn or whirl round. The word *trouble* is probably from the L. *turbo*, by transposition. If *tr* are the primary elements, as I suppose, the word coincides in origin with *tour* and *turn*. If *t* is a prefix, the word belongs to Class Rb, coinciding with the Swedish *rubba*, to remove, to trouble. See Class Rb, No. 3, 4, 34, and Class Dr, No. 3, 25, 27.]

1. To stir; to move; to discompose; to excite from a state of rest or tranquillity. We say, the man is asleep, do not *disturb* him; let the vessel stand, do not move the liquor, you will *disturb* the sediment; *disturb* not the public peace.

2. To move or agitate; to disquiet; to excite uneasiness or a slight degree of anger in the mind; to move the passions; to ruffle. The mind may be *disturbed* by an offense given by misfortune, surprise, contention, discord, jealousy, envy, &c.

3. To move from any regular course or operation; to interrupt regular order; to make irregular. It has been supposed that the approach of a comet may *disturb* the motions of the planets in their orbits; an unexpected cause may *disturb* a chemical operation, or the operation of medicine.

4. To interrupt; to hinder; to incommode. Care *disturbs* study; let no person *disturb* my franchise.

5. To turn off from any direction; with *from*. [*Unusual.*]

And *disturb*
His inmost counsels *from* their destined aim. *Milton.*

DIS-TURB', *n.* Confusion; disorder. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

DIS-TURB'ANCE, *n.* A stirring or excitement; any disquiet or interruption of peace; as, to enter the church without making *disturbance*.

2. Interruption of a settled state of things; disorder; tumult. We have read much, at times, of *disturbances* in Spain, England, and Ireland.

3. Emotion of the mind; agitation; excitement of passion; perturbation. The merchant received the news of his losses without apparent *disturbance*.

4. Disorder of thoughts; confusion.

They can survey a variety of complicated ideas, without fatigue or *disturbance*. *Watts.*

5. In *law*, the hindering or disquieting of a person in the lawful and peaceable enjoyment of his right; the interruption of a right; as, the *disturbance* of a franchise, of common, of ways, of tenure, of patronage. *Blackstone.*

DIS-TURB'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Stirred; moved; excited; discomposed; disquieted; agitated; uneasy.

In *geology*, thrown out by violence from some original place or position; as, *disturbed* strata. *Lyell.*

DIS-TURB'ER, *n.* One who disturbs or disquiets; a violater of peace; one who causes tumults or disorders.

2. He or that which excites passion or agitation; he or that which causes perturbation. *Shak.*

3. In *law*, one that interrupts or incommodes another in the peaceable enjoyment of his right.

DIS-TURB'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving; exciting; rendering uneasy; making a tumult; interrupting peace; incommoding the quiet enjoyment of.

DIS-TURN', *v. t.* [*dis* and *turn*.] To turn aside. [*Not in use.*] *Daniel.*

DI-SUL'PHU-RET, *n.* [Gr. δις, twice, and *sulphuret*.] In *chemistry*, a sulphuret containing two equivalents of sulphur to one of the base. *Silliman.*

DIS-Ų'NI-FORM, (dis-yu'ne-form,) *a.* Not uniform. [*Not in use.*] *Coventry.*

DIS-ŲN'ION, (dis-yūn'yun,) *n.* [*dis* and *union*.] Separation; disjunction; or a state of not being united. It sometimes denotes a breach of concord, and its effect, contention.

DIS-ŲN'ION-IST, *n.* An advocate of disunion.

DIS-Ų-NITE', (dis-yu-nite',) *v. t.* [*dis* and *unite*.] To separate; to disjoin; to part; as, to *disunite* two allied countries; to *disunite* particles of matter; to *disunite* friends.

DIS-Ų-NITE', *v. t.* To part; to fall asunder; to become separate. Particles of matter may spontaneously *disunite*.

DIS-Ų-NIT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Separated; disjoined.

DIS-Ų-NIT'ER, *n.* He or that which disjoins.

DIS-Ų-NIT'ING, *ppr.* Separating; parting.

DIS-Ų'NI-TY, (dis-yū'ne-ty,) *n.* A state of separation. *More.*

DIS-Ų'SAGE, (dis-yū'zaje,) *n.* [*dis* and *usage*.] Gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect of use, exercise, or practice. We lose words by *disusage*.

DIS-ŲSE', (dis-yūse',) *n.* [*dis* and *use*.] Cessation of use, practice, or exercise; as, the limbs lose their strength and pliability by *disuse*; language is altered by the *disuse* of words.

2. Cessation of custom; desuetude.

DIS-ŲSE', (dis-yūze',) *v. t.* [*dis* and *use*.] To cease to use; to neglect or omit to practice.

2. To disaccustom; with *from*, *in*, or *to*; as, *disused to* toils; *disused from* pain.

DIS-Ų'SED, (dis-yūzd',) *pp.* or *a.* No longer used; obsolete, as words, &c.

Priam in arms *disused*. *Dryden.*

2. Disaccustomed.

DIS-Ų'SING, (dis-yū'zing,) *ppr.* Ceasing to use; disaccustoming.

DIS-VAL-Ų-Ā'TION, *n.* [See DISVALUE.] Disesteem; disreputation.

DIS-VAL'Ų-E, (dis-val'yu,) *v. t.* [*dis* and *value*.] To undervalue; to disesteem. *Shak.*

DIS-VAL'Ų-E, *n.* Disesteem; disregard. *B. Jonson.*

DIS-VEL'OP, *v. t.* To develop. [*Not used.*]

DIS-VOUCH', *v. t.* [*dis* and *vouch*.] To discredit; to contradict. *Shak.*

DIS-WARN', *v. t.* [*dis* and *warn*.] To dissuade from by previous warning.

DIS-WIT'TED, *a.* Deprived of wits or understanding. *Drayton.*

DIS-WONT', (-wunt,) *v. t.* [*dis* and *wont*.] To wean; to deprive of wonted usage. *Bp. Hall.*

DIS-WOR'SHIP, (-wur-ship,) *n.* [*dis* and *worship*.] Cause of disgrace. *Barret.*

DIT, *n.* A ditty. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

DIT, *v. t.* [Sax. *dyttan*.] To close up. [*Not used.*] *More.*

DI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ditatus*.] The act of making rich. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

DITCH, *n.* [Sax. *dic*, a *ditch*; D. *dyk*, a *dike*; G. *deich*, a *dike*; *deicher*, a *ditcher*; D. *dige*, a *ditch*, a *dike*; Sw. *dike*; Fr. *digue*; Eth. ደኀየ *dachi*, to dig. Class Dg, No. 14. The *primary sense* is a digging or place dug. After the practice of embanking commenced, the word was used for the bank made by digging, the *dike*.]

1. A trench in the earth made by digging, particularly a trench for draining wet land, or for making a fence to guard inclosures, or for preventing an enemy from approaching a town or fortress. In *the latter sense*, it is called also a *fosse* or *moat*, and is dug round the rampart or wall between the scarp and counterscarp. *Encyc.*

2. Any long, hollow receptacle of water.

DITCH, *v. i.* To dig or make a ditch or ditches.

DITCH, *v. t.* To dig a ditch or ditches in; to drain by a ditch; as, to *ditch* moist land.

2. To surround with a ditch. *Barret.*

DITCH-DE-LIV'ER-ED, *a.* Brought forth in a ditch.

DITCH'ER, *n.* One who digs ditches. [*Shak.*

DITCH'ING, *ppr.* Digging ditches; also, draining by a ditch or ditches; as, *ditching* a swamp.

DI-TET-RA-HE'DRAL, *a.* [*dis* and *tetrahedral*.] In *crystallography*, having the form of a tetrahedral prism with dihedral summits. *Cleaveland.*

DI'THE-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of those who maintain the existence of two gods. *Rich. Dict.*

DI-THE-IST'IC, **DI-THE-IST'IC-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to ditheism. *Rich. Dict.*

DITH'Y-RAMB, **DITH-Y-RAM'BUS**, *n.* [Gr. διθυραμβος, a title of Bacchus, the signification of which is not settled. See Heder. Lex. and Bochart De Phœn. Col. lib. 1, ca. 18.]

In *ancient poetry*, a hymn in honor of Bacchus, full of transport and poetical rage. Of this species of writing we have no remains. *Encyc.*

DITH-Y-RAM'BIC, *n.* A song in honor of Bacchus, in which the wildness of intoxication is imitated. *Johnson.*

2. Any poem written in wild, enthusiastic strains. *Walsh.*

DITH-Y-RAM'BIC, *a.* Wild; enthusiastic. *Cowley.*

DI'TION, (dish'un,) *n.* [L. *ditio*.] Rule; power; government; dominion. *Evelyn.*

DI'TONE, *n.* [Gr. δις and τονος, tone.] In *music*, an interval comprehending two tones. The proportion of the sounds that form the ditone is 4:5, and that of the semitone, 5:6 *Encyc.*

DI-TRIG'LYPH, *n.* [Gr. δις, τρεις, and γλυφω.] An arrangement of intercolumniations, in the Doric order, by which two triglyphs are obtained in the frieze between the triglyphs that stand over the columns. *Gwilt.*

DI-TRŌ'CHEE, *n.* In *prosody*, a double trochee; a foot made up of two trochees.

DIT-TAN'DER, *n.* Pepper-wort, the popular name of a species of Lepidium. The common dittander has a hot, biting taste, and is sometimes used in lieu of pepper.

DIT'TA-NY, *n.* [L. *dictamnus*; Gr. δικταμνος, or δικταμον.]

The *white* and the *red dittany*, are plants of the genus Dictamnus. Their leaves are covered with a white down; in smell, they resemble lemon-thyme, but are more aromatic. When fresh, they yield an essential oil.

The *dittany of Crete* is a species of Origanum, and the *bastard dittany* is a species of Marrubium. *Encyc. Fam. of Plants.*

DIT'TI-ED, (dit'tid,) *a.* [See DITTY.] Sung; adapted to music.

He, with his soft pipe, and smooth, *dittied* song. *Milton.*

DIT'TO, contracted into *Do.* in books of accounts, is the Italian *detto*, from L. *dictum*, *dictus*, said. It denotes said, aforesaid, or the same thing; an abbreviation used to save repetition.

DIT'TY, *n.* [Supposed to be from the D. *dicht*, a poem, Sax. *diht*, *dihtan*. If so, it coincides in origin with the L. *dico*, *dictum*.]

A song; a sonnet; or a little poem to be sung.

And to the warbling lute soft *ditties* sing. *Sandys.*

DIT'TY, *v. i.* To sing; to warble a little tune.

DI-Ų-RĒ'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] Excretion of urine. [*Herbert.*

DI-Ų-RET'IC, *a.* [Gr. διουρητικος, from διουρεω, δια, and ουρεω, urinam reddo, ουρον, urine.]

Having the power to provoke urine; tending to produce discharges of urine. *Coxe.*

DI-Ų-RET'IC, *n.* A medicine that provokes urine, or increases its discharges.

DI-URN'AL, *a.* [L. *diurnus*, daily; W. *diwrnod*, a

day. The word is a compound of *dies*, *dies*, day, and a word which I do not understand.]

1. Relating to a day; pertaining to the daytime; as, *diurnal* heat, *diurnal* hours.

2. Daily; happening every day; performed in a day; as, a *diurnal* task.

3. Performed in 24 hours; as, the *diurnal* revolution of the earth.

4. In *medicine*, an epithet of diseases whose exacerbations are in the daytime; as, a *diurnal* fever. *Parr.*

DI-URN'AL, *n.* A day-book; a journal. [See JOURNAL, which is mostly used.]

DI-URN'AL-IST, *n.* A journalist. [*Not in use.*]

DI-URN'AL-LY, *adv.* Daily; every day. [*Hall.*]

DI-U-TURN'AL, *a.* Lasting; being of long continuance. *Milton.*

DI-U-TURN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *diuturnitas*, from *diuturnus*, of long continuance, from *diu*, *dies*.]
Length of time; long duration. *Brown.*

DI-VA-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *divagor*.]
A going astray. [*Not used.*]

DI-VAN', *n.* [Ar. Pers. ديوان *diwan*. The Arabic verb دان *dauna*, is rendered, to be low, mean, vile, contemptible, (qu. *down*,) and also, to write on a white table. Hence, *divan* is a register or table of names or accounts, and hence it came to signify a court or council assembled, as we use *board* and *exchequer*.]

1. Among the *Turks and other Orientals*, a council of state; the great council of the Turkish empire.

2. An audience chamber; a saloon for receiving company, and especially a raised seat against the walls, furnished with cushions. Hence, in *Europe*, the term *divan* has been applied to a sofa.

3. *Figuratively*, any council assembled for deliberation. *Milton.*

DI-VAR'I-CATE, *v. i.* [L. *divaricatus*, *divarico*; *di*, *dis*, and *varico*, to straddle.]
To open; to fork; to part into two branches. *Woodward.*

DI-VAR'I-CATE, *v. t.* To divide into two branches. *Grew.*

DI-VAR'I-CATE, *a.* In *botany*, turning off from any thing irregularly, and almost at a right angle. *Lindley.*
Turning off so as to form an obtuse angle above, and an acute angle below. *D. C. Buck.*

DI-VAR'I-CA-TED, *pp.* Parted into two branches.

DI-VAR'I-CA-TING, *ppr.* Parting into two branches.

DI-VAR-I-CA'TION, *n.* A parting; a forking; a separation into two branches.

2. A crossing or intersection of fibers at different angles. *Coxe.*

DIVE, *v. i.* [Sax. *dufan*, *ge-dufan*; Gr. δυπτω, It. *tuffare*; coinciding with *dip*, Heb. Ch. צבע. The same word in Syr. and Ar. signifies to stamp, strike, print, impress. Class Db, No. 23. The sense, then, is, to thrust or drive.]

1. To descend or plunge into water, as an animal, head first; to thrust the body into water or other liquor, or, if already in water, to plunge deeper. In the pearl fishery, men are employed to *dive* for shells.

2. To go deep into any subject; as, to *dive* into the nature of things, into arts or science. *Dryden.*

3. To plunge into any business or condition, so as to be thoroughly engaged in it. *Shak.*

4. To sink; to penetrate.

> *Dive*, thoughts, down to my soul. *Shak.*

DIVE, *v. t.* To explore by diving. [*Rare.*]

> The Curtii bravely *dived* the gulf of fame. *Denham.*

DI-VEL'LENT, *a.* [L. *divellens*, *divello*; *dis* and *vello*, to pull.]
Drawing asunder; separating.

DI-VEL'LI-CATE, *v. t.* To pull in pieces.

DIV'ER, *n.* One who dives; one who plunges head first into water; one who sinks by effort; as, a *diver* in the pearl fishery.

2. One who goes deep into a subject, or enters deep into study.

3. The common name of certain swimming birds, as the loon, closely allied to the grebes; so called from their diving. *Jardine. P. Cyc.*

DI'VERB, *n.* A proverb. [*Not in use.*] *Burton.*

DI-VERB-ER-A'TION, *n.* [L. *diverbero*, to beat through.]
A sounding through.

DI-VERGE', (de-verj',) *v. i.* [L. *divergo*; *di*, *dis*, and *vergo*, to incline.]
To tend from one point and recede from each other; to shoot, extend, or proceed from a point in different directions, or not in parallel lines. Rays of light proceed from the sun and continually *diverge*. It is opposed to *converge*.

DI-VERGE'MENT, *n.* Act of diverging.

DI-VERG'ENCE, *n.* A receding from each other; a going farther apart; as, the *divergence* of lines, or the angle of *divergence*. *Gregory.*

DI-VERG'ENT, *a.* Departing or receding from each other, as lines which proceed from the same point; opposed to *convergent*.

DI-VERG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Receding from each other, as they proceed.

DI-VERG'ING-LY, *adv.* In a diverging manner.

DI'VERS, *a.* [Fr. *divers*, L. *diversus*, from *diverto*; *di*, *dis*, and *verto*, to turn.]

1. Different; various.

> Thou shalt not sow thy fields with *divers* seeds. — Deut. xxii.
> Nor let thy cattle gender with *divers* kinds. — Lev. xix.

[This is now generally written DIVERSE.]

2. Several; sundry; more than one, but not a great number. We have *divers* examples of this kind.

[This word is not obsolete even in common discourse, and is much used in law proceedings.]

DI'VERS-COL'OR-ED, (-kul'lurd,) *a.* Having various colors. *Shak.*

DI'VERSE, *a.* [L. *diversus*.]

1. Different; differing.

> Four great beasts came up from the sea, *diverse* one from another. — Dan. vii.

2. Different from itself; various; multiform.

> Eloquence is a *diverse* thing. *B. Jonson.*

3. In different directions.

> And with tendrils creep *diverse*. *Philips.*

DI-VERSE', (de-vers',) *v. i.* To turn aside. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

DI'VERSE-LY, *adv.* [from *diverse*.] In different ways; differently; variously; as, a passage of Scripture *diversely* interpreted or understood.

2. In different directions; to different points.

> On earth's vast ocean *diverse*, we sail. *Pope.*

DI-VERS-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [See DIVERSIFY.] The act of changing forms or qualities, or of making various. *Boyle.*

2. Variation; variegation.

3. Variety of forms. *Hale.*

4. Change; alteration.

DI-VERS'I-FI-ED, (de-ver'se-fide,) *pp.* Made various in form or qualities; variegated; altered.

2. *a.* Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of objects; as, *diversified* scenery; a *diversified* landscape.

DI-VERS'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *diversus* and *forma*.]
Of a different form; of various forms. *Dict.*

DI-VERS'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *diversifier*; Sp. *diversificar*; L. *diversus* and *facio*.]

1. To make different or various in form or qualities; to give variety to; to variegate; as, to *diversify* the colors of a robe; to *diversify* a landscape with mountains, plains, trees, and lakes.

2. To give diversity to; to distinguish by different things; as, a council *diversified* by different characters.

3. In *oratory*, to vary a subject, by enlarging on what has been briefly stated, by brief recapitulation, by adding new ideas, by transposing words or periods, &c.

DI-VERS'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making various in form or qualities; giving variety to; variegating.

DI-VERS-IL'O-QUENT, *a.* [L. *diversus* and *eloquor*.]
Speaking in different ways.

DI-VER'SION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *diverto*, to divert.]

1. The act of turning aside from any course, as the *diversion* of a stream from its usual channel; the *diversion* of a purpose to another object; the *diversion* of the mind from business, or study.

2. That which diverts; that which turns or draws the mind from care, business, or study, and thus relaxes and amuses; sport, play, pastime, whatever unbends the mind; as, the *diversions* of youth. Works of wit and humor furnish an agreeable *diversion* to the studious.

3. In *war*, the act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made, as by an attack or alarm on one wing of an army, when the other wing or center is intended for the principal attack. The enemy, if deceived, is thus induced to withdraw a part of his force from the part where his foe intends to make the main impression.

DI-VERS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *diversitas*; Fr. *diversité*; from L. *diversus*, *diverto*.]

1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness. There may be *diversity* without contrariety. There is a great *diversity* in human constitutions.

2. Variety; as, a *diversity* of ceremonies in churches.

3. Distinct being, as opposed to *identity*. *Locke.*

4. Variegation.

> Blushing in bright *diversities* of day. *Pope.*

DI-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *diverto*; *di*, *dis*, and *verto*, to turn; Fr. *divertir*; Sp. *id.*; It. *divertire*.]

1. To turn off from any course, direction, or intended application; to turn aside; as, to *divert* a river from its usual channel; to *divert* commerce from its usual course; to *divert* appropriated money to other objects; to *divert* a man from his purpose.

2. To turn the mind from business or study; hence, to please; to amuse; to entertain; to exhilarate. Children are *diverted* with sports; men are *diverted* with works of wit and humor; low minds are *diverted* with buffoonery in stage-playing.

3. To draw the forces of an enemy to a different point. *Davies.*

4. To subvert. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

DI-VERT'ED, *pp.* Turned aside; turned or drawn from any course, or from the usual or intended direction; pleased; amused; entertained.

DI-VERT'ER, *n.* He or that which diverts, turns off, or pleases.

DI-VERT'I-CLE, (de-vert'e-kl,) *n.* [L. *diverticulum*.]
A turning; a by-way. [*Not used.*] *Hale.*

DI-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning off from any course; pleasing; entertaining.

2. *a.* Pleasing; amusing; entertaining; as, a *diverting* scene or sport.

DI-VERT'ING-LY, *adv.* In an amusing or entertaining manner.

DI-VERT'ISE, *v. t.* [Fr. *divertir*, *divertissant*.]
To divert; to please. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

DI-VERT'ISE-MENT, *n.* Diversion. [*Little used.*]

2. A short ballet or other entertainment between the acts of longer pieces. (*pro.* de-vert'iz-mong.) *Smart.*

DI-VERT'IVE, *a.* Tending to divert; amusing. *Rogers.*

DI-VEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *devêtir*; *de* and *vêtir*, to clothe, L. *vestio*. It is the same word as *devest*, but the latter is appropriately used as a technical term in law.]

1. To strip of clothes, arms, or equipage; opposed to *invest*.

2. To deprive; as, to *divest* one of his rights or privileges; to *divest* one of title or property.

3. To deprive or strip of any thing that covers, surrounds, or attends; as, to *divest* one of his glory; to *divest* a subject of deceptive appearances, or false ornaments.

DI-VEST'ED, *pp.* Stripped; undressed; deprived.

DI-VEST'I-BLE, *a.* That can be divested. *Boyle.*

DI-VEST'ING, *ppr.* Stripping; putting off; depriving.

DI-VEST'I-TURE, } *n.* The act of stripping, putting
DI-VEST'URE, } off, or depriving. *Boyle. Encyc.*

DI-VID'A-BLE, *a.* [See DIVIDE.] That may be divided.

2. Separate; parted. [*Not used, nor proper.*] *Shak.*

DI-VID'ANT, *a.* Different; separate. *Shak.*

DI-VIDE', *v. t.* [L. *divido*; *di*, or *dis*, and *iduo*, that is, *viduo*, to part. The Greek ιδιος, ιδιωμα, ιδιωτης, are from the same root, as is the L. *individuus*, *viduus*, *vidua*, Eng. *widow*, and *wide* and *void*. See the latter words.]

1. To part or separate an entire thing; to part a thing into two or more pieces.

> *Divide* the living child in two. — 1 Kings iii.

2. To cause to be separate; to keep apart by a partition, or by an imaginary line or limit. A wall *divides* two houses. The equator *divides* the earth into two hemispheres.

> Let the firmament *divide* the waters from the waters. — Gen. i.

3. To make partition of, among a number.

> Ye shall *divide* the land by lot. — Num. xxxiii.

4. To open; to cleave.

> Thou didst *divide* the sea. — Neh. ix.

5. To disunite in opinion or interest; to make discordant.

> There shall be five in one house *divided*, three against two. — Luke xii.

6. To distribute; to separate and bestow in parts or shares.

> And he *divided* to them his living. — Luke xv.

7. To make dividends; to apportion the interest or profits of stock among proprietors; as, the bank *divides* six per cent.

8. To separate into two parts, for ascertaining opinions for and against a measure; as, to *divide* a legislative house in voting.

DI-VIDE', *v. i.* To part; to open; to cleave.

2. To break friendship; as, brothers *divide*. *Shak.*

3. To vote by the division of a legislative house into two parts.

> The emperors sat, voted, and *divided* with their equals. *Gibbon.*

DI-VID'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Parted; disunited; distributed.

DI-VID'ED-LY, *adv.* Separately. *Knatchbull.*

DIV'I-DEND, *n.* A part or share; *particularly*, the share of the interest or profit of stock in trade or other employment, which belongs to each proprietor according to his proportion of the stock or capital.

2. In *arithmetic*, the number to be divided into equal parts.

DI-VID'ER, *n.* He or that which divides; that which separates into parts.

2. A distributor; one who deals out to each his share.

> Who made me a judge or *divider* over you? — Luke xii.

3. He or that which disunites. *Swift.*

DI-VID'ERS, *n. pl.* A kind of compasses.

DI-VID'ING, *ppr.* Parting; separating; distributing; disuniting; apportioning to each his share.

2. *a.* That indicates separation or difference; as, a *dividing* line.

DI-VID'ING, *n.* Separation.

DI-VID'ING-LY, *adv.* By division.

DI-VID'U-AL, *a.* [L. *dividuus*, from *divido*.] Divided, shared, or participated in common with others. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

DI-VID'U-AL-LY, *adv.* By dividing.

DIV-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *divinatio*, from *divino*, to foretell, from *divinus*. See DIVINE.]

1. The act of divining; a foretelling future events, or discovering things secret or obscure, by the aid of superior beings, or by other than human means. The ancient heathen philosophers divided divination into two kinds, *natural* and *artificial*. *Natural* divination was supposed to be effected by a kind of inspiration or divine afflatus; *artificial* divination was effected by certain rites, experiments, or observations, as by sacrifices, cakes, flour, wine, observation of entrails, flight of birds, lots, verses, omens, position of the stars, &c. *Encyc.*

2. Conjectural presage; prediction. *Shak.*

DIV'IN-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who pretends to divination.

DI VIN'A-TO-RY, *a.* Professing divination.

DI-VINE', *a.* [L. *divinus*, from *deus*, a god, coinciding in origin with *deus*, Θεος.]

1. Pertaining to the true God; as, the *divine* nature; *divine* perfections.

2. Pertaining to a heathen deity, or to false gods.

3. Partaking of the nature of God.

Half human, half *divine*. *Dryden.*

4. Proceeding from God; as, *divine* judgments.

5. Godlike; heavenly; excellent in the highest degree; extraordinary; apparently above what is human. In this application, the word admits of comparison; as, a *divine* invention; a *divine* genius; the *divinest* mind. *Davies.*

A *divine* sentence is in the lips of the king.—Prov. xvi.

6. Presageful; foreboding; prescient. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

7. Appropriated to God, or celebrating his praise; as, *divine* service; *divine* songs, *divine* worship.

DI-VINE', *n.* A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman. *Swift.*

The first *divines* of New England were surpassed by none in that native erudition, personal sanctity, and judgment in the pastoral office. *J. Woodbridge.*

2. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian, as, a great *divine*.

DI-VINE', *v. t.* [L. *divino*.]

1. To foreknow; to foretell; to presage

Dar'st thou adventure to be fearful? *Shak.*

2. To deify. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

DI-VINE', *v. i.* To use or practice divination.

2. To utter presages or prognostications.

The priests thereof *divine* for money.—Micah iii.

3. To have presages or forebodings.

Suggest but truth to my *divining* thoughts. *Shak.*

4. To guess or conjecture.

Could you *divine* what lovers bear. *Granville.*

DI-VINE'LY, *adv.* In a divine or godlike manner; in a manner resembling Deity.

2. By the agency or influence of God; as, a prophet *divinely* inspired, *divinely* taught.

3. Excellently, in the supreme degree; as, *divinely* fair; *divinely* brave.

DI-VINE'NESS, *n.* Divinity; participation of the divine nature; as, the *divineness* of the Scriptures. [*Little used.*]

2. Excellence in the supreme degree. *Shak.*

DI-VIN'ER, *n.* One who professes divination; one who pretends to predict events, or to reveal occult things, by the aid of superior beings, or of supernatural means.

These put one hearkened to *diviners*.—Deut. xviii.

2. One who guesses; a conjecturer. *Locke.*

DI-VIN'ER-ESS, *n.* A female diviner; a woman professing divination. *Dryden.*

DIV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [See DIVE.] Plunging or sinking into water or other liquid; *applied to animals only.*

2. Going deep into a subject.

DIV'ING-BELL, *n.* A hollow vessel in form of a truncated cone or pyramid, with the smaller base close, and the larger one open, in which a person may descend into deep water, and remain till the inclosed air ceases to be respirable.

DIV'ING-STONE, *n.* A species of jasper.

DI-VIN'ING-ROD, *n.* A rod, commonly of hazel, with forked branches, used by those who pretend to discover water or metals under ground.

DI-VIN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *divinitas*; Fr. *divinité*; It. *divinità*; Sp. *divinidad*; from *divinus*, *divus*.]

1. The state of being divine; Deity; Godhead: the nature or essence of God. Christians ascribe *divinity* to one Supreme Being only.

2. God; the Deity; the Supreme Being.

'Tis the *Divinity* that stirs within us. *Addison.*

3. A false god; a pretended deity of pagans.

Beauty *divinities*, and droves of gods. *Prior*

4. A celestial being, inferior to the Supreme God, but superior to man. Many nations believe in these inferior *divinities*.

5. Something supernatural.

They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers. *Shak.*

6. The science of divine things; the science which unfolds the character of God, his laws, and moral government, the duties of man, and the way of salvation; theology; as, the study of *divinity*; a system of *divinity*.

DI-VIS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *divisibilité*; from L. *divisibilis*. See DIVIDE.]

The quality of being divisible; the property of bodies by which their parts, or component particles, are capable of separation. *Locke.*

DI-VIS'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *divisibilis*, from *divido*. See DIVIDE.]

Capable of division; that may be separated or disunited; separable. Matter is *divisible* indefinitely.

DI-VIS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Divisibility; capacity of being separated.

DI-VI'SION, (de-vizh'un,) *n.* [L. *divisio*, from *divido*, *divisi*. See DIVIDE.]

1. The act of dividing or separating into parts any

2. The state of being divided. [entire body.

3. That which divides or separates; that which keeps apart; partition.

4. The part separated from the rest by a partition or line, real or imaginary; as, the *divisions* of a field.

5. A separate body of men; as, communities and *divisions* of men. *Addison.*

6. A part or distinct portion; as, the *divisions* of a discourse.

7. A part of an army or militia; a body consisting of a certain number of brigades, usually two, and commanded by a major-general. But the term is often applied to other bodies or portions of an army, as to a brigade, a squadron, or platoon.

8. A part of a fleet, or a select number of ships under a commander, and distinguished by a particular flag or pendant.

9. Disunion; discord; variance; difference.

There was a *division* among the people.—John vii.

10. Space between the notes of music, or the dividing of the tones. *Johnson. Bailey.*

11. Distinction.

I will put a *division* between my people and thy people.—Ex. viii.

12. The separation of voters in a legislative house.

13. In *arithmetic*, the dividing of a number or quantity into any parts assigned; or the rule by which is found how many times one number or quantity is contained in another.

DI-VI'SION-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to division; noting
DI-VI'SION-A-RY, } or making division; as, a *divisional* line.

DI-VI'SION-ER, (de-vizh'un-er,) *n.* One who divides. [*Not used.*] *Sheldon.*

DI-VI'SIVE, *a.* Forming division or distribution. *Mede.*

2. Creating division or discord. *Burnet.*

DI-VI'SOR, *n.* In *arithmetic*, the number by which the dividend is divided.

DI-VORCE', *n.* [Fr. *divorce*; Sp. *divorcio*, It. *divorzio*; L. *divortium*, from *divorto*, a different orthography of *diverto*, to turn away. See DIVERT.]

1. A legal dissolution of the bonds of matrimony, or the separation of husband and wife by a judicial sentence. This is properly a divorce, and called, technically, *divorce a vinculo matrimonii*, from the bands of matrimony.

2. The separation of a married women from the bed and board of her husband, *a mensa et toro*, from board and bed.

3. Separation; disunion of things closely united.

4. The sentence or writing by which marriage is

5. The cause of any penal separation. [dissolved.

The long *divorce* of steel falls on me. *Shak.*

DI-VORCE', *v. t.* To dissolve the marriage contract, and thus to separate husband and wife.

2. To separate, as a married woman from the bed and board of her husband.

3. To separate or disunite things closely connected; to force asunder. *Hooker. Shak.*

4. To take away; to put away. *Blackmore.*

DI-VORCE'A-BLE, *a.* That can be divorced.

DI-VORCE'D, (di-vorst',) *pp.* or *a.* Separated by a dissolution of the marriage contract; separated from bed and board; parted; forced asunder.

DI-VORCE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of divorce; that can not be divorced.

DI-VORCE'MENT, *n.* Divorce; dissolution of the marriage tie.

Let him write her a bill of *divorcement*.—Deut. xxiv.

DI-VORCE'R, *n.* The person or cause that produces divorce. *Drummond.*

2. One of a sect called *divorcers*, said to have sprung from Milton.

DI-VORCE'ING, *ppr.* Dissolving the marriage contract; separating from bed and board; disuniting.

DI-VORCE'IVE, *a.* Having power to divorce. *Milton.*

DI-VO'TO, [It.] in *music*, directs to sing in a devout manner.

DI-VUL'GATE, *a.* Published. [*Little used.*]

DI-VUL-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of divulging or publishing.

DI-VULGE', (de-vulj',) *v. t.* [L. *divulgo*; *di*, or *dis*, and *vulgo*, to make public, from *vulgus*, the common people, as *publish*, *public*, from L. *populus*, people.]

1. To make public; to tell or make known something before private or secret; to reveal, to disclose; as, to *divulge* the secret sentiments of a friend; to *divulge* the proceedings of the cabinet. *Divulge* is more generally applied to verbal disclosures, and *publish* to printed accounts. But they may be used synonymously. We may *publish* by words, and *divulge* by the press.

2. To declare by a public act; to proclaim. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

DI-VULG'ED, *pp.* Made public; revealed; disclosed, published.

DI-VULG'ER, *n.* One who divulges or reveals.

DI-VULG'ING, *ppr.* Disclosing; publishing; revealing.

DI-VUL'SION, (-shun,) *n.* [L. *divulsio*, from *divello*; *di*, *dis*, and *vello*, to pull.]

The act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder.

And dire *divulsions* shook the changing world. *J. Barlow.*

DI-VUL'SIVE, *a.* That pulls asunder; that rends. *Kirwan.*

DIZ'EN, (diz'n,) *v. t.* To dress gayly; to deck. *Swift.*

[This word is not esteemed elegant, and is nearly obsolete. Its compound, BEDIZEN, is used in burlesque.]

DIZZ, *v. t.* [See DIZZY.] To astonish; to *dazzle*; to make dizzy. [*Not used.*] *Drayton.*

DIZ'ZARD, *n.* [See DIZZY.] A blockhead. [*Not used.*]

DIZ'ZI-ED, (diz'zid,) *pp.* Whirled round; made dizzy.

DIZ'ZI-NESS, *n.* [See DIZZY.] Giddiness; a whirling in the head; vertigo.

DIZ'ZY, *a.* [Sax. *dysi* or *dysig*, foolish; *dusignesse*, folly; *dysian*, to be foolish; *gedysigan*, to err; G. *dusel*, dizziness; *duselig*, dizzy; D. *duizig*, stupid; *dyzig*, misty, hazy; Dan. *taasse*, a foolish person; qu. *doser*, to make sleepy.]

1. Giddy; having a sensation of whirling in the head, with instability, or proneness to fall; vertiginous.

2. Causing giddiness; as, a *dizzy* height.

3. Giddy; thoughtless; heedless; as, the *dizzy* multitude. *Milton.*

DIZ'ZY, *v. t.* To whirl round; to make giddy; to confuse. *Shak.*

DIZ'ZY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Whirling round; confusing; making dizzy.

DJER'RID, *n.* A blunt, Turkish javelin. *Maunder.*

DŌ, *n.* In *modern solfaggio*, the name of the first of the musical syllables.

DŌ, *v. t.* or *auxiliary*; *pret.* DID; *pp.* DONE, (dun.) This verb, when transitive, is formed in the indicative, present tense; thus, I *do*, thou *dost*, he *does* or *doth*; when auxiliary, the second person is, thou *dost*. [Sax. *don*; D. *doen*; G. *thun*; Goth. *taujan*; Russ. *deya* or *daya*. This is probably a contracted word, for in Saxon *dohte* signifies *made* or *did*, as if the pret. of this verb. If the elements are *dg*, it coincides in elements with Sax. *dugan*, to be able, and with *teagan*, to taw, as leather.]

1. To perform; to execute; to carry into effect; to exert labor or power for bringing any thing to the state desired, or to completion; or to bring any thing to pass. We say, this man *does* his work well; he *does* more in one day than some men will *do* in two days.

In six days thou shalt *do* all thy work.—Ex. xx.
I will teach you what ye shall *do*.—Ex. iv.
I the Lord *do* all these things.—Is. xlv.

2. To practice; to perform; as, to *do* good or evil.

3. To perform for the benefit or injury of another; with *for* or *to*; *for*, when the thing is beneficial; *to*, in either case.

Tell I know what God will *do for* me.—1 Sam. xxii.

Do to him neither good nor evil. But *to* is more generally omitted. *Do* him neither good nor harm.

4. To execute; to discharge; to convey; as, *do* a message to the king.

5. To perform; to practice; to observe.

We lie and *do* not the truth.—1 John i.

6. To exert.

Do thy diligence to come shortly to me.—2 Tim. iv.

7. To transact; as, to *do* business with another.

8. To finish; to execute or transact and bring to a conclusion. The sense of completion is often implied in this verb; as, we will *do* the business, and adjourn; we *did* the business, and dined.

9. To perform in an exigency; to have recourse to, as a consequential or last effort; to take a step or measure; as, in this crisis we know not what to *do*.

What will ye *do* in the day of visitation?—Is. x.

10. To make or cause.

Nothing but death can *do* me to remove. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

11. To put. [*Obs.*]

Who should I *do* the duke to death? *Shak.*

12. To answer the purpose.

I'll make the songs of Durfey *do*.

To have to do; to have concern with.

What *have I to do* with you?—2 Sam. xvi.
What *have I to do* any more with idols?—Hos. xiv.

To do with; to dispose of; to make use of; to employ. Commerce is dull; we know not what to *do with* our ships. Idle men know not what to *do with* their time or *with* themselves.

Also, to gain; to effect by influence.

A jest with a sad brow will *do with* a fellow who never had the ache in his shoulders. *Shak.*
I can *do* nothing with this obstinate fellow. *Anon.*

Also, to have concern with; to have business; to deal. [See No. 12.]

To do away; to remove; to destroy; as, to *do away* imperfections; to *do away* prejudices.

DŌ, *v. i.* To act or behave, in any manner, well or ill; to conduct one's self.

They fear not the Lord, neither *do* they after the law and commandment.—2 Kings xvii.

2. To fare; to be in a state with regard to sickness or health. We asked him how he *did*. How do you *do*, or how *do* you?

How *dost thou*? *Shak.*

3. To succeed; to accomplish a purpose. We shall *do* without him. Will this plan *do*? *Addison.*

Also, to fit, to be adapted; to answer the design; with *for*; as, this piece of timber will *do for* the corner post; this tenon will *do for* the mortise; the road is repaired, and will *do for* the present.

To have to do with; to have concern or business with; to deal with. *Have* little to *do with* jealous men.

Also, to have carnal commerce with.

Do is used for a verb to save the repetition of it. I shall probably come, but if I *do not*, you must not wait; that is, if I *do* not *come*, if I *come* not.

Do is also used in the imperative, to express an urgent request or command; as, *do* come; help me, *do*; make haste, *do*. In this case, *do* is uttered with emphasis.

As an auxiliary, *do* is used in asking questions. *Do* you intend to go? *Does* he wish me to come?

Do is also used to express emphasis. She is coquetish, but still I *do love* her.

Do is sometimes a mere expletive.

This just reproach their virtue *does* excite. *Dryden.*
Expletives their feeble aid *do* join. *Pope.*

[The latter use of *do* is nearly obsolete.]

Do is sometimes used by way of opposition, as, I *did* love him, but he has lost my affections.

DŌAT. See Dote.

DOC-I-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* Teachableness; docility;
DŌ'CI-BLE-NESS, } readiness to learn. *Walton.*

DŌ'CI-BLE, (dō'se-bl *or* dos'se-bl,) *a.* [See Docile.] Teachable; docile; tractable; easily taught or managed. *Milton.*

DŌ'CILE, (dō'sil *or* dos'sil) *a.* [L. *docilis*, from *doceo*, to teach. *Docile* and *teach* are the same word. See Teach.]

Teachable; easily instructed; ready to learn; tractable; easily managed. Some children are far more *docile* than others. Dogs are more *docile* than many other animals.

DO-CIL'I-TY, *n.* Teachableness; readiness to learn; aptness to be taught. The *docility* of elephants is remarkable.

DOC'I-MA-CY, *n.* [Gr. δοκιμασια. See the next word.] The art or practice of assaying ores or metals; metallurgy. *Med. Repos.*

DOC-I-MAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. δοκιμαστικος, from δοκιμαζω, to try, essay, examine, from δοκος, proved, from δοκεω, to prove. Ch. חכן. Class Dg, No. 9.]

Properly, essaying, proving by experiments, or relating to the assaying of ores or metals. The docimastic art is otherwise called *metallurgy*. It is the art of assaying metals, or the art of separating them from foreign matters, and determining the nature and quantity of metallic substances contained in any ore or mineral. *Lavoisier.*

DOCK, *n.* [Sax. *docce*; L. *daucus*; Gr. δαυκος; from Ar. Syr. Class Dg, No. 9.]

The popular name of certain large-leafed species of Rumex.

DOCK, *v. t.* [W. *tociaw*, and *twciaw*, to clip, to cut off; whence *docket* and *ticket*. Class Dg, No. 19, 47.]

1. To cut off, as the end of a thing; to curtail; to cut short; to clip; as, to *dock* the tail of a horse.

2. To cut off a part; to shorten; to deduct from; as, to *dock* an account.

3. To cut off, destroy, or defeat; to bar; as, to *dock* an entail.

4. To bring, draw, or place a ship in a dock.

DOCK, *n.* The tail of a beast cut short or clipped; the stump of a tail; the solid part of the tail.

2. A case of leather to cover a horse's dock. *Encyc.*

DOCK, *n.* A broad, deep trench on the side of a harbor, or bank of a river, in which ships are built or repaired. *A dry dock* has flood-gates to admit the tide, and to prevent the influx, as occasion may require. *Wet docks* have no flood-gates, but ships may be repaired in them during the recess of the tide. *Wet docks* are also constructed with gates to keep the water in at ebb tide, so that vessels may be constantly afloat in them. *Mar. Dict. Cyc.*

In *America*, the spaces between wharves are called *docks*.

2. The place where a criminal stands in court.

DOCK'-MAS-TER, *n.* One who has the superintendence of docks.

DOCK'-YARD, *n.* A yard or magazine near a harbor, for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber.

DOCK'ED, (dockt,) *pp.* Clipped, cut off, as the end of a thing.

DOCK'ET, *n.* [W. *tociaw*, to cut off, to clip, to *dock*; hence *docket* is a piece.]

1. A small piece of paper or parchment, containing the heads of a writing. Also, a subscription at the foot of letters patent, by the clerk of the dockets. *Bailey.*

2. A bill tied to goods, containing some direction, as the name of the owner, or the place to which they are to be sent. [See Ticket.] *Bailey.*

3. An alphabetical list of cases in a court, or a catalogue of the names of the parties who have suits depending in a court. In some of the States, this is the principal or only use of the word.

To strike a docket, in *England*, is said of a creditor who gives a bond to the lord chancellor, engaging to prove his debtor to be a bankrupt, whereupon a commission of bankruptcy is out against the debtor. *Smart.*

DOCK'ET, *v. t.* To make an abstract or summary of the heads of a writing or writings, to abstract and enter in a book; as, judgments regularly *docketed*. *Blackstone.*

2. To enter in a docket; to mark the contents of papers on the back of them.

3. To mark with a docket. *Chesterfield.*

DOCK'ET-ED, *pp.* Abstracted and entered in a book. [See Docket.]

DOCK'ING, *ppr.* Clipping; cutting off the end; placing in a dock.

DOCK'ING, *n.* The act of drawing, as a ship, into a dock. *Mar. Dict.*

DOC'TOR, *n.* [L., from *doceo*, to teach.]

1. A teacher.

There stood up one in the council, a Pharisee, named Gamaliel, a doctor of the law.—Acts v.

2. One who has passed all the degrees of a faculty, and is empowered to practice and teach it, as, a *doctor* in divinity, in physic, in law; or, according to modern usage, a person who has received the highest degree in a faculty. The degree of *doctor* is conferred by universities and colleges, as an honorary mark of literary distinction. It is also conferred on physicians as a professional degree.

3. A learned man; a man skilled in a profession; a man of erudition. *Dryden. Digby.*

4. A physician; one whose occupation is to cure diseases.

5. The title *doctor* is given to certain fathers of the church whose opinions are received as authorities, and in the Greek church, it is given to a particular officer who interprets the Scriptures. *Encyc.*

Doctors' Commons; the college of civilians in London. It is here that wills are proved, and administration is taken out, under the direction of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

DOC'TOR, *v. t.* To apply medicines for the cure of diseases. [*A popular use of this word, but not elegant.*]

DOC'TOR, *v. i.* To practice physic. [*Not elegant.*]

DOC'TOR-AL, *a.* Relating to the degree of a doctor. *Johnson.*

DOC'TOR-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a doctor. *Hakewill.*

DOC'TOR-ATE, *n.* The degree of a doctor. *Encyc.*

DOC'TOR-ATE, *v. t.* To make a doctor by conferring a degree. *Warton.*

DOC'TOR-ED, *pp.* Administered to by a physician; cured.

DOC'TOR-ING, *ppr.* Applying medicines; curing.

DOC'TOR-LY, *a.* Like a learned man. *Bp. Hall.*

DOC'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The degree or rank of a doctor. [Doctorate is now generally used.] [*Clarendon.*

DOC'TRESS, } *n.* A female physician.
DOC'TOR-ESS, }

DOC'TRIN-AIRE', *n.* A cant term, in the politics of France, denoting one who is desirous of giving to the king more power than is admitted by the ultra-liberals, and less than is demanded by the ultra-royalists.

DOC'TRIN-AL, *a.* [See Doctrine.] Pertaining to doctrine; containing a doctrine or something taught, as, a *doctrinal* observation; a *doctrinal* proposition.

2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

The word of God serveth no otherwise than in the nature of a *doctrinal* instrument. *Hooker.*

DOC'TRIN-AL, *n.* Something that is a part of doctrine. *South.*

DOC'TRIN-AL-LY, *adv.* In the form of doctrine or instruction; by way of teaching or positive direction. *Ray.*

DOC'TRINE, *n.* [L. *doctrina*, from *doceo*, to teach.]

1. *In a general sense*, whatever is taught. Hence, a principle or position in any science; whatever is laid down as true by an instructor or master. The *doctrines* of the gospel are the principles or truths taught by Christ and his apostles. The *doctrines* of Plato are the principles which he taught. Hence a *doctrine* may be true or false; it may be a mere tenet or opinion.

2. The act of teaching.

He taught them many things by parables, and said to them in his *doctrine*.—Mark iv.

3. Learning; knowledge.

Whom shall he make to understand *doctrine*?—Is. xxviii.

4. The truths of the gospel in general.

That they may adorn the *doctrine* of God our Saviour in all things.—Tit. ii.

5. Instruction and confirmation in the truths of the gospel. 2 *Tim.* iii.

DOC'U-MENT, *n.* [L. *documentum*, from *doceo*, to teach.]

1. Precept; instruction; direction. *Bacon. Watts.*

2. Dogmatical precept; authoritative dogma.

3. *More generally, in present usage*, written instruction, evidence, or proof, any official or authoritative paper containing instructions or proof, for information and the establishment of facts. Thus, the president laid before congress the report of the secretary, accompanied with all the *documents*.

DOC'U-MENT, *v. t.* To furnish with documents, to furnish with instructions and proofs, or with papers necessary to establish facts. A ship should be *documented* according to the directions of law.

2. To teach, to instruct, to direct. *Dryden.*

DOC U-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to instruction or to documents, consisting in or derived from documents, as, *documental* testimony. *Court Martial on Gen. Wilkinson.*

DOC-U-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to written evidence, consisting in documents.

DOC U-MENT-ED, *pp.* Furnished with papers and documents necessary to establish facts.

DOD'DER, *n.* [G. *dotter*.]

A plant of the genus Cuscuta, one species of which is called *hell-weed*. It is almost destitute of leaves, parasitical, creeping, and fixing itself to some other plant, as to hops, flax, and particularly to the nettle. It decays at the root, and is nourished by the plant that supports it, by means of little vesicles or pipes, which attach themselves to the stalk. *H. L. Lucas.*

DOD'DER-ED, *a.* Overgrown with dodder, covered with superincumbent plants. *Johnson. Dryden.*

DO-DEC'A-GON, *n.* [Gr. δωδεκα, twelve, and γωνια, an angle.]

A regular figure or polygon consisting of twelve equal sides and angles. *Encyc.*

DO-DEC A GYN'I-A, *n.* [Gr. δωδεκα, twelve, and γυνη, a female.]

In *botany*, the name of an order of plants having twelve styles. *Lawrence.*

DO DEC-A GYN'I-AN, } *a.* In *botany*, having twelve
DO-DEC'A-GYN OUS, } styles.

DO DEC A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Infra.] Pertaining to a dodecahedron, consisting of twelve equal sides.

DO DEC A HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. δωδεκα, twelve, and εδρα, a base.]

A regular solid contained under twelve equal and regular pentagons, or having twelve equal bases. *Chambers.*

DO-DE-CAN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. δωδεκα, twelve, and ανηρ, a male.]

In *botany*, the name of a class of plants having twelve stamens; but this class includes all plants that have any number of stamens, from twelve to nineteen inclusive. *Linnæus.*

DO-DE CAN'DRI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to the plants,
DO-DE-CAN'DROUS, } or class of plants, that have twelve stamens, or from twelve to nineteen. *Lee.*

DO-DEC-A-TE-MŌ'RI-ON, *n.* [Gr., composed of δωδεκατος, twelfth, and μοιρα, part.]

A twelfth part. [*Little used.*] *Creech.*

DO-DEC-A-TEM'O-RY, *n.* A denomination sometimes given to each of the twelve signs of the zodiac. *Burton.*

DODGE, (doj,) *v. t.* [From some root signifying to shoot, dart, or start, and not improbably from the same root as *dog*, as *d* is not radical.]

1. To start suddenly aside; to shift place by a sudden start. *Milton.*

2. To play tricks; to be evasive; to use tergiversation; to play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them; to quibble. *Hale. Addison.*

DODGE, *v. t.* To evade by a sudden shift of place; to escape by starting aside; as, to *dodge* a blow aimed; to *dodge* a cannon ball.

[*This is a common word, very expressive and useful, but not admissible in solemn discourse or elegant composition.*]

DODG'ED, *pp.* Evaded by a sudden shift of place.
DODG'ER, *n.* One who dodges or evades.
DODG'ING, *ppr.* Starting aside; evading.
DOD'KIN, *n.* [*doit*, D. *duit*, and *kin.*]
A little doit; a small coin.
DOD'MAN, *n.* A fish that casts its shell like the lobster and crab; also called *hodmandod.* *Bacon.*
DŌ'DO, *n.* The Didus, a genus of large birds, generally supposed to be extinct. They are said to have inhabited Madagascar and some other parts of the East, but their very existence has been doubted.
P. Cyc. *Partington.*
DOE, (dō,) *n.* [Sax. *da*; Dan. *daa.*]
A she-deer; the female of the fallow-deer. The male is called a *buck.*
DOE, (doo,) *n.* A feat. [*Not used.*] *Hudibras.*
DOE'SKIN, *n.* The skin of a doe.
2. A compact twilled cloth, for pantaloons.
DŌ'ER, *n.* [from *do.*] One who does; one who performs or executes; an actor, an agent.
2. One who performs what is required; one who observes, keeps, or obeys, in practice.
The doers of the law shall be justified. —Rom. ii.
DOES, (duz.) The third person of the verb *do*, indicative mode, present tense; contracted from *doeth.*
DOFF, *v. t.* [Qu. *do-off.* Rather D. *doffen*, to push, to thrust. Class Db, No. 17, 18.]
1. To put off, as dress.
And made us doff our easy robes of peace. *Shak.*
2. To strip or divest; as, he *doffs* himself.
Crashaw.
3. To put or thrust away; to get rid of.
To doff their dire distresses. *Shak.*
4. To put off; to shift off; with a view to delay.
Every day thou doff'st me with some device. *Shak.*
[*This word is, I believe, entirely obsolete in discourse, at least in the United States, but is retained in poetry.*]
DOFF'ED, (dost,) *pp.* Put off, stripped: thrust away.
DOF'FER, *n.* A revolving cylinder, in a carding machine, which *doffs*, or strips off, the cotton from the cards. *Ure.*
DOG, *n.* [Fr. *dogue*, a bull-dog or mastiff; *se doguer*, to butt; Arm. *dog* or *dogues*; D. *dog*; probably, the gunner or starter.]
1. A species of quadrupeds, belonging to the genus Canis, of many varieties, as the mastiff, the hound, the spaniel, the shepherd's dog, the terrier, the harrier, the bloodhound, &c.
2. It is used for *male*, when applied to several other animals; as, a *dog fox*: a *dog-otter*: *dog-ape.* *Dryden.*
It is prefixed to other words, denoting what is mean, degenerate, or worthless, as, *dog-rose.*
Johnson.
3. An andiron, so named from the figure of a dog's head on the top. [Russ. *tagan.*]
4. A term of reproach or contempt, given to a man.
5. A constellation called Sirius or Canicula. [See DOGDAY.]
6. An iron hook or bar with a sharp fang, which can be driven into a stick of timber to draw it in water by a rope. *Mar. Dict.*
7. An iron used by sawyers to fasten a log of timber in a saw-pit.
8. A gay young man; a buck. [*Not in use.*]
Johnson.
To give or *throw to the dogs*, is to throw away, as useless.
To go to the dogs, is to be ruined.
DOG, *v. t.* To hunt; to follow insidiously or indefatigably; to follow close; to urge; to worry with importunity.
I have been pursued, dogged, and waylaid. *Pope.*
DŌ'GAL, *a.* [See DOGE.] Belonging to or pertaining to a doge. *Lady Bulwer.*
DŌ'GATE, *n.* [See DOGE.] The office or dignity of a doge. *Encyc.*
DOG'BANE, *n.* A plant.
DOG'BER-RY, *n.* The berry of the dogwood, a species of Cornus.
DOG'BER-RY-TREE, *n.* The dogwood, a species of Cornus.
DOG'BRI-ER, *n.* The brier that bears the hip; the Rosa canina.
DOG'-CAB-BAGE, *n.* A plant growing in the south of Europe, a species of Thelygonum. *Encyc.*
DOG'-CHEAP, (-cheep,) *a.* Cheap as dog's meat, or offal; very cheap. *Johnson.*
DOG'DAY, *n.* One of the days when Sirius or the dogstar rises and sets with the sun. The dogdays commence the latter part of July, and end the beginning of September.
DOG'DRAW, *n.* A manifest deprehension of an offender against the venison in the forest, when he is found drawing after the deer by the scent of a hound led by the hand. *Eng. Law.* *Cowel.*
DOGE, *n.* [It.; L. *dux*; Eng. *duke*; from L. *duco*, to lead; Sax. *toga*, *troche.*]
The chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.
DOG'-FAN'CIER, *n.* One who has a taste for dogs, and who keeps them for sale.
DOG'-FIGHT, (-fite,) *n.* A battle between two dogs.
DOG'FISH, *n.* A name given to several species of shark, as the spotted shark or greater *dogfish*, the piked *dogfish*, &c. *Encyc.* *Cyc.*
DOG'FLY, *n.* A voracious, biting fly. *Chapman.*
DOG'GED, (dogd,) *pp.* Pursued closely; urged frequently and importunately.
DOG'GED, *a.* Sullen; sour; morose; surly; severe. *Shak.* *Hudibras.*
DOG'GED-LY, *adv.* Sullenly; gloomily; sourly; morosely; severely; with obstinate resolution.
DOG'GED-NESS, *n.* Sullenness; moroseness.
DOG'GER, *n.* A Dutch fishing-vessel, used in the German Ocean, particularly in the herring fishery. It is equipped with two masts, a main-mast and a mizzen-mast, somewhat resembling a ketch. *Encyc.*
DOG'GER-EL, *a.* An epithet given to a kind of loose, irregular measure in burlesque poetry, like that of Hudibras; as, *doggerel* verse or rhyme.
Dryden. *Addison.*
DOG'GER-EL, *n.* A loose, irregular kind of poetry; *used in burlesque.* *Dryden.* *Swift.*
DOG'GER-MAN, *n.* A sailor belonging to a dogger.
DOG'GERS, *n.* In *English alum-works*, a sort of stone, found in the mines with the true alum-rock, containing some alum. *Encyc.*
DOG'GING, *ppr.* [from *dog.*] Hunting; pursuing incessantly or importunately.
DOG'GISH, *a.* Like a dog; churlish; growling; snappish; brutal.
DOG'GISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being doggish.
DOG'-GRASS, *n.* Couch-grass. *Loudon.*
DOG'-HEART-ED, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; malicious. *Shak.*
DOG'-HOLE, *n.* A place fit only for dogs; a vile, mean habitation. *Dryden.* *Pope.*
DOG'-HOUSE, *n.* A kennel for dogs. *Overbury.*
DOG'-KEN-NEL, *n.* A kennel or hut for dogs.
DOG'-LAT'IN, *n.* Barbarous Latin. [*Dryden.*
DOG'-LEACH, *n.* A dog doctor. *Beaum. & Fl.*
DOG'-LOUSE, *n.* An insect that is found on dogs.
DOG'LY, *a.* Like a dog. [*Not in use.*]
DOG'MA, *n.* [Gr. δογμα, from δοκεω, to think; L. *dogma.*]
A settled opinion; a principle, maxim, or tenet; a doctrinal notion, particularly in matters of faith and philosophy; as, the *dogmas* of the church; the *dogmas* of Plato.
Compliment my dogma, and I will compliment yours. *J. M. Mason.*
DOG'-MAD, *a.* Mad as a dog.
DOG-MAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a dogma, or to
DOG-MAT'IC-AL, } settled opinion.
2. Positive; magisterial; asserting or disposed to assert with authority or with overbearing and arrogance; *applied to persons*; as, a *dogmatic* schoolman or philosopher. *Boyle.*
3. Positive, asserted with authority; authoritative; as, a *dogmatical* opinion.
4. Arrogant, overbearing in asserting and maintaining opinions.
DOG-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Positively; in a magisterial manner; arrogantly.
DOG-MAT'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being dogmatical; positiveness.
DOG-MAT'ICS, *n.* Doctrinal theology; a term used by German writers. *Murdock.*
DOG'MA-TISM, *n.* Positive assertion; arrogance; positiveness in opinion.
DOG'MA-TIST, *n.* A positive assertor; a magisterial teacher; a bold or arrogant advancer of principles. *Watts.*
DOG'MA-TIZE, *v. i.* To assert positively; to teach with bold and undue confidence; to advance with arrogance.
Men often dogmatize most, when they are least supported by reason. *Anon.*
DOG'MA-TIZ-ER, *n.* One who dogmatizes; a bold asserter, a positive teacher. *Hammond.*
DOG'MA-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Asserting with excess of confidence.
DOG'ROSE, *n.* The flower of the hip; the Rosa canina.
DOG'S'-BANE, *n.* [Gr. κυνοκτονον.]
The popular name of certain species of Apocynum, and also of Aconitum.
DOG'S'-EAR, *n.* The corner of a leaf, in a book, turned down like the ear of a dog. *Gray.*
DOG'S'-EAR, *v. t.* To turn down the corner of a leaf.
DOG'SKIN, *n.* Made of the skin of a dog. *Tatler.*
DOG'-SLEEP, *n.* Pretended sleep. *Addison.*
DOG'S'-MEAT, *n.* Refuse, offal; meat for dogs. *Dryden.*
DOG'S'-RUE, *n.* A plant, a species of Scrophularia.
DOG'STAR, *n.* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude, whose rising and setting with the sun gives name to the dogdays.
DOG'STONES, *n.* A plant, fool-stones, a species of Orchis.
DOG'-TOOTH, *n.*; *pl.* DOG-TEETH. A sharp-pointed human tooth, growing between the fore teeth and grinders, and resembling a dog's tooth. It is called also a canine.
DOG'-TOOTH-VI'O-LET, *n.* A plant, a species of Erythronium.
DOG'-TRICK, *n.* A currish trick; brutal treatment. *Dryden.*
DOG'-TROT, *n.* A gentle trot, like that of a dog.
DOG'VANE, *n.* Among *seamen*, a small vane composed of thread, cork, and feathers, fastened to a half-pike, and placed on the weather gunwale, to assist in steering a ship on the wind. *Mar. Dict.*
DOG'-WATCH, (-wotch,) *n.* Among *seamen*, a watch of two hours. The *dog-watches* are two reliefs between 4 and 8 o'clock, P. M.
DOG'-WEA-RY, *a.* Quite tired; much fatigued.
DOG'WOOD, *n.* A common name of different species of the Cornus or cornelian cherry.
DOG'WOOD-TREE, *n.* The Piscidia erythrina, a tree growing in Jamaica. *Encyc.*
DOI'LY, *n.* *Formerly*, a species of woolen stuff, said to be so called from the first maker. *Congreve.*
2. A small napkin, generally colored, used with fruit and wine. *Smart.*
DŌ'ING, *ppr.* [See DO.] Performing; executing.
DŌ'INGS, *n. pl.* Things done; transactions; feats; actions, good or bad.
2. Behavior; conduct.
3. Stir; bustle.
DOIT, *n.* [D. *duit*; G. *deut.* Qu. Fr. *doigt*, a finger, a point; L. *digitus.*]
1. A small Dutch coin, worth about half a farthing; also, a similar small coin once used in Scotland. *Pope.*
2. A trifle. Hence our vulgar phrase, I care not a *doit.* It is used adverbially, and commonly pronounced *dote.*
DO-LAB'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *dolabra*, an ax, and *forma*, form.]
Having the form of an ax or hatchet. *Martyn.*
DOL'CE, (dol'chā,) } [It.] In *music*,
DOL-CE-MEN'TE, (dol-cha-men'tā,) } a direction to sing with a soft sound.
DŌLE, *n.* [Sax. *dal*; Russ. *dolia*, a part or portion; Ir. *dail*; from the root of *deal.* See DEAL.]
1. The act of dealing or distributing; as, the power of *dole* and donative. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*
2. That which is dealt or distributed; a part, share, or portion. *Shak.*
3. That which is given in charity; gratuity. *Dryden.*
4. Blows dealt out. *Milton.*
5. Boundary. [*Not in use.*]
6. A void space left in tillage. [*Local.*]
DŌLE, *n.* [L. *dolor*, pain, grief.]
Grief; sorrow. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*
DŌLE, *v. t.* To deal, to distribute. [*Not used.*]
DŌLE'FUL, *a.* [*dole* and *full.*] Sorrowful; expressing grief, as, a *doleful* wlone; a *doleful* cry.
2. Melancholy; sad; afflicted; as, a *doleful* sire. *Sidney.*
3. Dismal; impressing sorrow; gloomy; as, *doleful* shades. *Milton.*
DŌLE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; dismally; sadly.
DŌLE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Sorrow; melancholy; querulousness; gloominess; dismalness.
DŌ'LENT, *a.* [L. *dolens.*]
Sorrowful. [*Not in use.*]
DOL'ERITE, *n.* A variety of trap-rocks, composed of augite and feldspar.
DŌLE'SOME, (-sum,) *a.* Gloomy; dismal; sorrowful; doleful.
The dolesome passage to the infernal sky. *Pope.*
DŌLE'SOME-NESS, *n.* Gloom; dismalness.
DOLL, *n.* [W. *delw*, form, image, resemblance, an idol, a false god; *dull*, form, figure; Arm. *daith*, or *taith*, which seems to be the L. *talus.* Also Ir *dealbh*, an image. But qu. Gr. ειδωλον, an *idol*, from ειδω, to see.]
A puppet or baby for a child; a small image in the human form, for the amusement of little girls.
DOL'LAR, *n.* [G. *thaler*; D. *daalder*; Dan. and Sw. *daler*; Sp. *dolar*, Ru. *taler.* Said to be from *Dale*, the town where it was first coined.]
A silver coin of Spain and of the United States, of the value of one hundred cents, or about four shillings and fourpence sterling. The dollar seems to have been originally a German coin, and, in different parts of Germany, the name is given to coins of different values.
DOL'MAN, *n.* A long cassock worn by the Turks.
DOL'O-MITE, *n.* A granular magnesian carbonate of lime, often forming extensive beds. Much of the common white marble is dolomite. It is so called from the French geologist Dolomieu. *Cyc.*
DOL-O-MIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to dolomite; of the nature of dolomite.
DŌ'LOR, *n.* [L.] Pain; grief; lamentation. *Sidney.* *Shak.*
DOL-OR-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *dolor*, pain, and *fero*, to produce.]
Producing pain. *Whitaker.*
DOL-OR-IF'IC, *a.* [L. *dolorificus*; *dolor* and *facio.*]
1. That causes pain or grief.
2. Lamentable.

DOL-O-RO'SO, [It.] In *music*, pathetic.

DOL'OR-OUS, *a.* [L. *dolor*, pain, grief.]
1. Sorrowful; doleful; dismal; impressing sorrow or grief; as, a *dolorous* object; a *dolorous* region. *Hooker. Milton.*
2. Painful; giving pain.
Their dispatch is quick, and less *dolorous* than the paw of the bear. *More.*
3. Expressing pain or grief; as, *dolorous* sighs.

DOL'OR-OUS-LY, *adv.* Sorrowfully; in a manner to express pain.

DOL'PHIN, *n.* [L. *delphin*, or *delphinus*; Gr. δελφιν; Ir. *deilf*; Fr. *dauphin*; Sp. *delfin*; It. *delfino*; Arm. *daofin*, *dolfin*; W. *dolfyn*, from *dolf*, a curve or winding.]
A popular name given to two widely different inhabitants of the deep.
1. The *real dolphin*, is a cetaceous mammal, about ten feet in length. It is the dolphin of the ancients, so celebrated in the story of Arion.
2. The *dolphin of poets and navigators*, the *Coryphæna hippuris*, is celebrated for its surprising changes of color, when expiring in death. It is a fish of about five feet in length. *Encyc. Amer.*
3. In *ancient Greece*, a machine suspended over the sea, to be dropped on any vessel passing under it. *Mitford.*

DOL'PHIN-ET, *n.* A female dolphin. *Spenser.*

DOLT, *n.* [G. *tölpel*; Sax. *dol*; W. *dol.* Qu. *dull.* The Gothic has *dwala*, foolish, stupid; Sax. *dwolian*, to wander. The Sw. has *dvala*, to sleep or be drowsy; Dan. *dvale*, sound sleep; D. *dolen*, and *dwaalen*, to wander.]
A heavy, stupid fellow; a blockhead; a thickskull. *Sidney. Swift.*

DOLT, *v. i.* To waste time foolishly; to behave foolishly.

DOLT'ISH, *a.* Dull in intellect; stupid; blockish; as, a *doltish* clown. *Sidney.*

DOLT'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a doltish manner.

DOLT'ISH-NESS, *n.* Stupidity.

DOM, used as a termination, denotes jurisdiction, or property and jurisdiction; *primarily*, *doom*, judgment; as in *kingdom*, *earldom*. Hence it is used to denote state, condition, or quality, as in *wisdom*, *freedom*.

DOM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be tamed.

DO-MAIN', *n.* [Fr. *domaine*; Arm. *domany*. This would seem to be from L. *dominium*. Qu. Is it the same word as DEMAIN, which is from the Old French *demesne?* The latter can not be regularly deduced from *dominium*, *domino*. The Norman French has *demesner*, to rule, to *demean*; and the phrase, "de son demainer," in his domain, would seem to be from a different source. *Mainor*, in Norman, is tenancy or occupation, from *main*, the hand. *Domain* seems to be the L. *dominium*, and to have been confounded with *demain*, *demesne*.]
1. Dominion; empire; territory governed, or under the government of a sovereign; as, the vast *domains* of the Russian emperor; the *domains* of the British king.
2. Possession; estate; as, the portion of the king's *domains*. *Dryden.*
3. The land about the mansion-house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy. In this sense, the word coincides with DEMAIN, DEMESNE. *Shenstone.*

DO'MAL, *a.* [L. *domus.*]
Pertaining to house, in *astrology*. *Addison.*

DOME, *n.* [Fr. *dôme*; Arm. *dom*; L. *domus*; Gr. δομος; Ir. *dom*; Russ. *dom*; supposed to be from δεμω, to build. The Greek has also δωμα, a house, a plain roof. Qu. Sax. *timbrian*, Goth. *timbryan*, to build.]
1. A building; a house; a fabric, *used in poetry.* [illegible]
2. A cathedral. [illegible]
3. In *architecture*, a spherical roof, raised [illegible] the middle of a building; a cupola.
4. In *chemistry*, the upper part of a furnace, resembling a hollow hemisphere or small dome. This form serves to reflect or reverberate a part of the flame; hence these furnaces are called *reverberating* furnaces. [illegible]

DOM'ED, (dōmd,) *a.* Furnished with a dome.

DOMES'DAY, (doomz'dā,) See DOOMSDAY.

DOME'-SHAP-ED, (-shāpt,) *a.* Shaped like a dome.

DOMES'MAN, (doomz'man,) *n.* [See DOOM.] A judge; an umpire. [*Obs.*]

DO-MES'TIC, *a.* [L. *domesticus*, from *domus*, a [illegible]]
1. Belonging to the house or home [illegible] one's place of residence, and to the family; as, *domestic* concerns; *domestic* life; *domestic* duties; *domestic* affairs; *domestic* contentions; *domestic* happiness; *domestic* worship.
2. Remaining much at home; living in retirement; as, a *domestic* man or woman.
3. Living near the habitations of man; tame; not wild; as, *domestic* animals.
4. Pertaining to a nation considered as a family, or to one's own country; intestine; not foreign; as, *domestic* troubles; *domestic* dissensions.
5. Made in one's own house, nation, or country; as, *domestic* manufactures.

DO-MES'TIC, *n.* One who lives in the family of another, as a chaplain or secretary. Also, a servant or hired laborer, residing with a family.

DO-MES'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In relation to domestic affairs.

DO-MES'TIC-ANT, *a.* Forming part of the same family.

DO-MES'TIC-ATE, *v. t.* To make domestic; to retire from the public; to accustom to remain much at home; as, to *domesticate* one's self.
2. To make familiar, as if at home. *Chesterfield.*
3. To accustom to live near the habitations of man; to tame; as, to *domesticate* wild animals.

DO-MES'TIC-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made domestic; accustomed to remain at home.

DO-MES'TIC-A-TING, *ppr.* Making domestic.

DO-MES-TIC-A'TION, *n.* The act of withdrawing from the public notice, and living much at home.
2. The act of taming or reclaiming wild animals.

DO-MES-TIC'I-TY, *n.* State of being domestic.

DOM'I-CILE, *n.* [L. *domicilium*, a mansion.]
An abode or mansion; a place of permanent residence, either of an individual or family; a residence, *animo manendi.* *Story. Hopkinson.*

DOM'I-CILE, } *v. t.* To establish a fixed residence, or a residence that constitutes habitancy. *Kent.*
DOM-I-CIL'I-ATE, }

DOM'I-CIL-ED, } *pp.* Having gained a permanent residence or inhabitancy.
DOM-I-CIL'I-A-TED, }

DOM-I-CIL'I-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to an abode, or the residence of a person or family. A *domiciliary* visit, is a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for the purpose of searching it, under authority.

DOM-I-CIL-I-A'TION, *n.* Permanent residence; inhabitancy.

DOM'I-CIL-ING, } *ppr.* Gaining or taking a permanent residence.
DOM-I-CIL'I-A-TING, }

DOM'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *domus*, a house, and *facio*, to make.]
1. In *astrology*, to divide the heavens into twelve houses, in order to erect a [illegible] or [illegible], by means of six great circles, called *circles of position*. [*Obs.*] *Encyc.*
2. To tame. [*Not in use, and improper.*]

DOM'IN-ANT, *a.* [L. *dominans*, from *dominor*, to rule, [illegible] *domus*, a house, or [illegible], to overcome, to *tame*, to subdue, W. [illegible] the same use, to set, to press, to fix. See Class Dm, No. 1, 3.]
1. Ruling; prevailing; governing; predominant; as, the [illegible]. *Reh. Tooke.*
2. In *music*, the *dominant* or sensible chord is that which is practiced on the dominant of the tone, and which introduces a perfect cadence. Every perfect major chord becomes a dominant chord, as soon as the seventh minor is added to it. *Rousseau. Encyc.*

DOM'IN-ANT, *n.* In *music*, of the three notes essential to the tone, the dominant is that which is a fifth from the tonic. *Ib.*

DOM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *dominatus*, *dominor*. See DOMINANT.]
[illegible], to govern; to prevail; to predominate over.
[illegible] than nations either dominant or [illegible] *Tooke, Russ.*

DOM'IN-ATE, *v. i.* To predominate. [*Little used.*]

DOM'IN-A-TED, *pp.* Ruled; governed.

DOM'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* Ruling; prevailing; predominating.

DOM-IN-A'TION, *n.* [L. *dominatio.*]
1. The exercise of power in ruling; dominion; government. *Shak.*
2. Arbitrary authority; tyranny.
3. One highly exalted in power; or the fourth order of angelic beings.
Thrones, dominations, princedoms, virtues, powers. *Milton.*

DOM'IN-A-TIVE, *a.* Governing; also, imperious. *Sandys.*

DOM'IN-A-TOR, *n.* A ruler or ruling power; the presiding or predominant power.
[illegible] for the north-west part of the [illegible] *Camden.*
2. An absolute governor.

DOM'I-NE, *n.* A school-master; a pedagogue. [*Scottish.*]
2. A title given, by the Dutch, to a clergyman.

DOM-IN-EER', *v. i.* [L. *dominor*; Fr. *dominer*; Sp. [illegible] See DOMINANT.]
1. To rule over with insolence or arbitrary sway.
[illegible] *domineer* over subjects or servants is evidence of a low mind. *Anon.*
2. To bluster; to hector; to swell with conscious superiority or haughtiness.
[illegible] and domineer. *Shak.*

DOM-IN-EER'ED, *pp.* Ruled over with insolence.

DOM-IN-EER'ING, *ppr.* Ruling over with insolence; [illegible] manifesting haughty superiority.
[illegible] overbearing.

DO-MIN'IC-AL, *a.* [Low L. *dominicalis*, from *dominus*, from *dominus*, lord.]
1. That notes the Lord's day, or Sabbath. The *Dominical letter*, is the letter which, in almanacs, denotes the Sabbath, or *dies Domini*, the Lord's day. The first seven letters of the alphabet are used for this purpose.
2. Noting the prayer of our Lord. *Howell.*

DO-MIN'IC-AL, *n.* [Supra.] The Lord's day.

DO-MIN'IC-AN, *a.* or *n.* [from *Dominic*, the founder.]
The *Dominicans*, or *Dominican Friars*, are an order of monks, called, in England, *Black Friars*, and *Jacobins* in France.

DOM'I-NI-CIDE, *n.* [L. *dominus* and *cædo.*]
One who kills his master.

DOM'I-NIE, *n.* A pedagogue. [*Scottish.*]
2. A title sometimes given to clergymen.

DO-MIN'ION, (do-min'yun,) *n.* [L. *dominium.* See DOMINANT.]
1. Sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling.
The *dominion* of the Most High is an everlasting *dominion*. — Dan. iv.
2. Power to direct, control, use, and dispose of at pleasure; right of possession and use without being accountable; as, the private *dominion* of individuals.
3. Territory under a government; region; country; district governed, or within the limits of the authority of a prince or state; as, the British *dominions*.
4. Government; right of governing. Jamaica is under the *dominion* of Great Britain.
5. Predominance; ascendant. *Dryden.*
6. An order of angels.
Whether they be thrones, or *dominions*, or principalities, or powers. — Col. i.
7. Persons governed.
Judah was his sanctuary; Israel his *dominion*. — Ps. cxiv.

DOM'I-NO, *n.* A long, loose cloak, of black silk, with a hood removable at pleasure, used as a general disguise at masquerades.
2. A kind of play.

DON; a title in Spain, formerly given to noblemen and gentlemen only, but now common to all classes. It is commonly supposed to be contracted from *dominus*, *dom*; and the Portuguese *dono*, the master or owner of any thing, gives some countenance to the opinion. It coincides nearly with the Heb. דן, and אדן, a judge, ruler, or lord. It was formerly used in England, and written by Chaucer DAN. [See *Spelman.*]
Dona, or *duena*, the feminine of *don*, is the title of a lady in Spain and Portugal.
2. A sportive appellation for one who feels self-important from the possession of wealth or dignity.

DON, *v. t.* [To *do on*; opposed to *doff.*] To put on; to invest with. [*Little used.*] *Shak. Fairfax.*

DO'NA-BLE, *a.* That may be given.

DO'NA-CITE, *n.* A petrified shell, of the genus Donax. *Jameson.*

DO'NA-RY, *n.* [L. *donarium*, from *dono*, to give.]
A thing given to a sacred use. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

DO-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *donatio*, from *dono*, to give; Fr. *donner.*]
1. The act of giving or bestowing; a grant.
That right we hold by his *donation*. *Milton.*
2. In *law*, the act or contract by which a thing, or the use of it, is transferred to a person, or corporation, as a free gift. To be valid, a *donation* supposes capacity both in the donor to give, and donee to take, and requires consent, delivery, and acceptance.
3. That which is given or bestowed; that which is transferred to another gratuitously, or without a valuable consideration; a gift; a grant. *Donation* is usually applied to things of more value than *present*. Mr. Boudinot made a *donation* of ten thousand dollars to the American Bible Society.

DON'A-TISM, *n.* The principles embraced by those African schismatics, of the 4th century, who were called *Donatists*, from *Donatus*, their leader. They were so strenuous for church order, that they considered theirs as the only true church, and the ordinances administered in other churches as invalid.

DON'A-TIST, *n.* An adherent of the schism of Donatus.

DON-A-TIST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Donatism.

DON'A-TIVE, *n.* [Sp. and It. *donativo*; L. *donativum*, from *dono*, to give.]
1. A gift; a largess; a gratuity; a present; a dole.
The Romans were entertained with shows and *donatives*. *Dryden.*
2. In *the canon law*, a benefice given and collated to a person, by the founder or patron, without either presentation, institution, or induction by the ordinary. *Encyc.*

DON'A-TIVE, *a.* Vested or vesting by donation; as, a *donative* advowson. *Blackstone.*

DONE, (dun,) *pp.* [See DO.] Performed; executed; finished.
2. A word by which agreement to a proposal is expressed; as, in laying a wager, an offer being made, the person accepting or agreeing says, *Done*; that is, it is agreed, I agree, I accept.
To have done with a person or thing, is to cease to have concern or business with; to withdraw one's self from.

DO-NEE', *n.* [from L. *dono*, to give.]
1. The person to whom a gift or a donation is made.
2. The person to whom lands or tenements are given or granted; as, a *donee* in fee-simple, or fee-tail. *Blackstone.*

DO-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing gifts.

DON'JON, (dun'jun,) *n.* [See DUNGEON.] The central building, or keep, of an ancient castle, to which the garrison could retreat in case of necessity.

DONK'EY, *n.* An ass, or mule, for the saddle.

DON'NA; the English orthography of *dona*, the title of a lady in Spain and Portugal.

DON'NED, (dond,) *pp.* Put on; invested with.

DON'NISM, *n.* A cant term, in the English universities, for self-importance, or distance and loftiness of carriage. *Huber.*

DŌ'NOR, *n.* [from L. *dono*, to give.]
1. One who gives or bestows; one who confers any thing gratuitously; a benefactor.
2. One who grants an estate; as, a conditional fee may revert to the *donor*, if the *donee* has no heirs of his body.

DON'SHIP, *n.* [See DON.] The quality or rank of a gentleman or knight. *Hudibras.*

DON'ZEL, *n.* [It.] A young attendant; a page. *Butler.*

DOOB or DŌUB'GRASS, *n.* A perennial, creeping grass, the *Cynodon dactylon*, highly prized, in Hindostan, as food for cattle, and acclimated in the southern part of the United States.

DOO'DLE, (doo'dl,) *n.* [Qu. *dote*; Fr. *radoter*; Port. *doudo*, mad, foolish.]
A trifler; a simple fellow.

DOOLE. See DOLE.

DOOM, *v. t.* [Sax. *dom*, judgment; *deman*, to *deem*; *gedeman*, to judge; D. *doemen*, to *doom*, to *condemn*; Dan. *dömmer*; Sw. *döma*. *Doom* is from the root of *deem*, which seems to coincide also with L. *estimo*, to *esteem*, and perhaps with the root of *condemn*. See DEEM.]
1. To judge. [*Unusual.*]

Thou didst not doom so strictly. *Milton.*

2. To condemn to any punishment; to consign by a decree or sentence; as, the criminal is *doomed* to chains.
3. To pronounce sentence or judgment on.

Absolves the just, and *dooms* the guilty souls. *Dryden.*

4. To command authoritatively.

Have I a tongue to *doom* my brother's death? *Shak.*

5. To destine; to fix irrevocably the fate or direction of; as, we are *doomed* to suffer for our sins and errors.
6. To condemn, or to punish by a penalty.

DOOM, *n.* [Sax. *dom*; D. *doem*; Dan. and Sw. *dom*.]
1. Judgment; judicial sentence.

To Satan, first in sin, his *doom* applied. *Milton.*

Hence, the *final doom*, is the last judgment.
2. Condemnation; sentence; decree; determination affecting the fate or future state of another; usually a determination to inflict evil, sometimes otherwise.

Revoke that *doom* of mercy. *Shak.*

3. The state to which one is doomed or destined. To suffer misery is the *doom* of sinners. To toil for subsistence is the *doom* of most men.
4. Ruin; destruction.

From the same foes, at last, both felt their *doom*. *Pope.*

5. Discrimination. [*Not used.*]

DOOM'AGE, *n.* A penalty or fine for neglect. *N. Hampshire.*

DOOM'ED, *pp.* Adjudged; sentenced; condemned; destined; fated.

DOOM'FUL, *a.* Full of destruction. *Drayton.*

DOOM'ING, *ppr.* Judging; sentencing; condemning; destining.

DOOMS'DAY, *n.* [*doom* and *day*.] The day of the final judgment; the great day when all men are to be judged and consigned to endless happiness or misery. *Shak. Dryden.*
2. The day of sentence or condemnation. *Shak.*

DOOMS'DAY-BOOK, } *n.* A book compiled by order
DOMES'DAY-BOOK, } of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England. It consists of two volumes; a large folio, and a quarto. The folio contains 382 double pages of vellum, written in a small, but plain, character. The quarto contains 450 double pages of vellum, written in a large, fair character. *Encyc.*

DŌOR, *n.* Sax.] *dora*, *dur*, *dure*; G. *thür*; D. *deur*; Sw. *dör*; Dan. *dör*; Gr. θυρα; W. *dôr*; Ir. *doras*; Arm. *dor*; Basque, *dorrea*; Russ. *dver*; Persic, در *dar*; Sans. *dwara*; Armenian *turu*; Ch. תרע or תרעא; Syr. ܬܪܥ; Ar. ترعة *tar'aton*. It is also in the Slavonic languages, Polish, Bohemian, Carinthian, &c.

The verb תרע, ܬܪܥ *taro*, in Ch. and Syr., signifies to *tear* or cut open, to open, or break open; in Syr. also to pray, to supplicate, to burst, to crack; in Ar. to rush headlong, to drive, to crowd, to fill. In Dutch, *door* is *through*, G. *durch*. In Tartar, *thurne* is a door. Class Dr, No. 42. The Hebrew שער, a gate, seems to be the same word dialectically varied, and the verb coincides in sense with the Arabic, supra, to rush. The primary sense of the verb is, to pass, to drive, to rush. Hence, a door is a passage, or break.]
1. An opening or passage into a house, or other building, or into any room, apartment, or closet, by which persons enter. Such a passage is seldom or never called a *gate*.
2. The frame of boards, or any piece of board or plank that shuts the opening of a house, or closes the entrance into an apartment or any inclosure, and usually turning on hinges.
3. In *familiar language*, a house; often in the plural, *doors*. My house is the first *door* from the corner. We have also the phrases, *within doors*, in the house, *without doors*, out of the house, abroad.
4. Entrance; as, the *door* of life. *Dryden.*
5. Avenue; passage; means of approach or access. An unforgiving temper shuts the *door* against reconciliation, or the *door* of reconciliation.

I am the *door*; by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved.—John x.

A *door* was opened to me by the Lord.—2 Cor. ii.

To lie at the door, in a *figurative sense*, is to be imputable or chargeable to one. If the thing is wrong, the fault *lies at my door*.

Next door to; near to; bordering on.

A riot unpunished, is but *next door* to a tumult. *L'Estrange.*

Out of door or *doors*; quite gone; no more to be found. [*Not now used.*] *Dryden.*

In doors; within the house; at home.

DŌOR'CASE, *n.* The frame which incloses a door.

DŌOR'ING, *n.* A doorcase. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

DŌOR'-KEEP-ER, *n.* A porter; one who guards the entrance of a house or apartment.

DŌOR'-NAIL, *n.* The nail on which the knocker formerly struck.

DŌOR'-PŌST, *n.* The post of a door.

DŌOR'-SILL, *n.* The sill of a door.

DŌOR'-STEAD, *n.* Entrance or place of a door.

DŌOR'-STŌNE, *n.* Step stone. [*Warburton.*

DŌOR'-WAY, *n.* The passage of a door.

DOQ'UET, (dok'et,) *n.* A warrant; a paper granting license. [See DOCKET.] *Bacon.*

DOR, } *n.* [Qu. Ir. *dord*, humming, buzzing, also
DORR, } rough.]
The name of the black-beetle, or the hedge-chafer, a species of Scarabæus. We usually say, the *dor-beetle*.

DO-RA'DO, *n.* [Sp. *dorado*, gilt, from *dorar*, to gild.]
1. A southern constellation, containing six stars, called also *Xiphias*; not visible in our latitude. *Encyc.*
2. A large fish, resembling the dolphin. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

DO-REE', *n.* The French popular name of the fish Zeus Faber, of Linnæus. The popular name in English is *John-Dorée*, well known to be a corruption of *Jaune-dorée*, i. e., golden-yellow.

DŌ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Doris, in Greece. [See DORIC.]

DOR'IC, *a.* [from *Doris*, in Greece.] In *general*, pertaining to Doris, or the Dorians, in Greece, who dwelt near Parnassus.
In *architecture*, noting the second order of columns, between the Tuscan and Ionic. The Doric order is distinguished for simplicity and strength. It is used in the gates of cities and citadels, on the outside of churches, &c.
The *Doric* dialect of the Greek language was the dialect of the Dorians, and little different from that of Lacedemon. *Encyc.*
The *Doric mode*, in *music*, was the first of the authentic modes of the ancients. Its character is to be severe, tempered with gravity and joy. *Encyc.*

DOR'I-CISM, } *n.* A phrase of the Doric dialect.
DŌ'RISM, }

DOR'MAN-CY, *n.* [Infra.] Quiescence. *Horsley.*

DOR'MANT, *a.* [Fr., from *dormir*, L. *dormio*, to sleep.]
1. Sleeping; hence, at rest; not in action; as, *dormant* passions.
2. Being in a sleeping posture; as, the lion *dormant*, in *heraldry*.
3. Neglected; not used; as, a *dormant* title; *dormant* privileges.
4. Concealed; not divulged; private. [*Unusual.*] *Bacon.*
5. Leaning; inclining; not perpendicular; as, a *dormant* window, supposed to be so called from a beam of that name. This is now written DORMER or DORMAR.
Dormant partner; in *commerce* and *manufactories*, a partner who takes no share in the active business of a company or partnership, but is entitled to a share of the profits, and subject to a share in losses. He is called also *sleeping partner*.

DOR'MANT, *n.* A beam; a sleeper.

DOR'MER, *n.* A beam; a sleeper.

DOR'MER, } *n.* A window [illegible] through a slope, [illegible]
DOR'MER-WIN-DŌW, } and placed in a small gable which rises on the [illegible] of the roof, also written DORMAR. *Glast. of [illegible]*

DOR'MI-TIVE, *n.* [L. *dormio*, to sleep.]
A medicine to promote sleep; an opiate. *Ar[illegible]*

DOR'MI-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *dormitorium*, from [illegible] sleep.]
1. A place, building, or room, to sleep in.
2. A gallery in convents divided into several [illegible], where the religious sleep.
3. A burial-place.

DOR'MOUSE, *n.*; *pl.* DORMICE. [L. *dormio*, to sleep, and *mouse*.]
The popular name of the several species of Myoxus, a genus of Mammalia of the order Rodentia.

DORN, *n.* [G. *dorn*, a thorn.]
A fish; perhaps the thorn back, one of the Ray family. *Carew.*

DOR'NIC, *n.* A species of linen cloth.

DOR'NOCK, *n.* A species of figured linen, made in Dornock, in Scotland. *Ure.*

DŌ'RON, *n.* [Gr. δωρον, a gift; δωρεω, Russ. *daryu*, to give.]
1. A gift; a present. [*Not in use.*]
2. A measure of three inches. *Ash.*

DORP, *n.* [G. *dorf*; D. *dorp*; Sw. and Dan. *torp*; W. *trev*. See TRIBE.]
A small village.

DORR. See DOR.

DORR, *v. t.* To deafen with noise. [*Not in use.*]

DOR'RER, *n.* A drone. [*Not in use.*]

DOR'SAL, *a.* [from L. *dorsum*, the back.]
Pertaining to the back; as, the *dorsal* fin of a fish; *dorsal* awn, in botany.

DORSE, *n.* A canopy. *Sutton.*

DOR'SEL. See DOSSER.

DOR-SI-BRANCH'I-ATE, *a.* Having the branchiæ equally distributed along the body, as an order of annelidans.

DOR-SIF'ER-OUS, } *a.* [L. *dorsum*, the back, and
DOR-SIP'AR-OUS, } *fero*, or *pario*, to bear.]
In *botany*, bearing or producing seeds on the back of their leaves; an epithet given to ferns or plants of the capillary kind, without stalks. *Encyc.*

DOR'SUM, *n.* [L.] The ridge of a hill. *Walton.*

DOR'TURE, *n.* [Contraction of *dormiture*.] A dormitory. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

DŌSE, *n.* [Fr. *dose*; It. *dosa*; Gr. δοσις, that which is given, from δίδωμι, to give; W. *dodi*, to give.]
1. The quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at one time. *Quincy.*
2. Any thing given to be swallowed; any thing nauseous that one is obliged to take. *South.*
3. A quantity; a portion. *Granville.*
4. As much as a man can swallow. *Johnson.*

DŌSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *doser*.]
1. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease; to form into suitable doses. *Derham.*
2. To give in doses; to give medicine or physic.
3. To give any thing nauseous.

DŌS'ED, (dōst,) *pp.* Given in doses; formed into suitable doses; physicked.

DŌS'ING, *ppr.* Forming into doses; physicking.

DOS'SER, *n.* [Fr. *dos*, the back; *dossier*, a bundle.]
A pannier, or basket, to be carried on the shoulders of men. *Encyc.*

DOS'SIL, *n.* In *surgery*, a pledget or portion of lint made into a cylindric form, or the shape of a date.

DŌST, (dust;) the second person of Do, used in the solemn style; thou *dost*.

DOT, *n.* [I know not the origin and affinities of this word. It would be naturally deduced from a verb signifying to set, or to prick, like *punctum*, *point*. It coincides in elements with *tatoo*, and W. *dodi*, to give, that is, to thrust, or cause to pass.]
A small point or spot, made with a pen or other pointed instrument; a speck, used in marking a writing or other thing.

DOT, *v. t.* To mark with dots.
2. To mark or diversify with small detached objects; as, a landscape *dotted* with cottages, or clumps of trees.

DOT, *v. i.* To make dots or spots.

DŌ'TAGE, *n.* [from *dote*.] Feebleness or imbecility of understanding or mind, particularly in old age; childishness of old age; as, a venerable man, now in his *dotage*.
2. A doting; excessive fondness. *Dryden.*
3. Deliriousness. [See the verb to DOTE.]

DŌ'TAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *dotalis*, from *dos*, dower.]
Pertaining to dower, or a woman's marriage portion; constituting dower, or comprised in it; as, a *dotal* tenure. *Garth.*

DŌ'TANT, *n.*, A dotard. *Shak.*

DŌ'TARD, *n.* [*dote* and *ard*, kind.] A man whose intellect is impaired by age; one in his second childhood.

The sickly *dotard* wants a wife. *Prior.*

2. A doting fellow; one foolishly fond.

DŌ'TARD-LY, *a.* Like a dotard; weak. *More.*

DO-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *dotatio*, from *dos*, dower, *dotо*, to endow.]
1. The act of endowing, or bestowing a marriage portion on a woman.

2. Endowment; establishment of funds for support; as, of a hospital or eleemosynary corporation. *Blackstone.*

DŌTE, *v. i.* [D. *dutten*, to dote, to doze; W. *dotiaw*, to put out, to cause to mistake, to err, to dote; *dotian*, to be confused; Fr. *radoter*, to rave, to talk idly or extravagantly. The French word is rendered in Armoric, *rambreal*, which seems to be our *ramble*.]

1. To be delirious; to have the intellect impaired by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers; to be silly or insane.

Time has made you *dote*, and vainly tell
Of arms imagined in your lonely cell. *Dryden.*

2. To be excessively in love; usually with *on* or *upon*; to *dote on*, is to love to excess or extravagance.

What dust we *dote* on, when 'tis man we love! *Pope.*
Aholah *doted* on her lovers, the Assyrians.—Ezek. xxiii.

3. To decay; to wither; to impair. *Howson.*

DŌT'ED, *pp.* Regarded with excessive fondness.

2. *a.* Stupid.

DŌT'ER, *n.* One who dotes; a man whose understanding is enfeebled by age; a dotard. *Burton.*

2. One who is excessively fond, or weakly in love.

DŌTES, *n. pl.* Gifts or endowments. *Ben Jonson.*

DŌTH, (duth.) The third person irregular of *do*, used in the solemn style.

DŌT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Regarding with excessive fondness.

DŌT'ING-LY, *adv.* By excessive fondness. *Dryden.*

DOT'TARD, *n.* A tree kept low by cutting. *Bacon.*

DOT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Marked with dots or small spots; diversified with small, detached objects.

2. In *botany*, sprinkled with hollow dots or points. *Martyn.*

DOT'TER-EL, } *n.* The popular name of Charadrius
DOT'TREL, } Morinellus of Linnæus, a fowl of his order Grallæ. *Sea Dottrel* is the popular name of Tringa Interpres of Linnæus; likewise of his order Grallæ. Most of the species of Charadrius are called popularly *Plovers*.

It is said to be a silly bird, which imitates the action of the fowler, and is easily taken by stratagem. Hence the frequent allusions to this bird in the old writers. *Toone.*

DOT'TING, *ppr.* Marking with dots or spots; diversifying with small, detached objects.

DOU-A-NIER', (doo-a-neer',) *n.* [Fr.] An officer of the French customs. *Gray.*

DOU'AY-BI'BLE, (doo'ā,) *n.* [from *Douay*, a town in France.] An English translation of the Scriptures, sanctioned by the Roman Catholic church.

DOUB'LE, (dub'l,) *a.* [Fr. *double*; Arm. *doubl*; Sp. *doble*; Port. *dobre*; It. *doppio*; W. *dyblyg*; D. *dubbel*; G. *doppelt*; Dan. *dobbelt*; Sw. *dubbel*; L. *duplus*, *duplex*; Gr. *διπλοος*; compounded of *duo*, two, and *plico*, to fold, *plexus*, a fold. See Two.]

1. Two of a sort together; one corresponding to the other; being in pairs; as, *double* chickens in the same egg; *double* leaves connected by one petiole.

2. Twice as much; containing the same quantity or length repeated.

Take *double* money in your hand.—Gen. xlvii.
Let a *double* portion of thy spirit be on me.—2 Kings ii.

With *to*; as, the amount is *double to* what I expected.

3. Having one added to another; as, a *double* chin.

4. Twofold; also, of two kinds.

Darkness and tempest make a *double* night. *Dryden.*

5. Two in number; as, *double* sight or sound. [See No. 1.] *Davies.*

6. Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret.

And with a *double* heart do they speak.—Ps. xii.

DOUB'LE, (dub'l,) *adv.* Twice.

I was *double* their age. *Swift.*

DOUB'LE, in composition, denotes two ways, or twice the number or quantity.

DOUB'LE-BANK-ED, (dub'l-bankt,) *a.* In *seamanship*, having two opposite oars managed by rowers on the same bench, or having two men to the same oar. *Mar. Dict.*

DOU'BLE-BAR'REL-ED, *a.* Having two barrels, as a gun.

DOUB'LE-BASE, *n.* The lowest toned instrument of music, in form of a violin.

DOUB'LE-BIT'ING, *a.* Biting or cutting on either side; as, a *double-biting* ax. *Dryden.*

DOUB'LE-BUT'TON-ED, (dub'l-but'nd,) *a.* Having two rows of buttons. *Gay.*

DOUB'LE-CHARGE, *v. t.* To charge or intrust with a double portion. *Shak.*

DOUB'LE-CHARG'ED, *pp.* Charged or intrusted with a double portion.

DOUB'LE-CHARG'ING, *ppr.* Charging or intrusting with a double portion.

DOUB'LE-DEAL'ER, *n.* One who acts two different parts in the same business, or at the same time; a deceitful, trickish person; one who says one thing and thinks or intends another; one guilty of duplicity. *L'Estrange.*

DOUB'LE-DEAL'ING, *n.* Artifice; duplicity; deceitful practice; the profession of one thing and the practice of another. *Shak. Broome.*

DOUB'LE-DYE, *v. t.* To dye twice over. *Dryden.*

DOUB'LE-EDG-ED, *a.* Having two edges.

DOUB'LE-EN-TEN'DRE, (doob'l-ăn-tăn'dr,) *n.* [Fr.] Double meaning of a word or expression.

DOUB'LE-EY-ED, (dub'l-ide,) *a.* Having a deceitful countenance. *Spenser.*

DOUB'LE-EN'TRY, *n.* A mode of book-keeping in which two entries are made of every transaction in different forms and in different books, in order that the one may check the other.

DOUB'LE-FACE, *n.* Duplicity; the acting of different parts in the same concern.

DOUB'LE-FAC-ED, (dub'l-fāste,) *a.* Deceitful; hypocritical; showing two faces. *Milton.*

DOUB'LE-FORM-ED, *a.* Of a mixed form. *Milton.*

DOUB'LE-FOR'TI FI-ED, (dub'l for'te-fide,) *a.* Twice fortified; doubly strengthened.

DOUB'LE-FOUNT-ED, *a.* Having two sources. *Milton.*

DOUB'LE-FRONT'ED, (dub'l-frunt'ed,) *a.* Having a double front.

DOUB'LE-GILD, *v. t.* To gild with double coloring. *Shak.*

DOUB'LE-GILD'ED, *pp.* Gilt with double coloring.

DOUB'LE-HAND'ED, *a.* Having two hands; deceitful. *Glanville.*

DOUB'LE-HEAD'ED, *a.* Having two heads.

2. Having the flowers growing one to another. *Mortimer.*

DOUB'LE-HEART'ED, (dub'l-hārt'ed,) *a.* Having a false heart; deceitful; treacherous.

DOUB'LE-LOCK, *v. t.* To shoot the bolt twice; to fasten with double security. *Tatler.*

DOUB'LE-LOCK'ED, (dub'l-lokt,) *pp.* Twice locked.

DOUB'LE-LOCK'ING, *ppr.* Fastening with double security.

DOUB'LE-MAN-NED, *a.* Furnished with twice the complement of men, or with two men instead of one.

DOUB'LE-MEAN'ING, *a.* Having two meanings.

DOUB'LE-MIND-ED, *a.* Having different minds at different times; unsettled; wavering; unstable; undetermined.

DOUB'LE-MOUTH-ED, *a.* Having two mouths. *Milton.*

DOUB'LE-NA'TUR-ED, *a.* Having a twofold nature. *Young.*

DOUB'LE-OC-TAVE, *n.* In *music*, an interval composed of two octaves or fifteen notes in diatonic progression; a fifteenth. *Encyc.*

DOUB'LE-PLEA, *n.* In *law*, a plea in which the defendant alleges two different matters in bar of the action. *Cowel.*

DOUB'LE-QUAR-REL, *n.* A complaint of the clerk to the archbishop against an inferior ordinary, for delay of justice. *Cowel.*

DOUB'LE-SHADE, *v. t.* To double the natural darkness of a place. *Milton.*

DOUB'LE-SHAD'ED, *pp.* Made doubly dark.

DOUB'LE-SHAD'ING, *ppr.* Doubling the natural darkness of a place.

DOUB'LE-SHIN'ING, *a.* Shining with double luster. *Sidney.*

DOUB'LE-STAR, *n.* A star which usually appears single, but in the telescope is resolved into two stars. *D. Olmsted.*

DOUB'LE-THREAD'ED, (dub'l-thred'ed,) *a.* Consisting of two threads twisted together.

DOUB'LE-TONGU-ED, (dub'l-tungd,) *a.* Making contrary declarations on the same subject at different times; deceitful.

The deacons must be grave, not *double-tongued*.—1 Tim. iii.

DOUB'LE, (dub'l,) *v. t.* [Fr. *doubler*; Arm. *doubla*; Sp. *doblar*; Port. *dobrar*; It. *doppiare*; D. *dubbelen*; G. *doppeln*; Dan. *doblerer*; Sw. *dubblera*; Ir. *dublaighim*; W. *dyblygu*; L. *duplico*; Gr. *διπλοω*.]

1. To fold; as, to *double* the leaf of a book; to *double* down a corner. *Prior.*

2. To increase or extend by adding an equal sum, value, quantity, or length; as, to *double* a sum of money; to *double* the amount; to *double* the quantity or size of a thing; to *double* the length; to *double* dishonor.

3. To contain twice the sum, quantity, or length, or twice as much; as, the enemy *doubles* our army in numbers.

4. To repeat; to add; as, to *double* blow on blow. *Dryden*

5. To add one to another in the same order.

Thou shalt *double* the sixth curtain in the fore front of the tabernacle.—Ex. xxvi.

6. In *navigation*, to *double* a cape or point, is to sail round it, so that the cape or point shall be between the ship and her former situation. *Mar. Dict.*

7. In *military affairs*, to unite two ranks or files in one.

To double and twist, is to add one thread to another and twist them together.

To double upon, in tactics, is to inclose between two fires.

DOUB'LE, *v. i.* To increase to twice the sum, number, value, quantity, or length; to increase or grow to twice as much. A sum of money *doubles* by compound interest in a little more than eleven years. The inhabitants of the United States *double* in about twenty-five years.

2. To enlarge a wager to twice the sum laid.

I am resolved to *double* till I win. *Dryden.*

3. To turn back or wind in running.

Doubling and turning like a hunted hare. *Dryden.*

4. To play tricks; to use sleights. *Johnson.*

5. Among *parties*, to set up the same word or words, unintentionally, a second time.

DOUB'LE, *n.* Twice as much; twice the number, sum, value, quantity, or length.

If the thief be found, let him pay *double*.—Ex. xxii.

2. A turn in running to escape pursuers. *Blackmore.*

3. A trick; a shift; an artifice to deceive. *Addison.*

DOUB'LED, (doub'ld,) *pp.* Folded; increased by adding an equal quantity, sum, or value; repeated; turned or passed round.

DOUB'LE-NESS, *n.* The state of being doubled.

2. Duplicity. [*Shak.*

DOUB'LER, *n.* He that doubles.

2. An instrument for augmenting a very small quantity of electricity, so as to render it manifest by sparks or the electrometer. *Cyc.*

DOUB'LET, (dub'let,) *n.* [It. *duiblead*; Fr. *doublet*.]

1. The inner garment of a man; a waistcoat or vest.

2. Two; a pair. *Grew.*

3. A word or phrase unintentionally *doubled*, or set up the second time, by printers.

4. Among *lapidaries*, a counterfeit stone composed of two pieces of crystal, with a color between them, so that they have the same appearance as if the whole substance of the crystal were colored. *Encyc.*

DOUB'LETS, *n.* A game on dice within tables.

2. The same number on both dice. *Encyc.*

3. A double meaning. *Mason.*

DOUB'LING, *ppr.* Making twice the sum, number, or quantity; repeating; passing round; turning to escape.

DOUB'LING, *n.* The act of making double; also, a fold; a plait; also, an artifice; a shift.

DOUB-LOON', (dub-loon',) *n.* [Fr. *doublon*; Sp. *doblon*; It. *dob blone*.]

A Spanish and Portuguese coin, being double the value of the pistole. *Encyc.*

DOUB'LY, (dub'ly,) *adv.* In twice the quantity; to twice the degree; as, *doubly* wise or good; to be *doubly* sensible of an obligation. *Dryden.*

DOUBT, (dout,) *v. i.* [Fr. *douter*; L. *dubito*; It. *dubitare*; Sp. *dudar*; Arm. *douti*. According to Ainsworth, this is composed of *duo* and *bito*, to go. It is evidently from the root of *dubius*, and of *two*; but the manner of formation is not clear. So D. *twyffelen*, to doubt, G. *zweifeln*, Sw. *tvifla*, D. *twisten*, are from *two*.]

1. To waver or fluctuate in opinion; to hesitate; to be in suspense; to be in uncertainty respecting the truth or fact; to be undetermined.

Even in matters divine, concerning some things, we may lawfully *doubt* and suspend our judgment. *Hooker.*

So we say, I *doubt* whether it is proper; I *doubt* whether I shall go; sometimes with *of*, as we *doubt of* a fact.

2. To fear; to be apprehensive; to suspect.

I *doubt* there's deep resentment in his mind. *Otway.*

DOUBT, (dout,) *v. t.* To question or hold questionable; to withhold assent from; to hesitate to believe; as, I have heard the story, but I *doubt* the truth of it.

2. To fear; to suspect.

If they turn not back perverse;
But that I *doubt*. *Milton.*

3. To distrust; to withhold confidence from; as, to *doubt* our ability to execute an office.

To admire superior sense, and *doubt* their own. *Pope.*

4. To fill with fear. [*Obs.*] *Beaum.*

DOUBT, (dout,) *n.* A fluctuation of mind respecting truth or propriety, arising from defect of knowledge or evidence; uncertainty of mind; suspense; unsettled state of opinion; as, to have *doubts* respecting the theory of the tides.

Joseph is without doubt rent in pieces.—Gen. xxxvii.

2. Uncertainty of condition.

Thy life shall hang in *doubt* before thee.—Deut. xxviii.

3. Suspicion; fear; apprehension.

I stand in *doubt* of you.—Gal. iv.

4. Difficulty objected.

To every *doubt* your answer is the same. *Blackmore.*

5. Dread; horror and danger. [*Obs.*]

DOUBT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be doubted. *Sherwood.*

DOUBT'ED, (dout'ed,) *pp* Scrupled; questioned; not certain or settled.

DOUBT'ER, *n.* One who doubts; one whose opinion is unsettled; one who scruples.

DOUBT'FUL, *a.* Dubious; not settled in opinion; undetermined; wavering; hesitating; *applied to per-*

sons; as, we are *doubtful* of a fact, or of the propriety of a measure.

2. Dubious; ambiguous; not clear in its meaning; as, a *doubtful* expression.

3. Admitting of doubt; not obvious, clear, or certain; questionable; not decided; as, a *doubtful* case; a *doubtful* proposition; it is *doubtful* what will be the event of the war.

4. Of uncertain issue.

We have sustained one day in *doubtful* fight. *Milton.*

5. Not secure; suspicious; as, we cast a *doubtful* eye. *Hooker.*

6. Not confident; not without fear; indicating doubt.

With *doubtful* feet, and wavering resolution. *Milton.*

7. Not certain or defined; as, a *doubtful* hue. *Milton.*

DOUBT'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a doubtful manner; dubiously. *Spenser.*

2. With doubt; irresolutely.

3. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning.

Nor did the goddess *doubtfully* declare. *Dryden.*

4. In a state of dread. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

DOUBT'FUL-NESS', *n.* A state of doubt or uncertainty of mind; dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion. *Watts.*

2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning. *Locke.*

3. Uncertainty of event or issue; uncertainty of condition. *Johnson.*

DOUBT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Wavering in mind; calling in question; hesitating.

DOUBT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a doubting manner; dubiously; without confidence.

DOUBT'LESS, *a.* Free from fear of danger; secure. [*Obs.*]

Pretty child, sleep *doubtless* and secure. *Shak.*

DOUBT'LESS, *adv.* Without doubt or question; unquestionably. The histories of Christ by the evangelists are *doubtless* authentic.

DOUBT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Unquestionably. *Beaum.*

DOU'CED, (doost,) *n.* [from Fr. *douce.*]

A musical instrument [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

DOU'CET, *n.* [Fr. A custard.] [*Not in use.*]

DOU'CEUR, (doo'sŭr,) *n.* [Fr., from *doux*, sweet, L. *dulcis.*]

A present or gift; a bribe.

DOUCHE, (doosh,) *n.* A jet or current of water, directed with considerable force on to some diseased part of the body with a view to strengthen it.

DOU'CINE, (doo'seen,) *n.* [Fr.] A molding, concave above and convex below, serving as a cymatium to a delicate cornice; a cymagola. *Encyc.*

DOUCK'ER, *n.* [See Duck.] A bird that dips or dives in water; a diver. *Ray.*

DOUGH, (dō,) *n.* [Sax. *dah*; D. *deeg*; Sw. *deg*; Dan. *dej*; G. *teig.* Probably a soft mass, and perhaps allied to *thick.* See Class Dg, No. 8, 17, 21, 22, 36.]

Paste of bread; a mass composed of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked.

My cake is dough; that is, my undertaking is not come to maturity. *Shak.*

DOUGH'-BĂK-ED, (dō'bākt,) *a.* Unfinished; not hardened to perfection; soft. *Donne.*

DOUGH'-KNEAD-ED, *a.* Soft; like dough. *Milton.*

DOUGH'NUT, *n.* [*dough* and *nut.*] A small roundish cake, made of flour, eggs, and sugar, moistened with milk and boiled in lard.

DOUGH'TI-LY, (dow'te-le,) *ad.* With doughtiness.

DOUGH'TI-NESS, (dou'ti-ness,) *n.* [See Doughty.] Valor; bravery.

DOUGH'TY, (dou'ty,) *a.* [Sax. *dohtig*, brave, noble; Dan. *dygtig*, able, fit; Sax. *dugan*, to be able or strong, to be good; D. *deugen*; G. *taugen*; Sw. *duga*; Dan. *duer*; hence, Sax. *dugoth*, valor, strength, or virtue; Ir. *deagh*, *diagh*, good; allied, probably, to L. *deceo.* See Decent.]

Brave; valiant; eminent; noble; illustrious; as, a *doughty* hero. *Pope.*

It is now seldom used, except in irony or burlesque.

DOUGH'Y, (dō'e,) *a.* Like dough; soft; yielding to pressure; pale. *Shak.*

DOUSE, *v. t.* [This word seems to accord with *dowse*, or rather with the Gr. δυω, δυσις.]

1. To thrust or plunge into water.

2. In *seamen's language*, to strike or lower in haste; to slacken suddenly. *Douse* the topsail.

3. To extinguish.

DOUSE, *v. i.* To fall suddenly into water. *Hudibras.*

DOUS'ED, (doust,) *pp.* Plunged into water.

DOUS'ING, *ppr.* Plunging into water.

DOUT, *v. t.* [Qu. *do out.*] To put out; to extinguish. *Shak.*

DOUT'ER, *n.* An extinguisher for candles.

DOU'ZEAVE, (doo'zeeve,) *n.* [Fr. *douze*, twelve.]

In *music*, a scale of twelve degrees. *A. M. Fisher.*

DOVE, (duv,) *n.* [Sax. *duua*; Goth. *dubo*; D. *duif*; G. *taube*; Dan. *due*; Sw. *dufva*; Ice. *dufa*; Gypsy, *tovadi*; Hindoo, *tubbeter*; Scot. *dow*; probably from cooing, Heb. דבב, to murmur, or Ar. هَدَفَ *hadafa*, to coo, as a dove.]

1. The popular name of several species of Columba, of Linnæus, a genus of birds of his order Passeres, most of which are called *pigeons.* The different species, which are popularly called *doves*, are distinguished by some additional term prefixed.

A word of endearment, or an emblem of innocence. —*Cant.* ii. 14.

DOVE'-COT, (duv'-kot,) *n.* A small building or box, raised to a considerable hight above the ground, in which domestic pigeons breed.

DOVE'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shelter for doves.

DOVE'LET, *n.* A young or small dove. *Booth.*

DOVE'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a dove. *Milton.*

DO'VER'S POW'DER, *n.* A compound of ipecacuanha, opium, and sulphate of potash; an excellent sedative and sudorific.

DOVE'S'-FOOT, *n.* A plant, the popular name of a species of Geranium.

DOVE'SHIP, *n.* The qualities of a dove. *Hall.*

DOVE'TAIL, *n.* In *carpentry*, the manner of fastening boards and timbers together by letting one piece into another in the form of a dove's tail spread, or wedge reversed, so that it can not be drawn out. This is the strongest of all the fastenings or jointings.

DOVE'TAIL, *v. t.* To unite by a tenon in form of a pigeon's tail spread, let into a board or timber.

DOVE'TAIL-ED, (duv'tāld,) *pp.* or *a.* United by a tenon in the form of a dove's tail.

DOVE'TAIL-ING, *ppr.* Uniting by a dovetail.

DOVE'TAIL-ING, *n.* The act of joining by dovetails; the junction thus made.

DOV'ISH, *a.* Like a dove; innocent. [*Not in use.*]

DOW'A-BLE, (dou'a-bl,) *a.* [See Dower.] That may be endowed; entitled to dower. *Blackstone.*

DOW'A-GER, *n.* [Fr. *douairiere*, from *douaire*, dower.]

A widow with a jointure; a title particularly given to the widows of princes and persons of rank. The widow of a king is called *queen dowager.*

DOW'CETS, *n. pl.* The testicles of a hart or stag. *B. Jonson.*

DOW'DY, *n.* [Scot. *dawdie*, perhaps from *daw*, a sluggard, or its root. *Jamieson.*]

An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman. *Shak. Dryden.*

DOW'DY, *a.* Awkward; ill-dressed; vulgar-looking.

DOW'DY-ISH, *a.* Like a dowdy. [*Gay.*

DOW'EL, *v. t.* To fasten two boards together by pins inserted in the edges; as, a cooper *dowels* pieces for the head of a cask. [Qu. its alliance to *double.*]

DOW'EL-ED, *pp.* Fastened by pins in the edges.

DOW'EL-ING, *ppr.* Fastening together by dowel-pins.

DOW'EL-PIN, *n.* A pin inserted in the edges of boards to fasten them together.

DOW'ER, *n.* [W. *dawd*, a gift; *dawni*, to endow; Fr. *douaire*, from *douer*, to endow. Supposed to be from L. *dos, dotis, dotatio*; Gr. δως, a gift, from διδωμι, to give, W. *dodi*, L. *do.* It is written in the Latin of the middle ages, *dodarium, dotarium, douarium. Spelman.* In Ir. *diobhadh* is dower.]

1. That portion of the lands or tenements of a man which his widow enjoys during her life, after the death of her husband. *Blackstone.*

[*This is the usual present signification of the word.*]

2. The property which a woman brings to her husband in marriage. *Dryden*

3. The gift of a husband for a wife

Ask me never so much *dowry* and gift.—Gen. xxxiv.

4. Endowment; gift.

How great, how plentiful, how rich a *dower!* *Davies.*

DOW'ER-ED, (dow'erd,) *a.* Furnished with dower, or a portion. *Shak.*

DOW'ER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of dower; having no portion or fortune. *Shak.*

DOW'ER-Y, } A different spelling of Dower, but less
DOW'RY, } used, and they may well be neglected.

DOW'LAS, *n.* A kind of coarse linen cloth. *Shak.*

DOWLE, *n.* A feather. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

DOWN, *n.* [Sw. *dun*; D. *dons*; Dan. *dun*; Ice. *id.* In Sw. *dyna* is a feather-bed, or cushion; Dan. *dyne*, Arm. *dum*, down. Qu. Class Dn, No. 25. But the primitive orthography and signification are uncertain.]

1. The fine, soft feathers of fowls, particularly of the duck kind. The eider duck yields the best kind. Also, fine hair; as, the *down* of the chin.

2. The pubescence of plants, a fine hairy substance.

3. The pappus or little crown of certain seeds of plants; a fine feathery or hairy substance by which seeds are conveyed to a distance by the wind; as, in dandelion and thistle.

4. Any thing that soothes or mollifies

Thou bosom softness, *down* of all my cares. *Southern.*

DOWN, *n.* [Sax. *dun*; D. *duin*, a sandy hill; G. *düne*, Fr. *dune*, pl. *dunes*; Arm. *dunenn*, or *tunenn.* In *French*, *dunette* is the highest part of the poop of a ship, and as this appears to be a diminutive of *dune*, it proves that the primary sense is a hill or elevation.]

1. A bank or elevation of sand thrown up by the sea. *Encyc.*

2. A term applied in England to a tract of poor, naked, hilly land, used only for pasturing sheep. *Brande.*

3. *The Downs*; a well-known road for shipping in the English Channel, near Deal.

DOWN, *prep.* [Sax. *dun*, *adun.* In W. *dwvyn* is deep, Corn. *doun*, Arm. *doun*, Ir. *domhain*; and in Welsh, *dan* is under, beneath. In Russ. *tonu* is to sink.]

1. Along a descent; from a higher to a lower place; as, to run *down* a hill; to fall *down* a precipice; to go *down* the stairs.

2. Toward the mouth of a river, or toward the place where water is discharged into the ocean or a lake. We sail or swim *down* a stream; we sail *down* the Sound from New York to New London. Hence, *figuratively*, we pass *down* the current of life or of time.

Down the sound; in the direction of the ebb-tide toward the sea.

Down the country; toward the sea, or toward the part where rivers discharge their waters into the ocean.

DOWN, *adv.* In a descending direction; tending from a higher to a lower place; as, he is going *down.*

2. On the ground, or at the bottom; as, he is *down*; hold him *down.*

3. Below the horizon; as, the sun is *down.*

4. In the direction from a higher to a lower condition; as, his reputation is going *down.*

5. Into disrepute or disgrace. A man may sometimes preach *down* error; he may write *down* himself or his character, or run *down* his rival; but he can neither preach nor write *down* folly, vice, or fashion.

6. Into subjection; into a due consistence; as, to boil *down*, in decoctions and culinary processes.

7. At length; extended or prostrate, on the ground or on any flat surface; as, to lie *down*; he is lying *down.*

Up and down; here and there; in a rambling course.

It is sometimes used without a verb, as *down*, *down*; in which cases, the sense is known by the construction.

Down with a building, is a command to pull it down, to demolish it.

Down with him, signifies, throw or take him down.

Down, down, may signify, come down, or go down, or take down, lower.

It is often used by seamen, *down* with the foresail, &c.

Locke uses it for *go down*, or be received; as, any kind of food will *down*; but the use is not elegant, nor legitimate.

Sidney uses it as a verb, "To *down* proud hearts," to subdue or conquer them; but the use is not legitimate.

DOWN, *a.* Downcast; plain; dejected.

DOWN'-BEAR, (-bāre,) *v. t.* To bear down; to depress.

DOWN'-BEAR-ING, *ppr.* Bearing down.

DOWN'-BEAR-ING, *n.* Act of bearing down.

DOWN'-BED, *n.* A bed of down.

DOWN'CAST, *a.* Cast downward; directed to the ground; as, a *downcast* eye or look, indicating bashfulness, modesty, or dejection of mind.

DOWN'CAST, *n.* Sadness; melancholy look. [*Obs.*] *Beaum.*

DOWN'CAST-ING, *a.* Casting down; dejecting.

DOWN'ED, *a.* Covered or stuffed with down. *Young.*

DOWN'FALL, *n.* A falling, or body of things falling; as, the *downfall* of a flood. *Dryden.*

2. Ruin; destruction; a sudden fall, or ruin by violence, in distinction from slow decay or declension; as, the *downfall* of the Roman empire, occasioned by the conquests of the northern nations; the *downfall* of a city.

3. The sudden fall, depression, or ruin, of reputation or estate. We speak of the *downfall* of pride or glory, and of distinguished characters.

DOWN'FALL-EN, (-fawl'n,) *a.* Fallen; ruined. *Carew.*

DOWN'GYV-ED, (-jivd,) *a.* Hanging down like the loose cincture of fetters. *Stevens.*

DOWN'-HAUL, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a rope passing along a stay, through the cringles of the staysail or jib, and made fast to the upper corner of the sail, to haul it down. *Mar. Dict.*

DOWN'HEART-ED, *a.* Dejected in spirits.

DOWN'HILL, *n.* Declivity; descent; slope.

And though 'tis *downhill* all. *Dryden.*

DOWN'HILL, *a.* Declivous; descending; sloping.

A *downhill* greensward. *Congreve.*

DOWN'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being downy.

DOWN'LOOK-ED, (-lookt,) *a.* Having a downcast countenance; dejected; gloomy; sullen; as, jealousy *downlooked.* *Dryden.*

DOWN'LY-ING, *n.* The time of retiring to rest; time of repose. *Cavendish.*

DOWN'LY-ING, *a.* About to lie down or be in travail of child-birth. *Johnson.*

DOWN'RIGHT, (-rite,) *adv.* Right down; straight down; perpendicularly.

A giant cleft *downright.* *Hudibras*

2. In plain terms; without ceremony or circumlocution.

> We shall chide *downright*. *Shak.*

3. Completely; without stopping short; as, she fell *downright* into a fit. *Arbuthnot.*

DOWN'RIGHT, *a.* Directly to the point; plain; open; artless; undisguised; as, *downright* madness; *downright* nonsense; *downright* wisdom; *downright* falsehood; *downright* atheism.

2. Plain; artless; unceremonious; blunt; as, he spoke in his *downright* way.

DOWN'RIGHT-LY, *adv.* Plainly; in plain terms; bluntly. *Barrow.*

DOWN'RIGHT-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being downright, or direct and plain.

DOWN'-SIT-TING, *n.* The act of sitting down; repose; a resting.

> Thou knowest my *down-sitting* and my up-rising. — Ps. cxxxix.

DOWN'TROD, } *a.* Trodden down; trampled
DOWN'TROD-DEN, } down. *Shak.*

DOWN'WARD, *adv.* [Sax. *duneweard.* See WARD.]

1. From a higher place to a lower; in a descending course, whether directly toward the center of the earth, or not; as, to tend *downward;* to move or roll *downward;* to look *downward;* to take root *downward.*

2. In a course or direction from a head, spring, origin, or source. Water flows *downward* toward the sea; we sailed *downward* on the stream.

3. In a course of lineal descent from an ancestor, considered as a head; as, to trace successive generations *downward* from Adam or Abraham.

4. In the course of falling or descending from elevation or distinction.

DOWN'WARD, *a.* Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place, as on a slope or declivity, or in the open air; tending toward the earth or its center; as, a *downward* course; he took his way with *downward* force. *Dryden.*

2. Declivous; bending; as, the *downward* heaven.

3. Descending from a head, origin, or source.

4. Tending to a lower condition or state; depressed; dejected; as, *downward* thoughts. *Sidney.*

DOWN'WEED, *n.* Cottonweed, a downy plant. *Barret.*

DOWN'Y, *a.* [See DOWN.] Covered with down or nap; as, a *downy* feather; *downy* wings.

2. Covered with pubescence or soft hairs, as a plant.

3. Made of down, or soft feathers; as, a *downy* pillow.

4. Soft; calm; soothing; as, *downy* sleep.

5. Resembling down.

DOW'RESS, *n.* A woman entitled to dower. *Bouvier.*

DOW'RY, *n.* [See DOWER. This word differs not from DOWER. It is the same word differently written; and the distinction made between them is arbitrary.]

1. The money, goods, or estate, which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; the portion given with a wife. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. The reward paid for a wife. *Cowley.*

3. A gift; a fortune given. *Johnson.*

DOWSE, *v. t.* [Sw. *daska.*]
To strike on the face. [*Not in use.*] *Bailey.*

DOWSE, } *n.* A blow on the face. [*Vulgar.*]
DOWST, } *Smart.*

DOX-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to doxology; giving praise to God. *Howell.*

DOX-OL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To give glory to God, as in doxology.

DOX-OL'O-GIZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving glory to God.

DOX-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. δοξολογια; δοξα, praise, glory, and λεγω, to speak.]

In *Christian worship*, a hymn in praise of the Almighty; a particular form of giving glory to God.

DOX'Y, *n.* [Qu. Sw. *docka*, a baby, doll, or plaything.]
A loose wench; a prostitute. *Shak.*

DŌZE, *v. i.* [Dan. *döser*, to stifle, suppress, or quiet; to make heavy, sleepy, or drowsy; *dysser*, to lull to sleep. The Saxon has *dwæs, dwes*, dull, stupid, foolish, D. *dwaas.* The Saxon *dysig* is rendered foolish or dizzy. See DOTE, and Class Ds, No. 1, 3.]

1. To slumber; to sleep lightly.

> If he happened to *doze* a little, the jolly cobbler waked him. *L'Estrange.*

2. To live in a state of drowsiness; to be dull or half asleep; as, to *doze* over a work. *Dryden. Pope.*

DŌZE, *v. t.* To pass or spend in drowsiness; as, to *doze* away one's time.

2. To make dull; to stupefy.

Dryden uses the participle DOZED. "*Dozed* with his fumes."

DŌZ'ED, (dōzd,) *pp.* Slept lightly.

DOZ'EN, (duz'n,) *a.* [Fr. *douzaine;* Arm. *douczenn;* from Fr. *douze*, twelve; Norm. Fr. *dudzime*, a dozen; Sp. *doce*, twelve; *docena*, a dozen; Port. *duzia*, dozen; It. *dozzina*, id.; D. *dozyn;* G. *dutzend*, or *dutzend;* Sw. *dussin;* Dan. *dusin.* Qu. *two* and *ten*, G. *zehn.* The composition of the word is not obvious.]

Twelve in number, applied to things of the same kind, but rarely or never to that number in the abstract. We say, a *dozen* men; a *dozen* pair of gloves. It is a word much used in common discourse and in light compositions; rarely in the grave or elevated style.

DOZ'EN, *n.* The number twelve of things of a like kind; as, a *dozen* of eggs; twelve *dozen* of gloves; a *dozen* of wine.

DŌZ'ER, *n.* One that dozes or slumbers.

DŌZ'I-NESS, *n.* [from DOZY.] Drowsiness; heaviness; inclination to sleep. *Locke.*

DŌZ'ING, *ppr.* Slumbering.

DŌZ'ING, *n.* A slumbering; sluggishness. *Chesterfield.*

DŌZ'Y, *a.* [See DOZE.] Drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy; sluggish; as, a *dozy* head. *Dryden.*

DRAB, *n.* [Sax. *drabbe*, lees, dregs; D. *drabbe*, dregs. This seems to be the Dan. *draabe*, a *drop.*]

1. A strumpet; a prostitute. *Shak. Pope.*

2. A low, sluttish woman. [*This seems to be the sense in which it is generally used in New England.*]

3. A kind of wooden box, used in salt-works for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling-pans. Its bottom is shelving or inclining, that the water may drain off. *Encyc.*

DRAB, *n.* [Fr. *drap*, cloth; It. *drappo;* Sp. *trapo*, and without the prefix *t*, *ropa*, cloth; Port. *roupa*, whence *robe.* From the French, we have *draper, drapery*, as the Spanish have *ropage*, for drapery. This word seems allied to the L. *trabea.*]

A kind of thick, woolen cloth of a dun color.

DRAB, *a.* Being of a dun color, like the cloth so called.

DRAB, *v. i.* To associate with strumpets. *Beaum.*

DRAB'BING, *ppr.* Keeping company with lewd women.

DRAB'BING, *n.* An associating with strumpets. *Beaum. & Fl.*

DRAB'BLE, *v. t.* To draggle; to make dirty by drawing in mud and water; to wet and befoul; as, to *drabble* a gown or cloak. *New England.*

In *Scottish*, this word signifies to dirty by slabbering, as if it were allied to *dribble, drivel*, from the root of *drip*, which coincides with *drop.*

DRAB'BLE, *v. i.* To fish for barbels with a long line and rod. *Encyc.*

DRAB'BLING, *a.* Drawing in mud or water; angling for barbels.

DRAB'BLING, *n.* A method of angling for barbels, with a rod and long line passed through a piece of lead. *Encyc.*

DRAB'LER, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a small additional sail, sometimes laced to the bottom of a bonnet on a square sail, in sloops and schooners. It is the same to a bonnet, as a bonnet is to a course. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

DRACHM, (dram,) *n.* See DRAM, and DRACHMA.

DRACH'MA, (drak'ma,) *n.* [L., from Gr. δραχμη; Fr. *dragme;* It. *dramma*, by contraction, Eng. *dram.*]

1. A silver coin among the Greeks, having a different value in different states, and at different periods. The average value of the Attic drachma was 9¾ *d.*, or about 18 cents. *Smith's Dict.*

2. A weight among the Greeks of about 2 dw. 7 grains Troy. *Brande.*

DRA'CIN, *n.* A supposed alkaloid obtained from dragon's blood, or the inspissated juice of the plant Calamus Draco, and, as is supposed, of several other plants.

DRA'CO, *n.* [L. See DRAGON.] In *astronomy*, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

2. A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds. *Encyc.*

3. A genus of animals of two species. [See DRAGON.]

DRA-CŌ'NIN, *n.* A name applied to a red resinous substance obtained from dragon's blood, or the inspissated juice of the plant Calamus Draco.

DRA-CON'TIC, *a.* [L. *draco.*]

In *astronomy*, belonging to that space of time in which the moon performs one entire revolution. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

DRA-CUNC'U-LUS, *n.* [from L. *draco*, dragon.]

1. In *botany*, a plant, a species of Arum, with a long stalk, spotted like a serpent's belly.

2. A fish of the Linnæan genus Callionymus, or dragonet.

3. The Filaria Medinensis of Linnæus, or Guinea-worm, supposed to be a worm which penetrates the skin, and insinuates itself between the muscles of the human species.

DRAD, *a.* Terrible. [*Obs.*] [See DREAD.]
This was also the old pret. of DREAD.

DRAFF, *n.* [D. *draf, droef*, dregs, grains. Shakspeare wrote *draugh*, and the French have *drague*, grains. The latter coincides in elements with *draw, drag.*]

Refuse; lees; dregs; the wash given to swine, or grains to cows; waste matter. *Milton. Dryden.*

DRAFF'ISH, *a.* Worthless.

DRAFF'Y, *a.* Dreggy; waste; worthless.

DRAFT, *n.* [Corrupted from *draught*, from *drag, draw*, but authorized by respectable use.]

1. A drawing; as, this horse is good for *draft.* In this sense, *draught* is, perhaps, most common.

2. A drawing of men from a military band; a selecting or detaching of soldiers from an army, or any part of it, or from a military post. Sometimes a drawing of men from other companies or societies. These important posts, in consequence of *heavy drafts*, were left weakly defended.

> Several of the States had supplied the deficiency by *drafts* to serve for the year. *Marshall.*

3. An order from one man to another directing the payment of money; a bill of exchange.

> I thought it most prudent to defer the *drafts* till advice was received of the progress of the loan. *Hamilton.*

4. A drawing of lines for a plan; a figure described on paper; delineation; sketch; plan delineated. [See DRAUGHT.]

5. Depth of water necessary to float a ship. [See DRAUGHT.]

6. A writing composed.

DRAFT, *v. t.* To draw the outline; to delineate.

2. To compose and write; as, to *draft* a memorial or a lease.

3. To draw men from a military band or post; to select, to detach.

4. To draw men from any company, collection, or society.

> The Cohen-Caphtor was some royal seminary in Upper Egypt, from whence they *drafted* novices to supply their colleges and temples. [illegible]

DRAFT'-HORSE, *n.* A horse employed in drawing, particularly in drawing heavy loads, or in plowing.

DRAFT'-OX, *n.* An ox employed in drawing.

DRAFT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn; delineated, detached.

DRAFT'ING, *ppr.* Drawing; delineating; detaching.

DRAFTS, *n. pl.* A game played on a checkered board, hence, it is often called *checkers* in America.

DRAG, *v. t.* [Sax. *dragan;* W. *dragiaw;* D. *draagen;* Sw. *draga;* Dan. *drager;* G. *tragen;* also Dan. *trekker;* D. *trekken;* Sax. *dreogan;* L. *traho;* Fr. *traire;* Malayan, *tarek;* It. *treggia*, a sled or *drag;* Sp. *trago*, a draught; *tragar*, to swallow; Eng. to *drink.* (See DRINK and DRENCH.) The Russ. has *dergayu*, and *torgayu*, to draw, as *truck* is written *torguyu.* See Class Rg, No. 27, 37, 56.]

1. To pull, to haul, to draw along the ground by main force; applied particularly to drawing heavy things, with labor, along the ground or other surface; as, to *drag* stone or timber; to *drag* a net in fishing. *John* xxi. 8.

2. To break land by drawing a drag or harrow over it; to harrow; *a common use of this word in New England.*

3. To draw along slowly or heavily, to draw any thing burdensome, as, to *drag* a lingering life. *Dryden.*

4. To draw along in contempt, as unworthy to be carried.

> He *drags* me at his chariot-wheels. *Stillingfleet.*

To *drag* one in chains. *Milton.*

5. To pull or haul about roughly and forcibly. *Dryden.*

In *seamen's language*, to *drag* an anchor is to draw or trail it along the bottom when loosened, or when the anchor will not hold the ship.

DRAG, *v. i.* To hang so low as to trail on the ground.

2. To fish with a drag; as, they have been *dragging* for fish all day, with little success.

3. To be drawn along; as, the anchor *drags.*

4. To be moved slowly; to proceed heavily; as, this business *drags.*

5. To hang or grate on the floor, as a door.

DRAG, *n.* Something to be drawn along the ground, as a net or a hook.

2. A particular kind of harrow.

3. A car; a low cart.

4. In *sea language*, a machine consisting of a sharp, square frame of iron, encircled with a net, used to drag on the bottom for various purposes, as to recover articles that have been lost, to collect shells, &c. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*

5. Whatever is drawn; a boat in tow; whatever serves to retard a ship's way. *Encyc.*

DRAG'GED, (dragd,) *pp.* Drawn on the ground; drawn with labor or force; drawn along slowly and heavily; raked with a drag or harrow.

DRAG'GING, *ppr.* Drawing on the ground; drawing with labor or by force; drawing slowly or heavily; raking with a drag.

DRAG'GLE, (drag'gl,) *v. t.* [dim. of *drag.*] To wet and dirty by drawing on the ground or mud, or on wet grass; to drabble. *Gray.*

DRAG'GLE, *v. i.* To be drawn on the ground; to become wet or dirty by being drawn on the mud or wet grass.

DRAG'GLE-TAIL, *n.* A slut. *Sherwood.*

DRAG'GLED, *pp.* Drawn on the ground; wet or dirtied by being drawn on the ground or mire.

DRAG'GLING, *ppr.* Drawing on the ground; making dirty by drawing on the ground or wet grass.

DRAG'MAN, *n.* A fisherman that uses a dragnet. *Hale.*

DRAG'NET, *n.* A net to be drawn on the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish. *Dryden. Watts.*

DRAG'O-MAN, } *n.* [It. *dragomanno;* Fr. *truchement;* Sp. *trujaman;* Ch. תורגמן,
DROG'O-MAN, }

Ar. ترجمان from ترجم, Ch. Ar. Syr. Eth. to interpret.]

An interpreter; a term in general use in the Levant and other parts of the East.

DRAG'ON, *n.* [L. *draco*; Gr. δρακων; It. *dragone*; Fr. *dragon*; D. *draak*; G. *drache*; Ir. *draic* or *draig*; W. *draig*; Sw. *drake*; Dan. *drage*. The origin of this word is not obvious. In Ir. *drag* is fire; in W. *dragon* is a leader, chief, or sovereign, from *dragiaw*, to draw. In Scotch, the word signifies a paper kite, as also in Danish; probably from the notion of flying or shooting along, like a fiery meteor. In Welsh, *draig* is rendered by Owen a procreator or generating principle, a fiery serpent, a dragon, and the Supreme; and the plural, *dreigiau*, silent lightnings, *dreigiaw*, to lighten silently. Hence, I infer that the word originally signified a shooting meteor in the atmosphere, a fiery meteor, and hence a fiery or flying serpent, from a root which signified to shoot or draw out.]

1. A kind of winged serpent, much celebrated in the romances of the middle ages. *Johnson.*

2. A fiery, shooting meteor, or imaginary serpent.

> Swift, swift, ye *dragons* of the night! that dawning
> May bear the raven's eye. *Shak.*

3. A fierce, violent person, male or female; as, this man or woman is a *dragon*.

4. A constellation of the northern hemisphere. [See DRACO.]

In *Scripture*, *dragon* seems sometimes to signify a large marine fish or serpent, *Is.* xxvii., where the leviathan is also mentioned; also *Ps.* lxxiv.

Sometimes it seems to signify a venomous land serpent. *Ps.* xci. The *dragon* shalt thou trample under foot.

It is often used for the devil, who is called the old serpent. *Rev.* xx. 2.

DRAG'ON, *n.* The popular name of a genus of saurian reptiles, found only in the East Indies.

DRAG'O-NET, *n.* A little dragon. *Spenser.*

2. The popular name of the species of a genus of fishes called by Linnæus *Callionymus*.

DRAG'ON-FISH, *n.* The dragonet; a popular name of fishes of the genus *Callionymus*.

DRAG'ON-FLY, *n.* The popular name of a genus of insects called *libellula* by Linnæus.

DRAG'ON-ISH, *a.* Dragonlike. *Shak.*

DRAG-ON-NADE', *n.* The name of certain severe persecutions of French Protestants by an armed force, under Louis XIV.

DRAG'ON-LIKE, *a.* Like a dragon; fiery; furious. *Shak.*

DRAG'ONS, *n.* The popular name of certain plants which are species of the Linnæan genus Dracontium.

DRAG'ON'S-BLOOD, (-blud,) *n.* [Sax. *dracan-blod.*]

The vague popular name of the inspissated juice of various plants, as Calamus Draco, Dracæna Draco, Pterocarpus Draco, &c. Obtained from such various sources, it has various properties, and is of diverse composition. It is of a red color, and is used for tinging spirit and turpentine varnishes, for tooth tinctures and powders, for staining marble, &c.

DRAG'ON'S-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* A proposed popular name of certain plants of the genus Dracocephalum, of which term it is a translation.

Dragon's Head and Tail, in astronomy, are the nodes of the planets, or the two points in which the orbits of the planets intersect the ecliptic. *Encyc.*

DRAG'ON-SHELL, *n.* Said to be the popular name of a species of Patella or Limpet.

DRAG'ON'S-WA-TER, *n.* Said to be a popular name of a plant belonging to the genus Calla.

DRAG'ON'S-WORT, *n.* Said to be a popular name of a plant belonging to the genus Artemisia.

DRAG'ON-TREE, *n.* Said to be the popular name of some plant belonging to the order of Palms.

DRA-GOON', *n.* [Fr. *dragon*; Sp. *id.*; Port. *dragam*, a *dragon* and *dragoon*; It. *dragone*; G. *dragoner*; D. *dragonder*; Dan. *dragon*; Sw. *id.*; L. *draconarius*, an ensign-bearer, from *draco*, dragon; an appellation given to horsemen, perhaps for their rapidity or fierceness.]

A soldier or musketeer who serves on horseback or on foot, as occasion may require. Their arms are a sword, a musket, and a bayonet. *Encyc.*

DRA-GOON', *v. t.* To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers. *Johnson.*

2. To enslave or reduce to subjection by soldiers.

3. To harass; to persecute; to compel to submit by violent measures; to force. [*The usual sense.*]

> The colonies may be influenced to any thing, but they can be *dragooned* to nothing. *Price.*

DRAG-OON-ADE', *n.* The abandoning of a place to the rage of soldiers. *Burnet.*

DRA-GOON'ED, *pp.* Abandoned to the violence of soldiers; persecuted; harassed.

DRA-GOON'ER, *n.* An old term for a dragoon.

DRA-GOON'ING, *ppr.* Abandoning to the rage of soldiers; persecuting; harassing; vexing.

DRAIL, *v. t.* To trail. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

DRAIL, *v. t.* To draggle. [*Not in use.*] *South.*

DRAIN, *v. t.* [Sax. *drehnigean*, to drain, to strain. This may be a derivative from the root of *draw*. Qu. Sax. *drygan*, to dry.]

1. To filter; to cause to pass through some porous substance.

> Salt water, *drained* through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh. *Bacon.*

2. To empty or clear of liquor, by causing the liquor to drop or run off slowly; as, to *drain* a vessel or its contents.

3. To make dry; to exhaust of water or other liquor, by causing it to flow off in channels, or through porous substances; as, to *drain* land; to *drain* a swamp or marsh.

4. To empty; to exhaust; to draw off gradually; as, a foreign war *drains* a country of specie.

DRAIN, *v. i.* To flow off gradually; as, let the water of low ground *drain* off.

2. To be emptied of liquor by flowing or dropping; as, let the vessel stand and *drain*; let the cloth hang and *drain*.

DRAIN, *n.* A channel through which water or other liquid flows off; *particularly*, a trench or ditch to convey water from wet land; a water-course; a sewer; a sink.

DRAIN'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being drained. *Sherwood.*

DRAIN'AGE, *n.* A draining; a gradual flowing off of any liquid.

2. The mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers.

DRAIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Emptied of water or other liquor by a gradual discharge, flowing, or dropping; exhausted; drawn off.

DRAIN'ER, *n.* A utensil on which articles are placed to drain.

DRAIN'ING, *ppr.* Emptying of water or other liquor by filtration, or flowing in small channels.

DRAKE, *n.* [G. *enterich*; Dan. *andrik*; Sw. *andrak*. It is compounded of *ente*, *and*, Sax. *ened*, L. *anas*, a duck, and a word which I do not understand.]

1. The male of the duck kind.

2. [L. *draco*, dragon.] A small piece of artillery.

3. The drake-fly. [*Clarendon.*

DRAM, *n.* [Contracted from *drachma*, which see.]

1. Among *druggists and physicians*, a weight of the eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains. In *avoirdupois weight*, the sixteenth part of an ounce.

2. A small quantity; as, no *dram* of judgment. *Dryden.*

3. As much spirituous liquor as is drank at once; as, a *dram* of brandy. *Drams* are the slow poison of life. *Swift.*

4. Spirit; distilled liquor. *Pope.*

DRAM, *v. i.* To drink drams; to indulge in the use of ardent spirit. [*A low word, expressing a low practice.*]

DRAM'-DRINK-ER, *n.* One who habitually drinks spirits.

DRA'MA or **DRA'MA**, *n.* [Gr. δραμα, from δραω, to make.]

A poem or composition representing a picture of human life, and accommodated to action. The principal species of the drama are tragedy and comedy; inferior species are tragi-comedy, opera, &c. *Encyc.*

DRA-MAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the drama; rep-
DRA-MAT'IC-AL, } resented by action; theatrical; not narrative. *Bentley.*

DRA-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By representation; in the manner of the drama. *Dryden.*

DRAM'A-TIS PER-SO'NÆ, [L.] Actors representing the characters in a play.

DRAM'A-TIST, *n.* The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays. *Burnet.*

DRAM'A-TIZE, *v. t.* To compose in the form of the drama; or to give to a composition the form of a play.

> At Rigs, in 1204, was acted a prophetic play, that is, a *dramatized* extract from the history of the Old and New Testaments. *Tooke's Russia.*

DRAM'A-TIZ-ED, *pp.* Composed in the form of a play.

DRAM'A-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Composing in the form of a play.

DRAM'A-TUR-GY, *n.* [Gr. δραμα and εργον.]

The art of dramatic poetry and representation. [*Germany.*]

DRANK, *pret.* and *pp.* of DRINK.

DRANK, *n.* A term for wild oats. *Encyc.*

DRAP, (drä,) *n.* [Fr.] Cloth; as, *drap-d'été*, (-dä-tā',) a cloth for summer wear.

DRAPE, *v. t.* [Fr. *draper*.]

To make cloth; also, to banter. [*Obs.*]

DRAP'ED, (drāpt,) *a.* Adorned with drapery. *Sedgwick.*

DRA'PER, *n.* [Fr. *drapier*; *draper*, to make cloth; from *drap*, cloth.]

One who sells cloths; a dealing in cloths; as, a *linen-draper* or *woolen-draper*.

DRA'PER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *draperie*; It. *drapperia*; from *drap*, *drappo*; Sp. *ropage*, from *ropa*, cloth.]

1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth. *Bacon.*

2. Cloth; stuffs of wool. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Hangings, curtains, tapestry, &c.

4. In *sculpture* and *painting*, the representation of the clothing or dress of human figures, &c. *Encyc.*

DRA'PET, *n.* Cloth; coverlet. [*Not in use.*]

DRAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. δραστικος, from δραω, to make.]

Powerful; acting with strength or violence; efficacious; as, a *drastic* cathartic.

DRAUGH. See DRAFT.

DRAUGHT, (draft,) *n.* [from *draw*, *drag*.]

1. The act of drawing; as, a horse or ox fit for *draught*.

2. The quality of being drawn; as, a cart or plow of easy *draught*.

3. The drawing of liquor into the mouth and throat; the act of drinking.

4. The quantity of liquor drank at once.

5. The act of delineating, or that which is delineated; a representation by lines, as the figure of a house, a machine, a fort, &c., described on paper. [Qu. Ir. *dreach*, W. *dryc*.] *Encyc.*

6. Representation by picture; figure painted, or drawn by the pencil. *Dryden.*

7. The act of drawing a net; a sweeping for fish.

8. That which is taken by sweeping with a net; as, a *draught* of fishes. *Luke* v.

9. The drawing or bending of a bow; the act of shooting with a bow and arrow *Camden.*

10. The act of drawing men from a military band, army, or post; also, the forces drawn; a detachment. [See DRAFT, which is more generally used.]

11. A sink or drain. *Matt.* xv.

12. An order for the payment of money; a bill of exchange. [See DRAFT.]

13. The depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden; as, a ship of twelve feet *draught*.

14. In *England*, a small allowance on weighable goods, made by the king to the importer, or by the seller to the buyer, to insure full weight. *Encyc.*

15. A sudden attack or drawing on an enemy. [Query.] *Spenser.*

16. A writing composed.

17. *Draughts*; a sinapism; a mild vesicatory.

DRAUGHT, *v. t.* To draw out; to call forth. [See DRAFT.] *Addison.*

DRAUGHT'-BOARD, *n.* A board on which draughts are played.

DRAUGHT'-HOOKS, *n. pl.* Large hooks of iron fixed on the cheeks of a cannon carriage, two on each side, one near the trunnion hole, and the other at the train; used in drawing the gun backward and forward by means of draught ropes. *Encyc.*

DRAUGHT'-HORSE, *n.* A horse used in drawing a plow, cart, or other carriage, as distinguished from a *saddle-horse*.

DRAUGHT'-HOUSE, (draft-) *n.* A house for the reception of filth or waste matter.

DRAUGHTS, *n. pl.* A game played on a checkered board, called *checkers* in America. *Smart.*

2. A sinapism; a mild vesicatory.

DRAUGHTS'MAN, *n.* A man who draws writings or designs, or one who is skilled in such drawings.

2. One who drinks drams; a tippler. *Tatler.*

DRAVE, the old participle of DRIVE. We now use DROVE.

DRAW, *v. t.*; *pret.* DREW; *pp.* DRAWN. [Sax. *dragan*; L. *traho*. It is only a dialectical spelling of *drag*, which see.]

1. To pull along; to haul; to cause to move forward by force applied in advance of the thing moved, or at the fore-end, as by a rope or chain. It differs from *drag* only in this, that *drag* is more generally applied to things moved along the ground by sliding, or moved with greater toil or difficulty, and *draw* is applied to all bodies moved by force in advance, whatever may be the degree of force. *Draw* is the more general or generic term, and *drag* more specific. We say, the horses *draw* a coach or wagon, but they *drag* it through mire; yet *draw* is properly used in both cases.

2. To pull out, as to *draw* a sword or dagger from its sheath; to unsheath. Hence, to *draw the sword*, is to wage war.

3. To bring by compulsion; to cause to come.

> Do not rich men oppress you, and *draw* you before the judgment-seat? — James ii.

4. To pull up or out; to raise from any depth; as, to *draw* water from a well.

5. To suck; as, to *draw* the breasts.

6. To attract; to cause to move or tend toward itself, as a magnet or other attracting body is said to *draw* it.

7. To attract; to cause to turn toward itself; to engage; as, a beauty or a popular speaker *draws* the eyes of an assembly, or *draws* their attention.

8. To inhale; to take air into the lungs; as, there I first *drew* air; I *draw* the sultry air. *Milton. Addison.*

9. To pull or take from a spit, as a piece of meat. *Dryden.*

10. To take from a cask or vat; to cause or to suffer a liquid to run out; as, to *draw* wine or cider.

11. To take a liquid from the body; to let out; as, to *draw* blood or water.

12. To take from an oven; as, to *draw* bread.

13. To cause to slide, as a curtain, either in closing or unclosing; to open or unclose and discover, or to close and conceal. To *draw the curtain*, is used in both senses. *Dryden. Sidney.*

14. To extract; as, to *draw* spirit from grain or juice.

15. To produce; to bring, as an agent or efficient cause; usually followed by a modifying word; as, piety *draws down* blessings; crimes *draw down* vengeance; vice *draws on* us many temporal evils; war *draws after* it a train of calamities.

16. To move gradually or slowly; to extend.

They *drew* themselves more westerly. *Raleigh.*

17. To lengthen; to extend in length.

How long her face is *drawn*! *Shak.*
In some similes, men *draw* their comparisons into minute particulars of no importance. *Felton.*

18. To utter in a lingering manner; as, to *draw* a groan. *Dryden.*

19. To run or extend, by marking or forming; as, to *draw* a line on paper, or a line of circumvallation. Hence,

20 To represent by lines drawn on a plain surface; to form a picture or image; as, to *draw* the figure of a man; to *draw* the face. Hence,

21. To describe; to represent by words; as, the orator *drew* an admirable picture of human misery.

22. To represent in fancy; to image in the mind. *Shak.*

23. To derive; to have or receive from some source, cause, or donor; as, to *draw* the rudiments of science from a civilized nation; to *draw* consolation from divine promises.

24. To deduce; as, to *draw* arguments from facts, or inferences from circumstantial evidence.

25. To allure; to entice; to lead by persuasion or moral influence; to excite to motion.

Draw me; we will run after thee.—Cant. i.
Men shall arise, speaking perverse things, to *draw* away disciples after them.—Acts xx.

26. To lead, as a motive; to induce to move.

My purposes do *draw* me much about. *Shak.*

27. To induce; to persuade; to attract toward; *in a very general sense.*

28. To win; to gain; *a metaphor from gaming.* *Shak.*

29. To receive or take, as from a fund; as, to *draw* money from a bank or from stock in trade.

30. To bear; to produce; as, a bond or note *draws* interest from its date.

31. To extort, to force out; as, his eloquence *drew* tears from the audience; to *draw* sighs or groans.

32. To wrest; to distort; as, to *draw* the Scriptures to one's fancy. *Whitgift.*

33. To compose; to write in due form; to form in writing; as, to *draw* a bill of exchange; to *draw* a deed or will.

34. To take out of a box or wheel, as tickets in a lottery. We say, to *draw* a lottery, or to *draw* a number in the lottery.

35. To receive or gain by drawing; as, to *draw* a prize. We say also, a number *draws* a prize or a blank, when it is drawn at the same time.

36. To extend; to stretch; as, to *draw* wire; to *draw* a piece of metal by beating, &c.

37. To sink into the water; or to require a certain depth of water for floating; as, a ship *draws* fifteen feet of water.

38. To bend; as, to *draw* the bow. *Is.* lxvi.

39. To eviscerate; to pull out the bowels; as, to *draw* poultry. *King.*

40. To withdraw. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

To draw back; to receive back, as duties on goods for exportation.

To draw in; to collect; to apply to any purpose by violence.

A dispute, in which every thing is *drawn in* to give color to the argument. *Locke.*

2. To contract; to pull to a smaller compass; to pull back; as, to *draw in* the reins. *Gay.*

3. To entice, allure, or inveigle; as, to *draw in* others to support a measure.

To draw off; to draw from or away; also, to withdraw; to abstract; as, to *draw off* the mind from vain amusements.

2. To draw or take from; to cause to flow from; as, to *draw off* wine or cider from a vessel.

3. To extract by distillation. *Addison.*

To draw on; to allure; to entice; to persuade or cause to follow. The reluctant may be *drawn on* by kindness or caresses.

2. To occasion; to invite; to bring on; to cause.

Under color of war, which either his negligence *drew on*, or his practices procured, he levied a subsidy. *Hayward.*

To draw over; to raise or cause to come over, as in a still.

2. To persuade or induce to revolt from an opposing party, and to join one's own party. Some men may be *drawn over* by interest, others by fear.

To draw out; to lengthen; to stretch by force; to extend.

2. To beat or hammer out; to extend or spread by beating, as a metal.

3. To lengthen in time; to protract; to cause to continue.

Thy unkindness shall his death *draw out*
To lingering sufferance. *Shak.*
Wilt thou *draw out* thine anger to all generations?—Ps. lxxxv.

4. To cause to issue forth; to draw off; as liquor from a cask.

5. To extract, as the spirit of a substance.

6. To bring forth; to pump out, by questioning or address; to cause to be declared, or brought to light; as, to *draw out* facts from a witness.

7. To induce by motive; to call forth.

This was an artifice to *draw out* from us an accusation. *Anon.*

8. To detach; to separate from the main body; as, to *draw out* a file or party of men.

9. To range in battle; to array in a line.

To draw together; to collect or be collected.

To draw up; to raise; to lift; to elevate.

2. To form in order of battle; to array. *Dryden.*

3. To compose in due form, as a writing; to form in writing; as, to *draw up* a deed; to *draw up* a paper. *Swift.*

In this use, it is often more elegant to omit the modifying word. [See No. 33.]

DRAW, *v. i.* To pull; to exert strength in drawing. We say, a horse or an ox *draws* well.

2. To act as a weight.

Watch the bias of the mind, that it may not *draw* too much. *Addison.*

3. To shrink; to contract into a smaller compass. *Bacon.*

4. To move; to advance. The day *draws* toward evening.

5. To be filled or inflated with wind, so as to press on and advance a ship in her course; as, the sails *draw.*

6. To unsheathe a sword. His love *drew* to defend him. In this phrase, *sword* is understood.

7. To use or practice the art of delineating figures; as, he *draws* with exactness.

8. To collect the matter of an ulcer or abscess; to cause to suppurate; to excite to inflammation, maturation, and discharge; as, an epispastic *draws* well.

To draw back; to retire; to move back; to withdraw.

2. To renounce the faith; to apostatize. *Heb.* x.

To draw near or *nigh;* to approach; to come near.

To draw off; to retire; to retreat; as, the company *drew off* by degrees.

To draw on; to advance; to approach; as, the day *draws on.* *Dryden.*

2. To gain on; to approach in pursuit; as, the ship *drew on* the chase.

3. To demand payment by an order or bill, called a *draft.* He *drew* on his factor for the amount of the shipment.

You may *draw on* me for the expenses of your journey. *Jay.*

To draw up; to form in regular order; as, the troops *drew up* in front of the palace; the fleet *drew up* in a semicircle.

Draw, in *most of its uses*, retains some shade of its original sense, to pull, to move forward by the application of force in advance, or to extend in length. And Johnson justly observes, that it expresses an action gradual or continuous, and leisurely. We *pour* liquor quick, but we *draw* it in a continued stream. We *force* compliance by threats, but we *draw* it by gradual prevalence. We write a letter with haste, but we *draw* a bill with slow caution and regard to a precise form. We *draw* a bar of metal by continued beating.

DRAW, *n.* The act of drawing.

2. The lot or chance drawn.

3. That part of a bridge which is drawn up.

DRAW'A-BLE, *a.* That may be drawn. *More.*

DRAW'BACK, *n.* Money or an amount paid back. *Usually*, a certain amount of duties or customs, paid or bonded by an importer, paid back or remitted to him on the exportation of the goods; or a certain amount of excise paid back or allowed on the exportation of home manufactures.

2. In *a popular sense*, any loss of advantage, or deduction from profit.

DRAW'-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge which may be raised up, let down, or drawn aside, to admit or hinder communication, as before the gate of a town or castle, or in a bridge over a navigable river. In the latter, the drawbridge usually consists of two movable platforms, which may be raised to let a vessel pass through.

DRAW'-NET, *n.* A net for catching the larger sorts of birds, made of packthread, with wide meshes.

DRAW'-WELL, *n.* A deep well, from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole. *Grew*

DRAW'EE, *n.* The person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn; the payer of a bill of exchange.

DRAW'ER, *n.* One who draws or pulls; one who takes water from a well; one who draws liquor from a cask.

2. That which draws or attracts, or has the power of attraction. *Swift.*

3. He who draws a bill of exchange, or an order for the payment of money.

4. A sliding box in a case or table, which is drawn at pleasure.

5. *Drawers*, in the *plural*; a close under garment, worn on the lower limbs.

DRAW'ING, *ppr.* Pulling; hauling; attracting; delineating.

DRAW'ING, *n.* The act of pulling, hauling, or attracting.

2. The representation of the appearance or figures of objects on a plain surface, by means of lines and shades, as with a pencil, crayon, pen, compasses, &c.; delineation.

3. The distribution of prizes and blanks in a lottery.

DRAW'ING-MAS-TER, *n.* One who teaches the art of drawing.

DRAW'ING-ROOM, *n.* A room appropriated for the reception of company; a room in which distinguished personages hold levees, or private persons receive parties. It is written by Coxe *withdrawing-room*, a room to which company *withdraws* from the dining-room.

2. The formal reception of evening company at a court, or by persons in high station.

3. The company assembled in a drawing-room.

DRAWL, *v. t.* [D. *draalen*, to linger.] To utter words in a slow, lengthened tone.

DRAWL, *v. i.* To speak with slow utterance.

DRAWL, *n.* A lengthened utterance of the voice.

DRAWL'ING, *ppr.* Uttering words slowly.

DRAWL'ING-LY, *adv.* By slow or lengthened utterance.

DRAWN, *pp.* or *a.* [See DRAW.] Pulled; hauled; allured; attracted; delineated; extended; extracted; derived; deduced; written.

2. Equal, where each party takes his own stake; as, a *drawn* game.

3. Having equal advantage, and neither party a victory; as, a *drawn* battle.

4. With a sword drawn. *Shak.*

5. Moved aside, as a curtain; unclosed, or closed.

6. Eviscerated; as, a *drawn* fox. *Shak.*

7. In a diffused or melted state; as, *drawn* butter.

8. Induced, as by a motive; as, men are *drawn* together by similar views, or by motives of interest.

Drawn and quartered; drawn on a sled, and cut into quarters.

DRAWN-BAT'TLE, *n.* A battle from which the parties withdraw without the defeat or victory of either.

DRAWN-BUT'TER, *n.* Melted butter.

DRAW'PLATE, *n.* A steel plate having a gradation of conical holes, through which wires are drawn to be reduced and elongated.

DRAY, *n.* [Sax. *dræge*, L. *trahea*, from *draw*, *traho.*]

1. A low cart or carriage on wheels, drawn by a horse. *Addison.*

2. A sled. *Encyc.*

DRAY'-CART, *n.* A dray.

DRAY'-HORSE, *n.* A horse used for drawing a dray. *Tatler.*

DRAY'MAN, *n.* A man who attends a dray. *South.*

DRAY'-PLOW, } *n.* A particular kind of plow.
DRAY'-PLOUGH, } *Mortimer.*

DRAZ'EL, (draz'l,) *n.* A dirty woman; a slut.

[*This is a vulgar word; in New England pronounced* droz'l, *and I believe always applied to a female.*]

DREAD, (dred,) *n.* [Sax. *dræd.* Qu. from the root of the L. *terreo*, or that of Sw. *rädd*, fearful, *rädas*, to dread, Dan. *rad*, fearful, Sp. *arredrar*, to terrify, or Ir *eathain*, to tremble. If *d* is a prefix, see Class Rd, No. 14, 19, 22, 25, 60, 78. The primary sense is, probably, to tremble, or to shrink.]

1. Great fear, or apprehension of evil or danger. It expresses more than fear, and less than terror or fright. It is an uneasiness or alarm excited by expected pain, loss, or other evil. We speak of the *dread* of evil; the *dread* of suffering; the *dread* of the divine displeasure. It differs from terror, also in being less sudden or more continued.

2. Awe; fear united with respect.

3. Terror.

Shall not his *dread* fall on you?—Job xiii.

4. The cause of fear; the person or the thing dreaded.

Let him be your *dread.*—Is. viii.

DREAD, *a.* Exciting great fear or apprehension. *Shak.*

2. Terrible; frightful. *Shak.*

3. Awful; venerable in the highest degree; as, *dread* sovereign; *dread* majesty; *dread* tribunal.

DREAD, (dred,) *v. t.* To fear in a great degree; as, to *dread* the approach of a storm.

DREAD, *v. i.* To be in great fear.

Dread not, neither be afraid of them.—Deut. i.

DREAD'A-BLE, *a.* That is to be dreaded. [*Obs.*]

DREAD'-BOLT-ED, *a.* Having bolts to be dreaded; as, *dread-bolted* thunder. *Shak.*

DREAD'ED, (dred'ed,) *pp.* Feared.

DREAD'ER, *n.* One that fears, or lives in fear. *Swift.*

DREAD'FUL, *a.* Impressing great fear; terrible; formidable; as, a *dreadful* storm, or *dreadful* night.

The great and *dreadful* day of the Lord. — Mal. iv.

2. Awful; venerable.

How *dreadful* is this place! — Gen. xxviii.

DREAD'FUL-LY, *adv.* Terribly; in a manner to be dreaded. *Dryden.*
DREAD'FUL-NESS, *n.* Terribleness; the quality of being dreadful; frightfulness.
DREAD'LESS, (dred'less,) *a.* Fearless; bold; not intimidated; undaunted; free from fear or terror; intrepid. *Milton.*
DREAD'LESS-NESS, *n.* Fearlessness; undauntedness; freedom from fear or terror; boldness. *Sidney.*
DREAD'NAUGHT, (dred'nawt,) *n.* A thick cloth, with a long pile, used for warm clothing, or to keep off rain.
2. A garment made of such cloth.
DREAM, *n.* [D. *droom*; G. *traum*; Sw. *dröm*; Dan. *drøm*. In Russ. *dremlyu* is to sleep. But I take the primary sense to be, to rove, and the word to be allied to Gr. *δρομη*, a running, which seems to be from the root of *roam*, *ramble*. If not, it may signify to form images, and be allied to *frame*.]
1. The thought, or series of thoughts, of a person in sleep. We apply *dream*, in the singular, to a series of thoughts which occupy the mind of a sleeping person, in which he imagines he has a view of real things or transactions. A *dream* is a series of thoughts not under the command of reason, and hence wild and irregular. *Stewart.*
2. In *Scripture*, *dreams* were sometimes impressions on the minds of sleeping persons, made by divine agency. God came to Abimelech *in a dream*. Joseph was warned by God in a *dream*. *Gen.* xx. *Matt.* ii.
3. A vain fancy; a wild conceit; an unfounded suspicion.
DREAM, *v. i.*; *pret.* DREAMED or DREAMT. [D. *droomen*; G. *träumen*: Sw. *drömma*; Dan. *drømmer*.]
1. To have ideas or images in the mind, in the state of sleep; with *of* before a noun; as, to *dream of* a battle; to *dream of* an absent friend.
2. To think; to imagine; as, he little *dreamed* of his approaching fate.
3. To think idly.

They *dream* on in a course of reading, without digesting. *Locke.*

DREAM, *v. t.* To see in a dream.
To dream away; to waste in idle thoughts; as, to *dream* away one's time.

And *dreamt* the future fight. *Dryden.*

It is followed by a noun of the like signification; as, to *dream a dream*.
DREAM'ER, *n.* One who dreams.
2. A fanciful man; a visionary; one who forms or entertains vain schemes; as, a political *dreamer*.
3. A man lost in wild imagination; a mope; a sluggard.
DREAM'FUL, *a.* Full of dreams. *Johnson.*
DREAM'ING, *ppr.* Having thoughts or ideas in sleep.
DREAM'ING-LY, *adv.* Sluggishly; negligently.
DREAM'LESS, *a.* Free from dreams. *Camden.*
DREAM'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a dreamless manner.
DREAMPT, (dremt,) *pp.* From DREAM.
DREAM'Y, *a.* Full of dreams.
DREAR, *n.* Dread; dismalness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
DREAR, *a.* [Sax. *dreorig*, dreary.]
Dismal; gloomy with solitude.

A *drear* and dying sound. *Milton.*

DREAR'I-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* Dismalness; gloominess. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
DREAR'I-LY, *adv.* Gloomily; dismally. *Spenser.*
DREAR'I-MENT, *n.* Dismalness; terror. [*Obs.*]
DREAR'I-NESS, *n.* Dismalness; gloomy solitude.
DREAR'Y, *a.* [Sax. *dreorig*.]
1. Dismal; gloomy; as, a *dreary* waste; *dreary* shades. This word implies both solitude and gloom.
2. Sorrowful; distressing; as, *dreary* shrieks. *Spenser.*
DREDGE, *n.* [Fr. *drege*; Arm. *drag*, as in English.]
1. A dragnet for taking oysters, &c. *Carew.*
2. A mixture of oats and barley sown together.
DREDGE, *v. t.* To catch or gather with a dredge; to deepen with a dredging-machine. *Carew.*
DREDGE, *v. t.* [This seems to be connected with the Fr. *dragée*, grains, *dragée*, sugar plums, small shot, meslin.]
To sprinkle flour on roast meat.
DREDG'ED, *pp.* Caught with a dredge; deepened with a dredging-machine; sprinkled, as flour on roasting meat.
DREDG'ER, *n.* One who fishes with a dredge; also, a utensil for scattering flour on meat while roasting; a dredging-machine.
DREDG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Catching with a dredge; deepening with a dredging-machine; sprinkling as with flour.
DREDG'ING, *n.* The act of gathering with a net, deepening with a dredging-machine, or sprinkling with flour.
DREDG'ING-BOX, *n.* A box used for dredging meat.
DREDG'ING-MA-CHINE', (-ma-sheen',) *n.* An engine used to take up mud or gravel from the bottom of rivers, docks, &c. *Cyc.*
DREE, *v. t.* [Sax. *dreah*.]
To suffer. [*Not used.*] *Ray.*
DREG'GI-NESS, *n.* [from *dreggy*.] Fullness of dregs or lees; foulness; feculence.
DREG'GISH, *a.* Full of dregs; foul with lees; feculent. *Harvey.*
DREG'GY, *a.* [See DREGS.] Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; muddy; feculent. *Boyle.*
DREGS, *n. pl.* [Sw. *drägg*; Dan. *drank*; Gr. *τρυξ*, *τρυγια*. That which is drained or thrown off, or that which subsides. See Class Rg. No. 8, 28, 58.
1. The sediment of liquors; lees; grounds; feculence; any foreign matter of liquors that subsides to the bottom of a vessel.
2. Waste or worthless matter; dross; sweepings; refuse. Hence, the most vile and despicable part of men; as, the *dregs* of society.
Dreg, in the singular, is found in Spenser, but is not now used.
DREIN. See DRAIN.
DRENCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *drencean*, to drench, to soak, to inebriate, and *drencan*, to *drink*, to give drink; *drenc*, drench, and drink; D. *drenken*; G. *tränken*, to water, to soak; Sw. *dränckia*, to plunge, to soak; Scot. *drouk*; W. *troci*. *Drench*, *drink*, *drown*, and probably *drag*, are from the same root. See DRINK and DRAG.]
1. To wet thoroughly; to soak; to fill or cover with water or other liquid; as, garments *drenched* in rain or in the sea; the flood has *drenched* the earth; swords *drenched* in blood.
2. To saturate with drink. *Shak.*
3. To purge violently. *Mortimer.*
DRENCH, *n.* A draught; a swill; hence, a large portion of liquid medicine administered to an animal by pouring or forcing down the throat.
DRENCH'ED, (drencht,) *pp.* or *a.* Soaked; thoroughly wet; purged with a dose.
DRENCH'ER, *n.* One who wets or steeps; one who gives a drench to a beast.
DRENCH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Wetting thoroughly; soaking; purging.
DRENT, *pp.* Drenched. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
DRESS, *v. t.*; *pret* and *pp.* DRESSED, or DREST. [Fr. *dresser*, to make straight, to set up, to erect; Arm. *dreça*, *dreçzein*; It. *rizzare*, to erect, to make straight; *dirizzare*, to direct, to address; Sp. *enderezar*, Port. *endereçar*, to direct; Norm. *adrescer*, to redress. The primary sense is, to make straight, to strain or stretch to straightness. The It. *rizzare* is supposed to be formed from *ritto*, straight, upright, L. *erectus*, *rectus*, from *erigo*, *rego*.]
1. To make straight or a straight line; to adjust to a right line. We have the primary sense in the military phrase, *dress* your ranks. Hence the sense, to put in order.
2. To adjust; to put in good order; as, to *dress* the beds of a garden. Sometimes, to till or cultivate. *Gen.* ii. *Deut.* xxviii.
3. To put in good order, as a wounded limb; to cleanse a wound, and to apply medicaments. The surgeon *dresses* the limb or the wound.
4. To prepare, *in a general sense*; to put in the condition desired; to make suitable or fit; as, to *dress* meat; to *dress* leather or cloth; to *dress* a lamp; but we, in the latter case, generally use *trim*. To *dress* hemp or flax, is to break and clean it.
5. To curry, rub, and comb; as, to *dress* a horse; or to break or tame and prepare for service, as used by Dryden; *but this is unusual.*
6. To put the body in order, or in a suitable condition; to put on clothes; as, he *dressed* himself for breakfast.
7. To put on rich garments; to adorn; to deck; to embellish; as, the lady *dressed* herself for a ball.
To dress up, is to clothe pompously, or elegantly; as, to *dress up* with tinsel.
To dress a ship, is to ornament her with colors, as on days of rejoicing.
The sense of *dress* depends on its application. To *dress* the body, to *dress* meat, and to *dress* leather, are very different senses, but all uniting in the sense of preparing or fitting for use.
DRESS, *v. i.* To arrange in a line; as, look to the right, and *dress*.
2. To pay particular regard to dress or raiment. *Bramston.*
DRESS, *n.* That which is used as the covering or ornament of the body; clothes; garments; habit; as, the *dress* of a lady is modest and becoming; a gaudy *dress* is evidence of a false taste.
2. A suit of clothes; as, the lady has purchased an elegant *dress*.
3. A lady's gown.
4. Splendid clothes; habit of ceremony; as, a full *dress*.
5. Skill in adjusting dress, or the practice of wearing elegant clothing; as, men of *dress*. *Pope.*
DRESS'ED, (drest,) *pp.* Adjusted; made straight; put in order; prepared; trimmed; tilled; clothed; adorned; attired.
DRESS'ER, *n.* One who dresses; one who is employed in putting on clothes and adorning another; one who is employed in preparing, trimming or adjusting any thing.
2. [Fr. *dressoir*.] A table or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for use.
DRESS'ING, *ppr.* Adjusting to a line; putting in order; preparing; clothing; embellishing; cultivating.
DRESS'ING, *n.* Raiment; attire. *B. Jonson.*
2. That which is used as an application to a wound or sore.
3. That which is used in preparing land for a crop; manure spread over land. When it remains on the surface, it is called a *top-dressing*.
4. In *popular language*, correction; a flogging or beating.
5. In *cookery*, the stuffing of fowls, pigs, &c.
6. A term applied to gum, starch, and other articles, in stiffening or preparing silk, linen, and other fabrics. *Brande.*
7. In *architecture*, *dressings* are mouldings round doors, windows, &c. *Brande.*
DRESS'ING-GOWN, *n.* A light gown used by a person while dressing.
DRESS'ING-ROOM, *n.* An apartment appropriated for dressing the person.
DRESS'ING-TA-BLE, *n.* A toilet, a table provided with conveniences for a person adjusting a dress.
DRESS'-MAK'ER, *n.* A maker of gowns, or similar garments; a mantua-maker.
DRESS'Y, *a.* Showy in dress; wearing rich or showy dresses.
DREST, *pp.* of DRESS.
DREUL, (drûle,) *v. i.* [Qu. *drivel*, or Ar. رول *raula*, to slaver.]
To emit saliva; to suffer saliva to issue and flow down from the mouth. See DROOL.
DRIB, *v. t.* [Qu. from *dribble*, but the word is not elegant, nor much used.]
To crop or cut off; to defalcate. *Dryden.*
DRIB, *n.* A drop. [*Not used.*] *Swift.*
DRIB'BLE, (drib'bl,) *v. i.* [A diminutive from *drip*, and properly *dripple*.]
1. To fall in drops or small drops, or in a quick succession of drops; as, water *dribbles* from the eaves.
2. To slaver, as a child or an idiot.
3. To fall weakly and slowly; as, the *dribbling* dart of love. *Shak.*
DRIB'BLE, *v. t.* To throw down in drops. *Swift.*
DRIB'BLET, *n.* [W. *rhib*.]
A small piece or part; a small sum; odd money in a sum; as, the money was paid in *dribblets*.
DRIB'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Falling in drops or small drops.
DRIB'BLING, *n.* A falling in drops.
DRI'ED, (dride,) *pp.* or *a.* from DRY. Freed from moisture or sap. [Better written DRYED.]
DRI'ER, *n.* [from *dry*.] That which has the quality of drying; that which may expel or absorb moisture; a desiccative. The sun and a north-westerly wind are great *driers* of the earth. [Better written DRYER.]
DRIFT, *n.* [Dan. *drift*; from *drive*.]
1. That which is driven by wind or water, as *drift* seems to be primarily a participle. Hence,
2. A heap of any matter driven together; as, a *drift* of snow, called also a *snow-drift*; a *drift* of sand.
3. A driving; a force impelling or urging forward; impulse; overbearing power or influence; as, the *drift* of a passion.
4. Course of any thing; tendency; aim; main force; as, the *drift* of reasoning or argument; the *drift* of a discourse.
5. Any thing driven by force; as, a *drift* of dust; a log or a raft driven by a stream of water, without guidance. *Dryden.*
6. A shower; a number of things driven at once; as, a *drift* of bullets. *Shak.*
7. In *mining*, a passage cut between shaft and shaft; a passage within the earth. *Encyc.* *Fourcroy.*
8. In *navigation*, the angle which the line of ship's motion makes with the nearest meridian, when she drives with her side to the wind and waves, and is not governed by the helm. Also, the distance which the ship drives on that line. *Encyc.*
9. The *drift* of a current, is its angle and velocity. *Mar. Dict.*
10. In *geology*, a term applied to earth and rocks, which have been *drifted* by water, and deposited over a country while submerged.
11. In *architecture*, the horizontal force which an arch exerts, tending to overset the pier.
DRIFT, *v. i.* To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind; to be driven into heaps; as, snow or sand *drifts*.
2. To float or be driven along by a current of water; as, the ship *drifted* astern; a raft *drifted* ashore.
DRIFT, *v. t.* To drive into heaps; as, a current of wind *drifts* snow or sand.
DRIFT'ED, *pp.* Driven along; driven into heaps.

DRIFT'ING, *n.* The act of drifting; a drift.
DRIFT'ING, *ppr.* Driving by force; driving into heaps.
DRIFT'-SAIL, *n.* In *navigation*, a sail used under water, veered out right ahead by sheets. *Encyc.*
DRIFT'-WAY, *n.* A common way for driving cattle in. *Cowel.*
DRIFT'-WIND, *n.* A driving wind; a wind that drives things into heaps. *Beaum. and Fl.*
DRIFT'-WOOD, *n.* Wood drifted or floated by water.
DRILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *thirlian*; G. and D. *drillen*; Dan. *driller*; Sw. *drilla*; to turn, wind, or twist; W. *rhill*, a row or drill; *rhilliaw*, to drill, to trench; *truliaw*, to drill, as a hole; *troel*, a whirl; *troelli*, to turn or whirl. The latter is evidently connected with *roll*. Class Rl, No. 4.]

1. To pierce with a drill; to perforate by turning a sharp-pointed instrument of a particular form; to bore and make a hole by turning an instrument. We say, to *drill* a hole through a piece of metal, or to *drill* a cannon.

2. To draw on; to entice; to amuse and put off.

She *drilled* him on to five and fifty. [*Not elegant.*] *Addison.*

3. To draw on from step to step. [*Not elegant.*] *South.*

4. To draw through; to drain; as, waters *drilled* through a sandy stratum. *Thomson.*

5. In a *military sense*, to teach and train raw soldiers to their duty by frequent exercise; *a common and appropriate use of the word.* Hence, to teach by repeated exercise or repetition of acts.

6. In *husbandry*, to sow grain in rows, drills, or [channels.
DRILL, *v. i.* To sow in drills.

2. To flow gently.

3. To muster for exercise. *Beaum. and Fl.*

DRILL, *n.* A pointed instrument, used for boring holes, particularly in metals and other hard substances. *Moxon.*

2. An ape or baboon. *Locke.*

3. The act of training soldiers to their duty.

4. A small stream; now called a Rill. *Sandys.*

[*Drill* is formed on the root of *rill*, G. *rille*, a channel.]

5. In *husbandry*, a row of grain, sowed by a drill-plow.

DRILL'-BŌW, (-bō,) *n.* A small bow, whose string is used for the purpose of rapidly turning a drill. *Brande.*
DRILL'-BOX, *n.* A box containing seed for sowing.
DRILL'ED, (drild,) *pp.* Bored or perforated with a drill; exercised; sown in rows.
DRILL'-HAR'ROW, *n.* A harrow used for smoothing ground between rows or drills.
DRILL'-HUS'BAND-RY, *n.* The practice of sowing land, by a machine, in rows.
DRILL'ING, *ppr.* Boring with a drill; training to military duty; sowing in drills.
DRILL'ING, *n.* A coarse linen or cotton cloth, used for trowsers, &c.
DRILL'-PLOW, } *n.* A plow for sowing grain in
DRILL'-PLOUGH, } drills.
DRINK, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* Drank. Old *pret.* and *pp.* Drunk; *pp.* Drunken. [Sax. *drincan*, *drican*, *dryncian*; Goth. *dragyan*, to give drink; D. *drinken*; G. *trinken*; Sw. *dricka*; Dan. *drikker*, to drink; Sp. *tragar*, Port. *id.*, to swallow; *trago*, a draught. The latter, and probably *drink*, is from *drawing*, or the latter may be more nearly allied to W. *trochi*, or *troçi*, to plunge, bathe, immerse. *Drink* and *drench* are radically the same word, and probably *drown*. We observe that *n* is not radical.]

1. To swallow liquor, for quenching thirst or other purpose; as, to *drink* of the brook.

Ye shall indeed *drink* of my cup. — Matt. xx.

2. To take spirituous liquors to excess; to be intemperate in the use of spirituous liquors; to be a habitual drunkard. *Pope.*

3. To feast; to be entertained with liquors. *Shak.*

To drink to; to salute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking first; as, I *drink* to your grace. *Shak.*

2. To wish well to, in the act of taking the cup.

DRINK, *v. t.* To swallow, as liquids; to receive, as a fluid, into the stomach; as, to *drink* water or wine.

2. To suck in; to absorb; to imbibe.

And let the purple violets *drink* the stream. *Dryden.*

3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to see; as, to *drink* words, or the voice. *Shak. Pope.*

I *drink* delicious poison from thy eye. *Pope.*

4. To take in air; to inhale.

To drink down, is to act on by drinking; to reduce or subdue; as, to *drink down* unkindness. *Shak.*

To drink off; to drink the whole at a draught; as, to *drink off* a cup of cordial.

To drink in; to absorb; to take or receive into any inlet.

To drink up; to drink the whole.

To drink health, or *to the health*; a customary civility, in which a person, at taking a glass or cup, expresses his respect or kind wishes for another.

DRINK, *n.* Liquor to be swallowed; any fluid to be taken into the stomach, for quenching thirst, or for medicinal purposes, as water, wine, beer, cider, decoctions, &c.
DRINK'A-BLE, *a.* That may be drank; fit or suitable for drink; potable.
DRINK'A-BLE, *n.* A liquor that may be drank. *Steele.*
DRINK'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being drinkable.
DRINK'ER, *n.* One who drinks, particularly one who practices drinking spirituous liquors to excess; a drunkard; a tippler.
DRINK'ING, *ppr.* Swallowing liquor; sucking in; absorbing.
DRINK'ING, *a.* Connected with the use of ardent spirits; as, *drinking* usages; making an excessive use of spirituous liquors.
DRINK'ING, *n.* The act of swallowing liquors, or of absorbing.

2. The practice of drinking to excess. We say, a man is given to *drinking*.

DRINK'ING-HORN, *n.* A horn cup, such as our rude ancestors used.
DRINK'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house frequented by tiplers; an ale house.
DRINK'LESS, *a.* Destitute of drink. *Chaucer.*
DRINK'-MON-EY, (-mun-ny,) *n.* Money given to buy liquor for drink.
DRIP, *v. i.* [Sax. *drypan*, *driopan*, *dropian*, to drip, to drop; D. *druipen*; G. *triefen*; Sw. *drypa*; Dan. *drypper*. This seems to be of the same family as *drop*. Hence, *dribble*, *dripple*, *drivel*. The Ar. has the precise word ذَرَفَ *tharafa*, to drop or distill. Qu. ערף Heb. and Ar., to drop. The Persic has تَرابِيدَن *tarabidan*, to exude. See Class Rb, No. 11, 35.]

1. To fall in drops; as, water *drips* from eaves.

2. To have any liquid falling from it in drops; as, a wet garment *drips*.

DRIP, *v. t.* To let fall in drops.

The thatch *drips* fast a shower of rain. *Swift.*

So we say, roasting flesh *drips* fat.

DRIP, *n.* A falling in drops, or that which falls in drops. In building, avoid the *drip* of your neighbor's house.

2. The edge of a roof; the eaves; a large, flat member of the cornice. *Bailey. Chambers.*

DRIP'PED, (dript,) *pp.* Let fall in drops.
DRIP'PING, *ppr.* Falling, or letting fall, in drops.
DRIP'PING, *n.* The fat which falls from meat in roasting; that which falls in drops.
DRIP'PING-PAN, *n.* A pan for receiving the fat which drips from meat in roasting.
DRIP'PLE, *a.* Weak or rare. [*Not in use.*]
DRIP'-STŌNE, *n.* A projecting tablet, or molding, over the head of door ways, or windows, &c., to throw off rain.
DRIVE, *v. t.*; *pret.* Drove, (formerly Drave;) *pp.* Driven. [Sax. *drifan*; Goth. *dreiban*; D. *dryven*; G. *treiben*; Sw. *drifva*; Dan. *driver*; also Sax. *dryfan*, to vex; *adrifan*, to drive. From the German we have *thrive*. See Ar. طَرَفَ *tarafa*, to drive. Class Rb, No. 29, and Heb. Syr. Ar. טרף, id. No. 4.]

1. To impel or urge forward by force; to force; to move by physical force. We *drive* a nail into wood with a hammer; the wind or a current *drives* a ship on the ocean.

2. To compel or urge forward by other means than absolute physical force, or by means that compel the will; as, to *drive* cattle to market; a smoke *drives* company from the room; a man may be *driven*, by the necessities of the times, to abandon his country.

Drive thy business; let not thy business *drive* thee. *Franklin.*

3. To chase; to hunt.

To *drive* the deer with hound and horn. *Chevy Chase.*

4. To impel a team of horses or oxen to move forward, and to direct their course; hence, to guide or regulate the course of the carriage driven by them. We say, to *drive* a team, or to *drive* a carriage drawn by a team.

5. To take on a drive or in a carriage; as, to *drive* a person to his door.

6. To impel to greater speed.

7. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it.

To *drive* the country, force the swains away. *Dryden.*

8. To force; to compel; in a general sense.

9. To hurry on inconsiderately; often with *on*. In this sense, it is more generally intransitive.

10. To distress; to straiten; as, desperate men far *driven*. *Spenser.*

11. To impel by the influence of passion. Anger and lust often *drive* men into gross crimes.

12. To urge; to press; as, to *drive* an argument.

13. To impel by moral influence; to compel; as, the reasoning of his opponent *drove* him to acknowledge his error.

14. To carry on; to prosecute; to keep in motion; as, to *drive* a trade; to *drive* business.

15. To *drive* feathers or down, is to place them in a machine which, by a current of air, *drives* off the lightest to one end, and collects them by themselves.

His thrice *driven* bed of down. *Shak.*

To drive away; to force to remove to a distance; to expel; to dispel; to scatter.

To drive off; to compel to remove from a place, to expel; to drive to a distance.

To drive out; to expe

DRIVE, *v. i.* To be forced along; to be impelled; to be moved by any physical force or agent; as, a ship *drives* before the wind.

2. To rush and press with violence; as, a storm *drives* against the house.

Fierce Boreas *drove* against his flying sails. *Dryden.*

3. To pass in a carriage; as, he *drove* to London. This phrase is elliptical. He *drove* his horses or carriage to London.

4. To aim at or tend to; to urge toward a point; to make an effort to reach or obtain; as, we know the end the author is *driving* at.

5. To aim a blow; to strike at with force.

Four rogues in buckram let *drive* at me. *Shak.*

Drive, in all its senses, implies forcible or violent action. It is opposed to *lead*. To *drive* a body, is to move it by applying a force behind; to *lead*, is to cause to move by applying the force before, or forward of the body.

DRIVE, *n.* An excursion in a carriage, for exercise or pleasure. In *England*, it is distinguished from a ride, which is taken on horseback.
DRIV'EL, (driv'l,) *v. i.* [from the root of *drip*.]

1. To slaver, to let spittle drop or flow from the mouth, like a child, idiot, or dotard. *Sidney. Grew.*

2. To be weak or foolish; to dote; as, a *driveling* hero; *driveling* love. *Shak. Dryden.*

DRIV'EL, *n.* Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth. *Dryden.*

2. A driveler; a fool; an idiot. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

DRIV'EL-ER, (driv'l-er,) *n.* A slaverer; a slabberer; an idiot; a fool. *Swift.*
DRIV'EL-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Slavering; foolish.
DRIV'EL-ING, (driv'l-ing,) *n.* A course of weak, contemptible action or conduct.
DRIV'EN, (driv'n,) *pp.* [from *drive.*] Urged forward by force, impelled to move; constrained by necessity.
DRIV'ER, *n.* One who drives; the person or thing that urges or compels any thing else to move.

2. The person who drives beasts.

3. The person who drives a carriage; one who conducts a team.

4. A large sail occasionally set on the mizzen-yard or gaff, the foot being extended over the stern by a boom. *Mar. Dict.*

5. In *machinery*, that which communicates motion to something else, as a wheel; used, also, in composition, as in *screw-driver*.

6. A substance interposed between the driving instrument and the thing driven. A cooper drives hoops by striking upon the *driver*.

DRIV'ING, *ppr.* Urging forward by force; impelling; taking a drive.
DRIV'ING, *a.* Having great force of impulse; as, a *driving* wind or storm.
DRIV'ING, *n.* The act of impelling.

2. Tendency.

DRIZ'ZLE, *v. i.* [G. *rieseln*. The sense is probably to sprinkle, or to scatter. Qu. L. *ros*, dew, and Fr. *arroser*. See Heb. Ch. רסס, Ar. رَسّ *rassa*. Class Rs, No. 16, 23.]

To rain in small drops; to fall, as water from the clouds, in very fine particles. We say, it *drizzles*; *drizzling* drops; *drizzling* rain; *drizzling* tears. *Addison.*

DRIZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To shed in small drops or particles.

The air doth *drizzle* dew. *Shak.*
Winter's *drizzled* snow. *Shak.*

DRIZ'ZLED, (driz'ld,) *pp.* Shed or thrown down in small drops or particles.
DRIZ'ZLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Falling in fine drops or particles; shedding in small drops or particles.
DRIZ'ZLING, *n.* The falling of rain or snow in small drops.
DRIZ'ZLY, *a.* Shedding small rain, or small particles of snow.

The winter's *drizzly* reign. *Dryden.*

DROCK, *n.* Part of a plow. [*Local.*]
DROG'MAN and DROG'O-MAN. See Dragoman.
DROIL, *v. i.* [D. *druilen*, to mope.]

To work sluggishly or slowly; to plod. [*Not much used.*] *Spenser.*

DROIL, *n.* A mope; a drone; a sluggard; a drudge. [*Little used.*]
DROIT, *n.* [Fr.] Right; the law; title; fee; privilege. Also, in *finance*, duty; custom.

2. *a.* Straight; right.

DRŌLL, *a.* [Fr. *drôle*; G. *drollig*; D. *id.*; Sw. *troll*, a satyr; *trolla*, to use magic arts, to enchant. Qu. its alliance to *roll*, *troll*.]

Odd; merry; facetious; comical; as, a *droll* fellow.

DRŌLL, *n.* One whose occupation or practice is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a jester; a buffoon. *Prior.*

2. A farce; something exhibited to raise mirth or sport. *Swift.*

DRŌLL, *v. i.* To jest; to play the buffoon. *South.*

DRŌLL, *v. t.* To cheat. *L'Estrange.*

DRŌLL'ER, *n.* A jester; a buffoon. *Glanville.*

DRŌLL'ER-Y, *n.* Sportive tricks; buffoonery; comical stories; gestures, manners, or tales, adapted to raise mirth.

2. A puppet-show. *Shak.*

DRŌLL'ING, *n.* Low wit; buffoonery.

DRŌLL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a jesting manner.

DRŌLL'ISH, *a.* Somewhat droll.

DROM'E-DA-RY, (drum'e-der-ry,) *n.* [Fr. *dromadaire*; Sp. *dromedario*; Port. and It. *id.*; Fr. *droman*; Gr. *δρομας*; from swiftness, running, Gr. *δρομος*, *δρομον*, *δρεμω*. This explanation supposes the word to be of Greek origin.]

1. A species of camel, called, also, the *Arabian camel*, with one bunch or protuberance on the back, in distinction from the *Bactrian camel*, which has two bunches.

2. Any quick traveling camel. [two bunches.

DRŌNE, *n.* [Sax. *drane*, *dræn*; G. *drohne*, whence *drohnen*, to tinkle, to shake, to tingle. See Ar. Nos. 4 and 7, Class Rn.]

1. The male of the honey-bee. It is smaller than the queen-bee, but larger than the working-bee. The drones make no honey, but, after living a few weeks, they are killed or driven from the hive. *Encyc.*

Hence,

2. An idler; a sluggard; one who earns nothing by industry. *Addison.*

3. A humming or low sound, or the instrument of humming. *Milton.*

4. The largest tube of the bagpipe, which emits a continued deep note.

DRŌNE, *v. i.* To live in idleness; as, a *droning* king. *Dryden.*

2. To give a low, heavy, dull sound; as, the cymbal's *droning* sound. *Dryden.*

DRŌNE'-FLY, *n.* A two-winged insect, resembling the drone-bee.

DRŌN'ING, *ppr.* Living in idleness; giving a dull sound.

DRŌN'ING, *n.* Dull, driveling utterance. *Swift.*

DRŌN'ISH, *a.* Idle; sluggish; lazy; indolent; inactive; slow. *Howe.*

DRŌN'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a dronish manner.

DRŌN'ISH-NESS, *n.* State of being dronish.

DROOL, *v. t.* To drivel or drop saliva. The word which, according to Holloway, is provincial in England, is a familiar nursery word in America; as, the child *drools*.

DROOP, *v. i.* [Sax. *dreopan*; Ice. *driupa*. This word is probably from the root of the L. *torpeo*, the letters being transposed; or from the root of *drop*, D. *druipen*, to drip, drop, or droop. Indeed, all may be of one family.]

1. To sink or hang down; to lean downward, as a body that is weak or languishing. Plants *droop* for want of moisture; the human body *droops* in old age or infirmity.

2. To languish from grief or other cause. *Sandys.*

3. To fail or sink; to decline; as, the courage or the spirits *droop*.

4. To faint; to grow weak; to be dispirited; as, the soldiers *droop* from fatigue.

DROOP'ED, (droopt,) *pp.* Languished; grown weak.

DROOP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Sinking; hanging or leaning downward; declining; languishing; failing.

DROOP'ING-LY, *adv.* In a languishing manner.

DROP, *n.* [Sax. *dropa*, a drop; *dropian*, to drop; G. *tropfen*; D. *drop*; Sw. *droppe*; Dan. *draabe*. Heb. רעף, Ar. رعف *raafa*, and ذرف *dharafa*, to drop. Class Rb, No. 11. Heb. עֵרֶף, Id.]

1. A small portion of any fluid in a spherical form, which falls at once from any body, or a globule of any fluid which is pendent, as if about to fall; a small portion of water falling in rain; as, a *drop* of water; a *drop* of blood; a *drop* of laudanum.

2. A diamond hanging from the ear; an ear-ring; something hanging in the form of a drop.

3. A very small quantity of liquor; as, he had not drank a *drop*.

4. The part of a gallows which sustains the criminal before he is executed, and which is suddenly dropped.

DROP, *v. t.* [Sax. *dropian*; D. *druipen*; G. *traufen* or *tropfen*; Sw. *drypa*; Dan. *drypper*; Russ. *krapayu*.]

1. To pour or let fall in small portions or globules, as a fluid; to distil.

The heavens shall *drop* down dew. — Deut. xxxiii.

2. To let fall, as any substance; as, to *drop* the anchor; to *drop* a stone.

3. To let go; to dismiss; to lay aside; to quit; to leave; to permit to subside; as, to *drop* an affair; to *drop* a controversy; to *drop* a pursuit.

4. To utter slightly, briefly, or casually; as, to *drop* a word in favor of a friend.

5. To insert indirectly, incidentally, or by way of digression; as, to *drop* a word of instruction in a letter.

6. To lay aside; to dismiss from possession; as, to *drop* these frail bodies.

7. To leave; as, to *drop* a letter at the post-office.

8. To set down and leave; as, the coach *dropped* a passenger at the inn.

9. To quit; to suffer to cease, as, to *drop* an acquaintance.

10. To let go; to dismiss from association; as, to *drop* a companion.

11. To suffer to end or come to nothing; as, to *drop* a fashion.

12. To bedrop; to speckle; to variegate, as if by sprinkling with drops, as, a coat *dropped* with gold. *Milton.*

13. To lower; as, to *drop* the muzzle of a gun.

DROP, *v. i.* To distil; to fall in small portions, globules, or drops, as a liquid. Water *drops* from the clouds or from the eaves.

2. To let drops fall, to discharge itself in drops.

The heavens *dropped* at the presence of God. — Ps. lxviii.

3. To fall; to descend suddenly or abruptly.

4. To fall spontaneously; as, ripe fruit *drops* from a tree.

5. To die, or to die suddenly. We see one friend after another *dropping* round us. They *drop* into the grave.

6. To come to an end, to cease; to be neglected and come to nothing; as, the affair *dropped*.

7. To come unexpectedly; with *in* or *into*; as, my old friend *dropped in*, a moment.

8. To fall short of a mark. [*Not usual.*]

Often it *drops* or overshoots. *Collier.*

9. To fall lower; as, the point of the spear *dropped*.

10. To be deep in extent. [a little.

Her main topsail *drops* seventeen yards. *Mar. Dict.*

To drop astern, in *seamen's language*, is to pass or move toward the stern; to move back; or to slacken the velocity of a vessel, to let another pass beyond her.

To drop down, in *seamen's language*, is to sail, row, or move down a river, or toward the sea.

DROPS, *n. pl.* In *medicine*, a liquid remedy, the dose of which is regulated by a certain number of drops. *Encyc.*

DROP'-SCENE, *n.* In a *theater*, a curtain suspended by pulleys, which descends or *drops* in front of the stage.

DROP'-SE-RENE', *n.* [*gutta serena.*] A disease of the eye; amaurosis, or blindness from a diseased retina. *Milton. Coxe.*

DROP'-STONE, *n.* Spar in the shape of drops. *Woodward.*

DROP'-WORT, (-wurt,) *n.* The name of a plant, the *Spiræa filipendula*.

The hemlock drop-wort, and the water drop-wort, are species of Œnanthe.

DROP'LET, *n.* A little drop. *Shak.*

DROP'PED, (dropt,) *pp.* Let fall; distilled; laid aside; dismissed; let go; suffered to subside, sprinkled or variegated.

DROP'PING, *ppr.* or *a.* Falling in globules; distilling; falling; laying aside; dismissing, quitting; suffering to rest or subside; variegating with ornaments like drops.

A dropping fire, in *military affairs*, is a constant, irregular discharge of small arms.

DROP'PING, *n.* The act of dropping; a distilling; a falling.

2. That which drops. [falling.

DROP'PING-LY, *adv.* In drops.

DROP'SI-CAL, *a.* [See Dropsy.] Diseased with dropsy; hydropical; inclined to the dropsy; *applied to persons.*

2. Partaking of the nature of the dropsy; *applied to disease.*

DROP'SI-ED, (drop'sid,) *a.* Diseased with dropsy. *Shak.*

DROP'SY, *n.* [L. *hydrops*; Gr. *ὑδρωψ*, from *ὑδωρ*, water, and *ωψ*, the face. Formerly written *hydropisy*; whence, by contraction, *dropsy*.]

In *medicine*, an unnatural collection of water, in any part of the body, proceeding from a greater effusion of serum by the exhalent arteries, than the absorbents take up. It occurs most frequently in persons of lax habits, or in bodies debilitated by disease. The dropsy takes different names, according to the part affected; as, *ascites*, or dropsy of the abdomen; *hydrocephalus*, or water in the head; *anasarca*, or a watery swelling over the whole body, &c. *Encyc.*

DROS'KY, *n.* In *Russia*, a low, four-wheeled vehicle, without a top, consisting of a kind of long, narrow bench, on which the passengers ride as on a saddle, with their feet reaching nearly to the ground. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

DRO-SOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *δροσος*, dew, and *μετρον*, measure.]

An instrument for measuring the quantity of dew on the surface of a body in the open air.

DROSS, *n.* [Sax. *dros*; D. *drocs*; G. *druse*, strangles, glanders; D. *drossem*, G. *drusen*, dregs; perhaps from rejecting or throwing off.]

1. The recrement or despumation of metals; the scum or extraneous matter of metals, thrown off in the process of melting.

2. Rust; crust of metals; an incrustation formed on metals by oxydation. *Addison.*

3. Waste matter, refuse; any worthless matter separated from the better part; impure matter.

The world's glory is but *drosse* unclean. *Spenser.*

DROSS'I-NESS, *n.* Foulness; rust; impurity; a state of being drossy. *Boyle.*

DROSS'LESS, *a.* Free from dross. *Stevens.*

DROSS'Y, *a.* Like dross; pertaining to dross.

2. Full of dross; abounding with scorious or recrementitious matter; as, *drossy* gold.

3. Worthless; foul, impure. *Donne.*

DROTCH'EL, *n.* An idle wench; a sluggard. [*Not in use.*]

DROUGHT, (drout,) *n.* [Contracted from Sax. *drugothe*, D. *droogte*, from *drigan* or *drygan*, to dry. (See Dry.) The spelling *drought* is after the Belgic dialect; but the regular word, *drouth*, or *drowth*, as written in the time of Bacon, is still considerably used.]

1. Dryness, want of rain or of water; *particularly*, dryness of the weather, which affects the earth, and prevents the growth of plants; aridness; aridity. *Temple. Bacon.*

2. Dryness of the throat and mouth, thirst; want of drink. *Milton.*

DROUGHT'I-NESS, *n.* A state of dryness of the weather; want of rain.

DROUGHT'Y, *a.* Dry, as the weather; arid; want ing rain.

2. Thirsty; dry; wanting drink. [ing rain.

DROUM'Y, *a.* Troubled; muddy. Same as Scottish Drumly. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Chaucer has Dowy.

DROUTH, *n.* Dry weather.

2. Thirst. [This was the original word, and is still used in Scotland, and, to a considerable extent, in America.]

DROUTH'I-NESS, *n.* Dryness; thirst.

DROUTH'Y, *a.* Dry; thirsty; as, "When *drouthy* neebors neebors meet." *Burns.*

DROVE, *pret.* of Drive.

DROVE, *n.* [Sax. *draf*; from *drive*.]

1. A collection of cattle driven, a number of animals, as oxen, sheep, or swine, driven in a body. We speak of a *herd* of cattle, and a *flock* of sheep, when a number is collected; but *properly*, a *drove* is a herd or flock *driven*. It is applicable to any species of brutes. Hence,

2. Any collection of irrational animals, moving or driving forward; as, a finny *drove* *Milton.*

3. A crowd of people in motion.

Where *droves*, as at a city gate, may pass. *Dryden.*

4. A road for driving cattle. [*English.*]

DROV'ER, *n.* One who drives cattle or sheep to market. *Usually*, a man who makes it his business to purchase fat cattle, and drive them to market.

2. A boat driven by the tide. *Spenser.*

DROWN, *v. t.* [Dan. *drugner*; Sw. *dränckia*; Sax. *adrencan*, to drown, to *drench*, from the root of *drench* and *drink*.]

1. *Literally*, to overwhelm in water; and *appropriately*, to extinguish life by immersion in water or other fluid, *applied to animals*; also, to suspend animation by submersion.

2. To overwhelm in water; as, to *drown* weeds.

3. To overflow; to deluge; to inundate; as, to *drown* land.

4. To immerse; to plunge and lose; to overwhelm; as, to *drown* one's self in sensual pleasure.

5. To overwhelm; to overpower.

My private voice is *drowned* amid the senate. *Addison.*

DROWN, *v. i.* To be suffocated in water or other fluid; to perish in water.

Methought what pain it was to *drown*. *Shak.*

DROWN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of life by immersion in a fluid; overflowed; inundated; overwhelmed.

DROWN'ER, *n.* He or that which drowns.

DROWN'ING, *ppr.* Destroying life by submersion in a liquid; overflowing; overwhelming.

DROWN'ING, *a.* Perishing in water; as, a *drowning* man.

DROWSE, (drowz,) *v. i.* [Old Belgic, *droosen*.]

1. To sleep imperfectly or unsoundly; to slumber; to be heavy with sleepiness. *Milton.*

2. To look heavy, to be heavy or dull.

DROWSE, *v. t.* To make heavy with sleep; to make dull or stupid. *Milton.*

DROWS'I-HED, *n.* Sleepiness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

DROWS'I-LY, *adv.* Sleepily; heavily; in a dull, sleepy manner. *Dryden.*

2. Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily. *Raleigh.*

DROWS'I-NESS, *n.* Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep; disposition to sleep. *Milton. Locke.*

2. Sluggishness; sloth; idleness; inactivity. *Bacon.*

DROWS'Y, *a.* Inclined to sleep; sleepy; heavy with sleepiness; lethargic; comatose. *Dryden.*
2. Dull; sluggish; stupid. *Atterbury.*
3. Disposing to sleep; lulling; as, a *drowsy* couch.

DROWS'Y-HEAD'ED, (drowz'e-hed'ed,) *a.* Heavy; having a sluggish disposition. *Fotherby.*

DRUB, *v. t.* [Sw. *drabba*, to touch, hit, beat; *traffa*, to hit, touch reach, find; Dan. *dræber*, to kill; *treffer*, to hit; G. D. *treffen*; Gr. τριβω, to beat; Sax. *tribulan*, *trifelan*; It. *trebbiare*; L. *tribula*; allied probably to *throb*. These words seem to be from the same root as the French *trouver*, to find, that is, to hit, to strike on, and *attraper* and *frapper*, Eng. to *rap*. But perhaps there may be two different roots. See Class Rb, No. 4, 23, 29, 37, 39. *Drubbing* is a particular form of *driving*.]
To beat with a stick; to thrash; to cudgel.

> The little thief had been soundly *drubbed* with a cudgel. *L'Estrange.*

DRUB, *n.* A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump; a knock. *Addison.*

DRUB'BED, *pp.* Beat with a cudgel; beat soundly.

DRUB'BING, *ppr.* Beating with a cudgel; beating soundly.

DRUB'BING, *n.* A cudgeling; a sound beating.

DRUDGE, (druj,) *v. i.* [Scot. *drug*, to *drag*, to tug, to pull with force; whence *druggare*, drudging; Ice. *droogur*, a drawer or carrier; Ir. *drugaire*, a drudge or slave. This seems to be a dialectical form of *drag*, *draw*.]
To work hard; to labor in mean offices; to labor with toil and fatigue.

> In merriment did *drudge* and labor. *Hudibras.*

DRUDGE, *n.* One who works hard, or labors with toil and fatigue; one who labors hard in servile employments, a slave. *Milton.*

DRUDG'ER, *n.* A drudge.
2. A drudging box. [See Dredging-Box.]

DRUDG'ER-Y, *n.* Hard labor; toilsome work; ignoble toil; hard work in servile occupations.

> Paradise was a place of bliss — without *drudgery* or sorrow. *Locke.*

DRUDG'ING, *ppr.* Laboring hard; toiling.

DRUDG'ING-BOX. See Dredging-Box.

DRUDG'ING-LY, *adv.* With labor and fatigue; laboriously.

DRUG, *n.* [Fr. *drogue*; Arm. *droguerezou*; Sp. Port. and It. *droga*. In Dutch, *droogery* is a *drug* and a drying place, so that *drug* is a *dry* substance, and from the root of *dry*. Junius supposes it to have signified, originally, spices or aromatic plants. See the verb to Dry.]
1. The general name of substances used in medicine, sold by the druggist, and compounded by apothecaries and physicians; any substance, vegetable, animal, or mineral, which is used in the composition or preparation of medicines. It is also applied to dyeing materials.
2. Any commodity that lies on hand, or is not salable; an article of slow sale, or in no demand in the market.
3. A *mortal drug*, or a *deadly drug*, is poison.
4. A drudge. [Scot. *drug*.] *Shak.*

DRUG, *v. i.* To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines. *B. Jonson.*

DRUG, *v. t.* To season with drugs or ingredients. *Shak.*
2. To tincture with something offensive.
3. To dose to excess with drugs or medicines.

DRUG-DAMN'ED, *a.* Condemned and detested for its drugs or poisons; as, *drug-damned* Italy. *Shak.*

DRUG'GED, *pp.* or *a.* Seasoned with drugs.
2. Dosed with drugs.
3. Tinctured with something offensive.

DRUG'GER, *n.* A druggist. [*Not used.*] *Burton.*

DRUG'GET, *n.* [Fr. *droguet*; Sp. *droguete*; It. *droghetto*.]
A coarse woolen cloth, thick and strong, stamped on one side with figures, and used as a covering and protection for carpets.

DRUG'GING, *ppr.* Seasoning with ingredients.
2. Tincturing with offensive matter.

DRUG'GIST, *n.* [Fr. *droguiste*; Sp. *droguero*; It. *droghiere*, from *drug*.]
One who deals in drugs; *properly*, one whose occupation is merely to buy and sell drugs, without compounding or preparation. In *America*, the same person often carries on the business of the druggist and the apothecary.

DRUG'STER, *n.* A druggist. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

DRU'ID, *n.* [Ir. *draoi*, formerly *drui*, a magician, a Druid; pl. *draoithe*; Sax. *dry*, a magician; W. *derwyz*, (*derwyth*,) which Owen supposes to be a compound of *dar*, *derw*, an oak, and *gwyz*, knowledge, presence. The Welsh derivation accords with that of Pliny, who supposes the Druids were so called because they frequented or instructed in the forest, or sacrificed under an oak. But some uncertainty rests on this subject.]
A priest or minister of religion, among the ancient Celtic nations in Gaul, Britain, and Germany. The druids possessed some knowledge of geometry, natural philosophy, &c., superintended the affairs of religion and morality, and performed the office of judges. *Owen. Encyc.*

DRU'ID-ESS, *n.* A female Druid.

DRU-ID'IC, **DRU-ID'IC-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to the Druids.

DRU'ID-ISH, *a.* Pertaining to or like Druids.

DRU'ID-ISM, *n.* The system of religion, philosophy, and instruction taught by the Druids, or their doctrines, rites, and ceremonies. *Whitaker. Christ. Observer.*

DRUM, *n.* [D. *trom*, *trommel*; G. *trommel*; Sw. *trumma*; Dan. *tromme*; Ir. *druma*; probably from its sound, and the root of *rumble*, Gr. βρεμω, L. *fremo*. See Class Rm, No. 10, 11.]
1. A martial instrument of music, in form of a hollow cylinder, and covered at the ends with vellum, which is stretched or slackened at pleasure.
2. In *machinery*, a short cylinder revolving on an axis, generally for the purpose of turning several small wheels, by means of straps passing round its periphery. *Cyc.*
3. The *drum of the ear*, the tympanum, or barrel of the ear; the hollow part of the ear, behind the membrane of the tympanum. The latter is a tense membrane, which closes the external passage of the ear, and receives the vibrations of the air. *Hooper.*
4. A quantity packed in the form of a drum; as, a *drum* of figs.
5. Sheet-iron in the shape of a drum, to receive heat from a stove-pipe.
6. In *architecture*, the upright part of a cupola either above or below a dome.

DRUM, *v. i.* To beat a drum with sticks; to beat or play a tune on a drum.
2. To beat with the fingers, as with drumsticks, to beat with a rapid succession of strokes; as, to *drum* on the table.
3. To beat, as the heart. *Dryden.*
To *drum up*; *literally*, to gather or collect by going round with a drum; or, *figuratively*, by influence and exertion; as, to *drum up* for recruits, &c.

DRUM, *v. t.* To expel with beat of drum. [*Military phrase.*]

DRUM'BLE, *v. i.* To drone; to be sluggish. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

DRUM'-FISH, *n.* A fish found on the coast of North America.

DRUM'LY, *a.* [W. *trem*, heavy.]
Turbid; muddy. [*Not in use.*]

DRUM'-MA-JOR, *n.* The chief or first drummer of a regiment.

DRUM'-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes drums.

DRUM'MER, *n.* One whose office is to beat the drum, in military exercises and marching; one who drums.

DRUM'MING, *ppr.* Beating a drum; expelling with beat of drum.

DRUM'MOND-LIGHT, (lite,) *n.* [from Lieut. *Drummond*.] A very intense light, produced by turning two streams of gas, one oxygen, and the other hydrogen, in a state of ignition, upon a ball of lime.

DRUM'STICK, *n.* The stick with which a drum is beaten, or shaped for the purpose of beating a drum.

DRUNK, *a.* [from *drunken*. See Drink.] Intoxicated; inebriated; overwhelmed or overpowered by spirituous liquor; stupefied or inflamed by the action of spirit on the stomach and brain. It is brutish to be *drunk*.

> Be not *drunk* with wine, wherein is excess. *St. Paul.*

2. Drenched or saturated with moisture or liquor.

> I will make my arrows *drunk* with blood. — Deut. xxxii.

Note. — *Drunk* was formerly used as the participle of *drink*; as, he had *drunk* wine. But in modern usage, *drank* has taken its place; and *drunk* is now used chiefly as an adjective.

DRUNK'ARD, *n.* One given to ebriety, or an excessive use of strong liquor; a person who habitually or frequently is drunk.

> A drunkard and a glutton shall come to poverty. — Prov. xxiii.

DRUNK'EN, (drunk'n,) *a.* [Participle of Drink, but now used chiefly as an adjective, and often contracted to Drunk.]
1. Intoxicated; inebriated with strong liquor.
2. Given to drunkenness; as, a *drunken* butler.
3. Saturated with liquor or moisture; drenched.

> Let the earth be *drunken* with our blood. *Shak.*

4. Proceeding from intoxication; done in a state of drunkenness; as, a *drunken* quarrel. *Swift.*

> A *drunken* slaughter. *Shak.*

DRUNK'EN-LY, *adv.* In a drunken manner. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

DRUNK'EN-NESS, *n.* Intoxication; inebriation; a state in which a person is overwhelmed or overpowered with spirituous liquors, so that his reason is disordered, and he more commonly reels or staggers in walking. Drunkenness renders some persons stupid, others gay, others sullen, others furious.

> Let us walk honestly, as in the day; not in rioting and *drunkenness*. *St. Paul.*

2. Habitual ebriety or intoxication. *Watts.*
3. Disorder of the faculties, resembling intoxication by liquors; inflammation; frenzy; rage.

> Passion is the *drunkenness* of the mind. *Spenser.*

DRU-PA'CEOUS, *a.* Producing drupes; as, *drupaceous* trees.
2. Pertaining to drupes; or consisting of drupes; as, *drupaceous* fruit. *Asiat. Researches.*

DRUPE, *n.* [L. *drupa*, Gr. δρυπεπης, olives ready to fall; Gr. δρυς, a tree, and πιπτω, to fall.]
In *botany*, a pulpy pericarp or fruit, without valves, containing a nut or stone with a kernel; as the plum, cherry, apricot, peach, almond, olive, &c. *Martyn.*

DRUSE, *n.* [G. *druse*, a gland, glanders.]
Among *miners*, a cavity in a rock, having its interior surface studded with crystals, or filled with water.

DRU'SY, **DRU'S'ED**, *a.* Covered with a large number of minute crystals.

DRY, *a.* [Sax. *dri*, *drig*, or *dryg*; D. *droog*; G. *trocken*. See the verb.]
1. Destitute of moisture; free from water or wetness; arid, not moist, as, *dry* land, *dry* clothes.
2. Not rainy, free from rain or mist; as, *dry* weather; a *dry* March or April.
3. Not juicy, free from juice, sap, or aqueous matter, not green, as, *dry* wood, *dry* stubble; *dry* hay; *dry* leaves.
4. Without tears; as, *dry* eyes; *dry* mourning. *Dryden.*
5. Not giving milk; as, the cow is *dry*.
6. Thirsty; craving drink.
7. Barren; jejune; plain; unembellished; destitute of pathos, or of that which amuses and interests, as, a *dry* style; a *dry* subject; a *dry* discussion.
8. Severe; sarcastic; wiping; as, a *dry* remark or repartee; a *dry* rub. *Goodman.*
9. Severe; wiping; as, a *dry* blow; a *dry* basting. [See the verb, which signifies, properly, to wipe, rub, scour.] *Bacon.*
10. In *painting and sculpture*, a term applied to a sharp, frigid preciseness of execution, or the want of a delicate contour in form, and of easy transition in coloring. *Jocelyn.*
Dry goods; in *commerce*, cloths, stuffs, silks, laces, ribbons, &c., in distinction from groceries.
Dry wines, are those in which the saccharine matter and the ferment are so exactly balanced, that they have mutually decomposed each other, and no sweetness is perceptible. They are opposed to the *sweet* wines, in which the saccharine matter is in excess. The dry wines are considered as the most perfect class, and such are the best Burgundy and Port. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

DRY, *v. t.* [Sax. *drigan*, *adrigan*, or *drygan*, *adrygan*, *adrugan*, *gedrigan*; D. *droogen*; G. *trocknen*, to dry, to wipe; Gr. τρυχειν; L. *tergo*, *tergeo*; Fr. *torcher*; Sw. *torcka*. The German has also *dürr*, Sw. *torr*, Dan *tör*; but these seem to be connected with L. *torreo*, Russ. *obteraya* or *oteraya*. Class Dr. Whether *drigan* and *dry* are derivatives of that root, or belong to Class Rg, the root of *rake*, is not certain. See Dry. Class Rg. The primary sense is to *wipe*, *rub*, *scour*.]
1. To free from water, or from moisture of any kind, and by any means; originally by wiping; as, to *dry* the eyes; to exsiccate.
2. To deprive of moisture by evaporation or exhalation, as, the sun *dries* a cloth; wind *dries* the earth.
3. To deprive of moisture by exposure to the sun or open air. We *dry* cloth in the sun.
4. To deprive of natural juice, sap, or greenness; as, to *dry* hay or plants.
5. To scorch or parch with thirst; with *up*.

> Their honorable men are famished, and their multitude *dried up* with thirst. — Isa. v.

6. To deprive of water by draining; to drain; to exhaust; as, to *dry* a meadow.
To dry up; to deprive wholly of water.

DRY, *v. i.* To grow dry; to lose moisture; to become free from moisture or juice. The road *dries* fast in a clear, windy day; hay will *dry* sufficiently in two days.
2. To evaporate wholly; to be exhaled; sometimes with *up*, as, the stream *dries* or *dries up*.

DRY'AD, *n.* [L. *dryades*, pl., from Gr. δρυς, a tree.]
In *mythology*, a deity or nymph of the woods; a nymph supposed to preside over woods.

DRY'-BON-ED, *a.* Having dry bones, or without flesh.

DRI'ED, (dride,) *pp.* of Dry. [See Dried.]

DRY'ER, *n.* He or that which dries; that which exhausts of moisture or greenness.

DRY'-EY-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Not having tears in the eyes.

DRY'FAT, *n.* A dry vat or basket.

DRY'FOOT, *n.* A dog that pursues game by the scent of the foot. *Shak.*

DRY'ING, *ppr.* Expelling or losing moisture, sap, or greenness.

DRY'ING, *a.* Adapted to exhaust moisture; as, a *drying* wind or day.
2. Forming a vesicle over the surface, and becoming hard; as, *drying* oil.

DRY'ING, *n.* The act or process of depriving of moisture or greenness.

DRY'ING-OIL, *n.* A term applied to linseed oil and

other oils, which have been heated with oxyd of lead, and thus prepared to harden. *Brande.*

DRY'LY, *adv.* Without moisture.

2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection. *Bacon.*

3. Severely; sarcastically.

4. Barrenly; without embellishment; without any thing to enliven, enrich, or entertain. *Pope.*

DRY'NESS, *n.* Destitution of moisture; want of water or other fluid; siccity; aridity; aridness; as, the *dryness* of a soil; *dryness* of the road.

2. Want of rain; as, *dryness* of weather.

3. Want of juice or succulence; as, *dryness* of the bones or fibers. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Want of succulence or greenness; as, the *dryness* of hay or corn.

5. Barrenness; jejuneness; want of ornament or pathos; want of that which enlivens and entertains; as, the *dryness* of style or expression; the *dryness* of a subject.

6. Want of feeling or sensibility in devotion; want of ardor; as, *dryness* of spirit. *Taylor.*

DRY'-NURSE, *n.* A nurse who attends and feeds a child without the breast.

2. One who attends another in sickness.

DRY'-NURSE, *v. t.* To feed, attend, and bring up, without the breast. *Hudibras.*

DRY'-ROT, *n.* A rapid decay of timber, by which its substance is converted into a dry powder, which issues from minute tubular cavities, resembling the borings of worms. *Hebert.*

DRY'-RUB, *v. t.* To rub and cleanse without wetting. *Dodsley's Poems.*

DRY'-RUB-BED, *pp.* Cleaned without wetting.

DRY'-RUB-BING, *ppr.* Cleaning without wetting.

DRY-SALT'ER, *n.* A dealer in salted or dry meats, pickles, sauces, &c. *Fordyce.*

DRY-SALT'ER-Y, *n.* The articles kept by a dry-salter; the business of a dry-salter.

DRY'SHOD, *a.* Without wetting the feet. *Is.* xl. 15.

DRY'-STOVE, *n.* A stove or structure for containing the plants of dry, arid climates.

DRY'VAT, *n.* A basket or other vessel not holding water.

DU'AD, *n.* Union of two.

DU'AL, *a.* [L. *dualis*, from *duo*, two.]

Expressing the number two; as, the *dual* number in Greek.

DU'AL-ISM, *n.* [Supra.] The doctrine of two Gods, a good and an evil one; manicheism. *Murdock.*

DU'AL-IST, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of dualism.

DU-AL-IST'IC, *a.* Consisting of two. The *dualistic* system of Anaxagoras and Plato taught that there are two principles in nature, one active, the other passive. *Enfield.*

DU-AL'I-TY, *n.* That which expresses two in number. *Hales.*

2. Division; separation. *Davies.*

3. The state or quality of being two. *Hayley.*

DU'AR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. *δυο* and *αρχη*.]

Government by two persons.

DUB, *v. t.* [Sax. *dubban*; coinciding with Gr. *τυπτω*, and Eng. *top*. Class Db.]

Literally, to strike. Hence,

1. To strike a blow with a sword, and make a knight.

Se cyng — dubbade his sunu Henric to riders
The king *dubbed* his son Henry a knight.
Sax. Chron. An. 1085.

2. To confer any dignity or new character.

A man of wealth is *dubbed* a man of worth. *Pope.*

3. To cut down or reduce with an adze; as, to *dub* a stick of timber. *Totten.*

To dub out; among *plasterers*, to bring out an even surface to a level plane, by pieces of wood, &c.

DUB, *v. i.* To make a quick noise. *Beaum.*

DUB, *n.* A blow. [*Little used.*] *Hudibras.*

2. In *Irish*, a puddle.

DUB'BED, (dubd,) *pp.* Struck; made a knight.

DUB'BER, *n.* A leathern vessel or bottle, used in India, to hold ghee, oil, &c. *M'Culloch.*

DUB'BING, *ppr.* Striking; making a knight.

DUB'BING-OUT, *n.* Among *plasterers*, the act of bringing out an uneven surface to a level plane, by pieces of wood, &c.

DU-BI'E-TY, *n.* [See Doubt.] Doubtfulness. [*Little used.*] *Richardson.*

DU-BI-OS'I-TY, *n.* A thing doubtful. *Brown.*

DU'BI-OUS, *a.* [L. *dubius*. See Doubt. The primary sense is probably to turn or to waver.]

1. Doubtful; wavering or fluctuating in opinion; not settled; not determined; as, the mind is in a *dubious* state.

2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not ascertained or known; as, a *dubious* question.

3. Not clear; not plain; as, *dubious* light. *Milton.*

4. Of uncertain event or issue.

In *dubious* battle. *Milton.*

DU'BI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Doubtfully; uncertainly; without any determination. *Swift.*

DU'BI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Doubtfulness; a state of wavering and indecision of mind; as, he speaks with *dubiousness*.

2. Uncertainty; as, the *dubiousness* of the question.

DU'BI-TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *dubito*. See Doubt.]

Doubtful; uncertain. [*Little used.*] But the derivative *indubitable* is often used.

DU'BI-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a dubitable manner.

DU'BI-TAN-CY, *n.* Doubt; uncertainty. [*Little used.*]

DU-BI-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *dubitatio*, from *dubito*, to *doubt*.]

The act of doubting; doubt. [*Little used.*] *Brown. Grew.*

DU'BI-TA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to doubt.

DU'CAL, *a.* [Fr. Sp. and Port., from *duke*.]

Pertaining to a duke; as, a *ducal* coronet. *Johnson.*

DUC'AT, *n.* [from *duke*.] A coin of several countries in Europe, struck in the dominions of a duke. It is of silver or gold. The silver ducat is generally of the value of four shillings and sixpence sterling, about equal to an American dollar, or to a French crown, and the gold ducat of twice the value *Encyc.*

DUC-A-TOON', *n.* [Fr. *ducaton*; Sp. *id.*; from *ducat*.]

A silver coin. That of Venice is worth about four shillings and eight pence sterling, or 108 cents; that of Holland, about five shillings six pence sterling, or 128 cents. *Encyc.*

DUCH'ESS, *n.* [Fr. *duchesse*, from *duc*, duke.]

The consort or widow of a duke. Also, a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy.

DUCH'Y, *n.* [Fr. *duché*.]

The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom; as, the *duchy* of Lancaster. *Blackstone.*

DUCH'Y-COURT, *n.* The court of the duchy of Lancaster, in England.

DUCK, *n.* [Sw. *duk*, a cloth; Dan. *duug*; G. *tuch*; D. *doek*; allied perhaps to L. *toga*, and to *tego*, to cover, or *texo*, to weave.]

A species of coarse cloth or light canvas, used for small sails, sacking of beds, &c.

DUCK, *n.* [from the verb to *duck*.] A water fowl, so called from its plunging. There are many species or varieties of the duck, some wild, others tame.

2. An inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water. *Milton.*

3. *To make ducks and drakes*; to throw a flat stone, tile, &c., obliquely, so as to make it rebound repeatedly from the surface of water, raising a succession of jets; hence, *to play at ducks and drakes*, with property, is to squander it foolishly and unprofitably.

Lame duck. See Lame. [*Smart.*

DUCK, *n.* [Dan. *dukke*, a baby or puppet.]

A word of endearment or fondness. *Shak.*

DUCK, *v. t.* [G. *ducken*, and *tauchen*; D. *duiken*, pret. *dook*, to stoop, dive, plunge. Qu. Sax. *theachan*, to wash, and its alliance to *tinge* and *dye*. Class Dg.]

1. To dip or plunge in water and suddenly withdraw; as, to *duck* a seaman. It differs from *dive*, which signifies to plunge one's self, without immediately emerging.

2. To plunge the head in water and immediately withdraw it; as, *duck* the boy.

3. To bow, stoop, or nod.

DUCK, *v. i.* To plunge into water and immediately withdraw; to dip; to plunge the head in water or other liquid.

In Tiber *ducking* thrice by break of day. *Dryden.*

2. To drop the head suddenly; to bow; to cringe.

Duck with French nods. *Shak.*

DUCK'-BILL, *n.* An animal of New Holland, the Ornithorynchus, which see.

DUCK'-BILL-ED, *a.* Having a bill like a duck, an epithet of the animal called Ornithorynchus.

DUCK'ED, (dukt,) *pp.* Plunged; dipped in water.

DUCK'ER, *n.* A plunger; a diver; a cringer.

DUCK'ING, *ppr.* Plunging; thrusting suddenly into water and withdrawing; dipping.

DUCK'ING, *n.* The act of plunging or putting in water and withdrawing. Ducking is a punishment of offenders in France; and among English seamen, it is a penalty to which sailors are subject on passing, for the first time, the equator or tropic.

DUCK'ING-STOOL, *n.* A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water. *Blackstone.*

DUCK'-LEG-GED, (duk'legd,) *a.* Having short legs, like a duck. *Dryden.*

DUCK'LING, *n.* A young duck. *Ray.*

DUCK'-MEAT, **DUCK'S'-MEAT**, *n.* The popular name of several species of Lemna, plants growing in ditches and shallow water, and serving for food for ducks and geese.

The starry duck's-meat is a species of Callitriche.

DUCK-OY'. See Decoy. *Fam. of Plants.*

DUCK'S'-FOOT, *n.* The popular name of a plant, the Podophyllum; called also May-apple *Fam. of Plants.*

DUCK'-WEED, *n.* The same as Duck-Meat.

DUCT, *n.* [L. *ductus*, from *duco*, to lead. See Duke.]

1. Any tube or canal by which a fluid or other substance is conducted or conveyed. It is particularly used to denote the vessels of an animal body, by which the blood, chyle, lymph, &c., are carried from one part to another, and the vessels of plants in which the sap is conveyed.

2. Guidance; direction. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

DUC'TILE, (-til,) *a.* [L. *ductilis*, from *duco*, to lead.]

1. That may be led; easy to be led or drawn; tractable; complying; obsequious; yielding to motives, persuasion, or instruction; as, the *ductile* minds of youth; a *ductile* people. *Philips. Addison.*

2. Flexible; pliable.

The *ductile* rind, and leaves of radiant gold. *Dryden.*

3. That may be drawn out into wire or threads. Gold is the most *ductile* of the metals.

4. That may be extended by beating.

DUC'TILE-LY, *adv.* In a ductile manner.

DUC'TILE-NESS, *n.* The quality of suffering extension by drawing or percussion; ductility. *Donne.*

DUC-TIL'I-TY, *n.* The property of solid bodies, parucularly metals, which renders them capable of being extended by drawing without breaking; as, the *ductility* of gold, iron, or brass.

2. Flexibility; obsequiousness; a disposition of mind that easily yields to motives or influence; ready compliance. *Roscoe.*

DUC'TURE, *n.* [L. *duco*.]

Guidance. [*Not in use.*] *South.*

DUD'DER, *v. t.* To deafen with noise; to render the head confused. *Jennings.*

DUDG'EON, (dud'jun,) *n.* [G. *degen*.]

A small dagger. *Hudibras.*

DUDG'EON, (dud'jun,) *n.* [W. *dygen*.]

Anger; resentment; malice; ill-will; discord. *L'Estrange. Hudibras.*

DUDS, *n.* [Scot. *dud*, a rag; *duds*, clothes, or old worn clothes; D. *tod*, a rag, qu. *torzi*; It. *tozzi*, scraps. *Grose.*]

Old clothes; tattered garments. [*A vulgar word.*]

DUE, (dū,) *a.* [Fr. *dû*, pp. of *devoir*, L. *debeo*, Sp. *deber*; It. *dovere*. Qu. Gr. *δεω*, to bind. Class Db. It has no connection with *owe*.]

1. Owed; that ought to be paid or done to another. That is *due* from me to another, which contract, justice, or propriety, requires me to pay, and which he may justly claim as his right. Reverence is *due* to the Creator; civility is *due* from one man to another. Money is *due* at the expiration of the credit given, or at the period promised.

2. Proper; fit; appropriate; suitable; becoming; required by the circumstances; as, the event was celebrated with *due* solemnities. Men seldom have a *due* sense of their depravity.

3. Seasonable; as, he will come in *due* time.

4. Exact; proper; as, the musicians keep *due* time.

5. Owing to; occasioned by. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

6. That ought to have arrived, or to be present, before the time specified; as, two mails are now *due*.

DUE, *adv.* Directly; exactly; as, a *due* east course.

DUE, *n.* That which is owed; that which one contracts to pay, do, or perform to another; that which law or justice requires to be paid or done. The money that I contract to pay to another, is his *due*; the service which I covenant to perform to another, is his *due*; reverence to the Creator, is his *due*.

2. That which office, rank, station, social relations, or established rules of right or decorum, require to be given, paid, or done. Respect and obedience to parents and magistrates are their *due*.

3. That which law or custom requires; as, toll, tribute, fees of office, or other legal perquisites.

4. Right; just title. [*Addison.*

The key of this infernal pit by *due* —
I keep. *Milton.*

DUE, *v. t.* To pay as due. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

DUE'FUL, *a.* Fit; becoming. [*Little used.*]

DU'EL, *n.* [L. *duellum*; Fr. *duel*; It. *duello*; Port. *id.*; Sp. *duelo*. In Armoric, the word is *dufell*, or *duvell*, and Gregoire supposes the word to be compounded of *dou*, two, and *bell*, bellum, war, combat. So in Dutch, *tweegevegt*, two-fight; in G. *zweikampf*, id.]

1. Single combat; a premeditated combat between two persons, for the purpose of deciding some private difference or quarrel. A sudden fight, not premeditated, is called a *rencounter*. A duel is fought with deadly weapons, and with a purpose to take life.

2. Any contention or contest. *Milton.*

DU'EL, *v. i.* To fight in single combat. *South.*

DU'EL, *v. t.* To attack or fight singly. *Milton.*

DU'EL-ER, *n.* A combatant in single fight.

DU'EL-ING, *ppr.* Fighting in single combat.

a. Pertaining to, or employed in dueling.

DU'EL-ING, *n.* The act or practice of fighting in single combat.

DU'EL-IST, *n.* One who fights in single combat.

The *duelist* values his *honor* above the life of his antagonist, his own life, and the happiness of his family. *Anon.*

2. One who maintains the propriety of dueling.

DU-EL'LO, *n.* Duel; or rule of dueling. [*Not used.*]

DUE'NESS, (dū'ness,) *n.* [See Due.] Fitness; propriety; due quality.

DU-EN'NA, *n.* [Sp. *dueña*, fem. of *dueño* Fr. *dregne*; the same as *dona*, the feminine of *don*. Qu. W. *dyn*, Ir. *duine*, man; a person. See Don.]

An old woman who is kept to guard a younger, governess. *Arbuthnot.*

DU-ET', DU-ET'TO, } *n.* [It. *duetto*, from *duo*, two.]
A piece of music composed for two performers, whether vocal or instrumental.

DUF'FEL, *n.* [D.] A kind of coarse woolen cloth, having a thick nap or frieze.

DUG, *n.* [Ice. *deggia.* This word corresponds with the root of L. *digitus*, Eng. *toe*, Norm. *doy*, a finger, signifying a shoot or point.]
The pap or nipple of a cow or other beast; now applied only to cows or other beasts, unless in contempt.

From tender *dug* of common nurse. *Spenser.*

DUG, *pret.* and *pp.* of Dig; as, they *dug* a ditch; a ditch was *dug.*]

DU-GONG', *n.* A herbivorous, cetaceous animal of the Indian Ocean, with a tapering body ending in a crescent-shaped fin. The fabled mermaid seems to have been founded on the dugong. *Gilbert. Brande.*

DUKE, *n.* [Fr. *duc*; Sp. and Port. *duque*; It. *duca*; Arm. *dug*, or *doug*; Sax. *teoche*, and, in composition, *toga*, *toge*, as in *heretoga*, an army-leader; a general; D. *hertog*; G. *herzog*; Dan. *hertug*; Sw. *hertig*; Venetian, *doge*; L. *dux*, from *duco*, to lead, as in Saxon, *tiogan*, *teon*, to draw, to *tug*; Gr. *ταγος*; Thessalian, *ταγος*. Class Dg, No. 5, 11.]
1 In *Great Britain*, one of the highest order of nobility; a title of honor or nobility next below the princes; as, the *duke* of Bedford, or of Cornwall.
2. In *some countries on the Continent*, a sovereign prince, without the title of king; as, the *duke* of Holstein, of Savoy, of Parma, &c.
3. A chief; a prince; as, the *dukes* of Edom.

DUKE'DOM, *n.* The seignory or possessions of a duke; the territory of a duke. *Shak.*
2. The title or quality of a duke. *Ibid.*

DUL'BRAIN-ED, *a.* [*dull* and *brain.*] Stupid; doltish; of dull intellects. See DULL-BRAINED.] *Shak.*

DUL'CET, *a.* [L. *dulcis*, sweet.]
1. Sweet to the taste; luscious.

the tempera *dulcet* creams. *Milton.*

2. Sweet to the ear; melodious; harmonious; as, *dulcet* sounds; *dulcet* symphonies. *Milton.*

DUL-CI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [See DULCIFY.] The act of sweetening; particularly, the combining of mineral acids with alcohol, by which their caustic or corrosive qualities are diminished.

DUL'CI-FI-ED, (dul'se-fide,) *pp.* Sweetened.
Dulcified spirit; a term applied to a compound of alcohol with mineral acids; as, *dulcified* spirits of niter.

DUL-CIF'LU-OUS, *a.* [L. *dulcis* and *fluo.*]
Flowing sweetly.

DUL'CI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *dulcifier*, from L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *facio*, to make.]
To sweeten; to free from acidity, saltness, or acrimony. *Wiseman.*

DUL'CI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Sweetening; purifying from acidity.

DUL'CI-MER, *n.* [It. *dolcimello*, from *dolce*, sweet. *Skinner.*]
An instrument of music having about 50 brass wires, which are played upon with little sticks. *Daniel* iii 5. *Johnson.*

DUL'CI-NESS, *n.* [L. *dulcis.*]
Softness; easiness of temper. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

DUL'CI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *dulcitudo.*]
Sweetness.

DUL'CO-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *dulcis*, sweet; Low L. *dulco*, to sweeten.]
1. To sweeten. *Bacon.*
2. To make less acrimonious. *Johnson. Wiseman.*

DUL-CO-RA'TION, *n.* The act of sweetening.

DO'LI-A, *n.* [Gr. *δουλεια*, service.] [*Bacon.*
An inferior kind of worship or adoration. [*Not an English word.*] *Stillingfleet.*

DULL, *a.* [W. *dol*, *dwl*; Sax. *dol*, a wandering; also *dull*, foolish, stupid; D. *dol*, mad; G. *toll*, and *tolpel*, a dolt; Sax. *dwolian*, to wander, to rave. Qu. Dan. *dvaler*, to loiter; Sw. *dvalas*, id., or *dvala*, a trance.]
1. Stupid; doltish; blockish; slow of understanding; as, a lad of *dull* genius.
2. Heavy; sluggish; without life or spirit; as, a surfeit leaves a man very *dull.*
3. Slow of motion; sluggish; as, a *dull* stream.
4. Slow of hearing or seeing; as, *dull* of hearing; *dull* of seeing.
5. Slow to learn or comprehend; unready; awkward, as, a *dull* scholar.
6. Sleepy; drowsy.
7. Sad; melancholy.
8. Gross; cloggy; insensible; as, the *dull* earth.
9. Not pleasing or delightful; not exhilarating; cheerless; as, to make dictionaries is *dull* work. *Johnson.*
10. Not bright or clear; clouded; tarnished; as, the mirror is *dull.*
11. Not bright; not briskly burning; as, a *dull* fire.
12. Dim; obscure; not vivid; as, a *dull* light.
13. Blunt; obtuse; having a thick edge; as, a *dull* knife or ax.
14. Cloudy; overcast; not clear; not enlivening; as, *dull* weather
15. With *seamen*, being without wind; as, a ship has a *dull* time.
16. Not lively or animated; as, a *dull* eye.

DULL, *v. t.* To make dull: to stupefy; as, to *dull* the senses. *Shak.*
2. To blunt; as, to *dull* a sword or an ax.
3. To make sad or melancholy.
4. To hebetate; to make insensible or slow to perceive; as, to *dull* the ears; to *dull* the wits. *Spenser. Ascham.*
5. To damp; to render lifeless; as, to *dull* the attention. *Hooker.*
6. To make heavy or slow of motion; as, to *dull* industry. *Bacon.*
7. To sully; to tarnish or cloud; as, the breath *dulls* a mirror.

DULL, *v. i.* To become dull or blunt; to become stupid.

DULL'-BRAIN-ED, *a.* Stupid; of dull intellect.

DULL'-BROW'ED, *a.* Having a gloomy look. *Quarles.*

DULL'-DIS-PŌS'ED, *a.* Inclined to dullness or sadness. *B. Jonson.*

DULL'-EŸ'ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having a downcast look.

DULL'-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* A person of dull understanding; a dolt; a blockhead.

DULL'-SIGHT-ED, *a.* Having imperfect sight; purblind.

DULL'-WIT-TED, *a* Having a dull intellect; heavy.

DULL'ARD, *a.* Doltish; stupid. *Hall.*

DULL'ARD, *n.* A stupid person; a dolt; a blockhead; a dunce. *Shak.*

DULL'ED, (duld,) *pp.* Made dull; blunted.

DULL'ER, *n.* That which makes dull.

DULL'ING, *ppr.* Making dull.

DULL'NESS, *n.* Stupidity; slowness of comprehension; weakness of intellect; indocility; as, the *dullness* of a student. *South.*
2. Want of quick perception or eager desire.
3. Heaviness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep.
4. Heaviness; disinclination to motion.
5. Sluggishness; slowness.
6. Dimness; want of clearness or luster.
7. Bluntness; want of edge.
8. Want of brightness or vividness; as, *dullness* of color.

DUL'LY, *adv.* Stupidly; slowly; sluggishly; without life or spirit.

DU-LOC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. *δουλος*, and *κρατεω.*]
Predominance of slaves.

DU'LY, *adv.* [from *due.*] Properly; fitly; in a suitable or becoming manner; as, let the subject be *duly* considered.
2. Regularly; at the proper time; as, a man *duly* attended church with his family.

DUMB, (dum,) *a.* [Sax. *dumb*; Goth. *dumbs*, *dumba*; G. *dumm*; D. *dom*; Sw. *dumm* or *dumbe*; Dan. *dum*; Heb. Ch. דום, to be silent; Ar. دمّ *dauma*, to continue or be permanent, to appease, to quiet. Class Dm, No. 3. In this word, *b* is improperly added.]
1. Mute; silent; not speaking.

I was *dumb* with silence; I held my peace.—Ps. xxxix.

2. Destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds; as, the *dumb* brutes. The Asylum at Hartford, in Connecticut, was the first institution in America for teaching the deaf and *dumb* to read and write.
3. Mute; not using or accompanied with speech; as, a *dumb* show; *dumb* signs.
To strike dumb, is to confound; to astonish; to render silent by astonishment; or it may be, to deprive of the power of speech.

DUMB, *v. t.* To silence. *Shak.*

DUMB'-BELLS, (dum'belz,) *n. pl.* Weights swung in the hands for exercise.

DUMB'LY, (dum'ly,) *adv.* Mutely; silently; without words or speech.

DUMB'NESS, (dum'ness,) *n.* Muteness; silence, or holding the peace; omission of speech. *This is voluntary dumbness.*
2. Incapacity to speak; inability to articulate sounds. *This is involuntary dumbness.*

DUMB'-SHŌW, *n.* Gesture without words; pantomime.

DUMB-WAIT'ER, *n.* A framework with shelves, placed between a kitchen and dining room, for conveying food, &c. When the kitchen is in the basement, the dumb-waiter is made to rise and fall by means of pulleys and weights.

DUM'FOUND, DUM-FOUND'ER, } *v. t.* To strike dumb; to confuse. [*A low word.*] *Spectator. Swift.*

DUM'MER-ER, *n.* One who feigns dumbness. [*Not in use.*]

DU'MOUS, DU'MŌSE, } *a.* [L. *dumosus*, from *dumus*, a bush.]
Abounding with bushes and briers.

DUM'MY, *n.* One who is dumb. [*Vulgar.*]

DUMP, *n.* [from the root of *dumb*; D. *dom*; G. *dumm.*]
1. A dull, gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; sorrow; heaviness of heart.

In doleful *dumps.* *Gay.*

2. Absence of mind; revery. *Locke.*
3. A melancholy tune or air. *Shak.*
[This is not an elegant word, and in America, I believe, is always used in the plural; as, the woman is in the *dumps.*]

DUMP'ISH, *a.* Dull; stupid; sad; melancholy; depressed in spirits; as, he lives a *dumpish* life.

DUMP'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a moping manner.

DUMP'ISH-NESS, *n.* A state of being dull, heavy, and moping

DUMP'LING, *n.* [from *dump.*] A kind of pudding or mass of paste, in cookery; usually, a cover of paste inclosing an apple and boiled, called *apple-dumpling.*

DUMPS, *n. pl.* Melancholy; gloom.

DUMP'Y, *a.* Short and thick. *Smart.*

DUN, *a.* [Sax. *dunn*; W. *dwn*; Ir. *donn*; qu. *tan*, *tawny.* See Class Dn, No. 3, 24, 28, 35.]
1. Of a dark color; of a color partaking of a brown and black; of a dull-brown color; swarthy.
2. Dark; gloomy.

In the *dun* air sublime. *Milton.*

DUN, *v. t.* To cure, as fish, in a manner to give them a dun color. [See DUNNING.]

DUN, *v. t.* [Sax. *dynan*, to clamor, to *din.* (See DIN.) Qu. Gr. *δυνεω.*]
1. *Literally*, to clamor for payment of a debt. Hence, to urge for payment; to demand a debt in a pressing manner; to urge for payment with importunity. But, in common usage, *dun* is often used in a milder sense, and signifies to call for, or ask for payment.
2. To urge importunately, in *a general sense; but not an elegant word.*

DUN, *n.* An importunate creditor who urges for payment. *Philips. Arbuthnot.*
2. An urgent request or demand of payment in writing; as, he sent his debtor a *dun.*
3. An eminence or mound. [See DOWN and TOWN.]

DUN'-BIRD, (-burd,) *n.* A North American species of duck, called the ruddy duck. *Peabody's Mass. Rep.*

DUNCE, (duns.) *n.* [G. *dans.* Qu. Pers. دنس, a stupid man.]
A person of weak intellects; a dullard; a dolt; a thickskull.

I never knew the town without *dunces* of figure. *Swift.*

["*Dunce* is said by Johnson to be a word of unknown etymology. Stanihurst explains it. The term *Dunse*, from Scotus, 'so famous for his subtill quiddities,' he says, 'is so trivial and common in all schools, that whoso surpasseth others either in cavilling sophistrie, or subtill philosophie, is forthwith nicknamed a *Dunse.*' Thus, he tells us in the margin, is the reason 'why schoolmen are called *Dunses.*' (*Description of Ireland*, p. 2.) The word easily passed into a term of scorn, just as a blockhead is called *Solomon*, a bully *Hector*, and as *Moses* is the vulgar name of contempt for a Jew." *Dr. Southey's Omniana*, vol. i. p. 5. *E. H. B.*]
I have little confidence in this explanation. *N. W.*

DUN'CER-Y, *n.* Dullness; stupidity. *Smith.*

DUN'CI-FY, *v. t.* To make stupid in Intellect. [*Not used.*] *Warburton.*

DUN'CISH, *a.* Like a dunce; sottish.

DUN'DER, *n.* [Sp. *redundar*, to overflow; L. *redundo.*]
Lees; dregs; *a word used in Jamaica.*

The use of *dunder* in the making of rum answers the purpose of yeast in the fermentation of flour. *Edwards's West Indies.*

DUN'DER-PATE, *n.* A dunce; a dull head.

DUNE, *n.* A term applied to low hills of movable sand, on the coast of England, France, and other countries. *Lyell.*

DUN'-FISH, *n.* Codfish cured in a particular manner. [See DUNNING.]

DUNG, *n.* [Sax. *dung*, or *dueg*, or *duig*; G. *dung*; *danger*; Dan. *dynd*; Sw. *dynga.*]
The excrement of animals. *Bacon.*

DUNG, *v. t.* To manure with dung. *Dryden.*

DUNG, *v. i.* To void excrement.

DUNG'ED, (dungd,) *pp.* Manured with dung.

DUN'GEON, (dun'jun,) *n.* [Fr. *dongeon*, or *donjon*, a tower or platform in the midst of a castle, a turret or closet on the top of a house. In one Armoric dialect it is *demjon*, and Gregoire suggests that it is compounded of *dom*, lord or chief, and *jou*, Jupiter, Jove, an elevated or chief tower consecrated to Jupiter; but qu. In Scottish it is written *doungeon*, and denotes the keep or strongest tower of a fortress, or an inner tower surrounded by a ditch. *Jamieson.* It was used for confining prisoners, and hence its application to prisons of eminent strength. The *dungeon* was in the bottom of a castle, under ground, and without light. *Henry, Brit.*]
1. A close prison; or a deep, dark place of confinement.

And in a *dungeon* deep. *Spenser.*
They brought Joseph hastily out of the *dungeon.*—Gen. xli

2. A subterraneous place of close confinement. *Jeremiah.*

DUN'GEON, *v. t.* To confine in a dungeon. *Hall.*
DUN'GEON-*ED*, (dun'jund,) *pp.* Confined in a dungeon.
DUNG'FORK, *n.* A fork used to throw dung from a stable or into a cart, or to spread it over land.
DUNG'HILL, *n.* A heap of dung.
2. A mean or vile abode. *Dryden.*
3. Any mean situation or condition.

He lifteth the beggar from the *dunghill*. — 1 Sam. ii.

4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
DUNG'HILL, *a.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base; vile. *Shak.*
DUNG'Y, *a.* Full of dung; filthy; vile. *Shak.*
DUNG'YARD, *n.* A yard or inclosure where dung is collected. *Mortimer.*
DUNK'ERS, *n. pl.* The name of a Christian sect. They practice abstinence and mortification, and it is said they deny the eternity of future punishment.
DUN'LIN, *n.* A bird, a species of sandpiper. *Pennant.*
DUN'NAGE, *n.* Fagots, boughs, or loose materials of any kind, laid on the bottom of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom. *Mar. Dict.*
DUN'NED, (dund,) *pp.* [from *dun.*] Importuned to pay a debt; urged.
DUN'NER, *n.* [from *dun.*] One employed in soliciting the payment of debts. *Spectator.*
DUN'NING, *ppr.* [from *dun.*] Urging for payment of a debt, or for the grant of some favor, or for the obtaining any request; importuning.
DUN'NING, *n.* [from *dun*, a color.] The operation of curing codfish, in such a manner as to give it a peculiar color and quality. Fish for dunning are caught early in spring, and often in February. At the Isles of Shoals, off Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, the cod are taken in deep water, split, and slack-salted; then laid in a pile for two or three months, in a dark store, covered, for the greatest part of the time, with salt hay or eel-grass, and pressed with some weight. In April or May, they are opened, and piled again as close as possible in the same dark store, till July or August, when they are fit for use. *J. Haven.*
DUN'NISH, *a.* Inclined to a dun color; somewhat dun. *Ray.*
DUN'NY, *a.* Deaf; dull of apprehension. [*Local.*]
DŪ'O, *n.* [L. two.] [*Grose.*
A song in two parts.
DU-O-DEC-A-HE'DRAL, } See DODECAHEDRAL, DO-
DU-O-DEC-A-HE'DRON, } DECAHEDRON.
DU-O-DEC'I-MAL, *a.* Proceeding in computation by twelves.
DU-O-DEC'I-MALS, *n.* In *arithmetic*, a kind of multiplication in which the denominations proceed by twelves.
DU-O-DEC'IM-FID, *a.* [L. *duodecim*, twelve, and *findo*, to cleave.]
Divided into twelve parts.
DU-O-DEC'I-MO, *a.* [L. *duodecim*, twelve.]
Having or consisting of twelve leaves to a sheet; as, a book of *duodecimo* form or size.
DU-O-DEC'I-MO, *n.* A book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves.
DU-O-DEC'U-PLE, *a.* [L. *duo*, two, and *decuplus*, tenfold.]
Consisting of twelves. *Arbuthnot.*
DU-O-DE'NUM, *n.* [L.] The first of the small intestines; the twelve-inch intestine.
DU-O-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *duo*, two, and *litera*, a letter.]
Consisting of two letters only; biliteral. *Stuart.*
DUP, *v. t.* [*to do up.*] To open; as, to *dup* the door. [*Not in use.*]
DUPE, *n.* [Fr. *dupe.* See the verb.]
A person who is deceived; or one easily led astray by his credulity; as, the *dupe* of a party.
DŪPE, *v. t.* [Fr. *duper*; Sw. *tubba.* Qu. Sp. and Port. *estufar.*]
To deceive; to trick; to mislead by imposing on one's credulity; as, to be *duped* by flattery.
DŪP'A-BLE, (dūp'a-bl,) *a.* That can be duped.
DŪP'ED, (dūpt,) *pp.* Deceived; tricked.
DŪP'ER-Y, *n.* The act or practice of duping.
DŪP'ING, *ppr.* Tricking; cheating.
DŪ'PI-ON, *n.* A double cocoon, formed by two or more silk-worms. *Encyc.*
DŪ'PLE, *a.* [L. *duplus.*]
Double. *Duple* ratio is that in which the antecedent term is double the consequent; as of 2 to 1, 8 to 4, &c. *Sub-duple* ratio is the reverse, or as 1 to 2, 4 to 8, &c.
DŪ'PLI-CATE, *a.* [L. *duplicatus*, from *duplico*, to double, from *duplex*, double, twofold; *duo*, two, and *plico*, to fold. See DOUBLE.]
Double; twofold.
Duplicate proportion, or *ratio*, is the proportion or ratio of squares. Thus, in geometrical proportion, the first term to the third is said to be in a *duplicate* ratio of the first to the second, or as its square is to the square of the second. Thus in 2, 4, 8, 16, the ratio of 2 to 8 is a *duplicate* of that of 2 to 4, or as the square of 2 is to the square of 4.

DŪ'PLI-CATE, *n.* Another corresponding to the first; or a second thing of the same kind.
2. A copy; a transcript. Thus, a second letter or bill of exchange, exactly like the first, is called a *duplicate.*
DŪ'PLI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *duplico.*]
To double; to fold.
DŪ'PLI-CA-TED, *pp.* Made double.
DŪ'PLI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Making double; folding.
DU-PLI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of doubling; the multiplication of a number by 2.
2. A folding; a doubling; also, a fold; as, the *duplication* of a membrane.
DŪ'PLI-CA-TURE, *n.* A doubling; a fold. In *anatomy*, the fold of a membrane or vessel. *Encyc.*
DU-PLIC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *duplicité*; Sp. *duplicidad*; It. *duplicità*; from L. *duplex*, double.]
1. Doubleness; the number two. *Watts*
2. Doubleness of heart or speech; the act or practice of exhibiting a different or contrary conduct, or uttering different or contrary sentiments, at different times, in relation to the same thing; or the act of dissembling one's real opinions for the purpose of concealing them and misleading persons in the conversation and intercourse of life; double-dealing; dissimulation; deceit.
3. In *law*, *duplicity* is the pleading of two or more distinct matters or single pleas. *Blackstone.*
DUP'PER, *n.* The same as DUBBER, which see.
DU-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See DURABLE.] The power of lasting or continuing in any given state without perishing; as, the *durability* of cedar or oak timber; the *durability* of animal and vegetable life is very limited.
DŪ'RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *durabilis*, from *duro*, to last, *durus*, hard; W. *dur*, steel; *duraw*, to harden.]
Having the quality of lasting, or continuing long in being, without perishing or wearing out; as, *durable* timber; *durable* cloth; *durable* happiness.
DŪ'RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Power of lasting; durability; as, the *durableness* of honest fame.
DŪ'RA-BLY, *adv.* In a lasting manner; with long continuance.
DŪ'RA MA'TER, [L.] The outer membrane of the brain. *Coxe.*
DU-RA'MEN, *n.* [L.] The central layers, or heart-wood, of a tree. *Brande.*
DŪ'RANCE, *n.* [from Fr. *dur*, *durer*, L. *duro.*]
1. Imprisonment; restraint of the person; custody of the jailer. *Shak.*
2. Continuance; duration. [See ENDURANCE.] *Dryden.*
DU-RANT', *n.* A glazed woolen stuff; called by some *everlasting.*
DU-RAN'TE, [L.] During; as, *duran'te vi'ta*, during life; *duran'te be'ne pla'cito*, during pleasure.
DU-RA'TION, *n.* Continuance in time; length or extension of existence indefinitely; as, the *duration* of life; the *duration* of a partnership; the *duration* of any given period of time; everlasting *duration.* This holding on or continuance of time is divided by us, arbitrarily, into certain portions, as minutes, hours, and days; or it is measured by a succession of events, as by the diurnal and annual revolutions of the earth, or any other succession; and the interval between two events is called a part of *duration.* This interval may be of any indefinite length, a minute or a century.
2. Power of continuance. *Rogers.*
DUR'BAR, *n.* An audience-room, in *India.*
DŪRE, *v. t.* [L. *duro*; Fr. *durer*; Sp. *durar*; It. *durare.* See DURABLE.]
To last; to hold on in time or being; to continue; to endure.
[*This word is obsolete*; ENDURE *being substituted.*]
DŪRE'FUL, *a.* Lasting. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
DŪRE'LESS, *a.* Not lasting; fading. *Raleigh.*
DU-RESS', *n.* [Norm. *duresse*, *durette*, from *dur*, hard, grievous; L. *durities*, *durus.* See DURABLE.]
1. *Literally*, hardship; hence, constraint. *Technically*, *duress*, in *law*, is of two kinds; *duress of imprisonment*, which is imprisonment, or restraint of personal liberty; and *duress by menaces or threats*, [per minas,] when a person is threatened with loss of life or limb. Fear of battery is no duress. Duress, then, is imprisonment or threats intended to compel a person to do a legal act, as to execute a deed; or to commit an offense; in which cases the act is voidable or excusable. *Blackstone.*
2. Imprisonment; restraint of liberty.
DUR'ING, *ppr.* of DURE. Continuing; lasting; holding on; as, *during* life, that is, life continuing; *during* our earthly pilgrimage; *during* the space of a year; *during* this or that. These phrases are the case absolute, or independent clauses; *durante vita*, *durante hoc.*
DU'RI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *dureté*, from *dur*, L. *durus*, *duro.*]
1. Hardness; firmness.
2. Hardness of mind; harshness. [*Little used.*]
DU'ROUS, *a.* Hard. [*Not used.*] *Smith.*
DUR'RA, *n.* A kind of millet, cultivated in N. Africa.
DURST, *pret.* of DARE. [D. *dorst.*]
DŪSE, *n.* [L. *Dusius.*] A demon or evil spirit.
"Quosdam demones quos *dusios* Galli nuncupant."
(*August. De Civ. Dei*, 15, 23.) What the *duse* is the matter? The *duse* is in you. [*Vulgar.*] More commonly spelt DEUCE, or DEUSE, though DUSE is etymologically most correct.
DUSK, *a.* [D. *duister*; G. *düster*; Russ. *tusk*, tarnish; *tuskna*, to tarnish, to become dull or obscure. Qu. Gr. θαμβος.]
1. Tending to darkness, or moderately dark.
2. Tending to a dark or black color; moderately black. *Milton.*
DUSK, *n.* A tending to darkness; incipient or imperfect obscurity; a middle degree between light and darkness; twilight; as, the *dusk* of the evening.
2. Tendency to a black color; darkness of color.

Whose *dusk* set off the whiteness of the skin. *Dryden.*

DUSK, *v. t.* To make dusky. [*Little used.*]
DUSK, *v. i.* To begin to lose light or whiteness, to grow dark. [*Little used.*]
DUSK'I-LY, *adv.* With partial darkness, with a tendency to blackness or darkness. *Sherwood.*
DUSK'I-NESS, *n.* Incipient or partial darkness; a slight or moderate degree of darkness or blackness.
DUSK'ISH, *a.* Moderately dusky: partially obscure; slightly dark or black; as, *duskish* smoke. *Spenser.*

Duskish tincture. *Wotton*

DUSK'ISH-LY, *adv.* Cloudily; darkly. *Bacon.*
DUSK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Duskiness, approach to darkness. *Mort.*
DUSK'Y, *a.* Partially dark or obscure; not luminous; as, a *dusky* valley. *Dryden.*

A *dusky* torch. *Shak.*

2. Tending to blackness in color; partially black; dark-colored; not bright; as, a *dusky* brown. *Bacon.*

Dusky clouds. *Dryden*

3. Gloomy; sad.

The *dusky* scene of horror. *Bentley.*

4. Intellectually clouded; as, a *dusky* sprite. *Pope.*
DUST, *n.* [Sax. *dust*, *dyst*; Scot. *dust*; Teut. *doest*, *duyst*, dust, fine flour.]
1. Fine, dry particles of earth, or other matter, so attenuated that it may be raised and wafted by the wind; powder; as, clouds of *dust* and seas of blood.
2. Fine, dry particles of earth; fine earth.

The peacock warmeth her eggs in the *dust*. — Job xxxix.

3. Earth; unorganized earthy matter.

Dust thou art, and to *dust* shalt thou return. — Gen. iii.

4. The grave.

For now shall I sleep in the *dust*. — Job vii

5. A low condition.

God raiseth the poor out of the *dust*. — 1 Sam. ii.

DUST, *v. t.* To free from dust; to brush, wipe, or sweep away dust; as, to *dust* a table or a floor.
2. To sprinkle with dust.
3. To levigate *Sprat.*
DUST'-BRUSH, *n.* A brush for cleaning rooms and furniture.
DUST'ED, *pp.* Freed from dust.
DUST'ER, *n.* A utensil to clear from dust; also, a sieve.
DUST'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being dusty.
DUST'ING, *ppr.* Brushing; freeing from dust.
2. *n.* The act of removing dust.
DUST'-MAN, *n.* One whose employment is to carry away dirt and filth. *Gay.*
DUST'-PAN, *n.* A utensil to convey dust brushed from the floor, &c.
DUST'Y, *a.* Filled, covered, or sprinkled with dust; clouded with dust. *Dryden.*
2. Like dust; of the color of dust; as, a *dusty* white; a *dusty* red.
DUTCH, *n.* The people of Holland; also, their language.
DUTCH, *a.* Pertaining to Holland, or to its inhabitants.
DUTCH'GOLD, *n.* In *commerce*, copper, brass, and bronze leaf, used largely in Holland to ornament toys. *McCulloch.*
DŪ'TE-OUS, *a.* [from *duty.*] Performing that which is due, or that which law, justice, or propriety requires; obedient; respectful to those who have natural or legal authority to require service or duty; as, a *duteous* child or subject.
2. Obedient; obsequious; *in a good or bad sense.*

Duteous to the vices of thy mistress. *Shak.*

3. Enjoined by duty, or by the relation of one to another; as, *duteous* ties. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
DŪ'TE-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a duteous manner.
DŪ'TE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being obedient or respectful.
DŪ'TI-A-BLE, *a.* [See DUTY.] Subject to the imposition of duty or customs; as, *dutiable* goods.
Supreme Court, U. S.
DŪ'TI-ED, (dū'tid,) *a.* Subjected to duties or customs. *Ames.*
DŪ'TI-FUL, *a.* Performing the duties or obligations required by law, justice, or propriety; obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors; respectful; as, a *dutiful* son or daughter; a *dutiful* ward or servant; a *dutiful* subject.
2. Expressive of respect or a sense of duty; re-

spectful; reverential; required by duty; as, *dutiful* reverence; *dutiful* attentions.

DO'TI-FUL-LY, *adv.* In a dutiful manner; with a regard to duty; obediently; submissively; reverently; respectfully. *Swift.*

DO'TI-FUL-NESS, *n.* Obedience; submission to just authority; habitual performance of duty; as, *dutifulness* to parents. *Dryden.*

2. Reverence; respect. *Taylor.*

DO'TY, *n.* [from *due*, Fr. *dû*.] That which a person owes to another; that which a person is bound, by any natural, moral, or legal obligation, to pay, do, or perform. Obedience to princes, magistrates, and the laws, is the *duty* of every citizen and subject; obedience, respect, and kindness to parents, are *duties* of children; fidelity to friends is a *duty*; reverence, obedience, and prayer to God, are indispensable *duties*; the government and religious instruction of children are *duties* of parents which they can not neglect without guilt.

2. Forbearance of that which is forbidden by morality, law, justice, or propriety. It is our *duty* to refrain from lewdness, intemperance, profaneness, and injustice.

3. Obedience; submission.

4. Act of reverence or respect.

They both did *duty* to their lady *Spenser.*

5. The business of a soldier or marine on guard; as, the company is on *duty*. It is applied, also, to other services or labor.

6. The business of war; military service; as, the regiment did *duty* in Flanders.

7. Tax, toll, impost, or customs; excise; any sum of money required by government to be paid on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods. An impost on land or other real estate, and on the stock of farmers, is not called a *duty*, but a *direct tax*. *United States.*

8. In *enginery*, the amount of weight which is lifted by a steam-engine, by a certain quantity of coal.

DU-UM'VIR, *n.*; *pl.* DUUMVIRI. [L. *duo*, two, and *vir*, man.]

One of two Roman officers or magistrates united in the same public functions.

DU-UM'VI-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the duumvirs or duumvirate of Rome.

DU-UM'VI-RATE, *n.* The union of two men in the same office; or the office, dignity, or government of two men thus associated, as in ancient Rome.

DWALE, *n.* In *heraldry*, a sable or black color.

2. The deadly nightshade, Atropa lethalis, a plant; or a sleepy potion. *Chaucer.*

DWARF, *n.* [Sax. *dwerg*, *dweorg*; D. *dwerg*; Sw. *id.*; Dan. *dværg*.]

1. A general name for an animal or plant which is much below the ordinary size of the species or kind. A man that never grows beyond two or three feet in hight, is a *dwarf*. This word, when used alone, usually refers to the human species, but sometimes to other animals. When it is applied to plants, it is more generally used in composition; as, a *dwarf-tree*; *dwarf elder*.

2. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances. *Spenser.*

DWARF, *v. t.* To hinder from growing to the natural size; to lessen; to make or keep small. *Addison.*

DWARF'ED, (dwarft,) *pp.* Hindered from growing to the natural size.

DWARF'ISH, *a.* Like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; very small; low; petty; despicable; as, a *dwarfish* animal; a *dwarfish* shrub. *Dryden.*

DWARF'ISH-LY, *adv.* Like a dwarf.

DWARF'ISH-NESS, *n.* Smallness of stature; littleness of size.

DWAUL, *v. i.* [Sax. *dwelian*, *dwolian*, to wander.] To be delirious. [*Obs.*] *Junius.*

DWELL, *v. i.*; *pret.* DWELLED, usually contracted into DWELT. [Dan. *dvæler*, to stay, wait, loiter, delay; Sw. *dröja*, a trance; *dröjas*, to delay, abide, remain, or linger. Teut. *dwalen*; Icc. *dvelia*; Scot. *duel*, *dwell*. Qu. W. *attal*, *dal*, to hold, stop, stay, and Ir. *tadim*, to sleep. This word coincides nearly with *dally* in its primitive signification, and may be of the same family. Its radical sense is probably to *draw out in time*; hence, to hold, rest, remain. We see like senses united in many words, as in *teneo*, τείνω, *continue*. See DALLY, and Class Dl, No. 3, 5, 6, 21.]

1. To abide as a permanent resident, or to inhabit for a time; to live in a place; to have a habitation for some time or permanence.

God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall *dwell* in the tents of Shem.—Gen. ix.

Dwell imports a residence of some continuance. We use *abide* for the resting of a night or an hour; but we never say, he *dwelt* in a place a day or a night. *Dwell* may signify a residence for life or for a much shorter period, but not for a day. In *Scripture*, it denotes a residence of seven days, during the feast of tabernacles.

Ye shall *dwell* in booths seven days.—Lev. xxiii.
The Word was made flesh, and *dwelt* among us.—John i.

2. To be in any state or condition; to continue.

To *dwell* in doubtful joy. *Shak.*

3. To continue; to be fixed in attention; to hang upon with fondness.

The attentive queen
Dwelt on his accents. *Smith.*
They stand at a distance, *dwelling* on his looks and language, fixed in amazement. *Buckminster.*

4. To continue long; as, to *dwell* on a subject, in speaking, debate, or writing; to *dwell* on a note in music.

Dwell, as a verb transitive, is not used. "We who *dwell* this wild," in Milton, is not a legitimate phrase.

DWELL'ED, (dweld,) *pp.* Inhabited.

DWELL'ER, *n.* An inhabitant; a resident of some continuance in a place. *Dryden.*

DWELL'ING, *ppr.* Inhabiting; residing; sojourning; continuing with fixed attention.

DWELL'ING, *n.* Habitation; place of residence; abode.

Hator shall be a *dwelling* for dragons.—Jer. xlix.

2. Continuance; residence; state of life.

Thy *dwelling* shall be with the beasts of the field.—Dan. iv.

DWELL'ING-HOUSE, *n.* The house in which one lives.

DWELL'ING-PLACE, *n.* The place of residence.

DWELT, *pp.* of DWELL. Resided; sojourned; continued.

DWIN'DLE, *v. i.* [Sax. *dwinan*, to pine, to vanish; Sw. *tvina*; G. *schwinden*. I suppose founded on the root of *wane*, or *vain*, *vanish*.]

1. To diminish; to become less; to shrink; to waste or consume away. The body *dwindles* by pining or consumption; an estate *dwindles* by waste, by want of industry or economy; an object *dwindles* in size as it recedes from view; an army *dwindles* by death or desertion.

Our drooping days are *dwindled* down to naught. *Thomson.*

2. To degenerate; to sink; to fall away.

Religious societies may *dwindle* into factious clubs. *Swift.*

DWIN'DLE, *v. t.* To make less; to bring low. *Thomson.*

2. To break; to disperse. *Clarendon.*

DWIN'DLED, *pp.* or *a.* Shrunk; diminished in size.

DWIN'DLING, *ppr.* Falling away; becoming less; pining; consuming; moldering away.

DYE, *v. t.* [Sax. *deagan*; L. *tingo*, for *tigo*; Gr. τεγγω; Fr. *teindre*, whence *tint*, *taint*, *attaint*; Sp. *teñir*; Port. *tingir*; It. *tignere*; Ar. طاخ *taicha*, to *dye* and to *die*. Class Dg, No. 40. The primary sense is, to throw down, to dip, to plunge.]

To stain, to color; to give a new and permanent color to; applied particularly to cloth or the materials of cloth, as wool, cotton, silk, and linen; also, to hats, leather, &c. It usually expresses more or a deeper color than *tinge*.

DYE, *n.* A coloring liquor; color; stain; tinge.

DY'ED, (dide,) *pp.* Stained; colored.

DYE'-HOUSE, *n.* A building in which dyeing is carried on.

DYE'ING, *ppr.* Staining; giving a new and permanent color.

DYE'ING, *n.* The art or practice of giving new and permanent colors; the art of coloring cloth, hats, &c.

DY'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to dye cloth and the like.

DY'ER'S-WEED, *n.* A plant from which is obtained a yellow dye. The name is given to the *Reseda luteola*, and to the *Genista tinctoria*. *Loudon. Drury.*

DY'ING, *ppr.* [from *die*.] Losing life; perishing; expiring; fading away; languishing.

2. *a.* Mortal, destined to death; as, *dying* bodies.

3. Given, uttered, or manifested just before death; as, *dying* words; a *dying* request; *dying* love.

4. Supporting a dying person; as, a *dying* bed.

5. Pertaining to death; as, a *dying* hour.

DY'ING-LY, *adv.* In a dying manner.

DYKE. See DIKE.

DY-NAM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. δυναμις, strength, and μετρεω, to measure.

An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes *Ramsden.*

DYN-A-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a dynameter.

DY-NAM'IC, DY-NAM'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. δυναμις, power.]

Pertaining to strength or power, or to dynamics.

DY-NAM'ICS, *n.* [Gr. δυναμις, power.]

That branch of mechanical philosophy which treats of bodies in motion, opposed to *statics*.

DYN-A-MOM'E-TER, *n.* [See DYNAMETER.] An instrument for measuring force, especially the relative strength of men and other animals. [See, also, DYNAMOMETER.] *Ed. Encyc.*

DY'NAST, *n.* [See DYNASTY.] A ruler; a governor, a prince; a government.

DY-NAST'IC, *a.* Relating to a dynasty or line of kings.

DY-NAS'TI-DAN, *n.* [Gr. δυναστης, powerful.]

The *dynastidans* are a tribe of beetles, of a gigantic size.

DY'NAS-TY, *n.* [Gr. δυναστεια, power, sovereignty, from δυναστης, a lord or chief, from δυναμαι, to be able or strong, to prevail, Ir. *tanaiste*. The W. *dyn*, man, is probably from the same root. Class Dn.

Government; sovereignty; or rather a race or succession of kings of the same line or family, who govern a particular country; as, the *dynasties* of Egypt or Persia. *Encyc.*

The obligation of treaties and contracts is allowed to survive the change of *dynasties*. *E. Everett.*

DYS'CRA-SY, *n.* [Gr. δυσκρασια; δυς, evil, and κρασις, habit.]

In *medicine*, an ill habit or state of the humors; distemperature of the juices. *Coxe. Encyc.*

DYS-EN-TER'IC, *a.* Pertaining to dysentery; accompanied with dysentery; proceeding from dysentery.

2. Afflicted with dysentery; as, a *dysenteric* patient.

DYS'EN-TER-Y, *n.* [L. *dysenteria*; Gr. δυσεντερια; δυς, bad, and εντερον, intestines.]

A flux in which the stools consist chiefly of blood and mucus or other morbid matter, accompanied with griping of the bowels, and followed by tenesmus. *Encyc.*

DYS'NO-MY, *n.* [Gr. δυς and νομος.]

Bad legislation; the enactment of bad laws.

DYS'O-DILE, *n.* A species of coal of a greenish or yellowish-gray color, in masses composed of thin layers. When burning, it emits a very fetid odor. *Hayy. Cleaveland.*

DYS-OP'SY, *n.* [Gr. δυς and ωψ.]

Dimness of sight.

DYS'O-REX-Y, *n.* [Gr. δυς, bad, and ορεξις, appetite.]

A bad or depraved appetite; a want of appetite. *Coxe.*

DYS-PEP'SY, DYS-PEP'SI-A, *n.* [Gr. δυσπεψια; δυς, bad, and πεσσω, to concoct.]

Bad digestion; indigestion, or difficulty of digestion. *Encyc. Coxe.*

DYS-PEP'TIC, *a.* Afflicted with bad digestion; as, a *dyspeptic* person.

2. Pertaining to or consisting in dyspepsy; as, a *dyspeptic* complaint.

DYS-PEP'TIC, *n.* A person afflicted with bad digestion.

DIS'PHA-GY, (dis'fa-je,) *n.* [Gr. δυς and φαγω.]

Difficulty of digestion.

DYS'PHO-NY, *n.* [Gr. δυσφωνια; δυς, bad, hard, and φωνη, voice.]

A difficulty of speaking, occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs of speech. *Dict.*

DYS-PHŌ'RI-A, *n.* [Gr. δυς and φορεω.]

Impatience under affliction.

DYSP-NŒ'A, (disp-nē'a,) *n.* [Gr. δυσπνοια.]

A difficulty of breathing. *Coxe.*

DYS-THET'IC, *a.* Relating to a non-febrile morbid state of the blood-vessels, or to a bad habit of the body, dependent mainly upon the state of the circulating system.

DYS'TOME, DYS'TO-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. δυς, with difficulty, and τεμνω, to cleave.]

In *mineralogy*, cleaving with difficulty. *Shepard.*

DYS-U'RIC, *a.* Pertaining to dysury.

DYS'U-RY, (dis'yu-re,) *n.* [Gr. δυσουρια; δυς and ουρον, urine.]

Difficulty in discharging the urine, attended with pain and a sensation of heat. *Encyc.*

E.

E, the second vowel and the fifth letter of the English alphabet, seems to be the ancient Phenician and Hebrew ה inverted, corresponding nearly with the Chaldaic and later Hebrew ה. Its long and natural sound in English coincides with the sound of *i* in the Italian and French languages, and is formed by a narrower opening of the glottis than that of *a*. It has a long sound, as in *here*, *mete*, *me*; a short sound, as in *met*, *men*; and the sound of *e* open or long, in *there*, *prey*, *vein*. As a final letter, it is generally quiescent; but it serves to lengthen the sound of the preceding vowel, or at least to indicate that the preceding vowel is to have its long sound, as in *mane*, *cane*, *plume*, which, without the final *e*, would be pronounced *man*, *can*, *plum*. After *c* and *g*, the final *e* serves to indicate that *c* is to be pronounced as *s*, and *g* as *j*. Thus, without the final *e* in *mace*, [mase,] the word would be pronounced *mac*, [mak,] and *rage* [raj] would be pronounced *rag*. In a numerous class of words, — indeed in almost every word, except a few from the Greek, — the final *e* is silent, serving no purpose whatever, unless to show from what language we have received the words; and in many cases, it does not answer this purpose. In words ending in *ble*, as *active*; in *ile*, as *futile*; in *ine*, as in *sanguine*, *examine*; in *ite*, as in *definite*; *e* is, for the most part, silent. In some of these words, the use of *e* is borrowed from the French; in most or all cases, it is not authorized by the Latin originals; it is worse than useless, as it leads to a wrong pronunciation; and the retaining of it in such words is beyond measure absurd.

When two of this vowel occur together, the sound is the same as that of the single *e* long, as in *deem*, *esteem*, *need*; and it occurs often with *a* and *i*, as in *mean*, *hear*, *siege*, *deceive*, in which cases, when one vowel only has a sound, the combination I call a digraph, [*double written.*] In these combinations, the sound is usually that of *e* long, but sometimes the short sound of *e*, as in *lead*, a metal, *read*, pret. of *read*, and sometimes the sound of *a* long, as in *reign*, *feign*, pronounced *rane*, *fane*. Irregularities of this kind are not reducible to rules.

As a numeral, E stands for 250. In the calendar, it is the fifth of the dominical letters. As an abbreviation, it stands for *East*, as in charts; E. N. E., east-north-east; E. S. E., east-south-east; E. by S., east by south.

EACH, (ēch,) *a.* [Scot. *eik*. This word is either a contraction of the Sax. *ele*, *ele*, D. *elk*, or the Ir. *each*, or *gach*, Basque *gucia*, Fr. *chaque*, with the loss of the first articulation. With the Celtic corresponds the Russ. *kajdoi*, each. I am inclined to believe both the English and Scottish words to be contractions of the Celtic *each*.]

Every one of any number separately considered or treated. The emperor distributed to *each* soldier in his army a liberal donative.

> To all of them he gave *each* man changes of raiment. — Gen. xlv.
>
> And the princes of Israel, being twelve men, *each* one was for the house of his fathers. — Num. i.
>
> Simeon and Levi took *each* man his sword. — Gen. xxxiv.

To *each* corresponds *other*. Let *each* esteem *other* better than himself. It is our duty to assist *each other*; that is, it is our duty to assist, *each* to assist the *other*.

EACH'WHERE, *adv.* Every where. [*Obs.*]

EAD, ED, in *names*, is a Saxon word, signifying happy, fortunate; as in *Edward*, happy preserver; *Edgar*, happy power; *Edwin*, happy conqueror; *Eadulph*, happy assistance; like *Macarius* and *Eupolemus* in Greek, and *Fausta*, *Fortunatus*, *Felicianus*, in Latin. *Gibson.*

EA'GER, (ē'ger,) *a.*† [*Fr. aigre*; Arm. *egr*; W. *egyr*; It. *agro*; Sp. *agrio*; L. *acer*, fierce, brisk, sharp, sour. If *r* is radical, this word belongs to Class Gr. Ir. *gear*, *geire*, sharp; Ger. *gier*. Otherwise, it coincides with L. *acus*, Eng. *edge*, Sax. *ecg*.]

1. Excited by ardent desire in the pursuit of any object; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain; inflamed by desire; ardently wishing or longing. The soldiers were *eager* to engage the enemy. Men are *eager* in the pursuit of wealth. The lover is *eager* to possess the object of his affections.

2. Ardent; vehement; impetuous; as, *eager* spirits; *eager* zeal; *eager* clamors.

3. Sharp; sour; acid; as, *eager* droppings into milk. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

4. Sharp; keen; biting; severe; as, *eager* air; *eager* cold. [*Little used.*] *Shak. Bacon.*

5 Brittle; inflexible; not ductile; as, the gold is too *eager*. [*Local.*] *Locke.*

EA'GER-LY, *adv.* With great ardor of desire; ardently; earnestly; warmly; with prompt zeal; as, he *eagerly* flew to the assistance of his friend.

2. Hastily; impetuously.

3. Keenly; sharply.

EA'GER-NESS, *n.* Ardent desire to do, pursue, or obtain any thing; animated zeal; vehement longing; ardor of inclination. Idea pursue Lear with *eagerness*. Detraction is often received with *eagerness*. With *eagerness* the soldier rushes to battle. The lover's *eagerness* often disappoints his hopes.

2. Tartness; sourness. [*Obs.*]

EA'GLE, (ē'gl,) *n.** [*Fr. aigle*; Sp. *aguila*; It. *aquila*; L. *aquila*. Qu. from his beak, Ch. Heb. עקב, to be crooked, (see *Buxtorf*,) or Pers. اجل.]

*1. A rapacious bird of the genus Falco. The beak is crooked, and furnished at the base with a cere at the base, and the tongue is cloven or bifid. There are several species, as the bald or white-headed eagle, the sea eagle or ossifrage, the golden eagle, &c.

The eagle is one of the largest species of birds, has a keen sight, and preys on small animals, fish, &c. He lives to a great age; and it is said that one died at Vienna, after a confinement of a hundred and four years. On account of the elevation and rapidity of his flight, and of his great strength, he is called the king of birds. Hence the figure of an eagle was made the standard of the Romans, and a spread eagle is a principal figure in the arms of the United States of America. Hence, also, in heraldry, it is one of the most noble bearings in armory.

2. A gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars, or about forty-three shillings sterling.

3. A constellation in the northern hemisphere, having its right wing contiguous to the equinoctial. It contains Altair, a star of the first magnitude. *Encyc.*

EA'GLE-EY-ED, (ē'gl-īde,) *a.* Sharpsighted as an eagle; having an acute sight. *Dryden.*

2. Discerning; having acute intellectual vision.

EA'GLE-FLIGHT-ED, (ē'gl-flīt-ed,) *a.* Flying like an eagle; mounting high.

EA'GLE-SIGHT'ED, (ē'gl-sīt-ed,) *a.* Having acute sight. *Shak.*

EA'GLE-SPEED, *n.* Swiftness like that of an eagle.

EA'GLESS, *n.* A female or hen eagle. [*Pope.*

EA'GLE-STONE, *n.* Ætites, a variety of argillaceous oxyd of iron, occurring in masses varying from the size of a walnut to that of a man's head. Their form is spherical, oval, or nearly reniform, or sometimes like a parallelopiped with rounded edges and angles. They have a rough surface, and are essentially composed of concentric layers. These nodules often embrace at the center a kernel or nucleus, sometimes movable, and always differing from the exterior in color, density, and fracture. To these hollow nodules the ancients gave the name of *eagle-stones*, from an opinion that the eagle transported them to her nest to facilitate the laying of her eggs. *Cleaveland.*

EA'GLET, *n.* A young eagle, or a diminutive eagle.

EA'GLE-WING-ED, *a.* Having the wings of an eagle; swift as an eagle. *Milton.*

EA'GLE-WOOD, *n.* A fragrant wood, used by the Asiatics for burning as incense. *Brande.*

EA'GRE, *n.* A tide swelling above another tide, as in the Severn. *Dryden.*

EAL'DER-MAN. See ALDERMAN.

EAME, *n.* [Sax. *eam.*]

Uncle. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

EAN, *v. t.* or *i.* To yean. [See YEAN.]

EAN'LING, *n.* A lamb just brought forth. [*Not used.*]

EAR, *n.* [Sax. *ear*, *eare*; D. *oor*; Sw. Dan. *öre*; G. *ohr*, or *öhr*; L. *auris*, whence *auricula*, Fr. *oreille*, Sp. *oreja*, Port. *orelha*, It. *orecchio*. The sense is probably a shoot or limb. It may be connected with *hear*, as the L. *audio* is with the Gr. ους, ωτος.]

1. The organ of hearing; the organ by which sound is perceived; and, in general, both the external and internal part is understood by the term. The external ear is a cartilaginous funnel, attached, by ligaments and muscles, to the temporal bone. *Encyc.*

2. The sense of hearing, or rather the power of distinguishing sounds and judging of harmony; the power of nice perception of the differences of sound, or of consonances and dissonances. She has a delicate *ear* for music, or a good *ear*.

3. In *the plural*, the head or person.

> It is better to pass over an affront from one scoundrel, than to draw a herd about one's *ears*. *L'Estrange.*

4. The top, or highest part.

> The cavalier was up to the *ears* in love. [*Low.*] *L'Estrange.*

5. A favorable hearing; attention; heed; regard. Give no *ear* to flattery. He could not gain the prince's *ear*.

> I cried to God — and he gave *ear* to me. — Ps. lxxvi.

6. Disposition to like or dislike what is heard; opinion; judgment; taste.

> He laid his scene closer — according to the style and *ear* of those times. *Denham.*

7. Any part of a thing resembling an ear; a projecting part from the side of any thing; as, the *ears* of a vessel used as handles.

8. The spike of corn; that part of certain plants which contains the flowers and seeds; as, an *ear* of wheat or maize.

To be by the ears,
To fall together by the ears,
To go together by the ears,
} to fight or scuffle; to quarrel.

To set by the ears; to make strife; to cause to quarrel.

An ear for music; an ear that relishes music, or that readily distinguishes tones or intervals.

EAR, *v. i.* To shoot as an ear; to form ears, as corn.

EAR, *v. t.* [L. *aro*.]

To plow or till. [*Obs.*]

EAR'A-BLE, *a.* Used to be tilled. [*Obs.*] *Barret.*

EAR'ACHE, (-āke,) *n.* [See ACHE.] Pain in the ear.

EAR'AL, *a.* Receiving by the ear. [*Not used.*] *Hewyt.*

EAR'-BŌR-ED, *a.* Having the ear perforated. *Hall.*

EAR'-CAP, *n.* A cover for the ears against cold.

EAR'-DEAF-EN-ING, (-dĕf'n- or -def'n-,) *a.* Stunning the ear with noise. *Shak.*

EAR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having ears; having spikes formed, as corn.

2. Plowed. [*Obs.*]

EAR'-E-RECT'ING, *a.* Setting up the ears. *Cowper.*

EAR'ING, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a rope attached to the cringle of a sail, by which it is bent or reefed. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

EAR'ING, *n.* A plowing of land. *Gen.* xlv.

EAR'LAP, *n.* The tip of the ear.

EAR'LOCK, *n.* [Sax. *ear-loca*.]

A lock or curl of hair, near the ear.

EAR'MARK, *n.* A mark on the ear, by which a sheep is known.

EAR'MARK, *v. t.* To mark, as sheep, by cropping or slitting the ear.

EAR'MARK-ED, (-märkt,) *pp.* Marked on the ear.

EAR'MARK-ING, *ppr.* Marking on the ear.

EAR'PICK, *n.* An instrument for cleansing the ear.

EAR'-PIER-CING, *a.* Piercing the ear, as a shrill or sharp sound. *Shak.*

EAR'RING, *n.* A pendant; an ornament, sometimes set with diamonds, pearls, or other jewels, worn at the ear, by means of a ring passing through the lobe.

EAR'SHOT, *n.* Reach of the ear; the distance at which words may be heard. *Dryden.*

EAR'-TRUMP-ET, *n.* A tube applied to the ear to aid in hearing.

EAR'WAX, *n.* The cerumen; a thick viscous substance, secreted by the glands of the ear into the outer passage. *Encyc.*

EAR'WIG, *n.* [Sax. *ear-wigga*, *ear-wicga*; ear and worm or grub.]

1. An insect, with large transparent wings, which eats fruit and flower leaves, and has been erroneously supposed to creep into the human brain through the ear.

In *New England*, this name is vulgarly given to a centiped.

2. *Figuratively*, one who gains the ear of another by stealth, and whispers insinuations.

EAR'WIG, *v. t.* To gain the ear by stealth, and whisper insinuations. [*Colloquial in England.*]

EAR'-WIT-NESS, *n.* One who is able to give testimony to a fact from his own hearing. *Watts.*

EARL, (erl,) *n.* [Sax. *eorl*; Ir. *iarla*, an earl; *earlamh*, noble. This word is said to have been received from the Danes, although not now used in Denmark. Formerly, this title among the Danes was equivalent to the English *alderman*. *Spelman.*]

A British title of nobility, or a nobleman, the third in rank, being next below a marquis, and next above a viscount. The title answers to *count* [*comte*] in France, and *graaf* in Germany. The earl formerly had the government of a *shire*, and was called *shire-man*. After the conquest, earls were called *counts*, and from them shires have taken the name of *counties*. *Earl* is now a mere title, unconnected with territorial jurisdiction. *Spelman. Encyc.*

EARL'DOM, (erl'dum,) *n.* The seignory, jurisdiction, or dignity of an earl.

EARL-MAR'SHAL, *n.* An officer in Great Britain, who has the superintendence of military solemnities.

He is the eighth great officer of state. The office was originally conferred by grant of the king, but is now hereditary in the family of the Howards. *Encyc.*

EARLES'-PEN-NY, (erlz-) *n.* Money given in part payment. [Qu. L. *arrha.*] [*Not in use.*]

EAR'LESS, *a.* Destitute of ears; disinclined to hear or listen.

EAR'LI-ER, (er'li-er,) *a. comp.* More forward or early.

EAR'LI-EST, (er'li-est,) *a. superl.* Most early; first.

EAR'LI-NESS, (er'li-ness,) *n.* [See EARLY and EAR.] A state of advance or forwardness; a state of being before any thing, or at the beginning; as, the *earliness* of rising in the morning is a rising at the dawn of the morning, or before the usual time of rising. So we speak of the *earliness* of spring, or the *earliness* of plants, to express a state somewhat in advance of the usual time of spring, or growth of plants.

EAR'LY, (er'ly,) *a.* [from Sax. *er*, *ar*, before in time, Eng. *ere*, which indicates the root of the word to signify, to advance, to pass along, or shoot up. It is probably connected with the D. *eer*, G. *ehre*, Sw. *ähre*, Dan. *ære*, honor, denoting the highest point.]

1. In advance of something else; prior in time; forward; as, *early* fruit, that is, fruit that comes to maturity before other fruit; *early* growth; *early* manhood; *early* old age or decrepitude, that is, premature old age. So an *early* spring; an *early* harvest.

2. First; being at the beginning; as, *early* dawn.

3. Being in good season; as, the court met at an *early* hour.

EAR'LY, (er'ly,) *adv.* Soon; in good season; betimes; as, rise *early*; come *early*; begin *early* to instil into children principles of piety.

Those that seek me *early* shall find me. — Prov. viii.

EARN, (ern,) *v. t.* [Sax. *earnian*, *ernian*, *gearnian*, to earn, to merit. It is connected in origin with LABOR and YEARN, which see. The primary sense is to strive or urge, implying an effort to advance or stretch forward.]

1. To merit or deserve by labor, or by any performance; to do that which entitles to a reward, whether the reward is received or not. Men often *earn* money or honor which they never receive. *Earn* money before you spend it, and spend less than you earn.

It is idle to hope, by our short-sighted contrivances, to insure to a people happiness which their own character has not *earned*. *Channing.*

2. To gain by labor, service, or performance; to deserve and receive as compensation; as, to *earn* a dollar a day; to *earn* a good living; to earn honors or laurels.

EARN, (ern,) *v. t.* [Sax. *gyrnan.*] To long for; to feel anxiety. See YEARN. *Spenser.*

EARN, *v. t.* To curdle. *North of England.*

EARN'ED, (ernd,) *pp.* Merited by labor or performance; gained.

EARN'EST, (ern'est,) *a.* [Sax. *earnest* or *geornest*, from *georn*, desirous, studious, diligent, assiduous, whence *geornian*, *gyrnan*, to desire, to *yearn*; Dan. *gierne*, willingly, freely, gladly, cheerfully; *gierning*, a deed, act, exploit; Ger. *ernst*; D. *ernst*; W. *ern*, earnest-money. The radical sense is, to strive to advance, to reach forward, to urge, to strain.]

1. Ardent in the pursuit of an object; eager to obtain; having a longing desire; warmly engaged or incited.

They are never more *earnest* to disturb us, than when they see us most *earnest* in this duty. *Duppa.*

2. Ardent; warm; eager; zealous; animated; importunate; as, *earnest* in love; *earnest* in prayer.

3. Intent; fixed.

On that precept strange
Their *earnest* eyes were fixed. *Milton.*

4. Serious; important; that is, really intent or engaged; whence the phrase *in earnest*. To *be in earnest*, is to be really urging or stretching toward an object; intent on a pursuit. Hence, from fixed attention, comes the sense of *seriousness* in the pursuit, as opposed to trifling or jest. Are you *in earnest* or *in jest*?

EARN'EST, (ern'est,) *n.* Seriousness; a reality; a real event; as opposed to jesting or feigned appearance.

Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to *earnest*. *Sidney.*
And give in *earnest* what I begged in jest. *Shak.*

2. First fruits; that which is in advance, and gives promise of something to come. Early fruit may be an *earnest* of fruit to follow. The Christian's peace of mind, in this life, is an *earnest* of future peace and happiness. The *earnest* of the Spirit is given to the saints, as the assurance of their future enjoyment of God's favor and presence.

3. A part paid or delivered beforehand, as money or goods, under a contract, as a pledge and security for the whole. Thus, *earnest*, or *earnest-money*, is a first payment or deposit, giving promise or assurance of full payment, and serving also to bind the seller to the terms of the agreement. *McCulloch.*

Hence the practice of giving an *earnest* to ratify a bargain.

4. In a *wider sense*, a pledge or assurance of more to come hereafter; as, to give *earnest* of success.

EARN'EST-LY, (ern'est-ly,) *adv.* Warmly; zealously; importunately; eagerly; with real desire.

Being in an agony, he prayed more *earnestly*. — Luke xxii.
That ye should *earnestly* contend for the faith once delivered to the saints. — Jude 3.

2. With fixed attention; with eagerness.

A certain maid looked *earnestly* upon him. — Luke xxii.

EARN'EST-MON-EY, (-mun-ny,) *n.* Money paid as a pledge or security.

EARN'EST-NESS, (ern'est-ness,) *n.* Ardor or zeal in the pursuit of any thing; eagerness; animated desire; or, to walk or act with *earnestness*, to engage in a work with earnestness.

2. Anxious care; solicitude; intenseness of desire *Dryden.*

3. Fixed desire or attention; seriousness; as, the charge was maintained with a show of gravity and *earnestness*.

EARN'FUL, (ern'ful,) *a.* Full of anxiety. [*Not used.*]

EARN'ING, (ern'ing,) *ppr.* Meriting by services; gaining by labor or performance.

EARN'ING, (ern'ing,) *n.*; *pl.* EARNINGS. That which is earned; that which is gained or merited by labor, services, or performances; wages; reward. The folly of young men is to spend their *earnings* in dissipation or extravagance. It is wise for the poor to invest their *earnings* in a productive fund.

EARTH, (erth,) *n.* [See EAR, to plow.] A plowed field. [*Not in use.*] *May.*

EARTH, (erth,) *n.* [Sax. *eard*, *eorth*, *yrth*; D. *aarde*; G. *erde*; Sw. *jord*, *jord*; Dan. *jord*; Scot. *erd*, *yord*, *yerth*; Turk. *jerda*; Tartaric, *yurda*. It coincides with

عَـ ـرَ

the Heb. אֶרֶץ. The Ar. أَرْض *aredh*, from which the Arabic and Hebrew words corresponding to the Teutonic above, are derived, signifies to eat, gnaw, or corrode as a worm, or the teredo. It is obvious, then, that the primary sense of *earth* is fine particles, like *mold*. The verb may be from פָּרַר, to break or bruise. The Ch. and Syr. ܐܪܥܐ, earth, may be contracted from the same word. See CORRODE.]

1. *Earth*, in *its primary sense*, signifies the particles which compose the mass of the globe, but more *particularly*, the particles which form the fine mold on the surface of the globe; or it denotes any indefinite mass or portion of that matter. We throw up *earth* with a spade or plow; we fill a pit or ditch with *earth*; we form a rampart with *earth*. This substance being considered, by ancient philosophers, as simple, was called an *element*; and, in popular language, we still hear of the four elements, *fire*, *air*, *earth*, and *water*.

2. In *chemistry*, the term *earth* was, till lately, employed to denote a supposed simple elementary body or substance, defined to be tasteless, indurous, uninflammable, and infusible. But it has also been applied to substances which have a very sensible alkaline taste, as lime. The primitive earths have been reckoned ten in number; of which five are considered earths proper, namely, *alumina*, *glucine*, *yttria*, *zirconia*, and *thorina*; four possess decided alkaline properties, namely, *baryta*, *strontia*, *lime* or *calcia*, and *magnesia*; and one, *silica*, is regarded as an acid, and often called *silicic acid*. Recent experiments prove that all of them, except *silica*, are compounds of oxygen with metallic bases.

Davy. Silliman. Phillips. Ure.

3. The terraqueous globe which we inhabit. The earth is nearly spherical, but a little flatted at the poles, and hence its figure is called an *oblate spheroid*. It is one of the primary planets, revolving round the sun in an orbit which is between those of Venus and Mars. It is nearly eight thousand miles in diameter, and twenty-five thousand miles in circumference. Its mean distance from the sun is about ninety-five millions of miles, and its annual revolution constitutes the year of 365 days, 5 hours, and nearly 49 minutes.

4. The world, as opposed to other scenes of existence *Shak.*

5. The inhabitants of the globe.

The whole *earth* was of one language. — Gen. xi.

6. Dry land, opposed to the sea.

God called the dry land *earth*. — Gen. i.

7. Country; region; a distinct part of the globe. *Dryden.*

In this sense, *land* or *soil* is more generally used. In *Scripture*, *earth* is used for a part of the world. *Ezra* i. 2.

8. The ground; the surface of the earth. He fell to the *earth*. The ark was lifted above the *earth*.

In the second month — was the *earth* dried. — Gen. viii.

9. In *Scripture*, *things on the earth* are carnal, sensual, temporary things; opposed to heavenly, spiritual, or divine things.

10. *Figuratively*, a low condition. *Rev.* xii.

11. [from *ear*, Sax. *erian*, L. *aro*, to plow.] The act of turning up the ground in tillage [*Not used.*] *Tusser.*

EARTH, (erth,) *v. t.* To hide, or cause to hide, in the earth.

The fox is *earthed*. *Dryden.*

2. To cover with earth or mold. *Evelyn.*

EARTH, *v. i.* To retire under ground; to burrow. Here foxes *earthed*.

EARTH'-BAG, *n.* A bag filled with earth, used for defense in war.

EARTH'-BANK, *n.* A bank or mound of earth.

EARTH'-BOARD, (erth'bord,) *n.* The board of a plow that turns over the earth; the mold-board.

EARTH'BORN, *a.* Born of the earth; terrigenous; springing originally from the earth; as, the fabled

2. Earthly; terrestrial. [*earth-born* giants.

All *earth-born* cares are wrong. *Goldsmith.*

EARTH'-BOUND, *a.* Fastened by the pressure of the earth. *Shak.*

EARTH'-BRED, *a.* Low; abject, grovelling.

EARTH'-CRE-A'TED, *a.* Formed of earth. *Young.*

EARTH'ED, (erthd,) *pp.* Hid in the earth.

EARTH'EN, (erth'n,) *a.* Made of earth; made of clay; as, an *earthen* vessel; *earthen* ware.

EARTH'EN-WARE, *n.* Ware made of earth; crockery. It is less hard than stone-ware.

EARTH'-FED, *a.* Low; abject. *B. Jonson.*

EARTH'-FLAX, *n.* Amianth; a fibrous, flexile, elastic mineral substance, consisting of short interwoven, or long parallel filaments. *Encyc.*

EARTH'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being earthy, or of containing earth; grossness. *Johnson.*

EARTH'ING, (erth'ing,) *ppr.* Hiding in the earth.

EARTH'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *earthly*.] The quality of being earthly; grossness.

2. Worldliness; strong attachment to worldly things.

EARTH'LING, *n.* An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a frail creature. *Drummond.*

EARTH'LY, *a.* Pertaining to the earth, or to this world.

Our earthly house of this tabernacle. — 2 Cor. v.

2. Not heavenly; vile; mean.

This earthly load
Of death called life. *Milton.*

3. Belonging to our present state; as, *earthly* objects; *earthly* residence.

4. Belonging to the earth or world; carnal; vile; as opposed to *spiritual* or *heavenly*.

Whose glory is in their shame, who mind *earthly* things. — Phil. iii.

5. Corporeal; not mental. *Spenser.*

6. Any thing on earth.

What *earthly* benefit can be the result? *Pope.*

EARTH'LY-MIND'ED, *a.* Having a mind devoted to earthly things.

EARTH'LY-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* Grossness; sensuality; extreme devotedness to earthly objects. *Gregory.*

EARTH'-NUT, *n.* The popular name of a spherical knob, the size of a cherry, which is black without and white within, and is a part of the root of the Carum Bulbocastanum. *De Cand.*

2. The seed-vessel and seed of the Arachis hypogea, a leguminous plant, called also *pea-nut*. It lies upon, or is buried in the earth, where it ripens.

EARTH'QUAKE, *n.* A shaking, trembling, or concussion of the earth; sometimes a slight tremor; at other times a violent shaking or convulsion; at other times a rocking or heaving of the earth. Earthquakes are usually preceded by a rattling sound in the air, or by a subterraneous rumbling noise. Hence the name *earthdin*, formerly given to an earthquake.

EARTH'-SHAK-ING, *a.* Shaking the earth; having power to shake the earth. *Milton.*

EARTH-WAN'DER-ING, *a.* Roving over the earth.

EARTH'-WORK, (erth'wurk,) *n.* In *engineering*, a term applied to cuttings, embankments, &c.

EARTH'-WORM, (erth'wurm,) *n.* The dew worm, a species of lumbricus; a worm that lives under ground. *Encyc.*

2. A mean, sordid wretch.

EARTH'Y, *a.* Consisting of earth; as, *earthy* matter.

2. Resembling earth; as, an *earthy* taste or smell.

3. Partaking of earth; terrene. *Milton.*

4. Inhabiting the earth; terrestrial; as, *earthy* spirits. *Dryden.*

5. Relating to earth; as, an *earthy* sign. *Dryden.*

6. Gross; not refined; as, an *earthy* conceit. *Shak.*

7. *Earthy fracture*, in *mineralogy*, is when the fracture of a mineral is rough, with minute elevations and depressions. *Cleaveland.*

EASE, (eze,) *n.* [Fr. *aise*; Arm. *aes*; W. *hawz*; Corn. *heth*; Sax. *eth* or *eath*, easy; L. *otium*; It. *agio*; Ir. *easgaidh*.]

1. Rest; an undisturbed state. *Applied to the body*, freedom from pain, disturbance, excitement, or annoyance. He sits at his *ease*. He takes his *ease*.

2. *Applied to the mind*, a quiet state; tranquillity; freedom from pain, concern, anxiety, solicitude, or any thing that frets or ruffles the mind.

His soul shall dwell at *ease*. — Ps. xxv.
Woe to them that are at *ease* in Zion. — Amos vi.

3. Rest from labor.

4. Facility; freedom from difficulty or great labor. One man will perform this service with *ease*. This author writes with *ease*.

5. Freedom from stiffness, harshness, forced expressions, or unnatural arrangement; as, the *ease* of style.

6. Freedom from constraint or formality; unaffectedness; as, *ease* of behavior.

At ease; in an undisturbed state; free from pain or anxiety.

EASE, *v. t.* To free from pain, or any disquiet or annoyance, *as the body*; to relieve; to give rest to; as, the medicine has *eased* the patient.

2. To free from anxiety, care, or disturbance, *as the mind*; as, the late news has *eased* my mind.

3. To remove a burden from, either of body or mind; to relieve; with *of*. *Ease* me *of* this load; *ease* them *of* their burdens.

4. To mitigate; to alleviate; to assuage; to abate or remove in part any burden, pain, grief, anxiety, or disturbance.

Ease thou somewhat the grievous servitude of thy father.—2 Chron. x.

6. To quiet; to allay; to destroy; as, to *ease* pain.

To ease off, or *ease away*, in seamen's language, is to slacken a rope gradually.

To ease a ship, is to put the helm hard a-lee, or regulate the sail, to prevent her pitching, when close-hauled. *Totten.*

EAS'ED, (ēzd,) *pp.* Freed from pain; alleviated.

EASE'FUL, *a.* Quiet; peaceful; fit for rest. *Shak.*

EASE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With ease or quiet. *Sherwood.*

EASE'FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being easeful.

EAS'EL, *n.* The frame on which painters place their canvas.

Easel-pieces, among *painters*, are the smaller pieces, either portraits or landscapes, which are painted on the easel, as distinguished from those which are drawn on walls, ceilings, &c. *Encyc. Chalmers.*

EASE'LESS, *a.* Wanting ease.

EASE'MENT, *n.* Convenience; accommodation; that which gives ease, relief, or assistance.

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other *easements*. *Swift.*

2. In *law*, any privilege or convenience which one man has of another, either by prescription or charter, without profit; as a way through his land, &c. *Encyc. Cowel.*

EAS'I-LY, *adv.* [from *easy*.] Without difficulty or great labor; without great exertion, or sacrifice of labor or expense; as, this task may be *easily* performed; that event might have been *easily* foreseen.

2. Without pain, anxiety, or disturbance; in tranquillity; as, to pass life well and *easily*. *Temple.*

3. Readily; without the pain of reluctance.

Not soon provoked, she *easily* forgives. *Prior.*

4. Smoothly; quietly; gently; without tumult or discord.

5. Without violent shaking or jolting; as, a carriage moves *easily*.

EAS'I-NESS, *n.* Freedom from difficulty; ease.

Easiness and difficulty are relative terms. *Tillotson.*

2. Flexibility; readiness to comply; prompt compliance; a yielding or disposition to yield without opposition or reluctance.

Give to him, and he shall but laugh at your *easiness*. *South.*

So we say, a man's *easiness* of temper is remarkable.

3. Freedom from stiffness, constraint, effort, or formality; *applied to manners, or to the style of writing.* *Roscommon.*

4. Rest; tranquillity; ease; freedom from pain. *Ray.*

5. Freedom from shaking or jolting, as of a moving vehicle.

6. Softness; as, the *easiness* of a seat.

EAS'ING, (ēz'ing,) *ppr.* Relieving; mitigating.

EAST, (ēst,) *n.* [Sax. *east*; D. *oost*, *oosten*; G. *ost*; Sw. *ost*, *osten*; Dan. *öst*, *östen*; Fr. *est*. If the radical sense coincides with that of the L. *oriens*, this word may belong to the root of *hoise*, *hoist*.]

1. The point in the heavens where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox, or when it is in the equinoctial, or the corresponding point on the earth; one of the four cardinal points. The east and the west are the points where a line at right angles to the meridian of a place intersects the horizon. But to persons under the equinoctial line, that line constitutes east and west.

2. The eastern parts of the earth; the regions or countries which lie east of Europe, or other country. In this indefinite sense, the word is applied to Asia Minor, Syria, Chaldea, Persia, India, China, &c. We speak of the riches of the *east*, the diamonds and pearls of the *east*, the kings of the *east*.

The gorgeous *east*, with richest hand,
Pours on her kings barbaric pearl and gold. *Milton.*

EAST, *a.* Toward the rising sun; or toward the point where the sun rises, when in the equinoctial; as, the *east* gate; the *east* border; the *east* side; the *east* wind is a wind that blows from the east.

EAS'TER, *n.* [Sax. *easter*; G. *ostern*; supposed to be from *Eostre*, the goddess of love, or Venus of the north, in honor of whom a festival was celebrated by our pagan ancestors, in April; whence this month was called *Eosterumonath*. *Eoster* is supposed, by Beda and others, to be the *Astarte* of the Sidonians. See Beda, Cluver, and the authorities cited by Cluver, and by Jamieson, under *Paysyad*. But query.]

A festival of the Christian church, observed in commemoration of our Savior's resurrection, and occurring on Sunday, the third day after Good Friday. It answers to the pascha or passover of the Hebrews, and most nations still give it this name, *pascha*, *pask*, *paque*.

EAS'TER-LING, *n.* A native of some country eastward of another. *Spenser.*

2. A species of waterfowl. *Johnson.*

EAS'TER-LY, *a.* Coming from the eastward; as, an *easterly* wind.

2. Situated toward the east; as, the *easterly* side of a lake or country.

3. Toward the east; as, to move in an *easterly* direction.

4. Looking toward the east; as, an *easterly* exposure.

EAS'TER-LY, *adv.* On the east; in the direction of east.

EAS'TERN, *a.* [Sax. *eastern*.]

1. Oriental; being or dwelling in the east; as, *eastern* kings; *eastern* countries; *eastern* nations.

2. Situated toward the east; on the east part; as, the *eastern* side of a town or church; the *eastern* gate.

3. Going toward the east, or in the direction of east; as, an *eastern* voyage.

EAST'WARD, *adv.* [*east* and *ward*.] Toward the east; in the direction of east from some point or place. New Haven lies *eastward* from New York. Turn your eyes *eastward*.

EAS'Y, (ēz'y,) *a.* [See EASE.] Quiet; being at rest; free from pain, disturbance, or annoyance. The patient has slept well and is *easy*.

2. Free from anxiety, care, solicitude, or peevishness; quiet; tranquil; as, an *easy* mind.

3. Giving no pain or disturbance; as, an *easy* posture; an *easy* carriage.

4. Not difficult; that gives or requires no great labor or exertion; that presents no great obstacles; as, an *easy* task; it is often more *easy* to resolve than to execute.

Knowledge is *easy* to him that understandeth.—Prov. xiv.

5. Not causing labor or difficulty. An *easy* ascent or slope, is a slope rising with a small angle.

6. Smooth; not uneven; not rough or very hilly; that may be traveled with ease; as, an *easy* road.

7. Gentle; moderate; not pressing; as, a ship under *easy* sail.

8. Yielding with little or no resistance; complying; credulous.

With such deceits he gained their *easy* hearts. *Dryden.*

9. Ready; not unwilling; as, *easy* to forgive. *Dryden.*

10. Contented; satisfied. Allow hired men wages that will make them *easy*.

11. Giving ease; freeing from labor, care, or the fatigue of business; furnishing abundance without toil; affluent; as, *easy* circumstances; an *easy* fortune.

12. Not constrained; not stiff or formal; as, *easy* manners; an *easy* address; *easy* movements in dancing.

13. Smooth; flowing; not harsh; as, an *easy* style.

14. Not jolting or pitching; as, the horse has an *easy* gait; the motion of the ship is *easy*.

15. Not heavy or burdensome.

My yoke is *easy*, and my burden light.—Matt. xi.

EAT, *v. t.*; *pret.* ATE; *pp.* EAT or EATEN. [Sax. *itan*, *etan*, *ytan*, and *etan*; Goth. *itan*; Dan. *æder*; Sw. *äta*; D. *eeten*, pp. *gegeeten*; G. *essen*, pp. *gegessen*; Russ. *ida*, *iado*, the act of eating; L. *edo*, *esse*, *esum*; Gr. ἔδω; W. *ysu*; Ir. *ithim*, *itheadh*; Sans. *ada*. The Dutch and German, with the prefix *ge*, form the pass. part. *gegeeten*, *gegessen*, which indicates that the original was *geeten*, *gessen*. Class Gd or Gs, in which there are several roots from which this word may be deduced. *Etch* is from the same root.]

1. To bite or chew, and swallow, as food. Men *eat* flesh and vegetables.

They shall make thee to eat grass as oxen.—Dan. iv.

2. To corrode; to wear away; to separate parts of a thing gradually, as an animal by gnawing. We say, a cancer *eats* the flesh.

3. To consume; to waste.

When goods increase, they are increased that *eat* them.—Eccl. v.

4. To enjoy.

If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall *eat* the good of the land.—Is. i.

5. To consume; to oppress.

Who *eat* up my people as they eat bread.—Ps. xiv

6. To feast.

Let us *eat* and drink, for to-morrow we shall die.—Is. xxii.

In *Scripture*, to *eat* the flesh of Christ, is to believe on him, and be nourished by faith.

To eat one's words, is to swallow back; to take back what has been uttered; to retract. *Hudibras.*

EAT, *v. i.* To take food; to feed; to take a meal, or to board.

He did *eat* continually at the king's table.—2 Sam. ix.
Why *eateth* your master with publicans and sinners?—Matt. ix.

2. To take food; to be maintained in food.

3. To taste or relish; as, it *eats* like the tenderest beef. *Malcom. Willis.*

To eat, or *to eat in* or *into*, is to make way by corrosion; to gnaw; to enter by gradually wearing or separating the parts of a substance. A cancer *eats into* the flesh.

Their word will *eat* as doth a canker.—2 Tim. ii.

To eat out; to consume.

Their word will *eat out* the vitals of religion, corrupt and destroy it. *Anon.*

EAT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be eaten; fit to be eaten; proper for food; esculent.

EAT'A-BLE, *n.* Any thing that may be eaten; that which is fit for food; that which is used as food.

EAT'AGE, *n.* Food for horses and cattle from the aftermath. See AFTER-EATAGE.

EAT'EN, (ēe'tn,) *pp.* Chewed and swallowed; consumed; corroded.

EAT'ER, *n.* One who eats; that which eats or corrodes; a corrosive.

EAT'ISH, *a.* Easy; and *adv.* easily. [*Obs.*]

EAT'ING, *ppr.* Chewing and swallowing; consuming; corroding.

EAT'ING, *n.* The act of chewing and swallowing food.

EAT'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

EAU DE CO-LOGNE', (ō'de-ko-lōne',) *n.* A perfumed spirit, originally prepared at Cologne.

EAU DE LUCE', (ō'de-lūse',) *n.* A strong solution of ammonia, scented, and rendered milky by mastic and oil of amber. *Brande.*

EAVES, (ēvz,) *n. pl.* [Sax. *efese*. In *English*, the word has a plural ending, but not in Saxon.]

The edge or lower border of the roof of a building, which overhangs the walls, and casts off the water that falls on the roof.

EAVES'DROP, *v. i.* [*eaves* and *drop*.] To stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house, to listen and learn what is said within doors. *Milton.*

2. Hence, *figuratively*, to watch for opportunities of hearing the private conversation of others.

EAVES'DROP-PER, *n.* One who stands under the eaves, or near the window or door of a house, to listen and hear what is said within doors, whether from curiosity, or for the purpose of tattling and making mischief. *Shak.*

2. Hence, *figuratively*, one who watches for an opportunity of hearing the private conversation of others.

EAVES'DROP-PING, *n.* The act of watching for an opportunity to hear the private conversation of others.

EBB, *n.* [Sax. *ebbe*, *ebba*; G. and D. *ebbe*; Dan. *id.*; Sw. *ebb*.]

1. The reflux of the tide; the return of tide-water toward the sea; opposed to *flood*, or flowing.

2. Decline; decay; a falling from a better to a worse state; as, the *ebb* of life; the *ebb* of prosperity.

EBB, *v. i.* [Sax. *ebban*; D. *ebben*; W. *eb*, to go from.]

1. To flow back; to return, as the water of a tide toward the ocean; opposed to *flow*. The tide *ebbs* and flows twice in twenty-four hours.

2. To decay; to decline; to return or fall back from a better to a worse state. *Shak. Halifax.*

EBB'ING, *ppr.* Flowing back; declining; decaying.

EBB'ING, *n.* The reflux of the tide.

EBB'TIDE, *n.* The reflux of tide-water; the retiring tide.

E'BI-O-NITE, *n.* A term applied to those Jewish Christians, in the first ages of the church, who combined Judaism with Christianity, rejected much of the New Testament, and were accounted heretics by the Christian fathers. *J. Murdock.*

EB'ON, *a.* [See EBONY.] Consisting of ebony; like ebony; black.

EB'ON-IZE, *v. t.* [See EBONY.] To make black or tawny; to tinge with the color of ebony; as, to *ebonize* the fairest complexion. *Walsh.*

EB'ON-IZ-ED, *pp.* Tinged with the color of ebony.

EB'ON-Y, *n.* [L. *ebenus*; Gr. ἔβενος or ἔβηλος; Fr. *ebene*; It. and Sp. *ebano*; D. *ebbenhout*; G. *ebenholz*.]

1. The popular name of various species of different genera of plants.

2. A species of hard, heavy, and durable wood, from Madagascar and Ceylon, which admits of a fine polish or gloss. The most usual color is black, red, or green. The best is a jet black, free from veins and rind, very heavy, astringent, and of an acrid, pungent taste. On burning coals, it yields an agreeable perfume, and, when green, it readily

takes fire from its abundance of fat. It is wrought into toys, and used for mosaic and inlaid work. *Encye.*

E-BEN'O-TREE, *n.* The popular name of a plant, the Anthyllis Cretica, which grows in Crete.

E-BRAC'TE-ATE, *a.* [*e* priv. and *bractea.*]
In *botany*, without a bractea. *Martyn.*

E-BRI'E-TY, *n.* [L. *ebrietas*, from *ebrius*, intoxicated. It appears by the Spanish *embriagar*, and the It. *imbriacarsi*, that *ebrius* is contracted by the loss of a palatal; and hence it is obvious that this word is from the Gr. *βρεχω*, to moisten, to drench. So *drunk* is from the root of *drench.*]
Drunkenness; intoxication by spirituous liquors. *Brown.*

E-BRIL'LADE, *n.* [Fr.] A check given to a horse, by a sudden jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

E-BRI-OS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *ebriositas.*]
Habitual drunkenness. *Brown.*

E-BUL'LIEN-CY, (e-bul'yen-sy,) *n.* [See EBULLITION.] A boiling over. *Cudworth.*

E-BUL'LIENT, *a.* Boiling over, as a liquor. *Young.*

EB-UL-LI'TION, (eb-ul-lish'un,) *n.* [L. *ebullitio*, from *ebullio*, *bullio*, Eng. to *boil*, which see.]
1. The operation of boiling; the agitation of a liquor by heat, which throws it up in bubbles; or, more properly, the agitation produced in a fluid by the escape of a portion of it, converted into an aeriform state by heat. Ebullition is produced by the heat of fire directly applied, or by the heat or caloric evolved by any substance in mixture. Thus, in slaking lime, the caloric set at liberty by the absorption of water, produces ebullition.
2. Effervescence, which is occasioned by fermentation, or by any other process which causes the extrication of an aeriform fluid, as in the mixture of an acid with a carbonated alkali.

E-BUR'NE-AN, *a.* [L. *eburneus*, from *ebur*, ivory.]
Made of ivory.

E-CAU'DATE, *a.* [*e* priv. and L. *cauda*, a tail.]
In *botany*, without a tail or spur.

EC'BA-SIS, *n.* [Gr.]
In *rhetoric*, a figure in which the orator treats of things according to their events and consequences.

EC-BAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *εκ*, out, and *βαινω*, to go.] In *grammar*, denoting a mere result or consequence, as distinguished from *telic*, which denotes intention or purpose. Thus the phrase *ἱνα πληρωθῃ*, if rendered "*so that* it was fulfilled," is ecbatic; if rendered "*in order that* it might be," &c., is telic. *J. W. Gibbs.*

EC'BO-LE, *n.* [Gr.]
In *rhetoric*, a digression in which a person is introduced speaking his own words.

EC-CA-LE-O'BI-ON, *n.* [Gr. *εκκαλεω*, to call out, and *βιος*, life.]
A contrivance for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

EC'CE HO'MO, *n.* [L.; *behold the man.*] In *painting*, a name given to any picture which represents the Savior given up to the people by Pilate.

EC-CEN'TRIC, } *a.* [L. *eccentricus*: *ex*, from, and
EC-CEN'TRIC-AL, } *centrum*, center.]
1. Deviating or departing from the center.
2. In *geometry*, not having the same center; a term applied to circles and spheres which, though contained in some measure within each other, yet have not the same center; in opposition to *concentric*, having a common center. *Barlow.*
3. Not terminating in the same point, nor directed by the same principle. *Bacon.*
4. Deviating from stated methods, usual practice or established forms or laws; irregular; anomalous; departing from the usual course; as, *eccentric* conduct; *eccentric* virtue; an *eccentric* genius.

EC-CEN'TRIC, *n.* A circle not having the same center as another. *Bacon.*
2. That which is irregular or anomalous. *Hammond.*

EC-CEN'TRIC, } *n.* A wheel or disc,
EC-CEN'TRIC-WHEEL, } having its axis placed out of the center, and used for obtaining a reciprocating or alternate motion from a circular one, or *vice versa.*

EC-CEN'TRIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With eccentricity; in an eccentric manner.

EC-CEN-TRIC'I-TY, *n.* Deviation from a center.
2. The state of having a center different from that of another circle. *Johnson.*
3. In *astronomy*, the distance of the center of a planet's orbit from the center of the sun; that is, the distance between the center of an ellipse and its focus. *Barlow.*
4. Departure or deviation from that which is *stated*, regular, or usual; as, the *eccentricity* of a man's genius or conduct.
5. Excursions from the proper sphere. *Wotton.*

EC'CE SIG'NUM, [L.] See the sign, evidence, or proof.

EC-CHY-MO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *εκχυμωσις.*]
In *medicine*, an appearance of livid spots on the skin, occasioned by extravasated blood. *Wiseman.*

EC-CLE'SI-ARCH, (ek-klē'ze-ark,) *n.* [Gr. *εκκλησια* and *αρχη.*]
A ruler of the church.

EC-CLE-SI-AS'TES, (ek-kle-ze-as'tēz,) *n.* [Gr. *εκκλησιαστης*, a preacher.]
A canonical book of the Old Testament.

EC-CLE-SI-AS'TIC, } *a.* [L.; Gr. *εκκλησιαστικος*,
EC-CLE-SI-AS'TIC-AL, } from *εκκλησια*, an assembly or meeting, whence a church, from *εκκαλεω*, to call forth or convoke; *εκ* and *καλεω*, to call.]
Pertaining or relating to the church; as, *ecclesiastical* discipline or government; *ecclesiastical* affairs, history, or polity; *ecclesiastical* courts.
Ecclesiastical state, is the body of the clergy.
Ecclesiastical States; the territory subject to the pope of Rome as its temporal ruler.
[ECCLESIAL was used by Milton, but is obsolete.]

EC-CLE-SI-AS'TIC, *n.* A person in orders, or consecrated to the service of the church and the ministry of religion.

EC-CLE-SI-AS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an ecclesiastical manner.

EC-CLE-SI-AS'TI-CUS, *n.* A book of the Apocrypha.

EC-CLE-SI-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to ecclesiology.

EC-CLE-SI-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in ecclesiology.

EC-CLE-SI-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *εκκλησια* and *λογος.*]
The science of church building and decoration.

EC-CO-PROT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *εκ*, *εξ*, out or from, and *κοπρος*, stercus.]
Having the quality of promoting alvine discharges; laxative; loosening; gently cathartic. *Core. Encye.*

EC-CO-PROT'IC, *n.* A medicine which purges gently, or which tends to promote evacuations by stool; a mild cathartic. *Core. Encye.*

ECH'E-LON, (esh'e-lon,) *n.* [Fr.; from *echelle*, a ladder, a *scale.*]
In *military tactics*, the position of an army in the form of steps, or with one division more advanced than another. *Wellington.*

E CHID'NA, *n.* A genus of ant-eaters, found in New Holland. They are monotrematous edentate mammals, nearly allied to the duck-billed animal, or *ornithorynchus.*

ECH'IN-ATE, } *a.* [L. *echinus*, a hedgehog.]
ECH'IN-A-TED, }
Set with prickles; prickly, like a hedgehog; having sharp points; bristled; as, an *echinated* pericarp. *Martyn.*
Echinated pyrites, in mineralogy. *Woodward.*

E-CHIN'I-DAN, *n.* A radiate animal, a species of the family of the Echini. [See ECHINUS, No. 2.] *Buckland.*

ECH'IN-ITE, (ek'in-ite,) *n.* [See ECHINUS.] A fossil found in chalk pits, called *centronia*; a petrified shell set with prickles or points; a calcareous petrifaction of the echinus or sea hedgehog. *Encye. Cyc.*

ECH-IN'O-DERM, *n.* [Gr. *εχινος*, hedgehog, and *δερμα*, skin.]
A radiate animal, having an opaque, leathery, or crustaceous skin, with tubercles, or even spines, as the star fish, or sea urchin. *Kirby.*

ECH'INUS, *n.*; *pl.* ECHINI. [L., from Gr. *εχινος.*]
1. A hedgehog.
2. A term applied to animals of the sub kingdom Radiata, having nearly the form of a sphere much flattened on the lower side, they consist externally of a firm shell or crust which is set on every side with movable spines. There are many species, some of which are eatable. The shells without the spines are often called *sea-eggs.* *Dana.*
3. With *botanists*, a prickly head or top of a plant; an echinated pericarp.
4. In *architecture*, a member or ornament near the bottom of Ionic, Corinthian, or Composite capitals, so named from its roughness, resembling, in some measure, the spiny coat of a hedgehog; the ovolo or quarter-round. *Johnson. Encye.*

ECH'O, (ek'o,) *n.* [L. *echo*; Gr. *ηχω*, from *ηχος*, sound, *αχεω*, to sound.]
1. A sound reflected or reverberated from a solid body; sound returned; repercussion of sound; as, an *echo* from a distant hill.

The air itself must seem an echo to the voice. *Pope.*

2. In *fabulous history*, a nymph, the daughter of the Air and Tellus, who pined into a sound, for love of Narcissus. *Lempriere. Johnson.*
3. In *architecture*, a vault or arch for producing an echo. *Brande.*

ECH'O, *v. i.* To resound; to reflect sound. The hall *echoed* with acclamations.
2. To be sounded back; as, *echoing* noise. *Blackmore.*

ECH'O, *v. t.* To reverberate or send back sound; to return what has been uttered.

Those peals are echoed by the Trojan throng. *Dryden.*

ECH'O-ED, (ek'ōde,) *pp.* Reverberated, as sound.

ECH'O-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Sending back sound; as, *echoing* hills.

ECH'O-LESS, (ek'o-less,) *a.* Without echo.

E-CHOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ηχος*, sound, and *μετρον*, measure.]
Among *musicians*, a scale or rule, with several lines thereon, serving to measure the duration of sounds, and to find their intervals and ratios. *Brande.*

E-CHOM'E-TRY, *n.* The art or act of measuring the duration of sounds.
2. The art of constructing vaults to produce echoes.

E-CLAIR'CISE, (-siz,) *v. t.* [Fr. *eclaircir*, from *clair*, clear. See CLEAR.]
To make clear; to explain; to clear up what is not understood or misunderstood.

E-CLAIR'CIS-ED, (-sizd,) *pp.* Explained; made clear.

E-CLAIR'CISSE-MENT, (ek-klar's.s-ming,) *n.* [Fr.]
Explanation; the clearing up of any thing not before understood. *Clarendon.*

EC-LAMP'SY, *n.* [Gr. *εκλαμψις*, a shining; *εκλαμπω*, to shine.]
A flashing of light, a symptom of epilepsy. Hence, epilepsy itself. *Med. Repos.*

E-CLAT', (e-kla',) *n.* [Fr. The word signifies a bursting forth, a crack, and brightness, splendor, *eclater*, to split, to crack, to break forth, to shine.]
1. *Primarily*, a burst of applause; acclamation. Hence, applause; approbation; renown.
2. Splendor; show; pomp. *Pope.*

EC-LEC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *εκλεκτικος*; *εξ* and *λεγω*, to choose.]
Selecting; choosing; an epithet given to certain philosophers of antiquity, who did not attach themselves to any particular sect, but selected from the opinions and principles of each what they thought solid and good. Hence we say, an *eclectic* philosopher; the *eclectic* sect. *Encye.*

EC-LEC'TIC, *n.* A philosopher who selected from the various systems such opinions and principles as he judged to be sound and rational. *Encyclo.*
2. A Christian who adhered to the doctrines of the Eclectics. Also, one of a sect of physicians.

EC-LEC'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of choosing or selecting in the manner of the eclectical philosophers. *Encyclo.*

EC-LEC'TI-CISM, *n.* The act or practice of selecting from different systems.
2. The doctrine of the Eclectics.

EC-LEGM', (ek-lem',) *n.* [Gr. *εκ* and *λειχω.*]
A medicine made by the incorporation of oil with sirups. *Quincy.*

E-CLIP SA'RE-ON, *n.* An instrument for explaining the phenomena of eclipses.

E-CLIPSE', (e-klips',) *n.* [L. *eclipsis*; Gr. *εκλειψις*, defect, from *εκλειπω*, to fail, *εξ* and *λειπω*, to leave.]
1. *Literally*, a defect or failure; hence, in *astronomy*, an intercepting or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminous body. An *eclipse* of the sun is caused by the intervention of the moon, which totally or partially hides the sun's disc; an *eclipse* of the moon is occasioned by the shadow of the earth, which falls on it, and obscures it in whole or in part, but does not entirely conceal it.
2. Darkness; obscuration. We say, his glory has suffered an *eclipse.*

All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual *eclipse* of spiritual life. *Raleigh.*

E-CLIPSE', (e-klips',) *v. t.* To hide a luminous body in whole or in part, and intercept its rays; as, to *eclipse* the sun or a star.
2. To obscure; to darken, by intercepting the rays of light which render luminous, as, to *eclipse* the moon.
3. To cloud; to darken; to obscure; as, to *eclipse* the glory of a hero. Hence,
4. To disgrace. *Milton.*
5. To extinguish.

Born to *eclipse* thy life. *Shak.*

E-CLIPSE', (e-klips',) *v. i.* To suffer an eclipse. *Milton.*

E-CLIPS'ED, (e-klipst',) *pp.* Concealed; darkened; obscured; disgraced.

E-CLIPS'ING, *ppr.* Concealing; obscuring; darkening, clouding.

E-CLIP'TIC, *n.* [Gr. *εκλειπτικος*, from *εκλειπω*, to fail or be defective; L. *ecliptica*, linea ecliptica, the ecliptic line, or line in which eclipses are suffered.]
1. A great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle with the equinoctial of about 23° 28', which is the sun's greatest declination. The ecliptic is the apparent path of the sun; but as, in reality, it is the earth which moves, the ecliptic is the path or way among the fixed stars which the earth, in its orbit, appears to describe to an eye placed in the sun. *Barlow.*
2. In *geography*, a great circle on the terrestrial globe, answering to and falling within the plane of the celestial ecliptic. *Barlow.*

E-CLIP'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to or described by the ecliptic. *Blackmore.*
2. Suffering an eclipse. *Herbert.*

EC'LOGUE, (ek'log,) *n.* [Gr. *εκλογη*, choice; *εκλεγω*, to select.]
Literally, a select piece. In *poetry*, a pastoral composition, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other; as, the *eclogues* of Virgil; or it is a little elegant composition, in a simple, natural style and manner. An eclogue differs from an idyl in being appropriated to pieces in which shepherds are introduced. *Encye.*

E-CO-NOM'IC, } *a.* [See ECONOMY.] Pertaining
E-CO-NOM'IC-AL, } to the regulation of household concerns; as, the *economic* art. *Davies.*

2. Managing domestic or public pecuniary concerns with frugality; as, an *economical* housekeeper; an *economical* minister or administration.

3. Frugal; regulated by frugality; not wasteful or extravagant; as, an *economical* use of money.

E-CO-NOM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With economy; with frugality.

E-CO-NOM'ICS, *n.* The science of household affairs.

E-CON'O-MIST, *n.* One who manages domestic or other concerns with frugality; one who expends money, time, or labor, judiciously, and without waste.

2. One who is conversant with political economy; the writer of a treatise on political economy.

E-CON'O-MIZE, *v. i.* To manage pecuniary concerns with frugality; to make a prudent use of money, or of the means of saving or acquiring property. It is our duty to *economize* in the use of public money, as well as of our own.

E-CON'O-MIZE, *v. t.* To use with prudence; to expend with frugality; as, to *economize* one's income.

To manage and *economize* the use of circulating medium. *Walsh.*

E-CON'O-MIZ-ED, *pp.* Used with frugality.

E-CON'O-MIZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Using with frugality.

E-CON'O-MY, *n.* [L. *economia*; Gr. οἰκονομία; οἶκος, house, and νομος, law, rule.]

1. *Primarily*, the management, regulation, and government of a family, or the concerns of a household *Taylor.*

2. The management of pecuniary concerns, or the expenditure of money. Hence,

3. A frugal and judicious use of money; that management which expends money to advantage, and incurs no waste; frugality in the necessary expenditure of money. It differs from *parsimony*, which implies an improper saving of expense. Economy includes also a prudent management of all the means by which property is saved or accumulated; a judicious application of time, of labor, and of the instruments of labor.

4. The disposition or arrangement of any work; as the *economy* of a poem. *Dryden. B. Jonson.*

5. A system of rules, regulations, rites, and ceremonies; as, the Jewish *economy*.

The Jews already had a Sabbath, which, as citizens and subjects of that economy, they were obliged to keep, and did keep. *Paley.*

6. The regular operations of nature in the generation, nutrition, and preservation of animals or plants; as, animal *economy*; vegetable *economy*.

7. Distribution or due order of things. *Blackmore.*

8. Judicious and frugal management of public affairs; as, political *economy*.

9. System of management; general regulation and disposition of the affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government.

EC'PHA-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] An explicit declaration.

EC-PHO-NE'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] An animated or passionate exclamation.

EC-PHRAC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ἐκ and φράττω.] In *medicine*, deobstruent; attenuating.

EC-PHRAC'TIC, *n.* A medicine which dissolves or attenuates viscid matter, and removes obstructions. *Coxe. Quincy.*

EC'STA-SI-ED, (ek'sta-sid,) *pp.* or *a.* [See Ecstasy.] Enraptured; ravished; transported; delighted. *Norris.*

EC'STA-SY, *n.* [Gr. ἔκστασις, from ἐξίστημι; ἐξ and ἵστημι, to stand.]

1. *Primarily*, a fixed state; a trance; a state in which the mind is arrested and fixed, or, as we say, lost; a state in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object.

Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined. *Locke.*

2. Excessive joy; rapture; a degree of delight that arrests the whole mind; as, a pleasing *ecstasy*; the *ecstasy* of love; joy may rise to *ecstasy*.

3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation and absorption of mind; extreme delight.

He on the tender grass
Would sit and hearken even to *ecstasy*. *Milton.*

4. Excessive grief or anxiety. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

5. Madness; distraction. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

6. In *medicine*, a species of catalepsy, when the person remembers, after the paroxysm is over, the ideas he had during the fit. *Encyc.*

EC'STA-SY, *v. t.* To fill with rapture or enthusiasm.

EC-STAT'IC, } *a.* Arresting the mind; suspending
EC-STAT'IC-AL, } the senses; entrancing.

In pensive trance, and anguish, and ecstatic fit. *Milton.*

2. Rapturous; transporting; ravishing; delightful beyond measure; as, *ecstatic* bliss or joy.

3. Tending to external objects. [*Not used.*] *Norris.*

EC-STAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Rapturously; ravishingly.

EC'TA-SIS, *n.* [Gr., from ἐκτείνω.] In *rhetoric*, the lengthening of a syllable from short to long.

EC-THLIP'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] A figure of prosody, by which a final *m*, with the preceding vowel, is cut off, when the next word begins with a vowel.

EC'TY-PAL, *a.* [Infra.] Taken from the original.

EC'TYPE, *n.* [Gr. ἔκτυπος.] *Ellis.*

1. A copy. *Locke.*

2. In *architecture*, an object in relievo, or embossed. *Swift.*

EC-U-MEN'IC, } *a.* [Gr. οἰκουμενικος, from οἰκουμένη, the habitable world.]
EC-U-MEN'IC-AL, }
General; universal; as, an *ecumenical* council.

EC'U-RIE, *n.* [Fr.] A stable; a covered place for horses.

E-DA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *edax*, from *edo*, to eat.] Eating; given to eating; greedy; voracious.

E-DA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Greedily.

E-DAC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *edacitas*, from *edax*, *edo*, to eat.] Greediness; voracity; ravenousness; rapacity. *Bacon.*

ED'DA, *n.* A book containing a system of Runic or Scandinavian mythology, with some account of the theology and philosophy of the northern nations of Europe. The first part contains the mythology of the people, and the second specimens of the poetry of the Scalds. It was composed by Snorro Sturleson, judge of Iceland from 1215 to 1222. *Mallet.*

ED'DER, *n.* [Qu. Sax. *eder*, a hedge.] In *husbandry*, such flexible wood as is worked into the top of hedge stakes, to bind them together. *Mason.*

ED'DER, *v. t.* To bind or make tight by edder; to fasten the tops of hedge-stakes, by interweaving edder. *England.*

ED'DER-ED, *pp.* Bound or made tight by edder.

ED'DER-ING, *ppr.* Binding or fastening by edder.

ED'DISH, } *n.* The latter pasture, or grass that comes
EAD'ISH, } after mowing or reaping; called, also, Eagrass, Earish, Etch. *Encyc.*

[*Not used, I believe, in America.*]

ED'DOES, } *n.* A name given to a variety of the
ED'DERS, } Arum esculentum, an esculent root. *Mease. Encyc.*

ED'DY, *n.* [I find this word in no other language. It is usually considered as a compound of Sax. *ed*, backward, and *ea*, water.]

1. A current of water running back, or in a direction contrary to the main stream. Thus, a point of land, extending into a river, checks the water near the shore, and turns it back, or gives it a circular course. The word is applied, also, to the air or wind moving in a circular direction.

2. A whirlpool; a current of water or air in a circular direction.

And smiling *eddies* dimpled on the main. *Dryden.*
Wheel through the air, in circling *eddies* play. *Addison.*

ED'DY, *v. i.* To move circularly, or as an eddy. Thomson uses it actively, to cause to move in an eddy.

ED'DY, *a.* Whirling; moving circularly. *Dryden.*

ED'DY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving circularly, as an eddy.

ED'DY-WA'TER, *n.* Among *seamen*, the water which, by some interruption in its course, runs contrary to the direction of the tide or current. *Totten.*

ED'DY-WIND, *n.* The wind returned or beat back from a sail, a mountain, or any thing that hinders its passage. *Encyc.*

ED'E-LITE, *n.* A variety of the mineral *natrolite*. *Dana.*

E-DEM'A-TOUS, } *a.* [Gr. οἴδημα, a tumor; οἰδέω,
E-DEM'A-TOSE, } to swell.]
Swelling with a serous humor; dropsical. An *edematous* tumor is white, soft, and insensible. *Quincy.*

E'DEN, (ē'den,) *n.* [Heb. Ch. עדן, pleasure, delight.] The country and garden in which Adam and Eve were placed by God himself; Paradise.

E'DEN-IZ-ED, *a.* Admitted into Paradise. *Davies.*

E-DEN-TA'TA, *n. pl.* In *natural history*, an order of animals that are destitute of front teeth, as the armadillo and ant-eater. *Bell.*

E-DEN'TATE, } *a.* [L. *edentatus*, *e* and *dens*.]
E-DEN'TA-TED, } Destitute or deprived of teeth; applied especially to the order *Edentata*.

E-DEN'TATE, *n.* An animal having no fore teeth, as the armadillo and the sloth.

E-DEN-TA'TION, *n.* A depriving of teeth.

EDGE, (ej,) *n.* [Sax. *ecg*; Dan. *eg*; Sw. *egg*; G. *ecke*, *egge*; L. *acies*, *acus*; Fr. *aigu*, whence *aiguille*, a needle; Gr. ακη; W. *awg*, *awg*, edge.]

1. In a *general sense*, the extreme border or point of any thing; as, the *edge* of the table; the *edge* of a book; the *edge* of cloth. It coincides nearly with *border*, *brink*, *margin*. It is *particularly* applied to the sharp border, the thin, cutting extremity of an instrument; as, the *edge* of an ax, razor, knife, or scythe; also, to the point of an instrument; as, the *edge* of a sword.

2. *Figuratively*, that which cuts or penetrates; that which wounds or injures; as, the *edge* of slander. *Shak.*

3. A narrow part rising from a broader.

Some harrow their ground over, and then plow it upon an *edge*. *Mortimer.*

4. Sharpness of mind or appetite; keenness; intenseness of desire; fitness for action or operation; as, the *edge* of appetite or hunger.

Silence and solitude set an *edge* on the genius. *Dryden.*

5. Keenness; sharpness; acrimony.

Abate the *edge* of traitors. *Shak.*

To set the teeth on edge: to cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth. *Bacon.*

EDGE, (ej,) *v. t.* [W. *hogi*; Sax. *eggian*; Dan. *egger*.]

1. To sharpen.

To *edge* her champion's sword. *Dryden.*

2. To furnish with an edge.

A sword *edged* with fire. *Dryden.*

3. To border; to fringe.

A long descending train,
With rubies *edged*. *Dryden.*

4. To border; to furnish with an ornamental border; as, to *edge* a flower-bed with box.

5. To sharpen; to exasperate; to embitter.

By such reasonings, the simple were blinded, and the malicious *edged*. *Hayward.*

6. To incite; to provoke; to urge on; to instigate; that is, to push on as with a sharp point, to goad. Ardor or passion will *edge* a man forward, when arguments fail.

[This, by a strange mistake, has been sometimes written *egg*, from the Sax. *eggian*, Dan. *egger*, to incite; the writers not knowing that this verb is from the noun *ecg*, *eg*, an edge. The verb ought certainly to follow the noun, and the popular use is correct.]

7. To move sideways; to move by little and little; as, *edge* your chair along.

EDGE, (ej,) *v. i.* To move sideways; to move gradually. *Edge* along this way.

2. To sail close to the wind. *Dryden.*

To edge away, in *sailing*, is to increase the distance gradually from the shore, vessel, or other object.

To edge in with a coast or vessel, is to advance gradually, but not directly, toward it. *Totten.*

EDG'ED, (ejd,) *pp.* Furnished with an edge or border.

2. Incited; instigated.

3. *a.* Sharp; keen.

EDGE'LESS, *a.* Not sharp; blunt; obtuse; unfit to cut or penetrate; as, an *edgeless* sword or weapon. *Shak.*

EDGE'-RAIL, *n.* A name given to the ordinary iron rail of a railway, on the upper surface or *edge* of which, (so called from its narrowness,) the wheels of the cars move. *Brande.*

EDGE'TOOL, *n.* An instrument having a sharp edge; applied particularly to the coarser kinds of cutting instruments, as axes, chisels, &c. *Hebert.*

EDGE'WISE, (ej'wize,) *adv.* [*edge* and *wise*.] With the edge turned forward, or toward a particular point; in the direction of the edge.

2. Sideways; with the side foremost.

EDG'ING, *ppr.* Giving an edge; furnishing with an edge.

2. Inciting; urging on; goading; stimulating; instigating.

3. Moving gradually or sideways.

4. Furnishing with a border.

EDG'ING, *n.* That which is added on the border, or which forms the edge, as lace, fringe, trimming, added to a garment for ornament.

Bordered with a rosy *edging*. *Dryden.*

2. A narrow lace.

3. In *gardening*, a row of small plants set along the border of a bed; as, an *edging* of box. *Encyc.*

ED'I-BLE, *a.* [from L. *edo*, to eat.] Eatable; fit to be eaten as food; esculent. Some flesh is not *edible*. *Bacon.*

E'DICT, *n.* [L. *edictum*, from *edico*, to utter or proclaim, *e* and *dico*, to speak.]

That which is uttered or proclaimed by authority as a rule of action; an order issued by a prince to his subjects, as a rule or law requiring obedience; a proclamation of command or prohibition. An *edict* is an order or ordinance of a sovereign prince, intended as a permanent law, or to erect a new office, to establish new duties, or other temporary regulation; as, the *edicts* of the Roman emperors; the *edicts* of the French monarch.

The edict of Nantes, was an edict issued by Henry IV. of France, in 1598, giving his Protestant subjects the free exercise of their religion. The revocation of this edict, by Louis XIV., about a century after, led to a cruel persecution, which drove most of the Protestants out of the kingdom. *Brande.*

ED'I-FI-CANT, or **E-DIF'I-CANT**, *a.* Building.

ED-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *edificatio*. See Edify.]

1. A building up, in a moral and religious sense; instruction; improvement and progress of the mind in knowledge, in morals, or in faith and holiness.

He that prophesieth, speaketh to men to edification.—1 Cor. xiv.

2. Instruction; improvement of the mind in any species of useful knowledge. *Addison.*

3. A building or edifice. [*Unusual.*]

ED'I-FI-CA-TO-RY or **E-DIF'I-CA-TO-RY**, *a.* Tending to edification. *Hall.*

ED'I-FICE, (-fis,) *n.* [L. *edificium*. See Edify.] A building; a structure; a fabric; but *appropriately*

ly, a large or splendid building. The word is not applied to a mean building, but to temples, churches, or elegant mansion-houses, and to other great structures. *Milton. Addison.*

ED-I-FI''CIAL, (ed-e-fish'al,) *a.* Pertaining to edifices, or to structure.

ED'I-FI-ED, (ed'e-fide,) *pp.* Instructed; improved in literary, moral, or religious knowledge.

ED'I-FI-ER, *n.* One that improves another by instructing him.

ED'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *edifico*; Fr. *edifier*; Sp. *edificar*; It. *edificare*; from L. *edes*, a house, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To build, in a *literal sense.* [*Not now used.*] *Spenser.*

2. To instruct and improve the mind in knowledge generally, and particularly in moral and religious knowledge, in faith and holiness.

Edify one another. — 1 Thess.

3. To teach, or persuade. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

ED'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Building up in Christian knowledge; instructing; improving the mind.

2. *a.* Adapted to instruct.

ED'I-FY-ING-LY, *adv.* In an edifying manner.

ED'I-FY-ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being edifying.

E'DILE, *n.* [L. *edilis*, from *edes*, a building.]

A Roman magistrate, whose chief business was to superintend buildings of all kinds, more especially public edifices, temples, bridges, aqueducts, &c. The ediles had also the care of the highways, public places, weights and measures, &c. *Encyc.*

E'DILE-SHIP, *n.* The office of edile in ancient Rome. *Gray.*

ED'IT, *v. t.* [from L. *edo*, to publish; *e* and *do*, to give.]

1. *Properly*, to publish; *more usually*, to superintend a publication; to prepare a book or paper for the public eye, by writing, correcting, or selecting the matter.

Those who know how volumes of the fathers are generally *edited.* *Christ. Observer.*

2. To publish.

Abelard wrote many philosophical treatises which have never been *edited.* *Enfield.*

ED'IT-ED, *pp.* Published; corrected; prepared and published.

ED'IT-ING, *ppr.* Publishing; preparing for publication.

E-DI''TI-O PRIN'CEPS, (e-dish'e-o-,) [L.] The earliest printed edition of an author. *Brande.*

E-DI''TION, (e-dish'un,) *n.* [L. *editio*, from *edo*, to publish.]

1. The publication of any book or writing; as, the first *edition* of a new work.

2. Republication, sometimes with revision or correction; as, the second *edition* of a work.

3. Any publication of a book before published; also, one impression, or the whole number of copies published at once; as, the tenth *edition.*

E-DI''TION-ER, *n.* The old word for Editor.

ED'I-TOR, *n.* [L. from *edo*, to publish.] *Gregory.*

1. A publisher; *particularly*, a person who superintends an impression of a book; the person who revises, corrects, and prepares a book for publication, as Erasmus, Scaliger, &c.

2. One who superintends the publication of a newspaper.

ED-I-TO'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an editor, as *editorial* labors; written by an editor, as *editorial* remarks.

ED'I-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The business of an editor; the care and superintendence of a publication. *Walsh.*

ED'I-TRESS, *n.* A female editor.

E-DIT'U-ATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *edituor*, from *edes*, a temple or house.]

To defend or govern the house or temple. [*Not in use.*] *Gregory.*

ED'U-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be educated.

ED'U-CATE, (ed'yu-kate,) *v. t.* [L. *educo*, *educare*; *e* and *duco*, to lead; It. *educare*; Sp. *educar.*]

To bring up, as a child; to instruct; to inform and enlighten the understanding; to instil into the mind principles of arts, science, morals, religion, and behavior. To *educate* children well is one of the most important duties of parents and guardians.

ED'U-CA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Brought up; instructed; furnished with knowledge or principles; trained; disciplined.

ED'U-CA-TING, *ppr.* Instructing; enlightening the understanding, and forming the manners.

ED-U-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *educatio.*]

The bringing up, as of a child; instruction; formation of manners. Education comprehends all that series of instruction and discipline which is intended to enlighten the understanding, correct the temper, and form the manners and habits of youth, and fit them for usefulness in their future stations. To give children a good *education* in manners, arts, and science, is important; to give them a religious *education* is indispensable; and an immense responsibility rests on parents and guardians who neglect these duties.

ED-U-CA'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to education; derived from education; as, *educational* habits. *Smith.*

ED'U-CA-TOR, *n.* One who educates. *Beddoes.*

E-DUCE', *v. t.* [L. *educo*, *educere*; *e* and *duco*, to lead.]

To bring or draw out; to extract; to produce from a state of occultation.

The eternal art *educing* good from ill. *Pope.*

E-DUC'ED, (e-dūste',) *pp.* Drawn forth; extracted; produced.

E-DUC'ING, *ppr.* Drawing forth; producing.

E'DUCT, *n.* [L. *eductum*, from *educo.*]

Extracted matter; that which is educed; that which is brought to light by separation, analysis, or decomposition.

We must consider the *educts* of an analysis by Bergman, &c. *Kirwan.*

E-DUC'TION, *n.* The act of drawing out or bringing into view.

E-DUCT'OR, *n.* That which brings forth, elicits, or extracts.

Sumulus must be called an *eductor* of vital ether. *Darwin.*

E-DUL'CO-RATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *edulco*, from *dulcis*, sweet; Fr. *edulcorer.*]

Literally, to sweeten. In *old chemistry*, to render substances more mild, by freeing them from acids and salts, or other soluble impurities, by washing. In *modern chemistry*, to cleanse pulverulent substances, by washing away all particles soluble in water. *Ure.*

E-DUL'CO-RA-TED, *pp.* Purified from acid or other foreign substances.

E-DUL'CO-RA-TING, *ppr.* Purifying from acid or foreign substances.

E-DUL-CO-RA'TION, *n.* *Literally*, the act of sweetening.

In *chemistry*, the act of freeing pulverulent substances from acids or any soluble impurities, by repeated affusions of water. *Ure.*

E-DUL'CO-RA-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of sweetening or purifying by affusion.

ED'WARDS-ITE, *n.* [from Gov. H. W. *Edwards.*] A mineral identical with *monazite.* *Dana.*

EEK. See Eke.

EEL, *n.* [Sax. *æl*; G. *aal*; D. *aal*; Dan. *id.*; Sw. *ål*; Gipsy, *alo*; Turk. *ilan.* The word, in Saxon, is written precisely like *awl.*]

The popular name of the *Anguilla*, a genus of soft-finned fishes belonging to the order of Apodes. The head is smooth; there are ten rays in the membrane of the gills; the eyes are covered with a common skin; the body is cylindrical and slimy. Eels, in some respects, resemble reptiles, particularly, in their manner of moving by a serpentine winding of the body; and they often creep upon land, and wander about at night in search of snails or other food. In winter, they lie buried in mud. They grow to the weight of fifteen or twenty pounds; and the conger eel is said to grow to a hundred pounds in weight, and to be ten feet in length. They are esteemed good food. *Partington. P. Cyc.*

EEL'-FISH-ING, *n.* The act or art of catching eels.

EEL'POT, *n.* A kind of basket used for catching eels.

EEL'POUT, *n.* The burbot, a fresh-water fish, somewhat resembling the eel in appearance; hence the name. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

EEL'SKIN, *n.* The skin of an eel.

EEL'SPEAR, *n.* A forked instrument used for catching eels.

E'EN, a contraction for *even*, which see.

I have e'en done with you. *L'Estrange.*

2. The old plural for Eye.

And eke with fatness swollen were his *e'en.* *Spenser.*

E'ER, (ār,) contracted from Ever, which see.

EF'FA-BLE, *a.* [L. *effabilis*, from *effor*; *ex* and *for*, to speak.]

Utterable; that may be uttered or spoken.

[This word is not used; but Ineffable is in common use.]

EF-FACE', *v. t.* [Fr. *effacer*, from the L. *ex* and *facio* or *facies.*]

1. To destroy a figure on the surface of any thing, whether painted or carved, so as to render it invisible, or not distinguishable; as, to *efface* the letters on a monument.

2. To blot out; to erase, strike, or scratch out, so as to destroy or render illegible; as, to *efface* a writing; to *efface* a name.

3. To destroy any impression on the mind; to wear away; as, to *efface* the image of a person in the mind; to *efface* ideas or thoughts; to *efface* gratitude. *Dryden.*

To *deface* is to injure or impair a figure; to *efface* is to rub out or destroy, so as to render invisible.

EF-FAC'ED, (ef-fāste',) *pp.* Rubbed or worn out; destroyed, as a figure or impression.

EF-FACE'MENT, *n.* Act of effacing.

EF-FAC'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Destroying a figure, character, or impression, on any thing.

EF-FAS'CI-NATE, *v. t.* To charm; to bewitch. [*Obs.*] [See Fascinate.]

EF-FAS-CI-NA'TION, *n.* The act of being bewitched or deluded. *Shelford.*

EF-FECT', *n.* [L. *effectus*, from *efficio*; *ex* and *facio*, to make; It. *effetto*; Fr. *effet.*]

1. That which is produced by an agent or cause; as, the *effect* of luxury; the *effect* of intemperance. Poverty, disease, and disgrace are the natural *effects* of dissipation.

2. Consequence; event.

To say that a composition is imperfect, is in *effect* to say the author is a man. *Anon.*

3. Purpose; general intent.

They spoke to her to that *effect.* — 2 Chron. xxxiv.

4. Consequence intended; utility; profit; advantage.

Christ is become of no *effect* to you. — Gal. v.

5. Force; validity. The obligation is void and of

6. Completion perfection. [no *effect.*

Not so worthily to be brought to heroical *effect* by fortune or necessity. *Sidney.*

7. Reality; not mere appearance; fact.

No other in *effect* than what it seems. *Denham.*

8. In the *plural*, *effects* are goods; movables; personal estate. The people escaped from the town with their *effects.*

9. In *painting*, truthful imitation, heightened and rendered more impressive, chiefly by the artifices of light, shade, and color. *Jocel, n.*

Hence, to do any thing for *effect*, is to do it for the purpose of heightening or exaggerating.

EF-FECT', *v. t.* [from the noun.] To produce, as a cause or agent; to cause to be. The revolution in France *effected* a great change of property.

2. To bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish; as, to *effect* an object or purpose.

EF-FECT'ED, *pp.* Done; performed; accomplished.

EF-FECT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be done or achieved; practicable; feasible. *Brown.*

EF-FECT'ING, *ppr.* Producing; performing; accomplishing.

EF-FEC'TION, *n.* Creation or production.

2. The geometrical construction of a proposition; a problem or praxis drawn from some general proposition.

EF-FECT'IVE, *a.* Having the power to cause or produce; efficacious.

They are not *effective* of any thing. *Bacon.*

2. Operative; active; having the quality of producing effects.

Time is not *effective*, nor are bodies destroyed by it. *Brown.*

3. Efficient; causing to be; as, an *effective* cause. *Taylor.*

4. Having the power of active operation; able; fit for service; as, *effective* men in an army; an *effective* force.

EF-FECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* With effect; powerfully; with real operation.

Thus *effectually* resists the devil. *Taylor.*

[In this sense, Effectually is generally used.]

EF-FECT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being effective.

EF-FECT'LESS, *a.* Without effect; without advantage; useless. *Sylvester.*

EF-FECT'OR, *n.* One who effects; one who produces or causes; a maker or creator. *Derham.*

EF-FECTS', *n. pl.* Goods; movables; personal estate.

EF-FECT'U-AL, *a.* Producing an effect, or the effect desired or intended; or having adequate power or force to produce the effect. The means employed were *effectual.*

According to the gift of the grace of God given me by the *effectual* working of his power. — Eph. iii.

2. Veracious; expressive of facts. [*Not used.*] *Swift.*

3. *Effectual assassin*, in Mitford, is unusual and not well authorized.

EF-FECT'U-AL-LY, *adv.* With effect; efficaciously; in a manner to produce the intended effect; thoroughly. The weeds on land for grain must be *effectually* subdued. The city is *effectually* guarded.

EF-FECT'U-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *effectuer.* See Effect.]

To bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish; to fulfil; as, to *effectuate* a purpose or desire. *Sidney.*

EF-FECT-U-A'TION, *n.* Act of effecting. *Dwight.*

EF-FECT'U-A-TED, *pp.* Accomplished.

EF-FECT'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Achieving; performing to effect.

EF-FEM'I-NA-CY, *n.* [from *effeminate.*] The softness, delicacy, and weakness in men, which are characteristic of the female sex, but which, in males, are deemed a reproach; unmanly delicacy; womanish softness or weakness. *Milton.*

2. Voluptuousness; indulgence in unmanly pleasures; lasciviousness. *Taylor.*

EF-FEM'I-NATE, *a.* [L. *effeminatus*, from *effeminor*, to grow or make womanish, from *femina*, a woman. See Woman.]

1. Having the qualities of the female sex; soft or delicate to an unmanly degree; tender; womanish; voluptuous.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became *effeminate*, and less sensible of honor. *Bacon.*

2. Womanish; weak; resembling the practice or

qualities of the sex; as, an *effeminate* peace; an *effeminate* life.

3. Womanlike; tender; in a sense not reproachful. *Shak.*

EF-FEM'I-NATE, *v. t.* To make womanish; to unman; to weaken; as, to *effeminate* children. *Locke.*

EF-FEM'I-NATE, *v. i.* To grow womanish or weak; to melt into weakness.

In a slothful peace courage will *effeminate*. *Pope.*

EF-FEM'I-NA-TED, *pp.* Made or become womanish.

EF-FEM'I-NATE-LY, *adv.* In a womanish manner; weakly; softly.

2. By means of a woman; as, *effeminately* vanquished. *Milton.*

EF-FEM'I-NATE-NESS, *n.* Unmanlike softness.

EF-FEM'I-NA-TING, *ppr.* Making womanish.

EF-FEM-I-NA''TION, *n.* The state of one grown womanish; the state of being weak or unmanly. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

EF-FEN'DI, *n.* In Turkish, a *master*; a word subjoined to the names of persons, in token of respect, corresponding to *master, monsieur*; applied particularly to learned men and ecclesiastics. It also occurs as part of the titles of particular officers; as, the *Reis Effendi*, who is principal secretary of state. *P. Cyc.*

EF-FER-VESCE', (ef-fer-ves',) *v. i.* [L. *effervesco*, from *fervco*, to be hot, to rage. See FERVENT.]

To be in natural commotion, like liquor when gently boiling; to bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors, or any fluid, when some part escapes in a gaseous form; to work, as new wine.

EF-FER-VES'CENCE, (ef-fer-ves'sens,) *n.* A kind of natural ebullition; that commotion of a fluid, which takes place when some part of the mass flies off in a gaseous form, producing innumerable small bubbles; as, the *effervescence* or working of new wine, cider, or beer; the *effervescence* of a carbonate with nitric acid.

EF-FER-VES'CENT, *a.* Gently boiling or bubbling, by means of the disengagement of gas. *Encyc.*

EF-FER-VES'CI-BLE, *a.* That has the quality of effervescing; capable of producing effervescence.

A small quantity of *effervescible* matter. *Kirwan.*

EF-FER-VES'CING, *ppr.* or *a.* Boiling; bubbling by means of an elastic fluid extricated in the dissolution of bodies.

EF-FETE', *a.* [L. *effetus, effetus*; *ex* and *fetus*, embryo.]

1. Barren; not capable of producing young, as an animal, or fruit, as the earth. An animal becomes *effete* by losing the power of conception. The earth may be rendered *effete* by drouth, or by exhaustion of fertility. *Ray. Bentley.*

2. Worn out with age; as, *effete* sensuality. *South.*

EF-FI-CA'CIOUS, (ef-fe-kā'shus,) *a.* [L. *efficax*, from *efficio*. See EFFECT.]

Effectual; productive of effects; producing the effect intended; having power adequate to the purpose intended; powerful; as, an *efficacious* remedy for disease.

EF-FI-CA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Effectually; in such a manner as to produce the effect desired. We say, a remedy has been *efficaciously* applied.

EF-FI-CA'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being efficacious. *Ash.*

EF'FI-CA-CY, *n.* [Sp. and It. *efficacia*; Fr. *efficace*; from L. *efficax*.]

Power to produce effects; production of the effect intended; as, the *efficacy* of the gospel in converting men from sin; the *efficacy* of prayer; the *efficacy* of medicine in counteracting disease; the *efficacy* of manure in fertilizing land.

EF-FI''CIENCE, (ef-fish'ens,) } *n.* [L. *efficiens*,
EF-FI''CIEN-CY, (ef-fish'en-sy,) } from *efficio*. See EFFECT.]

1. The act of producing effects; a causing to be or exist; effectual agency.

The manner of this divine *efficiency* is far above us. *Hooker.*
Gravity does not proceed from the *efficiency* of any contingent or mutable agent. *Woodward.*

2. Power of producing the effect intended; active, competent power.

EF-FI''CIENT, (ef-fish'ent,) *a.* Causing effects; producing; that causes any thing to be what it is. The *efficient* cause is that which produces; the *final* cause is that for which it is produced.

EF-FI''CIENT, (ef-fish'ent,) *n.* The agent or cause which produces or causes to exist.

2. He that makes.

EF-FI''CIENT-LY, *adv.* With effect; effectively.

EF-FIERCE', *v. t.* To make fierce or furious. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

EF-FIG'I-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *effigio, effigies.*]

To image; to form a like figure. [*Little used.*]

EF-FIG'I-A-TED, *pp.* Formed in resemblance.

EF-FIG'I-A-TING, *ppr.* Imaging.

EF-FIG-I-A'TION, *n.* The act of forming in resemblance.

EF'FI-GY, *n.* [L. *effigies*, from *effingo*, to fashion; *ex* and *fingo*, to form or devise; Sp. It. and Fr. *effigie*. See FEIGN.]

1. The image or likeness of a person; resemblance; representation; any substance fashioned into the shape of a person.

2. Portrait; likeness; figure, in sculpture or painting.

3. On *coins*, the print or impression representing the head of the prince who struck the coin.

To burn or hang in effigy, is to burn or hang an image or picture of the person intended to be executed, disgraced, or degraded. In *France*, when a criminal can not be apprehended, his picture is hung on a gallows or gibbet, at the bottom of which is written his sentence of condemnation. *Encyc.*

EF-FLAG'I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *effagito.*]

To demand earnestly. [*Not used.*]

EF-FLATE', *v. t.* [L. *efflo.*]

To fill with breath or air. [*Little used.*]

EF-FLO-RESCE', (ef-flo-res',) *v. t.* [L. *effloresco*, from *floresco, floreo*, to blossom, *flos*, a flower. See FLOWER.]

1. In *chemistry*, to form a mealy powder on the surface; to become pulverulent or dusty on the surface. Substances *effloresce* by losing their water of crystallization.

Those salts whose crystals *effloresce*, belong to the class which is most soluble, and crystallizes by cooling. *Fourcroy.*

2. To form saline vegetation on the surface; or rather to shoot out minute spicular crystals; as, the *efflorescence* of salts on plaster.

EF-FLO-RES'CENCE, *n.* In *botany*, the time of flowering; the season when a plant shows its first blossoms. *Martyn.*

2. Among *physicians*, a redness of the skin: eruptions; as, in rash, measles, small-pox, scarlatina, &c.

3. In *chemistry*, the formation of a mealy powder on the surface of bodies; also, the formation of minute spicular crystals, called sometimes *flowers*, or saline vegetation. Such an efflorescence is often seen on walls formed with plaster. *Fourcroy. Ure.*

EF-FLO-RES'CENT, *a.* Shooting into white threads or spiculæ; forming a white dust on the surface. *Fourcroy.*

EF'FLU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *effluens, effluo*; *ex* and *fluo*, to flow. See FLOW.]

A flowing out; that which flows or issues from any body or substance.

Bright *effluence* of bright essence increate. *Milton.*

EF'FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing out.

EF-FLO'VI-UM, *n.*; *pl.* EFFLUVIA. [L., from *effluo*, to flow out. See FLOW.]

The minute and often invisible particles which exhale from most, if not all, terrestrial bodies, such as the odor or smell of plants, and the noxious exhalations from diseased bodies or putrefying animal or vegetable substances.

EF'FLUX, *n.* [L. *effluxus*, from *effluo*, to flow out.]

1. The act of flowing out, or issuing in a stream; as, an *efflux* of matter from an ulcer. *Harvey.*

2. Effusion; flow; as, the first *efflux* of men's piety. *Hammond.*

3. That which flows out; emanation.

Light — *efflux* divine. *Thomson.*

EF-FLUX', *v. t.* To run or flow away. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

EF-FLUX'ION, (ef-fluk'shun,) *n.* [L. *effluxum*, from *effl—*]

1. The act of flowing out. *Brown.*

2. That which flows out; effluvium; emanation. *Bacon.*

EF-FO'DI-ENT, *a.* Digging; accustomed to dig.

EF-FORCE', *v. t.* [Fr. *efforcer*, from *force*.]

1. To force; to break through by violence. *Spenser.*

2. To force; to ravish. *Spenser.*

3. To strain; to exert with effort. *Spenser.*

[This word is now rarely used; perhaps never, except in poetry. We now use FORCE.]

EF-FORM', *v. t.* [from *form*.] To fashion; to shape.

[For this we now use FORM.] [*Taylor.*

EF-FORM-A'TION, *n.* The act of giving shape or form. *Ray.*

[We now use FORMATION.]

EF'FORT, *n.* [Fr. *effort*; It. *sforzo*; from *fort*, strong, L. *fortis*. See FORCE.]

A straining; an exertion of strength; endeavor; strenuous exertion to accomplish an object; *applicable to physical or intellectual power.* The army, by great *efforts*, scaled the walls. Distinction in science is gained by continued *efforts* of the mind.

EF'FORT-LESS, *a.* Making no effort.

EF-FOS'SION, (ef-fosh'un,) *n.* [L. *effossus*, from *effodio*, to dig out.]

The act of digging out of the earth; as, the *effossion* of coins. *Arbuthnot.*

EF-FRAN'CHISE, (-chiz,) *v. t.* To invest with franchises or privileges. *De Tocqueville.*

EF-FRAY', (-frā',) *v. t.* [Fr. *effrayer*.]

To frighten. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

EF-FRAY'A-BLE, *a.* Frightful; dreadful. [*Not in use.*] *Harvey.*

EF-FRE-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *effrenatio*, from *frenum*, a rein.]

Unbridled rashness or license; unruliness. [*Not in use.*]

EF-FRON'TER-Y, (ef-frunt'er-y,) *n.* [Fr. *effronterie*, from *front*.]

Impudence; assurance; shameless boldness; sauciness; boldness transgressing the bounds of modesty and decorum. *Effrontery* is a sure mark of ill-breeding.

EF-FULGE', (ef-fulj',) *v. i.* [L. *effulgeo*; *ex* and *fulgeo*, to shine.

To send forth a flood of light; to shine with splendor.

EF-FUL'GENCE, *n.* A flood of light; great luster or brightness; splendor; as, the *effulgence* of divine glory. It is a word of superlative signification, and applied, with peculiar propriety, to the sun and to the Supreme Being.

EF-FUL'GENT, *a.* Shining; bright; splendid; diffusing a flood of light; as, the *effulgent* sun.

EF-FUL'GENT-LY, *adv.* In a bright or splendid manner.

EF-FUL'GING, *ppr.* Sending out a flood of light. *Savage.*

EF-FU-MA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of flying off in fumes or vapor. *Boyle.*

EF-FOME', *v. t.* To breathe out. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

EF-FUND', *v. t.* [L. *effundo.*] To pour out. [*Obs.*]

EF-FUSE', (ef-fūze',) *v. t.* [L. *effusus*, from *effundo*; *ex* and *fundo*, to pour.]

To pour out as a fluid; to spill; to shed.

With gushing blood *effused.* *Milton.*

EF-FUSE', *a.* Dissipated; profuse. [*Not in use.*] *Richardson*

2. In *natural history*, spreading loosely.

EF-FUS'ED, (ef-fūzd',) *pp.* Poured out; shed.

EF-FUS'ING, (ef-fūz'ing,) *ppr.* Pouring out; shedding.

EF-FU'SION, (ef-fū'zhun,) *n.* The act of pouring out, as a liquid.

2. The act of pouring out; a shedding or spilling; waste; as, the *effusion* of blood.

3. The pouring out of words. *Hooker.*

4. The act of pouring out or bestowing divine influence; as, the *effusions* of the Holy Spirit; *effusions* of grace.

5. That which is poured out.

Wash me with that precious *effusion*, and I shall be whiter than snow. *King Charles.*

6. Liberal donation. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

EF-FU'SIVE, *a.* Pouring out; that pours forth largely.

The *effusive* south. *Thomson.*

EF-FU'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In an effusive manner.

EFT, *n.* [Sax. *efeta.*]

The popular name of the Lacerta Seps of Linnæus, a Saurian reptile.

EFT', *adv.* [Sax.] Soon after; again; soon; quickly. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

EFT-SOONS', *adv.* [Sax. *eft*, after, and *sona, sonum*, soon.]

Soon afterward; in a short time. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

E. G. [*exempli gratia.*] For the sake of an example; for instance.

E-GAD', *exclam.* Qu. Ch. אגד, a lucky star, good fortune, as we say, *my stars!*

E'GER, } *n.* An impetuous flood; an irregular tide.
EA'GRE, } *Brown.*

EG'E-RAN, *n.* [from *Eger*, in Bohemia.] A subspecies of pyramidical garnet, of a reddish brown color. It occurs massive, sometimes crystallized. *Ure.*

E-GERM'I-NATE. [*Not used.*] See GERMINATE.

E-GEST', *v. t.* [L. *egestum*, from *egero.*]

To cast or throw out; to void, as excrement.

E-GEST'ED, *pp.* Cast or thrown out. [*Bacon.*

E-GEST'ING, *ppr.* Casting or throwing out.

E-GES'TION, (e-jes'chun,) *n.* [L. *egestio.*]

The act of voiding digested matter at the natural vent. *Hale.*

EGG, *n.* [Sax. *æg*; G. and D. *ei*; Sw. *ägg*; Dan. *æg.* Qu. L. *ovum*, by a change of *g* into *v*; W. *wy*: Arm. *oy*; Ir. *ugh*; Russ. *ukra*, eggs, and the fat or calf of the leg.]

A body formed in the females of birds and certain other animals, containing an embryo or fetus of the same species, or the substance from which a like animal is produced. The eggs of fowls, when laid, are covered with a shell, and within is the white or albumen, which incloses the yelk or yellow substance. The eggs of fish and some other animals are united by a viscous substance, and called *spawn.* Most insects are oviparous.

Egg, to incite, is a mere blunder. [See EDGE.]

EGG'BIRD, (-burd,) *n.* A fowl, a species of tern. *Cook's Voyages.*

EGG'-CUP, *n.* A cup used for eating eggs at table.

EGG'ER, *n.* One who excites. *Sherwood.*

EGG'ING, *n.* Incitement. *Cleaveland.*

EGG'-NOG, *n.* A drink used in America, consisting of the yelks of eggs beaten up with sugar and the whites of eggs whipped, with the addition of wine or spirits. In *Scotland* milk is added, and it is then called *auld man's milk.*

EGG'-PLANT, *n.* A plant allied to the tomato, and

bearing a smooth fruit, shaped like an egg, used in cookery. It is the Solanum Esculentum of Linnæus.

EGG'ER, *n.* One who excites.

EGG'ING, *n.* Incitement.

EGG'-SHELL, *n.* The shell or outside covering of [an egg.

E-GI-LOP'IC-AL, *a.* Affected with egilops.

E'GI-LOPS, *n.* [Gr. αιγιλωψ.]

Goat's eye; an abscess in the inner canthus of the eye; fistula lachrymalis. *Coxe.*

E'GIS, *n.* A shield; defensive armor. [See ÆGIS.]

E-GLAND'U-LOUS, *a.* [*e* neg. and *glandulous.*] Destitute of glands.

EG'LAN-TINE, (-tine *or* -tin,) *n.* [Fr. *eglantier*; D. *eglantier.*]

A species of rose; the sweet brier; a plant bearing an oduriferous flower.

Milton applies this term improperly to the honeysuckle. *Brande.*

E-GLOM'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [See GLOMERATE.] To unwind, as a thread from a ball.

E'GO-ISM, *n.* [L. *ego.*]

1. The opinion of one who thinks every thing uncertain except his own existence. *Baxter.*

2. A passionate love of self, leading a man to consider every thing as connected with his own person, and to prefer himself to every thing in the world. This word seems to be more comprehensive than *selfishness.* *Jefferson.*

E'GO-IST, *n.* [from L. *ego*, I.] A name given to certain followers of Des Cartes, who held the opinion that they were uncertain of every thing except their own existence, and the operations and ideas of their own minds. *Reid.*

E-GO'I-TY, *n.* Personality. [*Not authorized.*] *Swift.*

E'GO-TISM, *n.*† [Fr. *egoisme*; Sp. *egoismo*; from L. *ego*, I.]

Primarily, the practice of too frequently using the word *I*. Hence, a speaking or writing much of one's self; self-praise; self-commendation; the act or practice of magnifying one's self, or making one's self of importance. *Spectator.*

> A deplorable egotism of character. *Dwight on Dueling.*

This word has sometimes been used in a still stronger sense, to denote a passionate love of self, like the word *egoism*, which see.

E'GO-TIST, *n.* One who repeats the word *I* very often in conversation or writing; one who speaks much of himself, or magnifies his own achievements; one who makes himself the hero of every tale.

E-GO-TIST'IC, }
E-GO-TIST'IC-AL, } *a.* Addicted to egotism.

2. Containing egotism.

E'GO-TIZE, *v. i.* To talk or write much of one's self; to make pretensions to self-importance.

E-GRE'GIOUS, (e-grē'jus,) *a.* [L. *egregius*, supposed to be from *e*, or *ex*, *grege*, from, or out of, or beyond, the herd, select, choice.]

1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary; distinguished; as, *egregious* exploits; an *egregious* prince. But, in this sense, it is seldom applied to persons.

2. In *a bad sense*, great; extraordinary; remarkable; enormous; as, an *egregious* mistake; *egregious* contempt. In this sense, it is often applied to persons; as, an *egregious* rascal; an *egregious* murderer.

E-GRE'GIOUS-LY, *adv.* Greatly; enormously; shamefully; *usually in a bad sense*; as, he is *egregiously* mistaken; they were *egregiously* cheated.

E-GRE'GIOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being great or extraordinary.

E'GRESS, *n.* [L. *egressus*, from *egredior*; *e* and *gradior*, to step, Sw. *resa*, Dan. *rejser.*]

The act of going or issuing out, or the power of departing from any inclosed or confined place.

> Gates of burning adamant,
> Barred over us, prohibit all egress. *Milton.*

E-GRES'SION, (e-gresh'un,) *n.* [L. *egressio.*]

The act of going out from any inclosure or place of confinement. *Pope.*

E-GRESS'OR, *n.* One who goes out.

E'GRET, *n.* * [Fr. *aigrette.*]

*1. The lesser white heron, a bird of the genus Ardea; an elegant fowl, with a white body, and a crest on the head. *Encyc.*

2. In *botany*, the flying, feathery, or hairy crown of seeds, as the down of the thistle.

E-GRETTE', *n.* A tuft of feathers, diamonds, &c.; an ornament of ribbons. [See AIGRETTE.]

E'GRI-OT, *n.* [Fr. *aigre*, sour.]

A kind of sour cherry. *Bacon.*

E-GYP'TIAN, (e-jip'shan,) *a.* [from *Egypt*, Gr. Αιγυπτος; supposed to be so called from the name *Coptos*, a principal town, from *gupta*, guarded, fortified. Asiat. Res. iii. 304, 335. So *Mear*, *Mazor*, Heb. מצור, whence *Mizraim*, signifies a fortress, from צר, to bind or inclose.]

Pertaining to Egypt, in Africa.

E-GYP'TIAN, *n.* A native of Egypt; also, a gipsy.

E-GYPT'O-CAU-CA'SIAN, *n.* An ancient Egyptian, so called because considered of the Caucasian family. *Gliddon.*

EH, *exclam.* Denoting inquiry or slight surprise.

EI'DER, (ī'der,) }
EI'DER-DUCK, } *n.* * [G. and Sw. *eider.*]

A species of sea duck, producing uncommonly fine down, found in the Shetland Isles, the Orkneys, &c.

EI'DER-DOWN, *n.* Down or soft feathers of the eider-duck.

EI-DOU-RA'NI-ON, *n.* [Gr. ειδος, form, and ουρανος, heaven.]

A representation of the heavens.

EIGH, (ā,) *exclam.* An expression of sudden delight.

EIGHT, (āte,) *a.* [Sax. *æhta*, *eahta*, or *ehta*; G. *acht*; D. *agt*; Sw. *otta*; Dan. *otte*; Goth. *ahtau*; L. *octo*; Gr. οκτω; It. *otto*; Sp. *ocho*; Port. *oito*; Fr. *huit*; Arm. *eik* or *eiz*; Ir. *ocht*; W. *wyth* or *wyth*; Corn. *eath*; Gipsy, *ochto*; Hindoo, *auta.*]

Twice four; expressing the number twice four. Four and four make *eight.*

EIGHT'EEN, (ā'teen,) *a.* Eight and ten united.

EIGHT-EEN'MO, *n.* A compound of the English *eighteen* and the last syllable of the Latin *decimo*, more properly *octodecimo*; denoting the size of a book in which a sheet is doubled into eighteen leaves.

EIGHT'EENTH, (ā'teenth,) *a.* The next in order after the seventeenth.

EIGHT'FOLD, (āte'fold,) *a.* Eight times the number or quantity.

EIGHTH, (āith,) *a.* Noting the number eight; the number next after seven; the ordinal of eight.

EIGHTH, *n.* In *music*, an interval composed of five tones and two semitones. *Encyc.*

EIGHTH'LY, (āith'ly,) *adv.* In the eighth place.

EIGHT'I-ETH, (ā'ti-eth,) *a.* [from *eighty.*] The next in order to the seventy-ninth; the eighth tenth.

EIGHT'SCORE, (āte'skōre,) *a.* or *n.* [*eight* and *score*; *score* is a notch noting twenty.] Eight times twenty; a hundred and sixty.

EIGHT'Y, (ā'ty,) *a.* Eight times ten; fourscore.

EIGNE, (āne) *a.* [Norm. *eisne.*]

1. Eldest; an epithet used in law to denote the eldest son; as, bastard *eigne.* *Blackstone.*

2. Unalienable; entailed; belonging to the eldest son. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

EI'SEL, *n.* [Sax.] Vinegar. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

EI'SEN-RAHM, *n.* [G., iron-cream.] The red and brown eisenrahm, the scaly red and brown hematite. *Cleaveland.*

EIS-TEDD'FOD, *n.* [W *eistedd*, to sit.] An assembly of Welsh bards. *P. Cyc.*

EI'THER, (ē'ther *or* ī'ther. The former is the pronunciation given in nearly all the English dictionaries, and is still the prevailing one in *America*; the latter has, of late, become general in *England.*) *a.* or *pron.* [Sax. *ægther*, *egther*; D. *yder*; G. *jeder*; Ir. *ceachtar.* This word seems to be compound, and the first syllable to be the same as *each.* So Sax. *æghwær*, *each where*, every where. Sax. Chron. An. 1114, 1118.]

1. One or another of any number. Here are ten oranges; take *either* orange of the whole number, or take *either* of them. In the last phrase, *either* stands as a pronoun or substitute.

2. One of two. This sense is included in the foregoing.

> Lepidus flatters both,
> Of both is flattered; but he neither loves,
> Nor *either* cares for him. *Shak.*

3. Each; every one separately considered.

> On *either* side of the river. — Rev. xxii.

4. This word, when applied to sentences or propositions, is called a *distributive* or a *conjunction.* It precedes the first of two or more alternatives, and is answered by *or* before the second or succeeding alternatives.

> *Either* he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is on a journey, or perhaps he sleepeth. — 1 Kings xviii.

In this sense, *either* refers to each of the succeeding clauses of the sentence.

E-JAC'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *ejaculor*, from *jaculor*, to throw or dart, *jaculum*, a dart, from *jacio*, to throw.]

To throw out; to cast; to shoot; to dart; as, rays of light *ejaculated.* *Blackmore.*

It is now seldom used, except to express the utterance of a short prayer; as, he *ejaculated* a few words.

E-JAC'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Short; thrown out; uttered.

E-JAC'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Throwing; darting; shooting.

E-JAC-U-LA'TION, *n.* The act of throwing or darting out with a sudden force and rapid flight; as, the *ejaculation* of light. *Bacon.*

[*This sense is nearly obsolete.*]

2. The uttering of a short prayer; or a short occasional prayer uttered. *Taylor.*

E-JAC'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences; as, an *ejaculatory* prayer or petition.

2. Sudden; hasty; as, *ejaculatory* repentance.

3. Casting; throwing out. [*L'Estrange.*

E-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *ejicio*, *ejectum*; *e* and *jacio*, to throw, Fr. *jeter*, L. *jacto.*]

1. To throw out; to cast forth; to thrust out, as from a place inclosed or confined. *Sandys. South.*

2. To discharge through the natural passages or emunctories; to evacuate. *Encyc.*

3. To throw out or expel from an office; to dismiss from an office; to turn out; as, to *eject* a clergyman.

4. To dispossess of land or estate.

5. To drive away; to expel; to dismiss with hatred. *Shak.*

6. To cast away; to reject; to banish; as, to *eject* words from a language. *Swift.*

E-JECT'ED, *pp.* Thrown out; thrust out; discharged; evacuated; expelled; dismissed; dispossessed; rejected.

E-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Casting out; discharging; evacuating; expelling; dispossessing; rejecting.

E-JEC'TION, *n.* [L. *ejectio.*]

1. The act of casting out; expulsion.

2. Dismission from office.

3. Dispossession; a turning out from possession by force or authority.

4. The discharge of any excrementitious matter through the pores or other emunctories; evacuation; vomiting; discharge by stool.

E-JECT'MENT, *n.* *Literally*, a casting out; a dispossession.

2. In *law*, a writ or action which lies for the recovery of possession of land from which the owner has been ejected, and for trial of title. Ejectment may be brought by the lessor against the lessee for rent in arrear, or for holding over his term; also by the lessee for years, who has been ejected before the expiration of his term. *Encyc.*

E-JECT'OR, *n.* One who ejects or dispossesses another of his land. *Blackstone.*

EJ-U-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *ejulatio*, from *ejulo*, to cry, to yell, to wail. Perhaps *j* represents *g*, and this word may be radically one with *yell*, Sax. *giellan*, *gyllan.*]

Outcry; a wailing; a loud cry expressive of grief or pain; mourning; lamentation. *Philips.*

EKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *eacan*; Sw *öka*; Dan. *øger.* The primary sense is to add, or to stretch, extend, increase. Qu. L. *augeo.* The latter seems to be the Eng. to *wax.*]

1. To increase; to enlarge; as, to *eke* a store of provisions. *Spenser.*

2. To add to; to supply what is wanted; to enlarge by addition; sometimes with *out*; as, to *eke* or *eke out* a piece of cloth; to *eke out* a performance. *Pope.*

3. To lengthen; to prolong; as, to *eke out* the time. *Shak.*

EKE, *adv.* [Sax. *eac*; D. *ook*; G. *auch*; Sw. *och*; Dan. *og*; W. *ac*; L. *ac*, and, also. This seems to be the same word as the verb, and to denote add, join, or addition. Ch. חנך, to join.]

Also; likewise; in addition.

> 'Twill be prodigious hard to prove
> That this is *eke* the throne of love. *Prior.*

[This word is nearly obsolete, being used only in poetry of the familiar and ludicrous kind.]

EK'ED, (ēkd,) *pp.* Increased; lengthened.

EK'ING, *ppr.* Increasing; augmenting; lengthening.

EK'ING, *n.* Increase or addition.

E-LAB'O-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *elaboro*, from *laboro*, *labor* See LABOR.]

1. To produce with labor.

> They in full joy *elaborate* a sigh. *Young.*

2. To improve or refine by successive operations. The heat of the sun *elaborates* the juices of plants, and renders the fruit more perfect.

E-LAB'O-RATE, *a.* [L. *elaboratus.*]

Wrought with labor; finished with great diligence; studied; executed with exactness; as, an *elaborate* discourse; an *elaborate* performance.

> Drawn to the life in each *elaborate* page. *Waller.*

E-LAB'O-RA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Produced with labor or study; improved.

E-LAB'O-RATE-LY, *adv.* With great labor or study; with nice regard to exactness.

E-LAB'O-RATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being elaborate or wrought with great labor. *Johnson.*

E-LAB'O-RA-TING, *ppr.* Produced with labor; improving; refining by successive operations.

E-LAB-O-RA'TION, *n.* Improvement or refinement by successive operations. *Ray.*

E-LAB'O-RA-TOR, *n.* One who elaborates.

E-LAB'O-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Elaborating.

E-LA-ID'IC AC'ID, *n.* A peculiar acid obtained by the saponification of elaidin. *P. Cyc.*

E-LA'I-DIN, *n.* A fatty substance produced by the action of nitric acid upon certain oils, especially castor oil. *Brande.*

E-LA'IN, *n.* [Gr. ἐλαϊνος.]

The liquid principle of oils and fats. *Chevreul.*

[Smart and Ure give three syllables to this word.]

E-LAMP'ING, *a.* [See LAMP.] Shining. [*Not in use.*]

E-LANCE', *v. t.* [Fr. *elancer*, *lancer*, from *lance*, or its root.]

To throw or shoot; to hurl; to dart.

> While thy unerring hand *elanced* — a dart. *Prior.*

E-LANC'ED, (e-länst',) *pp.* Hurled; darted.

E-LANC'ING, *ppr.* Hurling; shooting.

E'LAND, *n.* A species of heavy, clumsy antelope in Africa. *Barrow.*

E-LA'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ελαια, an olive.]

A variety of *nephaline*, presenting a greasy luster, and gray, grayish green, bluish and reddish shades of color. *Dana.*

E-LAP-I-DA'TION, n. [L. *elapido*, from *lapis*, a stone.] A clearing away of stones.

E-LAPSE', (e-laps',) v. i. [L. *elapsus*, from *elabor*, *labor*, to slide.] To slide, slip, or glide away; to pass away silently, as time; *applied chiefly or wholly to time.* [Instead of ELAPSE, the noun, we use LAPSE.]

E-LAPS'ED, (e-lapst',) *pp.* Slid or passed away, as time.

E-LAPS'ING, *ppr.* Sliding away; gliding or passing away silently, as time.

E-LAQ'UE-ATE, (e-lak'we ate,) v. t. [L. *laqueus.*] To disentangle.

E-LAQ'UE-A-TED, *pp.* Disentangled.

E-LAQ'UE-A-TING, *ppr.* Disentangling.

E-LAS'TIC, } a. } [from the Gr. ελαυνω, to impel,
E-LAS'TIC-AL, } or ελαω, or ελαυνω, to drive; Fr. *elastique*; It. and Sp. *elastico.*] Springing back; having the power of returning to the form from which it is bent, extended, pressed, or distorted; having the inherent property of recovering its former figure, after any external pressure, which has altered that figure, is removed; rebounding; flying back. Thus, a bow is *elastic*, and when the force which bends it is removed, it instantly returns to its former shape. The air is *elastic*; vapors are *elastic*; and when the force compressing them is removed, they instantly expand or dilate, and recover their former state.

E-LAS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an elastic manner; by an elastic power; with a spring. *Lee.*

E-LAS-TIC'I-TY, n. The inherent property in bodies by which they recover their former figure or state, after external pressure, tension, or distortion. Thus, *elastic* gum, extended, will contract to its natural dimensions, when the force is removed. Air, when compressed, will, on the removal of the compressing force, instantly dilate, and fill its former space.

E-LATE', a. [L. *elatus.*] Raised; elevated in mind; flushed, as with success. Whence, lofty; haughty; as, *elate* with victory. [*It is used chiefly in poetry.*]

E-LATE', v. t. To raise or swell, as the mind or spirits; to elevate with success; to puff up; to make proud.

2. To raise; to exalt. [*Unusual.*] *Thomson.*

E-LAT'ED, *pp.* or a. Elevated in mind or spirits; puffed up; as, with honor, success, or prosperity. We say, *elated* with success; *elated* with pride. [*This is used in prose.*]

E-LAT'ED-LY, *adv.* With elation.

E-LAT'ER-IN, n. The active principle of the elaterium, from which the latter is supposed to derive its cathartic power. *Brande. P. Cyc.*

EL-A-TE'RI-UM, n. A substance deposited from the very acrid juice of the Momordica elaterium, wild cucumber. It is in thin cakes, of a greenish color, and bitter taste, and is a powerful cathartic. *Brande.*

EL'A-TE-RY, n. [Gr. ελατηρια.] Acting force or elasticity; as, the *elatery* of the air. [*Unusual.*] *Ray.*

E-LAT'ING, *ppr.* Elevating in mind or spirits.

E-LA'TION, n. An inflation or elevation of mind proceeding from self-approbation; self-esteem, vanity, or pride, resulting from success. Hence, haughtiness; pride of prosperity. *Atterbury.*

E-LAT'OR, n. One who or that which elates.

EL'BOW, n. [Sax. *elneboga*, or *elneboga*; *ulna*, the arm, the ell, and *boga*, bow; contracted into *elboga*, elbow; G. *elbogen*; D. *elleboog*; Scot. *elbock*, *elbuck.*]

1. The outer angle made by the bend of the arm. *Encyc.*

The wings that waft our riches out of sight
Grow on the gamester's *elbows.* *Cowper.*

2. Any flexure or angle; the obtuse angle of a wall, building, or road. *Encyc.*

3. A term applied to the upright sides which flank any paneled work, as in windows below the shutters, &c. *Swift.*

To be at the elbow, is to be very near; to be by the side; to be at hand.

EL'BOW, v. t. To push with the elbow. *Dryden.*

2. To push or drive to a distance; to encroach on.

He'll *elbow* out his neighbors. *Dryden.*

EL'BOW, v. i. To jut into an angle; to project; to bend.

EL'BOW-CHAIR, n. A chair with arms to support the elbows; an arm-chair. *Gay.*

EL'BOW-ROOM, n. Room to extend the elbows on each side; hence, in its usual acceptation, freedom from confinement; room for motion or action. *Shak.*

EL'BOW-ED, (el'bōde,) *pp.* Pushed with the elbows.

EL'BOW-ING, *ppr.* Pushing with the elbows; driving to a distance.

ELD, n. [Sax. *eld*, or *ald*, old age. See OLD.]

1. Old age; decrepitude. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Old people. *Chapman.*

3. Old times; former ages.

[*This word is entirely obsolete. But its derivative*, ELDER, *is in use.*]

ELD'ER, a. [Sax. *elder*, the comparative degree of *eld*, now written *old.* See OLD.]

1. Older; senior; having lived a longer time; born, produced, or formed before something else; opposed to *younger.*

The *elder* shall serve the younger. — Gen. xxv.
His *elder* son was in the field. — Luke xv.

2. Prior in origin; preceding in the date of a commission; as, an *elder* officer or magistrate. In this sense, we generally use *senior.*

ELD'ER, n. One who is older than another or others.

2. An ancestor.

Carry your head as your *elders* have done before you. *L'Estrange.*

3. A person advanced in life, and who, on account of his age, experience, and wisdom, is selected for office. Among rude nations, elderly men are rulers, judges, magistrates, or counselors. Among the Jews, the seventy men associated with Moses in the government of the people, were *elders.* In the first Christian churches, *elders* were persons who enjoyed offices or ecclesiastical functions, and the word includes apostles, pastors, teachers, presbyters, bishops, or overseers. Peter and John called themselves *elders.* The first councils of Christians were called *presbyteria*, councils of *elders.*

In the modern Presbyterian churches, *elders* are officers, who, with the pastors or ministers, compose the church sessions, with authority to inspect and regulate matters of religion and discipline.

In the first churches of New England, the pastors or ministers were called *elders*, or *teaching elders*; and this is still their title in the Baptist churches.

ELD'ER, n. [Sax. *ellarn*; Sw. *hyll*, or *hylleträ*; Dan. *hyld*, or *hylde-træ*; G. *holder*, or *kohlunder.* It seems to be named from *hollowness.*]

The popular name of a genus of plants called by naturalists *Sambucus.*

ELD'ER-LY, a. Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age; as, *elderly* people.

ELD'ER-SHIP, n. Seniority; the state of being older. *Dryden.*

2. The office of an elder. *Eliot.*

3. Presbytery; order of elders. *Hooker.*

ELD'EST, a. [Sax. *ealdest*, superlative of *eld*, old.] Oldest; most advanced in age; that was born before others; as, the *eldest* son or daughter. It seems to be always applied to persons, or at least to animals, and not to things. If ever applied to things, it must signify, that was first formed or produced, that has existed the longest time. But applied to things, we use *oldest.*

ELD'ING, n. [Sax. *elan*, to burn.] Fuel. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

EL DO-RA'DO, n. [Sp., the golden region.] A fabulous region in the interior of South America, supposed to surpass all others in the richness of its productions, especially gold, gems, &c.

EL'DRITCH, a. Hideous; ghastly; wild; demoniacal; as, an *eldritch* shriek; an *eldritch* laugh. [*Scottish.*] *Burns.*

E-LE-AT'IC, a. An epithet given to a certain sect of philosophers, so called from *Elea*, or *Velia*, a town on the western coast of Lower Italy; as, the *Eleatic* sect of philosophy. *P. Cyc.*

EL-E-CAM-PANE', n.* [D. *alant*; G. *alant* or *alantwurzel*; L. *helenium*, from Gr. ελενιον, which signifies this plant and a feast in honor of Helen. Pliny informs us that this plant was so called because it was said to have sprung from the tears of Helen. The last part of the word is from the Latin *campana*; Inula campana.]

The popular name of a plant, the Inula Helenium of Linnæus, of a pungent taste, and formerly of much repute as a stomachic.

E-LECT', v. t.† [L. *electus*, from *eligo*; *e*, or *ex*, and *lego*, Gr. λεγω, to choose; Fr. *elire*, from *eligere*; It. *eleggere*; Sp. *elegir*; Port. *eleger.*]

1. *Properly*, to pick out; to select from among two or more, that which is preferred. Hence,

2. To select or take for an office or employment; to choose from among a number; to select or manifest preference by vote or designation; as, to *elect* a representative by ballot or viva voce; to *elect* a president or governor.

3. In *theology*, to designate, choose, or select as an object of mercy or favor.

4. To choose; to prefer; to determine in favor of.

E-LECT', a. Chosen; taken by preference from among two or more. Hence,

2. In *theology*, chosen as the object of mercy; chosen, selected or designated to eternal life; predestinated in the divine counsels.

3. Chosen, but not inaugurated, consecrated, or invested with office; as, bishop *elect*; emperor *elect*; governor or mayor *elect.* But in the Scriptures, and in theology, this word is generally used as a noun.

E-LECT', n. One chosen or set apart; *applied to Christ.*

Behold my servant, whom I uphold; my *elect*, in whom my soul delighteth. — Is. xlii.

2. Chosen or designated by God to salvation; predestinated to glory as the end, and to sanctification as the means; usually with a plural signification, *the elect.*

Shall not God avenge his own *elect*? — Luke xviii.
If it were possible, they shall deceive the very *elect.* — Matt. xxiv.
He shall send his angels — and they shall gather his *elect* from the four winds. — Matt. xxiv.

3. Chosen; selected; set apart as a peculiar church and people; *applied to the Israelites.* Is. xlv.

E-LECT'ANT, n. That has the power of choosing.

E-LECT'ED, *pp.* Chosen; preferred; designated to office by some act of the constituents, as by vote; chosen or predestinated to eternal life.

E-LECT'I-CISM, n. The system of selecting doctrines and opinions from other systems. *Emerson.*

E-LECT'ING, *ppr.* Choosing; selecting from a number; preferring; designating to office by choice or preference; designating or predestinating to eternal salvation

E-LEC'TION, n. [L. *electio.*]

1. The act of choosing; choice; the act of selecting one or more from others. Hence *appropriately*,

2. The act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment, by any manifestation of preference, as by ballot, uplifted hands, or viva voce; as, the *election* of a king, of a president, or a mayor.

Corruption in *elections* is the great enemy of freedom. *J. Adams.*

3. Choice; voluntary preference; free will; liberty to act or not. It is at his *election* to accept or refuse.

4. Power of choosing or selecting. *Davies.*

5. Discernment; discrimination; distinction.

To use men with much difference and *election* is good. *Bacon.*

6. In *theology*, divine choice; predetermination of God, by which persons are distinguished as objects of mercy, become subjects of grace, are sanctified and prepared for heaven.

There is a remnant according to the *election* of grace. — Rom. xi.

7. The public choice of officers.

8. The day of a public choice of officers

9. Those who are elected.

The *election* hath obtained it. — Rom. xi.

E-LEC-TION-EER', v. i. To make interest for a candidate at an election; to use arts for securing the election of a candidate.

E-LEC-TION-EER'ER, n. One who electioneers.

E-LEC-TION-EER'ING, *ppr.* Using influence to procure the election of a person.

E-LEC-TION-EER'ING, n. The arts or practices used for securing the choice of one to office.

E-LECT'IVE, a. Dependent on choice; as, an *elective* monarchy, in which the king is raised to the throne by election; opposed to *hereditary.*

2. Bestowed or passing by election; as, an office is *elective.*

3. Pertaining to or consisting in choice or right of choosing; as, *elective* franchise.

4. Exerting the power of choice; as, an *elective* act.

5. Selecting for combination; as, an *elective* attraction, which is a tendency in bodies to unite with certain kinds of matter in preference to others.

E-LECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By choice; with preference of one to another.

E-LECT'OR, n. One who elects, or one who has the right of choice; a person who has, by law or constitution, the right of voting for an officer. In free governments, the people, or such of them as possess certain qualifications of age, character, and property, are the electors of their representatives, &c., in parliament, assembly, or other legislative body. In the United States, certain persons are appointed or chosen to be *electors* of the president or chief magistrate. In Germany, certain princes were formerly *electors* of the emperor, and elector was one of their titles, as the *elector* of Saxony.

E-LECT'OR-AL, a. Pertaining to election or electors. The *electoral college* in Germany consisted of all the electors of the empire, being nine in number, six secular princes and three archbishops.

E-LECT-OR-AL'I-TY, for ELECTORATE, is not used.

E-LECT'OR-ATE, n. The dignity of an elector in the German empire.

2. The territory of an elector in the German empire.

E-LEC'TRE, (e-lek'ter,) n. [L. *electrum.*] Amber. [See ELECTRUM.]

[Bacon used this word for a compound or mixed metal. But the word is not now used.]

E-LECT'RESS, n. The wife or widow of an elector in the German empire. *Chesterfield.*

E-LEC'TRIC, } a. [Fr. *electrique*; It. *elettrico*;
E-LEC'TRIC-AL, } Sp. *electrico*; from L. *electrum*, Gr. ηλεκτρον, amber.]

1. Containing electricity, or capable of exhibiting it when excited by friction; as, an *electric* body, such as amber and glass; an *electric* substance.

2. In *general*, pertaining to electricity; as, *electric* power or virtue; *electric* attraction or repulsion; *electric* fluid.

3. Derived from or produced by electricity; as, *electrical* effects; *electric* vapor; *electric* shock.

4. Communicating a shock like electricity; as, the *electric* eel or fish.

E-LEC'TRIC, n. A non-conductor of electricity employed to excite or accumulate the electric fluid. Such are amber, glass, resin, wax, gum-lac, sulphur, &c.

E-LEC'TRIC-EEL, n. A fish or eel of the genus *gymnotus*, from two to five feet in length, capable of giving an electric shock of such violence as sometimes to knock down a man. *Partington.*

E-LEC'TRIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of electricity, or by means of it.

E-LEC-TRI''CIAN, (e-lek-trish'un,) n. A person who studies electricity, and investigates its properties by observation and experiments; one versed in the science of electricity.

E-LEC-TRIC'I-TY, n. [from Gr. ηλεκτρον, amber.]

1. The subtile agent called *the electric fluid*, usually excited by the friction of glass. It was called *electricity* from the Greek word for *amber*, because it was in the friction of this substance that it was first observed. It is convenient to denominate it the *electric fluid*, although we know very little of its nature, because it has a greater resemblance to an elastic fluid of extreme rarity than to any thing else with which we are acquainted. Some bodies permit the electric fluid to pass freely through them, and are hence called *conductors*; others hardly permit it to pass through them at all, and are therefore called *non-conductors*. Metals are the best conductors; next, water and all moist substances; and next, the bodies of animals. Glass, resinous substances, (as amber, varnish, and sealing-wax,) air, silk, wool, cotton, hair, and feathers, are *non-conductors*. The phenomena of electricity are such as attraction and repulsion, heat and light, shocks of the animal system, and mechanical violence. *Olmsted.*

2 The science which unfolds the phenomena and laws of the electric fluid. *Olmsted.*

E-LEC'TRI-FI-A-BLE, a. [from *electrify.*] Capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it; that may become electric. *Fourcroy.*

E-LEC-TRI-FI-CA'TION, n. The act of electrifying, or state of being charged with electricity. *Encyc.* art. *Bell.*

E-LEC'TRI-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Charged with electricity. *Encyc.*

E-LEC'TRI-FY, *v. t.* To communicate electricity to; to charge with electricity. *Encyc. Cavallo*

2. To cause electricity to pass through; to affect by electricity; to give an electric shock to.

3. To excite suddenly; to give a sudden shock; as, the whole assembly was *electrified.*

E-LEC'TRI-FY, *v. i.* To become electric.

E-LEC'TRI-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Charging with electricity; affecting with electricity; giving a sudden shock.

E LEC'TRINE, (-trin,) *a.* [L. *electrum.*] Belonging to amber.

E-LEC-TRI-ZA'TION, n. The act of electrizing. *Ure.*

E-LEC'TRIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *electriser.*] To electrify; *a word in popular use.* *Ure.*

E-LEC'TRIZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Charged with electricity. *Ure. P. Cyc.*

E-LEC'TRIZ-ING, *ppr.* Electrifying.

E-LEC'TRO-CHEM'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to electro-chemistry. *Ure.*

E-LEC'TRO-CHEM'IS-TRY, n. That science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in effecting chemical changes.

E-LEC'TRODE, n. [Gr. ηλεκτρον, (for electricity,) and οδος, a way.]

A name applied to what is called the *pole* of the voltaic circle. The *electrodes* are the surfaces of air, water, metal, &c., which serve to convey an electric current into and from the liquid to be decomposed. *Faraday. Turner.*

E-LEC'TRO-DY-NAM'ICS, n. The phenomena of electricity in motion. *Brande. P. Cyc.*

E-LEC-TROL'Y-SIS, n. [Gr. ηλεκτρον and λυω, to dissolve.]

The act of decomposing a compound substance by the action of electricity or galvanism. *Faraday.*

E-LEC'TRO-LYTE, n. [Gr. ηλεκτρον and λυω, to dissolve.]

A compound which may be directly decomposed by an electric current. *Faraday.*

E-LEC-TRO-LYT'IC, a. Pertaining to electrolysis. *Faraday.*

E-LEC'TRO-LYZE, *v. t.* [Gr. ηλεκτρον and λυω, to dissolve.]

To decompose a compound substance by the direct action of electricity or galvanism. *Faraday.*

E-LEC'TRO-MAG-NET'IC, a. Designating what pertains to magnetism, as connected with electricity, or affected by it. *Electro-magnetic* phenomena. *Henry.*

E-LEC'TRO-MAG-NET'IC-TEL'E-GRAPH, n. An instrument or apparatus, which, by means of iron wires, conducting the electric fluid, conveys intelligence to any given distance with the velocity of lightning. *S. F. B. Morse.*

E-LEC'TRO-MAG'NET-ISM, n. That science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in communicating magnetic properties.

E-LEC'TRO-MET'AL-LUR-GY, n. The art of depositing metals, held in solution, as silver, gold, &c., on prepared surfaces, through the agency of voltaic electricity or galvanism. It thus answers the purposes of *plating*, and also of giving exact impressions of coins, medals, &c. *Ure.*

E-LEC-TROM'E-TER, n. [L. *electrum*, Gr. ηλεκτρον, amber, and μετρεω, to measure.]

An instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity. The term is also applied to instruments which indicate the presence of electricity, or *electroscopes.* *P. Cyc. Brande.*

E-LEC-TRO-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an electrometer; made by an electrometer; as, an *electrometrical* experiment.

E-LEC'TRO-MO'TION, n. The motion of electricity or galvanism, or the passing of it from one metal to another, by the attraction or influence of one metal plate in contact with another. *Volta.*

E-LEC'TRO-MO'TIVE, *a.* Producing electro-motion; as, *electro-motive* power. *Henry.*

E-LEC-TRO-MO'TOR, n. [L. *electrum* and *motor.*]

A mover of the electric fluid, a piece of apparatus for generating a current of electricity. *Olmsted.*

E-LEC'TRON, n. [Gr. ηλεκτρον.]

Amber; also, a mixture of gold with a fifth part of silver. *Coxe.*

E-LEC'TRO-NEG'A-TIVE, *a.* A term denoting the natural state of a body, or a particle of matter, which makes it tend to the positive pole of a voltaic battery. *Olmsted. Henry.*

E-LEC-TROPH'O-RUS, n. [L. *electrum* and Gr. φορεω, to bear.]

An instrument for exciting electricity in small quantities. It consists of a flat, smooth cake of resin, acted upon by a circular plate of brass with a glass handle. *Brande.*

E-LEC-TRO-PO'LAR, *a.* A term applied to conductors, which are positive at one end, or on one surface, and negative at the other.

E-LEC'TRO-POS'I-TIVE, *a.* A term denoting the natural state of a body, or a particle of matter, which makes it tend to the negative pole of a voltaic battery. *Olmsted.*

E-LEC'TRO-SCOPE, n. [Gr. ηλεκτρον and σκεπτομαι.]

An instrument for rendering electrical excitation apparent by its effects. *Brande.*

E-LEC'TRO-TEL-E-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the electro-magnetic-telegraph, or by means of it.

E-LEC'TRO-TYPE. See ELECTRO-METALLURGY.

E-LEC'TRUM, n. [L., from Gr. ηλεκτρον.]

A term applied, by the ancients, to various substances, especially to amber, and an alloy of gold with one fifth part of silver. *Brande. P. Cyc.*

E-LEC'TU-A-RY, n. [Low L. *electarium*, *electuarium*; Gr. εκλειγμα, or εκλεικτον, from λειχω, to lick *Vossius.*]

In *pharmacy*, a form of medicine composed of powders, or other ingredients, incorporated with some conserve, honey, or syrup, and made into due consistence, to be taken in doses, like boluses. *Quincy. Encyc.*

EL-EE-MOS'Y-NA-RY, *a.* [Gr. ελεημοσυνη, alms, from ελεεω, to pity, ελεος, compassion; W. *elus*, charitable; *elusen*, alms, benevolence (See ALMS.) It would be well to omit one *e* in this word.

1. Given in charity; given or appropriated to support the poor; as, *eleemosynary* rents or taxes. *Encyc.*

2. Relating to charitable donations; intended for the distribution of alms, or for the use and management of donations, whether for the subsistence of the poor, or for the support and promotion of learning; as, an *eleemosynary* corporation. A hospital founded by charity is an *eleemosynary* institution for the support of the poor, sick, and impotent; a college founded by donations is an *eleemosynary* institution for the promotion of learning. The corporation intrusted with the care of such institutions is *eleemosynary.*

EL-EE-MOS'Y-NA-RY, n. One who subsists on charity. *South.*

EL'E-GANCE, } n.† [L. *elegantia*; Fr. *elegance*; It.
EL'E-GAN-CY, } *eleganza*; probably from L. *eligo*, to choose, though irregularly formed.]

In its primary sense, this word signifies that which is choice or select, as distinguished from what is common.

1. "The beauty of propriety, not of greatness," says Johnson.

Applied to manners or behavior, elegance is that fine polish, politeness, or grace, which is acquired by a genteel education, and an association with well-bred company.

Applied to language, elegance respects the manner of speaking or of writing. *Elegance of speaking*, is the propriety of diction and utterance, and the gracefulness of action or gesture; comprehending correct, appropriate, and rich expressions, delivered in an agreeable manner. *Elegance of composition*, consists in correct, appropriate, and rich expressions, or well-chosen words, arranged in a happy manner. *Elegance* implies neatness, purity, and correct, perspicuous arrangement, and is calculated to please a delicate taste, rather than to excite admiration or strong feeling. *Elegance* is applied also to form. *Elegance*, in *architecture*, consists in the due symmetry and distribution of the parts of an edifice, or in regular proportions and arrangement. And, in a similar sense, the word is applied to the person or human body. It is applied also to penmanship, denoting that form of letters which is most agreeable to the eye. In short, in a *looser sense*, it is applied to many works of art or nature remarkable for their beauty: as, *elegance* of dress, or furniture.

2. That which pleases by its nicety, symmetry, purity, or beauty. In this sense it has a plural; as, the nicer *elegancies* of art. *Spectator.*

EL'E-GANT, *a.* [L. *elegans.*]

1. Polished; polite; refined; graceful; pleasing to good taste; as, *elegant* manners.

2. Polished; neat; pure; rich in expressions; correct in arrangement; as, an *elegant* style or composition.

3. Uttering or delivering elegant language with propriety and grace; as, an *elegant* speaker.

4. Symmetrical; regular; well-formed in its parts, proportions, and distribution; as, an *elegant* structure.

5. Nice; sensible to beauty; discriminating beauty from deformity or imperfection; as, an *elegant* taste.

[This is a loose application of the word; *elegant* being used for *delicate.*]

6. Beautiful in form and colors: pleasing; as, an *elegant* flower.

7. Rich; costly and ornamental; as, *elegant* furniture or equipage

EL'E-GANT-LY, *adv.* In a manner to please; with elegance; with beauty; with pleasing propriety; as, a composition *elegantly* written.

2. With due symmetry; with well-formed and duly proportioned parts; as, a house *elegantly* built.

3. Richly; with rich or handsome materials well disposed; as, a room *elegantly* furnished; a woman *elegantly* dressed.

E-LE'GI-AC or EL-E-GI'AC, *a.* [Low L. *elegiacus.* See ELEGY.]

1. Belonging to elegy; plaintive, expressing sorrow or lamentation; as, an *elegiac* lay; *elegiac* strains. *Gay.*

2. Used in elegies. Pentameter verse is *elegiac.*

E-LE'GI-AC, n. Elegiac verse. *Burton.*

EL'E-GIST, n. A writer of elegies. *Goldsmith*

E-LE'GIT, n. [L. *eligo*, *elegi*, to choose.]

1. A writ of execution, by which a defendant's goods are apprized and delivered to the plaintiff, and, if not sufficient to satisfy the debt, one moiety of his lands are delivered, to be held till the debt is paid by the rents and profits

2. The title to estate by elegit. *Blackstone.*

EL'E-GY, n. [L. *elegia*; Gr. ελεγειον, ελεγος, supposed to be from λεγω, to speak or utter. Qu. the root of the L. *lugeo.* The verbs may have a common origin, for to speak and to cry out in wailing are only modifications of the same act, to throw out the voice with more or less vehemence.]

1. A mournful or plaintive poem, or a funeral song; a poem or a song expressive of sorrow and lamentation. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. A short poem without points or affected elegancies. *Johnson.*

EL'E-MENT, n. [L. *elementum*; Fr. *element*; It. and Sp. *elemento*; Arm. *elfenn*; W. *elfen* or *elfyn.* This word Owen refers to *el* or *al*, a moving principle, that which has in itself the power of motion; and *al* is also a spirit or angel, which seems to be the Sax. *elf*, an *elf.* Vossius assigns *elementum* to *alo*, for *olo*, to grow. See ELF.]

1. The first or constituent principle or minutest part of any thing; as, the *elements* of earth, water, salt, or wood; the *elements* of the world; the *elements* of animal or vegetable bodies. So letters are called the *elements* of language.

2. An ingredient; a constituent part of any composition.

3. A letter, or elementary sound. [*Used chiefly in the plural.*]

4. In *a chemical sense*, that which can not be divided by chemical analysis, and therefore considered as a simple substance; as oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, &c.

An *element* is strictly the last result of chemical analysis; that which can not be decomposed by any means now employed. An *atom* is the last result of mechanical division; that which can not be any further divided without decomposition; hence there may be both *elementary* and *compound* atoms.

5. In *the plural*, the first rules or principles of an art or science; rudiments; as, the *elements* of geometry; the *elements* of music; the *elements* of painting; the *elements* of a theory.

6. In *popular language*, fire, air, earth, and water, are called the four *elements*, as formerly it was supposed that these are simple bodies, of which the world is composed. Later discoveries prove air, earth, and water, to be compound bodies, and fire to be only the extrication of light and heat during *combustion.*

7. *Element*, in *the singular*, is sometimes used for the air. *Shak.*

8. The substance which forms the natural or most suitable habitation of an animal. Water is the proper *element* of fishes; air, of man. Hence,

9. The proper state or sphere of any thing; the state of things suited to one's temper or habits. Faction is the *element* of a demagogue.

10. The matter or substances which compose the world.

The *elements* shall melt with fervent heat. —2 Pet. iii.

11. The outline or sketch; as, the *elements* of a plan.

12. Moving cause or principle; that which excites action.

Passions, the *elements* of life. *Pope.*

Elements, in *the plural*: the bread and wine used in the eucharist.

EL'E-MENT, *v. t.* To compound of elements or first principles. *Boyle.*

2. To constitute; to make as a first principle. *Donne.*

[*This word is rarely or never used.*]

EL-E-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to elements.

2. Produced by some of the four supposed elements; as, *elemental* war. *Dryden.*

3. Produced by elements; as, *elemental* strife *Pope.*

4. Arising from first principles. *Brown.*

EL-E-MENT-AL'I-TY, *n.* Composition of principles or ingredients. *Whitlock.*

EL-E-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* According to elements; literally; as the words, "Take, eat; this is my body;" *elementally* understood. *Milton.*

EL-E-MENT-AR'I-TY, EL-E-MENT'A-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being elementary; the simplicity of nature; uncompounded state. *Brown.*

EL-E-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Primary; simple; uncompounded; uncombined; having only one principle or constituent part; as, an *elementary* substance. *Elementary* particles are those into which a body is resolved by decomposition.

2. Initial; rudimental; containing, teaching, or discussing first principles, rules, or rudiments; as, an *elementary* treatise or disquisition. *Reid. Blackstone.*

3. Treating of elements; collecting, digesting, or explaining principles; as, an *elementary* writer.

EL'E-MENT-ED, *pp.* Compounded of elements or first principles.

EL'E-MI, *n.* A resin commonly supposed to be produced both by Amyris Plumieri and Balsamodendron Zeylanicum, the former a plant of the Antilles, the latter of Ceylon. It is obtained from incisions in the bark, and is used in ointments. It is softened to harden in the sun.

E-LENCH', (e-lenk',) E-LENCH'US, *n.* [L. *elenchus*; Gr. ἔλεγχος, from ἐλέγχω, to argue, to refute.]

A vicious or fallacious argument, which is apt to deceive under the appearance of truth; a sophism. *Milton.*

E-LENCH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an elench.

E-LENCH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of an elench. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

E-LENCH'IZE, *v. i.* To dispute. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

E-LENCH'TIC-AL, *a.* Serving to confute. *Wilkins.*

EL'E-PHANT, *n.* [Sax. *elp, ylp*; Gr. ἐλέφας; L. *elephas, elephantus*; probably from the Heb. אֶלֶף, a leader or chief, the chief or great animal.]

1. The popular name of a genus of pachydermatous mammalia, comprehending two species, viz., Elephas Indicus, and Elephas Africanus, the former inhabiting India, the latter Africa. They are among the largest quadrupeds at present existing.

2. Ivory; the tusk of the elephant. *Dryden.*

EL'E-PHANT-BEE'TLE, *n.* The popular name of the Scarabæus Elephas of Turton's Linnæus, a beetle inhabiting Guinea.

EL'E-PHANT'S-FOOT, *n.* The proposed popular name of the several species of Elephantopus, of which it is a translation. These are mostly tropical plants.

EL'E-PHANT-PA'PER, *n.* Drawing-paper, of the largest size, being twenty-eight inches by twenty-three.

EL-E-PHAN-TI'A-SIS, *n.* [L. and Gr., from ἐλέφας, elephant.]

A disease of the skin, often confounded with leprosy, from which, nevertheless, it is quite distinct. In this disease, the skin is thick, livid, rugose, tuberculate; insensible as respects feeling; eyes fierce and staring; perspiration highly offensive. *J. M. Good.*

EL-E-PHANT'INE, *a.* Pertaining to the elephant; huge; resembling an elephant; or perhaps white, like ivory.

2. In *antiquity*, an appellation given to certain books in which the Romans registered the transactions of the senate, magistrates, emperors, and generals; so called, perhaps, as being made of ivory.

3. In *geology*, the *elephantine* epoch is that in which there was a preponderance of large pachydermata. *Mantell.*

EL-E-PHANT-OID', EL-E-PHANT-OID'AL, *a.* Resembling the form of an elephant.

EL-EU-SIN'I-AN, *a.* Relating to Eleusis, in Greece, or to secret rites in honor of Ceres, there celebrated; as, *Eleusinian* mysteries or festivals.

EL'E-VATE, *v. t.* [L. *elevo*; *e* and *levo*, to raise; Fr. *elever*; Sp. *elevar*; It. *elevare*, Eng. to *lift*. See LIFT.]

1. To raise; in *a literal and general sense*, to raise from a low or deep place to a higher.

2. To exalt; to raise to a higher state or station; as, to *elevate* a man to an office.

3. To improve, refine, or dignify; to raise from or above low conceptions; as, to *elevate* the mind.

4. To raise from a low or common state; to exalt; as, to *elevate* the character; to *elevate* a nation.

5. To elate with pride. *Milton.*

6. To excite; to cheer; to animate; as, to *elevate* the spirits.

7. To take from; to detract; to lessen by detraction. [*Not used.*] *Hooker*

8. To raise from any tone to one more acute; as, to *elevate* the voice.

9. To augment or swell; to make louder, as sound.

EL'E-VATE, *a.* [L. *elevatus.*]

Elevated; raised aloft. *Milton.*

EL'E-VA-TED, *pp. or a.* Raised; exalted; dignified; elated; excited; made more acute or more loud, as sound.

EL'E-VA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Raising; exalting; dignifying; elating; cheering.

EL-E-VA'TION, *n.* [L. *elevatio.*]

1. The act of raising or conveying from a lower or deeper place to a higher.

2. The act of exalting in rank, degree, or condition; as, the *elevation* of a man to a throne.

3. Exaltation; an elevated state; dignity.

Angels, in their several degrees of *elevation* above us, may be endowed with more comprehensive faculties. *Locke.*

4. Exaltation of mind by more noble conceptions; as, *elevation* of mind, of thoughts, of ideas. *Norris.*

5. Exaltation of style; lofty expressions; words and phrases expressive of lofty conceptions. *Wotton.*

6. Exaltation of character or manners.

7. Attention to objects above us; a raising of the mind to superior objects. *Hooker.*

8. Hight; altitude; hight above the surface of the earth.

9. An elevated place or station

10. Elevated ground; a rising ground; a hill or mountain.

11. A passing of the voice from any note to one more acute; also, a swelling or augmentation of voice.

12. In *astronomy*, altitude; the distance of a celestial object above the horizon, or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon. *Brandt.*

13. In *gunnery*, the angle which the line of direction of a cannon or mortar, or the axis of the hollow cylinder, makes with the plane of the horizon. *Totten. Campbell.*

14. In *dialing*, the angle which the style makes with the substylar line. *Bailey.*

15. In *architecture*, a view or representation of a building or object drawn to a geometrical scale of its hight above the ground, there being no vanishing points, as in perspective representation. *Haldeman. Hebert.*

Elevation of the host: in Roman Catholic countries, that part of the mass in which the priest raises the host above his head for the people to adore. *Encyc.*

EL'E-VA-TOR, *n.* One who raises, lifts, or exalts.

2. In *anatomy*, a muscle which serves to raise a part of the body, as the lip or the eye.

3. A surgical instrument for raising a depressed portion of a bone. *Coxe.*

4. In *milling*, a series of boxes fastened to a strap, and moved by a wheel, to raise grain, meal, &c., to a higher floor.

EL'E-VA-TO-RY, *n.* An instrument used in trepanning, for raising a depressed or fractured part of the skull. *Coxe. Encyc.*

EL'E-VA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to raise, or having power to elevate. *Mantel.*

E-LEVE', (ā-lāve',) *n.* [Fr.] One brought up or protected by another. *Chesterfield.*

E-LEV'EN, (e-lev'n,) *a.* [Sax. *endlefene, endleof, endlufa*; Sw. *elfva*; Dan. *elleve*; G. and D. *elf*; Isl. *ellefu.* Qu. *one left* after ten.]

Ten and one added; as, *eleven* men.

E-LEV'ENTH, *a.* [Sax. *endlyfta, endlefta*; Sw. *elfte*; Dan. *ellevte*; D. *elfde*; G. *elfte.*]

The next in order to the tenth; as, the *eleventh* chapter.

ELF, *n.*; *pl.* ELVES. [Sax. *elf*, or *elfenne*, a spirit, the nightmare; a ghost, hag, or witch; Sw. *alfver.* In W. *el* is a moving principle, a spirit; *elo* is the same; *ela* is to move onward, to go; *elven* is an operative cause, a constituent part, an *element*; and *elf* is what moves in a simple or pure state, a spirit or demon. From these facts it would seem that *elf* is from a verb signifying to move, to flow; and *alf* or *elf* in Swedish, *elo* in Danish, is a river, whence *Elbe.* So *spirit* is from blowing, a flowing, of air. In Sax. *el* is *oil*, and an *eel*, and *elan* is to kindle; all perhaps from the sense of moving, flowing, or shooting along. The *elf* seems to correspond to the *demon* of the Greeks.]

1. A diminutive, wandering spirit; a fairy; a hobgoblin; an imaginary being which our rude ancestors supposed to inhabit unfrequented places, and in various ways to affect mankind. Hence, in Scottish, *elf-shot* is an elf-arrow; an arrow-head of flint, supposed to be shot by elfs; and it signifies also a disease supposed to be produced by the agency of spirits.

Every *elf*, and fairy sprite,
Hop as light as bird from brier, *Shak.*

2. An evil spirit; a devil. *Dryden.*

3. A diminutive person; a dwarf. *Shenstone.*

ELF, *v. t.* To entangle hair in so intricate a manner that it can not be disentangled. This work was formerly ascribed to *elves.* *Johnson. Shak.*

ELF'-AR-ROW, *n.* A name given to flints in the shape of arrow-heads, vulgarly supposed to be shot by fairies. *Encyc.*

ELF'-BOLT, *n.* An elf-arrow, or flint arrow-head.

ELF'-LOCK, *n.* Hair twisted into knots, so denominated as if the work of fairies. *Shak.*

ELF'-SKIN. Probably a misprint in Shakspeare's 1 Henry IV. for *sel-skin*, to which, when "dried," Falstaff compares Prince Hal, in allusion to his long and lank person. *Todd's Shak.*

ELF'IN, *a.* Relating or pertaining to elves. *Spenser.*

ELF'IN, *n.* A little urchin. *Shenstone.*

ELF'ISH, *a.* Resembling elves; clad in disguise.

EL'GIN-MAR-BLES, *n. pl.* A series of ancient sculptured marbles, named from the Earl of Elgin, who removed them to England. They belonged to the temple of Minerva, and other edifices in Athens. They consisted of matchless statues, casts, metopes, &c.

E-LIC'IT, *v. t.* [L. *elicio*; *e*, or *ex*, and *lacio*, to allure; D. *lokken*, G. *locken*, Sw. *locka*, Dan. *lokker.* Class Lg.]

1. To draw out; to bring to light; to deduce by reason or argument; as, to *elicit* truth by discussion.

2. To strike out; as, to *elicit* sparks of fire by collision

E-LIC'IT, *a.* Brought into act; brought from possibility into real existence. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

E-LIC-IT-A'TION, *n.* The act of eliciting; the act of drawing out. *Bramhall.*

E-LIC'IT-ED, *pp.* Brought or drawn out; struck out

E-LIC'IT-ING, *ppr.* Drawing out; bringing to light; striking out.

E-LIDE', *v. t.* [L. *elido*; *e* and *lædo.*]

1. To break or dash in pieces; to crush. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

2. To cut off a syllable. *Brit. Crit.*

EL-I-GI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *eligible.*] Worthiness or fitness to be chosen; the state or quality of a thing which renders it preferable to another, or desirable.

2 Capability of being chosen to an office. *United States.*

EL'I-GI-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *eligo*, to choose or select; *e* and *lego.*]

1. Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable.

In deep distress, certainty is more eligible than suspense. *Clarissa.*

2. Suitable; proper; desirable; as, the house stands in an *eligible* situation.

3. Legally qualified to be chosen; as, a man is or is not *eligible* to an office.

EL'I-GI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Fitness to be chosen in preference to another; suitableness; desirableness.

EL'I-GI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to be worthy of choice; suitably.

E-LIM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *elimino*; *e*, or *ex*, and *limen*, threshhold.]

1. To thrust out of doors. *Lovelace.*

2. To expel; to thrust out; to discharge, or throw off; to set at liberty.

3. In *algebra*, to cause a quantity to disappear from an equation.

This detains secretions which nature finds it necessary to *eliminate.* *Med. Repos.*

E-LIM'I-NA-TED, *pp.* Expelled; thrown off; discharged.

E-LIM'I-NA-TING, *ppr.* Expelling, discharging; throwing off.

E-LIM-I-NA'TION, *n.* The act of expelling or throwing off; the act of discharging, or secreting by the pores.

In *algebra*, the causing a quantity to disappear from an equation.

E-LIN'GUID, (e-ling'guid,) *a.* [L. *elinguis.*]

Tongue-tied; not having the power of speech.

EL-I-QUA'TION, *n.* [L. *eliquo*, to melt; *e* and *liquo.*]

In *chemistry*, the operation by which a more fusible substance is separated from one that is less so, by means of a degree of heat sufficient to melt the one and not the other, as an alloy of copper and lead. *Encyc. Ure.*

E-LI'SION, (e-lizh'un,) *n.* [L. *elisio*, from *elido*, to strike off; *e* and *lædo.*]

1. In *grammar*, the cutting off or suppression of a vowel at the end of a word, for the sake of sound or measure, when the next word begins with a vowel; as, th' embattled plain; th' empyreal sphere.

2. Division; separation. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

-LI'BOR, n. [Norm. *eliser*, to choose; Fr. *elire*, *elisant*.]

In *law*, a sheriff's substitute for returning a jury. When the sheriff is not an indifferent person, as when he is a party to a suit, or related by blood or affinity to either of the parties, the *venire* is issued to the coroners; or if any exception lies to the coroners, the *venire* shall be directed to two clerks of the court, or to two persons of the county, named by the court, and sworn; and these, who are called *elisors* or electors, shall return the jury. *Blackstone.*

E-*LITE'*, (ā-leet',) n. [Fr.] A choice or select body.

E-LIX'ATE, v. t. [L. *elixo.*]

To extract by boiling.

E-LIX'A-TED, *pp.* Extracted by boiling.

E-LIX-A'TION, n. [L. *elixus*, from *elixo*, to boil, to moisten or macerate, from *lix*, *lix*.]

1. The act of boiling or stewing; also, concoction in the stomach; digestion. *Brown.*

2. In *pharmacy*, the extraction of the virtues of ingredients by boiling or stewing; also, lixiviation. *Bailey. Encyc.*

E-LIX'IR, n. [Fr. Sp. and Port. *elixir*; It. *elisire*; from L. *elixus*, *elixio*, *lixo*, *lix*, or, as others allege, it is from the Arabic *al-exir*, chemistry.

1. In *medicine*, a tincture with more than one base. In *modern pharmacy*, elixirs are called *compound tinctures*. The mere addition of what is called an *adjuvans*, or of a *corrigens*, to a single base, does not make an *elixir*.

2. A liquor for transmuting metals into gold. *Donne.*

3. Quintessence; refined spirit. *South.*

4. Any cordial; that substance which invigorates *Milton.*

E-LIZ-A-BETH'AN, a. Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her times, and to a style of architecture then prevalent.

ELK, n.* [Sax. *elch*; Sw. *elg*; L. *alce*, *alces*; Dan. *elsdyr*. This animal is described by Cesar and Pausanias.]

A quadruped, the Cervus Alces of Linnæus, a ruminant mammal, called *moose* in North America, from the Indian name *musu*.

ELK'-NUT, n. A plant, the Hamiltonia oleifera, called also *oil-nut*. *Muhlenberg.*

ELL, n. [Sax. *eln*; Sw. *aln*; D. *el*, *elle*; G. *elle*; Fr. *aune*; Arm. *goalen*; L. *ulna*; Gr. ωλενη; W. *elin*, an elbow, and *glin*, the knee. Qu.]

A measure, of different lengths in different countries, used chiefly for measuring cloth. The ells chiefly used in Great Britain are the English and Flemish. The English ell is 49 inches. The Flemish ell is twenty-seven inches, or three quarters of a yard. The English is to the Flemish as five to three. In Scotland, an ell is thirty-seven and two tenths English inches. In France, it is fifty-four inches.

EL-LAG'IC AC'ID, n. A weak, insipid acid, obtained from gall-nuts, in which it coexists with gallic acid. *P. Cyc.*

EL'LINGE', a. [Sax. *elenge.*] Cheerless; sad.

EL'LING-NESS, n. Loneliness; dullness; cheerlessness. *Henry VIII.*

EL-LIPSE', (el-lips',) n.* In *conic sections*, a figure formed by the intersection of a plane and cone, when the plane passes obliquely through the opposite sides of the cone. *Barlow. Brande.*

EL-LIP'SIS, n.; pl. ELLIPSES. [Gr. ελλειψις, an omission or defect, from ελλειπω, to leave or pass by, λειπω, to *leave*.]

1. In *grammar*, defect; omission; a figure of syntax, by which one or more words are omitted, which the hearer or reader may supply, as, the heroic virtues I admire, for, the heroic virtues *which* I admire.

2. One of the conic sections. [See ELLIPSE.]

EL-LIP'SO-GRAPH, n. [*ellipse* and Gr. γραφω.]

An instrument to describe an ellipse by continued motion; called also *trammel*. *Gwilt.*

EL-LIP'SOID, n. [*ellipse* and Gr. εἰδος, form.]

In *geometry*, a solid or figure formed by the revolution of an ellipse about its axis; an elliptic conoid; a spheroid. *Edin. Encyc.*

EL-LIP-SOID'AL, a. Pertaining to an ellipsoid; having the form of an ellipsoid.

EL-LIP'TIC, } a. Pertaining to an ellipse; having
EL-LIP'TIC-AL, } the form of an ellipse.

The planets move in *elliptical* orbits, having the sun in one focus, and, by a radius from the sun, they describe equal areas in equal times. *Cheyne.*

2. Defective; having a part omitted; as, an *elliptical* phrase.

EL-LIP'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the figure called an *ellipse*.

2. Defectively; with a part omitted; as, *elliptically* expressed.

EL-LIP-TIC'I-TY, n. Deviation from the form of a sphere; *applied to the figure of the earth.* Thus, the *ellipticity* of the earth is $\frac{1}{300}$, that being the part of the equatorial diameter by which it exceeds the polar. *Brande. Olmsted.*

ELM, n. [Sax. *elm*, or *elm-treow*; D. *elm*; G. *ulme*; Sw. *alm* or *alm-trä*, elm-tree; Dan. *alm*; L. *ulmus*; Sp. *olmo* and *olamo*; Corn. *elan*; Russ. *ilma*, *ilma*, or *ilina*. Qu. W. *llwyv*, a platform, a frame, an *elm*, from extending.]

A tree. The popular name of all the species of the genus Ulmus, though many of them have other popular names.

The treaty which William Penn made with the natives in 1682 was negotiated under a large elm which grew on the spot now called Kensington, just above Philadelphia. It was prostrated by a storm in 1810, at which time its stem measured 24 feet in circumference. *Memoirs of Hist. Soc. Penn.*

ELM'EN, a. Of or belonging to elms. *Jennings.*

ELM'Y, a. Abounding with elms. *Warton.*

EL-O-CA'TION, n. [L. *eloco.*]

1. A removal from the usual place of residence. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Departure from the usual method; an ecstasy. *Fotherby.*

EL-O-CU'TION, n. [L. *elocutio*, from *eloquor*; *e* and *loquor*, to speak, Gr. λεγω, λακτω.]

1. Pronunciation; the utterance or delivery of words, particularly in public discourses and arguments. We say of *elocution*, it is good or bad; clear, fluent, or melodious.

Elocution, which anciently embraced style and the whole art of rhetoric, now signifies manner of delivery. *E. Porter.*

2. In *rhetoric*, *elocution* consists of elegance, composition, and dignity; and Dryden uses the word as nearly synonymous with *eloquence*, the act of expressing thoughts with elegance or beauty.

3. Speech; the power of speaking.

Whose taste — gave *elocution* to the mute. *Milton.*

4. In *ancient treatises on oratory*, the wording of a discourse; the choice and order of words; composition; the act of framing a writing or discourse. *Cicero. Quinctilian.*

EL-O-CU'TION-A-RY, a. Pertaining to elocution, or containing it.

EL-O-CU'TION-IST, n. One who is versed in elocution, or who treats of the subject.

EL-O-CU'TIVE, a. Having the power of eloquent speaking.

E-*LOGE'*, (ā-lōzh',) n. [Fr.] A funeral oration; a panegyric on the dead. *Atterbury.*

EL'O-GIST, n. An eulogist. [*Not used.*]

EL'O-GY, } n. [Fr. *eloge*; L. *elogium*; Gr. λογος.
E-LO'GI-UM, } See EULOGY.]

The praise bestowed on a person or thing; panegyric. [*But we generally use* EULOGY.] *Wotton. Holder.*

E-LOIN', v. t. [Fr. *eloigner*, to remove far off.]

1. To separate and remove to a distance. *Spenser. Donne.*

2. To convey to a distance, and withhold from sight.

The sheriff may return that the goods or beasts are *eloined*. *Blackstone.*

In *law books*, this word, with its derivatives, is more generally written with *g*; as, *eloigne*, &c.

E-LOIN'ATE, v. t. To remove. *Howell.*

E-LOIN'A-TED, *pp.* Removed.

E-LOIN'ED, *pp.* Removed to a distance; carried far off.

E-LOIN'ING, *ppr.* Removing to a distance from another, or to a place unknown.

E-LOIN'MENT, n. Removal to a distance; distance.

E-LONG', v. t. [Low L. *elongo.*]

To put far off; to retard. [*Obs.*] *Shenstone.*

E-LON'GATE, v. t. [Low L. *elongo*, from *longus*. See LONG.]

1. To lengthen; to extend.

2. To remove further off. *Brown.*

E-LON'GATE, v. i. To depart from; to recede; to move to a greater distance; particularly, to recede apparently from the sun, as a planet in its orbit.

E-LON'GA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Lengthened; removed to a distance.

E-LON'GA-TING, *ppr.* Lengthening; extending.

2. Receding to a greater distance, particularly as a planet from the sun in its orbit.

E-LON'GA-TION, n. The act of stretching or lengthening; as, the *elongation* of a fiber. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The state of being extended.

3. Distance; space which separates one thing from another. *Glanville.*

4. Departure; removal; recession

5. Extension; continuation.

May not the mountains of Westmoreland and Cumberland be considered as *elongations* of these two chains? *Pinkerton.*

6. In *astronomy*, the distance of a planet from the sun, as it appears to the eye of a spectator on the earth; apparent departure of a planet from the sun in its orbit; as, the *elongation* of Venus or Mercury.

7. In *surgery*, an imperfect luxation, occasioned by the stretching or lengthening of the ligaments; or the extension of a part beyond its natural dimensions. *Encyc. Coxe.*

E-LOPE', v. i. [D. *loopen*; *wegloopen*; G. *laufen*, *entlaufen*; Sw. *lopa*; Dan. *löber*; Sax. *hleapan*; Eng. to *leap*. In all the dialects, except the English, *leap* signifies to run. Qu. Heb. רלץ. Class Lb, No. 30.]

1. To run away; to depart from one's proper place or station privately, or without permission; to quit, without permission or right, the station in which one is placed by law or duty. *Particularly*, and *appropriately*, to run away or depart from a husband, and live with an adulterer, as a married woman; or to quit a father's house, privately or without permission, and marry or live with a gallant, as an unmarried woman.

2. To run away; to escape privately; to depart, without permission, as a son from a father's house, or an apprentice from his master's service.

E-LOP'ED, *pp.* Run away privately.

E-LOPE'MENT, n. Private or unlicensed departure from the place or station to which one is assigned by duty or law; as, the *elopement* of a wife from her husband, or of a daughter from her father's house, usually with a lover or gallant. It is sometimes applied to the departure of a son or an apprentice, in like manner.

E-LOP'ING, *ppr.* Running away; departing privately, or without permission, from a husband, father, or master.

E'LOPS, n. [Gr. ελλοψ.]

A fish, inhabiting the seas of America and the West Indies, the Elops Saurus of Turton's Linnæus.

EL'O-QUENCE, n. [L. *eloquentia*, from *eloquor*, *loquor*, to speak; Gr. λεγω, λακτω, to crack, to sound, to speak. The primary sense is, probably, to burst with a sound, for the Gr. has λακις, a fissure, from the same root; whence λακιζω, to open or split; whence L. *lacero*, to tear; and hence, perhaps, Eng. a *leak*. Qu. the root of *clack*. See Class Lg, No. 51, 57.]

1. The expression of strong emotion, in a manner adapted to excite correspondent emotions in others. The word, in its most extensive signification, comprehends every mode in which deep feeling may be expressed, either by words, tones, looks, or gestures. Eloquence, therefore, requires, in its most perfect form, a vigorous understanding, a glowing imagination, appropriate and rich language, with fluency, animation, and suitable action. Hence, eloquence is adapted to please, affect, and persuade. Demosthenes in Greece, Cicero in Rome, Lord Chatham and Burke in Great Britain, and Fisher Ames in the United States, were distinguished for their *eloquence* in declamation and debate.

2. The power of expressing strong emotions with fluency and force.

3. Forcible language, which gives utterance to deep emotion

She uttereth piercing *eloquence*. *Shak.*

4. It is sometimes applied to written language.

EL'O-QUENT, a. Having the power of expressing strong emotions in a vivid and appropriate manner; as, an *eloquent* orator or preacher.

2. Adapted to express strong emotion with fluency and power; as, an *eloquent* address; *eloquent* history; an *eloquent* appeal to a jury.

EL'O-QUENT-LY, *adv.* With eloquence; in an eloquent manner; in a manner to please, affect, and persuade.

EL'RICH. See ELDRITCH.

ELSE, (els,) a. or *pr.* [Sax. *elles*; Dan. *ellers*, from *eller*, or; L. *alius*, *alias*. See ALIEN.]

Other; one or something beside. Who *else* is coming? What *else* shall I give? Do you expect any thing *else*?

[This word, if considered to be an adjective or pronoun, never precedes its noun, but always follows it.]

ELSE, (els,) *adv.* Otherwise; in the other case; if the fact were different. Thou desirest not sacrifice, *else* would I give it; that is, *if* thou didst desire sacrifice, I would give it. *Ps.* li. 16. Repent, or *else* I will come to thee quickly; that is, repent, or if thou shouldst not repent, if the case or fact should be different, I will come to thee quickly. *Rev.* ii. v.

2. Beside; except that mentioned; as, nowhere *else*.

ELSE'WHERE, *adv.* In any other place; as, these trees are not to be found *elsewhere*.

2. In some other place; in other places indefinitely. It is reported in town and *elsewhere*.

E-LU'CI-DATE, v. t. [Low L. *elucido*, from *elucco*, *luceo*, to shine, or from *lucidus*, clear, bright. See LIGHT.]

To make clear or manifest; to explain; to remove obscurity from, and render intelligible; to illustrate. An example will *elucidate* the subject. An argument may *elucidate* an obscure question. A fact related by one historian may *elucidate* an obscure passage in another's writings.

E-LU'CI-DA-TED, *pp.* Explained; made plain, clear, or intelligible.

E-LU'CI-DA-TING, *ppr.* Explaining; making clear or intelligible.

E-LU-CI-DA'TION, n. The act of explaining or throwing light on any obscure subject; explanation; exposition; illustration; as, one example may serve for an *elucidation* of the subject

E-LU'CI-DA-TIVE, a. Making clear.

E-LU'CI-DA-TOR, n. One who explains; an expositor.

E-LU'CI-DA-TO-RY, a. Tending to elucidate [tion.

EL-UC-TA'TION, n. [L. *eluctatus.*] The act of bursting forth; escape.

E-LU-CU-BRA'TION. See LUCUBRATION

E-LŌDE', v. t. [L. *eludo*; *e* and *ludo*, to play; Sp. *eludir*; It. *eludere*; Fr. *eluder*. The Latin verb forms *lusi*, *lusum*; and this may be the Heb. Ch. and Ar. לוּץ, to deride. Class Ls, No. 5.]

1. To escape; to evade; to avoid by artifice, stratagem, wiles, deceit, or dexterity; as, to *elude* an enemy; to *elude* the sight; to *elude* an officer; to *elude* detection; to *elude* vigilance; to *elude* the force of an argument; to *elude* a blow or stroke.

2. To mock by an unexpected escape; as, to *elude* pursuit.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shades, *eludes* her eager swain. *Pope.*

3. To escape being seen; to remain unseen or undiscovered; as, to *elude* discovery. The cause of magnetism has hitherto *eluded* the researches of philosophers.

E-LŌD'ED, *pp.* Escaped; avoided; evaded.

E-LŌD'I-BLE, *a.* That may be eluded or escaped.

E-LŌD'ING, *ppr.* Escaping; avoiding; evading.

E'LUL, *n.* The twelfth month of the civil Jewish year, and the sixth of the ecclesiastical. It corresponds nearly to our August.

E-LUM'BA-TED, *a.* [L. *lumbus.*]
Weakened in the loins.

E-LŪ'SION, *n.* [L. *elusio.* See ELUDE.]
An escape by artifice or deception; evasion. *Brown.*

E-LŪ'SIVE, *a.* Practicing elusion; using arts to escape.

Elusive of the bridal day, she gives
Food hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives. *Pope.*

E-LŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By practicing elusion.

E-LŪ'SO-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being elusory.

E-LŪ'SO-RY, *a.* Tending to elude; tending to deceive; evasive; fraudulent; fallacious; deceitful. *Brown.*

E-LŪTE', v. t. [L. *eluo*, *elutum*; qu. *e* and *lavo*. See ELUTRIATE.]
To wash off; to cleanse. *Arbuthnot.*

E-LŪT'ED, *pp.* Washed; cleansed.

E-LŪT'ING, *ppr.* Cleansed by washing.

E-LŪ'TRI-ATE, v. t. [L. *elutrio*; Sw. *lutra*, *luttra*, to cleanse, to defecate; Dan. *lutter*, pure; Sax. *luttor*, pure; *ladian*, to purify; G. *louter*, D. *louter*, pure; Ir. *glaith*. Qu. Class La, No. 30.]
To purify by washing; to cleanse, as a pulverulent substance, by separating foul matter, and decanting or straining off the liquor.

E-LŪ'TRI-A-TED, *pp.* Cleansed by washing and decantation.

E-LŪ'TRI-A-TING, *ppr.* Purifying by washing and decanting.

E-LU-TRI-A'TION, *n.* The operation of washing a pulverulent substance by mixing it with water, and pouring off the liquid in which the foul or extraneous substances are floating, while the heavier particles are deposited at the bottom. *Brande.*

E-LUX'ATE, v. t. [L. *eluxatus.*]
To dislocate. [See LUXATE.]

E-LUX'A-TED, *pp.* Dislocated.

E-LUX'A-TING, *ppr.* Dislocating.

EL-UX-A'TION, *n.* The dislocation of a bone. [See LUXATION.]

ELV'AN, *a.* Pertaining to elves.

ELVE'-LOCKS. See ELF-LOCK.

ELV'ERS, *n. pl.* Young eels; young congers or sea-eels.

ELVES, *pl.* of ELF.

ELV'ISH, *a.* More properly ELFISH, which see.

ELV'ISH-MARK-ED, (-markt,) *a.* Marked or disfigured by elves. *Shak.*

EL-Y-DOR'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἔλαιον, oil, and ὕδωρ, water.]
Elydoric painting is with oil and water, in such a manner as to add the freshness of water colors to the mellowness of oil painting. *Elmes.*

E-LYS'IAN, (e-lizh'yan,) *a.* [L. *elysius.*]
Pertaining to elysium or the seat of delight; yielding the highest pleasures; deliciously soothing; exceedingly delightful; as, *elysian* fields.

E-LYS'IUM, (e-lizh'yum,) *n.* [L. *elysium*; Gr. ἠλύσιον.]
In *ancient mythology*, a place assigned to happy souls after death; a place in the lower regions, furnished with rich fields, groves, shades, streams, &c., the seat of future happiness. Hence, any delightful place. *Encyc. Shak.*

E-LYT'RI-FORM, *a.* In the form of a wing-sheath.

EL'Y-TRON, } *n.*; *pl.* ELYTRA. [Gr.] A name given
EL'Y-TRUM, } to the wing-sheaths, or upper crustaceous membranes, which form the outer wings or covering in the tribe of beetles. *Brande.*

EL'ZE-VIR E-DI''TIONS, *n. pl.* Editions of the classics, &c., published by the Elzevir family at Amsterdam and Leyden, from about 1595 to 1680, and highly prized for their accuracy and elegance.

'EM. A contraction of THEM. [*Encyc. Am.*

They took 'em. *Hudibras.*

E-MAC'ER-ATE, v. t. To make lean. [*Not in use.*]

E-MAC'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Made lean.

E-MAC'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Making lean.

E-MAC-ER-A''TION, *n.* A making lean; emaciation.

E-MA'CIATE, v. t. [L. *emacio*, from *macco*, or *macer*, lean; Gr. μακρός, μικρός, small; Fr. *maigre*; Eng. *meager*, *meek*; It. Sp. and Port. *magro*; D. Sw. Dan. and G. *mager*; Ch. מָךְ, to be thin. Class Mg, No. 2, 9, 13.]
To lose flesh gradually; to become lean by pining with sorrow, or by loss of appetite or other cause; to waste away, as flesh; to decay in flesh.

E-MA'CIATE, v. t. To cause to lose flesh gradually; to waste the flesh and reduce to leanness. Sorrow, anxiety, want of appetite, and disease, often *emaciate* the most robust bodies.

E-MA'CIATE, *a.* Thin; wasted. *Shenstone.*

E-MA'CIA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to leanness by a gradual loss of flesh; thin; lean.

E-MA'CIA-TING, *ppr.* Wasting the flesh gradually; making lean.

E-MA-CI-A'TION, *n.* The act of making lean or thin in flesh; or a becoming lean by a gradual waste of flesh.
2. The state of being reduced to leanness.

E-MAC'U-LATE, v. t. [Infra.] To take spots from. [*Little used.*]

E-MAC-U-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *emaculo*, from *e* and *macula*, a spot.]
The act or operation of freeing from spots. [*Little used.*]

EM'A-NANT, *a.* [L. *emanans.* See EMANATE.]
Issuing or flowing from. *Hale.*

EM'A-NATE, v. i. [L. *emano*; *e* and *mano*, to flow; Sp. *emanar*; Fr. *emaner*; It. *emanare*. Class Mn, No. 11, 9.]
1. To issue from a source; to flow from; *applied to fluids*; as, light *emanates* from the sun; perspirable matter, from animal bodies.
2. To proceed from a source or fountain; as, the powers of government in republics *emanate* from the people.

EM'A-NA-TING, *ppr.* Issuing or flowing from a fountain.

EM-A-NA'TION, *n.* The act of flowing or proceeding from a fountain-head or origin.
2. That which issues, flows, or proceeds from any source, substance, or body; efflux; effluvium. Light is an *emanation* from the sun; wisdom, from God; the authority of laws, from the supreme power.

EM'A-NA-TIVE, *a.* Issuing from another.

E-MAN'CI-PATE, v. t. [L. *emancipo*, from *e* and *mancipium*, a slave; *manus*, hand, and *capio*, to take, as slaves were anciently prisoners taken in war.]
1. To set free from servitude or slavery, by the voluntary act of the proprietor; to liberate; to restore from bondage to freedom; as, to *emancipate* a slave.
2. To set free or restore to liberty; in a *general* sense.
3. To free from bondage or restraint of any kind; to liberate from subjection, controlling power, or influence; as, to *emancipate* one from prejudices or error.
4. In *ancient Rome*, to set a son free from subjection to his father, and give him the capacity of managing his affairs, as if he was of age. *Encyc.*

E-MAN'CI-PATE, *a.* Set at liberty. *Cowper.*

E-MAN'CI-PA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Set free from bondage, slavery, servitude, subjection, or dependence; liberated.

E-MAN'CI-PA-TING, *ppr.* Setting free from bondage, servitude, or dependence; liberating.

E-MAN-CI-PA'TION, *n.* The act of setting free from slavery, servitude, subjection, or dependence; deliverance from bondage or controlling influence; liberation; as, the *emancipation* of slaves by their proprietors; the *emancipation* of a son among the Romans; the *emancipation* of a person from prejudices, or from a servile subjection to authority.

E-MAN-CI-PA'TION-IST, *n.* An advocate for the emancipation of slaves.

E-MAN'CI-PA-TOR, *n.* One who emancipates or liberates from bondage or restraint.

E-MAN'CI-PIST, *n.* A name given in New Holland to convicts who have been set free.

E-MANE', v. i. [L. *emano.*]
To issue or flow from. *Enfield.*
But this is not an elegant word. [See EMANATE.]

E-MAR'GIN-ATE, v. t. To take away the margin.

E-MAR'GIN-ATE, } *a.* [Fr. *marge*; L. *margo*,
E-MAR'GIN-A-TED, } whence *emargino.*]
*1. In *botany*, notched in a peculiar manner at the apex; *applied to the leaf, petal, or stigma.*
2. In *mineralogy*, having all the edges of the primitive form truncated, each by one face. *Cleaveland.*
3. In *zoology*, having the margin broken by an obtuse notch on the segment of a circle. *Brande.*

E-MAR'GIN-ATE-LY, *adv.* In the form of notches.

E-MAR'GIN-A-TING, *ppr.* Taking away the margin.

E-MAS'CU-LATE, v. t. [Low L. *emasculo*, from *e* and *masculus*, a male. See MALE.]
1. To castrate; to deprive a male of certain parts which characterize the sex; to geld; to deprive of virility.
2. To deprive of masculine strength or vigor; to weaken; to render effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness.

Women *emasculate* a monarch's reign. *Dryden.*
To *emasculate* the spirits. *Collier.*

E-MAS'CU-LATE, *a.* Unmanned; deprived of vigor. *Hammond.*

E-MAS'CU-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Castrated; weakened.

E-MAS'CU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Castrating; gelding; depriving of vigor.

E-MAS-CU-LA'TION, *n.* The act of depriving a male of the parts which characterize the sex; castration.
2. The act of depriving of vigor or strength; effeminacy; unmanly weakness.

EM-BALE', v. t. [Fr. *emballer*; Sp. *embalar*; It. *imballare*; *em*, *im*, for *en* or *in*, and *balla*, *balle*, bale.]
1. To make up into a bundle, bale, or package; to pack.
2. To bind; to inclose; as, to *embale* in golden buskins. *Spenser*

EM-BAL'ED, *pp.* Made into a bale.

EM-BAL'ING, *ppr.* Making into a bale.

EM-BALL', v. t. To encircle or embrace. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Shak.*

EM-BALL'ING, *n.* An embrace.

EM-BALM', (em-bam',) v. t. [Fr. *embaumer*, from *baume*, balm, from *balsam*; It. *imbalsamare*; Sp. *embalsamar.*]
1. To open a dead body, take out the intestines, and fill their place with odoriferous and desiccative spices and drugs, to prevent its putrefaction.

Joseph commanded his servants, the physicians, to *embalm* his father; and the physicians *embalmed* Israel.—Gen. l.

2. To fill with sweet scent. *Milton.*
3. To preserve, with care and affection, from loss or decay.

The memory of my beloved daughter is *embalmed* in my heart. *N. W.*

Virtue alone, with lasting grace,
Embalms the beauties of the face. *J. Trumbull.*

EM-BALM'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Filled with aromatic plants for preservation; filled with sweet scent; preserved from loss or destruction.

EM-BALM'ER, *n.* One who embalms bodies for preservation.

EM-BALM'ING, *ppr.* Filling a dead body with spices for preservation; filling with sweet scent; preserving with care from loss, decay, or destruction.

EM-BALM'ING, *n.* The act or art of filling a dead body with spices for preservation.

EM-BALM'MENT, *n.* Act of embalming.

EM-BANK', v. t. To enclose with a bank; to defend by banks, mounds, or dikes.

EM-BANK'ED, *pp.* Inclosed or defended by a bank.

EM-BANK'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing or surrounding with a bank.

EM-BANK'MENT, *n.* The act of surrounding or defending with a bank.
2. A mound or bank raised for various purposes, as for protecting against inundations, for the passage of a railroad, &c.

EM-BAR', v. t. [*en* and *bar.*] To shut, close, or fasten with a bar; to make fast.
2. To inclose so as to hinder egress or escape.

Where fast *embarred* in mighty brasen wall. *Spenser.*

3. To stop; to shut from entering; to hinder; to block up.

He *embarred* all further trade. [illegible]

EM-BAR-CA'TION, *n.* Embarkation, which see.

EM-BAR'GO, *n.* [Sp. *embargo*; Port. Fr. id. This is a modern word, from the Spanish and Portuguese. In Portuguese, *embaraçar*, which the Spanish write *embarazar*, is to *embarrass*, entangle, stop, hinder; Port. *embaraço*, impediment, embarrassment, stop, hinderance. The palatal being changed into *r* and *s*, we have *embarrass* from this word; but *embargo* retains the palatal letter.]
In *commerce*, a restraint on ships, or prohibition of sailing, either out of port, or into port, or both; which prohibition is by public authority, for a limited time. Most generally it is a prohibition of ships to leave a port.

EM-BAR'GO, v. t. [Sp. and Port. *embargar.*]
1. To hinder or prevent ships from sailing out of port, or into port, or both, by some law or edict of sovereign authority, for a limited time. Our ships were for a time *embargoed* by a law of congress.
2. To stop; to hinder from being prosecuted by the departure or entrance of ships. The commerce of the United States has been *embargoed.*

EM-BAR'GO-ED, *pp.* Stopped; hindered from sailing; hindered by public authority, as ships or commerce.

EM-BAR'GO-ING, *ppr.* Restraining from sailing by public authority; hindering.

EM-BARK', v. t. [Sp. *embarcar*; Port. id.; It. *imbarcare*; Fr. *embarquer*; *en* and *barco*, a boat, a barge, a bark.]
1. To put or cause to enter on board a ship or other vessel or boat. The general *embarked* his troops and their baggage.
2. To engage a person in any affair. This projector *embarked* his friends in the design or expedition.

EM-BARK', v. i. To go on board of a ship, boat, or vessel; as, the troops *embarked* for Lisbon.
2. To engage in any business; to undertake in;

to take a share in. The young man *embarked* rashly in speculation, and was ruined.

EM-BARK-A'TION, n. The act of putting on board of a ship or other vessel, or the act of going aboard.

2. That which is embarked; as, an *embarkation* of Jesuits. *Smollett.*

3. [Sp. *embarcacion.*] A small vessel or boat. [*Unusual.*] *Anson's Voyage.*

EM-BARK'ED, (em-barkt',) *pp.* Put on shipboard; engaged in any affair.

EM-BARK'ING, *ppr.* Putting on board of a ship or boat; going on shipboard.

EM-BAR'RASS, n. Embarrassment. *Warburton.*

EM-BAR'RASS, *v. t.* [Fr. *embarrasser*; Port. *embaraçar*; Sp. *embarazar*; from Sp. *embarazo*, Port. *embaraço*, Fr. *embarras*, perplexity, intricacy, hinderance, impediment. In Spanish, formerly *embargo* signified embarrassment, and *embarrar* is to perplex.]

1. To perplex; to render intricate; to entangle. We say, public affairs are *embarrassed*; the state of our accounts is *embarrassed*; want of order tends to *embarrass* business.

2. To perplex, as the mind or intellectual faculties; to confuse. Our ideas are sometimes *embarrassed.*

3. To perplex, as with debts, or demands, beyond the means of payment; *applied to a person or his affairs.* In *mercantile language*, a man or his business is *embarrassed*, when he can not meet his pecuniary engagements.

4. To perplex; to confuse; to disconcert; to abash. An abrupt address may *embarrass* a young lady. A young man may be too much *embarrassed* to utter a word.

EM-BAR'RASS-ED, (em-bar'rast,) *pp.* or *a.* Perplexed; rendered intricate; confused; confounded.

EM-BAR'RASS-ING, *ppr.* Perplexing; entangling; confusing; confounding; abashing.

EM-BAR'RASS-ING, *a.* Perplexing, adapted to perplex.

EM-BAR'RASS-MENT, n. Perplexity; intricacy; 2. Confusion of mind. [entanglement.

3. Perplexity arising from insolvency, or from temporary inability to discharge debts.

4. Confusion; abashment.

EM-BAR'RED, (em-bard',) *pp.* Shut; closed; fastened.

EM-BAR'RING, *ppr.* Fastening, as with a bar.

EM-BASE', *v. t.* [*en* and *base.*] To lower in value; to vitiate; to deprave; to impair.

The virtue — of a tree *embased* by the ground. *Bacon.*
I have no ignoble end — that may *embase* my poor judgment. *Wotton.*

2. To degrade; to vilify. *Spenser.*

[*This word is seldom used.*]

EM-BASE'MENT, n. Act of depraving; depravation; deterioration. *South.*

EM'BAS-SADE, n. An embassy. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

EM-BAS'SA-DOR, n. [Sp. *embazador*; Port. *id.*; Fr. *ambassadeur*; It. *ambasciadore*; Arm. *ambaçzador*; Norm. *ambazeur.* Spelman refers this word to the G. *ambact*, which Cesar calls *ambactus*, a client or retainer among the Gauls. Cluver, *Ant. Ger.* 1, 6, favors this opinion, and mentions that, in the laws of Burgundy, *ambascia* was equivalent to the Ger. *ambact*, service, now contracted to *amt*, D. *ampt*, Dan. *ambt*, Sw. *embete*, office, duty, function, employment, province. The Dutch has *ambagt*, trade, handcraft, a manor, a lordship, and *ambagtman*, a journeyman or mechanic, which is evidently the Sw. *embetesman.* The Danish has also *embede*, office, employment. In Sax. *embeht*, *ymbeht*, is office, duty, employment; *embehtan*, to serve; *embehtman*, a servant; also *ambrht*, collation; *ambyht*, a message or legation, an embassy; *ambyhtsecga*, a legate or envoy, (*a message-sayer.*) The word, in Gothic, is *andbahts*, a servant; *andbahtyan*, to serve. The German has *amtsbote*, a messenger. The first syllable, *em*, is from *emb*, *ymb*, *αμφι*, about, and the root of *ambact* is Bg. See Pack and Dispatch.]

1. A minister of the highest rank, employed by one prince or state at the court of another, to manage the public concerns of his own prince or state, and representing the power and dignity of his sovereign. Embassadors are *ordinary*, when they reside permanently at a foreign court; or *extraordinary*, when they are sent on a special occasion. They are also called *ministers.* Envoys are ministers employed on special occasions, and are of less dignity. *Johnson. Encyc.*

2. In *ludicrous language*, a messenger. *Ash.*

EM-BAS-SA-DO'RI-AL, *a.* Belonging or relating to an embassador.

EM-BAS'SA-DRESS, n. The consort of an embassador. *Chesterfield.*

2. A woman sent on an embassy

EM'BAS-SAGE, an embassy, is not used.

EM'BAS-SY, n. [Sp. and Port. *embazada*; Fr. *ambassade.*]

1. The message or public function of an embassador; the charge or employment of a public minister, whether embassador or envoy. The word signifies the message or commission itself, and the person or persons sent to convey or to execute it. We say, the king sent an *embassy*, meaning an envoy, minister, or ministers; or the king sent a person on an *embassy*; the *embassy* consisted of three envoys; the *embassy* was instructed to inquire concerning the king's disposition. *Milford.*

2. A solemn message. *Taylor.*

Eighteen centuries ago, the gospel went forth from Jerusalem on an *embassy* of mingled authority and love. *B. Dutchinson.*

3. *Ironically*, an errand. *Sidney.*

[The old orthography, *ambassade*, *ambassage*, being obsolete, and *embassy* established, I have rendered the orthography of *embassador* conformable to it in the initial letter. The elegant Blackstone uniformly wrote *embassador.*]

EM-BATHE', *v. t.* To bathe.

EM-BAT'TLE, *v. t.* [*en* and *battle.*] To arrange in order of battle; to array troops for battle.

On their *embattled* ranks the waves return. *Milton.*

2. To furnish with battlements. *Cyc.*

EM-BAT'TLE, *v. i.* To be ranged in order of battle. *Shak.*

EM-BAT'TLED, *pp.* or *a.* Arrayed in order of battle.

2. Furnished with battlements; and, in *heraldry*, having the outline resembling a battlement, as an ordinary. *Cyc. Bailey.*

3. Having been the place of battle; as, an *embattled* plain or field.

EM-BAT'TLING, *ppr.* Ranging in battle array.

EM-BAY', *v. t.* [*en*, *in*, and *bay.*] To inclose in a bay or inlet; to land-lock; to inclose between capes or promontories. *Mar. Dict.*

2. [Fr. *baigner.*] To bathe; to wash. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

EM-BAY'ED, (em-bād',) *pp.* Inclosed in a bay, or between points of land, as a ship.

EM-BAY'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a bay.

EM-BED', *v. t.* [*en*, *in*, and *bed.*] To lay as in a bed; to lay in surrounding matter; as, to *embed* a thing in clay or in sand.

EM-BED'DED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid as in a bed; deposited or inclosed in surrounding matter; as, ore *embedded* in sand.

EM-BED'DING, *ppr.* Laying, depositing, or forming, as in a bed.

EM-BED'MENT, n. Act of embedding; state of being embedded.

EM-BEL'LISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *embellir*, from *belle*, L. *bellus*, pretty.]

1. To adorn; to beautify; to decorate; to make beautiful or elegant by ornaments; *applied to persons or things.* We *embellish* the person with rich apparel, a garden with shrubs and flowers, and style with metaphors.

2. To make graceful or elegant; as, to *embellish* manners.

EM-BEL'LISH-ED, (em-bel'lisht,) *pp.* or *a.* Adorned; decorated; beautified.

EM-BEL'LISH-ER, n. One who embellishes.

EM-BEL'LISH-ING, *ppr.* Adorning; decorating; adding grace, ornament, or elegance, to a person or thing.

EM-BEL'LISH-ING-LY, *adv.* So as to embellish.

EM-BEL'LISH-MENT, n. The act of adorning.

2. Ornament; decoration; any thing that adds beauty or elegance; that which renders any thing pleasing to the eye, or agreeable to the taste, in dress, furniture, manners, or in the fine arts. Rich dresses are *embellishments* of the person; virtue is an *embellishment* of the mind, and liberal arts the *embellishments* of society.

EM'BER, in *ember-days*, *ember-weeks*, is the Saxon *emb-ren*, or *ymb-ryne*, a circle, circuit, or revolution, from *ymb*, *αμφι*, around, and *ren*, or *ryne*, course, from the root of *run.* *Ember-days* are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after Quadragesima Sunday, after Whitsunday, after Holyrood-day in September, and after St. Lucia's day in December. *Ember-days* are days returning at certain seasons; *ember-weeks*, the weeks in which these days fall; and formerly, our ancestors used the words *Ember-fast* and *Ember-tide*, or season. *Lye. Encyc. LL. Alfred, sect.* 39.

EM'BER-GOOSE, n. A web-footed bird of the genus *Colymbus*, also called the *great northern diver*, placed by Linnæus under the order *Anseres.* It is larger than the common goose: the head is dusky; the back, coverts of the wings and tail, clouded with lighter and darker shades of the same; the primaries and tail are black; the breast and belly silvery. It inhabits the northern regions, about Iceland and the Orkneys. *Encyc.*

EM'BER-ING, n. The ember-days, supra. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

EM'BERS, n. *pl.* [Sax. *æmyrian*; Scot. *æmeris*, *aumers*; Ice. *eimmyria.*]

Small coals of fire with ashes; the residuum of wood, coal, or other combustibles not extinguished; cinders.

He rakes hot *embers*, and renews the fires. *Dryden.*

It is used by Colebrooke in the singular.

He takes a lighted *ember* out of the covered vessel. *Asiat. Res.* vii. 234.

EM'BER-WEEK. See Ember, supra.

EM-BEZ'ZLE, *v. t.* [Norm. *embeasler*, to filch; *beasler*, id. The primary sense is not quite obvious. If the sense is to strip, to peel, it coincides with the Ar.

بصل *bassala*, to strip, or Heb. Ch. and Syr. בזז. In Heb. Ch. Syr. and Sam., בזז or בזל signifies to plunder. See Class Bs, No. 2, 21, 22. Perhaps the sense is, to cut off. No. 21, 54.]

1. To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use what is intrusted to one's care and management. It differs from stealing and robbery in this — that the latter imply a wrongful taking of another's goods, but embezzlement denotes the wrongful appropriation and use of what came into possession by right. It is not uncommon for men intrusted with public money to *embezzle* it.

2. To waste, to dissipate in extravagance.

When thou hast *embezzled* all thy store. *Dryden.*

EM-BEZ'ZLED, (em-bez'ld,) *pp.* Appropriated wrongfully to one's own use.

EM-BEZ'ZLE-MENT, n. The act of fraudulently appropriating to one's own use the money or goods intrusted to one's care and management. An accurate account of the *embezzlements* of public money would form a curious history.

2. The thing appropriated.

EM-BEZ'ZLER, n. One who embezzles.

EM-BEZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Fraudulently applying to one's own use what is intrusted to one's care and employment.

EM-BLAZE', *v. t.* [Fr. *blasonner*; Sp. *blasonar*; Port. *blazonar*, *brazonar*; allied to G. *blasen*, D. *blaazen*, to blow, and Fr. *blaser*, to burn, Eng. *blaze.* The sense is, to swell, to enlarge, to make showy.]

1. To adorn with glittering embellishments.

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shrines irradiate, or *emblaze* the floors. *Pope.*

2. To blazon; to paint or adorn with figures armorial.

The imperial ensign, streaming to the wind,
With gems and golden lustre rich *emblazed.* *Milton.*

EM-BLAZ'ED, *pp.* Adorned with shining ornaments, or with figures armorial.

EM-BLAZ'ING, *ppr.* Embellishing with glittering ornaments, or with figures armorial.

EM-BLA'ZON, (em-blā'zn,) *v. t.* [Fr. *blasonner.* See Emblaze.]

1. To adorn with figures of heraldry or ensigns armorial. *Johnson.*

2. To deck in glaring colors; to display pompously.

We find Augustus — *emblazoned* by the poets. *Hakewill.*

EM-BLA'ZON-ED, (em-blāz'nd,) *pp.* Adorned with figures or ensigns armorial; set out pompously.

EM-BLA'ZON-ER, n. A blazoner; one that emblazons; a herald.

2. One that publishes and displays with pomp.

EM-BLA'ZON-ING, *ppr.* Adorning with ensigns or figures armorial; displaying with pomp.

EM-BLA'ZON-ING, n. The act or art of adorning with ensigns armorial.

EM-BLA'ZON-MENT, n. An emblazoning. *Rowe.*

EM-BLA'ZON-RY, n. Pictures on shields; display of figures. *Milton.*

EM'BLEM, n. [Gr. *εμβλημα*, from *εμβαλλω*, to cast in, to insert.]

1. *Properly*, inlay; inlaid or mosaic work; something inserted in the body of another.

2. A picture representing one thing to the eye, and another to the understanding; a painted enigma, or a figure representing some obvious history, instructing us in some moral truth. Such is the image of Scævola holding his hand in the fire, with these words, "*Agere et pati fortiter Romanum est*," to do and to suffer with fortitude is Roman. *Encyc.*

3. A painting or representation, intended to hold forth some moral or political instruction; an allusive picture, a typical designation. A balance is an *emblem* of justice; a crown is the *emblem* of royalty; a scepter, of power or sovereignty.

4. That which represents another thing in its predominant qualities. A white robe in Scripture is an *emblem* of purity or righteousness; baptism, of purification.

EM'BLEM, *v. t.* To represent by similar qualities. *Feltham.*

EM-BLEM-AT'IC, EM-BLEM-AT'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or comprising an emblem.

2. Representing by some allusion or customary connection; as, a crown is *emblematic* of royalty, a crown being worn by kings.

3. Representing by similar qualities; as, whiteness is *emblematic* of purity.

4. Using emblems; as, *emblematic* worship.

EM-BLEM-AT'IC AL-LY, *adv.* By way or means of emblems; in the manner of emblems; by way of allusive representation. *Swift.*

EM-BLEM'A-TIST, n. A writer or inventor of emblems. *Brown*

EM-BLEM'A-TIZE, *v. t.* To represent by an emblem. *Walpole.*

EM-BLEM'A-TIZ-ED, *pp.* Represented by an emblem.

EM-BLEM'A-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Representing by an emblem.

EM'BLE-MENT, *n.* Used mostly in the plural. [Norm. *emblear*, emblements; *emblaer*, to sow; Fr. *emblaver*; Norm. *blaer*, to sow with corn, from *blé*, *bled*, corn.]

The produce or fruits of land sown or planted. This word is used for the produce of land sown or planted by a tenant for life or years, whose estate is determined suddenly after the land is sown or planted, and before harvest. In this case, the tenant's executors shall have the emblements. *Emblements* comprehend not only corn, but the produce of any annual plant. But the produce of grass and perennial plants belongs to the lord, or proprietor of the land. *Blackstone*

EM'BLEM-IZE, *v. t.* To represent by an emblem.

EM'BLEM-IZ-ED, *pp.* Represented by an emblem.

EM'BLEM-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Representing by an emblem.

EM-BLOOM', *v. t.* To cover or enrich with bloom.

EM-BLOOM'ED, *pp.* Enriched with bloom. [*Good.*

EM-BLOOM'ING, *ppr.* Covering with bloom.

EM-BOD'I-ED, *pp.* or *a.* [See Embody.] Collected or formed into a body.

EM-BOD'I-ER, *n.* He that embodies.

EM-BOD'I-MENT, *n.* The act of embodying; the state of being embodied.

EM-BOD'Y, *v. t.* [*en*, *in*, and *body*.] To form into a body; to make corporeal; to invest with matter; as, to *embody* the soul or spirit; a form *embodied*. *Dryden.*

2. To form or collect into a body or united mass; to collect into a whole; to incorporate; to concentrate; as, to *embody* troops; to *embody* detached sentiments.

EM-BOD'Y, *v. i.* To unite in a body, mass, or collection; to coalesce. *Milton. Locke.*

EM-BOD'Y-ING, *ppr.* Collecting or forming into a body.

EM-BOG'UING, (em-bōg'ing,) *n.* The mouth of a river or place where its waters are discharged into the sea.

EM-BOLD'EN, *v. t.* [*en* and *bold*.] To give boldness or courage to; to encourage. 1 *Cor.* viii.

EM-BOLD'EN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Encouraged.

EM-BOLD'EN-ER, *n.* One that emboldens.

EM-BOLD'EN-ING, *ppr.* Giving courage or boldness.

EM'BO-LISM, *n.* [Gr. εμβολισμος, from εμβαλλω, to throw in, to insert.]

1. Intercalation; the insertion of days, months, or years, in an account of time, to produce regularity. The Greeks made use of the lunar year of 354 days, and to adjust it to the solar year of 365, they added a lunar month every second or third year, which additional month they called *embolimæus*.

2. Intercalated time. [*Barlow.*

EM-BO-LIS'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to intercalation; intercalated; inserted.

The *embolismal* months are either natural or civil. *Encyc.*

EM-BO-LIS'MIC, *a.* Intercalated; inserted.

Twelve lunations form a common year, and thirteen, the *embolismic* year. *Grosier's China.*

EM'BO-LUS, *n.* [Gr. εμβολος, from εμβαλλω, to thrust in.]

Something inserted or acting in another; that which thrusts or drives, as a piston. *Arbuthnot. Hebert.*

EM-BON-POINT', [Fr.] (ang-bong-pwg'.) Plumpness of body or person.

EM-BOR'DER, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *emborder*.]

To adorn with a border.

EM-BOR'DER-ED, *pp.* Adorned with a border.

EM-BOR'DER-ING, *ppr.* Adorning with a border

EM-BOSS', *v. t.* [*en*, *in*, and *boss*.] In *the fine arts*, to form bosses or protuberances; to fashion in relievo or raised work; to cut or form with prominent figures.

2. To form with bosses; to cover with protuberances. *Milton.*

3. To drive hard in hunting, till a deer foams, or a dog's knees swell. *Shak. Hanmer.*

EM-BOSS', *v. t.* [Fr. *emboiter*, for *emboister*, from *boîte*, *boiste*, a box.]

To inclose, as in a box; to include; to cover. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

EM-BOSS', *v. t.* [It. *imboscare*, from *bosco*, a wood.]

To inclose in a wood; to conceal in a thicket. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

EM-BOSS'ED, (em-bost',) *pp.* or *a.* Formed or covered with bosses or raised figures.

EM-BOSS'ING, *ppr.* Forming with figures in relievo. *Bacon.*

EM-BOSS'ING, *n.* The formation of ornamental figures in relief; the figures thus formed. *Hebert.*

EM-BOSS'MENT, *n.* A prominence, like a boss; a jut.

2. Relief; figures in relievo; raised work. *Addison.*

EM-BOT'TLE, *v. t.* [*en*, *in*, and *bottle*.] To put in a bottle; to bottle; to include or confine in a bottle.

EM-BOT'TLED, *pp.* Put in or included in bottles.

EM-BOT'TLING, *ppr.* Putting in a bottle. [*Philips.*

EM-BOU-CHURE', (ang-boo-shūr',) *n.* [Fr.] A mouth or aperture, as of a river, cannon, &c.

2. The mouth-hole of a wind instrument of music.

EM-BOW', *v. t.* To form like a bow; to arch; to vault. *Spenser.*

EM-BOW'EL, *v. t.* [*en*, *in*, and *bowel*.] To take out the entrails of an animal body; to eviscerate. *Shak.*

2. To take out the internal parts.

Fossils and minerals that the *embowelled* earth Displays. *Philips.*

3. To sink or inclose in another substance. *Spenser.*

EM-BOW'EL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of intestines; eviscerated; buried.

EM-BOW'EL-ER, *n.* One that takes out the bowels.

EM-BOW'EL-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of entrails; eviscerating; burying.

EM-BOW'EL-MENT, *n.* The act of taking out the bowels; evisceration. *Lamb.*

EM-BOW'ER, *v. i.* [from *bower*.] To lodge or rest in a bower. *Spenser.*

EM-BOW'ER, *v. t.* To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees. *Thomson.*

EM-BOW'ER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with a bower; sheltered.

EM-BOW'ER-ING, *ppr.* Covering with a bower or trees.

EM-BOX'ED, (em-bokt',) *a.* Inclosed, as in a box.

EM-BRACE', *v. t.* [Fr. *embrasser*, from *en* and *bras*, the arm; Sp. *abrazar*, from *brazo*, the arm; It. *abbracciare*, *imbracciare*, from *braccio*, the arm; Ir. *umbracaim*, from *brac*, the arm. See Brace.]

1. To take, clasp, or inclose in the arms; to press to the bosom, in token of affection.

Paul called to him the disciples and *embraced* them. — Acts xx.

2. To seize eagerly; to lay hold on; to receive or take with willingness that which is offered; as, to *embrace* the Christian religion; to *embrace* the opportunity of doing a favor.

3. To comprehend; to include or take in; as, natural philosophy *embraces* many sciences. *Johnson.*

4. To comprise; to inclose; to encompass; to contain; to encircle.

Low at his feet a spacious plain is placed,
Between the mountain and the stream *embraces*. *Denham.*

5. To receive; to admit.

What is there that he may not *embrace* for truth? *Locke.*

6. To find; to take; to accept.

Fleance — must *embrace* the fate
Of that dark hour. *Shak.*

7. To have carnal intercourse with.

8. To put on. *Spenser.*

9. To attempt to influence a jury corruptly. *Blackstone.*

EM-BRACE', *v. i.* To join in an embrace. *Shak.*

EM-BRACE', *n.* Inclosure or clasp with the arms; pressure to the bosom with the arms.

2. Reception of one thing into another.

3. Sexual intercourse; conjugal endearment.

EM-BRAC'ED, (em-brāst',) *pp.* Inclosed in the arms; clasped to the bosom; seized; laid hold on; received; comprehended; included; contained; accepted.

2. Influenced corruptly; biased; as a Juror. *Blackstone.*

EM-BRACE'MENT, *n.* A clasp in the arms; a hug; embrace. *Sidney.*

2. Hostile hug; grapple. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*

3. Comprehension; state of being contained; inclosure. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

4. Conjugal endearment; sexual commerce. *Shak.*

5. Willing acceptance. [*Little used.*]

EM-BRACE'OR, *n.* One who attempts to influence a jury corruptly. *Howel.*

EM-BRAC'ER, *n.* The person who embraces.

EM-BRAC'ER-Y, *n.* In *law*, an attempt to influence a jury corruptly to one side, by promises, persuasions, entreaties, money, entertainments, or the like. *Blackstone.*

EM-BRAC'ING, *ppr.* Clasping in the arms; pressing to the bosom; seizing and holding; comprehending; including; receiving; accepting; having conjugal intercourse.

2. Attempting to influence a jury corruptly. *Blackstone.*

EM-BRAID', *v. t.* To upbraid. [*Not in use.*] *Elyot.*

EM-BRA'SURE, (-zhūr,) *n.* [Fr., from *embraser*, to widen. *Lunier.* If Lunier is right, this coincides with the Sp. *abrasar*, Port. *abrazar*, to burn, Sp. to squander or dissipate.]

1. An opening in a wall or parapet, through which cannon are pointed and discharged.

2. In *architecture*, the enlargement of the aperture of a door or window, on the inside of the wall, for giving greater play for the opening of the door or casement, or for admitting more light. *Encyc. Gwilt.*

EM-BRAVE', *v. t.* [See Brave.] To embellish; to make showy. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To inspire with bravery; to make bold. *Beaum.*

EM-BRAV'ED, *pp.* Made showy; inspired with bravery.

EM-BRO-CATE, *v. t.* [Gr. εμβρεχω, βρεχω, to moisten, to rain; It. *embroccare*.]

In *surgery* and *medicine*, to moisten and rub a diseased part of the body with a liquid substance, as with spirit, oil, &c., by means of a cloth or sponge. *Coxe. Encyc.*

EM'BRO-CA-TED, *pp.* Moistened and rubbed with a wet cloth or sponge.

EM'BRO-CA-TING, *ppr.* Moistening and rubbing a diseased part with a wet cloth or sponge.

EM-BRO-CA'TION, *n.* The act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part with a cloth or sponge, dipped in some liquid substance, as spirit, oil, &c. *Coxe Encyc.*

2. The liquid or lotion with which an affected part is rubbed or washed.

EM-BROID'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *broder*; Sp. and Port. *bordar*; W. *brodiaw*, to embroider, to make compact, to darn. Qu. *border*.]

To border with ornamental needle-work, or figures; to adorn with raised figures of needle-work; as cloth, stuffs, or muslin.

Thou shalt *embroider* the coat of fine linen. — Ex. xxviii.

EM-BROID'ER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Adorned with figures of needle-work.

EM-BROID'ER-ER, *n.* One who embroiders.

EM-BROID'ER-ING, *ppr.* Ornamenting with figured needle-work.

EM-BROID'ER-Y, *n.* Work in gold, silver, silk, or other thread, formed by the needle on cloth, stuffs, and muslin, into various figures; variegated needle-work. *Pope. Encyc.*

2. Variegation or diversity of figures and colors; as, the natural *embroidery* of meadows. *Spectator.*

3. Artificial ornaments; as, the *embroidery* of words. *Hosack.*

EM-BROIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *embrouiller*, *brouiller*; It. *imbrogliare*, *brogliare*; Sp. *embrollar*; Port. *embrulhar*; properly, to turn, to stir or agitate, to mix, to twist. See Broil.]

1. To perplex or entangle; to intermix in confusion.

The Christian antiquities at Rome — are *embroiled* with fable and legend. *Addison.*

2. To involve in troubles or perplexities; to disturb or distract by connection with something else; to throw into confusion or commotion; to perplex.

The royal house *embroiled* in civil war. *Dryden.*

EM-BROIL'ED, *pp.* Perplexed; entangled; intermixed and confused; involved in trouble.

EM-BROIL'ING, *ppr.* Perplexing; entangling; involving in trouble.

EM-BROIL'MENT, *n.* A state of contention, perplexity, or confusion; disturbance.

EM-BRONZE'. See Bronze.

EM-BROTH'EL, *v. t.* [See Brothel.] To inclose in a brothel. *Donne.*

EM'BRY-O, } *n.* [Gr. εμβρυον; L. *embryon*; from
EM'BRY-ON, } Gr. *en* and βρυω, to shoot, bud, germinate. The Greek word is contracted probably from βρυαω, for it gives βρυστις; and if so, it coincides in elements with Eng. *brood* and *breed*.]

1. In *physiology*, the first rudiments of an animal in the womb, before the several members are distinctly formed; after which it is called a *fetus*.

2. The rudiments of a plant. [*Encyc.*

3. The beginning or first state of any thing not fit for production; the rudiments of any thing yet imperfectly formed.

The company little suspected what a noble work I had then in *embryo*. *Swift.*

EM'BRY-O, } *a.* Pertaining to or noting any thing
EM'BRY-ON, } in its first rudiments or unfinished state; as, an *embryon* bud. *Darwin.*

EM-BRY-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. εμβρυον, a fetus, and λογος.]

The doctrine of the development of the fetus of animals.

EM'BRY-ON-ATE, *a.* In the state of an embryo.

EM-BRY-ON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to an embryo, or in the state of one. *Coleridge.*

EM-BRY-OT'O-MY, *n.* [*embryo* and Gr. τομη, a cutting, from τεμνω, to cut.]

A cutting or forcible separation of the fetus from the womb. *Coxe.*

EM-BUS'Y, (em-biz'ze,) *v. t.* To employ. [*Not used.*]

EME, *n.* An uncle. [See Eam.]

E-MEND', *v. t.* To make better or more perfect; to amend. [*Not used.*]

E-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *emendabilis*, from *emendo*, to correct; *e* and *menda*, a spot or blemish.]

Capable of being amended or corrected. [See Amendable.]

EM-EN-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *emendatio*.]

1. The act of altering for the better, or correcting what is erroneous or faulty; correction; *applied particularly to the correction of errors in writings*. When we speak of life and manners, we use Amend, Amendment, the French orthography.

2. An alteration for the better; correction of an error or fault. The last edition of the book contains many *emendations*.

EM'EN-DA-TOR, *n.* A corrector of errors or faults in writings; one who corrects or improves.

E-MEND'A-TO-RY, *a.* Contributing to emendation or correction. *Warton.*

E-MEND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Corrected; made better; improved.

E-MEN'DI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *emendico.*] To beg.

E-MEN'DI-CA-TED, *pp.* Begged.

E-MEN'DI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Begging.

EM'E-RALD, *n.* [Sp. *esmeralda*; Port. *id.*; It. *smeraldo*; Fr. *emeraude*; Arm. *emraudenn*; G. D. and Dan. *smaragd*; L. *smaragdus*; Gr. σμαραγδος and σμαραγδος; Ch. זמרגד; Syr. ; Ar. زمرد *zomorodon.* It is probable that the European words are from the Oriental, though much altered. The verb זמר signifies to sing, to call, to amputate, &c.; but the meaning of *emerald* is not obvious.]

1. A precious stone of a green color, and identical, except in color, with *beryl.* [See BERYL.] *Dana.*

2. A printing type, of size between minion and nonpareil.

E-MERGE', (e-mer',) *v. i.* [L. *emergo*; *e*, *ex*, and *mergo*, to plunge.]

1. To rise out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance; as, to *emerge* from the water or from the ocean.

Thetis — *emerg'ing* from the deep. *Dryden.*

We say, a planet *emerges* from the sun's light; a star *emerging* from chaos. It is opposed to *immerge.*

2. To issue; to proceed from. *Newton.*

3. To reappear, after being eclipsed; to leave the sphere of the obscuring object. The sun is said to *emerge*, when the moon ceases to obscure its light; the satellites of Jupiter *emerge*, when they appear beyond the limb of the planet.

4. To rise out of a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view; as, to *emerge* from poverty or obscurity; to *emerge* from the gloom of despondency.

E-MERG'ENCE, } *n.* The act of rising out of a fluid
E-MERG'EN-CY, } or other covering, or surrounding matter.

2. The act of rising or starting into view; the act of issuing from or quitting.

The white color of all refracted light, at its first *emergence* — is compounded of various colors. *Newton.*

3. That which comes suddenly; a sudden occasion; an unexpected event.

Most of our rarities have been found out by casual *emergency.* *Glanville.*

4. Exigence; any event or occasional combination of circumstances which calls for immediate action or remedy; pressing necessity.

In case of *emergency*, [or in an *emergency*,] he would employ the whole wealth of his empire. *Addison.*

E-MERG'ENT, *a.* Rising out of a fluid, or any thing that covers or surrounds.

The mountains huge appear *emergent.* *Milton.*

2. Issuing or proceeding from. *South.*

3. Rising out of a depressed state, or from obscurity.

4. Coming suddenly; sudden; casual; unexpected; hence, calling for immediate action or remedy; urgent; pressing; as, an *emergent* occasion. *Clarendon.*

E-MERG'ENT-LY, *adv.* By emerging.

E-MER'IT-ED, *a.* [L. *emeritus.*]

Allowed to have done sufficient public service. *Evelyn.*

E-MER'I-TUS, *n.*; *pl.* EMERITI. [L.] One who has been honorably discharged from public service.

EM'E-RODS, *n.*, with a plural termination. [Corrupted from *hemorrhoids.* Gr. αἱμορροΐδες, from *αἱμορροέω*, to labor under a flowing of blood; *αἷμα*, blood, and *ῥέω*, to flow.]

Hemorrhoids; livid, painful, and bleeding tubercles about the anus.

The Lord will smite thee — with the *emerods.* — Deut. xxviii.

E-MER'SION, *n.* [from L. *emergo.* See EMERGE.]

1. The act of rising out of a fluid, or other covering or surrounding substance; opposed to *immersion.*

2. In *astronomy*, the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse; as, the *emersion* of the moon from the shadow of the earth; also, the time of reappearance. *Barlow.*

3. The reappearance of a star which has been hid by the effulgence of the sun's light. *Barlow.*

4. Extrication. *Black.*

EM'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *emeril*; *emeri*; Sp. *esmeril*; D. *amerd*; G. *schmergel*; Gr. and L. *smiris.*]

A massive variety of corundum; its structure finely granular; its color varying from a deep gray to a bluish or blackish gray, sometimes brownish. This is almost indispensable in polishing metals and hard stones. The lapidaries cut ordinary gems on their wheels, by sprinkling them with the moistened powder of emery; but it will not cut the diamond. *Hill. Cleaveland.*

EM'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. infra.] A vomiting; discharges from the stomach by the mouth.

E-MET'IC, *a.* [It. and Sp. *emetico*; Fr. *emetique*; from Gr. ἐμέω, to vomit.]

Inducing to vomit; exciting the stomach to discharge its contents by the œsophagus and mouth.

E-MET'IC, *n.* A medicine that provokes vomiting.

E-MET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to excite vomiting. *Boyle.*

EM'E-TIN, *n.* [See EMETIC.] A white or yellowish powder, supposed to be an alkaloid, which is obtained from various emetic roots.

E'MEU, } *n.* A very large bird of New Holland, often
E'MEW, } called the New Holland Cassowary, from its resemblance to the cassowary, but differing from the latter in not having the helmet. It differs from the ostrich in having its feet three-toed. Its feathers are of a dull, sooty brown color, and its wings, totally useless for flight, serve to balance the body in running. *Partington.*

E-MEUTE', (a-mūt',) [Fr.] A seditious commotion or mob.

EM I CA'TION, *n.* [L. *emicatio*, *emico*, from *e* and *mico*, to sparkle, that is, to dart.]

A sparkling; a flying off in small particles, as from heated iron or fermenting liquors.

E-MIC'TION, *n.* [L. *mingo*, *mictum.*]

The discharging of urine; urine; what is voided by the urinary passages. *Harvey.*

EM'I-GRANT, *a.* [See EMIGRATE.] Removing, or having removed, from one place or country to another distant place, with a view to reside.

EM'I-GRANT, *n.* One who removes his habitation, or quits one country or region to settle in another.

EM'I-GRATE, *v. i.* [L. *emigro*; *e* and *migro*, to migrate.]

To quit one country, state, or region, and settle in another; to remove from one country or state to another, for the purpose of residence. Germans, Swiss, Irish, and Scotch, *emigrate* in great numbers to America. Inhabitants of New England *emigrate* to the Western States.

EM'I-GRA-TED, *pp.* Removal from one country to another, with a view to a settlement.

EM'I-GRA-TING, *ppr.* Removing from one country or state to another for residence.

EM-I-GRA'TION, *n.* Removal of inhabitants from one country or state to another, for the purpose of residence, as from Europe to America, or in America, from the Atlantic States to the Western.

The removal of persons from house to house in the same town, state, or kingdom, is not called *emigration*, but simply *removal.*

EM'I-NENCE, } *n.* [L. *eminentia*, from *eminens*, *emi-*
EM'I-NEN-CY, } *neo*, to stand or show itself above; *e* and *minor*, to threaten, that is, to stand or push forward. See Class Mn, No. 9, 11.]

1. Elevation; height, in a literal sense; but usually, a rising ground; a hill of moderate elevation above the adjacent ground.

The temple of her *e* ought to be seated on an *eminence.* *Burke.*

2. Summit; highest part. *Ray.*

3. A part rising or projecting beyond the rest, or above the surface. We speak of *eminences* on any plain or smooth surface.

4. An elevated situation among men; a place or station above men in general, either in rank, office, or celebrity. Merit may place a man on an *eminence*, and make him conspicuous. *Eminence* is always exposed to envy.

5. Exaltation; high rank; distinction; celebrity; fame; preferment; conspicuousness. Office, rank, and great talents, give *eminence* to men in society.

Where men can not arrive at *eminence*, religion may make compensation, by teaching content. *Tillotson.*

6. Supreme degree. *Milton.*

7. Notice; distinction. *Shak.*

8. A title of honor given to cardinals and others.

EM'I-NENT, *a.* [L. *eminens*, from *emineo.*]

1. High; lofty; as, an *eminent* place. *Ezek.* xvi.

2. Exalted in rank; high in office; dignified; distinguished. Princes hold *eminent* stations in society, as do ministers, judges, and legislators.

3. High in public estimation; conspicuous; distinguished above others; remarkable; as, an *eminent* historian or poet; an *eminent* scholar. Burke was an *eminent* orator; Watts and Cowper were *eminent* for their piety.

EM'I-NENT DO-MAIN'. The right of *eminent domain*, is a right which a government possesses of taking the property of its subjects for necessary public uses, at a fair valuation. *Bouvier.*

EM'I-NENT-LY, *adv.* In a high degree; in a degree to attract observation; in a degree to be conspicuous and distinguished from others; as, to be *eminently* learned or useful.

E'MIR, } *n.* [Ar. أمير *emeer*, a commander, from
E-MEER', } أمر *amara*, to command, Heb. אמר, to speak, Ch. Syr. Sam. id.]

A title of dignity among the Turks and Mohammedans, denoting a prince; a title at first given to the caliphs, but when they assumed the title of *sultan*, that of *emir* remained to their children. At length it was attributed to all who were judged to descend from Mohammed, by his daughter Fatimah. *Encyc.*

EM'IS-SA-RY, *n.* [L. *emissarius*, from *emitto*; *e* and *mitto*, to send; Fr. *emissaire*; Sp. *emisario*; It. *emissario.*]

1. A person sent on a mission; a missionary employed to preach and propagate the gospel.

If one of the four Gospels be genuine, we have in that one strong reason to believe that we possess the accounts which the original *emissaries* of the religion delivered. *Paley, Evid. Christ.*

[*This sense is now unusual.*]

2. A person sent on a private message or business; a secret agent, employed to sound or ascertain the opinions of others, and to spread reports or propagate opinions favorable to his employer, or designed to defeat the measures or schemes of his opposers or foes; a spy; but an *emissary* may differ from a *spy.* A *spy* in war is one who enters an enemy's camp or territories to learn the condition of the enemy; an *emissary* may be a secret agent employed not only to detect the schemes of an opposing party, but to influence their councils. A spy in war must be concealed, or he suffers death; an *emissary* may in some cases be known as the agent of an adversary, without incurring similar hazard. *Bacon. Swift.*

3. That which sends out or emits. [*Not used.*] *Arbuthnot.*

Emissary vessels; in *anatomy*, the same as *excretory.*

EM'IS-SA-RY, *a.* Exploring; spying. *B. Jonson.*

E-MIS'SION, (e-mish'un,) *n.* [L. *emissio*, from *emitto*, to send out.]

1. The act of sending or throwing out; as, the *emission* of light from the sun or other luminous body; the *emission* of odors from plants; the *emission* of heat from a fire.

2. The act of sending abroad, or into circulation, notes of a state or of a private corporation; as, the *emission* of State notes, or bills of credit, or treasury notes.

3. That which is sent out or issued at one time; an impression, or a number of notes issued by one act of government. We say, notes or bills of various *emissions* were in circulation.

EM IS-SI'TIOUS, (em-is-ish'us,) *a.* [L. *emissitius.*] Looking, or narrowly examining; prying. *Bp. Hall.*

E-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *emitto*; *e* and *mitto*, to send.]

1. To send forth; to throw or give out; as, fire *emits* heat and smoke; boiling water *emits* steam; the sun and moon *emit* light; animal bodies *emit* perspirable matter; putrescent substances *emit* offensive or noxious exhalations.

2. To let fly; to discharge; to dart or shoot; as, to *emit* an arrow. [*Unusual.*] *Prior.*

3. To issue forth, as an order or decree. [*Unusual.*] *Ayliffe.*

4. To issue, as notes or bills of credit; to print, and send into circulation. The United States have *emitted* treasury notes.

No State shall *emit* bills of credit. *Const. United States.*

E-MIT'TED, *pp.* Sent forth.

E-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Sending out; giving out.

EM-MEN'A-GOGUE, *n.* [Gr. ἐμμηνος, menstruous, or *ἐν*, in, and *μην*, month, and *ἀγω*, to lead.]

A medicine that promotes the menstrual discharge.

EM'MET, *n.* [Sax. *amet*, *emette*; G. *ameise.*]

An ant or pismire.

EM-MEW', *v. t.* [See MEW.] To mew; to coop up; to confine in a coop or cage. *Shak.*

EM-MOVE', *v. t.* To move; to rouse; to excite [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

EM-MOV'ED, *pp.* Moved; excited.

EM-MOV'ING, *ppr.* Moving; exciting.

EM-OL-LES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *emollescens*, softening. See EMOLLIATE.]

In *metallurgy*, that degree of softness in a fusible body which alters its shape; the first or lowest degree of fusibility. *Kirwan.*

E-MOL'LI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *emollio*, *mollio*, to soften; *mollis*, soft; Eng. *mellow*, *mild*; Russ. *milaya*, to pity; *umilayus*, to repent. See MELLOW.]

To soften; to render effeminate.

Emollited by four centuries of Roman domination, the Belgic colonies had forgotten their pristine valor. *Pinkerton, Geog.*

[This is a new word, though well formed and applied; but what connection is there between *softening* and *forgetting*? *Lost* is here the proper word for *forgotten.*]

E-MOL'LI-A-TED, *pp.* Softened; rendered effeminate.

E-MOL'LI-A-TING, *ppr.* Softening; rendering effeminate.

E-MOL'LI-ENT, *a.* Softening making supple; acting as an emollient, which see.

Barley is *emollient.* *Arbuthnot.*

E-MOL'LI-ENT, *n.* A warm, external application, of an oleaginous, amylaceous, or mucilaginous nature, which allays irritation, and alleviates inflammatory soreness, swelling, and pain, and, in the latter case, contributes either to a resolution or to suppuration,

according to the stage at which the application is made. *Tully.*

EM-O-LI'TION, (em-o-lish'un,) *n.* The act of softening or relaxing. *Bacon.*

E-MOL'U-MENT, *n.* [L. *emolumentum*, from *emolo*, *molo*, to grind. *Originally*, toll taken for grinding. See MILL.]

1. The profit arising from office or employment; that which is received as a compensation for services, or which is annexed to the possession of office, as salary, fees, and perquisites.

2. Profit; advantage; gain in general; that which promotes the public or private good.

E-MOL-U-MENT'AL, *a.* Producing profit; useful; profitable; advantageous. *Evelyn.*

E-MONGST', for AMONG, in Spenser, is a mistake.

E-MO'TION, *n.*† [Fr., from L. *emotio*; *emoveo*, to move from; It. *emozione.*]

1. *Literally*, a moving of the mind or soul; hence, any agitation of mind or excitement of sensibility.

2. In *a philosophical sense*, an internal motion or agitation of the mind, which passes away without desire; when desire follows, the motion or agitation is called a *passion.* *Kames's El. of Criticism.*

3. *Passion* is the *sensible effect*, the *feeling* to which the mind is subjected, when an object of importance suddenly and imperiously demands its attention. The state of absolute passiveness, in consequence of any sudden percussion of mind, is of short duration. The strong impression, or vivid sensation, immediately produces a reaction correspondent to its nature, either to appropriate and enjoy, or avoid and repel, the exciting cause. This reaction is very properly distinguished by the term *emotion.*

Emotions, therefore, according to the genuine signification of the word, are principally and primarily applicable to the sensible changes and visible effects which particular *passions* produce on the frame, in consequence of this reaction, or particular agitation of mind. *Cogan on the Passions.*

E-MO'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to emotion.

E-MO'TIVE, *a.* Attended or characterized by emotion. *Mackintosh.*

EM-PAIR', *v. t.* To impair. [*Obs.*] [See IMPAIR.]

EM-PALE', *v. t.* [Port. *empalar*; Sp. *id.*; It. *impalare*; Fr. *empaler*; *en*, in, and L. *palus*, It. and Sp. *palo*, a stake, a *pale.*]

1. To fence or fortify with stakes; to set a line of stakes or posts for defense.

> All that dwell near enemies *empale* villages, to save themselves from surprise. *Raleigh.*

[We now use *stockade* in a like sense.]

2. To inclose; to surround.

> Round about her work she did *empale*,
> With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers. *Spenser.*

3. To inclose; to shut in.

> Impenetrable, *empaled* with circling fire. *Milton.*

4. To thrust a stake up the fundament, and thus put to death; to put to death by fixing on a stake; a punishment formerly practiced in Rome, and still used in Turkey. *Addison. Encyc.*

EM-PAL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Fenced or fortified with stakes; inclosed; shut in; fixed on a stake.

EM-PALE'MENT, *n.** A fencing, fortifying, or inclosing with stakes; a putting to death by thrusting a stake into the body.

2. In *botany*, the calyx of a plant, which surrounds the other parts of fructification.

*3. In *heraldry*, a conjunction of coats of arms, palewise. *Warton.*

EM-PAL'ING, *ppr.* Fortifying with pales or stakes; inclosing; putting to death on a stake.

EM-PAN'EL, *n.* [Fr. *panneau*; Eng. *pane*, a square. See PANE and PANNEL.]

A list of jurors; a small piece of paper or parchment containing the names of the jurors summoned by the sheriff. It is now written PANEL, which

EM-PAN'NEL, *v. t.* See IMPANNEL. [see.

EM-PARK', *v. t.* [*in* and *park.*] To inclose as with a fence. *King.*

EM-PAR'LANCE, *n.* See IMPARLANCE.

EM-PASM', (em-pazm',) *n.* [Gr. *εμπασσω*, to sprinkle.]

A powder used to prevent the bad scent of the body. *Johnson.*

EM-PAS'SION, (-pash'un,) *v. t.* To move with passion; to affect strongly. [See IMPASSION.] *Milton.*

EM-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* Strongly affected. *Spenser.*

EM-PEACH'. See IMPEACH.

EM-PEO'PLE, (em-pē'pl,) *v. t.* To form into a people or community. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

EM'PER-ESS. See EMPRESS.

EM-PER'ISH-ED, (-per'isht,) *a.* [See PERISH.] Decayed. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

EM'PER-OR, *n.* [Fr. *empereur*; Sp. *emperador*; It. *imperadore*; L. *imperator*, from *impero*, to command, W. *peri*, to command, to cause.]

Literally, the commander of an army. In *modern times*, the sovereign or supreme monarch of an empire; a title of dignity superior to that of king; as, the *emperor* of Germany or of Russia.

EM'PER-Y, *n.* Empire. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

EM'PHA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *εμφασις*; *εν* and *φασις*.]

1. In *rhetoric*, a particular stress of utterance, or force of voice, given to the words or parts of a discourse, whose signification the speaker intends to impress specially upon his audience; or a distinctive utterance of words, specially significant, with a degree and kind of stress suited to convey their meaning in the best manner. *Encye. E. Porter.*

> The province of *emphasis* is so much more important than accent, that the customary seat of the latter is changed, when the claims of *emphasis* require it. *E. Porter.*

2. In *a wider sense*, a peculiar impressiveness of expression or weight of thought; as, to dwell on a subject with great *emphasis.*

EM'PHA-SIZE, *v. t.* To utter or pronounce with a particular or more forcible stress of voice; as, to *emphasize* a word, for the purpose of rendering the sense more distinct or impressive than other words in the sentence.

EM'PHA-SIZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Uttered with force.

EM'PHA-SIZ-ING, *ppr.* Uttering with emphasis.

EM-PHAT'IC, *a.* Forcible; strong; impressive; as, an *emphatic* voice, tone, or pronunciation; *emphatical* reasoning.

2. Requiring emphasis; as, an *emphatical* word.

3. Uttered with emphasis. We remonstrated in *emphatical* terms.

4. Striking to the eye; as, *emphatic* colors. *Boyle.*

EM-PHAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With emphasis; strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner.

2. According to appearance. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

EM-PHY-SE'MA, *n.* [Gr. *εμφυσημα*, from *εμφυσαω*, to inflate.]

In *medicine*, elastic and sonorous distention of the body or its members, from air accumulated in natural cavities. *Good.*

EM-PHY-SEM'A-TOUS, *a.* Pertaining to emphysema; swelled, bloated, but yielding easily to pres-

EM-PHY-TEU'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *εμ*, *εν*, and *φυτευσις*, a planting, *φυτευω*, to plant.]

Taken on hire; that for which rent is to be paid; as, *emphyteutic* lands; derived from *emphyteusis*, a kind of renting of ground under the civil law, resembling *ground rent.* *Bouvier. Blackstone.*

EM-PIERCE', *v. t.* [*em*, *in*, and *pierce.*] To pierce into; to penetrate. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

EM-PIGHT', (em-pite',) *a.* [from *pight*, to fix.] Fixed; fastened; placed. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

EM'PIRE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *imperium*; Sp. and It. *imperio.* See EMPEROR.]

1. Supreme power in governing; supreme dominion; sovereignty; imperial power. No nation can rightfully claim the *empire* of the ocean.

2. The territory, region, or countries, under the jurisdiction and dominion of an emperor. An *empire* is usually a territory of greater extent than a kingdom, which may be, and often is, a territory of small extent. Thus we say, the Russian *empire*; the Austrian *empire*; the sovereigns of which are denominated *emperors.* The British dominions are called an *empire*; and, since the union of Ireland, the parliament is denominated the *imperial* parliament, but the sovereign is called *king.* By custom, in Europe, *the empire* means the German empire; and in juridical acts it is called the *holy Roman empire.* Hence we say, the *diet of the empire*; the *circles of the empire*; &c. But the German empire no longer exists; the states of Germany now form a confederacy.

3. Supreme control; governing influence; rule; sway; as, the *empire* of reason, or of truth.

4. Any region, land or water, over which dominion is extended; as, the *empire* of the sea. *Shak.*

EM'PIR-IC or **EM-PIR'IC**, *a.* [Gr. *εμπειρικος*; *εν* and *πειραω*, to attempt; L. *empiricus*; Fr. *empirique*; Sp. and It. *empirico.* See PERIL and PIRATE.]

Literally, one who makes experiments. Hence its appropriate signification is, a physician who enters on practice without a regular professional education, and relies on the success of his own experience. Hence the word is used also for a quack, an ignorant pretender to medical skill, a charlatan. *Encyc.*

EM-PIR'IC, **EM-PIR'IC-AL**, *a.*† Pertaining to experiments or experience.

2. Versed in experiments; as, an *empiric* alchymist.

3. Known only by experience; derived from experiment; used and applied without science; as, *empiric* skill; *empiric* remedies. *Dryden.*

> I have avoided that *empirical* morality that cures one vice by means of another. *Rambler.*

EM-PIR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By experiment; according to experience; without science; in the manner of quacks. *Brown.*

EM-PIR'I-CISM, *n.* Dependence of a physician on his experience in practice, without the aid of a regular medical education.

2. The practice of medicine without a medical education. Hence, quackery; the pretensions of an ignorant man to medical skill.

> Shudder to destroy life, either by the naked knife, or by the surer and safer medium of *empiricism.* *Dwight.*

EM-PLACE'MENT, *n.* [Fr.] Place; ground.

EM-PLAS'TER, *n.* [Gr. *εμπλαστρον*, a *plaster.* See PLASTER, which is now used.]

EM-PLAS'TER, *v. t.* To cover with a plaster. *Mortimer.*

EM-PLAS'TER-ED, *pp.* Covered with plaster.

EM-PLAS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Covering with plaster.

EM-PLAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *εμπλαστικος*. See PLASTER, PLASTIC.]

Viscous; glutinous; adhesive; fit to be applied as a plaster; as, *emplastic* applications. *Arbuthnot.*

EM-PLEAD', *v. t.* [*em* and *plead.*] To charge with a crime; to accuse. *But it is now written* IMPLEAD, *which see.*

EM-PLEC'TION, *n.* [Gr. *εμπλεκτον.*]

In *ancient architecture*, a method of constructing walls with wrought stones in front, and with rough stones in the interior. *Elmes. Brande.*

EM-PLOY', *v. t.*† [Fr. *employer*; Arm *impliga* or *impligein*; Sp. *emplear*; Port. *empregar*; It. *impiegare*; *em*, or *en*, and *ployer*, *plier*; W. *plygu*; L. *plico*; Gr. *πλεκω*; D. *plegen.* See APPLY, DISPLAY, DEPLOY.]

1. To occupy the time, attention, and labor of; to keep busy, or at work; to use. We *employ* our hands in labor; we *employ* our heads or faculties in study or thought; the attention is *employed*, when the mind is fixed or occupied upon an object; we *employ* time, when we devote it to an object. A portion of time should be daily *employed* in reading the Scriptures, meditation, and prayer; a great portion of life is *employed* to little profit or to very bad purposes.

2. To use as an instrument or means. We *employ* pens in writing, and arithmetic in keeping accounts. We *employ* medicines in curing diseases

3. To use as materials in forming any thing. We *employ* timber, stones, or bricks, in building; we *employ* wool, linen, and cotton, in making cloth.

4. To engage in one's service; to use as an agent or substitute in transacting business; to commission and intrust with the management of one's affairs. The president *employed* an envoy to negotiate a treaty. Kings and states *employ* embassadors at foreign courts.

5. To occupy; to use; to apply or devote to an object; to pass in business; as, to *employ* time; to *employ* an hour, a day, or a week; to *employ* one's life.

To employ one's self, is to apply or devote one's time and attention; to busy one's self.

EM-PLOY', *n.* That which engages the mind, or occupies the time and labor of a person; business; object of study or industry; employment.

> Present to grasp, and future still to find,
> The whole *employ* of body and of mind. *Pope.*

2. Occupation; as art, mystery, trade, profession.

3. Public office; agency; service for another.

EM-PLOY'A-BLE, *a.* That may be employed; capable of being used; fit or proper for use. *Boyle.*

EM-PLOY-E', (em-ploy-ē',) *n.* [Fr.] One who is employed.

EM-PLOY'ED, *pp.* Occupied; fixed or engaged; applied in business; used in agency.

EM-PLOY'ER, *n.* One who employs; one who uses; one who engages or keeps in service.

EM-PLOY'ING, *ppr.* Occupying; using; keeping busy.

EM-PLOY'MENT, *n.* The act of employing or using.

2. Occupation; business; that which engages the head or hands; as, agricultural *employments*; mechanical *employments.* Men, whose *employment* is to make sport and amusement for others, are always despised.

3. Office; public business or trust; agency or service for another or for the public. The secretary of the treasury has a laborious and responsible *employment.* He is in the *employment* of government.

EM-PLUNGE'. See PLUNGE.

EM-POIS'ON, (poiz'n,) *v. t.* [Fr. *empoisonner.* See POISON.]

1. To poison; to administer poison to; to destroy or endanger life by giving or causing to be taken into the stomach any noxious drug or preparation. *Sidney. Bacon.*

[*In this sense*, POISON *is generally used; but* EMPOISON *may be used, especially in poetry.*]

2. To taint with poison or venom; to render noxious or deleterious by an admixture of poisonous substance.

[*This may be used, especially in poetry.*]

3. To imbitter; to deprive of sweetness; as, to *empoison* the joys and pleasures of life.

EM-POIS'ON-ED, (-poiz'nd,) *pp.* or *a.* Poisoned; tainted with venom; imbittered.

EM-POIS'ON-ER, *n.* One who poisons; one who administers a deleterious drug; he or that which imbitters.

EM-POIS'ON-ING, *ppr.* Poisoning; imbittering.

EM-POIS'ON-MENT, *n.* The act of administering poison or causing it to be taken; the act of destroying life by a deleterious drug.

EM-PO-RET'IC, *a.* Used in market.

EM-PO'RI-UM, *n.* [L., from the Gr. *εμποριον*, from *εμπορευομαι*, to buy; *εν* and *πορευομαι*, to pass or go, Sax. *faran.*]

1. A place of merchandise; a town or city of trade; particularly, a city or town of extensive commerce, or in which the commerce of an extensive country

centers, or to which sellers and buyers resort from different countries. Such are London, Amsterdam, and Hamburg. New York will be an *emporium*.

2. In *medicine*, the common sensory in the brain.

EM-POV'ER-ISH. See IMPOVERISH. [*Coxe.*

EM-POW'ER, *v. t.* [from *en*, or *in*, and *power*.]

1. To give legal or moral power or authority to; to authorize, either by law, commission, letter of attorney, natural right, or by verbal license. The Supreme Court is *empowered* to try and decide all cases, civil or criminal. The attorney is *empowered* to sign an acquittance, and discharge the debtor.

2. To give physical power or force; to enable.

[*In this sense, not frequently used, and perhaps not used at all.*]

EM-POW'ER-ED, *pp.* Authorized; having legal or moral right.

EM-POW'ER-ING, *ppr.* Authorizing; giving power.

EM'PRESS, *n.* [Contracted from *emperess*. See EMPEROR.]

1. The consort or spouse of an emperor.

2. A female who governs an empire; a female invested with imperial power or sovereignty.

EM-PRISE', *n.* [Norm.; *em*, *en*, and *prise*, from *prendre*, to take; the same as ENTERPRISE.]

An undertaking; an enterprise. *Spenser. Pope.*

[*Now rarely or never used, except in poetry.*]

EMP'TI-ED, *pp.* Poured out; exhausted of its contents.

EMP'TI-ER, *n.* One that empties or exhausts.

EMP'TI-NESS, *n.* [from *empty*.] A state of being empty; a state of containing nothing except air; destitution; absence of matter; as, the *emptiness* of a vessel.

2. Void space; vacuity; vacuum. *Dryden.*

3. Want of solidity or substance; as, the *emptiness* of light and shade. *Dryden.*

4. Unsatisfactoriness; inability to satisfy desire; as, the *emptiness* of earthly things.

5. Vacuity of head; want of intellect or knowledge. *Pope.*

EMP'TION, *n.* [L. *emptio*, from *emo*, to buy.]

The act of buying; a purchasing. [*Not much used.*] *Arbuthnot.*

EMP'TY, *a.*† [Sax. *emtig* or *emti*, from *emtian*, to be idle, to be vacant, to evacuate, *emta*, *emt*, leisure, quiet.]

1. Containing nothing, or nothing but air; as, an *empty* chest; *empty* space; an *empty* purse is a serious evil.

2. Evacuated; not filled; as, *empty* shackles. *Spenser.*

3. Unfurnished; as, an *empty* room.

4. Void; devoid.

In civility, thou seemest so *empty*. *Shak.*

5. Void; destitute of solid matter; as, *empty* air.

6. Destitute of force or effect; as, *empty* words.

7. Unsubstantial; unsatisfactory; not able to fill the mind or the desires. The pleasures of life are *empty* and unsatisfying.

Pleased with *empty* praise. *Pope.*

8. Not supplied; having nothing to carry.

They beat him, and sent him away *empty*. — Mark xii.

9. Hungry.

My falcon now is sharp and passing *empty*: *Shak.*

10. Unfurnished with intellect or knowledge; vacant of head; ignorant; as, an *empty* coxcomb.

11. Unfruitful; producing nothing.

Israel is an *empty* vine. — Hosea x.
Seven *empty* ears blasted with the east wind. — Gen. xli.

12. Wanting substance; wanting solidity; as, *empty* dreams.

13. Destitute; waste; desolate.

Nineveh is *empty*. Nah. ii.

14. Without effect.

The sword of Saul returned not *empty*. — 2 Sam. i.

15. Without a cargo; in ballast; as, the ship returned *empty*.

EMP'TY, *v. t.* To exhaust; to make void or destitute; to deprive of the contents; as, to *empty* a vessel; to *empty* a well or a cistern.

2. To pour out the contents; as, rivers *empty* themselves into the ocean.

The clouds *empty* themselves on the earth. — Eccles. xi.

3. To waste; to make desolate. *Jer.* ii.

EMP'TY, *v. i.* To pour out or discharge its contents. The Connecticut *empties* into the Sound.

2. To become empty.

EMP'TY-HEAD'ED, (-hed-) *a.* Having few ideas.

EMP'TY-HEART'ED, *a.* Destitute of feeling and attachment. *Shak.*

EMP'TY-ING, *ppr.* Pouring out the contents; making void.

EMP'TY-ING, *n.* The act of making empty. *Shak.*

Emptyings, pl.; the lees of beer, cider, &c.; yeast. *America.*

EM PUR'PLE, *v. t.* [from *purple*.] To tinge or dye of a purple color; to discolor with purple.

The deep *empurpled* rain. *Philips.*

EM-PUR'PLED, *pp.* or *a.* Stained with a purple color.

EM-PUR'PLING, *ppr.* Tinging or dyeing of a purple color.

EM-POSE', *n.* [Gr. *εμφυσεω*.]

A phantom or spectre. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Taylor.*

EM-PUZ'ZLE. See PUZZLE.

EM-PY-E'MA, *n.* [Gr.] A collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the pleura.

EM-PYR'E-AL, *a.* [Fr. *empyrée*; Sp. It. *empireo*; L. *empyreus*; from Gr. *εμπυρος*; *εν* and *πυρ*, fire.]

1. Formed of pure fire or light; refined beyond aerial substance; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven.

Go, soar with Plato to the *empyreal* sphere. *Pope.*

2. Pure; vital; dephlogisticated; an epithet given to oxygen gas.

EM-PY-RE'AN, *a.* Empyreal. *Akenside.*

EM-PY-RE'AN, *n.* [See EMPYREAL.] The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire has been supposed to subsist.

The *empyrean* rung
With hallelujahs. *Milton.*

EM-PY-REO'MA, *n.* [Gr., from *εν* and *πυρ*, fire.]

In *chemistry*, burnt smell; the odor of animal or vegetable substances when slightly burnt in close vessels. *Ure.*

EM-PY-REU-MAT'IC, } *a.* A term denoting the
EM-PY-REU-MAT'IC-AL, } taste or smell of slightly burnt animal or vegetable substances.

EM-PYR'IC-AL, *a.* Containing the combustible principle of coal. *Kirwan.*

EM-PY-RO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *εμπυροω*, to burn.]

A general fire; a conflagration. [*Little used.*]

EM'RODS See EMERODS. [*Hale.*

E'MU, *n.** This name properly belongs to the New Holland cassowary, which is allied to the ostrich and cassowary, but has been erroneously applied by the Brazilians to the rhea, or South American ostrich. [See EMEU.] *Cuvier.*

EM'U-LATE, (em'yu-late,) *v. t.* [L. *emulor*; Sp. *emular*; It. *emulare*. Qu. Gr. *αμιλλα*, strife, contest.]

1. To strive to equal or excel in qualities or actions; to imitate, with a view to equal or excel; to vie with; to rival. Learn early to *emulate* the good and the great. *Emulate* the virtues and shun the vices of distinguished men.

2. To be equal to.

Thy eye would *emulate* the diamond. *Shak.*

3. To imitate; to resemble. [*Unusual.*]

Convulsion *emulating* the motion of laughter. *Arbuthnot.*

EM'U-LATE, *a.* Ambitious. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

EM'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Rivaled; imitated.

EM'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Rivaling; attempting to equal or excel; imitating; resembling.

EM-U-LA'TION, *n.*† The act of attempting to equal or excel in qualities or actions; rivalry; desire of superiority, attended with effort to attain it; generally in *a good sense*; or an attempt to equal or excel others in that which is praiseworthy, without the desire of depressing others. *Rom.* xi. In *a bad sense*, a striving to equal or do more than others to obtain carnal favors or honors. *Gal.* v.

2. An ardor kindled by the praiseworthy examples of others, inciting to imitate them, or to equal or excel them.

A noble *emulation* heats your breast. *Dryden.*

3. Contest; contention; strife; competition; rivalry accompanied with a desire of depressing another.

Such factious *emulations* shall arise. *Shak.*

EM'U-LA-TIVE, *a.* Inclined to emulation; rivaling; disposed to competition.

EM'U-LA-TOR, *n.* One who emulates; a rival; a competitor.

EM'U-LA-TRESS, *n.* A female who emulates another.

EM'ULE, *v. t.* To emulate. [*Not used.*]

E-MULGE', *v. t.* To milk out. [*Not used.*]

E-MULG'ENT, *a.* [L. *emulgeo*; *e* and *mulgeo*, to milk out.]

Milking or draining out. In *anatomy*, the *emulgent* or renal arteries are those which supply the kidneys with blood, being sometimes single, sometimes double. The *emulgent* veins return the blood, after the urine is secreted. This the ancients considered as a *milking* or straining of the serum, whence the name. *Encyc. Harris. Quincy. Parr.*

E-MULG'ENT, *n.* An emulgent vessel.

EM'U-LOUS, (em'yu-lus,) *a.* [L. *emulus*.]

1. Desirous or eager to imitate, equal, or excel another; desirous of like excellence with another; with *of*: as, *emulous of* another's example or virtues.

2. Rivaling; engaged in competition; as, *emulous* Carthage. *B. Jonson.*

3. Factious; contentious. *Shak.*

EM'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* With desire of equaling or excelling another. *Granville.*

E-MUL'SION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *emulsus*, *emulgeo*, to milk out.]

A soft liquid remedy of a color and consistence resembling milk; any milk-like mixture prepared by uniting oil and water, by means of another substance, saccharine or mucilaginous. *Encyc. Ure.*

E-MUL'SIVE, *a.* Softening; milk-like.

2. Producing or yielding a milk-like substance; as *emulsive* acids. *Fourcroy.*

E-MUNC'TO-RY, *n.* [L. *emunctorium*, from *emunctus*, *emungo*, to wipe, to cleanse.]

In *anatomy*, any part of the body which serves to carry off excrementitious matter; an excretory duct. *Encyc. Coxe.*

The kidneys and skin are called the *common emunctories*. *Cyc.*

EM-US-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *emuscor*.]

A freeing from moss. [*Not much used.*] *Evelyn.*

EN; a prefix to many English words, chiefly borrowed from the French. It coincides with the Latin *in*, Gr. *εν*, and some English words are written indifferently with *en* or *in*. For the ease of pronunciation, it is changed to *em*, particularly before a labial, as in *employ*, *empower*.

En was formerly a plural termination of nouns and of verbs, as in *housen*, *escapen*. It is retained in *oxen* and *children*. It is also still used as the termination of some verbs, as in *heark-en*, from the Saxon infinitive.

EN-A'BLE, *v. t.* [Norm. *enhabler*. See ABLE.]

1. To make able; to supply with power, physical or moral; to furnish with sufficient power or ability. By strength a man is *enabled* to work. Learning and industry *enable* men to investigate the laws of nature. Fortitude *enables* us to bear pain without murmuring.

2. To supply with means. Wealth *enables* men to be charitable, or to live in luxury.

3. To furnish with legal ability or competency; to authorize. The law *enables* us to dispose of our property by will.

4. To furnish with competent knowledge or skill, and, in general, with adequate means.

EN-A'BLED, *pp.* Supplied with sufficient power, physical, moral, or legal.

EN-A'BLE-MENT, *n.* The act of enabling; ability *Bacon.*

EN-A'BLING, *ppr.* Giving power to; supplying with sufficient power, ability, or means; authorizing.

EN-ACT', *v. t.* [*en* and *act*.] To make, as a law; to pass, as a bill, into a law; to perform a last act of a legislature to a bill, giving it validity as a law; to give legislative sanction to a bill.

Shall this bill pass to be *enacted*? *T. Bigelow.*

2. To decree; to establish as the will of the supreme power.

3. To act; to perform; to effect. *Spenser.*

4. To represent in action. *Shak.*

EN-ACT', *n.* Purpose; determination.

EN-ACT'ED, *pp.* Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law by legislative authority.

EN-ACT'ING, *ppr.* Passing into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

2. *a.* Giving legislative forms and sanction; as, the *enacting* clause of a bill.

EN-ACT'IVE, *a.* Having power to enact or establish as a law. *Bramhall.*

EN-ACT'MENT, *n.* The passing of a bill into a law; the act of voting, decreeing, and giving validity to a law. *Goldsmith. Christ. Observer. Walsh.*

EN-ACT'OR, *n.* One who enacts or passes a law; one who decrees or establishes as a law. *Atterbury.*

2. One who performs any thing. [*Not used.*]

EN-ACT'URE, *n.* Purpose. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

E-NAL'LA-GE, (e-nal'la-jy,) *n.* [Gr. *εναλλαγη*, change; *εναλλαττω*, to change; *εν* and *αλλαττω*.]

In *syntax*, a change of words, or a substitution of one gender, number, case, person, tense, mode, or voice, of the same word, for another. *Andrews and Stoddard. Encyc.*

EN-AM'BUSH, *v. t.* [*en* and *ambush*.] To hide in ambush.

2. To ambush. *Chapman.*

EN-AM'BUSH-ED, (-am'busht,) *pp.* Concealed in ambush, or with hostile intention; ambushed.

EN-AM'BUSH-ING, *ppr.* Concealing in ambush.

EN-AM'EL, *n.* [*en* and Fr. *email*, Sp. *esmalte*, It. *smalto*, G. *schmelz*, from the root of *melt*.]

1. In *mineralogy*, a substance imperfectly vitrified, or matter in which the granular appearance is destroyed, and having a vitreous gloss.

In *the arts*, a substance of the nature of glass, differing from it by a greater degree of fusibility or opacity. *Ed. Encyc.*

Enamels have for their basis a pure crystal glass or frit, ground with a fine oxyd of lead and tin. These, baked together, are the matter of enamels, and the color is varied by adding other substances. Oxyd of gold gives a red color; that of copper a green; manganese a violet; cobalt a blue; and iron a fine black. *Encyc. Nicholson.*

2. That which is enameled; a smooth, glossy surface, of various colors, resembling enamel.

3. In *anatomy*, the smooth, hard substance which covers the crown or visible part of a tooth. *Cyc.*

EN-AM'EL, *v. t.* To lay enamel on a metal, as on gold, silver, copper, &c.

2. To paint in enamel. *Encyc.*

3. To form a glossy surface like enamel.

EN-AM'EL, *v. t.* To practice the art of enameling.
EN-AM'EL-AR, *a.* Consisting of enamel; resembling enamel; smooth; glossy.
EN-AM'EL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Overlaid with enamel; adorned with any thing resembling enamel; as, an *enameled* card.
EN-AM'EL-ER, *n.* One who enamels; one whose occupation is to lay on enamels, or inlay colors.
EN-AM'EL-ING, *ppr.* Laying on enamel.
EN-AM'EL-ING, *n.* The act or art of laying on enamels.
EN-AM'OR, *v. t.* [from the Fr. *amour*, L. *amor*, love.]
To inflame with love; to charm; to captivate; with *of* before the person or thing; as, to be *enamored of* a lady; to be *enamored of* books or science.
[*But it is now followed by* with.]
EN-AM-O-RA'DO, *n.* One deeply in love. *Herbert.*
EN-AM'OR-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Inflamed with love; charmed; delighted.
EN-AM'OR-ING, *ppr.* Inflaming with love; charming; captivating.
EN-AN-TI-OP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. ἐναντίος, opposite, and πάθος, passion.]
1. An opposite passion or affection *Everest.*
2. The same as ALLOPATHY; *a term used by the disciples and followers of Hahnemann*
EN-ARM'ED, *a.* In *heraldry*, having arms, that is, horns, hoofs, &c., of a different color from that of the body.
EN-AR-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *enarro*, *narro*, to relate.]
Recital; relation; account; exposition. [*Little used.*]
EN-AR-THRO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἐναρθρωσις; ἐν and ἄρθρον, a joint.]
In *anatomy*, a ball and socket joint; that species of articulation which consists in the insertion of the round end of a bone in the cup-like cavity of another, forming a joint movable in every direction.
E-NA-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *enato.*] *Quincy.*
A swimming out; escape by swimming.
E-NATE', *a.* [L. *enatus.*]
Growing out. *Smith.*
E-NAUN'TER, *adv.* Lest that. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
E-NAV'I-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *enavigo.*]
To sail out or over.
E-NAV'I-GA-TED, *pp.* Sailed over
E-NAV'I-GA-TING, *ppr.* Sailing over.
EN-CAGE', *v. t.* [from *cage.*] To shut up or confine in a cage; to coop. *Shak. Donne.*
EN-CAG'ED, *pp.* Shut up or confined in a cage.
EN-CAG'ING, *ppr.* Cooping; confining in a cage.
EN-CAMP', *v. i.* [from *camp.*] To pitch tents or form huts, as an army; to halt on a march, spread tents, and remain for a night or for a longer time, as an army or company.

They *encamped* in Etham. — Ex. xiii.
The Levites shall *encamp* about the tabernacle. — Num. i.

2. To pitch tents for the purpose of a siege; to besiege.

Encamp against the city and take it. — 2 Sam. xii.

EN-CAMP', *v. t.* To form into a camp; to place a marching army or company in a temporary habitation or quarters.
EN-CAMP'ED, (en-kampt',) *pp.* Settled in tents or huts for lodging or temporary habitation.
EN-CAMP'ING, *ppr.* Pitching tents or forming huts for a temporary lodging or rest.
EN-CAMP'MENT, *n.* The act of pitching tents or forming huts, as an army or traveling company, for temporary lodging or rest.
2. The place where an army or company is encamped; a camp; a regular order of tents or huts for the accommodation of an army or troop.
EN-CANK'ER, *v. t.* To corrode; to canker. *Shelton.*
EN-CANK'ER-ED, *pp.* Corroded.
EN-CANK'ER-ING, *ppr.* Corroding.
EN-CASE'. See INCASE.
EN-CASH'MENT, *n.* The payment in cash of a note, draft, &c. [*Among English bankers.*]
EN-CAUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ἐν and καυστικος, caustic, from καιω, to burn.]
Pertaining to the art of painting in heated or burnt wax.
Encaustic painting; among *the ancients*, a kind of painting in which, by heating or *burning* in wax, the colors were rendered permanent in all their original splendor. It was different from enameling. *P. Cyc.*
EN-CAUS'TIC, *n.* The method of painting in heated or burnt wax; encaustic painting. *P. Cyc.*
EN-CAVE', *v. t.* [from *cave.*] To hide in a cave or recess. *Shak.*
EN-CAV'ED, *pp.* Hid in a cave.
EN-CAV'ING, *ppr.* Hiding in a cave.
EN-CEINTE', (ang-sănt',) *n.* [Fr., from *enceindre*; *en* and *ceindre*, L. *cingo*, to gird.]
In *fortification*, inclosure; the wall or rampart which surrounds a place, sometimes composed of bastions and curtains. It is sometimes only flanked by round or square towers, which is called a *Roman wall.* *Encyc.*
EN-CEINTE', (ang-sănt',) *a.* In *law*, pregnant, with child. *Blackstone.*
EN-CE'NI-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. ἐγκαινια.]
☞ Festivals anciently kept on the days on which cities were built or churches consecrated; and, in later times, ceremonies renewed at certain periods, as at Oxford, at the celebration of founders and benefactors. *Hook.*
EN-CE-PHAL'IC, *a.* Belonging to the head or brain.
EN-CEPH'A-LON, *n.* [Gr. ἐν and κεφαλη.]
The cerebrum, and sometimes the whole contents of the cranium.
EN-CHAFE', *v. t.* [*en* and *chafe*; Fr. *chauffer.*]
To chafe or fret; to provoke; to enrage; to irritate. [See CHAFE.] *Shak.*
EN-CHAF'ED, (en-chăft',) *pp* Chafed; irritated; enraged.
EN-CHAF'ING, *ppr.* Chafing; fretting; enraging.
EN-CHAIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *enchaîner.* See CHAIN.]
1. To fasten with a chain; to bind or hold in chains; to hold in bondage.
2. To hold fast; to restrain; to confine; as, to *enchain* the attention.
3. To link together; to connect. *Howell.*
EN-CHAIN'ED, *pp.* Fastened with a chain; held in bondage; held fast; restrained; confined.
EN-CHAIN'ING, *ppr.* Making fast with a chain; binding; holding in chains; confining.
EN-CHAIN'MENT, *n.* The act of enchaining, or state of being enchained. *Rich. Dict.*
EN-CHANT', *v. t.* [Fr. *enchanter*; *en* and *chanter*, to sing; L. *incanto*; *in* and *canto*, to sing. See CHANT and CANT.]
1. To practice sorcery or witchcraft on any thing; to give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery, or fascination.

And now about the caldron sing,
Like elves and fairies in a ring,
Enchanting all that you put in. *Shak.*

2. To subdue by charms or spells. *Sidney.*
3. To delight in the highest degree; to charm; to ravish with pleasure; as, the description *enchants* me; we were *enchanted* with the music.
EN-CHANT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Affected by sorcery; fascinated; subdued by charms; delighted beyond measure.
2. Inhabited or possessed by elves, witches, or other imaginary mischievous spirits; as, an *enchanted* castle.
EN-CHANT'ER, *n.* One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician; one who has spirits or demons at his command; one who practices enchantment, or pretends to perform surprising things by the agency of demons.
2. One who charms or delights.
Enchanter's nightshade; the popular name of the Circæa Lutetiana, an herb found in damp, shady places, in northern parts of the world.
EN-CHANT'ING, *ppr.* Affecting with sorcery, charms, or spells.
2. Delighting highly; ravishing with delight; charming.
3. *a.* Charming; delighting; ravishing; as, an *enchanting* voice; an *enchanting* face.

Simplicity in manners has an *enchanting* effect. *Kames.*

EN-CHANT'ING-LY, *adv.* With the power of enchantment; in a manner to delight or charm; as, the lady sings *enchantingly.*
EN-CHANT'MENT, *n.* The act of producing certain wonderful effects by the invocation or aid of demons, or the agency of certain supposed spirits; the use of magic arts, spells, or charms; incantation.

The magicians of Egypt did so with their *enchantments.* — Ex. vii.

2. Irresistible influence; overpowering influence of delight.

The warmth of fancy — which holds the heart of a reader under the strongest *enchantment.* *Pope.*

EN-CHANT'RESS, *n.* A sorceress; a woman who pretends to effect wonderful things by the aid of demons; one who pretends to practice magic. *Tatler.*
2. A woman whose beauty or excellences give irresistible influence.

From this *enchantress* all these ills are come. *Dryden.*

EN-CHARGE', *v. t.* To give in charge or trust. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*
EN-CHARG'ED, *pp.* Intrusted with; given in charge to.
EN-CHARG'ING, *ppr.* Intrusting with; giving in charge to.
EN-CHASE', *v. t.* [Fr. *enchasser*; Sp. *engastar*, or *encaxar*, from *caxa*, a box, a chest; Port. *encastoar*, *encaxar*; It. *incastonare*; Fr. *chasse*, a frame; Eng. a *case.*]
1. To infix or inclose in another body, so as to be held fast, but not concealed. *Johnson.*
2. *Technically*, to adorn by embossed work; to enrich or beautify any work in metal, by some design or figure in low relief, as a watch case. *Encyc.*
3. To adorn by being fixed on it.

To deck in bowls which glittering gems *enchase.* *Dryden.*

4. To mark by incision. *Fairfax.*
5. To delineate. *Spenser.*
EN-CHAS'ED, (en-chăst',) *pp.* Inclosed as in a frame, or in another body; adorned with embossed work.
EN-CHAS'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing in, another body; adorning with embossed work.
EN-CHAS'ING, *n.* The same with CHASING, a species of embossing.
EN-CHEAS'ON, *n.* [Old Fr.] Cause; occasion. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
EN-CHI-RID'I-ON, *n.* [Gr. ἐν and χειρ, the hand.]
A manual; a book to be carried in the hand [*Not used.*]
EN-CHIS'EL, *v. t.* To cut with a chisel.
EN-CHIS'EL-ED, *pp.* Cut with a chisel.
EN-CHIS'EL-ING, *ppr.* Cutting with a chisel.
EN-CHO'RI-AL, *a.* [Gr. ἐγχωριος, a country.] Popular or common; applied particularly to the most abridged mode of writing formed from the Egyptian hieroglyphics, and used by the people; called, also, *demotic.*
EN-CIN'DER-ED, *a.* Burnt to cinders. *Cockeram.*
EN-CIR'CLE, (en-sur'kl,) *v. t.* [from *circle.*] To inclose or surround with a circle or ring, or with any thing in a circular form. Luminous rings *encircle* Saturn.
2. To go round and return to the point from which motion commenced; as, the army *encircled* the city.
3. To come around in a circle or crowd; as, to *encircle* a person about.
4. To embrace; as, to *encircle* one in the arms.
EN-CIR'CLED, (en-sur'kld,) *pp.* Surrounded with a circle; encompassed; environed; embraced.
EN-CIR'CLET, *n.* A circle; a ring. *Sidney.*
EN-CIR'CLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Surrounded with a circle or ring; encompassing; embracing.
EN-CLASP', *v. t.* To clasp; to embrace.
EN-CLIT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἐγκλιτικος, inclined; ἐγκλινω, to incline.]
EN-CLIT'IC-AL,
1. Leaning; inclining, or inclined. In *grammar*, an *enclitic* particle or word, is one which is so closely united to another as to seem to be a part of it; as, *que*, *ne*, and *ve*, in *virumque*, *nonne*, *aliusve.*
2. Throwing back the accent upon the foregoing syllable. *Harris.*
EN-CLIT'IC, *n.* A word which is joined to the end of another, as *que* in *virumque*, which may vary the accent.
2. A particle or word that throws the accent or emphasis back upon the former syllable. *Harris.*
EN-CLIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an enclitic manner; by throwing the accent back. *Walker.*
EN-CLOSE'. See INCLOSE.
EN-CLOUD'ED, *a.* [from *cloud.*] Covered with clouds. *Spenser.*
EN-COACH', *v. t.* To carry in a coach. *Davies.*
EN-COACH'ED, (en-kōcht',) *pp.* Conveyed in a coach.
EN-COACH'ING, *ppr.* Carried in a coach.
EN-COF'FIN, *v. t.* To put in a coffin.
EN-COF'FIN-ED, *pp.* Inclosed in a coffin. *Spenser.*
EN-COM'BER. See ENCUMBER.
EN-COM'BER-MENT, *n.* Molestation. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*
EN-CO'MI-AST, *n.* [Gr. ἐγκωμιαστης.]
One who praises another; a panegyrist; one who utters or writes commendations.
EN-CO-MI-AST'IC, *n.* A panegyric.
EN-CO-MI-AST'IC,
EN-CO-MI-AST'IC-AL, *a.* Bestowing praise; praising; commending; laudatory; as, an *encomiastic* address or discourse.
EN-CO-MI-AST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an encomiastic manner.
EN-CO'MI-ON, *n.* Panegyric. *Fotherby.*
EN-CO'MI-UM, *n.* †*pl.* ENCOMIUMS. [L., from Gr. ἐγκωμιον.]
Praise; panegyric; commendation. Men are quite as willing to receive as to bestow *encomiums.*
EN-COM'PASS, (en-kum'pas,) *v. t.* [from *compass.*] To encircle; to surround; as, a ring *encompasses* the finger.
2. To environ; to inclose; to surround; to shut in. A besieging army *encompassed* the city of Jerusalem.
3. To go or sail round; as, Drake *encompassed* the globe.
EN-COM'PASS-ED, (en-kum'past,) *pp.* Encircled; surrounded; inclosed; shut in.
EN-COM'PASS-ING, *ppr.* Encircling; surrounding; confining.
EN-COM'PASS-MENT, *n.* A surrounding.
2. A going round; circumlocution in speaking. *Shak.*
EN-CORE'; a French word, pronounced nearly *ang-kōre*, and signifying, again, once more; used by the auditors and spectators of plays and other sports, when they call for a repetition of a particular part.
EN-CORE', *v. t.* To call for a repetition of a particular part of an entertainment.
EN-COR'ED, (ang-kōrd',) *pp.* Called upon to repeat a performance, as a song, &c.
EN-COR'ING, *ppr.* Called upon for a repetition.
EN-COUNT'ER, *n.*† [Fr. *encontre*, *en* and *contre*, L. *contra*, against, or rather *rencontre*; Sp. *encuentro*; Port. *encontro*; It. *incontro.*]
1. A meeting, particularly a sudden or accidental meeting of two or more persons.

To shun the *encounter* of the vulgar crowd. *Pope.*

2. A meeting in contest; a single combat, on a sudden meeting of parties; sometimes, *less properly*, a duel.

3. A fight; a conflict; a skirmish; a battle; but *more generally*, a fight between a small number of men, or an accidental meeting and fighting of detachments, rather than a set battle or general engagement.

4. Eager and warm conversation, either in love or anger. *Shak.*

5. A sudden or unexpected address or accosting. *Shak.*

6. Occasion; casual incident. [*Unusual.*] *Pope.*

EN-COUNT'ER, *v. t.* [Sp. and Port. *encontrar*; It. *incontrare*; Fr. *rencontrer.*]

1. To meet face to face; *particularly*, to meet suddenly or unexpectedly.

[This sense is now uncommon, but still in use.]

2. To meet in opposition, or in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict; to engage with in battle; as, two armies *encounter* each other

3. To meet and strive to remove or surmount; as, to *encounter* obstacles, impediments, or difficulties.

4. To meet and oppose; to resist; to attack and attempt to confute; as, to *encounter* the arguments of opponents. *Acts* xvii. 18.

5. To meet as an obstacle. Which ever way the infidel turns, he *encounters* clear evidence of the divine origin of the Scriptures.

6. To oppose; to oppugn. *Hale*

7. To meet in mutual kindness. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

EN-COUNT'ER, *v. i.* To meet face to face; to meet unexpectedly. [*Little used.*]

2. To rush together in combat; to fight; to conflict. Three armies *encountered* at Waterloo.

When applied to one party, it is sometimes followed by *with*; as, the Christian army *encountered with* the Saracens.

3. To meet in opposition or debate.

EN-COUNT'ER-ED, *pp.* Met face to face; met in opposition or hostility; opposed.

EN-COUNT'ER-ER, *n.* One who encounters; an opponent; an antagonist. *Atterbury.*

EN-COUNT'ER-ING, *ppr.* Meeting; meeting in opposition or in battle; opposing; resisting.

EN-COUR'AGE, (en-kur'raje,) *v. t.* [Fr. *encourager*; *en* and *courage*, from *cour*, the heart; It. *incoraggiare.*]

To give courage to; to give or increase confidence of success; to inspire with courage, spirit, or strength of mind; to embolden; to animate; to incite; to inspirit.

But charge Joshua and *encourage* him. — Deut. iii.

EN-COUR'A-GED, (en-kur'rajd,) *pp.* or *a.* Emboldened; inspirited; animated; incited.

EN-COUR'AGE-MENT, *n.* The act of giving courage, or confidence of success; incitement to action or to practice; incentive. We ought never to neglect the *encouragement* of youth in generous deeds. The praise of good men serves as an *encouragement* to virtue and heroism.

2. That which serves to incite, support, promote, or advance, as favor, countenance, rewards, profit. A young man attempted the practice of law, but found little *encouragement*. The fine arts find little *encouragement* among a rude people.

EN-COUR'A-GER, *n.* One who encourages, incites, or stimulates to action; one who supplies incitements, either by counsel, reward, or means of execution.

The pope is a master of polite learning and a great *encourager* of arts. *Addison.*

EN-COUR'A-GING, *ppr.* Inspiring with hope and confidence; exciting courage.

2. *a.* Furnishing ground to hope for success; as, an *encouraging* prospect.

EN-COUR'A-GING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to give courage, or hope of success.

EN-CRA'DLE, *v. t.* [*en* and *cradle.*] To lay in a cradle. *Spenser.*

EN-CRIM'SON, *v. t.* To cover with a crimson color.

EN-CRIM'SON-ED, (en-krim'znd,) *pp.* or *a.* Covered with a crimson color

EN-CRI'NAL, EN-CRI'NIC, EN-CRIN'IT-AL, EN-CRI-NIT'IC, } Relating to encrinites; containing encrinites, as certain kinds of limestone.

EN'CRI-NITE, *n.* [Gr. *en* and *κρινον*, a lily.]

A fossil belonging to the asteria or star-fish family. It consists of numerous jointed arms, radiating from around a center, in which the mouth is situated; it is supported on a jointed stem, and in this respect differs from all the recent asterias. *Dana.*

EN-CRISP'ED, (en-krispt',) *a.* [from *crisp*; Sp. *encrespar.*]

Curled; formed in curls. *Skelton.*

EN-CROACH', *v. i.* [Fr. *accrocher*, to catch, to grapple, from *croc*, a hook, W. *crôg*, Eng. *crook.*]

Primarily, to catch as with a hook. Hence,

1. To enter on the rights and possessions of another; to intrude; to take possession of what belongs to another, by gradual advances into his limits or jurisdiction, and usurping a part of his rights or prerogatives; with *on*. The farmer who runs a fence on his neighbor's land, and incloses a piece with his own, *encroaches on* his neighbor's property. Men often *encroach*, in this manner, *on* the highway. The sea is said to *encroach on* the land, when it wears it away gradually; and the land *encroaches on* the sea, when it is extended into it by alluvion. It is important to prevent one branch of government from *encroaching on* the jurisdiction of another.

2. To creep on gradually without right.

Superstition — a creeping and *encroaching* evil. *Hooker.*

3. To pass the proper bounds, and enter on another's rights.

Exclude the *encroaching* cattle from thy ground. *Dryden.*

EN-CROACH'ER, *n.* One who enters on and takes possession of what is not his own, by gradual steps. *Swift.*

2. One who makes gradual advances beyond his rights. *Clarissa.*

EN-CROACH'ING, *ppr.* Entering on and taking possession of what belongs to another.

EN-CROACH'ING, *a.* Tending or apt to encroach.

The *encroaching* spirit of power. *Madison.*

EN-CROACH'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of encroachment. *Bailey.*

EN-CROACH'MENT, *n.* The entering gradually on the rights or possessions of another, and taking possession; unlawful intrusion; advance into the territories or jurisdiction of another, by silent means, or without right. *Milton. Atterbury. Addison.*

2. That which is taken by encroaching on another.

3. In *law*, if a tenant owes two shillings rent-service to the lord, and the lord takes three, it is an *encroachment.* *Cowel.*

EN-CRUST'. See INCRUST.

EN-CUM'BER, *v. t.* [Fr. *encombrer.* See INCUMBER.]

1. To load; to clog; to impede motion with a load, burden, or any thing inconvenient to the limbs; to render motion or operation difficult or laborious.

2. To embarrass; to perplex; to obstruct.

3. To load with debts; as, an estate is *encumbered* with mortgages, or with a widow's dower.

EN-CUM'BER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Loaded; impeded in motion or operation, by a burden or difficulties; loaded with debts.

EN-CUM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Loading; clogging; rendering motion or operation difficult; loading with debts.

EN-CUM'BRANCE, *n.* A load; any thing that impedes action, or renders it difficult and laborious; clog; impediment.

2. Useless addition or load.

Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,
The huge *encumbrances* of horrific wood. *Thomson.*

3. Load or burden on an estate; a legal claim on an estate, for the discharge of which the estate is liable.

EN-CUM'BRANC-ER, *n.* One who has an encumbrance or a legal claim on an estate. *Kent.*

EN-CYC'LIC-AL, *a.* [Gr. *εγκυκλιος*; *εν* and *κυκλος*, a circle.]

Circular; sent to many persons or places; intended for many, or for a whole order of men; as, the *encyclical* letter of the pope. *Stillingfleet.*

EN-CY-CLO-PE'DI-A, } *n.* [Gr. *εν*, in, *κυκλος*, a circle, and *παιδεια*, instruction; instruction in a circle, or circle of instruction.]
EN-CY-CLO-PÆ'DI-A, }

The circle of sciences; a general system of instruction or knowledge. *More particularly*, a collection of the principal facts, principles, and discoveries, in all branches of science and the arts, digested under proper titles, and arranged in alphabetical order; as, the French *Encyclopedia*; the *Encyclopedia* Britannica.

EN-CY-CLO-PE'DI-AN, *a.* Embracing the whole circle of learning.

EN-CY-CLO-PED'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an encyclopedia. *Stewart.*

EN-CY-CLO-PE'DIST, *n.* The compiler of an encyclopedia, or one who assists in such compilation.

EN-CYST'ED, *a.* [from *cyst.*] Inclosed in a bag, bladder, or vesicle; as, an *encysted* tumor. *Sharp.*

END, *n.* [Sax. *end*, *ende*, or *ande*; G. *ende*; D. *eind*; Sw. *ände*; Dan. *ende*; Goth. *andi*; Basque, *endos*; Sans. *anda* or *anta*; Per. اندان *andan.*]

1. The extreme point of a line, or of any thing that has more length than breadth; as, the *end* of a house; the *end* of a table; the *end* of a finger; the *end* of a chain or rope. When bodies or figures have equal dimensions, or equal length and breadth, the extremities are called *ends*.

2. The extremity or last part, in general; the close or conclusion, applied to time.

At the *end* of two months, she returned. — Judges xi.

3 The conclusion or cessation of an action.

Of the increase of his government there shall be no *end*. — Is. ix.

4. The close or conclusion; as, the *end* of a chapter.

5. Ultimate state or condition; final doom.

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the *end* of that man is peace. — Ps. xxxvii.

6. The point beyond which no progression can be made.

They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wit's *end*. — Ps. cvii.

7. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation.

My guilt be on my head, and there's an *end*! *Shak.*

8. Close of life; death; decease.

Unblamed through life, lamented in thy *end*. *Pope.*

9. Cessation; period; close of a particular state of things; as, the *end* of the world.

10. Limit; termination.

There is no *end* of the store. — Nahum ii.

11. Destruction. *Amos* viii

The *end* of all flesh is come. — Gen. vi.

12. Cause of death; a destroyer.

And award
Either of you to be the other's *end*. *Shak.*

13. Consequence; issue; result; conclusive event, conclusion.

The *end* of these things is death. — Rom. vi.

14. A fragment or broken piece.

Old odd *ends*. *Shak.*

15. The ultimate point or thing at which one aims or directs his views; the object intended to be reached or accomplished by any action or scheme; purpose intended; scope; aim; drift; as, private *ends*; public *ends*.

Two things I shall propound to you as *ends*. *Suckling.*
The *end* of the commandments is charity. — 1 Tim. i.

A right to the *end*, implies a right to the means necessary for attaining it. *Law.*

16. *An end*, for *on end*; upright; erect; as, his hair stands *an end*.

17. *The ends of the earth*, in *Scripture*, are the remotest parts of the earth, or the inhabitants of those parts.

END, *v. t.* To finish; to close; to conclude; to terminate; as, to *end* a controversy; to *end* a war.

On the seventh day God *ended* his work. — Gen. ii.

2. To destroy; to put to death.

King Harry, thy sword hath *ended* him. *Shak.*

END, *v. i.* To come to the ultimate point; to be finished; as, a voyage *ends* by the return of a ship.

2. To terminate; to close; to conclude. The discourse *ends* with impressive words.

3. To cease; to come to a close; as, winter *ends* in March, and summer in September; a good life *ends* in peace.

END'-ALL, *n.* Final close. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

EN-DAM'AGE, *v. t.* [from *damage.*] To bring loss or damage to; to harm; to injure; to mischief; to prejudice.

The trial hath *endamaged* thee no way. *Milton.*
So thou will *endamage* the revenue of the kings. — Ezra iv.

EN-DAM'A-GED, *pp.* Harmed; injured.

EN-DAM'AGE-MENT, *n.* Damage; loss; injury. *Shak.*

EN-DAM'A-GING, *ppr.* Harming; injuring.

EN-DAN'GER, *v. t.* [from *danger.*] To put in hazard; to bring into danger or peril; to expose to loss or injury. We dread any thing that *endangers* our life, our peace, or our happiness.

2. To incur the hazard of. [*Unusual.*] *Bacon.*

EN-DAN'GER-ED, *pp.* Exposed to loss or injury.

EN-DAN'GER-ING, *ppr.* Putting in hazard; exposing to loss or injury.

EN-DAN'GER-ING, *n.* Injury; damage. *Milton.*

EN-DAN'GER-MENT, *n.* Hazard; danger. *Spenser.*

EN-DEAR', *v. t.* [from *dear.*] To make dear; to make more beloved. The distress of a friend *endears* him to us, by exciting our sympathy.

2. To raise the price. [*Not in use.*]

EN-DEAR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Rendered dear, beloved, or more beloved.

EN-DEAR'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being endeared.

EN-DEAR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making dear or more beloved.

EN-DEAR'MENT, *n.* The cause of love; that which excites or increases affection, particularly that which excites tenderness of affection.

Her first *endearments* twining round the soul. *Thomson.*

2. The state of being beloved; tender affection. *South.*

EN-DEAV'OR, (en-dev'ur,) *n.* [Norm. *devoyer*, endeavor; *endevera*, he ought; *endeyvent*, they ought. It seems to be from Fr. (*endevoir*) *devoir*, to owe or be indebted, and hence it primarily signifies duty, from the sense of binding, pressure, urgency. Hence, our popular phrase, I will do my *endeavor*. In Ir. *dibhirce* is *endeavor.*]

An effort; an essay; an attempt; an exertion of

physical strength, or the intellectual powers, toward the attainment of an object

The bold and sufficient pursue their game with more passion, *endeavor*, and application, and therefore often succeed. *Temple.*

Imitation is the *endeavor* of a later poet to write like one who has written before him on the same subject. *Dryden.*

Labor is a continued *endeavor*, or a succession of *endeavors*. *Anon.*

EN-DEAV'OR, (en-dev'ur,) *v. i.* To exert physical strength or intellectual power, for the accomplishment of an object; to try; to essay; to attempt. In a race, each man *endeavors* to outstrip his antagonist. A poet may *endeavor* to rival Homer, but without success. It is followed by *after* before a noun; as, the Christian *endeavors after* more strict conformity to the example of Christ.

2. *v. t.* To attempt to gain; to try to effect.

It is our duty to *endeavor* the recovery of these beneficial subjects. *Chatham.*

EN-DEAV'OR-ED, *pp.* Essayed; attempted.

EN-DEAV'OR-ER, *n.* One who makes an effort or attempt.

EN-DEAV'OR-ING, *ppr.* Making an effort or efforts; striving; essaying; attempting.

EN DEC'A-GON, *n.* [Gr. *εν*, *δεκα*, and *γωνια*.] A plane figure of eleven sides and angles.

END'ED, *pp.* Brought to an end; finished; concluded.

EN-DEIC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ενδεικνυμι*, to show.] Showing; exhibiting. An *endictic* dialogue, in the Platonic philosophy, is one which exhibits a specimen of skill. *Enfield.*

EN-DEM'IC, EN-DEM'IC-AL, EN-DE'MI-AL, *a.* [Gr. *ενδημιος*, *εν*, and *δημος*, people.] Peculiar to a people or nation. An *endemic* disease, is one to which the inhabitants of a particular country are peculiarly subject, and which, for that reason, may be supposed to proceed from local causes, as bad air or water. The epithet is also applied to a disease which prevails in a particular season, chiefly or wholly in a particular place.

EN-DEM'IC, *n.* A disease of an endemic nature.

EN-DEM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an endemic manner.

EN-DEN'IZE, (-iz,) *v. t.* [from *denizen*, or its root.] To make free; to naturalize; to admit to the privileges of a denizen. [*Little used.*] *Camden.*

EN-DEN'I-ZEN, (-den'e-zn,) *v. t.* [from *denizen*.] To naturalize. *B. Jonson.*

END'ER, *n.* One who ends or finishes.

EN-DICT', EN-DICT'MENT, } See INDICT, INDICTMENT.

END'ING, *ppr.* [from *end*.] Terminating; closing; concluding.

END'ING, *n.* Termination; conclusion.

2. In *grammar*, the terminating syllable or letter of a word.

EN-DITE'. See INDITE.

EN'DIVE, *n.* [Fr. *endive*; It. *endivia*; Sp. *endibia*; L. *intybum*; Ar. حندب *hindabon*.]

A plant, a species of the genus Cichorium or succory; used as a salad.

END'LESS, *a.* [See END.] Without end; having no end or conclusion; applied to length, and to duration; as, an *endless* line; *endless* progression; *endless* duration; *endless* bliss.

2. In a *less strict sense*, perpetually recurring; seemingly without end; incessant; continual; as, *endless* praise; *endless* clamor.

The *endless screw* consists of a screw combined with a wheel and axle, so that the threads of the screw work into the teeth fixed on the periphery of the wheel. *Brande.*

END'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without end or termination; as, to extend a line *endlessly*.

2. Incessantly; perpetually; continually.

END'LESS-NESS, *n.* Extension without end or limit.

2. Perpetuity; endless duration.

END'LONG, *adv.* In a line; with the end forward. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

END'MOST, *a.* Furthest; remotest.

EN'DO-CARP, *n.* [Gr. *ενδον* and *καρπος*.] In *botany*, the inner coat or shell of a fruit. *Lindley.*

EN-DOC'TRINE, *v. t.* To teach; to indoctrinate. [See the latter word.] *Donne.*

EN'DO-GEN, *n.* An endogenous plant.

EN-DOG'E-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ενδον* and *γενναω*.] An epithet given to that class of plants whose stems increase by internal growth, without distinction of pith, wood, and bark. Such are the date, palm, sugar-cane, &c. *De Cand.*

EN-DOPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ενδον*, within, and *φυλλον*, leaf.] Involved in a leaf or sheath.

EN-DO-PLEU'RA, *n.* [Gr. *ενδον* and *πλευρα*.] In *botany*, a membrane for the seed of a plant, the innermost when there are three.

EN'DO-RHI-ZÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ενδον* and *ριζα*.] In *botany*, plants whose radicle elongates downward after rupturing the integument of the base.

EN'DO-RHI-ZOUS, EN'DO-RHI-ZAL, } *a.* Pertaining to the endorhiza. *Lindley.*

EN-DORSE', EN-DORSE'MENT, } See INDORSE, INDORSEMENT.

EN'DOS-MOSE, *n.* [Gr. *ενδον* and *ωσμος*, impulsion.] The transmission of gaseous matter or vapors through membranes or porous substances inward. *Brande.*

EN-DOSS', *v. t.* [Fr. *endosser*.] To engrave or carve. *Spenser*

EN'DOS-TOME, *n.* [Gr. *ενδον* and *στομα*.] The passage through the inner integument of a seed, immediately below the part called the *foramen*.

EN-DOW', *v. t.* [Norm. *endouer*; Fr. *douer*. Qu. from L. *dos*, *dotis*, or a different Celtic root, for in Ir. *diobhadh* is *dower*. The sense is to set or put on.]

1. To furnish with a portion of goods or estate, called *dower*; to settle a dower on, as on a married woman or widow.

A wife is by law entitled to be *endowed* of all lands and tenements, of which her husband was seised in fee-simple or fee-tail during the coverture. *Blackstone.*

2. To settle on, as a permanent provision; to furnish with a permanent fund of property; as, to *endow* a church; to *endow* a college with a fund to support a professor.

3. To enrich or furnish with any gift, quality, or faculty; to indue; man is *endowed* by his Maker with reason.

EN-DOW'ED, (en-doud',) *pp.* Furnished with a portion of estate; having dower settled on; supplied with a permanent fund; indued.

EN-DOW'ER, *v. t.* To endow; to enrich with a portion. *Waterhouse.*

EN-DOW'ER, *n.* One who enriches with a portion.

EN-DOW'ING, *ppr.* Settling a dower on; furnishing with a permanent fund; induing.

EN-DOW'MENT, *n.* The act of settling dower on a woman, or of settling a fund or permanent provision for the support of a parson, or vicar, or of a professor, &c.

2. That which is bestowed or settled on; property, fund, or revenue, permanently appropriated to any object; as, the *endowments* of a church, of a hospital, or of a college.

3. That which is given or bestowed on the person or mind by the Creator; gift of nature; any quality or faculty bestowed by the Creator. Natural activity of limbs is an *endowment* of the body; natural vigor of intellect is an *endowment* of the mind. Chatham and Burke, in Great Britain, and Jay, Ellsworth, and Hamilton, in America, possessed uncommon *endowments* of mind.

EN-DRUDGE', (en-druj',) *v. t.* To make a drudge or slave. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

EN-DUE', *v. t.* [Fr. *enduire*; L. *induo*.] To indue, which see.

EN-DUE'MENT. See INDUEMENT.

EN-DUR'A-BLE, *a.* That can be borne or suffered.

EN-DUR'A-BLY, *adv.* In an enduring manner.

EN-DUR'ANCE, *n.* [See ENDURE.] Continuance; a state of lasting or duration; lastingness. *Spenser.*

2. A bearing or suffering; a continuing under pain or distress without resistance, or without sinking or yielding to the pressure; sufferance; patience.

Their fortitude was most admirable in their presence and *endurance* of all evils, of pain and of death. *Temple.*

3. Delay; a waiting for. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

EN-DURE', *v. t.* [Fr. *endurer*; *en* and *durer*, to last, from *dur*, L. *durus*, *dure*; Sp. *endurar*. The primary sense of *durus*, hard, is, set, fixed. See DURABLE.]

1. To last; to continue in the same state without perishing; to remain; to abide.

The Lord shall *endure* forever. — Ps. ix.
He shall hold it [his house] fast, but it shall not *endure*. — Job viii.

2. To bear; to brook; to suffer without resistance, or without yielding.

How can I *endure* to see the evil that shall come to my people? — Esther viii.
Can thy heart *endure*, or thy hands be strong? — Ezek. xxii.

EN-DURE', *v. t.* To bear; to sustain; to support without breaking or yielding to force or pressure. Metals *endure* a certain degree of heat without melting.

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the strokes of two such arms *endure*. *Dryden.*

2. To bear with patience; to bear without opposition or sinking under the pressure.

Therefore I *endure* all things for the elect's sake. — 2 Tim. ii.
If ye *endure* chastening, God dealeth with you as with sons. — Heb. xii.

3. To undergo; to sustain.

I wish to die, yet dare not death *endure*. *Dryden.*

4. To continue in. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

EN-DUR'ED, *pp.* Borne; suffered; sustained.

EN-DUR'ER, *n.* One who bears, suffers, or sustains.

2. He or that which continues long.

EN-DUR'ING, *n.* Act of enduring; a sustaining.

EN-DUR'ING, *ppr.* Lasting; continuing without perishing; bearing; sustaining; supporting with patience, or without opposition or yielding.

2. *a.* Lasting long; permanent.

END'WISE, *adv.* On the end; erectly; in an upright position.

2. With the end forward.

EN'E-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *neco*.] To kill. [*Not in use.*] *Harvey.*

E-NE'ID, *n.* [L. *Æneis*.] A heroic poem, written by Virgil, in which Æneas is the hero.

E-NE'MA, *n.* [Gr.] An injection, usually liquid, but sometimes gaseous, thrown into the rectum, as a medicine, or to impart nourishment.

EN'E-MY, *n.* † [Fr. *ennemi*; Sp. *enemigo*; It. *nemico*; Ir. *naimad*; from L. *inimicus*; *in*, neg. and *amicus*, friend.]

1. A foe; an adversary. A *private enemy*, is one who hates another, and wishes him injury, or attempts to do him injury, to gratify his own malice or ill-will. A *public enemy* or foe, is one who belongs to a nation or party at war with another.

I say to you, Love your *enemies*. — Matt. v.
Enemies, in war; in peace, friends. *Declaration of Independence.*

2. One who hates or dislikes; as, an *enemy* to truth or falsehood.

3. In *theology*, and by way of eminence, *the enemy* is the devil; the arch fiend.

4. In *military affairs*, the opposing army or naval force, in war, is called the *enemy*.

EN-ER-GET'IC, EN-ER-GET'IC-AL, } *a.* [Gr. *ενεργητικος*, from *ενεργεω*, *ενεργεω* *εν* and *εργον*, work. See ENERGY.]

1. Operating with force, vigor, and effect; forcible; powerful; efficacious. We say, the public safety required *energetic* measures. The vicious inclinations of men can be restrained only by *energetic* laws. [ENERGIC is not used.]

2. Moving; working; active; operative. We must conceive of God as a Being eternally *energetic*.

EN-ER-GET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With force and vigor; with energy and effect.

EN-ER'GIC, EN-ER'GIC-AL, } *a.* Having energy or great power in effect. *Collins.*

EN'ER-GIZE, *v. t.* [from *energy*.] To act with force; to operate with vigor; to act in producing an effect.

EN'ER-GIZE, *v. t.* To give strength or force to; to give active vigor to.

EN'ER-GIZ-ED, *pp.* Invigorated.

EN'ER-GIZ-ER, *n.* He or that which gives energy; he or that which acts in producing an effect.

EN'ER-GIZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving energy, force, or vigor; acting with force.

EN-ER'GU-MEN, *n.* [Gr. *ενεργουμενος*.] In *the ancient church*, a demoniac; one possessed by the devil. *Coleman.*

EN'ER-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ενεργεια*; *εν* and *εργον*, work.]

1. Internal or inherent power; the power of operating, whether exerted or not; as, men possessing *energies* sometimes suffer them to lie inactive. Danger will rouse the dormant *energies* of our natures into action.

2. Power exerted; vigorous operation; force; vigor. God, by his almighty *energy*, called the universe into existence. The administration of the laws requires *energy* in the magistrate.

3. Effectual operation; efficacy; strength or force producing the effect.

Beg the blessed Jesus to give an *energy* to your imperfect prayers, by his most powerful intercession. *Swinburne.*

4. Strength of expression; force of utterance; life; spirit; emphasis. The language of Lord Chatham is remarkable for its *energy*.

E-NERV'ATE, *a.* [Infra.] Weakened; weak; without strength or force. *Johnson. Pope.*

E-NERV'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *enervo*; *e* and *nervus*, nerve.]

1. To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to weaken; to render feeble. Idleness and voluptuous indulgence *enervate* the body. Vices and luxury *enervate* the strength of states.

2. To cut the nerves; as, to *enervate* a horse.

E-NERV'A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Weakened; enfeebled; emasculated.

E-NERV'A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Depriving of strength, force, or vigor; weakening; enfeebling.

EN-ER-VA'TION, *n.* The act of weakening, or reducing strength.

2. The state of being weakened; effeminacy.

E-NERVE', (e-nerv',) *v. t.* To weaken; the same as ENERVATE.

E-NERV'ED. See ENERVATED.

E-NERV'ING. See ENERVATING.

EN FA-MILLE', (ang-fa-meel',) [Fr.] In a family state; domestically. *Swift.*

EN-FAM'ISH, *v. t.* To famish. [See FAMISH.]

EN-FEE'BLE, *v. t.* [from *feeble*.] To deprive of strength; to reduce the strength or force of; to weaken; to debilitate; to enervate. Intemperance *enfeebles* the body, and induces premature infirmity. Excessive grief and melancholy *enfeeble* the mind. Long wars *enfeeble* a state.

EN-FEE'BLED, *pp.* or *a.* Weakened; deprived of strength or vigor.

EN-FEE'BLE-MENT, *n.* The act of weakening; enervation. *Spectator.*

EN-FEE'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Weakening; debilitating; enervating.

EN-FEL'ON-ED, *a.* [See FELON.] Fierce; cruel. *Spenser.*

EN-FEOFF', (en-fef',) *v. t.* [Law L. *feoffo, feoffare*, from *fief*, which see.]

1. To give one a feud; hence, to invest with a fee; to give to another any corporeal hereditament, in fee-simple or fee-tail, by livery of seizin. *Blackstone.*

2. To surrender or give up. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

EN-FEOFF'ED, (en-fef',) *pp.* Invested with the fee of any corporeal hereditament.

EN-FEOFF'ING, *ppr.* Giving to one the fee-simple of any corporeal hereditament.

EN-FEOFF'MENT, (en-fef'ment,) *n.* The act of giving the fee-simple of an estate.

2. The instrument or deed by which one is invested with the fee of an estate.

EN-FET'TER, *v. t.* To fetter; to bind in fetters. *Shak.*

EN-FET'TER-ED, *pp.* Bound with fetters.

EN-FET'TER-ING, *ppr.* Binding with fetters.

EN-FE'VER, *v. t.* To excite fever in. *Seward.*

EN-FIERCE', *v. t.* To make fierce. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

EN-FI-LADE', *n.* [Fr., a row, from *en* and *fil*, a thread, L. *filum*, Sp. *hilo.*]

A line or straight passage; or the situation of a place which may be seen or scoured with shot all the length of a line, or in the direction of a line. *Johnson. Bailey.*

EN-FI-LADE', *v. t.* [from the noun; Sp. *enfilar.*]

To pierce, scour, or rake with shot, in the direction of a line, or through the whole length of a line.

In conducting approaches at a siege, care should be taken that the trenches be not *enfiladed*. *Encyc.*

In a position to *enfilade* the works at Fort Isle. *Washington.*

EN-FI-LAD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Pierced or raked in a line.

EN-FI-LAD'ING, *ppr.* Piercing or sweeping in a line.

EN-FIRE', *v. t.* To inflame; to set on fire. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

EN-FORCE', *v. t.* [Fr. *enforcir; en* and *force.*]

1. To give strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate. [See def. 5.]

2. To make or gain by force; to force; as, to *enforce* a passage.

3. To put in act by violence; to drive.

Stones *enforced* from the old Assyrian slings. *Shak.*

4. To instigate; to urge on; to animate. *Shak.*

5. To urge with energy; to give force to; to impress on the mind; as, to *enforce* remarks or arguments.

6. To compel; to constrain; to force. *Davies.*

7. To put in execution; to cause to take effect; as, to *enforce* the laws.

8. To press with a charge *Shak.*

9. To prove; to evince. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*

EN-FORCE', *v. i.* To attempt by force. [*Not used.*]

EN-FORCE', *n.* Force; strength; power. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

EN-FORCE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be enforced.

EN-FORC'ED, *pp.* Strengthened; gained by force; driven; compelled; urged; carried into effect.

EN-FORC'ED-LY, *adv.* By violence; not by choice. *Shak.*

EN-FORCE'MENT, *n.* The act of enforcing; compulsion; force applied. *Raleigh.*

2. That which gives force, energy, or effect; sanction. The penalties of law are *enforcements*. *Locke.*

3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence. *Hammond.*

4. Pressing exigence; that which urges or constrains. *Shak.*

5. In a *general sense*, any thing which compels or constrains; any thing which urges either the body or the mind.

6. A putting in execution; as, the *enforcement* of law.

EN-FORC'ER, *n.* One who compels, constrains, or urges; one who effects by violence; one who carries into effect.

EN-FORC'ING, *ppr.* Giving force or strength; compelling; urging; constraining; putting in execution.

EN-FORM', *v. t.* To form; to fashion. [See FORM.]

EN-FOUL'DER-ED, *a.* [Fr. *foudroyer.*]

Mixed with lightning. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

EN-FRAN'CHISE, (-chiz,) *v. t.* [from *franchise.*] To set free; to liberate from slavery. *Bacon.*

2. To make free of a city, corporation, or state; to admit to the privileges of a freeman. The English colonies were *enfranchised* by special charters. *Davies. Hale.*

3. To free or release from custody. *Shak.*

4. To naturalize; to denizen; to receive as denizens; as, to *enfranchise* foreign words. *Watts.*

EN-FRAN'CHIS-ED, (-chizd,) *pp.* or *a.* Set free; released from bondage.

2. Admitted to the rights and privileges of freemen.

EN-FRAN'CHISE-MENT, *n.* Release from slavery or custody. *Shak.*

2. The admission of persons to the freedom of a corporation or state; investiture with the privileges of free citizens; the incorporating of a person into any society or body politic.

EN-FRAN'CHIS-ER, *n.* One who enfranchises.

EN-FRAN'CHIS-ING, *ppr.* Setting free from slavery or custody; admitting to the rights and privileges of denizens or free citizens in a state, or to the privileges of a freeman in a corporation. *Cowel.*

EN-FRO'WARD, *v. t.* To make froward or perverse. [*Not used.*] *Sandys.*

EN-FROZ'EN, (en-froz'n,) *a.* Frozen; congealed. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

EN-GAGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *engager; en* and *gager*, to lay, to bet, to hire; Arm. *ingagi.* See GAGE and WAGE.]

1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor; to bind one's self as surety. *Shak.*

2. To pawn; to stake as a pledge. *Hudibras.*

3. To enlist; to bring into a party; as, to *engage* men for service; to *engage* friends to aid in a cause.

4. To embark in an affair; as, be not hasty to *engage* yourself in party disputes.

5. To gain; to win and attach; to draw to. Good nature *engages* every one to its possessor.

To every duty he could minds *engage*. *Waller.*

6. To unite and bind by contract or promise. Nations *engage* themselves to each other by treaty. The young often *engage* themselves to their sorrow.

7. To attract and fix; as, to *engage* the attention.

8. To occupy; to employ assiduously. We were *engaged* in conversation. The nation is *engaged* in war.

9. To attack in contest; to encounter. The army *engaged* the enemy at ten o'clock. The captain *engaged* the ship at point blank distance.

EN-GAGE', *v. i.* To encounter; to begin to fight; to attack in conflict. The armies *engaged* at Marengo in a general battle.

2. To embark in any business; to take a concern in; to undertake. Be cautious not to *engage* in controversy without indispensable necessity.

3. To promise or pledge one's word; to bind one's self; as, a friend has *engaged* to supply the necessary funds.

EN-GAG'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Pledged; promised; enlisted; gained and attached; attracted and fixed; embarked; earnestly employed; zealous.

Engaged columns; in *architecture*, columns sunk partly into the wall to which they are attached; they always stand out at least one half of their thickness. *Brande.*

EN-GAG'ED-LY, *adv.* With earnestness; with attachment.

EN-GAG'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being seriously and earnestly occupied; zeal; animation. *Flint's Manilon. Panoplist.*

EN-GAGE'MENT, *n.* The act of pawning, pledging, or making liable for debt.

2. Obligation by agreement or contract. Men are often more ready to make engagements than to fulfill them.

3. Adherence to a party or cause; partiality. *Swift.*

4. Occupation; employment of the attention.

Play, by too long or constant *engagement*, becomes like an employment or profession. *Rogers.*

5. Employment in fighting; the conflict of armies or fleets; battle; a general action; *appropriately*, the conflict of whole armies or fleets, but applied to actions between small squadrons or single ships, rarely to a fight between detachments of land forces.

6. Obligation; motive; that which engages. *Hammond.*

EN-GAG'ER, *n.* One that enters into an engagement or agreement.

EN-GAG'ING, *ppr.* Pawning; making liable for debt; enlisting; bringing into a party or cause; promising; binding; winning and attaching; encountering; embarking.

2. *a.* Winning; attractive; tending to draw the attention or the affections; pleasing; as, *engaging* manners or address.

Engaging and disengaging machinery, is that in which one part is alternately united to or separated from another part, as occasion may require. *Nicholson.*

EN-GAG'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to win the affections.

EN-GAL'LANT, *v. t.* To make a gallant of. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

EN-GAOL', (en-jāle',) *v. t.* To imprison. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

EN-GAR'BOIL, *v. t.* To disorder. [*Not in use.*]

EN-GAR'LAND, *v. t.* To encircle with a garland. *Sidney.*

EN-GAR'RI-SON, *v. t.* To furnish with a garrison; to defend or protect by a garrison. *Bp. Hall.*

EN-GAS'TRI-MUTH, *n.* [Gr. ἐν, γαστηρ, and μυθος.]

A ventriloquist. [*Not in use.*]

EN-GEN'DER, *v. t.* [Fr. *engendrer*; Arm. *enguehenta*; Sp. *engendrar*; from the L. *gener, genero, geno, gigno.* See GENERATE.]

1. To beget between the different sexes; to form in embryo.

2. To produce; to cause to exist; to cause to bring forth. Meteors are *engendered* in the atmosphere; worms are sometimes *engendered* in the stomach; intemperance *engenders* fatal maladies; angry words *engender* strife.

EN-GEN'DER, *v. i.* To be caused or produced.

Thick clouds are spread, and storms *engender* there. *Dryden.*

EN-GEN'DER-ED, *pp.* Begotten; caused; produced.

EN-GEN'DER-ER, *n.* He or that which engenders.

EN-GEN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Begetting; causing to be; producing.

EN-GILD', *v. t.* To gild; to brighten. *Shak.*

EN'GINE, (en'jin,) *n.* [Fr. *engin*; Sp. *ingenio*; Port. *engenho*; Arm. *ingin*; from L. *ingenium*; so called from contrivance.]

1. In *mechanics*, a compound machine, or artificial instrument, composed of different parts, and intended to produce some effect by the help of the mechanical powers; as a pump, a windlass, a capstan, a fire-engine, a steam-engine.

2. A military machine, as a battering-ram, &c.

3. Any instrument; that by which any effect is produced. An arrow, a sword, a musket, is an *engine* of death.

4. A machine for throwing water to extinguish fire; a fire-engine.

5. Means; any thing used to effect a purpose.

6. An agent for another; *usually in an ill sense.*

EN-GI-NEER', *n.* [Fr. *ingenieur.*]

1. In *the military art*, a person skilled in mathematics and mechanics, who forms plans of works for offense or defense, and marks out the ground for fortifications. Engineers are also employed in delineating plans, and superintending the construction, of other public works, as aqueducts and canals. The latter are called *civil engineers.*

2. One who manages engines, or artillery. *Philips.*

EN-GI-NEER'ING, *n.* The business of an engineer.

EN'GINE-MAN, *n.* A man who manages the engine, as in steamers and steam-cars.

EN'GINE-RY, (en'jin-ry,) *n.* The act of managing engines, or artillery. *Milton.*

2. Engines in general; instruments of war. *Milton.*

3. Machination. *Shenstone.*

EN-GIRD', (en-gurd',) *v. t.* [See GIRD.] To surround; to encircle; to encompass. *Shak.*

EN-GIRD'ED, EN-GIRT', *pp.* Surrounded; encompassed.

EN-GIRD'ING, *ppr.* Encircling; surrounding.

EN'GI-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. ἐγγυς, near, and σκοπεω, to see.]

A kind of microscope; the compound microscope. *Prichard.*

EN-GLAD', *v. t.* To make glad; to cause to rejoice. *Skelton.*

EN-GLAIM'ED, *a.* Furred; clammy. [*Not used.*]

EN'GLAND. See ENGLISH.

EN'GLE, (eng'gl,) *n.* A gull; a nut; a bubble.

EN'GLISH, (ing'glish,) *a.* [Sax. *Englise*, from *Engles, Angles*, a tribe of Germans who settled in Britain, and gave it the name of *England.* The name seems to be derived from *eng, ing*, a meadow or plain, a level country; Sax. *ing*; Ice. *enge*; Dan. *eng*; Goth. *wanga*; all which seem to be the same word as the Sax. *wang, weng*, a plain, and to coincide with the G. *enge*, D. *eng*, W. *ing*, strait, narrow, L. *ango*, from the sense of pressing, depression, laying, which gives the sense of level. The English are the descendants of the *Ingævones* of Tacitus, De Mor. Germ. 2; this name being composed of *ing*, a plain, and G. *wohnen*, D. *woonen*, to dwell. The Ingævones were inhabitants of the level country.]

Belonging to England, or to its inhabitants.

EN'GLISH, *n.* The people of England.

2. The language of England or of the English nation, and of their descendants in India, America, and other countries.

EN'GLISH, *v. t.* To translate into the English language. *Bacon.*

EN'GLISH-ED, (ing'glisht,) *pp.* Rendered into English.

EN'GLISH-RY, *n.* The state or privilege of being an Englishman. [*Not used.*] *Cowel.*

EN-GLOOM', *v. t.* To make gloomy.

EN-GLUT', *v. t.* [Fr. *engloutir*; L. *glutio.*]

1. To swallow. *Shak.*

2. To fill; to glut. *Spenser. Ascham.*

[This word is little used. See GLUT.]

EN-GLUT'TED, *pp.* Glutted; filled.

EN-GLUT'TING, *ppr.* Glutting.

EN-GORE', *v. t.* To pierce; to gore. [See GORE.] *Spenser.*

EN-GORGE', (en-gorj',) *v. t.* [Fr. *engorger*, from *gorge*, the throat.]

To swallow; to devour; to gorge; *properly*, to swallow with greediness, or in large quantities *Spenser*

EN-GORGE', (en-gorj',) *v. t.* To devour; to feed eagerness or voracity. *Milton.*

EN-GORG'ED, *pp.* Swallowed with greediness, or in large draughts.

EN-GORGE'MENT, (en-gorj'ment,) n. The act of swallowing greedily; a devouring with voracity.
EN-GORG'ING, ppr. Swallowing with voracity.
EN-GRAFT', v. t. To ingraft, which see.
EN-GRAIL', v. t. [Fr. *engrêler*, from *grêle*, *gresle*, hail.]
In *heraldry*, to variegate; to spot, as with hail; to indent or make ragged at the edges, as if broken with hail; to indent in curve lines. *Johnson. Chapman. Encyc.*
EN-GRAIL'ED, pp. Variegated; spotted.
EN-GRAIL'MENT, n. The ring of dots round the edge of a medal. *Brande.*
EN-GRAIN', v. t. [from *grain*.] To dye in grain, or in the raw material; to dye deep.
EN-GRAIN'ED, (en-grānd',) pp. Dyed in the grain; as, *engrained* carpets.
EN-GRAIN'ING, ppr. Dyeing in the grain.
EN-GRAP'PLE, v. t. [from *grapple*.] To grapple; to seize and hold; to close in and hold fast. [See GRAPPLE, which is generally used.]
EN-GRASP', v. t. [from *grasp*.] To seize with a clasping hold; to hold fast by inclosing or embracing; to gripe. [See GRASP, which is generally used.]
EN-GRAVE', v. t.; pret. ENGRAVED; pp. ENGRAVED or ENGRAVEN. [Fr. *graver*; Sp. *grabar*; It. *graffiare*; W. *crafu*; G. *graben*; D. *graaven*; Gr. γραφω. See GRAVE.]
Literally, to scratch or scrape. Hence,
1. To cut, as metals, stones, or other hard substances, with a chisel or graver; to cut figures, letters, or devices, on stone or metal; to mark by incisions.

Thou shalt *engrave* the two stones with the names of the children of Israel. — Ex. xxviii.

2. To picture or represent by incisions.
3. To imprint; to impress deeply; to infix. Let the laws of God, and the principles of morality, be *engraved* on the mind in early years.
4. To bury; to deposit in the grave; to inter; to inhume. [*Not now used.*] *Spenser.*
EN-GRAV'ED, } pp. or a. Cut or marked, as with a
EN-GRAV'EN, } chisel or graver; imprinted; deeply impressed.
EN-GRAVE'MENT, n. Engraved work; act of engraving.
EN-GRAV'ER, n. One who engraves; a cutter of letters, figures, or devices, on stone, metal, or wood; a sculptor; a carver.
EN-GRAV'ER-Y, n. The work of an engraver. [*Little used.*]
EN-GRAV'ING, ppr. Cutting or marking stones or metals with a chisel or graver; imparting.
EN-GRAV'ING, n. The act or art of cutting stones, metals, and other hard substances, and representing thereon figures, letters, characters, and devices; *particularly*, the art of producing figures or designs on metal, &c., by incision or corrosion, for the purpose of being subsequently printed on paper. *Hebert.*
2. A print; an impression from an engraved plate.
EN-GRIEVE', (en-greev',) v. t. To grieve; to pain. [See GRIEVE.] *Spenser.*
EN-GROSS', v. t. [from *gross*, or Fr. *grossir*, *engrossir*, *grossoyer*; Sp. *engrosar*. See GROSS.]
1. *Primarily*, to make thick or gross; to thicken. [*Not now used.*] *Spenser.*
2. To make larger; to increase in bulk. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*
3. To seize in the gross; to take the whole; as, worldly cares *engross* the attention of most men, but neither business nor amusement should *engross* our whole time.
4. To purchase, with a view to sell again, either the whole or large quantities of commodities in market, for the purpose of making a profit by enhancing the price. *Engrossing* does not necessarily imply the purchase of the whole of any commodity, but such quantities as to raise the price, by diminishing the supplies in open market, and taking advantage of an increased demand.
5. To copy in a large hand; to write a fair, correct copy in large, or distinct, legible characters, for preservation or duration, as records of public acts, on paper or parchment.
6. To take or assume in undue quantities or degrees; as, to *engross* power.
EN-GROSS'ED, (en-grōst',) pp. or a. Made thick; taken in the whole; purchased in large quantities, for sale; written in large, fair characters.
EN-GROSS'ER, n. He or that which takes the whole; a person who purchases the whole, or such quantities of articles in a market as to raise the price.
2. One who copies a writing in large, fair characters.
EN-GROSS'ING, ppr. Taking the whole; buying commodities in such quantities as to raise the price in market.
2. Writing correct copies in large, fair characters.
EN-GROSS'ING, n. The copying of a writing in fair and legible characters.
2. The buying up of large quantities of a commodity in order to raise the price. *Brande.*
EN-GROSS'MENT, n. The act of *engrossing*; the act of taking the whole.
2. The appropriation of things in the gross, or in exorbitant quantities; exorbitant acquisition. *Swift.*
EN-GUARD', v. t. [See GUARD.] To guard; to defend. *Shak.*
EN-GULF', v. t† To absorb or swallow up in a gulf.
EN-GULF'ED, (-gulft',) pp. Absorbed or swallowed up in a whirlpool, or in a deep abyss or gulf.
EN-GULF'ING, ppr. Swallowing up in a whirlpool or abyss.
EN-GULF'MENT, n. An absorption in a gulf, or deep cavern or vortex.
EN-HANCE', (en-hāns',) v. t. [Norm. *enhaucer*, from *haucer*, to raise. Qu. Norm. *enhauce*, *haus*, *hauz*, high.]
1. To raise; to lift; *applied to material things by Spenser, but this application is entirely obsolete.*
2. To raise; to advance; to heighten; *applied to price or value.* War *enhances* the price of provisions; it *enhances* rents, and the value of lands.
3. To raise; *applied to qualities, quantity, pleasures, enjoyments, &c.* Pleasure is *enhanced* by the difficulty of obtaining it.
4. To increase; to aggravate. The guilt of a crime may be *enhanced* by circumstances.
EN-HANCE', (en-hāns',) v. i. To be raised; to swell; to grow larger. A debt *enhances* rapidly by compound interest.
EN-HANC'ED, (en-hānst',) pp. or a. Raised; advanced; heightened; increased.
EN-HANCE'MENT, n. Rise; increase; augmentation; as, the *enhancement* of value, price, enjoyment, pleasure, beauty.
2. Increase; aggravation; as, the *enhancement* of evil, grief, punishment, guilt, or crime.
EN-HANC'ER, n. One who enhances; he or that which raises price, &c.
EN-HANC'ING, ppr. Raising; increasing; augmenting; aggravating.
EN-HAR'BOR, v. t. To dwell in or inhabit. *Browne.*
EN-HARD'EN, v. t. To harden; to encourage. *Howell.*
EN-HAR-MON'IC, a. [from *harmonic*, *harmony*.] In *music*, an epithet applied to such pieces of composition as proceed on very small intervals, or smaller intervals than the diatonic and chromatic. *Encyc.*
E-NIG'MA, n. [L. *enigma*; Gr. αινιγμα, from αινισσομαι, to hint.]
A dark saying, in which some known thing is concealed under obscure language; an obscure question; a riddle. A question, saying, or painting, containing a hidden meaning, which is proposed to be guessed. *Johnson. Encyc.*
E-NIG-MAT'IC, } a. Relating to or containing a
E-NIG-MAT'IC-AL, } riddle; obscure; darkly expressed; ambiguous.
2. Obscurely conceived or apprehended.
E-NIG-MAT'IC-AL-LY, adv. In an obscure manner; in a sense different from that which the words in common acceptation imply.
E-NIG'MA-TIST, n. A maker or dealer in enigmas and riddles. *Addison.*
E-NIG'MA-TIZE, v. i. To utter or form enigmas; to deal in riddles.
E-NIG-MA-TOG'RA-PHY, } n. [Gr. αινιγμα, and
E-NIG-MA-TOL'O-GY, } γραφω, or λογος.]
The art of making riddles; or the art of solving them.
EN-JAIL', v. t. To put into jail. *Smart.*
EN-JOIN', v. t. [Fr. *enjoindre*; *en* and *joindre*, to join; It. *ingiugnere*; L. *injungo*; *in* and *jungo*. (See JOIN.) We observe that the primary sense of *join* is to set, extend, or lay to, to throw to or on; otherwise, the sense of order or command could not spring from it. To *enjoin*, is to *set*, or *lay to*, or *on*.]
1. To order or direct with urgency; to admonish, or instruct with authority; to command. Says Johnson, "This word is more authoritative than *direct*, and less imperious than *command*." It has the force of pressing admonition with authority; as, a parent *enjoins* on his children the duty of obedience. But it has also the sense of *command*; as, the duties *enjoined* by God in the moral law.
2. In *law*, to forbid judicially; to issue or direct a legal injunction to stop proceedings.

This is a suit to *enjoin* the defendants from disturbing the plaintiffs. *Kent.*

EN-JOIN'ED, pp. Ordered; directed; admonished with authority; commanded.
EN-JOIN'ER, n. One who enjoins.
EN-JOIN'ING, ppr. Ordering; directing. *Brown.*
EN-JOIN'MENT, n. Direction; command; authoritative admonition.
EN-JOY', v. t. [Fr. *jouir*; Arm. *jouiçza*; It. *gioire*. See JOY.]
1. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of. We *enjoy* the dainties of a feast, the conversation of friends, and our own meditations.

I could *enjoy* the pangs of death,
And smile in agony. *Addison.*

2. To possess with satisfaction; to take pleasure or delight in the possession of.

Thou shalt beget sons, but thou shalt not *enjoy* them. — Deut. xxviii.

3. To have, possess, and use with satisfaction; to have, hold, or occupy, as a good or profitable thing, or as something desirable. We *enjoy* a free constitution and inestimable privileges.

That the children of Israel may *enjoy* every man the inheritance of his fathers. — Num. xxxvi.
The land shall *enjoy* her Sabbaths. — Lev. xxvi.

To enjoy one's self, is to feel pleasure or satisfaction in one's own mind, or to relish the pleasures in which one partakes; to be happy.
EN-JOY', v. i. To live in happiness. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*
EN-JOY'A-BLE, a. Capable of being enjoyed. *Pope.*
EN-JOY'ED, pp. Perceived with pleasure or satisfaction; possessed or used with pleasure, occupied with content.
EN-JOY'ER, n. One who enjoys.
EN-JOY'ING, ppr. Feeling with pleasure; possessing with satisfaction.
EN-JOY'MENT, n. Pleasure; satisfaction; agreeable sensations; fruition.
2. Possession with satisfaction; occupancy of any thing good or desirable; as, the *enjoyment* of an estate; the *enjoyment* of civil and religious privileges.
EN-KIN'DLE, v. t. [from *kindle*.] To kindle; to set on fire; to inflame; as, to *enkindle* sparks into a flame. In this literal sense, *kindle* is generally used.
2. To excite; to rouse into action; to inflame; as, to *enkindle* the passions into a flame; to *enkindle* zeal; to *enkindle* war or discord, or the flames of war.
EN-KIN'DLED, pp. Set on fire; inflamed, roused into action; excited.
EN-KIN'DLING, ppr. Setting on fire; inflaming; rousing; exciting.
EN-LACE'. See INLACE.
EN-LARD', v. t. To cover with lard or grease; to baste. *Shak.*
EN-LARD'ED, pp. Basting with lard.
EN-LARD'ING, ppr. Greasing.
EN-LARGE', (en-larj') v. t† [from *large*.] To make greater in quantity or dimensions; to extend in limits, breadth, or size; to expand in bulk. Every man desires to *enlarge* his possessions; the prince, his dominions; and the landholder, his farm. The body is *enlarged* by nutrition, and a good man rejoices to *enlarge* the sphere of his benevolence.

God shall *enlarge* Japhet. — Gen. ix.

2. To dilate; to expand, as with joy or love.

O ye Corinthians, our mouth is open to you, our heart is *enlarged*. *St. Paul.*

3. To expand; to make more comprehensive. Science *enlarges* the mind.
4. To increase in appearance; to magnify to the eye, as by a glass.
5. To set at liberty; to release from confinement or pressure. *Shak.*
6. To extend in a discourse; to diffuse in eloquence.

They *enlarged* themselves on this subject. *Clarendon.*

In this application, the word is generally intransitive.
7. To augment; to increase; to make large or larger, in a *general sense*; a *word of general application.*
To enlarge the heart, may signify to open and expand in good will; to make free, liberal, and charitable.
EN-LARGE', (en-larj',) v. i. To grow large or larger; to extend; to dilate; to expand. A plant *enlarges* by growth; an estate *enlarges* by good management; a volume of air *enlarges* by rarefaction.
2. To be diffuse in speaking or writing; to expatiate. I might *enlarge* on this topic.
3. To exaggerate. *Swift.*
EN-LARG'ED, pp. or a. Increased in bulk; extended in dimensions; expanded; dilated; augmented; released from confinement or straits.
EN-LARG'ED-LY, adv. With enlargement. *Mountagu.*
EN-LARGE'MENT, n. Increase of size or bulk, real or apparent; extension of dimensions or limits; augmentation; dilatation; expansion. The *enlargement* of bulk may be by accretion or addition; of dimensions, by spreading, or by additions to length and breadth; of a sum or amount, by addition, collection, or accumulation.
2. Expansion or extension, applied to the mind, to knowledge, or to the intellectual powers, by which the mind comprehends a wider range of ideas or thought.
3. Expansion of the heart, by which it becomes more benevolent and charitable.
4. Release from confinement, servitude, distress, or straits. *Esther* iv. *Shak.*
5. Diffusiveness of speech or writing; an expatiating on a particular subject; a wide range of discourse or argument. *Clarendon.*

EN-LARG'ER, n. He or that which enlarges, increases; extends, or expands; an amplifier. *Brown.*

EN-LARG'ING, *ppr.* Increasing in bulk; extending in dimensions; expanding; making free or liberal; speaking diffusively.

EN-LARG'ING, n. Enlargement.

EN-LIGHT', (en-lite',) v. t. To illuminate; to enlighten. *Pope.*

[See ENLIGHTEN. ENLIGHT is rarely used.]

EN-LIGHT'EN, (en-lit'n,) v. t. [from *light*; Sax. *enlihtan, onlihtan.*]

1. To make light; to shed light on; to supply with light; to illuminate; as, the sun *enlightens* the earth.

His lightnings *enlightened* the world. — Ps. xcvii.

2. To quicken in the faculty of vision; to enable to see more clearly.

Jonathan's eyes — were *enlightened*. — 1 Sam. xiv.

3. To give light to; to give clearer views; to illuminate; to instruct; to enable to see or comprehend truth; as, to *enlighten* the mind or understanding.

4. To illuminate with divine knowledge, or a knowledge of the truth.

Those who were once *enlightened*. — Heb. vi.

EN-LIGHT'EN-ED, (en-lit'nd,) *pp.* or *a.* Rendered light; illuminated; instructed; informed; furnished with clear views.

EN-LIGHT'EN-ER, (en-lit'n-er,) n. One who illuminates; he or that which communicates light to the eye, or clear views to the mind. *Milton.*

EN-LIGHT'EN-ING, (en-lit'n-ing,) *ppr.* or *a.* Illuminating; giving light to; instructing.

EN-LIGHT'EN-MENT, n. Act of enlightening; state of being enlightened or instructed.

EN-LINK', v. t. [from *link.*] To chain to; to connect. *Shak.*

EN-LIST', v. t. [See LIST.] To enroll; to register; to enter a name on a list.

2. To engage in public service, by entering the name in a register; as, an officer *enlists* men.

3. In a *wider sense*, to unite firmly to a cause; to employ in advancing some interest; as, to *enlist* persons of all classes in the cause of truth.

EN-LIST', v. i. To engage in public service, by subscribing articles, or enrolling one's name.

2. In a *wider sense*, to enter heartily into a cause, as one devoted to its interests.

EN-LIST'ED, *pp.* Enrolled for service, chiefly military.

EN-LIST'ING, *ppr.* Enrolling for service.

EN-LIST'MENT, n. The act of enlisting.

2. The writing by which a soldier is bound.

EN-LIVE', v. t. To animate. [*Not used.*]

EN-LIV'EN, (en-liv'n,) v. t. [from *life, live.*] *Literally*, to give life. Hence,

1. To give action or motion to; to make vigorous or active; to excite; as, fresh fuel *enlivens* a fire.

2. To give spirit or vivacity to; to animate; to make sprightly. Social mirth and good humor *enliven* company; they *enliven* the dull and gloomy.

3. To make cheerful, gay, or joyous.

EN-LIV'EN-ED, (en-liv'nd,) *pp.* Made more active; excited; animated; made cheerful or gay.

EN-LIV'EN-ER, n. He or that which enlivens or animates; he or that which invigorates.

EN-LIV'EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving life, spirit, or animation; inspiriting; invigorating; making vivacious, sprightly, or cheerful.

EN-LO'MINE, v. t. To illumine; to enlighten. [See the latter words.]

EN-MAR'BLE, v. t. To make hard as marble; to harden. *Spenser.*

EN-MAR'BLED, *pp.* Hardened. *Hall.*

EN-MAR'BLING, *ppr.* Making hard like marble.

EN MASSE', (ang-mase',) [Fr.] In the mass or whole body.

EN-MESH', v. t. [from *mesh.*] To net; to entangle; to entrap. *Shak.*

EN'MI-TY, n. † [Fr. *inimitié*; *in* and *amitié*, friendship, amity. See ENEMY.]

1. The quality of being an enemy; the opposite of friendship; ill-will; hatred; unfriendly dispositions; malevolence. It expresses more than *aversion*, and less than *malice*, and differs from *displeasure*, in denoting a fixed or rooted hatred, whereas *displeasure* is more transient.

I will put *enmity* between thee and the woman. — Gen. iii.
The carnal mind is *enmity* against God. — Rom. viii.

2. A state of opposition.

The friendship of the world is *enmity* with God. — James iv.

EN-MOSS'ED, (en-most',) *a.* Covered with moss.

EN-NE-A-CON-TA-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. ἐννενηκοντα and ἑδρα.]

Having ninety faces. *Cleaveland.*

EN'NE-A-GON, n. [Gr. ἐννεα, nine, and γωνια, an angle.]

In *geometry*, a polygon or plane figure, with nine sides or nine angles.

EN-NE-AN'DRI-A, n. [Gr. ἐννεα, nine, and ἀνηρ, a male.]

In *botany*, a class of plants having nine stamens. *Linnæus.*

EN-NE-AN'DRI-AN, EN-NE-AN'DROUS, *a.* Having nine stamens.

EN-NE-A-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. ἐννεα, nine, and πεταλον, a leaf.]

Having nine petals or flower-leaves.

EN-NE-AT'IC, EN-NE-AT'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. ἐννεα, nine.]

Enneatical days, are every ninth day of a disease. *Enneatical years*, are every ninth year of a man's life. *Johnson.*

EN-NEW', v. t. To make new. [*Not in use.*] *Skelton.*

EN-NO'BLE, v. t. [Fr. *ennoblir.* See NOBLE.]

1. To make noble; to raise to nobility; as, to *ennoble* a commoner.

2. To dignify; to exalt; to aggrandize; to elevate in degree, qualities, or excellence.

What can *ennoble* sots, or slaves, or cowards? *Pope.*

3. To make famous or illustrious. *Bacon.*

EN-NO'BLED, *pp.* Raised to the rank of nobility; dignified; exalted in rank, excellence, or value.

EN-NO'BLE-MENT, n. The act of advancing to nobility. *Bacon.*

2. Exaltation; elevation in degree or excellence. *Glanville.*

EN-NO'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Advancing to the rank of a nobleman; exalting; dignifying.

EN-NUI, (ang-wé',) n. [Fr. weariness; It. *noia*, whence *noiare, annoiare*, to tire, to vex, Fr. *ennuyer.* Class Ng.]

Dullness of spirit, languor, or uneasiness, connected with a feeling of disgust.

EN-O-DA'TION, n. [L. *enodatio*, from *enodo*, to clear from knots; *e* and *nodus*, a knot.]

1. The act or operation of clearing of knots, or of untying.

2. Solution of a difficulty. [*Little used.*]

E-NODE', *a.* [L. *enodis*; *e* and *nodus*, knot.]

In *botany*, destitute of knots or joints; knotless.

E-NODE', v. t. [L. *enodo*, *e* and *nodus*, a knot.]

To clear of knots; to make clear.

E-NOD'ED, *pp.* Cleared of knots.

E-NOD'ING, *ppr.* Making clear of knots.

E-NOM'O-TARCH, n. The commander of an enomoty. *Mitford.*

E-NOM'O-TY, n. [Gr. ἐνωμοτια; ἐν and ὀμνυμι, to swear.]

In *Lacedæmon*, anciently, a body of soldiers, supposed to be thirty-two; but the precise number is uncertain. *Mitford.*

E-NORM', *a.* [*Not used.*] See ENORMOUS.

E-NOR'MI-TY, n. [L. *enormitas.*] See ENORMOUS.

1. *Literally*, the transgression of a rule, or deviation from right. Hence, any wrong, irregular, vicious, or sinful act, either in government or morals.

We shall speak of the *enormities* of the government. *Spenser.*
This law will not restrain the *enormity*. *Hooker.*

2. Atrocious crime; flagitious villainy; a crime which exceeds the common measure. *Swift.*

3. Atrociousness; excessive degree of crime or guilt. Punishment should be proportioned to the *enormity* of the crime.

E-NOR'MOUS, *a.*† [L. *enormis*; *e* and *norma*, a rule.]

1. Going beyond the usual measure or rule.

Enormous in their gait. *Milton.*

2. Excursive; beyond the limits of a regular figure.

The *enormous* part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point. *Newton.*

3. Great beyond the common measure; excessive; as, *enormous* crime or guilt.

4. Exceeding, in bulk or hight, the common measure; as, an *enormous* form; a man of *enormous* size.

5. Irregular; confused; disordered; unusual. *Shak.*

E-NOR'MOUS-LY, *adv.* Excessively; beyond measure; as, an opinion *enormously* absurd.

E-NOR'MOUS-NESS, n. The state of being enormous or excessive; greatness beyond measure.

E-NOUGH', (e-nuf',) *a.* [Sax. *genog, genoh*; Goth. *ganah*. G. *genug, gnug*; D. *genoeg*; Sw. *nog*; Dan. *nok*; Sax. *genogan*; to multiply; G. *genügen*, to satisfy; D. *genoegen*, to satisfy, please, content. The Swedes and Danes drop the prefix, as the Danes do in *nogger*, to gnaw. This word may be the Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. and Eth. נוח, to rest, to be quiet, or satisfied. Class Ng, No. 14.]

That satisfies desire, or gives content; that may answer the purpose; that is adequate to the wants.

She said, We have straw and provender *enough*. — Gen. xxiv.
How many hired servants of my father have bread *enough* and to spare! — Luke xv.

Note. — This word, in vulgar language, is sometimes placed before its noun, like most other adjectives. But in elegant discourse or composition, it always follows the noun to which it refers; as, bread *enough*; money *enough*.

E-NOUGH', (e-nuf',) n. A sufficiency; a quantity of a thing which satisfies desire, or is adequate to the wants. We have *enough* of this sort of cloth.

And Esau said, I have *enough*, my brother. — Gen. xxxiii.
Israel said, It is *enough*; Joseph is yet alive. Gen. xlv.

2. That which is equal to the powers or abilities. He had *enough* to do to take care of himself.

E-NOUGH', (e-nuf') *adv.* Sufficiently; in a quantity or degree that satisfies, or is equal to the desires or wants.

The land, behold, it is large *enough* for them. — Gen. xxxiv.
Ye have dwelt long *enough* in this mount. — Deut. i.

2. Fully; quite; denoting a slight augmentation of the positive degree. He is ready *enough* to embrace the offer. It is pleasant *enough* to consider the different notions of different men respecting the same thing.

3. Sometimes it denotes diminution, delicately expressing rather less than is desired; such a quantity or degree as commands acquiescence, rather than full satisfaction; as, the song or the performance is well *enough*.

4. An exclamation denoting sufficiency. *Enough, enough!* I'll hear no more.

E-NOUNCE, (e-nouns',) v. t. [Fr. *enoncer*; L. *enuncio*; *e* and *nuncio*, to declare.]

To utter; to pronounce; to declare. [*Little used.*] *Horseley.*

E-NOUNC'ED, *pp.* Uttered; pronounced.

E-NOUNCE'MENT, n. Act of enouncing.

E-NOUNC'ING, *ppr.* Uttering; pronouncing.

E-NOW', the old plural of *enough*, is nearly obsolete.

EN PASSANT, (ang-pas'sang,) [Fr.] In passing; by the way.

EN-PIERCE'. See EMPIERCE.

EN-QUICK'EN, v. t. To quicken; to make alive. [*Not used.*]

EN-QUIRE'; more properly INQUIRE, which see, and its derivatives.

EN-RACE', v. t. To implant. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

EN-RAGE', v. t. [Fr. *enrager.* See RAGE.]

To excite rage in; to exasperate; to provoke to fury or madness; to make furious.

EN-RAG'ED, (en-rājd',) *pp.* or *a.* Made furious; exasperated; provoked to madness.

EN-RAG'ING, *ppr.* Exasperating; provoking to madness.

EN-RANGE', v. t. To put in order; to rove over. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

EN-RANK', v. t. To place in ranks or order. *Shak.*

EN-RANK'ED, *pp.* Placed in a rank or in ranks.

EN-RANK'ING, *ppr.* Placing in a rank.

EN-RAPT', *pp.* or *a.* Carried or borne away with overpowering emotion; in an ecstasy. [*Poetic.*] *Shak. Rich. Dict.*

EN-RAP'TURE, v. t. [from *rapture.*] To transport with pleasure; to delight beyond measure.

EN-RAP'TUR-ED, (en-rapt'yurd,) *pp.* or *a.* Transported with pleasure; highly delighted.

EN-RAP'TUR-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Transporting with pleasure; highly delighting.

EN-RAV'ISH, v. t. [from *ravish.*] To throw into ecstasy; to transport with delight; to enrapture.

EN-RAV'ISH-ED, (en-rav'isht,) *pp* Transported with delight or pleasure; enraptured.

EN-RAV'ISH-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Throwing into ecstasy; highly delighting.

EN-RAV'ISH-ING-LY, *adv.* So as to throw into ecstasy.

EN-RAV'ISH-MENT, n. Ecstasy of delight; rapture. *Glanville.*

EN-REG'IS-TER, v. t. [Fr. *enregistrer.*]

To register; to enroll or record. *Spenser.*

EN-REG'IS-TER-ED, *pp.* Entered in a roll.

EN-REG'IS-TER-ING, *ppr.* Enrolling; recording.

EN-RHEUM', (en-rūme',) v. t. [Fr. *enrhumer.*]

To have rheum through cold. [*Not in use.*]

EN-RICH', v. t. [Fr. *enrichir*, from *riche*, rich.]

1. To make rich, wealthy or opulent; to supply with abundant property. Agriculture, commerce, and manufactures *enrich* a nation. War and plunder seldom *enrich*, more generally they impoverish, a country.

2. To fertilize; to supply with the nutriment of plants and render productive; as, to *enrich* land by manures or irrigation.

3. To store; to supply with an abundance of any thing desirable; as, to *enrich* the mind with knowledge, science, or useful observations.

4. To supply with any thing splendid or ornamental; as, to *enrich* a painting with elegant drapery; to *enrich* a poem or oration with striking metaphors or images; to *enrich* a garden with flowers or shrubbery.

EN-RICH'ED, (en-richt',) *pp.* Made rich or wealthy; fertilized; supplied with that which is desirable, useful, or ornamental.

EN-RICH'ER, n. One that enriches.

EN-RICH'ING, *ppr.* Making opulent; fertilizing; supplying with what is splendid, useful, or ornamental.

EN-RICH'MENT, n. Augmentation of wealth; amplification; improvement; the addition of fertility or ornament.

EN-RIDGE', (en-rij',) v. t. To form into ridges. *Shak.*

EN-RING', v. t. To encircle; to bind. *Shak.*

EN-RIP'EN, v. t. To ripen; to bring to perfection. *Donne.*

EN-RIVE', v. t. To rive; to cleave. *Spenser.*

EN-ROBE', v. t. [from *robe.*] To clothe with rich attire; to attire; to invest. *Shak.*
EN-ROB'ED, *pp.* Attired; invested.
EN-ROB'ING, *ppr.* Investing; attiring.
EN-ROCK'MENT, n. A mass of large stones thrown in at random to form the base of piers, breakwaters, &c. *Buchanan.*
EN-ROLL', v. t. [Fr. *enrôler*, from *rôle*, *rolle*, a roll or register.]
1. To write in a roll or register; to insert a name or enter in a list or catalogue; as, men are *enrolled* for service.
2. To record; to insert in records; to leave in writing. *Milton. Shak.*
3. To wrap; to involve. [*Not now used.*] *Spenser.*
EN-ROLL'ED, *pp.* Inserted in a roll or register; recorded.
EN-ROLL'ER, n. He that enrolls or registers.
EN-ROLL'ING, *ppr.* Inserting in a register; recording.
EN-ROLL'MENT, n. A register; a record; a writing in which any thing is recorded.
2. The act of enrolling.
EN-ROOT', v. t. [from *root.*] To fix by the root; to fix fast; to implant deep. *Shak.*
EN-ROOT'ED, *pp.* Fixed by the root; planted or fixed deep.
EN-ROOT'ING, *ppr.* Fixing by the root; planting deep
EN-ROUND', v. t. To environ; to surround; to inclose. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
EN ROUTE', (ang-root',) [Fr.] Upon the road; in progress.
ENS, n. [L. *ens*, part, present of *esse*, to be.]
Entity; being; existence. Among *the old chemists*, the power, virtue, or efficacy, which certain substances exert on our bodies; or the things which are supposed to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from, in little room. [*Little used.*] *Encyc. Johnson.*
EN-SAFE', v. t. To render safe. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*
EN-SAM'PLE, n. [Irregularly formed from *example* or *sample*, It. *esempio*, L. *exemplum.*]
An example; a pattern or model for imitation

Being *ensamples* to the flock. — 1 Pet. v.

EN-SAM'PLE, v. t. To exemplify; to show by example. This word is seldom used, either as a noun or a verb. [See EXAMPLE.]
EN-SAN'GUINE, (-sang'gwin,) v. t. [L. *sanguis*, blood; Eng. *sanguine.*]
To stain or cover with blood; to smear with gore; as, an *ensanguined* field. *Milton.*
EN-SAN'GUIN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Suffused or stained with blood.
EN'SATE, *a.* [L. *ensis*, a sword.]
Having sword-shaped leaves.
EN-SCHED'ULE, v. t. To insert in a schedule. [See SCHEDULE.] *Shak.*
EN SCONCE', (en-skons',) v. t. [from *sconce.*] To cover, or shelter, as with a sconce or fort; to protect; to secure.

I will *ensconce* me behind the arras. *Shak.*

EN-SCONC'ED, (en-skonst',) *pp.* Covered, or sheltered, as by a sconce or fort; protected; secured.
EN-SCONC'ING, *ppr.* Covering, or sheltering, as by a fort.
EN-SEAL', v. t. [from *seal.*] To seal; to fix a seal on; to impress
EN-SEAL'ED, *pp.* Impressed with a seal.
EN-SEAL'ING, *ppr.* Sealing; affixing a seal to.
EN-SEAL'ING, n. The act of affixing a seal to.
EN-SEAM', v. t. [from *seam.*] To sow up; to inclose by a seam or juncture of needle-work. *Camden.*
EN-SEAM'ED, (en-semd',) *pp.* Sewed up.
EN-SEAM'ED, *a.* Greasy. [*Not in use.*] *Shak*
EN-SEAM'ING, *ppr.* Sewing up.
EN-SEAR', v. t. [from *sear.*] To sear; to cauterize; to close or stop by burning to hardness. *Shak.*
EN-SEARCH', (en-serch',) v. t. To search for; to try to find. [*Not used.*] *Elyot.*
EN-SEAR'ED, (en-seerd',) *pp.* Seared to hardness.
EN-SEAR'ING, *ppr.* Searing to hardness.
EN-SEMBLE, (ang-sam'bl,) n. [Fr.] The whole; all the parts taken together.
In *the fine arts*, this term denotes the masses and details considered with relation to each other. *Brande.*
EN-SHIELD', v. t. [from *shield.*] To shield; to cover; to protect. Shakspeare uses *enshield* for *enshielded.*
EN-SHIELD'ED, *pp.* Protected.
EN-SHIELD'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a shield.
EN-SHRINE', v. t. [from *shrine.*] To inclose in a shrine or chest; to deposit for safe keeping in a cabinet. *Milton.*
EN-SHRIN'ED, *pp.* Inclosed or preserved in a shrine or chest.
2. Inclosed; placed as in a shrine.

Wisdom *enshrined* in beauty. *Percival.*

EN-SHRIN'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a shrine or cabinet.
EN-SHROUD', v. t. To cover, as with a shroud.
EN-SIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ensis*, sword, and *fero*, to bear.]
Bearing or carrying a sword.
EN'SI-FORM, *a.* [L. *ensiformis*; *ensis*, sword, and *forma*, form.]
Having the shape of a sword; as, the *ensiform* or xiphoid cartilage; an *ensiform* leaf. *Quincy. Martyn.*
EN'SIGN, (en'sine,) n. [Fr. *enseigne*; L. *insigne*, *insignia*, from *signum*, a mark impressed, a *sign.*]
1. The flag or banner of a military band; a banner of colors; a standard; a figured cloth or piece of silk, attached to a staff, and usually with figures, colors, or arms, thereon, borne by an officer at the head of a company, troop, or other band.
2. Any signal to assemble or to give notice.

He will lift up an *ensign* to the nations. — Is. v.
Ye shall be left as an *ensign* on a hill. — Is. xxx.

3. A badge; a mark of distinction, rank, or office; as, *ensigns* of power or virtue. *Waller. Dryden.*
4. The officer who carries the flag or colors, being the lowest commissioned officer in a company of infantry.
5. A large banner hoisted on a staff, and carried commonly over the poop or stern of a ship; used to distinguish ships of different nations, or to characterize different squadrons of the same navy. *Mar. Dict.*
EN'SIGN-BEAR'ER, n. He that carries the flag; an ensign.
EN'SIGN-CY, n. The rank, office, or commission, of an ensign.
EN-SKIED', (en-skide',) *a.* Placed in heaven; made immortal. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
EN-SLAVE', v. t. [from *slave.*] To reduce to slavery or bondage; to deprive of liberty, and subject to the will of a master Barbarous nations *enslave* their prisoners of war, but civilized men barbarously and wickedly purchase men to *enslave* them.
2. To reduce to servitude or subjection. Men often suffer their passions and appetites to *enslave* them; they are *enslaved* to lust, to anger, to intemperance, to avarice.
EN-SLAV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to slavery or subjection.
EN-SLAV'ED-NESS, n. State of being enslaved.
EN-SLAVE'MENT, n. The state of being enslaved; slavery; bondage: servitude. *South.*
EN-SLAV'ER, n. He who reduces another to bondage. *Swift.*
EN-SLAV'ING, *ppr.* Reducing to bondage; depriving of liberty.
EN-SNARE'. See INSNARE.
EN-SNARL', v. t. To entangle. *Spenser.*
EN-SNARL'ED, *pp.* Entangled.
EN-SNARL'ING, *ppr.* Entangling.
EN-SOB'ER, v. t. [from *sober.*] To make sober. *Taylor.*
EN-SOB'ER-ED, *pp.* Made sober.
EN-SOB'ER-ING, *ppr.* Making sober.
EN-SPHERE', v. t. [from *sphere.*] To place in a sphere. *Hall.*
2. To make into a sphere. *Carew.*
EN-SPHER'ED, *pp.* Placed in a sphere.
EN-SPHER'ING, *ppr.* Placing in a sphere.
EN-STAMP', v. t. [from *stamp.*] To impress as with a stamp; to impress deeply.

Out *enstamped* the image on man. *Enfield.*

EN-STAMP'ED, (en-stampt',) *pp.* Impressed deeply.
EN-STAMP'ING, *ppr.* Impressing deeply.
EN-STYLE', v. t. To style; to name; to call. [*Little used.*] *Drayton.*
EN-SUE', v. t. [Fr. *ensuivre*; Norm. *ensuer*; Sp. *seguir*; It. *seguire*; L. *sequor*, to follow. See SUE.]
To follow; to pursue.

Seek peace, and *ensue* it. — 1 Pet. iii.

[*In this sense, it is obsolete.*]
EN-SUE', v. i. To follow as a consequence of premises; as, from these facts, or this evidence, the argument will *ensue.*
2. To follow in a train of events or course of time; to succeed; to come after. He spoke, and silence *ensued.* We say, the *ensuing* age or years; the *ensuing* events.
EN-SU'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Following as a consequence.
2. Next following; succeeding; as, the *ensuing* year.
EN-SURE', (en-shure',) and its derivatives. See INSURE.
EN-SWEEP', v. t. To sweep over; to pass over rapidly. *Thomson.*
EN-SWEEP'ING, *ppr.* Sweeping over.
EN-SWEPT', *pp.* Swept over.
EN-TAB'LA-TURE, } n. [Sp. *entablamento*; Fr. *en-*
EN-TA'BLE-MENT, } *tablement*; Sp. *entablar*, to cover with boards, from L. *tabula*, a board or table.]
In *architecture*, that part of the order of a column which is over the capital, including the architrave, frieze, and cornice. *Gwilt.*
EN-TACK'LE, (en-tak'l,) v. t. To supply with tackle. [*Not used.*] *Skelton.*
EN-TAIL', n. [Fr. *entailler*, to cut, from *tailler*, It. *tagliare*, id. *Feudum talliatum*, a fee entailed abridged, curtailed, limited.]
1. An estate or fee entailed, or limited in descent to a particular heir or heirs. Estates-tail are *general*, as when lands and tenements are given to one and the heirs of his body begotten: or *special*, as when lands and tenements are given to one and the heirs of his body by a particular wife. *Blackstone.*
2. Rule of descent settled for an estate.
3. Delicately-carved ornamental work. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*
EN-TAIL', v. t. To settle the descent of lands and tenements, by gift to a man and to certain heirs specified, so that neither the donee nor a subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath it, as, to *entail* a manor to A B and to his eldest son, or to his heirs of his body begotten, or to his heirs by a particular wife.
2. To fix unalienably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants. By the apostasy, misery is supposed to be *entailed* on mankind; the intemperate often *entail* infirmities, diseases, and ruin, on their children.
3. [From the French verb.] To cut; to carve for ornament. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
EN-TAIL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Settled on a man and certain heirs specified.
2. Settled on a person and his descendants.
EN-TAIL'ING, *ppr.* Settling the descent of an estate; giving, as lands and tenements, and prescribing the mode of descent; settling unalienably on a person or thing.
EN-TAIL'MENT, n. The act of giving, as an estate, and directing the mode of descent, or of limiting the descent to a particular heir or heirs.
2. The act of settling unalienably on a man and his heirs.
EN-TAME', v. t. [from *tame.*] To tame; to subdue.
EN-TAM'ED, *pp.* Tamed; subdued. [*Gower.*
EN-TAM'ING, *ppr.* Taming.
EN-TAN'GLE, (en-tang'gl,) v. t. [from *tangle.*] To twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to make confused or disordered; as, thread, yarn, or ropes, may be *entangled*; to *entangle* the hair.
2. To involve in any thing complicated, and from which it is difficult to extricate one's self; as, to *entangle* the feet in a net, or in briers.
3. To lose in numerous or complicated involutions, as in a labyrinth.
4. To involve in difficulties; to perplex; to embarrass; as, to *entangle* a nation in alliances.
5. To puzzle; to bewilder; as, to *entangle* the understanding. *Locke.*
6. To insnare by captious questions; to catch; to perplex; to involve in contradictions.

The Pharisees took counsel how they might *entangle* him in his talk. — Matt. xxii.

7. To perplex or distract, as with cares.

No man that warreth *entangleth* himself with the affairs of this life. — 2 Tim. ii.

8. To multiply intricacies and difficulties.
EN-TAN'GLED, (en-tang'gld,) *pp.* or *a.* Twisted together; interwoven in a confused manner; intricate; perplexed; involved; embarrassed; insnared.
EN-TAN'GLE-MENT, n. State of being entangled; involution; a confused or disordered state; intricacy; perplexity. *Locke.*
EN-TAN'GLER, n. One who entangles.
EN-TAN'GLING, *ppr.* Involving; interweaving or interlocking in confusion; perplexing; insnaring.
EN'TA-SIS, n. [Gr.] The almost imperceptible swelling of the shaft of a column. *Brande.*
EN-TASS'MENT, n. [Fr.] A heap; accumulation.
EN-TAS'TIC, *a.* Relating to all diseases characterized by tonic spasms.
EN-TEN'DER, v. t. To treat with tenderness or kindness. *Young.*
EN'TER, v. t. [Fr. *entrer*, from *entre*, between, L. *inter*, *intro*, whence *intro*, to enter; It. *entrare*; Sp. *entrar.* The L. *inter* seems to be in, with the termination *ter*, as in *subter*, from *sub.*]
1. To move or pass into a place, in any manner whatever; to come or go in; to walk or ride in; to flow in; to pierce or penetrate. A man *enters* a house; an army *enters* a city or a camp; a river *enters* the sea; a sword *enters* the body; the air *enters* a room at every crevice.
2. To advance into, in the progress of life; as, a youth has *entered* his tenth year.
3. To begin in a business, employment, or service; to enlist or engage in; as, the soldier *entered* the service at eighteen years of age.
4. To become a member of; as, to *enter* college; to *enter* a society.
5. To admit or introduce; as, the youth was *entered* a member of college.
6. To set down in writing; to act an account in a book or register; as, the clerk *entered* the account or charge in the journal; he *entered* debt and credit at the time.
7. To set down, as a name; to enroll; as, to *enter* a name in the enlistment.

8. To lodge a manifest of goods at the custom-house, and gain admittance or permission to land, as, to *enter* goods. We say, also, to *enter* a ship at the custom-house.

9. To cause to enter; to insert, as one piece of carpentry into another. *Gwilt.*

EN'TER, *v. i.* To go or come in; to pass into; as, to *enter* into a country.

2. To flow in; as, water *enters* into a ship.

3. To pierce; to penetrate; as, a ball or an arrow *enters* into the body.

4. To penetrate mentally, as, to *enter* into the principles of action.

5. To engage in; as, to *enter* into business or service; to *enter* into visionary projects.

6. To be initiated in; as, to *enter* into a taste of pleasure or magnificence. *Addison.*

7. To be an ingredient; to form a constituent part. Lead *enters* into the composition of pewter.

EN'TER-DEAL, *n.* Mutual dealings. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

EN'TER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Moved in; come in, pierced; penetrated; admitted; introduced; set down in writing.

EN'TER-ER, *n.* One who is making a beginning. *Seward.*

EN'TER-ING, *ppr.* Coming or going in; flowing in; piercing, penetrating; setting down in writing, enlisting; engaging.

2. *a.* That begins; being the first act; leading to something else; as, an *entering* wedge.

EN'TER-ING, *n.* Entrance, a passing in. *1 Thess. i.*

EN-TE-RI'TIS, *n.* [Gr. *εντερον*, intestine.] An inflammation of the intestines.

EN-TER-LACE'. See INTERLACE.

EN-TER'O-CELE, *n.* [Gr. *εντερον*, intestine, and *κηλη*, tumor.] In *surgery*, a hernial tumor in any situation, whose contents are intestine.

EN-TER-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *εντερον*, intestine, and *λογος*, discourse.] A treatise or discourse on the bowels or internal parts of the body, usually including the contents of the head, breast, and belly. *Quincy.*

EN-TER-OM'PHA-LOS, *n.* [Gr. *εντερον*, intestine, and *ομφαλος*, navel.] An umbilical hernia whose contents are intestine.

EN-TER-PAR'LANCE, *n.* [Fr. *entre*, between, and *parler*, to speak.] Parley; mutual talk or conversation; conference. *Hayward.*

EN-TER-PLEAD'. See INTERPLEAD.

EN'TER-PRISE, *n.* [Fr., from *entreprendre*, to undertake; *entre*, in or between, and *prendre*, to take, *prise*, a taking.] That which is undertaken or attempted to be performed; an attempt; a project attempted; particularly, a bold, arduous, or hazardous undertaking, either physical or moral. The attack on Stony Point was a bold, but successful, *enterprise*. The attempts to evangelize the heathen are noble *enterprises*.

Their hands can not perform their *enterprise*. — *Job v.*

EN'TER-PRISE, *v. t.* To undertake; to begin and attempt to perform.

The business must be *enterprised* this night. *Dryden.*

EN'TER-PRIS-ED, (en'ter-prizd,) *pp.* Undertaken; attempted; essayed.

EN'TER-PRIS-ER, *n.* An adventurer; one who undertakes any projected scheme, especially a bold or hazardous one; a person who engages in important or dangerous designs. *Hayward.*

EN'TER-PRIS-ING, *ppr.* Undertaking, especially a bold design.

2. *a.* Bold or forward to undertake; resolute, active, or prompt to attempt great or untried schemes. *Enterprising* men often succeed beyond all human probability.

EN'TER-PRIS-ING-LY, *adv.* In a bold, resolute, and active manner.

EN-TER-TAIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *entretenir*; *entre*, in or between, and *tenir*, to hold, L. *teneo*.]

1. To receive into the house, and treat with hospitality, either at the table only, or with lodging also.

Be not forgetful to *entertain* strangers; for thereby some have *entertained* angels unawares. — *Heb. xiii.*

2. To treat with conversation; to amuse or instruct by discourse; properly, to engage the attention and retain the company of one by agreeable conversation, discourse, or argument. The advocate *entertained* his audience an hour with sound argument and brilliant displays of eloquence.

3. To keep in one's service; to maintain; as, he *entertained* ten domestics.

Yes, sir, I *entertain* for one of my hundred. *Shak.*

[*This original and French sense is obsolete, or little used.*]

4. To keep, hold, or maintain in the mind with favor; to reserve in the mind; to harbor; to cherish. Let us *entertain* the most exalted views of the divine character. It is our duty to *entertain* charitable sentiments toward our fellow-men.

5. To receive or admit with a view to consider and decide; as, to *entertain* a proposal. *T. Chalmers.*

6. To maintain; to support; as to *entertain* a hospital. [*Obs.*]

7. To please; to amuse; to divert. David *entertained* himself with the meditation of God's law. Idle men *entertain* themselves with trifles.

8. To treat; to supply with provisions and liquors, or with provisions and lodging, for reward. The innkeeper *entertains* a great deal of company.

EN-TER-TAIN', *n.* Entertainment. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

EN-TER-TAIN'ED, *pp.* Received with hospitality, as a guest; amused; pleased and engaged; kept in the mind; retained.

EN-TER-TAIN'ER, *n.* He who entertains; he who receives company with hospitality, or for reward.

2. He who retains others in his service.

3. He that amuses, pleases, or diverts.

EN-TER-TAIN'ING, *ppr.* Receiving with hospitality; receiving and treating with provisions and accommodations for reward; keeping or cherishing with favor; engaging the attention; amusing.

2. *a.* Pleasing; amusing; diverting; as, an *entertaining* discourse; an *entertaining* friend.

EN-TER-TAIN'ING-LY, *adv.* In an amusing manner. *Warton.*

EN-TER-TAIN'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of entertaining.

EN-TER-TAIN'MENT, *n.* The receiving and accommodating of guests, either with or without reward. The hospitable man delights in the *entertainment* of his friends.

2. Provisions of the table; hence, also, a feast; a superb dinner or supper.

3. The amusement, pleasure, or instruction, derived from conversation, discourse, argument, oratory, music, dramatic performances, &c.; the pleasure which the mind receives from any thing interesting, and which holds or arrests the attention. We often have rich *entertainment* in the conversation of a learned friend.

4. Reception; admission. *Tillotson.*

5. The state of being in pay or service. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

6. Payment of those retained in service. [*Obs.*] *Davies.*

7. That which entertains; that which serves for amusement; the lower comedy; farce. *Gay.*

EN-TER-TIS'SU-ED, (-tish'ud,) *a.* [Fr. *entre* and *tissu*.] Interwoven; having various colors intermixed.

EN'THE-AL, *a.* [Gr. *εν* and *θεος*.] [*Shak.* Divinely inspired.

EN-THE-AS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *εν* and *θεος*, God.] Having the energy of God.

EN-THE-AS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to deific energy. *Trans. of Pausanias.*

EN'THE-AT, *n.* [Gr. *ενθεος*.] Enthusiastic. [*Not in use.*]

EN-THRALL', *v. t.* To enslave. [See INTHRALL.]

EN-THRILL', *v. t.* To pierce. [See THRILL.]

EN-THRONE', *v. t.* [from *throne*.] To place on a throne; to exalt to the seat of royalty.

Beneath a sculptured arch he sits *enthroned*. *Pope.*

2. To exalt to an elevated place or seat. *Shak.*

3. To invest with sovereign authority. *Ayliffe.*

4. To induct or install a bishop into the powers and privileges of a vacant see.

EN-THRON'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Seated on a throne; exalted to an elevated place; inducted into a vacant see.

EN-THRONE'MENT, *n.* Act of enthroning.

EN-THRON'ING, *ppr.* Seating on a throne; raising to an exalted seat; inducting into a vacant see.

EN-THRON'IZE, *v. t.* To enthrone; to induct into a stall, as a bishop. [*Improper.*]

EN-THRON-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The placing a bishop in his stall or throne in his cathedral. *Hook.*

EN-THUN'DER, *v. i.* To make a loud noise, like thunder.

EN-THU'SI-ASM, (en-thu'ze-azm,) *n.* [Gr. *ενθουσιασμος*, from *ενθουσιαζω*, to infuse a divine spirit, from *ενθους*, *ενθεος*, inspired, divine; *εν* and *θεος*, God.]

1. A belief or conceit of private revelation; the vain confidence or opinion of a person, that he has special divine communications from the Supreme Being, or familiar intercourse with him.

Enthusiasm is founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rises from the conceits of a warmed or extravagant imagination. *Locke.*

2. Heat of imagination; violent passion or excitement of the mind, in pursuit of some object, inspiring extravagant hope and confidence of success. Hence the same heat of imagination, chastised by reason or experience, becomes a noble passion, an elevated fancy, a warm imagination, an ardent zeal, that forms sublime ideas, and prompts to the ardent pursuit of laudable objects. Such is the *enthusiasm* of the poet, the orator, the painter, and the sculptor. Such is the *enthusiasm* of the patriot, the hero, and the Christian.

Faction and *enthusiasm* are the instruments by which popular governments are destroyed. *Ames.*

EN-THU'SI-AST, (en-thu'ze-ast,) *n.* [Gr. *ενθουσιαστης*.]

1. One who imagines he has special or supernatural converse with God, or special communications from him.

2. One whose imagination is warmed; one whose mind is highly excited with the love or in the pursuit of an object; a person of ardent zeal; as, an *enthusiast* in poetry or music.

3. One of elevated fancy or exalted ideas. *Dryden.*

EN-THU-SI-AST'IC, EN-THU-SI-AST'IC-AL, *a.* Filled with enthusiasm, or the conceit of special intercourse with God or revelations from him.

2. Highly excited; warm and ardent; zealous in pursuit of an object; heated to animation. Our author was an *enthusiastic* lover of poetry and admirer of Homer.

3. Elevated; warm; tinctured with enthusiasm. The speaker addressed the audience in *enthusiastic* strains.

EN-THU-SI-AST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With enthusiasm.

EN-THY-ME-MAT'IC AL, *a.* Pertaining to an enthymeme; including an enthymeme. *Encyc.*

EN'THY-MEME, *n.* [Gr. *ενθυμημα*, from *ενθυμεομαι*, to think or conceive; *εν* and *θυμος*, mind.] In *rhetoric*, an argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent deduced from it; as, we are dependent, therefore we should be humble. Here the major proposition is suppressed. The complete syllogism would be: dependent creatures should be humble; we are dependent creatures; therefore we should be humble.

EN-TICE', *v. t.* [This word seems to be the Sp. *atizar*, Port. *atiçar*, Fr. *attiser*, Arm. *attiza*, from Sp. *tizon*, It. *tizzone*, Fr. *tison*, L. *titio*, a firebrand. The sense, in those languages, is to lay the firebrands together, or to stir the fire; to provoke; to incense. The sense in English is a little varied. If it is not the same word, I know not its origin.]

1. To incite or instigate, by exciting hope or desire; *usually in a bad sense*, as, to *entice* one to evil. Hence, to seduce; to lead astray; to induce to sin, by promises or persuasions.

My son, if sinners *entice* thee, consent thou not. — *Prov. i.*

2. To tempt; to incite; to urge or lead astray.

Every man is tempted, when he is drawn away by his own lust, and *enticed*. — *James i.*

3. To incite; to allure; in a *good sense*. *Enfield.*

EN-TIC'ED, *pp.* Incited; instigated to evil; seduced by promises or persuasions; persuaded; allured.

EN-TICE'MENT, *n.* The act or practice of inciting to evil; instigation; as, the *enticements* of evil companions.

2. Means of inciting to evil; that which seduces by exciting the passions. Flattery often operates as an *enticement* to sin.

3. Allurement.

EN-TIC'ER, *n.* One who entices; one who incites or instigates to evil; one who seduces.

EN-TIC'ING, *ppr.* Inciting to evil; urging to sin by motives, flattery, or persuasion; alluring.

2. *a.* Having the qualities that entice or allure.

EN-TIC'ING-LY, *adv.* Charmingly; in a winning manner.

She sings most *enticingly*. *Addison.*

EN-TIER'TY, *n.* [old Fr. *entierte*.] The whole. [*Obs.*]

EN-TIRE', *a.* [Fr. *entier*; Sp. *entero*; Port. *inteiro*; It. *intero*; Arm. *enterin*; L. *integer*, said to be *in*, neg. and *tango*, to touch. Qu.]

1. Whole; undivided; unbroken; complete in its parts.

2. Whole; complete; not participated with others. This man has the *entire* control of the business.

3. Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself.

An action is *entire*, when it is complete in all its parts. *Spectator.*

4. Sincere; hearty.

He run a course more *entire* with the king of Arragon. *Bacon.*

5. Firm; solid; sure; fixed; complete; undisputed.

Entire and sure the monarch's rule must prove,
Who bends her greatness on her subjects' love. *Prior.*

6. Unmingled; unalloyed.

In thy presence joy *entire*. *Milton.*

7. Wholly devoted; firmly adherent; faithful.

No man had a heart more *entire* to the king. *Clarendon.*

8. In full strength; unbroken. *Spenser.*

9. In *botany*, an *entire* stem is one without branches; an *entire* leaf is without any opening in the edge, not divided. *Martyn.*

EN-TIRE'LY, *adv.* Wholly; completely; fully; as, the money is *entirely* lost.

2. In the whole; without division.

Euphrates — falls not *entirely* into the Persian Sea. *Raleigh.*

3. With firm adherence or devotion; faithfully. *Spenser.*

EN-TIRE'NESS, *n.* Completeness; fullness; totality; unbroken form or state; as, the *entireness* of an arch or a bridge.

2. Integrity; wholeness of heart; honesty.

EN-TIRE'TY, *n.* Wholeness; completeness; as, *entirety* of interest. *Blackstone.*
2. The whole. *Bacon.*

EN'TI-TA-TIVE, *a.* [from *entity.*] Considered by itself.
[This word, and ENTITATIVELY, rarely or never used.]

EN-TI'TLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *intituler*; Sp. *intitular*; It. *intitolare*; from L. *titulus*, a title.]
1. To give a title to; to give or prefix a name or appellation; as, to *entitle* a book Commentaries on the Laws of England.
2. To superscribe or prefix as a title. Hence, as titles are evidences of claim or property, to give a claim to; to give a right to demand or receive. The labor of the servant *entitles* him to his wages. Milton is *entitled* to fame. Our best services do not *entitle* us to heaven.
3. To assign or appropriate by giving a title.
4. To qualify; to give a claim by the possession of suitable qualifications; as, an officer's talents *entitle* him to command.
5. To dignify by a title or honorable appellation. In this sense, *title* is often used.
6. To ascribe. [*Obs.*] *Burnet.*

EN-TI'TLED, *pp.* Dignified or distinguished by a title; having a claim; as, every good man is *entitled* to respect.

EN-TI'TLING, *ppr.* Dignifying or distinguishing by a title; giving a title; giving a claim.

EN'TI-TY, *n.* [Low L. *entitas*; Fr. *entité*; Sp. *entidad*; It. *entità*; from *ens*, *esse*, to be.]
1. Being; essence; existence.

Fortune is no real *entity.* *Bentley.*

2. A real being, or species of being.

EN-TOIL', *v. t.* [See TOIL.] To take with toils; to insnare; to entangle. *Bacon.*

EN-TO-MA-TOG'RÁ-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ἔντομα, an insect, and γραφη, a writing.]
A discourse or treatise on the structure and habits of insects. [*Superseded by* ENTOMOLOGY.]

EN-TOMB', (en-toom',) *v. t.* [from *tomb.*] To deposit in a tomb, as a dead body. *Hooker.*
2. To bury in a grave; to inter.

EN-TOMB'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deposited in a tomb; buried; interred.

EN-TOMB'ING, *ppr.* Depositing in a tomb; burying; interring.

EN-TOMB'MENT, (en-toom'ment,) *n.* Burial. *Burton.*

EN-TOM'IC, *a.* Relating to insects.

EN'TO-MOID, *a.* [Gr. ἔντομα and εἶδος.]
Like an insect.

EN-TOM'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ἔντομα, insect, and λίθος, stone.]
A petrified insect. *Ed. Encyc.*

EN-TO-MO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the science of insects.

EN-TO-MOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the science of insects.

EN-TO-MOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ἔντομα, insect, from ἐν, in, and τεμνω, to cut, and λογος, discourse.]
That part of zoology which treats of insects; the science or natural history and description of insects.

EN-TO-MOS-TOM'A-TA, *n. pl.* [Gr. ἔντομος and στομα.]
In *zoology*, a family of Mollusca, nearly corresponding with the genus Buccinum of Linnæus.

EN-TO-MOS'TRA-CAN, *n.* A crustacean belonging to Cuvier's second division. They are mostly small species, and many are parasitic.

EN-TO-MOS'TRA-COUS, *a.* Belonging to the entomostracans.

EN-TON'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἐν and τονος.]
Relating to *phlogistic diathesis*, or a morbid increase of vital power and strength of action in the circulating system.

EN-TOR-TI-LA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *entortillement.*]
A turning into a circle. *Donne.*

EN-TO-ZO'ON, *n.*; *pl.* ENTOZOA. [Gr. ἔντος and ζωον.]
An intestinal worm; an animal living in some parts of another animal, as in the eye, or the flesh.

EN'TRAIL, *n.* } [Fr. *entrailles*; Arm. *entrailhou*;
EN'TRAILS, *n. pl.* } Gr. ἐντερα. See ENTER.]
1. The internal parts of animal bodies; the bowels; *used chiefly in the plural.*
2. The internal parts; as, the *entrails* of the earth.

The dark *entrails* of America. *Locke.*

EN-TRAIL', *v. t.* [It. *intralciare*; Fr. *treillis*, *treillisser.*]
To interweave; to diversify. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

EN-TRAM'MEL, *v. t.* To trammel; to entangle. *Hacket.*

EN-TRAM'MEL-ED, *a.* [from *trammel.*] Curled; frizzled.

EN-TRAM'MEL-ING, *ppr.* Trammeling; confining.

EN'TRANCE, *n.* [L. *introns*, *intro*; or from Fr. *entrer.* See ENTER.]
1. The act of entering into a place; as, the *entrance* of a person into a house or an apartment.
2. The power of entering. Let the porter give no *entrance* to strangers.

Where diligence opens the door of the understanding, and importunity keeps it, truth is sure to find an *entrance*, and a welcome too. *South.*

3. The door, gate, passage, or avenue, by which a place may be entered.

They said, Show us the *entrance* into the city.—Judges i.

4. Commencement; initiation; beginning; as, a youth, at his *entrance* on a difficult science, is apt to be discouraged.
5. The act of taking possession, as of land; as, the *entrance* of an heir, or a disseizor, into lands and tenements
6. The act of taking possession, as of an office. Magistrates, at their *entrance* into office, usually take an oath.
7. The act of entering a ship or goods at the custom-house.
8. The beginning of any thing.

St. Augustine, in the *entrance* of one of his discourses, makes a kind of apology. *Hakewill.*

EN-TRANCE', *v. t.* or *i.* [from *transe*, Fr. *transe*, Arm. *treand.* Qu. L. *transeo.* The Armoric is from *trè*, across, and *astren*, to enter, or It. *andare*, to go.]
1. To put in a trance; to withdraw the soul, and leave the body in a kind of dead sleep or insensibility; to make insensible to present objects. The verb is seldom used, but the participle, *entranced*, is common.
2. To put in an ecstasy; to ravish the soul with delight or wonder.

And I so ravished with her heavenly note,
I stood *entranced*, and had no room for thought. *Dryden.*

EN-TRANC'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Put in a trance; having the soul withdrawn, and the body left in a state of insensibility; enraptured; ravished.

EN-TRANCE'MENT, *n.* A state of trance or ecstasy. *Rich. Dict.*

EN-TRANC'ING, *ppr.* Carrying away the soul; enrapturing; ravishing.

EN-TRAP', *v. t.* [Fr. *attraper*; It. *attrappare.* See TRAP.]
To catch, as in a trap; *tentanare*; *used chiefly or wholly in a figurative sense.* To catch by artifices; to involve in difficulties or distresses; to entangle; to catch or involve in contradictions; in short, to involve in any difficulties from which an escape is not easy or possible. We are *entrapped* by the devices of evil men. We are sometimes *entrapped* in our own words.

EN-TRAP'PED, (en-trapt',) *pp.* Insnared; entangled.

EN-TRAP'PING, *ppr.* Insnaring; involving in difficulties.

EN-TREAT', *v. t.*† [Fr. *en* and *traiter*, It. *trattare*, Sp. and Port. *tratar*, from L. *tracto*, to handle, feel, treat, use, manage.]
1. To ask earnestly; to beseech; to petition or pray with urgency; to supplicate; to solicit pressingly; to importune.

Isaac *entreated* Jehovah for his wife.—Gen. xxv

2. To prevail on by prayer or solicitation. Hence, in *the passive form*, to be prevailed on; to yield to entreaty.

It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power, whom no prayers could *entreat.* *Rogers.*

3. To treat, in any manner; *properly*, to use, or manage; but, I believe, *entreat* is always applied to *persons*, as *treat* is to *persons* or *things.* Applied to *persons*, to *entreat* is to use, or to deal with; to manifest to others any particular deportment, good or ill.

I will cause the enemy to *entreat* thee well.—Jer. xv.
The Egyptians evil-*entreated* us.—Deut. xxvi.

[In this application, the prefix *en* is now dropped, and TREAT is used.]
4. To entertain; to amuse. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
5. To entertain; to receive. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

EN-TREAT', *v. i.* To make an earnest petition or request.

The Janizaries *entreated* for them, as valiant men. *Knolles.*

2. To offer a treaty. [*Not used.*] *Maccabees.*
3. To treat; to discourse. [*Not used.*] *Hakewill.*

EN-TREAT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be intreated, or is soon intrented.

EN-TREAT'ANCE, *n.* Entreaty; solicitation. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

EN-TREAT'ED, *pp.* Earnestly supplicated, besought, or solicited; importuned; urgently requested.
2. Prevailed on by urgent solicitation; consenting to grant what is desired.
3. Used; managed. [*Obs.*]

EN-TREAT'ER, *n.* One that entreats, or asks earnestly.

EN-TREAT'ING, *ppr.* Earnestly asking; pressing with request or prayer; importuning.
2. Treating; using. [*Obs.*]

EN-TREAT'ING-LY, *adv.* In an entreating manner.

EN-TREAT'IVE, *a.* Pleading; treating. *Brewer.*

EN-TREAT'Y, *n.* Urgent prayer; earnest petition; pressing solicitation; supplication.

The poor useth *entreaties*; but the rich answereth roughly.—Prov. xviii.
Praying with much *entreaty.*—2 Cor. viii.

EN-TREE', (ang-trā',) *n.* [Fr.] *Literally*, a coming in, or entry.
2. Freedom of access; as, the *entrée* of a house.
3. A course of dishes.

EN-TRE-METS', (ang-tr-mā',) *n.* [Fr. *entre* and *mets*, or L. *intromissum*, It. *tramesso.*]
A term applied to small plates, or dainty dishes, set between the principal dishes at table. *Mortimer. Fr. Dict.*

EN'TRE NOUS, (ang'tr-noo,) [Fr.] Between ourselves.

EN-TRE-POT', (ang-tr-pō',) *n.* [Fr. *entre* and *pôt*, for *post*, *positum.*]
A warehouse or magazine, for the deposit of goods. This term is applied, in *France* and *some other countries*, to a building or place where goods from abroad may be deposited, and from whence they may be withdrawn for exportation to another country without paying a duty. *Brande.*

EN-TRICK', *v. t.* [from *trick.*] To trick; to deceive; to entangle. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

EN'TRO-CHITE, *n.* [Gr. τροχος, a wheel.]
A term applied to separate joints of the stem of an encrinite. [See ENCRINITE.] When first named, their nature was not understood. *Dana.*

EN'TRY, *n.* [Fr. *entrée.* See ENTER.]
1. The passage by which persons enter a house or other building.
2. The act of entering; entrance; ingress; as, the *entry* of a person into a house or city; the *entry* of a river into the sea or a lake; the *entry* of air into the blood; the *entry* of a spear into the flesh.
3. The act of entering and taking possession of lands or other estate.
4. The act of committing to writing, or of recording in a book. Make an *entry* of every sale, of every debt and credit.
5. The exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the custom-house, to procure license to land goods; or the giving an account of a ship's cargo to the officer of the customs, and obtaining his permission to land the goods.

EN-TUNE', *v. t.* [from *tune.*] To tune. *Chaucer.*

EN-TUN'ED, *pp.* Tuned; chanted.

EN-TUN'ING, *ppr.* Tuning; chanting.

EN-TWINE', *v. t.* [from *twine.*] To twine; to twist round.

EN-TWIN'ED, *pp.* Twisted.

EN-TWINE'MENT, *n.* A twisting round; union.

EN-TWIN'ING, *ppr.* Twisting round. *Hacket.*

EN-TWIST', *v. t.* [from *twist.*] To twist or wreath around.

EN-TWIST'ED, *pp.* Twisted together.

EN-TWIST'ING, *ppr.* Twisting together.

E-NU'BI-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *e* and *nubila*, mist, clouds.]
To clear from mist, clouds, or obscurity. [*Not in use.*] *Dict.*

E-NU'BI-LOUS, *a.* Clear from fog, mist, or clouds.

E-NU'CLE-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *enucleo*; *e* and *nucleus*, a kernel.]
Properly, to take out the kernel. Hence,
1. To clear from knots or lumps; to clear from intricacy; to disentangle. *Tooke.*
2. To open, as a nucleus; hence, to explain; to clear from obscurity; to make manifest. *Good.*

E-NU'CLE-A-TED, *pp.* Cleared from knots; disclosed; explained.

E-NU'CLE-A-TING, *ppr.* Clearing from knots; explaining.

E-NU-CLE-A'TION, *n.* The act of clearing from knots; a disentangling.

Neither air, nor water, nor food, seem directly to contribute any thing to the *enucleation* of this disease, [the plica Polonica.] *Tooke.*

2. Explanation; full exposition.

E-NU'MER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *enumero*; *e* and *numero*, *numerus*, number.]
To count or tell, number by number; to reckon or mention a number of things, each separately; as, to *enumerate* the stars in a constellation; to *enumerate* particular acts of kindness; we can not *enumerate* our daily mercies.

E-NU'MER-A-TED, *pp.* Counted or told, number by number; reckoned or mentioned by distinct particulars.

E-NU'MER-A-TING, *ppr.* Counting or reckoning any number, by the particulars which compose it.

E-NU-MER-A'TION, *n.* [L. *enumeratio.*]
1. The act of counting or telling a number, by naming each particular.
2. An account of a number of things, in which mention is made of every particular article.
3. In *rhetoric*, a part of a peroration, in which the orator recapitulates the principal points or heads of the discourse or argument.

E-NU'MER-A-TIVE, *a.* Counting; reckoning up. *Bp. Taylor.*

E-NUN'CIATE, *v. t.* [L. *enuncio*; *e* and *nuncio*, to tell.]
To utter; to declare; to proclaim; to relate. *Bp. Barlow*

E-NUN'CIA-TED, *pp.* Uttered; declared; pronounced; proclaimed.

E-NUN'CIA-TING, *ppr.* Uttering; declaring; pronouncing.

E-NUN-CI-A'TION, n. The act of uttering or pronouncing; expression.

2. Manner of uttering articulate sounds. In a public discourse, *enunciation* is important that the *enunciation* should be clear and distinct.

3. Declaration; open proclamation; public attestation. *Taylor.*

4. Intelligence; information. *Hale.*

E-NUN'CIA-TIVE, a. Pertaining to enunciation; declarative. *Ayliffe.*

E-NUN'CIA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Declaratively.

E-NUN'CIA-TO-RY, a. Containing utterance or sound. *Wilson's Heb. Gram.*

EN-VAS'SAL, v. t. [from *vassal*.] To reduce to vassalage.

2. To make over to another as a slave. *More.*

EN-VAS'SAL-ED, *pp.* Enslaved.

EN-VAS'SAL-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to slavery.

EN-VEL'OP, v. t. [Fr. *enveloper*; It. *involappare*, *avellappare*, to wrap; *villappo*, a bundle, intricacy.]

1. To cover by wrapping or folding; to inwrap; to invest with a covering. Animal bodies are usually *enveloped* with skin; the merchant *envelops* goods with canvas; a letter is *enveloped* with paper.

2. To surround entirely; to cover on all sides; to hide. A ship was *enveloped* in fog; the troops were *enveloped* in dust.

3. To line; to cover on the inside.

His iron coat—*enveloped* with gold. *Spenser.*

EN'VEL-OPE, EN-VEL'OP, (The French pronunciation, *ang-vel-ope'*, is still common. Walker says it ought to be pronounced like the verb, and hence Envelop would be the preferable orthography.) n. [Fr.] A wrapper; an inclosing cover; an investing integument; as, the *envelope* of a letter, or of the heart.

2. In *fortification*, a mound of earth, raised to cover some weak part of the works. *Brande.*

3. In *botany*, a floral *envelope* is one of the parts of fructification surrounding the stamens and pistils. The envelops are formed of one or more whorls of abnormally developed leaves. *Lindley.*

4. In *astronomy*, the *envelope* of a comet (sometimes called the *coma*) is a dense, nebulous covering, which frequently renders the edge of the *nucleus* or body indistinct. *Olmsted.*

EN-VEL'OP-ED, (en-vel'opt,) *pp.* Inwrapped; covered on all sides; surrounded on all sides; inclosed.

EN-VEL'OP-ING, *ppr.* Inwrapping; folding around; covering or surrounding on all sides, as a case or integument.

EN-VEL'OP-MENT, n. A wrapping; an inclosing or covering on all sides.

EN-VEN'OM, v. t. [from *venom*.] To poison; to taint or impregnate with venom, or any substance noxious to life; *never applied, in this sense, to persons, but to meat, drink, or weapons*; as, an *envenomed* arrow or shaft; an *envenomed* potion.

2. To taint with bitterness or malice; as, the *envenomed* tongue of slander.

3. To make odious.

O, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it! *Shak.*

4. To enrage; to exasperate. *Dryden.*

EN-VEN'OM-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Tainted or impregnated with venom or poison; imbittered; exasperated.

EN-VEN'OM-ING, *ppr.* Tainting with venom; poisoning; imbittering; enraging.

EN-VER'MEIL, v. t. [Fr. *vermeil*.] To dye red. *Milton.*

EN'VI-A-BLE, a. [See Envy.] That may excite envy; capable of awakening ardent desire of possession. The situation of men in office is not always *enviable*.

EN'VI-A-BLY, *adv.* In an enviable manner.

EN'VI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* [See Envy, the verb.] Subjected to envy.

EN'VI-ER, n. One who envies another; one who desires what another possesses, and hates him because his condition is better than his own, or wishes his downfall.

EN'VI-OUS, a. [Fr. *envieux*. See Envy.]

1. Feeling or harboring envy; repining or feeling uneasiness, at a view of the excellence, prosperity, or happiness of another; pained by the desire of possessing some superior good which another possesses, and usually disposed to deprive him of that good, to lessen it, or to depreciate it, in common estimation. Sometimes followed by *against*, but generally and properly by *at*, before the person envied.

Neither be thou *envious at* the wicked.—Prov. xxiv.

It is followed by *of* before the thing. Be not *envious of* the blessings or prosperity of others.

2. Tinctured with envy; as, an *envious* disposition.

3. Excited or directed by envy; as, an *envious* attack.

EN'VI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With envy; with malignity excited by the excellence or prosperity of another.

How *enviously* the ladies look
Were my surprise me at my book! *Swift.*

EN'VI-OUS-NESS, n. The quality or state of being envious.

EN-VI'RON, v. t. [Fr. *environner*, from *environ*, thereabout, *en* and *viron*, from *virer*, to turn, Sp. *virar*, Eng. to *veer*. Class Br.]

1. To surround; to encompass; to encircle; as, a plain *environed* with mountains.

2. To involve; to envelop; as, to *environ* with darkness, or with difficulties.

3. To besiege; as, a city *environed* with troops.

4. To inclose; to invest.

That soldier, that man of iron,
Whom ris of horror all *environ*. *Cleaveland.*

EN-VI'RON-ED, *pp.* Surrounded; encompassed; besieged; involved; invested.

EN-VI'RON-ING, *ppr.* Surrounding; encircling; besieging; inclosing; involving; investing. The appropriation of different parts of the globe to some particular species of stone *environing* it.

EN-VI'RON-MENT, n. Act of surrounding; state of being environed.

EN-VI'RONS or EN'VI-RONS, n. *pl.* The parts or places which surround another place, or lie in its neighborhood, on different sides; as, the *environs* of a city or town. *Chesterfield.*

EN'VOY n. [Fr. *envoyé*, an envoy, from *envoyer*, to send. The corresponding Italian word is *inviato*, an envoy, that is, sent; and the verb *inviare*, to send. The Spanish is *enviado*; and the verb *enviar*, to send. Port. *id.* Hence, *envoy* is from the root of L. *via*, Eng. *way*, contracted from *viag*, *vag*, or *wag*; It. *viaggiare*, to travel; Sp. *viage*, way, voyage. Class Bg.]

1. A person deputed by a prince or government, to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign prince or government. We usually apply the word to a public minister sent on a special occasion, or for one particular purpose; hence, an *envoy* is distinguished from an embassador or permanent resident at a foreign court, and is of inferior rank. But envoys are *ordinary* and *extraordinary*, and the word may sometimes be applied to resident ministers.

2. A common messenger. [*Not in use.*] *Blackmore.*

3. *Formerly*, a postcript sent with compositions, to introduce or enforce them. [Fr. *envoi*.] *Warton.*

EN'VOY-SHIP, n. The office of an envoy. *Coventry.*

EN'VY, v. t. [Fr. *envier*; Arm. *avia*; from L. *invideo*; *in* and *video*, to see against, that is, to look with enmity.]

1. To feel uneasiness, mortification, or discontent, at the sight of superior excellence, reputation, or happiness enjoyed by another; to repine at another's prosperity; to fret or grieve one's self at the real or supposed superiority of another, and to hate him on that account.

Envy not thou the oppressor.—Prov. iii.
Whoever *envies* another, confesses his superiority. *Rambler.*

2. To grudge; to withhold maliciously. *Dryden.*

To envy at, used by authors formerly, is now obsolete.

Who would *envy at* the prosperity of the wicked? *Taylor.*

EN'VY, n. Pain, uneasiness, mortification, or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success, accompanied with some degree of hatred or malignity, and often or usually with a desire or an effort to depreciate the person, and with pleasure in seeing him depressed. Envy springs from pride, ambition, or love, mortified that another has obtained what one has a strong desire to possess.

Envy and admiration are the Scylla and Charybdis of authors. *Pope.*
All human virtue, to its latest breath,
Finds *envy* never conquered, but by death. *Pope.*

Emulation differs from *envy*, in not being accompanied with hatred, and a desire to depress a more fortunate person.

Envy, to which the ignoble mind's a slave,
Is *emulation* in the learned or brave. *Pope.*

It is followed by *of* or *to*. They did this in *envy of* Cæsar, or in *envy to* his genius. The former seems to be preferable.

2. Rivalry; competition. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

3. Malice; malignity.

You turn the good we offer into *envy*. *Shak.*

4. Public odium; ill repute; invidiousness.

To discharge the king of the *envy* of that opinion. *Bacon.*

EN'VY-ING, *ppr.* Feeling uneasiness at the superior condition and happiness of another.

EN'VY-ING, n. Mortification experienced at the supposed prosperity and happiness of another.

2. Ill-will at others on account of some supposed superiority. *Gal.* v. 21.

EN-WAL'LOW-ED, (-wol'lode,) a. [from *wallow*.] Being wallowed or wallowing. *Spenser.*

EN-WHEEL', v. t. [from *wheel*.] To encircle. *Shak.*

EN-WID'EN, v. t. [from *wide*.] To make wider. [*Not used.*]

EN-WOMB', (en-woom',) v. t. [from *womb*.] To make pregnant. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

2. To bury; to hide as in a gulf, pit, or cavern. *Donne.*

EN-WOMB'ED, (-woomd',) *pp.* Impregnated; buried in a deep gulf or cavern.

EN-WRAP', (en-rap',) v. t. To envelop. [See Inwrap.]

EN-WRAP'MENT, n. A covering; a wrapping or wrapper.

EN-WREATH'ED. See Inwreathe.

E'O-CENE, a. [Gr. ἠως, aurora, and καινος, recent.]

In *geology*, a term applied to the earlier tertiary deposits, in which are a few organic remains of existing species of animals. Hence the term *eocene*, which denotes the dawn of the existing state of things. *Dana. Lyell. Mantell.*

E-O'LI-AN, E-OL'IC, a. Pertaining to Æolis or Æolia, in Asia Minor, inhabited by Greeks.

The *Eolic* dialect of the Greek language was the dialect used by the inhabitants of that country.

Eolian lyre, or *harp*, is a simple stringed instrument that sounds by the impulse of air, so called from *Æolus*, the deity of the winds.

E-O'LI-AN AT-TACH'MENT, n. A contrivance attached to a piano-forte, by which a stream of air can be thrown upon the chords, which greatly increases the volume of sound.

E-OL'I-PILE, n. [*Æolus*, the deity of the winds, and *pila*, a ball.]

A hollow ball of metal, with a pipe or slender neck having a very small orifice, used in hydraulic experiments. The ball, being filled with water, is heated, till the vapor issues from the orifice with great violence and noise, exhibiting the elastic power of steam. *Brande.*

E'ON, n. [Gr. αἰων, age, duration.]

In *the Platonic philosophy*, a virtue, attribute, or perfection, existing from eternity. The Platonists represented the Deity as an assemblage of *eons*. The Gnostics considered *eons* as certain substantial powers or divine natures emanating from the Supreme Deity, and performing various parts in the operations of the universe. *Encyc. Enfield.*

EP, EP'I, [Gr. ἐπι,] in composition, usually signifies *on*.

E'PACT, n. [Gr. ἐπακτος, adscititious, from ἐπαγω, to adduce or bring; ἐπι and ἀγω, to drive.]

In *chronology*, a term denoting the moon's age at the end of the year, or the number of days by which the last new moon has preceded the beginning of the year. *Brande.*

EP-AN-A-DIP-LO'SIS, n. [Gr.] Repetition; a figure in rhetoric when a sentence ends with the same word with which it begins.

EP-AN-A-LEP'SIS, n. [Gr.] Resumption; a figure of rhetoric by which the same word is repeated in resuming the subject, as after a long parenthesis, &c. *Bacheam.*

EP-AN'O-DOS, n. [Gr.] Return or inversion; a rhetorical figure, when a sentence or member is inverted or repeated backward; as, "Woe to them who call good evil and evil good."

EP-AN-OR-THO'SIS, n. [Gr.] Correction; a figure of rhetoric in which a speaker recalls what he has said, for the sake of making it stronger.

EP'ARCH, n. [Gr. ἐπαρχος; ἐπι and ἀρχη, dominion.]

The governor or prefect of a province. *Ash.*

EP'ARCH-Y, n. [Gr. ἐπαρχια, a province; ἐπι and ἀρχη, government.]

A province, prefecture, or territory, under the jurisdiction of an *eparch* or governor. *Tooke.*

EP-AULE', n. [Fr.] The shoulder of a bastion. *Brande.*

EP-AULE'MENT, n. [from Fr. *epaule*, a shoulder.]

In *fortification*, a side-work, or work to cover sidewise, made of gabions, fascines, or bags of earth. It sometimes denotes a semi-bastion and a square orillon, or mass of earth faced and lined with a wall, designed to cover the cannon of the casemate. *Harris.*

EP'AU-LET, n. [Fr. *epaulette*, from *epaule*, the shoulder; It. *spalla*, Sp. *espalda*.]

A shoulder-piece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder by military men. Officers, military and naval, wear *epaulets* on one shoulder or on both, according to their rank.

EP E-NET'IC, a. [Gr. ἐπαινετικος.] Laudatory; bestowing praise. *Phillips.*

E-PEN'THE-SIS, n. [Gr. ἐπενθεσις; ἐπι, ἐν, and τιθημι, to put.]

The insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as *altitans* for *altans*. *Encyc.*

EP-EN-THET'IC, a. Inserted in the middle of a word. *M. Stuart.*

E-PERGNE', (a-parn',) n. [Fr.] An ornamental stand for a large dish in the centre of a table. *Smart.*

EP-EX-E-GET'IC-AL, a. Explanatory of that which immediately precedes. *Gibbs.*

E'PHA, (e'fa,) n. [Heb. אפה, or אפי, properly, a baking.]

A Hebrew measure, equal, according to Josephus, to the Attic *medimnus*, or about one and a half (more exactly, one and four ninths) bushels English. *Robinson's Gesenius.*

E-PHEM'E-RA, (e-fem'e-ra,) n. [L., from Gr. ἐφημερος, daily; ἐπι and ἡμερα, a day.]

1. A fever of one day's continuance only.

2. The day-fly, or May-fly, a genus of insects, strictly, a fly that lives one day only; but the word

is applied also to insects that are very short-lived, whether they live several days or an hour only. There are several species.

E-PHEM'E-RAL, E-PHEM'E-RIC, E-PHEM'E-ROUS, } a. Diurnal; beginning and ending in a day; continuing or existing one day only.

2. Short-lived; existing or continuing for a short time only.

[EPHEMERAL *is generally used.* EPHEMEROUS *is not analogically formed.*]

E-PHEM'E-RIS, n.; *pl.* EPHEMERIDES. [Gr. ἐφημερίς.]

1. A journal or account of daily transactions; a diary.

2. In *astronomy*, an account of the daily state or positions of the planets or heavenly orbs; a table, or collection of tables, exhibiting the places of the planets every day at noon. From these tables are calculated eclipses, conjunctions, and other aspects of the planets. *Brande.*

E-PHEM'E-RIST, n. One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; an astrologer. *Howell.*

E-PHEM'E-RON, n. The being of a day.

E-PHEM'E-RON-WORM, n. [See EPHEMERA.] A worm that lives one day only. *Derham.*

E-PHE'SIAN, (e-fē'zhan,) a. Pertaining to Ephesus, in Asia Minor. As a noun, a native of Ephesus. Hence, one of dissolute life. *Shak.*

EPH-I-AL'TES, n. [Gr.] The nightmare.

EPH'OD, (ef'od,) n.* [Heb. אפד, from אפד, to bind.]

In *Jewish antiquity*, a part of the sacerdotal habit, being a kind of girdle, which was brought from behind the neck over the two shoulders, and hanging down before, was put across the stomach, then carried round the waist, and used as a girdle to the tunic. There were two sorts; one of plain linen, the other embroidered for the high priest. On the part in front were two precious stones, on which were engraven the names of the twelve tribes of Israel. Before the breast was a square piece or breastplate. *Encyc. Calmet.*

EPH'OR, n.; *pl.* EPHORS or EPHORI. [Gr. ἔφορος, from ἐφοράω, to inspect.]

In *ancient Sparta*, a magistrate chosen by the people. The ephors were five, and they were intended as a check on the regal power, or, according to some writers, on the senate. *Encyc. Milford.*

EPH'OR-AL-TY, (ef'or-al-te,) n. The office, or term of office, of an ephor. *Mitford.*

EP'IC, a. [L. *epicus*, Gr. ἐπικός, from ἔπος, a song, or ἐπέω, εἶπω, to speak.]

Narrative; containing narration; rehearsing. An *epic* poem, otherwise called *heroic*, is a poem which narrates a story, real or fictitious, or both, representing, in an elevated style, some signal action or series of actions and events, usually the achievements of some distinguished hero, and intended to form the morals, and affect the mind with the love of virtue. The *matter* of the poem includes the action of the fable, the incidents, episodes, characters, morals, and machinery. The *form* includes the manner of narration, the discourses introduced, descriptions, sentiments, style, versification, figures, and other ornaments. The *end* is to improve the morals, and inspire a love of virtue, bravery, and illustrious actions.

EP'IC, n. An epic poem. [See EPIC.] [*Encyc.*

EP'I-CARP, n. [Gr. ἐπί and καρπός.]

In *botany*, the outer coating of the pericarp.]

EP'I-CEDE, n. [Gr. ἐπικήδειος.] [*Lindley.*

A funeral song or discourse.

EP-I-CE'DI-AL, a. Epicedian; elegiac.

EP-I-CE'DI-AN, a. Elegiac; mournful.

EP-I-CE'DI-UM, n. An elegy.

EP'I-CENE, a. or n. [Gr. ἐπίκοινος; ἐπί and κοινός, common.]

Common to both sexes; a term applied to such nouns as have but one form of gender, either the masculine or feminine, to indicate animals of both sexes; as, βοῦς, *bos*, for the ox and cow.

EP-I-CE-RAS'TIC, a. [from the Greek.] Lenient; assuaging.

EP-IC-TE'TIAN, (ep-ik-tē'shan,) a. Pertaining to Epictetus, a Stoic philosopher in the time of the Roman emperor Domitian. *Arbuthnot.*

EP'I-CURE, n. [L. *epicurus*, a voluptuary, from *Epicurus.*]

Properly, a follower of Epicurus; a man devoted to sensual enjoyments; hence, one who indulges in the luxuries of the table.

[*The word is now used only or chiefly in the latter sense.*]

EP-I-CO'RE-AN, EP-I-CU-RE'AN, } a. [L. *epicureus.*]

1. Pertaining to Epicurus, an ancient Greek philosopher; as, the *Epicurean* philosophy or tenets. *Reid.*

2. Luxurious; given to luxury; contributing to the luxuries of the table.

EP-I-CO'RE-AN, EP-I-CU-RE'AN, } n. A follower of Epicurus. *Encyc. Shaftesbury.*

2. One given to the luxuries of the table.

EP-I-CO'RE-AN-ISM, n. Attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus. *Harris.*

EP'I-CU-RISM, n. Luxury; sensual enjoyments; indulgences in gross pleasure; voluptuousness. *Shak.*

2. The doctrines of Epicurus. *Warton. Bailey.*

EP'I-CU-RIZE, v. i. To feed or indulge like an epicure; to riot; to feast. *Fuller.*

2. To profess the doctrines of Epicurus. *Cudworth.*

EP'I-CY-CLE, n. [Gr. ἐπί and κύκλος, a circle.]

In *the Ptolemaic system of astronomy*, a little circle, whose center moves round in the circumference of a greater circle; or a small circle, whose center, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with the deferent; and yet, by its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round its proper center. *Ed. Encyc.*

EP-I-CY-CLOID', n. [Gr. ἐπικυκλοειδής; ἐπί, κύκλος, and εἶδος, form.]

In *geometry*, a curve generated by any point in the plane of a movable circle, which rolls on the inside or outside of the circumference of a fixed circle. *Ed. Encyc.*

EP-I-CY-CLOID'AL, a. Pertaining to the epicycloid, or having its properties. *Encyc.*

EP-I-DEM'IC, EP-I-DEM'IC-AL, } a. [Gr. ἐπί and δῆμος, people.]

1. Common to many people. An *epidemic* disease is one which, independent of local cause, seizes a great number of people at the same time, or in the same season. Thus we speak of *epidemic* fever; *epidemic* catarrh. It is used in distinction from *endemic.*

2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers; as, *epidemic* rage; an *epidemic* evil.

EP-I-DEM'IC, n. A disease generally prevalent, but not dependent upon any local morbific cause, and not confined to any season, climate, region, or country. The influenza of October and November, 1789, that of March and April, 1790, that of the winter 1824–5, and that of 1825–6, were very severe *epidemics.* *Tully.*

EP-I-DEM'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In an epidemical manner.

EP'I-DEM-Y, n. A prevailing, common, or general disease, not dependent on local causes. *Dunglison.*

EP-I-DERM'IC, EP-I-DERM'I-DAL, } a. Pertaining to or like the epidermis; covering the skin or bark.

The *epidermic* texture. *Elmes.*

EP-I-DERM'IS, n. [Gr. ἐπιδερμίς; ἐπί and δέρμα, skin.]

The cuticle or scarf-skin of the body; a thin membrane covering either the skin of animals, or the bark of plants. *Encyc. Martyn.*

EP-I-DIC-TIC, a. [Gr. ἐπιδεικτικός.] That explains, exhibits, or lays open; applied by the Greeks to a kind of oratory, called by the Latins *demonstrative.* *Brougham.*

EP'I-DOTE, n. [from Gr. ἐπιδίδωμι; so named from the *enlargement* of the base of the primary, in some of the secondary forms.]

A mineral of a green or gray color, vitreous luster, and partial transparency. The primary form of the crystals is a right rhomboidal prism. It consists of silica, alumina, lime, and oxyd of iron, or manganese. Zoisite is a variety of epidote. *Dana.*

EP-I-DOT'IC, a. Pertaining to epidote, or containing it. *Hitchcock.*

EP-I-GAS'TRIC, a. [Gr. ἐπί and γαστήρ, belly.]

Pertaining to the upper and anterior part of the abdomen; as, the *epigastric* region; the *epigastric* arteries and veins. *Quincy*

EP'I-GEE, EP-I-GE'UM, } See PERIGEE.

EP'I-GENE, a. [Gr. ἐπί, upon, and γίνομαι, to begin to be.]

In *geology*, formed or originating on the surface of the earth; opposed to *hypogene*; as, *epigene* rocks. *Dana.*

The word was *formerly* used in *crystallography*, to denote forms of crystals not natural to the substances in which they are found.

EP-I-GE'OUS, a. [Gr. ἐπί, upon, and γῆ, earth.] In *botany*, growing close upon the earth. *Lindley.*

EP-I-GLOT'TIC, a. Belonging to the epiglottis.

EP-I-GLOT'TIS, n. [Gr. ἐπιγλωττίς; ἐπί and γλῶττα, the tongue.]

In *anatomy*, one of the cartilages of the larynx, whose use is to protect the glottis, when food or drink is passing into the stomach, to prevent it from entering the larynx and obstructing the breath. *Quincy.*

EP'I-GRAM, n. [Gr. ἐπίγραμμα, inscription; ἐπί and γράμμα, a writing.]

A short poem treating only of one thing, and ending with some lively, ingenious, and natural thought. Conciseness and point form the beauty of *epigrams.*

Epigrams were originally inscriptions on tombs, statues, temples, triumphal arches, &c. *Encyc.*

EP-I-GRAM-MAT'IC, EP-I-GRAM-MAT'IC-AL, } a. Writing epigrams; dealing in epigrams; as, an *epigrammatic* poet.

2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams; like an epigram; concise; pointed; poignant; as, *epigrammatic* style or wit.

EP-I-GRAM'MA-TIST, n. One who composes epigrams, or deals in them. Martial was a noted *epigrammatist.*

EP'I-GRAPH, (ep'e-graf,) n. [Gr. ἐπιγραφή; ἐπί and γράφω, to write.]

1. Among *antiquaries*, an inscription on a building pointing out the time of its erection, the builders, its uses, &c. *Encyc.*

2. In *literature*, a citation from some author, or a sentence framed for the purpose, placed at the commencement of a work, or at its separate divisions; a motto. *Brande.*

E-PIG'Y-NOUS, a. [Gr. ἐπί and γυνή.]

In *botany*, a term used when the stamens are united both with the surface of the calyx and of the ovary. [*Obs.*] *Lindley.*

EP'I-LEP-SY, n. [Gr. ἐπιλῆψις, from ἐπιλαμβάνω, to seize.]

The falling sickness, so called because the patient falls suddenly to the ground; a disease characterized by general muscular agitation, occasioned by clonic spasms, without sensation or consciousness, and commonly recurring at intervals. *Good.*

EP-I-LEP'TIC, a. Pertaining to the falling sickness; affected with epilepsy; consisting of epilepsy.

EP-I-LEP'TIC, n. One affected with epilepsy.

E-PIL'O-GISM, n. [Gr. ἐπιλογισμός.]

Computation; enumeration. *Gregory.*

EP-I-LO-GIS'TIC, a. Pertaining to epilogue; of the nature of an epilogue.

EP'I-LOGUE, (ep'i-log,) n. [L. *epilogus*, from Gr. ἐπίλογος, conclusion; ἐπιλέγω, to conclude; ἐπί and λέγω, to speak.]

1. In *oratory*, a conclusion; the closing part of a discourse, in which the principal matters are recapitulated. *Encyc.*

2. In *the drama*, a speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors, after the conclusion of the play.

EP'I-LO-GUIZE, EP'I-LO-GIZE, } v. i. To pronounce an epilogue.

EP'I-LO-GUIZE, v. t. To add to, in the manner of an epilogue.

EP-I-NI'CION, (ep-e-nish'un,) n. [Gr. ἐπινίκιον; ἐπί and νικάω, to conquer.]

A song of triumph. [*Not in use.*] *Warton.*

EP-I-NYC'TIS, n. [Gr. ἐπί and νύξ, νυκτός, night.]

An angry pustule, appearing in the night.

EP-I-PE-DOM'E-TRY, n. [Gr. ἐπί, πούς, and μέτρον.]

The mensuration of figures standing on the same base. [*Not used.*] *Knowles.*

E-PIPH'A-NY, (e-pif'a-ne,) n. [Gr. ἐπιφάνεια, appearance; ἐπιφαίνω, to appear; ἐπί and φαίνω.]

A church festival celebrated on the sixth day of January, the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of the appearance of our Savior to the magians or philosophers of the East, who came to adore him with presents; or, as others maintain, to commemorate the appearance of the star to the magians, or the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles. Jerome and Chrysostom take the epiphany to be the day of our Savior's baptism, when a voice from heaven declared, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." The Greek fathers use the word for the appearance of Christ in the world, the sense in which Paul uses the word. 2 *Tim.* i. 10. *Encyc.*

EP-I-PHO-NE'MA, n. [Gr. ἐπιφώνημα, exclamation; ἐπί and φωνέω.]

In *oratory*, an exclamatory sentence or striking reflection; as, admirable clemency! How inconstant is the favor of princes! *Rich. Dict.*

E-PIPH'O-RA, (e-pif'o-ra,) n. [Gr. ἐπί and φέρω, to bear.]

1. The watery eye; a disease in which the tears, from increased secretion, or some disease of the lachrymal passage, accumulate in front of the eye and trickle over the cheek. *Cyc. Parr.*

2. In *rhetoric*, the emphatic repetition of a word or phrase, at the end of several sentences or stanzas.

EP-I-PHYL-LO-SPERM'OUS, a.* [Gr. ἐπί, φύλλον, a leaf, and σπέρμα, seed.]

In *botany*, bearing their seeds on the back of the leaves, as ferns. *Harris.*

E-PIPH'Y-LOUS, (e-pif'il-lus,) a. [Gr. ἐπί and φύλλον.]

In *botany*, inserted upon the leaf.

E-PIPH'Y-SIS, n. [Gr. ἐπιφυσις; ἐπί and φύω, to grow.]

Accretion; the natural growing of one bone to another by simple contiguity, without a proper articulation. *Quincy.*

The spongy extremity of a bone; any portion of a bone growing to another, but originally separated from it by a cartilage. *Coxe.*

Epiphyses are appendixes of the long bones, for the purpose of articulation, formed from a distinct center of ossification, and in the young subject connected with the larger bones by an intervening cartilage, which in the adult is obliterated. *Parr.*

E-PIPH'Y-TAL, a. [Gr. ἐπί and φυτόν, a plant.]

Pertaining to an epiphyte.

EP'I-PHYTE, n.* [Gr. ἐπί and φυτόν.]

A plant which grows on other plants, but does not penetrate their substance, nor absorb their juices.

EP-I-PHYT'IC, a. Having the nature of an epiphyte.

EP-I-PLEX'IS, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhetoric*, a figure by which a person seeks to convince and move by a kind of gentle upbraiding. *Buchanan.*

E-PIP'LO-CE, *n.* [Gr. επιπλοκη, implication; επι and πλεκω, to fold.]
A figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another; as, "He not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment, not only continued them, but advanced them." *Johnson.*

E-PIP'LO-CELE, *n.* [Gr. επιπλοκηλη; επιπλοον, the caul, and κηλη, a tumor.]
A hernia whose contents are epiploön.

EP-I-PLO'IC, *a.* [Gr. επιπλοον, the caul.]
Pertaining to the caul or omentum.

E-PIP'LO-ON, *n.* [Gr. επιπλοον; επι and πλεω.]
The caul or omentum.

E-PIS'CO-PA-CY, *n.* [L. *episcopatus*; Sp. *obispado*; Port. *bispado*; It. *episcopato*; from the Gr. επισκεπτεω, to inspect; επι and σκεπτεω, to see. See BISHOP.]
1. *Literally*, oversight, watch, or careful inspection. *James.* Hence,
2. Government of the church by bishops or prelates; that form of ecclesiastical government, in which diocesan bishops are established, as distinct from and superior to priests or presbyters. *Encyc.*

E-PIS'CO-PAL, *a.* Belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates; as, *episcopal* jurisdiction; *episcopal* authority.
2. Governed by bishops; as, the *episcopal* church.

E-PIS-CO-PA'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to bishops or government by bishops; episcopal.

E-PIS-CO-PA'LI-AN, *n.* One who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to the episcopal form of church government and discipline.

E-PIS-CO-PA'LI-AN-ISM, *n.* The system of episcopal religion, or government of the church by bishops. *Bacon.*

E-PIS'CO-PAL-LY, *adv.* By episcopal authority; in an episcopal manner.

E-PIS'CO-PATE, *n.* A bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop.
2. The order of bishops.

E-PIS'CO-PATE, *v. i.* To act as a bishop; to fill the office of a prelate. *Harris. Milner.*

E-PIS'CO-PI-CIDE, *n.* [L. *episcopus* and *cædo.*]
The killing of a bishop.

E-PIS'CO-PY, *n.* Survey; superintendence; search. *Milton.*

EP'I-SODE, *n.* [from the Gr.] In *poetry*, a separate incident, story, or action, introduced for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related in the poem; an incidental narrative, or digression, separable from the main subject, but naturally arising from it. *Johnson. Encyc.*

EP-I-SOD'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to an episode;
EP-I-SOD'IC-AL, } contained in an episode or digression. *Dryden.*

EP-I-SOD'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of episode. *Scott.*

EP-I-SPAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. επισπαστικα, from επισπαω, to draw.]
In *medicine*, drawing; attracting the humors to the skin; exciting action in the skin; blistering.

EP-I-SPAS'TIC, *n.* A topical remedy, applied to the external part of the body, for the purpose of producing inflammation and vesication. *Encyc. Coxe.*

EP'I-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. επι and σπερμα.]
The outer integument of a seed.

EP-I-STIL'BITE, *n.* A mineral, white and translucent. The primary form of the crystal is a right rhombic prism. *Rose.*

E-PIS'TLE, (e-pis'l,) *n.* [L. *epistola*; Gr. επιστολη, from επιστελλω, to send to; επι and στελλω, to send; G. *stellen*, to set.]
A writing, directed or sent, communicating intelligence to a distant person; a letter; a letter missive. It is rarely used in familiar conversation or writings, but chiefly in solemn or formal transactions. It is used particularly in speaking of the letters of the apostles, as the *epistles* of Paul; and of other letters written by the ancients, as the *epistles* of Pliny, or of Cicero.

E-PIS'TLER, *n.* A writer of epistles. [*Little used.*]
2. Formerly, one who attended the communion table and read the epistles.

E-PIS'TO-LA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to letters and correspondence; familiar; as, an *epistolary* style.
2. Contained in letters; carried on by letters; as, an *epistolary* correspondence.

EP-IS-TOL'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to letters or epis-
EP-IS-TOL'IC-AL, } tles.
2. Designating the method of representing ideas by letters and words. *Warburton.*

E-PIS'TO-LIZE, *v. i.* To write epistles or letters. *Howell.*

E-PIS'TO-LIZ-ER, *n.* A writer of epistles. *Howell.*

E-PIS-TO-LO-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the writing of letters.

E-PIS-TO-LOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. επιστολη, a letter, and γραφω, to write.]
The art or practice of writing letters. *Encyc.*

E-PIS'TRO-PHE, *n.* [Gr. επιστροφη; επι and στροφη, a return.]
A figure in *rhetoric*, in which several successive sentences end with the same word or affirmation. *Bailey. Ash.*

EP'I-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. επι and στυλος, a column.]
In *ancient architecture*, a term used by the Greeks for what is now called the *architrave*, a massive piece of stone or wood laid immediately on the abacus of the capital of a column or pillar. *Gwilt.*

EP'I-TAPH, (ep'e-taf,) *n.* [Gr. επι and ταφος, a sepulchor.]
1. An inscription on a monument, in honor or memory of the dead.

> The *epitaphs* of the present day are crammed with fulsome compliments never merited. *Encyc.*
> Can you look forward to the honor of a decorated coffin, a splendid funeral, a towering monument — it may be a lying *epitaph?* *W. B. Sprague.*

2. A eulogy, in prose or verse, composed without any intent to be engraven on a monument, as that on Alexander; "Sufficit huic tumulus, cui non sufficeret orbis." *Encyc.*

EP-I-TA'PHI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to an epitaph.
EP-I-TAPH'IC, } *Milton.*

E-PIT'A-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *the ancient drama*, that part which embraces the main action of a play, and leads on to the catastrophe; opposed to *protasis.* [See PROTASIS.] *Buchanan.*
The term has also been sometimes applied to that part of an oration which appeals to the passions.

EP-I-THA-LA'MI-UM, } *n.* [Gr. επιθαλαμιον; επι and
EP-I-THAL'A-MY, } θαλαμος, a bed-chamber.]
A nuptial song or poem, in praise of the bride and bridegroom, and praying for their prosperity.

> The forty-fifth psalm is an *epithalamium* to Christ and the church. *Burnet.*

EP'I-THEM, *n.* [Gr. επιθημα; επι and τιθημι, to place.]
In *pharmacy*, a kind of fomentation or poultice, to be applied externally to strengthen the part. *Encyc.*
Any external application, or topical medicine. The term has been restricted to liquids in which cloths are dipped, to be applied to a part. *Parr. Turner.*

EP'I-THET, *n.*† [Gr. επιθετον, a name added, from επι and τιθεναι, to place.]
An adjective expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or an attributive expressing some quality ascribed to it; as, a *verdant* lawn; a *brilliant* appearance; a *just* man; an *accurate* description.
It is sometimes used for title, name, phrase, or expression; but improperly.

EP'I-THET, *v. t.* To entitle; to describe by epithets. *Wotton.*

EP-I-THET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to an epithet or epithets; containing or consisting of epithets.
2. Abounding with epithets. A style or composition may be too *epithetic.*

EP-I-THU-MET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. επιθυμητικος.]
EP-I-THU-MET'IC-AL, }
Inclined to lust; pertaining to the animal passion. *Brown.*

E-PIT'O-ME, *n.*† [Gr. επιτομη, from επι and τεμνω, to cut, τομη, a cutting, a section.]
An abridgment; a brief summary or abstract of any book or writing; a compendium containing the substance or principal matters of a book.

> *Epitomes* are helpful to the memory. *Wotton.*

E-PIT'O-MIST, *n.* An epitomizer.

E-PIT'O-MIZE, *v. t.* To shorten or abridge, as a writing or discourse; to abstract, in a summary, the principal matters of a book; to contract into a narrower compass. Xiphilin *epitomized* Dion's Roman History.
2. To diminish; to curtail. [*Less proper.*]

E-PIT'O-MIZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Abridged; shortened; contracted into a smaller compass, as a book or writing.

E-PIT'O-MIZ-ER, *n.* One who abridges; a writer of an epitome.

E-PIT'O-MIZ-ING, *ppr.* Abridging; shortening; making a summary.

EP'I-TRITE, *n.* [Gr. επιτριτος; επι and τριτος, third.]
In *prosody*, a foot consisting of three long syllables and one short one; as, sālūtāntēs, cōncĭtātī, īncāntārĕ.

E-PIT'RO-PE, *n.* [Gr. επιτροπη, from επιτρεπω, to permit.]
In *rhetoric*, concession; a figure by which one thing is granted, with a view to obtain an advantage; as, I admit all this may be true, but what is this to the purpose? I concede the fact, but it overthrows your own argument. *Encyc.*

EP-I-ZEUX'IS, *n.* [Gr.] A figure in rhetoric in which a word is repeated with vehemence; as, *you, you*, Antony, pushed Cesar upon the civil war.

EP-I-ZO'AN, *n.* } [Gr. επι and ζωον.]
EP-I-ZO'A, *n. pl.* }
Terms applied to a class of animals, usually vermiform, which live parasitically on other animals; opposed to the *entozoa.* *Dana.*

EP-I-ZO-OT'IC, *a.* [Gr. επι and ζωον, animal.]
1. Pertaining to the animals called *epizoans.*
2. In *geology*, an epithet formerly given to such mountains as contain fossil remains.

> *Epizootic* mountains are of secondary formation. *Kirwan.*

3. A term applied to diseases prevalent among animals, corresponding to epidemic among men. *Buchanan.*

EP-I-ZO'O-TY, *n.* [Supra.] A murrain or pestilence among irrational animals. *Ed. Encyc.*

E PLU'RI-BUS U'NUM, [L.] One composed of many; the motto of the United States, consisting of many States confederated.

EP'OCH, } *n.* [L. *epocha*; Gr. εποχη, retention, de-
EP'O-CHA, } lay, stop, from επεχω, to inhibit; επι and εχω, to hold.]
1. In *chronology*, a fixed point of time, from which succeeding years are numbered: a point from which computation of years begins. The exodus of the Israelites from Egypt, and the Babylonish captivity, are remarkable *epochs* in their history.
2. Any fixed time or period; the period when any thing begins or is remarkably prevalent; as, the *epoch* of falsehood; the *epoch* of woe. *Donne. Prior.*

> The fifteenth century was the unhappy *epoch* of military establishments in time of peace. *Madison.*

EP'ODE, *n.* [Gr. επωδη; επι and ωδη, ode.]
In *lyric poetry*, the third or last part of the ode; that which follows the strophe and antistrophe; the ancient ode being divided into strophe, antistrophe, and epode. The word is now used as the name of any little verse or verses, that follow one or more great ones. Thus a pentameter after a hexameter is an epode. *Encyc.*

EP-OD'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, an epode.

EP-O-PEE', *n.* [Gr. επος, a song, and ποιεω, to make.]
An epic poem. *More properly*, the history, action, or fable, which makes the subject of an epic poem.

EP'OS, *n.* [Gr. επος.] [*Encyc.*
An epic poem, or its fable or subject.

EP'SOM-SALT; the sulphate of magnesia, an antiphlogistic cathartic, producing watery discharges.

E-PROU-VETTE', (á-proo-vet',) *n.* [Fr.] In *gunnery*, a machine for proving the strength of gunpowder.

EP'U-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *epularis*, from *epulum*, a feast.]
Pertaining to a feast or banquet. *Bailey.*

EP-U-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *epulatio*, from *epulor*, to feast.]
A feasting or feast. *Brown.*

EP'U-LOSE, *a.* [L. *epulum.*]
Feasting to excess.

EP-U-LOS'I-TY, *n.* A feasting to excess.

EP-U-LOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. επουλωτικα, from επουλοω, to heal, to cicatrize; επι and ουλη, a cicatrix, ουλω, to be sound, ουλος, whole.]
Healing, cicatrizing.

EP-U-LOT'IC, *n.* A medicament or application which tends to dry, cicatrize, and heal wounds or ulcers, to repress fungous flesh, and dispose the parts to recover soundness. *Coxe. Quincy.*

EP-U-RA'TION, *n.* A purifying.

E-QUA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See EQUABLE.] Equality in motion; continued equality, at all times, in velocity or movement; uniformity; as, the *equability* of the motion of a heavenly body, or of the blood in the arteries and veins.
2. Continued equality; evenness or uniformity; as, the *equability* of the temperature of the air; the *equability* of the mind.

E'QUA-BLE, *a.* [L. *æquabilis*, from *æquus*, equal, even, *æquo*, to equal, to level.]
1. Equal and uniform at all times, as motion. An *equable* motion continues the same in degree of velocity, neither accelerated nor retarded.
2. Even; smooth; having a uniform surface or form; as, an *equable* globe or plain. *Bentley.*

E'QUA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being equable.

E'QUA-BLY, *adv.* With an equal or uniform motion; with continued uniformity; evenly; as, bodies moving *equably* in concentric circles. *Cheyne.*

E'QUAL, *a.* [L. *æqualis*, from *æquus*, equal, even, *æquo*, to equal, perhaps Gr. εικος, similar; Fr. *egal*; Sp. *igual*; Port. *id.*; It. *eguale.*]
1. Having the same magnitude or dimensions; being of the same bulk or extent; as, an *equal* quantity of land; a house of *equal* size; two persons of *equal* bulk; an *equal* line or angle.
2. Having the same value; as, two commodities of *equal* price or worth.
3. Having the same qualities or condition; as, two men of *equal* rank or excellence; two bodies of *equal* hardness or softness.
4. Having the same degree; as, two motions of *equal* velocity.
5. Even; uniform; not variable; as, an *equal* temper or mind.

> Ye say, The way of the Lord is not *equal.* — Ezek. xvi.

6. Being in just proportion; as, my commendation is not *equal* to his merit.
7. Impartial; neutral; not biased.

> *Equal* and unconcerned, I look on all. *Dryden.*

8. Indifferent; of the same interest or concern. He may receive them or not, it is *equal* to me.

9. Just; equitable; giving the same or similar rights or advantages. The terms and conditions of the contract are *equal*.

10. Being on the same terms; enjoying the same or similar benefits

They made the married, orphans, widows, yea and the aged also, *equal* in spoils with themselves. *Maccabees.*

11. Adequate; having competent power, ability, or means. The ship is not *equal* to her antagonist. The army was not *equal* to the contest. We are not *equal* to the undertaking.

E'QUAL, *n.* One not inferior or superior to another; having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, &c.

Those who were once his *equals*, envy and defame him. *Addison.*

It was thou, a man my *equal*, my guide.—Ps. iv. Gen. t.

E'QUAL, *v. t.* To make equal; to make one thing of the same quantity, dimensions, or quality as another.

2. To rise to the same state, rank, or estimation with another; to become equal to. Few officers can expect to *equal* Washington in fame.

3. To be equal to.

Our wives all not *equale* Edward's moiety. *Shak.*

4. To make equivalent to; to recompense fully; to answer in full proportion.

He answered all her cares, and *equaled* all her love. *Dryden.*

5. To be of like excellence or beauty.

The gold and the crystal can not *equal* it.—Job xxviii.

E'QUAL-ED, *pp.* Made equal.

E'QUAL-ING, *ppr.* Making equal.

E-QUAL'I-TY, (e-kwol'e-te,) *n.* [L. *equalitas.*]

1. An agreement of things in dimensions, quantity, or quality; likeness; similarity in regard to two things compared. We speak of the *equality* of two or more tracts of land, of two bodies in length, breadth, or thickness, of virtues or vices.

2. The same degree of dignity or claims; as, the *equality* of men in the scale of being; the *equality* of nobles of the same rank; an *equality* of rights.

3. Evenness; uniformity; sameness in state or continued course; as, an *equality* of temper or constitution.

4. Evenness; plainness; uniformity; as, an *equality* of surface.

E-QUAL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of equalizing, or state of being equalized.

E'QUAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make equal; as, to *equalize* accounts; to *equalize* burdens or taxes.

E'QUAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made equal; reduced to equality.

E'QUAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making equal.

E'QUAL-LY, *adv.* In the same degree with another; alike; as, to be *equally* taxed; to be *equally* virtuous or vicious; to be *equally* impatient, hungry, thirsty, swift, or slow; to be *equally* furnished.

2. In equal shares or proportions. The estate is to be *equally* divided among the heirs.

3. Impartially; with equal justice. *Shak.*

[*Equally* should not be followed by *as*, but by *with*.]

E'QUAL-NESS, *n.* Equality; a state of being equal. *Shak.*

2. Evenness; uniformity; as, the *equalness* of a surface.

E-QUAN'GU-LAR, (e-kwang'gu-lar,) *a.* [L. *equus* and *angulus*.]

Consisting of equal angles. [See EQUIANGULAR, which is generally used.]

E-QUA-NIM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *æquanimitas*, *æquus* and *animus*, an equal mind.]

Evenness of mind; that calm temper or firmness of mind which is not easily elated or depressed, which sustains prosperity without excessive joy, and adversity without violent agitation of the passions or depression of spirits. The great man bears misfortunes with *equanimity*.

E-QUAN'I-MOUS, *a.* Of an even, composed frame of mind; of a steady temper; not easily elated or depressed.

E'QUANT, *n.* In *the Ptolemaic system of astronomy*, an imaginary circle, used for regulating and adjusting certain motions of the planets. *Brande.*

E-QUA'TION, *n.* [L. *æquatio*, from *æquo*, to make equal or level.]

1. *Literally*, a making equal, or an equal division.

2. In *algebra*, a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, and expressed by the sign = between them; or an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms; as, $3s. = 36d.$, or $x = b + m - r$. In the latter case, x is equal to b added to m, with r subtracted, and the quantities on the right hand of the sign of equation are said to be the value of x on the left hand. *Encyc. Johnson.*

3. In *astronomy*, *equation of time*, is the interval by which apparent time differs from mean time. *Olmsted.*

E-QUA'TOR, *n.* [L., from *æquo*, to make equal.]

In *astronomy* and *geography*, a great circle of the sphere, equally distant from the two poles of the world, or having the same poles as the world. It is called *equator*, because, when the sun is in it, the days and nights are of *equal* length; hence, it is called the *equinoctial*, and, when drawn on maps, globes, and planispheres, it is called the *equinoctial line*, or simply the *line*. Every point in the equator is 90°, or a quadrant's distance, from the poles; hence, it divides the globe or sphere into two equal hemispheres, the northern and southern. The equator rises, at any given place, as much above the horizon as is equal to the complement of the latitude. *Barlow.*

E-QUA-TO'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the equator; as, *equatorial* climates. The *equatorial* diameter of the earth is longer than the polar diameter.

E-QUA-TO'RI-AL, *n.* An astronomical instrument, with a telescope whose motion is on an axis parallel to the axis of the earth, and hence corresponding to the diurnal motion of the heavens from east to west, so that when a celestial object is once within the field of view of the telescope, it continues, while above the horizon, constantly in the field. *Olmsted.*

E-QUA-TO'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* So as to have the motion of an equatorial. *P. Cyc.*

E'QUE-RY, E-QUER'RY, } *n.* [Fr. *ecuyer*, for *escuyer*; It. *scudiere*; Low L. *scutarius*, from *scutum*, a shield. See ESQUIRE.]

1. An officer of nobles or princes, who has the care and management of their horses. In England, the *equerries* are five in number. They ride in the leading coach, on all great occasions, and have a table provided for them by themselves. *Buchanan.*

2. A large stable or lodge for horses.

E-QUES'TRI-AN, *a.* [L. *equester*, *equestris*, from *equus*, a horseman, from *equus*, a horse.]

1. Pertaining to horses or horsemanship; performed with horses; as, *equestrian* feats.

2. Being on horseback; as, an *equestrian* lady.

3. Skilled in horsemanship. [*Spectator.*

4. Representing a person on horseback; as, an *equestrian* statue.

5. Celebrated by horse-races; as, *equestrian* games, sports, or amusements.

6. Belonging to knights. Among *the Romans*, the *equestrian order*, was the order of knights, *equites*; also their troopers or horsemen in the field. In *civil life*, the *knights* stood contradistinguished from the *senators*: in the *field*, from the *infantry*. *Encyc.*

E-QUI-AN'GU-LAR, *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *angulus*, an angle.]

In *geometry*, consisting of or having equal angles; an epithet given to figures whose angles are all equal, such as a square, an equilateral triangle, &c.

E-QUI-BAL'ANCE, *n.* [L. *æquus* and *bilanx*.]

Equal weight.

E-QUI-BAL'ANCE, *v. t.* To have equal weight with something. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

E-QUI-BAL'ANC-ED, (e-kwe-bal'anst,) *pp.* Giving equal weight.

E-QUI-BAL'ANC-ING, *ppr.* Having equal weight.

E-QUI-CRO'RAL, *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *crus*, a leg.]

1. Having legs of equal length.

2. Having equal legs, but longer than the base; isosceles; as, an *equicrural* triangle. *Johnson.*

E-QUI-DIF'FER-ENT, *a.* Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional. *Barlow.*

2. In *crystallography*, having a different number of faces presented by the prism, and by each summit; and these three numbers form a series in arithmetical progression, as 6, 4, 2. *Cleaveland.*

E-QUI-DIS'TANCE, *n.* Equal distance. *Hall.*

E-QUI-DIS'TANT, *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *distans*, distant.]

Being at an equal distance from some point or thing.

E-QUI-DIS'TANT-LY, *adv.* At the same or an equal distance. *Brown.*

E'QUI-FORM, *a.* Having the same form. *Humble.*

E-QUI-FORM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *forma*, form.]

Uniform equality. *Brown.*

E-QUI-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *lateralis*, from *latus*, side.]

Having all the sides equal; as, an *equilateral* triangle. A square must necessarily be *equilateral*.

E-QUI-LAT'ER-AL, *n.* A side exactly corresponding to others. *Herbert.*

E-QUI-LI'BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *æquus* and *libro*, to poise.]

To balance equally two scales, sides, or ends; to keep even with equal weight on each side.

The bodies of fishes are *equilibrated* with water. *Arbuthnot.*

E-QUI-LI'BRA-TED, *pp.* Balanced equally on both sides or ends.

E-QUI-LI'BRA-TING, *ppr.* Balancing equally on both sides or ends.

E-QUI-LI-BRA'TION, *n.* Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even, or the state of being equally balanced.

Nature's laws of *equilibration*. *Derham.*

E-QUI-LIB'RI-OUS, *a.* Equally poised

E-QUI-LIB'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In equal poise.

E-QUIL'I-BRIST, *n.* One who keeps his balance in unnatural positions and hazardous movements; a balancer. *Encyc. Am.*

E-QUI-LIB'RI-TY, *n.* [L. *equilibritas.*]

The state of being equally balanced; equal balance on both sides; equilibrium; as, the theory of *equilibrity*. *Gregory.*

E-QUI-LIB'RI-UM, *n.* [L.] Equipoise; equality of weight or force; a state of rest produced by the mutual counteraction of two or more forces. *P. Cyc.*

2. A just poise or balance in respect to an object, so that it remains firm; as, to preserve the *equilibrium* of the body.

Health consists in the *equilibrium* between those two powers. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Equal balancing of the mind between motives or reasons; a state of indifference or of doubt, when the mind is suspended in indecision, between different motives, or the different forces of evidence.

In equilibrio; in a state of equilibrium.

E-QUI-MUL'TI-PLE, *a.* [L. *æquus* and *multiplico*, or *multiplex*.]

Multiplied by the same number or quantity.

E-QUI-MUL'TI-PLE, *n.* In *arithmetic* and *geometry*, a term applied to the products arising from the multiplication of two or more primitive quantities by the same number or quantity. Hence, *equimultiples* of any numbers or quantities are always in the same ratio to each other, as the simple numbers or quantities before multiplication. If 6 and 9 are multiplied by 4, the *multiples*, 24 and 36, will be to each other as 6 to 9. *Barlow.*

E'QUINE, E-QUI'NAL, } *a.* [L. *equinus*, from *equus*, a horse.]

Pertaining to a horse; denoting the horse kind. *Haywood.*

The shoulders, body, thighs, and mane are *equine*; the head completely bovine. *Barrow's Travels.*

E-QUI-NEC'ES-SA-RY, *a.* [L. *æquus* and *necessary*.]

Necessary or needful in the same degree. *Hudibras.*

E-QUI-NOC'TIAL, *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, night.]

1. Pertaining to the equinoxes; designating an equal length of day and night; as, the *equinoctial* line.

2. Pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line or equator; in or near that line; as, *equinoctial* heat; an *equinoctial* sun; *equinoctial* wind.

3. Pertaining to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points; as, an *equinoctial* gale or storm, which happens at or near the equinox, in any part of the world.

Equinoctial flowers; flowers that open at a regular, stated hour. *Martyn.*

Equinoctial points, are the two points wherein the celestial equator and ecliptic intersect each other; the one, being in the first point of Aries, is called the *vernal* point or equinox; the other, in the first point of Libra, the *autumnal* point or equinox. *Barlow.*

Equinoctial dial, is that whose plane lies parallel to the equinoctial. *Barlow.*

Equinoctial time, is reckoned from a fixed instant common to all the world.

E-QUI-NOC'TIAL, *n.* [For EQUINOCTIAL LINE.] In *astronomy*, the celestial equator. The intersection of the plane of the equator with the surface of the earth, constitutes the *terrestrial* equator, and with the concave surface of the heavens, the *celestial* equator, or *equinoctial*. When the sun, in its course through the ecliptic, comes to this circle, viz., about the 21st of March and 22d of September, it makes equal days and nights in all parts of the globe. *Olmsted.*

E-QUI-NOC'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In the direction of the equinox. *Brown.*

E'QUI-NOX, *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, night.]

The precise time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points, making the day and the night of equal length. The sun enters the first point of Aries about the 21st of March, and the first point of Libra about the 23d of September. These are called the *vernal* and *autumnal equinoxes*. These points are found to be moving backward, or westward, at the rate of 50″ of a degree in a year. This is called the *precession of the equinoxes*. *Encyc.*

E-QUI-NU'MER-ANT, *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *numerus*, number.]

Having or consisting of the same number. [*Little used.*] *Arbuthnot.*

E-QUIP', *v. t.* [Fr. *equiper*; Arm. *aqipa*, *aqipein*; Sp. *equipar*; Ch. יקף, Aphel אקיף, to surround, to gird; perhaps the same root as Eth. ሐቀፈ (ḥḳf) to embrace.]

1. *Properly*, to dress; to furnish; as, to *equip* a person with a suit of clothes. Hence,

2. To furnish with arms, or a complete suit of arms, for military service. Thus we say, to *equip* men or troops for war; to *equip* a body of infantry or cavalry. But the word seems to include not only arms, but clothing, baggage, utensils, tents, and all the apparatus of an army, particularly when applied to a body of troops. Hence, to furnish with arms and warlike apparatus; as, to *equip* a regiment.

3. To furnish with men, artillery, and munitions of war, as a ship. Hence, in common language, to fit for sea; to furnish with whatever is necessary for a voyage.

EQ'UI-PAGE, (ek'we-paje,) *n.* The furniture of a military man, particularly arms and their appendages.

2. The furniture of an army or body of troops, infantry or cavalry, including arms, artillery, utensils, provisions, and whatever is necessary for a military expedition. *Camp equipage* includes tents, and every thing necessary for accommodation in camp. *Field equipage* consists of arms, artillery, wagons, tumbrils, &c.

3. The furniture of an armed ship, or the necessary preparations for a voyage; including cordage, spars, provisions, &c.

4. Attendance, retinue, as persons, horses, carriages, &c.; as, the *equipage* of a prince.

5. Carriage of state; vehicle; as, celestial *equipage*.

6. Accouterments; habiliments; ornamental furniture. *Prior.*

EQ'UI-PA-GED, (ek'we-pajd,) *a.* Furnished with equipage; attended with a splendid retinue. *Spenser.*

E-QUI-PEN'DEN-CY, *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *pendeo*, to hang.]

The act of hanging in equipoise; a being not inclined or determined either way. *South.*

E-QUIP'MENT, *n.* The act of equipping, or fitting for a voyage or expedition.

2. Any thing that is used in equipping; furniture; habiliments; warlike apparatus; *necessaries* for an expedition or for a voyage; as, the *equipments* of a ship or an army.

3. In *civil engineering*, the necessary adjuncts of a railroad, as cars, locomotives, &c., are called the *equipments*.

E'QUI-POISE, *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and Fr. *poids*, or rather W. *pwys*, weight. See Poise.]

Equality of weight or force; hence, equilibrium; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced. Hold the scales in *equipoise*: the mind may be in a state of *equipoise*, when motives are of equal weight.

E-QUI-POL'LENCE, } *n.* [L. *æquus* and *pollentia*,
E-QUI-POL'LEN-CY, } power, *polleo*, to be able.]

1. Equality of power or force.

2. In *logic*, an equivalence between two or more propositions; that is, when two propositions signify the same thing, though differently expressed. *Encyc.*

E-QUI-POL'LENT, *a.* [Supra.] Having equal power or force; equivalent. In *logic*, having equivalent signification. *Bacon.*

E-QUI-POL'LENT-LY, *adv.* With equal power. *Barrow.*

E-QUI-PON'DER-ANCE, *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *pondus*, weight.]

Equality of weight; equipoise.

E-QUI-PON'DER-ANT, *a.* [Supra.] Being of the same weight. *Locke.*

E-QUI-PON'DER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *pondero*, to weigh.]

To be equal in weight; to weigh as much as another thing. *Wilkins.*

E-QUI-PON'DI-OUS, *a.* Having equal weight on both sides. *Glanville.*

E-QUIP'PED, (e-kwipt',) *pp.* Furnished with habiliments, arms, and whatever is necessary for a military expedition, or for a voyage or cruise.

E-QUIP'PING, *ppr.* Furnishing with habiliments or warlike apparatus; supplying with things necessary for a voyage.

E-QUI-RO'TAL, *a.* Having wheels of the same size or diameter. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

EQ-UI-SE'TUM, *n.*; *pl.* Equiseta. [L. *equus*, a horse, and *seta*, a bristle.]

In *botany*, a genus of plants, the species of which are called *horse-tail*. The plants are leafless, with hollow stems, containing much siliceous matter. The *equisetum hyemale*, known as the *Dutch rush*, or *scouring rush*, is much used for scouring and polishing wood and metals. *Partington. Encyc. Am.*

E-QUIS'O-NANCE, *n.* An equal sounding; a name by which the Greeks distinguished the consonances of the octave and double octave. *Busby.*

E'QUI-TA-BLE, (ek'we-ta-bl,) *a.* [Fr. *equitable*, from L. *æquitas*, from *æquus*, equal.]

1. Equal in regard to the rights of persons; distributing equal justice; giving each his due; assigning to one or more what law or justice demands; just; impartial. The judge does justice by an *equitable* decision; the court will make an *equitable* distribution of the estate.

2. Having the disposition to do justice, or doing justice; impartial; as, an *equitable* judge.

3. Held or exercised in equity, or with chancery powers; as, the *equitable* jurisdiction of a court. *Kent.*

EQ'UI-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being just and impartial; as, the *equitableness* of a judge.

2. Equity; the state of doing justice, or distributing to each according to his legal or just claims; as, the *equitableness* of a decision, or distribution of property.

EQ'UI-TA-BLY, (ek'we-ta-bly,) *adv.* In an equitable manner; justly; impartially. The laws should be *equitably* administered.

E-QUI-TAN-GEN'TIAL, *a.* In *geometry*, a term applied to a curve whose tangent is equal to a constant line. *Hutton.*

EQ'UI-TANT, *a.* [L. *equitans*, *equito*, to ride, from *eques*, a horseman, or *equus*, a horse.]

In *botany*, a term denoting such a situation of unexpanded leaves in a leaf-bud, that they overlap each other entirely, and in a parallel manner, without any involution.

EQ-UI-TA'TION, *n.* A riding on horseback. *Barrow.*

EQ'UI-TY, (ek'we-te,) *n.*† [L. *equitas*, from *æquus*, equal, even, level; Fr. *equité*; It. *equità*.]

1. Justice; right. In practice, *equity* is the impartial distribution of justice, or the doing that to another which the laws of God and man, and of reason, give him a right to claim. It is the treating of a person according to justice and reason.

> The Lord shall judge the people with *equity*. — Ps. xcvii.
> With righteousness shall he judge the poor, and *reprove* with equity. — Is. xi.

2. Justice; impartiality; a just regard to right or claim; as, we must in *equity* allow this claim.

3. In *law*, an equitable claim.

> I consider the wife's *equity* to be too well settled to be shaken. *Kent.*

4. In *jurisprudence*, the correction or qualification of law, when too severe or defective; or the extension of the words of the law to cases not expressed, yet coming within the reason of the law. Hence a court of equity or chancery, is a court which corrects the operation of the literal text of the law, and supplies its defects by reasonable construction, and by rules of proceeding and deciding which are not admissible in a court of law. Equity, then, is the law of reason, exercised by the chancellor or judge, giving remedy in cases to which the courts of law are not competent. *Blackstone.*

5. *Equity of redemption*; in law, the advantage, allowed to a mortgagor, of a reasonable time to redeem lands mortgaged, when the estate is of greater value than the sum for which it was mortgaged. *Blackstone.*

E-QUIV'A-LENCE, *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *valens*, from *valeo*, to be worth.]

1. Equality of value; equal value or worth. Take the goods, and give an *equivalence* in corn.

2. Equal power or force.

E-QUIV'A-LENCE, *v. t.* To be equal to. *Brown.*

[This verb has not gained currency.]

E-QUIV'A-LENC-ED, *pp.* Equaled in weight, &c.

E-QUIV'A-LENC-ING, *ppr.* Equaling in value, weight, &c.

E-QUIV'A-LENT, *a.* Equal in value or worth. In barter, the goods given are supposed to be *equivalent* to the goods received. *Equivalent* in *value* or *worth*, is tautological.

2. Equal in force, power, or effect. A steam-engine may have force or power *equivalent* to that of thirty horses.

3. Equal in moral force, cogency, or effect on the mind. Circumstantial evidence may be almost *equivalent* to full proof.

4. Of the same import or meaning. Friendship and amity are *equivalent* terms.

> For love to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial are terms *equivalent*. *South.*

Equivalent propositions, in *logic*, are called also *equipollent*.

5. Equal in excellence or moral worth. *Milton.*

E-QUIV'A-LENT, *n.* That which is equal in value, weight, dignity, or force, with something else. The debtor can not pay his creditor in money, but he will pay him an *equivalent*; damages in money can not be an *equivalent* for the loss of a limb.

2. In *chemistry*, *equivalent* is the proportion expressing the weight, or quantity by weight, of any substance which combines with another substance to form a definite compound. It is often called *chemical equivalent*, or *combining proportion*.

3. In *geology*, a term applied to strata of different regions, which were cotemporaneous in origin. *Dana.*

E-QUIV'A-LENT-LY, *adv.* In an equal manner.

E'QUI-VALVE, *a.* Having the valves equal in size and form, a term applied to certain bivalve shells.

E'QUI-VALVE, *n.* A bivalve, in which the valves are of equal size and form.

E-QUIV'O-CA-CY, *n.* Equivocalness. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

E-QUIV'O-CAL, *a.*† [Low L. *equivocus*; *æquus*, equal, and *vox*, a word; Fr. *equivoque*; It. *equivocale*. See Vocal.]

1. Being of doubtful signification; that may be understood in different senses; capable of a double interpretation; ambiguous; as, *equivocal* words, terms, or senses. Men may be misled in their opinions by the use of *equivocal* terms.

2. Doubtful; ambiguous; susceptible of different constructions; not decided. The character of the man is somewhat *equivocal*. His conduct is *equivocal*.

3. Uncertain; proceeding from some unknown cause, or not from the usual cause. *Equivocal* generation is the production of animals without the intercourse of the sexes, and of plants without seed. This doctrine is now exploded.

E-QUIV'O-CAL, *n.* A word or term of doubtful meaning, or capable of different meanings. *Dennis.*

E-QUIV'O-CAL-LY, *adv.* Ambiguously; in a doubtful sense; in terms susceptible of different senses. He answered the question *equivocally*.

2. By uncertain birth; by equivocal generation. *Bentley.*

E-QUIV'O-CAL-NESS, *n.* Ambiguity; double meaning. *Norris.*

E-QUIV'O-CATE, *v. i.*† [It. *equivocare*; Fr. *equivoquer*. See Equivocal.]

To use words of a doubtful signification; to express one's opinions in terms which admit of different senses; to use ambiguous expressions with a view to mislead. To *equivocate* is the dishonorable work of duplicity. The upright man will not *equivocate* in his intercourse with his fellow-men.

E-QUIV'O-CA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Using ambiguous words or phrases.

E-QUIV-O-CA'TION, *n.* Ambiguity of speech; the use of words or expressions that are susceptible of a double signification, with a view to mislead. Hypocrites are often guilty of *equivocation*, and by this means lose the confidence of their fellow-men. *Equivocation* is incompatible with the Christian character and profession.

E-QUIV'O-CA-TOR, *n.* One who equivocates; one who uses language which is ambiguous, and may be interpreted in different ways; one who uses mental reservation.

E-QUIV'O-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Savoring of equivocation.

EQ'UI-VOKE, }
E'QUI-VOQUE, } *n.* [Fr. *equivoque*.]

1. An ambiguous term; a word susceptible of different significations.

2. Equivocation.

E-QUIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *equus*, horse, and *voro*, to eat.]

Feeding or subsisting on horse flesh. *Equivorous Tartars.* *Quart. Rev.*

ER, the termination of many English words, is the Teutonic form of the Latin *or*; the one contracted from *wer*, the other from *vir*, a man. It denotes an agent, originally of the masculine gender, but now applied to men or things indifferently; as in *hater*, *farmer*, *heater*, *grater*. At the end of names of places, *er* signifies a man of the place; *Londoner* is the same as *London man*.

There is a passage in Herodotus, Melpomene, 110, in which the word *wer*, *vir*, a man, is mentioned as used by the Scythians; a fact proving the affinity of the Scythian and the Teutonic nation. Τους δε Αμαζονας καλεουσι Οιορπατα, δυναται δε το ουνομα τουτο κατα Ελλαδα γλωσσαν ανδροκτονους. Οιορ γαρ καλεουσι τον ανδρα, το δε ματα, κτεινειν. "The Scythians call the Amazons *Oiorpata*, a word which may be rendered in Greek *men-killers*; for *oior* is the name they give to man; *pata* signifies to kill." *Pata*, in the Burman language, signifies to *kill*; but it is probable that this is really the English *beat*; W. *bachi*, to kill.

E'RA, *n.* [L. *æra*; Fr. *ere*; Sp. *era*. The origin of the term is not obvious.]

1. In *chronology*, a fixed point of time, from which any number of years is begun to be counted; as, the Christian *era*. It differs from *epoch* in this: *era* is a point of time fixed by some nation or denomination of men; *epoch* is a point fixed by historians and chronologists. The Christian *era* began at the *epoch* of the birth of Christ. *Encyc.*

2. A succession of years proceeding from a fixed point, or comprehended between two fixed points. The *era* of the Seleucidæ ended with the reign of Antiochus. *Rollin.*

E-RA'DI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *e* and *radio*, to beam.]

To shoot as rays of light; to beam.

E-RA-DI-A'TION, *n.* Emission of rays or beams of light; emission of light or splendor. *King Charles.*

E-RAD'I-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be eradicated.

E-RAD'I-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *eradico*, from *radix*, root.]

1. To pull up the roots, or by the roots. Hence, to destroy any thing that grows; to extirpate; to destroy the roots, so that the plant will not be reproduced; as, to *eradicate* weeds.

2. To destroy thoroughly; to extirpate; as, to *eradicate* errors, or false principles, or vice, or disease.

E-RAD'I-CA-TED, *pp.* Plucked up by the roots; extirpated; destroyed.

E-RAD'I-CA-TING, *ppr.* Pulling up the roots of any thing; extirpating.

E-RAD-I-CA'TION, *n.* The act of plucking up by the roots; extirpation; excision; total destruction.

2. The state of being plucked up by the roots.

E-RAD'I-CA-TIVE, *a.* That extirpates; that cures or destroys thoroughly.

E-RAD'I-CA-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that effects a radical cure. *Whitlock.*

E-RAS'A-BLE, *a.* That may or can be erased.

E-RASE', *v. t.* [L. *erado*, *erasi*; *e* and *rado*, to scrape, Fr. *raser*, Sp. *rasar*, It. *raschiare*, Arm. *rata*. See Ar. ارض *erata*, to corrode, Ch. ארר, to scrape, Heb. חרת, a graving tool, Syr. and Ar. خرط *kharata*, to scrape. Class Rd, No. 35, 38, and 58.]

1. To rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved, or painted; to efface; as, to *erase* a word or a name.

2. To obliterate; to expunge; to blot out; as with pen and ink.

3. To efface; to destroy; as ideas in the mind or memory.

4. To destroy to the foundation. [See RAZE.]

E-RASED', (e-rāste',) *pp.** Rubbed or scratched out; obliterated; effaced.

*2. In *heraldry*, a term applied to any thing forcibly torn off, leaving the edges jagged and uneven.

E-RASE'MENT, *n.* The act of erasing; a rubbing out; expunction; obliteration; destruction.

E-RAS'ER, *n.* One who erases.

2. A sharp instrument used to erase writings, &c.

E-RAS'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing or scraping out; obliterating; destroying.

E-RA'SION, (e-rā'zhun,) *n.* The act of erasing; a rubbing out; obliteration. *Black, Chem.*

E-RAS'TIAN, *n.* One of a party in the English Church, who professed to follow the principles of Thomas Erastus, a learned German physician, and maintained that the church is "a mere creature of the state," dependent upon it for its existence, and for all its powers. *J. Murdock.*

E-RAS'TIAN-ISM, *n.* The principles of the Erastians. *Leslie.*

E-RA'SURE, (e-rā'zhur,) *n.* The act of erasing; a scratching out; obliteration.

2. The place where a word or letter has been erased or obliterated.

ER'BI-UM, *n.* A metal recently discovered in ores of yttrium. *Ure.*

ERE, (ār,) *adv.* [Sax. *er*; G. *eher*; D. *eer*; Goth. *air.* This is the root of *early*, and *er*, in Saxon, signifies the morning. Before *ever* we use *or*, "or ever." Let it be observed that *ere* is not to be confounded with *e'er*, for *ever.*]

Before; sooner than.

Ere sails were spread new oceans to explore. *Dryden.*
The nobleman saith to him, Sir, come down *ere* my child die.—John iv.

In these passages, *ere* is really a preposition, followed by a sentence, instead of a single word, as

ERE, (ār,) *prep.* Before. [below.

Our fruitful Nile
Flowed *ere* the wonted season. *Dryden.*

ERE'LONG, (ār',) *adv.* [*ere* and *long.*] Before a long time *had elapsed.* [*Obs.*, or *little used.*]

He mounted the horse, and following the stag, *erelong* slew him. *Spenser.*

2. Before a long time *shall elapse*; before long. *Erelong* you will repent of your folly.

The world *erelong* a world of tears must weep. *Milton.*

ERE'NOW, *adv.* [*ere* and *now.*] Before this time. *Dryden.*

ERE'WHILE, } *adv.* [*ere* and *while.*] Some time
ERE'WHILES, } ago; before a little while. [*Obs.*]

I am as fair now as I was *erewhile.* *Shak.*

ER'E-BUS, *n.* [L. *erebus*; Gr. ἐρεβος; Oriental ערב, evening, the decline of the sun, whence darkness, blackness.]

In *mythology*, darkness; hence, the region of the dead; a deep and gloomy place; hell. *Shak. Milton.*

E-RECT', *a.* [L. *erectus*, from *erigo*, to set upright; *e* and *rego*, to stretch or make straight *right*, *rectus*; It. *eretto.* See RIGHT.]

1. Upright, or in a perpendicular posture; as, he
2. Directed upward. [stood *erect.*

And suppliant hands to heaven *erect.* *Philips.*

3. Upright and firm; bold; unshaken.

Let no vain fear thy generous ardor tame;
But stand *erect.* *Granville.*

4. Raised; stretched; intent; vigorous; as, a vigilant and *erect* attention of mind in prayer. *Hooker.*

5. Stretched; extended.

6. In *botany*, an *erect* stem is one which is without support from twining, or nearly perpendicular; an *erect* leaf is one which grows close to the stem; an *erect* flower has its aperture directed upward. *Martyn.*

E-RECT', *v. t.* To raise and set in an upright or perpendicular direction, or nearly such; as, to *erect* a pole or flagstaff.

To erect a perpendicular, is to set or form one line on another at right angles.

2. To raise, as a building; to set up; to build; as, to *erect* a house or temple; to *erect* a fort.

3. To set up or establish anew; to found; to form; as, to *erect* a kingdom or commonwealth; to *erect* a new system or theory.

4. To elevate; to exalt.

I am far from pretending to infallibility; that would be to *erect* myself into an apostle. *Locke.*

5. To raise; to excite; to animate; to encourage.

Why should not hope
As much *erect* our thoughts, as fear deject them? *Denham.*

6. To raise a consequence from premises. [*Little used.*]

Malebranche *erects* this proposition. *Locke.*

7. To extend; to distend.

E-RECT', *v. i.* To rise upright. *Bacon.*

E-RECT'A-BLE, *a.* That can be erected; as, an *erectable* feather. *Montagu.*

E-RECT'ED, *pp.* Set in a straight and perpendicular direction; set upright; raised; built; established; elevated; animated; extended and distended.

E-RECT'ER, *n.* One that erects; one that raises or builds.

E-REC'TILE, *a.* That which may be erected.

E-RECT'ING, *ppr.* Raising and setting upright; building; founding; establishing; elevating; inciting; extending and distending.

E-REC'TION, *n.* The act of raising and setting perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; a setting upright.

2. The act of raising or building, as an edifice or fortification; as, the *erection* of a wall, or of a house.

3. The state of being raised, built, or elevated.

4. Establishment; settlement; formation; as, the *erection* of a commonwealth, or of a new system; the *erection* of a bishopric or an earldom.

5. Elevation; exaltation of sentiments.

Her peerless light my mind to high *erection* draws up. *Sidney.*

6. Act of rousing; excitement; as, the *erection* of the spirits. *Bacon.*

7. Any thing erected; a building of any kind. *Gloss. of Arch.*

8. Distention and extension.

E-RECT'IVE, *a.* Setting upright; raising.

E-RECT'LY, *adv.* In an erect posture. *Brown.*

E-RECT'NESS, *n.* Uprightness of posture or form.

E-RECT'OR, *n.* A muscle that erects; one that raises.

ER'E-MIT-AGE, *n.* See HERMITAGE.

ER'E-MITE, *n.* [L. *eremita*; Gr. ερημιτης, from ερημος, a desert.]

1. One who lives in a wilderness, or in retirement, secluded from intercourse with men. It is generally written HERMIT; which see. *Raleigh. Milton.*

2. A mineral identical with *monazite.* *Dana.*

ER-E-MIT'IC-AL, *a.* Living in solitude, or in seclusion from the world.

ER'E-MIT-ISM, *n.* State of a hermit; a living in seclusion from social life. *Murdock.*

E-REP-TA'TION, *n.* [from L. *erepto.*] A creeping

E-REP'TION, *n.* [L. *ereptio.*] [forth.

A taking or snatching away by force.

ER'E-THISM, *n.* [Gr. ερεθισμος.]

A morbid degree of energy and perfection in the performance of any function.

ER-E-THIS'TIC, *a.* Relating to an erethism.

ER'GAT, *v. i.* [L. *ergo.*]

To infer; to draw conclusions. [*Not used.*] *Hewyt.*

ER'GO, *adv.* [L.] Therefore.

ER'GOT, *n.* [Fr., a spur.] In *farriery*, a stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the bigness of a chestnut, situated behind and below the pastern joint, and commonly hid under the tuft of the fetlock.

2. A parasitic fungus growing within the glumes of various grasses, as wheat, rye, herd's-grass, &c. It is the Spermœdia Clavus of the botanists.

ER'GO-TISM, *n.* [L. *ergo.*]

A logical inference; a conclusion. *Brown.*

ER'GOT-ISM, *n.* [from *ergot.*] The morbid effects of ergot, or Spermœdia Clavus.

ER'I-ACH, *n.* [Irish.] A pecuniary fine. *Spenser.*

E-RID'A-NUS, *n.* [L., the River Po.] A winding southern constellation, containing the bright star Achernar. *P. Cyc.*

ER'I-GI-BLE, *a.* That may be erected. [*Ill formed, and not used.*] *Shaw's Zool.*

E'RIN, *n.* Ireland.

E-RIN'GO. See ERYNGO.

ER'IN-ITE, *n.* A native arseniate of copper, of an emerald-green color. *Ure.*

E-RIN'NYS, *n.* [Gr.] A fury, or goddess of discord; and hence, among the poets, discord in general. *Shak.*

E-RI-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. εριον and μετρον.]

An optical instrument for measuring the diameters of minute particles and fibers.

E-RIST'IC, } *a.* [Gr. ερις, contention; ερισ-τικος,
E-RIST'IC-AL, } contentious.]

Pertaining to disputes; controversial. [*Not in use.*]

ERKE, *n.* [Gr. αργος.]

Idle; slothful. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

ER'ME-LIN. See ERMIN.

ER'MINE, } *n.** [Fr. *hermine*; It. *armellino*; Sp. *ar-*
ER'MIN, } *mino*; Port. *arminho*; Arm. *ermuicq*; D. *hermelyn*; G. Dan. and Sw. *hermelin.*]

1. An animal of the genus Mustela, or Putorius, an inhabitant of northern climates, in Europe and America. It nearly resembles the weasel in shape, food, and manners. In winter, the fur is of a snowy white; in summer, the upper part of the body is generally of a yellowish-brown color, and the under part of a sulphur-yellow. It is then called a *stoat.* The tip of the tail is of the most intense black, throughout the year. The fur is much valued. *Partington.*

2. The fur of the ermine, which, when used for ornamental purposes, has the black in small spots scattered through the white.

3. *Figuratively*, the dignity of judges and magistrates, whose state robes, lined with ermine, were emblematical of purity. *Chatham.*

ER'MIN-ED, *a.* Clothed with ermine; adorned with the fur of the ermine; as, *ermined* pride; *ermined* pomp. *Pope.*

ERN, *n.* [Dan. Sw. *ørn.*]

The sea-eagle or osprey, so called in Scotland; also applied to other eagles, particularly the common golden eagle.

ERNE, or **ÆRNE**, a Saxon word, signifying a place or receptacle, forms the termination of some English words, as well as Latin; as, in *barn*, *lantern*, *tavern*, *taberna.*

E-RODE', *v. t.* [L. *erodo*; *e* and *rodo*, to gnaw, Sp. roer, It. *rodere.* Ar أرض *erasa*, to gnaw. Class Rd, No. 35.]

To eat in or away; to corrode; as, canker *erodes* the flesh.

The blood, being too sharp or thin, *erodes* the vessels. *Wiseman.*

E-RŌD'ED, *pp.* Eaten; gnawed; corroded.

2. *a.* In *natural history*, having the edge irregularly jagged, as if gnawed or eaten. *Brande. Loudon.*

E-RŌD'ING, *ppr.* Eating into; eating away; corroding.

ER'O-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *erogo.*]

To lay out; to give; to bestow upon. [*Not used.*] *Elyot.*

ER-O-GA'TION, *n.* The act of conferring. [*Not used.*]

E-RŌSE', *a.** [L. *erosus.*] [*Elyot.*

In *botany*, an erose leaf has small sinuses in the margin, as if gnawed. *Martyn.*

E-RŌ'SION, (e-rō'zhun,) *n.* [L. *erosio.*]

1. The act or operation of eating away.

2. The state of being eaten away; corrosion; canker.

E-RŌ'SIVE, *a.* Having the property of eating away, or corroding; corrosive. *Humble.*

E-ROT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. ερως, love.]
E-ROT'IC-AL, }

Pertaining to love; treating of love. *Encyc.*

E-ROT'IC, *n.* An amorous composition or poem. *Encyc.*

ER-O-TO-MA'NI-A, } *n.* [Gr. ερως, love, and μανια,
E-RO-TOM'A-NY, } mania.]

Melancholy, which is the effect of love.

ER-PE-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* [Gr. ερπετον, reptile, and λογος, discourse.]

One who writes on the subject of reptiles, or is versed in the natural history of reptiles. [See HERPETOLOGIST.] *Ch. Observer.*

ER-PE-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Supra.] That part of natural history which treats of reptiles. [See HERPETOLOGY.] *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

ERR, *v. i.* [L. *erro*; Fr. *errer*; Sp. *errar*; It. *errare*; G. *irren*; Sw. *irra*; Dan. *irrer.*]

1. To wander from the right way; to deviate from the true course or purpose.

But *erre* not nature from this gracious end,
From burning suns when livid deaths descend? *Pope.*

2. To miss the right way, in morals or religion; to deviate from the path or line of duty; to stray by design or mistake.

We have *erred* and strayed like lost sheep. *Com. Prayer.*

3. To mistake; to commit error; to do wrong from ignorance or inattention. Men *err* in judgment from ignorance, from want of attention to facts, or from previous bias of mind.

4. To wander; to ramble.

A storm of strokes, well meant, with fury flies,
And *erre* about their temples, ears, and eyes. *Dryden.*

ER'RA-BLE, *a.* Liable to mistake; fallible. [*Little used.*]

ER'RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liableness to mistake or error.

We may infer from the *errableness* of our natures the reasonableness of compassion to the seduced. *Decay of Piety.*

ER'RAND, *n.* [Sax. *erend*, a message, mandate, delegation, business, narration; *erendian*, to tell, or relate; Sw. *ärende*; Dan. *ærinde.*]

1. A verbal message; a mandate or order; something to be told or done; a communication to be made to some person at a distance. The servant was sent on an *errand*; he told his *errand*; he has done the *errand.* These are the most common modes of using this word.

I have a secret *errand* to thee, O king.—Judges iii.

2. Any special business to be transacted by a messenger.

ER'RANT, *a.* [Fr. *errant*; L. *errans*, from *erro*, to *err.*]

1. Wandering; roving; rambling; applied particularly to knights, who, in the middle ages, wandered about to seek adventures, and display their heroism and generosity, called *knights errant.*

2. Deviating from a certain course. *Shak.*

3. Deviating from the regular course, and hence wild, extravagant, notorious; as, an *errant* fool, [now spelt ARRANT.] *B. Jonson.*

4. Itinerant. [*Obs.*]

ER'RANT, for ARRANT, an old orthography. [See ARRANT.]

ER'RANT-RY, *n.* A wandering; a roving or rambling about. *Addison.*

2. The employment of a knight errant.

ER-RA'TA, *n. pl.* See ERRATUM.

ER-RAT'IC, } *a.* [L. *erraticus*, from *erro*, to wan-
ER-RAT'IC-AL, } der.]

1. Wandering; having no certain course; roving about without a fixed destination. *Pope.*

2. Moving; not fixed or stationary; *applied to the planets, as distinguished from the fixed stars.*

3. Irregular; mutable. *Harvey.*

4. In *geology*, a term applied to transported materials on the earth's surface; as, *erratic* blocks, gravel, &c. *Erratics* are masses of stone thus transported. *Erratic phenomena*, are the phenomena which relate to transported materials on the earth's surface.

ER-RAT'IC, *n.* A rogue. *Cockeram.*

ER-RAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Without rule, order, or established method; irregularly. *Brown.*

ER-RA'TION, *n.* A wandering. [*Not used.*]

ER-RA'TUM, *n.*; *pl.* ERRATA. [See ERR.] An error or mistake in writing or printing. A list of the *errata* of a book is usually printed at the beginning or end, with references to the pages and lines in which they occur.

ERR'ED, *pret.* of ERR.

ER'RHINE, (er'rine,) *a.* [Gr. ἐρῤῥινον; ἐν and ῥὶς, the nose.]

Affecting the nose, or to be snuffed into the nose: occasioning discharges from the nose.

ER'RHINE, (er'rine,) *n.* A medicine to be snuffed up the nose, to promote discharges of mucus. *Coxe. Encyc.*

ERR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Wandering from the truth or the right way; mistaking; irregular

ER-RO'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *erroneus*, from *erro*, to err.]

1. Wandering; roving; unsettled.

They roam
Erroneous and the inhabitants. *Philips.*

2. Deviating; devious; irregular; wandering from the right course.

Erroneous circulation of blood. *Arbuthnot.*

[*The foregoing applications of the word are less common.*]

3. Mistaking; misled; deviating, by mistake, from the truth. Destroy not the *erroneous* with the malicious.

4. Wrong; false; mistaken; not conformable to truth; erring from truth or justice; as, an *erroneous* opinion or judgment.

ER-RO'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* By mistake; not rightly; falsely.

ER-RO'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being erroneous, wrong, or false; deviation from right; inconformity to truth; as, the *erroneousness* of a judgment or proposition.

ER'ROR, *n.* † [L. *error*, from *erro*, to wander.]

1. In *a general sense*, a wandering or deviation from the truth.

2. A mistake in judgment, by which men assent to or believe what is not true. *Error* may be *voluntary* or *involuntary*: *voluntary*, when men neglect or pervert the proper means to inform the mind; *involuntary*, when the means of judging correctly are not in their power. An error committed through carelessness or haste is a *blunder*.

Charge home upon *error* its most tremendous consequences. *J. Nelson.*

3. A mistake made in writing or other performance. It is no easy task to correct the *errors* of the press; authors sometimes charge their own *errors* to the printer.

4. A wandering; excursion; irregular course.

Driven by the winds and *errors* of the sea. *Dryden.*

[*This sense is unusual, and hardly legitimate.*]

5. Deviation from law, justice, or right; oversight; mistake in conduct.

Say not, it was an *error*. — Eccles. v.

6. In *Scripture* and *theology*, sin; iniquity; transgression.

Who can understand his *errors*? cleanse thou me from secret faults. — Ps. xix.

7. In *law*, a mistake in pleading or in judgment. A *writ of error*, is a writ founded on an alleged error in judgment, which carries the suit to another tribunal for redress. Hence the following verb: —

ER'ROR, *v. t.* To determine a judgment of court to be erroneous. [*Not well authorized.*]

ER'ROR-IST, *n.* One who errs, or who encourages and propagates error.

ERSE, *a.* The language of the descendants of the Gaels or Celts, in the Highlands of Scotland.

ERSH or EARSH, *n.* Stubble of grain.

ERST, *adv.* [Sax. *ærest*, superlative of *ær*. See EAR.]

1. First; at first; at the beginning.

2. Once; formerly; long ago.

3. Before; till then or now; hitherto.

[*This word is obsolete, except in poetry.*]

ERST'WHILE, *adv.* Till then or now; formerly.

ER-U-BES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *erubescens*, *erubesco*, from *ruber*, to be red.]

A becoming red; redness of the skin or surface of any thing; a blushing.

ER-U-BES'CENT, *a.* Red, or reddish; blushing.

E-RUCT', } *v. t.* [L. *eructo*, *ructor*, coinciding in
E-RUC'TATE, } elements with Ch. רוץ, Heb. רוּץ, to spit. Qu. *yerk*.]

To belch; to eject from the stomach, as wind [*Little used.*] *Howell.*

E-RUC'TA-TED, *pp.* Belched; ejected.

E-RUC'TA-TING, *ppr.* Belching.

ER-UC-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *eructatio*.]

1. The act of belching wind from the stomach; a belch.

2. A violent bursting forth or ejection of wind or other matter from the earth. *Woodward.*

ER'U-DITE, *a.* [L. *eruditus*, from *erudio*, to instruct. Qu. *e* and *rudis*, rude. Rather Ch. Syr. Sam. רדה *redah*, to teach. Class Rd, No. 2.]

Instructed; taught; learned. *Chesterfield.*

ER'U-DITE-LY, *adv.* With erudition or learning.

ER-U-DI''TION, (er-u-dish'un,) *n.* † Learning; knowledge gained by study, or from books and instruction; particularly, learning in literature, as distinct from the sciences, as in history, antiquity, and languages. The Scaligers were men of deep *erudition*.

The most useful *erudition* for republicans is that which exposes the causes of discords. *J. Adams.*

E-RU'GIN-OUS, *a.* [L. *eruginosus*, from *eruge*, rust.]

Partaking of the substance or nature of copper or the rust of copper; resembling rust.

E-RUPT', *v. i.* To burst forth. [*Not used.*]

E-RUPT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Forcibly thrown up by eruption; as, *erupted* igneous rocks.

E-RUP'TION, *n.* [L. *eruptio*, from *erumpo*, *erupi*; *e* and *rumpo*, for *rupo*: Sp. *romper*; Fr. *rompre*. See Class Rb, No. 26, 27, 29.]

1. The act of breaking or bursting forth from inclosure or confinement; a violent emission of any thing, particularly of flames and lava from a volcano. The *eruptions* of Hecla, in 1783, were extraordinary for the quantity of lava discharged.

2. A sudden or violent rushing forth of men or troops for invasion; sudden excursion.

Incensed at such eruption bold. *Milton.*

3. A burst of voice; violent exclamation. [*Little used.*] *South.*

4. In *medical science*, a breaking out of humors, a copious excretion of humors on the skin, in pustules, also, an efflorescence or redness on the skin, as in scarlatina; exanthemata; petechiæ; vibices; as in small-pox, measles, and fevers.

E-RUP'TIVE, *a.* Bursting forth.

The rabbin giants
Appear far south eruptive through the cloud. *Thomson.*

2. Attended with eruption or efflorescence, or producing it; as, an *eruptive* fever.

3. In *geology*, produced by eruption; as, *eruptive* rocks, such as the igneous or volcanic.

E-RYN'GO, *n.* [Gr. κῶς γγος.]

The popular name of the sea-holly; *Eryngium*, a genus of plants of several species. The flowers are collected in a round head; the receptacle is paleaceous or chaffy. The young shoots are esculent.

ER-Y-SIP'E-LAS, *n.* [Gr. ἐρυσιπέλας.] *Encyc.*

A disease called *St. Anthony's fire*; a diffused inflammation, with fever of two or three days, generally with coma or delirium; an eruption of a fiery acrid humor, on some part of the body, but chiefly on the face. One species of erysipelas is called *shingles*, or eruption with small vesicles. *Coxe. Encyc. Quincy.*

ER-Y-SI-PEL'A-TOUS, *a.* Eruptive; resembling erysipelas, or partaking of its nature.

ER-Y-SIP'E-LOUS. See ERYSIPELATOUS.

ER-Y-THE'MA, *n.* [Gr.] A specific inflammation, characterized by a red, glabrous, tumid fullness of the integuments, attended by burning pain, and terminating in cuticular scales or vesicles. *J. M. Good.*

ER-Y-THE-MAT'IC, *a.* Denoting a morbid redness of skin; relating to erythema.

ES-CA-LADE', *n.* [Fr. id.; Sp. *escalada*; It. *scalata*; from Sp. *escala*, It. *scala*, L. *scala*, a ladder, Fr. *echelle*. See SCALE.]

In *the military art*, a furious attack made by troops on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to pass a ditch or mount a rampart.

Sin enters, not by *escalade*, but by sapping or treachery. *Buckminster.*

ES-CA-LADE', *v. t.* To scale; to mount and pass or enter by means of ladders; as, to *escalade* a wall. *Life of Wellington.*

ES-CA-LAD'ED, *pp.* Scaled, as a wall or rampart.

ES-CA-LAD'ING, *ppr.* Scaling, as troops.

ESCALOP, (eskol'up,) *n.* [D. *schalp*, a shell.]

1. A bivalve shell, of the genus Pecten. The surface is neatly marked with ribs radiating from the hinge outward. *Dana.*

2. A regular curving indenture in the margin of any thing. [See SCALLOP and SCOLLOP.]

ES-CA-PADE', *n.* [Fr. See ESCAPE.] The fling of a horse, or ordinary kicking back of his heels.

2. In *Spanish*, flight; escape. Hence, an impropriety of speech or behavior of which an individual is unconscious. *Brande.*

ES-CAPE', *v. t.* [Fr. *eschapper*; Norm. *eschever*; Arm. *eschap*; It. *scappare*; Sp. and Port. *escapar*; probably from L. *capio*, with a negative prefix, or from a word of the same family.]

1. To flee from and avoid; to get out of the way; to shun; to obtain security from; to pass without harm; as, to *escape* danger.

A small number that *escape* the sword shall return. — Jer. xliv.
Having *escaped* the corruption that is in the world through lust. — 2 Pet. i.

2. To pass unobserved; to evade; as, the fact *escaped* my notice or observation.

3. To avoid the danger of; as, to *escape* the sea. *Acts* xxviii.

Note. — This verb is properly intransitive, and in strictness should be followed by *from*; but usage sanctions the omission of it.

ES-CAPE', *v. i.* To flee, shun, and be secure from danger; to avoid an evil.

Escape for thy life to the mountain. — Gen. xix.

2. To be passed without harm. The balls whistled by me; my comrades fell, but I *escaped*.

ES-CAPE', *n.* Flight to shun danger or injury; the act of fleeing from danger.

I would hasten my *escape* from the windy storm. — Ps. lv.

2. A being passed without receiving injury, as when danger comes near a person, but passes by, and the person is passive. Every soldier who survives a battle has had such an *escape*.

3. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion. *Raleigh.*

4. In *law*, an evasion of legal restraint or the custody of the sheriff without due course of law. Escapes are *voluntary* or *involuntary*; *voluntary*, when an officer permits an offender or debtor to quit his custody without warrant; and *involuntary*, or negligent, when an arrested person quits the custody of the officer against his will, and is not pursued forthwith, and retaken, before the pursuer hath lost sight of him.

5. Sally; flight; irregularity. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

6. Oversight; mistake. [*Little used, or improper.*]

ES-CAPE'MENT, *n.* * That part of a clock or watch which regulates its movements, and prevents their acceleration. *Ed. Encyc.*

ES-CAP'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from and avoiding danger or evil; being passed unobserved or unhurt; shunning; evading; securing safety; quitting the custody of the law without warrant.

ES-CAP'ING, *n.* Avoidance of danger. Ezra ix.

ES-CAR'GA-TOIRE, (-twor,) *n.* [Fr., from *escargot*, a snail.]

A nursery of snails. *Addison.*

ES-CARP', *n.* In *fortification*, any thing high and precipitous; sometimes the side of the ditch next the rampart. *Brande.*

ES-CARP', *v. t.* [Fr. *escarper*, to cut to a slope; It. *scarpa*, a slope. See CARVE.]

To slope suddenly; to form a sudden slope; *a military term.* *Carleton.*

ES-CARP'ED, (es-karpt',) *pp.* Cut or formed to a sudden slope.

ES-CARP'ING, *ppr.* Forming to a sudden slope.

ES-CARP'MENT, *n.* A steep descent or declivity; a precipitous side of any hill or rock. *P. Cyc.*

ES-CHA-LOT', (esh-a-lot',) *n.* [Fr. *echalote*.]

A species of small onion or garlic, the Allium ascalonicum. *Encyc.*

ES'CHAR, (es'kar,) *n.* [Gr. ἔσχαρα.]

In *surgery*, the crust or scab occasioned by burns or caustic applications. *Encyc.*

ES'CHA-RA, *n.* A species of coral, resembling a net or woven cloth.

ES-CHA-ROT'IC, *a.* Caustic; having the power of searing or destroying the flesh. *Coxe. Encyc.*

ES-CHA-ROT'IC, *n.* A caustic application; a medicine which sears or destroys flesh. *Coxe.*

ES-CHA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ἔσχατος and λόγος.]

The doctrine of the last or final things, as death, judgment, &c.

ES-CHEAT', *n.* [Fr. *echoir*, *eschoir*, *choir*; Norm. *escher*, *eschire*, *eschever*, to fall, to happen to, to escheat. The Fr. *echoir* seems to be the Sp. *caer*, which is contracted from the L. *cado*, *cadere*.]

1. Any land or tenements which casually fall or revert to the lord within his manor, through failure of heirs. It is the determination of the tenure, or dissolution of the mutual bond between the lord and tenant, from the extinction of the blood of the tenant, by death or natural means, or by civil means, as forfeiture or corruption of blood. *Blackstone.*

2. In *the United States*, the falling or passing of lands and tenements to the State, through failure of heirs or forfeiture, or in cases where no owner is found. *Stat. of Mass. and Conn.*

3. The place or circuit within which the king or lord is entitled to escheats. *England.*

4. A writ to recover escheats from the person in possession. *Blackstone. Cowel. Encyc.*

5. The lands which fall to the lord or state by escheat.

6. In *Scots law*, the forfeiture incurred by a man's being denounced a rebel.

ES-CHEAT', v. i. In *England*, to revert, as land, to the lord of a manor, by means of the extinction of the blood of the tenant.

2. In *America*, to fall or come, as land, to the state, through failure of heirs or owners, or by forfeiture for treason. In the feudal sense, no *escheat* can exist in the United States; but the word is used in statutes confiscating the estates of those who abandoned their country during the revolution, and in statutes giving to the state the lands for which no owner can be found.

ES-CHEAT', v. t. To forfeit. [*Not used.*] *Sp. Hall.*

ES-CHEAT'A-BLE, a. Liable to escheat.

ES-CHEAT'AGE, n. The right of succeeding to an escheat. *Sherwood.*

ES-CHEAT'ED, *pp.* Having fallen to the lord through want of heirs, or to the state for want of an owner, or by *forfeiture.*

ES-CHEAT'ING, *ppr.* Reverting to the lord through failure of heirs, or to the state for want of an owner, or by forfeiture.

ES-CHEAT'OR, n. An officer who observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is escheator, and certifies them into the treasury. *Camden.*

ES-CHEW', v. t. [Norm. *eschever*; Old Fr. *eschoir*; G. *scheuen*; It. *schivare*; Fr. *esquiver*; Dan. *skyer*; to shun. The G. *scheu*, Dan. *sky*, It. *schifo*, is the Eng. *sky*. In Sw. the corresponding words are *skygg* and *skygga*, which leads to the opinion that the radical letters are Kg or Skg; and if so, these words correspond with the G. *scheuchen*, to frighten, to drive away, which we retain in the word *shoo*, used to scare away fowls.]

To flee from; to shun; to avoid.

He who obeys, destruction shall *eschew*. *Sandys.*

ES-CHEW'ED, (es-chude',) *pp.* Shunned; avoided.

ES-CHEW'ING, *ppr.* Shunning; avoiding.

ES-COCH'EON, n. [Fr.] The shield of the family. *Warton.*

ES'CORT, n. [Fr. *escorte*; It. *scorta*, a guard or guide, *scorgere*, to discern, lead, conduct. Sp. and Port. *escolta*, *r* changed into *l*. The Italian has *scorto*, seen, perceived, prudent, and as a noun, abridgment; and *scortare*, to abridge, shorten, conduct, escort. The sense of *short*, *shorten*, is connected with L. *curtus*, and the sense of *prudent* occurs in L. *cordatus*. But whether there is a connection between these words, let the reader judge.]

1. A guard; a body of armed men which attends an officer, or baggage, provisions, or munitions, conveyed by land from place to place, to protect them from an enemy, or, in general, for security.

[This word is rarely, and never properly, used for *naval* protection or protectors; the latter we call a *convoy*. I have found it applied to naval protection, but it is unusual.]

2. In a *more general sense*, protection or safeguard on a journey or excursion; as, to travel under the *escort* of a friend.

ES-CORT', v. t. † To attend and guard on a journey or excursion by land; to attend and guard any thing conveyed by land. General Washington arrived at Boston, *escorted* by a detachment of dragoons. The guards *escorted* Lord Wellington to London.

ES-CORT'ED, *pp.* Attended and guarded on a journey or excursion by land.

ES-CORT'ING, *ppr.* Attending and guarding on a journey or excursion by land.

ES-COT'. See Scot.

ES-COT', v. t. To pay the reckoning for; to support. *Shak.*

ES-COU-ADE'. See Squad

ES-COUT'. See Scout.

ES-CRI-TOIR', (es-kre-twor',) n. [Sp. *escritorio*; It. *scrittorio*; Fr. *ecritoire*, from *scrire*, *scrit*, to write, from the root of L. *scribo*, Eng. to *scrape*.]

A box with instruments and conveniences for writing, sometimes a desk or chest of drawers, with an apartment for the instruments of writing. It is often pronounced *scrutoir*.

ES-CRI-TO'RI-AL, a. Pertaining to an escritoir.

ES'CROW, n. [Fr. *ecrou*, Norm. *escrouer*, *escrowe*, a scroll.]

In *law*, a deed of lands or tenements delivered to a third person, to hold till some condition is performed by the grantee, and which is not to take effect till the condition is performed. It is then to be delivered to the grantee. *Blackstone.*

ES-CU-AGE, n. [from Fr. *ecu*, for *escu*, L. *scutum*, a shield.]

In *feudal law*, service of the shield, called also *scutage*; a species of tenure by knight service, by which a tenant was bound to follow his lord to war; afterward exchanged for a pecuniary satisfaction. *Blackstone.*

ES-CU-LA'PI-AN, a. [from *Æsculapius*, the physician.]

Medical; pertaining to the healing art. *Young.*

ES'CU-LENT, a. [L. *esculentus*, from *esca*, food.]

Eatable; that is or may be used by man for food; as, *esculent* plants; *esculent* fish.

ES'CU-LENT, n. Something that is eatable; that which is or may be safely eaten by man.

ES-CO'RI-AL, n. The palace or residence of the king of Spain, about 22 miles north-west of Madrid. This is the largest and most superb structure in the kingdom, and one of the most splendid in Europe. It is built in a dry, barren spot, and the name itself is said to signify *a place full of rocks*. *Encyc.*

The Escurial was built by Philip II., in the shape of a gridiron; in honor of St. Laurence. It takes its name from a village near Madrid. It contains the king's palace, St. Laurence's church, the monastery of Jeronomites, and the free schools, also the place of sepulture for the royal family of Spain. *Port. Dict.*

ES-CU'TCH'EON, (es-kuch'un,) n. [Fr. *ecusson*, for *escusson*, from L. *scutum*, a shield, It. *scudo*, Sp. *escudo*, Arm. *scoeda*.]

1. The shield on which a coat of arms is represented; the shield of a family; the picture of ensigns armorial. *Encyc. Johnson.*

2. That part of a vessel's stern on which her name is written. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

ES-CU'TCH'EON-ED, (es-kuch'und,) a. Having a coat of arms or ensign. *Young.*

ES-LOIN', v. t. [Fr. *eloigner*.]

To remove. [*Not in use.*]

E-SOPH-A-GOT'O-MY, n. [Gr. οισοφαγος and τομη, a cutting.]

In *surgery*, the operation of making an incision into the œsophagus, for the purpose of removing any foreign substance that obstructs the passage. *Journ. of Science.*

E-SOPH'A GUS, n. [Gr. οισοφαγος.]

The gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach.

E-SÓ'PI-AN, a. [from *Æsop*.] Pertaining to Æsop; composed by him or in his manner. *Warton.*

ES-O-TER'IC, a. [Gr. εσωτερος, interior, from εσω, within.]

Private; interior; an epithet applied to the private instructions and doctrines of philosophers; opposed to *exoteric*, or public. *Enfield.*

ES-O-TER'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an esoteric manner. *Rich. Dict.*

ES'O-TER-Y, n. Mystery; secrecy. [*Little used.*]

ES-PAL'IER, (es-pal'yer,) n. [Fr. *espalier*; Sp. *espaldera*; It. *spalliera*; from L. *palus*, a stake or *pole*.]

1. A row of trees planted about a garden or in hedges, so as to inclose quarters or separate parts, and trained up to a lattice of wood-work, or fastened to stakes, forming a close hedge or shelter to protect plants against injuries from wind or weather. *Encyc.*

2. A lattice-work of wood, on which to train fruit-trees and ornamental shrubs. *Brande.*

ES-PAL'IER, (es-pal'yer,) v. t. To form an espalier, or to protect by an espalier.

ES-PAL'IER-ED, *pp.* Protected by an espalier.

ES-PAL'IER-ING, *ppr.* Protecting by an espalier.

ES-PAR'CET, n. A kind of sainfoin. *Mortimer.*

ES-PAR'TO, n. A kind of rush in Spain, of which cordage, shoes, baskets, &c., are made. *McCulloch.*

ES-PE'CIAL, (es-pesh'al,) a.† [Fr. *special*; L. *specialis*, from *species*, to see, *species*, kind.]

Principal; chief; particular; as, in an *especial* manner or degree.

ES-PE'CIAL-LY, *adv.* Principally; chiefly; particularly; in an uncommon degree; in reference to one person or thing in particular.

ES-PE'CIAL-NESS, n. The state of being especial.

ES'PE-RANCE, n. [Fr., from L. *spero*, to hope.]

Hope. [*Not English.*] *Shak.*

ES-PI'AL, n. [See Spy.] A spy; the act of espying. *Elyot.*

ES-PI'ED, (es-pide',) *pp.* Seen; discovered.

ES-PI'ER, n. One who espies, or watches like a spy. *Harmar.*

ES'PI-NEL, n. A kind of ruby. [See Spinel.]

ES'PI-ON-AGE, (es'pe-on-*aje* or es'pe-on-*azh*,) n. [Fr., from *espionner*, to spy, *espion*, a spy.]

The practice or employment of spies; the practice of watching the words and conduct of others, and attempting to make discoveries, as spies or secret emissaries; the practice of watching others without being suspected, and giving intelligence of discoveries made.

ES-PLA-NADE', n. [Fr. *id.*; Sp. *esplanada*; It. *spianata*; from L. *planus*, plain.]

1. In *fortification*, the glacis of the counterscarp, or the sloping of the parapet of the covered way toward the country; or the void space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town. *Brande. Campbell.*

2. In *gardening*, a grass-plat.

ES-POUS'AL, (es-pouz'al,) a. [See Espouse.] Used in or relating to the act of espousing or betrothing. *Bacon.*

ES POUS'AL, n. The act of espousing or betrothing.

2. Adoption; protection. *Ld. Orford.*

ES-POUS'ALS, n. *pl.* The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; a contract or mutual promise of marriage.

I remember thee, the kindness of thy youth, the love of thine espousals. — Jer. ii.

ES-POUSE', (es-pouz',) v. t. [Fr. *epouser*; It. *sposare*; Port. *desposar*; Sp. *desposar*, to marry, *despusarse*, to be betrothed. If this word is the same radically as the L. *spondeo*, *sponsus*, the letter *s* in the latter must be casual, or the modern languages have lost the letter. The former is most probable; in which case, *spondeo* was primarily *spodeo*, *sposus*.]

1. To betroth.

When as his mother Mary was *espoused* to Joseph. — Matt. i.

2. To betroth; to promise or engage in marriage by contract in writing, or by some pledge; as, the king *espoused* his daughter to a foreign prince. Usually and properly followed by *to*, rather than *with*.

3. To marry; to wed. *Shak. Milton.*

4. To unite intimately or indissolubly.

I have *espoused* you to one husband, that I may present you as a chaste virgin to Christ. — 2 Cor. xi.

5. To embrace; to take to one's self, with a view to maintain; as, to *espouse* the quarrel of another; to *espouse* a cause. *Dryden.*

ES-POUS'ED, *pp.* or a. Betrothed; affianced; promised in marriage by contract; married; united intimately; espoused.

ES-POUSE'MENT, n. Act of espousing.

ES-POUS'ER, n. One who espouses; one who defends the cause of another.

ES-POUS'ING, *ppr.* Betrothing; promising in marriage by covenant; marrying; uniting indissolubly; taking part in.

ES-PRIT' DE CORPS, (es-prē'de-kōr',) [Fr.] The spirit of the body or society; the common spirit or disposition formed by men in association.

ES-PY', v. t. [Fr. *epier*, *espier*; Sp. *espiar*; It. *spiare*; D. *bespieden*, from *spiede*, a spy; G. *spähen*, to spy; Sw. *speja*; Dan. *speider*; W. *ysbiaw*, and *ysbeithiaw*, from *ysbaith*, *paith*. (See Spy.) The radical letters seem to be Pd; if not, the word is a contraction from the root of L. *specio*.]

1. To see at a distance; to have the first sight of a thing remote. Seamen *espy* land, as they approach it.

2. To see or discover something intended to be hid, or in a degree concealed, and not very visible; as, to *espy* a man in a crowd, or a thief in a wood.

3. To discover unexpectedly.

As one of them opened his sack, he *espied* his money. — Gen. xlii.

4. To inspect narrowly; to examine and make discoveries.

Moses sent me to *espy* out the land, and I brought him word again. — Josh. xiv.

ES-PY', v. i. To look narrowly; to look about; to watch.

Stand by the way and *espy*. — Jer. xlviii.

[*This word is often pronounced* Spy; *which see.*]

ES-PY', n. A spy; a scout.

ES-PY'ING, *ppr.* Discovering; seeing first.

ES'QUI-MAUX, (es'ke-mo,) n. A nation of Indians inhabiting the north-western parts of North America *Encyc. Am.*

ES-QUIRE', n. [Fr. *ecuyer*; It. *scudiere*; Sp. *escudero*; Port. *escudeiro*; from L. *scutum*, a shield, from Gr. σκυτος, a hide, of which shields were anciently made, or from the root of that word, Sax. *sceadan*. See Shade.]

Properly, a shield-bearer or armor-bearer, *scutifer*; an attendant on a knight. Hence, in modern times, a title of dignity next in degree below a knight. In *England*, this title is given to the younger sons of noblemen, to officers of the king's courts and of the household, to counselors at law, justices of the peace while in commission, sheriffs, and other gentlemen. In *the United States*, the title is given to public officers of all degrees, from governors down to justices and attorneys. Indeed, the title, in addressing letters, is bestowed on any person at pleasure, and contains no definite description. It is merely an expression of respect.

ES-QUIRE', v. t. To attend; to wait on.

ES-QUIR'ED, *pp.* Attended; waited on.

ES-QUIR'ING, *ppr.* Attending, as an esquire.

ES-QUISSE', (es-kēs',) n. [Fr.] The first sketch of a picture or model of a statue.

ES-SAY', v. t. [Fr. *essayer*; Norm. *essoyer*; Arm. *assaca*; D. *soeken*, to seek; *besoeken*, *verzoeken*, to essay; G. *suchen*, to seek; *versuchen*, to essay; Dan. *forsöger*; Sw. *försöka*; Sp. *ensayar*; Port. *ensaiar*; It. *saggiare*, *assaggiare*. The primary word is *seek*, the same as L. *sequor*. (See Seek.) The radical sense is, to press, drive, urge, strain, strive. Ch. pcn. Class Sg, No. 46.]

1. To try; to attempt; to endeavor; to exert one's power or faculties, or to make an effort to perform any thing.

While I this unexampled task *essay*. *Blackmore.*

2. To make experiment of.

3. To try the value and purity of metals. In this application, the word is now more generally written Assay; which see.

ES'SAY, n. A trial; attempt; endeavor; an effort made, or exertion of body or mind, for the performance of any thing. We say, to make an *essay*.

Frustrate our hopes, though plous our *essays*. *Smith.*

2 In *literature*, a composition intended to prove or illustrate a particular subject; usually shorter and less methodical and finished than a system, as, an *essay* on the life and writings of Homer; an *essay* on fossils; an *essay* on commerce.

3. A trial or experiment; as, this is the first *essay*.

4. Trial or experiment to prove the qualities of a metal. [In this sense, see ASSAY.]

5. First taste of any thing. *Dryden.*

ES-SAY'ED, (es-sād',) *pp.* Attempted; tried.

ES-SAY'ER, *n.* One who writes essays. *Addison.*

ES-SAY'ING, *ppr.* Trying; making an effort; attempting.

ES-SAY'IST, *n.* A writer of an essay, or of essays. *Butler.*

ES'SENCE, *n.* [L. *essentia*; Fr. *essence*; It. *essenza*; Sp. *esencia*; from L. *esse*, to be; Sw. *vdseende*; Goth. *wisands*, from *wesan*, Sax. *wesan*, to be, whence *was*. The sense of the verb is, to set, to fix, to be permanent.]

1. That which constitutes the particular nature of a being or substance, or of a genus, and which distinguishes it from all others. Mr. Locke makes a distinction between *nominal* essence and *real* essence. The *nominal* essence, for example, of gold, is that complex idea expressed by *gold*; the *real* essence is the constitution of its insensible parts, on which its properties depend, which is unknown to us.

The essence of God bears no relation to place. *E. D. Griffin.*

2. Formal existence; that which makes any thing to be what it is; or rather, the peculiar nature of a thing; the very substance; as, the *essence* of Christianity.

3. Existence; the quality of being.

I could have resigned my very essence. *Sidney.*

4. A being; an existent person; as, heavenly *essences*. *Milton.*

5. Species of being. *Bacon.*

6. Constituent substance; as, the pure *essence* of a spirit. *Milton.*

[Locke's *real* essence, supra.]

7. The predominant qualities or virtues of any plant or drug, extracted, refined, or rectified from grosser matter; or, more strictly, a volatile or essential oil; as, the *essence* of mint.

8. Perfume; odor; scent; or the volatile matter constituting perfume.

Nor let the imprisoned *essences* exhale. *Pope.*

ES'SENCE, *v. t.* To perfume; to scent.

ES'SENC-ED, (es'senst,) *pp.* Perfumed; as, *essenced* soap.

ES-SENES', *n. pl.* [Gr. Ἐσσηνοι.] Among *the Jews*, a sect remarkable for their strictness and abstinence.

ES-SEN'TIAL, *a.* [L. *essentialis*.]

1. Necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing. Piety and good works are *essential* to the Christian character. Figure and extension are *essential* properties of bodies.

And if each system in gradation roll,
Alike *essential* to the amazing whole. *Pope.*

2. Important in the highest degree.

Judgment is more *essential* to a general than courage. *Denham.*

3. Pure; highly rectified.

Essential oils, are such as are obtained from plants chiefly by distillation with water. They dissolve in alcohol, are inflammable, and much used in perfumery. *Brande.*

Essential character; in *natural history*, that single quality or property which serves to distinguish one genus, species, &c., from another.

ES-SEN'TIAL, (es-sen'shal,) *n.* Existence; being. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

2. First or constituent principles; as, the *essentials* of religion.

3. The chief point; that which is most important.

ES-SEN-TI-AL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being es-
ES-SEN'TIAL-NESS, } sential; first or constituent principles. *Swift.*

ES-SEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* By the constitution of nature; in essence; as, minerals and plants are *essentially* different.

2. In an important degree; in effect. The two statements differ, but not *essentially*.

ES-SEN'TIATE, *v. i.* To become of the same essence. *B. Jonson.*

ES-SEN'TIATE, *v. t.* To form or constitute the essence or being of. *Boyle.*

ES-SEN'TIA-TED, *pp.* Formed into the same essence.

ES-SEN'TIA-TING, *ppr.* Forming into or becoming of the same essence.

ES-SOIN', *n.* [Norm. *exon*, excuse; Law L. *exonia*, *essonia*; Old Fr. *exonier*, *essonier*, to excuse. Spelman deduces the word from *ex* and *soing*, care. But qu. This word is sometimes spelt ESSOIGN.]

1. An excuse; the alleging of an excuse for him who is summoned to appear in court and answer, and who neglects to appear at the day. In *England*, the three first days of a term are called *essoin-days* as three days are allowed for the appearance of suitors. *Blackstone. Cowel. Spelman.*

2. Excuse; exemption. *Spenser.*

3. He that is excused for non-appearance in court at the day appointed. *Johnson.*

ES-SOIN', *v. t.* To allow an excuse for non-appearance in court; to excuse for absence. *Cowel.*

ES-SOIN'ER, *n.* An attorney who sufficiently excuses the absence of another.

ES'SON-ITE, *n.* Cinnamon-Stone, which see.

ES-TAB'LISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *etablir*; Sp. *establecer*; Port. *estabelecer*; It. *stabilire*; L. *stabilio*; Heb. תכן or נכן,

Ch. and Syr. *id.*; Ar. تَصَبَ *tasaba*, to set, fix, establish. Class Bb, No. 37, and see No. 35. See also Ar.

وَتَبَ *wataba*, Ch. יתב, to settle, to place, to dwell. Class Db, No. 53, 54.]

1. To set and fix firmly or unalterably; to settle permanently.

I will *establish* my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant. — Gen. xvii.

2. To found permanently; to erect and fix or settle; as, to *establish* a colony or an empire.

3. To enact or decree by authority and for permanence; to ordain, to appoint; as, to *establish* laws, regulations, institutions, rules, ordinances, &c.

4. To settle or fix permanently; as, to *establish* one's self in business; the enemy *established* themselves in the citadel.

5. To make firm; to confirm; to ratify what has been previously set or made.

Do we then make void the law through faith? By no means; yea, we *establish* the law. — Rom. iii.

6. To settle or fix what is wavering, doubtful, or weak; to confirm.

So were the churches *established* in the faith. — Acts xvi.
To the end he may *establish* your hearts unblamable in holiness. — 1 Thess. iii.

7. To confirm; to fulfill; to make good.

Establish thy word to thy servant. — Ps. cxix.

8. To set up in the place of another, and confirm.

Who go about to *establish* their own righteousness. — Rom. x.

ES-TAB'LISH-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Set; fixed firmly; founded; ordained; enacted; ratified; confirmed; set up and supported by the state; as, an *established* religion.

ES-TAB'LISH-ER, *n.* He who establishes, ordains, or confirms.

ES-TAB'LISH-ING, *ppr.* Fixing; settling permanently; founding; ratifying; confirming; ordaining.

ES-TAB'LISH-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *etablissement*.]

1. The act of establishing, founding, ratifying, or ordaining.

2. Settlement; fixed state. *Spenser.*

3. Confirmation; ratification of what has been settled or made. *Bacon.*

4. Settled regulation; form; ordinance; system of laws; constitution of government.

Bring in that *establishment* by which all men should be contained in duty. *Spenser.*

5. Fixed or stated allowance for subsistence; income; salary

His excellency — might gradually lessen your *establishment*. *Swift.*

6. That which is fixed or established; as a permanent military force, a fixed garrison, a local government, an agency, a factory, &c. The king has *establishments* to support in the four quarters of the globe. *Great Britain.*

7. A place of residence or of transacting business.

8. That form of religious worship which is established and supported by the state.

9. Settlement or final rest.

We set up our hopes and *establishment* here. *Wake*

ES-TA-CADE', *n.* [Fr. Sp. *estacada*, from the root of *stake*.]

A dike constructed of piles in the sea, a river, or a morass, to check the approach of an enemy.

ES-TA-FET', } *n.* [Sp. *estafeta*; Fr. *estafette*.]
ES-TA-FETTE', }

A courier; an express of any kind.

ES-TATE', *n.* [Fr. *etat*, for *estat*; D. *staat*; G. *staat*; Arm. *stad*; It. *stato*; Sp. *estado*; L. *status*, from *sto*, to stand. The roots *sth*, *std*, and *stg*, have nearly the same signification, to set, to fix. It is probable that the L. *sto* is contracted from *stad*, as it forms

stati. See Ar. وطد Class Bd, No. 46, and Class Dd, No. 22, 23, 24.]

1. In a *general sense*, fixedness; a fixed condition; now generally written and pronounced STATE.

She cast us headlong from our high *estate*. *Dryden.*

2. Condition or circumstances of any person or thing, whether high or low. *Luke* i.

3. Rank; quality.

Who hath not heard of the greatness of your *estate*? *Sidney.*

4. In *law*, the interest, or quantity of interest, a man has in lands, tenements, or other effects. *Estates* are *real* or *personal*. *Real* estate consists in lands or freeholds, which descend to heirs; *personal* estate consists in chattels or movables, which go to executors and administrators. There are also *estates* for life, for years, at will, &c.

5. Fortune; possessions; property in general. He is a man of a great *estate*. He left his *estate* unencumbered.

6. The general business or interest of government; hence, a political body; a commonwealth; a republic. But in this sense, we now use STATE.

7. A branch of the body politic. In *Great Britain*, the *estates* of the realm are the king, lords, and commons; or rather the lords and commons.

Estates; in the plural, dominions; possessions of a prince.

2. Orders or classes of men in society or government. Herod made a supper for his chief *estates*. *Mark* vi.

ES-TATE', *v. t.* To settle as a fortune. [*Little used.*]

2. To establish. [*Little used.*] [Shak.

ES-TAT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Possessing an estate. *Swift.*

ES-TEEM', *v. t.* † [Fr. *estimer*; It. *estimare*; Sp. and Port. *estimar*; Arm. *istimout*, *istimein*; L. *æstimo*; Gr. ἐστιμάομαι; εἰς and τιμάω, to honor or esteem. See Class Dm, No. 28.]

1. To set a value on, whether high or low; to estimate; to value.

Then he forsook God, who made him, and lightly esteemed the rock of his salvation. — Deut. xxxii.
They that despise me shall be lightly esteemed. — 1 Sam. ii.

2. To prize; to set a high value on; to regard with reverence, respect, or friendship. When our minds are not biased, we always *esteem* the industrious, the generous, the brave, the virtuous, and the learned.

Will he *esteem* thy riches? — Job xxxvi.

3. To hold in opinion; to repute; to think.

One man *esteemeth* one day above another; another *esteemeth* every day alike. — Rom. xiv.

4. To compare in value; to estimate by proportion. [*Little used.*] *Davies.*

ES-TEEM', *v. i.* To consider as to value. *Spenser.*

ES-TEEM', *n.* Estimation; opinion or judgment of merit or demerit. This man is of no worth in my *esteem*.

2. High value or estimation; great regard; favorable opinion, founded on supposed worth.

Both those poets lived in much *esteem* with good and holy men in orders. *Dryden.*

ES-TEEM'A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of esteem; estimable.

ES-TEEM'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Valued; estimated; highly valued or prized on account of worth; thought; held in opinion.

ES-TEEM'ER, *n.* One who esteems; one who sets a high value on any thing.

A proud *esteemer* of his own parts. *Locke.*

ES-TEEM'ING, *ppr.* Valuing; estimating; valuing highly; prizing; thinking; deeming.

ES-THET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the science of taste.

ES-THET'ICS, *n.* [Gr. αἰσθητικος.]

The science which treats of the beautiful, or of the theory of taste. [See ÆSTHETICS.]

ES-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *æstus* and *fero*.]

Producing heat.

ES'TI-MA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; It. *estimevole*.]

1. That is capable of being estimated or valued; as, *estimable* damage. *Paley.*

2. Valuable; worth a great price.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so *estimable* or profitable. *Shak.*

3. Worthy of esteem or respect; deserving our good opinion or regard.

A lady said of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more *estimable*. *Temple.*

ES'TI-MA-BLE, *n.* That which is worthy of regard. *Brown.*

ES'TI-MA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of deserving esteem or regard. *R. Newton.*

ES'TI-MA-BLY, *adv.* In an estimable manner.

ES'TI-MATE, *v. t.* † [L. *estimo*. See ESTEEM.]

1. To judge and form an opinion of the value of; to rate by judgment or opinion, without weighing or measuring either value, degree, extent, or quantity. We *estimate* the value of cloth by inspection, or the extent of a piece of land, or the distance of a mountain. We *estimate* the worth of a friend by his known qualities. We *estimate* the merits or talents of two different men by judgment. We *estimate* profits, loss, and damage. Hence,

2. To compute; to calculate; to reckon.

ES'TI-MATE, *n.* A valuing or rating in the mind; a judgment or opinion of the value, degree, extent, or quantity of any thing, without ascertaining it. We form *estimates* of the expenses of a war; of the probable outfits of a voyage; of the comparative strength or merits of two men; of the extent of a kingdom or its population. Hence, *estimate* may be equivalent to calculation, computation, without measuring or weighing.

2. Value. *Shak.*

ES'TI-MA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Valued; rated in opinion or judgment.

ES'TI-MA-TING, *ppr.* Valuing; rating; forming an

opinion or judgment of the value, extent, quantity, or degree of worth of any object; calculating; computing.

ES-TI-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *æstimatio.*]
1. The act of estimating.
2. Calculation; computation; an opinion or judgment of the worth, extent, or quantity of any thing, formed without using precise data. We may differ in our *estimations* of distance, magnitude, or amount, and no less in our *estimation* of moral qualities.
3. Esteem; regard; favorable opinion; honor.

I shall have *estimation* among the multitude, and honor with the elders. *Wisdom.*

ES'TI-MA-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of comparing and adjusting the worth or preference. [*Little used.*]
2. Imaginative. [*Hale. Boyle.*

ES'TI-MA-TOR, *n.* One who estimates or values.

ES'TI-VAL, *a.* [L. *æstivus*, from *æstas*, summer. See Heat.]
Pertaining to summer, or continuing for the summer.

ES'TI-VATE, *v. i.* To pass the summer.

ES-TI-VA'TION, *n.* [L. *æstivatio*, from *æstas*, summer, *æstivo*, to pass the summer.]
1. The act of passing the summer. *Bacon.*
2. In *botany*, the disposition of the petals within the floral gem or bud: 1, *convolute*, when the petals are rolled together like a scroll; 2, *imbricate*, when they lie over each other like tiles on a roof; 3, *conduplicate*, when they are doubled together at the midrib; 4, *valvate*, when, as they are about to expand, they are placed like the glumes in grasses. *Martyn.*

ES-TOP', *v. t.* [Fr. *etouper*, to stop. See Stop.]
In *law*, to impede or bar, by one's own act.

A man shall always be *estopped* by his own deed, or not permitted to aver or prove any thing in contradiction to what he has once solemnly avowed. *Blackstone.*

ES'TO PER-PET'U-UM, } [L.] May it be perpetual.
ES'TO PER-PET'U-A, }

ES-TOP'PED, (es-topt',) *pp.* Hindered; barred; precluded by one's own act.

ES-TOP'PEL, *n.* In *law*, a stop; a plea in bar, grounded on a man's own act or deed, which *estops* or precludes him from averring any thing to the contrary.

If a tenant for years levies a fine to another person, it shall work as an *estoppel* to the cognisor. *Blackstone.*

ES-TOP'PING, *ppr.* Impeding; barring by one's own act.

ES-TO'VERS, *n. pl.* [Norm. *estoffer*, to store, stock, furnish; *estuffeures*, stores; Fr. *etoffer*, to *stuff*. See Stuff.]
In *law*, necessaries or supplies; a reasonable allowance out of lands or goods for the use of a tenant; such as sustenance of a felon in prison, and for his family during his imprisonment, alimony for a woman divorced, out of her husband's estate. *Common of estovers*, is the liberty of taking the necessary wood for the use or furniture of a house or farm from another's estate. In Saxon, it is expressed by *bote*, which signifies *more*, or *supply*, as, *house-bote*, *plow-bote*, *fire-bote*, *cart-bote*, &c. *Blackstone.*

ES-TRADE', *n.* [Fr.] An even or level space; a level and slightly raised place in a room. *Smart.*

ES-TRAM'A-CON, (-son,) *n.* [Fr.] A sort of two-edged sword formerly used.

ES-TRANGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *etranger*. See Strange.]
1. To keep at a distance; to withdraw; to cease to frequent and be familiar with.

Had we *estranged* ourselves from them in things indifferent. *Hooker.*
I thus *estrange* my person from her bed. *Dryden.*

2. To alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor; to apply to a purpose foreign from its original or customary one.

They have *estranged* this place and burnt incense in it to other gods. — Jer. xix.

3. To alienate, as the affections; to turn from kindness to indifference or malevolence.

I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has *estranged* him from me. *Pope.*

4. To withdraw; to withhold.

We must *estrange* our belief from what is not clearly evidenced. *Glanville.*

ES-TRANG'ED, *pp.* Withdrawn; withheld; alienated.

ES-TRANG'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being estranged. *Prynne.*

ES-TRANGE'MENT, *n.* Alienation; a keeping at a distance; removal; voluntary abstraction; as, an *estrangement* of affection.

An *estrangement* of desires from better things. *South.*

ES-TRANG'ING, *ppr.* Alienating; withdrawing; keeping at or removing to a distance.

ES-TRA-PADE', *n.* [Fr. *estrapade.*]
The action of a horse, who, to get rid of his rider, rises before and at the same time kicks furiously with his hind legs. *Farrier's Dict.*

ES-TRAY', *v. i.* To stray. [See Stray.]

ES-TRAY', *n.* [Norm. *estrayer*, probably allied to *straggle*, and perhaps from the root of W. *trag*, beyond.]
A tame beast, as a horse, ox, or sheep, which is found wandering or without an owner; a beast supposed to have strayed from the power or inclosure of its owner. It is usually written Stray. *Blackstone.*

ES-TREAT', *n.* [Norm. *estraite* or *estreite*, from L. *extractum*, *extraho*, to draw out.]
In *law*, a true copy or duplicate of an original writing, especially of amercements or penalties set down in the rolls of court to be levied by the bailiff, or other officer, on every offender. *Cowel. Encyc.*

ES-TREAT', *v. t.* To extract; to copy. *Blackstone.*

ES-TREAT'ED, *pp.* Extracted; copied.

ES-TREAT'ING, *ppr.* Extracting; copying.

ES-TREPE'MENT, *n.* [Norm. *estreper*, *estripper*, to waste; Eng. to *strip*.]
In *law*, spoil; waste; a *stripping* of land by a tenant, to the prejudice of the owner. *Blackstone. Cowel.*

ES'TRICH, } *n.* The ostrich; which see. [*Obs.*]
ES'TRIDGE, }
2. In *commerce*, the fine down of the ostrich, lying immediately beneath the feathers. *McCulloch.*

ES'TU-ANCE, *n.* [L. *æstus.*]
Heat. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

ES'TU-A-RY, *n.* [L. *æstuarium*, from *æstuo*, to boil or foam, *æstus*, heat, fury, storm.]
1. An arm of the sea; a frith; a narrow passage, or the mouth of a river or lake, where the tide meets the current, or flows and ebbs.
2. A vapor bath.

ES'TU-A-RY, *a.* Belonging to or formed in an estuary; as, *estuary* strata. *Lyell.*

ES'TU-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *æstuo*, to boil.]
To boil; to swell and rage; to be agitated.

ES-TU-A'TION, *n.* A boiling; agitation; commotion of a fluid. *Brown. Norris.*

EST-URE', *n.* [L. *æstuo.*]
Violence; commotion. [*Not used.*] *Chapman.*

E-SU'RI-ENT, *a.* [L. *esuriens*, *esurio.*]
Inclined to eat; hungry. *Dict.*

ES'U-RINE, (ezh'yu-rin,) *a.* Eating; corroding. [*Little used.*] *Wiseman.*

E-TAT' MA'JOR, (a-tä'mä'zhor.) Officers and sub-officers, as distinguished from their troops; also, the superior officers. *Dict. de l'Acad.*

ET CÆT'E-RA, [L.] and the contraction Etc., or &c., denote the rest, or others of the kind; and so on; and so forth.

ETCH or ED'DISH, *n.* Ground from which a crop has been taken. *Mortimer.*

ETCH, *v. t.* [G. *ätzen*, D. *etsen*, to eat. See Eat.]
1. To produce figures or designs on copper or other metallic plates, by means of lines or strokes first drawn, and then eaten or corroded by aquafortis. The plate is first covered with a proper varnish or ground, which is capable of resisting the acid, and the ground is then scored or scratched by a needle or similar instrument, in the places where the lines composing the figure or design are intended to be, the plate is then covered with nitric acid, which corrodes or eats the metal in the lines thus laid bare. *Hebert.*
2. To sketch; to delineate. [*Not in use.*] *Locke.*

ETCH, *v. i.* To practice etching.

ETCH'ED, (etcht,) *pp.* or *a.* Marked and corroded by nitric acid.

ETCH'ING, *ppr.* Marking or producing a design on a metallic plate with aquafortis.

ETCH'ING, *n.* The act or art of etching; a mode of engraving.
2. The impression taken from an etched plate.

ETCH'ING-NEE'DLE, *n.* An instrument of steel with a fine point, used in etching for tracing outlines, &c., on the plate. *Brande.*

ET-E-OS'TIC, *n.* [Gr. ετεος, true, and στιχος, a verse.]
A chronogrammatical composition. *B. Jonson.*

E-TERN', *a.* Eternal; perpetual; endless. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

E-TER'NAL, *a.*† [Fr. *eternel*; L. *æternus*, composed of *ævum* and *turnus*, *æviternus*. *Varro.* The origin of the last component part of the word is not obvious. It occurs in *diuturnus*, and seems to denote continuance.]
1. Without beginning or end of existence.

The *eternal* God is thy refuge. — Deut. xxxiii.

2. Without beginning of existence.

To know whether there is any real being, whose duration has been *eternal*. *Locke.*

3. Without end of existence or duration; everlasting; endless; immortal.

That they may also obtain the salvation which is in Christ Jesus, with *eternal* glory. — 2 Tim. ii.
What shall I do, that I may have *eternal* life? — Matt. xix.
Suffering the vengeance of *eternal* fire. — Jude 7.

4. Perpetual; ceaseless; continued without intermission.

And fires *eternal* in thy temple shine. *Dryden.*

5. Unchangeable; existing at all times without change; as, *eternal* truth.

E-TER'NAL, *n.* An appellation of God. *Hooker. Milton.*

E-TER'NAL-IST, *n.* One who holds the past existence of the world to be infinite. *Burnet.*

E-TER'NAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make eternal; to give endless duration to. [We now use Eternize.]

E-TER'NAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made eternal.

E-TER'NAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering eternal.

E-TER'NAL-LY, *adv.* Without beginning or end of duration, or without end only.
2. Unchangeably; invariably; at all times.

That which is morally good must be *eternally* and unchangeably so. *South.*

3. Perpetually; without intermission; at all times.

Where western gales *eternally* reside. *Addison.*

E-TER'NI-FI-ED, *pp.* Made famous; immortalized.

E-TER'NI-FY, *v. t.* To make famous, or to immortalize. [*Not in use.*]

E-TER'NI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making famous; immortalizing.

E-TER'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *æternitas.*]
1. Duration or continuance without beginning or end.

By repeating the idea of any length of duration, with the endless addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity*. *Locke.*
The high and lofty One, who inhabiteth *eternity*. — Is. lvii.

2. The state or time which begins at death.

At death we enter on *eternity*. *Dwight.*

We speak of eternal duration preceding the present time. God has existed from *eternity*. We also speak of endless or everlasting duration in future, and dating from present time or the present state of things. Some men doubt the *eternity* of future punishment, though they have less difficulty in admitting the *eternity* of future rewards.

E-TER'NIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *eterniser*; Sp. *eternizar*; It. *eternare*; Low L. *eterno.*]
1. To make endless.
2. To continue the existence or duration of indefinitely; to perpetuate; as, to *eternize* woe. *Milton.*
So we say, to *eternize* fame or glory.
3. To make forever famous; to immortalize; as, to *eternize* a name; to *eternize* exploits.

E-TER'NIZ-ED, *pp.* Made endless; immortalized.

E-TER'NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving endless duration to; immortalizing.

E-TE'SIAN, (e-tē'zhan,) *a.* [L. *etesius*; Gr. ετησιος, from ετος, a year. Qu. Eth. ዐወደ, *owed*, or *awed*, a circuit or circle, and the verb, to go round.]
Stated; blowing at stated times of the year; periodical. *Etesian* winds are yearly or anniversary winds, answering to the monsoons of the East Indies. The word is applied, in Greek and Roman writers, to the periodical winds in the Mediterranean, from whatever quarter they blow. *Encyc.*

E'THAL, *n.* [from the first syllables of *ether* and *alcohol.*]
A peculiar oily substance, obtained from spermaceti. *Prout.*

ETHE, *a.* Easy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

E'THEL, *a.* Noble. [*Obs.*]

E'THER, *n.* [L. *æther*, Gr. αιθηρ, αιθω, to burn, to shine; Eng. *weather*; Sax. *weder*, the air; D. *weder*; G. *wetter*; Sw. *väder.*]
1. A thin, subtile matter, much finer and rarer than air, which, some philosophers suppose, begins from the limits of the atmosphere, and occupies the heavenly space. *Newton.*

There fields of light and liquid *ether* flow. *Dryden.*

2. In *chemistry*, a very light, volatile, and inflammable fluid, produced by the distillation of alcohol, or rectified spirit of wine, with an acid, especially with sulphuric acid. It is lighter than alcohol, of a strong, sweet smell, susceptible of great expansion, and of a pungent taste. It is so volatile, that when shaken it is dissipated in an instant. *Encyc. Fourcroy.*

E-THE'RE-AL, *a.* Formed of ether; containing or filled with ether; as, *ethereal* space; *ethereal* regions.
2. Heavenly; celestial; as, *ethereal* messenger.
3. Consisting of ether or spirit.

Vast chain of being, which from God began,
Natures *ethereal*, human, angel, man. *Pope.*

E-THE-RE-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state or condition of being ethereal.

E-THE'RE-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into ether, or into a very subtile fluid. *Good.*
2. *Figuratively*, to render ethereal or spiritual.

E-THE'RE-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Converted into ether or a very subtile fluid; as, an *etherealized* and incorporeal substrate. *Good.*
2. Made ethereal or spiritual.

E-THE'RE-AL-LY, *adv.* In a celestial or heavenly manner.

E-THE'RE-OUS, *a.* Formed of ether; heavenly. *Milton.*

E'THER-I-FORM, *a.* [*ether* and *form.*] Having the form of ether. *Prout.*

E'THER-INE, *n.* Carbureted hydrogen, so called from being supposed to exist in ether. *P. Cyc.*

E'THER-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into ether. *Med. Repos.*

E'THER-IZ-ED, *pp.* Converted into ether.

E'THER-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Converting into ether.

ETH'IC, } *a.* [L. *ethicus*; Gr. ηθικος, from ηθος, manners.]
ETH'IC-AL, }
Relating to manners or morals; treating of morality; delivering precepts of morality; as, *ethic* discourses or epistles.

ETH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the doctrines of morality.

ETH'ICS, *n.* The doctrines of morality or social manners; the science of moral philosophy, which teaches men their duty, and the reasons of it. *Paley. Encyc.*

2. A system of moral principles; a system of rules for regulating the actions and manners of men in society.

E'THI-OP, E-THI-O'PI-AN, } *n.* A native of Ethiopia.

E'THI-OPS MAR'TIAL; black oxyd of iron; iron in the form of a very fine powder.

E'THI-OPS MIN'ER-AL; a combination of mercury and sulphur, of a black color; black sulphuret of mercury. *Thomson. Nicholson.*

ETH'MOID, ETH-MOID'AL, } *a.* [Gr. ηθμος, a sieve, and εἰδος, form.]

Resembling a sieve.

Ethmoid bone; a bone at the top of the root of the nose.

ETH'NARCH, *n.* [Gr. ἔθνος and ἀρχη.]

The governor of a province or people.

ETH'NIC, ETH'NIC-AL, } *a.* [L. *ethnicus*; Gr. ἐθνικος, from ἔθνος, nation, from the root of G. *Aeide*, heath, woods, whence *heathen*. See HEATHEN.]

Heathen; pagan; pertaining to the Gentiles or nations not converted to Christianity; opposed to *Jewish* and *Christian*.

ETH'NIC, *n.* A heathen; a pagan.

ETH'NI CISM, *n.* Heathenism; paganism; idolatry. *B. Jonson.*

ETH-NOG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who cultivates ethnography; one who treats of the different natural races and families of men.

ETH-NO-GRAPH'IC, ETH-NO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } *a.* [See the noun.] Pertaining to ethnography.

ETH-NOG'RA-PHY, ETH-NOL'O-GY, } *n.* [Gr. ἔθνος, γραφη, and λογος.]

The science which treats of the different natural races and families of men, or a treatise on that science.

E-THI-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [See ETHOLOGY.] Treating of ethics or morality.

E-THOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who writes on the subject of manners and morality.

E-THOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ἐθος, or ηθος, manners, morals, and λογος, discourse.]

A treatise on morality, or the science of ethics. *Owen. Lanier.*

E'THYL, *n.* [Gr. αἰθω and ὑλη.] A hypothetical radical or base, existing in ether and its compounds.

E'TI-O-LATE, *v. i.* [Gr. αἰθω, to shine.] *Graham.*

To become white or whiter; to be whitened by excluding the light of the sun, as plants.

E'TI-O-LATE, *v. t.* To blanch; to whiten by excluding the sun's rays.

E'TI-O-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Blanched; whitened by excluding the sun's rays.

E'TI-O-LA-TING, *ppr.* Blanching; whitening by excluding the sun's rays.

E-TI-O-LA'TION, *n.* The operation of being blanched, as plants, by excluding the light of the sun. *Fourcroy. Darwin.*

In *gardening*, the rendering plants white, crisp, and tender, by excluding the action of light from them. *Cyc.*

E-TI-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to etiology. *Arbuthnot.*

E-TI-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. αἰτια, cause, and λογος, discourse.]

In *medicine*, that branch of medical science which treats of the causes of disease. *Quincy.*

ET-I-QUETTE', (et-e-ket',) *n.* [Fr. *etiquette*, a ticket; W. *tocyn*, a little piece or slip, from *tocian*, to cut off, Eng. to *dock*. *Originally*, a little piece of paper, or a mark or title, affixed to a bag or bundle, expressing its contents.]

Primarily, an account of ceremonies. Hence, in *present usage*, forms of ceremony or decorum; the forms which are observed toward particular persons, or in particular places, especially in courts, levees, and on public occasions. From the original sense of the word, it may be inferred that it was formerly the custom to deliver cards containing orders for regulating ceremonies on public occasions.

ET-NE'AN, *a.* [from *Ætna*.] Pertaining to Etna, a volcanic mountain in Sicily.

ET'TIN, *n.* A giant. [*Obs.*] *Beaum.*

ET'TLE, *v. t.* To earn. [*Not in use.*] *Boucher.*

ET-UI', (et-we',) ET-WEE', ET-WEE'-CASE, } *n.* [Fr. *etui*, a case.]

A case for pocket instruments.

ET-Y-MOL'O-GER, *n.* An etymologist [*Not in use.*] *Griffith.*

ET-Y-MO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [See ETYMOLOGY.] Pertaining to etymology or the derivation of words; according to, or by means of, etymology. *Locke.*

ET-Y-MO-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to etymology.

ET-Y-MO-LOG'IC-ON, *n.* A treatise in which the etymologies of words are traced, as Whiter's Etymologicon.

ET-Y-MOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in etymology or the deduction of words from their originals; one who searches into the original of words.

ET-Y-MOL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To search into the origin of words; to deduce words from their simple roots. *Encyc.*

ET-Y-MOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ετυμος, true, and λογος, discourse.]

1. That part of philology which explains the origin and derivation of words, with a view to ascertain their radical or primary signification.

In *grammar*, etymology comprehends the various inflections and modifications of words, and shows how they are formed from their simple roots.

2. The deduction of words from their originals; the analysis of compound words into their primitives.

ET'Y-MON, *n.* [Gr. ετυμον, from ετυμος, true.]

An original root or primitive word.

EU'CHA-RIST, (yū'ka-rist,) *n.* † [Gr. εὐχαριστια, a giving of thanks; *ευ*, well, and χαρις, favor.]

1. The sacrament of the Lord's supper; the solemn act or ceremony of commemorating the death of our Redeemer, in the use of bread and wine, as emblems of his flesh and blood, accompanied with appropriate prayers and hymns.

2. The act of giving thanks.

EU-CHA-RIST'IC, EU-CHA-RIST'IC-AL, } *a.* Containing expressions of thanks. *Brown.*

Pertaining to the Lord's supper.

EU'CHLORE, *a.* [Gr. *ευ*, well, and χλωρος, green.]

In *mineralogy*, having a distinct green color. *Nicholson.*

EU-CHLO'RIC, (yu-klo'rik,) *a.* Of a distinct green color.

Euchloric gas; the same as EUCHLORINE. *Davy.*

EU'CHLO-RINE, *n.* [See CHLORINE.] In *chemistry*, protoxyd of chlorine. *Davy. Ure.*

EU-CHOL'O-GY, (yu-kol'o-je,) *n.* [Gr. εὐχολογιον; *ευ*, εὐχη, prayer or vow, and λογος, discourse.]

A formulary of prayers; the Greek ritual, in which are prescribed the order of ceremonies, sacraments, and ordinances. *Encyc.*

EU'CHRO-ITE, *n.* [Gr. εὐχροια, beautiful color.]

A mineral of a light, emerald-green color, transparent and brittle.

EU'CHY MY, (yū'ke-me,) *n.* [Gr. εὐχυμια.]

A good state of the blood and other fluids of the body.

EU'-CHY-SID'ER-ITE, *n.* A mineral, considered as a variety of augite. *Phillips.*

EU'CLASE, *n.* [Gr. *ευ* and κλαω, to break; easily broken.]

A brittle gem of the beryl family, consisting of silica, alumina, and glucina. It occurs in light, green, transparent crystals, affording a brilliant diagonal cleavage. It comes from the topaz localities in Brazil. *Dana.*

EU'CRA-SY, *n.* [Gr. *ευ*, well, and κρασις, temperament.]

In *medicine*, such a due or well-proportioned mixture of qualities in bodies, as to constitute health or soundness. *Quincy. Encyc.*

EUC'TIC-AL, *a.* Containing acts of thanksgiving. *Mede.*

EU'DI-AL-YTE, *n.* [Gr. *ευ*, easily, and διαλυω, to dissolve.]

A rose-red or brownish-red mineral, occurring in nearly opaque crystals. It consists of the earth zirconia, united with silica, lime, and soda. It fuses easily before the blowpipe. *Dana.*

EU-DI-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. εὐδια, serene, *ευ* and Διος, Jove, air, and μετρον, measure.]

An instrument for ascertaining the purity of the atmosphere, or rather the quantity of oxygen contained in any given bulk of elastic fluid. *Encyc. Ure.*

EU-DI-O-MET'RIC, EU-DI-O-MET'RIC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to a eudiometer; performed or ascertained by a eudiometer; as, *eudiometrical* experiments or results.

EU-DI-OM'E-TRY, *n.* The art or practice of ascertaining the purity of the air by the eudiometer. *P. Cyc.*

EU'GE, *n.* Applause. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

EU'GEN-Y, *n.* [Gr. *ευ* and γενος.]

Nobleness of birth.

EUGH, (yū,) *n.* A tree. [See YEW.]

EU-HAR-MON'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ευ*, well, and harmonic.]

Producing harmony or concordant sounds; as, the *euharmonic* organ. *Liston.*

EU'KAI-RITE, *n.* [Gr. εὐκαιρος, opportune.]

Cupreous selenniuret of silver, a mineral of a shining lead-gray color, and granular structure. *Cleaveland.*

EU-LOG'IC, EU-LOG'IC-AL, } *a.* [See EULOGY.] Containing praise; commendatory.

EU-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner to convey praise.

EU'LO-GIST, (yū'lo-jist,) *n.* [See EULOGY.] One who praises and commends another; one who writes or speaks in commendation of another, on account of his excellent qualities, exploits, or performances.

EU-LO-GIST'IC, *a.* Commendatory; full of praise.

EU-LO-GIST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With commendation.

EU-LO'GI-UM, *n.* A eulogy.

EU'LO-GIZE, (yū'lo-jize,) *v. t.* [See EULOGY.] To praise; to speak or write in commendation of another; to extol in speech or writing.

EU'LO-GIZ-ED, *pp.* Praised; commended.

EU'LO-GIZ-ING, *ppr.* Commending; writing or speaking in praise of.

EU'LO-GY, *n.* † [Gr. εὐλογια; *ευ* and λογος.]

Praise; encomium; panegyric; a speech or writing in commendation of a person, on account of his valuable qualities or services.

EU'NO-MY, *n.* [Gr. εὐνομια; *ευ* and νομος, law.]

Equal law, or a well-adjusted constitution of government. *Milford.*

EU'NUCH, (yū'nuk,) *n.* [Gr. εὐνουχος; εὐνη, a bed, and εχω, to keep.]

A male of the human species castrated.

EU'NUCH-ATE, *v. t.* To make a eunuch; to castrate.

EU'NUCH-A-TED, *pp.* Made a eunuch.

EU'NUCH-A-TING, *ppr.* Making a eunuch.

EU'NUCH-ISM, *n.* The state of being a eunuch.

EU-OT'O-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ευ*, well, and τεμνω, to cleave.]

In *mineralogy*, easily cleavable. *Shepard.*

EU'PA-THY, (yū'pa-the,) *n.* [Gr. εὐπαθεια.]

Right feeling. *Harris.*

EU-PA-TOR'I-NA, *n.* A supposed alkaloid obtained from Eupatorium Cannabinum, or hemp agrimony. It is a white powder having a peculiar sharp, bitter taste, insoluble in water, but soluble in ether and alcohol. It combines with sulphuric acid, and the salt crystallizes in silky needles.

EU'PA-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *eupatorium*; Gr. εὐπατοριον.]

The plant hemp agrimony.

EU-PEP'SY, (yu-pep'se,) *n.* [Gr. εὐπεψια; *ευ* and πεψις, concoction.]

Good concoction in the stomach; good digestion.

EU-PEP'TIC, *a.* Having good digestion.

EU'PHE-MISM, (yū'fe-mizm,) *n.* [Gr. εὐφημισμος; *ευ*, well, and φημι, to speak.]

A representation of good qualities; particularly in *rhetoric*, a figure in which a harsh or indelicate word or expression is softened, or rather by which a delicate word or expression is substituted for one which is offensive to good manners or to delicate ears. *Ash. Campbell.*

EU-PHE-MIS'TIC, *a.* Containing euphemism; rendering more decent or delicate in expression.

EU-PHON'IC, EU-PHON'IC-AL, } *a.* [See EUPHONY.] Agreeable in sound; pleasing to the ear; as, *euphonical* orthography. *Colebrooke.*

The Greeks adopted many changes in the combination of syllables, to render their language euphonic, by avoiding such collisions. *E. Porter.*

EU-PHO'NI-OUS, *a.* Agreeable in sound.

EU-PHO'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With euphony; harmoniously.

EU'PHO-NISM, *n.* An agreeable combination of sounds.

EU'PHO-NIZE, *v. t.* To make agreeable in sound.

EU'PHO-NY, (yū'fo-ne,) *n.* [Gr. εὐφωνια; *ευ* and φωνη, voice.]

An agreeable sound; an easy, smooth enunciation of sounds; a pronunciation of letters and syllables which is pleasing to the ear.

EU-PHOR'BI-A, (yu-for'be-a,) *n.* [Gr. εὐφορβια, with a different signification.]

In *botany*, spurge, or bastard spurge, a genus of plants of many species, mostly shrubby, herbaceous succulents, some of them armed with thorns. *Encyc.*

EU-PHOR'BI-UM, (yu-for'be-um,) *n.* [L., from Gr. εὐφορβιον, Ar. فربيون *forbion*.]

In *the materia medica*, an inspissated sap, exuding from an African plant. It has a sharp, biting taste, and is vehemently acrimonious, inflaming and ulcerating the fauces. *Encyc.*

EU'PHO-TIDE, *n.* A name given, by the French, to the aggregate of diallage and saussurite. *Cleaveland.*

EU'PHRA-SY, (yū'fra-se,) *n.* [Gr. εὐφρασια.]

Eyebright, the popular name of the genus of plants Euphrasia, called, in French, *casse-lunette*.

EU'PHU-ISM, *n.* [Gr. εὐφυης, elegant.]

An affectation of excessive elegance and refinement of language; high-flown diction.

EU'PHU-IST, *n.* [Gr. εὐφυης.]

One who affects excessive refinement and elegance of language; applied particularly to a class of writers, in the age of Elizabeth, whose unnatural and high-flown diction is ridiculed in Sir Walter Scott's Monastery, in the character of Sir Percie Shaflon.

EU-PHU-IST'IC, *a.* Belonging to the euphuists, or to euphuism.

EU-RA'SIAN, *n.* or *a.* [A contraction of *European* and *Asian*.]

A term applied, in India, to children born of European parents on the one side, and Asiatics on the other.

EU-RI'PUS, *n.* [Gr. Ευριπος; L. *Euripus*.]

A strait; a narrow tract of water, where the tide, or a current, flows and reflows, as that in Greece,

between Eubœa and Attica, or Eubœa and Bœotia. It is sometimes used for a strait or frith much agitated. *Burke.*

EU'RITE *n.* The French name of felspathic granite, of which felspar is the principal ingredient; the white stone [*weiss stein*] of Werner.

EU-ROC'LY-DON, *n.* [Gr. *ευρος*, wind, and *κλυδων*, a wave.]

A tempestuous wind, such as drove ashore, on Malta, the ship in which Paul was sailing to Italy. It is supposed to have blown from an easterly point. *Acts* xxvii. *Encyc.*

EU'ROPE, *n.* [Bochart supposes this word to be composed of אור אפה, *white face*, the land of white people, as distinguished from the Ethiopians, black-faced people, or tawny inhabitants of Asia and Africa.]

The great quarter of the earth that lies between the Atlantic Ocean and Asia, and between the Mediterranean Sea and the North Sea.

EU-RO-PE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Europe.

EU-RO-PE'AN, *n.* A native of Europe.

EU'RUS, *n.* [L.] The east wind.

EU'RYTH-MY, (yū'rith-my,) *n.* [Gr. *ευ* and *ῥυθμος*, *rythmus*, number or proportion.]

In *architecture*, *painting*, and *sculpture*, ease, majesty, and elegance of the parts of a body, arising from just proportions in the composition. *Encyc.*

EU-SE'BI-AN, *n.* A term applied to the followers of Eusebius, of Nicomedia, who was a friend and protector of Arius.

EU-STA'CHI-AN, *a.* The *eustachian tube*, is a slender pipe affording a passage for the air from a cavity in the ear to the back part of the mouth, and the external air. *Paley.*

EU'STYLE, *n.* [Gr. *ευ* and *στυλος*, a column.]

In *architecture*, a term denoting a building in which the columns are placed at the most convenient distances from each other, the intercolumniations being just two diameters and a quarter of the column. *Gwilt.*

EU'TAX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *ευταξια*.]

Established order. [*Not used.*] *Waterhouse.*

EU-TER'PE, (yu-ter'pe,) *n.* In *mythology*, the muse who presides over wind-instruments.

EU-TER'PE-AN, *a.* Relating to Euterpe; a term often given to music clubs.

EU'THA-NA-SY or **EU-THAN'A-SY,** *n.* [Gr. *ευθανασια* *ευ* and *θανατος*, death.]

An easy death. *Arbuthnot.*

EU-TYCH'I-AN, *n.* A term applied to the followers of *Eutychius*, who held that the divine and human natures of Christ, after their union, became so blended together, as to constitute but one nature. They were also called Monophysites. *J. Murdock.*

EU-TYCH'I-AN-ISM, (yu-tik'e-an-izm,) *n.* The doctrine of Eutychius.

EUX'INE, *n.* The sea on the east of Europe; the Black Sea.

E-VA'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *vaco.*]

To empty. [*Not in use.*] *Harvey.*

E-VAC'U-ANT, *a.* [L. *evacuans.*]

Emptying; freeing from.

E-VAC'U-ANT, *n.* A medicine which procures evacuations, or promotes the natural secretions and excretions.

E-VAC'U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *evacuo*; *e* and *vacuus*, from *vaco*, to empty. See Vacant.]

1. To make empty; to free from any thing contained; as, to *evacuate* the church *Hooker.*

2. To throw out; to eject; to void; to discharge; as, to *evacuate* dark-colored matter from the bowels. Hence,

3. To empty; to free from contents, or to diminish the quantity contained; as, to *evacuate* the bowels; to *evacuate* the vessels by bleeding.

4. To quit; to withdraw from a place. The British army *evacuated* the city of New York, Nov. 25, 1783.

5. To make void; to nullify; as, to *evacuate* a marriage, or any contract,

[In this sense, Vacate is now generally used.]

E-VAC'U-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Emptied; cleared; freed from the contents; quitted, as by an army or garrison; ejected; discharged; vacated.

E-VAC'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Emptying; making void or vacant; withdrawing from.

E-VAC-U-A'TION, *n.* The act of emptying or clearing of the contents; the act of withdrawing from, as an army or garrison.

2. Discharges by stool or other natural means; a diminution of the fluids of an animal body by cathartics, venesection, or other means. *Quincy.*

3. Abolition; nullification.

E-VAC'U-A-TIVE, *a.* That evacuates.

E-VAC'U-A-TOR, *n.* One that makes void. *Hammond.*

E-VADE', *v. t.* [L. *evado*; *e* and *vado*, to go; Sp. *evadir*; Fr. *evader.*]

1. To avoid by dexterity. The man *evaded* the blow aimed at his head.

2. To avoid or escape by artifice or stratagem; to slip away; to elude. The thief *evaded* his pursuers.

3. To elude by subterfuge, sophistry, address, or ingenuity. The advocate *evades* an argument or the force of an argument.

4. To escape as imperceptible, or not to be reached or seized. *South.*

E-VADE', *v. i.* To escape; to slip away; formerly and properly with *from*; as, to *evade from* perils. But *from* is now seldom used.

2. To attempt to escape; to practice artifice or sophistry, for the purpose of eluding.

> The ministers of God are not to *evade* and take refuge in any such ways. *South.*

E-VAD'ED, *pp.* Avoided; eluded.

E-VAD'ING, *ppr.* Escaping; avoiding; eluding; slipping away from danger, pursuit, or attack.

EV-A-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *evagatio*, *evagor*; *e* and *vagor*, to wander.]

The act of wandering; excursion; a roving or rambling. *Ray.*

E-VAG-IN-A'TION, *n.* [*e* and *vagina.*] The act of unsheathing.

E'VAL, *a.* [L. *ævum.*]

Relating to time or duration. [*Not in use.*]

E-VAL-U-A'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Valuation; appraisement. [*Obsolete.*]

EV-A-NES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *evanescens*, from *evanesco*; *e* and *vanesco*, to vanish, from *vanus*, vain; empty. See Vain.]

1. A vanishing; a gradual departure from sight or possession, either by removal to a distance or by dissipation, as vapor.

2. The state of being liable to vanish and escape possession.

EV-A-NES'CENT, *a.* Vanishing; subject to vanishing; fleeting; passing away; liable to dissipation, like vapor, or to become imperceptible. The pleasures and joys of life are *evanescent.*

EV-AN-ES'CENT-LY, *adv.* In a vanishing manner.

E-VAN'GEL, *n.* [L. *evangelium.*]

The gospel. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

EV-AN-GE'LI-AN, *a.* Rendering thanks for favors. *Milford.*

E-VAN-GEL'IC, } *a.* [Low L. *evangelicus*, from
E-VAN-GEL'IC-AL, } *evangelium*, the gospel; Gr. *ευαγγελικος*, from *ευαγγελιστης* *ευ*, well, good, and *αγγελλω*, to announce, Ir. *egalla*, to tell, to speak, Ar. قال *kaula*, to tell, Class Gl, No. 49, or Ch. אכל, בלא, to call, No. 36.]

1. According to the gospel; consonant to the doctrines and precepts of the gospel, published by Christ and his apostles; as, *evangelical* righteousness, obedience, or piety.

2. Contained in the gospel; as, an *evangelical* doctrine.

3. Sound in the doctrines of the gospel; orthodox; as, an *evangelical* preacher.

E-VAN-GEL'IC-AL-ISM, *n.* Adherence to evangelical doctrines.

E-VAN-GEL'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner according to the gospel.

E-VAN'GEL-ISM, *n.* The promulgation of the gospel *Bacon.*

E-VAN'GEL-IST, *n.* A writer of the history or doctrines, precepts, actions, life, and death, of our blessed Savior, Jesus Christ; as, the four *evangelists*, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

2. A preacher or publisher of the gospel of Jesus Christ, licensed to preach, but not having charge of a particular church.

E-VAN'GEL-IST-A-RY, *n.* A selection of passages from the Gospels, as a lesson in divine service. *Gregory.*

E-VAN-GEL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of evangelizing.

E-VAN'GEL-IZE, *v. t.* [Low L. *evangelizo.*]

To instruct in the gospel; to preach the gospel to, and convert to a belief of the gospel; as, to *evangelize* heathen nations; to *evangelize* the world. *Milner. Buchanan.*

E-VAN'GEL-IZE, *v. t.* To preach the gospel.

E-VAN'GEL-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Instructed in the gospel; converted to a belief of the gospel, or to Christianity.

E-VAN'GEL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Instructing in the doctrines and precepts of the gospel; converting to Christianity.

E-VAN'GEL-Y, *n.* Good tidings; the gospel. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

E-VAN'ID, *a.* [L. *evanidus.* See Vain.]

Faint; weak; evanescent; liable to vanish or disappear; as, an *evanid* color or smell. *Bacon. Encyc.*

E-VAN'ISH, *v. i.* [L. *evanesco.* See Vain.]

To vanish; to disappear; to escape from sight or perception.

[Vanish is more generally used.]

E-VAN'ISH-MENT, *n.* A vanishing; disappearance. *Burton.*

E-VAP'O-RA-BLE, *a.* [See Evaporate.] That may be converted into vapor, and pass off in fumes; that may be dissipated by evaporation. *Grew.*

E-VAP'O-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *evapero*; *e* and *vapero*, from *vapor*, which see.]

1. To pass off in vapor, as a fluid; to escape and be dissipated, either in visible vapor, or in particles too minute to be visible. Fluids, when heated, often *evaporate* in visible steam; but water, on the surface of the earth, generally *evaporates* in an imperceptible manner.

2. To escape or pass off without effect; to be dissipated; to be wasted. Arguments *evaporate* in words; the spirit of a writer often *evaporates* in translating.

E-VAP'O-RATE, *v. t.* To convert or resolve a fluid into vapor, which is specifically lighter than the air; to dissipate in fumes, steam, or minute particles. Heat *evaporates* water at every point of temperature, from 32° to 212°, the boiling point of Fahrenheit; a north-west wind, in New England, *evaporates* water, and dries the earth, more rapidly than the heat alone of a summer's day.

2. To give vent to; to pour out in words or sound. *Wotton.*

E-VAP'O-RATE, *a.* Dispersed in vapors.

E-VAP'O-RA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Converted into vapor or steam, and dissipated ~~d~~issipated in insensible particles, as a fluid.

E-VAP'O-RA-TING, *ppr.* Resolving into vapor; dissipating, as a fluid.

E-VAP-O-RA'TION, *n.* The conversion of a fluid into vapor specifically lighter than the atmospheric air. *Evaporation* is increased by heat, and is followed by cold. It is now generally considered as a solution in the atmosphere.

2. The act of flying off in fumes; vent; discharge.

3. In *pharmacy*, the operation of drawing off a portion of a fluid in steam, that the remainder may be of a greater consistence, or more concentrated.

E-VAP'O-RA-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to or producing evaporation.

E-VAP-O-ROM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *evapero*, and Gr. *μετρον*, measure.]

An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a fluid evaporated in a given time; an atmometer. *Journ. of Science.*

E-VA'SION, (e-va'zhun,) *n.* [L. *evasio*, from *evado*, *evasi.* See Evade.]

The act of eluding or avoiding, or of escaping, particularly from the pressure of an argument, from an accusation or charge, from an interrogatory and the like; excuse; subterfuge; equivocation; artifice to elude; shift. *Evasion* of a direct answer weakens the testimony of a witness.

> Thou by *evasions* thy crime uncoverest more. *Milton.*

E-VA'SIVE, *a.* Using evasion or artifice to avoid; elusive; shuffling; equivocating.

> He — answered *evasive* of the sly request. *Pope.*

2. Containing evasion; artfully contrived to elude a question, charge, or argument; as, an *evasive* answer; an *evasive* argument or reasoning.

E-VA'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By evasion or subterfuge; elusively; in a manner to avoid a direct reply or a charge.

E-VA'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being evasive.

EVE, *n.* The consort of Adam, and mother of the human race; so called by Adam, because she was the mother of all living. In this case, the word would properly belong to the Heb. חוה. But the Hebrew name is חוה, *havah* or *chavah*, coinciding with the verb to *show*, to *discover*, and Parkhurst hence denominates Eve the *manifester.* In the *Septuagint*, *Eve*, in Gen. iii. 20, is rendered Ζωη, life; but, in Gen. iv. 1, it is rendered Ευαν, *Euan* or *Evan.* The reason of this variation is not obvious, as the Hebrew is the same in both passages. In Russ. Eve is *Eva.* In the Chickasaw language of America, a wife is called *awah*, says Adair.

E-VEC'TION, *n.* [L. *veho*, to carry away.]

1. A carrying out or away; also, a lifting or extolling; exaltation. *Pearson.*

2. In *astronomy*, a change of form in the lunar orbit, by which its eccentricity is sometimes increased, and sometimes diminished. *Olmsted.*

EVE, } *n.* [Sax. *æfen*, *efen*; D. *avond*, G.
E'VEN, (ē'vn,) } *abend*; Sw. *afton*; Dan. *aften*; Ice. *affan.* Qu. Ch. ענן, from ענן, *anan*, to turn, to decline. The evening is the decline of the day, or fall of the sun.]

1. The decline of the sun; the latter part or close of the day, and beginning of the night. *Eve* is used chiefly in poetry. In prose, we generally use *evening.*

> Winter, oft, at *eve* resumes the breeze. *Thomson.*
> They, like so many Alexanders,
> Have in these parts from morn till even fought. *Shak.*

2. Eve is used, also, for the evening before a holiday; as, Christmas *eve.* *Johnson.*

3. *Figuratively*, the period just preceding some important event; as, the *eve* of an engagement.

E'VEN-SONG, (ē'vn-,) *n.* A song for the evening; a form of worship for the evening. *Milton.*

2. The evening, or close of the day. *Dryden.*

E'VEN-TIDE, *n.* [*even* and Sax. *tid*, time.] *Literally*, the time of evening; that is, evening.

> Isaac went out to meditate in the field at the *even-tide.* — Gen. xxiv.

[This word is nearly obsolete; *tide* being a useless addition to *even.*]

E'VEN, (ē'vn,) *a.* [Sax. *ęfen*; D. *even*; G. *eben*; Sw. *ęfven*; Pers. هموار *hovan*. The sense is, laid or pressed down, level.]

1. Level; smooth; of an equal surface; flat; not rough or waving; as, an *even* tract of land; an *even* country; an *even* surface.

2. Uniform; equal; calm; not easily ruffled or disturbed, elevated or depressed; as, an *even* temper.

3. Level with; parallel to.

And shall lay thee *even* with the ground. — Luke xix.

4. Not leaning.

He could not carry his honors *even*. *Shak.*

5. Equally favorable; on a level in advantage; fair. He met the enemy on *even* ground; the advocates met on *even* ground in argument.

6. Owing nothing on either side; having accounts balanced. We have settled accounts, and now are *even*.

7. Settled; balanced; as, our accounts are *even*.

8. Equal; as, *even* numbers.

9. Capable of being divided into two equal parts, without a remainder; opposed to *odd*. 4, 6, 8, 10, are *even* numbers.

Let him tell me whether the number of the stars is *even* or odd. *Taylor.*

E'VEN, (ē'vn,) *v. t.* To make even or level; to level; to lay smooth.

This will *even* all inequalities. *Evelyn.*
This temple Xerxes *evened* with the soil. *Raleigh.*

2. To place in an equal state, as to obligation, or in a state in which nothing is due on either side; to balance accounts. *Shak.*

E'VEN, *v. i.* To be equal to. [*Not used.*] *Carew.*

E'VEN, (ē'vn,) *adv.* Noting a level or equality, or, emphatically, a like manner or degree. As it has been done to you, *even* so shall it be done to others. Thou art a soldier *even* to Cato's wishes; that is, your qualities, as a soldier, are equal to his wishes.

2. Noting equality or sameness of time; hence, emphatically, the very time. I know the facts *even* when I wrote to you.

3. Noting, emphatically, identity of person.

And behold I, *even* I, do bring a flood of waters on the earth. — Gen. vi.

4. Likewise; in like manner.

Here all their rage and *even* their murmurs cease. *Pope.*

5. So much as. We are not *even* sensible of the change.

6. Noting the application of something to that which is less probably included in the phrase; or bringing something within a description which is unexpected. The common people are addicted to this vice, and *even* the great are not free from it. He made several discoveries which are new *even* to the learned.

Here also we see the sense of equality, or bringing to a level. So in these phrases, I shall *even* let it pass, I shall *even* do more, we observe the sense of bringing the mind or will to a level with what is to be done.

E-VENE', *v. i.* [L. *evenio*.] To happen. [*Not in use.*] *Heyot.*

E'VEN-ED, (ē'vnd,) *pp.* Made even or level.

E'VEN-ER, (ē'vn-er,) *n.* One that makes even.

E'VEN-HAND, *n.* Equality. *Bacon.*

E'VEN-HAND-ED, *a.* Impartial; equitable; Just. *Shak.*

E'VEN-KEEL. A ship is properly said to be on *even-keel* when she draws the same water abaft and forward. The term is sometimes used, though inaccurately, to denote that she is not inclined to either side, but is upright. *Brande.*

E'VEN-ING, (ē'vn-ing,) *n.* [See Eve, Even.] The latter part and close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night; properly, the decline or fall of the day, or of the sun.

The *evening* and the morning were the first day. — Gen. i.

The precise time when *evening* begins, or when it ends, is not ascertained by usage. The word often includes a part at least of the afternoon, and indeed the whole afternoon; as in the phrase, "The morning and *evening* service of the Sabbath." In strictness, *evening* commences at the setting of the sun, and continues during twilight; and *night* commences with total darkness. But, in customary language, the *evening* extends to bedtime, whatever that time may be. Hence we say, to spend an *evening* with a friend; an *evening* visit.

2. The decline or latter part of life. We say, the *evening* of life, or of one's days.

3. The decline of any thing; as, the *evening* of glory.

E'VEN-ING, (ē'vn-ing,) *a.* Being at the close of day; as, the *evening* sacrifice.

E'VEN-ING-HYMN, **E'VEN-ING-SONG**, (ē'vn-ing-) *n.* A hymn or song to be sung at evening.

E'VEN-ING-STAR, (ē'vn-ing-) *n.* Hesperus or Vesper; Venus, when visible in the evening.

E'VEN-MIND'ED, *a.* Having equanimity.

E'VEN-LY, (ē'vn-le,) *adv.* With an even, level, or smooth surface; without roughness, elevations, and depressions; as, things *evenly* spread.

2. Equally; uniformly; in an equipoise; as, *evenly* balanced.

3. In a level position; horizontally.

The surface of the sea is *evenly* distant from the centre of the earth. *Brerewood.*

4. Impartially; without bias from favor or enmity. *Bacon.*

E'VEN-NESS, (ē'vn-ness,) *n.* The state of being even, level, or smooth; equality of surface.

2. Uniformity; regularity; as, *evenness* of motion.

3. Freedom from inclination to either side; equal distance from either extreme. *Hale.*

4. Horizontal position; levelness of surface; as, the *evenness* of a fluid at rest.

5. Impartiality between parties; equal respect.

6. Calmness; equality of temper; freedom from perturbation; a state of mind not subject to elevation or depression; equanimity. *Atterbury.*

E-VENT', *n.* † [L. *eventus*, *evenio*; *e* and *venio*, to come; Fr. *evenement*; It. and Sp. *evento*; Ar. فَنَ *fana*. Class Bn, No. 21.]

1. That which comes, arrives, or happens; that which falls out; any incident, good or bad.

There is one *event* to the righteous and to the wicked. — Eccles. ix.

2. The consequence of any thing; the issue; conclusion; end; that in which an action, operation, or series of operations terminates. The *event* of the campaign was to bring about a negotiation for peace.

E-VENT', *v. t.* To break forth. [*Not used.*]

E-VENT'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *eventrer*, from the L. *e* and *venter*, the belly.]

To open the bowels; to rip open; to disembowel. *Brown.*

E-VENT'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Having the bowels opened.

E-VENT'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Opening the bowels.

E-VENT'FUL, *a.* [from *event*.] Full of events or incidents; producing numerous or great changes, either in public or private affairs; as, an *eventful* period of history; an *eventful* period of life.

E-VEN'TI-LATE, *v. t.* To winnow; to fan; to discuss. [See Ventilate.]

E-VEN-TI-LA'TION, *n.* A fanning; discussion.

E-VENT'U-AL, *a.* [from *event*.] Coming or happening as a consequence or result of any thing; consequential.

2. Final; terminating; ultimate. *Burke.*

Eventual provision for the payment of the public securities. *Hamilton.*

E-VENT-U-AL'I-TY, *n.* Among *phrenologists*, that organ which takes cognizance of occurrences or events. *Brande.*

E-VENT'U-AL-LY, *adv.* In the event; in the final result or issue.

E-VENT'U-ATE, *v. i.* To issue; to come to an end; to close; to terminate. [*Rare in Eng.*] *J. Lloyd.*

E-VENT'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Issuing; terminating.

EV'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *æfre*, *ęfre*.]

1. At any time; at any period or point of time, past or future. Have you *ever* seen the city of Paris, or shall you *ever* see it?

No man *ever* yet hated his own flesh. — Eph. v.

2. At all times; always; continually.

He shall *ever* love, and always be
The subject of my scorn and cruelty. *Dryden.*

He will *ever* be mindful of his covenant. — Ps. cxi.

Ever learning, and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth. — 2 Tim. iii.

3. *Forever*; eternally; to perpetuity; during everlasting continuance.

This is my name *forever*. — Ex. iii.

In *a more lax sense*, this word signifies continually, for an indefinite period.

His master shall bore his ear through with an awl, and he shall serve him *forever*. — Ex. xxi.

These words are sometimes repeated, for the sake of emphasis; *forever* and *ever*, or *forever* and *forever*. *Pope. Shak.*

4. *Ever and anon*; at one time and another; now and then. *Dryden.*

5. In any degree. No man is *ever* the richer or happier for injustice.

Let no man fear that creature *ever* the less, because he sees the apostle safe from his poison. *Hall.*

In *modern usage*, this word is used for *never*, but very improperly.

And all the question, wrangle e'er so long,
Is only this, if God has placed him wrong. *Pope.*

This ought to be, *ne'er* so long, as the phrase is always used in the Anglo-Saxon, and in our version of the Scriptures, that is, so long as *never*, so long as *never* before, to any length of time indefinitely. Ask me *never* so much dowry. Charmers, charming *never* so wisely. These are the genuine English phrases. Let them charm so wisely as *never* before.

6. A word of enforcement or emphasis; as soon as *ever* he had done it; as like him as *ever* he can look.

They brake all their bones in pieces *or ever* they came to the bottom of the den. — Dan. vi.

[*Or* is a misprint. It should be *ere*, that is, *before*. See Ere.]

7. In poetry, and sometimes in prose, *ever* is contracted into *e'er*.

Ever, in composition, signifies always or continually, without intermission, or to eternity.

EV-ER-ACT'IVE, *a.* Active at all times.

EV-ER-BUB'BLING, *a.* [*ever* and *bubbling*.] Continually boiling or bubbling *Crashaw.*

EV-ER-BURN'ING, *a.* [*ever* and *burning*.] Burning continually, or without intermission; never extinct; as, an *ever-burning* lamp; *ever-burning* sulphur. *Milton.*

EV-ER-CHANG'ING, *a.* Very changeable.

EV-ER-DE-CAY'ING, *a.* Always decaying.

EV-ER-DUR'ING, *a.* [*ever* and *during*.] Enduring forever; continuing without end; as, *ever-during* glory. *Raleigh.*

EV-ER-DY'ING, *a.* Always dying.

EV-ER-EX PAND'ING, *a.* Always expanding.

EV-ER-GLADE, *n.* A tract of land covered with water and grass.

EV'ER-GREEN, *a.* [*ever* and *green*.] Always green; verdant throughout the year. The pine is an *ever-green* tree.

EV-ER-GREEN, *n.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons; as, a garden furnished with *evergreens*.

EV-ER-GROW'ING, *a.* Always growing.

EV-ER-HAST'ING, *a.* Always hasting.

EV-ER-HON'OR-ED, (-on'urd,) *a.* [*ever* and *honored*.] Always honored; ever held in esteem; as, an *ever-honored* name. *Pope.*

EV-ER-LAST'ING, *a.* † [*ever* and *lasting*.] Lasting or enduring forever; eternal; existing or continuing without end; immortal.

The *everlasting* God, or Jehovah. — Gen. xxi.
Everlasting fire; *everlasting* punishment. — Matt. xviii. xxv.

2. Perpetual; continuing indefinitely, or during the present state of things.

I will give thee, and thy seed after thee, the land of Canaan, for an *everlasting* possession. — Gen. xvii.
The *everlasting* hills or mountains. *Genesis. Habakkuk.*

3. In *popular usage*, endless; continual; uninterrupted; as, the family is disturbed with *everlasting* disputes.

EV-ER-LAST'ING, *n.* Eternity; eternal duration, past and future.

From *everlasting* to *everlasting* thou art God. — Ps. xc.

2. A popular name of certain plants, from the permanence of the color and form of their dry flowers, as the American cudweed, of the genus *Gnaphalium*. *London. Farm. Encyc.*

EV-ER-LAST'ING-LY, *adv.* Eternally; perpetually; continually. *Swift.*

EV-ER-LAST'ING-NESS, *n.* Eternity; endless duration; indefinite duration. [*Little used.*] *Locke.*

EV-ER-LAST'ING-PEA, *n.* A plant of the vetch kind, a species of Lathyrus.

EV-ER-LIV'ING, *a.* [*ever* and *living*.] Living without end; eternal; immortal; having eternal existence; as, the *everliving* God.

2. Continual; incessant; uninterrupted.

EV-ER-MEM'O-RA-BLE, *a.* Worthy to be always remembered.

EV-ER-MORE', *adv.* [*ever* and *more*.] Always; eternally.

Religion *yields* the pleasures which flow from the presence of God *for evermore*. *Tillotson.*

2. Always; at all times; as, *evermore* guided by truth.

EV-ER-OPEN, (-ō'pn,) *a.* [*ever* and *open*.] Always open; never closed. *Taylor.*

EV-ER-PLEAS'ING, *a.* [*ever* and *pleasing*.] Always pleasing; ever giving delight.

The *ever-pleasing* Pamela. *Shenstone.*

EV-ER-RE-CUR'RING, *a.* Always recurring.

EV-ER-REST'LESS, *a.* Always restless.

EV-ER-RE-VER'ED, *a.* Always revered.

E-VERSE', (e-vers',) *v. t.* [L. *everso*.] To overthrow or subvert. [*Not used.*] *Glanville.*

E-VER'SION, *n.* [L. *eversio*.] An overthrowing; destruction. *Taylor.*

Eversion of the eyelids; ectropium, a disease in which the eyelids are turned outward, so as to expose the red internal tunic. *Good.*

EV-ER-SMIL'ING, *a.* Always smiling.

E-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *everto*; *e* and *verto*, to turn.] To overturn; to overthrow; to destroy. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*

E-VERT'ED, *pp.* Overturned.

E-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Overthrowing.

EV-ER-VER'DANT, *a.* Always green. *Perplanck.*

EV-ER-WAK'ING, *a.* [*ever* and *waking*.] Always awake.

EV-ER-WAST'ING, *a.* Always wasting.

EV-ER-WATCH'FUL, *a.* [*ever* and *watchful*.] Always watching or vigilant; as, *ever-watchful* eyes.

EV'ER-Y, *a.* [Old Eng. *everich.* *Chaucer.* It is formed from *ever.* The Scots write *everich* and *everilk;* the latter is the Sax. *æfre* and *alc,* each. The former may be *eac, eaca,* addition, or the common termination *ich, ig,* like.]
Each individual of a whole collection or aggregate number. The word includes the whole number, but each separately stated or considered.
Every man at his best state is altogether vanity. — Ps. xxxix.

EV'ER-Y-DAY, *a.* [*every* and *day.*] Used or being every day; common; usual; as, *every-day* wit; an *every-day* suit of clothes.
EV'ER-Y-WHERE, *adv.* [See WHERE, which signifies place.]
In every place; in all places.
EV-ER-YOUNG', *a.* [*ever* and *young.*] Always young or fresh; not subject to old age or decay; undecaying.
Joys ever-young, unmixed with pain or fear. *Pope.*

EVES'DROP. See EAVESDROP, the usual spelling.
EVES'DROP-PER, *n.* One who stands under the eaves, or at a window, or door, to listen privately to what is said in the house. [See EAVESDROPPER.]
E-VES'TI-GATE, *v. t.* [*Not in use.*] See INVESTIGATE.
E-VI'BRATE. [*Not in use.*] See VIBRATE.
E-VICT', *v. t.* [L. *evinco, evictum; e* and *vinco,* to conquer.]
1. To dispossess by a judicial process, or course of legal proceedings; to recover lands or tenements by law.
If either party be *evicted* for defect of the other's title. *Blackstone.*
2. To take away by sentence of law. *King Charles.*
3. To evince; to prove. [*Not used.*] *Cheyne.*
E-VICT'ED, *pp.* Dispossessed by sentence of law; *applied to persons.* Recovered by legal process; *applied to things.*
E-VICT'ING, *ppr.* Dispossessing by course of law.
E-VIC'TION, *n.* Dispossession by judicial sentence; the recovery of lands or tenements from another's possession, by due course of law.
2. Proof; conclusive evidence. *L'Estrange.*
EV'I-DENCE, *n.*† [Fr., from L. *evidentia,* from *video,* to see. Class Bd.]
1. That which elucidates and enables the mind to see truth; proof arising from our own perceptions by the senses, or from the testimony of others, or from inductions of reason. Our senses furnish *evidence* of the existence of matter, of solidity, of color, of heat and cold, of a difference in the qualities of bodies, of figure, &c. The declarations of a witness furnish *evidence* of facts to a court and jury; and reasoning, or the deductions of the mind from facts or arguments, furnish *evidence* of truth or falsehood.
2. Any instrument or writing which contains proof.
I delivered the *evidence* of the purchase to Baruch. — Jer. xxxii.
I subscribed the *evidence* and sealed it. — Jer. xxxii.
3. A witness; one who testifies to a fact. This sense is improper and inelegant, though common, and found even in Johnson's writings.
EV'I-DENCE, *v. t.* To elucidate; to prove; to make clear to the mind; to show in such a manner that the mind can apprehend the truth, or in a manner to convince it. The testimony of two witnesses is usually sufficient to *evidence* the guilt of an offender. The works of creation clearly *evidence* the existence of an infinite first cause. *Milton.*
EV'I-DENC-ED, (ev'e-denst,) *pp.* Made clear to the mind; proved.
EV'I-DENC-ING, *ppr.* Proving clearly; manifesting.
EV'I-DENT, *a.*† Plain; open to be seen; clear to the mental eye; apparent; manifest. The figures and colors of bodies are *evident* to the senses; their qualities may be made *evident.* The guilt of an offender can not always be made *evident.*
EV-I-DEN'TIAL, *a.* Affording evidence; clearly proving. *Scott.*
EV'I-DENT-LY, *adv.* Clearly; obviously; plainly; in a manner to be seen and understood; in a manner to convince the mind; certainly; manifestly. The evil of sin may be *evidently* proved by its mischievous effects.
E-VIG-I-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *evigilatio.*]
A waking or watching. [*Little used.*]
E'VIL, (ē'vl,) *a.* [Sax. *efel, yfel,* or *hyfel;* D. *euvel;* G. *übel:* Arm. *fall, goall.* Qu. W. *gwael,* vile; Ir. *feal.* The Irish word is connected with *feallaim,* to fail, which may be allied to *fall.* Perhaps this is from a different root. Qu. Heb. Ch. and Syr. עול, to be unjust or injurious, to defraud, Ar. عال to decline, and غال to fall on or invade suddenly.
1. Having bad qualities of a natural kind; mischievous; having qualities which tend to injury, or to produce mischief.
Some *evil* beast hath devoured him. — Gen. xxxvii.
2. Having bad qualities of a moral kind; wicked; corrupt; perverse; wrong; as, *evil* thoughts; *evil* deeds; *evil* speaking; an *evil* generation. *Scripture.*
3. Unfortunate; unhappy; producing sorrow, distress, injury, or calamity; as, *evil* tidings; *evil* arrows; *evil* days. *Scripture.*
E'VIL, (ē'vl,) *n.* *Evil* is *natural* or *moral.* *Natural evil* is any thing which produces pain, distress, loss, or calamity, or which in any way disturbs the peace, impairs the happiness, or destroys the perfection of natural beings.
Moral evil is any deviation of a moral agent from the rules of conduct prescribed to him by God, or by legitimate human authority; or it is any violation of the plain principles of justice and rectitude.
There are also *evils* called *civil,* which affect injuriously the peace or prosperity of a city or state; and *political* evils, which injure a nation in its public capacity.
All wickedness, all crimes, all violations of law and right, are *moral evils.* Diseases are *natural evils,* but they often proceed from *moral evils.*
2. Misfortune; mischief; injury.
There shall no *evil* befall thee. — Ps. xci.
A prudent man foreseeth the *evil,* and hideth himself. — Prov. xxii.
3. Depravity; corruption of heart, or disposition to commit wickedness; malignity.
The heart of the sons of men is full of *evil.* — Eccles. ix.
4. Malady; as, the *king's evil* or scrofula.
E'VIL, (ē'vl,) *adv.* [Generally contracted to ILL.]
1. Not well; not with justice or propriety; unsuitably.
Evil it beseems thee. *Shak.*
2. Not virtuously; not innocently.
3. Not happily; unfortunately.
It went *evil* with his house. *Deut.*
4. Injuriously; not kindly.
The Egyptians *evil* entreated us, and afflicted us. *Deut.*
In *composition,* EVIL, denoting something bad or wrong, is often contracted to ILL.
E'VIL-AF-FECT'ED, *a.* Not well disposed; unkind; now ILL-AFFECTED.
E'VIL-BŌD'ING, *a.* Presaging evil.
E'VIL-DO'ER, (ē'vl-doo'er,) *n.* [*evil* and *doer,* from *do.*] One who does evil; one who commits sin, crime, or any moral wrong.
They speak evil against you as *evil-doers.* — 1 Pet. ii.
E'VIL-EYE, (ē'vl-ī,) *n.* A supposed power of fascinating, of bewitching, or otherwise injuring, by the eyes or looks. The belief in the *evil eye* has been a prevalent superstition in most ages and countries. *Encyc. Am.*
E'VIL-EY-ED, (ē'vl-īde,) *a.* [*evil* and *eye.*] Looking with an evil eye, or with envy, jealousy, or bad design.
E'VIL-FA'VOR-ED, *a.* [*evil* and *favor.*] Having a bad countenance or external appearance; ill-favored. *Bacon.*
E'VIL-FA'VOR-ED-NESS, *n.* Deformity. *Deut.*
E'VIL-LY, *adv.* Not well. [*Little used.*] *Bp. Taylor.*
E'VIL-MIND'ED, *a.* [*evil* and *mind.*] Having evil dispositions or intentions; disposed to mischief or sin; malicious; malignant; wicked. Slanderous reports are propagated by *evil-minded* persons. [*This word is in common use.*]
E'VIL-NESS, *n.* Badness; viciousness; malignity; as, *evilness* of heart; the *evilness* of sin.
E'VIL-O'MEN-ED, *a.* Attended with unfavorable omens.
E'VIL-ONE, (ē'vl-wun,) *n.* The great enemy of souls; Satan.
E'VIL-SPEAK'ING, (ē'vl-speek'ing,) *n.* [*evil* and *speak.*] Slander; defamation; calumny; censoriousness. 1 *Pet.* ii.
E'VIL-WISH'ING, *a.* [*evil* and *wish.*] Wishing harm to; as, an *evil-wishing* mind. *Sidney.*
E'VIL-WORK'ER, (ē'vl-wurk'er,) *n.* [*evil* and *work.*] One who does wickedness. *Phil.* iii.
E-VINCE', (e-vins',) *v. t.* [L. *evinco,* to vanquish, to prove, or show; *e* and *vinco,* to conquer.]
1. To show in a clear manner; to prove beyond any reasonable doubt; to manifest; to make evident. Nothing *evinces* the depravity of man more fully than his unwillingness to believe himself depraved.
2. To conquer. [*Not in use.*]
E-VINC'ED, (e-vinst',) *pp.* Made evident; proved.
E-VINCE'MENT, *n.* Act of evincing.
E-VIN'CI-BLE, *a.* Capable of proof; demonstrable. *Hale.*
E-VIN'CI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to demonstrate, or force conviction.
E-VIN'CIVE, *a.* Tending to prove; having the power to demonstrate.
E'VI-RATE or EV'I-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *vir, eviratus.*]
To emasculate. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*
EV-I-RA'TION, *n.* Castration. *Cockeram.*
E-VIS'CER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *eviscero; e* and *viscera,* the bowels.]
To embowel or disembowel; to take out the entrails; to search the bowels. *Johnson. Griffith.*
E-VIS'CER-A-TED, *pp.* Deprived of the bowels.
E-VIS'CER-A-TING, *ppr.* Disemboweling.
EV'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *evitabilis.* See EVITATE.]
That may be shunned; avoidable. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*
EV'I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *evito; e* and *vito,* from the root of *void, wide.*]
To shun; to avoid; to escape. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
EV-I-TA'TION, *n.* An avoiding; a shunning. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
E-VITE', *v. t.* [L. *evito.*]
To shun. [*Not used.*] *Drayton.*
EV-I-TER'NAL, *a.* [from L.] Of duration indefinitely long.
EV-I-TER'NI-TY, *n.* Duration indefinitely long.
EV'O-CATE, *v. t.* See EVOKE.
Neptune is a deity who *evocates* things into progression. *Paus. Trans.*
EV-O-CA'TION, *n.* A calling or bringing from concealment; a calling forth. *Brown.*
2. A calling from one tribunal to another.
3. Among *the Romans,* a calling on the gods of a besieged city to forsake it and come over to the besiegers; a religious ceremony of besieging armies. *Encyc.*
EV'O-CA-TOR, *n.* [L.] One who calls forth. *N. A. Rev.*
E-VŌKE', *v. t.* [L. *evoco; e* and *voco,* to call.]
1. To call forth.
2. To call from one tribunal to another; to remove.
The cause was *evoked* to Rome. *Hume.*
E-VŌK'ED, (e-vōkt',) *pp.* Called forth.
E-VŌK'ING, *ppr.* Calling forth.
EV-O-LAT'IC, *a.* Apt to fly away.
EV-O-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *evolo; e* and *volo,* to fly.]
The act of flying away. *Bp. Hall.*
EV'O-LUTE, *n.* In *geometry,* a curve from which another curve, called the *involute* or *evolvent,* is described by the end of a thread gradually wound upon the former, or unwound from it. *Hutton. P. Cyc.*
EV-O-LU'TION, *n.* [L. *evolutio.*]
1. The act of unfolding or unrolling. *Boyle.*
2. A series of things unrolled or unfolded; as, the *evolution* of ages. *Moore.*
3. In *geometry,* the unfolding or opening of a curve, and making it describe an evolvent or involute. *Hutton.*
4. In *arithmetic* and *algebra, evolution* is the extraction of roots; the reverse of INVOLUTION. *Barlow.*
5. In *military tactics,* the doubling of ranks or files, wheeling, countermarching, or other motion by which the disposition of troops is changed, in order to attack or defend with more advantage, or to occupy a different post. *Encyc.*
EV-O-LU'TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to evolution.
E-VOLVE', (e-volv',) *v. t.* [L. *evolvo; e* and *volvo,* to roll, Eng. to *wallow.*]
1. To unfold; to open and expand.
The animal soul sooner *evolves* itself to its full orb and extent than the human soul. *Hale.*
2. To throw out; to emit. *Prior.*
E-VOLVE', *v. i.* To open itself; to disclose itself. *Prior.*
E-VOLV'ED, *pp.* Unfolded; opened; expanded; emitted.
E-VOLV'ENT, *n.* In *geometry,* a term sometimes used to denote the *involute* or curve resulting from the evolution of another curve called the *evolute.* *Hutton.*
E-VOLV'ING, *ppr.* Unfolding; expanding; emitting.
E-VOLVE'MENT, *n.* The act of evolving; the state of being evolved.
EV-O-MI''TION, (-mish'un,) *n.* A vomiting. *Swift.*
E-VUL'GATE, *v. t.* To publish.
E-VUL'GA-TED, *pp.* Published.
E-VUL'GA-TING, *ppr.* Making public.
EV-UL-GA'TION, *n.* A divulging. [*Not in use.*]
E-VUL'SION, *n.* [L. *evulsio,* from *evello; e* and *vello,* to pluck.]
The act of plucking or pulling out by force. *Brown.*
EWE, (yū,) *n.* [Sax. *eowa, eowe;* D. *ooi;* It. *ai,* or *oi;* Sp. *obeja.* It seems to be the L. *ovis.*]
A female sheep; the female of the ovine race of animals.
EW'ER, (yūre,) *n.* [Sax. *huer,* or *hwer.*]
A kind of pitcher with a wide spout, used to bring water for washing the hands. *Shak. Pope.*
EW'RY, (yū'ry,) *n.* [from *ewer.*] In *England,* an office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in ewers after dinner. *Dict.*
EX; a Latin preposition or prefix, Gr. ἐξ or ἐκ, signifying *out of, out, proceeding from.* Hence, in composition, it signifies sometimes *out of,* as in *exhale, exclude;* sometimes *off, from,* or *out,* as in L. *exscindo,* to cut off or out; sometimes *beyond,* as in *excess, exceed, excel.* In some words it is merely emphatical; in others, it has little effect on the signification. *Ex,* prefixed to names of office, denotes that a person has held that office, but has resigned it, or been left out, or dismissed; as, *ex-minister.*
EX-A-CER'BATE, *v. t.* [L. *exacerbo,* to irritate; *ex* and *acerbo,* from *acerbus,* severe, bitter, harsh, sour, G. *herbe.* See HARVEST.]
1. To irritate; to exasperate; to inflame angry

passions; to imbitter; to increase malignant qualities.

2. To increase the violence of a disease.

EX-A-CER'BA-TED, *pp.* Exasperated.

EX-A-CER'BA-TING, *ppr.* Exasperating.

EX-AC-ER-BA'TION, *n.* The act of exasperating; the irritation of angry or malignant passions or qualities; increase of malignity.

2. Among *physicians*, a periodical increase of violence in a disease.

This term is restricted to the periodical increase of remittent and continuous fevers, where there is no absolute cessation of the fever. *Cyc.*

3. Increased severity; as, violent *exacerbations* of punishment. [*Unusual.*] *Paley.*

EX-AC-ER-BES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *exacerbesco.*] Increase of irritation or violence, particularly the increase of a fever or disease. *Darwin.*

EX-AC-ER-VA'TION, *n.* [L. *acervus.*] The act of heaping up. *Diet.*

EX-ACT', (egz-akt',) *a.*† [L. *exactus*, from *exigo*, to drive; *ex* and *ago*, Gr. ἀγω, to drive, urge, or press.]

1. Closely correct or regular; nice; accurate; conformed to rule; as, a man *exact* in his dealings.

All this, *exact* to rule, were brought about. *Pope.*

2. Precise; not different in the least. This is the *exact* sum or amount, or the *exact* time. We have an *exact* model for imitation.

3. Methodical; careful; not negligent; correct; observing strict method, rule, or order. This man is very *exact* in keeping his accounts.

4. Punctual. Every man should be *exact* in paying his debts when due; he should be *exact* in attendance on appointments.

5. Strict. We should be *exact* in the performance of duties.

The *exactest* vigilance can not maintain a single day of unmingled innocence. *Rambler.*

EX-ACT', (egz-akt',) *v. t.* [L. *exigo, exactum*; Sp. *exigir*; It. *esigere*; Fr. *exiger.* See the adjective.]

1. To force or compel to pay or yield; to demand or require authoritatively; to extort by means of authority or without pity or justice. It is an offense for an officer to *exact* illegal or unreasonable fees. It is customary for conquerors to *exact* tribute or contributions from conquered countries.

2. To demand of right. Princes *exact* obedience of their subjects. The laws of God *exact* obedience from all men.

3. To demand of necessity; to enforce a yielding or compliance; or to enjoin with pressing urgency

Duty,
And justice to my father's soul, *exact*
This cruel piety. *Denham.*

EX-ACT', *v. i.* To practice extortion.

The enemy shall not exact upon him. — Ps. lxxxix.

EX-ACT'ED, *pp.* Demanded or required by authority; extorted.

EX-ACT'ER, *n.* One who exacts; an extortioner.

EX-ACT'ING, *ppr.* Demanding and compelling to pay or yield under color of authority; requiring authoritatively; demanding without pity or justice; extorting; compelling by necessity.

EX-AC'TION, (egz-ak'shun,) *n.* The act of demanding with authority, and compelling to pay or yield; authoritative demand; a levying or drawing from by force; a driving to compliance; as, the *exaction* of tribute or of obedience.

2. Extortion; a wresting from one unjustly; the taking advantage of one's necessities, to compel him to pay illegal or exorbitant tribute, fees, or rewards.

Take away your *exactions* from my people. — Ezek. xlv.

3. That which is exacted; tribute, fees, rewards, or contributions demanded or levied with severity or injustice. Kings may be enriched by *exactions*, but their power is weakened by the consequent disaffection of their subjects.

EX-ACT'I-TUDE, *n.* Exactness. [*Little used.*]

EX-ACT'LY, *adv.* Precisely according to rule or measure; nicely; accurately. A tenon should be *exactly* fitted to the mortice.

2. Precisely according to fact. The story *exactly* accords with the fact or event.

3. Precisely according to principle, justice, or right.

EX-ACT'NESS, *n.* Accuracy; nicety; precision; as, to make experiments with *exactness.*

2. Regularity; careful conformity to law or rules of propriety; as, *exactness* of deportment.

3. Careful observance of method and conformity to truth; as, *exactness* in accounts or business.

EX-ACT'OR, (egz-ak'tor,) *n.* One who exacts; an officer who collects tribute, taxes, or customs.

I will make thine officers peace, and thine *exactors* righteousness. — Isa. lx.

2. An extortioner; one who compels another to pay more than is legal or reasonable; one who demands something without pity or regard to justice.

3. He that demands by authority; as, an *exactor* of oaths. *Bacon.*

4. One who is unreasonably severe in his injunctions or demands. *Tillotson.*

EX-ACT'RESS, *n.* A female who exacts, or is severe in her injunctions. *B. Jonson.*

EX-AC'U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *exacuo.*] To whet or sharpen. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

EX-AC-U-A'TION, *n.* Whetting or sharpening.

EX-AG'GER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *exaggero*; *ex* and *aggero*, to heap, from *agger*, a heap.]

1. To heap on; to accumulate. *In this literal sense, it is seldom used; perhaps never.*

2. To heighten; to enlarge beyond the truth; to amplify; to represent as greater than strict truth will warrant. A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues; an enemy *exaggerates* his vices or faults.

3. In *painting*, to heighten in coloring or design.

EX-AG'GER-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Enlarged beyond the truth.

EX-AG'GER-A-TING, *ppr.* Enlarging or amplifying beyond the truth.

EX-AG-GER-A'TION, *n.* A heaping together; heap; accumulation. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

2. In *rhetoric*, amplification; a representation of things beyond the truth; hyperbolical representation, whether of good or evil.

3. In *painting*, a method of giving a representation of things too strong for the life.

EX-AG'GER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Containing exaggeration.

EX-AG'I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *exagito.*] To shake; to agitate; to reproach. [*Little used, or obsolete.*] *Arbuthnot.*

EX-AG'I-TA-TED, *pp.* Agitated.

EX-AG-I-TA'TION, *n.* Agitation.

EX-ALT', (egz-awlt',) *v. t.* [Fr. *exalter*; Sp. *exaltar*; It. *esaltare*; Low L. *exalto*; *ex* and *altus*, high.]

1. To raise high; to elevate.

2. To elevate in power, wealth, rank, or dignity; as, to *exalt* one to a throne, to the chief magistracy, to a bishopric.

3. To elevate with joy or confidence; as, to be *exalted* with success or victory. [We now use ELATE.]

4. To raise with pride; to make undue pretensions to power, rank, or estimation, to elevate too high, or above others.

He that *exalteth* himself shall be abased. — Luke xiv. Matt. xxiii.

5. To elevate in estimation and praise; to magnify; to praise; to extol.

He is my father's God, and I will *exalt* him. — Ex. xv.

6. To raise, as the voice; to raise in opposition. 2 *Kings* xix

7. To elevate in diction or sentiment; to make sublime; as, *exalted* strains.

8. In *physics*, to elevate, to purify; to subtilize; to refine; as, to *exalt* the juices or the qualities of bodies.

EX-ALT-A'TION, *n.* The act of raising high.

2. Elevation to power, office, rank, dignity, or excellence.

3. Elevated state; state of greatness or dignity.

I wondered at my flight, and change
To this high exaltation. *Milton.*

4. In *pharmacy*, the refinement or subtilization of bodies, or their qualities and virtues, or the increase of their strength.

5. In *astrology*, the dignity of a planet, in which its powers are increased. *Johnson.*

EX-ALT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Raised to a lofty height; elevated; honored with office or rank; extolled; magnified; refined; dignified; sublime.

Time never fails to bring every *exalted* reputation to a strict scrutiny. *Ames.*

EX-ALT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being elevated.

2. Conceited dignity or greatness.

EX-ALT'ER, *n.* One who exalts or raises to dignity.

EX-ALT'ING, *ppr.* Elevating; raising to an eminent station; praising; extolling; magnifying; refining.

EX-A'MEN, (egz-a'men,) *n.* [L. *examen*, the tongue, needle, or beam of a balance. It signifies, also, a swarm of bees. Sp. *enxambre*, a swarm of bees, a crowd; Port. *enxame*; It. *sciame*; Fr. *essaim.* From its use in a balance, it came to signify *examination.*]

Examination; disquisition; inquiry. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

EX-AM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* [See EXAMINE.] That may be examined; proper for judicial examination or inquiry. *S. Court, United States.*

EX-AM'IN-ANT, *n.* One who is to be examined. [*Not legitimate.*] *Prideaux.*

EX-AM'IN-ATE, *n.* The person examined. *Bacon.*

EX-AM-IN-A'TION, *n.* [L. *examinatio.* See EXAMEN.]

1. The act of examining; a careful search or inquiry, with a view to discover truth or the real state of things; careful and accurate inspection of a thing and its parts; as, an *examination* of a house or a ship.

2. Mental inquiry; disquisition; careful consideration of the circumstances or facts which relate to a subject or question; a view of qualities and relations, and an estimate of their nature and importance.

3. Trial by a rule or law.

4. In *judicial proceedings*, a careful inquiry into facts by testimony; an attempt to ascertain truth by inquiries and interrogatories; as, the *examination* of a witness, or the merits of a cause.

5. In *seminaries of learning*, an inquiry into the acquisitions of the students, by questioning them in literature and the sciences, and by hearing their recitals.

6. In *chemistry* and *other sciences*, a searching for the nature and qualities of substances, by experiments; the practice or application of the docimastic art.

EX-AM'IN-A-TOR, *n.* An examiner. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

EX-AM'INE, (egz-am'in,) *v. t.*† [L. *examino*, from *examen.*]

1. To inspect carefully, with a view to discover truth or the real state of a thing; as, to *examine* a ship to know whether she is seaworthy, or a house to know whether repairs are wanted.

2. To search or inquire into facts and circumstances by interrogating; as, to *examine* a witness.

3. To look into the state of a subject; to view in all its aspects; to weigh arguments and compare facts, with a view to form a correct opinion or judgment. Let us *examine* this proposition; let us *examine* this subject in all its relations and bearings; let us *examine* into the state of this question.

4. To inquire into the improvements or qualifications of students, by interrogatories, proposing problems, or by hearing their recitals; as, to *examine* the classes in college; to *examine* the candidates for a degree, or for a license to preach or to practice in a profession.

5. To try or assay by experiments; as, to *examine* minerals.

6. To try by a rule or law.

Examine yourselves whether ye be in the faith. — 2 Cor. xiii.

7. In *general*, to search; to scrutinize; to explore, with a view to discover truth; as, to *examine* ourselves; to *examine* the extent of human knowledge.

EX-AM'IN-ED, (egz-am'ind,) *pp.* Inquired into; searched; inspected; interrogated; tried by experiment.

EX-AM'IN-ER, *n.* One who examines, tries, or inspects; one who interrogates a witness or an offender.

2. In *chancery*, in *Great Britain*, the *examiners* are two officers of that court, who examine, on oath, the witnesses for the parties. *Encyc.*

EX-AM'IN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Inspecting carefully; searching or inquiring into; interrogating; trying or assaying by experiment.

EX-AM'IN-ING, *a.* Having power to examine; appointed to examine; as, an *examining* committee.

EX'AM-PLA-RY, (egs-) *a.* [from *example.*] Serving for example or pattern; proposed for imitation. *Hooker.* [It is now written EXEMPLARY.]

EX-AM'PLE, (egz-am'pl,) *n.*† [L. *exemplum*; Fr. *exemple*; It. *esempio*; Sp. *exemplo.* Qu. from *ex* and the root of *emulus*, Gr. ὁμαλος.]

1. A pattern; a copy; a model; that which is proposed to be imitated. This word, when applied to material things, is now generally written SAMPLE; as, a *sample* of cloth; but *example* is sometimes used. *Raleigh.*

2. A pattern, in morals or manners; a copy, or model; that which is proposed or is proper to be imitated.

I have given you an *example*, that you should do as I have done to you. — John xiii.

Example is our preceptor before we can reason. *Antioch.*

3. Precedent; a former instance. Bonaparte furnished many *examples* of successful bravery.

4. Precedent or former instance, in a bad sense, intended for caution.

Lest any man fall after the same *example* of unbelief. — Heb. iv.
Sodom and Gomorrah — are set forth for an *example*, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire. — Jude 7.

5. A person fit to be proposed for a pattern; one whose conduct is worthy of imitation.

Be thou an *example* of the believers. — 1 Tim. iv.

6. Precedent which disposes to imitation. *Example* has more effect than precept.

7. Instance serving for illustration of a rule or precept; or a particular case or proposition illustrating a general rule, position, or truth. The principles of trigonometry, and the rules of grammar, are illustrated by *examples.*

8. In *logic*, or *rhetoric*, the conclusion of one singular point from another; an induction of what may happen from what has happened. If civil war has produced calamities of a particular kind in one instance, it is inferred that it will produce like consequences in other cases. This is an *example.* *Bailey. Encyc.*

EX-AM'PLE, *v. t.* To exemplify; to set an example. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

EX-AM'PLE-NESS, *n.* Having no example. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

EX-AM'PLER, *n.* A pattern; now SAMPLE or SAMPLER.

EX-AN'GUI-OUS, *a.* Having no blood. [*Not used.*] [See EXSANGUIOUS.]

EX-AN'GU-LOUS, *a.* Having no corners.

EX-AN'I-MATE, (egz-an'e-mate,) *a.* [L. *exanimatus*, *exanimo*: *ex* and *anima*, life.]
Lifeless; spiritless; disheartened; depressed in spirits. *Thomson.*

EX-AN'I-MATE, *v. t.* To dishearten; to discourage.

EX-AN'I-MA-TED, *pp.* Disheartened. [*Coles.*

EX-AN'I-MA-TING, *ppr.* Discouraging.

EX-AN-I-MA'TION, *n.* Deprivation of life or of spirits. [*Little used.*]

EX AN'I-MO. [L.] *Literally*, from the mind; sincerely; heartily.

EX-AN'I-MOUS, *a.* [L. *exanimis*; *ex* and *anima*, life.]
Lifeless; dead. [*Little used.*]

EX-AN-THE'MA, *n.*; *pl.* EXANTHEM'ATA. [Gr., from ἐξανθέω, to blossom; ἐξ and ἄνθος, a flower.]
Among *physicians*, eruption; a breaking out; pustules, petechiæ, or vibices; any efflorescence on the skin, as in measles, small-pox, scarlatina, &c.
This term is now limited, by systematic nosologists, to such eruptions as are accompanied with fever. *Good.*

EX-AN-THE-MAT'IC, } *a.* Eruptive; efflorescent:
EX-AN-THEM'A-TOUS, } noting morbid redness of the skin. The measles is an *exanthematous* disease.
[Tooke uses EXANTHEMATIC.]

EX-ANT'LATE, *v. t.* [L. *exantlo.*]
To draw out; to exhaust. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

EX-ANT-LA'TION, *n.* The act of drawing out; exhaustion. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

EX-A-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *exaro*; *ex* and *aro.*]
The act of writing. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

EX'ARCH, (eks'ark,) *n.* [Gr., from ἔξαρχος, a chief.]
1. A title borne by the viceroys of the Byzantine emperors in the provinces of Italy and Africa; as, the *exarch* of Ravenna.
2. A title assumed for a time by the bishops of Constantinople, Antioch, Ephesus, and Cæsarea, as superiors over the surrounding metropolitans.
3. *More recently*, a title given to inspectors of the clergy in certain districts, commissioned by the Eastern patriarchs. *J. Murdock.*

EX-ARCH'ATE, *n.* The office, dignity, or administration of an exarch. *Taylor.*

EX-AR-TIC-U-LA'TION, *n.* [*ex* and *articulation.*] Luxation; the dislocation of a joint. *Quincy.*

EX-AS'PER-ATE, (egz-) *v. t.* † [L. *exaspero*, to irritate, *ex* and *aspero*, from *asper*, rough, harsh.]
1. To anger; to irritate to a high degree; to provoke to rage; to enrage; to excite anger, or to inflame it to an extreme degree. We say, to *exasperate* a person, or to *exasperate* the passion of anger or resentment.
2. To aggravate; to imbitter; as, to *exasperate* enmity.
3. To augment violence; to increase malignity; to exacerbate; as, to *exasperate* pain or a part inflamed. *Bacon.*

EX-AS'PER-ATE, *a.* Provoked; imbittered; inflamed. *Shak.*

EX-AS'PER-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Highly angered or irritated; provoked; enraged; imbittered; increased in violence.

EX-AS'PER-A-TER, *n.* One who exasperates or inflames anger, enmity, or violence.

EX-AS'PER-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Exciting keen resentment; inflaming anger; irritating; increasing violence.

EX-AS-PER-A'TION, *n.* Irritation; the act of exciting violent anger; provocation.
2. Extreme degree of anger; violent passion.
3. Increase of violence or malignity; exacerbation.

EX-AUC'TOR-ATE, } *v. t.* [L. *exauctoro*; *ex* and
EX-AU'THOR-ATE, } *auctoro*, to hire or bind, from *auctor*, author.]
To dismiss from service; to deprive of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

EX-AUC-TOR-A'TION, } *n.* Dismission from ser-
EX-AU-THOR-A'TION, } vice; deprivation; degradation; the removal of a person from an office or dignity in the church. *Ayliffe.*

EX-AU'THOR-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of authority. *Selden.*

EX-AU'THOR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Deprived of authority.

EX-AU'THOR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of authority.

EX-CAL'CE-A-TED, *a.* [L. *excalceo*, to pull off the shoes; *ex* and *calceus*, a shoe.]
Deprived of shoes; unshod; barefooted.

EX-CAN-DES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *excandescentia*, *excandesco*; *ex* and *candesco*, *candeo*, to glow or be hot, from *caneo*, to be white, to shine.]
1. A growing hot; or a white heat; glowing heat.
2. Heat of passion; violent anger; or a growing angry.

EX-CAN-DES'CENT, *a.* White with heat.

EX-CAN-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *excanto*, but with an opposite signification.]
Disenchantment by a countercharm. [*Little used.*] *Bailey.*

EX-CAR'NATE, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *caro*, flesh.]
To deprive or clear of flesh. *Grew.*

EX-CAR'NA-TED, *pp.* Deprived of flesh.

EX-CAR'NA-TING, *ppr.* Depriving of flesh.

EX CAR'NI-FI-CATE, *v. t.* To cut off flesh.

EX-CAR'NI-FI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Cutting off flesh.

EX-CAR-NI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *excarnifico*, to cut in pieces, from *caro*, flesh.]
The act of cutting off flesh, or of depriving of flesh. *Johnson.*

EX CA-THE'DRA, [L.] *Literally*, from the chair, as of authority or instruction. Hence, with authority or dogmatism. [The Latin will allow of cath'e-dra or ca-the'dra, but the latter is most common in English.]

EX'CA-VATE, *v. t.* [L. *excavo*; *ex* and *cavo*, to hollow, *cavus*, hollow. See CAVE.]
To hollow; to cut, scoop, dig, or wear out the inner part of any thing, and make it hollow; as, to *excavate* a ball; to *excavate* the earth; to *excavate* the trunk of a tree, and form a canoe.

EX'CA-VA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Hollowed; made hollow.

EX'CA-VA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making hollow; making or capable of making an excavation; as, an *excavating* machine.

EX-CA-VA'TION, *n.* The act of making hollow, by cutting, wearing, or scooping out the interior substance or part of a thing.
2. A hollow or a cavity formed by removing the interior substance. Many animals burrow in *excavations* of their own forming.

EX'CA-VA-TOR, *n.* One who excavates.
2. A machine for excavating.

EX-CE'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *excæco.*]
To make blind. [*Not used.*]

EX-CE-CA'TION, *n.* The act of making blind. *Richardson.*

EX-CE'DENT, *n.* Excess. [*Not authorized.*]

EX-CEED', (eks-seed',) *v. t.* [L. *excedo*; *ex* and *cedo*, to pass.]
1. To pass or go beyond; to proceed beyond any given or supposed limit, measure, or quantity, or beyond any thing else; used equally in a physical or moral sense. One piece of cloth *exceeds* the customary length or breadth; one man *exceeds* another in bulk, stature, or weight; one offender *exceeds* another in villainy.
2. To surpass; to excel. Homer *exceeded* all men in epic poetry. Demosthenes and Cicero *exceeded* their cotemporaries in oratory.

King Solomon *exceeded* all the kings of the earth for riches and for wisdom. — 1 Kings x.

EX-CEED', *v. i.* To go too far; to pass the proper bounds; to go over any given limit, number, or measure.

Forty stripes may he give him, and not *exceed*. — Deut. xxv.

2. To bear the greater proportion; to be more or larger. *Dryden.*
[*This verb is intransitive only by ellipsis.*]

EX-CEED'A-BLE, *a.* That may surmount or exceed. [*Ill.*] *Sherwood.*

EX-CEED'ED, *pp.* Excelled; surpassed; outdone.

EX-CEED'ER, *n.* One who exceeds or passes the bounds of fitness. *Mountagu.*

EX-CEED'ING, *ppr.* Going beyond; surpassing; excelling; outdoing.
2. *a.* Great in extent, quantity, or duration; very extensive.

Cities were built an *exceeding* space of time before the flood. [*This sense is unusual.*] *Raleigh.*

3. *adv.* In a very great degree; unusually; as, *exceeding* rich.

The Genoese were *exceeding* powerful by sea. *Raleigh.*
I am thy shield, and thy *exceeding* great reward. — Gen. xv.

EX-CEED'ING, *n.* Excess; superfluity. *Smollett.*

EX-CEED'ING-LY, *adv.* To a very great degree; in a degree beyond what is usual; greatly; very much.

Isaac trembled *exceedingly*. — Gen. xxvii.

EX-CEED'ING-NESS, *n.* Greatness in quantity, extent, or duration. [*Not used.*]

EX-CEL', (ek-sel',) *v. t.* [L. *excello*, the root of which, *cello*, is not in use. In Ar. قَالَ *kalla*, signifies to lift, raise, excel; also, to speak, to strike, to beat. So we use *beat* in the sense of *surpass*. See Class Gl, No. 31 and 49.]
1. To go beyond; to exceed; to surpass in good qualities or laudable deeds; to outdo.

Excelling others, these were great;
Thou greater still, must these *excel*. *Prior.*

Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou *excellest* them all. — Prov. xxxi.

2. To exceed or go beyond in bad qualities or deeds; as, to *excel* envy itself in mischief. *Spenser.*
3. To exceed; to surpass.

EX-CEL', *v. i.* To have good qualities, or to perform meritorious actions, in an unusual degree; to be eminent, illustrious, or distinguished.

Bless the Lord, ye his angels, that *excel* in strength. — Ps. ciii.

We say, to *excel* in mathematics; to *excel* in painting; to *excel* in heroic achievements.

EX-CEL'LED, (ek-seld',) *pp.* Surpassed; outdone; exceeded in good qualities or laudable achievements.

EX'CEL-LENCE, } *n.* [Fr., from L. *excellentia.*]
EX'CEL-LEN-CY, }
1. The state of possessing good qualities in an unusual or eminent degree; the state of excelling in any thing.
2. Any valuable quality; any thing highly laudable, meritorious, or virtuous, in persons, or valuable and esteemed, in things. Purity of heart, uprightness of mind, sincerity, virtue, piety, are *excellencies* of character; symmetry of parts, strength, and beauty are *excellencies* of body; an accurate knowledge of an art is an *excellence* in the artisan; soundness and durability are *excellencies* in timber; fertility, in land; elegance, in writing. In short, whatever contributes to exalt man, or to render him esteemed and happy, or to bless society, is in him an *excellence*.
3. Dignity; high rank in the scale of beings. Angels are beings of more *excellence* than men; men are beings of more *excellence* than brutes.
4. A title of honor formerly given to kings and emperors, now given to embassadors, governors, and other persons, below the rank of kings, but elevated above the common classes of men.

EX'CEL-LENT, (ek'sel-lent,) *a.* Being of great virtue or worth; eminent or distinguished for what is amiable, valuable, or laudable; as, an *excellent* man or citizen; an *excellent* judge or magistrate.
2. Being of great value or use, *applied to things*; remarkable for good properties: as, *excellent* timber; an *excellent* farm; an *excellent* horse; *excellent* fruit.
3. Distinguished for superior attainments; as, an *excellent* artist.
4. Consummate; complete; *in an ill sense.*

Elizabeth was an *excellent* hypocrite. *Hume.*

EX'CEL-LENT-LY, *adv.* In an excellent manner, well in a high degree; in an eminent degree; in a manner to please or command esteem, or to be useful.

EX-CEL'LING, *ppr.* Surpassing; outdoing; going beyond.

EX-CEL'SI-OR, *a.* [L.] More lofty; more elevated; higher; the motto of the State of New York. *Longfellow.*

EX-CEN'TRIC. See ECCENTRIC.

EX-CEPT', (ek-sept',) *v. t.* † [Fr. *excepter*; It. *eccettare*; from L. *excipio*; *ex* and *capio*, to take. See CAPTION, CAPTURE.]
1. To take or leave out of any number specified; to exclude; as, of the thirty persons present and concerned in a riot, we must *except* two.
2. To take or leave out any particular or particulars from a general description.

When he saith, All things are put under him, it is manifest that he is *excepted* who did put all things under him. — 1 Cor. xv.

EX-CEPT', *v. i.* To object; to make an objection or objections; usually followed by *to*; sometimes by *against*. I *except to* a witness, or *to* his testimony, on account of his interest or partiality.

EX-CEPT', *pp.* [Contracted from *excepted.*] Taken out; not included. All were involved in this affair, *except* one; that is, *one excepted*, the case absolute or independent clause. *Except* ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish; that is, except this fact, that ye repent, or this fact being excepted, removed, taken away, ye shall all likewise perish. Or *except* may be considered as the imperative mode. *Except* thou, or ye, this fact, ye shall all likewise perish. Hence, *except* is equivalent to *without*, *unless*, and denotes exclusion.

EX-CEPT'ED, *pp.* See EXCEPT.

EX-CEPT'ING, *ppr.* Taking or leaving out; excluding.
2. This word is also used in the sense of *except*, as above explained. The prisoners were all condemned, *excepting* three. This is an anomalous use of the word, unless, in some cases, it may be referred to a pronoun. *Excepted* would be better; three excepted; three being excepted.

EX-CEP'TION, (ek-sep'shun,) *n.* The act of excepting, or excluding from a number designated, or from a description; exclusion. All the representatives voted for the bill, with the *exception* of five; all the land is in tillage, with an *exception* of two acres.
2. Exclusion from what is comprehended in a general rule or proposition.
3. That which is excepted, excluded, or separated, from others in a general description; the person or thing specified as distinct or not included. Almost every general rule has its *exceptions*.
4. An objection; that which is or may be offered in opposition to a rule, proposition, statement, or allegation; with *to*; sometimes with *against*. He made some *exceptions* to the argument.
5. Objection, with dislike; offense; slight anger or resentment; with *at*, *to*, or *against*, and commonly used with *take*; as, to take *exception at* a severe remark; to take *exception to* what was said.

Roderigo, thou hast taken *against* me an *exception*. *Shak.*

But it is more generally followed by *at*.
6. In *law*, the denial of what is alleged and considered as valid by the other party, either in point of law or in pleading; or an allegation against the sufficiency of an answer. In law, it is a stop or stay to an action, and it is either *dilatory* or *peremptory*. *Blackstone.*

7. A saving clause in a writing.

Bill of exceptions, in *law*, is a statement of exceptions to evidence, filed by the party, and which the judge must sign or seal.

EX-CEP'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to objection.

This passage I look upon to be the most *exceptionable* in the whole poem. *Addison.*

EX-CEP'TION-AL, *a.* Forming or making an exception. *Luell.*

EX-CEP'TION-ER, *n.* One who objects. *Milton.*

EX-CEP'TIOUS, (ek-sep'shus,) *a.* Peevish; disposed or apt to cavil, or take exceptions. [*Little used.*] *South. Burke.*

EX-CEP'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to cavil. *Barrow.*

EX-CEPT'IVE, *a.* Including an exception; as, an *exceptive* preposition. *Watts.*

2. Making or being an exception. *Milton.*

EX-CEPT'LESS, *a.* Omitting all exception. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

EX-CEPT'OR, *n.* One who objects or makes exceptions. *Burnet.*

EX-CER'E-BROSE, *a.* Having no brains.

EX-CERN', *v. t.* [L. *excerno*; *ex* and *cerno*, Gr. κρινω, to separate.]

To separate and emit through the pores, or through small passages of the body; to strain out; to excrete; as, fluids are *excerned* in perspiration. *Bacon.*

EX-CERN'ED, (ek-sernd',) *pp.* Separated; excreted; emitted through the capillary vessels of the body.

EX-CERN'ING, *ppr.* Emitting through the small passages; excreting.

EX-CERP', *v. t.* [L. *excerpo.*] To pick out. [*Little used.*] *Hales.*

EX-CERPT', *v. t.* [L. *excerpo*; *ex* and *carpo*, to take.] To select. [*Not used.*] *Barnard.*

EX-CERP'TA, *n. pl.* [L.] Passages extracted.

EX-CERP'TION, *n.* [L. *excerptio.*]

1. A picking out; a gleaning; selection. [*Little used.*]

2. That which is selected or gleaned. [*Little used.*] *Raleigh.*

EX-CERP'TOR, *n.* A picker; a culler. *Barnard.*

EX-CERPTS', *n. pl.* Extracts from authors. [*A bad word.*]

EX-CESS', (ek-ses',) *n.* [L. *excessus*, from *excedo*. See Exceed.]

1. *Literally*, that which *exceeds* any measure or limit, or which *exceeds* something else, or a going beyond a just line or point. Hence, superfluity; that which is beyond necessity or wants; as, an *excess* of provisions; *excess* of light.

2. That which is beyond the common measure, proportion, or due quantity; as, the *excess* of a limb; the *excess* of bile in the system.

3. Superabundance of any thing. *Newton.*

4. Any transgression of due limits. *Atterbury.*

5. In *morals*, any indulgence of appetite, passion, or exertion, beyond the rules of God's word, or beyond any rule of propriety; intemperance in gratifications, as, *excess* in eating or drinking; *excess* of joy; *excess* of grief; *excess* of love, or of anger; *excess* of labor.

6. In *arithmetic* and *geometry*, that by which one number or quantity exceeds another; that which remains when the lesser number or quantity is taken from the greater.

EX-CESS'IVE, *a.*† Beyond any given degree, measure, or limit, or beyond the common measure or proportion; as, the *excessive* bulk of a man; *excessive* labor; *excessive* wages.

2. Beyond the established laws of morality and religion, or beyond the bounds of justice, fitness, propriety, expedience, or utility; as, *excessive* indulgence of any kind.

Excessive bail shall not be required. *Bill of Rights.*

3. Extravagant; unreasonable. His expenditures of money were *excessive.*

4. Vehement; violent; as, *excessive* passion.

EX-CESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In an extreme degree; beyond measure; exceedingly; as, *excessively* impatient; *excessively* grieved.

2. Vehemently; violently; as, the wind blew *excessively.*

EX-CESS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being excessive; excess.

EX-CHAN'CEL-LOR, *n.* One who has been chancellor, but has left the office.

EX-CHANGE', (eks-chānj',) *v. t.* [Fr. *echanger*; Arm. *eskanch*; from *changer*, *crinch*, to change.]

1. In *commerce*, to give one thing or commodity for another; to alienate or transfer the property of a thing, and receive, in compensation for it, something of supposed equal value; to barter; and, in vulgar language, to swap; to truck. It differs from *sell* only in the kind of compensation. To *sell* is to alienate for *money*; to *exchange* is to alienate one commodity for another; as, to *exchange* horses; to *exchange* oxen for corn.

2. To lay aside, quit, or resign, one thing, state, or condition, and take another in the place of it; as, to *exchange* a crown for a cowl; to *exchange* a throne for a cell or a hermitage; to *exchange* a life of ease for a life of toil.

3. To give and receive reciprocally; to give and receive in compensation the same thing.

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet. *Shak.*

4. To give and receive the like thing; as, to *exchange* thoughts; to *exchange* work; to *exchange* blows; to *exchange* prisoners.

It has *with* before the person receiving the thing given, and *for* before the equivalent. Will you *exchange* horses *with* me? Will you *exchange* your horse for mine?

EX-CHANGE', *n.* In *commerce*, the act of giving one thing or commodity for another; barter; traffic by permutation, in which the thing received is supposed to be equivalent to the thing given.

Joseph gave them bread in *exchange* for horses.—Gen. xlvii.

2. The act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another, without contract.

3. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; as, an *exchange* of thoughts; an *exchange* of civilities.

4. The contract by which one commodity is transferred to another for an equivalent commodity.

5. The thing given in return for something received; or the thing received in return for what is given.

There's my *exchange*. *Shak.*

In *ordinary business*, this is called Change.

6. The form of exchanging one debt or credit for another; or the receiving or paying of money in one place, for an equal sum in another, by order, draft, or bill of exchange. A in London is creditor to B in New York, and C in London owes D in New York a like sum. A in London draws a bill of exchange on B in New York, C in London purchases the bill, by which A receives his debt due from B in New York. C transmits the bill to D in New York, who receives the amount from B.

Bills of exchange, drawn on persons in a foreign country, are called *foreign bills* of exchange; the like bills, drawn on persons in different parts or cities of the same country, are called *inland bills* of exchange.

A bill of exchange is a mercantile contract, in which four persons are primarily concerned.

7. In *mercantile language*, a bill drawn for money is called *exchange*, instead of a *bill of exchange.*

8. The *course of exchange*, is the current price between two places, which is above or below par, or at par. Exchange is *at par*, when a bill in New York, for the payment of one hundred pounds sterling in London, can be purchased for one hundred pounds. If it can be purchased for less, exchange is *under par.* If the purchaser is obliged to give more, exchange is *above par.*

9. In *law*, a mutual grant of equal interests, the one in consideration of the other. Estates exchanged must be equal in quantity, as fee-simple for fee simple. *Blackstone.*

10. The place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city meet to transact business, at certain hours; often contracted into Change.

EX-CHANGE-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being exchangeable.

Though the law ought not to be contravened by an express article admitting the *exchangeability* of such persons. *Washington.*

EX-CHANGE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be exchanged; capable of being exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged.

The officers captured with Burgoyne were *exchangeable* within the powers of Gen. Howe. *Marshall.*
Bank bills *exchangeable* for gold and silver. *Ramsay.*

EX-CHANG'ED, (eks-chānjd',) *pp.* Given or received for something else; bartered.

EX-CHANG'ER, *n.* One who exchanges; one who practices exchange. *Matt.* xxv.

EX-CHANG'ING, *ppr.* Giving and receiving one commodity for another; giving and receiving mutually; laying aside or relinquishing one thing or state for another.

EX-CHEQ'UER, (eks-chek'er,) *n.* [Fr. *echiquier*, checker-work, a chess-board. See Chess and Checker.]

In *England*, an ancient court of record, intended principally to collect and superintend the king's debts and duties or revenues, and so called from *scaccarium*, or from the same root, denoting a checkered cloth, which covers the table. It consists of two divisions; the receipt of the exchequer, (now transferred to the Bank of England,) which manages the royal revenue; and the judicial part, which is divided into a court of law and a court of equity. The court of equity is held in the exchequer chamber, before the lord treasurer, the chancellor of the exchequer, the chief baron, and three inferior barons. The common law court is held before the barons, without the treasurer or chancellor. *Blackstone.*

Exchequer bills; in *England*, bills for money, or promissory bills, issued from the exchequer; a species of paper currency emitted under the authority of the government, and bearing interest.

EX-CHEQ'UER, *v. t.* To institute a process against a person in the Court of Exchequer. *Pegge.*

EX-CHEQ'UER-ED, *pp.* Proceeded against in chancery.

EX-CHEQ'UER-ING, *ppr.* Instituting process against

EX-CIP'I-ENT, *n.* One who excepts. [in chancery.

EX-CIS'A-BLE, *a.* Liable or subject to excise; as, coffee is an *excisable* commodity.

EX-CISE', *n.* [L. *excisum*, cut off, from *excido*; D. *accys*; G. *accise.*]

An inland duty or impost, laid on articles produced and consumed in a country, and also on licenses to deal in certain commodities. *Formerly*, in *England*, the excise embraced some imported articles, as wine, &c.; but these are now transferred to the customs. Many articles are excised at the manufactories, as spirit at the distillery, printed silks and linens at the printer's, &c. *Encyc.*

EX-CISE', *v. t.* To lay or impose a duty on articles produced and consumed in a country, or on licenses; to levy an excise on.

EX-CIS'ED, *pp.* Charged with the duty of excise.

EX-CISE'MAN, *n.* An officer who inspects commodities and rates the excise duty on them. *Johnson.*

EX-CIS'ING, *ppr.* Imposing the duty of excise.

EX-CI'SION, (ek-sizh'un,) *n.* [L. *excisio.*]

1. In *surgery*, a cutting out or cutting off any part of the body; extirpation; amputation.

2. The cutting off of a person, or nation, as a judgment; extirpation; destruction.

3. A cutting off from the church; excommunication.

The rabbins reckon three kinds of *excision.* *Encyc.*

EX-CI-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *excite.*] The quality of being capable of excitement.

2. In *medicine.* (1.) A healthful vital susceptibility to the influence of natural, medicinal, and mechanical agents, and the power of responding in a normal manner, by actions merely, in contradistinction from sensations. (2.) This term is also used with such an extension of its signification, as to comprehend the power of responding to influences, both by actions and *sensations.* In this acceptation it is exactly equivalent to *irritability* in the first of its medical senses, which see. *Tully.*

EX-CIT'A-BLE, *a.* Having the quality of being susceptible of excitement, which see.

2. Capable of being excited, or roused into action.

EX-CIT'ANT, *n.* In *medicine*, an agent, which, by its influence upon the living solid, produces a new condition and action in such solid. This is the widest acceptation, wider indeed than that of medicine.

2. An agent, which produces a quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries. This is its most limited acceptation; and in this sense it is exactly equivalent to *stimulate.*

By different authors, this word is used in very various grades of extension and limitation between these two. *Tully.*

EX-CIT'ATE, *v. t.* To excite. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

EX-CI-TA'TION, *n.* The act of exciting or putting in motion, the act of rousing or awakening. *Bacon. Watts.*

2. In *medicine*, the act of producing excitement; the excitement produced.

EX-CIT'A-TIVE, *a.* Having power to excite, which see. *Barrow.*

EX-CIT'A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to excite; containing excitement. *Miller.*

EX-CITE', (ek-site',) *v. t.*† [L. *excito*; *ex* and *cio*, to *cite*, to call or provoke.]

1. To rouse; to call into action; to animate; to stir up; to cause to act that which is dormant, stupid, or inactive; as, to *excite* the spirits or courage.

2. To raise; to create; to put in motion, as, to *excite* a mutiny or insurrection.

3. To rouse, to inflame, as, to *excite* the passions.

4. In *medicine.* (1.) To produce a new condition or action in the living solid. This is the most extensive signification of this term. (2.) To produce a quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries. This is the most limited acceptation of the term; and in this sense, it is equivalent to *stimulate.* (3.) To produce a morbid or abnormal state of the actions, or sensations, or of both in conjunction, either upon an unhealthy state of the vital susceptibilities, or by an excessive or otherwise improper use or application of some agent. In this acceptation, it is equivalent to *irritate.* *Tully.*

EX-CIT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Roused; awakened; animated; put in motion; stimulated; inflamed.

EX-CITE'MENT, *n.* The act of exciting.

2. The state of being roused into action, or of having increased action.

3. Agitation, a state of being roused into action; as, an *excitement* of the people.

4. That which excites or rouses; that which moves, stirs, or induces action, a motive. *Shak.*

5. In *medicine.* (1.) Any new condition or action produced by the influence of any natural, medicinal, or mechanical agent, in the living solid. This is the most extensive signification. (2.) A preternatural increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries. This is the most limited

sense In this acceptation, it is equivalent to *stimulation* in one of its senses. (3.) A vitiated and abnormal state of the actions or sensations, or both in conjunction, produced by natural, medicinal, or mechanical agents, either upon a healthy state of the vital susceptibilities, or by an excessive, or otherwise improper use or application of natural, medicinal, or mechanical agents. In this sense, it is equivalent to *irritation*. *Tully.*

EX-CIT'ER, *n.* He or that which excites; he that puts in motion, or the cause which awakens and moves.

2. In *medicine*, a stimulant.

EX-CIT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Calling or rousing into action; producing excitement.

Exciting causes, in *medicine*, are those which immediately produce disease, or those which excite the action of predisponent causes. *Parr.*

EX-CIT'ING, *n.* Excitation. *Herbert.*

EX-CIT'ING-LY, *adv.* So as to excite.

EX-CIT'IVE, *n.* That which excites.

EX-CIT'IVE, *a.* Tending to excite.

EX-CLAIM', *n.* Outcry; clamor. *Shak.*

EX-CLAIM', *v. i.* [L. *exclamo*; *ex* and *clamo*, to cry out. See CLAIM, CLAMOR.]

1. To utter the voice with vehemence; to cry out; to make a loud outcry in words; as, to *exclaim* against oppression; to *exclaim* with wonder or astonishment; to *exclaim* with joy.

2. To declare with loud vociferation.

> That thus you do *exclaim* you'll go with him. *Shak.*

EX-CLAIM'ER, *n.* One who cries out with vehemence; one who speaks with heat, passion, or much noise; as, an *exclaimer* against tyranny. *Atterbury.*

EX-CLAIM'ING, *ppr.* Crying out; vociferating; speaking with heat or passion.

EX-CLA-MA'TION, *n.* Outcry; noisy talk; clamor; as, *exclamations* against abuses in government.

2. Vehement vociferation.

> Thus will I drown *your exclamations*. *Shak.*

3. Emphatical utterance; a vehement extension or elevation of voice; ecphonesis; as, O dismal night!

4. A note by which emphatical utterance or outcry is marked; thus!

5. In *grammar*, a word expressing outcry; an interjection; a word expressing some passion, as wonder, fear, or grief.

EX-CLAM'A-TIVE, *a.* Containing exclamation.

EX-CLAM'A-TO-RY, *a.* Using exclamation; as, an *exclamatory* speaker.

2. Containing or expressing exclamation; as, an *exclamatory* phrase.

EX-CLODE', *v. t.* [L. *excludo*; *ex* and *claudo*, to shut; Gr. χλειδόω, χλείω.]

Properly, to thrust out or eject; but used as synonymous with *preclude*.

1. To thrust out; to eject; as, to *exclude* young animals from the womb or from eggs.

2. To hinder from entering or admission; to shut out; as, one body *excludes* another from occupying the same space. The church ought to *exclude* immoral men from the communion.

3. To debar; to hinder from participation or enjoyment. European nations, in time of peace, *exclude* our merchants from the commerce of their colonies. In some of the States, no man who pays taxes is *excluded* from the privilege of voting for representatives.

4. To accept; not to comprehend or include in a privilege, grant, proposition, argument, description, order, species, genus, &c., in a general sense.

EX-CLOD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Thrust out; shut out; hindered or prohibited from entrance or admission; debarred; not included or comprehended.

EX-CLOD'ING, *ppr.* Ejecting; hindering from entering; debarring; not comprehending.

EX-CLO'SION, (eks-klō'zhun,) *n.* The act of excluding, or of thrusting out; ejection; as the *exclusion* of a fetus.

2. The act of denying entrance or admission; a shutting out.

3. The act of debarring from participation in a privilege, benefit, use, or enjoyment. *Burnet.*

4. Rejection; non-reception or admission, in a general sense. *Addison.*

5. Exception. *Bacon.*

6. Ejection; that which is emitted or thrown out.

EX-CLO'SION-IST, (eks-klū'zhun-ist,) *n.* One who would preclude another from some privilege. *Fox.*

EX-CLO'SIVE, *a.* Having the power of preventing entrance; as, *exclusive* bars. *Milton.*

2. Debarring from participation; possessed and enjoyed to the exclusion of others; as, an *exclusive* privilege.

3. Not taking into the account; not including or comprehending; as, the general had five thousand troops, *exclusive* of artillery and cavalry. He sent me all the numbers from 78 to 94 *exclusive*; that is, all the numbers between 78 and 94, but these numbers, the first and last, are excepted, or not included.

EX-CLO'SIVE, *n.* One of a coterie who exclude others.

EX-CLO'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Without admission of others to participation; with the exclusion of all others; as, to enjoy a privilege *exclusively*.

2. Without comprehension in an account or number; not inclusively.

EX-CLO'SIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being exclusive.

EX-CLO'SIV-ISM, *n.* Act or practice of excluding.

EX-CLO'SO-RY, *a.* Exclusive; excluding; able to exclude. [*Little used.*] *Walsh.*

EX-COCT', *v. t.* [L. *excoctus.*]

To boil. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

EX-COG'I-TATE, (eks-koj'e-tāte,) *v. t.* [L. *excogito*; *ex* and *cogito*, to think.]

To invent; to strike out by thinking; to contrive. *More. Hale.*

EX-COG'I-TA-TED, *pp.* Contrived; struck out in thought.

EX-COG'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Contriving.

EX-COG-I-TA'TION, *n.* Invention; contrivance; the act of devising in the thoughts.

EX-COM'MIS-SA-RY, *n.* [*ex* and *commissary.*] A commissary dismissed from office; one formerly a commissary.

EX-COM-MONE', *v. t.* To exclude. [*Obs.*] *Gayton.*

EX-COM-MO'NI-CA-BLE, *a.* [See EXCOMMUNICATE.] Liable or deserving to be excommunicated. *Hooker.*

EX-COM-MO'NI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *communico.*]

To expel from communion; to eject from the communion of the church by an ecclesiastical sentence, and deprive of spiritual advantages; as, to *excommunicate* notorious offenders.

EX-COM-MO'NI-CATE, *n.* One who is excommunicated. *Carew.*

EX-COM-MO'NI-CA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Expelled or separated from communion with a church, and a participation of its ordinances, rights, and privileges.

EX-COM-MO'NI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Expelling from the communion of a church, and depriving of spiritual advantages, by an ecclesiastical sentence or decree.

EX-COM-MU-NI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of ejecting from a church; expulsion from the communion of a church, and deprivation of its rights, privileges, and advantages; an ecclesiastical penalty or punishment inflicted on offenders. Excommunication is an ecclesiastical interdict, of two kinds, the *lesser* and the *greater*; the *lesser* excommunication is a separation or suspension of the offender from partaking of the eucharist; the *greater* is an absolute separation and exclusion of the offender from the church and all its rights and advantages. *Encyc.*

EX CON-CESSO, [L.] From that which is conceded.

EX-CO'RI-ATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *excorio*; *ex* and *corium*, skin, hide.]

To flay; to strip or wear off the skin; to abrade; to gall; to break and remove the cuticle in any manner, as by rubbing, beating, or by the action of acrid substances.

EX-CO'RI-A-TED, *pp.* Flayed; galled; stripped of skin or the cuticle; abraded.

EX-CO'RI-A-TING, *ppr.* Flaying; galling; stripping of the cuticle.

EX-CO-RI-A'TION, *n.* The act of flaying, or the operation of wearing off the skin or cuticle; a galling; abrasion; the state of being galled or stripped of skin.

2. Plunder; the act of stripping of possessions. [*Not used.*] *Howell.*

EX-COR-TI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *ex* and *cortex*, bark.] The act of stripping off bark. *Coxe.*

EX'CRE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be discharged by spitting. [*Little used.*]

EX'CRE-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *excreo*, *exscreo*, to hawk and spit.]

To hawk and spit; to discharge from the throat by hawking and spitting.

EX'CRE-A-TED, *pp.* Discharged from the throat by hawking and spitting.

EX'CRE-A-TING, *ppr.* Discharging from the throat by hawking and spitting.

EX-CRE-A'TION, *n.* A spitting out.

EX'CRE-MENT, *n.* [L. *excrementum*, from *excerno*, *excretus*; *ex* and *cerno*, to separate, Gr. κρίνω.]

Matter excreted and ejected; that which is discharged from the animal body after digestion; alvine discharges.

EX-CRE-MENT'AL, *a.* Excreted or ejected by the natural passages of the body.

EX-CRE-MEN-TI''TIAL, (eks-kre-men-tish'al,) *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in excrement. *Fourcroy.*

EX-CRE-MEN-TI''TIOUS, (eks-kre-men-tish'us,) *a.* Pertaining to excrement; containing excrement; consisting in matter evacuated or proper to be evacuated from the animal body. *Bacon. Harvey.*

EX-CRES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *excrescens*, from *excresco*; *ex* and *cresco*, to grow.]

1. In *surgery*, a preternatural protuberance growing on any part of the body, as a wart or a tubercle; a superfluous part. *Encyc.*

2. Any preternatural enlargement of a plant, like a wart or tumor; or something growing out from a plant. *Lindley.*

3. A preternatural production. *Tatler.*

EX-CRES'CENT, *a.* Growing out of something else, in a preternatural manner; superfluous; as a wart or tumor.

> Expunge the whole or lop the *excrescent* parts. *Pope.*

EX-CRETE', *v. t.* [L. *excretus*, infra.]

To separate and throw off; to discharge; as, to *excrete* urine.

EX-CRET'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Passed from the body by excretion.

EX-CRET'ING, *ppr.* Discharging; separating by the natural ducts.

EX-CRE'TION, *n.* [L. *excretio*, from *excerno*, to separate.]

1. The throwing off of effete or no longer useful matter from the animal system. *Tully.*

2. That which is excreted; fluids separated from the body by the glands, and called *excrement*. *Bacon. Quincy.*

EX'CRE-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of separating and ejecting fluid matter from the body.

> *Excretive* faculty. *Harvey.*

EX'CRE-TO-RY, *a.* Having the quality of excreting or throwing off excrementitious matter by the glands.

EX'CRE-TO-RY, *n.* A little duct or vessel, destined to receive secreted fluids, and to excrete them; also, a secretory vessel.

> The *excretories* are nothing but slender slips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood. *Cheyne.*

EX-CRO'CIA-BLE, *a.* [Infra.] Liable to torment. [*Little used.*]

EX-CRO'CIATE, *v. t.* [L. *excrucio*; *ex* and *crucio*, to torment, from *crux*, a cross.]

To torture; to torment; to inflict most severe pain on; as, to *excruciate* the heart or the body. *Chapman.*

EX-CRO'CIA-TED, *pp.* Tortured; racked; tormented.

EX-CRO'CIA-TING, *ppr.* Torturing; tormenting; putting to most severe pain.

2. *a.* Extremely painful; distressing; as, *excruciating* fears.

EX-CRU-CI-A'TION, *n.* Torture; extreme pain; vexation. *Feltham.*

EX-CU-BA'TION, *n.* The act of watching all night. [*Little used.*] *Dict.*

EX-CUL'PA-BLE, *a.* That may be exculpated

EX-CUL'PATE, *v. t.* [It. *sculpare*; L. *ex* and *culpo*, to blame, *culpa*, fault.]

To clear by words from a charge or imputation of fault or guilt; to excuse. How naturally are we inclined to *exculpate* ourselves, and throw the blame on others! Eve endeavored to *exculpate* herself for eating the forbidden fruit, and throw the blame on the serpent; Adam attempted to *exculpate* himself, and throw the blame on Eve.

EX-CUL'PA-TED, *pp.* Cleared by words from the imputation of fault or guilt.

EX-CUL'PA-TING, *ppr.* Clearing by words from the charge of fault or crime

EX-CUL-PA'TION, *n.* The act of vindicating from a charge of fault or crime; excuse.

EX-CUL'PA-TO-RY, *a.* Able to clear from the charge of fault or guilt; excusing; containing excuse. *Johnson.*

EX-CUR'RENT, *a.* In *botany*, a term used in describing the ramification of a body whose axis remains always in the center, the other parts being regularly disposed round it. *Lindley.*

EX-CUR'SION, (eks-kur'shun,) *n.* † [L. *excursio*, *excursus*, from *curro*, to run.]

1. A rambling; a deviating from a stated or settled path.

> She in low numbers short *excursions* tries. *Pope.*

2. Progression beyond fixed limits; as, the *excursions* of the seasons into the extremes of heat and cold. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Digression; a wandering from a subject or main design. *Atterbury.*

†4. An expedition or journey into a distant part; any rambling from a point or place, and return to the same point or place.

EX-CUR'SIVE, *a.* Rambling; wandering; deviating; as, an *excursive* fancy or imagination.

EX-CUR'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a wandering manner. *Boswell.*

EX-CUR'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The act of wandering or passing usual limits.

EX-CUR'SUS, *n.* [L.] *Literally*, digression. A dissertation containing a more full exposition of some important point or topic appended to a work.

EX-CUS'A-BLE, (eks-kūz'a-bl,) *a.* [See EXCUSE.] That may be excused; pardonable; as, the man is *excusable*.

2. Admitting of excuse or justification; as, an *excusable* action.

EX-CUS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being excusable; pardonableness; the quality of admitting of excuse. *Boyle.*

EX-CUS'A-BLY, *adv.* Pardonably.

EX-CU-SA'TION, *n.* Excuse; apology [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

EX-CU-SA'TOR, *n.* One who makes, or is authorized to make, an excuse or carry an apology. *Hume.*

EX-CUS'A-TO-RY, *a.* Making excuse; containing excuse or apology; apologetical; as, an *excusatory* plea.

EX-CUSE', (eks-kūze',) *v. t.* [L. *excuso*; *ex* and *causor*, to blame. See CAUSE.]

1. To pardon; to free from the imputation of fault or blame; to acquit of guilt. We *excuse* a person, in our own minds, when we acquit him of guilt or blame; or we *excuse* him by a declaration of that acquittal.

2. To pardon, as a fault; to forgive entirely, or to admit to be little censurable, and to overlook. We *excuse* a fault which admits of apology or extenuation; and we *excuse* irregular conduct, when extraordinary circumstances appear to justify it.

3. To free from an obligation or duty.

I pray thee have me *excused*.—Luke xiv.

4. To remit; not to exact; as, to *excuse* a forfeiture. *Johnson.*

5. To pardon; to admit an apology for.

Excuse some courtly strains. *Pope.*

6. To throw off an imputation by apology.

Think you that we *excuse* ourselves to you?—2 Cor. xii.

7. To justify; to vindicate.

Their thoughts accusing or else *excusing* one another.—Rom. ii.

EX-CUSE', *n.* A plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment; apology. Every man has an *excuse* to offer for his neglect of duty; the debtor makes *excuses* for delay of payment.

2. The act of excusing or apologizing.

3. That which excuses; that which extenuates or justifies a fault. His inability to comply with the request, must be his *excuse*.

EX-CUS'ED, (eks-kūzd',) *pp.* Acquitted of guilt or fault; forgiven; overlooked.

EX-CUSE'LESS, *a.* Having no excuse; that for which no excuse or apology can be offered.

EX-CUS'ER, *n.* One who offers excuses or pleads for another.

2. One who excuses or forgives another.

EX-CUS'ING, *ppr.* Acquitting of guilt or fault; forgiving; overlooking.

EX-CUSS', *v. t.* [L. *excussus.*]

To shake off; also, to seize and detain by law. [*Not used.*]

EX-CUS'SION, (eks-kush'un,) *n.* A seizing by law. [*Not used.*] *Ayliffe.*

EX-DI-RECT'OR, *n.* One who has been, but is no longer, a director.

EX'E-AT, [L.] *Literally*, let him depart; leave of absence given to a student in the English universities. *Hook.*

EX'E-CRA-BLE, *a.* [L. *execrabilis.* See EXECRATE.] Deserving to be cursed; very hateful; detestable; abominable; as, an *execrable* wretch.

EX'E-CRA-BLY, *adv.* Cursedly; detestably.

EX'E-CRATE, *v. t.* [L. *execror*, from *ex* and *sacer*, the primary sense of which is to separate. See SACRED.]

Literally, to curse; to denounce evil against, or to imprecate evil on; hence, to detest utterly; to abhor; to abominate. *Temple.*

EX'E-CRA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Cursed; denounced; imprecated

EX'E-CRA-TING, *ppr.* Cursing; denouncing; imprecating.

EX-E-CRA'TION, *n.* The act of cursing; a curse pronounced; imprecation of evil; utter detestation expressed. *Milton.*

Cease, gentle queen, these *execrations*. *Shak.*

EX'E-CRA-TO-RY, *a.* A formulary of execration.

EX-ECT', *v. t.* [L. *execo*, for *exsecо*.] *Addison.*

To cut off or out; to cut away. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

EX-EC'TION, *n.* A cutting off or out. [*Little used.*]

EX'E-CUTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *executer*; It. *eseguire*; Sp. *executar*; L. *exequor*, for *exsequor*; *ex* and *sequor*, to follow. See SUE.]

1. *Literally*, to follow out or through. Hence, to perform; to do; to effect; to carry into complete effect; to complete; to finish. We *execute* a purpose, a plan, design, or scheme; we *execute* a work undertaken, that is, we pursue it to the end.

2. To perform; to inflict; as, to *execute* judgment or vengeance. *Scriptures.*

3. To carry into effect; as, to *execute* law or justice

4. To carry into effect the law, or the judgment or sentence on a person; to inflict capital punishment on; to put to death; as, to *execute* a traitor.

5. To kill. *Shak.*

6. To complete, as a legal instrument; to perform what is required to give validity to a writing, as by signing and sealing; as, to *execute* a deed or lease.

EX'E-CUTE, *v. i.* To perform the proper office; to produce an effect.

EX'E-CU-TED, *pp.* Done; performed; accomplished; carried into effect; put to death.

EX'E-CU-TER, *n.* One who performs or carries into effect. [See EXECUTOR.]

EX'E-CU-TING, *ppr.* Doing; performing; finishing; accomplishing; inflicting; carrying into effect.

EX-E-CU'TION, *n.* Performance; the act of completing or accomplishing.

The excellence of the subject contributed much to the happiness of the *execution*. *Dryden.*

2. In *law*, the carrying into effect a sentence or judgment of court; the last act of the law in completing the process by which justice is to be done, by which the possession of land or debt, damages or costs, is obtained, or by which judicial punishment is inflicted.

3. The instrument, warrant, or official order, by which an officer is empowered to carry a judgment into effect. An *execution* issues from the clerk of a court, and is levied by a sheriff, his deputy, or a constable, on the estate, goods, or body of the debtor.

4. The act of signing and sealing a legal instrument, or giving it the forms required to render it a valid act; as, the *execution* of a deed.

5. The last act of the law in the punishment of criminals; capital punishment; death inflicted according to the forms of law.

6. Effect; something done or accomplished. Every shot did *execution*.

7. Destruction; slaughter. *Shak.*

It is used after *do*, to *do* execution; never after *make*.

8. In *the fine arts*, the mode of performing a work of art, and the dexterity with which it is accomplished. *Brande.*

EX-E-CU'TION-ER, *n.* One who executes; one who carries into effect a judgment of death; one who inflicts a capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant. *It is chiefly used in this sense.*

2. He that kills; he that murders. *Shak.*

3. The instrument by which any thing is performed. *Cranham.*

EX-EC'U-TIVE, (egz-ek'u-tiv,) *a.* Having the quality of executing or performing; as, *executive* power or authority; an *executive* officer. Hence, in government, *executive* is used in distinction from *legislative* and *judicial*. The body that deliberates and enacts laws, is *legislative*; the body that judges, or applies the laws to particular cases, is *judicial*; the body or person who carries the laws into effect, or superintends the enforcement of them, is *executive*.

It is of the nature of war to increase the *executive* at the expense of the legislative authority. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

EX-EC'U-TIVE, *n.* The officer, whether king, president, or other chief magistrate, who superintends the execution of the laws; the person who administers the government; executive power or authority in government.

Men most desirous of places in the executive gift, will not expect to be gratified, except by their support of the *executive*. *J. Quincy.*

EX-EC'U-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In the way of executing, or performing.

EX-EC'U-TOR, *n.* The person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see it carried into effect.

Executor in his own wrong, is one, who, without authority, intermeddles with the goods of a deceased person, by which he subjects himself to the trouble of executorship, without the profits or advantages. *Blackstone.*

EX-EC-U-TO'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an executor; executive. *Blackstone.*

EX EC'U-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of an executor.

EX-EC'U-TO-RY, *a.* Performing official duties. *Burke.*

2. In *law*, to be executed or carried into effect in future; to take effect on a future contingency; as, an *executory* devise or remainder. *Blackstone.*

EX-EC'U-TRESS, } *n.* A female executor; a woman
EX-EC'U-TRIX, } appointed by a testator to execute his will. [*The latter word is generally used.*]

EX'E-DRA or EX-E'DRA, *n.* [Gr. ἐξ and ἕδρα.] A portico or vestibule; also, a recess of a building.

Among the *ancients*, a small room for conversation. *Gloss. of Arch.*

EX-E-GE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἐξήγησις, from ἐξηγέομαι, to explain, from ἐξ and ἡγέομαι, to lead.]

1. Exposition; explanation; the science of interpretation; *particularly*, interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.

EX'E-GETE, (eks'e-jēte,) *n.* One skilled in exegesis.

EX-E-GET'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to exegesis; explanatory; tending to unfold or illustrate; expository. *Walker.*

EX-E-GET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of explanation.

EX-EM'PLAR, (egz-em'plar,) *n.* [L. See EXAMPLE.]

1. A model, original, or pattern, to be copied or imitated.

2. The idea or image of a thing, formed in the mind of an artist, by which he conducts his work; the ideal model which he attempts to imitate. *Encyc.*

EX'EM-PLA-RI-LY, *adv.* In a manner to deserve imitation; in a worthy or excellent manner.

She is *exemplarily* loyal. *Howell.*

2. In a manner that may warn others, by way of terror; in such a manner that others may be cautioned to avoid an evil; or in a manner intended to warn others.

Some be punished *exemplarily* in this world. *Hakewill.*

EX'EM-PLA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being a pattern for imitation.

EX-EM-PLAR'I-TY, *n.* A pattern worthy of imitation.

EX'EM-PLA-RY, (egz'em-plet-ry, *a.* [from *exemplar.*] Serving for a pattern or model for imitation; worthy of imitation. The Christian should be *exemplary* in his life, as well as correct in his doctrines.

2. Such as may serve for a warning to others; such as may deter from crimes or vices; as, *exemplary* justice; *exemplary* punishment.

3. Such as may attract notice and imitation.

When any duty has fallen into general neglect, the most visible and *exemplary* performance is required. *Rogers.*

4. Illustrating. *Fuller.*

EX-EM-PLI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [from *exemplify.*]

1. The act of exemplifying; a showing or illustrating by example.

2. A copy; a transcript; an attested copy; as, an *exemplification* of a deed, or of letters patent.

EX-EM'PLI-FI-ED, *pp.* Illustrated by example or copy.

EX-EM'PLI-FI-ER, *n.* One that exemplifies by following a pattern.

EX-EM'PLI-FY, (egz-em'ple-fi,) *v. t.* [from ex*emplar*; Low L. *exemplo*; It. *esemplificare*; Sp. *exemplificar.*]

1. To show or illustrate by example. The life and conversation of our Savior *exemplified* his doctrines and precepts.

2. To copy; to transcribe; to take an attested copy.

3. To prove or show by an attested copy.

EX-EM'PLI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Illustrating by example; transcribing; taking an attested copy; proving by an attested copy.

EX-EM'PLI GRA'TI-A, (grā'she-a,) [L.] For an example, or for the sake of an example.

EX-EMPT', (egz-emt',) *v. t.* [Fr. *exempter*; Sp. *eximir*; It. *esimere*; from L. *eximo*, *exemptus*; *ex* and *emo*, to take.]

Literally, to take out or from; hence, to free, or permit to be free, from any charge, burden, restraint, duty, evil, or requisition, to which others are subject; to privilege; to grant immunity from. Officers and students of colleges are *exempted* from military duty. No man is *exempted* from pain and suffering. The laws of God *exempt* no man from the obligation to obedience.

Certain abbeys claimed to be *exempted* from the jurisdiction of their bishops. *Henry, Hist. Brit.*

EX-EMPT', *a.* Free from any service, charge, burden, tax, duty, evil, or requisition, to which others are subject; not subject; not liable to; as, to be *exempt* from military duty, or from a poll tax; to be *exempt* from pain or fear. Peers in Great Britain are *exempt* from serving on inquests.

2. Free by privilege; as, *exempt* from the jurisdiction of a lord or of a court.

3. Free; clear; not included.

4. Cut off from. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

EX-EMPT', *n.* One who is exempted or freed from duty; one not subject.

EX-EMPT'ED, *pp.* Freed from charge, duty, tax, or evils, to which others are subject; privileged; not subjected.

EX-EMPT'I BLE, *a.* Free; privileged. [*Not in use.*]

EX-EMPT'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from charge, duty, tax, or evil; granting immunity to.

EX-EMP'TION, (egz-em'shun,) *n.* The act of exempting; the state of being exempt.

2. Freedom from any service, charge, burden, tax, evil or requisition, to which others are subject; immunity; privilege. Many cities of Europe purchased or obtained *exemptions* from feudal servitude. No man can claim an *exemption* from pain, sorrow, or death.

EX-EMP-TI'TIOUS, (egz-em-tish'us,) *a.* Separable; that may be taken from. [*Not used.*] *More.*

EX-EN'TER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *exenterо*; *ex* and Gr. ἔντερον, entrails.]

To take out the bowels or entrails; to embowel. *Brown.*

EX-EN-TER-A'TION, *n.* The act of taking out the bowels.

EX-E-QUA'TUR, *n.* [L.] A written recognition of a person in the character of consul or commercial agent, issued by the government, and authorizing him to exercise his powers in the country.

EX-E'QUI-AL, *a.* [L. *exequialis.*]

Pertaining to funerals. *Pope.*

EX'E-QUIES, (eks'e-quiz,) *n. pl.* [L. *exequiæ*, from *exequor*, that is, *exsequor*, to follow.]

Funeral rites; the ceremonies of burial; funeral procession. *Dryden.*

EX-ER'CENT, *a.* [L. *exercens.* See EXERCISE.]

Using; practicing; following; as, a calling or profession. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*

EX'ER-CIS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be exercised, used, employed, or exerted. *Z. Swift.*

EX'ER-CISE, (eks'er-size,) *n.* [L. *exercitium*, from *exerceo*; *ex* and the root of Gr. ἔργον, Eng. *work*; Fr. *exercice*; Sp. *exercicio*; It. *esercizio.*] In a general sense, any kind of work, labor, or exertion of body. Hence,

1. Use; practice; the exertions and movements customary in the performance of business; as, the *exercise* of an art, trade, occupation, or profession.

2. Practice; performance; as, the *exercise* of religion.

3. Use; employment; exertion; as, the *exercise* of the eyes, or of the senses, or of any power of body or mind.

4. Exertion of the body, as conducive to health; action; motion, by labor, walking, riding, or other exertion.

The wise for cure on *exercise* depend. *Dryden.*

5. Exertion of the body for amusement, or for instruction; the habitual use of the limbs for acquiring an art, dexterity, or grace, as in fencing, dancing, riding; or the exertion of the muscles for invigorating the body.

6. Exertion of the body and mind, or faculties for improvement, as in oratory, in painting, or statuary.

7. Use or practice to acquire skill; preparatory practice. Military *exercises* consist in using arms, in motions, marches, and evolutions. Naval *exercise* consists in the use or management of artillery, and in the evolutions of fleets.

8. Exertion of the mind; application of the mental powers.

9. Task; that which is appointed for one to perform. *Milton.*

10. Act of divine worship. *Shak.*

11. A lesson or example for practice.

EX'ER-CISE, *v. t.* [L. *exercco*; Fr. *exercer*; It. *esercere*; Sp. *exercer*. See the noun.]

1. In a *general sense*, to move; to exert; to cause to act, in any manner; as, to *exercise* the body or the hands; to *exercise* the mind, the powers of the mind, the reason or judgment.

2. To use; to exert; as, to *exercise* authority or power.

3. To use for improvement and skill; as, to *exercise* arms.

4. To exert one's powers or strength; to practice habitually; as, to *exercise* one's self in speaking or music.

5. To practice; to perform the duties of; as, to *exercise* an office.

6. To train to use; to discipline; to cause to perform certain acts, as preparatory to service; as, to *exercise* troops.

7. To task; to keep employed; to use efforts.

Herein do I *exercise* myself, to have always a conscience void of offense toward God and toward men. — Acts xxiv.

8. To use; to employ.

9. To busy; to keep busy in action, exertion, or employment.

10. To pain or afflict; to give anxiety to; to make uneasy.

EX'ER-CISE, *v. i.* To use action or exertion; as, to *exercise* for health or amusement. [*Elliptical.*]

EX'ER-CIS-ED, *pp.* Exerted; used; trained; disciplined; accustomed; made skillful by use; employed; practiced; pained; afflicted; rendered uneasy.

EX'ER-CIS-ER, *n.* One who exercises.

EX'ER-CIS-ING, *ppr.* Exerting; using; employing; training; practising.

EX-ER-CI-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *exercitatio*, from *exerceo*. See Exercise.]

Exercise; practice; use. *Brown. Felton.*

EX-ERGUE', (egz-erg',) *n.* [Gr. ἐξ and ἔργον, work.]

In *numismatics*, the place on a medal or coin around and without the type or figure, which has generally the date or other particular inscription. *Elmes.*

EX-ERT', (egz-ert',) *v. t.* [L. *exsero*, for *exsero*; *ex* and *sero*, to throw, to thrust, for this is the radical sense of *sero*.]

1. *Literally*, to thrust forth; to emit; to push out. *Dryden.*

Before the gems *exert*
Their feeble heads. *Philips.*

[*An unusual application.*]

2. To bring out; to cause to come forth; to produce. But more generally,

3. To put or thrust forth, as strength, force, or ability; to strain; to put in action; to bring into active operation; as, to *exert* the strength of the body or limbs; to *exert* efforts; to *exert* powers or faculties; to *exert* the mind.

4. To put forth; to do or perform.

When the will has *exerted* an act of command on any faculty of the soul. *South.*

To exert one's self, is to use efforts; to strive.

EX-ERT'ED, *pp.* Thrust or pushed forth; put in action.

EX-ERT'ING, *ppr.* Putting forth; putting in action.

EX-ER'TION, *n.* The act of exerting or straining; the act of putting into motion or action; effort; a striving or struggling; as, an *exertion* of strength or power; an *exertion* of the limbs, of the mind, or faculties. The ship was saved by great *exertions* of the crew. No *exertions* will suppress a vice which great men countenance.

EX-ERT'IVE, *a.* Exerting; having power to exert.

EX-ERT'MENT, *n.* Exertion; act of exerting.

EX-E'SION, (egz-ē'zhun,) *n.* [L. *exesus*, *exedo*; *ex* and *edo*, to eat.]

The act of eating out or through. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

EX-ES'TU-ATE, *v. i.* To boil; to be agitated.

EX-ES-TU-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *exæstuatio*; *ex* and *æstuo*, to boil.]

A boiling; ebullition; agitation caused by heat; effervescence. *Boyle.*

EX'E-UNT OM'NES, [L.] All go out.

EX-FO'LI-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *exfolio*; *ex* and *folium*, a leaf.]

In *surgery*, to separate and come off in scales, as pieces of carious bone. In *mineralogy*, to scale off, as the laminæ of a mineral.

EX-FO'LI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Separated in thin scales, as a carious bone.

EX-FO'LI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Separating and coming off in scales.

EX-FO-LI-Ā'TION, *n.* The scaling off of a bone; the process of separating, as pieces of unsound bone from the sound part; desquamation. *Coxe.*

EX-FO'LI-A-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of causing exfoliation or the desquamation of a bone.

EX-FO'LI-A-TIVE, *n.* That which has the power or quality of procuring exfoliation. *Wiseman.*

EX-HA'LA-BLE, *a.* [See Exhale.] That may be exhaled or evaporated. *Boyle.*

EX-HA'LANT, *a.* Having the quality of exhaling or evaporating.

EX-HA-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *exhalatio*. See Exhale.]

1. The act or process of exhaling, or sending forth fluids in the form of steam or vapor; evaporation.

2. That which is exhaled; that which is emitted, or which rises in the form of vapor; fume or steam; effluvia. *Exhalations* are visible or invisible. The earth is often dried by evaporation, without visible *exhalations*. The smell of fragrant plants is caused by invisible *exhalations*.

EX-HALE', (egz-hāle',) *v. t.* [L. *exhalo*; *ex* and *halo*, to breathe, to send forth vapor; Ir. *gal*, *gail*, vapor; *gailim*, to evaporate.]

1. To send out; to emit; as vapor, or minute particles of a fluid or other substance. The rose *exhales* a fragrant odor. The earth *exhales* vapor. Marshes *exhale* noxious effluvia.

2. To draw out; to cause to be emitted in vapor or minute particles; to evaporate. The sun *exhales* the moisture of the earth.

EX-HAL'ED, *pp.* Sent out; emitted, as vapor; evaporated.

EX-HALE'MENT, *n.* Matter exhaled; vapor. *Brown.*

EX-HA'LENCE, *n.* The act of exhaling; matter exhaled.

EX-HAL'ING, *ppr.* Sending or drawing out in vapor or effluvia.

EX-HAL'ING, *a.* Serving to exhale, promoting exhalation; as, *exhaling* vessels; an *exhaling* surface.

EX-HAUST', (egz-hawst',) *v. t.* [L. *exhaurio*, *exhaustum*; *ex* and *haurio*, to draw, Gr. ἀορω.]

1. To draw out or drain off the whole of any thing; to draw out, till nothing of the matter drawn is left. We *exhaust* the water in a well, by drawing or pumping; the water of a marsh is *exhausted* by draining; the moisture of the earth is *exhausted* by evaporation.

2. To empty by drawing out the contents. Venesection may *exhaust* the veins and arteries.

3. To draw out or to use and expend the whole; to consume. The treasures of the prince were *exhausted*; his means or his resources were *exhausted*. The strength or fertility of land may be *exhausted*.

4. To use or expend the whole by exertion; as, to *exhaust* the strength or spirits; to *exhaust* one's patience. Hence, this phrase is equivalent to *tire*, *weary*, *fatigue*.

EX-HAUST', *a.* Drained; exhausted. [*Little used.*] *Burton.*

EX-HAUST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn out; drained off; emptied by drawing, draining, or evaporation; wholly used or expended; consumed.

EX-HAUST'ER, *n.* He or that which exhausts or draws out.

EX-HAUST'I-BLE, *a.* That may be exhausted or drained off.

EX-HAUST'ING, *ppr.* Drawing out; draining off; emptying; using or expending the whole; consuming.

2. *a.* Tending to exhaust; as, *exhausting* labor.

EX-HAUS'TION, (egz-hawst'yun,) *n.* The act of drawing out or draining off; the act of emptying completely of the contents.

2. The state of being exhausted or emptied; the state of being deprived of strength or spirits.

3. In *mathematics*, a method of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a *reductio ad absurdum*, or showing that if one is supposed either greater or less than the other, there will arise a contradiction. *Barlow.*

EX-HAUST'IVE, *a.* That exhausts.

EX-HAUST'LESS, *a.* Not to be exhausted; not to be wholly drawn off or emptied; inexhaustible; as, an *exhaustless* fund or store.

EX-HAUST'MENT, *n.* Exhaustion; drain.

EX-HAUST'URE, *n.* Exhaustion.

EX'HE-DRA or EX-HE'DRA. See Exedra. *Gwilt.*

EX-HER'E-DATE, *v. t.* [Infra.] To disinherit.

EX-HER-E-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *exheredatio*, *exheredo*; *ex* and *hæres*, an heir.

In *the civil law*, a disinheriting; a father's excluding a child from inheriting any part of his estate. *Encyc.*

EX-HIB'IT, (egz-hib'it,) *v. t.* [L. *exhibeo*; *ex* and *habeo*, to have or hold, as we say; to *hold out* or *forth*.]

1. To offer or present to view; to present for inspection; to show; as, to *exhibit* paintings or other specimens of art; to *exhibit* papers or documents in court.

2. To show; to display; to manifest publicly; as, to *exhibit* a noble example of bravery or generosity.

3. To present; to offer publicly or officially; as, to *exhibit* a charge of high treason.

4. To administer, as medicines.

EX-HIB'IT, *n.* Any paper produced or presented to a court or to auditors, referees, or arbitrators, as a voucher, or in proof of facts; a voucher or document produced.

2. In *chancery*, a deed or writing produced in court, sworn to by a witness, and a certificate of the oath indorsed on it by the examiner or commissioner. *Encyc.*

EX-HIB'IT-ED, *pp.* Offered to view; presented for inspection; shown; displayed.

EX-HIB'IT-ER, *n.* One who exhibits; one who presents a petition or charge. *Shak.*

EX-HIB'IT-ING, *ppr.* Offering to view; presenting; showing; displaying.

EX-HI-BI''TION, (eks-he-bish'un,) *n.* [L. *exhibitio*.]

1. The act of exhibiting for inspection; a showing or presenting to view; display.

2. The offering, producing, or showing of titles, authorities, or papers of any kind, before a tribunal, in proof of facts.

3. Public show; representation of feats or actions in public; display of oratory in public; any public show.

4. Allowance of meat and drink; pension; benefaction settled for the maintenance of scholars in the English universities, not depending on the foundation. *Swift. Bacon. Encyc.*

5. Hence, gift or recompense, as to servants. *Shak.*

6. In *medicine*, the act of administering a remedy.

EX-HI-BI''TION-ER, *n.* In *English universities*, one who has a pension or allowance, granted for the encouragement of learning.

EX-HIB'IT-IVE, (egz-) *a.* Serving for exhibition; representative. *Norris.*

EX-HIB'IT-IVE-LY, *adv.* By representation. *Waterland.*

EX-HIB'IT-O-RY, *a.* Exhibiting; showing; displaying.

EX-HIL'A-RANT, *a.* Exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure.

EX-HIL'A-RANT, *n.* That which exhilarates.

EX-HIL'A-RATE, (egz-hil'a-rāte,) *v. t.* [L. *exhilaro*; *ex* and *hilaro*, to make merry, *hilaris*, merry, jovial, Gr. ἱλαρος.]

To make cheerful or merry; to enliven; to make glad or joyous; to gladden; to cheer. Good news *exhilarates* the mind, as good wine *exhilarates* the animal spirits.

EX-HIL'A-RATE, *v. i.* To become cheerful or joyous. *Bacon.*

EX-HIL'A-RA-TED, *pp.* Enlivened; animated; cheered; gladdened; made joyous or jovial.

EX-HIL'A-RA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Enlivening; giving life and vigor to the spirits; cheering; gladdening.

EX-HIL'A-RA-TING-LY, *adv.* In an exhilarating manner.

EX-HIL-A-RA'TION, *n.* The act of enlivening the spirits; the act of making glad or cheerful.

2. The state of being enlivened or cheerful. *Exhilaration* usually expresses less than *joy* or *mirth*, but it may be used to express both.

EX-HORT', (egz-hort',) *v. t.* [L. *exhortor*; *ex* and *hortor*, to encourage, to embolden, to cheer, to advise; It. *esortare*; Fr. *exhorter*; Sp. *exhortar*. The primary sense seems to be, to excite, or to give strength, spirit, or courage.]

1. To incite by words or advice; to animate or urge by arguments to a good deed or to any laudable conduct or course of action.

I *exhort* you to be of good cheer. — Acts xxvii.
Young men also *exhort* to be sober-minded. *Exhort* servants to be obedient to their masters. — Tit. ii.

2. To advise; to warn; to caution.

3. To incite or stimulate to exertion. *Goldsmith.*

EX-HORT', *v. i.* To deliver exhortation; to use words or arguments to incite to good deeds.

And with many other words did he testify and *exhort*. — Acts ii.

EX-HORT-A'TION, (eks-) *n.* The act or practice of exhorting; the act of inciting to laudable deeds; incitement to that which is good or commendable.

2. The form of words intended to incite and encourage.

3. Advice; counsel.

EX-HORT'A-TIVE, (egz-) *a.* Containing exhortation.

EX-HORT'A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to exhort; serving for exhortation.

EX-HORT'ED, *pp.* Incited by words to good deeds; animated to a laudable course of conduct; advised.

EX-HORT'ER, *n.* One who exhorts or encourages.

EX-HORT'ING, *ppr.* Inciting to good deeds by words or arguments; encouraging; counseling.

EX-HU'MA-TED, *a.* Disinterred.

EX-HU-MA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from *exhumer*, to dig out of the ground; Sp. *exhumar*; L. *ex* and *humus*, ground.]

1. The digging up of a dead body interred; the disinterring of a corpse.

2. The digging up of any thing buried. *Goldsmith.*

EX-HUME', *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *humus*.]

To dig out of the earth what has been buried; to disinter. *Mantell.*

EX-HUM'ED, (ex-hūmd',) *pp.* Disinterred.

EX-HUM'ING, *ppr.* Disinterring.

EX-IC'CATE, EX-IC-CA'TION. See EXSICCATE.

EX'I-GENCE, EX'I-GEN-CY, *n.* [L. *exigens*, from *exigo*, to exact; *ex* and *ago*, to drive.]

1. Demand; urgency; urgent need or want. We speak of the *exigence* of the case; the *exigence* of the times, or of business.

2. Pressing necessity; distress; any case which demands immediate action, supply, or remedy. A wise man adapts his measures to his *exigences*. In the present *exigency*, no time is to be lost.

EX'I-GENT, *n.* Pressing business; occasion that calls for immediate help. [*Not used.*] [See EXIGENCE.] *Hooker.*

2. In law, a writ which lies where the defendant is not to be found, or, after a return of *non est inventus*, on former writs, the *exigent* or *exigi facias* then issues, which requires the sheriff to cause the defendant to be proclaimed or *exacted*, in five county courts successively, to render himself; and if he does not, he is outlawed. *Blackstone.*

3. End; extremity. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

EX'I-GENT, *a.* Pressing; requiring immediate aid or action. *Burke.*

EX'I-GENT-ER, *n.* An officer in the Court of Common Pleas in England, who makes out exigents and proclamations, in cases of outlawry. *Encyc.*

EX'I-GI-BLE, *a.* [See EXIGENCE.] That may be exacted, demandable; requirable.

EX-I-GU'I TY, *n.* [L. *exiguitas.*]

Smallness, slenderness. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

EX-IG'U-OUS, (egz-ig'yu-us,) *a.* [L. *exiguus.*]

Small; slender, minute; diminutive. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

EX'ILE, (eks'ile,) *n.* [L. *exilium*, *exul*; Fr. *exil*; It. *esilio*. The word is probably compounded of *ex* and a root in Bl, signifying to depart, or to cut off, to separate, or to thrust away, perhaps L. *salio*.]

1. Banishment; the state of being expelled from one's native country or place of residence by authority, and forbidden to return, either for a limited time or for perpetuity.

2. An abandonment of one's country, or removal to a foreign country for residence, through fear, disgust, or resentment, or for any cause distinct from business, is called a *voluntary exile*, as is also a separation from one's country and friends by distress or necessity.

3. The person banished, or expelled from his country by authority; also, one who abandons his country and resides in another; or one who is separated from his country and friends by necessity.

EX'ILE, (eks'ile,) *v. t.* To banish, as a person from his country or from a particular jurisdiction, by authority, with a prohibition of return; to drive away, expel, or transport from one's country.

2. To drive from one's country by misfortune, necessity, or distress.

To exile one's self, is to quit one's country with a view not to return.

EX'ILE, (eks'ile,) *a.* [L. *exilis.*]

Slender, thin, fine. *Bacon.*

EX'IL-ED, (eks'ild,) *pp.* or *a.* Banished; expelled from one's country by authority.

EX'ILE-MENT, *n.* Banishment.

EX'IL-ING, *ppr.* Banishing; expelling from one's country by law, edict, or sentence; voluntarily departing from one's country, and residing in another.

EX-I-LI'TION, (eks-e-lish'un,) *n.* [L. *exilio*, for *exsalio*, to leap out.]

A sudden springing or leaping out. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

EX-IL'I TY, (egz-il'e-ty,) *n.* [L. *exilitas.*]

Slenderness, fineness, thinness.

EX-IM'I OUS, *a.* [L. *eximius.*]

Excellent. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

EX-IN'A-NITE, *v. t.* [L. *exinanio.*]

To make empty; to weaken. [*Not used.*] *Pearson.*

EX-IN-A-NI'TION, *n.* [L. *exinanitio*, from *exinanio*, to empty or evacuate; *ex* and *inanis*, to empty, *inanis*, empty, void.]

An emptying or evacuation; hence, privation; loss; destitution. [*Little used.*]

EX IST', (egz-ist',) *v. i.* [L. *existo*; *ex* and *sisto*, or more directly from Gr. ἵστημι, ἵστασι, to set, place, or fix, or στάω, L. *sto*, to stand, Sp. Port. *estar*, It. *stare*, G. *stehen*, D. *staen*. Russ. *stoya*. The primary sense is to set, fix, or be fixed, whence the sense of permanence, continuance.]

1. To be, to have an essence or real being; *applicable to matter or body, and to spiritual substances.* A Supreme Being and first cause of all other beings must have *existed* from eternity, for no being can have created himself.

2. To live; to have life or animation. Men can not *exist* in water, nor fishes on land.

3. To remain; to endure; to continue in being. How long shall national enmities *exist?*

EX-IST'ENCE, *n.* The state of being or having essence; as, the *existence* of body and of soul in union; the separate *existence* of the soul; immortal *existence*; temporal *existence*.

2. Life; animation.

3. Continued being; duration; continuation. We speak of the *existence* of troubles, or calamities, or of happiness. During the *existence* of national calamities, our pious ancestors always had recourse to prayer for divine aid.

EX-IST'ENT, *a.* Being; having being, essence, or existence.

The eye and mind are fastened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly *existent*. *Dryden.*

EX-IS-TEN'TIAL, (egz-is-ten'shal,) *a.* Having existence. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Earlow.*

EX-IST'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Having existence, being, or life.

EX-IS-TI-MA'TION, *n.* Esteem. [*Not used.*]

EX'IT, *n.* [L., the third person of *exeo*, to go out.]

Literally, he goes out or departs. Hence,

1. The departure of a player from the stage, when he has performed his part. This is also a term set in a play, to mark the time of an actor's quitting the stage.

2. Any departure; the act of quitting the stage of action or of life, death; decease. *Swift.*

3. A way of departure; passage out of a place. *Woodward. Glanville.*

4. A going out; departure.

EX-I'TIAL, (egz-ish'al,) EX-I'TIOUS, (egz-ish'us,) *a.* [L. *exitialis.*]

Destructive to life *Homilies.*

EX-LEG'IS-LA-TOR, *n.* One who has been a legislator, but is not at present.

EX-MAY'OR, *n.* One who has been mayor, but is no longer in office.

EX-MIN'IS-TER, *n.* One who has been minister, but is not in office.

EX ME'RO MO'TU, [L.] Of mere good pleasure, a phrase occurring in charters, grants, &c.

EX NE-CES-SI-TA'TE, [L.] Of necessity.

EX'ODE, *n.* [Gr. ἔξοδιον. See EXODUS.]

In *the Greek drama*, the concluding part of a play, or the part which comprehends all that is said after the last interlude. *Anacharsis.*

EX'O-DUS, EX'O-DY, *n.* [Gr. ἔξοδος ἐξ and ὁδος, way.]

1. Departure from a place; particularly, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the conduct of Moses.

2. The second book of the Old Testament, which gives a history of the departure of the Israelites from Egypt.

EX-OF-FI'CIAL, (eks-of-fish'al,) *a.* Proceeding from office or authority.

EX OF FI'CI O, (eks-of-fish'e-o,) [L.] By virtue of office, and without special authority. A justice of the peace may, *ex officio*, take sureties of the peace.

EX'O-GEN, *n.* [Gr. ἔξω and γένος.]

In *botany*, a plant whose stem is formed by successive additions to the outside of the wood. *Lindley.*

EX-OG'EN-OUS, *a.* Growing by successive additions to the outside of the wood. *Lindley.*

EX'O-GLOSS, *n.* [Gr. ἔξω and γλῶσσα, tongue.]

The popular name of a genus of fishes found in the American seas, whose lower jaw is trilobed, and the middle lobe protruded performs the office of a tongue.

EX-O-LETE', *a.* [L. *exoletus.*]

Worn; faded; obsolete. [*Little used.*]

EX-O-LU'TION, *n.* Laxation of the nerves. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

EX-OLVE', *v. t.* To loose. [*Not in use.*]

EX-OM'PHA-LOS, *n.* [Gr. ἔξ and ὀμφαλός.]

A navel rupture.

EX'ON, *n.* In *England*, the commander of the royal body-guard, called *exon of the household.* *Cull.*

EX-ON'ER-ATE, (egz-on'er-ate,) *v. t.* [L. *exonero*; *ex* and *onero*, to load, *onus*, a load.]

1. To unload, to disburden.

The vessels exonerate themselves into a common dust. *Ray.*

But more generally, in a *figurative sense*,

2. To cast off, as a charge, or as blame resting on one; to clear of something that lies upon the character as an imputation; as, to *exonerate* one's self from blame, or from the charge of avarice.

3. To cast off, as an obligation, debt, or duty; to discharge of responsibility or liability; as, a surety *exonerates* himself by producing a man in court.

EX-ON'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Unloaded; disburdened; freed from a charge, imputation, or responsibility.

EX-ON'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Unloading; disburdening; freeing from any charge or imputation.

EX-ON-ER-A'TION, *n.* The act of disburdening or discharging; the act of freeing from a charge or imputation.

EX-ON'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Freeing from a burden or obligation.

EX-OPH'YL LOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἔξ and φύλλον, a leaf.]

Being naked or not sheathed in another leaf.

EX-OP-TA'TION, *n.* Earnest desire or wish.

EX'O-RA-BLE, (eks'o-ra-bl,) *a.* [L. *exorabilis*, from *exoro*; *ex* and *oro*, to pray.]

That may be moved or persuaded by entreaty.

EX'O-RATE, *v. t.* To obtain by request.

EX-OR'BI-TANCE, (egz-or'be-tans,) EX-OR'BI-TAN-CY, (egz-or'be-tan-sy,) *n.* [L. *exorbitans*, from *ex* and *orbita*, the track of a wheel, *orbis*, an orb.]

Literally, a going beyond or without the track or usual limit. Hence, enormity; extravagance; a deviation from rule or the ordinary limits of right or propriety; as, the *exorbitances* of the tongue, or of deportment.

The reverence of my presence may be a curb to your exorbitances. *Dryden.*

EX-OR'BI-TANT, *a.* [L. *exorbitans.*]

1. *Literally*, departing from an orbit or usual track. Hence, deviating from the usual course, going beyond the appointed rules or established limits of right or propriety; hence, excessive; extravagant; enormous. We speak of *exorbitant* appetites and passions; *exorbitant* demands or claims; *exorbitant* taxes.

2. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method.

The Jews were lawful with cause exorbitant. *Hooker.*

EX-OR'BI-TANT-LY, *adv.* Enormously; excessively.

EX-OR'BI-TATE, *v. i.* To go beyond the usual track or orbit, to deviate from the usual limit. *Bentley.*

EX'OR-CISE, (eks'or-size,) *v. t.* [Gr. ἐξορκίζω, to adjure, from ὁρκίζω, to bind by oath, from ὅρκος, an oath.]

1. To adjure by some holy name; but chiefly, to expel evil spirits by conjurations, prayers, and ceremonies. To *exorcise* a person, is to expel from him the evil spirit supposed to possess him. To *exorcise* a demon or evil spirit, is to cast him out or drive him from a person by prayers or other ceremonies. *Encyc.*

2. To purify from unclean spirits by adjurations and ceremonies; to deliver from the influence of malignant spirits or demons; as, to *exorcise* a bed or a house.

EX'OR-CIS-ED, *pp.* Expelled from a person or place by conjurations and prayers; freed from demons in like manner.

EX'OR-CIS-ER, *n.* One who pretends to cast out evil spirits by adjurations and conjuration.

EX'OR-CIS-ING, *ppr.* Expelling evil spirits by prayers and ceremonies.

EX'OR-CISM, *n.* [L. *exorcismus*; Gr. ἐξορκισμός.]

The expulsion of evil spirits from persons or places by certain adjurations and ceremonies. *Exorcism* was common among the Jews, and still makes a part of the superstitions of some churches. *Encyc.*

EX'OR-CIST, *n.* One who pretends to expel evil spirits by conjuration, prayers, and ceremonies. *Acts* XIX.

EX-OR'DI-AL, (egz-) *a.* [infra.] Pertaining to the exordium of a discourse; introductory. *Brown.*

EX-OR'DI-UM, *n.*; *pl.* EXORDIUMS. [L., from *exordior*; *ex* and *ordior*, to begin. See ORDER.]

In *oratory*, the beginning; the introductory part of a discourse, which prepares the audience for the main subject; the preface or proemial part of a composition. The *exordium* may be formal and deliberate, or abrupt and vehement, according to the nature of the subject and occasion.

EX-O-RHI'ZÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. ἔξ and ῥίζα.]

In *botany*, plants whose radicle elongates downward, directly from the base of the embryo. *Lindley.*

EX-O-RHI'ZOUS, *a.* Pertaining to the exorhizæ.

EX-OR-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *exornatio*, from *exorno*; *ex* and *orno*, to adorn.]

Ornament; decoration; embellishment. *Hale. Hooker.*

EX-ORT'IVE, *a.* [L. *exortivus*; *ex* and *ortus*, a rising.]

Rising; relating to the east.

EX'OS-MOSE, *n.* [Gr. ἔξ and ὠσμός, impulsion.]

The passage of gases, vapors, or liquids, through porous media from within. *Brande.*

EX-OS'SA-TED, *a.* [infra.] Deprived of bones.

EX-OS'SE-OUS, *a.* [L. *ex* and *os*, bones.]

Without bones; destitute of bones; as, *exosseous* animals. *Brown.*

EX'OS-TOME, *n.* [Gr. ἔξω and στόμα.]

The small aperture or foramen of the ovule of a plant. *Beck.*

EX-OS-TO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἔξ and ὀστέον, a bone.]

Any protuberance of a bone which is not natural; an excrescence, or morbid enlargement of a bone. *Coxe.*

Also, in *botany*, a disease in which knots are formed upon or in the wood.

EX-O-TER'IC, EX-O-TER'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. ἐξωτερικός, exterior.]

External; public; opposed to *esoteric* or secret. The

exoteric doctrines of the ancient philosophers were those which were openly professed and taught. The *esoteric* were secret, or taught only to a few chosen disciples. *Enfield. Encyc.*

EX'O-TER-Y, *n.* What is obvious or common. *Search.*

EX-OT'IC, (egz-ot'ik,) *a.* [Gr. εξωτικος, from εξω, without.]

Foreign; introduced from a foreign country; not native; extraneous; as, an *exotic* plant; an *exotic* term or word.

EX-OT'IC, *n.* A plant, shrub, or tree, not native; a plant introduced from a foreign country. *Addison.*

2. A word of foreign origin introduced into a language.

EX-OT'I-CISM, *n.* The state of being exotic.

EX-PAND', *v. t.* [L. *expando*; *ex* and *pando*, to open, or spread; It. *spandere*, to pour out; coinciding with Eng. *span*, D. *span*, *spannen*, Sw. *spanna*, Dan. *spænder*. See Ar. بان *baina*, Class Bn, No. 3. The primary sense is, to strain or stretch; and this seems to be the sense of *bend*, L. *pandus*.]

1. To open; to spread; as, a flower *expands* its leaves.

2. To spread; to enlarge a surface; to diffuse; as, a stream *expands* its waters over a plain.

3. To dilate; to enlarge in bulk; to distend; as, to *expand* the chest by inspiration; heat *expands* all bodies; air is *expanded* by rarefaction.

4. To enlarge; to extend; as, to *expand* the sphere of benevolence; to *expand* the heart or affections.

EX-PAND', *v. i.* To open; to spread. Flowers *expand* in spring.

2. To dilate; to extend in bulk or surface. Metals *expand* by heat; a lake *expands*, when swelled by rains.

3. To enlarge; as, the heart *expands* with joy.

EX-PAND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Opened; spread; extended; dilated; enlarged; diffused.

EX-PAND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Opening; spreading; extending; dilating; diffusing.

EX-PANSE', (eks-pans',) *n.* [L. *expansum*.]

A spreading; extent; a wide extent of space or body; as, the *expanse* of heaven.

> The smooth *expanse* of crystal lakes. *Pope.*

EX-PANS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *expansible*.] The capacity of being expanded; capacity of extension in surface or bulk; as, the *expansibility* of air.

EX-PANS'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from *expand*.] Capable of being expanded or spread; capable of being extended, dilated, or diffused.

> Bodies are not *expansible* in proportion to their weight. *Grew.*

EX-PANS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Expansibility.

EX-PANS'I-BLY, *adv.* In an expansible manner.

EX-PANS'ILE, *a.* Capable of expanding, or of being dilated.

EX-PAN'SION, (eks-pan'shun,) *n.* [L. *expansio*.]

1. The act of expanding or spreading out.

2. The state of being expanded; the enlargement of surface or bulk; dilatation. We apply *expansion* to surface, as the *expansion* of a sheet or of a lake, and to bulk, as the *expansion* of fluids or metals by heat; but not to a line or length without breadth.

3. Extent; space to which any thing is enlarged; also, pure space or distance between remote bodies.

4. Enlargement; as, the *expansion* of the heart or affections.

5. In *commerce*, an increase of issues of bank notes.

EX-PAN'SION-CURB, *n.* A contrivance to counteract expansion and contraction by heat, as in chronometers.

EX-PANS'IVE, *a.* [Fr.] Having the power to expand, to spread, or to dilate; as, the *expansive* force of heat or fire. *Gregory.*

2. Having the capacity of being expanded; as, the *expansive* quality of air; the *expansive* atmosphere. *Thomson.*

3. Widely extended; as, *expansive* benevolence.

EX-PANS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being expansive.

EX PAR'TE, [L.] On one part; as, *ex parte* evidence, that which is brought forward by one side only; an *ex parte* council, one which assembles at the request of only one of the parties in dispute.

EX-PA'TIATE, (eks-pa'shāte,) *v. i.* [L. *expatior*; *ex* and *spatior*, to wander, to enlarge in discourse, *spatium*, space, probably allied to *pateo*, to open. Class Bd.]

1. To move at large; to rove without prescribed limits; to wander in space without restraint.

> He bids his soul *expatiate* in the skies. *Pope.*
> *Expatiate* free o'er all this scene of man. *Pope.*

2. To enlarge in discourse or writing; to be copious in argument or discussion. On important topics, the orator thinks himself at liberty to *expatiate*.

EX-PA'TIA-TING, *ppr.* Roving at large; moving in space without certain limits or restraint; enlarging in discourse or writing.

EX-PA-TI-A'TION, *n.* Act of expatiating.

EX-PA'TIA-TOR, *n.* One who enlarges or amplifies in language.

EX-PA'TIA-TO-RY, *a.* Expatiating.

EX-PA'TRI-ATE or **EX-PAT'RI-ATE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *expatrier*; It. *spatriare*; from L. *ex* and *patria*, country.]

In a *general sense*, to banish.

To expatriate one's self, is to quit one's country, renouncing citizenship and allegiance in that country, to take residence and become a citizen in another country. The right to *expatriate one's self*, is denied in feudal countries, and much controverted in the United States.

EX-PA'TRI-A-TED or **EX-PAT'RI-A-TED**, *pp.* Banished; removed from one's native country, with renunciation of citizenship and allegiance.

EX-PA'TRI-A-TING or **EX-PAT'RI-A-TING**, *ppr.* Banishing; abandoning one's country, with renunciation of allegiance.

EX-PA-TRI-A'TION or **EX-PAT-RI-A'TION**, *n.* Banishment. *More generally*, the forsaking one's own country, with a renunciation of allegiance, and with the view of becoming a permanent resident and citizen in another country.

EX-PECT', *v. t.* [L. *expecto*; *ex* and *specto*, to look, that is, to reach forward, or to fix the eyes.]

1. To wait for.

> The guards,
> By me encamped on yonder hill, *expect*
> Their motion. *Milton.*

[This sense, though often used by Gibbon, seems to be obsolescent.]

2. To look for; to have a previous apprehension of something future, whether good or evil, to entertain at least a slight belief that an event will happen. We *expect* a visit that has been promised; we *expect* money will be paid at the time it is due, though we are often disappointed.

Expect, in its legitimate sense, always refers to a *future event*. [The common phrase, *I expect it was*, is as vulgar as it is improper.]

3. To require or demand; as, payment will be *expected* when the note falls due. *Whately.*

EX-PECT', *v. i.* To wait; to stay. *Sandys.*

EX-PECT'A-BLE, *a.* To be expected; that may be expected.

EX-PECT'ANCE, } *n.* The act or state of expecting;
EX-PECT'AN-CY, } expectation. *Milton. Shak.*

2. Something expected. *Shak.*

3. Hope; a looking for with pleasure. *Shak.*

EX-PECT'AN-CY, *n.* In *law*, a state of waiting or suspension. An *estate in expectancy*, is one which is to take effect or commence after the determination of another estate. Estates of this kind are *remainders* and *reversions*. A remainder, or estate in remainder, is one which is limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined. Thus, when a grant of land is made to A for twenty years, and, after the determination of that term, to B and his heirs forever, A is tenant for years, remainder to B in fee. In this case, the estate of B is in *expectancy*, that is, waiting for the determination of the estate for years. A *reversion* is the residue of an estate left in the grantor, to commence in possession after the determination of a particular estate granted out by him. As, when A leases an estate to B for twenty years, after the determination of that period, the estate *reverts* to the lessor; but, during the term, the estate of the lessor is in *expectancy*. *Blackstone.*

EX-PECT'ANT, *a.* Waiting; looking for. *Swift.*

2. *Expectant* estate, one which is suspended till the determination of a particular estate. *Blackstone.*

EX-PECT'ANT, *n.* One who expects; one who waits in expectation; one held in dependence by his belief or hope of receiving some good. Those who have the gift of offices are usually surrounded by *expectants*.

EX-PECT-A'TION, *n.* [L. *expectatio*.]

1. The act of expecting or looking forward to a future event with at least some reason to believe the event will happen. *Expectation* differs from *hope*. *Hope* originates in desire, and may exist with little or no ground of belief that the desired event will arrive. *Expectation* is founded on some reasons which render the event probable. *Hope* is directed to some good; *expectation* is directed to good or evil.

> The same weakness of mind which indulges absurd *expectations*, produces petulance in disappointment. *Irving.*

2. The state of expecting, either with hope or fear.

3. Prospect of good to come.

> My soul, wait thou only on God, for my *expectation* is from him. — Ps. lxii.

4. The object of expectation; the expected Messiah. *Milton.*

5. A state or qualities in a person which excite expectations in others of some future excellence; as, a youth of *expectation*. *Sidney. Otway.*

We now more generally say, a youth of *promise*.

6. In *chances*, the value of any prospect of prize or property depending upon the happening of some uncertain event. A sum of money, to be paid when an event happens, has a determinate value before that event happens. If the chances of receiving or not receiving a hundred dollars, when an event arrives, are equal, then, before the arrival of the event, the expectation is worth half the money. *Barlow. Encyc.*

Expectation of life; in *annuities*, a term applied to the mean or average duration of the life of individuals, after any specified age. *P. Cyc.*

EX-PECT'A-TIVE, *n.* That which is expected. [*Not used.*]

EX-PECT'ER, *n.* One who expects; one who waits for something, or for another person. *Swift. Shak.*

EX-PECT'ING, *ppr.* Waiting or looking for the arrival of.

EX-PECT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a state of expectation.

EX-PEC'TO-RANT, *a.* [See EXPECTORATE.] Having the quality of promoting discharges from the lungs.

EX-PEC'TO-RANT, *n.* A medicine which promotes discharges from the lungs.

EX-PEC'TO-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *expectoro*; Sp. *expectorar*; Fr. *expectorer*; from L. *ex* and *pectus*, the breast.]

To eject from the trachea or lungs; to discharge phlegm or other matter, by coughing, hawking, and spitting. *Coxe.*

EX-PEC'TO-RA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Discharged from the lungs.

EX-PEC'TO-RA-TING, *ppr.* Throwing from the lungs by hawking and spitting.

EX-PEC-TO-RA'TION, *n.* The act of discharging phlegm or mucus from the lungs, by coughing, hawking, and spitting; also, the matter thus discharged. *Encyc.*

EX-PEC'TO-RA-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

EX PE'DE HER'CU-LEM, [L.] From the remaining foot of Hercules' statue, learn the size of his entire person; from a partial exhibition, learn the full extent of a man's powers or characteristic excellences.

EX-PE'DI-ATE, *v. t.* To expedite. [*Not in use.*]

EX-PE'DI-ENCE, } *n.* [See SPEED, EXPEDIENT, and
EX-PE'DI-EN-CY, } EXPEDITE.]

1. Fitness or suitableness to effect some good end or the purpose intended; propriety under the particular circumstances of the case. The practicability of a measure is often obvious, when the *expedience* of it is questionable.

2. Expedition; adventure. [*Not now used.*] *Shak.*

3. Expedition; haste; dispatch. [*Not now used.*] *Shak.*

EX-PE'DI-ENT, (eks-pē'de-ent,) *a.* [L. *expediens*; *expedio*, to hasten; Eng. *speed*; Gr. σπευδω.]

1. *Literally*, hastening; urging forward. Hence, tending to promote the object proposed; fit or suitable for the purpose, proper under the circumstances. Many things may be lawful, which are not *expedient*.

2. Useful; profitable.

3. Quick; expeditious. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

EX-PE'DI-ENT, *n.* That which serves to promote or advance; any means which may be employed to accomplish an end. Let every *expedient* be employed to effect an important object, nor let exertions cease till all *expedients* fail of producing the effect.

2. Shift; means devised or employed in an exigency. *Dryden.*

EX-PE'DI-ENT-LY, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; conveniently.

2. Hastily; quickly. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

EX-PED'I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *pes*, foot.]

In *the forest laws of England*, to cut out the balls or claws of a dog's fore foot, for the preservation of the king's game.

EX-PED-I-TA'TION, *n.* The act of cutting out the balls or claws of a dog's fore feet. *Encyc.*

EX'PE-DITE, *v. t.* [L. *expedio*; Sp. *expedir*; Fr. *expedier*; It. *spedire*; Ar. أفد *afada*, to hasten, or وفد *wafada*, to send, to move hastily, to be suitable; Eng. *speed*. *Expedio* is compound. We see the same root in *impedio*, to hinder, to send against, to move in opposition.]

1. To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate motion or progress. The general sent orders to *expedite* the march of the army. Artificial heat may *expedite* the growth of plants.

2. To dispatch; to send from.

> Such charters are *expedited* of course. *Bacon.*

3. To hasten by rendering easy. See No. 1.

EX'PE-DITE, *a.* [L. *expeditus*.]

1. Quick; speedy; expeditious; as, *expedite* execution. [*Little used.*] *Sandys.*

2. Easy, clear of impediments; unencumbered; as, to make a way plain and *expedite*. [*Unusual.*]

3. Active; nimble; ready; prompt. [*Hooker.*

> The more *expedite* will be the soul in its operations. [*Unusual.*] *Tillotson.*

4. Light-armed. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

EX'PE-DIT-ED, *pp.* Facilitated; freed from impediment.

EX'PE-DITE-LY, *adv.* Readily; hastily; speedily; promptly. *Grew.*

EX'PE-DIT-ING, *ppr.* Facilitating; hastening.

EX-PE-DI''TION, (eks-pe-dish'un,) *n.* [L. *expeditio.*]
1. Haste; speed; quickness; dispatch. The mail is conveyed with *expedition.*
2. The march of an army, or the voyage of a fleet, to a distant place, for hostile purposes; as, the *expedition* of the French to Egypt; the *expedition* of Xerxes into Greece.
3. Any enterprise, undertaking, or attempt by a number of persons; or the collective body which undertakes. We say, our government sent an *expedition* to the Pacific; the *expedition* has arrived.

EX-PE-DI''TION-A-RY, *a.* Consisting in an expedition.

EX-PE-DI''TIOUS, (eks-pe-dish'us,) *a.* Quick; hasty; speedy; as, an *expeditious* march.
2. Nimble; active; swift; acting with celerity; as, an *expeditious* messenger or runner.

EX-PE-DI''TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Speedily; hastily; with celerity or dispatch.

EX-PED'I-TIVE, *a.* Performing with speed. *Bacon.*

EX-PEL', *v. t.* [L. *expello*; *ex* and *pello*, to drive, Gr. βαλλω; It. *espellere*; W. *ysphelu*; and from the L. participle, Fr. *expulser.* Class Bl.]
1. To drive or force out from any inclosed place; as, to *expel* wind from the stomach, or air from a bellows. [*The word is applicable to any force, physical or moral.*]
2. To drive out; to force to leave; as, to *expel* the inhabitants of a country; to *expel* wild beasts from a forest.
3. To eject; to throw out. *Dryden.*
4. To banish; to exile. *Pope.*
5. To reject; to refuse. [*Little used.*]
And would you not poor fellowship *expel*? *Hub. Tale.*
6. To exclude; to keep out or off. *Shak.*
7. In *college government*, to command to leave; to dissolve the connection of a student; to interdict him from further connection.

EX-PEL'LA-BLE, *a.* That may be expelled or driven out.
Acid *expellable* by heat. *Kirwan.*

EX-PEL'LED, (eks-peld',) *pp.* or *a.* Driven out or away; forced to leave; banished; exiled; excluded.

EX-PEL'LER, *n.* He or that which drives out or away.

EX-PEL'LING, *ppr.* Driving out; forcing away; compelling to quit or depart; banishing; excluding.

EX-PEND', *v. t.* [L. *expendo*; *ex* and *pendo*, to weigh; Sp. *expender*; Fr. *dépenser*, from L. *dispendo*; It. *spendere*, properly, to weigh off; hence, to lay out.]
1. To lay out; to disburse; to spend; to deliver or distribute, either in payment or in donations. We *expend* money for food, drink, and clothing. We *expend* a little in charity, and a great deal in idle amusements.
2. To lay out; to use; to employ; to consume; as, to *expend* time and labor. I hope the time, labor, and money *expended* on this book will not be wholly misemployed.
3. To use and consume; as, to *expend* hay in feeding cattle.
4. To consume; to dissipate; to waste; as, the oil of a lamp is *expended* in burning; water is *expended* in mechanical operations.

EX-PEND', *v. i.* To be laid out, used, or consumed.

EX-PEND'ED, *pp.* Laid out; spent; disbursed; used; consumed.

EX-PEND'ING, *ppr.* Spending; using; employing; wasting.

EX-PEND'I-TURE, *n.* The act of expending; a laying out, as of money; disbursement. A corrupt administration is known by extravagant *expenditures* of public money.
National income and *expenditure.* *Price.*
2. Money expended; expense.
The receipts and *expenditures* of this extensive country. *Hamilton.*

EX-PENSE', (ex-pens',) *n.* [L. *expensum.*]
1. A laying out or expending; the disbursing of money, or the employment and consumption, as of time or labor. Great enterprises are accomplished only by a great *expense* of money, time, and labor.
2. Money expended; cost; charge; that which is disbursed in payment or in charity. A prudent man limits his *expenses* by his income. The *expenses* of war are rarely or never reimbursed by the acquisition either of goods or territory.
3. That which is used, employed, laid out, or consumed; as, the *expense* of time or labor.

EX-PENSE'FUL, *a.* Costly; expensive. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

EX-PENSE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a costly manner; with great expense. *Weever.*

EX-PENSE'LESS, *a.* Without cost or expense. *Milton.*

EX-PENS'IVE, *a.* Costly; requiring much expense; as, an *expensive* dress or equipage; an *expensive* family. Vices are usually more *expensive* than virtues.
2. Given to expense; free in the use of money; extravagant; lavish; *applied to persons.* Of men, some are frugal and industrious; others, idle and *expensive.* *Temple.*
3. Liberal; generous in the distribution of property.
This requires an active, *expensive*, indefatigable goodness. *Sprat.*

EX-PENS'IVE-LY, *adv.* With great expense; at great cost or charge. *Swift.*

EX-PENS'IVE-NESS, *n.* Costliness; the quality of incurring or requiring great expenditures of money. The *expensiveness* of war is not its greatest evil.
2. Addictedness to expense; extravagance; *applied to persons.*

EX-PE'RI-ENCE, *n.* [L. *experientia*, from *experior*, to try; *ex* and ant. *perior*; Gr. πειραω, to attempt, whence *πειρατης*; G. *erfahren*, from *fahren*, to move, to go, to drive, to *ferry*; D. *ervaaren*, from *vaaren*, to go, to move, to sail; Sw. *förfara*, *fara*; Dan. *forfarer*, *farer*; Sax. *faran*; Goth. *faran*; Eng. to *fare*. The L. *periculum*, Eng. *peril*, are from the same root. We see the root of these words is, to go, to *fare*, to drive, urge, or press, to strain or stretch forward. See Class Br, No. 3, Ar. No. 4, 19, 23.]
1. Trial, or a series of trials or experiments; active effort or attempt to do or to prove something, or repeated efforts. A man attempts to raise wheat on moist or clayey ground; his attempt fails of success; *experience* proves that wheat will not flourish on such a soil. He repeats the trial, and his *experience* proves the same fact. A single trial is usually denominated an *experiment*; *experience* may be a series of trials, or the result of such trials.
2. Observation of a fact, or of the same facts or events happening under like circumstances.
3. Trial from suffering or enjoyment; suffering itself; the use of the senses; as, the *experience* we have of pain or sickness. We know the effect of light, of smell, or of taste, by *experience.* We learn the instability of human affairs by observation or by *experience.* We learn the value of integrity by *experience.* Hence,
4. Knowledge derived from trials, use, practice, or from a series of observations.

EX-PE'RI-ENCE, *v. t.* To try by use, by suffering, or by enjoyment. Thus we all *experience* pain, sorrow, and pleasure; we *experience* good and evil; we often *experience* a change of sentiments and views.
2. To know by practice or trial; to gain knowledge or skill by practice, or by a series of observations.

EX-PE'RI-EN-CED, (eks-pē're-enst,) *pp.* Tried; used; practiced.
2. *a.* Taught by practice or by repeated observations; skillful or wise by means of trials, use, or observation; as, an *experienced* artist; an *experienced* physician.

EX-PE'RI-EN-CER, *n.* One who makes trials or experiments.

EX-PE'RI-EN-CING, *ppr.* Making trial; suffering or enjoying.

EX-PER'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *experimentum*, from *experior*, as in *Experience*, which see.]
A trial; an act or operation designed to discover some unknown truth, principle, or effect, or to establish it when discovered. It differs from *observation*, which is merely the attentive consideration of things, as they exist in nature. *Experiments* in chemistry disclose the qualities of natural bodies. A series of *experiments* proves the uniformity of the laws of matter. It is not always safe to trust to a single *experiment.* It is not expedient to try many *experiments* in legislation.
A political *experiment* can not be made in a laboratory, nor determined in a few hours. *J. Adams.*

EX-PER'I-MENT, *v. i.* To make trial; to make an experiment; to operate on a body in such a manner as to discover some unknown fact, or to establish it when known. Philosophers *experiment* on natural bodies for the discovery of their qualities and combinations.
2. To try; to search by trial.
3. To experience. [*Not used.*] *Locke.*

EX-PER'I-MENT, *v. t.* To try; to know by trial. [*Little used.*] *Herbert.*

EX-PER-I-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to experiment.
2. Known by experiment or trial; derived from experiment.
Experimental knowledge is the most valuable, because it is most certain, and most safely to be trusted.
3. Built on experiments; founded on trial and observations, or on a series of results, the effects of operations; as, *experimental* philosophy.
4. Taught by experience; having personal experience.
Admit to the holy communion such only as profess and appear to be regenerated, and *experimental* Christians. *H. Humphreys.*
5. Known by experience; derived from experience; as, *experimental* religion.

EX-PER-I-MENT'AL-IST, *n.* One who makes experiments. *Burgess.*

EX-PER-I-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* By experiment; by trial; by operation and observation of results.
2. By experience; by suffering or enjoyment. We are all *experimentally* acquainted with pain and pleasure.

EX-PER-I-MENT'A-TIVE, *a.* Experimental.

EX-PER'I-MENT-ED, *pp.* Tried; searched out by trial.

EX-PER'I-MENT-ER, *n.* One who makes experiments; one skilled in experiments.

EX-PER'I-MENT-ING, *ppr.* Making experiments or trials.

EX-PER'I-MENT-IST, *n.* One who makes experiments. [This is more analogical than EXPERIMENTALIST.] *Good.*

EX-PER-I-MEN'TUM CRU'CIS. [L.] Experiment of the cross; a test of the severest and most searching nature; a decisive experiment.

EX-PERT', *a.* [L. *expertus*, from *experior*, to try. See EXPERIENCE.]
1. Properly, experienced; taught by use, practice, or experience; hence, skillful; well instructed; having familiar knowledge of; as, an *expert* philosopher.
2. Dextrous; adroit; ready; prompt; having a facility of operation or performance from practice; as, an *expert* operator in surgery. It is usually followed by *in*; as, *expert in* surgery; *expert in* performance on a musical instrument. Pope uses *expert of* arms, but improperly.

EX-PERT', *v. t.* To experience. *Spenser.*

EX-PERT', *n.* An expert person. *Ed. Rev.*

EX-PERT'LY, *adv.* In a skillful or dextrous manner; adroitly; with readiness and accuracy.

EX-PERT'NESS, *n.* Skill derived from practice; readiness; dexterity; adroitness; as, *expertness* in musical performance; *expertness* in war or in seamanship; *expertness* in reasoning.

EX-PET'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *expetibilis.*]
That may be wished for; desirable. [*Not used.*]

EX'PI-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *expiabilis.* See EXPIATE.]
That may be expiated; that may be atoned for and done away; as, an *expiable* offense; *expiable* guilt.

EX'PI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *expio*; *ex* and *pio*, to worship, to atone; *pius*, pious, mild. The primary sense is probably to *appease*, to pacify, to allay resentment, which is the usual sense of *atone* in most languages which I have examined. *Pio* is probably contracted from *pico*, and from the root of *paco*, the radical sense of which is to lay, set, or fix; the primary sense of peace, *pax*. Hence the sense of *mild* in *pius*. But this opinion is offered only as probable.]
1. To atone for; to make satisfaction for; to extinguish the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety or worship, by which the obligation to punish the crime is canceled. To *expiate* guilt or a crime, is to perform some act which is supposed to purify the person guilty; or some act which is accepted by the offended party as satisfaction for the injury; that is, some act by which his wrath is appeased, and his forgiveness procured.
2. To make reparation for; as, to *expiate* an injury. *Clarendon.*
3. To avert the threats of prodigies. *Johnson.*

EX'PI-A-TED, *pp.* Atoned for; done away by satisfaction offered and accepted.

EX'PI-A-TING, *ppr.* Making atonement or satisfaction for; destroying or removing guilt, and canceling the obligation to punish.

EX-PI-A'TION, *n.* [L. *expiatio.*]
1. The act of atoning for a crime; the act of making satisfaction for an offense, by which the guilt is done away, and the obligation of the offended person to punish the crime is canceled; atonement; satisfaction. Among *pagans* and *Jews*, *expiation* was made chiefly by sacrifices, or washings, and purification. Among *Christians*, *expiation* for the sins of men is usually considered as made only by the obedience and sufferings of Christ.
2. The means by which atonement for crimes is made; atonement; as sacrifices and purification among heathens, and the obedience and death of Christ among Christians.
3. Among *ancient heathens*, an act by which the threats of prodigies were averted. *Hayward.*

EX'PI-A-TO-RY, *a.* Having the power to make atonement or expiation; as, an *expiatory* sacrifice.

EX-PI-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *expilatio*, from *expilo*, to strip; *ex* and *pilo*, to *peel.*]
A stripping; the act of committing waste on land, to the injury of an heir; waste. [*Little used.*] *Fuller.*

EX-PIR'A-BLE, *a.* [from *expire.*] That may expire; that may come to an end.

EX-PIR'ANT, *n.* One expiring.

EX-PI-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *expiratio*, from *expiro.* See EXPIRE.]
1. The act of breathing out, or forcing the air from the lungs. Respiration consists of *expiration* and *inspiration.*
2. The last emission of breath; death. *Rambler.*
3. The emission of volatile matter from any substance; evaporation; exhalation; as, the *expiration* of warm air from the earth.
4. Matter expired; exhalation; vapor; fume. *Bacon.*
5. Cessation; close; end; conclusion; termina-

tion of a limited time; as, the *expiration* of a month or year; the *expiration* of a term of years; the *expiration* of a lease; the *expiration* of a contract or agreement.

EX-PI'RA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the emission or expiration of breath from the lungs. *Hall.*

EX-PIRE', *v. t.* [L. *expiro*, for *exspiro*; *ex* and *spiro*, to breathe.]

1. To breathe out; to throw out the breath from the lungs; opposed to *inspire*. We *expire* air at every breath.

2. To exhale; to emit in minute particles, as a fluid or volatile matter. The earth *expires* a damp or warm vapor; the body *expires* fluid matter from the pores; plants *expire* odors.

3. To conclude. [*Obs.*]

EX-PIRE', *v. i.* To emit the last breath, as an animal; to die; to breathe the last.

2. To perish; to end; to fail or be destroyed; to come to nothing; to be frustrated. With the loss of battle all his hopes of empire *expired*.

3. To fly out; to be thrown out with force. [*Rare.*]

The ponderous ball *expires*. *Dryden.*

4. To come to an end; to cease; to terminate; to close or conclude, as a given period. A lease will *expire* on the first of May. The year *expires* on Monday. The contract will *expire* at Michaelmas. The days had not *expired*.

When forty years had *expired*. — Acts vii.

EX-PIR'ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of EXPIRE.

EX-PIR'ING, *ppr.* Breathing out air from the lungs; emitting fluid or volatile matter; exhaling; breathing the last breath; dying; ending; terminating.

2. *a.* Dying; pertaining to or uttered at the time of dying; as, *expiring* words; *expiring* groans. *J. Lathrop.*

EX-PIS-CA'TION, *n.* A fishing. *Chapman.*

EX-PLAIN', *v. t.* [L. *explano*; *ex* and *planus*, plain, open, smooth; Sp. *explanar*; It. *spianare*. See PLAIN.]

To make plain, manifest, or intelligible; to clear of obscurity; to expound; to illustrate by discourse, or by notes. The first business of a preacher is to *explain* his text. Notes and comments are intended to *explain* the Scriptures.

EX-PLAIN', *v. i.* To give explanations.

EX-PLAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be cleared of obscurity; capable of being made plain to the understanding; capable of being interpreted. *Brown.*

EX-PLAIN'ED, (eks-plānd',) *pp.* Made clear or obvious to the understanding; cleared of doubt, ambiguity, or obscurity; expounded; illustrated.

EX-PLAIN'ER, *n.* One who explains; an expositor; a commentator; an interpreter. *Harris.*

EX-PLAIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Expounding; illustrating; interpreting; opening to the understanding; clearing of obscurity.

EX-PLA-NA'TION, *n.*† [L. *explanatio.*]

1. The act of explaining, expounding, or interpreting; exposition; illustration; interpretation; the act of clearing from obscurity and making intelligible; as, the *explanation* of a passage in Scripture, or of a contract or treaty.

2. The sense given by an expounder or interpreter.

3. A mutual exposition of terms, meaning, or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding, and reconcile differences. Hence, reconciliation, agreement, or good understanding of parties who have been at variance. The parties have come to an *explanation*.

EX-PLAN'A-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* A being explanatory.

EX-PLAN'A-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to explain; containing explanation; as, *explanatory* notes.

EX-PLE'TION, (eks-plē'shun,) *n.* [L. *expletio.*]

Accomplishment; fulfillment. [*Little used.*] *Killingbeck.*

EX'PLE-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *expletif*, from L. *explee*, to fill.]

Filling; added for supply or ornament.

EX'PLE-TIVE, *n.* In *language*, a word or syllable not necessary to the sense, but inserted to fill a vacancy, or for ornament. The Greek language abounds with *expletives*.

EX'PLE-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to fill.

EX'PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *explicabilis*. See EXPLICATE.]

1. Explainable; that may be unfolded to the mind; that may be made intelligible. Many difficulties in old authors are not *explicable*.

2. That may be accounted for. The conduct and measures of the administration are not *explicable* by the usual rules of judging.

EX'PLI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *explico*, to unfold; *ex* and *plico*, to fold; Fr. *expliquer*; Sp. *explicar*; It. *spiegare*.]

1. To unfold; to expand; to open. "They *explicate* the leaves." *Blackmore.*

[*In this sense the word is not common, and hardly examinable.*]

2. To unfold the meaning or sense; to explain; to clear of difficulties or obscurity; to interpret.

The last verse of his last satyr is not yet sufficiently *explicated*. *Dryden.*

EX'PLI-CA-TED, *pp.* Unfolded; explained.

EX'PLI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Unfolding; explaining; interpreting.

EX-PLI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of opening or unfolding.

2. The act of explaining; explanation; exposition; interpretation; as, the *explication* of the parables of our Savior.

3. The sense given by an expositor or interpreter. *Johnson.*

EX'PLI-CA-TIVE, } *a.* Serving to unfold or ex-
EX'PLI-CA-TO-RY, } plain; tending to lay open to the understanding. *Watts.*

EX'PLI-CA-TOR, *n.* One who unfolds or explains; an expounder.

EX-PLIC'IT, (eks-plis'it,) *a.*† [L. *explicitus*, part. of *explico*, to unfold.]

Literally, unfolded. Hence, plain in language; open to the understanding; clear; not obscure or ambiguous; express, not merely implied. An *explicit* proposition or declaration is that in which the words, in their common acceptation, express the true meaning of the person who utters them, and in which there is no ambiguity or disguise.

2. Plain; open; clear; unreserved; having no disguised meaning or reservation; *applied to persons*. He was *explicit* in his terms.

EX'PLIC-IT, (eks'plic-sit.) [L.] A word formerly used at the conclusion of books, as *finis* is now used.

EX-PLIC'IT-LY, *adv.* Plainly; expressly; without duplicity; without disguise or reservation of meaning; not by inference or implication. He *explicitly* avows his intention.

EX-PLIC'IT-NESS, *n.* Plainness of language or expression; clearness; direct expression of ideas or intention, without reserve or ambiguity.

EX-PLODE', *v. i.* [L. *explodo*; *ex* and *plaudo*, to utter a burst of sound; from the root of *loud*.]

Properly, to burst forth, as sound; to utter a report with sudden violence. Hence, to burst and expand with force and a violent report, as an elastic fluid. We say, gunpowder *explodes* on the application of fire; a volcano *explodes*; a meteor *explodes*.

EX-PLODE', *v. t.* To decry or reject with noise; to express disapprobation of, with noise or marks of contempt; as, to *explode* a play on the stage. Hence,

2. To reject with any marks of disapprobation or disdain; to treat with contempt, and drive from notice; to drive into disrepute; or, *in general*, to condemn; to reject; to cry down. Astrology is now *exploded*.

3. To drive out with violence and noise. [*Little used.*]

The kindled powder *exploded* the ball. *Blackmore.*

EX-PLOD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Burst with violence; driven away by hisses or noise; rejected with disapprobation or contempt; condemned; cried down.

EX-PLOD'ER, *n.* One who explodes; a hisser; one who rejects.

EX-PLOD'ING, *ppr.* Bursting and expanding with force and a violent report; rejecting with marks of disapprobation or contempt; rejecting; condemning.

EX-PLOIT', *n.* [Fr. *exploit*; Norm. *esploit*, *esploit*, dispatch; *expleiter*, to be dispatched, exercised, or employed; *ploit*, dispatch; Arm. *espled*, *espledi*, *espleit*.]

1. A deed or act; *more especially*, a heroic act; a deed of renown; a great or noble achievement; as, the *exploits* of Alexander, of Cesar, of Washington. [EXPLOITURE, in a like sense, is not in use.]

2. In *a ludicrous sense*, a great act of wickedness.

EX-PLOIT', *v. t.* To achieve. [*Not in use.*] *Camden.*

EX-PLO'RATE, *v. t.* To explore. [*Not used.*] [See EXPLORE.]

EX-PLO-RA'TION, *n.* [See EXPLORE.] The act of exploring; close search; strict or careful examination. *Boyle.*

EX'PLO-RA-TOR, *n.* One who explores; one who searches or examines closely.

EX-PLOR'A-TO-RY *a.* Serving to explore; searching, examining.

EX-PLORE', *v. t.* [L. *explore*; *ex* and *plora*, to cry out, to wail, to bawl. The compound appears to convey a very different sense from the simple verb *plora*; but the primary sense is, to stretch, strain, drive; applied to the *voice*, it is to strain or press out sounds or words; applied to the *eyes*, it is to stretch or reach, as in prying curiosity.]

1. To search for making discovery; to view with care; to examine closely by the eye. Moses sent spies to *explore* the land of Canaan.

2. To search by any means; to try; as, to *explore* the deep by a plummet or lead.

3. To search or pry into; to scrutinize; to inquire with care; to examine closely with a view to discover truth; as, to *explore* the depths of science.

EX-PLOR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Searched; viewed; examined closely.

EX-PLORE'MENT, *n.* Search; trial. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

EX-PLOR'ER, *n.* One who explores.

EX-PLOR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Searching; viewing; examining with care.

EX-PLO'SION, (eks-plō'zhun,) *n.* [from *explode*.] A bursting with noise; a bursting or sudden expansion of any elastic fluid, with force and a loud report; as, the *explosion* of powder.

2. The discharge of a piece of ordnance with a loud report.

3. The sudden burst of sound in a volcano, &c.

EX-PLO'SIVE, *a.* Driving or bursting out with violence and noise; causing explosion; as, the *explosive* force of gunpowder. *Woodward.*

EX-PLO'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In an explosive manner.

EX-PO-LI-A'TION, *n.* [L. *expoliatio.*]

A spoiling; a wasting. [See SPOLIATION.]

EX-POL'ISH, for POLISH; *a useless word.*

EX-PO'NENT, *n.* [L. *exponens*; *expono*, to expose or set forth; *ex* and *pono*, to place.]

1. In *algebra*, the *exponent* or index of a power is the number or letter which, placed above a quantity at the right hand, denotes how often that quantity is repeated as a factor, to produce the power. Thus a^2 denotes the second power of a; a^4 denotes the fourth power of a; a^x denotes the xth power of a, or a repeated as a factor x times. A fractional *exponent* or index is used to denote the root of a quantity. Thus $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$ denotes the third or cube root of a. *Day's Algebra. Barlow.*

2. *Exponent of a ratio*; a term or phrase sometimes used to denote the quotient arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent. Thus $\frac{30}{5}$ is the *exponent* of the ratio of *thirty* to *five*. But some mathematicians, as Kepler, Halley, &c., consider logarithms as the *exponents of ratios*. *Barlow. Brande.*

3. *Figuratively*, one that stands as an index or representative; as the leader of a party is the *exponent* of its principles.

EX-PO-NEN'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to exponents.

Exponential quantity; in *algebra*, a quantity whose exponent is unknown or variable. *Hutton.*

Exponential equation; an equation which contains an exponential quantity. *Hutton.*

Exponential curve; a curve whose nature is defined by means of an exponential equation. *Hutton.*

EX-POPE', *n.* A pope deposed, or dismissed from office. *McGavin.*

EX-PORT', *v. t.* [L. *exporto*; *ex* and *porto*, to carry. *Porto* seems allied to *fero*, and Eng. *bear*. Class Br.]

To carry out; but *appropriately*, and perhaps *exclusively*, to convey or transport, in traffic, produce, and goods from one country to another, or from one state or jurisdiction to another, either by water or land. We *export* wares and merchandise from the United States to Europe. The Northern States *export* manufactures to South Carolina and Georgia. Goods are *exported* from Persia to Syria and Egypt on camels.

EX'PORT, *n.* A commodity actually conveyed from one country or state to another in traffic, or a commodity which may be exported; used chiefly in the plural, *exports*. We apply the word to goods or produce actually carried abroad, or to such as are usually exported in commerce.

EX-PORT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be exported.

EX-POR-TA'TION, *n.* The act of exporting; the act of conveying goods and productions from one country or state to another in the course of commerce. A country is benefited or enriched by the *exportation* of its surplus productions.

2. The act of carrying out.

EX-PORT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Carried out of a country or state in traffic.

EX-PORT'ER, *n.* The person who exports; the person who ships goods, wares, and merchandise of any kind to a foreign country, or who sends them to market in a distant country or state; opposed to *importer*.

EX-PORT'ING, *ppr.* Conveying to a foreign country, or to another state, as goods, produce, or manufactures.

EX'PORT-TRADE, *n.* The trade which consists in the exportation of commodities.

EX-PO'SAL, *n.* Exposure. [*Not in use.*] *Swift.*

EX-POSE', (eks-pōze',) *v. t.* [Fr. *exposer*; L. *expositum*, from *expono*; *ex* and *pono*, to place; It. *esporre*, for *esponere*. The radical sense of *pono* is to set or place, or rather to throw or thrust down. To *expose* is to set or throw open, or to thrust forth.]

1. To lay open; to set to public view; to disclose; to uncover or draw from concealment; as, to *expose* the secret artifices of a court; to *expose* a plan or design.

2. To make bare; to uncover; to remove from any thing that which guards or protects; as, to *expose* the head or the breast to the air.

3. To remove from shelter; to place in a situation to be affected or acted on; as, to *expose* one's self to violent heat.

4. To lay open to attack, by any means; as, to *expose* an army or garrison.

5. To make liable; to subject; as, to *expose* one's self to pain, grief, or toil; to *expose* one's self to insult.

6. To put in the power of; as, to *expose* one's self to the seas.

7 To lay open to censure, ridicule, or contempt.

A fool might once himself alone *expose*. *Pope.*

8. To lay open, in almost any manner; as, to *expose* one's self to examination or scrutiny.

9. To put in danger. The good soldier never shrinks from *exposing* himself, when duty requires it.

10. To cast out to chance; to place abroad, or in a situation unprotected. Some nations *expose* their children.

11. To lay open; to make public. Be careful not unnecessarily to *expose* the faults of a neighbor.

12. To offer; to place in a situation to invite purchasers; as, to *expose* goods to sale.

13. To offer to inspection; as, to *expose* paintings in a gallery.

EX-PO-SÉ', (eks-po-zā',) *n.* [Fr.] A laying open; a formal statement, recital, or exposition; *a useless word.*

EX-PÓS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid open; laid bare; uncovered; unprotected; made liable to attack; offered for sale; disclosed; made public; offered to view.

EX-PÓS'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being exposed, open to attack, or unprotected; as, an *exposedness* to sin or temptation. *Edwards.*

EX-PÓS'ER, *n.* One who exposes.

EX-PÓS'ING, *ppr.* Lying or laying open; making bare; putting in danger; disclosing; placing in any situation without protection; offering to inspection or to sale.

EX-PO-SI''TION, (eks-po-zish'un,) *n.* A laying open; a setting to public view.

2. A situation in which a thing is exposed or laid open, or in which it has an unobstructed view, or in which a free passage to it is open; as, a house has an easterly *exposition*, an *exposition* to the south, or to a southern prospect. The *exposition* gives a free access to the air or to the sun's rays. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Explanation; interpretation; a laying open the sense or meaning of an author, or of any passage in a writing. *Dryden.*

4. A work containing explanations or interpretations.

EX-PÓS'I-TIVE, *a.* Explanatory; laying open. *Pearson.*

EX-PÓS'I-TOR, *n.* [L.] One who expounds or explains; an interpreter. *South.*

2. A book which expounds and explains.

EX PÓS'I-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to explain; tending to illustrate. *Johnson.*

EX POST FACTO, [L.] In *law*, done after another thing. An estate granted may be made good by matter *ex post facto*, which was not good at first.

An *ex post facto* law, in *criminal cases*, consists in declaring an act penal or criminal, which was innocent when done; or in raising the grade of an offense, making it greater than it was when committed, or increasing the punishment after the commission of the offense; or in altering the rules of evidence, so as to allow different or less evidence to convict the offender, than was required when the offense was committed. *Sergeant.*

An *ex post facto* law, is one that renders an act punishable in a manner in which it was not punishable at the time it was committed. *Cranch, Reports.*

This definition is distinguished for its comprehensive brevity and precision. *Kent's Commentaries.*

In a free government, no person can be subjected to punishment by an *ex post facto* law.

EX-POS'TU-LATE, *v. i.*† [L. *expostulo*; *ex* and *postulo*, to require, probably from the root of *posco.*]

To reason earnestly with a person, on some impropriety of his conduct, representing the wrong he has done or intends, and urging him to desist, or to make redress; followed by *with*.

The emperor's ambassador *expostulated* with the king, that he had broken the league with the emperor. *Hayward.*

EX-POS'TU-LATE, *v. t.* To discuss; to examine. [*Not used.*]

EX POS'TU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Reasoning or urging arguments against any improper conduct.

EX-POS-TU-LA'TION, *n.* Reasoning with a person in opposition to his conduct; the act of pressing on a person reasons or arguments against the impropriety of his conduct, and in some cases demanding redress or urging reformation.

2. In *rhetoric*, an address containing expostulation. *Encyc.*

EX-POS'TU-LA-TOR, *n.* One who expostulates.

EX-POS'TU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing expostulation; as, an *expostulatory* address or debate.

EX-PÓ'SURE, (eks-pō'zhur,) *n.* [from *expose.*] The act of exposing or laying open.

2. The state of being laid open to view, to danger, or to any inconvenience; as, *exposure* to observation; *exposure* to cold, or to the air; *exposure* to censure.

3. The situation of a place in regard to points of compass, or to a free access of air or light. We say, a building, or a garden, or a wall, has a northern or a southern *exposure*. We speak of its *exposure* or exposition to a free current of air, or to the access of light.

EX-POUND', *v. t.* [L. *expono*; *ex* and *pono*, to set.]

1. To explain; to lay open the meaning; to clear of obscurity; to interpret; as, to *expound* a text of Scripture; to *expound* a law.

2. To lay open; to examine; as, to *expound* the pocket. [*Not used.*] *Hudibras.*

EX-POUND'ED, *pp.* Explained; laid open; interpreted.

EX-POUND'ER, *n.* An explainer; one who interprets or explains the meaning.

EX-POUND'ING, *ppr.* Explaining; laying open; making clear to the understanding, interpreting.

EX-PRE'FECT, *n.* A prefect out of office; one who has been a prefect, and is so no longer.

EX-PRES'I-DENT, *n.* One who has been a president, but is no longer in the office.

EX-PRESS', *v. t.* [Sp. *expresar*; Port. *expressar*; L. *expressum*, *exprimo*; *ex* and *premo*, to press. See Press.]

1. To press or squeeze out; to force out by pressure; as, to *express* the juice of grapes or of apples.

2. To utter; to declare in words; to speak. He *expressed* his ideas or his meaning with precision; his views were *expressed* in very intelligible terms.

3. To write or engrave; to represent in written words or language. The covenants in the deed are well *expressed*.

4. To represent; to exhibit by copy or resemblance.

So kits and whelps their sires and dams *express*. *Dryden.*

5. To represent or show by imitation or the imitative arts; to form a likeness; as in painting or sculpture.

Each model artist shall *express* thy form. *Smith.*

6. To show or make known; to indicate. A downcast eye or look may *express* humility, shame, or guilt.

7. To denote; to designate.

Moses and Aaron took these men, who are *expressed* by their names. — Num. i.

8. To extort; to elicit. [*Little used.*] *B. Jonson.*

EX-PRESS', *a.*† Plain; clear; expressed; direct; not ambiguous. We are informed in *express* terms or words; the terms of the contract are *express*.

2. Given in direct terms; not implied or left to inference. This is the *express* covenant or agreement; we have his *express* consent; we have an *express* law on the subject; *express* warranty; *express* malice.

3. Copied; resembling; bearing an exact representation.

His face *express*. *Milton.*

4. Intended or sent for a particular purpose, or on a particular errand, as, to send a messenger *express*.

EX-PRESS', *n.* A messenger or vehicle sent on a particular errand or occasion, usually, a courier sent to communicate information of an important event, or to deliver important dispatches. It is applied, also, to boats or vessels sent to convey important information. *Clarendon. Dryden.*

2. A message sent. *King Charles.*

3. A declaration in plain terms. [*Not in use.*]

4. A regular conveyance for packages, &c.

EX-PRESS'ED, (eks-prest',) *pp.* or *a.* Squeezed or forced out, as juice or liquor; uttered in words; set down in writing or letters; declared; represented; shown.

EX-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* That may be expressed; that may be uttered, declared, shown, or represented.

2. That may be squeezed out.

EX-PRESS'ING, *ppr.* Forcing out by pressure; uttering; declaring; showing; representing.

EX-PRES'SION, (eks-presh'un,) *n.* The act of expressing; the act of forcing out by pressure, as juices and oils from plants.

2. The act of uttering, declaring, or representing; utterance; declaration; representation; as, an *expression* of the public will.

3. A phrase, or mode of speech; as, an old *expression*; an odd *expression*.

4. In *rhetoric*, elocution; diction; the peculiar manner of utterance suited to the subject and sentiment.

No adequate description can be given of the numberless and ever-varying shades of *expression* which real power gives to the voice. *Porter's Analysis.*

5. In *painting* and *sculpture*, a natural and lively representation of the subject; as, the *expression* of the eye, of the countenance, or of a particular action or passion.

6. In *music*, the tone, grace, or modulation, of voice or sound suited to any particular subject; that manner which gives life and reality to ideas and sentiments.

7. *Theatrical expression*, is a distinct, sonorous, and pleasing pronunciation, accompanied with action suited to the subject.

8. In *algebra*, the representation of any quantity by its appropriate characters or signs.

EX-PRES'SION-LESS, *a.* Destitute of expression.

EX-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Serving to express; serving to utter or represent; followed by *of*. He sent a letter couched in terms *expressive of* his gratitude.

Each verse as swells *expressive of* her woes. *Tickel.*

2. Representing with force; emphatical. These words are very *expressive*.

3. Showing; representing; as, an *expressive* sign.

EX-PRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In an expressive manner; clearly; fully; with a clear representation.

EX-PRESS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being expressive; the power of expression or representation by words.

2. The power or force of representation; the quality of presenting a subject strongly to the senses or to the mind; as, the *expressiveness* of the eye, or of the features, or of sounds.

EX-PRES-SI'VO, (eks-pres-sē'vo,) [It.] With expression.

EX-PRESS'LY, *adv.* In direct terms; plainly.

EX-PRESS'NESS, *n.* The state of being express.

EX-PRESS'URE, *n.* Expression; utterance; representation; mark; impression. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

EX'PRO-BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *exprobro*; *ex* and *probrum*, deformity, a shameful act.]

To upbraid; to censure as reproachful; to blame; to condemn. *Brown.*

EX-PRO-BRA'TION, *n.* The act of charging or censuring reproachfully; reproachful accusation; the act of upbraiding.

No need such beasts, or *exprobrations* base
Of cowardice. *Philips.*

EX-PRO'BRA-TIVE, *a.* Upbraiding; expressing reproach. *Sir A. Shirley.*

EX PRO-FESSO, [L.] Professedly; by profession.

EX-PRO'PRI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *proprius*, own.]

To disengage from appropriation; to hold no longer as one's own; to give up a claim to exclusive property. *Boyle.*

EX-PRO-PRI-A'TION, *n.* The act of discarding appropriation, or declining to hold as one's own; the surrender of a claim to exclusive property. *Walsh.*

EX-PUGN', (eks-pūn',) *v. t.* [L. *expugno*; *ex* and *pugno*, to fight.]

To conquer, to take by assault. *Johnson.*

EX-PUG'NA-BLE, *a.* That may be forced.

EX-PUG-NA'TION, *n.* Conquest; the act of taking by assault. *Sandys.*

EX-PUGN'ER, (eks-pūn'er,) *n.* One who subdues. *Sherwood.*

EX-PULSE', (eks-puls',) *v. t.* [Fr. *expulser*, from L. *expulsus*, *expello*; *ex* and *pello*, to drive.]

To drive out; to expel. [*Rare.*] *Shak. Bacon.*

EX-PUL'SER, *n.* An expeller. *Cotgrave.*

EX-PUL'SION, *n.* The act of driving out or expelling; a driving away by violence; as, the *expulsion* of the thirty tyrants from Athens, or of Adam from paradise.

2. The state of being driven out or away.

EX-PUL'SIVE, *a.* Having the power of driving out or away; serving to expel. *Wiseman.*

EX-PUNC'TION, *n.* [See Expunge.] The act of expunging; the act of blotting out or erasing. *Milton.*

EX-PUNGE', (eks-pun',) *v. t.* [L. *expungo*; *ex* and *pungo*, to thrust, to prick.]

1. To blot out, as with a pen; to rub out; to efface, as words; to obliterate. We *expunge* single words or whole lines or sentences.

2. To efface; to strike out; to wipe out or destroy; to annihilate; as, to *expunge* an offense. *Sandys.*

Expunge the whole, or lop the excrescent parts. *Pope.*

EX-PUNG'ED, *pp.* Blotted out; obliterated; destroyed.

EX-PUNG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Blotting out; erasing; effacing; destroying.

EX PUNG'ING, *n.* The act of blotting out or destroying.

EX-PUR'GATE or **EX'PUR-GATE**, *v. t.* [L. *expurgo*; *ex* and *purgo*, to cleanse.]

To purge; to cleanse; to purify from any thing noxious, offensive, or erroneous. *Fuller.*

EX-PUR'GA-TED or **EX'PUR-GA-TED**, *pp.* or *a.* Purged; cleansed; purified.

EX-PUR'GA-TING or **EX'PUR-GA-TING**, *ppr.* Purging; cleansing; purifying.

EX-PUR-GA'TION, *n.* The act of purging or cleansing; evacuation. *Wiseman.*

2. A cleansing; purification from any thing noxious, offensive, sinful, or erroneous. *Brown.*

EX'PUR-GA-TOR, *n.* One who expurgates or purifies.

EX-PUR-GA-TO'RI-OUS, *a.* That expurgates or expunges. *Milton.*

EX PUR'GA-TO-RY, *a.* Cleansing; purifying, serving to purify from any thing noxious or erroneous; as, the *expurgatory* index of the Roman Catholics, which directs the expunction of passages of authors contrary to their creed or principles.

Expurgatory animadversions. *Brown.*

EX-PURGE', (eks-purj',) *v. t.* [L. *expurgo.*]

To purge away. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

EX-QUIRE', *v. t.* [L. *exquiro.*]

To search into or out. [*Not in use.*] *Sandys.*

EX'QUI-SITE, (eks'kwe-zit,) *a.* [L. *exquisitus*, from *exquiro*; *ex* and *quæro*, to seek.]

Literally, sought out or searched for with care; whence, choice; select. Hence,

1. Nice; exact; very excellent; complete; as, a vase of *exquisite* workmanship.

2. Nice; accurate; capable of nice perception; as, *exquisite* sensibility.

3. Nice; accurate; capable of nice discrimination; as, *exquisite* judgment, taste, or discernment.

4. Being in the highest degree; extreme; as, to relish pleasure in an *exquisite* degree. So we say, *exquisite* pleasure or pain.

The most *exquisite* of human satisfactions flows from an approving conscience. *J. M. Mason.*

5. Very sensibly felt; as, a painful and *exquisite* impression on the nerves. *Cheyne.*

EX'QUI-SITE, (eks'kwe-zit,) *n.* One dressed with extreme care; a fop. *Smart.*

EX'QUI-SITE-LY, *adv.* Nicely; accurately; with great perfection; as, a work *exquisitely* finished; *exquisitely* written.

2. With keen sensation or with nice perception. We feel pain more *exquisitely* when nothing diverts our attention from it.

We see more *exquisitely* with one eye shut. *Bacon.*

EX'QUI-SITE-NESS, *n.* Nicety; exactness; accuracy; completeness; perfection; as, the *exquisiteness* of workmanship.

2. Keenness; sharpness; extremity; as, the *exquisiteness* of pain or grief.

EX-QUIS'I-TIVE, *a.* Curious; eager to discover. [*Not in use.*]

EX-QUIS'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Curiously; minutely. [*Not in use.*] *Sidney.*

EX-REP-RE-SENT'A-TIVE, *n.* One who has been formerly a representative, but is no longer one.

EX-SAN'GUI-OUS, *a.* [L. *exsanguis*; *ex* and *sanguis*, blood.]

Destitute of blood, or rather of red blood, as an animal. *Encyc.*

[EXSANGUINEOUS *and* EXSANGUINOUS *are also sometimes used.*]

EX-SCIND', (eks-sind',) *v. t.* [L. *exscindo.*]

To cut off.

EX-SCIND'ED, *pp.* Cut off.

EX-SCIND'ING, *ppr.* Cutting off.

EX-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [L. *exscribo.*]

To copy; to transcribe. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

EX-SCRIPT', *n.* A copy; a transcript. [*Not used.*]

EX-SEC'RE-TA-RY, *n.* One who has been secretary, but is no longer in office.

EX-SEC'TION, *n.* [L. *exsectio.*]

A cutting off, or a cutting out. *Darwin.*

EX-SEN'A-TOR, *n.* One who has been a senator, but is no longer one.

EX-SERT', } *a.* [L. *exsero*; *ex* and *sero*. See Ex-
EX SERT'ED, } SERT.]

Standing out; projecting beyond something else; as, stamens *exsert.* *Eaton.*

A small portion of the basal edge of the shell *exserted.* *Barnes.*

EX-SERT'ILE, *a.* That may be thrust out or protruded. *Fleming.*

EX-SIC'CANT, *a.* [See Exsiccate.] Drying; evaporating moisture; having the quality of drying.

EX-SIC'CATE or **EX'SIC-CATE,** *v. t.* [L. *exsicco*; *ex* and *sicco*, to dry.]

To dry; to exhaust or evaporate moisture. *Brown. Mortimer.*

EX-SIC'CA-TED or **EX'SIC-CA-TED,** *pp.* or *a.* Dried.

EX-SIC'CA-TING or **EX'SIC-CA-TING,** *ppr.* or *a.* Drying; evaporating moisture.

EX-SIC-CA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of drying; evaporation of moisture; dryness. *Brown.*

EX-SIC'CA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to make dry.

EX-SPU-I''TION, (eks-pu-ish'un,) *n.* [L. *expuo*, for *exspuo*.]

A discharge of saliva by spitting. *Darwin.*

EX-STIP'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *ex* and *stipula*, straw.]

In *botany*, having no stipules. *Martyn.*

EX-SUC'COUS, *a.* [L. *exsuccus*; *ex* and *succus*, juice.]

Destitute of juice; dry. *Brown.*

EX-SUC'TION, *n.* [L. *exugo*, *exungo*, to suck out; *ungo*, to suck.]

The act of sucking out. *Boyle.*

EX-SU-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *exudo*, for *exsudo.*]

[*This orthography would be preferable, but* EXUDATION *is most common.*]

1. A sweating; a discharge of humors or moisture from animal bodies by sweat or exhalation through the pores.

2. The discharge of the juices of a plant, moisture from the earth, &c.

EX-SUF-FLA'TION, *n.* [L. *ex* and *suffio*, to blow.]

1. A blowing or blast from beneath. [*Little used.*]

2. A kind of exorcism. *Fuller.*

EX-SUF'FO-LATE, *a.* Contemptible. [*Not in use.*]

EX-SUS'CI-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *exsuscito.*] [*Shak.*

To rouse; to excite. [*Not used.*]

EX-SUS-CI-TA'TION, *n.* A stirring up; a rousing. [*Not used.*] *Hallywell.*

EX'TANCE, *n.* [L. *extans.*]

Outward existence. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

EX'TAN-CY, *n.* [L. *exstans*, *extans*, standing out, from *exsto*; *ex* and *sto*, to stand.]

1. The state of rising above others.

2. Parts rising above the rest; opposed to *depression.* [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

EX'TANT, *a.* [L. *extans*, *extare*, supra.]

1. Standing out or above any surface; protruded.

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums. *Ray.*
A body partly immersed in a fluid and partly *extant.* *Bentley.*

2. In being; now subsisting; not suppressed, destroyed, or lost. A part only of the history of Livy, and of the writings of Cicero, is now *extant.* Socrates wrote much, but none of his writings are *extant.* The *extant* works of orators and philosophers. *Mitford.*

EX'TA-SY, EX-TAT'IC. See Ecstasy, Ecstatic.

EX-TEM'PO-RAL, *a.* [L. *extemporalis*; *ex* and *tempus*, time.]

1. Made or uttered at the moment, without premeditation; as, an *extemporal* discourse. *Wotton.*

2. Speaking without premeditation. *B. Jonson.*

[*Instead of this word,* Extemporaneous *and* Extemporary *are now used.*]

EX-TEM'PO-RAL-LY, *adv.* Without premeditation. *Shak.*

EX-TEM-PO-RA'NE-AN, *a.* [*Not used.*] See Extemporaneous.

EX-TEM-PO-RA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *extemporaneus*; *ex* and *tempus*, time.]

Composed, performed, or uttered, at the time the subject occurs, without previous study; unpremeditated; as, an *extemporaneous* address; an *extemporaneous* production; an *extemporaneous* prescription.

EX-TEM-PO-RA'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without previous study.

EX-TEM-PO-RA'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being unpremeditated.

EX-TEM'PO-RA-RI-LY, *adv.* Without previous study.

EX-TEM'PO-RA-RY, *a.* [L. *ex* and *temporarius*, from *tempus*, time.]

Composed, performed, or uttered, without previous study or preparation. [See Extemporaneous.]

EX-TEM'PO-RE, *adv.* [L. *ex*, and abl. of *tempus*, time.]

1. Without previous study or meditation; without preparation; suddenly; as, to write or speak *extempore.*

2. It is used as an *adjective*, improperly, at least without necessity, for Extemporaneous; as, an *extempore* dissertation. *Addison.*

EX-TEM'PO-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being unpremeditated; the state of being composed, performed, or uttered, without previous study. *Johnson.*

EX-TEM'PO-RIZE, *v. i.* To speak extempore; to speak without previous study or preparation. To *extemporize* well requires a ready mind, well furnished with knowledge.

2. To discourse without notes or written composition.

EX-TEM'PO-RIZ-ER, *n.* One who speaks without previous study, or without written composition.

EX-TEM'PO-RIZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Speaking without previous study or preparation by writing.

The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit. *South.*

EX-TEND', *v. t.* † [L. *extendo*; *ex* and *tendo*, from Gr. τεινω, L. *teneo*; Fr. *etendre*; It. *stendere*; Sp. *extender*; Arm. *estenna*; W. *estyn*, from *tyn*, to pull, or *tyn*, a pull, a stretch.]

1. To stretch in any direction; to carry forward, or continue in length, as a line; to spread in breadth; to expand or dilate in size. The word is particularly applied to length and breadth. We *extend* lines in surveying; we *extend* roads, limits, bounds; we *extend* metal plates by hammering.

2. To stretch; to reach forth; as, to *extend* the arm or hand.

3. To spread; to expand; to enlarge; to widen; as, to *extend* the capacities or intellectual powers; to *extend* the sphere of usefulness; to *extend* commerce.

4. To continue; to prolong; as, to *extend* the time of payment; to *extend* the season of trial.

5. To communicate; to bestow on; to use or exercise toward.

He hath *extended* mercy to me before the king. — Ezra vii.

6. To impart; to yield or give.

I will *extend* peace to her like a river. — Is. lxvi.

7. In *law*, to value lands taken by a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt; or to levy on lands, as an execution.

The execution was delivered to the sheriff, who *extended* the same on certain real estate. *Mass. Rep.*

EX-TEND', *v. i.* To stretch; to reach; to be continued in length or breadth. The State of Massachusetts *extends* west to the border of the State of New York. Connecticut River *extends* from Canada to the Sound. How far will your argument or proposition *extend?* Let our charities *extend* to the heathen.

EX-TEND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Stretched; spread; expanded; enlarged; bestowed on; communicated; valued under a writ of extent, or *extendi facias*; levied.

EX-TEND'ER, *n.* He or that which extends or stretches.

EX-TEND'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being extended; that may be stretched, extended, enlarged, widened, or expanded.

2. That may be taken by a writ of extent and valued.

EX-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Stretching; reaching; continuing in length; spreading; enlarging; valuing.

EX-TEND'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unlimited extension. [*Not used.*] *Hale.*

EX-TENS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *extensible.*] The capacity of being extended, or of suffering extension; as, the *extensibility* of a fiber; or of a plate of metal. *Grew.*

EX-TENS'I-BLE, *a.* [from L. *extensus.*]

That may be extended; capable of being stretched in length or breadth; susceptible of enlargement. *Holder.*

EX-TENS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Extensibility, which see.

EX-TENS'ILE, *a.* Capable of being extended.

EX-TEN'SION, *n.* [L. *extensio.*]

1. The act of extending; a stretching.

2. The state of being extended; enlargement in breadth, or continuation of length.

3. In *philosophy*, that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space.

4. In *mercantile language*, an *extension* is a written engagement on the part of a creditor, allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt.

EX-TEN'SION-AL, *a.* Having great extent. [*Not used.*] *More.*

EX-TENS'IVE, *a.* Wide; large; having great enlargement or extent; as, an *extensive* farm; an *extensive* field; an *extensive* lake; an *extensive* sphere of operations; *extensive* benevolence.

2. That may be extended. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

EX-TENS'IVE-LY, *adv.* Widely; largely; to a great extent; as, a story is *extensively* circulated.

EX-TENS'IVE-NESS, *n.* Wideness; largeness; extent; as, the *extensiveness* of the ocean.

2. Extent; diffusiveness; as, the *extensiveness* of a man's charities or benevolence.

3. Capacity of being extended. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*

EX-TENS'OR, *n.* [L.] In *anatomy*, a muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body, as an arm or a finger; opposed to *flexor.* *Coxe. Cyc.*

EX-TENT', *a.* Extended. *Spenser.*

EX-TENT', *n.* [L. *extentus.* It is frequently accented on the first syllable.]

1. Space or degree to which a thing is extended; hence, compass; bulk; size; as, a great *extent* of country, or of body.

2. Length; as, an *extent* of line.

3. Communication; distribution.

The *extent* of equal justice. *Shak.*

4. In *law*, a writ of execution, or *extendi facias*, which is directed to the sheriff against the body, lands, and goods, or the lands only, of a debtor; also, the act of the sheriff or officer upon the writ itself. *P. Cyc.*

EX-TEN'U-ATE, *v. t.* † [L. *extenuo*; *ex* and *tenuo*, to make thin; Sp. *extenuar*; It. *stenuare.* See Thin.]

1. To make thin, lean, or slender. Sickness *extenuates* the body. *Encyc.*

2. To lessen; to diminish, as a crime or guilt.

But fortune there *extenuates* the crime. *Dryden.*

3. To lessen in representation; to palliate; opposed to *aggravate.*

4. To lessen or diminish in honor. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

5. To make thin or rare; opposed to *condense.* [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

EX-TEN'U-ATE, *a.* Thin; slender. [*Not used.*]

EX-TEN'U-A-TED, *pp.* Made thin, lean, or slender; made smaller; lessened; diminished; palliated; made rare.

EX-TEN'U-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making thin or slender; lessening; diminishing; palliating; making rare.

EX-TEN-U-A'TION, *n.* The act of making thin; the process of growing thin or lean; the losing of flesh.

2. The act of representing any thing as less wrong, faulty, or criminal, than it is in fact; palliation; opposed to *aggravation*; as, the *extenuation* of faults, injuries, or crimes.

3. Mitigation; alleviation; as, the *extenuation* of punishment. [*Not common.*] *Atterbury.*

EX-TEN'U-A-TOR, *n.* One who extenuates.

EX-TE'RI-OR, *a.* [L., from *externus*, foreign; Fr. *exterieur*; It. *esteriore.*]

1. External; outward; applied to the outside or outer surface of a body, and opposed to *interior.* We speak of the *exterior* and interior surfaces of a concavo-convex lens.

2. External; on the outside, with reference to a person; extrinsic. We speak of an object *exterior* to a man, as opposed to that which is within, or in his mind.

3. Foreign; relating to foreign nations; as, the *exterior* relations of a state or kingdom.

EX-TE'RI-OR, *n.* The outward surface; that which is external.

2. Outward or visible deportment; appearance.

EX-TE-RI-OR'I-TY, *n.* Surface; superficies.

EX-TE'RI-OR-LY, *adv.* Outwardly; externally. [*An ill-formed word.*] *Shak.*

EX-TE'RI-ORS, *n. pl.* The outward parts of a thing. *Shak.*

2. Outward or external deportment, or forms and ceremonies; visible acts; as, the *exteriors* of religion.

EX-TERM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *extermino*; *ex* and *terminus*, limit.]

Literally, to drive from within the limits or borders. Hence,

1. To destroy utterly; to drive away; to extirpate; as, to *exterminate* a colony, a tribe, or a nation; to *exterminate* inhabitants, or a race of men.

2. To eradicate; to root out; to extirpate; as, to *exterminate* error, heresy, infidelity, or atheism; to *exterminate* vice.

3. To root out, as plants; to extirpate; as, to *exterminate* weeds.

4. In *algebra*, to take away; to cause to disappear; as, to *exterminate* surds or unknown quantities from an equation.

EX-TERM'IN-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Utterly driven away or destroyed; eradicated; extirpated; taken away.

EX-TERM'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Driving away or totally destroying; eradicating; extirpating; taking away.

EX-TERM-IN-A'TION, *n.* The act of exterminating; total expulsion or destruction; eradication; extirpation; excision; as, the *extermination* of inhabitants or tribes, of error or vice, or of weeds from a field.

2. In *algebra*, a taking away; a causing to disappear, as of unknown quantities from an equation.

EX-TERM'IN-A-TOR, *n.* He or that which exterminates.

EX-TERM'IN-A-TO-RY, *a.* Serving or tending to exterminate. *Burke.*

EX-TERM'INE, *v. t.* To exterminate. [*Not used.*]

EX-TERN', *a.* [L. *externus.*] [*Shak.*

1. External; outward; visible. *Shak.*

2. Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsic. [*Little used.*] *Digby.*

EX-TERN', *n.* A pupil in a seminary who lives without its walls.

EX-TERN'AL, *a.* [L. *externus*; It. *esterno*; Sp. *externo.*]

1. Outward; exterior; as, the *external* surface of a body; opposed to *internal.*

2. Outward; not intrinsic; not being within; as, *external* objects; *external* causes or effects.

3. Exterior; visible; apparent; as, *external* deportment.

4. Foreign; relating to or connected with foreign nations; as, *external* trade or commerce; the *external* relations of a state or kingdom.

External taxes, are duties or imposts laid on goods imported into a country. *Federalist.*

EX-TER-NAL'I-TY, *n.* External perception. *A. Smith.*

EX-TERN'AL-LY, *adv.* Outwardly; on the outside.

2. In appearance; visibly.

EX-TERN'ALS, *n. pl.* The outward parts; exterior form.

> Adam was no less glorious in his *externals*: he had a beautiful body, as well as an immortal soul. *South.*

2. Outward rites and ceremonies; visible forms; as, the *externals* of religion.

EX-TER-RA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *exterraneus*; *ex* and *terra*, a land.]

Foreign, belonging to or coming from abroad.

EX-TER'SION, (eks-ter'shun,) *n.* [L. *extersio*, from *extergeo*; *ex* and *tergeo*, to wipe.]

The act of wiping or rubbing out.

EX-TILL', *v. t.* [L. *extillo*; *ex* and *stillo*, to drop.]

To drop or distill from.

EX-TIL-LA'TION, *n.* The act of distilling from, or falling from in drops.

EX-TILL'ED, (eks-tild',) *pp.* Distilled.

EX-TIM'U-LATE. [*Not in use.*] See STIMULATE

EX-TIM-U-LA'TION. See STIMULATION.

EX-TINCT', *a.* [L. *extinctus.* See EXTINGUISH.]

1. Extinguished; put out; quenched; as, fire, light, or a lamp, is *extinct.*

2. Being at an end; having no survivor; as, a family or race is *extinct.*

3. Being at an end; having ceased. The enmity between the families is *extinct.*

> My days are *extinct.* — Job xvii.

4. Being at an end, by abolition or disuse; having no force; as, the law is *extinct.*

EX-TINCT', *v. t.* To put out; to destroy. [*Improper.*]

EX-TINC'TION, *n.* [L. *extinctio.* See EXTINGUISH.]

1. The act of putting out or destroying light or fire, by quenching, suffocation, or otherwise.

2. The state of being extinguished, quenched, or suffocated; as, the *extinction* of fire or of a candle.

3. Destruction; excision; as, the *extinction* of nations.

4. Destruction; suppression; a putting an end to; as, the *extinction* of life, or of a family; the *extinction* of feuds, jealousies, or enmity; the *extinction* of a claim.

EX-TIN'GUISH, (eks-ting'gwish,) *v. t.* [L. *extinguo*; *ex* and *stingo*, *stinguo*, or the latter may be a contraction; Gr. στίζω, for στίγω, to prick, that is, to thrust; or more directly from *tingo*, to dip, to stain; both probably allied to *tango*, for *tago*, to touch. Fr. *etaindre*; It. *estinguere*; Sp. *extinguir.* See Class Dg, No. 19, 31, 40.]

1. To put out; to quench; to suffocate; to destroy; as, to *extinguish* fire or flame.

2. To destroy; to put an end to; as, to *extinguish* love or hatred in the breast; to *extinguish* desire or hope; to *extinguish* a claim or title.

3. To obscure by superior splendor. *Shak.*

4. To put an end to, by union or consolidation. [See EXTINGUISHMENT.]

EX-TIN'GUISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be quenched, destroyed, or suppressed.

EX-TIN'GUISH-ED, (eks-ting'gwis'ht,) *pp.* or *a.* Put out; quenched; stifled; suppressed; destroyed.

EX-TIN'GUISH-ER, *n.* He or that which extinguishes.

2. A hollow conical utensil to be put on a candle or lamp to extinguish it.

EX-TIN'GUISH-ING, *ppr.* Putting out; quenching; suppressing; destroying.

EX-TIN'GUISH-MENT, *n.* The act of putting out or quenching; extinction; suppression; destruction; as, the *extinguishment* of fire or flame; of discord, enmity, or jealousy; or of love or affection.

2. Abolition; nullification.

> Divine laws of Christian church polity may not be altered by *extinguishment.* *Hooker.*

3. Extinction; a putting an end to, or a coming to an end; termination; as, the *extinguishment* of a race or tribe.

4. The putting an end to a right or estate, by consolidation or union.

> If one tenant for life makes a lease to A for life, remainder to B and his heirs, and B releases to A; this release operates as an *extinguishment* of my right to the reversion. *Blackstone.*

EX-TIRP', *v. t.* To extirpate. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

EX-TIR'PA-BLE, *a.* That may be eradicated. *Evelyn.*

EX-TIR'PATE, (eks-tur'pāte,) *v. t.* [L. *extirpo*; *ex* and *stirps*, root; It. *estirpare.*]

1. To pull or pluck up by the roots; to root out; to eradicate; to destroy totally; as, to *extirpate* weeds or noxious plants from a field.

2. To eradicate, to root out; to destroy wholly; as, to *extirpate* error or heresy; to *extirpate* a sect.

3. In *surgery*, to cut out; to cut off; to eat out; to remove completely; as, to *extirpate* a wen.

EX-TIR'PA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Plucked up by the roots; rooted out; eradicated; totally destroyed.

EX-TIR'PA-TING, *ppr.* Pulling up or out by the roots; eradicating; totally destroying.

EX-TIR-PA'TION, *n.* The act of rooting out; eradication; excision; total destruction; as, the *extirpation* of weeds from land; the *extirpation* of evil principles from the heart; the *extirpation* of a race of men; the *extirpation* of heresy.

EX'TIR-PA-TOR, *n.* One who roots out; a destroyer.

EX-TI-SPI'CIOUS, (-spish'us,) *a.* Augurial; relating to the inspection of entrails in order to prognostication. *Brown.*

EX-TOL', *v. t.* [L. *extollo*; *ex* and *tollo*, to raise; Ch. דול, or Heb. and Ch. נשׂא. Class Dl, No. 3, 18, 28.]

To raise in words or eulogy; to praise; to exalt in commendation; to magnify. We *extol* virtues, noble exploits, and heroism. Men are too much disposed to *extol* the rich and despise the poor.

> *Extol* him that rideth upon the heavens by his name Jah. — Ps. lxviii.

EX-TOL'LED, (eks-told',) *pp.* Exalted in commendation; praised; magnified.

EX-TOL'LER, *n.* One who praises or magnifies; a praiser or magnifier.

EX-TOL'LING, *ppr.* Praising; exalting by praise or commendation; magnifying.

EX-TORS'IVE, *a.* [See EXTORT.] Serving to extort; tending to draw from by compulsion.

EX-TORS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In an extorsive manner; by extorsion.

EX-TORT', *v. t.* [L. *extortus*, from *extorqueo*, to wrest from; *ex* and *torqueo*, to twist; Fr. *extorquer.*]

1. To draw from by force or compulsion; to wrest or wring from by physical force, by menace, duress, violence, authority, or by any illegal means. Conquerors *extort* contributions from the vanquished; tyrannical princes *extort* money from their subjects; officers often *extort* illegal fees; confessions of guilt are *extorted* by the rack. A promise *extorted* by duress is not binding.

2. To gain by violence or oppression. *Spenser.*

EX-TORT', *v. t.* To practice extortion. *Spenser. Davies.*

EX-TORT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn from by compulsion; wrested from.

EX-TORT'ER, *n.* One who extorts, or practices extortion. *Camden.*

EX-TORT'ING, *ppr.* Wresting from by force or undue exercise of power.

EX-TOR'TION, *n.* The act of extorting; the act or practice of wresting any thing from a person by force, duress, menaces, authority, or by any undue exercise of power; illegal exaction; illegal compulsion to pay money, or to do some other act. *Extortion* is an offense punishable at common law.

2. Force or illegal compulsion by which any thing is taken from a person. *King Charles.*

EX-TOR'TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to, or implying extortion.

EX-TOR'TION-ATE, EX-TOR'TION-OUS, *a.* Oppressive; containing extortion.

EX-TOR'TION-ER, *n.* One who practices extortion.

> *Extortioners* shall not inherit the kingdom of God. — 1 Cor. vi.

EX-TOR'TIOUS, *a.* Oppressive; violent; unjust.

EX'TRA; a Latin preposition, denoting beyond or excess. It is sometimes used as an adjective: as, *extra work*, *extra pay*, work or pay beyond what is usual or agreed on. Sometimes it stands by itself as a noun, through the omission of the word connected with it; as, to dispatch an *extra*, i. e., an extra stage-coach.

EX-TRACT', *v. t.* [L. *extractus*, from *extrahe*; *ex* and *trahe*, to draw. (See DRAW and DRAG.) Sp. *extraer*; It. *estrarre*; Fr. *extraire.*]

1. To draw out; as, to *extract* a tooth.

2. To draw out, as the juices or essence of a substance, by distillation, solution, or other means; as, to *extract* spirit from the juice of the cane; to *extract* salts from ashes.

3. To take out; to take from.

> Woman is her name, of man
> Extracted. *Milton.*

4. To take out or select a part; to take a passage or passages from a book or writing.

> I have *extracted* from the pamphlet a few notorious falsehoods. *Swift.*

5. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, to *extract the root* of a number or quantity, is to find its root.

6. In a *general sense*, to draw from by any means or operation.

EX'TRACT, *n.* That which is extracted or drawn from something.

2. In *literature*, a passage taken from a book or writing. *Camden.*

3. In *pharmacy*, any thing drawn from a substance, as essences, tinctures, &c.; or a solution of the purer parts of a mixed body inspissated, by distillation or evaporation, nearly to the consistence of honey. *Encyc. Quincy.*

Any substance obtained by digesting vegetable substances in water or alcohol, and evaporating them to a solid consistence. *Brande.*

4. An inspissated, expressed, or exuded juice.

5. In *chemistry*, a peculiar principle, once erroneously supposed to form the basis of all vegetable extracts; called also the *extractive principle.*

6. Extraction; descent. [*Not now used.*] *South.*

EX-TRACT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn or taken out.

EX-TRACT'ING, *ppr.* Drawing or taking out.

EX-TRAC'TION, *n.* [L. *extractio.*]

1. The act of drawing out; as, the *extraction* of a tooth; the *extraction* of a bone or an arrow from the body; the *extraction* of a fetus or child in midwifery.

2. Descent; lineage; birth; derivation of persons from a stock or family. Hence, the stock or family from which one has descended. We say, a man is of a noble *extraction.*

3. In *pharmacy*, the operation of drawing essences, tinctures, &c., from a substance. *Encyc.*

4. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, the *extraction of roots* is the operation of finding the root of a given number or quantity; also, the method or rule by which the operation is performed; evolution.

EX-TRACT'IVE, *a.* That is or may be extracted. *Kirwan.*

EX-TRACT'IVE, *n.* The same as EXTRACT. *Parr.*

EX-TRACT'OR, *n.* In *midwifery*, a forceps or instrument for extracting children.

EX-TRA-DIC'TION-A-RY, *a.* [L. *extra* and *dictio.*]

Consisting not in words, but in realities. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

EX-TRA-DI'TION, (eks-tra-dish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from the L. *ex* and *traditionis*, from *trado*, to deliver.]

Delivery from one nation to another. It is particularly applied to the delivery, by one nation or state to another, of fugitives from justice, in pursuance of a treaty. It may be applied, also, to other cases, in pursuance of law or constitution.

EX-TRA'DOS, *n.* The exterior curve of an arch.

EX-TRA-DO'TAL, *a.* Not belonging to dower.

EX-TRA-FO-LI-A'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *extra*, beyond, and *folium*, a leaf.]

In *botany*, away from the leaves, or inserted in a different place from them; as, *extrafoliaceous* prickles. *Loudon.*

EX-TRA-GE'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *extra* and *genus*, kind.]

Belonging to another kind.

EX-TRA-JU-DI'CIAL, (-ju-dish'al,) *a.* [*extra*, without, and *judicial.*]

Out of the proper court, or the ordinary course of legal procedure. *Encyc.*

EX-TRA-JU-DI'CIAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner out of the ordinary course of legal proceedings. *Ayliffe.*

EX-TRA-LIM'IT-A-RY, *a.* [*extra* and *limit.*] Being beyond the limit or bounds; as, *extralimitary* land. *Milford.*

EX'TRA-MIS'SION, (-mish'un,) *n.* [L. *extra* and *mitto*, to send.]

A sending out; emission. *Brown.*

EX-TRA-MUN'DANE, *a.* [L. *extra* and *mundus*, the world.]

Beyond the limit of the material world. *Glanville.*

EX-TRA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *extraneus.*]

Foreign; not belonging to a thing; existing without; not intrinsic; as, to separate gold from *extraneous* matter.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but is extraneous and superinduced. *Locke.*

Extraneous fossils; organic remains; exuviæ of organized beings, imbedded in the strata of the earth. *Cyc.*

EX-TRA'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an extraneous manner.

EX-TRA-OF-FI''CIAL, (-of-fish'al,) *a.* Not within the limits of official duty.

EX-TRAOR'DI-NA-RIES, (eks-tror'de-na-riz,) *n. pl.* Things which exceed the usual order, kind, or method. [*Rarely used in the singular.*]

EX-TRAOR'DI-NA-RI-LY, (eks-tror'de-na-ri-ly,) *adv.* [See Extraordinary.]

In a manner out of the ordinary or usual method; beyond the common course, limits, or order; in an uncommon degree; remarkably; particularly; eminently.

The temple of Solomon was *extraordinarily* magnificent. *Wilkins.*

EX-TRAOR'DI-NA-RI-NESS, (eks-tror'-) *n.* Uncommonness; remarkableness.

EX-TRAOR'DI-NA-RY, (eks-tror'de-na-ry,) *a.* [L. *extraordinarius*; *extra* and *ordinarius*, usual, from *ordo*, order.]

1. Beyond or out of the common order or method; not in the usual, customary, or regular course; not ordinary. *Extraordinary* evils require *extraordinary* remedies.

2. Exceeding the common degree or measure; hence, remarkable; uncommon; rare; wonderful; as, the *extraordinary* talents of Shakspeare; the *extraordinary* powers of Newton; an edifice of *extraordinary* grandeur.

3. Special; particular; sent for a special purpose, or on a particular occasion; as, an *extraordinary* courier or messenger; an embassador *extraordinary*; a gazette *extraordinary*.

EX-TRA-PA-RŌ'CHI-AL, *a.* [*extra* and *parochial.*] Not within the limits of any parish. *Blackstone.*

EX-TRA-PHYS'IC-AL, *a.* Metaphysical. *Lawrence.*

EX-TRA-PRO-FES'SION-AL, (-fesh'un-al,) *a.* [*extra* and *professional.*]

Foreign to a profession; not within the ordinary limits of professional duty or business.

Molina was an ecclesiastic, and these studies were *extra-professional.* *Med. Repos.*

EX-TRA-PRO-VIN'CIAL, (-pro-vin'shal,) *a.* [*extra* and *provincial.*] Not within the same province; not within the jurisdiction of the same archbishop. *Ayliffe.*

EX-TRA-REG'Ū-LAR, *a.* [*extra* and *regular.*] Not comprehended within a rule or rules. *Taylor.*

EX-TRA-TER-RI-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Being beyond or without the limits of a territory or particular jurisdiction. *Hunter. Wheaton's Rep.*

EX-TRA-TROP'IC-AL, *a.* [*extra* and *tropical.*] Beyond the tropics; without the tropics, north or south. *Whewell.*

EX-TRAUGHT'; old *pp.* of Extract. [*Obs.*]

EX-TRAV'A-GANCE, } *n.* [L. *extra* and *vagans*; EX-TRAV'A-GAN-CY, } *vagor*, to wander. See Vague.]

1. *Literally*, a wandering beyond a limit; an excursion or sally from the usual way, course, or limit. *Hammond.*

2. In *writing* or *discourse*, a going beyond the limits of strict truth or probability; as, *extravagance* of expression or description.

3. Excess of affection, passion, or appetite; as, *extravagance* of love, anger, hatred, or hunger.

4. Excess in expenditures of property; the expending of money without necessity, or beyond what is reasonable or proper; dissipation.

The income of three dukes was not enough to supply her *extravagance.* *Arbuthnot.*

5. In *general*, any excess or wandering from prescribed limits; irregularity; wildness; as, the *extravagance* of imagination; *extravagance* of claims or demands.

EX-TRAV'A-GANT, *a.* *Literally*, wandering beyond limits. *Shak.*

2. Excessive; exceeding due bounds; unreasonable. The wishes, demands, desires, and passions of men are often *extravagant.*

3. Irregular; wild; not within ordinary limits of truth or probability, or other usual bounds; as, *extravagant* flights of fancy.

There is something nobly wild and *extravagant* in great geniuses. *Addison.*

4. Exceeding necessity or propriety; wasteful; prodigal; as, *extravagant* expenses; an *extravagant* mode of living.

5. Prodigal; profuse in expenses; as, an *extravagant* man.

He that is *extravagant* will quickly become poor, and poverty will enforce dependence, and invite corruption. *Rambler.*

EX-TRAV'A-GANT, *n.* One who is confined to no general rule. *L'Estrange.*

EX-TRAV'A-GANT-LY, *adv.* In an extravagant manner; wildly; not within the limits of truth or probability. Men often write and talk *extravagantly.*

2. Unreasonably; excessively. It is prudent not to praise or censure *extravagantly.*

3. In a manner to use properly without necessity or propriety, or to no good purpose; expensively, or profusely to an unjustifiable degree; as, to live, eat, drink, or dress *extravagantly.*

EX-TRAV'A-GANT-NESS, *n.* Excess; extravagance. [*Little used.*]

EX-TRAV'A-GANTS, *n. pl.* In *church history*, certain decretal epistles, or constitutions of the popes, which were published after the Clementines, and not at first arranged and digested with the other papal constitutions. They were afterward inserted in the body of the canon law. *Encyc.*

EX-TRAV-A-GAN'ZA, *n.* [It.] A musical composition, designed to produce effect by its wild irregularity. *Smart.*

EX-TRAV'A-GATE, *v. i.* To wander beyond the limits. [*Not used.*] *Warburton.*

EX-TRAV-A-GA'TION, *n.* Excess; a wandering beyond limits. *Smollett.*

EX-TRAV'A-SATE, *v. t.* To let out of the proper vessels, as blood.

EX-TRAV'A-SA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* [L. *extra* and *vasa*, vessels.]

Forced or let out of its proper vessels; as, *extravasated* blood. *Arbuthnot.*

EX-TRAV'A-SA-TING, *ppr.* Escaping from the proper vessels.

EX-TRAV-A-SA'TION, *n.* The act of forcing or letting out of its proper vessels or ducts, as a fluid, the state of being forced or let out of its containing vessels; effusion; as, an *extravasation* of blood after a rupture of the vessels.

EX-TRA VAS'CU-LAR, *a.* Being out of the proper vessels. *Lawrence.*

EX-TRAV'E NATE, *a.* [L. *extra* and *vena*, vein.] Let out of the veins. [*Not in use.*] *Glanville.*

EX-TRA-VER'SION, *n.* [L. *extra* and *versio*, a turning.]

The act of throwing out; the state of being turned or thrown out. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

EX-TRĒAT', *n.* Extraction. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

EX-TRĒME', *a.* [L. *extremus*, last.]

1. Outermost; utmost; furthest; at the utmost point, edge, or border; as, the *extreme* verge or point of a thing.

2. Greatest; most violent; utmost; as, *extreme* pain, grief, or suffering; *extreme* joy or pleasure.

3. Last; beyond which there is none, as, an *extreme* remedy.

4. Utmost; worst or best that can exist or be supposed; as, an *extreme* case.

5. Most pressing; as, *extreme* necessity.

Extreme unction, among *the Roman Catholics*, is the anointing of a sick person with oil, when affected with some mortal disease, and usually just before death. It is applied to the eyes, ears, nostrils, mouth, hands, feet, and reins of penitents, and is supposed to represent the grace of God poured into the soul. *Encyc.*

Extreme and mean proportion, in *geometry*, is when a line is so divided, that the whole line is to the greater segment as that segment is to the less; or when a line is so divided, that the rectangle under the whole line and the lesser segment is equal to the square of the greater segment. *Euclid.*

EX-TRĒME', *n.* The utmost point or verge of a thing; that part which terminates a body; extremity.

2. Utmost point; furthest degree; as, the *extremes* of heat and cold; the *extremes* of virtue and vice. Avoid *extremes*. *Extremes* naturally beget each other.

There is a natural progression from the *extreme* of anarchy to the *extreme* of tyranny. *Washington.*

3. In *logic*, the *extremes*, or extreme terms of a syllogism, are the predicate and subject of the conclusion. Thus, "Man is an animal; Peter is a man, therefore Peter is an animal;" the word *animal* is the greater extreme, *Peter* the less extreme, and *man* the middle term. *Encyc.*

4. In *mathematics*, the *extremes* are the first and last terms of a proportion; as, when three magnitudes are proportional, the rectangle contained by the *extremes* is equal to the square of the mean. *Euclid.*

EX-TRĒME'LESS, *a.* Having no extremes or extremities; infinite.

EX-TRĒME'LY, *adv.* In the utmost degree; to the utmost point. It is *extremely* hot or cold; it is *extremely* painful.

2. In *familiar language*, very much; greatly.

EX-TREM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *extremitas.*]

1. The utmost point or side; the verge; the point or border that terminates a thing; as, the *extremities* of a country.

2. A term applied to the utmost parts. The *extremities* of the body, in *painting* and *sculpture*, are the head, hands, and feet; but, in *anatomy*, the term is applied to the limbs only. *Brande.*

3. The utmost point; the highest or furthest degree; as, the *extremity* of pain or suffering; the *extremity* of cruelty. Even charity and forbearance may be carried to *extremity.*

4. Extreme or utmost distress, straits, or difficulties; as, a city besieged and reduced to *extremity.*

5. The utmost rigor or violence. The Greeks have endured oppression in its utmost *extremity.*

6. The most aggravated state.

The world is running after farce, the *extremity* of bad poetry. *Dryden.*

EX'TRI-CA-BLE, *a.* [Infra.] That can be extricated.

EX'TRI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *extrico.* The primary verb *trico* is not in the Latin. We probably see its affinities in the Greek θριξ, τριχος, hair, or a bush of hair, from interweaving, entangling. I suspect that τρεις and *three* are contracted from this root; *three* for *threg*, folded, or a plexus. The same word occurs in *intricate* and *intrigue*; Fr. *tricher*, to cheat; *tricoter*, to weave; Eng. *trick*; It. *treccia*, a lock of hair. Class Rg, No. 25.]

1. *Properly*, to disentangle; hence, to free from difficulties or perplexities; to disembarrass; as, to *extricate* one from complicated business, from troublesome alliances, or other connections; to *extricate* one's self from debt.

2. To send out; to cause to be emitted or evolved.

EX'TRI-CA-TED, *pp.* Disentangled; freed from difficulties and perplexities; disembarrassed; evolved.

EX'TRI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Disentangling; disembarrassing; evolving.

EX-TRI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of disentangling; a freeing from perplexities; disentanglement.

2. The act of sending out or evolving; as, the *extrication* of heat or moisture from a substance.

EX TRIN'SIC, } *a.* [L. *extrinsecus.*]
EX-TRIN'SIC-AL, }

External; outward; not contained in or belonging to a body. Mere matter can not move without the impulse of an *extrinsic* agent. It is opposed to *intrinsic.*

EX-TRIN'SIC-AL-LY, *adv.* From without; externally.

EX-TROR'SAL, *a.* [L. *extrorsum.*]

In *botany*, turned from the axis to which it appertains, as anthers whose line of dehiscence is toward the petals.

EX-TRUCT', *v. t.* [L. *extruo*, *extructus.*]

To build, to construct. [*Not in use.*]

EX-TRUC'TION, *n.* A building. [*Not used.*]

EX-TRUCT'IVE, *a.* Forming into a structure. *Fitch.*

EX-TRUCT'OR, *n.* A builder; a fabricator; a contriver. [*Not used.*]

EX-TRŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *extrudo*; *ex* and *trudo*, to thrust.]

1. To thrust out; to urge, force, or press out; to expel; as, to *extrude* a fetus.

2. To drive away; to drive off. *Woodward.*

EX-TRŪD'ED, *pp.* Thrust out; driven out or away; expelled.

EX-TRŪD'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting out; expelling.

EX-TRŪ'SION, (eks-trū'zhun,) *n.* The act of thrusting or throwing out; a driving out; expulsion.

EX-TŪ'BER-ANCE, } *n.* [L. *extuberans*, *extubero*; EX-TŪ'BER-AN-CY, } *ex* and *tuber*, a puff.]

1. In *medicine*, a swelling or rising of the flesh; a protuberant part. *Encyc.*

2. A knob or swelling part of a body. *Mozon.*

EX-TŪ'BER-ANT, *a.* Swelled; standing out.

EX-TŪ'BER-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *extubero.*]

To swell. [*Not in use.*]

EX-TU-MES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *extumescens*, *extumesco*; *ex* and *tumesco*, *tumeo*, to swell.]

A swelling or rising. [*Little used.*]

EX-Ū'BER-ANCE, (egz-yū'ber-ans,) } *n.* [L. *exuberans*, EX-Ū'BER-AN-CY, (egz-yū'ber-an-sy,) } *exubero*; *ex* and *ubero*, to fatten; *uber*, a pap or breast, that is, a swelling or mass.]

1. An abundance; an overflowing quantity; richness; as, an *exuberance* of fertility or fancy.

2. Superfluous abundance; luxuriance.

3. Overgrowth; superfluous shoots, as of trees.

EX-Ū'BER-ANT, (egz-yū'ber-ant,) *a.* Abundant; plenteous; rich; as, *exuberant* fertility; *exuberant* goodness.

2. Over-abundant; superfluous; luxuriant.

3. Pouring forth abundance; producing in plenty; as, *exuberant* spring. *Thomson.*

EX-Ū'BER-ANT-LY, *adv.* Abundantly; very copiously; in great plenty; to a superfluous degree. The earth has produced *exuberantly.*

EX-Ū'BER-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *exubero.*]

To abound; to be in great abundance. [*Rare.*]

EX-UC'COUS. See Exsuccous.

EX-Ū-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *exudo.*] A sweating; a discharge of humors or moisture from animal bodies.

2. The discharge of the juices of a plant, moisture from the earth, &c.

EX-ŪDE', *v. i.* [Supra.] To discharge the moisture or juices of a living body through the pores; also, to discharge the liquid matter of a plant by incisions.

Our forests *exude* turpentine in the greatest abundance. *Dwight.*

[Exu'date *is not now used.*]

EX-ŪDE', *v. t.* To flow from a living body through the pores, or by a natural discharge, as juice.

EX-UD'ED, *pp.* Emitted, as juice.
EX-UD'ING, *ppr.* Discharging, as juice.
EX-UL'CER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *exulcero*; *ex* and *ulcero*, to ulcerate, *ulcus*, an *ulcer*.]
1. To cause or produce an ulcer or ulcers. *Encye.*
2. To afflict; to corrode; to fret or anger. *Milton.*
EX-UL'CER-ATE, *v. i.* To become an ulcer or ulcerous. *Bacon.*
EX-UL'CER-A-TED, *pp.* Affected with ulcers; having become ulcerous.
EX-UL'CER-A-TING, *ppr.* Producing ulcers on; fretting; becoming ulcerous.
EX-UL-CER-A'TION, *n.* The act of causing ulcers on a body, or the process of becoming ulcerous; the beginning erosion which wears away the substance, and forms an ulcer. *Encye. Quincy.*
2. A fretting; exacerbation; corrosion. *Hooker.*
EX-UL'CER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Having a tendency to form ulcers.
EX-ULT', (egz-ult',) *v. i.* [L. *exulto*; *ex* and *salto*, *saho*, to leap; [L. *exultare*.]
Properly, to leap for joy; hence, to rejoice in triumph; to rejoice exceedingly at success or victory; to be glad above measure; to triumph. It is natural to man to *exult* at the success of his schemes, and to *exult* over a fallen adversary.
EX-ULT'ANCE, } *n.* Exultation. [*Not used.*]
EX-ULT'AN-CY, } *Hammond.*
EX-ULT'ANT, *a.* Rejoicing triumphantly. *More.*
EX-ULT-A'TION, *n.* The act of exulting; lively joy at success or victory, or at any advantage gained; great gladness; rapturous delight; triumph. *Exultation* usually springs from the gratification of our desire of some good; particularly, of distinction or superiority, or of that which confers distinction. It often springs from the gratification of pride or ambition. But *exultation* may be a lively joy springing from laudable causes.
EX-ULT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rejoicing greatly or in triumph.
EX-ULT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a triumphant manner.
EX-UN'DATE, *v. i.* To overflow. [*Not used.*]
EX-UN-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *exundatio*, from *exundo*, to overflow; *ex* and *undo*, to rise in waves, *unda*, a wave.]
An overflowing abundance. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*
EX-UN'GU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *ungula*.]
To pare off superfluous parts or nails.
EX-UN'GU-LA-TED, *pp.* Deprived of nails or superfluous parts.
EX-UN'GU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Paring off, as nails, &c.
EX-U'PER-A-BLE, (-yū'per-a-bl,) *a.* That may be overcome or surpassed.
EX-U'PER-ANCE, *n.* Overbalance.
EX-U'PER-ANT, *a.* Overcoming
EX-U'PER-ATE, *v. t.* To excel; to surmount. [*Obs.*]
EX-U'PER-A-TED, *pp.* Conquered; excelled.
EX-U'PER-A-TING, *ppr.* Excelling.
EX-U-PER-A'TION, *n.* The act of excelling.
EX-UR'GENT, *a.* [For EXURGENT.] Arising. [*Not used.*]
EX-US'CI-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *exuscito.*] To rouse.
EX-US'TION, (eks-ust'yun,) *n.* [L. *exustus.*]
The act or operation of burning up.
EX-U'VI-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being cast or thrown in the form of exuviæ.
EX-U'VI-Æ, *n. pl.* [L.] Cast skins, shells, or coverings, of animals; any parts of animals which are shed or cast off, as the skins of serpents and caterpillars, the shells of lobsters, &c. *Encye.*
2. In *geology*, the fossil shells and other remains which animals have left in the strata of the earth. *Lyell.*
EX VO'TO, [L.] In consequence of a vow; applied to votive offerings, as of a picture for a chapel, &c.; common in Roman Catholic countries.
EY, in *old writers*, [Sax. *ig*,] signifies an isle.
EY'AS, (I'as,) *n.* [Fr. *niais*, silly.]
A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself. *Harmer. Shak.*
EY'AS, *a.* Unfledged. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*
EY'AS-MUS-KET, *n.* A young unfledged male hawk, of the musket kind, or sparrow hawk. *Swak.*
EYE, (I,) *n.* [Sax. *eag*, *eah*; Goth. *auga*; D. *oog*; G. *auge*; Sw. *öga*; Dan. *öye*; Russ. *oko*; Sans. *akshi*; L. *oculus*, a diminutive, whence Fr. *œil*, Sp. *ojo*, It. *occhio*, Port. *olho*. The original word must have been *ag*, *eg*, or *hag* or *heg*, coinciding with *egg*. The old English plural was *eyen*, or *eyne*.]
1. The organ of sight or vision; properly, the globe or ball movable in the orbit. The eye is nearly of a spherical figure, and composed of coats or tunics. But in the term *eye* we often or usually include the ball and the parts adjacent.
2. Sight; view; ocular knowledge; as, I have a man now in my *eye*. In this sense, the plural is more generally used.

Before whose *eyes* Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth, crucified among you.—Gal. iii.

3. Look; countenance.

I'll say you gray is not the morning's *eye*. *Shak.*

4. Front; face.

Her shall you hear disproved to your *eyes*. *Shak.*

5. Direct opposition; as, to sail in the wind's *eye*.
6. Aspect; regard; respect; view.

Booksellers mention with respect the authors they have printed, and consequently have an eye to their own advantage. *Addison.*

7. Notice; observation; vigilance; watch

After this jealousy, he kept a strict *eye* upon him. *L'Estrange.*

8. View of the mind; opinion formed by observation or contemplation.

It hath, in their *eye*, no great affinity with the form of the church of Rome. *Hooker.*

9. Sight; view; *either in a literal or figurative sense.*
10. Something resembling the eye in form; as, the *eye* of a peacock's feather. *Newton.*
11. A small hole or aperture; a perforation; as, the *eye* of a needle.
12. A small catch for a hook; as we say, hooks and *eyes*. In nearly the same sense, the word is applied to certain loops or rings which serve as fastenings for the rigging of ships.
13. The bud of a plant; a shoot. *Encye.*
14. A small shade of color. [*Little used.*]

Red, with an *eye* of blue, makes a purple. *Boyle.*

15. The power of perception.

The *eyes* of your understanding being enlightened.—Eph. i.

16. Oversight; inspection.

The *eye* of the master will do more work than both his hands. *Franklin.*

The *eyes of a ship*, are the parts which lie near the hawse-holes, particularly in the lower apartments. *Mar. Dict.*
To set the eyes on, is to see; to have a sight of.
To find favor in the eyes, is to be graciously received and treated.
EYE, *n.* A brood; as, an *eye* of pheasants.
EYE, *v. t.* To fix the eye on; to look on; to view; to observe; particularly, to observe or watch narrowly, or with fixed attention.

Eye nature's walks, shoot folly as it flies. *Pope.*

EYE, *v. t.* To appear; to have an appearance. *Shak.*
EYE'-AT-TRACT'ING, *a.* Attracting the eyes.
EYE'BALL, *n.* The ball, globe, or apple of the eye.
EYE'-BEAM, *n.* A glance of the eye. *Shak.*
EYE'-BOLT, *n.* In *ships*, a bar of iron, or bolt, with an eye at one end, formed to be driven into the deck or sides, for the purpose of hooking tackles or fastening ropes to it. *Totten.*
EYE'BRIGHT, *n.* The popular name of a species of Euphrasia. It was formerly much used as a remedy for diseases of the eye.
EYE'-BRIGHT-EN-ING, *n.* A clearing of the sight. *Milton.*
EYE'BROW, *n.* The brow or hairy arch above the eye.
EY'ED, (Ide,) *pp.* Viewed; observed; watched.
2. *a.* Having eyes; used in composition; as, a dull-*eyed* man; ox-*eyed* Juno.
EYE'-DROP, *n.* A tear. *Shak.*
EYE'-FLAP, *n.* A blinder on a horse's bridle.
EYE'-GLANCE, *n.* A glance of the eye; a rapid look. *Spenser.*
EYE'-GLASS, *n.* A glass to assist the sight; spectacles. *Shak.*
In *telescopes*, the same as EYEPIECE, which see.
EYE'-GLUT-TING, *n.* A feasting of the eyes. *Spenser.*
EYE'LASH, *n.* The line of hair that edges the eyelid. *Johnson.*
EYE'LESS, (I'less,) *a.* Wanting eyes; destitute of sight. *Milton. Addison.*
EYE'LET, } *n.* [Fr. *œillet*, a little eye, from
EYE'LET-HOLE, } *œil*, eye.]
A small hole or perforation, to receive a lace or small rope or cord. We usually say, *eyelet-hole.*
EYE'LI-AD, *n.* [Fr. *œillade.*]
A glance of the eye. *Shak.*
EYE'LID, *n.* The cover of the eye; that portion of movable skin with which an animal covers the eyeball, or uncovers it, at pleasure.
EYE'-OF-FEND'ING, *a.* That hurts the eyes. *Shak.*
EYE'-PIECE, *n.* In a *telescope*, the lens, or combination of lenses, with which the image is viewed, by which it is magnified. *D. Olmsted.*
EYE'-PLEAS-ING, *a.* Pleasing the eye. *Dames.*
EY'ER, (I'er,) *n.* One who eyes another. *Gayton.*
EYE'-SALVE, (I'sav,) *n.* Ointment for the eye. *Revelation.*
EYE'-SER-VANT, *n.* A servant who attends to his duty only when watched, or under the eye of his master or employer.
EYE'-SER-VICE, *n.* Service performed only under inspection or the eye of an employer.

Not with *eye-service*, as men-pleasers; but in singleness of heart, fearing God.—Col. iii.

EYE'-SHOT, *n.* Sight; view; glance of the eye. *Dryden.*
EYE'SIGHT, *n.* The sight of the eye; view; observation. *Ps.* xviii.

Josephus sets the down from his own *eyesight*. *Whiston.*

2. The sense of seeing. His *eyesight* fails.
EYE'SORE, *n.* Something offensive to the eye or sight.

Mordecai was an *eyesore* to Haman. *L'Estrange.*

EYE'-SPLICE, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a sort of eye or circle formed by splicing the end of a rope into itself. *Totten.*
EYE'-SPOT-TED, *a.* Marked with spots like eyes. *Spenser.*
EYE'-STONE, *n.* A small, calcareous stone, used for taking substances from between the lid and ball of the eye.
EYE'-STRING, *n.* The tendon by which the eye is moved. *Shak.*
EYE'-TOOTH, *n.* A tooth under the eye; a pointed tooth in the upper jaw next to the grinders, called also a *canine tooth*; a fang. *Ray.*
EYE'-WA-TER, *n.* A medicated water for the eyes.
EYE'-WINK, *n.* A wink or motion of the eyelid; a hint or token. *Shak.*
EYE'-WIT-NESS, *n.* One who sees a thing done; one who has ocular view of any thing.

We were *eye-witnesses* of his majesty.—2 Pet. i.

EY'ING, *ppr.* Viewing; watching; observing
EY'OT, (I'ot,) *n.* A little isle. *Blackstone.*
EYRE, (âre,) *n.* [Old Fr., from L. *iter*.]
1. *Literally*, a journey or circuit. In *England*, the Justices in *eyre* were itinerant judges, who rode the circuit to hold courts in the different counties.
2. A court of itinerant justices. *Blackstone.*
EY'RY, (I're,) *n.* The place where birds of prey construct their nests and hatch. It is written also EYRIE. [See AERIE.]

The eagle and the stork
On cliffs and cedar tops their *eyries* build. *Milton.*

F.

F, the sixth letter of the English alphabet, is a labial articulation, formed by placing the upper teeth on the under lip, and accompanied with an emission of breath. F in English has one uniform sound, as in *father*, *after*. Its kindred letter is *v*, which is chiefly distinguished from *f* by being more vocal, or accompanied with more sound, as may be perceived by pronouncing *ef*, *ev*. This letter may be derived from the Oriental ו *vau*, or from פ *pe* or *phe*; most probably the former. The Latins received the letter from the Eolians in Greece, who wrote it in the form of a double *gamma*, F; whence it has been called a *digamma*. It corresponds in power to the Greek φ, *phi*, and its proper name is *ef*.

As a Latin numeral, it signifies 40, and with a dash over the top, $\overline{F}$, forty thousand.

In *the civil law*, two of these letters together, *ff*, signify the pandects.

In *English criminal law*, this letter is branded on felons, when admitted to the benefit of clergy; by stat. 4 H. VII. c. 13.

In *medical prescriptions*, F. stands for *fiat*, let it be made; F. S. A. *fiat secundum artem.*

F stands also for *fellow*; F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.

F, or *fa*, in *music*, is the fourth note rising in the order in the gamut, *dò*, [or *ut*,] *re*, *mi*, *fa*. It denotes, also, one of the Greek keys in music, destined for the base.

FA-BA'CEOUS, (fa-bā'shus,) *a.* [Low L. *fabaceus*, from *faba*, a bean.]
Having the nature of a bean; like a bean. [*Little used.*]
FA'BI-AN, *a.* Delaying; dilatory; avoiding battle, in imitation of Quintus Fabius Maximus, a Roman

general who conducted military operations against Hannibal, by declining to risk a battle in the open field, but harassing the enemy by marches, countermarches, and ambuscades.

FA'BLE, *n.* [L. *fabula*; Fr. *fable*; It. *favola*; Ir. *fabhal*; Sp. *fabula*, from the Latin, but the native Spanish word is *habla*, speech. Qu. W. *hebu*, to speak; Gr. *επω*. The radical sense is that which is spoken or told.]

1. A feigned story or tale, intended to instruct or amuse; a fictitious narration intended to enforce some useful truth or precept.

> Jotham's *fable* of the trees is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since. *Addison.*

2. Fiction; in a *general sense*; as, the story is all a *fable*.

3. An idle story; vicious or vulgar fictions.

> But refuse profane and old wives' *fables*. — 1 Tim. iv.

4. The plot, or connected series of events, in an epic or dramatic poem.

> The moral is the first business of the poet; this being formed, he contrives such a design or *fable* as may be most suitable to the moral. *Dryden.*

5. Falsehood; a softer term for a lie. *Addison.*

FA'BLE, *v. i.* To feign; to write fiction.

> Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell. *Prior.*

2. To tell falsehoods; as, he *fables* not. *Shak.*

FA'BLE, *v. t.* To feign; to invent; to devise and speak of, as true or real.

> The hell thou *fablest*. *Milton.*

FA'BLED, *pp.* Feigned; invented, as stories.

2. *a.* Told or celebrated in fables.

> Hail, *fabled* grotto. *Tickel.*

FA'BLER, *n.* A writer of fables or fictions; a dealer in feigned stories. *Johnson.*

FA'BLING, *n.* The act of making fables. *Story.*

FA'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Feigning; devising, as stories; writing or uttering false stories

FAB'RIC, *n.* [L. *fabrica*, a frame, from *faber*, a workman; Fr. *fabrique*.]

1. The structure of any thing; the manner in which the parts of a thing are united by art and labor; workmanship; texture. This is cloth of a beautiful *fabric*.

2. The frame or structure of a building; construction. *More generally*, the building itself; an edifice; a house; a temple; a church, a bridge, &c. The word is usually applied to a large building.

3. Any system composed of connected parts; as, the *fabric* of the universe.

4. Cloth manufactured.

> Silks and other fine *fabrics* of the East. *Henry.*

FAB'RIC, *v. t.* To frame; to build; to construct. [*Little used.*] *Philips.*

FAB'RIC-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *fabrico*, to frame, from *faber*, supra.]

1. To frame; to build; to construct; to form a whole by connecting its parts; as, to *fabricate* a bridge or a ship.

2. To form by art and labor; to manufacture; as, to *fabricate* woolens.

3. To invent and form; to forge; to devise falsely; as, to *fabricate* a lie or story.

> Our books were not *fabricated* with an accommodation to prevailing usages. *Paley.*

4. To coin; as, to *fabricate* money. [*Unusual.*] *Henry, Hist.*

FAB'RIC-A-TED, *pp.* Framed; constructed; built; manufactured; invented, devised falsely; forged.

FAB'RIC-A-TING, *ppr.* Framing; constructing; manufacturing; devising falsely; forging.

FAB-RIC-A'TION, *n.* The act of framing or constructing; construction; as, the *fabrication* of a bridge or of a church.

2. The act of manufacturing.

3. The act of devising falsely; forgery.

4. That which is fabricated; a falsehood. The story is doubtless a *fabrication*.

FAB'RIC-A-TOR, *n.* One that constructs or makes.

FAB'RILE, (fab'ril,) *a.* [L. *fabrilis*.]

Pertaining to handcrafts. [*Not used.*]

FAB'U-LIST, *n.* [from *fable*.] The inventor or writer of fables. *Garrick.*

FAB'U-LIZE, *v. t.* To invent, compose, or relate fables. *Faber.*

FAB'U-LIZ-ED, *pp.* Related in fable.

FAB'U-LIZ-ING, *ppr.* Composing or relating in fable.

FAB-U-LOS'I-TY, *n.* Fabulousness; fullness of fables. [*Little used.*] *Abbot.*

FAB'U-LOUS, *a.* Feigned, as a story; devised; fictitious; as, a *fabulous* story; a *fabulous* description.

2. Related in fable; described or celebrated in fables; invented; not real; as, a *fabulous* hero; the *fabulous* exploits of Hercules.

3. The *fabulous* age of Greece and Rome, was the early age of those countries, the accounts of which are mostly *fabulous*, or in which the *fabulous* achievements of their heroes were performed; called, also, the *heroic* age.

FAB'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In fable or fiction; in a fabulous manner. *Brown.*

FAB'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being fabulous or feigned.

FAB'UR-DEN, *n.* [Fr. *faux bourdon.*] In *music*, simple counterpoint.

FA-CADE', (fa-sāde',) *n.* [Fr.] Front; front view or elevation of an edifice. *Warton.*

FACE, *n.* [Fr. *face*; It. *faccia*; Sp. *faz* or *haz*; Arm. *fach*; L. *facies*, from *facio*, to make.]

1. In *a general sense*, the surface of a thing, or the side which presents itself to the view of a spectator; as, the *face* of the earth; the *face* of the waters.

2. A surface of a thing; a term applied to the bounding planes or plane surfaces of a solid. Thus, a cube or die has six *faces*; an octahedron has eight *faces*.

3. The surface of the fore part of an animal's head, particularly of the human head; the visage.

> In the sweat of thy *face* shalt thou eat bread. — Gen. iii.
> Joseph bowed himself with his *face* to the earth. — Gen. xlviii.

4. Countenance; cast of features; look; air of the face.

> We set the best *face* on it we could. *Dryden.*

5. The front of a thing; the fore part; the flat surface that presents itself first to view; as, the *face* of a house. *Ezek.* xli.

6. Visible state; appearance.

> This would produce a new *face* of things in Europe. *Addison.*

7. Appearance; look.

> Nor heaven, nor sea, their former *face* retained. *Waller.*
> His dialogue has the *face* of probability. *Baker.*

8. State of confrontation. The witnesses were presented *face* to *face*.

9. Confidence; boldness; impudence; a bold front.

> He has the *face* to charge others with false citations. *Tillotson.*

10. Presence; sight; as in the phrases, *before the face*, *in the face*, *to the face*, *from the face*.

11. The person.

> I had not thought to see thy *face*. — Gen. xlviii.

12. In *Scripture*, *face* is used for anger or favor.

> Hide us from the *face* of him that sitteth on the throne. — Rev. vi.
> Make thy *face* to shine on thy servant. — Ps. xxxi.
> How long wilt thou hide thy *face* from me? — Ps. xiii.

Hence, *to seek the face*, that is, to pray to, to seek the favor of.

To set the face against, is to oppose.

To accept one's face, is to show him favor or grant his request. So, *to entreat the face*, is to ask favor; but these phrases are nearly obsolete.

13. A distorted form of the face; as in the phrase, to make *faces*, or to make *wry faces*.

Face to face; when both parties are present; as, to have accusers *face to face*. *Acts* xxv.

2. Nakedly; without the interposition of any other body.

> Now we see through a glass, darkly; but then *face to face*. — 1 Cor. xiii.

FACE, *v. t.* To meet in front; to oppose with firmness; to resist, or to meet for the purpose of stopping or opposing; as, to *face* an enemy in the field of battle.

> I'll *face*
> This tempest, and deserve the name of king. *Dryden.*

2. To stand opposite to; to stand with the face or front toward. The colleges in New Haven *face* the public square.

3. To cover with additional superficies; to cover in front; as, a fortification *faced* with marble; to *face* a garment with silk.

To face down; to oppose boldly, or impudently.

FACE, *v. i.* To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite.

> To lie, to *face*, to forge. *Hubberd's Tale.*

2. To turn the face; as, to *face* to the right or left.

FACE'-CLOTH, *n.* [*face* and *cloth*.] A cloth laid over the face of a corpse. *Brande.*

FAC'ED, (fāste,) *pp.* Covered in front.

2. *a.* In *composition*, denoting the kind of face; as, *full-faced*. *Bailey.*

FACE'-GUARD, *n.* A kind of mask to defend the face and eyes from accidents, as in various chemical and mechanical processes. *Hebert.*

FACE'LESS, *a.* Without a face.

FACE'-PAINT-ER, *n.* A painter of portraits; one who draws the likeness of the face.

FACE'-PAINT-ING, *n.* The act or art of painting portraits. *Dryden.*

FAC'ET, *n.* [Fr. *facette*, from *face*; Sp. *faceta*.]

A little face; a small surface; as, the *facets* of a diamond.

FA-CETE', *a.* [L. *facetus*.]

Gay; cheerful. [*Not in use.*] *Burton.*

FAC'ET-ED, *a.* Having facets; formed into facets.

FA-CETE'LY, *adv.* Sportively; with good humor. [*Not used.*] *Burton.*

FA-CETE'NESS, *n.* Wit; pleasant representation. [*Not used.*] *Hales.*

FA-CE'TI-Æ, (fa-sē'she-ē,) *n. pl.* [L.] Witty or humorous writings or sayings; witticisms.

FA-CE'TIOUS, (fa-sē'shus,) *a.* [Fr. *facetieux*; Sp. *faceciosо*; It. *facetо*; L. *facetus*; or *facetiæ*, pl. Qu. Ar. فكه to be merry.]

1. Merry; sportive; jocular; sprightly with wit and good humor; as, a *facetious* companion.

2. Witty; full of pleasantry; playful; exciting laughter; as, a *facetious* story; a *facetious* reply.

FA-CE'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Merrily; gayly; wittily; with pleasantry.

FA-CE'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Sportive humor; pleasantry; the quality of exciting laughter or good humor.

FA'CIAL, (fā'shal,) *a.* [L. *facies*, face.]

Pertaining to the face; as, the *facial* artery, vein, or nerve.

Facial angle, in *anatomy*, is the angle contained by a line drawn horizontally from the middle of the external entrance of the ear to the edge of the nostrils, and another from this latter point to the superciliary ridge of the frontal bone, serving to measure the elevation of the forehead. *Ed. Encyc.*

FA'CIAL-LY, *adv.* In a facial manner.

FA'CIENT, (-shent,) *n.* A doer; one who does any thing, good or bad.

FAC'ILE, (fas'il,) *a.* [Fr. *facile*; Sp. *facil*; L. *facilis*, from *facio*, to make.]

1. *Properly*, easy to be done or performed; easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labor.

> Order — will render the work *facile* and delightful. *Evelyn.*

2. Easy to be surmounted or removed; easily conquerable.

> The *facile* gates of hell too slightly barred. *Milton.*

3. Easy of access or converse; mild; courteous; not haughty, austere, or distant.

> I mean she should be courteous, *facile*, sweet. *B. Jonson.*

4. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; yielding; ductile to a fault.

> Since Adam, and his *facile* consort Eve,
> Lost Paradise, deceived by me. *Milton.*

FAC'ILE-LY, *adv.* Easily. [*Little used.*] *Herbert.*

FAC'ILE-NESS, *n.* Easiness to be persuaded.

FA-CIL'I-TATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *faciliter*, from *facilité*, L. *facilitas*, from *facilis*, easy.]

To make easy or less difficult; to free from difficulty or impediment, or to diminish it; to lessen the labor of. Machinery *facilitates* manual labor and operations. Pioneers may *facilitate* the march of an army.

FA-CIL'I-TA-TED, *pp.* Made easy or easier.

FA-CIL'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Rendering easy or easier.

FA-CIL-I-TA'TION, *n.* The act of making easy.

FA-CIL'I-TIES, *n. pl.* The means by which the performance of any thing is rendered easy; convenient opportunities or advantages.

FA-CIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *facilité*; L. *facilitas*, from *facilis*, easy.]

1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty; ease. He performed the work or operation with great *facility*.

> Though *facility* and hope of success might invite some other choice. *Bacon.*

2. Ease of performance; readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity. Practice gives a wonderful *facility* in executing works of art.

3. Pliancy; ductility; easiness to be persuaded; readiness of compliance, usually in a bad sense, implying a disposition to yield to solicitations to evil.

> It is a great error to take *facility* for good nature; tenderness, without discretion, is no better than a more pardonable folly. *L'Estrange.*

4. Easiness of access; complaisance; condescension; affability.

> He offers himself to the visits of a friend with *facility*. *South.*

FA'CING, *ppr.* [from *face*.] Fronting; having the face toward; opposite.

2. Covering the fore part.

3. Turning the face.

FA'CING, *n.* A covering in front for ornament or defense; as, the *facing* of a fortification or of a garment.

FA'CING-LY, *adv.* In a fronting position.

FA-CIN'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *facinus*.]

Atrociously wicked. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

FA-CIN'O-ROUS-NESS, *n.* Extreme or atrocious wickedness.

FAC-SIM'I-LE, *n.* [L. *facio*, to make, and *similis*, like. See SIMILE.]

An exact copy or likeness, as of handwriting.

FACT, *n.* [L. *factum*, from *facio*, to make or do; Fr. *fait*; It. *fatto*; Sp. *hecho*.]

1. Any thing done, or that comes to pass; an act; a deed; an effect produced or achieved; an event. Witnesses are introduced into court to prove a *fact*. *Facts* are stubborn things. To deny a *fact* knowingly is to lie.

2. Reality; truth; as, *in fact*. So we say, *indeed*.

FAC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *factio*, from *facio*, to make or do.]

1. A party, in political society, combined or acting in union, in opposition to the prince, government, or state; usually applied to a minority, but it may be applied to a majority. Sometimes a state is divided into *factions* nearly equal. Rome was almost always disturbed by *factions*. Republics are proverbial for

factions, and *factions* in monarchies have often effected revolutions.

A feeble government produces more *factions* than an oppressive one. *Ames.*

By a *faction*, I understand a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community. *Federalist, Madison.*

2. Tumult; discord; dissension. *Clarendon.*

3. In *ancient history*, an appellation given to the different troops or companies of combatants in the games of the circus. *Brande.*

FAC'TION-A-RY, *n.* A party man; one of a faction. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

FAC'TION-ER, *n.* One of a faction. [*Not in use.*] *Bancroft.*

FAC'TION-IST, *n.* One who promotes faction. *Mountagu.*

FAC'TIOUS, (fak'shus,) *a.* [Fr. *factieux*; L. *factiosus.*]

1. Given to faction; addicted to form parties and raise dissensions, in opposition to government; turbulent; prone to clamor against public measures or men. No state is free from *factious* citizens.

2. Pertaining to faction; proceeding from faction; as, *factious* tumults; *factious* quarrels. *Dryden.*

FAC'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a factious manner; by means of faction; in a turbulent or disorderly manner.

FAC'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Inclination to form parties in opposition to the government, or to the public interest; disposition to clamor and raise opposition; clamorousness for a party.

FAC-TI''TIOUS, (fak-tish'us,) *a.* [L. *factitius*, from *facio.*]

Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature; artificial; as, *factitious* cinnabar; *factitious* stones; *factitious* air

FAC-TI''TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In an artificial manner.

FAC'TIVE, *a.* Making; having power to make. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

FAC''TOR, *n.* [L. *factor*; Fr. *facteur*; It. *fattore*; from L. *facio.*]

1. In *commerce*, an agent employed by merchants, residing in other places, to buy and sell, and to negotiate bills of exchange, or to transact other business on their account.

2. An agent; a substitute.

Factor, in *Scotland*, is synonymous with *steward* in *England.* *Brande.*

3. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, a term applied to the multiplier and multiplicand, from the multiplication of which proceeds the product.

FAC'TOR-AGE, *n.* The allowance given to a factor by his employer, as a compensation for his services; called also a *commission.* This is sometimes a certain sum or rate by the cask or package; more generally it is a certain rate per cent. of the value of the goods purchased or sold.

FAC-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a factory; consisting in a factory. *Buchanan.*

FAC'TOR-SHIP, *n.* A factory, or the business of a factor. *Sherwood.*

FAC'TO-RY, *n.* A house or place where factors reside, to transact business for their employers. The English merchants have factories in the East Indies, Turkey, Portugal, Hamburg, &c.

2. The body of factors in any place; as, a chaplain to a British *factory.* *Guthrie.*

3. Contracted from *manufactory*, a building, or collection of buildings, appropriated to the manufacture of goods; the place where workmen are employed in fabricating goods, wares, or utensils.

FAC-TŌ'TUM, *n.* [L., do every thing.] A person employed to do all kinds of work. *B. Jonson.*

FAC'TURE, *n.* [Fr.] The art or manner of making. *Bacon.*

FAC'UL-TY, *n.* [Fr. *faculté*; L. *facultas*, from *facio*, to make.]

1. That power of the mind or intellect which enables it to receive, revive, or modify perceptions; as, the *faculty* of seeing, of hearing, of imagining, of remembering, &c.; or, in *general*, the faculties may be called the powers or capacities of the mind. *Faculty* is properly a power belonging to a living or animal body.

2. The power of doing any thing; ability. There is no *faculty* or power in creatures, which can rightly perform its functions, without the perpetual aid of the Supreme Being. *Hooker.*

3. The power of performing any action; natural, vital, or animal.

The vital *faculty* is that by which life is preserved. *Quincy.*

4. Facility of performance; the peculiar skill derived from practice, or practice aided by nature; habitual skill or ability; dexterity; adroitness; knack. One man has a remarkable *faculty* of telling a story; another, of inventing excuses for misconduct; a third, of reasoning; a fourth, of preaching.

5. Personal quality; disposition or habit, good or ill.

6. Power; authority. *Shak.*

This Dunsta
Hath borne his *faculties* so meek. *Shak.*

[*Hardly legitimate.*]

7. Mechanical power; as, the *faculty* of the wedge. [*Not used, nor legitimate.*] *Wilkins.*

8. Natural virtue; efficacy; as, the *faculty* of simples. *Milton.*

[*Not used, nor legitimate.*]

9. Privilege; a right or power granted to a person by favor or indulgence, to do what by law he may not do; as, the *faculty* of marrying without the bans being first published, or of ordaining a deacon under age. The archbishop of Canterbury has a court of *faculties*, for granting such privileges or dispensations. *Encyc.*

10. The individuals constituting a scientific profession, or a branch of one, taken collectively; *particularly*, the medical profession. *Smart.*

11. In *colleges*, the masters and professors of the several sciences. *Johnson.*

One of the members or departments of a university. In most universities, there are four *faculties*; of arts, including humanity and philosophy; of theology; of medicine, and of law. *Encyc.*

In *America*, the *faculty* of a college or university consists of the president, professors, and tutors.

The *faculty of advocates*, in *Scotland*, is a respectable body of lawyers, who plead in all causes before the courts of session, justiciary, and exchequer. Their president is styled *dean of the faculty.* *Encyc.*

FAC'UND, *a.* [L. *facundus*, supposed to be from the root of *for*, *fari*, to speak.]

Eloquent.

FA-CUND'I-OUS, *a.* Eloquent; full of words.

FA-CUND'I-TY, *n.* [L. *facunditas.*]

Eloquence; readiness of speech.

FAD'DLE, *v. i.* To trifle; to toy; to play. [*A low word.*]

FADE, *a.* [Fr.] Weak; slight; faint. [*Not in use.*] *Berkeley.*

FADE, *v. i.* [Fr. *fade*, insipid, tasteless. Qu. L. *vado*, or Ar. نَفَدَ *nafeeda*, to vanish, Syr. to fail, to err. See Class Bd, No. 48, 39, 44.]

1. To lose color; to tend from a stronger or brighter color to a more faint shade of the same color, or to lose a color entirely. A green leaf *fades*, and becomes less green or yellow; those colors are deemed the best which are least apt to *fade.*

2. To wither, as a plant; to decay.

Ye shall be as an oak, whose leaf *fadeth.* — Is. i.

3. To lose strength gradually; to vanish.

When the memory is weak, ideas in the mind quickly *fade.* *Locke.*

4. To lose luster; to grow dim.

The stars shall *fade* away. *Addison.*

5. To decay; to perish gradually.

We all do *fade* as a leaf. — Is. lxiv.
An inheritance that *fadeth* not away. — 1 Pet. i.

6. To decay; to decline; to become poor and miserable.

The rich man shall *fade* away in his ways. — James i.

7. To lose strength, health, or vigor; to decline; to grow weaker *South.*

8. To disappear gradually; to vanish.

FADE, *v. t.* To cause to wither; to wear away; to deprive of freshness or vigor.

No winter could his laurels *fade.* *Dryden.*
This is a man, old, wrinkled, *faded*, withered. *Shak.*

FAD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Become less vivid, as color; withered; decayed; vanished.

FADE'LESS, *a.* Unfading. *Coleridge.*

FADGE, (faj,) *v. i.* [Sax. *fegen*, *gefegen*, to unite, to fit together; G. *fügen*; D. *voegen*; Sw. *foga*; Dan. *fuge*, a seam or joint; W. *fag*, a meeting in a point. It coincides with L. *pango*, *pegi*, *pepigi*, Gr. πηγνυω, πηγνυμι, L. *figo.* See פגע, Class Bg, No. 33. See, also, No. 34, 35. Of this word *fay* is a contraction.]

1. To suit; to fit; to come close, as the parts of things united. Hence, to have one part consistent with another. *Shak.*

2. To agree; to live in amity. [*Ludicrous.*] *Hudibras*

3. To succeed; to hit. *L'Estrange.*

[*This word is now vulgar, and improper in elegant writing.*]

FAD'ING, *ppr.* [See Fade.] Losing color; becoming less vivid; decaying; declining; withering.

2. *a.* Subject to decay; liable to lose freshness and vigor; liable to perish; not durable; transient; as, a *fading* flower.

FAD'ING, *n.* Decay; loss of color, freshness, or vigor. *Sherwood.*

FAD'ING-LY, *adv.* In a fading manner.

FAD'ING-NESS, *n.* Decay; liableness to decay. *Mountagu.*

FAD'Y, *a.* Wearing away; losing color or strength. *Shenstone.*

FÆ'CAL, *a.* See Fecal.

FÆ'CES, *n. pl.* [L.] Excrement; also, settlings; sediment after infusion or distillation. *Quincy.*

FA'ER-Y, *a.* or *n.* Fairy, which see.

FAF'FEL, *v. i.* To stammer. [*Not in use.*] *Barret.*

FAG, *v. t.* To beat; to compel to drudge. [*Colloquial.*] *Smart.*

FAG, *n.* A laborious drudge; a drudge for another. In *the English schools*, this term is applied to a boy who does menial services for another boy of a higher form or class. [*Colloquial.*] *Grose. Edgeworth.*

FAG, *v. i.* [Scot. *fauk.* Qu. Heb. Ch. Syr. נפל, to fail, to languish. See Class Bg, No. 44, 60, 76.]

To drudge; to labor to weariness; to become weary. *Rich. Dict.*

The Italians began to *fag.* *Mackenzie.*

[*Colloquial.*]

FAG, *n.* A knot or coarse part in cloth. [*Not in use.*]

FAG'-END', *n.* [*fag* and *end.* See Fag, *v. i.* supra.]

1. The end of a web of cloth, generally of coarser materials. *Johnson.*

2. The refuse or meaner part of any thing. *Collier.*

3. Among *seamen*, the untwisted end of a rope; hence, to be *fagged*, or *fagged out*, is to become untwisted and loose. *Totten.*

We observe that the use of this word among seamen leads to the true sense of the verb, as well as the noun. The sense is, to open by receding, or to yield and become lax, and hence weak.

FAG'GING, *n.* Laborious drudgery; the acting as a drudge for another at an English school.

FAG'OT, *n.* [W. *fagod*; Gr. φακελλος; connected with W. *fag*, that which unites or meets; *fagad*, a gathering round a point; Scot. *fauk*, to fold, to grasp, *fauk*, in *seamen's language*, a coil; allied to Sax. *fegan*, *gefegan*, to unite. (See Fadge.) The sense is, a bundle or collection, like *pack.*]

1. A bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches of trees, used for fuel, or for raising batteries, filling ditches, and other purposes in fortification. The French use *fascine*, from the L. *fascis*, a bundle; a *term now adopted in English.*

2. A bundle of pieces of iron for re-manufacture.

3. A person hired to appear at musters in a company not full, and hide the deficiency. *Encyc.*

FAG'OT, *v. t.* To tie together; to bind in a bundle; to collect promiscuously. *Dryden.*

FAG'OT-ED, *pp.* Bound together; tied in bundles.

FAG'OT-ING, *ppr.* Binding together.

FAH'LERZ, *n.* Gray copper, or gray copper ore, called by Jameson *tetrahedral copper pyrites.* It contains copper, antimony, arsenic, and sulphur. This mineral is easily broken, and its fracture usually uneven, but sometimes a little conchoidal. It is found amorphous and in regular crystals.

FAH'LUN-ITE, *n.* [from *Fahlun*, in Sweden.]

A mineral occurring in opaque, brownish-green, six-sided prisms, transversely foliated. It has nearly the composition of iolite, except the addition of 13 per cent. of water, and is supposed to proceed from the alteration of iolite. The *chlorophyllite* is a similar mineral, containing about 4 per cent. of water. *Dana.*

FAI-ENCE', (fā-yāns',) *n.* [from *Faenza*, the original place of manufacture.] In *the fine arts*, imitation porcelain; a kind of fine pottery, embellished with painted designs. *Brande. Encyc. Am.*

FAIL, *v. i.* [Fr. *faillir*; W. *faelu*, or *pallu* and *aballu*; Scot. *failye*; It. *fallire*; Sp. *fallir*, *fallar*; Port. *falhar*; L. *fallo*; Ir. *feallam*; Gr. φηλεω, φηλοω, whence σφαλλω; D. *feilen*, *faalen*; G. *fehlen*; Sw. *fela*; Dan. *fejler*; Arm. *fallaut*, *fallel*, whence *falloni*, wickedness, Eng. *felony.* It seems to be allied to *fall*, *fallow*, *pale*, and many other words. See Class Bl, No. 6, 7, 8, 13, 18, 21, 28.]

1. To become deficient; to be insufficient; to cease to be abundant for supply; or to be entirely wanting. We say, in a dry season, the springs and streams *fail*, or are *failing*, before they are entirely exhausted. We say, also, the springs *failed*, when they entirely ceased to flow. Crops *fail* wholly or partially.

2. To decay; to decline; to sink; to be diminished. We say of a sick person, his strength *fails* daily.

3. To decline; to decay; to sink; to become weaker; as, the patient *fails* every hour.

4. To be extinct; to cease; to be entirely wanting; to be no longer produced.

Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful *fail* from among the children of men. — Ps. xii.

5. To be entirely exhausted; to be wanting; to cease from supply.

Money *failed* in the land of Egypt. — Gen. xlvii.

6. To cease; to perish; to be lost.

Lest the remembrance of his grief should *fail.* *Addison.*

7. To die.

They shall all *fail* together. — Is. xxxi.

8. To decay; to decline; as, the sight *fails* in old age.

9. To become deficient or wanting; as, the heart or the courage *fails.*

10. To miss; not to produce the effect. The experiment was made with care, but *failed*, or *failed* to produce the effect, or *failed* of the effect.

11. To be deficient in duty; to omit or neglect. The debtor *failed* to fulfill his promise.

12. To miss; to miscarry; to be frustrated or disappointed. The enemy attacked the fort, but *failed* in his design, or *failed* of success.

13. To be neglected; to fall short; not to be executed. The promises of a man of probity seldom *fail*. The soul or the spirit *fails*, when a person is discouraged. The eyes *fail*, when the desires and expectations are long delayed, and the person is disappointed.

14. To become insolvent or bankrupt. When merchants and traders *fail*, they are said to become bankrupt. When other men *fail*, they are said to become insolvent.

FAIL, *v. t.* To desert; to disappoint; to cease or to neglect or omit to afford aid, supply, or strength. It is said, fortune never *fails* the brave. Our friends sometimes *fail* us, when we most need them. The aged attempt to walk, when their limbs *fail* them. In bold enterprises, courage should never *fail* the hero.

2. To omit; not to perform.

The inventive God, who never *fails* his part. *Dryden.*

3. To be wanting to.

There shall never *fail* thee a man on the throne. — 1 Kings ii.

[In the transitive use of this verb, there is really an ellipsis of *from* or *to*, or other word. In strictness, the verb is not transitive, and the passive participle is, I believe, never used.]

FAIL, *n.* Omission; non-performance.

He will without *fail* drive out from before you the Canaanites. — Josh. iii.

2. Miscarriage; failure; deficience; want; death: [*In this sense little used.*]

FAIL'ANCE, *n.* Fault; failure. [*Obs.*]

FAIL'ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of FAIL. Become deficient; ceased.

FAIL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Becoming deficient or insufficient; becoming weaker; decaying; declining, omitting; not executing or performing; miscarrying; neglecting; wanting; becoming bankrupt or insolvent.

FAIL'ING, *n.* The act of failing; deficiency; imperfection; lapse; fault. *Failings*, in *a moral sense*, are minor faults, proceeding rather from weakness of intellect, or from carelessness, than from bad motives. But the word is often abusively applied to vices of the grosser kind.

2. The act of falling or becoming insolvent.

FAIL'ING-LY, *adv.* By failing.

FAIL'URE, (fāl'yur,) *n.* A failing; deficience; cessation of supply, or total defect; as, the *failure* of springs or streams; *failure* of rain; *failure* of crops.

2. Omission; non-performance; as, the *failure* of a promise; a man's *failure* in the execution of a trust.

3. Decay, or defect from decay; as, the *failure* of memory or of sight.

4. A breaking, or becoming insolvent. At the close of a war, the prices of commodities fall, and innumerable *failures* succeed.

5. A failing; a slight fault. [*Little used.*]

FAIN, *a.* [Sax. *fagen*, *fægan*, glad; *fagnian*, Goth. *faginon*, to rejoice; Sw. *fägen*. Class Bg, No. 3, 13, 77.]

Glad; pleased; rejoiced. But the appropriate sense of the word is glad, or pleased to do something under some kind of necessity; that is, glad to evade evil or secure good. Thus, says Locke, "The learned Castalio was *fain* to make trenches at Basil, to keep himself from starving." This appropriation of the word, which is modern, led Dr. Johnson into a mistake in defining the word. The proper signification is glad, joyful.

FAIN, *adv.* Gladly; with joy or pleasure.

He would *fain* flee out of his hand. — Job xxvii.
He would *fain* have filled his belly with husks. — Luke xv.

FAIN, *v. t.* To wish or desire. [*Not used.*]

FAIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Wishing; desiring fondly.

In his *faining* eye. *Spenser.*

FAINT, *a.* [Ir. *faine*, a weakening; *fann*, weak; *fanntais*, weakness, inclination to faint; *anbhfainn*, fainting; Fr. *fainéant*, idle, sluggish. This word is perhaps allied to Fr. *faner*, to fade, wither, decay, to make hay, *foin*, L. *fœnum*; and to *vain*, L. *vanus*, whence to *vanish*, Ar. فَنِيَ *fani*, to vanish, to fail, Eng. to *wane*, Sax. *fynig*, musty. Class Bn, No. 25.]

1. Weak; languid; inclined to swoon; as, to be rendered *faint* by excessive evacuations.

2. Weak; feeble; languid; exhausted; as, *faint* with fatigue, hunger, or thirst.

3. Weak, as color; not bright or vivid; not strong; as, a *faint* color; a *faint* red or blue; a *faint* light.

4. Feeble; weak, as sound; not loud; as, a *faint* sound; a *faint* voice.

5. Imperfect; feeble; not striking; as, a *faint* resemblance or image.

6. Cowardly, timorous. A *faint* heart never wins a fair lady.

7. Feeble; not vigorous; not active; as, a *faint* resistance; a *faint* exertion.

8. Dejected; depressed; dispirited.

My heart is *faint*. — L. of L.

FAINT, *v. i.* To lose the animal functions; to lose strength and color, and become senseless and motionless; to swoon; sometimes with *away*. He *fainted* for loss of blood.

On hearing the honor intended her, she *fainted away*. *Guardian.*

2. To become feeble; to decline or fail in strength and vigor; to be weak.

If I send them away fasting to their own houses, they will *faint* by the way. — Mark viii.

3. To sink into dejection; to lose courage or spirit.

Let not your hearts *faint*. — Deut. xx.
If thou *faint* in the day of adversity, thy strength is small. — Prov. xxiv.

4. To decay; to disappear; to vanish.

Gilded clouds, while we gaze on them, *faint* before the eye. *Pope.*

FAINT, *v. t.* To deject; to depress; to weaken. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

FAINT-HEART'ED, *a.* Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily depressed, or yielding to fear.

Fear not, neither be *fainthearted*. — Is. vii.

FAINT-HEART'ED-LY, *adv.* In a cowardly manner.

FAINT-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Cowardice; timorousness; want of courage.

FAINT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Falling into a swoon; failing; losing strength or courage; becoming feeble or timid.

FAINT'ING, *n.* A temporary loss of strength, color, and respiration; syncope; deliquium; leipothymy; a swoon. *Wiseman.*

FAINT'ISH, *a.* Slightly faint.

FAINT'ISH-NESS, *n.* A slight degree of faintness. *Arbuthnot.*

FAINT'LING, *a.* Timorous; feeble-minded. [*Not used.*] *Arbuthnot.*

FAINT'LY, *adv.* In a feeble, languid manner; without vigor or activity; as, to attack or defend *faintly*.

2. With a feeble flame, as, a torch burns *faintly*.

3. With a feeble light, as, the candle burns *faintly*.

4. With little force; as, to breathe *faintly*.

5. Without force of representation, imperfectly; as, to describe *faintly* what we have seen.

6. In a low tone; with a feeble voice, as, to speak *faintly*.

7. Without spirit or courage; timorously.

He *faintly* now declines the fatal strife. *Denham.*

FAINT'NESS, *n.* The state of being faint; loss of strength, color, and respiration.

2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength. *Hooker.*

3. Inactivity; want of vigor. *Spenser.*

4. Feebleness, as of color or light.

5. Feebleness of representation; as, *faintness* of description.

6. Feebleness of mind; timorousness; dejection; irresolution.

I will send a *faintness* into their hearts. — Lev. xxvi.

FAINTS, *n. pl.* The gross fetid oil remaining after distillation, or a weak spirituous liquor that runs from the still in rectifying the low wines after the proof spirit is drawn off; also, the last runnings of all spirits distilled by the alembic. *Encye. Edwards, W. Ind.*

FAINT'Y, *a.* Weak; feeble; languid. *Dryden.*

FAIR, *a.* [Sax. *fæger*; Sw. *fager*; Dan. *faver*. If the sense is primarily to open, to clear, to separate, this word may belong to the root of Sw. *faja*, Dan. *fejer*, D. *vergen*, G. *fegen*, to sweep, scour, furbish.]

1. Clear; free from spots; free from a dark hue; white; as, a *fair* skin; a *fair* complexion. Hence,

2. Beautiful; handsome, *properly*, having a handsome face.

Thou art a *fair* woman to look upon. — Gen. xii.

Hence,

3. Pleasing to the eye; handsome or beautiful in general.

Thus was he *fair* in his greatness, in the length of his branches. — Ezek. xxxi.

4. Clear; pure; free from feculence or extraneous matter; as, *fair* water.

5. Clear; not cloudy or overcast; as, *fair* weather; a *fair* sky.

6. Favorable; prosperous; blowing in a direction toward the place of destination; as, a *fair* wind at sea.

7. Open; direct, as a way or passage. You are in a *fair* way to promotion. Hence, likely to succeed. He stands as *fair* to succeed as any man.

8. Open to attack or access; unobstructed; as, a *fair* mark; a *fair* butt; *fair* in sight; in *fair* sight; a *fair* view.

9. Open; frank; honest; hence, equal; just; equitable. My friend is a *fair* man; his offer is *fair*; his propositions are *fair* and honorable.

10. Not effected by insidious or unlawful methods; not foul.

He died a *fair* and natural death. *Temple.*

11. Frank; candid; not sophistical or insidious; as, a *fair* disputant.

12. Honest; honorable; mild; opposed to insidious and compulsory; as, to accomplish a thing by *fair* means.

13. Frank; civil; pleasing; not harsh.

When *fair* words and good counsel will not prevail on us, we must be frighted into our duty. *L'Estrange.*

14. Equitable; just; merited.

His doom is *fair*,
That dust I am, and shall to dust return. *Milton.*

15. Liberal, not narrow; as, a *fair* livelihood. *Carew.*

16. Plain; legible; as, the letter is written in a *fair* hand.

17. Free from stain or blemish; unspotted; untarnished; as, a *fair* character or fame.

18. In *mercantile* use, middling; medium; as, a *fair* demand; of a *fair* quality.

FAIR, *adv.* Openly; frankly, civilly; complaisantly.

One of the company spoke him *fair*. *L'Estrange.*

2. Candidly; honestly; equitably. He promised *fair*

3. Happily; successfully. [*fair*

Now *fair* befall thee. *Shak.*

4. On good terms, as, to keep *fair* with the world; to stand *fair* with one's companions.

To bid fair, is to be likely, or to have a fair prospect.

Fair and square: just dealing, honesty.

FAIR, *n.* *Elliptically*, a fair woman; a handsome female.

The fair, the female sex. [male.

2. Fairness; *applied to things or persons.* [*Not in use.*]

FAIR, *n.* [Fr. *foire*, W. *ffair*, Arm. *foar*, *foer*, *feur*, or *for*; L. *forum*, or *feriæ*. The It. *fiera*, and Sp. *feria*, a fair, are the L. *feriæ*, a holiday, a day exempt from labor; G. *feier*, whence *feiern*, to rest from labor. If *fair* is from *forum*, it may concede in origin with Gr. ἐμπορεύω, ἐμπορεύομαι, to trade, whence ἐμπορίον, *emporium*, the primary sense of which is to pass. In Norman French we find *fair* and *faire*. If *fair* is from *feriæ*, it is so called from being held in places where the wakes or feasts at the dedication of churches were held, or from the feasts themselves. It is a fact that Sundays were formerly market days.]

A stated market in a particular town or city, a stated meeting of buyers and sellers for trade. A fair is annual or more frequent. The privilege of holding fairs is granted by the king or supreme power. Among the most celebrated *fairs* in Europe are those of Francfort and Leipsic in Germany; of Novi in the Milanese, of Riga and Archangel in Russia; of Lyons and St. Germain in France. In Great Britain many towns enjoy this privilege. *Encye.*

In *the United States*, there are no fairs similar to those in England; at least I know of none. The ladies sometimes hold fairs for the sale of their work for charitable purposes. These are called, in England, FANCY-FAIRS.

FAIR'-HAIR-ED, *a.* Having fair hair.

FAIR'-HAND, *a.* Having a fair appearance. *Shak.*

FAIR'HOOD, *n.* Fairness, beauty. *Fox.*

FAIR'ING, *n.* A present given at a fair. *Gay.*

FAIR'LY, *adv.* Beautifully; handsomely. [*Little used.*]

2. Commodiously, conveniently; as, a town *fairly* situated for foreign trade.

3. Frankly, honestly; justly; equitably; without disguise, fraud, or prevarication. The question was *fairly* stated and argued. Let us deal *fairly* with all men.

4. Openly; ingenuously, plainly. Let us deal *fairly* with ourselves, or our own hearts.

5. Candidly.

I interpret *fairly* your designs. *Dryden.*

6. Without perversion or violence; as, an inference may be *fairly* deduced from the premises.

7. Without blots; in plain letters, plainly; legibly; as, an instrument or record *fairly* written.

8. Completely; without deficience. His antagonist fought till he was *fairly* defeated.

9. Softly, gently. *Milton.*

FAIR'NESS, *n.* Clearness; freedom from spots or blemishes, whiteness; as, the *fairness* of skin or complexion.

2. Clearness; purity; as, the *fairness* of water.

3. Freedom from stain or blemish; as, the *fairness* of character or reputation.

4. Beauty; elegance, as, the *fairness* of form.

5. Frankness; candor; hence, honesty; ingenuousness, as, *fairness* in trade.

6. Openness; candor; freedom from disguise, insidiousness, or prevarication; as, the *fairness* of an argument.

7. Equality of terms; equity; as, the *fairness* of a contract.

8. Distinctness; freedom from blots or obscurity; as, the *fairness* of hand-writing; the *fairness* of a copy.

FAIR-SEEM'ING, *a.* Appearing fair. *Hemans.*

FAIR'-SPŌK'EN, (-spōk'n,) *a.* Using fair speech; bland; civil; courteous; plausible.

Anus, a *fair-spoken* man. *Hooker.*

FAIR'Y, *n.* [G. *fee*; Fr. *fée*, whence *féer*, to enchant, *féerie*, a *fairy* land; It. *fata*. The origin of this word is not obvious, and the radical letters are uncertain. The conjectures of Baxter, Jamieson, and others, throw no satisfactory light on the subject.]

1. A *fay*; an imaginary being or spirit, supposed to assume a human form, dance in meadows, steal infants, and play a variety of pranks. [See ELF and DEMON.] *Locke. Pope.*

2. An enchantress. *Shak.*

Fairy of the mine: an imaginary being supposed to inhabit mines, wandering about in the drifts and chambers, always employed in cutting ore, turning the windlass, &c., yet effecting nothing. The Germans believe in two species; one fierce and malevolent, the other gentle. [See COBALT.] *Encyc.*

FAIR'Y, *a.* Belonging to fairies; as, *fairy* land. *Shak.*

2. Given by fairies; as, *fairy* money or favors. *Dryden. Locke.*

Fairy ring or *circle*; a phenomenon observed in fields, vulgarly supposed to be caused by fairies in their dances. This circle is of two kinds; one about seven yards in diameter, containing a round, bare path, a foot broad, with green grass in the middle; the other of different size, encompassed with grass greener than that in the middle. *Encyc.*

FAIR'Y-LAND, *n.* The imaginary land or abode of fairies.

FAIR'Y-LIKE, *a.* Imitating the manner of fairies. *Shak.*

FAIR'Y-STŌNE, *n.* A stone found in gravel pits. *Johnson.*

The fossil echinite, abundant in chalk pits. *Cye.*

FAITH, *n.* [W. *fyz*; Arm. *feiz*; L. *fides*; It. *fede*; Port. and Sp. *fe*; Fr. *foi*; Gr. πιστις; L. *fido*, to trust; Gr. πειθω, to persuade, to draw toward any thing, to conciliate; πειθομαι, to believe, to obey. In the Greek Lexicon of Hederic, it is said, the primitive signification of the verb is to bind and draw or lead, as πειρα signifies a rope or cable, as does πειραμα. But this remark is a little incorrect. The sense of the verb, from which that of rope and binding is derived, is to strain, to draw, and thus to bind or make fast. A rope or cable is that which makes fast. Qu. Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. פצד. Class Bd, No. 16.]

1. Belief; the assent of the mind to the truth of what is declared by another, resting on his authority and veracity, without other evidence; the judgment that what another states or testifies is the truth. I have strong *faith*, or no *faith*, in the testimony of a witness, or in what a historian narrates.

2. The assent of the mind to the truth of a proposition advanced by another; belief, on probable evidence of any kind.

3. In *theology*, the assent of the mind or understanding to the truth of what God has revealed. Simple belief of the Scriptures, of the being and perfections of God, and of the existence, character, and doctrines of Christ, founded on the testimony of the sacred writers, is called *historical* or *speculative faith*; a faith little distinguished from the belief of the existence and achievements of Alexander or of Cesar.

4. *Evangelical*, *justifying*, or *saving faith*, is the assent of the mind to the truth of divine revelation, on the authority of God's testimony, accompanied with a cordial assent of the will or approbation of the heart, an entire confidence or trust in God's character and declarations, and in the character and doctrines of Christ, with an unreserved surrender of the will to his guidance, and dependence on his merits for salvation. In other words, that firm belief of God's testimony and of the truth of the gospel, which influences the will, and leads to an entire reliance on Christ for salvation.

Being justified by *faith*. — Rom. v.
Without *faith* it is impossible to please God. — Heb. xi.
For we walk by *faith*, and not by sight. — 2 Cor. v.
With the *heart* man believeth to righteousness. — Rom. x.
The *faith* of the gospel is that emotion of the mind, which is called trust or confidence, exercised toward the moral character of God, and particularly of the Savior. *Dwight.*
Faith is an affectionate practical confidence in the testimony of God. *J. Hawes.*
Faith is a firm, cordial belief in the veracity of God, in all the declarations of his word; or a full and affectionate confidence in the certainty of those things which God has declared, and because he has declared them. *L. Woods.*

5. The object of belief; a doctrine or system of doctrines believed; a system of revealed truths received by Christians.

They heard only, that he who persecuted us in times past, now preacheth the *faith* which once he destroyed. — Gal. i.

6. The promises of God, or his truth and faithfulness.

Shall their unbelief make the *faith* of God without effect? — Rom. iii.

7. An open profession of gospel truth.

Your *faith* is spoken of throughout the whole world. — Rom. i.

8. A persuasion or belief of the lawfulness of things indifferent.

Hast thou *faith*? Have it to thyself before God. — Rom. xiv.

9. Faithfulness; fidelity; a strict adherence to duty and fulfillment of promises.

Her fading, while her *faith* to me remains,
I would conceal. *Milton.*
Children in whom is no *faith*. — Deut. xxxii.

10. Word or honor pledged; promise given; fidelity. He violated his plighted *faith*.

For you alone
I broke my *faith* with injured Palamon. *Dryden.*

11. Sincerity; honesty; veracity; faithfulness. We ought, in good *faith*, to fulfill all our engagements.

12. Credibility or truth. [*Unusual.*]

The *faith* of the foregoing narrative. *Mitford.*

FAITH, *exclam.* A colloquial expression, meaning *on my faith*; in truth; verily.

FAITH'-BREACH, *n.* Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy. *Shak.*

FAITH'ED, (fāth't,) *a.* Honest; sincere. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FAITH'FUL, *a.* Firm in adherence to the truth and to the duties of religion.

Be thou *faithful* to death, and I will give thee a crown of life. — Rev. ii.

2. Firmly adhering to duty; of true fidelity; loyal; true to allegiance; as, a *faithful* subject.

3. Constant in the performance of duties or services; exact in attending to commands; as, a *faithful* servant.

4. Observant of compact, treaties, contracts, vows, or other engagements; true to one's word. A government should be *faithful* to its treaties; individuals, to their word.

5. True; exact; in conformity to the letter and spirit; as, a *faithful* execution of a will.

6. True to the marriage covenant; as, a *faithful* wife or husband.

7. Conformable to truth; as, a *faithful* narrative or representation.

8. Constant; not fickle; as, a *faithful* lover or friend.

9. True; worthy of belief. 2 Tim. ii.

FAITH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a faithful manner; with good faith.

2. With strict adherence to allegiance and duty; *applied to subjects.*

3. With strict observance of promises, vows, covenants, or duties; without failure of performance; honestly; exactly. The treaty or contract was *faithfully* executed.

4. Sincerely; with strong assurances. He *faithfully* promised.

5. Honestly; truly; without defect, fraud, trick, or ambiguity. The battle was *faithfully* described or represented.

They suppose the nature of things to be *faithfully* signified by their names. *South.*

6. Confidently; steadily. *Shak.*

FAITH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Fidelity; loyalty; firm adherence to allegiance and duty; as, the *faithfulness* of a subject.

2. Truth; veracity; as, the *faithfulness* of God.

3. Strict adherence to injunctions, and to the duties of a station; as, the *faithfulness* of servants or ministers.

4. Strict performance of promises, vows, or covenants; constancy in affection; as, the *faithfulness* of a husband or wife.

FAITH'LESS, *a.* Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unbelieving.

O *faithless* generation. — Matt. xvii.

2. Not believing; not giving credit to.

3. Not adhering to allegiance or duty; disloyal; perfidious; treacherous; as, a *faithless* subject.

4. Not true to a master or employer; neglectful; as, a *faithless* servant.

5. Not true to the marriage covenant; false; as, a *faithless* husband or wife.

6. Not observant of promises.

7. Deceptive.

Yonder *faithless* phantom. *Goldsmith.*

FAITH'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a faithless manner.

FAITH'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unbelief as to revealed religion.

2. Perfidy; treachery; disloyalty, as in subjects.

3. Violation of promises or covenants; inconstancy, as of husband or wife.

FAI'TOUR, (fā'toor,) *n.* [Norm., from L. *factor*.]

An evil-doer; a scoundrel; a mean fellow. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FAKE, *n.* [Scot. *faik*, to fold, a fold, a layer or stratum; perhaps Sw. *vika*, *vickla*, to fold or involve. The sense of *fold* may be to lay, to fall, or to set or throw together, and this word may belong to Sax. *fægan*, *fegan*, to unite, to suit, to fadge, that is, to set or lay together.]

One of the circles or windings of a cable or hawser, as it lies in a coil; a single turn or coil. *Mar. Dict.*

FA'KIR, (fā'ker,) } *n.* [This word signifies, in
FA-QUIR', (fā-keer',) } Arabic, a poor man; in Ethiopic, an interpreter.]

A Mohammedan monk or hermit in India; the same as *dervise* in Turkey and Persia. The *fakirs* subject themselves to severe austerities and mortifications. Some of them condemn themselves to a standing posture all their lives, supported only by a stick or rope under their armpits. Some mangle their bodies with scourges or knives. Others wander about in companies, telling fortunes; and these are said to be arrant villains. *Encyc.*

FAL-CADE', *n.* [L. *falx*, a sickle or scythe.]

A horse is said to make a *falcade*, when he throws himself on his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets; that is, a *falcade* is a bending very low. *Harris.*

FAL'CATE, } *a.* [L. *falcatus*, from *falx*, a sickle,
FAL'CA-TED, } scythe, or reaping-hook.]

Hooked; bent like a sickle or scythe; an epithet applied to the new moon. *Bailey.*

FAL-CA'TION, *n.* Crookedness; a bending in the form of a sickle. *Brown.*

FAL'CHION, (fawl'chun,) *n.* [Fr. *fauchon*, from L. *falx*, a reaping-hook.]

A short, crooked sword; a cimiter. *Dryden.*

FAL'CI-FORM, *a.* [L. *falx*, a reaping-hook, and *forma*.]

In the shape of a sickle; resembling a reaping-hook.

FAL'CON, (fawk'n *or* fal'kon,) *n.* [Fr. *faucon*; It. *falcone*; L. *falco*, a hawk; W. *gwalc*, a crested one, a heron, a hawk, that which rises or towers. The *falcon* is probably so named from its curving beak or talons.]

1. A hawk; but *appropriately*, a hawk trained to sport, as in *falconry*, which see. It is said that this name is, by sportsmen, given to the female alone; for the male is smaller, weaker, and less courageous, and is therefore called *tercel*, or *tersel*. *Encyc.*

This term, in *ornithology*, is applied to a division of the genus Falco, with a short, hooked beak, and very long wings, the strongest armed and most courageous species, and therefore used in falconry. *Cuvier. Ed. Encyc.*

2. A sort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, and carrying shot of two pounds and a half. *Harris.*

FAL'CON-GEN'TIL, *n.* A falcon when full feathered and completely bred. *Booth.*

FAL'CON-ER, (fawk'n-er *or* fal'kon-er,) *n.* [Fr. *fauconnier*.]

A person who breeds and trains hawks for taking wild fowls; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks. *Johnson.*

FAL'CO-NET, *n.* [Fr. *faconeau*.]

A small cannon or piece of ordnance, whose diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, and carrying shot of one pound and a quarter. *Harris.*

FAL'CON-RY, (fawk'n-ry *or* fal'kon-ry,) *n.* [Fr. *fauconnerie*, from L. *falco*, a hawk.]

1. The art of training hawks to the exercise of hawking.

2. The practice of taking wild fowls by means of hawks.

FALD'AGE, (fawld'aj,) *n.* [W. *fald*, a fold; Goth. *faldan*; Sax. *fealdan*, to fold; Law L. *faldagium*.]

In *England*, a privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them. *Harris.*

FALD'FEE, *n.* A fee or composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage. *Dict.*

FALD'ING, *n.* A kind of coarse cloth. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

FALD'IS-DO-RY, *n.* [Sax. *fald* and *stow*. *Ash.*]

The throne or seat of a bishop. [*Not in use.*]

FALD'STOOL, *n.* [*fald*, or *fold*, and *stool*.] A folding-stool, or portable seat, made to fold up in the manner of a camp-stool. *Formerly*, a *faldstool* was placed in the choir for a bishop, when he officiated in any but his own cathedral church. *Gloss. of Architect.*

FA-LER'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Falernus, in Italy.

As a *noun*, the wine made in that territory.

FALL, *v. i.*; *pret.* FELL; *pp.* FALLEN. [Sax. *feallan*; G. *fallen*; D. *vallen*; Sw. *falla*; Dan. *falder*; allied probably to L. *fallo*, to fail, to deceive, Gr. σφαλλω; Sp. *hallar*, to find, to fall on; Fr. *affaler*, to lower. See Class Bl, No. 18, 28, 43, 49, 52. *Fall* coincides exactly with the Shemitic נפל, Heb. Ch. Syr. and Sam. to *fall*. *Fail* agrees better with the Heb. נכל, and הכל; but these words may have had one primitive root, the sense of which was to move, to recede, to pass. As these words are unquestionably the same in the Shemitic and Japhetic languages, they afford decisive evidence that the ל, or first letter of the Shemitic words, is a prefix. The Chaldee sense of נבל is to defile, to make *foul*. (See FOUL.) The same verb in Ar. نبل *nabala*, signifies to shoot, to drive, or throw an arrow, Gr. βαλλω.]

1. To drop from a higher place; to descend by the power of gravity alone. Rain *falls* from the clouds; a man *falls* from his horse; ripe fruits *fall* from trees; an ox *falls* into a pit.

I beheld Satan as lightning *fall* from heaven. — Luke x.

2. To drop from an erect posture.

I *fell* at his feet to worship him. — Rev. xix.

3. To disembogue; to pass at the outlet; to flow out of its channel into a pond, lake, or sea, as a river. The Rhone *falls* into the Mediterranean Sea. The Danube *falls* into the Euxine. The Mississippi *falls* into the Gulf of Mexico.

4. To depart from the faith, or from rectitude; to apostatize. Adam *fell* by eating the forbidden fruit.

Labor to enter into that rest, lest any man *fall* after the same example of unbelief. — Heb. iv.

5. To die, particularly by violence.

Ye shall chase your enemies, and they shall *fall* before you by the sword. — Lev. xxvi.
A thousand shall *fall* at thy side. — Ps. xci.

6. To come to an end suddenly; to vanish; to perish.

The greatness of these Irish lords suddenly *fell* and vanished. *Davies.*

7. To be degraded; to sink into disrepute or disgrace; to be plunged into misery; as, to *fall* from an elevated station, or from a prosperous state.

8. To decline in power, wealth, or glory; to sink into weakness; to be given up, overthrown, or ruined. This is the renowned Tyre; but oh, how *fallen!*

Heaven and earth will witness,
If Rome must *fall*, that we are innocent. *Addison.*

9. To pass into a worse state than the former; to come; as, to *fall* into difficulties; to *fall* under censure or imputation, to *fall* into error or absurdity; to *fall* into a snare. In these and similar phrases, the sense of suddenness, accident, or ignorance is often implied, but not always.

10. To sink; to be lowered. The mercury in a thermometer rises and *falls* with the increase and diminution of heat. The water of a river rises and *falls*. The tide *falls*.

11. To decrease; to be diminished in weight or value. The price of goods *falls* with plenty and rises with scarcity. Pliny tells us, the as *fell* from a pound to two ounces in the first Punic war. *Arbuthnot.*

12. To sink; not to amount to the full.

The greatness of finances and revenue doth *fall* under computation. *Bacon.*

13. To be rejected; to sink into disrepute.

This book must stand or *fall* with thee. *Locke.*

14. To decline from violence to calmness, from intensity to remission. The wind *falls*, and a calm succeeds.

At length her fury *fell*. *Dryden.*

15. To pass into a new state of body or mind; to become; as, to *fall* asleep; to *fall* distracted; to *fall* sick; to *fall* into rage or passion; to *fall* in love; to *fall* into temptation.

16. To sink into an air of dejection, discontent, anger, sorrow, or shame; applied to the countenance or look.

Cain was very wroth, and his countenance *fell*. — Gen. iv.
I have observed of late thy looks are *fallen*. *Addison.*

17. To happen; to befall; to come.

Since this fortune *falls* to you. *Shak.*

18. To light on; to come by chance.

The Romans *fell* on this model by chance. *Swift.*

19. To come; to rush on; to assail.

Fear and dread shall *fall* on them. — Ex. xv.
And fear *fell* on them all. — Acts xix.

20. To come; to arrive.

The vernal equinox, which at the Nicene council *fell* on the 21st of March, *falls* now about ten days sooner. *Holder.*

21. To come unexpectedly.

It happened this evening that we *fell* into a pleasing walk. *Addison.*

22. To begin with haste, ardor, or vehemence; to rush or hurry to. They *fell* to blows.

The mixed multitude *fell* to lusting. — Num. xi.

23. To pass or be transferred by chance, lot, distribution, inheritance, or otherwise, as possession or property. The estate or the province *fell* to his brother. The kingdom *fell* into the hands of his rival. A large estate *fell* to his heirs.

24. To become the property of; to belong or appertain to.

If to her share some female errors *fall*,
Look in her face, and you'll forget them all. *Pope.*

25. To be dropped or uttered carelessly. Some expressions *fell* from him. An unguarded expression *fell* from his lips. Not a word *fell* from him on the subject.

26. To sink; to languish; to become feeble or faint. Our hopes and fears rise and *fall* with good or ill success.

27. To be brought forth. Take care of lambs when they first *fall*. *Mortimer.*

28. To issue; to terminate.

Sit still, my daughter, till thou knowest how the matter will *fall*. — Ruth iii.

To fall aboard of; in *seamen's language*, to strike against; applied to one vessel coming into collision with another.

To fall astern; in *seamen's language*, to move or be driven backward; to recede. A ship *falls astern* by the force of a current, or when outsailed by another.

To fall away; to lose flesh; to become lean or emaciated; to pine.

2. To renounce or desert allegiance; to revolt or rebel.

3. To renounce or desert the faith; to apostatize; to sink into wickedness.

These for a while believe, and in time of temptation *fall away*. — Luke viii.

4. To perish; to be ruined; to be lost.

How can the soul — *fall* away into nothing? *Addison.*

5. To decline gradually; to fade; to languish, or become faint.

One color *falls away* by just degrees, and another rises insensibly. *Addison.*

To fall back; to recede; to give way.

2. To fail of performing a promise or purpose; not to fulfill.

To fall calm; to cease to blow; to become calm.

To fall down; to prostrate one's self in worship.

All nations shall *fall down* before him. — Ps. lxxii.

2. To sink; to come to the ground.

Down fell the beauteous youth. *Dryden.*

3. To bend or bow, as a suppliant. *Isaiah* xiv.

4. To sail or pass toward the mouth of a river or other outlet.

To fall foul; to attack; to make an assault.

To fall from; to recede from; to depart; not to adhere; as, to *fall from* an agreement or engagement.

2. To depart from allegiance or duty; to revolt.

To fall in; to concur; to agree with. The measure *falls in* with popular opinion.

2. To comply; to yield to.

You will find it difficult to persuade learned men to *fall in* with your projects. *Addison.*

3. To come in; to join; to enter. *Fall into* the ranks; *fall in* on the right.

To fall in with; to meet, as a ship; also, to discover or come near, as land.

To fall off; to withdraw; to separate; to be broken or detached. Friends *fall off* in adversity.

Love cools, friendship *falls off*, brothers divide. *Shak.*

2. To perish; to die away. Words *fall off* by disuse.

3. To apostatize; to forsake; to withdraw from the faith, or from allegiance or duty.

Those captive tribes *fell off*
From God to worship calves. *Milton.*

4. To forsake; to abandon. His subscribers *fell off*.

5. To drop. Fruits *fall off* when ripe.

6. To depreciate; to depart from former excellence; to become less valuable or interesting. The magazine or the review *falls off*; it has *fallen off*.

7. In *seamen's language*, to deviate or trend to the leeward of the point to which the head of the ship was before directed; to fall to leeward. *Totten.*

To fall on; to begin suddenly and eagerly.

Fall on, and try the appetite to eat. *Dryden.*

2. To begin an attack; to assault; to assail.

Fall on, fall on, and bear him not. *Dryden.*

3. To drop on; to descend on.

To fall out; to quarrel; to begin to contend.

A soul exasperated in ills *falls out*
With every thing, its friend, itself. *Addison.*

2. To happen; to befall; to chance.

There *fell out* a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice. *L'Estrange.*

To fall over; to revolt; to desert from one side to another.

2. To fall beyond. *Shak.*

To fall short; to be deficient. The corn *falls short*. We all *fall short* in duty.

To fall to; to begin hastily and eagerly.

Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food. *Dryden.*

2. To apply one's self to. He will never after *fall to* labor.

They *fell to* raising money, under pretense of the relief of Ireland. *Clarendon.*

To fall under; to come under, or within the limits of; to be subjected to. They *fell under* the jurisdiction of the emperor.

2. To come under; to become the subject of. This point did not *fall under* the cognizance or deliberations of the court. These things do not *fall under* human sight or observation.

3. To come within; to be ranged or reckoned with. These substances *fall under* a different class of order.

To fall upon; to attack. [See To FALL ON.]

2. To attempt.

I do not intend to *fall upon* nice disquisitions. *Holder.*

3. To rush against.

Fall primarily denotes descending motion, either in a perpendicular or inclined direction, and in most of its applications, implies, *literally* or *figuratively*, velocity, haste, suddenness, or violence. Its use is so various, and so much diversified by modifying words, that it is not easy to enumerate its senses in all its applications.

FALL, *v. t.* To let fall; to drop. And *fall* thy edgeless sword. I am willing to *fall* this argument. [*This application is obsolete.*] [*Shak. Dryden.*

2. To sink; to depress; as, to raise or *fall* the voice.

3. To diminish; to lessen or lower; as, to *fall* the price of commodities. [*Little used.*]

4. To bring forth; as, to *fall* lambs. [*Rare.*] *Shak.*

5. To fell; to cut down; as, to *fall* a tree.

[This use is provincial in *England*, and occasionally occurs in *America*; *fell* and *fall* being probably from a common root.]

FALL, *n.* The act of dropping or descending from a higher to a lower place by gravity; descent; as, a *fall* from a horse or from the yard of a ship.

2. The act of dropping or tumbling from an erect posture. He was walking on ice, and had a *fall*.

3. Death; destruction; overthrow.

Our fathers had a great *fall* before our enemies. *Judith.*

4. Ruin; destruction.

They compare thy *fall*. *Denham.*

5. Downfall; degradation; loss of greatness or office; as, the *fall* of Cardinal Wolsey.

Behold thee glorious only in thy *fall*. *Pope.*

6. Declension of greatness, power, or dominion; ruin; as, the *fall* of the Roman empire.

7. Diminution; decrease of price or value; depreciation; as, the *fall* of prices; the *fall* of rents; the *fall* of interest.

8. Declination of sound; a sinking of tone; cadence; as, the *fall* of the voice at the close of a sentence.

9. Declivity; the descent of land or a hill; a slope. *Bacon.*

10. Descent of water; a cascade; a cataract; a rush of water down a steep place; usually in the plural; sometimes in the singular; as, the *falls* of Niagara, or the Mohawk; the *fall* of the Housatonic at Canaan. *Fall* is applied to a perpendicular descent, or to one that is very steep. When the descent is moderate, we name it *rapids*. Custom, however, sometimes deviates from this rule, and the *rapids* of rivers are called *falls*.

11. The outlet or discharge of a river or current of water into the ocean, or into a lake or pond; as, the *fall* of the Po into the Gulf of Venice. *Addison.*

12. Extent of descent; the distance which any thing falls; as, the water of a pond has a *fall* of five feet.

13. The fall of the leaf; the season when leaves *fall* from trees; autumn. [*Hants and Sussex. Still used in America.*]

14. That which falls; a falling; as, a *fall* of rain or snow.

15. The act of felling or cutting down; as, the *fall* of timber.

16. *Fall*, or *the fall*; by way of distinction, the apostasy; the act of our first parents in eating the forbidden fruit; also, the apostasy of the rebellious angels.

17. *Formerly*, a kind of veil. *B. Jonson.*

18. In *seamen's language*, that part of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

19. In *Great Britain*, a term applied to several measures, linear, superficial, and solid. *Cyc.*

FAL-LA'CIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *fallacieux*; L. *fallax*, from *fallo*, to deceive. See FAIL.]

1. Deceptive; deceiving; deceitful; wearing a false appearance; misleading; producing error or mistake; sophistical; *applied to things only*; as, a *fallacious* argument or proposition; a *fallacious* appearance.

2. Deceitful; false; not well founded; producing disappointment; mocking expectation; as, a *fallacious* hope.

FAL-LA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a fallacious manner; deceitfully; sophistically; with purpose or in a manner to deceive.

We have seen how *fallaciously* the author has stated the cause. *Addison.*

FAL-LA'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Tendency to deceive or mislead; inconclusiveness; as, the *fallaciousness* of an argument, or of appearances.

FAL'LA-CY, *n.* [L. *fallacia*.]

1. Deceptive or false appearance; deceitfulness; that which misleads the eye or the mind. Detect the *fallacy* of the argument.

2. Deception; mistake. This appearance may be all a *fallacy*.

I'll entertain the favored *fallacy*. *Shak.*

3. In *logic*, an argument, or apparent argument, which professes to be decisive of the matter at issue, while in reality it is not. *Brande.*

FAL'LAX, *n.* [L.] Cavillation. *Abp. Cranmer.*

FALL'EN, (fawl'n,) *pp.* or *a.* Dropped; descended; degraded; decreased; ruined.

FAL'LEN-CY, *n.* Mistake. [*Obs.*]
FALL'ER, *n.* One that falls.
FAL-LI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [It. *fallibilità*. See FALLIBLE.]
1. Liableness to deceive; the quality of being fallible; uncertainty; possibility of being erroneous, or of leading to mistake; as, the *fallibility* of an argument, of reasoning, or of testimony.
2. Liableness to err, or to be deceived in one's own judgment, as, the *fallibility* of men.
FAL'LI-BLE, *a.* [It. *fallibile*, Sp. *falible*: from L. *fallo*, to deceive.]
1. Liable to fail or mistake; that may err or be deceived in judgment. All men are *fallible*.
2. Liable to error; that may deceive. Our judgments, our faculties, our opinions, are *fallible*; our hopes are *fallible*.
FAL'LI-BLY, *adv.* In a fallible manner.
FALL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Descending, dropping; disemboguing, apostatizing, declining, decreasing; sinking; coming.
FALL'ING, } *n.* An indenting or hollow; opposed to *rising* or *prominence*.
FALL'ING IN, }
Falling away; apostasy. [*Addison.*
Falling off: departure from the line or course; declension.
FALL'ING-SICK'NESS, *n.* The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient suddenly loses his senses and falls.
FALL'ING-STAR, *n.* The same as SHOOTING-STAR, which see.
FALL'ING-STONE, *n.* A stone falling from the atmosphere, a meteorite; an aerolite. *Cyc.*
FAL-LŌ'PI-AN, *a.* [from *Fallopius.*] A term applied to two ducts, arising from the womb, usually called *tubes*.
FAL'LŌW, *a.* [Sax. *fealwe*, *falu*, or *fealo*; D. *veal*; G. *falb*, *fahl*; Fr. *fauve*, for *falve*; L. *fulvus*; qu. *helvus*, for *felvus*. This word may be from the root of *fail*, *fallo*; so called from the fading color of autumnal leaves, or from failure, withering. Hence, also, the sense of unoccupied, applied to land, which in Spanish is *baldio*.]
1. Pale red, or pale yellow; as, a *fallow* deer.
2. Unsowed, not tilled; left to rest after a year or more of tillage; as, *fallow* ground; a *fallow* field.

Break up your *fallow* ground.—Jer. iv.

3. Left unsowed after plowing. The word is applied to the land after plowing.
4. Unplowed; uncultivated. *Tooke. Shak.*
5. Unoccupied; neglected. [*Not in use.*]

Let the cause lie *fallow*. *Hudibras.*

FAL'LŌW, *n.* Land that has lain a year or more untilled or unseeded. It is also called *fallow*, when plowed without being sowed.

The plowing of *fallows* is a benefit to land. *Mortimer.*

2. The plowing or tilling of land, without sowing it, for a season. Summer *fallow*, properly conducted, has ever been found a sure method of destroying weeds.

By a complete summer *fallow*, land is rendered tender and mellow. The *fallow* gives it a better tilth than can be given by a *fallow* crop. *Sinclair.*

A *green fallow*, in *England*, is that where land is rendered mellow and clean from weeds, by means of some green crop, as turnips, potatoes, &c. *Cyc.*
FAL'LŌW, *v. i.* To fade, to become yellow. [*Obs.*]
FAL'LŌW, *v. t.* To plow, harrow, and break land without seeding it, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects, and rendering it mellow. It is found for the interest of the farmer to *fallow* cold, strong, clayey land.
FAL'LŌW-CROP, *n.* The crop taken from fallowed ground. *Sinclair.*
FAL'LŌW-DEER, *n.* [Sax. *falewe*, pale yellow.] The *Cervus Dama*, or *Dama vulgaris*, a species smaller than the stag, and most common in England, where it is almost domesticated in the parks. *Partington.*
FAL'LŌW-ED, (fal'lōde,) *pp.* Plowed and harrowed for a season, without being sown.
FAL'LŌW-FINCH, *n.* A small bird, the œnanthe or wheat-ear.
FAL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Plowing and harrowing land without sowing it.
FAL'LŌW-ING, *n.* The operation of plowing and harrowing land without sowing it. *Fallowing* is found to contribute to the destruction of snails and other vermin. *Sinclair.*
FAL'LŌW-IST, *n.* One who favors the practice of fallowing land.

On this subject a controversy has arisen between two sects, the *fallowists* and the anti-*fallowists*. [*Unusual.*] *Sinclair.*

FAL'LOW-NESS, *n.* A fallow state; barrenness; exemption from bearing fruit. *Donne.*
FALS'A-RY, *n.* [See FALSE.] A falsifier of evidence. [*Not in use.*] *Sheldon.*
FALSE, *a.* [L. *falsus*, from *fallo*, to deceive; Sp. *falso*; It. *id.*; Fr. *faux*, *fausse*; Sax. *false*; D. *valsch*; G. *falsch*; Sw. and Dan. *falsk*; W. *fals*; Ir. *falsa*. See FALL and FAIL.]
1. Not true; not conformable to fact; expressing what is contrary to that which exists, is done, said, or thought. A *false* report communicates what is not done or said; a *false* accusation imputes to a person what he has not done or said; a *false* witness testifies what is not true; a *false* opinion is not according to truth or fact. The word is applicable to any subject, physical or moral.
2. Not well founded; as, a *false* claim.
3. Not true; not according to the lawful standard; as, a *false* weight or measure.
4. Substitute; for another; succedaneous; supposititious; as, a *false* bottom.
5. Counterfeit; forged; not genuine; as, *false* coin; a *false* bill or note.
6. Not solid or sound; deceiving expectations; as, a *false* foundation.

False and slippery ground. *Dryden.*

7. Not agreeable to rule or propriety; as, *false* construction in language.
8. Not honest or just; not fair; as, *false* play.
9. Not faithful or loyal; treacherous; perfidious; deceitful. The king's subjects may prove *false* to him. So we say, a *false* heart.
10. Unfaithful, inconstant, as, a *false* friend; a *false* lover; *false* to promises and vows; the husband and wife proved *false* to each other.
11. Deceitful; treacherous; betraying secrets.
12. Counterfeit; not genuine or real; as, a *false* diamond.
13. Hypocritical; feigned; made or assumed for the purpose of deception, as, *false* tears, *false* modesty; the man appears in *false* colors; the advocate gave the subject a *false* coloring.
False fire; compos'n of combustibles, used in vessels of war to make signals during the night. *Totten.*
False imprisonment; the arrest and imprisonment of a person without warrant or cause, or contrary to law; or the unlawful detaining of a person in custody.
FALSE, *adv.* Not truly; not honestly; falsely. *Shak.*
FALSE, *v. t.* To violate by failure of veracity; to deceive. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
2. To defeat, to balk, to evade. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
FALSE'-FAC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* Hypocritical.
FALSE'-HEART, } *a.* Hollow, treacherous, deceitful; perfidious. *Bacon.*
FALSE'-HEART'ED, }
[*The former is not used.*]
FALSE'-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Perfidiousness; treachery. *Stillingfleet.*
FALSE'HOOD, *n.* [*false* and *hood*.]
1. Contrariety or inconformity to fact or truth; as, the *falsehood* of a report.
2. Want of truth or veracity; a lie; an untrue assertion.
3. Want of honesty; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy. *Milton.*
But *falsehood* is properly applied to things only. [See FALSENESS.]
4. Counterfeit; false appearance; imposture. *Milton.*
FALSE'-KEEL, *n.* The timber used below the main keel, to serve both as a defense and an aid in holding a better wind. *Brande.*
FALSE'LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to truth and fact; not truly; as, to speak or swear *falsely*; to testify *falsely*.
2. Treacherously; perfidiously.

Swear to me—that thou wilt not deal *falsely* with me.—Gen. xxi.

3. Erroneously; by mistake. *Smallridge.*
FALSE'NESS, *n.* Want of integrity and veracity, either in principle or in act; as, the *falseness* of a man's heart, or his *falseness* to his word.
2. Duplicity; deceit; double dealing. *Hammond.*
3. Unfaithfulness; treachery; perfidy; traitorousness.

The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the *falseness*, or cheated by the avarice of such a servant. *Rogers.*

FALS'ER, *n.* A deceiver. *Spenser.*
FALSE'-ROOF, *n.* In *architecture*, that part between the ceiling of the upper floor and the covering of the roof. *Gwilt.*
FAL-SETTE', } *n.* [It.] *Literally*, a false or artificial
FAL-SET'TO, } voice. That part of a person's voice which lies above its natural compass.
FALSI CRIMEN, [L.] The crime of forgery.
FALS'I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *falsify*.] That may be falsified, counterfeited, or corrupted. *Johnson.*
FALS-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from *falsifier*.]
1. The act of making false; a counterfeiting; the giving to a thing an appearance of something which it is not; as, the *falsification* of words. *Hooker.*
2. Confutation. *Broome.*
FALS'I-FI-CA-TOR, *n.* A falsifier. *Bp. Morton.*
FALS'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Counterfeited.
FALS'I-FI-ER, *n.* One who counterfeits, or gives to a thing a deceptive appearance; or one who makes false coin. *Boyle.*
2. One who invents falsehood; a liar. *L'Estrange.*
3. One who proves a thing to be false.
FALS'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *falsifier*, from *falsus*.]
1. To counterfeit; to forge; to make something false, or in imitation of that which is true; as, to *falsify* coin.

The Irish bards use to *falsify* every thing. *Spenser.*

2. To disprove; to prove to be false; as, to *falsify* a record.
3. To violate; to break by falsehood; as, to *falsify* one's faith or word. *Sidney.*
4. To show to be unsound, insufficient, or not proof. [*Not in use.*]

His ample shield is *falsified*. *Dryden.*

FALS'I-FY, *v. i.* To tell lies; to violate the truth.

It is universally unlawful to be an I *falsify*. *South.*

FALS'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Counterfeiting; forging; lying; proving to be false; violating.
FALS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *falsitas*.]
1. Contrariety or inconformity to truth; the quality of being false.

Probability does not make any alteration, either in the truth or *falsity* of things. *South.*

2. Falsehood, a lie; a false assertion. *Glanville.*
[*Last sense is less proper.*]
FAL'TER, *v. i.* [Sp. *faltar*, to be deficient, from *falta*, fault, defect, failing, from *falir*, to fail, *fallir*, fault, defect, Port. *faltar*, to want, to miss, from L. *fallo*; the primary sense of which is to fall short, or to err, to miss, to deviate.]
1. To hesitate, fail, or break, in the utterance of words; to speak with a broken or trembling utterance, to stammer. His tongue *falters*. He speaks with a *faltering* tongue. He *falters* at the question.
2. To fail, tremble, or yield in exertion, not to be firm and steady. His legs *falter*. *Wiseman.*
3. To fail in the regular exercise of the understanding. We observe ideas to *falter*. *Locke.*
FAL'TER, *v. t.* To halt. [*Not in use.*] *Mortimer.*
FAL'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Hesitating, speaking with a feeble, broken, trembling utterance; failing.
FAL'TER-ING, *n.* Feebleness; deficiency. *Killingbeck.*
FAL'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* With hesitation; with a trembling, broken voice; with difficulty or feebleness.
FA'LUN, *n.* [Fr.] A French provincial name for certain tertiary strata abounding in shells, corresponding to the Norfolk crag. *Lyell.*
FAME, *n.* [L. *fama*, Fr. *fame*, Sp. and It. *fama*; Gr. φημι, φαω, from φαω, to speak. I suspect this root to be contracted from φαεινω or φαεω, Class Bg. See No. 48, 62, and FACUND.]
1. Public report or rumor.

The *fame* thereof was heard in Pharaoh's house, saying, Joseph's brethren are come.—Gen. xlv.

2. Favorable report; report of good or great actions; report that exalts the character; celebrity; renown; as, the *fame* of Howard or of Washington; the *fame* of Solomon.

And the *fame* of Jesus went throughout all Syria.—Matt. iv.

FAME, *v. t.* To make famous. *B. Jonson.*
2. To report. *Buck.*
FAM'ED, *a.* Much talked of; renowned; celebrated, distinguished and exalted by favorable reports. Aristides was *famed* for learning and wisdom, and Cicero for eloquence.

Be a *famed* for mildness, peace, and prayer. *Shak.*

FAME'-GIV-ING, *a.* Bestowing fame.
FAME'LESS, *a.* Without renown. *Beaum.*
FAME'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a fameless manner.
FA-MIL'IAR, (fa-mil'yar,) *a.* [L. *familiaris*; Fr. *familier*; Sp. *familiar*; from L. *familia*, family, which see.]
1. Pertaining to a family; domestic. *Pope.*
2. Accustomed by frequent converse; well acquainted with; intimate; close; as, a *familiar* friend or companion.
3. Affable; not formal or distant; easy in conversation.

Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar. *Shak.*

4. Well acquainted with; knowing by frequent use. Be *familiar* with the Scriptures.
5. Well known; learnt or well understood by frequent use. Let the Scriptures be *familiar* to us.
6. Unceremonious; free; unconstrained; easy. The emperor conversed with the gentleman in the most *familiar* manner.
7. Common; frequent and intimate. By *familiar* intercourse strong attachments are soon formed.
8. Easy; unconstrained; not formal. His letters are written in a *familiar* style.

He sports in loose, *familiar* strains. *Addison.*

9. Intimate in an unlawful degree.

A poor man found a priest *familiar* with his wife. *Camden.*

Familiar spirit; a demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at a call.
FA-MIL'IAR, *n.* An intimate; a close companion; one long acquainted; one accustomed to another by free, unreserved converse.

All my *familiars* watched for my halting.—Jer. xx.

2. A demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at a call. But in general we say, a *familiar* spirit. *Shak.*
3. In *the Court of Inquisition*, a person who assists in apprehending and imprisoning the accused. *Encyc.*

FA-MIL-IAR'I-TY, (fa-mil-yar'e-te,) *n.* Intimate and frequent converse, or association in company. The gentlemen lived in remarkable *familiarity*. Hence,

2. Easiness of conversation; affability; freedom from ceremony.

3. Intimacy; intimate acquaintance; unconstrained intercourse.

FA-MIL'IAR-IZE, *v. t.* To make familiar or intimate, to habituate; to accustom; to make well known by practice or converse; as, to *familiarize* one's self to scenes of distress.

2. To make easy by practice or customary use, or by intercourse.

3. To bring down from a state of distant superiority.

The genius smiled on me with a look of compassion and affability that *familiarized* him to my imagination. *Addison.*

FA-MIL'IAR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Accustomed; habituated; made familiar; made easy by practice, custom, or use.

FA-MIL'IAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Accustoming; making familiar; rendering easy by practice, custom, or use.

FA-MIL'IAR-LY, *adv.* In a familiar manner; unceremoniously; without constraint; without formality.

2. Commonly; frequently; with the ease and unconcern that arise from long custom or acquaintance.

FAM'I-LISM, *n.* The tenets of the Familists.

FAM'I-LIST, *n.* [from *family*.] One belonging to the *Family of Love*, a short-lived sect in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, much resembling the Quietists in the Roman Catholic church. *Murdock.*

FAM-I-LIST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to familists. *Baxter.*

FA-MIL-LE', (fa-meel',) *n.* [Fr. *en famille.*]

In a family state; domestically. *Swift.*

[*This word is never used without* en *before it.*]

FAM'I-LY, *n.* [L. and Sp. *familia*; *Fr. famille*; It. *famiglia.* This word is said to have originally signified servants, from the Celtic *famul*; but qu.]

1. The collective body of persons who live in one house, and under one head or manager; a household, including parents, children, and servants, and, as the case may be, lodgers or boarders.

2. Those who descend from one common progenitor; a tribe or race; kindred; lineage. Thus the Israelites were a branch of the *family* of Abraham; and the descendants of Reuben, of Manasseh, &c., were called their *families*. The whole human race are the *family* of Adam, the human *family*.

3. Course of descent; genealogy; line of ancestors.

Go and complain thy *family* is young. *Pope.*

4. Honorable descent; noble or respectable stock. He is a man of *family*.

5. A collection or union of nations or states.

The states of Europe were, by the prevailing maxims of its policy, closely united in one *family*. *E. Everett.*

6. In *popular language*, an order, class, or genus of animals, or of other natural productions, having something in common, by which they are distinguished from others; as, quadrupeds constitute a *family* of animals; and we speak of the *family* or *families* of plants.

FAM'INE, *n.* [Fr. *famine*, from *faim*; L. *fames*; It. *fame*; Sp. *fame* or *hambre*; Port. *fome.*]

1. Scarcity of food; dearth; a general want of provisions sufficient for the inhabitants of a country or besieged place. *Famines* are less frequent than formerly. A due attention to agriculture tends to prevent *famine*, and commerce secures a country from its destructive effects.

There was a *famine* in the land.—Gen. xxvi.

2. Want; destitution; as, a *famine* of the word of life.

FAM'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *affamer*, from *faim*, hunger, L. *fames*; It. *affamire, affamare*; Sp. *hambrear.*]

1. To starve; to kill or destroy with hunger. *Shak.*

2. To exhaust the strength of, by hunger or thirst; to distress with hunger.

The pains of *famished* Tantalus he'll feel. *Dryden.*

3. To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary for life. *Milton.*

FAM'ISH, *v. i.* To die of hunger. *More generally,*

2. To suffer extreme hunger or thirst; to be exhausted in strength, or to come near to perish for want of food or drink.

You are all resolved rather to die than to *famish*. *Shak.*

3. To be distressed with want; to come near to perish by destitution.

The Lord will not suffer the righteous to *famish*.—Prov. x.

FAM'ISH-ED, (fam'isht,) *pp.* or *a.* Starved; exhausted by want of sustenance.

FAM'ISH-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Starving; killing; perishing by want of food.

FAM'ISH-MENT, *n.* The pain of extreme hunger or thirst; extreme want of sustenance. *Hakewill.*

FA-MOS'I-TY, *n.* Renown. *Dict.*

FA'MOUS, *a.* [L. *famosus*; Fr. *fameux.* See FAME.]

1. Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; much talked of and praised; distinguished in story.

Two hundred and fifty princes of the assembly, *famous* in the congregation.—Num. xvi.

It is followed by *for*. One man is *famous for* erudition; another *for* eloquence; and another *for* military skill.

2. Sometimes in a bad sense; as, a *famous* counterfeiter; a *famous* pirate.

FA'MOUS-ED, *a.* Renowned. [*An ill-formed word.*] *Shak.*

FA'MOUS-LY, *adv.* With great renown or celebration.

Then the land was *famously* enriched
With politic grave counsel. *Shak.*

FA'MOUS-NESS, *n.* Renown; great fame; celebrity.

FAM'U-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *famulo.*] [*Boyle.*

To serve. [*Not used.*]

FAN, *n.* [Sax. *fann*; Sw. *vanna*; D. *wan*; G. *wanne*; L. *vannus*; Fr. *van*; Sp. and Port. *abano.* The word, in German and Swedish, signifies a *fan* and a tub, as if from opening or spreading; if so, it seems to be allied to *pane, pannel.* Class Bn.]

1. An instrument used by ladies to agitate the air and cool the face in warm weather. It is made of feathers, or of thin skin, paper, or taffeta, mounted on sticks, &c.

2. Something in the form of a woman's fan when spread, as a peacock's tail, a window, &c.

3. An instrument for winnowing grain, by moving which the grain is thrown up and agitated, and the chaff is separated and blown away.

4. A small vane or sail, used to keep the large sails of a smock windmill always in the direction of the wind. *Hebert.*

5. Something by which the air is moved; a wing. *Dryden.*

6. An instrument to raise the fire or flame, as, a *fan* to inflame love. *Hooker.*

FAN, *v. t.* To cool and refresh, by moving the air with a fan; to blow the air on the face with a fan.

2. To ventilate; to blow on; to affect by air put in motion.

The *fanning* wind upon her bosom blows;
To meet the *fanning* wind the bow'd a rose. *Dryden.*
Calm as the breath which *fans* our eastern groves. *Dryden.*

3. To move as with a fan.

The air—*fanned* with plumes. *Milton.*

4. To winnow; to ventilate; to separate chaff from grain and drive it away by a current of air; as, to *fan* wheat.

FA-NAT'IC, } *a.* [L. *fanaticus, phanaticus*, from
FA-NAT'IC-AL, } Gr. φαινομαι, to appear; literally, seeing visions.]

Wild and extravagant in opinions, particularly in religious opinions; excessively enthusiastic; possessed by a kind of frenzy. Hence we say, *fanatic* zeal; *fanatic* notions or opinions.

FA-NAT'IC, *n.* A person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects; one who indulges wild and extravagant notions of religion, and sometimes exhibits strange motions and postures, and vehement vociferation in religious worship. Fanatics sometimes affect to be inspired, or to have intercourse with superior beings.

Fanatics are governed rather by imagination than by judgment. *Swift.*

FA-NAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With wild enthusiasm.

FA-NAT'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Fanaticism.

FA-NAT'I-CISM, *n.* Excessive enthusiasm; wild and extravagant notions of religion; religious frenzy.

FA-NAT'I-CIZE, *v. t.* To make fanatic. [*Rogers.*

FA-NAT'I-CIZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered fanatic.

FA-NAT'I-CIZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering fanatic.

FAN'CI-ED, (fan'sid,) *pp.* or *a.* [See FANCY.] Imagined; conceived; liked. *Stephens.*

FAN'CI-ER, *n.* One who fancies. This word often occurs in composition, as *bird-fancier, dog-fancier, rose-fancier*, &c., denoting one who has a taste for the things specified, and who keeps them for sale.

FAN'CI-FUL, *a.* [See FANCY.] Guided by the imagination, rather than by reason and experience; subject to the influence of fancy; whimsical; *applied to persons.* A *fanciful* man forms visionary projects.

2. Dictated by the imagination; full of wild images; chimerical; whimsical; ideal; visionary; *applied to things*; as, a *fanciful* scheme; a *fanciful* theory.

FAN'CI-FUL-LY, *adv.* In a fanciful manner; wildly; whimsically.

2. According to fancy.

FAN'CI-FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being fanciful, or influenced by the imagination, rather than by reason and experience; the habit of following fancy; *applied to persons.*

2. The quality of being dictated by imagination; *applied to things.*

FAN'CY, *n.* [Contracted from *fantasy.* L. *phantasia*, Gr. φαντασια, from φανταζω, to cause to appear, to seem, to imagine, from φαινω, to show, to appear, to shine. The primary sense seems to be, to open, or to shoot forth. Ar. بَانَ *baina*, to open, to appear; or فَعَنَ *faana*, to open or expand. Class Bn, No. 3, 23.]

1. The faculty by which the mind forms images or representations of things at pleasure. It is often used as synonymous with *imagination*; but imagination is rather the power of combining and modifying our conceptions. *Stewart.*

2. An opinion or notion.

I have always had a *fancy*, that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. *Locke.*

3. Taste; conception.

The little chapel called the Salutation is very neat, and built with a pretty *fancy*. *Addison.*

4. Image, conception; thought.

How now, my lord! why do you keep alone,
Of sorriest *fancies* your companions making? *Shak.*

5. Inclination; liking. Take that which suits your *fancy*. How does this strike your *fancy*?

His *fancy* lay to traveling. *L'Estrange.*

6. Love.

Tell me where is *fancy* bred. *Shak.*

7. Caprice; humor; whim; as, an odd or strange *fancy*.

True worth shall gain me, that it may be said,
Desert, not *fancy*, once a woman led. *Dryden.*

8. False notion. *Bacon.*

9. Something that pleases or entertains without real use or value.

London-pride is a pretty *fancy* for borders. *Mortimer.*

FAN'CY, *v. t.* To imagine; to figure to one's self; to believe or suppose without proof. All may not be our enemies whom we *fancy* to be so.

If our search has reached no farther than skins and metaphor, we rather *fancy* than know. *Locke.*

FAN'CY, *v. t.* To form a conception of; to portray in the mind, to imagine.

He whom I *fancy*, but can never express. *Dryden.*

2. To like; to be pleased with, particularly on account of external appearance or manners. We *fancy* a person for beauty and accomplishment. We sometimes *fancy* a lady at first sight, whom, on acquaintance, we cannot esteem.

Fancy-stocks; among *brokers*, stocks which, having no determinate value from any fixed probable income, fluctuate in price according to the fancy of speculators.

The fancy; a cant name for sporting characters.

FAN'CY-BALL, *n.* A ball in which persons appear in fancy dresses, imitations of antique costumes, &c.

FAN'CY-FRAM-ED, *a.* Created by the fancy. *Crashaw.*

FAN'CY-FREE, *a.* Free from the power of love. *Shak.*

FAN'CY-ING, *ppr.* Imagining; conceiving, liking.

FAN'CY-MON''GER, *n.* One who deals in tricks of imagination. *Shak.*

FAN'CY-SICK, *a.* One whose imagination is unsound, or whose distemper is in his own mind. *L'Estrange.*

FAND, old *pret.* of FIND. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FAN-DAN''GO, *n.* [Sp.] A lively dance. *Sp. Dict.*

FANE, *n.* [L. *fanum.*]

A temple; a place consecrated to religion; a church; *used in poetry.*

From men their cities, and from gods their *fanes*. *Pope.*

FAN'FARE, *n.* [Fr.] A flourish of trumpets, in coming into the lists, &c

FAN'FA-RON, *n.* [Fr. *fanfaron*; Sp. *fanfarron*; Port. *fanfarram.*]

A bully; a hector; a swaggerer; an empty boaster; a vain pretender. *Dryden.*

FAN-FAR-ON-ADE', *n.* A swaggering; vain boasting; ostentation; a bluster. *Swift.*

FANG, *v. t.* [Sax. *fengan*, to catch, seize, or take, to begin; D. *vangen*; G. *fangen*; Dan. *fanger*; Sw. *fånga.* See FINGER.]

To catch; to seize; to lay hold; to gripe; to clutch. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

FANG, *n.* [Sax. *fang*; D. *vang*; G. *fang*, a seizing.]

1. The tusk of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized and held; a pointed tooth. *Bacon.*

2. A claw or talon.

3. Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken.

The protuberant *fangs* of the Yuca. *Evelyn.*

FANG'ED, *a.* Furnished with fangs, tusks, or something long and pointed; as, a *fanged* adder. *Shak.*

Clarions *fanged* with scythes. *Philips.*

FAN''GLE, (fang'gl,) *n.* [from Sax. *fengan*, to begin.]

A new attempt; a trifling scheme. [*Not used.*]

FAN''GLED, *a.* *Properly*, begun; new made, hence, gaudy; showy; vainly decorated. [Seldom used, except with *new.*] [See NEW-FANGLED.] *Shak.*

FANG'LESS, *a.* Having no fangs or tusks; toothless; as, a *fangless* lion.

FAN''GOT, *n.* A quantity of wares, as raw silk, &c., from one to two hundred weight and three quarters. *Dict.*

FAN'ION, (fan'yon,) *n.* [Fr., from Goth. *fana*, L. *pannus*, G. *fahne*, a cloth, a flag, a banner.]

In *armies*, a small flag carried with the baggage. *Encyc.*

FAN'-LIGHT, *n.* A window in form of an open fan.
FAN'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a fan. *Kirby.*
FAN'NED, *pp.* Blown with a fan; winnowed; ventilated.
FAN'NEL, FAN'ON, } *n.* [Fr. *fanon*; Goth. *fana*, supra.]
A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a Roman Catholic priest, when he officiates. *Dict.*
FAN'NER, *n.* One who fans. *Jeremiah.*
2. A contrivance for producing a current of air, as in a window, &c. *Buchanan.*
FAN'NING, *ppr.* Blowing; ventilating.
FAN'NING-MA-CHINE', FAN'NING-MILL. } *n.* A machine for cleaning seeds from chaff, husks, dirt, &c. *Brande.*
FAN-TA'SI-A, (fan-tā'ze-a,) *n.* [It., fancy.]
A fanciful air in music, not restricted to the severe laws of composition.
FAN'TA-SIED, *a.* [from *fantasy*, fancy.] Filled with fancies or imaginations; whimsical. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
FAN'TASM, *n.* [Gr. φαντασμα, from φαινω, to appear. Usually written PHANTASM.]
That which appears to the imagination; a phantom; something not real.
FAN-TAS'TIC, FAN-TAS'TIC-AL, } *a.* [Fr. *fantastique*; It. *fantastico*; from Gr. φαντασια, vision, fancy, from φαινω, to appear.]
1. Fanciful; produced or existing only in imagination; imaginary; not real; chimerical. *South.*
2. Having the nature of a phantom; apparent only. *Shak.*
3. Unsteady; irregular. *Prior.*
4. Whimsical; capricious; fanciful; indulging the vagaries of imagination; as, *fantastic* minds; a *fantastic* mistress.
5. Whimsical; odd.
FAN-TAS'TIC, *n.* A whimsical person. *Jackson.*
FAN-TAS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By the power of imagination.
2. In a fantastic manner; capriciously; unsteadily.
Her scepter so *fantastically* borne. *Shak.*
3. Whimsically; in compliance with fancy. *Grew.*
FAN-TAS'TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Compliance with fancy; humorousness; whimsicalness; unreasonableness; caprice. *Johnson.*
FAN-TAS'TIC-NESS, *n.* The same as FANTASTICALNESS.
FAN'TA-SY, *n.* Now written FANCY, which see.
Is not this something more than *fantasy*? *Shak.*
FAN-TOC-CI'NI, (fan-to-chē'ne,) [It.] Dramatic representations in which puppets are substituted in the scene for human performers. *Brande.*
FAN'TOM, *n.* [Fr. *fantôme*, probably contracted from L. *phantasma*, from the Greek. See FANCY.]
Something that appears to the imagination; also, a specter; a ghost; an apparition. It is generally written PHANTOM, which see.
FAN'TOM-CORN, *n.* Lank or light corn. *Grose.*
FAP, *a.* Fuddled. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
FA-QUIR'. See FAKIR.
FAR, *a.* [Sax. *feor*, *fior*, or *fyr*; D. *ver*, *verre*; G. *fern*, and in composition, *ver*; Sw. *fierran*; Dan. *fiern*; L. *porro*; Gr. πορρω; connected with πορος, a way, a passing, πορευω, πορευομαι, to pass or go, Sax. *faran*, Goth. *farnn*, G. *fahren*, D. *vaaren*, Dan. *farer*, Sw. *fara*, Eng. to *fare*. See FARE.]
1. Distant, in any direction; separated by a wide space from the place where one is, or from any given place remote.
They said, We are come from a *far* country. — Josh. ix.
The kingdom of heaven is as a man traveling into a *far* country. — Matt. xxv.
The nations *far* and near contend in choice. *Dryden.*
2. *Figuratively*, remote from purpose; contrary to design or wishes; as, *far* be it from me to justify cruelty.
3. Remote in affection or obedience; at enmity with; alienated; *in a spiritual sense.*
They that are *far* from thee shall perish. — Ps. lxxiii.
4. More or most distant of the two; as, the *far* side of a horse. But the drivers of teams in New England generally use *off*; as, the *off* side, or *off* horse or ox.
FAR, *adv.* To a great extent or distance of space; as, the *far* extended ocean; we are separated *far* from each other.
Only ye shall not go very *far* away. — Ex. viii.
2. *Figuratively*, distantly in time from any point; remotely. He pushed his researches very *far* into antiquity.
3. In *interrogatories*, to what distance or extent. How *far* will such reasoning lead us?
4. In great part; as, the day is *far* spent.
5. In a great proportion; by many degrees; very much.
Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is *far* above rubies. — Prov. xxxi.
For I am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart, and to be with Christ, which is *far* better. — Phil. i.
6. To a certain point, degree, or distance. This argument is sound and logical, as *far* as it goes.
Answer them
How *far* forth you do like their articles. *Shak.*
By far; in a great degree; very much.
From far; from a great distance; from a remote place.
Far from; at a great distance; as, *far from* home; [*far from* hope.
Far off; at a great distance.
They tarried in a place that was *far off*. — 2 Sam. xv.
2. To a great distance.
Lo, then would I wander *far off*, and remain in the wilderness. — Ps. lv.
3. *In a spiritual sense*, alienated; at enmity; in a state of ignorance and alienation.
Ye, who were sometimes *far off*, are made nigh by the blood of Christ. — Eph. ii.
Far other; very different. *Pope.*
FAR, *n.* [Sax. *ferh*, *fearh*. See FARROW.]
The young of swine; or a litter of pigs. [*Local.*] *Tusser.*
FAR'-A-BOUT', *n.* A going out of the way. [*Not in use.*] *Fuller.*
FAR'-BEAM'ING, *a.* Sending beams to a distance.
FAR'-BROUGHT, (-brawt,) *a.* Brought from afar.
FAR'-CAST, *a.* Cast to a great distance. *More.*
FAR'-EX-TEND'ED, *a.* Extended to a great distance.
FAR'-FAM'ED, *a.* Widely celebrated. *Pope.*
FAR'-FETCH, *n.* A deep-laid stratagem. [*Little used.*] *Hudibras.*
FAR'-FETCH'ED, (-fetcht,) *a.* Brought from a remote place.
Whose pains have earned the *far-fetched* spoil. *Milton.*
2. Studiously sought; not easily or naturally deduced or introduced; forced; strained.
York with all his *far-fetched* policy. *Shak.*
So we say, *far-fetched* arguments; *far-fetched* rhymes; *far-fetched* analogy. [FAR-FET, the same, is not used.]
FAR'-GLANC'ING, *a.* Glancing to a great distance.
FAR'-LOOK'ING, *a.* Looking to a great distance. *Allen.*
FAR'-PIERC'ING, *a.* Striking or penetrating a great way; as, a *far-piercing* eye *Pope.*
FAR'-RE-SOUND'ING, *a.* Resounding to a great distance.
FAR'-ROL'ING, *a.* Ruling to a great extent of country.
FAR'-SEE'ING, *a.* Seeing to a great distance.
FAR'-SHOOT'ING, *a.* Shooting to a great distance.
Great Jove, he said, and the *far-shooting* god. *Dryden.*
FAR'-SIGHT'ED, *a.* Seeing to a great distance.
FAR'-SIGHT'ED-NESS, *n.* The power of seeing far.
FAR'-STRETCH-ED, *a.* Stretched far.
FAR'ANT-LY, *a.* Orderly; decent.
2. Comely; handsome. [*Not used.*] *Ray.*
FARCE, (fārs,) *v. t.* [L. *farcio*, Fr. *farcir*, to stuff, Arm. *farsa.*]
1. To stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients or forced meat. [*Little used.*]
The first principles of religion should not be *farced* with school points and private tenets. *Sanderson.*
2. To extend; to swell out; as, the *farced* title. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
FARCE, (fārs,) *n.* [Fr. *farce*; It. *farsa*; Sp. *id.*; from *farcio*, to stuff. *Literally*, seasoning, stuffing, or mixture, like the stuffing of a roasted fowl; *force-meat.*]
A dramatic composition, originally exhibited by charlatans or buffoons, in the open street, for the amusement of the crowd, but now introduced upon the stage. It is written without regularity, and filled with ludicrous conceits. The dialogue is usually low, the persons of inferior rank, and the fable or action trivial or ridiculous. *Encyc.*
Farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture: the persons and actions of a *farce* are all unnatural, and the manners false. *Dryden.*
FAR'CI-CAL, *a.* Belonging to a farce; appropriated to farce.
They deny the characters to be *farcical*, because they are unnatural in nature. *Gay.*
2. Droll; ludicrous; ridiculous.
3. Illusory; deceptive.
FAR'CI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner suited to farce; hence, ludicrously.
FAR'CI-CAL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being ludicrous.
FAR'CI-LITE, *n.* [from *farce.*] Pudding-stone. The calcareous *farcilite*, called amenia, is formed of rounded calcareous pebbles, agglutinated by a calcareous cement. [*Obs.*] *Kirwan, Geol.*
FAR'CIN, FAR'CY, } *n.* In *farriery*, a disease of the absorbents, affecting the skin and its blood-vessels; allied to the *glanders.* *Farm. Encyc.*
A disease of horses, sometimes of oxen, of the nature of a scabies or mange. *Encyc.*
FAR'CING, *n.* Stuffing composed of forced meat. *Carew.*
FARC'TATE, *a.* [L. *farctus*, stuffed, from *farcio.*]
In *botany*, stuffed; crammed, or full; without vacuities; in opposition to *tubular* or *hollow*; as, a *farctate* leaf, stem, or pericarp. *Martyn.*
FARD, *v. t.* [Fr.] To paint. [*Not used.*] *Shenstone.*
FAR'DEL, *n.* [It. *fardello*; Fr. *fardeau*; Sp. *fardel*, *fardo*; Arm. *fardell*; probably from the root of L. *fero*, to bear, or of *farcio*, to stuff.]
A bundle or little pack. *Shak.*
FAR'DEL, *v. t.* To make up in bundles. *Fuller.*
FAR'DING-BAG, *n.* The first stomach of a cow, or other ruminant animal, where green food lies until it is chewed over again. *Gard.*
FARE, *v. i.* [Sax. *faran*, Goth. *faran*, to go; D. *vaaren*; G. *fahren*; Sw. *fara*; Dan. *farer.* This word may be connected in origin with the Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. עבר, Ar. عبر *abara*, to go, to pass; or with أفر *afara*, to pass, or pass over, which seems to be radically the same word as نفر *nafara*, to flee. This coincides with the Eth. ወፈረ *wafar*, to go, to pass, Gr. περαω, Ir. *bara.* Class Br, No. 23, 37, 41.]
1. To go; to pass; to move forward; to travel.
So on he *fares*, and to the border comes
Of Eden. *Milton.*
[*In this literal sense the word is not in common use.*]
2. To be in any state, good or bad; to be attended with any circumstances or train of events, fortunate or unfortunate.
So *fares* the stag among the enraged hounds. *Denham.*
So *fared* the knight between two foes. *Hudibras.*
He *fared* very well; he *fared* very ill. Go further and *fare* worse. The sense is taken from *going*, having a certain course; hence, being subjected to a certain train of incidents. The rich man *fared* sumptuously every day. He enjoyed all the pleasure which wealth and luxury could afford. *Luke* xvi.
3. To feed; to be entertained. We *fared* well; we had a good table, and courteous treatment.
4. To proceed in a train of consequences, good or bad.
So *fares* it when with truth falsehood contends. *Milton.*
5. To happen well or ill; with *it* impersonally. We shall see how it will *fare* with him.
FARE, *n.* The price of passage or going; the sum paid or due for conveying a person by land or water; as, the *fare* for crossing a river, called, also, *ferriage*; the *fare* for conveyance in a coach; *stage-fare.* The price of conveyance over the ocean is now usually called the *passage*, or *passage-money.* *Fare* is never used for the price of conveying goods; this is called *freight* or *transportation*
2. Food; provisions of the table. We lived on coarse *fare*; or, we had delicious *fare.*
3. The person conveyed in a vehicle. [*Not in use in the United States.*] *Drummond.*
FARE-WELL'; a compound of *fare*, in the imperative, and *well.* *Go well*: originally applied to a person departing, but by custom now applied both to those who depart and those who remain. It expresses a kind wish, a wish of happiness to those who leave, or those who are left.
The verb and adverb are often separated by the pronoun; *fare you well*: I wish you a happy departure; may you be well in your absence.
It is sometimes an expression of separation only. *Farewell* the year; *farewell*, ye sweet groves; that is, I take my leave of you.
FARE-WELL', *n.* A wish of happiness or welfare at parting; the parting compliment; adieu.
2. Leave; act of departure.
And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun. *Shak.*
Before I take my *farewell* of the subject. *Addison.*
FA-RI'NA, *n.* [L. *farina*, meal.]
1. In *botany*, the pollen, fine dust, or powder, contained in the anthers of plants, and which is supposed to fall on the stigma, and fructify the plant.
2. The flour of any species of corn, or starchy root, such as the potato, &c. *Ure.*
3. In *chemistry*, starch or fecula, one of the proximate principles of vegetables.
FAR-I-NA'CEOUS, *a.* [from L. *farina*, meal.]
1. Consisting or made of meal or flour; as, a *farinaceous* diet, which consists of the meal or flour of the various species of corn or grain.
2. Yielding farina or flour; as, *farinaceous* seeds.
3. Like meal; mealy; pertaining to meal; as, a *farinaceous* taste or smell.
FAR'I-NOSE, *a.* In *natural history*, mealy; covered with a sort of white, scurfy substance, as the leaves of some poplars. *Lindley. Humble.*
FAR'LIES, *n. pl.* Unusual, unexpected things. [*Not in use.*] *Cumberland dialect.*
FARM, *n.* [Sax. *farma*, *fearm*, or *feorm*, food, provisions, board, a meal, a dinner or supper, hospitality, substance, goods, use, fruit. Hence, *feormian*, to supply provisions, to entertain; also, to purge, or purify, to expiate, to avail, to profit. Arm. *ferm*, or *fourm*; in ancient laws, *firma*; Fr. *ferme*, a farm, or letting to farm, whence *affermer*, to hire or lease. The sense of *farm* seems to be corn or provisions, in which formerly rents were paid. The radical sense of *farm*, provisions, is probably produce, issues, from one of the verbs in Br; produce and purification both imply separation, a throwing off or out.]
1. A tract of land leased on rent reserved; ground, let to a tenant on condition of his paying a certain

sum annually, or otherwise, for the use of it. A farm is usually such a portion of land as is cultivated by one man, and includes the buildings and fences. Rents were formerly paid in provisions, or the produce of land; but now they are generally paid in money.

This is the signification of *farm* in *Great Britain*, where most of the land is leased to cultivators.

2. In *the United States*, a portion or tract of land, consisting usually of grass land, meadow, pasture, tillage, and woodland, cultivated by one man, and usually owned by him in fee. A like tract of land under lease is called a *farm*; but most cultivators are proprietors of the land, and called *farmers*.

A tract of new land, covered with forest, if intended to be cultivated by one man as owner, is also called a *farm*. A man goes into the new States, or into the unsettled country, to buy a *farm*, that is, land for a farm.

3. The state of land leased on rent reserved; a lease.

It is great willfulness in landlords to make any longer *farms* to their tenants. *Spenser.*

FARM, *v. t.* To lease, as land, on rent reserved; to let to a tenant on condition of paying rent.

We are enforced to *farm* our royal realm. *Shak.*

[*In this sense, I believe, the word is not used in America.*]

2. To take at a certain rent or rate. [*Not used in America.*]

3. To lease or let, as taxes impost, or other duties, at a certain sum or rate per cent. It is customary, in many countries, for the prince or government to *farm* the revenues, the taxes or rents, the imposts and excise, to individuals, who are to collect and pay them to the government at a certain per centage or rate per cent.

4. To take or hire for a certain rate per cent.

5. To cultivate land.

To farm let, or *let to farm*, is to lease on rent.

FARM'-HOUSE, *n.* A house attached to a farm, and for the residence of a farmer.

FARM'-OF-FICE, *n.* *Farm-offices* are the out buildings pertaining to a farm.

FARM'-YARD, *n.* The yard or inclosure attached to a barn; or the inclosure surrounded by the farm buildings.

FARM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be farmed. *Sherwood.*

FARM'ED, *pp.* Leased on rent; let out at a certain rate or price.

FARM'ER, *n.* In *Great Britain*, a tenant; a lessee; one who hires and cultivates a farm; a cultivator of leased ground.

The word is also now applied to one who cultivates his own land. *Smart.*

2. One who takes taxes, customs, excise, or other duties, to collect for a certain rate per cent.; as, a *farmer* of the revenues.

3. One who cultivates a farm; a husbandman; whether a tenant or the proprietor. *United States.*

4. In *mining*, the lord of the field, or one who farms the lot and cope of the king. *Encyc.*

FARM'ER-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* One to whom the right of levying certain taxes, in a particular district, was *farmed out*, under the former French monarchy, for a given sum paid down. *Encyc. Am.*

FARM'ER-Y, *n.* The buildings and yards necessary for the business of a farm. *England.*

FARM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Letting or leasing land on rent reserved, or duties and imposts at a certain rate per cent.

2. Taking on lease.

3. Cultivating land; carrying on the business of agriculture.

FARM'ING, *n.* The business of cultivating land.

FAR'MOST, *a.* [*far* and *most*.] Most distant or remote. *Dryden.*

FAR'NESS, *n.* [from *far*.] Distance; remoteness.

FARO, *n.* A species of game at cards, in which a person plays against the *bank*, kept by the proprietor of the table. Originally written PHARAON. *Hoyle.*

FARO-BANK, *n.* A bank or establishment against which persons play at the game of faro. *Hoyle.*

FAR RAG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *farrago*, a mixture, from *far*, meal.]

Formed of various materials; mixed; as, a *farraginous* mountain. *Kirwan.*

FAR-RA'GO, *n.* [L., from *far*, meal.]

A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.

FAR'RAND, } *n.* Manner; custom; humor. [*Local.*]
FA'RAND, } *Grose.*

FAR-RE-A'TION. See CONFARREATION.

FAR'RI-ER, *n.* [Fr. *ferrant*, It. *ferrato*; Sp. *herrador*; L. *ferrarius*, from *ferrum*, iron. Fr. *ferrer*; It. *ferrare*, to bind with iron, "ferrare un cavallo," to shoe a horse. *Ferrum* is probably from hardness; W. *fer*, dense, solid; *ferm*, to harden or congeal; *fers*, steel. A *farrier* is literally a worker in iron.]

1. A shoer of horses; a smith who shoes horses.

2. One who professes to cure the diseases of horses.

FAR'RI-ER, *v. t.* To practice as a farrier. [*Low.*]

FAR'RI-ER-Y, *n.* The art of preventing, curing, or mitigating the diseases of horses and cattle.

Farm. Encyc.

[This is now called the *veterinary* art.]

FAR'ROW, *n.* [Sax. *fearh*, *ferh*; D. *varken*; G. *ferkel*.]

A litter of pigs. *Shak.*

FAR'ROW, *v. t.* or *i.* To bring forth pigs. [*Used of swine only.*] *Tusser.*

FAR'ROW, *a.* [D. *vaare*; "een vaare koe," a dry cow; Scot. *erry* cow. Qu. the root of *bare*, *barren*.]

Not producing young in a particular season or year; *applied to cows only.* If a cow has had a calf, but fails in a subsequent year, she is said to be *farrow*, or to go *farrow*. Such a cow may give milk through the year. *Forby. New England.*

FAR'THER, *a. comp.* [Sax. *further*, from *forth*, from the root of *faran*, to go; D. *verder*. FARTHER is corrupt orthography. The genuine word is FURTHER.]

1. More remote; more distant than something else.

Let me add a *farther* truth. *Dryden.*

2. Longer; tending to a greater distance.

Before our *farther* way the fates allow. *Dryden.*

FAR'THER, *adv.* At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond. Let us rest with what we have, without looking *farther*.

2. Moreover; by way of progression in a subject. *Farther*, let us consider the probable event.

FAR'THER, *v. t.* To promote; to advance; to help forward. [*Little used.*]

FAR'THER-ANCE, *n.* A helping forward; promotion. [*Not used.*]

FAR'THER-MORE, *adv.* Besides; moreover. [*Little used.*]

[Instead of the last three words, we now use FURTHER, FURTHERANCE, FURTHERMORE, which see.]

FAR'THEST, *a. superl.* [Sax. *feorrest*; D. *verst*. See FURTHEST.]

Most distant or remote; as, the *farthest* degree.

FAR'THEST, *adv.* At or to the greatest distance. [See FURTHEST.]

FAR'THING, *n.* [Sax. *feorthung*, from *feorth*, fourth, from *feower*, four.]

1. The *fourth* of a penny; a small copper coin of Great Britain, being the fourth of a penny in value. In America, we have no coin of this kind. We, however, use the word to denote the fourth part of a penny in value; but the *penny* is of different value from the English penny, and different in different states. It is becoming obsolete with the old denominations of money.

2. *Farthings*, in the plural; copper coin. *Gay.*

3. Very small price or value. It is not worth a *farthing*; that is, it is of very little worth, or worth nothing.

4. A division of land. [*Not now used.*]

Thirty acres make a *farthing*-land; nine *farthings* a Cornish acre; and four Cornish acres a knight's fee. *Carew.*

FAR'THIN''GALE, *n.* [This is a compound word, but it is not easy to analyze it. The French has *vertugadin*; the Sp. *verdugado*; Port. *verdugada*; which do not well correspond with the English word. The Italian has *guardinfante*, infant-guard; and it has been said that the hoop petticoat was first worn by pregnant women.]

A hoop petticoat; or circles of hoops, formed of whalebone, used to extend the petticoat.

FAR'THINGS-WORTH, (-wurth,) *n.* As much as is sold for a farthing *Arbuthnot.*

FASCES, (fas'sēz,) *n. pl.* [L. *fascis*, W. *fasg*, a bundle; *fascia*, a band. See Class Bz, No. 24, 35, 60.]

In *Roman antiquity*, an ax tied up with a bundle of rods, and borne before the Roman magistrates as a badge of their authority. *Dryden.*

FAS'CI-A, (fash'e-a,) *n.*; *pl.* FASCIÆ. [L., a band or sash.]

1. A band, sash, or fillet. In *architecture*, any flat member with a small projecture, as the band of an architrave. Also, in brick buildings, the jutting of the bricks beyond the windows in the several stories except the highest. *Encyc.*

2. In *astronomy*, the belt of a planet.

3. In *surgery*, a bandage, roller, or ligature. *Parr.*

4. In *anatomy*, a tendinous expansion or aponeurosis; a thin, tendinous covering which surrounds the muscles of the limbs, and binds them in their places. *Parr. Cyc.*

FAS'CI-AL, (fash'e-al,) *a.* Belonging to the fasces.

FAS'CI-A-TED, (fash'e-ā-ted,) *a.* Bound with a fillet, sash, or bandage.

FAS-CI-A'TION, (fash-e-ā'shun,) *n.* The act or manner of binding up diseased parts; bandage. *Wiseman.*

FAS'CI-CLE, *n.* [L. *fasciculus*, from *fascis*, a bundle.]

In *botany*, an aggregate of fastigiate flowers, whose footstalks or peduncles spring irregularly from the top of the main stem, not from one point, but from several. *D. C. Wild.*

FAS-CIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *fascicularis*.]

United in a bundle; as, a *fascicular* root, a root of the tuberous kind, with the knobs collected in bundles, as in Pæonia. *Martyn.*

FAS-CIC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In the form of bundles. *Kirwan.*

FAS-CIC'U-LATE, } *a.* [from L. *fasciculus*, supra.]
FAS-CIC'U-LA-TED, } Growing in bundles or
FAS'CI-CLED, } bunches from the same point, as the leaves of the Larix or larch. *Martyn.*

FAS-CIC'U-LITE *n.* [Supra.] A variety of fibrous hornblende, of a fascicular structure. *Hitchcock.*

FAS-CIC'U-LUS, *n.* [L.] A little bundle; a fascicle; a division of a book; a nosegay.

FAS'CI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *fascino*; Gr. *βασκαινω*.]

1. To bewitch; to enchant; to operate on by some powerful or irresistible influence; to influence the passions or affections in an incontrollable manner.

None of the affections have been noted to *fascinate* and bewitch, but love and envy. *Bacon.*

2. To charm; to captivate; to excite and allure irresistibly or powerfully. The young are *fascinated* by love; female beauty *fascinates* the unguarded youth; gaming is a *fascinating* vice.

FAS'CI-NA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Bewitched; enchanted; charmed.

FAS'CI-NA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bewitching; enchanting; charming; captivating.

FAS-CI-NA'TION, *n.* The act of bewitching or enchanting; enchantment; witchcraft; a powerful or irresistible influence on the affections or passions; unseen, inexplicable influence. The ancients speak of two kinds of fascination; one by the look or eye, the other by words.

The Turks hang old rags on their fairest horses, to secure them against *fascination*. *Waller.*

FAS-CINE', *n.* [Fr., from L. *fascis*, a bundle.]

In *fortification*, a fagot, a bundle of rods or small sticks of wood, bound at both ends and in the middle; used in raising batteries, in filling ditches, in strengthening ramparts, and making parapets. Sometimes, being dipped in melted pitch or tar, they are used to set fire to the enemy's lodgments or other works. *Encyc.*

FAS'CIN-OUS, *a.* Caused or acting by witchcraft. *Harvey*

FASH, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *fascher*.] To vex; to tease. *Walter Scott.*

FASH'ION, (fash'un,) *n.* [Fr. *façon*; Arm. *façzoun*; Norm. *fucion*; from *faire*, to make; L. *facio*, *factus*.]

1. The make or form of any thing; the state of any thing with regard to its external appearance; shape; as, the *fashion* of the ark, or of the tabernacle

Or let me lose the *fashion* of a man. *Shak.*
The *fashion* of his countenance was altered. — Luke ix.

2. Form; model to be imitated; pattern.

King Ahaz sent to Urijah the priest the *fashion* of the altar. — 2 Kings xvi.

3. The form of a garment; the cut or shape of clothes; as, the *fashion* of a coat or of a bonnet. Hence,

4. The prevailing mode of dress or ornament. We import *fashions* from England, as the English often import them from France. What so changeable as *fashion!*

5. Manner; sort; way; mode; *applied to actions or behavior.*

Pluck Cæsa by the sleeve,
And he will, after his sour *fashion*, tell you
What hath proceeded. *Shak.*

6. Custom; prevailing mode or practice. *Fashion* is an inexorable tyrant, and most of the world its willing slaves.

It was the *fashion* of the age to call every thing in question. *Tillotson.*

Few enterprises are so hopeless as a contest with *fashion*. *Rambler.*

7. Genteel life or good breeding; as, men of *fashion*.

8. Any thing worn. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

9. Genteel company.

10. Workmanship. *Overbury.*

FASH'ION, (fash'un,) *v. t.* [Fr. *façonner*.]

1. To form; to give shape or figure to; to mold.

Here the loud hammer *fashions* female toys. *Gay.*
Aaron *fashioned* the calf with a graving tool. — Exod. xxxii.
Shall the clay say to him that *fashioneth* it, What makest thou? — Is. xlv.

2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate; with *to*.

Laws ought to be *fashioned* to the manners and conditions of the people. *Spenser.*

3. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom.

Fashioned plate sells for more than its weight. *Locke.*

4. To forge or counterfeit. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FASH'ION-A-BLE, *a.* Made according to the prevailing form or mode; as, a *fashionable* dress.

2. Established by custom or use; current; prevailing at a particular time; as, the *fashionable* philosophy; *fashionable* opinions.

3. Observant of the fashion or customary mode; dressing or behaving according to the prevailing fashion; as, a *fashionable* man. Hence,

4. Genteel; well bred; as, *fashionable* company or society.

FASH'ION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being fashionable; modish elegance; such appearance as is according to the prevailing custom. *Locke.*

FASH'ION-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner according to fashion, custom, or prevailing practice; with modish elegance; as, to dress *fashionably*.

FASH'ION-ED, *pp.* Made; formed; shaped; fitted; adapted.

FASH'ION-ER, *n.* One who forms or gives shape to.
FASH'ION-ING, *ppr.* Forming; giving shape to; fitting; adapting.
FASH'ION-IST, *n.* An obsequious follower of the modes and fashions. *Dict.*
FASH'ION-LESS, *a.* Having no fashion.
FASH'ION-MON'GER, (fash'un-mung'ger,) *n.* One who studies the fashion; a fop.
FASH'ION-MON'GER-ING, *a.* Behaving like a fashion-monger. *Shak.*
Fashion-pieces; in *ships*, the hindmost timbers which terminate the breadth, and form the shape of the stern. *Mar. Dict.*
FAS'SA-ITE, *n.* A mineral, a variety of pyroxene, found in the valley of Fassa, in the Tyrol.
FAST, *a.* [Sax. *fæst, fest*; G. *fest*; D. *vast*; Sw. and Dan. *fast*; from pressing, binding. Qu. Pers. بستن *bastan*, to bind, to make close or fast, to shut, to stop; Ir. *fosadh*, or *fos*, a stop. See Class Bz, No. 24, 35, 41, 60, 66, 86.]

1. *Literally*, set, stopped, fixed, or pressed close. Hence, close; tight; as, make *fast* the door; take *fast* hold.

2. Firm; immovable.

Who, by his strength, setteth *fast* the mountains. — Ps. lxv.

3. Close, strong.

Robbers and outlaws — lurking in woods and *fast* places. *Spenser.*

4. Firmly fixed; closely adhering; as, to stick *fast* in mire; to make *fast* a rope.

5. Close, as sleep; deep; sound; as, a *fast* sleep. *Shak.*

6. Firm in adherence; as, a *fast* friend.

Fast and loose; variable; inconstant; as, to play *fast and loose*.

FAST, *adv.* Firmly; immovably.

We will bind thee *fast*, and deliver thee into their hand. — Judges xv.

Fast by, or *fast beside*; close or near to.

Fast by the throne obsequious fame resides. *Pope.*

FAST, *a.* [W. *fest*, fast, quick; *festa*, to hasten; L. *festino*. If *f* is not written for *h*, as in *haste*, (see Class Bz, No. 44, 45, 46,) the sense is, to press, drive, urge, and it may be from the same root as the preceding word, with a different application.]

Swift; moving rapidly; quick in motion; as, a *fast* horse.

FAST, *adv.* Swiftly; rapidly; with quick steps or progression; as, to run *fast*; to move *fast* through the water, as a ship, the work goes on *fast*.

FAST, *v. i.* [Sax. *fæstan*, Goth. *fastan*, to fast, to keep, to observe, to hold; G. *fasten*; D. *vast*, firm; *vasten*, to fast; Sw. *fasta*; from the same root as *fast*, firm. The sense is, to hold or stop.]

1. To abstain from food beyond the usual time; to omit to take the usual meals for a time; as, to *fast* a day or a week.

2. To abstain from food voluntarily, for the mortification of the body or appetites, or as a token of grief, sorrow, and affliction.

Thou didst *fast* and weep for the child. — 2 Sam. xii.
When ye *fast*, be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance. — Matt. vi.

3. To abstain from food partially, or from particular kinds of food; as, the Roman Catholics *fast* in Lent.

FAST, *n.* Abstinence from food; properly, a total abstinence, but it is used also for an abstinence from particular kinds of food for a certain time.

Happy were our forefathers, who broke their *fasts* with herbs. *Taylor.*

2. Voluntary abstinence from food, as a religious mortification or humiliation; either total or partial abstinence from customary food, with a view to mortify the appetites, or to express grief and affliction on account of some calamity, or to deprecate an expected evil.

3. The time of fasting, whether a day, week, or longer time. An annual *fast* is kept in New England, usually one day in the spring.

The *fast* was now already past. — Acts xxvii.

FAST, *n.* That which fastens or holds; the rope which fastens a vessel to a wharf, &c.

FAST'-DAY, *n.* The day on which fasting is observed.

FAST'EN, (fas'n,) *v. t.* [Sax. *fæstnian*; Sw. *fästna*; D. *vesten*; Dan. *faster*; Ir. *fostugadh*, *fostughim*.]

1. To fix firmly; to make fast or close; as, to *fasten* a chain to the feet, or to *fasten* the feet with fetters.

2. To lock, bolt, or bar; to secure; as, to *fasten* a door or window.

3. To hold together; to cement or to link; to unite closely in any manner and by any means, as by cement, hooks, pins, nails, cords, &c.

4. To affix or conjoin.

The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service of many successions of parties, with different ideas *fastened* to them. [*Not common.*] *Swift.*

5. To fix; to impress.

Thinking, by this face,
To *fasten* in our thoughts that they have courage. *Shak.*

6. To lay on with strength.

Could he *fasten* a blow, or make a thrust, when not suffered to approach? *Dryden.*

FAST'EN, *v. i.* *To fasten on*, is to fix one's self; to seize and hold on; to clinch.

The leech will hardly *fasten on* a fish. *Brown.*

FAS'TEN-ED, (fas'nd,) *pp.* Made firm or fast; fixed firmly; impressed.
FAS'TEN-ER, *n.* One that makes fast or firm.
FAS'TEN-ING, *ppr.* Making fast.
FAS'TEN-ING, *n.* Any thing that binds and makes fast; or that which is intended for that purpose.
FAST'ER, *n.* One who abstains from food.
FAST'ER, *a.* More rapid; swifter.
2. *adv.* More rapidly.
FAST'EST, *a.* Most swift or rapid.
FAST'EST, *adv.* Most swiftly.
FAST'-HAND-ED, *a.* Close-handed; covetous; close-fisted; avaricious. *Bacon.*
FAS'TI, [L.] The Roman calendar, which gave the days for festivals, courts, &c., corresponding to a modern almanac.

2. The *fasti annales*, were records, or registers, of important events. *Smith's Dict.*

FAS-TID-I-OS'I-TY, *n.* Fastidiousness. [*Not used.*] *Swift.*
FAS-TID'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *fastidiosus*, from *fastidio*, to disdain, from *fastus*, haughtiness. See Heb. נד. Class Bz, No. 2, 3, 10, 30.]

1. Disdainful; squeamish; delicate to a fault; over nice; difficult to please; as, a *fastidious* mind or taste.

2. Squeamish; rejecting what is common or not very nice; suited with difficulty; as, a *fastidious* appetite.

FAS-TID'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* Disdainfully; squeamishly; contemptuously. They look *fastidiously* and speak disdainfully.
FAS-TID'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* Disdainfulness; contemptuousness; squeamishness of mind, taste, or appetite.
FAS-TIG'I-ATE, FAS-TIG'I-A-TED, *a.* [L. *fastigiatus*, pointed, from *fastigio*, to point, *fastigium*, a top or peak.]

1. In *botany*, a *fastigiate* stem is one whose branches are of an equal hight. Peduncles are *fastigiate* when they elevate the fructifications in a bunch, so as to be equally high, or when they form an even surface at the top. *Martyn.*

2. Roofed; narrowed to the top.

FAS-TIG'I-UM, *n.* [L.] The summit, apex, or ridge of a house or pediment. *Elmes.*
FAST'ING, *ppr.* Abstaining from food.
FAST'ING, *n.* The act of abstaining from food.
FAST'ING-DAY, *n.* A day of fasting; a fast-day; a day of religious mortification and humiliation.
FAST'LY, *adv.* Firmly; surely.
FAST'NESS, *n.* [Sax. *fæstenesse*; from *fast*.]

1. The state of being fast and firm; firm adherence.

2. Strength; security.

The places of *fastness* are laid open. *Davies.*

3. A stronghold; a fortress, or fort; a place fortified; a castle. The enemy retired to their *fastnesses*.

4. Closeness; conciseness of style. [*Not used.*] *Ascham.*

FAST'-RE-CED'ING, *a.* Receding rapidly. *Wordsworth.*
FAST'-SINK'ING, *a.* Rapidly sinking.
FAS'TU-OUS, *a.* [L. *fastuosus*, from *fastus*, haughtiness.]

Proud; haughty; disdainful. *Barrow.*

FAT, *a.* [Sax. *fat, fett*; G. *fett*; D. *vet*; Sw. *fet*; Dan. *feed*; Basque, *betea*.]

1. Fleshy; plump; corpulent; abounding with an oily concrete substance, as an animal body; the contrary to *lean*; as, a *fat* man; a *fat* ox.

2. Coarse; gross.

Nay, added *fat* pollutions of our own. *Dryden.*

3. Dull; heavy; stupid; unteachable.

Make the heart of this people *fat*. — Is. vi.

4. Rich; wealthy; affluent.

These are terrible alarms to persons grown *fat* and wealthy. *South.*

5. Rich; producing a large income; as, a *fat* benefice.

6. Rich; fertile; as, a *fat* soil; or rich; nourishing; as, *fat* pasture.

7. Abounding in spiritual grace and comfort.

They (the righteous) shall be *fat* and flourishing. — Ps. xcii.

8. Among *printers*, a page having many blank spaces or lines is called *fat*.

FAT, *n.* An oily, concrete substance, deposited in the cells of the adipose or cellular membrane, under the skin, and in various other parts of animal bodies. In most parts of the body, fat lies immediately under the skin. *Fat* is of various degrees of consistence, as in tallow, lard, and oil. It has been recently ascertained to consist of two substances, *stearin* and *elain*, the former of which is solid, the latter liquid, at common temperatures, and on the different proportions of which its degree of consistence depends. *Encyc. Brande.*

2. *Figuratively*, the best or richest productions; as, to live on the *fat* of the land.

Abel brought of the *fat* of his flock. — Gen. iv.

FAT, *v. t.* To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food; as, to *fat* fowls or sheep. *Locke. Shak.*

FAT, *v. i.* To grow fat, plump, and fleshy.

An old ox *fats* as well, and is as good, as a young one. *Mortimer.*

FAT, } *n.* [Sax. *fet, fat, fæt*; D. *vat*; G. *fass*; Sw.
VAT, } *fat*; Dan. *fad*. It seems to be connected with D. *vatten*, G. *fassen*, Sw. *fatta*, Dan. *fatter*, to hold. Qu. Gr. πιθος.]

A large tub, cistern, or vessel, used for various purposes, as by brewers to run their wort in, by tanners for holding their bark and hides, &c. It is also a wooden vessel containing a quarter or eight bushels of grain, and a pan for containing water in salt-works, a vessel for wine, &c.

The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil. — Joel ii.

FAT, *n.* A measure of capacity, differing in different commodities. *Hebert.*
FA'TAL, *a.* [L. *fatalis*. See FATE.]

1. Proceeding from fate or destiny; necessary; inevitable.

These things are *fatal* and necessary. *Tillotson.*

2. Appointed by fate or destiny.

It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money. *Bacon.*

[*In the foregoing senses the word is now little used.*]

3. Causing death or destruction; deadly; mortal; as, a *fatal* wound; a *fatal* disease.

4. Destructive; calamitous; as, a *fatal* day; a *fatal* event.

FA'TAL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or that they take place by inevitable necessity. *Rush.*
FA'TAL-IST, *n.* One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity. *Watts*
FA-TAL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *fatalité*, from *fatal*.]

1. A fixed, unalterable course of things, independent of God or any controlling cause; an invincible necessity existing in things themselves; a doctrine of the Stoics. *South.*

2. Decree of fate. *King Charles.*

3. Tendency to danger, or to some great or hazardous event. *Brown.*

4. Mortality. *Med. Repos.*

FA'TAL-LY, *adv.* By a decree of fate or destiny; by inevitable necessity or determination. *Bentley.*

2. Mortally; destructively; in death or ruin. This encounter ended *fatally*. The prince was *fatally* received.

FA'TAL-NESS, *n.* Invincible necessity.
FA'TA MOR-GA'NA, *n.* [It.] A remarkable phenomenon, at Reggio, on the Straits of Messina, in Italy, in which, by an extraordinary atmospheric refraction, multiplied images of the objects on the surrounding coasts appear in the air over the surface of the sea. *Brande.*
FAT'-BRAIN-ED, *a.* Dull of apprehension. *Shak.*
FATE, *n.* [L. *fatum*, from *for, fari*, to speak, whence *fatus*.]

1. *Primarily*, a decree or word pronounced by God, or a fixed sentence by which the order of things is prescribed. Hence, inevitable necessity; destiny depending on a superior cause, and uncontrollable. According to the Stoics, every event is determined by *fate*.

Necessity or chance
Approach not me; and what I will is *fate*. *Milton.*

2. Event predetermined; lot; destiny. It is our *fate* to meet with disappointments. It is the *fate* of mortals.

Tell me what *fates* attend the duke of Suffolk. *Shak.*

3. Final event; death; destruction.

Yet still he chose the longest way to *fate*. *Dryden.*
The whizzing arrow flies,
And bears thy *fate*, Antinous, on its wings. *Pope.*

4. Cause of death. Dryden calls an arrow a feathered *fate*.

Divine fate; the order or determination of God; providence. *Encyc.*

FAT'ED, *a.* Decreed by fate; doomed; destined. He was *fated* to rule over a factious people.

2. Modeled or regulated by fate.

Her awkward love indeed was oddly *fated*. *Prior.*

3. Endued with any quality by fate. *Dryden.*

4. Invested with the power of fatal determination.

The *fatal* sky
Gives us free scope. *Shak.*

[*The two last senses are hardly legitimate.*]

FATE'FUL, *a.* Bearing fatal power; producing fatal events.

The *fateful* steel. *J. Barlow.*

FATE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a fateful manner.
FATE'FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being fateful.

FATES, *n. pl.* In *mythology*, the Destinies, or *Parcæ*; goddesses supposed to preside over the birth and life of men. They were three in number, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. *Lempriere.*

FA'THER, *n.* [Sax. *fæder, feder*; G. *vater*; D. *vader*; Ice. Sw. and Dan. *fader*; Gr. πατηρ; L. *pater*; Sp. *padre*; It. *padre*; Port. *pai*, or *pay*; Fr. *père*, by contraction; Pers. پدر *padar*; Russ. *batia*; Sans. and Bali, *pita*; Zend. *fedre*; Syr. ܒܛܪ *batara*. This word signifies the begetter, from the verb, Sw. *föda*, Dan. *föder*, to beget, to *feed*; Goth. *fodyan*; Sax. *fedan*; D. *voeden*, to feed; whence *fodder*, G. *futter*, *füttern*. The primary sense is obvious. See Class Bd, No. 54, 55. The Goth. *atta*, Ir. *aithir*, or *athair*, Basque *aita*, may be from the same root by loss of the first letter.]

1. He who begets a child; in L. *genitor*, or *generator*.

The *father* of a fool hath no joy.—Prov. xvii.
A wise son maketh a glad *father*.—Prov. x.

2. The first ancestor; the progenitor of a race or family. Adam was the *father* of the human race. Abrahnm was the *father* of the Israelites.

3. The appellation of an old man, and a term of respect.

The king of Israel said to Elisha, My *father*, shall I smite them?—2 Kings vi.

The servants of Naaman call him *father*. 2 *Kings* v. Elderly men are called *fathers*; as, the *fathers* of a town or city. In *the church*, men venerable for age, learning, and piety, are called *fathers*, or *reverend fathers*.

4. The grandfather, or more remote ancestor. Nebuchadnezzar is called the *father* of Belshazzar, though he was his grandfather. *Dan.* v.

5. One who feeds and supports, or exercises paternal care over another. God is called the *Father* of the fatherless. *Ps.* lxviii.

6. He who creates, invents, makes, or composes, any thing; the author, former, or contriver; a founder, director, or instructor. God, as creator, is the *Father* of all men. *John* viii. Jubal was the *father* of such as dwell in tents; and Jubal of musicians. *Gen.* iv. God is the *Father* of spirits and of lights. Homer is considered as the *father* of epic poetry. Washington, as a defender and an affectionate and wise counselor, is called the *father* of his country. And see 1 *Chron.* ii. 51; iv. 14; ix. 35. Satan is called the *father* of lies; he introduced sin, and instigates men to sin. *John* viii. Abraham is called the *father* of believers; he was an early believer, and a pattern of faith and obedience. *Rom.* iv.

7. A father-in-law. So Heli is called the *father* of Joseph. *Luke* iii.

8. The appellation of the first person in the adorable Trinity.

Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the *Father*, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.—Matt. xxviii.

9. The title given to dignitaries of the church, superiors of convents, and to confessors in the Roman Catholic church

10. *Fathers*, in the plural; ancestors.

David slept with his *fathers*.—1 Kings ii.

11. The appellation of the ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries, as Polycarp, Jerome, &c.

12. The title of the senators in ancient Rome; as, conscript *fathers*.

Adoptive father; he who adopts the children of another, and acknowledges them as his own.

Natural father: the father of illegitimate children.

Putative father; one who is only reputed to be the father; the supposed father.

FA'THER-IN-LAW, *n.* The father of one's husband or wife; and a man who marries a woman who has children by a former husband is called the *father-in-law*, or step-father of those children.

FA'THER, *v. t.* To adopt; to take the child of another as one's own. *Shak.*

2. To adopt any thing as one's own; to profess to be the author.

Men of wit
Often *fathered* what he writ. *Swift.*

3. To ascribe or charge to one as his offspring or production; with *on*.

My name was made use of by several persons, one of whom was pleased to *father on* me a new set of productions. *Swift.*

FA'THER-ED, *pp.* Adopted; taken as one's own; ascribed to one as the author.

2. Having had a father of particular qualities.

I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so *fathered* and so husbanded. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

FA'THER-HOOD, *n.* The state of being a father, or the character or authority of a father.

We might have had an entire notion of this *fatherhood*, or fatherly authority. *Locke.*

FA'THER-ING, *ppr.* Adopting; taking or acknowledging as one's own; ascribing to the father or author.

FA'THER-LAND, *n.* The native land of one's fathers or ancestors. England is the *father-land* of the people of New England, and Persia the *father-land* of the Teutonic nations.

FA'THER-LASH-ER, *n.* A salt-water fish, *Cottus bubalis*, allied to the river bull-head. The head is large, and its spines formidable. It is found on the rocky coasts of Britain, and near Newfoundland and Greenland. In the latter country it is a great article of food. *Pennant. Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

FA'THER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a living father; as, a *fatherless* child.

2. Without a known author.

FA'THER-LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being without a father.

FA'THER-LI-NESS, *n.* [See FATHERLY.] The qualities of a father; parental kindness, care, and tenderness.

FA'THER-LY, *a.* [*father* and *like*.] Like a father in affection and care; tender; paternal; protecting; careful; as, *fatherly* care or affection.

2. Pertaining to a father.

FA'THER-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a father.

Thus Adam, *fatherly* displeased. [*Not proper.*] *Milton.*

FA'THER-SHIP, *n.* The state of being a father.

FATH'OM, *n.* [Sax. *fathem*; Ir. *fead*; G. *faden*; D. *vadem*. Qu. Dan. *favn*. The German word signifies a thread, a fathom, and probably thread or line is the real signification.]

1. A measure of length, containing six feet, the space to which a man may extend his arms; used chiefly at sea for measuring cables, cordage, and the depth of the sea in sounding by a line and lead.

2. Reach; penetration; depth of thought or contrivance. *Shak.*

FATH'OM, *v. t.* To encompass with the arms extended or encircling.

2. To reach; to master; to comprehend.

Leave to *fathom* such high points as these. *Dryden.*

3. To reach in depth; to sound; to try the depth.

Our depths who *fathoms*. *Pope.*

4. To penetrate; to find the bottom or extent. I can not *fathom* his design.

FATH'OM-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being fathomed. *Rich. Dict.*

FATH'OM-ED, *pp.* Encompassed with the arms; reached; comprehended.

FATH'OM-ER, *n.* One who fathoms.

FATH'OM-ING, *ppr.* Encompassing with the arms; reaching; comprehending; sounding; penetrating.

FATH'OM-LESS, *a.* That of which no bottom can be found; bottomless.

2. That can not be embraced or encompassed with the arms. *Shak.*

3. Not to be penetrated or comprehended.

FA-TID'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *fatidicus*; *fatum* and *dico*.] Having power to foretell future events; prophetic. *Howell.*

FA-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *fatifer*; *fatum* and *fero*.] Deadly; mortal; destructive. *Dict.*

FAT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* [See FATIGUE.] That may be wearied; easily tired.

FAT'I-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *fatigo*.] To weary; to tire. [*Little used.*]

FAT'I-GATE, *a.* Wearied; tired. [*Little used.*] *Elyot.*

FAT-I-GA'TION, *n.* Weariness. *W. Mountagu.*

FA-TIGUE', (fa-teeg',) *n.* [Fr. *id.*; Arm. *fatiq*; It. *fatica*; Sp. *fatiga*; from L. *fatigo*. It seems to be allied to L. *fatisco*; if so, the sense is, a yielding or relaxing.]

1. Weariness with bodily labor or mental exertion; lassitude or exhaustion of strength. We suffer *fatigue* of the mind as well as of the body.

2. The cause of weariness; labor; toil; as, the *fatigues* of war.

3. The labors of military men, distinct from the use of arms; as, a party of men on *fatigue*.

FA-TIGUE', (fa-teeg',) *v. t.* [L. *fatigo*; It. *faticare*; Sp. *fatigar*.]

1. To tire; to weary with labor or any bodily or mental exertion; to harass with toil; to exhaust the strength by severe or long-continued exertion.

2. To weary by importunity; to harass.

FA-TIGU'ED, (fa-teegd',) *pp.* or *a.* Wearied; tired; harassed.

FA-TIGU'ING, (fa-teeg'ing,) *ppr.* Tiring; wearying; harassing.

2. *a.* Inducing weariness or lassitude; as, *fatiguing* services or labors.

FA-TIL'O-QUIST, *n.* [L. *fatum* and *loquor*.] A fortune-teller.

FA-TIS'CENCE, *n.* [L. *fatisco*, to open, to gape.] A gaping or opening; a state of being chinky. *Dict. Kirwan.*

FAT'-KID-NEY-ED, *a.* [*fat* and *kidney*.] Fat; gross; *a word used in contempt.* *Shak.*

FAT'LING, *n.* [from *fat*.] A lamb, kid, or other young animal, fattened for slaughter; a fat animal; *applied to quadrupeds whose flesh is used for food.*

David sacrificed oxen and *fatlings*.—2 Sam. vi.

FAT'LY, *adv.* Grossly; greasily.

FAT'NER, *n.* That which fattens; that which gives fatness or richness and fertility. *Arbuthnot.*

FAT'NESS, *n.* [from *fat*.] The quality of being fat, plump, or full fed; corpulency; fullness of flesh.

Their eyes stand out with *fatness*.—Ps. lxxiii.

2. Unctuous or greasy matter. *Bacon.*

3. Unctuousness; sliminess; *applied to earth*; hence, richness; fertility; fruitfulness.

God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatness* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine.—Gen. xxvii.

4. That which gives fertility.

Thy paths drop *fatness*.—Ps. lxv.
The clouds drop *fatness*. *Philips.*

5. The privileges and pleasures of religion; abundant blessings.

Let your soul delight itself in *fatness*.—Is. lv.

FAT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made fat.

FAT'TEN, (fat'n,) *v. t.* To make fat; to feed for slaughter; to make fleshy or plump with fat.

2. To make fertile and fruitful; to enrich; as, to *fatten* land; to *fatten* fields with blood. *Dryden.*

3. To feed grossly; to fill. *Dryden.*

FAT'TEN, (fat'n,) *v. i.* To grow fat or corpulent; to grow plump, thick, or fleshy; to be pampered.

And villains *fatten* with the brave man's labor. *Otway.*
Tigers and wolves shall in the ocean breed,
The whale and dolphin *fatten* on the mead. *Granville.*

FAT'TEN-ED, (fat'nd,) *pp.* or *a.* Made fat, plump, or fleshy.

FAT'TEN-ER, *n.* See FATNER.

FAT'TEN-ING, (fat'n-ing,) *ppr.* Making fat; growing fat; making or growing rich and fruitful.

FAT'TI-NESS, *n.* [from *fatty*.] The state of being fat; grossness; greasiness. *Sherwood.*

FAT'TING, *ppr.* Making fat.

FAT'TISH, *a.* Somewhat fat. *Sherwood.*

FAT'TY, *a.* Having the qualities of fat; greasy; as, a *fatty* substance. *Arbuthnot.*

FA-TU'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *fatuité*; L. *fatuitas*.] Weakness or imbecility of mind; feebleness of intellect; foolishness. *Arbuthnot.*

FAT'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *fatuus*. Class Bd, No. 2, 6, 63.]

1. Feeble in mind; weak; silly; stupid; foolish. *Glanville.*

2. Impotent; without force or fire; illusory; alluding to the *ignis fatuus*.

Thence *fatuous* fires and meteors take their birth. *Denham.*

FAT'-WIT-TED, *a.* [*fat* and *wit*.] Heavy; dull; stupid. *Shak.*

FAU'BOURG, (fō'boorg,) *n.* A suburb in French cities; the name is also given to districts now within the city, but which were formerly suburbs without it, when the walls were less extensive. *Dict. de l'Acad.*

FAU'CES, *n. pl.* [L.] The posterior part of the mouth, terminated by the *pharynx* and *larynx*. *Brande.*

FAU'CET, *n.* [Fr. *fausset*, probably contracted from *falset*.] A pipe to be inserted in a cask for drawing liquor, and stopped with a peg or spigot. These are called *tap* and *faucet*.

FAU'CHION. See FALCHION.

FAU'FEL, *n.* [Said to be Sanscrit.] The fruit of a species of the palm-tree.

FAUGH, (faw.) Exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.

FAULT, *n.* [Fr. *faute*, for *faulte*; Sp. *falta*; Port. *id.*; It. *fallo*; from *fail*. See FAIL.]

1. *Properly*, an erring or missing; a failing; hence, an error or mistake; a blunder; a defect; a blemish; whatever impairs excellence; *applied to things.*

2. In *morals* or *deportment*, any error or defect; an imperfection; any deviation from propriety; a slight offense; a neglect of duty or propriety, resulting from inattention or want of prudence, rather than from design to injure or offend, but liable to censure or objection.

I do remember my *faults* this day.—Gen. xli.
If a man be overtaken in a *fault*, ye, who are spiritual, restore such a one in the spirit of meekness.—Gal. vi.

Fault implies wrong, and often some degree of criminality.

3. Defect; want; absence. [*Not now used.*] [See DEFAULT.]

I could tell to thee, as to one it pleases me, for *fault* of a better, to call my friend. *Shak.*

4. Puzzle; difficulty.

Among *sportsmen*, when dogs lose the scent, they are said to be *at fault*. Hence the phrase, the inquirer is *at fault*.

5. In *mining*, a disturbance of the strata which interrupts the miner's operations, and puts him *at fault* to discover where the vein of ore, or bed of coal, been thrown by the convulsions of nature. *Ure.*

To find fault; to express blame; to complain.

Thou wilt say then, Why doth he yet *find fault*?—Rom. ix.

To find fault with; to blame; to censure; as, to *find fault with the times*, or with a neighbor's conduct.

FAULT, *v. i.* To fail; to be wrong. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

FAULT, *v. t.* To charge with a fault; to accuse.

For that I will not *fault* thee. *Old Song.*

FAULT'ED, *pp.* Charged with a fault; accused.

FAULT'ER, *n.* An offender; one who commits a fault. *Fairfax.*

FAULT'-FIND'ER, *n.* One who censures or objects.

FAULT'FUL, *a.* Full of faults or sins. *Shak.*

FAULT'I-LY, *adv.* [from *faulty.*] Defectively; erroneously; imperfectly; improperly; wrongly.

FAULT'I-NESS, *n.* [from *faulty.*] The state of being faulty, defective, or erroneous; defect.

2. Badness; vitiousness; evil disposition; as, the *faultiness* of a person.

3. Delinquency; actual offenses. *Hooker.*

FAULT'ING, *ppr.* Accusing.

FAULT'LESS, *a.* Without fault; not defective or imperfect; free from blemish; free from incorrectness; perfect; as, a *faultless* poem or picture.

2. Free from vice or imperfection; as, a *faultless* man.

FAULT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without being guilty of a fault.

FAULT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from faults or defects.

FAULT'Y, *a.* Containing faults, blemishes, or defects; defective; imperfect; as, a *faulty* composition or book; a *faulty* plan or design; a *faulty* picture.

2. Guilty of a fault, or of faults; hence, blamable; worthy of censure.

The king doth speak this thing as one who is *faulty.* — 2 Sam. xiv.

3. Wrong; erroneous; as, a *faulty* polity. *Hooker.*

4. Defective; imperfect; bad; as, a *faulty* helmet. *Bacon.*

FAUN, *n.* [L. *faunus.*]

Among *the Romans*, a kind of demigod, or rural deity, called also *sylvan*, and differing little from satyr. The fauns are represented as half goat and half man. *Encyc.*

FAU'NA, *n.* [from the L. *fauni*, or rural deities among the Romans.] The various animals belonging to a country constitute its *fauna.* *Lyell.*

FAUN'IST, *n.* One who attends to rural disquisitions; a naturalist. *White.*

FAU'SEN, *n.* A large eel. *Chapman.*

FAUSSE'-BRAYE, (fōs'brā,) *n.* [Fr.] A small mound of earth thrown up about a rampart.

FAU-TEUIL', (fo-teul',) *n.* [Fr.] An arm chair; an easy chair.

FAU'TOR, *n.* [L. See FAVOR.] A favorer; a patron; one who gives countenance or support. [*Little used.*] *B. Jonson.*

FAU'TRESS, *n.* A female favorer; a patroness. *Chapman.*

FAUX PAS, (fō'pä',) [Fr.] A false step; a mistake, or wrong measure.

FA-VIL'LOUS, *a.* [L. *favilla*, ashes.]

1. Consisting of or pertaining to ashes. *Brown.*

2. Resembling ashes.

FA'VOR, *n.* [L. *favor*; Fr. *faveur*; Arm. *faver*; Sp. *favor*; It. *favore*; from L. *faveo*; Ir. *fabhar*; favor; *fabhraim*, to favor.]

1. Kind regard; kindness; countenance; propitious aspect; friendly disposition.

His dreadful navy, and his lovely mind,
Gave him the fear and *favor* of mankind. *Waller.*
The king's *favor* is as dew on the grass. — Prov. xix.
God gave Joseph *favor* and wisdom in the sight of Pharaoh. — Acts vii.
Favor is deceitful, and beauty is vain. — Prov. xxxi.

2. Support; defense; vindication; or disposition to aid, befriend, support, promote, or justify. To be *in favor of* a measure, is to have a disposition or inclination to support it or carry it into effect. To be *in favor of* a party, is to be disposed or inclined to support it, to justify its proceedings, and to promote its interests.

3. A kind act or office; kindness done or granted; benevolence shown by word or deed; any act of grace or good will, as distinguished from acts of justice or remuneration. To pardon the guilty is a *favor*; to punish them is an act of justice.

4. Lenity; mildness or mitigation of punishment.

I could not discover the lenity and *favor* of this sentence. *Swift.*

5. Leave; good will; a yielding or concession to another; pardon.

But, with your *favor*, I will treat it here. *Dryden.*

6. The object of kind regard; the person or thing favored.

All these his wondrous works, but chiefly man,
His chief delight and *favor.* *Milton.*

7. A gift or present; something bestowed as an evidence of good will; a token of love; a knot of ribbons; something worn as a token of affection. A *marriage favor*, is a bunch or knot of white ribbons or white flowers worn at weddings. *Bacon. Spectator. Shak.*

8. A feature; countenance. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

9. Advantage; convenience afforded for success. The enemy approached under *favor* of the night.

10. Partiality; bias. A *challenge to the favor*, in *law*, is the challenge of a juror on account of some supposed partiality, by reason of favor, or malice, interest, or connection.

FA'VOR, *v. t.* To regard with kindness; to support; to aid, or have the disposition to aid, or to wish success to; to be propitious to; to countenance; to befriend; to encourage. To *favor* the cause of a party, may be merely to wish success to it, or it may signify to give it aid by counsel, or by active exertions. Sometimes men professedly *favor* one party, and secretly *favor* another.

The lords *favor* thee not. — 1 Sam. xxix.
Thou shalt arise, and have mercy on Zion; for the time to *favor* her, yea, the set time, is come. — Ps. cii.
O happy youth! and *favored* of the skies. *Pope.*

2. To afford advantages for success; to facilitate. A weak place in the fort *favored* the entrance of the enemy; the darkness of the night favored his approach. A fair wind *favors* a voyage.

3. To resemble in features. The child *favors* his father.

4. To ease; to spare. A man in walking *favors* a lame leg.

FA'VOR-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *favorabilis*; Fr. *favorable*; Sp. *id.*; It. *favorabile*, or *favorevole.*]

1. Kind; propitious; friendly; affectionate.

Lend *favorable* ear to our request. *Shak.*
Lord, thou hast been *favorable* to thy land. — Ps. lxxxv.

2. Palliative; tender; averse to censure.

None can have the *favorable* thought
That to obey a tyrant's will they fought. *Dryden.*

3. Conducive to; contributing to; tending to promote. A salubrious climate and plenty of food are *favorable* to population.

4. Convenient; advantageous; affording means to facilitate, or affording facilities. The low price of labor and provisions is *favorable* to the success of manufactures. The army was drawn up on *favorable* ground. The ship took a station *favorable* for attack.

The place was *favorable* for making levies of men. *Clarendon.*

5. Beautiful; well favored. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FA'VOR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Kindness; kind disposition or regard.

2. Convenience; suitableness; that state which affords advantages for success; conduciveness; as, the *favorableness* of a season for crops; the *favorableness* of the times for the cultivation of the sciences.

FA'VOR-A-BLY, *adv.* Kindly; with friendly dispositions; with regard or affection; with an inclination to favor; as, to judge or think *favorably* of a measure; to think *favorably* of those we love.

FA'VOR-ED, *pp.* Countenanced; supported; aided; supplied with advantages; eased; spared.

2. *a.* Regarded with kindness; as, a *favored* friend.

3. With *well* or *ill* prefixed, featured.

Well favored is well looking, having a good countenance or appearance, fleshy; plump; handsome.

Ill favored is ill looking, having an ugly appearance; lean. See *Gen.* xxxix. xli. &c.

Well-favoredly; with a good appearance. [*Little used.*]

Ill-favoredly; with a bad appearance. [*Little used.*]

FA'VOR-ED-NESS, *n.* Appearance. *Deut.*

FA'VOR-ER, *n.* One who favors; one who regards with kindness or friendship; a well-wisher; one who assists or promotes success or prosperity. *Hooker. Shak.*

FA'VOR-ESS, *n.* A female who favors or gives countenance.

FA'VOR-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Regarding with friendly dispositions; countenancing; wishing well to; contributing to success; facilitating.

FA'VOR-ING-LY, *adv.* By favoring.

FA'VOR-ITE, (-it,) *n.* [Fr. *favori*, *favorite*; It. *favorito.*]

A person or thing regarded with peculiar favor, preference, and affection; one greatly beloved. Select *favorites* from among the discreet and virtuous; princes are often misled, and sometimes ruined, by *favorites*; Gaveston and the Spensers, the *favorites* of Edward II., fell a sacrifice to public indignation.

FA'VOR-ITE, *a.* Regarded with particular kindness, affection, esteem, or preference; as, a *favorite* walk; a *favorite* author; a *favorite* child.

FA'VOR-IT-ISM, *n.* The act or practice of favoring, or giving a preference to one over another.

2. The disposition to favor, aid, and promote, the interest of a favorite, or of one person or family, or of one class of men, to the neglect of others having equal claims.

It has been suggested that the proceeds of the foreign bills — were calculated merely to indulge a spirit of *favoritism* to the Bank of the United States. *Hamilton.*
Which consideration imposes such a necessity on the crown, as hath, in a great measure, subdued the influence of *favoritism.* *Paley.*

3. Exercise of power by favorites. *Burke.*

FA'VOR-LESS, *a.* Unfavored; not regarded with favor; having no patronage or countenance.

2. Not favoring; unpropitious. *Spenser.*

FA-VOSE', *a.* Honey-combed; like the section of a honey-comb. *Lindley.*

FAV'O-SITE, *n.* [L. *favus*, a honey-comb.]

A name given to certain fossil corals, having a minute prismatic structure. *Dana.*

FAWN, *n.* [Fr. *faon*, fawn. Qu. W. *fynu*, to produce.]

A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year. *Bacon. Pope.*

FAWN, *v. i.* [Fr. *faonner.*]

To bring forth a fawn.

FAWN, *v. i.* [Sax. *fægenian.* See FAIN.]

1. To court favor, or show attachment to, by frisking about one; as, a dog *fawns* on his master.

2. To soothe; to flatter meanly; to blandish; to court servilely; to cringe and bow to gain favor; as, a *fawning* favorite or minion.

My love, forbear to *fawn* upon their frowns. *Shak.*

It is followed by *on* or *upon.*

FAWN, *n.* A servile cringe or bow; mean flattery.

FAWN'ER, *n.* One who fawns; one who cringes and flatters meanly.

FAWN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Courting servilely; flattering by cringing and meanness; bringing forth a fawn.

FAWN'ING, *n.* Gross flattery. *Shak.*

FAWN'ING-LY, *adv.* In a cringing, servile way; with mean flattery.

FAX'ED, (faxt,) *a.* [Sax. *feax*, hair.]

Hairy. [*Not in use.*] *Camden.*

FAY, *n.* [Fr. *fée.*]

A fairy; an elf. *Milton. Pope.*

FAY, *n.* Faith; as, by my *fay.* *Shak.*

FAY, *v. t.* [Sax. *fegan*; Sw. *foga*; D. *voegen.* See FADGE.]

To fit, to suit; to unite closely with.

[This is a contraction of the Teutonic word, and the same as FADGE, which see. It is not an elegant word.]

FAZ-ZO-LET', (fat so-let',) *n.* [It.] A handkerchief. *Percival.*

FEA'BER-RY, *n.* A gooseberry.

FEAGUE, (feeg,) *v. t.* [G. *fegen.*]

To beat or whip. [*Not in use.*] *Buckingham.*

FE'AL, *a.* Faithful. [*Infra.*]

FE'AL-TY, *n.* [Fr. *feal*, trusty, contracted from L. *fidelis*; It. *fedeltà*; Fr. *fidelité*; Sp. *fe*, faith, contracted from *fides*, hence, *fel*, faithful, *feal*, fidelity.]

Fidelity to a lord; faithful adherence of a tenant or vassal to the superior of whom he holds his lands; loyalty. Under the feudal system of tenures, every vassal or tenant was bound to be true and faithful to his lord, and to defend him against all his enemies. This obligation was called his *fidelity*, or *fealty*, and an oath of *fealty* was required to be taken by all tenants to their landlords. The tenant was called a *liege* man; the land, a *liege* fee; and the superior, *liege* lord. [See LIEGE.]

FEAR, *n.* [See the verb.] A painful emotion or passion excited by an expectation of evil, or the apprehension of impending danger. *Fear* expresses less apprehension than *dread*, and *dread* less than *terror* and *fright.* The force of this passion, beginning with the most moderate degree, may be thus expressed — *fear, dread, terror, fright.* *Fear* is accompanied with a desire to avoid or ward off the expected evil. *Fear* is an uneasiness of mind, upon the thought of future evil likely to *befall* us. *Watts.*

Fear is the passion of our nature which excites us to provide for our security, on the approach of evil. *Rogers.*

2. Anxiety; solicitude.

The principal *fear* was for the holy temple. *Maccabees.*

3. The cause of fear.

Thy angel becomes a *fear.* *Shak.*

4. The object of fear.

Except the God of Abraham, and the *fear* of Isaac, had been with me. — Gen. xxxi.

5. Something set or hung up to terrify wild animals, by its color or noise. *Is.* xxiv. *Jer.* xlviii.

6. In *Scripture*, *fear* is used to express a *filial* or a *slavish* passion. In *good men*, the *fear* of God is a holy awe or reverence of God and his laws, which springs from a just view and real love of the divine character, leading the subjects of it to hate and shun every thing that can offend such a holy being, and inclining them to aim at perfect obedience. This is *filial* fear.

I will put my *fear* in their hearts. — Jer. xxxii.

Slavish fear is the effect or consequence of guilt; it is the painful apprehension of merited punishment. *Rom.* viii.

The love of God casteth out *fear.* — 1 John iv.

7. The worship of God.

I will teach you the *fear* of the Lord. — Ps. xxxiv.

8. The law and word of God.

The *fear* of the Lord is clean, enduring forever. — Ps. xix.

9. Reverence; respect; due regard.

Render to all their dues; *fear* to whom *fear.* — Rom. xiii.

FEAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *færan*, *afæran*, to impress fear, to terrify; D. *vaaren*, to put in fear, to disorder, to de-

range; L. *vereor*. In Sax. and Dutch, the verb coincides in elements with *fare*, to go or depart, and the sense seems to be, to scare or drive away. Qu. Syr.

and Ar. نفر *nafara*, to flee or be fearful. See Class Br, No. 46, 33.]

1. To feel a painful apprehension of some impending evil; to be afraid of; to consider or expect with emotions of alarm or solicitude. We *fear* the approach of an enemy or of a storm; we have reason to *fear* the punishment of our sins.

I will *fear* no evil, for thou art with me.—Ps. xxiii.

2. To reverence; to have a reverential awe; to venerate.

This do, and live, for I *fear* God.—Gen. xlii.

3. To affright; to terrify; to drive away or prevent approach by fear, or by a scarecrow.

[This seems to be the primary meaning, but now obsolete.]

We must not make a scarecrow of the law,
Setting it up to *fear* the birds of prey. *Shak.*

FEAR, *v. i.* To be in apprehension of evil; to be afraid; to feel anxiety on account of some expected evil.

But I *fear*, lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtilty, so your minds should be corrupted from the simplicity that is in Christ.—2 Cor. xi.

Fear not, Abram: I am thy shield and thy exceeding great reward.—Gen. xv.

FEAR, *n.* [Sax. *fera, gefera.*]

A companion. [*Not in use.*] [See PEER.] *Spenser.*

FEAR'ED, *pp.* Apprehended or expected with painful solicitude; reverenced.

FEAR'FUL, *a.* Affected by fear; feeling pain in expectation of evil; apprehensive with solicitude; afraid. I am *fearful* of the consequences of rash conduct. Hence,

2. Timid; timorous; wanting courage.

What man is there that is *fearful* and faint-hearted?—Deut. xx.

3 Terrible; impressing fear; frightful; dreadful.

It is a *fearful* thing to fall into the hands of the living God.—Heb. x.

4. Awful; to be reverenced.

O Lord, who is like thee, glorious in holiness, *fearful* in praises?—Ex. xv.

That thou mayest fear this glorious and *fearful* name, Jehovah, thy God.—Deut. xxviii.

FEAR'FUL-LY, *adv.* Timorously; in fear.

In such a night
Did Thisbe *fearfully* o'ertrip the dew. *Shak.*

2. Terribly; dreadfully; in a manner to impress terror.

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head
Looks *fearfully* on the confined deep. *Shak.*

3. In a manner to impress admiration and astonishment.

I am *fearfully* and wonderfully made.—Ps. cxxxix.

FEAR'FUL-NESS, *n.* Timorousness; timidity.

2. State of being afraid; awe; dread.

A third thing that makes a government despised, is *fearfulness* of, and mean compliances with, bold popular offenders. *South.*

3. Terror; alarm; apprehension of evil.

Fearfulness hath surprised the hypocrites.—Is. xxxiii.

FEAR'LESS, *a.* Free from fear; as, *fearless* of death; *fearless* of consequences.

2. Bold; courageous; intrepid; undaunted; as, a *fearless* hero; a *fearless* foe.

FEAR'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without fear; in a bold or courageous manner; intrepidly. Brave men *fearlessly* expose themselves to the most formidable dangers.

FEAR'LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from fear; courage; boldness; intrepidity.

He gave instances of an invincible courage and *fearlessness* in danger. *Clarendon.*

FEAR'NAUGHT, (feer'nawt,) *n.* A woolen cloth of great thickness; dreadnaught.

FEAS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See FEASIBLE.] The quality of being capable of execution; practicability. Before we adopt a plan, lets us consider its *feasibility.*

FEAS'I-BLE, (feez'e-bl,) *a.* [Fr. *faisable*, from *faire*, to make; L. *facere*; It. *fattibile*; Sp. *factible.*]

1. That may be done, performed, executed, or effected; practicable. We say a thing is *feasible*, when it can be effected by human means or agency. A thing may be possible, but not *feasible.*

2. That may be used or tilled, as land. *B. Trumbull.*

FEAS'I-BLE, *n.* That which is practicable; that which can be performed by human means.

FEAS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Feasibility; practicability.

FEAS'I-BLY, *adv.* Practicably. *Bp. Hall.*

FEAST, *n.* [L. *festum*; Fr. *fête*; Sp. *fiesta*; It. *festa*; Ir. *feasda*; D. *feest*; G. *feste*]

1. A sumptuous repast or entertainment, of which a number of guests partake; particularly, a rich or splendid public entertainment.

On Pharaoh's birthday, he made a *feast* to all his servants.—Gen. xl.

2. A rich or delicious repast or meal; something delicious to the palate.

3. A ceremony of feasting; joy and thanksgiving on stated days, in commemoration of some great event, or in honor of some distinguished personage; an anniversary, periodical, or stated celebration of some event; a festival; as on occasion of the games in Greece, and the *feast* of the passover, the *feast* of Pentecost, and the *feast* of tabernacles among the Jews.

4. Something delicious and entertaining to the mind or soul; as, the dispensation of the gospel is called a *feast* of fat things. *Is.* xxv.

5. That which delights and entertains.

He that is of a merry heart hath a continual *feast.*—Prov. xv.

In *the English Church*, feasts are *immovable* or *movable*; *immovable*, when they always occur on the same day of the year, as Christmas day, &c.; and *movable*, when they are not confined to the same day of the year, as Easter, which regulates many others

FEAST, *v. i.* To eat sumptuously; to dine or sup on rich provisions; particularly in large companies, and on public festivals.

And his sons went and *feasted* in their houses.—Job i.

2. To be highly gratified or delighted.

FEAST, *v. t.* To entertain with sumptuous provisions; to treat at the table magnificently; as, he was *feasted* by the king. *Hayward.*

2. To delight; to pamper; to gratify luxuriously; as, to *feast* the soul.

Whose taste or smell can bless the *feasted* sense. *Dryden.*

FEAST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Entertained sumptuously; delighted.

FEAST'ER, *n.* One who fares deliciously. *Taylor.*

2. One who entertains magnificently. *Johnson.*

FEAST'FUL, *a.* Festive; joyful; as, a *feastful* day or friend. *Milton.*

2. Sumptuous; luxurious; as, *feastful* rites. *Pope.*

FEAST'FUL-LY, *adv.* Festively; luxuriously.

FEAST'ING, *ppr.* Eating luxuriously; faring sumptuously.

2. Delighting; gratifying.

3. Entertaining with a sumptuous table.

FEAST'ING, *n.* The act of eating luxuriously; an entertainment.

FEAST'-RITE, *n.* Custom observed in entertainments. *Philips.*

FEAT, *n.* [Fr. *fait*; It. *fatto*; L. *factum*, from *facio*, to perform.]

1. An act, a deed; an exploit; as, a bold *feat*; a noble *feat*; *feats* of prowess.

2. In *a subordinate sense*, any extraordinary act of strength, skill, or cunning; as, *feats* of horsemanship, or of dexterity; a trick.

FEAT, *a.* Ready; skillful; ingenious.

Never master had a page—so *feat.* [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

FEAT, *v. t.* To form; to fashion. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

FEAT'E-OUS, *a.* Neat; dextrous.

FEAT'E-OUS-LY, *adv.* Neatly; dextrously. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FEATH'ER, (feth'er,) *n.* [Sax. *fether*; G. *feder*; D. *veder*; Dan. *fiær*; Sw. *fieder*; allied probably to πτερον, and πετηλον, from πετομαι, to open or expand. FETHER, according to the etymology, would be the better spelling.]

1. A plume; a general name of the covering of birds. The smaller feathers are used for the filling of beds; the larger ones, called *quills*, are used for ornaments of the head, for writing pens, &c. The feather consists of a shaft or stem, corneous, round, strong, and hollow at the lower part, and at the upper part filled with pith. On each side of the shaft are the vanes, broad on one side, and narrow on the other, consisting of thin laminæ. The feathers which cover the body are called the *plumage*; the feathers of the wings are adapted to flight.

2. Kind; nature; species; from the proverbial phrase, "Birds of a *feather*," that is, of the same species. [*Unusual.*]

I am not of that *feather* to shake off
My friend, when he most needs me. *Shak.*

3. An ornament; an empty title.

4. On a horse, a sort of natural frizzling of the hair, which, in some places, rises above the lying hair, and there makes a figure resembling the tip of an ear of wheat. *Far. Dict.*

A feather in the cap, is an honor, or mark of distinction.

To be in high feather; to appear in high spirits and health, like birds when their plumage is full, after molting.

To show the white feather; to give indications of cowardice; a phrase borrowed from the cockpit, where a white feather in the tail of a cock is considered a token that he is not of the true game-breed. *Grose.*

FEATH'ER, *v. t.* To dress in feathers; to fit with feathers, or to cover with feathers

2. *Figuratively*, to cover with foliage in a feathery manner. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To tread, as a cock. *Dryden.*

4. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.

The king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to *feather* himself. *Bacon.*

To feather one's nest; to collect wealth, particularly from emoluments derived from agencies for others; a proverb taken from birds which collect feathers for their nests.

FEATH'ER-BED, *n.* A bed filled with feathers; a soft bed.

FEATH'ER-BOARD-ING, *n.* A covering of boards in which the edge of one board overlaps another, like the feathers of a bird. *London.*

FEATH'ER-DRIV-ER, *n.* One who beats and otherwise prepares feathers to make them light or loose.

FEATH'ER-ED, (feth'erd,) *pp.* Covered with feathers; enriched.

2. *a.* Clothed or covered with feathers. A fowl or bird is a *feathered* animal.

Rise from the ground like *feathered* Mercury. *Shak.*

3. Fitted or furnished with feathers; as, a *feathered* arrow.

4. Smoothed, like down or feathers. *Scott.*

5. Covered with things growing from the substance; as, land *feathered* with trees. *Cox.*

FEATH'ER-EDGE, *n.* An edge like a feather.

A board that has one edge thinner than the other, is called *feather-edge* stuff. *Moxon.*

FEATH'ER-EDG-ED, *a.* Having one edge thinner than the other. *Gwilt.*

FEATH'ER-FEW, *n.* A corruption of FEVER-FEW.

FEATH'ER-GRASS, *n.* A species of grass, distinguished by its feathered beard. *Loudon.*

FEATH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Covering with feathers.

FEATH'ER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of feathers; unfledged. *Howel.*

FEATH'ER-LY, *a.* Resembling feathers. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

FEATH'ER-SELL'ER, *n.* One who sells feathers for beds.

FEATH'ER-Y, (feth'er-e,) *a.* Clothed or covered with feathers. *Milton.*

2. Having the appearance of feathers; pertaining to or resembling feathers.

FEAT'LY, *adv.* [from *feat.*] Neatly; dextrously; adroitly. [*Little used.*] *Shak. Dryden.*

FEAT'NESS, *n.* [from *feat.*] Dexterity; adroitness; skillfulness. [*Little used.*]

FEAT'URE, *n.* [Norm. *faiture*; L. *factura*, a making, from *facio*, to make; It. *fattura.*]

1. The make, form, or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament. We speak of large *features* or small *features.* We see a resemblance in the *features* of a parent and of a child.

2. The make or cast of the face.

Report the *feature* of Octavia, her years. *Shak.*

3. The fashion; the make; the whole turn or cast of the body.

4. The make or form of any part of the surface of a thing, as of a country or landscape.

5. Lineament; outline; prominent parts; as, the *features* of a treaty.

FEAT'URE-ED, *a.* Having features or good features; resembling in features. *Shak.*

FEAT'URE-LESS, *a.* Having no distinct features.

FEAZE, *v. t.* To untwist the end of a rope.

FEAZ'ED, (feezd,) *pp.* Untwisted [*Ainsworth.*

FEAZ'ING, *ppr.* Untwisting.

FE-BRIC'U-LA, *n.* [L.] A slight fever.

FE-BRIC'U-LOSE, *a.* Affected with slight fever.

FE-BRIC-U-LOS'I-TY, *n.* Feverishness.

FEB'RI-FA-CIENT, (-fā-shent,) *a.* [L. *febris*, a fever, and *facio*, to make.]

Causing fever. *Beddoes.*

FEB'RI-FA-CIENT, *n.* That which produces fever. *Beddoes.*

FE-BRIF'IC, *a.* [L. *febris*, fever, and *facio*, to make.] Producing fever; feverish.

FEB-RI-FO'GAL, *a.* [Infra.] Having the quality of mitigating or curing fever. [Not in use among physicians, but only among unmedical men.] *Lindley.*

FEB'RI-FUGE, *n.* [L. *febris*, fever, and *fugo*, to drive away.]

Any medicine that mitigates or removes fever. *Encyc.*

FEB'RI-FUGE, *a.* Having the quality of mitigating or subduing fever; antifebrile. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'BRILE or **FEB'RILE**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *febrilis*, from *febris*, fever.]

Pertaining to fever; indicating fever, or derived from it; as, *febrile* symptoms; *febrile* action.

FEB'RU-A-RY, *n.* [L. *Februarius*; Fr. *Fevrier*; It. *Febbraio*; Sp. *Febrero*; Arm. *Fevrer*; Port. *Fevereiro*; Ir. *Feabhra*; Russ. *Phebral.* The Latin word is said to be named from *februo*, to purify by sacrifice, and thus to signify the month of purification, as the people were, in this month, purified by sacrifices and oblations. The word *februo* is said to be a Sabine word, connected with *ferveo*, *ferbeo*, to boil, as boiling was used in purifications. *Varro. Ovid.*

This practice bears a resemblance to that of making atonement among the Jews; but the connection

between *ferveo* and *February* is doubtful. The W. *cwevral*, February, Arm. *heuvrer*, Corn. *heuvral*, is from W. *cweryr*, violence; the severe month.]

The name of the second month in the year, introduced into the Roman calendar by Numa. In common years, this month contains 28 days; in the bissextile or leap year, 29 days.

FEB-RU-A'TION, *n.* Purification. [See February.] *Spenser.*

FE'CAL, *a.* [See Faeces.] Containing or consisting of dregs, lees, sediment, or excrement.

FE'CES, *n. pl.* [L. *faeces.*]

1. Dregs; lees; sediment; the matter which subsides in casks of liquor.

2. Excrement. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'CIAL, (fē'shal,) *a.* [L. *fecialis.*]

Pertaining to heralds and the denunciation of war to an enemy; as, *fecial* law. *Kent.*

FE'CIT, *n.* [L., he made.] A word inscribed by artists after their names on a work, to denote the designer; as, Guido *fecit.*

FECK'LESS, *a.* Spiritless; feeble; weak; perhaps a corruption of Effectless. [*Scottish.*]

FEC'U-LA, *n.* The green matter of plants; chlorophyl. *Ure.*

2. Starch or farina; called, also, *amylaceous fecula.* This term is applied to any pulverulent matter obtained from plants by simply breaking down the texture, washing with water, and subsidence. Hence its application to starch and the green fecula, though entirely different in chemical properties. *Cyc.*

FEC'U-LENCE, FEC'U-LEN-CY, *n.* [L. *faeculentia*, from *fecula*, *faeces*, *faex*, dregs.]

1. Muddiness; foulness; the quality of being foul with extraneous matter or lees.

2. Lees; sediment; dregs; or rather the substances mixed with liquor, or floating in it, which, when separated and lying at the bottom, are called *lees*, *dregs*, or *sediment.* The refining or fining of liquor is the separation of it from its *feculencies.*

FEC'U-LENT, *a.* Foul with extraneous or impure substances; muddy; thick; turbid; abounding with sediment or excrementitious matter.

FE'CUND, *a.* [L. *faecundus*, from the root of *fetus.*] Fruitful in children; prolific. *Graunt.*

FE'CUN-DATE, *v. t.* To make fruitful or prolific.

2. To impregnate; as, the pollen of flowers *fecundates* the stigma. *Anacharsis, Trans.*

FE'CUN-DA-TED, *pp.* Rendered prolific or fruitful; impregnated.

FE'CUN-DA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rendering fruitful; impregnating.

FE-CUN-DA'TION, *n.* The act of making fruitful or prolific; impregnation.

FE-CUND'I-FY, *v. t.* To make fruitful; to fecundate. [*Little used.*]

FE-CUND'I-TY, *n.* [L. *faecunditas.*]

1. Fruitfulness; the quality of producing fruit; particularly the quality in female animals of producing young in great numbers.

2. The power of producing or bringing forth. It is said that the seeds of some plants retain their *fecundity* forty years. *Ray.*

3. Fertility; the power of bringing forth in abundance; richness of invention.

FED, *pret.* and *pp.* of Feed, which see.

FED'ER-AL, *a.* [from L. *foedus*, a league, allied, perhaps, to Eng. *wed*, Sax. *weddian*, L. *vas*, *vadis*, *vador*, *vadimonium.* See Heb. Ch. Syr. עבט, to pledge, Class Bd, No. 25.]

1. Pertaining to a league or contract; derived from an agreement or covenant between parties, particularly between nations.

The Romans, contrary to *federal* right, compelled them to part with Sardinia. *Grew.*

2. Consisting in a compact between parties, particularly and chiefly between states or nations; founded on alliance by contract or mutual agreement; as, a *federal* government, such as that of the United States.

3. Friendly to the constitution of the United States. [See the noun.]

FED'ER-AL, FED'ER-AL-IST, *n.* An appellation in America, given to the friends of the constitution of the United States at its formation and adoption, and to the political party which favored the administration of President Washington.

FED'ER-AL-ISM, *n.* The principles of the Federalists. *Morris.*

FED'ER-AL-IZE, *v. t.* or *i.* To unite in compact, as different states; to confederate for political purposes. *Barlow.*

FED'ER-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* United in compact.

FED'ER-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Confederating.

FED'ER-A-RY, FED'A-RY, *n.* A partner; a confederate; an accomplice. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FED'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *foederatus.*]

Leagued; united by compact, as sovereignties, states, or nations; joined in confederacy; as, *federate* nations or powers.

FED-ER-A'TION, *n.* The act of uniting in a league.

2. A league; a confederacy. *Burke.*

FED'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Uniting; joining in a league; forming a confederacy.

FED'I-TY, *n.* [L. *foeditas.*]

Turpitude; vileness. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

FEE, *n.* [Sax. *feo*, *feoh*; D. *vee*; G. *vieh*; Sw. *fa*; Dan. *fee*; Scot. *fee*, *fey*, or *fie*, cattle; L. *pecu*, *pecus.* From the use of cattle in transferring property, or from barter and payments in cattle, the word came to signify money; it signified, also, goods, substance in general. The word belongs to Class Bg, but the primary sense is not obvious.]

A reward or compensation for services; recompense, either gratuitous, or established by law, and claimed of right. It is applied particularly to the reward of professional services; as, the *fees* of lawyers and physicians; the *fees* of office; clerk's *fees*; sheriff's *fees*; marriage *fees*, &c. Many of these are fixed by law; but gratuities to professional men are also called *fees.*

FEE, *n.* [This word is usually deduced from Sax. *feoh*, cattle, property, and *fee*, a reward. This is a mistake. *Fee*, in land, is a contraction of *feud* or *fief*, or from the same source; It. *fede*, Sp. *fe*, faith, trust. *Fee*, a reward, from *feoh*, is a Teutonic word; but *fee*, *feud*, *fief*, are words wholly unknown to the Teutonic nations, who use, as synonymous with them, the word which in English is *loan.* This word *fee*, in land or an estate in trust, was first used among the descendants of the northern conquerors of Italy, but it originated in the south of Europe. See Feud.]

Primarily, a loan of land, an estate in trust, granted by a prince or lord, to be held by the grantee on condition of personal service, or other condition; and, if the grantee or tenant failed to perform the conditions, the land reverted to the lord or donor, called the *landlord*, or *lend-lord*, the lord of the loan. A fee, then, is any land or tenement held of a superior on certain conditions. It is synonymous with *fief* and *feud.* All the land in England, except the crown land, is of this kind. Fees are absolute or limited. An *absolute fee*, or *fee-simple*, is land which a man holds to himself and his heirs forever, who are called *tenants in fee-simple.* Hence, in modern times, the term *fee* or *fee-simple* denotes an estate of inheritance; and, in America, where lands are not generally held of a superior, a *fee*, or *fee-simple*, is an estate in which the owner has the whole property, without any condition annexed to the tenure. A *limited fee*, is an estate limited or clogged with certain conditions; as, a *qualified* or *base fee*, which ceases with the existence of certain conditions; and a *conditional fee*, which is limited to particular heirs. *Blackstone. Encyc.*

In *the United States*, an estate in *fee*, or *fee-simple*, is what is called in English law an *allodial estate*, an estate held by a person in his own right, and descendible to the heirs in general.

FEE'-FARM, *n.* [*fee* and *farm.*] A kind of tenure of estates without homage, fealty, or other service, except that mentioned in the feoffment, which is usually the full rent. The nature of this tenure is, that if the rent is in arrear or unpaid for two years, the feoffor and his heirs may have an action for the recovery of the lands. *Encyc.*

FEE'-SIM'PLE. See Fee.

FEE'-TAIL, *n.* An estate entailed; a conditional fee.

FEE, *v. t.* To pay a fee to; to reward. Hence,

2. To engage in one's service by advancing a fee or sum of money to; as to *fee* a lawyer.

3. To hire; to bribe. *Shak.*

4. To keep in hire. *Shak.*

FEE'BLE, *a.* [Fr. *foible*; Sp. *feble*; Norm. *id.*; It. *fievole.* I know not the origin of the first syllable.]

1. Weak; destitute of much physical strength; as, infants are *feeble* at their birth.

2. Infirm; sickly; debilitated by disease.

3. Debilitated by age or decline of life.

4. Not full or loud; as, a *feeble* voice or sound.

5. Wanting force or vigor; as, *feeble* efforts.

6. Not bright or strong; faint; imperfect; as, *feeble* light; *feeble* colors.

7. Not strong or vigorous; as, *feeble* powers of mind.

8. Not vehement or rapid; slow; as, *feeble* motion.

FEE'BLE, *v. t.* To weaken. [*Not used.*] [See Enfeeble.]

FEE'BLE-MIND'ED, *a.* Weak in mind; wanting firmness or constancy; irresolute.

Comfort the *feeble-minded.* — 1 Thess. v.

FEE'BLE-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* State of having a feeble mind.

FEE'BLE-NESS, *n.* Weakness of body or mind, from any cause; imbecility; infirmity; want of strength, physical or intellectual; as, *feebleness* of the body or limbs; *feebleness* of the mind or understanding.

2. Want of fullness or loudness; as, *feebleness* of voice.

3. Want of vigor or force; as, *feebleness* of exertion or of operation.

4. Defect of brightness; as, *feebleness* of light or color.

FEE'BLY, *adv.* Weakly; without strength; as, to move *feebly.*

Thy gentle numbers *feebly* creep. *Dryden.*

FEED, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* Fed. [Sax. *fedan*; Dan. *föder*, Sw. *föda*, to feed and to beget; Goth. *fodyan*; D. *voeden*, to feed; G. *futter*, fodder; *futtern*, to feed; Norm. *foder*, to feed and to dig, uniting with *feed* the L. *fodio*; Ar. فطا *fata*, to feed, and congressus fuit cum foemina, saepius concubuit. Class Bd, No. 14. (See Father.) In Russ. *petayu* is to nourish; and in W. *buyd* is food, and *bwyta* to eat; Arm. *boeta*; Ir. *fiadh*, food; G. *weid*, pasture.]

1. To give food to; as, to *feed* an infant; to *feed* horses and oxen.

2. To supply with provisions. We have flour and meat enough to *feed* the army a month.

3. To supply; to furnish with any thing of which there is constant consumption, waste, or use. Springs *feed* ponds, lakes, and rivers; ponds and streams *feed* canals. Mills are *fed* from hoppers.

4. To graze; to cause to be cropped by feeding, as herbage by cattle. If grain is too forward in autumn, *feed* it with sheep.

Once in three years *feed* your mowing lands. *Mortimer.*

5. To nourish; to cherish; to supply with nutriment; as, to *feed* hope or expectation; to *feed* vanity.

6. To keep in hope or expectation; as, to *feed* one with hope.

7. To supply fuel; as, to *feed* a fire.

8. To delight; to supply with something desirable; to entertain; as, to *feed* the eye with the beauties of a landscape.

9. To give food or fodder for fattening; to fatten. The old county of Hampshire, in Massachusetts, *feeds* a great number of cattle for slaughter.

10. To supply with food, and to lead, guard, and protect; *a scriptural sense.*

He shall *feed* his flock like a shepherd. — Isa. xl.

FEED, *v. i.* To take food; to eat. *Shak.*

2. To subsist by eating; to prey. Some birds *feed* on seeds and berries, others on flesh.

3. To pasture; to graze; to place cattle to feed. *Ex.* xxii.

4. To grow fat. *Johnson.*

FEED, *n.* That which is eaten; provender; fodder; pasture; *applied to that which is eaten by beasts, not to the food of men.* The hills of our country furnish the best *feed* for sheep.

2. A certain portion or allowance of provender given to a horse, cow, &c.; as, a *feed* of corn or oats.

3. Meal, or act of eating.

For such pleasure till that hour
At *feed* or fountain never had I found. *Milton.*

FEED, *pp.* or *a.* Retained by a fee.

FEED'-PIPE, *n.* A pipe which feeds or supplies the boiler of a steam-engine, &c., with water. *Hebert.*

FEED'ER, *n.* One that gives food or supplies nourishment.

2. One who furnishes incentives; an encourager.

The *feeder* of my riots. *Shak.*

3. One that eats or subsists; as, small birds are *feeders* on grain or seeds.

4. One that fattens cattle for slaughter. [*United States.*]

5. A fountain, stream, or channel that supplies a main canal with water.

Feeder of a vein; in *mining*, a short cross vein. *Cyc.*

FEED'ING, *ppr.* Giving food or nutriment; furnishing provisions; eating; taking food or nourishment; grazing; supplying water or that which is constantly consumed; nourishing; supplying fuel or incentives.

FEED'ING, *n.* The act of eating.

2. That which is eaten; pasture. *Drayton.*

FEE'ING, *ppr.* Retaining by a fee.

FEEL, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* Felt. [Sax. *felan*, *felan*, *gefelan*; G. *fühlen*; D. *voelen*; allied probably to L. *palpo.* Qu. W. *pwylaw*, to impel. The primary sense is, to touch, to pat, to strike gently, or to press, as is evident from the L. *palpito*, and other derivatives of *palpo.* If so, the word seems to be allied to L. *pello.* See Class Bl, No. 8.]

1. To perceive by the touch; to have sensation excited by contact of a thing with the body or limbs.

Suffer me that I may *feel* the pillars. — Judges xvi.
Come near, I pray thee, that I may *feel* thee, my son. — Gen. xxvii.

2. To have the sense of; to suffer or enjoy; as, to *feel* pain; to *feel* pleasure.

3. To experience; to suffer.

Whoso keepeth the commandments shall *feel* no evil thing. — Eccles. viii.

4. To be affected by; to perceive mentally; as, to *feel* grief or woe.

Would I had never trod this English earth,
Or *felt* the flatteries that grow upon it. *Shak.*

5. To know; to be acquainted with; to have a real and just view of.

For then, and not till then, he *felt* himself. *Shak.*

6. To touch; to handle; with or without *of.* *Feel* this piece of silk, or *feel of* it.

To feel, or *to feel out*, is to try; to sound; to search

for; to explore; as, to *feel* or *feel out* one's opinions or designs.

To feel after; to search for; to seek to find; to seek as a person groping in the dark.

If haply they might *feel after* him, and find him. —Acts xvii.

FEEL, *v. i.* To have perception by the touch, or by the contact of any substance with the body.

2. To have the sensibility or the passions moved or excited. The good man *feels* for the woes of others.

Man who *feels* for all mankind. *Pope.*

3. To give perception; to excite sensation.

Blind men say black *feels* rough, and white *feels* smooth. *Dryden.*

So we say, a thing *feels* soft or hard, or it *feels* hot or cold.

4. To have perception mentally; as, to *feel* hurt; to *feel* grieved; to *feel* unwilling.

FEEL, *n.* The sense of feeling.

2. The perception caused by the touch. The difference of tumors may be ascertained by the *feel*. Argillaceous stones may sometimes be known by the *feel*. Mineralogists speak of a greasy *feel*.

[*This word is chiefly used by men of science in describing material objects.*]

FEEL'ER, *n.* One who feels.

2. One of the *palpi* of insects. The feelers of insects are usually four or six, and situated near the mouth. They are filiform, and resemble articulated, movable antennæ. They are distinguished from antennæ, or horns, by being short, naked, and placed near the mouth. They are used in searching for food. *Encyc.*

This term is also applied to the antennæ of insects and molluska. *Paley.*

3. *Figuratively*, an observation, remark, &c., put forth or thrown out, as if casually, in order to ascertain the views of others.

FEEL'ING, *ppr.* Perceiving by the touch; having perception.

2. *a.* Expressive of great sensibility; affecting; tending to excite the passions. He made a *feeling* representation of his wrongs. He spoke with *feeling* eloquence.

3. Possessing great sensibility; easily affected or moved; as, a *feeling* man; a *feeling* heart.

4. Sensibly or deeply affected; as, I had a *feeling* sense of his favors. [*This use is not analogical, but common.*]

FEEL'ING, *n.* The sense of touch; the sense by which we perceive external objects which come in contact with the body, and obtain ideas of their tangible qualities; one of the five senses. It is by *feeling* we know that a body is hard or soft, hot or cold, wet or dry, rough or smooth.

2. Sensation; the effect of perception.

The apprehension of the good
Gives but the greater *feeling* to the worse. *Shak.*

3. Faculty or power of perception; sensibility.

Their king, out of a princely *feeling*, was sparing and compassionate toward his subjects. *Bacon.*

4. Nice sensibility; as, a man of *feeling*.

5. Excitement; emotion.

FEEL'ING-LY, *adv.* With expression of great sensibility; tenderly; as, to speak *feelingly*.

2. So as to be sensibly felt.

These are counselors,
That *feelingly* persuade me what I am. *Shak.*

FEESE, *n.* A race. [*Not in use.*] *Barret.*

FEET, *n.*; *pl.* of FOOT. [See FOOT.]

FEET'LESS, *a.* Destitute of feet; as, *feetless* birds. *Camden.*

FEIGN, (fāne,) *v. t.* [Fr. *feindre*; Sp. *fingir*; It. *fingere*, or *fignere*; L. *fingo*; D. *veinzen*; Arm. *feinta*, *fincha*. The Latin forms *fictum*, *fictus*, whence *figura*, *figure*. Hence it agrees with W. *fugiaw*, to feign or dissemble; *fug*, feint, disguise; also, L. *fucus*.]

1. To invent or imagine; to form an idea or conception of something not real.

There are no such things done as thou sayest, but thou *feignest* them out of thy own heart. —Neh. vi.

2. To make a show of; to pretend; to assume a false appearance; to counterfeit.

I pray thee, *feign* thyself to be a mourner. —2 Sam. xiv.
She *feigns* laugh. *Pope.*

3. To represent falsely; to pretend; to form and relate a fictitious tale.

The poet
Did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods. *Shak.*

4. To dissemble; to conceal. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FEIGN'ED, (fānd,) *pp.* or *a.* Invented; devised; imagined; assumed.

FEIGN'ED-LY, *adv.* In fiction; in pretense; not really. *Bacon.*

FEIGN'ED-NESS, *n.* Fiction; pretense; deceit. *Harmar.*

FEIGN'ER, (fān'er,) *n.* One who feigns; an inventor; a deviser of fiction. *B. Jonson.*

FEIGN'ING, *ppr.* Imagining; inventing; pretending; making a false show.

FEIGN'ING, *n.* A false appearance; artful contrivance; deception. *B. Jonson.*

FEIGN'ING-LY, *adv.* With false appearance.

FEINT, (fānte,) *n.* [Fr. *feinte*, from *feindre*.]

1. An assumed or false appearance; a pretense of doing something not intended to be done.

Courtley's letter is but a *feint* to get off. *Spectator.*

2. A mock attack; an appearance of aiming at one part, when another is intended to be struck. In *fencing*, a show of making a thrust at one part, to deceive an antagonist, when the intention is to strike another part. *Prior. Encyc.*

FEINT, *pp.* or *a.* Feigned; counterfeit; seeming. [*Not used.*] *Locke.*

FEL'AND-ERS. See FLANDERS. *Ainsworth.*

FELD'SPAR, FEL'SPAR, FELD'SPATH, FEL'SPATH, *n.* [G. *feld*, field, and *spar*. It is written by some authors *felspar*, which is *rockspar*, or *fel* is a contraction of *feld*. *Spath*, in German, signifies *spar*.]

A mineral occurring in crystals and crystalline masses, somewhat vitreous in luster, and breaking rather easily in two directions, with smooth surfaces. The colors are usually white or flesh-red, occasionally bluish or greenish. It consists of silica, alumina, and potash. Feldspar is one of the essential constituents of granite, gneiss, mica-slate, and porphyry, and enters into the constitution of nearly all volcanic rocks.

The term *feldspar family* is applied to a group of allied minerals, including, besides common feldspar, the species Albite, Anorthite, Labradorite, and Ryacolite. *Dana.*

FELD-SPATH'IC, FELD-SPATH'OSE, *a.* Pertaining to feldspar, or consisting of it. *Journ. of Science.*

FE-LIC'I-TATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *féliciter*; Sp. *felicitar*; It. *felicitare*; L. *felicito*, from *felix*, happy.]

1. To make very happy.

What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would Gil and *felicitate* his spirit, if he could grasp all in a single survey! *Waits.*

More generally,

2. To congratulate; to express joy or pleasure to. We *felicitate* our friends on the acquisition of good, or an escape from evil.

FE-LIC'I-TATE, *a.* Made very happy. *Shak.*

FE-LIC'I-TA-TED, *pp.* Made very happy; congratulated.

FE-LIC'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Making very happy; congratulating.

FE-LIC-I-TA'TION, *n.* Congratulation. *Dict.*

FE-LIC'I-TOUS, *a.* Very happy; prosperous; delightful. *Dict.*

FE-LIC'I-TOUS-LY, *adv.* Happily. *Dict.*

FE-LIC'I-TOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being very happy.

FE-LIC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *felicitas*, from *felix*, happy.]

1. Happiness, or rather great happiness; blessedness; blissfulness; *appropriately*, the joys of heaven.

2. Prosperity; blessing; enjoyment of good.

The *felicities* of her wonderful reign may be compared. *Atterbury.*
Females — who confer on life its finest *felicities*. *Rowe.*

FE'LINE, *a.* [L. *felinus*, from *felis*, a cat. Qu. *fell*, fierce.]

Pertaining to cats, or to their species; like a cat; noting the cat kind or the genus Felis. We say, the *feline* race; *feline* rapacity.

FELL, *pret.* of FALL.

FELL, *a.* [Sax. *fell*; D. *fel*.]

1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman.

It seemed fury, discord, madness *fell*. *Fairfax.*

2. Fierce; savage; ravenous; bloody.

More *fell* than tigers on the Libyan plain. *Pope.*

FELL, *n.* [Sax. *fell*; G. *fell*; D. *vel*; L. *pellis*; Fr. *peau*; probably from *peeling*.]

A skin or hide of a beast; used chiefly in composition, as *wool-fell*.

FELL, *n.* [G. *fels*.]

1. A barren or stony hill. [*Local.*] *Gray.*

2. A field. *Drayton.*

FELL, *n.* [Sax. *felle*.] Anger; melancholy. *Spenser.*

FELL, *v. t.* [D. *vellen*; G. *fallen*; Sw. *falla*; Dan. *fælder*; probably from the root of *fall*.]

To cause to fall; to prostrate; to bring to the ground, either by cutting, as to *fell* trees, or by striking, as to *fell* an ox.

FELL'ED, (feld,) *pp.* Knocked or cut down.

FELL'ER, *n.* One who hews or knocks down. *Is.* xiv.

FEL-LIF'LU-OUS, *a.* [L. *fel*, gall, and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing with gall. *Dict.*

FELL'ING, *ppr.* Cutting or beating to the ground.

FELL'MON'GER, (-mung'ger,) *n.* A dealer in hides.

FELL'NESS, *n.* [See FELL, cruel.] Cruelty; fierce barbarity; rage. *Spenser.*

FEL'LOE. See FELLY.

FEL'LOW, *n.* [Sax. *felaw*; Scot. *falow*, from *follow*. In an old author, *fellowship* is written *folowship*.]

1. A companion; an associate.

In youth I had twelve *fellows*, like myself. *Ascham.*
Each on his *fellow* for assistance calls. *Dryden.*

2. One of the same kind.

A shepherd had one favorite dog; he fed him with his own hand, and took more care of him than of his *fellows*. *L'Estrange.*

3. An equal.

Awake, O sword, against my shepherd, and against the man that is my *fellow*, saith Jehovah of hosts. —Zech. xiii.

4. One of a pair, or of two things used together, and suited to each other. Of a pair of gloves, we call one the *fellow* of the other.

5. One equal or like another. Of an artist we say, this man has not his *fellow*, that is, one of like skill.

6. An appellation of contempt; a man without good breeding or worth; an ignoble man; as, a mean *fellow*.

Worth makes the man, and want of it the *fellow*. *Pope.*

7. A member of a college that shares its revenues; or a member of any incorporated society. *Johnson.*

8. A member of a corporation; a trustee. *United States.*

FEL'LOW, *v. t.* To suit with; to pair with; to match. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

2. In *composition*, *fellow* denotes community of nature, station, or employment.

FEL'LOW-CIT'I-ZEN, (-sit'e-zn,) *n.* A citizen of the same state or nation. *Eph.* ii.

FEL'LOW-COM'MON-ER, *n.* One who has the same right of common.

2. In *Cambridge, England*, a student who *commons* or dines with the fellows.

FEL'LOW-COUN'CIL-OR, *n.* An associate in council. *Shak.*

FEL'LOW-COUN'TRY-MAN, *n.* One of the same country.

[This word seems unnecessary, but is sometimes used in England, and often in America. *Ed.*]

FEL'LOW-CREAT'URE, *n.* One of the same race or kind. Thus men are all called *fellow-creatures*. Watts uses the word for one made by the same creator. "Reason, by which we are raised above our *fellow-creatures*, the brutes." *But the word is not now used in this sense.*

FEL'LOW-FEEL'ING, *n.* Sympathy; a like feeling.

2. Joint interest. [*Not in use.*]

FEL'LOW-HEIR, (-ār,) *n.* A co-heir, or joint-heir; one entitled to a share of the same inheritance.

That the Gentiles should be *fellow-heirs*. — Eph. iii.

FEL'LOW-HELP'ER, *n.* A coadjutor; one who concurs or aids in the same business. 3 *John* viii.

FEL'LOW-LA'BOR-ER, *n.* One who labors in the same business or design.

FEL'LOW-LIKE, FEL'LOW-LY, *a.* Like a companion; companionable; on equal terms. *Carew.*

FEL'LOW-MAID'EN, *n.* A maiden who is an associate. *Shak.*

FEL'LOW-MEM'BER, *n.* A member of the same body.

FEL'LOW-MIN'IS-TER, *n.* One who officiates in the same ministry or calling. *Shak.*

FEL'LOW-PEER, *n.* One who has the like privileges of nobility. *Shak.*

FEL'LOW-PRIS'ON-ER, (-priz'zn-er,) *n.* One imprisoned in the same place. *Rom.* xvi.

FEL'LOW-RAKE, *n.* An associate in vice and profligacy. *Armstrong.*

FEL'LOW-SCHOL'AR, *n.* An associate in studies. *Shak.*

FEL'LOW-SERV'ANT, *n.* One who has the same master. *Milton.*

FEL'LOW-SHIP, *n.* Companionship; society; consort; mutual association of persons on equal and friendly terms; familiar intercourse.

Have no *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness. — Eph. v.
Men are made for society and mutual *fellowship*. *Calamy.*

2. Association; confederacy; combination.

Most of the other Christian princes were drawn into the *fellowship* of that war. [*Unusual.*] *Knolles.*

3. Partnership; joint interest; as, *fellowship* in pain. *Milton.*

4. Company; a state of being together.

The great contention of the sea and skies
Parted our *fellowship*. *Shak.*

5. Frequency of intercourse.

In a great town, friends are scattered, so that there is not that *fellowship* which is in less neighborhoods. *Bacon.*

6. Fitness and fondness for festive entertainments; with *good* prefixed.

He had by his *good fellowship* — made himself popular with all the officers of the army. *Clarendon.*

7. Communion; intimate familiarity. 1 *John* i.

8. In *arithmetic*, the rule by which profit or loss is divided among those who are to bear it, in proportion to their investments or interests in the transaction. *P. Cyc.*

9. An establishment in colleges, for the maintenance of a fellow.

FEL'LOW-SOL'DIER, (-sōl'jer,) *n.* One who fights under the same commander, or is engaged in the same service. Officers often address their companions in arms by this appellation.

FEL'LOW-STREAM, *n.* A stream in the vicinity. *Shenstone.*

FEL'LOW-STU'DENT, *n.* One who studies in the same company or class with another, or who belongs to the same school.

FEL'LŌW-SUB'JECT, *n.* One who is subject to the same government with another. *Swift.*

FEL'LŌW-SUF'FER-ER, *n.* One who shares in the same evil, or partakes of the same sufferings with another

FEL'LŌW-TRAV'EL-ER, *n.* One who travels in company with another.

FEL'LŌW-WORK'ER, (-wurk'er,) *n.* One employed in the same occupation.

FEL'LŌW-WRIT'ER, *n.* One who writes at the same time. *Addison.*

FEL'LY, *adv.* [See FELL, cruel.] Cruelly; fiercely; barbarously. *Spenser.*

FEL'LY, *n.* [Sax. *felge*; Dan. *felge*; D. *velge*; G. *felge.*]

The exterior part or rim of a wheel, supported by the spokes.

FE'LO DE SE, [L.] In *law*, one who commits felony by suicide, or deliberately destroys his own life.

FEL'ON, *n.* [Fr. *felon*, Low L. *felo*; Arm. *fellon*; It. *fello*, or *fellone*, a thief. I accord with Spelman in deducing this word from the root of *fail*, the original signification being, a vassal who *failed* in his fidelity or allegiance to his lord, and committed an offense by which he forfeited his feud. Hence, in French, *felon* is traitorous, rebellious. So the word is explained and deduced in Gregoire's Armoric Dictionary. The derivation from *fee* and *lon*, in Spelman, copied by Blackstone, is unnatural.]

1. In *law*, a person who has committed felony. [See FELONY.]

2. A whitlow; a painful swelling formed in the periosteum at the end of the finger. *Wiseman.*

FEL'ON, *a.* Malignant; fierce, malicious; proceeding from a depraved heart.

Vain shows of love to veil his *felon* hate. *Pope.*

2. Traitorous; disloyal.

FE-LŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* Malignant; malicious; indicating or proceeding from a depraved heart or evil purpose, villainous; traitorous; perfidious, as, a *felonious* deed.

2. In *law*, proceeding from an evil heart or purpose; done with the deliberate purpose to commit a crime; as, *felonious* homicide.

FE-LŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a felonious manner; with the deliberate intention to commit a crime. Indictments for capital offenses must state the fact to be done *feloniously.*

FEL'ON-OUS, *a.* Wicked; felonious. *Spenser.*

FEL'ON-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Solanum. *Fam. of Plants.*

FEL'ON-Y, *n.* [See FELON.] In *common law*, any crime which incurs the forfeiture of lands or goods. Treason was formerly comprised under the name of *felony*, but is now distinguished from crimes thus denominated, although it is really a felony. All offenses punishable with death are felonies; and so are some crimes not thus punished, as suicide, homicide by chance-medley, or in self defense, and petty larceny. Capital punishment, therefore, does not necessarily enter into the true idea or definition of *felony*; the true criterion of felony being forfeiture of lands or goods. But the idea of felony has been so generally connected with that of capital punishment, that law and usage now confirm that connection. Thus, if a statute makes any new offense a felony, it is understood to mean a crime punishable with death. *Blackstone.*

FEL'SITE, *n.* [See FELDSPAR.] A species of compact feldspar, of an azure-blue or green color, found amorphous, associated with quartz and mica.

FEL'SPAR, *n.* See FELDSPAR. *Kirwan.*

FEL-SPATH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or composed of felspar.

FELT, *pret.* and *pp.* or *a.* from FEEL.

FELT, *n.* [Sax. *felt*; G. *filz*; D. *vilt*; Fr. *feutre*, for *feultre*; Arm. *feltr*, or *feultr*, It. *feltro.* This may be derived naturally from the root of *fill*, or *full*, to stuff and make thick, or from the root of L. *pellis*, Eng. *fell*, a skin, from plucking or stripping, L. *vello*, *vellus*, Eng. *wool.* In It. *folt*, W. *gwlltt*, is hair.]

1. A cloth or stuff made of wool, or wool and fur, fulled or wrought into a compact substance by rolling and pressure, with lees or size. *Encyc.*

2. A hat made of wool.

3. Skin.

To know whether sheep are sound or not, see that the *felt* be loose. *Mortimer.*

FELT, *v. t.* To make cloth or stuff of wool, or wool and fur, by fulling. *Hale.*

FELT'-HAT, *n.* A hat made of wool.

FELT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Worked into felt.

FELT'ER, *v. t.* To clot or meet together like felt.

FELT'ING, *ppr.* Working into felt. *Fairfax.*

FELT'ING, *n.* The process of making felt.

FELT'-MAK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make felt.

FE-LUC'CA, *n.* [It. *feluca*; Fr. *felouque*; Sp. *faluca.*]

A boat or vessel, with oars and lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean. It has this peculiarity, that the helm may be applied to the head or stern, as occasion requires. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*

FEL'WORT, *n.* A plant, a species of Gentian.

FE'MALE, *n.* [Fr. *femelle*; L. *femella*; Arm. *femell*; Fr. *femme*, woman; Sans *vama*, *vamani*, a woman. See FEMININE.]

1. Among *animals*, one of that sex which conceives and brings forth young.

2. Among *plants*, that which produces fruit; that which bears the pistil and receives the pollen of the male flowers.

FE'MALE, *a.* Noting the sex which produces young; not male; as, a *female* bee.

2. Pertaining to females; as, a *female* hand or heart; *female* tenderness.

To the generous decision of a *female* mind we owe the discovery of America. *Belknap.*

3. Feminine; soft; delicate; weak.

Female rhymes; double rhymes, so called from the French, in which language they end in *e* feminine.

FE'MALE-FLOW-ER, *n.* In *botany*, a flower which is furnished with the pistil, pointal, or female organs.

FE'MALE-PLANT, *n.* A plant which produces female flowers.

FE'MALE-SCREW, *n.* The spiral-threaded cavity into which another screw turns. *Nicholson.*

FEME-COV'ERT, *FEMME-COV'ERT*, (fem-kuv'ert,) *n.* [Fr.] A married woman, who is under covert of her baron or husband.

FEME-SOLE', *FEMME-SOLE'*, (fem-sōle',) *n.* [Fr.] An unmarried woman.

Femme-sole merchant, or *trader*; a woman who uses a trade alone, or without her husband.

FEM-I-NAL'I-TY, *n.* The female nature. *Brown.*

FEM'I-NATE, *a.* Feminine. [*Not in use.*] *Ford.*

FEM'I-NINE, *a.* [Fr. *feminin*; L. *femininus*, from *femina*, woman. The first syllable may be, and probably is, from *womb*, or *womb*, by the use of *f* for *w*; the *b* not being radical. The last part of the word is probably from *man*, quasi *femman*, womb-man.]

1. Pertaining to a woman, or to women, or to females; as, the *feminine* sex.

2. Soft; tender; delicate.

Her heavenly form
Angelic, but more soft and *feminine.* *Milton.*

3. Effeminate; destitute of manly qualities. *Raleigh.*

4. In *grammar*, denoting the gender or words which signify females, or the terminations of such words. Words are said to be of the *feminine* gender, when they denote females, or have the terminations proper to express females in any given language. Thus in Latin, *dominus*, a lord, is masculine; but *domina* is mistress, a female.

Milton uses *feminine*, as a noun, for *female.*

FEM'I-NINE-LY, *adv.* In a feminine manner.

FEM'I-NIN-ISM, *n.* The qualities of females.

FE-MIN'I-TY, *n.* The quality of the female sex. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

FEM'I-NIZE, *v. t.* To make womanish. [*Not used.*] *More.*

FEM'O-RAL, *a.* [L. *femoralis*, from *femur*, the thigh.]

Belonging to the thigh; as, the *femoral* artery.

FEN, *n.* [Sax. *fen*, or *fenn*; D. *veen*; Arm. *fenna*, to overflow; W. *fynu*, to abound, to produce; hence, L. *fons*, Eng. *fountain.*]

Low land overflowed, or covered wholly or partially with water, but producing sedge, coarse grasses, or other aquatic plants; boggy land, a moor or marsh.

A long canal the muddy *fen* divides. *Addison.*

FEN'-BER-RY, *n.* A kind of blackberry. *Skinner.*

FEN'-BORN, *a.* Born or produced in a fen. *Milton.*

FEN'-CRESS, *n.* [Sax. *fen-cerse.*]

Cress growing in fens.

FEN'-CRICK-ET, *n.* [*Gryllotalpa.*] An insect that digs for itself a little hole in the ground. *Johnson.*

FEN'-DUCK, *n.* A species of wild duck.

FEN'-FOWL, *n.* Any fowl that frequents fens.

FEN'-LAND, *n.* Marshy land.

FEN'-SUCK-ED, (-sukt,) *a.* Sucked out of marshes; as, *fen-sucked* fogs. *Shak.*

FENCE, (fens,) *n.* [See FEND.] A wall, hedge, ditch, bank, or line of posts and rails, or of boards or pickets, intended to confine beasts from straying, and to guard a field from being entered by cattle, or from other encroachments. A good farmer has good *fences* about his farm; an insufficient *fence* is evidence of bad management. Broken windows and poor *fences* are evidences of idleness or poverty, or of both.

2. A guard; any thing to restrain entrance; that which defends from attack, approach, or injury; security; defense.

A *fence* betwixt us and the victor's wrath. *Addison.*

3. Fencing, or the art of fencing; defense. *Shak.*

4. Skill in fencing, or defense. *Shak.*

Ring-fence; a fence which encircles a whole estate.

FENCE, (fens,) *v. t.* To inclose with a hedge, wall, or any thing that prevents the escape or entrance of cattle; to secure by an inclosure. In *New England*, farmers, for the most part, *fence* their lands with posts and rails, or with stone walls. In *England*, lands are usually *fenced* with hedges and ditches.

He hath *fenced* my way, that I can not pass. — Job xix.

2. To guard; to fortify.

So much of adder's wisdom I have learnt,
To *fence* my ear against thy sorceries. *Milton.*

FENCE, *v. i.* To practice the art of fencing; to use a sword or foil, for the purpose of learning the art of attack and defense. To *fence* well, is deemed a useful accomplishment for military gentlemen

2. To fight and defend by giving and avoiding blows or thrusts.

They *fence* and push, and, pushing, loudly roar;
Their dewlaps and their sides are bathed in gore. *Dryden.*

3. To raise a fence; to guard. It is difficult to *fence* against unruly cattle.

FENC'ED, (fenst,) *pp.* or *a.* Inclosed with a fence; guarded; fortified.

FENCE'FUL, (fens'ful,) *a.* Affording defense. *Congreve.*

FENCE'LESS, (fens'less,) *a.* Without a fence; uninclosed; unguarded.

2. Open; not inclosed; as, the *fenceless* ocean. *Rowe.*

FENCE'-MONTH, (-munth,) *n.* The month in which hunting in any forest is prohibited. *Bullokar.*

FENC'ER, *n.* One who fences; one who teaches or practices the art of fencing with sword or foil. *Digby.*

FEN'CI-BLE, *a.* Capable of defense. *Spenser. Addison.*

FEN'CI-BLES, (-blz,) *n. pl.* Soldiers enlisted for the defence of the country, and not liable to be sent abroad.

FENC'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with fence; guarding; fortifying.

FENC'ING, *n.* The art of using skillfully a sword or foil in attack or defense; an art taught in schools.

2. The materials of fences for farms. *New England.*

FENC'ING-MAS-TER, *n.* One who teaches the art of attack and defense with sword or foil.

FENC'ING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school in which the art of fencing is taught.

FEND, *v. t.* [The root of *defend* and *offend.* The primary sense is, to fall on, or to strike, to repel.]

To keep off; to prevent from entering; to ward off; to shut out.

With furs beneath to *fend* the bitter cold. *Dryden.*

It is usually followed by *off*; as, to *fend off* blows.

To fend off a boat or *vessel*, is to prevent its running against another, or against a wharf, &c., with too much violence.

FEND, *v. i.* To act in opposition; to resist; to parry; to shift off. *Locke.*

FEND'ED, *pp.* Kept off; warded off; shut out.

FEND'ER, *n.* That which defends; a utensil employed to hinder coals of fire from rolling forward to the floor.

2. A piece of timber, old rope made up into a mass, or other thing hung over the side of a vessel to prevent it from striking or rubbing against a wharf; also, to preserve a small vessel from being injured by a large one.

FEND'ING, *ppr.* Keeping or warding off.

FEN'ER-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *fenero.*]

To put to use; to lend on interest. [*Not used.*]

FEN-ER-A'TION, *n.* The act of lending on use; or the interest or gain of that which is lent.

FE-NES'TRAL, *a.* [L. *fenestralis*, from *fenestra*, a window.]

Pertaining to a window. *Nicholson.*

FE-NES'TRATE, *a.* An epithet applied to transparent spots on the wings of some insects.

FEN'NEL, *n.* [Sax. *fenol*; G. *fenchel*; D. *venkel*; Sw. *fenkål*; Dan. *fennikel*; W. *feniyl*; Fr. *fenouil*; Sp. *hinojo*; It. *finocchio*; Ir. *feneul*; L. *fœniculum*, from *fœnum*, hay.]

A plant of the genus Fœniculum, cultivated in gardens, for the agreeable aromatic flavor of its seeds and finely divided leaves.

FEN'NEL-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant of the genus Nigella.

FEN'NY, *a.* [from *fen.*] Boggy; marshy; moorish. *Moxon.*

2. Growing in fens; as, *fenny* brake. *Prior.*

3. Inhabiting marshy ground; as, a *fenny* snake.

FEN'NY-STONES, *n.* A plant. [*Ski.*

FEN'OW-ED, *a.* Corrupted; decayed. [*Not in use.*]

FEN'U-GREEK, *n.* [L. *fœnum græcum.*]

A plant of the genus Trigonella, allied to clover, and sometimes cultivated for its seeds, which are used by farriers in cataplasms and fomentations. *Lindley.*

FEOD, (fūde,) *n.* A feud. So written by Blackstone and other authors; but more generally FEUD, which see.

FEO'DAL, (fū'dal,) *a.* Feudal, which see. [see.

FEO-DAL'I-TY, (fu-dal'e-ty,) *n.* Feudal tenure; the feudal system. *Burke.*

FEO'DA-RY, (fū'da-ry,) *n.* One who holds lands of a superior, on condition of suit and service. [*Little used.*] [See FEUDATORY.]

FEO'DA-TO-RY. See FEUDATORY.

FEOFF, (feff,) *v. t.* [Norm. *feffre*; Fr. *fieffer*, from *fief*. The first syllable is the It. *fede*, Sp. *fe*, contracted from *fides*, faith; the last syllable I am not able to trace.]

To invest with a fee or feud; to give or grant to one any corporeal hereditament. The compound *infeoff* is more generally used.

FEOFF, *n.* A fief. [See FIEF.]

FEOF-FEE', (fef-fee',) *n.* A person who is infeoffed; that is, invested with a fee or corporeal hereditament.

FEOF'FOR, FEOF'FER, (feff-,) *n.* One who infeoffs or grants a fee.

FEOFF'MENT, (feff'ment,) *n.* [Law L. *feoffamentum*.]

The gift or grant of a fee or corporeal hereditament, as land, castles, honors, or other immovable thing; a grant in fee-simple to a man and his heirs forever. When in writing, it is called a *deed of feoffment*. The primary sense is, the grant of a feud or an estate in trust. [See FEUD.]

FE-RA'CIOUS, (fe-rā'shus,) *a.* [L. *ferax*, from *fero*, to bear.]

Fruitful; producing abundantly. *Thomson.*

FE-RAC'I-TY, (fe-ras'e-ty,) *n.* [L. *feracitas*.]

Fruitfulness. [*Little used.*]

FE'RÆ NA-TŪ'RÆ, [L.] Wild; not tamed, or not tamable.

FĒ'RAL, *a.* [L. *feralis*.]

Funereal; pertaining to funerals; mournful. *Burton.*

FĒRE, *n.* [Sax. *fera*, or *gefera*, with a prefix.]

A mate or companion; sometimes, a husband or wife. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

FER'E-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *feretrum*, a bier.]

A place in a church for a bier.

FER'GU-SON-ITE, *n.* An ore, of a brownish-black color, consisting of columbic acid and yttria, with some oxyd of cerium and zirconia. It was brought from Cape Farewell, Greenland. *Dana.*

FĒ'RI-AL, *a.* [L. *ferialis*.]

Pertaining to holidays. *Gregory. Rich. Dict.*

FE-RI-A'TION, *n.* [L. *feriatio*, from *feriæ*, vacant days, holidays; G. *feier*, whence *feiern*, to rest from labor, to keep holiday, D. *vieren*.]

The act of keeping holiday; cessation from work.

FĒ'RIE, (fē're,) *n.* A holiday. [*Obs.*] [*Brown.*

FĒ'RINE, *a.* [L. *ferinus*, from *ferus*, wild, probably from the root of Sax. *faran*, to go, to wander, or a verb of the same family.]

Wild; untamed; savage. Lions, tigers, wolves, and bears, are *ferine* beasts. *Hale.*

FĒ'RINE-LY, *adv.* In the manner of wild beasts.

FĒ'RINE-NESS, *n.* Wildness; savageness. *Hale.*

FER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *feritas*, from *ferus*, wild.]

Wildness; savageness; cruelty. *Woodward.*

FERM, *n.* A farm or rent; a lodging-house. [*Obs.*] [See FARM.]

FER'MENT, *n.* [L. *fermentum*, from *ferveo*, to boil. See FERVENT.]

1. A gentle boiling; or the internal motion of the constituent parts of a fluid.

[*In this sense it is rarely used.* See FERMENTATION.]

2. Intestine motion; heat; tumult; agitation; as, to put the passions in a *ferment*; the state of people are in a *ferment*.

Subdue and cool the *ferment* of desire. *Rogers.*

3. That which causes fermentation, as yeast, barm, or fermenting beer.

FER-MENT', *v. t.* [L. *fermento*; Fr. *fermenter*; Sp. *fermentar*; It. *fermentare*.]

To set in motion; to excite internal emotion; to heat; to raise by intestine motion.

While youth *ferments* the blood. *Pope.*

FER-MENT', *v. i.* To work; to effervesce; to be in motion, or to be excited into sensible internal motion, as the constituent particles of an animal or vegetable fluid. To the vinous fermentation we apply the term *work*. We say that new cider, beer, or wine, *ferments*, or works. But *work* is not applied to the other kinds of fermentation.

FER-MENT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of being fermented.

FER-MENT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of fermentation; thus, cider, beer of all kinds, wine, and other vegetable liquors, are *fermentable*.

FER-MENT'AL, *a.* Having power to cause fermentation. *Brown.*

FER-MENT-A'TION, *n.* [L. *fermentatio*.]

The sensible internal motion of the constituent particles of animal and vegetable substances, occasioned by a certain degree of heat and moisture, and accompanied by an extrication of gas and heat. *Fermentation* is followed by a change of properties in the substances fermented, arising from new combinations of their principles. It may be defined, in its most general sense, any spontaneous change which takes place in animal or vegetable substances after life has ceased. It is of three principal kinds; *vinous*, *acetous*, and *putrefactive*. The term is also applied to other processes, as the *panary* fermentation, or the rising of bread; but it is limited by some authors to the vinous and acetous fermentations, which terminate in the production of alcohol or vinegar. Fermentation differs from effervescence. The former is confined to animal and vegetable substances; the latter is applicable to mineral substances. The former is spontaneous; the latter produced by the mixture of bodies. *Encyc. Parr. Thomson.*

FER-MENT'A-TIVE, *a.* Causing, or having power to cause, fermentation; as, *fermentative* heat.

2. Consisting in fermentation; as, *fermentative* pro-

FER-MENT'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being fermentative.

FER-MENT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Worked; having undergone the process of fermentation.

FER-MENT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Working; effervescing.

FER'MIL-LET, *n.* A buckle or clasp.

FERN, *n.* [Sax. *fearn*; G. *farn-kraut*; D. *vaaren*.]

The popular name of the order of plants called Filices, which have their fructification on the back of the fronds or leaves. The ferns constitute the first order of the class *cryptogamia*, in the sexual system. They delight in a humid soil, and often grow parasitically on trees. *Loudon. Partington.*

FERN'-OWL, *n.* The European goatsucker, or night-jar, a bird of the genus Caprimulgus. *P. Cyc.*

FERN'TI-CLES, (-klz,) *n. pl.* Freckles on the skin, resembling the seeds of fern. [*Not much used.*]

FERN'Y, *a.* Abounding or overgrown with fern. *Barret.*

FE-RŌ'CIOUS, (fe-rō'shus,) *a.* [Fr. *feroce*; Sp. *feroz*; It. *feroce*; L. *ferox*; allied to *ferus*, wild, *fera*, a wild animal.]

1. Fierce; savage; wild; indicating cruelty; as, a *ferocious* look, countenance, or features.

2. Ravenous; rapacious; as, a *ferocious* lion.

3. Fierce; barbarous; cruel; as, *ferocious* savages.

FE-RŌ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Fiercely; with savage cruelty.

FE-RŌ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Savage fierceness; cruelty; ferocity.

FE-ROC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *ferocitas*.]

1. Savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty; as, the *ferocity* of barbarians.

2. Fierceness indicating a savage heart; as, *ferocity* of countenance.

FER'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *ferreus*, from *ferrum*, iron, Fr. *fer*, Sp. *hierro*, from the Celtic; W. *fer*, solid; *fera*, to concrete.]

Partaking of iron; pertaining to iron; like iron; made of iron. *Brown.*

FER'RET, *n.* [D. *vret*; Fr. *furet*; G. *frett*, or *frettchen*, or *frettwiesel*; W. *fured*; Ir. *firead*; Sp. *huron*; It. *furetto*. *Fur* in W. is subtile, penetrating, cunning.]

1. An animal of the Weasel kind, about 14 inches in length, of a pale yellow color, with red eyes. It is a native of Africa, but has been introduced into Europe. It can not, however, bear cold, and can not subsist even in France, except in a partially domesticated state. Ferrets are used in catching rabbits, to drive them out of their holes. *Encyc. Partington.*

2. A kind of narrow tape, made of woolen, sometimes of cotton or silk. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

3. Among *glass-makers*, the iron used to try the melted matter, to see if it is fit to work, and to make the rings at the mouths of bottles. *Encyc.*

FER'RET, *v. t.* To drive out of a lurking-place, as a ferret does the cony. *Johnson. Heylin.*

FER'RET-ED, *pp.* Driven from a burrow or lurking-place.

FER'RET-ER, *n.* One that hunts another in his private retreat.

FER'RET-ING, *ppr.* Driving from a lurking-place.

FER-RET'TO, *n.* Copper calcined with brimstone or white vitriol, used to color glass. *Hebert.*

FER'RI-AGE, *n.* [See FERRY.] The price or fare to be paid at a ferry; the compensation established or paid for conveyance over a river or lake in a boat.

FER'RIC, *a.* Pertaining to or extracted from iron. *Lavoisier.*

FER-RI-CAL'CITE, *n.* [L. *ferrum*, iron, and *calx*, lime.]

A species of calcareous earth or limestone combined with a large portion of iron, from 7 to 14 per cent. *Kirwan.*

FER'RI-ED, (fer'rid,) *pp.* Carried over in a boat.

FER-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ferrum* and *fero*.]

Producing or yielding iron. *Phillips.*

FER'RI-LITE, *n.* [L. *ferrum*, iron, and Gr. λίθος, a stone.]

Rowley ragg; a variety of trap, containing iron in the state of oxyd. *Kirwan.*

FER-RO-CY'AN-ATE, *n.* A compound of the ferrocyanic acid with a base.

FER-RO-CY-AN'IC, *a.* [L. *ferrum*, iron, and *cyanic*, which see.]

Ferro-cyanic acid; proto-cyanid of iron.

FER-RO-CY'AN-ID, *n.* A compound of the proto-cyanid of iron with some other cyanid. *Ure.*

FER-RŪ'GI-NA-TED, *a.* [Infra.] Having the color or properties of the rust of iron.

FER-RŪ'GI-NOUS, *a.* [L. *ferrugo*, rust of iron, from *ferrum*, iron.]

1. Partaking of iron; containing particles of iron.

2. Of the color of the rust or oxyd of iron.

[FERRUGINEOUS is less used.]

FER'RULE, (fer'ril *or* fer'rule,) *n.* [Sp. *virola*, a ring or cap for a cane.]

A ring of metal put round a cane or other thing to strengthen it.

FER-RU-MIN-A'TION, *n.* [L.] The soldering or uniting of metals.

FER'RY, *v. t.* [Sax. *feran*, *ferian*; G. *führen*; Gr. φερω; L. *fero*; allied to *bear*, and more nearly to Sax. *faran*, to pass. See BEAR and FARE, and Class Br, No. 33, 35.]

To carry or transport over a river, strait, or other water, in a boat. We *ferry* men, horses, carriages, over rivers, for a moderate fee or price, called *fare* or *ferriage*.

FER'RY, *v. i.* To pass over water in a boat. *Milton.*

FER'RY, *n.* A boat or small vessel in which passengers and goods are conveyed over rivers or other narrow waters; sometimes called a *wherry*. [*This application of the word is, I believe, entirely obsolete, at least in America.*]

2. The place or passage where boats pass over water to convey passengers.

3. The right of transporting passengers over a lake or stream. A B owns the *ferry* at Windsor. [*In New England, this word is used in the two latter senses.*]

FER'RY-BOAT, *n.* A boat for conveying passengers over streams and other narrow waters.

FER'RY-ING, *ppr.* Carrying over in a boat.

FER'RY-MAN, *n.* One who keeps a ferry, and transports passengers over a river.

FER'TILE, (-til,) *a.* [Fr. *fertile*; Sp. *fertil*; It. *fertile*; L. *fertilis*, from *fero*, to bear.]

1. Fruitful; rich; producing fruit in abundance; as, *fertile* land, ground, soil, fields, or meadows. This word, in America, is rarely applied to trees, or to animals, but to land. It formerly had *of* before the thing produced; as, *fertile of* all kinds of grain; but *in* is now used; *fertile in* grain.

2. Rich; having abundant resources; prolific; productive; inventive; able to produce abundantly; as, a *fertile* genius, mind, or imagination.

FER'TILE-LY, *adv.* Fruitfully.

FER'TILE-NESS. See FERTILITY.

FER-TIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *fertilitas*.]

1. Fruitfulness; the quality of producing fruit in abundance; as, the *fertility* of land, ground, soil, fields, and meadows.

2. Richness; abundant resources; fertile invention; as, the *fertility* of genius, of fancy, or imagination.

FER'TIL-IZE, *v. t.* To enrich; to supply with the pabulum of plants; to make fruitful or productive; as, to *fertilize* land, soil, ground, and meadows. [FERTILITATE is not used.]

FER'TIL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Enriched; rendered fruitful.

FER'TIL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Enriching; making fruitful or productive. The Connecticut overflows the adjacent meadows, *fertilizing* them by depositing fine particles of earth or vegetable substances.

2. *a.* Enriching; furnishing the nutriment of plants.

FER-U-LA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *ferula*.]

Pertaining to reeds or canes; having a stalk like a reed; or resembling the Ferula; as, *ferulaceous* plants. *Fourcroy.*

FER'ULE, (fer'ril *or* fer'rule,) *n.* [L. *ferula*, from *ferio*, to strike, or from the use of stalks of the Ferula.]

1. A little wooden pallet or slice, used to punish children in school, by striking them on the palm of the hand. [FERULAR is not used.]

2. Under the Eastern empire, the *ferula* was the emperor's scepter. It was a long stem or shank, with a flat, square head. *Encyc.*

FER'ULE, (fer'ril *or* fer'rule,) *v. t.* To punish with a ferule.

FER'ULED, *pp.* Punished with a ferule.

FER'UL-ING, *ppr.* Punishing with a ferule.

FER'VEN-CY, *n.* [See FERVENT.] Heat of mind; ardor; eagerness. *Shak.*

2. Pious ardor; animated zeal; warmth of devotion.

When you pray, let it be with attention, with *fervency*, and with perseverance. *Wake.*

FER'VENT, *a.* [L. *fervens*, from *ferveo*, to be hot, to boil, to glow; Ar. فار *faura*, to boil, to swell with heat, to ferment. Class Br, No. 30. *Ferveo* gives the Spanish *hervir*, to boil, to swarm as bees, whose motions resemble the boiling of water.]

1. Hot; boiling; as, a *fervent* summer; *fervent* blood. *Spenser. Wotton.*

2. Hot in temper; vehement.

They are *fervent* to dispute. *Hooker.*

3. Ardent; very warm; earnest; excited; animated; glowing; as, *fervent* zeal; *fervent* piety.

Fervent in spirit.—Rom. xii.

FER'VENT-LY, *adv.* Earnestly; eagerly; vehemently; with great warmth.

2. With pious ardor; with earnest zeal; ardently

Epaphras—saluteth you, laboring *fervently* for you in prayers. —Col. iv.

FER'VENT-NESS, *n.* Fervency; ardor; zeal.
FER-VES'CENT, *a.* Growing hot.
FER'VID, *a.* [L. *fervidus.*]
1. Very hot; burning; boiling; as, *fervid* heat.
2. Very warm in zeal; vehement; eager; earnest; as, *fervid* zeal.
FER'VID-LY, *adv.* Very hotly; with glowing warmth.
FER'VID-NESS, *n.* Glowing heat; ardor of mind; warm zeal. *Bentley.*
FER'VOR, *n.* [L. *fervor.*]
1. Heat or warmth; as, the *fervor* of a summer's day.
2. Heat of mind; ardor; warm or animated zeal and earnestness in the duties of religion, particularly in prayer.
FES'CEN-NINE, *a.* Pertaining to Fescennium, in Italy; licentious. *Kennet.*
FES'CEN-NINE, *n.* A nuptial song, or a licentious song. *Cartwright.*
FES'CUE, *n.* [Fr. *fétu*, for *festu*, a straw; L. *festuca*, a shoot or stalk of a tree, a rod.]
A small wire used to point out letters to children when learning to read. *Dryden. Holder.*
FES'CUE, *v. t.* To assist in reading by a fescue. *Smart.*
FES'CUE-GRASS, *n.* The popular name of the Festuca, a genus of grasses containing several species of importance in agriculture. *P. Cyc. Lee.*
FES'ELS, *n.* A kind of base grain. *May.*
FESSE, (fes,) *n.* [L. *fascia*, a band.]
In *heraldry*, a band or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon; one of the nine honorable ordinaries. *Peacham. Encyc.*
FESSE'-POINT, *n.* The exact center of the escutcheon. *Encyc.*
FES'SI-TUDE, *n.* [L.] Weariness.
FES'TAL, *a.* [L. *festus*, festive. See FEAST.]
Pertaining to a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful. *Chesterfield.*
FES'TAL-LY, *adv.* Joyously; mirthfully.
FES'TER, *v. i.* [Qu. L. *pestis*, *pus*, or *pustula.*]
To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent. We say of a sore or wound, it *festers.*

Passion and unkindness may give a wound that shall bleed and smart; but it is treachery that makes it *fester.* *South.*

FES'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rankling; growing virulent.
FES'TER-MENT, *n.* A festering. *Chalmers.*
FES'TI-NATE, *a.* [L. *festino, festinatus.*]
Hasty; hurried. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
FES'TI-NATE-LY, *adv.* Hastily. *Shak.*
FES-TI-NA'TION, *n.* Haste. [*Not used.*]
FES'TI-VAL, *a.* [L. *festivus*, from *festus*, or *festum*, or *fasti.* See FEAST.]
Pertaining to a feast; joyous; mirthful; as, a *festival* entertainment. *Atterbury.*
FES'TI-VAL, *n.* The time of feasting; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious.

The morning trumpets *festival* proclaimed. *Milton.*

FES'TIVE, *a.* [L. *festivus.*]
Pertaining to or becoming a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful.

The glad circle round them yield their souls
To *festive* mirth and wit that knows no guile. *Thomson.*

FES'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a festive manner.
FES-TIV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *festivitas.*]
1. *Primarily*, the mirth of a feast; hence, joyfulness; gayety; social joy or exhilaration of spirits at an entertainment. *Taylor.*
2. A festival. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*
FES'TIV-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to a feast; joyous.
FES-TOON', *n.* [Fr. *feston*; Sp. *id.*; It. *festone*; probably a tie, from the root of *fast*, W. *fest.*]
Something in imitation of a garland or wreath. In *architecture* and *sculpture*, an ornament of carved work, in the form of a wreath of flowers, fruits, and leaves, intermixed or twisted together. It is in the form of a string or collar, somewhat largest in the middle, where it falls down in an arch, being suspended by the ends, the extremities of which often hang down perpendicularly. *Harris. Encyc. Brande.*
FES-TOON', *v. t.* To form in festoons, or to adorn with festoons.
FES-TOON'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made into festoons, or adorned with them.
FES-TOON'ING, *ppr.* Making into festoons, or adorning with them.
FES'TU-CINE, (-sin,) *a.* [L. *festuca.*]
Being of a straw color. *Brown.*
FES'TU-COUS, *a.* Formed of straw. *Brown.*
FET, *n.* [Fr. *fait.*] A piece. [*Not used.*]
FET, *v. t.* or *i.* To fetch; to come to. [*Not used.*] *Tusser. Sackville.*
FE'TAL, *a.* [from *fetus.*] Pertaining to a fetus.
FETCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *fecean*, or *feccean.* I have not found this word in any other language. *Fd*, *fettan*, must be a different word or a corruption.]
1. To go and bring, or simply to bring, that is, to bear a thing *toward* or *to* a person.

We will take men to *fetch* victuals for the people. —Judges xx.
Go to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two kids of the goats. —Gen. xxvii.

In the latter passage, *fetch* signifies only to *bring.*
2. To derive; to draw, as from a source.

On, you noblest English,
Whose blood is *fetched* from fathers of war-proof. *Shak.*

[*In this sense, the use is neither common nor elegant.*]
3. To strike at a distance. [*Not used.*]

The conditions and improvements of weapons are the *fetching* afar off. *Bacon.*

4. To bring back; to recall; to bring to any state. [*Not used, or vulgar.*]

In smells we see their great and sudden effect in *fetching* men again, when they swoon. *Bacon.*

5. To bring or draw; as, to *fetch* a thing within a certain compass.
6. To make; to perform; as, to *fetch* a turn; to *fetch* a leap or bound. *Shak.*

Fetch a compass behind them. —2 Sam. v.

7. To draw; to heave; as, to *fetch* a sigh. *Addison.*
8. To reach; to attain or come to; to arrive at.

We *fetched* the eyrie's isle. *Chapman.*

9. To bring; to obtain as its price. Wheat *fetches* only 75 cents the bushel. A commodity is worth what it will *fetch.*
To fetch out; to bring or draw out; to cause to appear.
To fetch to; to restore; to revive, as from a swoon.
To fetch up; to bring up; to cause to come up or forth.
To fetch a pump; to pour water into it to make it draw water. *Mar. Dict.*
FETCH, *v. i.* To move or turn; as, to *fetch* about. *Shak.*
2. Among *seamen*, to reach or attain; as, to *fetch* to windward. *Totten.*
FETCH, *n.* A stratagem, by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass, or by which one thing seems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice; as, a *fetch* of wit. *Shak.*

Straight cast about to overreach
The unwary conqueror with a *fetch.* *Hudibras.*

FETCH'ER, *n.* One that brings.
FETCH'ING, *ppr.* Bringing; going and bringing; deriving; drawing; making; reaching; obtaining as price.
FETE, (fāte,) *n.* [Fr.] A festival holiday, or celebration of some day.
FETE-CHAM-PETRE', (fāt-sham-pātr',) *n.* A festival or entertainment in the open air.
FE'TICH, (fee'tish,) *n.* An object selected temporarily for worship, as a tree, stone, &c. [See FETICHISM.]
FET'I-CHISM, } *n.* The worship of idols among the
FET'I-CISM, } negroes of Africa, among whom *fetich* is an idol, any tree, stone, or other thing worshiped.
A stupid kind of idolatry, such as that of the African negroes, which consists in giving temporary worship to any material object which the fancy may happen to select, as a tree, a stone, a post, an animal, &c. *J. Murdock.*
FET'ID, *a.* [L. *fatidus*, from *fateo*, to have an ill scent.]
Having an offensive smell; having a strong or rancid scent.

Most putrefactions smell either *fetid* or moldy. *Bacon.*

FET'ID-NESS, *n.* The quality of smelling offensively; a fetid quality.
FE-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *fetifer*; *fetus* and *fero*, to bear.]
Producing young, as animals.
FET'LOCK, *n.* [*foot*, or *feet*, and *lock.*] The part of the leg where the tuft of hair grows behind the pastern joint in horses. *Farm. Encyc.*
FE'TOR, *n.* [L. *fetor.*]
Any strong, offensive smell; stench. *Arbuthnot.*
FET'TER, *n.* [Sax. *fetor*, from *fet*, *feet*, as in L. *pedica*; G. *fessel.* Chiefly used in the plural, *fetters.*]
1. A chain for the feet, a chain by which an animal is confined by the foot, either made fast or fixed, as a prisoner, or impeded in motion, and hindered from leaping, as a horse whose fore and hind feet are confined by a chain.

The Philistines bound Samson with *fetters* of brass. —Judges xvi.

2. Any thing that confines or restrains from motion.

Passions too fierce to be in *fetters* bound. *Dryden.*

FET'TER, *v. t.* To put on fetters; to shackle or confine the feet with a chain.
2. To bind; to enchain; to confine; to restrain motion; to impose restraints on.

Fetter strong madness in a silken thread. *Shak.*

FET'TER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Bound or confined by fetters; enchained. *Marston.*
In *zoology*, applied to the feet of animals, when they are stretched backward, and appear unfit for walking.
FET'TER-ING, *ppr.* Binding or fastening by the feet with a chain; confining; restraining motion.
FET'TER-LESS, *a.* Free from fetters or restraint. *Marston.*
FET'TLE, *v. t.* To repair. *Chesh. Glossary.*
2. To do trifling business. *Bp. Hall.*
FETT'STEIN, *n.* [Ger., fat-stone.] A mineral of a greenish or bluish-gray color, or flesh-red, called also elaolite. *Aikin. Jameson.*
FE'TUS, *n.*; *pl.* FETUSES. [L. *fetus.*]
The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg, after it is perfectly formed, before which time it is called *embryo.* A young animal then is called a *fetus*, from the time its parts are distinctly formed, till its birth. *Encyc.*
FEUD, (fūde,) *n.* [Sax. *fehth*, or *fegth*, from *fegan*, *feon*, to hate. Hence also *fah*, a foe, and from the participle *feond*, a fiend; D. *vyand*, G. *feind*, an enemy; G. *fehd*, war, quarrel; Sw. *fegd*; Dan. *fejde.* In Irish, *fuath* is hatred, abhorrence. Class Bg.]
1. *Primarily*, a deadly quarrel; hatred and contention that were to be terminated only by death. Among our rude ancestors, these quarrels, though originating in the murder of an individual, involved the whole tribe or family of the injured and of the aggressing parties. Hence, in *modern usage*,
2. A contention or quarrel; *particularly*, an inveterate quarrel between families or parties in a state; the discord and animosities which prevail among the citizens of a state or city, sometimes accompanied with civil war. In the north of Great Britain, the word is still used in its original sense; denoting a combination of kindred to revenge the death of any of their blood, on the offender and all his race, or any other great enemy. We say, it is the policy of our enemies to raise and cherish intestine *feuds.*
The word is not strictly applicable to wars between different nations, but to intestine wars, and to quarrels and animosities between families or small tribes.
FEOD, *n.* Usually supposed to be composed of the Teutonic *fee*, goods, reward, and *ead* or *odh*, W. *etmaw*, possession, property. But if feuds had been given as rewards for services, that consideration would have vested the *title* to the land in the donee. Yet *feud* is not a Teutonic or Gothic word, being found among none of the northern nations of Europe. This word originated in the south of Europe, whether in France, Spain, or Italy, may perhaps be ascertained by writings of the middle ages, which I do not possess. It probably originated among the Franks, or in Lombardy or Italy, and certainly among men who studied the civil law. In *Italian*, a feoffee is called *fedo-commessario*, a trust-commissary; *fedecommesso* is a feoffment, a trust-estate; Sp. *fideicomiso*, a feoffment. These words are the *fidei-commissarius*, *fidei commissum*, of the Digest and Codex. In *Spanish*, *fiado* signifies security given for another, or bail; *al fiado*, on trust; *fiador*, one who trusts; *feudo*, a fief, fee, or feud; Port. *id.* In *Norman*, *fee de chevalers* signifies knight's fees. *Feud*, then, with *fee*, which is a contraction of it, is a word formed from the L. *fides*, It. *fede*, Sp. *fe*, Norm. *fei*, faith, trust, with *had*, state, or *ead* or *odh*, estate; and a *feud* is an estate in trust, or on condition, which coincides nearly in sense with the northern word, G. *lehen*, D. *leen*; Sw. *län*, Dan. *lehn*, Eng. *loan.* From the origin of this word, we see the peculiar propriety of calling the donee *fidelis*, and his obligation to his lord *fidelitas*, whence *fealty.*]
A fief; a fee; a right to lands or hereditaments held in trust, or on the terms of performing certain conditions; the right which a vassal or tenant has to the lands or other immovable thing of his lord, to use the same and take the profits thereof hereditarily, rendering to his superior such duties and services as belong to military tenure, &c., the property of the soil always remaining in the lord or superior.
From the foregoing explanation of the origin of the word, result very naturally the definition of the term, and the doctrine of forfeiture, upon non-performance of the conditions of the trust or loan.
FEOD'AL, (fūd'al,) *a.* [Sp. *feudal.*]
1. Pertaining to feuds, fiefs, or fees; as, *feudal* rights or services; *feudal* tenures.
2. Consisting of feuds or fiefs; embracing tenures by military services; as, the *feudal* system.
FEOD'AL, *n.* Something held by tenure.
FEOD'AL-ISM, *n.* The feudal system; the principles and constitution of feuds, or lands held by military services. *Whitaker.*
FEOD-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being feudal; feudal form or constitution. *Burke.*
FEOD-AL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of reducing to feudal tenure.
FEOD'AL-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce to a feudal tenure.
FEOD'AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Reduced to feudal tenure.
FEOD'AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to a feudal form.
FEOD'A-RY, *a.* Holding land of a superior.
FEOD'A-TA-RY, *n.* A feudatory, which see.
FEOD'A-TO-RY, *n.* [Sp. *feudatorio*; Port. *feudatorio.*]
A tenant or vassal who holds his lands of a superior, on condition of military service; the tenant of a feud or fief. *Blackstone. Encyc.*
FEU DE JOIE, (fū'de-zhwa',) [fire of joy.] A French phrase for a bonfire, or a firing of guns in token of joy.

FEOD'IST, *n.* A writer on feuds. *Spelman.*
FEUIL'LAGE, (fūl'yāzh,) *n.* [Fr., foliage.] A bunch or row of leaves. *Jervas.*
FEU'ILLE-MORT, (fū'il-mort,) *n.* [Fr., dead leaf.] The color of a faded leaf.
FEO'TER, *v. t.* To make ready. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
FEO'TER-ER, *n.* A dog-keeper. [*Not used.*] *Massinger.*
FE'VER, *n.* [Fr., *fievre*; Sp. *fiebre*: It. *febbre*: L. *febris*, supposed to be so written by transposition for *ferbis* or *fervis*, from *ferbeo*, *ferveo*, to be hot, Ar. فار *faura* or *faira*. Class Br, No. 30.]

1. A disease characterized by an accelerated pulse, with increase of heat, impaired functions, diminished strength, and often with preternatural thirst. This order of diseases is called by Cullen *pyrexy*, Gr. *πυρεξια*. Fevers are often or generally preceded by chills or rigors, called *the cold stage of the disease*. Fevers are of various kinds; but the principal division of fevers is into *remitting* fevers, which subside or abate at intervals; *intermitting* fevers, which intermit or entirely cease at intervals; and *continued* or *continual* fevers, which neither remit nor intermit.

2. Heat; agitation; excitement by any thing that strongly affects the passions. This news has given me a *fever*. This quarrel has set my blood in a *fever*.

FE'VER, *v. t.* To put in a fever. *Dryden*
FE'VER-COOL-ING, *a.* Allaying febrile heat. *Thomson.*
FE'VER-ET, *n.* A slight fever. [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe.*
FE'VER-FEW, *n.* [Sax. *feferfuge*; L. *febris* and *fugo*.]

A plant allied to Chamomile, and so named from supposed febrifuge qualities. The common feverfew grows to the hight of two or three feet, with compound, radiated, white flowers, with a yellow disc.

FE'VER-ISH, *a.* Having a slight fever; as, the patient is *feverish*.

2. Diseased with fever or heat; as, *feverish* nature. *Creech.*

3. Uncertain; inconstant; fickle; now hot, now cold.

We toss and turn about our *feverish* will. *Dryden*

4. Hot; sultry; burning; as, the *feverish* north. *Dryden.*

FE'VER-ISH-LY, *adv.* In a feverish manner.
FE'VER-ISH-NESS, *n.* The state of being feverish; a slight febrile affection.
FE'VER-LY, *a.* Like a fever.
FE'VER-OUS, *a.* Affected with fever or ague.

2. Having the nature of fever. [*Shak.*

All *feverous* kinds. *Milton.*

3. Having the tendency to produce fever; as, a *feverous* disposition of the year. [*This word is little used.*] *Bacon.*

FE'VER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a feverish manner. [*Little used.*] *Donne.*
FE'VER-ROOT, *n.* A plant of the genus Triosteum.
FE'VER-SICK, *a.* [Sax. *fefer-seoc.*] Diseased with fever. *Peele.*
FE'VER-SORE, *n.* The popular name of a carious ulcer or necrosis. *Miner.*
FE'VER-WEAK'EN-ED, (-wēk'nd,) *a.* Debilitated by fever.
FE'VER-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Eryngium.
FE'VER-WORT. See FEVER-ROOT.
FE-VER-Y, *a.* Affected with fever. *B. Jonson.*
FEW, (fū,) *a.* [Sax. *fea*, or *feawa*; Dan. *faae*: Fr. *peu*; Sp. and It. *poco*; L. *pauci*. The senses of *few* and *small* are often united. Class Bg.]

Not many; small in number. Party is the madness of many for the gain of a *few*; but *few* men, in times of party, regard the maxim.

FEW'EL, *n.* Combustible matter. [See FUEL.]
FEW'NESS, *n.* Smallness of number; paucity. *Dryden.*

2. Paucity of words; brevity. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FEY, (fā,) *v. t.* [D. *vergen.*] To cleanse a ditch from mud. *Tusser.*
FEY'ED, *pp.* Cleansed from mud; applied to a ditch.
FEY'ING, *ppr.* Cleansing a ditch from mud.
FI-A'CRE, (fe-ā'kr,) *n.* A French hackney coach.
FI'ANCE, *v. t.* To betroth [See APPIANCE.]
FI'ARS, (fī'arz,) *n. pl.* The price of grains, as fixed, in the counties of Scotland, by the respective sheriffs and a jury. *Jamieson.*
FI'AT, *n.* [L., from *fio*.] Let it be done; a decree; a command to do something.
FIB, *n.* [See FABLE. Ir. *meabhra*.]

A lie or falsehood: a word used among children and the vulgar, as a softer expression than *lie*.

FIB, *v. i.* To lie; to speak falsely.
FIB'BER, *n.* One who tells lies or fibs.
FIB'BING, *ppr.* Telling fibs; as a *noun*, the telling of fibs.
FI'BER, FI'BRE, *n.* [Fr. *fibre*; L. *fibra*; Sp. *hebra*, *fibra*; It. *fibra*.]

1. A thread; a fine, slender body which constitutes a part of the frame of animals. Of fibers, some are soft and flexible, others more hard and elastic. Those that are soft are hollow, or spongy, and full of little cells, as the nervous and fleshy. Some are so small as scarcely to be visible; others are larger, and appear to be composed of still smaller fibres. These fibers constitute the substance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves, veins, arteries, and muscles. *Quincy.*

2. A filament or slender thread in plants or minerals; the small, slender root of a plant.

3. Any fine, slender thread.

FI'BER-ED, FI'BRED, *a.* Having fibers.
FI'BER-LESS, FI'BRE-LESS, *a.* Having no fibers.
FI'BRIL, *n.* [Fr. *fibrille*.]

A small fiber; the branch of a fiber; a very slender thread. *Cheyne.*

FI-BRIL'LOUS, *a.* Pertaining to fibers. *Dr. Kinnier.*
FI'BRIN, *n.* [See FIBER.] A peculiar organic compound substance found in animals and vegetables. It is contained in the clot of coagulated blood, and constitutes muscular fiber. Pure fibrin is of a whitish color, inodorous, and insoluble in cold water; it is a solid substance, tough, elastic, and composed of thready fibers. *P. Cyc. Graham.*
FI'BRIN-OUS, *a.* Having or partaking of fibrin.
FIB'RO-LITE, *n.* [from L. *fibra*, and Gr. λιθος.]

A fibrous mineral from the Carnatic, supposed to be identical with Bucholzite. An American mineral so called is nothing but Kyanite. *Dana.*

FI'BROUS, *a.* Composed or consisting of fibers; as, a *fibrous* body or substance.

2. Containing fibers. In *mineralogy*, a *fibrous* fracture is that which presents fine threads or slender lines, either straight or curved, parallel, diverging, or stellated, like the rays of a star. *Kirwan.*

FIB'U-LA, *n.* [L.] The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia. *Quincy.*

2. A clasp or buckle.

FICK'LE, *a.* [Sax. *ficol*; but it seems to be connected with *wicelian*, Sw. *vackla*, to waver, from the root of *wag*; L. *vacillo*; Gr. ποικιλος; Heb. Ch. Syr. פוק, to fail, or rather Heb. פוג, to stagger. Class Bg, No. 41, 60.]

1. Wavering; inconstant; unstable; of a changeable mind; irresolute; not firm in opinion or purpose; capricious.

They know how *fickle* common lovers are. *Dryden.*

2. Not fixed or firm; liable to change or vicissitude; as, a *fickle* state. *Milton.*

FICK'LE-NESS, *n.* A wavering; wavering disposition; inconstancy; instability; unsteadiness in opinion or purpose; as, the *fickleness* of lovers.

2. Instability; changeableness; as, the *fickleness* of fortune.

FICK'LY, *adv.* Without firmness or steadiness. *Southern.*
FI'CO, (fē'ko,) *n.* [It., a *fig*.] An act of contempt by placing the thumb between two of the fingers, expressing *a fig for you*. *Carew.*
FIC'TILE, *a.* [L. *fictilis*, from *fictus*, *fingo*, to feign.]

Molded into form by art; manufactured by the potter.

Fictile earth is more fragile than crude earth. *Bacon.*

FIC'TION, *n.* [L. *fictio*, from *fingo*, to feign.]

1. The act of feigning, inventing, or imagining; as, by the mere *fiction* of the mind. *Stillingfleet.*

2. That which is feigned, invented, or imagined. The story is a *fiction*.

So also was the *fiction* of those golden apples kept by a dragon, taken from the serpent which tempted Eve. *Raleigh.*

3. *Fiction*; in *law*, an assumption made of what is not literally true, for the purpose of passing more rapidly over those parts of the subject which are not disputed, and arriving at the points really at issue. *Brande.*

FIC'TION-IST, *n.* A writer of fiction. *West. Rev.*
FIC'TIOUS, for FICTITIOUS. [*Not used.*]
FIC-TI''TIOUS, (fik-tish'us,) *a.* [L. *fictitius*, from *fingo*, to feign.]

1. Feigned; imaginary; not real.

The human persons are as *fictitious* as the airy ones. *Pope.*

2. Counterfeit; false; not genuine; as, *fictitious* fame. *Dryden.*

FIC-TI''TIOUS-LY, *adv.* By fiction; falsely; counterfeitly.
FIC-TI''TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Feigned representation. *Brown.*
FIC'TIVE, *a.* Feigned. [*Not used.*]
FIC'TOR, *n.* [L.] An artist who models or forms statues and reliefs in clay. *Elmes.*
FID, *n.* A square bar of wood or iron, with a shoulder at one end, used to support the topmast, when erected at the head of the lower mast. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A pin of hard wood or iron, tapering to a point, used to open the strands of a rope in splicing. *Mar. Dict.*

FID'DLE, (fid'dl,) *n.* [G. *fiedel*; D. *vedel*; L. *fides*, *fidicula*.]

A stringed instrument of music; a violin.

FID'DLE, *v. i.* To play on a fiddle or violin.

Themistocles said he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a small town a great city. *Bacon.*
It is said that Nero *fiddled* when Rome was in flames. *History.*

2. To trifle; to shift the hands often and do nothing, like a fellow that plays on a fiddle.

Good cooks can not abide what they call *fiddling* work. *Swift.*

FID'DLE, *v. t.* To play a tune on a fiddle.
FID'DLE-FAD'DLE, *n.* A trifle; trifling talk. [*A low, cant word.*] *Spectator.*
FID'DLE-FAD'DLE, *a.* Trifling; making a bustle about nothing. [*Vulgar.*]
FID'DLER, *n.* One who plays on a fiddle or violin.
FID'DLE-STICK, *n.* The bow and string with which a fiddler plays on a violin.
FID'DLE-STRING, *n.* The string of a fiddle, fastened at the ends, and elevated in the middle by a bridge.
FID'DLE-WOOD, *n.* A plant of the genus Citharexylon.
FID'DLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Playing on a fiddle; trifling.
FID'DLING, *n.* The act of playing on a fiddle. *Bacon.*
FI-DE-JUS'SION, (-jush'un,) *n.* Suretiship; the act of being bound as surety for another.
FI-DE-JUS'SOR, *n.* [L.] A surety; one bound for another. *Blackstone.*
FI-DEL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *fidelitas*, from *fides*, faith, *fido*, to trust. See FAITH.]

1. Faithfulness; careful and exact observance of duty, or performance of obligations. We expect *fidelity* in a public minister, in an agent or trustee, in a domestic servant, in a friend.

The best security for the *fidelity* of men, is to make interest coincide with duty. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

2. Firm adherence to a person or party with which one is united, or to which one is bound; loyalty; as, the *fidelity* of subjects to their king or government; the *fidelity* of a tenant or liege to his lord

3. Observance of the marriage covenant; as, the *fidelity* of a husband or wife.

4. Honesty; veracity; adherence to truth; as, the *fidelity* of a witness.

FIDGE, FIDG'ET, *v. i.* [Allied probably to *fickle*.] To move one way and the other; to move irregularly, or in fits and starts. [*A low word.*] *Swift.*
FIDG'ET, *n.* Irregular motion; restlessness. [*Vulgar.*]
FIDG'ET-Y, *a.* Restless; uneasy. [*Vulgar.*]
FI-DU'CIAL, (fe-dū'shal,) *a.* [from L. *fiducia*, from *fido*, to trust.]

1. Confident; undoubting; firm; as, a *fiducial* reliance on the promises of the gospel.

2. Having the nature of a trust; as, *fiducial* power. *Spelman.*

FI-DU'CIAL-LY, *adv.* With confidence. *South.*
FI-DU'CIA-RY, *a.* [L. *fiduciarius*, from *fido*, to trust.]

1. Confident; steady; undoubting; unwavering; firm. *Wake.*

2. Not to be doubted; as, *fiduciary* obedience. *Howell.*

3. Held in trust. *Spelman.*

FI-DU'CIA-RY, *n.* One who holds a thing in trust; a trustee.

2. One who depends on faith for salvation, without works; an Antinomian. *Hammond.*

FIE, (fī;) an exclamation denoting contempt or dislike. [This may be from the Saxon verb *fian*, to hate, the root of *fiend*.]
FIEF, (feef,) *n.* [Fr. *fief*, probably a compound word, consisting of *fe*, faith, and a word I do not understand. See FEE, FEOFF, and FEUD.]

A fee; a feud; an estate held of a superior on condition of military service.

FIELD, (feeld,) *n.* [Sax. *feld*; G. *feld*; D. *veld*; Sw. and Dan. *fält*; probably level land, a plain, from D. *vellen*, to *fell*, to lay or throw down.]

1. A piece of land inclosed for tillage or pasture; any part of a farm, except the garden and appurtenances of the mansion; *properly*, land not covered with wood, and more strictly applicable to tillage land than to mowing land, which is often called *meadow*. But we say, the master of the house is in the *field* with his laborers, when he is at a distance from his house on his farm. He is in the *field*, plowing, sowing, reaping, or making hay.

2. Ground not inclosed. *Mortimer.*

3. The ground where a battle is fought. We say, the *field* of battle; these veterans are excellent soldiers in the *field*.

4. A battle; action in the field.

What though the *field* be lost. *Milton.*

5. *To keep the field*, is to keep the campaign open; to live in tents, or to be in a state of active operations. At the approach of cold weather, the troops, unable *to keep the field*, were ordered into winter quarters.

6. A wide expanse.

Ask of yonder argent *fields* above. *Pope.*

7. Open space for action or operation; compass; extent. This subject opens a wide *field* for contemplation.

8. A piece or tract of land.

The *field* I give thee, and the cave that is therein.—Gen. xxiii.

9 The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn; as, the *field* or ground of a picture. *Dryden.*
10. In *heraldry*, the whole surface of the shield, or the continent. *Encyc.*
11. In *Scripture*, *field* often signifies the open country, ground not inclosed, as it may in some countries in modern times.
12. A *field of ice*; a large body of floating ice.
13. *Field of view*, in a *telescope* or *microscope*, is the space within which objects are visible when the instrument is adjusted to its focus. *Brande.*

FIELD′-BAS-IL, *n.* A plant. [*Applied to various plants.*]

FIELD′-BED, *n.* A bed contrived for carrying into the field.

FIELD′-BOOK, *n.* A book used in surveying, in which are set down the angles, stations, distances, &c. *Barlow.*

FIELD′-COL-ORS, (-kul′lurz,) *n. pl.* In *war*, small flags of about a foot and a half square, carried along with the quartermaster-general, for marking out the ground for the squadrons and battalions. *Encyc.*

FIELD′-DAY, *n.* A day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises and evolutions.

FIELD′-DUCK, *n.* A species of bustard, nearly as large as a pheasant; found chiefly in France. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

FIELD′ED, *a.* Being in the field of battle; encamped. *Shak.*

FIELD′FARE, *n.* [*field* and *fare*, wandering in the field. Sax. *faran*, to go.]
A bird, of the genus Turdus, or thrush, about ten inches in length, the head ash-colored, the back and greater coverts of the wings of a fine, deep chestnut, and the tail black. These birds pass the summer in the northern parts of Europe, but visit Great Britain in winter. *Encyc. Partington.*

FIELD′-MAR′SHAL, *n.* The commander of an army, a military officer of high rank in France and Germany, and the highest military officer in England except the captain-general.

FIELD′-MOUSE, *n.* A name given to several species of mice that live in the field, burrowing in banks, &c. *Mortimer.*

FIELD′-OF′FI-CER, *n.* A military officer above the rank of captain, and below that of general, as a major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel.

FIELD′-PIECE, *n.* A small cannon which is carried along with armies, and used in the field of battle.

FIELD′-PREACH′ER, *n.* One who preaches in the open air. *Lavington.*

FIELD′-PREACH′ING, *n.* A preaching in the field or open air. *Warburton.*

FIELD′-ROOM, *n.* Open space. [*Not in use.*] *Drayton.*

FIELD′-SPORTS, *n. pl.* Diversions of the field, as shooting and hunting. *Chesterfield.*

FIELD′-STAFF, *n.* A weapon carried by gunners, about the length of a halberd, with a spear at the end, having on each side ears screwed on, like the cock of a matchlock, where the gunners screw in lighted matches, when they are on command. *Encyc.*

FIELD′-VOLE, *n.* The short-tailed field-mouse. *Brande.*

FIELD′-WORKS, (-wurks,) *n. pl.* In *the military art*, works thrown up by an army, in besieging a fortress, or by the besieged, to defend the place. *Encyc.*

FIELD′Y, *a.* Open, like a field. [*Not in use.*] *Wickliffe.*

FIEND, (feend,) *n.* [Sax. *feond*, Goth. *fiands*, from *fian*, *feon*, *figan*, to hate; G. *feind*; D. *vyand*; Sw. and Dan. *fiende.* See FEUD, contention.]
An enemy, in the worst sense; an implacable or malicious foe; the devil; an infernal being.

> O woman! woman! when to ill thy mind
> Is bent, all hell contains no fouler *fiend.* *Pope.*

FIEND′-FRAY′ING, *a.* Terrifying fiends. *More.*

FIEND′FUL, *a.* Full of evil or malignant practices. *Marlowe.*

FIEND′FUL-LY, *adv.* In a fiend-like manner.

FIEND′-HEART-ED, *a.* Having the heart of a fiend.

FIEND′ISH, *a.* Like a fiend; malicious.

FIEND′ISH-NESS, *n.* Maliciousness.

FIEND′-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a fiend; maliciously wicked; diabolical.

FIERCE, (feers,) *a.* [Fr. *fier*; It. *fiero*, *feroce*; Sp. *fiero*, *feroz*; from L. *ferus*, *ferox*, the primary sense of which is, wild, running, rushing.]
1. Vehement; violent; furious; rushing; impetuous; as, a *fierce* wind. *Watts.*
2. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged; as, a *fierce* lion.
3. Vehement in rage; eager of mischief; as, a *fierce* tyrant; a monster *fierce* for blood.
4. Violent; outrageous; not to be restrained.

> Cursed be their anger, for it was *fierce.* — Gen. xlix.

5. Passionate; angry; furious.
6. Wild; staring; ferocious; as, a *fierce* countenance.
7. Very eager; ardent; vehement; as, a man *fierce* for his party.

FIERCE′LY, *adv.* Violently; furiously; with rage; as, both sides *fiercely* fought.
2. With a wild aspect; as, to look *fiercely.* *Bacon.*

FIERCE′-MIND′ED, *a.* Vehement; of a furious temper. *Bp. Wilson.*

FIERCE′NESS, *n.* Ferocity; savageness; excessive violence of spirit.

> The defect of heat, which gives *fierceness* to our natures. *Swift.*

2. Eagerness for blood; fury; as, the *fierceness* of a lion or bear.
3. Quickness to attack; keenness in anger and resentment.

> The Greeks are strong, and skillful to their strength,
> Fierce to their skill, and to their *fierceness* valiant. *Shak.*

4. Violence; outrageous passion.

> His pride and brutal *fierceness* I abhor. *Dryden.*

5. Vehemence; fury; impetuosity; as, the *fierceness* of a tempest.

FI′E-RI FA′CI-AS, (fī′e-rī-fā′she-as,) *n.* [L.] In *law*, a judicial writ that lies for him who has recovered in debt or damages, commanding the sheriff to levy the same on the goods of him against whom the recovery was had. *Cowel.*

FI′ER-I-NESS, *n.* [See FIERY, FIRE.] The quality of being fiery; heat; acrimony; the quality of a substance that excites a sensation of heat. *Boyle.*
2. Heat of temper; irritability; as, a *fieriness* of temper. *Addison.*

FI′ER-Y, *a.* [from *fire.*] Consisting of fire; as, the *fiery* gulf of Etna.

> And *fiery* billows roll below. *Watts.*

2. Hot, like fire; as, a *fiery* heart. *Shak.*
3. Vehement; ardent; very active; impetuous; as, a *fiery* spirit.
4. Passionate; easily provoked; irritable.

> You know the *fiery* quality of the duke. *Shak.*

5. Unrestrained; fierce; as, a *fiery* steed.
6. Heated by fire.

> The sword which is made *fiery.* *Hooker.*

7. Like fire; bright; glaring; as, a *fiery* appearance.

FIFE, *n.* [Fr. *fifre*; G. *pfeife.* It is radically the same as *pipe*, W. *pib*, Ir. *pib*, or *pip*, D. *pyp*, Dan. *pibe*, Sw. *pipa*, coinciding with L. *pipio*, to *pip*, or *peep*, as a chicken. The word may have received its name from a hollow stalk, or from its sound.]
A small pipe used as a wind-instrument, chiefly in martial music with drums.

FIFE, *v. i.* To play on a fife.

FIFE′-MA-JOR, *n.* The chief or superintendent of the fifers of a regiment. *Booth.*

FIF′ER, *n.* One who plays on a fife.

FIF′TEEN, *a.* [Sax. *fiftyn.*]
Five and ten.

FIF′TEENTH, *a.* [Sax. *fifteotha.*]
1. The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth.
2. Containing one part in fifteen.

FIF′TEENTH, *n.* A fifteenth part.
2. An ancient tax laid on towns, boroughs, &c., in England, being one fifteenth part of what each town, &c., had been valued at; or it was a fifteenth of each man's personal estate. *Buchanan.*
3. In *music*, the double octave.

FIFTH, *a.* [Sax. *fifta.* See FIVE.]
1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.
2. Elliptically, a fifth part; or the word may be considered as a noun; as, to give a *fifth* or two *fifths.*

FIFTH, *n.* In *music*, an interval consisting of three tones and a semitone. *Encyc.*

FIFTH′LY, *adv.* In the fifth place.

FIFTH-MON′ARCH-Y-MEN, *n. pl.* A fanatical sect in England, who considered Cromwell as commencing the *fifth* great monarchy of the world, during which Christ should reign on earth a thousand years. *Brande.*

FIF′TI-ETH, *a.* [Sax. *fifteogetha*; *fif*, five, and *teogetha*, tenth.]
The ordinal of fifty; as, the *fiftieth* part of a foot. This may be used elliptically; as, a *fiftieth* of his goods, *part* being understood; or, in this case, the word may be treated in grammar as a noun, admitting a plural; as, two *fiftieths.*

FIF′TY, *a.* [Sax. *fiftig*; *fif*, five, and Goth. *tig*, ten.]
Five tens; five times ten; as, *fifty* men. It may be used as a noun in the plural.

> And they sat down by *fifties.* — Mark vi.

FIG, *n.* [L. *ficus*; Sp. *figo*, or *higo*; It. *fico*; Fr. *figue*; G. *feige*; D. *vyg*: Heb. פג; Ch. פגא.]
1. The fruit of the fig-tree, which is of a round or oblong shape, and a dark-purplish color, with the pulp of a sweet taste. But the varieties are numerous; some being blue, others red, and others of a dark-brown color. *Encyc.*
2. The fig-tree. *Pope.*

FIG, *v. t.* To insult with ficoes, or contemptuous motions of the fingers. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
2. To put something useless into one's head. [*Not used.*] *L'Estrange.*

FIG′-AP-PLE, *n.* A species of apple. *Johnson.*

FIG′-GNAT, (-nat,) *n.* An insect of the fly kind. *Johnson.*

FIG′-LEAF, *n.* The leaf of a fig-tree; also, a thin covering, in allusion to the first covering of Adam and Eve.

FIG-MAR′I-GOLD, *n.* The Mesembryanthemum, a succulent plant, resembling houseleek. *Fam. of Plants. Miller.*

FIG′-PECK-ER, *n.* [L. *ficedula.*]
A bird.

FIG′-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus Ficus, growing in warm climates, and valued for its fruit. The receptacle is common, turbinated, carnous, and connivent, inclosing the florets. The male calyx is tripartite; no corol; three stamens. The female calyx is quinquepartite; no corol; one pistil; one seed. *Encyc.*

To dwell under our vine and fig-tree, is to live in peace and safety. 1 *Kings* iv.

FIG′-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Scrophularia.

FIG′A-RY, *n.* A frolic.

FIG′A-RY, for VAGARY, is not English.

FIGHT, (fite,) *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* FOUGHT, (fawt.) [Sax. *feahtan*, *feohtan*; G. *fechten*; D. *vegten*; Sw. *fäckta*; Dan. *fegter*; Ir. *fichim.*]
1. To strive or contend for victory, in battle or in single combat; to attempt to defeat, subdue, or destroy an enemy, either by blows or weapons; to contend in arms.

> Come and be our captain, that we may *fight* with the children of Ammon. — Judges xi.

When two persons or parties contend in person, *fight* is usually followed by *with.* But when we speak of *carrying on war* in any other form, we may say, to *fight against.*

> Saul took the kingdom over Israel, and *fought against* all his enemies on every side. — 1 Sam. xiv.
> Hazael king of Syria went up, and *fought against* Gath. — 2 Kings xii.

It is treason for a man to join an enemy to *fight against* his country. Hence,
To fight against, is to act in opposition; to oppose; to strive to conquer or resist.

> The stars in their courses *fought against* Sisera. — Judges v.

2. To contend; to strive; to struggle to resist or check.
3. To act as a soldier. *Shak.*

FIGHT, (fite,) *v. t.* To carry on contention; to maintain a struggle for victory over enemies.

> I have fought a good *fight.* — 2 Tim. iv.

2. To contend with in battle; to war against. They *fought* the enemy in two pitched battles. The captain *fought* the frigate seven glasses. [Elliptical; *with* being understood.]
3. To cause to fight; as, to *fight* cocks; to *fight* one's ship.

FIGHT, (fite,) *n.* A battle; an engagement; a contest in arms; a struggle for victory, either between individuals, or between armies, ships, or navies. A duel is called a single *fight*, or combat.
2. Something to screen the combatants in ships.

> Up with your *fights* and your nettings prepare. *Dryden.*

FIGHT′ER, *n.* One that fights; a combatant; a warrior.

FIGHT′ING, (fīt′ing,) *ppr.* Contending in battle; striving for victory or conquest.
2. *a.* Qualified for war; fit for battle.

> A host of *fighting* men. — 2 Chron. xxvi.

3. Occupied in war; being the scene of war; as, a *fighting* field. *Pope.*

FIGHT′ING, *n.* Contention; strife; quarrel.

> Without were *fightings* within were fears. — 2 Cor. vii.

FIG′MENT, *n.* [L. *figmentum*, from *fingo*, to feign.]
An invention; a fiction; something feigned or imagined. These assertions are the *figments* of idle brains. *Bp. Lloyd.*

FIG′U-LATE, *a.* [L. *figulo*, to fashion, from *fingo*, or rather *figo*, which appears to be the root of *fingo.*]
Made of potter's clay; molded; shaped. [*Little used.*]

FIG-U-RA-BIL′I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of a certain fixed or stable form.

FIG′U-RA-BLE, *a.* [from *figure.*] Capable of being brought to a certain fixed form or shape. Thus, lead is *figurable*, but water is not. *Bacon.*

FIG′U-RAL, *a.* Represented by figure or delineation; as, *figural* resemblances. *Brown.*
Figural numbers. See FIGURATE NUMBERS.

FIG′U-RANT, *n. m.* / ***FIG′U-RANTE***, *n. f.* [Fr.] One who dances at the opera, not singly, but in groups or figures.
2. An accessory character on the stage, who *figures* in its scenes, but has nothing to say. Hence, applied to those who figure in any scene, without taking a prominent part.

FIG′U-RATE, *a.* [L. *figuratus.*]
1. Of a certain determinate form.

> Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling any thing of a determinate form; as, *figurate* stones; stones or fossils resembling shells.

3. Figurative. [*Not used.*]

Figurate counterpoint; in *music*, that wherein there is a mixture of discords with concords. *Brande.*

Figurate descant; that in which discords are concerned, though not so much as concords. It may be called the ornament or rhetorical part of music, containing all the varieties of points, figures, syncopes, and diversities of measure. *Harris.*

Figurate numbers, in *mathematics*, are numbers formed according to certain laws, and having peculiar relations to different geometrical figures, as, triangles, squares, pentagons, &c. In the following example, the two lower lines are composed of *figurate numbers*:—

1, 2, 3, 4, &c.
1, 3, 6, 10, &c.
1, 4, 10, 20, &c.

FIG'U-RA-TED, *a.* Having a determinate form. *Potter.*

FIG'U-RATE-LY, *adv.* In a figurate manner.

FIG-U-RA'TION, *n.* The act of giving figure or determinate form. *Bacon.*

2. Determination to a certain form. *Bacon.*

3. Mixture of concords and discords in music. *Gregory.*

FIG'U-RA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *figuratif*, from *figure.*]

1. Representing something else; representing by resemblance; typical.

Thus, they will say, was *figurative*, and served by God's appointment, but for a time, to shadow out the true glory of a more divine sanctity. *Hooker.*

2. Representing by resemblance; not literal or direct. A *figurative* expression is one in which the words are used in a sense different from that in which they are ordinarily used; as,

Slander,
Whose edge is sharper than the sword. *Shak.*

3. Abounding with figures of speech; as, a description highly *figurative.*

FIG'U-RA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By a figure; in a manner to exhibit ideas by resemblance; in a sense different from that which words originally imply. Words are used *figuratively*, when they express something different from their usual meaning.

FIG'U-RA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being figurative.

FIG'URE, (fig'yur,) *n.* [Fr. *figure*; L. *figura*, from *figo*, to fix or set; W. *fugyr*, from *fugiaw*, to feign. See FEIGN.]

1. The form of any thing, as expressed by the outline or terminating extremities. Flowers have exquisite *figures.* A triangle is a *figure* of three sides. A square is a *figure* of four equal sides and equal angles.

2. Shape; form; person; as, a lady of elegant *figure.*

A good *figure*, or person, in man or woman, gives credit at first sight, to the choice of either. *Richardson.*

3. Distinguished appearance; eminence; distinction; remarkable character. Ames made a *figure* in congress; Hamilton, in the cabinet.

4. Appearance of any kind; as, an ill *figure*; a mean *figure.*

5. Magnificence; splendor; as, to live in *figure* and indulgence. *Law.*

6. A statue; an image; that which is formed in resemblance of something else; as, the *figure* of a man in plaster.

7. Representation in painting; the lines and colors which represent an animal, particularly a person; as, the principal *figures* of a picture; a subordinate *figure.*

8. In *manufactures*, a design or representation wrought on damask, velvet, and other stuffs.

9. In *logic*, the form of a syllogism with respect to the order or disposition of the middle term. *Watts.*

10. In *arithmetic*, a character denoting a number; a digit; as, 2, 7, 9.

11. In *geometry*, a diagram.

12. In *astrology*, the horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses. *Shak.*

13. In *theology*, type; representative.

Who was the *figure* of him that was to come.—Rom. v.

14. In *rhetoric*, a mode of speaking or writing in which words are deflected from their ordinary signification, or a mode more beautiful and emphatical than the ordinary way of expressing the sense; the language of the imagination and passions; as, knowledge is the light of the mind; the soul mounts on the wings of faith; youth is the morning of life. In strictness, the change of a word is a *trope*, and any affection of a sentence a *figure*; but these terms are often confounded. *Locke.*

15. In *grammar*, any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

16. In *dancing*, the several steps which the dancer makes in order and cadence, considered as they form certain figures on the floor.

FIG'URE, (fig'yur,) *v. t.* To form or mold into any determinate shape.

Accept this goblet, rough with *figured* gold. *Dryden.*

2. To show by corporeal resemblance, as in picture or statuary.

3. To make a drawing of; as, to *figure* a plant, a shell, &c. [*Used chiefly in the natural sciences.*]

4. To cover or adorn with figures or images; to mark with figures; to form figures in by art; as, to *figure* velvet or muslin.

5. To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms of matter.

6. To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance.

The matter of the sacraments *figureth* their end. *Hooker.*

7. To imagine; to image in the mind. *Temple.*

8. To prefigure; to foreshow. *Shak.*

9. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal; as, *figured* expressions. [*Little used.*]

10. To note by characters. [*Locke.*

As through a crystal glass the *figured* hours are seen. *Dryden.*

11. In *music*, to pass several notes for one; to form runnings or variations. *Encyc.*

FIG'URE, *v. i.* To make a figure; to be distinguished.

The envoy *figured* at the court of St. Cloud.

FIG'URE-CAST'ER, } *n.* A pretender to astrology.
FIG'URE-FLING'ER, } [*Obs.*]

FIG'URE-STONE, *n.* A name of the agalmatolite, or bildstein.

FIG'UR-ED, (fig'yurd,) *pp.* Represented by resemblance; adorned with figures; formed into a determinate figure.

2. In *music*, free and florid.

FIG'UR-ED, *a.* Adorned with figures.

FIG'URE-HEAD, *n.* The figure, statue, or bust, on the projecting part of the head of a ship. *Brande.*

FIG'UR-ING, *n.* Act of making figures.

FIG'UR-ING, *ppr.* Forming into determinate shape; representing by types or resemblances; adorning with figures; making a distinguished appearance.

FI-LA'CEOUS, (fe-la'shus,) *a.* [L. *filum*, a thread; Fr. *file*; Sp. *hilo.*]

Composed or consisting of threads. *Bacon.*

FIL'A-CER, *n.* [Norm. *filcer*, from *file*, a thread or file, L. *filum*, Sp. *hilo.*]

An officer in the English Court of Common Pleas, so called from filing the writs on which he makes process. There are fourteen of them in their several divisions and counties. They make out all original processes, real, personal and mixed. *Harris.*

FIL'A-MENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *filamenta*, threads, from *filum.*]

A thread; a fiber. In *anatomy* and *natural history*, a fine thread, of which flesh, nerves, skin, plants, roots, &c., and also some minerals, are composed. So the spider's web is composed of filaments. The threadlike part of the stamens of plants is called the *filament.*

FIL-A-MENT'OUS, *a.* Like a thread; consisting of fine filaments.

FIL'AN-DERS, *n. pl.* [Fr. *filandres*, from *filum*, a thread.]

A disease in hawks, consisting of filaments of congulated blood; also, small worms wrapt in a thin skin or net, near the reins of a hawk. *Encyc.*

FIL'A-TO-RY, *n.* [from L. *filum*, a thread.]

A machine which forms or spins threads.

This manufactory has three *filatories*, each of 640 reels, which are moved by a water-wheel, and, besides, a small *filatory* turned by men. *Tooke.*

FIL'A-TURE, *n.* *Literally*, a drawing out into threads; hence, the reeling of silk from cocoons.

2. A reel for drawing off silk from cocoons, or an establishment for reeling.

FIL'BERT, *n.* [L. *avellana*, with which the first syllable corresponds; *fil*, *vel.*]

The fruit of the cultivated *Corylus* or hazel; an egg-shaped nut, containing a kernel, that has a mild, farinaceous, oily taste, which is agreeable to the palate. The oil is said to be little inferior to the oil of almonds. *Encyc.*

FILCH, *v. t.* [This word, like *pilfer*, is probably from the root of *file* or *peel*, to strip or rub off. But I know not from what source we have received it. In Sp. *pellizcar* is to pilfer, as *filouter*, in French, is to pick the pocket.]

To steal something of little value; to pilfer; to steal; to pillage; to take wrongfully from another.

Fain would they *filch* that little food away. *Dryden.*
But he that *filches* from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shak.*

FILCH'ED, (filcht,) *pp.* Stolen; taken wrongfully from another; pillaged; pilfered.

FILCH'ER, *n.* A thief; one who is guilty of petty theft.

FILCH'ING, *ppr.* Stealing, taking from another wrongfully; pilfering.

FILCH'ING-LY, *adv.* By pilfering; in a thievish manner.

FILE, *n.* [Fr. *file*, a row; *filet*, a thread; L. *filum*; Sp. *hilo*; Port. *fila*; It. *fila*, *filo*; Russ. *biel*, a thread of flax. The primary sense is probably to draw out or extend, or to twist. W. *filiaw*, to twist.]

1. A thread, string, or line; particularly, a line or wire on which papers are strung in due order for preservation, and for conveniently finding them when wanted. Documents are kept on *file.*

2. The whole number of papers strung on a line or wire; as, a *file* of writs. A *file* is a record of court.

3. A bundle of papers tied together, with the title of each indorsed; *the mode of arranging and keeping papers being changed, without a change of names.*

4. A roll, list, or catalogue. *Shak. Burke.*

5. A row of soldiers ranged one behind another, from front to rear; the number of men constituting the depth of the battalion or squadron.

FILE, *v. t.* To string; to fasten, as papers, on a line or wire for preservation. Declarations and affidavits must be *filed.* An original writ may be *filed* after judgment.

2. To arrange or insert in a bundle, as papers, indorsing the title on each paper. *This is now the more common mode of filing papers in private and public offices.*

3. To present or exhibit officially, or for trial; as, to *file* a bill in chancery.

FILE, *v. i.* To march in a file or line, as soldiers, not abreast, but one after another.

FILE, *n.* [Sax. *feol*; D. *vyl*; G. *feile*; Sw. and Dan. *fil*, a file; Russ. *pila*, a saw; perhaps connected in origin with *polish*, which see. Class Bl, No. 30, 32, 33, 45.]

An instrument used in smoothing and polishing metals, formed of iron or steel, and cut in little furrows.

FILE, *v. t.* [Russ. *opilovayu*, and *spilivayu*, to file.]

1. To rub and smooth with a file; to polish.

2. To cut as with a file; to wear off or away by friction; as, to *file* off a tooth

3. [from *defile.*] To foul or defile. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FILE'-CUT'TER, *n.* A maker of files. *Moxon.*

FIL'ED, (fild,) *pp.* Placed on a line or wire; placed in a bundle and indorsed; smoothed or polished with a file.

FILE'-FISH, *n.* A name given to certain fishes from their skin being granulated like a file. They are intermediate between the bony and cartilaginous fishes, and constitute the genus *Balistes.* *Partington.*

FILE'-LEAD'ER, *n.* The soldier placed in the front of a file. *Cyc.*

FIL'E-MOT, *n.* [Fr. *feuille-morte*, a dead leaf.]

A yellowish brown color; the color of a faded leaf. *Swift.*

FIL'ER, *n.* One who uses a file in smoothing and polishing.

FIL'IAL, (fil'yal,) *a.* [Fr. *filial*; It. *filiale*; Sp. *filial*; from L. *filius*, a son, *filia*, a daughter, Sp. *hijo*, Coptic *salu*, Sans. *bala* or *bali.* It agrees in elements with *foal* and *pullus.* The Welsh has *hiliaw* and *epiliaw*, to bring forth; *hil* and *epil*, progeny.]

1. Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming a child in relation to his parents. *Filial* love is such an affection as a child naturally bears to his parents. *Filial* duty or obedience is such duty or obedience as the child owes to his parents.

2. Bearing the relation of a son.

Sprigs of like leaf erect their *filial* heads. *Prior.*

FIL'IAL-LY, *adv.* In a filial manner.

FIL-I-A'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *filius*, a son.]

1. The relation of a son or child to a father; correlative to *paternity.* *Hale.*

2. Adoption.

3. The fixing of a bastard child on some one as its father; affiliation. *Smart.*

FIL-IC'I-FORM, (-is'e-form,) *a.* Fern-shaped. *Smart.*

FIL'I-COID, *a.* [*filices* and *eidos.*]

In *botany*, fern-like; having the form of ferns.

FIL'I-COID, *n.* A plant resembling ferns. *Lindley.*

FIL'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *filum*, a thread, and *forma.*]

Having the form of a thread or filament; slender and of equal thickness from top to bottom; as, a *filiform* style or peduncle. *Martyn.*

FIL'I-GRANE, *n.* [L. *filum*, a thread, and *granum*, a grain.]

The original word for FILIGREE, which see.

FIL'I-GREE, *n.* A kind of enrichment on gold and silver, wrought delicately in the manner of little threads or grains, or of both intermixed. *Hebert.*

FIL'I-GREED, *a.* Ornamented with filigree. Formerly spelt FILIGRANED. *Tatler.*

FIL'ING, *ppr.* Placing on a string or wire, or in a bundle of papers; presenting for trial; marching in a file; smoothing with a file.

FIL'INGS, *n. pl.* Fragments or particles rubbed off by the act of filing; as, *filings* of iron.

FILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *fyllan*, *gefillan*; D. *vullen*; G. *füllen*; Sw. *fylla*; Dan. *fylder*, to fill; Fr. *fouler*, to *full*, to tread, that is, to press, to crowd; *foule*, a crowd; Gr. πολυς, πολλοι; allied, perhaps, to *fold* and *felt*; Ir. *fillim*; Gr. πιλος, πιλαω, to stuff; L. *pilus*, *pileus.* We are told that the Gr. πελαω, to approach, signified originally to thrust or drive, L. *pello*, and contracted into πλαω, it is rendered to *fill*, and πλεος is *full.* If a vowel was originally used between π and λ, in these words, they coincide with *fill*; and the L. *pleo*, (for *peleo*,) in all its compounds, is the same word. In Russ. *polnei* is full; *polnyu*, to fill. See Class Bl, No. 9, 11, 12, 15, 22, 30, 45, 47.]

2. *Properly*, to press; to crowd; to stuff. Hence, to put or pour in, till the thing will hold no more; as, to *fill* a basket, a bottle, a vessel.

Fill the water-pots with water; and they *filled* them to the brim. —John ii.

2. To store; to supply with abundance.

Be fruitful, and multiply, and *fill* the waters in the seas. —Gen. i.

3. To cause to abound; to make universally prevalent.

The earth was *filled* with violence. —Gen. vi.

4. To satisfy; to content.

Whence should we have so much bread in the wilderness as to *fill* so great a multitude? —Matt. xv.

5. To glut; to surfeit.

Things that are sweet and fat are more *filling* *Bacon.*

6. To make plump; as, in a good season the grain is well *filled*. In the summer of 1816, the driest and coldest which the oldest man remembered, the rye was so well *filled*, that the grain protruded beyond the husk, and a shock yielded a peck more than in common years.

7. To press and dilate on all sides, or to the extremities; as, the sails were *filled*.

8. To supply with liquor; to pour into; as, to *fill* a glass for a guest.

9. To supply with an incumbent; as, to *fill* an office or vacancy. *Hamilton*

10. To hold; to possess and perform the duties of; to officiate in, as an incumbent; as, a king *fills* a throne; the president *fills* the office of chief magistrate; the speaker of the house *fills* the chair.

11. In *seamanship*, to brace the yards, so that the wind will act upon the after surface of the sails. *Totten.*

To fill out; to extend or enlarge to the desired limit.
To fill up; to make full.

It pours the bliss that *fills up* all the mind. *Pope.*

But in this and many other cases, the use of *up* weakens the force of the phrase.

2. To occupy; to fill. Seek to *fill up* life with useful employments.

3. To fill, to occupy the whole extent; as, to *fill up* a given space.

4. To engage or employ; as, to *fill up* time.

5. To complete; as, to *fill up* the measure of sin.

6. To complete; to accomplish. [*Matt.* xxiii.

And *fill up* what is behind of the afflictions of Christ. —Col. i.

FILL, *v. t.* To fill a cup or glass for drinking; to give to drink.

In the cup which she hath filled, *fill* to her double. —Rev. xviii.

2. To grow or become full. Corn *fills* well in a warm season. A mill pond *fills* during the night.

3. To glut; to satiate.

To fill up; to grow or become full. The channel of the river *fills up* with sand every spring.

FILL, *n.* Fullness; as much as supplies want; as much as gives complete satisfaction. Eat and drink to the *fill*. Take your *fill* of joy.

The land shall yield her fruit, and ye shall eat your *fill*, and dwell therein in safety. —Lev. xxv.

FIL'LA-GREE. See Filigrane.

FILLE DE CHAMBRE, (-shaṁbr,) [Fr.] A chamber-maid.

FILL'ED, *pp.* Made full; supplied with abundance.

FILL'ER, *n.* One who fills; one whose employment is to fill vessels.

They have six diggers to four *fillers*, so as to keep the *fillers* always at work. *Mortimer.*

2. That which fills any space. *Dryden.*

3. One that supplies abundantly.

FIL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *filet*, a thread, from *fil*, L. *filum*.]

1. A little band to tie about the hair of the head.

A belt her waist, a *fillet* binds her hair. *Pope.*

2. The fleshy part of the thigh; *applied to veal*; as, a *fillet* of veal.

3. Meat rolled together and tied round. *Swift.*

4. In *architecture*, a little square member or ornament used in divers places, but generally as a corona over a greater molding; called also *listel*. Also, the broad, longitudinal ridge between the flutings of a Grecian column, except the Doric.

5. In *heraldry*, a kind of orle or bordure, containing only the third or fourth part of the breadth of the common bordure. It runs quite round near the edge, as a lace over a cloak. *Encyc.*

6. Among *painters* and *gilders*, a little rule or roglet of leaf-gold, drawn over certain moldings, or on the edges of frames, panels, &c., especially when painted white, by way of enrichment. *Encyc.*

7. In *the manege*, the loins of a horse, beginning at the place where the hinder part of the saddle rests. *Encyc.*

FIL'LET, *v. t.* To bind with a fillet or little band.

2. To adorn with an astragal. *Ex.* xxxviii.

FIL'LET-ED, *pp.* Bound with a little band.

FIL'LET-ING, *ppr.* Binding with a little band or fillet.

FIL'LI-BEG, *n.* [Gael. *filleadh-beg*.]

A little plaid; a kilt or dress reaching nearly to the knees, worn in the Highlands of Scotland.

FILL'ING, *ppr.* Making full; supplying abundantly; growing full.

FILL'ING, *n.* A making full; supply.

2. The woof in weaving.

FIL'LIP, *v. t.* [Probably from the root of L. *pello*, like *pelt*, W. *fil*. See Fillet.]

To strike with the nail of the finger, first placed against the ball of the thumb, and forced from that position with a sudden spring.

FIL'LIP, *n.* A jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb.

FIL'LIP-ING, *ppr.* Striking with the nail or end of the finger.

FIL'LY, *n.* [W. *ffiaws*, from *ffi*, a scud; a dart; coinciding with Fr. *fille*, L. *filia*, Eng. *foal*, a shoot, issue.]

1. A female or mare colt, a young mare.

2. A wanton girl. *Benum.*

FILM, *n.* [Sax. *film*. Qu. W. *fyllian*, to shade or grow over, or It. *velame*, a veil, a *film*, L. *velamen*, from L. *pello*.]

A thin skin; a pellicle, as on the eye. In plants, it denotes the thin skin which separates the seeds in pods.

FILM, *v. t.* To cover with a thin skin or pellicle *Shak.*

FILM'I-NESS, *n.* State of being filmy.

FILM'Y, *a.* Composed of thin membranes or pellicles.

Whose *filmy* cord should bind the struggling fly. *Dryden.*

FI'LOSE, *a.* In *zoology*, that ends in a thread-like process. *Brande*

FIL'TER, *n.* [Fr. *filtre*, *feutre*; Sp. *filtro*; It. *feltro*; properly, *felt*, fulled wool, lana coacta, this being used for straining liquors.]

A strainer; a piece of woolen cloth, paper, or other substance, through which liquors are passed for defecation. A filter may be made in the form of a hollow inverted cone, or by a twist of thread or yarn, being wetted, and one end put in the liquor, and the other suffered to hang out below the surface of the liquor. Porous stone is often used as a *filter*.

FIL'TER, *v. t.* To purify or defecate liquor, by passing it through a filter, or causing it to pass through a porous substance that retains any feculent matter.

FIL'TER, *v. i.* To percolate; to pass through a filter.

FIL'TER, *n.* See Philter.

FIL'TER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Strained; defecated by a filter.

FIL'TER-ING, *ppr.* Straining; defecating.

FIL'TER-ING, *n.* The act of passing through a filter.

FILTH, *n.* [Sax. *fylth*, from *ful*, *fula*, *foul*; D. *vuilte*. See Foul and Defile.]

1. Dirt; any foul matter; any thing that soils or defiles; waste matter; nastiness.

[2. Corruption; pollution; any thing that sullies or defiles the moral character.

To purify the soul from the dross and *filth* of sensual delights. *Tillotson.*

FILTH'I-LY, *adv.* In a filthy manner; foully; grossly.

FILTH'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being filthy.

2. Foulness; dirtiness; filth; nastiness.

Carry forth the *filthiness* out of the holy place. —2 Chron. xxix.

3. Corruption; pollution; defilement by sin; impurity.

Let us cleanse ourselves from all *filthiness* of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God. —2 Cor. vii.

FILTH'Y, *a.* Dirty; foul; unclean; nasty.

2. Polluted; defiled by sinful practices; morally impure.

He that is *filthy*, let him be *filthy* still. —Rev. xxii.

3. Obtained by base and dishonest means; as, *filthy* lucre. *Tit.* i.

FIL'TRATE, *v. t.* [Sp. *filtrar*; It. *filtrare*; Fr. *filtrer*. See Filter.]

To filter; to defecate, as liquor, by straining or percolation.

FIL'TRATE, *n.* The liquid which has been passed through a filter.

FIL-TRA'TION, *n.* The act or process of filtering; the mechanical separation of a liquid from the undissolved particles floating in it. The filtering substance may consist of any porous matter, as porous earthenware, unsized paper, sand, &c. *Ure.*

FIM'BLE-HEMP, *n.* [*female-hemp*.] Light summer hemp, that bears no seed. *Mortimer.*

FIM'BRI-ATE, *a.* [L. *fimbria*, a border or fringe.]

In *botany*, fringed; having the margin bordered by filiform processes thicker than hairs. *Lindley.*

FIM'BRI-ATE, *v. t.* To hem; to fringe. *Fuller.*

FIM'BRI-A-TED, *pp.* Hemmed; fringed.

FIM'BRI-A-TED, *a.* In *heraldry*, ornamented as an ordinary, with a narrow border or hem of another tincture. *Encyc.*

FIM'BRI-A-TING, *ppr.* Hemming; fringing.

FIN, *n.* [Sax. *finn*; D. *vin*; Sw. *fena*; Dan. *finne*; L. *pinna*, or *penna*. The sense is probably a shoot, or it is from diminishing. See Fine. Class Bn.]

The fin of a fish consists of a membrane supported by rays, or little bony or cartilaginous ossicles. The fins of fish serve to keep their bodies upright, and to prevent wavering or vacillation. The fins, except the caudal, do not assist in progressive motion, the tail being the instrument of swimming.

FIN, *v. t.* To carve or cut up a chub

FIN'A-BLE, *a.* [See Fine.] That admits a fine.

2. Subject to a fine or penalty; as, a *finable* person or offense.

FI'NAL, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. *final*; L. *finalis*; It. *finale*. See Fine.]

1. Pertaining to the end or conclusion; last; ultimate; as, the *final* issue or event of things; *final* hope; *final* salvation.

2. Conclusive; decisive; ultimate; as, a *final* judgment. The battle of Waterloo was *final* to the power of Bonaparte; it brought the contest to a *final* issue.

3. Respecting the end or object to be gained; respecting the purpose or ultimate end in view. The efficient cause is that which produces the event or effect; the *final* cause is that for the sake of which any thing is done.

FI-NA'LE, (fe-na'le,) *n.* [It.] The last note or end of a piece of music.

2. The last performance in any act of an opera, or that which closes a concert; close; termination.

FI-NAL'I-TY, *n.* Final state. *Baxter.*

FI'NAL-LY, *adv.* At the end or conclusion; ultimately; lastly. The cause is expensive, but we shall *finally* recover. The contest was long, but the Romans *finally* conquered.

2. Completely; beyond recovery.

The enemy was *finally* exterminated. *Dodge.*

FI-NANCE', (fe-nans',) *n.* [Fr. and Norm. *finance*; Arm. *finans*, fine, subsidy. *Finance* is from *fine*, in the sense of a sum of money paid by the subject to the king for the enjoyment of a privilege; a *feudal sense*. Hence, *finance* was originally revenue arising from *fines*. See Fine.]

Revenue; income of a king or state. *Bacon.*

The United States, near the close of the revolution, appointed a superintendent of *finance*.

[*It is more generally used in the plural.*]

FI-NAN'CES, *n. pl.* Revenue; funds in the public treasury, or accruing to it; public resources of money. The *finances* of the king or government were in a low condition. The *finances* were exhausted.

2. The income or resources of individuals.

[*But the word is most properly applicable to public revenue.*]

FI-NAN'CIAL, (fe-nan'shal,) *a.* Pertaining to public revenue; as, *financial* concerns or operations. *Anderson.*

FI-NAN'CIAL-LY, *adv.* In relation to finances or public revenue; in a manner to produce revenue.

We should be careful not to consider as *financially* effective exports all the goods and produce which have been sent abroad. *Walsh.*

FIN-AN-CIER', (fin-an-seer',) *n.* [In France, a receiver or farmer of the public revenues.]

1. An officer who receives and manages the public revenues; a treasurer.

2. One who is skilled in the principles or system of public revenue; one who understands the mode of raising money by imposts, excise, or taxes, and the economical management and application of public money.

3. One who is intrusted with the collection and management of the revenues of a corporation.

4. One skilled in banking operations.

FI'NA-RY. See Finery. *Dict.*

FINCH, *n.* [Sax. *finc*; G. *fink*; D. *vink*; It. *pinzone*; W. *pinc*, fine, gay, a *finch*.]

A small singing bird. But *finch* is used chiefly in composition; as, *chaffinch*, *goldfinch*. These belong to the genus Fringilla, (Linn.) or family Fringillidæ.

FIND, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* Found. [Sax. *findan*; G. *finden*; D. *vinden*, or *vynen*; Sw. *finna*; Dan. *finder*. This word coincides in origin with the L. *venio*; but in sense with *invenio*. The primary sense is, to come to, to rush, to fall on, to meet, to set on; and the Sw. *finna* is rendered not only by *invenire*, but by *offendere*. So in Sp. *venir*, to come, and to assault. It is probable, therefore, that *find* and *fend* are from one root. Ar. فَنَّ *fanna*, to come. Class Bn, No. 21. See, also, No. 7.]

1. *Literally*, to come to; to meet; hence, to discover by the eye; to gain first sight or knowledge of something lost; to recover either by searching for it or by accident.

Doth she not light a candle, and sweep the house, and seek diligently, till she *find* it? and when she hath *found* it. —Luke xv.

2. To meet; to discover something not before seen or known.

He saith to him, We have *found* the Messiah. —John i.

3. To obtain by seeking.

Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall *find*. —Matt. vii.

4. To meet with.

In woods and forests thou art *found*. *Cowley.*

5. To discover or know by experience.

The torrid zone is now *found* habitable. *Cowley.*

6. To reach; to attain to; to arrive at.

Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth to life, and few there be that *find* it. — Matt. vii.

7. To discover by study, experiment, or trial. Air and water are *found* to be compound substances. Alchemists long attempted to *find* the philosopher's stone, but it is not yet *found*.

8. To gain; to have; as, to *find* leisure for a visit.

9. To perceive; to observe; to learn. I *found* his opinions to accord with my own.

10. To catch; to detect.

When first *found* in a lie, talk to him of it as a strange, monstrous thing. *Locke.*

In this sense, *find* is usually followed by *out*.

11. To meet.

In ills their business and their glory *find*. *Cowley.*

12. To have; to experience; to enjoy.

Behold, in the day of your fast ye *find* pleasure. — Is. lviii

13. To select; to choose; to designate.

I have *found* David my servant. — Ps. lxxxix.

14. To discover and declare the truth of disputed facts; to come to a conclusion, and decide between parties, as a jury. The jury *find* a verdict for the plaintiff or defendant; they *find* the accused to be guilty.

15. To determine and declare by verdict. The jury have *found* a large sum in damages for the plaintiff.

16. To establish or pronounce charges alleged to be true. The grand jury have *found* a bill against the accused, or they *find* a true bill.

17. To supply; to furnish. Who will *find* the money or provisions for this expedition? We will *find* ourselves with provisions and clothing. Hence,

18. To supply with provisions. He pays the laborer a dollar a day, and *finds* him.

19. To discover or gain knowledge of by touching or by sounding. We first sounded, and *found* bottom at the depth of ninety-five fathoms on the Sole bank. *N. W.*

To find one's self; to be; to fare in regard to ease or pain, health or sickness. Pray, sir, how do you *find yourself* this morning?

To find in; to supply; to furnish; to provide. He *finds* his nephew in money, victuals, and clothes.

To find out; to invent; to discover something before unknown.

man of Tyre, skillful to work in gold — and to *find out* every device. — 2 Chron. ii.

2. To unriddle; to solve; as, to *find out* the meaning of a parable or an enigma.

3. To discover; to obtain knowledge of what is hidden; as, to *find out* a secret.

4. To understand; to comprehend.

Canst thou by searching *find out* God? — Job xi.

5. To detect; to discover; to bring to light; as, to *find out* a thief or a theft; to *find out* a trick.

To find fault with; to blame; to censure.

FIND'ER, *n.* One who meets or falls on any thing; one that discovers what is lost or is unknown; one who discovers by searching, or by accident.

2. In *astronomy*, a smaller telescope, attached to a larger telescope, for the purpose of finding an object more readily.

FIND'-FAULT, *n.* A censurer; a caviler. *Shak.*

FIND-FAULT'ING, *a.* Apt to censure; captious. *Whitlock.*

FIND'ING, *ppr.* Discovering.

FIND'ING, *n.* Discovery; the act of discovering.

2. In *law*, the return of a jury to a bill; a verdict.

FIND'INGS, *n. pl.* The tools, together with thread and wax, which a journeyman shoemaker is to furnish in his employment. *Smith.*

FIN'DY, *a.* [Sax. *findig*, heavy; *gefindig*, capacious; Dan. *syndig*, strong, emphatical, nervous, weighty, from *synd*, force, energy, emphasis, strength; probably from crowding, tension, stretching, from *find*.] Full; heavy; or firm, solid, substantial. [*Obs.*]

A cold May and a windy,
Makes the barn fat and *findy*. *Old Prov. Junius.*

FINE, *a.* [Fr. *fin*, whence *finesse*; Sp. and Port. *fino*, whence *fineza*; It. *fino*, whence *finezza*; Dan. *fin*; Sw. *fin*; G. *fein*; D. *fyn*; hence to *refine*. The Ir. has *fion*; and the W. *fain*, *feined*, signify rising to a point, as a cone. Ar. أفن *afana*, to diminish. Class Bn, No. 29.]

1. Small; thin; slender; minute; of very small diameter; as, a *fine* thread; *fine* silk; a *fine* hair. We say, also, *fine* sand, *fine* particles.

2. Subtile; thin; tenuous; as, *fine* spirits evaporate; a *finer* medium opposed to a *grosser*. *Bacon.*

3. Thin; keen; smoothly sharp; as, the *fine* edge of a razor.

4. Made of fine threads; not coarse; as, *fine* linen or cambric.

5. Clear; pure; free from feculence or foreign matter; as, *fine* gold or silver; wine is not good till *fine*.

6. Refined.

Those things were too *fine* to be fortunate, and succeed in all parts. *Bacon.*

7. Nice; delicate; perceiving or discerning minute beauties or deformities; as, a *fine* taste; a *fine* sense.

8. Subtle; artful; dextrous. [See FINESSE.] *Bacon.*

9. Subtle; sly; fraudulent. *Hubberd's Tale.*

10. Elegant; beautiful in thought.

To call the trumpet by the name of the metal was *fine*. *Dryden.*

11. Very handsome; beautiful with dignity. The lady has a *fine* person, or a *fine* face.

12. Accomplished; elegant in manners. He was one of the *finest* gentlemen of his age.

13. Accomplished in learning; excellent; as, a *fine* scholar.

14. Excellent; superior; brilliant or acute; as, a man of *fine* genius.

15. Amiable; noble; ingenuous; excellent; as, a man of a *fine* mind.

16. Showy; splendid; elegant, as, a range of *fine* buildings; a *fine* house or garden; a *fine* view.

17. *Ironically*, worthy of contemptuous notice; eminent for bad qualities.

That same knave, Ford, her husband, has the *finest* mad devil of jealousy in him, Master Brook, that ever governed frenzy. *Shak.*

Fine arts, or polite arts, are the arts which depend chiefly on the labors of the mind or imagination, and whose object is pleasure; as poetry, music, painting, and sculpture.

The uses of this word are so numerous and indefinite, as to preclude a particular definition of each. In general, *fine*, in *popular language*, expresses whatever is excellent, showy, or magnificent.

FINE, *n.* [This word is the basis of *finance*, but I have not found it, in its simple form, in any modern language, except the English. Junius says that *fin*, in Cimbric, is a mulct, and *finio*, to fine. The word seems to be the L. *finis*, and the application of it to pecuniary compensation seems to have proceeded from its feudal use, in the transfer of lands, in which a *final* agreement or concord was made between the lord and his vassal. See מן *fanah*. Class Bn, No. 23.]

1. In *a feudal sense*, a final agreement between persons concerning lands or rents, or between the lord and his vassal, prescribing the conditions on which the latter should hold his lands. *Spelman.*

2. A sum of money paid to the lord by his tenant, for permission to alienate or transfer his lands to another. This, in England, was exacted only from the king's tenants *in capite*. *Blackstone.*

3. A sum of money paid by way of penalty for an offense; a mulct; a pecuniary punishment. *Fines* are usually prescribed by statute, for the several violations of law; or the limit is prescribed, beyond which the judge cannot impose a *fine* for a particular offense.

In fine. [Fr. *enfin*; L. *in* and *finis*.] In the end or conclusion; to conclude; to sum up all.

FINE, *v. t.* [See FINE, the adjective.] To clarify; to refine; to purify; to defecate; to free from feculence or foreign matter; as, to *fine* wine.

[*This is the most general use of this word.*]

2. To purify, as a metal; as, to *fine* gold or silver. In this sense, we now generally use *refine*; but *fine* is proper. *Job* xxviii. *Prov.* xvii.

3. To make less coarse; as, to *fine* grass. [*Not used.*] *Mortimer.*

4. To decorate; to adorn. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

FINE, *v. t.* [See FINE, the noun.] To impose on one a pecuniary penalty, for an offense or breach of law; to set a fine on by judgment of a court; to punish by fine. The trespassers were *fined* ten dollars, and imprisoned a month.

2. *v. i.* To pay a fine. [*Not used.*] *Oldham.*

FIN'ED, (find,) *pp.* Refined; purified; defecated.

2. Subjected to a pecuniary penalty.

FINE'DRAW, *v. t.* [*fine* and *draw*.] To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINE'DRAW-ER, *n.* One who finedraws. [*Johnson.*

FINE'DRAW-ING, *n.* Reneting; a dextrous or nice sewing up the rents of cloth or stuffs. *Encyc.*

FINE'FIN"GER-ED, *a.* Nice in workmanship; dextrous at fine work. *Johnson.*

FINE'-GRAIN-ED, *a.* Having a fine grain.

FINE'LESS, *a.* Endless; boundless. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FINE'LY, *adv.* In minute parts; as, a substance *finely* pulverized.

2. To a thin or sharp edge; as, an instrument *finely* sharpened.

3. Gayly; handsomely; beautifully; with elegance and taste. She was *finely* attired.

4. With elegance or beauty.

Plutarch says, very *finely*, that a man should not allow himself to hate even his enemies; for if you indulge this passion on some occasions, it will run of itself to others. *Addison.*

5. With advantage; very favorably; as, a house or garden *finely* situated.

6. Nicely; delicately; as, a stuff *finely* wrought.

7. Purely; completely. *Clarendon.*

8. *By way of irony*, wretchedly; in a manner deserving of contemptuous notice. He is *finely* caught in his own snare.

FINE'NESS, *n.* [Fr. *finesse*; It. *finezza*.]

1. Thinness; smallness; slenderness; as, the *fineness* of a thread or silk. Hence,

2. Consisting of fine threads; as, *fine* linen.

3. Smallness; minuteness; as, the *fineness* of sand or particles; the *fineness* of soil or mold.

4. Clearness; purity; freedom from foreign matter; as, the *fineness* of wine or other liquor; the *fineness* of gold.

5. Niceness; delicacy; as, the *fineness* of taste.

6. Keenness; sharpness; thinness; as, the *fineness* of an edge.

7. Elegance; beauty; as, *fineness* of person.

8. Capacity for delicate or refined conceptions; as, the *fineness* of genius.

9. Show; splendor; gayety of appearance; elegance; as, the *fineness* of clothes or dress.

10. Clearness; as, the *fineness* of complexion.

11. Subtilty; artfulness; ingenuity; as, the *fineness* of wit.

12. Smoothness. *Drayton.*

FIN'ER, *n.* One who refines or purifies. *Prov.* xxv. 4.

2. *a.* Comparative of FINE.

FIN'ER-Y, *n.* Show; splendor; gayety of colors or appearance; as, the *finery* of a dress.

2. Showy articles of dress; gay clothes, jewels, trinkets, &c.

3. In *iron works*, a furnace where cast iron is converted into malleable iron. *Buchanan.*

FINE'-SPŌK'EN, (-spōk'n,) *a.* Using fine phrases. *Chesterfield.*

FINE'SPUN, *a.* Drawn to a fine thread; minute; subtile.

FI-NESSE', (fe-nes',) *n.* [Fr. *finesse*; It. *finezza*; Sp. *fineza*: properly, *fineness*.]

Artifice; stratagem; subtilty of contrivance to gain a point.

FI-NESSE', *v. i.* To use artifice or stratagem.

FI-NESS'ING, *ppr.* Practicing artifice to accomplish a purpose.

FI-NESS'ING, *n.* The practice of artifice.

FINE'STILL, *v. t.* To distill spirit from molasses, treacle, or some preparation of saccharine matter. *Encyc.*

FINE'STILL-ER, *n.* One who distills spirit from treacle or molasses. *Encyc.*

FINE'STILL-ING, *n.* The operation of distilling spirit from molasses or treacle. *Encyc.*

FIN'-FISH, *n.* A species of slender whale.

FIN'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having palmated feet, or feet with toes connected by a membrane. *Brown.*

FIN"GER, (fing'gur,) *n.* [Sax. *finger*, from *fengan*, to take or seize; G. Sw. and Dan. *finger*; D. *vinger*. But *n* is not radical, for the Goth. is *figgrs*.]

1. One of the extreme parts of the hand, a small member shooting to a point. The fingers have joints which peculiarly fit them to be instruments of catching, seizing, and holding. When we speak of the fingers generally, we include the thumb; as, the *five* fingers. But we often make a distinction. The *fingers* and thumb consist of fifteen bones; three to each. The word is applied to some other animals as well as to man.

2. A certain measure. We say, a *finger's* breadth, or the breadth of the four *fingers*, or of the three *fingers*.

3. The hand. *Waller.*

Who teacheth my *fingers* to fight. — Ps. cxliv.

4. The *finger* or *fingers of God*, in *Scripture*, signify his power, strength, or operation.

The magicians said to Pharaoh, This is the *finger* of God. — Exod. viii.

5. In *music*, ability; skill in playing on a keyed instrument. She has a good *finger*. *Busby.*

FIN"GER, *v. t.* To handle with the fingers; to touch lightly; to toy. The covetous man delights to *finger* money.

2. To touch or take thievishly; to pilfer. *South.*

3. To touch an instrument of music; to play on an instrument. *Shak.*

4. To perform work with the fingers; to execute delicate work.

5. To handle without violence. *Bp. Hall.*

FIN"GER, *v. i.* To dispose the fingers aptly in playing on an instrument. *Busby.*

FIN"GER-BOARD, *n.* The board at the neck of a violin, guitar, or the like, where the fingers act on the strings. *Wood.*

FIN"GER-ED, (fing'gurd,) *pp.* Played on; handled; touched.

2. *a.* Having fingers. In *botany*, digitate; having leaflets like fingers.

FIN"GER-FERN, *n.* A plant, asplenium. *Johnson.*

FIN"GER-GLASS, *n.* A glass containing water for dipping the fingers in at the dinner-table.

FIN"GER-ING, *ppr.* Handling; touching lightly.

FIN"GER-ING, *n.* The act of touching lightly or handling. *Grew.*

2. The manner of touching an instrument of music. *Shak.*

3. Delicate work made with the fingers. *Spenser.*

FIN'GER-POST, *n.* A post with a finger pointing for directing passengers to the road.

FIN'GER-SHELL, *n.* A marine shell resembling a finger. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

FIN'GER-STONE, *n.* A fossil resembling an arrow. *Johnson.*

FIN'GLE-FAN'GLE, *n.* A trifle. [*Vulgar.*] *Hudibras.*

FIN'GRI-GO, *n.* A plant of the genus Pisonia. The fruit is a kind of berry or plum. *Lee. Ed. Encyc.*

FIN'I-AL, *n.* [L. *finio*, to finish.]

The knot or bunch of foliage, or flower, that forms the upper extremities of pinnacles in Gothic architecture; sometimes, the pinnacle itself. *Elmes.*

FIN'I-CAL, *a.* [from *fine.*] Nice; spruce; foppish; pretending to great nicety or superfluous elegance; as, a *finical* fellow.

2. Affectedly nice or showy; as, a *finical* dress.

FIN'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* With great nicety or spruceness; foppishly.

FIN'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* Extreme nicety in dress or manners; foppishness. *Warburton.*

FIN'I-KIN, *a.* Precise in trifles; idly busy. *Smart.*

FIN'ING, *ppr.* [See FINE, the verb.] Clarifying; refining; purifying; defecating; separating from extraneous matter.

2. [See FINE, the noun.] Imposing a fine or pecuniary penalty.

FIN'ING, *n.* The process of refining or purifying; applied especially to the clarifying of wines, malt liquors, &c.

2. *Finings*; a solution of gelatin, used for clarifying.

FIN'ING-POT, *n.* A vessel in which metals are refined.

FI'NIS, *n.* [L.] An end; conclusion.

FIN'ISH, *v. t.* [Arm. *finija*; Fr. *finir*; L. *finio*, from *finis*, an end, Ir. *fuin*, W. *fin* Class Bn, No. 23.]

1. To arrive at the end of, in performance; to complete; as, to *finish* a house; to *finish* a journey.

Thus the heavens and the earth were *finished*.—Gen. ii.

2. To make perfect.

Episodes, taken separately, *finish* nothing. *Broome.*

3. To bring to an end; to end; to put an end to.

Seventy weeks are determined on thy people, and on thy holy city, to *finish* the transgression, and make an end of sins.—Dan. ix.

4. To perfect; to accomplish; to polish to the degree of excellence intended. In *this sense* it is frequently used in the participle of the perfect tense as an adjective. It is a *finished* performance; he is a *finished* scholar.

FIN'ISH, *n.* The completion of a work of art; that which gives it perfection.

2. The last hard, smooth coat of plaster on a wall.

FIN'ISH-ED, (fin'isht,) *pp.* Completed; ended; done; perfected.

2. *a.* Complete; perfect; polished to the highest degree of excellence; as, a *finished* poem; a *finished* education

FIN'ISH-ER, *n.* One who finishes; one who completely performs. *Shak.*

2. One who puts an end to. *Hooker.*

3. One who completes or perfects.

Jesus, the author and *finisher* of our faith.—Heb. xii.

FIN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Completing; perfecting; bringing to an end.

FIN'ISH-ING, *n.* Completion; completeness; perfection; last polish; finish. *Warburton.*

FI'NITE, *a.* [L. *finitus*, from *finio*, to finish, from *finis*, limit.]

Having a limit; limited; bounded; opposed to *infinite*; as, *finite* number; *finite* existence; *applied to this life*, we say, a *finite* being, *finite* duration.

FI'NITE-LY, *adv.* Within limits; to a certain degree only. *Stillingfleet.*

FI'NITE-NESS, *n.* Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries; as, the *finiteness* of our natural powers.

FIN'I-TUDE, *n.* Limitation. [*Not used.*] *Cheyne.*

FIN'LESS, *a.* [from *fin.*] Destitute of fins; as, *finless* fish. *Shak.*

FIN'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a fin; as, a *fin-like* oar. *Dryden.*

FINN, *n.* A native of Finland, in Europe.

FIN'NED, *a.* Having broad edges on either side; *applied to a plow.* *Mortimer.*

FIN'NI-KIN, *n.* A sort of pigeon, with a crest somewhat resembling the mane of a horse. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

FIN'NY, *a.* Furnished with fins; as, *finny* fish; *finny* tribes; *finny* prey. *Dryden. Pope.*

FI-NŌ'CHI-O, *n.* [It. *finocchio.*]

A variety of fennel.

FI'NŌS, (fē'nōz,) *n.* [Sp.] Second best wool from Merino sheep. *Gardner.*

FIN'SCALE, *n.* A river-fish, called the *rudd.* *Chambers.*

FIN'-TŌ-ED, *a.* [*fin* and *toe.*] Palmiped; palmated; having toes connected by a membrane, as aquatic fowls.

FI-ORD', *n.* [Sw.] An inlet from the sea; a bay. *Dr. Baird.*

FI'O-RIN, *n.* A species of creeping bent-grass, once supposed to be of great value for green winter-fodder. *Partington.*

FIP'PLE, (fip'pl,) *n.* [L. *fibula.*]

A stopper, as in a wind-instrument of music. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

FIR, (fur,) *n.* [W. *pyr*, what shoots to a point, a fir-tree; Sax. *furh-wudu*, fir-wood; G. *föhre*; Sw. *furu-trä*; Dan. *fyrre-træe.* The Dutch call it *sparre-boom*, spar-tree.]

The name of several species of the genus Abies, allied to the pines, and valued for their timber, as the Scotch fir, the silver fir, spruce fir, hemlock fir, and Oriental fir.

FIR'-TREE. See FIR.

FIRE, *n.* [Sax. *fyr*; G. *feuer*; D. *vuur*; Dan. and Sw. *fyr*; Gr. πυρ. Qu. Coptic, *pira*, the sun; New Guinea, *fur.* The radical sense of *fire* is usually, to rush, to rage, to be violently agitated; and if this is the sense of *fire*, it coincides with L. *furo.* It may be from shining or consuming. See Class Br, No. 2, 6, 9, 30.]

1. Heat and light emanating visibly, perceptibly, and simultaneously, from any body; caloric; the unknown cause of the sensation of heat, and of the retrocession of the homogeneous particles of bodies from one another, producing expansion, and thus enlarging all their dimensions; one of the causes of magnetism, as evinced by Dr. Hare's calorimotor. *Silliman.*

In *the popular acceptation of the word*, *fire* is the effect of combustion. The combustible body ignited, or heated to redness, we call *fire*; and when ascending in a stream or body, we call it *flame.* A piece of charcoal, in combustion, is of a red color, and very hot. In this state it is said to be *on fire*, or to contain *fire.* When combustion ceases, it loses its redness and extreme heat, and we say, the *fire* is extinct.

2. The burning of fuel on a hearth, or in any other place. We kindle a *fire* in the morning, and at night we rake up the *fire.* Anthracite will maintain *fire* during the night.

3. The burning of a house or town; a conflagration. Newburyport and Savannah have suffered immense losses by *fire.* The great *fire* in Boston, in 1711, consumed a large part of the town.

4. Light; luster; splendor.

Stars, hide your *fires!* *Shak.*

5. Torture by burning. *Prior.*

6. The instrument of punishment, or the punishment of the impenitent in another state.

Who among us shall dwell with the devouring *fire*?—Is. xxxiii.

7. That which inflames or irritates the passions.

What *fire* is in my ears! *Shak.*

8. Ardor of temper; violence of passion.

He had *fire* in his temper. *Atterbury.*

9. Liveliness of imagination; vigor of fancy; intellectual activity; animation; force of sentiment or expression.

And warm the critic with a poet's *fire.* *Pope.*

10. The passion of love; ardent affection.

The god of love retires;
Dim are his torches, and extinct his *fires.* *Pope.*

11. Ardor; heat; as, the *fire* of zeal or of love.

12. Combustion; tumult; rage; contention.

13. Trouble; affliction.

When thou walkest through the *fire*, thou shalt not be burnt.—Is. xliii.

To set on fire; to kindle; to inflame; to excite violent action.

St. Anthony's fire; a disease, marked by an eruption on the skin, or a diffused inflammation, with fever; the erysipelas.

Wild fire; an artificial or factitious fire, which burns even under water. It is made by a composition of sulphur, naphtha, pitch, gum, and bitumen. It is called also *Greek fire.* *Encyc.*

FIRE, *v. t.* To set on fire; to kindle; as, to *fire* a house or chimney; to *fire* a pile. *Dryden.*

2. To inflame; to irritate the passions; as, to *fire* with anger or revenge.

3. To animate; to give life or spirit; as, to *fire* the genius.

4. To drive by fire. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

5. To cause to explode; to discharge; as, to *fire* a musket or cannon.

6. To cauterize; *a term in farriery.*

FIRE, *v. i.* To take fire; to be kindled.

2. To be irritated or inflamed with passion.

3. To discharge artillery or fire-arms. They *fired* on the town.

FIRE'-ARMS, *n. pl.* Arms or weapons which expel their charge by the combustion of powder, as pistols, muskets, &c.

FIRE'-AR-ROW, *n.* A small iron dart, furnished with a match impregnated with powder and sulphur, used to fire the sails of ships. *Encyc.*

FIRE'-BALL, *n.* A grenade; a ball filled with powder or other combustibles, intended to be thrown among enemies, and to injure by explosion.

2. A meteor which passes rapidly through the air and explodes.

FIRE'-BARE, *n.* In *old writers*, a beacon. *Cyc.*

FIRE'-BAR-REL, *n.* A hollow cylinder, filled with various kinds of combustibles, used in fire-ships, to convey the fire to the shrouds. *Encyc.*

FIRE'-BAV-IN, *n.* A bundle of brush-wood, used in fireships. *Encyc.*

FIRE'-BLAST, *n.* A disease of plants and trees, in which they appear as if burnt by fire. *Cyc.*

FIRE'-BOARD, *n.* A chimney-board, used to close a fireplace in summer.

FIRE'-BOTE, *n.* An allowance of fuel, to which a tenant is entitled. *England.*

FIRE'BRAND, *n.* A piece of wood kindled or on fire.

2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions, or causes contention and mischief. *Bacon.*

FIRE'-BRICK, *n.* A brick that will sustain intense heat without fusion.

FIRE'-BRUSH, *n.* A brush used to sweep the hearth. *Swift.*

FIRE'-BUCK-ET, *n.* A bucket to convey water to engines for extinguishing fire.

FIRE'-CLAD, *a.* Clad with fire. *Wordsworth.*

FIRE'-CLAY, *n.* A kind of clay that will sustain intense heat, used in making fire-bricks. *Cyc.*

FIRE'-COCK, *n.* A cock or spout to let out water for extinguishing fire.

FIRE'-COM'PA-NY, (-kum'pa-ny,) *n.* A company of men for managing an engine to extinguish fires.

FIRE'-CROSS, *n.* Something used in Scotland as a signal to take arms; the ends being burnt black, and in some parts smeared with blood. *Johnson.*

FIRE'D, *pp.* Set on fire; inflamed; kindled; animated; irritated.

FIRE'-DAMP, *n.* The explosive carbureted hydrogen of coal mines. [See DAMP.] *Ure.*

FIRE'-DRAKE, *n.* A fiery serpent.

2. An ignis fatuus. *Beaum.*

FIRE'-EAT'ER, *n.* One who pretends to eat fire. Hence,

2. A cant term for a fighting character, or duelist.

FIRE'-EN'GINE, *n.* An engine for throwing water to extinguish fire and save buildings.

FIRE'-ES-CAPE', *n.* A machine for escaping from the upper part of a building when on fire. *Cyc.*

FIRE'-EY-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having a fiery eye.

FIRE'-FLAIR, *n.* A species of ray-fish or Raia.

FIRE'-FLY, *n.* A name commonly given to winged, luminous insects; particularly to the *Elater noctilucus*, of South America, which emits a brilliant light from a round, glossy, yellow spot on each side of the thorax, and from other parts of the body. *Partington.*

FIRE'-GUARD, *n.* A framework of iron wire, to be placed in front of a fireplace.

FIRE'-HOOK, *n.* A large hook for pulling down buildings in conflagrations.

FIRE'-I'RONS, (-i'urnz,) *n. pl.* The irons belonging to a fireplace, as the shovel, tongs, poker, &c.

FIRE'LOCK, *n.* A musket, or other gun, with a lock, which is discharged by striking fire with flint and steel.

FIRE'MAN, *n.* A man whose business is to extinguish fires in towns, &c.

2. A man who tends the fires of a steam-engine, &c.

FIRE'-MAS'TER, *n.* An officer of artillery, who superintends the composition of fireworks.

FIRE'-NEW, (-nū,) *a.* Fresh from the forge; bright. *Addison.*

FIRE'-OF'FICE, (-of'fis,) *n.* An office for making insurance against fire.

FIRE'-OR'DE-AL. See ORDEAL.

FIRE'-PAN, *n.* A pan for holding or conveying fire. *Exod.* xxvii.

FIRE'PLACE, *n.* The part of a chimney appropriated to the fire; a hearth.

FIRE'-PLUG, *n.* A plug for drawing water from a pipe to extinguish fire.

FIRE'-POT, *n.* A small earthen pot filled with combustibles, used in military operations.

FIRE'-PROOF, *a.* Proof against fire; incombustible.

FIRE'-QUENCH-ING, *a.* Extinguishing fire. *Kirby.*

FIR'ER, *n.* One who sets fire to any thing; an incendiary.

FIRE'-SHIP, *n.* A vessel filled with combustibles, and furnished with grappling-irons, to hook and set fire to an enemy's ships. *Encyc.*

FIRE'-SHOV'EL, (-shuv'l,) *n.* A shovel or instrument for taking up or removing coals of fire.

FIRE'SIDE, *n.* A place near the fire or hearth; home; domestic life or retirement.

FIRE'SIDE, *a.* Belonging to the fireside or domestic circle. *Cowper.*

FIRE'-STICK, *n.* A lighted stick or brand. *Digby.*

FIRE'-STONE, *n.* Iron pyrites. [*Obs.*]

2. A kind of freestone which bears a high degree of heat. *Cyc.*

FIRE'WARD, FIRE'WARD'EN, *n.* An officer who has authority to direct others in the extinguishing of fires.

FIRE'-WEED, *n.* An American plant, *Senecio hieraci-*

folius, often four or five feet high, very troublesome in and around spots where brushwood has been burned. *Farm. Encyc.*

FIRE'-WING-ED, *a.* Having fiery wings. *Carlisle.*

FIRE'-WOOD, *n.* Wood for fuel.

FIRE'-WORK, (-work,) *n.* Usually in the *plural*, FIRE-WORKS.

Preparations of gunpowder, sulphur, and other inflammable materials, used for making explosions in the air, on occasions of public rejoicing; pyrotechnical exhibitions. This word is applied also to various combustible preparations used in war.

FIRE'-WORK-ER, *n.* An officer of artillery subordinate to the fire-master.

FIRE'-WOR-SHIP, *n.* The worship of fire, which prevailed chiefly in Persia, among those called *Gheburs*, or *Guebers*. *Encyc. Am.*

FIRE'-WOR-SHIP-ER, *n.* One who worships fire.

FIR'ING, *ppr.* Setting fire to; kindling; animating; exciting; inflaming; discharging fire-arms.

FIR'ING, *n.* The act of discharging fire-arms.

2. The application of fire, or of a cautery.

3. Fuel; fire-wood or coal. *Mortimer.*

FIR'ING IRON, (-I'urn,) *n.* An instrument used in farriery, to discuss swellings and knots. *Encyc.*

FIRK, (furk,) *v. t.* To beat; to whip; to chastise. [*Not used.*] *Hudibras.*

FIR'KIN, (fur'kin,) *n.* [The first syllable is probably the Dan. *fire*, D. *vier*, four, and the latter as in Kilderkin.]

A measure of capacity, being the fourth part of a barrel. It is nine gallons of beer, or eight gallons of ale, soap, or herrings. In *America*, the *firkin* is rarely used, except for butter or lard, and signifies a small vessel or cask, of indeterminate size, or of different sizes, regulated by the statutes of the different States.

FIR'LOT, *n.* A dry measure used in Scotland. The Linlithgow wheat firlot is to the imperial bushel as 963 to 1000; the Linlithgow barley firlot is to the imperial bushel as 1456 to 1000. *McCulloch.*

FIRM, (furm,) *a.* [L. *firmus*; Fr. *ferme*; Sp. *firme*; It. *fermo*; W. *fyrv*. This Welsh word may be from the Latin. The root of the word is probably Celtic; W. *fer*, hard, solid; *fyr*, a solid; *fera*, to concrete or congeal, to fix, to freeze. This is the root of L. *ferrum*, iron.]

1. Probably, fixed; hence, applied to the matter of bodies, it signifies closely compressed; compact; hard; solid; as, *firm* flesh; *firm* muscles; some species of wood are more *firm* than others; a cloth of *firm* texture.

2. Fixed; steady; constant; stable; unshaken; not easily moved; as, a *firm* believer; a *firm* friend; a *firm* adherent or supporter; a *firm* man, or a man of *firm* resolution.

3. Solid; not giving way; opposed to *fluid*; as, *firm* land.

FIRM, (furm,) *n.* A partnership or house; or the name or title under which a company transact business; as, the *firm* of Hope & Co.

FIRM, (furm,) *v. t.* [L. *firmo*.]

To fix; to settle; to confirm; to establish.

And Jove has *firmed* it with an fateful nod. *Dryden.*

[*This word is rarely used, except in poetry. In prose we use* CONFIRM.]

FIRM'A-MENT, (furm'a-ment,) *n.* [L. *firmamentum*, from *firmus*, *firmo*.]

The region of the air; the sky or heavens. In *Scripture*, the word denotes an expanse, a wide extent; for such is the signification of the Hebrew word, coinciding with *regio*, *region*, and *reach*. The original, therefore, does not convey the sense of solidity, but of stretching, extension; the great arch or expanse over our heads, in which are placed the atmosphere and the clouds, and in which the stars *appear* to be placed, and are *really* seen.

And God said, Let there be a *firmament* in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters. — Gen. i. 6.

And God said, Let there be lights in the *firmament*. — Gen. i. 14.

FIRM-A-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the firmament; celestial; being of the upper regions. *Dryden.*

FIR'MAN, *n.* An Asiatic word, denoting a decree or grant of privileges. A *firman* given to a traveler is a kind of passport insuring to him protection and assistance. *P. Cyc.*

[*Often pronounced* fir-mann'.]

FIRM'ED, (furmd,) *pp.* Established; confirmed.

FIRM'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having firm feet; standing firmly.

FIRM'ING, (furm'ing,) *ppr.* Settling; making firm and stable.

FIRM'I-TUDE, (furm'i-tude,) *n.* Strength; solidity. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*

FIRM'I-TY, (furm'i-ty,) *n.* Strength; firmness. [*Not used.*] *Chillingworth.*

FIRM'LESS, (furm'less,) *a.* Detached from substance.

Does passion still the *firmless* mind control? *Pope.*

FIRM'LI-ER, *adv.* More firmly. *Milton.*

FIRM'LY, (furm'ly,) *adv.* Solidly; compactly; closely, as, particles of matter *firmly* cohering.

2. Steadily; with constancy or fixedness; immovably; steadfastly. He *firmly* believes in the divine origin of the Scriptures. His resolution is *firmly* fixed. He *firmly* adheres to his party.

FIRM'NESS, (furm'ness,) *n.* Closeness or denseness of texture or structure; compactness; hardness; solidity; as, the *firmness* of wood, stone, cloth, or other substance.

2. Stability; strength; as, the *firmness* of a union, or of a confederacy.

3. Steadfastness; constancy; fixedness; as, the *firmness* of a purpose or resolution; the *firmness* of a man, or of his courage; *firmness* of mind or soul.

4. Certainty; soundness; as, the *firmness* of notions or opinions.

FIRST, (furst,) *a.* [Sax. *first*, or *fyrst*, Sw. *förste*, Dan. *förste*, first; G. *fürst*, D. *vorst*, Dan. *fyrste*, a prince, that is, *first* man. It is the superlative of *fore*, *fyr*, before, advanced, that is, *forest*, *fyrest*, from Sax. *furan*, to go, or a root of the same family. See FARE and FOR.]

1. Advanced before or further than any other in progression; foremost in place; as, the *first* man in a marching company or troop is the man that precedes all the rest. Hence,

2. Preceding all others in the order of time. Adam was the *first* man. Cain was the *first* murderer. Monday was the *first* day of January.

3. Preceding all others in numbers or a progressive series; the ordinal of one; as, I is the *first* number.

4. Preceding all others in rank, dignity, or excellence. Demosthenes was the *first* orator of Greece. Burke was one of the *first* geniuses of his age. Give God the *first* place in your affections.

FIRST, (furst,) *adv.* Before any thing else in the order of time.

Adam was *first* formed, then Eve. — 1 Tim. ii.

2. Before all others in place or progression. Let the officers enter the gate *first*.

3. Before any thing else in order of proceeding or consideration. *First*, let us attend to the examination of the witnesses.

4. Before all others in rank. He stands or ranks *first* in public estimation.

At first; at the first } at the beginning or origin.

First or last; at one time or another; at the beginning or end.

And all are fools and lovers *first or last*. *Dryden.*

FIRST-BE-GOT', } *a.* First produced; the eldest of children. *Milton.*
FIRST-BE-GOT'TEN, }

FIRST'-BORN, *a.* First brought forth; first in the order of nativity; eldest; as, the *first-born* son.

2. Most excellent; most distinguished or exalted. Christ is called the *first-born* of every creature. *Col.* i.

FIRST'-BORN, *n.* The eldest child; the first in the order of birth.

The *first-born* of the poor are the most wretched. *Is.* xiv.

The *first-born* of death is the most terrible death. *Job* xviii.

FIRST-CRE-AT'ED, *a.* Created before any other.

FIRST'-FLOOR, *n.* In *England*, the floor or tier of apartments next above the ground-floor, called, in *America*, the *second story*.

FIRST'-FRUIT, *n. s.* } The fruit or produce first
FIRST'-FRUITS, *n. pl.* } matured and collected in any season. Of these the Jews made an oblation to God, as an acknowledgment of his sovereign dominion.

2. The first profits of any thing. In *the church of England*, the profits of every spiritual benefice for the first year. *Encyc.*

3. The first or earliest effect of any thing, in a good or bad sense; as, the *first-fruits* of grace in the heart, or the *first-fruits* of vice.

FIRST'LING, *a.* First produced; as, *firstling* males. *Deut.* xv.

FIRST'LING, *n.* The first produce or offspring; *applied to beasts*; as, the *firstlings* of cattle.

2. The thing first thought or done. [*Not used.*]

The very *firstlings* of my heart shall be
The *firstlings* of my hand. *Shak.*

FIRST-LY, *adv.* Improperly used instead of *first*.

FIRST-MOV'ER, *n.* The original propelling power, whether natural or artificial.

FIRST'-RATE, *a.* Of the highest excellence; pre-eminent; as, a *first-rate* scholar or painter.

2. Being of the largest size; as, a *first-rate* ship.

FIRTH, (furth,) *n.* A narrow passage of the sea. [See FRITH.]

FISC, *n.* [L. *fiscus*; Fr. *fisc*; Sp. *fisco*; It. *id.* *Fiscus*, φίσκος, signifies a basket or hamper, probably from the twigs which composed the first baskets, Eng. *whisk*. The word coincides in elements with *basket*, and L. *fascia*, twigs being the primitive bands.]

The treasury of a prince or state; hence, to *confiscate* is to take the goods of a criminal and appropriate them to the public treasury.

FISC'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue.

The *fiscal* arrangements of government. *Hamilton.*

FISC'AL, *n.* Revenue; the income of a prince or state.

2. A treasurer. *Swinburne.*

3. In *Spain* and *Portugal*, the king's solicitor; answering to an attorney-general.

4. In *Spain*, an informer.

FISH, *n.* [Sax. *fisc*; D. *visch*; G. *fisch*; Dan. and Sw. *fisk*; Sp. *pez*; It. *pesce*; Fr. *poisson*; verb, *pêcher*, *pescher*; Arm. *pesk*; W. *pysg*; L. *piscis*; Ir. *iasg*. This animal may be named from its rapid motion. In W. *fysg* is hasty, impetuous.]

1. An animal that lives in water. *Fish* is a general name for a class of animals subsisting in water, which were distributed by Linnæus into six orders. They breathe by means of gills, swim by the aid of their tail and caudal fins, and are oviparous. Some of them have the skeleton bony, and others cartilaginous. Most of the former have the opening of the gills closed by a peculiar covering, called the *gill-lid*; many of the latter have no gill-lid, and are hence said to breathe through apertures. Cetaceous animals, as the whale and dolphin, are, in popular language, called *fishes*, and have been so classed by some naturalists; but they breathe by lungs, and are viviparous, like quadrupeds. The term *fish* has been also extended to other aquatic animals, such as shell-*fish*, lobsters, &c. We use *fish*, in the singular, for fishes in general, or the whole race.

2. The flesh of fish, used as food. But we usually apply *flesh* to land animals.

3. A counter, used in various games.

FISH, *v. i* To attempt to catch fish; to be employed in taking fish, by any means, as by angling or drawing nets.

2. To attempt or seek to obtain by artifice, or indirectly to seek to draw forth; as, to *fish* for compliments.

FISH, *v. t.* To search by raking or sweeping; as, to *fish* the lakes for papers. *Swift.*

2. In *seamanship*, to strengthen, as a mast or yard, with a piece of timber. *Mar. Dict.*

3. To catch; to draw out or up; as, to *fish* up a human body when sunk; to *fish* an anchor.

FISH, *n.* In *ships*, a machine to hoist and draw up the flukes of an anchor, upon the gunwale. *Totten.*

2. A long piece of timber, which bellies out in the form of a fish, and is used to strengthen a lower mast or a yard when sprung or damaged. Hence, the terms *fish-beam*, *fish-back*, *fish-bellied rail*, are applied to a beam or rail which bellies out on the under side. *Francis.*

FISH'-BASK-ET, *n.* A basket for carrying fish.

FISH'ER, *n.* One who is employed in catching fish.

2. A carnivorous quadruped of the weasel family, the pekan. *Encyc. Am.*

FISH'ER-BOAT, *n.* A boat employed in catching fish.

FISH'ER-MAN, *n.* One whose occupation is to catch fish.

2. A ship or vessel employed in the business of taking fish, as in the cod and whale fishery.

FISH'ER-TOWN, *n.* A town inhabited by fishermen. *Carew.*

FISH'ER-Y, *n.* The business of catching fish. *Addison.*

2. A place for catching fish with nets or hooks, as the banks of Newfoundland, the coast of England or Scotland, or on the banks of rivers.

FISH'FUL, *a.* Abounding with fish; as, a *fishful* pond. *Carew.*

FISH'GIG, } *n.* An instrument used for striking fish
FIZ'GIG, } at sea, consisting of a staff with barbed prongs, and a line fastened just above the prongs. *Mar. Dict.*

FISH'-GLUE, *n.* A name sometimes given to isinglass. *Booth.*

FISH'HOOK, *n.* A hook for catching fish.

FISH'I-FY, *v. t.* To change to fish. [*Low.*] *Shak.*

FISH'ING, *ppr.* Attempting to catch fish; searching; seeking to draw forth by artifice or indirectly; adding a piece of timber to a mast or spar to strengthen it.

2. *a.* Used or employed in fishery, or by fishermen; as, *fishing* boat; *fishing* tackle; *fishing* village.

FISH'ING, *n.* The art or practice of catching fish.

2. A fishery. *Spenser.*

FISH'ING-FROG, *n.* A voracious, spinous-finned sea-fish, having a very large head; also called the *angler*, or *frog-fish*. It belongs to the genus Lophius. *P. Cyc.*

FISH'ING-PLACE, *n.* A place where fishes are caught with seines; a convenient place for fishing; a fishery.

FISH'-KET'TLE, *n.* A kettle made long for boiling fish whole.

FISH'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling fish. *Shak.*

FISH'-MAR'KET, *n.* A place where fish are exposed for sale.

FISH'-MEAL, *n.* A meal of fish; diet on fish; abstemious diet.

FISH'-MON'GER, *n.* A seller of fish; a dealer in fish.

FISH'-POND, *n.* A pond in which fishes are bred and kept.

FISH'-ROOM, *n.* An apartment in a ship, between the after-hold and the spirit-room. *Mar. Dict.*

FISH'-SPEAR, *n.* A spear for taking fish by stabbing them.
FISH'-TROW-EL, *n.* A broad knife, commonly of silver, for cutting up fish at table.
FISH'-WIFE, *n.* A woman that cries fish for sale. *Beaum.*
FISH'-WŌM-AN, *n.* A woman who sells fish.
FISH'Y, *a.* Consisting of fish.
2. Inhabited by fish; as, the *fishy* flood. *Pope.*
3. Having the qualities of fish; like fish; as, a *fishy* form; a *fishy* taste or smell.
FISK, *v. i.* [Su. *fiesca.*] To run about. *Cotgrave.*
FIS'SILE, (-sil,) *a.* [L. *fissilis*, from *fissus*, divided, from *findo*, to split.]
That may be split, cleft, or divided, in the direction of the grain, or of natural joints.
This crystal is a pellucid *fissile* stone. *Newton.*
FIS-SIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being cleavable.
FIS'SION, (fish'un,) *n.* [L. *fissio.*]
A breaking up into parts.
FIS-SIP'AR-ISM, *n.* A mode of reproduction, in certain animals and vegetables, which break spontaneously into minute portions, each having a separate existence and growth. *Roget. Dana.*
FIS-SIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *fissus*, from *findo*, to cut, and *pario*, to produce.]
Reproducing by spontaneous subdivision; an epithet applied to certain animals and vegetables, of the lower orders, which spontaneously divide into small portions, each of which has a separate existence and growth. *Roget.*
FIS'SI-PED, *a.* [L. *fissus*, divided, and *pes*, foot.]
Having separate toes.
FIS'SI-PED, *n.* An animal whose toes are separate, or not connected by a membrane. *Brown.*
FIS-SI-ROS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *fissus*, cleft, and *rostrum*, beak.]
In *ornithology*, having a bill with a very wide gape; a term applied to swallows, goatsuckers, &c. *Swainson.*
FIS'SURE, (fish'yur,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *fissura*, from *findo*, to split.]
1. A cleft; a narrow chasm made by the parting of any substance; a longitudinal opening; as, the *fissure* of a rock.
2. In *surgery*, a crack or slit in a bone, either transversely or longitudinally, by means of external force.
3. In *anatomy*, a deep, narrow sulcus, or depression, dividing the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum on each side. *Coxe.*
FIS'SURE, *v. t.* To cleave; to divide; to crack or fracture. *Wiseman.*
FIS'SUR-ED, (fish'yurd,) *pp.* Cleft; divided; cracked.
FIST, *n.* [Sax. *fyst*; D. *vuist*; G. *faust*; Russ. *piast*; Bohem. *host.* Qu. is it from the root of *fast*?]
The hand closed; the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm.
FIST, *v. t.* To strike with the fist. *Dryden.*
2. To gripe with the fist. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
FIST'IC, *a.* A word used colloquially, in *England*, for *pugilistic*; as, *fistic* exploits; *fistic* heroes.
FIST'I-CUFFS, *n. pl.* [*fist* and *cuff.*] Blows or a combat with the fist; a boxing. *Swift*
FIS'TI-NUT, *n.* A pistachio nut.
FIS'TU-LA, *n.* [L.; Eng. *whistle.*]
1. *Properly*, a pipe; a wind-instrument of music; *originally*, a reed.
2. In *surgery*, a deep, narrow, sinuous ulcer.
Fistula lachrymalis; a fistula of the lachrymal sac, a disorder accompanied with the flowing of tears. *Coxe. Sharp.*
FIS'TU-LAR, *a.* Hollow, like a pipe or reed.
FIS'TU-LATE, *v. i.* To become a pipe or fistula.
FIS'TU-LATE, *v. t.* To make hollow like a pipe. [*Little used.*]
FIS-TU-LI'DANS, *n. pl.* [L. *fistula*, a pipe.]
A tribe of echinodermatous animals, having an elongated, cylindrical, tube-like body. *Brande.*
FIS'TU-LI-FORM, *a.* [*fistula* and *form.*] Being in round, hollow columns, as a mineral.
Stalactite often occurs *fistuliform*. *Phillips.*
FIS'TU-LOUS, *a.* Having the form or nature of a fistula; as, a *fistulous* ulcer. *Wiseman.*
2. Hollow, like a pipe or reed. *Lindley.*
FIT, *n.* [Qu. W. *ffith*, a gliding or darting motion. The French express the sense of this word by *boutade*, from *bout*, the primary sense of which is to shoot or push out. It seems to be allied to L. *peto*, *impeto*, to assault; or to Eng. *pet*, and primarily to denote a rushing on or attack, or a start. See FIT, suitable.]
1. The invasion, exacerbation, or paroxysm of a disease. We apply the word to the return of an ague, after intermission; as, a cold *fit*. We apply it to the first attack, or to the return of other diseases; as, a *fit* of the gout or stone; and, in general, to a disease however continued; as, a *fit* of sickness.
2. A sudden and violent attack of disorder, in which the body is often convulsed, and sometimes senseless; as, a *fit* of apoplexy, or epilepsy; hysteric *fits.*
3. Any short return after intermission; a turn; a period or interval. He moves by *fits* and starts.
By *fits* my swelling grief appears. *Addison.*
4. A temporary affection or attack; as, a *fit* of melancholy, or of grief; a *fit* of pleasure.
5. Disorder; distemperature. *Shak.*
6. [Sax. *fitt*, a song.] *Anciently*, a song, or part of a song; a strain; a canto. *Lye. Johnson.*
7. The close and easy setting of an article of dress; as, the coat has an excellent *fit.*
FIT, *a.* [Flemish, *vitten*; G. *pass*, fit, and a pace; *passen*, to be fit, suitable, right. This is from the root of Eng. *pass*: D. *pas*, time, season; *van pas*, fitting, fit, convenient; Eng. *pat*; Dan. *passer*, to be fit. In L. *competo*, whence *compatible*, signifies, properly, to meet or to fall on; hence, to suit, or be fit, from *peto*. This is probably the same word. The primary sense is, to come to, to fall on; hence, to meet, to extend to, to be close, to suit. To *come*, or *fall*, is the primary sense of time or season, as in the Dutch. See Class Bd, No. 45, 64, and Class Bz, No. 52, 53, 70.]
1. Suitable; convenient; meet; becoming.
Is it *fit* to say to a king, Thou art wicked?—Job xxxiv.
Wives, submit yourselves to your husbands, as it is *fit*, in the Lord.—Col. iii.
2. Qualified; as, men of valor *fit* for war.
No man having put his hand to the plow, and looking back, is *fit* for the kingdom of God.—Luke ix.
FIT, *v. t.* To adapt; to suit; to make suitable.
The carpenter—marketh it out with a line; he *fitteth* it with planes.—Is. xliv.
2. To accommodate a person with any thing; as, the tailor *fits* his customer with a coat. The original phrase is, he *fits* a coat *to* his customer. But the phrase implies also furnishing, providing a thing suitable for another.
3. To prepare; to put in order for; to furnish with things proper or necessary; as, to *fit* a ship *for* a long voyage. *Fit* yourself *for* action or defense.
4. To qualify; to prepare; as, to *fit* a student *for* college.
To fit out; to furnish; to equip; to supply with necessaries or means; as, to *fit out* a privateer.
To fit up; to prepare; to furnish with things suitable; to make proper for the reception or use of any person; as, to *fit up* a house for a guest.
FIT, *v. i.* To be proper or becoming.
Nor *fits* it to prolong the feast. *Pope.*
2. To suit or be suitable; to be adapted. His coat *fits* very well. *But this is an elliptical phrase.*
FITCH, *n.* A chick-pea.
FITCH'ET, } *n.* A polecat; a foumart. [W. *gwicyll*
FITCH'EW, } or *gwicyn.*]
FIT'FUL, *a.* Varied by sudden impulses. *Shak.*
FIT'LI-ER, *a.* or *adv.* More fit or fitly.
FIT'LI-EST, *a.* Most fit. *Coleridge.*
FIT'LY, *adv.* Suitably; properly; with propriety. A maxim *fitly* applied.
2. Commodiously; conveniently.
FIT'MENT, *n.* Something adapted to a purpose. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
FIT'NESS, *n.* Suitableness; adaptedness; adaptation; as, the *fitness* of things to their use.
2. Propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness; as, the *fitness* of measures or laws.
3. Preparation; qualification; as, a student's *fitness* for college.
4. Convenience; the state of being fit.
FIT'TA-BLE, *a.* Suitable. [*Obs.*] *Sherwood.*
FIT'TED, *pp.* Made suitable; adapted; prepared; qualified.
FIT'TER, *n.* One who makes fit or suitable; one who adapts; one who prepares.
FIT'TING, *ppr.* Making suitable; adapting; preparing; qualifying; providing with.
2. *a.* Fit or appropriate.
FIT'TING-LY, *adv.* Suitably. *More.*
FITZ [Norm. *fites*, *fiuz*, or *fiz*, a son] is used in names, as in *Fitzherbert*, *Fitzroy*, *Carlovitz.*
FIVE, *a.* [Sax. *fif*; D. *vyf*; G. *fünf*; Sw. and Dan. *fem*: W. *pum*, *pump*; Arm. *pemp.*]
Four and one added; the half of ten; as, *five* men; *five* loaves. Like other adjectives, it is often used as a noun.
Five of them were wise, and *five* were foolish.—Matt. xxv.
FIVE'BAR, } *a.* Having five bars; as, a *five-*
FIVE'BAR-RED, } *barred* gate.
FIVE'-CLEFT, *a.* Quinquefid; divided into five segments.
FIVE'-FIN''GER, *n.* A species of cinquefoil. *Mass. Rep.*
FIVE'-FIN''GER-ED, *a.* Having five fingers, or parts resembling fingers.
FIVE'FOLD, *a.* In fives; consisting of five in one; five-double: five times repeated.
FIVE'-LEAF, *n.* Cinquefoil. *Drayton.*
FIVE'-LEAF-ED, (-left,) *a.* Having five leaves; as, *five-leafed* clover.
FIVE'-LOB-ED, *a.* Consisting of five lobes.
FIVE'-PART-ED, *a.* Divided into five parts.
FIVES, *n.* A kind of play with a ball against the side of a building, resembling tennis; so named because three *fives* or *fifteen* are counted to the game. *Smart.*
FIVES, } *n.* A disease of horses, resembling the
VIVES, } strangles. *Encyc.*
FIVE'-TOOTH-ED, (-tooth,) *a.* Having five teeth.
FIVE'-VALV-ED, *a.* Having five valves. *Botany.*
FIX, *v. t.* [Fr. *fixer*; Sp. *fixar*; It. *fissare*: L. *fixus*, *figo.* Class Bg.]
1. To make stable; to set or establish immovably. The universe is governed by *fixed* laws.
2. To set or place permanently; to establish. The prince *fixed* his residence at York. The seat of our government is *fixed* at Washington, in the District of Columbia. Some men have no *fixed* opinions.
3. To make fast; to fasten; to attach firmly; as, to *fix* a cord or line to a hook.
4. To set or place steadily; to direct, as the eye, without moving it; to fasten. The gentleman *fixed* his eyes on the speaker, and addressed him with firmness.
5. To set or direct steadily, without wandering; as, to *fix* the attention. The preacher *fixes* the attention of his audience, or the hearers *fix* their attention on the preacher.
6. To set or make firm, so as to bear a high degree of heat without evaporating; to deprive of volatility. Gold, diamonds, silver, platina, are among the most *fixed* bodies.
7. To transfix; to pierce. [*Little used.*] *Sandys.*
8. To withhold from motion.
9. In *America*, to put in order; to prepare; to adjust; to set or place in the manner desired or most suitable; as, to *fix* clothes or dress; to *fix* the furniture of a room. This use is analogous to that of *set*, in the phrase to *set* a razor.
[This very common Americanism has no sanction in English usage. There is a use of the word *fix* as a noun for "predicament," as, "to be in a bad fix," which should be avoided as a gross vulgarism.—*Ed.*]
FIX, *v. i.* To rest; to settle or remain permanently; to cease from wandering.
Your kindness banishes your fear,
Resolved to *fix* forever here. *Waller.*
2. To become firm, so as to resist volatilization.
3. To cease to flow or be fluid; to congeal; to become hard and malleable, as a metallic substance. *Bacon.*
To fix on; to settle the opinion or resolution on any thing; to determine on. The contracting parties have *fixed on* certain leading points. The legislature *fixed on* Wethersfield as the place for a state prison.
FIX'A-BLE, *a.* That may be fixed, established, or rendered firm.
FIX-A'TION, *n.* The act of fixing.
2. Stability; firmness; steadiness; a state of being established; as, *fixation* in matters of religion. *King Charles.*
3. Residence in a certain place; or a place of residence. [*Little used.*]
To light, created in the first day, God gave no certain place or *fixation*. *Raleigh.*
4. That firm state of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat; as, the *fixation* of gold or other metals. *Bacon. Encyc.*
5. The act or process of ceasing to be fluid and becoming firm; state of being fixed. *Glanville.*
FIX'ED, (fikst,) *pp.* or *a.* Settled; established; firm; fast; stable.
Fixed air: an invisible and permanently elastic fluid, heavier than common air, and fatal to animal life, produced from the combustion of carbonaceous bodies, as wood or charcoal, and by artificial processes; called also *aerial acid*, *cretaceous acid*, and more generally *carbonic acid.*
Fixed bodies, are those which can not be volatilized or separated by a common menstruum, without great difficulty, as gold, platinum, lime, &c. *Francis.*
Fixed oils, or *alkalies*, such as remain in a permanent state, and are not readily volatilized, so called in distinction from *volatile oils*, or *alkalies.*
Fixed stars, are such stars as always retain the same apparent position and distance with respect to each other, and are thus distinguished from planets and comets, which are revolving bodies.
FIX'ED-LY, *adv.* Firmly; in a settled or established manner steadfastly.
FIX'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being fixed; stability; firmness; steadfastness; as, a *fixedness* in religion, or politics; *fixedness* of opinion on any subject.
2. The state of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat; as, the *fixedness* of gold.
3. Firm coherence of parts; solidity. *Bentley.*
FIX-ID'I-TY, *n.* Fixedness. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*
FIX'ING, *ppr.* Settling; establishing.
FIX'I-TY, *n.* Fixedness; coherence of parts; that property of bodies by which they resist dissipation by heat. *Newton.*
FIX'TURE, (fikst'yur,) *n.* That which is fixed or attached to something as a permanent appendage; as, the *fixtures* of a pump; the *fixtures* of a farm; the *fixtures* of a dwelling, i. e., the articles which the tenant cannot legally take away, when he removes

to another house. This is a modern word, though frequently substituted for FIXTURE in new editions of old works. *Smart.*

FIX'URE, *n.* Position; stable pressure; firmness. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

FIZ'GIG, *n.* A fishgig; which see.

2. A gadding, flirting girl.

3. A firework, made of powder rolled up in a paper.

FIZZ, FIZ'ZLE, } *v. i.* To make a hissing sound.

FLAB'BI-LY, *adv.* In a flabby manner.

FLAB'BI-NESS, *n.* [See FLABBY.] A soft, flexible state of a substance, which renders it easily movable, and yielding to pressure.

FLAB'BY, *a.* [W. *llib*, a soft, lank, limber state; *llibin*, flaccid, lank; *llipa*, flaccid, lank, *flapping*; *llipâu*, to become flabby, to droop; *llipanu*, to make *glib* or smooth. *Flabby*, *flap*, and *glib*, appear to be from the same root.]

Soft; yielding to the touch, and easily moved or shaken; easily bent; hanging loose by its own weight; as, *flabby* flesh. *Swift.*

FLA'BEL, *n.* [L. *flabellum.*] A fan.

FLA-BEL'LATE, *a.* Having the form of a fan.

FLA-BEL'LI-FORM, *n.* [L. *flabellum*, a little fan, and *form.*]

Having the form of a fan; fan-shaped. *Hitchcock.*

FLAC'CID, (flak'sid,) *a.* [L. *flaccidus*, from *flacceo*, to hang down, to *flag*; Sp. *floxo*; Port. *froxo*; Ir. *floch*; W. *llac*, and *llag*, slack, sluggish, lax; *llaciaw*, to slacken, to relax, to droop; *llaca*, slop, mud; *llcigiaw*, to flag, to lag, to skulk; *llcigus*, flagging, drooping, sluggish, slow. We see that *flaccid*, *flag*, *slack*, *sluggish*, *slow*, and *lag*, are all of this family. See Class Lg, No. 40, 41, 42, 43.]

Soft and weak; limber; lax; drooping; hanging down by its own weight; yielding to pressure for want of firmness and stiffness; as, a *flaccid* muscle; *flaccid* flesh.

FLAC'CID-LY, *adv.* In a flaccid manner.

FLAC'CID-NESS, } *n.* Laxity; limberness; want
FLAC-CID'I-TY, } of firmness or stiffness. *Wiseman.*

FLACK'ER, *v. i.* To flutter as a bird. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

FLAG, *v. i.* [W. *llaciu*, or *llaciaw*, to relax, to droop; *llegu*, to flag; L. *flaccco*; Sp *flaquear*; Port. *fraquear*, to flag; Ir. *lag*, weak. [See FLACCID.] The sense is, primarily, to bend, or rather to recede, to *lag.*]

1. To hang loose without stiffness; to bend down, as flexible bodies; to be loose and yielding; as, the *flagging* sails. *Dryden.*

2. To grow spiritless or dejected; to droop; to grow languid; as, the spirits *flag.*

3. To grow weak; to lose vigor; as, the strength *flags.*

To become dull or languid.

The pleasures of the town begin to *flag.* *Swift.*

FLAG, *v. t.* To let fall into feebleness; to suffer to droop, as, to *flag* the wings. *Prior.*

FLAG, *n.* [W. *llec*; Ir. *liag*, a broad, flat stone; allied, perhaps, to *lay.*]

A flat stone used for paving, or a pavement of flat stones.

FLAG, *v. t.* To lay with flat stones.

The sides and floor were all *flagged* with excellent marble. *Sandys.*

FLAG, *n.* [W. *llag*, a blade.]

An aquatic plant, with a bladed leaf, probably so called from its bending or yielding to the wind.

FLAG, *n.* [G. *flagge*; D. *vlag*, *vlagge*; Dan. *flag*; Sw. *flagg*; allied, probably, to the preceding word, in the sense of bending or spreading.]

An ensign or colors; a cloth on which are usually painted or wrought certain figures, and borne on a staff. In *the army*, a banner by which one regiment is distinguished from another. In *the marine*, a banner or standard by which the ships of one nation are distinguished from those of another, or by which an admiral is distinguished from other ships of his squadron. In the British navy, an admiral's flag is displayed at the main-top-gallant-mast-head, a vice-admiral's at the fore-top-gallant-mast-head, and a rear admiral's at the mizzen-top-gallant-mast-head.

To strike or *lower the flag*, is to pull it down upon the cap, in token of respect or submission. *To strike the flag*, in an engagement, is the sign of surrendering.

To hang out the white flag, is to ask quarter; or, in some cases, to manifest a friendly design. The *red flag*, is a sign of defiance or battle.

To hang the flag half mast high, is a token or signal of mourning.

Flag-officer; the commander of a squadron.

Flag-ship; the ship which bears the commanding officer of a squadron, and in which his flag is displayed.

Flag-staff; the staff that elevates the flag. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

FLAG'BROOM, *n.* A broom for sweeping flags. *Johnson.*

FLAG'STONE, *n.* A flat stone for pavement.

FLAG'WORM, (-wurm,) *n.* A worm or grub found among flags and sedge. *Walton.*

A little flute; a small wind-instrument of music. *More.*

FLAG'EL-LANT, *n.* [L. *flagellans*, from *flagello*, to *flog.*]

One who whips himself in religious discipline. The Flagellants were a fanatical sect which arose in Italy A. D. 1260, who maintained that flagellation was of equal virtue with baptism and the sacrament. They walked in procession, with shoulders bare, and whipped themselves till the blood ran down their bodies, to obtain the mercy of God, and appease his wrath against the vices of the age. *Encyc.*

FLAG'EL-LATE, *v. t.* To whip; to scourge.

FLAG-EL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *flagello*, to beat or whip, to *flog*, from *flagellum*, a whip, scourge, or *flail*, D. *vlegel*, G. *flegel*, Fr. *fleau.* See FLAIL and FLOG.]

A beating or whipping; a flogging; the discipline of the scourge. *Garth.*

FLAG'EO-LET, (flaj'o-let,) *n.* [Fr. *flageolet*, from L. *flatus*, by corruption, or Gr. πλαγιαυλος, πλαγιος, oblique, and αυλος, a flute. *Lunier.*]

A small wind-instrument of music, with a mouth-piece at one end, and stops like the old English flute, sometimes spelled *flagelet.* *P. Cyc.*

FLAG'GED, (flagd,) *pp* Laid with flat stones.

FLAG'GI-NESS, *n.* Laxity; limberness; want of tension.

FLAG'GING, *ppr.* or *a.* Growing weak; drooping; laying with flat stones.

FLAG'GING, *n.* The act of laying with flagstones.

2. A pavement or sidewalk of flagstones.

FLAG'GY, *a.* Weak; flexible; limber; not stiff. *Dryden.*

2. Weak in taste; insipid; as, a *flaggy* apple.

3. Abounding with flags, the plant. [*Bacon.*

FLA-GI''TIOUS, (fla-jish'us,) *a.* [L. *flagitium*, a scandalous crime, probably from the root of *flagrant.*]

1. Deeply criminal; grossly wicked; villainous; atrocious; scandalous; as, a *flagitious* action or crime. *South.*

2. Guilty of enormous crimes; corrupt; wicked; as, a *flagitious* person. *Pope.*

3. Marked or infected with scandalous crimes or vices; as, *flagitious* times. *Pope.*

FLA-GI''TIOUS-LY, *adv.* With extreme wickedness.

FLA-GI''TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Extreme wickedness; villainy.

FLAG'ON, *n.* [L. *lagena*; Gr. λαγηνος; Ir. *clagun*; Fr. *flacon*; Sam. Castel. col. 3013.]

A vessel with a narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors.

Stay me with *flagons*, comfort me with apples; for I am sick with love. — Cant. ii.

FLA'GRANCE, *n.* Notoriousness; glaring offense. *Bp. Hall.*

FLA'GRAN-CY, *n.* [See FLAGRANT.] A burning; great heat; inflammation. [*Obs.*]

Lust causeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes. *Bacon.*

2. Excess; enormity; as, the *flagrancy* of a crime.

FLA'GRANT, *a.* [L. *flagrans*, from *flagro*, to burn, Gr. φλεγω, φλεγεω. In D. *flakkeren* is to blaze.]

1. Burning; ardent; eager; as, *flagrant* desires. *Hooker.*

2. Glowing; red; flushed.

See Sappho at her toilet's greasy task,
Then lasting *flagrant* to an evening mask. *Pope.*

3. Red; inflamed.

The beadle's lash still *flagrant* on their back. *Prior.*

[*The foregoing senses are unusual.*]

4. Flaming in notice; glaring; notorious; enormous; as, a *flagrant* crime.

FLA-GRAN'TE BEL'LO, [L.] The war raging.

FLA-GRAN'TE DE-LIC'TO, [L.] During the perpetration of the crime.

FLA'GRANT-LY, *adv.* Ardently; notoriously. *Warton.*

FLA'GRATE, *v. t.* To burn. [*Little used.*] *Greenhill.*

FLA-GRA'TION, *n.* A burning. [*Little used.*]

FLAIL, *n.* [D. *vlegel*; G. *flegel*; L. *flagellum*; Fr. *fleau.* We retain the original verb in *flog*, to strike, to *lay* on, L. *fligo*, whence *affligo*, to afflict; Gr. πληγη, L. *plaga*, a stroke, or perhaps from the same root as *lick* and *lay.* See LICK.]

A wooden instrument for thrashing or beating grain from the ear by hand.

FLAKE, *n.* [Sax. *flace*; D. *vlaak*, a hurdle for wool; *vlak*, a flock, a flake, a tuft; G. *flocke*, *fluge*, id.; Dan. *flok*, a herd, and *lok*, a *lock* or flock of wool; L. *floccus*; Gr. πλοκη, πλοκος; It. *fiocco*; Ir. *flocas.* *Flake* and *flock* are doubtless the same word, varied in orthography, and connected, perhaps, with L. *plico*, Gr. πλεκω. The sense is a complication, a crowd, or a *lay.*]

1. A small collection of snow, as it falls from the clouds or from the air; a little bunch or cluster of snowy crystals, such as fall in still, moderate weather. This is a *flake*, *lock*, or *flock* of snow.

2. A platform of hurdles, or small sticks made fast or interwoven, supported by stanchions, on which codfish is dried. *Massachusetts.*

3. A layer or stratum; as, a *flake* of flesh or tallow. *Job* xli.

4. A collection or little particle of fire, or of combustible matter on fire, separated and flying off.

5. Any scaly matter in layers; any mass cleaving off in scales.

Little *flakes* of scurf. *Addison*

6. A sort of carnations of two colors only, having large stripes going through the leaves. *Encyc.*

White-flake, in *painting.* See FLAKE-WHITE.

FLAKE, *v. t.* To form into flakes. *Pope.*

FLAKE, *v. i.* To break or separate in layers; to peel or scale off. We more usually say, to *flake off.*

FLAK'ED, (flakt,) *pp.* Formed into flakes.

FLAKE-WHITE, *n.* A name often given to the purest white lead. *Brande. Ure.*

FLAK'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being flaky.

FLAK'ING, *ppr.* Forming into flakes.

FLAK'Y, *a.* Consisting of flakes or locks; consisting of small, loose masses.

2. Lying in flakes; consisting of layers, or cleaving off in layers.

FLAM, *n.* [Ice. *flim*; W. *llam*, a leap.]

A freak or whim; also, a falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext; deception; delusion.

Lies immortalized and consigned over as a perpetual abuse and *flam* upon posterity. *South.*

FLAM, *v. t.* To deceive with falsehood; to delude. *South.*

FLAM'BEAU, (flam'bo,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *flamma*, flame.]

A light or luminary made of thick wicks covered with wax, and used in the streets at night, at illuminations, and in processions. Flambeaus are made square, and usually consist of four wicks or branches, near an inch thick, and about three feet long, composed of coarse hempen yarn, half twisted. *Encyc.*

FLAME, *n.* [Fr. *flamme*; L. *flamma*; It. *fiamma*; Sp. *llama*; D. *vlam*; G. *flamme.*]

1. A blaze; burning vapor; vapor in combustion; or, according to modern chemistry, hydrogen, or any inflammable gas, in a state of combustion, and naturally ascending in a stream from burning bodies, being specifically lighter than common air.

A luminous fluid proceeding from burning bodies, and from the combustion of their volatile particles. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

2. Fire in general. *Cowley.*

3. Heat of passion; tumult; combustion; blaze; violent contention. One jealous, tattling mischief-maker will set a whole village in a *flame.*

4. Ardor of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigor of thought.

Great are their faults, and glorious is their *flame.* *Waller*

5. Ardor of inclination; warmth of affection.

Built with the love of kindred arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling *flame* with *flame.* *Pope.*

6. The passion of love; ardent love.

My heart's on *flame.* *Cowley.*

7. Rage; violence; as, the *flames* of war.

8. One beloved; as, she was my first *flame.*

FLAME, *v. t.* To inflame; to excite. *Spenser.*

FLAME, *v. i.* To blaze; to burn in vapor, or in a current; to burn as gas emitted from bodies in combustion.

2. To shine like burning gas. [tion.

In *flaming* yellow bright. *Prior.*

3. To break out in violence of passion. *Braum.*

FLAME'COL-OR, (-kul-lur,) *n.* Bright color, as that of flame. *B. Jonson.*

FLAME'COL-OR-ED, (-kul-lurd,) *a.* Of the color of flame; of a bright yellow color. *Shak.*

FLAME'EY-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having eyes like a flame.

FLAME'LESS, *a.* Destitute of flame; without incense.

FLA'MEN, *n.* [L.] In *ancient Rome*, a priest devoted to a particular god. *Originally* there were three priests so called; the *Flamen Dialis*, consecrated to Jupiter; *Flamen Martialis*, sacred to Mars; and *Flamen Quirinalis*, who superintended the rites of Quirinus or Romulus.

2. A priest. *Pope.*

FLAM'ING, *ppr.* Burning in flame.

2. *a.* Bright red. Also, violent; vehement; as, a *flaming* harangue.

FLAM'ING, *n.* A bursting out in a flame.

FLAM'ING-LY, *adv.* Most brightly; with great show or vehemence.

FLA-MIN''GO, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *flamenco*, from L. *flamma*, flame.]

One of a very peculiar genus of birds called by naturalists Phœnicopterus. The beak is naked, toothed, and bent as if broken; the neck and legs are very long; the feet have the three front toes palmated to the end, and the hind one extremely short. When in full plumage, they are almost entirely red, except the quill feathers. They are, generally speaking, birds of warm climates and rich places. *Partington.*

FLA-MIN'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a Roman flamen. *Milton.*

FLAM-MA-BIL/I-TY, *n.* The quality of admitting to be set on fire, or enkindled into a flame or blaze; inflammability. *Brown.*

FLAM'MA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being enkindled into flame.

FLAM-MA'TION, *n.* The act of setting on flame *Brown.*

[The three last words are little used. Instead of them are used the compounds INFLAMMABLE, INFLAMMABILITY, INFLAMMATION.]

FLAM'ME-OUS, *a.* Consisting of flame; like flame. *Brown.*

FLAM-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *flamma* and *fero*, to bring.] Producing flame.

FLAM-MIV'O-MOUS, *a.* [L. *flamma* and *vomo*, to vomit.] Vomiting flames, as a volcano.

FLAM'Y, *a.* [from *flame.*] Blazing; burning; as, *flamy* breath. *Sidney.*

2. Having the nature of flame; as, *flamy* matter. *Bacon.*

3. Having the color of flame. *Herbert.*

FLANCH, *n.* In *mechanism*, the part of a piece screwed to something else.

FLANGE, *n.* [Qu. *flank*, or Fr. *frange*, fringe, or Gr. φαλα, ξ.]

A raised or projecting edge or rib on the rim of a wheel, and also on the rails of a certain kind of railway; used in *machinery*, to keep the band from slipping off, and to prevent cars from running off the rails.

FLANK, *n.* [Fr. *flanc*; Sp. and Port. *flanco*; It. *fianco*; G. *flanke*; Sw. and Dan. *flank*; Gr. λαγων; probably connected with *lank*, W. *llac*, Eng. *flag*, Gr. λαγαρος, and so called from its laxity, or from breadth.]

1. The fleshy or muscular part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip. Hence,

2. The side of an army, or of any division of an army, as of a brigade, regiment, or battalion; the extreme right or left. To attack an enemy *in flank*, is to attack them on the side.

3. In *fortification*, that part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the opposite face, the flank, and the curtain; or it is a line drawn from the extremity of the face toward the inside of the work. *Brande.*

4. In *architecture*, the side of any building. *Brande.*

FLANK, *v. t.* [Fr. *flanquer*; Sp. *flanquear.*]

1. To attack the side or flank of an army or body of troops; or to place troops so as to command or attack the flank.

2. To post so as to overlook or command on the side; as, to *flank* a passage. *Dryden.*

3. To secure or guard on the side; as, *flanked* with *rocks.* *Dryden.*

4. To turn the flank; to pass round the side.

FLANK, *v. t.* To border; to touch. *Butler.*

2. To be posted on the side.

FLANK'ED, (flankt,) *pp.* Attacked on the side; covered or commanded on the flank.

FLANK'ER, *n.* A fortification projecting so as to command the side of an assailing body. *Knolles. Fairfax.*

FLANK'ER, *v. t.* To defend by lateral fortifications. *Herbert.*

2. To attack sideways. *Evelyn.*

FLANK'ER-ED, *pp.* Attacked on the side; defended by lateral works.

FLANK'ER-ING, *ppr.* Defending by lateral works; attacking sideways.

FLANK'ING, *ppr.* Turning the flank; attacking on the side, or commanding on the flank.

FLAN'NEL, *n.* [Fr. *flanelle*; D. and Dan. *flanel*; G. *flanell*; W. *gwlanen*, from *gwlan*, wool, L. *lana*, Fr. *laine*, Ir. *olann*, Arm. *gloan.*]

A soft, nappy, woolen cloth, of loose texture.

FLAN'NEL-ED, *a.* Covered or wrapped in flannel.

FLAP, *n.* [G. *lappen* and *klappe*; D. *lap* or *klap*; Sw. *klapp* or *lapp*; Dan. *klap* or *lap*; Sax. *leppa*, a *lap*: W. *llab*, a stroke, a whipping; *llabiaw*, to *slap*; L. *alapa*, a slap. There is a numerous family of words in Lb, which spring from striking with something broad, or from a noun denoting something flat and broad. It seems difficult to separate *flap* from *clap*, *slap*, *flabby*, *lap*, &c.]

1. Any thing broad and limber that hangs loose, or is easily moved.

A cartilaginous *flap* on the opening of the larynx. *Brown.*

We say, the *flap* of a garment, the *flap* of the ear, the *flap* of a hat.

2. The motion of any thing broad and loose, or a stroke with it.

3. That part of the coat behind from the hips downward.

4. The *flaps*; a disease in the lips of horses.

FLAP, *v. t.* To beat with a flap. [*Farrier's Dict.*

Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings. *Pope.*

2. To move something broad; as, to *flap* the wings.

3. To let fall, as the brim of a hat. [This sense seems to indicate a connection with *lap.*]

FLAP, *v. i.* To move as wings, or as something broad or loose.

2. To fall, as the brim of a hat, or other broad thing.

FLAP'DRAG-ON, *n.* A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and, extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them.

2. The thing thus caught and eaten. *Johnson.*

FLAP'DRAG-ON, *v. t.* To swallow or devour. *Shak.*

FLAP'EAR-ED, *a.* Having broad, loose ears. *Shak.*

FLAP'JACK, *n.* A sort of broad pancake. Also, an apple-puff. *Shak. Smart.*

FLAP'MOUTH-ED, *a.* Having loose, hanging lips. *Shak.*

FLAP'PED, (flapt,) *pp.* or *a.* Struck with something broad; let down; having the brim fallen, as a *flapped* hat.

FLAP'PER, *n.* He or that which flaps.

FLAP'PING, *ppr.* or *a.* Striking; beating; moving something broad; as, *flapping* wings; the ducks run *flapping* and fluttering. *L'Estrange.*

FLARE, *v. i.* [If this word is not contracted, it may be allied to *clear*, *glare*, *glory*, L. *floreo*, Eng. *flour*, the primary sense of which is to open, to spread, from parting, departing, or driving apart. But in Norm. *flair* is to blow, and possibly it may be from L. *flo*, or it may be contracted from G. *flackern.*]

1. To waver; to flutter; to burn with an unsteady light; as, the candle *flares*, that is, the light wanders from its natural course.

2. To flutter with splendid show; to be loose and waving, as a showy thing.

With ribbons pendant *flaring* 'bout her head. *Shak.*

3. To glitter with transient luster.

But speech alone
Doth vanish like a *flaring* thing. *Herbert.*

4. To glitter with painful splendor.

When the sun begins to fling
His *flaring* beams. *Milton.*

5. To be exposed to too much light.

I can not say
Flaring in sunshine all the day. [Qu.] *Prior.*

6. To open or spread outward.

FLARE, *n.* An unsteady, broad, offensive light. *Smart.*

FLAR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Burning with a wavering light; fluttering; glittering; showy.

2. Opening; widening outward; as, a *flaring* fireplace.

FLAR'ING-LY, *adv.* Flutteringly; showily.

FLASH, *n.* [Ir. *lasair*, *lasrach*, a flame, a *flash*; *lasadh*, *lasain*, to burn, to kindle; *leos*, light; *leosam*, to give light; also, *luisgim*, *losgadh*, to burn; *lonn*, flame; Dan. *lys*, light; *lyser*, to shine, to *glisten* or *glister*; Sw. *lus*, *lysa*, id. Qu. G. *blitz*, a glance; *blitzen*, to lighten, to *flash*; Russ. *blesk*, *bleshu*, id. There is a numerous class of words in Ls, with different prefixes, that denote to *shine*, to throw light, as *gloss*, *glass*, *glisten*, *blush*, *flush*, *flash*, *luster*, &c.; but perhaps they are not all of one family. The Welsh has *llathru*, to make smooth and glossy, to polish, to glitter; *llethrid*, a gleam, a *flash*. See Class Ld, No. 5, and Ls, No. 25, and see FLUSH.]

1. A sudden burst of light; a flood of light instantaneously appearing and disappearing; as, a *flash* of lightning.

2. A sudden burst of flame and light; an instantaneous blaze; as, the *flash* of a gun.

3. A sudden burst, as of wit or merriment; as, a *flash* of wit; a *flash* of joy or mirth.

His companions recollect no instance of premature wit, no striking sentiment, no *flash* of fancy. *Wirt.*

4. A short, transient state.

The Persians and Macedonians had it for a *flash*. *Bacon.*

5. A body of water driven by violence. [*Local.*] *Pegge.*

6. A little pool? Qu. *plash.* [*Local.*]

FLASH, *n.* The slang language of thieves, robbers, &c. *Grose.*

FLASH'-HOUSE, *n.* A place where thieves and robbers, &c., resort and deposit their plunder. *Grose.*

FLASH, *v. i.* To break forth, as a sudden flood of light; to burst or open instantly on the sight, as splendor. It differs from *glitter*, *glisten*, and *gleam*, in denoting a flood or wide extent of light. The latter words may express the issuing of light from a small object, or from a pencil of rays. A diamond may *glitter* or *glisten*, but it does not *flash*. *Flash* differs from other words, also, in denoting *suddenness* of appearance and disappearance.

2. To burst or break forth with a flood of flame and light; as, the powder *flashed* in the pan. *Flashing* differs from *exploding* or *disploding*, in not being accompanied with a loud report.

3. To burst out into any kind of violence.

Every hour
He *flashes* into one gross crime or other. *Shak.*

4. To break out, as a sudden expression of wit, merriment, or bright thought. *Felton.*

FLASH, *v. t.* To strike up a body of water from the surface. *Carew.*

He rudely *flashed* the waves. *Spenser.*

[*In this sense I believe this word is not used in America.*]

2. To strike or to throw like a burst of light; as, to *flash* conviction on the mind.

FLASH'ER, *n.* A man of more appearance of wit than reality. *Dict.*

2. A rower. [*Not in use.*]

FLASH'I-LY, *adv.* With empty show; with a sudden glare; without solidity of wit or thought.

FLASH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bursting forth as a flood of light, or of flame and light, or as wit, mirth, or joy.

FLASH'ING, *n.* [Probably from Fr. *plaque* or *flaque.*]

In *architecture*, a term applied to pieces of lead, or other metal, let into the joints of a wall, so as to lap over the gutters and prevent the plashing of rain on the interior works. *Gwilt.*

FLASH'Y, *a.* Showy, but empty; dazzling for a moment, but not solid; as, *flashy* wit.

2. Showy; gay; as, a *flashy* dress.

3. Insipid; vapid; without taste or spirit; as, food or drink.

4. Washy; plashy. [See PLASH.]

FLASK, *n.* [G. *flasche*; Sw. *flaska*; Dan. *flaske*; D. *fles*, *flesch*; Sax. *flaxa*; Sp. and Port. *frasco*; It. *fiasco*, or *fiasco*; W. *flasg*, a basket.]

1. A kind of bottle; as, a *flask* of wine or oil.

2. A vessel for powder.

3. A bed in a gun-carriage. *Bailey.*

FLASK'ET, *n.* A vessel in which viands are served up. *Pope. Ray.*

2. A long, shallow basket. *Encyc.*

FLAT, *a.* [D. *plat*; G. *platt*; Dan. *flad*; Sw. *flat*; Fr. *plat*; Arm. *blad*, or *pladt*; It. *piatto*; from extending or laying. Allied, probably, to W. *llez*, *lled*, *lledd*; L. *latus*, broad; Gr. πλατυς, Eng. *blade.*]

1. Having an even surface, without risings or indentures, hills or valleys; as, *flat* land.

2. Horizontal; level without inclination; as, a *flat* roof; or with a moderate inclination or slope; for we often apply the word to the roof of a house that is not steep, though inclined.

3. Prostrate; lying the whole length on the ground. He fell or lay *flat* on the ground.

4. Not elevated or erect; fallen.

Cease to admire, and beauty's plumes
Fall *flat*. *Milton.*

5. Level with the ground; totally fallen.

What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities *flat*? *Milton.*

6. In *painting*, wanting relief or prominence of the figures.

7. Tasteless; stale; vapid; insipid; dead; as, fruit *flat* to the taste. *Philips.*

8. Dull; unanimated; frigid; without point or spirit; applied to discourses and compositions. The sermon was very *flat.*

9. Depressed; spiritless; dejected.

I feel — my hopes all *flat*. *Milton.*

10. Unpleasing; not affording gratification. How *flat* and insipid are all the pleasures of this life!

11. Peremptory; absolute; positive; downright. He gave the petitioner a *flat* denial.

Thus repulsed, our final hope
Is *flat* despair. *Milton.*

12. Not sharp or shrill; not acute; as, a *flat* sound. *Bacon.*

13. Low, as the prices of goods; or dull, as sales.

FLAT, *n.* A level or extended plain. In *America*, it is applied particularly to low ground or meadow that is level; but it denotes any land of even surface and of some extent.

2. A level ground lying at a small depth under the surface of water; a shoal; a shallow; a strand; a sand bank under water.

3. The broad side of a blade. *Dryden.*

4. Depression of thought or language. *Dryden.*

5. A surface without relief or prominences. *Bentley.*

6. In *music*, a mark of depression in sound; thus, [b.] A *flat* denotes a fall or depression of half a tone.

7. A boat, broad and flat-bottomed. A *flat-bottomed* boat is constructed for conveying passengers or troops, horses, carriages, and baggage.

8. A hat made of straw braid, with a low crown and broad brim.

9. A story or loft in a building. [*Scottish.*]

10. One who is easily duped; opposed to one who is *sharp.* [*Vulgar.*] *Rich. Dict.*

FLAT, *v. t.* [Fr. *flatir*, *applatir.*]

1. To level; to depress; to lay smooth or even; to make broad and smooth; to flatten. *Bacon.*

2. To make vapid or tasteless. *Bacon.*

3. To make dull or unanimated.

FLAT, *v. i.* To grow flat; to fall to an even surface. *Temple.*

2. To become insipid, or dull and unanimated. *King Charles.*

3. In *music*, to depress the voice; to render a sound less sharp.

FLAT'-BOT-TOM-ED, *a.* Having a flat bottom, as a boat, or a moat in fortification.

FLAT'-FISH, *n.* A name sometimes applied in common to those fishes which have the body of a flattened form, swim on the side, and have both eyes on one

side, embracing such as the flounder, turbot, halibut, and sole. It is particularly applied, in and near New York, to a small, salt-water fish of the flounder kind, the *Platessa plana* of Mitchell, which is esteemed excellent food.

Partington. Storer's Mass. Rep.

FLAT'-I-RON, (-i-urn,) *n.* An iron for smoothing cloth.

FLA'TIVE, *a.* [L. *flatus*, from *flo*, to blow.] Producing wind; flatulent. [*Not in use.*] *Brewer.*

FLAT'LONG, *adv.* With the flat side downward; not edgewise. *Shak.*

FLAT'LY, *adv.* Horizontally; without inclination.

2. Evenly; without elevations and depressions.

3. Without spirit; dully; frigidly.

4. Peremptorily; positively; downright.

He *flatly* refused his aid. *Sidney.*

FLAT'NESS, *n.* Evenness of surface; levelness; equality of surface.

2. Want of relief or prominence; as, the *flatness* of a figure in sculpture. *Addison.*

3. Deadness; vapidness; insipidity; as, the *flatness* of cider or beer. *Mortimer.*

4. Dejection of fortune; low state.

The *flatness* of my misery. *Shak.*

5. Dejection of mind; a low state of the spirits; depression; want of life. *Collier.*

6. Dullness; want of point; insipidity; frigidity.

Some of Homer's translators have swelled into fustian, and others sunk into *flatness*. *Pope.*

7. Gravity of sound, as opposed to sharpness, acuteness, or shrillness.

Flatness of sound — joined with a harshness. *Bacon.*

FLAT'-NOS-ED, (-nozd,) *a.* Having a flat nose. *Burton.*

FLAT'-ROOF-ED, (-roof,) *a.* Having a flat roof.

FLAT'TED, *pp.* Made flat; rendered even on the surface; also, rendered vapid or insipid.

FLAT'TEN, (flat'n,) *v. t.* [Fr. *flatir*, from *flat*.]

1. To make flat; to reduce to an equal or even surface; to level.

2. To beat down to the ground; to lay flat. *Mortimer.*

3. To make vapid or insipid; to render stale.

4. To depress; to deject, as the spirits; to dispirit.

5. In *music*, to depress, as the voice; to render less acute or sharp.

To *flatten a sail*, in *marine language*, to extend a sail lengthwise of the vessel, so that its effect is only lateral *Brande.*

FLAT'TEN, (flat'n,) *v. i.* To grow or become even on the surface.

2. To become dead, stale, vapid, or tasteless.

3. To become dull or spiritless.

4. In *music*, to depress the voice; to render a sound less sharp.

FLAT'TEN-ED, (flat'nd,) *pp.* or *a.* Made flat.

FLAT'TEN-ING, *ppr.* Making flat.

FLAT'TER, *n.* The person or thing by which any thing is flattened.

FLAT'TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *flatter*; D. *vleijen*; Teut. *fleten*; Ice. *fladra*; Dan. *flatterer*. In Ir. *bladaire*, is a flatterer; *bleid*, a wheedling; *blaith* is plain, smooth; and *blath* is praise. *Flatter* may be from the root of *flat*, that is, to make smooth, to appease, to soothe; but the Ir. *blath* would seem to be connected with L. *plaudo*. Perhaps *flat* and *plaudo* are from one root, the radical sense of which must be, to extend, strain, stretch.]

1. To soothe by praise; to gratify self-love by praise or obsequiousness; to please a person by applause or favorable notice, by respectful attention, or by any thing that exalts him in his own estimation, or confirms his good opinion of himself. We *flatter* a woman when we praise her children.

A man that *flattereth* his neighbor spreadeth a net for his feet. — Prov. xxix.

2. To please; to gratify; as, to *flatter* one's vanity or pride.

3. To praise falsely; to encourage by favorable notice; as, to *flatter* vices or crimes.

4. To encourage by favorable representations or indications; as, to *flatter* hopes. We are *flattered* with the prospect of peace.

5. To raise false hopes by representations not well founded; as, to *flatter* one with a prospect of success; to *flatter* a patient with the expectation of recovery, when his case is desperate.

6. To please; to soothe.

A concert of voices — makes a harmony that *flatters* the ears. *Dryden.*

7. To wheedle; to coax; to attempt to win by blandishments, praise, or enticements. How many young and credulous persons are *flattered* out of their innocence and their property, by seducing arts!

FLAT'TER-ED, *pp.* Soothed by praise; pleased by commendation; gratified with hopes, false or well founded; wheedled.

FLAT'TER-ER, *n.* One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler; one who praises another with a view to please him, to gain his favor, or to accomplish some purpose.

When I tell him he hates *flatterers*,
He says he does; being then most flattered. *Shak.*
The most abject *flatterers* degenerate into the greatest tyrants. *Addison.*

FLAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Gratifying with praise; pleasing by applause; wheedling; coaxing.

2. *a.* Pleasing to pride or vanity; gratifying to self-love; as, a *flattering* eulogy. The minister gives a *flattering* account of his reception at court.

3. Pleasing; favorable; encouraging hope. We have a *flattering* prospect of an abundant harvest. The symptoms of the disease are *flattering*.

4. Practicing adulation; uttering false praise; as, a *flattering* tongue.

FLAT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a flattering manner; in a manner to flatter.

2. In a manner to favor; with partiality. *Cumberland.*

FLAT'TER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *flatterie*.]

1. False praise; commendation bestowed for the purpose of gaining favor and influence, or to accomplish some purpose. Direct *flattery* consists in praising a person himself; indirect *flattery* consists in praising a person through his works or his connections.

Simple pride for *flattery* makes demands. *Pope.*
Just praise is only a debt, but *flattery* is a present. *Rambler.*

2. Adulation; obsequiousness; wheedling. *Rowe.*

3. Just commendation which gratifies self-love.

FLAT'TING, *n.* A mode of painting, in which the paint, being mixed with turpentine, leaves the work *flat*, or without gloss. *Brande.*

2. A method of preserving gilding unburnished, by touching it with size. *Knowles.*

FLAT'TISH, *a.* [from *flat*.] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness. *Woodward.*

FLAT'U-LENCE, } *n.* [See FLATULENT.] Windi-
FLAT'U-LEN-CY, } ness in the stomach; air generated in a weak stomach and intestines by imperfect digestion, occasioning distention, uneasiness, pain, and often belchings. *Encyc.*

2. Airiness; emptiness; vanity. *Glanville.*

FLAT'U-LENT, *a.* [L. *flatulentus*, *flatus*, from *flo*, to blow.]

1. Windy; affected with air generated in the stomach and intestines.

2. Turgid with air; windy; as, a *flatulent* tumor. *Quincy.*

3. Generating, or apt to generate wind in the stomach. Peas are a *flatulent* vegetable. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Empty; vain; big without substance or reality; puffy; as, a *flatulent* writer; *flatulent* vanity. *Dryden. Glanville.*

FLAT'U-LENT-LY, *adv.* In a windy manner; emptily.

FLAT-U-OS'I-TY, *n.* Windiness; fullness of air; flatulence. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

FLAT'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *flatuosus*.] Windy; generating wind. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

FLA'TUS, *n.* [L., from *flo*, to blow.]

1. A breath; a puff of wind. *Clarke.*

2. Wind generated in the stomach or other cavities of the body; flatulence. *Quincy.*

FLAT'WISE, *a.* or *adv.* [from *flat*.] With the flat side downward, or next to another object; not edgewise. *Woodward.*

FLAUNT, *v. i.* [I know not whence we have this word. It is doubtless of Celtic origin, from the root Ln, bearing the sense of throwing out, or spreading. Qu. Scot. *flanter*, to waver. See FLOUNCE.]

1. To throw or spread out; to flutter; to display ostentatiously; as, a *flaunting* show.

You *flaunt* about the streets in your new gilt chariot. *Arbuthnot.*
One *flaunts* in rags, one flutters in brocade. *Pope.*

[This correctly expresses the author's meaning, which is, that the proud often attempt to make a show and parade of their importance, even in poverty. Johnson's remark on the use of the word seems, therefore, to be unfounded.]

2. To carry a pert or saucy appearance. *Boyle.*

FLAUNT, *n.* Any thing displayed for show. *Shak.*

FLAUNT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making an ostentatious display.

FLAUNT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a flaunting way.

FLA-VIC'O-MOUS, *a.* [L. *flavus* and *coma*.] Having yellow hair.

FLA'VOR, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *flairer*, to smell; W. *fleiriaw*.] The quality of a substance which affects the taste or smell in any manner. We say, the wine has a fine *flavor*, or a disagreeable *flavor*; the fruit has a bad *flavor*; a rose has a sweet *flavor*. The word, then, signifies the quality which is tasted or smelt; taste, odor, fragrance, or smell.

FLA'VOR, *v. t.* To communicate some quality to a thing, that may affect the taste or smell.

FLA'VOR-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having a quality that affects the sense of tasting or smelling; as, *high-flavored* wine, having the quality in a high degree.

FLA'VOR-ING, *ppr.* Giving a flavor to.

FLA'VOR-LESS, *a.* Without flavor; tasteless; having no smell or taste. *Encyc.*

FLA'VOR-OUS, *a.* Pleasant to the taste or smell. *Dryden.*

FLA'VOUS, *a.* [L. *flavus*.] Yellow. [*Not used.*] *Smith.*

FLAW, *n.* [W. *flaw*, a piece rent, a splinter, a ray, a dart, a *flaw*; *flau*, a spreading out, a radiation; *fla*, a parting from; also *floçen*, a splinter; *floç*, a flying about; *floçi*, to dart suddenly; *fyçiaw*, to break out abruptly. The Gr. φλαω seems to be contracted from φλαδω or φλαθω.]

1. A breach; a crack; a defect made by breaking or splitting; a gap or fissure; as, a *flaw* in a scythe, knife, or razor; a *flaw* in a china dish, or in a glass; a *flaw* in a wall.

2. A defect; a fault; any defect made by violence, or occasioned by neglect; as, a *flaw* in reputation; a *flaw* in a will, or in a deed, or in a statute.

3. A sudden burst of wind; a sudden gust or blast of short duration; *a word of common use among seamen.* [*This proves the primary sense to be, to burst, or rush.*]

4. A sudden burst of noise and disorder; a tumult; uproar.

And deluges of armies from the town
Came pouring in; I heard the mighty *flaw*. *Dryden.*

[*In this sense, not used in the United States.*]

5. A sudden commotion of mind. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FLAW, *v. t.* To break; to crack.

The brazen caldrons with the frosts are *flawed*. *Dryden.*

2. To break; to violate; as, to *flaw* a league. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

FLAW'ED, (flawd,) *pp.* Broken; cracked.

FLAW'ING, *ppr.* Breaking; cracking.

FLAW'LESS, *a.* Without cracks; without defect. *Boyle.*

FLAWN, *n.* [Sax. *flena*; Fr. *flan*.] A sort of flat custard or pie. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

FLAW'TER, *v. t.* To scrape or pare a skin. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*

FLAW'Y, *a.* Full of flaws or cracks; broken; defective; faulty.

2. Subject to sudden gusts of wind.

FLAX, *n.* [Sax. *fleax*, *flex*; G. *flachs*; D. *vlas*. The elements are the same as in *flaccid*.]

1. A plant of the genus Linum, consisting of a single slender stalk, the skin or bark of which is used for making thread and cloth, called *linen*, *cambric*, *lawn*, *lace*, &c. The skin consists of fine fibers, which may be so separated as to be spun into threads as fine as silk.

2. The skin or fibrous part of the plant, when broken and cleaned by hatcheling or combing.

FLAX'-COMB, (-kōm,) *n.* An instrument with teeth, through which flax is drawn for separating from it the tow or coarser part and the shives. In *America*, we call it a *hatchel*.

FLAX'-DRESS-ER, *n.* One who breaks and swingles flax.

FLAX'-DRESS-ING, *n.* The process of breaking and swingling flax.

FLAX'-PLANT, *n.* The Phormium, a plant in New Zealand that serves the inhabitants for flax.

FLAX'-RAIS-ER, *n.* One who raises flax.

FLAX'-SEED, *n.* The seed of flax.

FLAX'-WEED, *n.* A plant.

FLAX'EN, (-flaks'n,) *a.* Made of flax; as, *flaxen* thread.

2. Resembling flax; of the color of flax; fair, long, and flowing; as, *flaxen* hair.

FLAX'EN-HAIR-ED, } *a.* Having hair of flaxen col-
FLAX'EN-HEAD'ED, } or. *Irving.*

FLAX'Y, *a.* Like flax; being of a light color; fair. *Sandys.*

FLAY, *v. t.* [Sax. *flean*; Dan. *flaaer*; Sw. *flå*; G. *fühen*; Gr. φλοιω, φλοιζω, whence φλοιος, bark, rind; probably a contracted word.]

1. To skin; to strip off the skin of an animal; as, to *flay* an ox.

2. To take off the skin or surface of any thing. [*Not used.*] *Swift.*

FLAY'ED, *pp.* Skinned; stripped of the skin.

FLAY'ER, *n.* One who strips off the skin.

FLAY'ING, *ppr.* Stripping off the skin.

FLEA, *n.* [Sax. *flea*; G. *floh*; D. *vlo*; Scot. *flech*, Ice. *floe*; from Sax. *fleogan*, to fly. See FLEA and FLY.]

An insect of the genus Pulex. It has two eyes and six feet; the feelers are like threads; the rostrum is inflected, setaceous, and armed with a sting. The flea is remarkable for its agility, leaping to a surprising distance, and its bite is very troublesome.

FLEA'BANE, *n.* A name given to various plants, from their supposed efficacy in driving away fleas. They belong to the genera *Conyza*, *Erigeron*, and *Pulicaria*. *Loudon.*

FLEA'BITE, } *n.* The bite of a flea, or the red
FLEA'BIT-ING, } spot caused by the bite.

2. A trifling wound or pain, like that of the bite of a flea. *Harvey.*

FLEA'-BIT-TEN, *a.* Bitten or stung by a flea.

2. Mean; worthless; of low birth or station. *Cleaveland.*

FLĒA'WORT, (flē'wurt,) *n.* An herb of the plantain kind, bearing nauseous mucilaginous seeds. *Forsyth.*

FLEAK, *n.* A lock. [See FLAKE.]

FLĒAM, *n.* [D. *vlym*; W. *flaim*; Arm. *flemm* or *flem*, the sting of a bee, a sharp point. In Welsh, *flem* and *llym* signify sharp, penetrating.]

In *farriery*, a sharp instrument, used for opening veins for letting blood.

FLECK, } *v. t.* [G. *fleck*, a spot; *flecken*, to spot;
FLECK'ER, } D. *vlek*, *vlak*, *vlakken*; Sw. *flack*, *flacka*; Dan. *flek*, *flekker*.]

To spot; to streak or stripe; to variegate; to dapple.

Both *flecked* with white, the true Arcadian strain. *Dryden.*

[These words are obsolete, or used only in poetry.]

FLECK'ED, (flekt,) *pp.* or *a.* Spotted; variegated with divers colors. *Shak.*

FLEC'TION, *n.* [L. *flectio*.]

The act of bending, or state of being bent. [See INFLECTION.]

FLEC'TOR, *n.* A flexor, which see.

FLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of FLEE; as, truth has *fled*.

FLEDGE, (flej,) *a.* [G. *flügge*; D. *vlug*, fledged, quick, nimble; connected with G. *fliegen*, D. *vliegen*, Sax. *fleogan*, to fly.]

Feathered; furnished with feathers or wings; able to fly.

His locks behind,
Illustrious on his shoulders, *fledge* with wings,
Lay waving round. *Milton.*

FLEDGE, *v. t.* To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

The birds were not yet *fledged* enough to shift for themselves. *L'Estrange.*

FLEDG'ED, (flejd,) *pp.* Furnished with feathers for flight; covered with feathers.

FLEDGE'LING, *n.* A young bird just fledged.

FLEDG'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with feathers for flight.

FLEDG'ING, *n.* A covering of feathers.

FLEE, *v. i.*; *pret.* FLED. [Sax. *fleon*, *fleon*, *fleogan*; G. *fliehen*.]

1. To run with rapidity, as from danger; to attempt to escape; to hasten from danger or expected evil. The enemy *fled* at the first fire.

Arise, take the young child and his mother, and *flee* into Egypt. — Matt. ii.

2. To depart; to leave; to hasten away.

Resist the devil, and he will *flee* from you. — James iv.

3. To avoid; to keep at a distance from. *Flee* fornication; *flee* from idolatry. 1 *Cor.* vi. 10.

To flee the question, or *from the question*, in *legislation*, is said of a legislator who, when a question is to be put to the house, leaves his seat, to avoid the dilemma of voting against his conscience, or giving an unpopular vote. In the phrases in which this verb appears to be transitive, there is really an ellipsis.

FLEECE, *n.* [Sax. *fleos*, *flys*, *flese*; D. *vlies*; G. *fliess*; most probably from shearing or stripping, as in Dutch the word signifies a film or membrane, as well as a *fleece*. The verb to *fleece* seems to favor the sense of stripping. See Class Ls, No. 25, 28, 30. But Qu. L. *vellus*, from *vello*, to pluck or tear off. *Varro.* See Class Bl. In Russ., *volos* is hair or wool, written, also, *vlas*. It was probably the practice to pluck off wool, before it was the practice to shear it.]

The coat of wool shorn from a sheep at one time.

FLEECE, *v. t.* To shear off a covering or growth of wool.

2. To strip of money or property; to take from, by severe exactions, under color of law or justice, or pretext of necessity, or by virtue of authority. Arbitrary princes *fleece* their subjects; and clients complain that they are sometimes *fleeced* by their lawyers.

This word is rarely or never used for plundering in war by a licentious soldiery, but is properly used to express a stripping by contributions levied on a conquered people.

3. To spread over as with wool; to make white. *Thomson.*

FLEE'CED, (fleest,) *pp.* Stripped by severe exactions.

FLEE'CED, *a.* Furnished with a fleece or with fleeces; as, a sheep is well *fleeced*.

FLEECE'LESS, *a.* Having no fleece.

FLEE'CER, *n.* One who strips or takes by severe exactions.

FLEE'CING, *ppr.* Stripping of money or property by severe demands of fees, taxes, or contributions.

FLEE'CY, *a.* Covered with wool; woolly; as, a *fleecy* flock. *Prior.*

2. Resembling wool or a fleece; soft; complicated; as, *fleecy* snow; *fleecy* locks; *fleecy* hosiery.

FLEER, *v. i.* [Scot. *flyre*, or *fleyr*, to make wry faces, to leer, to look surly; Ice. *flyra*. In D., *gluuren* signifies to leer, to peep; Sw. *plira*; Dan. *plirende*, ogling, leering. This word seems to be *leer*, with a prefix, and *leer* presents, probably, the primary [illegible].]

1. To deride; to sneer; to mock; to gibe; to make a wry face in contempt, or to grin in scorn; as, to *fleer* and flout.

Covered with an antic face,
To *fleer* and scorn at our solemnity. *Shak.*

2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility. *Burton.*

FLEER, *v. t.* To mock; to flout at. *Beaum.*

FLEER, *n.* Derision or mockery, expressed by words or looks.

And mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable scorns. *Shak.*

2. A grin of civility.

A treacherous *fleer* on the face of deceivers. *South.*

FLEER'ER, *n.* A mocker; a fawner.

FLEER'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Deriding; mocking; counterfeiting an air of civility.

FLEER'ING-LY, *adv.* In a fleering manner.

FLEET, in *English names*, [Sax. *fleot*,] denotes a *flood*, a creek or inlet, a bay or estuary, or a river; as in *Fleet Street*, *North-fleet*, *Fleet prison*.

FLEET, *n.* [Sax. *fleta*, *fleet*; G. *flotte*; D. *vloot*; Sw. *flo'te*; D. *flode*; Fr. *flotte*. *Fleet* and *float* seem to be allied; but whether they are formed from the root of *flow*, or whether the last consonant is radical, is not obvious. See FLOAT.]

A navy or squadron of ships; a number of ships in company, whether ships of war or of commerce. It more generally signifies ships of war.

FLEET, *a.* [Ice. *fleotr*; Ir. *luath*, swift; Russ. *letayu*, to fly; Eng. to *flit*. If the last consonant is radical, this word seems to be allied to D. *vlieden*, to flee, to fly, and possibly to the Shemitic פלט; but from the Ethiopic it would appear that the latter word is our *split*, the sense being to divide or separate.]

1. Swift of pace; moving or able to move with rapidity; nimble; light and quick in motion, or moving with lightness and celerity; as, a *fleet* horse or dog.

2. Moving with velocity; as, *fleet* winds.

3. Light; superficially fruitful; or thin; not penetrating deep; as soil. *Mortimer.*

4. Skimming the surface. *Mortimer.*

FLEET, *v. i.* To fly swiftly; to hasten; to flit as a light substance. To *fleet away*, is to vanish.

How all the other passions *fleet* to air! *Shak.*

2. To be in a transient state.

3. To float.

FLEET, *v. t.* To skim the surface; to pass over rapidly; as, a ship that *fleets* the gulf. *Spenser.*

2. To pass lightly, or in mirth and joy; as, to *fleet* away time. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

3. To skim milk. [*Local in England.*]

The verb in the transitive form is rarely or never used in America.

FLEET'-FOOT, *a.* Swift of foot; running or able to run with rapidity. *Shak.*

FLEET'ING, *ppr.* Passing rapidly, flying with velocity.

2. *a.* Transient; not durable; as, the *fleeting* hours or moments.

FLEET'ING-DISH, *n.* A skimming bowl. [*Local.*]

FLEET'ING-LY, *adv.* In a fleeting manner.

FLEET'LY, *adv.* Rapidly; lightly and nimbly; swiftly.

FLEET'NESS, *n.* Swiftness; rapidity; velocity; celerity; speed; as, the *fleetness* of a horse or deer.

FLEM'ING, *n.* A native of Flanders, or the Low Countries in Europe.

FLEM'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Flanders.

FLENSE, *v. t.* To cut up a whale and obtain the blubber.

FLENS'ING, *n.* The act of cutting up a whale and obtaining its blubber.

FLESH, *n.* [Sax. *flæc*, *flec*, or *flæse*; G. *fleisch*; D. *vleesch*; Dan. *flesk*. In Danish, the word signifies the flesh of swine. I know not the primary sense; it may be *soft*.]

1. A compound substance forming a large part of an animal, consisting of the softer solids, as distinguished from the bones and the fluids. Under the general appellation of *flesh*, we include the muscles, fat, glands, &c., which invest the bones and are covered with the skin. It is sometimes restricted to the muscles.

2. Animal food, in distinction from vegetable.

Flesh without being qualified with acids, is too alkalescent a diet. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The body of beasts and birds used as food, distinct from *fish*. In *Lent*, the Roman Catholics abstain from *flesh*, but eat fish.

4. The body, as distinguished from the soul.

As if this *flesh*, which walls about our life,
Were brass impregnable. *Shak.*

5. Animal nature; animals of all kinds.

The end of all *flesh* is come before me. — Gen. vi.

6. Men in general; mankind.

My spirit shall not always strive with man, for that he also is *flesh*. — Gen. vi.

7. Human nature.

The Word was made *flesh*, and dwelt among us. — John i.

8. Tenderness; human feeling; as, there is no *flesh* in man's obdurate heart. *Cowper. Ezek.* xxxvi. 26.

9. Carnality; corporeal appetites.

Fasting serves to mortify the *flesh*. *Swabridge.*
The *flesh* lusteth against the spirit. — Gal. v.

10. A carnal state; a state of unrenewed nature.

They that are in the *flesh* can not please God. — Rom. viii.

11. The corruptible body of man, or corrupt nature.

Flesh and blood can not inherit the kingdom of God. — 1 Cor. xv.

12. The present life; the state of existence in this world.

To abide in the *flesh* is more needful for you. — Phil. i.

13. Legal righteousness, and ceremonial services.

What shall we then say that Abraham, our father as pertaining to the *flesh*, hath found? — Rom. iv. Gal. iii.

14. Kindred; stock; family.

He is our brother, and our *flesh*. — Gen. xxxvii.

15. In *botany*, the soft, pulpy substance of fruit; also, that part of a root, fruit, &c., which is fit to be eaten.

One flesh, denotes intimate relation. *To be one flesh*, is to be closely united, as in marriage. *Gen.* ii. *Eph.* v.

After the flesh; according to outward appearances *John* viii.:—

Or according to the common powers of nature *Gal.* iv.:—

Or according to sinful lusts and inclinations *Rom.* viii.

An *arm of flesh*; human strength or aid.

FLESH, *v. t.* To initiate; a sportman's use of the word, from the practice of training hawks and dogs by feeding them with the first game they take, or other flesh.

2. To harden; to accustom; to establish in any practice, as dogs by often feeding on any thing. Men *fleshed* in cruelty; women *fleshed* in malice.

3. To glut; to satiate. [*Sidney.*

The wild dog
Shall *flesh* his tooth on every innocent. *Shak.*

FLESH'-BROTH, *n.* Broth made by boiling flesh in water.

FLESH'-BRUSH, *n.* A brush for exciting action in the skin by friction.

FLESH'-CLOG-GED, *a.* Encumbered with flesh.

FLESH'-COL-OR, (-kul-lur,) *n.* The color of flesh; carnation.

FLESH'-COL-OR-ED, *a.* Being of the color of flesh.

FLESH'-DI-ET, *n.* Food consisting of flesh.

FLESH'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Initiated; accustomed; glutted.

2. *a.* Fat; fleshy.

FLESH'-FLY, *n.* A fly that feeds on flesh, and deposits her eggs in it. *Ray.*

FLESH'-HOOK, *n.* A hook to draw flesh from a pot or caldron. 1 *Sam.* ii.

FLESH'I-NESS, *n.* [from *fleshy*.] Abundance of flesh or fat in animals; plumpness; corpulence; grossness.

FLESH'ING, *ppr.* Initiating; making familiar; glutting.

FLESH'LESS, *a.* Destitute of flesh; lean.

FLESH'LI-NESS, *n.* Carnal passions and appetites. *Spenser.*

FLESH'LING, *n.* A person devoted to carnal things.

FLESH'LY, *a.* Pertaining to the flesh; corporeal. *Denham.*

2. Carnal; worldly; lascivious.

Abstain from *fleshly* lusts. — 1 Pet. ii.

3. Animal; not vegetable. *Dryden.*

4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual or divine.

Vain of *fleshly* arm. *Milton.*
Fleshly wisdom. — 2 Cor. i.

FLESH'-MEAT, *n.* Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared or used for food. *Swift.*

FLESH'MENT, *n.* Eagerness gained by a successful initiation. *Shak.*

FLESH'-MON'GER, (-mung'ger,) *n.* One who deals in flesh; a procurer; a pimp. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

FLESH'-POT, *n.* A vessel in which flesh is cooked; hence, plenty of provisions. *Exod.* xvi.

FLESH'QUAKE, *n.* A trembling of the flesh. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

FLESH'Y, *a.* Full of flesh; plump; musculous.

The sole of his foot is *fleshy*. *Ray.*

2. Fat; gross; corpulent; as, a *fleshy* man.

3. Corporeal. *Eccles.*

4. Full of pulp; pulpous; plump; as fruit. *Bacon.*

FLET, *pp.* of FLEET. Skimmed. [*Not used.*] *Mortimer.*

FLETCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *flecher*.]

To feather an arrow. *Warburton.*

FLETCH'ED, (fletcht,) *pp.* Feathered, as an arrow

FLETCH'ER, *n.* [Fr. *fleche*, It. *freccia*, an arrow.]

An arrow-maker; a manufacturer of bows and arrows. Hence the name of FLETCHER.

But the use of the word as an appellative has ceased with the practice of archery.

FLETCH'ING, *ppr.* Feathering.

FLE-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *fletus* and *fero*.]

Producing tears.

FLETZ, *a.* [G. *flötz*, a layer.]
In *geology*, a term applied to the secondary strata, because they generally occur in flat or horizontal beds. *Brande.*

FLEUR DE LIS, (flur'de-lē',) [Fr., flower of the lily; corrupted, in English, to *flower de luce.*]
1. A bearing in *heraldry*, representing a lily, emblematic of royalty.
2. In *botany*, the iris.

FLEW, (flū,) *pret.* of FLY.

The people *flew* upon the spoil. — 1 Sam. xiv.

FLEW, *n.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. *Hanmer.*

FLEW'ED, *a.* Chapped; mouthed; deep-mouthed.

FLEX, *v. t.* [L. *flecto, flexus.*] [*Shak.*
To bend; as, a muscle *flexes* the arm.

FLEX-AN'I-MOUS, *a.* [from L.] Having power to change the mind. [*Not used.*] *Howell.*

FLEX'ED, (flekst,) *pp.* or *a.* Bent; as, a limb in a *flexed* position. *Hovack.*

FLEX-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See FLEXIBLE.] The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy; flexibleness; as, the *flexibility* of rays of light. *Newton.*
2. Easiness to be persuaded; the quality of yielding to arguments, persuasion, or circumstances; ductility of mind; readiness to comply; facility; as, *flexibility* of temper.

FLEX'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *flexibilis*, from *flecto, flexi*, to bend, Fr. *fléchir*, coinciding with G. *flechten*, to braid; D. *vlegten.* These words have the same elements as L. *plico.*]
1. That may be bent; capable of being turned or forced from a straight line or form without breaking; pliant; yielding to pressure; not stiff; as, a *flexible* rod; a *flexible* plant.
2. Capable of yielding to entreaties, arguments, or other moral force; that may be persuaded to compliance; not invincibly rigid or obstinate; not inexorable,

Phocion was a man of great severity, and no ways *flexible* to the will of the people. *Bacon.*

It often denotes, easy, or too easy to yield or comply; wavering; inconstant; not firm.
3. Ductile; manageable; tractable; as, the tender and *flexible* minds of youth. *Flexible* years, or time of life; the time when the mind is tractable.
4. That may be turned or accommodated.

This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose. *Rogers.*

FLEX'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Possibility to be bent or turned from a straight line or form without breaking; easiness to be bent; pliantness; pliancy; flexibility. *Boyle.*
2. Facility of mind; readiness to comply or yield; obsequiousness; as, the *flexibleness* of a courtier.
3. Ductility; manageableness; tractableness; as, the *flexibleness* of youth.

FLEX'I-BLY, *adv.* In a flexible manner.

FLEX'ILE, (flek's'il,) *a.* [L. *flexilis.*]
Pliant; pliable; easily bent; yielding to power, impulse, or moral force. *Thomson.*

FLEX'ING, *ppr.* Bending.

FLEX'ION, (flek's'yun,) *n.* [L. *flexio.*]
1. The act of bending.
2. A bending; a part bent; a fold. *Bacon.*
3. A turn; a cast; as, a *flexion* of the eye. [See INFLECTION.] *Bacon.*

FLEX'OR, *n.* In *anatomy*, a muscle whose office is to bend the part to which it belongs, in opposition to the *extensors.*

FLEX'U-OUS, (flek'shu-us,) } *a.* [L. *flexuosus.*]
FLEX'U-OSE, (flek'shu-ōse,) }
1. Winding; having turns or windings; as, a *flexuous* rivulet. *Digby.*
2. Bending; winding; wavering; not steady; as, a *flexuous* flame. *Bacon.*
3. In *botany*, bending or bent; changing its direction in a curve, from joint to joint, from bud to bud, or from flower to flower. *Martyn.*

FLEX'URE, (flek's'yur,) *n.* [L. *flexura.*]
1. A winding or bending; the form of bending; incurvation; as, the *flexure* of a joint.
2. The act of bending. *Shak.*
3. The part bent; a joint. *Sandys.*
4. The bending of the body; obsequious or servile cringe. *Shak.*

FLICK'ER, *v. i.* [Sax. *flicorian*; Scot. *flecker*, to quiver; D. *flikkeren*, to twinkle; probably a diminutive from the root of *fly.*]
1. To flutter; to flap the wings without flying; to strike rapidly with the wings.

And *flickering* on her nest made short essays to sing. *Dryden.*

2. To waver, fluctuate, or twinkle; as, the light *flickers* at a distance. *Burton.*

FLICK'ER-ING, *ppr.* Fluttering; flapping the wings without flight.
2. *a.* Wavering; fluctuating; having a fluttering motion; with amorous motions of the eye.

The fair Lavina — looks a little *flickering* after Turnus. *Dryden.*

FLICK'ER-ING, *n.* A fluttering; short, irregular movements.

FLICK'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a flickering manner.

FLICK'ER-MOUSE, *n.* The bat. *B. Jonson.*

FLI'ER, *n.* [See FLY. It ought to be FLYER.]
1. One that flies or flees.
2. A runaway; a fugitive. *Shak.*
3. A part of a machine which, by moving rapidly, equalizes and regulates the motion of the whole; as, the *flier* of a jack.

FLIGHT, (flite,) *n.* [Sax. *flyht*; G. *flug, flucht*; D. *vlugt*; Dan. *flugt*; Sw. *flycht.* See FLY.]
1. The act of fleeing; the act of running away, to escape danger or expected evil; hasty departure.

Pray ye that your *flight* be not in the winter. — Matt. xxiv.

To put to flight, to turn to flight, is to compel to run away; to force to escape.
2. The act of flying; a passing through the air by the help of wings; volitation; as, the *flight* of birds and insects.
3. The manner of flying. Every fowl has its particular *flight*: the *flight* of the eagle is high; the *flight* of the swallow is rapid, with sudden turns.
4. Removal from place to place by flying.
5. A flock of birds flying in company; as, a *flight* of pigeons or wild geese.
6. A number of beings flying or moving through the air together; as, a *flight* of angels. *Milton.*
7. A number of things passing through the air together; a volley; as, a *flight* of arrows.
8. A periodical flying of birds in flocks; as, the spring *flight*, or autumnal *flight*, of ducks or pigeons.
9. In *England*, the birds produced in the same season.
10. The space passed by flying.
11. A mounting; a soaring; lofty elevation and excursion; as, a *flight* of imagination or fancy; a *flight* of ambition.
12. Excursion; wandering; extravagant sally; as, a *flight* of folly. *Tillotson.*
13. The power of flying. *Shak.*
14. In *certain lead works*, a substance that flies off in smoke. *Encyc.*
15. *Flights* are the husk or glume of oats.
Flight of stairs; the series of stairs from the floor, or from one platform to another.

FLIGHT'ED, *a.* Taking flight; flying.

FLIGHT'I-LY, *adv.* In a wild or imaginative manner.

FLIGHT'I-NESS, (flit'e-ness,) *n.* The state of being flighty; wildness; slight delirium.

FLIGHT'-SHOT, *n.* The distance which an arrow flies.

FLIGHT'Y, (flit'e,) *a.* Fleeting; swift.

The *flighty* purpose never is o'ertook. *Shak.*

2. Wild; indulging the sallies of imagination.
3. Disordered in mind; somewhat delirious.

FLIM'FLAM, *n.* [Ice. *flim.*]
A freak; a trick. *Beaum.*

FLIM'SI-LY, *adv.* In a flimsy manner.

FLIM'SI-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being flimsy; thin, weak texture; weakness; want of substance or solidity.

FLIM'SY, *a.* [W. *llymsi*, having a fickle motion; *llymu*, to make sharp, quick, pungent. *Owen.* But Lluyd renders *llymsi* vain, weak. The word is retained by the common people in New England in *limsy*, weak, limber, easily bending. See Class Lm, No. 2, 5, 6.]
1. Weak; feeble; slight; vain; without strength or solid substance; as, a *flimsy* pretext; a *flimsy* excuse; *flimsy* objections. *Milner.*
2. Without strength or force; spiritless.

Proud of a vast extent of *flimsy* lines. *Pope.*

3. Thin; of loose texture; as, *flimsy* cloth or stuff. [*Little used.*]

FLINCH, *v. i.* [I have not found this word in any other language; but the sense of it occurs in *blench*; and not improbably it is from the same root, with a different prefix.]
1. To shrink; to withdraw from any suffering or undertaking, from pain or danger; to fail of proceeding, or of performing any thing. Never *flinch* from duty. One of the parties *flinched* from the combat.

A child, by a constant course of kindness, may be accustomed to bear very rough usage without *flinching* or complaining. *Locke.*

2. To fail. *Shak.*

FLINCH'ER, *n.* One who flinches or fails.

FLINCH'ING, *ppr.* Failing to undertake, perform, or proceed; shrinking; withdrawing.

FLINCH'ING, *n.* A shrinking or drawing under pain or difficulty.

FLINCH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a flinching manner.

FLIN'DERS, *n. pl.* [D. *flenter*, a splinter, a tatter.]
Small pieces or splinters; fragments. [*Local in England; sometimes used in America.*]
[*This seems to be* SPLINTER, *without the prefix.*]

FLING, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* FLUNG. [Ir. *lingim*, to fling, to dart, to fly off, to skip. If *s* is not radical, as I suppose, this may be the W. *lluciaw*, to fling, to throw, to dart, and L. *lego, legare.*]
1. To cast, send, or throw from the hand; to hurl; as, to *fling* a stone at a bird.

'Tis fate that *flings* the dice; and as she *flings*,
Of kings makes peasants, and of peasants, kings. *Dryden.*

2. To dart; to cast with violence; to send forth.

He — the Jove, his lightning *flung*. *Dryden.*

3. To send forth; to emit; to scatter.

Every beam new transient colors *flings*. *Pope.*

4. To throw; to drive by violence.
5. To throw to the ground; to prostrate. The wrestler *flung* his antagonist.
6. To baffle; to defeat; as, to *fling* a party in litigation.
To fling away; to reject; to discard.

Cromwell, I charge thee, *fling away* ambition. *Shak.*

To fling down; to demolish; to ruin.
2. To throw to the ground.
To fling off; to baffle in the chase; to defeat of prey. *Addison.*
To fling out; to utter; to speak, as, to *fling out* hard words against another.
To fling in; to throw in; to make an allowance or deduction, or not to charge in an account. In settling accounts, one party *flings in* a small sum, or a few days' work.
To fling open; to throw open; to open suddenly or with violence; as, to *fling open* a door.
To fling up; to relinquish; to abandon; as, to *fling up* a design.

FLING, *v. i.* To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions. The horse began to kick and *fling.*
2. To cast in the teeth; to utter harsh language; to sneer; to upbraid. The scold began to flout and *fling.*
To fling out; to grow unruly or outrageous. *Shak.*

FLING, *n.* A throw; a flounce; a cast from the hand.
2. A gibe; a sneer; a sarcasm; a severe or contemptuous remark.

I, who love to have a *fling*
Both at senate house and king. *Swift.*

FLING'ER, *n.* One who flings; one who jeers.

FLING'ING, *ppr.* Throwing; casting; jeering.

FLINT, *n.* [Sax. *flint*; Sw. *flinta.* In Dan. *flint* is a light gun, and *flint* is called *flint-steen*, flint-stone. So, also, in German. The Dutch and Germans call it also *firestone.* It may be from the root of *splendor.*]
1. In *natural history*, a sub-species of quartz, of a yellowish or bluish gray, or grayish-black color. It is amorphous, interspersed in other stones, or in nodules or rounded lumps. Its surface is generally uneven, and covered with a rind or crust, either calcareous or argillaceous. It is very hard, strikes fire with steel, and is an ingredient in glass. *Kirwan. Encyc.*
2. A piece of the above-described stone used in firearms to strike fire.
3. Any thing proverbially hard; as, a heart of *flint.* *Spenser.*

FLINT'-GLASS, *n.* The purest and most beautiful kind of glass, distinguished by its containing oxyd of lead, to which it owes some of its most valuable qualities. It was originally made of pulverized flints, whence the name. *Brande.*

FLINT'-HEART, } *a.* Having a hard, unfeeling
FLINT'-HEART-ED, } heart.

FLINT'Y, *a.* Consisting of flint; as, a *flinty* rock.
2. Like flint; very hard; not impressible; as, a *flinty* heart.
3. Cruel; unmerciful; inexorable. *Shak.*
4. Full of flint-stones; as, *flinty* ground. *Bacon.*

FLINT'Y-SLATE, *n.* A rock, of two kinds, the common and the Lydian stone. The former has a somewhat slaty structure, and contains about 75 per cent. of silica. The latter is less hard, and is sometimes used as a touchstone for gold and silver. *P. Cyc. Ure.*

FLIP, *n.* A mixed liquor consisting of beer and spirit sweetened, and also warmed by a hot iron.

FLIP'-DOG, *n.* An iron used, when heated, to warm flip.

FLIP'-FLAP, *adv.* or *a.* Noting the repeated stroke and noise of something broad and loose. *Ash.*

FLIP'PAN-CY, *n.* [See FLIPPANT.] Smoothness and rapidity of speech; volubility of tongue; fluency of speech.

FLIP'PANT, *a.* [W. *llipanu*, to make smooth or glib, from *llib, llipa*, flaccid, soft, limber; allied to *flabby*, and to *glib*, and probably to L. *labor*, to slide or slip, and to *liber*, free. Class Lb.]
1. Of smooth, fluent, and rapid speech; speaking with ease and rapidity; having a voluble tongue; talkative.
2. Pert; petulant; waggish.

Away with *flippant* epilogues. *Thomson.*

FLIP'PANT-LY, *adv.* Fluently; with ease and volubility of speech.

FLIP'PANT-NESS, *n.* Fluency of speech; volubility of tongue; flippancy.
[This is not a low, vulgar word, but well authorized and peculiarly expressive.]

FLIP'PER, *n.* The paddle of a sea-turtle; the broad fin of a fish.

FLIRT, (flurt,) *v. t.* [This word evidently belongs to the root of L. *floreo*, or *plaro*, signifying to throw, and coinciding with *blurt.* Qu. Sax. *fleardian*, to trifle.]

1. To throw with a jerk or sudden effort or exertion. The boys *flirt* water in each other's faces. He *flirted* a glove, or a handkerchief.

2. To toss or throw; to move suddenly; as, to *flirt* a fan.

FLIRT, *v. i.* To jeer or gibe; to throw bantering or sarcastic words; to utter contemptuous language, with an air of disdain.

2. To run and dart about; to act with giddiness, or from a desire to attract notice; to play at courtship; to coquet; to be unsteady or fluttering. The girls *flirt* about the room or the street.

FLIRT, *n.* A sudden jerk; a quick throw or cast; a darting motion.

In motion the fan are several little *flirts* and vibrations. *Addison.*

2. A pert, giddy girl who acts with giddiness, or plays at courtship; a pert girl; a coquette.

Several young *flirts* about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world. *Addison.*

FLIRT, *a.* Pert; wanton. *Shak.*

FLIRT-A'TION, *n.* A flirting; a quick, sprightly motion.

2. Playing at courtship; coquetry. *Addison.*

FLIRT'ED, *pp.* Thrown with a sudden jerk.

FLIRT'I-GIG, *n.* A wanton, pert girl. *Grose.*

FLIRT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Throwing; jerking; tossing; darting about; giddy; coquettish.

FLIRT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a flirting manner.

FLIT, *v. i.* [D. *vlieden*, to fly or flee; Dan. *flyder*, Sw. *flyta*, to flow, to glide away; Dan. *flytter*, Sw. *flytta*, to remove; Ice. *fliutar*, swift. This word coincides in elements with Heb. Ch. Syr. פלט. Class Ld, No. 43. It is undoubtedly from the same root as *fleet*, which see.]

1. To fly away with a rapid motion; to dart along; to move with celerity through the air. We say, a bird *flits* away, or *flits* in air; a cloud *flits* along.

2. To flutter; to rove on the wing. *Dryden.*

3. To remove; to migrate; to pass rapidly, as a light substance, from one place to another.

It became a received opinion, that the souls of men, departing this life, did *flit* out of one body into some other. *Hooker.*

4. In *Scotland*, to remove from one habitation to another.

5. To be unstable; to be easily or often moved.

And the free soul to *flitting* air resigned. *Dryden.*

FLIT, *a.* Nimble; quick; swift. [*Obs.*] [See FLEET.]

FLITCH, *n.* [Sax. *flicce*; Fr. *fleche*, an arrow, a coach-beam, a flitch of bacon.]

The side of a hog salted and cured. *Dryden. Swift.*

FLITE, *v. i.* [Sax. *flitan.*]

To scold; to quarrel. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

FLIT'TED, *pp.* Removed; flown swiftly; migrated.

FLIT'TER, *v. i.* To flutter, which see. *Chaucer.*

FLIT'TER, *n.* A rag; a tatter. [See FRITTER.]

FLIT'TER-MOUSE, *n.* [*flit*, *flitter*, and *mouse*; G. *fledermaus.*]

A bat; an animal that has the fur of a mouse, and membranes which answer the purpose of wings, and enable the animal to sustain itself in a fluttering flight.

FLIT'TI-NESS, *n.* [from *flit.*] Unsteadiness; levity; lightness. *Bp. Hopkins.*

FLIT'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Flying rapidly; fluttering; moving by starts.

FLIT'TING, *n.* A flying with lightness and celerity; a fluttering.

2. A removal from one habitation to another. [*Scottish.*]

FLIT'TING-LY, *adv.* In a flitting manner.

FLIT'TY, *a.* Unstable; fluttering. *More.*

FLIX, *n.* [Qu. from *flax.*] Down; fur. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

FLIX'WEED, *n.* The *Sisymbrium sophia*, a species of water-cresses, growing on walls and waste grounds.

FLŌ, *n.* An arrow. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

FLOAT, (flōte,) *n.* [Sax. *flota*; G. *flosz*; D. *vlot*, *vloot*; Dan. *flode*; Sw. *flotte*; Fr. *flotte*; Sp. *flota*; It. *flotta*; Russ. *plot.*]

1. That which swims or is borne on water; as, a *float* of weeds and rushes. But *particularly*, a body or collection of timber, boards, or planks, fastened together and conveyed down a stream; a raft.

[*The latter word is more generally used in the United States.*]

2. The cork or quill used on an angling line, to support it, and discover the bite of a fish. *Encyc. Walton.*

3. The act of flowing; flux; flood; *the primary sense, but obsolete.* *Hooker.*

4. The float-board of a wheel, which see.

5. A quantity of earth, eighteen feet square and one deep. *Mortimer.*

6. [Fr. *flot*; L. *fluctus.*] A wave.

7. A broad, wooden instrument, shaped like a trowel, with which masons *float* over and smooth the plastering on walls. *Buchanan.*

FLOAT, *v. i.* [Sax. *flotan*, *flotan*; G. *flössen*; D. *vlotten*, *vlotten*; Fr. *flotter*; Dan. *flöder.* Either from the noun, or from the root of the L. *fluo*, to flow.]

1. To be borne or sustained on the surface of a fluid; to swim; to be buoyed up; not to sink; not to be aground. We say, the water is so shallow, the ship will not *float.*

2. To move or be conveyed on water; to swim. The raft *floats* down the river.

Three blustering nights, borne by the southern blast,
I *floated.* *Dryden.*

3. To be buoyed up and moved or conveyed in a fluid, as in air.

They stretch their plumes and *float* upon the wind. *Pope.*

4. To move with a light, irregular course. Qu. *Locke.*

FLŌAT, *v. t.* To cause to pass by swimming; to cause to be conveyed on water. The tide *floated* the ship into the harbor.

2. To flood; to inundate; to overflow; to cover with water.

Proud Pactolus *floats* the fruitful lands. *Dryden.*

3. In *plastering*, to pass over and level the surface of a wall with a *float* dipped frequently in water.

FLŌAT'AGE, *n.* Any thing that floats on the water. *Encyc.*

FLŌAT'-BŌARD, *n.* A board on the rim of an undershot water-wheel, which receives the impulse of the stream by which the wheel is driven.

FLŌAT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Flooded; overflowed; leveled with a float.

2. Borne on water.

FLŌAT'ER, *n.* One that floats or swims. *Exeden.*

FLŌAT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Swimming; conveying on water; overflowing; leveling with a float.

2. Lying flat on the surface of the water; as, a *floating* leaf. *Martyn.*

3. Circulating; passing; not fixed; as, a *floating* capital.

FLŌAT'ING-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge consisting of logs or timber with a floor of plank, supported wholly by the water.

2. In *war*, a kind of double bridge, the upper one projecting beyond the lower one, and capable of being moved forward by pulleys, used for carrying troops over narrow moats in attacking the outworks of a fort.

3. A large steam ferry-boat. [*Eng.*] *Francis.*

FLŌAT'ING-ISL'AND, (ilō'ting-i'land,) *n.* A sort of food made of milk, white wine, sugar, and eggs, with raspberry or strawberry marmalade, jam, &c.

FLŌAT'ING-LIGHT, *n.* A substitute for a lighthouse, being the hull of a ship moored on sunken rocks, shoals, &c., with a light displayed aloft, to warn mariners of their danger.

FLŌAT'ING-LY, *adv.* By floating.

FLŌAT'-STŌNE, *n.* Spongiform quartz, a mineral of a spongy texture, of a whitish-gray color, often with a tinge of yellow. It frequently contains a nucleus of common flint. *Cleaveland.*

FLŌAT'Y, *a.* Buoyant; swimming on the surface; light. *Raleigh.*

FLOC-CIL-LA'TION, *n.* A picking of bed-clothes by a sick person—an alarming symptom in acute diseases. *Brande.*

FLOC'CU-LENCE, *n.* [L. *flocculus*, *floccus.* See FLOCK.]

The state of being in locks or flocks; adhesion in small flakes. *Higgins, Med. Rep.*

FLOC'CU-LENT, *a.* Coalescing and adhering in locks or flakes.

I say the liquor is broken to *flocculence*, when the particles of heterogeneous matter, acted by those of the lime, and coalescing, appear large and *flocculent.* *Higgins, Med. Rep.*

FLOCK, *n.* [Sax. *floce*; L. *floccus*; G. *flocke*; D. *vlok*; Dan. *flok*; Sw. *flock*, a crowd; *ullo-lock*, wool-lock; Gr. πλοκη, πλοκος; Russ. *klok.* It is the same radically as *flake*, and, applied to wool or hair, we write it *lock.* See FLAKE.]

1. A company or collection; *applied to sheep and other small animals.* A *flock* of sheep answers to a *herd* of larger cattle. But the word may sometimes, perhaps, be applied to larger beasts; and, in *the plural*, *flocks* may include all kinds of domesticated animals.

2. A company or collection of birds of any kind, and, when applied to birds on the wing, a flight; as, a *flock* of wild geese; a *flock* of ducks; a *flock* of blackbirds. In the United States, *flocks* of wild pigeons sometimes darken the air.

3. A body or crowd of people. [*Little used.*] [Qu. Gr. λοχος, a troop.]

4. A *lock* of wool or hair. Also, pieces of cloth cut up very fine.

FLOCK, *v. i.* To gather in companies or crowds; *applied to men or other animals.* People *flock* together. They *flock* to the playhouse.

Friends daily *flock.* *Dryden.*

FLOCK'-BED, *n.* A bed filled with locks of coarse wool, or pieces of cloth cut up fine.

FLOCK'ING, *ppr.* Collecting or running together in a crowd.

FLOCK'LY, *adv.* In a body or flocks.

FLOCK'Y, *a.* Abounding with flocks or locks.

FLOCK'-PA'PER, *n.* A kind of wall-paper having raised figures resembling cloth, made of flock, or cloth cut up very fine, and attached to the paper by size or varnish.

FLŌE, *n.* Among *seamen*, a large mass of floating ice in the ocean.

FLOETZ. See FLETZ.

FLOG, *v. t.* [L. *fligo*, to strike, that is, to lay on; L. *flagrum*, *flagellum*; Eng. *flail*; Goth. *bliggwan*, to strike; Gr. πλαγω, πληγη, L. *plaga*, a stroke, Fr. *plague.* We have *lick*, which is probably of the same family; as is D. *slag*, G. *schlag*, Eng. *slay.*]

To beat or strike with a rod or whip; to whip; to lash; to chastise with repeated blows; *a colloquial word, applied to whipping or beating for punishment*; as, to *flog* a schoolboy or a sailor.

FLOG'GED, (flogd,) *pp.* Whipped or scourged for punishment; chastised.

FLOG'GING, *ppr.* Whipping for punishment; chastising.

FLOG'GING, *n.* A whipping for punishment.

FLOOD, (flud,) *n.* [Sax. *flod*; G. *fluth*; D. *vloed*; Sw. *flod*; Dan. *flod*; from *flow.*]

1. A great flow of water; a body of moving water; particularly, a body of water, rising, swelling, and overflowing land not usually covered with water. Thus there is a *flood*, every spring, in the Connecticut, which inundates the adjacent meadows. There is an annual *flood* in the Nile and in the Mississippi.

2. *The flood*, by way of eminence; the deluge; the great body of water which inundated the earth in the days of Noah. Before the *flood*, men lived to a great age.

3. A river; *a sense chiefly poetical.*

4. The flowing of the tide; the semi-diurnal swell or rise of water in the ocean; opposed to Ebb. The ship entered the harbor on the *flood.* Hence *flood-tide*; young *flood*; high *flood.*

5. A great quantity; an inundation; an overflowing; abundance; superabundance; as, a *flood* of bank notes; a *flood* of paper currency.

6. A great body or stream of any fluid substance; as, a *flood* of light; a *flood* of lava. Hence, *figuratively*, a *flood* of vice.

7. Menstrual discharge *Harvey.*

FLOOD, (flud,) *v. t.* To overflow; to inundate; to deluge; as, to *flood* a meadow. *Mortimer.*

FLOOD'ED, (flud'ed,) *pp.* Overflowed; inundated.

FLOOD'GĀTE, *n.* A gate to be opened for letting water flow through, or to be shut to prevent it.

2. An opening or passage; an avenue for a flood or great body.

FLOOD'ING, *ppr.* Overflowing; inundating.

FLOOD'ING, *n.* Any preternatural discharge of blood from the uterus. *Cyc.*

FLOOD'-MARK, *n.* The mark or line to which the tide rises; high-water-mark.

FLOOK, *n.* The arm of an anchor. [See FLUKE, the usual orthography.]

FLOOK'ING, *n.* In *mining*, an interruption or shifting of a lode of ore by a cross vein or fissure. *Encyc.*

FLOOK'Y, *a.* Furnished with flooks or flukes.

FLOOR, (flōre,) *n.* [Sax. *flor*, *flore*; D. *vloer*; W. *llawr*, and *clawr*, the earth or ground an area, or ground-plot, a floor; Ir. *lar*, and *urlar*; Basque or Cantabrian, *lurra*; Arm. *leur*, flat land, or *floor*; G. *flur*, a field, level ground or floor. In early ages, the inhabitants of Europe had no floor in their huts but the ground. The sense of the word is, probably, that which is laid or spread.]

1. That part of a building or room on which we walk; the bottom or lower part, consisting, in modern houses, of boards, planks, or pavement; as, the *floor* of a house, room, barn, stable, or outhouse.

2. A platform of boards or planks laid on timbers, as in a bridge; any similar platform.

3. A story in a building; as, the first *floor*; which, in England, is the one next above the ground-floor, called in America the *second story.*

4. A floor, or earthen floor, is still used in some kinds of business, made of loam, or of lime, sand, and iron dust, as in malting. *Encyc.*

5. The bottom of a vessel on each side of the keelson. *Totten.*

FLOOR, *v. t.* To lay a floor; to cover timbers with a floor; to furnish with a floor; as, to *floor* a house with pine boards.

2. To strike down, or lay level with the floor; as, to *floor* an antagonist. *Grose.*

3. *Figuratively*, to put to silence by some decisive argument, retort, &c. *Coleridge.*

FLOOR'-CLOTH, *n.* Oil-cloth, or painted cloth, for covering floors.

FLOOR'ED, *pp.* Covered with boards, plank, or pavement; furnished with a floor; struck down.

FLOOR'ING, *ppr.* Laying a floor; furnishing with a floor; striking down.

FLOOR'ING, *n.* A platform; the bottom of a room or building; pavement.

2. Materials for floors.

FLOOR'LESS, *a.* Having no floor.

FLOOR'-TIM-BERS, *n. pl.* The timbers on which a floor is laid.

FLOP, *v. t.* [A different spelling of FLAP.]

1. To clap or strike the wings.

2. To let down the brim of a hat.

FLŌ'RA, *n.* [L. See FLORAL.] In *antiquity*, the goddess of flowers.

2. In *modern usage*, a catalogue or account of flowers or plants.

3. The trees and plants, or botany, of a particular country.

FLŌ'RAL, *a.* [L. *floralis*, from *flos*, a flower; which see.]

1. Containing the flower; as, a *floral* bud; immediately attending the flower; as, a *floral* leaf. *Martyn.*

2. Pertaining to Flora, or to flowers; as, *floral* games; *floral* play. *Prior.*

FLOR'EN, } *n.* An ancient gold coin, of Edward
FLOR'ENCE, } III., of six shillings sterling value.

FLOR'ENCE, *n.* A kind of cloth. [*Camden.*

2. A kind of wine from Florence, in Italy.

FLOR'EN-TINE, *a.* A native of Florence.

2. A kind of silk cloth, so called.

FLO-RES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *florescens*, *floresco*. See FLOWER.]

In *botany*, the season when plants expand their flowers. *Martyn.*

FLŌ'RET, *n.* [Fr. *fleurette*; It. *fiorito.*]

A little flower; the partial or separate little flower of an aggregate flower. *Martyn.*

FLŌ'RI-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *flori.*] Bloom; blossom. *I. Scott.*

FLOR'ID, *a.* [L. *floridus*, from *floreo*, to flower.]

1. *Literally*, flowery; covered or abounding with flowers; but in this sense little used.

2. Bright in color; flushed with red; of a lively red color; as, a *florid* countenance; a *florid* cheek.

3. Embellished with flowers of rhetoric; enriched to excess with figures; splendid; brilliant; as, a *florid* style; *florid* eloquence.

FLO-RID'I-TY, *n.* Freshness or brightness of color; floridness. *Floyer.*

FLOR'ID-LY, *adv.* In a florid manner.

FLOR'ID-NESS, *n.* Brightness or freshness of color or complexion.

2. Vigor; spirit. [*Unusual.*] *Feltham.*

3. Embellishment; brilliant ornaments; ambitious elegance: *applied to style.* *Boyle.*

FLO-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *florifer*, from *flos*, a flower, and *fero*, to bear.]

Producing flowers.

FLOR-I FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act, process, or time of flowering. *Williams. Journ. of Science.*

FLŌ'RI-FORM, *a.* In the form of a flower.

FLOR'IN, *n.* [Fr. *florin*; It. *fiorino.*]

A coin, originally made at Florence. The name is given to different coins of gold or silver, and of different values in different countries, the silver florins varying from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 4*d.* sterling, or from 23 to 54 cents; and the gold florin of Hanover being valued at 6*s.* 11*d.* sterling. It is also used as a money of account. *Kelly.*

FLO'RIST, *n.* [Fr. *fleuriste.*]

1. A cultivator of flowers; one skilled in flowers. *Thomson.*

2. One who writes a flora, or an account of plants. *Encyc.*

FLOR'U-LENT, *a.* Flowery; blossoming. [*Not in use.*]

FLOS'CU-LAR, } *a.* [Infra.] In *botany*, a floscu-
FLOS'CU-LOUS, } lous flower is a compound flower, composed entirely of florets with funnel-shaped petals, as in burdock, thistle, and artichoke. This is the term used by Tournefort. For this Linnæus used *tubulous.* *Milne. Martyn.*

FLOS'CULE, *n.* [L. *flosculus.*]

In *botany*, a partial or lesser floret of an aggregate flower. *Milne.*

FLOS FER'RI n. [L., flower of iron.] A mineral, a variety of arragonite, called by Jameson, after Haüy, coralloidal arragonite. It occurs in little cylinders, sometimes diverging and ending in a point, and sometimes branched, like coral. Its structure is fibrous, and the surface, which is smooth, or garnished with little crystalline points, is often very white, with a silken luster. It takes this name from its being often found in cavities in veins of sparry iron. [*Cleaveland.*

FLOSS, *n.* [L. *flos.*]

1. A downy or silken substance in the husks of certain plants. *Tooke.*

2. A fluid glass floating on iron in the furnace, produced by the vitrification of oxyds and earths. *Ure.*

3. Untwisted filaments of the finest silk, used in embroidering on satin, &c.

FLOS-SI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* A flowering; expansion of flowers. [*Novel.*] *Med. Repos.*

FLOSS'-SILK, *n.* The name given to the portions of raveled silk broken off in the filature of cocoons. It is carded and spun like cotton or wool. *Ure.*

FLŌ'TA, *n.* [Sp. See FLEET.] A fleet; but *appropriately*, a fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Cruz, in Mexico, to transport to Spain the productions of Spanish America.

FLŌT'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *flottage.*]

That which floats on the sea, or on rivers. [*Little used.*] *Chambers.*

FLO-TA'TION, *n.* The act of floating.

FLŌTE, *v. t.* To skim. [*Not used or local.*] *Tusser.*

FLO-TIL'LA, *n.* [dim. of *fota.*] A little fleet, or fleet of small vessels.

FLOT'SAM, } *n.* [from *float.*] Goods lost by ship-
FLOT'SON, } wreck, and floating on the sea.

When such goods are cast on shore or found, the owner being unknown, they belong to the king. *English Law. Blackstone.*

FLOT'TEN, *pp.* Skimmed. [*Not in use.*]

FLOUNCE, (flouns,) *v. i.* [D. *plonssen.* See FLOUNDER.]

1. To throw the limbs and body one way and the other; to spring, turn, or twist with sudden effort or violence; to struggle as a horse in mire.

You neither fume, nor fret, nor *flounce.* *Swift.*

2. To move with jerks or agitation.

FLOUNCE, *v. t.* To deck with a flounce; as, to *flounce* a petticoat or frock. *Pope.*

FLOUNCE, *n.* A sudden jerking motion of the body.

2. A narrow piece of cloth sewed to a petticoat, frock, or gown, with the lower border loose and spreading.

FLOUN'CED, (flounst,) *pp.* Decked with a flounce.

FLOUN'CING, *ppr.* Decking with a flounce.

FLOUN'DER, *n.* [Sw. *flundra*; G. *flunder.*]

A flat fish of the genus *Platessa*, allied to the halibut, and generally found in rivers near the sea. *Partington.*

FLOUN'DER, *v. i.* This seems to be allied to *flaunt* and *flounce.*]

To fling the limbs and body, as in making efforts to move; to struggle as a horse in the mire; to roll, toss, and tumble. *Pope.*

FLOUN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Making irregular motions; struggling with violence.

FLOUR, *n.* [originally, *flower*; Fr. *fleur*; Sp. *flor*; It. *fiore*; L. *flos*, *floris*, from *floreo*, to flourish.]

The edible part of ground corn or grain; meal. *Johnson.*

In *the United States*, the modern practice is to make a distinction between *flour* and *meal*: the word *flour* being more usually applied to the finer part of meal, separated from the bran, as wheat *flour*, rye *flour.* This is a just and useful distinction.

FLOUR, *v. t.* [Sp. *florear.*]

1. To grind and bolt; to convert into flour. Wheat used formerly to be sent to market; but now great quantities of it are *floured* in the interior country.

2. To sprinkle with flour.

FLOUR'ED, *pp.* Converted into flour; sprinkled with flour.

FLOUR'ING, *ppr.* Converting into flour; sprinkling with flour.

FLOUR'ING, *n.* The business of converting grain into flour.

FLOUR'ISH, (flur'ish,) *v. i.* [L. *floresco*, from *floreo*; Fr. *fleurir*, *fleurissant*; Sp. *florcar*; It. *fiorire.* The primary sense is, to open, expand, enlarge, or to shoot out, as in *glory*, L. *gloro*, or in other words in Lr.]

1. To thrive; to grow luxuriantly; to increase and enlarge, as a healthy growing plant. The beech and the maple *flourish* best in a deep, rich, and moist loam.

2. To be prosperous; to increase in wealth or honor.

Bad men as frequently prosper and *flourish*, and that by the means of their wickedness. *Nelson.*

When all the workers of iniquity do *flourish*. — Ps. xcii.

3. To grow in grace and in good works; to abound in the consolations of religion.

The righteous shall *flourish* like the palm-tree. — Ps. xcii.

4. To be in a prosperous state; to grow or be augmented. We say agriculture *flourishes*; commerce *flourishes*; manufactures *flourish.*

5. To use florid language; to make a display of figures and lofty expressions; to be copious and flowery.

They dilate and *flourish* long on little incidents. *Watts.*

6. To make bold strokes in writing; to make large and irregular lines; as, to *flourish* with the pen.

7. To move or play in bold and irregular figures.

Impetuous spread
The stream, and smoking, *flourished* o'er his head. *Pope.*

8. In *music*, to play with bold and irregular notes, or without settled form; as, to *flourish* on an organ or violin.

9. To boast; to vaunt; to brag.

FLOUR'ISH, (flur'ish,) *v. t.* To adorn with flowers or beautiful figures, either natural or artificial; to ornament with any thing showy.

2. To spread out; to enlarge into figures. *Bacon.*

3. To move in bold or irregular figures; to move in circles or vibrations by way of show or triumph; to brandish; as, to *flourish* a sword.

4. To embellish with the flowers of diction; to adorn with rhetorical figures; to grace with ostentatious eloquence; to set off with a parade of words. *Collier.*

5. To adorn; to embellish. *Shak.*

6. To mark with a flourish or irregular stroke.

The day book and inventory book shall be *flourished.* *French Com. Code. Walsh.*

FLOUR'ISH, (flur'ish,) *n.* Beauty; showy splendor.

The *flourish* of his sober youth. *Crashaw.*

2. Ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness, or amplification; parade of words and figures; show; as, a *flourish* of rhetoric; a *flourish* of wit.

He lards with *flourishes* his long harangue. *Dryden.*

3. Figures formed by bold, irregular lines, or fanciful strokes of the pen or graver; as, the *flourishes* about a great letter. *More.*

4. A brandishing; the waving of a weapon or other thing; as, the *flourish* of a sword.

FLOUR'ISH-ED, (flur'isht,) *pp.* Embellished; adorned with bold and irregular figures or lines; brandished.

FLOUR'ISH-ER, (flur'ish-er,) *n.* One who flourishes; one who thrives or prospers.

2. One who brandishes.

3. One who adorns with fanciful figures.

FLOUR'ISH-ING, (flur'ish-ing,) *ppr.* or *a.* Thriving; prosperous; increasing; making a show.

FLOUR'ISH-ING-LY, (flur'ish-ing-ly,) *adv.* With flourishes; ostentatiously.

FLOUT, *v. t.* [Scot. *flyte*, to scold or brawl; Sax. *flitan.*]

To mock or insult; to treat with contempt.

Philikla *flouts* me. *Walton.*
He *flouted* us downright. *Shak.*

FLOUT, *v. i.* To practice mocking; to sneer; to behave with contempt.

Fleer and gibe, and laugh and *flout.* *Shak.*

FLOUT, *n.* A mock; an insult.

FLOUT'ED, *pp.* Mocked; treated with contempt.

FLOUT'ER, *n.* One who flouts and flings; a mocker.

FLOUT'ING, *ppr.* Mocking; insulting; fleering.

FLOUT'ING-LY, *adv.* With flouting; insultingly.

FLŌW, (flō,) *v. i.* [Sax. *flowan*; D. *vloeyen.* If the last radical was originally a dental, this word coincides with the D. *vlieten*, G. *fliessen*, Sw. *flyta*, Dan. *flyder*, to flow. If *g* was the last radical, *flow* coincides with the L. *fluo*, contracted from *flugo*, for it forms *fluxi*, *fluctum.* In one case, the word would agree with the root of *blow*, L. *flo*; in the other, with the root of *fly.*]

1. To move along an inclined plane, or on descending ground, by the operation of gravity, and with a continual change of place among the particles or parts, as a fluid. A solid body descends or moves in mass, as a ball or a wheel; but in the *flowing* of liquid substances, and others consisting of very fine particles, there is a constant change of the relative position of some parts of the substance, as is the case with a stream of water, of quicksilver, and of sand. Particles at the bottom and sides of the stream, being somewhat checked by friction, move slower than those in the middle and near the surface of the current. Rivers *flow* from springs and lakes; tears *flow* from the eyes.

2. To melt; to become liquid.

That the mountains might *flow* down at thy presence. — Is. lxiv.

3. To proceed; to issue. Evils *flow* from different sources. Wealth *flows* from industry and economy. All our blessings *flow* from divine bounty.

4. To abound; to have in abundance.

In that day the mountains shall drop down new wine, and the hills shall *flow* with milk. — Joel iii.

5. To be full; to be copious; as, *flowing* cups or goblets.

6. To glide along smoothly, without harshness or asperity; as, a *flowing* period; *flowing* numbers.

7. To be smooth, as composition or utterance. The orator has a *flowing* tongue.

Virgil is sweet and *flowing* in his hexameters. *Dryden.*

8. To hang loose and waving; as, a *flowing* mantle; *flowing* locks.

The imperial purple *flowing* in his train. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

9. To rise, as the tide; opposed to *ebb.* The tide *flows* twice in twenty-four hours.

10. To move in the arteries and veins of the body; to circulate, as blood.

11. To issue, as rays or beams of light. Light *flows* from the sun.

12. To move in a stream, as air.

FLŌW, *v. t.* To cover with water; to overflow; to inundate. The low grounds along the river are annually *flowed.*

FLŌW, *n.* A stream of water or other fluid; a current; as, a *flow* of water; a *flow* of blood.

2. A current of water with a swell or rise; as, the *flow* and ebb of tides.

3. A stream of any thing; as, a *flow* of wealth into the country.

4. Abundance; copiousness with action; as, a *flow* of spirits.

5. A stream of diction, denoting abundance of words at command and facility of speaking; volubility.

6. Free expression or communication of generous feelings and sentiments.

The feast of reason, and the *flow* of soul.

FLŌW'ED, (flōde,) *pp.* Overflowed; inundated.

FLOW'ER, *n.* [Fr. *fleur*; Sp. *flor*; It. *fiore*; Basque,

lora: W. *flur*, bloom; *flurew*, to bloom, to be bright; L. *flos*, *floris*, a flower; *floreo*, to blossom. See FLOURISH.]

1. In *botany*, that part of a plant which contains the organs of fructification, with their coverings. A flower, when complete, consists of a calyx, corol, stamen, and pistil; but the essential parts are the stamen and pistil, which are sufficient to constitute a flower, either together in hermaphrodite flowers, or separate in male and female flowers. *Martyn. Milne.*

2. In *popular language*, a blossom or flower is the flower-bud of a plant, when the petals are expanded, open petals being considered as the principal thing in constituting a flower. But in *botany*, the petals are now considered as a finer sort of covering, and not at all necessary to constitute a flower. *Milne.*

3. The early part of life, or rather of manhood; the prime; youthful vigor; youth; as, the *flower* of age or of life.

4. The best or finest part of a thing; the most valuable part. The most active and vigorous part of an army are called the *flower* of the troops. Young, vigorous, and brave men are called the *flower* of a nation. *Addison.*

5. The finest part; the essence.

> The choice and *flower* of all things profitable the Psalms do more briefly contain. *Hooker.*

6. He or that which is most distinguished for any thing valuable. We say, the youth are the *flower* of the country.

7. The finest part of grain pulverized. In this sense, it is now always written *flour*; which see.

Flowers, *pl.* in *old chemistry*, fine particles of bodies, especially when raised by fire in sublimation, and adhering to the heads of vessels in the form of a powder or mealy substance; a term equivalent to *sublimate*; as, the *flowers* of sulphur. *Ure.*

A substance, somewhat similar, formed spontaneously, is called *efflorescence*.

2. In *rhetoric*, figures and ornaments of discourse or composition.

3. Menstrual discharges.

FLOW'ER, *v. i.* [from the noun. The corresponding word in L. is *floreo*, Fr. *fleurir*, It. *fiorire*, Sp. and Port. *florecer*, W. *flurio*.]

1. To blossom; to bloom; to expand the petals, as a plant. In New England, peach-trees usually *flower* in April, and apple-trees in May.

2. To be in the prime and spring of life; to flourish; to be youthful, fresh, and vigorous.

> When *flowered* my youthful spring. *Spenser.*

3. To froth; to ferment gently; to mantle, as new beer.

> The beer did *flower* a little. *Bacon.*

4. To come as cream from the surface. *Milton.*

FLOW'ER, *v. t.* To embellish with figures of flowers; to adorn with imitated flowers.

FLOW'ER-AGE, *n.* State of flowers; flowers in general.

FLOW'ER-BEAR'ING, *a.* Producing flowers.

FLOW'ER BUD, *n.* The bud which produces a flower.

FLOW'ER-CROWN'ED, *a.* Crowned with flowers.

FLOW'ER-DE-LUCE, *n.* [Fr. *fleur de lis*, flower of the lily.]

In *botany*, the Iris, a genus of herbaceous perennial plants; called, also, *flag-flower*, and sometimes written *flower-de-lis*. The species are numerous.

FLOW'ER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Expanded into flowers, embellished with figures of flowers.

FLOW'ER-ET, *n.* [Fr. *fleurette*.]

A small flower; a floret. *Shak. Milton. Dryden.* [In botany FLORET is solely used.]

FLOW'ER-FENCE, *n.* The name of certain plants. The *flower-fence of Barbadoes* is of the genus Poinciana. It is a tropical leguminous bush, with prickly branches, and showy yellow or red flowers, and is considered one of the most beautiful of plants. Its name is derived from its having been sometimes used for hedges in the West Indies. *P. Cyc.*

The *barred flower-fence* is the Adenanthera. *Fam. of Plants.*

FLOW'ER FUL, *a.* Abounding with flowers.

FLOW'ER-GAR'DEN, *n.* A garden in which flowers are chiefly cultivated.

FLOW'ER-GEN'TLE, *n.* A plant, the amaranth.

FLOW'ER-I-NESS, *n.* [from *flowery*.] The state of being flowery, or of abounding with flowers.

2. Floridness of speech; abundance of figures.

FLOW'ER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Blossoming; blooming; expanding the petals, as plants.

2. Adorning with artificial flowers, or figures of blossoms.

FLOW'ER-ING, *n.* The season when plants blossom.

2. The act of adorning with flowers.

FLOW-ER-IN-WOV'EN, *a.* Adorned with flowers. *Milton.*

FLOW'ER-KIR'TLED, (-kurt'ld,) *a.* Dressed with garlands of flowers. *Milton.*

FLOW'ER-LESS, *a.* Having no flowers. *Chaucer.*

2. In *botany*, having no flowers or organs of fructification. *Lindley.*

FLOW'ER-LESS-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being without flowers.

FLOW'ER-STALK, (-stawk,) *n.* In *botany*, the pedunicle of a plant, or the stem that supports the flower or fructification.

FLOW'ER-Y, *a.* Full of flowers; abounding with blossoms; as, a *flowery* field. *Milton.*

2. Adorned with artificial flowers, or the figures of blossoms.

3. Highly embellished with figurative language; florid; as, a *flowery* style.

FLOW'ING, *ppr.* Moving as a fluid, issuing; proceeding; abounding; smooth, as style; inundating.

2. *a.* Fluent; smooth, as style.

FLOW'ING, *n.* The act of running or moving as a fluid; an issuing; an overflowing; rise of water.

FLOW'ING-LY, *adv.* With volubility; with abundance.

FLOW'ING-NESS, *n.* Smoothness of diction; stream of diction. *Nichols.*

FLOWK, } *n.* [Sax. *floc.*] A flat fish, much like the
FLOKE, } common flounder. *Carew.*

FLOWN, (*had fled*,) in the following phrases, is not good English.

> Was reason *flown*. *Prior.*
> Sons of Belia, *flown* with insolence and wine. *Milton.*

In the former passage, *flown* is used as the participle of *fly* or *flee*, both intransitive verbs, and the phrase should have been, *had* reason *flown* or fled. In the latter passage, *flown* is used for *blown*, inflated, but most improperly. *Flown* is the participle of the perfect or past tense of *fly*, but can not regularly be used in a passive sense

FLO'ATE, *n.* [from *fluor*, which see.] In *chemistry*, a salt once supposed to be formed by the fluoric acid combined with a base; as, *fluate* of alumina or of soda. These are properly *fluorids*, which see.

FLUC'TU-ANT, *a.* [L. *fluctuans*. See FLUCTUATE.]

Moving like a wave; wavering; unsteady. *L'Estrange.*

FLUC'TU-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *fluctuo*, from *fluctus*, a wave, from *fluo*, to flow.]

1. To move as a wave; to roll hither and thither; to wave; as, a *fluctuating* field of air. *Blackmore.*

2. To float backward and forward, as on waves.

3. To move now in one direction and now in another; to be wavering or unsteady. Public opinion often *fluctuates*; men often *fluctuate* between different parties and opinions. Hence,

4. To be irresolute or undetermined.

5. To rise and fall; to be in an unsettled state; to experience sudden vicissitudes. The funds or the prices of stocks *fluctuate* with the events of the day.

FLUC'TU-A-TING, *ppr.* Wavering; rolling as a wave; moving in this and that direction; rising and falling.

2. *a.* Unsteady; wavering; changeable. We have little confidence in *fluctuating* opinions.

FLUC-TU-A'TION, *n.* [L. *fluctuatio*.]

1. A motion like that of waves; a moving in this and that direction; as, the *fluctuations* of the sea.

2. A wavering; unsteadiness; as, *fluctuations* of opinion.

3. A rising and falling suddenly; as, *fluctuations* of prices or of the funds.

FLUD'ER, } *n.* An aquatic fowl of the diver kind,
FLUD'DER, } nearly as large as a goose. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

FLUE, *n.* [Probably contracted from *flume*, L. *flumen*, from *fluo*.]

A passage for smoke in a chimney, leading from the fireplace to the top of the chimney, or into another passage; as, a chimney with four *flues*.

FLUE, *n.* [G. *flaum*; L. *pluma*.]

Light down, such as rises from beds, cotton, &c.; soft down, fur or hair. *Tooke.*

FLU-EL'LIN, *n.* The speedwell, a plant.

FLO'ENCE, for FLUENCY, is not used.

FLO'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *fluens*, from *fluo*, to flow.]

1. The quality of flowing, *applied to speech or language*; smoothness; freedom from harshness; as, *fluency* of numbers.

2. Readiness of utterance; facility of words; volubility; as, *fluency* of speech; a speaker of remarkable *fluency*.

3. Affluence; abundance. [*Obs.*] *Sandys.*

FLO'ENT, *a.* [See FLUENCY.] Liquid; flowing.

2. Flowing, passing. [*Bacon.*

> Motion being a *fluent* thing. *Ray.*

3. Ready in the use of words; voluble; copious; having words at command, and uttering them with facility and smoothness; as, a *fluent* speaker.

4. Flowing, voluble, smooth; as, *fluent* speech.

FLO'ENT, *n.* A stream; a current of water. [*Little used.*] *Philips.*

2. In *analysis*, a variable quantity, considered as increasing or diminishing. The term denotes the same thing as *integral*, which is now used in its stead, the *differential* and *integral calculus* having superseded the methods of *fluxions* and *fluents*. *Brande.*

FLO'ENT-LY, *adv.* With ready flow; volubly; without hesitation or obstruction; as, to speak *fluently*.

FLU'GEL-MAN, (flu'gl-man,) *n.* [G., from *flugel*, a wing.]

In German, the leader of a file; but, with us, one who stands in front of a body of soldiers, and whose motions in the manual exercise they all simultaneously follow.

FLU'ID, *a.* [L. *fluidus*, from *fluo*, to flow.]

Having particles which easily move and change their relative position without a separation of the mass, and which easily yield to pressure; that may flow; liquid or gaseous. Water, spirit, air, are *fluid* substances; all bodies may be rendered *fluid* by heat or caloric.

FLU'ID, *n.* A body whose particles move easily among themselves, and yield to the least force impressed, and which, when that force is removed, recovers its previous state. *Fluid* is a generic term, comprehending liquids and gases. Water, wind, and steam, are *fluids*. *Olmsted.*

FLU-ID'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of flowing; that quality of bodies which renders them impressible to the slightest force, and by which the particles easily move or change their relative position without a separation of the mass; a liquid or gaseous state; opposed to *solidity*. *Fluidity* is the effect of heat.

FLU'ID-NESS, *n.* The state of being fluid; fluidity, which see.

FLUKE, *n.* [Supposed to be D. *ploeg*, G. *pflug*, a plow.]

The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground.

FLUKE, } *n.* A species of flat-fish, of the genus
FLOWK, } *Platessa*, much like the common flounder. *Partington.*

FLUKE'-WORM, *n.* A small, flat worm, often found in the intestines of sheep; called, also, *gourd-worm*, from its resemblance to the seed of a gourd *Farm. Encyc.*

FLUME, *n.* [Sax. *flum*, a stream; L. *flumen*, from *fluo*, to flow.]

Literally, a flowing; hence, the passage or channel for the water that drives a mill-wheel.

FLUM'MER-Y, *n.* [W. *llymry*, from *llymyr*, harsh, raw, crude, from *llym*, sharp, severe. In Welsh, a kind of food made of oatmeal steeped in water, until it has turned sour. See LUMBER.]

1. A sort of jelly made of flour or meal, pap.

> Milk and *flummery* are very fit for children. *Locke.*

2. In *vulgar use*, any thing insipid or nothing to the purpose; flattery.

FLUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of FLING.

> Several statues the Romans themselves *flung* into the river. *Addison.*

FLUNK'Y, *n.* A term of contempt for one who is mean and base-spirited; perhaps from the Scottish *flunkie*, a livery servant. [*Eng.*] From this, the term *flunkyism* has been formed.

FLU-O-BO'RATE, *n.* A compound of fluoboric acid with a base.

FLU-O-BO'RIC, *a.* The *fluoboric* acid or gas is a compound of fluorine and *boron*; also called *fluorid of boron*. *Davy.*

FLU'OR, *n.* [Low L., from *fluo*, to flow.]

1. A fluid state. *Newton.*

2. Menstrual flux. [*Little used in either sense.*]

3. In *mineralogy*, fluorid of calcium, usually called *fluor-spar*. It commonly occurs massive, but crystallizes in octahedrons, which are frequently changed into cubes. It is a mineral of beautiful colors, and much used for ornamental vessels. This is the material of which the original myrrhine vessels of the ancients were made. *Dana.*

FLU OR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to fluor; obtained from fluor.

FLU'OR-ID, *n.* A compound of fluorine with a metallic or combustible base.

FLU'OR-INE, *n.* An element in the form of a yellowish-brown gas, with the odor of chlorine and burnt sugar; one of the acidifying and basifying principles.

FLU-O-SIL'I-CATE, *n.* [*fluor* and *silex* or *silica*.]

In *chemistry*, a compound of fluosilicic acid with some base.

FLU-O-SI-LIC'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of silicon and fluorine; also called *fluorid of silicon*.

FLURRI-ED, (flur'rid,) *pp.* Put in agitation.

FLURRY, *n.* A sudden blast or gust, or a light, temporary breeze; as, a *flurry* of wind. *It is never, with us, applied to a storm of duration.*

2. A sudden shower of short duration; as, a *flurry* of snow.

3. Violent agitation; commotion; bustle; hurry.

FLUR'RY, *v. t.* To put in agitation; to excite or alarm. *Swinburne.*

FLUR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Putting in agitation.

FLUSH, *v. i.* [G. *fliessen*, imperf. *floss*, to flow; D. *vlieten*, in a different dialect. It coincides in elements with *blush*, *blaze*, and *flash*.]

1. To flow and spread suddenly; to rush; as, blood *flushes* into the face.

2. To come in haste; to start. *B. Jonson.*

3. To appear suddenly, as redness or a blush.

A blush rose on their cheeks,
Flushing and fading like the changeful play
Of colors on a dolphin. — *Percival.*

4. To become suddenly red; to glow; as, the cheeks *flush*.

5. To be gay, splendid, or beautiful.

…ance, arrayed
In all the colors of the flushing year,
The garden glows. — *Thomson.*

FLUSH, *v. t.* To redden suddenly; to cause the blood to rush suddenly into the face.

Nor flush with shame the passing virgin's cheek. — *Gay.*

2. To elate; to elevate; to excite the spirits; to animate with joy; as, to *flush* with victory.

FLUSH, *a.* Fresh; full of vigor; glowing; bright.

Flush as May. — *Shak.*

2. Affluent; abounding; well furnished.

Lord Strut was not very flush in ready. — *Arbuthnot.*

3. Free to spend; liberal; prodigal. He is very *flush* with his money. [*This is a popular use of the word in America.*]

4. In *architecture*, even or level in respect to surface. — *Gwilt.*

A *flush deck*, in *seamen's language*, is a deck with a continued floor unbroken from stem to stern. [Qu. Russ. *ploskei*, flat. The sense of spreading naturally results from that of flowing.]

FLUSH, *n.* A sudden flow of blood to the face; or, more generally, the redness of face which proceeds from such an afflux of blood. Hectic constitutions are often known by a frequent *flush* in the cheeks.

2. Sudden impulse or excitement; sudden glow; as, a *flush* of joy.

3. Bloom; growth; abundance. — *Goldsmith.*

4. [Fr. and Sp. *flux*.] A run of cards of the same suit.

5. A term for a number of ducks. — *Spenser.*

FLUSH'ED, (flusht,) *pp.* or *a.* Overspread or tinged with a red color, from the flowing of blood to the face. We say, the skin, face, or cheek is *flushed*.

2. Elated; excited; animated; as, *flushed* with joy or success. Heated or excited with strong drink. — *Sir W. Temple.*

FLUSH'ER, *n.* The lesser butcher-bird. — *Chambers.*

FLUSH'ING, *ppr.* Overspreading with red; glowing.

FLUSH'ING, *n.* A glow of red in the face.

FLUSH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a flushing manner.

FLUSH'NESS, *n.* Freshness. — *Gauden.*

FLUS'TER, *v. t.* To make hot and rosy, as with drinking; to heat; to hurry; to agitate; to confuse.

FLUS'TER, *v. i.* To be in a heat or bustle; to be agitated.

FLUS'TER, *n.* Heat; glow; agitation; confusion; disorder.

FLUS'TER-ED, *pp.* Heated with liquor; agitated; confused.

FLUTE, *n.* [Fr. *flûte*; Arm. *fleut*; D. *fluit*; G. *flöte*; Dan. *fløjte*; Sp. *flauta*; Port. *frauta*; It. *flauto*; L. *flo*, *flatus*, to blow, or L. *fluta*, a lamprey, with the same number of holes.]

1. A small wind-instrument; a pipe with lateral holes and keys, played by blowing with the mouth, and by stopping and opening the holes with the fingers.

2. A channel in a column or pillar; a perpendicular furrow or cavity, cut along the shaft of a column or pilaster; so called from its resemblance to a flute. It is used chiefly in the Ionic order; sometimes in the Composite and Corinthian; rarely in the Doric and Tuscan. It is called also a *reed*. — *Encyc.*

3. A similar channel in the muslin of a lady's ruffle is called a *flute*.

4. A long vessel or boat, with flat ribs or floor timbers, round behind, and swelled in the middle. [*A different orthography of* FLOAT, FLOTA.] — *Encyc.*

Armed en flute; an armed ship, with her guns in part taken out, as when used as a transport, is said to be *armed en flute* — *Lunier.*

FLUTE, *v. i.* To play on a flute. — *Chaucer.*

FLUTE, *v. t.* To form flutes or channels in a column; to form corresponding channels in the muslin of a lady's ruffle.

FLUT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Channeled; furrowed; as a column.

2. In *music*, thin; fine; flutelike; as, *fluted* notes. — *Busby.*

FLUT'ER, *n.* One who plays on the flute.

FLUTE'-STOP, *n.* A range of wooden pipes in an organ, designed to imitate the flute. — *P. Cyc.*

FLUT'ING, *ppr.* Channeling; forming furrows; as in a column.

FLUT'ING, *n.* A channel or furrow in a column, or in the muslin of a lady's ruffle; fluted work.

FLUT'IST, *n.* A performer on the flute. — *Busby.*

FLUT'TER, *v. i.* [Sax. *floteran*; D. *fladderen*; G. *flattern*. Qu. Fr. *flotter*, to waver, from *flot*, a wave. It is possible that the word is contracted.]

1. To move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with short flights; to hover.

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings. — Deut. xxxii.

2. To move about briskly, irregularly, or with great bustle and show, without consequence.

No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,
That once so fluttered, and that once so writ. — *Pope.*

3. To move with quick vibrations or undulations; as, a *fluttering* fan; a *fluttering* sail. — *Pope.*

4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to fluctuate; to be in uncertainty.

How long we fluttered on the wings of doubtful success. — *Howel.*
His thoughts are very fluttering and wandering. — *Watts.*

FLUT'TER, *v. t.* To drive in disorder. [*Little used.*]

2. To hurry the mind; to agitate. — *Shak.*

3. To disorder; to throw into confusion.

FLUT'TER, *n.* Quick and irregular motion; vibration; undulation; as, the *flutter* of a fan. — *Addison.*

2. Hurry; tumult; agitation of the mind.

3. Confusion; disorder; irregularity in position.

FLUT'TER-ED, *pp.* Agitated; confused; disordered.

FLUT'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Flapping the wings without flight, or with short flights; hovering; fluctuating; agitating; throwing into confusion.

FLUT'TER-ING, *n.* The act of hovering, or flapping the wings without flight; a wavering; agitation.

FLUT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a fluttering manner.

FLUT'Y, *a.* Soft and clear in tone, like a flute.

FLU'VI-AL-IST, *n.* One who explains phenomena by existing streams. — *Am. Quart.*

FLU-VI-AT'IC, } *a.* [L. *fluviaticus*, from *fluvius*, a
FLU'VI-AL, } river; *fluo*, to flow.]

Belonging to rivers; growing or living in streams or ponds; as, a *fluviatic* plant.

FLU'VI-A-TILE, *a.* [L. *fluviatilis*.]

Belonging to rivers; existing in rivers; as, *fluviatile* strata. — *Lyell.*

FLUX, *n.* [L. *fluxus*; Sp. *fluxo*; Fr. *flux*; It. *flusso*; from L. *fluo*, *fluxi*.]

1. The act of flowing; the motion or passing of a fluid.

2. The moving or passing of any thing in continued succession. Things in this life are in a continual *flux*.

3. Any flow or issue of matter. In *medicine*, an extraordinary issue or evacuation from the bowels or other part; as, the bloody *flux* or dysentery, hepatic *flux*, &c.

4. In *hydrography*, the flow of the tide. The ebb is called *reflux*.

5. In *chemistry* and *metallurgy*, any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals, as alkalies, borax, tartar, and other saline matter; or, in large operations, limestone or fluor. Alkaline fluxes are either the crude, the white, or the black *flux*. — *Nicholson.*

6. Fusion; a liquid state from the operation of heat. — *Encyc.*

7. That which flows or is discharged.

8. Concourse; confluence. [*Little used.*] — *Shak.*

FLUX, *a.* Flowing; moving; maintained by a constant succession of parts; inconstant; variable. [*Not well authorized.*]

FLUX, *v. t.* To melt; to fuse; to make fluid.

One part of mineral alkali will flux two of silicious earth with effervescence. — *Kirwan.*

2. To salivate. [*Little used.*] — *South.*

FLUX-A'TION, *n.* A flowing or passing away, and giving place to others. — *Leslie.*

FLUX'ED, (flukst,) *pp.* Melted; fused; reduced to a flowing state.

FLUX-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of admitting fusion.

FLUX'I-BLE, *a.* [from Low L.] Capable of being melted or fused, as a mineral.

FLUX-IL'I-TY, *n.* [Low L. *fluxilis*.]

The quality of admitting fusion; possibility of being fused or liquefied. — *Boyle.*

FLUX'ION, (fluk'shun,) *n.* [L. *fluxio*, from *fluo*, to flow.]

1. The act of flowing.

2. The matter that flows. — *Wiseman.*

3. In *mathematics*, an infinitely small quantity; an increment; the infinitely small increase of the fluent or flowing quantity; the same as DIFFERENTIAL. — *Bailey. Brande.*

4. *Fluxions*; a department of analysis. It is the same with the DIFFERENTIAL and INTEGRAL CALCULUS. [See CALCULUS.]

FLUX'ION-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to mathematical
FLUX'ION-A-RY, } fluxions.

FLUX'ION-IST, *n.* One skilled in fluxions. — *Berkeley.*

FLUX'IVE, *a.* Flowing; wanting solidity. [*Not used.*] — *B. Jonson.*

FLUX'URE, (fluks'yur,) *n.* A flowing or fluid matter. [*Not used.*] — *Drayton.*

FLȲ, *v. i.*; *pret.* FLEW; *part.* FLOWN. [Sax. *fleogan*; G. *fliegen*; D. *vliegen*; Sw. *flyga*; Dan. *flyver*. In Saxon, the same verb signifies *to fly* and *to flee*; in German, different words are used.]

1. To move through air by the aid of wings, as fowls.

2. To pass or move in air by the force of wind or other impulse; as, clouds and vapors *fly* before the wind. A ball *flies* from a cannon; an arrow from a bow.

3. To rise in air, as light substances, by means of a current of air, or by having less specific gravity than air, as smoke.

Man is born to trouble, as the sparks fly upward. — Job v.

4. To move or pass with velocity or celerity, either on land or water. He *flew* to the relief of his distressed friend. The ship *flies* upon the main.

5. To move rapidly, in any manner; as, a top *flies* about.

6. To pass away; to depart; with the idea of haste, swiftness, or escape. The bird has *flown*.

7. To pass rapidly, as time. Swift *fly* the fleeting hours.

8. To part suddenly, or with violence; to burst, as a bottle. — *Swift.*

9. To spring by an elastic force.

10. To pass swiftly, as rumor or report.

11. To flee; to run away; to attempt to escape; to escape.

I'll fly from shepherds, flocks, and flowery plains. — *Pope.*

12. To flutter; to vibrate or play; as a flag in the wind.

To fly at; to spring toward; to rush on; to fall on suddenly.

A hen *flies at* a dog or cat; a dog *flies at* a man.

To fly in the face; to insult.

2. To assail; to resist; to set at defiance; to oppose with violence; to act in direct opposition

To fly off; to separate, or depart suddenly

2. To revolt.

To fly open; to open suddenly, or with violence; as, the doors *flew open*.

To fly out; to rush out; also, to burst into a passion.

2. To break out into license.

3. To start or issue with violence from any direction.

To let fly; to discharge; to throw or drive with violence; as, to *let fly* a shower of darts.

2. In *seamanship*, to let go suddenly and entirely. *Let fly* the sheets. — *Totten.*

FLȲ, *v. t.* [This is used for *flee*, and *from* is understood after fly, so that it can hardly be called a transitive verb.]

1. To shun; to avoid; to decline; as, to *fly* the sight of one we hate; that is, primarily, to *flee from*.

Sleep flies the wretch. — *Dryden.*

2. To quit by flight.

3. To attack by a bird of prey. [*Not used.*] — *Bacon.*

4. To cause to float in the air.

FLȲ, *n.* [Sax. *fleoge*; Sw. *fluga*; Dan. *flue*; G. *fliege*; D. *vlieg*; from the verb *fleogan*, to fly.]

1. In *zoölogy*, a winged insect of various species, whose distinguishing characteristic is that the wings are transparent. By this, flies are distinguished from beetles, butterflies, grasshoppers, &c. Of flies, some have two wings, and others four. — *Encyc.*

In *common language*, *fly* is the house-fly, of the genus Musca.

2. In *mechanics*, a cross with leaden weights at the ends, or a heavy wheel at right angles with the axis of a windlass, jack, or other machine. The use of this is, to regulate and equalize the motion in all parts of the revolution of the machine, and sometimes to collect force in order to produce a very great instantaneous impression, as in a coining press. — *Brande.*

3. That part of a vane which points and shows which way the wind blows.

4. The extent of an ensign, flag, or pendant from the staff to the end that flutters loose in the wind. — *Mar. Dict.*

5. A light carriage formed for rapid motion.

6. In *printing*, one who takes the sheets from the press in cases demanding expedition.

FLȲ'BANE, *n.* A herbaceous plant called *Catch-fly*, of the genus Silene.

FLȲ'-BIT-TEN, *a.* Marked by the bite of flies. — *Shak.*

FLȲ'BLOW, *v. t.* To deposit an egg in any thing, as a fly; to taint with the eggs which produce maggots.

Like a fly-blown cake of tallow. — *Swift.*

FLȲ'BLOW, *n.* The egg of a fly.

FLȲ'BLOWN, *pp.* or *a.* Tainted with maggots.

FLȲ'BOAT, *n.* A light, swift kind of boat, used on canals. — *Buchanan.*

2. A large, flat-bottomed Dutch vessel. — *Encyc.*

FLȲ'CATCH-ER, *n.* One that hunts flies.

2. In *zoölogy*, a name common to very numerous species of birds, forming the Linnean genus *Muscicapa*, and having a bill flatted at the base, almost triangular, notched or hooked at the upper mandible, and beset with bristles. These birds are so named because they feed entirely on flies and other winged insects, which they catch as they fly. — *P. Cyc.*

FLȲ'ER, *n.* One that flies or flees; usually written *flier*.

2. One that uses wings.

3. The fly of a jack.

4. In *architecture*, a term applied to the steps in a

flight of stairs which are parallel to each other. These are the ordinary stairs, as distinguished from winding stairs. The second of these *flyers* stands parallel behind the first, the third behind the second, and so are said to *fly off* from one another. *Moxon.*

5. A performer in Mexico, who flies round an elevated post.

6. *Flyers;* that part of a spinning-machine, or wheel, which, with a rapid motion, spins the thread.

FLY'-FISH, *v. i.* To angle with flies for bait.

FLY'-FISH-ING, *n.* Angling; the art or practice of angling for fish with flies, natural or artificial, for bait. *Walton.*

FLY'-FLAP, *n.* Something to drive away flies. *Congreve.*

FLY'-HON'EY-SUCK-LE, (-hun'ne-suk-l,) *n.* A plant, the Lonicera. The *African fly-honeysuckle* is the Halleria. *Fam. of Plants.*

FLY'-SPECK, *n.* A name given to the excrementitious stains of insects, chiefly of the common fly.

FLY'ING, *ppr.* Moving in air by means of wings; passing rapidly; springing; bursting; avoiding.

2. *a.* Floating; waving; as, *flying* colors.

3. *a.* Moving; light, and suited for prompt motion; as, a *flying* camp.

Flying colors; a phrase expressing triumph.

FLY'ING, *n.* The act of moving in the air with wings; flight.

FLY'ING-AR-TIL'LE-RY, *n.* Artillery trained to very rapid evolutions. In passing from one part of the field to another, the men spring on to the guns, which are drawn by horses at full gallop.

FLY'ING-BRIDGE, *n.* A means used by armies for crossing rivers in rapid movements. It is sometimes a bridge supported by pontoons or light boats, and sometimes a large, flat-bottomed boat, anchored up stream, which is made to pass like a ferry-boat from one side of a river to the other, by the force of the current.

FLY'ING-BUT'TRESS, *n.* A contrivance for strengthening the nave or central part of a Gothic building, when it rises considerably above the side aisles or wings. It consists of a kind of brace, in a curved form, or half arch, thrown across from the tops of the side aisle buttresses to the wall of the nave, propping it up, and preventing it from spreading outward under the pressure of the roof. From its thus passing through the air, over the roof of the side aisles, it has its name of *flying-buttress.* *P. Cyc.*

FLY'ING-CAMP, *n.* A camp or body of troops formed for rapid motion from one place to another.

FLY'ING-FISH, *n.* A name common to those fishes which have the power of sustaining themselves in the air, for a certain length of time, by means of their long, pectoral fins.

FLY'ING-PAR'TY, *n.* In *military affairs*, a detachment of men employed to hover about an enemy.

FLY'ING-PIN'ION, *n.* The part of a clock having a fly or fan, by which it gathers air, and checks the rapidity of the clock's motion, when the weight descends in the striking part. *Encyc.*

FLY'ING-SQUIR'REL, *n.* A species of squirrel having an expansive skin on each side, reaching from the fore to the hind legs, by which it is borne up in leaping.

FLY'-LEAF, *n.* A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book.

FLY'-POW-DER, *n.* An imperfect oxyd of arsenic, which, mixed with sugar and water, is used to kill flies. *Brande.*

FLY'-RAIL, *n.* That part of a table which turns out to support the leaf.

FLY'-SHOOT-ER, *n.* One that shoots flies.

FLY'-TRAP, *n.* In *botany*, a species of sensitive plant, called *Venus's Fly-trap*, the *Dionæa Muscipula*; a plant that has the power of seizing insects, that light on it. *Partington.*

FLY'-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel in machinery that equalizes its movements, or accumulates power for a very great instantaneous impression.

FŌAL, *n.* [Sax. *fola, fole*; G. *fullen*; D. *veulen*; Dan. *fül*; Sw. *föla*; Fr. *poulain*; Arm. *poull, pull*, or *heubeul*; W. *ebawl*; Corn. *ebol*; L. *pullus*; Gr. πωλος;

Ch. פולא; Ar. طفل *tafala*, to rise or to set as the sun, to bear young, and طفل *tofilon*, pullus. The primary sense of the verb is, to shoot, to cast or throw, to *foil*. The same verb, in Heb. and Ch., signifies to unite, to fasten; in Syr., to *foul*, to *defile*; both senses from that of putting or throwing on. The verb belongs, probably, to the root of Eng. *fall* and *foul*, that is, פל with a different prefix. *Foal* is literally a shoot, issue, or that which is cast, or which falls.]

The young of the equine genus of quadrupeds, and of either sex; a colt or filly.

FŌAL, *v. t.* To bring forth a colt or filly; to bring forth young, as a mare or a she-ass.

FŌAL, *v. i.* To bring forth young, as a mare and certain other beasts.

FŌAL'ERT, *n.* A plant.

FŌAL'ED, *pp.* Disburdened of a foal, as a mare.

FŌAL'FOOT, *n.* The colt's-foot, Tussilago.

FŌAL'ING, *ppr.* Bringing forth a colt.

FŌAL'ING, *n.* The act of bringing forth a colt.

FŌAM, *n.* [Sax. *fem, fam*; G. *fuum*, foam; L. *fumo*, to smoke, to foam.]

Froth; spume; the substance which is formed on the surface of liquors by fermentation or violent agitation, consisting of bubbles.

FŌAM, *v. i.* To froth; to gather foam. The billows *foam*; a horse *foams* at the mouth when violently heated.

2. To be in a rage; to be violently agitated.

He *foameth* and gnasheth with his teeth. — Mark ix.

FŌAM, *v. t.* To throw out with rage or violence; with *out*.

Foaming out their own shame. — Jude 13.

FŌAM'-CREST-ED, *a.* Crested with foam.

FŌAM'ED, *pp.* Thrown out with rage or violence.

FŌAM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Frothing; fuming.

FŌAM'ING-LY, *adv.* Frothily.

FŌAM'LESS, *a.* Having no foam.

FŌAM'Y, *a.* Covered with foam; frothy.

Behold how high the *foamy* billows ride. *Dryden.*

FOB, *n.* [Qu. G. *fuppe*. I have not found the word.]

A little pocket for a watch.

FOB, *v. t.* [G. *foppen.*]

To cheat; to trick; to impose on.

To fob off; to shift off by an artifice; to put aside; to delude with a trick. [*A low word.*] *Shak.*

FOB'BED, (fobd,) *pp.* Cheated; imposed on.

FOB'BING, *ppr.* Cheating; imposing on.

FŌ'CAL, *a.* [from L. *focus.*]

Belonging to a focus; as, a *focal* point.

Focal distance; in *optics*, the distance between the center of a convex lens or concave mirror and its focus, or the point into which the rays of light are collected. *Brande.*

FŌ'CILE, *n.* [Fr. *focile.*]

The greater focile is the ulna or tibia, the greater bone of the fore arm or leg. The lesser focile is the radius or fibula, the lesser bone of the fore arm or leg. *Coxe. Wiseman.*

FOC-IL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *focillo.*]

Comfort; support.

FŌ'CUS, *n.*; *pl.* Focuses or Foci. [L. *focus*, a fire, the hearth; Sp. *fuego*; Port. *fogo*; It. *fuoco*; Fr. *feu*; Arm. *fo.*]

1. In *optics*, a point in which any number of rays of light meet, after being reflected or refracted; as, the *focus* of a lens. *Barlow. Newton.*

2. In *geometry* and *conic sections*, a term applied to certain points in the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola, where rays reflected from all parts of these curves concur or meet; i. e., rays issuing from a luminous point in the one focus, and falling upon all points of the curves, are reflected into the other focus, or into the line directed to the other focus, viz., into the other focus in the ellipse and parabola, and directly from it in the hyperbola. *Hutton.*

3. A central point; point of concentration.

FOD'DER, *n.* [Sax. *fodder*, or *fother*; G. *futter*; D. *voeder*; Dan. *foeder*; Sw. *foder*; from the root of *feed*, the sense of which is, to thrust in, to stuff. Hence, in German, *futter* is a *lining*, as well as *fodder.*]

1. Food or dry food for cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, straw, and other kinds of vegetables. The word is never applied to pasture.

2. In *mining*, a weight by which lead and some other metals are sold. It is of various magnitudes, but commonly about 2400 lbs. It is also written FOTHER. *Brande. Ure.*

FOD'DER, *v. t.* To feed with dry food, or cut grass, &c.; to furnish with hay, straw, oats, &c. Farmers *fodder* their cattle twice or thrice in a day.

FOD'DER-ED, *pp.* Fed with dry food, or cut grass, straw, &c.

FOD'DER-ER, *n.* He who fodders cattle.

FOD'DER-ING, *ppr.* Feeding with dry food, &c.

FŌ'DI-ENT, *a.* [L. *fodio*, to dig.]

Digging; throwing up with a spade. [*Little used.*]

FŌE, (fō,) *n.* [Sax. *fah*, from *fean, feon, figan*, to hate; the participle is used in the other Teutonic dialects. See FIEND.]

1. An enemy; one who entertains personal enmity, hatred, grudge, or malice, against another.

A man's *foes* shall be they of his own household. — Matt. x.

2. An enemy in war; one of a nation at war with another, whether he entertains enmity against the opposing nation or not; an adversary.

Either three years' famine, or three months to be destroyed before thy *foes*. — 1 Chron. xxi.

3. *Foe*, like *enemy*, in the singular, is used to denote an opposing army, or nation at war.

4. An opponent; an enemy; one who opposes any thing in principle; an ill-wisher; as, a *foe* to religion; a *foe* to virtue; a *foe* to the measures of the administration.

FŌE, *v. t.* To treat as an enemy. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FŌE'-HOOD, *n.* Enmity. [*Not in use.*] *Bedell.*

FŌE'-LIKE, *a.* Like an enemy. *Sandys.*

FŌE'-MAN, *n.* An enemy in war. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FŒT'I-CIDE, (fet'e-side,) *n.* [L. *fœtus* and *cædo*, to kill.]

In *medical jurisprudence*, the act by which criminal abortion is produced. [*Recent.*] *Beck.*

FŒTUS. See FETUS.

FOG, *n.* [In Sp. *vaho*, is steam, *vahar*, to exhale. In Italian, *sfogo* is exhalation; *sfogare*, to exhale. In Scot. *fog* is moss. In Italian, *affogare* is to suffocate, Sp. *ahogar.* The sense probably is thick, or that which is exhaled.]

1. A dense watery vapor, exhaled from the earth, or from rivers, lakes, and other collections of water, or generated in the atmosphere near the earth. It differs from *mist*, which is rain in very small drops.

2. A cloud of dust or smoke.

FOG, FOGGE, } *n.* [W. *fwg*, long dry grass. Johnson quotes a forest law of Scotland, which mentions *fogagium.* It may be allied to Scot. *fog*, moss.]

After-grass; a second growth of grass; but it signifies also long grass that remains in pastures till winter. *Farm. Encyc.*

Dead grass, remaining on land during winter, is called, in *New England*, the *old tore.*

FOG, *v. t.* To overcast; to darken.

FOG, *v. i.* [Fr. *vogue.*]

To have power. *Milton.*

FOG'-BANK, *n.* At sea, an appearance in hazy weather sometimes resembling land at a distance, but which vanishes as it is approached. *Mar. Dict.*

FOG'GAGE, *n.* Rank or coarse grass not mowed or eaten down in summer or autumn. *Farm. Encyc.*

FOG'GI-LY, *adv.* With fog; darkly.

FOG'GI-NESS, *n.* [from *foggy.*] The state of being foggy; a state of the air filled with watery exhalations.

FOG'GY, *a.* [from *fog.*] Filled or abounding with fog or watery exhalations; as, a *foggy* atmosphere; a *foggy* morning.

2. Cloudy; misty; damp with humid vapors.

3. Producing frequent fogs; as, a *foggy* climate.

4. Dull; stupid; clouded in understanding.

FOH, an exclamation of abhorrence or contempt, the same as *poh* and *fy.*

FOI'BLE, *a.* Weak. [*Not used.*] *Herbert.*

FOI'BLE, *n.* [Fr. *foible*, weak. See FEEBLE.]

A particular moral weakness; a failing. When we speak of a man's *foible*, in the singular, which is also called his *weak side*, we refer to a predominant failing. We use also the plural, *foibles*, to denote moral failings or defects. It is wise in every man to know his own *foibles.*

FOIL, *v. t.* [In Norm. *afolee* is rendered crippled; and *afoula*, damaged, wasted. If the primary or true literal sense is to blunt, this word may be from the same root as *fool*; if to render vain, it would naturally be allied to *fail.*]

1. To frustrate; to defeat; to render vain or nugatory, as an effort or attempt. The enemy attempted to pass the river, but was *foiled.* He *foiled* his adversaries.

And by a mortal man at length are *foiled.* *Dryden.*

2. To blunt; to dull.

When light-winged toys
Of feathered Cupid *foil.* *Shak.*

3. To defeat; to interrupt, or to render imperceptible; as, to *foil* the scent in a chase. *Addison.*

FOIL, *n.* Defeat; frustration; the failure of success when on the point of being secured; miscarriage.

Death never won a stake with greater toil,
Nor e'er was fate so near a *foil.* *Dryden.*

FOIL, *n.* [W. *fwyl*, a driving, impulsion, a stroke, a *foil.*]

A blunt sword, or one that has a button at the end covered with leather; used in fencing.

Isocrates contended with a *foil* against Demosthenes with a sword. *Mitford.*

FOIL, *n.* [Fr. *feuille*; It. *foglia*; Port. *folha*; Sp. *hoja*; L. *folium*; Gr. φυλλον.]

1. A leaf or thin plate of metal; as, tin *foil*, &c.

2. Among *jewelers*, a thin leaf of metal placed under precious stones, to increase their brilliancy, or to give them a particular color, as the stone appears to be of the color of the *foil.* Hence,

3. Any thing of another color, or of different qualities, which serves to adorn, or set off another thing to advantage.

Hector has a *foil* to set him off. *Broome.*

4. A thin coat of tin, with quicksilver, laid on the back of a looking-glass, to cause reflection. *Encyc.*

5. The track or trail of game when pursued.

FOIL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be foiled. *Cotgrave.*

FOIL'ED, (foild,) *pp.* Frustrated; defeated.

FOIL'ER, *n.* One who frustrates another, and gains an advantage himself.

FOIL'ING, *ppr.* Defeating; frustrating; disappointing of success.

FOIL'ING, *n.* Among *hunters*, the slight mark of a passing deer on the grass. *Chalmers.*

FOIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *poindre*, to sting, to dawn; L. *pungo.* The sense is, to push, thrust, shoot.]

1. To thrust with a sword or spear. *Spenser.*
2. To prick; to sting. [*Not in use.*]

FOIN, *n.* A push; a thrust with a sword or spear. *Robinson*

FOIN'ING, *ppr.* Pushing; thrusting.
FOIN'ING-LY, *adv.* In a pushing manner.
FOIS'ON, (foiz'n,) *n.* [L. *fusio.*]
Plenty; abundance. [*Not used.*] *Tusser.*
FOIST, *v. t.* [Usually supposed to be from Fr. *fausser*, to violate, *literally*, to falsify; Norm. *fauser.* This is doubtful.]
To insert surreptitiously, wrongfully, or without warrant.

Lest negligence or partiality might admit or *foist* in abuses and corruptions. *Carew.*

FOIST, *n.* A light and fast-sailing ship. [*Obs.*]
FOIST'ED, *pp.* Inserted wrongfully. *Beaum.*
FOIST'ER, *n.* One who inserts without authority.
FOIST'I-ED, (foist'id,) *a.* Musty. [See FUSTY.]
FOIST'I-NESS, *n.* Fustiness, which see.
FOIST'ING, *ppr.* Inserting surreptitiously or without authority.
FOIST'Y, *a.* Fusty, which see.
FŌLD, *n.* [Sax. *fald, falde*; W. *fald*; Ir. *fal*, a fold, a wall or hedge; Dan. *fold.* See the verb to FOLD.]
1. A pen or inclosure for sheep; a place where a flock of sheep is kept, whether in the field or under shelter.
2. A flock of sheep. Hence, in a *scriptural sense*, the church, the flock of the Shepherd of Israel.

Other sheep I have, which are not of this *fold.* — John x.

3. A limit. [*Not in use.*]

FŌLD, *n.* [Sax. *feald*; Sw. *fall*; G. *falte*; Russ. *phalda*; but the same word as the preceding.]
1. The doubling of any flexible substance, as cloth; complication; a plait; one part turned or bent and laid on another; as, a *fold* of linen.
2. In *composition*, the same quantity added; as, *two fold, four fold, ten fold*, that is, twice as much, four times as much, ten times as much.

FŌLD, *v. t.* [Sax. *fealdan*; Goth. *faldan*; G. *falten*; Dan. *folder*; Sw. *falla*; Qu. Heb. כפל, Ch. קפל, to double. Class Bl, No. 47, 51. See also No. 22. The primary sense is, to *fall*, or to lay, to set, throw, or press together.]
1. To double; to lap or lay in plaits; as, to *fold* a piece of cloth.
2. To double and insert one part in another; as, to *fold* a letter.
3. To double or lay together, as the arms. He *folds* his arms in despair.
4. To confine sheep in a fold.

FŌLD, *v. i.* To close over another of the same kind; as, the leaves of the door *fold.*
FŌLD'AGE, *n.* The right of folding sheep.
FŌLD'ED, *pp.* Doubled; laid in plaits; complicated; kept in a fold.
FŌLD'ER, *n.* An instrument used in folding paper.
2. One that folds.
FŌLD'ING, *ppr.* Doubling; laying in plaits; keeping in a fold.
2. *a.* Doubling; that may close over another, or that consists of leaves which may close one over another; as, a *folding* door.
FŌLD'ING, *n.* A fold; a doubling.
2. Among *farmers*, the keeping of sheep in inclosures on arable land, &c.
FŌLD'ING-DŌORS, (-dōrz,) *n. pl.* Two doors which meet in the middle, and either slide back or turn back on hinges, leaving a communication between the two apartments, &c.
FŌLD'LESS, *a.* Having no fold. *Milman.*
FO-LI-A'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *foliaceus*, from *folium*, a leaf. See FOIL.]
1. Leafy; having leaves intermixed with flowers; as, a *foliaceous* spike. *Foliaceous* glands are those situated on leaves.
2. Consisting of leaves or thin laminæ; having the form of a leaf or plate; as, *foliaceous* spar. *Woodward.*

FŌ'LI-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *feuillage*, from *feuille*, L. *folium*, a leaf; It. *fogliame*; Sp. *follage.* See FOIL.]
1. Leaves in general; as, a tree of beautiful *foliage.*
2. A cluster of leaves, flowers, and branches; *particularly*, the representation of leaves, flowers, and branches, in architecture, intended to ornament and enrich capitals, friezes, pediments, &c.

FŌ'LI-AGE, *v. t.* To work or to form into the representation of leaves. *Drummond.*
FŌ'LI-A-GED, *a.* Furnished with foliage. *Shenstone.*
FŌ'LI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *foliatus*, from *folium*, a leaf, Gr. φυλλον.]
1. To beat into a leaf, or thin plate or lamina *Bacon.*
2. To spread over with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver, &c.; as, to *foliate* a looking-glass.

FŌ'LI-ATE, *a.* In *botany*, leafy; furnished with leaves; as, a *foliate* stalk. *Martyn. Lee.*
FŌ'LI-ATE, *n.* In *geometry*, the name given to a curve of the third order, defined by the equation $x^3 + y^3 = axy$. *Brande.*
FŌ'LI-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Spread or covered with a thin plate or foil.

2. In *mineralogy*, consisting of plates or thin layers; resembling or in the form of a plate; lamellar; as, a *foliated* fracture.

Minerals that consist of grains, and are at the same time *foliated*, are called granularly *foliated.* *Kirwan.*

FŌ'LI-A-TING, *ppr.* Covering with a leaf or foil.
FO-LI-A'TION, *n.* [L. *foliatio.*] In *botany*, the leafing of plants; vernation; the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud. *Martyn.*
2. The act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf, or foil.
3. The act or operation of spreading foil over the back side of a mirror or looking-glass.

FŌ'LI-A-TURE, *n.* The state of being beaten into foil.
FŌ'LI-ER, *n.* Goldsmith's foil.
FO-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *folium*, leaf, and *fero*, to bear.]
Producing leaves.

FŌ'LI-O, (fō'le-o *or* fōl'yo,) *n.* [L. *folium*, a leaf, *in folio.*]
1. A book of the largest size, formed by once doubling a sheet of paper.
2. Among *merchants*, a page, or rather both the right and left hand pages of an account-book, expressed by the same figure. *Encyc.*

FŌ'LI-O, *a.* Pertaining to paper folded but once, or to a volume of the largest size.
FŌ'LI-OLE, *n.* [from L. *folium*, a leaf.]
A leaflet; one of the single leaves, which together constitute a compound leaf. *Lee.*
FŌ'LI-O-MORT, *a.* [L. *folium mortuum.*]
Of a dark yellow color, or that of a faded leaf; fillemot. *Woodward.*
FŌ'LI-OUS, *a.* Leafy; thin; unsubstantial. *Brown.*
2. In *botany*, having leaves intermixed with the flowers.

FŌLK, (fōke,) *n.* [Sax. *folc*; D. *volk*; G. *volk*; Sw. *folck*; Dan. *folk*; L. *vulgus.* The sense is a crowd, from collecting or pressing, not from *following*, but from the same root, as to *follow* is to press toward. It may be allied to Sax. *fela*, G. *viel*, D. *veel*, Gr. πολυς and πολλοι. Originally and properly it had no plural, being a collective noun; but in modern use, in America, it has lost its singular number, and we hear it only in the plural. It is a colloquial word, not admissible into elegant style.]
1. People in general, or any part of them without distinction. What do *folks* say respecting the war? Men love to talk about the affairs of other *folks.*
2. Certain people, discriminated from others; as, old *folks* and young *folks.* Children sometimes call their parents the old *folks.* So we say, sick *folks*; poor *folks*; proud *folks.*
3. In *Scripture*, the singular number is used; as, a few sick *folk*; impotent *folk.* *Mark* vi. *John* v. [*Old version.*]

FŌLK'LAND, (fōke'land,) *n.* [Sax. *folcland.*]
In *English law*, copyhold land; land held by the common people, at the will of the lord. *Blackstone.*

FŌLK'MŌTE, (fōke'mōte,) *n.* [Sax. *folcmote*, folk-meeting.]
An assembly of the people, or of bishops, thanes, aldermen, and freemen, to consult respecting public affairs; an annual convention of the people, answering, in some measure, to a modern parliament; a word used in England before the Norman conquest, after which the national council was called a *parliament.* *Somner. Spelman.*
But some authors allege that the *folkmote* was an inferior meeting or court. Spenser uses the word for a mere assemblage of people.

FOL'LI-CLE, (fol'le-kl,) *n.* [L. *folliculus*, from *follis*, a bag or bellows.]
1. In *botany*, an univalvular pericarp; a seed-vessel opening on one side longitudinally, and having the seeds loose in it. *Martyn.*
A carpel dehiscing by the ventral suture, and having no dorsal suture. *Lindley.*
2. An air bag; a vessel distended with air; as at the root in Utricularia, and on the leaves in Aldrovanda. *Martyn.*
3. A little bag in animal bodies; a gland; a folding; a cavity. *Coxe.*

FOL-LIC'U-LA-TED, *a.* Having follicular seed-vessels.
FOL-LIC'U-LOUS, *a.* Having or producing follicles.
FOL'LI-FUL, *a.* Full of folly. [*Not used.*] *Shenstone.*
FOL'LŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *folgian, filian, fylgan*; D. *volgen*; G. *folgen*; Dan. *følger*; Sw. *följa*; Ir. *foilcanam.* The sense is, to urge forward, drive, press. Class Bl, No. 14, 46.]
1. To go after or behind; to walk, ride, or move behind, but in the same direction. Soldiers will usually *follow* a brave officer.
2. To pursue; to chase; as an enemy, or as game.
3. To accompany; to attend in a journey.

And Rebekah arose, and her damsels, and they rode on the camels, and *followed* the man. — Gen. xxiv.

4. To accompany; to be of the same company; to attend for any purpose. *Luke* v.
5. To succeed in order of time; to come after; as, a storm is *followed* by a calm.

Signs *following* signs lead on the mighty year. *Pope.*

6. To be consequential; to result from, as effect from a cause. Intemperance is often *followed* by disease or poverty, or by both.
7. To result from, as an inference or deduction. It *follows* from these facts that the accused is guilty.
8. To pursue with the eye; to keep the eyes fixed on a moving body. He *followed*, or his eyes *followed*, the ship, till it was beyond sight.

He *followed* with his eyes the fleeting shade. *Dryden.*

9. To imitate; to copy; as, to *follow* a pattern or model; to *follow* fashion.
10. To embrace; to adopt and maintain; to have or entertain like opinions; to think or believe like another; as, to *follow* the opinions and *tenets* of a philosophic sect; to *follow* Plato.
11. To obey; to observe; to practice; to act in conformity to. It is our duty to *follow* the commands of Christ. Good soldiers *follow* the orders of their general; good servants *follow* the directions of their master.
12. To pursue as an object of desire; to endeavor to obtain.

Follow peace with all men. — Heb. xii.

13. To use; to practice; to make the chief business; as, to *follow* the trade of a carpenter; to *follow* the profession of law. *Forby.*
14. To adhere to; to side with.

The house of Judah *followed* David. — 2 Sam. ii.

15. To adhere to; to honor; to worship; to serve.

If the Lord be God, *follow* him. — 1 Kings xviii.

16. To be led or guided by.

Woe to the foolish prophets, who *follow* their own spirit, and have seen nothing. — Ezek. xiii.

17. To move on in the same course or direction; to be guided by; as, to *follow* a track or course.

FOL'LŌW, *v. i.* To come after another.

The famine — shall *follow* close after you. — Jer xlii.

2. To attend; to accompany. *Shak.*
3. To be posterior in time; as, *following* ages.
4. To be consequential, as effect to cause. From such measures great mischiefs must *follow.*
5. To result, as an inference. The facts may be admitted, but the inference drawn from them does not *follow.*
To follow on; to continue pursuit or endeavor; to persevere.

Then shall we know, if we *follow on* to know the Lord. — Hosea vi.

FOL'LŌW-ED, (fol'lōde,) *pp.* Pursued; succeeded; accompanied; attended; imitated; obeyed; observed; practiced; adhered to.
FOL'LŌW-ER, *n.* One who comes, goes, or moves after another, in the same course.
2. One that takes another as his guide in doctrines, opinions, or example; one who receives the opinions, and imitates the example, of another; an adherent; an imitator.

That ye be not slothful, but *followers* of them who, through faith and patience, inherit the promises. — Heb. vi.

3. One who obeys, worships, and honors.

Be ye *followers* of God, as dear children. — Eph. v.

4. An adherent; a disciple; one who embraces the same system; as, a *follower* of Plato.
5. An attendant; a companion; an associate or a dependent. The warrior distributed the plunder among his *followers.*

No *follower*, but a friend. *Pope.*

6. One under the command of another. *Spenser. Dryden.*
7. One of the same faction or party.

FOL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Coming or going after or behind; pursuing; attending; imitating; succeeding in time; resulting from as an effect or an inference; adhering to; obeying, observing; using, practicing; proceeding in the same course.
FOL'LŌW-ING, *a.* Being next after; succeeding.
FOL'LY, *n.* [Fr. *folie*, from *fol, fou*; Arm. *follez*; It. *follia.* See FOOL.]
1. Weakness of intellect; imbecility of mind; want of understanding.

A fool layeth open his *folly.* — Prov. xiii.

2. A weak or absurd act not highly criminal; an act which is inconsistent with the dictates of reason, or with the ordinary rules of prudence. In this sense it may be used in the singular, but is generally in the plural. Hence we speak of the *follies* of youth.

Whom *folly* pleases, or whose *follies* please. *Pope.*

3. An absurd act which is highly sinful; any conduct contrary to the laws of God or man; sin; scandalous crimes; that which violates moral precepts and dishonors the offender. Shechem wrought *folly* in Israel. Achan wrought *folly* in Israel. *Gen.* xxxiv. *Josh.* vii.
4. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind. *Johnson.*

FŌ'MAL-HAUT, *n.* A star of the first magnitude, in the constellation *Piscis Australis*, or Southern Fish. It is much used in astronomical measurements. *Olmsted.*

FO-MENT′, *v. t.* [L. *fomento*, from *foveo*, to warm; Fr. *fomenter*; Sp. *fomentar*; It. *fomentare.*]
1. To apply warm lotions to; to bathe with warm medicated liquors, or with flannel dipped in warm water
2. To cherish with heat; to encourage growth. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*
3. To encourage; to abet; to cherish and promote by excitements; *in a bad sense;* as, to *foment* ill humors. *Locke.*
So we say, to *foment* troubles or disturbances; to *foment* intestine broils.

FO-MENT-A′TION, *n.* The act of applying warm liquors to a part of the body, by means of flannels dipped in hot water or medicated decoctions, for the purpose of easing pain, by relaxing the skin, or of discussing tumors. *Encyc. Quincy.*
2. The lotion applied, or to be applied, to a diseased part. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Excitation; instigation; encouragement.

FO-MENT′ED, *pp.* Bathed with warm lotions; encouraged.

FO-MENT′ER, *n.* One who foments; one who encourages or instigates; as, a *fomenter* of sedition.

FO-MENT′ING, *ppr.* Applying warm lotions.
2. Encouraging; abetting; promoting.

FON, *n.* [Chaucer, *fonne*, a fool; Ice. *fuane.*]
A fool; an idiot. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FOND, *a.* [Chaucer, *fonne*, a fool; Scot. *fon*, to play the fool; *fone*, to fondle, to toy; Ir. *fonn*, delight, desire, a longing. Qu. Ar. أفن *afana*, which signifies to diminish, to impair mental powers, to make foolish, to be destitute of reason; and فني *fani*, is to fail. These are the most probable affinities I have been able to find.]
1. Foolish; silly; weak; indiscreet; imprudent.

> Grant I may never prove so *fond*
> To trust man on his oath or bond. *Shak.*
> *Fond* thoughts may fall into some idle brain. *Davies.*

2. Foolishly tender and loving; doting; weakly indulgent; as, a *fond* mother or wife. *Addison.*
3. Much pleased; loving ardently; delighted with. A child is *fond* of play; a gentleman is *fond* of his sports, or of his country-seat. In present usage, *fond* does not always imply weakness or folly.
4. Relishing highly. The epicure is *fond* of high-seasoned food. Multitudes of men are too *fond* of strong drink.
5. Trifling; valued by folly. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

FOND, *v. t.* To treat with great indulgence or tenderness; to caress; to cocker.

> The Tyrian hugs and *fonds* thee on her breast. *Dryden.*

Fond is thus used by the poets only. We now use *fondle.*

FOND, *v. i.* To be fond of; to be in love with; to dote on. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

FOND′LE, (fond′l,) *v. t.* To treat with tenderness; to caress; as, a nurse *fondles* a child.

FOND′LED, *pp.* Treated with affection; caressed.

FOND′LER, *n.* One who fondles.

FOND′LING, *ppr.* Caressing; treating with tenderness.

FOND′LING, *n.* A person or thing fondled or caressed. *L'Estrange.*

FOND′LY, *adv.* Foolishly; weakly; imprudently; with indiscreet affection.

> *Fondly* we think we merit honor then,
> When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope.*

2. With great or extreme affection. We *fondly* embrace those who are dear to us.

FOND′NESS, *n.* Foolishness; weakness; want of sense or judgment. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
2. Foolish tenderness.
3. Tender passion; warm affection.

> Her *fondness* for a certain earl
> Began when I was but a girl. *Swift.*

4. Strong inclination or propensity; as, a *fondness* for vice or sin. *Hammond.*
5. Strong appetite or relish; as, *fondness* for ardent spirit, or for a particular kind of food.
[*It is now used chiefly in the three latter senses.*]

FON′DUS, (fon′du,) *n.* [Fr.] A name given by the French to a particular style of printing calico, paper-hangings, &c., in which the colors, like those of the rainbow, are melted or graduated into each other. *Ure.*

FŌNE. *Pl.* of Fon. *Spenser.*

FONT, *n.* [Fr. *fonte*; Sp. *fuente*; It. *fonte*; L. *fons*; W. *fynnon*, a fountain, and *fyniaw*, to produce, to abound; allied to L. *fundo*, to pour out.]
A large basin or stone vessel in which water is contained for baptizing children or other persons in the church.

FONT, *n.* [Fr. *fonte*, from *fondre*, to melt or cast; L. *fundo*, to pour out; Sp. *fundir*; It. *fondere*; properly, a casting.]
A complete assortment of printing types of one size, including a due proportion of all the letters in the alphabet, large and small, points, accents, and whatever else is necessary for printing with that letter.

FONT′AL, *a.* Pertaining to a fount, fountain, source, or origin. *Trans. of Pausanias.*

FONT′A-NEL, *n.* [from the Fr.] An issue for the discharge of humors from the body. *Hall.*
2. A vacancy in the infant cranium, between the frontal and parietal bones, and also between the parietal and occipital, at the two extremities of the sagittal suture. *Cyc. Parr.*

FON-TANGE′, (fon-tanj′,) *n.* [Fr., from the name of the first wearer.] A knot of ribbons on the top of a head-dress. *Addison.*

FOOD, *n.* [Sax. *fod*, *foda*; G. *futter*; D. *voedzel*; Dan. *foder*; Sw. *foda*, from *feeding.* See Feed.]
1. In *a general sense*, whatever is eaten by animals for nourishment, and whatever supplies nutriment to plants.
2. Meat; aliment; flesh or vegetables eaten for sustaining human life; victuals; provisions; whatever is or may be eaten for nourishment.

> Feed me with *food* convenient for me. — Prov. xxx.

3. Whatever supplies nourishment and growth to plants, as water, carbonic acid gas, &c. Manuring substances furnish plants with *food.*
4. Something that sustains, nourishes, and augments. Flattery is the *food* of vanity.

FOOD, *v. t.* To feed. [*Not in use.*] *Barret.*

FOOD′FUL, *a.* Supplying food, full of food. *Dryden.*

FOOD′LESS, *a.* Without food; destitute of provisions; barren. *Sandys.*

FOOD′Y, *a.* Eatable; fit for food. [*Not used.*] *Chapman.*

FOOL, *n.* [Fr. *fol*, *fou*; It. *folle*, mad, foolish; Ice. *fol*; Arm. *foll*; W. *fol*, round, blunt, foolish, vain; *ffol*, a fool, a blunt one, a stupid one; Russ. *phalia.* It would seem, from the Welsh, that the primary sense of the adjective is, thick, blunt, lumpish. Heb. נבל.]
1. One who is destitute of reason, or the common powers of understanding; an idiot. Some persons are born *fools*, and are called *natural fools;* others may become *fools* by some injury done to the brain.
2. In *common language*, a person who is somewhat deficient in intellect, but not an idiot; or, a person who acts absurdly; one who does not exercise his reason; one who pursues a course contrary to the dictates of wisdom.

> Experience keeps a dear school, but *fools* will learn in no other. *Franklin.*

3. In *Scripture*, *fool* is often used for a wicked or depraved person; one who acts contrary to sound wisdom in his moral deportment; one who follows his own inclinations, who prefers trifling and temporary pleasures to the service of God and eternal happiness.

> The *fool* hath said in his heart, There is no God. — Ps. xiv.

4. A weak Christian; a godly person who has much remaining sin and unbelief.

> O *fools*, and slow of heart to believe all the prophets have written. — Luke xxiv.

Also, one who is accounted or called a fool by ungodly men. 1 *Cor.* iv. 10.
5. A term of indignity and reproach.

> To be thought knowing, you must first put the *fool* upon all mankind. *Dryden.*

6. A buffoon; one formerly kept by kings, and other persons of rank, as a jester and butt of ridicule. He was dressed fantastically with a cap having a red stripe on the top, called a *coxcomb;* and carried a *bawble*, (*marotte*,) which was a short stick with a bead carved on the end, sometimes surmounted with a small bladder filled partly with pease, gravel, &c., which he used as a weapon of offensive sport. *Encyc. Am.*

> I scorn, although their drudge, to be their *fool* or jester. *Milton.*

To play the fool; to act the buffoon; to jest; to make sport.
2. To act like one void of understanding.
To put the fool on; to impose on; to delude.
To make a fool of; to frustrate; to defeat; to disappoint.

FOOL, *v. i.* To trifle; to toy; to spend time in idleness, sport, or mirth.

> Is this a time for *fooling?* *Dryden.*

FOOL, *v. t.* To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to defeat; to frustrate; to deceive; to impose on.

> When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat;
> For, *fooled* with hope, men favor the deceit. *Dryden.*

2. To infatuate; to make foolish. *Shak.*
3. To cheat; as, to *fool* one out of his money.
To fool away; to spend in trifles, idleness, folly, or without advantage; as, to *fool away* time.
2. To spend for things of no value or use; to expend improvidently; as, to *fool away* money

FOOL, *n.* A compound of gooseberries scalded and crushed, (*foulés*,) with cream; commonly called *gooseberry-fool.* *Goldsmith.*

FOOL′-BEG-GED, *a.* Idiotical; absurd. *Shak.*

FOOL′-BOLD, *a.* Foolishly bold. *Bale.*

FOOL′-BORN, *a.* Foolish from the birth. *Shak.*

FOOL′ED, (foold,) *pp.* Disappointed, defeated, deceived; imposed on.

FOOL′ER-Y, *n.* The practice of folly; habitual folly; attention to trifles. *Shak.*
2. An act of folly or weakness. *Watts.*
3. Object of folly. *Raleigh.*

FOOL′-HAP′PY, *a.* Lucky without judgment or contrivance. *Spenser.*

FOOL′-HARD′I-LY, *adv.* With fool-hardiness.

FOOL′-HARD′I-NESS, *n.* Courage without sense or judgment; mad rashness. *Dryden.*

FOOL′-HARD′ISE, *n.* Fool-hardiness. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

FOOL′HARD-Y, *a.* [*fool* and *hardy.*] Daring without judgment; madly rash and adventurous; foolishly bold. *Howell.*

FOOL′ING, *ppr.* Defeating; disappointing; deceiving.
2. *a.* Acting like a fool.

FOOL′ISH, *a.* Void of understanding or sound judgment, weak in intellect; *applied to general character.*
2. Unwise; imprudent; acting without judgment or discretion in particular things.
3. Proceeding from folly, or marked with folly; silly; vain; trifling.

> But *foolish* questions avoid. — 2 Tim. ii.

4. Ridiculous; despicable.

> A *foolish* figure he must make. *Prior.*

5. In *Scripture*, wicked; sinful; acting without regard to the divine law and glory, or to one's own eternal happiness.

> O *foolish* Galatians. — Gal. iii.

6. Proceeding from depravity; sinful; as, *foolish* lusts. 1 *Tim.* vi.

FOOL′ISH-LY, *adv.* Weakly; without understanding or judgment; unwisely, indiscreetly.
2. Wickedly; sinfully.

> I have done very *foolishly.* — 2 Sam. xxiv.

FOOL′ISH-NESS, *n.* Folly; want of understanding.
2. Foolish practice; want of wisdom or good judgment.
3. In *a scriptural sense*, absurdity; folly.

> The preaching of the cross is to them that perish *foolishness.* — 1 Cor. i.

FOOLS′CAP, *n.* [Qu. *full* and L. *scapus*, or *folio* and *shape.*]
A kind of paper, of small size, usually about 17 inches by 14.

FOOL′S′-ER′RAND, *n.* The pursuit of what can not be found. *Booth.*

FOOL′S′-PARS′LEY, *n.* A poisonous, umbelliferous plant, somewhat resembling parsley, but having a disagreeable, nauseous smell. It is the *Æthusa cynapium* of botanists. *P. Cyc.*

FOOL′STŌNES, *n.* A plant, a species of orchis.

FOOL′TRAP, *n.* A trap to catch fools, as a fly-trap. *Dryden.*

FOOT, *n.*; *pl.* Feet. [Sax. *fot*, *fet*; D. *voet*; G. *fuss*; Sw. *fot*; Dan. *fod*; Gr. πους, ποδος; L. *pes*, *pedis*; Sans. *pad*; Siam. *bat*; Fr. *pied*, *pie*; Sp. *pie*; Port. *pe*; It. *piede*, *piè*; Copt. *bat*, *fat.* Probably this word is allied to the Gr. πατεω, to walk, to tread, as the W. *troed*, foot, is to the Eng. verb to *tread.*]
1. In *animal bodies*, the lower extremity of the leg; the part of the leg which treads the earth in standing or walking, and by which the animal is sustained and enabled to step.
2. That which bears some resemblance to an animal's foot in shape or office, the lower end of any thing that supports a body; as, the *foot* of a table.
3. The lower part; the base; as, the *foot* of a column, or of a mountain.
4. The lower part; the bottom; as, the *foot* of an account; the *foot* of a sail.
5. Foundation; condition; state. We are not on the same *foot* with our fellow-citizens. In this sense, it is more common, in America, to use *footing;* and in this sense the plural is not used.
6. Plan of establishment; fundamental principles. Our constitution may hereafter be placed on a better *foot.* [*In this sense the plural is not used.*]
7. In *military language*, soldiers who march and fight on *foot;* infantry, as distinguished from cavalry. [*In this sense the plural is not used.*]
8. A measure consisting of twelve inches; supposed to be taken from the length of a man's foot. A *square foot* contains 144 square inches; a *cubic foot* contains 1728 cubic inches.
9. In *poetry*, a certain number of syllables, constituting part of a verse, as the iambus, the dactyl, and the spondee.
10. Step; pace. *L'Estrange.*
11. Level; par. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*
12. The part of a stocking or boot which receives the foot.
By foot, or rather, *on foot*, by walking; as, to go or pass *on foot;* or by fording; as, to pass a stream *on foot.* [See the next definition.]
To set on foot; to originate; to begin; to put in motion; as, to *set on foot* a subscription. Hence, to

be *on foot*, is to be in motion, action, or process of execution.

FOOT, *v. i.* To dance; to tread to measure or music; to skip. *Dryden.*

2. To walk; opposed to *ride* or *fly*. In this sense, the word is commonly followed by *it*.

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try, for once, who can foot it farthest. *Dryden.*

FOOT, *v. t.* To kick; to strike with the foot; to spurn. *Shak.*

2. To settle; to begin to fix. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

3. To tread; as, to *foot* the green. *Tickell.*

4. To add the numbers in a column, and set the sum at the foot; as, to *foot* an account.

5. To seize and hold with the foot. [*Not used.*] *Herbert.*

6. To add or make a foot; as, to *foot* a stocking or boot.

FOOT'BALL, *n.* A ball consisting of an inflated bladder, cased in leather, to be driven by the foot. *Waller.*

2. The sport or practice of kicking the football. *Arbuthnot.*

FOOT'-BAND, *n.* A band of infantry.

FOOT'-BOY, *n.* A menial; an attendant in livery. *Swift.*

FOOT'-BREADTH, (-bredth,) *n.* The breadth of the foot. *Deut.* ii.

FOOT'-BRIDGE, *n.* A narrow bridge for foot passengers. *Sidney.*

FOOT'-CLOTH, *n.* A sumpter cloth, or housings of a horse, used by the gentry, which usually covered his whole body and reached down to his heels. *Shak.*

FOOT'-CUSH-ION, *n.* A cushion for the feet.

FOOT'ED, *pp.* Kicked; trod; summed up; furnished with a foot, as a stocking.

FOOT'ED, *a.* Shaped in the foot; as, *footed* like a goat. *Grew.*

FOOT'FALL, *n.* A footstep.

2. A trip or stumble. *Shak.*

FOOT'-FIGHT, (-fite,) *n.* A conflict by persons on foot, in opposition to a fight on horseback. *Sidney.*

FOOT'GUARDS, (-gärdz,) *n. pl.* Guards of infantry.

FOOT'HALT, (-hawlt,) *n.* A disease incident to sheep, and said to proceed from a worm which enters between the claws. *Encyc.*

FOOT'HOLD, *n.* That which sustains the feet firmly, and prevents them from slipping or moving; that on which one may tread or rest securely. *L'Estrange.*

FOOT'HOT, *adv.* Immediately; *a word borrowed from hunting.* *Gower.*

FOOT'ING, *ppr.* Dancing; treading; settling; adding a new foot.

FOOT'ING, *n.* Ground for the foot; that which sustains; firm foundation to stand on.

In ascents, every step gained is a footing and help to the next. *Holder.*

2. Support; root. *Dryden.*

3. Basis; foundation. *Locke.*

4. Place; stable position. *Dryden.*

5. Permanent settlement. Let not these evils gain *footing*.

6. Tread; step; walk. *Milton.*

7. Dance; tread to measure. *Shak.*

8. Steps; road; track. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

9. State; condition; settlement. Place both parties on an equal *footing*.

10. A plain, cotton lace, without figures.

11. In *architecture*, a term applied to the broad foundations of a wall. *Brande.*

FOOT'LESS, *a.* Having no feet.

FOOT'-LICK-ER, *n.* A mean flatterer; a sycophant; a fawner. *Shak.*

FOOT'MAN, *n.* A soldier who marches and fights on foot.

2. A menial servant; a runner; a servant in livery.

FOOT'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The art or faculty of a runner. *Hayward.*

FOOT'-MAN-TLE, *n.* A garment to keep the gown clean, in riding.

FOOT'-MARK, *n.* A track; mark of a foot. *Coleridge.*

FOOT'-MUFF, *n.* A receptacle for the feet, lined with fur, &c., for keeping them warm in winter.

FOOT'-PACE, *n.* A slow step, as in walking. *Johnson.*

2. In *a flight of stairs*, a stair broader than the rest. *Gwilt.*

FOOT'PAD, *n.* A highwayman or robber on foot.

FOOT'-PAS-SEN-GER, *n.* One who passes on foot, as over a bridge, &c.

FOOT'-PATH, *n.* A narrow path or way for foot-passengers only.

FOOT'-PLOW, FOOT'-PLOUGH, *n.* A kind of swing-plow.

FOOT'-POST, *n.* A post or messenger that travels on foot. *Carew.*

FOOT'PRINT, *n.* The impression of the foot. *W. Irving. Moore.*

FOOT'-ROPE, *n.* The rope stretching along a yard, upon which men stand when reefing or furling; formerly called a *horse*. Also, that part of the bolt-rope to which the lower edge of a sail is sewed. *R. H. Dana, Jr. Totten.*

FOOT'ROT, *n.* An ulcer in the feet of sheep.

FOOT'-RULE, *n.* A rule or measure twelve inches long.

FOOT'-SHACK-LES, (-lz,) *n. pl.* Shackles for the feet.

FOOT'-SOL-DIER, (-sōl-jer,) *n.* A soldier that serves on foot.

FOOT'STALK, (-stawk,) *n.* [*foot* and *stalk.*] In *botany*, a petiole; a partial stem supporting the leaf, or connecting it with the stem or branch. Sometimes, but rarely, the same footstalk supports both the leaf and fructification, as in Turnera and Hibiscus. *Martyn.*

FOOT'STALL, (-stawl,) *n.* A woman's stirrup. *Johnson.*

FOOT'STEP, *n.* A track; the mark or impression of the foot. *Locke.*

2. Token; mark; visible sign of a course pursued; as, the *footsteps* of divine Wisdom. *Bentley.*

Footsteps, pl.; example; as, follow the *footsteps* of good men.

2. Way; course. *Ps.* lxxvii.

FOOT'STOOL, *n.* A stool for the feet; that which supports the feet of one when sitting.

To make enemies a footstool, is to reduce them to entire subjection. *Ps.* cx.

FOOT'WA-LING, *n.* The inside planks or lining of a vessel, over the floor-timbers. *Totten.*

FOOT'-WARM-ER, *n.* A box containing a tin vessel, into which hot water is put for warming the feet. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

FOP, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *guapo*, spruce, gay, affected, foppish, affectedly nice; also in Sp., stout, bold, from the root of *vapor*, *vapid*; Sp. *guapear*, to brag. The Latin *vappa*, a senseless fellow, is evidently from the same root, with the sense of emptiness or lightness.]

A vain man, of weak understanding and much ostentation; one whose ambition is to gain admiration by showy dress and pertness; a gay, trifling man; a coxcomb.

FOP'DOO-DLE, *n.* An insignificant fellow. [*Vulgar, and not used.*] *Hudibras.*

FOP'LING, *n.* A petty fop. *Tickell.*

FOP'PER-Y, *n.* Affectation of show or importance; showy folly; as, the *foppery* of dress or of manners.

2. Folly; impertinence.

Let not the sound of shallow *foppery* enter
My sober house. *Shak.*

3. Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation. *Swift.*

FOP'PISH, *a.* Vain of dress; making an ostentatious display of gay clothing; dressing in the extreme of fashion.

2. Vain; trifling; affected in manners.

FOP'PISH-LY, *adv.* With vain ostentation of dress; in a trifling or affected manner.

FOP'PISH-NESS, *n.* Vanity and extravagance in dress; showy vanity.

FOR, *prep.* [Sax. *for* or *fore*; D. *voor*, for, and before; G. *für* and *vor*; Sw. *för*; Dan. *for*, *för*: Ir. *fur*; Fr. *pour*; Sp. and Port. *por*, *para*; It. *per*, which unites *for* and L. *per*, and, if this is the same word, so is the Fr. *par*. Indeed, *fur* seems to be radically the same word; for the Germans and Dutch use *ver*, far, in composition, in the same manner, and in the same words, as the English, Danes, and Swedes, use *for*. Thus Ger. *verbieten*, D. *verbieden*, Dan. *forbyder*, Sw. *förbuda*, are all the same word, Eng. *to forbid*. The French use *par* as we use *for*, in *pardonner*, to pardon, to *forgive*, It. *perdonare*. Arm. *par* and *pour*, in composition; Hindoo, *para*; Pers. بر *bar* or *ber*, and بهر *behr*. *For* corresponds in sense with the L. *pro*, as *fore* does with *præ*; but *pro* and *præ* are probably contracted from *prod*, *prad*. The L. *por*, in composition, as in *porrigo*, is probably contracted from *porro*, Gr. πορρω, which is the Eng. *far*. The Gr. πυρα, and probably πειρα, πειραν, are from the same root. The radical sense of *for* is, to go, to pass, to advance, to reach or stretch; and it is probably allied to the Sax. *faran*, to *fare*, W. *for*, a pass, *foraw*, to travel, Class Br, No. 23, 37, 41. *To go toward*, to *meet*, or *turn to*, is the primary sense of *for*, in two of its most common uses; one implying *opposition*, *against*; the other, a *favor* or *benefit*; or *for* may be from *fore*, hence opposite. To sell or exchange a hat *for* a guinea, is to set or pass one *against* the other; this is the primary sense of all prepositions which are placed before equivalents in sale and barter. *Benefit* or *favor* is expressed by *moving toward* a person, or by advancing him. This present is *for* my friend; this advice *for* his instruction. And in the Old Testament, the *face* or front is taken for *favor*. *For*, in some phrases, signifies *during*, that is, *passing*, continuing in time. I will lend a book *for* a day or a month. In composition, *for* is used to give a negative sense, as in *forbid*, which is *forebid*, to command *before*, that is, *against*; and in *forgive*, to give back or away, to remit, to send back or to send away.]

1. Against; in the place of; as a substitute or equivalent, noting equal value, or satisfactory compensation, either in barter and sale, in contract, or in punishment. "And Joseph gave them bread in exchange *for* horses, and *for* flocks, and *for* the cattle of the herds;" that is, according to the original, he gave them bread *against* horses, like the Gr. αντι, and Fr. *contre*. *Gen.* xlvii. 17.

Buy us and our land *for* bread. — Gen. xlvii. 19.
And if any mischief follow, then thou shalt give life *for* life, eye *for* eye, tooth *for* tooth, hand *for* hand, foot *for* foot. — Exod. xxi.
As the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom *for* many. — Matt. xx. See also Mark viii. 37. Matt. xvi. 26.

2. In the place of; instead of; noting substitution of persons, or agency of one in the place of another, with equivalent authority. An attorney is empowered to act *for* his principal. Will you take a letter, and deliver it *for* me at the post-office? that is, in my place, or for my benefit.

3. In exchange of; noting one thing taken or given in place of another; as, to quit the profession of law *for* that of a clergyman.

4. In the place of; instead of; as, to translate a poem line *for* line.

5. In the character of; noting resemblance; *a sense derived from substitution, or standing in the place of*, like αντιλογος, in Greek.

If a man can be fully assured of any thing *for* a truth, without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace *for* truth? *Locke.*
But let her go *for* an ungrateful woman. *Phipps.*
I hear *for* certain, and do speak the truth. *Shak.*
He quivered with his feet, and lay *for* dead. *Dryden.*

6. Toward; with the intention of going to.

We sailed from Peru *for* China and Japan. *Bacon.*
We sailed directly *for* Genoa, and had a fair wind. *Addison.*

So we say, a ship is bound *for* or *to* France.

7. In advantage of; for the sake of; on account of; that is, toward, noting use, benefit, or purpose.

An ant is a wise creature *for* itself. *Bacon.*
"Shall I think the world was made *for* one,
And men are born *for* kings, as beasts *for* men,
Not *for* protection, but to be devoured? *Dryden.*

8. Conducive to; beneficial to; in favor of.

It is *for* the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is *for* men's health to be temperate. *Tillotson.*

9. Leading or inducing to, as a motive.

There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason *for* that which we call virtue, and against that which we call vice. *Tillotson.*

10. Noting arrival, meeting, coming, or possession. Wait patiently *for* an expected good. So in the phrases *looking for*, *staying for*.

11. Toward the obtaining of; in order to the arrival at or possession of. After all our exertions, we depend on divine aid *for* success.

12. Against; in opposition to; with a tendency to resist and destroy; as, a remedy *for* the headache or toothache. Alkalies are good *for* the heartburn. So we say, to provide clothes or stores *for* winter, or against winter.

13. Against or on account of; in prevention of.

She wrapped him close *for* catching cold. *Richardson.*
And, *for* the time shall not seem tedious. *Shak.*

This use is nearly obsolete. The sense, however, is derived from meeting, opposing, as in No. 12.

14. Because; on account of; by reason of. He cried out *for* anguish. I can not go *for* want of time. *For* this cause, I can not believe the report.

That which we, *for* our unworthiness, are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God, *for* the worthiness of his Son, would, notwithstanding, vouchsafe to grant. *Hooker.*
Edward and Richard,
With fiery eyes sparkling *for* very wrath,
Are at our backs. *Shak.*
How to choose dogs *for* scent or speed. *Waller.*
For as much as it is a fundamental law. *Bacon.*

15. With respect or regard to; on the part of.

It was young counsel *for* the persons, and violent counsel *for* the matters. *Bacon.*
Thus much *for* the beginning and progress of the deluge. *Burnet.*

So we say, *for* me, *for* myself, or as *for* me, I have no anxiety, but *for* you I have apprehensions, all implying *toward* or *on the side of*.

16. Through a certain space; during a certain time; as, to travel *for* three days; to sail *for* seven weeks; he holds his office *for* life; he traveled on sand *for* ten miles together. These senses seem to imply *passing*, the proper sense of *for*.

17. In quest of; in order to obtain; as, to search *for* arguments; to recur to antiquity *for* examples. See No. 11.

18. According to; as far as.

Chemists have not been able, *for* aught is vulgarly known, by fire alone to separate true sulphur from antimony. *Boyle.*

19. Noting meeting, coming together, or reception. I am ready *for* you; that is, I am ready to meet or receive you.

20. Toward; of tendency to; as, an inclination *for* drink.

21. In favor of; on the part or side of; that is, toward or inclined to. One is *for* a free government; another is *for* a limited monarchy.

Aristotle is *for* poetical justice. *Dennis.*

22. With a view to obtain; in order to possess. He writes *for* money, or *for* fame; that is, toward meeting, or to have in return, as a reward.

23. Toward; with tendency to, or in favor of. It is *for* his honor to retire from office. It is *for* our quiet to have few intimate connections.

24. Notwithstanding; against; in opposition to. The fact may be so, *for* any thing that has yet appeared. The task is great, but *for* all that, I shall not be deterred from undertaking it. This is a different application of the sense of No. 1, 2, 3, 4. [*Hoc non obstante.*]

The writer will do what she pleases *for* all me. *Spect.* No. 79

25. For the use of; to be used in; that is, toward, noting advantage.

The oak *for* nothing ill,
The osier good *for* twigs, the poplar *for* the mill. *Spenser.*

26. In recompense of; in return of.

Now, *for* so many glorious actions done,
For peace at home, and *for* the public wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl *for* Cæsar's health. *Dryden.*

[See No. 1.]

27. In proportion to; or rather, looking toward, regarding. He is tall *for* one of his years, or tall *for* his age.

28. By means of.

Moral consideration can no way move the sensible appetite, were it not *for* the will. *Hale.*

29. By the want of.

The inhabitants suffered severely both *for* provisions and fuel. *Marshall.*

30. *For my life* or *heart*, though my life were to be given in exchange, or as the price of purchase. I can not, *for my life*, understand the man. [No. 1.]

31. *For to*, denoting purpose. *For* was anciently placed before the infinitives of verbs, and the use is correct, but now obsolete, except in vulgar language. I came *for* to see you; *pour vous voir.*

FOR, *con.* The word by which a reason is introduced of something before advanced. "That ye may be the children of your Father who is in heaven; *for* he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good." In such sentences, *for* has the sense of *because, by reason that*, as in No. 14; with this difference, that in No. 14, the word precedes a single noun, and here it precedes a sentence or clause; but the phrase seems to be elliptical — *for this cause or reason, which follows*, he maketh his sun to rise, &c. In *Romans* xiii. 6, we find the word in both its applications — "*For, for* this cause ye pay tribute also;" the first *for* referring to the sentence following; the latter to the noun *cause*.

2. Because; on this account that; properly, *for that.*

For as much, compounded, *forasmuch*, is equivalent to, in regard to that, in consideration of. *Forasmuch* as the thirst is intolerable, the patient may be indulged in a little drink.

For why, Fr., *pour quoi*, [*per quod, pro quo,*] because; for this reason.

FOR, as a prefix to verbs, has usually the force of a negative or primitive, denoting *against*, that is, *before*, or *away, aside.*

FOR'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *fourrage*; Arm. *fourrich*; It. *foraggio*; Sp. *forrage*; Port. *forragem*; D. *voeraadge.* If this word signifies primarily food or fodder, it is connected with W. *pori*, to feed, and L. *voro.* But I take it to be from the root of Sax. *faran*, to go, and primarily to signify that which is collected in wandering, roving, excursion. In Port. *foragido* is a vagabond, and *forrejar* is to waste, to ravage.]

1. Food of any kind for horses and cattle, as grass, pasture, hay, corn, and oats.

2. The act of providing forage.

Col. Mawhood completed his *forage* unmolested. *Marshall.*
If the *forage* is to be made at a distance from the camp. *Encyc.*

3. Search for provisions; the act of feeding abroad. *Milton.*

FOR'AGE, *v. i.* To collect food for horses and cattle, by wandering about and feeding or stripping the country. *Marshall.*

2. To wander far; to rove. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. To ravage; to feed on spoil. *Shak.*

FOR'AGE, *v. t.* To strip of provisions for horses, &c. *Encyc.*

FOR'A-GER, *n.* One that goes in search of food for horses or cattle.

FOR'A-GING, *ppr.* or *a.* Collecting provisions for horses and cattle, or wandering in search of food; ravaging; stripping. The general sent out a *foraging* party, with a guard.

FOR'A-GING, *n.* An inroad or incursion for forage or plunder. *Bp. Hall.*

FO-RĀ'MEN, *n. pl.* Fo-RAM'I-NÆ, [L.] A little opening; a perforation.

FO-RAM'IN-A-TED, *a.* Having little holes. *Buckland.*

FO-RAM-IN'I-FER, *n.* One of the foraminifera.

FO-RAM-IN-IF'ER-A, *n. pl.* A family of very minute shells, consisting of one or more series of chambers united by a small perforation or *foramen.* *Lyell.*

FO-RAM-IN-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to the foraminifera.

FO-RAM'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *foramen*, a hole, from *foro*, to *bore.*]

Full of holes; perforated in many places; porous. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

FOR-AS-MUCH'. In consideration of; because that. [See For.]

FO'RAY, *n.* A sudden or irregular excursion in a border war.

FOR-BADE', (for-bad', *supret.* of Forbid.

FOR-BATHE', *v. t.* To bathe. [*Not in use.*] *Sackville.*

FOR-BEAR', (for-bāre',) *v. i.*; *pret.* Forbore; *pp.* Forborne. [Sax. *forberan*; *for* and *bear.*]

1. To stop; to cease; to hold from proceeding; as, *forbear* to repeat these reproachful words.

2. To pause; to delay; as, *forbear* a while.

3. To abstain; to omit; to hold one's self from motion or entering on an affair.

Shall I go against Ramoth Gilead to battle, or shall I *forbear*? 1 Kings xxii.

4. To refuse; to decline.

Whether they will hear, or whether they will *forbear*. — Ezek. ii.

5. To be patient; to restrain from action or violence. *Prov.* xxv. 15.

FOR-BEAR', *v. t.* To avoid voluntarily; to decline.

Forbear his presence. *Shak.*

2. To abstain from; to omit; to avoid doing. Learn from the Scriptures what you ought to do and what to *forbear.*

Have we not power to *forbear* working? — 1 Cor. ix.

3. To spare; to treat with indulgence and patience.

Forbearing one another in love. — Eph. iv.

4. To withhold.

Forbear thee from meddling with God, who is with me, that he destroy thee not. — 2 Chron. xxxv.

FOR-BEAR'ANCE, *n.* The act of avoiding, shunning, or omitting; either the cessation or intermission of an act commenced, or a withholding from beginning an act. Liberty is the power of doing or forbearing an action, according as the doing or *forbearance* has a preference in the mind. The *forbearance* of sin is followed with satisfaction of mind.

2. Command of temper; restraint of passions.

Have a continent *forbearance*, till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shak.*

3. The exercise of patience; long suffering; indulgence toward those who injure us; lenity; delay of resentment or punishment.

Or despisest thou the riches of his goodness, and *forbearance*, and long-suffering? — Rom. ii.

FOR-BEAR'ER, *n.* One that intermits or intercepts. *Tusser.*

FOR-BEAR'ING, *ppr.* Ceasing; pausing; withholding from action; exercising patience and indulgence.

2. *a.* Patient; long-suffering.

FOR-BEAR'ING, *n.* A ceasing or restraining from action; patience; long-suffering.

FOR-BEAR'ING-LY, *adv.* In a forbearing, patient manner.

FOR-BID', *v. t.*; *pret.* Forbade; *pp.* Forbid, Forbidden. [Sax. *forbeodan*; D. *verbieden*; G. *verbieten*; Dan. *forbyder*; Sw. *förbiuda*; *for* and *bid.*]

Literally, to bid or command against. Hence,

1. To prohibit; to interdict; to command to forbear or not to do. The laws of God *forbid* us to swear. Good manners also *forbid* us to use profane language. All servile labor and idle amusements on the Sabbath are *forbidden.*

2. To command not to enter; as, I have *forbid* him my house or presence. This phrase seems to be elliptical; to forbid *from entering* or *approaching.*

3. To oppose; to hinder; to obstruct. An impassable river *forbids* the approach of the army.

A blaze of glory that *forbids* the sight. *Dryden.*

4. To accurse; to blast. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

FOR-BID', *v. i.* To utter a prohibition; but in the intransitive form, there is always an ellipsis. I would go, but my state of health *forbids*, that is, forbids me to go, or my going.

FOR-BID', } *pp.* or *a.* Prohibited; as, the *forbid-*
FOR-BID'DEN, } *den* fruit.

2. Hindered; obstructed.

FOR-BID'DANCE, *n.* Prohibition; command or edict against a thing. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

FOR-BID'DEN-LY, *adv.* In an unlawful manner. *Shak.*

FOR-BID'DEN-NESS, *n.* A state of being prohibited. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

FOR-BID'DER, *n.* He or that which forbids or enacts a prohibition.

FOR-BID'DING, *ppr.* Prohibiting; hindering.

2. *a.* Repelling approach; repulsive; raising abhorrence, aversion, or dislike; disagreeable; as, a *forbidding* aspect; a *forbidding* formality; a *forbidding* air.

FOR-BID'DING, *n.* Hinderance; opposition. *Shak.*

FOR-BID'DING-LY, *adv.* In a forbidding manner.

FOR-BŌRE', *pret.* of Forbear.

FOR-BŌRNE', *pp.* of Forbear.

Few ever repeated of having *forborne* to speak. *Rambler.*

FŌRCE, *n.* [Fr. *force* It. *forza*; Sp. *fuerza*; Port. *força*; from L. *fortis.* All words denoting force, power, strength, are from verbs which express straining, or driving, rushing, and this word has the elements of Sax. *faran*, and L. *vireo.*]

1. Strength; active power; vigor; might; energy that may be exerted; that physical property in a body which may produce action or motion in another body, or may counteract such action. By the *force* of the muscles we raise a weight, or resist an assault.

2. Momentum; the quantity of power produced by motion or the action of one body on another; as, the *force* of a cannon ball.

3. That which causes an operation or moral effect; strength; energy; as, the *force* of the mind, will, or understanding.

4. Violence; power exerted against will or consent; compulsory power. Let conquerors consider that *force* alone can keep what *force* has obtained.

5. Strength; moral power to convince the mind. There is great *force* in an argument.

6. Virtue; efficacy. No presumption or hypothesis can be of *force* enough to overthrow constant experience.

7. Validity; power to bind or hold. If the conditions of a covenant are not fulfilled, the contract is of no *force.* A testament is of *force* after the testator is dead. *Heb.* ix. 17.

8. Strength or power for war; armament; troops; an army or navy; as, a military or naval *force*; sometimes in the plural; as, military *forces.*

9. Destiny; necessity; compulsion; any extraneous power to which men are subject; as, the *force* of fate or of divine decrees.

10. Internal power; as, the *force* of habit.

11. In *law*, any unlawful violence to person or property. This is *simple*, when no other crime attends it, as the entering into another's possession, without committing any other unlawful act. It is *compound*, when some other violence or unlawful act is committed. The law also implies force, as when a person enters a house or inclosure lawfully, but afterward does an unlawful act. In this case, the law supposes the first entrance to be for that purpose, and therefore by force.

Physical force, is the force of material bodies.

Moral force, is the power of acting on the reason in judging and determining.

Force, in *mechanics*, is any thing which moves or tends to move a body. The pressure of bodies at rest is called a *force*, because it tends to produce motion. There is also the *force* of gravity or attraction, centrifugal and centripetal *forces*, expansive *force*, &c. *Olmsted.*

FŌRCE, *n.* A water-fall, so called from its violence or power. [*Cumberland.*] *Holloway.*

FŌRCE, *v. t.* To compel; to constrain to do or to forbear, by the exertion of a power not resistible. Men are *forced* to submit to conquerors; masters *force* their slaves to labor.

2. To overpower by strength.

I should have *forced* thee soon with other arms. *Milton.*

3. To impel; to press; to drive; to draw or push by main strength; a sense of very extensive use; as, to *force* along a wagon or a ship; to *force* away a man's arms; water *forces* its way through a narrow channel; a man may be *forced* out of his possessions.

4. To enforce; to urge; to press.

Forcing my strength, and gathering to the shore. *Dryden.*

5. To compel by strength of evidence; as, to *force* conviction on the mind; to *force* one to acknowledge the truth of a proposition.

6. To obtain by force; to take by violence; to assault and take; to storm; as, to *force* a passage; to *force* a town or fort.

7. To ravish; to violate by force, as a female.

8. To overstrain; to distort; as, a *forced* conceit.

9. To cause to produce ripe fruit prematurely, as a tree; or to cause to ripen prematurely, as fruit.

10. To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Raleigh.*

To force from; to wrest from; to extort.

To force out; to drive out; to compel to issue out or to leave; also, to extort.

To force wine, is to fine it by a short process, or in a short time.

To force plants, is to urge the growth of plants by artificial heat.

To force meat, [Fr. *farcir*, to stuff,] is to stuff it.

FŌRCE, *v. i.* To lay stress on. [*Obs.*] *Camden.*

2. To strive. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. To use violence. *Spenser.*

FŌR'CED, (forst,) *pp.* Compelled; impelled; driven by violence; urged; stormed; ravished.

2 *a.* Affected; overstrained; unnatural; as, a *forced* style.

FOR'CED-LY, *adv.* Violently; constrainedly; unnaturally. [*Little used.*]

FOR'CED-NESS, *n.* The state of being forced; distortion.

FORCE'FUL, *a.* Impelled by violence; driven with force; acting with power.

Against the steed he threw
His *forceful* spear. *Dryden.*

2. Violent; impetuous.

FORCE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Violently; impetuously.

FORCE'LESS, *a.* Having little or no force; feeble; impotent. *Shak.*

FORCE'-MEAT, *n.* [Fr. *farcir*, to stuff.] In *cookery*, meat chopped fine and highly seasoned, either served up alone, or used as a stuffing.

FOR'CEPS, *n.* [L.] *Literally*, a pair of pincers or tongs.

In *surgery*, an instrument for extracting any thing from a wound, and for like purposes. *Quincy.*

A pair of scissors for cutting off or dividing the fleshy, membranous parts of the body. *Encyc.*

FOR'CER, *n.* He or that which forces, drives, or constrains.

2. The solid piston of a pump; the instrument by which water is driven up a pump. *Wilkins.*

FOR'CI-BLE, *a.* Powerful; strong; mighty; as, a punishment *forcible* to bridle sin. *Hooker.*

2. Violent; impetuous; driving forward with force; as, a *forcible* stream.

3. Efficacious; active; powerful.

Sweet smells are most *forcible* in dry substances, when broken. *Bacon.*

4. Powerful; acting with force; impressive; as, *forcible* words or arguments.

5. Containing force; acting by violence; as, *forcible* means.

6. Done by force; suffered by force. The abdication of James his advocates hold to have been *forcible*. *Swift.*

7. Valid; binding; obligatory. [*Not used.*] *Johnson.*

8. In *law*, *forcible entry*, is an actual, violent entry into houses or lands.

Forcible detainer, is a violent withholding of the lands, &c., of another from his possession.

Forcible abduction, is the act of taking away wrongfully, as a child without the consent of the father, a ward without the consent of the guardian, or any person contrary to his or her will. *Blackstone.*

FOR'CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Force; violence.

FOR'CI-BLY, *adv.* By violence or force.

2. Strongly; powerfully; with power or energy; impressively.

The gospel offers such considerations as are fit to work very *forcibly* on our hopes and fears. *Tillotson.*

3. Impetuously; violently; with great strength; as, a stream rushing *forcibly* down a precipice.

FOR'CING, *ppr.* or *a.* Compelling; impelling; driving; storming; ravishing.

2. Causing to ripen before the natural season, as fruit; or causing to produce ripe fruit prematurely, as a tree.

3. Fining wine by a speedy process.

FOR'CING, *n.* In *gardening*, the art of raising plants, flowers, and fruits, at an earlier season than the natural one, by artificial heat. *Cyc.*

2. The operation of fining wines by a speedy process.

FOR'CING-PIT, *n.* A pit of wood or masonry sunk in the earth, for containing the fermenting materials to produce bottom-heat in forcing plants. *Gardner.*

FOR'CING-PUMP, *n.* A kind of pump used to throw water to a distance. It has a solid piston, and also a side tube, through which the water is forced by the action of the piston. *Buchanan.*

FOR'CI-PA-TED, *a.* [from *forceps.*] Formed like a pair of pincers, to open and inclose; as, a *forcipated* mouth. *Derham.*

FOR-CI-PA'TION, *n.* A pinching with pincers.

FORD, *n.* [Sax. *ford*, *fyrd*; G. *furt*; from the verb *faren*, to go or pass, or its root.]

1. A place in a river or other water, where it may be passed by man or beast on foot, or by wading.

2. A stream; a current.

Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian *ford*. *Dryden.*

FORD, *v. t.* To pass or cross a river or other water by treading or walking on the bottom; to pass through water by wading; to wade through.

FORD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be waded or passed through on foot, as water.

FORD'ED, *pp.* Passed through on foot; waded.

FORD'ING, *ppr.* Wading; passing through on foot, as water.

FOR-DO', *v. t.* [Sax. *fordon*; *for* and *do.*]

To destroy; to undo; to ruin; to weary. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

FORE, *a.* [Sax. *fore*, *foran*; G. *vor*; D. *voor*; Sw. *for*; Dan. *for*; Hindoo, *para*; Ir. *for*. This is the same word in origin as *for*, from the root of Sax. *faran*, to go, to advance.]

1. *Properly*, advanced, or being in advance of something in motion or progression; as, the *fore* end of a chain carried in measuring land; the *fore* oxen or horses in a team.

2. Advanced in time; coming in advance of something; coming first; anterior; preceding; prior; as, the *fore* part of the last century; the *fore* part of the day, week, or year.

3. Advanced in order or series; antecedent; as, the *fore* part of a writing or bill.

4. Being in front or toward the face; opposed to *back* or *behind*; as, the *fore* part of a garment.

5. Going first; usually preceding the other part; as, the *fore* part of a ship, or of a coach.

FORE, *adv.* In the part that precedes or goes first.

In *seamen's language*, *fore* and *aft* signifies from one end of the vessel to the other; lengthwise of the vessel. *Totten. R. H. Dana, Jr.*

Fore, in *composition*, denotes, for the most part, priority of time; sometimes, advance in place.

[For the etymologies of the compounds of *fore*, see the principal word.]

FORE-AD-MON'ISH, *v. t.* To admonish beforehand, or before the act or event.

FORE-AD-VISE', *v. t.* To advise or counsel before the time of action, or before the event; to pre-admonish. *Shak.*

FORE-AL-LEGE', (fore-al-lej',) *v. t.* To allege or cite before. *Fotherby.*

FORE-AL-LEG'ED, *pp.* Previously alleged.

FORE-AL-LEG'ING, *ppr.* Alleging before.

FORE-AP-POINT', *v. t.* To set, order, or appoint, beforehand. *Sherwood.*

FORE-AP-POINT'MENT, *n.* Previous appointment; pre-ordination. *Sherwood.*

FORE-ARM', *v. t.* To arm or prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need. *South.*

FORE'ARM, *n.* In *anatomy*, that part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.

FORE-ARM'ED, *a.* Armed beforehand; as, forewarned, *fore-armed.*

FORE-BE-LIEF', *n.* Previous belief.

FORE-BODE', *v. t.* To foretell; to prognosticate.

2. To foreknow; to be prescient of; to feel a secret sense of something future; as, my heart *forebodes* a sad reverse.

FORE-BODE'MENT, *n.* A presaging; presagement.

FORE-BOD'ER, *n.* One who forebodes; a prognosticator; a soothsayer. *L'Estrange.*

2. A foreknower.

FORE-BOD'ING, *ppr.* Prognosticating; foretelling; foreknowing.

FORE-BOD'ING, *n.* Prognostication.

FORE-BOD'ING-LY, *adv.* In a prognosticating manner.

FORE'BRACE, *n.* A rope applied to the fore yard-arm, to change the position of the foresail. *Mar. Dict.*

FORE-BY', *prep.* [*fore* and *by.*] Near; hard by; fast by. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FORE-CAST', *v. t.* To foresee; to provide against.

It is wisdom to *forecast* consequences. *L'Estrange.*

2. To scheme; to plan before execution.

He shall *forecast* his devices against the strongholds. — Dan. xi.

3. To adjust, contrive, or appoint, beforehand.

The time so well *forecast*. *Dryden.*

FORE-CAST', *v. i.* To form a scheme previously; to contrive beforehand.

Forecasting how his foe he might annoy. *Spenser.*

FORE'CAST, *n.* Previous contrivance; foresight, or the antecedent determination proceeding from it; as, a man of little *forecast.*

FORE-CAST'ER, *n.* One who foresees or contrives beforehand.

FORE-CAST'ING, *ppr.* Contriving previously.

FORE'CAS-TLE, (-kas'sl,) *n.* That part of the upper deck of a vessel forward of the foremast, or forward of the after part of the fore channels; also, in *merchant vessels*, the forward part of the vessel, under the deck, where the sailors live. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

FORE-CHOS'EN, (fore-chōz'n,) *a.* Preelected; chosen beforehand.

FORE-CIT'ED, *a.* Cited or quoted before or above. *Arbuthnot.*

FORE-CLOSE', *v. t.* To shut up; to preclude; to stop; to prevent.

The embargo with Spain *foreclosed* this trade. *Carew.*

To foreclose a mortgager, in *law*, is to cut him off from his equity of redemption, or the power of redeeming the mortgaged premises, by a judgment of court. *Blackstone.*

[*To foreclose a mortgage*, is not technically correct, but is often used.]

FORE-CLOS'ED, *pp.* Prevented; precluded; cut off from the right of redemption.

FORE-CLOS'ING, *ppr.* Precluding; cutting off from the right of redemption.

FORE-CLOS'URE, *n.* Prevention.

2. The act of foreclosing, or depriving a mortgager of the right of redeeming a mortgaged estate. *Blackstone.*

FORE-CON-CEIVE', *v. t.* To preconceive. *Bacon.*

FORE-DATE', *v. t.* To date before the true time.

FORE-DAT'ED, *pp.* Dated before the true time.

FORE'DECK, *n.* The fore part of a deck, or of a ship.

FORE-DE-SIGN', (sine,) *v. t.* To plan beforehand; to intend previously. *Cheyne.*

FORE-DE-SIGN'ED, *pp.* Planned beforehand.

FORE-DE-SIGN'ING, *ppr.* Planning or intending previously.

FORE-DE-TERM'INE, *v. t.* To decree beforehand. *Hopkins.*

FORE-DE-TERM'IN-ED, *pp.* Previously determined.

FORE-DE-TERM'IN-ING, *ppr.* Previously determining.

FORE-DOOM', *v. t.* To doom beforehand; to predestinate.

Thou art *foredoomed* to view the Stygian state. *Dryden.*

FORE'DOOM, *n.* Previous doom or sentence.

FORE'-DOOR, *n.* The door in the front of a house.

FORE-ELD'ER, *n.* An ancestor.

FORE'-END, *n.* The end which precedes; the anterior part. *Bacon.*

FORE'FA-THER, *n.* An ancestor; one who precedes another in the line of genealogy in any degree, usually in a remote degree.

FORE-FEEL'ING, *n.* Presentiment. *Blackwood.*

FORE-FEND', *v. t.* To hinder; to fend off; to avert; to prevent approach; to forbid or prohibit. *Dryden.*

2. To defend; to guard; to secure. *Shak.*

This word, like the L. *arceo*, is applied to the thing assailing, and to the thing assailed. To drive back or resist that which assails, is to hinder its approach, to forbid or avert; and this act *defends* the thing threatened or assailed.

FORE-FEND'ED, *pp.* Hindered; prevented.

FORE-FEND'ING, *ppr.* Hindering; preventing.

FORE-FIN'GER, (-fing'ger,) *n.* The finger next to the thumb; the index; called by our Saxon ancestors the *shoot-finger*, from its use in archery.

FORE-FLOW', *v. t.* To flow before. *Dryden.*

FORE'-FOOT, *n.* One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped.

2. A hand, in contempt. *Shak.*

3. In a *ship*, a piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end, connecting it with the lower end of the stem. *Totten.*

FORE'FRONT, (-frunt,) *n.* The foremost part; as, the *forefront* of a building; the *forefront* of the battle. 2 *Sam.* xi. 15.

FORE'-GAME, *n.* A first game; first plan. *Whitlock.*

FORE-GO', *v. t.* [See Go.] To forbear to possess or enjoy; voluntarily to avoid the enjoyment of good. Let us *forego* the pleasures of sense, to secure immortal bliss.

2. To give up; to renounce; to resign. *But this word is usually applied to things not possessed or enjoyed, and which can not be resigned.*

3. To lose.

4. To go before; to precede. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

FORE-GO'ER, *n.* An ancestor; a progenitor. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

2. One who goes before another. *Davies.*

3. One who forbears to enjoy.

FORE-GO'ING, *ppr.* Forbearing to have, possess, or enjoy.

2. *a.* Preceding; going before, in time or place; antecedent; as, a *foregoing* period of time; a *foregoing* clause in a writing.

FORE-GONE', (-gawn',) *pp.* Forborne to be possessed or enjoyed. *Spenser.*

2. Predetermined; made up beforehand; as, a *foregone* conclusion. *Shak.*

FORE'GROUND, *n.* The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures. *Dryden. Johnson.*

FORE-GUESS', *v. t.* To conjecture. [*Bad.*] *Sherwood.*

FORE'HAND, *n.* The part of a horse which is before the rider.

2. The chief part. *Shak.*

FORE'HAND, *a.* Done sooner than is regular.

And so extenuate the *forehand* sin. *Shak.*

FORE'HAND-ED, *a.* Early; timely; seasonable; as, a *forehanded* care. *Taylor.*

2. In *America*, in good circumstances as to property; free from debt and possessed of property; as, a *forehanded* farmer.

3. Formed in the fore parts.

A substantial, true-bred beast, bravely *forehanded*. *Dryden.*

FORE'HEAD, (for'hed, *or rather* for'ed,) *n.* The part of the face which extends from the hair on the top of the head to the eyes.

2. Impudence; confidence; assurance; audaciousness. *Bp. Hall. Swift.*

FORE'HEAD-BALD, *a.* Bald above the forehead. *Levit.* xiii. 41.

FORE-HEAR', *v. t.* To be informed before.

FORE-HEND', *v. t.* To seize. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

FORE-HEW', *v. t.* To hew or cut in front. *Sackville.*

FORE-HEW'ED, (-hūde',) *pp.* Cut in front.

FORE-HEW'ING, *ppr.* Hewing in front.

FŌRE-HŌLD'ING, *n.* Predictions; ominous forebodings; superstitious prognostications. [*Not used.*] *L'Estrange.*

FŌRE'-HOOK, *n.* In *ships*, a breast-hook; a piece of timber placed across the stem, to unite the bows and strengthen the fore part of the ship. *Mar. Dict.*

FŌRE'-HORSE, *n.* The horse in a team which goes foremost.

FOR'EIGN, (for'in,) *a.* [Fr. *forain*; Norm. *forein*; Sp. *foraneo*; from the root of Sax. *faran*, to go or depart; L. *foris*, *foras*, Fr. *hors*, abroad.]

1. Belonging to another nation or country; alien; not of the country in which one resides; extraneous. We call every country *foreign* which is not within the jurisdiction of our own government. In this sense, Scotland, before the union, was *foreign* to England; and Canada is now *foreign* to the United States. *More generally*, *foreign* is applied to countries more remote than an adjacent territory; as, a *foreign* market; a *foreign* prince. In *the United States*, all transatlantic countries are *foreign*.

2. Produced in a distant country or jurisdiction; coming from another country; as, *foreign* goods; goods of *foreign* manufacture; a *foreign* minister.

3. Remote; not belonging; not connected; with *to* or *from*. You dissemble; the sentiments you express are *foreign to* your heart. This design is *foreign from* my thoughts. [*The use of from is preferable, and best authorized.*]

4. Impertinent; not pertaining; not to the purpose. The observation is *foreign* to the subject under consideration.

5. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance. *Shak.*

6. Extraneous; adventitious; not native or natural.

7. In *law*, a *foreign attachment* is an attachment of the goods of a foreigner within a city or liberty, for the satisfaction of a debt due from the foreigner to a citizen; or an attachment of the money or goods of a debtor, in the hands of another person.

A *foreign bill of exchange*, is a bill drawn by a person in one country on his correspondent or agent in another, as distinguished from an *inland bill*, which is drawn by one person on another in the same jurisdiction or country.

Foreign plea; a plea or objection to a judge as incompetent to try the question, on the ground that it is not within his jurisdiction. *Encyc.*

FOR'EIGN-BUILT, (-bilt) *a.* Built in a foreign country. *Jefferson.*

FOR'EIGN-ER, (for'in-er,) *n.* A person born in a foreign country, or without the country or jurisdiction of which one speaks. A Spaniard is a *foreigner* in France and England. All men not born in the United States are to them *foreigners*, and they are aliens till naturalized. A naturalized person is a citizen; but we still call him a *foreigner by birth*.

FOR'EIGN-NESS, (for'in-ness,) *n.* Remoteness; want of relation; as, the *foreignness* of a subject from the main business.

FŌRE-IM-AG'INE, *v. t.* To conceive or fancy before proof, or beforehand.

FŌRE-IM-AG'IN-ED, *pp.* Conceived before.

FŌRE-IM-AG'IN-ING, *ppr.* Imagining beforehand.

FŌRE-JUDGE', (fōre-juj',) *v. t.* To prejudge; to judge beforehand, or before hearing the facts and proof.

2. In *law*, to expel from a court, for mal-practice or non-appearance. When an attorney is sued, and called to appear in court, if he declines, he is *forejudged*, and his name is struck from the rolls.

FŌRE-JUDG'ED, *pp.* Prejudged.

FŌRE-JUDG'ING, *ppr.* Prejudging.

FŌRE-JUDG'MENT, *n.* Judgment previously formed. *Spenser.*

FŌRE-KNŌW', (-nō',) *v. t.* [See Know.] To have previous knowledge of; to foresee.

> Who would the miseries of man *foreknow*? *Dryden.*
> For whom he did *foreknow*, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son. — Rom. viii.

FŌRE'-KNŌW'A-BLE, *a.* That may be foreknown.

FŌRE'-KNŌW'ER, *n.* One that foreknows. [*More.*

FŌRE-KNŌW'ING, *ppr.* Knowing beforehand.

FŌRE-KNOWL'EDGE, (fōre-nol'ej,) *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience.

> If I *foreknew*,
> *Foreknowledge* had no influence on their fault. *Milton.*

FŌRE-KNŌWN', *pp.* Known beforehand.

FOR'EL, *n.* A kind of parchment for the cover of books.

FŌRE'LAND, *n.* A promontory or cape; a point of land extending into the sea some distance from the line of the shore; a head-land; as, the North and South *Foreland* in Kent, in England.

2. In *fortification*, a piece of ground between the wall of a place and the moat.

FŌRE-LAY', *v. t.* To lay wait for; to entrap by ambush *Dryden.*

2. To contrive antecedently. *Johnson.*

FŌRE LEAD'ER, *n.* One who leads others by his example.

FŌRE LEND', *v. t.* To lend or give beforehand. *Spenser.*

FŌRE-LIFT', *v. t.* To raise aloft any anterior part. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FŌRE'LOCK, *n.* The lock of hair that grows from the forepart of the head. "Take time by the *forelock*," i. e., seize an opportunity when presented. *Swift.*

2. In *sea language*, a flat piece of iron driven through the end of a bolt, to retain it firmly in its place. *Totten.*

FŌRE-LOOK', *v. t.* To look beforehand or forward. *Spenser.*

FŌRE'MAN, *n.* The first or chief man; *particularly*, the chief man of a jury, who acts as their speaker.

2. The superintendent in a printing-office or other establishment, who conducts the whole work.

FŌRE'MAST, *n.* The mast of a ship or other vessel which is placed in the fore part or forecastle, and carries the foresail and fore-topsail yards. *Encye.*

FŌRE-MEANT', (fōre-ment',) *a.* Intended beforehand. *Spenser.*

FŌRE-MEN'TION-ED, *a.* Mentioned before; recited or written in a former part of the same writing or discourse.

FŌRE'MOST, *a.* First in place; most advanced; as, the *foremost* troops of an army.

2. First in dignity. In honor he held the *foremost* rank.

FŌRE'MOTH-ER, *n.* A female ancestor. *Prideaux.*

FŌRE'NAME, *n.* The first name that precedes another, as Imperator Cæsar Augustus. *Selden.*

FŌRE'NAM-ED, *a.* Named or nominated before.

2. Mentioned before in the same writing or discourse.

FŌRE'NOON, *n.* The former part of the day, from the morning to meridian, or noon. We usually call the first part of the day, from the dawn to the time of breakfast, or the hour of business, the *morning*, and from this period to noon, the *forenoon*. But the limits are not precisely defined by custom.

FŌRE'-NŌ'TICE, *n.* Notice or information of an event before it happens. *Rymer.*

FO-REN'SAL, *a.* Forensic.

FO-REN'SIC, *a.* [from L. *forensis*, from *forum*, a court.]

Belonging to courts of judicature; used in courts or legal proceedings; as, a *forensic* term; *forensic* eloquence or disputes. *Locke. Watts.*

FŌRE-OR-DAIN', *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to preordain; to predestinate; to predetermine. *Hooker.*

FŌRE-OR-DAIN'ED, *pp.* Previously ordained.

FŌRE-OR-DAIN'ING, *ppr.* Preordaining.

FŌRE-OR-DI-NA'TION, *n.* Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination. *Jackson.*

FŌRE'PART, *n.* The part first in time; as, the *forepart* of the day or week.

2. The part most advanced in place; the anterior part; as, the *forepart* of any moving body.

3. The beginning; as, the *forepart* of a series.

FŌRE'PAS-ED, } *a.* Past before a certain time; as,
FŌRE'PAST, } *forepast* sins. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

FŌRE'-PLANE, *n.* In *carpentry* and *joinery*, the first plane used after the saw and axe. *Gwilt.*

FŌRE-POS-SESS'ED, (-pos-sest',) *a.* Holding formerly in possession; also, preoccupied; prepossessed; preengaged. *Sanderson.*

FŌRE-PRIZE', *v. t.* To prize or rate beforehand. *Hooker.*

FŌRE-PRIZ'ED, *pp.* Prized beforehand.

FŌRE-PRIZ'ING, *ppr.* Prizing beforehand.

FŌRE'-PROM'IS-ED, (-prom'ist,) *a.* Promised beforehand; preengaged.

FŌRE-QUOT'ED, *a.* Cited before; quoted in a foregoing part of the work.

FŌRE-RAN', *pret.* of FORERUN.

FŌRE'RANK, *n.* The first rank; the front. *Shak.*

FŌRE-RĒACH' *upon*, *v. t.* In *navigation*, to gain or advance upon in progression or motion. *Mar. Dict.*

FŌRE-RĒAD', *v. t.* To signify by tokens. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FŌRE-RĒAD'ING, *n.* Previous perusal. *Hales.*

FŌRE-RE-CIT'ED, *a.* Named or recited before. *Shak.*

FŌRE-RE-MEM'BER-ED, *a.* Called to mind previously. *Mountagu.*

FŌRE'RIGHT, (-rite,) *a.* Ready; forward; quick. *Massinger.*

FŌRE'RIGHT, *adv.* Right forward; onward. *Beaum.*

FŌRE-RUN', *v. t.* To advance before; to come before as an earnest of something to follow; to introduce as a harbinger.

> Heaviness *foreruns* the good event. *Shak.*

2. To precede; to have the start of. *Graunt.*

FŌRE-RUN'NER, *n.* A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others; a harbinger.

> My elder brothers, my *forerunners* came. *Dryden.*

2. An ancestor or predecessor. [*Obs.*]

3. A prognostic; a sign foreshowing something to follow. Certain pains in the head, back, and limbs, are the *forerunners* of a fever.

FŌRE-RUN'NING, *ppr.* Running before; preceding.

FŌRE'SAID, (-sed,) *pp.* or *a.* Spoken before. [See AFORESAID.]

FŌRE'SAIL, *n.* A sail extended on the fore-yard, which is supported by the foremast.

FŌRE-SAY', *v. t.* To predict; to foretell. *Shak.*

FŌRE-SAY'ING, *n.* A prediction. *Sherwood.*

FŌRE-SEE', *v. t.* To see beforehand; to see or know an event before it happens; to have prescience of; to foreknow.

> A prudent man *foreseeth* the evil and hideth himself. — Prov. xxii.

FŌRE-SEE'ING, *ppr.* Seeing before the event.

FŌRE-SEEN', *pp.* Seen beforehand.

FŌRE-SEER', *n.* One who foresees or foreknows.

FŌRE-SĒIZE', *v. t.* To seize beforehand.

FŌRE-SĒIZ'ED, *pp.* Seized beforehand.

FŌRE-SĒIZ'ING, *ppr.* Seizing beforehand.

FŌRE-SHAD'ŌW, *v. t.* To shadow or typify beforehand. *Dryden.*

FŌRE-SHAD'ŌW-ED, *pp.* Typified before.

FŌRE-SHAD'ŌW-ING, *ppr.* Shadowing beforehand.

FŌRE-SHAD'ŌW-ING, *n.* The act of shadowing beforehand; anticipation.

FŌRE-SHAME', *v. t.* To shame; to bring reproach on. *Shak.*

FŌRE-SHAM'ED, *pp.* Shamed before.

FŌRE-SHAM'ING, *ppr.* Shaming before.

FORE-SHEW', (-shō.) See FORESHOW.

FŌRE'SHIP, *n.* The fore part of a ship. *Acts* xxvii.

FŌRE-SHORT'EN, *v. t.* In *painting*, to represent figures as they appear to the eye when seen obliquely. Thus, a carriage-wheel, when viewed obliquely, appears like an ellipse. Human figures painted on a ceiling are sometimes so *foreshortened*, that the toes appear almost to touch the chin. So, also, in standing near a lofty building, the parts above are *foreshortened*, or appear shorter to the eye than they really are, because seen obliquely from below. *Encyc. Am.*

FŌRE-SHORT'EN-ING, *n.* The representation or appearance of objects when viewed obliquely. [See FORESHORTEN.] *Dryden.*

FŌRE-SHOW', *v. t.* To show beforehand; to prognosticate.

> Next, like Aurora, Spenser rose,
> Whose purple blush the day *foreshows*. *Denham.*

2. To predict; to foretell.

3. To represent beforehand, or before it comes.

FŌRE-SHOW'ER *n.* One who predicts. [*Hooker.*

FŌRE-SHOW'ING, *ppr.* Showing before; predicting.

FŌRE-SHOWN', *pp.* Shown beforehand; predicted.

FŌRE'-SHROUDS, *n. pl.* The shrouds of a ship attached to the foremast.

FŌRE'SIDE, *n.* The front side; also, a specious outside. *Spenser.*

FŌRE'SIGHT, *n.* Prescience; foreknowledge; prognostication; the act of foreseeing. *Milton.*

2. Provident care of futurity; foreknowledge accompanied with prudence in guarding against evil. *Spenser.*

FŌRE-SIGHT'ED, *a.* Prudent in guarding against evil; provident for the future.

FŌRE-SIGHT'FUL, *a.* Prescient; provident. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*

FŌRE-SIG'NI-FY, *v. t.* To signify beforehand; to betoken previously; to foreshow; to typify. *Hooker.*

FŌRE'SKIN, *n.* The skin that covers the glans penis; the prepuce.

FŌRE'SKIRT, *n.* The loose and pendulous part of a coat before. *Shak.*

FŌRE-SLACK', *v. t.* To neglect by idleness. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

FŌRE SLŌW', *v. t.* To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct. [*Not used.*]

> No stream, no wood, no mountain could *forestow*
> Their hasty pace. *Fairfax.*

2. To neglect; to omit. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

FŌRE-SLŌW', *v. i.* To be dilatory; to loiter. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FŌRE-SPĒAK', *v. t.* To foresay; to foreshow; to foretell or predict. *Camden.*

2. To forbid. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

3. To bewitch. [*Not used.*] *Drayton.*

FŌRE-SPĒAK'ING, *n.* A prediction; also, a preface. [*Not used.*]

FŌRE'SPEECH, *n.* A preface. [*Not used.*] *Sherwood.*

FŌRE-SPENT', *a.* Wasted in strength; tired; exhausted. *Shak.*

2. Past; as, life *forespent*. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

FŌRE-SPŌK'EN, *a.* Previously spoken.

FŌRE-SPUR'RER, *n.* One that rides before. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FOR'EST, *n.* [It. *foresta*; Fr. *forêt*; Arm. *forest*; G. *forst*; Ir. *foraois*, *foraighus*; Norm. *forest*; from the same root as L. *foris*, Fr. *hors*, and the Sax. *faran*, to go, to depart. Hence, the It. *forestiere*, Sp. *forastero*, signifies strange, foreign; It. *foresto*, wild, savage; Port. *forasteiro*, a stranger. This enables us to understand the radical meaning of other words which signify *strange*, *wild*, *barbarous*, &c. They all express distance from cities and civilization, and are from roots expressing departure or wandering.]

2. An extensive wood, or a large tract of land covered with trees. In *America*, the word is usually applied to a wood of native growth, or a tract of wood-

land which has never been cultivated. It differs from wood or woods chiefly in extent. We read of the Hercynian *forest*, in Germany, and the *forest* of Andennes, in France or Gaul.

2. In *law*, in *Great Britain*, a certain territory of woody grounds and pastures, privileged for wild beasts and fowls of forest, chase, and warren, to rest and abide in, under the protection of the king, for his pleasure. [*In this sense, the word has no application in America.*]

Forest laws; laws for governing and regulating forests, and preserving game. *England.*

FOR'EST, *v. t.* To cover with trees or wood.

FORE'STAFF, *n.* An instrument formerly used at sea, for taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies. It is now superseded by the sextant. *Brande.*

FOR'EST-AGE, *n.* An ancient service paid by foresters to the king; also, the right of foresters. *England.*

FORE-STALL', *v. t.* [See STALL.] To anticipate; to take beforehand.

Why need a man *forestall* his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would most avoid? *Milton.*

2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention.

I will not *forestall* your judgment of the rest. *Pope.*

3. In *law*, to buy or bargain for corn, or provisions of any kind, before they arrive at the market or fair, with intent to sell them at higher prices. This is a penal offense. *Encyc.*

4. To deprive by something prior. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

FORE-STALL'ED, *pp.* Anticipated; hindered; purchased before arrival in market.

FORE-STALL'ER, *n.* One who forestalls; a person who purchases provisions before they come to the fair or market, with a view to raise the price. *Locke.*

FORE-STALL'ING, *ppr.* Anticipating; hindering; buying provisions before they arrive in market, with intent to sell them at higher prices.

FORE-STALL'ING, *n.* Anticipation; prevention; the act of buying provisions before they are offered in market, with intent to sell them at higher prices.

FORE'STAY, *n.* In *a ship's rigging*, a large, strong rope, reaching from the foremast head toward the bowsprit end, to support the mast. *Mar. Dict.*

FORE'-STICK, *n.* The front stick of a wood fire.

FOR'EST-BORN, *a.* Born in a forest or wilderness. *Shak.*

FOR'EST-ED, *pp.* Covered with trees; wooded. *Tooke.*

2. *a.* Overspread with a forest. *S. E. Dwight.*

FOR'EST-ER, *n.* In *England*, an officer appointed to watch a forest, preserve the game, and institute suits for trespasses. *Encyc.*

2. An inhabitant of a forest. *Shak.*

3. A forest-tree. *Evelyn.*

FOR'EST-ING, *ppr.* Covering with trees.

FORE'SWART, } *a.* [See SWEAT.] Exhausted by
FORE'SWAT, } heat. [*Obs.*] *Sidney.*

FORE'-TACK-LE, *n.* The tackle on the foremast.

FORE'TASTE, *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation. The pleasures of piety are a *foretaste* of heaven.

FORE-TASTE', *v. t.* To taste before possession; to have previous enjoyment or experience of something; to anticipate.

2. To taste before another.

FORE-TAST'ED, *pp.* Tasted beforehand, or before another. *Milton.*

FORE-TAST'ER, *n.* One that tastes beforehand, or before another.

FORE-TAST'ING, *ppr.* Tasting before.

FORE-TAUGHT', (-tawt',) *pp.* Taught beforehand.

FORE-TEACH', *v. t.* To teach beforehand. *Spenser.*

FORE-TELL', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* FORETOLD. To predict; to tell before an event happens; to prophesy. *Milton. Pope.*

2. To foretoken; to foreshow. *Warton.*

FORE-TELL', *v. i.* To utter prediction or prophecy.

All the prophets from Samuel, and those that follow after, as many as have spoken, have likewise *foretold* of these days. — Acts iii.

FORE-TELL'ER, *n.* One who predicts or prophesies; a foreshower. *Boyle.*

FORE-TELL'ING, *ppr.* Predicting.

FORE-TELL'ING, *n.* Prediction.

FORE-THINK', *v. t.* To think beforehand; to anticipate in the mind.

The soul of every man
Perpetually does *forethink* thy fall. *Shak.*

2. To contrive beforehand. *Bp. Hall.*

FORE-THINK', *v. i.* To contrive beforehand. *Smith.*

FORE-THOUGHT', (fōre-thawt',) *pret.* of FORETHINK.

FORE'THOUGHT, (fōre'thawt,) *n.* A thinking beforehand; anticipation; prescience; premeditation.

2. Provident care. *Blackstone.*

FORE'-THOUGHT'FUL, *a.* Having forethought.

FORE-TO'KEN, *v. t.* To foreshow; to presignify; to prognosticate.

What strange prodigious signs *foretoken* blood. *Daniel.*

FORE TO'KEN, *n.* Prognostic; previous sign.

FORE TO'KEN-ED, *pp.* Foreshown. [*Sidney.*

FORE-TO'KEN-ING, *ppr.* Presignifying.

FORE-TOLD', *pp.* Predicted; told before.

FORE'-TOOTH, *n.*; *pl.* FORE-TEETH. One of the teeth in the fore part of the mouth; an incisor.

FORE'TOP, *n.* The hair on the fore part of the head.

2. That part of a woman's head-dress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.

3. In *ships*, the platform erected at the head of the foremast. [*In this sense, the accent on the two syllables is nearly equal.*]

FORE-TOP'MAST, *n.* The mast erected at the head of the foremast, and at the head of which stands the foretop-gallant-mast.

FOR-EV'ER, *adv.* At all times.

2. To eternity; through endless ages.

FORE-VOUCH'ED, (-voucht',) *pp.* Affirmed before; formerly told. *Shak.*

FORE'WARD, *n.* The van; the front. 1 *Maccabees.*

FORE-WARN', (fōre-waurn',) *v. t.* To admonish beforehand.

I will *forewarn* you whom ye shall fear. — Luke xii.

2. To inform previously; to give previous notice. *Milton.*

3. To caution beforehand. *Dryden.*

FORE-WARN'ED, *pp.* Admonished, cautioned, or informed beforehand.

FORE-WARN'ING, *ppr.* Previously admonishing or informing.

FORE-WARN'ING, *n.* Previous admonition, caution, or notice.

FORE-WEND', *v. t.* To go before. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FORE'WIND, *n.* A favorable wind. *Shak.*

FORE-WISH', *v. t.* To wish beforehand. *Knolles.*

FORE'WOM-AN, *n.* A woman who is chief; the head woman. *Tatler.*

FORE-WORN', *pp.* [See WEAR.] Worn out; wasted or obliterated by time or use. *Sidney.*

FOR'FEIT, (for'fit,) *v. t.* [Fr. *forfaire*, *forfait*; Low L. *forisfacere*, from L. *foris*, out or abroad, and *facio*, to make; Norm. *forface*, forfeit, and *forfist*, forfeited.]

To lose or render confiscable, by some fault, offense, or crime; to lose the right to some species of property, or that which belongs to one; to alienate the right to possess by some neglect or crime; as, to *forfeit* an estate by a breach of the condition of tenure, or by treason. By the ancient laws of England, a man *forfeited* his estate by neglecting or refusing to fulfill the conditions on which it was granted to him, or by a breach of fealty. A man now *forfeits* his estate by committing treason. A man *forfeits* his honor or reputation by a breach of promise, and by any criminal or disgraceful act. Statutes declare that by certain acts a man shall *forfeit* a certain sum of money. Under the feudal system, the right to the land *forfeited* vested in the lord or superior. In modern times, the right to things *forfeited* is generally regulated by statutes; it is vested in the state, in corporations, or in prosecutors or informers, or partly in the state or a corporation and partly in an individual. The duelist, to secure the reputation of bravery, *forfeits* the esteem of good men and the favor of Heaven.

FOR'FEIT, (for'fit,) *n.* [Fr. *forfait*; W. *forfed*; Low L. *forisfactura*. Originally, and still in French, a trespass, transgression, or crime. But with us, the effect of some transgression or offense.]

1. That which is forfeited or lost, or the right to which is alienated by a crime, offense, neglect of duty, or breach of contract; hence, a fine; a mulct; a penalty. He that murders pays the *forfeit* of his life. When a statute creates a penalty for a transgression, either in money or in corporal punishment, the offender, who, on conviction, pays the money or suffers the punishment, pays the *forfeit*.

2. Something deposited and redeemable by a jocular fine; whence the game of *forfeits*. *Goldsmith. Smart.*

3. One whose life is forfeited. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FOR'FEIT, *part. a.* [Used for FORFEITED.] Lost or alienated for an offense or crime; liable to penal seizure.

And his long tolls were *forfeit* for a look. *Dryden.*

FOR'FEIT-A-BLE, (for'fit-a-bl,) *a.* Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture.

For the future, uses shall be subject to the statutes of mortmain, and *forfeitable* like the lands themselves. *Blackstone.*

FOR'FEIT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Lost or alienated by an offense, crime, or breach of condition.

FOR'FEIT-ER, *n.* One who incurs punishment by forfeiting his bond. *Shak.*

FOR'FEIT-ING, *ppr.* Alienating or losing, as a right, by an offense, crime, or breach of condition.

FOR'FEIT-URE, (for'fit-yūre,) *n.* The act of forfeiting; the losing of some right, privilege, estate, honor, office, or effects, by an offense, crime, breach of condition, or other act. In regard to property, *forfeiture* is a loss of the right to possess, but not generally the actual possession, which is to be transferred by some subsequent process. In the feudal system, a forfeiture of lands gave him in reversion or remainder a right to enter.

2. That which is forfeited; an estate forfeited; a fine or mulct. The prince enriched his treasury by fines and *forfeitures*.

FOR'FEX, *n.* [L.] A pair of scissors. *Pope.*

FOR-GAVE', *pret.* of FORGIVE, which see.

FORGE, *n.* [Fr. *forge*; Sp. Port. *forja*; probably from L. *ferrum*, iron; It. *ferriera*, a forge; Port. *ferragem*, iron-work.]

1. A furnace in which iron or other metal is heated and hammered into form. A larger forge is called with us *iron-works*. Smaller forges, consisting of a bellows so placed as to cast a stream of air upon ignited coals, are of various forms and uses. Armies have traveling *forges* for repairing gun-carriages, &c.

2. Any place where any thing is made or shaped. *Hooker.*

3. The act of beating or working iron or steel; the manufacture of metalline bodies.

In the greater bodies the *forge* was easy. *Bacon.*

FORGE, *v. t.* To form by heating and hammering; to beat into any particular shape, as a metal.

2. To make by any means.

Names that the schools *forged* and put into the mouths of scholars. *Locke.*

3. To make falsely; to falsify; to counterfeit; to make in the likeness of something else; as, to *forge* coin; to *forge* a bill of exchange, or a receipt.

FORG'ED, (forjd,) *pp.* or *a.* Hammered; beaten into shape; made; counterfeited.

FORG'ER, *n.* One that makes or forms.

2. One who counterfeits; a falsifier.

FORG'ER-Y, *n.* The act of forging or working metal into shape. [*In this sense, rarely or never now used.*]

2. The act of falsifying; the crime of counterfeiting; as, the *forgery* of coin, or of bank notes, or of a bond. *Forgery* may consist in counterfeiting a writing, or in setting a false name to it, to the prejudice of another person.

3. That which is forged or counterfeited. Certain letters, purporting to be written by General Washington, during the revolution, were *forgeries*.

FOR-GET', *v. t.*; *pret.* FORGOT, [FORGAT, *obs.*;] *pp.* FORGOT, FORGOTTEN. [Sax. *forgetan*, *forgitan*, *forgytan*; G. *vergessen*; D. *vergeeten*; Sw. *förgäta*; Dan. *forgetter*; *for* and *get*.]

1. To lose the remembrance of; to let go from the memory.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and *forget* not all his benefits. — Ps. ciii.

2. To slight; to neglect.

Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? Yea, they may *forget*, yet will I not *forget* thee. — Is. xlix.

FOR-GET'FUL, *a.* Apt to forget; easily losing the remembrance of. A *forgetful* man should use helps to strengthen his memory.

2. Heedless; careless; neglectful; inattentive.

Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers. — Heb. xiii.

3. Causing to forget; inducing oblivion; oblivious; as, *forgetful* draughts. *Dryden.*

FOR-GET'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a forgetful manner.

FOR-GET'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of losing the remembrance or recollection of a thing; or rather, the quality of being apt to let any thing slip from the mind.

2. Loss of remembrance or recollection; a ceasing to remember; oblivion.

A sweet *forgetfulness* of human care. *Pope.*

3. Neglect; negligence; careless omission; inattention; as, *forgetfulness* of duty. *Hooker.*

FORG'E-TIVE, *a.* [from *forge*.] That may forge or produce; inventive. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FOR-GET'-ME-NOT', *n.* A small herb, of the genus *Myosotis*, bearing a beautiful blue flower, and extensively considered the emblem of fidelity. *Encyc. Am.*

FOR-GET'TER, *n.* One that forgets; a heedless person.

FOR-GET'TING, *ppr.* Losing the remembrance of.

FOR-GET'TING, *n.* The act of forgetting; forgetfulness; inattention.

FOR-GET'TING-LY, *adv.* By forgetting or forgetfulness. *B. Jonson.*

FORG'ING, *ppr.* Hammering; beating into shape; counterfeiting.

FORG'ING, *n.* The act of beating into shape; the act of counterfeiting.

FOR-GIV'A-BLE, *a.* [See FORGIVE.] That may be pardoned. *Sherwood.*

FOR-GIVE', (for-giv',) *v. t.*; *pret.* FORGAVE; *pp.* FORGIVEN. [*for* and *give*; Sax. *forgifan*; Goth. *fragiban*; G. *vergeben*; D. *vergeeven*; Dan. *forgiver*; Sw. *förgifva*. The sense is, to give from, that is, away, as we see by the Gothic *fra*, from. The English *for*, and G. and D. *ver*, are the same word, or from the same root; *ver* is the Eng. *far*. The Swedish *til* signifies *to*, and in this compound it signifies toward or back; so in L. *remitto*. See GIVE.]

1. To pardon; to remit, as an offense or debt; to overlook an offense, and treat the offender as not guilty. The original and proper phrase is to *forgive the offense*, to send it away, to reject it, that is, not to *impute it*, [put it to,] the offender. But, by an easy

transition, we also use the phrase, to *forgive the person* offending.

forgive us our debts. — *Lord's Prayer.*
If *ye forgive* men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also *forgive* you. — Matt. vi.
As savages never forget a favor, so they never *forgive* an injury. — *N. Chipman.*

It is to be noted that *pardon*, like *forgive*, may be followed by the name or person, and by the offense; but *remit* can be followed by the offense only. We forgive or pardon the man, but we do not *remit* him.

2. To remit, as a debt, fine, or penalty.

FOR-GIV'EN, *pp.* Pardoned; remitted.

FOR-GIVE'NESS, (for-giv'ness,) *n.* The act of forgiving; the pardon of an offender, by which he is considered and treated as not guilty. The *forgiveness* of enemies is a Christian duty.

2. The pardon or remission of an offense or crime; as, the *forgiveness* of sin or of injuries.

3. Disposition to pardon; willingness to forgive.

And mild *forgiveness* intercede
To stop the coming blow. — *Dryden.*

4. Remission of a debt, fine, or penalty.

FOR-GIV'ER, *n.* One who pardons or remits.

FOR-GIV'ING, *ppr.* Pardoning; remitting.

2. *a.* Disposed to forgive; inclined to overlook offenses; mild; merciful; compassionate; as, a *forgiving* temper.

FOR-GOT', FOR-GOT'TEN, } *pp.* or *a.* from FORGET.

FOR-HAIL', *v. t.* To draw or distress. [*Not used.*] — *Spenser.*

FO-RIN'SE-CAL, *a.* [L. *forinsecus.*] Foreign; alien. [*Little used.*]

FO-RIS-FA-MIL'IATE, *v. t.* [L. *foris*, without, and *familia*, family.]

To renounce a legal title to a further share of paternal inheritance. *Literally*, to put one's self out of the family. — *Encyc. of Criticism.*

FO-RIS-FA-MIL-I-A'TION, *n.* When a child has received a portion of his father's estate, and renounces all title to a further share, his act is called *forisfamiliation*, and he is said to be *forisfamiliated.* — *Encyc.*

FORK, *n.* [Sax. *fore*; D. *vork*; W. *forc*; Fr. *fourche*; Arm. *fork*; Sp. *horca*; Port. and It. *forca*; L. *furca.*]

1. An instrument consisting of a handle, and a blade of metal, divided into two or more points or prongs, used for lifting or pitching any thing; as, a *tablefork* for feeding; a *pitchfork*; a *dungfork*, &c. Forks are also made of ivory, wood, or other material.

2. A point; as, a thunderbolt with three *forks.* Shakspeare uses it for the point of an arrow.

3. *Forks*, in the *plural*, the point where a road parts into two; and the point where a river divides, or rather, where two rivers meet and unite in one stream. Each branch is called a *fork.*

FORK, *v. i.* To shoot into blades, as corn. — *Mortimer.*

2. To divide into two; as, a road *forks.*

FORK, *v. t.* To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay.

2. To dig and break ground with a fork.

3. To make sharp; to point.

FORK'ED, (forkt,) *pp.* Raised, pitched, or dug, with a fork.

2. *a.* Opening into two or more parts, points, or shoots; as, a *forked* tongue; the *forked* lightning.

3. Having two or more meanings. [*Not in use.*] — *B. Jonson.*

FORK'ED-LY, *adv.* In a forked form.

FORK'ED-NESS, *n.* The quality of opening into two or more parts.

FORK'HEAD, *n.* The point of an arrow. — *Spenser.*

FORK'LESS, *a.* Having no fork.

FORK'TAIL, *n.* A salmon in his fourth year's growth. [*Local.*]

FORK'Y, *a.* Forked; furcated; opening into two or more parts, shoots, or points; as, a *forky* tongue. — *Pope.*

FOR-LAY', *v. t.* To lie in wait for; to ambush; as, a thief *forlays* a traveler. — *Dryden.*

FOR-LIE', *v. i.*; *pret.* FORLAY. To lie before or in front of. [*Not used.*] — *Spenser.*

FOR-LORE', *a.* Forlorn. [*Not in use.*]

FOR-LORN', *a.* [Sax. *forloren*, from *forleosan*, to send away, to relinquish, to desert, to lose; *leosan*, to pass, to migrate; D. *verlooren*; Dan. *forloren*, from *forlorer*, Sw. *förlora*, to lose. Class Lr.]

1. Deserted; destitute; stripped or deprived; forsaken. Hence, lost; helpless; wretched; solitary.

Of fortune and of hope at once *forlorn.* — *Hubberd.*
To live again in these wild woods *forlorn.* — *Milton.*
For here *forlorn* and lost I tread. — *Goldsmith.*

2. Taken away. [*Obs.*]

When as night hath us of light *forlorn.* — *Spenser.*

3. Small; despicable; *in a ludicrous sense. Shak.*

FOR-LORN', *n.* A lost, forsaken, solitary person. — *Shak.*

FOR-LORN'-HOPE, *n.* *Literally*, a desperate case; hence, in *military affairs*, a detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, to storm a counterscarp, enter a breach, or perform other service attended with uncommon peril.

FOR-LORN'LY, *adv.* In a forlorn manner. — *Pollok.*

FOR-LORN'NESS, *n.* Destitution; misery; a forsaken or wretched condition. — *Boyle.*

FOR-LYE'. See FORLIE.

FORM, *n.* [L. *forma*; Fr. *forme*; Sp. *forma*, *horma*; It. *forma*; Ir. *foirm*; D. *vorm*; G. *form* = Sw. and Dan. *form.* The root of this word is not certainly known. The primary sense is probably to set, to fix, to fit. The D. *vormen* is rendered, to form, to shape, to mold, to *confirm*; and *form* may be allied to *firm.*]

1. The shape or external appearance of a body; the figure, as defined by lines and angles; that manner of being peculiar to each body, which exhibits it to the eye as distinct from every other body. Thus we speak of the *form* of a circle, the *form* of a square or triangle, a circular *form*, the *form* of the head, or of the human body, a handsome *form*, an ugly *form*, a frightful *form.*

Matter is the basis or substratum of bodies; *form* is the particular disposition of matter in each body, which distinguishes its appearance from that of every other body.

The *form* of his visage was changed. — Dan. iii.
After that he appeared in another *form* to two of them, as they walked. — Mark xvi.

2. Manner of arranging particulars; disposition of particular things; as, a *form* of words or expressions.

3. Model; draught; pattern.

Hold fast the *form* of sound words, which thou hast heard of me. — 2 Tim. i.

4. Beauty; elegance; splendor; dignity.

He hath no *form* nor comeliness. — Is. liii.

5. Regularity; method; order. This is a rough draught to be reduced to *form.*

6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show.

Having the *form* of godliness, but denying the power thereof. — 2 Tim. iii.

7. Stated method; established practice; ritual or prescribed mode; as, the *forms* of public worship; the *forms* of judicial proceeding; *forms* of civility.

8. Ceremony; as, it is a mere matter of *form.*

9. Determinate shape.

The earth was without *form*, and void. — Gen. i.

10. Likeness; image.

Who, being in the *form* of God. — Phil. ii.
He took on him the *form* of a servant. — Phil. ii.

11. Manner; system; as, a *form* of government; a monarchical or republican *form.*

12. Manner of arrangement; disposition of component parts; as, the interior *form* or structure of the flesh or bones, or of other bodies.

13. A long seat; a bench without a back. *Watts.*

[In this and the two following senses, the English pronunciation is *form.*]

14. In *schools*, a class; a rank of students. — *Dryden.*

15. The seat or bed of a hare. — *Prior.*

16. A mold; something to give shape, or on which things are fashioned. — *Encyc.*

17. In *printing*, an assemblage of types, composed and arranged in order, disposed into pages or columns, and inclosed and locked in a chase, to receive an impression. The *outer form* always contains the first and last pages, the *inner form* contains the second page.

18. *Essential form*, is that mode of existence which constitutes a thing what it is, and without which it could not exist. Thus water and light have each its particular *form* of existence, and the parts of water being decomposed, it ceases to be water. *Accidental form* is not necessary to the existence of a body. *Earth* is *earth* still, whatever may be its color.

FORM, *v. t.* [L. *formo.*]

1. To make or cause to exist in a particular manner.

And the Lord God *formed* man of the dust of the ground. — Gen. ii.

2. To shape; to mold or fashion into a particular shape or state; as, to *form* an image of stone or clay.

3. To plan; to scheme; to modify. — *Dryden.*

4. To arrange; to combine in a particular manner; as, to *form* a line or square of troops.

5. To adjust; to settle.

Our differences with the Romanists are thus *formed* into an interest. — *Decay of Piety.*

6. To contrive; to invent; as, to *form* a design or scheme.

7. To make up; to frame; to settle by deductions of reason; as, to *form* an opinion or judgment; to *form* an estimate.

8. To mold; to model by instruction and discipline; as, to *form* the mind to virtuous habits by education.

9. To combine; to unite individuals into a collective body; as, to *form* a society for missions.

10. To make; to establish. The subscribers are *formed* by law into a corporation. They have *formed* regulations for their government.

11. To compile; as, to *form* a body of laws or customs; to *form* a digest.

12. To constitute; to make. Duplicity *forms* no part of his character. These facts *form* a safe foundation for our conclusions. The senate and house of representatives *form* the legislative body.

13. In *grammar*, to make by derivation, or by affixes or prefixes. L. *do*, in the preterit, forms *dedi.*

14. To enact; to make; to ordain; as, to *form* a law or an edict.

FORM, *v. i.* To take a form.

FORM'AL, *a.* According to form; agreeable to established mode; regular; methodical.

2. Strictly ceremonious; precise; exact to affectation; as, a man *formal* in his dress, his gait, or deportment.

3. Done in due form, or with solemnity; express; according to regular method; not incidental, sudden, or irregular. He gave his *formal* consent to the treaty.

4. Regular; methodical; as, the *formal* stars. — *Waller.*

5. Having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; external; as, *formal* duty; *formal* worship.

6. Depending on customary forms.

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
Or bound in *formal* or in real chains. — *Pope.*

7. Having the power of making a thing what it is; constituent; essential.

Of letters the material part is breath and voice; the *formal* is constituted by the motions and figure of the organs of speech. — *Holder.*

8. Retaining its proper and essential characteristic; regular; proper.

To make of him a *formal* man again. — *Shak.*

FORM'AL-ISM, *n.* A resting in mere external forms of religion.

FORM'AL-IST, *n.* One who observes forms, or practices external ceremonies. More generally,

2. One who rests in external religious forms, or observes the forms of worship, without possessing the life and spirit of religion. A grave face and the regular practice of ceremonies have often gained to a *formalist* the reputation of piety.

FOR-MAL'I-TY, *n.* The practice or observance of forms.

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more studied and elaborate than in desperate designs. — *K. Charles.*

2. Ceremony; mere conformity to customary modes.

Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of *formality* and custom, but of conscience. — *Atterbury.*

3. Established order; rule of proceeding; mode; method; as, the *formalities* of judicial process; *formalities* of law.

4. Order; decorum to be observed; customary mode of behavior. — *L'Estrange.*

5. Customary mode of dress; habit; robe. — *Swift.*

6. External appearance. — *Glanville.*

7. Essence; the quality which constitutes a thing what it is.

The *formality* of the vow lies in the promise made to God. — *Stillingfleet.*

8. In *the schools*, the manner in which a thing is conceived; or a manner in an object, importing a relation to the understanding, by which it may be distinguished from another object. Thus *animality* and *rationality* are *formalities.* — *Encyc.*

FORM'AL-IZE, *v. t.* To model. [*Not used.*] — *Hooker.*

FORM'AL-IZE, *v. i.* To affect formality. [*Little used.*] — *Hales.*

FORM'AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Modeled.

FORM'AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Modeling.

FORM'AL-LY, *adv.* According to established form, rule, order, rite, or ceremony. A treaty was concluded and *formally* ratified by both parties.

2. Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely; as, to be stiff and *formally* reserved.

3. In open appearance; in a visible and apparent state.

You and your followers do stand *formally* divided against the authorized guides of the church, and the rest of the people. — *Hooker.*

4. Essentially; characteristically.

That which *formally* makes this [charity] a Christian grace, is the spring from which it flows. — *Smalridge.*

FOR'MA PAU'PER-IS, [L.] To sue in *forma pauperis*, is to sue as a poor man, which relieves from costs. — *Bouvier.*

FOR'MATE, *n.* [A more correct term than FORMIATE; but both are used.] A salt composed of formic acid combined with any base.

FOR-MA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *formatio.*]

1. The act of forming or making; the act of creating or causing to exist; or, more generally, the operation of bringing things together, or of shaping and giving form; as, the *formation* of the earth; the *formation* of a state or constitution.

2. Generation; production; as, the *formation* of ideas.

3. The manner in which a thing is formed. Examine the peculiar *formation* of the heart.

4. In *grammar*, the act or manner of forming one word from another, as *controller* from *control*.

5. In *geology*, formation may signify a single mass of one kind of rock, more or less extensive, or a collection of mineral substances, formed by the same agent, under the same or similar circumstances; or it may convey the idea, that certain masses or collections of minerals were formed not only by the same agent, but also during the same geological epoch. In this latter sense the term is almost always employed. *Cleaveland.*

Formation is that collection or assemblage of beds or layers, strata, or portions of earth, or minerals, which seem to have been formed at the same epoch, and to have the same general characters of composition and lodgment. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

FORM'A-TIVE, *a.* Giving form; having the power of giving form; plastic; as, the *formative* arts.

The meanest plant can not be raised without seeds, by any *formative* power residing in the soil. *Bentley.*

2. In *grammar*, serving to form; derivative; not radical; as, a termination merely *formative*.

FORM'A-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, that which serves merely to give form, and is no part of the radical.

FORM'ED, *pp.* Made; shaped; molded; planned; arranged; combined; enacted; constituted.

FOR'ME-DON, *n.* [*forma doni.*] In *English law*, a writ of right for a tenant in tail. This writ has now been abolished. *P. Cyc.*

FORM'ER, *n.* He that forms; a maker; an author.

FOR'MER, *a. comp.* [Sax. *form*, *forma*, but it is rendered *primus*, first. The Saxon word seems to be composed of *fore* and *ma*, more; but of this I am not confident.]

1. Before in time; preceding another or something else in order of time; opposed to *latter*.

Her *former* husband, who sent her away, may not take her again to be his wife, after that she is defiled. — Deut. xxiv.
The *former* and the latter rain. — Jer. v.

2. Past, and frequently ancient, long past.

For inquire, I pray thee, of the *former* age. — Job viii.

3. Near the beginning; preceding; as, the *former* part of a discourse or argument.

4. Mentioned before another.

A bad author deserves better usage than a bad critic; a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of want of judgment; but he can not be the latter without both that and an ill temper. *Pope.*

FOR'MER-LY, *adv.* In time past, either in time immediately preceding, or at any indefinite distance; of old; heretofore. We *formerly* imported slaves from Africa. Nations *formerly* made slaves of prisoners taken in war.

FORM'FUL, *a.* Ready to form; creative: imaginative. *Thomson.*

FOR'MI-ATE, *n.* [from L. *formica*, an ant.]

A salt composed of the formic acid and a base. [See FORMATE.]

FOR'MIC, *a.* [L. *formica*, an ant.]

Pertaining to ants; as, the *formic* acid, an acid obtained originally from red ants, but now formed by artificial distillation.

FOR-MI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *formicatio*, from *formico*, or *formica*, an ant.]

A sensation of the body resembling that made by the creeping of ants on the skin.

FOR'MI-DA-BLE, *a.* [L. *formidabilis*, from *formido*, fear.]

Exciting fear or apprehension; impressing dread; adapted to excite fear and deter from approach, encounter, or undertaking. It expresses less than *terrible*, *terrific*, *tremendous*, *horrible*, and *frightful*.

They seemed to fear the *formidable* sight. *Dryden.*
I swell my preface into a volume, and make it *formidable*, when you see so many pages behind. *Dryden.*

FOR'MI-DA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being formidable, or adapted to excite dread.

FOR'MI-DA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to impress fear.

FOR'MIL, *v. t.* To order. [*Craven dialect.*]

FORM'LESS, *a.* [from *form*.] Shapeless; without a determinate form; wanting regularity of shape. *Shak.*

FORM'U-LA, *n.* [L.] A prescribed form; a rule or

2. In *medicine*, a prescription. [model.

3. In *church affairs*, a confession of faith. *Encyc.*

4. In *mathematics*, a general expression for resolving certain cases or problems. *Cyc.*

5. In *chemistry*, a term applied to the symbols representing the different substances. *Ure.*

FORM'U-LA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *formulaire*, from L. *formula*.]

1. A book containing stated and prescribed forms, as of oaths, declarations, prayers, and the like; a book of precedents. *Encyc.*

2. Prescribed form; formula.

FORM'U-LA-RY, *a.* Stated; prescribed; ritual.

FORM'ULE, *n.* [Fr.] A set or prescribed model; formula. *Johnson.*

FORN'I-CATE, } *a.* [L. *fornicatus*, from *fornix*, an
FORN'I-CA-TED, } arch.]

Arched; vaulted like an oven or furnace. *Encyc.*

FORN'I-CATE, *v. i.* [L. *fornicor*, from *fornix*, a brothel.]

To commit lewdness, as an unmarried man or woman, or as a married man with an unmarried woman.

If a Brahmin *fornicate* with a Nayr woman, he shall not thereby lose his caste. *As. Researches.*

FORN-I-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *fornicatio*.]

1. The incontinence or lewdness of unmarried persons, male or female; also, the criminal conversation of a married man with an unmarried woman. *Laws of Connecticut.*

2. Adultery. *Matt.* v.

3. Incest. 1 *Cor.* v.

4. Idolatry; a forsaking of the true God, and worshiping of idols. 2 *Chron.* xxi. *Rev.* xix.

5. An arching; the forming of a vault.

FORN'I-CA-TOR, *n.* An unmarried person, male or female, who has criminal conversation with the other sex; also, a married man who has sexual commerce with an unmarried woman. [See ADULTERY.]

2. A lewd person.

3. An idolater.

FORN'I-CA-TRESS, *n.* An unmarried female guilty of lewdness. *Shak.*

FOR-PASS', *v. i.* To go by; to pass unnoticed. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FOR-PINE', *v. i.* To pine or waste away. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FOR-RAY', *v. t.* To ravage. [*Obs.*] [Qu. *forage*.] *Spenser.*

FOR-RAY', *n.* The act of ravaging. [See FORAY.]

FOR-SAKE', *v. t.*; *pret.* FORSOOK; *pp.* FORSAKEN. [Sax. *forsacan*, *forsacan*: *for*, a negative, and *secan*, to *seek*. (See SEEK.) Sw. *försaka*, Dan. *forsager*, G. *versagen*, D. *verzaaken*, to deny, to renounce. See SEEK and SAY.]

1. To quit or leave entirely; to desert; to abandon; to depart from. Friends and flatterers *forsake* us in adversity.

Forsake the foolish, and live. — Prov. ix.

2. To abandon; to renounce; to reject.

If his children *forsake* my law, and walk not in my judgments. — Ps. lxxxix.
Cease from anger, and *forsake* wrath. — Ps. xxxvii.

3. To leave; to withdraw from; to fail. In anger, the color *forsakes* the cheeks. In severe trials, let not fortitude *forsake* you.

4. In *Scripture*, God *forsakes* his people, when he withdraws his aid, or the light of his countenance. *Brown.*

FOR-SAK'ER, *n.* One that forsakes or deserts.

FOR-SAK'EN, *pp.* or *a.* Deserted; left; abandoned.

FOR-SAK'ING, *ppr.* Leaving or deserting.

FOR-SAK'ING, *n.* The act of deserting; dereliction.

FOR-SAY', *v. t.* To forbid; to renounce. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FOR-SLACK', *v. t.* To delay. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FOR-SOOTH', *adv.* [Sax. *forsothe*; *for* and *soth*, true.]

In truth; in fact; certainly; very well.

A fit man, *forsooth*, to govern a realm! *Hayward.*

[*It is generally used in an ironical or contemptuous sense.*]

FORS'TER, *n.* A forester. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

FOR-SWEAR', *v. t.*; *pret.* FORSWORE; *pp.* FORSWORN. [Sax. *forswerian*; Dan. *forsvarer*; Sw. *försvara*; G. *verschwören*, *abschwören*; D. *afzweeren*. See SWEAR and ANSWER.]

1. To reject or renounce upon oath. *Shak.*

2. To deny upon oath.

Like innocence, and so serenely bold
As truth, how lowly he *forswears* thy gold! *Dryden.*

To forswear one's self, is to swear falsely; to perjure one's self.

Thou shalt not *forswear thyself*. — Matt. v.

FOR-SWEAR', *v. i.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury. *Shak.*

FOR-SWEAR'ER, *n.* One who rejects on oath; one who is perjured; one that swears a false oath.

FOR-SWEAR'ING, *ppr.* Denying on oath; swearing falsely.

FOR-SWONK', *a.* [Sax. *swincan*, to labor.]

Overlabored. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FOR-SWORE', *pret.* of FORSWEAR.

FOR-SWORN', *pp.* of FORSWEAR. Renounced on oath; perjured.

FOR-SWORN'NESS, *n.* The state of being forsworn. *Mannyng.*

FORT, *n.* [Fr. *fort*; It. and Port. *forte*; Sp. *fuerte*; *fuerza*: L. *fortis*, strong.]

1. A fortified place; usually, a small fortified place; a place surrounded with a ditch, rampart, and parapet, or with palisades, stockades, or other means of defense; also, any building or place fortified for security against an enemy; a castle.

2. A strong side; opposed to weak side or foible.

FORT'AL-ICE, *n.* A small outwork of a fortification. The same as FORTELACE.

FOR'TE, (for'tā,) *adv.* [It.] A direction to sing or play with loudness or force.

FORTE, *n.* [Fr.] The strong point; that art or department in which one excels.

FORT'ED, *a.* Furnished with forts; guarded by forts. *Shak.*

FORTH, *adv.* [Sax. *forth*; G. *fort*; D. *voort*; from *fore*, *for*, *faran*, to go, to advance.]

1. Forward; onward in time, in advance; as, from that day *forth*; from that time *forth*.

2. Forward in place or order; as, one, two, three, and so *forth*.

3. Out; abroad; noting progression or advance from a state of confinement; as, the plants in spring put *forth* leaves.

When winter past, and summer scarce begun,
Invites them *forth* to labor in the sun. *Dryden.*

4. Out; away; beyond the boundary of a place; as, send him *forth* of France. [*Little used.*]

5. Out into public view, or public character. Your country calls you *forth* into its service.

6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end. [*Obs.*]

7. On to the end. [*Obs.*] [*Shak.*

FORTH, *prep.* Out of.

From *forth* the streets of Pomfret. *Shak.*
Some *forth* their cabins peep. *Donne.*

FORTH, *n.* [Su. Goth. *fort*.] A way.

FORTH'COM'ING, *a.* [See COME.] Ready to appear; making appearance. Let the prisoner be *forthcoming*.

FORTH'GO'ING, *n.* A going forth, or utterance; a proceeding from. *Chalmers.*

FORTH'GO'ING, *a.* Going forth.

FOR-THINK', *v. t.* To repent of. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

FORTH-IS'SU-ING, (-ish'shu-ing,) *a.* [See ISSUE.] Issuing; coming out; coming forward as from a covert. *Pope.*

FORTH-RIGHT', *adv.* [See RIGHT.] Straight forward; in a straight direction. [*Obs.*] *Sidney.*

FORTH-RIGHT', *n.* A straight path. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

FORTH'WARD, *adv.* Forward. *Bp. Fisher.*

FORTH-WITH', *adv.* [*forth* and *with*.] Immediately; without delay; directly.

Immediately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales; and he received his sight *forthwith*. — Acts ix.

FOR'THY, *adv.* [Sax. *forthi*.]

Therefore. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

FOR'TI-ETH, *a.* [See FORTY.] The fourth tenth; noting the number next after the thirty-ninth.

FOR'TI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be fortified. [*Little used.*]

FOR-TI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [See FORTIFY.] The act of fortifying.

2. The art or science of fortifying places to defend them against an enemy, by means of moats, ramparts, parapets, and other bulwarks. *Encyc.*

3. The works erected to defend a place against attack.

4. A fortified place; a fort; a castle.

5. Additional strength.

FOR'TI-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made strong against attacks.

FOR'TI-FI-ER, *n.* One who erects works for defense.

2. One who strengthens, supports, and upholds; that which strengthens. *Sidney.*

FOR'TI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *fortifier*; Sp. *fortificar*; It. *fortificare*.]

1. In *a general sense*, to add to the strength of; as, to *fortify* wine by the addition of brandy. [*Recent.*]

2. To surround with a wall, ditch, palisades, or other works, with a view to defend against the attacks of an enemy; to strengthen and secure by forts, batteries, and other works of art; as, to *fortify* a city, town, or harbor.

3. To strengthen against any attack; as, to *fortify* the mind against any sudden calamity.

4. To confirm; to add strength and firmness to; as, to *fortify* an opinion or resolution; to *fortify* hope or desire.

5. To furnish with strength or means of resisting force, violence, or assault.

FOR'TI-FY, *v. i.* To raise strong places. *Milton.*

FOR'TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making strong against attacks.

FOR'TI-LAGE, *n.* A little fort; a blockhouse. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

FORT'IN, *n.* [Fr.] A little fort; a field fort; a sconce. *Shak.*

FOR-TIS'SI-MO, [It.] In *music*, a direction to sing with the utmost strength or loudness.

FOR'TI-TER IN RE, [L.] Firmly in action or execution.

FOR'TI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *fortitudo*, from *fortis*, strong.]

That strength or firmness of mind or soul which enables a person to encounter danger with coolness and courage, or to bear pain or adversity without murmuring, depression, or despondency. *Fortitude* is the basis or source of genuine courage or intrepidity in danger, of patience in suffering, of forbearance under injuries, and of magnanimity in all conditions of life. We sometimes confound the effect with the cause, and use *fortitude* as synonymous with courage or patience; but *courage* is an active virtue or vice, and patience is the effect of *fortitude*.

Fortitude is the guard and support of the other virtues. *Locke.*

FORT'LET, *n.* A little fort.

FORT'NIGHT, (fort'nite,) *n.* [Contracted from *fourteen nights*, our ancestors reckoning time by nights and winters; so, also, *sevennights*, *sennight*, a week.

Non dierum numerum, ut nos, sed noctium computant. *Tacitus.*]

The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

FORT'NIGHT-LY, *adv.* Once in a fortnight; at intervals of a fortnight. *England.*

FOR'TRESS, *n.* [Fr. *forteresse*; It. *fortezza*, from *fort*, *forte*, strong.]

1. Any fortified place; a fort; a castle; a stronghold; a place of defense or security. The English have a strong *fortress* on the rock of Gibraltar, or that rock is a *fortress.*

2. Defense; safety; security.

The Lord is my rock and my *fortress.* — Ps. xviii.

FOR'TRESS, *v. t.* To furnish with fortresses; to guard; to fortify. *Shak.*

FOR'TRESS-ED, (for'trest,) *a.* Defended by a fortress; protected; secured. *Spenser.*

FOR-TU'I-TOUS, *a.* [L. *fortuitus*, from the root of *fors*, *forte*, *fortuna*; Fr. *fortuit*; It. and Sp. *fortuito.* The primary sense is, to come, to fall, to happen. See FARE.]

Accidental; casual; happening by chance; coming or occurring unexpectedly, or without any known cause. We speak of *fortuitous* events, when they occur without our foreseeing or expecting them; and of a *fortuitous* concourse of atoms, when we suppose the concourse not to result from the design and power of a controlling agent. But an event can not be in fact *fortuitous.* [See ACCIDENTAL and CASUAL.]

FOR-TU'I-TOUS-LY, *adv.* Accidentally; casually; by chance.

FOR-TU'I-TOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being accidental; accident; chance.

FOR-TU'I-TY, *n.* Accident.

FOR'TU-NATE, (fort'yu-nate,) *a.* [L. *fortunatus.* See FORTUNE.]

1. Coming by good luck or favorable chance; bringing some unexpected good; as, a *fortunate* event; a *fortunate* concurrence of circumstances; a *fortunate* ticket in a lottery.

2. Lucky; successful; receiving some unforeseen or unexpected good, or some good which was not dependent on one's own skill or efforts; as, a *fortunate* adventurer in a lottery. I was most *fortunate* thus unexpectedly to meet my friend.

3. Successful; happy; prosperous; receiving or enjoying some good in consequence of efforts, but where the event was uncertain, and not absolutely in one's power. The brave man is usually *fortunate.* We say, a *fortunate* competitor for a fair lady, or for a crown.

FOR'TU-NATE-LY, *adv.* Luckily; successfully; happily; by good fortune, or favorable chance or issue.

FOR'TU-NATE-NESS, *n.* Good luck; success; happiness. *Sidney.*

FOR'TUNE, (fort'yun,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *fortuna*; Sp. and It. *fortuna*; Arm. *fortun*; from the root of Sax. *faran*, to go, or L. *fero* or *porto.* So in D. *gebeuren*, to happen, to fall, from the root of *beur*; *gebeurtenis*, an event. We find the same word in *opportunus*, (*ob-portunus*,) seasonable. The primary sense is an event, that which comes or befalls. So Fr. *heureux*, from *heure*, hour, that is, time, season, and L. *tempestivus.* (See HOUR and TIME.) The Russ. *pora*, time, season, is of this family, and *fortune* is closely allied to it.]

1. *Properly*, chance; accident; luck; the arrival of something in a sudden or unexpected manner. Hence the heathens deified chance, and consecrated temples and altars to the goddess. Hence the modern use of the word, for a power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humor.

Though *fortune's* malice overthrow my state. *Shak.*

2. The good or ill that befalls man.

In you the *fortune* of Great Britain lies. *Dryden.*

3. Success, good or bad; event.

Our equal crimes shall equal *fortune* give. *Dryden.*

4. The chance of life; means of living; wealth.

His father dying, he was driven to London to seek his *fortune.* *Swift.*

5. Estate; possessions; as, a gentleman of small *fortune.*

6. A large estate; great wealth. This is often the sense of the word standing alone or unqualified; as, a gentleman or lady of *fortune.* To the ladies we say, Beware of *fortune*-hunters.

7. The portion of a man or woman; generally, of a woman.

8. Futurity; future state or events; destiny. The young are anxious to have their *fortunes* told.

You, who men's *fortunes* in their faces read. *Cowley.*

FOR'TUNE, *v. t.* To make fortunate. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To dispose, fortunately or not; also, to presage. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

FOR'TUNE, *v. i.* To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass.

It *fortuned* the same night that a Christian, serving a Turk in the camp, secretly gave the watchmen warning. *Knolles.*

FOR'TUNE-BOOK, *n.* A book to be consulted to discover future events. *Crashaw.*

FOR'TUN-ED, *a.* Supplied by fortune. *Shak.*

FOR'TUNE-HUNT'ER, *n.* A man who seeks to marry a woman with a large portion, with a view to enrich himself. *Addison.*

FOR'TUNE-HUNT'ING, *n.* The seeking of a fortune by marriage.

FOR'TUNE-LESS, *a.* Luckless; also, destitute of a fortune or portion.

FOR'TUNE-TELL, *v. t.* To tell, or pretend to tell, the future events of one's life; to reveal futurity. *Shak.*

FOR'TUNE-TELL'ER, *n.* One who tells, or pretends to foretell, the events of one's life; an impostor who deceives people, by pretending to a knowledge of future events.

FOR'TUNE-TELL'ING, *ppr.* Telling the future events of one's life.

FOR'TUNE-TELL'ING, *n.* The act or practice of foretelling the future fortune or events of one's life, which is a punishable crime.

FOR'TUN-IZE, *v. t.* To regulate the fortune of. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

FOR'TY, *a.* [Sax. *feowertig*; *feower*, four, and *tig*, ten. See FOUR.]

1. Four times ten.

2. An indefinite number; *a colloquial use.* A, B, and C, and *forty* more. *Swift.*

FO'RUM, *n.* [L. See FAIR.] In *Rome*, a public place, where causes were judicially tried, and orations delivered to the people; also, a market-place. Hence,

2. A tribunal; a court; any assembly empowered to hear and decide causes; also, jurisdiction.

FOR WAN'DER, *v. i.* To wander away; to rove wildly. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

FOR'WARD, *adv.* [Sax. *forweard*; *for*, *fore*, and *weard*, turned, L. *versus*; directed to the fore part.]

Toward a part or place before or in front; onward; progressively; opposed to BACKWARD. Go *forward*; move *forward.* He ran backward and *forward.*

In a *ship*, *forward* denotes toward the fore part.

FOR'WARD, *a.* Near or at the fore part; in advance of something else; as, the *forward* gun in a ship, or the *forward* ship in a fleet; the *forward* horse in a team.

2. Ready; prompt; strongly inclined.

Only they would that we should remember the poor; the same which I also was *forward* to do. — Gal. ii.

3. Ardent; eager; earnest; violent.

Or lead the *forward* youth to noble war. *Prior.*

4. Bold; confident; less reserved or modest than is proper; *in an ill sense*; as, the boy is too *forward* for his years.

5. Advanced beyond the usual degree; advanced for the season. The grass or the grain is *forward*, or *forward* for the season; we have a *forward* spring.

6. Quick; hasty; too ready. Be not *forward* to speak in public. Prudence directs that we be not too *forward* to believe current reports.

7. Anterior; fore.

Let us take the instant by the *forward* top. *Shak.*

8. Advanced; not behindhand. *Shak.*

FOR'WARD, *v. t.* To advance; to help onward; to promote; as, to *forward* a good design.

2. To accelerate; to quicken; to hasten; as, to *forward* the growth of a plant; to *forward* one in improvement.

3. To send forward; to send toward the place of destination; to transmit; as, to *forward* a letter or dispatches.

FOR'WARD-ED, *pp.* Advanced; promoted; aided in progress; quickened; sent onward; transmitted.

FOR'WARD-ER, *n.* He that promotes, or advances in progress.

2. One who sends forward or transmits goods; a forwarding merchant. *America.*

FOR'WARD-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Advancing; promoting; aiding in progress; accelerating in growth; sending onward; transmitting.

FOR'WARD-ING, *n.* The act or employment of transmitting or sending forward merchandise and other property for others.

FOR'WARD-LY, *adv.* Eagerly; hastily; quickly. *Atterbury.*

FOR'WARD-NESS, *n.* Cheerful readiness; promptness. It expresses more than *willingness.* We admire the *forwardness* of Christians in propagating the gospel.

2. Eagerness; ardor. It is sometimes difficult to restrain the *forwardness* of youth.

3. Boldness; confidence; assurance; want of due reserve or modesty.

In France it is usual to bring children into company, and cherish in them, from their infancy, a kind of *forwardness* and assurance. *Addison.*

4. A state of advance beyond the usual degree; as, the *forwardness* of spring or of corn.

FOR-WASTE', *v. t.* To waste; to desolate. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

FOR-WEA'RY, *v. t.* To dispirit. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

FOR-WEEP', *v. t.* To weep much. *Chaucer.*

FOR'WORD, (wurd,) *n.* [*fore* and *word.*] A promise. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

FOR-ZAN'DO, (fort-san'do,) [It.] In *music*, directs that notes are to be boldly struck and continued.

FOSSE, *n.* [Fr. *fosse*; Sp. *foso*; L. and It. *fossa*; from *fossus*, *fodio*, to dig. Class Bd.]

1. A ditch or moat; *a word used in fortification.*

2. In *anatomy*, a kind of cavity in a bone, with a large aperture. *Encyc.*

FOS'SIL, *a.* [Fr. *fossile*; Sp. *fosil*; It. *fossile*; L. *fossilis*; from *fodio*, *fossus*, to dig.]

Dug out of the earth; as, *fossil* coal; *fossil* salt. The term *fossil* is now appropriated to those organic substances which have become penetrated by earthy or metallic particles, and are found in rocks or the earth. Thus we say, *fossil* shells, *fossil* bones, *fossil* wood. *Cleaveland.*

FOS'SIL, *n.* A substance dug from the earth.

Fossil, among *mineralogists* and *geologists*, is now used to designate the petrified forms of plants and animals, which occur in the strata composing the surface of our globe. It is also sometimes used to denote simple and compound mineral bodies, such as earths, salts, bitumens, and metals. *P. Cyc.*

FOS'SIL-CO'AL, *n.* Highgate resin; a resinous substance found in perforating the bed of blue clay at Highgate, near London. It appears to be a true vegetable gum or resin, partly changed by remaining in the earth. *Cyc. Ackin.*

FOS-SIL-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *fossilis* and *fero.*]

Containing fossil or organic remains; as, *fossiliferous* rocks.

FOS'SIL-IST, *n.* One who studies the nature and properties of fossils, one who is versed in the science of fossils. *Black.*

FOS-SIL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act or process of converting into a fossil or petrifaction. *Journ. of Sci.*

FOS'SIL-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into a fossil or petrifaction; as, to *fossilize* bones or wood. *Journ. of Sci.*

FOS'SIL-IZE, *v. i.* To become or be changed into a fossil or petrifaction.

FOS'SIL-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Converted into a fossil or petrifaction.

FOS'SIL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Changing into a fossil or petrifaction.

FOS-SIL'O-GY, *n.* [*fossil*, and Gr. λογος, discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on fossils; also, the science of fossils.

FOS'SORES, *n. pl.* [L., diggers.] In *zoology*, a group of insects which are organized for excavating cells in earth or wood, where they deposit their eggs, with the bodies of other insects, for the support of the young when hatched.

FOS-SO'RI-AL, *a.* Digging.

FOS-SO'RI-AL, *n.* An animal which digs into the earth for a retreat or lodge, and whose locomotive extremities are adapted for that purpose.

FOSS'ROAD, } *n.* A Roman military way in England,
FOSS'WAY, } leading from Totnes, through Exeter, to Barton on the Humber; so called from the ditches on each side. *Encyc.*

FOS'SU-LATE, *a.* [L. *fossa.*]

Having trenches, or depressions like trenches.

FOS'TER, *v. t.* [Sax. *fostrian*, from *foster*, a nurse, or food; Sw. and Dan. *foster*, a child, one fed; Dan. *fostrer*, to nurse. I suspect this word to be from *food*, quasi *foodster*, for this is the D. word *voedster*, a nurse, from *voeden*, to feed; D. *voedsterheer*, a foster-father.]

1. To feed; to nourish; to support; to bring up.

Some say that ravens *foster* forlorn children. *Shak.*

2. To cherish; to forward; to promote growth. The genial warmth of spring *fosters* the plants.

3. To cherish; to encourage; to sustain and promote; as, to *foster* passion or genius.

FOS'TER, *v. i.* To be nourished or trained up together. *Spenser.*

FOS'TER, *n.* A forester. *Spenser.*

FOS'TER-AGE, *n.* The charge of nursing. *Raleigh.*

FOS'TER-BROTH'ER, (-bruth'er,) *n.* A male nursed at the same breast, or fed by the same nurse, but not the off-spring of the same parents.

FOS'TER-CHILD, *n.* A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father *Allison.*

FOS'TER-DAM, *n.* A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a child. *Dryden.*

FOS'TER-EARTH, (-erth,) *n.* Earth by which a plant is nourished, though not its native soil. *Philips.*

FOS'TER-ED, *pp.* Nourished; cherished; promoted.

FOS'TER-ER, *n.* A nurse; one that feeds and nourishes in the place of parents. *Dames.*

FOS'TER-FA'THER, *n.* One who takes the place of a father in feeding and educating a child. *Bacon.*

FOS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Nursing; cherishing; bringing up.

FOS'TER-ING, *a.* That cherishes and encourages.

FOS'TER-ING, *n.* The act of nursing, nourishing, and cherishing.

2. Nourishment. *Chaucer.*

FOS'TER-LING, *n.* A foster-child. *B. Jonson.*

FOS'TER-MENT, *n.* Food; nourishment. [*Not used.*]

FOS'TER-MOTH'ER, (-muth'er,) *n.* A nurse.

FOS'TER-NURSE, *n.* A nurse. [*Tautological.*]
FOS'TER-SIS'TER, *n.* A female nursed by the same person. *Swift.*
FOS'TER-SŎN, (-sun,) *n.* One fed and educated like a son, though not a son by birth. *Dryden.*
FOS'TRESS, *n.* A female who feeds and cherishes; a nurse. *B. Jonson.*
FOTH'ER, *n.* [G. *fuder*, a tun or load; D. *voeder*; Sax. *fother*, food, fodder, and a mass of lead, from the sense of stuffing, crowding. See FOOD.]
A fodder; a weight for lead, &c., of various magnitudes, but usually about 2400 lbs. [See FODDER.]
FOTH'ER, *v. t.* [From stuffing. See the preceding word.]
To endeavor to stop a leak in the bottom of a ship, while afloat, by letting down a sail under her bottom by its corners, and putting chopped yarn, oakum, wool, cotton, &c., between it and the ship's sides. These substances are sometimes sucked into the cracks, and the leak stopped. *Totten.*
FOTH'ER-ED, *pp.* Stopped, as a leak in the bottom of a ship.
FOTH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Stopping leaks, as above.
FOTH'ER-ING, *n.* The operation of stopping leaks in a ship, as above.
FOU-GADE', } *n.* [Fr. *fougade*; Sp. *fogada*; from L.
FOU-GASS', } *focus.*]
In *the art of war*, a little mine, charged with powder, and covered with stones or earth; sometimes dug outside of the works, to defend them, and sometimes beneath, to destroy them by explosion. *P. Cyc.*
FOUGHT, (fawt,) *pret.* and *pp.* of FIGHT. [See FIGHT.]
FOUGHT'EN, (fawt'n.) For FOUGHT. [*Obs.*]
FOUL, *a.* [Sax. *ful*, *faul*; D. *vuil*; G. *faul*; Dan. *fæl*. In Ch. with a prefix, נכל *nabail*, to defile. The Syr. with a different prefix, ܬܦܠ *tafel*, to *defile*. It coincides in elements with *full*, and probably the primary sense of both is, to put or throw on, or to stuff, to crowd. See the signification of the word in seamen's language.]
1. Covered with or containing extraneous matter which is injurious, noxious, or offensive; filthy; dirty; not clean; as, a *foul* cloth; *foul* hands; a *foul* chimney.
My face is *foul* with weeping. —Job xvi.
2. Turbid; thick; muddy; as, *foul* water; a *foul* stream.
3. Impure; polluted; as, a *foul* mouth. *Shak.*
4. Impure; scurrilous; obscene or profane; as, *foul* words; *foul* language.
5. Cloudy and stormy; rainy or tempestuous; as, *foul* weather.
6. Impure; defiling; as, a *foul* disease.
7. Wicked; detestable; abominable; as, a *foul* deed; a *foul* spirit.
Babylon — the hold of every *foul* spirit. — Rev. xviii.
8. Unfair; not honest; not lawful or according to established rules or customs; as, *foul* play.
9. Hateful; ugly; loathsome.
Hast thou forgot
The *foul* witch Sycorax? *Shak.*
10. Disgraceful; shameful; as, a *foul* defeat.
Who first seduced them to that *foul* revolt? *Milton.*
11. Coarse; gross.
They are all for mash and *foul* feeding. *Felton.*
12. Full of gross humors or impurities.
You perceive the body of our kingdom,
How *foul* it is. *Shak.*
13. Full of weeds; as, the garden is very *foul*.
14. Among *seamen*, entangled; hindered from motion; opposed to *clear*; as, a rope is *foul*.
15. Covered with weeds or barnacles; as, the ship has a *foul* bottom.
16. Not fair; contrary; as, a *foul* wind.
17. Not favorable or safe for anchorage; dangerous; as, a *foul* road or bay.
To fall foul, is to rush on with haste, rough force, and unseasonable violence.
2. To run against; as, the ship *fell foul* of her consort.
[These latter phrases show that this word is allied to the Fr. *fouler*, Eng. *full*, the sense of which is to press.]
FOUL, *v. t.* [Sax. *fulian*, *gefylan*.]
To make filthy; to defile; to daub; to dirty; to bemire; to soil, as, to *foul* the clothes; to *foul* the face or hands. *Ezek.* xxxiv. 18.
FOUL'DER, *v. i.* To emit great heat. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*
FOUL'ED, (fowld,) *pp.* Defiled; dirtied.
FOUL'FAC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* Having an ugly or hateful visage. *Shak.*
FOUL-FEED'ING, *a.* Gross; feeding grossly. *Hall.*
FOUL'ING, *ppr.* Making foul; defiling.
FOUL'LY, *adv.* Filthily; nastily; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.
I *foully* wronged him; do, forgive me, do. *Gay.*
2. Unfairly; not honestly.
Thou play'dst most *foully* for it. *Shak.*

FOUL'MOUTH-ED, *a.* Using language scurrilous, opprobrious, obscene, or profane; uttering abuse, or profane or obscene words; accustomed to use bad language.
So *foulmouthed* a witness never appeared in any cause. *Addison.*
FOUL'NESS, *n.* The quality of being foul or filthy; filthiness; defilement.
2. The quality or state of containing or being covered with any thing extraneous, which is noxious or offensive; as, the *foulness* of a cellar, or of a well; the *foulness* of a musket; the *foulness* of a ship's bottom.
3. Pollution; impurity.
There is not so chaste a nation as this, nor so free from all pollution or *foulness*. *Bacon.*
4. Hatefulness; atrociousness; as, the *foulness* of a deed.
5. Ugliness; deformity.
The *foulness* of the infernal form to hide. *Dryden.*
6. Unfairness; dishonesty; want of candor.
Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all falseness or *foulness* of intentions. *Hammond.*
FOUL'-SPŌK'EN, *a.* Slanderous. *Shak.*
2. Using profane, scurrilous, or obscene language.
FOU'MART, *n.* [Scot. *foumarte*. Qu. *foulmartin*.]
The polecat.
FOUND, *pret.* and *pp.* of FIND.
I am *found* by them that sought me not. — Is. lxv.
2. Supplied with food or board, in addition to wages; as, a laborer is hired at so much a day, and is *found*.
FOUND, *v. t.* [L. *fundo*, *fundare*; Fr. *fonder*; It. *fondare*; Sp. *fundar*; Ir. *bun*, stump, bottom, stock, origin; *bunaidhu*, *bunait*, foundation. If *n* is radical in *found*, as I suppose, it seems to be the Ar. بنا *bana*, Heb. Ch. בנה to build, that is, to set, found, erect. Class Bn, No. 7.]
1. To lay the basis of any thing; to set, or place, as on something solid for support.
It fell not, for it was *founded* on a rock. — Matt. vii.
2. To begin and build; to lay the foundation, and raise a superstructure; as, to *found* a city.
3. To set or place; to establish, as on something solid or durable; as, to *found* a government on principles of liberty.
4. To begin to form or lay the basis; as, to *found* a college or a library. Sometimes, to *endow* is equivalent to *found*.]
5. To give birth to; to originate; as, to *found* an art or a family.
6. To set, to place; to establish; as, Christianity is *founded* on the rock of ages; dominion is sometimes *founded* on conquest, sometimes on choice or voluntary consent.
Power, *founded* on contract, can descend only to him who has right by that contract. *Locke.*
7. To fix firmly.
I had else been perfect,
Whole as the marble, *founded* as the rock. *Shak.*

FOUND, *v. t.* [L. *fundo*, *fudi*, *fusum*; Fr. *fondre*; Sp. *fundir*, or *hundir*; It. *fondere*. The elements are probably *Fd*; *n* being adventitious.]
To cast; to form by melting a metal, and pouring it into a mold. *Milton.*
[This verb is seldom used, but the derivative *foundery* is in common use. For *found* we use *cast*.]
FOUN-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *fundatio*; Fr. *fondation*; from L. *fundo*.]
1. The basis of an edifice; that part of a building or structure which rests on the ground; usually a wall of stone which supports the edifice.
2. The act of fixing the basis. *Tickel.*
3. The basis or groundwork of any thing; that on which any thing stands, and by which it is supported. A free government has its *foundation* in the choice and consent of the people to be governed; Christ is the *foundation* of the church.
Behold, I lay, in Zion, for a *foundation*, a stone — a precious corner-stone. — Is. xxviii.
Other *foundation* can no man lay than that which is laid, which is Jesus Christ. — 1 Cor. iii.
4. Original; rise; as, the *foundation* of the world.
5. Endowment; a donation or legacy appropriated to support an institution, and constituting a permanent fund, usually for a charitable purpose.
6. Establishment; settlement.
FOUN-DĀ'TION-ER, *n.* One who derives support from the funds or foundation of a college or great school. *Jackson.* [*Eng.*]
FOUN-DĀ'TION-LESS, *a.* Having no foundation. *Hammond.*
FOUND'ED, *pp.* Set; fixed; established on a basis; begun and built.
FOUND'ER, *n.* One that founds, establishes, and erects; one that lays a foundation; as, the *founder* of a temple or city.
2. One who begins; an author; one from whom any thing originates; as, the *founder* of a sect of philosophers; the *founder* of a family or race.
3. One who endows; one who furnishes a permanent fund for the support of an institution; as, the *founder* of a college or hospital.
4. [Fr. *fondeur*.] A caster; one who casts metals in various forms; as, a *founder* of cannon, bells, hardware, printing types, &c.
5. A lameness occasioned by inflammation within the hoof of a horse. *Buchanan.*
FOUND'ER, *v. i.* [Fr. *fondre*, to melt, to fall.]
1. In *seamen's language*, to fill or be filled with water, and sink, as a ship.
2. To fail; to miscarry. *Shak.*
3. To trip; to fall. *Chaucer.*
FOUND'ER, *v. t.* To cause internal inflammation and great soreness in the feet of a horse, so as to disable or lame him. *Encyc.*
FOUND'ER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made lame in the feet by inflammation and extreme tenderness, as a horse.
2. Sunk in the sea, as a ship.
FOUND'ER-OUS, *a.* Failing; liable to sink from beneath; ruinous; as, a *founderous* road. *Burke.*
FOUND'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *fonderie*.]
1. The art of casting metals into various forms for use; the casting of statues.
2. The house and works occupied in casting metals; as, a *foundery* of bells, of hollow ware, of cannon, of types, &c.
FOUND'ING, *n.* The art of casting or forming of melted metal any article, according to a given design or pattern.
FOUND'LING, *n.* [from *found*, *find*.] A deserted or exposed infant; a child found without a parent or owner. A hospital for such children is called a *foundling hospital*.
FOUND'RESS, *n.* A female founder; a woman who founds or establishes, or who endows with a fund.
FOUND'RY, *n.* A building occupied for casting metals. [See FOUNDERY.]
FOUNT, } *n.* [L. *fons*; Fr. *fontaine*; Sp. *fuente*;
FOUNT'AIN, } It. *fonte*, *fontana*; W. *fynnon*, a fountain or source; *fyniaw*, *fynu*, to produce, to generate, to abound; *fion*, a source, breath, puff; *fiant*, produce.]
1. A spring, or source of water; *properly*, a spring or issuing of water from the earth. This word accords in sense with *well*, in our mother tongue; but we now distinguish them, applying *fountain* to a natural spring of water, and *well* to an artificial pit of water, having from the interior of the earth.
2. A small body of springing water. *Taylor.*
3. A jet; a spouting of water; an artificial spring.
4. The head or source of a river. *Drayton.*
5. Original, first principle or cause; the source of any thing.
Also thy God, the *fountain* of all goodness. *Common Prayer.*
Fountain of tears. See FONT.
FOUNT'AIN-HEAD, (fount'in-hed,) *n.* Primary source, original; first principle. *Young.*
FOUNT'AIN-LESS, *a.* Having no fountain; wanting a spring.
A barren desert, *fountainless* and dry. *Milton.*
FOUNT'AIN-TREE, *n.* In *the Canary Isles*, a tree which distils water from its leaves in sufficient abundance for the inhabitants near it. *Encyc.*
FOUNT'FUL, *a.* Full of springs; as, *fountful* Ida.
FŌUR, *a.* [Sax. *feower*; G. *vier*; D. *vier*; Sw. *fyra*; Dan. *fire*. I suspect this word to be contracted from Goth. *fidwor*, W. *pedwar*, Arm. *pevar*, *peder*, or *petor*, *peore*, from which L. *petoritum*, *petorritum*, a carriage with four wheels, *petorrota*.]
Twice two; denoting the sum of two and two.
FŌURBE, (foorb,) *n.* [Fr.] A tricking fellow; a cheat. [*Not English.*] *Denham.*
FŌUR'-EDG-ED, *a.* Having four edges. *Smith.*
FŌUR'FŌLD, *a.* Four double; quadruple; four times told; as, a *fourfold* division.
He shall restore the lamb *fourfold*. — 2 Sam. xii.
FŌUR'FŌLD, *n.* Four times as much.
FŌUR'FŌLD, *v. t.* To assess in a fourfold ratio. [*Not authorized.*]
FŌUR'FŌLD-ING, *n.* Making four double; quadrupling. *Dwight.*
FŌUR'FŌOT-ED, *a.* Quadruped; having four feet; as the horse and the ox.
FŌUR'I-ER-ISM, *n.* The system of Charles Fourier, a Frenchman, who recommends the reorganization of society into small communities, living in common.
FŌUR'I-ER-ITE, *n.* One who favors Fourierism.
FŌUR'RIĒR, *n.* [Fr.] A harbinger. [*Not English.*] *Buck.*
FŌUR'SCORE, *a.* [See SCORE.] Four times twenty; eighty. It is used elliptically for *fourscore years*; as, a man of *fourscore*. *Temple.*
FŌUR'SQUĀRE, *a.* Having four sides and four angles equal; quadrangular. *Raleigh.*
FŌUR'TEEN, *a.* [*four* and *ten*; Sax. *feowertyn*.]
Four and ten; twice seven.
FŌUR'TEENTH, *a.* The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

FOUR'TEENTH, *n.* In *music*, the octave of the seventh.

FOURTH, *a.* The ordinal of four; the next after the third.

FOURTH, *n.* In *music*, an interval composed of two tones and a semitone. This is called the *perfect fourth*. Two whole tones and a semitone compose the *diminished fourth*. Three full tones compose a triton, or *fourth redundant*. *P. Cyc.*

FOURTH'LY, *adv.* In the fourth place.

FOUR'WHEEL-ED, *a.* Having or running on four wheels.

FOU'TER, (foo'ter,) *n.* A despicable fellow. *Brocket.*

FOU'TRA, *n.* [Fr. *foutre.*] A fig; a scoff. [*Obs.*]

FOU'TY, *n.* [Fr. *foutu.*] Despicable. [*Shak.*

FO'VE-O-LA-TED, *a.* [Low L. *fovcola.*] Having little depressions or pits. *Smith.*

FO-VIL'LA, *n.* [L. *foveo.*] A fine substance, imperceptible to the naked eye, emitted from the pollen of flowers. *Martyn.*

FOWL, *n.* [Sax. *fugel, fugl*; G. and D. *vogel*; Dan. *fugl*; Sw. *fogel*: from the root of the L. *fugio, fugo*, Gr. φευγω, and signifying the *flying animal.*]

A flying or winged animal; the generic name of certain animals that move through the air by the aid of wings. Fowls have two feet, are covered with feathers, and have wings for flight. *Bird* is, etymologically, a young fowl or chicken, and may well be applied to the smaller species of fowls. But it has usurped the place of *fowl*, and is now commonly used as the generic term, though this is not in accordance with its etymology.

Fowl is used as a collective noun. We dined on fish and *fowl*.

> Let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the *fowl* of the air.—Gen. i.

But this use in America is not frequent. We generally use the plural, *fowls*. The word is colloquially used for poultry, or rather, in a more limited sense, for barndoor fowls.

FOWL, *v. i.* To catch or kill wild fowls for game or food, as by means of bird-lime, decoys, nets, and snares, or by pursuing them with hawks, or by shooting.

FOWL'ER, *n.* A sportsman who pursues wild fowls, or takes or kills them for food.

FOWL'ING, *ppr.* Pursuing or taking wild fowls.

FOWL'ING, *n.* The art or practice of catching or shooting fowls or birds; also, falconry.

FOWL'ING-PIECE, *n.* A light gun for shooting fowls or birds.

FOX, *n.* [Sax. *fox*; G. *fuchs*; D. *vos.*]

1. An animal of the genus *Vulpis*, (*Canis* of Linnæus,) with a straight tail, yellowish or straw-colored hair, and erect ears. This animal burrows in the earth, is remarkable for his cunning, and preys on lambs, geese, hens, or other small animals.

2. A sly, cunning fellow.

3. In *seamen's language*, a small strand of rope, made by twisting several rope-yarns together; used for seizings or mats. *Totten.*

4. *Formerly*, a cant expression for a sword. *Shak.*

FOX, *v. t.* To intoxicate; to stupefy. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

2. To cover the foot of boots with new leather and new soles. *America.*

FOX, *v. i.* To turn sour; applied to beer when it sours in fermenting. *Smart.*

FOX'CASE, *n.* The skin of a fox. [*Not used.*] *L'Estrange.*

FOX'-CHASE, *n.* The pursuit of a fox with hounds.

FOX'ED, (foxt,) *pp.* or *a.* Turned sour in fermenting, as beer. *Booth.*

FOX'ER-Y, *n.* Behavior like that of a fox. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

FOX'-E-VIL, *n.* A kind of disease in which the hair falls off. *Dict.*

FOX'-GLOVE, *n.* A handsome biennial plant, *Digitalis Purpurea*, whose leaves are used as a powerful medicine, both as a sedative and diuretic. *Dunglison.*

FOX'HOUND, *n.* A hound for chasing foxes.

FOX'-HUNT, *n.* The chase or hunting of a fox.

FOX'-HUNT-ER, *n.* One who hunts or pursues foxes with hounds.

FOX'-HUNT-ING, *n.* The employment of hunting foxes.

FOX'-HUNT-ING, *a.* Pertaining to or engaged in the hunting of foxes. *Hall.*

FOX'ISH, FOX'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a fox in qualities; cunning.

FOX'SHIP, *n.* The character or qualities of a fox; cunning. *Shak.*

FOX'TAIL, *n.* A species of grass, the Alopecurus.

FOX'-TRAP, *n* A trap, or a gin or snare, to catch foxes.

FOX'Y, *a.* Pertaining to foxes; wily. [*Not used.*]

2. An epithet applied to paintings, when the shadows and lower tones have too much of a yellowish, reddish-brown color. *Jocelyn.*

FOY, *n.* [Fr. *foi.*] Faith. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

FOY, *n.* [Teut. *foey.*] A feast given by one who is about to leave a place. *England's Jests.*

FOY'SON. See Foison.

FRA'CAS, *n.* [Fr.] An uproar; a noisy quarrel; a disturbance.

FRACT, *v. t.* To break. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FRAC'TION, *n.* [L. *fractio*; Fr. *fraction*; from L. *frango, fractus*, to *break.* [See Break.]

1. The act of breaking or state of being broken, especially by violence. *Burnet.*

2. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, a broken part of an integral or integer; any division of a whole number or unit, as $\frac{2}{5}$, two fifths, $\frac{1}{4}$, one fourth, which are called *vulgar fractions*. In these, the figure above the line is called the *numerator*, and the figure below the line the *denominator*. In *decimal fractions*, the denominator is a unit, or 1, with as many ciphers annexed as the numerator has places. They are commonly expressed by writing the numerator only with a point before it, by which it is separated from whole numbers; thus .5, which denotes five tenths, $\frac{5}{10}$, or half of a unit; .25, that is, $\frac{25}{100}$, or a fourth part of a unit.

FRAC'TION-AL, *a.* Belonging to a broken number; comprising a part or the parts of a unit; as, *fractional* numbers.

FRAC'TIOUS, (frak'shus,) *a.* Apt to break out into a passion; apt to quarrel; cross; snappish; as, a *fractious* man.

FRAC'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Passionately; snappishly.

FRAC'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* A cross or snappish temper.

FRAC'TURE, (frakt'yur,) *n.* [L. *fractura.* See Break.]

1. A breach in any body, especially a breach caused by violence; a rupture of a solid body.

2. In *surgery*, the rupture or disruption of a bone. A fracture is *simple* or *compound*; *simple*, when the bone only is divided; *compound*, when the bone is broken, with a laceration of the integuments.

3. In *mineralogy*, the manner in which a mineral breaks, and by which its texture is displayed; as, a *compact fracture*; a *fibrous fracture*; *foliated*, *striated*, or *conchoidal fracture*, &c. *Kirwan.*

FRAC'TURE, *v. t.* To break; to burst asunder; to crack; to separate continuous parts; as, to *fracture* a bone; to *fracture* the skull. *Wiseman.*

FRAC'TUR-ED, (frakt'yurd,) *pp.* or *a.* Broken; cracked.

FRAC'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Breaking; bursting asunder; cracking.

FRAG'ILE, (fraj'il,) *a.* [L. *fragilis*, from *frango*, to break.]

1. Brittle; easily broken.

> The stalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile*. *Bacon.*

2. Weak; liable to fail; easily destroyed; as, *fragile* arms. *Milton.*

FRAG'ILE-LY, *adv.* So as to be easily broken.

FRA-GIL'I-TY, *n.* Brittleness; easiness to be broken. *Bacon.*

2. Weakness; liableness to fail. *Knolles.*

3. Frailty; liableness to fault. *Wotton.*

FRAG'MENT, *n.* [L. *fragmentum*, from *frango*, to break.]

1. A part broken off; a piece separated from any thing by breaking.

> Gather up the *fragments* that remain, that nothing be lost.—John vi.

2. A part separated from the rest; an imperfect part; as, *fragments* of ancient writings.

3. A small, detached portion; as, *fragments* of time. *Franklin.*

FRAG'MENT-A-RY, *a.* Composed of fragments. *Donne.*

FRAG'MENT-ED, *a.* Broken into fragments.

FRA'GOR, *n.* [L. See Break.] A loud and sudden sound; the report of any thing bursting; a loud, harsh sound; a crash.

2. A strong or sweet scent. [*Obs.*]

FRA'GRANCE, FRA'GRAN-CY, *n.* [L. *fragrantia*, from *fragro*, to smell strong. Ar. ارج *ariga*, to emit or diffuse odor.

The Arabic is without a prefix, and the word belongs probably to the great family of *reek, wreak.*]

Sweetness of smell; that quality of bodies which affects the olfactory nerves with an agreeable sensation; pleasing scent; grateful odor.

> Eve separate he spies,
> Veiled in a cloud of *fragrance*. *Milton.*
> The goblet, crowned,
> Breathed aromatic *fragrances* around. *Pope.*

FRA'GRANT, *a.* Sweet of smell; odorous.

> *Fragrant* the fertile earth
> After soft showers. *Milton.*

FRA'GRANT-LY, *adv.* With sweet scent. *Mortimer.*

FRAIL, *a.* [Supposed to be from Fr. *frêle*, It. *frale*. Qu. L. *fragilis*, or from a different root.]

1. Weak; infirm; liable to fail and decay; subject to casualties; easily destroyed; perishable; not firm or durable.

> That I may know how *frail* I am.—Ps. xxxix.

2. Weak in mind or resolution; liable to error or deception.

> Man is *frail* and prone to evil. *Taylor.*

3. Weak; easily broken or overset; as, a *frail* bark.

FRAIL, *n.* [Norm. *fraile.*]

1. A basket made of rushes, used chiefly for containing figs and raisins.

2. A rush for weaving baskets. *Johnson.*

3. A certain quantity of raisins, about 75 pounds.

FRAIL'LY, *adv.* Weakly; infirmly. [*Encyc.*

FRAIL'NESS, *n.* Weakness; infirmity; as, the *frailness* of the body.

FRAIL'TY, *n.* Weakness of resolution; infirmity; liableness to be deceived or seduced.

> God knows our *frailty*, and pities our weakness. *Locke.*

2. Frailness; infirmity of body.

3. Fault proceeding from weakness; foible; sin of infirmity. [*In this sense, it has a plural.*]

FRAIS CHEUR, (frā'shur,) *n.* [Fr.] Freshness; coolness. [*Not English.*] *Dryden.*

FRAISE, *n.* [Fr., from It. *fregio*, ornament, frieze.]

1. In *fortification*, a defense consisting of pointed stakes driven into the ramparts, in a horizontal or inclined position. *P. Cyc.*

2. A pancake with bacon in it. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

FRAIS'ED, *a.* Fortified with fraise.

FRAM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be framed.

FRAME, *v. t.* [Sax. *framman*, to frame, to effect or perform; Arm. *framma*, to join, D. *raam*, a frame, G. *rahm*, a frame and cream; Dan. *ramme*; Sw. *ram*; Russ. *rama.* Qu. Class Rm, No. 6. In Russ. *rama* is a *frame*, and *ramo*, the shoulder, L. *armus*, Eng. *arm.*]

1. To fit or prepare and unite several parts in a regular structure or entire thing; to fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts; as, to *frame* a house or other building.

2. To fit one thing to another; to adjust; to make suitable. *Abbot.*

3. To make; to compose; as, to *frame* a law,

> For thou art *framed* of the firm truth of valor. *Shak.*

4. To regulate; to adjust; to shape; to conform; as, to *frame* our lives according to the rules of the gospel.

5. To form and digest by thought; as, to *frame* ideas in the mind.

> How many excellent reasonings are *framed* in the mind of a man of wisdom and study in a length of years! *Watts.*

6. To contrive; to plan; to devise; as, to *frame* a project or design.

7. To invent; to fabricate; *in a bad sense*; as, to *frame* a story or lie.

FRAME, *v. i.* To contrive. *Judges* xii. 6.

FRAME, *n.* The timbers of an edifice fitted and joined in the form proposed, for the purpose of supporting the covering; as, the *frame* of a house, barn, bridge, or ship.

2. Any fabric or structure composed of parts united; as, the *frame* of an ox or horse. So we say, the *frame* of the heavenly arch; the *frame* of the world. *Hooker. Tillotson.*

3. Any kind of case or structure made for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things; as, the *frame* of a window, door, picture, or looking-glass.

4. Among *printers*, a stand to support the cases in which the types are distributed.

5. Among *founders*, a kind of ledge, inclosing a board, which, being filled with wet sand, serves as a mold for castings. *Encyc.*

6. A sort of loom on which linen, silk, &c., is stretched, for quilting and embroidering. *Encyc.*

7. Order; regularity; adjusted series or composition of parts. We say, a person is out of *frame*; the mind is not in a good *frame*.

> Your steady soul preserves her *frame*. *Swift.*

8. Form; scheme; structure; constitution; system; as, a *frame* of government.

9. Contrivance; projection.

> John the bastard,
> Whose spirits toil in *frame* of villainies. *Shak.*

10. Particular state, as of the mind.

11. Shape; form; proportion. *Hudibras.*

Lace-frame; a frame or machine for making lace.

Stocking-frame; a loom or machine for making stockings, with silk, woolen, or cotton thread.

FRAM'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Fitted and united in due form; made; composed; devised; adjusted.

FRAM'ER, *n.* One who frames; a maker; a contriver.

FRAME'-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* The same as Frame; that which supports or incloses any thing else.

FRAM'ING, *ppr.* Fitting and joining in due construction; making; fabricating; composing; adjusting; inventing; contriving.

FRAM'ING, *n.* The act of constructing a frame; the frame thus constructed.

FRAM'POLD, *a.* Peevish; cross; vexatious. [*Low, and not in use.*] *Shak.*

FRANC, *n.* A silver coin, of France, of the value of eighteen cents and six mills, as established by a law of Congress in 1846.

FRAN'CHISE, (fran'chiz,) *n.* [Fr., from *franc*, free; It. *franchezza*; Sp. and Port. *franqueza*. See FRANK.]

Properly, liberty; freedom. Hence,

1. A particular privilege or right granted by a prince or sovereign to an individual, or to a number of persons; as, the right to be a body corporate with perpetual succession; the right to hold a court leet, or other court; to have waifs, wrecks, treasure-trove, or forfeitures. So the right to vote for governors, senators, and representatives, is a *franchise* belonging to citizens, and not enjoyed by aliens. The right to establish a bank is a *franchise*.

2. Exemption from a burden or duty to which others are subject.

3. The district or jurisdiction to which a particular privilege extends; the limits of an immunity. *Spenser.*

4. An asylum or sanctuary, where persons are secure from arrest.

Churches and monasteries in Spain are *franchises* for criminals. *Encyc.*

FRAN'CHISE, *v. t.* To make free; *but* ENFRANCHISE *is more generally used.* *Shak.*

FRAN'CHIS-ED, (fran'chizd,) *pp.* Made free.

FRAN'CHISE-MENT, (fran'chiz-ment,) *n.* Release from burden or restriction; freedom. *Spenser.*

FRAN'CHIS-ING, *ppr.* Making free.

FRAN'CIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Franks or French.

FRAN-CIS'CAN, *a.* Belonging to the order of St. Francis.

FRAN-CIS'CAN, *n.* A monk of the order of St. Francis, founded in 1209. They are called also *Gray Friars* and *Friars Minor*.

FRAN'CO-LIN, *n.* A species of partridge, European and Asiatic; the Perdix francolinus.

FRAN-GI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being frangible.

FRAN'GI-BLE, *a.* [from L. *frango*, to break.] That may be broken, brittle, fragile; easily broken. *Boyle.*

FRAN'GI-PANE, *n.* [Fr.] A species of pastry, containing cream and almonds; also, a perfume. *Smart.*

FRAN'ION, (fran'yun,) *n.* A paramour, or a boon companion. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

FRANK, *a.* [Fr. *franc*; It. and Sp. *franco*; G. *frank*; D. *vrank*. Qu. Ar. فرغ *farag*, to free. Class Br, No. 36, or Class Brg, No. 5, 6, 7, 8. *Free* and *frank* may be from the same root or family; *but free* in Saxon is *frigan*, coinciding in elements with *break*, and the nasal sound of *g* would give *frank*. The French *franchir* gives the sense of *breaking out* or *over limits*.

1. Open; ingenuous; candid; free in uttering real sentiments; not reserved; using no disguise. Young persons are usually *frank*; old persons are more reserved.

2. Open; ingenuous; as, a *frank* disposition or heart.

3. Liberal; generous; not niggardly. *Bacon.* [*This sense is now rare.*]

4. Free; without conditions or compensation; as, a *frank* gift.

5. Licentious; unrestrained. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

FRANK, *n.* An ancient coin of France. The value of the gold franc was something more than that of the gold crown. The silver franc was in value a third of the gold one. The gold coin is no longer in circulation. The present *frank* (commonly written *franc*) is a silver coin of the value nearly of nineteen cents, or ten pence sterling.

2. A letter which is exempted from postage; or the writing which renders it free.

3. A sty for swine. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FRANK, *n.* A name given by the Turks, Greeks, and Arabs, to any of the inhabitants of the western parts of Europe, English, French, Italians, &c.

2. An individual belonging to a powerful German tribe, called the *Franks*, who conquered France.

FRANK, *v. t.* To exempt, as a letter from the charge of postage.

2. To shut up in a sty or frank. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

3. To feed high; to cram; to fatten. [*Not used.*]

FRANK-AL-MOIGNE', (frank-al-moin',) *n.* [*frank*, and Norm. *almoigne*, alms.]

Free alms, in *English law*, a tenure by which a religious corporation holds lands to them and their successors forever, on condition of praying for the soul of the donor. *Blackstone.*

FRANK'-CHASE, *n.* A liberty of free chase, whereby persons having lands within the compass of the same are prohibited to cut down any wood, &c., out of the view of the forester. *Cowel.*

Free-chase, is the liberty of keeping beasts of chase or royal game therein, protected even from the owner of the land himself, with a power of hunting them thereon. *Blackstone.*

FRANK'ED, (frankt,) *pp.* or *a.* Exempted from postage.

FRANK'-FEE, *n.* Freehold; a holding of lands in fee-simple. *Encyc.*

FRANK'-HEART'ED, *a.* Having a frank disposition.

FRANK'-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of having a frank heart.

FRANK-IN'CENSE or FRANK'IN-CENSE, *n.* [*frank* and *incense*.] A dry, resinous substance, in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowish white color, of a bitterish, acrid taste, and very inflammable, used as a perfume. *Hill. Encyc.*

FRANK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Exempting from postage.

FRANK'ING, *n.* The act of exempting from postage.

FRANK'ISH, *a.* Relating to the Franks. *Verstegan.*

FRANK'-LAW, *n.* Free, or common law, or the benefit a person has by it. *Encyc.*

FRANK'LIN, *n.* An English freeholder. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FRANK'LIN-ITE, *n.* A mineral compound of iron, zinc, and manganese, found in New Jersey, and named from Dr. Franklin. *Cleaveland.*

FRANK'LY, *adv.* Openly; freely; ingenuously; without reserve, constraint, or disguise; as, to confess one's faults *frankly*.

2. Liberally; freely; readily. *Luke* vii.

FRANK'-MAR'RIAGE, *n.* A tenure in tail special; or an estate of inheritance given to a person, together with a wife, and descendible to the heirs of their two bodies begotten. *Blackstone.*

FRANK'NESS, *n.* Plainness of speech; candor; freedom in communication; openness; ingenuousness. He told me his opinion with *frankness*.

2. Fairness; freedom from art or craft; as, *frankness* of dealing.

3. Liberality; bounteousness. [*Little used.*]

FRANK'PLEDGE, (-plej,) *n.* A pledge or surety for the good behavior of freemen. *Anciently*, in *England*, a number of neighbors who were bound for each other's good behavior. *Encyc.*

FRANK'-TEN'E-MENT, *n.* An estate of freehold; the possession of the soil by a freeman. *Blackstone.*

FRAN'TIC, *a.* [L. *phreneticus*; Gr. φρενητικος, from φρενιτις, delirium or raving, from φρην, mind, the radical sense of which is, to rush, to drive forward. So *animus* signifies mind, soul, courage, spirit; and *anima* signifies soul, wind, breath.]

1. Mad; raving, furious; outrageous; wild and disorderly; distracted; as, a *frantic* person; frantic with fear or grief.

2. Characterized by violence, fury, and disorder; noisy; mad, wild; irregular; as, the *frantic* rites of Bacchus.

FRAN'TIC-LY, FRAN'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Madly; distractedly; outrageously.

FRAN'TIC-NESS, *n.* Madness; fury of passion; distraction.

FRAP, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to draw together, by ropes crossing each other, with a view to secure and strengthen; as, to *frap* a tackle or vessel. *Totten.*

FRAP'PED, (frapt,) *pp.* Crossed and drawn together.

FRAP'PING, *ppr.* Crossing and drawing together.

FRA-TER'NAL, *a.* [Fr. *fraternel*, L. *fraternus*, from *frater*, brother.]

Brotherly; pertaining to brethren; becoming brothers; as, *fraternal* love or affection; a *fraternal* embrace.

FRA-TER'NAL-LY, *adv.* In a brotherly manner.

FRA-TER'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *fraternitas*.]

1. The state or quality of a brother; brotherhood.

2. A body of men associated for their common interest, business, or pleasure; a company; a brotherhood; a society; as, the *fraternity* of monks.

3. Men of the same class, profession, occupation, or character.

With what terms of respect knaves and sots will speak of their own *fraternity*. *South.*

FRAT-ER-NI-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of associating and holding fellowship as brethren. *Burke.*

FRA-TER'NIZE, *v. i.* To associate or hold fellowship as brothers, or as men of like occupation or character.

FRAT'ER-NIZ-ER, *n.* One who fraternizes. *Burke.*

FRAT'RI-CI-DAL, *a.* Pertaining to fratricide.

FRAT'RI-CIDE, *n.* [L. *fratricidium*; *frater*, brother, and *cædo*, to kill.]

1. The crime of murdering a brother.

2. One who murders or kills a brother. *L. Addison.*

FRAUD, *n.* [L. *fraus*; Fr. Sp. It. and Port. *fraude*. This agrees in elements with Sax. *bred*, *bred*, fraud, which is contracted from *bregden*, fraud, guile, disguise, and *brag* coincides with *brigue*. But I know not that these words are connected with the Latin *fraus*.]

Deceit; deception; trick; artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured; a stratagem intended to obtain some undue advantage; an attempt to gain, or the obtaining of, an advantage over another by imposition or immoral means, particularly deception in contracts, or bargain and sale, either by stating falsehoods or suppressing truth.

If success a lover's toil attends,
Who asks if force or *fraud* obtained the ends? *Pope.*

FRAUD'FUL, *a.* Deceitful in making bargains; trickish; treacherous; *applied to persons.* *Shak.*

2. Containing fraud or deceit; *applied to things.* *Dryden.*

FRAUD'FUL-LY, *adv.* Deceitfully; with intention to deceive and gain an undue advantage; trickishly; treacherously; by stratagem.

FRAUD'LESS, *a.* Free from fraud.

FRAUD'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a fraudless manner.

FRAUD'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being fraudless.

FRAUD'U-LENCE, FRAUD'U-LEN-CY, *n.* Deceitfulness; trickishness in making bargains, or in social concerns. *Hooker.*

FRAUD'U-LENT, *a.* Deceitful in making contracts; trickish; *applied to persons.*

2. Containing fraud; founded on fraud; proceeding from fraud; as, a *fraudulent* bargain.

3. Deceitful; treacherous; obtained or performed by artifice. *Milton.*

FRAUD'U-LENT-LY, *adv.* By fraud; by deceit; by artifice or imposition.

FRAUGHT, (frawt,) *a.* [D. *vragt*; G. *fracht*; Dan. *fragt*; Sw. *fracht*. A different orthography of FREIGHT, which see.]

1. Laden; loaded; charged; as, a vessel richly *fraught* with goods from India. [*This sense is used in poetry; but in common business* FREIGHTED *only is used.*]

2. Filled; stored; full; as, a scheme *fraught* with mischief; the Scriptures are *fraught* with excellent precepts. *Hooker.*

FRAUGHT, *n.* A freight; a cargo. [*Not now used.*] *Dryden.*

FRAUGHT, *v. t.* To load; to fill; to crowd. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

FRAUGHT'AGE, *n.* Loading; cargo. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FRAY, *n.* [Fr. *fracas*, It. *fracasso*, a great crash, havoc, ruin; Fr. *fracasser*, It. *fracassare*, to break; coinciding with L. *fractura*, from *frango*. Under AFFRAY, this is referred to Fr. *effrayer*, to fright, but incorrectly, unless FRIGHT is from the same root. In the sense of rubbing, fretting, this is from the L. *frico*, Sp. *fregar*. But *break*, *fright*, and *frico*, all have the same radicals.]

1. A broil, quarrel, or violent riot, that puts men in fear. [*This is the vulgar word for* AFFRAY, and the sense seems to refer the word to Fr. *effrayer*.]

2. A combat; a battle; also, a single combat or duel. *Pope.*

3. A contest; contention. *Milton.*

4. A rub; a fret or chafe in cloth; a place injured by rubbing. *Tatler.*

FRAY, *v. t.* To fright; to terrify. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Bacon.*

FRAY, *v. t.* [Fr. *frayer*, L. *frico*, to rub.]

1. To rub; to fret, as cloth by wearing.

2. To rub; as, a deer *frays* his head.

FRAY'ED, *pp.* Frightened; rubbed; worn.

FRAY'ING, *ppr.* Frightening; terrifying; rubbing.

FRAY'ING, *n.* Peel of a deer's horn. *B. Jonson.*

FREAK, *n.* [Ice. *freka*. Qu. G. *frech*, bold, saucy, petulant; Dan. *frek*, id.; Scot. *frack*, active. The English word does not accord perfectly with the Ger. Dan. and Scot. But it is probably from the root of *break*, denoting a sudden start.]

1. *Literally*, a sudden starting or change of place. Hence,

2. A sudden causeless change or turn of the mind; a whim or fancy; a capricious prank.

She is restless and peevish, and sometimes in a *freak* will instantly change her habitation. *Spectator.*

FREAK, *v. t.* [from the same root as the preceding, to *break*; W. *bryc*, Ir. *breac*, speckled, parti-colored; like *pard*, from the Heb. פרד, to divide.]

To variegate; to checker.

Freaked with many a mingled hue. *Thomson.*

FREAK'ED, (freekt,) *pp.* Variegated; checkered.

FREAK'ISH, *a.* Apt to change the mind suddenly; whimsical; capricious.

It may be a question, whether the wife or the woman was the more *freakish* of the two. *L'Estrange.*

FREAK'ISH-LY, *adv.* Capriciously; with sudden change of mind, without cause.

FREAK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Capriciousness; whimsicalness.

FRECK'LE, (frek'l,) *n.* [from the same root as *freak*; W. *bryc*, Ir. *breac*, spotted, freckled; W. *brycu*, to freckle; from *breaking*, unless by a change of letters it has been corrupted from G. *fleck*, D. *vlak*, or *vlek*, Sw. *flack*, Dan. *flek*, a spot; which is not probable.]

1. A spot, of a yellowish color, in the skin, particularly on the face, neck, and hands. Freckles may be natural, or produced by the action of the sun on the skin, or from the jaundice.

2. Any small spot or discoloration. *Evelyn.*

FRECK'LE, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To give or acquire freckles. *Smart.*

FRECK'LED, (frek'ld,) *a.* Spotted; having small, yellowish spots on the skin or surface; as, a *freckled* face or neck.

2. Spotted; as, a *freckled* cowslip. *Shak.*

FRECK'LED-NESS, *n.* The state of being freckled.

FRECK'LE-FAC'ED, (frek'l-faste,) *a.* Having a face full of freckles. *Beaum.*

FRECK'LY, *a.* Full of freckles; sprinkled with spots.

FRED; Sax. *frith*, Dan. *fred*, Sw. *frid*, G. *friede*, D. *vreede*, peace; as in *Frederic*, dominion of peace, or rich in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace. Our ancestors called a sanctuary *freidstole*, a seat of peace.

FREE, *a.* [Sax. *frig*, *freoh*, free; *frigan*, *freogan*, to free; G. *frei*; D. *vry*; Dan. *fri*; Sw. *fri*; all contracted from *frig*, which corresponds with Heb. and Ch. פרק, Syr. ܦܪܩ, Sam. ࠐࠓࠒ, Ar. فرق *faraka*, to *break*, to separate, to divide, to free, to redeem, &c. See FRANK.]

1. Being at liberty; not being under necessity or restraint, physical or moral; a word of general application to the body, the will or mind, and to corporations.

2. In *government*, not enslaved; not in a state of vassalage or dependence; subject only to fixed laws, made by consent, and to a regular administration of such laws; not subject to the arbitrary will of a sovereign or lord; as, a *free* state, nation, or people.

3. Instituted by a free people, or by consent or choice of those who are to be subjects, and securing private rights and privileges by fixed laws and principles; not arbitrary or despotic; as, a *free* constitution or government.

> There can be no *free* government without a democratical branch in the constitution. *J. Adams.*

4. Not imprisoned, confined, or under arrest; as, the prisoner is set *free*.

5. Unconstrained; unrestrained; not under compulsion or control. A man is *free* to pursue his own choice; he enjoys *free* will.

6. Not chemically combined with any other body; at liberty to escape; as, *free* carbonic acid gas.

7. Permitted; allowed; open; not appropriated; as, places of honor and confidence are *free* to all; we seldom hear of a commerce perfectly *free*.

8. Not obstructed; as, the water has a *free* passage or channel; the house is open to a *free* current of air.

9. Licentious; unrestrained. The reviewer is very *free* in his censures.

10. Open; candid; frank; ingenuous; unreserved; as, we had a *free* conversation together.

> Will you be *free* and candid to your friend? *Otway.*

11. Liberal in expenses; not parsimonious; as, a *free* purse; a man is *free* to give to all useful institutions.

12. Gratuitous; not gained by importunity or purchase. He made him a *free* offer of his services. It is a *free* gift. The salvation of men is of *free* grace.

13. Clear of crime or offense; guiltless; innocent.

> My hands are guilty, but my heart is *free*. *Dryden.*

14. Not having feeling or suffering; clear; exempt; with *from*; as, *free from* pain or disease; *free from* remorse.

15. Not encumbered with; as, *free* from a burden.

16. Open to all, without restriction or without expense; as, a *free* school.

17. Invested with franchises; enjoying certain immunities; with *of*; as, a man *free of* the city of London.

18. Possessing without vassalage or slavish conditions; as, *free* of his farm. *Dryden.*

19. Liberated from the government or control of parents, or of a guardian or master. A son, or an apprentice, when of age, is *free*.

20. Ready; eager; not dull; acting without spurring or whipping; as, a *free* horse.

21. Genteel; charming. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

FREE, *v. t.* To remove from a thing any encumbrance or obstruction; to disengage from; to rid; to strip; to clear; as, to *free* the body from clothes; to *free* the feet from fetters; to *free* a channel from sand.

2. To set at liberty; to rescue or release from slavery, captivity, or confinement; to loose; the prisoner is *freed* from arrest.

3. To disentangle; to disengage.

4. To exempt.

> He that is dead is *freed* from sin. — Rom. vi.

5. To manumit; to release from bondage; as, to *free* a slave.

6. To clear from water, as a ship, by pumping.

7. To release from obligation or duty.

To free from, or *free of*, is to rid of, by removing in any manner.

FREE-A'GEN-CY, *n.* The state of acting freely, or without necessity or constraint of the will.

FREE-BENCH', *n.* A widow's dower in a copyhold. *Blackstone.*

FREE'BOOT-ER, *n.* [D. *vrybuiter*; G. *freibeuter*. See BOOTY.]

One who wanders about for plunder; a robber; a pillager; a plunderer. *Bacon.*

FREE'BOOT-ING, *n.* Robbery; plunder; a pillaging. *Spenser.*

FREE'BORN, *a.* Born free; not in vassalage; inheriting liberty.

FREE-CHAP'EL, *n.* In *England*, a chapel founded by the king, and not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also grant license to a subject to found such a chapel. *Cowel.*

FREE'-CIT'Y, } *n.* A name given to certain cities,
FREE'-TOWN, } principally of Germany, which were really small republics, directly connected with the German empire; and hence often called *imperial cities*. They were once numerous, but are now reduced to four, viz., Frankfort, Hamburgh, Lubeck, and Bremen; to which was also added Cracow in Poland. *Encyc. Am.*

FREE'-COST, *n.* Without expense; freedom from charges. *South.*

FREED, *pp.* or *a.* Set at liberty; loosed; delivered from restraint; cleared of hinderance or obstruction.

FREE-DEN'I-ZEN, *n.* A citizen. *Jackson.*

FREE-DEN'I-ZEN, (-den'i-zn,) *v. t.* To make free. *Bp. Hall.*

FREED'MAN, *n.* A man who has been a slave and is manumitted.

FREE'DOM, *n.* A state of exemption from the power or control of another; liberty; exemption from slavery, servitude, or confinement. *Freedom* is *personal*, *civil*, *political*, and *religious*. [See LIBERTY.]

2. Particular privileges; franchise; immunity; as, the *freedom* of a city.

3. Power of enjoying franchises. *Swift.*

4. Exemption from fate, necessity, or any constraint in consequence of predetermination or otherwise; as, the *freedom* of the will.

5. Any exemption from constraint or control.

6. Ease or facility of doing any thing. He speaks or acts with *freedom*.

7. Frankness; boldness. He addressed his audience with *freedom*.

8. License; improper familiarity; violation of the rules of decorum; with a plural. Beware of what are called innocent *freedoms*.

FREE-FISH'ER-Y, *n.* A royal franchise or exclusive privilege of fishing in a public river. *Encyc.*

FREE'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Not restrained in marching. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FREE'-HEART'ED, (-härt'ed,) *a.* [See HEART.] Open; frank; unreserved.

2. Liberal; charitable; generous.

FREE'-HEART'ED-LY, *adv.* Unreservedly; liberally.

FREE'-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Frankness; openness of heart; liberality. *Burnet.*

FREE'HOLD, *n.* That land or tenement which is held in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for term of life. It is of two kinds; in *deed*, and in *law*. The first is the real possession of such land or tenement; the last is the right a man has to such land or tenement, before his entry or seizure. *Eng. Law.*

Freehold is also extended to such offices as a man holds in fee or for life. It is also taken in opposition to *villenage*. *Encyc.*

In *the United States*, a *freehold* is an estate which a man holds in his own right, subject to no superior, nor to conditions.

FREE'HOLD-ER, *n.* One who owns an estate in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for life; the possessor of a freehold.

FREE'ING, *ppr.* Delivering from restraint; releasing from confinement; removing encumbrances or hinderances from any thing; clearing.

FREE'LY, *adv.* At liberty; without vassalage, slavery, or dependence.

2. Without restraint, constraint, or compulsion; voluntarily. To render a moral agent accountable, he must act *freely*.

3. Plentifully; in abundance; as, to eat or drink *freely*.

4. Without scruple or reserve; as, to censure *freely*.

5. Without impediment or hinderance.

> Of every tree of the garden thou mayest *freely* eat. — Gen. ii.

6. Without necessity, or compulsion from divine predetermination.

> *Freely* they stood who stood, and fell who fell. *Milton.*

7. Without obstruction; largely; copiously. The patient bled *freely*.

8. Spontaneously; without constraint or persuasion.

9. Liberally; generously; as, to give *freely* to the poor.

10. Gratuitously; of free will or grace, without purchase or consideration.

> *Freely* ye have received, *freely* give. — Matt. x.

FREE'-LIV-ER, *n.* One who eats and drinks abundantly.

FREE'-LIV-ING, *n.* Full gratification of the appetite.

FREE'MAN, *n.* [*free* and *man*.] One who enjoys liberty, or who is not subject to the will of another; one not a slave or vassal.

2. One who enjoys or is entitled to a franchise or peculiar privilege; as, the *freemen* of a city or state.

FREE'-MAR-TIN, *n.* When a cow produces twins, one of them a male, and the other apparently a female, the latter is most generally (but not invariably) barren; and, on dissection, will be found to have some of the organs of each sex, but neither perfect. Such an animal is called, by the English, a *free-martin*, and was called, by the Greeks and Romans, *tauoa*, *taura*.

FREE'MA-SON, *n.* One of an ancient and secret association or fraternity, said to have been at first composed of masons or builders in stone, but now consisting of persons who are united for social enjoyment and mutual assistance.

FREE'MA-SON-RY, (-mā-sn-ry,) *n.* That which belongs to the fraternity of freemasons.

FREE'-MIND-ED, *a.* Not perplexed; free from care. *Bacon.*

FREE'NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being free, unconstrained, unconfined, unincumbered, or unobstructed.

2. Openness; unreservedness; frankness; ingenuousness; candor; as, the *freeness* of a confession.

3. Liberality; generosity; as, *freeness* in giving. *Sprat.*

4. Gratuitousness; as, the *freeness* of divine grace.

FREE'-PŌRT, *n.* A name given to certain ports on the continent of Europe, as Genoa, Leghorn, &c., where ships of all nations may load and unload free of duty; but if the articles imported are carried into the adjoining country, they pay the ordinary duties at the gates or barriers. *Dict. de l'Acad.*

In *the West Indies*, a *free-port* is one where goods of *all* kinds may be landed from foreign ships, on payment of the ordinary duties.

FREE'-SCHOOL, *n.* A school supported by funds, &c., in which pupils are taught without paying for tuition.

2. A school open to admit pupils without restriction.

FREE'-SPŌK-EN, *a.* Accustomed to speak without reserve. *Bacon.*

FREE'-STATES, *n. pl.* Those states of the Union in which slavery has been abolished by law.

FREE'STONE, *n.* Any species of stone composed of sand or grit, so called because it is easily cut or wrought.

FREE'THINK-ER, *n.* A softer name for a deist; an unbeliever; one who discards revelation.

FREE'THINK-ING, *n.* Undue boldness of speculation; unbelief. *Berkeley.*

FREE'THINK-ING, *a.* Noting undue boldness of speculation; skeptical.

FREE'-TONGUED, (-tungd,) *a.* Speaking without reserve. *Bp. Hall.*

FREE-WAR'REN, *n.* A royal franchise or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits. *Encyc.*

FREE-WILL', *n.* The power of directing our own actions without restraint by necessity or fate. *Locke.*

2. Voluntariness; spontaneousness.

FREE'-WILL, *a.* Spontaneous; as, a *free-will* offering.

FREE'WILL-BAP'TIST, *n.* One, belonging to a branch of the Baptist denomination, who holds to the freedom of the will in opposition to necessity.

FREE'-WOM-AN, *n.* A woman not a slave.

FREEZE, *v. i.*; *pret.* FROZE; *pp.* FROZEN or FROZE. [Sax. *frysan*; D. *vriezen*; Dan. *fryser*; Sw. *frysa*. It coincides in elements with D. *vreezen*, to fear, that is, to shrink, contract, tremble, shiver, Fr. *friser*, to curl, whence *frissoner*, to shiver, Sp. *frisar*. These are of one family, unless there has been a change of letters. The Italian has *fregio*, for frieze, and the Gr. φρισσω, had for its radical letters φρικ. These may be of a different family. To *freeze* is to contract. See Class Rd, Rs, No. 14, 19, 25. Qu. Russ. *mroz*, frost.]

1. To be congealed by cold; to be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; to be hardened into ice or a like solid body. Water *freezes* at the temperature of 32° above zero by Fahrenheit's thermometer. Mercury *freezes* at 40° below zero.

2. To be of that degree of cold at which water congeals. *Shak.*

3. To chill; to stagnate, or to retire from the extreme vessels; as, the blood *freezes* in the veins.

4. To be chilled; to shiver with cold.

5. To die by means of cold. We say a man *freezes* to death.

FREEZE, *v. t.* To congeal; to harden into ice; to change from a fluid to a solid form by cold or abstraction of heat. This weather will *freeze* the rivers and lakes.

2. To kill by cold; but we often add the words *to death*. This air will *freeze* you, or *freeze* you *to death*.

3. To chill; to give the sensation of cold and shivering. This horrid tale *freezes* my blood.

FREEZE, in *architecture*. See FRIEZE.

FREEZ'ING, *ppr.* Congealing; hardening into ice.

FREEZ'ING, *n.* The process or state of congelation.

FREEZ'ING-MIX'TURE, (-mikst'yur,) *n.* A mixture of two or more substances, as of salt and snow, but usually of a solid and a fluid, which, in melting, absorb heat from contiguous bodies, and thus produce intense cold.

FREEZ'ING-POINT, *n.* That point of a thermometer at which fluids begin to freeze; applied particularly to water, whose *freezing-point* is at 32° of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

FREIGHT, (frāte,) *n.* [D. *vragt*; G. *fracht*; Sw. *frackt*; Dan. *fragt*; Fr. *fret*; Port. *frete*; Sp. *flete*; Arm. *fret.* (See FRAUGHT.) Qu. from the root of L. *fero*; formed, like *bright*, from the Ethiopic *barak.*]

1. The cargo, or any part of the cargo, of a ship; lading; that which is carried by water. The *freight* of a ship consists of cotton; the ship has not a full *freight*; the owners have advertised for *freight*; *freight* will be paid for by the ton.

2. Transportation of goods. We paid four dollars a ton for the *freight* from London to Barcelona.

3. The hire of a ship, or money charged or paid for the transportation of goods. After paying *freight* and charges, the profit is trifling. FREIGHTAGE is now but little used.

FREIGHT, (frāte,) *v. t.* To load with goods, as a ship or vessel of any kind, for transporting them from one place to another. We *freighted* the ship for Amsterdam; the ship was *freighted* with flour for Havanna.

2. To load as the burden. *Shak.*

FREIGHT'ED, *pp.* Loaded, as a ship or vessel.

FREIGHT'ER, (frāt'er,) *n.* One who loads a ship, or one who charters and loads a ship.

FREIGHT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Loading or carrying, as a ship or vessel.

FREIGHT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of freight.

FREIS'LE-BEN, *n.* A mineral, of a blue or bluish-gray color, brittle, and soft to the touch. *Cleaveland.*

FREN, *n.* A stranger. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

FRENCH, *a.* Pertaining to France or its inhabitants.

FRENCH, *n.* The language spoken by the people of France.

FRENCH-BER'RY, *n.* The same as AVIGNON-BERRY. *Ure.*

FRENCH-CHALK, (-chawk,) *n.* Scaly talc, a variety of indurated talc, in masses composed of small scales; its color is pearly-white or grayish. It is much used for drawing lines on cloth, &c. *Cleaveland.*

FRENCH-HORN', *n.* A wind-instrument of music, made of metal.

FRENCH'I-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* or *a.* Made like the French. *Burke.*

FRENCH'I-FY, *v. t.* To make French; to infect with the manner of the French. *Camden.*

FRENCH'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling the French. *Bp. Hall.*

FRENCH'MAN, *n.* A man of the French nation.

FRE-NET'IC. See FRANTIC and PHRENETIC.

FREN'ZI-CAL, *a.* Partaking of frenzy.

FREN'ZIED, *part. a.* Affected with madness.

FREN'ZI-ED-LY, *adv.* Madly; distractedly.

FREN'ZY, *n.* [Fr. *frenesie*: It. *frenesia*: from L. *phrenitis*, Gr. φρενιτις, from φρην, mind, which is from moving, rushing. See FRANTIC.]

Madness; distraction; rage; or any violent agitation of the mind, approaching to distraction.

All else is towering *frenzy* and distraction. *Addison.*

FRE'QUENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *frequentia.*]

A crowd; a throng; a concourse; an assembly. [*Little used.*] *Shak. Milton.*

FRE'QUEN-CY, *n.* A return or occurrence of a thing often repeated at short intervals. The *frequency* of crimes abates our horror at the commission; the *frequency* of capital punishments tends to destroy their proper effect.

2. A crowd; a throng. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

FRE'QUENT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *frequens.*]

1. Often seen or done; often happening at short intervals; often repeated or occurring. We made *frequent* visits to the hospital.

2. Used often to practice any thing. He was *frequent* and loud in his declamations against the revolution.

3. Full; crowded; thronged. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

FRE-QUENT', *v. t.* [L. *frequento*: Fr. *frequenter.*]

To visit often; to resort to often or habitually. The man who *frequents* a dram-shop, an ale-house, or a gaming-table, is in the road to poverty, disgrace, and ruin.

He *frequented* the court of Augustus. *Dryden.*

FRE-QUENT'A-BLE, *a.* Accessible. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

FRE-QUENT'AGE, *n.* The practice of frequenting. *Southey.*

FRE-QUENT-A'TION, *n.* The act of frequenting.

2. The habit of visiting often. [*Chesterfield.*

FRE-QUENT'A-TIVE, *a.* [It. *frequentativo*; Fr. *frequentatif.*]

In *grammar*, denoting the frequent repetition of an action; as, a *frequentative* verb.

FRE-QUENT'A-TIVE, *n.* A verb which denotes the frequent occurrence or repetition of an action.

FRE-QUENT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Often visited.

FRE-QUENT'ER, *n.* One who often visits or resorts to customarily.

FRE-QUENT'ING, *ppr.* Often visiting or resorting to.

FRE'QUENT-LY, *adv.* Often; many times; at short intervals; commonly.

FRE'QUENT-NESS, *n.* The quality of being frequent or often repeated.

FRERE, (frāre,) *n.* [Fr.] A brother.

FRES'CÀDES, *n. pl.* Cool walks; shady places.

FRES'CO, *n.* [It. *fresco*, fresh.]

1. Coolness; shade; a cool, refreshing state of the air; duskiness. *Prior.*

2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk. *Pope.*

3. A method of painting on walls, performed with water-colors on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not yet dry. The colors, incorporating with the mortar, and drying with it, become very durable. It is called *fresco*, either because it is done on *fresh* plaster, or because it is used on walls and buildings in the open air. *Encyc.*

4. A cool refreshing liquor.

FRESH, *a.* [Sax. *fersc*: D. *versch*; G. *frisch*: Dan. *fersk* and *frisk*; Sw. *frisk*; It. *fresco*; Sp. and Port. *id.*; Fr. *frais*, *fraiche*; Arm. *fresg*; W. *fres*, *fresq.* This is radically the same word as *frisk*, and it coincides also in elements with *brisk*, W. *brysg*, which is from *rhys*, a rushing, extreme ardency, Eng. *rush*, which gives the radical sense, though it may not be the same word.]

1. Moving with celerity; brisk; strong; somewhat vehement; as, a *fresh* breeze; *fresh* wind; *the primary sense.*

2. Having the color and appearance of young, thrifty plants; lively; not impaired or faded; as when we say, the fields look *fresh* and green.

3. Having the appearance of a healthy youth; florid; ruddy; as, a *fresh*-colored young man.

4. New; recently grown; as, *fresh* vegetables.

5. New; recently made or obtained. We have a *fresh* supply of goods from the manufactory, or from India; *fresh* tea; *fresh* raisins.

6. Not impaired by time; not forgotten or obliterated. The story is *fresh* in my mind; the ideas are *fresh* in my recollection.

7. Not salt; as, *fresh* water; *fresh* meat.

8. Recently from the well or spring; pure and cool; not warm or vapid. Bring a glass of *fresh* water.

9. In a state like that of recent growth or recentness; as, to preserve flowers and fruit *fresh.*

Fresh as April, sweet as May. *Carew.*

10. Repaired from loss or diminution; having new vigor. He rose *fresh* for the combat.

11. New; that has lately come or arrived; as, *fresh* news; *fresh* dispatches.

12. Sweet; in a good state; not stale.

13. Unpracticed; unused; not before employed; as, a *fresh* hand on board of a ship.

Fresh way; the increased velocity of a vessel. *Totten.*

FRESH, *n.* A freshet. *Beverly, Hist. Virginia.*

FRESH'BLOWN, *a.* Newly blown.

FRESH'EN, (fresh'n,) *v. t.* To make fresh; to dulcify; to separate, as water from saline particles; to take saltness from any thing; as, to *freshen* water, fish, or flesh.

2. To refresh; to revive. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

3. In *seamen's language*, to apply new service to a cable; as, to *freshen* hawse.

FRESH'EN, *v. i.* To grow fresh; to lose salt or saltness.

2. To grow brisk or strong; as, the wind *freshens.*

FRESH'EN-ED, *pp.* Deprived of saltness; sweetened.

FRESH'EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making or growing fresh; depriving of saltness; sweetening.

FRESH'ES, *n. pl.* The mingling of fresh water with salt water in rivers or bays, or the increased current of an ebb tide by means of a flood of fresh water flowing toward or into the sea, and discoloring the water. *Beverly. Encyc.*

2. A flood; an overflowing; an inundation; a freshet.

FRESH'ET, *n.* A flood or overflowing of a river, by means of heavy rains, or melted snow; an inundation. *New England.*

2. A stream of fresh water. *Browne.*

FRESH'FORCE, *n.* In *law*, force done within forty days.

FRESH'-LOOK'ING, *a.* Appearing fresh.

FRESH'LY, *adv.* Newly; in the former state renewed; in a new or fresh state

2. With a healthy look; ruddily. *Shak.*

3. Briskly; strongly.

4. Coolly.

FRESH'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* FRESHMEN. A novice; one in the rudiments of knowledge.

2. In *England*, a student during his first year's residence at the university. In *America*, one who belongs to the youngest of the four classes in college, called the *freshman class.*

FRESH'MAN, *a.* Pertaining to a freshman, or to the class called *freshmen.*

FRESH'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The state of a freshman.

FRESH'NESS, *n.* Newness; vigor; spirit; the contrary to vapidness; as, the *freshness* of liquors or odors.

2. Vigor; liveliness; the contrary to a faded state; as, the *freshness* of plants or of green fields.

3. Newness of strength; renewed vigor; opposed to *weariness* or *fatigue.*

The Scots had the advantage both for number and *freshness* of men. *Hayward.*

4. Coolness; invigorating quality or state.

And breathe the *freshness* of the open air. *Dryden.*

5. Color of youth and health; ruddiness.

Her cheeks their *freshness* lose and wonted grace. *Granville.*

6. Freedom from saltness; as, the *freshness* of water or flesh.

7. A new or recent state or quality; rawness.

8. Briskness, as of wind.

FRESH'-NEW, *a.* Unpracticed. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FRESH'-WA-TER, *a.* Accustomed to sail on fresh-water only, or in the coasting trade; as, a *fresh-water* sailor.

2. Raw; unskilled. *Knolles.*

FRESH'-WA-TER-ED, *a.* Newly watered; supplied with fresh water.

FRET, *v. t.* [Sw. *frata*, to fret, to corrode; Fr. *frotter*, to rub; Arm. *frota.* This seems to be allied to Goth. *fretan* and Sax. *fretan*, to eat, to gnaw, G. *fressen*, D. *vreeten*, which may be formed from the root of L. *rodo*, *rosi*, Sp. *rozar*, or of L. *rado*, to scrape. To *fret* or gnaw gives the sense of unevenness, roughness, in substances; the like appearance is given to fluids by agitation.]

1. To rub; to wear away a substance by friction; as, to *fret* cloth; to *fret* a piece of gold or other metal. *Newton.*

2. To corrode; to gnaw; to eat away; as, a worm *frets* the planks of a ship.

3. To impair; to wear away.

By starts,
His *fretted* fortunes give him hope and fear. *Shak.*

4. To form into raised work. *Milton.*

5. To variegate; to diversify.

Yon gray lines,
That *fret* the clouds, are messengers of day. *Shak.*

6. To agitate violently. *Shak.*

7. To agitate; to disturb; to make rough; to cause to ripple; as, to *fret* the surface of water.

8. To tease; to irritate; to vex; to make angry.

Fret not thyself because of evil-doers. — Ps. xxxvii.

9. To wear away; to chafe; to gall. Let not a saddle or harness *fret* the skin of your horse.

FRET, *v. i.* To be worn away; to be corroded. Any substance will in time *fret* away by friction.

2. To eat or wear in; to make way by attrition or corrosion.

Many wheals arose, and *fretted* one into another with great excoriation. *Wiseman.*

3. To be agitated; to be in violent commotion; as, the rancor that *frets* in the malignant breast.

4. To be vexed; to be chafed or irritated; to be angry; to utter peevish expressions.

He *frets*, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the grounds. *Dryden.*

FRET, *n.* The agitation of the surface of a fluid by fermentation or other cause; a rippling on the surface of water; small undulations continually repeated. *Addison.*

2. Agitation of mind; commotion of temper; irritation; as, he keeps his mind in a continual *fret.*

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious *fret.* *Pope.*

3. A short piece of wire fixed on the finger-board of a guitar, &c., which, being pressed against the strings, varies the tone. *Busby.*

4. In *architecture*, an ornament consisting of small fillets intersecting each other at right angles. *Glass. of Arch.*

5. In *heraldry*, a bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced.

FRET, *v. t.* To furnish with frets, as an instrument of music. *Am. Rev.*

FRET, *n.* [L. *fretum.*] A frith, which see.

FRET'FUL, *a.* Disposed to fret; ill-humored; peevish; angry; in a state of vexation; as, a *fretful* temper.

FRET'FUL-LY, *adv.* Peevishly; angrily.

FRET'FUL-NESS, *n.* Peevishness; ill-humor; disposition to fret and complain.

FRETT, *n.* With *miners*, the worn side of the bank of a river. *Encyc.*

FRET'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Eaten; corroded; rubbed or worn away; agitated; vexed; made rough on the surface; variegated; ornamented with fretwork; furnished with frets.

FRET'TEN, *a.* Rubbed; marked; as, pock-*fretten*, marked with the small-pox.

FRET'TER, *n.* That which frets.

FRET'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Corroding; wearing away; agitating; vexing; making rough on the surface; variegating.

FRET'TING, *n.* A state of chafing; vexation; peevishness.

FRET'TY, *a.* Adorned with fretwork.

FRE'TUM, *n.* [L.] A strait, or arm of the sea. *Ray.*

FRET'WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* Work adorned with frets,

FRI-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [See FRIABLE.] The quality of being easily broken,
FRI'A-BLE-NESS, } crumbled, and reduced to powder. *Locke.*

FRI'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *friable*; L. *friabilis*, from *frio*, to break or crumble. *Frio* is probably a contracted word. Ch. פרך or Ch. Heb. פרק, to break.]
Easily crumbled or pulverized; easily reduced to powder. Pumice and calcined stones are very *friable.*

FRI'AR, *n.* [Fr. *frère*, a brother, contracted from L. *frater.* See BROTHER.]
1. A brother or member of any religious order, but especially of one of the four mendicant orders, viz. (1.) Minors, Gray Friars, or Franciscans; (2.) Augustines; (3.) Dominicans, or Black Friars; (4.) White Friars or Carmelites.
2. In a restricted sense, a monk who is not a priest; those friars who are in orders being called *fathers.*
3. In *printing*, any part of the page which has not received the ink.

FRI'AR-LIKE, *a.* Like a friar; monastic; unskilled in the world. *Knolles.*

FRI'AR-LY, *a.* Like a friar; untaught in the affairs of life. *Bacon.*

FRI'AR'S-COWL, *n.* A plant, a species of Arum, with a flower resembling a cowl. *Johnson. Fam. of Plants.*

FRI'AR'S-LAN'TERN, *n.* The ignis fatuus. *Milton.*

FRI'AR-Y, *n.* A monastery; a convent of friars. *Dugdale.*

FRI'AR-Y, *a.* Like a friar; pertaining to friars.

FRI-A'TION, *n.* The act of crumbling. [*Camden.*

FRIB'BLE, *a.* [L. *frivolus*, Fr. *frivole*, from rubbing; from *rub*, if *b* is radical, or from *frico*, if the *b* represents a palatal letter. If *b* is radical, the word accords with Dan. *rips*, trifles, frivolousness.]
Frivolous; trifling; silly. *Brit. Crit.*

FRIB'BLE, *n.* A frivolous, trifling, contemptible fellow.

FRIB'BLE, *v. i.* To trifle; also, to totter. *Tatler.*

FRIB'BLER, *n.* A trifler. *Spectator.*

FRI'BORG, } *n.* [*free* and *burg.*] The same as
FRID'BURGH, } FRANK-PLEDGE. *Cowel.*

FRIC'ACE, *n.* [See FRICASSEE.] Meat sliced and dressed with strong sauce; also, an unguent prepared by frying things together. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

FRIC'AN-DEAU, (frik'an-do,) *n.* [Fr.] A ragout or fricassee of veal. The term is sometimes improperly applied to stewed beef highly seasoned. *Cooley.*

FRIC-AS-SEE', *n.* [Fr.; It. *fricasea*; Sp. *fricasea*; Port. *fracassé*; from Fr. *fricasser*, to fry, It. *friggere*, Port. *frigir*, Sp. *freir*, L. *frigo.*]
A stew or dish of food made by cutting chickens, rabbits, or other small animals, into pieces, and dressing them in a frying-pan, or a like utensil. *King.*

FRIC-AS-SEE', *v. t.* To dress in fricassee.

FRIC-AS-SEED', *pp.* or *a.* Dressed in fricassee.

FRIC-AS-SEE'ING, *ppr.* Dressing in fricassee.

FRI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *fricatio*, from *frico*, to rub.]
The act of rubbing; friction. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

FRIC'TION, *n.* [L. *frictio*; Fr. *friction*; from L. *frico*, to rub, It. *fregare*, Sp. *fricar.*]
1. The act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; attrition. Many bodies by *friction* emit light, and *friction* generates or evolves heat.
2. In *mechanics*, the effect of rubbing, or the resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves. *Encyc.*
3. In *medicine*, the rubbing of the body with the hand, or with a brush, flannel, &c.; or the rubbing of a diseased part with oil, unguent, or other medicament. *Encyc.*

FRIC'TION-LESS, *a.* Having no friction.

FRIC'TION-WHEELS, *n. pl.* In *mechanics*, wheels so arranged as to diminish the friction of machinery.

FRI'DAY, *n.* [Sax. *frig-dæg*; G. *freitag*; D. *vrydag*; from *Frigga*, the Venus of the north; D. *vrouw*, G. *frau*, Ir. *frag*, a woman.]
The sixth day of the week, formerly consecrated to Frigga.

FRIDGE, *v. t.* [Sax. *frician.*]
To move hastily. [*Not in use.*] *Hallywell.*

FRID'-STOLE. See FRED.

FRI'ED, (fride,) *pp.* or *a.* Dressed in a frying-pan; heated; agitated.

FRIEND, (frend,) *n.* [Sax. *freond*, the participle of *freon*, to free, to love, contracted from *frigan*, to free; G. *freund*; D. *vriend*; Dan. *frende*; Sw. *frände.* We see the radical sense is to free; hence, to be ready, willing, or cheerful, joyous, and allied perhaps to *frolic.*]
1. One who is attached to another by affection; one who entertains for another sentiments of esteem, respect, and affection, which lead him to desire his company, and to seek to promote his happiness and prosperity; opposed to *foe* or *enemy.*

> A *friend* loveth at all times. — Prov. xvii.
> There is a *friend* that sticketh closer than a brother. — Prov. xviii.

2. One not hostile; *opposed to an enemy in war.* *Shak.*
3. One reconciled after enmity. Let us be *friends* again.
4. An attendant; a companion. *Dryden.*
5. A favorer; one who is propitious; as, a *friend* to commerce; a *friend* to poetry; a *friend* to charitable institutions.
6. A favorite. Hushai was David's *friend.*
7. A term of salutation; a familiar compellation.

> *Friend*, how camest thou in hither? — Matt. xxii.

So Christ calls Judas his *friend*, though a traitor. *Matt.* xxvi.
8. Formerly a paramour.
9. One of the religious sect frequently called *Quakers.*
10. *A friend at court*; one who has sufficient interest to serve another. *Chaucer.*

FRIEND, (frend,) *v. t.* To favor; to countenance; to befriend; to support or aid. [But we now use BEFRIEND.] *Shak.*

FRIEND'ED, (frend'ed,) *pp.* Favored; befriended.
2. *a.* Inclined to love; well-disposed. *Shak.*

FRIEND'ING, (frend'ing,) *ppr.* Favoring.

FRIEND'LESS, (frend'less,) *a.* Destitute of friends; wanting countenance or support; forlorn. *Pope.*

FRIEND'LIKE, (frend'like,) *a.* Having the dispositions of a friend.

FRIEND'LI-NESS, (frend'le-ness,) *n.* A disposition to friendship; friendly dispositions. *Sidney.*
2. Exertion of benevolence or kindness. *Taylor.*

FRIEND'LY, (frend'ly,) *a.* Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favorable; disposed to promote the good of another.

> Thou to mankind
> Be good and *friendly* still, and oft return. *Milton.*

2. Disposed to peace. *Pope.*
3. Amicable. We are on *friendly* terms.
4. Not hostile; as, a *friendly* power or state.
5. Favorable; propitious; salutary; promoting the good of; as, a *friendly* breeze or gale. Excessive rains are not *friendly* to the ripening fruits. Temperance is *friendly* to longevity.

FRIEND'LY, (frend'ly,) *adv.* In the manner of friends; amicably. [*Not much used.*] *Shak.*

FRIEND'SHIP, (frend'ship,) *n.* An attachment to a person, proceeding from intimate acquaintance, and a reciprocation of kind offices, or from a favorable opinion of the amiable and respectable qualities of his mind. *Friendship* differs from *benevolence*, which is good-will to mankind in general, and from that *love* which springs from animal appetite. *True* friendship is a noble and virtuous attachment, springing from a pure source, a respect for worth or amiable qualities. *False* friendship may subsist between bad men, as between thieves and pirates. This is a temporary attachment, springing from interest, and may change in a moment to enmity and rancor.

> There can be no *friendship* without confidence, and no confidence without integrity. *Rambler.*
> There is little *friendship* in the world. *Bacon.*
> The first law of *friendship* is sincerity. *Anon.*

2. Mutual attachment; intimacy.

> If not in *friendship*, live at least in peace. *Dryden.*

3. Favor; personal kindness.

> His *friendships*, still to few confined,
> Were always of the middling kind. *Swift.*

4. Friendly aid; help; assistance. *Shak.*
5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite.

> We know those colors which have a *friendship* for each other. *Dryden.*

[*Not common, and hardly legitimate.*]

FRIEZE, } (freez,) *n.* [Sp. *frisa*, freeze; *frisar*, to
FRIZE, } raise a nap on cloth, to *frizzle*; Fr. *friser*, to curl or crisp, to shiver, to ruffle; Port. *frisar*; Arm. *frisa.* Qu. Sp. *rizar*, to crisp or curl, to frizzle; Gr. φρισσω, to shiver or tremble with fear, whose elements are Frg or Frk, as appears by φριξω, φρικτος, φριξ. If *frieze*, in *architecture*, is the same word, which seems to be the fact, we have evidence that the elements are Frg, for in Italian, *frieze* is *fregio.* The primary sense is, probably, to draw or contract.]
1. *Properly*, the nap on woolen cloth; hence, a kind of coarse woolen cloth or stuff, with a nap on one side.
2. In *architecture*, that part of the entablature of a column which is between the architrave and cornice. It is a flat member or face, often enriched with figures of animals, or other ornaments of sculpture, whence its name.

> Cornice or *frieze* with bossy sculptures graven. *Milton.*

FRIEZ'ED, *a.* Napped; shaggy with nap or frieze.

FRIEZE'LIKE, *a.* Resembling frieze. *Addison.*

FRIG'ATE, *n.* [Fr. *fregate*; It. *fregata*; Sp. and Port. *fragata*; Turkish, *forgata*; perhaps Gr. αφρακτος, L. *aphractum*, an open ship or vessel, for in Portuguese it signifies a boat as well as a frigate. The Greek word αφρακτος signifies not fortified; α and φρασσω. It was originally a vessel without decks, used by the Rhodians. The frigate was originally a kind of vessel used in the Mediterranean, and propelled both by sails and by oars. *Lunier.*]
1. A ship of war, of a size larger than a corvette or sloop of war, and less than a ship of the line; usually it has batteries on two decks, viz., the spar deck, and the one below it, or main deck, on which is the principal force. It rates usually from twenty-eight guns up to forty-four.
2. Any small vessel on the water. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

FRIG'ATE-BIRD, *n.* A large and rapacious tropical sea-fowl, with very long wings, allied to the pelican. Its general color is black, but the belly of the female is white. It belongs to the genus *Tachypetes* of Vieillot. *P. Cyc.*

FRIG'ATE-BUILT, (-bilt,) *a.* Built like a frigate, in having a spar-deck over the gun-deck.

FRIG-A-TOON', *n.* A Venetian vessel, with a square stern, without a foremast, having only a mainmast and mizzenmast. *Encyc.*

FRIG-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *frigus*, cold, and *facio*, to make.]
The act of making cold. [*Little used.*] *Dict.*

FRIGHT, (frite,) *n.* [Dan. *frygt*; Sw. *fruchtan*; Sax. *fyrhto*, *fyrhtu*, *fyrhtnis*, fright, and *firhted*, frighted, *frihtan*, to *frighten*; G. *furcht*, *furchten*; D. *vrugten*, to fear; Fr. *effrayer.* Qu. Gr. φρισσω, φριξω, to fear, that is, to shrink or shiver. But *fright*, or the Sax. *fyrhto*, is precisely the Ethiopic participle ፍርሀት *ferht*, from ፈርሀ *ferah*, to fear, which seems to be allied to L. *vereor.* Class Br, No. 33.]
Sudden and violent fear; terror; a passion excited by the sudden appearance of danger. It expresses more than *fear*, and is distinguished from *fear* and *dread* by its sudden invasion and temporary existence; *fright* being usually of short duration, whereas *fear* and *dread* may be long continued.

FRIGHT, } *v. t.* To terrify; to scare; to alarm
FRIGHT'EN, } suddenly with danger; to shock suddenly with the approach of evil; to daunt; to dismay.

> Nor exile or danger can *fright* a brave spirit. *Dryden.*

FRIGHT'ED, } *pp.* or *a.* Terrified; suddenly
FRIGHT'EN-ED, } alarmed with danger.

FRIGHT'EN-ING, (frite'n-ing,) *ppr.* Terrifying, suddenly alarming with danger.

FRIGHT'FUL, *a.* Terrible; dreadful; exciting alarm; impressing terror; as, a *frightful* chasm or precipice; a *frightful* tempest.

FRIGHT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Terribly; dreadfully; in a manner to impress terror and alarm; horribly.
2. Very disagreeably; shockingly. She looks *frightfully* to-day.

FRIGHT'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of impressing terror.

FRIGHT'LESS, *a.* Free from fright.

FRIG'ID, (frij'id,) *a.* [L. *frigidus*, from *frigeo*, to be or to grow cold; *rigeo*, to be stiff or frozen; Gr. ῥιγεω. If the radical sense is, to be stiff, the root coincides nearly with that of *right*, *rectus*, or with that of *reach*, *region*, which is, to stretch, that is, to draw or contract.]
1. Cold; wanting heat or warmth; as, a *frigid* climate.
2. Wanting warmth of affection; unfeeling; as, a *frigid* temper or constitution.
3. Wanting natural heat or vigor sufficient to excite the generative power; impotent.
4. Dull; jejune; unanimated; wanting the fire of genius or fancy; as, a *frigid* style; *frigid* rhymes.
5. Stiff; formal; forbidding; as, a *frigid* look or manner.
6. Wanting zeal; dull; formal; lifeless; as, *frigid* services.

FRIG'ID ZONE; that part of the earth which lies between the polar circle and the pole. It extends about 23° 28' from each pole.

FRI-GID'I-TY, *n.* Coldness; want of warmth. *But not applied to the air or weather.*
2. Want of natural heat, life, and vigor of body; impotency; imbecility; as, the *frigidity* of old age.
3. Coldness of affection.
4. Dullness; want of animation or intellectual fire; as, the *frigidity* of sentiments or style.

FRIG'ID-LY, *adv.* Coldly; dully; without affection.

FRIG'ID-NESS, *n.* Coldness; dullness; want of heat or vigor; want of affection. [See FRIGIDITY.]

FRIG-O-RIF'IC, *a.* [Fr. *frigorifique*; L. *frigorificus*; *frigus*, cold, and *facio*, to make.]
Causing cold; producing or generating cold. *Encyc. Quincy.*

FRILL, *n.* [Infra.] An edging of fine linen on the bosom of a shirt or other similar thing; a ruffle. *Mason.*

FRILL, *v. i.* [Fr. *frileux*, chilly. We have the word in *trill*, D. *trillen*, to shake, G. *trillern*; all with a different prefix. Class Rl.]
To shake; to quake; to shiver as with cold; as, the hawk *frills.* *Encyc.*

FRIM, *a.* [Sax. *freom.*]
Flourishing. [*Not in use.*] *Drayton.*

FRINGE, (frinj,) *n.* [Fr. *frange*; It. *frangia*; Sp. and Port. *franja*; Arm. *framch*, or *flainch*; G. *franse*; D. *franje*; Dan. *frynse.* It seems to be from L. *frango*, to break, Sp. *frangir.*]

1. An ornamental appendage to the borders of garments or furniture, consisting of loose threads.

The golden *fringe* o'er set the ground on flame. *Dryden.*

2. Something resembling fringe; an open, broken border. *Mountagu.*

FRINGE, *v. t.* To adorn or border with fringe or a loose edging.

FRING'ED, (frinjd,) *pp.* or *a.* Bordered with fringe.

FRINGE'LESS, *a.* Having no fringe.

FRINGE'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling fringe.

FRINGE'-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes fringe.

FRINGE'-TREE, *n.* A small tree, *Chionanthus Virginica*, growing in the Southern United States, and having snow-white flowers, which hang down like fringe. *Farm. Encyc.*

FRIN-GIL-LA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *fringilla.*] Pertaining to the finches, or *fringilladæ.*

FRING'ING, *ppr.* Bordering with fringe.

FRING'Y, *a.* Adorned with fringes. *Shak.*

FRIP'PER, } *n.* [See FRIPPERY.] One who deals
FRIP'PER-ER, } in old clothes.

FRIP'PER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *friperie*, from *friper*, to fumble, to ruffle, to wear out, to waste; Arm. *fripa* or *flippa*; Sp. *ropería*, *ropavejería*, from *ropa*, cloth, stuff, apparel, which seems to be the Eng. *robe*; Port. *roupa*, clothes, furniture; *farrapo*, a rag; perhaps from the root of Eng. *rub*, that is, to wear, to use, as we say, wearing apparel, for to *wear* is to rub. See ROBE.]

1. Old clothes; cast dresses; clothes thrown aside, after wearing. Hence, waste matter; useless things; trifles; as, the *frippery* of wit. *B. Jonson.*

2. The place where old clothes are sold. *Shak.*

3. The trade or traffic in old clothes. *Encyc.*

FRIP'PER-Y, *a.* Trifling; contemptible. *Gray.*

FRI-SEUR', (fre-zûr',) *n.* [Fr., from *friser*, to curl.] A hair-dresser. *Warton.*

FRISK, *v. i.* [Dan. *frisk*, fresh, new, green, *brisk*, lively, gay, vigorous; *frisker*, to freshen, to renew; *friskhed*, coolness, freshness, briskness; Sw. *frisk*; G. *frisch*, fresh, brisk. This is the same word as *fresh*, but from the Gothic. If it is radically the same as *brisk*, it is W. *brysg*, speedy, nimble, from *rhys*, a *rushing*. But this is doubtful. In some languages, *fresh* is written *ferse*, *versch*, as if from the root (Br. But I think it can not be the Ch. פרכס, to be moved, to tremble.]

1. To leap; to skip; to spring suddenly one way and the other.

The fish fell a *frisking* in the net. *L'Estrange.*

2. To dance, skip, and gambol, in frolic and gayety.

The *frisking* satyrs on the summits danced. *Addison.*
In vain to *frisk* or climb he tries. *Swift.*

FRISK, *a.* Lively; brisk; blithe. *Hall.*

FRISK, *n.* A frolic; a fit of wanton gayety. *Johnson.*

FRISK'AL, *n.* A leap or caper. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

FRISK'ER, *n.* One who leaps or dances in gayety; a wanton; an inconstant or unsettled person. *Camden.*

FRISK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *frisquette.* So named from the velocity or frequency of its motion. See FRISK.] In *printing*, the light frame in which a sheet of paper is confined, to be laid on the form for impression.

FRISK'FUL, *a.* Brisk; lively. *Thomson.*

FRISK'I-LY, *adv.* Gayly; briskly.

FRISK'I-NESS, *n.* Briskness and frequency of motion; gayety; liveliness; a dancing or leaping in frolic.

FRISK'ING, *ppr.* Leaping; skipping; dancing about; moving with life and gayety.

FRISK'Y, *a.* Jumping with gayety; frolicsome; gay; lively.

FRIT, *n.* [Fr. *fritte*; Sp. *frita*; It. *frito*, fried, from L. *fructus*, *frigo*, Eng. to *fry*.] In the *manufacture of glass*, the matter of which glass is made, after it has been calcined or baked in a furnace, but before fusion. It is a composition of silex and metallic alkali, occasionally with other ingredients.

FRITH, *n.* [L. *fretum*; Gr. πορθμος, from πειρω, to pass over, or πορευω, πορευομαι, to pass; properly, a passage, a narrow channel that is passable or passed.]

1. A narrow passage of the sea; a strait. It is used for the opening of a river into the sea; as, the *frith* of Forth, or of Clyde.

2. A kind of weir for catching fish. *Carew.*

FRITH, *n.* [W. *frith*, or *fryz.*]

1. A forest; a woody place. *Drayton.*

2. A small field taken out of a common. *Wynne.* [*Not used in America.*]

FRITH'Y, *a.* Woody. [*Not in use.*] *Shelton.*

FRIT'IL-LA-RY, *n.* [*fritillus*, a dice box.] The popular name of the Crown Imperial, a bulbous flowering plant, called in the Spanish Dictionary *checkered lily.* *De Theis.*

FRIT'TI NAN-CY, *n.* [L. *frittanio.*] A chirping, or creaking, as of a cricket. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

FRIT'TER, *n.* [It. *frittella*; Sp. *fritillas*, plural; from L. *fractus*, fried, Dan. *fritte.*]

1. A small pancake of fried batter; also, a small piece of meat fried.

2. A fragment; a shred; a small piece.

And cut whole giants into *fritters.* *Hudibras.*

FRIT'TER, *v. t.* To cut meat into small pieces, to be fried.

2. To break into small pieces or fragments.

Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their sense. *Pope.*

To fritter away, is to diminish; to pare off; to reduce to nothing by taking away a little at a time.

FRIT'TER-ED, *pp.* Cut or broken to pieces.

FRIT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Cutting or breaking into small pieces.

FRI-VOL'I-TY, *n.* Acts or habits of trifling. [See FRIVOLOUSNESS.]

FRIV'O-LOUS, *a.* [L. *frivolus*, from the root of *frio*, to break into small pieces, to crumble; Fr. *frivole*; Sp. and It. *frivolo.* We observe the same radical letters, Rb, Rv, in *trivial*, *trifle*, L. *tero*, *trivi*, to rub or wear out. Class Rb.]

Slight; trifling, trivial; of little weight, worth, or importance; not worth notice; as, a *frivolous* argument; a *frivolous* objection or pretext. *Swift.*

FRIV'O-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a trifling manner.

FRIV'O-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being trifling, or of very little worth or importance; want of consequence.

FRIZ, *v. t.* [Sp. *frisar*; Fr. *friser.* See FRIZZE.]

1. To curl; to crisp; to form into small curls with a crisping pin.

2. To form the nap of cloth into little hard burs, prominences, or knobs.

FRIZ'ZED, *pp.* or *a.* Curled; formed into little burs on cloth.

FRIZ'ZING, *ppr.* Curling; forming little hard burs on cloth.

FRIZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To curl; to crisp, as hair. *Gay.*

FRIZ'ZLED, (friz'zld,) *pp.* or *a.* Curled; crisped.

FRIZ'ZLER, *n.* One who makes short curls.

FRIZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Curling; crisping.

FRO, *adv.* [Sax. *fra*; Scot. *fra*, *frae*; Dan. *fra.* It denotes departure and distance, like *from*, of which it may be a contraction. In some languages, it is a prefix, having the force of a negative. Thus in Danish *frabringer*, to bring from, is to avert, to dispel; *fraldalder*, to recall. In Goth. *bugyan* is to buy; *frabugyan* is to sell, that is, in literal English, *frombuy.*]

From; away; back or backward; as in the phrase, *to* and *fro*, that is, *to* and *from*, forward or toward and backward, hither and thither.

FROCK, *n.* [Fr. *froc*; Arm. *frocq*; G. *frack*; Scot. *frog.*]

An upper coat, or an outer garment. The word is now used for a loose garment or shirt worn by men over their other clothes, and for a kind of gown, open behind, worn by females. The *frock* was formerly a garment worn by monks. *Ingulphus. Spelman.*

FROCK'-COAT, *n.* A kind of straight-bodied coat, having the same length before and behind, like a surtout, but shorter.

FROCK'ED, (frokt,) *a.* Clothed in a frock.

FROCK'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a frock.

FROG, *n.* [Sax. *froga*, *frogga*; Dan. *frö.* Qu. from the root of *break*, as L. *rana*, from the root of *rend*, from its broken shape, or from leaping, or its *fragor*, or hoarse voice.]

1. An amphibious animal of the genus Rana, with four feet, a naked body, and without a tail. It is remarkable for swimming with rapidity, and for taking large leaps on land. Frogs lie torpid during winter. *Encyc.*

2. In *farriery*, a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse, at some distance from the toe, dividing into two branches, and running toward the heel in the form of a fork. *Farrier's Dict.*

3. A cloak-button, swelled in the middle.

FROG'BIT, *n.* A plant, the Hydrocharis.

FROG'-FISH, *n.* The fishing-frog, which see.

FROG'-GRASS, *n.* A plant.

FROG'GY, *a.* Having frogs. *Sherwood.*

FROG'-HOP-PER, *n.* A small insect, living on plants, and remarkable for its powers of leaping. Its larvæ are found on leaves, inclosed in a frothy liquid, and hence called *cuckoo-spittle*, or *frog-spittle.* The *frog-hopper* belongs to the Linnæan genus *Cicada.* *P. Cyc.*

FROISE, *n.* [Fr. *froisser*, to bruise.] A kind of food made by frying bacon inclosed in a pancake. *Chalmers.*

FROLIC, } *a.* [G. *fröhlich*; *froh*, glad, and *lich*,
FROLICK, } like; D. *vrolyk*; Dan. *fro*, glad; Sw. *frögdelig*, from *frögd*, joy, *frögda*, to exhilarate; Ar. فرح *faracha*, to be glad, to rejoice. Class Brg, No. 6. Probably allied to *free.*]

Gay, merry; full of levity; dancing, playing, or frisking about; full of pranks.

The *frolic* wind that breathes the spring. *Milton.*
The gay, the *frolic*, and the loud. *Waller.*

[*This adjective is seldom used, except in poetry. As a noun and a verb, its use is common.*]

FROLIC, } *n.* A wild prank; a flight of levity, or
FROLICK, } gayety and mirth.

He would be at his *frolic* once again. *Roscommon.*

2. A scene of gayety and mirth, as in dancing or play. [*This is a popular use of the word in America.*]

FROLIC, } *v. i.* To play wild pranks; to play tricks
FROLICK, } of levity, mirth, and gayety.

The burning insects *frolic* in the air. *Anon.*

FROLIC-FUL, *a.* Frolicsome.

FROLICK-ED, (frol'ikt,) *pret.* of FROLIC.

FROLICK-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Playing pranks; frolicsome.

FROLIC-LY, *adv.* With mirth and gayety. [*Obs.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

FROLIC-SOME, *a.* Full of gayety and mirth; given to pranks.

FROLIC-SOME-LY, *adv.* With wild gayety.

FROLIC-SOME-NESS, *n.* Gayety; wild pranks.

FROM, *prep.* [Sax. *fram*, *from*; Goth. *fram.* In Swedish, it signifies before or forward, but its sense is, past or gone, for *framling* is a stranger, and *framga* is, to go out, to depart. Dan. *frem*, whence *fremmer*, to forward, to promote, *fremmed*, strange, *fremkommer*, to come forth or out; G. *fremd*, strange, foreign; D. *vreemd*, id. If *m* is radical, this word is probably from the root of *roam*, *ramble*, primarily to pass, to go.]

The sense of *from* may be expressed by the noun *distance*, or by the adjective *distant*, or by the participles, *departing*, removing to a distance. Thus, it is one hundred miles *from* Boston to Hartford. He took his sword *from* his side. Light proceeds *from* the sun. Water issues *from* the earth in springs. Separate the coarse wool *from* the fine. Men have all sprung *from* Adam. Men often go *from* good to bad, and *from* bad to worse. The merit of an action depends on the principle *from* which it proceeds. Men judge of facts *from* personal knowledge, or *from* testimony. We should aim to judge *from* undeniable premises.

The sense of *from* is literal or figurative; but it is uniformly the same.

In certain phrases, generally or always elliptical, *from* is followed by certain adverbs, denoting place, region, or position, indefinitely, no precise point being expressed; as,

From above; from the upper regions.
From afar; from a distance.
From beneath; from a place or region below.
From below; from a lower place.
From behind; from a place or position in the rear.
From far; from a distant place.
From high; *from on high*; from a high place, from an upper region, or from heaven.
From hence; from this place. But *from* is superfluous before *hence*; the phrase, however, is common.
From thence; from that place; *from* being superfluous.
From whence; from which place; *from* being superfluous.
From where; from which place.
From within; from the interior or inside.
From without; from the outside; from abroad.

From precedes another preposition, followed by its proper object or case.

From amidst; as, *from amidst* the waves.
From among; as, *from among* the trees.
From beneath; as, *from beneath* my head.
From beyond; as, *from beyond* the river.
From forth; as, *from forth* his bridal bower.

But this is an inverted order of the words; *forth from* his bower.

From off; as, *from off* the mercy-seat, that is, *from* the top or surface.

From out; as, *from out* a window, that is, through an opening, or from the inside.

From out of, is an ill combination of words, and not to be used.

From under; as, *from under* the bed, *from under* the ashes, that is, from beneath or the lower side.

From within; as, *from within* the house, that is, from the inner part or interior.

FROM'WARD, *adv.* [Sax. *fram* and *weard.*] Away from; the contrary of TOWARD.

FROND, *n.* [L. *frons*, *frondis.* The sense is, a shoot, or shooting forward, as in *frons*, *frontis.*]

In *botany*, a term which Linnæus applies to the stem of certain plants, as the ferns, whose stalk and leaves are so intimately connected, that it is difficult to say where the one ends and the other begins. *Milne.*

FRON-DA'TION, *n.* A lopping of trees. *Evelyn.*

FRON DESCE', (fron-des',) *v. i.* To unfold leaves, as plants. *Staughton.*

FRON-DES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *frondesco*, from *frons.*] In *botany*, the precise time of the year and month in which each species of plants unfolds its leaves. *Milne. Martyn.*

FRON-DIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *frons* and *fero*, to bear.] Producing fronds.

FROND'OUS, *a.* A *frondous flower* is one which is leafy, one which produces branches charged with

both leaves and flowers. Instances of this luxuriance sometimes occur in the rose and anemone. *Milne.*

FRONT, (frunt,) *n.* [L. *frons, frontis*; Fr. *front*; Sp. *frente, fronte*; It. *fronte*; from a root signifying, to shoot forward, to project, as in Gr. *ῥὶν*, the nose, W. *trwyn* and *rhôn*, a pike. Class Rn.]

1. *Properly*, the forehead, or part of the face above the eyes; hence, the whole face.

His *front* yet threatens, and his *frowns* command. *Prior.*

2. The forehead or face, as expressive of the temper or disposition; as, a *bold front*, equivalent to boldness or impudence. So a *hardened front* is shamelessness.

3. The fore part of any thing; as, the *front* of a house, the principal face or side.

4. The fore part or van of an army or a body of troops.

5. The part or place before the face, or opposed to it, or to the fore part of a thing. He stood in *front* of his troops. The road passes in *front* of his house.

6. The most conspicuous part or particular.

7. Impudence; as, men of *front*. *Tatler.*

FRONT, (frunt,) *v. t.* To oppose face to face; to oppose directly.

I shall *front* thee, like some staring ghost,
With all my wrongs about me. *Dryden.*

2. To stand opposed or opposite, or over against any thing; as, his house *fronts* the church.

FRONT, (frunt,) *v. i.* To stand foremost. *Shak.*

2. To have the face or front toward any point of compass.

FRONT'AGE, *n.* The front part of an edifice, or lot.

FRONT'AL, *a.* Belonging to the forehead.

FRONT'AL, *n.* [L. *frontale*; Fr. *frontal*; from L. *frons.*]

1. In *medicine*, a medicament or preparation to be applied to the forehead. *Quincy.*

2. In *architecture*, a little pediment or frontpiece, over a small door or window. *Encyc.*

3. In *Jewish ceremonies*, a frontlet or browband, consisting of four pieces of vellum, laid on leather, and tied round the forehead in the synagogue; each piece containing some text of Scripture. *Encyc.*

FRONT'A-TED, *a.* Growing broader and broader, as a leaf.

FRONT'-BOX, (frunt'boks,) *n.* The box in a playhouse before the rest. *Pope.*

FRONT'ED, (frunt'ed,) *a.* Formed with a front. *Milton.*

FRONT-IER', (front-eer',) *n.* [Fr. *frontiere*; It. *frontiera*; Sp. *frontera.*]

The marches; the border, confine, or extreme part of a country, bordering on another country; that is, the part furthest advanced, or the part that fronts an enemy, or which an invading enemy meets in front, or which fronts another country.

FRONT-IER', *a.* Lying on the exterior part; bordering; conterminous; as, a *frontier* town.

FRONT-IER'ED, *a.* Guarded on the frontiers.

FRONT'ING, *ppr.* Opposing face to face. [*Spenser.*

2. *a.* Standing with the front toward, front to front, or opposite.

FRONT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a facing position; oppositely.

FRON-TIN-IAC', } (-tin-yak',) *n.* A species of French
FRON-TIG-NAC', } wine, named from *Frontignac*, the place in Languedoc where it is produced.

FRONT'IS-PIECE, *n.* [L. *frontispicium*; *frons* and *specio*, to view.]

1. In *architecture*, the principal face of a building; the face that directly presents itself to the eye.

2. An ornamental figure or engraving fronting the first page of a book, or at the beginning.

FRONT'LESS, (frunt'less,) *a.* Wanting shame or modesty; not diffident; as, *frontless* vice; *frontless* flattery. *Dryden. Pope.*

FRONT'LET, *n.* [from *front.*] A frontal or browband; a fillet or band worn on the forehead. *Deut.* vi. Hence, Shakspeare uses it to denote a frowning brow.

2. In *ornithology*, the margin of the head, behind the bill, of birds, generally clothed with rigid bristles. *Brande.*

FRONT'-ROOM, *n.* A room or apartment in the fore part of a house. *Moxon.*

FROP'PISH, *a.* Peevish; froward. [*Not in use.*] *Clarendon.*

FRŌRE, *a.* [G. *fror, gefroren*; D. *vroor, bevrooren.*] Frozen; frosty. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

FRŌRNE, *a.* Frozen. *Spenser.*

FRŌ'RY, *a.* Frozen. *Spenser.*

2. Covered with a froth resembling hoar-frost. [*Not in use.*] *Fairfax.*

FROST, (frost *or* fraust,) *n.* [Sax. *frost*; G. Sw. and Dan. *frost*; D. *vorst*; from *freeze, froze.* Qu. Slav. *mraz, mroz*, id.]

1. Frozen dew; also called HOAR-FROST, or WHITE-FROST.

He scattereth the hoar-*frost* like ashes.—Ps. cxlvii.

2. The act of freezing; applied chiefly to the congelation of water; congelation of fluids.

The third day comes a *frost*, a killing *frost*. *Shak.*

3. That state or temperature of the air which occasions freezing or the congelation of water. *Encyc.*

4. The appearance of plants sparkling with icy crystals. *Pope.*

Black frost, which is much more destructive to vegetables than *white frost*, occurs when the temperature of the air itself is below that of the vegetables, and below the freezing point, in which case plants are frozen without any deposition of moisture upon them. Strictly speaking, no *frost* is then formed. *Olmsted.*

FROST, (frost *or* fraust,) *v. t.* In *cookery*, to cover or sprinkle with a composition of sugar, resembling hoar-frost; as, to *frost* cake.

2. To cover with any thing resembling hoar-frost.

FROST'-BIT-TEN, (-tn,) *a.* Nipped, withered, or affected by frost.

FROST'-BOUND, *a.* Bound or confined by frost.

FROST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with a composition like white-frost; covered with any thing resembling hoar-frost in color or form.

FROST'I-LY, *adv.* With frost or excessive cold.

2. Without warmth of affection; coldly.

FROST'I-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being frosty; freezing cold.

FROST'ING, *ppr.* Covering with something resembling hoar-frost.

FROST'ING, *n.* The composition, resembling hoar-frost, used to cover cake, &c.

FROST'LESS, *a.* Free from frost; as, a *frostless* winter. *Swift.*

FROST'-NAIL, *n.* A nail driven into a horse-shoe, to prevent the horse from slipping on ice. In some of the United States, the ends of the shoe are pointed for this purpose, and these points are called CALKS.

FROST'-NIP-PED, (-nipt,) *a.* Nipped by frost.

FROST'NUMB-ED, *a.* Made numb by frost.

FROST'-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* Work resembling hoar-frost on shrubs. *Blackmore.*

FROST'Y, *a.* Producing frost; having power to congeal water; as, a *frosty* night; *frosty* weather.

2. Containing frost; as, the grass is *frosty.*

3. Chill in affection; without warmth of affection or courage. *Johnson.*

4. Resembling hoar-frost; white; gray-haired; as, a *frosty* head. *Shak.*

FROTH, (froth *or* frauth,) *n.* [Gr. ; Sw. *fradga.* It is allied perhaps to G. *brausen*, to roar, fret, froth; Ir. *bruthas*, to heat; W. *brydiaw*, to heat.]

1. Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in liquors by fermentation or agitation. *Bacon. Milton.*

2. Any empty, senseless show of wit or eloquence. *Johnson.*

3. Light, unsubstantial matter. *Tusser.*

FROTH, *v. t.* To cause to foam. *Beaum. & Fl.*

FROTH, *v. i.* To foam; to throw up spume; to throw out foam or bubbles. Beer *froths* in fermentation. The sea *froths* when violently agitated. A horse *froths* at the mouth when heated.

FROTH'I-LY, *adv.* With foam or spume.

2. In an empty, trifling manner.

FROTH'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being frothy; emptiness; senseless matter.

FROTH'ING, *ppr.* Foaming.

FROTH'LESS, *a.* Free from froth.

FROTH'-SPIT, *n.* A kind of white froth on the leaves of plants; cuckoo-spit.

FROTH'Y, *a.* Full of foam or froth, or consisting of froth or light bubbles.

2. Soft; not firm or solid. *Bacon.*

3. Vain; light; empty; unsubstantial; as, a vain, *frothy* speaker; a *frothy* harangue.

FROUNCE, *n.* A mass of pimples in the palate of a horse; also, a similar disease in hawks. *Booth.*

FROUNCE, *v. t.* [Sp. *fruncir*, to plait, or gather the edge of cloth into plaits, to frizzle, to wrinkle; Fr. *froncer*, to gather, to knit, to contract; Arm. *fronça.* See FROWN.]

To gather into plaits; to form wrinkles; to curl or frizzle the hair about the face.

Not tricked and *frounced* as she was wont. *Milton*

FROUNCE, *n.* A wrinkle, plait, or curl; an ornament of dress. *Beaum. & Fl.*

FROUN'CED, (frounst,) *pp.* Curled; frizzled.

FROUNCE'LESS, *a.* Having no plait or wrinkle. *Chaucer.*

FROUN'CING, *ppr.* Curling; crisping.

FROU'ZY, *a.* Fetid; musty; rank; dim; cloudy. *Swift*

FROW, *n.* [G. *frau*; D. *vrouw*; Dan. *frue.*]

A Dutch or German woman. [*Not used.*] *Beaum.*

FRŌ'WARD, *a.* [Sax. *framweard*; *fram*, or *fra*, and *weard*, L. *versus*, turned or looking from.]

Perverse; that is, turning from with aversion or reluctance; not willing to yield or comply with what is required; unyielding; ungovernable; refractory; disobedient; peevish; as, a *froward* child.

They are a very *froward* generation, children in whom is no faith.—Deut. xxxii.

FRŌ'WARD-LY, *adv.* Perversely; in a peevish manner.

FRŌ'WARD-NESS, *n.* Perverseness; reluctance to yield or comply; disobedience; peevishness. *South.*

FRŌW'ER, *n.* A sharp-edged tool to cleave laths. *Tusser.*

FROWN, *v. i.* [Fr. *refrogner*, properly, to knit the brows. *Frogner*, the primitive word, is not used. It is allied, perhaps, to *frounce*, from the root Rn.]

1. To express displeasure by contracting the brow, and looking grim or surly; to look stern; followed by *on* or *at*; as, to *frown on* a profligate man, or to *frown at* his vices.

Heroes in animated marble *frown*. *Pope.*

2. To manifest displeasure in any manner. When Providence *frowns* on our labors, let us be humble and submissive.

3. To lower; to look threatening.

FROWN, *v. t.* To repel by expressing displeasure; to rebuke. *Frown* the impudent fellow into silence.

FROWN, *n.* A wrinkled look, particularly expressing dislike; a sour, severe, or stern look, expressive of displeasure

His front yet threatens and his *frowns* command. *Prior.*

2. Any expression of displeasure; as, the *frowns* of Providence; the *frowns* of fortune.

FROWN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Knitting the brow in anger or displeasure; expressing displeasure by a surly, stern, or angry look; lowering; threatening.

FROWN'ING-LY, *adv.* Sternly; with a look of displeasure.

FROW'Y, *a.* [The same as FROUZY; perhaps a contracted word.]

Musty; rancid; rank; as, *frowy* butter. *Forby.*

FROW'ZY. See FROUZY.

FRŌZ'EN, *pp.* or *a.* from FREEZE. Congealed by cold.

2. Cold; frosty; chill; as, the *frozen* climates of the north.

3. Chill or cold in affection. *Sidney.*

4. Void of natural heat or vigor. *Pope.*

FRŌZ'EN, *a.* Subject to frost, or to long and severe frost.

FRŌZ'EN-NESS, *n.* A state of being frozen.

F. R. S.; Fellow of the Royal Society. [*Gauden.*

FRUB'ISH, for FURBISH, is not used.

FRUCT'ED, *a.* [L. *fructus*, fruit.]

In *heraldry*, bearing fruit.

FRUC-TES'CENCE, *n.* [from L. *fructus*, fruit. See FRUIT.]

In *botany*, the precise time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity, and its seeds are dispersed; the fruiting season. *Milne. Martyn. Encyc.*

FRUC-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *fructus*, fruit, and *fero*, to bear.]

Bearing or producing fruit.

FRUC-TI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [See FRUCTIFY.]

1. The act of fructifying, or rendering productive of fruit; fecundation.

2. In *botany*, the temporary part of a plant appropriated to generation, terminating the old vegetable and beginning the new. It consists of seven parts, the calyx or empalement, the corol or petals, the stamens, and the pistil, which belong to the flower, the pericarp and seed, which pertain to the fruit, and the receptacle or base, on which the other parts are seated. The receptacle belongs both to the flower and fruit. *Linnæus. Milne.*

FRUC'TI-FI-ED, (fruk'te-fide,) *pp.* Rendered fruitful or productive.

FRUC'TI-FY, *v. t.* [Low L. *fructifico*; Fr. *fructifier*; *fructus*, fruit, and *facio*, to make.]

To make fruitful; to render productive; to fertilize; as, to *fructify* the earth. *Howell.*

FRUC'TI-FY, *v. i.* To bear fruit. [*Unusual.*] *Hooker.*

FRUC'TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rendering fruitful or productive; fertilizing.

FRUC-TU-A'TION, *n.* Produce; fruit. [*Not used.*] *Pownall.*

FRUC'TU-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *fructueux.*]

Fruitful; fertile; also, impregnating with fertility. *Philips.*

FRUC'TU-OUS-LY, *adv.* Fruitfully; fertilely.

FRUC'TU-OUS-NESS, *n.* Fruitfulness; fertility.

FRUC'TURE, (fruk'tyur,) *n.* Use; fruition; enjoyment. [*Not used.*]

FRŪ'GAL, *a.* [L. *frugalis*; Fr. and Sp. *frugal*; said to be from *fruges*, corn, grain of any kind. Most probably it is from the root of *fruor*, for *frugor*, to use, to take the profit of, which coincides in elements and sense with G. *brauchen*, Sax. *brucan.* See FRUIT.]

Economical in the use or appropriation of money, goods, or provisions, of any kind; saving unnecessary expense, either of money or of any thing else which is to be used or consumed; sparing; not profuse, prodigal, or lavish. We ought to be *frugal*, not only in the expenditure of money and of goods, but in the employment of time. It is followed by *of* before the thing saved, as, *frugal of* time. It is not synonymous with *parsimonious*, nor with *thrifty*, as now used.

FRU-GAL'I-TY, *n.* Prudent economy; good husbandry or housewifery; a sparing use or appropriation of

money or commodities; a judicious use of any thing to be expended or employed; that careful management of money or goods which expends nothing unnecessarily, and applies what is used to a profitable purpose; that use in which nothing is wasted. It is not equivalent to *parsimony*, the latter being an excess of frugality, and a fault. *Frugality* is always a virtue. Nor is it synonymous with *thrift*, in its proper sense; for *thrift* is the effect of frugality.

Without *frugality* none can become rich, and with it few would be poor. *Johnson.*

2. A prudent and sparing use or appropriation of any thing; as, *frugality* of praise. *Dryden.*

FRU'GAL-LY, *adv.* With economy; with good management; in a saving manner. He seldom lives *frugally* that lives by chance.

FRUG'GIN, *n.* [Fr. *fourgon.*] An oven fork; the pole with which the ashes in the oven are stirred.

FRU-GIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *frugifer*; *fruges*, corn, and *fero*, to bear.]

Producing fruit or corn.

FRU-GIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *fruges*, corn, and *voro*, to eat.]

Feeding on fruits, seeds, or corn, as birds and other animals. *Nat. Hist.*

FROIT, (frūte,) *n.* [Fr. *fruit*; It. *frutto*; Sp. *fruto*; from L. *fructus*; Arm. *frouczen*, or *frochen*; D. *vrught*; G. *frucht*; Dan. *frugt*; Sw. *frucht*. The Latin word is the participle of *fruor*, contracted from *frugor*, or *frucor*, to use, to take the profit of; allied, perhaps, to Sax. *brucan*, *brycean*, G. *brauchen*, to use, to enjoy. Class Brg, No. 6, 7.]

1. In a *general sense*, whatever the earth produces for the nourishment of animals, or for clothing or profit. Among the *fruits* of the earth are included not only corn of all kinds, but grass, cotton, flax, grapes, and all cultivated plants. In this comprehensive sense, the word is generally used in the plural.

2. In a *more limited sense*, the produce of a tree, or other plant; the last production for the propagation or multiplication of its kind: the seed of plants, or the part that contains the seeds, as wheat, rye, oats, apples, quinces, pears, cherries, acorns, melons, &c.

3. In *botany*, the seed of a plant, or the seed with the pericarp.

4. Production; that which is produced.

The *fruit* of the Spirit is in all goodness, and righteousness, and truth. — Eph. v.

5. The produce of animals; offspring; young; as, the *fruit* of the womb, of the loins, of the body. *Scripture.*

6. Effect or consequence.

They shall eat the *fruit* of their doings. — Is. lii.

7. Advantage; profit; good derived.

What *fruit* had ye then in those things whereof ye are now ashamed? — Rom. vi.

8. Production, effect, or consequence; *in an ill sense*; as, the *fruits* of sin; the *fruits* of intemperance.

FROIT, (frūte,) *v. i.* To produce fruit. *Chesterfield.*

FROIT'AGE, (frūt'aje,) *n.* [Fr.] Fruit collectively; various fruits. *Milton.*

FROIT'-BEAR-ER, *n.* That which produces fruit.

FROIT'-BEAR-ING, *a.* Producing fruit; having the quality of bearing fruit. *Mortimer.*

FROIT'-BUD, *n.* The bud that produces fruit.

FROIT'ER'ER, *n.* One who deals in fruit; a seller of fruits.

FROIT'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *fruiterie.*]

1. Fruit collectively taken. *Philips.*

2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit. *Johnson.*

FROIT'FUL, *a.* Very productive; producing fruit in abundance; as, *fruitful* soil, a *fruitful* tree; a *fruitful* season.

2. Prolific; bearing children; not barren.

Be *fruitful*, and multiply. — Gen. i.

3. Plenteous; abounding in any thing. *Pope.*

4. Productive of any thing; fertile; as, *fruitful* in expedients.

5. Producing in abundance; generating; as, *fruitful* in crimes.

FROIT'FUL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to be prolific. *Roscommon.*

2. Plenteously; abundantly. *Shak.*

FROIT'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of producing fruit in abundance; productiveness; fertility; as, the *fruitfulness* of land.

2. Fecundity; the quality of being prolific, or producing many young; *applied to animals.*

3. Productiveness of the intellect; as, the *fruitfulness* of the brain.

4. Exuberant abundance. *B. Jonson.*

FROIT'-GROVE, *n.* A grove or close plantation of fruit-trees.

FROIT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bearing fruit; pertaining to fruit.

FROIT'ING, *n.* The bearing of fruit.

FRU-I'TION, (fru-ish'un,) *n.* [from L. *fruor*, to use or enjoy.]

Use, accompanied with pleasure, corporeal or intellectual; enjoyment; the pleasure derived from use or possession.

If the affliction is on his body, his appetites are weakened, and capacity of *fruition* destroyed. *Rogers.*

FRO'I-TIVE, *a.* Enjoying. *Boyle.*

FROIT'LESS, *a.* Not bearing fruit; barren; destitute of fruit; as, a *fruitless* plant. *Raleigh.*

2. Productive of no advantage or good effect; vain; idle; useless; unprofitable; as, a *fruitless* attempt; a *fruitless* controversy.

3. Having no offspring. *Shak.*

FROIT'LESS-LY, *adv.* [from *fruitless.*] Without any valuable effect; idly; vainly; unprofitably. *Dryden.*

FROIT'LESS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being vain or unprofitable.

FROIT'-LOFT, *n.* A place for the preservation of fruit.

FROIT'-TIME, *n.* The time for gathering fruit.

FROIT'-TREE, *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit, or a tree whose principal value consists in the fruit it produces, as the cherry-tree, apple-tree, pear-tree. The oak and beech produce valuable fruit, but the fruit is not their principal value.

FROIT'Y, *a.* Resembling fruit. *Dickens.*

FRU-MEN-TA'CEOUS, (fru-men-tā'shus,) *a.* [L. *frumentaceus.*]

1. Made of wheat, or like grain.

2. Resembling wheat, in respect to leaves, ears, fruit, and the like. *Encyc.*

FRU-MEN-TA'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *frumentarius*, from *frumentum*, corn.]

Pertaining to wheat or grain.

FRU-MEN-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *frumentatio.*]

Among *the Romans*, a largess of grain bestowed on the people, to quiet them when uneasy or turbulent. *Encyc.*

FRO'MEN-TY, *n.* [L. *frumentum*, wheat or grain.]

Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

FRUMP, *n.* A joke, jeer, or flout. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

2. In *modern colloquial usage*, a cross-tempered, old-fashioned female. *Smart.*

FRUMP, *v. t.* To insult. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

FRUMP'ER, *n.* A mocker. [*Not used.*]

FRUMP'ISH, *a.* Old-fashioned; ill-natured. [*Colloquial.*] *Smart.*

FRUSH, *v. t.* [Fr. *froisser.*]

To bruise; to crush. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

FRUSH, *n.* [G. *frosch*, a frog.]

In *farriery*, a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse, at some distance from the toe, dividing into two branches, and running toward the heel in the form of a fork; the same as *frog.* *Farrier's Dict.*

2. A discharge of a fetid or ichorous matter from the frog of a horse's foot; also called *thrush.* *Smart.*

FRUS'TRA-BLE, *a.* [See FRUSTRATE.] That may be frustrated or defeated.

FRUS-TRA'NE-OUS, *a.* [See FRUSTRATE.] Vain; useless; unprofitable. [*Little used.*] *More. South.*

FRUS'TRATE, *v. t.* [L. *frustro*: Fr. *frustrer*; Sp. *frustrar*; allied, probably, to Fr. *frousser*, *briser*, Arm. *brousta*, *freuza*, to break. Class Rd or Rs.]

1. *Literally*, to break or interrupt; hence, to defeat; to disappoint; to balk; to bring to nothing; as, to *frustrate* a plan, design, or attempt; to *frustrate* the will or purpose.

2. To disappoint; *applied to persons.*

3. To make null; to nullify; to render of no effect; as, to *frustrate* a conveyance or deed.

FRUS'TRATE, *part. a.* Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable; null; void; of no effect. *Hooker. Dryden.*

FRUS'TRA-TED, *pp.* Defeated; disappointed; rendered vain or null.

FRUS'TRA-TING, *ppr.* Defeating; disappointing; making vain or of no effect.

FRUS-TRA'TION, *n.* The act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat; as, the *frustration* of one's attempt or design. *South.*

FRUS'TRA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to defeat; fallacious. *Dict.*

FRUS'TRA-TO-RY, *a.* That makes void; that vacates or renders null; as, a *frustratory* appeal. *Ayliffe.*

FRUS'TUM, *n.* [L.] In *geometry*, the part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top; or, the part of any solid, as of a cone, pyramid, &c., between two planes, which may be either parallel or inclined to each other. *Brande.*

FRU-TES'CENT, *a.* [L. *frutex*, a shrub.]

In *botany*, from herbaceous becoming shrubby; as, a *frutescent* stem. *Martyn.*

FRO'TEX, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, a shrub; a plant having a woody, durable stem, but less than a tree. *Milne.*

FRO'TI-CANT, *a.* Full of shoots. *Evelyn.*

FRO'TI-CŌSE, FRO'TI-COUS, *a.* [L. *fruticosus.*]

Shrub-like; branching like a shrub; as, a *fruticous* stem.

FRU-TIC'U-LOSE, *a.* Branching like a small shrub.

FRY, *v. t.* [L. *frigo*; Gr. φρυγω; Sp. *freir*; It. *friggere*; Port. *frigir*; Fr. *frire*; Ir. *friochtalaim.* The sense is nearly the same as in *boil*, or *broil*, to agitate, to fret.]

To dress with fat by heating or roasting in a pan over a fire; to cook and prepare for eating in a frying-pan; as, to *fry* meat or vegetables.

FRY, *v. i.* To be heated and agitated, as meat in a frying-pan; to suffer the action of fire or extreme heat.

2. To ferment, as in the stomach. *Bacon.*

3. To be agitated; to boil. *Dryden.*

FRY, *n.* [Fr. *frai*, from the verb.]

1. A swarm or crowd of little fish; so called from their crowding, tumbling, and agitation. So Sp. *hervir*, to swarm or be crowded, from L. *ferveo*, and vulgarly, *boding* is used for a crowd. *Milton.*

2. A dish of any thing fried.

3. A kind of sieve. [*Not used in America.*] *Mortimer.*

FRY'ING, *ppr.* Dressing in a frying-pan; heating; agitating.

FRY'ING-PAN, *n.* A pan with a long handle, used for frying meat and vegetables.

FUB, *n.* A plump young person. [*Not in use.*] *Smart.*

FUB, *v. t.* To put off; to delay; to cheat. [See FOB.] *Shak.*

FUB'BY, *a.* Plump; chubby. *Nichols.*

FŪ'CATE, FŪ'CA-TED, *a.* [L. *fucatus*, from *fuco*, to stain.]

Painted; disguised with paint; also, disguised with false show. *Johnson.*

FŪ'COID, *n.* [See FUCUS.]

Fossil sea-weed. *Hitchcock.*

FŪ'COID, *a.* Resembling sea-weed.

FU-COID'AL, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling fucoids.

FŪ'CUS, *n.* [L. See FUCION.] A paint; a dye; also, false show. *B. Jonson. Sandys.*

2. *pl.* Fuci. In *botany*, a genus of *Algæ*, or sea-weeds; the sea-wrack, &c. *Encyc.*

FUD'DER *of lead.* See FOTHER and FODDER.

FUD'DLE, *v. t.* To make drunk; to intoxicate. *Thomson.*

FUD'DLE, *v. i.* To drink to excess. *L'Estrange.*

FUD'DLED, *pp.* Drunk, intoxicated.

FUD'DLER, *n.* A drunkard. *Baxter.*

FUD'DLING, *ppr.* Intoxicating; drinking to excess.

FUDGE, *n.* A made-up story; stuff; nonsense; an exclamation of contempt. *Goldsmith.*

FŪ'EL, *n.* [from Fr. *feu*, fire, contracted from Sp. *fuego*, It. *fuoco*, L. *focus.*]

1. Any matter which serves as aliment to fire; that which feeds fire; combustible matter, as wood, coal, peat, &c.

2. Any thing that serves to feed or increase flame, heat, or excitement.

FŪ'EL, *v. t.* To feed with combustible matter.

Never, alas! the dreadful name,
That *fuels* the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

2. To store with fuel or firing. *Wotton.*

FŪ'EL-ED, (fū'eld,) *pp.* Fed with combustible matter; stored with firing.

FŪ'EL-ER, *n.* He or that which supplies fuel. *Donne.*

FŪ'EL-ING, *ppr.* Feeding with fuel; supplying with fuel.

FŪ'E-RO, *n.* [Sp., from the root of *force.*]

1. A statute; jurisdiction.

2. A charter of privileges.

FUFF, *v. t.* To puff. [*Local.*] *Brockett.*

FUF'FY, *a.* Light, puffy. [*Local.*]

FU-GĀ'CIOUS, (fu-gā'shus,) *a.* [L. *fugax*, from *fugo*, to chase, or *fugio*, to flee.]

Flying or fleeing away; volatile.

FU-GĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of flying away; volatility.

FU-GAC'I-TY, (fu-gas'e-te,) *n.* [L. *fugax*, supra.]

1. Volatility; the quality of flying away; as, the *fugacity* of spirits. *Boyle.*

2. Uncertainty; instability. *Johnson.*

FOGH or FŌH, an exclamation expressing abhorrence. *Dryden.*

FŪ'GI-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *fugitif*; L. *fugitivus*, from *fugio*, to flee, Gr. φευγω.]

1. Volatile; apt to flee away; readily wafted by the wind.

The more tender and *fugitive* parts. *Woodward.*

2. Not tenable; not to be held or detained; readily escaping; as, a *fugitive* idea. *Locke.*

3. Unstable; unsteady; fleeting; not fixed or durable. *Johnson.*

4. Fleeing; running from danger or pursuit. *Milton.*

5. Fleeing from duty; eloping; escaping.

Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herself, while her parents are in tears? *Clarissa.*

6. Wandering; vagabond; as, a *fugitive* physician. *Wotton.*

7. In *literature*, *fugitive* compositions are such as are short and occasional, written in haste or at intervals, and considered to be fleeting and temporary.

FŪ'GI-TIVE, *n.* One who flees from his station or duty; a deserter; one who flees from danger. *Bacon. Milton.*

2. One who has fled or deserted, and taken refuge under another power, or one who has fled from punishment. *Dryden.*

3. One hard to be caught or detained.

Or catch that airy *fugitive*, called wit. *Harte.*

FU'GI-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a fugitive manner.

FU'GI-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Volatility; fugacity; an aptness to fly away. *Boyle.*

2. Instability; unsteadiness. *Johnson.*

FU'GLE-MAN, } *n.* [G. *flügelmann*, a file-leader,
FLU'GEL-MAN, } from *flügel*, a wing.]

One who takes his place in front of a military band, as a guide to the soldiers in the movements of the drill.

FUGUE, (fūg,) *n.* [Fr. *fugue*; L. Sp. and It. *fuga*.]

In *music*, a composition in which the different parts follow each other, each repeating the subject at a certain interval above or below the preceding part. *Brande.*

FU'GUIST, (fū'gist,) *n.* A musician who composes fugues, or performs them extemporaneously. *Busby.*

FUL'CI-BLE, *n.* [L. *fulcibilis.*] Which may be propped up. [*Not in use.*]

FUL'CI-MENT, *n.* [L. *fulcimentum*, from *fulcio*, to prop.]

A prop; a fulcrum; that on which a balance or lever rests. [*Little used.*] *Wilkins.*

FUL'CRATE, *a.* [from L. *fulcrum*, a prop.]

1. In *botany*, a *fulcrate* stem is one whose branches descend to the earth, as in Ficus. *Lee.*

2. Furnished with fulcrums.

FUL'CRUM, *n.*; *pl.* FULCRA or FULCRUMS. [L.] A prop or support.

2. In *mechanics*, that by which a lever is sustained, or the point about which it moves.

3. In *botany*, a term applied, in the plural, to all the appendages of the axis of a plant, except the leaves and flowers; as the stipules, bracts, tendrils, &c. [*Disused.*]

FULL-FILL', *v. t.* [A tautological compound of *full* and *fill.*]

1. To accomplish; to perform; to complete; to answer, in execution or event, what has been foretold or promised; as, to *fulfill* a prophecy or prediction; to *fulfill* a promise.

2. To accomplish what was intended; to answer a design by execution.

Here Nature seems *fulfilled* to all her ends. *Milton.*

3. To accomplish or perform what was desired; to answer any desire by compliance or gratification.

He will *fulfill* the desire of them that fear him. — Ps. cxlv.

4. To perform what is required; to answer a law by obedience.

If ye *fulfill* the royal law according to the Scripture, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself, ye do well. — James ii.

5. To complete in time.

Fulfill her week. — Gen. xxix.

6. In general, to accomplish; to complete; to carry into effect.

FULL-FILL'ED, *pp.* Accomplished; performed; completed; executed.

FULL-FILL'ER, *n.* One that fulfills or accomplishes.

FULL-FILL'ING, *ppr.* Accomplishing; performing; completing.

FULL-FILL'MENT, } *n.* Accomplishment; comple-
FULL-FILL'ING, } tion; as, the *fulfillment* of prophecy.

2. Execution; performance; as, the *fulfillment* of a promise.

FUL'FRAUGHT, (-frawt,) *a.* [*full* and *fraught.*] Full-stored. [See FULL-FRAUGHT.] *Shak.*

FUL'GEN-CY, *n.* [L. *fulgens*, from *fulgeo*, to shine. See EFFULGENCE.]

Brightness; splendor; glitter. *Dict.*

FUL'GENT, *a.* Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright. *Milton.*

FUL'GENT-LY, *adv.* Dazzlingly; glitteringly.

FUL'GID, *a.* [L. *fulgidus*, from *fulgeo*, to shine.]

Shining; glittering; dazzling. [*Not in use.*]

FUL-GID'I-TY, *n.* Splendor.

FUL'GOR, *n.* [L.] Splendor; dazzling brightness. [*Little used.*] *Brown. More.*

FUL'GU-RANT, *a.* Lightening. [*Not used.*]

FUL'GU-RATE, *v. t.* To flash as lightning. [*Not used.*] *Chambers.*

FUL-GU-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *fulguratio*, from *fulgur*, lightning.]

1. Lightning; the act of lightening. [*Little used, or not at all.*]

2. The sudden brightening of a fused globule of gold or silver, when the last film of the oxyd of lead or copper leaves its surface. *Brande.*

FUL'GU-RITE, *n.* [L. *fulgur.*] A name given to vitrified sand-tubes, which are supposed to have been produced by the striking of lightning on sand. *P. Cyc.*

FUL'GU-RY, *n.* Lightning. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

FULHAM, *n.* A cant word for false dice. *Shak.*

FU-LIG-I-NOS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *fuligo*, soot, probably from the root of *foul.*]

Sootiness; matter deposited by smoke. *Kirwan, Geol.*

FU-LIG'I-NOUS, (fu-lij'in-us,) *a.* [L. *fuliginus*, *fuliginosus*, from *fuligo*, soot.]

1. Pertaining to soot; sooty; dark; dusky.

2. Pertaining to smoke; resembling smoke; dusky. *Shenstone.*

FU-LIG'I-NOUS-LY, *adv.* In a smoky state; by being sooty.

FU'LI-MART. See FOUMART.

FULL, *a.* [Sax. *full*; Sw. *full*; G. *voll*; D. *vol*; Goth. *fulls*; Dan. *fuld*; W. *gwala*, fullness. Qu. It. *vole*, in composition. See FILL and to FULL.]

1. Replete; having within its limits all that it can contain; as, a vessel *full* of liquor.

2. Abounding with; having a large quantity or abundance; as, a house *full* of furniture; life is *full* of cares and perplexities.

3. Supplied; not vacant.

Had the throne been *full*, their meeting would not have been regular. *Blackstone.*

4. Plump; fat; as, a *full* body.

5. Saturated; sated.

I am *full* of the burnt-offerings of rams. — Is. i.

6. Crowded, with regard to the imagination or memory.

Every one is *full* of the miracles done by cold baths on decayed and weak constitutions. *Locke.*

7. Large; entire; not partial; that fills; as, a *full* meal.

8. Complete; entire; not defective or partial; as, the *full* accomplishment of a prophecy.

9. Complete; entire; without abatement.

It came to pass, at the end of two *full* years, that Pharaoh dreamed. — Gen. xli.

10. Containing the whole matter; expressing the whole; as, a *full* narration or description.

11. Strong, not faint or attenuated; loud; clear; distinct; as, a *full* voice or sound.

12. Mature; perfect; as, a person of *full* age.

13. Entire; complete; denoting the completion of a sentence; as, a *full* stop or point.

14. Spread to view in all dimensions; as, a head drawn with a *full* face. *Addison.*

15. Exhibiting the whole disk or surface illuminated; as, the *full* moon.

16. Abundant; plenteous; sufficient. We have a *full* supply of provisions for the year.

17. Adequate; equal; as, a *full* compensation or reward for labor.

18. Well fed.

19. Well supplied or furnished; abounding.

20. Copious; ample. The speaker or the writer was *full* upon that point. *Mitford.*

A *full* band, in *music*, is when all the voices and instruments are employed.

A *full* organ, is when all or most of the stops are out.

FULL, *n.* Complete measure; utmost extent. This instrument answers to the *full.*

2. The highest state or degree.

The swan's down feather,
That stands upon the swell at *full* of tide. *Shak.*

3. The whole; the total; in the phrase *at full.* *Shak.*

4. The state of satiety; as, fed to the *full.*

The *full* of the moon, is the time when it presents to the spectator its whole face illuminated, as it always does when in opposition to the sun.

FULL, *adv.* Quite; to the same degree; without abatement or diminution.

The paws I prefer shall be *full* as good. *Dryden.*

2. With the whole effect.

The dispasm closing *full* in man. *Dryden.*

3. Exactly.

Full in the center of the sacred wood. *Addison.*

4. Directly; as, he looked him *full* in the face.

It is placed before adjectives and adverbs to heighten or strengthen their signification; as, *full* sad. *Milton.*

Full well ye reject the commandment of God, that ye may keep your own tradition. — Mark vii.

Full is prefixed to other words, chiefly participles, to express utmost extent or degree.

FULL, *v. t.* [Sax. *fullian*; L. *fullo*: D. *vollen*, *vullen*; Fr. *fouler*; to tread, to press, to full; *foule*, a crowd; It. *folla*, and *folta*, a crowd; *folto*, dense; allied to Eng. *felt*, *filter*, It. *feltro*, from being thick or fulled. Sax. *feala*, many, Gr. πολλοι, that is, a crowd, a throng. *Foul* and *defile* are probably of the same family. As the French *fouler* signifies to tread and to full cloth, so *walker*, a fuller, is from the root of *walk.*]

To thicken cloth in a mill. *This is the primary sense*; but, in *practice*, to *full* is to mill; to make compact; or to scour, cleanse, and thicken, in a mill.

FULL'-A'CORN-ED, *a.* Fed to the full with acorns. *Shak.*

FULLAM, *n.* An old cant word for false dice, named from Fulham, where they were made. *Smart.*

FULL'-BLOOM'ED, *a.* Having perfect bloom. *Crashaw.*

FULL'-BLOWN, *a.* Fully expanded, as a blossom. *Denham.*

2. Fully distended with wind. *Dryden.*

FULL'-BOT'TOM, *n.* A wig with a large bottom.

FULL'-BOT'TOM-ED, *a.* Having a large bottom, as a wig.

FULL'-BUTT', *adv.* Meeting directly and with violence. [*Vulgar.*] *L'Estrange.*

FULL'-CHARG'ED, *a.* Charged to fullness. *Shak.*

FULL'-CRAM'MED, *a.* Crammed to fullness. *Marston.*

FULL'-DRESS'ED, (-drest,) *a.* Dressed in form or costume.

FULL'-DRIVE', *a.* Driving with full speed. *Chaucer.*

FULL'-EAR'ED, *a.* Having the ears or heads full of grain. *Denham.*

FULL'-EY'ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having large, prominent eyes.

FULL'-FAC'ED, (-faste,) *a.* Having a broad face.

FULL'-FED', *a.* Fed to fullness; plump with fat.

FULL'-FLESH'ED, (-flesht,) *a.* Having full flesh; corpulent. *Lamb.*

FULL'-FORM'ED, *a.* Having full form. *Coleridge.*

FULL'-FRAUGHT', (-frawt,) *a.* Laden or stored to fullness. *Shak.*

FULL'-GORG'ED, *a.* Over fed; a *term of hawking.* *Shak.*

FULL'-GROWN', *a.* Grown to full size. *Milton.*

FULL'-HEART'ED, (-hart'ed,) *a.* Full of courage or confidence. *Shak.*

FULL'-HOT', *a.* Heated to the utmost. *Shak.*

2. Quite as hot as it ought to be.

FULL'-LA'DEN, *a.* Laden to the full.

FULL'-MAN'NED, *a.* Completely furnished with men.

FULL'-MOUTH'ED, *a.* Having a full or strong voice.

FULL'-ORB'ED, *a.* Having the orb complete or fully illuminated, as the moon; like the full moon. *Addison. Mason.*

FULL'-SPREAD', (-spred,) *a.* Extended to the utmost. *Dryden.*

FULL'-STOM'ACH-ED, (-stum'akt,) *a.* Having the stomach crammed.

FULL'-STUFF'ED, (-stuft,) *a.* Filled to the utmost extent. *Drayton.*

FULL'-SUM'MED, *a.* Complete in all its parts. *Howell.*

FULL'-WING'ED, *a.* Having complete wings, or large, strong wings. *Shak.*

2. Ready for flight; eager. *Beaum.*

FULL'AGE, *n.* Money paid for fulling cloth.

FULL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cleansed; thickened; made dense and firm in a mill.

FULL'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to full cloth.

FULL'ER'S-EARTH, (-erth,) *n.* A variety of clay, compact, but friable, unctuous to the touch, and of various colors, usually with a shade of green. It is useful in scouring and cleansing cloth, as it imbibes the grease and oil used in preparing wool. *Cleaveland. Encyc.*

FULL'ER'S-THIS'TLE, (-l,) } *n.* Teasel, a plant of
FULL'ER'S-WEED, } the genus Dipsacus. The burs are used in dressing cloth.

FULL'ER-Y, *n.* The place or the works where the fulling of cloth is carried on.

FULL'ING, *ppr.* Thickening cloth in a mill; making compact.

FULL'ING, *n.* The art or practice of thickening cloth and making it compact and firm in a mill, at the same time the cloth is cleansed of oily matter.

FULL'ING-MILL, *n.* A mill for fulling cloth by means of pestles or stampers, which beat and press it to a close or compact state and cleanse it.

FULL'NESS, *n.* [from *full.*] The state of being filled, so as to leave no part vacant.

2. The state of abounding or being in great plenty; abundance.

3. Completeness; the state of a thing in which nothing is wanted; perfection.

In thy presence is *fullness* of joy. — Ps. xvi.

4. Repletion; satiety; as from intemperance. *Taylor.*

5. Repletion of vessels; as, *fullness* of blood.

6. Plenty; wealth; affluence. *Shak.*

7. Struggling perturbation; swelling; as, the *fullness* of the heart.

8. Largeness; extent.

There wanted the *fullness* of a plot, and variety of characters, to form it as it ought. *Dryden.*

9. Loudness; force of sound, such as fills the ear. *Pope.*

FULL'LY, *adv.* Completely; entirely; without lack or defect; in a manner to give satisfaction; to the extent desired; as, to be *fully* persuaded of the truth of a proposition.

2. Completely; perfectly. Things partially known in this life will be hereafter *fully* disclosed.

Fully committed; in law, committed to prison for trial, in distinction from being previously detained for examination.

FUL'MAR, *n.* A sea fowl, the *Procellaria Glacialis* of Linnæus, which, like the other petrels, possesses the singular faculty of spouting from its bill a quantity of pure oil against its adversary. It is an inhabitant

of northern, especially polar regions, and feeds on the flesh and blubber of dead whales and seals, or other offal. It is valued for its down, feathers, and oil. *P. Cyc. Partington*

2. The foulemart or fulimart. [See FOUMART.]

FUL'MI-NANT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *fulminans.*] Thundering.

FUL'MI-NATE, *v. i.* [L. *fulmino*, from *fulmen*, thunder, from a root in Bl, which signifies to throw or to burst forth.]

1. To thunder. *Davies.*

2. To make a loud, sudden noise, or a sudden, sharp crack; to detonate; as, *fulminating* gold. *Boyle.*

3. To issue forth ecclesiastical censures, as if with the force of a thunderbolt. *Herbert.*

FUL'MI-NATE, *v. t.* To utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure; to send out, as a menace or censure by ecclesiastical authority. *Warburton.*

2. To cause to explode. *Sprat.*

FUL'MI-NATE, *n.* A compound of fulminic acid with a base; as, *fulminate* of mercury; *fulminate* of silver; often called *fulminating* mercury and silver. These compounds detonate or explode by percussion, friction, or heat. *Fulminate* of mercury is much used in percussion caps.

FUL'MI-NA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Thundering; crackling; exploding; detonating.

2. Hurling papal denunciations, menaces, or censures.

Fulminating powder; a detonating compound of sulphur, carbonate of potash, and niter. [See the noun FULMINATE.]

FUL-MI-NA'TION, *n.* A thundering.

2. Denunciation of censure or threats, as by papal authority.

The *fulminations* from the Vatican were turned into ridicule. *Ayliffe.*

3. The explosion of certain chemical preparations; detonation. *Encyc.*

FUL'MI-NA-TO-RY, *a.* Thundering; striking terror.

FUL'MINE, *v. i.* To thunder. *Spenser. Milton.*

FUL'MINE, *v. t.* To shoot; to dart like lightning.

FUL-MIN'IC, *a.* *Fulminic* acid, in chemistry, is an explosive acid composed of cyanogen and oxygen. [See FULMINATE, *n.*]

FUL'SOME, *a.* [Sax. *ful*, foul, or full.]

Rank; grose; disgusting; nauseous. *Formerly*, the word was applied to things which disgust the senses; as, a *fulsome* coffin, a *fulsome* smell, and hence to things lustful or obscene; as, *fulsome* ewes, a *fulsome* epigram. In *present usage*, the term is usually confined to that which disgusts by excess or grossness; as, *fulsome* flattery, a *fulsome* compliment, a *fulsome* artifice. *Cowper.*

It seems, then, that *full* and *foul* are radically the same word, the primary sense of which is stuffed, crowded, from the sense of putting on, or in. In *present usage*, the compound *fulsome* takes its signification from *full*, in the sense of cloying or satiating; and in *former usage*, *fulsome* takes its predominant sense from *foulness*.

FUL'SOME-LY, *adv.* Rankly; nauseously.

FUL'SOME-NESS, *n.* Nauseousness; offensive grossness. *England.*

FUL'VID, *a.* See FULVOUS, which is generally used.

FUL'VOUS, *a.* [L. *fulvus.*]

Tawny; dull yellow, with a mixture of gray and brown. *Lindley.*

FU-MA'DO, *n.* [L. *fumus*, smoke.]

A smoked fish. *Carew.*

FU'MAGE, *n.* [L. *fumus.*] Hearth-money. *Dict.*

FU'MA-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *fumaria herba*; Fr. *fumeterre*; from *fumus*, smoke.] [TORY.

A plant of the genus *fumaria*; also written FUMI-

FUM'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *fommelen*; Dan. *famler*; Sw. *famla*, properly, to stop, stammer, falter, hesitate, to feel along, to grope.]

1. To feel or grope about; to attempt awkwardly. *Cudworth.*

2. To grope about in perplexity; to seek awkwardly; as, to *fumble* for an excuse. *Dryden.*

3. To handle much; to play childishly; to turn over and over.

I saw him *fumble* with the sheets, and play with flowers. *Shak.*

FUM'BLE, *v. t.* To manage awkwardly; to crowd or tumble together. *Shak.*

FUM'BLER, *n.* One who gropes or manages awkwardly.

FUM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Groping; managing awkwardly.

FUM'BLING-LY, *adv.* In an awkward manner.

FOME, *n.* [L. *fumus*, Fr. *fumée*, smoke.]

1. Smoke; vapor from combustion, as from burning wood or tobacco. *Bacon.*

2. Vapor; volatile matter ascending in a dense body. *Woodward.*

3. Exhalation from the stomach; as, the *fumes* of wine. *Dryden.*

4. Rage; heat; as, the *fumes* of passion. *South.*

5. Any thing unsubstantial or fleeting. *Shak.*

6. Idle conceit; vain imagination. *Bacon.*

FOME, *v. i.* [L. *fumo*, Fr. *fumer*, Sp. *fumar*, It. *fumare*, to smoke.]

1. To smoke; to throw off vapor, as in combustion.

Where the golden altar *fumed*. *Milton.*

2. To yield vapor or visible exhalations.

Silenus lay,
Whose constant cups lay *fuming* to his brain. *Roscommon.*

3. To pass off in vapors.

Their parts are kept from *fuming* away by their fixity. *Cheyne.*

4. To be in a rage; to be hot with anger.

He frets, he *fumes*, he stares, he stamps the ground. *Dryden.*

FOME, *v. t.* To smoke; to dry in smoke *Carew.*

2. To perfume.

She *fumed* the temple with an odorous flame. *Dryden.*

3. To disperse or drive away in vapors.

The heat will *fume* away most of the scent. *Mortimer.*

FOM'ED, *pp.* Smoked; dried in smoke.

FOME'LESS, *a.* Free from fumes.

FO'MET, *n.* The dung of deer. *B. Jonson.*

FU-METTE', *n.* [Fr.] The stench of tainted meat.

FU'MID, *a.* [L. *fumidus.*] [*Swift.*

Smoky; vaporous. *Brown.*

FU-MID'I-TY, *n.* Smokiness.

FU-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing smoke.

FU-MIF'U-GIST, *n.* [L. *fumus* and *fugo.*]

He or that which drives away smoke or fumes.

FU'MI-GANT, *a.* Fuming.

FU'MI-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *fumigo*; Fr. *fumiger*; from *fumus*, smoke.]

1. To smoke; to perfume. *Dryden.*

2. To apply smoke to; to expose to smoke or gas; as, in chemistry, or in medicine, by inhaling it, or in cleansing infected apartments, clothing, &c.

FU'MI-GA-TED, *pp.* Smoked; exposed to smoke.

FU'MI-GA-TING, *ppr.* Smoking; applying smoke to.

FU-MI-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *fumigatio.*]

1. The act of smoking or applying smoke or gas, as in chemistry for softening a metal, or in the healing art by inhaling the smoke of certain substances. Expectoration is often assisted, and sometimes ulcers of the lungs healed, by *fumigation*. Fumigation is also used in cleansing infected rooms, clothing, &c.

2. Vapors; scent raised by fire.

FU'MI-GA-TO-RY, *a.* Having the quality of cleansing by smoke.

FUM'I-LY, *adv.* Smokily.

FUM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Smoking; emitting vapors; raging; fretting.

FUM'ING-LY, *adv.* Angrily; in a rage. *Hooker.*

FUM'ISH, *a.* Smoky; hot; choleric. [*Little used.*]

FU'MI-TER, *n.* A plant. [See FUMITORY.]

FU-MI-TO-RY, *n.* A genus of plants, *Fumaria.* The leaves of the *Fumaria officinalis*, or common fumitory, are of a bitter taste, and are sometimes used in disorders of the skin. *Forsyth.*

FUM'OUS, **FUM'Y**, *a.* Producing fume; full of vapor.

From dice and wine the youth retired to rest,
And puffed the *fumy* god from out his breast. *Dryden.*

FUN, *n.* [G. *wonne.*]

Sport; vulgar merriment. *A low word.* [Qu. Eth. ⵡⵏ *wani*, to play.]

FU-NAM'BU-LATE, *v. t.* To walk on a rope.

FU-NAM'BU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Walking on a rope.

FU-NAM'BU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Performing like a rope-dancer; narrow, like the walk of a rope-dancer. *Brown. Chambers.*

FU-NAM'BU-LIST, *n.* [L. *funis*, rope, and *ambulo*, to walk.]

A rope-walker or dancer.

FU-NAM'BU-LO, **FU-NAM'BU-LUS**, *n.* [L. *funambulus*] A rope-dancer. *Bacon.*

FUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *functio*, from *fungor*, to perform.]

1. In *a general sense*, the doing, executing, or performing of any thing; discharge; performance; as, the *function* of a calling or office. More generally,

2. Office or employment, or any duty or business belonging to a particular station or character, or required of a person in that station or character. Thus we speak of the *functions* of a chancellor, judge, or bishop; the *functions* of a parent or guardian.

3. Trade; occupation. [*Less proper.*]

4. The office of any particular part of animal bodies; the peculiar or appropriate action of a member or part of the body, by which the animal economy is carried on. Thus we speak of the *functions* of the brain and nerves, of the heart, of the liver, of the muscles, &c.

5. Power; faculty, animal or intellectual.

As the mind opens, and its *functions* spread. *Pope.*

6. The *animal* or *vegetable functions* are, the motions, operations, or acts, which the organs, or system of organs, are fitted by nature to perform; the proper action of the mechanism. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

7. In *mathematics*, the *function* of a variable quantity, is any algebraic expression into which that quantity enters. A quantity is said to be a *function* of two or more variable quantities, when its value depends on them, and on other quantities having invariable values. *Cyc. Barlow.*

FUNC'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to functions; performed by the functions; as, a *functional* irregularity. [See FUNCTION.]

FUNC'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of the functions. *Lawrence, Lect.*

FUNC'TION-A-RY, *n.* One who holds an office or trust; as, a public *functionary*; secular *functionaries*. *Walsh.*

FUNC'TUS OF-FI'CI-O, (-of-fish'e-o,) [L.] Having gone through with an office or duty; out of office.

FUND, *n.* [Fr. *fond*; Sp. *fondo*, *funda*; L. *fundus*, ground, bottom, foundation; connected with L. *fundo*, to found, the sense of which is to throw down, to set, to lay; Ir. *bon*, or *bun*, bottom; Heb. Ch. Syr. בנה, Ar. بنا *bana*, to build. Class Bn, No. 7. The L. *funda*, a sling, a casting-net or purse, It. *funda*, is from the same source.]

1. A stock or capital; a sum of money appropriated as the foundation of some commercial or other operation, undertaken with a view to profit, and by means of which expenses and credit are supported. Thus the capital stock of a banking institution is called its *fund*; the joint stock of a commercial or manufacturing house constitutes its *fund* or *funds*; and hence the word is applied to the money which an individual may possess, or the means he can employ for carrying on any enterprise or operation. No prudent man undertakes an expensive business without *funds*.

2. Money lent to government, constituting a national debt; or the stock of a national debt. Thus we say, a man is interested in the *funds*, or *public funds*, when he owns the stock, or the evidences of the public debt; and the *funds* are said to rise or fall, when a given amount of that debt sells for more or less in the market.

3. Money or income destined to the payment of the interest of a debt.

4. A *sinking fund* is a sum of money appropriated to the purchase of the public stocks, or the payment of the public debt.

5. Money whose income is set apart for the support of some permanent object.

6. A stock or capital to afford supplies of any kind; as, a *fund* of wisdom or good sense; a *fund* of wit. Hence,

7. Abundance; ample stock or store.

FUND, *v. t.* To provide and appropriate a fund or permanent revenue for the payment of the interest of; to make permanent provision of resources for discharging the annual interest of; as, to *fund* exchequer bills or government notes; to *fund* a national debt. *Bolingbroke. Hamilton.*

2. To place money in a fund.

FUND'-HOLD-ER, *n.* One who has property in the funds.

FUN'DA-MENT, *n.* [L. *fundamentum*, from *fundo*, to set.]

1. The seat; the lower part of the body, or of the *intestinum rectum*. *Hume.*

2. Foundation. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

FUN-DA-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the foundation or basis; serving for the foundation. Hence, essential; important; as, a *fundamental* truth or principle; a *fundamental* law; a *fundamental* sound or chord in music.

Fundamental base; that part, in musical harmony, which sustains the chord; in the natural position of the chord, the lowest part.

FUN-DA-MENT'AL, *n.* A leading or primary principle, rule, law, or article, which serves as the groundwork of a system; essential part; as, the *fundamentals* of the Christian faith.

FUN-DA-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* Primarily; originally; essentially; at the foundation. All power is *fundamentally* in the citizens of a state.

FUND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with funds for regular payment of the interest of; as, *funded* debt.

FUND'ING, *ppr.* Providing funds for the payment of the interest of.

Funding system; a scheme of finance or revenue by which provision is made for paying annual interest on a public debt.

FUND'LESS, *a.* Destitute of funds.

FU-NE'BRI-AL, **FU-NE'BRI-OUS**, *a.* [L. *funebris.*]

Pertaining to funerals. *Brown.*

FU'NER-AL, *n.* [It. *funerale*; Fr. *funerailles*; from L. *funus*, from *funale*, a cord, a torch, from *funis*, a rope or chord, as torches were made of cords, and were used in burials among the Romans.]

1. Burial; the ceremony of burying a dead human body; the solemnization of interment; obsequies.

2. The procession of persons attending the burial of the dead. *Pope.*

3. Burial; interment. *Denham.*

FU'NER-AL, *a.* Pertaining to burial; used at the interment of the dead; as, *funeral* rites, honors, or ceremonies; a *funeral* torch; *funeral* feast or games; *funeral* oration. *Encyc. Dryden.*

FU-NER-A'TION, *n.* Solemnization of a funeral. [*Not used.*]

FU-NĒ'RE-AL, *a.* Suiting a funeral; pertaining to burial. *Shak.*

2. Dark; dismal; mournful. *Taylor.*

FU-NĒ'RE-AL-LY, *adv.* Dismally; mournfully.

FU-NEST', *a.* Lamentable. [*Not used.*]

FUN''GATE, *n.* [from *fungus.*] A compound of fungic acid and a base. *Coxe.*

FUNGE, *n.* [L. *fungus.*] A blockhead; a dolt; a fool. *Burton.*

FUN'GI-A, *n.* A genus of corals. The species of coral have much resemblance in form to a mushroom. They are circular or elliptical, and some of them eighteen inches in diameter. *Dana.*

FUN'GIC, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from mushrooms; as, *fungic* acid.

FUN'GI-FORM, *a.* [*fungus* and *form.*] In *mineralogy*, having a termination similar to the head of a fungus. *Phillips.*

FUN'GIN, *n.* The fleshy part of mushrooms, now considered as a peculiar vegetable principle. *Coxe.*

FUN'GITE, *n.* [from *fungus.*] A kind of fossil coral.

FUN-GIV'OR-OUS, *a.* [L. *fungus* and *voro.*] Feeding on mushrooms. *Kirby.*

FUN''GOID, *a.* Having the appearance of a mushroom.

FUN''GOS'I-TY, *n.* Soft excrescence.

FUN''GOUS, *a.* [See FUNGUS.] Like fungus or a mushroom; excrescent; spongy; soft.

2. Growing suddenly; but not substantial or durable. *Harris.*

FUN''GUS, *n.*; *pl.* FUN'GI or FUN''GUS-ES. [L.] A term applied by botanists to a large natural order of plants of a peculiar organization and manner of growth, comprehending mushrooms, toadstools, the microscopic plants which form mold, mildew, smut, &c. The *Fungi* constitute one division of the Linnæan class *Cryptogamia.* The word is also applied to excrescences on plants. *P. Cyc. Encyc.*

2. A spongy excrescence in animal bodies, as proud flesh formed in wounds. *Coxe.*

The term is particularly applied to any morbid excrescence, whether in wounds or arising spontaneously. *Cyc. Cooper.*

FU'NI-CLE, *n.* [L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, a cord.] A small cord; a small ligature; a fiber. *Johnson.*

FU-NIC'U-LAR, *a.* Consisting of a small cord or fiber.

FUNK, *n.* [Qu. Arm. *fancq*, Fr. *fange*, mud, mire, matter.]

An offensive smell. [*Vulgar.*]

FUNK, *v. t.* To envelop with an offensive smell. *King.*

FUNK, *v. i.* To stink through fear. [*Vulgar.*] *Epigram on J. Burton.*

FUN'NEL, *n.* [W. *fynel*, an air-hole, funnel, or chimney, from *fun*, breath, source, connected with *feunt*, which see.

1. A passage or avenue for a fluid or flowing substance, particularly the shaft or hollow channel of a chimney, through which smoke ascends.

2. A vessel for conveying fluids into close vessels; a kind of inverted hollow cone with a pipe; a tunnel. *Ray.*

FUN'NEL-FORM, } *a.* Having the form of a fun-
FUN'NEL-SHAP-ED, } nel, or inverted hollow cone. *Fam. of Plants.*

FUN'NY, *a.* [from *fun.*] Droll; comical.

FUN'NY, *n.* A light boat.

FUR, *n.* [Fr. *fourrure*, from *fourrer*, to put on, to thrust in, to stuff; Sp. *aforrar*; Arm. *feura.* The sense seems to be, to stuff, to make thick, or to put on and thus make thick. In Welsh, *fer* is dense, solid.]

1. The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals, growing thick on the skin, and distinguished from the hair, which is longer and coarser. Fur is one of the most perfect non-conductors of heat, and serves to keep animals warm in cold climates.

2. The skins of certain wild animals with the fur; peltry: as, a cargo of *furs.*

3. Strips of skins with fur, used on garments for lining or for ornament. Garments are lined or faced with *fur.*

4. Hair in general; *a loose application of the word.*

5. A coat of morbid matter collected on the tongue in persons affected with fever.

6. A coat or crust formed on the interior of vessels by matter deposited by hard water.

FUR, *a.* Pertaining to or made of fur.

FUR, *v. t.* To line, face, or cover with fur; as, a *furred* robe.

2. To cover with morbid matter, as the tongue.

3. In *architecture*, to nail small strips of board on joists, rafters, &c., in order to make a level surface for lathing, boarding, &c. *Gwilt.*

FUR'-WROUGHT, (fur'rawt,) *a.* Made of fur. *Gay.*

FU-RA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *furax*, from *furor*, to steal.] Given to theft; inclined to steal; thievish. [*Little used.*]

FU-RAC'I-TY, *n.* Thievishness. [*Little used.*]

FUR'BE-LOW, *n.* [Fr. It. and Sp. *falbala.*]

A piece of stuff plaited and puckered, on a gown or petticoat; a flounce; the plaited border of a petticoat or gown.

FUR'BE-LŌW, *v. t.* To put a furbelow on; to furnish with an ornamental appendage of dress. *Prior.*

FUR'BE-LŌW-ED, *pp.* Furnished with a furbelow.

FUR'BE-LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Adorning with a furbelow.

FUR'BISH, *v. t.* [It. *forbire*: Fr. *fourbir.*]

To rub or scour to brightness; to polish; to burnish; as, to *furbish* a sword or spear; to *furbish* arms.

FUR'BISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be furbished. *Sherwood.*

FUR'BISH-ED, (fur'bisht,) *pp.* Scoured to brightness; polished; burnished.

FUR'BISH-ER, *n.* One who polishes or makes bright by rubbing; one who cleans.

FUR'BISH-ING, *ppr.* Rubbing to brightness; polishing.

FUR'CATE, } *a.* [L. *furca*, a fork.]
FUR'CA-TED, }

Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork. *Lee, Botany.*

FUR-CA'TION, *n.* A forking; a branching like the tines of a fork. *Brown.*

FUR'DLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *fardeau*, a bundle.]

To draw up into a bundle. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

FUR'FUR, *n.* [L.] Dandruff; scurf, scales like bran.

FUR-FU-RA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *furfuraceus.*]

Scaly, branny; scurfy; like bran.

FU'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *furiosus*; It. *furioso*; Fr. *furieux.* See FURY.]

1. Rushing with impetuosity; moving with violence; as, a *furious* stream, a *furious* wind or storm.

2. Raging; violent; transported with passion; as, a *furious* animal.

3. Mad, phrenetic; frantic.

FU'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With impetuous motion or agitation, violently; vehemently, as, to run *furiously*; to attack one *furiously.*

FU'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Impetuous motion or rushing; violent agitation.

2. Madness; phrensy; rage.

FURL, *v. t.* [Fr. *ferler*, Arm. *farlea*; Sp. *aferrar*, to grapple, to seize, to furl, Port. *ferrar.*]

To draw up, to wrap or roll a sail close to the yard, stay, or mast, and fasten it by a gasket or cord. *Mar. Dict.*

FURL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Wrapped and fastened to a yard, &c.

FURL'ING, *ppr.* Wrapping or rolling and fastening to a yard, &c.

FUR'LONG, *n.* [Sax. *furlang*; *far* or *fur*, and *long*, or *furh*, a furrow, the length of a furrow.]

A measure of length, the eighth part of a mile; forty rods, poles, or perches.

FUR'LOUGH, (fur'lō,) *n.* [D. *verlof*; G. *urlaub*; Dan. Dan. *forlov* or *orlov*; Sw. *orlof*: compounded of the root of *fare*, to go, and *leave*, permission. (See FARE and LEAVE.) The common orthography, *furlough*, is corrupt, as the last syllable exhibits false radical consonants. The true orthography would be *furlow.*]

Leave of absence; a word used only in military affairs. Leave or license given by a commanding officer to an officer or soldier to be absent from service for a certain time.

FUR'LOUGH, *v. t.* To furnish with a furlough; to grant leave of absence to an officer or soldier.

FUR'LOUGH-ED *pp.* Having a furlough.

FUR'MEN-TY. See FRUMENTY.

FUR'NACE, *n.* [Fr. *fournaise*, *fourneau*; It. *fornace*; Sp. *horno*; from L. *fornax*, *furnus*, either from *burning*, or the sense is an arch.]

1. A place where a vehement fire and heat may be made and maintained, for melting ores or metals, &c. A furnace for casting cannon and other large operations is inclosed with walls, through which a current of air is blown from a large bellows.

2. A smaller apparatus, in which fuel is burned for culinary purposes.

3. In *Scripture*, a place of cruel bondage and affliction. *Deut.* iv.

4. Grievous afflictions by which men are tried. *Ezek.* xxii.

5. A place of temporal torment. *Dan.* iii.

6. Hell; the place of endless torment. *Matt.* xiii.

FUR'NACE, *v. t.* To throw out sparks as a furnace.

FUR'NI-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *fournissement.*] [*Shak.*

Furniture. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

FUR'NISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *fournir*; Arm. *fourniça*; It. *fornire.* There is a close affinity, in sense and elements, between *furnish*, *garnish*, and the L. *orno*, which may have been *forno* or *horno.* We see in *furlough*, above, the *f* is lost in three of the languages, and it may be so in *orno.* The primary sense is, to put on, or to set on.]

1. To supply with any thing wanted or necessary; as, to *furnish* a family with provisions; to *furnish* arms for defense; to *furnish* a table; to *furnish* a library; to *furnish* one with money or implements.

2. To supply; to store; as, to *furnish* the mind with ideas; to *furnish* one with knowledge or principles.

3. To fit up; to supply with the proper goods, vessels, or ornamental appendages; as, to *furnish* a house or a room.

4. To equip; to fit for an expedition; to supply.

FUR'NISH-ED, (furnisht,) *pp.* or *a.* Supplied; garnished; fitted with necessaries.

FUR'NISH-ER, *n.* One who supplies or fits out.

FUR'NISH-ING, *ppr.* Supplying; fitting; garnishing.

FUR'NISH-MENT, *n.* A supply of furniture or things necessary.

FUR'NI-TURE, *n.* [Fr. *fourniture*; It. *fornimento*; Arm. *fournamand.*]

1. Goods, vessels, utensils, and other appendages necessary or convenient for house-keeping; whatever is added to the interior of a house or apartment, for use or convenience; chattels; movables; effects.

2. The necessary appendages in various employments or arts; as, the *furniture* of a printing press, &c.

3. Appendages; that which is added for use or ornament; as, the earth with all its *furniture.*

4. Equipage; ornaments; decorations; in a very *general sense.*

5. In *music*, an organ with mixed notes, sometimes called *mixture.*

FU'ROR, *n.* [L.] Fury; rage.

FUR'RED, *pp.* or *a.* [See FUR.] Lined or ornamented with fur; thickened by the addition of strips of board; covered with fur.

FUR'RI-ER, *n.* A dealer in furs; one who makes or sells muffs, tippets, &c.

FUR'RI-ER-Y, *n.* Furs in general. *Tooke.*

FUR'RING, *ppr.* Lining or ornamenting with fur; nailing on thin strips of board to prepare for lathing, &c.

FUR'RING, *n.* The nailing of thin strips of board in order to level a surface for lathing, boarding, &c.; the strips thus laid on.

FUR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *fur* or *furh*; G. *furche*; Dan. *furre*; Sw. *fora.* Qu. Gr. φαρσω, to plow.]

1. A trench in the earth made by a plow.

2. A long, narrow trench or channel in wood or metal; a groove.

3. A hollow made by wrinkles in the face.

FUR'RŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *fyrian.*]

1. To cut a furrow; to make furrows in; to plow.

2. To make long, narrow channels or grooves in.

3. To cut, to make channels in; to plow; as, to *furrow* the deep.

4. To make hollows in by wrinkles. Sorrow *furrows* the brow.

FUR'RŌW-ED, (fur'rōde,) *pp.* or *a.* Marked with furrows.

FUR'RŌW-FĀC-ED, (fur'ro-fāste,) *a.* Having a wrinkled or furrowed face. *B. Jonson.*

FUR'RŌW-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Marking with furrows.

FUR'RŌW-WEED, *n.* A weed growing on plowed land. *Shak.*

FUR'RY, *a.* [from *fur.*] Covered with fur; dressed in fur.

2. Consisting of fur or skins; as, *furry* spoils. *Dryden.*

FUR'THER, *a.* [Sax. *further*, comparative of *forth*, from *feor*, far; *faran*, to go, to advance.]

1. More or most distant; as, the *further* end of the field.

2. Additional. We have a *further* reason for this opinion. We have nothing *further* to suggest.

What *further* need have we of witnesses? — Matt. xxvi.

FUR'THER, *adv.* To a greater distance. He went *further.*

FUR'THER, *v. t.* [Sax. *fyrthrian*; G. *fördern*; D. *vorderen*; Sw. *befordra*; Dan. *befordrer.*]

To help forward; to promote; to advance onward; to forward; hence, to help or assist.

This binds thee then to *further* my design. *Dryden.*

FUR'THER-ANCE, *n.* A helping forward; promotion; advancement.

I know that I shall abide and continue with you all, for your *furtherance* and joy of faith. — Phil. i.

FUR'THER-ED, *pp.* Promoted; advanced.

FUR'THER-ER, *n.* One who helps to advance; a promoter.

FUR'THER-ING, *ppr.* Promoting; advancing.

FUR'THER-MŌRE, *adv.* Moreover; besides; in addition to what has been said.

FUR'THER-MŌST, *a.* Most remote.

FUR'THEST, *a. sup.* Most distant, either in time or place.

FUR'THEST, *adv.* At the greatest distance.

FUR'TIVE, *a.* [L. *furtivus*; Fr. *furtif*; from *fur*, a thief *furor*, to steal.]

Stolen; obtained by theft. *Prior.*

FUR'TIVE-LY, *adv.* Stealthily. *Lover.*

FU'RUN-CLE, (fū'runk-l,) *n.* [L. *furunculus*; Fr. *furoncle*; Sp. *hura*: from L. *furo*, *furo.*]

A superficial, inflammatory tumor, deep red, hard, circumscribed, acutely tender to the touch, suppurating with a central core, commonly called a *boil.*

FU'RY, *n.* [L. *furor*, *furia*; Fr. *fureur*, *furie*; Sp. *furia*; from L. *furo*, to rage; W. *feyrnu*, to drive. Class Br.]

1. A violent rushing; impetuous motion; as, the *fury* of the winds.

2. Rage; a storm of anger; madness; turbulence.

I do oppose my patience to his *fury.* *Shak.*

3. Enthusiasm; heat of the mind. *Dryden.*

4. In *mythology*, a deity, a goddess of vengeance; hence, a stormy, turbulent, violent woman. *Addison.*

FU'RY-LIKE, *a.* Raging; furious; violent. *Thomson.*

FURZE, n. [Sax. *fyrs*; probably W. *fer*, thick.]
Gorse; whin; a thorny evergreen shrub with beautiful yellow flowers. It is a common inhabitant of the plains and hills of Great Britain. It is the Ulex Europæus of botanists. *P. Cyc.*

FURZ'Y, a. Overgrown with furze; full of gorse. *Gay.*

FUSA-ROLE, n. [It.] In *architecture*, a molding generally placed under the echinus or quarter-round of columns in the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.

FUS-CA'TION, n. A darkening; obscurity.

FUS'CITE, n. A mineral of a grayish or greenish-black color, found in Norwey *Philips.*

FUS'COUS, a. [L. *fuscus.*]
Brown; of a dark color. *Ray.*

FUSE, (fūze,) v. t. [L. *fundo, fusum*, to pour out.]
To melt; to liquefy by heat; to render fluid; to dissolve. *Chemistry.*

FUSE, v. i. To be melted; to be reduced from a solid to a fluid state by heat.

FUSE, (fūze,) n. A tube filled with combustible matter used in blasting, or in discharging a shell, &c.

FUS'ED, (fūzd,) pp. or a. Melted; liquefied.

FU-SEE', (fu-zee',) n. [Fr. *fusée, fuseau*; It. *fuso*; Sp. *huso*; Port. *fuso*; from L. *fusus*, a spindle, from *fundo, fudi, fusum.*]
The cone or conical part of a watch or clock, round which is wound the chain or cord. *Encyc. Johnson.*

FU-SEE', n. [Fr., a squib.] A small, neat musket or firelock. But we now use FUSIL.

2. *Fuze*, or *fuse*, of a bomb or granade; a small pipe filled with combustible matter by which fire is communicated to the powder in the bomb; but as the matter burns slowly, time is given, before the charge takes fire, for the bomb to reach its destination. A similar fuse is used in blasting rocks, &c.

3. The track of a buck.

FU-SI-BIL'I-TY, n. [See FUSIBLE.] The quality of being fusible, or of being convertible from a solid to a fluid state by heat.

FU'SI-BLE, a. [Fr., from L. *fusus*, from *fundo.*]
That may be melted or liquefied. The earths are found to be *fusible.*
Fusible metal; an alloy of eight parts of bismuth, five of lead, and three of tin, which melts at the heat of boiling water. *Ure.*

FU'SI-FORM, a. [L. *fusus*, a spindle, and *form.*]
Shaped like a spindle; thick, tapering at each end. *Lindley.*

FU'SIL, a. [Fr. *fusile*; L. *fusilis*, from *fusus, fundo.*]
1. Capable of being melted or rendered fluid by heat.
2. Running; flowing, as a liquid. *Milton. Philips.*

FU'SIL, n. [Fr., from L. *fusus, fundo.*]
1. A light musket or firelock.
2. A bearing in heraldry of a rhomboidal figure, named from its shape, which resembles that of a spindle. *Encyc.*

FU-SIL-EER', n. [from *fusil.*] *Properly*, a soldier armed with a fusil; but in modern times, a soldier armed like others of the infantry, and distinguished by wearing a cap like a grenadier, but somewhat shorter.

FUS'ING, ppr. or a. Melting.

FU'SION, (fū'zhun,) n. [L. *fusio*; Fr. *fusion*; from L. *fundo, fusum.*]
1. The act or operation of melting or rendering fluid by heat, without the aid of a solvent; as, the *fusion* of ice or of metals.
2. The state of being melted or dissolved by heat; a state of fluidity or flowing in consequence of heat; as metals in *fusion.*
Watery fusion; the melting of certain crystals by heat in their own water of crystallization. *Chemistry.*

FU'SOME, a. Handsome; neat; notable. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

FUSS, n. [Allied, perhaps, to Gr. φυσαω, to blow or puff.]
A tumult; a bustle; *but the word is colloquial.*

FUS'SOCK, n. A large, gross woman. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

FUSS'Y, a. Making a fuss. [*Colloquial.*]

FUST, n. [Fr. *fût*; It. *fusto*; L. *fustis*, a staff.]
The shaft of a column, or trunk of a pilaster.

FUST, n. [Fr. *fût.*] [*Gould.*
A strong, musty smell.

FUST, v. i. To become moldy; to smell ill. *Shak.*

FUST'ED, a. Moldy; ill smelling.

FUS'TET, n. [Fr.; Sp. and Port. *fustete.*]
The wood of the *Rhus cotinus* or *Venice sumach*, a shrub of Southern Europe, which yields a fine orange color, but not durable without a mordant. *P. Cyc.*

FUS'TIAN, (fust'yan,) n. [Fr. *futaine*; Arm. *fustenn*; Sp. *fustan*, the name of a place.]
1. A kind of coarse twilled cotton stuff. Besides the common sort, called *pillow*, it embraces corduroy, velveteen, &c. *Ure. Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*
2. An inflated style of writing; a kind of writing in which high-sounding words are used, above the dignity of the thoughts or subject; a swelling style; bombast.

Fustian is thoughts and words ill sorted. *Dryden.*

FUS'TIAN, (fust'yan,) a. Made of fustian.
2. In *style*, swelling above the dignity of the thoughts or subject; too pompous; ridiculously tumid; bombastic. *Dryden.*

FUS'TIAN-IST, n. One who writes bombast. *Milton.*

FUS'TIC, n. [Sp. *fusto*, wood, timber; L. *fustis.*]
The wood of the *Maclura tinctoria* of Don, or *Morus tinctoria*, a tree growing in the West Indies, and used in dyeing yellow. This is the *old fustic* of the English dyers; their *young fustic* is *fustet*, which see. *P. Cyc.*

FUS-TI-GA'TION, n. [L. *fustigatio*, from *fustigo*, to beat with a cudgel, from *fustis*, a stick or club.]
Among *the ancient Romans*, a punishment by beating with a stick or club, inflicted on freemen. *Encyc.*

FUST-I-LA'RI-AN, n. A low fellow; a stinkard; a scoundrel *Shak.*

FUST'I-LUG, } n. A gross, fat, unwieldy person
FUST'I-LUGS, } *Junius.*

FUST'I-NESS, n. A fusty state or quality; an ill smell from moldiness, or moldiness itself.

FUST'Y, a. [See FUST.] Moldy; musty; ill-smelling; rank; rancid. *Shak.*

FU'SURE, (-zhur,) n. A smelting. [See FUSE.]

FU'TILE, a. [Fr.; L. *futilis*, from *futio*, to pour out; *effutio*, to prate or babble; Heb. and Ch. נפח, to utter rashly or foolishly. Class Bd, No. 2, 6, 15.]
1. Talkative, loquacious; tattling. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*
2. Trifling; of no weight or importance; answering no valuable purpose; worthless.
3. Of no effect.

FU'TILE-LY, adv. In a futile manner.

FU-TIL'I-TY, n. Talkativeness; loquaciousness; loquacity. [In this sense, not now used.]
2. Triflingness; unimportance; want of weight or effect; as, to expose the *futility* of arguments.
3. The quality of producing no valuable effect, or of coming to nothing; as, the *futility* of measures or schemes.

FU'TIL-OUS, a. Worthless; trifling. [*Not used.*]

FUT'TOCK, n. [Qu. *foot-hook.* It is more probably corrupted from *foot-lock.*]
In *a ship*, the *futtocks* are the middle timbers, between the floor and the upper timbers, or the timbers raised over the keel, which form the breadth of the ship.

FU'TURE, (fūt'yur,) a. [L. *futurus*; Fr. *futur.*]
1. That is to be or come hereafter; that will exist at any time after the present, indefinitely. The next moment is *future* to the present.
2. The *future tense*, in *grammar*, is the modification of a verb which expresses a future act or event.

FU'TURE, n. Time to come; a time subsequent to the present; as, the *future* shall be as the present; in *future*; for the *future.* In such phrases, time or season is implied.

FU'TURE-LY, adv. In time to come. [*Not used.*]

FU-TU-RI''TION, (fūt-yu-rish'un,) n. The state of being to come or exist hereafter. *South. Stiles.*

FU-TU'RI-TY, n. Future time; time to come.
2. Event to come.

All futurities are naked before the all-seeing eye. *South.*

3. The state of being yet to come, or to come hereafter.

FUZE, n. A tube, filled with combustible matter, for discharging a shell, &c. [See FUSE.]

FUZZ, v. i. To fly off in minute particles.

FUZZ, n. Fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter.

FUZZ'BALL, n. A kind of fungus or mushroom, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters a fine dust.
2. A puff.

FUZ'ZLE, v. t. To intoxicate *Burton.*

FUZ'ZLED, pp. Intoxicated.

FUZ'ZY, a. Light and spongy. [*Craven dialect.* Written also *fozy* by *Brockett.*]

FY, exclam. A word which expresses blame, dislike, disapprobation, abhorrence, or contempt.

Fy, my lord, fy! a soldier, and afraid! *Shak.*

G.

G, the seventh letter, and the fifth articulation, of the English alphabet, is derived to us, through the Latin and Greek, from the Assyrian languages; it being found in the Chaldee, Syriac, Hebrew, Samaritan, Phœnician, Ethiopic, and Arabic. In the latter language, it is called *gim* or *jim*; but in the others, *gimel*, *gomal*, or *gamal*, that is, *camel*, from its shape, which resembles the neck of that animal, at least in the Chaldee and Hebrew. It is the third letter in the Chaldee, Syriac, Hebrew, Samaritan, and Greek; the fifth in the Arabic, and the twentieth in the Ethiopic. The Greek Γ, *gamma*, is the Chaldaic ג inverted. The early Latins used C for the Greek *gamma*, and hence C came to hold the third place in the order of the alphabet; the place which *gimel* holds in the Oriental languages. The two letters are primarily palatal, and so nearly allied in sound that they are easily convertible; and they have been reciprocally used, the one for the other. But in the Assyrian languages, *gimel* had two sounds; one close, as we pronounce the letter in *game, good*; the other compound, as the English *j*, or as *ch* in *chase.* In the Arabic, this letter has the sound of the English *j* or *dsh*, and this sound it has in many English words, as in *genius, gem, ginger.* It retains its close sound in all cases before *a, o*, and *u*; but before *e, i*, and *y*, its sound is close or compound, as custom has dictated, and its different sounds are not reducible to rules. It is silent in some words before *n*, as in *benign, condign, malign, campaign*; but it resumes its sound in *benignity* and *malignity.* G is mute before *n* in *gnash, gnaw*; it is silent also in many words when united with *h*, as in *bright, might, night, nigh, high.* The Saxon *g* has in many words been softened or liquefied into *y* or *w*; as Sax. *dæg, gear*, Eng. *day, year*; Sax. *bugan*, Eng. to *bow.*

The Celtic nations had a peculiar manner of beginning the sound of *u* or *w* with the articulation *g*, or rather prefixing this articulation to that vowel. Thus, *guard* for *ward*, *gwain* for *wain*, *guerre* for *war*, *gwell* for *well.* Whether this *g* has been added by the Celtic races, or whether the Teutonic nations have lost it, is a question I have not examined with particular attention.

As a *numeral*, G was anciently used to denote 400, and with a dash over it, Ḡ, 40,000. As an *abbreviation*, it stands for *Gaius, Gellius, &c.* In *music*, it is the mark of the treble clef; and, from its being placed at the head, or marking the first sound in Guido's scale, the whole scale took the name *Gamut*, from the Greek name of the letter.

GA, in Gothic, is a prefix, answering to *ge* in Saxon and other Teutonic languages. It sometimes has the force of the Latin *cum* or *con*, as in *gawithan*, to conjoin. But in most words it appears to have no use, and in modern English it is entirely lost. *Y-cleped*, in which *ge* is changed into *y*, is the last word in which the English retained this prefix.

GAB, n. [Scot. *gab*, Dan. *gab*, the mouth, and a *gap* or gaping; Sw. *gap*; Russ. *guba*, a lip, a bay or gulf, the mouth of a river; Ir. *cab*, the mouth; connected probably with *gabble, gibberish*, Sax. *gabban*, to mock, perhaps to make mouths. See GABBLE and GAPE.]
The mouth; as in the phrase, the gift of the *gab*, that is, loquaciousness. *But the word is so vulgar as rarely to be used.*

GAB, v. t. [Sax. *gabban.*]
1. To talk idly; to prate. *Chaucer.*
2. To impose upon; to lie.

GAB-AR-DINE', (gab-ar-deen',) n. [Sp. *gabardina*; *gaban*, a great coat with a hood and close sleeves; *gabacha*, a loose garment; Port. *gabam*, a frock; It. *gavardina*; Fr. *gabam.*]
A coarse frock or loose upper garment; a mean dress. *Shak.*

GAB'BLE, v. t. [D. *gabberen*, to prate; Sax. *gabban*, to jeer or deride; Fr. *gaber*, id.; Eng. to *gibe*; Sw. *gabberi*, derision; It. *gabbare*, to deceive; *gabbo*, a jeering. These may all be from one root. See Class Gb, No. 7.]
1. To prate; to talk fast, or to talk without meaning.

Such a rout, and such a rabble,
Run to hear Jack Pudding gabble. *Swift.*

2. To utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity; as, *gabbling* fowls. *Dryden.*

GAB'BLE, n. Loud or rapid talk without meaning. *Milton.*
2. Inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls. *Shak.*

GAB'BLER, n. A prater; a noisy talker; one that utters inarticulate sounds.

GAB'BLING, *ppr.* Prating; chattering; uttering unmeaning or inarticulate sounds.

GAB'BLING, *n.* The making of a confused noise; rapid, indistinct utterance. *Spectator.*

GAB'BRO, *n.* In *mineralogy*, the name given by the Italians to the aggregate of diallage and saussurite. It is the *euphotide* of the French, and the *verde di Corsica duro* of artists *Cleaveland.*

GA'BEL, *n.* [Fr. *gabelle*; It. *gabella*; Sp. *gabela*; Sax. *gafol*, or *gafol*.]

A tax, impost, or duty; usually, an excise. *Addison.*

GA'BEL-ER, *n.* A collector of the gabel or of taxes.

GA-BELLE', *n.* [Fr.] In *France*, a tax, particularly on salt. *Brande.*

GA'BI-ON, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *gabbione*, a large cage; *gabbia*, a cage; Sp. *gavion*, *gabion*, a basket. In Ir. *gabhlam* signifies to take or hold; W. *gavaelu*, id.]

In *fortification*, a hollow cylinder, of wicker-work, resembling a basket, but having no bottom, filled with earth, and serving to shelter men from an enemy's fire. *P. Cyc.*

GA-BI-ON-NADE', *n.* A parapet hastily formed by gabions. *P. Cyc.*

GA'BLE, *n.* [W. *gavael*, a hold or grasp, the gable of a house; *gavaelu*, to grasp, hold, arrest, Ir. *gabham*. Qu. G. *gabel*, Ir. *gabhlan*, a fork.]

The triangular end of a house or other building, from the cornice or eaves to the top. In *America*, it is usually called the *gable-end*

GA'BLET, *n.* A small ornamented gable, or canopy, formed over a tabernacle, niche, &c. *Gloss. of Arch.*

GA'BRI-EL-ITES, *n. pl.* In *ecclesiastical history*, a sect of Anabaptists in Pomerania, so called from one Gabriel Scherling.

GA'BRO-NITE, *n.* A variety of nepheline, occurring in masses whose structure is more or less foliated, or sometimes compact. Its colors are gray, bluish, or greenish-gray, and sometimes red. *Cleaveland.*

GA'BY, *n.* A silly, foolish person. [See Gawby.]

GAD, *n.* [Sax. *gad*, a goad and a wedge; Ir. *gadh*, a dart.]

1. A sharp-pointed rod, or pricking instrument; a goad. Hence,

2. The point of a spear or arrow-head. *Shak.*

3. A wedge or ingot of steel or iron. *Moxon.*

4. A punch of iron, with a wooden handle, used by miners. *Encyc.*

Upon the gad; upon the spur or impulse of the moment. *Shak.*

GAD, *v. i.* [Ir. *gad*, a stealing; properly, a roving, as *rob* is connected with *rove*; *gadaim*, to steal. It coincides with the Russ. *chod*, a going or passing; *choju*, to go, to pass, to march. See Class Gd, No 17, Eth. und No. 38.]

1. To walk about; to rove or ramble idly, or without any fixed purpose.

Give the water no passage, neither a wicked woman liberty to *gad* abroad. *Ecclus.*

2. To ramble in growth; as, the *gadding* vine. *Milton.*

GAD'A-BOUT, *n.* One who walks about without business. [*Colloquial.*]

GAD'DER, *n.* A rambler; one that roves about idly.

GAD'DING, *ppr.* Rambling; roving; walking about.

GAD'DING-LY, *adv.* In a roving, idle manner.

GAD'FLY, *n.* [Sax. *gad*, a goad, and *fly*.]

An insect of the genus Œstrus, which stings cattle, and deposits its eggs in their skin; called also the *breeze*.

GA'DOID, *a.* or *n.* [L. *gadus*, cod.]

A term denoting a family of soft-finned fishes, of the order of Subbrachians, or those having the ventral fins below or in advance of the pectoral, of which family the cod is the type. *Brande.*

GAD'O-LIN-ITE, *n.* A mineral, so called from Professor Gadolin, usually in amorphous masses of a blackish color, and having the appearance of vitreous lava. It contains the earth called yttria. *Dana.*

GAD'WALL, *n.* A migratory aquatic bird, of the duck kind, whose flesh is excellent food. It is the *Anas strepera* of Linnæus. *P. Cyc.*

GAE'LIC, (gā'lik,) *a.* [from *Gael*, *Gaul*, *Gallia*.]

An epithet denoting what belongs to the *Gaels*, tribes of Celtic origin inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland; as, the *Gaelic* language.

GAE'LIC, *n.* The language of the Highlanders of Scotland.

GAFF, *n.* [Ir. *gaf*, a hook; Sp. and Port. *gafa*; Shemitic כפה, כפח, to bend.]

1. A light spear used by fishermen.

2. A sort of boom or yard, extending the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail. [Qu. Sax. *geafle*, a pole.] *Brande.*

GAF'FER, *n.* [Qu. Chal. and Heb. גבר *gebar*, a man, *vir*; or Sax. *gefera*, a companion, a *peer*; or Sw. *gubbe*, an old man.]

A word of respect which seems to have degenerated into a term of familiarity or contempt, when addressed to an aged man or an old rustic. [*Little used.*] *Gay.*

GAF'FLE, *n.* [Sax. *geaflas*, chops, spurs on cocks.]

1. An artificial spur put on cocks when they are set to fight.

2. A steel lever to bend crossbows. *Ainsworth.*

GAG, *v. t.* [W. *cegiaw*, to choke, to strangle, from *ceg*, a choking. *Ceg* signifies the mouth, an opening.]

1. To stop the mouth by thrusting something into the throat, so as to hinder speaking. *Johnson.*

2. To keck; to heave with nausea. [In Welsh, *gag* is an opening or cleft; *gageu*, to open, chap, or gape.]

GAG, *n.* Something thrust into the mouth and throat to hinder speaking.

GAGE, *n.* [Fr. *gage*, a pledge, whence *gager*, to pledge; *engager*, to *engage*; G. *wagen*, to *wage*, to hazard or risk; *wage*, a balance; D. *waagen*, to venture, Sw. *vaga*, Eng. to *wage*. It seems to be allied to *wag*, *weigh*. The primary sense is, to throw, to lay, or deposit. If the elements are Bg, Wg, the original French orthography was *gnage*.]

1. A pledge or pawn; something laid down or given as a security for the performance of some act, to be done by the person depositing the thing, and which is to be forfeited by non-performance. It is used of a movable thing, not of land or other immovable.

There I throw my *gage*. *Shak.*

2. A challenge to combat; that is, a glove, a cap, a gauntlet, or the like, cast on the ground by the challenger, and taken up by the accepter of the challenge. *Encyc.*

3. A measure, or rule of measuring; a standard. [See Gauge.] *Young.*

4. The number of feet which a ship sinks in the water.

5. Among *letter-founders*, a piece of hard wood, variously notched, used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, &c., of the various sorts of letters. *Encyc.*

6. An instrument in joinery made to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board. *Encyc.*

7. The position of one vessel with respect to another. The *weather-gage* denotes a position to the windward; and the *lee-gage* a position to the leeward. *Totten.*

A *sliding-gage*; a tool used by mathematical instrument makers, for measuring and setting off distances. *Encyc.*

Rain-gage; an instrument for measuring the quantity of water which falls from the clouds at a given place. *Brande.*

Sea-gage; an instrument for finding the depth of the sea. *Encyc.*

Tide-gage; an instrument for determining the hight of the tides. *Encyc.*

Wind-gage; an instrument for measuring the force of the wind on any given surface. *Encyc.*

GAGE, *v. t.* To pledge; to pawn; to give or deposit as a pledge or security for some other act; to wage or wager. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To bind by pledge, caution, or security; to engage. *Shak.*

3. To measure; to take or ascertain the contents of a vessel, cask, or ship; written also Gauge.

GAG'ED, *pp.* Pledged; measured.

GAG'ER, *n.* One who gages or measures the contents.

GAG'GER, *n.* One that gags.

GAG'GLE, (gag'gl,) *v. i.* [D. *gaggelen*; G. *gackern*; coinciding with *cackle*.]

To make a noise like a goose. *Bacon.*

GAG'GLING, *n.* The noise of geese.

GAG'ING, *ppr.* Pledging; measuring the contents.

GAHN'ITE, *n.* See Automolite, with which it is identical.

GAI'E-TY, *n.* See Gayety.

GAIL-LIARDE', (gāl-yärd',) *n.* [Fr.] A sprightly Italian dance. *Brande.*

GAI'LY, *adv.* [from *gay*, and better written Gayly.]

1. Splendidly; with finery or showiness.

2. Joyfully; merrily.

GAIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *gagner*; Arm. *gounit*; Sw. *gagna*; Sax. *gynan*; Sp. *ganar*; Port. *ganhar*; Heb. Ch. and Syr. נחן, Ar. قَنَا *kana*, to gain, to possess. Class Gn, No. 49, 50, 51. The radical sense is, to take, or rather to extend to, to reach.]

1. To obtain by industry or the employment of capital; to get, as profit or advantage; to acquire. Any industrious person may *gain* a good living in America; but it is less difficult to *gain* property than it is to use it with prudence. Money at interest may *gain* five, six, or seven per cent.

What is a man profited, if he shall *gain* the whole world, and lose his own soul? — Matt. xvi.

2. To win; to obtain by superiority or success; as, to gain a battle or a victory; to *gain* a prize; to *gain* a cause in law.

3. To obtain; to acquire; to procure; to receive; as, to *gain* favor; to *gain* reputation.

For fame with toil we *gain*, but lose with ease. *Pope.*

4. To obtain an increase of any thing; as, to *gain* time.

5. To obtain or receive any thing, good or bad; as, to *gain* harm and loss. *Acts* xxvii.

6. To draw into any interest or party; to win to one's side; to conciliate.

To gratify the queen and gain the court. *Dryden.*
If he shall hear thee, thou hast *gained* thy brother. — Matt. xviii.

7. To obtain, as a suitor. *Milton.*

8. To reach; to attain to; to arrive at; as, to *gain* the top of a mountain; to *gain* a good harbor.

To gain into; to draw or persuade to join in.

He *gained* Lepidus into his measures. *Middleton.*

To gain over; to draw to another party or interest; to win over.

To gain ground; to advance in any undertaking; to prevail; to acquire strength or extent; to increase.

To gain the wind, in *sea language*, is to arrive on the windward side of another ship.

GAIN, *v. i.* To have advantage or profit; to grow rich; to advance in interest or happiness.

Thou hast greedily *gained* of thy neighbors by extortion. — Ezek. xxii.

2. To encroach; to advance on; to come forward by degrees; with *on*; as, the ocean or river *gains on* the land.

3. To advance nearer; to gain ground on; with *on*; as, a fleet horse *gains on* his competitor.

4. To get ground; to prevail against, or have the advantage.

The English have not only *gained* upon the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itself. *Addison.*

5. To obtain influence with.

My good behavior had so far *gained* on the emperor, that I began to conceive hopes of liberty. *Bacon.*

GAIN, *n.* [Fr. *gain*.]

1. Profit; interest; something obtained as an advantage.

But what things were *gain* to me, those I counted loss for Christ. — Phil. iii.

2. Unlawful advantage. 2 *Cor.* xii.

3. Overplus in computation; any thing opposed to *loss*.

GAIN, *n.* [W. *gdn*, a mortise; *gaen*, to contain.]

In *architecture*, a beveling shoulder; a lapping of timbers, or the cut that is made for receiving a timber. *Encyc.*

GAIN, *a.* Handy; dextrous. [*Obs.*]

GAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be obtained or reached. *Sherwood.*

GAIN'AGE, *n.* In *old laws*, the same as Wainage, that is, *gaainage*; the horses, oxen, and furniture, of the wain, or the instruments for carrying on tillage, which, when a villain was amerced, were left free, that cultivation might not be interrupted. The word signifies also the land itself, or the profit made by cultivation. *Encyc.*

GAIN'ED, *pp.* Obtained, as profit or advantage; won; drawn over to a party; reached.

GAIN'ER, *n.* One that gains or obtains profit, interest, or advantage.

GAIN'FUL, *a.* Producing profit or advantage; profitable; advantageous; advancing interest or happiness.

2. Lucrative; productive of money; adding to the wealth or estate.

GAIN'FUL-LY, *adv.* With increase of wealth; profitably; advantageously.

GAIN'FUL-NESS, *n.* Profit; advantage

GAIN'GIV-ING, *n.* [from the root of *again*, *against*, and *give*. See Gainsay.]

A misgiving; a giving against or away. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

GAIN'ING, *ppr.* Obtaining by industry or activity; reaching; winning.

GAIN'INGS, *n. pl.* Acquisitions made by labor or successful enterprise.

GAIN'LESS, *a.* Not producing gain; unprofitable; not bringing advantage. *Hammond.*

GAIN'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unprofitableness; want of advantage. *Decay of Piety.*

GAIN'LY, *adv.* Handily; readily; dextrously. [*Obs.*]

GAIN-SAY' or GAIN'SAY, *v. t.* [Sax. *gean*, or *ongean*, and *say*; Eng. *against*; Sw. *igen*; Dan. *giem*, *igiem*. See Again, Against.]

To contradict; to oppose in words; to deny or declare not to be true what another says; to controvert; to dispute; applied to persons, or to propositions, declarations, or facts.

I will give you a mouth and wisdom, which all your adversaries shall not be able to *gainsay* nor resist. — Luke xxi.

GAIN-SAY'ED, *pp.* Contradicted; denied.

GAIN-SAYER, *n.* One who contradicts or denies what is alleged; an opposer. *Tit.* i.

GAIN-SAY'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Contradicting; denying; opposing.

GAIN-SAY'ING, *n.* Contradiction; opposition.

'GAINST, (genst.) See Against.

GAIN'STAND, *v. t.* [Sax. *gean*, against, and *stand*.]

To withstand; to oppose; to resist. [*Obs.*] *Sidney.*

GAIN'STRIVE, *v. t.* [Sax. *gean*, and *strive*.]

To make resistance. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

GAIN'STRIVE, *v. t.* To withstand. [*Obs.*]

GAIR'ISH, *a.* [Qu. from the root of *gear*, Sax. *gearwian*, to prepare or dress; or Scot. *gair*, a stripe, whence *gaired*, *gairie*, striped, streaked. In Gr., *γαυρος* is proud, boasting.]

1. Gaudy; showy; fine; affectedly fine; tawdry.

Monstrous hats and *gairish* colors. *Ascham.*

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.

Fame and glory transport a man out of himself; it makes the mind loose and *gairish*. *South.*

GAIR'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a gaudy, showy manner.

GAIR'ISH-NESS, *n.* Gaudiness; finery; affected or ostentatious show.

2. Flighty or extravagant joy, or ostentation. *Taylor.*

GAIT, *n.* [This word is probably connected with *go* or *gad*.]

1. A going; a walk; a march; a way. *Spenser.*

2. Manner of walking or stepping. Every man has his peculiar *gait*.

GAIT'ED, *a.* In *compounds*, having a particular gait.

GAI'TER, *n.* A covering of cloth for the leg.

2. A kind of shoe, consisting chiefly of cloth, and covering the ankles.

GAI'TER, *v. t.* To dress with gaiters.

GA'LA, *n.* [Sp. *gala*, a court dress; It. *gala*, finery; Fr. *gala*, show, pomp.]

A gala day is a day of pomp, show, or festivity, when persons appear in their best apparel.

GA-LAC'TIN, *n.* A vegetable substance, obtained from the sap of the *Galactodendron utile*, or cow-tree, of South America.

GAL-AC-TOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *γαλακτος*, gen. of *γαλα*, milk, and *μετρον*, measure.]

An instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk; a lactometer. *Ure.*

GAL-AC-TOPH'A-GIST, *n.* [Gr. *γαλακτος*, milk, and *φαγω*, to eat.]

One who eats or subsists on milk.

GAL-AC-TOPH'A-GOUS, *a.* Feeding on milk.

GAL-AC-TOPH'OR-OUS, *a.* Producing milk.

GA-LAC-TO-POI-ET'IC, *a.* or *n.* [Gr. *γαλα*, milk, and *ποιεω*, to produce.] A term applied to substances which increase the flow of milk. *Brande.*

GA-LAGE', *n.* [Sp. *galocha*. See GALOCHE.]

A wooden shoe. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

GA-LAN''GA, *n.* A plant; the specific name of a species of Kæmpferia, and also of a species of Alpinia, commonly called, in English, *Galangal*.

GA-LAN''GAL, *n.* A plant; the English name both of Kæmpferia Galanga, and Alpinia Galanga, whose roots have a hot, spicy taste.

GAL'ANT-INE, *n.* A dish of veal, chickens, or other white meat, freed from bones, tied up, boiled, and served cold. *Smart.*

GA-LA'TIANS, *n. pl.* Inhabitants of Galatia, in the Lesser Asia, said to be descendants of the Gauls. (See Paul's epistle to them.)

GAL'AX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *γαλαξιας*, from *γαλα*, milk; Ir. *geal*, white; W. *gàl*, clear, fair, whence *galaeth*, the milky way; Gr. *καλος*, fair.]

1. The milky way; that long, white, luminous track, which seems to encompass the heavens like a girdle. This luminous appearance is found by the telescope to be occasioned by a multitude of stars, so small as not to be distinguished by the naked eye. *Encyc.*

2. An assemblage of splendid persons or things. *Bp. Hall.*

GAL'BA-NUM, } *n.* [Heb. חלבנה, and in Ch. and Syr.
GAL'BAN, } varied in orthography, from חלב, to milk.]

The inspissated sap of Galbanum officinale, an umbelliferous plant. It comes in pale-colored, semi-transparent, soft, tenacious masses, of different shades, from white to brown. It has a strong, unpleasant smell, with a bitterish, warm taste. It is unctuous to the touch, and softens between the fingers. When distilled with water or spirit, it yields an essential oil; and, by distillation in a retort without mixture, it yields an empyreumatic oil of a fine blue color; but this is changed, in the air, to a purple. *Parr.*

GALE, *n.* [In Dan., *gal* is furious, and *kuler* is to blow strong, *kuling*, a gentle gale, from the root of *coal* and *cold*. In Ir., *gal* is a puff, a blast, and steam. The sense is obvious.]

A current of air; a strong wind. The sense of this word is very indefinite. The poets use it in the sense of a moderate breeze or current of air; as, a *gentle gale*. A stronger wind is called a *fresh gale*.

In *the language of seamen*, the word *gale*, unaccompanied by an epithet, signifies a vehement wind, a storm, or tempest. They say, the ship carried away her topmast in a *gale*, or *gale* of wind; the ship rode out the *gale*. But the word is often qualified; as, a *hard* or *strong gale*, a *violent gale*. A current of wind, somewhat less violent, is denominated a *stiff gale*. A less vehement wind is called a *fresh gale*, which is a wind not too strong for a ship to carry single-reefed top-sails, when close-hauled. When the wind is not so violent but that a ship will carry her top-sails a-trip, or full spread, it is called a *loom-gale*. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*

GALE, *n.* A plant growing in bogs. *Smart.*

GALE, *v. i.* In *seamen's language*, to sail, or sail fast.

GA'LE-A, *n.* [L. *galea*, a helmet.]

A genus of sea hedgehogs.

GAL'E-AS, *n.* A Venetian galley, large, but low built, and moved both by oars and sails. See GALLIASS.

GA'LE-ATE, } *a.* [L. *galeatus*, from *galea*, a hel-
GA'LE A-TED, } met.]

1. Covered as with a helmet. *Woodward.*

2. In *botany*, having a flower like a helmet, as the monk's-hood.

GA-LEE'TO, *n.* A fish of the genus Blennius, of a greenish color, sometimes variegated with blue transverse lines, and, like the eel, living many hours after being taken from the water.

GA-LE'NA, *n.* [Gr. *γαλην*, tranquillity, so named from its supposed effects in mitigating the violence of disease.]

1. *Originally*, the name of the theriaca. *Parr.*

2. Sulphuret of lead; its common color is that shining, bluish gray, usually called *lead gray*; sometimes it is nearly steel gray. Its streak has a metallic luster, but its fine powder is nearly black. Its structure is commonly foliated, sometimes granular or compact, and sometimes striated or fibrous. It occurs in regular crystals, or more frequently massive. *Cleaveland.*

GA-LEN'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to or containing ga-
GA-LEN'IC-AL, } lena. *Encyc.*

2. [from *Galen*, the physician.] Relating to Galen or his principles and method of treating diseases. The *galenic* remedies consist of preparations of herbs and roots, by infusion, decoction, &c. The chemical remedies consist of preparations by means of calcination, digestion, fermentation, &c.

GA'LEN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of Galen.

GA'LEN-IST, *n.* A follower of Galen in the preparation of medicine and modes of treating diseases; opposed to the *chemists*.

GAL-E-RIC'U-LATE, *a.* Covered as with a hat. *Smart.*

GAL'ER-ITE, *n.* [L. *galerus*, a hat or cap.]

A genus of fossil shells.

GA-LIC'I-AN, (-ish'e-an,) *a.* Pertaining to Galicia.

GAL-I-LE'AN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Galilee, in Judea. Also, one of a sect among the Jews, who opposed the payment of tribute to the Romans.

GAL-I-LE'AN-TEL'E-SCOPE. See TELESCOPE.

GAL'I-LEE. *n.* A porch or chapel, usually at the west end of a church. *Gwilt.*

GAL-I-MA'TIAS, (-mā'shа,) *n* [Fr. *galimatias*.]

Nonsense. [See GALLIMATIA.] *Addison.*

GAL'I-OT, (gal'e-ot,) *n.* [Fr. *galiote*: Sp. *galeota*; It. *galeotta*; L. *galea*.]

1. A small galley, or sort of brigantine, built for chase. It is moved both by sails and oars, having one mast, and sixteen or twenty seats for rowers. *Dict.*

2. *Galiot*, or *galliott*; a Dutch vessel, carrying a main-mast and a mizzen-mast, and a large gaff main-sail. *Mar. Dict.*

GAL'I-POT, *n.* [Sp.] A white resin or resinous juice, which flows, by incision, from the pine-tree, especially the maritime pine.

Sp. Dict. Fourcroy. Dict. Nat. Hist.

Galipot incrusts the wounds of fir-trees during winter. It consists of resin and oil. *Coxe.*

GALL, *n.* [Sax. *gealla*; G. *galle*; D. *gal*; Dan. *galde*; Sw. *galle*; Gr. *χολη*, probably from its color; Sax. *gealew*, yellow. See YELLOW and GOLD.]

1. In *the animal economy*, a bitter, bottle-green fluid, secreted by the gall-bladder on the under side of the liver. It is glutinous, or imperfectly fluid, like oil. *Encyc. Nicholson.*

2. Any thing extremely bitter. *Dryden.*

3. Rancor; malignity. *Spenser.*

4. Anger; bitterness of mind. *Prior.*

GALL'-BLAD-DER, *n.* A small, membranous sack, shaped like a pear, seated on the under side of the liver, which secretes a thickish and very bitter fluid, of a dark, bottle-green color, called *gall*. *Tully.*

GALL'-SICK-NESS, *n.* A remitting bilious fever in the Netherlands. *Parr.*

GALL'-STONE, *n.* A concretion formed in the gall-bladder.

GALL, *n.* [L. *galla*; Sax. *gealla*; Sp. *agalla*; It. *galla*.]

A hard, round excrescence, on a kind of oak-tree, (the Quercus infectoria,) in certain warm climates, said to be the nest of an insect called *cynips*. It is formed from the tear issuing from a puncture made by the insect, and gradually increased by accessions of fresh matter, till it forms a covering to the eggs and succeeding insects. Galls are used in making ink; the best are from Aleppo. *Parr.*

2. *Gall of glass*, also called *sandiver*; the neutral salt skimmed off from the surface of melted glass. *Ure.*

GALL, *v. t.* [Fr. *galer*, to scratch or rub; *gale*, scab.]

1. To fret and wear away by friction; to excoriate; to hurt or break the skin by rubbing; as, a saddle *galls* the back of a horse, or a collar his breast.

Tyrant, I well deserve thy *galling* chain. *Pope.*

2. To impair; to wear away; as, a stream *galls* the ground. *Ray.*

3. To tease; to fret; to vex; to chagrin; as, to be *galled* by sarcasm.

4. To wound; to break the surface of any thing by rubbing; as, to *gall* a mast or a cable.

5. To injure; to harass; to annoy. The troops were *galled* by the shot of the enemy.

In our wars against the French of old, we used to *gall* them with our long bows, at a greater distance than they could shoot their arrows. *Addison.*

6. In *dyeing*, to impregnate with a decoction of gall-nuts. *Ure.*

GALL, *v. i.* To fret; to be teased. *Shak.*

GALL, *n.* A wound in the skin by rubbing.

GAL'LANT, *a.* [Fr. *galant*; Sp. *galante*; It. *id.* This word is from the root of the W. *gallu*, to be able, to have power; Eng. *could*; L. *gallus*, a cock. See COULD, CALL, and GALA. The primary sense is to stretch, strain, or reach forward.]

1. Gay; well-dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent.

Neither shall *gallant* ships pass thereby. — Is. xxxiii.
The gay, the wise, the *gallant*, and the grave. *Waller.*

[*This sense is obsolete.*]

2. Brave; high-spirited; courageous; heroic; magnanimous; as, a *gallant* youth; a *gallant* officer.

3. Fine; noble. *Shak.*

4. Courtly; civil; polite and attentive to ladies; courteous. *Clarendon.*

GAL-LANT', *n.* A gay, sprightly man; a courtly or fashionable man. *Shak.*

2. A man who is polite and attentive to ladies; one who attends upon ladies at parties, or to places of amusement.

3. A wooer; a lover; a suitor.

4. In *an ill sense*, one who caresses a woman for lewd purposes.

GAL-LANT', *v. t.* To attend or wait on, as a lady.

2. To handle with grace or in a modish manner; as, to *gallant* a fan. *Connoisseur.*

GAL-LANT'ED, *pp.* Attended or waited on, as a lady.

GAL-LANT'ING, *ppr.* Waited on by a gentleman.

GAL'LANT-LY, *adv.* Gayly; splendidly.

2. Bravely; nobly; heroically; generously; as, to fight *gallantly*: to defend a place *gallantly*.

GAL'LANT-NESS, *n.* Elegance or completeness of an acquired qualification. *Howell.*

GAL'LANT-RY, *n.* [Sp. *galanteria*; Fr. *galanterie*.]

1. Splendor of appearance; show; magnificence; ostentatious finery. [*Obsolete or obsolescent.*] *Waller.*

2. Bravery; courageousness; heroism; intrepidity. The troops entered the fort with great *gallantry*.

3. Nobleness; generosity. *Glanville.*

4. Civility or polite attention to ladies.

5. Vicious love or pretensions to love; civilities paid to females for the purpose of winning favors; hence, lewdness; debauchery.

GAL'LATE, *n.* [from *gall*.] A salt formed by the gallic acid combined with a base. *Lavoisier.*

GAL'LE-ASS. See GALLIASS.

GALL'ED, *pp.* [See GALL, the verb.] Having the skin or surface worn or torn by wearing or rubbing; fretted; teased; injured; vexed.

GAL'LE-ON, *n.* [Sp. *galeon*; Port. *galeam*; It. *galeone*. See GALLEY.]

A large ship, with three or four decks, formerly used by the Spaniards to transport to Spain the gold and silver bullion from the mines of Mexico and Peru. *P. Cyc.*

GAL'LER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *galerie*; Sp. and Port. *galeria*; It. *galleria*; Dan. *gallerie*; G. *id.*; D. *galdery*; Sw. *galler-verck*, and *gall-rad*. Lunier supposes this word to be from the root of G. *wallen*, to walk. But is it not a projection? See GALLANT.]

1. In *architecture*, a covered part of a building, commonly in the wings, used as an ambulatory or a place for walking. *Encyc.*

2. An ornamental walk or apartment in gardens, formed by trees. *Encyc.*

3. In *churches*, a floor elevated on columns, and furnished with pews or seats, usually ranged on three sides of the edifice. A similar structure in a playhouse.

4. In *fortification*, a covered walk across the ditch of a town, made of beams covered with planks and loaded with earth. *Encyc.*

5. In *a mine*, a narrow passage or branch of the mine carried under ground to a work designed to be blown up. *Encyc.*

6. In *a ship*, a frame, like a balcony, projecting from the stern or quarter of a ship of war or of a large merchantman. That part at the stern is called the *stern-gallery*; that at the quarters, the *quarter-gallery*. *Totten.*

7. In *the fine arts*, a term applied to a collection of works in painting or sculpture. *Brande.*

GAL'LE-TYLE, *n.* Gallipot. *Bacon.*

GAL'LEY, *n.*; *pl.* GALLEYS. [Sp. *galera*; It. *galera* or *galea*; Fr. *galère*; Port. *galé*; L. *galea*. The Latin word signifies a helmet, the top of a mast, and a

galley; and the name of this vessel seems to have been derived from the head-piece, or kind of basket-work, at mast-head.]

1. A low, flat-built vessel, with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars; formerly used in the Mediterranean. It was long and narrow, and carried two masts with lateen sails. The largest sort of galleys, employed by the Venetians, were 166 feet in length, with 52 oars, each oar managed by six or seven slaves. *Mar. Dict. P. Cyc.*

2. A place of toil and misery. *South.*

3. A light, open boat, used on the River Thames by custom-house officers, press-gangs, and for pleasure. *Mar. Dict.*

4. The cook-room or kitchen of a ship of war, answering to the caboose of a merchantman. *Mar. Dict.*

5. An oblong, reverberatory furnace, with a row of retorts whose necks protrude through lateral openings. *Nicholson.*

GAL'LEY, } n. In *printing*, a frame which receives
GAL'LY, } the types from the composing-stick. *Ash.*

GAL'LEY-FOIST, n. A barge of state. *Hakewell.*

GAL'LEY-SLAVE, n. A person condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board of a galley.

GALL'FLY, n. An insect that punctures plants, and occasions galls; the cynips. *Encyc.*

GAL'LIARD, (-yard,) a. [Fr. *gaillard*, from *gai*, gay.] Gay; brisk; active. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

GAL'LIARD, n. A brisk, gay man; also, a lively dance. [See GAILLIARDE.] *Bacon.*

GAL'LIARD-ISE, n. Merriment; excessive gayety. [*Obs.*] *Brown.*

GAL'LIARD-NESS, n. Gayety. [*Obs.*] *Gaylon.*

GAL'LI-ASS, n. A heavy, low-built vessel, with two masts, and having both sails and oars. *Shak.*

GAL'LIC, a. [from *Gallia*, Gaul, now France.] Pertaining to Gaul or France.

GAL'LIC, a. [from *gall.*] Belonging to galls or oak-apples; derived from galls; as, the *gallic* acid.

GAL'LIC-AN, a. [L. *Gallicus*, from *Gallia*, Gaul.] Pertaining to Gaul or France; as, the *Gallican* church or clergy.

GAL'LI-CISM, n. [Fr. *gallicisme*, from *Gallia*, Gaul.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French nation; an idiomatic manner of using words in the French language.

GAL'LI-CIZE, v. t. To render conformable to the French idiom or language.

GAL-LI-GAS'KINS, n. pl. [Qu. *Caligæ Vasconum*, Gascon-hose.] Large, open hose; *used only in ludicrous language.* *Philips.*

GAL-LI-MA'TÍA, n. Talk without meaning.

GAL-LI-MAU'FRY, n. [Fr. *galimafrée.*]

1. A hash; a medley; a hodge-podge. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley. *Dryden.*

3. A woman. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

["*Galimaufrey*, a hodge-podge made up of the remnants and scraps of the larder."
Grose's Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue.
"Clear and easy words in unintelligible things are mere words without sense; and things which are unintelligible, though expressed with plain and easy words, are called a *galemaufrey*."
An Impartial Account of the Word Mystery, as it is taken in the Holy Scripture. Lond. 1691, 4to. p. 19. E. H. B.]

GAL-LI-NA'CEOUS, (gal-le-nā'shus,) a. [L. *gallinaceus*, from *gallina*, a hen, *gallus*, a cock, whose name is from crowing, W. *galw*, Eng. to *call.*]

Designating that order of birds called *Gallinæ*, including the domestic fowls or those of the pheasant kind.

Gallinaceus Lapis; a glossy substance produced by volcanic fires; the *lapis obsidianus* of the ancients. A kind of it, brought from Peru, is of a beautiful black, or crow-color, like the *gallinaço*. *Encyc.*

GAL-LI'NÆ, n. pl. [L.] See GALLINACEOUS.

GALL'ING, n. Act of galling or fretting the skin.

GALL'ING, *ppr.* [See GALL, the verb.] Fretting the skin; excoriating.

2. a. Adapted to fret or chagrin; vexing.

GAL'LI-NIP-PER, n. A large musquito.

GALL'-IN'SECT, n. A name common to a family of insects, including the cochineal insect. *Brande.*

GAL'LI-NULE, n. [L. *gallinula*, dim. of *gallina*, a hen.]

The water-hen, a bird allied to the coot and rail, and included under the Linnæan genus *Fulica.*

GAL'LI-OT, } See GALIOT.
GAL'LE-OT, }

GAL-LIP'O-LI OIL, n. An inferior kind of olive oil, brought from Gallipoli, in the kingdom of Naples. *Buchanan.*

GAL'LI-POT, n. [D. *gleye*, potter's clay, and *pot.*]

A small pot or vessel, painted and glazed, used by druggists and apothecaries for containing medicines.

GAL-LIT'ZIN-ITE, n. Rutile, an ore of titanium. *Ure.*

GAL'LI-VAT, n. A small vessel used on the Malabar coast. *Chalmers.*

GALL'LESS, a. [from *gall.*] Free from gall or bitterness.

GALL'-NUT, n. An excrescence on a species of oak, used in dyeing, making ink, &c. [See GALL.]

GAL'LON, n. [Sp. *galon*; Law L. *galona.* In French, *galon* is a grocer's box. Old Fr. *jalon*, a gallon.]

A measure of capacity for dry or liquid things, but usually for liquids, containing four quarts. But the gallon is not, in all cases, of uniform contents or dimensions. In *England*, the old wine gallon contains 231 cubic inches; the old corn gallon contains $268\frac{6}{10}$ cubic inches; the old ale gallon contains 282 cubic inches; the new imperial gallon, as settled by the act of George IV., contains 10 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water, or $277\frac{274}{1000}$ cubic inches. *P. Cyc.*

GAL-LOON', n. [Fr. *galon*; Sp. *galon*; It. *gallone*; Port. *galam.*]

A kind of close lace, made of gold or silver, or of silk only. *Tatler.*

GAL-LOON'ED, a. Furnished or adorned with galloon.

GAL'LOP, v. i. [Fr. *galoper*; Sp. *galopear*; Port. *id.*; It. *galoppare*; Arm. *galoupat*, or *galompat*: G. *galoppiren.* If this word is from the elements Gl, I know not the origin or meaning of the last constituent part of the word. I suppose it to be formed with the prefix *ga* on *leap*, G. *laufen*, D. *loopen*, *geloopen.* See LEAP.]

1. To move or run with leaps or bounds, as a horse; to run or move with speed.

But *gallop* lively down the western hill. *Dennis.*

2. To ride with a galloping pace. We *galloped* toward the enemy.

3. To move very fast; to run over.

Such superficial ideas he may collect in *galloping* over it. *Locke.*

GAL'LOP, n. The movement or pace of a quadruped, particularly of a horse, by springs, reaches, or leaps. The animal lifts his fore feet nearly at the same time, and as these descend and are just ready to touch the ground, the hind feet are lifted at once. The gallop is the swiftest pace of a horse, but it is also a moderate pace, at the pleasure of a rider.

GAL-LOP-ADE', n. A kind of dance, and also a kind of music appropriate to the dance.

GAL'LOP-ER, n. A horse that gallops; also, a man that gallops or makes haste.

2. In *artillery*, a carriage on which very small guns are conveyed. It has shafts, so as to be drawn without a limbon, and it may serve for light three and six pounders.

GAL'LO-PIN, n. [Fr.] A servant for the kitchen. [*Obs.*]

GAL'LOP-ING, *ppr.* or a. Riding or moving with a gallop.

GAL'LOW, v. t. [Sax. *agælwan.*] To fright or terrify. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

GAL'LO-WAY, n. A horse or species of horses, of a small size, first bred in Galloway, in Scotland. *Hawkesworth.*

GAL'LOW-GLASS, n. An ancient Irish foot soldier. *Spenser.*

GAL'LOWS, n. *sing.*; pl. GALLOWSES. [Sax. *galg*, *gealga*; Goth. *galga*; G. *galgen*; D. *galg*; Sw. *galge*; Dan. *id.* *Gallows* is in the singular number, and should be preceded by *a*, *a gallows.*]

1. An instrument of punishment on which criminals are executed by hanging. It consists of two posts and a cross-beam on the top, to which the criminal is suspended by a rope fastened round his neck.

2. A wretch that deserves the gallows. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

3. pl. A pair of pantaloon suspenders. [*Colloquial.*]

GAL'LOWS-FREE, a. Free from danger of the gallows. *Dryden.*

GAL'LOWS-TREE, n. The tree of execution. *Spenser.*

GALLS, n. pl. Wounds or excoriations produced by the friction of harness. *Gardner.*

GALL'Y, a. Like gall; bitter as gall. *Cranmer.*

GAL'LY, n. [Port. *galé*, a galley, and a printer's frame; Fr. *galée.*]

A printer's frame, on which types from the composing-stick are placed. [See GALLEY.] *Ash.*

GAL'LY-WORM, n. An insect of the centiped kind, of several species.

GA-LOCHE', (ga-lōsh,) n. [Fr., from Sp. *galocha*, a clog, or wooden shoe.]

A patten, clog, or wooden shoe, or a shoe to be worn over another shoe to keep the foot dry. It is written also GALOSHE.

GA-LORE', n. [Ir. *gleire.*]

In *old writers*, plenty; abundance. Still used by seamen. *Smart.*

GAL'SOME, (gawl'sum,) a. [from *gall.*] Angry; malignant. [*Obs.*] *Morton.*

GALT, n. A stiff, blue marl, of the chalk formation. *Mantell.*

GAL-VAN'IC, a. Pertaining to galvanism; containing or exhibiting it.

GAL'VAN-ISM, n. [from *Galvani*, of Bologna, the discoverer.]

Electrical phenomena in which the electricity is developed without the aid of friction, and in which a chemical action takes place between certain bodies. *Edin. Encyc.*

Galvanism is heat, light, electricity, and magnetism, united in combination or in simultaneous action; sometimes one, and sometimes another of them predominating, and thus producing, more or less, all the effects of each — usual means of excitement, contact of dissimilar bodies, especially of metals and fluids. *Hare. Silliman.*

GAL'VAN-IST, n. One versed in galvanism.

GAL'VAN-IZE, v. t. To affect with galvanism.

GAL'VAN-IZ ED, *pp.* or a. Affected with galvanism.

Galvanized iron; a name given to sheets of iron which are first dipped into melted zinc, and then into melted tin, and are thus prepared, by the supposed galvanic action of these metals, to resist oxydation. *Francis.*

GAL'VAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Affecting with galvanism.

GAL-VAN-OL'O-GIST, n. One who describes the phenomena of galvanism.

GAL-VAN-OL'O-GY, n. [*galvanism*, and Gr. λόγος, discourse.]

A treatise on galvanism, or a description of its phenomena.

GAL-VAN-OM'E-TER, } n. [*galvanism*, and Gr. *με-*
GAL-VAN'O-SCOPE, } τρον, measure.]

An instrument or apparatus for measuring the force, or detecting the presence, of minute quantities of galvanic electricity. *Ure.*

GA'MA GRASS, n. A tall, stout, and exceedingly productive grass, said to admit of being cut six times in a season. *Farm. Encyc.*

GA-MASH'ES, n. pl. Short spatterdashes similar to gaiters. *Shelton.*

GAM-BA'DOES, n. pl. [It. *gamba*, the leg.]

Cases of leather, formerly used to defend the leg from mud, and in riding on horseback. *Holloway.*

GAM'BET, n. A bird, of the size of the greenshank, found in the Arctic Sea, and in Scandinavia and Iceland. *Pennant.*

GAM'BI-SON, n. [Fr.] A stuffed doublet worn under armor. *Toone.*

GAM'BIT, a. In *chess*, a term applied to a game which is begun by moving the king's or queen's pawn two squares, with the intention of moving the adjoining bishop's pawn two squares also, thus leaving the first-moved, or *gambit* pawn, undefended. *Smart.*

GAM'BLE, v. i. [from *game.*] To play or game for money or other stake.

GAM'BLE, v. t. *To gamble away*, is to squander by gaming.

Bankrupts or sots who have *gambled* or slept away their estates. *Ames.*

GAM'BLED, *ppret.* of GAMBLE.

GAM'BLER, n. One who games or plays for money or other stake. *Gamblers* often or usually become cheats and knaves.

GAM'BLING, *ppr.* Gaming for money.

GAM'BLING, n. The act or practice of gaming for money.

GAM-BOGE', n. A concrete vegetable juice, or inspissated sap, produced by the Hebradendron Cambogioides. It is brought in orbicular masses, or cylindrical rolls, from *Cambodia*, *Camboja*, or *Cambogia*, in the East Indies, whence its name. It is of a dense, compact texture, and of a beautiful reddish-yellow. It is used chiefly as a pigment. Taken internally, it is a strong and harsh cathartic and emetic. *Nicholson.*

GAM-BO'GI-AN, a. Pertaining to gamboge.

GAM'BOL, v. i. [Fr. *gambiller*, to wag the leg or kick, from It. *gamba*, the leg, Fr. *jambe*, Sp. *gamba.*]

1. To dance and skip about in sport; to frisk; to leap; to play in frolic, like boys and lambs. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. To leap; to start. *Shak.*

GAM'BOL, n. A skipping or leaping about in frolic; a skip; a hop; a leap; a sportive prank. *Dryden.*

GAM'BOL-ING, *ppr.* Leaping; frisking; playing pranks.

GAM'BREL, n. [from It. *gamba*, the leg.]

1. The hind leg of a horse. Hence,

2. A stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers. *Smart.*

A curb-roof is called a *gambrel-roof.*

GAM'BREL, v. t. To tie by the leg. *Beaum. & Fl.*

GAME, n. [Ice. *gaman*: Sax. *gamen*, a jest, sport; *gomian*, to jest; to sport; It. *giambare*, to jest or jeer; W. *camp*, a feat, a game; *campiaw*, to contend in games. The latter seems to unite *game* with *camp*, which in Saxon and other northern dialects signifies a combat.]

1. Sport of any kind. *Shak.*

2. Jest; opposed to *earnest*; as, betwixt earnest and game. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

3. An exercise or play for amusement or winning a stake; as, a *game* of cricket; a *game* of chess; a *game* of whist. Some *games* depend on skill, others on hazard.

4. A single match at play. *Addison.*

5. Advantage in play; as, to play the *game* into another's hand.

6. Scheme pursued; measures planned.

This seems to be the present *game* of that crown. *Temple.*

7. Field sports; the chase; falconry, &c. *Shak. Waller.*

8. Animals pursued or taken in the chase, or in the sports of the field; animals appropriated in England to legal sportsmen, as deer, hares, &c.

9. In *antiquity*, *games* were public diversions or contests exhibited as spectacles for the gratification of the people. These *games* consisted of running, leaping, wrestling, riding, &c. Such were the Olympic *games*, the Pythian, the Isthmian, the Nemean, &c., among the Greeks; and among the Romans, the Apollinarian, the Circensian, the Capitoline, &c. *Encyc.*

10. Mockery; sport; derision; as, to make *game* of a person.

GAME, *v. i.* [Sax. *gamian.*]

1. To play at any sport or diversion.

2. To play for a stake or prize; to use cards, dice, billiards, or other instruments, according to certain rules, with a view to win money or other thing waged upon the issue of the contest.

3. To practice gaming.

GAME'-COCK, *n.* A cock bred or used to fight; a cock kept for barbarous sport. *Locke.*

GAME'-EGG, *n.* An egg from which a fighting cock is bred. *Garth.*

GAME'FUL, *a.* Full of game or games.

GAME'KEEP-ER, *n.* One who has the care of game; one who is authorized to preserve beasts of the chase, or animals kept for sport. *Blackstone.*

GAME'-LEG, *n.* A lame leg.

GAME'LESS, *a.* Destitute of game.

GAME'SOME, *a.* Gay; sportive; playful; frolicsome.

The *gamesome* humor of children. *Locke.*

GAME'SOME-LY, *adv.* Merrily; playfully.

GAME'SOME-NESS, *n.* Sportiveness; merriment.

GAME'STER, *n.* [*game*, and Sax. *steora*, a director.]

1. A person addicted to gaming; one who is accustomed to play for money or other stake at cards, dice, billiards, and the like; a gambler; one skilled in games. *Addison.*

It is as easy to be a scholar as a *gamester*. *Harris.*

2. One engaged at play. *Bacon.*

3. A merry, frolicsome person. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

4. A prostitute. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

GAM'ING, *ppr.* Playing; sporting; playing for money.

GAM'ING, *n.* The act or art of playing any game, in a contest for a victory, or for a prize or stake.

2. The practice of using cards, dice, billiards, and the like, according to certain rules, for winning money, &c.

GAM'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where gaming is practiced. *Blackstone.*

GAM'ING TA-BLE, *n.* A table appropriated to gaming.

GAM-MAR'O-LITE, *n.* A petrified crawfish, or other crustaceous animal.

GAM'MER, *n.* [Sw. *gammal*, Dan. *gammel*, old; Sw. *gumma*, an old woman.]

The compellation of an old woman, answering to *gaffer*, applied to an old man.

GAM'MON, *n.* [It. *gamba*; Fr. *jambe*, a leg; *jambon*, a leg of bacon, *jambe bone.*]

1. The buttock or thigh of a hog, pickled and smoked or dried; a smoked ham.

2. A game, called usually BACKGAMMON, which

3. An imposition or hoax. [see.

GAM'MON, *v. t.* To make bacon; to pickle and dry in smoke.

2. To fasten a bowsprit to the stem of a ship by several turns of a rope. *Mar. Dict.*

GAM'MON, *v. t.* In *the game of backgammon*, the party that, by fortunate throws of the dice, or by superior skill in moving, withdraws all his men from the board, before his antagonist has been able to get his men home and withdraw any of them from his table, *gammons* his antagonist.

2. To impose on a person by making him believe improbable stories; to humbug. *Dickens.*

GAM'MON-ED, *pp.* See the verb.

GAM'MON-ING, *ppr.* See the verb.

GAM'MON-ING, *n.* The lashing by which the bowsprit of a vessel is secured to the stem. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

GAM-O-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* A term applied to the corol of a flower, when the petals cohere by their continuous margins, so as to form a tube. *Lindley.*

GAM-O-SEP'AL-OUS, *a.* A term applied to the calyx of a flower, when the sepals cohere, by their continuous edges, into a kind of tube or cup. *Lindley.*

GAM'UT, *n.* [Sp. *gamma*; Port. *id.*; Fr. *gamme*; from the Greek letter so named.]

1. A scale on which notes in music are written or printed, consisting of lines and spaces, which are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet.

2. The first or gravest note in Guido's scale of music, the modern scale.

GAN; a contraction of BEGAN, or rather the original simple word, Sax. *ginnan*, to begin.

GANCH, *v. t.* [It. *gancio*, a hook.]

To drop from a high place on sharp stakes or hooks, as the Turks do malefactors, by way of punishment.

GANCH'ING, *n.* The act of letting one fall on sharp stakes or hooks; a Turkish punishment of criminals.

GAN'DER, *n.* [Sax. *gandra*, *ganra*; Ir. *gandra*. In Ger. and D. *gans* is a goose; D. *ganserick*, a gander; Gr. χην, and probably L. *anser*. Pliny says that, in Germany, the small, white geese were called *ganzæ*. Lib. 10, 22.]

The male of the goose.

GANG, *v. i.* [Sax. *gangan*; Goth. *gaggan.*]

To go; to walk. [*Scottish.*]

GANG, *n.* [Sax. *gang*; D. Dan. G. *gang*; Sw. *gang*, a going, a pace or gait, a way, a passage, an alley, an avenue, a porch, portico, or gallery; G. *erzgang*, and Dan. *mineralsk gang*, a metallic vein, a streak in a mine; Goth. *gagg*, a way or street; *gaggan*, to go, to walk.]

1. *Properly*, a going; hence, a number going in company; hence, a company or a number of persons associated for a particular purpose; as, a *gang* of thieves.

2. In *seamen's language*, a select number of a ship's crew appointed on a particular service, under a suitable officer. *Mar. Dict.*

3. In *mining*, *literally*, a course or vein; but *appropriately*, the earthy, stony, saline, or combustible substance, which contains the ore of metals, or is only mingled with it, without being chemically combined. This is called the *gang* or *matrix* of the ore. It differs from a *mineralizer*, in not being combined with the metal. *Cleaveland.*

[*This word, in the latter sense, is commonly, but in violation of etymology, written* GANGUE.]

GANG'BOARD, *n.* A board or plank, with cleats for steps, used for walking into or out of a boat. *Falconer.*

2. A term applied to planks placed within or without the bulwarks of a vessel's waist, for the sentinel to walk or stand on. *Totten.*

GANG'-DAYS, *n. pl.* Days of perambulation.

GANG'HORN, *n.* A flower. *Ainsworth.*

GAN'GLI-AC, *a.* Relating to a ganglion.

GAN'GLI-ON, (gang'gle-on,) *n.* [Gr. γαγγλιον.]

1. In *anatomy*, a healthy and natural enlargement occurring somewhere in the course of a nerve. There are two systems of nerves which have ganglions upon them. First, those of common sensation, whose ganglions are near to the origin of the nerve in the spinal cord. Secondly, the great sympathetic nerve, which has various ganglions on various parts of it.

2. In *surgery*, an encysted tumor situated somewhere on a tendon, formed by the elevation of the sheath of the tendon, and the effusion of a viscid fluid into it. *Tully.*

GAN'GLI-ON-A-RY, *a.* Composed of ganglions.

GAN'GLI-ON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a ganglion; as, the *ganglionic* nerves of the digestive organs; or the *ganglionic* nerves of common sensation. *Prout.*

GAN'GRE-NATE, *v. t.* To produce a gangrene.

GAN'GRE-NA-TED, *pp.* Mortified. [*Brown.*

GAN'GRE-NA-TING, *ppr.* Mortifying.

GAN'GRENE, (gang'green,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *gangræna*; Gr. γαγγραινα; Syr. *gangar.*]

A mortification of living flesh, or of some part of a living animal body.

GAN'GRENE, *v. t.* To mortify.

GAN'GRENE, *v. i.* To become mortified.

GAN'GRE-NED, *pp.* Mortified.

GAN'GRE-NES'CENT, *a.* Tending to mortification.

GAN'GRE-NING, *ppr.* Mortifying.

GAN'GRE-NOUS, *a.* Mortified; indicating mortification of living flesh.

GANGUE, (gang,) *n.* [G. *gang*, a vein.]

The mineral substance which incloses any metallic ore in the vein. *Ure.*

[*The proper spelling would, etymologically, be* GANG, *which see.*]

GANG'WAY, *n.* A passage, way, or avenue, into or out of any inclosed place.

2. The part of a vessel on the spar-deck, forming a passage along each side, from the quarter-deck to the forecastle; more properly termed the *waist*. *Totten.*

To bring to the gangway, in *the discipline of ships*, is to punish a seaman by tying him up and flogging him, in the waist or at the gangway, the usual place of punishment. *Totten.*

GANG'WEEK, *n.* Rogation week, when processions are made to lustrate or survey the bounds of parishes. *Dict.*

GAN'IL, *n.* A kind of brittle limestone. *Kirwan.*

GAN'NET, *n.* [Sax. *ganot.* See GANDER.]

The Solan Goose, a sea-fowl allied to the pelican, and belonging, with the booby, to the genus *Sula*, about seven pounds in weight, with a straight bill, six inches long, and palmated feet. These gannets frequent the northern regions of both continents in summer, and feed on herrings and other fish. *Partington.*

GA'NOID, } *a.* Pertaining to the order of fishes
GA-NOID'I-AN, } called *Ganoidians.*

GA-NOID'I-ANS, *n. pl.* [Gr. γανος, brightness, and εἰδος, form.]

An order of fishes, having angular scales, covered with bright enamel. The bony pike and sturgeon belong to this order. *Agassiz.*

GANT'LET, } *n.* [The last syllable is from the Teu-
GANT'LOPE, } tonic, D. *loopen*, to run. The first is probably from *gang*, a passage. The German has *gassenlaufer*, street-runner.]

A military punishment inflicted on criminals for some heinous offense. It is executed in this manner: Soldiers are arranged in two rows, face to face, each armed with a switch or instrument of punishment; between these rows, the offender, stripped to his waist, is compelled to pass a certain number of times, and each man gives him a stroke. A similar punishment is used on board of ships. Hence this word is chiefly used in the phrase *to run the gantlet*, or *gantlope*. *Dryden. Mar. Dict.*

GAN'ZA, *n.* [Sp. *ganso*, a goose. See GANDER.]

A kind of wild goose, by a flock of which a virtuoso was fabled to be carried to the lunar world. *Johnson. Hudibras.*

GAOL, *n.* [Fr. *geôle*; Arm. *geol* or *jol*; W. *geol*; Norm. *geaule*; *geole*; Sp. *jaula*, a cage, a cell; Port. *gaiola.* Qu. Class Gl, No. 11, 36, Ar. As the pronunciation *gole* accords with that of *goal*, a different word, it would be convenient to write this word uniformly JAIL.]

A prison; a place for the confinement of debtors and criminals.

GAOL, *v. t.* To imprison; to confine in prison. *Bacon.*

GAOL'-DE-LIV'ER-Y, *n.* A judicial process for clearing jails of criminals, by trial and condemnation or acquittal.

GAOL'ER, *n.* The keeper of a gaol or prisoner; a jailer.

GAP, *n.* [See GAPE and GAB. Gipsy, *geb*, Hindoo, *gibah*, a hole.]

1. An opening in any thing made by breaking or parting; as, a *gap* in a fence or wall.

2. A breach.

Manifold miseries ensued by the opening of that *gap* to all that side of Christendom. *Knolles.*

3. Any avenue or passage; way of entrance or departure. *Dryden.*

4. A breach; a defect; a flaw; as, a *gap* in honor or reputation. *Shak. More.*

5. Any opening, interstice, or vacuity.

A third can fill the *gap* with laughing. *Swift.*

6. A hiatus; a chasm; as, a *gap* between words. *Pope.*

To stop a gap; to secure a weak point; to repair a defect.

To stand in the gap; to expose one's self for the protection of something; to make defense against any assailing danger. *Ezek.* xxii.

GAPE, (pronounced *gape* to a limited extent in England,) *v. i* [Sax. *geapan*; Sw. *gapa*; D. *gaapen*; G. *gaffen*; Dan. *gabe*; Ar. جاب *jauba*, to split, tear, or cut open.]

1. To open the mouth wide, from sleepiness, drowsiness, or dullness; to yawn. *Swift.*

2. To open the mouth for food, as young birds. *Dryden.*

3. *To gape for*, or *after*; to desire earnestly; to crave; to look and long for; as, men often *gape after* court favor.

The hungry grave *for* her due tribute *gapes*. *Denham.*

To gape at, in a like sense, is hardly correct.

4. To open in fissures or crevices; as, a *gaping* rock.

May that ground *gape* and swallow me alive. *Shak.*

5. To have a hiatus; as, one vowel *gaping* on another. *Dryden.*

6. To open the mouth in wonder or surprise; as, the *gaping* fool; the *gaping* crowd.

7. To utter sound with open throat. *Roscommon.*

8. To open the mouth with hope or expectation. *Hudibras.*

9. To open the mouth with a desire to injure or devour.

They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth.—Job xvi.

GAPE, *n.* A gaping. *Addison.*

2. In *zoology*, the width of the mouth when opened, as of birds, fishes, &c.

The gapes; a disease of young poultry, attended with much gaping.

GAP'ER, *n.* One who gapes; a yawner.

2. One who opens his mouth for wonder and stares foolishly.

3. One who longs or craves. *Carew.*

4. A fish with six or seven bands and tail undivided. *Pennant.*

GAP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Opening the mouth wide from sleepiness, dullness, wonder, or admiration; yawning; opening in fissures; craving.

GAP'-TOOTH-ED, (-tooth't,) *a.* Having interstices between the teeth. *Dryden.*

GAR, in Saxon, a dart, a weapon; as in *Edgar*, or *Eadgar*, a happy weapon; *Ethelgar*, noble weapon. *Gibson.*

This may be the Ch. גרא or גרירא, an arrow, a dart; Sam. an arrow.]

2. Several kinds of fish are known by this name.

GAR, *v. t.* To cause; to make. *Spenser.*

GAR'A-GAY, *n.* A spacious bird of Mexico, of the size of the kite. *Dict.*

GAR'AN-CINE, *n.* An extract of madder by means of sulphuric acid, prepared in France. *Ure.*

GARB, *n.* [Fr. *garbe*, looks, countenance; It. and Sp. *garbo*; Norm. *garbs*, clothes, dress; Russ. *garb*, arms; from the root of *gear*.]

1. Dress; clothes; habit; as, the *garb* of a clergyman or judge.

2. Fashion, or mode of dress. *Denham.*

3. Exterior appearance; looks. *Shak.*

4. In *heraldry*, a sheaf of grain. [Fr. *gerbe*; Sp. *garba*.]

GAR'BAGE, *n.* [I know not the component parts of this word.]

The bowels of an animal; refuse parts of flesh; offal. *Shak. Dryden.*

GAR'BAG-ED, *a.* Stripped of the bowels. *Sherwood.*

GARB'ED, *a.* Dressed; habited.

GAR'BEL, *n.* The plank next the keel of a ship. [See GARBOARD-STREAK.]

GAR'BLE, *v. t.* [Sp. *garbillar*; It. *cribrare, crivellare*; Fr. *cribler*; L. *cribo, cribello*. Qu. Ar. غربل *garbala*, or Ch. כרבל, to sift, to bolt. Class Rb, No. 30, 34, 46.]

1. *Properly*, to sift or bolt; to separate the fine or valuable parts of a substance from the coarse and useless parts, or from dross or dirt; as, to *garble* spices.

2. In *present usage*, to pick out or separate such parts from a whole as may serve a purpose; as, to *garble* a quotation. *Dryden. Locke.*

GAR'BLED, *pp.* or *a.* Sifted; bolted; separated; culled out, to serve a purpose; as, a *garbled* quotation.

GAR'BLER, *n.* One who garbles, sifts, or separates. A *garbler* of spices is an officer of great antiquity in London.

2. One who picks out, culls, or selects, to serve a purpose, as in making quotations.

GAR'BLES, (-blz,) *n. pl.* The dust, soil, or filth, severed from good spices, drugs, &c. *Cyc.*

GAR'BLING, *ppr.* Sifting; separating; sorting; culling.

GAR'BOARD, *n.* The *garboard plank*, in *a ship*, is the first plank fastened on the keel on the outside. *Bailey.*

Garboard-streak, in *a ship*, is the first range or streak of planks laid on a ship's bottom next the keel. *Totten.*

GAR'BOIL, *n.* [Old Fr. *garboul*; It. *garbuglio*.] Tumult; uproar. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

GARD. See GUARD and WARD.

GAR'DEN, *n.* [G. *garten*; W. *garth*; It. *giardino*; Sp. *jardin*; Fr. *id.*; Port. *jardim*; Arm. *jardd, jardin*, or *gardd*. The first syllable is the Sax. *geard*, Goth. *gards*, Eng. *yard*, an inclosed place. The Saxon is *ortgeard*, Dan. *urtegaard*, Sw. *örtegard*, wortyard, an inclosure for herbs. The Irish is *gairdin*, or *garrdha*; Hungarian, *kerth*; L. *hortus*. In Slavonic, *gard*, Russ. *gorod*, signifies a town or city, and the derivative verb *gorodju*, to inclose with a hedge. Hence *Stuttgard, Novogrod*, or *Novogardia*. The primary sense of *garden* is an inclosed place, and inclosures were originally made with hedges stakes, or palisades. It is probable that, in the East, and in the pastoral state, men had little or no inclosed land, except such as was fenced for the protection of herbs and fruits, and for villages. See Coxe's *Russ.* b. 4.]

1. A piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of herbs or plants, fruits and flowers, usually near a mansion-house. Land appropriated to the raising of culinary herbs and roots for domestic use, is called a *kitchen-garden*; that appropriated to flowers and shrubs is called a *flower-garden*; and that to fruits is called a *fruit-garden*. But these uses are sometimes blended.

2. A rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country; a delightful spot. The intervals on the River Connecticut are all a *garden*. Lombardy is the *garden* of Italy.

GAR'DEN, *a.* Pertaining to or produced in a garden.

GAR'DEN, *v. t.* To lay out or to cultivate a garden; to prepare ground, to plant and till it, for the purpose of producing plants, shrubs, flowers, and fruits.

GAR'DEN-ED, *pp.* Dressed and cultivated as a garden.

GAR'DEN-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make, tend, and dress a garden.

GAR'DEN-ING, *ppr.* Cultivating or tilling a garden.

GAR'DEN-ING, *n.* The act of laying out and cultivating gardens; horticulture. *Encyc.*

GAR'DEN-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a garden. *Shelley.*

GAR'DEN-MOLD, *n.* Mold, or rich, mellow earth, suitable for a garden. *Mortimer.*

GAR'DEN-PLOT, *n.* The plot or plantation of a garden.

GAR'DEN-STUFF, *n.* Plants growing in a garden; vegetables for the table. [*A word in popular use.*]

GAR'DEN-TIL'LAGE, *n.* The tillage or cultivation of a garden.

GAR'DEN-WARE, *n.* The produce of gardens. [*Not in use.*] *Mortimer.*

GAR'DON, *n.* A fish of the roach kind.

GARE, *n.* Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep. *Dict.*

GAR'FISH, } *n.* A marine fish. In *America*, the name
GAR, } of several fishes with long, pointed, bony snouts, belonging to the genera *Lepisosteus* and *Belone*. *Haldeman.*

GAR'GA-RISM, *n.* [L. *gargarismus*; Gr. γαργαριζω, to wash the mouth; allied probably to *gorge*, the throat.]

A gargle; any liquid preparation used to wash the mouth and throat, to cure inflammations or ulcers, &c. *Encyc.*

GAR'GA-RIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *gargariser*; L. *gargarizo*; Gr. γαργαριζω.]

To wash or rinse the mouth with any medicated liquor. *Bacon.*

GAR'GET, *n.* A disease in the udders of cows; also in hogs. *Farm. Encyc.*

GAR'GIL, *n.* A distemper in geese, which stops the head, and often proves fatal. *Encyc.*

GAR'GLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *gargouiller*, to paddle or dabble; It. *gargagliare*, to murmur; Eng. to *gurgle*; D. *gorgelen*; G. *gurgeln*; allied to *gorge, gurges*.]

1. To wash the throat and mouth with a liquid preparation, which is kept from descending into the stomach by a gentle expiration of air.

2. To warble; to play in the throat. [*Unusual.*] *Waller.*

GAR'GLE, *n.* Any liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat. *Wiseman.*

GAR'GLED, *pp.* Washed, as the throat.

GAR'GLING, *ppr.* Washing, as the throat.

GAR'GLING, *n.* The act of washing the throat with a gargle or liquid preparation.

GAR'GOL, *n.* A distemper in swine. *Mortimer.*

GAR'GOYLE, *n.* [Fr. *gargouille.*]

The spout of a gutter, in *ancient buildings*, frequently representing part of the human figure, or some animal, with the water issuing from the mouth. [*Obs.*] It is also spelt GARGLE, GARGOYLE, GURGOYLE.

GAR'ISH. See GAIRISH. [*Gloss. of Arch.*

GAR'LAND, *n.* [Fr. *guirlande*; It. *ghirlanda*; Sp. *guirnalda*; Port. *grinalda*; Arm. *garlantez*. This word has been referred to the L. *gyrus*, and it may be from the same root. It seems to denote something round or twisted, for in Spanish it is used for a wreath of cordage or puddening.]

1. A wreath or chaplet made of branches, flowers, feathers, and sometimes of precious stones, to be worn on the head like a crown. *Pope. Encyc.*

2. An ornament of flowers, fruits, and leaves, intermixed, anciently used at the gates of temples, where feasts and solemn rejoicings were held. *Guilt.*

3. The top; the principal thing, or thing most prized. *Shak.*

4. A collection of little printed pieces. *Percy.*

5. In *ships*, a sort of bag, of network, having the mouth extended by a hoop, used by sailors to keep provisions in. *Totten.*

GAR'LAND, *v. t.* To deck with a garland. *B. Jonson.*

GAR'LAND-ED, *pp.* Adorned with a garland.

GAR'LAND-ING, *ppr.* Decking with a garland.

GAR'LAND-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a garland.

GAR'LIC, *n.* [Sax. *garlec*, or *garleac*; *gar*, a dart or lance, in Welsh a shank, and *leac*, a leek; Ir. *gairliog*; W. *garlleg*. The Germans call it *knoblauch*, knobleek; D. *knoflook*; Gr. σκορδον.]

A plant, of the genus Allium, having a bulbous root, a very strong smell, and an acrid, pungent taste. Each root is composed of several lesser bulbs, called *cloves of garlic*, inclosed in a common membranous coat, and easily separable. *Encyc.*

GAR'LIC-EATER, *n.* A low fellow. *Shak.*

GAR'LICK-Y, *a.* Like or containing garlic.

GAR'LIC-PEAR-TREE, *n.* A tree in Jamaica, the Crateva, bearing a fruit which has a strong scent of garlic. *Miller.*

GAR'MENT, *n.* [Norm. *garnament*; Old Fr. *guarniment*; It. *guarnimento*, furniture, ornament; from the root of *garnish*, and denoting what is put on or furnished.]

Any article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, &c. *Garments*, in *the plural*, denotes clothing in general; dress.

> No man putteth a piece of new cloth to an old *garment*.—Matt. ix.

GAR'NER, *n.* [Fr. *grenier*; Ir. *geirneal*; Norm. *guernier, garnier*. See GRAIN.]

A granary; a building or place where grain is stored for preservation.

GAR'NER, *v. t.* To store in a granary. *Shak.*

GAR'NER-ED, *pp.* Deposited in a garner.

GAR'NER-ING, *ppr.* Storing in a garner.

GAR'NET, *n.* [It. *granato*; Fr. *grenat*; Sp. *granate*; L. *granatus*, from *granum*, or *granatum*, the pomegranate.]

1. A mineral, usually occurring in symmetrical, twelve-sided crystals, (dodecahedrons,) of a deep-red color. There are also green, yellow, brown, and black varieties. It consists of silica, alumina, and lime, with more or less oxyd of iron or manganese. When transparent, it is called *precious garnet*, and is used as a gem. Other varieties are, *melanite, grossular, allochroit, colophonite*. The last-mentioned has an emerald-green color. Garnet is a very common mineral in gneiss and mica-slate. It is the *carbuncle* of the ancients. *Dana.*

2. In *ships*, a sort of tackle fixed to the main-stay, and used to hoist in and out the cargo. *Totten.*

GAR'NISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *garnir*; Arm. *goarniça*; Sp. *guarnecer*; It. *guarnire, guernire*; Norm. *garner, garnisher*, to warn, to summon. The latter sense is still used in law language; and it would seem that *warn* and *garnish* are from the same root, for *warn*, written in the Celtic manner, would be *guarn*.]

1. To adorn; to decorate with appendages; to set off.

> All within with flowers was *garnished*. *Spenser.*

2. In *cookery*, to embellish with something laid round a dish. *Smart.*

3. To fit with fetters; *a cant term.*

4. To furnish; to supply; as, a fort *garnished* with troops.

5. In *law*, to warn; to give notice. [See GARNISHEE.]

GAR'NISH, *n.* Ornament; something added for embellishment; decoration.

> Matter and figure they produce;
> For *garnish* this, and that for use. *Prior.*

2. In *cookery*, something round a dish as an embellishment. *Smart.*

3. In *jails*, fetters; *a cant term.*

4. *Pensiuncula carceraria*; an entrance-fee demanded by the old prisoners of one just committed to jail. *Grose.*

GAR'NISH-ED, (gär'nisht,) *pp.* Adorned; decorated; embellished.

2. Furnished.

3. Warned; notified.

GAR-NISH-EE', *n.* In *law*, one in whose hands the property of an absconding or absent debtor is attached, who is warned or notified of the demand or suit, and who may appear and defend in the suit, in the place of the principal. *Bouvier. Stat. of Conn.*

GAR'NISH ING, *n.* That which garnishes; ornament.

GAR'NISH-ING, *ppr.* Adorning; decorating; warning.

GAR'NISH-MENT, *n.* Ornament; embellishment. *Wotton.*

2. Warning; legal notice to the agent or attorney of an absconding debtor, to appear and give information to the court.

3. A fee.

GAR'NI-TURE, *n.* Ornamental appendages; embellishment; furniture; dress. *Addison. Beattie. Gray.*

GA'ROUS, *a.* [L. *garum*, pickle.]

Pertaining to garum; resembling pickle made of fish. *Brown.*

GAR'RAN, } *n.* [Ir. *garran*; Scot. *garron*; G. *gur-*
GAR'RON, } *re.*]

A small horse; a highland horse; a hack; a jade; a galloway. [*Not used in America.*] *Temple.*

GAR'RET, *n.* [Scot. *garret*, a watch-tower, the top of a hill; *garritour*, a watchman on the battlements of a castle; Fr. *guerite*, a sentinel-box; Sp. *guardilla*; Arm. *garud*; from the root of *ward, guard*, which see.]

1. That part of a house which is on the upper floor, immediately under the roof.

2. Rotten wood. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

GAR'RET-ED, *a.* Protected by turrets. *Carew.*

GAR-RET-EER', *n.* An inhabitant of a garret; a poor author.

GAR'RI-SON, *n.* [Fr. *garnison*; Arm. *goarnison*; Sp. *guarnicon*, a garrison, a flounce, furbelow, or trimming, the setting of any thing in gold or silver, the guard of a sword, garniture, ornament; It. *guernigione*; Port. *guarnição*; D. *waarison*. The French, English, Armoric, Spanish, and Italian words are from *garnish*; the Dutch is from *waaren*, to keep, to *guard*, Eng. *warren*, and from this root we have *warrant* and *guaranty*, as well as *guard* and *regard*, all from one source. See WARREN.]

1. A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town, to defend it against an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection.

2. A fort, castle, or fortified town, furnished with troops to defend it. *Waller.*

3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defense; as, troops laid in *garrison*. *Spenser.*

4. It is sometimes synonymous with *winter quarters*. *Brande.*

GAR'RI-SON, *v. t.* To place troops in a fortress for its defense; to furnish with soldiers; as, to *garrison* a fort or town.

2. To secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops; as, to *garrison* a conquered territory.

GAR'RI-SON-ED, *pp.* Furnished with troops in a fort for defense.

GAR'RI-SON-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with troops in a fortress for defense.

GAR-ROTE, n. [Sp.] A mode of punishment in Spain, by strangulation, the victim being placed on a stool with a post behind, to which is affixed an iron collar with a screw; this collar is made to clasp the neck of the criminal, and drawn tighter by means of the screw, until life becomes extinct. *Borrow.*

GAR-RO'LI-TY, n. [L. *garrulitas*, from *garrio*, to prate; Gr. γαρυω, γηρυω; Ir. *gairm*; W. *gair*, a word. Class Gr, No. 2, 9, 15, 49.]

Talkativeness; loquacity; the practice or habit of talking much; a babbling or tattling. *Ray.*

GAR'RU-LOUS, a. Talkative; prating; as, *garrulous* old age. *Thomson.*

GAR'RU-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a talkative manner.

GAR'TER, n. [Fr. *jarretiere*, from W. *gar*, Arm. *garr*, the leg, ham, or shank.]

1. A string or band used to tie a stocking to the leg.

2. The badge of the highest order of knighthood, in Great Britain, called *the order of the garter*, instituted by Edward III. This order is a college or corporation. Hence, also, the order itself.

3. The principal king at arms. *Johnson.*

4. A term in *heraldry*, signifying the half of a bend. *Encyc.*

GAR'TER, v. t. To bind with a garter.

2. To invest with the order of the garter. *Warton.*

GAR'TER-ED, *pp.* Bound with a garter.

GAR'TER-FISH, n. A fish having a long, depressed body, like the blade of a sword; the Lepidopus. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

GAR'TER-ING, *ppr.* Tying with a garter.

GAR'TER-SNAKE, n. The striped snake, a common American serpent, the *Coluber Sirtalis*, not poisonous. *Encyc. Am.*

GARTH, n. [W. *gart*. See GARDEN.]

1. A dam or wear for catching fish.

2. A close; a little backside; a yard; a croft; a garden. [*Not used.*]

GA'RUM, n. A sauce, much prized by the ancients, made of the pickled gills, or other preparations, of fishes.

GAS, n. [Sax. *gast*, G. *geist*, D. *geest*, spirit, *ghost*. The primary sense of air, wind, spirit, is, to flow, to rush. Hence, this word may be allied to Ir. *gaisim*, to flow; *gasaim*, to shoot forth, to *gush*; *gast*, a blast of wind. It may also be allied to *yeast*, which see.]

In *chemistry*, a permanently elastic, aëriform fluid, or a substance reduced to the state of an aëriform fluid by its permanent combination with caloric.

Gases are invisible except when colored, which happens in a few instances.

GAS'CON, n. A native of Gascony, in France.

GAS-CON-ADE', n. [Fr., from *Gascon*, an inhabitant of Gascony, the people of which are noted for boasting.]

A boast or boasting; a vaunt; a bravado; a bragging. *Swift.*

GAS-CON-ADE', v. i. To boast; to brag; to vaunt; to bluster.

GAS-CON-AD'ER, n. A great boaster.

GAS'E-OUS, a. In the form of gas or an aëriform fluid.

GASH, n. [I know not through what channel we have received this word. It may be allied to *chisel*. See Class Gs, No. 5, 6, 12, 28.]

A deep and long cut; an incision of considerable length, particularly in flesh. *Milton.*

GASH, v. t. To make a gash, or long, deep incision; applied chiefly to incisions in flesh.

GASH'ED, (gasht,) *pp.* Cut with a long, deep incision.

GASH'FUL, a. Full of gashes; hideous.

GASH'ING, *ppr.* Cutting long, deep incisions.

GAS'-HOLD-ER, n. A vessel for containing and preserving gas; a gasometer. *Ure.*

GAS-I-FI-CA'TION, n. [See GASIFY.] The act or process of converting into gas.

GAS'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Converted into an aëriform fluid.

GAS'I-FY, v. t. [*gas* and L. *facio*, to make.]

To convert into gas or an aëriform fluid, by combination with caloric.

GAS'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Converting into gas.

GAS'KET, n. [Sp. *cazeta*. See CASE.]

A flat, plaited cord fastened to the sail-yard of a ship, and used to furl or tie the sail to the yard; also, the plaited hemp used for packing the piston of the steam-engine and its pumps. *Brande.*

GAS'KINS, n. *pl.* Galligaskins; wide, open hose. [See GALLIGASKINS.] *Shak.*

GAS'-LIGHT, (-lite,) n. Light produced by the combustion of carbureted-hydrogen gas. Gas-lights are now substituted for oil-lights, in illuminating streets and apartments in houses.

GAS'ME-TER, n. [*gas* and *meter*.] A machine attached to gas-works and to gas-pipes, to show the exact quantity used. *Haldeman.*

GAS-OM'E-TER, n. [*gas* and Gr. μετρον.]

In *chemistry*, an instrument or apparatus, intended to measure, collect, preserve, or mix, different gases. *Coxe.*

An instrument for measuring the quantity of gas employed in an experiment; also, the place where gas is prepared for lighting streets. *R. S. Jameson.*

GAS-OM'E-TRY, n. The science, art, or practice, of measuring gases. It teaches, also, the nature and properties of these elastic fluids. *Coxe.*

GASP, v. i. [Sw. *gispa*, Dan. *gisper*, to gape, to yawn.]

1. To open the mouth wide in catching the breath, or in laborious respiration, particularly in dying. *Addison.*

2. To long for. [*Not in use.*]

GASP, v. t. To emit breath by opening wide the mouth.

And with short sobs he *gasps* away his breath. *Dryden.*

GASP, n. The act of opening the mouth to catch the breath.

2. The short catch of the breath in the agonies of death. *Addison.*

GASP'ED, (gaspt,) *pp.* of GASP.

GASP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Opening the mouth wide for catching the breath.

GASP'ING, n. The opening of the mouth to catch breath.

2. *Figuratively*, strong aspiration or desire.

GAS'SY, a. Full of gas; hence, inflated; exhilarated. [*Colloquial.*]

GAST, } v. t. To make aghast; to frighten. [*Not*
GAST'ER, } *used.*] *Shak.*

GAST'NESS, n. Amazement; fright. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

GAS'TRIC, a. [from Gr. γαστηρ, the belly or stomach.]

Belonging to the belly, or rather to the stomach. The *gastric juice*, or *liquor*, is a thin, pellucid fluid, produced by a peculiar set of secretories in the mucous membrane of the stomach. It is one of the agents in digestion. *Tully.*

GAS-TRIL'O-QUIST, n. [Gr. γαστηρ, belly, and L. *loquor*, to speak.]

Literally, one who speaks from his belly or stomach; hence, one who so modifies his voice that it seems to come from another person or place. *Reid.*

GAS-TRIL'O-QUY, n. A speaking that appears to proceed from the belly.

GAS-TRI'TIS, n. Chronic inflammation of the stomach.

GAS'TRO-CELE, n. [Gr. γαστηρ, the stomach, and κηλη, a tumor.]

A hernia of the stomach.

GAS-TROL'O-GY, n. A treatise on the stomach.

GAS'TRO-MAN-CY, n. [Gr. γαστηρ, belly, and μαντεια, divination.]

1. A kind of divination, among the ancients, by means of words seeming to be uttered from the belly. *Brande.*

2. Also, a species of divination by means of glasses or other round, transparent vessels, in the center of which figures appear by magic art. *Brande.*

GAS'TRO-NOME, } n. One who loves good living;
GAS-TRON'O-MER, } an epicure.

GAS-TRO-NOM'IC, a. Pertaining to gastronomy.

GAS-TRON'O-MIST, n. One who likes good living.

GAS-TRON'O-MY, n. [Gr. γαστρων.]

The art or science of good eating.

GAS'TRO-POD, n. [Gr. γαστηρ, the stomach, and πους, feet.]

An animal which moves by a fleshy apparatus under the belly, or that has the belly and foot joined, as in the slugs Limax or naked snails. *Bell.*

GAS-TROP'OD-OUS, a. Having the belly and foot joined.

GAS-TROR'A-PHY, n. [Gr. γαστηρ, belly, and ραφια, a sewing or suture.]

The operation of sewing up wounds of the abdomen. *Quincy.*

GAS-TROT'O-MY, n. [Gr. γαστηρ, belly, and τεμνω, to cut.]

The operation of cutting into or opening the abdomen. *Encyc.*

GAS'-WORKS, n. *pl.* A place where gas is generated for lighting cities.

GAT, *pret.* of GET.

GATE, n. [Sax. *gate*, *geat*; Ir. *geata*; Scot. *gait*. The Goth. *gatwo*, Dan. *gade*, Sw. *gata*, G. *gasse*, Sans. *gaut*, is a way or street. In D. *gat* is a gap or channel. If the radical letters are Gd, or Gt, it may be connected with *gad*, to go, as it signifies a passage.]

1. A large door which gives entrance into a walled city, a castle, a temple, palace, or other large edifice. It differs from *door* chiefly in being larger. *Gate* signifies both the opening or passage, and the frame of boards, planks, or timber, which closes the passage.

2. A frame of timber, iron, &c., which opens or closes a passage into any court, garden, or other inclosed ground; also, the passage.

3. The frame which shuts or stops the passage of water through a dam, lock, &c.

4. An avenue; an opening; a way. *Knolles.*

In *Scripture*, *figuratively*, power, dominion. "Thy seed shall possess the *gate* of his enemies;" that is, towns and fortresses. *Gen.* xxii.

The *gates of hell*, are the power and dominion of the devil and his instruments. *Matt.* xvi.

The *gates of death*, are the brink of the grave. *Ps.* ix.

GAT'ED, a. Having gates. *Young.*

GATE'LESS, a. Having no gate.

GATE'-VEIN, (-vāne,) n. The *vena portæ*, a large vein which conveys the blood from the abdominal viscera into the liver. *Bacon. Hooper.*

GATE'WAY, n. A way through the gate of some inclosure. *Mortimer.*

2. A structure to be passed at the entrance of the area before a mansion. *Chalmers.*

GATH'ER, v. t. [Sax. *gaderian*, or *gatherian*; D. *gaderen*. I know not whether the first syllable is a prefix or not. The Ch. גדר signifies, to inclose, and to *gather* dates. If the elements are primarily Gd, the word coincides with G. *gattern*, Ch. אגד, to *gather*, to bind.]

1. To bring together; to collect a number of separate things into one place or into one aggregate body.

Gather stones; and they took stones, and made a heap. — Gen. xxxi.

2. To get in harvest; to reap or cut and bring into barns or stores. *Levit.* xxv. 20.

3. To pick up; to glean; to get in small parcels and bring together.

Gather out the stones. — Is. lxii.
He must *gather* up money by degrees. *Locke.*

4. To pluck; to collect by cropping, picking, or plucking.

Do men *gather* grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles? — Matt. vii.

5. To assemble; to congregate; to bring persons into one place. *Ezek.* xxii. 19.

6. To collect in abundance; to accumulate; to [illegible]

I *gathered* me also silver and gold, and the peculiar treasure of kings. — Eccles. ii.

7. To select and take; to separate from others and bring together.

Save us, O Lord our God, and *gather* us from among the heathen. — Ps. cvi.

8. To sweep together.

The kingdom of heaven is like a net that was cast into the sea, and *gathered* of every kind. — Matt. xiii.

9. To bring into one body or interest.

Yet will I *gather* others to him. — Is. lvi.

10. To draw together from a state of expansion or diffusion; to contract.

Gathering his flowing robe, he seemed to stand
In act to speak, and graceful stretched his hand. *Pope.*

11. To gain.

He *gathers* ground upon her in the chase. *Dryden.*

12. To pucker; to plait.

13. To deduce by inference; to collect or learn by reasoning. From what I hear I *gather* that he was present.

After he had seen the vision, immediately we endeavored to go into Macedonia, assuredly *gathering* that the Lord had called us to preach the gospel to them. — Acts xvi.

14. To coil, as a serpent.

To gather breath; to have respite. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

GATH'ER, v. i. To collect; to unite; to increase; to be condensed. The clouds *gather* in the west.

2. To increase; to grow larger by accretion of like matter.

Their snow-ball did not *gather* as it went. *Bacon.*

3. To assemble. The people *gather* fast.

4. To generate pus or matter. [See GATHERING.]

GATH'ER, n. A plait or fold in cloth, made by drawing.

GATH'ER-A-BLE, a. That may be collected; that may be deduced. [*Unusual.*] *Godwin.*

GATH'ER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Collected; assembled; contracted, plaited; drawn by inference.

GATH'ER ER, n. One who gathers or collects; one who gets in a crop.

GATH'ER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Collecting; assembling; drawing together; plaiting; wrinkling.

GATH'ER-ING, n. The act of collecting or assembling.

2. Collection; a crowd; an assembly.

3. Charitable contribution. 1 *Cor.* xvi.

4. A tumor suppurated or maturated; a collection of pus; an abscess.

GAT'TER-TREE, n. A species of Cornus or Cornelian cherry. *Fam. of Plants.*

GAT'-TOOTH-ED, (-tootht,) a. Goat-toothed; having a lickerish tooth; lustful. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

GAUD, v. i. [L. *gaudeo*, to rejoice.]

To exult; to rejoice. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

GAUD, n. [L. *gaudium*.]

An ornament; something worn for adorning the person; a fine thing. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

GAUD'ED, a. Adorned with trinkets; colored. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Shak.*

GAUD'ER-Y, n. Finery; fine things; ornaments. *Bacon. Dryden.*

GAUD'FUL, a. Joyful; showy.

GAUD'I-LY, *adv.* Showily; with ostentation of fine dress. *Guthrie.*

GAUD'I-NESS, n. Showiness; tinsel appearance; ostentatious finery. *Whitlock.*

GAUD'LESS, *a.* Destitute of ornament.

GAUD'Y, *a.* Showy; splendid; gay.

> A goldfinch there I saw, with *gaudy* pride
> Of painted plumes. *Dryden.*

2. Ostentatiously fine; gay beyond the simplicity of nature or good taste.

> Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
> But not expressed in fancy; rich, not *gaudy.* *Shak.*

GAUD'Y, *n.* A feast or festival; *a word in the university of Oxford.* *Cheyne.*

GAUF'FER-ING, *n.* A mode of plaiting or fluting frills, &c., in which the plaits are wider than usual. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

GAUGE, (gāje,) *v. t.* [Fr. *jauger*, to gage; *jauge*, a measuring-rod; Arm. *jauja*, or *jauchi*, to gage; *jauch*, a rod. It is supposed by J. Thomson, that this is contracted from *jaulge*, from *gaule*, a rod or pole. But qu.]

1. To measure or to ascertain the contents of a cask or vessel, as a pipe, puncheon, hogshead, barrel, tierce, or keg.

2. To measure in respect to proportion.

> The vein nicely *gauged* on each side. *Derham.*

GAUGE, (gāje,) *n.* A measure; a standard of measure. *Moxon.*

2. Measure; dimensions. *Burke.*

3. The number of feet which a ship sinks in the water.

4. Among *letter-founders*, a piece of hard wood variously notched, used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, &c., of the various sorts of letters.

5. An instrument, in *joinery*, made to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board.

Rain-gauge; an instrument for measuring the quantity of water which falls from the clouds at any given place.

Sea-gauge; an instrument for finding the depth of the sea.

Sliding-gauge; a tool used by mathematical instrument makers, for measuring and setting off distances.

Tide-gauge; an instrument for determining the hight of the tides.

Wind-gauge; an instrument for measuring the force of the wind on any given surface.

[See also Gage.]

GAUGE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be gauged or measured.

GAUG'ED, (gajd,) *pp.* Measured.

GAUG'ER, *n.* One who gauges; an officer, whose business is to ascertain the contents of casks.

GAUG'ING, *ppr.* Measuring a cask; ascertaining dimensions or proportions of quantity.

GAUG'ING, *n.* The art of measuring the contents or capacities of vessels of any form. *Ed. Encyc.*

GAUG'ING-ROD, *n.* An instrument to be used in measuring the contents of casks or vessels.

GAUL, *n.* [L. *Gallia.*]

A name of ancient France; also, an inhabitant of Gaul.

GAUL'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to ancient France or Gaul.

GAULT, *n.* A provincial name, in the east of England, for a series of beds of clay and marl, the geological position of which is between the upper and lower *green-sand.* *Lyell.*

GAUNT, (gänt,) *a.* [The origin is uncertain. Qu. Sax. *gewanian*, *wanian*, to wane. In W. *gwan* is weak, poor.]

Vacant; hollow; empty, as an animal after long fasting; hence, lean; meager; thin; slender. *Shak.*

GAUNT'LET, *n.* [Fr. *gantelet*, from *gant*, a glove; It. *guanto*; D. *want*; Dan. and Sw. *vante*, a glove.]

A large, iron glove, with fingers covered with small plates, formerly worn by cavaliers, armed at all points.

To throw the gauntlet, is to challenge; and

To take up the gauntlet, is to accept the challenge.

GAUNT'LET-ED, *a.* Wearing a gauntlet.

GAUNT'LY, (gänt'ly,) *adv.* Leanly; meagerly.

GAUZE, *n.* [Sp. *gasa*; Fr. *gaze*; Arm. *gazen.* Qu. L. *gausape*, or *gossipium.*]

A very thin, slight, transparent stuff, of silk or linen. *Encyc.*

GAUZE'-LOOM, *n.* A loom in which gauze is wove.

GAUZ'Y, *a.* Like gauze; thin as gauze.

GAVE, *pret.* of Give.

GAV'EL, *n.* In *law*, tribute; toll; custom. [See Gabel.]

GAV'EL, *n.* [Fr. *javelle*; Port. *gavela*, a sheaf; W. *gavael*, a hold or grasp.]

1. A small parcel of wheat, rye, or other grain, laid together by reapers, consisting of two, three, or more handfuls. *New England.*

2. In *England*, a provincial word for *ground.* *Eng. Dict.*

GAV'EL, for Gable, or Gable-End. [See Gable.]

GAV'EL-ET, *n.* An ancient and special *cessavit*, in Kent, in England, where the custom of gavelkind continues, by which the tenant, if he withdraws his rent and services due to his lord, forfeits his lands and tenements. *Encyc.*

2. In *London*, a writ used in the bustings, given to lords of rents in the city. *Encyc.*

GAV'EL-KIND, *n.* [This word *gavel* is British. In W. *gavael* signifies a hold, a grasp, tenure; *gavaelcenedyl*, the hold or *tenure of a family*, (not the *kind* of tenure;) *gavaelu*, to hold, grasp, arrest. Ir. *gabhail*, *gabham*, to take; *gabhailcine*, gavelkind. In Ir. *gabhal* is a fork, (G. *gabel*,) and the groin, and it expresses the collateral branches of a family; but the Welsh application is most probably the true one.]

A tenure, in *England*, by which land descended from the father to all his sons in equal portions, and the land of a brother, dying without issue, descended equally to his brothers. This species of tenure prevailed in England before the Norman conquest, in many parts of the kingdom, perhaps in the whole realm; but particularly in Kent, where it still exists. *Selden. Cowel. Blackstone. Cyc.*

GAV'E-LOCK, *n.* [Sax.] An iron crow.

GĀ'VI-AL, *n.* A species of crocodile, having a long, slender muzzle. *Mantell.*

GAV'I-LAN, *n.* A species of hawk in the Philippine Isles; the back and wings yellow; the belly white.

GAV'OT, *n.* [Fr. *gavotte*; It. *gavotta.*]

A kind of dance, or tune, the air of which has two brisk and lively strains in common time, each of which is played twice over. The first has usually four or eight bars, and the second contains eight, twelve, or more. *Encyc.*

GAW'BY, *n.* A dunce. [*Not in use.*]

GAWK, *n.* [Sax. *gæc*, *geac*, a cuckoo; G. *gauch*, a cuckoo, and a fool, an unfledged fop, a chough; Scot. *gaukie*, *gauky*, a fool; D. *gek*; Sw. *gack*, a fool, a buffoon; Dan. *giek*, a jest, a *joke.* It seems that this word is radically one with *joke*, *juggle*, which see.]

1. A cuckoo.

2. A fool; a simpleton. [In both senses, it is retained in Scotland.]

GAWK'Y, *a.* Foolish; awkward; clumsy; clownish. [In this sense it is retained in vulgar use in America.]

[Is not this allied to the Fr. *gauche*, left, untoward, unhandy, Eng. *awk*, awkward; *gauchir*, to shrink back or turn aside, to use shifts, to double, to dodge? This verb well expresses the actions of a jester or buffoon.]

GAWK'Y, *n.* A tall, awkward, ungainly, or stupid fellow.

GAWN. [Corrupted for *gallon.*] A small tub or lading vessel.

GAWN'TREE, *n.* A wooden frame on which beer-casks are set.

GAY, *a.* [Fr. *gai*; Arm. *gae*; It. *gaio*, gay. In Sp. *gaya* is a stripe of different colors on stuffs; *gaytero* is gaudy; and *gayo* is a jay. The W. has *gwyċ*, gay, gaudy, brave. This is a contracted word, but whether from the root of *gaudy*, or not, is not obvious. In some of its applications, it seems allied to *joy.*]

1. Merry; airy; jovial; sportive; frolicsome. It denotes more life and animation than *cheerful.*

> Belinda smiled, and all the world was *gay.* *Pope.*

2. Fine; showy; as, a *gay* dress.

3. Inflamed or merry with liquor; intoxicated; *a vulgar use of the word in America.*

GAY, *n.* An ornament. [*Not used.*] *L'Estrange.*

GAY'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *gaieté*; Fr. *gaiezza.*]

1. Merriment; mirth; airiness; as, a company full of *gayety.*

2. Act of juvenile pleasure; the *gayeties* of youth.

3. Finery; show; as, the *gayety* of dress.

GAY'LY, *adv.* Merrily; with mirth and frolic.

2. Finely; splendidly; pompously; as, ladies *gayly* dressed; a flower *gayly* blooming. *Pope.*

GAY'LY-GILD'ED, *a.* Gilded with showy finery. [*Gray.*

GAY'NESS, *n.* Gayety; finery.

GAY'SOME, *a.* Full of gayety. [*Little used.*]

GAZE, *v. i.* [Qu. Gr. ἀγάζομαι, to be astonished, and Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. חזה *chazah*, to see or look; that is, to fix the eye or to reach with the eye.]

To fix the eyes and look steadily and earnestly; to look with eagerness or curiosity; as in admiration, astonishment, or in study.

> A lover's eyes will *gaze* an eagle blind. *Shak.*
> Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye *gazing* up into heaven? — Acts i.

GAZE, *v. t.* To view with fixed attention.

> And *gazed* awhile the ample sky. *Milton.*

[It is little used as a transitive verb.]

GAZE, *n.* A fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder, or admiration; a continued look of attention.

> With secret *gaze*,
> Or open admiration, him behold. *Milton.*

2. The object gazed on; that which causes one to gaze.

> Made of my enemies the scorn and *gaze.* *Milton.*

GAZE'FUL, *a.* Looking with a gaze; looking intently. *Spenser.*

GAZE'HOUND, *n.* A hound that pursues by the sight rather than by the scent. *Encyc. Johnson.*

GA-ZEL', } *n.* [Fr. *gazelle*; Sp. *gazela*; Port.
GA-ZELLE', } *gazella*; from the Arabic. The verb under which this word is placed, غزل *gazala*, is rendered to remove, withdraw, retire, or be separate.]

A small, swift, elegantly-formed species of antelope, celebrated for the luster and soft expression of its eyes. *Brande.*

GAZE'MENT, *n.* View. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

GAZ'ER, *n.* One who gazes; one who looks steadily and intently, from delight, admiration, or study. *Pope.*

GA-ZET', *n.* [It. *gazzetta.*] A Venetian halfpenny. *Massinger.*

GA-ZETTE', (ga-zet',) *n.* [It. *gazzetta*; Fr. *gazette.* *Gazzetta* is said to have been a Venetian coin, which was the price of the first newspaper; and hence the name.]

A newspaper; a sheet or half sheet of paper published periodically, and containing an account of transactions and events of public or private concern, which are deemed important and interesting. The first gazette in England was published at Oxford, in 1665. On the removal of the court to London, the title was changed to the *London Gazette.* It is now the official newspaper, and published on Tuesdays and Saturdays. *Encyc.*

GA-ZETTE', (ga-zet',) *v. t.* To insert in a gazette; to announce or publish in a gazette.

GA-ZETT'ED, *pp.* Published in a gazette.

GAZ-ET-TEER', *n.* A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news by authority. *Johnson.*

2. The title of a newspaper.

3. A book containing a brief description of empires, kingdoms, also of cities, towns, and rivers, in a country, or in the whole world, alphabetically arranged; a book of topographical descriptions.

GAZ'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [See Gaze.] Looking with fixed attention.

GAZ'ING-STOCK, *n.* A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence; an object of curiosity or contempt. *Bp. Hall.*

GA-ZON', (ga-zoon',) *n.* [Fr., turf.] In *fortification*, pieces of turf used to line parapets and the faces of works raised of earth. *Brande.*

GE. [Sax.] A particle often prefixed to Saxon verbs, [&c.

GEAL, *v. i.* [Fr. *geler*; L. *gelo.*]

To congeal. [*Obs.*]

GEAR, *n.* [Sax. *gearwian*, *gyrian*, to prepare; *gearw*, prepared, prompt; *gearwa*, habit, clothing, apparatus; G. *gar*, D. *gaar*, dressed, done, ready; perhaps Sw. *garfva*, to tan.]

1. Apparatus; whatever is prepared; hence, habit; dress; ornaments.

> Array thyself in her most gorgeous *gear.* *Spenser.*

2. The harness or furniture of beasts of draught; tackle.

3. The same as Gearing, which see.

4. In *Scotland*, warlike accouterments; also, goods, riches. *Jamieson.*

5. Business; matters. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

6. By seamen pronounced *jears*, which see.

GEAR, *v. t.* To dress; to put on gear; to harness

GEAR'ED, *pp.* Dressed; harnessed.

GEAR'ING, *ppr.* Dressing; harnessing.

GEAR'ING, *n.* Harness.

2. A train of toothed wheels for transmitting motion in machinery. *Hebert.*

GEA'SON, (gē'zn,) *n.* Rare; uncommon; wonderful. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

GEAT, *n.* [D. *gat.* See Gate.]

The hole through which metal runs into a mold in castings. *Moxon.*

GECK, *n.* [G. *geck*; Sw. *gäck*; Dan. *giek.*]

A dupe. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

GECK, *v. t.* To cheat, trick, or gull. [*Obs.*]

GECK'O, *n.* A name common to a family of saurian reptiles; a nocturnal lizard. *Partington.*

GEE, } A word used by teamsters, directing their
JEE, } teams to pass further to the right, or from the driver, when on the near side; opposed to *hoi* or [*haw.*

GEESE, *n.*; *pl.* of Goose.

GEEST, *n.* Alluvial matter on the surface of land, not of recent origin. *Jameson.*

GE-HEN'NA, *n.* [Gr. γέεννα, from the Heb. *ge-hinnom*, the valley of Hinnom, in which was Tophet, where the Israelites sacrificed their children to Moloch, and which was afterward regarded as a place of abomination. 2 *Kings* xxiii. 10.

This word has been used by the Jews as equivalent to hell, place of fire or torment after death, and the Greek word is rendered by our translators by *hell* and *hell-fire.* *Mat.* xviii. 9; xxiii. 15.

GEH'LEN-ITE, (gē'len-ite,) *n.* [from *Gehlen*, the chemist.]

A mineral of a grayish color and resinous luster, found chiefly at Mt. Monzoni. Its primary form is a right square prism.

GE'IN, *n.* [Gr. γῆ, earth.] In *chemistry*, the same as Humus, which see.

GEL'A-BLE, *a.* [from L. *gelu*, frost, or *gelo*, to congeal.]

That may or can be congealed; capable of being converted into jelly.

GEL'A-TIN, *n.* [It. and Sp. *gelatina*, from L. *gelo*, to congeal, to freeze.]

A concrete animal substance, transparent, and soluble slowly in cold water, but rapidly in warm

water. With tannin, a yellowish-white precipitate is thrown down from a solution of gelatin, which forms an elastic, adhesive mass, not unlike vegetable gluten, and is a compound of tannin and gelatin.

GEL'A-TIN. See GELATINOUS. [*Parr.*

GE-LAT'I-NATE, *v. i.* To be converted into gelatin, or into a substance like jelly.

Lapis lazuli, if calcined, does not effervesce, but *gelatinates* with the mineral acids. *Kirwan.*

GE-LAT'I-NATE, *v. t.* To convert into gelatin, or into a substance resembling jelly.

GE-LAT-I-NA'TION, *n.* The act or process of converting or being turned into gelatin, or into a substance like jelly. *Kirwan.*

GE-LAT'I-NI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of gelatin. *Med. and Surg. Journ.*

GE-LAT'IN-IZE, *v. t.* The same as GELATINATE. *Fleming.*

GE-LAT-I-NO'SA, *n. pl.* An order of gelatinous animals. *Cuvier.*

GE-LAT'I-NOUS, *a.* Of the nature and consistence of gelatin; resembling jelly; viscous; moderately stiff and cohesive.

GELD, *n.* [Sax. *gild*; Sw. *gild*; Dan. *gield*; G. and D. *geld.*]

Money; tribute; compensation. This word is obsolete in English, but it occurs in old laws and law books in composition; as in *Danegeld*, or *Danegelt*, a tax imposed by the Danes; *Weregeld*, compensation for the life of a man, &c.

GELD, *v. t.*; *pret.* GELDED or GELT; *pp.* GELDED or GELT. [G. *geilen, gelten*; Sw. *gälla*; Dan. *gilder*, to geld, and to cut off the *gills* of herrings; Ir. *caillim*, to geld, to lose, to destroy. Qu. W. *colli*, to lose, or Eth. ገለፐ *gali*, to cut off.]

1. To castrate; to emasculate.
2. To deprive of any essential part. *Shak.*
3. To deprive of any thing immodest or exceptionable. *Dryden.*

GELD'ED, GELT, } *pp.* Castrated; emasculated.

GELD'ER, *n.* One who castrates.

GELD'ER-ROSE, *n.* [Qu. from *Guelderland.*] A plant, a species of Viburnum, bearing large, white balls of flowers; also called the *snowball-tree.* [*P. Cyc.*

GELD'ING, *ppr.* Castrating.

GELD'ING, *n.* The act of castrating.

2. A castrated animal, but chiefly a horse.

GEL'ID, *a.* [L. *gelidus*, from *gelo*, to freeze, Fr. *geler.* See COOL, COLD.]

Cold; very cold. *Thomson.*

GE-LID'I-TY, *n.* Extreme cold.

GEL'ID-LY, *adv.* Coldly.

GEL'ID-NESS, *n.* Coldness.

GEL'LY, *n.* [Fr. *gelée*; Port. *gelea*; Sp. *jalea*; L. *gelo, gelatus.* It is now more generally written JELLY.]

1. The inspissated juice of fruit boiled with sugar.
2. A viscous or glutinous substance; a gluey substance, soft, but cohesive [See JELLY.]

GELT, *pp.* of GELD.

GELT, *n.* A castrated animal; a gelding. [*Not used.*]

GELT, for GILT. Tinsel, or gilt surface. [*Not used.*]

GEM, *n.* [L. *gemma*; It. *id.*; Sp. *yema*; Port. *gomo*; Ir. *geam*; G. *keim*; D. *kiem.* The sense is probably a shoot. See Class Gm, No. 5, Ar.]

1. A bud. In *botany*, the bud or compendium of a plant, covered with scales to protect the rudiments from the cold of winter and other injuries; called the *hybernacle* or *winter quarters of a plant.* *Encye.*
2. A precious stone of any kind, as the ruby, topaz, emerald, &c.

GEM, *v. t.* To adorn with gems, jewels, or precious stones.

2. To bespangle; as, foliage *gemmed* with dew-drops.
3. To embellish with detached beauties.

England is studded and *gemmed* with castles and palaces. *Irving.*

GEM, *v. i.* To bud; to germinate. *Milton.*

GE-MA'RA, *n.* [Ch. גמר, to finish.]

The second part of the Talmud, or the commentary on the Mishna.

GE-MAR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Gemara. *Encye.*

GEM'-BOSS-ED, *a.* Bossed with gems. *Atherstone.*

GEM'EL, *n.* [L. *gemellus.*]

A pair; a term in heraldry. *Drayton.*

GEM-EL-LIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *gemellus* and *pario.*]

Producing twins. *Dict.*

GEM'EL-RING, *n.* A term applied to rings with two or more links, now *gimbal*, which see.

GEM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *gemino.*]

To double. [*Little used.*]

GEM-I-NA'TION, *n.* A doubling; duplication; repetition. *Boyle.*

GEM'I-NI, *n. pl.* [L.] Twins. In *astronomy*, a constellation or sign of the zodiac, containing the two bright stars *Castor* and *Pollux.* *Encye.*

GEM'I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *geminus.*]

Double; in pairs. *Brown.*

GEM'I-NY, *n.* [Supra.] Twins; a pair; a couple. *Shak.*

GEM'MA-RY, *a.* [from *gem.*] Pertaining to gems or jewels.

GEM'MATE, *a.* Having buds; reproducing by buds.

GEM-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *gemmatio*, from *gemma.*]

1. In *botany*, budding; the state, form, or construction of the bud of plants, of the leaves, stipules, petioles, or scales. *Martyn.*
2. The process of reproduction by buds.

GEM'MED, *pp.* Adorned with jewels or buds.

GEM'ME-OUS, *a.* [L. *gemmeus.*]

Pertaining to gems; of the nature of gems; resembling gems.

GEM-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing buds.

GEM'MI-NESS, *n.* Spruceness; smartness.

GEM'MING, *ppr.* Adorning with jewels or buds.

GEM-MIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *gemma*, a bud, and *pario*, to bear.]

Producing buds; reproducing by buds on the body which mature and fall off into independent animals, as some polyps. *Dana.*

GEM-MOS'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being a gem or jewel.

GEM'MULE, *n.* A little bud or gem. *Eaton.*

GEM-MU-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing gemmules.

GEM'MY, *a.* Bright; glittering; full of gems.

2. Neat; spruce; smart.

GE-MOTE', *n.* [Sax.] A meeting. [*Obs.*] [See MEET.]

GEMS'BOK, *n.* The name given to a species of the antelope. *J. Barrow.*

GEN-DARME', (zhän-därm',) *n.* In *France*, one of the gensd'armes, a select body of troops, destined to watch over the interior public safety.

GEN-DAR'MER-Y, *n.* [Supra.] The body of gensd'armes. *Hume.*

GEN'DER, *n.* [Fr. *genre*; Sp. *genero*; It. *genere*; from L. *genus*, from *geno, gigno*, Gr. γενναω, γινομαι, to beget, or to be born; In *geinim*; W. *geni*, to be born; *gan*, a birth; *cenaw*, offspring; Gr. γενος, γονος; Eng. *kind.* From the same root, Gr. γυνη, a woman, a wife; Sans. *gena*, a wife, *jani*, a woman, and *genaga*, a father. We have *begin* from the same root. See BEGIN and CAN.]

1. *Properly*, kind; sort. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
2. A sex, male or female. Hence,
3. In *grammar*, a difference in words to express distinction of sex; usually, a difference of termination in nouns, adjectives, and participles, to express the distinction of male and female. But although this was the original design of different terminations, yet, in the progress of language, other words, having no relation to one sex or the other, came to have genders assigned them by custom. Words expressing males are said to be of the *masculine gender*; those expressing females, of the *feminine gender*; and in some languages, words expressing things having no sex are of the *neuter* or *neither gender.*

GEN'DER, *v. t.* To beget. But ENGENDER is more generally used.

GEN'DER, *v. i.* To copulate; to breed. *Lev. xix.*

GEN-E-A-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [from *genealogy.*]

1. Pertaining to the descent of persons or families; exhibiting the succession of families from a progenitor; as, a *genealogical* table.
2. According to the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; as, *genealogical* order.

GEN-E-A-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By genealogy.

GEN-E-AL'O-GIST, *n.* He who traces descents of persons or families.

GEN-E-AL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To relate the history of descents. *Trans. of Pausanias.*

GEN-E-AL'O-GY, *n.* [L. *genealogia*; Gr. γενεαλογια; γενος, race, and λογος, discourse; Sax. *cyn, gecynd*; Eng. *kind.*]

1. An account or history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; enumeration of ancestors and their children in the natural order of succession.
2. Pedigree; lineage; regular descent of a person or family from a progenitor.

GEN'E-RA. See GENUS.

GEN'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be engendered, begotten, or produced. *Bentley.*

GEN'ER-AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *generalis*, from *genus*, a kind.]

1. *Properly*, relating to a whole genus or kind; and hence, relating to a whole class or order. Thus we speak of a *general* law of the animal or vegetable economy. This word, though from *genus*, kind, is used to express whatever is common to an order, class, kind, sort, or species, or to any company or association of individuals.
2. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special or particular; as, it is not logical to draw a *general* inference or conclusion from a particular fact.
3. Lax in signification; not restrained or limited to a particular import; not specific; as, a loose and *general* expression.
4. Public; common; relating to or comprehending the whole community; as, the *general* interest or safety of a nation.

To all *general* purposes, we have uniformly been one people. *Federalist, Jr.*

5. Common to many or the greatest number; as, a *general* opinion; a *general* custom.
6. Not directed to a single object.

If the same thing be peculiarly evil, that *general* aversion will be turned into a particular hatred against it. *Spratt.*

7. Having a relation to all; common to the whole. Adam, our *general* sire. *Milton.*
8. In *law*, to plead the *general issue*, is to deny at once the whole indictment or declaration, without offering any special matter to evade it. *Bouvier.*
9. Extensive, though not universal; common; usual.

This word is prefixed or annexed to words to express the extent of their application. Thus a *general assembly* is an assembly of a whole body, in fact or by representation. In *Scotland*, it is the whole church convened by its representatives. In *America*, a legislature is sometimes called a *general assembly* or *general court.*

In *logic*, a *general* term is a term which is the sign of a *general* idea.

An *attorney-general*, and a *solicitor-general*, is an officer who conducts suits and prosecutions for the king, or for a nation or state, and whose authority is *general* in the state or kingdom.

A *vicar-general* has authority as vicar or substitute over a whole territory or jurisdiction.

An *adjutant-general* assists the general of an army, distributes orders, receive returns, &c.

The word *general*, thus annexed to a name of office, denotes chief or superior; as, a *commissary-general*, *quartermaster-general.*

In *the line*, a *general* officer is one who commands an army, a division, or a brigade.

GEN'ER-AL, *n.* The whole; the total; that which comprehends all or the chief part; opposed to *particular.*

In particulars our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to *generals.* *Locke.*
A history painter paints man in *general.* *Reynolds.*

2. *In general*; in the main; for the most part; not always or universally.

I have shown that he excels, in *general*, under each of these heads. *Addison.*

3. The chief commander of an army. But, to distinguish this officer from other generals, he is often called *general-in-chief.* The officer second in rank is called *lieutenant-general.*
4. The commander of a division of an army or militia, usually called a *major-general.*
5. The commander of a brigade, called a *brigadier-general.*
6. A particular beat of drum or march, being that which, in the morning, gives notice for the infantry to be in readiness to march. *Encye.*
7. The chief of an order of monks, or of all the houses or congregations established under the same rule. *Encye.*
8. The public; the interest of the whole; the vulgar. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

GEN-ER-AL-IS'SI-MO, *n.* [It.] The chief commander of an army or military force.

2. The supreme commander; sometimes a title of honor; as, Alexander, *generalissimo* of Greece. *Brown.*

GEN-ER-AL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *generalité*; It. *generalità.*]

1. The state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars. *Hooker.*
2. The main body; the bulk; the greatest part; as, the *generality* of a nation, or of mankind. *Addison.*

GEN-ER-AL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of making general; the act of reducing particulars to generals or to their genera.

GEN'ER-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To extend from particulars or species to genera, or to whole kinds or classes; to make general, or common to a number; as, to *generalize* a remark.

2. To reduce particulars to generals, or to their genus. *Reid.*

Copernicus *generalized* the celestial motions, by merely referring them to the moon's motion. Newton *generalized* them still more, by referring this last to the motion of a stone through the air. *Nicholson.*

GEN'ER-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Extended to generals; reduced to a genus.

GEN'ER-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Extending to generals; reducing to genera.

GEN'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* In general; commonly; extensively, though not universally; most frequently, but not without exceptions. A hot summer *generally* follows a cold winter. Men are *generally* more disposed to censure than to praise, as they *generally* suppose it easier to depress excellence in others than to equal or surpass it by elevating themselves.

2. In the main; without detail; in the whole taken together.

Generally speaking, they live very quietly. *Addison.*

GEN'ER-AL-NESS, *n.* Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness. *Sidney.*

GEN'ER-AL-SHIP, *n.* The skill and conduct of a general officer; military skill in a commander, ex-

hibited in the judicious arrangements of troops, or the operations of war.

GEN'ER-AL-TY, *n.* The whole; the totality. *Hale.*

GEN'ER-ANT, *n.* [L. *generans.*]

1. The power that generates; the power or principle that produces. *Glanville. Ray.*

2. In *geometry*, a line, surface, or solid, generated, or supposed to be generated, by the motion of a point, line, or surface *Barlow.*

GEN'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *genero.* See GENDER.]

1. To beget; to procreate; to propagate; to produce a being similar to the parent. Every animal *generates* his own species.

2. To produce; to cause to be; to bring into life; as, great whales which the waters *generated. Milton.*

3. To cause; to produce; to form.

Sounds are *generated* where there is no air at all. *Bacon.*
Whatever *generates* a quantity of good chyle must likewise *generate* milk. *Arbuthnot.*

In *music*, any given sound *generates* with itself its octave and two other sounds extremely sharp, viz., its twelfth above or the octave of its fifth, and the seventeenth above *Encyc.*

GEN'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Begotten, engendered; procreated; produced; formed.

GEN'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Begetting; procreating; producing; forming.

GEN-ER-A'TION, *n.* The act of begetting; procreation, as of animals.

2. Production; formation; as, the *generation* of sounds, or of curves or equations.

3. A single succession in natural descent, as the children of the same parents; hence, an age. Thus we say, the third, the fourth, or the tenth *generation. Gen.* xv. 16.

4. The people of the same period, or living at the same time.

O faithless and perverse *generation*! — Luke ix.

5. Genealogy; a series of children or descendants from the same stock.

This is the book of the *generations* of Adam. — Gen. v.

6. A family; a race. *Shak.*

7. Progeny; offspring. *Shak.*

GEN'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of generating or propagating its own species. *Raleigh.*

2. Having the power of producing. *Bentley.*

3. Prolific. *Bentley.*

GEN'ER-A-TOR, *n.* He or that which begets, causes, or produces.

2. In *music*, the principal sound or sounds by which others are produced. Thus the lowest C for the treble of the harpsichord, besides its octave, will strike an attentive ear with its twelfth above, or G in alt., and with its seventeenth above, or E in alt. Hence C is called their *generator*, the G and E its products or harmonics. *Encyc.*

3. A vessel in which steam is generated. *Perkins.*

GE-NER'IC, } *a.* [It. and Sp. *generico*; Fr. *gene-*
GE-NER'IC-AL, } *rique*; from L. *genus.*]

Pertaining to a genus or kind; comprehending the genus, as distinct from species, or from another genus. A *generic* description is a description of a genus; a *generic* difference is a difference in genus; a *generic* name is the denomination which comprehends all the species, as of animals, plants, or fossils, which have certain essential and peculiar characters in common. Thus *Canis* is the *generic* name of animals of the dog kind; *Felis*, of the cat kind; *Cervus*, of the deer kind

GE-NER'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With regard to genus; as, an animal *generically* distinct from another, or two animals *generically* allied. *Woodward.*

GE-NER'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being generic.

GEN-ER-OS'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *generosité*; L. *generositas*, from *genus*, race, kind, with reference to birth, blood, family.]

1. The quality of being generous; liberality in principle; a disposition to give liberally or to bestow favors; a quality of the heart or mind opposed to meanness or parsimony.

2. Liberality in act; bounty.

3. Nobleness of soul; magnanimity. [*This is the primary sense, but is now little used.*]

GEN'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *generosus*; Fr. *generux*, from *genus*, birth, extraction, family. See GENDER.]

1. *Primarily*, being of honorable birth or origin; hence, noble; honorable; magnanimous; *applied to persons*; as, a *generous* foe; a *generous* critic.

2. Noble; honorable; *applied to things*; as, a *generous* virtue; *generous* boldness. It is used, also, to denote like qualities in irrational animals; as, a *generous* pack of hounds. *Addison.*

3. Liberal; bountiful; munificent; free to give; as, a *generous* friend; a *generous* father.

4. Strong; full of spirit; as, *generous* wine. *Boyle. Swift.*

5. Full; overflowing; abundant; as, a *generous* cup; a *generous* table.

6. Sprightly; courageous; as, a *generous* steed.

GEN'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Honorably; not meanly.

2. Nobly, magnanimously. *Dryden.*

3. Liberally; munificently.

GEN'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being generous; magnanimity; nobleness of mind.

2. Liberality; munificence; generosity

GEN'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. γενεσις, from γενναω, γινομαι. See GENDER.]

1. The act of producing.

2. The first book of the sacred Scriptures of the Old Testament, containing the history of the creation, of the apostasy of man, of the deluge, and of the first patriarchs, to the death of Joseph. In the original Hebrew, this book has no title; the present title was prefixed to it by those who translated it into Greek.

3. In *geometry*, the formation of a line, plane, or solid, by the motion of a point, line, or surface. *Barlow.*

GEN'ET, *n.* [Fr.] A small-sized, well-proportioned, Spanish horse. *Johnson.*

2. An animal allied to the civet, and resembling the polecat in appearance.

GE-NET', } *n.* A name given to cat-skins, when
GE-NETTE', } made into muffs and tippets, as if they were skins of the genet. *Booth.*

GE-NETH'LI-AC, *n.* A birthday poem. *Brande.*

GEN-ETH-LI'AC-AL, } *a.* [Gr. γενεθλιακος, from
GE-NETH'LI-AC, } γινομαι, to be born.]

Pertaining to nativities, as calculated by astrologers; showing the positions of the stars at the birth of any person. [*Little used.*] *Howell.*

GE-NETH'LI-ACS, *n.* The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars which preside at the birth of persons. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

GE-NETH-LI-AT'IC, *n.* He who calculates nativities. [*Little used.*] *Drummond.*

GE-NET'IC, *a.* [Gr. γενεσις.]

Pertaining to the origin of a thing, or its mode of production. *T. D. Woolsey.*

GE-NE'VA, *n.* [Fr. *genevre*, or *genievre*, a juniper-berry; It. *ginepro*; Arm. *genevra.* The Spanish word is *nebrina*, and the tree is called *enebro*, Port. *zimbro.*]

A spirit distilled from grain or malt, with the addition of juniper-berries. But instead of these berries, the spirit is often flavored with the oil of turpentine. The word is usually contracted, and pronounced *gin.* *Encyc.*

GE-NE'VA BI'BLE, *n.* A copy of the Bible in English, printed at Geneva, first in 1560. This copy was in common use in England till the version made by order of King James was introduced, and it was laid aside by the Calvinists with reluctance.

GE-NE'VAN, *a.* Pertaining to Geneva.

2. *n.* An inhabitant of Geneva.

GE-NE'VAN-ISM, *n.* [from *Geneva*, where Calvin resided.]

Calvinism. *Mountagu.*

GEN-E-VESE', *n. sing.* and *pl.* People of Geneva.

GEN-E-VOIS', (zhen-e-vwa',) *n. pl.* People of Geneva. *Addison.*

GE'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *genialis*, from *geno*, *gigno*, Gr. γενναω, γινομαι.]

1. Contributing to propagation or production; that causes to produce.

Creator, Venus, *genial* power of love. *Dryden.*

2. Gay; merry. *Warton.*

3. Enlivening; contributing to life and cheerfulness; supporting life.

So much I feel my *genial* spirits droop. *Milton.*

4. Native; natural. [*Not usual.*] *Brown.*

The *genial gods*, in *pagan antiquity*, were supposed to preside over generation, as earth, air, fire, and water.

GE'NI-AL'I-TY, *n.* Gayety; cheerfulness.

GE'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* By genius or nature; naturally. [*Little used.*] *Glanville.*

2. Gayly; cheerfully. *Johnson.*

GE'NI-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being genial.

GE-NIC'U-LATE, *v. t.* To form joints or knots. *Cockeram.*

GE-NIC'U-LATE, } *a.* [L. *geniculatus*, from *genio-*
GE-NIC'U-LA-TED, } *ulum*, a knot or joint, from the root of *genu*, the knee. See KNEE.]

Kneed; knee-jointed; having joints like the knee a little bent; as, a *geniculated* stem or peduncle. *Martyn.*

GE-NIC'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Knotting; jointing.

GE-NIC-U-LA'TION, *n.* Knottiness; the state of having knots or joints like a knee. *Johnson.*

GE'NIE, (je'ne,) *n.* [Old Fr.] Disposition; inclination; turn of mind. [*Obsolete.*]

GE'NI-I, *n. pl.* [L.] A sort of imaginary, intermediate beings between men and angels; some good and some bad. *Encyc.*

GE'NI-O, *n.* [It., from L. *genius.*]

A man of a particular turn of mind. *Tatler.*

GEN'I-TAL, *a.* [L. *genitalis*, from the root of *gigno*, Gr. γενναω, to beget.]

Pertaining to generation or the act of begetting.

GEN'I-TALS, *n. pl.* The parts of an animal which are the immediate instruments of generation.

GEN'I-TING, *n.* [Fr. *janeton.*]

A species of apple that ripens very early.

GEN'I-TIVE, *a.* or *n.* [L. *genitivus*, from the root of *gender.*]

In *grammar*, a term applied to a case in the declension of nouns, expressing primarily the thing from which something else proceeds; as, *filius patris*, the son of a father; *aqua fontis*, the water of a fountain. But, by custom, this case expresses other relations, particularly possession or ownership; as, *animi magnitudo*, greatness of mind, greatness possessed by or inherent in the mind. This case often expresses, also, that which proceeds from something else; as, *pater septem filiorum*, the father of seven sons.

GEN'I-TOR, *n.* One who procreates; a sire; a father. *Sheldon.*

GEN'I-TURE, *n.* Generation; procreation; birth. *Burton.*

GEN'IUS, *n.*; *pl.* GENIUSES. [L., from the root of *gigno*, Gr. γενναω, to beget.]

1. The peculiar structure of mind which is given by nature to an individual, or that disposition or bent of mind which is peculiar to every man, and which qualifies him for a particular employment; a particular natural talent or aptitude of mind for a particular study or course of life; as, a *genius* for history, for poetry, or painting.

2. Strength of mind; uncommon powers of intellect; particularly, the power of invention. In this sense we say, Homer was a man of *genius.* Hence,

3. A man endowed with uncommon vigor of mind; a man of superior intellectual faculties. Shakspeare was a rare *genius.* *Addison.*

4. Mental powers or faculties. [See No. 2.]

5. Nature; disposition, peculiar character; as, the *genius* of the times.

GE'NI-US, *n.*; *pl.* GENII. [L.] Among *the ancients*, a good or evil spirit, or demon, supposed to preside over a man's destiny in life; that is, to direct his birth and actions, and be his guard and guide; a tutelary deity; the ruling and protecting power of men, places, or things. This seems to be merely a personification or deification of the particular structure or bent of mind which a man receives from nature, which is the primary signification of the word.

GE'NI-US LO'CI, [L.] The presiding divinity of a place; and hence, the pervading spirit of a place or institution, as of a college, &c.

GEN-O-ESE', *n.* An inhabitant, or the people of Genoa, in Italy.

GENT, *a.* Elegant; pretty; gentle. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

GEN-TEEL', *a.* [Fr. *gentil*; It. *gentile*; Sp. *gentil*; L. *gentilis*, from *gens*, race, stock, family, and with the sense of noble or at least respectable birth, as we use *birth* and *family.*]

1. Polite; well-bred; easy and graceful in manners or behavior; having the manners of well-bred people; as, *genteel* company; *genteel* guests.

2. Polite; easy and graceful; becoming well-bred persons; as, *genteel* manners or behavior; a *genteel* address.

3. Graceful in mien or form; elegant; as, the lady has a *genteel* person.

4. Elegantly dressed. *Law.*

5. Decorous; refined; free from any thing low or vulgar; as, *genteel* comedy. *Addison.*

GEN-TEEL'LY, *adv.* Politely; gracefully; elegantly; in the manner of well-bred people.

GEN-TEEL'NESS, *n.* Gracefulness of manners or person; elegance; politeness. We speak of the *genteelness* of a person, or of his deportment.

2. Qualities befitting a person of rank. *Johnson.*

GEN'TIAN, (jen'shan,) *n.* [L. *gentiana*; Fr. *gentiane*; Ar. جنطا *kanta.*]

The popular name of a genus of plants, of many species. The officinal gentian is a native of the mountainous parts of Germany. The root, the only part used, has a yellowish-brown color, and a very bitter taste, and is used as an ingredient in stomachic bitters. It is sometimes called FELWORT. *Encyc.*

GEN-TIAN-EL'LA, *n.* A kind of blue color.

GEN'TIL, *n.* A species of falcon or hawk.

GEN'TILE, *n.* [L. *gentilis*; Fr. *gentil*; Sp. *gentil*; from L. *gens*, nation, race; *applied to pagans.*]

In *the Scriptures*, a pagan; a worshiper of false gods; any person not a Jew or a Christian; a heathen. The Hebrews included in the term *goim*, or nations, all the tribes of men who had not received the true faith, and were not circumcised. The Christians translated *goim* by the L. *gentes*, and imitated the Jews in giving the name *gentiles* to all nations who were not Jews or Christians. In civil affairs, the denomination was given to all nations who were not Romans. *Encyc.*

GEN'TILE, *a.* Pertaining to pagans or heathens.

2. In *grammar*, denoting one's race or country; as, a *gentile* noun.

GEN-TI-LESSE', *n.* Complaisance. [*Not in use.*] *Hudibras.*

GEN'TIL-ISH, *a.* Heathenish; pagan. *Milton.*

GEN'TIL-ISM, *n.* Heathenism; paganism; the worship of false gods. *Stillingfleet.*

GEN-TI-LI'TIAL, (jen-te-lish'al,) } *a.* [L. *gentilitius*, from
GEN-TI-LI'TIOUS, (jen-te-lish'us,) } *gens.*]

1. Peculiar to a people; national. *Brown.*

2. Hereditary; entailed on a family. *Arbuthnot.*

GEN-TIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *gentilité*, heathenism. So in Sp. and It., from the Latin; but we take the sense from *genteel.*]

1. Politeness of manners; easy, graceful behavior; the manners of well-bred people; genteelness.

2. Good extraction; dignity of birth. *Edward.*

3. Gracefulness of mien. *Shak.*

4. Gentry. [*Not in use.*] *Davies.*

5. Paganism; heathenism. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

GEN'TIL-IZE, *v. i.* To live like a heathen. *Milton.*

GEN'TLE, *a.* [See GENTEEL.] Well-born; of a good family or respectable birth, though not noble; as, the studies of noble and *gentle* youth; *gentle* blood. [*Obs.*] *Milton. Pope.*

2. Mild; meek; soft; bland; not rough, harsh, or severe; as, a *gentle* nature, temper, or disposition; a *gentle* manner; a *gentle* address; a *gentle* voice. 1 *Thess.* ii. 2 *Tim.* ii.

3. Tame; peaceable; not wild, turbulent, or refractory; as, a *gentle* horse or beast.

4. Soothing; pacific. *Davies.*

5. Treating with mildness; not violent.

A gentle hand may lead the elephant with a hair. *Persian Rosary.*

GEN'TLE, *n.* A gentleman. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. A name sometimes given to the maggots or larvæ of the flesh-fly, and of some other flies. *Brande.*

GEN'TLE, *v. t.* To make genteel; to raise from the vulgar. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

GEN'TLE-FOLK, (-tl-fōke,) *n.* [*gentle* and *folk.*] Persons of good breeding and family. It is now used only in the plural, *gentlefolks*, and this use is vulgar.

GEN'TLE-HEART'ED, *a.* Having a kind or gentle disposition.

GEN'TLE-MAN, *n.* [*gentle*, that is, *genteel*, and *man.* So in Fr. *gentilhomme*, It. *gentiluomo*, Sp. *gentilhombre.* See GENTEEL.]

1. In *its most extensive sense*, in *Great Britain*, every man above the rank of yeoman, comprehending noblemen. In *a more limited sense*, a man who, without a title, bears a coat of arms, or whose ancestors have been freemen. In this sense, *gentlemen* hold a middle rank between the nobility and yeomanry.

2. In *the United States*, where titles and distinctions of rank do not exist, the term is applied to men of education and of good breeding, of every occupation. Indeed, this is also the popular practice in Great Britain. Hence,

3. A man of good breeding, politeness, and civil manners, as distinguished from the vulgar and clownish.

A plowman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees. *Franklin.*

4. A term of complaisance. In *the plural*, the appellation by which men are addressed in popular assemblies, whatever may be their condition or character.

5. In *Great Britain*, the servant of a man of rank, who attends his person. Also, a prefix to his official title; as, *gentleman usher*, one who walks before his master and introduces strangers into his presence; *gentleman server*, one who serves up the feast. *Camden.*

GEN'TLE-MAN-COM'MON-ER, *n.* The highest class of commoners at Oxford University.

GEN'TLE-MAN-PEN'SION-ERS, *n. pl.* In *England*, a band of forty gentlemen, whose office it is to attend the king to and from the royal chapel. *Buchanan.*

GEN'TLE-MAN-LIKE, } *a.* Pertaining to or becom-
GEN'TLE-MAN-LY, } ing a gentleman, or a man of good family and breeding; polite; complaisant; as, *gentlemanly* manners.

2. Like a man of birth and good breeding; as, a *gentlemanly* officer.

GEN'TLE-MAN-LI-NESS, *n.* Behavior of a well-bred man. *Sherwood.*

GEN'TLE-MAN-SHIP, *n.* Quality of a gentleman.

GEN'TLE-NESS, *n.* [See GENTLE.] Dignity of birth. [*Little used.*]

2. Genteel behavior. [*Obs.*]

3. Softness of manners; mildness of temper; sweetness of disposition; meekness.

The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith. — Gal. v.

4. Kindness; benevolence. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. Tenderness; mild treatment.

GEN'TLE-SHIP, *n.* The deportment of a gentleman. [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

GEN'TLE-WOM-AN, *n.* [*gentle* and *woman.*] A woman of good family or of good breeding; a woman above the vulgar.

2. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank.

3. A term of civility to a female, sometimes ironical. *Dryden.*

GEN'TLE-WOM-AN-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a gentlewoman.

GEN'TLY, *adv.* Softly; meekly; mildly; with tenderness.

My mistress gently chides the fault I made. *Dryden.*

2. Without violence, roughness, or asperity. *Shak.*

GEN-TOO', *n.* [Port. *gentio*, a gentile.]

A native of India or Hindoostan; one who follows the religion of the Bramins. [*Not used in India.*] *Encyc.*

GEN'TRY, *n.* Birth; condition; rank by birth. *Shak.*

2. People of education and good breeding. In *Great Britain*, the classes of people between the nobility and the vulgar.

3. A term of civility; civility; complaisance. [*Obs.*]

GE-NU-FLEC'TION, *n.* [L. *genu*, the knee, and *flectio*, a bending.]

The act of bending the knee, particularly in worship. *Stillingfleet.*

GEN'U-INE, *a.* [L. *genuinus*, from *genus*, or its root. See GENDER.]

Native; belonging to the original stock; hence, real; natural; true, pure; not spurious, false, or adulterated. The Gaels are supposed to be *genuine* descendants of the Celts. Vices and crimes are the *genuine* effects of depravity, as virtue and piety are the *genuine* fruits of holiness. It is supposed we have the *genuine* text of Homer.

GEN'U-INE-LY, *adv.* Without adulteration or foreign admixture; naturally. *Boyle.*

GEN'U-INE-NESS, *n.* The state of being native, or of the true original; hence, freedom from adulteration or foreign admixture; freedom from any thing false or counterfeit; purity; reality; as, the *genuineness* of Livy's History; the *genuineness* of faith or repentance.

[Bishop Watson, in his Apology for the Bible, considers *authenticity* and *genuineness* to be quite distinct, the former referring to the correctness of the facts detailed, and the latter to the authorship of the book containing them; while, on the other hand, they are used by Bishop Marsh as synonymous.—E. H. B.]

GE'NUS, *n.*; *pl.* GEN'ERA. (It would be desirable to anglicize the plural into *genuses.*) [L. *genus*, Gr. γενος, Ir. *gean*, offspring, race, or family, Sans. *jana*; hence, kind, sort. See GENDER.]

1. In *logic*, that which has several species under it; a class of a greater extent than species; a universal which is predicable of several things of different species. *Cyc.*

2. In *natural history*, an assemblage of *species* possessing certain characters in common, by which they are distinguished from all others. It is subordinate to *class* and *order*, and in some arrangements, to *tribe* and *family.* A single species, possessing certain peculiar characters, which belong to no other species, may also constitute a *genus*; as the camelopard and the flamingo.

3. In *botany*, a genus consists of such a group or assemblage of species as agree both structurally and physiologically, as respects the organs of fructification, reproduction, or perpetuation, and at the same time have a general resemblance in habit.

GE-O-CEN'TRIC, } *a.* [Gr. γη, earth, and κεντρον, center.]
GE-O-CEN'TRIC-AL, }

A term denoting the position of a celestial object as seen from the earth, in contradistinction to *heliocentric*, as seen from the sun. *Olmsted.*

GE-OC'RO-NITE, *n.* [Gr. γη, earth, and Κρονος, Saturn, the alchemistic name of lead.]

A lead-gray ore of antimony and lead. *Dana.*

GE'ODE, *n.* [Gr. γεωδης, earthy, from γαια or γη, earth. Plin. *geodes*, lib. 36, 19.]

In *mineralogy*, a rounded nodule of stone, containing a small cavity, usually lined with crystals, though sometimes with other matter. The cavity is also called a *geode.* *Geodes* frequently consist of agate, chalcedony, and various zeolites. *Dana.*

GE-O-DES'IC, } *a.* Geodetic. *Sedgwick.*
GE-O-DES'IC-AL, }

GE-OD'E-SY, *n.* [Gr. γεωδαισια; γη, the earth, and δαιω, to divide.]

That part of practical geometry which has for its object the determination of the magnitude and figure either of the whole earth or of any given portion of its surface. *Brande.*

GE-O-DET'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to geodesy or its
GE-O-DET'IC-AL, } measurements.

GE-O-DIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*geode* and L. *fero.*] Producing geodes.

GE'OG-NOST, *n.* [See GEOGNOSY.] One versed in geognosy; a geologist.

GE-OG-NOST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a knowl-
GE-OG-NOST'IC-AL, } edge of the structure of the earth; geological.

GE-OG'NO-SY, *n.* [Gr. γη, the earth, and γνωσις, knowledge.]

That part of natural history which treats of the structure of the earth. It is the science of the substances which compose the earth or its crust, their structure, position, relative situation, and properties. *Cleaveland.*

[This word originated among the German mineralogists, and is synonymous with GEOLOGY.]

GE-O-GON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to geogony, or the formation of the earth. *Humboldt.*

GE-OG'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. γη, the earth, and γονη, generation.]

The doctrine of the formation of the earth.

GE-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* [See GEOGRAPHY.] One who describes that part of this globe or earth, which is exhibited upon the surface, as the continents, isles, oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, mountains, countries, &c. One who is versed in geography, or one who compiles a treatise on the subject.

GE-O GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to or containing
GE-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } a description of the terraqueous globe; pertaining to geography.

GE-O-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a geographical manner; according to the usual practice of describing the surface of the earth.

GE-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. γη, the earth, and γραφη, description.]

1. *Properly*, a description of the earth or terrestrial globe, particularly of the divisions of its surface, natural and artificial, and of the position of the several countries, kingdoms, states, cities, &c. As a science, geography includes the doctrine or knowledge of the astronomical circles or divisions of the sphere, by which the relative position of places on the globe may be ascertained; and usually treatises of geography contain some account of the inhabitants of the earth, of their government, manners, &c., and an account of the principal animals, plants, and minerals.

2. A book containing a description of the earth.

GE-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [See GEOLOGY.] Pertaining to geology; relating to the science of the earth or terraqueous globe.

GE-OL'O-GIST, } *n.* One versed in the science of
GE-O-LO'GI-AN, } geology.

GE-OL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To study geology, to make geological investigations.

GE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. γη, the earth, and λογος, discourse.]

The science which treats of the structure and mineral constitution of the globe, and the causes of its physical features. *Dana.*

The science of the compound minerals or aggregate substances which compose the earth, the relations which the several constituent masses bear to each other, their formation, structure, position, and direction. *Cleaveland.*

GE'O-MAN-CER, *n.* [See GEOMANCY.] One who foretells or divines, by means of lines, figures, or points, on the ground or on paper. *Encyc.*

GE'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. γη, the earth, and μαντεια, divination.]

A kind of divination by means of figures or lines, formed by little dots or points, originally on the earth, and afterwards on paper. *Encyc.*

GE-O-MAN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to geomancy.

GE-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. γεωμετρης. See GEOMETRY.]

One skilled in geometry. [See GEOMETRICIAN, which is generally used.] *Watts.*

GE-OM'E-TRAL, *a.* Pertaining to geometry.

GE-O-MET'RIC, } *a.* [Gr. γεωμετρικος.]
GE-O-MET'RIC-AL, }

1. Pertaining to geometry.

2. According to the rules or principles of geometry; done by geometry.

3. Disposed according to geometry.

Geometrical ratio, is that relation between quantities which is expressed by the quotient of the one divided by the other.

Geometrical proportion, is an equality of geometrical ratios.

Quantities are in *geometrical progression*, when they increase by a common multiplier, or decrease by a common divisor. *J. Day.*

GE-O-MET'RIC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the rules or laws of geometry.

GE-OM-E-TRI'CIAN, (-trish'an,) *n.* One skilled in geometry; a geometer. *Watts.*

GE-OM'E-TRIZE, *v. t.* To act according to the laws of geometry; to perform geometrically. *Boyle.*

GE-OM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. γεωμετρια; γη, the earth, and μετρον, measure.]

Originally and properly, the art of measuring the earth, or any distances or dimensions on it. But geometry now denotes the science of magnitude in general, the mensuration of lines, surfaces, solids, with their various relations. *Bailey. Encyc.*

GE-O-PON'IC, } *a.* [Gr. γη, the earth, and πονος,
GE-O-PON'IC-AL, } labor.]

Pertaining to tillage of the earth, or agriculture.

GE-O-PON'ICS, *n.* The art or science of cultivating the earth. *Evelyn.*

GE-O-RA'MA, *n.* [Gr. γη, the earth, and ὁραμα, view.]

An instrument or machine which exhibits a very complete view of the earth, invented in Paris. It is a hollow sphere of forty feet diameter, formed by thirty-six bars of iron representing the parallels and meridians, and covered with a bluish cloth, intended to represent seas and lakes. The land, mountains, and rivers, are painted on paper and pasted on this cover. *Journ. of Science.*

GEORGE, (jorje,) *n.* A figure of St. George on horseback, worn by knights of the garter. *Shak.*

2. A brown loaf. *Dryden.*

GEORGE-NO'BLE, *n.* A gold coin in the time of Henry VIII., of the value of 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling.

GEOR'GIC, *n.* [Gr. γεωργικος, rustic; γη and εργον, labor.]

A rural poem; a poetical composition on the subject of husbandry, containing rules for cultivating lands, in a poetical dress; as, the *Georgics* of Virgil.

GEOR'GIC, } *a.* Relating to the doctrine of agri-
GEOR'GIC-AL, } culture and rural affairs.

GEOR'GI-UM SI'DUS, [L.] The name first given, in honor of George III., to the planet Uranus, which see. *Olmsted.*

GE-OS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. γη and σκοπεω.]

Knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil, obtained by inspection. *Chambers.*

GE-OT'IC, *a.* [Gr. γη, earth.]

Belonging to earth; terrestrial.

GE'RAH; the twentieth part of a shekel, or nearly three cents.

GE-RA'NI-UM, *n.* [L., from Gr. γερανιον, from γερανος, a crane.]

Crane's-bill, a genus of plants, of numerous species, some of which are cultivated for their fragrance or the beauty of their flowers.

GE'RENT, *a.* [L. *gerens.*]

Bearing; used in VICEGERENT.

GER'FAL-CON, (jer'faw-kn.) See GYRFALCON.

GERM, *n.* [L. *germen.*]

1. In *botany*, the ovary or seed-bud of a plant, the rudiment of fruit yet in embryo. It is the base or lower part of the pistil, which in the progress of vegetation swells and becomes the seed-vessel. *Martyn. Milne.*

2. Origin; first principle; that from which any thing springs; as, the *germ* of civil liberty, or of prosperity.

GER'MAN, *a.* [L. *germanus*, a brother; Fr. *germain.*]

1. Cousins *german* are the sons or daughters of brothers or sisters; first cousins.

2. Related. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

GER'MAN, *a.* Belonging to Germany.

GER'MAN, *n.* A native of Germany; and by ellipsis, the German language.

GER'MAN-SIL'VER, *n.* An alloy or mixture of 100 parts of copper, 60 of zinc, and 40 of nickel. *Graham.*

GER-MAN'DER, *n.* The popular name of several plants, as the *rock germander*, of the genus Veronica, and the *common* and *water germander*, of the genus Teucrium.

GER-MAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Germany; as, the *Germanic* body or confederacy.

GER'MAN-ISM, *n.* An idiom of the German language. *Chesterfield.*

GERM'EN, *n.*; *pl.* GERMENS. Now contracted to GERM, which see. [The spelling GERMINS is less accurate.]

GERM'IN-AL, *a.* [from *germen.* See GERM.] Pertaining to a germ or seed-bud. *Med. Repos.*

GERM'IN-ANT, *a.* Sprouting.

GERM'IN-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *germino*, from *germen.*]

To sprout; to bud; to shoot; to begin to vegetate, as a plant or its seed. *Bacon.*

GERM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* To cause to sprout. [*Unusual.*] *Price.*

GERM'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* Sprouting; beginning to vegetate.

GERM-IN-A'TION, *n.* The act of sprouting; the first beginning of vegetation in a seed or plant.

2. The time in which seeds vegetate, after being planted or sown. *Martyn.*

GE-RO-COM'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to gerocomy. [*Little used.*] *Smith.*

GE-ROC'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. γερων and κομεω.]

That part of medicine which treats of the proper regimen for old people.

GER'UND, *n.* [L. *gerundium*, from *gero*, to bear.]

In *the Latin grammar*, a kind of verbal noun, partaking of the nature of a participle. *Encyc.*

GE-RUND'I-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a gerund.

GES'LING, for GOSLING. *North of England.*

GEST, *n.* [L. *gestum*, from *gero*, to carry, to do.]

1. A deed, action, or achievement. [*Obs.*]

2. Show; representation. [*Obs.*] [*Spenser.*

3. [Fr. *gîte*, for *giste*, from *gesir*, to lie.] A stage in traveling; so much of a journey as is made without resting; or, *properly*, a rest; a stop. [*Obs.*] *Brown.*

4. A roll or journal of the several days and stages prefixed in the journeys of the English kings, many of which are extant in the herald's office. *Hanmer.*

GES-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *gestatio*, from *gero*, to carry.]

1. The act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy. *Ray. Coxe.*

2. The act of wearing, as clothes or ornaments. *Brown.*

3. Exercise in which one is *borne* or *carried*, as on horseback, or in a carriage, without the exertion of his own powers; passive exercise. *Med. Repos.*

GES'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to gestation or pregnancy.

2. That may be carried or worn. *Brown.*

GES'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to deeds; legendary. *Goldsmith.*

2. Relating to bodily motion, as in the dance. *Sir W. Scott.*

GES-TIC'U-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *gesticulor*, from *gestum*, *gero*, to bear or carry, or *gestio.*]

To make gestures or motions, as in speaking; to use postures. *Herbert.*

GES-TIC'U-LATE, *v. t.* To represent by gesture; to act. *B. Jonson.*

GES-TIC'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Making gestures, as in speaking.

GES-TIC-U-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *gesticulatio.*]

1. The act of making gestures to express passion or enforce sentiments.

2. Gesture; a motion of the body or limbs in speaking, or in representing action or passion, and enforcing arguments and sentiments.

3. Antic tricks or motions.

GES-TIC'U-LA-TOR, *n.* One that shows postures, or makes gestures.

GES-TIC'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Representing in gestures. *Warton.*

GES'TOR, *n.* One who relates the *gestes* or achievements of distinguished personages. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

GES'TUR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to gesture.

GES'TURE, (jest'yur,) *n.* [L. *gestus*, from *gero*, to bear, to do; Fr. *geste.*]

1. A motion of the body or limbs expressive of sentiment or passion; any action or posture intended to express an idea or a passion, or to enforce an argument or opinion. It consists chiefly in the actions or movements of the hands and face, and should be suited to the subject. *Encyc.*

2. Movement of the body or limbs

Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye,
In every *gesture* dignity and love. *Milton.*

GES'TURE, *v. t.* To accompany with gesture or action. *Hooker. Wotton.*

GES'TUR-ED, *pp.* Accompanied with gesture or action.

GES'TURE-LESS, *a.* Free from gestures.

GES'TURE-MENT, *n.* Act of making gestures.

GES'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Accompanying with gesture or action.

GET, *v. t.*; *pret.* GOT, [GAT, *obs.*;] *pp.* GOT, GOTTEN. [Sax. *getan*, *gytan*, or *geatan*, to get; *agytan*, to know or understand; *angitan*, *andgitan*, to find, to understand. The Danish has *forgietter*, to forget, but *gietter* signifies to *guess*, or to suppose, to think; the Swedish also has *förgäta*, to forget, to give to oblivion, ex animo ejicere. The simple verb *gietter*, *gäta*, coincides with the D. *gieten*, G. *giessen*, to *cast*, to pour out, to found, as vessels of metal, Sax. *geotan.* To *get*, then, is, primarily, to throw, and with respect to acquisition, it is to rush on and seize. The Italian has *cattare*, to get; *raccattare*, to regain, to acquire. Qu. Sp. *rescatar*, Port. *resgatar*, to redeem, to ransom. See RESCUE.]

1. To procure; to obtain; to gain possession of, by almost any means. We *get* favor by kindness; we *get* wealth by industry and economy; we *get* land by purchase; we *get* praise by good conduct; and we *get* blame by doing injustice. The merchant should *get* a profit on his goods; the laborer should *get* a due reward for his labor; most men *get* what they can for their goods or for their services. *Get* differs from *acquire*, as it does not always express permanence of possession, which is the appropriate sense of *acquire.* We *get* a book or a loaf of bread by borrowing, we do not *acquire* it; but we *get* or *acquire* an estate.

2. To have.

Thou hast got the face of a man. *Herbert.*

This is a most common, but gross abuse of this word. We constantly hear it said, I have *got* no corn, I have *got* no money, she has *got* a fair complexion, when the person means only, I have no corn, I have no money, she has a fair complexion.

3. To beget; to procreate; to generate. *Locke.*

4. To learn; as, to *get* a lesson.

5. To prevail on; to induce; to persuade.

Though the king could not *get* him to engage in a life of business. *Spectator.*

[*This is not elegant.*]

6. To procure to be. We could not *get* the work done. [*Not elegant.*]

To get off; to put off; to take or pull off; as, to *get off* a garment; also, to remove; as, to *get off* a ship from shoals.

2. To sell; to dispose of; as, to *get off* goods.

To get on; to put on; to draw or pull on; as, to *get on* a coat; to *get on* boots.

To get in; to collect and shelter; to bring under cover; as, to *get in* corn.

To get out; to draw forth; as, to *get out* a secret.

2. To draw out; to disengage.

To get the day; to win; to conquer; to gain the victory.

To get together; to collect; to amass.

To get over; to surmount; to conquer; to pass without being obstructed; as, to *get over* difficulties; also, to recover; as, to *get over* sickness.

To get above; to surmount; to surpass.

To get up; to prepare for coming before the public; to bring forward.

With a pronoun following, it signifies to betake; to remove; to go; as, *get* you to bed; *get* thee out of the land. But this mode of expression can hardly be deemed elegant.

GET, *v. i.* To arrive at any place or state; followed by some modifying word, and sometimes implying difficulty or labor; as,

To get away, or *away from*, to depart; to quit; to leave; or to disengage one's self from.

To get among; to arrive in the midst of; to become one of a number.

To get before; to arrive in front, or more forward.

To get behind; to fall in the rear; to lag.

To get back; to arrive at the place from which one departed; to return.

To get clear, to disengage one's self, to be released, as from confinement, obligation, or burden; also, to be freed from danger or embarrassment.

To get down; to descend, to come from an elevation.

To get home; to arrive at one's dwelling.

To get in or *into*; to arrive within an inclosure, or a mixed body; to pass in, to insinuate one's self.

To get loose or *free*; to disengage one's self; to be released from confinement.

To get off; to escape; to depart; to get clear; also, to alight; to descend from.

To get out; to depart from an inclosed place, or from confinement, to escape; to free one's self from embarrassment.

To get along; to proceed; to advance.

To get rid of; to disengage one's self from; also, to shift off; to remove.

To get together; to meet; to assemble; to convene.

To get up; to arise; to rise from a bed or a seat; also, to ascend; to climb.

To get through; to pass through and reach a point beyond any thing; also, to finish; to accomplish.

To get quit of; to get rid of; to shift off, or to disengage one's self from.

To get forward; to proceed; to advance; also, to prosper; to advance in wealth.

To get near; to approach within a small distance.

To get ahead; to advance; to prosper.

To get on; to proceed; to advance.

To get a mile or *other distance*; to pass over it in traveling.

To get at; to reach; to make way to.

To get asleep; to fall asleep.

To get drunk; to become intoxicated.

To get between; to arrive between.

To get to; to reach; to arrive.

GET'TER, *n.* One who gets, gains, obtains, or acquires.

2. One who begets or procreates.

GET'TING, *ppr.* Obtaining; procuring; gaining; winning; begetting.

GET'TING, *n.* The act of obtaining, gaining, or acquiring; acquisition.

Get wisdom; and with all thy *getting*, get understanding.—Prov. iv.

2. Gain; profit. *Swift.*

GEW'GAW, *n.* [Qu. Sax. *ge-gaf*, a trifle, or Fr. *joujou*, a plaything, or from the root of *gaud* joy, jewel.]

A showy trifle; a pretty thing of little worth; a toy; a bauble; a spendid plaything.

A heavy *gewgaw*, called a crown. *Dryden.*

GEW'GAW, *a.* Showy without value. *Law.*

GEY'SER, *n.* [Icelandic, raging or roaring.] The name of certain fountains in Iceland, which spout forth boiling water. *Mantell.*

GHAST'FUL, *a.* [See GHASTLY.] Dreary; dismal; fit for walking ghosts. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

GHAST'FUL-LY, *adv.* Frightfully. *Pope.*

GHAST'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *ghastly.*] Horror of countenance; a deathlike look; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.

GHAST'LY, *a.* [Sax. *gastlic*, from *gast*, spirit, G. *geist*, D. *geest.* In Sax. *gast* is both a *ghost* and a *guest*, both from the same radical sense, to move, to rush; Ir. *gasim*, to flow; Eng. *gush*, *gust.*]

1. Like a ghost in appearance; deathlike; pale; dismal; as, a *ghastly* face; *ghastly* smiles. *Milton.*

2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful.

Mangled with *ghastly* wounds. *Milton.*

GHAST'NESS, *n.* Ghastliness. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

GHAUT, *n.* [Qu. *gate.*] In *the East Indies*, *literally*, a pass through a mountain; hence, also, a range or chain of mountains.

2. Stairs descending to a river. *Malcom.*

GHEE'BER, and GHE'BRE, *n.* See GUEBER.

GHEE, *n.* In *the East Indies*, butter clarified by boiling, and thus converted into a kind of oil. *Malcom.*

GHER'KIN, (gur'kin,) *n.* [G. *gurke*, a cucumber.]

A small pickled cucumber. *Skinner.*

GHESS, for GUESS. [*Not used.*]

GHIB'EL-LINE, (gib'e-lin,) *n.* One of a faction in Italy, in the 13th century, which favored the German emperors, and opposed the Guelfs, or adherents of the popes. *Brande*

GHOLE, (gōle,) *n.* An imaginary demon among

Eastern nations, who was supposed to prey on human bodies. The word is more properly GHOUL.

GHŌST, (gōst,) *n.* [Sax. *gust*; G. *geist*; D. *geest*; Ir. *gasda*. See GHASTLY.]

1. Spirit; the soul of man. *Shak.*

In this sense seldom used. But hence,

2. The soul of a deceased person; the soul or spirit separate from the body; an apparition.

The mighty *ghosts* of our great Harrys rose. *Dryden.*

To give up the ghost, is to die; to yield up the breath or spirit; to expire. *Scripture.*

The *Holy Ghost*, is the third person in the adorable Trinity. *Scripture.*

GHŌST, *v. i.* To die; to expire. [*Obs.*] *Sidney.*

GHŌST, *v. t.* To haunt with an apparition. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

GHŌST'LESS, *a.* Without life or spirit. [*Not used.*] *Sherwood.*

GHŌST'LIKE, *a.* Withered; having sunken eyes; ghastly. *Sherwood.*

GHŌST'LI-NESS, *n.* Spiritual tendency. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

GHŌST'LY, *a.* Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal or secular.

Save and defend us from our *ghostly* enemies. *Common Prayer.*

2. Spiritual; having a character from religion; as, a *ghostly* father. *Shak.*

3. Pertaining to apparitions. *Akenside.*

GHOUL, (gool,) *n.* An imaginary evil being among Eastern nations, which preyed on human bodies. *T. Moore.*

GIAL-LO-LI'NO, *n.* [It. *giallo*; Eng. *yellow*.] A fine yellow pigment, much used under the name of *Naples yellow*. *Encyc.*

GIAM'BEUX, (zham'bō,) *n. pl.* [Fr. *jambe*, the leg.] Greaves; armor for the legs. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

GI'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *geant*; Sp. *gigante*; It. *id.*; L. *gigas*; Gr. γιγας, probably from γη, the earth, and γενω or γινομαι. The word originally signified earth-born, *terrigena*. The ancients believed the first inhabitants of the earth to be produced from the ground, and to be of enormous size.]

1. A man of extraordinary bulk and stature.

Giants of mighty bone and bold emprise. *Milton.*

2. A person of extraordinary strength or powers, bodily or intellectual. The judge is a *giant* in his profession.

Giant's Causeway: a vast collection of basaltic pillars in the county of Antrim, in Ireland. *Encyc.*

GI'ANT, *a.* Like a giant; extraordinary in size or strength; as, *giant* brothers; a *giant* son. *Dryden. Pope.*

GI'ANT-ESS, *n.* A female giant; a female of extraordinary size and stature. *Shak.*

GI'ANT-FEN'NEL, *n.* A large, coarse looking herb, of the genus Ferula. The stalk of the common species was formerly used as a rod to punish children. *Loudon.*

GI'ANT-IZE, *v. i.* To play the giant. *Sherwood.*

GI'ANT-KILL-ING, *a.* Killing or destroying giants. *Cowper.*

GI'ANT-LIKE, } *a.* Of unusual size; resembling a
GI'ANT-LY, } giant in bulk or stature; gigantic; huge. *South.*

[GIANTLY is not much used.]

GI'ANT-RY, *n.* The race of giants. [*Little used.*]

GI'ANT-SHIP, *n.* The state, quality, or character of a giant.

His giantship is gone somewhat crestfallen. *Milton.*

GIAOUR, (jowr,) *n.* [Infidel.] A name given, by Turks, to unbelievers in Mohammedanism, and especially to Christians.

GIB, *n.* A cat. [*Not in use.*] *Skelton.*

GIB, *v. i.* To act like a cat; to caterwaul. *Beaum. & Fl.*

GIBBE, *n.* An old, worn-out animal. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

GIB'BED, *a.* Having been caterwauling. [*Obs.*] *J. Bulwer.*

GIB'BER, *v. i.* [See GABBLE. It is probably allied to *gabble*, and to *jabber*.]

To speak rapidly and inarticulately. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

GIB'BER-ISH, *n.* [from *gibber*.] Rapid and inarticulate talk; unintelligible language; unmeaning words.

GIB'BER-ISH, *a.* Unmeaning, as words. *Swift.*

GIB'BET, *n.* [Fr. *gibet*; Arm. *gibel*.]

1. A gallows; a post or machine in form of a gallows, on which notorious malefactors are hanged in chains, and on which their bodies are suffered to remain, as spectacles *in terrorem*. *Swift.*

2. The projecting beam of a crane, on which the pulley is fixed. *Brande.*

GIB'BET, *v. t.* To hang and expose on a gibbet or gallows.

2. To hang or expose on any thing going traverse, as the beam of a gibbet. *Shak.*

GIB'BET-ED, *pp.* Hanged and exposed on a gibbet.

GIB'BET-ING, *ppr.* Hanging and exposing on a gibbet.

GIB'BIER, *n.* [Fr.] Wild fowl; game. [*Not used.*] *Addison.*

GIB'-BOOM. See JIB-BOOM.

GIB-BŌSE', *a.* [L. *gibba*.] Humped; a term applied to a surface which presents one or more large elevations. *Brande.*

GIB-BOS'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *gibbosité*, from L. *gibbosus*. See GIBBOUS.]

Protuberance; a round or swelling prominence; convexity. *Ray.*

GIB'BOUS, *a.* [L. *gibbus*; Fr. *gibbeux*; It. *gibboso*; Sp. *giboso*; Gr. κυφος, from κυπτω, to bend. Class Gb, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.]

1. Swelling, protuberant; convex. The moon is *gibbous* between the quarters and the full moon, the enlightened part being then convex.

The bones will rise, and make a *gibbous* member. *Wiseman.*

2. Hunched; hump-backed; crook-backed. *Brown.*

GIB'BOUS-LY, *adv.* In a gibbous or protuberant form. *Eaton.*

GIB'BOUS-NESS, *n.* Protuberance; a round prominence; convexity. [This word is preferable to GIBBOSITY.]

GIBBS'ITE, *n.* A mineral found at Richmond, in Massachusetts, and named in honor of George Gibbs, Esq., president of the American Geological Society. It occurs in irregular stalactical masses, which present an aggregation of elongated, tuberous branches, parallel and united. Its structure is fibrous, the fibers radiating from an axis. Its colors are a dirty white, greenish white, and grayish. It is a hydrate of alumina.

GIB'CAT, *n.* A he-cat, or an old worn-out cat. *Shak.*

GIBE, *v. i.* [Sax. *gabban*; Fr. *gaber*; It. *gabbare*. (See GABBLE.) The sense is probably to throw or cast at, or make mouths. But See Class Gb, No. 67, 70.]

To cast reproaches and sneering expressions; to rail at; to utter taunting, sarcastic words; to flout; to fleer; to scoff.

Fleer and *gibe*, and laugh and flout. *Swift.*

GIBE, *v. t.* To reproach with contemptuous words; to deride; to scoff at; to treat with sarcastic reflections; to taunt.

Draw the beasts as I describe them,
From their features, while I *gibe* them. *Swift.*

GIBE, *n.* An expression of censure mingled with contempt; a scoff; a railing; an expression of sarcastic scorn.

Mark the fleers, the *gibes*, and the notable scorns,
That dwell in every region of his face. *Shak.*

GIB'ER, *n.* One who utters reproachful, censorious, and contemptuous expressions, or who casts cutting, sarcastic reflections; one who derides; a scoffer. *B. Jonson.*

GIB'ING, *ppr.* Uttering reproachful, contemptuous, and censorious words; scoffing.

GIB'ING-LY, *adv.* With censorious, sarcastic, and contemptuous expressions; scornfully. *Shak.*

GIB'LET, *a.* Made of giblets; as, a *giblet* pie.

GIB'LETS, *n. pl.* [Qu. Fr. *gibier*, game, or Goth. *gibla*, a wing. See GIP.]

Those parts of a goose, or other fowl, which are cut off or taken out before roasting, as the head, feet, pinions, the heart, liver, gizzard, &c.; a considerable article in cookery; as, to boil or stew *giblets*. It is used only in the plural, except in composition; as, a *giblet-pie*.

GIB'STAFF, *n.* A staff to gauge water or to push a boat; *formerly*, a staff used in fighting beasts on the stage. *Dict.*

GID'DI-ED, (gid'did,) *pp.* Made to reel.

GID'DI-LY, *adv.* [See GIDDY.] With the head seeming to turn or reel.

2. Inconstantly; unsteadily; with various turnings; as, to roam about *giddily*. *Donne.*

3. Carelessly; heedlessly, negligently. *Shak.*

GID'DI-NESS, *n.* The state of being giddy or vertiginous; vertigo; a sensation of reeling or whirling, when the body loses the power of preserving its balance or a steady attitude, or when objects at rest appear to reel, tremble, or whirl; a swimming of the head.

2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability. *Bacon.*

3. Frolic; wantonness; levity. *Donne. South.*

GID'DY, *a.* [Sax. *gidig*. Class Gd.]

1. Vertiginous; reeling; whirling; having in the head a sensation of a circular motion or swimming; or having lost the power of preserving the balance of the body, and therefore wavering and inclined to fall, as in the case of some diseases, and of drunkenness. In walking on timber aloft, or looking down a precipice, we are apt to be *giddy*.

2. That renders giddy; that induces giddiness; as, a *giddy* height; a *giddy* precipice. *Prior.*

3. Rotary; whirling; running round with celerity.

The *giddy* motion of the whirling mill. *Pope.*

4. Inconstant; unstable; changeable.

You are as *giddy* and volatile as ever. *Swift.*

5. Heedless; thoughtless; wild; roving. *Rowe.*

6. Tottering; unfixed.

As we have paced along
Upon the *giddy* footing of the hatches. *Shak.*

7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness; rendered wild by excitement or joy.

Art thou not *giddy* with the fashion too? *Shak.*

GID'DY, *v. i.* To turn quick. *Chapman.*

GID'DY, *v. t.* To make reeling or unsteady. *Farindon.*

GID'DY-BRAIN-ED, *a.* Careless; thoughtless; unsteady. *Otway.*

GID'DY-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* A person without thought or judgment.

GID'DY-HEAD-ED, *a.* Heedless; unsteady; volatile; incautious. *Donne.*

GID'DY-PĀC-ED, (-pāst,) *a.* Moving irregularly. *Shak.*

GIE; a contraction of GUIDE. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

GIER'-ĒA-GLE, (jer'-) *n.* [Qu. D. *gier*, a vulture.]

A bird of the eagle kind, mentioned in Leviticus xi. 18.

GIĒ'SECK-ITE, *n.* [from Sir C. *Giesecke*.] A mineral occurring in six-sided prisms, having a greasy luster. It has been considered identical with *cloalite*. *Dana.*

GIF, *v. t.* [from Sax. *gif*, from *gifan*, to give.] The old but true spelling of Ir.

GIFT, *n.* [from *give*.] A present; any thing given or bestowed; any thing, the property of which is voluntarily transferred by one person to another without compensation; a donation. It is applicable to any thing movable or immovable.

2. The act of giving or conferring. *Milton.*

3. The right or power of giving or bestowing. The prince has the *gift* of many lucrative offices.

4. An offering or oblation.

If thou bring my *gift* to the altar. — Matt. v.

5. A reward.

Let thy *gifts* be to thyself. — Dan. v.

6. A bribe; any thing given to corrupt the judgment.

Nor take a *gift*, for a *gift* doth blind the eyes of the wise. — Deut. xvi.

7. Power; faculty; some quality or endowment conferred by the Author of our nature; as, the *gift* of wit; the *gift* of ridicule. *Addison.*

GIFT, *v. t.* To endow with any power or faculty.

GIFT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Endowed by nature with any power or faculty; furnished with any particular talent.

GIFT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being gifted. *Echard.*

GIFT'ING, *ppr.* Endowing with any power or faculty.

GIG, *v. t.* [L. *gigno*.]

1. To engender. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

2. To fish with a gig or fishgig.

GIG, *n.* [It. *giga*, a jig; Fr. *gigue*, a jig, a romp; Sw. *giga*, a jewsharp; Ice. *gigia*, a fiddle.]

The radical idea seems to be that of *lively motion*. Hence,

1. A top or whirligig; any little thing that is whirled round in play. *Locke.*

2. A light carriage, with one pair of wheels, drawn by one horse; a chair or chaise.

3. A fiddle.

4. A dart or harpoon. [See FISHING.]

5. A small ship's-boat, designed for rapid motion.

6. An active, playful, or wanton person.

7. *Gigs*, or *gig-machines*, are rotatory cylinders, covered with wire teeth for teazling woolen cloth. *Brande.*

GI-GAN-TE'AN, *a.* [L. *giganteus*. See GIANT.] Like a giant; mighty. *More.*

GI-GAN'TIC, *a.* [L. *giganticus*.]

1. Of extraordinary size; very large; huge; like a giant. A man of *gigantic* stature.

2. Enormous; very great or mighty; as, *gigantic* deeds; *gigantic* wickedness.

[GIGANTICAL *and* GIGANTINE, *for* GIGANTIC, *rarely or never used.*]

GI-GAN-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. γιγας, a giant, and λογος, discourse.]

An account or description of giants.

GI-GAN-TOM'A-CHY, *n.* [Gr. γιγας, giant, and μαχη, fight.]

The fabulous war of the giants against heaven.

GIG'GLE, *n.* [Sax. *geagl*: Scot. *geck*.]

A kind of laugh, with short catches of the voice or breath.

GIG'GLE, *v. i.* [D. *giechgelen*; Sax. *geagl*; a laugh or sneer, and *gagol*, sportive, wanton; It. *ghignare*, to simper, *ghignazzare*, to laugh or grin. In Ir. *gigl.m* is to tickle; Gr. γιγγλιζομαι.]

To laugh with short catches of the breath or voice; to laugh in a silly, puerile manner; to titter; to grin with childish levity or mirth. *Garrick.*

GIG'GLER, *n.* One that giggles or titters.

GIG'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Laughing with short catches; tittering.

GIG'GLING, *n.* The act of laughing with short catches; tittering.

GIG'LET, } *n.* [Sax. *geagl*, wanton; Fr. *giguer*, to
GIG'LOT, } romp, to frisk. See GIG.]

A wanton; a lascivious girl. *Shak.*

GIG'LOT, *a.* Giddy; light; inconstant; wanton. *Shak.*

GIG'ŌT, (jig'ō,) *n.* [Fr.] In *cookery*, a term applied to a leg of mutton.

GIL'BERT-INE, *n.* One of a religious order, so named from Gilbert, lord of Sempringham, in Lincolnshire, England.

GIL'BERT-INE, *a.* Belonging to the monastic order mentioned above. *Weever.*

GILD, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* GILDED or GILT. [Sax. *gildan, gyldan, geldan*, to pay a debt, to *gild*, and *gild*, tribute, tax, toll; D. and G. *geld*, money; Dan. *gield*, a debt; Sw. *gald*. To *gild* is to cover with *gold*; G. *vergolden*; D. *vergulden*; Dan. *forgylder*; Sw. *förgylla*; from *gold*, or its root, Dan. *guul*, Sw. *gul*, Sax. *gealew*, yellow, connected with Ir. *geal*, W. *golau*, light, bright. Class Gl, No. 6, 7.]

1. To overlay with gold, either in leaf or powder, or in amalgam with quicksilver; to overspread with a thin covering of gold; as, the *gilt* frame of a mirror. *Cyc.*

Her joy in *gilded* chariots when alive,
And love of ombre, after death survive. *Pope.*

2. To cover with any yellow matter. *Shak.*

3. To adorn with luster; to render bright.

No more the rising sun shall *gild* the morn. *Pope.*

4. To illuminate; to brighten. *South.*

Let oft good humor, mild and gay,
Gild the calm evening of your day. *Trumbull.*

5. To give a fair and agreeable external appearance; to recommend to favor and reception by superficial decoration; as, to *gild* flattery or falsehood.

GILD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Overlaid with gold leaf, or a thin coating of gold; illuminated.

GILD'ER, *n.* One who gilds; one whose occupation is to overlay things with gold.

2. A Dutch coin, of the value of twenty stivers, about 38 cents, or one shilling and ninepence sterling. It is usually written GUILDER.

GILD'ING, *ppr.* Overlaying with gold; giving a fair external appearance.

GILD'ING, *n.* The art or practice of overlaying things with gold leaf, or a thin coating of gold.

2. That which is laid on in overlaying with gold.

GILL, *n.* [Sw. *gel*; Sp. *agalla*, a gland in the throat; a gall-nut, a wind-gall on a horse, the beak of a shuttle, and the gill of a fish; Port. *guelra*, or *guerra*. Hence it would seem that *gill* is a shoot or prominence, the fringe-like substance, not the aperture. In Danish, *gilder* signifies to geld, and to cut off the gills of herrings, and in Scot. *gil* or *gul* is a crack or fissure.]

1. The organ of respiration in fishes, consisting of a cartilaginous or bony arch, attached to the bones of the head, and furnished on the exterior convex side with a multitude of fleshy leaves, or fringed vascular fibrils, resembling plumes, and of a red color in a healthy state. The water is admitted by the gill-opening, and acts upon the blood as it circulates in the fibrils. Other animals also breathe by gills, as frogs in their tadpole state, lobsters, &c. *Ed. Encyc.*

Fishes perform respiration under water by the *gills*. *Ray.*

2. The flap that hangs below the beak of a fowl or bird. *Bacon.*

3. The flesh on the lower part of the cheeks, or under the chin. *Bacon. Swift.*

4. In *England*, a pair of wheels and a frame on which timber is conveyed. [*Local.*]

5. A woody glen; a place between steep banks, and a rivulet flowing through it; a brook. [*Local.*]

GILL'-FLAP, *n.* A membrane attached to the posterior edge of the gill-lid, immediately closing the gill-opening.

GILL'-FLIRT, *n.* A sportive or wanton girl; the same as JILL-FLIRT.

GILL'-LID, *n.* The covering of the gills.

GILL'-Ō-PEN-ING, *n.* The aperture of a fish, or other animal, by which water is admitted to the gills. *Ed. Encyc.*

GILL, *n.* [Low L. *gilla, gillo*, or *gello*, a drinking-glass, a gill. This word has the same elementary letters as Gr. γαυλος, a pail or bucket, and Eng. *gallon*, probably from one of the roots in Gl, which signify to hold or contain.]

A measure of capacity containing the fourth part of a pint. *Encyc.*

GILL, *n.* A plant, ground-ivy, of the genus Glechoma.

2. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

GILL, *n.* [In Sw. *gilja* signifies to woo.]

In *ludicrous language*, a female; a sportive or wanton girl, from *Gillian*, a woman's name. *Grose.*

Each Jack with his *Gill*. *B. Jonson.*

GILL'-BEAR-ING, *a.* Producing gills.

GILL'-HOUSE, *n.* A place where the liquor gill is sold. *Pope.*

GIL'LI-AN, *n.* A girl. [*Obs.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

GIL'LIE, *n.* A boy; a page or menial. *W. Scott.*

GIL'LY-FLOW-ER, *n.* [Fr. *giroflée, giroflier*. The corresponding word in Armorican is *genofles* or *genoflen*.]

The name of certain plants. The *clove gillyflower* is of the genus Dianthus, or carnation-pink; the *stock gillyflower* is of the genus Mathiola; the *queen's gillyflower* is the Hesperis. *Fam. of Plants.*

GILSE, *n.* A young salmon.

GILT, *pp.* or *a.* [from *gild*.] Overlaid with gold leaf or a thin coating of gold; illuminated; adorned.

GILT, *n.* Gold laid on the surface of a thing; gilding. *Shak.*

2. In *England*, a young female pig. *Cyc.*

GILT'-EDG-ED, *a.* Having the edge covered with gold leaf.

GILT'-HEAD, *n.* [*gilt* and *head*.] In *ichthyology*, a spinous-finned fish, of the genus *Chrysophrys*, allied to the sea-bream; so named from a golden-yellow space over the eyes. *Partington.*

2. A bird. *Hakewill.*

GILT'-TAIL, *n.* A worm so called from its yellow tail. *Johnson.*

GIM, *a.* [Contracted from *gemmy*.] Neat; spruce; well dressed.

GIM'BAL, *n.* A name given to the two brass rings by which a sea-compass is suspended in its box, and by means of which the card is kept in a horizontal position, notwithstanding the rolling of the ship. *Hebert.*

GIM'CRACK, *n.* A trivial mechanism; a device; a toy; a pretty thing. *Prior. Arbuthnot.*

GIM'LET, *n.* [Fr. *gibelet*; Arm. *guymeled*. *Gimlet* seems to be the same word as *wimble*, with the Celtic pronunciation, *guimble*; and if *m* is casual, and the primary word is *gibelet*, or *gimbelet*, the elements of the word coincide with *wabble, quibble*, and with the W. *gwib*, a serpentine motion, *gwibaw*, to wander, to move in a circular direction, *gwiber*, a serpent, a *viper*, and the primary sense is, to turn.]

A borer; a small instrument with a pointed screw at the end, for boring holes in wood by turning. It is applied only to small instruments; a large instrument of the like kind is called an *auger*.

GIM'LET, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to turn round an anchor by the stock; a motion resembling that of the turning of a *gimlet*. *Mar. Dict.*

GIM'LET-ING, *ppr.* Turning as an anchor round the stock.

GIM'LET-ING, *n.* Act of turning an anchor round by the stock.

GIM'MAL, *n.* [L. *gemellus*.]

Joined work whose parts move within each other, as a bridle bit or interlocked rings; a quaint piece of machinery. *Toone.*

GIM'MAL, *a.* [L. *gemellus*, twins.]

Consisting of links. *Shak.*

GIM'MER, *n.* Movement or machinery. [*Obs.*] *More.*

GIMP, *n.* [Fr. *guiper*, to cover or *whip* about with silk; Eng. to *whip*.]

A kind of silk twist or edging.

GIMP, *a.* [W. *grymp*.]

Smart; spruce; trim; nice. [*Not in use.*]

GIN, *n.* A contraction of *Geneva*, a distilled spirit flavored with oil of juniper, or oil of turpentine. [See GENEVA.]

GIN, *n.* [A contraction of *engine*.] A machine or instrument by which the mechanical powers are employed in aid of human strength. The word is applied to various engines, as a machine for driving piles, another for raising weights, &c.; and a machine for separating the seeds from cotton, invented by E. Whitney, is called a *cotton-gin*. It is also the name given to an engine of torture, and to a pump moved by rotary sails.

2. A trap; a snare. *Milton. Shak.*

GIN, *v. t.* To clear cotton of its seeds by a machine which separates them with expedition. *Trans. of Society of Arts.*

2. To catch in a trap.

GIN, *v. i.* [Sax. *gynnan*.]

To begin.

GIN'-HOUSE, *n.* A building where cotton is ginned.

GIN'-SHOP, *n.* A house for the retail of gin.

GING, *n.* The same as GANG, or body of persons acting together. [*Obs.*]

There is a knot, a *ging*, a pack, a conspiracy against me. *Shak.*

GIN'GER, *n.* [It. *gengiovo*; Sp. *gengibre*; Port. *gengivre*; Fr. *gingembre*; G. *ingber*; D. *gember*; Sw. *ingefära*; Dan. *ingefer*; L. *zinziber*; Gr. ζιγγιβερις; Arm. *zindibel*, or *singebel*; Ar. Pers. and Turk. *zingibil* or *zinjibil*; Syr. and Ch. nearly the same.]

A plant, or the root of Zingiber officinale, a native of Gingi in China. The roots are jointed, and the stalks rise two or three feet, with narrow leaves. The flower stems arise by the side of these, immediately from the root, naked, and ending in an oblong, scaly spike. The dried roots are used for various purposes, in the kitchen and in medicine. *Encyc.*

GIN'GER-BEER, } *n.* Beer impregnated with gin-
GIN'GER-POP, } ger.

GIN'GER-BREAD, *n.* [*ginger* and *bread*.] A kind of cake, composed of flour, with an admixture of butter, pearlash, and ginger, sweetened.

GIN'GER-BREAD-WORK, *n.* Work cut or carved in various fanciful shapes, as an ornament to buildings, &c. *Grose.*

GIN'GER-WINE, *n.* Wine impregnated with ginger.

GIN'GER-LY, *adv.* Nicely; cautiously. [*Not used.*] *Skelton.*

GIN'GER-NESS, *n.* Niceness; tenderness. [*Not used.*]

GING'HAM, *n.* A kind of striped cotton cloth.

GIN'GING, *n.* In *mining*, the lining of a mine-shaft with stones or bricks for its support, called *stemming*, or *staining*, which I suppose is from Sax. *stan*, stone.

GIN'GI-VAL, *a.* [L. *gingiva*, the gum.] *Cyc.*

Pertaining to the gums. *Holder.*

GIN'GLE, } *v. i.* [In Pers. *zangi* is a little bell. In
JIN'GLE, } Ch. and Syr. NJI is the same. Qu. its alliance to *chink* and *jangle*.]

1. To make a sharp, clattering sound; to ring, as a little bell, or as small pieces of sonorous metal; as, *gingling* halfpence. *Gay.*

2. To utter affected or chiming sounds in periods or cadence. *Johnson.*

GIN'GLE, *v. t.* To shake so as to make clattering sounds in quick succession; to ring, as a little bell, or as small coins.

The bells she *gingled*, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*

GIN'GLE, *n.* A shrill, clattering sound, or a succession of sharp sounds, as those made by a little bell or by small coins.

2. Affectation in the sounds of periods, in reading or speaking, or rather chiming sounds.

GIN'GLED, *pp.* Shaken so as to ring or make a clattering sound.

GIN'GLING, *n.* Act of gingling, as bells.

GIN'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shaking so as to make a clattering sound.

GIN'GLY-MOID, *a.* [Gr. γιγγλυμος, a hinge, and ειδος, form.]

Pertaining to or resembling a ginglymus.

GIN'GLY-MUS, *n.* [Gr.; γιγγλυμος.]

In *anatomy*, a species of articulation resembling a hinge. That species of articulation in which each bone partly receives, and is partly received by, the other, so as to admit only of flexion and extension, is called *ginglymus*. *Parr.*

GIN'NED, *pp.* Caught in a trap; cleared of its seeds, as cotton.

GIN'NET, *n.* A nag. [See JENNET.]

GIN'NING, *ppr.* Catching in a trap; clearing cotton of its seeds.

GIN'NING, *n.* The act by which cotton is separated from its seeds. *Ure.*

GIN'SENG, *n.* [This word is probably Chinese, and it is said by Grosier to signify the resemblance of a man, or man's thigh. He observes, also, that the root, in the language of the Iroquois, is called *garentoquen*, which signifies *legs and thighs separated*. *Grosier's China*, i. 534.]

A plant, of the genus Panax, the root of which is in great demand among the Chinese. It is found in the northern parts of Asia and America, and is an article of export from America to China. It has a jointed, fleshy, taper root, as large as a man's finger, which, when dry, is of a yellowish-white color, with a mucilaginous sweetness in the taste, somewhat resembling that of licorice, accompanied with a slight bitterness. *Encyc.*

GIP, *v. t.* To take out the entrails of herrings. *Bailey.*

GIP'SIRE, *n.* A kind of pouch formerly worn at the girdle. *Bulwer.*

GIP'SY, *n.* The Gipsies are a race of vagabonds which infest Europe, Africa, and Asia, strolling about, and subsisting mostly by theft, robbery, and fortune-telling. The name is supposed to be corrupted from *Egyptian*, as they were thought to have come from Egypt. But their language indicates that they originated in Hindoostan. *Grellman.*

2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion. *Shak.*

3. A name of slight reproach to a woman, sometimes implying artifice or cunning.

A slave I am to Clara's eyes:
The *gipsy* knows her power and lies. *Prior.*

4. The language of the gipsies.

GIP'SY, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the gipsies.

GIP'SY-ISM, *n.* The arts and practices of gipsies; deception; cheating; flattery. *Grellman.*

2. The state of a gipsy.

GI-RAFFE', *n.* [Sp. *girafa*; It. *giraffa*; Ar. زرافة, so called from leaping, or the extreme length of its neck, from زرف *zarafa*, to leap on, to hasten.]

The camelopard, an African quadruped, whose fore legs are much longer than the hinder ones. It is the tallest of animals, being sometimes twenty feet from the hoofs to the top of the head. [See CAMELOPARD.] *Partington.*

GIR'AN-DOLE, *n.* [It. *girandola*, from *giro*, a turn, and *andare*, to go.]

A chandelier; a large kind of branched candlestick.

GIR'A-SOLE, } *n.* [Fr. and Sp.; It. *girasole*; *giro*,
GIR'A-SOL, } L. *gyrus*, a turn, It. *girare*, to turn, and *sole*, L. *sol*, the sun.]

1. The turnsole, a plant of the genus Heliotropium.

2. A mineral, usually milk-white, bluish-white, or sky-blue, but when turned toward the sun, or any

bright light, it constantly reflects a reddish color; hence its name. It sometimes strongly resembles a translucid jelly. *Cleaveland.*

GIRD, (gurd,) n. [Sax. *geard*, or *gyrd*, or *gyrda*, a twig, branch, rod, pole, Eng. a *yard*; G. *gurt*, a girth, a girdle; Dan. *gierde*, a hedge, a rail. This word signifies, primarily, a twig, shoot, or branch; hence, a pole or stick used in measuring. In measuring land, among our Saxon ancestors, the *gyrd* seems to have been a certain measure like our rod, perch, or pole, all of which signify the same thing, a branch or shoot, a little pole. We now apply the word *yard* to a measure of three feet in length. In rude ages, *gyrds*, shoots of trees, were used for binding things together, whence the verb to *gird*. (See Withe.) *Gyrds* were also used for driving, or for punishment, as we now use whips; and our common people use *gird* for a severe stroke of a stick or whip. See Lye, under Grad and Weal-stylling.]

1. A twitch or pang; a sudden spasm which resembles the stroke of a rod, or the pressure of a band.

2. In *popular language*, a severe stroke of a stick or whip.

GIRD, (gurd,) v. t.; *pret.* and *pp.* Girded or Girt. [Sax. *gyrdan*; G. *gürten*; D. *garden*; Sw. *gierda*, to gird or surround; Dan. *gierder*, to hedge, to inclose. (See the noun.) It is probable that *garden*, Ir. *gort*, is from the same root; originally, an inclosed field, a piece of ground surrounded with poles, stakes, and branches of trees. If the noun is the primary word, the sense of the root is to shoot, as a branch; if the verb is the root, the sense is to surround, or rather, to bind or make fast. The former is the most probable.]

1. To bind by surrounding with any flexible substance, as with a twig, a cord, bandage, or cloth; as, to *gird* the loins with sackcloth.

2. To make fast by binding; to put on; usually with *on*; as, to *gird on* a harness; to *gird on* a sword.

3. To invest; to surround.

The Son appeared,
Girt with omnipotence. *Milton.*

4. To clothe; to dress; to habit.

I *girded* thee about with fine linen.—Ezek. xvi.

5. To furnish; to equip.

Girded with manly wiles. *Milton.*

6. To surroupd; to encircle; to inclose; to encompass.

The Nyseian isle,
Girt with the River Triton. *Milton.*

7. To gibe; to reproach severely; to lash. *Shak.*

GIRD, v. i. To gibe; to sneer; to break a scornful jest; to utter severe sarcasms.

Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me. *Shak.*

GIRD'ED, *pp.* Bound; surrounded; invested; put on.

GIRD'ER, n. In *architecture*, the principal piece of timber in a floor. Its end is usually fastened into the summers or breast summers, and the joists are framed into it at one end. In buildings entirely of timber, the *girder* is fastened by tenons into the posts.

2. A satirist *Lilly.*

GIRD'ING, *ppr.* Binding; surrounding; investing.

GIRD'ING, n. A covering. *Is.* lii.

GIRD'LE, (gurd'l,) n. [Sax. *gyrdle*, *gyrdl*; Sw. *gördel*; G. *gürtel*; D. *gordel*.]

1. A band or belt; something drawn round the waist of a person, and tied or buckled; as, a *girdle* of fine linen; a leathern *girdle*.

2. Inclosure; circumference.

Within the *girdle* of these walls. *Shak.*

3. The zodiac. *Bacon.*

4. A round iron plate for baking. [Qu. *griddle*.] *Pegge.*

5. Among *jewelers*, the line which encompasses the stone, parallel to the horizon. *Cyc.*

GIRD'LE, v. t. To bind with a belt or sash; to gird. *Shak.*

2. To inclose; to environ; to shut in. *Shak.*

3. In *America*, to make a circular incision, like a belt, through the bark and alburnum of a tree, to kill it. *New England. Belknap. Dwight.*

GIRD'LE-BELT, n. A belt that encircles the waist. *Dryden.*

GIRD'LED, *pp.* Bound with a belt or sash.

GIRD'LER, n. One who girdles; a maker of girdles. *Beaum.*

GIRD'LE-STEAD, (-sted,) n. The part of the body where the girdle is worn. *Mason.*

GIRD'LING, *ppr.* Binding with a belt; surrounding.

GIRE, n. [L. *gyrus*.]
A circle, or circular motion. [See Gyre.]

GIRL, (gurl,) n. [The origin of this word is not obvious. It is most probably the Low L. *gerula*, a young woman employed to tend children; a word used in England by the Romans. It is said that the word was formerly used for both sexes; be it so; *gerulus* was also used for a chairman.]

1. A female child, or young woman. In *familiar language*, any young, unmarried woman. *Dryden.*

2. Among *sportsmen*, a roebuck of two years old.

GIRL'HOOD, n. The state of a girl. [*Little used.*] *Miss Seward.*

GIRL'ISH, a. Like a young woman or child; befitting a girl.

2. Pertaining to the youth of a female. *Carew.*

GIRL'ISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a girl.

GIRL'ISH-NESS, n. Levity; the manners of a girl.

GIRN, v. i. A corruption of Grin. *South.*

GI-RONDIST, n. One of a celebrated political party during the French revolution.

GIR'ROCK, n. A species of gar-fish, the *lacertus*. *Cyc.*

GIRT, (gurt,) *pret.* and *pp.* of Gird.

GIRT, v. t. To gird; to surround. *Thomson. Tooke.*
[This verb, if derived from the noun *girt*, may be proper.]

GIRT, GIRTH, n. The band or strap by which a saddle or any burden on a horse's back is made fast, by passing under his belly.

2. A circular bandage. *Wiseman.*

3. The compass measured by a girth or inclosing bandage.

He's a lusty, jolly fellow, that lives well, at least three yards in the *girth*. *Addison.*

GIRT'ED, *pp.* Girded; surrounded.

GIRTH, v. t. To bind with a girth.

GIRT'ING, *ppr.* Girding.

GISE, (jize,) v. t. To feed or pasture. [See Agist.]

GIS'LE, (jiz'l,) n. A pledge. [*Not in use.*]

GIST, (jist or jit; Smart and Knowles give *jist*, Jameson *jit*.) n. [Fr. *gesir*, to lie; *gîte*, a lodging-place.]
In *law*, the main point of a question; the point on which an action rests.

GITH, n. Guinea pepper

GIT'TERN, n. [L. *cithara*.]
A guitar. [See Guitar.]

GIT'TERN, v. i. To play on a gittern. *Milton.*

GIUSTO, (jus'to,) [It.] In *music*, in just, equal, or steady time.

GIVE, (giv,) v. t.; *pret.* Gave; *pp.* Given. [Sax. *gifan*, *gyfan*; Goth. *giban*; G. *geben*; D. *geven*; Sw. *gifva*, Dan. *giver*. Hence, Sax. *gif*, Goth. *iaai* or *yabai*, now contracted into *if*. Chaucer wrote *yeve*, *yave*. Qu. Heb. Ch. Syr. and Sam. נתן, to give. See Class Gb, No. 3, 20, 43. The sense of *give* is generally to pass, or to transfer, that is, to send or throw.]

1. To bestow; to confer; to pass or transfer the title or property of a thing to another person, without an equivalent or compensation.

For generous lords had rather *give* than pay. *Young.*

2. To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or writing; to deliver.

The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she *gave* me of the tree, and I did eat.—Gen. iii.

3. To impart; to bestow

Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out.—Matt. xxv.

4. To communicate; as, to *give* an opinion; to *give* counsel or advice; to *give* notice

5. To pass or deliver the property of a thing to another for an equivalent; to pay. We *give* the full value of all we purchase. A dollar is *given* for a day's labor.

What shall a man *give* in exchange for his soul?—Matt. xvi.

6. To yield; to lend; in the phrase *to give ear*, which signifies to listen; to hear.

7. To quit; in the phrase *to give place*, which signifies to withdraw, or retire to make room for another.

8. To confer; to grant.

What will thou *give* me, seeing I go childless?—Gen. xv.

9. To expose; to yield to the power of.

Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair. *Dryden.*

10. To grant; to allow; to permit.

It is *given* me once again to behold my friend. *Rowe.*

11. To afford; to supply; to furnish.

Thou must *give* us also sacrifices and burnt-offerings.—Ex. x.

12. To empower; to license; to commission.

Thee *give* thy friend to shed the sacred wine. *Pope.*

But this and similar phrases are probably elliptical; *give*, for *give* power or license. So in the phrases *give* me to understand, *give* me to know, *give* the flowers to blow; that is, to *give* power, to enable.

13. To pay or render; as, to *give* praise, applause, or approbation.

14. To render; to pronounce; as, to *give* sentence or judgment; to *give* the word of command.

15. To utter; to vent; as, to *give* a shout.

16. To produce; to show; to exhibit as a product or result; as, the number of men divided by the number of ships, *gives* four hundred to each ship.

17. To cause to exist; to excite in another; as, to *give* offense or umbrage; to *give* pleasure.

18. To send forth; to emit; as, a stone *gives* sparks with steel.

19. To addict; to apply; to devote one's self, followed by the reciprocal pronoun. The soldiers *give* themselves to plunder. The passive participle is much used in this sense; as, the people are *given* to luxury and pleasure; the youth is *given* to study.

Give thyself wholly to them.—1 Tim. iv.

20. To resign; to yield up; often followed by *up*.

Who say, I care not, those I *give* for lost. *Herbert.*

21. To pledge; as, I *give* my word that the debt shall be paid.

22. To present for taking or acceptance; as, I *give* you my hand.

23. To allow or admit by way of supposition.

To give away; to alienate the title or property of a thing; to make over to another; to transfer.

Whatsoever we employ in charitable uses during our lives, is *given away* from ourselves. *Atterbury.*

To give back; to return; to restore. *Atterbury.*

To give chase; to pursue. *Totten.*

To give forth; to publish; to tell; to report publicly. *Haywood.*

To give the hand; to yield precminence, as being subordinate or inferior. *Hooker.*

To give in; to allow by way of abatement or deduction from a claim; to yield what may be justly demanded.

To give over; to leave; to quit; to cease: to abandon; as, to *give over* a pursuit.

2. To addict; to attach to; to abandon.

When the Babylonians had *given* themselves over to all manner of vice. *Grew.*

3. To despair of recovery; to believe to be lost or past recovery. The physician had *given over* the patient, or *given* the patient *over* *Addison.*

4. To abandon. *Milton.*

To give out: to utter publicly; to report; to proclaim; to publish. It was *given out* that parliament would assemble in November.

2. To issue; to send forth; to publish.

The night was distinguished by the orders which he *gave out* to his army. *Addison.*

3. To show; to exhibit in false appearance. *Shak.*

4. To send out; to emit; as, a substance *gives out* steam or odors.

To give up; to resign; to quit; to yield as hopeless; as, to *give up* a cause; to *give up* the argument.

2. To surrender; as, to *give up* a fortress to an enemy.

3. To relinquish; to cede. In this treaty, the Spaniards *gave up* Louisiana.

4. To abandon; as, to *give up* all hope; they are *given up* to believe a lie.

5. To deliver.

And Joab *gave up* the sum of the number of the people to the king.—2 Sam. xxiv.

To give one's self up; to despair of one's recovery; to conclude to be lost.

2. To resign or devote.

Let us *give ourselves* wholly up to Christ in heart and desire. *Taylor.*

3. To addict; to abandon. He *gave himself up* to intemperance

To give way; to yield; to withdraw to make room for. Inferiors should *give way* to superiors.

2. To fail; to yield to force; to break or fall. The ice *gave way*, and the horses were drowned; the scaffolding *gave way*; the wheels or axletree *gave way*.

3. To recede; to make room for.

4. In *seamen's language*, *give way* is an order to a boat's crew to row after ceasing, or to increase their exertions. *Totten.*

GIVE, (giv,) v. i. To yield to pressure. The earth *gives* under the feet.

2. To begin to melt; to thaw; to grow soft, so as to yield to pressure. *Bacon.*

3. To move; to recede.

Now back he *gives*, then rushes on amain.
Daniel's Civil War.

To give in; to go back; to give way. [*Not in use.*]

To give in to; to yield assent; to adopt.

This consideration may induce a translator to *give in to* those general phrases. *Pope.*

To give off; to cease; to forbear. [*Little used.*] *Locke.*

To give on; to rush; to fall on. [*Not in use.*]

To give out; to publish; to proclaim.

2. To cease from exertion; to yield; applied to persons. He labored hard, but *gave out* at last.

To give over; to cease; to act no more; to desert.

It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to *give over* and to desist from any further pursuits after fame. *Addison.*

GIV'EN, (giv'n,) *pp.* or *a.* Bestowed; granted; conferred; imparted; admitted or supposed.

GIV'ER, n. One who gives; a donor; a bestower; a grantor; one who imparts or distributes.

It is the *giver*, and not the gift, that engrosses the heart of the Christian. *Kolocs.*

GIVES, n. *pl.* [Ir. *geibhion*, from *geibhim*, to get or hold.]
Fetters or shackles for the feet. [See Gyves.]

GIV'ING, *ppr.* Bestowing; conferring; imparting; granting; delivering.

GIV'ING, n. The act of conferring. *Pope.*

2. An alleging of what is not real. *Shak.*

GIZ'ZARD, n. [Fr. *gesier*.]

The strong, musculous stomach of a fowl. *Ray. Dryden.*

To fret the gizzard; to harass; to vex one's self, or to be vexed. *Hudibras.*

GLA'BRI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *glabro.*] To make smooth. [*Not used.*]

GLAB'RI-TY, *n.* Smoothness. [*Not used.*]

GLA'BROUS, *a.* [L. *glaber*, allied to Eng. *glib.* Class Lb, No. 10, 24, 27, 34, 37.] Smooth; having a surface without hairs or any unevenness.

GLA'CIAL, (gla'shal,) *a.* [Fr. *glacial*; L. *glacialis*, from *glacies*, ice.] Icy; consisting of ice; frozen.

Glacial phenomena; the phenomena which accompany glaciers.

GLA'CIATE, *v. i.* To turn to ice. *Dict.*

GLA-CI-A'TION, (gla-she-a'shun,) *n.* [Supra.] The act of freezing; ice formed. *Brown.*

GLA'CIER, (gla'seer,) *n.* [Fr. *glaciere*, an ice-house, from *glace*, It. *ghiaccio*, ice. See GLACIAL.] A field or immense mass of ice, found in deep but elevated valleys, or on the sides of the Alps or other mountains. These masses of ice extend many miles in length and breadth, and remain undissolved by the heat of summer. *Cyc.*

Glacier theory; the theory that the frigid and temperate zones were covered with ice during the *ice period*, and that, by the agency of this ice, during its formation and dissolution, the loose materials on the earth's surface, (known as *diluvium*,) were transported and accumulated.

GLA'CIOUS, (gla'shus,) *a.* Like ice; icy. *Brown.*

GLA'CIS, *n.* [Fr.] In *building*, or *gardening*, an easy, insensible slope. This, also, is the sense in geology. *Encyc.*

2. In *fortification*, a sloping bank; that mass of earth which serves as a parapet to the covered way, having an easy slope or declivity toward the champaign or field. *Encyc.*

GLAD, *a.* [Sax. *glad* or *glad*; Sw. *glad*; Dan. *glad*; perhaps L. *lætus*, without a prefix. See Class Ld, No. 2, Ar.]

1. Pleased; affected with pleasure or moderate joy; moderately happy.

A wise son maketh a *glad* father. — Prov. x.

It is usually followed by *of*. I am *glad of* an opportunity to oblige my friend.

It is sometimes followed by *at*.

He that is *glad* at calamities shall not be unpunished. — Prov. xvii.

It is sometimes followed by *with*.

The Trojan, *glad* with sight of hostile blood. *Dryden.*

With, after *glad*, is unusual, and, in this passage, *at* would have been preferable.

2. Cheerful; joyous.

They blessed the king, and went to their tents, joyful and *glad* of heart. — 1 Kings viii.

3. Cheerful; wearing the appearance of joy; as, a *glad* countenance.

4. Wearing a gay appearance; showy; bright.

The wilderness and the solitary place shall be *glad* for them. — Is. xxxv.

Glad evening and *glad* morn crowned the fourth day. *Milton.*

5. Pleasing; exhilarating.

Her conversation
More *glad* to me than to a miser money is. *Sidney.*

6. Expressing gladness or joy; exciting joy.

Hark! a *glad* voice the lonely desert cheers. *Pope.*

GLAD, *v. t.* [The *pret.* and *pp.* GLADDED is not used. See GLADDEN.] To make glad; to affect with pleasure; to cheer; to gladden; to exhilarate.

Each drinks the juice that *glads* the heart of man. *Pope.*

GLAD'DEN, (glad'n,) *v. t.* [Sax. *gladian*; Dan. *glæder*; Sw. *gladar.*] To make glad; to cheer; to please; to exhilarate. The news of peace *gladdens* our hearts.

Churches will every where *gladden* his eye, and hymns of praise vibrate upon his ear. *Dwight.*

GLAD'DEN, (glad'n,) *v. i.* To become glad; to rejoice.

So shall your country ever *gladden* at the sound of your voice. *Adams's Inaugural Oration.*

GLAD'DEN-ED, *pp.* Made glad; cheered.

GLAD'DEN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Cheering; exhilarating.

GLAD'DER, *n.* One that makes glad, or gives joy. *Dryden.*

GLAD'DING, *ppr.* Making glad; cheering; giving joy.

GLADE, *n.* [Ice. *klad.* Qu.]

1. An opening or passage made through a wood by lopping off the branches of the trees. *Locally*, in *the United States*, a natural opening or open place in a forest.

There interspersed in lawns and opening *glades*. *Pope.*

2. In *New England*, an opening in the ice of rivers or lakes, or a place left unfrozen.

GLADE, *n* [D. *glad*, G. *glatt*, smooth.] Smooth ice. *New England.*

GLA'DEN, } *n.* [L. *gladius*, a sword.]
GLA'DER, }

Sword-grass; the general name of plants that rise with a broad blade, like sedge. *Junius.*

GLAD'FUL, *a.* Full of gladness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

GLAD'FUL-NESS, *n.* Joy; gladness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

GLAD'I-ATE, *a.* [L. *gladius*, a sword.] Sword-shaped; resembling the form of a sword; as the legume of a plant. *Martyn.*

GLAD'I-A-TOR, *n.* [L., from *gladius*, a sword.] A sword-player; a prize-fighter. The gladiators, in Rome, were men who fought in the arena, for the entertainment of the people.

GLAD-I-A-TŌ'RI-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to gladiators,
GLAD-I-A-TŌ'RI-AN, } or to combats for the entertainment of the Roman people. *Bp. Reynolds.*

GLAD'I-A-TO-RY, *a.* Relating to gladiators. *Bp. Porteus.*

GLAD'I-A-TURE, *n.* Sword-play; fencing. [*Not in use.*] *Gayton.*

GLAD'I-OLE, *n.* [L. *gladiolus*, a dagger.] A plant, the sword-lily, of the genus Gladiolus. The *water gladiole* is of the genus Butomus, or flowering rush, and also of the genus Lobelia, or cardinal flower. *Cyc. Fam. of Plants.*

GLAD'LY, *adv.* [See GLAD.] With pleasure; joyfully; cheerfully.

The common people heard him *gladly*. — Mark xii.

GLAD'NESS, *n.* [See GLAD.] Joy, or a moderate degree of joy and exhilaration; pleasure of mind; cheerfulness.

They did eat their meat with *gladness* and singleness of heart. — Acts ii.

[*Gladness* is rarely or never equivalent to *mirth*, *merriment*, *gayety*, and *triumph*, and it usually expresses less than *delight*. It sometimes expresses great joy. *Esther* viii. ix.]

GLAD'SHIP, *n.* State of gladness. [*Not used.*] *Gower.*

GLAD'SOME, (-sum,) *a.* Pleased; joyful; cheerful. *Spenser.*

2. Causing joy, pleasure, or cheerfulness; having the appearance of gayety; pleasing.

Of opening heaven they sung, and *gladsome* day. *Prior.*

GLAD'SOME-LY, *adv* With joy; with pleasure of mind.

GLAD'SOME-NESS, *n.* Joy, or moderate joy; pleasure of mind.

2. Showiness. *Johnson.*

GLAD'WIN, *n.* A plant of the genus Iris. *Fam. of Plants.*

GLAIR, *n.* [Fr. *glaire.* In Sax. *glære* is amber, or any thing transparent. This coincides with W. *eglur*, Eng. *clear*, L. *clarus*, and with Eng. *glare*, and L. *gloria*; perhaps with L. *glarea*, gravel, or pieces of quartz.]

1. The white of an egg. It is used as a varnish for preserving paintings. *Encyc.*

2. Any viscous, transparent substance, resembling the white of an egg.

3. A kind of halberd. *Dict.*

GLAIR, *v. t.* To smear with the white of an egg; to varnish.

GLAIR'ED, *pp.* Smeared with the white of an egg.

GLAIR'Y, *a.* Like glair, or partaking of its qualities. *Fleming.*

GLAIVE. See GLAVE.

GLA'MOUR, *n.* Witchery, or a charm on the eyes, making them see things differently from what they really are. [*Scottish.*]

It had much of *glamour* might
To make a lady seem a knight.
Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel.*

GLANCE, *n.* [G. *glanz*, a ray, a beam, or shoot, of light, splendor; D. *glans*; Dan. *glands*; Sw. *glans.* The primary sense is, to shoot, to throw, to dart.]

1. A sudden shoot of light or splendor. *Milton.*

2. A shoot or darting of sight; a rapid or momentary view or cast; a snatch of sight; as, a sudden *glance*; a *glance* of the eye. *Dryden. Watts.*

GLANCE, *v. i.* To shoot or dart a ray of light or splendor.

When through the gloom the *glancing* lightnings fly. *Rowe.*

2. To fly off in an oblique direction; to dart aside. The arrow struck the shield and *glanced.* So we say, a *glancing* ball or shot.

3. To look with a sudden, rapid cast of the eye; to snatch a momentary or hasty view.

Then sit again, and sigh and *glance*. *Suckling.*

4. To hint; to cast a word or reflection; as, to *glance* at a different subject.

5. To censure by oblique hints. *Shak.*

GLANCE, *v. t.* To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; to cast for a moment; as, to *glance* the eye. *Shak.*

GLANCE, *n.* A name given to the darker-colored, metallic sulphurets. *Dana.*

GLANCE'-COAL, *n.* Anthracite; a mineral composed chiefly of carbon. [See ANTHRACITE.] *Cyc.*

GLAN'CED, (glanst,) *pp.* Shot or darted suddenly.

GLAN'CING, *ppr.* Shooting; darting; casting suddenly; flying off obliquely.

GLAN'CING-LY, *adv.* By glancing; in a glancing manner; transiently. *Hakewill.*

GLAND, *n.* [L. *glans*, a nut; *glandula*, a gland; Fr. *glande.* Qu. Gr. βαλανος, with a different prefix.]

1. In *anatomy*, a soft, fleshy organ, in some cases extremely minute, and in others large like the liver. There are two classes of glands, one for the modification of the fluids which pass through them, as the mesenteric and lymphatic glands; and the other for the secretion of fluids which are either useful in the animal economy, or require to be rejected from the body. *Tully.*

2. In *botany*, a *gland*, or *glandule*, is an excretory or secretory duct or vessel in a plant. Glands are found on the leaves, petioles, peduncles, and stipules. *Martyn.*

GLAND'ER-ED, *a.* Affected with glanders. *Berkeley.*

GLAND'ERS, *n.* [from *gland.*] In *farriery*, a contagious and very destructive disease of the mucous membrane in horses, characterized by a constant discharge of sticky matter from the nose, and an enlargement and induration of the glands beneath and within the lower jaw. *Gardner.*

GLAN-DIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *glandifer*; *glans*, an acorn, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing acorns, or other nuts; producing nuts or mast. The beech and the oak are *glandiferous* trees.

GLAND'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *glans* and *forma*, form.] In the shape of a gland, or nut; resembling a gland.

GLAND'U LAR, *a.* Containing glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands.

2. In *botany*, covered with hairs bearing glands on their tips. *Lindley.*

GLAND-U-LA'TION, *n.* In *botany*, the situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants. *Martyn.*

Glandulation respects the secretory vessels, which are either glandules, follicles, or utricles. *Lee.*

GLAND'ULE, *n.* [L. *glandula.*] A small gland or secreting vessel.

GLAND-U-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *glandula* and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing glands. *Lee.*

GLAND-U-LOS'I-TY, *n.* A collection of glands. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

GLAND'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *glandulosus.*] Containing glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands; resembling glands.

GLANS, *n.* [See GLAND.] The nut of the penis; an acorn; a pessary; a strumous swelling. *Coxe.*

GLARE, *n.* [Dan. *glar*, Ice. *gler*, glass. It coincides with *clear*, *glory*, *glair*, which see.]

1. A bright, dazzling light; clear, brilliant luster or splendor, that dazzles the eyes.

The frame of burnished steel that cast a *glare*. *Dryden.*

2. A fierce, piercing look.

About them round,
A lion now he stalks with fiery *glare*. *Milton.*

3. A viscous, transparent substance. [See GLAIR.]

GLARE, *v. i.* To shine with a clear, bright, dazzling light; as, *glaring* light.

The cavern *glares* with new admitted light. *Dryden.*

2. To look with fierce, piercing eyes.

They *glared*, like angry lions. *Dryden.*

3. To shine with excessive luster; to be ostentatiously splendid; as, a *glaring* dress. *Milton.*

She *glares* in balls, front boxes, and the ring. *Pope.*

GLARE, *v. t.* To shoot a dazzling light.

GLAR'ED, *pp.* Shot with a fierce or dazzling light.

GLAR'E-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *glaireux.* See GLAIR.] Resembling the white of an egg; viscous and transparent or white.

GLAR'I NESS, } *n.* A dazzling luster or brilliancy.
GLAR'ING NESS, }

GLAR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Emitting a clear and brilliant light; shining with dazzling luster.

2. *a.* Clear; notorious; open and bold; barefaced; as, a *glaring* crime.

GLAR'ING-LY, *adv.* Openly; clearly; notoriously.

GLAR'Y, *a.* Of a brilliant, dazzling luster.

GLASS, *n.* [Sax. *glæs*; Sw. Dan. G. and D. *glas*; so named from its color; W. *glâs*, from *llâs*, blue, azure, green, fresh, pale; *glasu*, to make blue, to become green or verdant, to grow pale, to dawn; *glastys*, woad, L. *glastum*; *gleaid*, blueness. Tacitus, de Mor. Ger. 45, mentions *glesum*, amber collected in the Baltic, probably the same word, and so named from its clearness. Greenness is usually named from vegetation or growing, as L. *viridis*, from *vireo.*]

1. A hard, brittle, transparent, factitious substance, formed by fusing sand with fixed alkalies. *Encyc.*

A definite compound of silicic acid and potassa or soda. The pure silicates of potassa and soda are soluble in water; but by the conjunction of a silicate of lime, magnesia, alumina, or any other earth, it becomes insoluble in water.

In *chemistry*, a substance or mixture, earthy, saline,

or metallic, brought by fusion to the state of a hard, brittle, transparent *mass*, whose fracture is conchoidal. *Aikin.*

2. A small drinking-vessel of glass.

3. A mirror; a looking-glass.

4. A vessel to be filled with sand for measuring time; as, an hour-*glass*.

5. The destined time of man's life. His *glass* is run.

6. The quantity of liquor that a glass vessel contains. Drink a *glass* of wine with me.

7. A vessel that shows the weight of the air. *Tatler.*

8. A lens or optical instrument through which an object is viewed; as, an optic-*glass*. *Milton.*

9. The time which a glass runs, or in which it is exhausted of sand. The *seamen's watch-glass* is half an hour. We say, a ship fought three *glasses*.

10. *Glasses*, in the plural; spectacles.

GLASS, *a.* Made of glass; vitreous; as, a *glass* bottle.

GLASS, *v. t.* To see, as in a glass. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

2. To case in glass. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

3. To cover with glass; to glaze. *Boyle.*

[In the latter sense, GLAZE is generally used.]

GLASS'-BLŌW-ER, *n.* One whose business is to blow and fashion glass.

GLASS'-CŌACH, *n.* In *England*, a coach superior to a hackney-coach, hired for the day, or any short period, as a private carriage, so called because originally private carriages alone had glass windows. *Smart.*

GLASS'-FAC-ED, (-fast,) *a.* By a *glass faced* flatterer, in Shakspeare, is meant, one who gives back, in his looks, the looks of his patron. *Johnson.*

GLASS'FUL, *n.* As much as a glass holds.

GLASS'-FUR-NACE, *n.* A furnace in which the materials of glass are melted. *Cyc.*

GLASS'-GAZ-ING, *a.* Addicted to viewing one's self in a glass or mirror; finical. *Shak.*

GLASS'-GRIND-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to grind and polish glass. *Boyle.*

GLASS'-HOUSE, *n.* A house where glass is made. *Addison.*

GLASS'I-LY, *adv.* So as to resemble glass.

GLASS'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being glassy or smooth; a vitreous appearance.

GLASS'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling glass.

GLASS'-MAN, *n.* One who sells glass. *Swift.*

GLASS'-MET-AL, (-met-l,) *n.* Glass in fusion. *Boyle.*

GLASS'-POT, *n.* A vessel used for melting glass in manufactories. *Cyc.*

GLASS'-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* Manufacture of glass.

GLASS'-WORKS, *n. pl.* The place or buildings where glass is made.

GLASS'WORT, *n.* A plant, the popular name of some species of *Salicornia*, yielding a large quantity of soda, which is used in the manufacture of glass. The jointed glasswort, *Salicornia herbacea*, is often eaten as a salad, or pickle, under the name of *marsh-samphire*. *P. Cyc.*

GLASS'Y, *a.* Made of glass; vitreous; as, a *glassy* substance. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling glass in its properties, as in smoothness, brittleness, or transparency; as, a *glassy* stream; a *glassy* surface; the *glassy* deep. *Shak. Dryden.*

GLAS'TON-BU-RY-THORN, (glas'n-ber-ry-) *n.* A variety of the common hawthorn. *Loudon.*

GLAUB'ER-ITE, *n.* A slightly soluble mineral consisting of sulphate of soda and sulphate of lime. It occurs in flattened, oblique crystals, somewhat glassy in appearance, and of a yellowish or grayish color. This mineral has been met with only in salt-mines. *Dana.*

GLAUB'ER'S SALT, *n.* [from *Glauber*, a German chemist, who discovered it.]

Sulphate of soda, a well-known cathartic.

GLAU-CŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr.] A disease in the eye, in which the crystalline humor becomes of a bluish or greenish color, and its transparency is diminished. *Encyc.*

An opacity of the vitreous humor. *Hooper.*

According to Sharp, the *glaucoma* of the Greeks is the same as the *cataract*; and according to St. Yves and others, it is a cataract with amaurosis. *Parr.*

Dimness or abolition of sight from opacity of the humors. *J. M. Good.*

"*Glaucoma* consists in a change of structure in the vitreous humor."

"Arthritic inflammation of the internal tunics of the eye (an inflammation commencing in parts most essential to the function of vision, in the retina, in the vitreous humor, and probably involving the choroid coat) has sometimes been called *acute glaucoma*, this term being derived from the greenish appearance of the eye. It has been called *glaucoma* from another symptom, which takes place where, without any enlargement of the vessels, without any very severe pain or absolute extinction of vision in the first place, the pupil exhibits the same greenish discoloration, a discoloration which obviously does not depend on a change in the crystalline lens; for it is more deeply seated; it occupies the fundus of the eye, and you can only see it by looking at it when you are standing directly before the patient, not by looking at the eye sideways. This is called *glaucoma* simply; and it appears to me to be a *chronic* form of the same affection as that to which the term *acute glaucoma* is given. This *chronic* form of *glaucoma* is important to be observed; for it is liable to be confounded with *cataract*." *Lawrence, Lectures on Surgery.*

GLAU-CŌ'MA-TOUS, *a.* Having the nature of glaucoma. *P. Cyc.*

GLAU'CON-ITE, *n.* An argillaceous marl, sometimes containing a mixture of green sand. *Mantell.*

GLAU'COUS, *a.* [L. *glaucus.*]

1. Of a sea-green color; of a dull-green passing into grayish-blue. *Lindley.*

2. In *botany*, covered with a fine bloom of the color of a cabbage-leaf. *Lindley.*

GLAVE, *n.* [Fr. *glaive*: W. *glaiv*, a billhook, a crooked sword, a cimeter; Arm. *glaif.*]

A broadsword; a falchion. [*Not used.*] *Fairfax. Hudibras.*

GLAV'ER, *v. i.* [W. *glavru*, to flatter; *glav*, something smooth or shining; L. *glaber*, *lævis*, or *lubricus*; Eng. *glib.*]

To flatter; to wheedle. [*Little used and vulgar.*] *L'Estrange.*

GLAV'ER-ER, *n.* A flatterer. [Supra.]

GLAY'MORE, *n.* [Gael. *claidhamh* and *more.*]

A large, two-handed sword, formerly used by the Highlanders. *Johnson.*

GLAZE, *v. t.* [from *glass.*] To furnish with windows of glass; as, to *glaze* a house.

2. To incrust with a vitreous substance, the basis of which is lead, but combined with silex, pearlashes, and common salt; as, to *glaze* earthenware.

3. To cover with any thing smooth and shining; or to render the exterior of a thing smooth, bright, and showy.

Though with other ornaments he may *glaze* and brandish the weapons. *Greve.*

4. To give a smooth or glassy surface; as, to *glaze* gunpowder; to [illegible]ay; as, to *glaze* cloth.

GLAZE, *n.* The vitreous coating or glazing of potter's ware. *Ure.*

GLAZ'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with glass windows; incrusted with a substance resembling glass; rendered smooth and shining.

GLA'ZEN, *a.* Resembling glass. *Wiclif.*

GLA'ZI-LY, *pp.* or *a.* Glazed.

GLA'ZIER, (gla'zhur,) *n.* [from *glaze* or *glass.*] One whose business is to set window-glass, or to fix panes of glass to the sashes of windows, to pictures, &c. *Mozon.*

GLAZ'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with window-glass.

2. Crusting with a vitreous substance, as potter's ware.

3. Giving a smooth, glossy, shining surface, as to cloth.

GLAZ'ING, *n.* The act or art of setting glass; the art of crusting with a vitreous substance.

2. The vitreous substance with which potter's ware is incrusted.

3. Any factitious, shining exterior.

4. In *painting*, transparent, or semi-transparent, colors passed thinly over other colors, to modify the effect. *Jocelyn.*

GLEAM, *n.* [Sax. *gleam*, or *glæm*, properly a shoot of light, coinciding with *glimmer*, *glimpse*, Ir. *laom*, (perhaps L. *flamma.*) The radical sense is, to throw, to shoot, or dart; and it may be of the same family as *clamo*, *clamor*, a shoot of the voice, and W. *llam*, Ir. *leam*, a leap, Ar. لمع, Class Lm, No. 8.]

1. A shoot of light; a beam; a ray; a small stream of light. A *gleam* of dawning light; metaphorically, a *gleam* of hope.

2. Brightness; splendor.

In the clear azure *gleam* the flocks are seen. *Pope.*

GLEAM, *v. i.* To shoot, or dart, as rays of light At the dawn, light *gleams* in the east.

2. To shine; to cast light. *Thomson.*

3. To flash; to spread a flood of light. [*Less common.*]

4. Among *falconers*, to disgorge filth, as a hawk. *Encyc.*

GLEAM'ING, *ppr.* Shooting, as rays of light; shining.

GLEAM'ING, *n.* A shoot or shooting of light.

GLEAM'Y, *a.* Darting beams of light; casting light in rays.

In brazen arms, that cast a *gleamy* ray,
Swift through the town the warrior bends his way. *Pope.*

GLEAN, *v. t.* [Fr. *glaner*, to glean; *glane*, a handful or cluster. In W. *gilin* is *clean.*]

1. To gather the stalks and ears of grain which reapers leave behind them.

Let me now go to the field, and *glean* ears of corn. — Ruth ii.

2. To collect things thinly scattered; to gather what is left in small parcels or numbers, or what is found in detached parcels; as, to *glean* a few passages from an author.

They *gleaned* of them in the highways five thousand men. — Judges xx.

GLEAN, *v. i.* To gather stalks or ears of grain left by reapers.

And she went, and came and *gleaned* in the field after the reapers. — Ruth ii.

GLEAN, *n.* A collection made by gleaning, or by gathering here and there a little.

The *gleans* of yellow thyme distend his thighs. *Dryden.*

GLEAN'ED, *pp.* Gathered after reapers; collected from small, detached parcels; as, grain *gleaned* from the field.

2. Cleared of what is left; as, the field is *gleaned*.

3. Having suffered a gleaning. The public prints have been *gleaned*.

GLEAN'ER, *n.* One who gathers after reapers.

2. One who collects detached parts or numbers, or who gathers slowly with labor. *Locke.*

GLEAN'ING, *ppr.* Gathering what reapers leave; collecting in small, detached parcels.

GLEAN'ING, *n.* The act of gathering after reapers.

2. That which is collected by gleaning.

GLEBE, *n.* [L. *gleba*, a clod or lump of earth; Fr. *glebe*, land, ground; probably from collecting, as in *globe*, *club.*]

1. Turf; soil; ground.

Till the glad summons of a genial ray
Unbinds the *glebe*. *Garth.*

2. The land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice. *Spelman. Encyc.*

3. A crystal. [*Obs.*] *Arbuthnot.*

4. Among *miners*, a piece of earth in which is contained some mineral ore. *Encyc.*

GLEBE'LESS, *a.* Without a glebe.

GLEB'OUS, *a.* Gleby; turfy. *Dict.*

GLEB'Y, *a.* Turfy; cloddy.

GLEDE, *n.* [Sax. *glida*, from *gliðan*, to glide; Sw. *glada.*]

1. A bird of the rapacious kind, the kite, a species of Falco. The word is used in Deut. xiv. 13; but the same Hebrew word, Lev. xi. 14, is rendered *a vulture*.

2. A glowing coal. [*Obs.*] *Thone.*

GLEE, *n.* [Sax. *glig*, from *glig*, *gligg*, sport, music.]

1. Joy; merriment; mirth; gayety; particularly, the mirth enjoyed at a feast. *Spenser.*

2. In *music*, a composition for voices in three or more parts. *Brande.*

3. *Anciently*, music or minstrelsy generally. [*Obs.*]

GLEED, *n.* [Sax. *gled.*] [*Thone.*

A glowing coal. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

GLEE'FUL, *a.* Merry; gay; joyous. *Shak.*

GLEEK, *n.* [See GLEE.] Music, or a musician. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. A scoff; a game at cards. [*Obs.*]

GLEEK, *v. i.* To make sport of; to gibe; to sneer; to spend time idly. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

GLEE'MAN, *n.* Among *the Saxons*, an itinerant minstrel or musician. [*Obs.*] *Brande.*

GLEEN, *v. i.* [W. *glan*, clean, pure, holy, bright; *gleiniaw*, to purify, to brighten; Ir. *glan.*]

To shine; to glisten. [*Not used.*] *Prior.*

GLEE'SOME, (glee'sum,) *a.* Merry; joyous. [*Obs.*]

GLEET, *n.* [From Sax. *glidan*, to glide, or *hlyttrian*, to melt; Ice. *glat.*]

The flux of a thin humor from the urethra; a thin ichor running from a sore. *Encyc. Wiseman.*

GLEET, *v. i.* To flow in a thin, limpid humor; to ooze. *Wiseman.*

2. To flow slowly, as water. *Cheyne.*

GLEET'Y, *a.* Ichorous; thin; limpid.

GLEN, *n.* [W. *glyn*, a valley in which a river flows, as if from *llyn*, liquor, water; Sax. *glen*; Ir. *glean.*]

A valley; a dale; a depression or space between [hills.

GLE'NE, *n.* [Gr. γλήνη.]

In *anatomy*, the cavity or socket of the eye, and the pupil; any slight depression or cavity receiving a bone in articulation. *Parr. Cyc.*

GLE'NOID, *a.* A term applied to some articulate cavities of bones. *Forsyth.*

GLEW. See GLUE.

GLI'A-DINE, (gli'a-din,) *n.* [Gr. γλία, glue.]

A peculiar substance obtained from gluten, a slightly transparent, brittle substance, of a straw-yellow color, having a slight smell similar to that of honeycomb. *Ure.*

Berzelius has decided that gliadine is nothing but pure gluten.

GLIB, *a.* [D. *glibberen*, *glippen*, to slide; *glibberig*, glib, slippery; W. *llipyr*; L. *glaber*, smooth; *labor*, to slide. This word contains the elements of *slip*. Qu. L. *glubo*, Gr. γλυφω. Class Lb, No. 27, 37.]

1. Smooth; slippery; admitting a body to slide easily on the surface; as, ice is *glib*.

2. Smooth; voluble; easily moving; as, a *glib* tongue.

GLIB, *n.* A thick, curled bush of hair, hanging down over the eyes. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

GLIB, *v. t.* To castrate. [Qu. to make smooth, *glubo*, γλυφω.] *Shak.*

2. To make smooth. *Bp. Hall.*

GLIB'LY, *adv.* Smoothly; volubly; as, to slide *glibly*; to speak *glibly*.

GLIB'NESS, *n.* Smoothness; slipperiness; as, a polished, ice-like *glibness*. *Chapman.*

2. Volubility of the tongue. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

GLICKES, *n. pl.* Ogling or leering looks. *B. Jonson.*

GLIDE, *v. i.* [Sax. *glidan*; G. *gleiten*; D. *glyden*; Dan. *glider*. Qu. Fr. *glisser*, in a different dialect. It has the elements of *slide*, as *glib* has of *slip*.]

1. To flow gently; to move without noise or violence; as a river.

By east, among the dusty valleys *glide*
The silver streams of Jordan's crystal flood. *Fairfax.*

2. To move silently and smoothly; to pass along without apparent effort; as, a hawk or an eagle *gliding* through the air.

3. To move or pass rapidly, and with apparent ease; as, a ship *glides* through the water.

4. In *a general sense*, to move or slip along with ease, as on a smooth surface; or to pass along rapidly, without apparent effort, and without obstruction.

GLIDE, *n.* The act or manner of moving smoothly, swiftly, and without labor or obstruction. *Shak.*

GLID'ER, *n.* He or that which glides. *Spenser.*

GLID'ING, *ppr.* Passing along gently and smoothly; moving rapidly, or with ease.

GLID'ING-LY, *adv.* In a smooth, flowing, rapid manner.

GLIFF, *n.* A transient glance.

2. A sudden fright. [*Scottish.*]

GLIKE, *n.* [Sax. *glig.*]

A sneer; a scoff; a flout. *Shak.*

GLIM, *n.* [*glimmer.*] A light or candle. *Thompson.*

[*Still used among sailors; as, douse the* glims; *i. e., put out the lights.*]

GLIM'MER, *v. i.* [G. *glimmen*, *glimmern*, to gleam, to glimmer; D. *glunmen*; Sw. *glimma*; Dan. *glimrer*; Ir. *laom*, flame.]

1. To shoot feeble or scattered rays of light; as, the *glimmering* dawn; a *glimmering* lamp.

When rosy morning *glimmered* o'er the dales. *Pope.*
The west yet *glimmers* with some streaks of day. *Shak.*

2. To shine faintly; to give a feeble light.

Mild evening *glimmered* on the lawn. *Trumbull.*

GLIM'MER, *n.* A faint light; feeble, scattered rays of light.

2. See Mica.

GLIM'MER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shining faintly; shooting feeble, scattered rays of light.

GLIM'MER-ING, *n.* A faint beaming of light.

2. A faint view.

GLIMPSE, (glimps,) *n.* [D. *glimp*, from *glimmen.*]

1. A weak, faint light.

Such vast room in nature,
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a *glimpse* of light. *Milton.*

2. A flash of light; as, the lightning's *glimpse*. *Milton.*

3. Transient luster.

One *glimpse* of glory to my eyes give. *Dryden.*

4. A short, transitory view. He saw at a *glimpse* the design of the enemy.

5. Short, fleeting enjoyment; as, a *glimpse* of delight. *Prior.*

6. Exhibition of a faint resemblance. *Shak.*

GLIMPSE, *v. i.* To appear by glimpses. *Drayton.*

GLIS'SA, *n.* A fish of the tunny kind, without scales. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

GLIST, *n.* [from *glisten.*] Glimmer; mica. [See Glimmer.]

GLIS'TEN, (glis'n,) *v. i.* [Sax. *glisnian*; G. *gleissen.* This word and *glitter* are probably dialectical forms of the same word. In Irish, *lasadh*, *lasaim*, is to burn, to light; Dan. *lyser*, Sw. *lysa*, to shine; Russ. *oblistayu.* In W. *llathru* is to make smooth and glossy, to polish, to glitter. Qu. Heb. ללה, to shine, L. *glisco*, Eng. *gloss.*]

To shine; to sparkle with light; as, the *glistening* stars.

The ladies' eyes *glistened* with pleasure. *Richardson.*

GLIS'TEN-ED, *pp.* Shone; sparkled.

GLIS'TEN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shining; sparkling; emitting rays of light.

GLIS'TER, *v. i.* [See Glisten.] To shine; to be bright; to sparkle; to be brilliant.

All that *glisters* is not gold. *Shak.*

GLIS'TER, *n.* Glitter; luster.

2. See Clyster.

GLIS'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shining; sparkling with light.

GLIS'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* With shining luster.

GLIT'TER, *v. i.* [Sax. *glitenan*; Sw. *glittra.* See Glisten.]

1. To shine; to sparkle with light; to gleam; to be splendid; as, a *glittering* sword.

The field yet *glitters* with the pomp of war. *Dryden.*

2. To be showy, specious, or striking, and hence attractive; as, the *glittering* scenes of a court.

GLIT'TER, *n.* Brightness; brilliancy; splendor; luster; as, the *glitter* of arms; the *glitter* of royal equipage; the *glitter* of dress.

GLIT'TER-AND, *ppr.* or *a.* Sparkling. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

GLIT'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shining; splendid; brilliant.

GLIT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* With sparkling luster.

GLŌAM, *v. i.* To be sullen. [See Glum.]

GLŌAM'ING, *n.* Twilight. [*Scottish.*]

2. Sullenness; melancholy. [*Obs.*]

GLŌAR, *v. i.* [D. *gluuren*, to *leer.*]

To squint; to stare. [*Obs.*]

GLŌAT, *v. i.* [Sw. *glutta*, to peep.]

To look steadfastly; to gaze earnestly, or with eagerness. *Rowe.*

GLŌAT'ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of Gloat.

GLŌAT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Gazing with earnestness; looking steadfastly.

GLŌ'BARD, *n.* A glow-worm.

GLŌ'BATE, } *a.* [L. *globatus.*]
GLŌ'BA-TED, }

Having the form of a globe; spherical; spheroidal.

GLŌBE, *n.* [L. *globus*; Fr. *globe*; Sp. and It. *globo*; Sax. *cleow*, *cliwe*, or *cliwe*; Eng. *clew.* (See Clew.) Russ. *klub*, a ball.]

1. A round or spherical solid body; a ball; a sphere; a body whose surface is in every part equidistant from the center.

2. The earth; the terraqueous ball; so called, though not perfectly spherical. *Locke.*

3. An artificial sphere of metal, paper, or other matter, on whose convex surface is drawn a map, or representation of the earth or of the heavens. That on which the several oceans, seas, continents, isles, and countries of the earth, are represented, is called a *terrestrial globe.* That which exhibits a delineation of the constellations in the heavens, is called a *celestial globe.*

4. A body of soldiers formed into a circle. *Milton.*

GLŌBE, *v. t.* To gather round or into a circle. *Milton.*

GLŌBE'-AM'A-RANTH, *n.* A plant of the genus *Gomphrena*, bearing beautiful heads of red flowers.

GLŌBE'-AN'I-MAL, *n.* A species of animalcule, of a globular form. *Encyc.*

GLŌBE'-DAI-SY, *n.* A plant or flower of the genus *Globularia.* *Fam. of Plants.*

GLŌBE'-FISH, *n.* A fish of a globular shape, belonging to the genus *Diodon.* *Johnson. Partington.*

GLŌBE'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant of the genus *Trollius*, bearing handsome globular flowers. *P. Cyc.*

GLŌBE'-RA-NUN'CU-LUS, *n.* A plant, a species of hellebore; *Helleborus ranunculinus*; assigned by some botanists to the genus *Trollius.* *Booth.*

GLŌBE'-THIS'TLE, (-this'sl,) *n.* A plant of the genus *Echinops.* *Fam. of Plants.*

GLO-BŌSE', *a.* [L. *globosus*, from *globe.*]

Round; spherical; globular. *Milton.*

GLO-BOS'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being round; sphericity. *Ray.*

GLŌ'BOUS, *a.* [L. *globosus.*]

Round; spherical. *Milton.*

GLOB'Ų-LAR, *a.* [from *globe.*] Round; spherical; having the form of a ball or sphere; as, *globular* atoms. *Grew.*

Globular chart. See Chart.

Globular projection. See Projection.

GLOB-Ų-LĀ'RI-A, *n.* The natural-history name of a genus of plants, the species of which grow in the temperate and warm parts of Europe.

GLOB'Ų-LAR-LY, *adv.* In a spherical form; spherically.

GLOB'Ų-LAR-NESS, *n.* The quality of being globular.

GLOB'Ų-LE, *n.* [Fr. *globule*; L. *globulus*, dim. of *globus.*]

A little globe; a small particle of matter, of a spherical form; a word particularly applied to the red particles of blood which swim in a transparent serum, and may be discovered by the microscope. *Quincy. Arbuthnot. Encyc.*

Hailstones have opaque *globules* of snow in their center. *Newton.*

GLOB'Ų-LIN, *n.* A substance closely allied to albumen, and forming the principal constituent of the globules of blood. *Graham.*

2. This name has been given also to the green globules lying among the cells of cellular tissue, and to minute vesicular granules. *Brande.*

GLOB'Ų-LOUS, *a.* Round; globular; having the form of a small sphere. *Boyle.*

GLŌB'Y, *a.* Round; orbicular. *Sherwood.*

GLŌDE, old *pret.* of Glide. [*Obs.*]

GLŌME, *n.* [L. *glomus*, a ball; Heb. and Ch. גלם, Ar. ـجلم *lamma*, to wind, convolve, or collect into a mass. Class Lm, No. 5, 11. Qu. its alliance to *lump*, *clump*, *plumbum.*]

In *botany*, a roundish head of flowers. *Martyn.*

GLOM'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *glomero*, from *glomus*, supra.]

To gather or wind into a ball; to collect into a spherical form or mass, as threads.

GLOM'ER-ATE, *a.* Growing in massive forms.

A glomerate gland, is one which, without having any cavity, discharges at once into a duct.

GLOM'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Gathered into a ball or round mass.

GLOM'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Collecting or winding into a ball or round mass.

GLOM-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *glomeratio.*]

1. The act of gathering, winding, or forming into a ball or spherical body.

2. A body formed into a ball. *Bacon.*

GLOM'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *glomerosus.*]

Gathered or formed into a ball or round mass. [Qu. the use.]

GLOOM, *n.* [Scot. *gloum*, gloom, a frown. In D. *loummer* is a shade, and *loom* is slow, heavy, dull. In Sax. *glomung* is twilight.]

1. Obscurity; partial or total darkness; thick shade; as, the *gloom* of a forest, or the *gloom* of midnight.

2. Cloudiness or heaviness of mind; melancholy; aspect of sorrow. We say, the mind is sunk into *gloom*; a *gloom* overspreads the mind.

3. Darkness of prospect or aspect.

4. Sullenness.

GLOOM, *v. i.* To shine obscurely or imperfectly.

2. To be cloudy, dark, or obscure. [*Spenser.*

3. To be melancholy or dejected. *Goldsmith.*

GLOOM, *v. t.* To obscure; to fill with gloom; to darken; to make dismal. *Young.*

GLOOM'ED, *pp.* Filled with gloom.

GLOOM'I-LY, *adv.* [from *gloomy.*] Obscurely; dimly; darkly; dismally.

2. With melancholy aspect; sullenly; not cheerfully. *Dryden. Thomson.*

GLOOM'I-NESS, *n.* Want of light; obscurity; darkness; dismalness.

2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of mind; melancholy; as, to involve the mind in *gloominess.* *Addison.*

GLOOM'Y, *a.* [from *gloom.*] Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; or dark; dismal; as, the *gloomy* cells of a convent; the *gloomy* shades of night.

2. Wearing the aspect of sorrow; melancholy; clouded; dejected; depressed; heavy of heart; as, a *gloomy* countenance or state of mind; a *gloomy* temper.

3. Of a dark complexion. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

GLOP'PEN, *v. t.* To surprise or astonish.

GLŌRE, *n.* Fat. [*North of England.*

GLO'RI-A IN EX-CEL'SIS, [L.] Glory in the highest.

GLO'RI-A PA'TRI, [L.] In *the Episcopal service*, praise to God the Father.

GLO-RI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *gloriatio.*]

Boast; a triumphing. [*Not used.*] *Richardson.*

GLŌ'RI-ED, (glō'rid,) *a.* [See Glory.] Illustrious; honorable. [*Not used.*] *M. Ba.*

GLO-RI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [See Glorify.] The act of giving glory, or of ascribing honors to. *Taylor.*

2. Exaltation to honor and dignity; elevation to glory; as, the *glorification* of Christ after his resurrection.

GLŌ'RI-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Honored; dignified; exalted to glory.

GLŌ'RI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *glorifier*; L. *gloria* and *facio*, to make.]

1. To praise; to magnify and honor in worship; to ascribe honor to, in thought or words. *Psalm lxxxvi. 9.*

God is *glorified*, when such his excellency, above all things, is with due admiration acknowledged. *Hooker.*

2. To make glorious; to exalt to glory, or to celestial happiness.

Whom he justified, them he also *glorified*.—Rom. viii.
The God of our fathers hath *glorified* his Son Jesus.—Acts iii.

3. To praise; to honor; to extol.

Whomsoever they find to be most licentious of life, him they set up and *glorify*. *Spenser.*

4. To procure honor or praise to. *Shak.*

GLŌ'RI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Praising; honoring in worship; exalting to glory; honoring; extolling.

GLŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *glorieux*; L. *gloriosus.* See Glory.]

1. Illustrious; of exalted excellence and splendor; resplendent in majesty and divine attributes; *applied to God.* *Ex.* xv. 11.

2. Noble; excellent; renowned; celebrated; illustrious; very honorable; *applied to men, their achievements, titles, &c.*

Let us remember we are Cato's friends,
And act like men who claim that *glorious* title. *Addison.*

3. Boastful; self-exulting; haughty; ostentatious. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

GLŌ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Splendidly; illustriously; with great renown or dignity.

Sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed *gloriously*.—Ex. xv.

GLŌ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being glorious.

GLŌ'RY, *n.* [L. *gloria*; Fr. *gloire*; Sp. and It. *gloria*; Ir. *gloir*, glory, and *glor*, clear; W. *eglur*, clear, bright; Arm. *glear*, glory. It coincides with *clear*,

and the primary sense seems to be, to open, to expand, to enlarge. So *splendor* is from the Celtic *ysplas*, open, clear, plain, L. *planus*; hence, bright, shining. *Glory*, then, is brightness, splendor. The L. *floreo*, to blossom, to *flower*, to *flourish*, is probably of the same family.]

1. Brightness; luster; splendor.

The moon, serene in *glory*, mounts the sky. *Pope.*
For he received from God the Father honor and glory, when there came such a voice to him from the excellent *glory*.—2 Pet. i.

In this passage of Peter, the latter word *glory* refers to the visible splendor or bright cloud that overshadowed Christ at his transfiguration. The former word *glory*, though the same in the original, is to be understood in a figurative sense.

2. Splendor; magnificence.

Solomon, in all his *glory*, was not arrayed like one of these.—Matt. vi.

3. Praise ascribed in adoration; honor.

Glory to God in the highest.—Luke ii.

4. Honor; praise; fame; renown; celebrity. The hero pants for *glory* in the field. It was the *glory* of Howard to relieve the wretched.

5. The felicity of heaven prepared for the children of God; celestial bliss.

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to *glory*.—Ps. lxxiii.

6. In *Scripture*, the divine presence; or the ark, the manifestation of it.

The *glory* is departed from Israel.—1 Sam. iv.

7. The divine perfections or excellence.

The heavens declare the *glory* of God.—Ps. xix.

8. Honorable representation of God. 1 *Cor.* xi. 8.

9. Distinguished honor or ornament; that which honors or makes renowned; that of which one may boast.

Babylon, the *glory* of kingdoms.—Is. xiii.

10. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance; as, vain *glory*.

11. Generous pride. *Sidney.*

12. In *painting*, a circle of rays, surrounding the heads of saints, &c., and especially of the Savior.

GLO'RY, *v. i.* [L. *glorior*, from *gloria*.] [*Brande.*

1. To exult with joy; to rejoice.

Glory ye in his holy name.—Ps. cv. 1 Chron. xvi.

2. To boast; to be proud of.

No one should *glory* in his prosperity. *Richardson.*

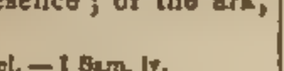
GLO'RY-ING, *ppr.* Exulting with joy; boasting.

GLO'RY-ING, *n.* The act of exulting; exultation; boasting; display of pride.

Your *glorying* is not good.—1 Cor. v.

GLO'RY-SMIT'TEN, *a.* Smitten with glory.

GLŌSE, GLŌS'ER. See GLOZE. [*Coleridge.*

GLOSS, *n.* [G. *glosse*, a gloss or comment; *glotzen*, to gleam, to glimmer. In Sax. *glesan* signifies to explain, to flatter, to *gloze*. From the Gr. γλωσσα, the tongue, and a strap, the L. has *glossa* a tongue, and interpretation. In Heb. בלז signifies to shine, but from the sense of smoothness; Syr.  *galash*, to peel, to shave, to make bald. Whether these words are all of one family, let the reader judge. The radical sense appears to be, to open, to make clear, and the sense of *tongue* is probably to extend. If the first letter is a prefix, the other letters, *Ls*, are the elements of Ir. *leos*, light, L. *lustro*, Eng. *luster*; and it is remarkable that in Russ. *losk* is luster, polish, and *laskayu* is to flatter. The Gr. γλωττα, in the Attic dialect, is a tongue, and in Swedish and German, *glatt*, Dan. *glat*, D. *glad*, is smooth.]

1. Brightness or luster of a body proceeding from a smooth surface; as, the *gloss* of silk; cloth is calendered to give it a *gloss*.

2. A specious appearance or representation; external show that may mislead opinion.

It is no part of my secret meaning to set on the face of this cause any fairer *gloss* than the naked truth doth afford. *Hooker.*

3. An interpretation artfully specious. *Sidney.*

4. Interpretation; comment; explanation; remark intended to illustrate a subject.

All this, without a *gloss* or comment,
He would sconfidle in a moment. *Hudibras.*
Expounding the text in short *glosses*. *Baker.*

GLOSS, *v. t.* To give a superficial luster to; to make smooth and shining; as, to *gloss* cloth by the calender; to *gloss* mahogany.

2. To explain; to render clear and evident by comments; to illustrate.

3. To give a specious appearance to; to render specious and plausible; to palliate by specious representation.

You have the art to *gloss* the foulest cause. *Philips.*

GLOSS, *v. i.* To comment; to write or make explanatory remarks. *Dryden.*

2. To make sly remarks. *Prior.*

GLOS-SA'RI-AL, *a.* Containing explanation.

GLOSS'A-RIST, *n.* A writer of glosses or comments. *Tyrwhitt.*

GLOSS'A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *glossaire*; Low L. *glossarium.*]

A dictionary or vocabulary, explaining words which are obscure, antiquated, local, &c.; such as Du Cange's *Glossary*; Spelman's *Glossary*.

GLOS-SA'TOR, *n.* [Fr. *glossateur.*]

A writer of comments; a commentator. [*Not used.*] *Ayliffe.*

GLOSS'ED, (glost,) *pp.* Made smooth and shining; explained.

GLOSS'ER, *n.* A writer of glosses; a scholiast; a commentator.

2. A polisher; one who gives a luster.

GLOSS'I-LY, *adv.* In a glossy manner.

GLOSS'I-NESS, *n.* [from *glossy.*] The luster or brightness of a smooth surface. *Boyle.*

GLOSS'ING, *ppr.* Giving luster to; polishing; explaining by comments; giving a specious appearance.

GLOSS'IST, *n.* A writer of comments. [*Not in use.*] *Wilton.*

GLOSS'LY, *adv.* Like gloss. *Cowley.*

GLOSS-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* [*gloss* and Gr. γραφω, to write.]

A writer of a glossary; a commentator; a scholiast. *Hayward.*

GLOSS-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to glossography.

GLOSS-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* The writing of glossaries, or of comments for illustrating an author.

GLOSS-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to glossology.

GLOSS-OL'O-GIST, *n.* [*gloss* and Gr. λογος.]

One who defines and explains terms.

GLOSS-OL'O-GY, *n.* [*gloss* and Gr. λογος, discourse.]

The definition and explanation of terms.

GLOSS'Y, *a.* Smooth and shining; reflecting luster from a smooth surface; highly polished; as, *glossy* silk; a *glossy* raven; a *glossy* plum. *Dryden.*

GLOT'TAL, *a.* Pertaining to the glottis.

GLOT'TIS, *n.* [Gr. γλωττα, the tongue.]

The narrow opening at the upper part of the trachea or windpipe, which, by its dilatation and contraction, contributes to the modulation of the voice. *Encyc. Parr.*

GLOUT, *v. i.* [Scot.] To pout; to look sullen. [*Not used.*] *Garth.*

GLOUT, *v. t.* To view attentively; to gloat. [*Not in use.*]

GLŌVE, (gluv,) *n.* [Sax. *glof.* Qu. W. *golov*, a cover. The G., D., Sw., and Dan., call it a *hand-shoe*.]

A cover for the hand, or for the hand and arm, with a separate sheath for each finger. The latter circumstance distinguishes the *glove* from the *mitten*.

To throw the glove, with our ancestors, was to challenge to single combat.

GLŌVE, *v. t.* To cover with a glove. *Shak.*

GLŌV'ED, (gluvd,) *pp.* or *a.* Covered with a glove.

GLŌV'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make and sell gloves.

GLŌW, *v. i.* [Sax. *glowan*, G. *glühen*; D. *gloeijen*, Dan. *gloder*, to glow, to be red with heat; Dan. *glød*, *gloe*, Sax. *gled*, D. *gloed*, G. *gluth*, Sw. *glöd*, W. *glo*, Corn. *glow*, Arm. *gleuen*, a live coal; W. *gla* or *glaw*, a shining; *gloyw*, bright; *gloywi*, to brighten, or make clear.]

1. To shine with intense heat; or perhaps more correctly, to shine with a white heat; to exhibit incandescence. Hence, in *a more general sense*, to shine with a bright luster.

Glows in the stars and blossoms in the trees. *Pope.*

2. To burn with vehement heat.

The scorching fire that in their entrails *glows*. *Addison.*

3. To feel great heat of body; to be hot.

Did not his temples *glow*
In the same sultry winds and scorching heats? *Addison.*

4. To exhibit a strong, bright color; to be red.

Clad in a gown that *glows* with Tyrian rays. *Dryden.*
Fair ideas flow,
Strike in the sketch, or in the picture *glow*. *Pope.*

5. To be bright or red with heat or animation, or with blushes; as, *glowing* cheeks.

6. To feel the heat of passion; to be ardent; to be animated, as by intense love, zeal, anger, &c. We say, the heart *glows* with love or zeal; the *glowing* breast.

When real virtue fires the *glowing* bard. *Lewis.*
If you have never *glowed* with grateful love to the Author of the Christian revelation, you know nothing of Christianity. *Buckminster.*

7. To burn with intense heat; to rage, as passion.

With pride it mounts, and with revenge it *glows*. *Dryden.*

GLŌW, *v. t.* To make hot so as to shine. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

GLŌW, *n.* Shining heat, or white heat.

2. Brightness of color; redness; as, the *glow* of health in the cheeks.

A waving *glow* his bloomy beds display,
Blushing in bright diversities of day. *Pope.*

3. Vehemence of passion.

GLŌW'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shining with intense heat, white with heat.

2. Burning with vehement heat.

3. Exhibiting a bright color; red; as, a *glowing* color; *glowing* cheeks.

4. Ardent; vehement; animated; as, *glowing* zeal.

5. Inflamed; as, a *glowing* breast.

GLŌW'ING-LY, *adv.* With great brightness; with ardent heat or passion.

GLŌW'-WORM, (-wurm,) *n.* The female of the *Lampyris noctiluca*, an insect of the order of *Coleoptera*. It is without wings, and resembles a caterpillar. It emits a shining green light from the extremity of the abdomen. The male is winged, and flies about in the evening, when it is attracted by the light of the female. *Encyc.*

GLŌZE, *v. i.* [Sax. *glesan.* See GLOSS.]

To flatter; to wheedle; to fawn; that is, to smooth, or to talk smoothly.

So *glozed* the tempter, and his proem tuned. *Milton.*
A false, *glozing* parasite. *South.*

GLŌZE, *n.* Flattery; adulation. *Shak.*

2. Specious show; gloss. [*Not used.*] [See GLOSS.] *Sidney.*

GLŌZ'ER, *n.* A flatterer. *Gifford.*

GLŌZE *over*, *v. t.* To palliate by specious exposition.

GLŌZ'ING, *ppr.* Flattering; wheedling.

GLŌZ'ING, *n.* Specious representation.

GLU'COSE, *n.* [Gr. γλυκυς, sweet.] A sugar obtained from grapes, honey, and most acid fruits, which is less sweet than that of the sugar-cane. *Graham.*

GLU CI'NA, *n.* [Gr. γλυκυς.] More properly GLUCYNA.

The only oxyd of the metal glucinum. It is a white powder, without taste or odor, and insoluble in water. The salts of glucina have a sweet taste, and hence its name.

GLU-CI'NUM, *n.* [Gr. γλυκυς.] More properly GLUCYNUM.

The name of a metal, which appears in the form of a grayish black powder, and acquires a dark metallic luster by burnishing. It may be exposed to air and moisture, or be boiled in water without oxydation.

GLUE, (glū,) *n.* [Fr. *glu*; W. *glud*; Arm. *glud*; Ir. *glydh*, *gluu*, *gleten*; L. *gluten*; Gr. γλια; Russ. *klei*. See Class Ld, No. 8, 9, 10.]

A tenacious, viscid matter, which serves as a cement to unite other substances. It is extracted from the skins, parings, &c., of animals, as of oxen, calves, or sheep, by boiling them to a jelly.

GLUE, *v. t.* [Fr. *gluer.*] [*Encyc. Parr.*

1. To join with glue or a viscous substance. Cabinet-makers *glue* together some parts of furniture.

2. To unite; to hold together. *Newton.*

[This word is now seldom used in *a figurative sense*. The phrases, to *glue* friends together, vices *glue* us to low pursuits or pleasures, found in writers of the last century, are not now used, or are deemed inelegant.]

GLUE'-BOIL-ER, *n.* [*glue* and *boil.*] One whose occupation is to make glue.

GLUED, (glūde,) *pp.* United or cemented with glue.

GLU'ER, *n.* One who cements with glue.

GLU'EY, *a.* Viscous; glutinous.

GLU'EY-NESS, *n.* The quality of being gluey.

GLU'ING, *ppr.* Cementing with glue.

GLU'ISH, *a.* Having the nature of glue. *Sherwood.*

GLUM, *a.* [Scot. *gloum*, a frown.]

Frowning; sullen. [*Colloquial.*]

GLUM, *n.* Sullenness; and, as a verb, to look sullen. [*Not in use.*]

GLUM, *v. i.* [from *gloom.*] To look sourly; to be sour of countenance. [*Obs.*]

GLU MA'CEOUS, *a.* Having glumes; consisting of glumes. *Barton.*

GLUME, *n.* [L. *gluma*, from *glubo*, to bark or peel, or Gr. γλυφω.]

In *botany*, the calyx or corol of grain and grasses, formed of valves, embracing the seed, often terminated by the *arista* or beard, the husk or chaff of grain. *Milne. Martyn.*

GLUM'MY, *a.* Dark; gloomy; dismal.

GLO'MOUS, *a.* A *glumous* flower is a kind of aggregate flower, having a filiform receptacle, with a common glume at the base. *Martyn.*

GLUT, *v. t.* [L. *glutio*; Fr. *engloutir*; Russ. *glotayu*, to swallow; W. *gluth*, a glutton; *gluthu*, to gormandize; from *lluth*, a swallow, greediness; It. *ghiotto*, Low L. *gluto*, a glutton; Heb. Ch. בלע. (See Arabic غلغ.) Class Ld, No. 17. The sense is to crowd, to stuff.]

1. To swallow, or to swallow greedily; to gorge. *Milton.*

2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to surfeit; to disgust; as, to *glut* the appetites. *Denham.*

3. To feast or delight even to satiety.

His faithful heart, a bloody sacrifice,
Torn from his breast, to *glut* the tyrant's eyes. *Dryden.*

4. To fill or furnish beyond sufficiency, as, to *glut* the market.

5. To saturate. *Boyle.*

GLUT, *n.* That which is swallowed. *Milton.*

2. Plenty even to loathing.

He shall find himself miserable, even in the very *glut* of his delights. *L'Estrange.*

A *glut* of study and retirement. *Pope.*

3. More than enough; superabundance. *B. Jonson.*

4. Any thing that fills or obstructs the passage. *Woodward.*

5. A large wooden wedge. *New England.*

GLU'TE-AL, *a.* [Gr. γλουτος, nates.]

The *gluteal artery*, is a branch of the hypogastric or internal iliac artery, which supplies the gluteal muscles. *Coxe. Hooper.*

The *gluteal muscles*, are three large muscles on each side, which make up the fleshy part of the buttocks. *Parr.*

GLU'TEN, *n.* [L. See GLUE.] A tough, elastic substance, of a grayish color, which becomes brown and brittle by drying; found in the flour of wheat and other grain. It contributes much to the nutritive quality of flour, and gives tenacity to its paste. A similar substance is found in the juices of certain plants. *Brande.*

GLU'TE-US, *n.* The large, thick muscle on which we sit.

GLU'TIN-ATE, *v. t.* To unite with glue; to cement. *Bailey.*

GLU'TIN-A-TED, *pp.* United with glue.

GLU'TIN-A-TING, *ppr.* Uniting with glue.

GLU-TIN-A'TION, *n.* The act of uniting with glue. *Bailey.*

GLU'TIN-A-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of cementing; tenacious.

GLU-TIN-OS'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being glutinous; viscousness.

GLU'TIN-OUS, *a.* [L. *glutinosus.*]

1. Viscous; viscid; tenacious; having the quality of glue; resembling glue. Starch is *glutinous.*

2. In *botany*, besmeared with a slippery moisture; as, a *glutinous* leaf. *Martyn.*

GLU'TIN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Viscosity; viscidity; the quality of glue; tenacity. *Cheyne.*

GLUT'TED, *pp.* Cloyed; filled beyond sufficiency.

GLUT'TON, (glut'n,) *n.* [Low L. *gluto*; Fr. *glouton.* See GLUT.]

1. One who indulges to excess in eating.

2. One eager of any thing to excess.

[illegible] *Granville.*

3. In [illegible], the Gulo [illegible], found in the north of [illegible]. It grows to the length of [illegible] moves [illegible]. It [illegible], and, in order to catch its prey, it climbs a tree, and from that darts down upon a deer or other animal. It is named from its voracious appetite. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

Its voracity has been ridiculously exaggerated. *Cuvier.*

GLUT'TON-IZE, *v. i.* To eat to excess; to eat voraciously; [illegible] to excess; to be luxurious. [illegible]

GLUT'TON-LIKE, *a.* Like a glutton; greedy.

GLUT'TON-OUS, } *a.* Given to excessive eating;
GLUT'TON-ISH, } indulging the appetite for food to excess; as, a *gluttonous* age. *Raleigh.*

2. Consisting in excessive eating; as, *gluttonous* delight. *Milton.*

GLUT'TON-OUS-LY, *adv.* With the voracity of a glutton; with excessive eating.

GLUT'TON-Y, *n.* Excess in eating; extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food.

2. Luxury of the table.

Their sumptuous *gluttonies* and gorgeous feasts *Milton.*

3. Voracity of appetite. *Encyc.*

GLYC'E-RIN, *n.* [Gr. γλυκυς, sweet.]

A sweet substance that forms the basis of fatty matter; a transparent liquid, without color or smell, of a sirupy consistence. *Ure.*

GLY-CO'NI-AN, } *a.* [Low L. *glyconium.*]
GLY-CON'IC, }

Denoting a kind of verse in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of three feet, a spondee, a choriamb, and a pyrrhic; as, *glyconic* measure. *Johnson.*

GLY-CYR'RHI-ZIN, *n.* [Gr. γλυκυς, sweet, and ῥιζ, a root.] A peculiar saccharine matter obtained from the root of the *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, or common liquorice. *Brande.*

GLYN. See GLEN.

GLYPH, (glif,) *n.* [Gr. γλυφη, from γλυφω, to carve.] In *sculpture* and *architecture*, a notch, canal, channel, or cavity, intended as an ornament, and usually perpendicular. *Chambers.*

GLYPH'IC, *n.* A picture or figure by which a word is implied. [See HIEROGLYPHIC.]

GLYP'TIC, *a.* In *mineralogy*, figured.

GLYP'TICS, *n.* [supra.] The art of engraving figures on precious stones.

GLYP'TO-DON, *n.* [Gr. γλυπτος, engraved, and οδους, tooth.]

An extinct quadruped of the Armadillo family, of the size of an ox, covered with scales, and having fluted teeth. *Mantell. Brande.*

GLYP-TO-GRAPH'IC, *a.* [Gr. γλυπτος and γραφω.] Describing the methods of engraving on precious stones.

GLYP-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Supra.] A description of the art of engraving on precious stones. *British Critic.*

GLYP-TO-THE'CA, *n.* [Gr. γλυφω and θηκη.] A building or room for the preservation of works of sculpture. *Brande.*

GNAR, (nar,) } *v. i.* [Sax. *gnyrran*, *gnornian*; Dan.
GNARL, (narl,) } *knurrer*; Sw. *knarra*; D. *gnorren*, *knorren*; G. *gnurren*, *knarren.*]

To growl; to murmur; to snarl.

And wolves are *gnarling* which shall gnaw thee first. *Shak.*

[GNAR is nearly obsolete.]

GNARL'ED, (narld,) *a.* Knotty; full of knots; as, the *gnarled* oak. *Shak.*

GNARL'Y, *a.* Knotty; full of knots; as, the *gnarly* oak. *Rich. Dict.*

GNASH, (nash,) *v. t.* [Dan. *knasker*; Sw. *gnissla* and *knastra.* Qu. D. *knarzen*, G. *knirrschen*, to gnash, and It. *ganascia*, the jaw.]

To strike the teeth together, as in anger or pain; as, to *gnash* the teeth in rage. *Dryden.*

GNASH, (nash,) *v. i.* To grind the teeth.

He shall *gnash* with his teeth and melt away. — Ps. cxii.

2. To rage even to collision with the teeth; to growl.

They *gnashed* on me with their teeth. — Ps. xxxv.

GNASH'ING, (nash'ing,) *ppr.* Striking the teeth together, as in anger, rage, or pain.

GNASH'ING, (nash'ing,) *n.* A grinding or striking of the teeth in rage or anguish.

There shall be weeping and *gnashing* of teeth — Matt. viii.

GNASH'ING-LY, *adv.* With gnashing.

GNAT, (nat,) *n.* [Sax. *gnæt.* Qu. Gr. κωνωψ.]

1. A name applied to several insects, of the genus Culex. Their mouth is formed by a flexible sheath, inclosing bristles pointed like stings. The sting is a tube containing five or six spiculæ of exquisite fineness, dentated or edged. The most troublesome of this genus is the musquito. *Encyc. Cyc.*

2. Any thing proverbially small.

Ye blind guides, who strain at a *gnat*, and swallow a camel. — Matt. xxiii.

GNAT'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A flower, called also BEE-FLOWER. *Johnson.*

GNA-THON'IC, (na-) } *a.* [L. *gnatho*, a flatter-
GNA-THON'IC-AL, (na-) } er.]

Flattering; deceitful. [Not used.]

GNAT'-SNAP-PER, *n.* A bird that catches gnats. *Hakewill.*

GNAT'-WORM, (nat'wurm,) *n.* A small water insect, produced by a gnat, and which, after its several changes, is transformed into a gnat, [illegible] form of a gnat. *Cyc.*

GNAW, (naw,) *v. t.* [Sax. *gnagan*; G. *nagen*; D. [illegible]; Gr. [illegible], to scrape; Ir. [illegible]; [illegible], a maggot, [illegible], to [illegible].]

1. To bite off by little and little; to [illegible] off with the fore teeth; to wear away by biting. The rat [illegible] worm gnaws the wood of a tree [illegible].

2. To eat by biting off small pieces of food with [illegible] fore teeth.

3. To bite in agony or rage.

They gnawed their tongues for pain. — Rev. xvi.

4. To waste; to fret; to corrode.

5. To pick with the teeth.

His bones clean picked; his very bones they *gnaw.* *Dryden.*

GNAW, (naw,) *v. i.* To use the teeth in biting.

I might well, like the spaniel, *gnaw* upon the chain that ties me. *Sidney.*

GNAW'ED, (nawd,) *pp.* or *a.* Bit; corroded.

GNAW'ER, (naw'er,) *n.* He or that which gnaws or corrodes.

GNAW'ING, (naw'ing,) *ppr.* or *a.* Biting off by little and little; corroding; eating by slow degrees.

GNEISS, (nice,) *n.* [Qu. Dan. *gnister*, Sw. *gnistas*, to sparkle.]

In *mineralogy*, a species of aggregated rock, composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica, of a structure more or less distinctly slaty. The layers, whether straight or curved, are frequently thick, but often vary considerably in the same specimen. It passes on one side into granite, from which it differs in its slaty structure, and on the other into mica-slate. It is rich in metallic ores. *Kirwan. Cleaveland.*

Gneiss often contains hornblende. The only difference between this and granite consists in the stratified and slaty disposition of gneiss. *Hitchcock.*

GNEIS'SOID, *a.* Having some of the characteristics of gneiss; applied to rocks of an intermediate character between granite and gneiss, or mica-slate and gneiss.

GNEIS'SOSE, *a.* Having the general structure of gneiss. *Lyell.*

GNOFF, (nof,) *n.* A miser. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

GNOME, (nome,) *n.* [Gr. γνωμη.]

1. An imaginary being, supposed by the cabalists to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, quarries, &c. *Encyc.*

2. A brief reflection or maxim. [*Not used.*]

GNOM'IC, (nom'ik,) } *a.* [Gr. γνωμη.]
GNOM'IC-AL, (nom'ik-al,) }

Sententious; uttering or containing maxims, or striking detached thoughts; as, *gnomic* poetry, like the book of Proverbs. [*Little used.*]

GNO-MO-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to gnomology.
GNO-MO-LOG'IC-AL, }

GNO-MOL'O-GY, (no-mol'o-jy,) *n.* [Gr. γνωμη, a maxim or sentence, and λογος, discourse.]

A collection of maxims, grave sentences, or reflections. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

GNO'MON, (no'mon,) *n.* [Gr. γνωμων, an index, from the root of γινωσκω, to know.]

1. In *dialing*, the style or pin, which by its shadow shows the hour of the day. The line whose shadow shows the time is parallel to the axis of the earth. *Brande.*

2. In *astronomy*, a style or column erected perpendicular to the horizon, for making astronomical observations. Its principal use was to find the altitude of the sun by measuring the length of its shadow. *Brande.*

3. The *gnomon* of a globe, is the index of the hour-circle. *Encyc.*

4. In *geometry*, the part of a parallelogram which remains when one of the parallelograms about its diagonal is removed. *Brande.*

GNO-MON'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the art of dial-
GNO-MON'IC-AL, } ing. *Chambers.*

Gnomonic projection. See PROJECTION.

GNO-MON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the principles of the gnomonic projection. *P. Cyc.*

GNO-MON'ICS, *n.* The art or science of dialing, or of constructing dials to show the hour of the day by the shadow of a gnomon.

GNO-MON-OL'O-GY, *n.* A treatise on dialing.

GNOS'TIC, (nos'tik,) *n.* [L. *gnosticus*; Gr. γνωστικος, from γινωσκω, to know.]

The Gnostics were a sect of philosophers that arose in the first ages of Christianity, who pretended they were the only men who had a true knowledge of the Christian religion. They formed for themselves a system of theology, agreeable to the philosophy of Pythagoras and Plato, to which they accommodated their interpretations of Scripture. They held that all natures, intelligible, intellectual, and material, are derived by successive emanations from the infinite fountain of Deity. These emanations they called *æons*, αιωνες. These doctrines were derived from the Oriental philosophy. *Encyc. Enfield.*

GNOS'TIC, (nos'tik,) *a.* Pertaining to the Gnostics or their doctrines.

GNOS'TI-CISM, (nos'te-sizm,) *n.* The doctrines, principles, or system of philosophy taught by the Gnostics. *Enfield.*

GNU, (nū,) *n.* The Catoblepas Gnu, a ruminant mammal of the tribe [illegible] Africa, whose form partakes of that of the horse, the ox, and the deer.

2. The draft iron attached to the end of a plow beam, (clevis, clevy.) [*Local.*]

GO, *v. i.*; *pret.* WENT; *pp.* GONE. WENT belongs to the root Sax. *wendan*, a different word. [Sax. *gan*; G. *gehen*; Dan. *gaaer*; Sw. *gå*; D. *gaan*; Basque, *joan.* This is probably a contracted word, but the original is obscure. In Goth. *gaggan*, to go, seems to be the Eng. *gang*; and *gad* may belong to a different family. The primary sense is to pass, and either to *go* or *come.* Sax. *ga forth*, go forth; *ga hither*, come hither; *her gæth*, he comes.]

1. In *a general sense*, to move; to pass; to proceed from one place, state, or station, to another; opposed to *resting.* A mill *goes* by water or by steam; a ship *goes* at the rate of five knots an hour; a clock *goes* fast or slow; a horse *goes* lame; a fowl or a ball *goes* with velocity through the air.

The mourners go about the streets. — Eccl. xii.

2. To walk; to move on the feet, or step by step. The child begins to *go* alone at a year old.

You know that love
Will creep in service where it cannot go. *Shak.*

3. To walk leisurely; not to run.

Thou must run to him; for thou hast staid so long that *going* will scarce serve the turn. *Shak.*

4. To travel; to journey by land or water. I must *go* to Boston; he has *gone* to Philadelphia; the minister is *going* to France.

5. To depart; to move from a place; opposed to *come.* The mail *goes* and comes every day, or twice a week.

I will let you go, that ye may sacrifice. — Ex. viii.

6. To proceed; to pass.

And so the jest *goes* round. *Dryden.*

7. To move; to pass in any manner or to any end; as, to *go* to bed; to *go* to dinner; to *go* to war.

8. To move or pass customarily from place to place, denoting custom or practice. The child *goes* to school; a ship *goes* regularly to London; we *go* to church.

9. To proceed from one state or opinion to another; to change. He *goes* from one opinion to another; his estate is *going* to ruin.

10. To proceed in mental operations; to advance; to penetrate. We can *go* but a very little way in developing the causes of things.

11. To proceed or advance in accomplishing an end. This sum will not *go* far toward full payment of the debt.

12. To apply; to be applicable. The argument *goes* to this point only; it *goes* to prove too much.

13. To apply one's self.

Seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, he went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sidney.*

14. To have recourse to; as, to *go* to law.

15. To be about to do; as, I was *going* to say; I am *going* to begin harvest. [This use is chiefly confined to the participle.]

16. To pass; to be accounted in value. All this *goes* for nothing, this coin *goes* for a crown.

17. To circulate; to pass in report. The story *goes*.

18. To pass; to be received; to be accounted or understood to be.

And the man *went* among men for an old man in the days of Saul.—1 Sam. xvii.

19. To move, or be in motion, as a machine. [See No. 1.]

20. To move, as a fluid; to flow.

The god I am, whose yellow water flows
Around these fields, and fattens as it *goes*,
Tiber my name. *Dryden.*

21. To have a tendency.

Against right reason all your counsels *go*. *Dryden.*

22. To be in compact or partnership.

They were to *go* equal shares in the booty. *L'Estrange.*

23. To be guided or regulated; to proceed by some principle or rule. We are to *go* by the rules of law, or according to the precepts of Scripture.

We are to *go* by another measure. *Sprat.*

24. To be pregnant. The females of different animals *go* some a longer, some a shorter time.

25. To pass; to be alienated in payment or exchange. If our exports are of less value than our imports, our money must *go* to pay the balance.

26. To be loosed or released; to be freed from restraint. Let me *go*; let *go* the hand.

27. To be expended. His estate *goes* or has *gone* for spirituous liquors. [See No. 24.]

28. To extend; to reach. The line *goes* from one end to the other. His land *goes* to the bank of the Hudson.

29. To extend or lead in any direction. This road *goes* to Albany.

30. To proceed; to extend. This argument *goes* far toward proving the point; it *goes* a great way toward establishing the innocence of the accused.

31. To have effect; to extend in effect; to avail; to be of force or value. Money *goes* further now than it did during the war.

32. To extend in meaning or purport.

His amorous expressions *go* no further than virtue may allow. *Dryden.*

[In the three last examples, the sense of *go* depends on *far*, *farther*, *further*.]

33. To have a currency or use, as custom, opinion, or manners.

I think, as the world *goes*, he was a good sort of man enough. *Arbuthnot.*

34. To contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be an ingredient; with *to* or *into*. The substances which *go into* this composition; many qualifications *go to* make up the well-bred man.

35. To proceed; to be carried on. The business *goes* on well.

36. To proceed to final issue; to terminate; to succeed.

Whether the cause *goes* for me or against me, you must pay me the reward. *Watts.*

37. To proceed in a train, or in consequences.

How *goes* the night, boy? *Shak.*

38. To fare; to be in a good or ill state. How *goes* it, comrade?

39. To have a tendency or effect; to operate.

These cases *go* to show that the court will vary the construction of instruments. *Mass. Reports.*

To go about; to set one's self to a business; to attempt; to endeavor.

They never *go about* to hide or palliate their vices. *Swift.*

2. In *seamen's language*, to tack; to turn the head of a ship.

To go abroad; to walk out of a house.

2. To be uttered, disclosed, or published.

To go against: to invade; to march to attack.

2. To be in opposition; to be disagreeable.

To go aside; to withdraw; to retire into a private situation.

2. To err; to deviate from the right way.

To go astray; to wander; to break from an inclosure; also, to leave the right course; to depart from law or rule; to sin; to transgress.

To go away; to depart; to go to a distance.

To go between; to interpose; to mediate; to attempt to reconcile or to adjust differences.

To go by; to pass near and beyond.

2. To pass away unnoticed; to omit.

3. To find or get in the conclusion.

In argument with men, a woman ever
Goes by the worse, whatever be her cause. *Milton.*

[A phrase now little used.]

To go down; to descend in any manner.

2. To fall; to come to nothing.

3. To be swallowed or received, not rejected. The doctrine of the divine right of kings will not *go down* in this period of the world.

To go for nothing; to have no meaning or efficacy.

To go forth; to issue or depart out of a place.

To go forward; to advance.

To go hard with; to be in danger of a fatal issue; to have difficulty to escape.

To go in; to enter.

To go in to; to have sexual commerce with. *Scripture.*

To go in and out; to do the business of life.

2. To go freely; to be at liberty. *John x.*

To go off; to depart to a distance; to leave a place or station.

2. To die; to decease.

3. To be discharged, as fire-arms; to explode.

To go on; to proceed; to advance forward.

2. To be put on, as a garment. The coat will not *go on*.

To go out; to issue forth; to depart from.

2. To go on an expedition. *Shak.*

3. To become extinct, as light or life; to expire. A candle *goes out*; fire *goes out*.

And life itself *goes out* at thy displeasure. *Addison.*

4. To become public. This story *goes out* to the world.

To go over; to read; to peruse; to study.

2. To examine; to view or review; as, to *go over* an account.

If we *go over* the laws of Christianity. *Tillotson.*

3. To think over; to proceed or pass in mental operation.

4. To change sides; to pass from one party to another.

5. To revolt.

6. To pass from one side to the other, as of a river.

To go through; to pass in a substance; as, to *go through* water.

2. To execute; to accomplish; to perform thoroughly; to finish; as, to *go through* an operation.

3. To suffer; to bear; to undergo; to sustain to the end; as, to *go through* a long sickness; to *go through* an operation.

To go through with; to execute effectually.

To go under; to be talked of or known, as by a title or name; as, to *go under* the name of reformers.

To go up; to ascend; to rise.

To go upon; to proceed as on a foundation; to take as a principle supposed or settled; as, to *go upon* a supposition.

To go with; to accompany; to pass with others.

2. To side with; to be in party or design with.

To go ill with; to have ill fortune; not to prosper.

To go well with; to have good fortune; to prosper.

To go without; to be or remain destitute.

Go to; come, move, begin; *a phrase of exhortation*; also a phrase of scornful exhortation.

GŌ'-BE-TWEEN, *n.* [*go* and *between*.] An interposer; one who transacts business between parties. *Shak.*

GŌ'-BY, *n.* [*go* and *by*.] Evasion; escape by artifice. *Collier.*

2. A passing without notice; a thrusting away; a shifting off; as, to give a proposal the *go-by*.

GŌ'-CART, *n.* [*go* and *cart*.] A machine with wheels, in which children learn to walk without danger of falling.

GŌAD, *n.* [Sax. *gad*, a goad; Sw. *gadd*, a sting; Scot. *gad*, a goad, a rod, the point of a spear; Ir. *gath*, *goth*, a goad; W. *goth*, a push. The sense is, a shoot, a point.]

A pointed instrument used to stimulate a beast to move faster.

GŌAD, *v. t.* To prick; to drive with a goad.

2. To incite; to stimulate; to instigate; to urge forward, or to rouse by any thing pungent, severe, irritating, or inflaming. He was *goaded* by sarcastic remarks or by abuse; *goaded* by desire or other passion.

GŌAD'ED, *pp.* Pricked; pushed on by a goad; instigated.

GŌAD'ING, *ppr.* Pricking; driving with a goad; inciting; urging on; rousing.

GŌAL, *n.* [Fr. *gaule*, a long pole; W. *gwyal*, Arm. *goalenn*, a staff.]

1. The point set to bound a race, and to which they run; the mark.

Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the *goal*
With rapid wheels. *Milton.*

2. Any starting post. *Milton.*

3. The end or final purpose; the end to which a design tends, or which a person aims to reach or accomplish.

Each individual seeks a several *goal*. *Pope.*

GŌAR, *n.* More usually GORE, which see.

GŌAR'ISH, *a.* Patched; mean. [*Obs.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

GŌAT, *n.* [Sax. *gat*; D. *geit*; G. *geiss*; Sw. *get*; Dan. *gedebuk*, a he-goat; Russ. *koza*.]

An animal or quadruped of the genus Capra. The horns are hollow, turned upward, erect, and scabrous. Goats are nearly of the size of sheep, but stronger, less timid, and more agile. They delight to frequent rocks and mountains, and subsist on scanty, coarse food. The milk of the goat is sweet, nourishing, and medicinal, and the flesh furnishes provisions to the inhabitants of countries where they abound.

GŌAT'-CHAF'ER, *n.* An insect, a kind of beetle. *Bailey.*

GŌAT'FISH, *n.* A fish of the Mediterranean, *Balistes capriscus*. *Booth.*

GŌAT'HERD, *n.* One whose occupation is to tend goats. *Spenser.*

GŌAT'ISH, *a.* Resembling a goat in any quality; of a rank smell. *More.*

2. Lustful. *Shak.*

GŌAT'ISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a goat; lustfully.

GŌAT'ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being goatish; lustfulness.

GŌAT-MAR'JO-RAM, *n.* Goat-beard.

GŌAT'-MILK-ER, *n.* A kind of bird, so called from being supposed to suck goats; the goat-sucker. *Bailey.*

GŌAT'S'-BEARD, *n.* In *botany*, a plant of the genus Tragopogon.

GŌAT'SKIN, *n.* The skin of a goat. *Pope.*

GŌAT'S'-ROE, *n.* A plant of the genus Galega.

GŌAT'S'-STŌNES, *n.* The *greater goat's-stones* is the Satyrium; the *lesser*, the Orchis.

GŌAT'S'-THORN, *n.* A plant of the genus Astragalus.

GŌAT'-SUCK-ER, *n.* In *ornithology*, a bird of the genus Caprimulgus, so called from the opinion that it would suck goats. It is called, also, the *fern-owl*. In Bailey, it is called a *goat-milker*.

GOB, *n.* [Fr. *gobe*; W. *gob*, a heap. Qu. Heb. גב, a hill, a boss; Ch. גבא *geba*, to raise.]

A little mass or collection; a mouthful. [*A low word.*] *L'Estrange.*

GOB'BET, *n.* [Fr. *gobe*, supra.]

A small piece; a mouthful; a lump. *Shak. Addison.*

GOB'BET, *v. t.* To swallow in masses or mouthfuls [*A low word.*] *L'Estrange.*

GOB'BET-LY, *adv.* In pieces. *Hulcet.*

GOB'BING, *n.* In *mining*, the refuse thrown back into the excavations remaining after the removal of the coal. *Brande.*

GOB'BLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *gober*, to swallow.]

To swallow in large pieces; to swallow hastily. *Prior. Swift.*

GOB'BLE, *v. i.* To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey. *Prior.*

GOB'BLED, *pp.* Swallowed hastily.

GOB'BLER, *n.* One who swallows in haste; a greedy eater; a gormandizer.

2. A name sometimes given to the turkey-cock.

GOB'BLING, *ppr.* Swallowing hastily.

2. Making a noise like a turkey.

GOB'E-LIN, *a.* A term applied to a species of rich tapestry in France. The term is derived from Gilles *Gobelins*, a celebrated dyer in the reign of Francis I. *Dict. de l'Acad.*

GOB'LET, *n.* [Fr. *gobelet*; Arm. *gob* or *gobelod*; Heb. גבין.]

A kind of cup or drinking vessel without a handle.

We love not loaded boards and *goblets* crowned. *Denham.*

GOB'LIN, *n.* [Fr. *gobelin*; G. *kobold*, a goblin; D. *kabouter*, a boy, an elf; *kabouter-mannetje*, a goblin; Arm. *gobylin*; W. *coblyn*, a knocker, a thumper, a pecker, a fiend; *cobiaw*, to knock; from *cob*, a top, a thump.]

1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom.

To whom the *goblin*, full of wrath, replied. *Milton.*

2. A fairy; an elf. *Shak.*

GŌ'BY, *n.* A name given to certain spinous-finned fishes, allied to the blenny, and forming the genus Gobius. They are mostly small sea-fishes, and can live for some time out of the water. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

GOD, *n.* [Sax. *god*; G. *gott*; D. *god*; Sw. and Dan. *gud*; Goth. *goth* or *guth*; Pers. خدا *goda* or *choda*; Hindoo, *khoda*, *codam*. As this word and *good* are written exactly alike in Saxon, it has been inferred that *God* was named from his *goodness*. But the corresponding words in most of the other languages are not the same, and I believe no instance can be

found of a name given to the Supreme Being from the attribute of goodness. It is probably an idea too remote from the rude conceptions of men in early ages. Except the word *Jehovah*, I have found the name of the Supreme Being to be usually taken from his supremacy or power, and to be equivalent to lord or ruler, from some root signifying to press or exert force. Now, in the present case, we have evidence that this is the sense of this word; for, in Persic, *goda* is rendered *dominus, possessor, princeps*, as is a derivative of the same word. See Cast *Lex.* col. 331.]

1. The Supreme Being; Jehovah; the eternal and infinite Spirit, the Creator, and the Sovereign of the universe.

God is a spirit; and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. — John iv.

2. A false god; a heathen deity; an idol.

Fear not the *gods* of the Amorites. — Judges vi.

3. A prince; a ruler; a magistrate or judge; an angel. Thou shalt not revile the *gods*, nor curse the ruler of thy people. *Exod.* xxii. *Ps.* xcvii.

[*Gods* here is a bad translation.]

4. Any person or thing exalted too much in estimation, or deified and honored as the chief good.

Whose *god* is their belly. — Phil. iii.

GOD, *v. t.* To deify. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

GOD'CHILD, *n.* [*god* and *child.*] One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism, and promises to see educated as a Christian.

GOD'DAUGH-TER, (-daw-ter,) *n.* [*god* and *daughter.*] A female for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism. [See Godfather.]

GOD'DESS, *n.* A female deity; a heathen deity of the female sex.

When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a crowd of *goddesses*, she was distinguished by her graceful stature and superior beauty. *Addison.*

2. In *the language of love*, a woman of superior charms or excellence.

GOD'DESS-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a goddess. *Pope.*

GOD'FA-THER, *n.* [Sax. *god* and *fader.* The Saxons used, also, *godsibb*, good relation.]

A man who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism, in the English and Roman Catholic churches; who makes himself a surety for the child, that he will "forsake the devil and all his works, and constantly believe God's holy word, and obediently keep his commandments."

[Bingham maintains that, during the four first centuries, there was but one sponsor for a child, and that one the parent, or some person who had the charge of it. Afterward, the number of sponsors was increased, and the parents excluded from the office. *Murdock.*]

GOD'FA-THER, *v. t.* To act as godfather; to take under one's fostering care. *Burke.*

GOD'HEAD, (god'hed,) *n.* [*god* and Sax. *hade*, state.]

1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature or essence; *applied to the true God, and to heathen deities.* *Milton. Prior.*

2. A deity in person; a god or goddess. *Dryden.*

GOD'LESS, *a.* Having no reverence for God; impious; ungodly; irreligious; wicked. *Hooker.*

2. Atheistical; having no belief in the existence of God. *Milton.*

GOD'LESS-LY, *adv.* Irreverently; atheistically.

GOD'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being impious or irreligious. *Bp. Hall.*

GOD'LIKE, *a.* Resembling God; divine.

2. Resembling a deity, or heathen divinity.

3. Of superior excellence; as, *godlike* virtue; a *godlike* prince.

GOD'LIKE-NESS, *n.* The state of being godlike.

GOD'LI-LY, *adv.* Piously; righteously. *H. Wharton.*

GOD'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *godly.*] Piety; belief in God, and reverence for his character and laws.

2. A religious life; a careful observance of the laws of God, and performance of religious duties, proceeding from love and reverence for the divine character and commands; Christian obedience.

Godliness is profitable unto all things. — 1 Tim. iv.

3. Revelation; the system of Christianity.

Without controversy, great is the mystery of *godliness*; God was manifest in the flesh. — 1 Tim. iii.

GOD'LING, *n.* A little deity; a diminutive god; as, a puny *godling*. *Dryden.*

GOD'LY, *a.* [*godlike.*] Pious; reverencing God, and his character and laws.

2. Living in obedience to God's commands, from a principle of love to him and reverence of his character and precepts; religious; righteous; as, a *godly* person.

3. Pious; conformed to God's law; as, a *godly* life.

GOD'LY, *adv.* Piously; righteously.

All that will live *godly* in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution. — 2 Tim. iii.

GOD'LY-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* [Sax. *god*, good, and *head.*]

Goodness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

GOD'MOTH-ER, (-muth'er,) *n.* [*god* and *mother.*] A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism. [See Godfather.]

GÒ-DOWN', *n.* In *the East Indies*, a corruption of the Malay word *godong*, a warehouse. *Smart.*

GO-DROON', *n.* [Fr. *godron*, a ruffle or puff.]

In *architecture*, a kind of inverted fluting or beading for ornament. *Elmes.*

GOD'SEND, *n.* Something sent by God; an unexpected acquisition or piece of good fortune.

GOD'SHIP, *n.* Deity; divinity; the rank or character of a god.

O'er hills and dales their *godships* came. *Prior.*

GOD'SMITH, *n.* A maker of idols. *Dryden.*

GOD'SON, (-sun,) *n.* [Sax. *godsunu.*]

One for whom another has been sponsor at the font.

GOD'SPEED, *n.* Good speed, that is, success. 2 John 10.

GOD'S'-PEN-NY, *n.* An earnest-penny. *Beaum. & Fl.*

GOD'WARD, *adv.* Toward God. [*An ill-formed word.*]

GOD'WIT, *n.* [Ice. *god* and *veide.*]

A name common to a genus of birds, the Limosa, having long legs and long, flexible bills. The Black-tailed Godwit, in its summer plumage, has the feathers on the head, neck, and back, of a light reddish-brown, those on the belly white, and the tail is regularly barred with black and white. This bird frequents fens and the banks of rivers, and its flesh is esteemed a great delicacy. *Partington.*

GOD'YELD, } *adv.* [Supposed to be contracted from
GOD'YIELD, } *good*, or *god*, and *shield.*]

A term of thanks. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

GŌ'EL, *a.* [Sax. *gealew.*]

Yellow. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

GŌ'EN, *part. pret.* of Go, formerly so written.

GŌ'ER, *n.* [from *go.*] One that goes; a runner or walker; one that has a gait, good or bad. *Wotton.*

2. One that transacts business between parties; *in a dull sense.* *Shak.*

3. A fool. *Chapman.*

4. A term applied to a horse; as, a good *goer*; a safe *goer.* [*Unusual in the United States.*]

GŌ'E-TY, *n.* [Gr. *γοητεια.*] [*Beaum. & Fl.*

Invocation of evil spirits. [*Not in use.*] *Hallowell.*

GOFF, *n.* [Qu. W. *gofal*, contracted, a word composed of *go* and *ffol*, foolish; or Fr. *goffe*; or a contraction of D. *kolf*, a club.]

A foolish clown; also, a game [*Obs.*] [See Golf.]

GOFF'ISH, *a.* Foolish; stupid. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

GOG, *n.* [W. *gog*, activity, rapidity; probably allied to *gig.* See Agog.]

Haste; ardent desire to go. *Beaum. & Fl.*

GOG'GLE, (gog'l,) *v. i.* [W. *gogelu*, to shun; *go*, a prefix, and *gelu*, from *cel*, a shelter, coinciding with L. *celo*; or from *gog.*]

To strain or roll the eyes.

And wink and *goggle* like an owl. *Hudibras.*

GOG'GLE, *a.* Having full eyes; staring. *B. Jonson.*

GOG'GLE, *n.* A strained or affected rolling of the eye.

GOG'GLED, *a.* Prominent; staring, as the eye. *Herbert.*

GOG'GLE-EYE, *n.* A rolling or staring eye. *B. Jonson.*

GOG'GLE-EY-ED, (gog'l-ide,) *a.* Having prominent, distorted, or rolling eyes. *Ascham.*

GOG'GLES, (gog'glz,) *n. pl.* [W. *gogelu*, to shelter. See Goggle, the verb.]

1. In *surgery*, instruments used to cure squinting, or the distortion of the eyes which occasions it. *Encyc.*

2. Cylindrical tubes, in which are fixed glasses for defending the eyes from cold, dust, &c., and sometimes with colored glasses, to abate the intensity of light.

3. Blinds for horses that are apt to take fright.

GŌ'ING, *ppr.* [from *go.*] Moving; walking; traveling; turning; rolling; flying; sailing, &c.

GŌ'ING, *n.* The act of moving in any manner.

2. The act of walking. *Shak.*

3. Departure. *Milton.*

4. Pregnancy. *Grew.*

5. Procedure; way; course of life; behavior; deportment; used chiefly in the plural.

His eyes are on the ways of man, and he seeth all his *goings*. — Job xxxiv.

6. Procedure; course of providential agency or government.

They have seen thy *goings*, O God; even the *goings* of my God, my King, in the sanctuary. — Ps. lxviii.

Going out, } In *Scripture*, utmost extremity or
Goings out, } limit; the point where an extended body terminates. *Num.* xxxiv. 5, 9.

2. Departure or journeying. *Num.* xxxiii.

GOI'TER, }
GOI'TRE, } *n.* [Fr. *goitre.*]

The bronchocele; a cellulose or cystose tumor, the cells oval, currant-sized, or grape-sized, containing a serous fluid; sometimes their contents are caseous. It is seated in the thyroid gland, and appears on the anterior part of the neck. The same disease affects the testes and the female breasts, but in these situations is not called *bronchocele.* Cellular sarcoma is a name applicable to the disease in all locations.

The inhabitants of this part of the Valais are subject to *goitres.* *Coxe, Switz.*

GOI'TER-ED, }
GOI'TRED, } *a.* Affected with goiter.
GOI'TROUS, *a.* [Fr. *goitreux.*]

1. Pertaining to the goiter; partaking of the nature of bronchocele.

3. Affected with bronchocele. *Journ. of Science.*

Let me not be understood as insinuating that the inhabitants in general are either *goitrous* or idiots. *Coxe, Switz.*

GŌ'LA, *n.* [It.; L. *gula.*]

In *architecture*, the same as Cymatium or Cyma.

GŌLD, *n.* [Sax. *gold*; G. *gold*; D. *goud*, a contracted word; Sw. and Dan. *guld*, from *gul, gul*, yellow. Hence the original pronunciation *goold*, still retained by some people. The Dan. *gul* is in Sax. *gealew*, whence our *yellow*, that is, primarily, *bright*, from the Celtic, W. *gawl, galau, gole*, light, splendor; Gaelic *geal*, bright; Ar. جلا *egala*, to be clear or bright. Class Gl, No. 7.]

1. A precious metal of a bright yellow color, and the most ductile and malleable of all the metals. It is the heaviest metal except platinum, and, being a very dense, fixed substance, and not liable to be injured by air, it is well fitted to be used as coin, or a representative of commodities in commerce. Its ductility and malleability render it the most suitable metal for gilding. It is often found native in solid masses, as in Hungary and Peru; though generally in combination with silver, copper, or iron. *Encyc.*

2. Money.

For me the *gold* of France did not seduce. *Shak.*

3. Something pleasing or valuable; as, a heart of *gold.* *Shak.*

4. A bright yellow color; as, a flower edged with *gold.*

5. Riches; wealth.

Gold of pleasure; a plant of the genus Camelina, bearing yellow flowers, sometimes cultivated for the oil of its seeds.

GŌLD, *a.* Made of gold; consisting of gold; as, a *gold* chain.

GŌLD'BEAT-EN, (-bēt'n,) *a.* Gilded. [*Little used.*]

GŌLD'BEAT-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold for gilding. *Boyle.*

Goldbeater's skin; the intestines of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of the metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced very thin, and made fit to be applied to cuts and fresh wounds. *Quincy.*

GŌLD'BEAT-ING, *n.* The art or process of reducing gold to extremely thin leaves, by beating with a hammer. *Ure.*

GŌLD'BOUND, *a.* Encompassed with gold. *Shak.*

GŌLD COAST, *n.* In *geography*, the coast of Africa where gold is found; being a part of the coast of Guinea.

GOLD'-DUST, *n.* Gold in very fine particles.

GŌLD'EN, (gōld'n,) *a.* Made of gold; consisting of gold.

2. Bright; shining; splendid; as, the *golden* sun.

Reclining soft on many a *golden* cloud. *Rowe.*

3. Yellow; of a gold color; as, a *golden* harvest; *golden* fruit.

4. Excellent; most valuable; as, the *golden* rule. *Watts.*

5. Happy; pure; as, the *golden* age, the fabulous age of primeval simplicity and purity of manners in rural employments.

6. Preëminently favorable or auspicious; as, *golden* opinions. *Shak.*

Let not slip the *golden* opportunity. *Hamilton.*

Golden number; in *chronology*, a number showing the year of the moon's cycle.

Golden rule; in *arithmetic*, the rule of three, or rule of proportion.

GŌLD'EN-CLUB, *n.* An aquatic plant, bearing yellow flowers.

GŌLD'EN-CUPS, *n.* A plant of the genus Ranunculus.

GŌLD'EN-EYE, (gōld'n-I,) *n.* A species of duck.

GŌLD'EN FLEECE, *n.* In *mythology*, the fleece of gold taken from the ram that bore Phryxus through the air to Colchis, and in quest of which Jason undertook the Argonautic expedition. *Ed. Encyc.*

GŌLD'EN-LOOK-ING, *a.* Appearing like gold.

GŌLD'EN-LUNG'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Hieracium.

GŌLD'EN-LY, *adv.* Splendidly; delightfully. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

GŌLD'EN-MAID'EN-HAIR, *n.* A plant of the genus Polytrichum.

GŌLD'EN-MOUSE'EAR, *n.* A plant of the genus Hieracium.

GŌLD'EN-ROD, *n.* A tall, coarse-looking herb, bearing yellow flowers; a name common to plants of the genus Solidago. *Partington.*

GŌLD'EN-ROD'-TREE, *n.* A shrub of the Canary Isles, of the genus Bosea. *Loudon.*

GŌLD'EN-SAM'PHIRE, *n.* A plant, the *Inula crithmifolia.* *Lee.*

GŌLD'EN-SAX'I-FRAGE, *n.* A plant, the *Chrysosplenium.*

GŌLD'EN-THIS'TLE, (gōld'n-this'l,) *n.* A plant of the genus Scolymus, bearing yellow flowers.

GŌLD'EN-TRESS-ED, *a.* Having tresses like gold.

GŌLD'EN-WING-ED, *a.* Having wings like gold.

GŌLD'FINCH, *n.* [Sax. *goldfinc.*]

The *Fringilla carduelis*, a beautiful singing-bird, so named from the color of its wings.

GŌLD'-FIND-ER, *n.* One who finds gold; one who empties jakes. *Swift.*

GŌLD'-FISH, } *n.* A fish of the genus Cyprinus,
GŌLD'EN-FISH, } of the size of a pilchard, so named from its bright color. These fishes are bred by the Chinese, in small ponds, in basins or porcelain vessels, and kept for ornament.

GŌLD'HAM-MER, *n.* A kind of bird. *Dict.*

GŌLD'-HILT-ED, *a.* Having a golden hilt.

GŌLD'ING, *n.* A sort of apple. *Dict.*

GŌLD'-LACE, *n.* A lace wrought with gold.

GŌLD'-LAC-ED, (-lāste,) *a.* Trimmed with gold lace.

GŌLD'-LEAF, *n.* Gold foliated or beaten into a thin leaf.

GŌLD'LESS, *a.* Destitute of gold.

GŌLD'NEY, *n.* A fish, the gilthead. *Dict.*

GŌLD'-PLEAS-URE, *n.* [For Gold-of-Pleasure.] A plant of the genus Camelina.

GŌLD'-PROOF, *a.* Proof against bribery or temptation by money. *Beaum. & Fl.*

GŌLD'-SIZE, *n.* A size or glue for burnishing gilding. *Encye.*

GŌLD'SMITH, *n.* An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold and silver.

2. A banker; one who manages the pecuniary concerns of others. *Goldsmiths* were formerly bankers in England, but in America the practice does not exist, nor is the word used in this sense.

GŌLD'-STICK, *n.* A colonel of a regiment of English lifeguards, who attends his sovereign on state occasions.

GŌLD'-THREAD, (-thred,) *n.* A thread formed of flatted gold laid over a thread of silk, by twisting it with a wheel and iron bobbins. *Ure.*

2. A small, evergreen plant, Coptis trifolia; so called from its fibrous, yellow roots. *United States.*

GŌLD'-WIRE, *n.* Wire made of gold; *usually*, silver wire gilded, or wire made from an ingot of silver, superficially covered with gold, and drawn through small, round holes. *Ure, Hebert.*

GŌLD'Y-LOCKS, *n.* A name given to certain plants of the genera Chrysocoma and Gnaphalium.

GOLF, *n.* [D. *kolf*, a club or bat; Dan. *kolv*, the butt end of a gun-stock.]

A game with a small ball and a bat or club crooked at the lower end, in which he who drives the ball into a series of small holes in the ground with the fewest strokes is the winner. *Strutt.*

GOLL, *n.* [Gr. γαλον, a cavity, and the hollow of the hand. Qu. is this the Celtic form of *vola*?]

Hands; paws; claws. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Sidney.*

GO-LOE'-SHOE, (go-lō'shoo,) *n.* [Arm. *golo*, or *golei*, to cover.]

An over-shoe; a shoe worn over another to keep the foot dry.

GO-LORE', *n.* Plenty; abundance. [*Obs.*] [See Galore.]

GOLT'SHUT, *n.* A small ingot of gold; in *Japan*, of silver, serving for money. *Smart.*

GOM, *n.* [Sax. *gum*; Goth. *guma.*]

A man. [*Obs.*]

GOM'AN, *n.* [Probably from *good man.*] A husband; a master of a family. [*Obs.*]

GOM-PHI'A-SIS, *n.* [Gr. γομφος, a nail.]

A disease of the teeth, when they loosen and fall out of their sockets. *Brande.*

GOM-PHOSIS, *n.* [Gr.] The immovable articulation of the teeth with the jaw-bone, like a nail in a board.

GO-MO'TI, *n.* A fibrous substance, resembling horse-hair, obtained from a kind of palm-tree, (*Borassus gomutus,*) of the Indian islands, and used for making cordage. *M'Culloch.*

GON'DO-LA, *n.* [It. *id.*; Fr. *gondole*; Arm. *gondolenn.*]

1. A flat-bottomed pleasure-boat, very long and narrow, used at Venice, in Italy, on the canals. It is painted black, and has a small cabin furnished with black curtains. A gondola of middle size is about thirty feet long and four broad, terminating at each end in a sharp, dirt or peak rising to the hight of a man. It is usually rowed by two men, called *gondoliers*, who propel the boat by pushing the oars. The gondola is also used in other parts of Italy for a passage boat. *Encye.*

2. A flat-bottomed boat for carrying produce, &c. *United States.*

GON-DO-LIER', *n.* A man who rows a gondola.

GONE, (pronounced nearly *gawn.*) *pp.* of Go. Departed.

It was told Solomon that Shimei had *gone* from Jerusalem to Gath. — 1 Kings ii.

2. Advanced; forward in progress; with *far*, *farther*, or *further*; as, a man *far gone* in intemperance.

3. Ruined; undone. Exert yourselves, or we are *gone.*

4. Past; as, these happy days are *gone*; sometimes with *by.* Those times are *gone by.*

5. Lost.

When her masters saw that the hope of their gains was *gone.* — Acts xvi.

6. Departed from life; deceased; dead.

GON'FA-LON, } *n.* [*gonfanon*, Chaucer; Fr. *gonfa-*
GON'FA-NON, } *lon*; Sax. *guthfana*, war-flag, composed of *guth*, war, Ir. *cath* or *cad*, W. *cad*, and Sax. *fana*, Goth. *fana*, L. *pannus*, cloth; in Sax. a flag.]

An ensign or standard; colors. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

GON-FA-LON-IER', *n.* A chief standard-bearer. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Wren.*

GONG, *n.* [Sax. *gang.*]

1. A privy or jakes. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. A Chinese instrument made of an alloy of copper and tin, of a circular form, producing, when struck, a very loud and harsh sound.

GO-NI-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. γωνια, angle, and μετρον, measure.]

An instrument for measuring solid angles, as the angles of crystals, &c., or the inclination of planes. *Cyc.*

Reflecting goniometer; an instrument for measuring the angles of crystals by reflection. *Wollaston.*

GO-NI-O-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a goniometer. *Goniometrical lines* are used for measuring the quantity of angles. *Chambers.*

GO-NI-OM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring solid angles.

GON-OR-RHE'A, *n.* [Gr. γονος, semen, and ῥεω, to flow.]

A specific, contagious inflammation of the male urethra, or the female vagina, attended, from its early stages, with a profuse secretion of much mucus, intermingled with a little pus. This secretion contains the contagion of the disease. The disease is not a real *gonorrhœa*, but a *urethritis*, or *elytritis.*

GOOD, *a.* [Sax. *god*, or *good*; Goth. *goda*, *gods*, *goth*; G. *gut*; D. *goed*; Sw. and Dan. *god*; Gr. α, a *not*; Pers. جود *egod.* In Russ. *godnei*, fit, suitable, seems to be the same word. The primary sense is strong, from extending, advancing, whence free, large, abundant, fit, and particularly, strong, firm, valid, (like *valid*, from *valeo*: *worth*, *virtue*, from *vireo*: Sax. *duguth*, virtue, from *dugan*, to be strong.) In the phrase a *good* deal, we observe the sense of extending; in the phrases a *good* title, a medicine *good* for a disease, we observe the sense of strong, efficacious. Ar. جاد *gauda*, to be liberal or copious, to overflow, to be good, to become better or more firm. See also جدا *gada*, to be useful, profitable, or convenient. This word *good* has not the comparative and superlative degrees of comparison; but instead of them, *better* and *best*, from another root, are used. Class Gd, No. 3, 8.]

1. Valid; legally firm; not weak or defective; having strength adequate to its support; as, a *good* title; a *good* deed; a *good* claim.

2. Valid; sound; not weak, false, or fallacious; as, a *good* argument.

3. Complete, or sufficiently perfect, in its kind; having the physical qualities best adapted to its design and use; opposed to *bad*, *imperfect*, *corrupted*, *impaired.* We say, *good* timber, *good* cloth, a *good* soil, a *good* color.

And God saw every thing that he had made, and behold, it was very *good.* — Gen. i.

4. Having moral qualities best adapted to its design and use, or the qualities which God's law requires; virtuous; pious; religious; *applied to persons*, and opposed to *bad*, *vicious*, *wicked*, *evil.*

Yet peradventure for a *good* man some would even dare to die. — Rom. v.

5. Conformable to the moral law; virtuous; *applied to actions.*

In all things showing thyself a pattern of *good* works. — Tit. ii.

6. Proper; fit; convenient; seasonable; well adapted to the end. It was a *good* time to commence operations. He arrived in *good* time.

7. Convenient; useful; expedient; conducive to happiness.

It is not *good* that the man should be alone. — Gen. ii.

8. Sound; perfect; uncorrupted; undamaged. This fruit will keep *good* the whole year

9. Suitable to the taste or to health; wholesome; salubrious; palatable; not disagreeable or noxious; as, fruit *good* to eat; a tree *good* for food. *Gen.* ii.

10. Suited to produce a salutary effect; adapted to abate or cure; medicinal; salutary; beneficial; as, fresh vegetables are *good* for scorbutic diseases

11. Suited to strengthen or assist the healthful functions; as, a little wine is *good* for a weak stomach.

12. Pleasant to the taste; as, a *good* apple.

My son, eat thou honey, because it is *good*, and the honey-comb, which is sweet to thy taste. — Prov. xxiv.

13. Full; complete.

The Protestant subjects of the abbey make up a *good* third of its people. *Addison.*

14. Useful; valuable; having qualities of a tendency to produce a good effect.

All quality, that is *good* for any thing, is originally founded on merit. *Colier.*

15. Equal; adequate; competent. His security is *good* for the amount of the debt; applied to *persons* able to fulfill contracts.

Antonio is a *good* man. *Shak.*

16. Favorable; convenient for any purpose; as, a *good* stand for business; a *good* station for a camp.

17. Convenient; suitable; safe; as, a *good* harbor for ships.

18. Well qualified; able; skillful; or performing duties with skill and fidelity; as, a *good* prince; a *good* commander; a *good* officer; a *good* physician.

19. Ready; dextrous.

Those are generally *good* at flattering who are good for nothing else. *South.*

20. Kind; benevolent; affectionate; as, a *good* father; *good* will.

1. Kind; affectionate; faithful; as, a *good* friend.

22. Promotive of happiness; pleasant; agreeable; cheering; gratifying.

Behold, how *good* and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. — Ps. cxxxii.

23. Pleasant or prosperous; as, *good* morrow, sir; *good* morning.

24. Honorable; fair; unblemished; unimpeached; as, a man of *good* fame or report.

A *good* name is better than precious ointment. — Eccles. vii.

25. Cheerful; favorable to happiness. Be of *good* comfort.

26. Great or considerable; not small nor very great; as, a *good* while ago, he is a *good* way off, or at a *good* distance; he has a *good* deal of leisure; I had a *good* share of the trouble. Here we see the primary sense of *extending*, *advancing.*

27. Elegant; polite; as, *good* breeding.

28. Real; serious; not feigned.

Love not in *good* earnest. *Shak.*

29. Kind; favorable; benevolent; humane.

The men were very *good* to us. — 1 Sam. xxv.

30. Benevolent; merciful; gracious.

Truly God is *good* to Israel, even to such as are of a clean heart. — Ps. lxxiii.

31. Seasonable; commendable; proper.

Why trouble ye the woman, for she hath wrought a *good* work on me. — Matt. xxvi.

32. Pleasant; cheerful; festive.

We come in a *good* day. — 1 Sam. xxv.

33. Companionable; social; merry.

It is well known that Sir Roger had been a *good* fellow in his youth. *Arbuthnot.*

34. Brave; *in familiar language.* You are a *good* fellow.

35. In the phrases, the *good* man, applied to the master of the house, and *good* woman, applied to the mistress, *good* sometimes expresses a moderate degree of respect, and sometimes slight contempt. Among the first settlers of New England, it was used as a title instead of Mr.; as, *Goodman* Jones; *Goodman* Wells.

36. The phrase *good will* is equivalent to benevolence; but it signifies also an earnest desire, a hearty wish, entire willingness or fervent zeal; as, we entered into the service with a *good will*; he laid on stripes with a *good will.*

37. Comely; handsome; well-formed; as, a *good* person or shape.

38. Mild; pleasant; expressing benignity or other estimable qualities; as, a *good* countenance.

39. Mild; calm; not irritable or fractious; as, a *good* temper.

40. Kind; friendly; humane; as, a *good* heart or disposition.

Good advice; wise and prudent counsel.

Good heed; great care; due caution.

In good sooth; in good truth; in reality. [*Obs.*]

To make good; to perform; to fulfill; as, to *make good* one's word or promise; that is, to make it entire or unbroken.

2. To confirm or establish; to prove; to verify; as, to *make good* a charge or accusation.

3. To supply deficiency; to make up a defect or loss. I will *make good* what is wanting.

4. To indemnify; to give an equivalent for damages. If you suffer loss, I will *make it good* to you.

5. To maintain; to carry into effect; as, to *make good* a retreat.

To stand good; to be firm or valid. His word or promise *stands good*.

To think good, to see good, is to be pleased or satisfied; to think to be expedient.

> If ye *think good*, give me my price. — Zech. xi.

As good as; equally; no better than; the same as. We say, one is *as good as* dead. *Heb.* xi.

As good as his word; equaling in fulfillment what was promised; performing to the extent.

GOOD, *n.* That which contributes to diminish or remove pain, or to increase happiness or prosperity; benefit; advantage; opposed to *evil* or *misery*. The medicine will do neither *good* nor harm. It does my heart *good* to see you so happy.

> There are many that say, Who will show us any *good*? — Ps. iv.

2. Welfare; prosperity; advancement of interest or happiness. He labored for the *good* of the state.

> The *good* of the whole community can be promoted only by advancing the *good* of each of the members composing it. *Federalist, Jay.*

3. Spiritual advantage or improvement; as, the *good* of souls.

4. Earnest; not jest.

> The *good* woman never died after this, till she came to die for *good* and all. *L'Estrange.*

The phrase for *good* and all, signifies, finally; to close the whole business; for the last time.

5. Moral works; actions which are just and in conformity to the moral law or divine precepts.

> Depart from evil, and do *good*. — Ps. xxxiv.

6. Moral qualities; virtue; righteousness. I find no *good* in this man.

7. The best fruits; richness; abundance.

> I will give you the *good* of the land. — Gen. xlv.

GOOD, *v. t.* To manure. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

GOOD, *adv.* *As good*; as well; with equal advantage. Had you not *as good* go with me? In America, we sometimes use *goods*, the Gothic word. Had you not *as goods* go?

In *replies*, *good* signifies well; right; it is satisfactory; I am satisfied. I will be with you to-morrow; answer, *Good*, very *good*. So we use *well*, from the root of L. *valeo*, to be strong.

GOOD'-BREED'ING, *n.* Polite manners, formed by a good education; a polite education.

GOOD'-BY'; farewell. See By.

GOOD-CON-DI'TION-ED, *a.* Being in a good state; having good qualities or favorable symptoms. *Sharp.*

GOOD-DAY', *n.* or *interj.* A term of salutation at meeting or parting; farewell.

GOOD'-FEL'LOW, *n.* A boon companion. [*This is hardly to be admitted as a compound word.*]

GOOD'-FEL'LOW, *v. t.* To make a boon companion; to besot. [*Little used.*]

GOOD'-FEL'LOW-SHIP, *n.* Merry society.

GOOD-FRI'DAY, *n.* A fast, in memory of our Savior's sufferings, kept on the *Friday* of *passion week*.

GOOD-HU'MOR, *n.* A cheerful temper or state of mind.

GOOD-HU'MOR-ED, *a.* Being of a cheerful temper.

GOOD-HU'MOR-ED-LY, *adv.* With a cheerful temper; in a cheerful way.

GOOD'LI-ER, *a.* More excellent.

GOOD'LI-EST, *a.* Most good or excellent.

GOOD-MAN'NERS, *n. pl.* Propriety of behavior; politeness; decorum.

GOOD-MOR'ROW, *n.* or *interj.* A term of salutation; good-morning.

GOOD-NA'TURE, *n.* Natural mildness and kindness of disposition.

GOOD-NA'TUR-ED, *a.* Naturally mild in temper; not easily provoked.

GOOD'-NA'TUR-ED-LY, *adv.* With mildness of temper.

GOOD-NIGHT', *n.* or *interj.* A form of salutation in parting for the night.

GOOD'-NOW. An exclamation of wonder or surprise. *Dryden.*

2. An exclamation of entreaty. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

GOOD-SENSE, *n.* Sound judgment.

GOOD'-SPEED, *n.* Good success; *an old form of wishing success.* [See Speed.]

GOOD'-WIFE, *n.* The mistress of a family. *Burton.*

GOOD-WILL', *n.* Benevolence.

2. In *law*, the *good-will* of an establishment is its facilities for trade or business, and is the subject of bargain and sale. *Brande.*

GOOD-WOM'AN, *n.* The mistress of a family; applied to persons in the lower walks of life.

GOOD'DEN, for Saxon *good-dagen*, good-day; a kind wish or salutation. [*Obs.*]

GOOD'LESS, *a.* Having no goods. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

GOOD'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *goodly*.] Beauty of form; grace; elegance

> Her *goodliness* was full of harmony to his eyes. *Sidney.*

GOOD'LY, *adv.* Excellently. *Spenser.*

GOOD'LY, *a.* Being of a handsome form; beautiful; graceful; as, a *goodly* person; *goodly* raiment; *goodly* houses. *Shak.*

2. Pleasant, agreeable; desirable; as, *goodly* days. *Shak.*

3. Bulky; swelling; affectedly turgid. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

GOOD'LY-HEAD, *n.* Goodness; grace. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

GOOD'MAN, *n.* A familiar appellation of civility; sometimes used ironically.

> With you, *goodman* boy, if you please. *Shak.*

2. A rustic term of compliment; as, old *goodman* Dobson. *Swift.*

3. A familiar appellation of a husband; also, the master of a family. *Prov.* vii. *Matt.* xxiv.

GOOD'NESS, *n.* The state of being good; the physical qualities which constitute value, excellence, or perfection; as, the *goodness* of timber; the *goodness* of a soil.

2. The moral qualities which constitute Christian excellence; moral virtue; religion.

> The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, *goodness*, faith. — Gal. v.

3. Kindness; benevolence; benignity of heart; but *more generally*, acts of kindness; charity; humanity exercised. I shall remember his *goodness* to me with gratitude.

4. Kindness; benevolence of nature; mercy.

> The Lord God — abundant in *goodness* and truth. — Ex. xxxiv.

5. Kindness; favor shown; acts of benevolence, compassion, or mercy.

> Jethro rejoiced for all the *goodness* which Jehovah had done to Israel. — Ex. xviii.

GOODS, *n. pl.* Movables; household furniture.

2. Personal or movable estate, as horses, cattle, utensils, &c.

3. Wares; merchandise; commodities bought and sold by merchants and traders.

GOOD'SHIP, *n.* Favor; grace. [*Not in use.*]

GOOD'Y, *n.* [Qu. *goodwife*.] A low term of civility or sport; as, *goody* Dobson. *Swift. Gay.*

GOOD'Y-SHIP, *n.* The state or quality of a goody. [*Ludicrous.*] *Hudibras.*

GOOG'INGS, *n. pl.* In *seamen's language*, clamps of iron bolted on the stern-post of a ship, whereon to hang the rudder; now written Gudgeons. *Mar. Dict.*

GOOM, *n.* [Sax. *guma*, Goth. *guma*, a man.]

A man recently married, or who is attending his proposed spouse for the purpose of marriage; used in composition, as in *bridegoom*. It has been corrupted into Groom.

GOO-ROO', *n.* A spiritual guide among the Hindoos. *Malcom.*

GOOS'AN-DER, *n.* A migratory water-fowl, of the genus Mergus, the dun diver or plunger; called also *merganser*.

GOOSE, (goos,) *n.*; *pl.* Geese. [Sax. *gos*; Sw. *gas*; Dan. *gaas*; Arm. *goas*; W. *gwyz*; Russ. *gus*; Ir. *gedh*, or *geadh*; Pers. قاز *kaz*. The G. and D. is *gans*, but whether the same word or not, let the reader judge. The Ch. ואז or אזא, and the corresponding Arabic and Syriac words, may possibly be the same word, the Europeans prefixing *g* in the Celtic manner.]

1. A well-known aquatic fowl, of the genus Anser, but the domestic goose lives chiefly on land, and feeds on grass. The soft feathers are used for beds, and the quills for pens. The wild goose is migratory.

A *green goose*, in *cookery*, is one under four months old.

2. A tailor's smoothing-iron, so called from its handle, which resembles the neck of a goose.

3. A silly creature. *Rich. Dict.*

GOOSE'BER-RY, (goos'ber-ry,) *n.* [In Ger. *krausel-beere*, from *kraus*, crisp; D. *kruisbes*, from *kruis*, a cross; L. *grossula*; W. *grwys*, from *rhwys*, luxuriant. The English word is undoubtedly corrupted from *crossberry*, *grossberry*, or *gorseberry*, a name taken from the roughness of the shrub. See Cross and Gross.]

The fruit of a shrub, and the shrub itself, the Ribes grossularia. The shrub is armed with spines. Of the fruit there are several varieties.

The *South American gooseberry* belongs to the genus Melastoma, and the *West Indian gooseberry* to the genus Cactus. *Lee.*

GOOSE'BER-RY-FOOL, *n.* A compound made of gooseberries, scalded and pounded (*foulés*), with cream. *Goldsmith.*

GOOSE'CAP, (goos'kap,) *n.* A silly person. *Beaum. & Fl. Johnson.*

GOOSE'FOOT, (goos'foot,) *n.* A plant, the Chenopodium.

GOOSE'GRASS, (goos'gräss,) *n.* A plant of the genus Galium. Also, the name of certain plants of the genera Potentilla and Asperugo.

GOOSE'NECK, (goos'nek,) *n.* In a *ship*, a piece of iron bent like the neck of a goose, and fitted on the end of a boom, yard, &c. *Totten.*

GOOSE'-QUILL, (goos'kwil,) *n.* The large feather or quill of a goose, or a pen made with it.

GOOS'ER-Y, *n.* A place for geese.

GOOSE'TONGUE, (goos'tung,) *n.* A plant of the genus Achillea.

GOOSE'WING, (goos'wing,) *n.* In *seamen's language*, a sail set on a boom on the lee-side of a ship; also, a term applied to the clews or lower corners of a ship's main-sail or fore-sail, when the middle part is furled. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

GO'PHER, *n.* The French popular name (Gaufres) of two species of Diplostoma, as is supposed, rodent quadrupeds, found in the Mississippi Valley and on the Missouri, about the size of a squirrel. They burrow in the earth, throwing up hillocks twelve or eighteen inches high. They are very mischievous in cornfields and gardens. *Peck's Gazetteer.*

GO'PHER, *n.* [Heb.] A species of wood used in the construction of the ark, in Noah's day. But whether cypress, pine, or other wood, is a point not settled.

GOP'PISH, *a.* Proud; pettish. [*Not in use.*] *Ray.*

GOR'-BEL'LI-ED, (-bel'lid,) *a.* Big-bellied. *Shak.*

GOR'-BEL-LY, *n.* [In W. *gor* signifies swelled, extreme, over.]

A prominent belly. [*Not in use.*]

GORCE, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *gorc.*]

A pool of water to keep fish in; a wear. [*Not used.*]

GOR'-COCK, *n.* The moor-cock, red-grouse, or red-game; a bird of the gallinaceous kind. *Ed. Encyc.*

GOR'-CROW, *n.* The carrion-crow. *Johnson.*

GORD, *n.* An instrument of gaming; a sort of dice. *Smart.*

GOR'DI-AN, *a.* Intricate. [See the next word.]

Gordian knot, in *antiquity*, a knot in the leather or harness of Gordius, a king of Phrygia, so very intricate that there was no finding where it began or ended. An oracle declared that he who should untie this knot should be master of Asia. Alexander, fearing that his inability to untie it should prove an ill augury, cut it asunder with his sword. Hence, in *modern language*, a *Gordian knot* is an inextricable difficulty; and to *cut the Gordian knot*, is to remove a difficulty by bold or unusual measures. *Encyc. Lempriere.*

GŌRE, *n.* [Sax. *gor*, *gore*, mud; W. *gor*; Ir. *caor*, blood, and red; Gr. ιχωρ; from issuing.]

1. Blood; but generally, thick or clotted blood; blood that after effusion becomes inspissated. *Milton.*

2. Dirt; mud. [*Unusual.*] *Bp. Fisher.*

GŌRE, *n.* [Scot. *gore*, or *gair*; Ice. *geir*; D. *geer.*]

1. A wedge-shaped or triangular piece of cloth sewed into a garment, to widen it in any part. *Chaucer.*

2. A slip or triangular piece of land. *Cowel.*

3. In *heraldry*, an abatement denoting a coward. It consists of two arch lines, meeting in an acute angle in the middle of the fess point. *Encyc.*

GŌRE, *v. t.* [W. *gyru*, to thrust; Gipsy. *goro*, a dagger. See Heb. גרז. Class Gr, No. 30, 35, 36, 53, 57, &c.]

1. To stab; to pierce; to penetrate with a pointed instrument, as a spear. *Dryden.*

2. To pierce with the point of a horn.

> If an ox *gore* a man or a woman. — Ex. xxi.

3. To cut in a triangular form; to piece with a gore.

GŌR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Stabbed; pierced with a pointed instrument; cut in the form of a gore; pieced with a gore.

GORGE, (gorj,) *n.* [Fr. *gorge*; It. *gorga*, *gorgia*; Sp. *gorja*, the throat, and *gorga*, a whirlpool; *gorgear*, to warble; G. *gurgel*, whence *gargle*; L. *gurges.*]

1. The throat; the gullet; the canal of the neck by which food passes to the stomach.

2. A narrow passage between hills or mountains.

3. In *architecture*, a concave molding; the same as Cavetto, which see. *Gwilt.*

4. In *fortification*, the entrance into a bastion or other outwork. *Brande.*

5. That which is gorged or swallowed, especially by a hawk or other fowl. *Shak.*

GORGE, (gorj,) *v. t.* To swallow; especially, to swallow with greediness, or in large mouthfuls or quantities. Hence,

2. To glut; to fill the throat or stomach; to satiate.

> The giant *gorged* with flesh. *Addison.*

GORGE, *v. i.* To feed. *Milton.*

GORG'ED, (gorjd,) *pp.* Swallowed; glutted.

GORG'ED, *a.* Having a gorge or throat. *Shak.*

2. In *heraldry*, bearing a crown or the like about the neck. *Encyc.*

GOR'GEOUS, (gor'jus,) *a.* Showy; fine; splendid; glittering with gay colors.

> With *gorgeous* wings, the marks of sovereign sway. *Dryden.*
> A *gorgeous* robe. — Luke xxiii.

GOR'GEOUS-LY, *adv.* With showy magnificence; splendidly; finely. The prince was *gorgeously* arrayed.

GOR'GEOUS-NESS, *n.* Show of dress or ornament; splendor of raiment.

GOR'GET, (gor'jet,) *n.* [Fr. *gorgette*, from *gorge*.]

1. A piece of armor for defending the throat or neck; a kind of breastplate like a half-moon. *Encyc. Chalmers.*

2. A pendent metallic ornament, worn by officers when on duty. [*Eng.*] *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

3. *Formerly*, a ruff worn by females.

4. In *surgery*, *gorget*, or *gorgeret*, is a cutting instrument used in lithotomy; also, a concave or canulated conductor, called a *blunt gorget*. *Cyc. Encyc.*

GORG'ING, *ppr.* Swallowing; eating greedily; glutting.

GOR'GON, *n.* [Gr.] A fabled monster, of terrific aspect, the sight of which turned the beholder to stone. The poets represent the Gorgons as three sisters, *Sthenо*, *Euryale*, and *Medusa*; but authors are not agreed in the description of them.

2. Any thing very ugly or horrid. *Milton.*

GOR'GON, *a.* Like a gorgon; very ugly or terrific; as, a *gorgon* face. *Dryden.*

GOR-GŌ'NE-AN, } *a.* Like a gorgon; pertaining to
GOR-GŌ'NI-AN, } gorgons. *Milton.*

GOR-GO-NĒ'IA, *n. pl.* In *architectural sculpture*, masks carved in imitation of the gorgon's or Medusa's head; used as key stones. *Elmes.*

GOR-GŌ'NI-A, *n.* A family of flexible coral-zoöphytes, growing in the form of shrubs, twigs, and reticulate fronds. The branches consist of a horny axis, surrounded by a semi-calcareous crust. The polyps, aggregated together, constitute the crust, and by secretions from their bases, which are directed inward, they form the axis. The species are often bright-colored, and among them is the *sea-fan* of the West Indies. *Dana.*

GOR'-HEN, *n.* The female of the gor-cock.

GŌR'ING, *ppr.* [from *gore*.] Stabbing; piercing.

GŌR'ING, *n.* A pricking; puncture. *Dryden.*

GOR'MAND, } *n.* [Fr. *gourmand*, from W. *gor-*
GOR'MAND-ER, } *mant*, plenitude, exuberance; *gor*, extreme; *gormot*, excess.]

A greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton.

GOR'MAND, *a.* Gluttonous; voracious.

GOR'MAND-ISM, *n.* Gluttony.

GOR'MAND-IZE, *v. i.* To eat greedily; to swallow voraciously. *Shak.*

GOR'MAND-IZ-ER, *n.* A greedy, voracious eater. *Cleaveland.*

GOR'MAND-IZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Eating greedily and voraciously.

GOR'MAND-IZ-ING, *n.* The act or habit of eating greedily and voraciously.

GORSE, } (gors,) } *n.* [Sax. *gorst*. Qu. *coarse*, L. *cras-*
GORSS, } *sus*, or G. *kratzen*, to scratch.]

Furze, or whin, a thick, prickly shrub, of the genus Ulex, bearing yellow flowers in winter. *Johnson.*

GOR'Y, *a.* [from *gore*.] Covered with congealed or clotted blood; as, *gory* locks. *Shak.*

2. Bloody; murderous. *Shak.*

GOS'HAWK, *n.* [Sax. *goshafoc*, goosehawk.]

A voracious bird of the hawk kind, larger than the common buzzard, but of a more slender shape. The general color of the plumage is a deep brown; the breast and belly white. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

GOS'LING, *n.* [Sax. *gos*, goose, and *ling*.]

1. A young goose; a goose not full grown.

2. A catkin on nut-trees and pines. *Bailey. Johnson.*

GOS'PEL, *n.* [Sax. *godspell*; *god*, good, and *spell*, history, relation, narration, word, speech, that which is uttered, announced, sent, or communicated; answering to the Gr. *εναγγελιον*, L. *evangelium*, a good or joyful message.]

1. A revelation of the grace of God to fallen man through a mediator, including the whole scheme of salvation, as revealed by Christ and his apostles. This gospel is said to have been preached to Abraham by the promise, "In thee shall all nations be blessed." *Gal.* iii. 8.

It is called the *gospel* of God. *Rom.* i. 1.

It is called the *gospel* of Christ. *Rom.* i. 16.

It is called the *gospel* of salvation. *Eph.* i. 13.

2. A history or narrative of the birth, life, actions, death, resurrection, ascension, and doctrines, of Jesus Christ; as, the *gospel* according to the evangelist Matthew.

3. Divinity; theology. *Milton.*

4. Any general doctrine. *Burke.*

GOS'PEL, *a.* Accordant with the gospel; as, *gospel* righteousness. *Warburton.*

GOS'PEL, *v. t.* To instruct in the gospel; or to fill with sentiments of religion. *Shak.*

GOS'PEL-ED, *pp.* Evangelized; instructed in the gospel.

GOS'PEL-ER, *n.* An evangelist; also, a follower of Wiclif, the first Englishman who attempted a reformation of religion. [*Not much used.*] *Rowe.*

2. He who reads the gospel at the altar.

GOS'PEL-GOS'SIP, *n.* One who is over-zealous, in running about among his neighbors to lecture on religious subjects. *Addison.*

GOS'PEL-ING, *ppr.* Instructing in the gospel.

GOS'PEL-IZE, *v. t.* To form according to the gospel. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

2. To instruct in the gospel; to evangelize; as, to *gospelize* the savages. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

GOSS, *n.* A kind of low furze or gorse. *Shak.*

GOS'SA-MER, *n.* [L. *gossipium*, cotton.]

A fine, filmy substance, like cobwebs, floating in the air, in calm, clear weather, especially in autumn. It is seen in stubble-fields, and on furze or low bushes, and is probably formed by a species of spider.

GOS'SA-MER-Y, *a.* Like gossamer; flimsy; unsubstantial. *Pursuits of Literature.*

GOS'SIP, *n.* [Sax. *godsibb*; *god*, good, and *sib*, or *sibb*, peace, adoption, and relation; a Saxon name of a sponsor at baptism.]

1. A sponsor; one who answers for a child in baptism. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Davies.*

2. A tippling companion.

And sometimes lurk I in a *gossip's* bowl. *Shak.*

3. One who runs from house to house, tattling and telling news; an idle tattler. *Dryden.*

[*This is the sense in which the word is now used.*]

4. A friend or neighbor. [*Obs.*]

5. Mere tattle; idle talk.

GOS'SIP, *v. i.* To prate; to chat; to talk much. *Shak.*

2. To be a pot-companion. *Shak.*

3. To run about and tattle; to tell idle tales.

GOS'SIP-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Prating; chatting; running from place to place and tattling; containing gossip.

GOS'SIP-ING, *n.* A prating; a running about to collect tales and tattle.

GOS'SIP-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a gossip.

GOS'SIP-RED, *n.* Compaternity; spiritual affinity, for which a juror might be challenged. [*Not used.*]

GOS-SOON', *n.* [Fr. *garçon*, corrupted.] [*Davies.*

A boy; a servant. [*Not in use.*]

GOS'TING, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

GOT, *pret.* of GET. The old preterit GAT, (*pronounced* got,) is nearly obsolete.

GOT and GOT'TEN, *pp.* of GET.

GŌTE, *n.* A water passage; a channel for water. *Grose.*

GOTH, *n.* One of an ancient and distinguished tribe or nation which inhabited Scandinavia, now Sweden and Norway, whose language is now retained in those countries, and a large portion of it is found in English.

2. One rude or uncivilized; a barbarian. *Addison.*

3. A rude, ignorant person. *Chesterfield.*

GŌ'THAM-IST, *n.* A wiseacre; a person deficient in wisdom; so called from Gotham, in Nottinghamshire, noted for some pleasant blunders. *Bp. Morton.*

GŌ'THAM-ITE, *n.* A term sportively applied to the inhabitants of New York.

GOTH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Goths; as, *Gothic* customs; *Gothic* barbarity.

2. Denoting a style of architecture with high and sharply-pointed arches, clustered columns, &c.

3. Rude; ancient.

4. Barbarous.

GOTH'IC, *n.* The language of the Goths.

GOTH'I-CISM, *n.* Rudeness of manners; barbarousness.

2. A Gothic idiom.

3. Conformity to the Gothic style of building.

GOTH'I-CIZE, *v. t.* To make Gothic; to bring back to barbarism. *Strutt.*

GOTH'I-CIZ-ED, *pp.* Made Gothic; brought back to barbarism.

GŌ TŌ, (gō too.) A phrase of exhortation; come; come on.

GOUD, *n.* Woad. [*Not used.*]

GOUGE, (gowj; *in most English authorities*, gooj;) *n.* [Fr. *gouge*; Arm. *gouich*.]

A semicircular chisel, used to cut holes, channels, or grooves, in wood or stone. *Moxon.*

GOUGE, (gowj,) *v. t.* To scoop out with a gouge.

2. To force out the eye of a person with the thumb or finger; *a barbarous practice.* *America.*

GOUG'ED, *pp.* Scooped out, as with a gouge.

GOUG'ING, *n.* The act of scooping out with a gouge, or forcing out the eye with the thumb and finger. [See GOUGE.]

GOU'JEERS, *n.* The venereal disease. *Shak.*

GOU'LAND, *n.* A plant or flower. *B. Jonson.*

GOU-LARD'S' EX'TRACT, *n.* [So called from the inventor.] A saturated solution of the trisacetate of lead, used as a remedy for inflammation. *Ure.*

GOURD, *n.* [Fr. *courge*; D. *kauwoerde*. Qu. the root of *gherkin*.]

A plant and its fruit, of the genus Legenaria. The shell is sometimes used for a piggin or for a bottle.

GOURD'I-NESS, *n.* A swelling on a horse's leg after a journey. *Far. Dict.*

GOURD'-TREE, *n.* A tree, the Crescentia, or Calabash, found in the West Indies. *Fam. of Plants.*

GOURD'Y, *a.* Swelled in the legs.

GOUR'MAND, (goor'mand,) *n.* [Fr.] A greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton. [See GORMAND.]

GOUR'NET, *n.* A fish. See GURNET.

GOUT, *n.* [Fr. *goutte*, a drop, the gout, the disease being considered as a defluxion; It. *gotta*; Sp. *gota*; Ir. *guta*; L. *gutta*. Qu. Pers. كوتة *kot*, hot, infirm in the feet.]

1. In *medicine*, a chronic disease, occurring by paroxysms; the paroxysms exacerbating and remitting. It consists essentially in a perfectly specific and peculiar topical inflammation, having its regular seat in the largest joint of the great toe; and an equally specific and peculiar constitutional febrile affection. The irregular forms of this disease are too numerous and too various for specification in this place. *Tully.*

2. A clot or coagulation; as, "on the blade of the dudgeon *gouts* of blood." [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

GOUT, (goo,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *gustus*, taste.]

Taste; relish.

GOUT'I-LY, *adv.* In a gouty manner.

GOUT'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being subject to the gout; gouty affections.

GOUT'-SWELL-ED, *a.* Swelled with the gout.

GOUT'WORT, *n.* A plant, the Ægopodium.

GOUT'Y, *a.* Diseased with the gout, or subject to the gout; as, a *gouty* person; a *gouty* joint; a *gouty* constitution.

2. Pertaining to the gout; as, *gouty* matter. *Blackmore.*

3. Swelled; boggy; as, *gouty* land. [*Not in use.*]

GŌVE, *n.* A mow. [*Local.*] [*Spenser.*

GOV'ERN, (guv'ern,) *v. t.* [Fr. *gouverner*; Sp. *gobernar*; It. *governare*; L. *guberno*. The L. *guberno* seems to be a compound.]

1. To direct and control, as the actions or conduct of men, either by established laws or by arbitrary will; to regulate by authority; to keep within the limits prescribed by law or sovereign will. Thus, in free states, men are *governed* by the constitution and laws; in despotic states, men are *governed* by the edicts or commands of a monarch. Every man should *govern* well his own family.

2. To regulate; to influence; to direct. This is the chief point by which he is to *govern* all his counsels and actions.

3. To control; to restrain; to keep in due subjection; as, to *govern* the passions or temper.

4. To direct; to steer; to regulate the course or motion of a ship. The helm or the helmsman *governs* the ship.

5. In *grammar*, to require to be in a particular case; as, a verb transitive *governs* a word in the accusative case; or to require a particular case; as, a verb *governs* the accusative case.

GOV'ERN, *v. i.* To exercise authority; to administer the laws. The chief magistrate should *govern* with impartiality.

2. To maintain the superiority; to have the control. *Dryden.*

GOV'ERN-A-BLE, (guv'ern-a-bl,) *a.* That may be governed, or subjected to authority; controllable; manageable; obedient; submissive to law or rule. *Locke.*

GOV'ERN-ANCE, *n.* Government; exercise of authority; direction; control; management, either of a public officer or of a private guardian or tutor. *Maccabees. Shak.*

GOV'ERN-ANTE, *n.* [Fr. *gouvernante*.]

A lady who has the care and management of young females; a governess.

GOV'ERN-ED, *pp.* Directed; regulated by authority; controlled; managed; influenced; restrained.

GOV'ERN-ESS, *n.* A female invested with authority to control and direct; a tutoress; an instructress; a woman who has the care of instructing and directing young ladies.

GOV'ERN-ING, *ppr.* Directing; controlling; regulating by laws or edicts; managing; influencing; restraining.

2. *a.* Holding the superiority; prevalent; as, a *governing* wind; a *governing* party in a state. *Federalist, Jay.*

3. Directing; controlling; as, a *governing* motive.

GOV'ERN-MENT, *n.* Direction; regulation. These precepts will serve for the *government* of our conduct.

2. Control; restraint. Men are apt to neglect the *government* of their temper and passions.

3. The exercise of authority; direction and restraint exercised over the actions of men in communities, societies, or states; the administration of public affairs, according to established constitution, laws, and usages, or by arbitrary edicts. Prussia rose to importance under the *government* of Frederic II.

4. The exercise of authority by a parent or household. Children are often ruined by a neglect of *government* in parents.

Let family *government* be like that of our heavenly Father, mild, gentle, and affectionate. *Kollock.*

5. The system of polity in a state; that form of fundamental rules and principles by which a nation or state is governed, or by which individual members of a body politic are to regulate their social actions; a constitution, either written or unwritten, by which the rights and duties of citizens and public officers are prescribed and defined; as, a monarchical *government*, or a republican *government*.

Thirteen *governments*, thus founded on the natural authority of the people alone, without the pretense of miracle or mystery, are a great point gained in favor of the rights of mankind. *J. Adams.*

8. An empire, kingdom, or state; any territory over which the right of sovereignty is extended.

7. The right of governing or administering the laws. The king of England vested the *government* of Ireland in the lord lieutenant.

8. The persons or council which administer the laws of a kingdom or state; executive power.

9. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness. *Shak.*

10. Regularity of behavior. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

11. Management of the limbs or body. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

12. In *grammar*, the influence of a word in regard to construction, or that established mode of expression by which one word should cause another to be in a particular case or mode.

GOV-ERN-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to government; made by government. *Hamilton.*

GOV'ERN-OR, (guv'ern-ur,) *n.* He that governs, rules, or directs; one invested with supreme authority. The Creator is the rightful *governor* of all his creatures.

2. One who is invested with supreme authority to administer or enforce the laws; the supreme executive magistrate of a state, community, corporation, or post. Thus, in America, each state has its *governor*. Canada has its *governor*.

3. A tutor; one who has the care of a young man; one who instructs him and forms his manners.

4. A pilot; one who steers a ship. *James* iii.

5. One possessing delegated authority. Joseph was *governor* over the land of Egypt. Obadiah was *governor* over Ahab's house. Damascus had a *governor* under Aretas the king.

6. In *mechanics*, a pair of heavy balls connected with machinery, designed to equalize speed.

GOV'ERN-OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a governor.

GOWAN, *n.* A plant, a species of Bellis or daisy.

GOWK, *v. t.* To stupefy. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

GOWK. See GAWK. [*Fam. of Plants.*

GOWL, *v. i.* [Ice. *gola.*] To howl. *Wickliffe.*

GOWN, *n.* [W. *gwn*; Ir. *gun*; It. *gonna*. This is probably the χιτων of Herodotus, and the *gunnacum* of Varro; a garment somewhat like the *crium* or sack, said to be of Persian origin, and among rude nations perhaps made of skins, (W. *croen*,) and afterward of wool, a kind of shag or fleece. Ch. כתנת, mentioned *Judges* iv. 18, and 2 *Kings* viii. 15. See Varro *de Ling. Lat.* lib. 4. Bochart. *de Plant. Col.* lib. 1, cap. 43, and Cluv. *Ant. Germ.* lib. 1.]

1. A woman's upper garment. *Pope.*

2. A long, loose, upper garment or robe, worn by professional men, as divines, lawyers, students, &c., who are called *men of the gown*, or *gownmen*. It is made of any kind of cloth worn over ordinary clothes, and hangs down to the ankles, or nearly so. *Encyc.*

3. A long, loose upper garment, worn in sickness, &c.

4. The dress of peace, or the civil magistracy; *cedant arma togæ.*

He Marshal put it, and arms to gowns made yield. *Dryden.*

GOWN'ED, *a.* Dressed in a gown. *Dryden.*

GOWN'MAN, } *n.* One whose professional habit is
GOWNS'MAN, } a gown, as a divine or lawyer, and particularly a member of an English university.

The gownman learned. *Pope.*

2. One devoted to the arts of peace. *Rowe.*

GOWT, } *n.* A sluice in embankments against the
GO-OUT, } sea, for letting out the land waters, when the tide is out, and preventing the ingress of salt water. *Encyc.*

GOZ'ZARD, *n.* [A corruption of *gooschard.*] One who attends geese. [*Vulgar.*]

GRAB, *n.* A sudden grasp or seizure. [*Vulgar.*]

2. A vessel used on the Malabar coast, having two or three masts. *Dict.*

GRAB, *v. t.* [Dan. *grab*, a grasp; *griber*, to gripe; Sw. *gräbba*, to grasp; *gripa*, to gripe; W. *grab*, a duster.]

To seize, to gripe suddenly. [*Vulgar.*]

GRAB'BED, (grabd,) *pp.* Seized suddenly.

GRAB'BING, *ppr.* Seizing suddenly.

GRAB'BLE, *v. t.* [dim. of *grab*; D. *grabbelen*; G. *grubeln*; allied to *grope*, *grovel*, and *grapple*; Arm. *scraba*; Eng. *scrabble*; allied to *rub*, or L. *rapio*, or to both.]

1. To grope; to feel with the hands. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To lie prostrate on the belly; to sprawl. *Ainsworth.*

GRAB'BLING, *ppr.* Groping; feeling along; sprawling.

GRACE, *n.* [Fr. *grace*; It. *grazia*; Sp. *gracia*; Ir. *gras*; from the L. *gratia*, which is formed on the Celtic; W. *rhad*, grace, a blessing, a gratuity. It coincides in origin with Fr. *gré*; Lat. *agree*, *congruous*, and ready. The primary sense of *gratus* is free, ready, quick, willing, prompt, from advancing. Class Rd. See GRADE.]

1. Favor; good-will, kindness; disposition to oblige another; as, a grant made as an act of *grace*.

Crowds, or all, may win a lady's *grace*. *Dryden.*

2. *Appropriately*, the free, unmerited love and favor of God, the spring and source of all the benefits men receive from him.

And if by grace, then it is no more of works. — Rom. xi.

3. Favorable influence of God; divine influence or the influence of the Spirit, in renewing the heart and restraining from sin.

My grace is sufficient for thee. — 2 Cor. xii.

4. The application of Christ's righteousness to the sinner.

Where sin abounded, *grace* did much more abound. — Rom. v.

5. A state of reconciliation to God. *Rom.* v. 2.

6. Virtuous or religious affection or disposition, as a liberal disposition, faith, meekness, humility, patience, &c., proceeding from divine influence.

7. Spiritual instruction, improvement, and edification. *Eph.* iv. 29.

8. Apostleship, or the qualifications of an apostle. *Eph.* iii. 8.

9. Eternal life; final salvation. 1 *Pet.* i. 13.

10. The gospel.

Receive not the *grace* of God in vain. — 2 Cor. vi.

11. Favor; mercy; pardon

Bow and sue for *grace*
With suppliant knee. *Milton.*

12. Favor conferred.

I should therefore esteem it a great favor and *grace*. *Prior.*

13. Privilege.

To few great Jupiter imparts this *grace*. *Dryden.*

14. That in manner, deportment, or language, which renders it appropriate and agreeable; suitableness; elegance or ease with appropriate dignity. We say, a speaker delivers his address with *grace*; a man performs his part with *grace*.

Grace was in all her steps. *Milton.*
Her [illegible] a [illegible] *grace*
[illegible] *Dryden.*

15. Natural or acquired excellence; any endowment that recommends the possessor to others; as, the *graces* of wit and learning. *Hooker.*

16. Beauty; embellishment; in general, whatever adorns and recommends to favor; sometimes, a single beauty.

I gave new form and *every* charming *grace*. *Dryden.*

17. Beauty deified; among *pagans*, a goddess. The *Graces* were three in number, *Aglaia*, *Thalia*, and *Euphrosyne*, the constant attendants of Venus. *Lempriere.*

The Loves delighted, and the *Graces* played. *Prior.*

18. Virtue physical; as, the *grace* of plants. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

19. The title of a duke or an archbishop, and formerly of the king of England, meaning *your goodness or clemency*. His *grace* the duke of York. Your *grace* will please to accept my thanks.

20. A short prayer before or after meat; a blessing asked, or thanks rendered.

21. In *music*, *graces* are ornamental notes attached to principal ones. *Brande.*

22. In *English universities*, an act, vote, or decree, of the government of the institution.

Day of grace; in *theology*, time of probation, when an offer is made to sinners.

Days of grace, in *commerce*, the days immediately following the day when a bill or note becomes due, which days are allowed to the debtor or payer to make payment in. In *Great Britain* and the *United States*, the days of grace are *three*, but in other countries more, the usages of merchants being different.

GRACE, *v. t.* To adorn; to decorate; to embellish and dignify.

Great Jove and Phœbus *graced* his noble line. *Pope.*
And hail, ye fair, of every charm possessed,
Who *grace* this rising empire of the west. *D. Humphrey.*

2. To dignify or raise by an act of favor; to honor.

He might, at his pleasure, *grace* or disgrace whom he would in court. *Knolles.*

3. To favor; to honor. *Dryden.*

4. To supply with heavenly grace. *Bp. Hall.*

GRACE'-CUP, *n.* The cup or health drank after grace. *Prior.*

GRAC'ED, (grāst,) *pp.* Adorned; embellished; exalted; dignified; honored.

2. *a.* Beautiful; graceful. [*Not in use.*] *Sidney.*

3. Virtuous; regular; chaste. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

GRA'CES, *n. pl.* In *heathen mythology*, three beautiful sisters, who attended Venus.

2. A play with a hoop and rods, designed to promote grace of motion.

3. In *music*, ornamental notes attached to principal ones.

4. *Good graces*; favor, friendship. [See also GRACE.]

GRACE'-SAY-ER, *n.* One who says grace.

GRACE'FUL, *a.* Beautiful with dignity; elegant; agreeable in appearance, with an expression of dignity or elevation of mind or manner; used particularly of motion, looks, and speech; as, a *graceful* walk; a *graceful* deportment; a *graceful* speaker; a *graceful* air.

High o'er the rest in arms the *graceful* Turnus rode. *Dryden.*

GRACE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With a pleasing dignity; elegantly; with a natural ease and propriety; as, to walk or speak *gracefully*.

GRACE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Elegance of manner or deportment; beauty with dignity in manner, motion, or countenance. *Gracefulness* consists in the natural ease and propriety of an action, accompanied with a countenance expressive of dignity or elevation of mind. Happy is the man who can add the *gracefulness* of ease to the dignity of merit.

GRACE'LESS, *a.* Void of grace; unregenerate; unsanctified.

2. Corrupt; depraved; profligate.

GRACE'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without grace.

GRACE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of grace; profligacy. *Dr. Favour*

GRAC'ILE, (gras'il,) } *a.* [L. *gracilis.*]
GRAC'I-LENT, (gras'e-lent,) }
Slender. [*Not in use.*]

GRA-CIL'I-TY, *n.* Slenderness. [*Not in use.*]

GRA'CIOUS, (grā'shus,) *a.* [Fr. *gracieux*; L. *gratiosus.*]

1. Favorable; kind; friendly; as, the envoy met with a *gracious* reception.

2. Favorable, kind; benevolent; merciful; disposed to forgive offenses and impart unmerited blessings.

Thou art a God ready to pardon, gracious and merciful. — Neh. ix.

3. Favorable; expressing kindness and favor.

All bore him witness, and wondered at the *gracious* words which proceeded out of his mouth. — Luke iv.

4. Proceeding from divine grace; as, a person in a *gracious* state.

5. Acceptable; favored.

He made us *gracious* before the kings of Persia. [*Little used.*] Ezra.

6. Renewed or sanctified by grace; as, *gracious* affections.

7. Virtuous; good. *Shak.*

8. Excellent; graceful; becoming. [*Obs.*] *Hooker. Camden.*

GRA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Kindly; favorably; in a friendly manner; with kind condescension.

His decrees may be graciously confirmed. *Dryden.*

2. In a pleasing manner.

GRA'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Kind condescension. *Clarendon.*

2. Possession of graces or good qualities. *Bp. Barlow.*

3. Pleasing manner. *Johnson.*

4. Mercifulness. *Scripture.*

GRACK'LE, (grak'l,) *n.* [L. *graculus*, dim. of Goth. *krage*, a crow. (See CROW.) Varro's deduction of this word from *grex* is an error.]

One of a genus of birds, the Gracula, of which the crow-blackbird is a species.

GRA-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *gradatio*; Fr. *gradation.* See GRADE.]

1. A series of ascending steps or degrees, or a proceeding step by step; hence, progress from one degree or state to another; a regular advance from step to step. We observe a *gradation* in the progress of society from a rude to a civilized life. Men may arrive by several *gradations* to the most horrid impiety.

2. A degree in any order or series; we observe a *gradation* in the scale of being, from brute to man, from man to angels.

3. Order; series; regular process by degrees or steps; as, a *gradation* in argument or description.

4. In *painting*, the gradual blending of one tint with another. *Brande.*

5. In *music*, a diatonic ascending or descending succession of chords. *Brande.*

GRA-DA'TION-AL, *a.* According to gradation. *Lawrence.*

GRA-DA'TION-ED, *a.* Formed by gradation. *New An. Reg.*

GRAD'A-TO-RY, *a.* Proceeding step by step. *Seward.*

GRAD'A-TO-RY, *n.* Steps from the cloisters into the church. *Ainsworth.*

GRADE, *n.* [Fr. *grade*; Sp. and It. *grado*; Port. *gráo*; from L. *gradus*, a step; *gradior*, to step, to go; G. *grad*; D. *graad*; Dan. and Sw. *grad*, a step or degree; W. *grâd*, a step, degree, rank, from *rhâd*, a going forward or advance, Arm. *raad*. It may be from a common root with W. *rhawd*, way, course, route, *rhodiaw*, to walk about; *rhod*, a wheel, L. *rota*. We observe by the Welsh that the first letter *g* is a prefix, and the root of the word then is *Rd*. We observe further, that the L. *gradior* forms *gressus*; by a common change of *d* to *s*, or as it is in Welsh *z*, (*th.*) Now, if *g* is a prefix, then *gressus* [*ressus*] coincides with the Sw. *resa*, Dan. *reyse*, G. *reisen*, D. *reizen*, to go, to travel, to journey; D. *reis*, a journey, or voyage. In Sw. and Dan. the verbs signify not only to travel, but to *raise*. Whether the latter word, *raise*, is of the same family, may be doubtful; but the others appear to belong to one radix, coinciding with the Syr. ⟨illegible⟩ *radah*, to go, to walk; Ch. רדה, to

open, expand, flow, instruct, Heb. to descend. A *step*, then, is a stretch, a reach of the foot. Class Rd, No. 1, 2, 26.]

1. A degree or rank in order or dignity, civil, military, or ecclesiastical.

Sir W. Scott. J. M. Mason. Walsh.

While questions, periods, and *grades*, and privileges are never once formally discussed. *S. Miner.*

2. A step or degree in any ascending series; as, crimes of every *grade*.

When we come to examine the intermediate *grades*. *S. S. Smith.*

3. A degree of ascent or descent in a road. *U. States.*

GRADE, *v. t.* To reduce the line of a canal or road to such levels, or degrees of inclination, as prepare it for being used. *U. States.*

GRAD'ED, *pp.* Reduced to a proper degree of ascent.

GRADE'LY, *a.* Decent; orderly. [*Local.*]

GRADE'LY, *adv.* Decently; orderly. [*Local.*]

GRA'DI-ENT, *a.* [L. *gradiens, gradior.*]

1. Moving by steps; walking; as, *gradient* automata. *Wilkins.*

2. Rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination; as, the *gradient* line of a railroad.

GRA'DI-ENT, *n.* The degree of ascent or descent in a railroad. *England.*

GRAD'ING, *ppr.* Reducing to a proper degree of ascent.

GRAD'ING, *n.* The act of reducing the line of a canal or road to such levels or degrees of inclination, as prepare it for being used. *U. States.*

GRAD'U-AL, (grad'yu-al,) *a.* [Fr. *graduel*, from *grade.*]

1. Proceeding by steps or degrees; advancing step by step; passing from one step to another; regular and slow, as, a *gradual* increase of knowledge; a *gradual* increase of light in the morning is favorable to the eyes.

2. Proceeding by degrees in a descending line or progress; as, a *gradual* decline.

GRAD'U-AL, *n.* An order of steps. *Dryden.*

2. A grail; an ancient book of hymns and prayers, so called because some of the anthems were chanted on the steps (*gradus*) of the pulpit. *Hook.*

GRAD-U-AL'I-TY, *n.* Regular progression. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

GRAD'U-AL-LY, *adv.* By degrees; step by step; regularly; slowly. At evening, the light vanishes *gradually*.

2. In degree. [*Not used.*]

Human reason doth not only *gradually*, but specifically differ from the fantastic reason of brutes. *Grew.*

GRAD'U-ATE, (grad'yu-āte,) *v. t.* [It. *graduare*; Sp. *graduar*; Fr. *graduer*; from L. *gradus*, a degree.]

1. To honor with a degree or diploma, in a college or university; to confer a degree on; as, to *graduate* a master of arts. *Carew. Wotton.*

2. To divide any space into small, regular intervals. Thus the limb of a circular instrument is *graduated* into degrees and minutes; a barometer is *graduated* into inches and parts of an inch. *Olmsted.*

3. To form shades or nice differences.

4. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals. *Boyle.*

5. To advance by degrees; to improve.

Dyers advance and *graduate* their colors with salts. *Brown.*

6. To temper; to prepare.

Diseases originating in the atmosphere act exclusively on bodies *graduated* to receive their impressions. *Med. Repos.*

7. To mark degrees or differences of any kind; as, to *graduate* punishment. *Duponceau.*

8. In *chemistry*, to bring fluids to a certain degree of consistency.

GRAD'U-ATE, *v. i.* To receive a degree from a college or university.

2. To pass by degrees; to change gradually. Sandstone which *graduates* into gneiss. Carnelian sometimes *graduates* into quartz. *Kirwan.*

GRAD'U-ATE, *n.* One who has received a degree in a college or university, or from some professional incorporated society.

GRAD'U-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Honored with a degree or diploma from some learned society or college.

2. Marked with degrees or regular intervals; tempered.

GRAD'U-ATE-SHIP, *n.* The state of a graduate. *Milton.*

GRAD'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Honoring with a degree; marking with degrees.

GRAD-U-A'TION, *n.* Regular progression by succession of degrees.

2. Improvement; exaltation of qualities. *Brown.*

3. The act of conferring or receiving academical degrees. *Charter of Dartmouth College.*

4. A division of any space into small regular intervals; as, the *graduation* of a barometer or thermometer.

5. The process of bringing a liquid to a certain consistence by evaporation. *Parke.*

GRAD'U-A-TOR, *n.* An instrument for dividing any line, right or curve, into small, regular intervals. *Journ. of Science.*

GRA'DUS, *n.* [L.] A dictionary of prosody.

GRAFF, *n.* [See GRAVE.] A ditch or moat.

GRAFF, for GRAFT. [*Obs.*] [*Clarendon.*

GRAF'FER, *n.* In *law*, a notary or scrivener. *Bouvier.*

GRAFT, *n.* [Fr. *greffe*; Arm. *id.*; Ir. *grafcheur*; D. *griffel*; from the root of *grave, engrave*, Gr. γραφω, L. *scribo*, the sense of which is to *scrape* or to dig. In Scot. *graif* signifies to bury, to inter. The sense of *graft* is that which is inserted. See GRAVE.]

A small shoot or cion of a tree inserted in another tree, as the stock which is to support and nourish it. These unite and become one tree, but the graft determines the kind of fruit.

GRAFT, *v. t.* [Fr. *greffer.*]

1. To insert a cion or shoot, or a small cutting of it, into another tree. *Dryden.*

2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation. *Dryden.*

3. To insert in a body to which it did not originally belong. *Rom.* xi. 17.

4. To impregnate with a foreign branch. *Shak.*

5. To join one thing to another so as to receive support from it.

And *graft* my love immortal on thy fame. *Pope.*

GRAFT, *v. i.* To practice the insertion of foreign cions on a stock.

GRAFT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Inserted on a foreign stock.

GRAFT'ER, *n.* One who inserts cions on foreign stocks, or propagates fruit by ingrafting.

GRAFT'ING, *ppr.* Inserting cions on different stocks.

Note.—The true original orthography of this word is GRAFF; but GRAFT has superseded the original word, as it has in the compound INGRAFT.

GRAFT'ING, *n.* The act of inserting grafts or cions.

GRAIL, *n.* [L. *graduale.*]

A book of offices in the Roman Catholic church; a gradual. *Warton.*

GRAIL, *n.* [Fr *grêle*, hail.]

Small particles of any kind. *Spenser.*

GRAIN, *n.* [Fr. *grain*; L. *granum*; Sp. and It. *grano*; G. *gran*; D. *graan*; Ir. *gran*, corn; W. *graun, graen, gronyn*, a little pebble or gravel-stone, Ir. *grean*, Arm. *gruan*, which seems to be the Eng. *ground*; Russ. *gran*, grain, and a *corner*, a boundary. In Scot. *grain* is the branch of a tree, the stem or stalk of a plant, the branch of a river, the prong of a fork. In Sw. *gryn* is grain; *grann*, fine; *gren*, a branch; and *gräns*, boundary. Dan. *gran*, a grain, a pine-tree; *grand*, a grain, an atom; *green*, a branch, a sprig; *grandse*, a boundary; G. *gran*, D. *graan*, grain; G. *granze*, D. *grens*, a border.]

1. Any small, hard mass; as, a *grain* of sand or gravel. Hence,

2. A single seed or hard seed of a plant, particularly of those kinds whose seeds are used for food of man or beast. This is usually inclosed in a proper shell, or covered with a husk, and contains the embryo of a new plant. Hence,

3. *Grain*, without a definitive, signifies corn in general, or the fruit of certain plants which constitutes the chief food of man and beast, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, and maize.

4. A minute particle.

5. A small weight, or the smallest weight ordinarily used, being the twentieth part of a scruple, in apothecaries' weight, and the twenty-fourth of a pennyweight troy.

6. A component part of stones and metals.

7. The veins or fibers of wood, or other fibrous substance; the direction of the fibers; whence, *cross-grained*, and *against the grain*, used figuratively to denote, against the natural temper or feelings. [See No. 13.]

8. The body or substance of wood as modified by the fibers.

Hard box, and finden of a softer *grain*. *Dryden.*

9. A rough or fibrous texture on the outside of the skin of animals.

10. The body or substance of a thing, considered with respect to the size, form, or direction, of the constituent particles; as, stones of a fine *grain*. *Woodward.*

The tooth of a sea-horse contains a curdled *grain*. *Brown.*

11. Any thing proverbially small; a very small particle or portion; as, a *grain* of wit or of common sense.

Neglect not to make use of any *grain* of grace *Hammond.*

12. Dye or tincture.

All in a robe of darkest *grain*. *Milton.*

13. The heart or temper; as, brothers not united in grain. *Hayward.*

14. The form of the surface of any thing, with respect to smoothness or roughness; state of the grit of any body composed of grains; as, sandstone of a fine *grain*.

15. A tine, prong, or spike. *Ray.*

A *grain of allowance*; a small allowance or indulgence; a small portion to be remitted; something above or below just weight. *Watts.*

To dye in grain, is to dye in the raw material, as wool or silk before it is manufactured.

GRAIN, *v. i.* To yield fruit. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

GRAIN or GRANE, for GROAN. [*Not in use.*]

GRAIN, *v. t.* To paint in imitation of the grain of wood.

2. To form into grains, as powder.

GRAIN'ED, *a.* Rough; made less smooth. *Shak.*

2. Dyed in grain; ingrained. *Brown.*

GRAIN'ED, (grand,) *pp.* or *a.* Painted in imitation of the grain or fibers of wood; formed into grains; roughened.

GRAIN'ER, *n.* A lixivium obtained by infusing pigeon's dung in water, used by tanners to give flexibility to skins. *Ure.*

2. One who paints in imitation of the grain of wood.

GRAIN'ING, *n.* Indentation. *Leake.*

2. A fish of the dace kind. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

GRAIN'ING, *ppr.* Painting in imitation of the grain of wood; forming into grains.

GRAIN'ING, *n.* A kind of painting in imitation of the grain or fibers of wood.

GRAIN'-MOTH, *n.* An insect whose larvæ, or grubs, devour grain in the storehouse.

GRAINS, *n. pl.* The husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation.

Grains of paradise; a very pungent Indian spice, the seeds of a species of Amomum.

GRAIN'-STAFF, *n.* A quarter-staff.

GRAIN'Y, *a.* Full of grains or corn; full of kernels. *Johnson.*

GRAITH, *v. t.* To prepare. [See GREITH and READY.]

GRAL'LÆ, *n. pl.* [L.] Wading-birds. [See GRALLIC.]

GRAL'LA-TO-RY, GRAL-LA-TO'RI-AL, *a.* [L. *grallatorius.*]

A term denoting birds which are waders, having long, naked legs.

GRAL'LIC, *a.* [L. *grallæ*, stilts, crutches.]

Stilted; an epithet given to an order of birds having long legs, naked above the knees, which fit them for wading in water.

GRAM, *a.* [Sax. *gram*; Sw. *gram*, angry; Dan. *gram*, envious, grudging.]

Angry. [*Obs.*]

GRAM, GRAMME, *n.* [Fr. *gramme*, from Gr. γραμμα, whence γραμματιον, the twenty-fourth part of an ounce.]

In *the new system of French weights*, the unity of weights. It is the weight of a quantity of distilled water equal to a cubic *centimetre*, or 18 grains $\frac{841}{10000}$ French, or *du poids de mare*, equal to 15.434 grains troy, or $\frac{565}{1000}$ drain avoirdupois. *Lunier.*

[*It would be desirable to have this word* GRAM *anglicized.*]

GRAM'A-RYE, *n.* The art of necromancy. *Walter Scott.*

GRA-MER'CY, [for Fr. *grand-merci*, great thanks.]

An interjection formerly used to express thankfulness, with surprise. *Spenser.*

GRA-MIN'E-AL, GRA-MIN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *gramineus*, from *gramen*, grass.]

Grassy; like or pertaining to grass. *Gramineous* plants are those which have simple leaves, a jointed stem, a husky calyx, termed *glume*, and a single seed. This description, however, includes several sorts of corn, as well as grass. *Milne.*

GRAM-IN-I-FO'LI-OUS, *a.* Bearing leaves like grass.

GRAM-IN-IV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *gramen*, grass, and *voro*, to eat.]

Feeding or subsisting on grass. The ox and all the bovine genus of quadrupeds are *graminivorous* animals; so also the horse or equine genus.

GRAM'MAR, *n.* [Fr. *grammaire*: L. *grammatica*; Gr. γραμματικη, from γραμμα, a letter, from γραφω, to write. See GRAVE.]

1. In *practice*, the art of speaking or writing a language with propriety or correctness, according to established usage.

As a science, grammar treats of the natural connection between ideas and words, and develops the principles which are common to all languages.

2. A system of general principles and of particular rules for speaking or writing a language; or a digested compilation of customary forms of speech in a nation, also, a book containing such principles and rules.

3. Propriety of speech. To write *grammar*, we must write according to the practice of good writers and speakers.

["*Grammar* is a term borrowed from the Greek, and used with little variation by the Latins, French, English, &c.; but the Welsh are under no necessity of borrowing from others, while they have so significant a term of their own as *llythyreg*."

The Rev. John Walters's Diss. on the Welsh Language, Cowbridge, 1771, 8vo. p. 32.—E. H. B.]

GRAM'MAR, *v. i.* To discourse according to the rules of grammar. [*Obs.*]

GRAM'MAR, *a.* Belonging to or contained in grammar; as, a *grammar* rule.

GRAM'MAR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of grammar.

GRAM'MAR-SCHOOL, *n.* A school in which the learned languages are taught. By *learned* languages we usually mean the Latin and Greek; but others may be included.

GRAM-MA'RI-AN, *n.* One versed in grammar, or the construction of languages; a philologist.

2. One who teaches grammar.

GRAM-MAT'IC, GRAM-MAT'IC-AL, } *a.* [Fr.] Belonging to grammar; as, a *grammatical* rule.

2. According to the rules of grammar. We say, a sentence is not *grammatical;* the construction is not *grammatical.*

GRAM-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the principles and rules of grammar; as, to write or speak *grammatically.*

GRAM-MAT'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being grammatical, or according to the rules of grammar.

GRAM-MAT'IC-AS-TER, *n.* [L.] A low grammarian; a pretender to a knowledge of grammar; a pedant. *Petty.*

GRAM-MAT'I-CIZE, *v. t.* To render grammatical. *Johnson.*

GRAM-MAT'I-CIZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered grammatical.

GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* A pretender to a knowledge of grammar. *H. Tooke.*

GRAM'MA-TITE. See TREMOLITE.

GRAMME. See GRAM.

GRAM'PLE, *n.* A crab-fish.

GRAM'PUS, *n.* [Fr. *grampoise; grandpoisson*, contracted. *Spelman.*]

A fish of the cetaceous order, and genus Delphinus. This fish grows to the length of twenty-five feet, and is remarkably thick in proportion to its length. The nose is flat, and turns up at the end. It has thirty teeth in each jaw. The spout-hole is on the top of the neck. The color of the back is black; the belly is of a snowy whiteness; and on each shoulder is a large white spot. This fish is remarkably voracious.

GRA-NADE', GRA-NA'DO. See GRENADE.

GRAN-A-DIL'LA, *n.* [Sp.] A plant; the fruit of the *Passiflora quadrangularis*, which is sometimes as large as a child's head, and is much esteemed in tropical countries as a pleasant dessert fruit. *P. Cyc.*

GRAN'A-RY, *n.* [L. *granarium*, from *granum*, grain; Fr. *grenier.*]

A storehouse or repository of grain after it is thrashed; a corn-house.

GRAN'ATE, *n.* Usually written GARNET, which see.

GRAN'A-TITE. See GRENATITE.

GRAND, *a.* [Fr. *grand*; Sp. and It. *grande*; L. *grandis*; Norm. *grant.* If *n* is casual, this word coincides with *great.* But most probably it belongs to the class Rn. The sense is, to extend, to advance; hence it signifies, old, advanced in age, as well as great.]

1. Great; *but mostly in a figurative sense:* illustrious; high in power or dignity; as, a *grand* lord. *Raleigh.*

2. Great; splendid; magnificent; as, a *grand* design; a *grand* parade; a *grand* view or prospect.

3. Great; principal; chief; as, "Satan, our *grand* foe." *Milton.*

4. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity; as, a *grand* conception.

In general, we apply the epithet *grand* to that which is great and elevated, or which elevates and expands our ideas. The ocean, the sky, a lofty tower, are *grand* objects. But to constitute a thing *grand*, it seems necessary that it should be distinguished by some degree of beauty. *Elem. of Criticism.*

5. Old; more advanced; as in *grandfather, grandmother*, that is, old-father; and to correspond with this relation we use *grandson, granddaughter, grandchild.*

GRAN'DAM, *n.* [*grand* and *dame.*] Grandmother. *Shak.*

2. An old woman. *Dryden.*

GRAND'CHILD, *n.* A son's or daughter's child; a child in the second degree of descent.

GRAND'DAUGH-TER, (-daw-ter,) *n.* The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRAN-DEE', *n.* [Sp. *grande.*]

A nobleman; a man of elevated rank or station. In *Spain*, a nobleman of the first rank, who has the king's leave to be covered in his presence. *Encyc.*

GRAN-DEE'SHIP, *n.* The rank or estate of a grandee. *Swinburne.*

GRAND'EST, *a.* Most grand.

GRAND'EUR, (grand'yur,) *n.* [Fr., from *grand.*]

1. In *a general sense*, greatness; that quality, or combination of qualities, in an object, which elevates or expands the mind, and excites pleasurable emotions in him who views or contemplates it. Thus the extent and uniformity of surface in the ocean constitute *grandeur;* as do the extent, the elevation, and the concave appearance or vault of the sky. So we speak of the *grandeur* of a large and well-proportioned edifice, of an extensive range of lofty mountains, of a large cataract, of a pyramid, &c.

2. Splendor of appearance; state; magnificence; as, the grandeur of a court, of a procession, &c.

3. Elevation of thought, sentiment, or expression. We speak of the *grandeur* of conceptions, and of style, or diction.

4. Elevation of mien, or air and deportment.

GRAN-DEV'I-TY, *n.* Great age. [*Not used.*]

GRAN-DE'VOUS, *a.* Of great age. [*Not used.*]

GRAND'FA-THER, *n.* A father's or mother's father; the next degree above the father or mother in lineal ascent.

GRAN-DIF'IC, *a.* Making great.

GRAN-DIL'O-QUENCE, *n.* Lofty speaking; lofty expressions. *More.*

GRAN-DIL'O-QUENT, *a.* [L. *grandiloquens.*] Pompous; bombastic.

GRAN-DIL'O-QUOUS, *a.* [L. *grandiloquus; grandis* and *loquor*, to speak.]

Speaking in a lofty style.

GRAN'DI-NOUS, *a.* [L. *grando.*] Consisting of hail. *Dict.*

GRAND'I-TY, *n.* Greatness; magnificence. [*Not used.*] *Camden.*

GRAND-JU'ROR, *n.* One of a grand jury. In *Connecticut*, an informing officer.

GRAND-JU'RY, *n.* [*grand* and *jury.*] A jury whose duty is to examine into the grounds of accusation against offenders, and, if they see just cause, then to find bills of indictment against them, to be presented to the court.

GRAND'LY, *adv.* In a lofty manner; splendidly; sublimely.

GRAND'MOTH-ER, (-muth-er,) *n.* The mother of one's father or mother.

GRAND-NEPH'EW, *n.* The grandson of a brother or sister.

GRAND'NESS, *n.* Grandeur; greatness with beauty; magnificence. *Wollaston.*

GRAND'NIECE, (-nees,) *n.* The granddaughter of a brother or sister.

GRAND-SEIGN'IOR, (-seen'yur,) *n.* The sovereign or sultan of Turkey.

GRAND'SIRE, *n.* A grandfather.

2. In *poetry* and *rhetoric*, any ancestor. *Dryden. Pope.*

GRAND'SON, (-sun,) *n.* The son of a son or daughter.

GRAND-VIZ'IER, (-vizh'yer,) *n.* The chief minister of the Turkish empire; the same as VIZIER.

GRANGE, (grānje,) *n.* [Fr. *grange*, a barn; *grangier*, a farmer; Sp. *grangear*, to cultivate; *grangero*, a farmer; Ir. *grainseach*, a grange; Scot. *grange*, the buildings belonging to a corn-farm, originally a place where the rents and tithes, paid in grain to religious houses, were deposited; from *granum*, grain.]

A farm, with the buildings, stables, &c. *Milton. Shak.*

GRA-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *granum*, grain, and *fero*, to bear.]

Bearing seeds like grains. *Humble.*

GRAN'I-FORM, *a.* Formed like grains of corn. *Loudon.*

GRAN'I-LITE, *n.* [See GRANITE.] Indeterminate granite; granite that contains more than three constituent parts. [*Obs.*] *Kirwan.*

GRAN'ITE, (gran'it,) *n.* [Fr. *granit*; It. *granito*, grained.]

In *geology*, an aggregate rock, composed of the minerals quartz, feldspar, and mica, or at least of two of these minerals, confusedly crystallized together. The texture is more or less finely granular. The grains vary in size from that of a pin's head to a mass of two or three feet; but usually the largest size is that of a nut. The color of granite is greatly diversified by the different colors and proportions of the component parts, and in general these stones are very hard. The most common colors are gray, grayish-white, and flesh-red. *Dict. Nat. Hist. Kirwan.*

GRAN'I-TEL, *n.* [dim. of *granite.*] A binary aggregate of minerals; a granitic compound containing two constituent parts, as quartz and feldspar, or quartz and shorl or hornblend. [*Obs.*] *Kirwan.*

Italian workmen give this name to a variety of gray granite consisting of small grains. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

GRA-NIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to granite; like granite; having the nature of granite; as, *granitic* texture.

2. Consisting of granite; as, *granitic* mountains.

GRA-NIT-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act or process of being formed into granite. *Humble.*

GRA-NIT'I-FORM, *a.* Resembling granite in structure or shape. *Humble.*

GRAN'I-TIN, *n.* An aggregate of three species of minerals, some of which differ from the species which compose granite, as quartz, feldspar, and jade or shorl. [*Obs.*] *Kirwan.*

GRAN'I-TOID, *a.* Resembling granite.

GRA-NIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *granum*, grain, and *voro*, to eat.]

Eating grain; feeding or subsisting on seeds; as, *granivorous* birds. *Brown.*

GRAN'NAM, } *n.* [For GRANDAM.] A grandmother.
GRAN'NY, } [*Vulgar.*] *B. Jonson.*

GRANT, *v. t.* [Norm. *granter*, to grant, to promise, or agree. I have not found this word in any other language. Perhaps *n* is not radical, for in some ancient charters it is written *grat.* "*Gratamus et concedimus.*" *Spelman.*]

1. To admit as true what is not proved; to allow; to yield; to concede. We take that for *granted* which is supposed to be true.

Grant that the fates have fixed by their decree. *Dryden.*

2. To give; to bestow or confer on without compensation, particularly in answer to prayer or request.

Thou hast *granted* me life and favor. — Job x.
God *granted* him that which he requested. — 1 Chron. iv.

3. To transfer the title of a thing to another, for a good or valuable consideration; to convey by deed or writing. The legislature have *granted* all the new land.

Grant me the place of this threshing-floor. — 1 Chron. xxi.

GRANT, *n.* The act of granting; a bestowing or conferring.

2. The thing granted or bestowed; a gift; a boon.

3. In *law*, a conveyance, in writing, of such things as can not pass or be transferred by word only, as land, rents, reversions, tithes, &c

A *grant* is an executed contract. *Z. Swift*

4. Concession; admission of something as true *Dryden*

5. The thing conveyed by deed or patent.

GRANT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be granted or conveyed.

GRANT'ED, *pp.* Admitted as true; conceded; yielded; bestowed; conveyed.

GRANT-EE', *n.* The person to whom a conveyance is made.

GRANT'ER, *n.* In *a general sense*, one who grants.

GRANT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Admitting; conceding; bestowing; conveying.

GRANT'OR, *n.* In *law*, the person who grants; one who conveys land, rents, &c.

GRAN'U-LAR, GRAN'U-LA-RY, } *a.* [from L. *granum*, grain.]

1. Consisting of grains; as, a *granular* substance.

2. Resembling grains; as, a stone of *granular* appearance.

GRAN'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In a granular form.

GRAN'U-LATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *granuler*, from L. *granum.*]

1. To form into grains or small masses; as, to *granulate* powder or sugar.

2. To raise in small asperities; to make rough on the surface. *Ray.*

GRAN'U-LATE, *v. i.* To collect or be formed into grains; as, cane-juice *granulates* into sugar; melted metals *granulate* when poured into water.

GRAN'U-LATE, *a.* Having numerous small elevations, like shagreen. *Brande.*

2. Consisting of or resembling grains.

GRAN'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Formed into grains.

2. *a.* Consisting of grains; having the form of grains.

GRAN'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Forming into grains.

GRAN-U-LA'TION, *n.* The act of forming into grains; as, the *granulation* of powder and sugar. The granulation of metallic substances is performed by pouring the melted substances slowly into water, usually through a colander perforated with holes. *Ure.*

2. In *physiology*, *granulations* are small, grain-like protuberances, which form on the surface of ulcers and in suppurating sores, and which serve to fill up the cavity and unite the sides. The process of doing this is called *granulation.* *Tully.*

GRAN'ULE, *n.* [Sp. *granillo*, from L. *granum.*]

A little grain; a small particle.

GRAN'U-LOUS, *a.* Full of grains; abounding with granular substances.

GRAPE, *n.* [This word is from the root of *grab, gripe*, and signifies primarily a cluster or bunch; Fr. *grappe de raisin*, a bunch of grapes; W. *grab*, a cluster, a *grape; grabin*, a clasping; It. *grappa*, a grappling; *grappo*, a cluster, a bunch of grapes.]

1. *Properly*, a cluster of the fruit of the vine; but *with us*, a single berry of the vine; the fruit from which wine is made by expression and fermentation.

2. In *the manege*, *grapes* signifies mangy tumors on the legs of a horse.

GRAPE'-HY'A-CINTH, *n.* A plant or flower, a species of Hyacinthus or Muscari.

GRAPE'LESS, *a.* Wanting the strength and flavor of the grape. *Jenyns.*

GRAP'ER-Y, *n.* A building or inclosure used for the rearing of grapes.

GRAPE'-SHOT, *n.* A cluster of small shot, confined in a canvas bag, forming a kind of cylinder, whose diameter is equal to that of the ball adapted to the cannon. *Brande.*

GRAPE'-STONE, *n.* The stone or seed of the grape.

GRAPE'-VINE, *n.* The vine which yields the grape.

GRAPH'IC, GRAPH'IC-AL, } *a.* [L. *graphicus*; Gr. γραφικος, from γραφω, to write.]

1. Pertaining to the art of writing or delineating.

2. Well delineated. *Bacon.*

3. Describing with accuracy.

Graphic granite; a variety of granite, composed of feldspar and quartz so arranged as to bear a remote resemblance to oriental characters. *Dana.*

GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With good delineation; in a picturesque manner. *Brown.*

GRAPH'ITE, *n.* [Gr. γραφω, to write.]

Carburet of iron, a substance used for pencils, commonly called BLACK-LEAD, or PLUMBAGO. *Cleaveland.*

GRAPH'O-LITE, *n.* [Supra.] A species of slate, proper for writing on.

GRAPH-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. γραφω, to describe, and μετρον, measure.]

A mathematical instrument, called also a *semicircle*, whose use is to observe any angle whose vertex is at the center of the instrument in any plane, and to find how many degrees it contains. *Encyc.*

GRAPH-O-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or ascertained by a graphometer.

GRAP'NEL, } *n.* [*Fr. grappin.* See GRAPPLE.]
GRAP'LINE, }

A small anchor, fitted with four or five flukes or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels. *Totten.*

GRAP'PLE, (grap'pl,) *v. t.* [Goth. *greipan*, to *gripe*; G. *greifen*; D. *grypen*; Dan. *griber*; Sw. *grabba*, *gripa*; It. *grappare*; W. *crapiaw*. See GRAPE and GRIPE.]

1. To seize; to lay fast hold on, either with the hands or with hooks. We say, a man *grapples* his antagonist, or a ship *grapples* another ship.

2. To fasten; to fix, as the mind or heart. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

GRAP'PLE, *v. i.* To seize; to contend in close fight, as wrestlers. *Milton. Addison.*

To grapple with; to contend with; to struggle against with boldness. *Shak.*

GRAP'PLE, *n.* A seizing; close hug in contest; the wrestler's hold. *Milton.*

2. Close fight. *Shak.*

3. A hook or iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another. *Dryden.*

GRAP'PLED, *pp.* Seized; laid fast hold on.

GRAP'PLE-MENT, *n.* A grappling; close fight or embrace.

GRAP'PLING, *ppr.* Laying fast hold on.

GRAP'PLING-I'RONS, *n. pl.* Irons used as instruments of grappling and holding fast a vessel or some other object.

GRAP'TO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. γραπτος and λιθος.]

A fossil zoophyte, having the appearance of writing or sculpture, found in the silurian shales. *Brande.*

GRAP'Y, *a.* Like grapes; full of clusters of grapes. *Addison.*

2. Made of grapes. *Gay.*

GRASP, *v. t.* [It. *grasparе.*]

1. To seize and hold by clasping or embracing with the fingers or arms. We say, to *grasp* with the hand, or with the arms.

2. To catch; to seize; to lay hold of; to take possession of. Kings often *grasp* more than they can hold.

GRASP, *v. i.* To catch or seize; to gripe. *Dryden.*

2. To struggle; to strive. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

3. To encroach.

To grasp at; to catch at; to try to seize. Alexander *grasped at* universal empire.

GRASP, *n.* The gripe or seizure of the hand. This seems to be its proper sense; but it denotes also a seizure by embrace, or infolding in the arms.

2. Possession; hold.

3. Reach of the arms; and *figuratively*, the power of seizing. Bonaparte seemed to think he had the Russian empire within his *grasp*.

GRASP'A-BLE, *a.* That can be grasped.

GRASP'ED, (grapt,) *pp.* Seized with the hands or arms; embraced; held; possessed.

GRASP'ER, *n.* One who grasps or seizes; one who catches at; one who holds.

GRASP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Seizing; embracing; catching; holding.

GRASP'ING-LY, *adv.* In an eager, grasping manner.

GRASS, *n.* [Sax. *græs*, *gærs*, or *græd*; Goth. *gras*; G. and D. *gras*; Sw. *gräs*; Dan. *græs*. In G. *rasen* is turf, sod, and *verrasen*, to overgrow with grass; hence, *g* may be a prefix. *Grass* may be allied to Gr. αγωστις, χραστις, γραστις.]

1. In *common usage*, herbage; the plants which constitute the food of cattle and other beasts.

2. In *botany*, a plant having simple leaves, a stem generally jointed and tubular, a husky calyx, called *glume*, and the seed single. This definition includes wheat, rye, oats, barley, &c., and excludes clover and some other plants which are commonly called by the name of *grass*. The grasses form a numerous family of plants. *Encyc.*

Grass of Parnassus; a plant growing in wet ground, of the genus Parnassia.

GRASS, *v. t.* To cover with grass or with turf.

GRASS, *v. i.* To breed grass; to be covered with grass. *Tusser.*

GRAS-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *grassatio.*]

A wandering about. [*Little used.*]

GRASS'-BLADE, *n.* A blade of grass.

GRASS'-GREEN, *a.* Green with grass. *Shenstone.*

2. Dark-green, like the color of grass.

GRASS'-GROWN, *a.* Overgrown with grass. *Thomson.*

GRASS'HOP-PER, *n.* [*grass* and *hop.*] An insect that lives among grass, a species of Gryllus.

GRASS'I-NESS, *n.* [from *grassy.*] The state of abounding with grass; a grassy state.

GRASS'LESS, *a.* Destitute of grass.

GRASS'-PLOT, *n.* A plat or level spot covered with grass.

GRASS'POL-Y, *n.* A plant, a species of Lythrum or willow-wort.

GRASS'VETCH, *n.* A plant of the genus Lathyrus.

GRASS'WRACK, (-rak,) *n.* A plant, the Zostera.

GRASS'Y, *a.* Covered with grass; abounding with grass. *Spenser.*

2. Resembling grass; green.

GRATE, *n.* [It. *grata*, L. *crates*, a grate, a hurdle. Qu. its alliance to the verb, to *grate*.]

1. A work or frame, composed of parallel or cross bars, with interstices; a kind of lattice-work, such as is used in the windows of prisons and cloisters.

2. An instrument or frame of iron bars for holding coals, used as fuel, in houses, stores, shops, &c.

GRATE, *v. t.* To furnish with grates; to make fast with cross-bars.

GRATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *gratter*, It. *grattare*, to scratch; Dan. *grytter*, to grate, to break; Sp. *grieta*, a scratch, a crevice; W. *rhathu*, to rub off, to strip, to clear, *rhathell*, a rasp. See the Shemitic גרר, חרט, חרת, and קרר. Class Rd, No. 38, 58, 62, 81. If *g* is a prefix, this word coincides with L. *rado*. See CRY.]

1. To rub, as a body with a rough surface against another body; to rub one thing against another, so as to produce a harsh sound; as to *grate* the teeth.

2. To wear away in small particles, by rubbing with any thing rough or indented; as, to *grate* a nutmeg.

3. To offend; to fret; to vex; to irritate; to mortify; as, harsh words *grate* the heart; they are *grating* to the feelings; harsh sounds *grate* the ear.

4. To make a harsh sound by rubbing or the friction of rough bodies. *Milton.*

GRATE, *v. i.* To rub hard, so as to offend; to offend by oppression or importunity.

Thus *grated* harder upon the hearts of men. *South.*

2. To make a harsh sound by the friction of rough bodies. *Hooker.*

GRATE, *a.* [L. *gratus.*]

Agreeable. [*Not in use.*]

GRAT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Rubbed harshly; worn off by rubbing.

2. Furnished with a grate; as, *grated* windows.

GRATE'FUL, *a.* [from L. *gratus.* See GRACE.]

1. Having a due sense of benefits; kindly disposed toward one from whom a favor has been received; willing to acknowledge and repay benefits; as, a *grateful* heart.

2. Agreeable; pleasing; acceptable; gratifying; as, a *grateful* present; a *grateful* offering.

3. Pleasing to the taste; delicious; affording pleasure; as, food or drink *grateful* to the appetite.

Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine,
And *grateful* clusters swell with floods of wine. *Pope.*

GRATE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With a due sense of benefits or favors; in a manner that disposes to kindness, in return for favors. The gift was *gratefully* received.

2. In a pleasing manner. Study continually furnishes something new, which may strike the imagination *gratefully*.

GRATE'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being grateful; gratitude.

2. The quality of being agreeable or pleasant to the mind or to the taste.

GRAT'ER, *n.* [See GRATE.] An instrument or utensil with a rough, indented surface, for rubbing off small particles of a body; as, a *grater* for nutmegs.

GRA-TIC-U-LA'TION, *n.* The division of a design or draft into squares, for the purpose of reducing it to smaller dimensions. *Gwilt.*

GRAT-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *gratificatio*, from *gratificor*; *gratus* and *facio*, to make.]

1. The act of pleasing, either the mind, the taste, or the appetite. We speak of the *gratification* of the taste or the palate, of the appetites, of the senses, of the desires, of the mind, soul, or heart.

2. That which affords pleasure; satisfaction; delight. It is not easy to renounce *gratifications* to which we are accustomed.

3. Reward; recompense. *Morton.*

GRAT'I-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* or *a.* Pleased; indulged according to desire.

GRAT'I-FI-ER, *n.* One who gratifies or pleases.

GRAT'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *gratificor*; *gratus*, agreeable, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To please; to give pleasure to; to indulge; as, to *gratify* the taste, the appetite, the senses, the desires, the mind, &c.

2. To delight; to please; to humor; to soothe; to satisfy; to indulge to satisfaction.

For who would die to *gratify* a foe? *Dryden.*

3. To requite; to recompense.

GRAT'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Pleasing; indulging to satisfaction.

2. *a.* Giving pleasure; affording satisfaction.

GRAT'ING, *ppr.* [See GRATE.] Rubbing; wearing off in particles.

2. *a.* Fretting; irritating; harsh; as, *grating* sounds, or a *grating* reflection.

GRAT'ING, *n.* [See GRATE.] A harsh sound or rubbing.

2. A partition of bars, or lattice-work of wood or iron; as, the *grating* of a prison or convent.

3. An open cover for the hatches of a ship, resembling lattice-work; *commonly used in the plural.*

GRAT'ING-LY, *adv.* Harshly; offensively; in a manner to irritate.

GRĀ'TIS, *adv.* [L.] For nothing; freely; without recompense; as, to give a thing *gratis*; to perform service *gratis*.

GRAT'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *gratitudo*, from *gratus*, pleasing. See GRACE.]

An emotion of the heart, excited by a favor or benefit received; a sentiment of kindness or good-will toward a benefactor; thankfulness. *Gratitude* is an agreeable emotion, consisting in, or accompanied with, good-will to a benefactor, and a disposition to make a suitable return of benefits or services, or, when no return can be made, with a desire to see the benefactor prosperous and happy. *Gratitude* is a virtue of the highest excellence, as it implies a feeling and generous heart, and a proper sense of duty.

The love of God is the sublimest *gratitude*. *Paley.*

GRA-TU'I-TOUS, *a.* [L. *gratuitus*, from *gratus*; Fr. *gratuit*; It. *gratuito.* See GRACE.]

1. Free; voluntary; not required by justice; granted without claim or merit.

We mistake the *gratuitous* blessings of Heaven for the fruits of our own industry. *L'Estrange.*

2. Asserted or taken without proof; as, a *gratuitous* argument or affirmation.

GRA-TU'I-TOUS-LY, *adv.* Freely; voluntarily; without claim or merit; without an equivalent or compensation; as, labor or services *gratuitously* bestowed.

2. Without proof; as, a principle *gratuitously* assumed.

GRA-TU'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *gratuité*, from *gratuit*, from *gratus.*]

1. A free gift; a present; a donation; that which is given without a compensation or equivalent.

2. Something given in return for a favor; an acknowledgment.

GRAT'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *gratulor*, from *gratus*, pleasing, grateful; Russ., with the prefix *na*, *nagrada*, recompense; *nagrajdayu*, to gratify, to reward. See GRACE.]

1. To express joy or pleasure to a person, on account of his success, or the reception of some good; to salute with declarations of joy; to congratulate. [*The latter word is more generally used.*]

To *gratulate* the gentle princes there. *Shak.*

2. To wish or express joy to. *Shak.*

3. To declare joy for; to mention with joy. *B. Jonson.*

GRAT'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Addressed with expressions of joy.

GRAT'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Addressing with expressions of joy, on account of some good received

GRAT-U-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *gratulatio.*]

An address or expression of joy to a person, on account of some good received by him; congratulation.

I shall turn my wishes into *gratulations*. *South.*

GRAT'U-LA-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *gratulatio.*] An address or expression of joy to a person, on account of some good received by him; congratulation.

GRAT'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Expressing gratulation; congratulatory.

GRA-VA'MEN, *n.* [L.] In *law*, the grievance complained of; the substantial cause of the action. *Bouvier.*

GRAVE, a final syllable, is a grove, Sax. *græf*; or it is an officer, G. *graf.*

GRAVE, *v. t.*; *pret.* GRAVED; *pp.* GRAVEN or GRAVED. [Fr. *graver*, Sp. *grabar*; Sax. *grafan*, G. *graben*, D. *graaven*; Dan. *graver*; Sw. *grafva*; Arm. *engraffi*, *engravi*; Ir. *grafadh*, *grafaim*; W. *crafiaw*, from *rhaf*; Gr. γραφω, to write; originally all writing was *graving*; Eng. to *scrape*; Ch. and Syr. כרב, to plow. See Class Rb, No. 30.]

1. To carve or cut letters or figures on stone or other hard substance, with a chisel or edged tool; to engrave. [*The latter word is now more generally used.*]

Thou shalt take two onyx-stones, and *grave* on them the names of the children of Israel.—Ex. xxviii.

2. To carve; to form or shape by cutting with a chisel; as, to *grave* an image.

Thou shalt not make to thee any *graven* image.—Ex. xx.

3. To clean a ship's bottom by burning off filth, grass, or other foreign matter, and paying it over with pitch.

4. To entomb. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

GRAVE, *v. i.* To carve; to write or delineate on hard substances; to practice engraving.

GRAVE, *n.* [Sax. *græf*; G. *grab*; D. and Sw. *graf*; Dan. *grav*; Russ. *grob*, a ditch, a trench, a grave; L. *scrobs.* See the verb.]

1. The ditch, pit, or excavated place, in which a dead human body is deposited; a place for the corpse of a human being; a sepulcher.

2. A tomb.

3. Any place where the dead are reposited; a place of great slaughter or mortality. Flanders was

formerly the *grave* of English armies; Russia proved to be the *grave* of the French army under Bonaparte; the tropical climates are the *grave* of American seamen and of British soldiers.

4. In *a figurative sense*, death or destruction.

5. *Graves*; in the *plural*, sediment of melted tallow. *Brande.*

GRAVE'-CLOD, *n.* Clod of a grave.

GRAVE'-CLOTHES, *n. pl.* The clothes or dress in which the dead are interred.

GRAVE'-DIG-GER, *n.* One whose occupation is to dig graves.

GRAVE'-LOOK-ING, *a.* Appearing grave.

GRAVE'-MAK-ER, *n.* A grave-digger. *Shak.*

GRAVE'-ROB-BER, *n.* One who robs a grave.

GRAVE'-ROB-BING, *n.* A robbing of the grave.

GRAVE'STONE, *n.* A stone laid over a grave, or erected near it, as a monument to preserve the memory of the dead.

GRAVE'YARD, *n.* A yard or inclosure for the interment of the dead.

GRAVE, *a.* [Fr. Sp. and It. *grave*; Arm. *greves*; from L. *gravis*, heavy, whence L. *grave*, and *aggravo*, to *aggravate*. Hence *grief*, which see. Ar. كرب *karaba*, to overload, to press, to grieve. Class Rb, No. 30.] *Properly*, pressing, heavy. Hence,

1. In *music*, low; depressed; solemn; opposed to *sharp*, *acute*, or *high*: as, a *grave* tone or sound. Sometimes *grave* denotes slow.

2. Solemn; sober; serious; opposed to *gay*, *light*, or *jovial*; as, a man of a *grave* deportment; a *grave* character.

Youth on silent wings is flown;
Graver years come rolling on. *Prior.*

3. Plain; not gay; not showy or tawdry; as, a *grave* suit of clothes.

4. Being of weight; of a serious character; as, a *grave* writer.

5. Important; momentous; having a serious and interesting import. *Lord Eldon. Kent.*

GRAV'ED, *pp.* [See the verb.] Carved; engraved; cleared, as a ship.

GRAV'EL, *n.* [Fr. *gravelle*, *gravier*; Arm. *greell*, or *maen gravell*, stone gravel; G. *grober sand*, coarse sand; D. *gravel*. Probably from rubbing, grating. See GRAVE, the verb.]

1. Small stones, or fragments of stone, or very small pebbles, larger than the particles of sand, but often intermixed with them.

2. In *medicine*, a disease produced by small, calculous concretions in the kidneys and bladder. *Cyc.*

GRAV'EL, *v. t.* To cover with gravel; as, to *gravel* a walk.

2. To stick in the sand. *Camden.*

3. To puzzle; to stop; to embarrass. *Prior.*

4. To hurt the foot of a horse, by gravel lodged under the shoe.

GRAV'EL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with gravel; stopped; embarrassed; injured by gravel.

GRAVE'LESS, *a.* [from *grave*.] Without a grave or tomb; unburied. *Shak.*

GRAV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Covering with gravel; embarrassing; hurting the feet, as of a horse.

GRAV'EL-ING, *n.* The act of covering with gravel.

GRAV'EL-LY, *a.* [from *gravel*.] Abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel; as, a *gravelly* soil or land.

GRAV'EL-WALK, (-wawk,) *n.* A walk or alley covered with *gravel*, which makes a hard and dry bottom; *used in gardens and malls.*

GRAVE'LY, *adv.* [from *grave*.] In a grave, solemn manner; soberly; seriously.

The queen of learning *gravely* smiles. *Swift.*

2. Without gaudiness or show; as, to be dressed *gravely*.

GRA-VE-MEN'TE, [It.] In *music*, with a depressed tone; solemnly. [See GRAVE.]

GRAVE'NESS, *n.* Seriousness; solemnity; sobriety of behavior; gravity of manners or discourse. *Denham.*

GRA'VE-O-LENCE, *n.* [L. *gravis* and *oleo*.] A strong and offensive smell.

GRA'VE-O-LENT, *a.* Having a strong odor.

GRAV'ER, *n.* [See GRAVE.] One who carves or engraves; one whose profession is to cut letters or figures in stone, &c.; a sculptor.

2. An engraving tool; an instrument for graving on hard substances.

GRAV'ER, *a. comp.* More grave.

GRAV'EST, *a. superl.* Most grave.

GRAV'ID, *a.* [L. *gravidus*, from *gravis*, heavy.] Pregnant; being with child. *Herbert.*

GRAV'ID-A-TED, *a.* Made pregnant; big. [*Not in use.*] *Barrow.*

GRAV-ID-A'TION, *n.* Pregnancy. [*Not in use.*] *Pearson.*

GRA-VID'I-TY, *n.* Pregnancy. [*Not in use.*] *Arbuthnot.*

GRA-VIM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *gravis*, and Gr. *μετρεω*.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies, solid or liquid.

GRAV'ING, *ppr.* Engraving; carving; cutting figures on stone, copper, or other hard substance.

GRAV'ING, *n.* The act of cutting figures in hard substances.

2. Carved work.

3. The act of cleaning a ship's bottom.

4. *Figuratively*, impression, as on the heart.

GRAV'I-TATE, *v. i.* [Sp. *gravitar*; Fr. *graviter*; from L. *gravitas*, from *gravis*, heavy.] To be attracted according to the law of gravitation. A body is said to *gravitate*, when it tends toward another body in accordance with the law of gravitation.

GRAV'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Being attracted, or tending toward another body according to the law of gravitation.

GRAV-I-TA'TION, *n.* The act of tending to the center, or of being drawn toward something.

2. In *natural philosophy*, the tendency of all matter in the universe toward all other matter. Every body or portion of matter attracts and is attracted directly as its quantity of matter, and inversely as the square of its distance from the attracting body. *Olmsted.*

GRAV'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *gravité*; Sp. *gravidad*; L. *gravitas*, from *gravis*, heavy. See GRAVE.]

1. Weight; heaviness.

2. In *natural philosophy*, the tendency of a mass of matter toward its central body; *particularly*, the tendency of a body toward the center of the earth; terrestrial gravitation. *Weight* is the measure of *gravity*. *Olmsted.*

The force of *gravity* in a body is in direct proportion to its quantity of matter. *Anon.*

3. *Specific gravity*; the weight of a body compared with another of the same bulk, taken as a standard. Water is the standard for solids and liquids, common air for gases. Thus the exact weight of a cubic inch of gold, compared with that of a cubic inch of water, is called its *specific gravity*. *Olmsted.*

4. Seriousness; sobriety of manners; solemnity of department or character

Great Cato there, for *gravity* renowned. *Dryden.*

5. Weight; enormity; atrociousness; as, the *gravity* of an injury. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

6. In *music*, low note or sound.

GRAV'Y, *n.* The fat and other liquid matter that drips from flesh in roasting, or when roasted or baked, or a mixture of that juice with flour.

GRAY, *a.* [Sax. *grig*, *græg*; G. *grau*; D. *graauw*; Dan. *graa*; Sw. *grå*; It. *grigio*; Ir. *gre*. This is probably Γραικος, *Græcus*, *Greek*, *Graii*, the name given to the Greeks, on account of their fair complexion compared with the Asiatics and Africans. (See EUROPE.)

Φορκυι δ' αυ Κητω Γραιας τεκε καλλιπαρηους,
Εκ γενετης πολιας· τας δη Γραιας καλεουσιν.
Hesiod. Theog. 270.

"Keto bore to Phorcus the Graiæ with fair cheeks, white from their birth, and hence they were called *Graiæ*." The Greek word γραια is rendered an old woman, and, in this passage of Hesiod, is supposed to mean certain deities. The probability is, that it is applied to an old woman, because she is *gray*. But the fable of Hesiod is easily explained by supposing the author to have had in his mind some imperfect account of the origin of the Greeks.]

1. White, with a mixture of black.

These *gray* and dun colors may be also produced by mixing white and black. *Newton.*

2. White; hoary; as, *gray* hair. We apply the word to hair that is partially or wholly white.

3. Dark; of a mixed color; of the color of ashes; as, *gray* eyes; the *gray*-eyed morn. *Gay. Shak.*

4. Old; mature; as, *gray* experience. *Ames.*

GRAY, *n.* A gray color. *Parnell.*

2. An animal of a gray color, as a horse, a badger, and a kind of salmon. *Smart.*

GRAY'-BEARD, *n.* An old man. *Shak.*

GRAY'-EY-ED, (grā'ide,) *a.* Having gray eyes.

GRAY'FLY, *n.* The trumpet-fly. *Milton.*

GRAY'-HAIR-ED, *a.* Having gray hair.

GRAY'-HEAD-ED, (grā'hed-ed,) *a.* Having a gray head or gray hair.

GRAY'HOUND, *n.* [Sax. *grighund*. See GREYHOUND.]

GRAY'ISH, *a.* Somewhat gray; gray in a moderate degree.

GRAY'LING, *n.* A fish of the genus Salmo, called, also, *umber*, a voracious fish, about sixteen or eighteen inches in length, of a more elegant figure than the trout; the back and sides are of a silvery-gray color. It is found in clear, rapid streams in the north of Europe, and is excellent food. *Diet. Nat. Hist.*

GRAY MARE. "The gray mare is the better horse," —said of a woman who rules her husband. *Grose.*

GRAY'NESS, *n.* The quality of being gray. *Sherwood.*

GRAY'STONE, *n.* A grayish or greenish compact rock, composed of feldspar and augite, and allied to basalt.

GRAY'WACKE, (-wak,) *n.* [G. *grauwacke*.] In *geology*, a conglomerate or grit-rock, consisting of rounded pebbles and sand firmly united together. The name is applied only to certain rocks below the coral series, and deposits of shale are sometimes included under this designation, along with the conglomerate. *Dana.*

GRAZE, *v. t.* [Sax. *grasian*; G. *grasen*; D. *graazen*, from *grass*, or from the root of L. *rado*, *rasi*, or *rodo*, *rosi*; Sp. *rozar*, Port. *roçar*, to rub against, to graze. In Russ., *grizu*, or *grezu*, signifies to bite, to gnaw.]

1. To rub or touch lightly in passing; to brush lightly the surface of a thing in passing; as, the bullet *grazed* the wall or the earth.

2. To feed or supply cattle with grass; to furnish pasture for; as, the farmer *grazes* large herds of cattle.

3. To feed on; to eat from the ground, as growing herbage.

The lambs with wolves shall *graze* the verdant mead. *Pope*

4. To tend grazing cattle; as, Jacob *grazed* Laban's sheep. *Shak.*

GRAZE, *v. i.* To eat grass; to feed on growing herbage; as cattle *graze* on the meadows.

2. To supply grass; as, the ground will not *graze* well. *Bacon.*

3. To move on devouring. *Bacon.*

GRAZ'ED, *pp.* Touched lightly by a passing body; brushed.

2. Fed by growing grass; as, cattle are *grazed*.

3. Eaten, as growing herbage; as, the fields were *grazed*.

GRAZ'ER, *n.* One that grazes or feeds on growing herbage. *Philips.*

GRA'ZIER, (grā'zhur,) *n.* One who pastures cattle, and rears them for market. *Bacon.*

GRAZ'ING, *ppr.* Touching lightly, as a moving body.

2. Feeding on growing herbage; as, *grazing* cattle.

3. *a.* Supplying pasture; as, a *grazing* farm.

GRAZ'ING, *n.* A pasture.

GRA-ZI-O'SO, (grat-se-ō'so,) [It.] In *music*, graceful, smooth, and elegant.

GREASE, *n.* [Fr. *graisse*; It. *grasso*; Sp. *grasa*, grease; Port. *graxa*, grease for wheels, and a distemper in a horse when his fat is melted by excessive action. *Port. Dict.*]

1. Animal fat in a soft state; oily or unctuous matter of any kind, as tallow, lard; but particularly the fatty matter of land animals, as distinguished from the oily matter of marine animals.

2. An inflammation of the heels of a horse, which suspends the ordinary greasy secretion of the part, and which produces dryness and scurfiness, followed by cracks, ulceration, and fungous excrescences.

GREASE, (greez,) *v. t.* To smear, anoint, or daub with grease or fat.

2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents. [*Not elegant.*] *Dryden.*

GREAS'ED, *pp.* Smeared with oily matter; bribed.

GREAS'I-LY, *adv.* With grease or an appearance of it; grossly.

GREAS'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being greasy; oilness; unctuousness. *Boyle.*

GREAS'ING, *ppr.* Smearing with fat or oily matter; bribing.

GREAS'Y, (greez'y,) *a.* Oily; fat; unctuous.

2. Smeared or defiled with grease.

3. Like grease or oil; smooth; as, a fossil that has a *greasy* feel.

4. Fat of body; bulky. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

5. Gross; indelicate; indecent. *Marston.*

GREAT, *a.* [Sax. *great*; D. *groot*; G. *gross*; Norm. *gres*; It. *grosso*; Sp. *grueso*; Port. *grosso*; Fr. *gros*; Arm. *groç*; and probably L. *crassus*. *Great* and *gross* are the same word dialectically varied in orthography. See Class Rd, No. 59, 22, 79.]

1. Large in bulk or dimensions; a term of comparison, denoting more magnitude or extension than something else, or beyond what is usual; as, a *great* body; a *great* house; a *great* farm.

2. Being of extended length or breadth; as, a *great* distance; a *great* lake.

3. Large in number; as, a *great* many; a *great* multitude.

4. Expressing a large, extensive, or unusual, degree of any thing; as, *great* fear; *great* love; *great* strength; *great* wealth; *great* power; *great* influence; *great* folly.

5. Long continued; as, a *great* while.

6. Important; weighty; as, a *great* argument; a *great* truth; a *great* event; a thing of no *great* consequence; it is no *great* matter.

7. Chief; principal; as, the *great* seal of England.

8. Chief; of vast power and excellence; supreme; illustrious; as, the *great* God; the *great* Creator.

9. Vast; extensive; wonderful; admirable.

Great are thy works, Jehovah. *Milton*

10. Possessing large or strong powers of mind; as a *great* genius.

11. Having made extensive or unusual acquisitions of science or knowledge; as, a *great* philosopher or botanist; a *great* scholar.

12. Distinguished by rank, office, or power; elevated; eminent; as, a *great* lord; the *great* men of the nation; the *great* Mogul; Alexander the *Great*.

13. Dignified in aspect, mien, or manner.

Amidst the crowd she walks serenely great. *Dryden.*

14. Magnanimous; generous; of elevated sentiments; high minded. He has a *great* soul.

15. Rich; sumptuous; magnificent. He disdained not to appear at *great* tables; a *great* feast or entertainment.

16. Vast; sublime; as, a *great* conception or idea.

17. Dignified; noble.

Nothing can be great which is not right. *Rambler.*

18. Swelling; proud; as, he was not disheartened by *great* looks.

19. Chief; principal; much traveled; as, a *great* road. The ocean is called the *great* highway of nations.

20. Pregnant, teeming; as, *great* with young.

21. Hard; difficult. It is no *great* matter to live in peace with meek people.

22. Familiar; intimate [*Vulgar.*]

23. Distinguished by extraordinary events, or unusual importance. *Jude* 6.

24. Denoting consanguinity one degree more remote, in the ascending or descending line; as *great* grandfather, the father of a grandfather; *great great* grandfather, the father of a *great* grandfather, and so on indefinitely; and *great* grandson, *great great* grandson, &c.

25. Superior; preëminent; as, *great* chamberlain; *great* marshal.

The sense of *great* is to be understood by the things it is intended to qualify. *Great* pain or wrath is violent pain or wrath; *great* love is ardent love; *great* peace is entire peace; a *great* name is extensive renown; a *great* evil or sin is a sin of deep malignity, &c.

GREAT, *n.* The whole; the gross; the lump or mass; as, a carpenter contracts to build a ship by the *great*.

2. People of rank or distinction. The poor envy the *great*, and the *great* despise the poor.

GREAT'-BEL-LI-ED, *a.* Pregnant; teeming. *Shak.*

GREAT'-COAT, *n.* An overcoat.

GREAT'-COAT-ED, *a.* Wearing a great coat.

GREAT'EN, *v. t.* To enlarge. [*Obs.*] *Raleigh.*

GREAT'EN, *v. i.* To increase; to become large. [*Obs.*]

GREAT'ER, *a.* Larger; more extensive or wonderful.

GREAT'EST, *a.* Largest; most extensive or important.

GREAT'-HEART'ED, *a.* High-spirited; undejected, noble. *Clarendon.*

GREAT'LY, *adv.* In a great degree; much.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow. — Gen. iii.

2. Nobly; illustriously.

By a high fate, thou greatly didst expire. *Dryden.*

3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely. He *greatly* scorned to turn his back on his foe. He *greatly* spurned the offered boon.

GREAT'NESS, *n.* Largeness of bulk, dimensions, number, or quantity; as, the *greatness* of a mountain, of an edifice, of a multitude, or of a sum of money. With reference to solid bodies, however, we more generally use *bulk*, *size*, *extent*, or *magnitude*, than *greatness*; as, the *bulk* or *size* of the body; the *extent* of the ocean; the *magnitude* of the sun or of the earth.

2. Large amount; extent; as, the *greatness* of a reward.

3. High degree; as, the *greatness* of virtue or vice.

4. High rank or place; elevation; dignity; distinction; eminence; power; command.

Farewell, a long farewell, to all my greatness. *Shak.*

5. Swelling pride; affected state.

It is not of pride or greatness that he cometh not aboard your ships. *Bacon.*

6. Magnanimity, elevation of sentiment; nobleness; as, *greatness* of mind.

Virtue is the only solid basis of greatness. *Rambler.*

7. Strength or extent of intellectual faculties; as, the *greatness* of genius.

8. Large extent or variety; as, the *greatness* of a man's acquisitions.

9. Grandeur; pomp; magnificence.

Greatness with Timon dwells in such a draught,
As brings all Brobdingnag before your thought. *Pope.*

10. Force; intensity; as, the *greatness* of sound, of passion, heat, &c.

GREAT SEAL, *n.* The principal seal of a kingdom, state, &c.

GREAVE, for GROVE and GROOVE. [See GROVE and GROOVE.] *Spenser.*

GREAVES, (greevz,) *n. pl.* [Port. and Sp. *grevas*. In Fr. *greve* is the calf of the leg.]

1. Armor for the legs; a sort of boots. 1 *Sam.* xvii.

2. *Greaves*, or *graves*; the sediment of melted tallow. *Brande.*

GREBE, *n.* A name common to numerous species of web-footed birds with short wings, and very expert at diving. They constitute the genus Podiceps of Latham, or part of the Linnæan genus Colymbus. *Partington. P. Cyc.*

GRE'CIAN, (Grē'shan,) *a.* Pertaining to Greece.

GRE'CIAN, *n.* A native of Greece. Also, a Jew who understood Greek. *Acts* vi.

2. One well versed in the Greek language.

GRĒ'CIAN-FIRE. See GREEK-FIRE.

GRĒ'CISM, *n.* [L. *græcismus*.] An idiom of the Greek language. *Addison.*

GRĒ'CIZE, *v. t.* To render Grecian.

2. To translate into Greek.

GRĒ'CIZE, } *v. i.* To speak the Greek lan-
GRĒ'CIAN-IZE, } guage.

GRĒ'CIZ-ED, (grēs'izd,) *pp.* Rendered Greek.

GRĒ'CIZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering Greek.

GREE, *n.* [Fr. *gré*. See AGREE.]

1. Good-will. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Step or stair; rank; degree. [See DEGREE.] [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

GREE, *v. i.* To agree. [*Obs.*] [See AGREE.]

GREECE, *n.* [W. *grâz*; L. *gressus*. It is the plural of GREE, a step, and is sometimes written GRICE, or GRESE.]

A flight of steps. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

GREED, *n.* Greediness. [*Obs.*] *Graham.*

GREED'I-LY, *adv.* [See GREEDY.] With a keen appetite for food or drink; voraciously; ravenously; as, to eat or swallow *greedily*.

2. With keen or ardent desire; eagerly. *Jude* 11.

GREED'I-NESS, *n.* Keenness of appetite for food or drink; ravenousness; voracity.

Fox in stealth, wolf in greediness. *Shak.*

2. Ardent desire.

GREED'Y, *a.* [Sax. *gredig*; D. *gretig*; Goth. *gredags*, from *gredon*, to hunger. It agrees in elements with L. *gradior*, and probably signifies reaching forward.]

1. Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous, voracious; very hungry; followed by *of*; as, a lion that is *greedy of* his prey. *Ps.* xvii.

2. Having a keen desire of any thing; eager to obtain; as, *greedy* of gain.

GREED'Y-GUT, *n.* A glutton; a devourer; a belly-god. [*Vulgar.*] *Todd.*

GREEK, *a.* Pertaining to Greece. [See GRAY.]

GREEK, *n.* A native of Greece.

2. The language of Greece.

GREEK'ESS, *n.* A female Greek. *Taylor.*

GREEK'-FIRE, *n.* A combustible composition which burns under water, the constituents of which are supposed to be asphalt, with niter and sulphur. *Ure.*

GREEK'ISH, *a.* Peculiar to Greece. *Milton.*

GREEK'LING, *n.* A little Greek, or one of small esteem or pretensions. *B. Jonson.*

GREEK'-RŌSE, *n.* The flower campion.

GREEN, *a.* [Sax. *grene*; G. *grün*; D. *groen*; Dan. *grön*; Sw. *grön*; Heb. יָרַק, to grow, to flourish. Class Rn, No. 7.]

1. *Properly*, growing, flourishing, as plants; hence, of the color of herbage and plants when growing, a color composed of blue and yellow rays, one of the original prismatic colors; verdant.

2. New; fresh; recent; as, a *green* wound.

The greenest usurpation. *Burke.*

3. Fresh; flourishing; undecayed; as, *green* old age.

4. Containing its natural juices; not dry; not seasoned; as, *green* wood; *green* timber.

5. Not roasted; half raw.

We say the meat is green, when half roasted. *Watts.*

[Rarely, if ever, used in America.]

6. Unripe; immature; not arrived to perfection; as, *green* fruit. Hence,

7. Immature in age; young; inexperienced; raw; as, *green* in age or judgment.

8. Pale; sickly, wan; of a greenish pale color. *Shak.*

In *cookery*, a goose is said to be *green* until it is more than four months old. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

GREEN, *n.* The color of growing plants; a color composed of blue and yellow rays, which, mixed in different proportions, exhibit a variety of shades; as, apple *green*, meadow *green*, leek *green*, &c.

2. A grassy plain or plat; a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage.

O'er the smooth enamel'd *green*. *Milton.*

3. Fresh leaves or branches of trees or other plants; wreaths; *usually in the plural.*

The fragrant *greens* I seek, my brows to bind. *Dryden.*

4. The leaves and stems of young plants used in cookery or dressed for food in the spring; *in the plural.*

In that soft season, when descending showers
Call forth the *greens*, and wake the rising flowers. *Pope.*

GREEN, *v. t.* To make green. This is used by Thomson and by Barlow, but is not an elegant word, and indeed is hardly legitimate, in the sense in which these writers use it. "Spring *greens* the year." "God *greens* the groves." The only legitimate sense of this verb, if used, would be, to dye green, or to change to a green color. A plant growing in a dark room is yellow; let this plant be carried into the open air, and the rays of the sun will *green* it. This use would correspond with the use of *whiten*, *blacken*, *redden*.

GREEN'BROOM, } *n.* A plant of the genus Genista.
GREEN'WEED, }

GREEN'CLOTH, *n.* A board or court of justice held in the counting-house of the British king's household, composed of the lord steward and the officers under him. This court has the charge and cognizance of all matters of justice in the king's household, with power to correct offenders and keep the peace of the verge, or jurisdiction of the court-royal, which extends every way two hundred yards from the gate of the palace. *Johnson. Encyc.*

GREEN'-CŌL-OR-ED, (-kul-urd,) *a.* Pale; sickly.

GREEN'-CROP, *n.* A crop of green vegetables, such as artificial grasses, turnips, &c., consumed on a farm in their unripe state. *Farm. Encyc.*

GREEN'-EARTH, *n.* A species of earth or mineral, so called; the *mountain green* of artists. *Ure.*

GREEN'ED, (grēnd,) *pp.* Made green.

GREEN'ER-Y, *n.* Green plants; verdure.

GREEN'-EY-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having green eyes; as, *green-eyed* jealousy. *Shak.*

GREEN'FINCH, *n.* A bird; also called *green grosbeak*.

GREEN'FISH, *n.* A fish so called. *Ains.*

GREEN'GAGE, *n.* A species of plum.

GREEN'-GRŌ-CER, *n.* A retailer of vegetables or fruits in their fresh or green state.

GREEN'HAIR-ED, *a.* Having green locks or hair.

GREEN'-HAND, *n.* One raw and inexperienced.

GREEN'HOOD, *n.* A state of greenness. *Chaucer.*

GREEN'HORN, *n.* A raw youth. *W. Irving.*

GREEN'-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather, and preserved green during the winter or cold weather.

GREEN'ING, *n.* A well-known sort of apple.

GREEN'ISH, *a.* Somewhat green; having a tinge of green; as, a *greenish* yellow. *Newton.*

GREEN'ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being greenish.

GREEN'LY, *adv.* With a green color; newly; freshly; immaturely. — *a.* Of a green color.

GREEN'-MAN'TLED, *a.* Covered with green.

GREEN'NESS, *n.* The quality of being green; viridity; as, the *greenness* of grass or of a meadow.

2. Immaturity; unripeness; *in a literal or figurative sense*; as, the *greenness* of fruit, or of youth.

3. Freshness; vigor. *South.*

4. Newness.

GREEN'OCK-ITE, *n.* [from Lord *Greenock*.] A native sulphuret of cadmium, presenting a honey-yellow or orange-yellow color.

GREEN'-ROOM, *n.* The name given to the retiring-room of play-actors in a theater.

GREENS, *n. pl.* The leaves of various plants, as spinach, &c., boiled in their green state for food. [See GREEN.] *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

GREEN'-SAND, *n.* A term applied to beds of sand, sandstone, or limestone, belonging to the Cretaceous Period; so called because green earth, or chlorite, is ordinarily, though not always, scattered throughout the sandstone, limestone, &c. *Lyell.*

GREEN'-SICK-NESS, *n.* A disease of females, characterized by pale, lurid complexion, languor, listlessness, depraved appetite and digestion, and a morbid condition of the catamenial excretion.

GREEN'-SICK-NESS-ED, (-sik'nest,) *a.* Having a sickly taste. *Bishop Rundle.*

GREEN'-SNAKE, *n.* Two small species of snakes, not poisonous, of the genus Coluber, are known by this name in the United States.

GREEN'-STALL, *n.* A stall on which greens are exposed to sale.

GREEN'STONE, *n.* [So called from a tinge of green in the color.]

A rock of the trap formation, consisting of hornblende and feldspar in the state of grains or small crystals. *Ure.*

GREEN'-SWARD, *n.* Turf green with grass.

GREEN'-VIT'RI-OL, *n.* A popular name for the sulphate of iron.

GREEN'-WEED, *n.* Dyer's weed.

GREEN'WOOD, *a.* A wood when green, as in summer.

GREEN'WOOD, *a.* Pertaining to a greenwood; as, a *greenwood* shade. *Dryden.*

GREET, *v. t.* [Sax. *gretan*, *grettan*, to salute, to exclaim, to cry out, to bid farewell, to approach, to touch; G. *grüssen*; D. *groeten*, to greet; Sax. *greedan*, to cry; Goth. *gretan*, Sw. *grata*, Dan. *græder*, to weep; It. *gridare*; Sp. and Port. *gritar*; W. *grydian*, *gwaeddaw*, to shout, to scream, or shriek, to wail, to make a vehement, rough noise; perhaps L. *rudo*, to bray, to roar. See Class Rd, No. 7, 19, 43, 70, 75.]

1. To address with expressions of kind wishes; to salute in kindness and respect.

My lord, the mayor of London comes to greet you. *Shak.*

2. To address at meeting; to address in any manner. *Shak.*

3. To congratulate.

4. To pay compliments at a distance; to send kind wishes to. *Col.* iv. 2 *Tim.* iv.

5. To meet and address with kindness; or to express kind wishes accompanied with an embrace 1 *Thess.* v.

6. To meet. *Shak.*

GREET, *v. i.* To meet and salute.

There *greet* in silence as the dead are wont,
And sleep in peace. *Shak.*

2. To weep; written by Spenser GREIT. [*Obs.*]

GREET'ED, *pp.* Addressed with kind wishes; complimented.

GREET'ER, *n.* One who greets.

GREET'ING, *ppr.* Addressing with kind wishes or expressions of joy; complimenting; congratulating; saluting.

GREET'ING, *n.* Expression of kindness or joy; salutation at meeting; compliment addressed from one absent.

GREEZE, *n.* [L. *gressus.*]

A step, or flight of steps. [*Obs.*] [See GRECE.]

GREF'FI-ER, *n.* [Fr.] [See GRAFT.] A registrar, or recorder. *Bp. Hall.*

GRE'GAL, *a.* [L. *grex.*]

Pertaining to a flock. *Dict.*

GRE-GA'RI-AN, *a.* [See GREGARIOUS.] Belonging to the herd or common sort. *Howell.*

GRE-GA'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *gregarius*, from *grex*, a herd.]

Having the habit of assembling or living in a flock or herd; not habitually solitary or living alone. Cattle and sheep are *gregarious* animals. Many species of birds are *gregarious.* Rapacious animals are generally not *gregarious.*

GRE-GA'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a flock or herd; in a company.

GRE-GA'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of living in flocks or herds.

GREG'GOE, *n.* A short jacket.

GRE-GO'RI-AN, *a.* Denoting what belongs to Gregory. The *Gregorian* calendar is the regulation of the year according to the reformation introduced by Pope Gregory XIII., in 1582. The *Gregorian* year is the year as now reckoned according to the *Gregorian* calendar. Thus, every year which is divisible by 4, except those divisible by 100 and not by 400, has 366 days; all other years have 365 days.

Gregorian chant, is choral music, according to the eight celebrated church modes, as arranged by Pope Gregory I. *Porter.*

Gregorian telescope; a form of the reflecting telescope, so named from its inventor, Prof. James Gregory, of the University of Edinburgh. In this telescope the light, proceeding from a heavenly body, is collected by a large concave mirror, and forms an image in the focus of a small reflector, which transmits the light back through an opening in the center of the large mirror, where it forms a second image, which is magnified by the eye-glass. *Olmsted.*

GREIT, *v. t.* [Goth. *greitan.*]

To lament. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

GREITH, *v. t.* [Sax. *geræidan*, to prepare; *ge* and *hræde*, ready.]

To make ready. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

GREITH, *n.* Goods; furniture. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

GRE'MI-AL, *a.* [L. *gremium.*]

Belonging to the lap or bosom. *Dict.*

GRE-NADE', *n.* [Sp. *granada*, It. *granata*, Fr. *grenade*, a pomegranate, or *grained* apple.]

In *the art of war*, a hollow ball or shell of iron or other metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, to be filled with powder, which is to be fired by means of a fusee, and thrown by hand among enemies. This, bursting into many pieces, does great injury, and is particularly useful in annoying an enemy in trenches and other lodgments. *Encyc.*

GREN-A-DIER', *n.* [from Fr. *grenade*, Sp. *granada*, a pomegranate-tree; so called, it is said, from the cap worn, which resembled the flowers of that tree; or, as others allege, so called from carrying and throwing hand grenades. The latter is the opinion of Lunier.]

1. A foot-soldier, wearing a high cap. *Grenadiers* are usually tall, active soldiers, distinguished from others chiefly by their dress and arms; a company of them is usually attached to each battalion.

2. A fowl found in Angola, in Africa. [*Encyc.*

GRE-NAT'I-FORM, *a.* Being in the form of granatite. *Gibbs.*

GREN'A-TITE, *n.* Staurotide or staurolite, a mineral of a dark, reddish brown. It occurs imbedded in mica slate, and in talc, and is infusible by the blowpipe. It is also called *prismatic garnet. Cyc.*

GRES-SO'RI-AL, *a.* In *ornithology*, having three toes of the feet forward, two of them connected, and one behind.

GREW, *pret.* of GROW.

GREY. See GRAY.

GREY'HOUND, *n.* [Sax. *grighund.*]

A tall, fleet dog, kept for the chase.

GRICE, *n.* A little pig.

2. A flight of steps. [See GRECE.] *B. Jonson.*

GRID'DLE, *n.* [W. *greidell*, from *greidiaw*, to heat, singe, scorch.]

A pan, broad and shallow, for baking cakes.

GRIDE, *v. t.* [It. *gridare*; Sp. *gritar*; Port. *id.*; Fr. *crier*; Eng. to *cry*; Sax. *gradan*; Dan. *græder*; Sw. *grata.* See GREET.]

To grate, or to cut with a grating sound; to cut; to penetrate or pierce harshly; as, the *griding* sword. *Milton.*

That through his thigh the mortal steel did *gride.* *Spenser.*

GRID'E-LIN, *n.* [Fr. *gris de lin*, flax gray.]

A color mixed of white and red, or a gray violet. *Dryden.*

GRID'ING, *ppr.* Grating; cutting with a grating sound.

GRID'I-RON, (-I-urn,) *n.* [W. *greidiaw*; Ir. *greadam*, to heat, scorch, roast, and *iron.* See GRIDDLE.]

A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish over coals.

GRID'I-RON-PEND'U-LUM, *n.* See PENDULUM.

GRIEF, (grēf,) *n.* [D. *grief*, hurt; Fr. *grief*, and *grever*, to oppress; Sp. *agravio*; Norm. *grief*, *gref*, *greve*; L. *gravis.* See GRAVE and AGGRAVATE. The sense is, pressure or oppression.]

1. The pain of mind produced by loss, misfortune, injury, or evils of any kind; sorrow; regret. We experience *grief* when we lose a friend, when we incur loss, when we consider ourselves injured, and by sympathy, we feel *grief* at the misfortunes of others.

2. The pain of mind occasioned by our own misconduct; sorrow or regret that we have done wrong; pain accompanying repentance. We feel *grief* when we have offended or injured a friend, and the consciousness of having offended the Supreme Being, fills the penitent heart with the most poignant *grief.*

3. Cause of sorrow; that which afflicts.

Which were a *grief* of mind unto Isaac and to Rebekah. — Gen.
A foolish son is a *grief* to his father. — Prov. xvii. [xxvi.

GRIEF'FUL, *a.* Full of grief or sorrow. *Sackville.*

GRIEF'-IM-BIT'TER-ED, *a.* Imbittered by grief.

GRIEF'LESS, *a.* Without grief. *Huloet.*

GRIEF'-SHOT, *a.* Pierced with grief. *Shak.*

GRIEV'A-BLE, *a.* Lamentable. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

GRIEV'ANCE, *n.* [from *grief.*] That which causes grief or uneasiness; that which burdens, oppresses, or injures, implying a sense of wrong done, or a continued injury, and therefore applied only to the effects of human conduct; never to providential evils. The oppressed subject has the right to petition for a redress of *grievances.*

GRIEVE, *v. t.* [D. *grieven*; Fr. *grever*, to oppress; Sp. *agraviar*, *agravar*; It. *gravare*; L. *grave*, from *gravis.* See GRAVE.]

1. To give pain of mind to; to afflict; to wound the feelings. Nothing *grieves* a parent like the conduct of a profligate child.

2. To afflict; to inflict pain on.

For he doth not afflict willingly, nor *grieve* the children of men. — Lam. iii.

3. To make sorrowful; to excite regret in.

4. To offend; to displease; to provoke.

Grieve not the Holy Spirit of God. — Eph. iv.

GRIEVE, *v. i.* To feel pain of mind or heart; to be in pain on account of an evil; to sorrow; to mourn. We *grieve at* the loss of friends or property. We *grieve at* the misfortunes of others. We *grieve for* our own misfortunes, follies, and vices, as well as *for* those of our children. It is followed by *at* or *for.*

GRIEV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Pained; afflicted; suffering sorrow.

GRIEV'ER, *n.* He or that which grieves.

GRIEV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving pain; afflicting.

2. Sorrowing; exercised with grief; mourning.

GRIEV'ING-LY, *adv.* In sorrow; sorrowfully. *Shak.*

GRIEV'OUS, *a.* [from *grieve*, or *grief.*] Heavy; oppressive; burdensome; as, a *grievous* load of taxes.

2. Afflictive; painful; hard to be borne.

Correction is *grievous* to him that forsaketh the way. — Prov. xv.

3. Causing grief or sorrow.

The thing was very *grievous* in Abraham's sight, because of his son. — Gen. xxi.

4. Distressing.

The famine was very *grievous* in the land. — Gen. xii.

5. Great; atrocious.

Because their sin is very *grievous.* — Gen. xviii.

6. Expressing great uneasiness; as, a *grievous* complaint.

7. Provoking; offensive; tending to irritate; as, *grievous* words. *Prov.* xv.

8. Hurtful; destructive; causing mischief; as, *grievous* wolves. *Acts* xx.

GRIEV'OUS-LY, *adv.* With pain; painfully; with great pain or distress; as, to be *grievously* afflicted.

2. With discontent, ill-will, or grief. *Knolles.*

3. Calamitously; miserably; greatly; with great uneasiness, distress, or grief.

4. Atrociously; as, to sin or offend *grievously.*

GRIEV'OUS-NESS, *n.* Oppressiveness; weight that gives pain or distress; as, the *grievousness* of a burden.

2. Pain; affliction; calamity; distress; as, the *grievousness* of sickness, war, or famine.

3. Greatness, enormity; atrociousness; as, the *grievousness* of sin or offenses.

GRIF'FIN, } *n.* [Fr. *griffon*; Sp. *grifo*; It. *grifo*, *grif-*
GRIF'FON, } *fone*; G. *greif*; Dan. *grif*; D. *griffioen*; L. *grypes*, *gryphus*; Gr. γρυψ; W. *graf*, fierce, bold, a griffin.]

In *the natural history of the ancients*, an imaginary animal, said to be generated between the lion and the eagle. It is represented with four legs, wings, and a beak, the upper part resembling an eagle, and the lower part a lion. This animal was supposed to watch over mines of gold and hidden treasures, and was consecrated to the sun. The figure of the griffin is seen on ancient medals, and is still borne in coat-armor. It is also an ornament of Greek architecture. *Encyc.*

GRIF'FIN-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a griffin.

GRIG, *n.* A small eel; the sand-eel.

2. A merry creature, from lively motions, like those of the eel. *Swift.*

3. Health. [*Obs.*]

GRILL, *v. t.* [Fr. *griller.*]

1. To broil.

2. To torment, as if by broiling.

GRILL, *a.* Causing terror or shaking with cold. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

GRIL-LADE', *n.* [Fr.] Broiled meat, or something broiled.

GRIL'LAGE, *n.* A name given to the sleepers and cross-beams on which some erections are carried up, as piers on marshy soils, &c. *Buchanan.*

GRILL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Broiled; tormented.

GRILL'ING, *ppr.* Broiling; tormenting.

GRIL'LY, *v. t.* To harass. [*Not in use.*] *Hudibras.*

GRIM, *a.* [Sax. *grim*, fierce, rough, ferocious; *gram*, raging, fury; *gremian*, to provoke; D. *gram*, angry; *grimmen*, to growl; *grimmig*, grim; *grommen*, to grumble; G. *grimm*, furious, grim; *grimmen*, to rage; *gram*, grief, sorrow; Dan. *grim*, stern, grim, peevish; *gram*, grudging, hating, peevish; W. *gremiaw*, to gnash, to snarl, from *rhem*, whence *rhemial*, to mutter. Hence Fr. *grimace.* These words belong probably to the root of L. *frendo*, which has a different prefix, Gr. βρεμω, Eng. *grumble*, *rumble*, Ir. *grim*, war. See Class Rm, No. 11, 13.]

1. Fierce; ferocious; impressing terror; frightful; horrible; as, a *grim* look; a *grim* face; *grim* war. *Milton. Addison.*

2. Ugly; ill-looking. *Shak.*

3. Sour; crabbed; peevish; surly.

GRIM'-FAC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* Having a stern countenance.

GRIM'-GRIN-NING, *a.* Grinning with a fierce countenance. *Shak.*

GRIM'-VIS-AG-ED, (-viz-ajd,) *a.* Grim-faced.

GRI-MACE', *n.* [Fr., from *grim*, or its root; Sp. *grimazo.*]

1. A distortion of the countenance, from habit, affectation, or insolence. *Spectator.*

2. An air of affectation. *Granville.*

["Half the French words used affectedly by Melantha, in Dryden's *Marriage à-la-Mode*, as innovations in our language, are now in common use: *chagrin*, *double-entendre*, *eclaircissement*, *embarras*, *equivoque*, *foible*, *grimace*, *naiveté*, *ridicule.* All these words, which she learns by heart to use occasionally, are now in common use."

D'Israeli, Curiosities of Literature, Second Series, 2d ed. vol. i. p. 395. — E. H. B.]

GRI-MAC'ED, (gre-māst',) *a.* Distorted; having a crabbed look.

GRI-MAL'KIN, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *gris*, gray, and *malkin.*]

The name of an old cat. *Philips.*

GRIME, *n.* [Ice. *gryma*, Sax. *hrum*, soot; Rabbinic, כרום, soot. Class Rm, No. 21.]

Foul matter; dirt; sullying blackness, deeply insinuated. *Shak. Woodward.*

GRIME, *v. t.* To sully or soil deeply; to dirt. *Shak.*

GRIM'LY, *a.* Having a hideous or stern look. *Beaum. & Fl.*

GRIM'LY, *adv.* Fiercely; ferociously; with a look of fury or ferocity. *Addison.*

2. Sourly; sullenly. *Shak.*

GRIM'NESS, *n.* Fierceness of look; sternness; crabbedness.

GRI'MY, *a.* Full of grime; foul.

GRIN, *v. i.* [Sax. *grinnian*; G. *greinen*, *grinsen*; D. *grynen*, *grinzen*; Sw. *grina*; Dan. *grine.* In W. *ysgyrnwg* is a grin or snarl, and *ysgorn*, scorn.]

1. To set the teeth together and open the lips, or to open the mouth and withdraw the lips from the teeth, so as to show them, as in laughter or scorn.

Fools *grin* on fools. *Young.*

2. To fix the teeth, as in anguish.

GRIN, *n.* The act of closing the teeth and showing them, or of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth. *Addison. Watts.*

GRIN, *n.* A snare or trap. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

GRIN, *v. t.* To express by grinning.

—— *grinned* horribly a ghastly smile. *Milton.*

GRIND, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* GROUND. [Sax. *grindan.* This word, if *n* is radical, may be allied to *rend*; if not, it coincides with *grate.* See Class Rn, No. 9, to make smooth, as *mollio* in L. allied to *molo.*]

1. To break and reduce to fine particles or powder by friction; to comminute by attrition; to triturate.

Take the millstones and *grind* meal. — Is. xlvii.

We say, to *grind meal*; but this is an elliptical phrase. The true phrase is, to *grind corn to meal.*

2. To break and reduce to small pieces by the teeth. *Dryden.*

3. To sharpen by rubbing or friction; to wear off the substance of a metallic instrument, and reduce it to a sharp edge by the friction of a stone; as, to *grind* an ax or scythe.

4. To make smooth; to polish by friction; as, to *grind* glass.

5. To rub one against another.

> Harsh sounds, and the *grinding* of one stone against another, make a shivering or horror in the body and set the teeth on edge. *Bacon.*

6. To oppress by severe exactions; to afflict cruelly; to harass; as, to *grind* the faces of the poor. *Is.* iii.

7. To crush in pieces; to ruin. *Matt.* xxi.

8. To grate; as, *grinding* pains. *Dryden.*

GRIND, *v. i.* To perform the operation of grinding; to move a mill. *Milton.*

2. To be moved or rubbed together, as in the operation of grinding; as, the *grinding* jaws. *Rowe.*

3. To be ground or pulverized by friction. Corn will not *grind* well before it is dry.

4. To be polished and made smooth by friction. Glass *grinds* smooth.

5. To be sharpened by grinding. Steel *grinds* to a fine edge.

GRIND′ER, *n.* One that grinds, or moves a mill.

2. The instrument of grinding. *Philips.*

3. A tooth that grinds or chews food; a double-tooth; a jaw-tooth.

4. The teeth in general. *Dryden.*

GRIND′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Reducing to powder by friction; triturating; levigating; chewing.

2. Making sharp; making smooth or polishing by friction.

3. Oppressing.

GRIND′ING, *n.* The act of reducing to powder; also, of sharpening or polishing.

GRIND′STONE, *n.* A flat, circular stone used for grinding or sharpening tools. *Grindlestone*, used by old writers, is obsolete.

GRIN′NER, *n.* [See GRIN.] One that grins. *Addison.*

GRIN′NING, *ppr.* or *a.* Closing the teeth and showing them, as in laughter; a showing of the teeth.

GRIN′NING-LY, *adv.* With a grinning laugh.

GRIP, *n.* The griffin. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

GRIP, *n.* [Dan. *greb*; G. *griff.* See GRIPE.] A grasp; a holding fast. [*Obsolete or vulgar.*]

GRIP, *n.* [D. *groep*; Sax. *grep.*] A small ditch or furrow. [*Not used in America.*]

GRIP, *v. t.* To trench; to drain. [*Not used.*]

GRIPE, *v. t.* [Sax. *gripan*; Goth. *greipan*; D. *grypen*; G. *greifen*; Sw. *gripa*; Dan. *griber*; Fr. *gripper*; Arm. *scraba*, *scrapein*; W. *grab*, a cluster, a grape; *grabin*, a clasping; *grabiniaw*, to grapple, to scramble. Qu. Sans. *grepipan.* These words may be allied in origin to L. *rapio.*]

1. To seize; to grasp; to catch with the hand, and to clasp closely with the fingers.

2. To hold fast; to hold with the fingers closely pressed.

3. To seize and hold fast in the arms; to embrace closely.

4. To close the fingers; to clutch. *Pope.*

5. To pinch; to press; to compress.

6. To give pain to the bowels, as if by pressure or contraction.

7. To pinch; to straiten; to distress; as, *griping* poverty.

GRIPE, *v. i.* To seize or catch by pinching; to get money by hard bargains or mean exactions; as, a *griping* miser.

2. To feel the colic. *Locke.*

3. To bring her head too close to the wind, as a ship. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

GRIPE, *n.* Grasp; seizure; fast hold with the hand or paw, or with the arms. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. Squeeze; pressure. *Dryden.*

3. Oppression; cruel exactions. *Shak.*

4. Affliction; pinching distress; as, the *gripe* of poverty.

5. In *seamen's language*, the fore-foot, or piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore end. *Totten.*

6. *Gripes*; in *the plural*, pain in the intestines of the character of that which accompanies a lax. This sort of pain in the intestines is technically called *tormina.*

7. *Gripes*; in *seamen's language*, an assemblage of ropes, dead-eyes, and hooks, fastened to ring-bolts in the deck, to secure the boats. *Totten.*

GRIPE′FUL, *a.* Disposed to gripe.

GRIP′ER, *n.* One who gripes; an oppressor; an extortioner.

GRIP′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Grasping; seizing; holding fast; pinching; oppressing; distressing the bowels.

GRIP′ING, *n.* A pinching or grasp; a peculiar pain of the intestines, as in a lax or colic.

2. In *seamen's language*, the inclination of a ship to run to the windward of her course. *Mar. Dict.*

GRIP′ING-LY, *adv.* With a peculiar pain in the intestines.

GRIP′PLE, *a.* [from *gripe.*] Griping; greedy; covetous; unfeeling. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Grasping fast; tenacious. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

GRIP′PLE-NESS, *n.* Covetousness. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

GRIS, (grēz,) *n.* [Fr. *gris*, gray.] A kind of fur. *Chaucer.*

GRIS′AM-BER; used, by Milton, for AMBERGRIS. [*Obs.*]

GRISE, *n.* A step, or scale of steps. [L. *gressus*, Sw. *resa.* See GREECE.] [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. A swine. [*Obs.*]

GRI-SETTE′, (gre-zet′,) *n.* [Fr.] A tradesman's wife or daughter. [*Not used.*] *Sterne.*

GRIS′KIN, *n.* [See GRISE.] The spine of a hog. [*Not in use.*]

GRIS′LI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being grisly, or horrible. *Sidney.*

GRIS′LY, (griz′ly,) *a.* [Sax. *grislic*; G. *grass*, *grässlich*, and *graus*; W. *ecrys*, dire, shocking, that causes to start, from *rhys*, a rushing; Sax. *agrisan*, to shudder.]

Frightful; horrible; terrible; as, *grisly* locks; a *grisly* countenance; a *grisly* face; a *grisly* specter. *Shak. Milton. Dryden.*

Grisly bear. See GRIZZLY.

GRI′SON, *n.* A South American animal, of the glutton kind, a little larger than a weasel. *Partington.*

GRI′SONS, (grē′zunz,) *n. pl.* Inhabitants of the eastern Swiss Alps.

GRIST, *n.* [Sax. *grist*; Eth. ሐረጸ *charats*, to grind, coinciding with Heb. and Ch. חרץ. Class Rd, No. 60, 58, &c.]

1. *Properly*, that which is ground; hence, corn ground; but in *common usage*, it signifies, corn for grinding, or that which is ground at one time; as much grain as is carried to the mill at one time, or the meal it produces.

> Get *grist* to the mill to have plenty in store. *Tusser.*

2. Supply; provision. *Swift.*

3. Profit; gain; [as in Latin *emolumentum*, from *molo*, to grind,] in the phrase, it brings grist to the mill.

GRIS′TLE, (gris′l,) *n.* [Sax. *gristle*; perhaps the L. *cartil*, in *cartilago*; *cartil* for *cratil.* Qu. Gr. καρτερος, κρατερος, strong, or Ir. *crislion*, sinews.]

A cartilage; a smooth, solid, elastic substance, in animal bodies, chiefly in those parts where a small, easy motion is required, as in the nose, ears, larynx, trachea, and sternum. It covers the ends of all bones which are united by movable articulations. *Quincy.*

GRIST′LY, *a.* Consisting of gristle; like gristle; cartilaginous; as, the *gristly* rays of fins connected by membranes. *Ray.*

GRIST′-MILL, *n.* A mill for grinding grain.

GRIT, *n.* [Sax. *greot*, or *gryt*, *grytta*; G. *gries*, grit; *grütze*, groats; D. *grut*, *gruttc*, and *gruis*; Dan. *grus*, or *gryd*; Sw. *grus*, probably allied to *grate*; Dan. *grytter*, to bruise or grate; W. *grut*, *grud*, the latter from *rhud*, a cast, or driving forward.]

1. The coarse part of meal.

2. Oats hulled, or coarsely ground; written also GROATS.

3. Sand or gravel; rough, hard particles.

4. A hard sandstone; stone composed of particles of sand agglutinated.

GRITH, *n.* Agreement. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

GRIT′ROCK, } See GRIT, No. 4.
GRIT′STONE. }

GRIT′TI-NESS, *n.* The quality of containing grit, or consisting of grit, sand, or small, hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT′TY, *a.* Containing sand or grit; consisting of grit; full of hard particles; sandy.

GRIZ′E-LIN. See GRIDELIN.

GRIZ′ZLE, *n.* [Fr. Sp. and Port. *gris*, gray.] Gray; a gray color; a mixture of white and black. *Shak.*

GRIZ′ZLED, *a.* Gray; of a mixed color. *Gen.* xxxi.

GRIZ′ZLY, *a.* Somewhat gray. *Bacon.*

Grizzly bear; a large and ferocious bear of Western North America, the *Ursus ferox* of Lewis and Clark.

GRŌAN, *v. i.* [Sax. *granian*, *grunan*; W. *grwnan*; L. *grunnio*; Fr. *gronder*; Sp. *gruñir*; It. *grugnire*; Ar. رن *ranna*, Heb. and Ch. רן, to cry out, to groan; L. *rana*, a frog. Class Rn, No. 4.]

1. To breathe with a deep, murmuring sound; to utter a mournful voice, as in pain or sorrow.

> For we, that are in this tabernacle, do *groan*, being burdened. — 2 *Cor.* v.

2. To sigh; to be oppressed or afflicted; or to complain of oppression. A nation *groans* under the weight of taxes.

GRŌAN, *n.* A deep, mournful sound, uttered in pain, sorrow, or anguish.

2. Any low, rumbling sound; as, the *groans* of roaring wind. *Shak.*

GRŌAN′FUL, *a.* Sad; inducing groans. *Spenser.*

GRŌAN′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering a low, mournful sound.

GRŌAN′ING, *n.* The act of groaning; lamentation; complaint; a deep sound uttered in pain or sorrow.

> I have heard the *groaning* of the children of Israel. — Ex. vi.

2. In *hunting*, the cry or noise of the buck. *Chamb.*

GROAT, (grawt,) *n.* [D. *groot*, G. *grot*, that is, *great*, a *great* piece or coin; so called because before this piece was coined by Edward III., the English had no silver coin larger than a penny.]

1. An English money of account, equal to four pence.

2. A proverbial name for a small sum.

GROATS, (grawts,) *n. pl.* [See GRIT.] Oats that have the hulls taken off.

GROATS′-WORTH, (grawts′wurth,) *n.* The value of a groat. *Sherwood.*

GRŌ′CER, *n.* [This is usually considered as formed from *gross*, but in other languages, the corresponding word is from the name of plants, herbs, or spices; D. *kruidenier*, from *kruid*, an herb, wort, spices; *würzkrämer*, a dealer in worts, herbs, or spices; Sw. *kryddkrämare.* The French, Spanish, and Portuguese, use words formed from the name of spice, and the Italian is from the same word as *drug.* It would seem, then, that a *grocer*, whatever may be the origin of the name, was originally a seller of spices and other vegetables.]

A trader who deals in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, liquors, fruits, &c.

GRŌ′CER-Y, *n.* The commodities sold by grocers. It is used in the singular in England, in the plural in the United States.

2. A grocer's store. *United States.*

GROG, *n.* A mixture of spirit and water not sweetened.

GROG′-BLOS-SOM, *n.* A rum-bud; a redness on the nose or face of men who drink ardent spirits to excess; a deformity that marks the beastly vice of intemperance. *America.*

GROG′-DRINK-ER, *n.* One addicted to drinking grog.

GROG′GY, *a.* A *groggy* horse, is one that bears wholly on his heels in trotting. *Cyc.*

2. In *vulgar language*, tipsy; intoxicated.

GROG′RAM, } *n.* [It. *grossagrana*, gross grain.]
GROG′RAN, }

A kind of stuff made of silk and mohair.

GROG′SHOP, *n.* In *America*, a shop where grog and other spirituous liquors are retailed. GROGGERY has also been used of late.

GROIN, *n.* [Ice. and Goth. *grein.* Chalmers. But I do not find this in Lye.]

1. The depressed part of the human body between the belly and the thigh.

2. Among *builders*, the angular curve made by the intersection of two semi-cylinders or arches. *Encyc.*

3. [*Fr. groin*; Gr. *ῥιν.*] The snout or nose of a swine. *Chaucer.*

GROIN, *v. i.* To groan. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

GROIN′ED, *a.* Having an angular curve made by the intersection of two semi-cylinders or arches; as, a *groined* arch; a *groined* ceiling.

GROM′ET, } *n.* [Arm. *gromm*, a curb, Fr. *gourmette.*]
GROM′MET, }

Among *seamen*, a ring formed of a strand of rope laid round, used for various purposes. *Totten.*

GROM′WELL, } *n.* A plant of the genus Lithospermum. The *German Gromwell* is the Stellera. *Fam. of Plants.*
GROM′IL, }

GROOM, *n.* [Pers. خرما *garma*, a keeper of horses. Qu. Flemish or old D. *grom*, a boy.]

1. A boy or young man; a waiter; a servant.

2. A man or boy, who has the charge of horses; one who takes care of horses or the stable.

3. In *England*, a title of several officers of the royal household, chiefly in the lord chamberlain's department; as, the *groom* of the chamber; *groom* of the stole or robes. *Brande.*

GROOM, *n.* [Sax. and Goth. *guma*, a man.] A man recently married, or one who is attending his proposed spouse in order to be married; used in composition, as in *bridegroom*, which see. [This is a palpable mistake for *goom.*]

GROOM, *v. t.* To take care of horses.

GROOM′ING, *n.* The care and feeding of horses.

GROOM′-PORT′ER, *n.* An officer in the household of the king of England, who succeeded the master of revels, and gave direction as to sports. *Fosbroke.*

GROOVE, (groov,) *n.* [Ice. *groof*; Sw. *grop*; but it is merely a variation of *grave.* See GRAVE and GRIP.]

1. A furrow, channel, or long hollow cut by a tool. Among *joiners*, a channel in the edge of a molding, style, or rail.

2. Among *miners*, a shaft or pit sunk into the earth.

GROOVE, *v. t.* [Sw. *gröpa.*] To cut a channel with an edged tool; to furrow.

GROOV′ED, *pp.* Channeled; cut with grooves.

GROOV′ER, *n.* A miner. [*Local.*] *Holloway.*

GROOV′ING, *ppr.* Cutting in channels.

GRŌPE, *v. i.* [Sax. *gropian*, *grapian*; G. *grabbeln*, *greifen*; D. *grypen*, *grabbelen*; Dan. *griber*, to gripe,

to grope; Sw. *grubla*, Dan. *grubler* to search. The sense is, to feel or to catch with the hand.]

1. To feel along; to search or attempt to find in the dark, or as a blind person, by feeling.

We *grope* for the wall like the blind. — Is. lix.
The dying believer leaves the weeping children of mortality to *grope* a little longer among the miseries and sensualities of a worldly life. *Buckminster.*

2. To seek blindly in intellectual darkness, without a certain guide or means of knowledge.

GRŌPE, *v. t.* To search by feeling in the dark. We *groped* our way at midnight.

But Strephon, cautious, never meant
The bottom of the pan to *grope*. *Swift.*

GRŌP'ED, (grōpt,) *pp.* Felt in the dark.

GRŌP'ER, *n.* One who gropes; one who feels his way in the dark, or searches by feeling.

GRŌP'ING, *ppr.* Feeling for something in darkness; searching by feeling.

GRŌP'ING-LY, *adv.* In a groping manner.

GROS, (grō,) [Fr.] Thick; strong; a word used in many compound words for silk goods; as, *gros de Nap* or *Naples*, *gros de Tours*, &c., all strong fabrics. *Encyc. Am.*

GRŌS'BEAK, *n.* A bird. See GROSBEAK.

GRŌSS, *a.* [Fr. *gros*; It. and Port. *grosso*; Sp. *grueso*, *grosero*; L. *crassus*; a dialectical variation of *great*.]

1. Thick; bulky; particularly applied to animals; fat; corpulent; as, a *gross* man; a *gross* body.

2. Coarse; rude; rough; not delicate; as, *gross* sculpture. *Wotton.*

3. Coarse, *in a figurative sense*; rough; mean; *particularly*, vulgar; obscene; indelicate; as, *gross* language; *gross* jests.

4. Thick; large; opposed to *fine*; as, wood or stone of a *gross* grain.

5. Impure; unrefined; as, *gross* sensuality.

6. Great; palpable; as, a *gross* mistake; *gross* injustice.

7. Coarse; large; not delicate; as, *gross* features.

8. Thick; dense; not attenuated; not refined or pure; as, a *gross* medium of sight; *gross* air; *gross* elements. *Bacon. Pope.*

9. Unseemly; enormous; shameful; great; as, *gross* corruptions; *gross* vices.

10. Stupid; dull.

Tell her of things that no *gross* ear can hear. *Milton.*

11. Whole; entire; as, the *gross* sum, or *gross* amount, as opposed to a sum consisting of separate or specified parts.

GRŌSS, *n.* The main body; the chief part; the bulk; the mass; as, the *gross* of the people. [We now use BULK.] *Addison.*

2. The number of twelve dozen; twelve times twelve; as, a *gross* of bottles. It never has the plural form. We say, *five gross* or *ten gross*.

In the gross, *in gross*, in the bulk, or the whole undivided; all parts taken together.

By the gross, in a like sense.

Gross weight, is the weight of merchandise or goods, with the dust and dross, the bag, cask, chest, &c., in which they are contained, for which an allowance is to be made of tare and tret. This being deducted, the remainder, or real weight, is denominated *neat* or *net* weight. *Gross weight* was abolished in Connecticut by statute, May, 1827.

In *English law*, a *villain in gross*, was one who did not belong to the land, but immediately to the person of the lord, and was transferrable by deed, like chattels, from one owner to another. *Blackstone.*

Advowson in gross; an advowson separated from the property of a manor, and annexed to the person of its owner. *Blackstone.*

Common in gross, is common annexed to a man's person, and not appurtenant to land. *Blackstone.*

GRŌSS'BEAK, *n.* A singing bird of several species, allied to the finches and linnets. The bill is convex above, and very thick at the base, from which circumstance it takes its name. *P. Cyc.*

GRŌSS'EST, *a.* Coarsest; rudest; most indelicate.

GRŌSS'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a thick skull; stupid. *Milton.*

GRŌSS'LY, *adv.* In bulky or large parts; coarsely. This matter is *grossly* pulverized.

2. Greatly; palpably; enormously; as, this affair has been *grossly* misrepresented.

3. Greatly; shamefully; as, *grossly* criminal.

4. Coarsely; without refinement or delicacy; as, language *grossly* vulgar.

5. Without art or skill.

GRŌSS'NESS, *n.* Thickness; bulkiness; corpulence; fatness; *applied to animal bodies*.

2. Thickness; spissitude; density; as, the *grossness* of vapors.

3. Coarseness; rudeness; want of refinement or delicacy; vulgarity; as, the *grossness* of language; the *grossness* of wit.

Abhor the swinish *grossness* that delights to wound the ear of delicacy. *Dwight.*

4. Greatness; enormity; as, the *grossness* of vice.

GROSS'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a gooseberry; as, *grossular* garnet.

GROSS'U-LAR, *n.* A species of garnet of a green color. [Supra.]

GROT, } *n.* [Fr. *grotte*; It. *grotta*; Sp. and Port.
GROT'TO, } *grata*; G. and Dan. *grotte*; D. *grot*; Sax. *grut*. *Grotta* is not used.]

1. A large cave; a subterraneous cavern; and, *primarily*, a natural cave or rent in the earth, or such as is formed by a current of water, or an earthquake. *Prior. Dryden.*

2. An artificial, ornamented cave for coolness and refreshment. *Pope.*

GRO-TESQUE', (gro-tesk',) *a.* [Fr. *grotesque*; Sp. and Port. *grutesco*; It. *grottesca*; from *grotto*.]

Wildly formed; whimsical; extravagant; of irregular forms and proportions; ludicrous; antic. The term is derived from the figures found in the subterraneous apartments (*grottoes*) in the ancient ruins at Rome, and is hence applied to pieces of sculpture and painting, and to natural scenery; as, *grotesque* painting; *grotesque* design. *Dryden.*

GRO-TESQUE', (gro-tesk',) *n.* Whimsical figures or scenery.

2. Artificial grotto-work. *Brande.*

GRO-TESQUE'LY, *adv.* In a fantastical manner.

GRO-TESQUE'NESS, *n.* State of being grotesque.

GROUND, *n.* [Sax. *grund*; G. Dan. and Sw. *grund*; D. *grond*; Russ. *grunt*. This word may be the Ir. *grian*, ground, bottom of a river or lake, from *grean*, W. *graean*, gravel. [See GRAIN.] It seems, primarily, to denote the gravelly bottom of a river or lake, or of the sea, which shows the appropriate sense of the verb *to ground*, as used by seamen.]

The surface of land or upper part of the earth, without reference to the materials which compose it. We apply *ground* to soil, sand, or gravel, indifferently, but never apply it to the whole mass of the earth or globe, nor to any portion of it when removed. We never say a shovel full or a load of *ground*. We say *under ground*, but not *under earth*; and we speak of the globe as divided into *land* and *water*, not into *ground* and *water*. Yet *ground*, *earth*, and *land*, are often used synonymously. We say, the produce or fruits of the *ground*, of the *earth*, or of *land*. The water overflows the *low ground*, or the *low land*.

There was not a man to till the *ground*. — Gen. ii.
The *ground* shall give its increase. — Lev. xxvi.
The fire ran along on the *ground*. — Exod. ix.

2. Region; territory; as, Egyptian *ground*; British *ground*; heavenly *ground*. *Milton.*

3. Land; estate; possession

Thy next design is on thy neighbor's *grounds*. *Dryden.*

4. The surface of the earth, or a floor or pavement.

Dagon had fallen on his face to the ground. — 1 Sam. v.

5. Foundation; that which supports any thing. This argument stands on defensible *ground*. Hence,

6. Fundamental cause; primary reason, or original principle. He stated the *grounds* of his complaint.

Making happiness the *ground* of his unhappiness. *Sidney.*

7. First principles; as, the *grounds* of religion. *Milton.*

8. In *painting*, that which is first put on; the surface on which a figure or object is represented; that surface or substance which retains the original color, and to which the other colors are applied to make the representation; as, crimson on a white *ground*. *Encyc.*

9. In *manufactures*, the principal color, to which others are considered as ornamental. *Hakewill.*

10. *Grounds*; plural, the bottom of liquors; dregs; lees; feces; as, coffee *grounds*; the *grounds* of strong beer.

The term *grounds* is also used in *architecture*, to denote pieces of wood, flush with the plastering, to which mouldings, &c., are attached. *Brande.*

11. The plain song; the tune on which descants are raised.

On that *ground* I'll build a holy descant. *Shak.*

12. In *etching*, a gummous composition spread over the surface of the metal to be etched, to prevent the nitric acid from eating, except where the ground is opened with the point of a needle. *Encyc.*

13. Field or place of action. He fought with fury, and would not quit the *ground*.

14. In *music*, the name given to a composition in which the base, consisting of a few bars of independent notes, is continually repeated to a continually varying melody. *Busby.*

15. The foil to set a thing off. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

16. *Formerly*, the pit of a playhouse. *B. Jonson.*

To gain ground; to advance; to proceed forward in conflict; as, an army in battle *gains ground*. Hence, to obtain an advantage; to have some success; as, the army *gains ground* on the enemy. Hence,

2. To gain credit; to prevail; to become more general or extensive; as, the opinion *gains ground*.

To lose ground; to retire; to retreat; to withdraw from the position taken. Hence, to lose advantage. Hence,

2. To lose credit; to decline; to become less in force or extent.

To give ground; to recede; to yield advantage.

To get ground, and *to gather ground*, are seldom used.

GROUND, *v. t.* To lay or set on the ground.

2. To found; to fix or set, as on a foundation, cause, reason, or principle; as, arguments *grounded* on reason; faith *grounded* on scriptural evidence.

3. To settle in first principles; to fix firmly.

Being rooted and *grounded* in love. — Eph. iii.

GROUND, *v. i.* To run aground; to strike the bottom and remain fixed; as, the ship *grounded* in two fathoms of water.

GROUND, *pret.* and *pp.* or *a.* from GRIND.

GROUND'AGE, *n.* A tax paid by a ship for the *ground* or space it occupies while in port. *Bouvier.*

GROUND'-AN'GLING, *n.* Fishing without a float, with a weight placed a few inches from the hook.

GROUND'-ASH, *n.* A sapling of ash; a young shoot from the stump of an ash. *Mortimer.*

GROUND'-BAIT, *n.* Bait consisting of balls of boiled barley, &c., dropped to the bottom of the water to collect together the fish. *Walton.*

GROUND-CHER'RY, *n.* An American weed (*physalis viscosa*) having an inflated calyx, or seed-pod.

GROUND'ED, *pp.* Laid in the ground; run aground.

GROUND'ED-LY, *adv.* Upon firm principles.

GROUND'-FLOOR, *n.* The first or lower floor of a house. But the English call the *second* floor from the ground the *first* floor.

GROUND'-FORM, *n.* In *grammar*, the basis of a word, to which the other parts are added in declension or conjugation. It is sometimes, but not always, the same as the root. *Gibbs.*

GROUND'-HOG, *n.* [*ground* and *hog*.] The popular name of the American Arctomys, or marmot, usually called, in New England, *woodchuck*.

GROUND'-I-VY, *n.* A well-known plant, the *Glechoma hederacea*; called, also, *alehoof* and *gill*.

GROUND'LESS, *a.* Wanting ground or foundation; wanting cause or reason for support; as, *groundless* fear.

2. Not authorized; false; as, a *groundless* report or assertion.

GROUND'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without reason or cause; without authority for support. *Boyle.*

GROUND'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of just cause, reason, or authority for support. *Tillotson.*

GROUND'LING, *n.* A fish that keeps at the bottom of the water. *Shak.*

2. *Anciently*, one who stood in the pit of the theater, which was literally on the ground, having neither floor nor benches. *Tyrone.*

GROUND'LY, *adv.* Upon principles; solidly. *Ascham.* [*A bad word, and not used.*]

GROUND'-NEST, *n.* A nest on the ground.

GROUND'-NUT, *n.* The fruit of the *Arachis hypogæa*, called also *pea-nut*, a native of South America. [See also EARTH-NUT.]

2. A leguminous, twining plant, *Apios tuberosa*, producing clusters of dark-purple flowers, and having a root tuberous and pleasant to the taste. *Dewey's Mass. Rep.*

GROUND'-OAK, *n.* A sapling of oak. *Mortimer.*

GROUND'-PINE, *n.* A plant, a species of Teucrium or germander, said to be so called from its resinous smell. *Encyc. Hill.*

GROUND'-PLATE, *n.* In *architecture*, the *ground-plates* are the outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, framed into one another with mortises and tenons. *Harris.*

GROUND'-PLOT, *n.* The ground on which a building is placed.

2. The ichnography of a building. *Johnson.*

GROUND'-RENT, *n.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land. *Johnson.*

GROUND'-ROOM, *n.* A room on the ground; a lower room. *Tatler.*

GROUND'SEL, *n.* A plant of the genus Senecio, of several species.

GROUND'SEL, } *n.* [*ground* and Sax. *syll*, basis,
GROUND'SILL, } allied probably to L. *sella*, that which is set. See SILL.]

The timber of a building which lies next to the ground, commonly called a *sill*.

GROUND'-SWELL, *n.* A swell and heaving of the sea, with great power from beneath, while the surface is not agitated by any existing tempest.

GROUND'-TACK-LE, (-tak-l,) *n.* In *ships*, a general term for every thing necessary to secure a vessel at anchor. *Totten.*

GROUND'-WORK, *n.* The work which forms the foundation or support of any thing; the basis; the fundamentals.

2. The ground; that to which the rest are additional. *Dryden.*

3. First principle; original reason. *Dryden.*

GROUP, *n.* [It. *groppo*, a knot, a bunch; Fr. *groupe*; Sp. *grupo*. It is radically the same word as *croup*, *crupper*, rump; W. *grab*, a cluster, a *grape*.]

1. A cluster, crowd, or throng; an assemblage, either of persons or things; a number collected without any regular form or arrangement; as, a *group* of men or of trees; a *group* of isles.

2. In *painting* and *sculpture*, an assemblage of two or more figures of men, beasts, or other things, which have some relation to each other.

GROUP, *v. t.* [Fr. *grouper.*]
To form a group; to bring or place together in a cluster or knot; to form an assemblage.

The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or, as the painters term it, in *grouping* such a multitude of different objects. *Prior.*

GROUP'ED, (groopt,) *pp.* or *a.* Formed or placed in a crowd.

GROUP'ING, *ppr.* Bringing together in a cluster or assemblage.

GROUP'ING, *n.* The art of composing or combining the objects of a picture or piece of sculpture. *Cyc.*

GROUSE, (grous,) *n.* [Pers. خروس *khoros*, gros, a cock.]
A heath-cock, or cock of the wood, a bird of the genus Tetrao. The name is given to several species, highly prized for food, such as the black game, the red game, the ptarmigan, the ruffed grouse &c.

GROUSE, *v. i.* To seek or shoot grouse.

GROUS'ING, *ppr.* Shooting grouse.

GROUT, *n.* [Sax. *grut.* See GROAT.]
1. Coarse meal; pollard.
2. A kind of wild apple. *Johnson.*
3. A thin, coarse mortar, used for pouring into the joints of masonry and brick-work. The term is also applied to a finer material, used in finishing the best ceilings. *Gwilt. Brande.*
4. Lees; that which purges off. *Warner.*
5. Wort of the last running. *Holloway.*

GROUT'ING, *n.* The process of filling in or finishing with grout. *Gwilt.*
2. The grout thus filled in.

GROUT'NOL. See GROWTHEAD.

GROVE, *n.* [Sax. *græf*, *graf*, a *grave*, a cave, a *grove*; Goth. *groba*; from cutting an avenue, or from the resemblance of an avenue to a channel.]
1. In *gardening*, a small wood or cluster of trees with a shaded avenue, or a wood impervious to the rays of the sun. A grove is either open or close; open when consisting of large trees whose branches shade the ground below; close when consisting of trees and underwood, which defend the avenues from the rays of the sun and from violent winds. *Encyc.*
2. A wood of small extent. In *America*, the word is applied to a wood of natural growth in the field, as well as to planted trees in a garden; but only to a wood of small extent, and not to a forest.
3. Something resembling a wood, or trees in a wood.

Tall *groves* of masts arose in beauteous pride. *Trumbull.*

GROV'EL, (grov'l,) *v. i.* [Ice. *grufa*; Chaucer, *groff*, flat on the ground or face; Scot. on *groufe*; allied to *grope*, which see.]
1. To creep on the earth, or with the face to the ground; to lie prone, or move with the body prostrate on the earth; to act in a prostrate posture.

Gaze on and *grovel* on thy face. *Shak.*
To creep and *grovel* on the ground. *Milton.*

2. To be low or mean; as, *groveling* sense; *groveling* thoughts. *Dryden. Addison.*

GROV'EL-ER, *n.* One who grovels; an abject wretch.

GROV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Creeping; moving on the ground.
2. *a.* Mean; without dignity or elevation.

GROV'Y, *a.* Pertaining to a grove; frequenting groves.

GROW, *v. i.*; *pret.* GREW; *pp.* GROWN. [Sax. *growan*; D. *groeyen*; Dan. *groer*; Sw. *gro*, a contracted word; W. *crotiaw*, *crythu*, to grow, to swell. This is probably the same word as L. *cresco*, Russ. *rastu*, *rostu*, a dialectical variation of *crodh* or *grodh*. The French *croitre*, and Eng. *increase*, retain the final consonant.]
1. To enlarge in bulk or stature, by a natural, imperceptible addition of matter, through ducts and secreting organs, as animal and vegetable bodies; to vegetate as plants, or to be augmented by natural process, as animals. Thus, a plant *grows* from a seed to a shrub or tree, and a human being *grows* from a fetus to a man.

He causeth the grass to *grow* for cattle. — Ps. civ.

2. To be produced by vegetation; as, wheat *grows* in most parts of the world; rice *grows* only in warm climates.
3. To increase, to be augmented; to wax; as, a body *grows* larger by inflation or distention; intemperance is a *growing* evil.
4. To advance; to improve; to make progress; as, to *grow* in grace, in knowledge, in piety. The young man is *growing* in reputation.
5. To advance; to extend. His reputation is *growing*.
6. To come by degrees; to become; to reach any state; as, he *grows* more skillful, or more prudent. Let not vice *grow* to a habit, or into a habit.
7. To come forward; to advance. [*Not much used.*]

Winter began to *grow* fast on. *Knolles.*

8. To be changed from one state to another; to become; as, to *grow* pale; to *grow* poor; to *grow* rich.
9. To proceed, as from a cause or reason. Lax morals may *grow* from errors in opinion.
10. To accrue; to come.

Why should damage *grow* to the hurt of the kings? — Ezra iv.

11. To swell; to increase; as, the wind *grew* to a tempest.
To grow out of; to issue from, as plants from the soil, or as a branch from the main stem.

These wars have *grown out of* commercial considerations. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

To grow up; to arrive at manhood, or to advance to full stature or maturity.
To grow up; *To grow together*; } to close and adhere; to become united by growth, as flesh or the bark of a tree severed.
Grow signifies, properly, to shoot out, to enlarge; but it is often used to denote a passing from one state to another, and from greater to less.

Marriages *grow* less frequent. *Paley.*

[*To grow less*, is an abuse of this word; the phrase should be, *to become less.*]

GROW, *v. t.* To cause to grow; to produce; to raise; as, a farmer *grows* large quantities of wheat. [This is a modern, agricultural use of *grow*, but prevalent in Great Britain, and the British use begins to be imitated in America. Until within a few years, we never heard *grow* used as a transitive verb in New England, and the ear revolts at the practice.]

GROW'ER, *n.* One who grows; that which increases.
2. In *English use*, one who raises or produces.

GROW'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Increasing; advancing in size or extent; becoming; accruing; swelling; thriving.

GROWL, *v. i.* [Gr. γρυλλη, a grunting; Flemish, *grollen. Junius.* D. *krollen*, to caterwaul.]
To murmur or snarl, as a dog; to utter an angry, grumbling sound. *Gay.*

GROWL, *v. t.* To express by growling. *Thomson.*

GROWL, *n.* The murmur of a cross dog.

GROWL'ER, *n.* A snarling cur; a grumbler.

GROWL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Grumbling; snarling.

GROWL'ING, *n.* The act of grumbling or snarling.

GROWL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a grumbling manner.

GROWN, *pp.* or *a.* from GROW. Advanced; increased in growth.
2. Having arrived at full size or stature; as, a *grown* woman. *Locke.*
Grown over; covered by the growth of any thing; overgrown.

GROWSE, *v. i.* [Sax. *agrisan.*]
To shiver; to have chills. [*Not used.*] *Ray.*

GROWTH, *n.* The gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies; the process of springing from a germ, seed, or root, and proceeding to full size, by the addition of matter, through ducts and secretory vessels. In *plants*, vegetation. We speak of slow *growth*, and rapid *growth*; of early *growth*, late *growth*, and full *growth*.
2. Product; produce; that which has grown; as, a fine *growth* of wood.
3. Production; any thing produced; as, a poem of English *growth*. *Dryden.*
4. Increase in number, bulk, or frequency. *Johnson.*
5. Increase in extent or prevalence; as, the *growth* of trade; the *growth* of vice.
6. Advancement; progress; improvement; as, *growth* in grace or piety.

GROWT'HEAD, **GROWT'NOL**, } *n.* [Probably *gross*, or *great-head.*] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*
2. A lazy person; a lubber. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

GRUB, *v. i.* [Goth. *graban.* See GRAVE. The primary sense is probably to *rub*, to rake, *scrape*, or scratch, as wild animals dig by scratching. Russ. *grebu*, to rake, to row; *greben*, a comb; *grob*, a grave; *grobha*, a ditch.]
To dig; to be occupied in digging.

GRUB, *v. t.* To dig; mostly followed by *up*. *To grub up*, is to dig up by the roots with an instrument; to root out by digging, or throwing out the soil; as, to *grub up* trees, rushes, or sedge.

GRUB, *n.* [from the verb.] A name given to any fleshy, dingy-colored larva, whether proceeding from the eggs of a beetle, moth, or other insect. It has sometimes been confined to the larvæ of beetles and weevils. *Partington.*
2. A short, thick man; a dwarf, in contempt. *Carew.*

GRUB'-AX, *n.* A tool used in grubbing up roots, &c.

GRUB'BER, *n.* One who grubs.
2. An instrument for digging up the roots of trees, &c.

GRUB'BING, *ppr.* Digging up by the roots.

GRUB'BING, *n.* Operation of digging up shrubs, &c., by the roots.

GRUB'BING-HOE, *n.* An instrument for digging up trees, shrubs, &c., by the roots; a mattock; called also a *grub-ax.*

GRUB'BLE, *v. i.* [G. *grübeln.* See GROVEL and GRABBLE.]
To feel in the dark; to grovel. [*Rare.*] *Dryden.*

GRUB'STREET, *n.* or *a.* Originally, the name of a street near Moorfields, in London, much inhabited by mean writers; hence applied to mean writings; as, a *Grubstreet* poem. *Johnson.*
[The street is now called *Milton* street. *Smart.*]

GRUDGE, *v. t.* [W. *grwg*, a broken, rumbling noise; *grwgaç*, a murmur, and, as a verb, to murmur; *grwgaçu*, to grumble; from the root of *rhwciaw*, to grunt, or grumble; *rhwç*, a grunt, what is rough; L. *rugio*; Scot. *gruch*, to grudge, to repine; Gr. γρυζω. We see the primary sense is, to grumble, and this from the root of *rough.*]
1. To be discontented at another's enjoyments or advantages; to envy one the possession or happiness which we desire for ourselves.

'Tis not in thee
To *grudge* my pleasures, to cut off my train. *Shak.*
I have often heard the Presbyterians say, they did not *grudge* us our employments. *Swift.*

It is followed by two objects, but probably by ellipsis; as, *grudge* us, for *grudge to* us.
2. To give or take unwillingly.

Nor *grudge* my cold embraces in the grave. *Dryden.*
They have *grudged* those contributions, which have set our country at the head of all the governments of Europe. *Addison.*

GRUDGE, *v. i.* To murmur; to repine; to complain; as, to *grudge* or complain of injustice. *Hooker.*
2. To be unwilling or reluctant. *Grudge* not to serve your country.
3. To be envious.

Grudge not one against another. — James v.

4. To wish in secret. [*Not used, nor proper.*]
5. To feel compunction; to grieve. [*Not in use.*]

GRUDGE, *n.* Sullen malice, or malevolence; ill-will; secret enmity; hatred; as, an old *grudge*. *B. Jonson.*
2. Unwillingness to benefit.
3. Remorse of conscience. [*Obs.*]

GRUDG'EONS, (grudj'unz,) *n. pl.* Coarse meal. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

GRUDG'ER, *n.* One that grudges; a murmurer.

GRUDG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Envying; being uneasy at another's possession of something which we have a desire to possess.

GRUDG'ING, *n.* Uneasiness at the possession of something by another.
2. Reluctance; also, a secret wish or desire. *Dryden.*

He had a *grudging* still to be a knave. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

3. A symptom of disease. [*Not in use.*] *Jackson.*

GRUDG'ING-LY, *adv.* Unwillingly; with reluctance or discontent; as, to give *grudgingly*.

GRU'EL, *n.* [Fr. *gruau*; W. *grual.*]
A kind of light food made by boiling meal in water. It is usually made of the meal of oats or maize.

GRUFF, *a.* [D. *grof*; G. *grob*; Dan. *grov*; Sw. *grof*; W. *gruf*, a griffin, one fierce and bold.]
Of a rough or stern manner, voice, or countenance; sour; surly; severe; rugged; harsh. *Addison.*

GRUFF'LY, *adv.* Roughly; sternly; ruggedly; harshly.

And *gruffly* looked the god. *Dryden.*

GRUFF'NESS, *n.* Roughness of countenance, of manner, or voice; sternness.

GRUM, *a.* [Dan. *grum*, cruel, fierce, peevish; Sw. *grym*, id.; Dan. *græmmer*, to mourn; W. *grwm*, growling, surly; *grymian*, to grumble.]
1. Morose; severe of countenance; sour; surly. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Low; deep in the throat; guttural; rumbling; as, a *grum* voice.

GRUM'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *grommelen*, *grommen*; Sax. *grymlian*; Dan. *græmmer*; Fr. *grommeler*; W. *grymial*, to grumble; Russ. *grom*, a loud noise, thunder; *gremlyu*, to make a loud noise, to thunder; Arm. *grommellat*; Ir. *cruim*, thunder; probably from the root of *rumble*; Heb. Ch. Syr. רעם, to roar, murmur, thunder; Sax. *reomian*, *rheman*, to *scream*. Class Rm, No. 11, 13.]
1. To murmur with discontent; to utter a low voice by way of complaint.

L'Avare, not using half his store,
Still *grumbles* that he has no more. *Prior.*

2. To growl; to snarl; as, a lion *grumbling* over his prey.
3. To rumble; to roar; to make a harsh and heavy sound; as, *grumbling* thunder; a *grumbling* storm. [In this sense, RUMBLE is generally used.]

GRUM'BLER, *n.* One who grumbles or murmurs; one who complains; a discontented man. *Swift.*

GRUM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Murmuring through discontent; rumbling; growling.

GRUM'BLING, *n.* A murmuring through discontent; a rumbling.

GRUM'BLING-LY, *adv.* With grumbling, or complaint.

GRUME, *n.* [Fr. *grumeau*; L. *grumus*; It. and Sp. *grumo.*]
A thick, viscid consistence of a fluid; a clot, as of blood, &c.

GRUM'LY, *adv.* Morosely; with a sullen countenance.

GRU'MOUS, *a.* Thick; concreted; clotted; as, *grumous* blood.
2. In *botany*, in the form of little clustered grains. *Lindley.*

GRU'MOUS-NESS, *n.* A state of being clotted or concreted. *Wiseman.*
GRUMP'Y, *a.* Surly; dissatisfied. [*Local in England.*] *Forby.*
GRUND'SEL. See GROUNDSEL. *Milton.*
GRUNT, *v. i.* [Dan. *grynter*; G. *grunzen*; Sax. *grunan*; Fr. *grogner*; Arm. *grondal*; L. *grunnio*; Sp. *gruñir*; It. *grugnire.* See Heb. Ch. Sam. רנן, Ar. رن *ranna*, to cry out, to murmur. Class Rn, No. 4.]
To murmur like a hog; to utter a short groan, or a deep, guttural sound. *Swift. Shak.*
GRUNT, *n.* A deep, guttural sound, as of a hog.
GRUNT'ER, *n.* One that grunts. *Dryden.*
2. A fish of the gurnard kind, so called from the peculiar noise which it makes. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*
GRUNT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering the murmuring or guttural sound of swine or other animals.
GRUNT'ING, *n.* The guttural sound of swine and other animals.
GRUNT'ING-LY, *adv.* With grunting or murmurs.
GRUNT'LE, *v. i.* To grunt. [*Not much used.*]
GRUNT'LING, *n.* A young hog.
GRUTCH, for GRUDGE, is now vulgar, and not to be used.
GRY, *n.* [*Gr.* γρυ.]
1. A measure containing one tenth of a line. *Locke.*
2. Any thing very small, or of little value. [*Rare.*]
GRYPH'ITE, *n.* [L. *gryphites*; Gr. γρυπος, hooked.
Crowstone, an oblong fossil shell, narrow at the head, and wider toward the extremity, where it ends in a circular limb; the head or beak is very hooked.
GUA-CHA'RO-BIRD, *n.* A nocturnal bird of South America, of the genus Steatornis. It feeds on hard fruits, and is valued for its fat. *Humboldt.*
GUA'IA-CUM, (gwā'ya-kum,) *n.* The name of a genus of plants, and also of the resin of the species G. officinale, popularly called *Lignum vitæ*, or *pox wood*: a tree produced in the warm climates of America. The wood is very hard, ponderous, and resinous. The resin of this tree, sometimes called *guaiac*, is of a greenish cast, and much used in medicine. *Encyc.*
GUA'NA, *n.* A species of lizard, found in the warmer parts of America.
GUA-NA'CO, *n.* The Auchenia Huanaca, a species of the genus of ruminant mammals to which the lama belongs. It inhabits the Andes, and is domesticated. It is allied to the camel.
GUA-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Yielding guano. *Ure.*
GUA'NO, *n.* A substance found on some parts of the South American and African coasts, which are frequented by sea-fowls, and composed chiefly of their excrement; used as a manure. *Ure.*
GUA'RA, *n.* A bird of Brazil, the *Tantalus ruber*, about the size of a spoonbill. When first hatched, it is black; it afterward changes to gray, and then to vivid red. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*
GUAR-AN-TEE', (gar-an-tee',) *n.* [Fr. *garant*; Sp. *garantia*; Arm. *goarand*; Ir. *barranta*; W. *gwarant.*]
1. An undertaking or engagement, by a third person or party, that the stipulations of a treaty shall be observed by the contracting parties or by one of them; an undertaking that the engagement or promise of another shall be performed. We say, a clause of *guarantee* in a treaty. *Hamilton.*
2. One who binds himself to see the stipulations of another performed. [GUARANTEE is becoming the prevalent spelling.]
GUAR-AN-TEE', (gar-an-tee',) *v. t.* [Fr. *garantir*; It. *guarentire*; Arm. *goaranti*; W. *gwarantu*, from *gwar*, secure, smooth, or rather from *gwara*, to fend, to fence, the root of *guard*, that is, to drive off, to hold off, to stop; D. *waaren*, to preserve, to indemnify; Sax. *werian*, to defend; Eng. to *ward*; allied to *warren*, &c. See WARRANT.]
1. To warrant; to make sure; to undertake or engage that another person shall perform what he has stipulated; to oblige one's self to see that another's engagements are performed; to secure the performance of; as, to *guarantee* the execution of a treaty. *Madison. Hamilton.*
2. To undertake to secure to another, at all events, as claims, rights, or possessions. [Thus, in the treaty of 1778, France *guaranteed* to the United States their liberty, sovereignty, and independence, and their possessions; and the United States *guaranteed* to France its possessions in America.
The United States shall *guarantee* to every State in the Union a republican form of government. *Const. of United States.*
3. To indemnify; to save harmless. [See GUARANTY.]
GUAR-AN-TEED', GUAR'AN-TIED, *pp.* Warranted.
GUAR-AN-TEE'ING, *ppr.* Warranting.
GUAR'AN-TOR, (gar'an-tor,) *n.* A warrantor; one who engages to see that the stipulations of another are performed; also, one who engages to secure another in any right or possession.
GUAR'AN-TY, (gar'an-ty,) *v. t.* [Fr. *garantir.*] To warrant; to make sure; to undertake or engage that another person shall perform what he has stipulated.
2. To undertake to secure to another, at all events.
3. To indemnify; to save harmless.
GUAR'AN-TY, (gar'an-ty,) *n.* [Fr. *garant*; Sp. *garantía.*] An undertaking or engagement by a third person or party, that the stipulations of covenant shall be observed by the contracting parties or by one of them.
2. One who binds himself to see the stipulations of another performed. [Written also GUARANTEE.]
GUARD, (gärd,) *v. t.* [Fr. *garder*; Sp. and Port. *guardar*; It. *guardare*, to keep, preserve, defend; also, to look, to behold; Basque, *gordi*; W. *gwara*, to fend or guard, to fence, to play. The primary sense is, to strike, strike back, repel, beat down, or to turn back or stop; hence, to keep or defend, as by repelling assault or danger. The sense of seeing, looking, is secondary, from the sense of *guarding*, and we retain a similar application of the root of this word in *beware*; or it is from the sense of reaching, or casting the eye, or from turning the head. This is the English to *ward*. In W., *gwar* is secure, mild, placid, that is, set, fixed, held. It seems to be allied to G. *wahr*, true, L. *verus*; *wahren*, to keep, to last, to hold out; *bewahren*, to keep or preserve; *bewähren*, to verify, to confirm; D. *waar*, true; *waaren*, to keep, preserve, indemnify; *waarande*, a warren, and guarantee; *waarison*, a garrison; Dan. *vaer*, wary, vigilant, watching; Eng. *ware*, *aware*; Dan. *varger*, to *guard*, defend, maintain; *vare*, a guard, or watch, *wares*, merchandise; *varer*, to keep, last, endure; Sw. *vara*, to watch, and to be, to exist; Dan. *værer*, to be; Sax. *warian*, *werian*, to guard, to defend, to be *wary*. The sense of *existing* implies extension or continuance. See REGARD and REWARD.]
1. To secure against injury, loss, or attack; to protect; to defend; to keep in safety. We *guard* a city by walls and forts; a harbor is *guarded* by ships, booms, or batteries; innocence should be *guarded* by prudence and piety; let observation and experience *guard* us against temptations to vice.
2. To secure against objections or the attacks of malevolence.
Homer has *guarded* every circumstance with caution. *Broome.*
3. To accompany and protect; to accompany for protection; as, to *guard* a general on a journey; to *guard* the baggage of an army.
4. To adorn with lists, laces, or ornaments. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
5. To gird; to fasten by binding. *B. Jonson.*
GUARD, *v. i.* To watch by way of caution or defense; to be cautious; to be in a state of defense or safety. *Guard* against mistakes, or against temptations.
GUARD, *n.* [*Fr. garde*; Sp. *guarda*; It. *guardia*; Eng. *ward.*]
1. Defense; preservation or security against injury, loss, or attack.
2. That which secures against attack or injury; that which defends. Modesty is the *guard* of innocence.
3. A man or body of men occupied in preserving a person or place from attack or injury; he or they whose business is to defend, or to prevent attack or surprise. Kings have their *guards* to secure their persons. Joseph was sold to Potiphar, a captain of Pharaoh's *guard.*
4. A state of caution or vigilance; or the act of observing what passes, in order to prevent surprise or attack; care; attention; watch; heed. Be on your *guard*; temerity puts a man off his *guard.*
5. That which secures against objections or censure; caution of expression.
They have expressed themselves with as few *guards* and restrictions as I. *Atterbury.*
6. Part of the hilt of a sword, which protects the hand.
7. In *fencing*, a posture of defense.
8. An ornamental lace, hem, or border. [*Obs.*]
Advanced guard; *Van guard*; in *military affairs*, a body of troops, either horse or foot, that march before an army or division, to prevent surprise, or give notice of danger.
Rear guard; a body of troops that march in the rear of an army or division, for its protection.
Life guard; a body of select troops, whose duty is to defend the person of a prince or other officer.
The *guards* of a steamboat are a widening of the deck by a framework of strong timbers, which curve out on each side to the water-wheel, and protect it and the shaft against collision with wharfs and other boats.
GUARD'-BOAT, *n.* A boat appointed to row the rounds among ships of war in a harbor, to observe that their officers keep a good look-out. *Mar. Dict.*
GUARD'-CHAM-BER, *n.* A guard-room. 1 *Kings* xiv.
GUARD'-ROOM, *n.* A room for the accommodation of guards.
GUARD'-SHIP, *n.* A vessel of war appointed to superintend the marine affairs in a harbor or river, and also, in the English service, to receive impressed seamen.
GUARD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be protected.
GUARD'AGE, *n.* Wardship. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
GUARD'ANT, *a.* Acting as guardian. [*Obs.*]
2. In *heraldry*, having the face turned toward the spectator.
GUARD'ANT, *n.* A guardian. *Shak.*
GUARD'ED, *pp.* Defended; protected; accompanied by a guard; provided with means of defense.
2. *a.* Cautious; circumspect. He was *guarded* in his expressions.
3. Framed or uttered with caution; as, his expressions were *guarded.*
GUARD'ED-LY, *adv.* With circumspection.
GUARD'ED-NESS, *n.* Caution; circumspection.
GUARD'ER, *n.* One that guards.
GUARD'FUL, *a.* Wary; cautious.
GUARD'I-AN, *n.* [from *guard*; Fr. *gardien*; Sp. *guardian.*]
1. A warden; one who guards, preserves, or secures; one to whom any thing is committed for preservation from injury.
2. In *law*, one who is chosen or appointed to take charge of the estate and education of an orphan who is a minor, or of any person who is not of sufficient discretion to manage his own concerns. The person committed to the care of a guardian is called his *ward.*
Guardian of the spiritualities; the person to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of a diocese is intrusted, during the vacancy of the see.
GUARD'I-AN, *a.* Protecting; performing the office of a protector; as, a *guardian* angel; *guardian* care.
GUARD'I-AN-ESS, *n.* A female guardian. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*
GUARD'I-AN-SHIP, *n.* The office of a guardian; protection; care; watch.
GUARD'ING, *ppr.* Defending; protecting; securing; attending for protection.
GUARD'LESS, *a.* Without a guard or defense.
GUARD'SHIP, *n.* Care; protection. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*
GUA'RISH, (gā'rish,) *v. t.* [Fr. *guerir.*]
To heal. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
GUA'VA, (gwā'va,) *n.* An American tree, and its fruit, of the genus Psidium. Two species are well known, the *P. pyriferum*, or *white guava*, and *P. pomiferum*, or *red guava.* The fruit or berry is large and oval-shaped, like a pomegranate, which it resembles in its astringent quality. The pulp is of an agreeable flavor, and of this fruit is made a delicious jelly. *Encyc.*
GU'BER-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *guberno.*]
To govern. [*Not used.*]
GU-BER-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *gubernatio.* See GOVERN.]
Government; rule; direction. [*Rare.*] *Watts.*
GU'BER-NA-TIVE, *a.* Governing. *Chaucer.*
GU-BER-NA-TO'RI-AL, *a.* [L. *gubernator.*]
Pertaining to government, or to a governor.
[*Sometimes used in America.*]
GUD'GEON, (gud'jun,) *n.* [Fr. *goujon.*]
1. A small, fresh-water fish, of the genus Cyprinus, a fish easily caught; and hence,
2. A person easily cheated or insnared. *Swift.*
3. A bait; allurement; something to be caught to a man's disadvantage. *Shak.*
4. An iron pin on which a wheel or shaft of a machine turns. In *a ship*, a clamp on which the rudder turns. *Hebert. Totten.*
Sea-gudgeon; the black goby or rock-fish.
GUE'BER, GUE'BRE, *n.* [*giaour*, infidel.]
The name given by the Mohammedans to the Persian fire-worshipers. The *Guebers* inhabit the southern parts of Persia, are poor, and miserably oppressed by their Mohammedan lords. In India, they are called PARSEES. *Murdock.*
GUEL'DER-RÖSE, (gel'der-) *n.* See GELDER-ROSE.
GUELF, GUELPH, (gwelf,) *n.* The *Guelfs*, so called from the name of a family, composed a faction formerly in Italy, opposed to the Ghibelines. *J. Adams.*
GUER'DON, (ger'don,) *n.* [Fr., from the same root as *reward*, Norm. *regarde.*]
A reward; requital; recompense; *in a good or bad sense.* [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Milton.*
GUER'DON, *v. t.* To reward. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*
GUER'DON-A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of reward. *Buck.*
GUER'DON-ED, *pp.* Rewarded.
GUER'DON-LESS, *a.* Unrecompensed. [*Obs.*]
GUER-RIL'LA, (gwer-ril'la,) *n.* or *a.* [Sp., little war.]
A term applied to an irregular mode of carrying on war, by the constant attacks of independent bands. It was adopted in the north of Spain during the Peninsular war. The term is, for the most part, used adjectively.
GUESS, (ges,) *v. t.* [D. *gissen*; Sw. *gissa*; Ir. *geasam*; Dan. *gietter.* It coincides with *cast*, like the L. *conjicio*; for in Danish, *gietter* is to guess, and *giethuus*, is a casting-house or foundery, *gyder*, to pour out. Hence we see that this is the G. *giessen*, to pour, cast, or found, Eng. to *gush.* In Russ. *gadayu* is to guess, and *kidayu*, to cast. Ar. حزى *chazai*, to divine or guess. Class Gs, No. 31. See also Class Gd. The sense is, to *cast*, that is, to throw together circumstances, or to *cast* forward in mind.]
1. To conjecture; to form an opinion without certain principles or means of knowledge; to judge at random, either of a present unknown fact, or of a future fact.
First, if thou canst, the harder reason *guess.* *Pope.*
2. To judge or form an opinion from some reasons

that render a thing probable, but fall short of sufficient evidence. From slight circumstances or occasional expressions, we *guess* an author's meaning.

3. To hit upon by accident. *Locke.*

4. To suppose; to think; to be inclined to believe.

Your own people have informed you, I *guess*, by this time. *Middleton.*

GUESS, *v. t.* To conjecture; to judge at random. We do not know which road to take, but we must *guess* at it.

GUESS, *n.* Conjecture; judgment without any certain evidence or grounds.

A poet must confess
His art's like physic, but a happy *guess*. *Dryden.*

GUESS'ED, (gest,) *pp.* Conjectured; divined.

GUESS'ER, *n.* One who guesses; a conjecturer; one who judges or gives an opinion without certain means of knowing. *Pope.*

GUESS'ING, *ppr.* Conjecturing; judging without certain evidence or grounds of opinion.

GUESS'ING, *n.* The forming of conjectures.

GUESS'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of conjecture. *Shak.*

GUESS'-ROPE. See GUEST-ROPE.

GUESS'-WORK, *n.* Work performed at hazard or by mere conjecture.

GUEST, (gest,) *n.* [Sax. *gest*; G. and D. *gast*; Dan. *gast*; Sw. *gast*; W. *gwest*, a going out, a *visit*, an inn, a lodging; also, to visit, to be a guest; *gwes*, a going; Russ. *gost*, a guest. This is the Latin *hostis*, Eng. *stit*, with the Celtic prefix. See Owen's *Welsh Dictionary*.]

1. A stranger; one who comes from a distance, and takes lodgings at a place, either for a night or for a longer time. *Sidney.*

2. A visitor; a stranger or friend entertained in the house or at the table of another, whether by invitation or otherwise.

The wedding was furnished with *guests*. — Matt. xxii.

GUEST'-CHAM-BER, *n.* An apartment appropriated to the entertainment of guests. *Mark* xiv.

GUEST'-RITE, *n.* Office due to a guest. *Chapman.*

GUEST'-ROPE, } *n.* A rope to tow with, or to make
GUESS'-ROPE, } fast a boat. *Mar. Dict.*

GUEST'WISE, *adv.* In the manner of a guest.

GUG'GLE. See GURGLE.

GUHR, (gur,) *n.* A loose, earthy deposit from water, found in the cavities or clefts of rocks, mostly white, but sometimes red or yellow, from a mixture of clay or ocher. *Nicholson. Cleaveland.*

GUID'A-BLE, *a.* That may be guided or governed by counsel. *Sprat.*

GUID'AGE, *n.* [See GUIDE.] The reward given to a guide for services. [*Little used.*]

GUID'ANCE, *n.* [See GUIDE.] The act of guiding; direction; government; a leading. Submit to the *guidance* of age and wisdom.

GUIDE, (gide,) *v. t.* [Fr. *guider*; It. *guidare*; Sp. *guiar*, to guide; *guia*, a guide, and, in seamen's language, a *guy*; Port. *id.* See Class Gd, No 17, 53.]

1. To lead or direct in a way; to conduct in a course or path; as, to *guide* an enemy or a traveler, who is not acquainted with the road or course.

The meek will he *guide* in judgment. — Ps. xxv.

2. To direct; to order.

He will *guide* his affairs with discretion. — Ps. cxii.

3. To influence; to give direction to. Men are *guided* by their interest, or supposed interest.

4. To instruct and direct. Let parents *guide* their children to virtue, dignity, and happiness.

5. To direct; to regulate and manage; to superintend.

I will that the younger women marry, bear children, and *guide* the house. — 1 Tim. v.

GUIDE, *n.* [Fr. *guide*; It. *guida*; Sp. *guia*.]

1. A person who leads or directs another in his way or course; a conductor. The army followed the *guide*. The traveler may be deceived by his *guide*.

2. One who directs another in his conduct or course of life.

He will be our *guide*, even unto death. — Ps. xlviii.

3. A director; a regulator; that which leads or conducts. Experience is one of our best *guides*.

GUID'ED, *pp.* Led; conducted; directed in the way; instructed and directed.

GUIDE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a guide; wanting a director. *Dryden.*

GUIDE'-POST, *n.* A post at the forks of a road, for directing travelers the way.

GUID'ER, *n.* A guide; one who guides or directs. *South.*

GUID'ING, *ppr.* Leading; conducting; directing; superintending.

GUI'DON, (gi'don,) *n.* [Fr.] The silk standard of a regiment of dragoons, or light dragoons. It is broad at one extreme, and almost pointed at the other. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

GUILD, (gild,) *n.* [Sax. *geld*, *gield*, *gild*, or *gyld*; D. *gild*; G. *gilde*; so called, it is said, from *geldan*, *gildan*, to pay, because each member of the society was to pay something toward the charge and support of the company.]

In *England*, a society, fraternity, or company, associated for some purpose, particularly for carrying on commerce. The merchant-*guilds* of our ancestors answer to our modern corporations. They were licensed by the king, and governed by laws and orders of their own. *Cowel. Encyc.*

GUILD'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to a tax. *Spelman.*

GUILD'ER. See GILDER.

GUILD'-HALL, (gild'haw!,) *n.* The hall where a guild or corporation usually assemble; the great court of judicature in London.

GUILE, (gile,) *n.* [Qu. Old French *guille*, or *gille*. It may be the Celtic form of Eng. *wile*. See Ethiopic, Cast. col. 533.]

Craft; cunning; artifice; duplicity; deceit; usually *in a bad sense*.

We may, with more successful hope, resolve
To wage by force or *guile* eternal war. *Milton.*
Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no *guile*. — John i.

GUILE, *v. t.* To disguise craftily. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

GUILE'FUL, *a.* Cunning; crafty; artful; wily; deceitful; insidious; as, a *guileful* person.

2. Treacherous; deceitful. *Shak.*

3. Intended to deceive; as, *guileful* words.

GUILE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Artfully; insidiously; treacherously. *Milton.*

GUILE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Deceit; secret treachery. *Sherwood.*

GUILE'LESS, *a.* Free from guile or deceit; artless; frank; sincere; honest.

GUILE'LESS-LY, *adv.* Artlessly; honestly.

GUILE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Simplicity; freedom from guile.

GUIL'ER, *n.* One who betrays into danger by insidious arts. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

GUIL'LE-MOT, (gil'le-mot,) *n.* [from the Welsh *gwilawg*, whirling about.]

A water-fowl, of the genus *Uria*, allied to the Penguins, Auks, and Divers. It is found in the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America. *P. Cyc.*

GUIL'LE-VAT, *n.* A vat for fermenting liquors.

GUIL-LOCHE', (gil-losh',) *n.* [Fr.] In *architecture*, an ornament in the form of two or more bands or strings twisting over each other in a continued series. *Gwilt.*

GUIL'LO-TINE, (gil'lo-teen,) *n.* [Fr., from the name of the inventor.]

An engine or machine for beheading persons at a stroke.

GUIL'LO-TIN-ED, (gil'lo-teen,) *v. t.* To behead with the guillotine.

GUIL'LO-TIN-ED, *pp.* Beheaded at a stroke by a guillotine.

GUIL'LO-TIN-ING, *ppr.* Beheading by a guillotine.

GUILLS, *n.* A plant, the corn marigold.

GUILT, (gilt,) *n.* [Sax. *gylt*, a crime, and a debt, connected with *gyldan*, to pay, or it is from the root of D. and G. *schuld*, Dan. *skyld*, a debt, fault, guilt. (See SHALL, SHOULD.) If the word is from *gildan*, *gyldan*, to pay, it denotes a debt contracted by an offense, a fine, and thence came the present signification.]

1. Criminality; that state of a moral agent which results from his actual commission of a crime or offense, knowing it to be a crime, or violation of law. To constitute guilt, there must be a moral agent enjoying freedom of will, and capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, and a wilful or intentional violation of a known law or rule of duty. The guilt of a person exists as soon as the crime is committed; but to evince it to others, it must be proved by confession, or conviction in due course of law. Guilt renders a person a debtor to the law, as it binds him to pay a penalty in money or suffering. Guilt, therefore, implies both criminality and liableness to punishment. Guilt may proceed either from a positive act, or breach of law, or from voluntary neglect of known duty.

2. Criminality, in a political or civil view; exposure to forfeiture or other penalty.

A ship incurs *guilt* by the violation of a blockade. *Kent.*

3. Crime; offense. *Shak.*

GUILT'I-LIKE, *a.* Guilty. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

GUILT'I-LY, *adv.* In a manner to incur guilt; not innocently. *Shak.*

GUILT'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being guilty; wickedness; criminality; guilt. *Sidney.*

GUILT'LESS, *a.* Free from guilt, crime, or offense; innocent.

The Lord will not hold him *guiltless*, that taketh his name in vain. — Ex. xx.

2. Not produced by the slaughter of animals.

But from the mountain's grassy side,
A *guiltless* feast I bring. *Goldsmith.*

GUILT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without guilt; innocently.

GUILT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Innocence; freedom from guilt or crime. *Sidney.*

GUILT'-SICK, *a.* Diseased in consequence of guilt.

GUILT'Y, (gilt'y,) *a.* [Sax. *gyltig*.] [*Beaum.*

1. Criminal; having knowingly committed a crime or offense, or having violated a law by an overt act or by neglect, and by that act or neglect being liable to punishment; not innocent. It may be followed by *of*; as, to be *guilty of* theft or arson.

Nor be, nor you, were *guilty of* the strife. *Dryden.*

2. Wicked; corrupt; sinful; as, a *guilty* world.

3. Conscious. *B. Jonson.*

In *Scripture*, *to be guilty of death*, is to have committed a crime which deserves death. *Matt.* xxvi.

To be guilty of the body and blood of Christ, is to be chargeable with the crime of crucifying Christ afresh, and offering indignity to his person and righteousness, represented by the symbols of the Lord's supper. 1 *Cor.* xi.

GUIM'BARD, *n.* A musical instrument, the jewsharp. *Maunder.*

GUIN'EA, (gin'ny,) *n.* [from *Guinea*, in Africa, which abounds with gold.]

Formerly, a gold coin of Great Britain, of the value of twenty-one shillings sterling, equal to $4.66⅔, American money.

GUIN'EA CORN, *n.* The great or Indian millet, (*Sorghum vulgare.*) *P. Cyc.*

GUIN'EA-DROP-PER, *n.* One who cheats by dropping guineas.

GUIN'EA-FOWL, } *n.* The *Numida meleagris*, a fowl
GUIN'EA-HEN, } of the gallinaceous order, a native of Africa. It is larger than the common domestic hen, and has a kind of colored fleshy horn on each side of the head. Its color is a dark gray, beautifully variegated with small, white spots. *Encyc.*

GUIN'EA-PEP'PER, *n.* A plant, a species of *Amomum* or *Capsicum*. The fruit of some species is used for pickles.

GUIN'EA-PIG, *n.* In *zoology*, a quadruped of the genus Cavia or Cavy, a native of Brazil. It is about seven inches in length, and of a white color, variegated with spots of orange and black.

GUIN'I-AD. See GWINIAD.

GUISE, (gize,) *n.* [Fr. *guise*; It. *guisa*, way, manner; Arm. *guis*, *giz*; W. *gwez*, order, shape; Sax. *wise*; Eng. *wise*; G. *weise*; D. *guizen*, to beguile.]

1. External appearance; dress; garb. He appeared in the *guise* of a shepherd. The hypocrite wears the *guise* of religion.

That love which is without dissimulation wears not the *guise* of modern liberality. *J. M. Mason.*

2. Manner; mien; cast or behavior.

By their *guise*
Just men they seem. *Milton.*

3. Custom; mode; practice.

The swain replied, It never was our *guise*,
To slight the poor, or aught human despise. *Pope.*

GUIS'ER, (gi'zer,) *n.* A person in disguise; a mummer who goes about at Christmas. *England.*

GUIT-AR', (git-ar',) *n.* [Fr. *guitare*; It. *chitarra*; Sp. and Port. *guitarra*; L. *cithara*; Gr. κιθαρα.]

A stringed instrument of music. In England and the United States used chiefly by ladies, but in Spain and Italy much used by men. *Encyc.*

GO'LA, } *n.* An ogee, or wavy member in a building;
GŌ'LA, } the cymatium.

GO'LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the throat. *P. Cyc.*

GO'LAUND, *n.* An aquatic fowl, of a size between a duck and a goose, the breast and belly white, the head mallard green. It inhabits Iceland. *Pennant.*

GULCH, *n.* [D. *gulzig*, greedy.]

A glutton; a swallowing or devouring. [*Not used.*]

GULCH, *v. t.* To swallow greedily. [*Not used.*]

GOLES, (gūlz,) *n.* [Fr. *gueules*, red.]

In *heraldry*, a term denoting red, intended perhaps to represent courage, animation, or hardihood. *Encyc.*

GULF, *n.* [Fr. *golfe*; It. Sp. and Port. *golfo*; Arm. *golf*; D. *golf*; Gr. κολπος.]

1. A recess in the ocean from the general line of the shore into the land, or a tract of water extending from the ocean or a sea into the land, between two points or promontories; a large bay; as, the *gulf* of Mexico; the *gulf* of Venice; the *gulf* of Finland. A *gulf* and a *bay* differ only in extent. We apply *bay* to a large or small recess of the sea, as, the *bay* of Biscay, the *bay* of Fundy; but *gulf* is applied only to a large extent of water.

2. An abyss; a deep place in the earth; as, the *gulf* of Avernus. *Spenser.*

3. A whirlpool; an absorbing eddy. *Spenser.*

4. Any thing insatiable. *Shak.*

GULF'-IN-DENT'ED, *a.* Indented with gulfs or bays. *J. Barlow.*

GULF'Y, *a.* Full of whirlpools or gulfs; as, a *gulfy* sea.

GULL, *v. t.* [D. *kullen*; Old Fr. *guiller*; allied probably to *cully*.]

To deceive; to cheat; to mislead by deception; to trick; to defraud.

The vulgar, *gulled* into rebellion, armed. *Dryden.*

GULL, *n.* A cheating or cheat; trick; fraud. *Shak.*

2. One easily cheated. *Shak.*

GULL, *n.* [W. *gwylan*; Corn. *gullan*.]

A well-known web-footed sea-fowl, with long wings, belonging to the genus Larus. There are numerous species. *Partington.*

GULL'-CATCH-ER, *n.* A cheat; a man who cheats or entraps silly people. *Shak.*

GULL'ED, *pp.* Cheated; deceived; defrauded.
GULL'ER, *n.* A cheat; an impostor.
GULL'ER-Y, *n.* Cheat. [*Not used.*] *Burton.*
GUL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *goulet, goulot*, from L. *gula*; Russ. *chailo*; Sans. *gola*.]
1. The passage in the neck of an animal by which food and liquor are taken into the stomach; the esophagus.
2. A stream or lake. [*Not used.*] *Heylin.*
GUL-LI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Unsuspecting credulity. [*A low word.*] *John Foster.*
GUL'LI-BLE, *a.* Easily gulled. [*Low.*]
GUL'LI-ED, (gul'lid,) *pp.* or *a.* Having a hollow worn by water.
GULL'ING, *ppr.* Cheating; defrauding.
GULL'ISH, *a.* Foolish; stupid. [*Not in use.*]
GULL'ISH-NESS, *n.* Foolishness; stupidity. [*Not in use.*]
GUL'LY, *n.* A channel or hollow worn in the earth by a current of water. *New England. Mitford.*
2. A large knife. [*Scottish.*] *Walter Scott.*
GUL'LY, *v. t.* To wear a hollow channel in the earth. *America.*
GUL'LY, *v. i.* To run with noise. [*Not in use.*]
GUL'LY-HOLE, *n.* An opening where gutters empty their contents into the subterraneous sewer. *Johnson.*
GUL'LY-ING, *ppr.* Wearing a hollow channel in the earth.
GU-LOS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *gulosus*, from *gula*, the gullet.]
Greediness; voracity; excessive appetite for food. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*
GULP, *v. t.* [D. *gulpen*; Dan. *gulper*.]
To swallow eagerly, or in large draughts. *Gay.*
To gulp up; to throw up from the throat or stomach; to disgorge.
GULP, *n.* A swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once.
2. A disgorging.
GULP'ED, (gulpt,) *pp.* Swallowed eagerly.
GULPH. See GULF.
GUM, *n.* [Sax. *goma*. See the next word.]
The hard, fleshy substance of the jaws which invests the teeth.
GUM, *n.* [Sax. *goma*; L. *gummi*; D. *gom*; Sp. *goma*; It. *gomma*; Fr. *gomme*; Gr. κομμι; Russ. *kamed*. See Class Gm, No. 12, 29.]
1. The concrete mucilage of vegetables; a concrete juice which exudes through the bark of trees, and thickens on the surface. It is soluble in water, to which it gives a viscous and adhesive quality. It is insoluble in alcohol, and coagulates in weak acids. When dry, it is transparent and brittle, not easily pulverized, and of an insipid or slightly saccharine taste. Gum differs from resin in several particulars, but custom has inaccurately given the name of *gum* to several resins and gum-resins, as gum-copal, gum-sandarach, gum-ammoniac, and others. The true gums are gum-arabic, gum-senegal, gum-tragacanth, and the gums of the peach, plum, and cherry trees, &c. *Nicholson. Hooper.*
2. A tree of the genus Nyssa, called, also, *black gum* and *sour gum*.
Gum-elastic, or *Elastic-gum*, [*caoutchouc*,] is a well known substance, obtained from a tree in America by incision. It is a white juice, which, when dry, becomes very tough and elastic, and is used for bottles, surgical instruments, for overshoes, &c. This substance is also much used for various other purposes, being perfectly impermeable to water. *Nicholson. Encyc.*
GUM, *v. t.* To smear with gum.
2. To unite by a viscous substance.
GUM-AR'A-BIC, *n.* A gum which flows from the Acacia, in Arabia, Egypt, &c.
GUM'-BOIL, *n.* A boil on the gum.
GUM-RES'IN, *n.* [See RESIN.] A name given to certain inspissated saps. A juice of plants, consisting of resin and various other substances, which have been taken for a gummy substance. The gum-resins do not flow naturally from plants, but are mostly extracted by incision, in the form of white, yellow, or red emulsive fluids, which dry and consolidate. The most important species are olibanum, galbanum, scammony, gamboge, euphorbium, assafetida, aloes, myrrh, and ammoniac. *Fourcroy.*
GUM-SEN'E-GAL, *n.* A gum resembling gum-arabic, brought from the country of the River Senegal, in Africa.
GUM-TRAG'A-CANTH, *n.* The gum of a thorny shrub of that name, in Crete, Asia, and Greece. *Encyc.*
GUM'-TREE, *n.* The popular name of the black gum, of the genus Nyssa, one of the largest trees of the Southern States. It bears a small blue fruit, which is the favorite food of the opossum. Most of the large trees become hollow, and hence *gum-tree* is the term to denote a hollow tree, in many of the Southern States. Bee-hives are extensively made from portions of these hollow trunks; and hence, in many places, *bee-gum* has become the term to denote a bee-hive.
GUM'BO, *n.* A dish of food made of young capsules of ocra, with salt and pepper, stewed and served with melted butter.
GUM'LAC, *n.* The resinous produce of an insect which deposits its eggs on the branches of a tree called *bihar*, in Assam, a country bordering on Thibet, and elsewhere in Asia. [See LAC.] *Nicholson.*
GUM-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing gum.
GUM'MI-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being gummy; viscousness.
2. Accumulation of gum. *Wiseman.*
GUM-MOS'I-TY, *n.* The nature of gum; gumminess; a viscous or adhesive quality. *Floyer.*
GUM'MOUS, *a.* Of the nature or quality of gum; viscous; adhesive. *Woodward.*
GUM'MY, *a.* Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; viscous; adhesive. *Ralegh.*
2. Productive of gum. *Milton.*
3. Covered with gum or viscous matter. *Dryden.*
GUMP, *n.* [Dan. and Sw. *gump*, the rump of a fowl.]
A foolish person; a dolt. [*Vulgar.*] *Holloway.*
GUMP'TION, (gump'shun,) *n.* [Sax. *gymene*, care; *gyman*, to observe, or be careful.]
Capacity; shrewdness; address. [*Vulgar.*] *Smart. Forby.*
GUN, *n.* [W. *gwn*; Corn. *gun*.]
An instrument consisting of a barrel, or tube of iron, or other metal, fixed in a stock, from which balls, shot, or other deadly weapons are discharged by the explosion of gunpowder. The larger species of guns are called *cannon*; and the smaller species are called *muskets, carbines, fowling-pieces*, &c. But one species of fire-arms, the pistol, is never called a *gun*.
GUN, *v. i.* To shoot. [*Obs.*]
GUN'-BAR-REL, *n.* The barrel or tube of a gun.
GUN'-BOAT, *n.* A boat or small vessel fitted to carry a cannon in the bow or amidships. *Totten.*
GUN'-CAR-RIAGE, (-kar-rij,) *n.* A wheel carriage for bearing and moving cannon.
GUN'-COT-TON, *n.* A highly explosive substance obtained by soaking cotton, or any vegetable fiber, in nitric and sulphuric acids, and then leaving it to dry. It is used as a substitute for gunpowder. *Dana.*
GUN'NAGE, *n.* The number of guns in a ship of war.
GUN'-FIRE, *n.* In *military affairs*, the hour at which the morning or evening gun is fired. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*
GUN'NEL. See GUNWALE.
GUN'NER, *n.* One skilled in the use of guns; a cannonier; an officer appointed to manage artillery. In the *navy*, a warrant officer, having charge of all the ordnance of a vessel. *Totten.*
GUN'NER-Y, *n.* The science of artillery; the art of managing cannon. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*
GUN'NING, *n.* The act of hunting or shooting game with a gun.

In the earlier times, the art of *gunning* was but little practiced. *Goldsmith.*

GUN'NY, *n.* [Bengal.] A coarse sackcloth manufactured in Bengal, of which bags are made for containing salt and other articles. *Brande.*
GUN'POW-DER, *n.* A composition of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal, mixed and reduced to a fine powder, then granulated and dried. It is used in artillery, in shooting game, in blasting rocks, &c.
GUN'ROOM, *n.* In *ships*, an apartment occupied as a mess-room by the commissioned officers. *Totten.*
GUN'SHOT, *n.* The distance of the point-blank range of a cannon-shot. *Totten.*
GUN'SHOT, *a.* Made by the shot of a gun; as, a *gunshot* wound.
GUN'SMITH, *n.* A maker of small arms; one whose occupation is to make or repair small fire-arms.
GUN'SMITH-ER-Y, *n.* The business of a gunsmith; the art of making small fire-arms.
GUN'STICK, *n.* A rammer, or ramrod; a stick or rod to ram down the charge of a musket, &c.
GUN'STOCK, *n.* The stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.
GUN'STONE, *n.* A stone used for the shot of cannon. Before the invention of iron balls, stones were used for shot. *Shak.*
GUN'-TACK-LE, (-tak'l,) *n.* A *gun-tackle purchase*, in *seamen's language*, is composed of two single blocks and a fall. *Totten.*
GUN'TER'S CHAIN, *n.* [from Edmund *Gunter*, the inventor.] The chain commonly used for measuring land. It is four rods or 66 feet long, and is divided into 100 links.
GUN'TER'S LINE, *n.* A logarithmic line on Gunter's scale, used for performing the multiplication and division of numbers mechanically.
GUN'TER'S SCALE, *n.* A large plane scale having various lines of numbers engraved on it, by means of which questions in practical geometry and arithmetic are resolved with the aid of a pair of compasses. *Brande.*
GUN'WALE, } *n.* The upper edge of a ship's side;
GUN'NEL, } the uppermost wale of a ship, or that piece of timber which reaches on either side from the quarter-deck to the forecastle, being the uppermost bend which finishes the upper works of the hull. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*
GURGE, *n.* [L. *gurges*; It. *gorgo*.]
A whirlpool. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*
GURGE, *v. t.* To swallow. [*Not in use.*]
GUR'GEON, *n.* The coarser part of meal separated from the bran. [*Not used.*] *Hollinshed.*
GUR'GLE, *v. i.* [It. *gorgogliare*, from *gorga*, the throat, *gorgo*, a whirlpool, L. *gurges*. See GARGLE, which seems to be of the same family; or the same word differently applied.]
To run as liquor with a purling noise; to run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current, as water from a bottle, or a small stream on a stony bottom.

Pure *gurgling* rills the lonely desert trace. *Young.*

GUR'GLING, *ppr.* Running or flowing with a purling sound.
GUR'GLING, *n.* A running with a broken, noisy current.
GUR'HOF-ITE, *n.* A subvariety of magnesian carbonate of lime, found near Gurhof, in Lower Austria. It is snow-white, and has a dull, slightly conchoidal, or even fracture. *Cleaveland.*
GUR'NARD, } *n.* [Ir. *guirnead*; W. *pen-gernyn*, Corn.
GUR'NET. } *pen-garn*, horn-head, or iron-head.]
A sea-fish of several species, some of which are highly esteemed for food. They belong to the Linnæan genus Trigla. The head is loricated with rough lines, or bony plates. *Ash. Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*
GUR'NET, *n.* A kind of fish that abounds on the south coast of Devonshire, in England.
GUR'RAH, *n.* A kind of plain, coarse Indian muslin.
GUSH, *v. i.* [Ir. *gaisim*; G. *giessen*; or D. *gudsen*, or *kissen*. See GUZZLE.]
1. To issue with violence and rapidity, as a fluid; to rush forth as a fluid from confinement; as, blood *gushes* from a vein in venesection.

Behold, he smote the rock, that the waters *gushed* out.—Ps. lxxviii.

2. To flow copiously. Tears *gushed* from her eyes.
GUSH, *v. t.* To emit in copious effusion.

The gaping wound *gushed* out a crimson flood. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

GUSH, *n.* A sudden and violent issue of a fluid from an inclosed place; an emission of liquor in a large quantity and with force; the fluid thus emitted. *Harvey.*
GUSH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rushing forth with violence, as a fluid; flowing copiously; as, *gushing* waters.
2. Emitting copiously; as, *gushing* eyes. *Pope.*
GUSH'ING, *n.* A rushing forth with violence.
GUSH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a gushing manner.
GUS'SET, *n.* [Fr. *gousset*, a fob, a bracket, a *gusset*, as if from *gousse*, a cod, husk, or shell. But in W. *cwysed* is a gore or gusset, from *cwys*, a furrow.]
A small piece of cloth inserted in a garment, for the purpose of strengthening or enlarging some part.
GUST, *n.* [L. *gustus*, It. Sp. *gusto*, Fr. *goût*, taste; L. *gusto*, G. *kosten*, W. *gwaethu*, to taste; Gr. γευω, a contracted word, for it has γευσις, taste; W. *cwaeth*, id.]
1. Taste; tasting, or the sense of tasting. *More generally*, the pleasure of tasting; relish. *Tillotson.*
2. Sensual enjoyment.

Where love is duty on the female side,
On theirs, mere sensual *gust*, and sought with surly pride. *Dryden.*

3. Pleasure; amusement; gratification.

Destroy all creatures for thy sport or *gust*. *Pope.*

4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste

A choice of it may be made according to the *gust* and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*

[TASTE is now generally used.]
GUST, *v. t.* To taste; to have a relish. [*Little used.*]
GUST, *n.* [Dan. *gust*; Ir. *gaoth*, wind; W. *cwyth*, a puff, a blast of wind; allied perhaps to *gush*.]
1. A sudden squall; a violent blast of wind; a sudden rushing or driving of the wind, of short duration. *Dryden. Addison.*
2. A sudden, violent burst of passion. *Bacon.*
GUST'A-BLE, *a.* That may be tasted; tastable. *Harvey.*
2. Pleasant to the taste. [*Little used.*] *Derham.*
GUST-A'TION, *n.* The act of tasting. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*
GUST'A-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to gust or taste.
GUST'FUL, *a.* Tasteful; well-tasted; that relishes.
GUST'FUL-NESS, *n.* Relish; pleasantness to the taste. *Barrow.*
GUST'LESS, *a.* Tasteless. *Brown.*
GUST'O, *n.* [It. and Sp. See GUST.] Relish; that which excites pleasant sensations in the palate or tongue. *Derham.*
2. Intellectual taste. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*
GUST'Y, *a.* Subject to sudden blasts of wind; stormy; tempestuous.

Once upon a raw and *gusty* day,
The troubled Tiber chafing with his shores. *Shak.*

GUT, *n.* [G. *kuttel*; Ch. כותלא *kutla*.]
1. The intestinal canal of an animal; a pipe or

tube extending, with many circumvolutions, from the pylorus to the vent. This pipe is composed of three coats, and is attached to the body by a membrane called the *mesentery*. This canal is of different sizes in different parts, and takes different names. The thin and small parts are called the *duodenum*, the *ileum*, and the *jejunum*; the large and thick parts are called the *cæcum*, the *colon*, and the *rectum*. By this pipe, the undigested and unabsorbed parts of food are conveyed from the stomach and discharged. This word in the plural is applied to the whole mass formed by its natural convolutions in the abdomen.

2. The stomach; the receptacle of food. [*Low.*] *Dryden.*

3. Gluttony; love of gormandizing. [*Low.*] *Hakewill.*

GUT, *v. t.* To take out the bowels; to eviscerate.

2. To plunder of contents; as, the mob *gutted* the house. *Dryden.*

GUT'TA SE-RE'NA, [L.] In *medicine*, amaurosis; blindness occasioned by a palsied retina.

GUT'TA-TED, *a.* [L. *gutta.*] Besprinkled with drops.

GUT'TED, *pp.* Deprived of the bowels; eviscerated; deprived of contents.

GUT'TER, *n.* [Fr. *goutture*, from *goutte*, a drop; Sp. and Port. *gota*, a drop; Sp. *gotera*, a *gutter*; from L. *gutta*, a drop. A *gutter* is a dropper, that which catches drops.]

1. A channel for catching and conveying off the water which collects on the roof at the eaves of a building.

2. A channel or passage for water; a hollow in the earth for conveying water; and, in *popular usage*, a channel worn in the earth by a current of water.

GUT'TER, *v. t.* To cut or form into small hollows. *Shak. Dryden.*

GUT'TER, *v. i.* To be hollowed or channeled.

2. To run in drops or hollows, as a candle.

GUT'TER-ED, *pp.* Formed into small hollows.

GUT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Forming into small hollows; running in hollows.

GUT'TER-ING, *n.* A forming into hollows.

GUT'TI-FER, *n.* [L. *gutta* and *fero.*] In *botany*, a plant that exudes gum or resin.

GUT-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Yielding gum or resinous substances.

GUT'TLE, *v. t.* To swallow. [*Not used.*] *L'Estrange.*

GUT'TLE, *v. i.* To swallow greedily. [*Not used.*]

GUT'TLER, *n.* A greedy eater.

GUT'TU-LOUS, *a.* [from L. *guttula*, a little drop.] In the form of a small drop, or of small drops. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

GUT'TUR-AL, *a.* [Fr. *guttural*, from L. *guttur*, the throat.] Pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat; as, a *guttural* letter or sound; a *guttural* voice.

GUT'TUR-AL, *n.* A letter pronounced in the throat; as the Greek χ.

GUT'TUR-AL-LY, *adv.* In a guttural manner; in the throat.

GUT'TUR-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being guttural.

GUT'TUR-INE, *a.* Pertaining to the throat. [*Not in use.*] *Ray.*

GUT'TY, *a.* [from L. *gutta*, a drop.] In *heraldry*, charged or sprinkled with drops. *Encyc.*

GUT'WORT, *n.* A plant *globularia alypum*, a violent purgative.

GUY, (gī,) *n.* [Sp. and Port. *guia*, from *guiar*, to guide. See GYE.] In *marine affairs*, a rope attached to any thing to steady it, and bear it one way and another in hoisting or lowering. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

GUZ'ZLE, (guz'l,) *v. i.* [Probably allied to Arm. *gouzouq*, the throat. In Italian, *gozzo* is the crop of a bird.] To swallow liquor greedily; to drink much; to drink frequently.

> Well-seasoned bowls the gossip's spirit raise,
> Who, while she *guzzles*, chats the doctor's praise. *Roscommon.*

GUZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To swallow much or often; to swallow with immoderate gust.

> Still *guzzling* must of wine. *Dryden.*

GUZ'ZLE, *n.* An insatiable thing or person.

GUZ'ZLED, *pp.* Swallowed often. [*Marston.*

GUZ'ZLER, *n.* One who guzzles; an immoderate drinker.

GUZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Swallowing with immoderate gust.

GWIN'IAD, *n.* [W. *gwen*, *gwyn*, white.] A fish of the salmon kind, shaped like the herring, and often called the *fresh-water herring*.

GYBE, (jībe,) *n.* A sneer. [See GIBE.]

GYBE, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to shift a boom of a fore-and-aft sail from one side of a vessel to the other. *Totten.*

GYB'ING, *ppr.* Shifting a boom from one side of a vessel to the other.

GYE, *v. t.* To guide. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

GYM-NA'SI-ARCH, *n.* [Gr. γυμνασιον and αρχη.] An Athenian officer who provided the oil and other necessaries for the gymnasia at his own expense. *Brande.*

GYM-NA'SI-UM, *n.* [Gr. γυμνασιον, from γυμνος, naked.]

1. A place where athletic exercises are performed; *originally*, in *Greece*, by persons naked.

2. A school for the higher branches of literature and science.

GYM'NAST, (jim'nast,) *n.* One who teaches or learns gymnastic exercises.

GYM-NAS'TIC, *a.* [L. *gymnasticus*; Gr. γυμναστικος, from γυμναζω, to exercise, from γυμνος, naked; the ancients being naked in their exercises.] Pertaining to athletic exercises of the body, intended for health, defense, or diversion, as running, leaping, wrestling, throwing the discus, the javelin, or the hoop, playing with balls, &c. The modern gymnastic exercises are intended chiefly for the preservation and promotion of health.

GYM-NAS'TIC, *n.* Athletic exercise.

GYM-NAS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a gymnastic manner; athletically. *Brown.*

GYM-NAS'TICS, *n.* The gymnastic art; the art of performing athletic exercises.

GYM'NIC, (jim'nik,) *a.* [Gr. γυμνικος; L. *gymnicus.*]

1. Pertaining to athletic exercises of the body.

2. Performing athletic exercises. *Milton.*

GYM'NIC, *n.* Athletic exercises. *Burton.*

GYM-NOS'O-PHIST, *n.* [Gr. γυμνος, naked, and σοφιστης, a philosopher.] A philosopher of India, so called from his going with bare feet, or with little clothing. The Gymnosophists in India lived in the woods and on mountains, subsisting on wild productions of the earth. They never drank wine, nor married. Some of them traveled about, and practiced physic. They believed in the immortality and transmigration of the soul. They placed the chief happiness of man in a contempt of the goods of fortune, and of the pleasures of sense. *Encyc.*

GYM-NOS'O-PHY, *n.* [Supra.] The doctrines of the Gymnosophists. *Good.*

GYM'NO-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. γυμνος, naked, and σπερμα, seed.] In *botany*, a plant that bears naked seeds.

GYM-NO-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [Supra.] Having naked seeds, or seeds not inclosed in a capsule or other vessel.

GYM'NOTE, *n.* [from Gr.] A naked person. [*sci.*

GYM-NO'TUS, *n.* [γυμνος and νωτος.] A genus of South American fresh-water fishes, including the electric eel. *P. Cyc.*

GYN, *v. t.* To begin. [*Obs.*]

GY-NAN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. γυνη, a female, and ανηρ, a male.] In *the Linnæan system of botany*, a class of plants whose stamens grow out of, or are united with, the pistil. *Edin. Encyc.*

GY-NAN'DRI-AN, } *a.* Having stamens inserted in
GY-NAN'DROUS, } the pistil.

GYN'AR-CHY, (jin'ar-ke,) *n.* [Gr. γυνη, woman, and αρχη, rule.] Government by a female. *Chesterfield.*

GYN-E-CO-CRA-CY, *n.* [Gr. γυναικοκρατια.] Petticoat government; female power.

GYN-E'CIAN, *a.* Relating to women.

GYN-E-OC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. γυνη and κρατος.] Government over which a woman may rule or preside. *Selden.*

GYN'O-PHORE, *n.* [Gr. γυνη and φορεω.] The pedicel on which stands the ovary in certain flowers, as in the passion-flower. *Lindley.*

GYP, *n.* [Said to be a sportive application of γυψ, a vulture.] A cant term for a servant at Cambridge, England, as *scout* is used at Oxford. *Smart.*

GYP'SE-OUS, *a.* [See GYPSUM.] Of the nature of gypsum; partaking of the qualities of gypsum; resembling gypsum, containing gypsum.

GYP'SY, } See GIPSY.
GYP'SEY, }

GYP-SIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Containing gypsum.

GYP'SUM, *n.* [L., from Gr., γυψος; Ch. גבסא and גבס, to overspread with plaster; Ar. جبسين *gibsinon.*] Sulphate of lime, containing 21 per cent. of water. It often occurs in transparent crystals, or crystalline masses, easily splitting into plates, and is then called *Selenite*. There are compact and earthy varieties of various colors. When white, fine-grained, and translucent, it constitutes *alabaster*. Gypsum burnt to drive off the water, and ground up, forms *Plaster of Paris*. *Dana.*

GY'RAL, *a.* [See GYRE.] Whirling; moving in a circular form.

GY'RATE, *a.* In *botany*, winding or going round, as in a circle. *Lindley.*

GY'RATE, *v. i.* To revolve round a central point, as a tornado. *Redfield.*

GY-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *gyratio*. See GYRE.] A turning or whirling round; a circular motion.

GY'RA-TO-RY, *a.* Moving in a circle. [*Newton.*

GYRE, *n.* [L. *gyrus*; Gr. γυρος. Class Gr.] A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn.

> Quick and more quick he spins in giddy *gyres*. *Dryden.*

GYRE, *v. t.* To turn round. *Bishop Hall.*

GYR'ED, *a.* Falling in rings. *Shak.*

GYR'FAL-CON, (jer'faw-kn,) *n.* [Fr. *gerfault*. This is said to be in Latin *hierofalco*, from Gr. ιερος, sacred, and *falco*, and so named from the veneration of the Egyptians for hawks. *Cuvier.*] A species of Falco, or hawk.

GY-ROG'ON-ITE, *n.* The fossil seed of the *chara*, a plant found in ponds and ditches; once supposed to be shells. *Lyell.*

GYR-O'MA, *n.* [Gr.] A turning round. *Smith.*

GYR'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. γυρος, a circuit, and μαντεια, divination.] A kind of divination performed by walking round in a circle or ring. *Cyc.*

GY'RON, *n.* In *heraldry*, an ordinary consisting of two lines from several parts of the escutcheon, meeting in the fesse point. *Ash.*

GY'ROSE, *a.* Turned round like a crook. *Lounder.*

GYVE, (jīve,) *n.* [W. *gevyn*; Ir. *geibheal*, or *geibion*; from holding or making fast. See GAVEL.] *Gyves* are fetters or shackles for the legs.

> *Gyves* and the mill had tamed thee. *Milton.*

GYVE, *v. t.* To fetter; to shackle; to chain.

GYV'ED, (jīvd,) *pp.* Fettered.

GYV'ING, *ppr.* Putting on gyves.

H.

H is the eighth letter of the English alphabet. It is properly the representative of the Chaldee, Syriac, and Hebrew ח, which is the eighth letter in those alphabets. Its form is the same as the Greek H, *eta*. It is not strictly a vowel, nor an articulation, but the mark of a stronger breathing than that which precedes the utterance of any other letter. It is pronounced with an expiration of breath, which, preceding a vowel, is perceptible by the ear at a considerable distance. Thus *harm* and *arm*, *hear* and *ear*, *heat* and *eat*, are distinguished at almost any distance at which the voice can be heard. H is a letter *sui generis*, but as useful in forming and distinguishing words as any other.

In our mother tongue, the Anglo-Saxon, and other Teutonic dialects, *h* sometimes represents the L. *c*, and the Gr. κ; as in *horn*, L. *cornu*, Gr. κερας; *hide*, G. *haut*, Sw. *hud*, D. *huid*, Dan. *hud*, L. *cutis*; Sax. *hlinian*, L. *clino*, Gr. κλινω, to lean; L. *celo*, to conceal, Sax. *helan*, G. *hehlen*, Dan. *hæler*. In Latin, *h* sometimes represents the Greek χ; as in *halo*, Gr. χαλαω; *hio*, χαω. In the modern European languages, it represents other guttural letters.

In English, *h* is sometimes mute, as in *honor*, *honest*; also when united with *g*, as in *right*, *fight*, *brought*. In *which*, *what*, *who*, *whom*, and some other words in which it follows *w*, it is pronounced before it, *hwich*, *hwat*, &c. As a numeral in Latin, H denotes 200, and with a dash over it, H̄, 200,000.

As an abbreviation, in Latin, H. stands for *homo*, *hæres*, *hora*, &c.

HA; an exclamation, denoting surprise, joy, or grief. With the first or long sound of *a*, it is used as a question, and is equivalent to "What do you say?" When repeated, *ha*, *ha*, it is an expression of laughter, or sometimes it is equivalent to "Well! it is so."

HAAF, *n.* The term used to denote the fishing of cod, ling, and tusk, in the Shetland Isles. *Jamieson.*

HAAK, (hāke,) *n.* A fish, the hake. *Ash.*

HA-AR'KIES, *n.* Capillary pyrites in very delicate acicular crystals. *Brande.*

HA'BE-AS COR'PUS, [L., have the body.] A writ for delivering a person from false imprisonment, or for removing a person from one court to another, &c. *Cowel.*

HA-BEN'DUM, *n.* [L.] The second part of a deed or conveyance, (from its commencing with this word,) the first being the premises.

HAB'ER-DASH-ER, *n.* [Perhaps from G. *habe*, D. *have*, goods, and G. *tauschen*, to barter, to truck. If not, I can give no account of its origin.]

A seller of small wares; confined, at present, to ribbons, tapes, pins, needles, and thread. *Smart.*

[*A word little used, or not at all, in the United States.*]

HAB'ER-DASH-ER-Y, *n.* The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher.

HAB'ER-DINE, (hab'er-deen,) *n.* A dried salt cod. *Ainsworth.*

HA-BER'GE-ON, *n.* [Fr. *haubergeon*; Norm. *hauberiom*; Arm. *hobregon.* It has been written, also, *haberge*, *hauberk*, &c., G. *halsberge*; *hals*, the neck, and *bergen*, to save or defend; It. *usbergo.*]

A coat of mail or armor to defend the neck and breast. It is formed of little iron rings united, and descending from the neck to the middle of the body. *Encye.*

HAB'ILE, *a.* Fit; proper. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

HA-BIL'I-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *habillement*, from *habiller*, to clothe, from L. *habeo*, to have.]

A garment; clothing; usually in the plural, *habiliments*, denoting garments, clothing, or dress in general.

HA-BIL'I-TATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *habiliter.*] [*Local.*]

To qualify. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

HA-BIL'I-TATE, *a.* Qualified or entitled. *Bacon.*

HA-BIL-I-TA'TION, *n.* Qualification. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

HA-BIL'I-TY. See ABILITY.

HAB'IT, *n.* [Fr. *habit*; Sp. *habito*; It. *abito*; L. *habitus*, from *habeo*, to have, to hold. See HAVE.]

1. Garb; dress; clothes or garments in general.

The scenes are old, the *habits* are the same
We wore last year. *Dryden.*
There are, among the statues, several of Venus, in different *habits.* *Addison.*

2. A coat worn by ladies over other garments.

3. State of any thing, implying some continuance or permanence; temperament, or particular state of a body, formed by nature or induced by extraneous circumstances; as, a costive or lax *habit* of body; a sanguine *habit.*

4. A disposition or condition of the mind or body, a tendency or aptitude for the performance of certain actions, acquired by custom, or a frequent repetition of the same act. *Habit* is that which is held or retained, the effect of custom or frequent repetition. Hence we speak of good *habits* and bad *habits.* Frequent drinking of spirits leads to a *habit* of intemperance. We should endeavor to correct evil *habits* by a change of practice. A great point in the education of children, is to prevent the formation of bad *habits.*

Habit of plants; the general form or appearance, or the conformity of plants of the same kind in structure and growth. *Martyn.*

HAB'IT, *v. t.* To dress; to clothe; to array.

They *habited* themselves like rural deities. *Dryden.*

HAB'IT, *v. t.* To dwell; to inhabit. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

HAB-IT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Habitableness. *Buckland.*

HAB'IT-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *habitabilis*, from *habito*, to dwell.]

That may be inhabited or dwelt in; capable of sustaining human beings; as, the *habitable* world; some climates are scarcely *habitable.*

HAB'IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capacity of being inhabited. *More. Ray.*

HAB'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to be habitable. *Forsyth.*

HAB'IT-A-CLE, *n.* A dwelling; also, a niche for a statue. [*Not used.*]

HAB'IT-ANCE, *n.* Dwelling; abode; residence. [*Not now used.*] *Spenser.*

HAB'IT-AN-CY, *n.* Legal settlement or inhabitancy. [See INHABITANCY.] *Belknap.*

HAB'IT-ANT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *habitans.*]

An inhabitant; a dweller; a resident; one who has a permanent abode in a place. *Milton. Pope.*

HAB'IT-AT, *n.* [L.] Habitation; the natural abode or locality of an animal, plant, &c. *Smart.*

HAB-IT-A'TION, *n.* [L. *habitatio*, from *habito*, to dwell, from *habeo*, to hold, or, as we say in English, to keep.]

1. Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling. *Denham.*

2. Place of abode; a settled dwelling; a mansion; a house or other place in which man or any animal dwells. The stars may be the *habitations* of numerous races of beings.

The Lord blesseth the habitation of the just.—Prov. iii.

HAB'IT-A-TOR, *n.* [L.] A dweller; an inhabitant. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

HAB'IT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Clothed; dressed. He was *habited* like a shepherd.

2. Accustomed. [*Not usual.*]

HA-BIT'U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *habitual*, from *habit.*]

1. Formed or acquired by habit, frequent use, or custom.

Art is properly an *habitual* knowledge of certain rules and maxims. *South.*

2. Customary; according to habit; as, the *habitual* practice of sin; the *habitual* exercise of holy affections.

It is the distinguishing mark of *habitual* piety to be grateful for the most common blessings. *Buckminster.*

3. Formed by repeated impressions; rendered permanent by continued causes; as, an *habitual* color of the skin. *S. S. Smith.*

HA-BIT'U-AL-LY, *adv.* By habit; customarily; by frequent practice or use; as, *habitually* profane; *habitually* kind and benevolent.

HA-BIT'U-AL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being habitual.

HA-BIT'U-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *habituer*, from *habit.*]

1. To accustom; to make familiar by frequent use or practice. Men may *habituate* themselves to the taste of oil or tobacco; they *habituate* themselves to vice; let us *habituate* ourselves and our children to the exercise of charity.

2. To settle as an inhabitant in a place. *Temple.*

HA-BIT'U-ATE, *a.* Inveterate by custom. *Hammond.*

2. Formed by habit. *Temple.*

HA-BIT'U-A-TED, *pp.* Accustomed; made familiar by use.

HA-BIT'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Accustoming; making easy and familiar by practice.

HA-BIT-U-A'TION, *n.* The state of being habituated.

HAB'I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *habitudo*, from *habitus.*]

1. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else. [*Little used.*] *Hale. South.*

2. Frequent intercourse; familiarity. [*Not usual.*]

To write well, one must have frequent *habitudes* with the best company. *Dryden.*

3. Customary manner or mode of life; repetition of the same acts; as, the *habitudes* of fowls or insects. *Goldsmith.*

4. Custom; habit. *Dryden. Prior.*

HA'BLE, *a.* [L. *habilis.*] Fit; proper. [See ABLE.] *Spenser.*

HAB'NAB, *adv.* [*Hap* as *hap*, let it happen or not.]

At random; by chance; without order or rule. *Hudibras.*

HAB'RO-NEME, *a.* [Gr. ἁβρος, delicate, and νημα, a thread.]

In *mineralogy*, having the form of fine threads.

HAC-I-EN'DA, *n.* [Sp.] An isolated farm or farm-house. *Stephens.*

HACK, *v. t.* [Sax. *haccan*; D. *hakken*; G. *hacken*; Dan. *hakker*; Sw. *hacka*; Fr. *hacher*, from which we have *hash* and *hatchet*, and, from the same root, *hatchel*; Arm. *haicha*; W. *haciaw*, to hack; *hag*, a gash; and *haggle* is of the same family, as are *hew* and *hoe.* Class Cg.]

1. To cut irregularly and into small pieces; to notch; to mangle by repeated strokes of a cutting instrument.

2. To speak with stops or catches; to speak with hesitation. *Shak.*

HACK, *n.* A notch; a cut. *Shak.*

HACK, *n.* A horse kept for hire; a horse much used in draught, or in hard service; a worn-out horse; any thing exposed to hire, or used in common.

2. A coach or other carriage kept for hire. [From *hackney*; *used in America.*]

3. Hesitating or faltering speech. *More.*

4. A writer employed in the drudgery and details of book-making.

5. A rack for feeding cattle. [*Local.*]

HACK, *a.* Hired; much used or worn, like a hired horse. *Wakefield.*

HACK, *v. t.* To be exposed or offered to common use for hire; to turn prostitute. *Hanmer.*

2. To cough; to make an effort to raise phlegm. [See HAWK.]

HACK'BER-RY, *n.* An American tree, *Celtis crassifolia*, with a tall, straight trunk, and grayish, unbroken back, covered with asperities unequally distributed over the surface. *Farm. Encye. Encye. Am.*

HACK'ED, (hakt,) *pp.* Chopped; mangled; coughed.

HACK'E-RY, *n.* A street cart in Bengal, drawn by oxen. *Malcom.*

HACK'ING, *ppr.* Chopping into small pieces; mangling; mauling; coughing in a broken manner.

2. *a.* Short and interrupted; as, a *hacking* cough.

HACK'LE, (hak'l,) *v. t.* [G. *hecheln*; D. *hekelen.* This is a dialectical variation of *hatchel*, *hetchel.*]

1. To separate the coarse part of flax or hemp from the fine, by drawing it through the teeth of a hackle or hatchel.

2. To tear asunder. *Burke.*

HACK'LE, (hak'l,) *n.* An instrument with teeth for separating the coarse part of flax or hemp from the fine; a hatchel. [*The latter word is used in the United States.*]

2. Raw silk; any flimsy substance unspun. *Johnson. Walton.*

3. A fly for angling, dressed with feathers or silk. *Chalmers.*

HACK'LY, *a.* [From *hack.*] Rough; broken, as if hacked.

In *mineralogy*, having fine, short, and sharp points on the surface; as, a *hackly* fracture. *Cleaveland.*

HACK'MA-TACK, *n.* The popular name of the American larch, *Larix Americana*, a very large tree, and much prized for timber. *Browne's Syl. Am.*

HACK'NEY, *n.* [Fr. *haquenée*, a pacing horse; Sp. *hacanea*, a nag somewhat larger than a pony; *haca*, a pony; Port. *hacanea* or *ecanea*, a choice pad, or ambling nag; It. *chinea.*]

1. A pad; a nag; a pony. *Chaucer.*

2. A horse kept for hire; a horse much used; also, a lady's pony.

3. A coach or other carriage kept for hire, and often exposed in the streets of cities. The word is sometimes contracted to *hack.*

4. Any thing much used or used in common; a hireling; a prostitute.

HACK'NEY, *a.* Let out for hire; devoted to common use; as, a *hackney*-coach.

2. Prostitute; vicious for hire. *Roscommon.*

3. Much used; common; trite; as, a *hackney* author or remark.

HACK'NEY, *v. t.* To use much; to practice in one thing; to make trite.

2. To carry in a hackney coach. *Cowper.*

HACK'NEY-COACH, *n.* A coach for hire in cities, commonly at stands in the street.

HACK'NEY-COACH'MAN, *n.* A man who drives a hackney coach.

HACK'NEY-ED, (hak'nid,) *pp.* or *a.* Used much or in common; worn out.

2. Practiced; accustomed.

He is long *hackneyed* in the ways of men. *Shak.*

HACK'NEY-ING, *ppr.* Using much; accustoming.

HACK'NEY-MAN, *n.* A man who lets horses and carriages for hire. *Barret.*

HACK'STER, *n.* A bully; a ruffian or assassin. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

HAC'QUE-TON, *n.* [Fr. *hoqueton.*]

A stuffed jacket formerly worn under armor, sometimes made of leather. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

HAD, *pret.* and *pp.* of HAVE; contracted from Sax. *hæfd*, that is, *haved*: as, I *had*; I have *had.* In the phrase, "I *had* better go," it is supposed that *had* is used for *would*; "I'd better go." The sense of the phrase is, "it would be better for me to go."

HAD-I-WIST', a proverbial expression — *O that I had known!* *Todd.*

HAD'DER, *n.* [G. *heide.*]

Heath. [*Not in use.*] [See HEATH.]

HAD'DOCK, *n.* [Ir. *codog.* The first syllable seems to be *cod* or *gadus*, and the last, the termination, as in *bullock.*]

A sea-fish of the genus Gadus or cod. It has a long body, the upper part of a dusky brown color, and the belly of a silvery hue; the lateral line is black. This fish breeds in immense numbers in the northern seas, and constitutes a considerable article of food. *Partington.*

HADE, *n.* Among *miners*, the steep descent of a shaft; also, the descent of a hill. *Drayton.*

2. In *mining*, the inclination or deviation from the vertical of any mineral vein. *Ure.*

HA'DES, *n.* [Gr. ἁιδης, qu. *a* negative, and ειδω, to see.]

The region of the dead; the invisible world, or the grave.

HADJ, *n.* [Ar.] The pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina, performed by Mohammedans.

HÆC-CE'I-TY, *n.* [from L. *hæc*, this.]

A word used by the schoolmen to denote the essence of individuality. *Smart.*

HAF'FLE, *v. i.* To speak unintelligibly; to prevaricate.

HAFT, *n.* [Sax. *hæft*, a haft, and *hæftan*, to seize; G. *heft*; D. *heft*; Dan. *hefte*; from the root of *have*, or of L. *capio*, W. *hafiaw*, to snatch.]

A handle; that part of an instrument or vessel which is taken into the hand, and by which it is held and used. It is used chiefly for the part of a knife, sword, or dagger, by which it is held; the hilt.

HAFT, *v. t.* To set in a haft; to furnish with a han-

HAFT'ER, *n.* [W. *hafiaw*, to catch.] [dle.

A caviler; a wrangler. [*Not in use.*] *Barret.*

HAG, *n.* [In Sax. *hægtesse* is a witch, fury, or goblin, answering to the *Hecate* of mythology. In W. *hagyr*, ugly, is from *hag*, a gash, from the root of *hack.* In Russ. *ega* is a foolish old woman, a sorceress. See HAGGARD.]

1. An ugly old woman; as, an old *hag* of threescore. *Dryden.*

2. A witch; a sorceress; an enchantress. *Shak.*

3. A fury; a she-monster. *Crashaw.*

4. A cartilaginous fish, the *Gastrobranchus*, (*Myxine glutinosa* of Linnæus,) which enters other fishes and devours them. It is about five or six inches long, and resembles a small eel. It is allied to the lamprey. *Cyc.*

5. Appearances of light and fire on horses' manes, or men's hair, were formerly called *hags.* *Blount.*

HAG, v. t. To harass; to torment. *Butler.*
2. To tire; to weary with vexation.

HAG'-BORN, a. Born of a hag or witch. *Shak.*

HAG'GARD, a. [G. *hager*, lean; W. *hag*, a gash; *hacca*, to hack. See HACK.]
1. *Literally*, having a ragged look, as if hacked or gashed. Hence, lean; meager; rough; having eyes sunk in their orbits; ugly.
2. Wild or intractable; disposed to break away from duty, like a *haggard* or refractory hawk.

If I do prove her *haggard*,
Though that her jesses were my dear heartstrings,
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind,
To prey at fortune. *Shak.*

HAG'GARD, n. [See HAG. This and the other derivatives of *hag* ought to be written with a single *g*.]
1. An untrained or refractory hawk, which often broke away or flew off. *Partington.*
Hence,
2. *Figuratively*, any thing wild and intractable. *Shak.*
3. A hag. *Garth.*

HAG'GARD, n. [Sax. *hage*, a little field, and *geard*, a yard.]
A stack-yard. *Howell.*

HAG'GARD-LY, *adv.* In a haggard or ugly manner; with deformity. *Dryden.*

HAG'GED, a. Lean; ugly; like a hag. *Gray.*

HAG'GESS, } n. [from *hack*.] A pudding containing
HAG'GISS, } the entrails of a sheep or lamb, chopped with fine herbs and suet, highly seasoned with leeks and spices, and boiled in the maw. *Perry.*

HAG'GISH, a. Of the nature of a hag; deformed; ugly; horrid. *Shak.*

HAG'GISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a hag.

HAG'GLE, v. t. [W. *hag*, a gash or cut. It is a diminutive from the root of *hack*.]
To cut into small pieces; to notch or cut in an unskilful manner; to make rough by cutting; to mangle; as, a boy *haggles* a stick of wood.]

Suffolk first died, and York, all *haggled* o'er,
Comes to him where in gore he lay insteeped. *Shak.*

HAG'GLE, v. i. To be difficult in bargaining; to hesitate and cavil. [See HIGGLE.]

HAG'GLED, *pp.* Cut irregularly into notches; made rough by cutting; mangled.

HAG'GLER, n. One who haggles.
2. One who cavils, hesitates, and makes difficulty in bargaining.

HAG'GLING, *ppr.* or a. Hacking; mangling; cavilling and hesitating in bargaining.

HAG'GLING, n. The act of hesitating and making difficulty in bargaining.

HA'GI-AR-CHY, n. [Gr. ἁγιος and αρχη.]
The sacred government; government of holy orders of men. *Southey.*

HA-GI-OG'RA-PHA, n. *pl.* [L., from Gr. ἁγιος, holy, and γραφη, a writing.]
Literally, sacred writings; the last of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament. The Jews divide the books of the Scriptures into three parts: the law, which is contained in the first five books of the Old Testament; the Prophets, or Nevim; and the Cetuvim, or *writings*, by way of eminence. The latter class is called by the Greeks *Hagiographa*, comprehending the books of Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ruth, Esther, Chronicles, Canticles, Lamentations, and Ecclesiastes.
2. In *the Roman Catholic church*, the lives of the saints. *Brande.*

HA-GI-OG'RA-PHAL, a. Pertaining to the hagiographa, which see.

HA-GI-OG'RA-PHER, n. One of the writers of the hagiographa.

HA-GI-OG'RA-PHY, n. See HAGIOGRAPHA.

HA-GI-OL'O-GIST, n. One who writes or treats of the sacred writings.

HA-GI-OL'O-GY, n. The history or description of the sacred writings. *Quart. Rev.*

HAG'-RID-DEN, a. Afflicted with the nightmare. *Cheyne.*

HAG'-SEED, n. The descendant of a hag. *Shak.*

HAG'SHIP, n. The state or title of a hag or witch. *Middleton.*

HAGUE'BUT, (hag'but.) See ARQUEBUSE.

HAH; an exclamation expressing surprise or effort.

HA-HA', n. A fence or bank sunk between slopes, or a ditch not seen till close upon it. Walpole derives it from an expression of surprise at finding a sudden check to progress in a walk—*ha! ha!*

HAIK, n. A large piece of woolen or cotton cloth worn by Arabs over the tunic, but under the burnoose. [Spelt also HYKE.]

HAIL, n. [Sax. *hagel*, or *hagel*; G. D. Dan. and Sw. *hagel*; so called from its rough, broken form, from the root of *hack*, *haggle*.]
Moisture precipitated from the atmosphere in the form of ice. The concretions of ice are usually more or less spherical, constituting *hailstones*, but sometimes consist of plates or laminæ, or of agglomerated masses. *Olmsted.*

HAIL, v. i. To pour down masses of ice or frozen vapors.

HAIL, v. t. To pour down in the manner of hail. *Shak.*

HAIL, a. [Sax. *hal*, whole, sound; *hæl*, health; G. *heil*, D. and Dan. *heel*, Sw. *hel*, Gr. ουλος, whole. See HEAL.]
Sound; whole; healthy; not impaired by disease; as, a *hail* body; *hail* corn. [*In this sense it is usually written* HALE.]

HAIL, an exclamation, or rather a verb in the imperative mode, being the adjective *hail* used as a verb. *Hail*, be well; be in health; health to you; a term of salutation equivalent to L. *salve*, *salvete*.

Hail, hail, brave friend. *Shak.*

HAIL, n. A wish of health; a salutation. This word is sometimes used as a noun; as, "the angel *hail* bestowed." *Milton.*

HAIL, v. t. [from the same root as *call*, L. *calo*, Gr. καλεω. See CALL and HEAL.]
To call; to call to a person at a distance, to arrest his attention. It is properly used in any case where the person accosted is distant, but is appropriately used by seamen. *Hoo*, or *hoi*, *the ship ahoay*, is the usual manner of hailing a ship; to which the answer is, *hollow*, or *hollo*. Then follow the usual questions, Whence came ye? Where are you bound? &c.

HAIL'ED, *pp.* Called to from a distance; accosted.

HAIL'-FEL-LOW, n. An intimate companion.

HAIL'ING, *ppr.* Saluting; calling to from a distance.
2. Pouring down hail.

HAIL'SHOT, n. Small shot which scatter like hailstones. [*Not used.*] *Hayward.*

HAIL'STONE, n. A single mass of ice falling from a cloud. *Dryden.*

HAIL'Y, a. Consisting of hail; as, *haily* showers. *Pope.*

HAIR, n. [Sax. *her*; G. *haar*; D. *hair*; Sw. *har*; Dan. *haar*.]
1. A small filament issuing from the skin of an animal, and from a bulbous root. Each filament contains a tube or hollow within, occupied by a pulp or pith, which is intended for its nutrition, and extends only to that part which is in a state of growth. *Cyc.*
When *hair* means a single filament, it has a plural, *hairs*.
2. The collection or mass of filaments growing from the skin of an animal, and forming an integument or covering; as, the *hair* of the head. *Hair* is the common covering of many beasts. When the filaments are very fine and short, the collection of them is called *fur*. *Wool*, also, is a kind of hair. When *hair* signifies a collection of these animal filaments, it has no plural.
3. Any thing very small or fine; or a very small distance; the breadth of a *hair*. He judges to a *hair*, that is, very exactly. *Dryden.*
4. A trifling value. It is not worth a *hair*.
5. Course; order; grain; the hair falling in a certain direction. [*Not used.*]

You go against the *hair* of your profession. *Shak.*

6. Long, straight, and distinct filaments on the surface of plants; a species of down or pubescence. *Martyn.*

HAIR'BELL, n. A plant, a species of hyacinth; the harebell. *Smart.*

HAIR'-BRAIN-ED. See HARE-BRAINED.

HAIR'-BREADTH, (-bredth,) n. [See BREADTH.]
The diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance; sometimes, *definitely*, the 48th part of an inch.

Seven hundred chosen men left-handed: every one could sling stones to a *hair-breadth*.—Judges xx.

It is used as an adjective; as, a *hair-breadth* escape. But, in *New England*, it is generally *hair's breadth*.

HAIR'-BRUSH, n. A brush for smoothing the hair.

HAIR'CLOTH, n. Stuff or cloth made of hair, or in part with hair. In *military affairs*, pieces of this cloth are used for covering the powder in wagons, or on batteries, or for covering charged bombs, &c. *Encyc.*

HAIR'ED, a. Having hair.

HAIR'-HUNG, a. Hanging by a hair. *Young.*

HAIR'I-NESS, n. [from *hairy*.] The state of abounding or being covered with hair. *Johnson.*

HAIR'LACE, n. A fillet for tying up the hair of the head. *Swift.*

HAIR'LESS, a. Destitute of hair; bald; as, *hairless* scalps. *Shak.*

HAIR'-LINE, n. A line made of hair.

HAIR'-NEE-DLE, } n. A pin used in dressing the
HAIR'-PIN, } hair.

HAIR'-PEN-CIL, n. A brush or pencil made of very fine hair for painting. *Ure.*

HAIR'-POW-DER, n. A fine powder of flour for sprinkling the hair of the head.

HAIR'-SALT, n. [*haar-salz*, Werner.]
A variety of native Epsom salt. Also, a compound of the sulphates of magnesia and iron. *Dana.*

HAIR'-SPLIT-TING, a. Making very minute distinctions in reasoning. *Robinson.*

HAIR'-SPLIT-TING, n. The act or practice of making minute distinctions in reasoning.

HAIR'-WORM, n. A genus of worms, (*vermes*,) called *Gordius*, resembling a long hair; a filiform animal found in fresh water or in the earth. There are several species. *Encyc.*

HAIR'Y, a. [from *hair*.] Overgrown with hair; covered with hair; abounding with hair.

Esau, my brother, is a *hairy* man.—Gen. xxvii.

2. Consisting of hair; as, *hairy* honors. *Dryden.*
3. Resembling hair; of the nature of hair.

HAKE, n. A kind of sea-fish of the cod family, the *Merluccius vulgaris*, in shape somewhat resembling the pike. It is often salted and dried, but is not very much esteemed as food. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

HAKE, v. i. To sneak; to go about idly. *Grose.*

HAK'OT, n. A fish. *Ainsworth.*

HAL, in some names, signifies *hall*.

HAL'BERD, n. [Fr. *hallebarde*; G. *hellebarde*; D. *hellebaard*; It. *alabarda* or *labardo*; Sp. Port. *alabarda*; Russ. *berdish*, a halberd or battle-ax, a pole-ax. The etymology is not settled. It seems anciently to have been a battle-ax fixed to a long pole, and in Gothic, *hilde* is battle.]
A military weapon, consisting of a pole or shaft of wood, with a head armed with a steel point, with a cross piece of steel, flat and pointed at both ends, or with a cutting edge at one end, and a bent point at the other. It is carried by sergeants of foot and dragoons. *Encyc.*

HAL-BERD-IER', (hal-berd-eer',) n. One who is armed with a halberd. *Bacon.*

HAL'BERD-SHAP-ED, (-shāpt,) a. Having the shape of a halberd.

HAL'CY-ON, (hal'se-on,) n. [L. *halcyon*, Gr. αλκυων, a king-fisher, from αλς, the sea, and κυω, to conceive, from breeding among reeds by the sea. *Morin.*]
The name anciently given to the king-fisher, otherwise called *alcedo*; a bird that was said to lay her eggs in nests, on rocks near the sea, during the calm weather about the winter solstice. Hence,

HAL'CY-ON, a. Calm; quiet; peaceful; undisturbed; happy. *Halcyon days* were seven days before and as many after the winter solstice, when the weather was calm. Hence, by *halcyon days* are now understood days of peace and tranquillity.

HAL-CY-ON'I-AN, a. Halcyon; calm. *Sheldon.*

HALE, a. [Sax. *hal*, sound, whole. See HAIL and HEAL.]
Sound; entire; healthy; robust; not impaired; as, a *hale* body.

HALE, n. Welfare. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

HALE or HAUL, v. t. [Sw. *hala*; Fr. *haler*.]
To pull or draw with force; to drag. This is now more generally written and pronounced *haul*, which see.

HALF, (hăf,) n.; *pl.* HALVES, (hăvz.) [Sax. *half* or *healf*; Goth. *halbs*; D. *half*; Sw. *half*; Dan. *halv*; G. *halb*.]
One part of a thing which is divided into two equal parts, either in fact or in contemplation; a moiety; as, *half* a pound; *half* a tract of land; *half* an orange; *half* the miseries or pleasures of life. It is applied to quantity, number, length, and every thing susceptible of division. In *practice*, *of* is often or usually omitted after *half*. We say, *half* a pound; *half* a mile; *half* the number.

Half the misery of life. *Addison.*

HALF, (hăf,) v. t. To divide into halves. [See HALVE.]

HALF, *adv.* In part, or in an equal part or degree.

Half loth and *half* consenting. *Dryden.*

In *composition*, *half* denotes an equal part; or, *indefinitely*, a part, and hence, imperfect.

HALF'-BLOOD, (hăf'blud,) n. Relation between persons born of the same father or of the same mother, but not of both; as, a brother or sister of the *half-blood*. The word is sometimes used as an adjective.

HALF'-BLOOD'ED, a. Mean; degenerate. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
2. Proceeding from a male and female, each of full blood, but of different breeds; as, a *half-blooded* sheep.

HALF'-BRED, a. Half-blooded.

HALF'-BREED, a. Half-blooded.

HALF-BROTH'ER, (hăf-,) n. A brother by one parent, but not by both.

HALF'-CAP, n. A cap not wholly put off, or faintly moved. *Shak.*

HALF'-CASTE, n. In *India*, one born of a Hindoo parent on the one side, and of a European on the other.

HALF'-COCK, n. When the cock of a gun is retained by the first notch, the gun is said to be at *half-cock*. *Booth.*

HALF'-DEAD, (-ded,) a. Almost dead; nearly exhausted.

HALF'EN, a. Wanting half its due qualities. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

HALF'EN-DEAL, *adv.* [Teut. *halfdeel*.] Nearly half. *Spenser.*

HALF'ER, n. One that possesses half only.
2. A male fallow deer gelded.

HALF'-FAC'ED, (-fāsto,) a. Showing only part of the face. *Shak.*

HALF'-HATCH-ED, (-hatcht,) a. Imperfectly hatched; as, *half-hatched* eggs. *Gay.*

HALF'-HEARD, (-herd,) a. Imperfectly heard; not heard to the end.

And leave *half-heard* the melancholy tale. *Pope.*

HALF'-HOL'I-DAY, *n.* A half of a day given to children in schools for recreation.

HALF'-LEARN-ED, (-lernd,) *a.* Imperfectly learned. *South.*

HALF'-LOST *a.* Nearly lost. *Milton.*

HALF'-MARK, *n.* A coin; a noble, or 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling.

HALF'-MOON, *n.* The moon at the quarters, when half its disk appears illuminated.

2. Any thing in the shape of a half-moon. In *fortification*, an outwork composed of two faces, forming a salient angle, whose gorge is in the form of a crescent or half-moon. *Encyc.*

HALF'-NOTE, *n.* In *music*, a minim, being half a semibreve

HALF'-PART, *n.* An equal part. *Shak.*

HALF'-PAY, *n.* Half the amount of wages or salary; as, an officer retires on *half-pay*. [It is reduced, but seldom literally half the amount. *Smart.*]

HALF'-PAY, *a.* Receiving or entitled to half-pay; as, a *half-pay* officer.

HALF'-PEN-NY, (hap'pen-ny *or* hā'pen-ny,) *n.* A copper coin of the value of half a penny; also, the value of half a penny. It is used in the plural.

He cheats for *half-pence*. *Dryden.*

[This coin is not current in America.]

HALF'-PEN-NY, *a.* Of the price or value of half a penny; as, a *half-penny* loaf. *Shak.*

HALF'-PEN-NY-WORTH, *n.* The value of a half-penny.

HALF'-PIKE, *n.* A short pike carried by officers. *Tatler.*

2 A short pike used in boarding ships. *Mar. Dict.*

HALF'-PINT, *n.* The half of a pint or fourth of a quart. *Pope.*

HALF'-READ, (-red,) *a.* Superficially informed by reading. *Dryden.*

HALF'-ROUND, *n.* A semicircular molding. *Gwilt.*

HALF'-SCHOL AR, *n.* One imperfectly learned. *Watts.*

HALF'-SEAS-O'VER; a low expression, denoting half-drunk.

HALF'-SHIFT, *n.* In playing the violin, a move of the hand a little way upward on the neck of the instrument, to reach a high note.

HALF-SIGHT'ED, (haf'sit'ed,) *a.* Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment. *Bacon.*

HALF'-SIS'TER, *n.* A sister by one parent, but not by both.

HALF-SPHERE, *n.* Hemisphere. *B. Jonson.*

HALF'-STARV-ED, *a.* Almost starved.

HALF'-STRAIN-ED, *a.* Half-bred; imperfect. *Dryden.*

HALF'-SWORD, (haf'sord,) *n.* Within half the length of a sword; close fight. *Shak.*

HALF'-WAY, *adv.* In the middle; at half the distance. *Granville.*

HALF'-WAY, *a.* Equally distant from the extremes; as, a *half-way* house.

HALF'-WIT, *n.* A foolish person; a dolt; a blockhead. *Dryden.*

HALF'-WIT-TED, *a.* Weak in intellect; silly; foolish. *Swift.*

HALF'-YEAR-LY, *a.* Two in a year; semi-annual.

HALF'-YEAR-LY, *adv.* Twice in a year; semi-annually.

HAL'I-BUT, *n.* A fish of the genus Hippoglossus, and family Pleuronectidæ. This fish has a compressed body, one side resembling the back, the other the belly, and both eyes on the same side of the head. It grows to a great size; some to the weight of 300 or 400 pounds. It forms an article of food, and some parts of the body are fat, tender, and delicious. This fish, like other flat fish, swims on its side, and hence the name of the family. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

HAL'I-DOM, *n.* [Sax. *haligdome*; *holy* and *dom.*]
Adjuration by what is holy. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HAL'I-MASS, *n.* [Sax. *halig*, holy, and *mass.*]
The feast of All Souls; Hallowmas.

HAL'ING or HAL'ING. See HAULING.

HA-LIT'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *halitus*, breath.]
Like breath; vaporous. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

HALL, *n.* [Sax. *heal*; D. *hal* or *zaal*; G. *saal*; Sw. and Dan. *sal*; Fr. *salle*; It. and Sp. *sala*; L. *aula*; Gr. αυλη; Sans. *aala*; Copt. *aula*; Turk. *awli*; Qu. Heb. אהל, a tent, Ar. أهل to marry, and to begin housekeeping, or Heb. Ch. and Syr. היכל, a palace. Qu. are these all of one family? See SALT.]

1. In *architecture*, a large room at the entrance of a house or palace. In the houses of ministers of state, magistrates, &c., it is the place where they give audience and dispatch business. *Encyc.*

2. An edifice in which courts of justice are held; as, Westminster *Hall*, which was originally a royal palace; the kings of England formerly holding their parliaments and courts of judicature in their own dwellings, as is still the practice in Spain. *Encyc.*

3. A manor-house, so called because in them courts were formerly held. *Addison.*

4. A college, or large edifice, belonging to a collegiate institution.

5. A room for a corporation or public assembly; as, a town-*hall*; Faneuil *Hall*, in Boston, &c.

6. A collegiate body in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. *Prideaux.*

HAL-LE-LU'IAH, } (hal-le-lū'yä,) *n.* [Heb. הללו יה,
HAL-LE-LU'JAH, } praise ye Jah or Jehovah, from הלל, to praise, that is, to throw, or raise the voice, to utter a loud sound. Ar. هل *halla* or *ealla*, to appear; to begin to shine, as the new moon; to exclaim; to exult; to sing; to rejoice; to praise or worship God. Gr. ελελευ, a shout in battle. It coincides in elements with *howl*, L. *ululo.*]

Praise ye Jehovah; give praise to God; a word used in songs of praise, or a term of rejoicing in solemn ascriptions of thanksgiving to God. It is used as a noun, or as an exclamation.

[This word is improperly written with *j*, in conformity with the German and other continental languages, in which *j* has the sound of *y*. But to pronounce the word with the English sound of *j* destroys its beauty. The like mistake of the sound of *j* in *Jehovah*, *Jordan*, *Joseph*, has perverted the true pronunciation, which was *Yehovah*, *Yordan*, *Yoseph*. This perversion must now be submitted to, but in *Hallelujah* it ought not to be tolerated.]

HAL'LIARD, } (hal'yard,) *n.* [from *hale*, *haul.*] A
HAL'YARD, } term applied to ropes or tackles for hoisting or lowering yards or sails. *Brande. Totten.*

HAL'LI-ER, *n.* A particular kind of net for catching birds. *Encyc.*

HAL-LOO', *v. i.* [This seems to belong to the family of *call*; Fr. *haler.*]
To cry out; to exclaim with a loud voice; to call to by name, or by the word *halloo.*

Country folks *hallooed* and hooted after me. *Sidney.*

HAL-LOO', *v. t.* To encourage with shouts.

Old John *hallooes* his hounds again. *Prior.*

2. To chase with shouts. *Shak.*

3. To call or shout to. *Shak.*

[This verb is regular, and pronounced with the accent on the first syllable.]

HAL-LOO'; an exclamation, used as a call to invite attention.

HAL-LOO'ING, *ppr.* Crying out.

HAL-LOO'ING, *n.* A loud outcry. *Smart.*

HAL'LOW, *v. t.* [Sax. *halgian* or *halgian*, to consecrate, to sanctify, from *halig* or *halg*, holy, from *hal*, sound, safe, whole; G. *heiligen*, from *heilig*, holy, *heil*, whole; *heilen*, to heal; D. *heiligen*, from *heilig*, holy, *heil*, safety, happiness; Dan. *helliger*, from *hellig*, holy; *heel*, whole, entire; Sw. *helga*, from *helig*, holy. (See HOLY.) It coincides in origin with *hold*, and L. *calleo*, to be able.]

1. To make holy; to consecrate; to set apart for holy or religious use. *Ex.* xxviii. xxix. 1 *Kings* viii.

2. To devote to holy or religious exercises; to treat as sacred.

Hallow the Sabbath day, to do no work therein. — Jer. xvii.

3. To reverence; to honor as sacred.

Hallowed be thy name. *Lord's Prayer.*

HAL'LOW-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Consecrated to a sacred use, or to religious exercises; treated as sacred; reverenced.

HAL'LOW-EEN, *n.* The evening preceding All Hallows or All Saints' day. [*Scottish.*]

HAL'LOW-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Setting apart for sacred purposes; consecrating; devoting to religious exercises; reverencing.

HAL'LOW-MAS, *n.* [See MASS.] The feast of All Souls. *Shak.*

HAL-LU'CIN-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *hallucinor.*]
To stumble or blunder.

HAL-LU-CIN-A'TION, *n.* [L. *hallucinatio*, from *hallucinor*, to blunder.]

1. Error; delusion; mistake. [*Little used.*] *Addison.*

2. In *medicine*, faulty sense (*dysæsthesia*) or erroneous imagination. *Hallucinations of the senses* arise from some defect in the organs of sense, or from some unusual circumstances attending the object, as when it is seen by moonlight; and they are sometimes symptoms of general disease, as in fevers. *Maniacal hallucinations* arise from some imaginary or mistaken idea. Similar hallucinations occur in *revery.* *Darwin. Parr.*

HAL-LU'CIN-A-TO-RY, *a.* Partaking of hallucination.

HALM, (hawm,) *n.* [Sax. *healm*; L. *culmus.*]
Straw. [See HAULM.]

HA'LO, *n.* [Ar. هالة *haulon.* The verb signifies to frighten, and to adorn with necklaces.]

A name given to the circular or elliptical appearances surrounding the sun, moon, or other celestial body. Halos occur sometimes singly, sometimes in concentric or intersecting curves, which are usually more or less diversified in color. *Olmsted.*

HAL'O-GEN, *n.* [Gr. ἁλς, salt, and γενναω, to generate.]
A substance which, by combination with a metal, forms a haloid salt. *Dana.*

HA-LOG'EN-OUS, *a.* Having the nature of halogen.

HA'LOID, *a.* [Gr. ἁλς, salt, and εἰδος, form.]
Resembling a salt. In *chemistry*, the term *haloid salt* is applied to binary compounds containing chlorine, iodine, and the allied elements. Common salt, which is a chlorid of sodium, is a *haloid* salt. *Berzelius.*

HALSE, (hawls,) *n.* [Sax. *hals.*]
The neck or throat. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HALSE, *v. t.* To embrace about the neck; to adjure; to greet. [*Obs.*]

HAL'SEN-ING, *a.* Sounding harshly in the throat or tongue. [*Obs.*] *Carew.*

HALS'ER, (hawz'er,) *n.* [Sax. *hals*, G. D. Dan. and Sw. *hals*, the neck; and qu. Sax. *sel*, a rope or strap.]
A large rope of a size between the cable and the tow-line. [See HAWSER.]

HALT, *v. i.* [Sax. *healt*, halt, lame; *healtian*, to limp; G. *halt*, a hold, stop, halt; *halten*, to hold; Sw. *halt*, *halta*; Dan. *holt*, *holter*; from the root of *hold.*]

1. To stop in walking; to hold. In *military affairs*, the true sense is retained, to stop in a march. The army *halted* at noon.

2. To limp; that is, to stop with lameness.

3. To hesitate; to stand in doubt whether to proceed, or what to do.

How long *halt* ye between two opinions? — 1 Kings xviii.

4. To fail; to falter; as, a *halting* sonnet. *Shak.*

HALT, *v. t.* To stop; to cause to cease marching; a *military term.* The general *halted* his troops for refreshment. *Washington.*

HALT, *a.* [Sax. *healt.*]
Lame; that is, holding or stopping in walking.

Bring hither the poor, the maimed, the *halt*, and the blind. — Luke xiv.

HALT, *n.* A stopping; a stop in marching. The troops made a *halt* at the bridge.

2. The act of limping.

HALT'ED, *pp.* Stopped.

HALT'ER, *n.* One who halts or limps.

HALT'ER, *n.* [G. *halter*, a holder. See HALT.]

1. A rope or strap and head-stall for leading or confining a horse.

2. A rope for hanging malefactors.

3. A strong cord or string.

HALT'ER, *v. t.* To put a halter on; as, to *halter* a horse.

2. To catch and hold, or to bind with a rope or cord.

HALT'ER-ED, *pp.* Caught or bound with a rope.

HALT'ER-ING, *ppr.* Putting a halter on; catching; binding.

HALT'ING, *n.* The act of stopping or faltering.

HALT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Stopping; limping.

HALT'ING-LY, *adv.* With limping; slowly.

HALVE, (hav,) *v. t.* [from *half.*] To divide into two equal parts; as, to *halve* an apple.

HALV'ED, (havd,) *a.* In *botany*, hemispherical; covering one side; placed on one side.

HALV'ING, *ppr.* Dividing into two equal parts.

HALVES, (havz,) *n.*; *pl.* of HALF. Two equal parts of a thing.

To cry halves, is to claim an equal share.

To go halves, is to have an equal share.

HALV'ING, (hav'ing,) *ppr.* Dividing into two equal parts.

HAL'YARD. See HALLIARD.

HAM, [Sax. *ham*,] a house, is our modern word *home*, G. *heim.* It is used in *hamlet*, and in the names of places, as in *Waltham*, wood-house, *walt*, a wood, and *ham*, a house, [not Wal-tham, as it is often pronounced,] *Bucking-ham*, *Notting-ham*, *Wrent-ham*, *Dur-ham*, &c.

HAM, *n.* [Sax. *ham.*]

1. The inner or hind part of the knee; the inner angle of the joint which unites the thigh and the leg of an animal. Hence,

2. The thigh of a beast, particularly a hog, whether salted and cured or not. But the word is more generally understood to mean the thigh of a hog salted and dried in smoke.

HAM'A-DRY-AD, *n.* [Gr. ἁμα, together, and δρυς, a tree.]
A wood-nymph, feigned to live and die with the tree to which it was attached. *Spectator.*

HA'MATE, *a.* [L. *hamatus.*]
Hooked; entangled. *Berkeley.*

HA'MA-TED, *a.* [L. *hamatus*, from *hama*, a hook; Celtic and Pers. *cam*, crooked.]
Hooked or set with hooks. *Swift.*

HAM'BLE, *v. t.* [Sax. *hamelan.*]
To hamstring. [*Not used.*]

HAMES, *n. pl.* [G. *kummet*; Russ. *chomut*, a collar; but it seems to be the Scot. *haims.* In Sw. *hämma* is to stop, or restrain.]
A kind of collar for a draught horse, consisting of two bending pieces of wood or bows, and these placed on curving pads or stuffed leather, made to conform to the shape of the neck.

HAME'SUCK-EN, *n.* In *Scottish law*, the violent seeking and invasion of a person in his own house. *Bouvier.*

HA'MITE, *n.* The fossil remains of a curved shell; an extinct species of cephalopods. *Mantell.*

HAM'LET, *n.* [Sax. *ham*, a house; Fr. *hameau*; Arm. *hamell*, or *hamm*. See HOME.]

A small village; a little cluster of houses in the country.

This word seems originally to have signified the seat of a freeholder, comprehending the mansion-house and adjacent buildings. It now denotes a small collection of houses in the country, in distinction from a city, a large town, or township.

The country wasted and the *hamlets* burned. *Dryden.*

HAM'LET-ED, *a.* Accustomed to a hamlet, or to a country life. *Feltham.*

HAM'MER, *n.* [Sax. *hamer*; D. *hamer*; G. and Dan. *hammer*; Sw. *hammare*; probably, the beater.]

1. An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like. It consists of an iron head, fixed crosswise to a handle. Hammers are of various sizes; a large hammer used by smiths is called a *sledge*.

2. A piece of steel covering the pan of a musket lock. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

HAM'MER, *v. t.* To beat with a hammer; as, to *hammer* iron or steel.

2. To form or forge with a hammer; to shape by beating.

3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labor; usually with *out*; as, to *hammer out* a scheme.

HAM'MER, *v. i.* To work; to be busy; to labor in contrivance.

2. To be working, or in agitation.

HAM'MER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be shaped by a hammer. *Sherwood.*

HAM'MER-BEAM, *n.* In *Gothic architecture*, a beam acting as a tie at the feet of a pair of principal rafters, but not extending so as to connect the opposite sides. *Gwilt.*

HAM'MER-CLOTH, *n.* The cloth which covers a coach-box, so called from the old practice of carrying a hammer, nails, &c., in a little pocket hid by this cloth. *Pegge.*

HAM'MER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Beaten with a hammer.

HAM'MER-ER, *n.* One who works with a hammer.

HAM'MER-HARD, *n.* Iron or steel hardened by hammering. *Moxon.*

HAM'MER-ING, *ppr.* Beating with a hammer; working; contriving.

HAM'MER-ING, *n.* The act of beating with a hammer.

HAM'MER-MAN, *n.* One who beats or works with a hammer.

HAM'MER-WORT, *n.* An herb. *Chalmers.*

HAM'MOCK, *n.* [Sp. *hamaca*; Port. *maca*. A word of Indian origin; for Columbus, in the Narrative of his first Voyage, says, "A great many Indians in canoes came to the ship to-day for the purpose of bartering their cotton, and *hamacas*, or nets, in which they sleep."]

A kind of hanging bed, suspended between trees or posts, or by hooks. It consists of a piece of hempen cloth about six feet long and three feet wide, gathered at the ends, and suspended by cords. It forms a bed, or a receptacle for a bed, on board of ships. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

HAM-MO-CHRY'SOS, *n.* [Gr. αμμος and χρυσος.]

A stone with spangles of gold color.

HA'MOUS, *a.* [L. *hamus*, a hook; Celtic, *cam*, crooked.]

Hooked; having the end hooked or curved; *a term of botany.* *Lee. Martyn.*

HAM'PER, *n.* [Contracted from *hanaper*, or from *hand* pannier.]

1. A large basket for conveying things to market, &c.

2. Fetters, or some instrument that shackles. *W. Browne.*

[This signification, and that of the verb following, indicate that this word is from *hanaper*, and that the latter is from the sense of interweaving twigs.]

HAM'PER, *v. t.* [See the noun.] To shackle; to entangle; hence, to impede in motion or progress, or to render progress difficult.

A lion *hampered* in a net. *L'Estrange.*

They hamper and entangle our souls, and hinder their flight upward. *Tillotson.*

2. To insnare; to inveigle; to catch with allurements. *Shak.*

3. To tangle; to render complicated. *Blackmore.*

4. To perplex; to embarrass.

Hampered by the laws. *Butler.*

HAM'PER-ED, *pp.* Shackled; entangled; insnared; perplexed.

HAM'PER-ING, *ppr.* Shackling; entangling; perplexing.

HAM'STER, *n.* [G. *hamster*; Russ. *chomiak*.]

A species of rat, the *Mus cricetus* of Linnæus, or German marmot. This rat is of the size of the water rat, but is of a browner color, and its belly and legs of a dirty yellow. It is remarkable for two bags, like those of a baboon, on each side of the jaw, under the skin, in which it conveys grain, peas, and acorns to its winter residence. *Encyc. Goldsmith.*

HAM'STRING, *n.* The tendons of the ham. *Wiseman.*

HAM'STRING, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* HAMSTRUNG, or HAMSTRINGED. To cut the tendons of the ham, and thus to lame or disable. *Dryden.*

HAM'STRING-ING, *ppr.* Cutting the tendons of the ham, and thus disabling.

HAM'STRUNG, *pp.* Disabled by having the tendons of the ham cut.

HAN, for HAVE, in the plural. *Spenser.*

HAN'A-PER, *n.* [Norm. *hanap*, a cup, a hamper; Sax. *hnæp*, G. *napf*, D. *nap*, Fr. *hanap*, Arm. *hanaff*, It. *nappo*, a bowl or cup. These seem to be all the same word, yet I see not how a cup and a basket should have the same name, unless the vessel was originally made of bark, and so tight as to hold liquors.]

The hanaper was used in early days, by the kings of England, for holding and carrying with them their money, as they journeyed from place to place. It was a kind of basket, like the *fiscus*, and hence came to be considered as the king's treasury. Hence, the clerk or warden of the *hanaper*, is an officer who receive the fees due to the king for seals of charters, patents, commissions, and writs. There is also an officer who is controller of the *hanaper*. This word, therefore, answered to the modern *exchequer*. *Spelman.*

HANCE, HAUNCE, for ENHANCE. [*Obs.*] See ENHANCE.

HAN'CES, *n. pl.* [L. *ansa*.]

1. In *architecture*, the ends of elliptical arches, which are the arches of smaller circles than the scheme or middle part of the arch. *Harris.*

2. In a *ship*, falls of the fife-rails placed on balusters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway. *Harris.*

HAND, *n.* [Sax. *hand*, *hond*; G. and D. *hand*; Dan. *haand*; Sw. *hand*. This word may be connected in origin with Sax. *hentan*, to follow, to take, or seize, Gr. χαν'ανω, L. *hendo*, in *prehendo*; but from its derivatives, *handy*, *handsome*, it would appear to proceed from a root signifying to be strong, right, straight, which would give the sense of fitness and of beauty. Chaucer has *hende*, *hendy*, civil, courteous.]

1. In *man*, the extremity of the arm, consisting of the palm and fingers, connected with the arm at the wrist; the part with which we hold and use any instrument.

2. In *falconry*, the foot of a hawk; and in *the manage*, the fore foot of a horse.

3. A measure of four inches; a palm; *applied chiefly to horses*; as, a horse 14 *hands* high.

4. Side; part; right or left; as, on the one *hand* or the other. This is admitted on all *hands*, that is, on all sides, or by all parties. So, to be on the mending *hand*, is to be on the side of recovery from illness.

5. Act; deed; performance; external action; that is, the effect for the cause, the *hand* being the instrument of action.

Thou sawest the contradiction between my heart and *hand*. *King Charles.*

6. Power of performance; skill.

A friend of mine has a very fine *hand* on the violin. *Addison.*
He had a mind to try his *hand* at a Spectator. *Addison.*

7. Power of making or producing.

An intelligent being coming out of the *hands* of infinite perfection. *Cheyne.*

8. Manner of acting or performance; as, he changed his *hand*. *Dryden.*

9. Agency; part in performing or executing. Punish every man who had a *hand* in the mischief. We see the *hand* of God in this event.

10. Conveyance; agency in transmitting.

11. Possession; power. The estate is in the *hands* of the owner. The papers are in my *hands*.

12. The cards held at a game; hence, a game.

13. An index, or that which performs the office of the hand, or of a finger, in pointing; as, the *hand* of a clock; the hour-*hand*, and the minute-*hand*.

14. A person; an agent; a man employed in agency or service. The mason employs twenty *hands*.

15. Form of writing; style of penmanship; as, a good *hand*; a bad *hand*; a fine *hand*.

16. Agency; service; ministry. *Ex.* iv *Lev.* viii.

17. Rate; price; conditions; as, "bought at a dear *hand*." [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

18. In *Scripture*, the *hand* of God, is his eternal purpose and executive power. *Acts* iv.

19. The providential bounty of God. *Ps.* civ.

20. The power of God exerted in judgments or mercies, in punishing or defending. *Judges* ii. *Ps.* xxxii.

21. The Spirit of God; divine influence. 1 *Kings* xviii.

22. The favor of God, or his support. *Neh.* ii. *Luke* i.

At hand; near; either present and within reach, or not far distant.

Your husband is *at hand*; I hear his trumpet. *Shak.*

2. Near in time; not distant.

The day of Christ is *at hand*. — 2 Thess. ii.

By hand; with the hands, in distinction from the instrumentality of tools, engines, or animals; as, to weed a garden *by hand*; to lift, draw, or carry *by hand*.

In hand; present payment; in respect to the receiver.

Receiving *in hand* one year's tribute. *Knolles.*

2. In the state of execution. I have a great work *in hand*.

At my hand, *at his hand*, &c., denote from the person or being.

Shall we receive good *at the hand* of God, and shall we not receive evil? — Job ii.

On hand; in present possession; as, he has a supply of goods *on hand*.

2. Under one's care or management.

Jupiter had a farm *on his hands*. *L'Estrange.*

Off hand; without delay, hesitation, or difficulty; immediately; dextrously; without previous preparation.

Out of hand; ready payment, with regard to the payer.

Let not the wages of any man tarry with thee; but give it him *out of hand*. *Tobit.*

2. At once; directly.

To my hand, *to my hand*, &c.; in readiness; already prepared; ready to be received.

The work is made *to his hands*. *Locke.*

Under his hand, *under her hand*, &c.; with the proper writing or signature of the name. This deed is executed *under the hand* and seal of the owner.

Hand over head; negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

Hand over hand; by passing the hands alternately one before or above another; as, to climb *hand over hand*; also, rapidly; as, to come up with a chase *hand over hand*; *used by seamen.* *Mar. Dict.*

Hand to hand; in close union; close fight. *Dryden*

But *from hand to hand*, is, from one person to another.

Hand in hand; in union; conjointly; unitedly. *Swift.*

To join hand in hand, is, to unite efforts and act in concert.

Hand in hand; fit; pat; suitable. *Shak.*

Hand to mouth. To live *from hand to mouth*, is to obtain food and other necessaries, as want requires, without making previous provision, or having an abundant previous supply.

To bear in hand; to keep in expectation; to elude. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

To bear a hand; to hasten; *a seaman's phrase.* *Totten.*

To lend a hand; to give assistance. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

To be hand and glove; to be intimate and familiar, as friends or associates.

To set the hand to; to engage in; to undertake.

That the Lord thy God may bless thee, in all thou *settest thine hand to*. — Deut. xxiii.

To take in hand; to attempt; to undertake. *Luke* i. Also, to seize and deal with.

To have a hand in; to be concerned in; to have a part or concern in doing; to have an agency in. *South.*

To put the last hand, or *finishing hand*, *to*; to complete; to perfect; to make the last corrections, or give the final polish.

To change hands; to change sides; to shift; to change owners. *Butler.*

Hand, in the sense of rate, price, terms, conditions, as used by Bacon, Taylor, &c., is obsolete; as, "to buy at a dear *hand*;" "accept the mystery, but at no *hand* wrest it by pride or ignorance." So in the sense of advantage, gain, superiority, as used by Hayward; and in that of competition, content, as used by Shakspeare.

To get hand, to gain influence, is obsolete.

A heavy hand; severity or oppression.

A light hand; gentleness; moderation.

A strict hand; severe discipline; rigorous government.

Hands off; a vulgar phrase for *keep off*, *forbear*.

To pour water on the hands, in the phraseology of the Scriptures, is to serve or minister to. 2 *Kings* iii.

To wash the hands; to profess innocence. *Matt.* xxvii.

To kiss the hand, imports adoration. *Job* xxxi.

To lean on the hand, imports familiarity. 2 *Kings* v.

To strike hands; to make a contract, or to become surety for another's debt or good behavior. *Prov.* xvii.

Putting the hand under the thigh, was an ancient ceremony used in swearing.

To give the hand, is to make a covenant with one, or to unite with him in design. 2 *Kings* x.

The stretching out of the hand, denotes an exertion of power. But,

The stretching out of the hand to God, imports earnest prayer or solemn dedication of one's self to him. *Ps.* lxviii. and cxliii.

The lifting of the hand, was used in affirmation and swearing, and in prayer imported a solemn wishing of blessings from God. *Gen.* xiv. *Lev.* xix.

To lift the hand against a superior; to rebel. 2 *Sam.* xx.

To put forth the hand against one; to kill him. 1 *Sam.* xxiv.

To put one's hand to a neighbor's goods; to steal them. *Ex.* xxii.

To lay hands on in anger; to assault, or seize, or to smite. *Ex.* xxiv. *Is.* xi.

To lay the hand on the mouth, imports silence. *Job* xl.

The laying on of hands, was also a ceremony used in consecrating one to office. *Num.* xxvii. 1 *Tim.* iv. It was also used in blessing persons. *Mark* x.

Hiding the hand in the bosom, denotes idleness; inactivity; sluggishness. *Prov.* xix.

The clapping of hands, denotes joy and rejoicing. But, in some instances, contempt or derision, or joy at the calamities of others. *Ps.* xlvii. *Ezek.* xxv.

A station at the *right hand* is honorable, and denotes favor, approbation, or honor. A station on the *left hand* is less honorable. *Matt.* xx.

God's standing at the right hand of men, imports his regard for them, and his readiness to defend and assist them. *Ps.* xvi.

Satan's standing at the right hand of men, imports his readiness to accuse them, or to hinder or torment them. *Zech.* iii.

Clean hands, denotes innocence and a blameless and holy life. *Ps.* xxiv.

A slack hand, denotes idleness; carelessness; sloth. *Prov.* x.

The right hand, denotes power; strength. *Ex.* xv.

HAND, *v. t.* To give or transmit with the hand. *Hand* me a book.

2. To lead, guide, and lift with the hand; to conduct. *Locke.*

3. To manage; as, I *hand* my oar. *Prior.*

4. To seize; to lay hands on. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

5. In *seamanship*, to furl; to wrap or roll a sail close to the yard, stay, or mast, and fasten it with gaskets. *Mar. Dict.*

To hand down; to transmit in succession, as from father to son, or from predecessor to successor. Fables are *handed down* from age to age.

HAND, *v. i.* To go hand in hand; to cooperate. [*Obs.*] *Massinger.*

HAND'-BALL, *n.* An ancient game with a ball. *Brande.*

HAND'-BAR-ROW, *n.* A barrow or vehicle borne by the hands of men, and without a wheel. *Mortimer.*

HAND'-BASK-ET, *n.* A small or portable basket. *Mortimer.*

'AND'-BELL, *n.* A small bell rung by the hand; a table-bell. *Bacon.*

AND'-BLŌW, *n.* [*hand* and *blow.*] A blow or stroke with the hand.

AND'-BOOK, *n.* A book for the hand; a manual; applied frequently to a guide-book for travelers.

AND'-BŌW, *n.* A bow managed by the hand.

AND'BREADTH, (-bredth,) *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm. *Ex.* xxv.

AND'-CLOTH, *n.* A handkerchief.

AND'CRAFT, *n.* [Sax. *handcraft.*]

1. Manual occupation; work performed by the hand. *Addison. Harmer.*

2. A man who obtains his living by manual labor; one skilled in some mechanical art. *Dryden.*

[*This word is usually spelt* HANDICRAFT; *but the preferable spelling would be* HANDCRAFT, *in accordance with the Saxon.*]

AND'CRAFTS-MAN, *n.* A man skilled or employed in manual occupation; a manufacturer. *Swift.*

AND'CUFF, *n.* [Sax. *handcopse.*]

A name given to manacles, consisting of iron rings for the wrists, and a connecting chain to confine the hands.

AND'CUFF, *v. t.* To manacle; to confine the hands with handcuffs.

IAND'CUFF-ED, (-kuft,) *pp.* Manacled; confined by handcuffs.

IAND'ED, *pp.* Given or transmitted by the hands; conducted; furled.

IAND'ED, *a.* With hands joined. *Milton.*

2. In *composition*; as, right-*handed*, most dextrous or strong with the right hand; having the right hand most able and ready.

Left-handed; having the left hand most strong and convenient for principal use.

HAND'ER, *n.* One who hands or transmits; a conveyer in succession. *Dryden.*

HAND'FAST, *n.* Hold; custody; power of confining or keeping. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

HAND'FAST, *a.* Fast by contract; betrothed by joining hands. [See the verb.]

HAND'FAST, *v. t.* [Sax. *handfæstan.*]

To pledge; to betroth by joining hands, in order to cohabitation, before the celebration of marriage. *Jamieson.*

HAND'FAST-ING, *n.* A kind of betrothing by joining hands, in order to cohabitation, before marriage.

HAND'-FET-TER, *n.* A fetter for the hand; a manacle. *Sherwood.*

HAND'FUL, *n.* As much as the hand will grasp or contain. *Addison.*

2. As much as the arms will embrace.

3. A palm; four inches. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

4. A small quantity or number. A *handful* of men. *Clarendon.*

5. As much as can be done; full employment. *Raleigh.*

In *America*, the phrase is, he has his *hands full.*

HAND'-GAL-LOP, *n.* A slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle, to hinder increase of speed. *Johnson.*

HAND'GLASS, *n.* In *gardening*, a glass used for placing over, protecting, and forwarding, various plants in winter. *Cyc.*

HAND'-GRE-NADE', *n.* A grenade to be thrown by the hand.

HAND'GRIPE, *n.* [*hand* and *gripe.*] A gripe or seizure and pressure with the hand. *Hudibras.*

HAND'-GUN, *n.* A gun to be used by the hand. *Camden.*

HAND'I-CRAFT, *n.* [Sax. *handcraft.*]

1. Manual occupation; work performed by the hand. *Addison. Harmer.*

2. A man who obtains his living by manual labor; one skilled in some mechanical art. *Dryden.*

[See HANDCRAFT.]

HAND'I-CRAFTS-MAN, *n.* A man skilled or employed in manual occupation; a manufacturer. *Swift.*

[See HANDCRAFT.]

HAND'I-LY, *adv.* [See HANDY.] With dexterity or skill; dextrously; adroitly.

2. With ease or convenience.

HAND'I-NESS, *n.* The ease of performance derived from practice; dexterity; adroitness. *Chesterfield.*

HAND'ING, *ppr.* Giving with the hand.

HAND'I-WORK, *n.* [A corruption of *handwork.*]

Work done by the hands. [*Obs.*]

HAND'KER-CHIEF, (hank'er-chif,) *n.* [*hand* and *kerchief.* See KERCHIEF.]

1. A piece of cloth, usually silk or linen, carried about the person for the purpose of cleaning the face or hands, as occasion requires.

2. A piece of cloth to be worn about the neck, and sometimes called a *neckerchief.*

HAND'-LAN''GUAGE, (-lang'gwaje,) *n.* The art of conversing by the hands. [*Not in use.*]

HAND'LE, *v. t.* [G. *handeln*, D. *handelen*, Sw. *handla*, Dan. *handler*, to treat, to trade, to negotiate. But in English it has not the latter signification. The word is formed from *hand*, as *manage* from L. *manus.*]

1. To touch; to feel with the hand; to use or hold with the hand.

The bodies we daily *handle* — hinder the approach of the part of our hands that press them. *Locke.*

2. To manage; to use; to wield.

That fellow *handles* a bow like a crow-keeper. *Shak.*

3. To make familiar by frequent touching.

The breeders in Flanders — *handle* their colts six months every year. *Temple.*

4. To treat; to discourse on; to discuss; to use or manage in writing or speaking. The author *handled* the subject with address. The speaker *handled* the arguments to the best advantage.

5. To use; to deal with; to practice.

They that *handle* the law knew me not. — Jer. ii.

6. To treat; to use well or ill.

How wert thou *handled*? *Shak.*

7. To manage; to practice on; to transact with.

You shall see how I will *handle* her. *Shak.*

HAND'LE, *n.* [Sax. Qu. L. *ansa*, Norm. *hanser.*]

1. That part of a vessel or instrument which is held in the hand when used, as the haft of a sword, the bail of a kettle, &c.

2. That of which use is made; the instrument of effecting a purpose. *South.*

HAND'LE-A-BLE, (hand'l-a-bl,) *a.* That may be handled. *Sherwood.*

HAND'-LEAD, (-led,) *n.* A small lead for sounding.

HAND'LED, *pp.* Touched; treated; managed.

HAND'LESS, *a.* Without a hand. *Shak.*

HAND'LING, *ppr.* Touching; feeling; treating; managing.

HAND'LING, *n.* A touching or use by the hand; a treating in discussion.

HAND'-LOOM, *n.* A weaver's loom worked by the hand.

HAND'MAID, HAND'MAID-EN, } *n.* A maid that waits at hand; a female-servant or attendant. *Scripture.*

HAND'MILL, *n.* A mill worked by the hand. *Dryden.*

HAND'RAIL, *n.* A rail supported by balusters, &c., as in staircases. *Gwilt.*

HAND'SAILS, *n. pl.* Sails managed by the hand. *Temple.*

HAND'SAW, *n.* A saw to be used with the hand.

In the proverb, "not to know a hawk from a *handsaw*," denoting great ignorance, *handsaw* is a corruption of *heronshaw*, i. e., the heron, which see. *Todd's Shak.*

HAND'SCREW, (-skru,) *n.* An engine for raising heavy timbers or weights; a jack.

HAND'SEL, *n.* [Dan. *handsel*; Sax. *handselen*, from *handsyllan*, to deliver into the hand. See SALE and SELL.]

1. The first act of using any thing; the first sale. *Elyot.*

2. An earnest; money for the first sale. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*

HAND'SEL, *v. t.* To use or do any thing the first time. *Dryden.*

HAND'SEL-ED, *pp.* Used or done for the first time.

HAND'SOME, (hand'sum,) *a.* [D. *handzaam*, soft, limber, tractable; *hand* and *zaam*, together. *Zaam*, or *saam*, we see in *assemble.* The sense of docility is taken from *hand*, as in G. *behandeln*, D. *behandelen*, to handle, to manage. The Dutch sense of soft, limber, is probably from the sense of easily managed or handled.]

1. *Properly*, dextrous; ready; convenient.

For a thief it is so *handsome*, as it may seem it was first invented for him. *Spenser.*

This sense is either from the original meaning of *hand*, or from the use of the hand, or rather of the right hand. In this sense the word is still used. We say of a well-fought combat and victory, it is a *handsome* affair, an affair well performed, done with dexterity or skill. [See HANDY.]

2. Moderately beautiful, as the person or other thing; well made; having symmetry of parts; well formed. It expresses less than *beautiful* or *elegant*; as, a *handsome* woman or man; she has a *handsome* person or face. So we say, a *handsome* house; a *handsome* type.

3. Graceful in manner; marked with propriety and ease; as, a *handsome* address.

4. Ample; large; as, a *handsome* fortune.

5. Neat; correct; moderately elegant; as, a *handsome* style or composition.

6. Liberal; generous; as, a *handsome* present.

The applications of this word, in popular language, are various and somewhat indefinite. In general, when applied to things, it imports that the form is agreeable to the eye, or to just taste; and when applied to manner, it conveys the idea of suitableness, or propriety with grace.

HAND'SOME, as a *verb*, to render neat or beautiful, is not an authorized word. *Donne.*

HAND'SOME-LY, *adv.* Dextrously; cleverly; with skill. *Spenser.*

2. Gracefully; with propriety and ease.

3. Neatly; with due symmetry or proportions; as, a thing is *handsomely* made or finished.

4. With a degree of beauty; as, a room *handsomely* furnished or ornamented.

5. Amply; generously; liberally. She is *handsomely* endowed.

HAND'SOME-NESS, *n.* A moderate degree of beauty or elegance; as, the *handsomeness* of the person or of an edifice.

2. Grace; gracefulness; ease and propriety in manner.

HAND'SOM-ER, *a. comp.* More handsome.

HAND'SOM-EST, *a. superl.* Most handsome.

HAND'SPIKE, *n.* A bar, usually of wood, used with the hand as a lever, for various purposes, as in raising weights, heaving about a windlass, &c.

HAND'STAFF, *n.*; *pl.* HANDSTAVES. A javelin. *Ex.* xxxix.

HAND'STROKE, *n.* [*hand* and *stroke.*] A blow or stroke given by the hand. *Beaum. & Fl.*

HAND'VICE, *n.* A small vice used by hand, or for small work. *Mozon.*

HAND'WEAP-ON, (-wep'n,) *n.* Any weapon to be wielded by the hand. *Num.* xxxv.

HAND'-WING-ED, *a.* A literal translation into English of the technical term *cheiropterous*, a term in natural history used in application to the family of bats. *Kirby.*

HAND'WORK, *n.* Work done by the hands. [*Obs.*]

HAND'WRIT-ING, *n.* The cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person. *Shak.*

2. Any writing.

HAND'Y, *a.* [D. *handig*, *behendig*; Dan. *handig*; from *hand.*]

1. Performed by the hand.

They came to *handy* blows. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*

2. Dextrous; ready; adroit; skillful; skilled to use the hands with ease in performance; *applied to persons.* He is *handy* with the saw or the plane. Each is *handy* in his way. *Dryden.*

3. Ingenious; performing with skill and readiness.

4. Ready to the hand; near. My books are very *handy.*

5. Convenient; suited to the use of the hand.

6. Near; that may be used without difficulty or going to a distance. We have a spring or pasture that is *handy.* *Holloway.*

HAND'Y-DAN-DY, *n.* A play among children in which something is shaken between two hands, and then a guess is made in which hand it is retained. *Todd.*

HAND'Y-GRIPE, *n.* Seizure by the hand. *Hudibras.*

HAND'Y-STROKE, *n.* A blow inflicted by the hand.

HANG, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* HANGED or HUNG. [Sax.

kangan; Sw. *hänga*; Dan. *hænger*; G. and D. *hangen*; W. *hongian*, to hang; *hong*, a hanging, or dangling; *honc*, a shake, a wagging; *honcian*, to shake, wag, stagger, to waver. The latter seems to be the primary sense.]

1. To suspend; to fasten to some fixed object above, in such a manner as to swing or move; as, to *hang* a thief. Pharaoh *hanged* the chief baker. Hence,

2. To put to death by suspending by the neck.

Many men would rebel rather than be ruined; but they would rather not rebel than be *hanged*. *Ames.*

3 To place without any solid support or foundation.

He *hangeth* the earth upon nothing.—Job xxxvi.

4. To fix in such a manner as to be movable; as, to *hang* a door or grate on hooks or by butts.

5. To cover or furnish by any thing suspended or fastened to the walls; as, to *hang* an apartment with curtains or with pictures.

Hung be the heavens with black. *Shak.*
And *hung* thy holy roofs with savage spoils. *Dryden.*

To hang out; to suspend in open view; to display; to exhibit to notice; as, to *hang out* false colors.

2. To hang abroad; to suspend in the open air.

To hang down; to let fall below the proper situation; to bend down; to decline; as, to *hang down* the head, and elliptically, to *hang the head*.

To hang up; to suspend; to place on something fixed on high.

2. To suspend; to keep or suffer to remain undecided; as, to *hang up* a question in debate.

To hang fire; in *the military art*, is to be slow in communicating, as fire in the pan of a gun to the charge.

HANG, *v. i.* To be suspended; to be sustained by something above, so as to swing or be movable below.

2. To dangle; to be loose and flowing below.

3. To bend forward or downward; to lean or incline. *Addison.*

His neck obliquely o'er his shoulder *hung*. *Pope.*

4. To float; to play.

And all those sayings from that gentle tongue,
Where civil speech and soft persuasion *hung*. *Prior.*

5. To be supported by something raised above the ground; as, a *hanging* garden on the top of a house.

6. To depend; to rest on something for support. This question *hangs* on a single point.

7. To rest on by embracing; to cling to; as, to *hang* on the neck of a person.

Two infants *hanging* on her neck. *Peacham.*

8. To hover; to impend; with *over*. View the dangers that *hang over* the country.

9. To be delayed; to linger.

A noble stroke he lifted high,
Which *hung* not. *Milton.*

10. To incline; to have a steep declivity; as, *hanging* grounds. *Mortimer.*

11. To be executed by the halter.

Sir Balaam *hangs*. *Pope.*

To hang on, or *upon*; to adhere to, often as something troublesome and unwelcome.

A cheerful temper dissipates the apprehensions which *hang on* the timorous. *Addison.*

2. To be suspended in fixed attention and interest.

Though wondering senates *hung* on all he spoke,
The club must hail him master of the joke. *Pope.*

3. To adhere obstinately; to be importunate.

4. To rest; to reside; to continue, as sleep on the eyelids. *Shak.*

5. To be dependent on.

How wretched
Is that poor man that *hangs* on princes' favors! *Shak.*

6. In *seamen's language*, to hold fast without belaying; to pull forcibly.

To hang over; to extend or project from above.

To hang in doubt; to be in suspense, or in a state of uncertainty.

Thy life shall *hang in doubt* before thee.—Deut. xxviii.

To hang together; to be closely united; to cling.

In the common cause we are all of a piece; we *hang together*. *Dryden.*

2. To be just united, so as barely to hold together. *Shak.*

To hang on, or *upon*; to drag; to be incommodiously joined.

Life hangs upon me, and becomes a burden. *Addison.*

To hang to; to adhere closely; to cling.

HANG, *n.* A sharp declivity. [*Colloquial.*]

HANG'BIRD, *n.* A name familiarly given in America to the Baltimore oriole, from the peculiar construction of its nest, which is suspended from the limb of a tree.

HANG'BY, *n.* A dependent, in contempt. *Ray.*

HANG'DOG, *n.* A term of reproach for one of a base and degraded character, as if fit only to be the hangman of dogs.

HANG'ED, *pp.* Suspended; put to death by being suspended by the neck.

HANG'ER, *n.* That by which a thing is suspended.

2. A short, broad sword, incurvated toward the point. *Smollett.*

3. One that hangs, or causes to be hanged. *Aubrey.*

HANG'ER-ON, *n.* One who besets another importunately in soliciting favors.

2. A dependent; one who eats and drinks without payment. *Swift.*

HANG'ING, *ppr.* Suspending to something above.

2. Being suspended; dangling; swinging.

3. *a.* Foreboding death by the halter.

What a *hanging* face! *Dryden.*

4. Requiring punishment by the halter; as, a *hanging* matter. *Johnson.*

HANG'ING, *n.* A term applied to linings for rooms of arras, tapestry, paper, &c. *Gwilt.*

No purple *hangings* clothe the palace walls. *Dryden.*

2. Death by the halter; as, hard words or *hanging*. *Pope.*

3. Display; exhibition. *Addison.*

HANG'ING-SIDE, *n.* In *mining*, the overhanging side of an inclined or hading vein. *Cyc.*

HANG'ING-SLEEVES, *n. pl.* Strips of the same stuff with the gown, hanging down the back from the shoulders. [*Obs.*] *Halifax.*

HANG'MAN, *n.* One who hangs another; a public executioner; also, a term of reproach.

HANG'NAIL, *n.* A small piece or sliver of skin which hangs from the root of a finger-nail. *Holloway.*

HANG'NEST, *n.* The name of certain species of birds, which build nests suspended from the branches of trees, such as the Baltimore oriole or red-bird; also, the nest so suspended.

HANK, *n.* [Dan. *hank*, a handle, a hook, a tack, a clasp; Sw. *hank*, a band.]

1. A name given to two or more skeins of thread or silk tied together. *Brande.*

2. In *ships*, a name given to rings of wood, &c., fixed on stays, to confine the sails when hoisted. *Totten.*

3. A rope or withy for fastening a gate. [*Local.*]

HANK, *v. t.* To form into hanks.

HANK'ER, *v. i.* [D. *hunkeren*. The corresponding word in Danish is *higer*, and probably *n* is casual.]

1. To long for with a keen appetite and uneasiness; in a *literal sense*; as, to *hanker for* fruit, or *after* fruit.

2. To have a vehement desire of something, accompanied with uneasiness; as, to *hanker after* the diversions of the town. *Addison.*

It is usually followed by *after*. *It is a familiar, but not a low word.*

HANK'ER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Longing for with keen appetite or ardent desire.

HANK'ER-ING, *n.* A keen appetite that causes uneasiness till it is gratified; vehement desire to possess or enjoy.

HANK'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* Longingly.

HANK'LE, (hank'l,) *v. t.* [See HANK.] To twist. [*Not in use.*]

HAN'SARD, *n.* A merchant of one of the Hanse Towns. *McCulloch.*

HAN-SE-AT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Hanse Towns, or to their confederacy.

HANSE TOWNS. *Hanse* signifies a society; Goth. *hansa*, a multitude. The *Hanse Towns*, in *Germany*, were certain commercial cities which associated for the protection of commerce as early as the twelfth century. To this confederacy acceded certain commercial cities in Holland, England, France, Spain, and Italy, until they amounted to seventy-two; and for centuries this confederacy commanded the respect and defied the power of kings. It has now ceased to exist, and its remnants, Lubeck, Hamburg, Bremen, and Frankfort, are called *Free Cities*. *Encyc. Am.*

HAN'T; a vulgar contraction of HAVE NOT or HAS NOT; as, I *han't*, he *han't*, we *han't*.

HAP, *n.* [W. *hap*, or *hab*, luck, chance, fortune, that is, that which falls, or a coming suddenly. This seems to be allied to Fr. *happer*, to snap or catch; D. *happen*; Norm. *happer*, to seize; W. *hafiaw*, to snatch. In Sp. *haber* signifies to *have*, to *happen* or befall, to take. These verbs seem to unite in one radix, and all coincide with L. *capio*. The primary sense is, to fall or to rush; hence, to rush on and seize.]

1. That which comes suddenly or unexpectedly; chance; fortune; accident; casual event. [See CHANCE and CASUAL.]

Whether art it was or heedless *hap*. *Spenser.*
Cursed be good *haps*, and cursed be they that build
Their hopes on *haps*. *Sidney.*

2. Misfortune.

[But this word is obsolete, or obsolescent, except in compounds and derivatives.]

HAP, *v. i.* To happen; to befall; to come by chance. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Bacon.*

HAP-HAZ'ARD, *n.* [This is tautological. See HAZARD.]

Chance; accident.

We take our principles at *hap-hazard*, on trust. *Locke.*

HAP'LESS, *a.* Luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy; as, *hapless* youth; *hapless* maid. *Dryden.*

HAP'LY, *adv.* By chance; perhaps; it may be.

Lest *haply* ye be found to fight against God.—Acts v.

2. By accident; casually. *Milton.*

HAP'PEN, (hap'n,) *v. i.* [W. *hapiaw*, to happen, to have luck. (See HAP.) Sw. *hapna*, to be surprised or amazed.]

1. To come by chance; to come without one's previous expectation; to fall out.

There shall no evil *happen* to the just.—Prov. xii.

2. To come; to befall.

They talked together of all those things which had *happened*.—Luke xxiv.

3. To light; to fall or come unexpectedly.

I have *happened* on some other accounts relating to mortalities. *Graunt.*

HAP'PEN-ING, *ppr.* Coming or falling; befalling.

HAP'PI-LY, *adv.* [See HAPPY.] By good fortune; fortunately; luckily; with success.

Preferred by conquest, *happily* o'erthrown. *Waller.*

2. In a happy state; in a state of felicity. He lived *happily* with his consort.

3. With address or dexterity; gracefully; in a manner to insure success.

Formed by thy converse, *happily* to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

4. By chance. [See HAPLY.]

HAP'PI-NESS, *n.* [from *happy*.] The agreeable sensations which spring from the enjoyment of good; that state of a being in which his desires are gratified by the enjoyment of pleasure without pain; felicity; but *happiness* usually expresses less than *felicity*, and *felicity* less than *bliss*. *Happiness* is comparative. To a person distressed with pain, relief from that pain affords *happiness*; in other cases, we give the name *happiness* to positive pleasure or an excitement of agreeable sensations. *Happiness* therefore admits of indefinite degrees of increase in enjoyment, or gratification of desires. Perfect *happiness*, or pleasure unalloyed with pain, is not attainable in this life.

2. Good luck; good fortune. *Johnson.*

3. Fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace.

For there's a *happiness*, as well as care. *Pope.*

HAP'PY, *a.* [from *hap*; W. *hapus*, properly lucky, fortunate, receiving good from something that falls or comes to one unexpectedly, or by an event that is not within control. See HAP.]

1. Lucky; fortunate; successful.

Chemists have been more *happy* in finding experiments than the causes of them. *Boyle.*

So we say, a *happy* thought; a *happy* expedient.

2. Being in the enjoyment of agreeable sensations from the possession of good; enjoying pleasure from the gratification of appetites or desires. The pleasurable sensations derived from the gratification of sensual appetites render a person temporarily *happy*; but he only can be esteemed really and permanently *happy*, who enjoys peace of mind in the favor of God. To be in any degree *happy*, we must be free from pain both of body and of mind; to be very *happy*, we must be in the enjoyment of lively sensations of pleasure, either of body or mind.

Happy am I, for the daughters will call me blessed.—Gen. xxx.
He found himself *happiest* in communicating happiness to others. *Wirt.*

3. Prosperous; having secure possession of good.

Happy is that people whose God is Jehovah.—Ps. cxliv.

4. That supplies pleasure; that furnishes enjoyment; agreeable; *applied to things*; as, a *happy* condition.

5. Dextrous; ready; able.

One gentleman is *happy* at a reply, another excels in a grim nod. *Swift.*

6. Blessed; enjoying the presence and favor of God, in a future life.

7. Harmonious; living in concord; enjoying the pleasures of friendship; as, a *happy* family.

8 Propitious; favorable. *Shak.*

HAP'PY-MAK-ING, *a.* Making happy. *Milton.*

HAQUE'BUT, (hak'but,) *n.* An arquebuse or handgun. *Brande.*

HA-RANGUE', (ha-rang',) *n.* [Fr. *harangue*; Sp. and Port. *arenga*; It. *aringa*; Arm. *harenc*; from the root of *ring*, to sound, Sax. *hringan*.]

1. A speech addressed to an assembly or an army; a popular oration; a public address. This word seems to imply loudness or declamation, and is therefore appropriated generally to an address made to a popular assembly or to an army, and not to a sermon, or to an argument at the bar of a court, or to a speech in a deliberative council, unless in contempt.

2. Declamation; a noisy, pompous, or irregular address.

HA-RANGUE', (ha-rang',) *v. i.* To make an address or speech to a large assembly; to make a noisy speech.

HA-RANGUE', (ha-rang',) *v. t.* To address by oration; as, the general *harangued* the troops.

HA-RANG'UED, *pp.* Addressed by oration.

HA-RANGUE'FUL, *a.* Full of harangue.
HA-RANG'UER, (ha-rang'er,) *n.* An orator; one who addresses an assembly or army; a noisy declaimer.
HA-RANG'UING, *ppr.* Declaiming; addressing with noisy eloquence.
HAR'ASS, *v. t.* [Fr. *harasser.* Qu. Ir. *creasam.*]

1. To weary; to fatigue to excess; to tire with bodily labor; as, to *harass* an army by a long march. *Bacon.*

2. To weary with importunity, care, or perplexity; to tease; to perplex.

Nature oppressed and *harassed* out with care. *Addison.*

3. To waste or desolate. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

HAR'ASS, *n.* Waste; disturbance; devastation. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*
HAR'ASS-ED, (har'ast,) *pp.* Wearied; tired; teased.
HAR'ASS-ER, *n.* One who harasses or teases; a spoiler.
HAR'ASS-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Tiring; fatiguing; teasing.
HAR'BIN-GER, *n.* [See HARBOR. *Harbinger* is properly a person who goes to provide *harbor* or lodgings for those that follow.]

1. In *England*, an officer of the king's household, who rides a day's journey before the court when traveling, to provide lodgings and other accommodations. *Encyc.*

2. A forerunner; a precursor; that which precedes and gives notice of the expected arrival of something else.

HAR'BIN-GER-ED, *a.* Preceded by a harbinger.
HAR'BOR, *n.* [Sax. *here-berga*, the station of an army; D. *herberg*, an inn; Dan. Sw. and G. *herberge*; Fr. *auberge*; Sp. and Port. *albergue*; It. *albergo.* The first syllable, in the Teutonic dialects, signifies an army, or a troop, a crowd; the last syllable is *berg*, *burg*, a town, or castle, or from *bergen*, to save. But in the Celtic dialects, the first syllable, *al*, is probably different from that of the other dialects.]

1. A lodging; a place of entertainment and rest.

For *harbor* at a thousand doors they knocked. *Dryden.*

2. A port or haven for ships; a bay or inlet of the sea, in which ships can moor, and be sheltered from the fury of winds and a heavy sea; any navigable water where ships can ride in safety.

3. An asylum; a shelter; a place of safety from storms or danger.

HAR'BOR, *v. t.* To shelter; to secure; to secrete; as, to *harbor* a thief.

2. To entertain; to permit to lodge, rest, or reside; as, to *harbor* malice or revenge. *Harbor* not a thought of revenge.

HAR'BOR, *v. i.* To lodge or abide for a time; to receive entertainment.

This night let's *harbor* here in York. *Shak.*

2. To take shelter.

HAR'BOR-AGE, *n.* Shelter; entertainment. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
HAR'BOR-ED, *pp.* Entertained; sheltered.
HAR'BOR-ER, *n.* One who entertains or shelters another.
HAR'BOR-ING, *ppr.* Entertaining; sheltering.
HAR'BOR-LESS, *a.* Without a harbor; destitute of shelter or a lodging.
HAR'BOR-MAS'TER, *n.* An officer who has charge of the mooring of ships, and executes the regulations respecting harbors. *New York.*
HAR'BOR-OUGH, (här'bur-rō,) *n.* A harbor or lodging.
HAR'BOR-OUS, *a.* Hospitable. [*Not in use.*]
HARD, *a.* [Sax. *heard*; Goth. *hardu*; D. *hard*; G. *hart*; Dan. *haard*; Sw. *hard.* The primary sense is, pressed.]

1. Firm; solid; compact; not easily penetrated, or separated into parts; not yielding to pressure; applied to material bodies, and opposed to *soft*; as, *hard* wood; *hard* flesh; a *hard* apple.

2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect.

In which are some things *hard* to be understood. — 2 Pet. iii.
The *hard* causes they brought to Moses. — Ex. xviii.

3. Difficult of accomplishment; not easy to be done or executed. A *hard* task; a disease *hard* to cure.

Is any thing too *hard* for the Lord? — Gen. xviii.

4. Full of difficulties or obstacles; not easy to be traveled; as, a *hard* way. *Milton.*

5. Painful; difficult; distressing.

Rachel traveled, and she had *hard* labor. — Gen. xxxv.

6. Laborious; fatiguing; attended with difficulty or pain, or both; as, *hard* work or labor; *hard* duty; *hard* service.

7. Oppressive; rigorous; severe; cruel; as, *hard* bondage; a *hard* master. *Ex.* i. *Is.* xiv.

8. Unfeeling; insensible; not easily moved by pity; not susceptible of kindness, mercy, or other tender affections; as, a *hard* heart.

9. Severe; harsh; rough; abusive.

Have you given him any *hard* words of late? *Shak.*

10. Unfavorable; unkind; implying blame of another; as, *hard* thoughts.

11. Severe; rigorous; oppressive. The enemy was compelled to submit to *hard* terms. So we say, a *hard* bargain; *hard* conditions.

12. Unreasonable; unjust. It is *hard* to punish a man for speculative opinions. It is a *hard* case.

13. Severe; pinching with cold; rigorous; tempestuous; as, a *hard* winter; *hard* weather.

14. Powerful; forcible; urging; pressing close on.

The stag was too *hard* for the horse. *L'Estrange.*
The disputant was too *hard* for his antagonist. *Anon.*

15. Austere; rough; acid; sour; as liquors. The cider is *hard.*

16. Harsh; stiff; forced; constrained; unnatural.

Others — make the figures *harder* than the marble itself. *Dryden.*
His diction is *hard*, his figures too bold *Dryden.*

17. Not plentiful; not prosperous; pressing; distressing; as, *hard* times, when markets are bad, and money of course scarce.

18. Avaricious; difficult in making bargains; close. *Matt.* xxv.

19. Rough; of coarse features; as, a *hard* face or countenance.

20. Austere; severe; rigorous.

21. Rude; unpolished or unintelligible.

A people of *hard* language. — Ezek. iii.

22. Coarse; unpalatable or scanty; as, *hard* fare.

Hard water, is that which contains some mineral substance that decomposes soap, and thus renders it unfit for washing.

HARD, *adv.* Close; near; as in the phrase *hard by.* In this phrase the word retains its original sense of pressed, or pressing. So in It. *presso*, Fr. *près*, from L. *pressus.*

2. With pressure; with urgency; hence, diligently; laboriously; earnestly; vehemently; importunately; as, to work *hard* for a living.

And prayed so *hard* for mercy from the prince. *Dryden.*

3. With difficulty; as, the vehicle moves *hard.*

4. Uneasily; vexatiously. *Shak.*

5. Closely; so as to raise difficulties.

The question is *hard* set. *Brown.*

6. Fast; nimbly; rapidly; vehemently; as, to run *hard*, that is, with pressure or urgency.

7. Violently; with great force; tempestuously; as, the wind blows *hard*, or it blows *hard.*

8. With violence; with a copious descent of water; as, it rains *hard.*

9. With force; as, to press *hard.*

Hard-a-lee; in *seamen's language*, an order to put the helm close to the lee-side of the ship, to tack or keep her head to the wind; also, that situation of the helm. *Mar. Dict.*

Hard-a-weather; an order to put the helm close to the weather or windward side of the ship; also, that position of the helm.

Hard-a-port; an order to put the helm close to the larboard side of a ship.

Hard-a-starboard; an order to put the helm close to the starboard side of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

HARD'BEAM, *n.* A tree of the genus Carpinus, so called from its compact, horny texture; hornbeam.
HARD'-BE-SET'TING, *a.* Closely besetting or besieging. *Milton.*
HARD'BOUND, *a.* Costive; fast or tight; as, *hard-bound* brains. *Pope.*
HARD'-DRINK'ER, *n.* One who drinks to excess.
HARD'-DRINK'ING, *n.* Drinking to excess.
HARD'-EARN-ED, (-ernd,) *a.* Earned with toil and difficulty. *Burke.*
HARD'EN, (härd'n,) *v. t.* To make hard or more hard; to make firm or compact; to indurate; as, to *harden* iron or steel; to *harden* clay.

2. To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent; as, to *harden* the face.

3. To make obstinate, unyielding, or refractory; as, to *harden* the neck. *Jer.* xix.

4. To confirm in wickedness, opposition, or enmity; to make obdurate.

Why then do ye *harden* your hearts, as Pharaoh and the Egyptians *hardened* their hearts? — 1 Sam. vi.

So God is said to *harden* the heart, when he withdraws the influences of his Spirit from men, and leaves them to pursue their own corrupt inclinations.

5. To make insensible or unfeeling; as, to *harden* one against impressions of pity or tenderness.

6. To make firm; to endure with constancy.

I would *harden* myself in sorrow. — Job vi.

7. To inure; to render firm, or less liable to injury, by exposure or use; as, to *harden* to a climate or to labor.

HARD'EN, (härd'n,) *v. i.* To become hard or more hard; to acquire solidity, or more compactness. Mortar *hardens* by drying.

2. To become unfeeling.

3. To become inured.

4. To indurate, as flesh.

HARD'EN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made hard, or more hard or compact; made unfeeling; made obstinate; confirmed in error or vice.
HARD'EN-ER, *n.* He or that which makes hard, or more firm and compact.
HARD'EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making hard or more compact; making obdurate or unfeeling; confirming; becoming more hard.
HARD'EN-ING, *n.* The giving a greater degree of hardness to bodies than they had before. *Encyc.*
HARD'ER, *a.* More hard.
HARD'EST, *a.* Most hard.
HARD'-FA-VOR-ED, *a.* Having coarse features; harsh of countenance. *Dryden.*
HARD'-FA-VOR-ED-NESS, *n.* Coarseness of features.
HARD'-FEAT-UR-ED, *a.* Having coarse features. *Smollett.*
HARD'-FIST-ED, *a.* Having hard or strong hands, as a laborer.

2. Close-fisted; covetous. *Hall.*

HARD'-FOUGHT, (-fawt,) *a.* Vigorously contested; as, a *hard-fought* battle.
HARD'-GOT-TEN, *a.* Obtained with difficulty.
HARD'-HAND-ED, *a.* Having hard hands, as a laborer. *Shak.*
HARD'HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* Clash or collision of heads in contest. *Dryden.*
HARD'-HEART'ED, (-hart'ed,) *a.* Cruel; pitiless; merciless; unfeeling; inhuman; inexorable. *Shak. Dryden.*
HARD'-HEART'ED-LY, *adv.* In a hard-hearted manner.
HARD'-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of feeling or tenderness; cruelty; inhumanity. *South.*
HARD'I-EST, *a.* Most hardy. *Baxter.*
HARD'I-HOOD, *n.* [See HARDY and HOOD.] Boldness, united with firmness and constancy of mind; dauntless bravery; intrepidity. *Milton.*

It is the society of numbers which gives *hardihood* to iniquity. *Buckminster.*

HARDIHEAD and HARDIMENT, in the sense of *hardihood*, are obsolete. *Spenser. Fairfax.*
HARD'I-LY, *adv.* With great boldness; stoutly *Scott.*

2. With hardship; not tenderly. *Goldsmith.*

HARD'I-NESS, *n.* [Fr. *hardiesse.* See HARDY.]

1. Boldness; firm courage; intrepidity; stoutness; bravery; applied to the mind, it is synonymous with *hardihood.*

2. Firmness of body derived from laborious exercises.

3. Hardship; fatigue. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

4. Excess of confidence; assurance; effrontery

HARD'-LA'BOR-ED, *a.* Wrought with severe labor; elaborate; studied; as, a *hard-labored* poem. *Swift.*
HARD'LY, *adv.* [See HARD.] With difficulty; with great labor.

Recovering *hardly* what he lost before. *Dryden.*

2. Scarcely; barely; almost not.

Hardly shall you find any one so bad, but he desires the credit of being thought good. *South.*

3. Not quite, or wholly. The object is so distant we can *hardly* see it. The veal is *hardly* done. The writing is *hardly* completed.

4. Grudgingly; as an injury. *Shak.*

5. Severely; unfavorably; as, to think *hardly* of public measures.

6. Rigorously; oppressively. The prisoners were *hardly* used or treated. *Addison. Swift.*

7. Unwelcomely; harshly.

Such information comes very *hardly* and harshly to a grown man. *Locke.*

8. Coarsely; roughly; not softly.

Heaven was her canopy, bare earth her bed;
So *hardly* lodged. *Dryden.*

HARD'-MOUTH-ED, *a.* Not sensible to the bit; not easily governed; as, a *hard-mouthed* horse. *Dryden.*
HARD'NESS, *n.* [See HARD.] Firmness; close union of the component parts; compactness; solidity; the quality of bodies which resists impression or the separation of their particles; opposed to *softness* and *fluidity.*

2. Difficulty to be understood. *Shak.*

3. Difficulty to be executed or accomplished; as, the *hardness* of an enterprise. *Sidney.*

4. Scarcity; penury; difficulty of obtaining money; as, the *hardness* of the times. *Swift.*

5. Obduracy; impenitence; confirmed state of wickedness; as, *hardness* of heart.

6. Coarseness of features; harshness of look; as, *hardness* of favor. *Ray.*

7. Severity of cold; rigor; as, the *hardness* of winter.

8. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harshness.

The blame
May hang upon your *hardness.* *Shak.*

9. Stiffness; harshness; roughness; as, the *hardnesses* of sculpture. *Dryden.*

10. Closeness; niggardliness; stinginess. *Johnson.*

11. Hardship; severe labor, trials, or sufferings.

Endure *hardness* as a good soldier of Jesus Christ. — 2 Tim. ii.

12. A quality in some kinds of water which unfits it for washing. [See HARD.]

HARD'NIB-BED, (-nibd,) *a.* Having a hard nib or point.

HAR DOCK, n. Probably *hoardock*, dock with whitish leaves. *Shak.*

HARD PAN. See Pan, No. 4.

HARDS, n. pl. The refuse or coarse part of flax; tow.

HARD'SHIP, n. Toil; fatigue; severe labor or want; whatever oppresses the body.

2. Injury; oppression; injustice. *Swift.*

HALD'-VIS-AG-ED, a. Having coarse features; of a harsh countenance. *Burke.*

HARD'WARE, n. A general name for all wares made of iron or other metal, as pots, kettles, saws, knives, &c.

HARD'WARE-MAN, n. A maker or seller of hardwares. *Swift.*

HARD'-WŌN, a. Won with difficulty. *Scott.*

HARD'-WORK-ING, a. Laboring hard.

HARD'Y, a. [Fr. *hardi*; Norm. *haray*; Arm. *hardiz, hardâ*; It. *ardire*, to dare, and boldness, assurance. The sense is, shooting, or advancing forward.]

1. Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute; intrepid. Who is *hardy* enough to encounter contempt?

2. Strong; firm; compact.

An unwholesome blast may shake in pieces his *hardy* fabric. *South.*

3. Confident; full of assurance; impudent; stubborn to excess.

4. Inured to fatigue; rendered firm by exercise, as a veteran soldier.

HARD'Y, n. An iron-smith's tool.

HAR, HARE, HERE, in composition, signify an army, Sax. *here*, G. *heer*, D. *heir*. So *Harold* is a general of an army; *Herwin*, a victorious army. So in Greek, Stratocles, from *στρατος*, and Polemarchus, from *πολεμος*.

HARE, n. [Sax. *hara*; Dan. and Sw. *hare*.]

1. A quadruped of the genus Lepus, with long ears, a short tail, soft hair, and a divided upper lip. It is a timid animal, often hunted for sport, or for its flesh, which is excellent food. It moves swiftly by leaps, and is remarkable for its fecundity.

2. A constellation situated directly under Orion. *P. Cyc.*

HARE, v. t. [Norm. *harer, harier*, to stir up, or provoke.]

To fright, or to excite, tease, and harass, or worry. [*Not used.*] [See Harry.] *Locke.*

HARE'BELL, n. A plant of the genus Hyacinthus, with campaniform or bell-shaped flowers. *Fam. of Plants.*

HARE'-BRAIN-ED, a. [*hare* and *brain*.] Wild; giddy; volatile; heedless. *Bacon.*

HARE'FOOT, n. A bird; a plant. *Ainsworth.*

HARE'-HEART'ED, (-hart'ed,) a. Timorous; easily frightened. *Ainsworth.*

HARE'-HOUND, n. A hound for hunting hares. *Chalmers.*

HARE'-HUNT-ER, n. One who hunts, or is used to hunting hares. *Pope.*

HARE'-HUNT-ING, n. The hunting of hares. *Somerville.*

HARE'LIP, n. A fissure or perpendicular division of one or both lips, but more commonly the upper one, like that of a hare. *Wiseman.*

HARE'LIP-PED, (-lipt,) a. Having a harelip.

HARE'MINT, n. A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HARE'PIPE, n. A snare for catching hares. *Stat. James I.*

HARE'S'-EAR, n. A plant of the genus Bupleurum. The *Bastard Hare's Ear* is of the genus Phyllis.

HARE'S'-LET-TUCE, (-let-tis,) n. A plant of the genus Sonchus.

HARE'WORT, n. A plant.

HAR'EM, n. [Ar. حرم *harama*, to prohibit, drive off, or deny access.]

The division allotted to females in the larger dwelling-houses of the East. *Smart.*

HA REN'GI-FORM, a. [See Herring.] Shaped like a herring. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

HAR'I-COT, (har'e-ko,) n. [Fr. from Gr. *ακοτος*.]

1. A kind of ragout of meat and roots. *Chesterfield*

2. The kidney-bean.

HAR'I-ER, n. [from *hare*.] A dog for hunting hares. [This spelling is now disused. *Smart.*] [See Harrier.]

HAR-I-O-LA'TION, n. [L. *hariolatio*.] Prognostication; soothsaying.

HAR'ISH, a. Like a hare.

HARK, v. i. [Contracted from *hearken*, which see.] To listen; to lend the ear. *Shak. Hudibras.*

[This word is rarely or never used, except in the imperative mode, *hark*, that is, listen, hear.]

HARL, n. The skin of flax; the filaments of flax, or hemp.

2. A filamentous substance. *Mortimer.*

HAR'LE-QUIN, (har'le-kin,) n. [Fr. *harlequin*, a buffoon; It. *arlecchino*; Sp. *arlequin*; Arm. *harliqn, furliqn*, a juggler. I know not the origin of this word. It has been suggested that the last component part of the word is from the Gothic, Sw. *leca*, to play, and a story is told about a comedian who frequented the house of M. de Harley; but I place no reliance on these suggestions.]

A buffoon, dressed in party-colored clothes, who plays tricks, like a merry-andrew, to divert the populace. This character was first introduced into Italian comedy, but is now a standing character in English pantomime entertainments. *Encyc.*

[Boundless and mad, disordered rhyme was seen;
Disguised Apollo changed to *Harlequin*.
Boileau's *Art of Poetry*; *English Translation of his Works*, Lond. 1712, vol. i. p. 89.—E. H. B.]

HAR'LE-QUIN, v. i. To play the droll; to make sport by playing ludicrous tricks.

HAR'LE-QUIN-ADE', n. Exhibitions of harlequins.

HAR'LOCK, n. A plant. *Drayton.*

HAR'LOT, n. [W. *herlawd*, a stripling; *herlodes*, a hoiden; a word composed of *her*, a push, or challenge, and *llawd*, a *lad*. This word was formerly applied to males, as well as females.

A sturdie *harlot*—that was her hostes man. *Chaucer, Tales.*
He was a gentil *harlot* and a kind. *Ibm.*

The word originally signified a bold stripling, or a hoiden. But the W. *llawd* signifies not only a *lad*, that is, a shoot, or growing youth, but as an adjective, tending forward, craving, *lewd*. See Lewd.]

1. A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute; a common woman. *Dryden.*

2. In *Scripture*, one who forsakes the true God and worships idols. *Is.* i.

3. A servant; a rogue; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *For.*

HAR'LOT, a. Wanton; lewd; low; base. *Shak.*

HAR'LOT, v. i. To practice lewdness. *Milton.*

HAR'LOT-RY, n. The trade or practice of prostitution; habitual or customary lewdness; prostitution. *Dryden.*

HARM, n. [Sax. *hearm* or *harm*. In G. the word signifies grief, sorrow.]

1. Injury; hurt; damage; detriment; misfortune.

Do thyself no harm.—Acts xvi.
He shall make amends for the *harm* he hath done to the holy thing.—Lev. v.

2. Moral wrong; evil; mischief; wickedness; *a popular sense of the word.*

HARM, v. t. To hurt; to injure; to damage; to impair soundness of body, either animal or vegetable. *Waller. Ray.*

HAR-MAT'TAN, n. A hot dry wind from the interior of Africa, which destroys vegetation. It corresponds to the samiel or simoom of Arabia, &c. *Encyc. Amer.*

HARM'ED, pp. Injured; hurt; damaged.

HAR'MEL, n. The wild African rue.

HARM'FUL, a. Hurtful; injurious; noxious; detrimental; mischievous.

The earth brought forth fruit and food for man, without any mixture of *harmful* quality. *Raleigh.*

HARM'FUL-LY, *adv.* Hurtfully; injuriously; with damage. *Ascham.*

HARM'FUL-NESS, n. Hurtfulness; noxiousness.

HARM'ING, ppr. Hurting; injuring.

HARM'LESS, a. Not hurtful or injurious; innoxious. Ceremonies are *harmless* in themselves. *Hooker.*

2. Unhurt; undamaged; uninjured; as, to give bond to save another *harmless*.

3. Innocent; not guilty.

Who is holy, *harmless*, undefiled, separate from sinners.—Heb. vii.

HARM'LESS-LY, *adv.* Innocently; without fault or crime; as, to pass the time *harmlessly* in recreations.

2. Without hurt or damage.

Bullets fall *harmlessly* into wood or feathers. *Decay of Piety.*

HARM'LESS-NESS, n. The quality of being innoxious; freedom from a tendency to injure.

2. Innocence.

HAR-MON'IC, } a. [See Harmony.] Relating
HAR-MON'IC-AL, } to harmony or music; as, *harmonical* use. *Bacon.*

2. Concordant; musical; consonant; as, *harmonic* sounds.

Harmonic twang of leather, horn, and brass. *Pope.*
The basis of an *harmonic* system. *Encyc.*
The *harmonic* elements are the three smallest concords. *Edin. Encyc.*

3. An epithet applied to the accessary sounds which accompany the predominant and apparently simple tone of any chord or string.

Harmonic triad; in *music*, the common chord; the chord of a note with its third and fifth. *Brande.*

Harmonical mean; in *arithmetic* and *algebra*, a term used to express certain relations of numbers and quantities, which bear an analogy to musical consonances.

Harmonical proportion; in *arithmetic* and *algebra*. See Proportion.

Harmonical series or *progression*; a series of numbers such that any three consecutive terms are in harmonical proportion. *Brande.*

HAR-MON'I-CA, n. A musical instrument invented by Dr. Franklin, in which the tones are produced by friction against the edges of a series of hemispherical glasses. *Hebert.*

HAR-MON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Musically.

HAR-MON'ICS, n. Harmonious sounds; consonances.

2. The doctrine or science of musical sounds. *Dr. R. Smith.*

3. Derivative sounds, generated with predominant sounds, and produced by subordinate vibrations of a chord or string, when its whole length vibrates. These shorter vibrations produce more acute sounds, and are called *acute harmonics*.

4. *Grave harmonics*, are low sounds which accompany every perfect consonance of two sounds. *Edin. Encyc.*

HAR-MŌ'NI-OUS, a. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical.

God hath made the intellectual world *harmonious* and beautiful without us. *Locke.*

2. Concordant; consonant; symphonious; musical. *Harmonious* sounds are such as accord, and are agreeable to the ear.

3. Agreeing; living in peace and friendship; as, a *harmonious* family or society.

HAR-MŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other.

Distances, motions, and quantities of matter *harmoniously* adjusted in this great variety of our system. *Bentley.*

2. With accordance of sounds; musically; in concord.

3. In agreement; in peace and friendship.

HAR-MŌ'NI-OUS-NESS, n. Proportion and adaptation of parts; musicalness.

2. Agreement; concord.

HAR-MON'I-PHON, n. [Gr. *αρμονια* and *φωνη*.] A musical instrument whose sound is produced by the vibration of thin metallic plates. The air which acts on these vibrating substances is blown by the mouth through an elastic tube. It is played with keys like a piano-forte.

HAR'MO-NIST, n. A musician; a composer of music.

2. One who brings together corresponding passages, as of the four Gospels, to show their agreement.

HAR'MO-NIZE, v. i. To be in concord, to agree in sounds.

2. To agree: to be in peace and friendship, as individuals or families.

3. To agree in sense or purport; as, the arguments *harmonize*; the facts stated by different witnesses *harmonize*.

HAR'MO-NIZE, v. t. To adjust in fit proportions, to cause to agree.

2. To make musical; to combine according to the laws of counterpoint

HAR'MO-NIZ-ED, pp. or a. Made to be accordant.

HAR'MO-NIZ-ER, n. One that brings together or reconciles.

2. In *music*, a practical harmonist.

HAR-MO-NIZ-ING, ppr. Causing to agree.

HAR'MO-NIZ-ING, a. Being in accordance; bringing to an agreement.

HAR-MO-NOM'E-TER, n. [Gr. *αρμονια* and *μετρον*.] An instrument or monochord for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds.

HAR'MO-NY, n. [L. *harmonia*; Gr. *αρμονια*, a setting together, a closure or seam, agreement, concert, from *αρω*, to fit or adapt, to square; Sp. *armonia*; It. id.; Fr. *harmonie*. If the Greek *αρω* is a contracted word for *κυρω*, which is probable, it may be the French *carrer, equarrir*.]

1. The just adaptation of parts to each other, in any system or composition of things, intended to form a connected whole; as, the *harmony* of the universe.

Equality and correspondence are the causes of *harmony*. *Bacon.*
All discord, *harmony* not understood. *Pope.*

2. Just proportion of sound; consonance; musical concord; the accordance of two or more intervals or sounds, or that union of different sounds which pleases the ear; or a succession of such sounds, called *chords*.

Ten thousand harps, that tuned
Angelic *harmonies*. *Milton.*

3. Concord; agreement; accordance in facts; as, the *harmony* of the Gospels.

4. Concord or agreement in views, sentiments, or manners, interests, &c.; good correspondence; peace and friendship. The citizens live in *harmony*.

5. The agreement or consistency of different histories of the same events; as, the *harmony* of the Gospels.

6. A literary work which brings together parallel passages of historians respecting the same events, and shows their agreement or consistency.

Natural harmony, in *music*, consists of the harmonic triad, or common chord. *Artificial harmony*, is a mixture of concords and discords. *Figured harmony*, is when one or more of the parts move, during the continuance of a chord, through certain notes which do not form any of the constituent parts of that chord. *Busby.*

Perfect harmony, implies the use of untempered concords only. *Tempered harmony*, is when the notes are varied by temperament. [See Temperament.]

Harmony of the spheres. See Music. [*Encyc.*

HAR'MOST, *n.* [Gr. ἁρμοστὴρ, from ἁρμοσσω, to regulate.]

In *ancient Greece*, a Spartan governor, regulator, or prefect. *Mitford.*

HAR'MO-TŌME, *n.* [Gr. ἁρμος, a joint, and τεμνω, to cut.]

In *mineralogy*, cross-stone, or staurolite, called also *pyramidical zeolite.* [See CROSS-STONE.]

HAR'NESS, *n.* [W. *harnaes*, from *harn*, that is, closely fitted; Fr. *harnois*; Arm. *harnes*; It. *arnese*; Sp. *arnes*; Port. *arnez*; D. *harnas*; G. *harnisch*; Sw. *harnesk*; Dan. *harnisk.* The primary sense is, to fit, prepare, or put on; and in different languages, it signifies not only *harness*, but furniture and utensils.]

1. Armor; the whole accouterments or equipments of a knight or horseman; *originally*, perhaps, defensive armor, but in a more modern and enlarged sense, the furniture of a military man, defensive or offensive, as a casque, cuirass, helmet, girdle, sword, buckler, &c.

2. The furniture of a draught horse, whether for a wagon, coach, gig, chaise, &c.; called, in some of the American States, *tackle* or *tackling*, with which, in its primary sense, it is synonymous. *Dryden.*

HAR'NESS, *v. t.* To dress in armor; to equip with armor for war, as a horseman.

Harnessed in rugged steel. *Rowe.*

2. To put on the furniture of a horse for draught.

Harness the horses. — Jer. xlvi.

3. To defend; to equip, or furnish for defense. 1 *Macc.* iv.

HAR'NESS-ED, (har'nest,) *pp.* or *a.* Equipped with armor; furnished with the dress for draught; defended.

HAR'NESS-ER, *n.* One who puts on the harness of a horse. *Sherwood.*

HAR'NESS-ING, *ppr.* Putting on armor or furniture for draught.

HARNS, *n. pl.* Brains. *Grose.*

HARP, *n.* [Sax. *hearpa*; G. *harfe*; D. *harp*; Sw. *harpa*; Dan. *harpe*; Fr. *harpe*; It. Sp. and Port. *arpa.*]

1. An instrument of music of the stringed kind, of a triangular figure, held upright, and commonly touched with the fingers. *Encyc. Johnson.*

2. A constellation, *Lyra*, or the Lyre. *P. Cyc.*

HARP, *v. i.* To play on the harp.

I heard the voice of harpers, *harping* with their harps. — Rev. xiv.

2. To dwell on tediously or vexatiously, in speaking or writing.

He seems
Proud and disdainful, *harping* on what I am —
Not what he knew I was. *Shak.*

3. To touch, as a passion; to affect. *Shak.*

HARP'ER, *n.* A player on the harp.

HARP'ING, *ppr.* Playing on a harp; dwelling on continually.

HARP'ING, *a.* Pertaining to the harp; as, *harping* symphonies. *Milton.*

HARP'ING, *n.* A continual dwelling on.

Making infinite merriment by *harpings* upon old themes. *Irving.*

HARP'ING, *n.*; *pl.* HARPINGS. In *ships*, *harpings* are the fore parts of the wales, which encompass the bow of the ship, and are fastened to the stem. Their use is to strengthen the ship, in the place where she sustains the greatest shock in plunging into the sea. *Totten.*

Cat-harpings are ropes which serve to brace in the rigging, to tighten it, and to give a greater sweep to the yards. *Totten.*

HARP'ING-I-RON, (-I-urn,) *n.* A harpoon, which see.

HARP'IST, *n.* A harper. *Brown.*

HAR-POON', *n.* [Fr. *harpon*; Sp. *arpon*; Port. *arpam*, *arpeo*; It. *arpione*; G. *harpune*; D. *harpoen*; from Fr. *harper*, to grapple; Sp. *arpar*, to claw; Gr. ἁρπαζω, from ἁρπαω, to seize with the claws; probably L. *rapio*, by transposition of letters. Class Rb.]

A harping-iron; a spear or javelin, used to strike whales for killing them. It consists of a long shank, with a broad, flat, triangular head, sharpened at both edges for penetrating the whale with facility. It is generally thrown by hand.

HAR-POON', *v. t.* To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon.

The beluga is usually caught in nets, but is sometimes *harpooned.* *Pennant.*

HAR-POON'ED, *pp.* Struck, caught, or killed with a harpoon.

HAR-POON'ER, } *n.* One who uses a harpoon; the
HAR-PO-NEER', } man in a whale-boat who throws the harpoon.

HAR-POON'ING, *ppr.* Striking with a harpoon.

HARP'SI-CHORD, *n.* [*harp* and *chord.*] An instrument of music with strings of wire, played by the fingers, by means of keys. The striking of these keys moves certain little jacks, which move a double row of cords or strings, stretched over four bridges on the table of the instrument. *Encyc.*

HAR'PY, *n.* [Fr. *harpie*: It. Sp. and Port. *arpia*; L. *harpyia*; Gr. ἁρπυια, from the root of ἁρπαζω, to seize, or claw.]

1. In *antiquity*, the *harpies* were fabulous winged monsters, ravenous and filthy, having the face of a woman, and the body of a vulture, with their feet and fingers armed with sharp claws. They were three in number, Aello, Ocypete, and Celeno. They were sent by Juno to plunder the table of Phineus. They are represented as rapacious and filthy animals. *Lempriere.*

2. The largest of the eagle tribe; the Harpyia destructor, inhabiting Mexico and Brazil.

3. Any rapacious or ravenous animal; an extortioner; a plunderer.

HAR'QUE-BUSE. See ARQUEBUSE.

HAR-RA-TEEN', *n.* A kind of stuff or cloth. *Shenstone.*

HAR'RI-CO, *n.* A dish of vegetables, as beans. [See HARICOT.]

HAR'RI-DAN, *n.* [Fr. *haridelle*, a jade, or worn-out horse. See HARE, the verb.]

A decayed strumpet. *Swift.*

HAR'RI-ED, (har'rid,) *pp.* Stripped; harassed.

HAR'RI-ER, *n.* A kind of hound for hunting hares, having an acute sense of smelling. [The original spelling HARIER is disused. *Smart.*]

HAR'RŌW, *n.* [Sw. *harf*, Dan. *harve*, a harrow. D. *hark*, G. *harke*, a rake, is probably the same word, allied to Sw. *harja*, Dan. *herger*, Sax. *hergian*, to ravage, or lay waste.]

An instrument of agriculture, formed of pieces of timber sometimes crossing each other, and set with iron or wooden teeth. It is drawn over plowed land to level it and break the clods, and to cover seed when sown.

HAR'RŌW, *v. t.* [Sw. *harfva*; Dan. *harver.*]

1. To draw a harrow over, for the purpose of breaking clods and leveling the surface, or for covering seed sown; as, to *harrow* land or ground.

2. To break or tear with a harrow.

Will he *harrow* the valleys after thee? — Job xxxix.

3. To tear; to lacerate; to torment.

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would *harrow* up thy soul. *Shak.*

4. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste by violence. [*Not used.*]

5. To disturb; to agitate. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

HAR'RŌW, [Old Fr. *harau.*] An exclamation of sudden distress; help; halloo. *Spenser.*

HAR'RŌW-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Broken or smoothed by a harrow.

HAR'RŌW-ER, *n.* One who harrows.

2. A hawk.

HAR'RŌW-ING, *ppr.* Breaking or levelling with a harrow.

2. *a.* Tormenting; lacerating.

HAR'RŌW-ING, *n.* The act or process of using a harrow.

HAR'RY, *v. t.* [Sax. *hergian*, to strip; *hyrwian*, to upbraid; or W. *herwa*, to rove for plunder, to scout; *her*, a push.]

1. To strip; to pillage. [See HARROW.]

2. To harass; to agitate; to tease. *Shak.*

HAR'RY, *v. i.* To make a predatory incursion. [*Obs.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

HARSH, *a.* [G. *harsch*; Scot. *harsk.* In Dan. *harsk*, Sw. *hårsk*, is rank, rancid.]

1. Rough to the touch; rugged; grating; as, *harsh* sand; *harsh* cloth; opposed to *smooth.* *Boyle.*

2. Sour; rough to the taste; as, *harsh* fruit.

3. Rough to the ear; grating; discordant; jarring; as, a *harsh* sound; *harsh* notes; a *harsh* voice. *Dryden.*

4. Austere; crabbed; morose; peevish. Civilization softens the *harsh* temper or nature of man.

5. Rough; rude; abusive; as, *harsh* words; a *harsh* reflection.

6. Rigorous; severe.

Though *harsh* the precept, yet the preacher charmed. *Dryden.*

HARSH'LY, *adv.* Roughly; in a harsh manner.

2. Sourly; austerely.

3. Severely; morosely; crabbedly; as, to speak or answer *harshly.*

4. Roughly; rudely; with violence; as, to treat a person *harshly.* *Addison.*

5. Roughly; with a grating sound; unpleasantly.

It would sound *harshly* in her ears. *Shak.*

HARSH'NESS, *n.* Roughness to the touch; opposed to *softness* and *smoothness.*

2. Sourness; austereness; as, the *harshness* of fruit.

3. Roughness to the ear; as, the *harshness* of sound, or of a voice, or of verse.

'Tis not enough no *harshness* gives offense,
The sound must seem an echo to the sense. *Pope.*

4. Roughness of temper; moroseness; crabbedness; peevishness. *Shak.*

5. Roughness in manner or words; severity; as, the *harshness* of reproof.

HARS'LET, } *n.* [Ice. *hasla.* Qu.]
HAS'LET, }

The heart, liver, lights, &c., of a hog.

HART, *n.* [Sax. *heort*; Dan. and Sw. *hiort*; G. *hirsch*; D. *hert.*]

A stag, or male deer; an animal of the cervine genus.

HART'BEEST, *n.* A species of the antelope, the *Caama*, the most common of the large antelopes inhabiting the plains of South Africa. *P. Cyc.*

HART-ROY'AL, *n.* A plant.

HARTS'HORN, *n.* The horn of the hart or male deer. *Hartshorn shavings*, originally taken from the horns of stags, or harts, which are a species of bone, are now obtained chiefly by planing down the bones of calves. They afford a nutritious and speedily-formed jelly. *Hebert.*

Salt of hartshorn, or *volatile salts*; an impure solid carbonate of ammonia, obtained by the destructive distillation of hartshorn, or any kind of bone. *Brande.*

Spirit of hartshorn: an impure solution of carbonate of ammonia, obtained by the distillation of bones, hoofs, horns, or other refuse of the slaughter-house. *Hebert.*

Hartshorn plantain; an annual species of plantain. *Plantago coronopus*; called, also, *buckshorn.* *Booth.*

HARTS'TONGUE, (-tung,) *n.* [See TONGUE.] A common British fern, the *Scolopendrium officinarum* of Smith; also, a West Indian fern, the *polypodium phyllitidis* of Linnæus. *Partington.*

HART'WORT, *n.* The name of certain umbelliferous plants of the genera Seseli, Tordylium, and Bupleurum.

HAR'UM SCAR'UM, *a.* Wild; precipitate; giddy; rash. [*Colloquial.*] *Smart.*

HA-RUS'PICE, *n.* [L. *haruspex*, from *specio*, to view.]

In *Roman history*, a person who pretended to foretell future events by inspecting the entrails of beasts sacrificed, or watching the circumstances attending their slaughter, or their manner of burning and the ascent of the smoke. *Encyc. Adam.*

HA-RUS'PI-CY, *n.* Divination by the inspection of victims.

HAR'VEST, *n.* [Sax. *harfest*, *harfest*, harvest, autumn; G. *herbst*; D. *herfst.* This word signifies *autumn*, and primarily had no reference to the collection of the fruits of the earth; but, in German, *herbstzeit* is harvest time. It seems to be formed from the G. *herbe*, harsh, keen, tart, *acerb*, L. *acerbus*, and primarily it refers to the cold, chilly weather in autumn, in the north of Europe. This being the time when crops are collected in northern climates, the word came to signify *harvest.*]

1. The season of reaping and gathering in corn or other crops. It especially refers to the time of collecting corn or grain, which is the chief food of men, as wheat and rye. In Egypt and Syria, the wheat harvest is in April and May; in the south of Europe and of the United States, in June; in the Northern States of America, in July; and in the north of Europe, in August and September. In the United States, the harvest of maize is mostly in October.

2. The ripe corn or grain collected and secured in barns or stacks. The *harvest* this year is abundant.

3. The product of labor; fruit or fruits.

Let us the *harvest* of our labor eat. *Dryden.*

4. Fruit or fruits; effects; consequences. He that sows iniquity will reap a *harvest* of woe.

5. In *Scripture*, *harvest* signifies, figuratively, the proper season for business.

He that sleepeth in *harvest* is a son that causeth shame. — Prov. x.

Also, a people whose sins have ripened them for judgment. *Joel* iii.

Also, the end of the world. *Matt.* xiii.

Also, a seasonable time for instructing men in the gospel. *Matt.* ix.

HAR'VEST, *v. t.* To reap or gather ripe corn and other fruits for the use of man and beast.

HAR'VEST-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reaped and collected, as ripe corn and fruits.

HAR'VEST-ER, *n.* A reaper; a laborer in gathering grain.

HAR'VEST-FLY, *n.* A name applied to several large insects of the cicada group, popularly called *locusts.* The males of several species are remarkable for their loud, buzzing noise.

HAR'VEST-HŌME, *n.* The time of harvest. *Dryden.*

2. The song sung by reapers at the feast made at the gathering of corn, or the feast itself. *Dryden.*

3. The opportunity of gathering treasure. *Shak.*

HAR'VEST-ING, *n.* Operation of reaping and collecting, as ripe grain.

HAR'VEST-ING, *ppr.* Reaping and collecting, as ripe corn and other fruits.

HAR'VEST-LORD, *n.* The head-reaper at the harvest. *Tusser.*

HAR'VEST-MAN, *n.* A laborer in harvest.

HAR'VEST-MOON, *n.* The moon near the full, about the time of the autumnal equinox, when, by reason of the small angle of the ecliptic and moon's orbit with the horizon, it rises nearly at the same hour for several days. The name is given, because this is, in England, the period of harvest. *Olmsted.*

HAR'VEST-MOUSE, *n.* A very small European species of the field-mouse, the *Mus messorius*, which builds its nest on the stems of wheat or other plants. *Partington.*

HAR'VEST-QUEEN, *n.* An image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest.

HAS. The third person singular of the verb HAVE.

HASE, *v. t.* To urge, drive, harass. *Booth.* [Still used among sailors. *R. H. Dana, Jr.* See HAZE.]

HASH, *v. t.* [Fr. *hacher*; Arm. *haicha*; Eng. to *hack*. See HACK.]

To chop into small pieces; to mince and mix; as, to *hash* meat. *Garth.*

HASH, *n.* Minced meat, or a dish of meat and vegetables chopped into small pieces and mixed.

HASH'ED, (hasht,) *pp.* or *a.* Cut up into small pieces, as meat.

HASK, *n.* A case made of rushes or flags. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

HAS'LET. See HARSLET.

HASP, *n.* [Sax. *hæpe*; G. *haspe*, a hinge; Dan. *hasp*. Sw. *kasps*. We probably have the word from the Danes.]

1. A clasp that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock. *Mortimer.*

2. A spindle to wind thread or silk on. [*Local.*]

HASP, *v. t.* To shut or fasten with a hasp. *Garth.*

HAS'SOCK, *n.* [W. *hesor*. Qu. from *hesg*, sedge, rushes. It signifies, in Scottish, a besom, any thing bushy, and a turf of peat moss used as a seat. The sense is, therefore, the same as that of *mat*, a collection or mass.]

A thick mat or bass on which persons kneel in church. *Addison.*

And knee and *hassock* are well nigh divorced. *Cowper.*

HAST, the second person singular of HAVE; I have, thou *hast*, contracted from *havest*. It is used only in the solemn style.

HAS'TATE,
HAS'TA-TED, } *a.* [L. *hastatus*, from *hasta*, a spear.]

In *botany*, spear-shaped; resembling the head of a halberd; triangular, hollowed at the base and on the sides, with the angles spreading; as, a *hastate* leaf. *Martyn. Lee.*

HASTE, *n.* [G. Sw. and Dan. *hast*; D. *haast*; Fr. *hâte*, for *haste*; Arm. *hast*; from hurrying, pressing, driving. See HEAT.]

1. Celerity of motion; speed; swiftness; dispatch; expedition; applied only to voluntary beings, as men and other animals; never to other bodies. We never say, a ball flies with *haste*.

The king's business required *haste*. — 1 Sam. xxi.

2. Sudden excitement of passion; quickness; precipitance; vehemence.

I said in my *haste*, All men are liars. — Ps. cxvi.

3. The state of being urged or pressed by business; as, I am in great *haste*.

HASTE, (hāst,)
HAST'EN, (hās'n,) } *v. t.* [G. *hasten*; D. *haasten*; Sw. *hasta*; Dan. *haster*; Fr. *hâter*.]

To press; to drive or urge forward; to push on; to precipitate; to accelerate movement; to expedite; to hurry.

I would *hasten* my escape from the windy storm. — Ps. lv.

HASTE,
HAST'EN, } *v. t.* To move with celerity; to be rapid in motion; to be speedy or quick.

They were troubled, and *hasted* away. — Ps. xlviii.

HAST'ED,
HAST'EN-ED, } *pp.* Moved rapidly; accelerated; urged with speed.

HAST'EN-ER, *n.* One that hastens or urges forward.

HAST'ING,
HAST'EN-ING, } *ppr.* Urging forward; pushing on; proceeding rapidly.

That state is *hastening* to ruin, in which no difference is made between good and bad men. *Antisthenes. Enfield.*

HAST'I-LY, *adv.* [See HASTY.] In haste; with speed or quickness; speedily; nimbly.

Half clothed, half naked, *hastily* retire. *Dryden.*

2. Rashly; precipitately; without due reflection.

We *hastily* engaged in the war. *Swift.*

3. Passionately; under sudden excitement of passion.

HAST'I-NESS, *n.* Haste; speed; quickness or celerity in motion or action, as of animals.

2. Rashness; heedless eagerness; precipitation. Our *hastiness* to engage in the war caused deep regret.

3. Irritability; susceptibility of anger, warmth, or temper.

HAST'ING-PEAR, *n.* An early pear, called, also, *green chissel*. *Encyc.*

HAST'INGS, *n. pl.* [from *hasty*.] Peas that come early. *Mortimer.*

HAST'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *hâtif*, from *haste*.]

Forward; early; as fruit. [*Not much used.*] *Encyc.*

HAST'Y, *a.* Quick; speedy; expeditious; opposed to *slow*.

Be not *hasty* to go out of his sight. — Eccles. viii.

2. Eager; precipitate; rash; opposed to *deliberate*.

Seest thou a man that is *hasty* in his words? There is more hope of a fool than of him. — Prov. xxix.

3. Irritable; easily excited to wrath; passionate.

He that is *hasty* of spirit exalteth folly. — Prov. xiv.

4. Early ripe; forward; as, *hasty* fruit. *Is.* xxviii.

HAST'Y-PUD'DING, *n.* A pudding made of the meal of maize moistened with water and boiled, or of milk and flour boiled.

HAT, *n.* [Sax. *hat*; G. *hut*; D. *hoed*; Dan. *hat*; Sw. *hatt*; W. *hêd* or *het*. The word signifies a cover, and, in German, *finger-hut* is a thimble. The primary sense is probably to ward off, or defend.]

1. A covering for the head, made of various materials, and worn by men or women for defending the head from rain or heat, or for ornament. Hats for men are usually made of fur or wool, and formed with a crown and brim. Hats for females are made of straw or grass braid, and various other materials. Of these, the ever-varying forms admit of no description that can long be correct.

2. The dignity of a cardinal.

HAT'A-BLE, *a.* [from *hate*.] That may be hated; odious. *Sherwood.*

HAT'-BAND, *n.* A band round the crown of a hat.

HAT'-BOX,
HAT'-CASE, } *n.* A box for a hat. But a case for a lady's hat is called a *band-box*.

HAT'-BRUSH, *n.* A soft brush for hats.

HATCH, *v. t.* [G. *hecken*, *ausheecken*, Dan. *hekker*, to hatch. This word seems to be connected with G. *heck*, Dan. *hekke*, Sw. *häck*, a *hedge*, Dan. *hek*, a fence of pales; and the *hatches* of a ship are doubtless of the same family. The sense probably is, to thrust out, to drive off, whence in Sw. *hägn*, a hedge, is also protection; *hägna*, to hedge, to guard. To *hatch* is to exclude.]

1. To produce young from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat. In Egypt chickens are *hatched* by artificial heat.

The partridge sitteth on eggs and *hatcheth* them not. — Jer. xvii.

2. To contrive or plot; to form by meditation, and bring into being; to originate and produce in silence; as, to *hatch* mischief; to *hatch* heresy. *Hooker.*

HATCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *hacher*, to hack.]

1. To cross with lines, in drawing and engraving, in a peculiar manner called HATCHING, which see.

Those *hatching* strokes of the pencil. *Dryden.*

2. To steep. [*Obs.*] *Beaum.*

HATCH, *v. i.* To produce young; to bring the young to maturity. Eggs will not *hatch* without a due degree and continuance of heat.

HATCH, *n.* A brood; as many chickens as are produced at once, or by one incubation.

2. The act of exclusion from the egg.

3. Disclosure; discovery. *Shak.*

HATCH, *n.* [Sax. *hæce*; D. *hek*, a railing, gate, &c. See HECK and HATCH, supra.]

1. The opening in a ship's deck, or the passage from one deck to another, the name of the grate itself being used for the opening; this is more properly called the HATCHWAY. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A half-door, or door with an opening over it. Qu. *Johnson. Shak.*

3. Floodgates. *Encyc. Ainsworth.*

4. In *Cornwall, Eng.*, openings into mines, or in search of them. *Encyc.*

5. *Hatches*, pl.; the coverings placed over the hatchways. *Totten.*

To be under the hatches; to be confined below; to be in distress, depression, or slavery. *Locke.*

HATCH'EL, *n.* [G. *hechel*, D. *hekel*, Dan. *hegle*, Sw. *häckla*, whence the common pronunciation in America, *hetchel*. In Slav. *hakel* is a rake.]

An instrument formed with long, iron teeth set in a board, for cleansing flax or hemp from the tow, hards, or coarse part. The *hatchel* is a large species of comb.

HATCH'EL, *v. t.* To draw flax or hemp through the teeth of a hatchel, for separating the course part and broken pieces of the stalk from the fine, fibrous parts.

2. To tease or vex by sarcasms or reproaches; a *vulgar use of the word*.

HATCH'EL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cleansed by a hatchel; combed.

HATCH'EL-ER, *n.* One who uses a hatchel.

HATCH'EL-ING, *ppr.* Drawing through the teeth of a hatchel.

HATCH'ER, *n.* One that hatches, or contrives a plot. *Smart.*

HATCH'ET, *n.* [G. *hacke*; Dan. *hakke*; Fr. *hache*; from *hack*, which see.]

A small ax with a short handle, to be used with one hand.

To take up the hatchet, a phrase borrowed from the natives of America, is to make war.

To bury the hatchet, is to make peace.

HATCH'ET-FACE, *n.* A sharp, prominent face, like the edge of a hatchet. *Dryden.*

HATCH'E-TINE, *n.* A substance of the hardness of soft tallow, of a yellowish-white or greenish-yellow color, found in South Wales. *Cleaveland.*

HATCH'ET-SHAP-ED, (-shāpt,) *a.* Having the shape of a hatchet.

HATCH'ING, *n.* Act of producing young by incubation.

HATCH'ING, *n.* A mode of execution in engraving, drawing, and miniature painting, in which the effect is produced by courses of lines crossing each other at angles more or less acute. *Jocelyn.*

HATCH'ING, *ppr.* Producing young from eggs.

HATCH'MENT, *n.* [Corrupted from *achievement*.] An armorial escutcheon of a dead person, placed in front of the house, on a hearse at funerals, or in a church. *Shak.*

HATCH'WAY, *n.* In *ships*, a square or oblong opening in the deck, affording a passage from one deck to another, or into the hold or lower apartments. *Brande.*

HATE, *v. t.* [Sax. *hatian*, to hate, and to heat; Goth. *hatyan*; G. *hassen*; D. *haaten*; Sw. *hata*; Dan. *hader*; L. *odi*, for *hodi*. In all the languages except the Saxon, *hate* and *heat* are distinguished in orthography; but the elements of the word are the same, and probably they are radically one word, denoting, to stir, to irritate, to rouse.]

1. To dislike greatly; to have a great aversion to. It expresses less than *abhor*, *detest*, and *abominate*, unless pronounced with peculiar emphasis.

How long will *fools* hate knowledge? — Prov. i.
Blessed are ye when men shall *hate* you. — Luke vi.
The Roman tyrant was contented to be *hated*, if he was but feared. *Rambler.*

2. In *Scripture*, it signifies, to love less.

If any man come to me, and *hate* not father and mother, &c. — [illegible] xiv.
He that spareth the rod *hateth* his son. — Prov. xiii.

HATE, *n.* Great dislike or aversion; hatred. *Dryden.*

HAT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Greatly disliked.

HATE'FUL, *a.* Odious; exciting great dislike, aversion, or disgust. All sin is *hateful* in the sight of God and of good men.

2. That feels hatred; malignant; malevolent.

And worse than death, to view with *hateful* eyes
His rival's conquest. *Dryden.*

HATE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Odiously; with great dislike

2. Malignantly; maliciously. *Ezek.* xxiii.

HATE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Odiousness; the quality of being hateful, or of exciting aversion or disgust.

HAT'ER, *n.* One that hates.

An enemy to God, and a *hater* of all good. *Brown.*

HAT'ING, *ppr.* Disliking extremely; entertaining a great aversion for.

HAT'LESS, *a.* Having no hat.

HAT'RED, *n.* Great dislike or aversion; hate; enmity. *Hatred* is an aversion to evil, and may spring from utter disapprobation, as the *hatred* of vice or meanness; or it may spring from offenses or injuries done by fellow-men, or from envy or jealousy, in which case it is usually accompanied with malevolence or malignity. Extreme *hatred* is abhorrence or detestation.

HAT'TED, *a.* [from *hat*.] Covered with a hat; wearing a hat.

HAT'TER, *v. t.* To harass. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

HAT'TER, *n.* [from *hat*.] A maker of hats.

HAT'TI-SHER'IFF, *n.* An irrevocable order which comes immediately from the grand seignior. *Encyc. Am.*

HAT'TLE, *a.* Wild; skittish. [*Local.*]

HAT'TOCK, *n.* [Erse, *attock*.]

A shock of corn. [*Not in use.*]

HAU'BERK, *n.* A coat of mail without sleeves, formed of steel rings interwoven. [*Obs.*] [See HABERGEON.] *Gray.*

HAUD PAS'SI-BUS E'QUIS, [L.] Not with equal pace or rapidity.

HAUGH, (haw,) *n.* A low-lying meadow. [*Scottish.*]

HAUGHT, (hawt,) *a.* [Qu. Fr. *haut*, or the root of the English *high*. If it is from the French *haut*, the orthography is corrupt, for *haut* is from the Latin *altus*, that is, *haltus*, changed to *haut*.]

High; elevated; hence, proud; insolent. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Shak.*

HAUGH'TI-ER, *a.* More haughty or disdainful.

HAUGH'TI-EST, *a.* Most haughty. *Borrow.*

HAUGH'TI-LY, (haw'te-ly,) *adv.* [See HAUGHT and HAUGHTY.] Proudly; arrogantly; with contempt or disdain; as, to speak or behave *haughtily*.

Her heavenly form too *haughtily* she prized. *Dryden.*

HAUGH'TI-NESS, (haw'te-ness,) *n.* The quality of being haughty; pride mingled with some degree of contempt for others; arrogance.

I will lay low the *haughtiness* of the terrible. — Is. xiii.

HAUGH'TY, (haw'ty,) *a.* [from *haught*, Fr. *haut*.]

1. Proud and disdainful; having a high opinion of one's self, with some contempt for others; lofty and arrogant; supercilious.

His wife was a woman of a *haughty* and imperious nature. *Clarendon.*

A *haughty* spirit goeth before a fall. — Prov. xvi.

2. Proceeding from excessive pride, or pride mingled with contempt; manifesting pride and disdain; as, a *haughty* air or walk.

3. Proud and imperious; as, a *haughty* nation.

4. Lofty; bold; of high hazard; as, a *haughty* enterprise. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HAUL, *v. t.* [Fr. *haler*; Arm. *hala*; Sp. *halar*; Da

haulen. It is sometimes written *hale*, but *haul* is preferable, as *au* represents the broad sound of *a*.]

1. To pull or draw with force; to drag; as, to *haul* a heavy body along on the ground; to *haul* a boat on shore. *Haul* is equivalent to *drag*, and differs sometimes from *pull* and *draw*, in expressing more force and labor. It is much used by seamen; as, to *haul* down the sails; *haul* in the boom; *haul* aft, &c.

2. To drag; to compel to go.

When applied to persons, *haul* implies compulsion or rudeness, or both.

To haul the wind, in *seamanship*, is to turn the head of the ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows, by arranging the sails more obliquely, bracing the yards more forward, hauling the sheets more aft, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

HAUL, *n.* A pulling with force; a violent pull. *Thomson.*

2. A draft of a net; as, to catch a hundred fish at a *haul*.

HAUL'ED, (hawld,) *pp.* Pulled with force; dragged; compelled to move.

HAUL'ING, *ppr.* Drawing by force or violence; dragging.

HAULM, } (hawm,) *n.* [Sax. *healm*; G. D. Sw. and
HAUM, } Dan. *halm*; Fr. *chaume*; L. *culmus*, the stalk of corn. The sense is probably that which is set, or a shoot. It seems to be the W. *colov*, a stem or stalk, whence *columna*, a *column*.]

1. The stem or stalk of grain, of all kinds, or of pease, beans, hops, &c.

2. Straw; the dry stalks of corn, &c., in general.

HAUNCH, *n.* [Fr. *hanche*; Arm. *hoiach*; Sp. It. and Port. *anca*.]

1. The hip; that part of the body of man and of quadrupeds which lies between the last rib and the thigh. *Encyc.*

2. The rear; the hind part. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

HAUNCH'ED, (hauncht,) *pp.* or *a.* Having haunches.

HAUNT, *v. t.* [Fr. *hanter*; Arm. *hantein* or *henti*.]

1. To frequent; to resort to much or often, or to be much about; to visit customarily.

Celestial Venus *haunts* Idalia's groves. *Pope.*

2. To come to frequently; to intrude on; to trouble with frequent visits; to follow importunately.

You wrong me, sir, thus still to *haunt* my house. *Shak.*
Those curs that *haunt* the court and town. *Swift.*

3. It is particularly applied to spectres or apparitions, which are represented by fear and credulity as frequenting or inhabiting old, decayed, and deserted houses.

Foul spirits *haunt* my resting-place. *Fairfax.*

HAUNT, *v. i.* To be much about; to visit or be present often.

I've charged thee not to *haunt* about my door. *Shak.*

HAUNT, *n.* A place to which one frequently resorts. Taverns are often the *haunts* of tipplers. A den is the *haunt* of wild beasts.

2. The habit or custom of resorting to a place. [*Not used.*] *Arbuthnot.*

3. Custom; practice. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

HAUNT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Frequently visited or resorted to, especially by apparitions.

2. Troubled by frequent visits.

HAUNT'ER, *n.* One who frequents a particular place, or is often about it.

HAUNT'ING, *ppr.* Frequenting; visiting often; troubling with frequent visits.

HAUS'MANN-ITE, *n.* [from M. *Hausmann*.] One of the ores of manganese, having a brownish-black color. *Dana.*

HAUST, *n.* [Sax. *hwasta*.]
A dry cough. [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

HAUS'TEL-LATE, *a.* Provided with a haustellum or sucker, as certain insects.

HAUT'BOY, (hō'boy,) *n.* [Fr. *haut*, high, and *bois*, wood, or a shoot.]

1. A wind instrument, somewhat resembling a flute, but widening toward the bottom, and sounded through a reed. The treble is two feet long. The tenor goes a fifth lower, when blown open. It has only eight holes; but the base, which is five feet long, has eleven. *Encyc.*

2. A sort of strawberry. [The name belongs to the strawberry.]

HAU-TEUR', (ho-tūre', *or* ho-tāur',) *n.* [Fr.] Pride; haughtiness; haughty manner or spirit.

HAUT GOÛT', (ho-goo',) [Fr.] High relish or taste.

2. High seasoning.

HAU'YNE, (how'in,) *n.* A mineral, named from the French mineralogist Haüy, occurring in grains or small grasses, and also in groups of minute, shining crystals. Its color is blue, of various shades. It is found imbedded in volcanic rocks, basalt, clinkstone, &c. *Cleaveland.*

HAVE, (hav,) *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* HAD. Indic. present, I *have*, thou *hast*, he *has*; we, ye, they *have*. [Sax. *habban*; Goth. *haban*; G. *haben*; D. *hebben*; Sw. *hafwa*; Dan. *have*; L. *habeo*; Sp. *haber*; Port. *haver*; It. *avere*; Fr. *avoir*; W. *hafiaw*, to snatch or seize hastily, and *hapiaw*, to happen. The Spanish *haber* unites *have* with *happen*; *haber*, to have or possess, to take, to *happen* or befall. The primary sense, then, is, to fall on, or to rush on and seize. See HAPPEN. Class Gb, No. 74, 79.]

1. To possess; to hold in possession or power.

How many loaves *have* ye? Matt. xv.
He that gathered much had nothing over.—Ex. xvi.
I *have* a Levite to my priest.—Judges xvii.

To have and *to hold*; terms in a deed of conveyance.

2. To possess, as something that is connected with, or belongs to, one.

Have ye a father? *Have* ye another brother?—Gen. xliii. and xv.
Sheep that *have* no shepherd.—1 Kings xxii.

3. To marry; to take for a wife or husband.

In the resurrection, whose wife shall she be of the seven? for they all had her.—Matt. xxii.

4. To hold; to regard. Thus, *to have* in honor, is, to hold in esteem; to esteem; to honor.

To have in derision or contempt; to hold in derision or contempt; to deride; to despise.

5. To maintain; to hold in opinion.

Sometimes they will *have* them to be the natural heat; sometimes they will *have* them to be the qualities of the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

6. To be urged by necessity or obligation; to be under necessity, or impelled by duty. I *have* to visit twenty patients every day. We *have* to strive against temptations. We *have* to encounter strong prejudices. The nation *has* to pay the interest of an immense debt.

7. To seize and hold; to catch. The hound *has* him. [*The original, but now a vulgar use of the word.*]

8. To contain. The work *has* many beauties and many faults.

9. To gain; to procure; to receive; to obtain; to purchase. I *had* this cloth very cheap. He *has* a guinea a month. He *has* high wages for his services.

10. To bring forth, to produce, as a child.

Had rather, denotes wish or preference.

I *had rather* be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than dwell in the tents of wickedness.—Ps. lxxxiv.

Is not this phrase a corruption of *would rather*?

To have after; to pursue. [*Not much used, nor elegant.*] *Shak.*

To have away; to remove; to take away. *Tusser.*

To have at; to encounter; to assail; as, to *have at* him; to *have at* you. [*Legitimate, but vulgar.*]

To enter into competition with; to make trial with. *Shak.*

Have with you, is, have one with you; let us go together. *Shak.*

To have in; to contain.

To have on; to wear; to carry, as raiment or weapons.

He saw a man who had not on a wedding garment.—Matt. xxii.

To have out; to cause to depart. 2 Sam. xiii.

To have a care; to take care; to be on the guard, or to guard.

To have pleasure; to enjoy.

To have pain; to suffer.

To have sorrow; to be grieved or afflicted.

With *would* and *should*.

He would have; he desires to have, or he requires.

He should have; he ought to have.

But the various uses of *have* in such phrases, and its uses as an auxiliary verb, are fully explained in grammars. As an auxiliary, it assists in forming the perfect tenses; as, I *have* formed, thou *hast formed*, he *hath* or *has* formed, we *have* formed; and the prior-past tense; as, I *had* seen, thou *hadst seen*, he *had* seen.

["*To have* and *to be*. The distinction is marked in a beautiful sentiment of a German poet—*Hast* thou any thing? Share it with me, and I will pay thee the worth of it. *Art* thou any thing? O, then, let us exchange souls."

Dr. Southey's *Omniana*, i. 217.—E. H. B.]

HAVE'LESS, (hav'less,) *a.* Having little or nothing. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*

HA'VEN, (hā'vn,) *n.* [Sax. *hafen*; D. *haven*; Dan. *havn*; Fr. *hâvre*; Arm. *hâfn*; G. *hafen*; from *heber*, a Gaulish word, signifying the mouth of a river, says Lunier. But in Welsh, *hav* is summer, and *havyn* is a flat, extended, still place, and a *haven*.]

1. A harbor; a port; a bay, recess, or inlet of the sea, or the mouth of a river which affords good anchorage and a safe station for ships; any place in which ships can be sheltered by the land from the force of tempests and a violent sea.

2. A shelter; an asylum; a place of safety. *Shak.*

HA'VEN-ER, *n.* The overseer of a port; a harbor-master. [*Not used.*] *Carew.*

HAV'ER, *n.* One who has or possesses; a possessor; a holder. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

HAV'ER, *n.* [G. *hafer*; D. *haver*; perhaps L. *avena*.]
Oats; a word of local use in the north of England; as, *haverbread*, oaten bread. *Johnson.*

HAV'ER-SACK, *n.* [Fr. *havre-sac*.]
A soldier's knapsack.

HAV'ING, *ppr.* [from *have*.] Possessing; holding in power or possession; containing; gaining; receiving; taking.

HAV'ING, *n.* Possession; goods; estate. *Shak.*

2. The act or state of possessing. *Sidney.*

HAV'IOR, *n.* Conduct; manners. *Spenser.*

HAV'OC, *n.* [W. *havog*, a spreading about, waste, devastation; *havogi*, to commit waste, to devastate; supposed to be from *hav*, a spreading. But qu. Ir. *arrach*, havoc.]

Waste; devastation; wide and general destruction.

Ye gods! what *havoc* does ambition make
Among your works! *Addison.*
As for Saul, he made *havoc* of the church.—Acts viii.

HAV'OC, *v. t.* To waste; to destroy; to lay waste
To waste and *havoc* yonder world. *Milton.*

HAV'OC, *exclam.* [Sax. *hafoc*, a hawk.]

Originally, a term of excitement in hunting, but afterward, a war-cry and the signal for indiscriminate slaughter. *Tyrone.*

Do not cry *havoc* when you should but hunt
With modest warrant. *Shak.*
Cry *havoc!* and let slip the dogs of war. *Shak.*

HAW, *n.* [Sax. *heg*, *hag*, G. *heck*, D. *haag*, *heg*, Dan. *hek*, *hekke*, a hedge.]

1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn, that is, *hedge-thorn*. *Bacon.*

2. [Sax. *haga*.] A small piece of ground adjoining a house; a small field; *properly*, an inclosed piece of land, from *hedge*, like *garden*, which also signifies an inclosure. [Dan. *have*, a garden.]

3. In *farriery*, an excrescence, resembling a gristle, growing under the nether eyelid and eye of a horse. *Encyc.*

4. A dale. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

5. A hesitation or intermission of speech.

HAW, *v. i.* [Corrupted from *hawk*, or *hack*.] To stop, in speaking, with a haw, or to speak with interruption and hesitation; as, to hem and *haw*. *L'Estrange.*

HAW'FINCH, *n.* A bird, a European species of grosbeak.

HAW-HAW', *n.* [Duplication of *haw*, a hedge.] A fence or bank that interrupts an alley or walk, sunk between slopes, and not perceived till approached. [See HAHA.] *Chalmers.*

HAW'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Speaking with a haw, or with hesitation.

HAWK, *n.* [Sax. *hafoc*; D. *havik*; G. *habicht*; Sw. *hök*; Dan. *høg*, *høög*; W. *hebog*, named from *heb*, utterance.]

A name common to numerous species of birds, nearly allied to the falcons, having a crooked beak furnished with a cere at the base, a cloven tongue, and the head thick set with feathers. Most of the species are rapacious, feeding on birds or other small animals. Hawks were formerly trained for sport or catching small birds.

HAWK, *v. i.* To catch, or attempt to catch, birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose, and let loose on the prey; to practice falconry.

He that *hawks* at larks and sparrows. *Locke.*
A falconer Henry is, when Emma *hawks*. *Prior.*

2. To fly at; to attack on the wing; with *at*.

To *hawk at* bees. *Dryden.*

HAWK, *v. i.* [W. *hegi*; Scot. *haugh*. Qu. Chal. חכך, and *kack*, and *cough*. See Class Gk, No. 5, 29, 36.]

To make an effort to force up phlegm with noise; as, to *hawk* and spit. *Shak. Harvey.*

To hawk up, transitively; as, to *hawk up* phlegm.

HAWK, *n.* An effort to force up phlegm from the throat, accompanied with noise.

HAWK, *v. t.* [Qu. G. *hoken*, to take on the back; *hoken*, to higgle; *hocker*, a huckster; or the root of L. *aucto*, auction, a sale by outcry. The root of the latter probably signified, to cry out.]

To cry; to offer for sale by outcry in the street, or to sell by outcry; as, to *hawk* goods or pamphlets.

HAWKE, *n.* Among *plasterers*, a small board, with a handle on the under side, to hold mortar. *Encyc.*

HAWK'ED, (hawkt,) *pp.* Offered for sale by outcry in the street.

2. *a.* Crooked; curving, like a hawk's bill.

HAWK'ER, *n.* One who offers goods for sale by outcry in the street, a peddler. *Swift.*

2. A falconer. [Sax. *hafecere*.]

HAWK'-EY-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having a keen eye; discerning.

HAWK'-HEAD-ED, (-hed-ed,) *a.* Having a head like that of a hawk. *Dr. Warren.*

HAWK'ING, *ppr.* Catching wild birds by hawks.

2. Making an effort to discharge phlegm.

3. Offering for sale in the street by outcry.

HAWK'ING, *n.* The exercise of taking wild fowls by means of hawks.

2. Making an effort to discharge phlegm.

3. Offering for sale in the streets by outcry.

HAWK'-MOTH, *n.* A very large moth, or butterfly, which moves from flower to flower with great rapidity and a loud, humming sound.

HAWK'-NŌS-ED, *a.* Having an aquiline nose. *Barrand.*

HAWK'-WEED, n. The vulgar name of several species of plants, of the genera Hieracium, Crepis, Hyoseris, and Andryala.

HAWSE, (hawz,) n. [See Halser.] The situation of the cables before a vessel's stem, when moored with two anchors from the bows, one on the starboard, the other on the larboard bow; as, the ship has a clear *hawse*, or a foul *hawse*. A *foul hawse*, is when the cables cross each other or are twisted together. *Mar. Dict.*

The word is also sometimes used to denote the little distance ahead of the vessel; as, to anchor in our *hawse*.

HAWSE'-HOLE, n. A cylindrical hole in the bow of a ship, through which a cable passes.

HAWSE'-PIECE, n. One of the foremost timbers of a ship, through which the hawse-hole is cut.

HAWS'ER, n. [See Halser.] A small cable; or a large rope, in size between a cable and a tow-line. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*

HAWS'ES. See Hawse-Holes.

HAW'THORN, n. [Sax. *hag-thorn*, hedge-thorn; Sw. *hagtorn*; Dan. *hagetorn*; G. *hagedorn*; D. *haagedoorn*.]

A shrub or tree which bears the *haw*, of the genus Crataegus; the white-thorn. The hawthorn is much used for hedges, and for standards in gardens. It grows naturally in all parts of Europe. *Encyc.*

HAW'THORN-FLY, n. An insect so called. *Walton.*

HAY, n. [Sax. *heg*, *hig*; G. *heu*; D. *hooi*; Dan. *höe*; Sw. *hö*.]

Grass cut and dried for fodder; grass prepared for preservation. Make *hay* while the sun shines.

To dance the hay; to dance in a ring. *Donne.*

HAY, v. t. [G. *heuen*.]

To dry or cure grass for preservation.

HAY, n. [Sax. *hag*.]

1. A hedge. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. A net which incloses the haunt of an animal. *Harmer.*

HAY, v. i. To lay snares for rabbits. *Huloet.*

HAY'-BOTE, n. Hedge-bote. In *English law*, an allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges or fences. *Blackstone.*

HAY'COCK, n. A conical pile or heap of hay, in the field.

HAY'DEN-ITE, n. A mineral resembling chabasite, and perhaps identical with it. It occurs near Baltimore, in pale, yellowish-brown crystals, where it was discovered by Dr. Hayden.

HAY'ING, n. Haymaking; the getting in of hay. *Beaum. & Fl.*

HAY'-KNIFE, (-nife,) n. A sharp instrument used in cutting hay out of a stack or mow.

HAY'-LOFT, n. A loft or scaffold for hay, particularly in a barn.

HAY'MAK-ER, n. One who cuts and dries grass for fodder.

HAY'MAK-ING, n. The business of cutting grass and curing it for fodder.

HAY'-MAR-KET, n. A place for the sale of hay.

HAY'MOW, n. A mow or mass of hay laid up in a barn for preservation.

HAY'RICK, n. A rick of hay; usually, a long pile for preservation in the open air.

HAY'STACK, n. A stack or large conical pile of hay in the open air, laid up for preservation.

HAY'-STALK, n. A stalk of hay.

HAY'THORN, n. Hawthorn. *Scott.*

HAY'WARD, n. [Fr. *haie*, hedge, and *ward*, hedge-ward.]

A person formerly appointed to guard the hedges, and hence to keep cattle from doing them injury. In *New England*, the *hayward* is a town officer, whose duty is to impound cattle, and particularly swine, which are found running at large in the highways, contrary to law.

HAZ'ARD, n. [Fr. *hasard*; probably from the root of L. *casus*, a fall, and *ard*, the common termination. But qu. the word in Italian is *azzardo*.]

1. Chance; accident; casualty; a fortuitous event; that which falls or comes suddenly or unexpectedly, the cause of which is unknown, or whose operation is unforeseen or unexpected.

I will stand the *hazard* of the die. *Shak.*

2. Danger; peril; risk. He encountered the enemy at the *hazard* of his reputation and life.

Men are led on from one stage of life to another, in a condition of the utmost *hazard*. *Rogers.*

3. A game at dice. *Swift.*

To run the hazard; to risk; to take the chance; to do or neglect to do something, when the consequences are not foreseen, and not within the powers of calculation.

HAZ'ARD, v. t. [Fr. *hasarder*.]

1. To expose to chance; to put in danger of loss or injury; to venture; to risk; as, to *hazard* life to save a friend; to *hazard* an estate on the throw of a die; to *hazard* salvation for temporal pleasure.

Men *hazard* nothing by a course of evangelical obedience. *J. Clarke.*

2. To venture to incur, or bring on; as, to *hazard* the loss of reputation.

HAZ'ARD, v. i. To try the chance; to adventure; to run the risk or danger.

Pause a day or two before you *hazard*. *Shak.*

HAZ'ARD-A-BLE, a. That is liable to hazard or chance. *Brown.*

HAZ'ARD-ED, *pp.* Put at risk or in danger; ventured.

HAZ'ARD-ER, n. One who ventures or puts at stake.

HAZ'ARD-ING, *ppr.* Exposing to danger or peril; venturing to bring on.

HAZ'ARD-OUS, a. Dangerous; that exposes to peril or danger of loss or evil; as, a *hazardous* attempt or experiment.

HAZ'ARD-OUS-LY, *adv.* With danger of loss or evil; with peril.

HAZ'ARD-OUS-NESS, n. State of being attended with danger.

HAZ'ARD-RY, n. Rashness; temerity. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Gaming in general. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

HAZE, n. [The primary sense of this word is probably, to mix, or to turn, stir, and make thick.]

Vapor which renders the air thick, but not as damp as in foggy weather.

HAZE, v. i. To be hazy, or thick with haze. [*A local word.*] *Ray.*

HAZE, v. t. [See Hasp.] To urge, drive, harass, especially with labor; *used among sailors.* *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

HA'ZEL, (hā'zl,) n. [Sax. *hasel*, a hat, or cap; *hasl*, hazel; *hasel-nutu*, hazel-nut; G. *hasel*; D. *hazelaar*; Dan. *hassel*, *hasselnöd*; Sw. *hassel*. By the Saxon, it appears that the word signifies a cap, and the name of the nut, a cap-nut.]

A shrub, of the genus Corylus, bearing a nut containing a kernel of a mild farinaceous taste. *Encyc.*

HA'ZEL, (hā'zl,) a. Pertaining to the hazel, or like it; of a light-brown color like the hazel-nut.

HA'ZEL-EARTH, (hā'zl-erth,) n. A kind of red loam.

HA'ZEL-NUT, n. The nut or fruit of the hazel.

HA'ZEL-LY, a. Of the color of the hazel-nut; of a light brown. *Mortimer. Encyc.*

HA'ZI-NESS, n. The state of being hazy.

HA'ZY, a. [See Haze.] Thick with vapor, but not as damp as in foggy weather; as, *hazy* weather; the *hazy* north. *Thomson. Totten.*

HE, pronoun of the third person; nom. *he*; poss. *his*; obj. *him*. [Sax. mas. *he*; fem. *heo*; neut. *hit*, now contracted to *it*, L. *id*, for *hid*. It seems to be a contracted word, for the L. is *hic*, and the Saxon accusative is sometimes *hig*. In English it has no plural, but it has in Saxon *hi*, *they*.]

1. A pronoun, a substitute for the third person, masculine gender, representing the man or male person named before.

Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and *he* shall rule over thee. —Gen. iii.

Thou shalt fear Jehovah thy God; *him* shalt thou serve. —Deut. x.

2. It often has reference to a person that is named in the subsequent part of the sentence. *He* is the man.

3. *He* is often used without reference to any particular person, and may be referred to any person indefinitely that answers the description. It is then synonymous with *any man*.

He that walketh with wise men shall be wise. — Prov. xiii.

4. *He*, when a substitute for *man*, in its general sense, expressing mankind, is of common gender, representing, like its antecedent, the whole human race.

My spirit shall not always strive with man, for that *he* also is flesh. —Gen. vi.

5. Man; a male.

I stand to answer thee, or any *he* the proudest of thy sort. *Shak.*

In this use of *he*, in the ludicrous style, the word has no variation of case. In the foregoing sentence, *he* is in the objective case, or position, and the word is to be considered as a noun.

6. *He* is sometimes prefixed to the names of animals to designate the male kind; as, a *he-goat*, a *he-bear*. In such cases, *he* is to be considered as an adjective, or the two words as forming a compound.

HEAD, (hed,) n. [Sax. *heafod*, *hefed*, *heafd*; D. *hoofd*; Dan. *hoved*; Sw. *hufvud*; G. *haupt*. This word is a participle of the Sax. *heafan*, *hefan*, to *heave*, pret. *hof*, hove; G. *heben*, *hob*, &c. *Heafod*, heaved, the elevated part, the top. Class Gb.]

1. The uppermost part of the human body, or the foremost part of the body of prone and creeping animals. This part of the human body contains the organs of hearing, seeing, tasting, and smelling; it contains also the brain, which is supposed to be the seat of the intellectual powers, and of sensation. Hence the *head* is the chief or most important part, and is used for the whole person, in the phrase, Let the evil fall on my *head*.

2. An animal; an individual; as, the tax was raised by a certain rate per *head*. And we use the singular number to express many. The herd contains twenty *head* of oxen.

Thirty thousand *head* of swine. *Addison.*

3. A chief; a principal person; a leader; a commander; one who has the first rank or place, and to whom others are subordinate; as, the *head* of an army; the *head* of a sect or party. *Eph.* v.

4. The first place; the place of honor, or of command. The lord mayor sat at the *head* of the table. The general marched at the *head* of his troops.

5. Countenance; presence; in the phrases, to hide the *head*, to show the *head*.

6. Understanding; faculties of the mind; sometimes in a ludicrous sense; as, a man has a good *head*, or a strong *head*. These men laid their *heads* together to form the scheme. Never trouble your *head* about this affair. So we say, to beat the *head*; to break the *head*; that is, to study hard, to exercise the understanding or mental faculties.

7. Face; front; fore part.

The ravishers turn *head*, the fight renews. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

8. Resistance; successful opposition; in the phrase, to *make head against*; that is, to advance, or resist with success.

9. Spontaneous will or resolution; in the phrases, *of his own head*, *of their own head*. But *of* is more usual than *on*.

10. State of a deer's horns by which his age is known. The buck is called, the fifth year, a buck of the first *head*. *Shak.*

11. The top of a thing, especially when larger than the rest of the thing; as, the *head* of a spear; the *head* of a cabbage; the *head* of a nail; the *head* of a mast.

12. The fore part of a thing, as the *head* of a ship, which includes the bows on both sides; also, the ornamental figure or image erected on or before the stem of a ship. *Encyc.*

13. The blade or cutting part of an ax, distinct from the helve.

14. A rounded mass of foam which rises on a pot of beer, &c. *Mortimer.*

15. The upper part of a bed or bedstead.

16. The brain.

They turn their *heads* to imitate the sun. *Pope.*

17. The dress of the head; as, a laced *head*. [*Unusual.*] *Swift.*

18. The principal source of a stream; as, the *head* of the Nile.

19. Altitude of water in ponds, as applicable to the driving of mill-wheels. The mill has a good *head* of water.

20. Topic of discourse; chief point or subject; a summary; as, the *heads* of a discourse or treatise.

21. Crisis; pitch; height. The disease has grown to such a *head* as to threaten life.

22. Influence; force; strength; pitch. The sedition got to such a *head* as not to be easily quelled.

23. Body; conflux. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Spenser.*

24. Power; armed force.

My lord, my lord, the French have gathered *head*. *Shak.*

25. Liberty; freedom, from restraint; as, to give a horse the *head*. Hence,

26. License; freedom from check, control, or restraint. Children should not have their *heads*.

He has too long given his unruly passions the *head*. *South.*

27. The hair of the head; as, a *head* of hair.

28. The top of corn or other plant; the part on which the seed grows.

29. The end, or the boards that form the end; as, the *head* of a cask.

30. The part most remote from the mouth or opening into the sea; as, the *head* of a bay, gulf, or creek.

31. The maturated part of an ulcer or boil; hence, to *come to a head*, is to suppurate.

Head and ears; a phrase denoting the whole person, especially when referring to immersion. He plunged *head and ears* into the water. He was *head and ears* in debt, that is, completely overwhelmed.

Head and shoulders; by force; violently; as, to drag one *head and shoulders*.

They bring in every figure of speech, *head and shoulders*. *Felton.*

Head or tail, or *neither head nor tail*; a phrase denoting uncertainty; not reducible to certainty. *Burke.*

Head, as an adj. or in composition, chief; principal; as, a *head* workman.

By the head, in *seamen's language*, denotes the state of a ship laden too deeply at the fore-end.

HEAD, (hed,) v. t. To lead; to direct; to act as leader to; as, to *head* an army; to *head* an expedition; to *head* a riot.

2. To behead; to decapitate. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

3. To form a head to; to fit or furnish with a head; as, to *head* a nail.

4. To cut off the head; to lop; as, to *head* trees.

5. To go in front of; to get into the front in order to stop; as, to *head* a drove of cattle. Hence, *figuratively*, to *head* a person, is to check or restrain him.

6. To set on the head; as, to *head* a cask.

7. To oppose; to veer round, and blow in opposition to the course of a ship; as, the wind *heads* us.

HEAD, (hed,) *v. i.* To originate; to spring; to have its source, as a river.

A broad rug, that *heads* in the great Blue Ridge of mountains. *Adair.*

2. To be directed; as, how does the ship *head?*

3. To form a head; as, the cabbages *head* early.

HEAD'ACHE, (hed'ake,) *n.* Pain in the head.

HEAD'BAND, (hed'band,) *n.* A fillet; a band for the head; also, the band at each end of a book. *Is.* iii.

HEAD'BŌR-ŌUGH, (hed'bur-ro,) *n.* *In England*, formerly, the chief of a frank pledge, tithing, or decennary, consisting of ten families; called, in some counties, *bore-holder*, that is, *borough's elder*, and sometimes *tithingman.* *Blackstone.*

HEAD'-DRESS, (hed'dress,) *n.* The dress of the head; the covering or ornaments of a woman's head. *Pope. Addison.*

2. The crest or tuft of feathers on a fowl's head. *Addison.*

HEAD'ED, (hed'ed,) *pp.* Led; directed; furnished with a head; having a top. This is used in composition as an adjective; as, clear-*headed*, long-*headed*, thick-*headed*, &c.

HEAD'ER, (hed'er,) *n.* One who heads nails or pins.

2. One who leads a mob or party.

3. A brick or stone laid with its shorter face or head in the surface of the wall. *Gwilt.*

HEAD'FAST', (hed'fast',) *n.* A rope at the head of a ship to fasten it to a wharf or other fixed object. *Totten.*

HEAD'-FIRST', (hed'furst',) *adv.* With the head foremost.

HEAD'-GAR-GLE, (hed'gar-gl,) *n.* A disease of cattle. *Mortimer.*

HEAD'-GEAR, (hed'geer,) *n.* Covering or ornament of the head. *Burton.*

HEAD'I-LY, (hed'e-ly,) *adv.* Rashly; hastily.

HEAD'I-NESS, (hed'e-ness,) *n.* [See HEADY.] Rashness; precipitation; a disposition to rush forward without due deliberation or prudence. *Spenser.*

2. Stubbornness; obstinacy.

HEAD'ING, (hed'ing,) *n.* That which stands at the head; title; as, the *heading* of a paper.

2. Materials for the heads of casks.

HEAD'LAND, (hed'land,) *n.* A cape; a promontory; a point of land projecting from the shore into the sea, or other expanse of water.

2. A ridge or strip of unplowed land at the ends of furrows, or near a fence.

HEAD'LESS, (hed'less,) *a.* Having no head; beheaded; as, a *headless* body, neck, or carcase. *Spenser.*

2. Destitute of a chief or leader. *Raleigh.*

3. Destitute of understanding or prudence; rash; obstinate. *Spenser.*

HEAD'LONG, (hed'long,) *adv.* With the head foremost; as, to fall *headlong.* *Dryden.*

2. Rashly; precipitately; without deliberation.

He hurries *headlong* to his fate. *Dryden.*

3. Hastily; without delay or respite.

HEAD'LONG, (hed'long,) *a.* Steep; precipitous. *Milton.*

2. Rash; precipitate; as, *headlong* folly.

HEAD'-LUG-GED, *a.* Dragged by the head. *Shak.*

HEAD'-MAIN, *n.* The main ditch by which water is drawn from a river, &c., for irrigation, to be distributed through smaller channels. *Loudon.*

HEAD'-MAN, (hed'man,) *n.* A chief; a leader.

HEAD'MOLD-SHOT, *n.* A disease in children, in which the sutures of the skull, usually the coronal, ride, that is, when their edges shoot over one another, and are so close locked as to compress the brain, often occasioning convulsions and death. *Encyc.*

HEAD'-MŌN-EY, (hed'mun-ny,) *n.* A capitation-tax. *Milton.*

HEAD'MŌST, (hed'mōst,) *a.* Most advanced; most forward; first in a line or order of progression; as, the *headmost* ship in a fleet.

HEAD'-PAN, (hed'pan,) *n.* The brain-pan. [*Not in use.*]

HEAD'-PENCE, (hed'pens,) *n.* A poll-tax. [*Obs.*]

HEAD'-PIĒCE, (hed'pēse,) *n.* Armor for the head; a helmet; a morion. *Sidney. Dryden.*

2. Understanding; force of mind. [*Not common.*] *Prideaux.*

HEAD'-QUART'ERS, *n. pl.* The quarters or place of residence of the commander-in-chief of an army.

2. The residence of any chief, or place from which orders are issued.

HEAD'-ROPE, (hed'rōpe,) *n.* That part of a bolt-rope which is sewed to the upper edge or head of the principal sails. *Totten.*

HEAD'-SAIL, (hed'sāle,) *n.* The general name for all those sails of a vessel which are set forward of the foremast. *Totten.*

HEAD'-SEA, (hed'see,) *n.* Waves that meet the head of a ship, or roll against her course. *Totten.*

HEAD'-SHAKE, (hed'shāke,) *n.* A significant shake of the head. *Shak.*

HEAD'SHIP, (hed'ship,) *n.* Authority; chief place. *Hales.*

HEADS'MAN, (hedz'man,) *n.* One that cuts off heads; an executioner. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

HEAD'SPRING, (hed'spring,) *n.* Fountain; source; origin.

HEAD'STALL, (hed'stawl,) *n.* That part of a bridle which encompasses the head.

HEAD'-STŌNE, (hed'stōne,) *n.* The principal stone in a foundation; the chief or corner stone. *Psalms.*

2. The stone at the head of a grave.

HEAD'STRONG, (hed'strong,) *a.* Violent; obstinate; ungovernable; resolute to run his own way; bent on pursuing his own will; not easily restrained.

Now let the *headstrong* boy my will control. *Dryden.*

2. Directed by ungovernable will, or proceeding from obstinacy; as, a *headstrong* course. *Dryden.*

HEAD'STRONG-NESS, *n.* Obstinacy. [*Not in use.*] *Gayton.*

HEAD'-TIRE, (hed'tire,) *n.* Dress or attire for the head. 1 *Esdras* iii.

HEAD'WAY, (hed'wā,) *n.* The motion of an advancing ship. A ship makes *headway*, when she advances, as from a state of rest.

HEAD'-WIND, (hed'wind,) *n.* A wind that blows in a direction opposite to the ship's course.

HEAD'-WORK, *n.* Mental or intellectual labor.

2. An ornament for the key-stone of an arch. *Gwilt.*

HEAD'-WORK'MAN, *n.* The chief workman of a party; a foreman in a manufactory. *Swift.*

HEAD'Y, (hed'y,) *a.* [See HEAD.] Rash; hasty; precipitate; violent; disposed to rush forward in an enterprise without thought or deliberation; hurried on by will or passion; ungovernable.

All the talent required, is to be *heady*, to be violent on one side or the other. *Temple.*

2. Apt to affect the head; inflaming; intoxicating; strong; as, spirituous liquors. Champagne is a *heady* wine.

3. Violent; impetuous; as, a *heady* current. [*Not usual.*] *Shak.*

HEAL, *v. t.* [Sax. *hælan*, *helan*, *gehelan*, to heal, and to conceal, L. *celo*; Goth. *hailyan*, to heal; G. *heilen*; D. *heelen*; Sw. *hela*; Dan. *heeler*; from *hal*, *heil*, *hel*, *hl*, whole, sound, allied to *hold* and *holy*. Heb. כָּלַל, כָּלָל, Ch. כְּלַל, to be whole or entire, *all.* The primary sense of the root is, to press, strain, extend; hence, to *hold*, to shut, inclose, conceal, to embrace the whole. To *heal* is to make *whole*, *hale*, sound, and to *conceal* is to hold, or keep close.]

1. To cure of a disease or wound, and restore to soundness, or to that state of body in which the natural functions are regularly performed; as, to *heal* the sick.

Speak, and my servant shall be *healed.* — Matt. viii.

2. To cure; to remove or subdue; as, to *heal* a disease.

3. To cause to cicatrize; as, to *heal* a sore or wound.

4. To restore to soundness; as, to *heal* a wounded limb.

5. To restore purity to; to remove feculence or foreign matter.

Thus saith the Lord, I have *healed* these waters. — 2 Kings ii.

6. To remove, as differences or dissension; to reconcile, as parties at variance; as, to *heal* a breach or difference.

7. In *Scripture*, to forgive; to cure moral disease, and restore soundness.

I will *heal* their backsliding. — Hos. xiv.

8. To purify from corruptions, redress grievances, and restore to prosperity. *Jer.* xiv.

9. To cover, as a roof with tiles, slate, lead, &c. [Sax. *helan.*] *Encyc.*

HEAL, *v. i.* To grow sound; to return to a sound state; as, the limb *heals*, or the wound *heals*: sometimes with *up* or *over*; it will *heal up* or *over.*

HEAL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be healed. *Sherwood.*

HEALDS, *n. pl.* The harness for guiding the warp-threads in a loom. *Ure.*

HEAL'ED, *pp.* Restored to a sound state.

HEAL'ER, *n.* He or that which cures, or restores to soundness.

HEAL'ING, *ppr.* Curing; restoring to a sound state.

2. *a.* Tending to cure; mild; mollifying.

HEAL'ING, *n.* The act or process by which a cure is effected.

2. The act of covering. [*Obs.*]

HEAL'ING-LY, *adv.* So as to cure.

HEALTH, (helth,) *n.* [from *heal.*] That state of an animal or living body, in which the parts are sound, well organized and disposed, and in which they all perform freely their natural functions. In this state, the animal feels no pain. This word is also adapted to plants.

Though *health* may be enjoyed without gratitude, it can not be sported with without loss, or regained by courage. *Buckminster.*

2. Sound state of the mind; natural vigor of faculties. *Bacon.*

3. Sound state of the mind, *in a moral sense*; purity; goodness.

There is no *health* in us. *Common Prayer.*

4. Salvation or divine favor, or grace which cheers God's people. *Ps.* xlii.

5. Wish of health and happiness; *used in drinking.* "Come love and *health* to all;" an elliptical phrase, for, I wish *health* to you.

HEALTH'FUL, (helth'ful,) *a.* Being in a sound state of a living or organized being; having the parts or organs entire, and their functions in a free, active, and undisturbed operation; free from disease. We speak of a *healthful* body, a *healthful* person, a *healthful* plant.

2. Serving to promote health; wholesome; salubrious; as, a *healthful* air or climate; a *healthful* diet.

3. Indicating health or soundness; as, a *healthful* condition

4. Salutary; promoting spiritual health. *Common Prayer.*

5. Well-disposed; favorable.

A *healthful* ear to hear. [*Unusual.*] *Shak*

HEALTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In health; wholesomely.

HEALTH'FUL-NESS, *n.* A state of being well; a state in which the parts of a living body are sound, and regularly perform their functions.

2. Wholesomeness; salubrity; state or qualities that promote health; as, the *healthfulness* of the air, or of climate, or of diet, or of exercises.

HEALTH'I-LY, *adv.* [See HEALTH.] Without disease.

HEALTH'I-NESS, *n.* The state of health; soundness; freedom from disease; as, the *healthiness* of an animal or plant.

HEALTH'LESS, (helth-,) *a.* Infirm; sickly.

2. Not conducive to health. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

HEALTH'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being healthless.

HEALTH'SOME, (helth'sum,) *a.* Wholesome. *Shak.*

HEALTH'Y, *a.* Being in a sound state; enjoying health; hale; sound; as, a *healthy* body or constitution.

2. Conducive to health; wholesome; salubrious; as, a *healthy* exercise; a *healthy* climate; *healthy* recreations. *Locke.*

HEAM, *n.* In beasts, the same as after-birth in women. *Johnson.*

HEAP, *n.* [Sax. *heap*, *heop*; D. *hoop*; G. *haufe*; Sw. *hop*; Dan. *hob*; Russ. *kupa*; W. *cub*, a heap, what is put together, a bundle, a *cube.* See Class Gb, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.]

1. A pile or mass; a collection of things laid in a body, so as to form an elevation; as, a *heap* of earth or stones.

Huge *heaps* of slain around the body rise. *Dryden.*

2. A crowd; a throng; a cluster; *applied to living persons.*

[*Inelegant, and not in use.*] *Bacon. Dryden.*

3. A mass of ruins.

Thou hast made of a city a *heap.* — Is. xxv.

HEAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *heapian*; Sw. *hopa*; G. *häufen*; D. *hoopen.*]

1. To throw or lay in a heap; to pile; as, to *heap* stones; often with *up*; as, to *heap up* earth; or with *on*; as, to *heap on* wood or coal.

2. To amass; to accumulate; to lay up; to collect in great quantity; with *up*; as, to *heap up* treasures.

Though the wicked *heap up* silver as the dust. — Job xxvii.

3. To add something else, in large quantities. *Shak.*

4. To pile; to add till the mass takes a roundish form, or till it rises above the measure; as, to *heap* any thing in measuring.

HEAP'ED, (heept,) *pp.* Piled; amassed; accumulated.

HEAP'ER, *n.* One who heaps, piles, or amasses.

HEAP'ING, *ppr.* Piling; collecting into a mass.

HEAP'Y, *a.* Lying in heaps; as, *heapy* rubbish. *Gay.*

HEAR, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* HEARD, but more correctly HEARED. [Sax. *heoran*, *hyran*; G. *hören*; D. *hooren*; Dan. *hörer*; Sw. *höra.* It seems to be from *ear*, L. *auris*, or from the same root. So L. *audio* seems to be connected with Gr. οὖς. The sense is probably, to lend the ear, to turn or incline the ear, and *ear* is probably a shoot or extremity.]

1. To perceive by the ear; to feel an impression of sound by the proper organs; as, to *hear* sound; to *hear* a voice; to *hear* words.

2. To give audience or allowance to speak.

He sent for Paul and *heard* him concerning the faith in Christ. — Acts xxiv.

3. To attend; to listen; to obey.

To-day, if ye will *hear* his voice, harden not your heart. — Ps. xcv.

4. To attend favorably; to regard.

They think they shall be *heard* for their much speaking. — Matt. vi.

5. To grant an answer to prayer.

I love the Lord, because he hath *heard* my voice. — Ps. cxvi.

6. To attend to the facts, evidence, and arguments, in a cause between parties; to try in a court of law or equity. The cause was *heard* and determined at the last term; or, it was *heard* at the last term, and will be determined at the next. So 2 *Sam.* xv.

7. To acknowledge a title; *a Latin phrase.*

Hear'st thou submissive, but a lowly birth. — *Prior.*

8. To be a hearer of; to sit under the preaching of; as, what minister do you *hear*? [*A colloquial use of the word.*]

9. To learn.

I speak to the world those things which I have *heard* of him. — John viii.

10. To approve and embrace.

They speak of the world, and the world *heareth* them. — 1 John iv.

To hear a bird sing; to receive private communication. *Shak.*

HEAR, *v. t.* To enjoy the sense or faculty of perceiving sound. He is deaf, he can not *hear*.

2. To listen; to hearken; to attend. He *hears* with solicitude.

3. To be told; to receive by report.

I *hear* there are divisions among you, and I partly believe it. — 1 Cor. xi.

HEARD, (herd,) *pret.* and *pp.* of HEAR. Perceived by the ear.

HEAR'ER, *n.* One who hears; one who attends to what is orally delivered by another; an auditor; one of an audience.

HEAR'ING, *ppr.* Perceiving by the ear, as sound.

2. Listening to; attending to; obeying; observing what is commanded.

3. Attending to witnesses or advocates in a judicial trial; trying.

HEAR'ING, *n.* The faculty or sense by which sound is perceived.

2. Audience; attention to what is delivered; opportunity to be heard. I waited on the minister, but could not obtain a *hearing*.

3. Judicial trial; attention to the facts, testimony, and arguments, in a cause between parties, with a view to a just decision.

4. The act of perceiving sound; sensation or perception of sound.

I have heard of thee by the *hearing* of the ear. — Job xlii.
And to the others he said in my *hearing*. — Ezek. ix.

5. Reach of the ear; extent within which sound may be heard. He was not within *hearing*.

HEARK'EN, (hark'n,) *v. i.* [Sax. *heorcnian, hyrenian*; G. *horchen*.]

1. To listen; to lend the ear; to attend to what is uttered, with eagerness or curiosity.

The furies *hearken*, and their snakes uncurl. *Dryden.*

2. To attend; to regard; to give heed to what is uttered; to observe or obey.

Hearken, O Israel, to the statutes and the judgments which I teach you. — Deut. iv.

3. To listen; to attend; to grant or comply with.

Hearken thou to the supplication of thy servant. — 1 Kings viii.

HEARK'EN, (härk'n,) *v. t.* To hear by listening. [*Little used.*]

HEARK'EN-ED, (härk'nd,) *pp.* Heard by listening.

HEARK'EN-ER, (härk'n-er,) *n.* A listener; one who hearkens.

HEARK'EN-ING, (härk'n-ing,) *ppr.* Listening; attending; observing.

HEAR'SAL, for REHEARSAL. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

HEAR'SAY, *n.* [*hear* and *say*.] Report; rumor; fame; common talk. He affirms without any authority except *hearsay*; the account we have depends on *hearsay*. It is sometimes used as an adjective; as, *hearsay* evidence.

HEARSE, (herse,) *n.* [See HERSE.] A temporary monument set over a grave. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. An ornamented car in which the bodies of the great were carried to the cemetery. [*Obs.*] Hence,

3. A carriage for conveying the dead to the grave. [See HERSE.]

4. A hind in the second year of her age. *Encyc.*

HEARSE, (herse,) *v. t.* To inclose in a hearse; to bury. *Shak.*

HEARSE'-CLOTH, (herse'kloth,) *n.* A pall; a cloth to cover a hearse. *Sanderson.*

HEARSE'-LIKE, (herse'like,) *a.* Suitable to a funeral.

HEART, (härt,) *n.* [Sax. *heort*; G. *herz*; D. *hart*; Sw. *hierta*; Dan. *hierte*; Gr. *καρδια*; Sans. *hardo*. I know not the primary sense, nor whether it is from the root of *trap*, L. *cor, cordis*, and allied to Eng. *core*, or named from motion, pulsation.]

1. A muscular viscus, which is the primary organ of the blood's motion in an animal body, situated in the thorax. From this organ all the arteries arise, and in it all the veins terminate. By its alternate dilatation and contraction, the blood is received from the veins, and returned through the arteries, by which means the circulation is carried on, and life preserved.

2. The inner part of any thing; the middle part or interior; as, the *heart* of a country, kingdom, or empire; the *heart* of a town; the *heart* of a tree.

3. That which has the shape or form of a heart.

4. The chief part; the vital part; the vigorous or efficacious part. *Bacon.*

5. The seat of the affections and passions, as of love, joy, grief, enmity, courage, pleasure, &c.

The *heart* is deceitful above all things. Every imagination of the thoughts of the *heart* is evil continually. We read of an honest and good *heart*, and an evil *heart* of unbelief, a willing *heart*, a heavy *heart*, sorrow of *heart*, a hard *heart*, a proud *heart*, a pure *heart*. The *heart* faints in adversity, or under discouragement, that is, courage fails; the *heart* is deceived, enlarged, reproved, lifted up, fixed, established, moved, &c. *Scripture.*

6. By *a metonymy*, *heart* is used for an affection or passion, and particularly for love.

The king's *heart* was toward Absalom. — 2 Sam. xiv.

7. The seat of the understanding; as, an understanding *heart*. We read of men wise in *heart*, and slow of *heart*. *Scripture.*

8. The seat of the will; hence, secret purposes, intentions, or designs. There are many devices in a man's *heart*. The *heart* of kings is unsearchable. The Lord tries and searches the *heart*. David had it in his *heart* to build a house of rest for the ark. *Scripture.*

Sometimes *heart* is used for the will, or determined purpose.

The *heart* of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil. — Eccles. viii.

9. Person; character; *used with respect to courage or kindness.*

Cheerly, my *hearts*. *Shak.*

10. Courage; spirit; as, to take *heart*; to give *heart*; to recover *heart*. *Spenser. Temple. Milton.*

11. Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind.

Michal saw king David leaping and dancing before the Lord, and she despised him in her *heart*. — 2 Sam. vi.

12. Disposition of mind.

He had a *heart* to do well. *Sidney.*

13. Secret meaning; real intention.

And then show you the *heart* of my message. *Shak.*

14. Conscience, or sense of good or ill.

Every man's *heart* and conscience — doth either like or disallow it. *Hooker.*

15. Strength; power of producing; vigor; fertility. Keep the land in *heart*.

That the spent earth may gather *heart* again. *Dryden.*

16. The utmost degree.

This gay charm — hath beguiled me
To the very *heart* of loss. *Shak.*

To get or *learn by heart*; to commit to memory; to learn so perfectly as to be able to repeat without a copy.

To take to heart; to be much affected; also, to be zealous, ardent, or solicitous, about a thing; to have concern.

To lay to heart, is used nearly in the sense of the foregoing.

To set the heart on; to fix the desires on; to be very desirous of obtaining or keeping; to be very fond of.

To set the heart at rest; to make one's self quiet; to be tranquil or easy in mind.

To find in the heart; to be willing or disposed.

I *find it in my heart* to ask your pardon. *Sidney.*

For my heart; for tenderness or affection. I could not *for my heart* refuse his request.

Or this phrase may signify, for my life; if my life was at stake.

I could not get him *for my heart* to do it. *Shak.*

To speak to one's heart; in *Scripture*, to speak kindly to; to comfort; to encourage.

To have in the heart; to purpose; to have design or intention.

A hard heart; cruelty; want of sensibility.

HEART, *v. t.* To encourage. [*Not much used.*] *Prideaux.*

HEART'-ACHE, (härt'ake,) *n.* Sorrow; anguish of mind. *Shak.*

HEART'-AF-FECT'ING, *a.* Affecting the heart.

HEART'-AL-LUR'ING, *a.* Suited to allure the affections. *Parnell.*

HEART'-AP-PALL'ING, *a.* Dismaying the heart.

HEART'-BREAK, *n.* Overwhelming sorrow or grief. *Shak.*

HEART'-BREAK-ER, *n.* A lady's curl; a love-lock.

HEART'-BREAK-ING, *a.* Breaking the heart; overpowering with grief or sorrow. *Spenser.*

HEART'-BREAK-ING, *n.* Overpowering grief; deep affliction. *Hakewill.*

HEART'-BRED, *a.* Bred in the heart. *Crashaw.*

HEART'-BROK-EN, *a.* Deeply afflicted or grieved.

HEART'-BUR-I-ED, (-ber'rid,) *a.* Deeply immersed. *Young.*

HEART'-BURN, *n.* Cardialgy; a disease or affection of the stomach, attended with a sensation of heat and uneasiness.

HEART'-BURN-ED, *a.* Having the heart inflamed. *Shak.*

HEART'-BURN-ING, *a.* Causing discontent. *Middleton.*

HEART'-BURN-ING, *n.* Heart-burn, which see.

2. Discontent; secret enmity. *Swift.*

HEART'-CHILL-ED, (härt'child,) *a.* Having the heart chilled. *Shenstone.*

HEART'-CON-SUM'ING, *a.* Destroying peace of mind.

HEART'-COR-RŌD'ING, *a.* Preying on the heart.

HEART'-DEAR, *a.* Sincerely beloved. *Shak.*

HEART'-DEEP, *a.* Rooted in the heart. *Herbert.*

HEART'-DIS-COUR'AG-ING, *a.* [See COURAGE.] Depressing the spirits. *South.*

HEART'-EASE, *n.* Quiet; tranquillity of mind. *Shak.*

HEART'-EAS-ING, *a.* Giving quiet to the mind. *Milton.*

HEART'-EAT-ING, *a.* Preying on the heart. *Burton.*

HEART'-EN-LIV'EN-ING, *a.* Enlivening the heart.

HEART'-EX-PAND'ING, *a.* Enlarging the heart; opening the feelings. *Thomson.*

HEART'-FELT, *a.* Deeply felt; deeply affecting, either as joy or sorrow.

HEART'-GRIEF, *n.* Affliction of the heart. *Milton.*

HEART'-GRIND-ING, *a.* Grinding the heart. *Mrs. Butler.*

HEART'-HARD-EN-ED, *a.* Obdurate; impenitent; unfeeling. *Harmer.*

HEART'-HARD-EN-ING, *a.* Rendering cruel or obdurate. *Shak.*

HEART'-HEAV'I-NESS, (-hev'e-nes,) *n.* Depression of spirits. *Shak.*

HEART'-HUM-BLED, *a.* Humbled in heart. *Moore*

HEART'I-ER, *a.* More hearty.

HEART'I-EST, *a.* Most hearty.

HEART'LET, *n.* A little heart.

HEART'-OF-FEND'ING, *a.* Wounding the heart. *Shak.*

HEART'-PAIN-ING, *a.* Giving pain to the heart.

HEART'-PEA, *n.* A plant, heart-seed, which see. *Miller.*

HEART'-PIERC-ING, *a.* Piercing the heart.

HEART'-PU'RI-FY-ING, *a.* Purifying the heart.

HEART'-QUELL-ING, *a.* Conquering the affection. *Spenser.*

HEART'-REND-ING, *a.* Breaking the heart; overpowering with anguish; deeply afflictive. *Waller.*

HEART'-RIS-ING, *n.* A rising of the heart; opposition.

HEART'-ROB-BING, *a.* Depriving of thought; ecstatic. *Spenser.*

2. Stealing the heart; winning. *Spenser.*

HEART'S'-BLOOD, HEART'-BLOOD, (-blud,) *n.* The blood of the heart; life; essence. *Shak.*

HEART'S'-EASE, *n.* A plant; a species of Viola or violet; also, a species of Polygonum.

HEART'-SEARCH-ING, (-serch-ing,) *a.* Searching the secret thoughts and purposes.

HEART'-SEED, *n.* A climbing plant, of the genus Cardiospermum, having round seeds which are marked with a spot like a heart. *Loudon.*

HEART'-SHAP-ED, *a.* Having the shape of a heart.

HEART'-SICK, *a.* Sick at heart; pained in mind; deeply afflicted or depressed.

HEART'-SICK'EN-ING, *a.* Sickening the heart. *F. Everett.*

HEART'SOME, *a.* Merry; cheerful; lively. [*Scottish.*]

HEART'-SORE, *n.* That which pains the heart. *Spenser.*

HEART'-SORE, *a.* Deeply wounded. *Shak.*

HEART'-SOR'ROW-ING, *a.* Sorrowing deeply in heart. *Shak.*

HEART'-STIR-RING, *a.* Moving the heart.

HEART'-STRIKE, *v. t.* To affect at heart. *B. Jonson.*

HEART'-STRING, *n.* A hypothetical nerve or tendon, supposed to brace and sustain the heart. *Shak. Taylor.*

HEART'-STRUCK, *a.* Driven to the heart; infixed in the mind.

2. Shocked with fear; dismayed. *Milton.*

HEART' SWELL-ING, *a.* Rankling in the heart. *Spenser.*

HEART'-THRILL-ING, *a.* Thrilling the heart.

HEART'-TOUCH-ING, *a.* Affecting the heart.

HEART'-WHEEL, *n.* The name of a well-known mechanical contrivance, (an elliptical wheel for converting a circular motion into an alternating rectilinear one,) common in cotton-mills. *Brande.*

HEART'-WHOLE, (-hōle,) *a.* [See WHOLE.] Not affected with love; not in love, or not deeply affected.

2. Having unbroken spirits, or good courage.

HEART'-WOOD, *n.* The hard, central part of the trunk of a tree, differing in color from the outer layers. *Brande. Lindley.*

HEART'-WOUND-ED, *a.* Wounded with love or grief; deeply affected with some passion. *Pope.*

HEART'-WOUND-ING, *a.* Piercing with grief. *Rowe.*

HEART'ED, *a.* Taken to heart. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

2. Composed of hearts. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

3. Laid up in the heart. *Shak.*

This word is chiefly used in composition; as, hard-*hearted*, faint-*hearted*, stout-*hearted*, &c.

HEART'EN, (härt'n,) *v. t.* To encourage; to animate; to incite or stimulate courage. *Sidney.*

2. To restore fertility or strength to; as, to *hearten* land. [*Little used.*] *May.*

HEART'EN-ER, (härt'n-er,) *n.* He or that which gives courage or animation. *Brown.*

HEARTH, (härth; *herth* is sanctioned by no recent orthoëpist;) *n.* [Sax. *heorth*; G. *herd*; Dan. *haard*, Sw. *härd*. Qu. its connection with *earth*, which must have been the primitive *hearth*.]

1. A pavement or floor of brick or stone in a chimney, on which a fire is made, and from which there is a passage for the smoke to ascend.

2. *Figuratively*, the house itself, as the abode of comfort to its inmates and of hospitality to strangers. *Smart.*

HEARTH'-MÖN-EY, } *n.* A tax on hearths.
HEARTH'-MÖN-NY, } *Blackstone.*

HEARTH'-STONE, *n.* Stone forming the hearth; fireside.

HEART'I-LY, *adv.* [from *hearty*.] From the heart; with all the heart; with sincerity; really.

I *heartily* forgive them. *Shak.*

2. With zeal; actively; vigorously. He *heartily* assisted the prince.

3. With eagerness; freely; largely; as, to eat *heartily*.

HEART'I-NESS, *n.* Sincerity; zeal; ardor; earnestness.

2. Eagerness of appetite.

HEART'LESS, *a.* Without courage; spiritless; faint-hearted.

Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their ground. *Dryden.*

2. Without feeling or affection.

HEART'LESS-LY, Without courage or spirit; faintly; timidly; feebly.

2. Without feeling or affection.

HEART'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind; feebleness. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Destitution of feeling or affection.

HEART'Y, *a.* Having the heart engaged in any thing; sincere; warm; zealous; as, to be *hearty* in support of government.

2. Proceeding from the heart; sincere; warm; as, a *hearty* welcome.

3. Being full of health; sound; strong; healthy; as, a *hearty* man.

4. Strong; durable; as, *hearty* timber. [*Not used in America.*] *Wotton.*

5. Having a keen appetite; eating much; as, a *hearty* eater.

6. Strong; nourishing; as, *hearty* food.

HEART'Y-HALE, *a.* Good for the heart. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HEAT, *n.* [Sax. *heat*, *het*; D. *hitte*; G. *hitze*; Sw. *hetta*; D. *hede*; L. *æstus*, for *hæstus*, or *æstus*. See the verb.]

1. Heat, as a cause of sensation, is considered by some to be the result of the vibration of elastic media, by others as a subtile fluid, contained in a greater or less degree in all bodies. In *modern chemistry*, it is called *caloric*. It expands all bodies in different proportions, and is the cause of fluidity and evaporation. A certain degree of it is also essential to animal and vegetable life. Heat is *latent*, when so combined with other matter as not to be perceptible. It is *sensible*, when it is evolved and perceptible. *Lavoisier. Encyc.*

2. Heat, as a sensation, is the effect produced on the sentient organs of animals, by the passage of caloric, disengaged from surrounding bodies, to the organs. When we touch or approach a hot body, the caloric or heat passes *from* that body *to* our organs of feeling, and gives the sensation of heat. On the contrary, when we touch a cold body, the caloric passes *from* the hand to that body, and causes a sensation of cold. *Lavoisier.*

Note.—This theory of heat seems not to be fully settled.

3. Hot air; hot weather; as, the *heat* of the tropical climates.

4. Any accumulation or concentration of the matter of heat or caloric; as, the *heat* of the body; the *heat* of a furnace; a *red heat*; a *white heat*; a welding *heat*.

5. The greatest accumulation of heat, or the time of such accumulation; as, in the *heat* of the day.

6. The state of being once heated or hot. Give the iron another *heat*.

7. A violent action unintermitted; a single effort.

Many causes are required for refreshment between the *heats*. *Dryden.*

8. A single effort in running; a course at a race. Hector won at the first *heat*.

9. Redness of the face; flush. *Addison.*

10. Animal excitement; violent action or agitation of the system. The body is all in a *heat*.

11. Utmost violence; rage; vehemence; as, the *heat* of battle.

12. Violence; ardor; as, the *heat* of party.

13. Agitation of mind; inflammation or excitement; exasperation; as, the *heat* of passion.

14. Ardor; fervency; animation in thought or discourse.

With all the strength and *heat* of eloquence. *Addison.*

15. Fermentation.

HEAT, *v. t.* [Sax. *hatan*, to call, to order, command, or promise; *gehatan*, to call, to promise, to grow warm; *hetan*, to heat, to command, to call; *gehetan*, to promise; *hæse*, order, command; *behas*, a vow; *behetan*, to vow; *onhetan*, to heat, to inflame; *hatian*, to heat, to be hot, to boil, to *hate*; *hat*, *heat*, heat; *hat*, hot; *hate*, hatred, hate; L. *odi*, *osus*, for *hodi*, *hosus*; Goth. *haiyan*, to hate; *haitan*, *gahaitan*, to call, to command, to vow or promise; G. *heiss*, hot; *heissen*, to call; *heitzen*, to heat; *hitze*, heat, ardor, vehemence; *geheiss*, command; *verheissen*, to promise; *hass*, hate; *hassen*, to hate; D. *heet*, hot, eager, hasty; *hitte*, heat, *heeten*, to heat, to name or call, to be called, to command; *haat*, hate; *haaten*, to hate; *verhitten*, to inflame; Sw. *het*, hot; *hetta*, heat, passion; *hetta*, to be hot, to glow; *heta*, to be called or named; *hat*, hate, hatred; *hata*, to hate; Dan. *hed*, hot; *hede*, heat, ardor; *heder*, to heat, to be called or named; *had*, hate; *hader*, to hate. With these words coincides the L. *æstus*, for *hæstus*, heat, tide, Gr. αἴθω, to burn, and the English *haste* and *hoist* are probably of the same family. The primary and literal sense of all these words is, to stir, to rouse, to raise, to agitate, from the action of driving, urging, stimulating, whence Sw. *hetsa*, Dan. *hedser*, to excite, to set on dogs. See Class Gd, No. 39, and others. It may be further added, that in W. *chs* is hatred, a *castle*, from the sense of separating; *casau*, to hate; and if this is of the same family, it unites *castle* with the foregoing words. In these words we see the sense of repulsion.]

1. To make hot; to communicate heat to, or cause to be hot; as, to *heat* an oven or a furnace; to *heat* iron.

2. To make feverish; as, to *heat* the blood.

3. To warm with passion or desire; to excite; to rouse into action.

A noble emulation *heats* your breast. *Dryden.*

4. To agitate the blood and spirits with action; to excite animal action. *Dryden.*

HEAT, *v. i.* To grow warm or hot by fermentation, or extrication of latent heat. Green hay *heats* in a mow, and green corn in a bin.

2. To grow warm or hot. The iron or the water *heats* slowly.

HEAT, for HEATED, used by Shakespeare and Ben Jonson, is still sometimes used, and pronounced *het*; but it is not elegant.

HEAT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made hot; inflamed; exasperated.

HEAT'ER, *n.* He or that which heats.

2. A mass of iron which is heated and inclosed in a box or case in order to heat or keep something hot; as, a coffee-*heater*.

HEATH, *n.* [Sax. *heth*; D. and G. *heide*; Dan. *hede*; Sw. *hed*; Scot. *haddyr*; W. *eithar*, connected with *eithiaw*, to take to, or possess; the clinging plant.]

1. A plant of the genus Erica, of many species, bearing beautiful flowers. It is a shrub which is used in Great Britain for brooms, thatch, beds for the poor, and for heating ovens. Its leaves are small, and continue green all the year. It is called also Ling. *Miller. P. Cyc.*

2. A place overgrown with heath. *Temple.*

3. A place overgrown with shrubs of any kind. *Dryden.*

HEATH'-CLAD, *a.* Clothed or crowned with heath.

HEATH'-COCK, } *n.* A large bird which frequents
HEATH'-GAME, } heaths, a species of grouse. *Carew.*

HEATH'-PEA, *n.* A species of bitter vetch, Orobus. *Johnson.*

HEATH'-POUT, *n.* A bird, the same as the *heath-cock*. *L. L. Lewis.*

HEATH'-ROSE, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HEATHEN, (hē'thn,) *n.* [Sax. *hæthen*; G. *heide*, heath, and a heathen or pagan; D. *heiden*; Dan. and Sw. *hedning*; Gr. ἔθνος; from *heath*, that is, one who lives in the country or woods, as *pagan* from *pagus*, a village.]

1. A pagan; a Gentile; one who worships idols, or is unacquainted with the true God. In *the Scriptures*, the word seems to comprehend all nations except the Jews or Israelites, as they were all strangers to the true religion, and all addicted to idolatry. The word may now be applied, perhaps, to all nations, except to Christians and Mohammedans.

Heathen, without the plural termination, is used plurally or collectively, for Gentiles or heathen nations.

Ask of me, and I will give thee the *heathen* for thine inheritance. —Ps. ii.

Heathen, however, has a plural, expressing two or more individuals.

If men have reason to be *heathens* in Japan. *Locke.*
The precepts and examples of the ancient *heathens*. *Addison.*

2. A rude, illiterate, barbarous person.

HEA'THEN, *a.* Gentile; pagan; as, a *heathen* author. *Addison.*

HEA'THEN-DOM, *n.* That part of the world where heathenism prevails. *Irving.*

HEA'THEN-ISH, *a.* Belonging to Gentiles or pagans; as, *heathenish* rites.

2. Rude; illiterate; wild; uncivilized.

3. Barbarous; savage; cruel; rapacious. *Spenser.*

HEA'THEN-ISH-LY, *adv.* After the manner of heathens.

HEA'THEN-ISH-NESS, *n.* The state of being heathen, or like heathens.

HEA'THEN-ISM, *n.* Gentilism; paganism; ignorance of the true God; idolatry; the rites or system of religion of a pagan nation. *Hammond.*

2. Rudeness; barbarism; ignorance.

HEA'THEN-IZE, *v. t.* To render heathen or heathenish. *Firmin.*

HEA'THEN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered heathen or heathenish.

HEA'THEN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering heathenish.

HEA'THEN-NESS, *n.* State of being heathens.

HEATH'ER, (heth'er. This is the only pronunciation in Scotland.) *n.* Heath.

HEATH'ER-BELLS, (heth'er-belz,) *n. pl.* The blossoms of the heather. *Burns.*

HEATH'ER-Y, (heth-,) *a.* Heathy; abounding in heather. *Mrs. Hemans.*

HEATH'Y, *a.* [from *heath*.] Full of heath; abounding with heath; as, *heathy* land. *Mortimer.*

HEAT'ING, *ppr.* Making warm or hot; inflaming; rousing the passions; exasperating.

2. *a.* Tending to impart heat to; promoting warmth or heat; exciting action; stimulating; as, *heating* medicines or applications.

HEAT'ING-LY, *adv.* So as to impart heat to.

HEAT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of heat; cold. *Beaum. & Fl.*

HEAVE, (heev,) *v. t.*; *pret.* HEAVED, or HOVE; *pp.* HEAVED, HOVE, formerly HOVEN. [Sax. *hebban*, *hefan*, *heofan*; Goth. *hafyan*; Sw. *häfva*; D. *heffen*; G. *heben*; Dan. *hæver*, to heave; Gr. κάφω, to breathe; κάπτω, id. Class Gb.]

1. To lift; to raise; to move upward.

So stretched out huge in length the arch fiend lay,
Chained on the burning lake, nor ever thence
Had risen, or *heaved* his head. *Milton.*

2. To cause to swell.

The glittering *host* swarms
That *heaves* our frith and crowds upon our shores. *Thomson.*

3. To raise or force from the breast; as, to *heave* a sigh or groan, which is accompanied with a swelling or expansion of the thorax.

4. To raise; to elevate; with *high*.

One *heaved* on *high*. *Shak.*

5. To puff; to elate. *Hayward.*

6. To throw; to cast; to send; as, to *heave* a stone. This is a common use of the word in popular language, and among seamen; as, to *heave* the lead.

7. To raise forcibly, by turning a windlass; with *up*; as, to *heave up* the anchor. Hence,

8. To turn a windlass or capstan with bars or levers. Hence the order, to *heave away*.

To heave ahead; to force a vessel ahead by any means, when not under sail. *Totten.*

To heave astern; to cause to recede; to draw back.

To heave down; to throw or lay down on one side; to careen.

To heave out; to throw out. With *seamen*, to loose or unfurl a sail, particularly the stay-sails.

To heave in stays; in *tacking*, to put a vessel on the other tack. *Totten.*

To heave short; to draw so much of a cable into the ship, as that she is almost perpendicularly above the anchor.

To heave a strain; to work at the windlass with unusual exertion.

To heave taught; to turn a capstan, &c., till the rope becomes strained. [See TAUGHT and TIGHT.]

To heave to; to bring the ship's head to the wind, and stop her motion.

To heave up; to relinquish; [so to *throw up*;] as, to *heave up* a design. [*Vulgar.*]

HEAVE, (heev,) *v. i.* To swell, distend, or dilate; as, a horse *heaves* in panting. Hence,

2. To pant; to breathe with labor or pain; as, he *heaves* for breath. *Dryden.*

3. To keck; to make an effort to vomit.

4. To rise in billows, as the sea; to swell.

5. To rise; to be lifted; as, a ship *heaves*.

6. To rise or swell, as the earth at the breaking up of frost.

To heave in sight; to appear; to make its first appearance; as, a ship at sea, or as a distant object approaching or being approached.

We observe that this verb has often the sense of raising or rising in an arch or circular form, as in throwing and in distention, and from this sense is derived its application to the apparent arch over our heads, HEAVEN.

HEAVE, (heev,) *n.* A rising or swell; an exertion or effort upward.

None could guess whether the next *heave* of the earthquake would settle or swallow them. *Dryden.*

2. A rising swell, or distention, as of the breast.

Those profound *heaves*. *Shak.*

3. An effort to vomit.

4. An effort to rise. *Hudibras.*

HEAV'ED, *pp.* Lifted; swelled; panted; tried to vomit.

HEAV'EN, (hev'n,) *n.* [Sax. *heafen, hefen, heofen,* from *heafan,* to heave, and signifying elevated or arched.]

1. The region or expanse which surrounds the earth, and which appears above and around us, like an immense arch or vault, in which are seen the sun, moon, and stars.

2. Among *Christians,* the part of space in which the omnipresent Jehovah is supposed to afford more sensible manifestations of his glory. Hence, this is called the habitation of God, and is represented as the residence of angels and blessed spirits. *Deut.* xxvi.

The sanctified heart loves *heaven* for its purity, and God for his greatness. *Buckminster.*

3. Among *pagans,* the residence of the celestial gods.

4. *The sky* or air; the region of the atmosphere; *or an elevated place; in a very indefinite sense.* Thus *we speak* of a mountain reaching to *heaven;* the fowls of *heaven;* the clouds of *heaven;* hail or rain from heaven. *Jer.* ix. *Job* xxxv.

Their cities are walled to *heaven.* — Deut. i.

5. The Hebrews acknowledged three heavens; the air or aërial heavens; the firmament in which the stars are supposed to be placed; and the heaven of heavens, or third heaven, the residence of Jehovah. *Brown.*

6. Modern philosophers divide the expanse above and around the earth into two parts, the atmosphere or aërial heaven, and the ethereal heaven beyond the region of the air, in which there is supposed to be a thin, unresisting medium, called *ether. Encye.*

7. The Supreme Power; the Sovereign of heaven; God; as, prophets sent by *Heaven.*

I have sinned against *Heaven.* — Luke xv.
Shun the impious profaneness which scoffs at the institutions of *Heaven.* *Dwight.*

8. The pagan deities; celestials.

And show the *heavens* more just. *Shak.*

9. Elevation; sublimity.

O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest *heaven* of invention. *Shak.*

10. Supreme felicity; great happiness.

11. The angels. *Job* xv. 15.

12. Distinguished glory. *Is.* xiv. 12.

HEAV'EN-AS-PIR'ING, *a.* Aspiring to heaven. *Akenside.*

HEAV'EN-BAN'ISH-ED, (-ban'isht,) *a.* Banished from heaven. *Milton.*

HEAV'EN-BE-GOT', *a.* Begot by a celestial being. *Dryden.*

HEAV'EN-BORN, *a.* Born from heaven; native of heaven, or of the celestial regions; as, *heaven-born* sisters. *Pope.*

HEAV'EN-BRED, *a.* Produced or cultivated in heaven; as, *heaven-bred* poesy. *Shak.*

HEAV'EN-BRIGHT, *a.* Bright as heaven.

HEAV'EN-BUILT, (-bilt,) *a.* Built by the agency or favor of the gods; as, a *heaven-built* wall. *Pope.*

HEAV'EN-DAR-ING, *a.* Offering defiance to Heaven, or to the divine will and commands.

HEAV'EN-DI-RECT'ED, *a.* Pointing to the sky; as, a *heaven-directed* spire. *Pope.*

2. Taught or directed by the celestial powers; as, *heaven-directed* hands. *Pope.*

HEAV'EN-EX-ALT'ED, *a.* Exalted to heaven.

HEAV'EN-FALL'EN, *a.* Fallen from heaven; having revolted from God. *Milton.*

HEAV'EN-GIFT-ED, *a.* Bestowed by Heaven. *Milton.*

HEAV'EN-GIV-EN, *a.* Given by Heaven. *Verplanck.*

HEAV'EN-GUID-ED, *a.* Divinely guided. *Milton.*

HEAV'EN-IN-SPIR'ED, *a.* Inspired by Heaven. *Milton.*

HEAV'EN-IN-STRUCT'ED, *a.* Taught by Heaven. *Crashaw.*

HEAV'EN-IZE, (hev'n-ize,) *v. t.* To render like Heaven. [*Unauthorized.*] *Bp. Hall.*

HEAV'EN-KISS'ING, *a.* Touching, as it were, the sky. *Shak.*

HEAV'EN-LI-NESS, *n.* [from *heavenly.*] Supreme excellence. *Davies.*

HEAV'EN-LOV-ED, (-luvd,) *a.* Beloved by Heaven. *Milton.*

HEAV'EN-LY, *a.* Pertaining to heaven; celestial; as, *heavenly* regions; *heavenly* bliss.

2. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent; as, a *heavenly* lyre; a *heavenly* temper.

The love of heaven makes one *heavenly.* *Sidney.*

3. Inhabiting heaven; as, a *heavenly* race; the *heavenly* throng.

HEAV'EN-LY, *adv.* In a manner resembling that of heaven.

Where *heavenly,* pensive Contemplation dwells. *Pope.*

2. By the influence or agency of Heaven.

Our *heavenly* guided soul shall climb. *Milton.*

HEAV'EN-LY-MIND'ED, *a.* Having the affections placed on heaven, and on spiritual things. *Milner.*

HEAV'EN-LY-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of having the affections placed on heavenly things and spiritual objects. *Milner.*

HEAV'EN-PRO-TECT'ED, *a.* Protected by divine power.

HEAV'EN-SA-LUT'ING, *a.* Touching the sky. *Crashaw.*

HEAV'EN-WARD, *adv.* Toward heaven. *Prior.*

HEAV'EN-WAR'RING, *a.* Warring against Heaven. *Milton.*

HEAVE'-OF-FER-ING, *n.* Among *the Jews,* an offering or oblation made to God; so called because it was to be heaved or elevated. *Num.* xv. and xviii. The same as *wave-offering.*

HEAV'ER, *n.* One who heaves or lifts. Among *seamen,* a staff for a lever.

HEAVES, (heevz,) *n.* A disease of horses, characterized by difficult and laborious respiration.

HEAV'I-ER, (hev'e-er,) *a.* More heavy.

HEAV'I-EST, (hev'e-est,) *a.* Most heavy.

HEAV'I-LY, (hev'e-ly,) *adv.* [from *heavy.*] With great weight; as, to bear *heavily* on a thing; to be *heavily* loaded.

2. With great weight of grief; grievously; afflictively. When calamities fall *heavily* on the Christian, he finds consolation in Christ.

3. Sorrowfully; with grief.

I came hither to transport the tidings,
Which I have *heavily* borne. *Shak.*

4. With an air of sorrow or dejection.

Why looks your grace so *heavily* to-day? *Shak.*

5. With weight; oppressively. Taxes sometimes bear *heavily* on the people.

6. Slowly and laboriously; with difficulty; as, to move *heavily.*

So they drove them *heavily.* — Ex. xiv.

HEAV'I-NESS, (hev'e-ness,) *n.* Weight; ponderousness; gravity; the quality of being heavy; as, the *heaviness* of a body.

2. Sadness; sorrow; dejection of mind; depression of spirits.

Heaviness in the heart of man maketh it stoop. — Prov. xii.
Ye greatly rejoice, though now for a season ye are in *heaviness,* through manifold temptations. — 1 Pet. i.

3. Sluggishness; torpidness; dullness of spirit; languidness; languor; lassitude.

What means this *heaviness* that hangs upon me? *Addison.*

4. Weight; burden; oppression; as, the *heaviness* of taxes.

5. That which it requires great strength to move or overcome; that which creates labor and difficulty; as, the *heaviness* of a draught.

6. Thickness; moistness; deepness; as, the *heaviness* of ground or soil.

7. Thickness; moistness; as of air.

HEAV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lifting; swelling; throwing; panting; making an effort to vomit.

HEAV'ING, *n.* A rising or swell; a panting. *Addison. Shak.*

HEAV'I-SOME, (hev'e-sum,) *a.* Dull; dark; drowsy. [*Local.*]

HEAV'Y, (hev'y,) *a.* [Sax. *heafig, hefig,* that is, *lift-like,* lifted with labor, from *heafan,* to heave.]

1. Weighty; ponderous; having great weight; tending strongly to the center of attraction; contrary to *light; applied to material bodies;* as, a *heavy* stone; a *heavy* load.

2. Sad; sorrowful; dejected; depressed in mind.

A light wife doth make a *heavy* husband. *Shak.*
So is he that singeth songs to a *heavy* heart. — Prov. xxv.

3. Grievous; afflictive; depressing to the spirits; as, *heavy* news; a *heavy* calamity.

4. Burdensome; oppressive; as, *heavy* taxes.

Make thy father's *heavy* yoke lighter. — 1 Kings xii.

5. Wanting life and animation; dull.

My *heavy* eyes, you say, confess
A heart to love and grief inclined. *Prior.*

6. Drowsy; dull.

Their eyes were *heavy.* — Matt. xxvi. Luke ix.

7. Wanting spirit or animation; destitute of life or rapidity of sentiment; dull; as, a *heavy* writer; a *heavy* style.

8. Wanting activity or vivacity; indolent.

But of a *heavy,* dull, degenerate mind. *Dryden.*

9. Slow; sluggish. He walks with a *heavy* gait.

10. Burdensome; tedious; as, *heavy* hours. Time lies *heavy* on him who has no employment.

11. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

He found his men *heavy,* and laden with booty. *Bacon.*

12. Lying with weight on the stomach; not easily digested; as, oily food is *heavy* to the stomach.

13. Moist; deep; soft; miry; as, *heavy* land; a *heavy* soil. We apply *heavy* to soft, loamy, or clayey land, which makes the draught of a plow or wagon difficult and laborious. So we say, a *heavy* road.

14. Difficult; laborious; as, a *heavy* draught.

15. Weary; supported with pain or difficulty.

And the hands of Moses were *heavy.* — Ex. xvii.

16. Inflicting severe evils, punishments, or judgments.

The hand of the Lord was *heavy* on them of Ashdod. — 1 Sam. v.

17. Burdensome; occasioning great care.

This thing is too *heavy* for thee. — Ex. xviii.

18. Dull; not hearing; inattentive.

Neither his ear *heavy,* that he can not hear. — Is. lix.

19. Large, as billows; swelling and rolling with great force; as, a *heavy* sea.

20. Large in amount; as, a *heavy* expense; a *heavy* debt.

21. Thick; dense; black; as, a *heavy* cloud.

22. Violent; tempestuous; as, a *heavy* wind or gale.

23. Large; abundant; as, a *heavy* fall of snow or rain.

24. Great; violent; forcible; as, a *heavy* fire of cannon or small arms.

25. Not raised by leaven or fermentation; not light; clammy; as, *heavy* bread.

26. Requiring much labor or much expense; as, a *heavy* undertaking.

27. Loud; as, *heavy* thunder.

Heavy metal, in *military affairs,* signifies large guns, carrying balls of a large size, or it is applied to large balls themselves.

HEAV'Y, (hev'y,) *adv.* With great weight; *used in composition.*

HEAV'Y, (hev'y,) *v. t.* To make heavy. [*Not in use.*] *Wickliffe.*

HEAV'Y-BROW-ED, *a.* Having heavy brows.

HEAV'Y HAND-ED, *a.* Clumsy; not active or dextrous.

HEAV'Y-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a heavy or dull head.

HEAV'Y-LAD'EN, *a.* Laden with a heavy burden.

HEAV'Y-SPAR, *n.* [See BARYTA.] A heavy, sparry mineral, but little harder than calc-spar and sulphuric acid.

HEA'ZY, *a.* [Ice. *hoese.*] Hoarse; wheezing. [*Local.*]

HEB'DO-MAD, *n.* [Gr. ἑβδομας, seven days, from επτα, seven; L. *hebdomada.*] A week; a period of seven days. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

HEB-DOM'AD-AL, } *a.* Weekly; consisting of sev-
HEB-DOM'AD-A-RY, } en days, or occurring every seven days. *Brown.*

HEB-DOM'AD-A-RY, *n.* A member of a chapter or convent, whose week it is to officiate in the choir, rehearse the anthems and prayers, and perform other services, which, on extraordinary occasions, are performed by the superiors.

HEB-DO-MAT'IC-AL, *a.* Weekly. *Bp. Morton.*

HEB'EN, *n.* Ebony. *Spenser.*

HEB'E-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *hebeto,* from *hebes,* dull, blunt, heavy.] To dull; to blunt; to stupefy; as, to *hebetate* the intellectual faculties. *Arbuthnot.*

HEB'E-TA-TED, *pp.* Made blunt, dull, or stupid.

HEB'E-TA-TING, *ppr.* Rendering blunt, dull, or stupid.

HEB-E-TA'TION, *n.* The act of making blunt, dull, or stupid.

2. The state of being dulled.

HEB'ETE, *a.* Dull; stupid. [*Obs.*]

HEB'E-TUDE, *n.* [L. *hebetudo.*] Dullness; stupidity. *Harvey.*

HE-BRA'IC, *a.* [from *Hebrew.*] Pertaining to the Hebrews; designating the language of the Hebrews.

HE-BRA'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of the Hebrew language; from right to left. *Swift.*

HE'BRA-ISM, *n.* A Hebrew idiom; a peculiar expression or manner of speaking in the Hebrew language.

HE'BRA-IST, *n.* One versed in the Hebrew language and learning.

HE-BRA-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Hebrew.

HE'BRA-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into the Hebrew idiom; to make Hebrew. *J. P. Smith.*

HE'BRA-IZE, *v. i.* To speak Hebrew, or to conform to the Hebrews.

HE'BRA-IZ-ED, *pp.* Converted into the Hebrew idiom.

HE'BREW, (hē'bru,) *n.* [Heb. עבר *Eber,* either a proper name, or a name denoting passage, pilgrimage, or coming from beyond the Euphrates.]

1. One of the descendants of Eber, or Heber; but particularly, a descendant of Jacob, who was a descendant of Eber; an Israelite; a Jew.

2. The Hebrew language.

HE'BREW, *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews; as, the *Hebrew* language or rites.

HE'BREW-ESS, *n.* An Israelitish woman.

HE-BRI'CIAN, (he-brish'an,) *n.* One skilled in the Hebrew language. [*Less proper.*] [See HEBRAIST.]

HE-BRID'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the isles called Hebrides, west of Scotland. *Johnson.*

HEC'A-TOMB, (hek'a-toom,) *n.* [L. *hecatombe;* Gr. ἑκατομβη; ἑκατον, a hundred, and βους, an ox.]

In *antiquity,* a sacrifice of a hundred oxen or beasts of the same kind, and, it is said, at a hundred altars, and by a hundred priests. *Encye.*

Hence, sometimes *indefinitely*, any sacrifice of a large number of victims. *Brande.*

HECK, *n.* [See HATCH.] An engine or instrument for catching fish; as, a salmon *heck.* *Chambers.*

2. A rack for holding fodder for cattle. [*Local.*] *Ray.*

3. A bend in a stream. [G. *ecke*, a corner.]

4. A hatch or latch of a door. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

HECK'LE, (hek'l,) *v. t.* A different orthography of HACKLE, or HATCHEL.

HEC'TARE, *n.* [Gr. ἑκατον, a hundred, and L. *area.*]

A French measure containing a hundred *ares*, or ten thousand square *metres*, or nearly two and a half English acres. *Lunier.*

HEC'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. ἑκτικος, from ἑξις, habit of
HEC'TIC-AL, } body, from ἐχω, to have.]

1. Habitual; pertaining to hectic.

2. Affected with hectic fevers; as, a *hectic* patient.

No *hectic* student scares the gentle maid. *Taylor.*

HEC'TIC, *n.* An exacerbating and remitting fever, with stages of chilliness, heat, and sweat, variously intermixed; exacerbation, chiefly in the evening; the sweats mostly in the night; pulse weak; urine with a natant, furfuraceous cloud. *Tully.*

HEC'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Constitutionally. *Johnson.*

HEC'TO-GRAM, } *n.* [Gr. ἑκατον, a hundred, and
HEC'TO-GRAMME, } γραμμα, a gram.]

In the French system of weights and measures, a weight containing a hundred *grammes*, or about 3½ ounces avoirdupois. *Lunier.*

HEC-TOL'I-TER, } *n.* [Gr. ἑκατον, a hundred, and
HEC'TO-LI-TRE, } λιτρα, a pound.]

A French measure of capacity for liquids, containing a hundred *litres*; equal to a tenth of a cubic *metre*, nearly 26½ gallons of wine measure, or 22 imperial gallons. As a dry measure, it is called a *setier*, and contains 10 *decalitres*, or about 2⅝ Winchester bushels. *Lunier. McCulloch.*

HEC-TOM'E-TER, } *n.* [Gr. ἑκατον, a hundred, and
HEC'TO-ME-TRE, } μετρον, measure.]

A French measure equal to a hundred *metres*; the *metre* being the unit of lineal measure. It is equivalent nearly to 328 English feet. *Lunier.*

HEC'TOR, *n.* [from *Hector*, the son of Priam, a brave Trojan warrior.]

1. A bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow.

2. One who teases or vexes.

HEC'TOR, *v. t.* To threaten; to bully; to treat with insolence. *Dryden.*

2. To tease; to vex; to torment by words.

HEC'TOR, *v. i.* To play the bully; to bluster; to be turbulent, or insolent. *Swift.*

HEC'TOR-ED, *pp.* Bullied; teased.

HEC'TOR-ING, *ppr.* Bullying; blustering; vexing.

["The epithet of a *hectoring fellow* is a more familiar instance of a participle similarly formed, though strangely distorted in its use to express a meaning almost the opposite of its original. The *Hector* of Homer unites, we know,

'The mildest manners with the bravest mind.'

The sole bulwark of Troy, he reveres the opinion of her citizens; armed, and hastening to the battle, he stops to caress his infant, and to soothe the afflictions of its mother; to his brother's faults he is indulgent; and Helen herself witnesses, over his grave, that she had never heard from him one accent of unkindness, or ceased to be protected from the reproach of others by his mild speech and kindly dispositions:

Σὴ τ' αγανοφροσυνη, και σοις αγναοις ἑπεσσι."

Musæ Metricæ, an unpublished work by Lord Grenville, 1824, p. 86.—E. H. B.]

HEC'TOR-ISM, *n.* The disposition or practice of a hector; a bullying. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

HEC'TOR-LY, *a.* Blustering; insolent. *Barrow.*

HED'DLES, (hed'dlz,) *n. pl.* The harness for guiding the warp threads in a loom. *Buchanan.*

HED'EN-BERG-ITE, *n.* [from *Hedenberg*, who first analyzed it.]

A dark, or nearly black, cleavable variety of augite, semi-metallic in appearance, containing a large proportion of oxyd of iron. *Dana.*

HED-E-RA'CEOUS, (-ā'shus,) *a.* [L. *hederaceus*, from *hedera*, ivy; W. *eiaw*, ivy, from holding, clinging; *eiziaw*, to possess. See HEATH.]

1. Pertaining to ivy.

2. Producing ivy.

HED'E-RAL, *a.* Composed of ivy; belonging to ivy. *Bailey.*

HED-E-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *hedera*, ivy, and *fero*, to bear.]

Producing ivy.

HEDGE, (hej,) *n.* [Sax. *hege*, *heag*, *hag*, *hegge*; G. *heck*; D. *heg*, *haag*; Dan. *hekke*, or *hek*; Sw. *hägn*, hedge, protection; Fr. *haie*; W. *cae.* Hence Eng. *haw*, and *Hague* in Holland. Ar. حاج *haugon*, a species of thorny plant.]

Properly, a thicket of thorn-bushes, or other shrubs, or small trees; but *appropriately*, such a thicket planted round a field to fence it, or in rows, to separate the parts of a garden.

Hedge, prefixed to another word, or in composition, denotes something mean, as, a *hedge*-priest, a *hedge*-press, a *hedge*-vicar, that is, born in or belonging to the *hedges* or woods, low, outlandish. [*Not used in America.*]

HEDGE, (hej,) *v. t.* To inclose with a hedge; to fence with a thicket of shrubs or small trees; to separate by a hedge; as, to *hedge* a field or garden.

2. To obstruct with a hedge, or to obstruct in any manner.

I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns.—Hos. ii.

3. To surround for defense; to fortify.

England *hedged* in with the main. *Shak.*

4. To inclose for preventing escape.

That is a law to *hedge* in the cuckow. *Locke.*

Dryden, Swift, and Shakspeare, have written HEDGE for EDGE, to *edge in*, but improperly.

5. To guard, or protect; as, to *hedge* one's bets, that is, after having bet on one side, to bet also on the other side, thus guarding one's self against great loss, whatever may be the result. *Smart.*

HEDGE, (hej,) *v. i.* To hide, as in a hedge; to hide; to skulk. *Shak.*

2. To bet on both sides. [See No. 5, above.]

HEDGE'-BILL, } *n.* A cutting hook used in dress-
HEDG'ING-BILL, } ing hedges.

HEDGE'-BORN, *a.* Of low birth, as if born in the woods; outlandish; obscure. *Shak.*

HEDGE'-BOTE, *n.* Wood for repairing hedges. *Blackstone.*

HEDGE'-CREEP-ER, *n.* One who skulks under hedges for bad purposes.

HEDGE-FO'MI-TO-RY, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE'HOG, *n.* A quadruped of the genus Erinaceus. The common hedgehog has round ears, and crested nostrils; his body is about nine inches long, and the upper part is covered with prickles, or spines, and the under part with hair. When attacked, this animal erects his prickles, and rolls himself into a round form, which presents the points of the prickles, on all sides, to an assailant. *Edin. Encyc. Partington.*

2. A term of reproach. *Shak.*

3. A plant of the genus Medicago, or snail-trefoil. The pods are shaped like a snail, downy, and armed with a few short spines. *Loudon.*

4. The globe-fish. *Ash.*

This fish belongs to the genus Diodon. It is covered with long spines, and has the power of inflating its body, whence the name *globe-fish.* [Fr. *orbe.*] *Cuvier.*

The *sea-hedgehog* is the *echinus*, a genus of zoophytes, generally of a nearly spheroidal or oval form, and covered with movable spines. [See ECHINUS.] *Cuvier. Cyc.*

HEDGE'HOG-THIS'TLE, (-this'l,) *n.* A plant, the Cactus. *Fam. of Plants.*

HEDGE'-HYS-SOP, *n.* A bitter herb of the genus Gratiola.

HEDGE'LESS, *a.* Having no hedge.

HEDGE'-MUS-TARD, *n.* A plant of the genus Erysimum.

HEDGE'-NET-TLE, *n.* An herb, or undershrub, of the genus Stachys, whose flowers grow in spikes. The *shrubby hedge-nettle* is of the genus Prasium.

HEDGE'-NOTE, *n.* A term of contempt for low writing. *Dryden.*

HEDGE'PIG, *n.* A young hedgehog. *Shak.*

HEDGE'-ROW, *n.* A row or series of shrubs, or trees, planted for inclosure, or separation of fields. *Milton.*

HEDGE'-SPAR-ROW, *n.* A European bird of the Linnæan genus Motacilla, frequenting hedges; distinguished from the sparrow that builds in thatch. *Encyc. Johnson.*

HEDGE'-STAKE, *n.* A stake to support a hedge.

HEDGE'-WRIT-ER, *n.* A Grub-street writer, or low author. *Swift.*

HEDG'ER, *n.* One who makes hedges.

HEDG'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with a hedge; obstructing; confining; betting on both sides.

HEDG'ING-BILL, *n.* A bill or hook like a sickle, for pruning hedges.

HE-DON'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἡδονη, pleasure.]

Pertaining to pleasure. The *Hedonic* sect, in *antiquity*, was one that placed the highest happiness in pleasure. This was called the *Cyrenaic* sect.

HE'DY-PHANE, *n.* [Gr. ἡδυς, sweet, and φαινω, to appear.]

A white or grayish mineral, of an adamantine luster, consisting of oxyd of lead, and lime, combined with the arsenic and phosphoric acids, and some chlorine. *Dana.*

HEED, *v. t.* [Sax. *hedan*; G. *hüten*; D. *hoeden*; Gr. κηδω; Sp. and Port. *cuidar.*]

To mind; to regard with care; to take notice of; to attend to; to observe.

With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds.* *Dryden.*

HEED, *n.* Care; attention.

With wanton *heed* and giddy cunning. *Milton.*

2. Caution; care; watch for danger; notice; circumspection; usually preceded by *take*. *Take heed* of evil company; *take heed* to your ways.

Amasa took no *heed* to the sword that was in Joab's hand.—2 Sam. xx.

3. Notice; observation; regard; attention; often preceded by *give.*

The preacher *gave* good *heed.*—Eccles. xii.
Neither *give heed* to fables.—1 Tim. i.
Therefore we ought to *give* the more earnest *heed.*—Heb. ii.

4. Seriousness; a steady look.

A *heed*
Was in his countenance. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

HEED, *v. i.* To mind; to consider. *Warton.*

HEED'ED, *pp.* Noticed; observed; regarded.

HEED'FUL, *a.* Attentive; observing; giving heed; as, *heedful* of advice. *Pope.*

2. Watchful; cautious; circumspect; wary.

HEED'FUL-LY, *adv.* Attentively; carefully; cautiously. Listen *heedfully* to good advice.

2. Watchfully.

HEED'FUL-NESS, *n.* Attention; caution; vigilance; circumspection; care to guard against danger, or to perform duty.

HEED'I-LY, *adv.* Cautiously; vigilantly. *Dict.*

HEED'I-NESS, *n.* Attention; caution.

HEED'LESS, *a.* Inattentive; careless; negligent of the means of safety; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving. We say, *heedless* children; *heedless* of danger or surprise.

The *heedless* lover does not know
Whose eyes they are that wound him so. *Waller.*

HEED'LESS-LY, *adv.* Carelessly; negligently; inattentively; without care or circumspection. *Brown.*

HEED'LESS-NESS, *n.* Inattention; carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence. *Locke.*

HEEL, *n.* [Sax. *hel*, *hela*; D. *hiel*; Sw. *häl*; Dan. *hæl*; L. *calx.* Qu. its alliance to Gr. κηλη, a tumor.]

1. The hind part of the foot, particularly of man; but it is applied, also, to the corresponding part of the feet of quadrupeds.

2. The whole foot.

The stag wealls his strength, on spot.
His winged *heels.* *Denham.*

3. The hind part of a shoe, either for man or beast.

4. The part of a stocking intended for the heel.

To be out at the heels, is to have on stockings that are worn out; hence, *figuratively*, to be in bad condition.

5. Something shaped like the human heel; a protuberance or knob. *Mortimer.*

6. The latter part; as, a bill was introduced into the legislature at the *heel* of the session.

7. A spur.

The horse understands the *heel* well. *Encyc.*

8. The after end of a ship's keel; the lower end of the sternpost to which it is connected; also, the lower end of a mast.

To be at the heels; to pursue closely; to follow hard; also, to attend closely.

Hungry want is *at my heels.* *Otway.*

To show the heels; to flee; to run from.
To take to the heels; to flee; to betake to flight.
To lay by the heels; to fetter; to shackle; to confine. *Addison.*
To have the heels of; to outrun.
Neck and heels; the whole length of the body.

HEEL, *v. t.* To dance. *Shak.*

HEEL, *v. t.* To arm a cock. *Johnson.*

2. To add a heel to; as, to *heel* a shoe.

HEEL, *v. i.* [Sax. *hyldan*, to lean or incline; D. *helle*; Dan. *helder*; Sw. *halla*, to tilt.]

To incline; to lean, as a ship; as, the ship *heels* a-port, or a-starboard. *Encyc.*

HEEL'ED, *pp.* Supplied with a heel.

HEEL'ER, *n.* A cock that strikes well with his heels.

HEEL'ING, *ppr.* Supplying with a heel.

HEEL'-PIECE, *n.* Armor for the heels. *Chesterfield.*

2. A piece of leather on the heel of a shoe.

HEEL'-TAP, *n.* [*heel* and *tap.*] A small piece of leather for the heel of a shoe.

HEEL'-TAP, *v. t.* To add a piece of leather to the heel of a shoe.

HEFT, *n.* [Sax. *hefe*, from *hefan*, to heave, to lift.]

1. Heaving; effort.

He cracks his gorge, his sides,
With violent *hefts.* [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

2. Weight; ponderousness. [This use is common in popular language in America. And we sometimes hear it used as a verb as, to *heft*, to lift for the purpose of feeling or judging of the weight. Provincial in England. See *Halloway.*]

3. [D. *heft.*] A handle; a haft. [*Not used.*] *Waller.*

HEFT'ED, *a.* Heaved; expressing agitation. *Shak.*

HE-GE-MON'IC, } *a.* [Gr. ἡγεμονικος.]
HE-GE-MON'IC-AL, }

Principal; ruling; predominant. *Fotherby.*

HE-GI'RA, *n.* [Ar., from هجر *hajara*, to remove, to desert.]

In *chronology*, an epoch among the Mohammedans, from which they compute time. The event which gave rise to it was the flight of Mohammed from Mecca; from which the magistrates, fearing his impostures might raise a sedition, expelled him, July 16, A. D. 622, under the reign of the emperor Heraclius. *Harris. Encyc.*

HEIF'ER, (hef'er,) *n.* [Sax. *heafre, heahfore, heafore.* Qu. Heb. פרה.]

A young cow. *Pope.*

HEIGH'-HŌ, (hī'hō;) an exclamation expressing some degree of languor or uneasiness. Dryden has used it for the voice of exultation.

HEIGHT, (hīte,) } *n.* [Sax. *heahtho, heatho, hehthe, heotho, hethe, hihth, hyhthe*, contracted or changed from *heagthe*, or *higeth*, or *highthe*; G. *höhe, hoheit*; D. *hoogte*, Sw. *höghet, högd*; Dan. *höjde, höjhed.* This word is formed from *heah, hah, hog*, now *high*; and, as the orthography is unsettled, I should prefer to form it regularly from the present English word *high*, and write it *hight*, as was formerly done by distinguished writers.]

1. Elevation above the ground; any indefinite distance above the earth. The eagle flies at a great *height*, or *highth*.

2. The altitude of an object; the distance which any thing rises above its foot, basis, or foundation; as, the *height* or *highth* of a tower or steeple.

3. Elevation of a star, or other celestial luminary, above the horizon.

4. Degree of latitude either north or south. In this application, the distance from the equator is considered as *elevation*. Latitudes are higher as they approach the pole. *Johnson.*

Guinea lieth to the north sea, in the same *height* as Peru to the south. *Abbot.*

5. Distance of one thing above another.

6. An eminence; a summit; an elevated part of any thing.

7. A hill or mountain; any elevated ground as, the *heights* of Dorchester.

8. Elevation of rank; station of dignity or office.

By him that raised me to this careful *height*. *Shak.*

9. Elevation in excellence of any kind, as in power, learning, arts.

10. Elevation in fame or reputation.

11. Utmost degree in extent or violence; as, the *height* or *hight* of a fever, of passion, of madness, of folly, of happiness, of good-breeding. So we say, the *height* of a tempest.

12. Utmost exertion.

I shall now put you to the *height* of your breeding. *Shak.*

13. Advance; degree; progress toward perfection or elevation; *speaking comparatively.*

Social duties are carried to a greater *height* — by the principles of our religion. *Addison.*

HEIGHT'EN, } (hīt'n,) } *v. t.* To raise higher; *but not often used in this literal sense.*
HIGHT'EN,

2. To advance in progress toward a better state; to improve; to meliorate; to increase in excellence or good qualities; as, to *heighten* virtue; to *heighten* the beauties of description, or of poetry.

3. To aggravate; to advance toward a worse state; to augment in violence.

Foreign states have endeavored to *heighten* our confusion. *Addison.*

4. To increase; as, to *heighten* our relish for intellectual pleasure.

5. In *painting*, to make prominent by touches of light or brilliant colors, as contrasted with the shadows. *Brande.*

HEIGHT'EN-ED, } (hīt'nd,) } *pp.* or *a.* Raised higher; elevated; exalted; advanced; improved; aggravated; increased.
HIGHT'EN-ED,

HEIGHT'EN-ER, } *n.* One that heightens.
HIGHT'EN-ER,

HEIGHT'EN-ING, } (hīt'n ing,) } *ppr.* or *a.* Raising; elevating; exalting, improving; increasing; aggravating.
HIGHT'EN-ING,

HEIGHT'EN-ING, } (hīt'n ing,) } *n.* The act of elevating; increase of excellence; improvement. *Dryden.*
HIGHT'EN-ING,

2. Aggravation; augmentation.

HEIN'OUS, (hā'nus,) *a.* [Fr. *haineux*, from *haine*, hatred. Qu. Gr. αινος. The spelling Hainous would accord better with the etymology of this word.]

Properly, hateful; odious. Hence, great; enormous; aggravated; as, a *heinous* sin or crime. *Milford.*

HEIN'OUS-LY, *adv.* Hatefully; abominably; enormously.

HEIN'OUS-NESS, *n.* Odiousness; enormity; as, the *heinousness* of theft, or robbery, or of any crime. *Johnson.*

HEIR, (āre,) *n.* [Norm. *hier, here*, Arm *hear, haer*; Sw. *heredero*; Port. *herdeiro*; Fr. *heritier*; It. *erede*; L. *hæres, hæredis*, from the verb, Eth. ወረሰ *wares*, Heb. ירש, Ar. ورث *warata*, to become an heir, to inherit. The primary sense is, to seize, or to rush on and take, or to expel and dispossess others, and take their property, according to the practice of rude nations. We observe, in the Hebrew and Ethiopic, the last consonant is a sibilant, as in the Latin nominative; but the oblique cases in the Latin correspond with the Arabic word, whose final consonant is a dental. This word may be connected with the Gr. αἱρεω, to take. See Class Rd, No. 51, 52, 68.]

1. The man who succeeds, or is to succeed, another in the possession of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, by descent; the man on whom the law casts an estate of inheritance by the death of the ancestor or former possessor; or the man in whom the title to an estate of inheritance is vested by the operation of law, on the death of a former owner.

We give the title to a person who is to inherit after the death of an ancestor, and during his life, as well as to the person who has actually come into possession. A man's children are his *heirs*. In most monarchies, the king's eldest son is *heir* to the throne; and a nobleman's eldest son is *heir* to his title.

Lo, one born in my house is my *heir*. — Gen. xv.

2. One who inherits or takes from an ancestor. The son is often *heir* to the disease or to the miseries of the father.

3. One who succeeds to the estate of a former possessor. *Jer.* xlix. *Mic.* i.

4. One who is entitled to possess. In *Scripture*, saints are called *heirs* of the promise, *heirs* of righteousness, *heirs* of salvation, &c., by virtue of the death of Christ, or of God's gracious promises. *Rom.* viii.

HEIR, (āre,) *v. t.* To inherit; to take possession of an estate of inheritance, after the death of the ancestor. *Dryden.*

HEIR-AP-PAR'ENT, *n.* The man who, during the life of his ancestor, is entitled to succeed to his estate or crown.

HEIR'DOM, (āre'dum,) *n.* Succession by inheritance. *Burke.*

HEIR'ESS, (ār'ess,) *n.* A female heir; a female that inherits, or is entitled to inherit, an estate; an inheritrix.

HEIR'LESS, (āre'less,) *n.* Destitute of an heir.

HEIR'-LOOM, (āre'loom,) *n.* [*heir* and Sax. *loma, geloma, andloman*, utensils, vessels.]

Any furniture, movable, or personal chattel, which by law descends to the heir with the house or freehold, as tables, cupboards, bedsteads, &c. *Eng. Law.*

HEIR'-PRE-SUMP'TIVE, *n.* One who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would be heir, but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by any contingency, as by the birth of a nearer relative. *Encyc.*

HEIR'SHIP, (āre'ship,) *n.* The state, character, or privileges of an heir; right of inheriting. *Johnson.*

2. *Heirship movables*; in *Scotland*, the best of certain kinds of movables which the heir is entitled to take, besides the heritable estate. *Encyc.*

HELD, *pret.* and *pp.* of Hold. A court was *held* in Westminster Hall. At a council *held* on the first of January.

HELE, *v. t.* [L. *celo.*] To hide. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

[This is the masonic *hele* or *hail*, to *conceal*, which is ignorantly supposed to be *hail*, to salute.]

HE'LI-AC, } *a.* [L. *heliacus*; Fr. *heliaque*; from
HE-LI'AC-AL, } Gr. ἡλιος, the sun; W. *haul.*]

Emerging from the light of the sun, or passing into it. The *heliacal* rising of a star, is when, after being in conjunction with it and invisible, it emerges from the light so as to be visible in the morning before sun-rising. On the contrary, the *heliacal* setting of a star, is when the sun approaches so near as to render it invisible by its superior splendor. *Encyc.*

HE-LI'AC-AL-LY, *adv.* A star rises *heliacally*, when it emerges from the sun's light, so as to be visible. [See the preceding word.]

HEL'I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. ελιξ, a scroll, or spiral body.]

Spiral; winding; coiled in a spiral form. *Wilkins.*

HEL'I-CITE, *n.* [See Helix.] Fossil remains of the helix, a shell.

HEL'I-COID, *a.* [Gr. ελιξ, a winding, and ειδος, form.]

In *geometry*, an epithet of a curve which arises from the supposition that the axis of the common parabola is bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the extremities of the ordinates, which now converge toward the center of the said circle. This curve is also called the *parabolic spiral.* *Brande.*

HEL'I-CON, *n.* A mountain in Bœotia, in Greece, from which flowed a fountain. The Greeks placed here the residence of the Muses.

HEL-I-CŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Helicon.

HE'LING, *n.* [from *hele*, obs.; L. *celo.*]

The covering of the roof of a building; written also Hilling. [*Not used in the United States.*]

HE-LI-O-CEN'TRIC, } *a.* [Fr. *heliocentrique*; Gr.
HE-LI-O-CEN'TRIC-AL, } ἡλιος, the sun, and κεντρον, center.]

Heliocentric place; the position of a heavenly body, as seen from the sun.

Heliocentric longitude; the distance of a heavenly body from the vernal equinox, as seen from the sun, and measured on the ecliptic.

Heliocentric latitude; the distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic, as seen from the sun, and measured on a secondary to the ecliptic. *Olmsted.*

HE-LI-O-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to heliography.

HE-LI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ἡλιος and γραφη.]

The art of fixing images of objects by the camera obscura.

[This name is preferable to that of Daguerreotype, which see.]

HE-LI-OL'A-TER, *n.* [Gr. ἡλιος, the sun, and λατρευω, to worship.]

A worshiper of the sun. *Drummond.*

HE-LI-OL'A-TRY, *n.* [Gr. ἡλιος, the sun, and λατρεια, service, worship.]

The worship of the sun, a branch of Sabianism.

HE-LI-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ἡλιος, the sun, and μετρεω, to measure.]

A kind of micrometer for measuring with exactness the apparent diameter of the sun; used also to measure any small celestial space, as the diameter of the moon, planets, &c. *Brande.*

HE'LI-O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. ἡλιος, the sun, and σκοπεω, to view.]

A sort of telescope fitted for viewing the sun without pain or injury to the eyes, as when made with colored glasses, or glasses blackened with smoke. *Encyc.*

HE'LI-O-STAT, *n.* [Gr. ἡλιος, the sun, and στατος.]

An instrument by which a sunbeam may be introduced into a dark room, and, by means of clockwork, kept steadily in. *Brande.*

HE'LI-O-TROPE, *n.* [Gr. ἡλιος, the sun, and τρεπω, to turn; τροπη, a turning.]

1. Among *the ancients*, an instrument or machine for showing when the sun arrived at the tropics and the equinoctial line. *Encyc.*

2. The popular name of certain species of plants belonging to the genus heliotropium.

3. A mineral, a subspecies of rhomboidal quartz, of a deep-green color, peculiarly pleasant to the eye. It is usually variegated with blood-red or yellowish dots, and is more or less translucent. Before the blowpipe, it loses its color. It is generally supposed to be chalcedony, colored by green earth or chlorite. *Cleaveland. Ure.*

HEL-I-SPHER'IC, } *a.* [*helix* and *sphere.*]
HEL-I-SPHER'IC-AL, }

Spiral. The *helispherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation, so called because, on the globe, it winds round the pole spirally, coming nearer and nearer to it, but never terminating in it. *Barlow.*

HE'LIX, *n.*; *pl.* Hel'i-ces. [Gr. ελιξ, a winding.]

1. A spiral line, as of wire in a coil; a circumvolution; a winding, or something that is spiral; as, a winding staircase in *architecture*, or a cauliculo or little volute under the flowers of the Corinthian capital. In *anatomy*, the whole circuit or extent of the auricle, or external border of the ear. *Brande.*

2. In *zoology*, the snail-shell.

HELL, *n.* [Sax. *hell, helle*; G. *hölle*; D. *hel, helle*; Sw. *helvete*; Dan. *helvede.* Qu. *hole*, a deep place, or from Sax. *helan*, to cover.]

1. The place or state of punishment for the wicked after death. *Matt.* x. *Luke* xii.

Sin is *hell* begun, as religion is heaven anticipated. *J. Lathrop.*

2. The place of the dead, or of souls after death; the lower regions, or the grave; called in Hebrew *sheol*, and by the Greeks *hades.* *Ps.* xvi. *Jon.* ii.

3. The *pains of hell*; temporal death, or agonies that dying persons feel, or which bring to the brink of the grave. *Ps.* xviii.

4. The *gates of hell*; the power and policy of Satan and his instruments. *Matt.* xvi.

5. The infernal powers.

While Saul and *hell* crossed his strong fate in vain. *Cowley.*

6. The place at a running play to which are carried those who are caught. *Sidney.*

7. A place into which a tailor throws his shreds, or a printer his broken type. *Hudibras.*

8. A dungeon or prison. [*Obs.*]

9. A gambling-house.

HELL'-BEND-ER, *n.* A name given to the large North American salamander.

HELL'-BLACK, *a.* Black as hell. *Shak.*

HELL'-BORN, *a.* Born in hell.

HELL'-BRED, *a.* Produced in hell. *Spenser.*

HELL'-BREW-ED, (-brūde,) *a.* Prepared in hell.

HELL'-BROTH, *n.* A composition for infernal purposes. *Shak.*

HELL'-CAT, *n.* A witch; a hag. *Middleton.*

HELL′-CON-FOUND′ING, *a.* Defeating the infernal powers. *Beaum. & Fl.*
HELL′-DOOM-*E*D, *a.* Doomed or consigned to hell. *Milton.*
HELL′-GOV-ERN-*E*D, *a.* Directed by hell. *Shak.*
HELL′-HAG, *n.* A hag of hell.
HELL′-HAT-ED, *a.* Abhorred as hell. *Shak.*
HELL′-HAUNT-ED, *a.* Haunted by the devil. *Dryden.*
HELL′-HOUND, *n.* A dog of hell; an agent of hell. *Dryden. Milton.*
HELL′-KITE, *n.* A kite of an infernal breed. *Shak.*
HEL-LAN-OD′IC, *n.* [Gr. ἑλλην and δικη.]
In *ancient Greece*, a judge of the games, exercises, or combats, who decided to which of the candidates the prizes belonged.]
HEL′LE-BORE, *n.* [L. *helleborus*; Gr. ἑλλεβορος.]
The name of several plants of different genera, the most important of which are the black hellebore, Christmas rose, or Christmas flower, of the genus Helleborus, and the white hellebore, of the genus Veratrum. Both are acrid and poisonous, and are used in medicine as evacuants and alteratives. *Cyc.*
HEL′LE-BO-RISM, *n.* A medicinal preparation of hellebore. *Farrand.*
HEL-LE′NI-AN, } HEL-LEN′IC, } *a.* [Gr. ἑλληνισκος, ἑλληνιος.]
Pertaining to the Hellenes, or inhabitants of Greece so called from Hellas, in Greece, or from Hellen.
HEL′LEN-ISM, *n.* [Gr. ἑλληνισμος.]
A phrase in the idiom, genius, or construction of the Greek language. *Addison.*
HEL′LEN-IST, *n.* [Gr. ἑλληνιστης.]
1. A Grecian Jew; a Jew who used the Greek language. *Campbell. Encyc.*
2. One skilled in the Greek language.
HEL-LEN-IST′IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Hellenists. The *Hellenistic* language was the Greek spoken or used by the Jews who lived in Egypt and other countries, where the Greek language prevailed. *Campbell.*
HEL-LEN-IST′IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the Hellenistic dialect. *Gregory.*
HEL′LEN-IZE, *v. i.* To use the Greek language. *Hammond*
HEL′LES-PONT, *n.* A narrow strait between Europe and Asia, now called the *Dardanelles*; a part of the passage between the Euxine and the Egean Sea.
HEL-LES-PONT′INE, *a.* Pertaining to the Hellespont. *Mitford.*
HEL′LI-ER, *n.* A tiler, or slater. [See HELE.] [*Not in use.*]
HELL′ISH, *a.* Pertaining to hell. *Sidney.*
2. Like hell in qualities; infernal; malignant; wicked; detestable. *South.*
HELL′ISH-LY, *adv.* Infernally; with extreme malignity; wickedly; detestably. *Bp. Barlow.*
HELL′ISH-NESS, *n.* The qualities of hell, or of its inhabitants; extreme wickedness, malignity, or impiety.
HELL′WARD, *adv.* Toward hell. *Pope.*
HELL′Y, *a.* Having the qualities of hell. *Anderson.*
HELM, a termination, denotes defense; as in *Sighelm*, victorious defense. [See HELMET.]
HELM, *n.* [Sax. *helma*; G. *helm*, a *helm*, and a *helve*; D. and Dan. *helm*; Sw. *hielm*; called, in some dialects, *helmstock*, which must be the tiller only; probably from the root of *hold.*]
1. The instrument by which a ship is steered, consisting of a rudder, a tiller, and, in large vessels, a wheel. [See RUDDER.] *Mar. Dict.*
2. Station of government; the place of direction or management; as, to be at the *helm* in the administration.
HELM, *v. t.* To steer; to guide; to direct. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
2. To cover with a helmet. *Milton.*
HELM, } HELM′ET, } *n.* [Sax. *helm*. See HELM.]
1. Defensive armor for the head; a head-piece; a morion. The helmet is worn by horsemen to defend the head against the broadsword.
2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest. *Johnson.*
3. The upper part of a retort. *Boyle.*
4. In *botany*, the hooded upper-lip of some flowers. *P. Cyc.*
HELM′AGE, *n.* Guidance.
HELM′*E*D, } HELM′ET-ED, } *a.* Furnished with a helmet.
HEL-MIN′THIC, *a.* [Gr. ἑλμινς, a worm.]
Relating to worms; expelling worms.
HEL-MIN′THIC, *n.* A medicine for expelling worms. *Coxe.*
HEL-MIN-THO-LOG′IC, } HEL-MIN-THO-LOG′IC-AL, } *a.* [See HELMINTHOLOGY.] Pertaining to worms or vermes, or to their history.
HEL-MIN-THOL′O-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in the natural history of vermes or worms.
HEL-MIN-THOL′O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ἑλμινς, a worm, and λογος, discourse.]
The science or knowledge of vermes or worms; the description and natural history of vermes or worms. *Ed. Encyc.*
HELM′LESS, *a.* Destitute of a helmet. *Barlow.*
2. Without a helm.
HELMS′MAN, *n.* The man at the helm.
HELM′WIND, *n.* A wind in the mountainous parts of England, so called. *Burn.*
HE′LOT, *n.* A slave in ancient Sparta.
HE′LOT-ISM, *n.* Slavery; the condition of the Helots, slaves in Sparta. *Steph.*
HE′LOT-RY, *n.* The collective body of the [illegible]. *T. B. [illegible]*
HELP, *v. t.*; a regular verb; the old past tense and participle, *holp* and *holpen*, being obsolete. [W. *helpu*; Sax. *helpan*, *hylpan*; [illegible] *helfen*; D. *helpen*; Sw. *hielpa*; Dan. *hielper*; Goth. *hilpan.*]
1. To aid; to assist; to lend strength or means toward effecting a purpose; as, to *help* a man in his work; to *help* another in raising a building; to *help* one to pay his debts; to *help* the memory, or the understanding.
2. To assist; to succor; to lend means of deliverance; as, to *help* one in distress; to help one out of prison.
3. To relieve; to cure, or to mitigate pain or disease.
> *Help* and ease them, but by no means bemoan them. *Locke.*
> The true calamus *helps* a cough. *Gerard.*

Sometimes with *of*; as, to *help* one *of* blindness. *Shak.*
4. To remedy; to change for the better.
> Cease to lament for what thou canst not *help*. *Shak.*

5. To prevent; to hinder. The evil approaches, and who can *help* it?
6. To forbear; to avoid.
> I can not *help* remarking the resemblance between him and our author. *Pope.*

To help forward; to advance by assistance.
To help on; to forward; to promote by aid.
To help out; to aid in delivering from difficulty, or to aid in completing a design.
> The god of learning and of light
> Would want a god himself to *help* him *out*. *Swift.*

To help over; to enable to surmount; as, to *help* one *over* a difficulty.
To help off; to remove by help; as, to *help off* time. [*Unusual.*] *Locke.*
To help to; to supply with; to furnish with.
> Whom they would *help to* a kingdom. — 1 Maccabees.

Also, to present to at table; as, to *help* one *to* a glass of wine.
HELP, *v. i.* To lend aid; to contribute strength or means.
> A generous present *helps* to persuade, as well as an agreeable person. *Garth.*

To help out; to lend aid; to bring a supply.
HELP, *n.* [W. *help.*]
1. Aid; assistance; strength or means furnished toward promoting an object, or deliverance from difficulty or distress.
> Give us *help* from trouble; for vain is the *help* of man. — Ps. lx.

2. That which gives assistance; he or that which contributes to advance a purpose.
> Virtue is a friend and a *help* to nature. *South.*
> God is a very present *help* in time of trouble. — Ps. xlvi.

3. Remedy; relief. The evil is done; there is no *help* for it. There is no *help* for the man; his disease is incurable.
4. A hired man or woman; a servant. *United States.*
HELP′*E*D, (helpt,) *pp.* Aided; assisted; relieved.
HELP′ER, *n.* One that helps, aids, or assists; an assistant; an auxiliary.
2. One that furnishes or administers a remedy.
> Compassion — is oftentimes a *helper* of evils. *More.*

3. One that supplies with any thing wanted; with *to*.
> A *helper* to a husband. *Shak.*

4. A supernumerary servant. *Swift.*
HELP′FUL, *a.* That gives aid or assistance; that furnishes means of promoting an object; useful.
2. Wholesome; salutary; as, *helpful* medicines. *Ralegh.*
HELP′FUL-NESS, *n.* Assistance; usefulness. *Milton.*
HELP′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Assisting; aiding; supporting.
HELP′LESS, *a.* Without help in one's self; destitute of the power or means to succor or relieve one's self. A person is rendered *helpless* by weakness, or want of means. An infant is *helpless*.
2. Destitute of support or assistance.
> How shall I then your *helpless* fame defend? *Pope.*

3. Admitting no help; irremediable. [*Not used.*]
4. Unsupplied; destitute. [*Spenser.*
> *Helpless* of all that human wants require. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

HELP′LESS-LY, *adv.* Without succor. *Kid.*
HELP′LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of strength or ability; inability; want of means in one's self to obtain relief in trouble, or to accomplish one's purposes or desires.
> It is the tendency of sickness to reduce our extravagant self-estimation, by exhibiting our solitary *helplessness*. *Buckminster.*

HELP′MATE, } HELP′MEET, } *n.* An assistant; a helper; a companion.
HEL′TER-SKEL′TER; cant words denoting hurry and confusion. [*Vulgar.*] Qu. L. *hilariter* and *celeriter*, or Ch. חלט, Ar. خلط to mix.
HELVE, (helv,) *n.* [Sax. *helf*; G. *helm*, a helve and a helm; probably from the root of hold.]
The handle of an ax or hatchet. *Johnson.*
HELVE, (helv,) *v. t.* To furnish with a helve, as an ax.
HELV′*E*D, *pp.* Fitted with a helve.
HEL-VET′IC, *a.* [Sax. *Hæfelden*, the Helvetii. Qu. hill-men, or high hill-men.]
Pertaining to the Helvetii, the inhabitants of the Alps, now Switzerland, or to the modern states and inhabitants of the Alpine regions; as, the *Helvetic* confederacy; *Helvetic* states.
HEL′VIN, *n.* [from Gr ἡλιος, the sun]
A mineral, of a yellowish color, occurring in regular tetrahedrons, with truncated angles. *Cleaveland.*
HELV′ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a helve, as an ax.
HEM; an exclamation whose utterance is a sort of voluntary half cough, loud or subdued, as the emotion may suggest. *Smart.*
HEM, *n.* [Sax. *hem*; W. *hem*; Russ. *kaima.*]
1. The border of a garment, doubled and sewed to strengthen it and prevent the ravelling of the threads.
2. Edge; border. *Matt.* ix.
3. A particular sound of the human voice, expressed by the word *hem*.
HEM, *v. t.* To form a hem or border; to fold and sew down the edge of cloth to strengthen it.
2. To border; to edge.
> All the skirt about
> Was *hemmed* with golden fringe. *Spenser.*

To hem in; to inclose and confine; to surround; to environ. The troops were *hemmed in* by the enemy. Sometimes, perhaps, *to hem about* or *round* may be used in a like sense.
HEM, *v. i.* [D. *hemmen.*]
To make the sound expressed by the word *hem*.
HEM′A-CHATE, *n.* [Gr. αἱμα, blood, and αχατης, agate.]
A species of agate, of a blood color. *Encyc.*
HEM-A-DYN-A-MOM′E-TER, *n.* [Gr. αἱμα, blood, and *dynamometer*, which see.]
A contrivance for ascertaining the pressure of the blood in the arteries.
HEM-E-STAT′IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. αἱμα, blood, and στατικος.]
Relating to the weight of the blood.
HEM′A-TIN, *n.* [Gr. αἱμα, blood.]
The coloring principle of logwood, of a red color and bitterish taste. *Chevreul.*
HEM′A-TITE, *n.* [Gr. αἱματιτης, from αἱμα, blood.]
Red hematite is a variety of the specular ore of iron. *Brown hematite*, the hydrated oxyd of iron. The name *hematite* is now mostly restricted to the latter ore. The word alludes to the red or brownish-red color of the mineral when rubbed or powdered. Both of these ores are used extensively in the manufacture of iron. *Dana.*
HEM-A-TIT′IC, *a.* Pertaining to hematite, or resembling it; composed of or containing hematite.
HEM′A-TO-CELE, *n.* [Gr. αἱμα, blood, and κηλη, a tumor.]
A tumor filled with blood.
HEM-A-TO′SIN, *n.* One of the proximate principles of the blood, containing its red coloring-matter.
HEM-A-TO′SIS, *n.* A morbid quantity of blood.
HEM-E-RO-BAP′TIST, *n.* [Gr. ἡμερα, day, and βαπτω, to wash.]
One of a sect among the Jews, who bathed every day. *Fuller.*
HEM′I, in *composition*, from the Gr. ἡμισυς, signifies half, like *demi* and *semi*.
HEM′I-CRA-NY, *n.* [Gr. ἡμισυς, half, and κρανιον, the skull.]
A pain that affects only one side of the head.
HEM′I-CY-CLE, (-sī-kl,) *n.* [Gr. ἡμικυκλος.]
A half circle; more generally called a *semicircle*.
HEM-I-DI′TONE, *n.* In *Greek music*, the lesser third. [See DEMI-DITONE.] *Busby.*
HEM-I-HE′DRAL, *a.* [Gr. ἡμισυ, half, and ἑδρα, face.]
In *mineralogy*, a term applied to a crystal with half of the similar edges or angles similarly replaced. *Dana.*
HEM′I-NA, *n.* [L.] In *Roman antiquity*, a measure containing half a sextary, and according to Arbuthnot, about half a pint English wine-measure. *Encyc.*
2. In *medicine*, a measure equal to about ten ounces. *Quincy.*
HEM-I-PLE′GI-A, } HEM′I-PLE-GY, } *n.* [Gr. ἡμισυς, half, and πληγη, a stroke, from πλησσω, to strike.]

A palsy that affects one half of the body, a paralytic affection on one side of the human frame. *Encyc.*

HEM-I-PRIS-MAT'IC, *a.* Half prismatic.

HE-MIP'TER, *n.* } [Gr. ἡμισυς, half, and
HE-MIP'TER-A, *n. pl.* } πτερον, a wing.]

Terms applied to insects with the upper wings, or wing-covers, usually half coriaceous and half membranaceous, and incumbent on each other; as the Cimex.

HE-MIP'TER-AL, } *a.* Having the upper wings
HE-MIP'TER-OUS, } half coriaceous and half membranaceous.

HEM'I-SPHERE, *n.* [Gr. ἡμισφαιριον.]

1. A half sphere; one half of a sphere or globe, when divided by a plane passing through its center. *Particularly*, one half the mundane sphere. The equator divides the sphere into two equal parts. That on the north is called the *northern hemisphere*; the other, the *southern*. So the horizon divides the sphere into the *upper* and *lower hemispheres*. Hemisphere is also used for a map or projection of half the terrestrial or celestial sphere, and is then often called *planisphere*.

2. A map or projection of half the terrestrial globe.

HEM-I-SPHER'IC, } *a.* Containing half a sphere
HEM-I-SPHER'IC-AL, } or globe; as, a *hemispheric* figure or form; a *hemispherical* body.

HEM-I-SPHER'ULE, *n.* A half spherule.

HEM'IS-TICH, (hem'e-stik,) *n.* [Gr. ἡμιστιχιον.]

Half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed. *Dryden. Encyc.*

HE-MIS'TICH-AL, (he-mis'tik-al,) *a.* Pertaining to a hemistich, denoting a division of the verse.

HEM'I-TONE, *n.* [Gr. ἡμιτονιον.] *Warton.*

A half tone in music, now called a Semitone.

HEM-I-TROPE, *a.* [Gr. ἡμισυς, half, and τροπη, a turning.]

Half turned; a *hemitrope crystal* is one in which one segment is turned through half the circumference of a circle. The word is used also as a noun. *Hauy.*

HEM'LOCK, *n.* [Sax. *hemleac*: the latter syllable is the same as *leek*. Qu. is it not a border plant, a plant growing in hedges?]

1. A plant of the genus Conium, whose leaves and root are poisonous. [See, also, Water-Hemlock.]

2. A North American tree, of the genus Abies or Pi, an evergreen.

3. A poison, an infusion or decoction of the poisonous plant. [See Cicuta.]

Perhaps liberty might then have escaped the indelible reproach of decreeing to the same citizens the *hemlock* on one day, and statues on the next. *Federalist, Madison.*

HEM'MED, *pp.* or *a.* Bordered; edged; folded and sewed down at the edge.

HEM'MEL, *n.* [Dan. *hemmelig*, close.]

A shed or hovel for cattle. [*Local.*]

HEM'MING, *ppr.* Bordering; folding and sewing down at the edge of the cloth.

HE-MOP'TY-SIS, } *n.* [Gr. *aima*, blood, and πτυσις,
HE-MOP'TO-E, } a spitting.]

A spitting of blood.

HEM'OR-RHAGE, *n.* [Gr. αιμορραγια; αιμα, blood, and ῥηγνυω, to burst.]

Any discharge of blood from vessels destined to contain it. The ancients confined the word to a discharge of blood from the nose; but in *modern* use, it is applied to a flux from the nose, lungs, intestines, &c. *Encyc.*

HEM-OR-RHAG'IC, (-raj'ik,) *a.* Pertaining to a flux of blood, consisting in hemorrhage.

HEM-OR-RHOID'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the hemorrhoids; as, the *hemorrhoidal* vessels.

2. Consisting in a flux of blood from the vessels of the anus.

HEM'OR-RHOIDS, *n.* [Gr. αιμορροις; αιμα, blood, and ῥεω, a flowing.]

A discharge of blood from the vessels of the anus; the piles; in *Scripture*, emerods.

The term is also applied to tumors formed by a morbid dilatation of the hemorrhoidal veins. When they do not discharge blood, they are called *blind piles*; when they occasionally emit blood, *bleeding* or *open piles*. *Cyc. Parr.*

HEMP, *n.* [Sax. *henep*; G. *hanf*; D. *hennep* or *kennip*; Sw. *hampa*; Dan. *hamp*; Fr. *chanvre*; Arm. *canab*; Ir. *eannaib, cnaib*; L. *cannabis*; Gr. κανναβις; Sp. *canamo*; It. *canapa*; Russ. *konopel*. It is found in the Arabic. See Class Nb, No. 20, 26.]

1. A fibrous plant, of the genus Cannabis, whose skin or bark is used for cloth and cordage. Hence, *canvas*, the coarse, strong cloth used for sails.

2. The skin or rind of the plant, prepared for spinning. Large quantities of *hemp* are exported from Russia.

HEMP-AG'RI-MO-NY, *n.* A plant, a species of Eupatorium.

HEMP'EN, (hemp'n,) *a.* Made of hemp; as, a *hempen* cord.

HEMP'-NET-TLE, *n.* An annual plant of the genus Galeopsis, whose flower has a grotesque figure. *Loudon.*

HEMP'Y, *a.* Like hemp. [*Unusual.*] *Howell.*

HEN, *n.* [Sax. *hen, henne*; G. *henne*; D. *hen*; Sw. *höna*; Dan. *höne*. In Goth. *hana*, Sax. *han, hana*, is a cock; G. *hahn*; D. *haan*. In Sw. and Dan. *hane* is a cock, the male of a fowl, and *han* is *he*, the personal pronoun.]

The female of any kind of fowl; but it is particularly applied to the female of the domestic fowl of the gallinaceous kind, or, as sometimes called, the *barn-door fowl*.

HEN'BANE, *n.* [*hen* and *bane*.] A plant of the genus Hyoscyamus, of several species. The roots, leaves, and seeds, are poisonous. *Encyc.*

HEN'BIT, *n.* A name common to several plants; also called Dead-nettle, or Speedwell, which see.

HEN'-COOP, *n.* A coop or cage for fowls.

HEN'-DRIV'ER, *n.* A kind of hawk. *Walton.*

HEN'-HARM, } *n.* A species of buzzard, Falco
HEN'-HAR-RI-ER, } ganeus of Linnæus. It derives its English name from its persecutions in the poultry yard. *Edin. Encyc.*

HEN'-HEART-ED, *a.* Cowardly; timid; dastardly.

HEN'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shelter for fowls.

HEN'-PECK-ED, (-pekt,) *a.* Governed by the wife.

HEN'-ROOST, *n.* A place where poultry rest at night. *Addison.*

HENS'FEET, *n.* A plant, hedge fumitory. *Johnson.*

HENCE, (hens,) *adv.* [Sax. *heona*; Scot. *hyne*; G. *hin*.]

1. From this place.

Arise, let us go *hence*. — John xiv.
I will send thee far *hence* to the Gentiles. — Acts xxii.

2. From this time; in the future; as, a week *hence*; a year *hence*.

3. From this cause or reason, noting a consequence, inference, or deduction from something just before stated.

Hence, perhaps, it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wisdom. *Tillotson.*

It sometimes denotes an inference, or consequence, resulting from something that follows.

Whence come wars and fightings among you? Come they not *hence*, even from your lusts? — James iv.

4. From this source, or original.

All other faces borrowed *hence*. *Suckling.*

Hence signifies *from this*, and *from*, before *hence*, is not strictly correct. But *from hence* is so well established by custom, that it may not be practicable to correct the use of the phrase.

Hence is used elliptically and imperatively, for *go hence; depart hence; away; begone.*

Hence with your lute ones. *Shak.*

Hence, as a verb, to send off, as used by Sidney, is improper.

HENCE-FORTH', (hens-forth',) *adv.* From this time forward.

I never from thy side *henceforth* will stray. *Milton.*

HENCE-FOR'WARD, (hens-for'ward), *adv.* From this time forward; henceforth. *Shak. Dryden.*

HENCH'MAN } *n.* [Sax. *hinc*, a servant.]
HENCH'BOY, } A page; a servant. [*Obs.*]
Shak. Dryden.

HEND, } *v. t.* [Sax. *hentan*.]
HENT, } To seize; to lay hold on; to occupy. [*Obs.*]

The preterit of Hend is also Hent. [*Shak.*

HEND, or HEND'Y, *a.* Gentle. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

HEN-DEC'A-GON, *n.* [Gr. ενδεκα, eleven, and γωνια, an angle.]

In *geometry*, a plane figure of eleven sides and as many angles. *Encyc.*

HEN-DEC-A-SYL-LAB'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a line of eleven syllables.

HEN-DEC-A-SYL'LA-BLE, *n.* [Gr. ενδεκα and συλλαβη.]

A metrical line of eleven syllables. *Warton.*

HEN-DI'A-DYS, *n.* [L., from Gr. εν δια δυοιν, one by two.]

In *grammar*, a figure in which the same idea is presented by two words or phrases.

HEN'NA, *n.* [Arabic.] A deciduous, tropical tree, or shrub, of the genus Lawsonia. Also, a paste made of its pounded leaves, and much used by the Egyptians and Asiatics for dyeing their nails, &c., of an orange hue. It is also used by the men for dyeing their beards, the orange color being afterward changed to a deep black, by the application of indigo. *Loudon. Partington. P. Cyc.*

HEP, *n.* The fruit of the wild dog-rose. [See Hip.]

HE'PAR, *n.* [L. *hepar*, the liver; Gr. ηπαρ.]

A combination of sulphur with an alkali, or rather with the metallic base of an alkali, was formerly called by chemists *hepar sulphuris*, liver of sulphur, from its brown-red color. The term has been applied to all combinations of alkali, or earth, with sulphur, or phosphorus. *Nicholson.*

The *hepars* are, by modern chemists, called *sulphurets*. *Fourcroy.*

HE-PAT'IC, } *a.* [L. *hepaticus*; Gr. ηπατικος,
HE-PAT'IC-AL, } from ηπαρ, the liver.]

Pertaining to the liver; as, *hepatic* gall; *hepatic* pain; *hepatic* artery; *hepatic* flux. *Quincy. Arbuthnot.*

Hepatic air, or *gas*, is a fetid vapor, or elastic fluid, emitted from combinations of sulphur with alkalies, earths, and metals. *Nicholson. Encyc.*

This species of air is now called *sulphureted hydrogen gas*. *Fourcroy.*

Hepatic mercurial ore, or *hepatic cinnabar*. See Cinnabar.

HEP'A-TITE, *n.* A gem, or mineral, that takes its name from the liver. Plin. l. 37, 11.

Hepatite is a name given to the fetid sulphate of baryta. It sometimes occurs in globular masses, and is either compact, or of a foliated structure. By friction, or the application of heat, it exhales a fetid odor, like that of sulphureted hydrogen. *Cleaveland.*

HEP-A-TI-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of impregnating with sulphureted hydrogen gas.

2. Conversion into a substance resembling the liver. *Dunglison.*

HEP'A-TIZE, *v. t.* To impregnate with sulphureted hydrogen gas.

2. To fill with blood or plastic matter. *Dunglison.*

HEP'A-TIZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Impregnated or combined with sulphureted hydrogen gas; gorged with blood, or plastic matter.

On the right of the river were two wells of *hepatized* water. *Barrow.*

HEP-A-TOS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. ηπαρ, the liver, and σκοπεω, to view.]

The art or practice of divination by inspecting the liver of animals. *Encyc.*

HEP'PEN, *a.* [Sax. *hæplic*.]

Neat; fit; comfortable. *Grose.*

HEP'TA-CHORD, (-kord,) *n.* [Gr. επτα, seven, and χορδη, chord.]

A system of seven sounds. In *ancient poetry*, verses sung or played on seven chords or different notes. In this sense the word was applied to the lyre, when it had but seven strings. One of the intervals is also called a *heptachord*, as containing the same number of degrees between the extremes. *Encyc.*

HEP'TADE, *n.* The sum or number of seven.

HEP'TA-GLOT, *n.* [Gr. επτα, seven, and γλωττα, language.]

A book of seven languages.

HEP'TA-GON, *n.* [Gr. επτα, seven, and γωνια, an angle.]

In *geometry*, a plane figure consisting of seven sides and as many angles.

In *fortification*, a place that has seven bastions for defense. *Encyc.*

HEP-TAG'ON-AL, *a.* Having seven angles or sides. *Heptagonal numbers*; in *arithmetic*, a sort of polygonal numbers, wherein the difference of the terms of the corresponding arithmetical progression is 5. One of the properties of these numbers is, that if they are multiplied by 40, and 9 is added to the product, the sum will be a square number. *Brande.*

HEP-TA-GYN'I-A, *n.* [Gr. επτα, seven, and γυνη, a female.]

In *botany*, an order of plants having seven styles. *Linnæus.*

HEP-TA-GYN'I-AN, } *a.* In *botany*, having seven
HEP-TAG'YN-OUS, } styles.

HEP-TA-HE'DRON, *n.* A solid figure with seven sides.

HEP-TA-HEX-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. επτα, seven, and *hexahedral*.]

Presenting seven ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces. *Cleaveland.*

HEP-TAM'E-REDE, *n.* [Gr. επτα, seven, and μερις, part.]

That which divides into seven parts. *A. Smith.*

HEP-TAN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. επτα, seven, and ανηρ, a male.]

In *botany*, a class of plants having seven stamens. *Linnæus.*

HEP-TAN'DRI-AN, } *a.* Having seven stamens.
HEP-TAN'DROUS, }

HEP-TAN'GU-LAR, *a.* [Gr. επτα, seven, and *angular*.]

Having seven angles.

HEP-TAPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. επτα, seven, and φυλλον, a leaf.]

Having seven leaves.

HEP-TARCH'IC, *a.* Denoting a sevenfold government. *Warton.*

HEP'TARCH-IST, } *n.* A ruler of one division of a
HEP'TARCH, } heptarchy. *Warton.*

HEP'TARCH-Y, *n.* [Gr. επτα, seven, and αρχη, rule.]

A government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons. But the word is usually applied to England, when under the government of seven kings, or divided into seven kingdoms; as, the Saxon *heptarchy*, which comprehended the whole of England, when subject to seven independent princes. These petty kingdoms were those of Kent, the South Saxons, [Sussex,] West Saxons, East Saxons, [Essex,] the East Angles, Mercia, and Northumberland. *Hist. of England.*

HEP'TA-TEUCH, (-tūke,) *n.* [Gr. επτα, seven, and τευχος, book.]

The first seven books of the Old Testament.

HEP'-TREE, *n.* The wild dog-rose, a species of Rosa, the Rosa canina.

HER, (hur;) an adjective, or pronominal adjective,

of the third person. [Sax. *hire*, sing., *heora*, pl., the possessive case of *he*, *heo*; but more properly, an adjective, like the L. *suus*.]

1. Belonging to a female; as, *her* face; *her* head.

2. It is used before neuter nouns in personification.

> Wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, and all *her* paths are peace. — Prov. iii.

Her is also used as a pronoun, or substitute for a female, in the objective case, after a verb or preposition.

> She gave also to her husband with *her*, and he did eat. — Gen. iii.

Hers is primarily the objective or genitive case, denoting something that belongs to a female. But it stands as a substitute in the nominative or objective case.

> And what his fortune wanted, *hers* could mend. *Dryden.*

Here *hers* stands for *her fortune*; but it must be considered as the nominative to *could mend*. I will take back my own book, and give you *hers*. Here *hers* is the object after *give*.

HER'ALD, *n.* [Fr. *heraut*, for *herault*; Arm. *herald*, or *harod*; Sp. *heraldo*; Port. *arauto*; It. *araldo*; G. *herold*; W. *herodyr*, embassador and herald, from *herawd*, a defiance or challenge, *heriaw*, to brandish, to threaten, from *hêr*, a push, a motion of defiance, a challenge. The primary sense is, to send, thrust, or drive.]

1. An officer whose business was to denounce or proclaim war, to challenge to battle, to proclaim peace, and to bear messages from the commander of an army. Hence,

2. A proclaimer; a publisher; as, the *herald* of another's fame.

3. A forerunner; a precursor; a harbinger.

> It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn. *Shak.*

4. An officer in Great Britain, whose business is to marshal, order, and conduct, royal cavalcades, ceremonies at coronations, royal marriages, installations, creations of dukes and other nobles, embassies, funeral processions, declarations of war, proclamations of peace, &c.; also, to record and blazon the arms of the nobility and gentry, and to regulate abuses therein. *Encyc.*

5. Formerly applied, by the French, to a minstrel.

HER'ALD, *v. t.* To introduce, as by a herald. *Shak.*

HER'ALD-ED, *pp.* Introduced, as by a herald.

HER-AL'DIC, *a.* Pertaining to heralds or heraldry; as, *heraldic* delineations. *Warton.*

HER-AL'DIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a heraldic manner.

HER'ALD-ING, *ppr.* Introducing, as by a herald.

HER'ALD-RY, *n.* The art or office of a herald. *Heraldry* is the art, practice, or science, of recording genealogies, and blazoning arms or ensigns armorial. It also teaches whatever relates to the marshaling of cavalcades, processions, and other public ceremonies. *Encyc.*

HER'ALD-SHIP, *n.* The office of a herald. *Selden.*

HERB, (erb,) *n.* [L. *herba*; Fr. *herbe*; It. *erba*; Sp. *yerba*; Port. *erva*. Qu. Ir. *forba*, glebe, that is, food, pasture, subsistence; Gr. φιρβω.]

1. A plant or vegetable with a soft or succulent stalk or stem, which dies to the root every year, and is thus distinguished from a tree and a shrub, which have ligneous, or hard, woody stems. *Milne. Martyn.*

2. In *the Linnæan botany*, that part of a vegetable which springs from the root and is terminated by the fructification, including the stem or stalk, the leaves, the fulcra or props, and the hibernacle. *Milne. Martyn.*

The word *herb* comprehends all the grasses, and numerous plants used for culinary purposes.

HERB-CHRIST'O-PHER, *n.* An herb, *Actæa spicata*, whose root is used in nervous diseases. *Partington.*

HERB-ROB'ERT, *n.* A plant, a species of Geranium.

HER-BA'CEOUS, (her-bā'shus,) *a.* [L. *herbaceus*.] Pertaining to herbs; having the nature of an herb. *Herbaceous* plants are such as perish annually down to the root; soft, succulent vegetables. So, a *herbaceous* stem is one which is soft, not woody. *Herbaceous*, applied to animals by Derham, is not authorized. [See HERBIVOROUS.]

HERB'AGE, (erb'aj *or* herb'aj,) *n.* [Fr., from *herbe*.]

1. Herbs collectively; grass; pasture; green food for beasts.

> The influence of true religion is mild, soft, and noiseless, and constant as the descent of the evening dew on the tender *herbage*. *Buckminster.*

2. In *law*, the liberty or right of pasture in the forest or grounds of another man. *Encyc.*

HERB'AG-ED, *a.* Covered with grass. *Thomson.*

HERB'AL, (herb'al,) *n.* A book that contains the names and descriptions of plants, or the classes, genera, species, and qualities of vegetables. *Bacon.*

2. A hortus siccus, or dry garden; a collection of specimens of plants, dried and preserved. *Encyc.*

HERB'AL, *a.* Pertaining to herbs.

HERB'AL-IST, *n.* A person skilled in plants; one who makes collections of plants.

HERB'AR, *n.* An herb. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HERB'AR-IST, *n.* A herbalist. [*Little used.*] *Derham. Boyle.*

HER-BA'RI-UM, *n.*; *pl.* HERBARIUMS. A collection of plants carefully dried and preserved. *Med. Repos.*

2. A book or other contrivance for thus preserving plants.

HERB'A-RIZE. See HERBORIZE.

HERB'A-RY, *n.* A garden of plants. *Warton.*

HERB'E-LET, *n.* A small herb. *Shak.*

HERB'ER, *n.* *Formerly*, an arbor. [See HERBARY.]

HERB-ES'CENT, *a.* [L. *herbescens*.] Growing into herbs.

HERB'ID, *a.* [L. *herbidus*.] Covered with herbs. [*Little used.*]

HERB-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing herbs.

HERB'IST, *n.* One skilled in herbs.

HERB-IV'O-RA, *n. pl.* In *science*, animals subsisting on herbs or vegetables.

HERB-IV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *herba* and *voro*, to eat.] Eating herbs; subsisting on herbaceous plants; feeding on vegetables. The ox and the horse are *herbivorous* animals.

HERB'LESS, (erb-) *a.* Destitute of herbs. *Warton.*

HERB'O-RIST. See HERBALIST. *Ray.*

HERB-O-RI-ZA'TION, (herb-) *n.* [from *herborize*.] The act of seeking plants in the field; botanical research.

2. The figure of plants in mineral substances. [See ARBORIZATION.] *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

HERB'O-RIZE, *v. i.* To search for plants, or to seek new species of plants, with a view to ascertain their characters, and to class them.

> He *herborized* as he traveled, and enriched the Flora Suecica with new discoveries. *Tooke.*

HERB'O-RIZE, *v. t.* To figure; to form the figures of plants in minerals. [See ARBORIZE.] *Fourcroy.*

HERB'O-RIZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Figured; containing the figure of a plant; as a mineral body.

> Daubenton has shown that *herborized* stones contain very fine mosses. *Fourcroy.*

HERB'O-RIZ-ING, *ppr.* Searching for plants.

2. Forming the figures of plants in minerals.

HER'BOR-OUGH, (her'bur-ro,) *n.* [Ger. *herberg*.] Place of temporary residence, especially for troops. *B. Jonson.*

HERB'OUS, *a.* [L. *herbosus*.] Abounding with herbs.

HERB'-WOM-AN, *n.* A woman that sells herbs.

HERB'Y, *a.* Having the nature of herbs. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

HER-CO'LE-AN, *a.* [from *Hercules*. See CLUB OF HERCULES.]

1. Very great, difficult, or dangerous; such as it would require the strength or courage of Hercules to encounter or accomplish; as, *Herculean* labor or task.

2. Having extraordinary strength and size; as, *Herculean* limbs.

3. Of extraordinary strength, force, or power.

HER'CU-LES, *n.* A hero of antiquity, celebrated for his strength.

2. A constellation in the northern hemisphere, near Lyra. *P. Cyc.*

HER-CYN'I-AN, *a.* [from *Hercynia*; G. *harz*, resin.] Denoting an extensive forest in Germany, the remains of which are now in Swabia.

HERD, *n.* [Sax. *herd*, *heord*; G. *herde*; Sw. and Dan. *hiord*; Basque, *ardi*. Words of this kind have for their primary sense, collection, assemblage. So in Saxon, *here* is an army. It may be from driving, W. *gyr*, or *hêr*.]

1. A collection or assemblage; applied to beasts when feeding or driven together. We say, a *herd* of horses, oxen, cattle, camels, elephants, bucks, harts, and, in Scripture, a *herd* of swine. But we say, a *flock* of sheep, goats, or birds. A number of cattle going to market is called a *drove*.

2. A company of men or people, in contempt or detestation; a crowd; a rabble; as, a vulgar *herd*.

HERD, *n.* [Sax. *hyrd*; G. *hirt*; Sw. *herde*; Dan. *hyrde*, or *hyre*; from the same root as the preceding, that is, the holder or keeper.]

A keeper of cattle; used by Spenser, and still used in Scotland, but in English now seldom or never used, except in composition; as, a *shepherd*, a *goatherd*, a *swineherd*.

HERD, *v. i.* To unite or associate, as beasts; to feed or run in collections. Most kinds of beasts manifest a disposition to *herd*.

2. To associate; to unite in companies customarily.

3. To associate; to become one of a number or party. *Walsh.*

HERD, *v. t.* To form or put into a herd. *B. Jonson.*

HERD'ER, *n.* A herdsman.

HER'DER-ITE, *n.* [from *Herder*, who discovered it.] A mineral which occurs in Saxony, in crystals imbedded in fluor. *Brande.*

HERD'ESS, *n.* A shepherdess. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

HERD'GROOM, *n.* A keeper of a herd. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HERD'ING, *ppr.* Associating in companies.

HERDS'-GRASS, *n.* A name given to various grasses which are highly esteemed for hay, particularly Timothy, (*Phleum pratense*,) Fox Tail, (*Alopecurus pratensis*,) and Red Top, (*Agrostis vulgaris*.)

HERDS'MAN, *n.* A keeper of herds; one employed in tending herds of cattle.

2. *Formerly*, the owner of a herd. [*Formerly spelt* HERDMAN.] *Sidney.*

HERE, *adv.* [Goth. *her*; Sax. *her*; G. and D. *hier*; Sw. *här*; Dan. *her*. It denotes, this place.]

1. In this place; in the place where the speaker is present; opposed to *there*. Behold, *here* am I. Lodge *here* this night. Build *here* seven altars. *Scripture.*

2. In the present life or state.

> Thus shall you be happy *here*, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

3. It is used in making an offer or attempt.

> Then *here's* for earnest. *Dryden.*

4. In drinking health.

> *Here's* to thee, Dick. *Cowley.*

It is neither here nor there: it is neither in this place nor in that; neither in one place nor in another.

Here and there: in one place and another; in a dispersed manner or condition; thinly; or irregularly.

HERE'A-BOUT, } [comp., *here* and *about*.] About
HERE'A-BOUTS, } this place. *Addison.*

HERE-AFT'ER, [comp. *here* and *after*.] In time to come; in some future time.

2. In a future state.

HERE-AFT'ER, *n.* A future state.

> 'Tis Heaven itself that points out a *Hereafter*. *Addison.*

HERE-AT', [comp. *here* and *at*.] At this. He was offended *hereat*, that is, at this saying, this fact, &c.

HERE-BY', [comp. *here* and *by*.] By this.

> *Hereby* we became acquainted with the nature of things. *Watts.*

HERE-IN', [comp. *here* and *in*.] In this.

> *Herein* is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit. — John xv.

HERE-IN'TO, [comp. *here* and *into*.] Into this. *Hooker.*

HERE-OF', (heer-off',) [comp. *here* and *of*.] Of this; from this.

> *Hereof* comes it that Prince Harry is valiant. *Shak.*

HERE-ON', [comp. *here* and *on*.] On this. *Brown.*

HERE-OUT', [comp. *here* and *out*.] Out of this place. *Spenser.*

HERE-TO' } [comp. *here* and *unto* or *to*.] To this.
HERE-UN-TO', } *Hooker.*

HERE-TO-FORE', [comp. *here* and *tofore*.] In times before the present; formerly. *Sidney.*

HERE-UP-ON', [comp. *here* and *upon*.] On this.

HERE-WITH', [comp. *here* and *with*.] With this.

Most of the compounds, of *here* and a preposition, are obsolete or obsolescent, or at least are deemed inelegant. But *hereafter* and *heretofore* are in elegant use. *Herein* and *hereby* are frequently used in the present version of the Scriptures, and ought not, perhaps, to be discarded. Indeed, some of these words seem to be almost indispensable in technical law language.

HE-RED'IT-A-BLE, *a.* [from the root of *heir*; L. *hereditas*.] That may be inherited. [*Not much used.*] [See INHERITABLE.] *Locke.*

HE-RED'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* By inheritance; by right of descent.

> The sea-house-owners belong *heredibly* to no private persons. *Tooke, Russ. Encyc.*

HER-E-DIT'A-MENT, *n.* [L. *hæres*, *hæredium*. See HEIR.] Any species of property that may be inherited; lands, tenements, any thing corporeal or incorporeal, real, personal, or mixed, that may descend to an heir. *Blackstone.*

A *corporeal* hereditament is visible and tangible; an *incorporeal* hereditament is an ideal right, existing in contemplation of law, issuing out of substantial corporeal property.

HE-RED'IT-A-RI-LY, *adv.* By inheritance; by descent from an ancestor. *Pope.*

HE-RED'IT-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *hereditaire*; It. *ereditario* See HEIR.]

1. That has descended from an ancestor. He is in possession of a large *hereditary* estate.

2. That may descend from an ancestor to an heir; descendible to an heir at law. The crown of Great Britain is *hereditary*.

3. That is or may be transmitted from a parent to a child; as, *hereditary* pride; *hereditary* bravery; *hereditary* disease.

HER'E-MIT, *n.* A hermit. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

HER-E-MIT'IC-AL, *a.* [See HERMIT. It should rather be written HERMITICAL.] Solitary; secluded from society. *Pope.*

HER'E-SI-ARCH or HE-RE'SI-ARCH, *n.* [Gr. αἵρεσις, heresy, and ἀρχος, chief.] A leader in heresy; the chief of a sect of heretics. *Stillingfleet.*

HER'E-SI-ARCH-Y, *n.* Chief heresy.

HER-E-SI-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. αἵρεσις and γραφω.] One who writes on heresies.

HER-E-SI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* A treatise on heresy.

HER'E-SY, *n.* [Gr. αἵρεσις, from αἱρεω, to take, to hold; L. *hæresis*; Fr. *heresie*.]

1. A fundamental error in religion, or an error of opinion respecting some fundamental doctrine of religion. But in countries where there is an established church, an opinion is deemed *heresy* when it differs from that of the church. The Scriptures being the standard of faith, any opinion that is repugnant to its doctrines is *heresy*; but as men differ in the interpretation of Scripture, an opinion deemed *heretical* by one body of Christians may be deemed orthodox by another. In Scripture and primitive usage, *heresy* meant merely *sect*, *party*, or the doctrines of a sect, as we now use *denomination* or *persuasion*, implying no reproach.

2. *Heresy*, in *law*, is an offense against Christianity, consisting in a denial of some of its essential doctrines, publicly avowed, and obstinately maintained. *Blackstone.*

3. An untenable or unsound opinion or doctrine in politics. *Swift.*

HER'E-TIC, *n.* [Gr. αἱρετικος; It. *eretico*; Fr. *heretique*.]

1. A person under any religion, but particularly the Christian, who holds and teaches opinions repugnant to the established faith, or that which is made the standard of orthodoxy. In strictness, among Christians, a person who holds and avows religious opinions contrary to the doctrines of Scripture, the only rule of faith and practice.

2. Any one who maintains erroneous opinions. *Shak.*

HE-RET'IC-AL, *a.* Containing heresy; contrary to the established faith, or to the true faith.

HE-RET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a heretical manner; with heresy.

HE-RET'IC-ĀTE, *v. t.* To decide to be heresy.

HER'E-TOG, } *n.* [Sax. *heretoga*, *here*, an army, and
HER'E-TOCH, } *teoche*, a leader, from *teogan*, *teon*, to lead, L. *duco*, *dux*, Eng. to *tug*.]

Among *our Saxon ancestors*, the leader or commander of an army, or the commander of the militia in a county or district. This officer was elected by the people in folkmote.

HER'I-OT, *n.* [Sax. *heregeat*; *here*, army, and *geat*, tribute, supply, from *geotan*, to flow, to render.]

In *English law*, a tribute or fine payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner, landholder, or vassal. Originally, this tribute consisted of military furniture, or of horses and arms, as appears by the laws of Canute, C. 69. But as defined by modern writers, a *heriot* is a customary tribute of goods and chattels, payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner of the land; or a render of the best beast, or other movables, to the lord, on the death of the tenant. Heriots were of two sorts; *heriot service*, which was due by reservation in a grant or lease of lands; and *heriot custom*, which depended solely on immemorial usage. *Wilkins. Spelman. Blackstone.*

HER'I-OT-A-BLE, *a.* Subject to the payment of a heriot. *Burn.*

HER'IS-SON, *n.* [Fr., a hedgehog, from *herisser*, to bristle, to stand out as hair.]

In *fortification*, a beam or bar armed with iron spikes pointed outward, and turning on a pivot, used to block up a passage. *Encyc.*

HER'IT-A-BLE, *a.* [from the root of *heir*, L. *hæres*.]

1. Capable of inheriting or taking by descent.

By the canon law this son shall be legitimate and *heritable*. *Hale.*

2. That may be inherited. [*This is the true sense.*]

3. Annexed to estates of inheritance. In *Scots law*, *heritable* rights are all rights that affect lands or other immovables. *Encyc. Blackstone.*

HER'IT-AGE, *n.* [Fr., from the root of *heir*.]

1. Inheritance; an estate that passes from an ancestor to an heir by descent or course of law; that which is inherited. In *Scots law*, it sometimes signifies immovable estate, in distinction from movable.

2. In *Scripture*, the saints or people of God are called his *heritage*, as being claimed by him, and the objects of his special care. 1 *Pet.* v.

HER'IT-OR, *n.* In *Scotland*, a proprietor or landholder in a parish. *Jamieson.*

HER-MAPH-RO-DE'I-TY, *n.* Hermaphrodism. *B. Jonson.*

HER-MAPH'RO-DISM, } *n.* [Infra.] The union
HER-MAPH'RO-DIT-ISM, } of the two sexes in the same individual. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

HER-MAPH'RO-DITE, (-maf'ro-dite,) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. ἑρμαφροδιτος; Ἑρμης, Mercury, and Αφροδιτη, Venus.]

1. An animal or human being having the parts of generation both of male and female. *Encyc.*

2. In *botany*, a flower that contains both the stamen and the pistil, or the male and female organs of generation, within the same calyx, or on the same receptacle. *Martyn. Encyc.*

3. A plant that has only hermaphrodite flowers. *Martyn.*

HER-MAPH'RO-DITE, *a.* Designating both sexes in the same animal, flower, or plant.

Among *sailors*, a *hermaphrodite* brig, is one that is square-rigged forward, and schooner-rigged aft. *Totten.*

HER-MAPH-RO-DIT'IC, } *a.* Partaking of both
HER-MAPH-RO-DIT'IC-AL, } sexes. *Brown.*

HER-MAPH-RO-DIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of hermaphrodites.

HER-ME-NEU'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. ἑρμηνευτικος, from
HER-ME-NEU'TIC-AL, } ἑρμηνευς, an interpreter, from Ἑρμης, Mercury.]

Interpreting; explaining; unfolding the signification; as, *hermeneutic* theology, the art of expounding the Scriptures. *Bloomfield. Encyc.*

HER-ME-NEU'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the true art of interpreting words. *M. Stuart.*

HER-ME-NEU'TICS, *n.* The science of interpretation, or of finding the meaning of an author's words and phrases, and of explaining it to others; particularly applied to the interpretation of the Scriptures.

HER'MES, *n.* [Gr. Ερμης, Mercury.]

In *archæology*, a name given to rough, quadrangular stones or pillars, having a head sculptured on the top, without arms or body. Such stones were placed by the Greeks in front of buildings, and used by the Romans as boundaries or landmarks. As they originally bore the head of Hermes or Mercury, they have been called by his name, even when surmounted by the heads of other deities, &c. *Smith's Dict.*

HER-MET'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *hermetique*; Sp. *hermetico*;
HER-MET'IC-AL, } from Gr. Ἑρμης, Mercury, the fabled inventor of chemistry.]

1. Designating chemistry; chemical; as, the *hermetic* art.

2. Designating that species of philosophy which pretends to solve and explain all the phenomena of nature from the three chemical principles, salt, sulphur, and mercury; as, the *hermetic* philosophy.

3. Designating the system which explains the causes of diseases and the operations of medicine, on the principles of the hermetical philosophy, and particularly on the system of an alkali and acid; as, *hermetical* physic or medicine. *Encyc.*

4. Perfectly close, so that no air, gas, or spirit, can escape; as, a *hermetic* seal. The *hermetic* seal is formed by heating the neck of a vessel till it is soft, and then twisting it, till the aperture or passage is accurately closed. *Encyc.*

Hermetic books; books of the Egyptians, which treat of astrology. *Bryant.*

Books which treat of universal principles, of the nature and orders of celestial beings, of medicine, and other topics. *Enfield.*

HER-MET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the hermetic art; chemically; closely; accurately; as, a vessel *hermetically* sealed or closed.

HER'MIT, *n.* [Fr. *hermite*, *ermite*; Sp. *ermitaño*; It. *eremita*; Gr. ερημιτης, from ερημος, solitary, destitute. Perhaps from the Shemitic חרם, to cut off from society, to expel, or to be separated. Class Rm. See HAREM.]

1. A person who retires from society and lives in solitude; a recluse; an anchoret. The word is usually applied to a person who lives in solitude, disengaged from the cares and interruptions of society, for the purpose of religious contemplation and devotion.

2. A beadsman; one bound to pray for another. *Shak.*

HER'MIT-AGE, *n.* The habitation of a hermit; a house or hut with its appendages, in a solitary place, where a hermit dwells. *Milton.*

2. A cell in a recluse place, but annexed to an abbey. *Encyc.*

3. A kind of wine.

HER'MIT-A-RY, *n.* A cell for the hermits annexed to some abbey. *Howell.*

HER'MIT-ESS, *n.* A female hermit. *Drummond.*

HER-MIT'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a hermit, or to retired life.

2. Suited to a hermit. *Coventry.*

HER-MO-DAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. Ἑρμης, Mercury, and δακτυλος, a finger; Mercury's finger.]

In the *materia medica*, a root brought from Turkey. It is in the shape of a heart flattened, of a white color, compact, but easy to be cut or pulverized, of a viscous, sweetish taste, with a slight degree of acrimony. Some suppose it to be the root of the Colchicum variegatum; others, the root of the Iris tuberosa. It was anciently in great repute as a cathartic; but that which is now furnished has little or no cathartic quality. *Encyc.*

HER-MO-GE'NI-ANS, *n. pl.* A sect of ancient heretics, so called from their leader, *Hermogenes*, who lived near the close of the second century. He held matter to be the fountain of all evil, and that souls are formed of corrupt matter. *Encyc.*

HERN, *n.* A heron, which see.

HERN'HILL, *n.* A plant.

HER'NI-A, *n.* [Gr. ἑρνια, from ἑρνος, a shooting forth, a branch.]

In *surgery*, a protrusion of some organ of the abdomen through an interstice in its parietes; producing a soft and slightly elastic tumor.

HER'NI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or connected with, hernia.

HERN'SHAW, *n.* A heronshaw or heron. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HĒ'RO, *n.* [L. *heros*, Gr. ἡρως, a demigod. It coincides in elements with Ir. *earr*, noble, grand, a champion, and with the G. *herr*, D. *heer*, lord, master.]

1. A man of distinguished valor, intrepidity, or enterprise in danger; as, a *hero* in arms. *Cowley.*

2. A great, illustrious, or extraordinary person; as, a *hero* in learning. [*Little used.*]

3. In a *poem*, or *romance*, the principal personage, or the person who has the principal share in the transactions related; as Achilles in the Iliad, Ulysses in the Odyssey, and Æneas in the Æneid.

4. In *pagan mythology*, a hero was an illustrious person, mortal indeed, but supposed by the populace to partake of immortality, and after his death to be placed among the gods. *Encyc.*

HE-RŌ'DI-ANS, *n. pl.* A sect among the Jews, which took this name from *Herod*; but authors are not agreed as to their peculiar notions.

HE-RŌ'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a hero or heroes; as, *heroic* valor.

2. Becoming a hero; bold; daring; illustrious; as, *heroic* action; *heroic* enterprises.

3. Brave; intrepid; magnanimous; enterprising; illustrious for valor; as, Hector, the *heroic* son of Priam; a *heroic* race.

4. Productive of heroes; as, a *heroic* line in pedigree.

5. Reciting the achievements of heroes; as, a *heroic* poem.

6. Used in heroic poetry or hexameter; as, *heroic* verse; a *heroic* foot.

Heroic ages; the age when the *heroes*, or those called the children of the gods, are supposed to have lived.

HE-RŌ'IC-AL, *a.* The same as HEROIC. [*Little used.*]

HE-RŌ'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a hero; with valor; bravely; courageously; intrepidly. The wall was *heroically* defended.

HE-RO-I-COM'IC, *a.* [See HERO and COMIC.] Consisting of the heroic and the ludicrous; denoting the high burlesque; as, a *heroi-comic* poem.

HER'O-INE, (her'o-in,) *n.* [Fr. *heroine*, from *hero*.]

A female hero; a woman of a brave spirit. [HEROESS is not in use.] *Dryden.*

HER'O-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *heroisme*.]

The qualities of a hero; bravery; courage; intrepidity; particularly in war. *Broome.*

HER'ON, *n.* [Fr.] A water fowl of the genus Ardea, with long legs, wings, and neck, a great devourer of fish.

HER'ON-RY, *n.* A place where herons breed. *Derham.*

HER'ON-SHAW, *n.* A heron. *Pennant.*

HE-RO-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of heroes.

HĒ'RO-SHIP, *n.* The character of a hero. *Cowper.*

HER'PĒS, *n.* [Gr. ἑρπης, from ἑρπω, to creep.]

Tetters; an eruption of the skin; erysipelas; ringworm, &c. This disease takes various names according to its form or the part affected. *Coxe. Encyc.*

A term applied to several cutaneous eruptions, from their tendency to spread or creep from one part of the skin to another. *Cyc.*

An eruption of vesicles in small distinct clusters, accompanied with itching or tingling; including the shingles, ringworm, &c. *Good.*

HER-PET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the herpes or cutaneous eruptions; resembling the herpes, or partaking of its nature; as, *herpetic* eruptions. *Darwin.*

HER-PET-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to herpe-
HER-PET-O-LOG'IC-AL, } tology.

HER-PE-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* A person versed in herpetology, or the natural history of reptiles.

HER-PE-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ἑρπετος, a reptile, λογος, discourse.]

A description of reptiles; the natural history of reptiles, including oviparous quadrupeds, as the crocodile, frog, and tortoise, and serpents. The history of the latter is called *ophiology*.

HER'RING, *n.* [Sax. *hæring*; Fr. *hareng*; Arm. *harincq*; G. *hering*; D. *haring*; It. *aringa*; Sp. *arenque*; Port. id.]

A fish of the genus Clupea. Herrings, when they migrate, move in vast shoals, and it is said that the name is formed from the Teutonic *here*, *heer*, an army or multitude. They come from high northern latitudes in the spring, and visit the shores of Europe and America, where they are taken and salted in great quantities.

HER'RING-FISH'ER-Y, *n.* The fishing for herrings, which constitutes an important branch of business with the English, Dutch, and Americans.

HERRN'HUT-ER, *n.* [Ger.] One of a sect established by Nicholas Lewis, count of Zinzendorf; called also *Moravians*.

HERS, (hurz,) *pron. fem. possessive*; as, this house is *hers*, that is, this is the house *of her*. But perhaps it would be more correct to consider *hers* as a substitute for the noun and adjective, in the nominative

case. Of the two houses, *hers* is the best; that is, *her house* is the best.

HER'SAL, *n.* Rehearsal. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HER'SCHEL, (her'shel,) *n.* A planet discovered by Dr. Herschel, in 1781, first called *Georgium Sidus*, and now, *Uranus.*

HERSE, (hers,) *n.* [Fr. *herse*, a harrow, a portcullis, probably from cross-work; radically the same word as HARROW, which see.]

1. In *fortification*, a lattice or portcullis in the form of a harrow, set with iron spikes. It is hung by a rope fastened to a moulinet, and when a gate is broken, it is let down to obstruct the passage. It is called also a *sarrasin* or *cataract*, and when it consists of straight stakes without cross-pieces, it is called *orgues.*

Herse is also a harrow, used for a chevaux-de-frise, and laid in the way or in breaches, with the points up, to obstruct or incommode the march of an enemy. *Encyc.*

2. A carriage for bearing corpses to the grave; now spelt HEARSE. It is a frame only, or a box, borne on wheels.

3. A temporary monument set over a grave. [*Obsolete.*] *Weever.*

4. A rehearsal; "the holy *herse*," rehearsal of prayers. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HERSE, (hers,) *v. t.* To put on or in a herse.

2. To carry to the grave. [*Shak. Chapman.*

HER-SELF', *pron.* [*her* and *self.*] This denotes a female, the subject of discourse before mentioned, and is either in the nominative or objective case. In the nominative, it usually follows *she*, and is added for the sake of emphasis, or emphatical distinction; as, *she herself* will bear the blame.

> The daughter of Pharaoh came down to wash *herself.* — Exod. ii.

2. Having the command of herself; mistress of her rational powers, judgment, or temper. The woman was deranged, but she is now *herself* again. She has come to *herself.*

3. In her true character; as, the woman acts like *herself.*

HERSE'LIKE, (hers'like,) *a.* Funereal; suitable to funerals. *Bacon.*

HERS'IL-LON, *n.* [Fr., from *herse.*] In *the military art*, a plank or beam, whose sides are set with spikes or nails, to incommode and retard the march of an enemy; a herse. *Brande.*

HER'Y, *v. t.* [Sax. *herian.*]

To regard as holy. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HES'I-TAN-CY, *n.* [See HESITATE.] A doubting; *literally*, a stopping of the mind; a pausing to consider; dubiousness; suspense.

> The reason of my *hesitancy* about the air is— *Boyle.*

HES'I-TANT, *a.* Hesitating; pausing; wanting volubility of speech.

HES'I-TANT-LY, *adv.* With hesitancy or doubt.

HES'I-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *hæsito*; Fr. *hesiter*; from *hæsi*, pret. of L. *hæreo*, to hang.]

1. To stop or pause respecting decision or action; to be doubtful as to fact, principle, or determination; to be in suspense or uncertainty; as, he *hesitated* whether to accept the offer or not. We often *hesitate* what judgment to form.

It is never transitive, unless by poetic license.

> Just hint a fault, and *hesitate* dislike. *Pope.*

2. To stammer; to stop in speaking.

HES'I-TA-TED, *pp.* Stopped; paused; doubted.

HES'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Doubting; pausing; stammering.

HES'I-TA-TING-LY, *adv.* With hesitation or doubt.

HES-I-TA'TION, *n.* A pausing or delay in forming an opinion or commencing action; doubt; suspension of opinion or decision, from uncertainty what is proper to be decided. When evidence is clear, we may decide without *hesitation.*

2. A stopping in speech; intermission between words; stammering. *Swift.*

HES-PE'RI-AN, *a.* [L. *hesperius*, western, from *hesperus*, *vesper*, the evening star, Venus, Gr. ἑσπερος.]

Western; situated at the west.

HES-PE'RI-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of a western country. *J. Barlow.*

HES'SIAN, (hesh'an,) *a.* Relating to Hesse, in Germany.

HES'SIAN-FLY, *n.* [So called from the opinion that it was brought into America by the Hessian troops, during the revolution.]

A small, two-winged fly or midge, nearly black, very destructive to young wheat. It is the *Cecidomyia destructor* of Say. *E. C. Herrick.*

HEST, *n.* [Sax. *hæs*; G. *geheiss*, a command; *heissen*, to call, to bid; D. *heeten.* See HEAT.]

Command; precept; injunction; order. *Shak.*

[Now obsolete, but it is retained in the compound, *behest.*]

HES-TERN'AL, *a.* Pertaining to yesterday. *Smart.*

HES'Y-CHAST, *n.* [Gr. ἡσυχος.]

A quietist. *Bib. Repository.*

HET'E-RAR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. ἑτερος, another, and αρχη, rule.]

The government of an alien. *Bp. Hall.*

HET-E-RO-CER'CAL, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος, and κερκος.] An epithet applied to fishes which have the upper fork of the tail longer than the lower. *Agassiz.*

HET'E-RO-CLITE, *n.* [Gr. ἑτεροκλιτον; ἑτερος, another, or different, and κλιτος, from κλινω, to incline, to lean.]

1. In *grammar*, a word which is irregular or anomalous either in declension or conjugation, or which deviates from ordinary forms of inflection in words of a like kind. It is particularly applied to nouns irregular in declension.

2. Any thing or person deviating from common forms. *Johnson.*

HET'E-RO-CLITE, } *a.* Irregular; anomalous;
HET-E-RO-CLIT'IC, } deviating from ordinary
HET-E-RO-CLIT'IC-AL, } forms or rules. *Brown.*

HET-E-ROC'LI-TOUS, *a.* Heteroclitic. [*Not in use.*]

HET'E-RO-DOX, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος, another, different, and δοξα, opinion.]

1. In *theology*, heretical; contrary to the faith and doctrines of the true church; or, more precisely, contrary to the real doctrines of the Scriptures; as, a *heterodox* opinion; opposed to ORTHODOX.

2. Repugnant to the doctrines or tenets of any established church.

3. Holding opinions repugnant to the doctrines of the Scriptures; as, a *heterodox* divine; or holding opinions contrary to those of an established church.

HET'E-RO-DOX-LY, *adv.* In a heterodox manner.

HET'E-RO-DOX-NESS, *n.* State of being heterodox.

HET'E-RO-DOX-Y, *n.* Heresy; an opinion or doctrine contrary to the doctrines of the Scriptures, or contrary to those of an established church.

HET-E-ROG'A-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος, different, and γάμος, marriage.]

In *botany*, having different essential parts of fructification.

HET'E-RO-GENE, *a.* [*Obs.*] [See the next word.]

HET-E-RO-GE'NE-AL, } *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος, other, and
HET-E-RO-GE'NE-OUS, } γενος, kind.]

Of a different kind or nature; unlike or dissimilar in kind; opposed to HOMOGENEOUS.

> The light whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, [illegible], and that whose rays are [illegible] I call compound, *heterogeneous*, and [illegible]. *Newton.*

Heterogeneous nouns, are such as are of different genders in the singular and plural numbers; as, *hic locus*, of the masculine gender in the singular, and *hi loci* and *hæc loca*, both masculine and neuter in the plural. *Hoc cœlum*, neuter in the singular; *hi cœli*, masculine in the plural.

Heterogeneous quantities, in *mathematics*, are such as are incapable of being compared together in respect to magnitude. *Brande.*

Heterogeneous surds, are such as have different radical signs. *Barlow.*

HET-E-RO-GE-NE'I-TY, *n.* Opposition of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities. [*Ill formed.*]

2. Dissimilar part; something of a different kind. *Boyle.*

HET-E-RO-GE'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Difference of nature and quality; dissimilitude or contrariety in kind, nature, or qualities.

HET-E-RO-PATH'IC, *a.* The same as ALLOPATHIC.

HET-E-ROPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος, diverse, and φυλλον, leaf.]

Having leaves different from the regular form. A *heterophyllous* violet is one which has leaves not analogous to the leaves of other violets.

HET'E-RO-POD, *n.* One of an order of molluscous animals, whose foot is compressed into a vertical, muscular lamina; serving for a fin.

HET-E-ROP'TICS, *n.* [See OPTICS.] False optics. *Spectator.*

HET-E-ROS'CIAN, *n.* [Gr. ἑτερος, other, and σκια, shadow.]

Those inhabitants of the earth are called *heteroscians*, whose shadows fall one way only. Such are those who live between the tropics and the polar circles. The shadows of those who live north of the tropic of Cancer fall northward; those of the inhabitants south of the tropic of Capricorn fall southward; whereas the shadows of those who dwell between the tropics fall sometimes to the north and sometimes to the south.

HET-E-ROS'CIAN, *a.* Having the shadow fall one way only. *Gregory.*

HET'E-RO-SITE, *n.* A mineral, of a greenish-gray or bluish color, becoming violet on exposure, and consisting of phosphoric acid, and the oxyds of iron and manganese. *Dana.*

HET-E-ROT'O-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος, another, and τεμνω, to cleave.]

Having a different cleavage; applied to a species of the feldspar family, because the cleavage differs from that of common feldspar. *Dana.*

HET-E-ROT'RO-PAL, } *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος and τρεπω.]
HET-E-ROT'RO-POUS, }

In *botany*, when the micropyle is at neither end of the seed, the embryo will be neither erect nor inverted, but will be in a more or less oblique direction with respect to the seed, and is then said to be *heterotropous*, or *heterotropal.* *Lindley.*

HET'MAN, *n.* A Cossack commander-in-chief.

HEU'LAND-ITE, *n.* [from M. *Heuland.*] A mineral of the zeolite family, occurring in amygdaloid, in pearly, foliated masses, and also crystallized in rhomboidal prisms, with the basal plane pearly. It consists of silica, alumina, and lime, with about 15 per cent. of water. *Dana.*

HEW, (hū,) *v. t.*; *pret.* HEWED; *pp.* HEWED or HEWN. [Sax. *heawian*; G. *hauen*; D. *houwen*; Sw. *hugga*; Dan. *hugger.* In Sw., *hugg* is a cut, a slash; Dan. *hug*, a beating, a striking; so that the primary sense is to strike, to drive with the hand. See HOE.]

1. To cut with an ax, or other like instrument, for the purpose of making an even surface or side; as, to *hew* timber.

2. To chop; to cut; to hack; as, to *hew* in pieces.

3. To cut with a chisel; to make smooth; as, to *hew* stone.

4. To form or shape with an edged instrument; with *out*; as, to *hew out* a sepulcher. *Is.* xxii.

5. To form laboriously.

> I *now* pass my days, not studious nor idle, rather polishing old works than *hewing out* new ones. [*Unusual.*] *Pope.*

To hew down; to cut down; to fell by cutting.

To hew off; to cut off; to separate by a cutting instrument.

HEW, *n.* Destruction by cutting down. *Spenser.*

2. Color. [See HUE.]

HEW'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cut and made smooth or even; chopped; hacked; shaped by cutting or by a chisel.

HEW'ER, *n.* One who hews wood or stone.

HEW'ING, *ppr.* Cutting and making smooth or even; chopping; hacking; forming by the chisel.

HEWN, (hūne,) *pp.* or *a.* The same as HEWED.

HEX'A-CHORD, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, and χορδη, a chord.]

In *ancient music*, an imperfect chord called a *sixth.* Also, an instrument of six chords or strings, and a scale or system of six sounds. *Rousseau.*

HEX-A-DAC'TYL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑξ and δακτυλος.]

Having six fingers or toes.

HEX'ADE, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ, six.]

A series of six numbers. *Med. Repos.*

HEX'A-GON, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, and γωνια, an angle.]

In *geometry*, a plane figure of six sides and six angles. If the sides and angles are equal, it is a *regular hexagon.* The cells of honey-comb are hexagons, and it is remarkable that bees instinctively form their cells of this figure, which fills any given space without any interstice or loss of room.

HEX-AG'ON-AL, *a.* Having six sides and six angles.

HEX-AG'ON-Y, for HEXAGON, is not used.

HEX-A-GYN'I-A, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, and γυνη, a female.]

In *botany*, an order of plants having six styles. *Linnæus.*

HEX-A-GYN'I-AN, } *a.* In *botany*, having six styles.
HEX-AG'YN-OUS, }

HEX-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* Of the figure of a hexahedron; having six equal sides.

HEX-A-HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, and ἑδρα, a base or seat.]

A regular, solid body of six sides; a cube.

HEX-A-HE'ME-RON, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, and ἡμερα, day.]

1. The term of six days. *Good.*

2. The history of the six days' work of creation, as contained in the first chapter of Genesis. Many of the learned fathers wrote commentaries on this history, giving their views of the created universe. *Murdock.*

HEX-AM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, and μετρον, measure.]

In *ancient poetry*, a verse of six feet, the first four of which may be either dactyls or spondees the fifth must regularly be a dactyl, and the sixth always a spondee. In this species of verse are composed the Iliad of Homer and the Æneid of Virgil,

> *Dina so | lo fla | os ocu | los a | versa ten | ebat.* *Virgil.*

HEX-AM'E-TER, *a.* Having six metrical feet.

HEX-A-MET'RIC, } *a.* Consisting of six metrical
HEX-A-MET'RIC-AL, } feet. *Warton.*

HEX-AN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, and ανηρ, male.]

In *botany*, a class of plants having six stamens. *Linnæus.*

HEX-AN'DRI-AN, } *a.* Having six stamens.
HEX-AN'DROUS, }

HEX-AN'GU-LAR, *a.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, and *angular.*]

Having six angles or corners.

HEX-A-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, and πεταλον, a leaf, a petal.]

Having six petals or flower-leaves.

HEX-APH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, and φυλλον, a leaf.]

Having six leaves.

HEX'A-PLA, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ and ἁπλοω.] A collection of the Holy Scriptures in six languages, applied particularly to the collection published by Origen, in the third century. *Encyc. Am.*

HEX'A-PLAR, *a.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, and ἁπλοω, to unfold.]

Sextuple; containing six columns; from *hexapla.*

HEX'A-POD, *a.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, and πους, ποδος, L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.]

Having six feet.

HEX'A-POD, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ and πους.]

1. An insect having six feet.
2. A fathom. [*Not in use.*]

HEX'A-STICH, (-stik,) *n.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, and στιχος, a verse.]
A poem consisting of six verses. *Johnson. Weever.*

HEX'A-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, and στυλος, a column.]
A building with six columns in front. *Encyc.*

HEX-OC-TA-HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, οκτω, eight, and ἑδρα, face.]
A solid contained under forty-eight equal, triangular faces. *Dana.*

HEY, (hā;) an exclamation of joy or mutual exhortation, the contrary to the L. *hei.* *Prior.*

HEY'DAY, (hā'dā,) *exclam.* [Qu. *high-day*] An expression of frolic and exultation, and sometimes of wonder. *Shak.*

HEY'DAY, *n.* A frolic; wildness. *Shak.*

HEY'DE-GUY, *n.* [Perhaps from *heyday* and *guise*]
A kind of dance; a country dance or round. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HI-Æ'TION, *n.* [L. *hio*, to gape.]
The act of gaping. [*Not used.*]

HI-Æ'TUS, *n.* [L., from *hio*, to open or gape, Gr. χαω.]
1. An opening; an aperture; a gap; a chasm.
2. In *grammar*, the concurrence of two vowels in two successive syllables or words, occasioning a hardness in the pronunciation. *Pope.*
3. A defect; a chasm in a manuscript, where some part is lost or effaced. *Encyc.*

HI-BER'NA-CLE, *n.* [L. *hibernacula*, winter-quarters.]
1. In *botany*, the winter-quarters of a plant; that is, a bulb or a bud, in which the embryo of a future plant is inclosed by a scaly covering, and protected from injuries during winter. *Barton. Martyn.*
2. The winter-lodge of a wild animal.

HI-BER'NAL, *a.* [L. *hibernus.*]
Belonging or relating to winter. *Brown.*

HI'BER-NATE, *v. i.* [L. *hiberno*; It. *vernare.*]
To winter; to pass the season of winter in close quarters or in seclusion, as birds or beasts. *Darwin.*

HI'BER-NA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Passing the winter in close quarters.

HI-BER-NA'TION, *n.* The passing of winter in a close lodge, as beasts and fowls that retire in cold weather. *Darwin.*

HI-BER'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland.

HI-BER'NI-AN, *n.* A native of Ireland.

HI-BER'NI-CISM, HI-BER'NI-AN-ISM, *n.* An idiom or mode of speech peculiar to the Irish. *Todd.*

HI-BER'NO-CEL'TIC, *n.* The native language of the Irish; the Gaelic.

HIC'CIUS DOC'TIUS. [Qu. L. *hic est doctus.*] A cant word for a juggler. *Hudibras.*

HIC'COUGH, (hik'up,) *n.* [Dan. *kik* or *kikken*; Sw. *kicka*; D. *hik*, *hikken*; Fr. *hoquet*; W. *ig*, *igian*; Arm. *hicq.* The English is a compound of *hic* and *cough*; and *hic* may be allied to *hitch*, to catch.]
Convulsive catch of the respiratory muscles, with sonorous inspiration; repeated at short intervals. *Good.*

HIC'COUGH, (hik'up,) *v. i.* To have convulsive catch of some of the respiratory muscles.

HIC JA'CET, [L.] Here lies.

HICK'O-RY, *n.* Several American trees of the genus Carya are so called. They are sometimes called *walnut*, but not very correctly. Its nut is called *hickory-nut.*

HICK'UP; a spelling sometimes given to Hiccough.

HICK'WALL, HICK'WAY, *n.* [Qu. *hitchwall.*]
A small species of woodpecker.

HID, HID'DEN, *pp.* of Hide. Concealed; placed in secrecy.
2. *a.* Secret; not seen or known.
3. Mysterious; difficult to be known.

HID'AGE, *n.* [from *hide*, a quantity of land.] An extraordinary tax formerly paid to the kings of England for every hide of land.

HI-DAL'GO, *n.* [Sp.] In *Spain*, a nobleman of the lowest class. *Brande.*

HID'DEN-LY, *adv.* In a hidden or secret manner.

HIDE, *v. t.*; *pret.* Hid; *pp.* Hid, Hidden. [Sax. *hydan*; W. *cuziaw*; Arm. *cuza*, or *cuddyo*, or *kytha*; Corn. *kitha*; Russ. *kutayu*; Gr. κευθω. In Sw., *hydda*, Dan. *hytte*, is a *hut*; and the Sw. *hyda*, *förhyda*, Dan. *forhuer*, to sheathe a ship, seem to be the same word. *Hood*, as well as *hut*, may belong to this root. See Class Gd, No. 26, 31, 43, 55.]
1. To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight; to place in any state or position in which the view is intercepted from the object. The intervention of the moon between the earth and the sun *hides* the latter from our sight. The people in Turkey *hide* their grain in the earth. No human being can *hide* his crimes or his neglect of duty from his Maker.
2. To conceal from knowledge; to keep secret.

Depart to the mountains; *hide* yourselves there three days. — Josh. ii.

Tell me now what thou hast done — *hide* it not from me. — Josh. vii.

3. In *Scripture*, not to confess or disclose; or to excuse and extenuate.

I acknowledge my sin to thee, and my iniquity have I not *hid.* — Ps. xxxii.

4. To protect; to keep in safety.

In the time of trouble he shall *hide* me in his pavilion. — Ps. xxvii.

To hide the face from; to overlook; to pardon.

Hide thy face from my sins. — Ps. li.

To hide the face: to withdraw spiritual presence, support, and consolation.

Thou didst *hide thy face*, and I was troubled. — Ps. xxx.

To hide one's self; to put one's self in a condition to be safe; to secure protection.

The prudent man foreseeth the evil and *hideth himself.* — Prov. xxii.

HIDE, *v. i.* To lie concealed; to keep one's self out of view; to be withdrawn from sight.

Bred to disguise, in public 'tis you *hide.* *Pope.*

Hide-and-seek; a play of children, in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them. *Gulliver.*

HIDE, *n.* [According to Lye, Sax. Dict., under *weal-stylling*, this word signified originally a station, covered place, or place of refuge for besiegers against the attacks of the besieged. Qu.]
In *the ancient laws of England*, a certain portion of land, the quantity of which, however, is not well ascertained. Some authors consider it as the quantity that could be tilled with one plow; others, as much as would maintain a family. Some suppose it to be 60, some 80, and others 100 acres. *Spelman. Encyc.*

HIDE, *n.* [Sax. *hyd*, *hyde*; G. *haut*; D. *huid*; Sw. and Dan. *hud*; L. *cutis*; Gr. κως, κυδιον; either a peel, from stripping, separating, or a cover.]
1. The skin of an animal, either raw or dressed; more generally applied to the undressed skins of the larger domestic animals, as oxen, horses, &c.
2. The human skin, in contempt. *Dryden.*

HIDE'BOUND, *a.* An animal is *hidebound*, when his skin sticks so closely to his ribs and back as not to be easily loosened or raised. *Far. Dict.*
Trees are said to be *hidebound*, when the bark is so close or firm that it impedes the growth. *Bacon.*
2. Harsh; untractable. [*Not used.*] *Hudibras.*
3. Niggardly; penurious. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*

HID'E-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *hideux*; Norm. *hidous*, from *hide*, fright, dread.]
1. Frightful to the sight; dreadful; shocking to the eye; *applied to deformity*: as, a *hideous* monster; a *hideous* spectacle; *hideous* looks. *Shak. Dryden.*
2. Shocking to the ear; exciting terror; as, a *hideous* noise. *Woodward.*
3. Detestable. *Spenser.*

HID'E-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to frighten; dreadfully; shockingly. *Shak.*

HID'E-OUS-NESS, *n.* Frightfulness to the eye; dreadfulness; horribleness.

HID'ER, *n.* [from *hide.*] One who hides or conceals.

HID'ING, *ppr.* Concealing; covering or withdrawing from view; keeping close or secret.

HID'ING, *n.* Concealment. *Hab.* iii.
2. Withdrawment; a withholding; as, the *hidings* of God's face. *Milner.*
3. A beating. [*Vulgar.*] *Smart.*

HID'ING-PLACE, *n.* A place of concealment.

HIE, *v. i.* [Sax. *higan*, *higian*, to hasten, to urge forward, to press, to endeavor; also, *hiegan* and *higgan*, to be urgent, to strive.]
1. To hasten; to move or run with haste; to go in haste; *a word chiefly used in poetry.*

The youth, returning to his mistress, *hies.* *Dryden.*

2. With the reciprocal pronoun; as, *hie* thee home.

HIE, *n.* Haste; diligence. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

HI'E-RARCH, *n.* [Gr. ἱεραρχης, q. d. ὁ των ἱερων αρχων, a ruler in sacred things.]
One who rules or has authority in sacred things. *Suicer.*

HI'E-RARCH-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a hierarch. *Milton.*

HI-E-RARCH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a hierarchy.

HI'E-RARCH-IC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of a hierarchy.

HI'E-RARCH-ISM, *n.* Principles of a hierarchy.

HI'E-RARCH-Y, *n.* [Gr. ἱεραρχια.]
1. Dominion or authority in sacred things. *Suicer.*
2. The persons who have the exclusive direction of things sacred; used *especially* of a body of clergy of different ranks or orders: but applicable to all who claim to be a holy order of men, with an exclusive right to minister in holy things. *Murdock.*
3. The *celestial hierarchy*, in *the writings of pseudo-Dionysius*, embraced Christ as its head, and the various orders of angels as his ministering spirits. *Murdock.*

HI-E-RAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἱερατικος, sacerdotal, from ἱερος, sacred.]
1. Consecrated to sacred uses; sacerdotal; pertaining to priests. *Russell.*
2. A term applied to a mode of ancient Egyptian writing, chiefly used in *papyri*, considered as a rapid mode of writing hieroglyphics, and being the sacerdotal character, as the *demotic* was that of the people. *P. Cyc.*

HI-E-ROC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος and κρατεω.]
Government by ecclesiastics. *Jefferson.*

HI'E-RO-GLYPH, HI-E-RO-GLYPH'IC, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος, sacred, and γλυφω, to carve.]
1. *Literally*, a sacred character; applied to a species of writing first practiced by the ancient Egyptian priests, often called *picture-writing*, which expressed a series of ideas by representations of visible objects. According to Champollion, the Egyptian hieroglyphics consist of three different species of characters; 1. The *hieroglyphic*, properly so called, in which the object is represented by a picture, either entire or in an abridged form. 2. *Symbolical*, in which an idea is expressed by some visible object which represents it; as adoration by a censer containing incense. 3. *Phonetic* characters, in which the sign represents not a visible object, but a sound. *Brande.*

HI-E-RO-GLYPH'IC, HI-E-RO-GLYPH'IC-AL, *a.* Emblematic; expressive of some meaning by characters, pictures, or figures; as, *hieroglyphic* writing; a *hieroglyphic* obelisk.

HI-E-RO-GLYPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Emblematically; by characters or pictures expressive of facts or moral qualities. The Mexicans wrote history *hieroglyphically.*

HI-E-RO-GLYPH'IST, *n.* One versed in hieroglyphics. *Gliddon.*

HI'E-RO-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος, sacred, and γραμμα, letter.]
A species of sacred writing.

HI-E-RO-GRAM-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἱερος, sacred, and γραμμα, letter.]
Denoting a kind of writing in sacred or sacerdotal characters, used only by the priests in Egypt. *Warburton.*

HI-E-RO-GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* *Literally*, a sacred writer; an Egyptian priest whose duty was to decipher hieroglyphics, and preside over the religious services. *Brande.*

HI-E-RO-GRAPH'IC, HI-E-RO-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to sacred writing.

HI-E-ROG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος, holy, and γραφω, to write; γραφη, a writing.]
Sacred writing. [*Little used.*]

HI-E-RO-LOG'IC, HI-E-RO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to hierology. *Gliddon.*

HI-E-ROL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in hierology.

HI-E-ROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος and λογος.]
Literally, a discourse on sacred things; *particularly*, the science which treats of the ancient writings and inscriptions of the Egyptians, or a treatise on that science.

HI'E-RO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος, sacred, and μαντεια, divination.]
Divination by observing the various things offered in sacrifice. *Encyc.*

HI-E-ROM-NE'MON, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος, sacred, and μνημων, preserving memory.]
In *ancient Greece*, the most honorable of the two classes of representatives which composed the Amphictyonic council. The word sometimes occurs, also, as applied to priests or magistrates, in some of the Grecian states. *Smith's Dict.*

HI'E-RO-PHANT or HI-ER'O-PHANT, *n.* [Gr. ἱεροφαντης; ἱερος, sacred, and φαινω, to show.]
A priest; one who teaches the mysteries and duties of religion. *Hale.*

HI-E-RO-PHANT'IC, *a.* Relating to hierophants; sacred.

HIG'GLE, *v. i.* [In Dan. *hykler* signifies to flatter, fawn, disguise, or play the hypocrite; Sw. *hyckla*, id. In Welsh, *hician* is to snap, to catch suddenly, to trick, as if allied to *hitch.* This word may be from the same root as L. *cocio.* See Huckster.]
1. To carry provisions about and offer them for sale.
2. To chaffer; to be tedious and nice in making a bargain.

It argues an ignorant mind, where we have wronged, to *higgle* and dodge in the amends. *Hale.*

HIG'GLE-DY-PIG'GLE-DY, *adv.* In confusion; *a low word.*

HIG'GLER, *n.* One who carries about provisions for sale.
2. One who is tedious and nice in bargaining.

HIG'GLING, *n.* The employment of a higgler; the act of being tedious and nice in bargaining.

HIGH, (hī,) *a.* [Sax. *heah*, *hig*, *heh*, or *hih*; G. *hoch*; D. *hoog*; Sw. *hög*; Dan. *höj*; San. *uchchah.* The W. *uc*, *ucel*, may be the same word, with the loss of the first letter.]
1. Extending to a great distance above the surface of the earth; elevated; lofty; of great altitude; as, a *high* mountain; a *high* tower.
2. Rising, or having risen, or being, far above the earth; elevated; lofty; as, a *high* flight; the clouds are *high* in the atmosphere.
3. Elevated above the horizon; as, how *high* is the sun? It is an hour *high.*
4. Raised above any object.

High o'er their heads a moldering rock is placed. *Dryden.*

5. Exalted in nature or dignity.

The *highest* faculty of the soul. *Exeter.*

6. Elevated in rank, condition, or office. We speak of *high* and low; of a *high* office; *high* rank; *high* station; a *high* court.

7. Possessing or governed by honorable pride; noble; exalted; magnanimous; dignified; as, a *high* man

8. Exalted in excellence or extent. [of *high* mind.

Solomon lived at ease, nor aimed beyond
Higher design than to enjoy his state. *Milton.*

9. Difficult; abstruse.

They are hard to bear, and answer such *high* things. *Shak.*

10. Boastful; ostentatious.

His fame, after all the *high* discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot. *Clarendon.*

11. Arrogant; proud; lofty; loud.

The governor made himself merry with his *high* and threatening language. *Clarendon.*

12. Loud; boisterous; threatening or angry. The parties had very *high* words.

13. Violent; severe; oppressive.

When there appeareth on either side a *high* hand, violent persecution, &c. *Bacon.*

14. Public; powerful; triumphant; glorious; or under divine protection.

The children of Israel went out of Egypt with a *high* hand.—Ex. xiv.

15. Noble; illustrious; honorable; as, a man of *high* birth.

16. Expressive of pride and haughtiness; as, *high* looks. [*Is.* x.

17. Powerful; mighty.

Strong is thy hand, *high* is thy right hand.—Ps. lxxxix.

18. Possessed of supreme power, dominion, or excellence.

Thou, Lord, art *high* above all the earth.—Ps. xcvii.

19. Great; important; solemn; held in veneration.

For that Sabbath day was a *high* day.—John xix.

20. Violent; rushing with velocity; tempestuous; as, a *high* wind.

21. Tumultuous; turbulent; inflamed; violent; as, *high* passions.

22. Full; complete. It is *high* time to retire.

It is *high* time to awake from sleep.—Rom. xiii.

23. Raised; accompanied by, or proceeding from, great excitement of the feelings; as, *high* pleasure of body or mind.

24. Rich; luxurious; well-seasoned; as, *high* fare; *high* living; *high* sauces. *Milton. Bacon.*

25. Strong; vivid; deep; as, a *high* color.

26. Dear; of a great price, or greater price than usual; as, to purchase at a *high* rate; goods are *high*.

27. Remote from the equator north or south; as, a *high* latitude.

28. Remote in past time; early in former time; as, *high* antiquity.

29. Extreme; intense; as, a *high* heat.

30. Loud; as, a *high* sound. But *more generally*,

31. In *music*, acute; sharp; as, a *high* note; a *high* voice; opposed to *low* or *grave*.

32. Much raised; as, *high* relief, [*alto relievo*.]

33. Far advanced in art or science; as, *high* attainments.

34. Great; capital; committed against the king, sovereign, or state; as, *high* treason, distinguished from *petty* treason, which is committed against a master or other superior.

35. Great; exalted; as, a *high* opinion of one's integrity.

High and dry; applied to the situation of a vessel when aground above water mark. *Totten.*

High church and *low church*; in *Great Britain*, a distinction introduced after the revolution. The high church were supposed to favor the papists, or at least to support the high claims to prerogative which were maintained by the Stuarts. The low church entertained more moderate notions, manifested great enmity to popery, and were inclined to circumscribe the royal prerogatives. This distinction is now less marked, but not wholly obliterated.

High day, high noon; the time when the sun is in the meridian.

High Dutch, is the German language, as distinguished from Low Dutch or Belgic, or the cultivated German, as opposed to the vulgar dialects.

HIGH, *adv.* Aloft; to a great altitude; as, towering *high*.

2. Eminently; greatly. [*high*.

Heaven and earth
Shall *high* extol thy praises. *Milton.*

3. With deep thought; profoundly.

He reasoned *high*. *Milton.*

4. Powerfully. *Milton.*

HIGH, *n.* An elevated place; superior region; as, on *high*; from on *high*.

On high; aloud. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Aloft..

HIGH'-AIM-ED, *a.* Having grand or lofty designs. *Crashaw.*

HIGH'-ARCH-ED, (-ārcht,) *a.* Having elevated arches. *May.*

HIGH'-AS-PIR'ING, *a.* Having elevated views; aiming at elevated objects. *Bp. Hall.*

HIGH'-BLEST, *a.* Supremely happy. *Milton.*

HIGH'-BLOWN, *a.* Swelled much with wind; inflated, as with pride or conceit. *Shak.*

HIGH'-BORN, *a.* Being of noble birth or extraction. *Rowe.*

HIGH'-BRED, *a.* Bred in high life. *Byron.*

HIGH'-BROW-ED, *a.* Having high brows. *Moore.*

HIGH'-BUILT, (hī'bilt,) *a.* Of lofty structure. *Milton.*

2. Covered with lofty buildings.

The *high-built* elephant his castle rears. *Creech.*

HIGH'-CHURCH, *a.* An epithet applied to those in the episcopal church, who attach the highest importance to episcopacy, so as to question or deny the validity of rites and ordinances, performed by those who have not been episcopally ordained.

HIGH'-CHURCH'ISM, *n.* The principles of the high-church party.

HIGH'-CHURCH'MAN, *n.* One who holds high church principles.

HIGH'-CLIMB-ING, (hī'klim-ing,) *a.* Climbing to a great hight.

2. Difficult to be ascended *Milton.*

HIGH'-COL-OR-ED, (hī'kul-lurd,) *a.* Having a strong, deep, or glaring color. *Floyer.*

2. Vivid; strong or forcible in representation; as, a *high-colored* description.

HIGH'-CON'STA-BLE, *n.* A police officer in some cities. *Bouvier.*

HIGH'-CURL-ING, *a.* Rising high in curls. *M. Bruce.*

HIGH'-DAY, *a.* Fine; befitting a holiday. *Shak.*

HIGH'-DE-SIGN'ING, *a.* Forming great schemes. *Dryden.*

HIGH'-EM-BOW'ED, *a.* Having lofty arches. *Milton.*

HIGH'-EN-GEN'DER-ED, *a.* Engendered aloft, or in the air. *Shak.*

HIGH'-FED, *a.* Pampered; fed luxuriously. *Milton.*

HIGH'-FIN'ISH-ED, (-fin'isht,) *a.* Finished completely.

HIGH'-FLAM-ING, *a.* Throwing flame to a great hight. *Pope.*

HIGH'-FLA-VOR-ED, *a.* Having a high flavor.

HIGH'-FLI-ER, *n.* One that carries his opinions to extravagance. *Swift.*

HIGH'-FLOWN, *a.* Elevated; swelled; proud; as *high-flown* hopes. *Denham.*

2. Turgid; swelled; extravagant; as, a *high-flown* hyperbole. *L'Estrange.*

HIGH'-FLUSH-ED, (hī'flusht,) *a.* Much elated. *Young.*

HIGH'-FLY-ING, *a.* Extravagant in claims or opinions; as, *high-flying*, arbitrary kings. *Dryden.*

HIGH'-GAZ-ING, *a.* Looking upward. *More.*

HIGH'-GO-ING, *a.* Moving rapidly. *Massinger.*

HIGH'-GROWN, *a.* Having the crop considerably grown.

HIGH'-HAND-ED, *a.* Overbearing; oppressive; violent.

HIGH'-HEAP-ED, (hī'heept,) *a.* Covered with high piles; as, a *high-heaped* table. *Pope.*

2. Raised in high piles. *Pope.*

HIGH'-HEART-ED, *a.* Full of courage. *Beaum.*

HIGH'-HEEL-ED, *a.* Having high heels. *Swift.*

HIGH'-HUNG, *a.* Hung aloft; elevated. *Dryden.*

HIGH'-LIV-ED, *a.* Pertaining to high life. *Goldsmith.*

HIGH'-MASS, *n.* Among *Roman Catholics*, that mass which is read before the high altar on Sundays, feast-days, and great occasions. *Encyc. Am.*

HIGH'-MET-TLED, *a.* Having high spirit; ardent; full of fire; as, a *high-mettled* steed.

HIGH'-MIND-ED, *a.* Proud; arrogant.

Be not *high-minded*, but fear.—Rom. xi.

2. Having honorable pride; magnanimous; opposed to *mean*.

HIGH'-MIND-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being high-minded.

HIGH'-PLACE, *n.* In *Scripture*, an eminence or mound on which sacrifices were offered. Before the temple was built in Jerusalem, sacrifices were offered to Jehovah by his worshipers, on *high places*; but afterward such mounds were devoted to idolatrous sacrifices.

HIGH'-PLAC-ED, (-plāst,) *a.* Elevated in situation or rank. *Shak.*

HIGH'-PRESS'URE, *a.* See STEAM-ENGINE.

HIGH'-PRIEST, *n.* A chief priest. *Scripture.*

HIGH'-PRIEST'SHIP, *n.* Office of a high-priest.

HIGH'-PRIN'CI-PLED, *a.* Extravagant in notions of politics. *Swift.*

HIGH'-PROOF, *a.* Highly rectified; very strongly alcoholic; as, *high-proof* spirits.

HIGH'-RAIS-ED, *a.* Elevated; raised aloft. *Dryden.*

2. Raised with great expectations or conceptions. *Milton.*

HIGH'-REACH-ING, *a.* Reaching to a great hight.

2. Reaching upward. *Milton.*

3. Ambitious; aspiring. *Shak.*

HIGH'-REAR-ED, *a.* Raised high; of lofty structure. *Shak.*

HIGH'-RED, *a.* Having a strong red color; deeply red. *Boyle.*

HIGH'-RE-PENT'ED, *a.* Deeply repented. [*Ill.*] *Shak.*

HIGH'-RE-SOLV'ED, *a.* Very resolute. *Tit. Andron.*

HIGH'-ROAD, *n.* A highway; a much frequented road.

HIGH'-ROPES, *n. pl.* A person is said to be on his *high ropes* when he is greatly elevated or excited, especially by passion. *Grose.*

HIGH'-ROOF-ED, (hī'roōft,) *a.* Having a lofty or sharp roof. *Milton.*

HIGH'-SEA'SON-ED, *a.* Enriched with spices or other seasoning.

HIGH'-SEAT-ED, *a.* Fixed on high; seated in an elevated place. *Milton.*

HIGH'-SIGHT-ED, *a.* Always looking upward. *Shak.*

HIGH'-SOUL-ED, *a.* Having a high spirit. *Everett.*

HIGH'-SOUND-ING, *a.* Pompous; noisy; ostentatious; as, *high-sounding* words or titles.

HIGH'-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Full of spirit or natural fire; easily irritated; irascible.

2. Full of spirit; bold; daring.

HIGH'-STOM'ACH-ED, (-stum'akd,) *a.* Having a lofty spirit; proud; obstinate. *Shak.*

HIGH'-SWELL-ED, *a.* Swelled to a great hight.

HIGH'-SWELL-ING, *a.* Swelling greatly; inflated; boastful.

HIGH'-SWŌLN, *a.* Greatly swelled. *Shak.*

HIGH'-TA-PER, *n.* A plant of the genus Verbascum. *Fam. of Plants.*

HIGH'-TAST-ED, *a.* Having a strong relish; piquant. *Denham.*

HIGH'-TIME, *n.* Quite time; full time for the occasion, or the time when any thing is to be done.

HIGH'-TŌN-ED, *a.* High in sound.

HIGH'-TOW-ER-ED, *a.* Having lofty towers. *Milton.*

HIGH'-VIC-ED, (-vist,) *a.* Enormously wicked. *Shak.*

HIGH'-WA'TER, *n.* The utmost flow or greatest elevation of the tide; also, the time of such elevation.

HIGH'-WA'TER-MARK, *n.* The line made on the shore by the tide at its utmost hight. *Mar. Dict.*

HIGH'-WROUGHT, (rawt,) *a.* Wrought with exquisite art or skill; accurately finished. *Pope.*

2. Inflamed to a high degree; as, *high-wrought* passion.

HIGH'ER, *a. comp.* More high.

HIGH'EST, *a. superl.* Most high.

HIGH'GATE RES'IN. See FOSSIL COPAL.

HIGH'LAND, *n.* Elevated land; a mountainous region.

Highlands of Scotland; mountainous regions inhabited by the descendants of the ancient Celts, who retain their primitive language.

Highlands on the Hudson, sixty miles from New York. These afford most sublime and romantic scenery, and here is West Point, a fortified port during the revolution, and now the seat of one of the best military schools of the age.

HIGH'LAND-ER, *n.* An inhabitant of the mountains; as, the *Highlanders* of Scotland.

HIGH'LAND-ISH, *a.* Denoting high or mountainous land. *Drummond.*

HIGH'LY, (hī'ly,) *adv.* With elevation in place.

2. In a great degree. We are *highly* favored. Exercise is *highly* requisite to health.

3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously. *Shak.*

4. With elevation of mind or opinion; with great estimation; as, to think *highly* of one's performances.

HIGH'MŌST, *a.* Highest. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

HIGH'NESS, (hī'ness,) *n.* Elevation above the surface; loftiness; altitude; hight.

2. Dignity; elevation in rank, character, or power.

3. Excellence; value. *Howell.*

4. Violence; as, the *highness* of wind.

5. Great amount; as, the *highness* of price.

6. Acuteness; as, the *highness* of a note or voice.

7. Intenseness, as of heat.

8. A title of honor given to princes or other men of rank.

HIGHT, (hīte,) *n.* [See HEIGHT.] Elevation; altitude; loftiness.

[It is very desirable that this noun should be thus regularly formed from the adjective *high*, as was formerly done by distinguished writers.

Hight, named, called, promised, commanded, &c., (sometimes written HOTE,) is a corruption from SAXON. It is obsolete. [See HEAT.] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

HIGHT'EN-ER, *n.* One that hightens.

HIGH'WAY, *n.* A public road; a way open to all passengers; so called, either because it is a great or public road, or because the earth was raised to form a dry path. *Highways* open a communication from one city or town to another.

2. Course; road; train of action. *Child.*

HIGH'WAY-MAN, *n.* One who robs on the public road, or lurks in the highway for the purpose of robbing.

HIL'A-RATE is not in use. See EXHILARATE.
HI-LA'RI-OUS, *a.* Mirthful; merry.
HI-LAR'I-TY, *n.* [L. *hilaritas*; Gr. ἱλαρος, joyful, merry. If *r* is radical, this cannot be from ἱλαω, to be propitious.]
A pleasurable excitement of the animal spirits; mirth; merriment; gayety. *Hilarity* differs from *joy*: the latter, excited by good news or prosperity, is an affection of the mind; the former, by social pleasure, drinking, &c., which rouse the animal spirits.
HIL'A-RY-TERM, *n.* The term of courts, &c., which begins about the time of the festival of St. Hilary, or near the middle of January. *England.*
HILD, [G. and D. *held*, Dan. *heldt*, a hero,] is retained in names; as, *Hildebert*, a bright hero; *Mathild*, *Matilda*, a heroic lady.
HILD'ING, *n.* [Qu. Sax. *hyldan*, to decline, or *hyldeleas*, destitute of affection.]
A mean, sorry, paltry man or woman. [*Obs.*]
HILE. See HILOM. [*Shak.*
HILL, *n.* [Sax. *hill* or *hyl*; L. *collis*; perhaps Gr. κηλη. It cannot be the G. *hügel*, D. *heuvel*, unless contracted.]
1. A natural elevation of land, or a mass of earth rising above the common level of the surrounding land; an eminence. A hill is less than a mountain, but of no definite magnitude, and is sometimes applied to a mountain. Jerusalem is seated on two *hills*. Rome stood on seven *hills*.
2. A cluster of plants, and the earth raised about them; as, a *hill* of maize or potatoes. *United States.*
HILL, *v. t.* To raise earth about plants; to raise a little mass of earth. Farmers in New England *hill* their maize in July. *Hilling* is generally the third hoeing.
2. To cover. [*Obs.*] [Sax. *helan*; L. *celo*.]
HILL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Raised into hills; having hills.
HILL'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being hilly. *Rich. Dict.*
HILL'ING, *ppr.* Raising into hills.
HILL'ING, *n.* A covering. [*Obs.*]
2. The act of raising the earth around plants.
HILL'OCK, *n.* A small hill. *Milton. Dryden.*
HILL'-SIDE, *n.* The side or declivity of a hill.
HILL'-TOP, *n.* The top of a hill. [*J. Barlow.*
HILL'Y, *a.* Abounding with hills; as, a *hilly* country.
HILT, *n.* [Sax. *hilt*, the *hold*, from *healdan*, to hold.]
The handle of any thing; but chiefly applied to the handle of a sword.
HILT'ED, *a.* Having a hilt.
HI'LUM, *n.* [L.; W. *hil*, a particle, issue.]
The eye of a bean or other seed; the mark or scar of the umbilical cord, by which the seed adheres to the placenta. *Martyn.*
HIM, *pron.* The objective case of *he*, L. *eum*, anciently *em* or *im*.

Him that is weak in the faith receive. — Rom. xiv.

Him and *his* were formerly used for nouns of the neuter gender, but the practice is obsolete.
HIM-SELF', *pron.* [*him* and *self*.] In the nominative or objective case.
1. He; but *himself* is more emphatical, or more expressive of distinct personality than *he*.

With shame remembers, while *himself* was one
Of the same herd, *himself* the same had done. *Denham.*

2. When *himself* is added to *he*, or to a noun, it expresses discrimination of person with particular emphasis.

But *he himself* returned from the quarries. — Judges iii.
But *God himself* is with us for our captain. — 2 Chron. xiii.

3. When used as the reciprocal pronoun, it is not usually emphatical.

David hid *himself* in the field. — 1 Sam. xx.

4. It was formerly used as a substitute for neuter nouns; as, high as heaven *himself*. [*This use is now improper.*]
5. It is sometimes separated from *he*: as *he* could not go *himself*, for *he himself* could not go.
6. *Himself* is used to express the proper character or natural temper and disposition of a person, after or in opposition to wandering of mind, irregularity, or devious conduct, from derangement, passion, or extraneous influence. We say, a man has come to *himself*, after delirious or extravagant behavior. Let the man alone; let him act *himself*.
By himself; alone; unaccompanied; sequestered. He sits or studies *by himself*.

Ahab went one way *by himself*, and Obadiah went another way *by himself*. — 1 Kings xviii.

HIN, *n.* [Heb. הין]
A Hebrew measure of liquids, said by Josephus to be double the Greek χους, and therefore about six quarts English measure. *Gesenius.*
HIND, *n.* [Sax. *hinde*; G. and D. *hinde*; Sw. and Dan. *hind*; allied perhaps to *han*, *hen*. See HEN.]
The female of the red deer or stag.
HIND, *n.* [Sax. *hiné*; Scot. *hyne*.]
1. A domestic; a servant. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
2. A peasant; a rustic; a countryman; a swain; a boor; or a husbandman's servant. [*English.*] *Encyc.*

HIND, *a.* [Sax. *hyndan*, *hindan*: G. *hinten*; D. *hinder*. *Deriv. comp.* HINDER, *superl.* HINDMOST.]
Backward; pertaining to the part which follows; in opposition to the fore part; as, the *hind* legs of a quadruped; the *hind* toes; the *hind* shoes of a horse; the *hind* part of an animal.
HIND'BER-RY, *n.* The wild fruit of a species of Rubus, allied to the raspberry. *Booth.*
HIND'ER, *a.*; *comp.* of HIND. That is in a position contrary to that of the head or fore part; designating the part which follows; as, the *hinder* part of a wagon; the *hinder* part of a ship, or the stern. *Acts* xxvii.
HIN'DER, *v. t.* [Sax. *henan*, *hynan*, *hindrian*; G. *hindern*; D. *hinderen*; Sw. *hindra*; Dan. *hinder*; from *hind*, *hyn*. The Saxon verbs *henan*, *hynan*, signify to oppress, as well as to hinder, and *hean* is low, humble, poor. Qu. L. *cunctor*, or Gr. ουτεω for ουτεω. See Class Gn, No. 4, 14, 41.]
1. To stop; to interrupt; to obstruct; to impede or prevent from moving forward by any means. It is applicable to any subject, physical, moral, or intellectual.

Them that were entering in, ye *hindered*. — Luke xi.

2. To retard; to check in progression or motion; to obstruct for a time, or to render slow in motion. Cold weather *hinders* the growth of plants, or *hinders* them from coming to maturity in due season. Let no obstacle *hinder* daily improvement.
3. To prevent, in *a general sense*; as, what *hinders* our having that right?

What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right? *Locke.*

HIN'DER, *v. i.* To interpose obstacles or impediments.

This objection *hinders* not but that the heroic action of some commander may be written. *Dryden.*

HIN'DER-ANCE, } *n.* The act of impeding or re-
HIN'DRANCE, } straining motion.
2. Impediment; that which stops progression or advance; obstruction.

He must remove all these *hinderances* out of the way. *Atterbury.*

HIN'DER-ED, *pp.* Stopped; impeded; obstructed; retarded.
HIN'DER-ER, *n.* One who stops or retards; that which hinders.
HIN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Stopping; impeding; obstructing; retarding.
HIND'ER-LING, *n.* A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.
HIND'ER-MOST, *a.* That which is behind all others; the last. [But we now use HINDMOST.]
HIND'MOST, *a.* The last; that is in the rear of all others.

He met thee in the way, and smote the *hindmost* of thee. — Deut. xxv.

HIN'DOO, } *n.* An aboriginal of Hindoostan, or Hin-
HIN'DU, } dostan. The language of the Hindoos is called *Hindoostanee*.
HIN'DOO-ISM, } *n.* The doctrines and rites of the
HIN'DU-ISM, } Hindoos; the system of religious principles among the Hindoos.
HIN-DOO-STAN'EE, *a.* or *n.* A term applied to the Hindoos or their language.
HINGE, (hinj,) *n.* [This word appears to be connected with *hang*, and with *angle*, the verb; G. *angel*, a hook, or hinge; D. *hengzel*, a hinge, a handle.]
1. The hook or joint on which a door, gate, &c., turns.

The gate self-opened wide,
On golden *hinges* turning. *Milton.*

2. That on which any thing depends or turns; a governing principle, rule, or point. This argument was the *hinge* on which the question turned.
3. A cardinal point, as east, west, north, or south. [*Little used.*] *Creech.*
To be off the hinges, is to be in a state of disorder or irregularity. *Tillotson.*
HINGE, *v. t.* To furnish with hinges.
2. To bend like a hinge. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
HINGE, *v. i.* To stand, depend, or turn, as on a hinge. The question *hinges* on this single point.
HING'ED, (hinjd,) *pp.* Placed on a hinge.
HING'ING, (hinj'ing,) *ppr.* Depending; turning.
HIN'NI-ATE, } *v. i.* [L. *hinnio*.] To neigh.
HIN'NY, } *B. Jonson.*
HIN'NY, *n.* The produce of a stallion and a she-ass. *Booth.*
HINT, *v. t.* [It. *cenno*, a nod, or hint; *accennare*, to nod, or beckon.]
To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to allude to; to suggest by a slight intimation.

Just *hint* a fault, and hesitate dislike. *Pope.*

HINT, *v. i.* To *hint at*, is to allude to; to mention slightly.
HINT, *n.* A distant allusion; slight mention; intimation; insinuation; a word or two intended to give notice, or remind one of something, without a full declaration or explanation.
2. Suggestion.
3. Occasion; as, our *hint* of woe is common; it was my *hint* to speak. [*Obs.*] [May not this word be from *hent*, (hentan.) to seize, or lay hold of, and thus denote that which is to be *laid hold of*, as an occasion, an intimation, &c.? *Ed.*]
HINT'ED, *pp.* Alluded to; mentioned slightly.
HINT'ING, *ppr.* Alluding to; mentioning slightly.
HINT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a hinting manner; suggestingly.
HIP, *n.* [Sax. *hipe*, *hype*, *hypp*; G. *hüfte*; D. *heup*; Sw. *höft*; Dan. *hofte*. It coincides with *heap*, Sax. *hype*, and probably signifies a mass, or lump.]
The projecting part of an animal formed by the haunch bone; the haunch, or the flesh that covers the bone and the adjacent parts; the joint of the thigh.
To have on the hip; to have the advantage over one; *a low phrase, borrowed probably from wrestlers.*
To smite hip and thigh; completely to overthrow or defeat. *Judges* xv.
HIP, *v. t.* To sprain or dislocate the hip.
HIP, } *n.* The fruit of the dog-rose, or wild brier.
HOP, }
HIP, HIP'PED, HIP'PISH See HIP.
HIP'HALT, *a.* [*hip* and *halt*.] Lame; limping. [*Obs.*] *Grew.*
HIP'PED-ROOF, (hipt'roof,) *n.* A roof whose ends slant back at the same angle with the adjacent sides; also called HIP-ROOF. *Gwilt.*
HIP'PO-CAMP, *n.* [Gr. ἱπποκαμπος; ἱππος, a horse, and καμπτω, to bend.]
A name given to the sea-horse *Browne.*
HIP-PO-CEN'TAUR, *n.* [Gr. ἱπποκενταυρος; ἱππος, a horse, κεντεω, to spur, and ταυρος, a bull.]
In *ancient fable*, a supposed monster, half man and half horse. The *hippocentaur* differed from the centaur in this, that the latter rode on an ox, and the former on a horse, as the name imports. *Encyc.*
HIP'PO-CRAS, *n.* [Fr., quasi *wine of Hippocrates*.]
A medicinal drink, composed of wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients; used as a cordial. That directed by the late London Dispensatory, is to be made of cloves, ginger, cinnamon, and nutmegs, beat and infused in canary with sugar; to the infusion, milk, a lemon, and some slips of rosemary are to be added, and the whole strained through flannel. *Encyc.*
HIP-POC'RA-TES' SLEEVE, *n.* A kind of bag, made by uniting the opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used for straining sirups and decoctions. *Quincy.*
HIP-PO-CRAT'IC FACE, *n.* [L. *facies hippocratica*.]
Pale, sunken, and contracted features, considered as a fatal symptom in diseases. *Parr.*
HIP-POC'RA-TISM, *n.* The philosophy of Hippocrates, as it regards medicine. *Chambers.*
HIP'PO-DAME, *n.* A sea-horse. *Spenser.*
HIP'PO-DROME, *n.* [Gr. ἱπποδρομος; ἱππος, a horse, and δρομος, a course, from δραμω, to run.]
Anciently, a circus, or place in which horse-races and chariot-races were performed, and horses exercised. The term is still in use. *Brande.*
HIP'PO-GRIFF, *n.* [Fr. *hippogriffe*, from Gr. ἱππος, a horse, and γρυψ, a griffin.]
A fabulous animal or monster, half horse and half griffin; a winged horse. *Johnson. Milton.*
HIP-PO-PA-THOL'O-GY, *n.* The science of veterinary medicine; the pathology of the horse.
HIP-POPH'A-GOUS, *a.* Feeding on horses, as the Tartars.
HIP-POPH'A-GY, *n.* [Gr. ἱππος, a horse, and φαγω, to eat.]
The act or practice of feeding on horses. *Quart. Rev.*
HIP-PO-POT'A-MUS, *n.* [Gr. ἱππος, a horse, and ποταμος, a river.]
A pachydermatous mammal allied to the elephant, having a thick and square head, a very large muzzle, small eyes and ears, thick and heavy body, short legs terminated by four toes, a short tail, two ventral dugs, skin without hair, except at the extremity of the tail. It inhabits nearly the whole of Africa. There are supposed to be two species. He has been found of the length of seventeen feet. He delights in the water, but feeds on herbage on land.
HIP-PU'RIC AC'ID, *n.* [Gr. ἱππος, horse, and ουρον, urine.] An acid allied to benzoic acid, obtained from the urine of horses, &c. *Brande.*
HIP'PU-RITE, *n.* An extinct bivalve mollusk of the genus Hippurites, occurring in the chalk formation. *Brande.*
HIP'ROOF, *n.* [*hip* and *roof*.] The same with HIPPED-ROOF, which see.
HIP'SHOT, *a.* [*hip* and *shot*.] Having the hip dislocated. *L'Estrange.*
HIP'WORT, *n.* A plant.
HIR, *pron.* In *old English*, HER; sometimes used for the plural THEIR.
HIR'CIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid produced by the saponification of hircin. *Ure.*
HIR'CIN, *n.* [L. *hircus*, a goat.] A liquid, fatty matter, obtained from mutton suet, and giving it a peculiar rank smell. *Brande.*

HIRE, *v. t.* [Sax. *hyran*; D. *huuren*; Sw. *hyra*; Dan. *hyrer*; W. *huriaw*; Ch. Syr. Sam. אגר, Ar. أجر *agar*, to hire, Class Gr, No. 10.]

1. To procure from another person, and for temporary use, at a certain price, or for a stipulated or reasonable equivalent; as, to *hire* a farm for a year; to *hire* a horse for a day; to *hire* money at legal interest.

2. To engage in service for a stipulated reward; to contract with for a compensation; as, to *hire* a servant for a year; to *hire* laborers by the day or month.

3. To bribe; to engage in immoral or illegal service for a reward.

To hire out one's self; to let; to engage one's service to another for a reward.

They have *hired out themselves* for bread. — 1 Sam. ii.

To hire, or *to hire out*; to let; to lease; to grant the temporary use of a thing for a compensation. He has *hired out* his house or his farm.

HIRE, *n.* [Sax. *hyre*. Qu. can the Gr. κερδος be of this family?]

1. The price, reward, or compensation paid or contracted to be given for the temporary use of any thing.

2. Wages; the reward or recompense paid for personal service.

The laborer is worthy of his *hire*. — Luke x.

3. Reward for base or illegal service; a bribe.

HIR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Procured or taken for use, at a stipulated or reasonable price; as, a *hired* farm.

2. Employed in service for a compensation; as, a *hired* man; a *hired* servant.

HIRE'LESS, *a.* Without hire.

HIRE'LING, *n.* One who is hired, or who serves for wages.

2. A mercenary; a prostitute. *Pope.*

HIRE'LING, *a.* Serving for wages; venal; mercenary; employed for money or other compensation.

A tedious crew
Of *hireling* mourners. *Dryden.*

HIR'EN, *n.* A strumpet. [*Obs.*] *Todd's Shakespeare.*

HIR'ER, *n.* One that hires; one that procures the use of any thing for a compensation; one who employs persons for wages, or contracts with persons for service.

HIR'ING, *ppr.* Procuring the use of for a compensation.

HIR-SOTE', *a.* [L. *hirsutus*. Qu. *haar*.]

1. Hairy; rough with hair; shaggy; set with bristles.

2. In *botany*, it is nearly synonymous with *hirsid*, but it denotes having more hairs or bristles, and less stiff. *Martyn.*

HIR-SOTE'NESS, *n.* Hairiness. *Burton.*

HIS, (hiz,) *pron. possessive* of He. [Sax. gen. *hys*, and *hyse*, male.]

1. Of him. Thus in Alfred's Orosius, "*Sume for his ege ne dorstan.*" Some for fear *of him* durst not; *literally*, for *his awe*, for *awe of him*. Lib. 3, 8. In this instance, *his* does not express what belongs to the antecedent of *his*, (Philip,) but the fear which others entertained *of him*.

2. The present use of *his* is as a pronominal adjective, in any case indifferently, corresponding to the L. *suus*. Thus, tell John *his* papers are ready. I will deliver *his* papers to *his* messenger. He may take *his* son's books. When the noun is omitted, *his* stands as its substitute, either in the nominative or objective case. Tell John this book is *his*. He may take mine, and I will take *his*.

3. *His* was formerly used for *its*, but improperly, and the use has ceased.

4. It was formerly used as a sign of the possessive. The man *his* ground, for the *man's* ground. This use has also ceased.

5. *His* is still used as a substitute for a noun, preceded by *of*; as, all ye saints *of his*; ye ministers *of his*. *Scripture.*

HIMSELF is no longer used.

HIS'IN-GER-ITE, *n.* A soft, black, iron ore, nearly earthy, consisting of silica and iron, with 20 per cent. of water. *Dana.*

HISK, *v. i.* To breathe with difficulty.

HIS'PID, *a.* [L. *hispidus*.] [*North of England.*

1. Rough with bristles or minute spines; bristly.

2. In *botany*, having strong hairs or bristles; beset with stiff bristles. *Martyn.*

HISS, *v. i.* [Sax. *hysian*, *hiscan*, *hispan*, *hyspan*.]

1. To make a sound by driving the breath between the tongue and the upper teeth; to give a strong aspiration, resembling the noise made by a serpent and some other animals, or that of water thrown on hot iron. *Hissing* is an expression of contempt.

The merchants among the people shall *hiss* at thee. — Ezek. xxvii.

2. To express contempt or disapprobation by hissing.

3. To whiz, as an arrow or other thing in rapid flight.

HISS, *v. t.* To condemn by hissing; to explode. The spectators *hissed* him off the stage.

2. To procure hisses or disgrace.

That of an hour's age doth *hiss* the speaker. *Shak.*

HISS, *n.* The sound made by propelling the breath between the tongue and upper teeth; the noise of a serpent, a goose, &c.

He *hiss* for *hiss* returned. *Milton.*

2. An expression of contempt or disapprobation, used in places of public exhibition.

HISS'ED, (hist,) *pp.* Expressed contempt by hissing.

HISS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making or resembling the noise of serpents.

HISS'ING, *n.* A hissing sound; an expression of scorn or contempt.

2. The occasion of contempt; the object of scorn and derision.

I will make this city desolate, and a *hissing*. — Jer. xix.

HISS'ING-LY, *adv.* With a whistling sound. *Sherwood.*

HIST, *exclam.* [Dan. *hyst*. In Welsh, *hust* is a low, buzzing sound.]

A word commanding silence; equivalent to *hush*, be silent.

HIS-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Historical. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

HIS-TŌ'RI-AN, *n.* [Fr. *historien*; L. *historicus*; It. *storico*. See HISTORY.]

A writer or compiler of history; one who collects and relates facts and events in writing, particularly respecting nations. Hume is called an elegant *historian*.

HIS-TOR'IC, HIS-TOR'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *historicus*; Fr. *historique*.]

1. Containing history, or the relation of facts; as, a *historical* poem; the *historic* page; *historic* brass. *Pope.*

2. Pertaining to history; as, *historic* care or fidelity.

3. Contained in history; deduced from history; as, *historical* evidence.

4. Representing history; as, a *historical* chart.

Historical painting; that highest branch of the art which can embody a story in one picture, and invest it with the warmth of poetry. *Smart.*

Historical sense, is that meaning of a passage which is deduced from the circumstances of time, place, &c., under which it was written; the primary sense, as opposed to any secondary or remoter one.

HIS-TOR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of history; according to history; by way of narration.

The Gospels declare *historically* something which our Lord Jesus Christ did, spoke, or suffered. *Hooker.*

HIS'TO-RI-ED, (his'to-rid,) *a.* Recording in history.

HIS-TŌ'RI-ER, *n.* A historian. [*Obs.*]

HIS-TOR'I-FŸ, *v. t.* To relate; to record in history. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

HIS-TO-RI-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. ἱστορια, history, and γραφω, to write.]

A historian; a writer of history; *particularly*, a professed historian, an officer employed to write the history of a prince or state; as, the *historiographer* of his Britannic majesty.

HIS-TO-RI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art or employment of a historian.

HIS-TO-RI-OL'O-GY, *n.* A discourse on history, or the knowledge of history. [*Not in use.*]

HIS'TO-RY, *n.* [Gr. ἱστορια; L. Sp. and Port. *historia*; It. *istoria*; Fr. *histoire*; Ir. *sdair*, *stair*; Sax. *stær*, *ster*, probably from the Latin; W. *ystori*, history, matter of record, what is of concern or in mind, from *ystawr*, an object of care or concern, from *dawr*, to care, to be concerned, to regard. The Greek ἱστωρ signifies knowing, learned, and ἱστορεω is rendered to inquire, to explore, to learn by inspection or inquiry. This would seem to be connected with W. *ystyriaw*, to consider, to regard or take notice. HISTORY and STORY are the same word differently written.]

1. An account of facts, particularly of facts respecting nations or states; a narration of events in the order in which they happened, with their causes and effects. *History* differs from *annals*. *Annals* relate simply the facts and events of each year, in strict chronological order, without any observations of the annalist. *History* regards less strictly the arrangement of events under each year, and admits the observations of the writer. This distinction, however, is not always regarded with strictness.

History is of different kinds, or treats of different subjects; as, a *history* of government, or political *history*; *history* of the Christian church, or ecclesiastical *history*; *history* of war and conquests, or military *history*; *history* of law; *history* of commerce; *history* of the crusades, &c. In these and similar examples, *history* is *written* narrative or relation. What is the *history* of nations, but a narrative of the follies, crimes, and miseries of man?

2. Narration; verbal relation of facts or events; story. We listen with pleasure to the soldier or the seaman, giving a *history* of his adventures.

What *histories* of toil could I declare! *Pope.*

3. Knowledge of facts and events.

History — is necessary to divines. *Watts.*

4. Description; an account of things that exist; as, natural *history*, which comprehends a description of the works of nature, particularly of animals, plants, and minerals; a *history* of animals, or zoology; a *history* of plants.

5. An account of the origin, life, and actions of an individual person. We say, we have a concise *history* of the prisoner in the testimony offered to the court.

A formal written account of an individual's life, is called BIOGRAPHY.

HIS'TO-RY-PIĒCE, *n.* A representation of any real event in painting, which exhibits the actors, their actions, and the attending events to the eye, by figures drawn to the life.

HIS'TRI-ON, *n.* A player. [*Not in use.*] *Pope.*

HIS-TRI-ON'IC, HIS-TRI-ON'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *histrionicus*, from *histrio*, a buffoon, an actor, or stage-player.]

Pertaining to a stage-player; belonging to stage-playing; befitting a theater; theatrical; pantomimic. *Johnson.*

HIS-TRI-ON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a stage-player; theatrically.

HIS'TRI-O-NISM, *n.* The acts or practice of buffoons or pantomimes; stage-playing. *Southey.*

HIT, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* HIT. [Sw. *hitta*, Dan. *hitter*, to find, to meet, that is, to come to, to come or fall on. This word illustrates the signification of FIND.]

1. To strike or touch, either with or without force. We *hit* a thing with the finger, or with the head; a cannon ball *hits* a mast, or a wall.

2. To strike or touch a mark with any thing directed to that object; not to miss.

The archers *hit* him. — 1 Sam. xxxi.

3. To reach; to attain to.

Birds learning tunes, and their endeavors to *hit* the notes right. *Locke.*

4. To suit; to be conformable.

Melancholy,
Whose saintly visage is too bright
To *hit* the sense of human sight. *Milton.*

5. To strike; to touch properly; to offer the right bait.

There you *hit* him — that argument never fails with him. *Dryden.*

To hit off; to strike out; to determine luckily.

2. To represent or describe exactly. *Temple.*

To hit out; to perform by good luck. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

HIT, *v. i.* To strike; to meet or come in contact; to clash; followed by *against* or *on*.

If bodies be mere extension, how can they move and *hit* one *against* another. *Locke.*

Corpuscles, meeting with or *hitting* on those bodies, become conjoined with them. *Woodward.*

2. To meet or fall on by good luck; to succeed by accident; not to miss.

And oft it *hits*
Where hope is coldest, and despair most fits. *Shak.*

3. To strike or reach the intended point; to succeed.

And millions miss for one that *hits*. *Swift.*

To hit on, or *upon*; to light on; to come to or fall on by chance; to meet or find, as by accident.

None of them *hit* upon the art. *Addison.*

HIT, *n.* A striking against; the collision of one body against another; the stroke or blow that touches any thing.

So he the famed Cilician fencer praised,
And at each *hit* with wonder seems amazed. *Dryden.*

2. A chance; a casual event; as, a lucky *hit*.

3. A lucky chance; a fortunate event. *Dryden.*

4. A term in backgammon. Three *hits* are equal to a gammon.

5. A striking expression or turn of thought, which seems to be peculiarly applicable, or to *hit* the point.

HITCH, *v. t.* [Ar. حاك *haika*, to hitch along; W. *hecian*, to halt, hop, or limp, or *hictaw*, to snap, to catch suddenly. Both may be of one family.]

1. To move by jerks, or with stops; as, in colloquial language, to *hitch* along.

Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time
Slides in a verse, or *hitches* in a rhyme. *Pope.*

2. To become entangled; to be caught or hooked. *South.*

3. To hit the legs together in going, as horses. [*Not used in the United States.*]

4. To hop; to spring on one leg. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

5. To move or walk. *Grose.*

HITCH, *v. t.* To hook; to catch by a hook; as, to *hitch* a bridle.

2. To fasten by hitching; as, to *hitch* a horse by a bridle, or to *hitch* him to a post. *New England.*

HITCH, *n.* A catch; any thing that holds, as a hook; an impediment.

2. The act of catching, as on a hook, &c.

3. In *seamen's language*, a knot or noose in a rope for fastening it to a ring or other object; as, a clove *hitch*, a timber *hitch*, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

4. A stop or sudden halt in walking or moving.

HITCH'ED, (hitcht,) *pp.* Caught; hooked; fastened.
HITCH'EL, *v. t.* To hatchel. [*Not used.*] [See HATCHEL.]
HITCH'ING, *ppr.* Hooking; fastening.
HITCH'ING, *n.* A fastening, as with a string or strap to a ring, hook, or other fixture.
HITHE, *n.* [Sax. *hyth.*]
A port or small haven; as in *Queenhithe* and *Lambhithe*, now *Lambeth*. [*English.*]
HITH'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *hither* or *hider*; Goth. *hidre*; Dan. *hid*; Sw. *hit.*]
1. To this place; used with verbs signifying motion; as, to come *hither*; to proceed *hither*; to bring *hither*.
2. *Hither* and *thither*; to this place and that.
3. To this point; to this argument or topic; to this end. [*Little used, and not to be encouraged.*]
Hither we refer whatever belongs to the highest perfection of man. *Hooker.*

HITH'ER, *a.* Nearest; toward the person speaking; as, on the *hither* side of a hill; the *hither* end of the building.
HITH'ER-MŌST, *a.* Nearest on this side. *Hale.*
HITH'ER-TŌ, [comp *hither* and *to.*] To this time; yet.
The Lord hath blessed me *hitherto*. — Josh. xvii.
2. In any time, or every time till now; in time preceding the present.
More ample spirit than *hitherto* was wont. *Spenser.*
3. To this place; to a prescribed limit.
Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further. — Job xxxviii.

HITH'ER-WARD, [comp. *hither* and *ward.*] This way; toward this place.
A puissant and mighty power —
Is marching *hitherward* in proud array. *Shak.*

HIT'TING, *ppr.* Striking.

HIVE, *n.* [Sax. *hyfe*; Eth. ፍፈ *kafo.* Class Gb, No. 88. In W. *cyf* is the stem or stock of a tree, and *cyfgwenyn* is a bee-hive. So in G. *bienenstock*, Sw. *bistock*, bee-stock. The hive of wild bees is a hollow tree.]
1. A box, chest, or kind of basket for the reception and habitation of a swarm of honey-bees. It is made of boards, straw, or other materials.
2. A swarm of bees; or the bees inhabiting a hive. *Shak.*
3. A company or society together, or closely connected. [*Unusual.*] *Swift.*

HIVE, *v. t.* To collect into a hive; to cause to enter a hive; as, to *hive* bees. *Dryden. Mortimer.*
2. To contain, to receive, as a habitation, or place of deposit.
Where all delicious sweets are hived. *Cleaveland.*

HIVE, *v. i.* To take shelter or lodgings together; to reside in a collective body. *Pope.*
HIV'ED, *pp.* Lodged in a hive or shelter.
HIV'ER, *n.* One that collects bees into a hive.
HIV'ING, *ppr.* Collecting into a hive. *Mortimer.*
HIVES, *n.* [Scot. Qu. *heave.*]
A disease, the croup, or *cynanche trachealis*; rattles.
2. A popular name of an eruptive disease, allied to the chicken-pox. *Buchanan.*
HIZZ, *v. t.* To hiss. *Shak.*
HIZZ'ING, *n.* A hissing or hiss. *May.*
HŌ, *exclam.* A word used by teamsters, to stop their teams. It has been used as a noun, for stop, moderation, bounds.
There is no *ho* with them. *Dekker. Green.*
[This word is pronounced also *whō*, or *hwō.*]

HŌ, HŌA, *exclam.* [L. *eho.*]
A call to excite attention, or to give notice of approach.
What noise there, *ho*? *Shak.*
Hoa! who's within? *Shak.*

HŌAR, *a.* [Sax. *har*; Heb. Ch. Syr. and Ar. חור, white.]
1. White; as, *hoar* frost; *hoar* cliffs. *Thomson.*
2. Gray; white with age; hoary; as, a matron grave and *hoar*. *Spenser.*
3. Musty; moldy. [*Obsolete.*] *Spenser.*

HŌAR, *n.* Hoariness; antiquity. *Burke.*
HŌAR, *v. t.* To become moldy or musty. [*Little used.*]
HŌAR'-FROST, *n.* The white particles formed by the congelation of dew.
HŌARD, *n.* [Sax. *hord*, from gathering, hiding, or depositing.]
A store, stock, or large quantity of any thing accumulated or laid up; a hidden stock; a treasure; as, a *hoard* of provisions for winter; a *hoard* of money. *Shak. Woodward.*
2. A fence inclosing a house and materials while builders are at work. [*Eng.*] *Smart.*

HŌARD, *v. t.* To collect and lay up a large quantity of any thing; to amass and deposit in secret; to store secretly; as, to *hoard* grain or provisions; to *hoard* silver and gold. *Dryden.*
It is sometimes followed by *up*, but without use; as, to *hoard up* provisions.

HŌARD, *v. i.* To collect and form a hoard; to lay up store.
Nor cared to *hoard* for those whom he did breed. *Spenser.*

HŌARD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Collected and laid up in store.
HŌARD'ER, *n.* One who lays up in store; one who accumulates and keeps in secret.
HŌARD'ING, *ppr.* Laying up in store.
2. *a.* Instinctively collecting and laying up provisions for winter; as, the squirrel is a *hoarding* animal.
HŌARD'ING, *n.* A laying up in store.
HŌAR'ED, *a.* Moldy; musty. [*Not in use.*]
HŌAR'HOUND, *n.* The name of several plants of different genera. The common hoarhound is the *Marrubium vulgare*. It has a bitter taste, and is used as a tonic. *Encyc.*
HŌAR'I-NESS, *n.* [from *hoary.*] The state of being white, whitish, or gray; as, the *hoariness* of the hair or head of old men.

HŌARSE, (hōrs,) *a.* [Syr. ܚܪܫ *hars*, to be rough or hoarse.]
1. Having a harsh, rough, grating voice, as when affected with a cold.
2. Rough; grating; discordant; as the voice, or as any sound. We say, the *hoarse* raven; the *hoarse* resounding shore. *Dryden.*

HŌARSE'-SOUND-ING, *a.* Making a rough, grating sound. *Allen.*
HŌARSE'LY, *adv.* With a rough, harsh, grating voice or sound. *Dryden.*
HŌARSE'NESS, *n.* Harshness or roughness of voice or sound; preternatural asperity of voice. *Arbuthnot.*

HŌAR'STONE, *n.* [Arm. *hart*, a bound or limit. "In many parts of Great Britain are to be seen certain upright, rude pillars, or massive blocks of stone, which in England are called *hoarstones*, or by a name of nearly the same sound, with all the gradations of dialectical variety. Their appellation in Scotland is the *hare-stane*."]
A landmark; a stone designating the bounds of an estate.

HŌAR'Y, *a.* [See HOAR.] White or whitish; as, the *hoary* willows. *Addison.*
2. White or gray with age; as, *hoary* hairs; a *hoary* head.
Reverence the *hoary* head. *Dwight.*
3. Moldy; mosey. *Knowles.*
4. In *botany*, grayish-white, caused by very short, dense hairs covering the surface. *Lindley.*

HŌAX, *n.* [Sax. *hucse*, or *hucr*, contempt, irony, derision; or W. *hocced*, cheat, deceit, juggle, trick.]
Something done for deception or mockery; a trick played off in sport.

HŌAX, *v. t.* To deceive; to play a trick upon for sport, or without malice. [*A colloquial word, but not elegant.*]
HŌAX'ED, (hōkst,) *pp.* Deceived; played a trick upon for sport.
HŌAX'ER, *n.* One who hoaxes or deceives. [*Colloquial.*] *Smart.*
HŌAX'ING, *ppr.* Deceiving; tricking, without malice.

HOB, HUB, *n.* [Dan. *hob*, a heap; or W. *hob*, that which swells.]
The nave of a wheel; a solid piece of timber in which the spokes are inserted. *Washington.*

HOB, *n.* The flat part of a grate at the side, where things are placed to be kept warm *Smart.*
HOB, *n.* A clown; a fairy.
HOB OR NOB. See HOBNOB.
HOB'BISM, *n.* The principles of the skeptical Thomas Hobbes. *Skelton.*
HOB'BIST, *n.* A follower of Hobbes, the skeptic.

HOB'BLE, (hob'bl,) *v. i.* [W. *hobelu*, to hop, to *hobble.* See HOP.]
1. To walk lamely, bearing chiefly on one leg; to limp; to walk with a hitch or hop, or with crutches.
The friar was *hobbling* the same way too. *Dryden.*
2. To walk awkwardly, as when the feet are encumbered with a clog, or with fetters.
3. To move roughly or irregularly, as verse.
While you Pindaric truths rehearse,
She *hobbles* in alternate verse. *Prior.*

HOB'BLE, *v. t.* To perplex. [*Not in use.*]
HOB'BLE, *n.* An unequal, halting gait; an encumbered, awkward step.
He has a *hobble* in his gait. *Swift.*
2. Difficulty; perplexity. *Rich. Dict.*

HOB'BLE-DE-HOY, *n.* A stripling; a cant phrase for a boy between fourteen and twenty-one. *Swift.*
HOB'BLER, *n.* One that hobbles.
HOB'BLER, *n.* [from *hobby.*] One who by his tenure was to maintain a hobby for military service; or one who served as a soldier on a hobby with light armor. *Encyc. Davies.*
HOB'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Walking with a halting or interrupted step.
HOB'BLING-LY, *adv.* With a limping or interrupted step.

HOB'BY, *n.* [W. *hobel*, what stops or starts suddenly; Arm. *hobereli*; Fr. *hobereau.*]
A species of falcon, *Falco subbuteo.* It is extremely active, and was formerly trained for hawking. *Jardine.*

HOB'BY, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *hobyn*, and allied to the preceding.]
1. A strong, active horse, of a middle size, said to have been originally from Ireland; a nag; a pacing-horse; a garran. *Johnson. Encyc.*
2. A stick, or figure of a horse, on which boys ride.
3. Any favorite object; that which a person pursues with zeal or delight.
4. A stupid fellow.

HOB'BY-HORSE, *n.* A hobby; a wooden horse on which boys ride. [*Tautological.*]
2. A character in the old May-games. *Douce.*
3. A stupid or foolish person. *Shak.*
4. The favorite object of pursuit.

HOB-BY-HORS'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or having a hobby-horse; eccentric. *Sterne.*
HOB-BY-HORS'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Whimsically. *Sterne.*
HOB-GOB-LIN, *n.* [Probably W. *hob*, hop, and *goblin.*]
A fairy; a frightful apparition.
HOB'I-LER, *n.* A feudal tenant bound to serve as a light horseman or bowman; the same as HOBBLER. *Brande.*

HŌ'BIT, *n.* [Sp. *hobus*; G. *haubitze.*]
A small mortar, or short gun for throwing bombs. [See HOWITZER, the common orthography.]
HOB'LIKE, *a.* Clownish; boorish. *Cotgrave.*
HOB'NAIL, *n.* [G. *hufnagel*, hoof-nail.]
1. A nail with a thick, strong head, such as is used for shoeing horses. *Shak.*
2. A clownish person, in contempt. *Milton.*
HOB'NAIL-ED, *a.* Set with hobnails; rough. *Dryden.*

HOB'NOB, *adv.* [Qu. Sax. *habban*, *nabban*, have, not have.]
Take or not take; a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking. *Shak.*
HOB-O-MOK'KO, *n.* Among *American Indians*, an evil spirit.
HŌ'BOY. See HAUTBOY.

HOB'SON'S CHOICE; a vulgar proverbial expression denoting a choice without an alternative; the thing offered or nothing. It is said to have had its origin in the name of a person at Cambridge, England, named *Hobson*, who let horses, and obliged every customer to take in his turn that horse which stood next the stable-door. *Encyc. Am.*

HOCK, *n.* [Sax. *hoh.* See HOUGH.]
1. The joint of an animal between the knee and the fetlock. *Johnson.*
2. A part of the thigh.

HOCK, HOCK'LE, *v. t.* To hamstring; to hough; to disable by cutting the tendons of the ham.]
HOCK, *n.* [from *Hockheim*, in Germany.] A highly-esteemed sort of Rhenish wine, of a light-yellowish color. *Mortimer.*
HOCK'A-MORE, *n.* A Rhenish wine. [See HOCK.] *Hudibras.*

HOCK'DAY, HŌKE'DAY, *n.* High day; a day of feasting and mirth, formerly held in England the second Tuesday after Easter, to commemorate the destruction of the Danes in the time of Ethelred. *Encyc.*

HOCK'ED, (hokt,) *pp.* Hamstrung; disabled by cutting the tendons of the ham.
HOCK'EY, *n.* [G. *hoch*, Sax. *heah*, high. Qu.]
1. Harvest-home. [*Not used.*]
2. A game at ball played with a club curved at the bottom. It seems to be the same with HAWKEY, as described by Holloway.
HOCK'HERB, (-erb,) *n.* A plant, the mallows. *Ainsworth.*
HOCK'LE, (hok'l,) *v. t.* To hamstring. *Hanmer.*
2. To mow. *Mason.*

HŌ'CUS-PŌ'CUS, *n.* [W. *hocced*, a cheat or trick, and perhaps *hog* or *pwca*, a hobgoblin.]
A juggler; a juggler's trick; a cheat used by conjurors. *Hudibras.*
HŌ'CUS-PŌ'CUS, *v. t.* To cheat. *L'Estrange.*

HOD, *n.* [Fr. *hotte.*]
A kind of tray for carrying mortar and brick, used in bricklaying. It is fitted with a handle, and borne on the shoulder.
HOD'DEN-GRAY, *n.* Cloth made of wool in its natural state, without being dyed. [*Scottish.*]
HOD'DY-DOD'DY, *n.* An awkward or foolish person. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

HODGE-PODGE, HOTCH'-POTCH, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *hocher*, to shake, or *hachis*, minced meat.]
A mixed mass; a medley of ingredients. [*Vulgar.*] [See HOTCHPOT.]

HO-DI-ERN'AL, *a.* [L. *hodiernus*, from *hodie*, *hoc die*, this day.]
Of this day; belonging to the present day.
HOD'MAN, *n.* A man who carries a hod; a mason's tender.
HOD'MAN-DOD, *n.* A shell-fish, otherwise called *dodman.* *Bacon.*
2. A shell-snail.

HŌE, (hō,) *n.* [G. *haue*; Sw. *hacka*, and this is the Dan. *hakke*, G. *hacke*, a mattock; Fr. *houe*. It seems this is from the root of *hack* and *hew*; Sax. *heawian*; D. *houwen*; G. *hacken*, Sw. *hacka*, Dan. *hakker*, to chop, to hack, to hew; Fr. *houer*.]

A farmer's instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth in fields and gardens. It is in shape something like an adz, being a plate of iron, with an eye for a handle, which is set at an acute angle with the plate.

HŌE, *v. t.* To cut, dig, scrape, or clean with a hoe; as, to *hoe* the earth in a garden; to *hoe* the beds.

2. To clear from weeds; as, to *hoe* maize; to *hoe* cabbages.

HŌE, *v. i.* To use a hoe.

HŌED, (hōde,) *pp.* Cleared from weeds, or loosened by the hoe.

HŌE'ING, *ppr.* Cutting, scraping, or digging with a hoe.

2. Clearing of weeds with a hoe.

HŌE'ING, *n.* The act of scraping or digging with a hoe.

HŌ'FUL, *a.* [Sax. *hohfull*, *hogfull*; *hoga*, care, and *full*.]

Careful. [*Obs.*]

HOG, *n.* [W. *hwch*, a hog, a push or thrust; Arm. *houch*; probably so named from his snout, or from rooting; Sp. *hocico*, the snout of a beast; *hocicar*, to root.]

1. A swine; a general name of that species of animal.

2. In *England*, a castrated sheep of a year old. *Ash.*

3. A bullock of a year old. *Ash.*

4. A brutal fellow; one who is mean and filthy.

5. Among *seamen*, a sort of scrubbing-broom for scraping a ship's bottom under water. *Totten.*

HOG, *v. t.* To scrape a ship's bottom under water.

2. [G. *hacken*.] To carry on the back. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

3. To cut the hair short; as, to *hog* the mane of a horse. *Smart.*

HOG, *v. i.* To bend, so as to resemble in some degree a hog's back; as, a ship *hogs* in launching.

HOG'COTE, *n.* [*hog* and *cote*.] A shed or house for swine; a sty. *Mortimer.*

HOG'GED, (hogd,) *pp.* Scraped under water.

2. Curving; having the ends lower than the middle. *Evan.*

HOG'GER-EL, *n.* A sheep of the second year. *Ash.*

HOG'GET, *n.* [Norm. *hoget*.]

1. A sheep two years old. *Skinner.*

2. A colt of a year old, called also *hog-colt*. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

3. A young boar of the second year. *Cyc.*

HOG'GING, *ppr.* Scraping under water.

HOG'GISH, *a.* Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; gluttonous; filthy; mean; selfish.

HOG'GISH-LY, *adv.* In a brutish, gluttonous, or filthy manner.

HOG'GISH-NESS, *n.* Brutishness; voracious greediness in eating; beastly filthiness; mean selfishness.

HŌGH, (hō,) *n.* [See HIGH.] A hill; a cliff. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HOG'HERD, *n.* [*hog* and *herd*.] A keeper of swine. *Browne.*

HŌ'GO, *n.* [Corrupted from *haut gout*.] High flavor; strong scent. [See HAUT GOUT.]

HOG'PEN, *n.* [*hog* and *pen*.] A hogsty.

HOG'-PLUM, *n.* A tropical tree of the genus Spondias, with fruit somewhat resembling plums, but chiefly eaten by hogs. *Booth. Loudon.*

HOG'-RING-ER, *n.* One whose business is to put rings in the snouts of swine.

HOG'S'-BEAN, *n.* [A mere translation of the Gr. Ὑοσκυαμος.] A plant, Hyoscyamus niger, and other species of the genus Hyoscyamus; henbane. *Ainsworth.*

HOG'S'-FEN-NEL, *n.* A plant of the genus Peucedanum.

HOG'S'-MUSH-ROOMS, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HOGS'HEAD, (hogz'hed,) *n.* [D. *oxhoofd*; G. *oxhoft*; Dan. *oxehoved*; Sw. *oxhufvud*; that is, oxhead. The English orthography is grossly corrupt.]

1. A measure of capacity, containing 63 wine gallons, or about 52½ imperial gallons. The old ale hogshead contained 54 ale gallons, or nearly 55 imperial gallons. *McCulloch.*

2. In *America*, this name is often given to a butt, a cask containing from 110 to 120 wine gallons; as, a *hogshead* of spirit or molasses.

3. A large cask of indefinite contents. *Bacon.*

HOG'-SKIN, *n.* Tanned leather made of the skins of swine.

HOG'STEER, *n.* A wild boar of three years old. [*Not in use.*]

HOG'STY, *n.* [*hog* and *sty*.] A pen or inclosure for hogs.

HOG'WASH, *n.* [*hog* and *wash*.] Swill; the refuse matters of a kitchen or brewery, or like matter for swine. *Arbuthnot.*

HOHL'SPATH, *n.* [G.] The mineral otherwise called *macle*, and *chiastolite*.

HOI'DEN, *n.* [W. *hoeden*, a flirt, a wanton, a coquet.]

1. A rude, bold girl; a romp.

2. A rude, bold man. [*Not used in the United States.*] *Milton.*

HOI'DEN, *a.* Rude; bold; inelegant; rustic. *Young.*

HOI'DEN, *v. i.* To romp rudely or indecently. *Swift.*

HOI'DEN-HOOD, *n.* State of being a hoiden.

HOI'DEN-ISH, *a.* Having the manners of a hoiden.

HOIST, *v. t.* [Originally *hoise*; but corrupted perhaps beyond remedy. G. *hissen*; D. *hyssen*; Sw. *hissa*; Dan. *hisser*; Fr. *isser*; Arm. *içza*; Sp. *izar*; Port. *içar*. This appears by the German to be radically the same word as *heat*; which see.]

1. To raise; to lift.

We'll quickly *hoist* Duke Humphrey from his seat. *Shak.*

In *popular language*, it is a word of general application. But the word has two appropriate uses, one by seamen, and the other by milkmaids, viz.

2. To raise, to lift or bear upward by means of tackle; and to draw up or raise, as a sail along the mast or stays, or as a flag, though by a single block only. *Hoist* the main-sail. *Hoist* the flag. *Mar. Dict.*

3. To lift and move the leg backward; a word of command used by milkmaids to cows, when they wish them to lift and set back the right leg.

HOIST, *n.* In *marine language*, the perpendicular hight of a flag or sail, as opposed to the *fly*, or breadth from the staff to the outer edge. *Encyc.*

HOIST'ED, *pp.* Raised; lifted; drawn up.

HOIST'ING, *ppr.* Raising; lifting.

HOIT, *v. i* [Icel. *hauta*.] To leap; to caper. *Beaum. & Fl.*

HOI'TY TOI'TY; an exclamation denoting surprise or disapprobation with some degree of contempt.

Hoity toity! what have I to do with dreams? *Congreve.*

[Qu. Ice. *hauty*, to leap.]

HOL'CAD, *n.* [Gr. ὁλκας.]

In *ancient Greece*, a large ship of burden. *Mitford.*

HŌLD, *v. t.*; *pret.* HELD; *pp.* HELD. HOLDEN is obsolete in elegant writing. [Sax. *healdan*; G. *halten*; D. *houden*, I suppressed; Sw. *hålla*; Dan. *holder*; Gr. κωλυω, to hold, or restrain; Heb. כּוּל, to hold or contain; Ch. and Syr. to measure, that is, to limit; כלא, to confine, restrain, or shut up; Ch. Syr. id; Ar. ﻛﻞ to keep, guard, or preserve; Ch. אכל, to take, also, to eat, to roar, to thunder. [See CALL.] The primary sense is, to press, to strain. Class Gl, No. 18, 32, 36, 40.]

1. To stop; to confine; to restrain from escape; to keep fast; to retain. It rarely or never signifies the first act of seizing or falling on, but the act of retaining a thing when seized or confined. To *grasp*, is to seize, or to keep fast in the hand; *hold* coincides with *grasp* in the latter sense, but not in the former. We *hold* a horse by means of a bridle. An anchor *holds* a ship in her station.

2. To embrace and confine, with bearing or lifting. We *hold* an orange in the hand, or a child in the arms.

3. To connect; to keep from separation.

The loops *held* one curtain to another. — Exod. xxxvi.

4. To maintain, as an opinion. He *holds* the doctrine of justification by free grace.

5. To consider; to regard; to think; to judge, that is, to have in the mind.

I *hold* him but a fool *Shak.*

The Lord will not *hold* him guiltless, that taketh his name in vain. — Exod. xx.

6. To contain, or to have capacity to receive and contain. Here is an empty basket that *holds* two bushels. This empty cask *holds* thirty gallons. The church *holds* two thousand people.

7. To retain within itself; to keep from running or flowing out. A vessel with holes in its bottom will not *hold* fluids.

They have hewed them out broken cisterns, that can *hold* no water. — Jer. ii.

8. To defend; to keep possession; to maintain.

With what arms
We mean to *hold* what anciently we claim
Of empire. *Milton.*

9. To have; as, to *hold* a place, office, or title.

10. To have or possess by title; as, he *held* his lands of the king. The estate is *held* by copy of court-roll.

11. To refrain; to stop; to restrain; to withhold. *Hold* your laughter. *Hold* your tongue.

Death! what do'st? O, *hold* thy blow. *Crashaw.*

12. To keep; as, *hold* your peace.

13. To fix; to confine; to compel to observe or fulfil; as, to *hold* one to his promise.

14. To confine; to restrain from motion.

The Most High — *held* still the flood till they had passed. — 2 Esdras.

15. To confine; to bind; in a legal or moral sense. He is *held* to perform his covenants.

16. To maintain; to retain; to continue.

But still he *held* his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*

17. To keep in continuance or posture.

And Night and Chaos, ancestors of Nature, *hold*
Eternal anarchy. *Milton.*

18. To continue; to keep; to prosecute or carry on.

Seed-time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall *hold* their course. *Pope.*

19. To have in session; as, to *hold* a court or parliament; to *hold* a council.

20. To celebrate; to solemnize; as, to *hold* a feast.

21. To maintain; to sustain; to have in use or exercise; as, to *hold* an argument or debate.

22. To sustain; to support.

Thy right hand shall *hold* me. — Ps. cxxxix.

23. To carry; to wield.

They all *hold* swords, being expert in war. — Cant. iii.

24. To maintain; to observe in practice.

Ye *hold* the traditions of men. — Mark vii.

25. To last; to endure. The provisions will *hold* us, till we arrive in port. So we say, the provisions will *last* us; but the phrase is elliptical for will *hold* or last *for* us, the verb being intransitive.

To hold forth; to offer; to exhibit; to propose.

Observe the connection of ideas in the propositions which they *hold forth* and pretend to teach. *Locke.*

2. To reach forth; to put forward to view. *Cheyne.*

To hold in; to restrain; to curb; to govern by the bridle. *Swift.*

2. To restrain in general; to check; to repress. *Hooker.*

To hold off; to keep at a distance. *Pope.*

To hold on; to continue or proceed in; as, to *hold on* a course.

To hold out; to extend; to stretch forth.

The king *held out* to Esther the golden sceptre. — Esther v.

2. To propose; to offer.

Fortune *holds out* these to you as rewards. *B. Jonson.*

3. To continue to do or suffer.

He can not long *hold out* these pangs. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

To hold over; to remain in after one's term has expired.

To hold up; to raise; as, *hold* up your head.

2. To sustain; to support.

He *holds* himself up in virtue. *Sidney.*

3. To retain; to withhold.

4. To offer; to exhibit. He *held* up to view the prospect of gain.

5. To sustain; to keep from falling.

To hold one's own; to keep good one's present condition; not to fall off, or to lose ground. In *seamen's language*, a ship *holds her own*, when she sails as fast as another ship, or keeps her course.

To hold, is used by the Irish, for *to lay*, as a bet, to wager. I *hold* a crown, or a dollar; but this is a vulgar use of the word.

HŌLD, *v. i.* To be true; not to fail; to stand, as a fact or truth. This is a sound argument in many cases, but does not *hold* in the case under consideration.

The rule *holds* in lands as well as in other things. *Locke.*

In this application, we often say, to *hold true*, to *hold good*. The argument *holds good* in both cases. This *holds true* in most cases.

2. To continue unbroken or unsubdued.

Our force by land hath nobly *held*. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

3. To last; to endure. *Bacon.*

We now say, to *hold out*.

4. To continue.

While our obedience *holds*. *Milton.*

5. To be fast; to be firm; not to give way, or part. The rope is strong; I believe it will *hold*. The anchor *holds* well.

6. To refrain.

His dauntless heart would fain have *held*
From weeping. *Dryden.*

7. To stick or adhere. The plaster will not *hold*.

To hold forth; to speak in public; to harangue; to preach; to proclaim. *L'Estrange.*

To hold in; to restrain one's self. He was tempted to laugh; he could hardly *hold in*.

2. To continue in good luck. [*Unusual.*] *Swift.*

To hold off; to keep at a distance; to avoid connection.

To hold of; to be dependent on; to derive title from.

My crown is absolute, and *holds of* none. *Dryden.*

To hold on; to continue; not to be interrupted.

The trade *held on* many years. *Swift.*

2. To keep fast hold; to cling to.

3. To proceed in a course. *Job* xvii.

To hold out: to last; to endure; to continue. A consumptive constitution may *hold out* a few years. He will accomplish the work if his strength *holds out*.

2. Not to yield; not to surrender: not to be subdued. The garrison still *held out*.

To hold to; to cling or cleave to; to adhere.

Else he will *hold* to the one, and despise the other. — Matt. vi.

To hold under, or *from*; to have title from; as, petty barons *holding under* the greater barons.

To hold with; to adhere to; to side with; to stand up for.

To hold plow; to direct or steer a plow by the hand in tillage.

To hold together; to be joined; not to separate; to remain in union. *Dryden. Locke.*

To hold up; to support one's self; as, to *hold up* under misfortunes.

2. To cease raining; to cease, as falling weather; used impersonally. It *holds up*; it will *hold up*.

3. To continue the same speed; to run or move as fast. *Collier.*

But we now say, to *keep up*.

To hold a wager; to lay, to stake, or to hazard, a wager. *Swift.*

Hold, used imperatively, signifies stop; cease; forbear; be still.

HOLD, *n.* A grasp with the hand; an embrace with the arms; any act or exertion of the strength or limbs which keeps a thing fast and prevents escape. Keep your *hold*; never quit your *hold*.

It is much used after the verbs to *take*, and to *lay*; to *take hold*, or to *lay hold*, is to seize. It is used in a literal sense; as, to *take hold* with the hands, with the arms, or with the teeth; or in a figurative sense.

Sorrow shall *take hold* on the inhabitants of Palestina. — Ex. xv.
Take fast hold of instruction. — Prov. iv.
My soul *took hold* on thee. *Addison.*

2. Something which may be seized for support; that which supports.

If a man be upon a high place, without a good *hold*, he is ready to fall. *Bacon.*

3. Power of keeping.

On your vigor now,
My *hold* of this new kingdom all depends. *Milton.*

4. Power of seizing.

The law hath yet another *hold* on you. *Shak.*

5. A prison; a place of confinement.

They laid hands on them, and put them in *hold* till the next day. — Acts iv.

6. Custody; safe keeping.

King Richard, he is in the mighty *hold*
Of Bolingbroke. *Shak.*

7. Power or influence operating on the mind; advantage that may be employed in directing or persuading another, or in governing his conduct.

Fear — by which God and his laws take the surest *hold* of us. *Tillotson.*
Gives fortune no more *hold* of him than is necessary. *Dryden.*

8. Lurking-place; a place of security; as, the *hold* of a wild beast.

9. A fortified place; a fort; a castle; often called a *strong hold*. *Jer.* li.

10. The whole interior cavity of a ship, between the floor and the lower deck. In a vessel of one deck, the whole interior space from the keel or floor to the deck. That part of the hold which lies abaft the main-mast, is called the *after-hold*; that part immediately before the main-mast, the *main-hold*; that part about the fore-hatchway, the *fore-hold*. *Mar. Dict.*

11. In *music*, a mark directing the performer to rest on the note over which it is placed. It is called also a *pause*.

HOLD'BACK, *n.* Check; hinderance; restraint. *Hammond.*

2. The iron in the thill of a wheel carriage, to which a part of the harness is attached, in order to enable the animal to hold back the carriage.

HOLD'ER, *n.* One who holds or grasps in his hand, or embraces with his arms.

2. A tenant; one who holds land under another. *Carew.*

3. Something by which a thing is held.

4. One who owns or possesses; as, a *holder* of stock or shares in a joint concern.

5. In *ships*, one who is employed in the hold. *Mar. Dict.*

HOLD'ER-FORTH', *n.* A haranguer; a preacher. *Hudibras.*

HOLD'FAST, *n.* A general name of various contrivances for securing and holding things in their place, as a long, flat-headed nail, a catch, a hook, &c. *Hebert.*

HOLD'ING, *ppr.* Stopping; confining; restraining; keeping; retaining; adhering; maintaining, &c.

HOLD'ING, *n.* A tenure; a farm held of a superior. *Carew.*

2. The burden or chorus of a song. *Shak.*

3. Hold; influence; power over. *Burke.*

HOLE, *n.* [Sax. *hol*; G. *höhle*; D. *hol*; Dan. *hul*, *hule*; Sw. *hål*; Basque, *chiloa*; Gr. κοιλας, κοιλος. Qu. Heb. חל, or Ar. خلا *khala*. Class Gl, No. 20, 23.]

1. A hollow place or cavity in any solid body, of any shape or dimensions, natural or artificial. It may differ from a rent or fissure in being wider. A cell; a den; a cave or cavern in the earth; an excavation in a rock or tree; a pit, &c. *Is.* xl. *Ezek.* viii. *Mark* ii. *Matt.* viii.

2. A perforation; an aperture; an opening in or through a solid body, left in the work or made by an instrument.

Jehoida took a chest, and bored a *hole* in the lid of it. — 2 Kings xii.

3. A mean habitation; a narrow or dark lodging. *Dryden.*

4. An opening or means of escape; a subterfuge; in the vulgar phrase, he has a *hole* to creep out at.

Arm-hole; the arm-pit; the cavity under the shoulder of a person. *Bacon.*

2. An opening in a garment for the arm.

HOLE, *v. i.* To go into a hole. *B. Jonson.*

HOLE, *v. t.* To cut, dig, or make a hole or holes in; as, to *hole* a post for the insertion of rails or bars.

2. To drive into a bag, as in billiards.

HOL'I-BUT. See HALIBUT.

HOL'I-DAM, *n.* [*holy* and *dame*.] Blessed lady, an ancient oath. *Hanmer.*

HOL'I-DAY, *n.* A day set apart for commemorating some important event in history; a festival.

2. A day of joy and gayety.

3. A day of exemption from labor; a day of amusement. [See HOLYDAY.]

HOL'I-DAY, *a.* Pertaining to a festival; gay.

HO'LI-LY, *adv.* [from *holy*.] Piously; with sanctity.

2. Sacredly; inviolably; without breach. [*Little used.*] *Shak. Sidney.*

HO'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *holy*.] The state of being holy; purity or integrity of moral character; freedom from sin; sanctity. *Applied to the Supreme Being*, *holiness* denotes perfect purity or integrity of moral character, one of his essential attributes.

Who is like thee, glorious in *holiness*? — Exod. xv.

2. *Applied to human beings*, holiness is purity of heart or dispositions; sanctified affections; piety; moral goodness, but not perfect.

We see piety and *holiness* ridiculed as morose singularities. *Rogers.*

3. Sacredness; the state of any thing hallowed, or consecrated to God or to his worship; *applied to churches or temples.*

4. That which is separated to the service of God.

Israel was *holiness* unto the Lord. — Jer. ii.

5. A title of the pope, and formerly of the Greek emperors. *Encyc.*

HOL'ING-AX, *n.* A narrow ax for cutting holes in posts.

HOL-LOA', } *exclam.* A word used in calling. Among
HOL-LO', } *seamen*, it is the answer to one that hails, equivalent to, "I hear, and am ready." It is also written HOLLA.

HOL'LO, } (hol'lo *or* hol-lo',) *v. i.* [Sax. *ahlowan*.] To
HOL'LA, } call out or exclaim. [See HALLOO.]

HOL'LAND, *n.* Fine linen first manufactured in Holland.

HOL'LAND-ER, *n.* A native of Holland.

HOL'LAND-ISH, *a.* Like Holland.

HOL'LANDS, *n.* Gin made in Holland.

HOL'LEN. See HOLLY.

HOL'LOW, *a.* [Sax. *hol*; G. *hohl*; D. *hol*; Sw. *hålig*; Dan. *huled*; Arm. *goullo*, or *houllu*, emptied. See HOLE.]

1. Containing an empty space, natural or artificial, within a solid substance; not solid; as, a *hollow* tree; a *hollow* rock; a *hollow* sphere.

Hollow with boards shalt thou make it. — Exod. xxvii.

2. Sunk deep in the orbit; as, a *hollow* eye.

3. Deep; low; resembling sound reverberated from a cavity, or designating such a sound; as, a *hollow* roar. *Dryden.*

4. Not sincere or faithful; false; deceitful; not sound; as, a *hollow* heart; a *hollow* friend. *Milton. Shak.*

HOL'LOW, *n.* A cavity, natural or artificial; any depression of surface in a body; concavity; as, the *hollow* of the hand.

2. A place excavated; as, the *hollow* of a tree.

3. A cave or cavern; a den; a hole; a broad, open space in any thing. *Shak. Prior.*

4. A pit. *Addison.*

5. Open space of any thing; a groove; a channel; a canal. *Addison.*

HOL'LOW, *v. t.* [Sax. *holian*.]

To make hollow, as by digging, cutting, or engraving; to excavate.

Trees rudely *hollowed* did the waves sustain. *Dryden.*

HOL'LOW or HOL-LOW', *v. i.* To shout. [See HOLLA and HOLLO.] *Dryden. Addison. Smart.*

HOL'LOW, *adv.* He carried it *hollow*, or he beat *all hollow*; that is, he beat all his competitors without difficulty. [*Colloquial.*] *Grose.*

HOL'LOW-ED, *pp. or a.* Made hollow; excavated.

HOL'LOW-EY-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having sunken eyes.

HOL'LOW-HEART-ED, *a.* Insincere; deceitful; not sound and true; of practice or sentiment different from profession. *Butler.*

HOL'LOW-ING, *ppr.* Making hollow; excavating.

HOL'LOW-LY, *adv.* Insincerely; deceitfully. *Shak.*

HOL'LOW-NESS, *n.* The state of being hollow; cavity; depression of surface; excavation. *Bacon.*

2. Insincerity; deceitfulness; treachery. *South.*

HOL'LOW-ROOT, *n.* A plant, tuberous moschatel, or inglorious, constituting the genus Adoxa; a low plant, whose leaves and flowers smell like musk; hence it is sometimes called *musk-crowfoot*. *Encyc.*

HOL'LOW-SPAR, *n.* The mineral called, also, *chiastolite*.

HOL'LOW-SQUARE, *n.* A body of foot soldiers drawn up to receive the charge of cavalry, having an empty space in the middle to receive the officers, artillery-men, &c., and protected on all sides by a line of bayonets.

HOL'LY, *n.* [Sax. *holegn*; D. *hulst*; perhaps L. *ilex*, for *hilex*. In Welsh, the corresponding word is *celyn*, from the root of *celu*, to conceal, L. *celo*. The *ilex*, in Sw., is called *iron oak*.]

The holm-tree, of the genus Ilex, of several species. The common holly grows from 20 to 30 feet high; the stem, by age, becomes large, and is covered with a grayish, smooth bark, and set with branches which form a sort of cone. The leaves are oblong oval, of a lucid green on the upper surface, but pale on the under surface; the edges are indented and waved, with sharp thorns terminating each of the points. The flowers grow in clusters, and are succeeded by roundish berries, which turn to a beautiful red about Michaelmas. This tree is a beautiful evergreen. *Encyc.*

2. The holm oak, *Quercus Ilex*, an evergreen oak; often called *holly-oak*. *P. Cyc. Brande.*

Knee-holly; a plant, the butcher's broom, of the genus Ruscus.

Sea-holly; a plant of the genus Eryngium.

HOL'LY-HOCK, *n.* [Sax. *holihoc*.]

A plant of the genus Althæa, bearing flowers of various colors. It is called, also, *rose-mallow*.

HOL'LY-ROSE, *n.* A scentless plant. *Smart.*

HOLM, *n.* The evergreen oak; the Ilex.

2. An islet, or river isle.

3. A low, flat tract of rich land on the banks of a river. *Cyc.*

HOLM'ITE, *n.* A variety of carbonate of lime; so called from Mr. Holme, who analyzed it. [*Obsolete.*] *Cleaveland.*

HOL'O-CAUST, *n.* [Gr. ὁλος, whole, and καυστος, burnt, from καιω, to burn.]

A burnt sacrifice or offering, the whole of which was consumed by fire; a species of sacrifice in use among the Jews and some pagan nations. *Ray. Encyc.*

HOL'O-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. ὁλος, whole, and γραφω, to write.]

A deed or testament written wholly by the grantor's or testator's own hand. *Encyc.*

HOL-O-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Written wholly by the grantor or testator himself.

HOL-O-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. ὁλος, whole, and ἑδρα, face.]

In *mineralogy*, a term applied to a crystal with all the similar edges or angles similarly replaced. *Dana.*

HO-LOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ὁλος, all, and μετρεω, to measure.]

An instrument for taking all kinds of measures, both on the earth and in the heavens; a pantometer. *Hebert.*

HOLP, HOLP'EN, the antiquated *prt.* and *pp.* of HELP.

HOL'STER, *n.* [Sax. *healster*, a hiding-place or recess; Port. *coldre*; from *holding*, or *concealing*, L. *celo*, Sax. *helan*.]

A leathern case for a pistol, carried by a horseman at the fore part of his saddle.

HOL'STER-ED, *a.* Bearing holsters; as, a *holstered* steed. *Byron.*

HOLT, *n.* [Sax. *holt*, Ir. *coillte*, W. *celli*, a wood, from the root of Sax. *helan*, L. *celo*, W. *celu*, to hide, to keep close; a word retained in names.]

A wood or woodland; obsolete, except in poetry. *Drayton. Browne.*

HO'LY, *a.* [Sax. *halig*; G. and D. *heilig*; Sw. *helig*; Dan. *hellig*; from the root of *heal*, *hold*, *whole*, and *all*; Sax. *hal*, G. *heil*, D. *heel*, Sw. *hel*, Dan. *heel*, whole. See HEAL and HOLD, and Class Gl, No. 31, 35, 42. The sense is *whole*, entire, complete, sound, unimpaired.]

1. *Properly*, whole, entire, or perfect, in a moral sense. Hence, pure in heart, temper, or dispositions; free from sin and sinful affections. Applied to the Supreme Being, *holy* signifies perfectly pure, immaculate, and complete, in moral character; and man is more or less *holy*, as his heart is more or less sanctified, or purified from evil dispositions. We call a man *holy*, when his heart is conformed in some degree to the image of God, and his life is regulated by the divine precepts. Hence, *holy* is used as nearly synonymous with *good*, *pious*, *godly*.

Be ye *holy*; for I am *holy*. — 1 Pet. i.

2. Hallowed; consecrated or set apart to a sacred use, or to the service or worship of God; a sense

frequent in Scripture; as, the *holy* Sabbath; *holy* oil; *holy* vessels; a *holy* nation; the *holy* temple; a *holy* priesthood.

3. Proceeding from pious principles, or directed to pious purposes; as, *holy* zeal.

4. Perfectly just and good; as, the *holy* law of God.

5. Sacred; as, a *holy* witness. *Shak.*

Holy of holies; in *Scripture*, the innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle or temple, where the ark was kept, and where no person entered, except the high priest once a year.

Holy Ghost, or *Holy Spirit*; the divine Spirit; the third person in the Trinity; the Sanctifier of souls.

Holy war; a war undertaken to rescue the Holy Land, the ancient Judea, from the infidels; a crusade; an expedition carried on by Christians against the Saracens, in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries: a war carried on in a most *unholy* manner.

HŌ'LY-CROSS DAY, *n.* The fourteenth of September, observed as a festival, in memory of the exaltation of our Savior's cross. *Brande.*

HŌ'LY-CRŌ-EL, *a.* Cruel from excess of holiness. *Shak.*

HŌ'LY-DAY, *n.* A religious festival; sometimes applied to a festival of any kind, for which HOLIDAY is the more appropriate term.

HŌ'LY-OF'FICE, *n.* A name for the Inquisition.

HŌ'LY-ONE, (-wun,) *n.* An appellation of the Supreme Being, by way of emphasis.

2. An appellation of Christ. *Is.* xliii.

3. One separated to the service of God. *Deut.* xxxiii.

HŌ'LY-ROOD, *n.* The cross or crucifix, particularly one placed in Roman Catholic churches, over the entrance of the chancel.

[As applied to the palace in Edinburgh, the word is pronounced *hall'y-rood*. *Smart.*]

HŌ'LY-ROOD DAY, *n.* A festival observed on the fourteenth of September, in memory of the exaltation of our Savior's cross. *Brande.*

HŌ'LY-STŌNE, *n.* A stone used by seamen for cleaning the decks of ships; so called in derision, it is said, from the dislike of seamen to use it. *Totten.*

HŌ'LY-STŌNE, *v. t.* To scrub the deck of a vessel with a stone used by seamen for this purpose.

HŌ'LY-THIS-TLE, (-this'l,) *n.* A plant of the genus Centaurea.

The blessed thistle, *Centaurea benedicta*. *Cyc.*

HŌ'LY-THURS'DAY, *n.* The day on which the ascension of our Savior is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide. *Johnson.*

HŌ'LY-WA-TER, *n.* In *the Greek* and *Roman Catholic churches*, water which has been consecrated by the priest to sprinkle the faithful, and things used for holy purposes.

HŌ'LY-WEEK, *n.* The week before Easter, in which the passion of our Savior is commemorated. *Johnson.*

HŌ'LY-WRIT, (-rit,) *n.* The sacred Scriptures.

HOM'AGE, *n.* [*Fr. hommage*; Sp. *homenage*; It. *omaggio*; from L., *homo*, man.]

1. In *feudal law*, the submission, loyalty, and service which a tenant promised to his lord or superior, when first admitted to the land which he held of him in fee; or rather the act of the tenant in making this submission, or being invested with the fee. The ceremony of doing *homage* was thus performed. The tenant, being ungirt and uncovered, kneeled and held up both his hands between those of the lord, who sat before him, and there professed that "he did become his man, from that day forth, of life, and limb, and earthly honor," and then received a kiss from his lord. *Blackstone.*

2. Obeisance; respect paid by external action.

Go, go, with *homage* yon proud victors meet. *Dryden.*

3. Reverence directed to the Supreme Being; reverential worship; devout affection.

HOM'AGE, *v. t.* To pay respect to by external action; to give reverence to; to profess fealty.

HOM'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* Subject to homage. *Howell.*

HOM'A-GER, *n.* One who does homage, or holds land of another by homage. *Bacon.*

HOM'BERG'S PY-ROPH'O-RUS. An inflammable composition whose essential ingredient is sulphuret of potassium in a state of minute division. *Turner.*

HŌME, *n.* [Sax. *ham*; G. and D. *heim*; Sw. *hem*; Dan. *hiem*; Gr. κωμη; properly, a house, a close place, or place of rest. Hence *hamlet*, Fr. *hameau*, Arm. *hamell*. The primary sense is probably to inclose, to cover, or to make fast. Derivatives in G. D. Sw. and Dan. signify secret, close; and we say, to bring *home* arguments, that is, press them close; to drive *home* a nail, &c. If the radical sense is close, it may be from the same root as Ar. كمى *kamai*, to cover. See CHEMISTRY, and Class Gm, No. 7, 9, 20, 23.]

1. A dwelling-house; the house or place in which one resides. He was not at *home*.

Then the disciples went away again to their own *home*. — John xx.

Home is the sacred refuge of our life. *Dryden.*

2. One's own country. Let affairs at *home* be well managed by the administration.

3. The place of constant residence; the seat.

Flanders, by plenty, made the *home* of war. *Prior.*

4. The grave; death; or a future state.

Man goeth to his long *home*. — Eccles. xii.

5. The present state of existence.

While we are at *home* in the body, we are absent from the Lord. — 2 Cor. v.

At home; at one's own house, or lodgings.

To be at home; to be conversant with what is familiar.

HŌME, *a.* Pertaining to one's dwelling or country; domestic; as, *home* manufactures.

2. Close; severe; poignant; as, a *home* thrust.

HŌME, *adv.* [This is merely elliptical, *to* being omitted.]

1. To one's own habitation; as in the phrases, go *home*, come *home*, bring *home*, carry *home*.

2. To one's own country. *Home* is opposed to *abroad*, or in a foreign country. My brother will return *home* in the first ship from India.

3. Close; closely; to the point; as, this consideration comes *home* to our interest, that is, it nearly affects it. Drive the nail *home*, that is, drive it close.

To haul *home* the top-sail sheets, in *seamen's language*, is to draw the bottom of the top-sail *close* to the yard-arm by means of the sheets.

An anchor is said to come *home*, when it loosens from the ground by the violence of the wind or current, &c.

HŌME'-BORN, *a.* Native; natural. *Donne.*

2. Domestic, not foreign. *Pope.*

HŌME'-BOUND, *a.* See HOMEWARD-BOUND.

HŌME'-BRED, *a.* Native; natural; as, *home-bred* lusts. *Hammond.*

2. Domestic; originating at home; not foreign; as, *home-bred* evil. *Spenser.*

3. Plain; rude; artless; uncultivated; not polished by travel.

Only to me two *home-bred* youths belong. *Dryden.*

HŌME'-BUILT, (-bilt,) *a.* Built in our own country. *Jefferson.*

HŌME'-DRIV'EN, *a.* Driven home, as a blow; driven closely.

HŌME'-DWELL'ING, *a.* Dwelling at home.

HŌME'-FELT, *a.* Felt in one's own breast; inward; private; as, *home-felt* joys or delight. *Milton. Pope.*

HŌME'-KEEP-ING, *a.* Staying at home; not gadding. *Shak.*

HŌME'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a home.

HŌME'LI-ER, *a. comp.* More homely.

HŌME'LI-EST, *a. superl.* Most homely.

HŌME'LI-LY, *adv.* Rudely; inelegantly.

HŌME'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *homely*.] Plainness of features; want of beauty. It expresses less than UGLINESS.

2. Rudeness; coarseness; as, the *homeliness* of dress, or of sentiments. *Addison.*

HŌME'-LOT, *n.* An inclosure on or near which the mansion-house stands. [*America.*]

HŌME'LY, *a.* [from *home*.] *Originally*, belonging to home; domestic; hence, of plain features; not handsome; as, a *homely* face. It expresses less than UGLY.

Let time, which makes you *homely*, make you wise.

2. Plain; like that which is made for common domestic use; rude; coarse; not fine, or elegant; as, a *homely* garment; a *homely* house; *homely* fare.

Now Strephon daily entertains
His Chloe in the *homeliest* strains. *Pope.*

HŌME'LY, *adv.* Plainly; rudely; coarsely; as, *homely* dressed. [*Little used.*]

HŌME'LYN, *n.* A species of fish.

HŌME'-MADE, *a.* Made at home; being of domestic manufacture; made either in private families, or in one's own country. *Locke.*

HO-ME-O-PATH'IC, *a.* Pertaining or belonging to homeopathy.

HO-ME-O-PATH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the method of homeopathy.

HO-ME-OP'A-THIST, *n.* A believer in homeopathy.

HO-ME-OP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. ὁμοιοπαθεια; ὁμοιος, like, and παθος, affection.]

The doctrine or theory of curing diseases with very minute doses of medicine, by producing in the patient affections similar to those of the disease. *Med. and Surg. Journ.*

HŌ'MER, } *n.* A Hebrew measure containing, as a
CHŌ'MER, } liquid measure, ten *baths*, and as a dry measure, ten ephahs. *Gesenius.*

HO-MER'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Homer, the great poet of Greece, or to his poetry; resembling Homer's verse.

HŌME'SICK, *a.* Depressed in spirits, or grieved at a separation from home.

HŌME'SICK-NESS, *n.* In *medicine*, *nostalgia*, grief, or depression of spirits, occasioned by a separation from one's home or country.

HŌME'-SPEAK-ING, *n.* Forcible and efficacious speaking. *Milton.*

HŌME'SPUN, *a.* Spun or wrought at home; of domestic manufacture. *Swift.*

2. Not made in foreign countries. *Addison.*

3. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; not elegant; as, a *homespun* English proverb; a *homespun* author. *Dryden. Addison.*

HŌME'SPUN, *n.* Cloth made at home; as, he was dressed in *homespun*.

2. A coarse, unpolished, rustic person. *Shak.*

HŌME'STALL, } *n.* The place of a mansion-house;
HŌME'STEAD, } the inclosure or ground immediately connected with the mansion. *Dryden*

2. Native seat; original station, or place of residence.

We can trace them back to a *homestead* on the Rivers Volga and Ural. *Tooke.*

[In the United States, HOMESTEAD is the word used.]

HŌME'WARD, *adv.* [Sax. *ham* and *weard*.]

Toward home; toward one's habitation, or toward one's native country. *Sidney. Milton.*

HŌME'WARD-BOUND, *a.* Bound or directing the course homeward, or to one's native land; as, the *homeward-bound* fleet. We spoke a brig *homeward-bound*.

HOM'I-CI-DAL, *a.* [from *homicide*.] Pertaining to homicide; murderous; bloody.

HOM'I-CIDE, *n.* [*Fr.*, from L. *homicidium*; *homo*, man, and *cædo*, to strike, to kill.]

1. The killing of one man or human being by another. Homicide is of three kinds — *justifiable*, *excusable*, and *felonious*; *justifiable*, when it proceeds from unavoidable necessity, without an intention to kill, and without negligence; *excusable*, when it happens from misadventure, or in self-defence; *felonious*, when it proceeds from malice, or is done in the prosecution of some unlawful act, or in a sudden passion. Homicide committed with premeditated malice, is murder. Suicide, also, or self-murder, is felonious homicide. Homicide comprehends murder and manslaughter. *Blackstone.*

2. A person who kills another; a manslayer. *Dryden.*

HOM-I-LET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. ὁμιλητικος, from ὁμιλεω,
HOM-I-LET'IC-AL, } to converse in company.]

1. Pertaining to familiar intercourse; social; conversable; companionable. [*Rare.*] *Atterbury.*

2. Pertaining to homiletics.

HOM-I-LET'ICS, *n.* The science which teaches the principles of adapting the discourses of the pulpit to the spiritual benefit of the hearers. It is a part of practical theology. *E. T. Fitch.*

HOM'I-LIST, *n.* One that preaches to a congregation. *Beaum. & Fl.*

HOM'I-LY, *n.* [Fr. *homelie*; Sp. *homilia*; It. *omelia*; Gr. ὁμιλια, from ὁμιλεω, to converse in company, ὁμιλος, a company or assembly.]

A discourse or sermon read or pronounced to an audience.

The *Book of Homilies*, in *the English church*, is a collection of plain sermons, which was prepared at the time of the Reformation, to be preached by those of the inferior clergy who were not qualified to compose discourses themselves.

HOM'I-NY, *n.* [Indian.] In *America*, maize bulled and broken, but coarse, prepared for food by being mixed with water and boiled. *Adair.*

HOM'MOCK, *n.* [I suppose this to be an Indian word.]

A hillock, or small eminence of a conical form, sometimes covered with trees. *Bartram. Encyc.*

HOM-O-CEN'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. ὁμος and κεντρον.]

Having the same center.

HO-MOG'A-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. ὁμος, the same, and γαμος, marriage.]

In *botany*, having the same essential parts of fructification.

HO-MO-GE'NE-AL, } *a.* [Fr. *homogene*; Gr. ὁμογε-
HO-MO-GE'NE-OUS, } νης; ὁμος, the same, and γενος, kind.]

Of the same kind or nature; consisting of similar parts, or of elements of the like nature. Thus we say, *homogeneous* particles, elements, or principles; *homogeneous* bodies.

HO-MO-GE'NE-AL-NESS, } *words not to be encour-*
HO-MO-GE-NE'I-TY; } *aged, equivalent to*
HO-MO-GE'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Sameness of kind or nature.

HOM'O-GE-NY, *n.* Joint nature. *Bacon.*

HOM-OI-OP'TO-TON, *n.* [Gr. ὁμοιος, like, and πτωτος, falling.]

A figure in rhetoric, in which the several parts of a sentence end with the same case, or a tense of like sound.

HO-MOI-OU'SI-AN, *n.* or *a.* [Gr. ὁμοιουσιος; ὁμοιος, similar, and ουσια, being.]

In *church history*, a term applied, in the fourth century, to those Arians, who held that the Son was *like* the Father in essence, but not the *same*. *Brande.*

HO-MOL'O-GATE, *v. t.* [It. *omologare*; Fr. *homologuer*; Gr. ὁμολογεω; ὁμος, the same, and λεγω, to speak.]

To approve; to allow. *Wheaton's Rep.* vol. iv.

HO-MO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to homology; having a structural affinity. *Dana.*

HO MOL'O-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. ὁμος, the same, and λογος, proportion.]

Having the same ratio or proportion. In *geometry*, it is applied to those sides of similar figures which, being opposite to equal and corresponding angles, are proportional to each other. *Brande.*

The *homologous* terms of a proportion are either the two antecedents or the two consequents. *J. Day.*

HO-MOL'O-GY, *n.* In *physical science*, affinity depending on structure, and not merely on similarity of form or use. *Dana.*

HOM'O-NY, *n.* See Hominy.

HOM'O-NYM, *n.* [Gr. ὁμος and ονομα.]

A term applied to words which are the same in sound, but differ in signification; as the noun *bear* and the verb *to bear*. *Brande.*

HO-MON'Y-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. ὁμωνυμος; ὁμος, the same, and ονομα, name.]

Equivocal; ambiguous; that has different significations, or may be applied to different things. *Watts.*

HO-MON'Y-MOUS-LY, *adv.* In an equivocal manner. *Harris.*

HO-MON'Y-MY, *n.* [Gr. ὁμωνυμια. See supra.]

Ambiguity; equivocation. Sameness between words which differ in signification; ambiguity. *Johnson.*

HO-MO-OU'SI-AN, *n.* or *a.* [Gr. ὁμοουσιος; ὁμος, the same, and ουσια, being.]

In *church history*, a term applied, in the fourth century, to those who maintained that the Son had the *same* essence with the Father; opposed to Homoiousian. *Brande.*

HOM'O-PHONE, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. ὁμος and φωνη.]

A letter or character expressing a like sound with another. *Gliddon.*

HO-MOPH'O-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. ὁμος, the same, and φωνη, tone.]

Being of the same pitch; in unison; expressing the same sound or letter.

HO-MOPH'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. ὁμος, the same, and φωνη, sound.]

Sameness of sound. Among *the Greeks*, a kind of music performed in unison, in opposition to Antiphony.

HO-MOT'O-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. ὁμος, the same, and τονος, tone.]

Equable; of the same tenor; *applied to diseases which have a uniform tenor of rise, state, or declension.* *Quincy.*

HO-MOT'RO-PAL, *a.* [Gr. ὁμος, the same, and τροπη, a turning.]

In *botany*, a term used in describing the direction of bodies, to denote any one having the same direction as the body to which it belongs, but not being straight. *Brande.*

HŌNE, *n.* [Sw. *hen*, a hone; Sax. *hænan*, to stone. The word is found in the Greek ακονη; and in two dialects of the Burman empire, *hin*, *heen*, signifies a stone. *Asiat. Researches*, 5, 228. We find the word also in the Syriac ܐܟܢܐ *akana*, a hone, coticula, Lapis Lydius. *Cast. Hept.* 213.]

A stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments that require a fine edge, and particularly for setting razors.

[We never, I believe, call a hone a *whetstone*. The latter is a stone of coarse grit. See the word.]

HŌNE, *v. t.* To rub and sharpen on a hone; as, to *hone* a razor.

HŌNE, *v. i.* [Qu. W. *hawn*, eager.]

To pine; to long. [*Obs.*]

HŌN'ED, *pp.* Sharpened on a hone.

HŌNE'WORT, *n.* An umbelliferous plant of the genus Sison.

HON'EST, (on'est,) *a.* [Fr. *honnête*, for *honeste*; Sp. and Port. *honesto*; It. *onesto*; from L. *honestus*, from *honos*, *honor*.]

1. Upright; just; fair in dealing with others; free from trickishness and fraud; acting and having the disposition to act at all times according to justice or correct moral principles; *applied to persons.*

An *honest* man's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*
An *honest* physician leaves his patient, when he can contribute no farther to his health. *Temple.*

2. Fair; just; equitable; free from fraud; as, an *honest* transaction; an *honest* transfer of property.

3. Frank; sincere; unreserved; according to truth; as, an *honest* confession.

4. Sincere; proceeding from pure or just principles, or directed to a good object; as, an *honest* inquiry after truth; an *honest* endeavor; *honest* views or motives.

5. Fair; good; unimpeached.

Seek seven men of *honest* report. — Acts vi.

6. Decent; honorable, or suitable.

Provide things *honest* in the sight of all men. — Rom. xii.

7. Chaste; faithful.

Wives may be merry, and yet *honest* too. *Shak.*

With reference to this last sense, a man who marries his concubine is still said to make an *honest* woman of her. *Smart.*

HON'EST, (on'est,) *v. t.* To adorn; to grace. [*Not used.*] *Sandys.*

HON-ES-TA'TION, *n.* Adornment; grace. [*Not used.*] *Mountagu.*

HON'EST-LY, (on'est-ly,) *adv.* Uprightly; justly; with integrity and fairness; as, a contract *honestly* made.

2. With frank sincerity; without fraud or disguise; according to truth; as, to confess *honestly* one's real design.

3. By upright means; with upright conduct; as, to live *honestly*.

4. Chastely; with conjugal loyalty and fidelity.

HON'ES-TY, (on'es-ty,) *n.* [Fr. *honnêteté*; L. *honestas*.]

1. In *principle*, an upright disposition; moral rectitude of heart; a disposition to conform to justice and correct moral principles, in all social transactions. In *fact*, upright conduct; an actual conformity to justice and moral rectitude.

Honesty is chiefly applicable to social transactions, or mutual dealings in the exchange of property.

2. Fairness; candor; truth; as, the *honesty* of a narrative. *Wardlaw.*

3. Frank sincerity. *Shak.*

4. A flowering herb of the genus Lunaria.

HŌN'EY, (hun'y,) *n.* [Sax. *hunig*; G. *honig*; D. *honig*, *honing*; Sw. *honing*; Dan. *honning*.]

1. A sweet juice collected by bees from the flowers of plants, and deposited in cells of the comb in hives. Honey, when pure, is of a moderate consistence, of a whitish color, tinged with yellow, sweet to the taste, of an agreeable smell, soluble in water, and becoming vinous by fermentation. In medicine, it is useful as a detergent and aperient. It consists chiefly of sugar, mucilage, and an acid. *Encyc. Ure.*

2. Sweetness; lusciousness.

The king hath found,
Matter against him, that forever mars
The *honey* of his language. *Shak.*

3. A word of tenderness; sweetness; sweet one. *Dryden.*

This word is sometimes used adjectively; as, the music of his *honey* vows.

HŌN'EY, *v. i.* To talk fondly. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

HŌN'EY, *v. t.* To sweeten.

HŌN'EY-BAG, *n.* The receptacle for honey in a honey-bee. *Grew.*

HŌN'EY-CŌMB, (hun'y-kōme,) *n.* A substance of a firm, close texture, formed by bees into hexagonal cells for repositories of honey, and for the eggs which produce their young.

2. A casting of iron or other metal which has cells like a honeycomb.

HŌN'EY-CŌMB-ED, (-kōmd,) *a.* Having little flaws or cells. *Wiseman.*

HŌN'EY-DEW, (-dū,) *n.* A sweet, saccharine substance, found on the leaves of trees and other plants in small drops, like dew. Two substances have been called by this name: one secreted from the plants, and the other deposited by a small insect, called the *aphis*, or vine-fretter. Bees and ants are said to be fond of honey-dew. *Encyc.*

HŌN'EY-ED, (hun'nid,) *a.* Covered with honey. *Milton*

2. Sweet; as, *honeyed* words. *Milton. Shak.*

HŌN'EY-FLOW-ER, *n.* An evergreen shrub, of the genus Melianthus, a native of the Cape of Good Hope. *Loudon.*

HŌN'EY-GNAT, (-nat,) *n.* An insect. *Ainsworth.*

HŌN'EY-GUIDE, *n.* A species of Cuckoo, of the genus Indicator, found in Africa, which, by its motions and cries, conducts persons to hives of wild honey. *P. Cyc.*

HŌN'EY-HAR-VEST, *n.* Honey collected. *Dryden.*

HŌN'EY-LESS, *a.* Destitute of honey. *Shak.*

HŌN'EY-LŌ-CUST, *n.* A North-American tree, the *Gleditschia triacanthus*, armed with thorns, and having wood resembling that of the locust. It has sometimes, though erroneously, been called the *three-thorned acacia.* *Encyc. Am.*

HŌN'EY-MOON, } *n.* The first month after mar-
HŌN'EY-MONTH, } riage. *Addison.*

HŌN'EY-MOUTH-ED, *a.* Soft or smooth in speech. *Shak.*

HŌN'EY-STALK, (hun'y-stawk,) *n.* Clover-flower.

HŌN'EY-STŌNE. See Mellite. [*Mason.*

HŌN'EY-SUCK-LE, *n.* The popular name of some species of a genus of plants, the Lonicera or Caprifolium, one of which is called *woodbine*. They are celebrated for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers.

HŌN'EY-SUCK'LED, (-suk'ld,) *a.* Covered with honeysuckles.

HŌN'EY-SWEET, *a.* Sweet as honey. *Chaucer.*

HŌN'EY-TONGU-ED, (-tungd,) *a.* Using soft speech. *Shak.*

HŌN'EY-WŌRT, *n.* A plant of the genus Cerinthe, whose flowers are very attractive to bees. *Loudon.*

HONG, *n.* The Chinese name of large factories at Canton, where each nation has a separate *hong*. Hence, a *hong* merchant is a Chinese who is authorized to trade with these hongs. *Buchanan.*

HŌNI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, [Fr.] Shame be to him that evil thinks.

HŌN'I-ED, (hun'nid,) [*Ill.*] See Honeyed.

HON'OR, (on'ur,) *n.* [L. *honor*, *honos*; Fr. *honneur*; Sp. *honor*; Port. *honra*; It. *onore*; Arm. *enor*; It. *onoir*.]

1. The esteem due or paid to worth; high estimation.

A prophet is not without *honor*, except in his own country. — Matt. xiii.

2. A testimony of esteem; any expression of respect or of high estimation by words or actions; as, the *honors* of war; military *honors*; funeral *honors*; civil *honors*.

3. Dignity; exalted rank or place; distinction.

I have given thee riches and *honor*. — 1 Kings iii.
Thou art clothed with *honor* and majesty. — Ps. civ.
In doing a good thing, there is both *honor* and pleasure. *Franklin.*

4. Reverence; veneration; or any act by which reverence and submission are expressed, as worship paid to the Supreme Being.

5. Reputation; good name; as, his *honor* is unsullied.

6. True nobleness of mind; magnanimity; dignified respect for character, springing from probity, principle, or moral rectitude; *a distinguishing trait in the character of good men.*

7. An assumed appearance of nobleness; scorn of meanness, springing from the fear of reproach, without regard to principle; as, shall I violate my trust? Forbid it, *honor*.

8. Any particular virtue much valued, as bravery in men, and chastity in females. *Shak.*

9. Dignity of mien; noble appearance.

Godlike erect, with native *honor* clad. *Milton.*

10. That which honors; he or that which confers dignity; as, the chancellor is an *honor* to his profession.

11. Privileges of rank or birth; *in the plural.*

Restore me to my *honors*. *Shak.*

12. Civilities paid.

Then here a slave, or, if you will, a lord,
To do the *honors*, and to give the word. *Pope.*

13. That which adorns; ornament; decoration.

The sire then shook the *honors* of his head. *Dryden.*

14. A noble kind of seignory or lordship, held of the king *in capite*. *Encyc.*

Honors; in *games*, the four highest cards, the ace, king, queen, and jack.

Honors of war; distinctions granted to a vanquished enemy, as of marching out from a camp or intrenchments with all the insignia of military etiquette. Also, the compliments paid to great personages when they appear before an armed body of men; likewise, such as are paid to the remains of a deceased officer. *Encyc. Am.*

On or *upon my honor*; words accompanying a declaration which pledge one's honor or reputation for the truth of it. The members of the house of lords, in Great Britain, are not under oath, but give their opinions *on their honor*.

Laws of honor, among *persons of fashion*, signify certain rules by which their social intercourse is regulated, and which are founded on a regard to reputation. These laws require a punctilious attention to decorum in external deportment, but admit of the foulest violations of moral duty. *Paley.*

Court of honor; a court of chivalry; a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction, having power to redress injuries of honor, and to hold pleas respecting matters of arms and deeds of war. *Encyc.*

HON'OR, (on'ur,) *v. t.* [L. *honoro*; Fr. *honorer*; Sp. *honrar*; It. *onorare*.]

1. To revere; to respect; to treat with deference and submission, and perform relative duties to.

Honor thy father and thy mother. — Ex. xx.

2. To reverence; to manifest the highest veneration for, in words and actions; to entertain the most exalted thoughts of; to worship; to adore.

That all men should *honor* the Son, even as they *honor* the Father. — John v.

3. To dignify; to raise to distinction or notice; to elevate in rank or station, to exalt. Men are sometimes *honored* with titles and offices which they do not merit.

Thus shall it be done to the man whom the king delighteth to *honor*. — Esther vi.

4. To glorify; to render illustrious.

I will be *honored* upon Pharaoh, and upon all his host. — Ex. xiv.

5. To treat with due civility and respect in the ordinary intercourse of life. The troops *honored* the governor with a salute.

6. In *commerce*, to accept and pay when due; as, to *honor* a bill of exchange.

HON'OR-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *honorabilis*; Fr. *honorable*.]

1. Holding a distinguished rank in society; illustrious or noble.

Shechem was more *honorable* than all the house of his father. — Gen. xxxiv.
Many of them believed; also of *honorable* women who were Greeks — not a few. — Acts xvii.

2. Possessing a high mind; actuated by principles

of honor, or a scrupulous regard to probity, rectitude, or reputation. He is an *honorable* man.

3. Conferring honor, or procured by noble deeds; as, *honorable* wounds. *Dryden.*

4. Consistent with honor or reputation. It is not *honorable* to oppress the weak, or to insult the vanquished.

5. Respected; worthy of respect; regarded with esteem.

Marriage is *honorable* in all. — Heb. xiii.

6. Performed or accompanied with marks of honor, or with testimonies of esteem; as, an *honorable* burial.

7. Proceeding from an upright and laudable cause, or directed to a just and proper end; not base; not reproachful; as, an *honorable* motive. Nothing can be *honorable* which is immoral.

8. Not to be disgraced.

Let her descend; my chambers are *honorable*. *Shak.*

9. Honest; without hypocrisy or deceit; fair. His intentions appear to be *honorable*.

10. An epithet of respect or distinction; as, the *honorable* senate; the *honorable* gentleman.

11. Becoming men of rank and character, or suited to support men in a station of dignity; as, an *honorable* salary. *Constitution of Massachusetts.*

HON'OR-A-BLE-NESS, (on'ur-a-bl-ness,) *n.* The state of being honorable; eminence; distinction.

2. Conformity to the principles of honor, probity, or moral rectitude; fairness; *applied to disposition or to conduct.*

HON'OR-A-BLY, *adv.* With tokens of honor or respect. The man was *honorably* received at court.

2. Magnanimously; generously; with a noble spirit or purpose. The prince *honorably* interposed to prevent a rupture between the nations.

3. Reputably; without reproach.

Why did I not more *honorably* starve? *Dryden.*

HOR-OR-A'RI-UM, } *n.* A term applied, in *Europe*, to
HON'OR-A-RY, } the recompense offered to professors in universities, and to medical or other professional gentlemen for their services. It is nearly equivalent to FEE, with the additional idea of being given *honoris causa*, as a token of respect. *Brande.*

HON'OR-A-RY, *a.* Conferring honor, or intended merely to confer honor; as, an *honorary* degree; an *honorary* crown.

2. Possessing a title or place without performing services or receiving a reward; as, an *honorary* member of a society.

HON'OR-ED, (on'urd,) *pp.* or *a.* Respected; revered; reverenced; elevated to rank or office; dignified; exalted; glorified; accepted and paid, as a bill of exchange.

HON'OR-ER, *n.* One that honors; one that reveres, reverences, or regards with respect.

2. One who exalts, or who confers honors.

HON'OR-ING, *n.* The act of giving honor.

HON'OR-ING, *ppr.* Respecting highly; reverencing; exalting; dignifying; conferring marks of esteem; accepting and paying, as a bill.

HON'OR-LESS, (on'ur-less,) *a.* Destitute of honor; not honored. *Warburton.*

HOOD, in *composition*, [Sax. *had*, *hade*, G. *heit*, D. *heid*, Sw. *het*, Dan. *hed*, as in *manhood*, *childhood*,] denotes state or fixedness, hence quality or character, from some root signifying to set, Sax. *hadian*, to ordain. It is equivalent to the termination *ness* in English, and *tas* in Latin; as *goodness*, G. *gutheit*; *brotherhood*, L. *fraternitas*.

HOOD, *n.* [Sax. *hod*; W. *hod*. Qu. from the root of *hut* or *hide*.]

1. A covering for the head, used by females, and deeper than a bonnet.

2. A covering for the head and shoulders, used by monks; a cowl.

3. A covering for a hawk's head or eyes, used in falconry.

4. Any thing to be drawn over the head to cover it.

5. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate to mark his degree. *Johnson.*

6. A low, wooden porch over the ladder which leads to the steerage of a ship; the upper part of a galley-chimney; the cover of a pump. *Mar. Dict.*

HOOD, *v. t.* To dress in a hood or cowl; to put on a hood.

The friar *hooded*, and the monarch crowned. *Pope.*

2. To cover; to blind.

I'll *hood* my eyes. *Shak.*

3. To cover.

And *hood* the flames. *Dryden.*

HOOD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with a hood; blinded.

HOOD'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a hood.

HOOD'LESS, *a.* Having no hood.

HOOD'MAN-BLIND, *n.* A play in which a person blinded is to catch another, and tell his name; blindman's-buff. *Shak.*

HOOD'WINK, *v. t.* [*hood* and *wink.*] To blind by covering the eyes.

We will blind and *hoodwink* him. *Shak.*

2. To cover; to hide.

For the prize I'll bring thee to,
Shall *hoodwink* this mischance. *Shak.*

3. To deceive by external appearances or disguise; to impose on. *Sidney.*

HOOD'WINK-ED, (-winkt,) *pp.* Blinded; deceived.

HOOD'WINK-ING, *ppr.* Blinding the eyes; covering; hiding; deceiving.

HOOF, *n.* [Sax. *hof*; G. *huf*; D. *hoef*; Dan. *hov*; Sw. *hof*, a hoof, and a measure. Class Gb, No. 31.]

1. The horny substance that covers or terminates the feet of certain animals, as horses, oxen, sheep, goats, deer, &c.

2. An animal; a beast.

He had not a single *hoof* of any kind to slaughter. *Washington.*

HOOF, *v. i.* To walk as cattle. [*Little used.*] *William Scott.*

HOOF'-BOUND, *a.* A horse is said to be *hoof-bound* when he has a pain in the fore feet, occasioned by the dryness and contraction of the horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and often makes him lame. *Far. Dict.*

HOOF'ED, (hooft,) *a.* Furnished with hoofs.

Of all the *hoofed* quadrupeds the horse is the most beautiful. *Grew.*

HOOF'LESS, *a.* Destitute of hoofs.

HOOF'-TREAD, *n.* The tread of a hoof; a track.

HOOK, *n.* [Sax. *hoc*, D. *hoek*; G. *haken*; Sw. *hake*; [illegible]; Heb. [illegible]; Ch. [illegible]. Class Cg, No. [illegible], 24.]

1. A piece of iron, or other metal, bent into a curve for catching, holding, and sustaining any thing; as, a hook for catching fish; a tenter-*hook*; a chimney-hook; a pot-*hook*, &c.

2. A snare; a trap. *Shak.*

3. [W. *hoc*, a scythe.] A curving instrument for cutting grass or grain; a sickle; an instrument for cutting or lopping. *Mortimer. Pope.*

4. That part of a hinge which is fixed or inserted in a post; whence the phrase, to be *off the hooks*, to be unhinged, to be disturbed or disordered. *Swift.*

5. A forked timber in a ship, placed on the keel.

6. A catch; an advantage. [*Vulgar.*]

7. In *husbandry*, a field sown two years running. [*Local.*] *Ainsworth.*

By hook and by crook; one way or other; by any means, direct or indirect. *Dryden.*

HOOK, *v. t.* To catch with a hook; as, to *hook* a fish.

2. To seize and draw, as with a hook. *Shak.*

3. To fasten with a hook.

4. To entrap; to insnare.

5. To draw by force or artifice. *Norris.*

To hook on; to apply a hook.

HOOK, *v. i.* To bend; to be curving.

HOOK'AH, *n.* A Turkish pipe, in which the smoke of tobacco is made to pass through water for the sake of cooling it.

HOOK'ED, (hook'ed *or* hookt,) *a.* Bent into the form of a hook; curvated. The claws of a beast are *hooked*.

2. Bent; curvated; aquiline; as, a *hooked* nose. *Brown.*

HOOK'ED, (hookt,) *pp.* Caught with a hook; fastened with a hook.

HOOK'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being bent like a hook.

HOOK'ING, *ppr.* Catching with a hook; fastening with a hook.

HOOK'-NOS-ED, *a.* Having a curvated or aquiline nose. *Shak.*

HOOK'Y, *a.* Full of hooks; pertaining to hooks.

HOOP, *n.* [D. *hoep*, *hoepel.*]

1. A band of wood or metal used to confine the staves of casks, tubs, &c., or for other similar purposes. Wooden hoops are usually made by splitting an oak or hickory sapling into two parts; but sometimes they are made of thin splints, and of other species of wood.

2. A piece of whalebone, in the form of a circle or ellipsis, used formerly by females to extend their petticoats; a farthingale. *Swift.*

3. Something resembling a hoop; a ring; any thing circular. *Addison.*

HOOP, *v. t.* To bind or fasten with hoops; as, to *hoop* a barrel or puncheon.

2. To clasp; to encircle; to surround. *Shak. Grew.*

HOOP, *v. i.* [Sax. *heafian*, *heofian*, to howl, to lament, to weep; also, *hweopan*, to *whip*, to *weep*, to howl, to *whoop*; the latter is written also *weopan*, *wepan*, to *weep*; Goth. *wopjan*, to *whoop*. The Sax. *heafian* seems to be connected with *heave*, and the sense is probably to raise or throw the voice. Whether *heafian* and *hweopan* are radically the same word, is not certain; most probably they are, and *whoop* and *weep* are evidently the same. *Weeping*, in rude ages, is by howling, or loud outcries. See WHOOP, the same word differently written.]

To shout; to utter a loud cry, or a particular sound by way of call or pursuit.

HOOP, *v. t.* To drive with a shout or outcry. *Shak.*

2. To call by a shout or hoop.

HOOP, *n.* A shout; also, [Sw. *hof*,] a measure, equal to a peck.

2. The hoopoe.

HOOP'ED, (hoopt,) *pp.* Fastened with hoops.

HOOP'ER, *n.* One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper.

HOOP'ING, *ppr.* Fastening with hoops.

2. Crying out; shouting.

HOOP'ING-COUGH, *n.* A cough in which the patient hoops, or whoops, with a deep inspiration of breath.

HOOP'OE, } *n.* [Fr. *huppe*, the hoopoe, and a tuft;
HOOP'OO, } *huppé*, tufted; or L. *upupa*, *epops*; Gr. ἔποψ.]

A bird of the genus Upupa, whose head is adorned with a beautiful crest, which it can erect or depress at pleasure. *Encyc.*

HOOP'-POLE, *n.* A small young tree cut for making hoops.

HOO'SIER, (hoo'zher,) *n.* A term applied to the citizens of the state of Indiana. *United States.*

HOOT, *v. i.* [W. *hwd*, or *hwt*, a taking off, off, away; *hwtiaw*, to take off, to push away, to *hoot*; and *udaw*, to howl or yell; Fr. *huer*, a contracted word; hence, *hue*, in *hue* and *cry*.]

1. To cry out or shout in contempt.

Matrons and girls shall *hoot* at thee no more. *Dryden.*

2. To cry as an owl.

The clamorous owl, that nightly *hoots*. *Dryden.*

HOOT, *v. t.* To drive with cries or shouts uttered in contempt.

Partridge and his clan may *hoot* me for a cheat. *Swift.*

HOOT, *n.* A cry or shout in contempt. *Glanville.*

HOOT'ED, *pp.* Driven with shouts of contempt.

HOOT'ING, *ppr.* Shouting in contempt.

HOOT'ING, *n.* A shouting in contempt.

2. The cry of an owl.

HOOVE, } *n.* A disease in cattle consisting in the
HOOV'EN, } excessive inflation of the stomach by gas, ordinarily caused by eating too much green food. *Gardner.*

HOP, *v. i.* [Sax. *hoppan*; G. *hüpfen*; D. *huppelen*; Sw. *hoppa*; Dan. *hopper*; W. *hobelu*, to hop, to hobble. It has the elements of *caper*.]

1. To leap, or spring on one leg; *applied to persons.*

2. To leap; to spring forward by leaps; to skip, as birds.

Hopping from spray to spray. *Dryden.*

3. To walk lame; to limp; to halt.

[We generally use HOBBLE.]

4. To move by leaps or starts, as the blood in the veins. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

5. To spring; to leap; to frisk about.

6. To dance. *Chaucer.*

HOP, *n.* A leap on one leg; a leap; a jump; a spring.

2. A dance. [*Colloquial.*]

HOP-O'-MY-THUMB, *a.* A very diminutive person. [*Vulgar.*] *Grose.*

HOP, *n.* [D. *hop*; G. *hopfen*; probably *hoop*, from winding.]

A plant constituting the genus Humulus. The stalk or vine, which grows to a great length, is weak, and requires to be supported. In growing, it climbs or winds round a pole or other support. This plant is of great importance in brewing, as it tends to preserve malt liquors, and renders them more salubrious. *Encyc.*

HOP, *v. t.* To impregnate with hops. *Mortimer.*

HOP'-BIND, *n.* The stalk or vine on which hops grow. *Blackstone.*

HOP'OAST, *n.* In *Kent*, a kiln for drying hops.

HOP'-PICK-ER, *n.* One that picks hops.

HOP'-POLE, *n.* A pole used to support hops. *Tusser.*

HOP'-VINE, *n.* The stalk of hops.

HOP'-YARD, } *n.* A field or inclosure where hops
HOP'-GAR-DEN, } are raised.

HOPE, *n.* [Sax. *hopa*; D. *hoop*; Sw. *hopp*; Dan. *haab*; G. *hoffnung*. Qu. L. *cupio*. Class Gb. The primary sense is, to extend, to reach forward.]

1. A desire of some good, accompanied with at least a slight expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable. *Hope* differs from *wish* and *desire* in this, that it implies some expectation of obtaining the good desired, or the possibility of possessing it. *Hope*, therefore, always gives pleasure or joy; whereas *wish* and *desire* may produce, or be accompanied with, pain and anxiety.

The hypocrite's *hope* shall perish. — Job viii.
He wished, but not with *hope*. *Milton.*
Sweet *hope*! kind cheat! *Crashaw.*
He that lives upon *hope* will die fasting. *Franklin.*

2. Confidence in a future event; the highest degree of well-founded expectation of good; as, a *hope* founded on God's gracious promises; *a scriptural sense.* A well-founded scriptural *hope* is, in our religion, the source of ineffable happiness.

3. That which gives hope; he or that which furnishes ground of expectation, or promises desired good. The *hope* of Israel is the Messiah.

The Lord will be the *hope* of his people. — Joel iii.

4. An opinion or belief not amounting to certainty,

but grounded on substantial evidence. The Christian indulges a *hope* that his sins are pardoned.

HŌPE, *v. i.* [Sax. *hopian*; G. *hoffen*; D. *hoopen*, to hope, and to heap; Dan. *haaber*; Sw. *hoppas*.]

1. To cherish a desire of good, with some expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable.

Hope for good success. *Taylor.*
Be sober and *hope* to the end.—1 Pet. i.
Hope humbly then, with trembling pinions soar. *Pope.*

2. To place confidence in; to trust in with confident expectation of good.

Why art thou cast down, O my soul, and why art thou disquieted within me? *Hope* thou in God.—Ps. xlii.

HŌPE, *v. t.* To desire with expectation of good, or a belief that it may be obtained. But as a *transitive verb*, it is seldom used, and the phrases in which it is so used are elliptical, *for* being understood.

So stands the Thracian herdsman with his spear,
Full in the gap, and *hopes* the hunted bear. *Dryden.*

HŌPE, *n.* A sloping plain between ridges of mountains. [*Not in use.*] *Ainsworth.*

HŌP'ED, (hōpt,) *pp.* Desired with expectation.

HŌPE'-DE-SERT'ED, *a.* Deserted by hope; hopeless.

HŌPE'FUL, *a.* Having qualities which excite hope; promising or giving ground to expect good or success; as, a *hopeful* youth; a *hopeful* prospect.

2. Full of hope or desire, with expectation.

I was *hopeful* the success of your first attempts would encourage you to the trial of more nice and difficult experiments. *Boyle.*

HŌPE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a manner to raise hope; in a way promising good. He prosecutes his scheme *hopefully*.

2. In a manner to produce a favorable opinion respecting some good at the present time. The young man is hopefully *pious*.

3. With hope; with ground to expect.

HŌPE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Promise of good; ground to expect what is desirable. *Wotton.*

HŌPE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of hope; having no expectation of that which is desirable; despairing.

I am a woman, friendless, *hopeless*. *Shak.*

2. Giving no ground of hope or expectation of good; promising nothing desirable; desperate; as, a *hopeless* condition.

HŌPE'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without hope. *Beaum. & Fl.*

HŌPE'LESS-NESS, *n.* A state of being desperate, or affording no hope.

HŌP'ER, *n.* One that hopes. *Shak.*

HŌP'ING, *ppr.* Having hope; indulging desire of good, with the expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable.

2. Confiding in.

HŌP'ING-LY, *adv.* With hope or desire of good, and expectation of obtaining it. *Hammond.*

HOP'LITE, *n.* [Gr. ὁπλίτης, from ὅπλον, a weapon.]

In *ancient Greece*, a heavy-armed soldier. *Mitford.*

HOP'PED, (hopt,) *pp.* Leaped on one leg; danced.

2. Impregnated with hops.

HOP'PER, *n.* [See Hop.] One who hops, or leaps on one leg.

2. *Properly*, a wooden trough or shoe through which grain passes into a mill; so named from its moving or shaking. But we give the name to a box or frame of boards, which receives the grain before it passes into the trough; also, to a similar box which receives apples for conducting them into a mill, and to one which supplies fuel to a furnace, &c.

3. A vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing. *Encyc.*

HOP'PER-BOY, *n.* In *mills*, a rake moving in a circle to draw the meal over an opening in the floor, through which it falls.

HOP'PERS, *n.* A play in which persons hop or leap on one leg; hopscotch, which see. *Johnson.*

HOP'PING, *ppr.* Leaping on one leg; springing; frisking; dancing.

2. Impregnating with hops.

HOP'PING, *n.* A leaping on one leg; a springing, frisking, or dancing.

2. A gathering of hops. *Smart.*

HOP'PLE, *v. t.* To tie the feet near together, to prevent leaping; as, to *hopple* an unruly horse. *Holloway.*

HOP'PLES, (-plz,) *n. pl.* Fetters for horses or other animals when turned out to graze. *Brande.*

HOP'PO, *n.* In *China*, a collector; an overseer of commerce. *Malcom.*

HOP'SCOTCH, *n.* A play among boys. The word *scotch* refers to lines which are *scotched* or traced on the ground, over which the player can pass only by hopping. *Toone.*

HŌ'RAL, *a.* [L. *hora*, an *hour*. See Hour.]

Relating to an hour, or to hours. *Prior.*

HŌ'RAL-LY, *adv.* Hourly. [*Not in use.*]

HŌ'RA-RY, *a.* [L. *horarius*; Fr. *horaire*; from L. *hora*, hour.]

1. Pertaining to an hour; noting the hours; as, the *horary* circle. *Encyc.*

2. Continuing an hour. *Brown.*

HŌRDE, *n.* [D. *horde*, a clan, and a hurdle; G. *horde*, a clan, and a pen or fold. This seems to be the Sax. *heord*, a herd.]

A company of wandering people, dwelling in tents or wagons, and migrating from place to place, for the sake of pasturage, plunder, &c. Such are some tribes of the Tartars in the north of Asia. A horde usually consists of fifty or sixty tents. *Encyc. Mitford.*

HOR'DE-IN, *n.* A substance analogous to starch, found in barley.

HŌRE'HOUND, *n.* [Sax. *hara-hune*, white hune.] See Hoarhound.]

HO-RI'ZON, *n.* [Gr. ὁριζων, from ὁριζω, to bound, ὁρος, a limit; Fr. *horizon*; Sp. *horizonte*; It. *orizonte*. This word was formerly pronounced *hor'izon*, like *or'ison*, which is in accordance with the regular analogy of English words.]

1. A circle touching the earth at the place of the spectator, and bounded by the line in which the earth and skies seem to meet. This is called the *sensible horizon*.

2. The great circle which divides the earth into upper and lower hemispheres, and separates the visible heavens from the invisible. This is called the *rational horizon*. The *sensible horizon* is parallel to the *rational*, but is distant from it by the semi-diameter of the earth, or nearly 4000 miles. *Olmsted.*

HOR-I-ZON'TAL, *a.* Pertaining to the horizon, or relating to it.

2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level; as, a *horizontal* line or surface.

3. Near the horizon; as, *horizontal*, misty air. *Milton.*

HOR-I-ZON'TAL-LY, *adv.* In a direction parallel to the horizon; on a level; as, a ball carried *horizontally*.

HOR-I-ZON-TAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being horizontal. *Kirwan.*

HORN, *n.* [Sax. *horn*; G. Sw. and Dan. *horn*; Goth. *haurn*; D. *hoorn*; Sw. *horn*, a corner; W. *corn*, a horn, cornel, a corner; L. *cornu*; Sp. *cuerno*; It. and Port. *corno*; Fr. *corne*; Heb. Ch. Syr. Eth. Ar. קרן. The sense is, a shoot, a projection. Class Rn, No. 15.]

1. A hard substance growing on the heads of certain animals, and particularly on cloven-footed quadrupeds; usually projecting to some length, and terminating in a point. Horns are generally bent or curving, and those of some animals are spiral. They serve for weapons of offense and defense. The substance of horns is gelatinous, and in Papin's digester it may be converted into jelly. *Encyc.*

Horn is an animal substance, chiefly membranous, consisting of coagulated albumen, with a little gelatin and phosphate of lime. *Ure.*

The horns of deer possess exactly the properties of bone, and are composed of the same constituents, only the proportion of cartilage is greater. *Thomson.*

2. A wind instrument of music, made of horn; a trumpet. Such were used by the Israelites.

3. In *modern times*, a wind instrument of music, made of metal.

4. An extremity of the moon, when it is waxing or waning, and forming a crescent. *Dryden.*

5. The feeler or antenna of an insect.

6. The feeler of a snail, which may be withdrawn; hence, to *pull* or *draw in the horns*, is to repress one's ardor, or to restrain pride. *Johnson.*

7. A drinking cup; horns being used anciently for cups. Hence, in *vulgar language*, *to take a horn*, to drink.

8. A winding stream. *Dryden.*

9. *Horns*, in the plural, is used to characterize a cuckold. He wears the *horns*.

10. In *Scripture*, *horn* is a symbol of strength or power.

The horn of Moab is cut off.—Jer. xlviii.

Horn is also an emblem of glory, honor, dignity.

My horn is exalted in the Lord.—1 Sam. ii.

In Daniel, *horn* represents a kingdom or state.

HORN, *v. t.* To cuckold. *B. Jonson.*

HORN'BEAK, *n.* A fish. [See Hornfish.]

HORN'BEAM, *n.* [See Beam.] The popular name of one or two species of a genus of trees, the *Carpinus*, having wood of a horny toughness and hardness, used for various implements of husbandry. *Farm. Encyc.*

HORN'BILL, *n.* A large, voracious bird, of the genus *Buceros*, which has a flat, bony forehead, with two horns; a native of the East Indies. There are many species in India and Africa, distinguished in general by a large bill with one or two horns.

HORN'BLENDE, *n.* [G. *horn* and *blende*.] A common mineral, occurring massive or in prismatic crystals, and of various colors, from white, through green shades, to black. The crystals are sometimes short, but generally very long and slender, blade-like or mere fibers. The black variety is called *Hornblende*; the green, *Actinolite*; the white, *Tremolite*, or *White hornblende*; the fibrous, *Asbestus*.

This mineral consists essentially of silica combined with magnesia, lime, or iron.

HORN'BLENDE-SCHIST, (-shist,) *n.* A hornblende rock of schistose structure. *Dana.*

HORN-BLEND'IC, *a.* Composed chiefly of hornblende. *Percival's Geol.*

HORN'BLOW-ER, *n.* One that blows a horn.

HORN'BOOK, *n.* The first book of children, or that in which they learn their letters and rudiments; so called from its cover of horn. [*Now little used.*] *Locke*

HORN'-BUG, *n.* A kind of beetle of a dark, mahogany color. *Farm. Encyc.*

HORN'-DIS-TEM'PER, *n.* A disease of cattle, affecting the internal substance of the horn. *Encyc.*

HORN'ED, *a.* Furnished with horns; as, *horned* cattle.

2. Shaped like a crescent, or the new moon. *Milton.*

HORN'ED HORSE, *n.* The Gnu, which see.

HORN'ED-NESS, *n.* The appearance of horns.

HORN'ER, *n.* One who works or deals in horn. *Grew.*

2. One who winds or blows the horn. *Sherwood.*

HORN'ET, *n.* [Sax. *hyrnet*, *hyrnete*; G. *horniss*; D. *horzel*.]

An insect of the genus Vespa or wasp, the *Vespa crabro*. It is much larger and stronger than the wasp, and its sting gives severe pain. This insect constructs a nest of leaves, or other substances, which resemble brown paper of a light color. This is attached to the branches of trees, and often of the size of a half peck measure.

HORN'FISH, *n.* The gar-fish or sea-needle, of the old genus *Esox*. *Encyc.*

HORN'FOOT, *a.* Having a hoof; hoofed. *Hakewill.*

HORN'I-FY, *v. t.* To bestow horns upon. [*Not used, or vulgar.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

HORN'ING, *n.* Appearance of the moon when increasing, or in the form of a crescent. *Gregory.*

2. In *Scottish law*, *letters of horning* are a process against a debtor requiring the debt to be paid within a limited time, in default of which the debtor incurs a charge of rebellion. *W. Scots. Brande.*

HORN'ISH, *a.* Somewhat like horn; hard. *Sandys.*

HORN'I-TO, *n.* [L. *fornax*, Sp. *horno*.]

An oven.

HORN'-LEAD, (-led,) *n.* Chlorid of lead.

HORN'LESS, *a.* Having no horns. *Journ. of Science*

HORN'-MAD, *a.* Mad from cuckoldom. *Shak.*

HORN'-MAK-ER, *n.* A maker of cuckolds. *Shak.*

HORN'-MER'CU-RY, *n.* Chlorid of mercury.

HORN'OWL, *n.* A species of owl, so called from two tufts of feathers on its head, like horns. *Ainsworth*

HORN'PIPE, *n.* An instrument of music in Wales, consisting of a wooden pipe with horns at the ends, one to collect the wind blown from the mouth, the other to carry off the sounds as modulated by the performer. [W. *pib-corn*.] *Encyc.*

2. A lively air or tune of triple time, with six crotchets in a bar; four to the descending beat, and two to the ascending. *Encyc.*

3. A characteristic British dance. *Smart.*

HORN'-SHAV-INGS, *n. pl.* Scrapings or raspings of the horns of deer. *B. Jonson.*

HORN'-SIL-VER, *n.* Chlorid of silver.

HORN'SLATE, *n.* A gray, silicious stone. *Kirwan.*

HORN'SPOON, *n.* A spoon made of horn.

HORN'STONE, *n.* A silicious stone, a subspecies of quartz. It is divided by Jameson into splintery, conchoidal, and wood-stone. [See Chert.]

HORN'WORK, *n.* In *fortification*, an outwork composed of two demi-bastions joined by a curtain. *Brande.*

HORN'WRACK, (-rak,) *n.* A species of coralline. [See Coralloid.]

HORN'Y, *a.* Consisting of horn, or horns. *Milton.*

2. Resembling horn.

3. Hard; callous. *Dryden.*

HO-ROG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ὡρα, hour, and γραφω, to write, γραφη, a description.]

1. An account of hours.

2. The art of constructing dials. *Cyc.*

HOR'O-LOGE, *n.* [Fr. *horloge*; L. *horologium*; Gr. ὡρολογιον; ὡρα, hour, and λεγω, to tell.]

An instrument that indicates the hour of the day. But Chronometer is now generally used.

HOR-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the horologe, or to horology.

HOR-O-LO-GI-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* A maker of clocks or dials.

HOR-O-LO-GI-O-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the art of dialing. *Chambers.*

HOR-O-LO-GI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ὡρα, hour, λογος, discourse, and γραφη, description.]

An account of instruments that show the hour of the day; also, of the art of constructing dials. *Dict.*

HO-ROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ὡρολογεω; ὡρα, hour, and λεγω, to indicate. See Horologe.]

That branch of mathematics which treats of the principles and construction of machines for measuring and indicating portions of time, as clocks, watches, &c. *Edin. Encyc.*

HOR-O-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* [from *horometry*.] Belonging to horometry, or to the measurement of time by hours and subordinate divisions. *Asiat. Res.*

HO-ROM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. ὡρα, hour, and μετρον, measure.]

The art or practice of measuring time by hours and subordinate divisions.

HOR'O-SCOPE, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. ὡροσκοπος; ὡρα, hour, and σκοπεω, to view, or consider.]

1. In *astrology*, a scheme or figure of the twelve

houses or twelve signs of the zodiac, in which is marked the disposition of the heavens at a given time, and by which astrologers formerly told the fortunes of persons, according to the position of the stars at the time of their birth. *Encyc.*

2. The degree or point of the heavens arising above the eastern point of the horizon at any given time when a prediction is to be made of a future event. *Encyc.*

HO-ROS'CO-PY, *n.* The art or practice of predicting future events by the disposition of the stars and planets.

HOR'RENT, *a.* [L. *horrens.* See Horror.]
Bristled; standing erect as bristles; pointing outward.

With bright emblazonry and *horrent* arms. *Milton.*

HOR'RI-BLE, *a.* [L. *horribilis.* See Horror.]
Exciting, or tending to excite, horror; dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; as, a *horrible* figure or sight; a *horrible* story.

A dungeon *horrible* on all sides round. *Milton.*

HOR'RI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or qualities that may excite horror; dreadfulness; terribleness; hideousness.

HOR'RI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; terribly; as, *horribly* loud; *horribly* afraid.

HOR'RID, *a.* [L. *horridus.* See Horror.]
1. That does or may excite horror; dreadful; hideous; shocking; as, a *horrid* spectacle or sight; *horrid* sympathy. *Milton.*
2. Rough; rugged. [*This is the literal and primary sense.*]

Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn. *Dryden.*

3. Shocking; very offensive; a *colloquial sense.* *Pope.*

HOR'RID-LY, *adv.* In a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; shockingly.

HOR'RID-NESS, *n.* The qualities that do or may excite horror; hideousness; enormity. *Hammond.*

HOR-RIF'IC, *a.* [L. *horrificus.*]
Causing horror. *Thomson.*

HOR'RI-FI-ED, (hor're-fide,) *pp.* or *a.* Made horrible; struck with horror.

HOR'RI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *horror* and *facio.*]
To make horrible; to strike with horror. *E. Irving.*

HOR-RIP-I-LA'TION, *n.* A bristling of the hair of the head or body, resulting from disease or terror.

HOR-RIS'O-NOUS, *a.* [L. *horrisonus; horreo*, to shake, and *sonus*, sound.]
Sounding dreadfully; uttering a terrible sound.

HOR'ROR, *n.* [L., from *horreo*, to shake, or shiver, or to set up the bristles, to be rough.]
1. A shaking, shivering, or shuddering, as in the cold fit which precedes a fever. This ague is usually accompanied with a contraction of the skin into small wrinkles, giving it a kind of roughness.
2. An excessive degree of fear, or a painful emotion which makes a person tremble; terror; a shuddering with fear; but appropriately, terror, or a sensation approaching it, accompanied with hatred or detestation. *Horror* is often a passion compounded of fear and hatred or disgust. The recital of a bloody deed fills us with *horror.*

A *horror* of great darkness fell on Abram. — Gen. xv.
Horror hath taken hold on me, because of the wicked that forsake thy law. — Ps. cxix.

3. That which may excite horror or dread; gloom; dreariness.

And breathes a browner *horror* on the woods. *Pope.*

4. Dreadful thoughts.
5. Distressing scenes; as, the *horrors* of war or famine.
The *horrors*; a result of habits of inebriation; a state of extreme bodily and mental agitation, occasioned by a withdrawment of the customary stimulus.

HOR'ROR-STRICK'EN, *a.* Struck with horror.

HORS DE COM-BAT', (hor-de-kom-bà',) [Fr.]
Out of the combat; disabled to fight.

HORSE, *n.* [Sax. *hors*; G. *ross*; D. *ros*; Fr. *roses*; It. *rozzo.*]
1. A species of quadrupeds of the genus Equus, having six erect and parallel fore-teeth in the upper jaw, and six somewhat prominent in the under jaw; the dog-teeth are solitary, and the feet consist of an undivided hoof. The horse is a beautiful animal, and of great use for draught, or conveyance on his back. *Horse*, in English, is of common gender, and may comprehend the male and female.
2. A constellation. *Creech.*
3. Cavalry; a body of troops serving on horseback. In this sense, it has no plural termination. We say, a thousand *horse*; a regiment of *horse.*
4. A machine by which something is supported; usually, a wooden frame with legs. Various machines used in the arts are thus called. *Encyc.*
5. A wooden machine on which soldiers ride by way of punishment; sometimes called a *timber-mare.* *Johnson.*
6. In *seamen's language*, a foot-rope extending from the middle of a yard to its extremity, to support the sailors while they loose, reef, or furl the sails; also, a thick rope extended near the mast for hoisting a yard or extending a sail on it. *Totten.*
To take horse; to set out to ride on horseback.
2. To be covered, as a mare. [*Addison.*

HORSE, *v. t.* To mount on a horse.
2. To take or carry on the back.

The keeper, *horsing* a deer. *Buller.*

3. To ride or sit on any thing astride; as, ridges *horsed.* *Shak.*
4. To cover a mare, as the male. *Mortimer.*

HORSE, *v. i.* To get on horseback. *Shelton.*

HORSE'BACK, (hors'bak,) *n.* The state of being on a horse; the posture of riding on a horse.

I saw them salute on *horseback.* *Shak.*

HORSE'-BEAN, *n.* A small bean usually given to horses. *Mortimer.*

HORSE'-BLOCK, *n.* A block or stage that assists persons in mounting and dismounting from a horse.

HORSE'-BOAT, *n.* A boat used in conveying horses over a river or other water.
2. A boat moved by horses; a species of ferry-boat.

HORSE'-BOY, *n.* A boy employed in dressing and tending horses; a stable-boy. *Knolles.*

HORSE'-BREAK-ER, *n.* One whose employment is to break horses, or to teach them to draw or carry. *Creech.*

HORSE'-CHEST'NUT, *n.* A large nut, the fruit of a species of Æsculus; or the tree that produces it. The tree is much cultivated for shade.

HORSE'-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth to cover a horse.

HORSE'-COURS'ER, *n.* One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race. *Johnson.*
2. A dealer in horses. *Wiseman.*

HORSE'-CRAB, *n.* A crustaceous fish. *Ainsworth.*

HORSE'-CU'CUM-BER, *n.* A large green cucumber. *Mortimer.*

HORSE'-DEAL-ER, *n.* One who buys and sells horses.

HORSE'-DRENCH, *n.* A dose of physic for a horse.

HORSE'-DUNG, *n.* The dung of horses. [*Shak.*

HORSE'-EM-MET, *n.* A species of large ant.

HORSE'-FAC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* Having a long, coarse face.

HORSE'-FLESH, *n.* The flesh of a horse. *Bacon.*

HORSE'-FLY, *n.* A large fly that stings horses.

HORSE'-FOOT, *n.* A plant, called also Coltsfoot. *Ainsworth.*

HORSE'-GUARDS, *n. pl.* A body of cavalry for guards.

HORSE'-HAIR, *n.* The hair of horses.

HORSE'-HOE, *n.* A hoe for cleaning a field by means of horses.

HORSE'-JOCK-EY, *n.* A dealer in the purchase and sale of horses.

HORSE'-KEEP-ER, *n.* One who keeps or takes care of horses.

HORSE'-KNAVE, (-nāve,) *n.* A groom. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

HORSE'-KNOPS, (hors'nops,) *n. pl.* Heads of knapweed. *Grose.*

HORSE'-LAUGH, (-laf,) *n.* A loud, boisterous laugh. *Pope.*

HORSE'-LEECH, *n.* A large leech. [See Leech.]
2. A farrier. *Ainsworth.*

HORSE'-LIT-TER, *n.* A carriage hung on poles which are borne by and between two horses. *Milton.*

HORSE'-LOAD, *n.* A load for a horse.

HORSE'LY, *a.* Applied to a horse, as *manly* is to a man.

HORSE'MAN, *n.* A rider on horseback. *Addison.*
2. A man skilled in riding. *Dryden.*
3. A soldier who serves on horseback. *Hayward.*

HORSE'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The act of riding, and of training and managing horses. *Pope.*

HORSE'-MAR-TEN, *n.* A kind of large bee. *Ainsworth.*

HORSE'MATCH, *n.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

HORSE'-MEAT, *n.* Food for horses; provender. *Bacon.*

HORSE'-MILL, *n.* A mill turned by a horse.

HORSE'-MIL'LI-NER, *n.* [*horse* and *milliner.*] One who supplies ribbons and other decorations for horses. *Smart.*

HORSE'-MINT, *n.* A species of large mint.

HORSE'-MUS-CLE, (-mus'l,) *n.* A large muscle or shell-fish. *Bacon.*

HORSE'-PATH, *n.* A path for horses, as by canals.

HORSE'-PLAY, *n.* Rough, rugged play. *Dryden.*

HORSE'-POND, *n.* A pond for watering horses.

HORSE'-POW-ER, *n.* The power of a horse; or its equivalent, which has been estimated, by Mr. Watt, as a power which will raise 32,000 lbs. avoirdupois one foot high per minute. *Ure.*

HORSE'-PURS'LANE, *n.* A plant of the genus Trianthema.

HORSE'-RACE, *n.* A race by horses; a match of horses in running.

HORSE'-RAC-ING, *n.* The practice or act of running horses.

HORSE-RAD'ISH, *n.* A plant of the genus Cochlearia, a species of scurvy-grass, having a root of a pungent taste.

HORSE'SHOE, (-shoo,) *n.* A shoe for horses, consisting of a plate of iron of a circular form.
2. Any thing shaped like a horseshoe.

HORSE'SHOE-HEAD, (-shoo-hed,) *n.* A disease of infants, in which the sutures of the skull are too open; opposed to Headmold-shot.

HORSE'SHOE-ING, *n.* The act or employment of shoeing horses.

HORSE'-STEAL-ER, **HORSE'-THIEF**, } *n.* A stealer of horses.

HORSE'-STEAL-ING, *n.* The stealing of a horse or horses.

HORSE'-STING-ER, *n.* The dragon-fly. [horses.

HORSE'-TAIL, *n.* A plant of the genus Equisetum, allied to the ferns. The *shrubby horsetail* is of the genus Ephedra. *Fam. of Plants.*
2. A Turkish standard. Commanders are distinguished by the number of *horse-tails* carried before them, or planted in front of their tents. Thus, the sultan has seven, the grand-vizier five, and the pashaws three, two, or one. *Encyc. Am.*

HORSE'-TONGUE, (-tung,) *n.* A plant of the genus Ruscus.

HORSE'-VETCH, **HORSE'SHOE-VETCH**, } *n.* A plant of the genus Hippocrepis.

HORSE'-WAY, **HORSE'-ROAD**, } *n.* A way or road in which horses may travel.

HORSE'WHIP, *n.* A whip for driving or striking horses.

HORSE'WHIP, *v. t.* To lash; to strike with a horsewhip.

HORSE'WHIP-PED, *pp.* Struck with a horsewhip.

HORSE'WHIP-PING, *ppr.* Lashing or beating with a horsewhip.

HORSE'WHIP-PING, *n.* A striking with a horsewhip.

HORSE'WOM-AN, *n.* A woman who rides on horseback.

HORSE'-WORM, *n.* A worm that infests horses; a bott.

HOR-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *hortatio*, from *hortor*, to exhort.]
The act of exhorting, or giving advice; exhortation; advice intended to encourage. [*But* Exhortation *is generally used.*]

HOR'TA-TIVE, *a.* Giving exhortation; advisory.

HOR'TA-TIVE, *n.* Exhortation; a precept given to incite or encourage. *Bacon.*

HOR'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Giving exhortation or advice; encouraging; inciting; as, a *hortatory* speech.

HOR-TEN'SIAL, (-shal,) *a.* [L. *hortensis.*]
Fit for a garden. [*Not used.*] *Evelyn*

HOR'TI-CUL-TOR, *n.* [L. *hortus*, a garden, and *cultor*, a tiller.]
One who cultivates a garden.

HOR-TI-CUL'TUR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the culture of gardens.

HOR'TI-CUL-TURE, *n.* [L. *hortus*, a garden, and *cultura*, culture, from *colo*, to till.]
The cultivation of a garden; or the art of cultivating gardens.

HOR-TI-CUL'TUR-IST, *n.* One who is skilled in the art of cultivating gardens.

HOR'TU-LAN, *a.* [L. *hortulanus.*]
Belonging to a garden; as, a *hortulan* calendar. *Evelyn.*

HOR'TUS SIC'CUS, *n.* [L.] *Literally*, a dry garden, an appellation given to a collection of specimens of plants, carefully dried and preserved. The old name of Herbarium. *Encyc.*

HORT'YARD, *n.* An orchard; which see.

HO-SAN'NA, *n.* [Heb., save, I beseech you.]
An exclamation of praise to God, or an invocation of blessings. In *the Hebrew ceremonies*, it was a prayer rehearsed on the several days of the feast of tabernacles, in which this word was often repeated.

HOSE, *n.*; *pl.* Hose, (hōze,) formerly Hosen, (hō'zn.) [Sax. *hos*, a heel, a thorn, or twig, and hose; G. *hose*; D. *kous*; W. *hos*, *hosan*, from *hos*, a covering, a *housing*; Fr. *chausse*; Ir. *asan.* The Welsh unites this word with *house.* The *hose*, or *hosan*, was a garment covering the legs and thighs, like the modern long trowsers. Hence, in G. *hosen-gurt*, a *hose-girt*, is a waist-band; and *hosen-träger*, hose-supporter, or shoulder-strap, indicates that the hose was sustained, as breeches and pantaloons now are, by suspenders or braces.]
1. Breeches or trowsers. *Shak.*
2. Stockings; covering for the legs. This word, in *mercantile use*, is synonymous with *stockings*, though originally a very different garment.
3. A flexible pipe, generally made of leather, used with engines, for conveying water to extinguish fires, &c.

HŌ'SIER, (hō'zhur,) *n.* One who deals in stockings and socks, &c.

HŌ'SIER-Y, (hō'zhur-y,) *n.* Stockings in general; socks.

HOS'PICE, (hos'pees,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *hospitium.*]
A term applied to convents in some of the passes of the Alps, for the entertainment of travelers.

HOS'PI-TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *hospitalis*, from *hospes*, a guest; It. *ospitale* and *ospitabile.* *Hospes* is from the Celtic; W. *osb*, a stranger or wanderer, a guest; Arm. *osb*, *osp*, *hospyd.* See Host.]

1. Receiving and entertaining strangers with kindness and without reward; kind to strangers and guests; disposed to treat guests with generous kindness; as, a *hospitable* man.

2. Proceeding from or indicating kindness to guests; manifesting generosity; as, a *hospitable* table; *hospitable* rites. *Dryden.*

3. Inviting to strangers; offering kind reception; indicating hospitality.

To where you taper cheers the vale,
With *hospitable* ray. *Goldsmith.*

HOS'PI-TA-BLY, *adv.* With kindness to strangers or guests; with generous and liberal entertainment. *Prior. Swift.*

HOS'PI-TAGE, *n.* Hospitality. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HOS'PI-TAL, *n.* [Fr. *hôpital*, for *hospital*; L. *hospitalis*, supra.]

1. A building appropriated for the reception of sick, infirm, and helpless paupers, who are supported and nursed by charity; also, a house for the reception of insane persons, whether paupers or not, or for seamen, soldiers, foundlings, &c., who are supported by the public, or by private charity, or for infected persons, &c.

2. A place for shelter or entertainment. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

HOS'PI-TAL, *a.* Hospitable. [*Not in use.*] *Howell.*

HOS'PI-TAL-ER, *n.* [from *hospital.*] *Properly*, one residing in a hospital for the purpose of receiving the poor and strangers. The *Hospitalers* were an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalem for pilgrims. They were called *knights of St. John*, and are the same as the *knights of Malta.* *Encyc.*

HOS-PI-TAL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *hospitalité*; L. *hospitalitas*; W. *ysbyd.* See HOSPITABLE.]

The act or practice of receiving and entertaining strangers or guests without reward, or with kind and generous liberality.

A bishop — must be given to *hospitality.* — 1 Tim. iii.
Hospitality I have found as universal as the face of man. *Ledyard.*

HOS'PI-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *hospitor.*]

To reside or lodge under the roof of another. [*Not used.*] *Grew.*

HOS'PI-TATE, *v. t.* To lodge a person. [*Not used.*]

HOS'PO-DAR, *n.* A governor appointed by the Turkish porte over the Christian provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia. Since 1829, the appointment is for life. *Brande.*

HOST, *n.* [Fr. *hôte*, for *hoste*; It. *oste*; Sp. *huesped*; Port. *hospede*; and L. *hostis*, a stranger, an enemy, probably of the same family. (See HOSPITABLE.) The sense is, a stranger or foreigner, that is, a wanderer or traveler, from some root signifying to wander, to go or pass, or to visit. See Class Gs, No. 5, 14, 16.]

1. One who entertains another at his own house, without reward.

Homer never entertained guests or hosts with long speeches. *Sidney.*

2. One who entains another at his house for reward; an innkeeper; a landlord.

3. A guest; one who is entertained at the house of another. The innkeeper says of the traveler, he has a good *host*, and the traveler says of his landlord, he has a kind *host.* [See GUEST.] *Encyc.*

HOST, *n.* [L. *hostis*, a stranger, an enemy. The sense is probably transferred from a single foe to an army of foes.]

1. An army; a number of men embodied for war.

2. Any great number or multitude.

HOST, *n.* [L. *hostia*, a victim or sacrifice, from *hostis*, an enemy; Fr. *hostie*; applied to the Savior, who was offered for the sins of men.]

In *the Roman Catholic church*, the sacrifice of the mass, or the consecrated wafer, representing the body of Christ, or, as the Roman Catholics allege, transubstantiated into his own body and blood. *Brande.*

HOST, *v. i.* To lodge at an inn; to take up entertainment. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

HOST, *v. t.* To give entertainment to. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

HOS'TAGE, *n.* [Fr. *otage*, for *ostage*; It. *ostaggio*; Arm. *ostaich*; G. *geissel*; W. *gwystyl*, a pledge, pawn, surety, hostage.]

A person delivered to an enemy or hostile power, as a pledge to secure the performance of the conditions of a treaty or stipulations of any kind, and on the performance of which the person is to be released. *Bacon. Atterbury.*

HOS'TEL, HOS'TEL-RY, *n.* An inn. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

HOS'TEL-ER, *n.* An innkeeper. *Booth.*

HOST'ESS, *n.* A female host; a woman who entertains guests at her house. *Dryden.*

2. A woman who keeps an inn. *Temple.*

HOST'ESS-SHIP, *n.* The character or business of a hostess. *Shak.*

HOS'TIE, (hos'te,) *n.* [L. *hostia.*] The consecrated wafer. *Burnet.*

HOS'TILE, (hos'til,) *a.* [L. *hostilis*, from *hostis*, an enemy, that is, a foreigner.]

1. Belonging to a public enemy; designating enmity, *particularly* public enmity, or a state of war; inimical; as, a *hostile* band or army; a *hostile* force; *hostile* intentions.

2. Possessed by a public enemy; as, a *hostile* country. *Kent.*

3. Pertaining to or expressing private enmity or opposition; as, *hostile* to sudden change.

HOS'TILE-LY, *adv.* In a hostile manner.

HOS-TIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *hostilité*; L. *hostilitas*, from *hostis*, an enemy.]

1. The state of war between nations or states; the actions of an open enemy; aggression; attacks of an enemy. These secret enmities broke out in *hostilities.*

Hostility being thus suspended with France. *Hayward.*
We have carried on even our *hostilities* with humanity. *Atterbury.*

2. Private enmity; *a sense less proper.*

HOS'TIL-IZE, *v. t.* To make an enemy. [*Little used.*]

HOST'ING, *n.* [from *host*, an army.] An encounter; a battle. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

2. A muster or review. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HOS'TLER, (hos'ler *or* os'ler,) *n.* [from Fr. *hôtelier*, an innkeeper. See HOTEL.]

The person who has the care of horses at an inn.

HOST'LESS, *a.* Inhospitable. [*Not in use.*]

HOST'RY, *n.* A stable for horses. *Dryden.*

2. A lodging-house. *Howell.*

HOT, *a.* [Sax. *hat*; G. *heiss*; D. *heet*; Sw. *het*; Dan. *heed.* See HEAT.]

1. Having sensible heat; opposed to *cold*; as, a *hot* stove or fire; a *hot* cloth; *hot* liquors. *Hot* expresses more than *warm.*

2. Ardent in temper; easily excited or exasperated; vehement.

Achilles is impatient, *hot*, and revengeful. *Dryden.*

3. Violent; furious; as, a *hot* engagement or assault. *Dryden.*

4. Eager; animated; brisk; keen; as, a *hot* pursuit, or a person *hot* in a pursuit.

5. Lustful; lewd. *Shak.*

6. Acrid; biting; stimulating; pungent; as, *hot* as mustard or pepper.

HOT, HOTE, HO'TEN, *pp.* Called; named. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

HOT'BED, *n.* In *gardening*, a bed of earth and horsedung, or tanner's bark, covered with glass to defend it from the cold air, intended for raising early plants, or for nourishing exotic plants of warm climates, which will not thrive in cool or temperate air. *Farm. Encyc.*

2. A place which favors rapid growth or development; as, a *hotbed* of sedition.

HOT'-BLOOD-ED, *a.* Having hot blood; high spirited; irritable.

HOT'-BRAIN-ED, *a.* Ardent in temper; violent; rash; precipitate; as, *hot-brained* youth. *Dryden.*

HOTCH'POT, *n.* [Fr. *hochepot*, from *hocher*, to shake, and probably *pot*, a pot or dish.]

1. *Properly*, a mingled mass; a mixture of ingredients. *Bacon. Camden.*

2. In *law*, a mixing of lands. Thus lands given in frank-marriage to one daughter, shall, after the death of the ancestor, be blended with the lands descending to her and to her sisters from the same ancestor, and then be divided in equal portions to all the daughters. *Blackstone.*

HOTCH'POTCH. See HODGEPODGE and HOTCHPOT, No. 1.

HOT'-COCK-LES, (-kok'lz,) *n. pl.* [Qu. Fr. *hautes coquilles*, high shells.]

A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him, or his hand placed behind him. *Gay.*

HO-TEL', *n.* [Fr. *hôtel*, for *hostel*, a palace or dwelling-house of a prince or lord.]

1. A house for entertaining strangers or travelers. It was formerly a house for genteel strangers or lodgers, but the name is now given to any inn.

2. In *France*, a palace or dwelling of persons of rank or wealth.

HO-TEL' DIEU', (ō-tel'de-u',) [Fr.] A hospital.

HOT'-FLUE, *n.* An apartment heated by stoves or steam-pipes, in which padded and printed calicoes are dried. *Ure.*

HOT'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Of ardent passions; vehement; violent; rash. *Arbuthnot.*

HOT'HOUSE, *n.* A house kept warm to shelter tender plants and shrubs from the cold air; a place in which the plants of warmer climates may be reared, and fruits ripened.

2. A bagnio, or place to sweat and cup in. *Shak.*

3. A brothel. *B. Jonson.*

HOT'LY, *adv.* [from *hot.*] With heat.

2. Ardently; vehemently; violently; as, a stag *hotly* pursued.

3. Lustfully. *Dryden.*

HOT'-MOUTH-ED, *a.* Headstrong; ungovernable.

That *hot-mouthed* beast that bears against the curb. *Dryden.*

HOT'NESS, *n.* Sensible heat beyond a moderate degree of warmth.

2. Violence; vehemence; fury.

HOT'-PRESS-ED, (-prest,) *a.* Pressed while heat is applied, for the purpose of giving a smooth and glossy surface.

HOT'-PRESS-ING, *n.* The application of heat in conjunction with mechanical pressure, for the purpose of giving a smooth and glossy surface, as to paper, linen, &c.

HOT'-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Having a fiery spirit. *Irving.*

HOT'SPUR, *n.* [*hot* and *spur.*] A man violent, passionate, heady, rash, or precipitate. *Shak.*

2. A kind of pea of early growth.

HOT'SPUR, *a.* Violent; impetuous. *Spenser.*

HOT'SPUR-RED, } (hot'spurd,) *a.* Vehement; rash;
HOT'SPUR-RY, } heady, headstrong. *Peacham.*

HOT'TEN-TOT, *n.* One belonging to a South African tribe, formerly esteemed the most degraded of the human race.

2. A savage, brutal man.

HOT'TEN-TOT-CHER'RY, *n.* A plant. [See CHERRY.] *Chambers.*

HOT'TEST, *a.* Most hot.

HOT'-WALL, *n.* In *gardening*, a wall constructed with flues for the conducting of heat, for securing or hastening the growth of fruit-trees. *Brande.*

HOU'DAH, *n.* A seat to be fixed on a camel's back.

HOUGH, (hok,) *n.* [Sax. *hoh*, the heel or the hough; G. *hacke*, D. *hak*, a heel, a hoe.]

1. The lower part of the thigh; the ham; the joint of the hind leg of a beast that connects the thigh with the leg. *Encyc.*

2. An adz; a hoe. [*Not in use.*] *Stillingfleet.*

HOUGH, (hok,) *v. t.* To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham.

2. To cut with a hoe. [*Obs.*]

HOUGH'ED, (hokt,) *pp.* Hamstrung; disabled by cutting the sinews of the ham.

HOU'LET, *n.* An owl. [See HOWLET.]

HOULT. See HOLT.

HOUND, *n.* [Sax. *hund*; G. Sw. Dan. and Scot. *hund*; D. *hond*; L. *canis*; Gr. κυων, κυνος; Fr. *chien*; It. *cane.*]

A generic name of the dog; but in English it is confined to a particular breed or variety, used in the chase. It has long, smooth, pendulous ears.

HOUND, *v. t.* To set on the chase. *Bramhall.*

2. To hunt; to chase. *L'Estrange.*

HOUND'FISH, *n.* A name of certain fishes of the shark family. The smooth houndfish, or smooth shark, is the *Mustelus levis*, which grows to the length of three or four feet, and is esteemed delicate food among the Hebrides. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

HOUNDS, *n. pl.* In *seamen's language*, the projecting parts of the head of a mast, serving as shoulders for the top or trestle-trees to rest on. *Totten.*

HOUND'S'-TONGUE, (-tung,) *n.* A plant of the genus Cynoglossum, so called from the shape of its leaves. *Partington.*

HOUND'-TREE, *n.* A kind of tree. *Ainsworth.*

HOUP. See HOOPOO.

HOUR, (our,) *n.* [L. and Sp. *hora*; Gr. ὡρα; It. *ora*; Fr. *heure*; Arm. *heur*; W. *awr*; Ir. *uair*; G. *uhr*; D. *uur.* The primary sense is, time or season, occasion, from a root which signifies to come, to happen, to fall, to rush or drive. Hence the Fr. *heur* signifies luck, good fortune, and *heureux*, lucky, fortunate, happy, that is, seasonable. So in L. *tempestivus*, from *tempus.* (See TIME.) But *hour*, *hora*, afterward came to signify a certain portion or division of the day. This has been different in different nations.]

1. A space of time equal to one twenty-fourth part of the natural day. An hour answers to fifteen degrees of the equator. It consists of sixty minutes, each minute of sixty seconds, &c.

2. Time; a particular time; as, the *hour* of death.

Jesus saith, Woman, my *hour* is not yet come. — John ii.

3. The time marked or indicated by a chronometer, clock, or watch; the particular time of the day. What is the *hour*? At what *hour* shall we meet? I will be with you at an early *hour.*

Good hour, signifies early or seasonably. You have arrived at a *good hour.*

To keep good hours; to be at home in good season; not to be abroad late, or at the usual hours of retiring to rest.

Hours; in *the plural*, certain prayers in the Roman Catholic church, to be repeated at stated times of the day, as matins and vespers. *Encyc.*

In *mythology*, the *Hours*, (*Horæ*,) were divinities, regarded either as the goddesses of the seasons or of the hours of the day. *Brande.*

HOUR'-CIR-CLE, (our'sur-kl,) *n.* In *astronomy*, a meridian; so called because the arcs of the equator, intercepted between the meridians, are used as measures of time. *Olmsted.*

HOUR'-GLASS, (our'glass,) *n.* A chronometer that measures intervals of time by the running of sand from one glass vessel to another, through a small aperture. The quantity of sand may be so proportioned as to measure an hour, a half hour, or a quarter.

2. Space of time. *Bacon.*

HOUR'-HAND, *n.* The hand or pointed pin which shows the hour on a chronometer.

HOUR'I, (hour'e,) *n.* Among *the Mohammedans*, a nymph of paradise. *Johnson.*

HOUR'LY, (our'ly,) *a.* Happening or done every hour; occurring hour by hour; frequent; often repeated.

Observe the waning moon with *hourly* view. *Dryden.*

2. Continual.

We must live in *hourly* expectation of having the troops recalled. *Swift.*

HOUR'LY, (our'ly,) *adv.* Every hour; frequently; continually.

Great was their strife, which *hourly* was renewed. *Dryden.*

HOUR'-PLATE, (our'plate,) *n.* The plate of a clock or other timepiece on which the hours are marked; the dial. *Locke.*

HOUS'AGE, *n.* [from *house.*] A fee for keeping goods in a house. [*Not in use.*] *Chambers.*

HOUSE, (hous,) *n.* [Sax. *hus*; Goth. Sw. and Scot. *hus*; G. *haus*; D. *huis*; Dan. *huus*; L. *casa*; It. Sp. and Port. *casa*; W. *hws*, a covering or housing. If the primary sense is a covering, this word may be referred to Heb. Ch. Syr. כסה, Ar. كسا *kasa*, to put on, to cover. Class Gs, No. 57. It corresponds to *cot*, in a different dialect.]

In a *general sense*, a building or shed intended or used as a habitation or shelter for animals of any kind; but *appropriately*, a building or edifice for the habitation of man; a dwelling-place, mansion, or abode for any of the human species. It may be of any size, and composed of any materials whatever — wood, stone, brick, &c.

2. An edifice or building appropriated to the worship of God; a temple; a church, as, the *house* of God.

3. A monastery; a college; as, a religious *house*.

4. The manner of living; the table. He keeps a good *house*, or a miserable *house*.

5. In *astrology*, the station of a planet in the heavens, or the twelfth part of the heavens. *Johnson. Encyc.*

6. A family of ancestors; descendants and kindred; a race of persons from the same stock; a tribe. It particularly denotes a noble family or an illustrious race; as, the *house* of Austria; the *house* of Hanover. So, *in Scripture*, the *house* of Israel, or of Judah.

Two of a *house* few ages can afford. *Dryden.*

7. One of the estates of a kingdom assembled in parliament or legislature; a body of men united in their legislative capacity, and holding their place by right or by election. Thus we say, the *house* of lords or peers of Great Britain; the *house* of commons; the *house* of representatives. In most of the United States, the legislatures consist of two *houses*, the senate, and the house of representatives or delegates.

8. The quorum of a legislative body; the number of representatives assembled who are constitutionally empowered to enact laws. Hence we say, there is a sufficient number of representatives present to form a *house*.

9. In *mercantile affairs*, a firm or commercial establishment, as the *house* of Baring & Brothers.

10. In *Scripture*, those who dwell in a house and compose a family; a household.

Cornelius was a devout man, and feared God with all his *house*. — Acts x.,

11. Wealth; estate.

Ye devour widows' *houses*. — Matt. xxiii.

12. The grave; as, the *house* appointed for all living. *Job* xxx.

13. Household affairs; domestic concerns.

Set thy *house* in order. — 2 Kings xx.

14. The body; the residence of the soul in this world; as, our earthly *house*. 2 *Cor.* v.

15. The church among the Jews.

Moses was faithful in all his *house*. — Heb. iii.

16. A place of residence. Egypt is called the *house* of bondage. *Ex.* xiii.

17. A square, or division on a chess-board. *Encyc.*

House of correction; a prison for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, vagrants, trespassers, &c. *Brande.*

HOUSE, (houz,) *v. t.* [Sw. *hysa.*]

1. To cover from the inclemencies of the weather; to shelter; to protect by covering; as, to *house* wood; to *house* farming utensils; to *house* cattle.

2. To admit to residence; to harbor.

Palladius wished him to *house* all the Helots. *Sidney.*

3. To deposit and cover, as in the grave. *Sandys.*

4. To drive to a shelter. *Shak.*

HOUSE, (houz,) *v. i.* To take shelter or lodgings; to keep abode; to reside.

To *house* with darkness and with death. *Milton.*

2. To have an astrological station in the heavens.

Where Saturn *houses*. *Dryden.*

HOUSE'-BOAT, (hous'bōt,) *n.* A covered boat.

HOUSE'BOTE, (hous'bōte,) *n.* [*house* and Sax. *bot*, supply.]

In *law*, a sufficient allowance of wood to repair the house and supply fuel.

HOUSE'-BREAK-ER, (hous'brāk-er,) *n.* One who breaks, opens, and enters a house by day with a felonious intent, or one who breaks or opens a house, and steals therefrom by daylight. *Blackstone.*

HOUSE'-BREAK-ING, (hous'brāk-ing,) *n.* The breaking, or opening and entering of a house by daylight, with the intent to commit a felony, or to steal or rob. The same crime committed at night is *burglary*. *Blackstone.*

HOUSE'-DOG, *n.* A dog kept to guard the house. *Addison.*

HOUS'ED, (houzd,) *pp.* Put under cover; sheltered.

HOUSE'HOLD, (hous'hōld,) *n.* Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family; those who belong to a family.

I baptized also the *household* of Stephanus. — 1 Cor. i.

2. Family life; domestic management. *Shak.*

HOUSE'HOLD, *a.* Belonging to the house and family; domestic; as, *household* furniture; *household* affairs.

HOUSE'HOLD-BREAD, (-bred,) *n.* Common bread, or not of the finest quality.

HOUSE'HOLD-ER, *n.* The master or chief of a family; one who keeps house with his family. *Matt.* xiii.

HOUSE'HOLD-STUFF, *n.* The furniture of a house; the vessels, utensils, and goods of a family. *Bacon.*

HOUSE'KEEP-ER, *n.* One who occupies a house with his family; a man or woman who maintains a family state in a house; a householder; the master or mistress of a family. *Locke.*

2. A female servant who has the chief care of the family, and superintends the other servants. *Swift.*

3. One who lives in plenty. [*Not in use.*] *Wotton.*

4. One who keeps much at home. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

5. A house-dog. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

HOUSE'KEEP-ING, *a.* Domestic; used in a family; as, *housekeeping* commodities. [*Little used.*] *Carew.*

HOUSE'KEEP-ING, *n.* The family state in a dwelling; care of domestic concerns.

2. Hospitality; a plentiful and hospitable table. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

HOUS'EL, (houz'el,) *n.* [Sax. *husel.* Lye supposes this to be from Goth. *hunsa*, a victim.]

The eucharist; the sacred bread.

HOUS'EL, *v. t.* [Sax. *huslian.*]

To give or receive the eucharist. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

HOUSE'-LAMB, *n.* A lamb kept in a house for fatting.

HOUSE'LEEK, *n.* [See Leek.] A plant of the genus Sempervivum, which is found on the tops of houses. The *lesser houseleek* is of the genus Sedum.

HOUSE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a house or habitation; as, the *houseless* child of want. *Goldsmith.*

2. Destitute of shelter.

HOUSE'LINE, } *n.* Among *seamen*, a small line
HOUS'ING, } formed of three strands, smaller than rope-yarn, used for seizings, &c. *Totten.*

HOUSE'-MAID, *n.* A female servant employed to keep a house clean, &c.

HOUSE'-PIG-EON, *n.* A tame pigeon. *Gregory.*

HOUSE'-RAIS-ER, *n.* One who erects a house. *Wotton.*

HOUSE'-ROOM, *n.* Room or place in a house. *Dryden.*

HOUSE'-SNAIL, *n.* A particular kind of snail. *Dict.*

HOUSE'-WARM-ING, (hous'warm-ing,) *n.* A feast or merry-making at the time a family enters a new house. *Johnson.*

HOUSE'WIFE, *n.* [*house* and *wife*; contracted into *huswife, hussy.*] The mistress of a family. *Pope.*

2. A female economist; a good manager. *Dryden. Addison.*

3. One skilled in female business. *Addison.*

4. A little case or bag for articles of female work; (*pron.* huz'zif.) *Shelton.*

HOUSE'WIFE-LY, *a.* Pertaining to the mistress of a family.

2. Taken from housewifery, or domestic affairs; as, a *housewifery* metaphor. *Blackstone.*

HOUSE'WIFE-RY, *n.* The business of the mistress of a family; female business in the economy of a family; female management of domestic concerns. *Temple. Taylor.*

HOUSE'WRIGHT, (hous'rīte,) *n.* An architect who builds houses. *Fotherby.*

HOUS'ING, *ppr.* Depositing in a house; covering; sheltering.

2. Warped; crooked, as a brick.

HOUS'ING, *n.* [Fr. *housse*; W. *hwe*, a covering.]

1. Cover or cloth over or under a horse's saddle, used originally to keep off dirt, and afterwards as an ornamental or military appendage; a saddle-cloth; a horse-cloth.

2. Horses, taken collectively. [*Obs.*]

3. [See Houselines.]

4. In *architecture*, the space taken out of one solid, to admit the insertion of another. *Brande.*

Also, a niche for a statue. *Glass. of Archit.*

HOUS'LING, *a.* [See Housel.] Sacramental; as, *housling* fire, used in the ceremony of marriage. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HOUSS, *n.* A covering. [See Housing.] *Dryden.*

HŌVE; *pret.* of Heave.

HOV'EL, *n.* [Sax. *hof, hofe*, a house, a cave.]

1. An open shed for sheltering cattle, protecting produce, &c., from the weather. *Brande.*

2. A cottage; a mean house.

HOV'EL, *v. t.* To put in a hovel; to shelter.

HOV'EL-ED, *pp.* Put in a hovel; sheltered.

HŌV'EN, *pp.* of Heave.

HOV'ER, (huv'er,) *v. i.* [W. *hofian*, to hang over, to fluctuate, to hover.]

1. To flap the wings, as a fowl; to hang over or about, fluttering or flapping the wings, with short, irregular flights.

Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the bridge, and settling on it. *Addison.*

2. To hang over or around, with irregular motions.

A *hovering* mist came swimming o'er his sight. *Dryden.*

3. To stand in suspense or expectation. *Spenser.*

4. To wander about from place to place in the neighborhood; to move back and forth; as, an army *hovering* on our borders; a ship *hovering* on our coast. *Cranch's Rep.*

HOV'ER, *n.* A protection or shelter by hanging over. [*Obs.*]

HOV'ER-GROUND, *n.* Light ground. *Ray.*

HOV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Flapping the wings; hanging over or around; moving with short, irregular flights.

HOV'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a hovering manner.

HOW, *adv.* [Sax. *hu*; D. *hoe.*]

1. In what manner. I know not *how* to answer.

How can a man be born when he is old? *How* can these things be? — John iii.

2. To what degree or extent. *How* long shall we suffer these indignities? *How* much better is wisdom than gold!

O, *how* love I thy law! *How* sweet are thy words to my taste! — Ps. cxix.

3. For what reason; from what cause.

How now, my love, why is your cheek so pale? *Shak.*

4. By what means. *How* can this effect be produced?

5. In what state.

How, and with what reproach shall I return! *Dryden.*

6. It is used in a sense marking proportion; as, *how* much less; *how* much more.

Behold, he putteth no trust in his servants — *how* much less in them that dwell in houses of clay! — Job iv.

By *how* much they would diminish the present extent of the sea, so much they would impair the fertility, and fountains, and rivers of the earth. *Bentley.*

7. It is much used in exclamation.

How are the mighty fallen! — 2 Sam. i.

8. In some popular phrases, *how* is superfluous or inelegant.

Thick clouds put us in some hope of land; knowing *how* that part of the South Sea was utterly unknown. *Bacon.*

HOW'BE, *adv.* Nevertheless. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HOW-BE'IT, *adv.* [*how, be*, and *it.*] Be it as it may; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; but; however.

HOW'DY, *n.* A midwife. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

HOW D'YE; how do you? how is your health?

HOW-EV'ER, *adv.* [*how* and *ever.*] In whatever manner or degree; as, *however* good or bad the style may be.

2. At all events; at least.

Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, *however* from the greatest evils. *Tillotson.*

3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet. I shall not oppose your design; I can not, *however*, approve of it.

You might, *how'er*, have took a fairer way. *Dryden.*

HOW'ITZ, } *n.* [Sp. *hobus*; G. *haubitze.*]
HOW'ITZ-ER, }

A kind of mortar or short gun, mounted on a field carriage, and used for throwing shells. The difference between a mortar and a howitz is, that the trunnions of a mortar are at the end, but those of a howitz are at the middle. *Encyc.*

HOW'KER, *n.* A Dutch vessel with two masts, a main and a mizzen-mast; also a fishing-boat with one mast, used on the coast of Ireland. *Mar. Dict.*

HOWL, *v. i.* [D. *huilen*; G. *heulen*; Sw. *yla*; Dan. *hyler*; Sp. *aullar*; L. *ululo*; Gr. ὑλάω; Corn. *hoalea.* Qu. W. *wylaw*: Arm. *gwela*, or *iula*; Ir. *guilim*; It. *guaiolare.* The latter coincide with *wail* and *yell.*]

1. To cry as a dog or wolf; to utter a particular kind of loud, protracted, and mournful sound. We say, the dog *howls*; the wolf *howls*. Hence,

2. To utter a loud, mournful sound, expressive of distress; to wail.

Howl ye, for the day of the Lord is at hand. — Is. xiii.
Ye rich men, weep and *howl*. — James v.

3. To roar, as a tempest.

HOWL, *v. i.* To utter or speak with outcry.

Go—*howl* it out in deserts. *Philips.*

HOWL, *n.* The cry of a dog or wolf, or other like sound.

2. The cry of a human being in horror or anguish.

HOWL'ED, *pp.* Uttered with outcry, as a dog or wolf.

HOWL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *hulotte*; from *owl.*] An owl.

HOWL'ING, *ppr.* Uttering the cry of a dog or wolf; uttering a loud cry of distress.

HOWL'ING, *a.* Filled with howls, or howling beasts; dreary.

Innumerable artifices and stratagems are acted in the *howling* wilderness and in the great deep, that can never come to our knowledge. *Addison.*

HOWL'ING, *n.* The act of howling; a loud outcry or mournful sound.

HOW'SŌ, *adv.* [Abbreviation of *howsoever.*] Although. *Daniel.*

HOW-SO-EV'ER, *adv.* [*how*, *so*, and *ever.*]

1. In what manner soever. *Raleigh.*

2. Although. *Shak.*

[For this word, HOWEVER is generally used.]

HOX, *v. t.* To hough; to hamstring. [*Not used.*] [See HOUGH.] *Shak.*

HOY, *n.* A small vessel, usually rigged as a sloop, and employed in conveying passengers and goods from place to place on the sea-coast, or in transporting goods to and from a ship in a road or bay. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

HOY; an exclamation, of no definite meaning.

HUB, *n.* [See HOB.] The nave of a wheel. [See NAVE.]

Up to the hub; to a great extent; deeply involved; as, a man is in debt *up to the hub.*

HUB'BUB, *n.* A great noise of many confused voices; a tumult; uproar; riot. *Spenser. Clarendon.*

HUB-BUB-BOO', *n.* A howling. *Smart.*

HUCK, *v. i.* To haggle in trading. [*Not in use.*]

HUCK, *n.* The name of a German river trout. *Dict.*

HUCK'A-BACK, *n.* A kind of linen with raised figures on it, used for table-cloths and towels.

HUCK'LE, *n.* [Infra.] The hip, that is, a bunch.

HUCK'LE-BACK-ED, (huk'l-bakt,) *a.* [G. *hucker*, a bunch, and *back.*]

Having round shoulders.

HUCK'LE-BER-RY, (huk'l-,) *n.* The berry called, also, WHORTLEBERRY.

HUCK'LE-BŌNE, (huk'l-,) *n.* [G. *höcker*, a bunch.] The hip bone.

HUCK'STER, *n.* [G. *höcke*, *höcker*; Dan. *hökker.* It seems to be from *hocken*, to take on the back, and to signify primarily a peddler, one that carries goods on his back.]

1. A retailer of small articles, of provisions, huts, &c.

2. A mean, trickish fellow. *Hud. Tale.*

HUCK'STER, *v. i.* To deal in small articles, or in petty bargains. *Swift.*

HUCK'STER-AGE, *n.* The business of a huckster; a dealing. *Milton.*

HUCK'STRESS, *n.* A female peddler.

HUD, *n.* The shell or hull of a nut. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

HUD'DLE, *v. i.* [In Ger., *hudeln* signifies to bungle. It may be allied to *hut*, *hide*, or *cuddle.*]

1. To crowd; to press together promiscuously, without order or regularity. We say of a throng of people, they *huddle* together.

2. To move in a promiscuous throng without order; to press or hurry in disorder. The people *huddle* along, or *huddle* into the house.

HUD'DLE, *v. t.* To put on in haste and disorder; as, she *huddled* on her clothes.

2. To cover in haste or carelessly. *Edwards.*

3. To perform in haste and disorder. *Dryden.*

4. To throw together in confusion; to crowd together without regard to order; as, to *huddle* propositions together. *Locke.*

HUD'DLE, *n.* A crowd; a number of persons or things crowded together without order or regularity; tumult; confusion. *Glanville. Locke.*

HUD'DLED, *pp.* Crowded together without order.

HUD'DLER, *n.* One who throws things into confusion; a bungler.

HUD'DLING, *ppr.* Crowding or throwing together in disorder, putting on carelessly.

HU-DI-BRAS'TIC, *a.* Similar in style to Hudibras, or doggerel poetry.

HUE, (hū,) *n.* [Sax. *hiewe*, *hiw*, color, form, image, beauty; *hiwian*, to form, to feign, to simulate. This may be contracted; for in Sw. *hyckla*, Dan. *hykler*, is to play the hypocrite. Perhaps *how* is of this family.]

Color; tint; dye.

Flowers of all *hue.* *Milton.*

HUE, in the phrase *hue and cry*, signifies a shouting or vociferation. In *law*, a hue and cry is the pursuit of a felon or offender, with loud outcries or clamor to give an alarm. *Hue* is a contracted word, Norm. *hue*, Fr. *huer* or *hucher*, Dan. *hui*, or, more probably, it is from the same root as *hoot.*

HU'ED, (hūde,) *a.* Having a color.

HUE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of color.

HU'ER, *n.* One whose business is to cry out or give an alarm. [*Not in use.*] *Carew.*

HUFF, *n.* [Sp. *chufa*, an empty boast; *chufar*, to hector, to bully; Sw. *yfvas*, *yfsa sig.* This word coincides in elements with *heave*, *hove*, Dan. *hover*, to swell; but it may be a different word. See Class Gb, No. 4, 31.]

1. A swell of sudden anger or arrogance.

A Spaniard was wonderfully upon the *huff* about his extraction. *L'Estrange.*

2. A boaster; one swelled with a false opinion of his own value or importance.

Lewd, shallow-brained *huffs* make atheism and contempt of religion the badge of wit. *South.*

HUFF, *v. t.* To swell; to enlarge; to puff up. *Grew.*

2. To hector; to bully; to treat with insolence and arrogance; to chide or rebuke with insolence.

HUFF, *v. i.* To swell; to dilate or enlarge; as, the bread *huffs.*

2. To bluster; to swell with anger, pride, or arrogance; to storm.

This arrogant conceit made them *huff* at the doctrine of repentance. *South.*

A *huffing*, shining, flattering, cringing coward. *Otway.*

HUFF'ED, (huft,) *pp.* Swelled; puffed up.

HUFF'ER, *n.* A bully; a swaggerer; a blusterer.

HUFF'I-NESS, *n.* Petulance; the state of being puffed up. *Hudibras.*

HUFF'ING, *ppr.* Swelling; puffing up; blustering.

HUFF'ING, *n.* Petulance; huffiness.

HUFF'ISH, *a.* Arrogant; insolent; hectoring.

HUFF'ISH-LY, *adv.* With arrogance or blustering.

HUFF'ISH-NESS, *n.* Arrogance; petulance; noisy bluster.

HUFF'Y, *a.* Swelled or swelling; petulant.

HUG, *v. t.* [Dan. *heger*, to hug, to cherish, Sw. *hugna*; Dan. *huger*, to sit squat on the tail. The latter seems to be the G. *hocken*, to sit squat, to keep close, D. *hukken.* The sense is to press, and this word may be allied to *hedge.*]

1. To press close in an embrace.

And *hugged* me in his arms. *Shak.*

2. To embrace closely; to hold fast; to treat with fondness.

We *hug* deformities if they bear our names. *Glanville.*

3. To congratulate; followed by a reciprocal pronoun; as, to *hug* one's self. *Smart.*

4. To gripe in wrestling or scuffling.

5. In *seamen's language*, to keep close to; as, to *hug* the land; to *hug* the wind. *Totten.*

HUG, *n.* A close embrace. *Gay.*

2. A particular gripe in wrestling or scuffling.

HUGE, *a.* [This word seems to belong to the family of *high*, D. *hoog*, G. *hoch.* If so, the primary sense is, to swell or rise. If not, I know not its origin.]

1. Very large or great; enormous; *applied to bulk or size*; as, a *huge* mountain; a *huge* ox.

2. It is improperly applied to space and distance, in the sense of great, vast, immense; as, a *huge* space; a *huge* difference. This is inelegant, or rather vulgar.

3. In *colloquial language*, very great; enormous; as, a *huge* feeder. *Shak.*

HUGE'-BEL'LI-ED, *a.* Having a very large belly. *Milton.*

HUGE'-BUILT, (bilt,) *a.* Built to a huge size.

HUGE'LY, *adv.* Very greatly; enormously; immensely.

Doth it not flow as *hugely* as the sea? *Shak.*

HUGE'NESS, *n.* Enormous bulk or largeness; as, the *hugeness* of a mountain or of an elephant.

HUG'GED, *pp.* Closely embraced; held fast.

HUG'GER-MUG'GER, *n.* [*Hugger* contains the elements of *hug* and *hedge*, and *mugger* those of *smoke*, W. *mwg*, and of *smuggle.*]

In hugger-mugger, denotes in privacy or secrecy, and the word, adverbially used, denotes secretly.

[*It is a low, cant word.*] *Holloway.*

HUG'GING, *ppr.* Pressing or embracing closely; fondling.

HŪ'GUE-NOT, (hū'ge-not,) *n.* [The origin of this word is uncertain. It is conjectured to be a corruption of G. *eidgenossen*, confederates; *eid*, oath, and *genoss*, consort.]

A name formerly given to a Protestant in France.

HŪ'GUE-NOT-ISM, *n.* The religion of the Huguenots in France. *Sherwood.*

HŪ'GY, *a.* [from *huge.*] Vast in size. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

HUI'SHER, (hwĭ'sher,) *n.* [Fr. *huissier.*] An usher. [*Obs.*] [See USHER.] *B. Jonson.*

HOKE, *n.* [W. *hug.*] A cloak; a hyke. *Bacon.*

HULCH, *n.* A bunch or hump. [*Not used.*]

HULCH'Y, *a.* Much swelling; gibbous. [*Not used.*]

HULK, *n.* [D. *hulk*; Sax. *hulc*, a cottage or lodge, a vessel; Dan. *holk*, a hoy; Sw. *hulk.* Qu. Gr. ὁλκας.]

1. The body of a ship, or decked vessel of any kind; but the word is applied only to the body of an old ship or vessel which is laid by as unfit for service. A *sheer-hulk* is an old ship fitted with an apparatus to fix or take out the masts of a ship. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

2. Any thing bulky or unwieldy. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

The hulks, in England, old or dismasted ships, formerly used as prisons.

HULK, *v. t.* To take out the entrails; as, to *hulk* a hare. [*Little used.*] *Ainsworth.*

HULK'Y, *a.* Bulky; unwieldy. [*Not used.*]

HULL, *n.* [Sax. *hul*, the cover of a nut; G. *hülse*; D. *hulse*; W. *hûl*, a cover; *hulaw*, to cover, to dock, G. *hülen.* See HULK.]

1. The outer covering of any thing, particularly of a nut or of grain. Johnson says, the *hull* of a nut covers the shell.

2. The frame or body of a vessel, exclusive of her masts, yards, sails, and rigging. *Totten.*

To lie a hull, in *seamen's language*, is to lie as a ship without any sail upon her, and her helm lashed a-lee. *Encyc.*

To strike a hull, in a storm, is to take in the sails, and lash the helm on the lee-side of a ship. *Encyc.*

Hull down, expresses that the hull of the ship is concealed by the convexity of the sea.

HULL, *v. t.* To strip off or separate the hull or hulls; as, to *hull* grain.

2. To pierce the hull of a ship with a cannon ball.

HULL, *v. i.* To float or drive on the water, like the hull of a ship, without sails. *Milton.*

HULL'ED, *pp. or a.* Stripped off, as the hulls of seed.

Hulled corn or *grain*; corn or grain boiled in a weak lye, so that the hull or coat separates, or is easily separated, from the kernel.

HULL'ING, *ppr.* Stripping off the hull.

HULL'Y, *a.* Having husks or pods; siliquous.

HUL'VER, *n.* Holly, an evergreen shrub, or tree. [D. *hulst.*] *Tusser.*

HUM, *v. i.* [G. *hummen*; D. *hommelen.*]

1. To utter the sound of bees; to buzz.

2. To make an inarticulate, buzzing sound.

The sleudy messenger turns me his back,
And *hums.* *Shak.*

3. To pause in speaking, and make an audible noise, like the humming of bees.

He *hummed* and hawed. *Hudibras.*

4. To make a dull, heavy noise like a drone.

Still *humming* on their drowsy course they took. *Pope.*

5. To applaud. [*Obs.*]

HUM, *v. t.* To sing in a low voice; as, to *hum* a tune.

2. To cause to hum; to impose on. [*Vulgar.*]

HUM, *n.* The noise of bees or insects.

2. A low, confused noise, as of crowds; as, the busy *hum* of men. *Milton.*

3. Any low, dull noise. *Pope.*

4. A low, inarticulate sound, uttered by a speaker in a pause; as, *hums* and haws. *Shak. Dryden.*

5. An expression of applause. *Spectator.*

6. An imposition in jest. [*Vulgar.*] *Smart.*

HUM, *exclam.* A sound with a pause implying doubt and deliberation. *Pope.*

HU'MAN, *a.* [L. *humanus*; Fr. *humain*; Sp. *humano*; It. *umano.* I am not certain which are the radical letters of this word, but am inclined to believe them to be *Mn*; that the first syllable is a prefix; that *homo* in Latin is contracted, the n being dropped in the nominative, and restored in the oblique cases; hence *homo*, and the Gothic and Sax. *guma*, a man, may be the same word; but this is doubtful. If *Mn* are the elements, this word is from the root of *man*, or rather is formed on the Teutonic word. Heb. מן form, species. The corresponding word in G. is *menschlich*, (*manlike*,) D. *menschelyk.* See MAN.]

1. Belonging to man or mankind; pertaining or relating to the race of man; as, a *human* voice; *human* shape; *human* nature; *human* knowledge; *human* life.

2. Having the qualities of a man. *Swift.*

3. Profane; not sacred or divine; as, a *human* author. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

HU'MAN-ATE, *a.* Endued with humanity. [*Obs.*] *Cranmer.*

HU-MANE', *a.* [Supra.] Having the feelings and dispositions proper to man; having tenderness, compassion, and a disposition to treat others with kindness; particularly in relieving them when in distress, or in captivity, when they are helpless or defenseless; kind; benevolent.

2. Inclined to treat the lower orders of animals with tenderness.

HU-MANE'LY, *adv.* With kindness, tenderness, or compassion; as, the prisoners were treated *humanely.*

2. In a humane manner; with kind feelings.

HU-MANE'NESS, *n.* Tenderness. *Scott.*

HU'MAN-IST, *n.* One who pursues the study of the *humanities*, (*literæ humaniores*,) or polite literature; a term used in various European universities, especially the Scottish. *Brande.*

2. One versed in the knowledge of human nature. *Shaftesbury.*

HU-MAN-I-TA'RI-AN, *n.* [L. *humanus*, *humanitas.*]

One who denies the divinity of Christ, and believes him to be a mere man.

HU-MAN-I-TA'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the humanitarians.

HU-MAN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *humanitas*; Fr. *humanité.*]

1. The peculiar nature of man, by which he is distinguished from other beings. Thus Christ, by his incarnation, was invested with *humanity.*

2. Mankind collectively; the human race.

If he is able to untie those knots, he is able to teach all *humanity.* *Glanville.*

It is a debt we owe to *humanity.* *S. S. Smith.*

3. The kind feelings, dispositions, and sympathies of man, by which he is distinguished from the lower orders of animals; kindness; benevolence; especially, a disposition to relieve persons in distress, and to treat with tenderness those who are helpless and defenseless; opposed to CRUELTY.

4. A disposition to treat the lower orders of animals with tenderness, or at least to give them no unnecessary pain.

5. The exercise of kindness; acts of tenderness.

6. Philology; grammatical studies. *Johnson.*

Humanities, in the plural, signifies grammar, rhetoric, the Latin and Greek languages, and poetry; for teaching which there are professors in the universities of Scotland. *Encyc.*

HU-MAN-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of humanizing.

HU'MAN-IZE, *v. t.* To soften; to render humane; to subdue dispositions to cruelty, and render susceptible of kind feelings.

Was it the business of magic to *humanize* our natures? *Atterbury. Wilberforce.*

HU'MAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Softened in feeling; rendered humane.

HU'MAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Softening; subduing cruel dispositions.

HU'MAN-KIND, *n.* The race of man; mankind; the human species. *Pope.*

HU'MAN-LY, *adv.* After the manner of men; according to the opinions or knowledge of men. The present prospects, *humanly* speaking, promise a happy issue.

2. Kindly; humanely. [*Obs.*] *Pope.*

HU-MA'TION, *n.* Interment. [*Not used.*]

HUM'BIRD, HUM'MING-BIRD, } *n.* A very small bird of the genus Trochilus, so called from the sound of its wings in flight. The rostrum is subulate, filiform, and longer than the head; the tongue is filiform and tubulous. It never lights to take food, but feeds while on the wing.

HUM'BLE, *a.* [Fr. *humble*; L. *humilis*; supposed to be from *humus*, the earth, or its root.]

1. Low; opposed to HIGH or LOFTY.

Thy *humble* nest built on the ground. *Cowley.*

2. Low; opposed to LOFTY or GREAT; mean; not magnificent; as, a *humble* cottage.

A *humble* roof, and an obscure retreat. *Anon.*

3. Lowly; modest; meek; submissive; opposed to PROUD, HAUGHTY, ARROGANT, or ASSUMING. In *an evangelical sense*, having a low opinion of one's self, and a deep sense of unworthiness in the sight of God.

God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace to the *humble.* — James iv.

Without a *humble* imitation of the divine Author of our blessed religion, we can never hope to be a happy nation. *Washington's Circular Address or Letter, June 18, 1783.*

HUM'BLE, *v. t.* To bring down; to reduce to a low state. The victory *humbled* the pride of Rome. The power of Rome was *humbled*, but not subdued.

2. To crush; to break; to subdue. The battle of Waterloo *humbled* the power of Bonaparte.

3. To mortify, or make ashamed; as, one may be *humbled* without having true humility.

4. To make humble or lowly in mind; to abase the pride of; to reduce arrogance and self-dependence; to give a low opinion of one's moral worth; to make meek and submissive to the divine will; *the evangelical sense.*

Humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you. — 1 Pet. v.

Hezekiah *humbled* himself for the pride of his heart. — 2 Chron. xxxii.

5. To make to condescend. He *humbles* himself to speak to them.

6. To bring down; to lower; to reduce.

The highest mountains may be *humbled* into valleys. *Hakewill.*

7. To deprive of chastity. *Deut.* xxi.

To humble one's self; to repent; to afflict one's self for sin; to make contrite.

HUM'BLE-BEE, *n.* [G. *hummel*; D. *hommel*; Dan. *hummel*; Sw. *humla*; from *hum.* It is often called *bumblebee*, L. *bombus*, a buzzing.]

A bee of a large species, that draws its food chiefly from clover flowers.

HUM'BLED, *pp.* or *a.* Made low; abased; rendered meek and submissive; penitent.

HUM'BLE-MOUTH-ED, *a.* Mild; meek; modest. *Shak.*

HUM'BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being humble or low; humility; meekness. *Bacon. Sidney.*

HUM'BLE-PLANT, *n.* A species of sensitive plant. *Mortimer.*

HUM'BLER, *n.* He or that which humbles; he that reduces pride or mortifies.

HUM'BLES, UM'BLES, } *n. pl.* Entrails of a deer. *Johnson.*

HUM'BLESS, *n.* [Old Fr. *humblesse.*] Humbleness; humility. *Spenser.*

HUM'BLING, *ppr.* Abasing; crushing; subduing.

2. *a.* Adapted to abase pride and self-dependence.

HUM'BLING, *n.* Humiliation; abatement of pride.

HUM'BLY, *adv.* In a humble manner; with modest submissiveness; with humility.

Hope *humbly* then; with trembling pinions soar;
Wait the great teacher, death, and God adore. *Pope.*

2. In a low state or condition; without elevation.

HUM'BOLDT-INE, *n.* [from *Humboldt.*] A native oxalate of iron.

HUM'BOLDT-ITE, *n.* [from *Humboldt.*] A rare mineral, a variety of datholite.

HUM'BUG, *n.* An imposition under fair pretenses; a person who thus imposes. [*A low word.*]

HUM'BUG, *v. t.* To deceive; to impose on. [*A low word.*]

HUM'BUG-GED, *pp.* Imposed on; deceived.

HUM'BUG-GER-Y, *n.* The practice of imposition.

HUM'DRUM, *a.* [Qu. *hum* and *drone*, or W. *trom*, heavy.]

Dull; stupid. *Addison. Hudibras.*

HUM'DRUM, *n.* A stupid fellow; a drone.

HU-MECT', HU-MECT'ATE, } *v. t.* [L. *humecto*, from *humeo*, to be moist; Fr. *humecter.*]

To moisten; to wet; to water. [*Little used.*] *Brown. Howell.*

HU-MECT-A'TION, *n.* The act of moistening, wetting, or watering. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

HU-MECT'IVE, *a.* Having the power to moisten.

HU'MER-AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *humerus*, the shoulder.] Belonging to the shoulder; as, the *humeral* artery.

HUM'HUM, *n.* A kind of plain, coarse India cloth, made of cotton.

HU'MIC ACID, *n.* An acid formed from humus by the action of an alkali. *Cooley.*

HU-MI-CU-BA'TION, *n.* [L. *humus*, the ground, and *cubo*, to lie.]

A lying on the ground. [*Little used.*] *Bramhall.*

HU'MID, *a.* [L. *humidus*, from *humeo*, to be moist; Fr. *humide.*]

1. Moist; damp; containing sensible moisture; as, a *humid* air or atmosphere.

2. Somewhat wet or watery; as, *humid* earth.

HU-MID'I-TY, *n.* Moisture; dampness; a moderate degree of wetness, which is perceptible to the eye or touch, occasioned by the absorption of a fluid, or its adherence to the surface of a body. When a cloth has imbibed any fluid to such a degree that it can be felt, we call it humid; but when no *humidity* is perceptible, we say it is *dry.* Quicksilver communicates no *humidity* to our hands or clothes, for it does not adhere to them; but it will adhere to gold, tin, and lead, and render them humid and soft to the touch.

2. Moisture in the form of visible vapor, or perceptible in the air.

HU'MID NESS, *n.* Humidity.

HU-MIL'I-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *humilio*; Fr. *humilier.*]

To humble; to lower in condition; to depress; as, *humiliated* slaves. *Eaton.*

HU-MIL'I-A-TED, *pp.* Humbled; depressed; degraded.

HU-MIL'I-A-TING, *ppr.* Humbling; depressing.

2. *a.* Abating pride; reducing self-confidence; mortifying. *Boswell.*

HU-MIL-I-A'TION, *n.* The act of humbling; the state of being humbled.

2. Descent from an elevated state or rank to one that is low or humble.

The former was a *humiliation* of deity; the latter, a *humiliation* of manhood. *Hooker.*

3. The act of abasing pride; or the state of being reduced to lowliness of mind, meekness, penitence, and submission.

The doctrine he preached was *humiliation* and repentance. *Swift.*

4. Abasement of pride; mortification.

HU-MIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *humilitas*; Fr. *humilité.* See HUMBLE.]

1. In *ethics*, freedom from pride and arrogance; humbleness of mind; a modest estimate of one's own worth. In *theology*, humility consists in lowliness of mind, a deep sense of one's own unworthiness in the sight of God, self-abasement, penitence for sin, and submission to the divine will.

Before honor is *humility.* — Prov. xv.

Serving the Lord with all *humility* of mind. — Acts xx.

2. Act of submission.

With these *humilities* they satisfied the young king. *Davies.*

HU'MIN, *n.* See HUMUS.

HU'MITE, *n.* A red Vesuvian mineral, occurring in minute complex crystals. It was named from Sir David Hume. *Dana.*

HUM'MER, *n.* [from *hum.*] One that hums; an applauder. *Ainsworth.*

HUM'MING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making a low buzzing or murmuring.

HUM'MING, *n.* The sound of bees; a low, murmuring sound.

HUM'MING-ALE, *n.* Sprightly ale. *Dryden.*

HUM'MING-BIRD, *n.* The smallest of birds, of the genus Trochilus. [See HUMBIRD.]

HU'MMOCK, *n.* A solid mass of turf considerably elevated above the surrounding earth. [See HOMMOCK.]

HUM'MUMS, *n. pl.* [Persian.] Baths or places for sweating.

HU'MOR, *n.* [L., from *humeo*, to be moist; Sans. *ema*, moist. The pronunciation *yumor* is odiously vulgar.]

1. Moisture; but the word is chiefly used to express the moisture or fluids of animal bodies; as, the *humors* of the eye. But more generally the word is used to express a fluid in its morbid or vitiated state. Hence, in popular speech, we often hear it said, the blood is full of *humors.* But the expression is not technical, nor correct.

Aqueous humor of the eye; a transparent fluid, occupying the space between the crystalline lens and the cornea, both before and behind the pupil.

Crystalline humor or *lens*; a small, transparent, solid body, of a softish consistence, occupying a middle position in the eye, between the aqueous and vitreous humors, and directly behind the pupil. It is of a lenticular form, or with double convex surfaces, and is the principal instrument in refracting the rays of light, so as to form an image on the retina.

Vitreous humor of the eye; a fluid contained in the minute cells of a transparent membrane, occupying the greater part of the cavity of the eye, and all the space between the crystalline and the retina. *Encyc.*

2. A disease of the skin; cutaneous eruptions. *Fielding.*

3. Turn of mind; temper; disposition, or rather a peculiarity of disposition often temporary; so called because the temper of mind has been supposed to depend on the fluids of the body. Hence we say, *good humor*; melancholy *humor*; peevish *humor.* Such *humors*, when temporary, we call *freaks, whims, caprice.* Thus a person characterized by good nature may have a fit of *ill humor*; and an ill-natured person may have a fit of *good humor.* So we say, it was the *humor* of the man at the time; it was the *humor* of the multitude.

4. That quality of the imagination which gives to ideas a wild or fantastic turn, and tends to excite laughter or mirth by ludicrous images or representations. *Humor* is less poignant and brilliant than *wit*; hence it is always agreeable. Wit, directed against folly, often offends by its severity; *humor* makes a man ashamed of his follies, without exciting his resentment. *Humor* may be employed solely to raise mirth and render conversation pleasant, or it may contain a delicate kind of satire.

5. Petulance; peevishness; better expressed by *ill humor.*

Is my friend all perfection? has he not *humors* to be endured? *South.*

6. A trick; a practice or habit.

I like not the *humor* of lying. *Shak.*

HU'MOR, *v. t.* To gratify by yielding to particular inclination, *humor*, wish, or desire; to indulge by compliance. We sometimes *humor* children to their injury or ruin. The sick, the infirm, and the aged often require to be *humored.*

2. To suit; to indulge; to favor by imposing no restraint, and rather contributing to promote by occasional aids. We say, an actor *humors* his part, or the piece.

It is my part to invent, and that of the musicians to *humor* that invention. *Dryden.*

HU'MOR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the humors; as, a *humoral* fever. *Harvey.*

Humoral pathology; that pathology, or doctrine of the nature of diseases, which attributes all morbid phenomena to the disordered condition of the fluids or humors. *Cyc.*

HU'MOR-AL-ISM, *n.* State of being humoral. *Caldwell.*

2. The doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humors.

HU'MOR-AL-IST, *n.* One who favors the humoral pathology.

HU'MOR-ED, *pp.* Indulged; favored.

HU'MOR-ING, *ppr.* Indulging a particular wish or propensity; favoring; contributing to aid by falling into a design or course.

HU'MOR-ISM, *n.* The state of the humors.

HU'MOR-IST, *n.* One who conducts himself by his own inclination, or bent of mind; one who gratifies his own humor.

The *humorist* is one that is greatly pleased or greatly displeased with little things; his actions seldom directed by the reason and nature of things. *Watts.*

2. One that indulges humor in speaking or writing; one who has a playful fancy or genius. [See HUMOR, No. 4.]

3. One who has odd conceits; also, a wag; a droll. *Hall. Bodley.*

HU'MOR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of humor.

HU'MOR-OUS, *a.* Containing humor; full of wild or fanciful images; adapted to excite laughter; jocular; as, a *humorous* essay; a *humorous* story.

2. Having the power to speak or write in the style of humor; fanciful; playful; exciting laughter; as, a *humorous* man or author.

3. Subject to be governed by humor or caprice; irregular; capricious; whimsical.

I am known to be a *humorous* patrician. *Shak.*
Rough as a storm, and *humorous* as the wind. *Dryden.*

4. Moist; humid. [*Not in use.*] *Drayton.*

HU'MOR-OUS-LY, *adv.* With a wild or grotesque combination of ideas; in a manner to excite laughter or mirth; pleasantly; jocosely. Addison describes *humorously* the manual exercise of ladies' fans.

2. Capriciously; whimsically; in conformity with one's humor.

We resolve by halves, rashly and *humorously*. *Calamy.*

HU'MOR-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being humorous; oddness of conceit; jocularity.

2. Fickleness; capriciousness.

3. Peevishness; petulance. *Goodman.*

HU'MOR-SOME, (-sum,) *a.* Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humor of the moment.

The commons do not abet *humorsome*, factious arms. *Burke.*

2. Odd; humorous; adapted to excite laughter. *Swift.*

HU'MOR-SOME-LY, *adv.* Peevishly; petulantly.

2. Oddly; humorously. [*Johnson.*

HUMP, *n.* [L. *umbo.*]

The protuberance formed by a crooked back; as, a camel with one *hump*, or two *humps*.

HUMP'BACK, *n.* A crooked back; high shoulders.

2. A humpbacked person. [*Tatler.*

HUMP'BACK-ED, (-bakt,) *a.* Having a crooked back.

HU'MUS, *n.* [L., ground.] A pulverulent brown substance formed by the action of air on solid animal or vegetable matter. It is a valuable constituent of soils. *Graham.*

HUNCH, *n.* [See the verb.] A hump; a protuberance; as, the *haunch* of a camel.

2. A lump; a thick piece; as, a *haunch* of bread; *a word in common vulgar use in New England.*

3. A push or jerk with the fist or elbow.

HUNCH, *v. t.* To push with the elbow; to push or thrust with a sudden jerk.

2. To push out in a protuberance; to crook the back. *Dryden.*

HUNCH'BACK, *n.* A humpback.

HUNCH'BACK-ED, (-bakt,) *a.* Having a crooked back. *L'Estrange. Dryden.*

HUNCH'ED, (huncht,) *pp.* Pushed or thrust with the fist or elbow.

HUNCH'ING, *pp.* Pushing with the fist or elbow.

HUND'RED, *a.* [Sax. *hund* or *hundred*; Goth. *hund*; D. *honderd*; G. *hundert*; Sw. *hundra*; Dan. *hundre*, *hundred*; L. *centum*; W. *cant*, a circle, the hoop of a wheel, the rim of any thing, a complete circle or series, a hundred; Corn. *cans*; Arm. *cant*; Ir. *ceantr.* Lye, in his Saxon and Gothic Dictionary, suggests that this word *hund* is a mere termination of the Gothic word for ten; *taihun-taihund*, ten times ten. But this can not be true, for the word is found in the Celtic as well as Gothic dialects, and in the Arabic

hand, Class Gn, No. 63; at least, this is probably the same word. The Welsh language exhibits the true sense of the word, which is a circle, a complete series. Hence W. *cantrev*, a division of a county, or circuit, a *canton*, a hundred. (See Canton.) The word signifies a circuit, and the sense of *hundred* is secondary. The *centuria* of the Romans, and the *hundred*, a division of a county in England, might have been merely a *division*, and not an exact *hundred* in number.]

Denoting the product of ten multiplied by ten, or the number of ten times ten; as, a *hundred* men.

HUND'RED, *n.* A collection, body, or sum, consisting of ten times ten individuals or units; the number 100.

2. A division or part of a county in England, supposed to have originally contained a *hundred* families, or a *hundred* warriors, or a *hundred* manors.

[But as the word denotes primarily a *circuit* or *division*, it is not certain that Alfred's divisions had any reference to that number.]

HUND'RED-COURT, *n.* In *England*, a court held for all the inhabitants of a hundred. *Blackstone.*

HUND'RED-ER, *n.* In *England*, a man who may be of a jury in any controversy respecting land within the hundred to which he belongs.

2. One having the jurisdiction of a hundred.

HUND'REDTH, *a.* The ordinal of a hundred.

HUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of Hang.

HUNG'-BEEF, *n.* The fleshy part of beef slightly salted and hung up to dry; dried beef.

HUN'GA-RY-WA'TER, *n.* A distilled water prepared from the tops of flowers of rosemary; so called from a queen of Hungary, for whose use it was first made. *Encyc.*

HUN'GER, *n.* [Sax. *hunger*, G. Dan. and Sw. *hunger*, D. *honger*, Goth. *huhrus*, hunger; Sax. *hungrian*, *hingrian*, Goth. *huggryan*, to hunger. It appears from the Gothic that *n* is not radical; the root, then, is *Hg.*]

1. An uneasy sensation occasioned by the want of food; a craving of food by the stomach; craving appetite. *Hunger* is not merely *want of food*, for persons when sick may abstain long from eating without *hunger* or an appetite for food. *Hunger*, therefore, is the pain or uneasiness of the stomach of a healthy person, when too long destitute of food.

2. Any strong or eager desire.

For *hunger* of my gold I die. *Dryden.*

HUN'GER, *v. i.* To feel the pain or uneasiness which is occasioned by long abstinence from food; to crave food.

2. To desire with great eagerness; to long for.

Blessed are they that *hunger* and thirst after righteousness. — Matt. v.

HUN'GER, *v. t.* To famish. [*Not in use.*]

HUN'GER-BIT, HUN'GER-BIT-TEN, *a.* Pained, pinched, or weakened by hunger. *Milton.*

HUN'GER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Pinched by want of food; hungry.

HUN'GER-ING, *ppr.* Feeling the uneasiness of want of food; desiring eagerly; longing for; craving.

HUN'GER-LY, *a.* Hungry; wanting food or nourishment. *Shak.*

HUN'GER-LY, *adv.* With keen appetite. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

HUN'GER-STARV-ED, *a.* Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food. *Shak. Dryden.*

HUN'GER-STUNG, *a.* Stung by hunger. *Drake.*

HUN'GRED, *a.* Hungry; pinched by want of food. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

HUN'GRI-LY, *adv.* [from *hungry.*] With keen appetite; voraciously.

When on harsh acorns *hungrily* they fed. *Dryden.*

HUN'GRY, *a.* Having a keen appetite; feeling pain or uneasiness from want of food. Eat only when you are *hungry.*

2. Having an eager desire.

3. Lean; emaciated, as if reduced by hunger.

Cassius has a lean and *hungry* look. *Shak.*

4. Not rich or fertile; poor; barren; requiring substances to enrich itself; as, a *hungry* soil; a *hungry* gravel. *Mortimer.*

HUNKS, *n.* A covetous, sordid man; a miser; a niggard. *Dryden.*

HUNS, *n. pl.* [L. *Huni.*]

The Scythians, who conquered Pannonia, and gave it its present name, *Hungary.*

HUNT, *v. t.* [Sax. *huntian.* This word does not appear in the cognate languages. See Class Gn, No. 67.]

1. To chase wild animals, particularly quadrupeds, for the purpose of catching them for food, or for the diversion of sportsmen; to pursue with hounds for taking, as game; as, to *hunt* a stag or a hare.

2. To go in search of, for the purpose of shooting; as, to *hunt* wolves, bears, squirrels, or partridges. This is the common use of the word in America. It includes fowling by shooting.

3. To pursue; to follow closely.

Evil shall *hunt* the violent man to overthrow him. — Ps. cxl.

4. To use, direct, or manage hounds in the chase.

He *hunts* a pack of dogs. *Addison.*

To hunt out, up, or *after*; to seek; to search out. *Locke.*

To hunt from; to pursue and drive out or away.

To hunt down; to depress; to bear down by persecution or violence.

HUNT, *v. i.* To follow the chase. *Gen.* xxvii.

2. To seek wild animals for game, or for killing them by shooting when noxious; with *for*; as, to *hunt for* bears or wolves; to *hunt for* quails, or *for* ducks.

3. To seek by close pursuit; to search; with *for.*

The adulteress will *hunt for* the precious life. — Prov. vi.

To hunt counter; to trace the scent backward in hunting; to go back on one's steps. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* To *run counter* is still used.

HUNT, *n.* A chase of wild animals for catching them.

2. A huntsman. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

3. A pack of hounds. *Dryden.*

4. Pursuit; chase. *Shak.*

5. A seeking of wild animals of any kind for game; as, a *hunt* for squirrels.

6. An association of huntsmen; as, the Caledonian *hunt.*

HUNT-COUNT'ER, *n.* A dog that runs back on the scent, and hence is worthless. *Shak.*

HUNT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Chased; pursued; sought.

HUNT'ER, *n.* One who pursues wild animals with a view to take them, either for sport or for food.

2. A dog that scents game, or is employed in the chase.

3. A horse used in the chase.

HUNT'ING, *ppr.* Chasing for seizure; pursuing; seeking; searching.

HUNT'ING, *n.* The act or practice of pursuing wild animals, for catching or killing them. *Hunting* was originally practiced by men for the purpose of procuring food, as it still is by uncivilized nations. But, among civilized men, it is practiced mostly for exercise or diversion, or for the destruction of noxious animals, as in America.

2. A pursuit; a seeking.

HUNT'ING-HORN, *n.* A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds in pursuit of game.

HUNT'ING-HORSE, HUNT'ING-NAG, *n.* A horse used in hunting. *Butler.*

HUNT'ING-SEAT, *n.* A temporary residence for the purpose of hunting. *Gray.*

HUNT'RESS, *n.* A female that hunts, or follows the chase. Diana is called the *huntress.*

HUNTS'MAN, *n.* One who hunts, or who practices hunting. *Waller.*

2. The servant whose office it is to manage the chase. *L'Estrange.*

HUNTS'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The art or practice of hunting, or the qualifications of a hunter. *Donne.*

HUR'DEN, *a.* [Made of *hurds*, hards, or coarse flax.]

A coarse kind of linen. [*Local or obs.*] *Shenstone.*

HUR'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *hyrdel*; G. *hürde*, a hurdle, a fold or pen; D. *horde*, a hurdle, a horde. The elements of this word are the same as of the L. *crates*, *Hrd*, *Crd.* It coincides, also, with *herd*, denoting closeness, pressure, holding.]

1. A texture of twigs, osiers, or sticks; a crate of various forms, according to its destination.

2. In *England*, a sled or crate on which criminals were drawn to the place of execution. In this sense, it is not used in America. *Bacon.*

3. In *fortification*, a collection of twigs or sticks interwoven closely, and sustained by long stakes. It is made in the figure of a long square, five or six feet by three and a half. Hurdles serve to render works firm, or to cover traverses and lodgments for the defense of workmen against fireworks or stones. *Encyc.*

4. In *husbandry*, a movable frame of split timber or sticks wattled together, serving for gates, inclosures, &c. It is sometimes made of iron. *Farm. Encyc.*

HUR'DLE, *v. t.* To make up, hedge, cover, or close, with hurdles. *Seward.*

HURDS, *n.* The coarse part of flax or hemp. [See Hards.]

HUR'DY-GUR'DY, *n.* A stringed instrument of music, whose sounds are produced by the friction of a wheel, and regulated by the fingers. *Porter.*

HURL, *v. t.* [Arm. *harlua.* This may be a different spelling of *whirl.*]

1. To throw with violence; to drive with great force; as, to *hurl* a stone.

And *hurl* them headlong to their fleet and main. *Pope.*

2. To utter with vehemence; as, to *hurl* out vows. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

3. To play at a kind of game. *Carew.*

HURL, *v. i.* To move rapidly; to whirl. [*Rare.*] *Thomson.*

HURL, *n.* The act of throwing with violence

2. Tumult; riot; commotion. *Knolles.*

HURL'BAT, *n.* A whirl-bat; an old kind of weapon. *Ainsworth.*

HURL'BONE, *n.* In a *horse*, a bone near the middle of the buttock. *Encyc.*

HURL'ED, *pp.* Thrown with violence.

HURL'ER, *n.* One who hurls, or who plays at hurling. *Carew.*

HURL'ING, *ppr.* Throwing with force; playing at hurling.

HURL'WIND, *n.* A whirlwind, which see. *Sandys.*

HUR'LY, HUR'LY-BUR'LY, *n.* [Russ. *burlyu*, to be noisy or turbulent; Dan. *hurl om burl*, topsy-turvy; Fr. *hurlu-burlu*, inconsiderately.] Tumult; bustle; confusion. *Shak.*

HUR-RA', HUR-RAH', *exclam.* [Sw. *hurra.* The Welsh has *chwara*, play, sport; but the Swedish appears to be the English word.]

A shout of joy or exultation.

HUR'RI-CANE, *n.* [Sp. *huracan*, for *furacan*, from the L. *furio*, *furo*, to rage; Port. *furaçam*; It. *uragano*; Fr. *ouragan*; D. *orkaan*; G. Dan. and Sw. *orcan.* I know not the origin nor the signification of the last syllable.]

A violent storm, distinguished by the vehemence of the wind and its sudden changes. A *hurricane* on the water is called a *gale*; on the land, a *tornado.* *Olmsted.*

Hurricane deck; a name given to the upper deck of steamboats, which, from its light, is liable to be injured by sudden and violent winds.

HUR'RI-ED, (hur'rid,) *pp.* or *a.* [from *hurry.*] Hastened; urged or impelled to rapid motion or vigorous action.

HUR'RI-ED-LY, *adv.* In a hurried manner. *Bowring.*

HUR'RI-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being hurried. *Scott.*

HUR'RI-ER, *n.* One who hurries, urges, or impels.

HUR'RY, *v. t.* [This word is evidently from the root

of L. *curro*; Fr. *courir*; Sw. *köra*; W. *gyrn*, to drive, impel, thrust, run, ride, press forward. See Ar. جَرَى *jarai*, and كَارَ *kara*, to go round, to hasten. Class Gr, No. 7, 32, 36.]

1. To hasten; to impel to greater speed; to drive or press forward with more rapidity; to urge to act or proceed with more celerity; as, to *hurry* the workmen or the work. Our business *hurries* us. The weather is hot and the load heavy; we can not safely *hurry* the horses.

2. To drive or impel with violence.

Impetuous lust *hurries* him on to satisfy the cravings of it. *South.*

3. To urge or drive with precipitation and confusion; for confusion is often caused by hurry.

And wild amazement *hurries* up and down
The little number of your doubtful friends. *Shak.*

To hurry away: to drive or carry away in haste.

HUR'RY, *v. i.* To move or act with haste; to proceed with celerity or precipitation. The business is urgent; let us *hurry*.

HUR'RY, *n.* A driving or pressing forward in motion or business.

2. Pressure; urgency to haste. We can not wait long; we are in a *hurry*.

3. Precipitation that occasions disorder or confusion.

It is necessary sometimes to be in haste, but never in a *hurry*. *Anon.*

4. Tumult; bustle; commotion.

Ambition raises a tumult in the soul, and puts it into a violent *hurry* of thought. *Addison.*

HUR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Driving or urging to greater speed; precipitating.

HUR'RY-ING, *n.* The urging to greater speed; rapidity of motion.

HUR'RY-ING-LY, *adv.* In a hurrying manner.

HUR'RY-SKUR'RY, *adv.* Confusedly; in a bustle. [*Not in use.*] *Gray.*

HURST, *n.* [Sax. *hurst* or *hyrst.*]

A wood or grove; a word found in many names, as in *Hazlehurst*.

HURT, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* HURT. [Sax. *hyrt*, wounded; It. *urtare*, Fr. *heurter*, to strike or dash against, W. *hyrtiaw*, to push, thrust, or drive, to assault; to butt; Arm. *heurda.*]

1. To bruise; to give pain by a contusion, pressure, or any violence to the body. We *hurt* the body by a severe blow, or by tight clothes, and the feet by fetters. *Ps.* cv.

2. To wound; to injure or impair the sound state of the body, as by incision or fracture.

3. To harm; to damage; to injure by occasioning loss. We *hurt* a man by destroying his property.

4. To injure by diminution; to impair. A man *hurts* his estate by extravagance.

5. To injure by reducing in quality; to impair the strength, purity, or beauty of.

Hurt not the wine and the oil. — Rev. vi.

6. To harm; to injure; to damage, in general.

7. To wound; to injure; to give pain to; as, to *hurt* the feelings.

HURT, *n.* A wound; a bruise; any thing that gives pain to the body.

The pains of sickness and *hurts*. *Locke.*

2. In *a general sense*, whatever injures or harms.

I have slain a man to my wounding, and a young man to my *hurt*. — Gen. iv.

3. Injury; loss.

Why should damage grow to the *hurt* of the kings? — Ezra iv.

HURT'ER, *n.* One who hurts or does harm.

HURT'ERS, *n. pl.* Pieces of wood at the lower end of a platform, to prevent the wheels of gun-carriages from injuring the parapet.

HURT'FUL, *a.* Injurious; mischievous; occasioning loss or destruction; tending to impair or destroy. Negligence is *hurtful* to property; intemperance is *hurtful* to health.

HURT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Injuriously; mischievously.

HURT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Injuriousness; tendency to occasion loss or destruction; mischievousness.

HUR'TLE, (hur'tl,) *v. i.* [from *hurt.*] To clash or run against; to jostle; to skirmish; to meet in shock and encounter; to wheel suddenly. [*Not now used.*] *Spenser. Shak.*

HUR'TLE, *v. t.* To move with violence or impetuosity. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To push forcibly; to whirl.

HUR'TLE-BER-RY, *n.* A whortleberry, which see.

HUR'TLES, } *n. pl.* A name of horses among the
HUR'TELS, } Highlanders in Scotland.

HURT'LESS, *a.* Harmless; innocent; doing no injury; innoxious; as, *hurtless* blows. *Dryden.*

2. Receiving no injury.

HURT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without harm. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*

HURT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from any harmful quality. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

HUS'BAND, *n.* [Sax. *husbonda*; *hus*, house, and *buend*, a farmer or cultivator, or an inhabitant, from *byan*, to inhabit or till, contracted from *bugian*; Dan. *husbonde*; Sw. *husbonde*; Sw. *bygga*, Dan. *bygger*, to build; D. *bouwen*, G. *bauen*, to build, to till, to plow, or cultivate; G. *bauer*, a builder, a countryman, a clown, a rustic, a *boor*; D. *buur*, the last component part of *neighbor*. *Band*, *bond*, in this word, is the participle of *buan*, *byan*, that is, *buend*, occupying, tilling, and *husband* is the farmer or inhabitant of the house; in Scottish, a farmer; thence the sense of husbandry. It had no relation, primarily, to marriage; but among the common people, a woman calls her consort *my man*, and the man calls his wife *my woman*, as in Hebrew; and in this instance the farmer or occupier of the house, or the builder, was called *my farmer*; or by some other means, *husband* came to denote the consort of the female head of the family.]

1. A man contracted or joined to a woman by marriage. A man to whom a woman is betrothed, as well as one actually united by marriage, is called a *husband*. *Lev.* xix. *Deut.* xxii.

2. In *seamen's language*, the owner of a ship who manages its concerns in person. *Mar. Dict.*

3. The male of animals of a lower order. *Dryden.*

4. An economist; a good manager; a man who knows and practices the methods of frugality and profit. In this sense, the word is modified by an epithet; as, a good *husband*; a bad *husband*.

Davies. Collier.

[*But in America, this application of the word is little or not at all used.*]

5. A farmer; a cultivator; a tiller of the ground. *Bacon. Dryden.*

[*In this sense it is not used in America; we always use* HUSBANDMAN.]

HUS'BAND, *v. t.* To direct and manage with frugality, in expending any thing; to use or employ in the manner best suited to produce the greatest effect; to use with economy. We say, a man *husbands* his estate, his means, or his time

He is considering how ill he has *husbanded* the great deposit of his Creator. *Rambler.*

2. To till; to cultivate with good management. *Baron.*

3. To supply with a husband. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

HUS'BAND-A-BLE, *a.* Manageable with economy. [*Ill.*] *Sherwood.*

HUS'BAND-ED, *pp.* Used or managed with economy; well managed.

HUS'BAND-ING, *ppr.* Using or managing with frugality.

HUS'BAND-ING, *n.* The laying up or economizing; frugal management.

HUS'BAND-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a husband. *Shak.*

HUS'BAND-LY, *a.* Frugal; thrifty. [*Little used.*] *Tusser.*

HUS'BAND-MAN, *n.* A farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the ground; one who labors in tillage. In America, where men generally own the land on which they labor, the proprietor of a farm is also a laborer or husbandman; but the word includes the lessee and the owner.

2. The master of a family. [*Not in use in America.*] *Chaucer.*

HUS'BAND-RY, *n.* The business of a farmer, comprehending agriculture or tillage of the ground, the raising, managing, and fattening of cattle and other domestic animals, the management of the dairy, and whatever the land produces.

2. Frugality; domestic economy; good management; thrift. But in this sense, we generally prefix *good*; as, *good husbandry*. *Swift.*

3. Care of domestic affairs, usually with *good*. *Shak.*

HUSH, *a.* [G. *husch*; Dan. *hys*, *hyst*. In W. *hêz* is peace; *hêzu*, to make peace; *cwsc* is rest, sleep; and *hust* is a low, buzzing sound; Heb. חשׁה, to be silent. Class Gs, No. 46.]

Silent; still; quiet; as, they are *hush* as death. This adjective never precedes the noun which it qualifies, except in the compound *hush-money*.

HUSH, *v. t.* To still; to silence; to calm; to make quiet; to repress noise; as, to *hush* the noisy crowd; the winds were *hushed*.

My tongue shall *hush* again this storm of war. *Shak.*

2. To appease; to allay; to calm, as commotion or agitation.

Wilt thou, then,
Hush my cares? *Otway.*

HUSH, *v. i.* To be still; to be silent. *Spenser.*

HUSH; imperative of the verb, used as an exclamation; be still; be silent or quiet; make no noise.

To hush up; to suppress; to keep concealed.

This matter is *hushed up*. *Pope.*

HUSH'ED, (husht,) *pp.* Stilled; silenced; calmed.

HUSH'ING, *ppr.* Silencing; calming.

HUSH'-MON-EY, (-mun-y,) *n.* A bribe to secure silence; money paid to hinder information or disclosure of facts. *Swift.*

HUSK, *n.* [Qu. W. *gwisg*, Corn. *qusk*, a cover; or It. *guscio*, bark or shell; Sp. and Port. *casca*, husks of grapes, bark. It signifies, probably, a cover or a peel.]

The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants. It is the calyx of the flower or glume of corn and grasses, formed of valves embracing the seed. The husks of the small grains, when separated, are called *chaff*; but in America we apply the word chiefly to the covering of the ears or seeds of maize, which is never denominated *chaff*. It is sometimes used in England for the rind, skin, or hull of seeds.

HUSK, *v. t.* To strip off the external integument or covering of the fruits or seeds of plants; as, to *husk* maize.

HUSK'ED, (huskt,) *pp.* Stripped of its husks.

2. *a.* Covered with a husk.

HUSK'I-LY, *adv.* Dryly; roughly.

HUSK'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being dry and rough, like a husk.

2. *Figuratively*, roughness of sound; as, *huskiness* of voice.

HUSK'ING, *ppr.* Stripping off husks.

HUSK'ING, *n.* The act of stripping off husks. In New England, the practice of farmers is to invite their neighbors to assist them in stripping their maize, in autumnal evenings, and this is called a *husking*.

HUSK'Y, *a.* Abounding with husks; consisting of husks. *Dryden.*

2. Resembling husks; dry; rough.

3. Rough, as sound; harsh; whizzing.

HO'SO, *n.* A chondropterygious fish with free branchiæ, belonging to the genus Acipenser. It is frequently found to exceed twelve and fifteen feet in length, and to weigh more than twelve hundred pounds. The finest isinglass is made from its natatory bladder. It inhabits the Danube and the rivers of Russia. The sturgeon belongs to the same genus.

HUS-SAR', (huz-zär',) *n.* [Tartar, *usuar*, cavalry; Sans. *usva*, a horse. *Thomson.*]

A mounted soldier or horseman in German cavalry. The *hussars* are the national cavalry of Hungary and Croatia. Their regimentals are a fur cap adorned with a feather, a doublet, a pair of breeches to which the stockings are fastened, and a pair of red or yellow boots. Their arms are a saber, a carbine, and pistols. Hussars now form a part of the French and English cavalry. *Encyc.*

HUSS'ITE, *n.* A follower of John Huss, the Bohemian reformer, who was burnt alive in 1415.

HUS'SY, *n.* [Contracted from *housewife*, housewife.]

1. A bad or worthless woman. It is used also ludicrously in slight disapprobation or contempt. Go, *hussy*, go.

2. An economist; a thrifty woman. *Tusser.*

HUS'TINGS, *n. pl.* [Sax. *hustinge*; supposed to be composed of *hus*, house, and *thing*, cause, suit; the house of trials.]

1. A court held in Guildhall, in London, before the lord mayor and aldermen of the city; the supreme court or council of the city. In this court are elected the aldermen and the four members of parliament.

2. The place where an election of a member of parliament is held. *Burke.*

HUS'TLE, (hus'l,) *v. t.* [D. *hutselen*, to shake; Sw. *hutla*, to shuffle.]

To shake together in confusion; to push or crowd.

HUS'TLED, (hus'ld,) *pp.* Shaken together.

HUS'TLING, *ppr.* Shaking together.

HUS'WIFE, (huz'zif,) *n.* A worthless woman; a bad manager. [See HUSSY.] *Shak.*

2. A female economist; a thrifty woman. *Shak.*

HUS'WIFE, (huz'zif,) *v. t.* To manage with economy and frugality. *Dryden.*

HUS'WIFE-RY, (huz'zif-ry,) *n.* The business of managing the concerns of a family by a female; female management, good or bad. *Tusser.*

HUT, *n.* [G. *hütte*; D. *hut*; Dan. *hytte*; Fr. *hutte*; perhaps a dialectical orthography of Sax. *hus*, house, and *cot*; W. *cwt.*]

A small house, hovel, or cabin; a mean lodge or dwelling; a cottage. It is particularly applied to log-houses erected for troops in winter.

HUT, *v. t.* To place in huts, as troops encamped in winter quarters. *Marshall. Smollett.*

HUT, *v. i.* To take lodgings in huts.

The troops *hutted* for the winter. *Pickering.*

HUTCH, *n.* [Fr. *huche*; Sp. *hucha*; Sax. *hwæcca.*]

1. A chest or box; a corn chest or bin; a case for rabbits. *Mortimer.*

2. A rat-trap.

HUTCH, *v. t.* To hoard, as in a chest. *Milton.*

HUTCH'ED, (hutcht,) *pp.* Deposited in a chest.

HUTCH'ING, *ppr.* Depositing in a hutch.

HUTCH-IN-SO'NI-AN, *n.* A follower of the opinions of John Hutchinson, of Yorkshire, England.

HUT'TED, *pp.* Lodged in huts. *Mitford.*

HUT'TING, *ppr.* Placing in huts; taking lodgings in huts.

HUX, *v. t.* To fish for pike with hooks and lines fastened to floating bladders. *Encyc.*

HUZZ, *v. i.* To buzz. [*Not in use.*] *Barret.*

HUZ-ZA', *n.* A shout of joy. The word chiefly used is our native word, HURRAH, which see.

HUZ-ZA', *v. i.* To utter a loud shout of joy, or an acclamation in joy or praise.

HŸZ-ZA', *v. t.* To receive or attend with shouts of joy. *Addison*

HŸZ-ZA'ED, (hŭz-zād',) *pp* Uttered in shouts of joy. 2. Received with shouts of joy.

HŸZ-ZA'ING, *ppr.* Shouting with joy; receiving with shouts of joy.

HŸZ-ZA'ING, *n.* A shouting with joy; a receiving with shouts of joy.

HŸ'A-CINTH, *n.* [L. *hyacinthus*; Gr. ὑακινθος.]

1. In *botany*, the popular name of some species of a genus of plants. The Oriental hyacinth has a large, purplish, bulbous root, from which spring several narrow, erect leaves; the flower stalk is upright and succulent, and adorned with many bell-shaped flowers, united in a large pyramidical spike, of different colors in the varieties. *Encyc.*

2. In *mineralogy*, a red variety of zircon, sometimes used as a gem. [See ZIRCON.] *Dana.*

HŸ-A-CINTH'INE, *a.* Made of hyacinth; consisting of hyacinth; resembling hyacinth. *Milton.*

HŸ'A-DES, HŸ'ADS, *n. pl.* [Gr. ὑαδες, from ὑω, to rain; ὑετος, rain.]

In *astronomy*, a cluster of five stars in the Bull's face, supposed by the ancients to bring rain. *Brande.*

HŸ'A-LINE, *a.* [Gr. ὑαλινος, from ὑαλος, glass.]

Glassy; resembling glass; consisting of glass.

HŸ'A-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ὑαλος.] *Milton.*

A pellucid variety of opal, looking like colorless gum or resin. It is also called *Muller's glass*. *Dana.*

HŸ'A-LOID, *a.* [Gr. ὑαλος and εἰδος.]

A term applied to transparent membranes, especially that which invests the vitreous humor of the eye.

HŸ-BER'NA-CLE, HŸ'BER-NATE, HŸ-BER-NA'TION. } See HIBERNACLE, HIBERNATE, HIBERNATION.

HŸ'BRID, or HYB'RID, *n.* [Gr. ὑβρις, injury, force, rape; L. *hybrida*.]

A mongrel; an animal or plant produced from the mixture of two species. *Lee. Martyn.*

HŸ'BRID, HYB'RID-OUS, *a.* Mongrel; produced from the mixture of two species.

HŸ'BRID-ISM, HY-BRID'I-TY, *n.* State of being the offspring of two species.

HŸ'DAGE, *n.* In *law*, a tax on lands, at a certain rate by the hide. *Blackstone.*

HYD'A-TID, *n.* An intestinal worm of the genus Hydatis, which see.

HYD'A-TIS, *n.* [Gr. ὑδατις, from ὑδωρ, water.]

In *natural history*, the name of a genus of Entozoa, or intestinal worms, found in various textures and cavities of the human body; indeed in all, (as is said,) except the cavity of the alimentary canal.

HŸ'DRA, *n.* [L. *hydra*; Gr. ὑδρα, from ὑδωρ, water.]

1. A water serpent. In *fabulous history*, a serpent or monster in the lake or marsh of Lerna, in Peloponnesus, represented as having many heads, one of which, being cut off, was immediately succeeded by another, unless the wound was cauterized. Hercules killed this monster by applying firebrands to the wounds, as he cut off the heads. Hence we give the name to a multitude of evils, or to a cause of multifarious evils.

2. The name of a genus of minute fresh-water polypi. *Dana.*

3. A southern constellation of great length. *P. Cyc.*

HŸ-DRAC'ID, (-dras'sid,) *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and *acid*.]

An acid whose base is hydrogen.

HŸ'DRA-GOGUE, (hŷ'dra-gog,) *n.* [ὑδραγωγος; ὑδωρ, water, and αγωγη, a leading or drawing, from αγω, to lead or drive.]

A medicine that occasions a discharge of watery humors.

In general, the stronger cathartics are hydragogues. *Quincy. Encyc.*

HŸ-DRAN'GE-A, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and αγγειον, a vessel.]

1. A plant which grows in the water, and bears a beautiful flower. Its capsule has been compared to a cup. *De Theis, Gloss. Botan.*

2. The name of a genus of plants.

HŸ'DRANT, *n.* [Gr. ὑδρατεω, to irrigate, from ὑδωρ, water.]

A pipe or machine with suitable valves and a spout by which water is raised and discharged from the main conduit of an aqueduct.

HŸ-DRAR'GIL-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and αργιλλος, clay.]

A mineral, called also *Wavellite*.

HŸ-DRAR'GO-CHLŌ'RID, *n.* A compound bichlorid of mercury (corrosive sublimate) with another chlorid. *Brande.*

HŸ-DRAR'GY-RUM, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ and αργυρος.]

Quicksilver.

HŸ'DRATE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water.]

In *chemistry*, a compound, in definite proportions, of a metallic oxyd with water. *Ure.*

A *hydrate* is a substance which has formed so intimate a union with water as to solidify it, and render it a component part. Slaked lime is a *hydrate* of lime. *Parke.*

HŸ'DRA-TED, *a.* Formed into a hydrate.

HŸ-DRAUL'IC, HŸ-DRAUL'IC-AL, *a.* [Fr. *hydraulique*; L. *hydraulicus*; Gr. ὑδραυλις, an instrument of music played by water; ὑδωρ, water, and αυλος, a pipe.]

Pertaining to hydraulics, or to fluids in motion.

Hydraulic lime; a species of lime which, when formed into mortar, hardens in water; used for cementing under water. *Journ. of Science.*

HŸ-DRAUL'IC PRESS. See HYDROSTATIC PRESS.

HŸ-DRAUL'IC RAM. See RAM.

HŸ-DRAUL'IC-ON, *n.* An ancient musical instrument acted upon by water; a water organ.

HŸ-DRAUL'ICS, *n.* That branch of the science of hydrodynamics which treats of fluids considered as in motion. *Ed. Encyc.*

HŸ-DREN-TER'O-CELE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, εντερον, intestine, and κηλη, a tumor.]

A hernial tumor, whose contents are intestine, with the addition of water.

HŸ'DRI-AD, *n.* In *mythology*, the name of a kind of water nymphs.

HYD'RI-O-DATE, *n.* A supposed salt formed by the hydriodic acid with a base. More correctly, IODOHYDRATE. *De Claubry.*

HYD-RI-OD'IC, *a.* [*hydrogen* and *iodine*.] A term denoting a peculiar acid, produced by the combination of hydrogen and iodine. Better, IODOHYDRIC.

HŸ-DRO-BRŌ'MIC, *a.* Composed of hydrogen and bromine. More correctly BROMOHYDRIC.

HŸ-DRO-CAR'BON, *n.* A term applied by chemists to compounds of hydrogen and carbon. *Brande.*

HŸ-DRO-CAR'BON-ATE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, or rather *hydrogen*, and L. *carbo*, a coal.]

Carbureted hydrogen gas, or heavy inflammable air. *Aikin.*

HŸ-DRO-CAR'BU-RET, *n.* Carbureted hydrogen. *Henry.*

HŸ'DRO-CELE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδροκηλη; ὑδωρ, water, and κηλη, a tumor.]

A dropsy of the vaginal tunic of the spermatic cord.

HŸ-DRO-CEPH'A-LUS, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and κεφαλη, the head.]

Dropsy of the head.

HŸ-DRO-CHLŌ'RATE, *n.* A supposed compound of hydrochloric acid and a base; formerly called a *muriate*. More correctly, CHLOROHYDRATE. The *hydrochlorates* are really *chlorids*. *Journ. of Science.*

HŸ-DRO-CHLO'RIC, *a.* [*hydrogen* and *chloric*.]

Hydrochloric acid is muriatic acid, a compound of chlorin and hydrogen gas. More correctly, CHLOROHYDRIC. *Brande.*

HŸ-DRO-CŸ'A-NATE, *n.* A supposed compound of hydrocyanic acid with a base. More correctly, CYANOHYDRATE.

HŸ-DRO-CŸ-AN'IC, *a.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, or rather *hydrogen*, and κυανος, blue.]

A term applied to an acid whose base is hydrogen, and its acidifying principle cyanogen; more correctly, CYANOHYDRIC. This acid is one of four or five different compounds that have been called *prussic acid*.

HŸ-DRO-DY-NAM'IC, *a.* [ὑδωρ, water, and δυναμις, power, force.]

Pertaining to the force or pressure of water.

HŸ-DRO-DY-NAM'ICS, *n.* That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the properties and relations of water and other fluids, whether in motion or at rest. It comprehends both hydrostatics and hydraulics. *Ed. Encyc.*

HŸ-DRO-FLO'ATE, *n.* A supposed compound of hydrofluoric acid and a base. Better, FLUOHYDRATE.

HŸ-DRO-FLU-OR'IC, *a.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and *fluor*.]

Consisting of fluorin and hydrogen. The hydrofluoric acid is obtained by distilling a mixture of one part of the purest fluor spar in fine powder, with two of sulphuric acid. More correctly, FLUOHYDRIC. *Brande.*

HŸ'DRO-GEN, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and γενναω, to generate; so called as being considered the generator of water.]

In *chemistry*, a gas which constitutes one of the elements of water, of which it constitutes one ninth part, and oxygen eight ninths. Hydrogen gas is an aëriform fluid, the lightest body known, and, though extremely inflammable itself, it extinguishes burning bodies, and is fatal to animal life. Its specific gravity is 0.0694, that of air being 1.00. In consequence of its extreme lightness, it is employed for filling air-balloons. *Lavoisier. Brande.*

HŸ'DRO-GEN-ATE, *v. t.* To combine hydrogen with any thing.

HŸ'DRO-GEN-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* In combination with hydrogen.

HŸ'DRO-GEN-IZE, *v. t.* To combine with hydrogen.

HŸ'DRO-GEN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Combined with hydrogen.

HŸ'DRO-GEN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Combining with hydrogen.

HŸ-DROG'E-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to hydrogen.

HŸ-DROG'RA-PHER, *n.* [See HYDROGRAPHY.] One who draws maps of the sea, lakes, or other waters, with the adjacent shores; one who describes the sea or other waters. *Boyle.*

HŸ-DRO-GRAPH'IC, HŸ-DRO-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to or containing a description of the sea, sea-coast, isles, shoals, depth of water, &c., or of a lake.

HŸ-DROG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and γραφω, to describe; γραφη, description.]

The art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters; or the art of forming charts, exhibiting a representation of the sea-coast, gulfs, bays, isles, promontories, channels, soundings, &c.

HŸ-DROG'Ū-RET, *n.* A compound of hydrogen with a base; a hydruret. [*Little used.*]

HŸ'DRO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and λιθος, a stone.]

A mineral whose crystals are described as six-sided prisms, terminated by low, six-sided pyramids, with truncated summits. *Cleaveland.*

HŸ-DRO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to hydrology.

HŸ-DROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and λογος, discourse.]

The science of water, its properties, phenomena, and laws.

HŸ'DRO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and μαντεια, divination.]

A method of divination or prediction of events by water, invented, according to Varro, by the Persians, and practiced by the Romans. *Encyc.*

HŸ-DRO-MAN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to divination by water.

HŸ'DRO-MEL, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and μελι, honey.]

A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water. Before fermentation, it is called *simple hydromel*; after fermentation, it is called *vinous hydromel*, or *mead*.

HŸ-DROM'E-TER, *n.* [See HYDROMETRY.] An instrument for determining the specific gravities of liquids, and thence the strength of spirituous liquors, these being inversely as their specific gravities. *Brande.*

HŸ-DRO-MET'RIC, HŸ-DRO-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a hydrometer, or to the determination of the specific gravity of fluids.

2. Made by a hydrometer.

HŸ-DROM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and μετρον, measure.]

The art of determining the specific gravity of liquids, and thence the strength of spirituous liquors.

HŸ-DRO-PATH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to hydropathy.

HŸ-DROP'A-THIST, *n.* One who practices hydropathy.

HŸ-DROP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ and παθος.]

The water-cure, a mode of treating diseases, by the copious and frequent use of pure water, both internally and externally.

HŸ'DRO-PHANE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and φαινω, to show.]

In *mineralogy*, a variety of opal made transparent by immersion in water. *Kirwan.*

HŸ-DROPH'A-NOUS, *a.* Made transparent by immersion in water. *Kirwan.*

HŸ-DROPH'I-DĒS, *n. pl.* [Gr. ὑδωρ and οφις.]

A term applied to that section of the *Ophidians* which includes the water-snake. *Brande.*

HŸ-DRO-PHŌ'BI-A, HŸ'DRO-PHO-BY, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and φοβεομαι, to fear.]

A preternatural dread of water; a symptom of canine madness, or the disease itself, which is thus denominated. This dread of water sometimes takes place in violent inflammations of the stomach, and in hysteric fits. *Encyc.*

HŸ-DRO-PHOB'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a dread of water, or canine madness. *Med. Repos.*

HŸ'DRO-PHYTE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and φυτον, a plant.]

An aquatic plant. *Bell.*

HŸ-DROP'IC, HŸ-DROP'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *hydrops*; Gr. ὑδρωψ, dropsy, ὑδωρ, water.]

1. Dropsical; diseased with extravasated water.

2. Containing water; caused by extravasated water; as, a *hydropic* swelling.

3. Resembling dropsy.

> Every lust is a kind of *hydropic* distemper, and the more we drink the more we shall thirst. *Tillotson.*

HŸ-DRO-PNEU-MAT'IC, (-nu-mat'ik,) *a.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and πνευματικος, inflated, from πνευμα, breath, spirit.]

An epithet given to a vessel of water used to collect gases in chemical experiments. *Silliman.*

HŸ'DROP-SY. See DROPSY.

HŸ'DRO-SALT, *n.* A salt supposed to be formed by a hydracid and a base.

HŸ'DRO-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and σκοπεω, to view.]

A kind of water-clock, or instrument used anciently for measuring time, consisting of a cylindrical tube, conical at the bottom, perforated at the vertex, and the whole tube graduated. *Encyc.*

HŸ-DRO-STAT'IC, HŸ-DRO-STAT'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and στατικος, static, standing, or settling.]

Relating to the science of weighing fluids, or hydrostatics

Hydrostatic balance; a balance for weighing substances in water, for the purpose of ascertaining their specific gravities. *Brande.*

Hydrostatic press; a machine for obtaining an enormous pressure through the medium of water. *Brande.*

HY-DRO-STAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to hydrostatics, or to hydrostatic principles. *Bentley.*

HY-DRO-STAT'ICS, *n.* *Hydrostatics* is that branch of the science of hydrodynamics which treats of the properties of fluids at rest. *Ed. Encyc.*

HY-DRO-SUL'PHATE, *n.* The same as HYDROSULPHURET.

HY-DRO-SUL'PHU-RET, *n.* [*hydrogen* and *sulphuret.*] A combination of sulphureted hydrogen with an earth, alkali, or metallic oxyd.

HY-DRO-SUL'PHU-RET-ED, *a.* Combined with sulphureted hydrogen.

HY-DRO-SUL-PHO'RIC *acid* is called also *hydrothionic acid*, or *sulphureted hydrogen.*

HY-DRO-THO'RAX, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and θωραξ.] Dropsy in the chest. *Coxe.*

HY-DROT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water.] Causing a discharge of water.

HY-DROT'IC, *n.* A medicine that purges off water or phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

HY-DROX-AN'THATE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and ξανθος, yellow.] In *chemistry*, a compound of hydroxanthic acid with a base. [*Scarcely used.*]

HY-DROX-AN'THIC, *a.* A term used to denote a new acid, formed by the action of alkalies on the deutosulphuret of carbon. It is called also *carbosulphuric* acid. [*Rarely used.*] *Henry.*

HY-DROX'YD, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and *oxyd.*] A metallic oxyd combined with water; a metallic hydrate. *Parke. Coxe.*

HY'DRU-RET, *n.* A compound of hydrogen destitute of acidity.

HY'DRUS, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water.] A water-snake; also, a new constellation of the southern hemisphere, near the south pole. *P. Cyc.*

HY-E'MAL, *a.* [L. *hiems*, winter; Sans. *hima*, cold; Slav. *zima.*] Belonging to winter; done in winter.

HY'E-MATE, *v. i.* To winter at a place. [*Not in use.*]

HY-E-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *hiemo*, to winter.] The passing or spending of a winter in a particular place.

HY'EMS, *n.* [L.] Winter. *Shak.*

HY-E'NA, *n.* [L. *hyæna*; Gr. ὑαινα.] A quadruped of the genus Canis, having small, naked ears, four toes on each foot, a straight-jointed tail, and erect hair on the neck; an inhabitant of Asiatic Turkey, Syria, Persia, and Barbary. It is a solitary animal, and feeds on flesh; it preys on flocks and herds, and will open graves to obtain food. It is a fierce, cruel, and untamable animal, and is sometimes called the *tiger-wolf.* Shakspeare writes this word *hyen.*

HY-GE'IAN, *a.* Relating to Hygeia, the goddess of health.

HY-GI-EI'NA, } *n.* Health, or the art or science of
HY-GI-EI'NE, } preserving health. That department
HY-GI-ENE', } of medicine which treats of the preservation of health.

HY-GI-EN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to health.

HY-GROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ὑγρος and λογος.] The doctrine of the fluids of the body.

HY-GROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ὑγρος, moist, and μετρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere. *Encyc.*

HY-GRO-MET'RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to hygrome-
HY-GRO-MET'RIC-AL, } try; made by or according to the hygrometer.

2. Readily absorbing and retaining moisture, as potash. *Brande.*

HY-GROM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring the moisture of the air.

HY'GRO-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. ὑγρος, moist, and σκοπεω, to view.] The same as HYGROMETER. The latter is now chiefly used.

HY-GRO-SCOP'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the hygroscope; having the property of readily imbibing moisture from the atmosphere. *Adams.*

HY-GRO-STAT'ICS, *n.* [Gr. ὑγρος, moist, and στατικη.] The science of comparing degrees of moisture. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

HYKE, *n.* [Ar.] A loose Arabian garment. [See HAIK.] *Parkhurst.*

HY-LAR'CHIC-AL, *a.* [Gr. ὑλη, matter, and αρχη, rule.] Presiding over matter. *Halliwell.*

HY-LÆ-O-SAU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. ὑλαιος, belonging to wood, and σαυρος, a lizard.] An extinct animal, which blended the osteology of the crocodile with that of the lizard; found in the wealden formation, England. [Sometimes written *hylæosaur.*] *Mantell.*

HY'LO-IST, *n.* One who believes matter to be God.

HY'LO-THE-ISM, *n.* [Gr. ὑλη, matter, and Θεος, God.] The doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God, except matter and the universe.

HY-LO-ZO'IC, *n.* [Gr. ὑλη, matter, and ζωη, life.] One who holds matter to be animated. *Clarke.*

HY-LO-ZO'IC, *a.* Pertaining to hylozoism.

HY-LO-ZO'ISM, *n.* [Gr. ὑλη, matter, and ζωη, life.] The doctrine that matter possesses a species of life. *Cudworth.*

HY-LO-ZO'IST, *n.* One who holds that matter and every particle of it has a species of life or animation.

HYM, *n.* A bloodhound; a mistake in transcription for *lym.* *Shak. Smart.*

HY'MEN, *n.* [L., from Gr. ὑμην, membrana, pellicula, hymen.]

1. In *ancient mythology*, a fabulous deity, the son of Bacchus and Venus, supposed to preside over marriages.

2. In *anatomy*, the virginal membrane.

3. In *botany*, the fine pellicle which incloses a flower in the bud.

HY-MEN-E'AL, } *a.* Pertaining to marriage. *Pope.*
HY-MEN-E'AN, }

HY-MEN-E'AL, } *n.* A marriage song. *Milton.*
HY-MEN-E'AN, }

HY-MEN'OP-TER, *n.* } [Gr. ὑμην, a membrane,
HY-MEN-OP'TE-RA, *n. pl.* } and πτερον, a wing.]

In *entomology*, terms applied to insects, having four membranous wings, and the tail of the female mostly armed with a sting, of which the bee is an example.

HY-MEN-OP'TER-AL, } *a.* Having four membra-
HY-MEN-OP'TER-OUS, } nous wings.

HYMN, (him,) *n.* [L. *hymnus*; Gr. ὑμνος; Eng. *hum.*] A song or ode in honor of God, and, among pagans, in honor of some deity. A hymn among Christians is a short poem, composed for religious service, or a song of joy and praise to God. The word primarily expresses the tune, but it is used for the ode or poem.

> And when they had sung a *hymn*, they went out to the Mount of Olives. — Matt. xxvi.

> Admonishing one another in psalms and *hymns*. — Col. iii.

HYMN, (him,) *v. t.* To praise in song; to worship by singing hymns. *Milton.*

2. To sing; to celebrate in song. They *hymn* their Maker's praise.

HYMN, (him,) *v. i.* To sing in praise or adoration. *Milton.*

HYMN'ED, *pp.* Sung; praised; celebrated in song.

HYM'NIC, *a.* Relating to hymns. *Donne.*

HYMN'ING, *ppr.* Praising in song; singing.

HYMN'ING, *n.* The singing of hymns.

HYM-NOL'O-GIST, *n.* A composer of hymns. *Busby.*

HYM-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ὑμνος and λογος.] A collection of hymns. *Mede.*

HY'OID, *a.* A term denoting a bone of the tongue.

HY-OS-CY'A-MIN, } *n.* An alkaloid obtained from
HY-OS-CY-AM'I-NA, } Hyoscyamus niger, and con-
HY-OS-CY'A-MA, } sidered to be new and peculiar. Thomson supposes that it is identical with *Atropina* or *Daturina*; but the effects of Hyoscyamus differ too much from Atropa and Datura, to allow any probability to Thomson's hypothesis.

HYP, *n.* [A contraction of *hypochondrias.*] A disease; depression of spirits.

HYP, *v. t.* To make melancholy; to depress the spirits. *Spectator.*

HY-PÆ'THRAL, *a.* [Gr. ὑπο, under, and αιθηρ, the air.] In *architecture*, a term applied to a building or temple without a roof. *Gwilt.*

HY-PAL'LA-GE, (hip-pal'la-jy,) *n.* [Gr. ὑπαλλαγη, change, from ὑπαλλασσω; ὑπο and αλλασσω, to change.] In *grammar*, a figure consisting of a mutual change of cases. Thus, in Virgil, *dare classibus austros*, for *dare classes austris.* Hypallage is a species of hyperbaton.

HY-PAS'PIST, (hip-) *n.* [Gr. ὑπασπιστης; ὑπο and ασπις, a shield.] A soldier in the armies of Greece, armed in a particular manner. *Mitford.*

HY'PER [Gr. ὑπερ, Eng. *over*] is used in composition to denote excess, or something *over* or beyond.

2. *n.* A hypercritic. [*Not used.*] *Prior.*

HY-PER-AS'PIST, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερασπιστης; ὑπερ and ασπις, a shield.] A defender. *Chillingworth. Milner.*

HY-PER-BAT'IC, *a.* Transposed; inverted.

HY-PER'BA-TON, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερβατον, from ὑπερβαινω, to transgress, or go beyond.] In *grammar*, a figurative construction, inverting the natural and proper order of words and sentences. The species are the anastrophe, the hysteron-proteron, the hypallage, the synchysis, the tmesis, the parenthesis, and the proper hyperbaton, which last is a long retention of the verb which completes the sentence. *Encyc.*

HY-PER'BO-LA, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερ, over, beyond, and βαλλω, to throw.] In *geometry*, a curve formed by a section of a cone, when the cutting-plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes. *Webber.*

HY-PER'BO-LE, *n.* [Fr. *hyperbole*; Gr. ὑπερβολη, excess, from ὑπερβαλλω, to throw beyond, to exceed.] In *rhetoric*, a figure of speech which expresses much more or less than the truth, or which represents things much greater or less, better or worse, than they really are. An object uncommon in size, either great or small, strikes us with surprise, and this emotion produces a momentary conviction that the object is greater or less than it is in reality. The same effect attends figurative grandeur or littleness; and hence the use of the hyperbole, which expresses this momentary conviction. The following are instances of the use of this figure.

> He was owner of a piece of ground not larger than a Lacedemonian letter. *Longinus.*

> If a man can number the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be numbered. — Gen. xiii.

> Ipse arduus, altaque pulsat
> Sidera. *Virgil.*

> He was so gaunt, the case of a flagelet was a mansion for him. *Shak.*

HY-PER-BOL'IC, } *a.* Belonging to the hyper-
HY-PER-BOL'IC-AL, } bola; having the nature of the hyperbola.

2. Relating to or containing hyperbole; exaggerating or diminishing beyond the fact; exceeding the truth; as, a *hyperbolical* expression.

Hyperbolic space; in *geometry*, the area comprehended between the curve of a hyperbola and a double ordinate.

HY-PER-BOL'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the form of a hyperbola.

2. With exaggeration; in a manner to express more or less than the truth.

> Scylla — is *hyperbolically* described by Homer as inaccessible. *Broome.*

HY-PER-BOL'I-FORM, *a.* [*hyperbola* and *form.*] Having the form, or nearly the form, of a hyperbola. *Johnson.*

HY-PER'BO-LISM, *n.* The use of hyperbole. *Jefferson.*

HY-PER'BO-LIST, *n.* One who uses hyperboles.

HY-PER'BO-LIZE, *v. i.* To speak or write with exaggeration. *Mountagu.*

HY-PER'BO-LIZE, *v. t.* To exaggerate or extenuate. *Fotherby.*

HY-PER'BO-LOID, *n.* [*hyperbola*, and Gr. ειδος, form.] A hyperbolic conoid; a solid formed by the revolution of a hyperbola about its axis. *Ed. Encyc.*

HY-PER-BO'RE-AN, *a.* [L. *hyperboreus*; Gr. ὑπερβορεος; ὑπερ, beyond, and βορεας, the north.]

1. Northern; belonging to or inhabiting a region very far north; most northern.

2. Very cold; frigid.

HY-PER-BO'RE-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth. The ancients gave this denomination to the people and places to the northward of the Scythians, people and regions of which they had little or no knowledge. The hyperboreans, then, are the Laplanders, the Samoiedes, and the Russians near the White Sea.

HY-PER-CAR'BU-RET-ED, *a.* Supercarbureted; having the largest proportion of carbon. *Silliman.*

HY-PER-CAT-A-LEC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ὑπερκαταληκτικος; ὑπερ and καταληξις, termination.] A *hypercatalectic verse*, in Greek and Latin poetry, is a verse which has a syllable or two beyond the regular and just measure. *Bailey. Encyc.*

HY-PER-CRIT'IC, *n.* [Fr. *hypercritique*; Gr. ὑπερ, beyond, and κριτικος, critical. See CRITIC.] One who is critical beyond measure or reason; an over-rigid critic; a captious censor. *Dryden.*

HY-PER-CRIT'IC, } *a.* Over-critical; critical be-
HY-PER-CRIT'IC-AL, } yond use or reason; animadverting on faults with unjust severity; as, a *hypercritical* reader. *Swift.*

2. Excessively nice or exact; as, a *hypercritical* punctilio. *Evelyn.*

HY-PER-CRIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a hypercritical manner.

HY-PER-CRIT'I-CISM, *n.* Excessive rigor of criticism. *Med. Repos. Bailey.*

HY-PER-DO'LI-A, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερ, beyond, and δουλεια, service.] Super-service in the Roman Catholic church, performed to the Virgin Mary. *Usher.*

HY-PER'I-CON, *n.* John's wort. *Stukely.*

HY-PE'RI-ON, *n.* A name of Apollo, the god of day, who was distinguished for his beauty.

> So excellent a king; that was to this,
> Hyperion to a satyr. *Shak.*

[Pronounced *Hyperi'on* in the classics.]

HY-PER'ME-TER, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερ, beyond, and μετρον, measure.] Any thing greater than the ordinary standard of measure. *Addison.*

A verse is called a hypermeter, when it contains a syllable more than the ordinary measure. When this is the case, the following line begins with a vowel, and the redundant syllable of the former line blends with the first of the following, and they are read as one syllable.

HY-PER-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Exceeding the common measure; having a redundant syllable. *Rambler.*

HY-PER-OR'THO-DOX-Y, *n.* Orthodoxy indulged to excess. *Dick.*

HY-PER-OX'YD, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερ and *oxyd.*]
That which has an excess of oxygen; a super-oxyd.

HY-PER-OX'Y-GEN-A-TED, } *a.* [Gr. ὑπερ, beyond,
HY-PER-OX'Y-GEN-IZ-ED, } and *oxygenated*, or *oxygenized.*]
Super-saturated with oxygen. [*Obs.*] *Darwin. Med. Repos.*

HY-PER-OX-Y-MU'RI-ATE, *n.* The same as CHLORATE. [*Obs.*]

HY-PER-OX-Y-MU-RI-AT'IC, *a.* The *hyperoxymuriatic* acid is the chloric acid. [*Obs.*]

HY-PER-PHYS'IC-AL, *a.* Supernatural.

HY-PER-SAR-CO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερ, beyond, and σαρξ, flesh.]
Proud or fungous flesh.

HY'PER-STENE, } *n.* [So named from its difficult
HY'PER-STHENE, } frangibility. Gr. ὑπερ and σθενος.]
A mineral, Labrador hornblende, or schillerspar. Its color is between grayish and greenish-black, but nearly copper-red on the cleavage. *Kirwan. Phillips.*
It is a foliated variety of either augite or hornblende. *Dana.*

HY-PER-STHEN'IC, *a.* Composed of or containing hypersthene.

HY-PER-THYR'I-ON, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερ and θυρον, a door.]
That part of the architrave, in *building*, which is over a door or window.

HY-PER-TROPH'IC, } *a.* Producing or tending
HY-PER-TROPH'IC-AL, } to produce hypertrophy.

HY-PER'TRO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερ and τροφη.]
In *medicine*, the enlargement of a part of the body from excess of nourishment. *P. Cyc.*

HY'PHEN, *n.* [Gr. ὑφεν, under one, or to one.]
A mark or short line made between two words to show that they form a compound word, or are to be connected; as in *pre-occupied; five-leaved; ink-stand.* In *writing* and *printing*, the hyphen is used to connect the syllables of a divided word, and is placed after the syllable that closes a line, denoting the connection of that syllable, or part of a word, with the first syllable of the next line.

HYP-NOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ὑπνος, sleep.]
Having the quality of producing sleep; tending to produce sleep; soporific. *Brown.*

HYP-NOT'IC, *n.* A medicine that produces or tends to produce sleep; an opiate; a soporific.

HY'PO; a Greek preposition, ὑπο, under, beneath; *used in composition.* Thus, *hyposulphuric* acid is an acid containing less oxygen than sulphuric acid.

HY-POB'O-LE, *n.* [Gr. ὑπο, under, and βαλλω, to cast.]
In *rhetoric*, a figure in which several things are mentioned that seem to make against the argument, or in favor of the opposite side, and each of them is refuted in order. *Encyc.*

HYP'O-CAUST, *n.* [Gr. ὑποκαυστος; ὑπο and καιω, to burn.]
1. Among *the Greeks* and *Romans*, a subterraneous place where was a furnace to heat baths.
2. Among *the moderns*, the place where a fire is kept to warm a stove or a hothouse. *Encyc.*

HYP-O-CHON'DRES, *n. pl.* } See HYPOCHONDRIA.
HYP-O-CHON'DRY, *n.* }

HYP-O-CHON'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr., from ὑπο and χονδρος, a cartilage.]
1. In *anatomy*, the sides of the belly under the cartilages of the spurious ribs; the spaces on each side of the epigastric region. *Coxe. Encyc.*
2. Hypochondriac complaints, being a combination of *melancholia* and dyspepsia, consisting in gloomy ideas of life, dejected spirits, and indisposition to activity. The true name of this disease is HYPOCHONDRIASIS. *Tatler.*

HYP-O-CHON'DRI-AC, *a.* Pertaining to the hypochondria, or the parts of the body so called; as, the *hypochondriac* region.
2. Affected by a disease, attended with debility, depression of spirits, or melancholy.
3. Producing melancholy, or low spirits.

HYP-O-CHON'DRI-AC, *n.* A person affected with debility, lowness of spirits, or melancholy.

HYP-O-CHON-DRI'AC-AL, *a.* The same as HYPOCHONDRIAC.

HYP-O-CHON-DRI'AC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a depressed or melancholy manner.

HYP-O-CHON-DRI'A-CISM, *n.* A disease characterized by languor or debility, depression of spirits or melancholy, with dyspepsy. *Darwin.*

HYP-O-CHON-DRI'A-SIS, *n.* Hypochondriacism.

HY-PO-CIST'IS, *n.* [Gr. ὑποκιστις, sub cisto, under the cistus.]
An inspissated juice obtained from the *Cytinus Hypocistis.* The juice is expressed from the unripe fruit and evaporated to the consistence of an extract, formed into cakes and dried in the sun. It is an astringent, useful in diarrhœa and hemorrhages. *Encyc.*

HY-PO-CRA-TER'I-FORM, *a.* [Gr. ὑπο, under, κρατηρ, a cup, and *form.*]
Tubular below, but suddenly expanding into a flat border at top; applied to a monopetalous corol. *Bigelow.*

HY-POC'RI-SY, (hip-pok're-sy,) *n.* [Fr. *hypocrisie*; L. *hypocrisis*; Gr. ὑποκρισις, simulation; ὑποκρινομαι, to feign; ὑπο and κρινω, to separate.]
1. Simulation; a feigning to be what one is not; or dissimulation, a concealment of one's real character or motives. *More generally*, hypocrisy is simulation, or the assuming of a false appearance of virtue or religion; a deceitful show of a good character, in morals or religion; a counterfeiting of religion.

Beware ye of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is *hypocrisy.* — Luke xii.

2. Simulation; deceitful appearance; false pretense.

Hypocrisy is the necessary burden of villainy. *Rambler.*

HYP'O-CRITE, *n.* [Fr. *hypocrite*; Gr. ὑποκριτης.]
1. One who feigns to be what he is not; one who has the form of godliness without the power, or who assumes an appearance of piety and virtue, when he is destitute of true religion.

And the *hypocrite's* hope shall perish. — Job viii.

2. A dissembler; one who assumes a false appearance.

Fair *hypocrite*, you seek to cheat in vain. *Dryden.*

HYP-O-CRIT'IC, } *a.* Simulating; counterfeiting
HYP-O-CRIT'IC-AL, } a religious character; assuming a false and deceitful appearance; *applied to persons.*
2. Dissembling; concealing one's real character or motives.
3. Proceeding from hypocrisy, or marking hypocrisy; as, a *hypocritical* face or look.

HYP-O-CRIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With simulation; with a false appearance of what is good; falsely; without sincerity.

HY-PO-GAS'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. ὑπο, under, and γαστηρ, the belly.]
1. Relating to the *hypogastrium*, or middle part of the lower region of the belly.
2. An appellation given to the internal branch of the iliac artery. *Encyc.*

HY-PO-GAS'TRO-CELE, *n.* [Gr. ὑπογαστριον, and κηλη, a tumor.]
A hernia through the walls of the lower belly. *Coxe.*

HYP'O-GENE, *a.* [Gr. ὑπο and γινομαι.]
A term applied to rocks not formed on the surface of the earth, but thrust up from below, as granite, gneiss, &c. *Lyell.*

HY-PO-GE'UM, *n.* [Gr. ὑπο, under, and γαια or γη, the earth.]
A name given by ancient architects to all the parts of a building which were under ground, as the cellar, &c. *Gwilt.*

HYP'O-GYN, *n.* A hypogynous plant.

HY-POG'Y-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. ὑπο, under, and γυνη, a female.]
In *botany*, growing from below the base of the ovary. *Lindley.*

HY-PO-NI'TROUS AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of nitrogen and oxygen, but containing less oxygen than nitrous acid. It is composed of three equivalents of oxygen and one of nitrogen. *Silliman.*

HY-PO-PHOS'PHITE, *n.* A compound of hypophosphorous acid and a salifiable base.

HY-PO-PHOS'PHOR-OUS, *a.* [Gr. ὑπο and *phosphorous.*]
The hypophosphorous acid contains less oxygen than the phosphorous, and is obtained from the phosphuret of barytum. It is a liquid which may be concentrated by evaporation, till it becomes viscid. It has a very sour taste, reddens vegetable blues, and does not crystallize. *Ure.*

HY-PO'PI-UM, *n.* [Gr. ὑπο, under, and ωψ, pus, because there is pus under the cornea.]
An effusion of pus into the anterior chamber of the eye, or that cavity which contains the aqueous humor. It is always a mere sequel of an inflammation.

HY-POS'TA-SIS, *n.* [L. *hypostasis*; Fr. *hypostase*; Gr. ὑποστασις, from ὑπο, and ιστημι, to stand.]
Properly, subsistence or substance. Hence it is used to denote distinct substance, or subsistence of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, in the Godhead, called by the Greek Christians three *hypostases.* The Latins more generally used *persona* to express the sense of hypostasis, and this is the modern practice. We say, the Godhead consists of three *persons.*

HY-PO-STAT'IC, } *a.* Relating to hypostasis;
HY-PO-STAT'IC-AL, } constitutive.

Let our Carneades warn men not to subscribe to the grand doctrine of the chemists, touching their three *hypostatical* principles, till they have a little examined it. *Boyle.*

2. Personal, or distinctly personal; or constituting a distinct substance. *Pearson.*

HY-PO-STAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Personally.

HY-PO-SUL'PHATE, *n.* A compound of hyposulphuric acid and a base.

HY-PO-SUL'PHITE, *n.* A compound of hyposulphurous acid and a salifiable base.

HY-PO-SUL-PHU'RIC, *a.* *Hyposulphuric acid* is an acid combination of sulphur and oxygen, intermediate between sulphurous and sulphuric acid. *Ure.*

HY-PO-SUL'PHUR-OUS, *a.* *Hyposulphurous acid* is an acid containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid. This acid is known only in combination with salifiable bases. *Ure. Henry.*

HY-POT'E-NUSE, *n.* [Gr. ὑποτεινουσα, part. of ὑποτεινω, to subtend.]
In *geometry*, the subtense or longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the line that subtends the right angle. *Encyc.*

HY-POTH'E-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *hypotheca*, a pledge; Gr. ὑποθηκη, from ὑποτιθημι, to put under, to suppose.]
1. To pledge, and, *properly*, to pledge the keel of a ship, that is, the ship itself, as security for the repayment of money borrowed to carry on a voyage. In this case, the lender hazards the loss of his money by the loss of the ship; but if the ship returns safe, he receives his principal, with the premium or interest agreed on, though it may exceed the legal rate of interest. *Blackstone. Park.*
2. To pledge, *in general*, for the security of a creditor, as goods, stocks, &c. *Park.*

HY-POTH'E-CA-TED, *pp.* Pledged as security for money borrowed.

HY-POTH'E-CA-TING, *ppr.* Pledging as security.

HY-POTH-E-CA'TION, *n.* The act of pledging, as a security for debt, without parting with the immediate possession, differing in this last particular from the simple pledge. *Brande.*

HY-POTH'E-CA-TOR, *n.* One who pledges a ship or other property as security for the repayment of money borrowed. *Judge Johnson.*

HY-POTH'E-NUSE, *n.* Hypotenuse, which see.

HY-POTH'E-SIS, *n.* [L., from Gr. ὑποθεσις, a supposition; ὑποτιθημι, to suppose; ὑπο and τιθημι.]
1. A supposition; a proposition or principle which is supposed or taken for granted, in order to draw a conclusion or inference for proof of the point in question; something not proved, but assumed for the purpose of argument. *Encyc.*
2. A system or theory imagined or assumed to account for what is not understood. *Encyc.*

HY-PO-THET'IC, } *a.* Including a supposition;
HY-PO-THET'IC-AL, } conditional; assumed without proof for the purpose of reasoning and deducing proof. *Watts.*

HY-PO-THET'IC-AL BAP'TISM See BAPTISM.

HY-PO-THET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of supposition; conditionally.

HY-PO TYP-O'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhetoric*, imagery; a description of things in strong or lively colors.

HYP'PED, (hipt,) *pp.* Made melancholy.

HYP'PISH, *a.* Affected with hypochondria.

HYRSE, (hirs,) *n.* [G. *hirse.*]
Millet.

HYRST, *n.* A wood. [See HURST.]

HY'SON, *n.* A species of green tea from China.

HYS'SOP, (hi'zup *or* his'up,) *n.* [L. *hyssopus*; Gr. ὑσσωπος. It would be well to write this word HYSOP.]
A plant, Hyssopus officinalis. The leaves have an aromatic smell, and a warm, pungent taste. Something called *hyssop* was much used by the Jews in purifications. *Encyc.*

HYS-TER'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *hysterique*; Gr. ὑστερικος,
HYS-TER'IC-AL, } from ὑστερα, the womb.]
Disordered in the region of the womb; troubled with fits or nervous affections.

HYS-TER'ICS, } *n.* A disease characterized by con-
HYS-TE'RI-A, } vulsive struggling, alternately remitting and exacerbating; rumbling in the bowels; sense of suffocation; drowsiness; urine copious and limpid; temper fickle. *Good.*

HYS-TER'O-CELE, *n.* [Gr. ὑστερα, the womb, and κηλη, a tumor.]
A species of hernia containing the womb. *Coxe.*

HYS-TER-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ὑστερος and λογος.]
In *rhetoric*, a figure by which the ordinary course of thought is inverted in expression, and the last put first; called also *hysteron-proteron.*

HYS'TER-ON-PROT'ER-ON, *n.* [Gr. ὑστερον, last, and προτερον, first.]
In *grammar*, a figure in which the word that should follow comes first; as, *valet atque vivit*, "he is well and lives." Hence the word is sometimes used to denote an anachronism, or the putting of a later historical event before an earlier one. *Encyc. Am.*

HYS-TER-OT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ὑστερα, the uterus, and τομη, a cutting.]
In *surgery*, the Cesarean section; the operation of cutting into the uterus, for taking out a fetus which can not be excluded by the usual means.

HYTHE, *n.* A port. [See HITHE.]

I.

I is the ninth letter, and the third vowel, of the English alphabet. We receive it, through the Latin and Greek, from the Shemitic *jod, je*, or *ye*, in Greek *iota*, whence our English word *jot*. This vowel in French, and in most European languages, has the long, fine sound, which we express by *e* in *me*, or *ee* in *seen, meek*. This sound we retain in some foreign words which are naturalized in our language, as in *machine, intrigue*. But in most English words this long sound is shortened, as in *holiness, pity, gift*; in which words the sound of *i* coincides with that of *y* in *hypocrite*, and at the end of words in unaccented syllables, as in *holy, glory*. It is this short sound of the French and Italian *i* which we hear in the pronunciation of *been*, which we pronounce *bin*. After *l*, this letter has sometimes the liquid sound of *y*, as in *million*, pronounced *milyon*. This sound corresponds with that of the Hebrews, as in *Joseph*, which in Syria is pronounced *Yoseph*, and with the sound of the German *j*, as in *ja, jahr*, that is, *ya, yahr*.

The sound of *i* long, as in *fine, kind, arise*, is diphthongal; it begins with a sound approaching to that of broad *a*, but it is not exactly the same, as the organs are not opened to the same extent, and therefore the sound begins a little above that of *aw*. The sound, if continued, closes with one that nearly approaches to that of *e* long. This sound can be learned only by the ear.

This letter enters into several digraphs, as in *fail, field, seize, feign, vain, friend*; and with *o* in *oil, join, coin*, it helps to form a proper diphthong.

No English word ends with *i*; but when the sound of the letter occurs at the end of a word, it is expressed by *y*: *alkali, banditti*, and a few other words of foreign origin, are the only exceptions.

As *a numeral*, I signifies *one*, and stands for as many units as it is repeated in times, as II, two, III, three, &c. When it stands *before* V or X, it subtracts itself, and the numerals denote one less than the V or the X. Thus IV expresses *four*, one less than V, *five*; IX stands for *nine*, one less than X, *ten*. But when it is placed *after* V or X, it denotes the addition of a unit, or as many units as the letter is repeated in times. Thus VI is *five* and *one*, or *six*; and XI is *ten* and *one*, or *eleven*; VIII stands for *five* and *three*, or *eight*, &c.

Among *the ancient Romans*, IↃ stood for 500; CIↃ, for 1000; IↃↃ, for 5000; CCIↃↃ, for 10,000; IↃↃↃ, for 50,000; and CCCIↃↃↃ, for 100,000.

I, formerly prefixed to some English words, as in *ibuilt*, is a contraction of the Saxon prefix *ge*; and more generally thus was written *y*.

I, *pron.* [Sax. *ic*; Goth. and D. *ik*; G. *ich*; Sw. *jag*; Dan. *jeg*; Gr. *εγω*; L. *ego*; Port. *eu*; Sp. *yo*; It. *io*; Fr. *je*; Sans. *agam*. In Armoric *me* is the nominative; so W. *mi*, Fr. *moi*, Hindoo, *me*. Either *ego* is contracted from *mego*, or *I* and *me* are from different roots. It is certain that *me* is contracted from *meg* or *mig*. See Me.]

The pronoun of the first person; the word which expresses one's self, or that by which a speaker or writer denotes himself. It is only the nominative case of the pronoun; in the objective case we use *me*. *I* am attached to study; study delights *me*.

We often hear, in popular language, the phrase *it is me*, which is now considered to be ungrammatical, for *it is I*. But the phrase may have come down to us from the use of the Welsh *mi*, or from the French use of the phrase *c'est moi*.

In *the plural*, we use *we* and *us*, which appear to be words radically distinct from *I*.

Johnson observes that Shakspeare uses *I* for *ay* or *yes*. In this he is not followed, and the use is incorrect.

I-AM'BIC, *a.* [Fr. *iambique*; L. *iambicus*; Gr. *ιαμβικος*.]

Pertaining to the iambus, a poetic foot consisting of two syllables, a short one followed by a long one.

I-AM'BIC, **I-AM'BUS**, *n.* [L. *iambus*; Gr. *ιαμβος*.]

In *poetry*, a foot consisting of two syllables, the first short and the last long, as in *delight*. The following line consists wholly of iambic feet:

He scorns | the hour | that dares | his fu | ry stay.

I-AM'BIC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of iambics.

I-AM'BICS, *n. pl.* Verses composed of short and long syllables alternately. *Anciently*, certain songs or satires, supposed to have given birth to ancient comedy.

I-A-TRO-LEP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ιατρος* and *αλειφω*.]

That which cures by anointing.

I'BEX, *n.* [L.] A species of Capra, or goat, inhabiting the Alps, Pyrenees, Apennines, &c. The male is red-brown in summer, and gray-brown in winter. The female is earthy-brown and ashy. The young is gray. The horns of the male are flat, and bent backward, with two longitudinal ridges at the sides, crossed by numerous transverse knots. The horns of the female are short, more erect, with three or four knots in front.

The *Ægagrus*, or wild goat of the mountains of Persia, appears to be the stock of the tame goat. The *Ibex* is a distinct species. *Cuvier.*

IB'ID; a contraction of *ibidem*.

IB-I'DEM, [L.] In the same place.

I'BIS, *n.* [Gr. and L.] A genus of grallatory birds, one of whose most remarkable species is the Ibis religiosa of Cuvier. This is found throughout Africa. It was reared in the temples of ancient Egypt, with a degree of respect bordering on adoration. Ibis rubra, another species, is found in all the hot parts of America.

I-CA'RI-AN, *a.* [from *Icarus*, the son of Dædalus, who fled on wings to escape the resentment of Minos; but his flight, being too high, was fatal to him, as the sun melted the wax that cemented his wings.]

Adventurous in flight; soaring too high for safety, like Icarus.

ICE, *n.* [Sax. *is, isa*; G. *eis*; D. *ys*; Dan. *is*; Sw. and Ice. *is*; Ir. *euise*. The true orthography would be *ise*. The primary sense is doubtless to set, to fix, to congeal, or harden. It may be allied to the G. *eisen*, iron; perhaps also to L. *os*, a bone.]

1. Water or other fluid congealed, or in a solid state; a solid, transparent, brittle substance, formed by the congelation of a fluid, by means of the abstraction of the heat necessary to preserve its fluidity, or, to use common language, congealed by cold.

2. Concreted sugar.

To break the ice, is to make the first opening to any attempt; to remove the first obstructions or difficulties; to open the way. *Shak.*

ICE, *v. t.* To cover with ice; to convert into ice. *Fletcher.*

2. To cover with concreted sugar; to frost.

3. To chill; to freeze. [*Puller.*

ICE'BERG, *n.* [ice and G. *berg*, a hill.]

A hill or mountain of ice, or a vast body of ice floating on the ocean.

This term is applied to such elevated masses as exist in the valleys of the frigid zones; to those which are found on the surface of fixed ice; and to ice of great thickness and hight in a floating state. These lofty floating masses are sometimes detached from the icebergs on shore, and sometimes formed at a distance from any land. They are found in both the frigid zones, and are sometimes carried toward the equator as low as 40°. *Ed. Encyc.*

ICE'-BIRD, *n.* A bird of Greenland.

ICE'BLINK, *n.* A name given by seamen to a bright appearance near the horizon, occasioned by the ice, and observed before the ice itself is seen. *Encyc.*

ICE'-BOAT, *n.* A strong boat, commonly propelled by steam, used to break a passage through ice.

2. A boat for sailing on the surface of ice; much used in Holland. *Hebert.*

ICE'-BOUND, *a.* In *seamen's language*, totally surrounded with ice, so as to be incapable of advancing. *Mar. Dict.*

ICE'-BUILT, (-bilt,) *a.* Composed of ice.

2. Loaded with ice. *Gray.*

ICE'-CREAM, *n.* Cream flavored and congealed by a freezing mixture. Sometimes, instead of cream, the materials of a custard are used.

ICE'-FALLS, *n. pl.* Falls composed of ice. *Coleridge.*

ICE'-FLOE, *n.* A large mass of floating ice.

ICE'-GLAZ-ED, *a.* Glazed or incrusted with ice. *Coleridge.*

ICE'-HOUSE, *n.* [*ice* and *house*.] A repository for the preservation of ice during warm weather; a pit with a drain for conveying off the water of the ice when dissolved, and usually covered with a roof.

ICE'-ISLE, (-ise'ile,) *n.* [*ice* and *isle*.] A vast body of floating ice, such as is often seen in the Atlantic, off the banks of Newfoundland. *J. Barlow.*

When flat and extending beyond the reach of sight, it is called *field ice*; when smaller, but of very large dimensions, it is called a *floe*; when lofty, an *iceberg*. There are numerous other terms for the different appearances of floating ice. *Ed. Encyc.*

ICE'LAND-ER, *n.* A native of Iceland.

ICE-LAND'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Iceland; and *as a noun*, the language of the Icelanders.

ICE'LAND-MOSS, *n.* A kind of lichen common in mountainous districts of Europe. It is a tonic and nutritive.

ICE'LAND-SPAR, *n.* Calcareous spar, in laminated masses, easily divisible into rhombs, perfectly similar to the primitive rhomb. *Cleaveland.*

ICE'-PLAIN, *n.* A plain of ice. *Coleridge.*

ICE'-PLANT, *n.* A plant of the genus Mesembryanthemum, sprinkled with pellucid, glittering, watery vesicles. *Encyc.*

ICE'SPAR, *n.* A variety of feldspar, the crystals of which resemble ice. *Jameson.*

ICE'-TONGS, *n. pl.* Large iron nippers for handling ice.

ICH DIEN, (eeh deen,) [G.] Literally, *I serve*; the motto of the Prince of Wales. *Brande.*

ICH-NEU'MON, *n.* [L., from the Gr. *ιχνευμων*, from *ιχνευω*, to follow the steps, *ιχνος*, a footstep; a follower of the crocodile.]

An animal of the genus Viverra, or Mangusta. Its body is dotted equally all over; dirty yellow and slate color, each hair being annulated alternately with these tints; paws and muzzle black; tail long and terminated by a diverging tuft. It inhabits Egypt and feeds on the eggs of the crocodile, mice, and all sorts of small animals. It is domesticated. Its native name is *Nems*.

Ichneumon fly; a genus of flies, of the order Hymenoptera, containing several thousand species. The abdomen is generally petiolated, or joined to the body by a pedicle. These animals are great destroyers of caterpillars, plant-lice, and other insects, as the ichneumon is of the eggs and young of the crocodile. *Encyc.*

ICH-NEU-MON'I-DAN, *a.* Relating to the ichneumonidæ, a family of predaceous insects.

ICH-NO-GRAPH'IC, **ICH-NO-GRAPH'IC-AL**, *a.* [See Ichnography.] Pertaining to ichnography; describing a ground-plot.

ICH-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ιχνος*, a footstep, and *γραφω*, to describe.]

In *drawing*, a plan; a horizontal section of a building or other object, showing its true dimensions according to a geometric scale. *Hebert.*

I'CHOR, *n.* [Gr. *ιχωρ*.]

1. A thin, watery humor, like serum or whey.

2. Colorless matter flowing from an ulcer.

I'CHOR-OUS, *a.* Like ichor; thin; watery; serous.

ICH'THY-O-COL, **ICH'THY-O-COL-LA**, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς*, a fish, and *κολλα*, glue.]

Fish-glue; isinglass; a glue prepared from the sounds of fish. *Tooke.*

ICH-THY-O-DOR'U-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς*, a fish, *δορυ*, a spear, and *λιθος*, stone.]

The fossil dorsal spine of certain fishes. *Humble.*

ICH-THY-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς* and *γραφω*.]

A treatise on fishes.

ICH'THY-OID, *a.* [Gr. *ιχθυς*, fish, and *ειδος*, form.]

A term applied to saurians having many of the characters of a fish. *P. Cyc.*

ICH'THY-O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς*, a fish, and *λιθος*, a stone.]

Fossil fish; or the figure or impression of a fish in rock. *Hitchcock.*

ICH-THY-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to ichthyology.

ICH-THY-OL'O-GIST, *n.* [See Ichthyology.] One versed in ichthyology.

ICH-THY-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς*, a fish, and *λογος*, discourse.]

The science of fishes, or that part of zoology which treats of fishes, their structure, form, and classification, their habits, uses, &c. *Encyc. Edin. Encyc.*

ICH'THY-O-MAN-CY, *n.* Divination by the heads of fishes.

ICH-THY-OPH'A-GIST, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς*, a fish, and *φαγω*, to eat.]

One who eats or subsists on fish.

ICH-THY-OPH'A-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ιχθυς*, fish, and *φαγω*, to eat.]

Eating or subsisting on fish. *D'Anville.*

ICH-THY-OPH'A-GY, *n.* [Supra.] The practice of eating fish.

ICH-THY-OPH-THAL'MITE, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς*, a fish, and *οφθαλμος*, an eye.]

Fish-eye-stone. [See Apophyllite.]

ICH-THY-O-SAU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς*, a fish, and *σαυρος*, a lizard.]

The fish-lizard, an extinct marine animal, whose fossil remains are found in England and other countries, and whose skeleton combines in its structure the characteristics of a fish with those of a crocodile. [Sometimes written Ichthyosaur.] *Buckland.*

ICH-THY-Ō'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] A roughness of the skin, which becomes thick, hard, and scaly.

I'CI-CLE, (I'sik-kl,) *n.* [Sax. *ices-gecel*, D. *yskegel*, ice-cone. *Kegel* is a cone or ninepin.]

A pendent conical mass of ice, formed by the

freezing of water or other fluid as it flows down an inclined plane, or collects in drops and is suspended. In the north of England, it is called *tickle.*

I'CI-NESS, *n.* The state of being icy, or of being very cold.

2. The state of generating ice.

I'CING, *ppr.* Covering with ice. *Byron*

2. Covering with concreted sugar.

I'CING, *n.* A covering of concreted sugar.

I'CON, *n.* [Gr. εικων, an image, from εικω, to resemble.]

An image or representation. [*Not in use.*] *Brown. Hakewill.*

I'CON-ISM, *n.* [Gr.] A figure or representation. *More.*

I-CON'O-CLASM, *n.* The act of breaking or destroying images, as of idolaters.

I-CON'O-CLAST, *n.* [Fr. *iconoclaste*; Gr. εικων, an image, and κλαστης, a breaker, from κλαω, to break.]

A breaker or destroyer of images; a name which Roman Catholics give to those who reject the use of images in religious worship. *Encyc.*

I-CON-O-CLAST'IC, *a.* Breaking images.

I-CON-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. εικων, an image, and γραφω, to describe.]

The description of images or ancient statues, busts, semi-busts, paintings in fresco, mosaic works, and ancient pieces of miniature.

I-CON-OL'A-TER, *n.* [Gr. εικων, an image, and λατρευς, a servant.]

One that worships images; a name given to the Roman Catholics.

I-CON-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. εικων, an image, and λογος, a discourse.]

The doctrine of images or emblematical representations. *Johnson.*

I-CO-SA-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. εικοσι, twenty, and εδρα, seat, basis.]

Having twenty equal sides or faces.

I-CO-SA-HE'DRON, *n.* [Supra.] A solid of twenty equal sides or faces.

In *geometry*, a regular solid, consisting of twenty equal and similar triangular pyramids whose vertices meet in the center of a sphere supposed to circumscribe it. *Encyc. Enfield.*

I-CO-SAN'DRI-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. εικοσι, twenty, and ανηρ, a male.]

In *botany*, a class of plants having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx. *Linnæus.*

I-CO-SAN'DRI-AN, I-CO-SAN'DROUS, *a.* Pertaining to the class of plants Icosandria; having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx.

IC-TER'IC, IC-TER'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *ictericus*, from *icterus*, jaundice.]

1. Affected with the jaundice.

2. Good in the cure of the jaundice.

IC-TER'IC, *n.* A remedy for the jaundice. *Swift.*

IC-TE-RI''TIOUS, IC-TER'I-TOUS, *a.* [L. *icterus*, jaundice.]

Yellow; having the color of the skin when it is affected by the jaundice.

I'CY, *a.* [from *ice.*] Abounding with ice; as, the *icy* regions of the north.

2. Cold; frosty; as, *icy* chains. *Shak.*

3. Made of ice.

4. Resembling ice; chilling.

Religion lays not an icy hand on the true joys of life. *Buckminster.*

5. Cold; frigid; destitute of affection or passion. *Shak.*

6. Indifferent; unaffected; backward. *Shak.*

I'CY-PEARL-ED, (-perld,) *a.* Studded with spangles of ice. *Milton.*

I'D; contracted from *I would* or I *had.*

ID.; contracted from *idem.*

I-DE'A, *n.* [L. *idea*; Fr. *idée*; Gr. ιδεα, from ειδω, to see, L. *video.*]

1. *Literally*, that which is seen; hence, form, image, model of any thing in the mind; that which is held or comprehended by the understanding or intellectual faculties.

I have used the word *idea*, to express whatever is meant by phantasm, notion, species, or whatever it is which the mind can be employed about in thinking. *Locke.*

Whatever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call an *idea.* *Locke.*

The attention of the understanding to the objects acting on it, by which it becomes sensible of the impressions they make, is called by logicians *perception*; and the notices themselves, as they exist in the mind, as the materials of thinking and knowledge, are distinguished by the name of *ideas.* *Encyc.*, art. *Logic.*

An *idea* is the reflex perception of objects, after the original perception or impression has been felt by the mind. *Encyc.*

In *popular language*, *idea* signifies the same thing as *conception*, *apprehension*, *notion.* To have an *idea* of any thing is to conceive it. In *philosophical use*, it does not signify that act of the mind which we call *thought* or *conception*, but some *object* of thought. *Reid.*

According to modern writers on mental philosophy, an *idea* is the object of thought, or the notice which the mind takes of its perceptions.

Darwin uses *idea* for a notion of external things which our organs bring us acquainted with originally; and he defines it, a contraction, motion, or configuration of the fibers which constitute the immediate organ of sense; synonymous with which he sometimes uses *sensual motion*, in contradistinction to *muscular motion.* *Zoön.*

2. In *popular use*, *idea* signifies notion, conception, thought, opinion, and even purpose or intention. *Burke.*

3. Image in the mind.

Her sweet *idea* wandered through his thoughts. *Fairfax.*

[*A bad use of the word.*]

4. An opinion; a proposition. These decisions are incompatible with the *idea*, that the principles are derived from the civil law.

I-DE'AL, *a.* Existing in idea; intellectual; mental; as, *ideal* knowledge.

There will always be a wide interval between practical and *ideal* excellence. *Rambler.*

2. Visionary; existing in fancy or imagination only; as, *ideal* good.

3. That considers ideas as images, phantasms, or forms in the mind; as, the *ideal* theory or philosophy.

I-DE'A-LESS, *a.* [*idea* and *less.*] Destitute of ideas. *Allan.*

I-DE'AL-ISM, *n.* The system or theory that makes every thing to consist in ideas, and denies the existence of material bodies. *Walsh.*

I-DE'AL-IST, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of idealism.

I-DE-AL'I-TY, *n.* A lively imagination, united to a love of the beautiful, forming, in its higher exercises, one of the chief constituents of creative genius in poetry and the fine arts. *Combe.*

I-DE'AL-IZA'TION, *n.* The act of forming in idea.

I-DE'AL-IZE, *v. t.* To form ideas.

I-DE'AL-LY, *adv.* Intellectually; mentally; in idea. *Brown.*

I-DE'ATE, *v. t.* To form in idea; to fancy. [*Not in use.*] *Donne.*

I'DEM, [L.] The same.

I-DEN'TIC, *a.* Identical, which see. [*Rarely used.*]

I-DEN'TIC-AL, *a.* [Fr. *identique*; Sp. *identico*; from L. *idem*, the same.]

The same; not different; as, the *identical* person; the *identical* proposition. We found on the thief the *identical* goods that were lost.

I-DEN'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With sameness.

I-DEN'TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Sameness.

I-DEN-TI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of making or proving to be the same.

I-DEN'TI-FI-ED, *pp.* Ascertained or made to be the same.

I-DEN'TI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *idem*, the same, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To ascertain or prove to be the same. The owner of the goods found them in the possession of the thief, and *identified* them.

2. To make to be the same; to unite or combine in such a manner as to make one interest, purpose, or intention; to treat as having the same use; to consider as the same in effect.

Paul has *identified* the two ordinances, circumcision and baptism, and thus, by demonstrating that they have one and the same use and meaning, he has exhibited to our view the very same seal of God's covenant. *J. M. Mason.*

That treaty in fact *identified* Spain with the republican government of France, by a virtual acknowledgment of unqualified vassalage, and by specific stipulations of unconstitutional defence. *British Declaration, Jan. 1805.*

Every precaution is taken to *identify* the interests of the people, and of the rulers. *Ramsay.*

I-DEN'TI-FY, *v. i.* To become the same; to coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, &c.

An enlightened self-interest, which, when well understood, they tell us will *identify* with an interest more enlarged and public. *Burke.*

I-DEN'TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Ascertaining or proving to be the same.

2. Making the same in interest, purpose, use, efficacy, &c.

I-DEN'TI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *identité.*]

Sameness, as distinguished from similitude and diversity. We speak of the *identity* of goods found, the *identity* of persons, or of personal *identity.* *Locke. South.*

ID-E-O-GRAPH'IC, ID-E-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* [*idea* and Gr. γραφω.]

Representing ideas independently of sounds, as the digit 9, which to an Englishman represents *nine*, and to a Frenchman *neuf.* *Brande.*

ID-E-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to ideology.

ID-E-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of ideas.

ID-E-OL'O-GY, *n.* [*idea* and Gr. λογος.]

1. A treatise on ideas, or the doctrine of ideas, or the operations of the understanding. *Jefferson*, iv. 297.

2. The science of mind. *Stewart.*

IDES, *n. pl.* [L. *idus.* Qu. the Hetrurian *idus*, to divide; the root of *wide*, *divide*, *individual.* The etymology is not ascertained.]

In *the ancient Roman calendar*, the fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October, and the thirteenth day of the other months. Eight days in each month often pass by this name, but only one strictly receives it, the others being called the day before the *ides*, the third from the *ides*, and so on, backward, to the eighth from the *ides.* *Encyc. Brande.*

ID EST, [L.] That is.

ID-I-OC'RA-SY, *n.* [Gr. ιδιος, proper, peculiar to one's self, and κρασις, mixture, temperament, from κερω, κερανυμι, to mix.]

Peculiarity of constitution; that temperament, or state of constitution, which is peculiar to a person.

ID-I-O-CRA'TIC, ID-I-O-CRAT'IC-AL, *a.* Peculiar in constitution

ID'I-O-CY, *n.* [Gr. ιδιοτεια. See IDIOT.]

A defect of understanding; properly, a natural defect.

Idiocy and lunacy exempt from the guilt of crime. *Encyc.*

ID-I-O-E-LEC'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. ιδιος, separate from others, peculiar to one's self, and *electric.*]

Electric *per se*, or containing electricity in its natural state. *Gregory.*

ID'I-OM, *n.* [Fr. *idiome*; L. *idioma*, from Gr. ιδιωμα, from ιδιος, proper, or peculiar to one's self. The root of ιδιος is that of *divide*, Hetrurian *idus*, Eng *widow*, *wide*, Ar. بدد *badda*, to separate. Class Bd, No. 1.]

1. A mode of expression peculiar to a language; peculiarity of expression or phraseology. In this sense it is used in the plural to denote forms of speech or phraseology peculiar to a nation or language.

And to just *idioms* fix our doubtful speech. *Prior.*

2. The genius or peculiar cast of a language.

He followed the Latin language, but did not comply with the *idiom* of ours. *Dryden.*

3. Dialect.

ID-I-O-MAT'IC, ID-I-O-MAT'IC-AL, *a.* Peculiar to a language; pertaining to the particular genius or modes of expression which belong to a language; as, an *idiomatic* phrase.

ID-I-O-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the idiom of a language.

ID-I-O-PATH'IC, *a.* [See IDIOPATHY.] Pertaining to or indicating a disease not preceded and occasioned by any other disease; opposed to SYMPTOMATIC.

ID-I-O PATH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an idiopathic disease; not symptomatically.

ID-I-OP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. ιδιος, proper, peculiar, and παθος, suffering, disease, from πασχω, to suffer.]

1. A morbid state or condition not preceded and occasioned by any other disease.

2. Peculiar affection. *More.*

ID-I-O-RE-PUL'SIVE, *a.* Repulsive by itself; as, the *idiorepulsive* power of heat.

ID-I-O-SYN'CRA-SY, *n.* [Gr. ιδιος, proper, συν, with, and κρασις, temperament.]

A peculiarity of constitution and susceptibility occasioning certain peculiarities of effect from the impress of extraneous influences or agencies. Synonymous with IDIOCRASY.

ID-I-O-SYN-CRAT'IC, *a.* Of peculiar temper or disposition.

ID'I-OT, *n.* [L. *idiota*; Gr. ιδιωτης, private, vulgar, unskilled, from ιδιος, peculiar, that is, separate, simple; Sp. and It. *idiota*; Fr. *idiot.* See IDIOM.]

1. A natural fool, or fool from his birth; a human being in form, but destitute of reason, or the ordinary intellectual powers of man.

A person who has understanding enough to measure a yard of cloth, number twenty correctly, tell the days of the week, &c., is not an *idiot* in the eye of the law. *Encyc.*

2. A foolish person; one unwise.

["A collection of *picturesque words*, found among our ancient writers, would constitute a precious supplement to the history of our language. Far more expressive than our term of *executioner* is their solemn one of the *deathsman*;—than our *vagabond* their *scattering*;—than our *idiot* or *lunatic* their *mooning*; a word which, Mr. Gifford observes, should not have been suffered to grow obsolete."

D'Israeli, Curiosities of Literature, 2d series, 2d edit. vol. i. p. 407.—E. H. B.]

[See INNOCENT.]

ID'I OT-CY, *n.* State of being an idiot.

ID-I-OT'IC, ID-I-OT'IC-AL, *a.* Like an idiot; foolish; sottish.

ID-I-OT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of an idiot.

ID-I-OT'I-CON, *n.* [Gr.] A dictionary of a particular dialect, or of the words and phrases peculiar to one part of a country. *Brande.*

ID'I-OT-ISH, *a.* Like an idiot; partaking of idiocy; foolish. *Paley.*

ID'I-OT-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *idiotisme*; It. and Sp. *idiotismo*;

Gl, ἰδιωτισμος, a form of speech taken from the vulgar, from *idios*.]

1. An idiom; a peculiarity of expression; a mode of expression peculiar to a language; a peculiarity in the structure of words and phrases.

Scholars sometimes give terminations and *idiotisms*, suitable to their native language, to words newly invented. *Hale.*

2. Idiocy. *Beddoes, Hygeia.*

But it would be well to restrain this word to its proper signification, and keep *idiocy* and *idiotism* distinct.

ID'I-O'T-IZE, *v. i.* To become stupid. *Pers. Letters.*

I'DLE, (I'dl,) *a.* [Sax. *idel, ydel*, vain, empty; G. *eitel*, mere, pure, idle, frivolous; D. *ydel*, vain, empty, idle; Dan. and Sw. *idel*, mere, pure, unmixed. See Addle. Class Dl, No. 6, 16, 25, 29.]

1. Not employed; unoccupied with business; inactive; doing nothing.

Why stand ye here all the day *idle*? — Matt. xx.
To be *idle*, is to be vicious. *Rambler.*

2. Slothful; given to rest and ease; averse to labor or employment; lazy; as, an *idle* man; an *idle* fellow.

3. Affording leisure; vacant; not occupied; as, *idle* time; *idle* hours.

4. Remaining unused; unemployed; *applied to things*; as, my sword or spear is *idle*.

5. Useless; vain; ineffectual; as, *idle* rage.

Down their *idle* weapons dropped. *Milton.*

6. Unfruitful; barren; not productive of good.

Of antres vast and *idle* deserts. *Shak.*
Idle woods. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

7. Trifling; vain; of no importance; as, an *idle* story; an *idle* reason; *idle* arguments. *Hooker. Dryden. Swift.*

8. Unprofitable; not tending to edification.

Every *idle* word that men shall speak, they shall give an account thereof in the day of judgment. — Matt. xii.

Idle differs from *lazy*: the latter implying constitutional or habitual aversion or indisposition to labor or action, sluggishness; whereas *idle*, in its proper sense, denotes merely unemployed. An industrious man may be *idle*, but he can not be *lazy*.

I'DLE, *v. i.* To lose or spend time in inaction, or without being employed in business.

To idle away; in a *transitive sense*, to spend in idleness; as, to *idle away* time.

I'DLE-HEAD-ED, (I'dl-hed-ed,) *a.* [*idle* and *head*.] Foolish; unreasonable. *Carew.*

2. Delirious; infatuated. [*Little used.*] *L'Estrange.*

I'DLE-NESS, *n.* Abstinence from labor or employment; the state of a person who is unemployed in labor, or unoccupied in business; the state of doing nothing. *Idleness* is the parent of vice.

Through the *idleness* of the hands the house droppeth through. — *Eccles.* x.

2. Aversion to labor; reluctance to be employed, or to exertion either of body or mind; laziness; sloth; sluggishness. This is properly *laziness*; but idleness is often the effect of laziness, and sometimes this word may be used for it.

3. Unimportance; trivialness.

Apes of *idleness*. *Shak.*

4. Inefficacy; uselessness. [*Little used.*]

5. Barrenness; worthlessness. [*Little used.*]

6. Emptiness; foolishness; infatuation; as, *idleness* of brain. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

I'DLE-PA-TED, *a.* Idle-headed; stupid. *Overbury.*

I'DLER, *n.* One who does nothing; one who spends his time in inaction, or without being engaged in business.

2. A lazy person; a sluggard. *Raleigh.*

I'DLES-BY, (I'dlz-be,) *n.* An idle or lazy person. [*Not used.*] *Whitlock.*

I'DLING, *ppr.* Spending in idleness or inaction.

I'DLY, *adv.* In an idle manner; without employment.

2. Lazily; sluggishly.

3. Foolishly; uselessly; in a trifling way.

A shilling spent *idly* by a fool, may be saved by a wiser person. *Franklin.*

4. Carelessly; without attention. *Prior.*

5. Vainly; ineffectually; as, to reason *idly* against truth.

ID'O-CRASE, *n.* [Gr. ἰδεα, form, and κρασις, mixture; a mixed figure.]

A mineral, occurring either in massive or in modified square prisms, presenting a handsome brown or brownish-yellow color. It consists essentially of silica, alumina, and lime. It is the *Vesuvian* of Werner. *Cyprine* is the name of a rose-red variety. *Dana.*

I'DOL, *n.* [Fr. *idole*; It. and Sp. *idolo*; L. *idolum*; Gr. εἰδωλον, from εἰδος, form, or εἰδω, to see.]

1. An image, form, or representation, usually of a man or other animal, consecrated as an object of worship; a pagan deity. *Idols* are usually statues or images, carved out of wood or stone, or formed of metals, particularly silver or gold.

The gods of the nations are *idols*. — Ps. xcvi.

2. An image.

Nor ever *idol* seemed so much alive. *Dryden.*

3. A person loved and honored to adoration. The prince was the *idol* of the people.

4. Any thing on which we set our affections; that to which we indulge an excessive and sinful attachment.

Little children, keep yourselves from *idols*. — 1 John v.
An *idol* is any thing which usurps the place of God in the hearts of his rational creatures. *S. Miller.*

5. A representation. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

I-DOL'A-TER, *n.* [Fr. *idolatre*; L. *ididolatra*; Gr. εἰδωλολατρης. See Idolatry.]

1. A worshiper of idols; one who pays divine honors to images, statues, or representations of any thing made by hands; one who worships as a deity that which is not God; a pagan.

2. An adorer; a great admirer. *Hurd.*

I-DOL'A-TRESS, *n.* A female worshiper of idols.

I-DO-LAT'RIC-AL, *a.* Tending to idolatry.

I-DOL'A-TRIZE, *v. i.* To worship idols.

I-DOL'A-TRIZE, *v. t.* To adore; to worship. *Ainsworth.*

I-DOL'A-TRIZ-ED, *pp.* Worshiped; adored.

I-DOL'A-TRIZ-ING, *ppr.* Adoring; worshiping.

I-DOL'A-TROUS, *a.* Pertaining to idolatry; partaking of the nature of idolatry, or of the worship of false gods; consisting in the worship of idols; as, *idolatrous* worship.

2. Consisting in or partaking of an excessive attachment or reverence; as, an *idolatrous* veneration for antiquity.

I-DOL'A-TROUS-LY, *adv.* In an idolatrous manner; with excessive reverence. *Hooker.*

I-DOL'A-TRY, *n.* [Fr. *idolatrie*; L. *ididolatria*; Gr. εἰδωλολατρεια; εἰδωλον, idol, and λατρευω, to worship or serve.]

1. The worship of idols, images, or any thing made by hands, or which is not God.

Idolatry is of two kinds; the worship of images, statues, pictures, &c., made by hands; and the worship of the heavenly bodies, the sun, moon, and stars, or of demons, angels, men, and animals. *Encye.*

2. Excessive attachment or veneration for any thing, or that which borders on adoration.

I'DOL-ISH, *a.* Idolatrous. *Milton.*

I'DOL-ISM, *n.* The worship of idols. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

I'DOL-IST, *n.* A worshiper of images; *a poetical word.* *Milton.*

I'DOL-IZE, *v. t.* To love to excess; to love or reverence to adoration; as, to *idolize* gold or wealth; to *idolize* children; to *idolize* a virtuous magistrate or a hero.

I'DOL-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Loved or reverenced to adoration.

I'DOL-IZ-ER, *n.* One who idolizes or loves to reverence.

I'DOL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Loving or revering to an excess bordering on adoration.

I'DOL-OUS, *a.* Idolatrous.

I-DO'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *idoneus*; probably from the root of Gr. δυναμαι, to be strong, able, or sufficient.] Fit; suitable; proper; convenient; adequate. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

ID'RI-A-LIN, *n.* A bituminous substance obtained from the quicksilver mines of Idria. *Brande.*

I'DYL, *n.* [L. *idyllium*; Gr. εἰδυλλιον; supposed to be from εἰδος, form.]

A short poem; *properly*, a short pastoral poem; as, the *idyls* of Theocritus.

I. E. stands for L. *id est*, that is.

IE'LAND, or rather I'LAND, *n.* [G. and D. *eiland*; Sax. *ealand, igland*; composed of *ie, ea*, water, Fr. *eau*, contracted from L. *aqua*, and *land*. This is the genuine English word, always used in discourse, though in spelling it has been changed into *island*, an absurd compound of Fr. *isle* and *land*, which signifies *land-in-water land*, or rather *iceland-land*. Mitford writes this word *iland*; and in the Bishops' Bible it was always written *iland* or *yland*; but it is probably too late to hope for any general return to the true spelling.

1. A portion of land surrounded by water, as Bermuda, Barbadoes, Cuba, Great Britain, Borneo.

2. A large mass of floating ice.

IF, *v. t.* Imperative, contracted from Sax. *gif*, from *gifan*, Goth. *giban*, to give. It introduces a conditional sentence. It is a verb, without a specified nominative. In like manner we use *grant, admit, suppose*. *Regularly, if* should be followed, as it was formerly, by the substitute or pronoun *that*, referring to the succeeding sentence or proposition. *If that* John shall arrive in season, I will send him with a message. But *that* is now omitted, and the subsequent sentence, proposition, or affirmation, may be considered as the object of the verb. *Give* John shall arrive; *grant, suppose, admit* that he shall arrive, I will send him with a message. The sense of *if*, or *give*, in this use, is grant, admit, cause to be, let the fact be, let the thing take place. *If*, then, is equivalent to *grant, allow, admit*. "If thou wilt, thou canst make me whole," that is, thou canst make me whole, *give* the fact, that thou wilt.

If thou art the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread. — Matt. xiv.

2. Whether or not.

Uncertain *if* by augury or chance. *Dryden.*

So in French, *soit que*, let it be that.

I'FAITH', *adv.* [Abbreviation of *in faith*.] Indeed; truly. *Shak.*

IG-A-SU'RIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid found combined with strychnine in nux vomica and St. Ignatius's bean. *Brande.*

IG-NA'RO, *n.* [It.] A term formerly used for blockhead.

IG'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *igneus*, from *ignis*, fire, Sans. *agni* or *agnis*, or *agnih*. Bengal. *aag*, *ogin*, Slav. *ogn*.]

1. Pertaining to or consisting of fire; as, *igneous* particles emitted from burning wood.

2. Containing fire; having the nature of fire.

3. Resembling fire; as, an *igneous* appearance.

4. In *geology*, proceeding from the action of fire; as, lavas and basalt are *igneous* rocks. *Dana.*

IG-NES'CENT, *a.* [L. *ignescens, ignesco*, from *ignis*, fire.]

Emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel; scintillating; as, *ignescent* stones. *Fourcroy.*

IG-NES'CENT, *n.* A stone or mineral that gives out sparks when struck with steel or iron.

Many other stones, besides this class of *ignescents*, produce real scintillation when struck against steel. *Fourcroy.*

IG-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing fire.

IG'NI-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* Formed into fire.

IG-NIF'LU-OUS, *a.* [L. *ignifluus*.] Flowing with fire. *Cockeram.*

IG'NI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *ignis* and *facio*.] To form into fire. *Stukely.*

IG'NI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Forming into fire.

IG-NIG'E-NOUS, *a.* [L. *ignis* and Gr. γενναω.] Produced by fire. It is supposed a part of the crust of the earth is *ignigenous*

IG-NIP'O-TENT, *a.* [L. *ignis*, fire, and *potens*, powerful.] Presiding over fire. Vulcan is called the power *ignipotent*. *Pope.*

IG'NIS FAT-U-US, *n.*; *pl.* Ignes Fatui. [L.] A meteor or light that appears in the night, over marshy grounds, supposed to be occasioned by the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances, or by some inflammable gas; vulgarly called *Will-with-the-wisp*, and *Jack-with-a-lantern*. *Ed. Encye.*

IG-NITE', *v. t.* [L. *ignis*, fire.]

1. To kindle or set on fire.

2. *More generally*, to communicate fire to, or to render luminous or red by heat; as, to *ignite* charcoal or iron. Anthracite is *ignited* with more difficulty than bituminous coal.

IG-NITE', *v. i.* To take fire; to become red with heat.

IG-NIT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Set on fire.

2. Rendered red or luminous by heat or fire.

IG-NIT'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being ignited.

IG-NIT'ING, *ppr.* Setting on fire; becoming red with heat.

2. Communicating fire to; heating to redness.

IG-NI''TION, (ig-nish'un,) *n.* The act of kindling, or setting on fire.

2. The act or operation of communicating fire or heat, till the substance becomes red or luminous.

3. The state of being kindled; *more generally*, the state of being heated to redness or luminousness.

4. Calcination.

IG-NIV'O-MOUS, *a.* [L. *ignivomus, ignis*, fire, and *vomo*, to vomit.] Vomiting fire; as, an *ignivomous* mountain, a volcano. *Derham.*

IG-NO-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Ignobleness. [*Not in use.*] *Bull.*

IG-NO'BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *ignobilis*; *in* and *nobilis*. See Noble.]

1. Of low birth or family; not noble; not illustrious.

2. Mean; worthless; as, an *ignoble* plant.

3. Base; not honorable, elevated, or generous; *applied to feelings and actions*; as, an *ignoble* motive.

IG-NO'BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of dignity; meanness. *Ainsworth.*

IG-NO'BLY, *adv.* Of low family or birth; as, *ignobly* born.

2. Meanly; dishonorably; reproachfully; disgracefully; basely. The troops *ignobly* fly.

IG-NO-MIN'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *ignominiosus*. See Ignominy.]

1. Incurring disgrace; cowardly; of mean character.

Then with pale fear surprised,
Fled *ignominious*. *Milton.*

2. Very shameful; reproachful; dishonorable; infamous. To be hanged for a crime is *ignominious*. Whipping, cropping, and branding are *ignominious* punishments.

3. Despicable; worthy of contempt; as, an *ignominious* projector. *Swift.*

IG-NO-MIN'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* Meanly; disgracefully; shamefully.

IG'NO-MIN-Y, *n.* [L. *ignominia*; *in* and *nomen*, against name or reputation; Fr. *ignominie.*]

Public disgrace under the imputation of dishonorable motives or conduct; shame; reproach; dishonor; infamy.

Their generals have been received with honor after their defeat, yours with *ignominy* after conquest. *Addison.*

Vice begins in mistake, and ends in *ignominy.* *Rambler.*

IG'NO-MY, *n.* An abbreviation of *ignominy.* *Shak.*

IG-NO-RA'MUS, *n.* [L., we are ignorant; from *ignoro.*]

1. The indorsement which a grand jury make on a bill presented to them for inquiry, when there is not evidence to support the charges, on which all proceedings are stopped, and the accused person is discharged.

2. An ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge. *South.*

IG'NO-RANCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ignorantia*; *ignoro*, not to know; *ignarus*, ignorant; *in* and *gnarus*, knowing.]

1. Want, absence, or destitution of knowledge; the negative state of the mind which has not been instructed in arts, literature, or science, or has not been informed of facts. Ignorance may be general, or it may be limited to particular subjects. *Ignorance* of the law does not excuse a man for violating it. *Ignorance* of facts is often venial.

Ignorance is preferable to error. *Jefferson.*

2. *Ignorances*, in the plural, is used sometimes for omissions or mistakes; but the use is uncommon, and not to be encouraged.

IG'NO-RANT, *a.* [L. *ignorans.*] Destitute of knowledge; uninstructed or uninformed; untaught; unenlightened. A man may be *ignorant* of the law, or of any art or science. He may be *ignorant* of his own rights, or of the rights of others.

2. Unknown; undiscovered; *a poetical use*; as, *ignorant* concealment. *Shak.*

3. Unacquainted with.

Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame. *Dryden.*

4. Unskillfully made or done. [*Not legitimate.*]

Poor *ignorant* baubles. *Shak.*

IG'NO-RANT, *n.* A person untaught or uninformed; one unlettered or unskilled.

Did I for this take pains to teach
Our zealous *ignorants* to preach? *Denham.*

IG'NO-RANT-LY, *adv.* Without knowledge, instruction, or information.

Whom therefore ye *ignorantly* worship, him declare I to you. — Acts xvii.

2. Unskillfully; inexpertly. A man may mistake blunders for beauties, and *ignorantly* admire them.

IG-NORE', *v. t.* To be ignorant of. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

2. In *law*, the grand jury are said to *ignore* a bill, when they do not find the evidence such as to induce them to make a presentment. *Brande.*

IG-NOS'CI-BLE, *a.* [L. *ignoscibilis.*] Pardonable. [*Not used.*]

IG-NOTE', *a.* [L. *ignotus.*] Unknown. [*Not used.*]

IG-UA'NA, (-wä'na,) *n.* A genus of saurian reptiles.

2. The Iguana tuberculata, the common Iguana of South America, whose flesh is eaten and esteemed delicious.

IG-UA'NO-DON, *n.* An extinct saurian reptile. The fossil remains of this animal found in Tilgate forest, and at Maidstone in England, indicate the animal to be sixty, seventy, or more feet in length. *Mantell.*

ILE; so written by Pope for *aile*, a walk or alley in a church or public building. [*Not in use.*]

2. An ear of corn. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*

IL'E-US, *n.* [Gr. ειλεος.] The technical specific name of common colic, both in ancient and modern times.

2. Intestinal intussusception, from the hypothesis that this state always exists in common colic.

I'LEX, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, the generic name of the Holly tree. Also, the Quercus ilex, or great scarlet oak.

IL'I-AC, *a.* [L. *iliacus*, from *ilia*, the flank, or small intestines; Gr. ειλεω, to wind.]

Pertaining to the lower bowels, or to the ileum. The *iliac* passion is a bad form of ileus or common colic, in which there is inversion of the peristaltic action of the upper part of the small intestines.

IL'I-AD, *n.* [from *Ilium*, *Ilion*, Troy.] An epic poem, composed by Homer, in twenty-four books. The subject of this poem is the wrath of Achilles; in describing which, the poet exhibits the miserable effects of disunion and public dissensions. Hence the phrase *Ilias malorum*, an *Iliad* of woes or calamities, a world of disasters. *Cicero.*

ILK, *a.* [Sax. *elc*, each.] The same; each. *Spenser.*

In *Scottish*, the phrase *of that ilk* denotes that a person's surname and title are the same; as, *Grant of that ilk*, i. e., *Grant of Grant.* *Jamieson.*

ILL, *a.* [Supposed to be contracted from *evil*, Sax. *yfel*; but this is doubtful. It is in Swedish *illa*, and Dan. *ilde.*]

1. Bad or evil, in *a general sense*; contrary to good, physical or moral; *applied to things*; evil; wicked; wrong; iniquitous; as, his ways are *ill*; he sets an *ill* example.

2. Producing evil or misfortune; as, an *ill* star or planet.

3. Bad; evil; unfortunate; as, an *ill* end; an *ill* fate.

4. Unhealthy; insalubrious; as, an *ill* air or climate.

5. Cross; crabbed; surly; peevish; as, *ill* nature; *ill* temper.

6. Diseased; disordered; sick or indisposed; *applied to persons*; as, the man is *ill*; he has been *ill* a long time; he is *ill* of a fever.

7. Diseased; impaired; as, an *ill* state of health.

8. Discordant; harsh; disagreeable; as, an *ill* sound.

9. Homely; ugly; as, *ill* looks, or an *ill* countenance.

10. Unfavorable; suspicious; as when we say, this affair bears an *ill* look or aspect.

11. Rude; unpolished; as, *ill* breeding; *ill* manners.

12. Not proper; not regular or legitimate; as, an *ill* expression in grammar.

ILL, *n.* Wickedness; depravity; evil.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still,
Exerts itself, and then throws off the *ill.* *Dryden.*

2. Misfortune; calamity; evil; disease; pain; whatever annoys or impairs happiness, or prevents success.

Who can all sense of others' *ills* escape
Is but a brute at best in human shape. *Tate.*

ILL, *adv.* Not well; not rightly or perfectly. He is *ill* at ease.

2. Not easily; with pain or difficulty. He is *ill* able to sustain the burden.

Ill bears the sex the youthful lovers' fate,
When just approaching to the nuptial state. *Dryden.*

Illy is sometimes but erroneously used for *ill.*

ILL, prefixed to participles of the present tense, and denoting evil or wrong, may be considered as a noun governed by the participle, or as making a part of a compound word; as, an *ill-meaning* man, an *ill-designing* man, an *ill-boding* hour; that is, a man meaning ill, an hour boding ill. It is more consonant, however, to the genius of our language, to treat these and similar words as compounds. In some cases, as before the participles of intransitive verbs, *ill* must be considered as a part of the compound, as in *ill-looking.* When used before the perfect participle, *ill* is to be considered as an adverb, or modifying word, or to be treated as a part of the compound; as in *ill-bred*, *ill-governed*, *ill-fated*, *ill-favored*, *ill-formed*, *ill-minded.* In these, and all similar connections, it might be well to unite the two words in a compound by a hyphen. As *ill* may be prefixed to almost any participle, it is needless to attempt to collect a list of such words for insertion.

Il, prefixed to words beginning with *l*, stands for *in*, as used in the Latin language, and usually denotes a negation of the sense of the simple word; as, *illegal*, not legal; or it denotes *to* or *on*, and merely augments or enforces the sense, as in *illuminate.*

IL-LAB'ILE, *a.* [See Labile.] Not liable to fall or err; infallible. [*Not used.*] *Cheyne.*

IL-LA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being liable to err, fail, or apostatize. *Cheyne.*

IL-LAC'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [See Lacerate.] That can not be torn or rent.

IL-LAC'RY-MA-BLE, *a.* [L. *illacrymabilis.*] Incapable of weeping.

IL-LAPSE', (il-laps',) *n.* [See Lapse.] A sliding in; an immission or entrance of one thing into another. *Norris.*

2. A falling on; a sudden attack. *Thomson.*

IL-LAQ'UE-ATE, (il-lak'we-ate,) *v. t.* [L. *illaqueo*; *in* and *laqueo*, to insnare; *laqueus*, a snare.]

To insnare; to entrap; to entangle; to catch. [*Little used.*] *More.*

IL-LAQ'UE-A-TED, *pp.* Insnared.

IL-LAQ-UE-A'TION, *n.* The act of insnaring; a catching or entrapping. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

2. A snare.

ILL'-AR-RANG'ED, *a.* Not well arranged.

ILL'-AS-SORT'ED, *a.* Not well assorted.

IL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *illatio*; *in* and *latio*, a bearing; *latus*, from *fero.*]

An inference from premises; a conclusion; deduction [*Little used.*] *Locke.*

IL'LA-TIVE, *a.* [See Illation.] Relating to illation; that may be inferred; as, an *illative* consequence.

2. That denotes an inference; as, an *illative* word or particle, as *then* and *therefore.* *Watts.*

IL'LA-TIVE, *n.* That which denotes illation or inference. *Bp. Hall.*

IL'LA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By inference. *Bp. Richardson.*

IL-LAUD'A-BLE, *a.* [See Laudable.] Not laudable; not worthy of approbation or commendation; as, an *illaudable* motive or act.

2. Worthy of censure or dispraise.

IL-LAUD'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner unworthy of praise; without deserving praise. *Browne.*

ILL'-BAL'ANC-ED, (-bal'anst,) *a.* Not well balanced.

ILL'-BLOOD, *n.* Resentment; enmity. *Quart. Rev.*

ILL'-BRED, *a.* Not well bred: unpolite.

ILL'-BREED'ING, *n.* Want of good breeding; unpoliteness.

ILL'-CON-CERT'ED, ILL'-CON-TRIV'ED, *a.* Not well contrived.

ILL-CON-DI'TION-ED, (-kon-dish'und,) [See Condition.] Being in bad order or state.

ILL'-CON-DUCT'ED, *a.* Badly conducted.

ILL'-CON-SID'ER-ED, *a.* Not well considered.

ILL'-DE-FIN'ED, *a.* Not well defined.

ILL'-DE-SERV'ED, *a.* Not well deserved

ILL'-DE-VIS'ED, *a.* Not well devised.

ILL'-DI-RECT'ED, *a.* Not well directed.

ILL'-DIS-POS'ED, *a.* Not well disposed.

IL-LE'CE-BROUS, *a.* [L. *illecebrosus.*]

Alluring; full of allurement. *Elyot.*

IL-LE'GAL, *a.* [See Legal.] Not legal; unlawful; contrary to law; illicit; as, an *illegal* act; *illegal* trade.

IL-LE-GAL'I-TY, *n.* Contrariety to law; unlawfulness; as, the *illegality* of trespass, or of false imprisonment.

IL-LE'GAL-IZE, *v. t.* To render unlawful.

IL-LE'GAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered unlawful.

IL-LE'GAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to law; unlawfully; as, a man *illegally* imprisoned. *Blackstone.*

IL-LE'GAL-NESS, *n.* Illegality.

IL-LEG-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being illegible.

IL-LEG'I-BLE, *a.* [See Legible.] That can not be read; obscure or defaced so that the words can not be known. It is a disgrace to a gentleman to write an *illegible* hand. The manuscripts found in the ruins of Herculaneum are mostly *illegible.*

IL-LEG'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being illegible.

IL-LEG'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be read as, a letter written *illegibly.*

IL-LE-GIT'I-MA-CY, *n.* [See Legitimate.] The state of being born out of wedlock; the state of bastardy. *Blackstone.*

2. The state of being not genuine, or of legitimate origin.

IL-LE-GIT'I-MATE, *a.* [See Legitimate.] Unlawfully begotten; born out of wedlock; spurious; as, an *illegitimate* son or daughter.

2. Unlawful; contrary to law.

3. Not legitimately deduced; illogical; as, an *illegitimate* inference.

4. Not authorized by good usage; as, an *illegitimate* word.

IL-LE-GIT'I-MATE, *v. t.* To render illegitimate; to prove to be born out of wedlock; to bastardize. *Walton.*

IL-LE-GIT'I-MA-TED, *pp.* Rendered illegitimate; proved to have been born out of wedlock.

IL-LE-GIT'I-MATE-LY, *adv.* Not in wedlock; without authority.

IL-LE-GIT-I-MA'TION, *n.* The state of one not born in wedlock. *Bacon.*

2. Want of genuineness. *Martin.*

ILL'-E-QUIP'PED, (-kwipt',) *a.* Not well equipped

IL-LEV'I-A-BLE, *a.* [*in*, not, and Fr. *lever*, to raise or levy.]

That can not be levied or collected. *Hale.*

ILL'-FAC-ED, (-fäste,) *a.* Having an ugly face. *Hall.*

ILL'-FA-TED, *a.* Unfortunate.

ILL'-FA'VOR-ED, *a.* [*ill* and *favored.*] Ugly; ill-looking; wanting beauty; deformed.

Ill favored and lean-fleshed. — Gen. xli.

ILL'-FA'VOR-ED-LY, *adv.* With deformity.

2. Roughly; rudely. *Howell.*

ILL'-FA'VOR-ED-NESS, *n.* Ugliness: deformity.

ILL'-FIT-TED, *a.* Not well fitted.

ILL'-FORM-ED, *a.* Not well formed.

ILL'-FRAM-ED, *a.* Not well framed.

ILL'-FUR'NISH-ED, (-fur'nisht,) *a.* Not well furnished.

ILL'-HAB'IT-ED, *a.* Not well habited

IL-LIB'ER-AL, *a.* [See Liberal.] Not liberal; not free or generous.

2. Not noble; not ingenuous; not catholic; of a contracted mind. Cold in charity; in religion, *illiberal.* *K. Charles.*

3. Not candid; uncharitable in judging.

4. Not generous; not munificent; sparing of gifts *Woodward.*

5. Not becoming a well-bred man. *Harris.*

6. Not pure; not well authorized or elegant; as, *illiberal* words in Latin. [*Unusual.*] *Chesterfield.*

IL-LIB-ER-AL'I-TY, *n.* Narrowness of mind; contractedness; meanness; want of catholic opinions.

2. Parsimony; want of munificence. *Bacon.*

IL-LIB'ER-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make illiberal. *New Ann. Reg.*

IL-LIB'ER-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made illiberal.

IL-LIB'ER-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making illiberal.

IL-LIB'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* Ungenerously; uncandidly; uncharitably; disingenuously.
2. Parsimoniously.
IL-LIC'IT, (il-lis'sit,) *a.* [L. *illicitus*; *in* and *licitus*, from *liceo*, to permit.]
Not permitted or allowed; prohibited; unlawful; as, an *illicit* trade; *illicit* intercourse or connection.
IL-LIC'IT-LY, *adv.* Unlawfully.
IL-LIC'IT-NESS, *n.* Unlawfulness.
IL-LIC'IT-OUS, *a.* Unlawful.
IL-LIGHT'EN, *v. t.* [See LIGHT, LIGHTEN.] To enlighten. [*Not in use.*] *Raleigh.*
ILL'-IM-AG'IN-ED, *a.* Not well imagined.
IL-LIM'IT-A-BLE, *a.* [*in*, not, and *limit*, or L. *limes*.]
That can not be limited or bounded; as, the *illimitable* void. *Thomson.*
IL-LIM'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* Without possibility of being bounded.
2. Without limits.
IL-LIM-IT-A'TION, *n.* The state of being illimitable.
IL-LIM'IT-ED, *a.* [Fr. *illimité*; *in* and L. *limes*, a limit.]
Unbounded; not limited; interminable. *Bp. Hall.*
IL-LIM'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* Boundlessness; the state of being without limits or restriction.

The absoluteness and *illimitedness* of his commission was much spoken of. *Clarendon.*

ILL'-IN-FORM'ED, *a.* Not well informed.
IL-LI-NI''TION, (il-le-nish'un,) *n.* [L. *illinitus*, *illinio*, to anoint; *in* and *lino*, to besmear.]
A thin crust of some extraneous substance formed on minerals.

It is sometimes disguised by a thin crust or *Illinition* of black [illegible]. *Kirwan.*

2. A rubbing in of an ointment or liniment.
IL-LIT'ER-A-CY, *n.* [from *illiterate*.] The state of being untaught or unlearned; want of a knowledge of letters; ignorance. *Encyc.*
IL-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* Not literal.
IL-LIT'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *illiteratus*; *in* and *literatus*; from *litera*, a letter.]
Unlettered; ignorant of letters or books; untaught; unlearned; uninstructed in science; as, an *illiterate* man, nation, or tribe. *Wotton.*
IL-LIT'ER-ATE, *n.* [illegible] Want of learning; ignorance of letters, books, or science. *Boyle.*
IL-LIT'ER-A-TURE, *n.* Want of learning. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*
ILL'-JUDG-ED, *a.* Not well judged.
ILL'-LIV-ED, *a.* Leading a wicked life. [*Little used.*] *Bp. Hall.*
ILL'-LOOK-ING, *a.* Having a bad look.
ILL'-MANN-ED, *a.* Not well furnished with men
ILL'-MEAN'ING, *a.* Meaning ill or evil.
ILL'-MOD'EL-ED, *a.* Badly modeled.
ILL'-NA'TURE, *n.* [*ill* and *nature*.] Crossness; crabbedness; habitual bad temper, or want of kindness; fractiousness. *South.*
ILL'-NA'TUR-ED, *a.* Cross; crabbed; surly; intractable; of habitual bad temper; peevish; fractious. An *ill-natured* person may disturb the harmony of a whole parish.
2. That indicates ill-nature.

The *ill-natured* task refuse. *Addison.*

3. Intractable; not yielding to culture; as, *ill-natured* land. [*Not legitimate.*] *Philips.*
ILL'-NA'TUR-ED-LY, *adv.* In a peevish or froward manner; crossly; unkindly.
ILL'-NA'TUR-ED-NESS, *n.* Crossness; want of a kind disposition.
ILL'NESS, *n.* [from *ill*.] Badness; unfavorableness; as, the *illness* of the weather. [*Not used.*] *Locke.*
2. Disease; indisposition; malady; disorder of health; sickness. He has recovered from his *illness*.
3. Wickedness; iniquity; wrong moral conduct. *Shak.*
IL-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [See LOGICAL.] Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic or correct reasoning; as, an *illogical* disputant.
2. Contrary to the rules of logic or sound reasoning; as, an *illogical* inference.
IL-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of correct reasoning.
IL-LOG'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Contrariety to sound reasoning. *Hammond.*
ILL'-O'MEN-ED, *a.* Having unlucky omens. *Neale.*
ILL'-PIEC-ED, (-peest,) *a.* Not well pieced. *Burke.*
ILL'-PRO-POR'TION-ED, *a.* Not well proportioned.
ILL'-PRO-VID'ED, *a.* Not well provided.
ILL'-RE-QUIT'ED, *a.* Not well requited.
ILL'-SORT'ED, *a.* Not well sorted.
ILL'-SORT'ING, *a.* Not well sorting.
ILL'-STAR-RED, *a.* [*ill* and *star*.] Fated to be unfortunate. *Beddoes.*
ILL'-STOR-ED, *a.* Not well stored.
ILL'-SUP-PRESS'ED, (-prest',) *a.* Not fully suppressed.
ILL'-TEM'PER-ED, *a.* Of bad temper; morose; crabbed; sour; peevish; fretful.
ILL'-TIME', *v. t.* To do or attempt at an unsuitable time.
ILL'-TIM-ED, *a.* Done or said at an unsuitable time.
ILL'-TRAIN-ED, *a.* Not well trained or disciplined. *Mitford.*
ILL'-TURN, *n.* An unkind or injurious act.
2. A slight attack of illness. [*Familiar.*] *America.*
IL-LUDE', *v. t.* [L. *illudo*; *in* and *ludo*, to play. [See LUDICROUS.]
To play upon by artifice; to deceive; to mock; to excite hope and disappoint it.
IL-LUD'ED, *pp.* Deceived; mocked.
IL-LUD'ING, *ppr.* Playing on by artifice; deceiving.
IL-LUME', IL-LU'MINE, *v. t.* [Fr. *illuminer*; L. *illumino*; *in* and *lumino*, to enlighten, from *lumen*, light. See LUMINOUS.]
1. To illuminate; to enlighten; to throw or spread light on; to make light or bright. *Milton.*
[*These words are used chiefly in poetry.*]
2. To enlighten, as the mind; to cause to understand.
3. To brighten; to adorn.

The mountain's brow,
Illumed with fluid gold. *Thomson.*

IL-LU'MIN-ANT, *n.* That which illuminates or affords light. *Boyle.*
IL-LU'MIN-ATE, *v. t.* [See ILLUME.] To enlighten; to throw light on; to supply with light. [*This word is used in poetry or prose.*]
2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires.
3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace. *Heb.* x.
4. To adorn with ornamented letters, or with pictures, portraits, and other paintings; as, to *illuminate* manuscripts or books, according to ancient practice. *Encyc.*
5. To illustrate; to throw light on, as on obscure subjects. *Watts.*
IL-LU'MIN-ATE, *a.* Enlightened. *Bp. Hall.*
IL-LU'MIN-ATE, *n.* One of a sect of heretics, pretending to possess extraordinary light and knowledge.
IL-LU'MIN-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Enlightened; rendered light or luminous; illustrated; adorned with ornamented letters and pictures, as books.
IL-LU-MIN-A'TI, *n. pl.* IL-LU-MIN-EE', *n.* A church term, anciently applied to persons who had received baptism; in which ceremony they received a lighted taper, as a symbol of the faith and grace they had received by that sacrament. *Encyc.*
2. The name of a sect of heretics, who sprung up in Spain about the year 1575, and who afterward appeared in France. Their principal doctrine was, that, by means of a sublime manner of prayer, they had attained to so perfect a state as to have no need of ordinances, sacraments, and good works. *Encyc.*
3. The name given to certain associations of men in modern Europe, who were said to have combined to overthrow the existing religious institutions, and substitute reason, by which they expected to raise men and society to perfection. It has been denied, however, that this was their object. *Robison.*
IL-LU'MIN-A-TING, *ppr.* Enlightening; rendering luminous or bright; illustrating; adorning with ornamented letters and pictures.
IL-LU'MIN-A-TING, *n.* The act, practice, or art, of adorning manuscripts and books with ornamented letters and paintings.
IL-LU-MIN-A'TION, *n.* The act of illuminating or rendering luminous; the act of supplying with light.
2. The act of rendering a house or a town light, by placing lights at the windows, or in elevated situations, as a manifestation of joy; or the state of being thus rendered light.
3. That which gives light.

The sun — is an *illumination* created. *Raleigh.*

4. Brightness; splendor.
5. Infusion of intellectual light; an enlightening of the understanding by knowledge, or the mind by spiritual light.
6. The act, art, or practice, of adorning manuscripts and books with ornamented letters and pictures. *Encyc.*
7. A manuscript or book thus adorned. *Fosbroke.*
8. Inspiration; the special communication of knowledge to the mind by the Supreme Being.

Hymns and psalms — are framed by meditation beforehand, or by prophetical *illumination* are inspired. *Hooker.*

IL-LU'MIN-A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *illuminatif*.]
Having the power of giving light. *Digby.*
IL-LU'MIN-A-TOR, *n.* He or that which illuminates or gives light.
2. One whose occupation is to decorate manuscripts and books with ornamented letters, or with pictures, portraits, and drawings of any kind. This practice began among the Romans, and was continued during the middle ages. The manuscripts containing portraits, pictures, and emblematic figures, form a valuable part of the riches preserved in the principal libraries in Europe. *Hebert. Encyc.*
From this word, by contraction, is formed LIMNER.
IL-LU'MIN-ED, *pp.* Illuminated; made light.
IL-LU'MIN-ING, *ppr.* Rendering light; illuminating.
IL-LU'MIN-ISM, *n.* The principles of the Illuminati.
IL-LU'MIN-IZE, *v. t.* To initiate into the doctrines or principles of the Illuminati. *Am. Review.*
IL-LU'MIN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Initiated into the doctrines, &c., of the Illuminati.
IL-LU'MIN-IZ ING, *ppr.* Initiating into the doctrines, &c., of the Illuminati.
IL-LU'SION, (il-lū'zhun,) *n.* [Fr. *illusion*; L. *illusio*; from *illudo*, to *illude*.]
Deceptive appearance; false show, by which a person is or may be deceived, or his expectations disappointed; mockery.

Ye soft *illusions*, dear deceits, arise! *Pope.*

IL-LU'SION-IST, *n.* One given to illusion.
IL-LU'SIVE, *a.* Deceiving by false show; deceitful; false.

While the fond soul,
Wrapt in gay visions of unreal bliss,
Still paints th' *illusive* form. *Thomson.*

IL-LU'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By means of a false show.
IL-LU'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Deception; false show. *Ash.*
IL-LU'SO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *illusoire*, from L. *illusus*, *illudo*.]
Deceiving or intending to deceive by false appearances; fallacious. His offers were *illusory*.
IL-LUS'TRATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *illustrer*; L. *illustro*; *in* and *lustro*, to illuminate. See LUSTRE.]
1. To make clear, bright, or luminous.
2. To brighten with honor; to make distinguished.

Matter to me of glory! whom their hate
Illustrates. *Milton.*

3. To brighten; to make glorious, or to display the glory of; as, to *illustrate* the perfections of God.
4. To explain or elucidate; to make clear, intelligible, or obvious, what is dark or obscure; as, to *illustrate* a passage of Scripture by comments, or of a profane author by a gloss.
5. To explain and adorn by means of pictures, drawings, &c.
IL-LUS'TRA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made bright or glorious.
2. Explained; elucidated; made clear to the understanding.
3. Explained by pictures, &c.
IL-LUS'TRA-TING, *ppr.* Making bright or glorious; rendering distinguished; elucidating; explaining by pictures, &c.
IL-LUS-TRA'TION, *n.* The act of rendering bright or glorious.
2. Explanation; elucidation; a rendering clear what is obscure or abstruse. *Locke.*
3. An engraving or picture designed to illustrate.
IL-LUS'TRA-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of elucidating and making clear what is obscure; as, an argument or simile *illustrative* of the subject. *Brown.*
2. Having the quality of rendering glorious, or of displaying glory.
IL-LUS'TRA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of illustration or elucidation. *Brown.*
IL'LUS-TRA-TOR, *n.* One who illustrates or makes clear.
IL-LUS'TRA-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to illustrate.
IL-LUS'TRI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *illustre*; L. *illustris*.]
1. Conspicuous; distinguished by the reputation of greatness or renown; eminent; as, an *illustrious* general or magistrate; an *illustrious* prince.
2. Conspicuous; renowned; conferring honor; as, *illustrious* actions.
3. Glorious; as, an *illustrious* display of the divine perfections.
4. A title of honor.
IL-LUS'TRI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Conspicuously; nobly; eminently; with dignity or distinction.
2. Gloriously; in a way to manifest glory. The redemption of man displays *illustriously* the justice as well as the benevolence of God.
IL-LUS'TRI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Eminence of character; greatness; grandeur; glory.
IL-LUX-U'RI-OUS, *a.* Not luxurious. *Drury.*
ILL'-WILL', *n.* Enmity; malevolence.
ILL'-WILL'ER, *n.* One who wishes ill to another.
ILL'-WORN, *a.* Not well worn.
IL'LY, *adv.* A word sometimes used, though improperly, for ILL.
IL'MEN-ITE, *n.* A black, metallic mineral, consisting of titanic acid and oxyd of iron. *Dana.*
I'M, contracted from *I am*.
IM, in *composition*, is usually the representative of the Latin *in*; *n* being changed to *m*, for the sake of easy utterance, before a labial, as in *imbibe*, *immense*, *impartial*. We use the same prefix in compounds not of Latin origin, as in *imbank*, *imbitter*. For *im*, the French write *em*, which we also use in words borrowed from their language.
IM'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *image*; L. *imago*; Sp. *imagen*; It. *image*, *immagine*; Ir. *iomaigh*.]
1. A representation or similitude of any person or thing formed of a material substance; as, an *image* wrought out of stone, wood, or wax.

Whose is this *image* and superscription? — Matt. xxii.

2. A statue.

3. An idol; the representation of any person or thing that is an object of worship. The second commandment forbids the worship of *images*.

4. The likeness of any thing on canvas; a picture; a resemblance painted.

5. Any copy, representation, or likeness. The child is the *image* of its mother.

6. Semblance; show; appearance.

The face of things a frightful *image* bears. *Dryden.*

7. An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind; a conception; a picture drawn by fancy.

Can we conceive
Image of aught delightful, soft, or great? *Prior.*

8. In *rhetoric*, a lively description of any thing in discourse, which presents a kind of picture to the mind. *Encyc.*

9. In *optics*, the figure of any object, made by rays of light proceeding from the several points of it. Thus a mirror reflects the *image* of a person standing before it, as does water in a vessel or stream, when undisturbed.

IM'AGE, *v. t.* To represent or form an image of; as, mountains *imaged* in the peaceful lake.

2. To form a likeness in the mind by the fancy or recollection.

And *image* charms he must behold no more. *Pope.*

IM'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be imaged.

IM'AG-ED, *pp.* Formed into an image; copied by the imagination.

IM'AGE-LESS, *a.* Having no image. *Shelley.*

IM'AGE-RY, (im'aj-ry,) *n.* Sensible representations, pictures, statues.

Rich carvings, portraitures, and *imagery*. *Dryden.*

2. Show; appearance.

What can thy *imagery* and sorrow mean? *Prior.*

3. Forms of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms.

The *imagery* of a melancholic fancy. *Atterbury.*

4. Representations in writing or speaking; lively descriptions, which impress the images of things on the mind; figures in discourse.

I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good *imagery*. *Dryden.*

5. Form; make.

IM'AGE-WOR'SHIP, *n.* The worship of images; idolatry.

IM-AG'IN-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. See IMAGINE.] That may or can be imagined or conceived. This point is proved with all *imaginable* clearness.

IM-AG'IN-A-BLY, *adv.* In an imaginable manner.

IM-AG'IN-ANT, *a.* Imagining; conceiving. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

IM AG'IN-A-RY, *a.* Existing only in imagination or fancy; visionary; fancied; not real.

Imaginary ills and fancied tortures. *Addison.*

Imaginary quantity; a name given to certain expressions that arise in various algebraical and trigonometrical operations, to which no value, either rational or irrational, can be assigned. *Barlow.*

IM-AG-IN-A'TION, *n.* [L. *imaginatio*; Fr. *imagination.*]

1. The power or faculty of the mind by which it conceives and forms ideas of things communicated to it by the organs of sense. *Encyc.*

Imagination I understand to be the representation of an individual thought. *Bacon.*

Our simple apprehension of corporeal objects, if present, is *sense*; if absent, is *imagination*, [conception.] *Glanville.*

Imagination, in *its proper sense*, signifies a lively conception of objects of sight. It is distinguished from *conception* as a part from a whole. *Reid.*

The business of conception is to present us with an exact transcript of what we have felt or perceived. But we have also a power of modifying our conceptions, by combining the parts of different ones so as to form new wholes of our own creation. I shall employ the word *imagination* to express this power. I apprehend this to be the proper sense of the word, if imagination be the power which gives birth to the productions of the poet and the painter. *Stewart.*

We would define *imagination* to be the will working on the materials of memory; not satisfied with following the order prescribed by nature, or suggested by accident, it selects the parts of different conceptions, or objects of memory, to form a whole, more pleasing, more terrible, or more awful, than has ever been presented in the ordinary course of nature. *Ed. Encyc.*

The two latter definitions give the true sense of the word, as now understood.

2. Conception; image in the mind; idea.

Sometimes Despair darkens all her *imaginations*. *Sidney.*
His *imaginations* were often as just as they were bold and strong. *Dennis.*

3. Contrivance; scheme formed in the mind; device.

Thou hast seen all their vengeance, and all their *imaginations* against me. — Lam. iii.

4. Conceit; an unsolid or fanciful opinion.

We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually boundless; to which *imagination* the idea of space of itself leads us. *Locke.*

5. First motion or purpose of the mind. *Gen.* vi.

IM-AG'IN-A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *imaginatif.*]

1. That forms imaginations. *Taylor.*

2. Full of imaginations; fantastic. *Bacon.*

["Milton had a highly *imaginative*, Cowley a very *fanciful* mind." *S. T. Coleridge, Biog. Lit.* i. 88. — E. H. B.]

[See IMAGINATION.]

IM-AG'IN-A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being imaginative.

IM-AG'INE, *v. t.* [Fr. *imaginer*; Sp. *imaginar*; L. *imaginor*, from *imago*, image.]

1. To form a notion or idea in the mind; to fancy. We can *imagine* the figure of a horse's head united to a human body.

[*In this sense*, FANCY *is the more proper word.*]

2. To form ideas or representations in the mind, by modifying and combining our conceptions. *Stewart.*

3. To contrive in purpose; to scheme; to devise.

How long will ye *imagine* mischief against a man? — Ps. lxii.

IM-AG'INE, *v. t.* To conceive; to have a notion or idea. I can not *imagine* how this should have happened.

IM-AG'IN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed in the mind; fancied; contrived.

IM-AG'IN-ER, *n.* One who forms ideas; one who contrives. *Bacon.*

IM'AG-ING, *n.* The forming of an image. *Carlisle.*

IM'AG-ING, *ppr.* Forming into an image; depicting by the imagination.

IM-AG'IN-ING, *n.* The act of forming images or ideas. *Channing.*

IM-AG'IN-ING, *ppr.* Forming ideas in the mind; devising.

I-MAM', } *n.* A minister or priest who performs the
I-MAUM', } regular service of the mosque among the
I'MAN, } Mohammedans.

2. A Mohammedan prince who unites in his person supreme spiritual and temporal power; as, the *imaum* of Muscat.

IM-BALM', IM-BAR'GO, IM-BARK', IM-BASE'. See EMBALM, EMBARGO, EMBARK, EMBASE.

IM-BAN', *v. t.* [*in* and *ban.*] To excommunicate, in a civil sense; to cut off from the rights of man, or exclude from the common privileges of humanity. [*Not well authorized.*] *J. Barlow.*

IM-BAND', *v. t.* [*in* and *band.*] To form into a band or bands.

Beneath full sails *imbanded* nations rise. *J. Barlow.*

IM-BAND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed into a band or bands.

IM-BANK', *v. t.* [*in* and *bank.*] To inclose with a bank; to defend by banks, mounds, or dikes.

IM-BANK'ED, (im-bankt',) *pp.* Inclosed or defended with a bank.

IM-BANK'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing or surrounding with a bank.

IM-BANK'MENT, *n.* The act of surrounding or defending with a bank.

2. Inclosure by a bank; the banks or mounds of earth that are raised to defend a place, especially against floods.

IM-BAN'NER-ED, *a.* Furnished with banners.

IM-BARN', *v. t.* To deposit in a barn. [*Not used.*] *Herbert.*

IM-BAS'TARD-IZE, *v. t.* To render degenerate. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

IM-BATHE', *v. t.* [*in* and *bathe.*] To bathe all over.

And gave her to her daughters to *imbathe*
In nectared lavers strowed with asphodel. *Milton, Comus*, v. 837.

["The word IMBATHE occurs in our author's *Reformation*: — 'Methinks a sovereign and reviving joy must needs rush into the bosom of him that reads or hears; and the sweet odor of the returning gospel *imbathe* his soul with the fragrance of heaven.' (*Prose Works*, vol. i. p. 2.) What was enthusiasm in most of the puritanical writers was poetry in Milton." *T. Warton, Minor Poems of Milton*, p. 935. — E. H. B.]

IM-BATH'ED, *pp.* Bathed all over.

IM-BEAD', *v. t.* [*in* and *bead.*] To fasten with a bead.

The strong, bright bayonet *imbeaded* fast. *J. Barlow.*

IM-BEAD'ED, *pp.* Fastened with a bead.

IM-BEAD'ING, *ppr.* Fastening with a bead.

IM'BE-CILE, (im'be-sil *or* im-be-seel',) *a.* [L. *imbecillis*; Fr. *imbecile.* This seems to be a compound word, of which the primitive, *bec*, is not now to be found or recognized.]

Weak; feeble; destitute of strength, either of body or of mind; impotent. *Barrow.*

IM'BE-CILE, (im'be-sil *or* im-be-seel',) *n.* One destitute of strength, either of body or mind.

IM'BE-CILE, *v. t.* To weaken. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Taylor.*

IM-BE-CIL'I-TATE, *v. t.* To weaken; to render feeble. *A. Wilson.*

IM-BE-CIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *imbecillitas*; Fr. *imbecillité.*]

1. Want of strength; weakness; feebleness of body or of mind. We speak of the *imbecility* of the body or of the intellect, when either does not possess the vigor that usually belongs to men, and which is necessary to a due performance of its functions. This may be natural, or induced by violence or disease.

2. Impotence of males; inability to procreate children.

IM-BED', *v. t.* [*in* and *bed.*] To sink or lay in a bed; to place in a mass of earth, sand, or other substance, so as to be partly inclosed.

IM-BED'DED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid or inclosed, as in a bed or mass of surrounding matter.

IM-BED'DING, *ppr.* Laying, as in a bed.

IM-BEL'LIC, *a.* [L. *in* and *bellicus.*]

Not warlike or martial. [*Little used.*] *Junius.*

IM-BENCH'ING, *n.* [*in* and *bench.*] A raised work like a bench. *Parkhurst.*

IM-BIBE', *v. t.* [L. *imbibo*; *in* and *bibo*, to drink; Fr. *imbiber.*]

1. To drink in; to absorb; as, a dry or porous body *imbibes* a fluid; a sponge *imbibes* moisture.

2. To receive or admit into the mind and retain; as, to *imbibe* principles; to *imbibe* errors. *Imbibing in the mind*, always implies retention, at least for a time.

3. To imbue, as used by Newton; but he has not been followed.

IM-BIB'ED, *pp.* Drank in, as a fluid; absorbed; received into the mind and retained.

IM-BIB'ER, *n.* He or that which imbibes.

IM-BIB'ING, *ppr.* Drinking in; absorbing; receiving and retaining.

IM-BI-BI'TION, (-bish'un,) *n.* The act of imbibing. *Bacon.*

IM-BIT'TER, *v. t.* [*in* and *bitter.*] To make bitter.

2. To make unhappy or grievous; to render distressing. The sins of youth often *imbitter* old age. Grief *imbitters* our enjoyments.

3. To exasperate; to make more severe, poignant, or painful. The sorrows of true penitence are *imbittered* by a sense of our ingratitude to our Almighty Benefactor.

4. To exasperate; to render more violent or malignant; as, to *imbitter* enmity, anger, rage, passion, &c.

IM-BIT'TER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made unhappy or painful; exasperated.

IM-BIT'TER-ER, *n.* That which makes bitter. *Johnson.*

IM-BIT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Rendering unhappy or distressing; exasperating.

IM-BOD'I-ED, *pp.* or *a.* [See EMBODY.] Formed into a body.

IM-BOD'Y. See EMBODY.

IM-BOIL', *v. t.* To effervesce; to rage. *Spenser.*

IM-BOLD'EN. See EMBOLDEN.

IM-BOR'DER, *v. t.* [*in* and *border.*] To furnish or inclose with a border; to adorn with a border.

2. To terminate; to bound. *Milton.*

IM-BOR'DER-ED, *pp.* Furnished, inclosed, or adorned with a border; bounded.

IM-BOR'DER-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing, inclosing, or adorning with a border; bounding.

IM-BOSK', *v. t.* [It. *imboscare.* See BUSH.] To conceal, as in bushes; to hide. *Milton.*

IM-BOSK', *v. t.* To lie concealed. *Milton.*

IM-BO'SOM, *v. t.* [*in* and *bosom.*] To hold in the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment.

2. To hold in nearness or intimacy.

The Father infinite,
By whom in bliss *imbosomed* sat the Son. *Milton.*

3. To admit to the heart or affection; to caress.

But glad desire, his late *imbosomed* guest. *Sidney.*

4. To inclose in the midst; to surround.

Villages *imbosomed* soft in trees. *Thomson.*

5. To inclose in the midst; to cover; as, pearls *imbosomed* in the deep.

IM-BO'SOM-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Held in the bosom or to the breast; caressed; surrounded in the midst; inclosed; covered.

IM-BO'SOM-ING, *ppr.* Holding in the bosom; caressing; holding to the breast; inclosing or covering in the midst.

IM-BOUND', *v. t.* [*in* and *bound.*] To inclose in limits; to shut in. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

IM-BOW', *v. t.* [*in* and *bow.*] To arch; to vault; as, an *imbowed* roof. *Milton.*

2. To make of a circular form; as, *imbowed* windows. *Bacon.*

IM-BOW'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Arched; vaulted; made of a circular form.

IM-BOW'ER. See EMBOWER.

IM-BOW'ING, *ppr.* Arching; vaulting; making of a circular form.

IM-BOW'MENT, *n.* An arch; a vault *Bacon.*

IM-BOX', *v. t.* To inclose in a box.

IM-BOX'ED, (im-bokst',) *pp.* Inclosed in a box.

IM-BOX'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a box.

IM-BRAN'GLE, *v. t.* To entangle. *Hudibras.*

IM-BRED', *pp.* Generated within.

IM-BREED', *v. t.* To generate within; to inbreed.

IM-BREED'ING, *ppr.* Generating within.

IM'BRI-CATE, } *a.* [L. *imbricatus*, *imbrico*, from
IM'BRI-CA-TED, } *imbrex*, a tile.]

1. Bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter tile.

2. In *botany*, lying over each other in regular order, like tiles on a roof, as the scales on the cup of some acorns; overlapping each other parallelly at the margins, without any involution, as leaves in the bud. *Lindley.*

IM-BRI-CA'TION, *n.* A concave indenture, like that of tiles; tiling. *Derham.*

IM-BRŌGL'IO, (im-brōl'yo,) *n.* [It.] In *the drama*, an intricate, complicated plot.

IM-BROWN', *v. t.* [*in* and *brown.*] To make brown; to darken; to obscure.

2. To darken the color of; to make dirty.

The foot grows black that was with dirt *imbrowned.* *Gay.*

3. To tan; to darken the complexion.

IM-BROWN'ED, *pp.* Made brown; darkened; tanned.

IM-BROWN'ING, *ppr.* Rendering brown; darkening; tanning.

IM-BRUE', (im-brū',) *v. t.* [Gr. εμβρεχω, to moisten; *en* and βρεχω. Hence it is allied to *embrocate*, and Sp. *embriagar*, to intoxicate. See Ebriety, Brook, and Rain.]

1. To wet or moisten; to sock; to drench in a fluid, chiefly in blood.

Whose arrows in my blood their wings *imbrue.* *Sandys.*
Lucius pities the offenders,
That would *imbrue* their hands in Cato's blood. *Addison.*

2. To pour out or distil. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

IM-BRU'ED, *pp.* Wet; moistened; drenched.

IM-BRU'ING, *ppr.* Wetting; moistening; drenching.

IM-BRU'MENT, *n.* The act of imbruing.

IM-BRUTE', *v. t.* [*in* and *brute.*] To degrade to the state of a brute; to reduce to brutality.

And mix with best al of me
This essence to incarnate and *imbrute.* *Milton.*

IM-BRUTE', *v. i.* To sink to the state of a brute.

The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and *imbrutes*, till she quite lose
The divine property of her first being. *Milton's Comus*, v. 466.

Thus, also, Satan speaks of the debasement and corruption of his original divine essence.

Mixed with bestial slime,
This essence to *incarnate* and *imbrute*,
That to the height of deity aspired. *Parad. Lost*, 9, 165.

IM-BRUT'ED, *pp.* Degraded to brutism.

IM-BRUT'ING, *ppr.* Reducing to brutishness.

IM-BUE', (im-bū',) *v. t.* [L. *imbuo*; *in* and the root of Eng. *buck*; to buck cloth, that is, to dip, drench, or steep, in water.]

1. To tinge deeply; to dye; as, to *imbue* cloth. *Boyle.*

2. To tincture deeply; to cause to imbibe; as, to *imbue* the minds of youth with good principles.

IM-BU'ED, (im-būd',) *pp.* Tinged; dyed; tinctured.

IM-BU'ING, *ppr.* Tinging; dyeing; tincturing deeply.

IM-BU'MENT, *n.* A deep tincture.

IM-BURSE', (im-burs',) *v. t.* [See Bursar.] To supply money, or to stock with money. [*Not used.*]

IM-BURSE'MENT, *n.* The act of supplying money.

2. Money laid up in stock.

IM-BU'TION, *n.* Act of imbuing. *Lee.*

IM-I-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See Imitable, Imitate.] The quality of being imitable. *Norris.*

IM'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *imitabilis.* See Imitate.]

1. That may be imitated or copied. Let us follow our Savior in all his *imitable* conduct and traits of character. There are some works of the ancients that are hardly *imitable.* The dignified style of Johnson is scarcely *imitable.*

2. Worthy of imitation.

IM'I-TATE, *v. t.* [Fr., *imiter*; Sp. and Port. *imitar*; It. *imitare*; L. *imitor*; allied, perhaps, to Gr. ὁμος, similar, equal.]

1. To follow in manners; to copy in form, color, or quality. We *imitate* another in dress or manners; we *imitate* a statue, a painting, a sound, an action, when we make or do that which resembles it. We should seek the best models to *imitate*; and, in morals and piety, it is our duty to *imitate* the example of our Savior. But, as we can not always make an exact similitude of the original, hence,

2. To attempt or endeavor to copy or resemble; as, to *imitate* the colors of the rainbow, or any of the beauties of nature. Cicero appears to have *imitated* the Greek orators.

3. To counterfeit.

This hand appeared a shining sword to wield,
And that sustained an *imitated* shield. *Dryden.*

4. To pursue the course of a composition, so as to use like images and examples. *Johnson. Gay.*

IM'I-TA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Followed; copied.

IM'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Following in manner; copying.

IM-I-TA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *imitatio*; *imitor*, to imitate.]

1. The act of following in manner, or of copying in form; the act of making the similitude of any thing, or of attempting a resemblance. By the *imitation* of bad men or of evil examples, we are apt to contract vicious habits. In the *imitation* of natural forms and colors, we are often unsuccessful. *Imitation* in music, says Rousseau, is a reiteration of the same air, or of one which is similar, in several parts, where it is repeated by one after the other, either in unison or at the distance of a fourth, a fifth, a third, or any interval whatever. *Imitation* in *oratory*, is an endeavor to resemble a speaker or writer in the qualities which we propose to ourselves as patterns. *Encyc.*

2. That which is made or produced as a copy; likeness; resemblance. We say, a thing is a true *imitation* of nature.

3. A method of translating, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, domestic for foreign, or in which the translator only varies the words and sense, but forsakes them when he sees occasion. *Johnson. Dryden.*

IM'I-TA-TIVE, *a.* Inclined to follow in manner; as, man is an *imitative* being.

2. Aiming at resemblance; that is used in the business of forming resemblances. Painting is an *imitative* art.

3. Formed after a model, pattern, or original.

This temple, less in form, with equal grace,
Was *imitative* of the first in Thrace. *Dryden.*

Imitative music, is that which is intended to resemble some natural operation, the passions and the like. *Busby.*

IM'I-TA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In an imitative manner.

IM'I-TA-TOR, *n.* One that follows in manners or deportment.

2. One that copies, or attempts to make the resemblance of any thing.

IM'I-TA-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office or state of an imitator. *Marston.*

IM-MAC'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *immaculatus*; *in* and *macula*, a spot.]

1. Spotless; pure; unstained; undefiled; without blemish; as, *immaculate* reputation; *immaculate* thoughts. Our Savior has set us an example of an *immaculate* life and conversation.

2. Pure; limpid; not tinged with impure matter; as, an *immaculate* fountain. *Shak.*

Immaculate conception. The doctrine of the *immaculate conception*, as held in the Roman Catholic church, is the doctrine that the Virgin Mary was born without original sin. *Hook.*

IM-MAC'U-LATE-LY, *adv.* With spotless purity.

IM-MAC'U-LATE-NESS, *n.* Spotless purity.

IM-MAIL'ED, *a.* Wearing mail or armor. *Browne.*

IM-MAL'LE-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *malleable.*] Not malleable; that can not be extended by hammering. *Med. Repos.*

IM-MAN'A-CLE, *v. t.* [*in* and *manacle.*] To put manacles on; to fetter or confine; to restrain from free action. *Milton.*

IM-MAN'A-CLED, *pp.* Fettered; confined.

IM-MAN'A-CLING, *ppr.* Fettering; confining.

IM-MA-NA'TION, *n.* A flowing or entering in.

IM-MANE', *a.* [L. *immanis.*] [*Good.*
Vast; huge; very great. [*Little used.*]

IM-MANE'LY, *adv.* Monstrously; cruelly. *Milton.*

IM'MA-NEN-CY, *n.* Internal dwelling. *Pearson.*

IM'MA-NENT, *a.* [L. *in* and *manens*, *maneo*, to abide.]

Inherent; intrinsic; internal. *South.*

IM-MAN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *immanitas.*]
Barbarity; savageness. *Shak.*

IM-MAN'U-EL, *n.* [Heb.] God with us; a name given to the Savior. *Matt.* i. 23.

IM-MAR-CES'SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *marcesco*, to fade.]
Unfading. *Dict.*

IM-MAR'TIAL, (im-mär'shal,) *a.* [*in* and *martial.*] Not martial; not warlike. *Chapman.*

IM-MASK', *v. t.* [*in* and *mask.*] To cover, as with a mask; to disguise. *Shak.*

IM-MASK'ED, (im-mäskt',) *pp.* Covered; masked.

IM-MASK'ING, *ppr.* Covering; disguising.

IM-MATCH'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be matched; peerless.

IM-MA-TE'RI-AL, *a.* [Fr. *immateriel*; *in* and *material.*]

1. Incorporeal; not material; not consisting of matter; as, *immaterial* spirits. The mind or soul is *immaterial.*

2. Unimportant; without weight; not material; of no essential consequence.
Melmoth. Aikin. Hayley. Ruffhead.

IM-MA-TE'RI-AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the existence or state of immaterial substances or spiritual beings.

IM-MA-TE'RI-AL-IST, *n.* One who professes immateriality. *Swift.*

IM-MA-TE-RI-AL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being immaterial, or not consisting of matter; destitution of matter; as, the *immateriality* of the soul.

IM-MA-TE'RI-AL-IZ-ED, *a.* Rendered or made immaterial. *Glanville.*

IM-MA-TE'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner not depending on matter.

2. In a manner unimportant.

IM-MA-TE'RI-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being immaterial; immateriality.

IM-MA-TE'RI-ATE, *a.* Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; immaterial. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

IM MA-TURE', IM-MA-TUR'ED, *a.* [L. *immaturus*; *in* and *maturus.*]

1. Not mature or ripe; unripe; that has not arrived to a perfect state; *applied to fruit.*

2. Not perfect; not brought to a complete state; as, *immature* plans or counsels

3. Hasty; too early; that comes before the natural time. *Taylor.*

[In this sense, Prematurb is generally used.]

IM-MA-TURE'LY, *adv.* Too soon; before ripeness or completion; before the natural time.

IM-MA-TURE'NESS, IM-MA-TU'RI-TY, *n.* Unripeness; incompleteness; the state of a thing which has not arrived to perfection.

IM-ME-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *in* and *meo*, to pass.]
Want of power to pass. *Arbuthnot.*
The proper sense is, the quality of not being *permeable*, or not affording a passage through the pores. [*Little used.*]

IM-MEAS'UR-A-BLE, (im-mezh'ur-a-bl,) *a.* [*in* and *measure.*]
That can not be measured; immense; indefinitely extensive; as, an *immeasurable* distance or space; an *immeasurable* abyss. *Milton. Addison.*

IM-MEAS'UR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being incapable of measure or measurement.

IM-MEAS'UR-A-BLY, *adv.* To an extent not to be measured; immensely; beyond all measure. *Milton.*

IM-MEAS'UR-ED, *a.* Exceeding common measure.

IM-ME-CHAN'IC-AL, *a.* [*in* and *mechanical.*] Not consonant to the laws of mechanics. [*Obs.*] *Cheyne.*

IM-ME-CHAN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Inconsistently with the laws of mechanics.

IM-ME'DI-A-CY, *n.* [from *immediate.*] Power of acting without dependence. *Shak.*

IM-ME'DI-ATE, *a.* [Fr. *immediat*; It. *immediato*; L. *in* and *medius*, middle.]

1. Proximate; acting without a medium, or without the intervention of another cause or means; producing its effect by its own direct agency. An *immediate* cause is that which is exerted directly in producing its effect, in opposition to a *mediate* cause, or one more remote.

2. Not acting by second causes; as, the *immediate* will of God. *Abbot.*

3. Instant; present; without the intervention of time. We must have an *immediate* supply of bread; *immediate* duty.

Immediate are my needs. *Shak.*
Death — inflicted — by an *immediate* stroke. *Milton.*

IM-ME'DI-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without the intervention of any other cause or event; opposed to Mediately.

The transfer, whether accepted *immediately* by himself, or *mediately* by his agent, vests in him the property. *Anon.*

2. Instantly; at the present time; without delay, or the intervention of time.

And Jesus put forth his hand and touched him, saying, I will; be thou clean. And *immediately* his leprosy was cleansed. — Matt. viii.

IM-ME'DI-ATE-NESS, *n.* Presence with regard to time.

2. Exemption from second or intervening causes.

IM-MED'I-CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *immedicabilis*; *in* and *medicabilis*, from *medico*, to heal.]
Not to be healed; incurable. *Milton.*

IM-ME-LO'DI-OUS, *a.* Not melodious. *Drummond.*

IM-MEM'O-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *immemorabilis*; *in* and *memorabilis.* See Memory.]
Not to be remembered; not worth remembering. *Johnson.*

IM-ME-MO'RI-AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *in* and *memor*, *memorial.*]
Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered, or can not be traced and ascertained; as, when it is said a man has possessed an estate in fee from time *immemorial*, or time out of mind. Such possession constitutes *prescription*, or *prescriptive right.* So we speak of *immemorial* use, custom, or practice. In *England*, a thing is said to be *immemorial*, when it commenced before the reign of Edward II.

IM-ME-MO'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* Beyond memory. *Bentley.*

IM-MENSE', *a.* [Fr., from L. *immensus*; *in* and *mensus*, *metior*, to measure.]

1. Unlimited; unbounded; infinite.

O goodness infinite! goodness *immense!* *Milton.*

2. Vast in extent; very great; as, an *immense* distance.

3. Huge in bulk; very large; as, the *immense* body of Jupiter.

IM-MENSE'LY, *adv.* Infinitely; without limits or measure.

2. Vastly; very greatly.

IM-MENSE'NESS, *n.* Unbounded extent or greatness.

IM-MENS'I-TY, *n.* Unlimited extension; an extent not to be measured; infinity.

By the power we find in ourselves of repeating, as often as we will, any idea of space, we get the idea of *immensity.* *Locke.*

2. Vastness in extent or bulk; greatness.

IM-MEN-SU-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *immensurable.*]

The quality of not being capable of measure; impossibility to be measured.

IM-MEN'SU-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *mensurabilis*, from *mensura*, measure; *mensus*, *metior*.]
Not to be measured; immeasurable.

The law of nature — a term of *immensurable* extent. *Ward.*

IM-MEN'SU-RATE, *a.* Unmeasured. *W. Mountagu.*

IM-MERGE', (im-merj',) *v. t.* [L. *immergo*; *in* and *mergo*, to plunge.]
1. To plunge into or under a fluid. [See IMMERSE, which is generally used.]
2. *v. i.* To disappear by entering into any medium, as into the light of the sun, or the shadow of the earth.

IM-MERG'ED, (im-merjd',) *pp.* Plunged into.

IM-MERG'ING, *ppr.* Entering or plunging into.

IM-MER'IT, *n.* Want of worth. [*Not used.*]

IM-MER'IT-ED, *a.* Unmerited. [*Not used.*]

IM-MER'IT-OUS, *a.* Undeserving. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

IM-MERSE', (im-mers',) *v. t.* [L. *immersus*, from *immergo*; *in* and *mergo*, to plunge.]
1. To put under water or other fluid; to plunge; to dip.
2. To sink or cover deep; to cover wholly; as, to be *immersed* in a wood. *Dryden.*
3. To plunge; to overwhelm; to involve; to engage deeply; as, to *immerse* in business or cares.

It is impossible for a man to have a lively hope in another life, and yet be deeply *immersed* in the enjoyment of this. *Atterbury.*

IM-MERSE', *a.* Buried; covered; sunk deep.

IM-MERS'ED, (im-merst',) *pp.* Put into a fluid; plunged; deeply engaged; concealed by entering into any medium, as into the light of the sun, or the shadow of the earth.

IM-MERS'ING, *ppr.* Plunging into a fluid; dipping; overwhelming; deeply engaging.

IM-MER'SION, *n.* The act of putting into a fluid below the surface; the act of plunging into a fluid till covered.
2. The state of sinking into a fluid.
3. The state of being overwhelmed or deeply engaged; as, an *immersion* in the affairs of life. *Atterbury.*
4. In *astronomy*, the disappearance of a celestial body by entering into any medium, as into the light of the sun, or the shadow of the earth, opposed to EMERSION. *Olmsted.*

IM-MESH', *v. t.* [*in* and *mesh*.] To entangle in the meshes of a net, or in a web. Observe whether the fly is completely *immeshed*. The spider used his efforts to *immesh* the scorpion. *Goldsmith.*

IM-MESH'ED, (im-mesht',) *pp.* Entangled in meshes or webs.

IM-MESH'ING, *ppr.* Entangling in meshes or webs.

IM-ME-THOD'IC-AL, *a.* [*in* and *methodical*. See METHOD.]
Having no method; without systematic arrangement; without order or regularity; confused. *Addison.*

IM-ME-THOD'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Without order or regularity; irregularly.

IM-ME-THOD'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Want of method; confusion.

IM'MI-GRANT, *n.* A person that removes into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

IM'MI-GRATE, *v. i.* [L. *immigro*; *in* and *migro*, to migrate.]
To remove into a country for the purpose of permanent residence. [See EMIGRATE.] *Belknap.*

IM-MI-GRA'TION, *n.* The passing or removing into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

IM'MI-NENCE, *n.* [L. *imminentia*, *immineo*, to hang over.]
Properly, a hanging over, but used by Shakspeare for impending evil or danger. [*Little used.*]

IM'MI-NENT, *a.* [L. *imminens*, from *immineo*, to hang over; *in* and *minor*, to threaten. See MENACE.]
Literally, shooting over; hence, hanging over; impending; threatening; near; appearing as if about to fall on; *used of evils*; as, *imminent* danger; *imminent* judgments, evils, or death. *Hooker. Milton.*

IM'MI-NENT-LY, *adv.* Impendingly; threateningly.

IM-MIN'GLE, *v. t.* [*in* and *mingle*.] To mingle; to mix; to unite with numbers. *Thomson.*

IM-MIN'GLED, *pp.* Mixed; mingled.

IM-MIN'GLING, *ppr.* Mixing; mingling.

IM-MI-NU'TION, *n.* [L. *imminutio*, *imminuo*; *in* and *minuo*, to lessen.]
A lessening; diminution; decrease. *Ray.*

IM-MIS-CI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *immisceo*; *in* and *misceo*, to mix.]
Incapacity of being mixed.

IM-MIS'CI-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *miscible*.] Not capable of being mixed. *Med. Repos.*

IM-MIS'SION, (im-mish'un,) *n.* [L. *immissio*, *immitto*; *in* and *mitto*, to send.]
The act of sending or thrusting in; injection; contrary to EMISSION.

IM-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *immitto*; *in* and *mitto*, to send.]
To send in; to inject. *Greenhill.*

IM-MIT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *mitigate*.] That can not be mitigated or appeased. *Harris.*

IM-MIT'I-GA-BLY, *adv.* In an immitigable manner.

IM-MIT'TED, *pp.* Sent in; injected.

IM-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Sending in; injecting.

IM-MIX', *v. t.* [*in* and *mix*.] To mix; to mingle.

IM-MIX'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being mixed. *Wilkins.*

IM-MIX'ED, IM-MIXT', *a.* Unmixed. *Herbert.*

IM-MIX'ING, *ppr.* Mingling.

IM-MO-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *immobilité*; L. *immobilitas*, from *immobilis*; *in* and *mobilis*, from *moveo*, to move.]
Unmovableness; fixedness in place or state; resistance to motion. *Arbuthnot.*

IM-MOD'ER-A-CY, *n.* Excess. *Brown.*

IM-MOD'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *immoderatus*; *in* and *moderatus*. See MODERATE.]
Exceeding just or usual bounds; not confined to suitable limits; excessive; extravagant, unreasonable; as, *immoderate* demands; immoderate passions, cares, or grief.

IM-MOD'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* Excessively; to an undue degree; unreasonably; as, to weep *immoderately*.

IM-MOD'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Excess; extravagance. *Shelford.*

IM-MOD-ER-A'TION, *n.* Excess; want of moderation. *Hammond.*

IM-MOD'EST, *a.* [Fr. *immodeste*; L. *immodestus*; *in* and *modestus*, modest. See the latter.]
1. *Literally*, not limited to due bounds. Hence, in a *general sense*, immoderate; exorbitant; unreasonable; arrogant.
2. *Appropriately*, wanting in the reserve or restraint which decency requires; wanting in decency and delicacy. It is *immodest* to treat superiors with the familiarity that is customary among equals.
3. Wanting in chastity; unchaste; lewd; as, an *immodest* female.
4. Impure; indelicate; as, an *immodest* thought.
5. Obscene; as, an *immodest* word. [*Dryden.*

IM-MOD'EST-LY, *adv.* Without due reserve; indecently; unchastely; obscenely.

IM-MOD'ES-TY, *n.* [L. *immodestia*.]
1. Want of modesty; indecency; unchastity.
2. Want of delicacy or decent reserve.

IM'MO-LATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *immoler*; L. *immolo*, to sacrifice; *in* and *mola*, meal sprinkled with salt, which was thrown on the head of the victim.]
1. To sacrifice; to kill, as a victim offered in sacrifice. *Boyle.*
2. To offer in sacrifice.

Now *immolate* the tongues and mix the wine. *Pope.*

IM'MO-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Sacrificed; offered in sacrifice.

From the same altar on which the small states shall be *immolated*, will rise the smoke of sacrificed liberty, and despotism must be the dreadful successor. *U. Tracy.*

IM'MO-LA-TING, *ppr.* Sacrificing; offering, as a victim.

IM-MO-LA'TION, *n.* The act of sacrificing. *Brown.*
2. A sacrifice offered.

IM'MO-LA-TOR, *n.* One who offers in sacrifice.

IM-MOLD', *v. t.* To mold into shape; to form. *Fletcher.*

IM-MOLD'ED, *pp.* Molded into shape.

IM-MOLD'ING, *ppr.* Molding into shape.

IM-MO'MENT, *a.* Trifling. [*Not English.*] *Shak.*

IM-MO-MENT'OUS, *a.* Unimportant. *Seward.*

IM-MOR'AL, *a.* [*in* and *moral*.] Inconsistent with moral rectitude; contrary to the moral or divine law; wicked; unjust; dishonest; vicious. Every action is *immoral* which contravenes any divine precept, or which is contrary to the duties which men owe to each other.
2. Wicked or unjust in practice; vicious; dishonest; as, an *immoral* man. Every man who violates a divine law or a social duty is *immoral*; but we particularly apply the term to a person who habitually violates the laws.

IM-MO-RAL'I-TY, *n.* Any act or practice which contravenes the divine commands or the social duties. Injustice, dishonesty, fraud, slander, profaneness, gaming, intemperance, lewdness, are *immoralities*. All crimes are immoralities; but *crime* expresses more than *immorality*.

IM-MOR'AL-LY, *adv.* Wickedly; viciously; in violation of law or duty.

IM-MO-RIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [Low L. *immoriger*.]
Rude; uncivil. *Stackhouse.*

IM-MO-RIG'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Rudeness; disobedience. *Bp. Taylor.*

IM-MOR'TAL, *a.* [L. *immortalis*. See MORTAL.]
1. Having no principle of alteration or corruption; exempt from death; having life or being that shall never end; as, an *immortal* soul.

Unto the King eternal, *immortal*, invisible, the only wise God, be honor and glory forever. — 1 Tim. i.

2. Connected with, or terminating in immortality; never to cease; as, *immortal* hopes, desires, &c.

I have
Immortal longings in me. *Shak.*

3. Perpetual; having unlimited existence. A corporation is called an *immortal* being.
4. Destined to live in all ages of this world; imperishable; as, *immortal* fame. So Homer is called the *immortal* bard.

IM-MOR'TAL, *n.* One who is exempt from death.

IM-MOR-TAL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of never ceasing to live or exist; exemption from death and annihilation; life destined to endure without end; as, the *immortality* of the human soul.

Jesus Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and *immortality* to light through the gospel. — 2 Tim. i.

2. Exemption from oblivion.
3. Perpetuity; existence not limited; as, the *immortality* of a corporation. *J. Marshall.*

IM-MOR-TAL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of immortalizing.

IM-MOR'TAL-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *immortaliser*; Sp. *inmortalizar*.]
1. To render immortal; to make perpetual; to cause to live or exist while the world shall endure. The Iliad has *immortalized* the name of Homer.

Alexander had no Homer to *immortalize* his guilty name. *T. Davis.*

2. To exempt from oblivion; to make perpetual.

IM-MOR'TAL-IZE, *v. t.* To become immortal. [*Not in use.*] *Pope.*

IM-MOR'TAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered immortal or perpetual.

IM-MOR'TAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making immortal or perpetual.

IM-MOR'TAL-LY, *adv.* With endless existence; with exemption from death.

IM-MOR-TI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [*in* and *mortification*.] Want of subjection of the passions. *Bp. Taylor.*

IM-MOV-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Steadfastness that can not be moved or shaken.

IM-MOV'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *movable*.] That can not be moved from its place; as, an *immovable* foundation.
2. Not to be moved from a purpose; steadfast; fixed; that can not be induced to change or alter; as, a man who remains *immovable*.
3. That can not be altered or shaken; unalterable; unchangeable; as, an *immovable* purpose or resolution.
4. That can not be affected or moved; not impressible; not susceptible of compassion or tender feelings; unfeeling. *Dryden.*
5. Fixed; not liable to be removed; permanent in place; as, *immovable* estate. *Blackstone. Ayliffe.*
6. Not to be shaken or agitated.

IM-MOV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being immovable.

IM-MOV'A-BLES, (-blz,) *n. pl.* In *law*, the opposite of MOVABLES; things which can not be legally taken away, in leaving a house, farm, &c. *Bouvier.*

IM-MOV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be moved from its place or purpose; or in a manner not to be shaken; unalterably; unchangeably. *Immovably* firm to their duty; *immovably* fixed or established.

IM-MUND', *a.* [L. *immundus*.]
Unclean. *Burton.*

IM-MUN-DIC'I-TY, *n.* Uncleanness. *Mountagu.*

IM-MU'NI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *immunité*; L. *immunitas*, from *immunis*, free, exempt; *in* and *munus*, charge, office, duty.]
1. Freedom or exemption from obligation. To be exempted from observing the rites or duties of the church, is an *immunity*.
2. Exemption from any charge, duty, office, tax, or imposition; a particular privilege; as, the *immunities* of the free cities of Germany; the *immunities* of the clergy.
3. Freedom; as, an *immunity* from error. *Dryden.*

IM-MURE', *v. t.* [Norm. *emmurrer*, to wall in; Sw. *inmura*, L. *in* and *murus*, a wall.]
1. To inclose within walls; to shut up; to confine; as, to *immure* nuns in cloisters. The student *immures* himself voluntarily.
2. To wall; to surround with walls.

Lysimachus *immured* it with a wall. [*Not usual.*] *Sandys.*

3. To imprison. *Denham.*

IM-MURE', *n.* A wall; an inclosure. [*Not used.*]

IM-MUR'ED, *pp.* Confined within walls. [*Shak.*

IM-MUR'ING, *ppr.* Confining within walls.

IM-MU'SIC-AL, *a.* [*in* and *musical*.] Not musical; inharmonious; not accordant; harsh. *Bacon. Brown.*

IM-MU-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *immutabilité*; L. *immutabilitas*; *in* and *mutabilis*, mutable, from *muto*, to change.]
Unchangeableness; the quality that renders change or alteration impossible; invariableness. *Immutability* is an attribute of God.

IM-MU'TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *immutabilis*; *in* and *mutabilis*.]
Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable; not capable or susceptible of change.

That by two *immutable* things, in which it was impossible for God to lie, we might have strong consolation. — Heb. vi.

IM-MU'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unchangeableness; immutability.

IM-MU'TA-BLY, *adv.* Unchangeably; unalterably; invariably; in a manner that admits of no change. *Boyle.*

IM-MU'TATE, *a.* [L. *immutatus.*] Unchanged. *Lee.*

IM-MU-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *immutatio.*] Change; alteration. *More. Salkeld.*

IM-MUTE', *v. t.* To change or alter.

IMP, *n.* [W. *imp*, a shoot or clon; Sw. *ymp*, Dan. *ympe*, id.]

1. A son; offspring; progeny. [*Obs.*]

> The tender *imp* was weaned. *Fairfax.*
> A lad of life, an *imp* of fame. *Shak.*

2. A subaltern or puny devil. *Hooker. Milton.*

["IMP, an addition to a bee-hive; also, one length of hair twisted, as forming part of a fishing-line." *J. T. Brockett, Glossary of North Country Words*, 2d edit. p. 164. — E. H. B.]

IMP, *v. t.* [W. *impiaw*, G. *impfen*, Sw. *ympa*, Sax. *impan*, Dan. *ymper*, to ingraft; D. *enf*, a graft; *enten*, to ingraft.]

1. To graft. *Chaucer.*

2. To lengthen; to extend or enlarge by something inserted or added; a term originally used by falconers, who repair a hawk's wing by adding feathers.

> *Imp* out our drooping country's broken wings. *Shak.*
> The false north displays
> Her broken league to *imp* her serpent wings. *Milton.*

[*This verb is, I believe, used only in poetry.*]

In *falconry*, to *imp* a feather in a hawk's wing, is to add a new piece to a mutilated stump, from the Sax. *impan*, to ingraft. *Spenser.*]

IM-PA'CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *paco*, to appease.] Not to be appeased or quieted. *Spenser.*

IM-PA'CA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not admitting of being appeased.

IM-PACT', *v. t.* [L. *impactus*, from *impingo*; *in* and *pango*, to drive.] To drive close; to press or drive firmly together. *Woodward.*

IM'PACT, *n.* Touch; impression. *Darwin.*

2. In *mechanics*, the single instantaneous blow or stroke communicated from one body in motion to another either in motion or at rest. *Barlow.*

IM-PACT'ED, *pp.* Driven hard; made close by driving. *Woodward.*

IM-PACT'ING, *ppr.* Driving or pressing close.

IM-PAINT', *v. t.* To paint; to adorn with colors. *Shak.*

IM-PAINT'ED, *pp.* Ornamented with colors.

IM-PAINT'ING, *ppr.* Adorning with colors.

IM-PAIR', *v. t.* [Fr. *empirer*; Sp. *empeorar*; Port. *empeorar*, from *peior*, worse, Sp. *peor*, Fr. *pire*, from L. *pejor.*]

1. To make worse; to diminish in quantity, value, or excellence. An estate is *impaired* by extravagance or neglect. The profligate *impairs* his estate and his reputation. Imprudence *impairs* a man's usefulness.

2. To lessen in power; to weaken; to enfeeble. The constitution is *impaired* by intemperance, by infirmity, and by age. The force of evidence may be *impaired* by the suspicion of interest in the witness.

IM-PAIR', *v. t.* To be lessened or worn out. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

IM'PAIR, *a.* [L. *impar*, unequal.]

1. Unsuitable. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. In *crystallography*, a term applied, by Hauy, to crystals whose sides and summits have not the same number of faces. [*Disused.*]

IM-PAIR', } *n.* Diminution; decrease; injury.
IM-PAIR'MENT, } [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

IM-PAIR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Diminished; injured; weakened.

IM-PAIR'ER, *n.* He or that which impairs. *Warburton.*

IM-PAIR'ING, *ppr.* Making worse; lessening; injuring; enfeebling.

IM-PAL'A-TA-BLE, *a.* Unpalatable. [*Little used.*]

IM-PALE', *v. t.* [L. *in* and *palus*, a pole, a stake.]

1. To fix on a stake; to put to death by fixing on an upright, sharp stake. [See EMPALE.]

2. To inclose with stakes, posts, or palisades.

3. In *heraldry*, to join two coats of arms pale-wise. *Encyc.*

IM-PALE'MENT, *n.* The act of inclosing or surrounding with stakes. [*Rare.*] *Milton.*

2. A punishment formerly used by the Turks and other nations, which consisted in thrusting a stake through the fundament into the body, and thus leaving the victim to a lingering death. *Brande.*

3. In *heraldry*, the division of a shield pale-wise.

IM-PAL'LID, *v. t.* To make pallid or pale. [*Not in use.*] *Feltham.*

IM-PALM', (im-pām',) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *palma*, the hand.] To grasp; to take in the hand. *J. Barlow.*

IM-PAL-PA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being palpable or perceptible by the touch. *Jortin.*

IM-PAL'PA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *in* and *palpo*, to feel. See PALPABLE.]

1. Not to be felt; that can not be perceived by the touch; as, an *impalpable* powder, whose parts are so minute that they can not be distinguished by the senses, particularly by feeling. *Encyc.*

2. Not coarse or gross. *Warton.*

IM-PAL'PA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be felt.

IM-PAL'SIED, (-pol'zid,) *pp.* Struck with palsy.

IM-PAL'SY, (-pol'ze,) *v. t.* [*in* and *palsy.*] To strike with palsy; to paralyze; to deaden.

IM-PAL'SY-ING, *ppr.* Affecting with palsy.

IM'PA-NATE, *a.* [L. *in* and *panis*, bread.] Embodied in bread. *Cranmer.*

IM'PA-NATE, *v. t.* To embody with bread. *Waterland.*

IM'PA-NA-TED, *pp.* Embodied in bread.

IM'PA-NA-TING, *ppr.* Embodying in bread.

IM-PA-NA'TION, *n.* The supposed real presence and union of Christ's material body and blood with the substance of bread, in the eucharist. Rupert of Duytz, in the twelfth century, proposed this modification of the doctrine of transubstantiation. He supposed the Messiah assumes the bread in the eucharist, just as he assumed human nature at his incarnation, i. e., by a union of the two natures, without any change of either. Luther's doctrine of *consubstantiation* was understood, by both Papists and the Reformed, to be the same with *impanation.* *Murdock.*

IM-PAN'NEL, *v. t.* [*in* and *panel.*] To write or enter the names of a jury in a list, or on a piece of parchment, called a *panel*; to form, complete, or enroll a list of jurors in a court of justice.

IM-PAN'NEL-ED, *pp.* Having the names entered in a panel; formed, as a jury.

IM-PAN'NEL-ING, *ppr.* Writing the names on a panel; forming, as a jury.

IM-PAR'A-DISE, *v. t.* [It. *imparadisare*; *in* and *paradise.*] To put in a place of supreme felicity; to make perfectly happy.

IM-PAR'A-DIS-ED, *pp.* Placed in a condition resembling that of paradise; made perfectly happy.

IM-PAR'A-DIS-ING, *ppr.* Making perfectly happy.

IM-PAR'AL-LEL-ED, *a.* Unparalleled. [*Not used.*] *Burnet.*

IM-PAR-A-SYL-LAB'IC, *a.* [L. *in*, *par*, and *syllaba.*] Not consisting of an equal number of syllables. An *imparasyllabic* noun is one which has not the same number of syllables in all the cases; as, *lapis, lapidis*; *mens, mentis.* *Bryant.*

IM-PAR'DON-A-BLE, *a.* Unpardonable. *South.*

IM-PAR'I-TY, *n.* [*in* and *parity*; L. *par*, equal.]

1. Inequality; disproportion. *Bacon.*

2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts. *Brown.*

3. Difference of degree, rank, or excellence. *Sancroft.*

IM-PARK', *v. t.* [*in* and *park.*] To inclose for a park; to make a park by inclosure; to sever from a common. *Johnson.*

IM-PARK'ED, (im-parkt',) *pp.* Confined in a park.

IM-PARK'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a park.

IM-PARL', *v. t.* [Norm. *emparler*; *in* and Fr. *parler*, to speak.] To hold mutual discourse; *appropriately*, in *law*, to have license to settle a lawsuit amicably; to have delay for mutual adjustment. *Blackstone.*

IM-PARL'ANCE, *n.* *Properly*, leave for mutual discourse; *appropriately*, in *law*, the license or privilege of a defendant, granted on motion, to have delay of trial, to see if he can settle the matter amicably by talking with the plaintiff, and thus to determine what answer he shall make to the plaintiff's action. Hence,

2. The continuance of a cause till another day, or from day to day. *Blackstone.*

IM-PAR-SON-EE', *n.* A *parson imparsonee*, is a parson presented, instituted, and inducted into a rectory, and in full possession. *Blackstone.*

IM-PART', *v. t.* [L. *impertior*; *in* and *partio*, to divide; from *pars*, a part.]

1. To give, grant, or communicate; to bestow on another a share or portion of something; as, to *impart* a portion of provisions to the poor.

2. In a *wider sense*, simply to bestow on another; to grant; to give; to confer; as, to *impart* honor or favor.

3. To communicate the knowledge of something; to make known; to show by words or tokens.

> Gentle lady,
> When first I did *impart* my love to you. *Shak.*

IM-PART'ANCE, *n.* Communication of a share; grant.

IM-PART-A'TION, *n.* The act of imparting or conferring. [*Not much used.*] *Chauncey.*

IM-PART'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Communicated; granted; conferred.

IM-PART'ER, *n.* One that imparts.

IM-PAR'TIAL, (im-pār'shal,) *a.* [*in* and *partial*, from *part*, L. *pars.*]

1. Not partial; not biased in favor of one party more than another; indifferent; unprejudiced; disinterested; as, an *impartial* judge or arbitrator.

2. Not favoring one party more than another; equitable; just; as, an *impartial* judgment or decision; an *impartial* opinion.

IM-PAR'TIAL-IST, *n.* One who is impartial. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

IM-PAR-TIAL'I-TY, (im-pār-shal'e-ty,) *n.* Indifference of opinion or judgment; freedom from bias in favor of one side or party more than another; disinterestedness. *Impartiality* is indispensable to an upright judge.

2. Equitableness; justice; as, the *impartiality* of a decision.

IM-PAR'TIAL-LY, *adv.* Without bias of judgment; without prejudice; without inclination to favor one party or side more than another; equitably; justly.

IM-PART-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being subject to partition.

2. The quality of being capable of being communicated.

IM-PART'I-BLE, *a.* [Sp. *impartible*; *in* and *partible.*]

1. Not partible or subject to partition; as, an *impartible* estate. *Blackstone.*

2. [from *impart.*] That may be imparted, conferred, bestowed, or communicated. *Digby.*

IM-PART'ING, *ppr.* Communicating; granting; bestowing.

IM-PART'MENT, *n.* The act of imparting; the communication of knowledge; disclosure. *Shak.*

IM-PASS A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *passable.* See PASS.] That can not be passed; not admitting a passage; as, an *impassable* road, mountain, or gulf. *Milton. Temple.*

IM-PASS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being impassable.

IM-PASS'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that prevents passing, or the power of passing.

IM-PAS-SI-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from *impassible.*] Exemption from pain or suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things. *Dryden.*
IM-PAS'SI-BLE-NESS, }

IM-PAS'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *impassible*; Sp. *impasible*; L. *impassibilis*, from *passus*, *patior*, to suffer.] Incapable of pain, passion, or suffering; that can not be affected with pain or uneasiness. Whatever is destitute of sensation is *impassible.*

> Though naked and *impassible*, depart. *Dryden.*

IM-PAS'SION, (im-pash'un,) *v. t.* [*in* and *passion.*] To move or affect strongly with passion.

IM-PAS'SION-A-BLE, *a.* Easily excited to anger; susceptible of strong emotion.

IM-PAS'SION-ATE, *v. t.* To affect powerfully. *More.*

IM-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* Strongly affected.

2. Without passion or feeling. *Burton.*

IM-PAS'SION-ED, (-pash'und,) *a.* Actuated or agitated by passion.

> The *tempter*, all *impassioned*, thus began. *Milton.*

2. Animated; excited; having the feelings warmed; as, an *impassioned* orator.

3. Animated; expressive of passion or ardor; as, an *impassioned* discourse.

IM-PAS'SIVE, *a.* [L. *in* and *passus*, *patior*, to suffer.] Not susceptible of pain or suffering; as, the *impassive* air; *impassive* ice. *Dryden. Pope.*

IM-PAS'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Without sensibility to pain or suffering.

IM-PAS'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being insusceptible of pain. *Mountagu.*

IM-PAS-SIV'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being insusceptible of feeling, pain, or suffering. *Pausanias. Trans.*

IM-PAS-TA'TION, *n.* [*in* and *pasta.*] A union or mixture of different substances by means of cements which are capable of resisting the action of fire or air. *Brande.*

IM-PASTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *empâter*; *in* and *pâte*, paste.]

1. To knead; to make into paste.

2. In *painting*, to lay on colors thick and bold.

IM-PAST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Concreted, as into paste. *Shak.*

2. Pasted over; covered with paste, or with thick paint.

IM-PAST'ING, *ppr.* Making into paste.

IM-PAT'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *impatibilis.*] Intolerable; that can not be borne.

IM-PA'TIENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *impatientia*, from *impatiens*; *in* and *patior*, to suffer.] Uneasiness under pain or suffering; the not enduring pain with composure; restlessness occasioned by suffering positive evil, or the absence of expected good. *Impatience* is not *rage*, nor absolute *inability* to bear pain; but it implies want of fortitude, or of its exercise. It usually springs from irritability of temper.

IM-PA'TIENT, *a* [L. *impatiens.*]

1. Uneasy or fretful under suffering; not bearing pain with composure; not enduring evil without fretfulness, uneasiness, and a desire or effort to get rid of the evil. Young men are *impatient* of restraint. We are all apt to be *impatient* under wrongs; but it is a Christian duty not to be *impatient* in sickness, or under any afflictive dispensation of Providence.

2. Not suffering quietly; not enduring.

> Fame *impatient* of extremes, decays
> Not more by envy than excess of praise. *Pope.*

3. Hasty; eager; not enduring delay. The *impatient* man will not wait for information; he often acts with precipitance. Be not *impatient* for the return of spring.

4. Not to be borne; as, *impatient* smart. *Spenser.*

This word is followed by *of*, *at*, *for*, or *under*. We are *impatient of* restraint, or *of* wrongs; *impatient at* the delay of expected good; *impatient for* the return of a friend, or *for* the arrival of the mail; *impatient*

under evils of any kind. The proper use of these particles can be learnt only by practice or observation.

IM-PA'TIENT, *n.* One who is restless under suffering. [*Unusual.*]

IM-PA'TIENT-LY, *adv.* With uneasiness or restlessness; as, to bear disappointment *impatiently*.

2. With eager desire causing uneasiness; as, to wait *impatiently* for the arrival of one's friend.

3. Passionately; ardently. *Clarendon.*

IM-PAT-RON-I-ZA'TION, *n.* Absolute seignory or possession. *Colgrave.*

IM-PAT'RON-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *impatroniser.*]

To gain to one's self the power of any seignory. *Bacon.*

IM-PAWN', *v. t.* [*in* and *pawn.*] To pawn; to pledge; to deposit as security. *Shak.*

IM-PAWN'ED, *pp.* Pledged.

IM-PAWN'ING, *ppr.* Pledging.

IM-PEACH', *v. t.* [Fr. *empêcher*; Arm. *empoich, empechein*; Port. and Sp. *empachar*; It. *impacciare*; to hinder, to stop. It signifies also, in Portuguese, to surfeit, to overload, to glut. It belongs to the family of *pack*; L. *pango, pactus*; Ar. بكّ *bakka*, to press or compress. Class Bg, No. 18, 20, 61. The literal sense of *impeach* is, to thrust, or send against; hence, to hinder, to stop.]

1. To hinder; to impede. This sense is found in our early writers.

These ungracious practices of his sons did *impeach* his journey to the Holy Land. *Davies.*

A defluxion on my throat *impeached* my utterance. *Howell.*

[*This application of the word is obsolete.*]

2. To accuse; to charge with a crime or misdemeanor; but *appropriately*, to exhibit charges of maladministration against a public officer before a competent tribunal, that is, to send or put on, to load. The word is now restricted to accusations made by authority; as, to *impeach* a judge. [See IMPEACHMENT.]

3. To charge with impropriety; to call in question; as, to *impeach* one's motives or conduct.

4. To call to account; to charge as answerable.

IM-PEACH', *n.* Hinderance. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

IM-PEACH'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to accusation; chargeable with a crime; accusable; censurable.

2. Liable to be called in question; accountable.

Owners of lands in fee-simple are not *impeachable* for waste. *E. Bush.*

IM-PEACH'ED, (im-peesht',) *pp.* Hindered. [*Obs.*]

2. Accused; charged with a crime, misdemeanor, or wrong; censured.

The first donee in tail may commit waste without being *impeached*. *E. Bush.*

IM-PEACH'ER, *n.* An accuser by authority; one who calls in question.

IM-PEACH'ING, *ppr.* Hindering. [*Obs.*]

2. Accusing by authority; calling in question the purity or rectitude of conduct or motives.

IM-PEACH'MENT, *n.* Hinderance; impediment; stop; obstruction. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Shak.*

2. An accusation or charge brought against a public officer for maladministration in his office. In *Great Britain*, it is the privilege or right of the house of commons to impeach, and the right of the house of lords to try and determine impeachments. In *the United States*, it is the right of the house of representatives to impeach, and of the senate to try and determine impeachments. In Great Britain, the house of peers, and in the United States, the senate of the United States, and the senates in the several states, are the high courts of impeachment.

3. The act of impeaching.

4. Censure; accusation; a calling in question the purity of motives or the rectitude of conduct, &c. This declaration is no *impeachment* of his motives or of his judgment.

5. The act of calling to account, as for waste.

6. The state of being liable to account, as for waste.

IM-PEARL', (im-perl',) *v. t.* [*in* and *pearl.*] To form in the resemblance of pearls.

Dew-drops which the sun
Impearls on every leaf, and every flower. *Milton.*

2. To decorate with pearls, or with things resembling pearls.

The dews of the morning *impearl* every thorn. *Digby.*

IM-PEARL'ED, *pp.* Formed in the resemblance of pearls.

IM-PEARL'ING, *pp.* Forming in the resemblance of pearls; decorating with pearls.

IM-PEC-CA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [See IMPECCABLE.] The
IM-PEC'CAN-CY, } quality of not being liable to sin; exemption from sin, error, or offense. *Pope.*

IM-PEC'CA-BLE, *a.* [Sp. *impecable*; Fr. *impeccable*; *in* and Sp. *pecable*, Fr. *peccable*, from L. *pecco*, to err, to sin.]

Not liable to sin; not subject to sin; exempt from the possibility of sinning. No mere man is *impeccable*.

IM-PEDE', *v. t.* [Sp. *impedir*; It. *impedire*; L. *impedio*; supposed to be compounded of *in* and *pedes*, feet, to catch or entangle the feet.]

To hinder; to stop in progress; to obstruct; as, to *impede* the progress of troops.

IM-PED'ED, *pp.* Hindered; stopped; obstructed.

IM-PE'DI-BLE, *a.* That may be impeded.

IM-PED'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *impedimentum.*]

1. That which hinders progress or motion; hinderance; obstruction; obstacle; *applicable to every subject, physical or moral.* Bad roads are *impediments* in marching and traveling. Idleness and dissipation are *impediments* to improvement. The cares of life are *impediments* to the progress of vital religion.

2. That which prevents distinct articulation; as, an *impediment* in speech.

IM-PED'I-MENT, *v. t.* To impede. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Reynolds.*

IM-PED-I-MENT'AL, *a.* Hindering; obstructing. *Mountagu.*

IM-PED'ING, *ppr.* Hindering; stopping; obstructing.

IM'PE-DITE, *a.* Hindered. *Taylor.*

IM'PE-DITE, *v. t.* To impede. [*Not in use.*]

IM-PE-DI''TION, (-pe-dish'un,) *n.* A hindering. *Baxter.*

IM-PED'I-TIVE, *a.* Causing hinderance. *Sanderson.*

IM-PEL', *v. t.* [Sp. *impeler*; It. *impellere*; L. *impello*; *in* and *pello*, to drive.]

To drive or urge forward; to press on; to excite to action, or to move forward, by the application of physical force, or moral suasion, or necessity. A ball is *impelled* by the force of powder; a ship is *impelled* by wind; a man may be *impelled* by hunger or a regard to his safety; motives of policy or of safety *impel* nations to confederate.

The surge *impelled* me on a craggy coast. *Pope.*
And several men *impel* to several ends. *Pope.*

IM-PEL'LED, (im-peld',) *pp.* Driven forward; urged on; moved by any force or power, physical or moral.

IM-PEL'LENT, *a.* Having the quality of impelling.

IM-PEL'LENT, *n.* A power or force that drives forward; motive or impulsive power. *Glanville.*

IM-PEL'LER, *n.* He or that which impels.

IM-PEL'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Driving forward; urging; pressing.

IM-PEN', *v. t.* [*in* and *pen.*] To pen; to shut or inclose in a narrow place. *Feltham.*

IM-PEND', *v. i.* [L. *impendeo*; *in* and *pendeo*, to hang.]

1. To hang over; to be suspended above; to threaten. A dark cloud *impends* over the land.

Destruction sure o'er all your heads *impends*. *Pope.*

2. To be near; to be approaching and ready to fall on.

It expresses our deep sense of God's *impending* wrath. *Smalridge.*

Nor hear advices of *impending* foes. *Pope.*

IM-PEND'ENCE, } *n.* The state of hanging over;
IM-PEND'EN-CY, } near approach; a menacing attitude. *Hammond.*

IM-PEND'ENT, *a.* Hanging over; imminent; threatening; pressing closely; as, an *impendent* evil. *Hale.*

IM-PEND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Hanging over; approaching near; threatening.

IM-PEN-E-TRA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *impenetrable.*]

The quality of being impenetrable.

2. In *natural philosophy*, that quality of matter by which it excludes all other matter from the space it occupies. *Olmsted.*

3. Insusceptibility of intellectual impression. *Johnson.*

IM-PEN'E-TRA-BLE, *a.* [L. *impenetrabilis*; *in* and *penetrabilis*, from *penetro*, to penetrate.]

1. That can not be penetrated or pierced; not admitting the passage of other bodies; as, an *impenetrable* shield.

2. Not to be affected or moved; not admitting impressions on the mind. The hardened sinner remains *impenetrable* to the admonitions of the gospel.

3. Not to be entered by the sight; as *impenetrable* darkness. Hence,

4. Not to be entered and viewed by the eye of the [illegible] *impenetrable* obscurity or abstruseness.

IM-PEN'E-TRA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Impenetrability, which see.

IM-PEN'E-TRA-BLY, *adv.* With solidity that admits not of being penetrated.

2. With hardness that admits not of impression; as, *impenetrably* dull. *Pope.*

IM-PEN'I-TENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *impenitence*; Sp. *impen-*
IM-PEN'I-TEN-CY, } *itencia*; It. *impenitenza*; L. *in* and *penitens*, from *penitco*, to repent, *pœna*, pain.]

Want of penitence or repentance; absence of contrition or sorrow for sin; obduracy; hardness of heart. Final *impenitence* dooms the sinner to inevitable punishment.

He will advance from one degree of *impenitence* to another. *Rogers.*

IM-PEN'I-TENT, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *penitent*, supra.]

Not penitent; not repenting of sin; not contrite; obdurate; of a hard heart.

They died
Impenitent. *Milton.*

IM-PEN'I-TENT, *n.* One who does not repent; a hardened sinner.

IM-PEN'I-TENT-LY, *adv.* Without repentance or contrition for sin; obdurately.

IM-PEN'NATE, *a.* or *n.* [L. *in* and *penna.*] A term applied to swimming birds, as penguins, characterized by short wings covered with feathers resembling scales. *Brande.*

IM-PEN'NED, *pp.* Inclosed in a narrow place.

IM-PEN'NING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a narrow place.

IM-PEN'NOUS, *a.* [*in* and *pennous.*] Having no wings.

IM-PEO'PLE, (im-peo'pl,) *v. t.* To form into a community. [See PEOPLE.] *Beaum. & Fl.*

IM-PEO'PLED, *pp.* Formed into a community.

IM-PEO'PLING, *ppr.* Forming into a community.

IM'PE-RANT, *a.* [L. *impero.*]

Commanding. *Baxter.*

IM'PE-RATE, *a.* [L. *imperatus*, *impero*, to command.]

Done by impulse or direction of the mind. [*Not used.*] *South. Hale.*

IM-PER'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *impératif*; L. *imperativus*, from *impero*, to command. See EMPIRE.]

1. Commanding; authoritative; expressive of command; containing positive command, as distinguished from ADVISORY, or DISCRETIONARY. The orders are *imperative*.

2. In *grammar*, the *imperative* mode of a verb is that which expresses command, entreaty, advice, or exhortation; as, *go, write, attend.*

IM-PER'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With command; authoritatively.

IM-PER-A-TO'RI-AL, *a.* Commanding. [*Not in use.*]

IM-PER-CEIV'A-BLE, *a.* Imperceptible. [*Norris.*

IM-PER-CEIV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Imperceptibleness.

IM-PER-CEP'TI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *perceptible.*]

1. Not to be perceived; not to be known or discovered by the senses. We say a thing is *imperceptible* to the touch, to the eye or sight, to the ear, to the taste, or smell. Hence,

2. Very small; fine; minute in dimensions; or very slow in motion or progress; as, the growth of a plant or animal is *imperceptible*; it is too slow to be perceived by the eye.

IM-PER-CEP'TI-BLE, *n.* That which can not be perceived by the senses on account of its smallness. [*Little used.*] *Tatler.*

IM-PER-CEP'TI-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being
IM-PER-CEP-TI-BIL'I-TY, } imperceptible. *Hale.*

IM-PER-CEP'TI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be perceived. *Addison.*

IM-PER-CIP'I-ENT, *a.* Not perceiving or not having power to perceive. *Baxter.*

IM-PER-DI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being imperdible.

IM-PER'DI-BLE, *a.* Not destructible. [*Not a legitimate word.*]

IM-PER'FECT, *a.* [L. *imperfectus*; *in* and *perfectus*, finished, perfect; *perficio*, to perfect; *per* and *facio*, to make.]

1. Not finished; not complete. The work or design is *imperfect*.

2. Defective; not entire, sound, or whole; wanting a part; impaired. The writings of Livy are *imperfect*.

3. Not perfect in intellect; liable to err; as, men are *imperfect*; our minds and understandings are *imperfect*.

4. Not perfect in a moral view; not according to the laws of God, or the rules of right. Our services and obedience are *imperfect*.

5. In *grammar*, the *imperfect* tense denotes an action in time past, then present, but not finished.

6. In *music*, incomplete; not having all the accessary sounds; as, an *imperfect* chord.

An *imperfect interval*, is one which does not contain its complement of simple sounds. *Busby.*

7. In *botany*, wanting either stamens or pistils, as a flower.

Imperfect number; one which is not equal to the sum of its aliquot parts or divisors. [See PERFECT.]

IM-PER-FEC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *imperfectio*, supra.]

1. Defect; fault; the want of a part or of something necessary to complete a thing; *equally applicable to physical or moral subjects.* When fruit fails to come to maturity, and after it begins to decay, we denominate the defect an *imperfection*. Laws sometimes fail of the intended effect, either from their *imperfection*, or from the *imperfection* of the administration. Men are all chargeable with *imperfections*, both in character and in conduct.

2. In *book-binding*, a sheet or signature wanting to complete a volume.

IM-PER'FECT-LY, *adv.* In an imperfect manner or degree; not fully; not entirely; not completely; not in the best manner; not without fault or failure.

IM-PER'FECT-NESS, *n.* The state of being imperfect.

IM-PER'FO-RA-BLE, *a.* [Infra.] That can not be perforated or bored through.

IM-PER'FO-RATE, *a.* [L. *in* and *perforatus*, *perforo.*]

Not perforated or pierced; having no opening. *Sharp.*

IM-PER'FO-RA-TED, *a.* Not perforated. *Brown.*

2. Having no pores. *Sir J. Banks.*

IM-PER-FO-RA'TION, *n.* The state of being not perforated, or without any aperture.

IM-PE'RI-AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *imperialis*, from *impero*, to command. See Emperor.]

1. Pertaining to an empire, or to an emperor; as, an *imperial* government; an *imperial* diadem; *imperial* authority or edict; *imperial* power or sway.

2. Royal; belonging to a monarch; as, an *imperial* palace; *imperial* arts. *Dryden.*

3. Pertaining to royalty; denoting sovereignty.

4. Commanding; maintaining supremacy; as, the *imperial* democracy of Athens. *Mitford.*

Imperial chamber; the sovereign court of the German empire. *Encyc.*

Imperial city; a city in Germany having no head but the emperor.

Imperial diet; an assembly of all the states of the German empire. *Encyc.*

IM-PE'RI-AL, *n.* In *architecture*, a kind of dome, which, viewed in profile, is pointed toward the top, and widens as it descends, as in Moorish buildings. *Elmes.*

2. A tuft of hair on a man's lower lip.

IM-PE'RI-AL-IST, *n.* One who belongs to an emperor; a subject or soldier of an emperor. The denomination *imperialists* is often given to the troops or armies of the emperor of Germany.

IM-PE-RI-AL'I-TY, *n.* Imperial power.

2. The right of an emperor to a share of the produce of mines, &c.

The late empress having, by clause of grace, relinquished her *imperialities* on the private mines, viz. the tenths of the copper, iron, silver, and gold. *Toote.*

IM-PE'RI-AL-IZ-ED, *a.* Made imperial or belonging to an emperor. *Fuller.*

IM-PE'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In an imperial manner.

IM-PE'RI-AL-TY, *n.* Imperial power. *Sheldon.*

IM-PER'IL, *v. t.* [*in* and *peril.*] To bring into danger. *Spenser.*

IM-PER'IL-ED, *pp.* Brought into danger.

IM-PER'IL-ING, *ppr.* Bringing into danger.

IM-PE'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *imperiosus*; It. and Sp. *imperioso*; Fr. *imperieux.* See Imperial.]

1. Commanding; dictatorial; haughty; arrogant; overbearing; domineering; as, an *imperious* tyrant; an *imperious* dictator; an *imperious* man; an *imperious* temper. *More. Shak.*

2. Commanding; indicating an imperious temper; authoritative; as, *imperious* words. *Locke.*

3. Powerful; overbearing; not to be opposed by obstacles; as, a man of a vast and *imperious* mind. *Tillotson.*

4. Commanding; urgent; pressing; as, *imperious* love; *imperious* circumstances; *imperious* appetite. *Dryden. S. S. Smith.*

5. Authoritative; commanding with rightful authority.

The commandment high and *imperious* in its claims. *D. A. Clarke.*

IM-PE'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With arrogance of command; with a haughty air of authority; in a domineering manner. *South.*

2. With urgency or force not to be opposed.

IM-PE'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Authority; air of command. *South.*

2. Arrogance of command; haughtiness.

Imperiousness and severity is an ill way of treating men who have reason to guide them. *Locke.*

IM-PER'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *imperissable*; *in* and *perish.*]

Not subject to decay; not liable to perish; indestructible; enduring permanently; as, an *imperishable* monument; *imperishable* renown. Elegant discourses on virtue — will not supply the consolations of *imperishable* hope.

IM-PER'ISH-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being imperishable.

IM-PER'ISH-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be liable to decay.

IM-PE'RI-UM IN IM-PE'RI-O, [L.] Government within a government.

IM-PER'MA-NENCE, *n.* Want of permanence or continued duration. *W. Mountagu.*

IM-PER'MA-NENT, *a.* [*in* and *permanent.*] Not permanent; not enduring. *Gregory.*

IM-PER-ME-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality in bodies of not permitting a fluid to pass through them. *Cavallo. Asiat. Res.*

IM-PER'ME-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *permeo*; *per* and *meo*, to pass.]

A term applied to bodies which do not permit fluids to pass through them. India-rubber is *impermeable* to water; bladder is *impermeable* to air. *Olmsted.*

IM-PER'ME-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being impermeable.

IM-PER'ME-A-BLY, *adv.* In an impermeable manner.

IM-PER-SCRO'TA-BLE, *a.* That can not be searched out.

IM-PER-SCRO'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of not being capable of scrutiny.

IM-PER'SON-AL, *a.* [Fr. *impersonnel*; L. *impersonalis*; *in* and *personalis*, from *persona.* See Person.]

In *grammar*, an *impersonal* verb is one which is not employed with the first and second persons, *I* and *thou* or *you*, *we* and *ye*, for nominatives, and which has no variation of ending to express them, but is used only with the termination of the third person singular, with *it* for a nominative in English, and without a nominative in Latin; as, *it rains*; *it becomes* us to be modest; L. *tædet*; *libet*; *pugnatur.*

IM-PER-SON-AL'I-TY, *n.* Want or indistinctness of personality. *Draper.*

IM-PER'SON-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an impersonal verb.

IM-PER'SON-ATE, *v. t.* To invest with personality or the bodily substance of a living being.

2. To ascribe the qualities of a person; to personify. *Warton.*

IM-PER'SON-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made persons of. [See Personated.] *Warton.*

IM-PER-SON-A'TION, *n.* Embodiment, or state of being invested with personality.

2. The act of personifying, or representing things without life as persons. *West. Rev.*

IM-PER-SPI-CO'I-TY, *n.* Want of perspicuity or clearness to the mind.

IM-PER-SPIC'U-OUS, *a.* [*in* and *perspicuous.*] Not perspicuous; not clear; obscure. *Bailey.*

IM-PER-SUA'SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *persuasibilis.* See Persuade.]

Not to be moved by persuasion; not yielding to arguments. *Decay of Piety.*

IM-PER'TI-NENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *impertinence*, from L.
IM-PER'TI-NEN-CY, } *impertinens*; *in* and *pertinens*, *pertineo*, to pertain; *per* and *teneo*, to hold.]

1. That which is not pertinent; that which does not belong to the subject in hand; that which is of no weight. *Bacon.*

2. The state of not being pertinent.

3. Folly; rambling thought. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

4. Rudeness; improper intrusion; interference by word or conduct which is not consistent with the age or station of the person.

[*This is the most usual sense.*]

We should avoid the vexation and *impertinence* of pedants. *South.*

5. A trifle; a thing of little or no value.

There are many subtile *impertinences* learnt in schools. *Watts.*

IM-PER'TI-NENT, *a.* [L. *impertinens*, supra.]

1. Not pertaining to the matter in hand; of no weight; having no bearing on the subject; as, an *impertinent* remark. *Hooker. Tillotson.*

2. Rude; intrusive; meddling with that which does not belong to the person; as, an *impertinent* coxcomb.

3. Trifling; foolish; negligent of the present purpose. *Pope.*

IM-PER'TI-NENT, *n.* An intruder; a meddler; one who interferes in what does not belong to him. *L'Estrange.*

IM-PER'TI-NENT-LY, *adv.* Without relation to the matter in hand.

2. Officiously; intrusively; rudely. *Addison.*

IM-PER-TRAN-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being capable of being passed through. *Hale.*

IM-PER-TRAN'SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *pertranseo*; *per* and *transeo*, to pass over or through; *trans* and *eo*, to go.]

Not to be passed through. [*Little used.*]

IM-PER-TURB'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *perturbo*, to disturb; *per* and *turbo.*]

That can not be disturbed or agitated; permanently quiet. *Encyc.*

IM-PER-TUR-BA'TION, *n.* Freedom from agitation of mind; calmness. *W. Mountagu.*

IM-PER-TURB'ED, *a.* Undisturbed. [*Not in use.*] *Bailey.*

IM-PER'VI-A-BLE, *a.* Impervious.

IM-PER'VI-A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* Imperviousness.
IM-PER-VI-A-BIL'I-TY, } *Ed. Rev.*

IM-PER'VI-OUS, *a.* [L. *impervius*; *in* and *pervius*, passable; *per* and *via*, way.]

1. Not to be penetrated or passed through; impenetrable; as, an *impervious* gulf; an *impervious* forest.

2. Not penetrable; not to be pierced by a pointed instrument; as, an *impervious* shield.

3. Not penetrable by light; not permeable to fluids. Glass is pervious to light, but *impervious* to water. Paper is *impervious* to light. In the latter sense only, *impervious* is synonymous with *impermeable.*

IM-PER'VI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to prevent passage or penetration.

IM-PER'VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of not admitting a passage.

IM-PES'TER, *v. t.* To vex; to tease. [*Not used.*]

IM-PE-TIG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *impetigo*, a ringworm.] Of the nature of impetigo.

IM-PE-TI'GO, *n.* [L.] A cutaneous eruption consisting of clustering pustules which are yellow and itching, and terminate in a yellow, scaly crust, intersected with cracks. *Good.*

IM'PE-TRA-BLE, *a.* [See Impetrate.] That may be obtained by petition.

IM'PE-TRATE, *v. t.* [L. *impetro.*]

To obtain by request or entreaty. *Usher.*

IM-PE-TRA'TION, *n.* The act of obtaining by prayer or petition. *Herbert*

2. In *law*, the pre-obtaining of benefices from the church of Rome, which belonged to the disposal of the king and other lay patrons of the realm. *Encyc.*

IM'PE-TRA-TIVE, *a.* Obtaining; tending to obtain by entreaty. *Bp. Hall.*

IM'PE-TRA-TO-RY, *a.* Beseeching; containing entreaty. *Taylor.*

IM-PET-U-OS'I-TY, *n.* [See Impetuous.] A rushing with violence and great force; fury; violence.

2. Vehemence; furiousness of temper.

IM-PET'U-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *impetueux*; L. *impetuosus*, from *impetus*, *impeto*; *in* and *peto*, to urge, to rush. See Bid.]

1. Rushing with great force and violence; moving rapidly; furious; forcible; fierce; raging; as, an *impetuous* wind; an *impetuous* torrent.

2. Vehement of mind; fierce; hasty; passionate; violent; as, a man of *impetuous* temper.

IM-PET'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Violently; fiercely; forcibly; with haste and force. *Addison.*

IM-PET'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* A driving or rushing with haste and violence; furiousness; fury; violence.

2. Vehemence of temper; violence.

IM'PE-TUS, *n.* [L. supra.] Force of motion; the force with which any body is driven or impelled.

2. The force with which one body in motion strikes another.

3. In *gunnery*, the altitude through which a heavy body must fall to acquire a velocity equal to that with which a ball is discharged from a piece. *Brande.*

IM-PIC'TUR-ED, *a.* Painted; impressed. *Spenser.*

IM'PIER. See Umpire.

IM-PIERCE', *v. t.* To pierce through; to penetrate. *Drayton.*

IM-PIERCE'A-BLE, (im-peers'a-bl,) *a.* [*in* and *pierce.*] Not to be pierced or penetrated. *Spenser.*

IM-PIERC'ED, (im-peerst',) *pp.* Pierced through.

IM-PIERC'ING, *ppr.* Piercing through.

IM-PI'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *impieté*; L. *impietas*; *in* and *pietas*, pius.]

1. Ungodliness; irreverence toward the Supreme Being; contempt of the divine character and authority; neglect of the divine precepts. These constitute different degrees of *impiety.*

2. Any act of wickedness, as blasphemy and scoffing at the Supreme Being, or at his authority; profaneness. Any expression of contempt for God or his laws, constitutes an *impiety* of the highest degree of criminality. Disobedience to the divine commands, or neglect of duty, implies contempt for his authority, and is therefore *impiety.* *Impiety*, when it expresses the temper or disposition, has no plural; but it is otherwise when it expresses an act of wickedness, for all such acts are *impieties.*

IM-PIG'NO-RATE, *v. t.* To pledge or pawn. [*Not in use.*]

IM-PIG-NO-RA'TION, *n.* The act of pawning. [*Not in use.*]

IM-PINGE', (im-pinj',) *v. t.* [L. *impingo*; *in* and *pango*, to strike. See Pack.]

To fall against; to strike; to dash against; to clash upon.

The cause of reflection is not the *impinging* of light on the solid or impervious parts of bodies. *Newton.*

IM-PINGE'MENT, *n.* Act of impinging. *D. Clinton.*

IM-PING'ING, *ppr.* Striking against.

IM-PIN'GUATE, (-ping'gwāte,) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *pinguis*, fat.]

To fatten; to make fat. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

IM'PI-OUS, *a.* [L. *impius*; *in* and *pius*, pious.]

1. Irreverent toward the Supreme Being; wanting in veneration for God and his authority; irreligious; profane. The scoffer at God and his authority is *impious.* The profane swearer is *impious.*

When vice prevails, and *impious* men bear sway,
The post of honor is a private station. *Addison.*

2. Irreverent toward God; proceeding from or manifesting a contempt for the Supreme being; tending to dishonor God or his laws, and bring them into contempt; as, an *impious* deed; *impious* language; *impious* writings.

IM'PI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With irreverence for God, or contempt for his authority; profanely; wickedly.

IM'PI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Impiety; contempt of God and his laws.

IMP'ISH, *a.* Having the qualities of an imp.

IM-PLA-CA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from *implacable.*] The
IM-PLA'CA-BLE-NESS, } quality of not being appeasable; inexorableness; irreconcilable enmity or anger.

IM-PLA'CA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *implacabilis*; *in* and *placabilis*, from *placo*, to appease.]

1. Not to be appeased; that can not be pacified and rendered peaceable; inexorable; stubborn or constant in enmity; as, an *implacable* prince.

2. Not to be appeased or subdued; as, *implacable* anger; *implacable* enmity, malice, or revenge.

IM-PLA'CA-BLY, *adv.* With enmity not to be pacified or subdued; inexorably; as, to hate a person *implacably.*

IM-PLANT', *v. t.* [*in* and *plant*, L. *planto.*]

To set, plant, or infix, for the purpose of growth; as, to *implant* the seeds of virtue, or the principles of knowledge in the minds of youth; to *implant* grace in the heart.

[*It is now seldom or never used in its literal sense for setting plants or seeds in the earth.*]

IM-PLANT-A'TION, *n.* The act of setting or infixing in the mind or heart, as principles or first rudiments. *Brown.*

IM-PLANT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Set; infixed in the mind, as principles or rudiments.

IM-PLANT'ING, *ppr.* Setting or infixing in the mind, as principles.

IM-PLAU-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *implausible.*] The quality of not being plausible or specious.

IM-PLAU'SI-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *plausible.*] Not specious; not wearing the appearance of truth or credibility, and not likely to be believed; as, an *implausible* harangue. *Swift.*

IM-PLAU'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of not being plausible.

IM-PLAU'SI-BLY, *adv.* Without an appearance of probability.

IM-PLEACH', *v. t.* [*in* and *pleach.*] To interweave. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

IM-PLEAD', *v. t.* [*in* and *plead.*] To institute and prosecute a suit against one in court; to sue at law. The corporation shall have power to plead and be *impleaded.*

Let them *implead* one another. — Acts xix.

IM-PLEAD'ED, *pp.* Prosecuted; sued; subject to answer to a suit in court.

IM-PLEAD'ER, *n.* One who prosecutes another.

IM-PLEAD'ING, *ppr.* Prosecuting a suit.

IM-PLEAS'ING, *a.* Unpleasing. [*Not in use.*]

IM-PLEDGE', (im-plej',) *v. t.* To pawn. [*Not used.*]

IM-PLEDG'ED, *a.* Pledged; pawned.

IM'PLE-MENT, *n.* [Low L. *implementum*, from *impleo*, to fill; *in* and *pleo.*]

Whatever may supply wants; particularly applied to tools, utensils, vessels, instruments; the tools or instruments of labor; the vessels used in a kitchen, &c.; as, the *implements* of trade or of husbandry.

[*It is a word of very extensive signification.*]

IM'PLE-MENT-ING, *a.* Furnishing with implements. *Ed. Rev.*

IM-PLE'TION, *n.* [L. *impleo*, to fill; *in* and *pleo.*]

The act of filling; the state of being full.

The *impletion* is either in simple or compound flowers. The *impletion* of simple flowers is by the increase either of the petals or of the nectary. *Lee.*

IM'PLEX, *a.* [L. *implexus.* See IMPLICATE.]

Infolded; intricate; entangled; complicated.

Every poem is simple or *implex*; it is called simple, when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex*, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad. *Spectator.*

IM-PLEX'ION, (im-plek'shun,) *n.* [See IMPLICATE.]

The act of infolding or involving; the state of being involved; involution. [*Little used.*] *Dict.*

IM'PLI-CATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *impliquer*; It. *implicare*; L. *implico, implicatus*; *in* and *plico*, to fold; Gr. πλεκω, W. *plygu.*]

1. To infold; to involve; to entangle. *Boyle.*

[*Seldom used in its literal sense.*]

2. To involve; to bring into connection with; also, to show or prove to be connected or concerned; as, the evidence does not *implicate* the accused person in this conspiracy.

IM'PLI-CA-TED, *pp.* Infolded; involved.

2. Involved; connected; concerned; proved to be concerned or to have had a part. Twenty persons are *implicated* in the plot.

IM'PLI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Involving; proving to be concerned.

IM-PLI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *implicatio*, supra.]

1. The act of infolding or involving.

2. Involution; entanglement.

Three principal causes of firmness are, the grossness, the quiet contact, and the *implication* of the component parts. *Boyle.*

3. An implying, or that which is implied, but not expressed; a tacit inference, or something fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words.

The doctors are, by *implication*, of a different opinion. *Ayliffe.*

IM'PLI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Having implication.

IM'PLI-CA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By implication. *Buck.*

IM-PLIC'IT, (im-plis'it,) *a.* [L. *implicitus*, from *implico.*]

1. Infolded; entangled; complicated.

In his woolly fleece
I cling *implicit.* [*Little used.*] *Pope.*

2. Implied; tacitly comprised; fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words; as, an *implicit* contract or agreement.

3. Resting on another; trusting to the word or authority of another, without doubting or reserve, or without examining into the truth of the thing itself. Thus we give *implicit* credit or confidence to the declarations of a person of known veracity; we receive with *implicit* faith whatever God has clearly revealed.

IM-PLIC'IT-LY, *adv.* By inference deducible, but not expressed in words; virtually; in reality, but not in name.

He that denies the providence of God *implicitly* denies his existence. *Bentley.*

2. By connection with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence; without doubting, or without examining evidence. We are disposed to believe *implicitly* what a man of veracity testifies

Learn not to dispute the methods of his providence, but humbly and *implicitly* to acquiesce in and adore them. *Atterbury.*

IM-PLIC'IT-NESS, *n.* The state of being implicit; the state of trusting without reserve.

IM-PLI'ED, *pp.* or *a.* [See IMPLY.] Involved; contained virtually, though not expressed; as, an *implied* promise.

IM-PLI'ED-LY, *adv.* By implication.

IM-PLO-RA'TION, *n.* Earnest supplication. *Bp. Hall.*

IM'PLO-RA-TOR, *n.* One who implores. *Shak.*

IM-PLŌRE', *v. t.* [Fr. *implorer*; Sp. *implorar*; It. *implorare*; L. *implora*; *in* and *ploro*, to cry out.]

1. To call upon or for, in supplication; to beseech; to pray earnestly; to petition with urgency; to entreat; as, to *implore* the forgiveness of sins; to *implore* mercy.

Imploring all the gods that reign above. *Pope.*

2. To ask earnestly; to beg.

IM-PLŌRE', *v. i.* To entreat; to beg.

IM-PLŌRE', *n.* Earnest supplication. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

IM-PLŌR'ED, *pp.* Earnestly supplicated; besought.

IM-PLŌR'ER, *n.* One who prays earnestly.

IM-PLŌR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Beseeching; entreating; praying earnestly.

IM-PLŌR'ING-LY, *adv.* In the manner of entreaty.

IM-PLOM'ED, } *a.* Having no plumes or feathers.
IM-PLOM'OUS, } *Johnson.*

IM-PLUNGE', (im-plunj',) *v. t.* To plunge; to immerse. *Fuller.*

IM-PLŸ', *v. t.* [Fr. *impliquer*; Sp. *implicar*; It. *implicare*; L. *implico*; *in* and *plico*, to fold. See IMPLICATE.]

1. *Literally*, to infold or involve; to wrap up. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To involve or contain in substance or essence, or by fair inference, or by construction of law, when not expressed in words.

Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is *implied.* *Sherlock.*

When a man employs a laborer to work for him, or an agent to transact business for him, the act of hiring *implies* an obligation, and a promise that he shall pay him a reasonable reward for his services. Contracts are expressed or *implied*; expr ss contracts are those in which an agreement or promise is expressed by words or in writing; *implied* contracts are such as arise from the presumption of law, or the justice and reason of the transaction. *Blackstone.*

IM-PLŸ'ING, *ppr.* Involving; containing in substance, or by fair inference, or by construction of law.

IM-POCK'ET, *v. t.* To pocket. [*Not used.*]

IM-POIS'ON, (im-poiz'n,) *v. t.* [Fr. *empoisonner.* See POISON.]

1. To poison; to impregnate with poison; to corrupt with poison.

2. To imbitter: to impair; as, grief *impoisons* the pleasures of life.

3. To kill with poison. [*Rare.*] *Shak.*

IM-POIS'ON-ED, *pp.* Poisoned; corrupted; imbittered.

IM-POIS'ON-ING, *ppr.* Poisoning; corrupting; imbittering.

IM-POIS'ON-MENT, *n.* The act of poisoning. *Pope.*

IM-PŌ'LAR-I-LY, *adv.* Not according to the direction of the poles. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

IM-POL'I-CY, *n.* [*in* and *policy.*] Inexpedience; unsuitableness to the end proposed; bad policy; defect of wisdom; *a word applied to private as well as public affairs.* *Washington.*

IM-PO-LITE', *a.* [*in* and *polite.*] Not of polished manners; unpolite; uncivil; rude in manners.

IM-PO-LITE'LY, *adv.* Uncivilly.

IM-PO-LITE'NESS, *n.* Incivility; want of good manners. *Chesterfield.*

IM-POL'I-TIC, *a.* Not wise; devising and pursuing measures adapted to injure the public interest; as, an *impolitic* prince or minister.

2. Unwise; adapted to injure the public interest; as, an *impolitic* law, measure, or scheme.

3. Not wise in private concerns; pursuing measures ill suited to promote private welfare; not prudent.

4. Not suited to promote private interest.

IM-PO-LIT'IC-AL, for IMPOLITIC, is obsolete.

IM-PO-LIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Without art or forecast. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

IM-POL'I-TIC-LY, *adv.* Not wisely; not with due forecast and prudence; in a manner to injure public or private interest.

IM-PON-DER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Destitution of sensible weight.

IM-PON'DER-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *ponderable.*] Not having sensible weight.

Heat, light, electricity, and magnetism, are called *imponderable* substances. *Brande.*

IM-PON'DER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being imponderable.

IM-PON'DER-OUS, *a.* Not having sensible weight. *Brown.*

IM-PON'DER-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being imponderous.

IM-PŌNE', *v. t.* [L.] To stake; to wager. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

IM-POOR', *v. t.* [*in* and *poor.*] To impoverish. [*Not in use.*] *Browne.*

IM-PO-ROS'I-TY, *n.* [*in* and *porosity.*] Want of porosity; closeness of texture; compactness that excludes pores. *Bacon.*

IM-PŌ'ROUS, *a.* Destitute of pores; very close or compact in texture; solid. *Brown. Ray.*

IM-PORT', *v. t.* [Fr. *importer*; L. *importo*; *in* and *porto*, to bear. See BEAR.]

1. To bring from a foreign country or jurisdiction, or from another state, into one's own country, jurisdiction, or state; opposed to EXPORT. We *import* teas and silks from China, wines from Spain and France, and dry goods from Great Britain. Great Britain *imports* cotton from America and India. We may say also that Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Maine, *import* flour from the Middle States.

2. To bear or convey, as signification or meaning; to mean; to signify; to imply. We are to understand by a term what it clearly *imports.*

3. To be of weight to; to be of moment or consequence to; to bear on the interest of, or to have a bearing on.

Her length of sickness, with what else more serious
Importeth thee to know, this bears. *Shak.*
If I endure it, what *imports* it you? *Dryden.*

IM'PORT, *n.* That which is borne or conveyed in words; meaning; signification; the sense which words are intended to convey to the understanding, or which they bear in sound interpretation. IMPORT differs from IMPLICATION in this, that the meaning of a term, or number of words, in connection, is less obscurely expressed. *Import* depends less on inference, or deduction, than *implication*, and is also applied more frequently to a single word. In all philosophical discussions, it is useful to ascertain the *import* of the terms employed. In the construction of laws and treaties, we are to examine carefully the *import* of words and phrases.

2. That which is imported or brought into a country from another country or state; generally in the plural. Our *imports* exceed our exports; the balance must be paid in specie; hence the scarcity of coin.

3. Importance; weight; consequence. [*Formerly accented on the second syllable.*] *Shak. Dryden.*

IM-PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be imported.

2. Insupportable; not to be endured. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

IM-PORT'ANCE, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *importancia*; It. *importanza*; from *import.*]

1. Weight; consequence; a bearing on some interest; that quality of any thing by which it may affect a measure, interest, or result. The education of youth is of great *importance* to a free government. A religious education is of infinite *importance* to every human being.

2. Weight or consequence in the scale of being.

Thy own *importance* know,
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below. *Pope.*

3. Weight or consequence in self-estimation. He believes himself a man of *importance.*

4. Thing implied; matter; subject; importunity. [*In these senses, obsolete.*] *Shak.*

IM-PORT'ANT, *a.* [Fr.] *Literally*, bearing on or to. Hence, weighty; momentous; of great consequence; having a bearing on some interest, measure, or result, by which good or ill may be produced. Truth is *important* to happiness as well as to knowledge, but none so *important* as religious truth. The commerce of Great Britain is *important* to her navy, and her navy is *important* to her independence. Men often forget the *important* end for which they were created.

2. Bearing on; forcible; driving.

He fiercely at him flew,
And with *important* outrage him assailed. *Spenser.*

3. Importunate. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

IM-PORT'ANT-LY, *adv.* Weightily; forcibly. *Hammond.*

IM-PŌR-TA'TION, *n.* [Fr.; from *import.*]

1. The act or practice of importing, or of bringing from another country or state; opposed to EXPORTATION. Nations forbid the *importation* of commodities which are produced or manufactured in sufficient abundance at home.

2. The wares or commodities imported. The *importations*, this season, exceed those of the last.

3. Conveyance.

IM-PŌRT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Brought from another country or state.

IM-PŌRT'ER, *n.* He that imports; the merchant

who, by himself or his agent, brings goods from another country or state.

IM-PŌRT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bringing goods, &c., into one's own country or state from a foreign or distant state

2. Bearing, as a signification; meaning.

3. Having weight or consequence.

IM-PŌRT'LESS, *a.* Of no weight or consequence. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

IM-PORT'U-NA-CY, *n.* The act of importuning; importunateness.

IM-PORT'U-NATE, *a.* [L. *importunus.* See IMPORTUNE.]

1. Bearing on; pressing or urging in request or demand; urgent and pertinacious in solicitation; as, an *importunate* suitor or petitioner.

2. Pressing; urgent; as, an *importunate* demand.

3. Inciting urgently for gratification; as, *importunate* passions and appetites.

IM-PORT'U-NATE-LY, *adv.* With urgent request; with pressing solicitation.

IM-PORT'U-NATE-NESS, *n.* Urgent and pressing solicitation. *Digby.*

IM-PORT'U-NA-TOR, *n.* One that importunes. [*Not in use.*] *Sandys.*

IM-POR-TUNE', *v. t.* [Fr. *importuner*; Sp. *importunar*; It. *importunare*; from L. *importunus*; *in* and *porto*, to bear on.]

To request with urgency; to press with solicitation; to urge with frequent or unceasing application.

> Their ministers and residents here have perpetually *importuned* the court with unreasonable demands. *Swift.*

IM-POR-TUNE', *a.* [L. *importunus.* Formerly accented on the second syllable.]

1. Pressing in request; urgent; troublesome by frequent demands; vexatious; unreasonable. *Spenser. Bacon.*

2. Unseasonable. *Milton.*

[This word is obsolete; being superseded by IMPORTUNATE, unless perhaps in poetry.]

IM-POR-TUN'ED, *pp.* Requested with urgency.

IM-POR-TUNE'LY, *adv.* With urgent solicitation; incessantly; continually; troublesomely. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Unseasonably; improperly. [*Obs.*] *Sanderson.*

IM-POR-TUN'ER, *n.* One who urges with earnestness.

IM-POR-TUN'ING, *ppr.* Soliciting with urgency.

IM-POR-TU'NI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *importunité*; L. *importunitas.*]

Pressing solicitation; urgent request; application for a claim or favor, which is urged with troublesome frequency or pertinacity. Men are sometimes overcome by the *importunity* of their wives or children.

IM-PŌRT'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *importuosus*; *in* and *portus.*] Without a port, haven, or harbor.

IM-PŌS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be imposed or laid on. *Hammond.*

IM-PŌS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being imposable.

IM-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *imposer*; L. *impositum*, from *impono*; *in* and *pono*, to put. *Pono*, as written, belongs to Class Bn; and *posui, positum*, to Class Bs or Bd. The latter coincides with Eng. *put.* But *n* and *s* may be convertible.]

1. To lay on; to set on; to lay on, as a burden, tax, toll, duty, or penalty. The legislature *imposes* taxes for the support of government; toll is *imposed* on passengers to maintain roads, and penalties are *imposed* on those who violate the laws. God *imposes* no burdens on men which they are unable to bear.

> On impious realms and barbarous kings impose
> Thy plagues. *Pope.*

2. To place over by authority or by force. The Romans often *imposed* rapacious governors on their colonies and conquered countries.

3. To lay on, as a command; to enjoin, as a duty.

> Thou on the deep imposest nobler laws. *Waller.*
> *Impose* but your commands. *Dryden.*

4. To fix on; to impute. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

5. To lay on, as hands in the ceremony of ordination, or of confirmation.

6. To obtrude fallaciously.

> Our poet thinks not fit
> To *impose* upon you what he writes for wit. *Dryden.*

7. Among *printers*, to put the pages on the stone and fit on the chase, and thus prepare the form for the press.

To impose on; to deceive; to mislead by a trick or false pretense; *vulgarly*, to *put upon.* We are liable to be *imposed on* by others, and sometimes we *impose on* ourselves.

IM-PŌSE', *n.* Command; injunction. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

IM-PŌS'ED, (im-pōzd',) *pp.* Laid on, as a tax, burden, duty, or penalty; enjoined.

Imposed on; deceived.

IM-PŌSE'MENT, *n.* Imposition. [*Bad.*] *Moore.*

IM-PŌS'ER, *n.* One who lays on; one who enjoins.

> The *imposers* of these oaths might repent. *Walton.*

IM-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Laying on; enjoining; deceiving.

2. *a.* Commanding; adapted to impress forcibly; as, an *imposing* air or manner.

> Large and *imposing* edifices, embosomed in the groves of some rich valley. *Bishop Hobart.*

IM-PŌS'ING, *n.* Among *printers*, the act of putting the pages of a sheet in proper order on the imposing-stone, and preparing them to be printed. *Brande.*

IM-PŌS'ING-LY, *adv.* In an imposing manner.

IM-PŌS'ING-STŌNE, *n.* Among *printers*, the stone on which the pages or columns of types are imposed or made into forms.

IM-PO-SI''TION, (im-po-zish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *impositio.* See IMPOSE.]

1. In *a general sense*, the act of laying on.

2. The act of laying on hands in the ceremony of ordination, when the bishop in the Episcopal church, and the ministers in most other churches, place their hands on the head of the person whom they are ordaining, while one prays for a blessing on his labors. The same ceremony is used in other cases.

3. The act of setting on or affixing to; as, the *imposition* of names. *Boyle.*

4. That which is imposed; a tax, toll, duty, or excise, laid by authority. Tyrants oppress their subjects with grievous *impositions.*

5. Injunction, as of a law or duty. *Milton.*

6. Constraint; oppression; burden.

> Let it not be made, contrary to its own nature, the occasion of strife, a narrow spirit, and unreasonable *impositions* on the mind and practice. *Watts.*

7. Deception; imposture.

> Being acquainted with his hand, I had no reason to suspect an imposition. *Smollett.*

8. A supernumerary exercise enjoined on students as a punishment. *England.*

["Every pecuniary mulct whatever on young men *in statu pupillari*, should be abolished; the proper punishment is employing their minds in some useful *imposition.*" *Enormous Expense of Education in Cambridge.*

"Literary tasks called *impositions*, or frequent compulsive attendances on tedious and unimproving exercises in a college hall." *T. Warton, Minor Poems of Milton*, p. 422. — E. H. B.]

IM-POS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *impossible.*] That which can not be; the state of being not possible to exist. That a thing should be and not be at the same time, is an *impossibility.*

2. Impracticability; the state or quality of being not feasible or possible to be done. That a man by his own strength should lift a ship of the line, is to him an *impossibility*, as the means are inadequate to the end. [See IMPOSSIBLE.]

IM-POS'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *impossibilis*; *in* and *possibilis*, from *possum*, to be able.]

1. That can not be. It is *impossible* that two and two should make five, or that a circle and a square should be the same thing, or that a thing should be and not be at the same time.

2. Impracticable; not feasible; that can not be done.

> With men this is *impossible*; but with God all things are possible. — Matt. xix.
> Without faith it is *impossible* to please God. — Heb. xi.

There are two kinds of impossibilities, *physical* and *moral.* That is a *physical impossibility*, which is contrary to the law of nature. A thing is said to be *morally impossible*, when in itself it is possible, but attended with difficulties or circumstances which give it the appearance of being impossible. [See POSSIBLE, PRACTICABLE, and IMPRACTICABLE.] *Encyc.*

Impossible quantity. See IMAGINARY.

IM'POST, *n.* [Sp. and It. *imposta*; Fr. *impôt*, for *impost*; L. *impositum*, *positum.*]

1. Any tax or tribute imposed by authority; particularly, a duty or tax laid by government on goods imported, and paid or secured by the importer at the time of importation. *Imposts* are also called *customs.*

2. In *architecture*, that part of a pillar in vaults and arches on which the weight of the building rests; or the capital of a pillar or cornice which crowns the pier and supports the first stone or part of an arch. [illegible]

IM-POS'THU-MATE, (im-pos'tū-māte,) *v. i.* [See IMPOSTHUME.] To form an abscess; to gather; to collect pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body. *Arbuthnot.*

IM-POS'THU-MATE, *v. t.* To affect with an imposthume or abscess.

IM-POS'THU-MA-TED, *pp.* Affected with an imposthume.

IM-POS'THU-MA'TING, *ppr.* Forming into an abscess.

IM-POS-THU-MA'TION, *n.* The act of forming an abscess; also, an abscess; an imposthume. *Coxe. Bacon.*

IM-POS'THUME, (im-pos'tūme,) *n.* [This word is a corruption of *apostem*, L. *apostema*, Gr. ἀπόστημα, from ἀφίστημι, to separate, to withdraw, or to stand off; ἀπό and ἵστημι, to stand.]

An abscess; a collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body. *Encyc.*

[This word and its derivatives, being mere corruptions, might well be suffered to pass into oblivion.]

IM-POS'THUME, *v. i.* The same as IMPOSTHUMATE.

IM-POS'TOR, *n.* [Fr. *imposteur*; Sp. and Port. *impostor*; It. *impostore*; from Low L. *impostor*, from *impono.* See IMPOSE.]

One who imposes on others; a person who assumes a character for the purpose of deception; a deceiver under a false character. It seems to be yet unsettled whether Perkin Warbeck was an *impostor.* A religious *impostor* may be one who assumes the character of a preacher without authority; or one who falsely pretends to an extraordinary commission from Heaven, and terrifies people with denunciations of judgments. *Encyc.*

IM-POS'TUR-AGE, *n.* Imposition. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Taylor.*

IM-POS'TURE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *impostura.* See IMPOSE.]

Deception practiced under a false or assumed character; fraud or imposition practiced by a false pretender.

> Form new legends,
> And fill the world with follies and *impostures.* *Irene.*

IM-POS'TUR-ED, *a.* Having the nature of imposture. *Beaum. & Fl.*

IM-POS'TUR-OUS, *a.* Deceitful. [*Not used.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

IM'PO-TENCE, } *n.* [L. *impotentia*; *in* and *potentia*,
IM'PO-TEN-CY, } from *potens*, from the root of L. *possum*, *posse*, which consists of the elements Pd or Pt. See POWER.]

1. Want of strength or power, animal or intellectual; weakness; feebleness; inability; imbecility; defect of power, natural or adventitious, to perform any thing.

> Some were poor by the *impotency* of nature; as young fatherless children, old decrepit persons, idiots, and cripples. *Hayward.*
> The *impotence* of exercising animal motion attends fevers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Moral inability; the want of power or inclination to resist or overcome habits and natural propensities.

3. Inability to beget.

4. Ungovernable passion; a *Latin signification.* [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

IM'PO-TENT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *impotens.*]

1. Weak; feeble; wanting strength or power; unable by nature, or disabled by disease or accident, to perform any act.

> I know thou wast not slow to hear,
> Nor *impotent* to save. *Addison.*

2. Wanting the power of propagation, as males.

3. Wanting the power of restraint; not having the command over; as, *impotent* of tongue. *Dryden.*

IM'PO-TENT, *n.* One who is feeble, infirm, or languishing under disease. *Shak.*

IM'PO-TENT-LY, *adv.* Weakly; without power over the passions.

IM-POUND', *v. t.* [*in* and *pound.* See POUND.]

1. To put, [illegible] or confine, in a pound [illegible] or close pen; [illegible] beasts, cattle, &c.

2. To confine; to restrain with limits. *Bacon.*

IM-POUND'ED, *pp.* Confined in a pound.

IM-POUND'ER, *n.* One who impounds the beasts of another.

IM-POUND'ING, *ppr.* Confining in a pound; restraining.

IM-POV'ER-ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *appauvrir*, *appauvrissant*, from *pauvre*, poor; It. *impoverire.* See POOR.]

1. To make poor; to reduce to poverty or indigence. [illegible] *impoverish* individuals and [illegible]

2. To exhaust [illegible]

IM-POV'ER-ISH-ED, [illegible] reduced to poverty; exhausted.

IM-POV'ER-ISH-ER, *n.* One who makes others poor.

2. That which impairs fertility.

IM-POV'ER-ISH-ING, *ppr.* Making poor; exhausting.

IM-POV'ER-ISH-ING, *a.* Tending or fitted to reduce to poverty, or to exhaust of fertility. White crops are *impoverishing* to land.

IM-POV'ER-ISH-LY, *adv.* So as to impoverish.

IM-POV'ER-ISH-MENT, *n.* Depauperation; a reducing to indigence; exhaustion; drain of wealth, richness, or fertility.

IM-POW'ER. See EMPOWER.

IM-PRAC-TI-CA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [See IMPRACTI-
IM-PRAC'TI-CA-BLE-NESS, } CABLE.]

1. The state or quality of being beyond human power, or the means proposed; infeasibility.

2. Untractableness; stubbornness. *Barrett.*

IM-PRAC'TI-CA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *practicable*; Fr. *impracticable.* See PRACTICE.]

1. That can not be done or performed; infeasible; not to be effected by human means, or by the means proposed. It is *impracticable* for a man to lift a ton by his unassisted strength; but not *impracticable* for a man aided by a mechanical power.

2. Untractable; unmanageable; stubborn; as, a fierce, *impracticable* nature. *Rowe.*

3. That can not be passed or traveled; as, an *impracticable* road; *a colloquial sense.*

IM-PRAC'TI-CA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that hinders practice.

Morality not *impracticably* rigid. *Johnson.*

IM'PRE-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *imprecor*; *in* and *precor*, to pray. See PRAY.]

To invoke, as an evil on any one; to pray that a curse or calamity may fall on one's self or on another person.

IM'PRE-CA-TED, *pp.* Invoked on one, as some evil.

IM'PRE-CA-TING, *ppr.* Calling for evil on one's self or another.

IM-PRE-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *imprecatio.*]

The act of imprecating, or invoking evil on any one; a prayer that a curse or calamity may fall on any one; a curse.

IM'PRE-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing a prayer for evil to befall a person.

IM-PRE-CIS'ION, *n.* [*in* and *precision.*] Want of precision or exactness; defect of accuracy. *Taylor.*

IM-PREGN', (im-preen',) *v. t.* [It. *impregnare*; Fr. *impregner*; L. *in* and *pregnans.* See PREGNANT.]

To impregnate; to infuse the seed of young, or other prolific principle. [Used in poetry. See IMPREGNATE.] *Milton. Thomson.*

IM-PREG'NA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *imprenable.*]

1. Not to be stormed, or taken by assault; that can not be reduced by force; able to resist attack; as, an *impregnable* fortress.

2. Not to be moved, impressed, or shaken; invincible.

The man's affection remains wholly unconcerned and *impregnable.* *South.*

IM-PREG'NA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to resist penetration or assault; in a manner to defy force; as, a place *impregnably* fortified. *Sandys.*

IM-PREG'NATE, *v. t.* [It. *impregnare*; Fr. *impregner*; Sp. *impregnar.* See PREGNANT.]

1. To infuse the principle of conception; to make pregnant, as a female animal.

2. To deposit the fecundating dust of a flower on the pistils of a plant; to render prolific.

3. To infuse particles of one thing into another; to communicate the virtues of one thing to another, as in pharmacy, by mixture, digestion, &c.

IM-PREG'NATE, *a.* Impregnated; rendered prolific or fruitful.

IM-PREG'NA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made pregnant or prolific; fecundated; filled with something by mixture, &c.

IM-PREG'NA-TING, *ppr.* Infusing seed or pollen; rendering pregnant; fructifying; fecundating; filling by infusion or mixture.

IM-PREG-NA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of fecundating and rendering fruitful; *applied to animals or plants.*

2. The communication of the particles or virtues of one thing to another.

3. That with which any thing is impregnated. *Derham.*

4. Saturation. *Ainsworth.*

IM-PRE-JU'DI-CATE, *a.* [L. *in*, *pre*, and *judico.*]

Not prejudged; unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

IM-PREP-A-RA'TION, *n.* [*in* and *preparation.*]

Want of preparation; unpreparedness; unreadiness. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*

IM-PRE-SCRIP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *imprescriptibilité*, from *imprescriptible.*]

The state of being independent of prescription; the state which vests in a thing not liable to be lost or impaired by the prescription of another, or by one's own non-user. *Vattel, Trans.*

IM-PRE-SCRIP'TI-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from *prescriptible*, from L. *prescribo*; *pre* and *scribo*, to write.]

That can not be lost or impaired by non-user, or by the claims of another founded on prescription.

Rights of mere ability which a man may use or not at pleasure, without any person's having a right to prescribe to me on that subject, are *imprescriptible.* *Vattel, Trans.*

The rights of navigation, fishing, and others that may be exercised on the sea, belonging to the right of mere ability, are *imprescriptible.* *Vattel.*

IM-PRESS', *v. t.* [L. *impressum*, from *imprimo*; *in* and *premo*, to press.]

1. To imprint; to stamp; to make a mark or figure on any thing by pressure; as, to *impress* coin with the figure of a man's head, or with that of an ox or sheep; to *impress* a figure on wax or clay.

2. To print, as books.

3. To mark; to indent.

4. To fix deep; as, to *impress* truth on the mind, or facts on the memory. Hence, to convict of sin.

5. To compel to enter into public service, as seamen; to seize and take into service by compulsion, as nurses in sickness. In this sense, we use *press* or *impress* indifferently.

6. To seize; to take for public service; as, to *impress* provisions. *Marshall.*

IM'PRESS, *n.* A mark or indentation, made by pressure.

2. The figure or image of any thing made by pressure; stamp; likeness.

3. Mark of distinction; stamp; character.

God leaves us this general *impress* or character on the works of creation, that they were very good. *South.*

4. Device; motto.

To describe emblazoned shields,
Impresses quaint. *Milton.*

5. The act of compelling to enter into public service. [See PRESS.] *Shak.*

IM-PRESS'-GANG, *n.* A party of men with an officer, employed to impress seamen for ships of war. [See PRESS-GANG.]

IM-PRESS'ED, (im-prest',) *pp.* or *a.* Imprinted; stamped; marked by pressure; compelled to enter public service; seized for public use; fixed in the mind; made sensible; convinced.

IM-PRESS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being impressible.

IM-PRES'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be impressed; that yields to an impression; that may receive impressions. Solid bodies are not easily *impressible.*

2. That may be impressed; that may have its figure stamped on another body.

IM-PRESS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to make impression.

IM-PRESS'ING, *ppr.* Imprinting; stamping; fixing in the mind; compelling into service.

IM-PRES'SION, (-presh'un,) *n.* [Fr.; L. *impressio.*]

1. The act of impressing, as one body on another; as, a figure made by *impression.*

2. Mark; indentation; stamp made by pressure; as, a seal makes an *impression* on wax.

3. The effect which objects produce on the mind. Thus we say, the truths of the gospel make an *impression* on the mind; they make no *impression*, or a deep and lasting *impression.* The heart is *impressed* with love or gratitude. We lie open to the *impressions* of flattery.

4. Image in the mind; idea.

5. Sensible effect. The artillery made no *impression* on the fort. The attack made no *impression* on the enemy.

6. A single edition of a book; the books printed at once; as, a copy of the last *impression.* The whole *impression* of the work was sold in a month.

7. Slight, indistinct remembrance. I have an *impression* that the fact was stated to me, but I can not clearly recollect it.

IM-PRES'SION-A-BLE, *a.* Susceptible of impression; that can be impressed.

IM-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Making or tending to make an impression; having the power of affecting, or of exciting attention and feeling; adapted to touch sensibility or the conscience; as, an *impressive* discourse; an *impressive* scene.

2. Capable of being impressed; susceptible. *Spenser.*

IM-PRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to touch sensibility or to awaken conscience; in a manner to produce a powerful effect on the mind.

IM-PRESS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being impressive.

IM-PRESS'MENT, *n.* The act of impressing men into public service; as, the *impressment* of seamen.

2. The act of compelling into any service; as, the *impressment* of nurses to attend the sick.

3. The act of seizing for public use; as, the *impressment* of provisions for the army. *Marshall.*

IM-PRESS'URE, *n.* The mark made by pressure; indentation; dent; impression. *Shak.*

IM'PREST, *n.* [It. *imprestare.*]

A kind of earnest-money; loan; money advanced. *Burke.*

IM-PREST', *v. t.* To advance on loan.

IM-PREV'A-LENCE, *n.* Incapability of prevailing. *Hall.*

IM-PRI-MA'TUR, *n.* [L., let it be printed.] A license to print a book, &c.

IM-PRIM'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *imprimerie.*]

A print; impression; a printing-house; art of printing. [*Not in use.*]

IM-PRI'MIS, *adv.* [L. *in primis*, for *in primis.*]

In the first place; first in order.

IM'PRINT, *n.* The name of the publisher of a book, newspaper, &c., with the place and time of publication, inserted in the first page.

IM-PRINT', *v. t.* [It. *imprimere*; Sp. *imprimir*; Fr. *imprimer*; L. *imprimo*; *in* and *premo*, to press. See PAINT.]

1. To impress; to mark by pressure; as, a character or device *imprinted* on wax or cloth.

2. To stamp letters and words on paper by means of types, to print.

3. To fix on the mind or memory; to impress. Let your father's admonitions and instructions be *imprinted* on your mind.

IM-PRINT'ED, *pp.* Marked by pressure; printed; fixed in the mind or memory.

IM-PRINT'ING, *ppr.* Marking by pressure; printing; fixing on the mind or memory.

IM-PRIS'ON, (im-priz'n,) *v. t.* [Fr. *emprisonner*; *in* and *prison.*]

1. To put into a prison; to confine in a prison or jail, or to arrest and detain in custody in any place.

2. To confine; to shut up; to restrain from escape; to deprive of the liberty to move from place to place; as, to be *imprisoned* in a cell.

He *imprisoned* was in chains remediless. *Spenser.*
Try to *imprison* the resistless winds. *Dryden.*

IM-PRIS'ON-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Confined in a prison or jail; restrained from escape, or from going at large.

IM-PRIS'ON-ER, *n.* One who imprisons another. *Clayton.*

IM-PRIS'ON-ING, *n.* Act of confining in prison.

IM-PRIS'ON-ING, *ppr.* Shutting up in prison; confining in a place.

IM-PRIS'ON-MENT, *n.* The act of putting and confining in prison; the act of arresting and detaining in custody.

2. Confinement in a place; restraint of liberty to go from place to place at pleasure. *Appropriately*, the confinement of a criminal or debtor within the walls of a prison, or in the custody of a sheriff, &c.

False imprisonment, is any confinement of the person, or restraint of liberty, without legal or sufficient authority. The arrest or detention of the person by an officer, without warrant, or by an illegal warrant, or by a legal warrant executed at an unlawful time, is *false imprisonment.* *Blackstone.*

IM-PROB-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See IMPROBABLE.] The quality of being improbable, or not likely to be true; unlikelihood.

IM-PROB'A-BLE, *a.* [Sp. Fr., from L. *improbabilis*; *in* and *probabilis*, from *probo*, to prove.]

Not likely to be true; not to be expected under the circumstances of the case. It is always *improbable* that men will knowingly oppose their own interest; yet the fact is possible. It is *improbable* that snow will fall in July, but not incredible.

IM-PROB'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not likely to be true.

2. In a manner not to be approved. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

IM'PRO-BATE, *v. t.* [L. *improbo.*]

To disallow; not to approve. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*

IM-PRO-BA'TION, *n.* The act of disapproving. [*Not in use.*] *Ainsworth.*

IM-PROB'I-TY, *n.* [L. *improbitas*; *in* and *probitas*, from *probo*, to approve.]

That which is disapproved or disallowed; want of integrity or rectitude of principle; dishonesty. A man of known *improbity* is always suspected, and usually despised.

IM-PRO-DUC'ED, (im-pro-dūst',) *a.* Not produced. *Ray.*

IM-PRO-FI'CIENCE, (-pro-fish'ens,) } *n.* Want of
IM-PRO-FI'CIEN-CY, (-pro-fish'en-sy,) } proficiency. *Bacon.*

IM-PROF'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Unprofitable. [*Not in use.*] *Elyot.*

IM-PRO GRES'SIVE, *a.* Not progressive.

IM-PRO-LIF'IC, *a.* Not prolific; unfruitful. [*Obs.*] *Waterhouse.*

IM-PRO-LIF'IC-ATE, *v. t.* To impregnate; to fecundate. [*Obs.*]

IM-PROMP'TU, *adv.* or *a.* [L. *in promptu*, in readiness, from *promptus*, ready, quick.]

Off hand; without previous study; as, a verse uttered or written *impromptu.*

IM-PROMP'TU, *n.* A piece made off hand, at the moment, or without previous study; an extemporaneous composition.

IM-PROP'ER, *a.* [L. *improprius*; *in* and *proprius*, proper.]

1. Not proper; not suitable; not adapted to its end; unfit; as, an *improper* medicine for a particular disease; an *improper* regulation.

2. Not becoming; not decent; not suited to the character, time, or place; as, *improper* conduct in church; *improper* behavior before superiors; an *improper* speech.

3. Not according to the settled usages or principles of a language; as, an *improper* word or phrase.

4. Not suited to a particular place or office; unqualified; as, he is an *improper* man for the office.

Improper fraction; a fraction whose denominator is not greater than its numerator.

IM-PROP'ER-LY, *adv.* Not fitly; in a manner not suited to the end; in a manner not suited to the company, time, place, and circumstances; unsuitably; incongruously.

2. In a manner not according with established usages; inaccurately; ungrammatically; as, to speak or write *improperly.*

IM-PRO-PI'TIOUS, (-pro-pish'us,) *a.* Not propitious; unpropitious. *Wotton.*

[*The latter is the word in use.*]

IM-PRO-POR'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Not proportionable. [*Little used.*] *B. Jonson.*

IM-PRO-POR'TION-ATE, *a.* Not proportionate; not adjusted. [*Little used.*] *Smith.*

IM-PRO'PRI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *proprius*, proper.]

1. To appropriate to private use; to take to one's self; as, to *impropriate* thanks to one's self. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

2. To place the profits of ecclesiastical property in the hands of a layman. *Hook.*

["The Money-god, in Aristophanes, pretends a command from Jupiter to distribute as great a largess to the wicked as to the good; because, if vertue should once *impropriate* riches, that faire Goddesse would be more wooed for her dowry than for her native beauty." *Archbishop Sancroft, Modern Policies*, edit. 5, Lond. 1654, 12mo.—F. H. B.]

IM-PRO'PRI-ATE, *a.* Devolved into the hands of a layman.

IM-PRO'PRI-A-TED, *pp.* Appropriated to one's self. [See APPROPRIATED.]

2. Put in possession of a layman, as church property.

IM-PRO'PRI-A-TING, *ppr.* Appropriating to one's self.

2. Placing profits of ecclesiastical property in the hands of a layman.

IM-PRO-PRI-A'TION, *n.* The act of putting an ecclesiastical benefice into the hands of a layman.

2. The benefice impropriated. *Ayliffe.*

IM-PRO'PRI-A-TOR, *n.* A layman who has possession of the lands of the church, or an ecclesiastical living. *Ayliffe.*

IM-PRO-PRI'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *impropriété*, from L. *impropriu*s. See IMPROPER.]

1. Unfitness; unsuitableness to character, time, place, or circumstances; as, *impropriety* of behavior or manners. Levity of conduct is an *impropriety* in a religious assembly and at a funeral. Rudeness or forwardness in young persons before their superiors is *impropriety*. Indecency and indecorum are *improprieties*.

2. Inaccuracy in language; a word or phrase not according with the established usages or principles of speaking or writing.

Many gross *impropriet*ies, however authorized by practice, ought to be discarded. *Swift.*

IM-PROS-PER'I-TY, *n.* Unprosperity; want of success. *Naunton.*

IM-PROS'PER-OUS, *a.* [*in* and *prosperous.*] Not prosperous; not successful; unfortunate; not yielding profit; not advancing interest; as, an *improsperous* undertaking or voyage. *Dryden.*

[UNPROSPEROUS *is the word most generally used in this sense.*]

IM-PROS'PER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Unsuccessfully; unprosperously; unfortunately. *Boyle.*

IM-PROS'PER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Ill success; want of prosperity. *Hammond.*

IM-PROV-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See IMPROVABLE.] The state or quality of being capable of improvement; susceptibility of being made better.

IM-PROV'A-BLE, *a.* [See IMPROVE.] Susceptible of improvement; capable of growing or being made better; that may be advanced in good qualities.

We have stock enough, and that too of an *improvable* nature, that is capable of infinite advancement. *Decay of Piety.*
Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exercise of his faculties. *Hale.*
I have a fine spread of *improvable* lands. *Addison.*

2. That may be used to advantage, or for the increase of any thing valuable.

The essays of weaker heads afford *improvable* hints to better. *Brown.*

3. Capable of tillage or cultivation.

A scarcity of *improvable* lands began to be felt in these colonies. *Ramsay, Hist. Carolina. B. Trumbull.*

IM-PROV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Susceptibility of improvement; capableness of being made better, or of being used to advantage.

IM-PROV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of improvement.

IM-PROVE', (im-proov',) *v. t.* [Norm. *prover*, to improve; *improvement*, improving. The French and Italians use the same compound in a different sense. It is from the L. *in* and *probo*, to prove, or the adjective *probus*.]

1. To make better; to advance in value or good qualities. We *amend* a bad, but *improve* a good thing. A good education *improves* the mind and the manners. A judicious rotation of crops tends to *improve* land. *Johnson.*

2. To use or employ to good purpose; to make productive; to turn to profitable account; to use for advantage; to employ for advancing interest, reputation, or happiness.

Many opportunities occur of *improving* money, which, if a man misses, he may not afterwards recover. *Rambler.*
Melissus was a man of parts, capable of enjoying and *improving* life. *Rambler.*
True policy, as well as good faith, in my opinion, binds us to *improve* the occasion. *Washington.*
This success was not *improved*. *Marshall.*
Those who enjoy the advantage of better instruction, should *improve* their privileges. *Milner.*
We shall especially honor God by *improving* diligently the talents which God hath committed to us. *Barrow.*
They were aware of the advantages of their position, and *improved* them with equal skill and diligence. *Walsh, Rev. of Hamilton's Works.*
These moments were diligently *improved*. *Gibbon.*
The candidate *improved* his advantages. *Gibbon.*
A hint that I do not remember to have seen opened and *improved*. *Addison, Spect.* lii.

Whatever interest we have at the throne of grace, should be *improved* in behalf of others. *Scott, Com. Ex.* xxxix.
The court seldom fails to *improve* the opportunity. *Blackstone.*
My lords, no time should be lost, which may promise to *improve* this disposition in America. *Lord Chatham.*
If we neglect to *improve* our knowledge to the ends for which it was given. *Locke.*
It is the fault of persons not *improving* that light. *S. Clarke.*
The shorter the time — the more eager were they to *improve* it. *Lardner.*
A young minister wishing to *improve* the occasion. *C. Simeon.*

3. To apply to practical purposes; as, to *improve* a discourse, or the doctrines stated and proved in a sermon. *Owen.*

4. To advance or increase by use; *in a bad sense.*

I fear we have not a little *improved* the wretched inheritance of our ancestors. [*Id.*] *Porteus.*

5. To use; to employ; as, to *improve* a witness or a deposition.

Let even the coach, the inns, or the ships, be *improved* as openings for useful instruction. *T. Scott.*

6. To use; to occupy; to cultivate. The house or the farm is now *improved* by an industrious tenant.

This application is perhaps peculiar to some parts of the United States. It, however, deviates little from that in some of the foregoing definitions.

Old authors sometimes use this word for CENSURE or IMPEACH, i. e. *reprove*. *Rich. Dict.*

IM-PROVE', (im-proov',) *v. i.* To grow better or wiser; to advance in goodness, knowledge, wisdom, or other excellence. We are pleased to see our children *improve* in knowledge and virtue. A farm *improves* under judicious management. The artisan *improves* by experience. It is the duty, as it is the desire, of a good man to *improve* in grace and piety.

We take care to improve in our frugality and diligence. *Atterbury.*

2. To advance in bad qualities; to grow worse.

Domitian *improved* in cruelty toward the end of his reign. *Milner.*

[*I regret to see this word thus used, or rather perverted.*]

3. To increase; to be enhanced; to rise. The price of cotton *improves*, or is *improved*. [*A mercantile and modern use of the word.*]

To improve on: to make useful additions or amendments to; to bring nearer to perfection; as, to *improve* on the mode of tillage usually practiced.

IM-PROV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made better, wiser, or more excellent; advanced in moral worth, knowledge, or [illegible]

2. Made better; advanced in fertility or other good qualities.

3. Used to profit or good purpose; as, opportunities of learning *improved*.

4. Used; occupied; as, *improved* land.

IM-PROVE'MENT, (im-proov'ment,) *n.* Advancement in moral worth, learning, wisdom, skill, or other excellence; as, the *improvement* of the mind or of the heart by cultivation; *improvement* in classical learning, science, or mechanical skill; *improvement* in music; *improvement* in holiness.

2. Melioration; a making or growing better, or more valuable; as, the *improvement* of barren or exhausted land; the *improvement* of the roads; the *improvement* of the breed of horses or cattle.

3. A valuable addition; excellence added, or a change for the better; sometimes with *on*.

The parts of Sinon, Camilla, and some few others, are *improvements* on the Greek poet. *Addison.*

4. Advance or progress from any state to a better.

There is a design of publishing the history of architecture, with its several *improvements* and decays. *Addison.*

5. Instruction; growth in knowledge or refinement; edification.

I look upon your city as the best place of *improvement*. *South.*

6. Use or employment to beneficial purposes; a turning to good account; as, the *improvement* of natural advantages, or spiritual privileges.

A good *improvement* of his reason. *S. Clarke.*

7. Practical application; as, the *improvement* of the doctrines and principles of a sermon.

I shall make some *improvement* of this doctrine. *Tillotson.*

Hence,

8. The part of a discourse intended to enforce and apply the doctrines, is called the *improvement*.

9. Use; occupancy.

10. *Improvements*, pl.; valuable additions or melioration, as buildings, clearings, drains, fences, &c., on a farm. *Kent.*

IM-PROV'ER, *n.* One who improves; one who makes himself or any thing else better; as, an *improver* of horses or cattle.

2. That which improves, enriches, or meliorates; as, chalk is an *improver* of lands. *Mortimer.*

IM-PRO-VID'ED, *a.* [L. *improvisus*; *in* and *provideo*, to foresee or provide.]

Unforeseen; unexpected; not provided against. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

IM-PROV'I-DENCE, *n.* [L. *in* and *providens*, *providentia*, from *pro*, before, and *video*, to see.]

Want of providence or forecast; neglect of foresight, or of the measures which foresight might dictate for safety or advantage. Half the inconveniences and losses which men suffer are the effects of *improvidence*.

IM-PROV'I-DENT, *a.* [L. *in* and *providens*; *pro* and *video*, supra.]

Wanting forecast; not foreseeing what will be necessary or convenient, or neglecting the measures which foresight would dictate; wanting care to make provision for future exigencies. Seamen are proverbially *improvident*. It is sometimes followed by *of*; as, *improvident of* harm.

IM-PROV'I-DENT-LY, *adv.* Without foresight or forecast; without care to provide against future wants.

IM-PROV'ING, *ppr.* Making better; growing better; using to advantage.

IM-PROV'ING, *a.* Growing better; tending to advance in good qualities; as, an *improving* rotation of crops.

IM-PROV'ING-LY, *adv.* In an improving manner.

IM-PROV'I-SATE, *a.* Unpremeditated.

IM-PROV-I-SA'TION, *n.* Act of making poetry or performing music extemporaneously.

IM-PROV-I-SA-TO'RE, *n.* [It.] A man who makes rhymes and short poems extemporaneously.

[This word is usually spelled with but one *v* by the English and French.]

IM-PROV'I-SA-TO-RY, *a.* Relating to extemporary composition of rhymes.

IM-PROV-I-SA-TRICE, (im-prov-e-za-trē'chā,) *n.* [It.] A woman who makes rhymes or short poems extemporaneously.

[This word is usually spelled with but one *v* by the English and French.]

IM-PRO-VISE', *v. i.* To speak extemporaneously, especially in verse. *Smart.*

IM-PRO-VIS'ION, (-vizh'un,) *n.* [*in* and *provision.*]

Want of forecast; improvidence. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

IM-PRU'DENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *imprudentia*; *in* and *prudentia*, prudence.]

Want of prudence; indiscretion; want of caution, circumspection, or a due regard to the consequences of words to be uttered, or actions to be performed, or their probable effects on the interest, safety, reputation, or happiness, of one's self or others; heedlessness; inconsiderateness; rashness. Let a man of sixty attempt to enumerate the evils which his *imprudence* has brought on himself, his family, or his neighbors.

IM-PRU'DENT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *imprudens*; *in* and *prudens*, prudent.]

Wanting prudence or discretion; indiscreet; injudicious; not attentive to the consequences of words or actions; rash; heedless. The *imprudent* man often laments his mistakes, and then repeats them.

IM-PRU'DENT-LY, *adv.* Without the exercise of prudence; indiscreetly.

IM'PU-DENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *impudens*; *in* and *pudens*, from *pudeo*, to be ashamed.]

Shamelessness; want of modesty; effrontery; assurance, accompanied with a disregard of the opinions of others.

Those clear truths, that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it *impudence* to deny. *Locke.*

IM'PU-DENT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *impudens.*]

Shameless; wanting modesty; bold, with contempt of others; saucy.

When we behold an angel, not to fear
Is to be *impudent*. *Dryden.*

IM'PU-DENT-LY, *adv.* Shamelessly; with indecent assurance.

At once assail
With open mouths, and *impudently* rail. *Sandys.*

IM-PU-DIC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *impudicitia.*]

Immodesty. *Sheldon.*

IM-PUGN', (im-pūn',) *v. t.* [Fr. *impugner*; Sp. *impugnar*; L. *impugno*; *in* and *pugno*, to fight, or resist.]

To oppose; to attack by words or arguments; to contradict. The lawfulness of lots is *impugned* by some, and defended by others.

The truth hereof I will not rashly *impugn*, or over-boldly affirm. *Peacham.*

IM-PUG-NA'TION, *n.* Opposition. [*Little used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

IM-PUGN'ED, (im-pūnd',) *pp.* Opposed; contradicted.

IM-PUGN'ER, *n.* One who opposes or contradicts.

IM-PUGN'ING, *ppr.* Opposing; attacking; contradicting.

IM-PO'IS-SANCE, *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *puissance.*]

Impotence; weakness. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

IM-PO'IS-SANT, *a.* [Fr.] Weak; impotent.

IM'PULSE, (im'puls,) *n.* [L. *impulsus*, from *impello*. See IMPEL.]

1. Force communicated instantaneously; the effect of a sudden or momentary communication of motion. *Impulse* is in proportion to the quantity of matter and velocity of the impelling body.

2. Influence acting on the mind; motive.

These were my natural *impulses* for the undertaking. *Dryden.*

3. Impression; supposed supernatural influence on the mind.

Meantime, by Jove's *impulse*, Mezentius, armed,
Succeeded Turnus. *Dryden.*

IM-PUL'SION, (-shun,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *impulsio*. See IMPEL.]

1. The act of driving against, or impelling; the sudden or momentary agency of a body in motion on another body. *Bacon.*

2. Influence on the mind; impulse. *Milton.*

IM-PULS'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *impulsif*. See IMPEL.]

1. Having the power of driving or impelling; moving; impellent.

Poor men! poor papers! We and they
Do some *impulsive* force obey *Prior.*

2. Actuated by impulse; as, a person who is *impulsive*.

IM-PULS'IVE-LY, *adv.* With force; by impulse.

IM-PUNC'TU-AL, *a.* Not punctual.

IM-PUNC-TU-AL'I-TY, *n.* Neglect of punctuality. *A. Hamilton.*

IM-PO'NI-BLY, *adv.* Without punishment.

IM-PO'NI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *impunité*; L. *impunitas*; *in* and *punio*, to punish.]

1. Exemption from punishment or penalty. No person should be permitted to violate the laws with *impunity*. *Impunity* encourages men in crimes.

2. Freedom or exemption from injury. Some ferocious animals are not to be encountered with *impunity*.

IM-PORE', *a.* [Fr. *impur*; L. *impurus*; *in* and *purus*, pure.]

1. Not pure; foul; feculent; tinctured; mixed or impregnated with extraneous substances; as, *impure* water or air; *impure* salt or magnesia.

2. Obscene; as, *impure* language or ideas.

3. Unchaste; lewd; unclean; as, *impure* actions.

4. Defiled by sin or guilt; unholy; as *persons*.

5. Unhallowed; unholy; as *things*.

6. Unclean; *in a legal sense*; not purified according to the ceremonial law of Moses.

IM-PORE', *v. t.* To render foul; to defile. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

IM-PORE'LY, *adv.* In an impure manner; with impurity.

IM-PORE'NESS, } *n.* [Fr. *impureté*; L. *impuritas*,
IM-PO'RI-TY, } supra.]

1. Want of purity; foulness; feculence; the admixture of a foreign substance in any thing; as, the *impurity* of water, of air, of spirits, or of any species of earth or metal.

2. Any foul matter.

3. Unchastity; lewdness.

The foul *impurities* that reigned among the monkish clergy. *Atterbury.*

4. Want of sanctity or holiness; defilement by guilt.

5. Want of ceremonial purity; legal pollution or uncleanness. By the Mosaic law, a person contracted *impurity* by touching a dead body or a leper.

6. Foul language; obscenity.

Profaneness, *impurity*, or scurrility, is not wit. *Buckminster.*

IM-PUR'PLE, *v. t.* [*in* and *purple*; Fr. *empourprer*.] To color or tinge with purple; to make red or reddish; as, a field *impurpled* with blood.

The bright
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses, smiled. *Milton.*

IM-PUR'PLED, *pp.* or *a.* Tinged or stained with purple color.

IM-PUR'PLING, *ppr.* Tinging or coloring with purple.

IM-PUT'A-BLE, *a.* [See IMPUTE.] That may be imputed or charged to a person; chargeable. Thus we say, crimes, sins, errors, trespasses are *imputable* to those who commit them.

2. That may be ascribed to; *in a good sense*. This favor is *imputable* to your goodness, or to a good motive.

3. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. [*Not proper.*] *Ayliffe.*

4. That may be set to the account of another. It has been a question much agitated, whether Adam's sin is *imputable* to his posterity.

IM-PUT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being imputable. *Norris.*

IM-PU-TA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from *imputer*.] The act of imputing or charging: attribution; generally in an *ill sense*; as, the *imputation* of crimes or faults to the true authors of them. We are liable to the *imputation* of numerous sins and errors; to the *imputation* of pride, vanity, and self-confidence; to the *imputation* of weakness and irresolution, or of rashness.

2. Sometimes in *a good sense*.

If I had a suit to Master Shallow, I would humor his men with the *imputation* of being near their master. *Shak.*

3. Charge or attribution of evil; censure; reproach.

Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless *imputations* of our enemies, and to rise above them. *Addison.*

4. Hint; slight notice. Qu. *intimation*. *Shak.*

IM-PU'TA-TIVE, *a.* That may be imputed.

IM-PU'TA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By imputation. *Encyc.*

IM-PUTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *imputer*; It. *imputare*; Sp. *imputar*; L. *imputo*; *in* and *puto*, to think, to reckon; *properly*, to set, to put, to throw to or on.]

1. To charge; to attribute; to set to the account of; generally *ill*, sometimes *good*. We *impute* crimes, sins, trespasses, faults, blame, &c., to the guilty persons. We *impute* wrong actions to bad motives, or to ignorance, or to folly and rashness. We *impute* misfortunes and miscarriages to imprudence.

And therefore it was *imputed* to him for righteousness. — Rom. iv.

2. To attribute; to ascribe.

I have read a book *imputed* to Lord Bathurst. *Swift.*

3. To reckon to one what does not belong to him.

It has been held that Adam's sin is *imputed* to all his posterity. *Encyc.*

Thy merit
Imputed shall absolve them who repentance
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds. *Milton.*

IM-PUT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Charged to the account of; attributed; ascribed.

IM-PUT'ER, *n.* One that imputes or attributes.

IM-PUT'ING, *ppr.* Charging to the account of; attributing; ascribing.

IM-PU-TRES'CI-BLE, *a.* [*in* and L. *putresco*, to putrefy.]

Not subject to putrefaction or corruption.

IN, a prefix, [L. *in*,] is used in composition as a particle of negation, like the English *un*, of which it seems to be a dialectical orthography; or it denotes *within*, *into*, or *among*, as in *inbred*, *incase*; or it serves only to augment, or render emphatical, the sense of the word to which it is prefixed, as in *inclose*, *increase*.

In, before *l*, is changed into *il*, as in *illusion*; and before *r* into *ir*, as in *irregular*; and into *im* before a labial, as in *imbitter*, *immaterial*, *impatient*.

IN, *prep.* [L. *in*; Gr. ἐν; Goth. *in*; Sax. *in*; Fr. *en*; Sp. *en*; It. *in*; G. *in*, or *ein*; D. *in*; Dan. *ind*; Sw. *in*; W. *yn*; Sans. *anu*.]

In denotes present or inclosed, surrounded by limits; as, *in* a house; *in* a fort; *in* a city. It denotes a state of being mixed; as, sugar *in* tea; or combined, as carbonic acid *in* marble, or latent heat *in* air. It denotes present in any state; as, *in* sickness or health. It denotes present in time; as, *in* that hour or day. The uses of *in*, however, can not, in all cases, be defined by equivalent words, except by explaining the phrase in which it is used; as, *in* deed; *in* fact; *in* essence; *in* quality; *in* reason; *in* courage; *in* spirits, &c. A man *in* spirits or good courage, denotes one who possesses at the time spirits or courage; *in* reason, is equivalent to *with* reason; one *in* ten, denotes one of that number; and we say also one *of* ten, and one *out of* ten.

In the name, is used in phrases of invoking, swearing, declaring, praying, &c. In prayer, it denotes by virtue of, or for the sake of. *In the name of the people*, denotes on their behalf or part; in their stead, or for their sake.

In, in many cases, is equivalent to *on*. This use of the word is frequent in the Scriptures; as, let fowls multiply *in* the earth. This use is more frequent in England than in America. We generally use *on* in all similar phrases, and this is most correct.

In signifies by or through. *In* thee shall all nations be blessed. I am glorified *in* them.

In a hill, properly denotes *under* the surface; but *in a valley*, denotes *on* the surface *of* the land.

In that, is sometimes equivalent to *because*.

Some things they do in *that* they are men; some things *in that* they are men misled and blinded with error. *Hooker.*

In these and similar phrases, *that* is an antecedent, substitute, or pronoun relating to the subsequent part of the sentence, or the subsequent clause. God commendeth his love toward us, *in that*, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us. That is, in the facts stated in the latter clause, for which *that* is the substitute. *Rom.* v.

In as much; seeing; seeing that; this being the fact. I will ride for health, *inasmuch* as I am infirm.

In is often used without the noun to which it properly belongs. I care not who is *in*, or who is *out*, that is, *in office*, or *out of office*. Come *in*, that is, into the house or other place. Who has or will come in, that is, *into* office. A vessel has come *in*, that is, into port, or has arrived.

To be or *keep in with*; to be close or near. *Keep* the ship *in with* the land.

IN-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *inhabilité*; L. *inhabilis*; *in* and *habilis*, Norm. *hable*, able.]

1. Want of sufficient physical power or strength; as, the *inability* of a man to raise an arm or a leg.

2. Want of adequate means; as, an *inability* to purchase a farm, or to fit out a ship.

3. Want of moral power. *Moral inability* is considered to be want of inclination, disposition, or will, or a deep-rooted aversion to act, and therefore improperly so called.

Moral *inability* aggravates our guilt. *Scott.*

4. Want of intellectual strength or force; as, an *inability* to comprehend a mathematical demonstration.

5. Want of knowledge or skill; as, an *inability* to read or write.

IN-A'BLE-MENT, *n.* [See ENABLE.] Ability. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

IN-AB'STI-NENCE, *n.* [*in* and *abstinence*.] A not abstaining; a partaking; indulgence of appetite; as, the *inabstinence* of Eve. *Milton.*

IN-AB-STRACT'ED, *a.* Not abstracted. *Hooker.*

IN-A-BU'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Without abuse. *L. North.*

IN-AC CESS-I-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from *inaccessible*.]
IN-AC CESS'I-BLE-NESS, } The quality or state of being inaccessible, or not to be reached.

IN-AC-CESS'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *accessible*.] Not to be reached; as, an *inaccessible* hight or rock. The depths of the sea are *inaccessible*.

2. Not to be obtained. The necessary vouchers are *inaccessible*.

3. Not to be approached; forbidding access; as, an *inaccessible* prince.

IN-AC-CESS'I-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be approached. *Warton.*

IN-AC'CU-RA-CY, *n.* [from *inaccurate*.] Want of accuracy or exactness; mistake; fault; defect; error; as, an *inaccuracy* in writing, in a transcript, or in a calculation.

IN-AC'CU-RATE, *a.* [*in* and *accurate*.] Not accurate; not exact or correct; not according to truth; erroneous; as, an *inaccurate* man; he is *inaccurate* in narration; the transcript or copy is *inaccurate*; the instrument is *inaccurate*.

IN-AC'CU-RATE-LY, *adv.* Not according to truth; incorrectly; erroneously. The accounts are *inaccurately* stated.

IN AC-QUAINT'ANCE, *n.* Unacquaintance. *Good.*

IN-AC-QUI-ES'CENT, *a.* Not acquiescing.

IN-AC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *action*.] Want of action; forbearance of labor; idleness, rest. *Pope.*

IN-ACT'IVE, *a.* [*in* and *active*.] Not active; inert; having no power to move. Matter is, per se, *inactive*.

2. Not active; not diligent or industrious; not busy; idle. Also, habitually idle; indolent; sluggish; as, an *inactive* officer.

IN-ACT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Idly; sluggishly; without motion, labor, or employment.

IN-ACT-IV'I-TY, *n.* [*in* and *activity*.] Inertness; as, the *inactivity* of matter.

2. Idleness, or habitual idleness; want of action or exertion; sluggishness. *Swift.*

IN-ACT'U-ATE, *v. t.* To put in action. [*Not used.*] *Glanville.*

IN-ACT-U-A'TION, *n.* Operation. [*Not used.*] *Glanville.*

IN-AD-APT-A'TION, *n.* A state of being not adapted or fitted. *Dick.*

IN-AD'E-QUA-CY, *n.* [from *inadequate*.] The quality of being unequal or insufficient for a purpose.

The *inadequacy* and consequent inefficacy of the alleged causes. *Dwight.*

2. Inequality.

Dr. Price considers this *inadequacy* of representation as our fundamental grievance. *Burke.*

3. Incompleteness; defectiveness; as, the *inadequacy* of ideas.

IN-AD'E-QUATE, *a.* [*in* and *adequate*, L. *adæquatus*, from *adæquo*, to equal.]

1. Not equal to the purpose; insufficient to effect the object; unequal; as, *inadequate* power, strength, resources.

2. Not equal to the real state or condition of a thing; not just or in due proportion; partial; incomplete; as, *inadequate* ideas of God, of his perfections, or moral government; an *inadequate* compensation for services.

3. Incomplete; defective; not just; as, *inadequate* representation or description.

IN-AD'E-QUATE-LY, *adv.* Not fully or sufficiently; not completely.

IN-AD'E-QUATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inadequate; inadequacy; inequality; incompleteness.

IN-AD-E-QUA'TION, *n.* Want of exact correspondence. [*Obs.*] *Puller.*

IN-AD-HE'SION, (-hē'zhun,) *n.* [*in* and *adhesion*.] Want of adhesion; a not adhering.

Porcelain clay is distinguished from colorific earths by *inadhesion* to the fingers. *Kirwan.*

IN-AD-MIS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *inadmissible*.] The quality of being inadmissible, or not proper to be received; as the *inadmissibility* of an argument, or of evidence in court, or of a proposal in a negotiation.

IN-AD-MIS'SI-BLE, *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *admissible*, from *admitto*, to admit.]

Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received; as, *inadmissible* testimony; an *inadmissible* proposition.

IN-AD-MIS'SI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not admissible.

IN-AD-VERT'ENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *inadvertance*, from L.
IN-AD-VERT'EN-CY, } *in* and *advertens*, *adverto*. See ADVERT.]

1. A not turning the mind to; inattention; negligence; heedlessness. Many mistakes, and some misfortunes, proceed from *inadvertence*.

2. The effect of inattention; any oversight, mistake, or fault which proceeds from negligence of thought.

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses and *inadvertencies*, are infinitely preferable to works of an inferior kind of author. *Addison.*

IN-AD-VERT'ENT, *a.* [L. *in* and *advertens.*] Not turning the mind to; heedless; careless; negligent.

IN-AD-VERT'ENT-LY, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly; from want of attention; inconsiderately.

IN-AF-FA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Reservedness in conversation.

IN-AF'FA-BLE, *a.* Not affable; reserved.

IN-AF-FECT-A'TION, *n.* Destitution of affected manner.

IN-AF-FECT'ED, *a.* Unaffected. [*Not used.*]

IN-AID'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be assisted. *Shak.*

IN-AL'IEN-A-BLE, (-āl'yen-a-bl,) *a.* [Fr. *in* and *alienable*, from L. *alieno, alienus.*]

Unalienable; that can not be legally or justly alienated or transferred to another. The dominions of a king are *inalienable*. All men have certain natural rights which are *inalienable*. The estate of a minor is *inalienable*, without a reservation of the right of redemption, or the authority of the legislature.

IN-AL'IEN-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inalienable. *Scott.*

IN-AL'IEN-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that forbids alienation; as, rights *inalienably* vested.

IN-AL-I-MENT'AL, *a.* [*in* and *aliment.*] Affording no nourishment. *Bacon.*

IN-AL-TER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *inalterable.*] The quality of not being alterable or changeable. *Fourcroy.*

IN-AL'TER-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *alterable.*] That can not or may not be altered or changed; unalterable. *Hakewill.*

IN-A'MI-A-BLE, *a.* Unamiable. [*Not in use.*]

IN-A'MI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unamiableness. [*Not in use.*]

IN-A-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *amitto*, to lose.] Not to be lost. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

IN-A-MIS'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of not being liable to be lost.

IN-AM-O-RA'TO, n. m. } [L. *in* and *amor*, love.]
IN-AM-O-RA'TA, n. f. }

A lover. *Marston.*

IN AND IN; *to breed in and in.* See To Breed.

IN-ANE', *a.* [L. *inanis*, empty.]

Empty; void; sometimes used as a noun, to express a void space, or space beyond the confines of the world. *Locke.*

IN-AN'GU-LAR, *a.* Not angular. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

IN-AN'I-MATE, *v. t.* [Infra.] To animate. [*Little used.*]

IN-AN'I-MATE, *a.* [L. *inanimatus*; *in* and *animo, animatus.*]

1. Destitute of animal life. Plants, stones, and earth are *inanimate* substances; a corpse is an *inanimate* body.

2. Destitute of animation or life.

IN-AN'I-MA-TED, *a.* Destitute of animal life. *Cheyne.*

2. Not animated; not sprightly. [See Unanimated.]

IN-AN-I-MA'TION, *n.* Animation. [*Unusual and useless.*]

IN-A-NI'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *inanis*, empty.]

Emptiness; want of fullness; as, *inanition* of body or of the vessels. *Burton.*

IN-AN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *inanitas*, from *inanis*, void.]

Emptiness; void space; vacuity. *Digby.*

IN-AP'PE-TENCE, } *n.* [*in* and *appetence*, L. *appeten-*
IN-AP'PE-TEN-CY, } *tia.*]

1. Want of appetence, or of a disposition to seek, select, or imbibe nutriment. [See Appetence.]

2. Want of desire or inclination. *Cheyne.*

IN-AP-PLI-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *inapplicable.*] The quality of not being applicable; unfitness.

IN-AP'PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *applicable.*] Not applicable; that can not be applied; not suited or suitable to the purpose. The argument or the testimony is *inapplicable* to the case.

IN-AP'PLI-CA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not suited to the purpose.

IN-AP-PLI-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *application.*] Want of application; want of attention or assiduity; negligence; indolence; neglect of study or industry.

IN-AP'PO-SITE, *a.* [*in* and *apposite.*] Not apposite; not fit or suitable; not pertinent; as, an *inapposite* argument.

IN-AP'PO-SITE-LY, *adv.* Not pertinently; not suitably.

IN-AP-PRE'CIA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *appreciable*, from *appreciate.*] Not to be appreciated; that can not be duly valued.

2. That can not be estimated. *Ure.*

IN-AP-PRE-HENS'I-BLE, *a.* Not intelligible. *Milton.*

IN-AP-PRE-HENS'IVE, *a.* Not apprehensive; regardless. *Taylor.*

IN-AP-PROACH'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *approachable.*] Not to be approached; inaccessible.

IN-AP-PROACH'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be approached.

IN-AP-PRO'PRI-ATE, *a.* [*in* and *appropriate.*] Not appropriate; unsuited; not proper. *J. P. Smith.*

2. Not appropriate; not belonging to. *Med. Repos.*

IN-AP-PRO'PRI-ATE-LY, *adv.* Not appropriately.

IN-AP-PRO'PRI-ATE-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness.

IN-APT', *a.* Unapt; not apt.

IN-APT'I-TUDE, *n.* [*in* and *aptitude.*] Want of aptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness. *Burke.*

IN-APT'LY, *adv.* Unfitly; unsuitably.

IN-APT'NESS, *n.* Unfitness.

IN-A'QUATE, *a.* [L. *in* and *aquatus.*]

Embodied in water. *Cranmer.*

IN-A-QUA'TION, *n.* The state of being inaquate. *Gardner.*

IN-AR'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *arable.*] Not arable; not capable of being plowed or tilled. *Dict.*

IN-ARCH', *v. t.* [*in* and *arch.*] To graft by approach; to graft by uniting a cion to a stock without separating it from its parent tree. *Miller. Encyc.*

IN-ARCH'ED, (in-ärcht',) *pp.* Grafted by approach.

IN-ARCH'ING, *ppr.* Grafting by approach.

IN-ARCH'ING, *n.* A method of ingrafting, by which a cion, without being separated from its parent tree, is joined to a stock standing near. *Encyc.*

IN-AR-TIC'U-LATE, *a.* [*in* and *articulate.*] Not uttered with articulation or junction of the organs of speech; not articulate; not distinct, or with distinction of syllables. The sounds of brutes and fowls are, for the most part, *inarticulate*.

2. In *zoology*, not jointed or articulated. *Dana.*

IN-AR-TIC'U-LATE-LY, *adv.* Not with distinct syllables; indistinctly.

IN-AR-TIC'U-LATE-NESS, *n.* Indistinctness of utterance by animal voices; want of distinct articulation.

IN-AR-TIC-U-LA'TION, *n.* Indistinctness of sounds in speaking.

IN-AR-TI-FI'CIAL, (-är-te-fish'al,) *a.* [*in* and *artificial.*] Not done by art; not made or performed by the rules of art; formed without art; as, an *inartificial* style of composition.

2. Simple; artless.

IN-AR-TI-FI'CIAL-LY, *adv.* Without art; in an artless manner; contrary to the rules of art. *Collier.*

IN-AS-MUCH', *adv.* [*in, as*, and *much.*] Such being the case or fact; seeing.

IN-AT-TEN'TION, *n.* [*in* and *attention.*] The want of attention, or of fixing the mind steadily on an object; heedlessness; neglect.

Novel lays attract our ravished ears,
But old the mind with *in*attention hears. *Pope.*

IN-AT-TENT'IVE, *a.* [*in* and *attentive.*] Not fixing the mind on an object; heedless; careless; negligent; regardless; as, an *inattentive* spectator or hearer; an *inattentive* habit. *Watts.*

IN-AT-TENT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Without attention; carelessly; heedlessly *Johnson.*

IN-AUD-I-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* State of being inaudible.
IN-AUD'I-BLE-NESS, }

IN-AUD'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *audible.*] That can not be heard; as, an *inaudible* voice or sound.

2. Making no sound; as, the *inaudible* foot of time. *Shak.*

IN-AUD'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be heard. *Colebrooke.*

IN-AU'GU-RAL, *a.* [L. *inauguro*; *in* and *augur.*]

1. Pertaining to inauguration; as, *inaugural* ceremonies.

2. Made or pronounced at an inauguration; as, an *inaugural* address.

IN-AU'GU-RATE, *v. t.* [Supra.] To introduce or induct into an office with solemnity or suitable ceremonies; to invest with an office in a formal manner; a word borrowed from the ceremonies used by the Romans when they were received into the college of *augurs*. Kings and emperors are *inaugurated* by coronation; a prelate, by consecration; and the president of a college, by such ceremonies and forms as give weight and authority to the transaction.

2. To begin with good omens. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*

IN-AU'GU-RATE, *a.* Invested with office. *Drayton.*

IN-AU'GU-RA-TED, *pp.* Inducted into office with appropriate ceremonies.

IN-AU'GU-RA-TING, *ppr.* Inducting into office with solemnities.

IN-AU-GU-RA'TION, *n.* The act of inducting into office with solemnity; investiture with office by appropriate ceremonies.

IN-AU'GU-RA-TOR, *n.* One who inaugurates. *Coleridge.*

IN-AU'GU-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Suited to induction into office; pertaining to inauguration; as, *inauguratory* gratulations. *Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*

IN-AU-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *inauro, inauratus*; *in* and *aurum*, gold.]

The act or process of gilding or covering with gold. *Arbuthnot.*

IN-AU'SPI-CATE, *a.* Ill-omened. *Buck.*

IN-AU-SPI'CIOUS, (-aw-spish'us,) *a.* [*in*, and *auspicious.*] Ill-omened; unfortunate; unlucky; evil; unfavorable. The war commenced at an *inauspicious* time, and its issue was *inauspicious*. The counsels of a bad man have an *inauspicious* influence on society.

IN-AU-SPI'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With ill omens; unfortunately; unfavorably.

IN-AU-SPI'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Unluckiness; unfavorableness.

IN-BE'ING, *n.* [*in* and *being.*] Inherence; inherent existence; inseparableness. *Watts.*

IN'BOARD, *a.* Carried or stowed within the hold of a ship or other vessel; as, an *inboard* cargo.

IN'BOARD, *adv.* Within the hold of a vessel.

IN'BORN, *a.* [*in* and *born.*] Innate; implanted by nature; as, *inborn* passions; *inborn* worth. *Dryden. Addison.*

IN'BREAK-ING, *a.* Breaking into. *Ed. Rev.*

IN-BREATHE', *v. t.* To infuse by breathing. *Coleridge.*

IN-BREATH'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Infused by breathing or inspiration. *Milton.*

IN-BREATH'ING, *ppr.* Infusing by breathing.

IN'BRED, *a.* [*in* and *bred, breed.*] Bred within; innate; natural; as, *inbred* worth; *inbred* affection. *Dryden.*

IN-BREED', *v. t.* To produce or generate within. *Bp. Reynolds.*

IN'CA, (ink'a,) *n.* The title given by the natives of Peru to their kings and to the princes of the blood, before the conquest of that country by the Spaniards.

IN-CAGE', *v. t.* [*in* and *cage.*] To confine in a cage; to coop up; to confine to any narrow limits. *Shak.*

IN-CAG'ED, *pp.* Cooped up; confined to a cage or to narrow limits.

IN-CAGE'MENT, *n.* Confinement in a cage. *Shelton.*

IN-CAG'ING, *ppr.* Confining to a cage or to narrow limits.

IN-CAL'CU-LA-BLE, *a.* That can not be calculated; beyond calculation.

IN-CAL'CU-LA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being beyond calculation.

IN-CAL'CU-LA-BLY, *adv.* In a degree beyond calculation.

IN-CA-LES'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *incalescens, incalesco*;
IN-CA-LES'CEN-CY, } *in* and *calesco, caleo*, to be hot.]

A growing warm; incipient or increasing heat. *Ray.*

IN-CA-LES'CENT, *a.* Growing warm; increasing in heat.

IN-CAM-ER-A'TION, *n.* [*in* and *camera*, a chamber or arched roof.]

The act or process of uniting lands, revenues, or other rights, to the pope's domain. *Encyc.*

IN-CAN-DES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *incandescens, incandesco*: *in* and *candesco*; *candeo, canto*, to be white, to shine; *canus*, white.]

A white heat; or the glowing whiteness of a body caused by intense heat. We say, a metal is heated to *incandescence*.

IN-CAN-DES'CENT, *a.* White or glowing with heat.

IN-CANT-A'TION, *n.* [L. *incantatio, incanto*; *in* and *canto*, to sing.]

The act of enchanting; enchantment; the act of using certain formulas of words and ceremonies, for the purpose of raising spirits. *Encyc. Bacon.*

IN-CANT'A-TO-RY, *a.* Dealing by enchantment; magical. *Brown.*

IN-CANT'ING, *a.* Enchanting. [*Not used.*]

IN-CAN'TON, *v. t.* [*in* and *canton.*] To unite to a canton or separate community. *Addison.*

IN-CA-PA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from *incapable.*] The
IN-CA'PA-BLE-NESS, } quality of being incapable; natural incapacity or want of power; as, the *incapableness* of a child to comprehend logical syllogisms.

2. Want of legal qualifications or of legal power; as, the *incapability* of holding an office.

IN-CA'PA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *in* and *capable.*]

1. Wanting capacity sufficient; not having room sufficient to contain or hold; followed by *of*. We say, a vessel is *incapable of* containing or holding a certain quantity of liquor; but I believe we rarely or never say, a vessel is *incapable of* that quantity.

2. Wanting natural power or capacity to learn, know, understand, or comprehend. Man is *incapable* of comprehending the essence of the divine Being. An idiot is *incapable* of learning to read.

3. Not admitting; not in a state to receive; not susceptible of; as, a bridge is *incapable* of reparation.

4. Wanting power equal to any purpose.

Is not your father grown *incapable*
Of reasonable affairs? *Shak.*

[See No. 2.]

5. Wanting moral power or disposition. He is *incapable* of a dishonorable act.

6. Unqualified or disqualified, in a legal sense; not having the legal or constitutional qualifications. A man not thirty years of age is *incapable*, and

therefore *incapable* of holding the office of president of the United States; a man convicted on impeachment is *disqualified*, and therefore *incapable* of holding any office of honor or profit under the government.

Incapable properly denotes a want of passive power, the power of receiving, and is applicable particularly to the mind; *unable* denotes the want of active power, or power of performing, and is applicable to the body or mind. [See INCAPACITY.]

IN-CA'PA-BLY, *adv.* In an incapable manner.

IN-CA-PA'CIOUS, (-ka-pā'shus,) *a.* [*in* and *capacious.*] Not capacious; not large or spacious; narrow; of small content; as, an *incapacious* soul. *Burnet.*

IN-CA-PA'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Narrowness; want of containing space.

IN-CA-PAC'I-TATE, *v. t.* [*in* and *capacitate.*]

1. To deprive of capacity or natural power of learning knowing, understanding, or performing. Old age and infirmity often *incapacitate* men to exercise the office of a judge.

2. To render or make incapable; as, infancy *incapacitates* a child for learning algebra.

3. To disable; to weaken; to deprive of competent power or ability. This is an improper use of the word. The loss of an arm *disables* a soldier, but does not *incapacitate* him.

4. To render unfit; as, infancy *incapacitates* one for marriage.

5. To disqualify; to deprive of legal or constitutional requisites; as, conviction of a crime *incapacitates* one to be a witness.

IN-CA-PAC'I-TA-TED, *pp.* Rendered incapable; deprived of capacity.

IN-CA-PAC'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Depriving of capacity; rendering incapable.

IN-CA-PAC-I-TA'TION, *n.* Want of capacity; disqualification. *Burke.*

IN-CA-PAC'I-TY, *n.* [*in* and *capacity.*] Want of capacity, intellectual power, or the power of receiving, containing, or understanding; *applied to the mind, and it may be natural or casual.* There is a *natural incapacity* in children to comprehend difficult propositions in logic or metaphysics, and a *natural incapacity* in men to comprehend the nature of spiritual beings. The defect of understanding proceeding from intoxication, or from an injury done to the brain, is a *casual incapacity.*

2. Want of qualification or legal requisites; inability; as, the *incapacity* of minors to make binding contracts.

3. Disqualification; disability by deprivation of power; as, the *incapacity* of a convict to give testimony in a court of law.

IN-CAR'CER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *incarcero*; *in* and *carcer*, a prison, Sp. *carcel*, Sax. *carcern*, Goth. *karkara*, G. and D. *kerker*, W. *carcar.* *Carcer* seems to be allied to W. *carc*, Eng. *cark*, care; showing that the primary sense is, to press or strain.]

1. To imprison; to confine in a jail.

2. To confine; to shut up or inclose. *Harvey.*

IN-CAR'CER-ATE, *a.* Imprisoned; confined. *More.*

IN-CAR'CER-A-TED, *pp.* Imprisoned.

IN-CAR'CER-A-TING, *ppr.* Imprisoning.

IN-CAR-CER-A'TION, *n.* The act of imprisoning or confining; imprisonment.

IN-CARN', *v. t.* [L. *incarno*; *in* and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]

To cover with flesh; to invest with flesh. *Wiseman.*

IN-CARN', *v. t.* To breed flesh. *Wiseman.*

IN-CARN'A-DINE, *a.* [Fr. *incarnadin*; It. *incarnatino*; L. *in* and *caro*, flesh.]

Flesh-colored; of a carnation color; pale red. *Shak.*

IN-CARN'A-DINE, *v. t.* To dye red or flesh color. [*Little used.*]

IN-CARN'ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *incarner*; Sp. *encarnar*; It. *incarnare*; L. *incarno*; *in* and *caro*, flesh.]

To clothe with flesh; to embody in flesh. *Milton. Asiat. Res.*

IN-CARN'ATE, *a.* Invested with flesh; embodied in flesh; as, the *incarnate* Son of God.

2. In *Scotland*, of a red color; flesh-colored.

IN-CARN'A-TED, *pp.* Clothed with flesh

IN-CARN'A-TING, *ppr.* Investing with flesh.

IN-CARN-A'TION, *n.* The act of clothing with flesh.

2. The act of assuming flesh, or of taking a human body and the nature of man; as, the *incarnation* of the Son of God.

3. In *surgery*, the process of healing wounds and filling the part with new flesh. *Encyc.*

IN-CARN'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *incarnatif.*]

Causing new flesh to grow; healing. *Encyc.*

IN-CARN'A-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that tends to promote the growth of new flesh, and assist nature in the healing of wounds. *Encyc.*

IN-CASE', *v. t.* [*in* and *case.*] To inclose in a case.

2. To inclose; to cover or surround with something solid.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors incase. *Pope.*

IN-CAS'ED, (in-kāst',) *pp.* Inclosed as in a case, sheath, or box.

IN CASE'MENT, *n.* An inclosing with a casement.

IN-CAS'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing as in a case.

IN-CASK', *v. t.* To put into a cask. *Sherwood.*

IN-CAS'TEL-LA-TED, *a.* Confined or inclosed in a castle.

IN-CAT-E-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *catena*, a chain.]

The act of linking together. *Goldsmith.*

IN-CAU'TION, *n.* Want of caution. *Rich. Dict.*

IN-CAU'TIOUS, *a.* [*in* and *cautious.*] Not cautious; unwary; not circumspect; heedless; not attending to the circumstances on which safety and interest depend; as, *incautious* youth.

IN-CAU'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Unwarily; heedlessly; without due circumspection.

IN-CAU'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of caution; unwariness; want of foresight.

IN'CA-VA-TED, *a.* [L. *in* and *cavo*, to make hollow.]

Made hollow; bent round or in.

IN-CA-VA'TION, *n.* The act of making hollow

2. A hollow made.

IN-CEND', *v. t.* [L. *incendo.*]

To inflame; to excite. [*Little used.*] *Marston.*

IN-CEND'I-A-RISM, *n.* The act or practice of maliciously setting fire to buildings.

IN-CEND'I-A-RY, *n.* [L. *incendiarius*, from *incendo*, to burn; *in* and *candeo*, to shine, or be on fire.]

1. A person who maliciously sets fire to another man's dwelling-house, or to any out-house, being parcel of the same, as a barn or stable; one who is guilty of arson.

2. Any person who sets fire to a building.

3. A person who excites or inflames factions, and promotes quarrels.

Several cities of Greece drove them out as *incendiaries.* *Bentley*
Incendiaries of figure and distinction, who are the inventors and publishers of gross falsehoods, can not be regarded but with the utmost detestation. *Addison.*

4. He or that which excites.

IN-CEND'I-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the malicious burning of a dwelling; as, an *incendiary* purpose.

2. Tending to excite o inflame factions, sedition, or quarrel.

IN-CEND'I-OUS, *a.* Promoting faction or contention. *Bacon.*

IN-CEND'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner tending to promote contention.

IN'CENSE, (in'sens,) *n.* [L. *incensum*, burnt, from *incendo*, to burn; It. *incenso*; Fr. *encens.*]

1. Perfume exhaled by fire; the odors of spices and gums, burnt in religious rites, or as an offering to some deity.

A thick cloud of *incense* went up. — Ezek. viii.

2. The materials burnt for making perfumes. The incense used in the Jewish offerings was a mixture of sweet spices, stacte, onycha, galbanum, and the gum of the frankincense-tree.

Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took either of them his censer, and put fire therein, and put *incense* thereon. — Lev. x.

3. Acceptable prayers and praises. *Mal.* i.

IN'CENSE, (in'sens,) *v. t.* To perfume with incense. In *the Roman Catholic church*, it is the deacon's office to *incense* the officiating priest or prelate, and the choir. *Encyc.*

IN-CENSE', (in-sens',) *v. t.* To enkindle or inflame to violent anger; to excite angry passions; to provoke; to irritate; to exasperate; to heat; to fire. It expresses less than ENRAGE.

How could my pious son thy power *incense?* *Dryden.*

IN-CENS'ED, (in-senst',) *pp.* or *a.* Inflamed to violent anger; exasperated.

IN-CENSE'MENT, (in-sens'ment,) *n.* Violent irritation of the passions; heat; exasperation. It expresses less than RAGE and FURY. *Shak.*

IN-CENS'ING, *ppr.* Inflaming to anger; irritating; exasperating.

IN-CEN'SION, *n.* [L. *incensio*, from *incendo*, to burn.]

The act of kindling; the state of being on fire. *Bacon.*

IN-CENS'IVE, *a.* Tending to excite or provoke. *Barrow.*

IN-CENS'OR, *n.* [L.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of the angry passions.

IN-CENS'O-RY, *n.* The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered. *Ainsworth.*

[We generally use CENSER.]

IN-CEN'SUR-A-BLE, *a.* Not censurable. *Dwight.*

IN-CEN'TIVE, *a.* [Low L. *incentivus*, from *incendo*, to burn.]

Inciting; encouraging or moving.

Competency is the most *incentive* to industry. *Decay of Piety.*

IN-CEN'TIVE, *n.* [Low L. *incentivum.*]

1. That which kindles or inflames; *used now in a figurative sense only.*

2. That which moves the mind or operates on the passions; that which incites or has a tendency to incite to determination or action; that which prompts to good or ill; motive; spur. The love of money, and the desire of promotion, are two most powerful *incentives* to action.

IN-CEN'TIVE-LY, *adv.* Incitingly; encouragingly.

IN-CEP'TION, *n.* [L. *inceptio*, from *incipio*, to begin; *in* and *capio*, to take.]

Beginning. *Bacon.*

I hope this society will not be marked with vivacity of *inception*, apathy of progress, and prematureness of decay. *Reade.*

IN-CEP'TIVE, *a.* [L. *inceptivus*, from *incipio*, to begin.]

Beginning; noting beginning; as, an *inceptive* proposition; an *inceptive* verb, which expresses the beginning of action. A point is *inceptive* of a line, and a line is *inceptive* of a surface.

IN-CEP'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner noting beginning.

IN-CEP'TOR, *n.* A beginner; one in the rudiments. *Walton.*

IN-CER-A'TION, *n.* [L. *incero*, from *cera.*]

The act of covering with wax.

IN-CER'A-TIVE, *a.* Cleaving to like wax.

IN-CER'TAIN, *a.* [*in* and *certain.*] Uncertain; doubtful; unsteady. *Fairfax.*

IN-CER'TAIN-LY, *adv.* Doubtfully

IN-CER'TAIN-TY, *n.* Uncertainty; doubt. *Davies.*

IN CER'TI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *incertitudo*, from *incertus*; *in* and *certus*, certain.]

Uncertainty; doubtfulness; doubt.

IN-CES'SA-BLE, *a.* Unceasing; continual. [*Little used.*] *Shelton.*

IN-CES'SA-BLY, *adv.* Continually; unceasingly.

IN-CES'SAN-CY, *n.* [from *incessant.*] Uninterrupted continuance; unceasingness. *Dwight.*

IN-CES'SANT, *a.* [L. *in* and *cessans*, from *cesso*, to cease.]

Unceasing; uninterrupted; uninterrupted; continual; as, *incessant* rains; *incessant* clamors. *Milton. Pope.*

IN-CES'SANT-LY, *adv.* Without ceasing; continually. *Spenser.*

IN'CEST, *n.* [Fr. *inceste*; L. *incestum*; *in* and *castus*, chaste.]

The crime of cohabitation or sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by the law of a country.

Spiritual incest, is a like crime committed between persons who have a spiritual alliance by means of baptism or confirmation. It is also understood of a vicar or other beneficiary, who holds two benefices, the one depending on the collation of the other. *Encyc.*

IN-CEST'U-OUS, *a.* Guilty of incest; as, an *incestuous* person.

2. Involving the crime of incest; as, an *incestuous* connection.

IN-CEST'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an incestuous manner; in a manner to involve the crime of incest.

IN-CEST'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being incestuous. *Bp. Hall.*

INCH, *n.* [Sax. *ince*; L. *uncia*, the twelfth part; Gr. ουγγια, but said to be from the Latin.]

1. A lineal measure in Great Britain and the United States, being the twelfth part of a foot, and equal to the length of three barley-corns.

2. *Proverbially*, a small quantity or degree; as, to die by *inches*; to gain ground by *inches.*

3. A precise point of time.

Beldame, I think we watched you at an *inch.* [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

INCH, *v. t.* To drive by inches or small degrees. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly. [*Little used.*] *Ainsworth.*

INCH, *v. i.* To advance or retire by small degrees. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

Inched, containing inches, is added to words of number; as, *four-inched.* *Shak.*

But in *America* the common practice is to add only *inch*; as, a *seven-inch* cable.

IN-CHAM'BER, *v. t.* [Fr. *enchambrer.*] To lodge in a chamber.

IN-CHAR'I-TA-BLE, *a.* Uncharitable.

[*The latter is the word used.*]

IN-CHAS'TI-TY, *n.* [*in* and *chastity.*] Lewdness; impurity; unchastity. *J. Edwards.*

IN-CHEST', *v. t.* To put into a chest. *Sherwood.*

IN-CHEST'ED, *pp.* Put into a chest.

INCH'-MEAL, *n.* [*inch* and *meal.*] A piece an inch long.

By inch-meal; by small degrees. *Shak.*

IN'CHO-ATE, (in'ko-āte,) *v. t.* [L. *inchoo.*]

To begin. [*Little used.*] *More.*

IN'CHO-ATE, *a.* Begun; commenced.

It is neither a substance perfect, nor a substance *inchoate.* *Raleigh.*

IN'CHO-ATE-LY, *adv.* In an incipient degree.

IN-CHO-A'TION, *n.* The act of beginning; commencement; inception.

The setting on foot some of those arts in those parts, would be looked on as the first *inchoation* of them. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

IN-CHO'A-TIVE, *a.* Noting beginning; inceptive; as, an *inchoative* verb, otherwise called INCEPTIVE.

INCH'PIN, *n.* Some part of the inwards of a deer.

IN-CIDE', *v. t.* [L. *incido*; *in* and *cædo*, to strike.]

To cut; to separate; as medicines. [*Obs.*] *Quincy. Arbuthnot.*

IN'CI-DENCE, *n.* [L. *incidens; incido*, to fall on; *in* and *cado*, to fall.]

1. *Literally*, a falling on; whence, an accident or casualty. *Shak.*

2. In *natural philosophy*, the direction in which a ray of light or heat falls on any surface.

In equal *incidences* there is a considerable inequality of refractions. *Newton.*

Angle of incidence; the angle which a ray of light, falling on any surface, makes with a perpendicular to that surface. *Olmsted.*

IN'CI-DENT, *a.*

1. *Literally*, falling on; as, an *incident* ray.

2. Falling; casual; fortuitous; coming or happening occasionally, or not in the usual course of things, or not according to expectation or in connection with the main design.

As the ordinary course of common affairs is disposed of by general laws, so man's rarer *incident* necessities and utilities should be with special equity considered. *Hooker.*

A proposition introduced by *who*, *which*, *whose*, *whom*, &c., is called an *incident* proposition; as, Julius, *whose* surname was Cesar, overcame Pompey. *Watts.*

3. Happening; apt to happen; as, intemperate passions *incident* to human nature; diseases *incident* to a climate; misfortunes *incident* to the poor.

4. Appertaining to or following the chief or principal. A court baron is *incident* to a manor. *Encyc.*

IN'CI-DENT, *n.* That which falls out or takes place; an event; casualty.

2. That which happens aside of the main design; an episode or subordinate action.

No person, no *incident* in a play but must be of use to carry on the main design. *Dryden.*

3. In *law*, something necessarily appertaining to and depending on another, which is termed the *principal*. *Brande.*

IN-CI-DENT'AL, *a.* Happening as an occasional event, without regularity; coming without design; casual; accidental; as, an *incidental* conversation; an *incidental* occurrence.

2. Not necessary to the chief purpose; occasional.

By some persons, religious duties appear to be regarded as an *incidental* business. *Rogers.*

IN-CI-DENT'AL, *n.* An incident. [*Little used.*] *Pope.*

IN-CI-DENT'AL-LY, *adv.* Casually; without intention; accidentally. I was *incidentally* present when the conversation took place.

2 Beside the main design; occasionally.

I treat either purposely or *incidentally* of colors. *Boyle.*

IN'CI-DENT-LY, *adv.* Occasionally; by the way. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

IN-CIN'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *cinis, cineris*, ashes.]

To burn to ashes. *Bacon.*

IN-CIN'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Burnt to ashes.

IN-CIN'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Reducing to ashes by combustion.

IN-CIN-ER-A'TION, *n.* The act of reducing to ashes by combustion. *Boyle. Encyc.*

IN-CIP'I-EN-CY, *n.* Beginning; commencement.

IN-CIP'I-ENT, *a.* [L. *incipiens, incipio; in* and *capio*, to take.]

Beginning; commencing; as, the *incipient* stage of a fever; *incipient* light or day.

IN-CIP'I-ENT-LY, *adv.* In an incipient manner.

IN-CIR'CLET, *n.* A small circle. *Sidney.*

IN-CIR-CUM-SCRIP'TI-BLE, *a.* That can not be circumscribed or limited. *Cranmer.*

IN-CIR-CUM-SPEC'TION, *n.* [*in* and *circumspection.*]

Want of circumspection; heedlessness. *Brown.*

IN-CISE', *v. t.* [Fr. *inciser.*]

To cut in; to carve; to engrave. *Carew.*

IN-CIS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* [L. *incisus*, from *incido*, to cut.]

Cut or engraved; made by cutting; as, an *incised* wound; *incised* lips. *Wiseman.*

IN-CISE'LY, *adv.* In the manner of incisions or notches. *Eaton.*

IN-CIS'ING, *ppr.* Cutting in; carving.

IN-CIS'ION, (in-sizh'un,) *n.* [Fr.; L. *incisio*, from *incido*, to cut.]

1. A cutting; the act of cutting into a substance.

2. A cut; a gash; the separation of the surface of any substance made by a sharp instrument. The surgeon with his knife makes an *incision* in the flesh, and the gardener in a tree; but we do not say, an *incision* is made with a plow or a spade; at least, such phraseology is unusual.

3. Separation of viscid matter by medicines. [*Obs.*]

IN-CI'SIVE, *a.* [Fr. *incisif.*] [*Bacon.*

Having the quality of cutting or separating the superficial part of any thing.

Incisive teeth, in *animals*, are the fore teeth, the cutters or incisors.

IN-CI'SOR, *n.* [L.] A cutter; a fore tooth, which cuts, bites, or separates.

IN-CI'SOR-Y, *a.* Having the quality of cutting.

IN-CIS'URE, (in-sizh'yur,) *n.* [L. *incisura.*]

A cut; a place opened by cutting; an incision. *Derham.*

IN-CI'TANT, *n.* [from *incite.*] That which excites action in an animal body. *Darwin.*

IN-CI-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *incitatio.* See INCITE.]

1. The act of inciting or moving to action; incitement. *Brown.*

2. Incitement; incentive; motive; that which excites to action; that which rouses or prompts. *Government of the Tongue.*

IN-CITE', *v. t.* [L. *incito; in* and *cito*, to call, to stir up.]

1. To move the mind to action by persuasion or motives presented; to stir up; to rouse; to spur on.

Antiochus, when he *incited* Prussias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans. *Bacon.*

2. To move to action by impulse or influence.

No blown ambition does our arms *incite*. *Shak.*

3. To animate; to encourage.

In general, INCITE denotes to operate on the mind or will; EXCITE has the same sense, but it extends also to the passions and to material substances; as, to *excite* action in the heart and arteries.

IN-CIT'ED, *pp.* Moved to action; stirred up; spurred on.

IN-CITE'MENT, *n.* That which incites the mind or moves to action; motive; incentive; impulse.

From the long records of a distant age,
Derive *incitements* to renew thy rage. *Pope.*

IN-CIT'ER, *n.* He or that which incites or moves to action.

IN-CIT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Exciting to action; stirring up.

IN-CIT'ING-LY, *adv.* So as to excite to action.

IN-CIV'IL, *a.* [*in* and *civil.*] Uncivil; rude; unpolite. [But UNCIVIL is generally used.]

IN-CIV-IL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* An uncivilized state.

IN-CI-VIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *incivilité.*]

1. Want of courtesy; rudeness of manners toward others; impoliteness. *Tillotson.*

2. Any act of rudeness or ill breeding; *with a plural.* Loud laughter and uncomely jests, in respectable company, are *incivilities* and indecencies.

IN-CIV'IL-LY, *adv.* Uncivilly; rudely.

IN-CIV'ISM, *n.* [*in* and *civism.*] Want of civism; want of love to one's country, or of patriotism; unfriendliness to the state or government of which one is a citizen. *Ames.*

IN-CLASP', *v. t.* To clasp; to hold fast. *Cudworth.*

IN-CLASP'ED, (in-klaspt') *pp.* Held fast.

IN-CLASP'ING, *ppr.* Holding fast.

IN'CLA-VA-TED, *a.* Set; fast fixed. *Dict.*

IN'CLE, (ink'l,) See INKLE.

IN-CLEM'EN-CY, *n.* [Fr. *inclemence*; L. *inclementia.* See CLEMENCY.]

1. Want of clemency; want of mildness of temper; unmercifulness; harshness; severity; *applied to persons.*

2. Roughness; boisterousness; storminess; or simply raininess; severe cold, &c.; *applied to the weather.* We were detained by the *inclemency* of the weather.

IN-CLEM'ENT, *a.* Destitute of a mild and kind temper; void of tenderness; unmerciful; severe; harsh.

2. Rough; stormy; boisterous; rainy; rigorously cold, &c.; as, *inclement* weather; *inclement* sky. *Pope.*

IN-CLEM'ENT-LY, *adv.* In an inclement manner.

IN-CLIN'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *inclinabilis.* See INCLINE.]

1. Leaning; tending; as, a tower *inclinable* to fall. *Bentley.*

2. Having a propension of will; leaning in disposition; somewhat disposed; as, a mind *inclinable* to truth. *Milton.*

IN-CLIN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inclinable; inclination.

IN-CLIN-A'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *inclinatio.* See INCLINE.]

1. A leaning; any deviation of a body or line from an upright position, or from a parallel line, toward another body; as, the *inclination* of the head in bowing.

2. In *geometry*, the angle made by two lines or planes, which meet, or which would meet, if produced; as, the *inclination* of the axis of the earth to the plane of the ecliptic is 23° 28′.

3. A leaning of the mind or will; propension or propensity; a disposition more favorable to one thing than to another. The prince has no *inclination* to peace. The bachelor has manifested no *inclination* to marry. Men have a natural *inclination* to pleasure.

A mere *inclination* to a thing is not properly a willing of that thing. *South.*

4. Love; affection; regard; desire; with *for*. Some men have an *inclination for* music, others *for* painting.

5. Disposition of mind. *Shak.*

6. The dip of the magnetic needle, or its tendency to incline toward the earth; also, the angle made by the needle with the horizon. *Enfield.*

7. The act of decanting liquors by stooping or inclining the vessel. *Quincy.*

IN-CLIN'A-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* Obliquely; with inclination. *Brown.*

IN-CLIN'A-TO-RY, *a.* Having the quality of leaning or inclining. *Brown.*

IN-CLINE', *v. i.* [L. *inclino; in* and *clino*, Gr. κλινω, Sax. *hlinian, hleonian, hlynian*, Eng. to *lean*, G. *lehnen*, D. *leunen*, Russ. *klonyu* and *nakloniayu*, It. *cleonain*; Fr. *incliner*; Port. and Sp. *inclinar*; It. *inclinare, inchinare, chinare.* Class Ln.]

1. To lean; to deviate from an erect or parallel line toward any object; to tend. Converging lines *incline* toward each other. A road *inclines* to the north or south. Connecticut River runs south, *inclining*, in some part of its course, to the west; and, below Middletown, it *inclines* to the east.

2. To lean; *in a moral sense*; to have a propension; to be disposed; to have some wish or desire.

Their hearts *inclined* to follow Abimelech. — Judges ix.

3. To have an appetite; to be disposed; as, to be *inclined* to eat.

IN-CLINE', *v. t.* To cause to deviate from an erect, perpendicular, or parallel line; to give a leaning to; as, *incline* the column or post to the east; *incline* your head to the right.

2. To give a tendency or propension to the will or affections; to turn; to dispose

Incline our hearts to keep this law. *Common Prayer.*
Incline my heart to thy testimonies. — Ps. cxix.

3. To bend; to cause to stoop or bow; as, to *incline* the head or the body in acts of reverence or civility.

IN-CLIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having a leaning or tendency; disposed.

Inclined plane, in *mechanics*, is a plane that makes an oblique angle with the plane of the horizon; a sloping plane. It is one of the five simple mechanical powers.

IN-CLIN'ER, *n.* An inclined dial.

IN-CLIN'ING, *ppr.* Leaning; causing to lean.

IN-CLIN'ING, *a.* Leaning.

IN-CLIP', *v. t.* [*in* and *clip.*] To grasp; to inclose to surround. *Shak.*

IN-CLIP'PED, (in-klipt',) *pp.* Grasped; inclosed.

IN-CLIP'PING, *ppr.* Grasping; surrounding.

IN-CLOIS'TER, *v. t.* [*in* and *cloister.*] To shut up or confine in a cloister. [But CLOISTER is generally used.]

IN-CLOSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *enclos*; Sp. It. *incluso*; L. *inclusus, includo; in* and *claudo*, or *cludo.*]

1. To surround; to shut in; to confine on all sides; as, to *inclose* a field with a fence; to *inclose* a fort or an army with troops; to *inclose* a town with walls.

2. To separate from common grounds by a fence; as, to *inclose* lands.

3. To include; to shut or confine; as, to *inclose* trinkets in a box.

4. To environ; to encompass.

5. To cover with a wrapper or envelope; to cover under seal; as, to *inclose* a letter or a bank note.

IN-CLŌS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Surrounded; encompassed; confined on all sides; covered and sealed; fenced.

IN-CLŌS'ER, *n.* He or that which incloses; one who separates land from common grounds by a fence.

IN-CLŌS'ING, *ppr.* Surrounding; encompassing; shutting in; covering and confining.

IN-CLŌS'URE, (in-klō'zhur,) *n.* The act of inclosing.

2. The separation of land from common ground into distinct possessions by a fence.

3. The appropriation of things common. *Taylor.*

4. State of being inclosed, shut up, or encompassed. *Ray.*

5. That which incloses; a barrier or fence.

6. A space inclosed or fenced; a space comprehended within certain limits.

7. Ground inclosed or separated from common land.

8. That which is inclosed or contained in an envelope, as a paper. *Washington.*

IN-CLOUD', *v. t.* [*in* and *cloud.*] To darken; to obscure. *Shak.*

IN-CLOUD'ED, *pp.* Involved in obscurity.

IN-CLOUD'ING, *ppr.* Darkening; obscuring.

IN-CLUDE', *v. t.* [L. *includo; in* and *cludo*, to shut up; Fr. *enclorre.*]

1. To confine within; to hold; to contain; as, the shell of a nut *includes* the kernel; a pearl is *included* in a shell. [But in these senses we more commonly use INCLOSE.]

2. To comprise; to comprehend; to contain. The history of England necessarily *includes* a portion of that of France. The word duty *includes* what we owe to God, to our fellow-men, and to ourselves; it *includes* also a tax payable to the government.

IN-CLUD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Contained; comprehended.

IN-CLUD'ING, *ppr.* Containing; comprising.

IN-CLU'SION, (in-klū'zhun,) *n.* [L. *inclusio.*]

The act of including.

IN-CLU'SIVE, *a.* [Fr. *inclusif.*]

1. Inclosing; encircling. *Shak.*

2. Comprehended in the number or sum; as, from Monday to Saturday *inclusive*, that is, taking in both Monday and Saturday.

IN-CLU'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Comprehending the thing

mentioned; as, from Monday to Saturday *inclusively*.

IN-CO-ACT', } IN-CO-ACT'ED, } *a.* Unconstrained.

IN-CO-AG'U-LA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *coagulable.*] That can not be coagulated or concreted.

IN-CO-ER'CI-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *coercible*, from *coerce.*] Not to be coerced or compelled; that can not be forced. *Black.*

IN-CO-EX-IST'ENCE, *n.* [*in* and *coexistence.*] A not existing together. [*Not common.*] *Locke.*

IN-COG', *adv.* [contracted from *incognito.*] In concealment; in disguise; in a manner not to be known.

IN-COG'I-TA-BLE, *a.* Unthought of. *Dean King.*

IN-COG'I-TANCE, } *n.* [L. *incogitantia*; *in* and *cogito*, to think.
IN-COG'I-TAN-CY, }

Want of thought, or want of the power of thinking. *Decay of Piety.*

IN-COG'I-TANT, *a.* Not thinking; thoughtless. *Milton.*

IN-COG'I-TANT-LY, *adv.* Without consideration. *Boyle.*

IN-COG'I-TA-TIVE, *a.* [*in* and *cogitative.*] Not thinking; wanting the power of thought; as, a vegetable is an *incogitative* being. *Locke.*

IN-COG'NI-TO, *a.* or *adv.* [It.]

Unknown; in concealment; in a disguise. It is sometimes used as a noun, as also is *incognita*, in the feminine.

IN-COG'NI-ZA-BLE, (in-kog'ne-za-bl *or* in-kon'e-za-bl,) *a.* [*in* and *cognizable.*]

That can not be recognized, known, or distinguished.

The Letbish race, not a primitive stock of the Slavi, but a distinct branch, now become *incognizable*. *Tooke.*

IN-CO-HER'ENCE, } *n.* [*in* and *coherence.*] Want
IN-CO-HER'EN-CY, } of coherence; want of cohesion or adherence; looseness or unconnected state of parts, as of a powder. *Boyle.*

2. Want of connection; incongruity; inconsistency; want of agreement or dependence of one part on another; as, the *incoherence* of arguments, facts, or principles.

3. Inconsistency; that which does not agree with other parts of the same thing.

IN-CO-HER'ENT, *a.* [*in* and *coherent.*] Wanting cohesion; loose; unconnected; not fixed to each other; *applied to material substances.* *Woodward.*

2. Wanting coherence or agreement; incongruous; inconsistent; having no dependence of one part on another; as, the thoughts of a dreaming man, and the language of a madman, are *incoherent.*

IN-CO-HER'ENT-LY, *adv.* Inconsistently; without coherence of parts; as, to talk *incoherently.*

IN-CO-IN'CI-DENCE, *n.* [*in* and *coincidence.*] Want of coincidence or agreement.

IN-CO-IN'CI-DENT, *a.* [*in* and *coincident.*] Not coincident; not agreeing in time, place, or principle.

IN-CO-LO'MI-TY, *n.* [L. *incolumitas.*]

Safety; security. *Howell.*

IN-COM-BIN'ING, *a.* Not combining or uniting; disagreeing; differing. *Milton.*

IN-COM-BUST-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *incombustible.*] The quality of being incapable of being burnt or consumed. *Ray.*

IN-COM-BUST'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *combustible.*] Not to be burnt, decomposed, or consumed by fire. Asbestus is an *incombustible* substance.

IN-COM-BUST'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incombustibility.

IN-COM-BUST'I-BLY, *adv.* So as to resist combustion.

IN'COME, (in'kum,) *n.* [*in* and *come.*] That gain which proceeds from labor, business, or property of any kind; the produce of a farm; the rent of houses; the proceeds of professional business; the profits of commerce or of occupation; the interest of money or stock in funds. INCOME is often used synonymously with REVENUE, but *income* is more generally applied to the gain of private persons, and *revenue* to that of a sovereign or of a state. We speak of the annual *income* of a gentleman, and the annual *revenue* of the state.

2. A coming in; admission; introduction. [*Obs.*]

IN'COM-ING, (in'kum-ing,) *a.* Coming in. *Burke.*

IN'COM-ING, *n.* [*in* and *come.*] Income; gain.

Many incomings are subject to great fluctuations. *Tooke.*

IN COM-MEN'DAM, [Law Lat.] In *England*, to hold a vacant living *in commendam*, is to hold it by favor of the crown, till a proper pastor is provided. *Blackstone.*

IN-COM-MEN-SU-RA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from *incom-*
IN-COM-MEN'SU-RA-BLE-NESS, } *mensurable.*]

The quality or state of a thing, when it has no common measure with another thing, or when the same thing will not exactly measure both.

IN-COM-MEN'SU-RA-BLE, *a* [*in* and *commensurable.*]

Having no common measure. Quantities are *incommensurable* when no third quantity can be found that is an aliquot part of both. *Encyc.*

IN-COM-MEN'SU-RA-BLY, *adv.* So as not to admit of mensuration.

IN-COM-MEN'SU-RATE, *a.* [*in* and *commensurate.*] Not admitting of a common measure. *More.*

2. Not of equal measure or extent; not adequate. Our means are *incommensurate* to our wants.

IN-COM-MEN'SU-RATE-LY, *adv.* Not in equal or due measure or proportion. *Cheyne.*

IN-COM-MIS'CI-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *commix.*] That can not be commixed or mutually mixed.

IN-COM-MIX'TURE, *n.* A state of being unmixed.

IN-COM'MO-DATE, *v. t.* To incommode. [*Brown.*

IN-COM'MO-DA-TED, *pp.* Incommoded.

IN-COM'MO-DA-TING, *ppr.* Incommoding.

IN-COM-MO-DA'TION, *n.* State of being incommodated.

IN-COM-MODE', *v. t.* [L. *incommodo*; *in* and *commodo*, *con* and *modus.*]

To give inconvenience to; to give trouble to; to disturb or molest in the quiet enjoyment of something, or in the facility of acquisition. It denotes less than ANNOY, VEX, or HARASS. We are *incommoded* by want of room to sit at ease. Visits of strangers, at unseasonable hours, *incommode* a family. Often we are *incommoded* by a fashionable dress.

IN-COM-MÖD'ED, *pp.* Put to inconvenience; molested.

IN-COM-MODE'MENT, *n.* Inconvenience. [*Obs.*] *Cheyne.*

IN-COM-MÖD'ING, *ppr.* Subjecting to trouble or inconvenience.

IN-COM-MÖ'DI-OUS, *a.* [L. *incommodus.*]

Inconvenient; not affording ease or advantage; unsuitable; giving trouble without much injury. A seat in church, or the site of a house, may be *incommodious.*

IN-COM-MÖ'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to create inconvenience; inconveniently; unsuitably.

IN-COM-MÖ'DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Inconvenience; unsuitableness.

IN COM-MOD'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *incommodité*; L. *incommoditas.*]

Inconvenience; trouble. [*Now little used.*] *Bacon.*

IN-COM-MU-NI-CA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from *incom-*
IN-COM-MÜ'NI-CA-BLE-NESS, } *municable.*] The quality of not being communicable, or capable of being imparted to another.

IN-COM-MÜ'NI-CA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *communicable.*] That can not be communicated or imparted to others.

2. That can not or may not be communicated, told, or revealed to others. *South.*

IN-COM-MÜ'NI-CA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be imparted or communicated. *Hakewill.*

IN-COM-MÜ'NI-CA-TED, *a.* Not imparted.

IN-COM-MÜ'NI-CA-TING, *a.* Having no communion or intercourse with each other; as, an administration in *incommunicating* hands. *Hale.*

IN-COM-MÜ'NI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Not communicative; not free or apt to impart to others in conversation.

2. Not disposed to hold communion, fellowship, or intercourse with.

The Chinese — an *incommunicative* nation. *Buchanan.*

IN-COM-MÜ'NI-CA-TIVE-LY, *adv* Not communicatively.

IN-COM-MUT-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of be-
IN-COM-MUT'A-BLE-NESS, } ing incommutable.

IN-COM-MUT'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *commutable.*] Not to be exchanged or commuted with another.

IN-COM-MUT'A-BLY, *adv.* Without reciprocal change. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

IN-COM-PACT', } *a.* [*in* and *compact.*] Not com-
IN-COM-PACT'ED, } pact; not having the parts firmly united; not solid. *Boyle.*

IN-COM'PA-RA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *comparable.*] That admits of no comparison with others; usually in a *good sense*, but it may be properly used in a *bad sense.* When we say, an *incomparable* man, we mean a man of good qualities, or of some excellence that raises him above comparison or equality with others. So we say, *incomparable* excellence, virtue, wit, &c. But *incomparable* baseness or malignity may be used with propriety.

IN-COM'PA-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Excellence beyond comparison.

IN-COM'PA-RA-BLY, *adv.* Beyond comparison, without competition. Newton was *incomparably* the greatest philosopher the English nation had produced.

IN-COM-PAR'ED, *a.* Not matched; peerless. *Spenser.*

IN-COM-PAS'SION, *n.* Want of compassion. [*Obs.*]

IN-COM-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* [*in* and *compassionate.*] Void of compassion or pity; destitute of tenderness. *Johnson.*

IN-COM-PAS'SION-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without pity or tenderness.

IN-COM-PAS'SION-ATE-NESS, *n.* Want of pity. *Granger.*

IN-COM-PAT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *incompatible.*] Inconsistency; that quality or state of a thing which renders it impossible that it should subsist, or be consistent with, something else. There is a permanent *incompatibility* between truth and falsehood.

2. Irreconcilable disagreement. During the revolution in France, *incompatibility* of temper was deemed a sufficient cause for divorcing man and wife.

IN-COM-PAT'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from the L. *in* and *competo*, to suit, to be proper or convenient; *con* and *peto*, to press toward, to seek, or press on. It was formerly *incompetible.*]

1. Inconsistent; that can not subsist with something else. Thus, truth and falsehood are essentially *incompatible*, as are virtue and vice. A degree of cold that congeals water is *incompatible* with vegetation. Dissipation is *incompatible* with health, reputation, and virtue.

2. Irreconcilably different or disagreeing; incongruous; as, *incompatible* tempers.

3. Legally or constitutionally inconsistent; that cannot be united in the same person, without violating the law or constitution. By our constitution, the offices of a legislator and of a judge are *incompatible*, as they cannot be held at the same time by the same person.

4. In *chemistry*, a term applied to salts and other substances, which can not exist together in solution without natural decomposition. *Brande.*

IN-COM-PAT'I-BLY, *adv.* Inconsistently; incongruously.

IN-COM-PENS'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be recompensed.

IN-COM'PE-TENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *incompetence*, from
IN-COM'PE-TEN-CY, } *incompetent.*]

1. Inability; want of sufficient intellectual powers or talents; as, the *incompetency* of infants or idiots.

2. Want of natural adequate strength of body or of suitable faculties; as, the *incompetency* of the eyes to discern the motions of the heavenly bodies.

3. Want of legal or constitutional qualifications; as, the *incompetency* of a witness.

4. Want of adequate means.

5. Insufficiency; inadequacy; as, the *incompetency* of testimony.

IN-COM'PE-TENT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *in* and *competens*, *competo.* See INCOMPATIBLE.]

1. Wanting adequate powers of mind, or suitable faculties; as, an *incompetent* judge. Infancy, derangement, want of learning, or dotage, may render a person *incompetent* to fill an office or to transact business.

2. Wanting due strength or suitable faculties; unable.

3. Wanting the legal or constitutional qualifications. A person convicted of a crime is an *incompetent* witness in a court of law or equity.

4. Destitute of means; unable.

5. Inadequate; insufficient; as, *incompetent* testimony.

6. Unfit; improper; legally unavailable.

It is *incompetent* for the defendant to make this defense. *Mass. Rep.*

IN-COM'PE-TENT-LY, *adv.* Insufficiently; inadequately; not suitably.

IN-COM-PLETE', *a.* [*in* and *complete.*] Not finished. The building is *incomplete.*

2. Imperfect; defective.

3. In *botany*, lacking calyx or corolla, or both.

IN-COM-PLETE'LY, *adv.* Imperfectly.

IN-COM-PLETE'NESS, *n.* An unfinished state; imperfectness; defectiveness.

IN-COM-PLE'TION, *n.* Incompleteness. [*Unauthorized.*] *Smart.*

IN-COM-PLEX', *a.* [*in* and *complex.*] Not complex; uncompounded; simple.

IN-COM-PLI'A-BLE, *a.* Not compliable.

IN-COM-PLI'ANCE, *n.* [*in* and *compliance.*] Defect of compliance; refusal to comply with solicitations.

2. Untractableness; unyielding temper or constitution.

Self-conceit produces peevishness and *incompliance* of humor in things lawful and indifferent. *Tillotson.*

IN-COM-PLI'ANT, *a.* [*in* and *compliant.*] Unyielding to request or solicitation; not disposed to comply.

IN-COM-PLI'ANT-LY, *adv.* Not compliantly.

IN-COM-PÖS'ED, *a.* [*in* and *composed.*] Disordered; disturbed. *Milton.*

[But this word is little used. Instead of it we use DISCOMPOSED.]

IN-COM-POS'ITE or IN-COM'PO-SITE, *a.* [*in* and *compösite.*] Uncompounded; simple.

IN-COM-POS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [*in* and *compossible.*] The quality of not being possible but by the negation or destruction of something; inconsistency with something. [*Little used.*] *More. Hale.*

IN-COM-POS'SI-BLE, *a.* [*in, con*, and *possible.*] Not possible to be or subsist with something else. [*This and the preceding word are little used, and can hardly be considered as legitimate English words.*]

IN-COM-PRE-HENS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See the next word.] The quality of being incomprehensible, or beyond the reach of human intellect; inconceivableness. *Campbell.*

IN-COM-PRE-HENS'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr. See COMPREHEND.]

1. That can not be comprehended or understood; that is beyond the reach of human intellect; inconceivable. The nature of spiritual being is *incomprehensible to* us, or *by* us.

2. Not to be contained. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*

IN-COM-PRE-HENS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incomprehensibility, which see.

IN-COM-PRE-HENS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner which the human mind can not comprehend or understand; inconceivably. *Locke.*

IN-COM-PRE-HEN'SION, *n.* Want of comprehension or understanding. *Bacon.*

IN-COM-PRE-HENS'IVE, *a.* Not comprehensive; not extensive. *Warton.*

IN-COM-PRESS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See INCOMPRESSIBLE.] The quality of resisting compression, or of being incapable of reduction by force into a smaller compass.

IN-COM-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *compressible.*] Not to be compressed; not capable of being reduced by force into a smaller compass; resisting compression. Water is not, as was once supposed, wholly *incompressible.*

IN-COM-PŪT'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be computed.

IN-CON-CĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *concealable.*] Not concealable; not to be hid or kept secret. *Brown.*

IN-CON-CEIV'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *conceivable*; Fr. *inconcevable.*]

1. That can not be conceived by the mind; incomprehensible. It is *inconceivable* to us how the will acts in producing muscular motion.

2. That can not be understood.

IN-CON-CEIV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inconceivable; incomprehensibility.

IN-CON-CEIV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner beyond comprehension, or beyond the reach of human intellect. *South.*

IN-CON-CEP'TI-BLE, *a.* Inconceivable. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

IN-CON-CIN'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *inconcinnitas.*] Unsuitableness; want of proportion. *More.*

IN-CON-CLŪ'DENT, *a.* [L. *in* and *concludens*, *concludo*, to conclude.]

Not inferring a conclusion or consequence. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*

IN-CON-CLŪD'ING, *a.* Inferring no consequence. *Pearson.*

IN-CON-CLŪ'SIVE, *a.* [*in* and *conclusive.*] Not producing a conclusion; not closing, concluding, or settling a point in debate, or a doubtful question. An argument or evidence is *inconclusive*, when it does not exhibit the truth of a disputed case in such a manner as to satisfy the mind, and put an end to debate or doubt.

IN-CON-CLŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Without such evidence as to determine the understanding in regard to truth or falsehood.

IN-CON-CLŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Want of such evidence as to satisfy the mind of truth or falsehood, and put an end to debate.

IN-CON-COCT', *a.* Inconcocted.

IN-CON-COCT'ED, *a.* [*in* and *concoct.*] Not fully digested, not matured; unripened. *Bacon.*

IN-CON-COC'TION, *n.* [*in* and *concoction.*] The state of being indigested; unripeness; immaturity. *Bacon.*

IN-CON-CUR'RING, *a.* [*in* and *concurring*, from *concur.*] Not concurring; not agreeing. *Brown.*

IN-CON-CŪS'SI-BLE, *a.* That can not be shaken. *Reynolds.*

IN-CON-DENS-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See INCONDENSABLE.] The quality of being not condensable.

IN-CON-DENS'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *condensable.*] Not capable of condensation; that can not be made more dense or compact. *Black.*

2. Not to be converted from a state of vapor to a fluid.

IN-CON'DITE, *a.* [L. *inconditus*; *in* and *condo*, to build.]

Rude; unpolished; irregular. [*Little used.*] *Philips.*

IN-CON-DI''TION-AL, (-kon-dish'un-al,) *a.* [*in* and *conditional.*] Without any condition, exception, or limitation; absolute. [*Not now used.*] [See UNCONDITIONAL.] *Brown.*

IN-CON-DI''TION-ATE, *a.* [*in* and *condition.*] Not limited or restrained by conditions; absolute. [*Not now used.*] *Boyle.*

IN-CON-FIRM'ED, for UNCONFIRMED, is not in use.

IN-CON-FORM'A-BLE, *a.* Not conformable.

IN-CON-FORM'I-TY, *n.* [*in* and *conformity.*] Want of conformity; incompliance with the practice of others, or with the requisitions of law, rule, or custom; non-conformity. [*The latter word is more commonly used, especially to express dissent in religion.*]

IN-CON-FŪS'ED, *a.* Not confused; distinct. *Bacon.*

IN-CON-FŪ'SION, (-fū'zhuh,) *n.* Distinctness. *Bacon.*

IN-CON-GEAL'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being frozen.

IN-CON-GEAL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The impossibility of being congealed or frozen.

IN-CON-GE'NI-AL, *a.* [*in* and *congenial.*] Not congenial; not of a like nature; unsuitable.

IN-CON-GE-NI-AL'I-TY, *n.* Unlikeness of nature; unsuitableness.

IN-CON''GRU-ENCE, *n.* [*in* and *congruence.*] Want of congruence, adaptation, or agreement; unsuitableness. [*Little used. We now use* INCONGRUITY.] *Boyle.*

IN-CON''GRU-ENT, *a.* Unsuitable; inconsistent. *Hyot.*

IN-CON-GRŪ'I-TY, *n.* [*in* and *congruity.*] Want of congruity; impropriety; inconsistency; absurdity; unsuitableness of one thing to another. The levity of youth in a grave divine is deemed an *incongruity* between manners and profession.

2. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry. *Donne.*

IN-CON''GRU-OUS, *a.* [L. *incongruus.*]

Not congruous; unsuitable; not fitting; inconsistent; improper. The dress of a *seaman* on a judge would be deemed *incongruous* with his character and station.

IN-CON''GRU-OUS-LY, *adv.* Unsuitably; unfitly; improperly.

IN-CON-NEC'TION, *n.* [*in* and *connection.*] Want of connection; loose, disjointed state. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-CON-NEX'ED-LY, *adv.* Without connection.

IN-CON'SCION-A-BLE, (-kon'shun-a-bl,) *a.* Having no sense of good and evil; unconscionable. *Spenser.*

IN-CON'SE-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *inconsequentia.*]

Want of just inference; inconclusiveness. *Stillingfleet.*

IN-CON'SE-QUENT, *a.* Not following from the premises; without regular inference; as, an *inconsequent* deduction or argument. *Brown.*

IN-CON-SE-QUEN'TIAL, *a.* Not regularly following from the premises.

2. Not of consequence; not of importance; of little moment. *Chesterfield.*

IN-CON-SE-QUEN-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* State of being of no consequence.

IN-CON-SE-QUEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* Without regular sequence or deduction.

IN-CON-SID'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *considerable.*] Not worthy of consideration or notice; unimportant; small; trivial. We speak of an *inconsiderable* distance; an *inconsiderable* quality or amount; *inconsiderable* value. No sin is *inconsiderable* in the sight of a holy God.

IN-CON-SID'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Small importance. *Tillotson.*

IN-CON-SID'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a small degree; to a small amount; very little.

IN-CON-SID'ER-A-CY, *n.* Thoughtlessness; want of consideration. [*Unusual.*] *Caterfield.*

IN-CON-SID'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *inconsideratus.* See CONSIDER.]

1. Not considerate; not attending to the circumstances which regard safety or propriety; hasty; rash; imprudent; careless; thoughtless; heedless; inattentive. The young are generally *inconsiderate.*

2. Proceeding from heedlessness; rash; as, *inconsiderate* conduct.

3. Not duly regarding; with *of* before the subject; as, *inconsiderate of* consequences.

IN-CON-SID'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without due consideration or regard to consequences; heedlessly; carelessly; rashly; imprudently. *Addison.*

IN-CON-SID'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Want of due regard to consequences; carelessness; thoughtlessness; inadvertence; inattention; imprudence. *Tillotson.*

IN-CON-SID-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *consideration.*]

Want of due consideration; want of thought; inattention to consequences. *Taylor.*

IN-CON-SIST'ENCE, } *n.* [*in* and *consistence.*] Such
IN-CON-SIST'EN-CY, } opposition or disagreement as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety between things that both can not subsist together.

> There is a perfect *inconsistency* between that which is of debt and that which is of free gift. *South.*

2. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction. *Johnson.*

3. Incongruity; want of agreement or uniformity; as, the *inconsistency* of a man with himself.

4. Unsteadiness; changeableness.

IN-CON-SIST'ENT, *a.* Incompatible; incongruous; not suitable. Loud laughter in grave company is *inconsistent* with good breeding. Habitual gloom is *inconsistent* with health and happiness.

2. Not consistent; contrary, so that one infers the negation or destruction of the other, or so that the truth of one proves the other to be false. Two covenants, one that a man shall have an estate in fee, and the other that he shall hold it for years, are *inconsistent.*

3. Not uniform; being contrary at different times. Men are sometimes *inconsistent* with themselves.

IN-CON-SIST'ENT-LY, *adv.* With absurdity; incongruously; with self-contradiction; without steadiness or uniformity.

IN-CON-SIST'ENT-NESS, *n.* Inconsistency. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

IN-CON-SIST'ING, *a.* Inconsistent. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

IN-CON-SŌL'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *consolable.*] Not to be consoled; grieved beyond susceptibility of comfort. *Addison.*

IN-CON-SŌL'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that does not admit of consolation.

IN-CON'SO-NANCE, *n.* Disagreement of sounds; discordance. *Busby.*

IN-CON'SO-NAN-CY, *n.* [*in* and *consonancy.*] Disagreement; inconsistency. In *music*, disagreement of sounds; discordance.

IN-CON'SO-NANT, *a.* Not agreeing; inconsistent; discordant.

IN-CON'SO-NANT-LY, *adv.* Inconsistently; discordantly.

IN-CON-SPIC'Ū-OUS, *a.* [*in* and *conspicuous.*] Not discernible; not to be perceived by the sight. *Boyle.*

2. Not conspicuous.

IN-CON-SPIC'Ū-OUS-LY, *adv.* So as not to be perceived.

IN-CON'STAN-CY, *n.* [L. *inconstantia.* See CONSTANCY.]

1. Mutability or instability of temper or affection; unsteadiness; fickleness. *Addison.*

2. Want of uniformity; dissimilitude. *Woodward.*

IN-CON'STANT, *a.* [L. *inconstans*; Fr. *inconstant.*]

1. Mutable; subject to change of opinion, inclination, or purpose; not firm in resolution; unsteady; fickle; *used of persons*; as, *inconstant* in love or friendship.

2. Mutable; changeable; variable; *used of things.*

IN-CON'STANT-LY, *adv.* In an inconstant manner; not steadily.

IN-CON-SŪM'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *consumable.*] Not to be consumed; that can not be wasted. *Brown.*

IN-CON-SŪM'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be consumable. *Shelley.*

IN-CON-SUM'MATE, *a.* Not consummate; not finished; not complete.

IN-CON-SUM'MATE-NESS, *n.* State of being incomplete.

IN-CON-SUMP'TI-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *consumptus.*]

1. Not to be spent, wasted, or destroyed by fire. [*Not used.*] *Digby.*

2. Not to be destroyed. [*Not used.*]

IN-CON-TAM'IN-ATE, *a.* Not contaminated. *Moore.*

IN-CON-TAM'IN-ATE-NESS, *n.* Uncorrupted state.

IN-CON-TEST'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Not contestable; not to be disputed; not admitting debate; too clear to be controverted; incontrovertible; as, *incontestable* evidence, truth, or facts.

IN-CON-TEST'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to preclude debate; indisputably; incontrovertibly; indubitably. *Reid.*

IN-CON-TIG'Ū-OUS, *a.* [*in* and *contiguous.*] Not contiguous; not adjoining; not touching; separate. *Boyle.*

IN-CON-TIG'Ū-OUS-LY, *adv.* Not contiguously; separately.

IN-CON'TI-NENCE, } *n.* [L. *incontinentia*: Fr. *incon-*
IN-CON'TI-NEN-CY, } *tinence.* See CONTINENCE.]

1. Want of restraint of the passions or appetites; free or uncontrolled indulgence of the passions or appetites, as of anger. *Gillies' Aristotle.*

2. Want of restraint of the sexual appetite; free or illegal indulgence of lust; lewdness; *used of either sex, but appropriately of the male sex. Incontinence* in men is the same as *unchastity* in women.

3. Among *physicians*, the inability of any of the animal organs to restrain discharges of their contents, so that the discharges are involuntary.

IN-CON'TI-NENT, *a.* [L. *incontinens.*]

1. Not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite; indulging lust without restraint, or in violation of law; unchaste; lewd.

2. Unable to restrain discharges.

In the sense of *immediate* or *immediately*, obsolete.

IN-CON'TI-NENT, *n.* One who is unchaste. *B. Jonson.*

IN-CON'TI-NENT-LY, *adv.* Without due restraint of the passions or appetites; unchastely.

2. Immediately. *Pope. Dickens.*

IN-CON-TRACT'ED, *a.* Not contracted; not shortened. *Blackwall.*

IN-CON-TRŌL'LA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *controllable.*] Not to be controlled; that can not be restrained or governed; uncontrollable. *Walsh.*

IN-CON-TRŌL'LA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of no control.

IN-CON-TRO-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *controvertible.*] Indisputable; too clear or certain to admit of dispute.

IN-CON-TRO-VERT'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or to a degree that precludes debate or controversy.

IN-CON-VĒN'IENCE, } *n.* [L. *inconvenions*; *in* and
IN-CON-VĒN'IEN-CY, } *convenio*, *convenions.*]

1. Unfitness; unsuitableness; inexpedience.

> They plead against the *inconveniences*, not the unlawfulness, of popish apparel. *Hooker.*

2. That which gives trouble or uneasiness; disad-

vantage; any thing that disturbs quiet, impedes prosperity, or increases the difficulty of action or success. Rain and bad roads are *inconveniences* to the traveler; want of utensils is a great *inconvenience* to a family; but the great *inconvenience* of human life is the want of money and the means of obtaining it.

IN-CON-VĒ'NIENT, *a.* [Fr., from the L., supra.]

1. Incommodious, unsuitable; disadvantageous; giving trouble or uneasiness; increasing the difficulty of progress or success; as, an *inconvenient* dress or garment; an *inconvenient* house; *inconvenient* customs; an *inconvenient* arrangement of business.

2. Unfit; unsuitable. *Hooker.*

IN-CON-VĒ'NIENT-LY, *adv.* Unsuitably; incommodiously; in a manner to give trouble; unseasonably.

IN-CON-VERS'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *conversable.*] Not inclined to free conversation; incommunicative; unsocial; reserved. *More.*

IN-CON'VERS-ANT, *a.* Not conversant; not familiar; not versed. *Shaw's Zool.*

IN-CON-VERT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *inconvertible.*] The quality of not being changeable or convertible into something else; as, the *inconvertibility* of bank notes or other currency into gold or silver. *Walsh.*

IN-CON-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *convertible.*] Not convertible; that can not be transmuted or changed into something else. One metal is *inconvertible* into another. Bank notes are sometimes *inconvertible* into specie. *Walsh.*

IN CON-VICT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being not convicted [*Bad.*] *More.*

IN-CON-VIN'CI-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *convincible.*] Not convincible; that can not be convinced; not capable of conviction.

IN-CON-VIN'CI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not admitting of conviction.

IN-CŎ'NY, *a.* or *n.* [Qu. *in* and *con*, to know.] Unlearned, artless; an accomplished person, in contempt. [*Ill.*] *Shak.*

IN-COR'PO-RAL, *a.* [*in* and *corporal.*] Not consisting of matter or body; immaterial. [INCORPOREAL *is generally used.*] *Raleigh.*

IN-COR-PO-RAL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not consisting of matter; immateriality.

IN-COR'PO-RAL-LY, *adv.* Without matter or a body; immaterially.

IN-COR'PO-RATE, *a.* [*in* and *corporate.*] Not consisting of matter; not having a material body. [*Little used.*]

2. Mixed; united in one body; associated. *Bacon. Shak.*

IN-COR'PO-RATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *incorporer*; Sp. *incorporar*; It. *incorporare*; L. *incorporo*; *in* and *corpus*, a body.]

1. In *pharmacy*, to mix different ingredients in one mass or body; to reduce dry substances to the consistence of paste by the admixture of a fluid, as in making pills, &c. *Encyc.*

2. To mix and embody one substance in another; as, to *incorporate* copper with silver.

3. To unite; to blend; to work into another mass or body; as, to *incorporate* plagiarisms into one's own composition.

4. To unite; to associate in another government or empire. The Romans *incorporated* conquered countries into their government. *Addison.*

5. To embody; to give a material form to.

The idolaters, who worshiped their images as gods, supposed some spirit to be *incorporated* therein. *Stillingfleet.*

6. To form into a legal body, or body politic; to constitute a body, composed of one or more individuals, with the quality of perpetual existence or succession, unless limited by the act of incorporation; as, to *incorporate* the inhabitants of a city, town, or parish; to *incorporate* the proprietors of a bridge, the stockholders of a bank, of an insurance company, &c. New Haven was *incorporated* in January, 1784, Hartford in May, 1784. *Stat. of Conn.*

IN-COR'PO-RATE, *v. i.* To unite so as to make a part of another body; to be mixed or blended; to grow into, &c.; usually followed by *with.*

Painters' colors and saliva do better *incorporate with* oil. *Bacon.*

IN-COR'PO-RA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Mixed or united in one body; associated in the same political body; united in a legal body.

IN-COR'PO-RA-TING, *ppr.* Mixing or uniting in one body or mass; associating in the same political body; forming a legal body.

IN-COR-PO-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of incorporating.

2. Union of different ingredients in one mass.

3. Association in the same political body; as, the *incorporation* of conquered countries into the Roman republic.

4. Formation of a legal or political body by the union of individuals, constituting an artificial person. *Blackstone.*

IN-COR-PŌ'RE-AL, *a.* [Fr. *incorporel*; L. *incorporalis*, *incorporeus.*]

Not consisting of matter; not having a material body; immaterial. Spirits are deemed *incorporeal* substances.

IN-COR-PŌ'RE-AL-LY, *adv.* Without body; immaterially. *Bacon.*

IN-COR-PO-RĒ'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being not material; immateriality.

IN-CORPSE', (in-korps',) *v. t.* To incorporate. [*Barbarous.*] *Shak.*

IN-COR-RECT', *a.* [*in* and *correct.*] Not correct; not exact, not according to a copy or model, or to established rules; inaccurate; faulty.

The piece, you think, is *incorrect.* *Pope.*

2. Not according to truth; inaccurate; as, an *incorrect* statement, narration, or calculation.

3. Not according to law or morality.

4. In *old writers*, not duly regulated or subordinated.

It shows a will most *incorrect* to heaven. *Shak.*

IN-COR-REC'TION, *n.* Want of correction. *Arnway.*

IN-COR-RECT'LY, *adv.* Not in accordance with truth or other standard; inaccurately; not exactly; as, a writing *incorrectly* copied; testimony *incorrectly* stated.

IN-COR-RECT'NESS, *n.* Want of conformity to truth or to a standard; inaccuracy. *Incorrectness* may consist in defect or in redundance.

IN-COR-RE-SPOND'ING, *a.* Not corresponding. *Coleridge.*

IN-COR'RI-GI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *corrigible*; L. *corrigo*; *con* and *rego.*]

1. That can not be corrected or amended; bad beyond correction; as, *incorrigible* error.

2. Too depraved to be corrected or reformed; as, an *incorrigible* sinner; an *incorrigible* drunkard.

IN-COR'RI-GI-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being
IN-COR-RI-GI-BIL'I-TY, } bad, erroneous, or depraved beyond correction; hopeless depravity in persons and error in things. *Locke.*

IN-COR'RI-GI-BLY, *adv.* To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment. *Roscommon.*

IN-COR-RŌD'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be corroded.

IN-COR-RUPT', } *a.* [L. *incorruptus*; *in* and *cor-*
IN-COR-RUPT'ED, } *rumpo, corruptus*; *con* and *rumpo*, to break.]

Not corrupt; not marred, impaired, or spoiled; not defiled or depraved; pure; sound; untainted, above the power of bribes; *applicable to persons, principles, or substances.* *Milton.*

IN-COR-RUPT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *incorruptible.*] The quality of being incapable of decay or of being corrupted.

IN-COR-RUPT'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *corruptible.*]

1. That can not corrupt or decay; not admitting of corruption. Thus gold, glass, mercury, &c., are *incorruptible.* Spirits are supposed to be *incorruptible.*

Our bodies shall be changed into *incorruptible* and immortal substances. *Wake.*

2. That can not be bribed; inflexibly just and upright.

IN-COR-RUPT'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay. *Boyle.*

IN-COR-RUPT'I-BLY, *adv.* So as not to admit of corruption or decay.

IN-COR-RUP'TION, *n.* [*in* and *corruption.*] Incapability of being corrupted.

It is sown in corruption; it is raised in *incorruption.* — 1 Cor. xv.

IN-COR-RUPT'IVE, *a.* Not liable to corruption or decay. *Akenside.*

IN-COR-RUPT'NESS, *n.* Exemption from decay or corruption.

2. Purity of mind or manners; probity; integrity; honesty. *Woodward.*

IN-CRAS'SATE, *v. t.* [L. *incrasso*, *incrassatus*; *in* and *crassus*, thick.]

1. To make thick or thicker; to thicken; the contrary to ATTENUATE.

2. In *pharmacy*, to make fluids thicker by the mixture of other substances less fluid, or by evaporating the thinner parts.

Acids dissolve or attenuate; alkalies precipitate or *incrassate.* *Arbuthnot.*

IN-CRAS'SATE, *v. i.* To become thick or thicker.

IN-CRAS'SATE, } *a.* In *botany*, thickened or be-
IN-CRAS'SĀ-TED, } coming thicker. *Martyn.*

2. Fattened.

IN-CRAS'SĀ-TED, *pp.* Made thick or thicker.

IN-CRAS'SĀ-TING, *ppr.* Rendering thick or thicker; growing thicker.

IN-CRAS-SĀ'TION, *n.* The act of thickening, or state of becoming thick or thicker. *Brown.*

IN-CRAS'SA-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of thickening.

IN-CRAS'SA-TIVE, *n.* That which has the power to thicken. *Harvey.*

IN-CRĒAS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be increased. *Sherwood.*

IN-CREASE', *v. i.* [L. *incresco*; *in* and *cresco*, to grow, Fr. *croître*, Sp. *crecer*, It. *crescere*, Arm. *cresqi.* As the Latin pret. is *crevi*, this word and the Eng. *grow* are probably of the same family. Class Rd, No. 59, 75.]

1. To become greater in bulk or quantity; to grow; to augment; as plants. Hence, to become more in number; to advance in value, or in any quality, good or bad. Animal and vegetable bodies *increase* by natural growth; wealth *increases* by industry; heat *increases* as the sun advances toward the meridian; a multitude *increases* by accession of numbers; knowledge *increases* with age and study; passion and enmity *increase* by irritation, and misery *increases* with vice.

The Lord make you to *increase* and abound in love one toward another. — 1 Thess. iii.

2. To become more violent; as, the fever *increases*; the pain *increases*; cold, wind, or a storm, *increases.*

3. To become more bright or vivid; as, the light *increases.*

4. To swell; to rise.

The waters *increased*, and bore up the ark. — Gen. vii.

5. To swell; to become louder, as sound.

6. To become of more esteem and authority.

He must *increase*, but I must decrease. — John iii.

7. To enlarge, as the enlightened part of the moon's disk.

IN-CREASE', *v. t.* To augment or make greater in bulk, quantity, or amount; as, to *increase* wealth or treasure; to *increase* a sum or value.

2. To advance in quality; to add to any quality or affection; as, to *increase* the strength of moral habits; to *increase* love, zeal, or passion.

3. To extend; to lengthen; as, to *increase* distance.

4. To extend; to spread; as, to *increase* fame or renown.

5. To aggravate; as, to *increase* guilt or trespass.

IN-CREASE' or IN'CREASE, *n.* Augmentation; a growing larger in size, extent, quantity, &c.

Of the *increase* of his government and peace, there shall be no end. — Is. ix.

2. The result of augmentation; profit; interest; that which is added to the original stock.

Take thou no interest of him or *increase*; but fear thy God. — Lev. xxv.

3. Produce, as of land.

Then shall the earth yield her *increase.* — Ps. lxvii.

4. Progeny; issue; offspring.

All the *increase* of thy house shall die in the flower of their age. — 1 Sam. ii.

5. Generation. *Shak.*

6. The waxing of the moon; the augmentation of the luminous part of the moon, presented to the inhabitants of the earth.

Seeds, hair, nails, hedges, and herbs will grow soonest, if set or cut in the *increase* of the moon. *Bacon.*

7. Augmentation of strength or violence; as, *increase* of heat, love, or other passion; *increase* of force.

8. Augmentation of degree; as, *increase* of happiness or misery.

IN-CREAS'ED, (in-kreest',) *pp.* or *a.* Augmented; made or grown larger.

IN-CREASE'FUL, *a.* Abundant in produce. *Shak.*

IN-CREAS'ER, *n.* He or that which increases.

IN-CREAS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Growing; becoming larger; advancing in any quality, good or bad.

IN-CREAS'ING-LY, *adv.* In the way of growing; growingly.

IN-CRE-ATE', *v. t.* To create within. *Howe.*

IN'CRE-ATE, } *a.* Uncreated, which see. [*The*
IN'CRE-A-TED, } *latter is the word mostly used.*]

IN-CRED-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *incredibilité.* See INCREDIBLE.]

The quality of surpassing belief, or of being too extraordinary to admit of belief. *Dryden.*

IN-CRED'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *incredibilis*; *in* and *credibilis*, credible.]

That can not be believed; not to be credited; too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief.

Why should it be thought a thing *incredible* with you, that God should raise the dead? — Acts xxvi.

IN-CRED'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incredibility, which see.

IN-CRED'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to preclude belief.

IN-CRE-DU'LI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *incredulité.*]

The quality of not believing; indisposition to believe, a withholding or refusal of belief. *Raleigh.*

Of every species of *incredulity*, religious unbelief is infinitely the most irrational. *Buckminster.*

IN-CRED'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *incredulus*; *in* and *credulus*; *credo*, to believe.]

Not believing; indisposed to admit the truth of what is related; refusing or withholding belief. *Bacon.*

IN-CRED'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner not disposed to believe.

IN-CRED'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Incredulity, which see.

IN-CREM'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *cremo.*]

That can not be burnt. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

IN'CRE-MENT, *n.* [L. *incrementum*, from *increscо.* See INCREASE.]

1. Increase; a growing in bulk, quantity, number, value, or amount; augmentation.

2. Produce; production.

3. Matter added; increase.

4. In *mathematics*, the finite increase of a variable quantity. *Barlow.*

IN'CRE-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *increpo.*]
To chide; to rebuke. [*Not in use.*]

IN-CRE-PA'TION, *n.* [It. *increpazione.*]
A chiding or rebuking; rebuke; reprehension. *Hammond.*

IN-CRES'CENT, *a.* [L. *increscens.* See INCREASE.]
Increasing; growing; augmenting; swelling.

IN-CRIM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *criminor*, to accuse. See CRIME.]
To accuse; to charge with a crime or fault.

IN-CRIM'IN-A-TED, *pp.* Accused; charged with a crime.

IN-CRIM'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* Charging with a crime or fault.

IN CRU-ENT'AL, *a.* [L. *incruentus.*]
Unbloody; not attended with blood. [*Not in use.*]

IN-CRUST', *v. t.* [L. *incrusto*; *in* and *crusto*, to crust.]
To cover with a crust or with a hard coat; to form a crust on the surface of any substance; as, iron *incrusted* with oxyd or rust; a vessel *incrusted* with salt.

IN-CRUST'ATE, *v. t.* To incrust. [*Less frequently used.*]

IN-CRUST-A'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *incrustatio.*]
1. A crust or coat of any thing on the surface of a body.
2. A covering or inlaying of marble, mosaic, or other substance, attached by cramp-irons, cement, &c. *Brande.*

IN-CRUST'ED, *pp.* Covered with a crust.

IN-CRUST'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a crust.

IN-CRUST'MENT, *n.* Incrustation. *Ed. Rev.*

IN-CRYS'TAL-LIZ-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *crystallizable.*]
That will not crystallize; that can not be formed into crystals; uncrystallizable.

IN'CU-BATE, *v. t.* [L. *incubo*; *in* and *cubo*, to lie down.]
To sit, as on eggs for hatching.

IN-CU-BA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *incubatio.*]
The act of sitting on eggs for the purpose of hatching young. *Ray.*
This word has of late been sometimes applied to the hatching of eggs by artificial heat. *Ure.*

IN CO'BI-TURE, *n.* Incubation. [*Not used.*]

IN'CU-BUS, *n.* [L., from *incubo*, to lie on.]
1. The nightmare; suffocative anhelation, with a sense of external pressure upon the chest, often seeming to be that of some hideous monster, and with tremor or violent struggle, transitory; most commonly occurring during sleep, though sometimes during wakefulness.
2. A demon; an imaginary being or fairy. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-CUL'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *inculco*, to drive or force on; *in* and *calco*, to tread, *calx*, the heel.]
To impress by frequent admonitions; to teach and enforce by frequent repetitions; to urge on the mind. Our Savior *inculcates* on his followers humility and forgiveness of injuries.

IN-CUL'CA-TED, *pp.* Impressed or enforced by frequent admonitions.

IN-CUL'CA-TING, *ppr.* Impressing or enforcing by repeated instruction.

IN-CUL-CA'TION, *n.* The action of impressing by repeated admonitions.

IN-CUL'PA-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *culpabilis*, from *culpa*, a fault.]
Without fault; unblamable; that can not be accused. *South.*

IN-CUL'PA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unblamableness. *Mountagu.*

IN-CUL'PA-BLY, *adv.* Unblamably; without blame. *South.*

IN-CUL'PATE, *v. t.* [L. *inculpo*, to excuse.]
To blame; to censure; opposed to EXCULPATE. *Smart.*
[This sense is directly contrary to that of the Latin word, but is established by good authority.]

IN-CUL'PA-TED, *pp.* Blamed; censured.

IN-CUL'PA-TING, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.

IN-CUL-PA'TION, *n.* [L. *in* and *culpa.*]
Blame; censure. *Jefferson.*

IN-CUL'PA-TO-RY, *a.* Imputing blame.

IN-CULT', *a.* [L. *incultus*; *in* and *cultus*, from *colo.*]
Untilled; uncultivated. *Thomson.*

IN-CUL'TI-VA-TED, *a.* Not cultivated; uncultivated.

IN-CUL-TI-VA'TION, *n.* Neglect or want of cultivation. *Berington.*

IN-CUL'TURE, *n.* Want or neglect of cultivation. *Feltham.*

IN-CUM'BEN-CY, *n.* [from *incumbent.*]
1. A lying or resting on something.
2. The state of holding or being in possession of a benefice, or of an office.
These fines are to be paid to the bishop only during his *incumbency.* *Swift.*
There is no test of the tenure but *incumbency* on the part of the king. *E. Everett.*

IN-CUM'BENT, *a.* [L. *incumbens*, *incumbo*; *in* and *cumbo*, to lie down; Sp. *incumbir.*]
1. Lying or resting on.
And when to move the *incumbent* load they try. *Addison.*
2. Supported; buoyed up.
And fly *incumbent* on the dusky air. *Dryden.*
3. Leaning on or resting against; as, *incumbent* stamens or anthers, in botany. *Martyn.*
4. Lying on, as duty or obligation; imposed and emphatically urging or pressing to performance; indispensable.
All men, truly zealous, will perform those good works which are *incumbent* on all Christians. *Spral.*

IN-CUM'BENT, *n.* The person who is in present possession of a benefice, or of any office [*It is applied to civil officers as well as to ecclesiastical.*]

IN-CUM'BENT-LY, *adv.* In an incumbent manner. *Chalmers.*

IN-CUM'BER, *v. t.* [Fr. *encombrer*; It. *ingombrare.*]
To burden with a load; to embarrass. [See ENCUMBER, and its derivatives.]

IN-CUM'BRANCE, *n.* A burdensome and troublesome load; any thing that impedes motion or action, or renders it difficult or laborious; clog; impediment; embarrassment.
2. A legal claim on the estate of another.

IN-CUM'BRAN-CER, *n.* One who has an incumbrance, or some legal claim on an estate. *Kent.*

IN-CUM'BROUS, *a.* Cumbersome; troublesome. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

IN-CUR', *v. t.* [L. *incurro*, to run against; *in* and *curro*, to run; It. *incorrere*; Sp. *incurrir.*]
1. *Literally*, to run against; hence, to become liable to; to become subject to. Thus, a thief *incurs* the punishment of the law by the act of stealing, before he is convicted, and we have all *incurred* the penalties of God's law.
2. To bring on; as, to *incur* a debt; to *incur* guilt; to *incur* the displeasure of God; to *incur* blame or censure.
3. To occur; to meet; to press on; with *to* or *into.* [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

IN-CUR-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *incurabilité.*]
The state of being incurable; impossibility of cure; ineluctability of cure or remedy. *Harvey.*

IN-CUR'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *curable.*] That can not be cured; not admitting of cure; beyond the power of skill or medicine; as, an *incurable* disease.
2. Not admitting remedy or correction; irremediable; remediless; as, *incurable* evils.

IN-CUR'A-BLE, *n.* A person diseased beyond the reach of cure.

IN-CUR'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of not admitting cure or remedy.

IN-CUR'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that renders cure impracticable.

IN-CU-RI-OS'I-TY, *n.* Want of curiosity; inattentiveness; indifference. *Wotton.*

IN-CU'RI-OUS, *a.* [*in* and *curious.*] Destitute of curiosity; not curious or inquisitive; inattentive. *Swift.*

IN-CU'RIOUS-LY, *adv.* Without inquisitiveness. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-CU'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Want of curiosity or inquisitiveness. *Chesterfield.*

IN-CUR'RED, (in-kurd',) *pp.* Brought on.

IN-CUR'RENCE, *n.* The act of bringing on, or subjecting one's self to; as, the *incurrence* of guilt.

IN-CUR'RING, *ppr.* Becoming subject or liable to; bringing on.

IN-CUR'SION, *n.* [Fr. *incursion*; L. *incursio*, from *incurro.* See INCUR.]
1. *Literally*, a running into; hence, an entering into a territory with hostile intention; an inroad; applied to the expeditions of small parties or detachments of an enemy's army, entering a territory for attack, plunder, or destruction of a post or magazine. Hence it differs from *invasion*, which is the hostile entrance of an army for conquest. During the revolution, the British troops made an *incursion* to Danbury, and destroyed the magazines. In opposing this *incursion*, General Wooster was killed.
2. Attack; occurrence; as, sins of daily *incursion.* [*Unusual.*] *South.*

IN-CUR'SIVE, *a.* Hostile; making an attack or incursion.

IN-CURV'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *incurvo*; *in* and *curvus*, bent.]
To bend; to crook; to turn from a right line or straight course.

IN-CURV'ATE, *a.* Curved inward or upward.

IN-CURV'A-TED, *pp.* Bent; turned from a rectilinear direction.

IN-CURV'A-TING, *ppr.* Bending; turning from a right line.

IN-CURV-A'TION, *n.* The act of bending.
2. The state of being bent or turned from a rectilinear course; curvity; crookedness.
3. The act of bowing, or bending the body in respect or reverence. *Stillingfleet.*

IN-CURVE', (in-kurv',) *v. t.* To bend; to make crooked.

IN CURV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Bent; bent or curved inward.

IN-CURV'I-TY, *n.* [from L. *incurvus.*]
A state of being bent or crooked; crookedness; a bending inward. *Brown.*

IN'DA-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *indago.*]
To seek or search out. [*Not used.*]

IN-DA-GA'TION, *n.* The act of searching; search; inquiry; examination. [*Little used.*] *Boyle. Brown.*

IN'DA-GA-TOR, *n.* A searcher; one who seeks or inquires with diligence. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

IN-DAM'AGE. See ENDAMAGE.

IN-DART', *v. t.* [*in* and *dart.*] To dart in; to thrust or strike in. *Shak.*

IN-DART'ED, *pp.* Darted in.

IN-DART'ING, *ppr.* Darting or thrusting in.

IN-DEB-I-TA'TUS AS-SUMP'SIT. See ASSUMPSIT.

IN-DEBT', (-det',) a verb, is never used.

IN-DEBT'ED, (in-det'ed,) *a.* [It. *indebitato.*]
1. Being in debt; having incurred a debt; held or obliged to pay. A is *indebted* to B; he is *indebted* in a large sum, or *to* a large amount.
2. Obliged by something received, for which restitution or gratitude is due. We are *indebted to* our parents *for* their care of us in infancy and youth; we are *indebted to* God *for* life; we are *indebted to* the Christian religion *for* many of the advantages, and much of the refinement, of modern times.

IN-DEBT'ED-NESS, (in-det'ed-ness,) *n.* The state of being indebted. *Smart.*

IN-DEBT'MENT, (in-det'ment,) *n.* The state of being indebted. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

IN-DE'CEN-CY, *n.* [Fr. *indecence*; It. *indecenza*; L. *indecens*, *indeceo*; *in* and *deceo*, to become.]
That which is unbecoming in language or manners; any action or behavior which is deemed a violation of modesty, or an offense to delicacy, as rude or wanton actions, obscene language, and whatever tends to excite a blush in a spectator. Extreme assurance or impudence may also be deemed *indecency* of behavior toward superiors. [See INDECORUM.]

IN DE'CENT, *a.* [Fr. from L. *indecens.*]
Unbecoming; unfit to be seen or heard; offensive to modesty and delicacy; as, *indecent* language; *indecent* manners; an *indecent* posture or gesture. *Dryden.*

IN-DE'CENT-LY, *adv.* In a manner to offend modesty or delicacy.

IN-DE-CID'U-OUS, *a.* [*in* and *deciduous.*] Not falling, as the leaves of the trees in autumn; lasting; evergreen.

IN-DEC'I-MA-BLE, *a.* Not liable to the payment of tithes. *Cowel.*

IN-DE-CI'PHER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be deciphered.

IN-DE-CIS'ION, (-de-sizh'un,) *n.* [*in* and *decision.*] Want of decision; want of settled purpose or of firmness in the determination of the will; a wavering of mind; irresolution. *Burke.*

IN-DE-CI'SIVE, *a.* [*in* and *decisive.*] Not decisive; not bringing to a final close or ultimate issue; as, an *indecisive* battle or engagement; an argument *indecisive* of the question.
2. Unsettled; wavering; vacillating; hesitating; as, an *indecisive* state of mind; an *indecisive* character.

IN-DE-CI'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Without decision.

IN-DE-CI'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being undecided; unsettled state; state of not being brought to a final issue.

IN-DE-CLIN'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *indeclinabilis*; *in* and *declino.*]
Not declinable; not varied by terminations; as, *pondo*, in Latin, is an *indeclinable* noun.

IN-DE-CLIN'A-BLY, *adv.* Without variation. *Mountagu.*

IN-DE-COM-PŌS'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *decomposable*, *decompose.*] Not capable of decomposition, or of being resolved into the primary constituent elements. *Encyc.*

IN-DE-COM-PŌS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incapableness of decomposition.

IN-DE-CŌ'ROUS or IN-DEC'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *indecorus*; *in* and *decor*, *decus*, *deceo*, to become.]
Unbecoming; violating good manners; contrary to the established rules of good breeding, or to the forms of respect which age and station require. It is *indecorous* in a young person to take the highest place in company, when his superiors are present. *Indecorous* is sometimes equivalent to *indecent*; but it is less frequently applied to actions which offend modesty and chastity.

IN-DE-CŌ'ROUS-LY or IN-DEC'O-ROUS-LY, *adv.* In an unbecoming manner.

IN-DE-CŌ'ROUS-NESS or IN-DEC'O-ROUS-NESS, *n.* Violation of good manners in words or behavior.

IN-DE-CŌ'RUM, *n.* [L. *in* and *decorum.*]
Impropriety of behavior; that in behavior or manners which violates the established rules of civility, or the duties of respect which age or station requires; an unbecoming action. It is sometimes synonymous with INDECENCY; but *indecency*, more frequently than *indecorum*, is applied to words or actions which refer to what nature and propriety require to be concealed or suppressed.

IN-DEED', *adv.* [*in* and *deed.*] In reality; in truth; in fact.

The carnal mind is enmity against God; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be. — Rom. viii.

Indeed is usually emphatical, but in some cases more so than in others; as, this is true; it is *indeed.*

I were a beast *indeed* to do you wrong. *Dryden.*
Some cans, *indeed*, some very few we see,
Who keep themselves from this infection free, *Dryden.*
There is, *indeed*, no greater pleasure in viewing these magazines of war. *Addison.*

It is used to denote concession or admission; as, ships not so large *indeed*, but better manned.

Indeed is used as an expression of surprise, or for the purpose of obtaining confirmation of a fact stated. *Indeed!* is it possible? is it so *in fact?*

IN-DE-FAT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* [L. *indefatigabilis*; *in* and *defatigo, fatigo*, to fatigue.]

Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labor; not yielding to fatigue; as, *indefatigable* exertions; *indefatigable* attendance or perseverance.

Upborne with *indefatigable* wings. *Milton.*

IN-DE-FAT'I-GA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unwearidness; persistency. *Parnell.*

IN-DE-FAT'I-GA-BLY, *adv.* Without weariness; without yielding to fatigue. *Dryden.*

IN-DE-FAT-I-GA'TION, *n.* Unweariedness. [*Not used.*]

IN-DE-FEAS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *indefeasible.*] The quality or state of being not subject to be made void; as, the *indefeasibility* of a title.

IN-DE-FEAS'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *defeasible*; Fr. *defaire, defait*, to undo, to defeat; *de* and *faire*, to make, L. *facio.*]

Not to be defeated; that can not be made void; as, an *indefeasible* estate or title.

IN-DE-FEAS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be defeated or made void.

IN-DE-FECT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *indefectible.*] The quality of being subject to no defect or decay. *Ch. Observer.*

IN-DE-FECT'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *defect.*] Unfailing; not liable to defect, failure, or decay.

IN-DE-FECT'IVE, *a.* Not defective; perfect; complete. *South.*

IN-DE-FEI'SI-BLE, *a.* Indefeasible. [*Not used.*]

IN-DE-FENS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *indefensible.*]

The quality or state of not being capable of defence or vindication. *Walsh.*

IN-DE-FENS'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *defensible*, from *defend.*]

1. That can not be defended or maintained. A military post may be *indefensible*; a bad cause is *indefensible.*

2. Not to be vindicated or justified. An improper action or indecent expression is *indefensible.*

IN-DE-FEN'SI-BLY, *adv.* In an indefensible manner.

IN-DE-FEN'SIVE, *a.* Having no defence. *Herbert.*

IN-DE FI''CIEN-CY, (-fish'en-se,) *n.* The quality of not being deficient, or of suffering no delay.

IN-DE-FI''CIENT, *a.* Not deficient; not failing; perfect.

IN-DE-FIN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be defined. *Reynolds.*

IN-DE-FIN'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be capable of definition.

IN-DEF'IN-ITE, *a.* [L. *indefinitus*; *in* and *definitus, definio*, to define; *de* and *finio*, to end, *finis*, end.]

1. Not limited or defined; not determinate; not precise or certain; as, an *indefinite* time. An *indefinite* proposition, term, or phrase, is one which has not a precise meaning or limited signification.

2. That has no certain limits, or to which the human mind can affix none, as, *indefinite* space. A space may be *indefinite*, though not *infinite.*

IN-DEF'IN-ITE-LY, *adv.* Without any settled limitation; as, space *indefinitely* extended.

2. Not precisely; not with certainty or precision; as, to use a word *indefinitely.*

IN-DEF'IN-ITE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being undefined, unlimited, or not precise and certain.

IN-DE-FIN'I-TUDE, *n.* Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite. [*Not used.*] *Hale.*

IN-DE-HIS'CENT, *a.* [*in* and *dehiscent.*] Not opening spontaneously at maturity, as the pericarp of the hazel-nut. *Lindley.*

IN-DE-LIB'ER-ATE, *a.* [*in* and *deliberate*; Fr. *indelibéré.*]

Done or performed without deliberation or consideration; sudden; unpremeditated; as, the *indeliberate* commission of sin.

IN-DE-LIB'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without deliberation or premeditation.

IN-DEL-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being indelible. *Horsley.*

IN-DEL'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *indelebile*; L. *indelebilis*; *in* and *delebilis*, from *deleo*, to blot out.]

1. Not to be blotted out; that can not be effaced or canceled; as, *indelible* letters or characters. *Indelible* ink is such as can not be taken out of paper or cloth, or not by ordinary means.

2. Not to be annulled.

They are endued with *indelible* power from above, to feed and govern this household. [*Unusual.*] *Sprat.*

3. That can not be effaced or lost; as, impressions on the mind may be *indelible*; reproach or stain on reputation may be *indelible.*

IN-DEL'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be blotted out or effaced; too deeply imprinted to be effaced, or to vanish.

IN-DEL'I-CA-CY, *n.* [*in* and *delicacy.*] Want of delicacy; want of decency in language or behavior, regarding what nature and manners require to be concealed. *Addison.*

2. Want of a nice sense of propriety, or nice regard to refinement in manners or in the treatment of others; rudeness; coarseness of manners or language; that which is offensive to refined taste or purity of mind.

IN-DEL'I-CATE, *a.* Wanting delicacy; indecent; but it expresses less than INDECENT; as, an *indelicate* word or expression; *indelicate* behavior; *indelicate* customs.

2. Offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind.

IN-DEL'I-CATE-LY, *adv.* Indecently; in a manner to offend against good manners or purity of mind.

IN-DEM-NI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [from *indemnify.*] The act of indemnifying, saving harmless, or securing against loss, damage, or penalty.

2. Security against loss.

3. Reimbursement of loss, damage, or penalty.

IN-DEM'NI-FI-ED, (in-dem'ne-fide,) *pp.* Saved harmless; secured against damage.

IN-DEM'NI-FY, *v. t.* [*in* and *damnify*; L. *damnificus*; *damnum*, loss.]

1. To save harmless; to secure against loss, damage, or penalty.

2. To make good; to reimburse to one what he has lost. We *indemnify* a man by giving sufficient security to make good a future loss, or by actual reimbursement of loss, after it has occurred.

IN-DEM'NI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Saving harmless; securing against loss; reimbursing loss.

IN-DEM'NI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *indemnité*; Sp. *indemnidad*; It. *indennità*; L. *in* and *damnum*, loss.]

1. Security given to save harmless; a writing or pledge by which a person is secured against future loss.

2. Security against punishment.

3. Indemnification or compensation for injury sustained.

They were told to expect, upon the fall of Walpole, a large and lucrative *indemnity* for their pretended wrongs.
Lord Mahon's History of England.

[This is a recent sense of the word, borrowed from the French, and, perhaps, not fully authorized.]

IN-DE-MON'STRA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *demonstrable.*] That can not be demonstrated.

IN-DEN-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of naturalizing, or the patent by which a person is made free.

IN-DEN'IZE, *v. t.* To endenize, which see.

IN-DEN'I-ZEN, *v. t.* To invest with the privileges of a free citizen. *Overbury.*

IN-DEN'I-ZEN-ED, *pp.* Invested with the privileges of a free citizen.

IN-DEN'I-ZEN-ING, *ppr.* Investing with the privileges of a free citizen.

IN-DENT', *v. t.* [*in* and Fr. *dent*, L. *dens*, a tooth; Fr. *denteler*; Arm. *danta.*]

1. To notch; to jag; to cut any margin into points or inequalities, like a row of teeth; as, to *indent* the edge of paper.

The margins — are *indented.* *Woodward.*

2. To bind out by indentures or contract; as, to *indent* a young man to a shoemaker; to *indent* a servant.

IN-DENT', *v. i.* To be cut or notched; hence, to crook or turn. *Milton.*

2. To contract; to bargain or covenant. [From the practice of using indented writings or counterparts.] *Shak.*

IN-DENT', *n.* Incisure; a cut or notch in the margin of any thing, or a recess like a notch. *Shak.*

2. A stamp.

IN-DENT', *n.* A certificate or indented certificate issued by the government of the United States at the close of the revolution, for the principal or interest of the public debt. [*Not used.*] *Ramsay. Hamilton.*

IN-DENT-A'TION, *n.* A notch; a cut in the margin of paper or other things. *Woodward.*

2. A recess or depression in any border.

IN-DENT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cut in the edge into points, like teeth.

2. Bound out by indented writings; as, an *indented* apprentice or servant.

3. Bound out by writings, or covenants in writing.

[The practice of indenting writings is, in some places, discontinued, but the term remains in use.]

IN-DENT'ED-LY, *adv.* With indentations.

IN-DENT'ING, *ppr.* Cutting into notches.

2. Binding out by covenants in writing.

IN-DENT'ING, *n.* An impression like that made by a tooth.

IN-DENT'MENT, *n.* Indenture. [*Obsolete.*] *Bp. Hall.*

IN-DENT'URE, *n.* A writing containing a contract. Indentures are generally duplicates, laid together and indented, so that the two papers or parchments correspond to each other. But indenting is often neglected, while the writings or counterparts retain the name of *indentures.*

IN-DENT'URE, *v. t.* To indent; to bind by indentures; as, to *indenture* an apprentice.

IN-DENT'URE, *v. i.* To run in and out; to indent. *Haywood.*

IN-DENT'URE-ED, *pp.* Bound by indentures; apprenticed.

IN-DENT'URE-ING, *ppr.* Binding by indentures.

IN-DE-PEND'ENCE, } *n.* [*in* and *dependence.*]
IN-DE-PEND'EN-CY, }

1. A state of being not dependent; complete exemption from control, or the power of others; as, the *independence* of the Supreme Being.

2. A state in which a person does not rely on others for subsistence; ability to support one's self.

3. A state of mind in which a person acts without bias or influence from others; exemption from undue influence; self-direction. *Independence* of mind is an important qualification in a judge.

4. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, a system of *independency* is one in which each congregation of Christians is a complete church, subject to no superior authority.

Declaration of Independence; the solemn declaration of the congress of the United States of America, on the 4th of July, 1776, by which they formally renounced their subjection to the government of Great Britain.

IN-DE-PEND'ENT, *a.* [*in* and *dependent.*]

1. Not dependent; not subject to the control of others; not subordinate. God is the only being who is perfectly *independent.*

2. Not holding or enjoying possessions at the will of another; not relying on others; not dependent. We all wish to be *independent* in property; yet few men are wholly *independent*, even in property, and none *independent* for the supply of their wants.

3. Affording the means of independence; as, an *independent* estate.

4. Not subject to bias or influence; not obsequious; self-directing; as, a man of an *independent* mind.

5. Not connected with. It is believed that the soul may exist *independent* of matter.

6. Free; easy; self-commanding; bold; unconstrained; as, an *independent* air or manner.

7. Separate from; exclusive.

I mean the account of that obligation in general, under which we conceive ourselves bound to obey a law, *independent* of those resources which the law provides for its own enforcement. *Ward.*

8. Pertaining to the Independents.

This word is followed by *of* or *on*, both of which are well authorized. *On* is most conformable to analogy, for it always follows *depend*, but *of* is most common.

IN-DE-PEND'ENT, *n.* One who, in religious affairs, maintains that every congregation of Christians is a complete church, subject to no superior authority, and competent to perform every act of government in ecclesiastical affairs.

IN-DE-PEND'ENT-LY, *adv.* Without depending or relying on others; without control.

2. Without undue bias or influence; not obsequiously.

3. Without connection with other things.

IN-DEP'RE-CA-BLE, *a.* That can not be deprecated.

IN-DEP-RE-HENS'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be found out. *Bp. Morton.*

IN-DE-PRIV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be deprived.

IN-DE-SCRIB'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be described.

IN-DE-SCRIP'TIVE, *a.* Not descriptive or containing just description.

IN-DE-SERT', *n.* [*in* and *desert.*] Want of merit or worth. *Addison.*

IN-DES'I-NENT, *a.* [L. *in* and *desino*, to cease; *de* and *sino.*] Not ceasing; perpetual.

IN-DES'I-NENT-LY, *adv.* Without cessation. *Ray.*

IN-DE-SIR'A-BLE, *a.* Not desirable.

IN-DE-STRUCT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *indestructible.*]

The quality of resisting decomposition, or of being incapable of destruction.

IN-DE-STRUCT'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *destructible.*]

That can not be destroyed; incapable of decomposition; as a material substance. *Boyle.*

IN-DE-STRUCT'I-BLY, *adv.* In an indestructible manner.

IN-DE-TERM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *determinable.*]

1. That can not be determined, ascertained, or fixed. *Brown.*

2. Not to be determined or ended.

IN-DE-TERM'IN-A-BLY, *adv.* In an indeterminable manner.

IN-DE-TERM'IN-ATE, *a.* [*in* and *determinate.*]

1. Not determinate; not settled or fixed; not definite; uncertain; as, an *indeterminate* number of years.

2. Not certain; not precise.

An *indeterminate quantity*; in *mathematics*, a quantity which has no fixed value, but which may be varied in accordance with any proposed condition. *A. D. Stanley*

IN-DE-TERM'IN-ATE-LY, *adv.* Not in any settled

manner; indefinitely; not with precise limits; as, a space *indeterminately* large.

2. Not with certainty or precision of signification; as, an idea *indeterminately* expressed.

IN-DE-TERM'IN-ATE-NESS, *n.* Indefiniteness; want of certain limits; want of precision. *Paley.*

IN-DE-TERM-IN-A'TION, *n.* [*in* and *determination.*]

1. Want of determination; an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind.

2. Want of fixed or stated direction. *Bramhall.*

IN-DE-TERM'IN-ED, *a.* [*in* and *determined.*] Undetermined; unsettled; unfixed.

IN-DE-VOTE', *a.* Not devoted. *Bentley.*

IN-DE-VOT'ED, *a.* Not devoted. *Clarendon.*

IN-DE-VO'TION, *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *devotion.*]

Want of devotion; absence of devout affections. *Decay of Piety.*

IN-DE-VOUT', *a.* [Fr. *indevot.*]

Undevout; not having devout affections *Decay of Piety.*

IN-DE-VOUT'LY, *adv.* Without devotion.

IN'DEX, *n.*; *pl.* INDEXES, sometimes INDICES. [L., connected with *indico*, to show; *in* and *dico*, Gr. δεικνυω.]

1. That which points out; that which shows or manifests.

Tastes are the *indexes* of the different qualities of plants. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The hand that points to any thing, as the hour of the day, the road to a place, &c. *Bentley.*

3. A table of the contents of a book. *Watts.*

A table of references in an alphabetical order.

4. In *anatomy*, the fore-finger, or pointing finger.

5. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, the figure or letter which shows to what power any quantity is involved; the exponent. [In this sense, the plural is always INDICES.] *Barlow.*

6. The *index of a logarithm*, is the integral part of the logarithm, and is always one less than the number of integral figures in the given number. It is also called the *characteristic.* *Barlow.*

7. The *index of a globe*, or the *gnomon*, is a little style fitted on the north pole, which, when the globe is turned, serves to point to certain divisions of the hour-circle. *Encyc.*

8. *Index of refraction*; in *optics*, the sine of the angle of incidence, the sine of the angle of refraction being taken for unity. Thus the *index of refraction* for sulphur is 2, because, when light passes out of air into sulphur, the sine of the angle of incidence is double the sine of the angle of refraction.

9. In *music*, a direct, which see. [*Olmsted.*

In *the Roman Catholic church*, the *index prohibitory* is a catalogue of books which are forbidden to be read; the *index expurgatory* is a catalogue specifying passages in books which are to be expunged, or altered. These catalogues are published with additions, from time to time, under the sanction of the pope. *Hook.*

IN'DEX, *v. t.* To provide with an index or table of references; to reduce to an index; as, to *index* a book.

IN'DEX-ED, (in'dext,) *pp.* Furnished with or reduced to an index.

IN'DEX-ER, *n.* One who makes an index.

IN-DEX'IC-AL, *a.* Having the form of an index; pertaining to an index.

IN-DEX'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an index. *Swift.*

IN'DEX-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a table of references.

IN-DEX-TER'I-TY, *n.* [*in* and *dexterity.*]

1. Want of dexterity or readiness in the use of the hands; clumsiness; awkwardness.

2. Want of skill or readiness in any art or occupation. *Harvey.*

IN'DIA, (ind'ya,) *n.* A country in Asia, so named from the River Indus.

IN'DIA MAN, *n.* A large ship employed in the India trade.

IN'DIAN, (ind'yan,) *a.* [from *India*, and this from *Indus*, the name of a river in Asia.]

Pertaining to either of the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America.

IN'DIAN, *n.* A general name of any native of the Indies; as, an East *Indian*, or West *Indian.* It is particularly applied to any native of the American continent.

IN'DIAN AR'ROW-ROOT, *n.* A plant of the genus Maranta.

IN'DIAN BER'RY, *n.* Cocculus Indicus, which see. *Ure.*

IN'DIAN BREAD, *n.* A plant of the genus Jatropha.

IN'DIAN CORN, *n.* A plant, the maize, of the genus Zea, a native of America.

IN'DIAN CRESS, *n.* A plant of the genus Tropæolum.

IN'DIAN FIG, *n.* A plant of the genus Cactus.

IN'DIAN INK, } *n.* A substance brought chiefly from
IN'DIA INK, } China, used for water colors. It is in rolls, or in square cakes, and is said to consist of lampblack and animal glue. *Brande.*

IN'DIAN-ITE, *n.* [from *India.*] A doubtful mineral of the feldspar family. *Dana.*

IN'DIAN-LIKE, *a.* Resembling an Indian.

IN'DIAN RED, *n.* A species of ocher, a very fine, purple earth, of a firm, compact texture, and great weight. *Hill.*

IN'DIAN REED, *n.* A plant of the genus Canna.

IN'DIAN TO-BAC'CO, *n.* A species of Lobelia, which see.

IN'DIAN TUR'NIP, *n.* An American plant, Arum triphyllum, with a head of red flowers growing on a stem, a root resembling a small turnip, but having a very acrid juice. *Farm. Encyc.*

IN'DIA RUB'BER, } *n.* The caoutchouc, a substance
IN'DIAN RUB'BER, } of extraordinary elasticity, called also ELASTIC GUM, or RESIN. It is produced by incision from several trees of different genera.

IN'DI-CANT, *a.* or *n.* [L. *indicans*; *in* and *dico*, to show.]

A term applied to that which points out what is to be done for the cure of disease. *Coxe.*

IN'DI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *indico*; *in* and *dico*, to show, Gr. δεικνυμι.]

1. To show; to point out; to discover; to direct the mind to a knowledge of something not seen, or something that will probably occur in future. Thus, fermentation *indicates* a certain degree of heat in a liquor. A heavy swell of the sea, in calm weather, often *indicates* a storm at a distance. A particular kind of cloud in the west, at evening, *indicates* the approach of rain.

2. To tell; to disclose.

3. In *medicine*, to show or manifest by symptoms; to point to as the proper remedies; as, great prostration of strength *indicates* the use of stimulants.

IN'DI-CA-TED, *pp.* Shown; pointed out; directed.

IN'DI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Showing; pointing out; directing.

IN-DI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of pointing out.

2. Mark; token; sign; symptom; whatever serves to discover what is not before known, or otherwise obvious.

The frequent stops they make in the most convenient places are plain *indications* of their weariness. *Addison.*

3. In *medicine*, any symptom or occurrence in a disease, which serves to direct to suitable remedies.

4. Discovery made; intelligence given. *Bentley.*

5. Explanation; display. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

IN-DIC'A-TIVE, *a.* [L. *indicativus.*] Showing; giving intimation or knowledge of something not visible or obvious. Reserve is not always *indicative* of modesty; it may be *indicative* of prudence.

2. In *grammar*, the *indicative* mode is the form of the verb that *indicates*, that is, which affirms or denies; as, he *writes*, he is *writing*; they *run*; we *misimprove* advantages. It also asks questions; as, *has* the mail *arrived?*

The word is often used as a *noun* to denote this mood.

IN-DIC'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to show or signify. *Greve.*

IN'DI-CA-TOR, *n.* He or that which shows or points out. *Smith.*

IN'DI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Showing; serving to show or make known.

IN-DI-CA'VIT, *n.* [L.] In *England*, a writ of prohibition which lies for the patron of a church whose incumbent is sued in the spiritual court by another clergyman, for tithes amounting to a fourth part of the profits of the advowson. *Blackstone.*

IN'DICE. See INDEX.

IN'DI-CO-LITE, *n.* [L. *indicum*, indigo, and λιθος, a stone.]

In *mineralogy*, a variety of shorl or tourmalin, of an indigo-blue color, sometimes with a tinge of azure or green. *Cleaveland.*

IN-DICT', (in-dite',) *v. t.* [L. *inductus*, from *indico*; *in* and *dico*, to speak.]

In *law*, to accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanor, in writing, by a grand jury under oath. It is the peculiar province of a grand jury to *indict*, as it is of a house of representatives to *impeach.* It is followed by *of*; as, *indicted of* treason or arson.

IN-DICT'A-BLE, (in-dit'a-bl,) *a.* That may be indicted; as, an *indictable* offender.

2. Subject to be presented by a grand jury; subject to indictment; as, an *indictable* offense.

IN-DICT'ED, (in-dit'ed,) *pp.* Accused by a grand jury.

IN-DICT-EE', *n.* A person indicted.

IN-DICT'ER, (in-dit'er,) *n.* One who indicts.

IN-DICT'ING, (in-dit'ing,) *ppr.* Accusing, or making a formal or written charge of a crime by a grand jury.

IN-DIC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from Low L. *indictio*, *indico.*]

1. Declaration; proclamation. *Bacon.*

2. In *chronology*, a cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great; originally a period of taxation. Constantine, having reduced the time which the Romans were obliged to serve in the army to fifteen years, imposed a tax or tribute at the end of that term, to pay the troops discharged. This practice introduced the keeping of accounts by this period. But, as it is said, in honor of the great victory of Constantine over Mezentius, Sept. 24, A. D. 312, by which Christianity was more effectually established, the council of Nice ordained that accounts of years should no longer be kept by Olympiads, but that the *indiction* should be used as the point from which to reckon and date years. This was begun January 1, A. D. 313. *Johnson. Encyc.*

IN-DIC'TIVE, *a.* Proclaimed; declared. *Kennet.*

IN-DICT'MENT, (in-dite ment,) *n.* A written accusation or formal charge of a crime or misdemeanor, preferred to a court by a grand jury under oath. *Blackstone.*

2. The paper or parchment containing the accusation of a grand jury.

IN'DIES, (ind'yez,) *n. pl.* of INDIA.

IN-DIF'FER-ENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *indifferentia*; *in* and *differo*, to differ. INDIFFERENCY is little used.]

1. Equipoise, or neutrality of mind between different persons or things; a state in which the mind is not inclined to one side more than the other; as when we see a contest of parties with *indifference.*

2. Impartiality; freedom from prejudice, prepossession, or bias; as when we read a book on controverted points with *indifference.* [*This is a different application of the first definition.*]

3. Unconcernedness; a state of the mind when it feels no anxiety or interest in what is presented to it. No person of humanity can behold the wretchedness of the poor with *indifference.*

4. State in which there is no difference, or in which no moral or physical reason preponderates; as when we speak of the *indifference* of things in themselves. *Hooker.*

IN-DIF'FER-ENT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *indifferens.*]

1. Neutral; not inclined to one side, party, or thing more than to another.

Cato knows neither of them,
Indifferent in his choice to sleep or die. *Addison.*

2. Unconcerned; feeling no interest, anxiety, or care respecting any thing. It seems to be impossible that a rational being should be *indifferent* to the means of obtaining endless happiness.

It was a remarkable law of Solon, that any person who, in the commotions of the republic, remained neuter, or an *indifferent* spectator of the contending parties, should be condemned to perpetual banishment. *Addison.*

3. Having no influence or preponderating weight; having no difference that gives a preference. It is *indifferent* which road we take.

4. Neutral, as to good or evil. Things in themselves *indifferent* may be rendered evil by the prohibition of law.

5. Impartial; disinterested; as, an *indifferent* judge, juror, or arbitrator.

6. Passable; of a middling state or quality neither good, nor the worst; as *indifferent* writing or paper.

Indifferent, used adverbially, as *indifferent* honest, is ungrammatical and vulgar.

IN-DIF'FER-ENT-ISM, *n.* State of indifference. [*Bad.*] *Carlisle.*

IN-DIF'FER-ENT-LY, *adv.* Without distinction or preference; as, to offer pardon *indifferently* to all. *Addison.*

2. Equally; impartially; without favor, prejudice, or bias.

They may truly and *indifferently* minister justice. *Common Prayer.*

3. In a neutral state; without concern; without wish or aversion.

Set honor in one eye and death i' the other,
And I will look on death *indifferently.* *Shak.*

4. Not well; tolerably; passably; as, *indifferently* well; to be *indifferently* entertained.

IN'DI-GENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *indigence*, from L. *indigen-*
IN'DI-GEN-CY, } *tia*, from *indigeo*; *in*, or *ind*, and *egeo*, to want, to lack.]

Want of estate, or means of comfortable subsistence; penury; poverty. A large portion of the human race live in *indigence*, while others possess more than they can enjoy.

IN'DI-GENE, *n.* [L. *indigena*; *in*, or *ind*, and *geno*, *gigno*, to beget or to be born.]

One born in a country; a native animal or plant. *Evelyn. Vattel.*

IN-DIG'EN-OUS, *a.* [L. *indigena*, supra.]

1. Native; born in a country; *applied to persons.*

2. Native; produced naturally in a country or climate; not exotic; *applied to vegetables.*

IN'DI-GENT, *a.* [L. *indigens*; Fr. *indigent.*]

Destitute of property or means of comfortable subsistence; needy; poor.

Charity consists in relieving the indigent. *Addison.*

IN'DI-GENT-LY, *adv.* In an indigent, destitute manner.

IN-DI-GEST', *n.* A crude mass. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

IN-DI-GEST'ED, *a.* [*in* and *digested*; L. *digestus.*]

1. Not digested; not concocted in the stomach; not changed or prepared for nourishing the body; undigested; crude.

2. Not separated into distinct classes or orders, or into proper form; not regularly disposed and arranged. Chaos is represented as a rude or *indigested* mass.

3. Not methodized; not reduced to due form; crude; as, an *indigested* scheme.

4. Not prepared by heat.

5. Not brought to suppuration, as the contents of an abscess or boil; as, an *indigested* wound. *Wiseman.*

IN-DI-GEST'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *digestible.*] Not digestible; not easily converted into chyme, or prepared in the stomach for nourishing the body. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not to be received or patiently endured.

IN-DI-GEST'I-BLY, *adv.* Not digestibly.

IN-DI-GES'TION, (-jest'yun,) *n.* [*in* and *digestion.*] Want of due coction in the stomach; a failure of that change in food which prepares it for nutriment; crudity. *Encyc.*

As a disease, dyspepsy; that state of the stomach, in which it is incapable of performing its natural healthy functions.

IN-DIG'IT-ATE, *v. t.* To communicate ideas by the fingers; to show or compute by the fingers.

IN-DIG'IT-ATE, *v. t.* To point out with the finger. *Brown.*

IN-DIG'IT-A-TING, *ppr.* Showing, directing, or computing by the fingers.

IN-DIG-IT-A'TION, *n.* The act of pointing out with the finger. *More.*

IN-DIGN', (in-dine',) *a.* [L. *indignus.*] Unworthy; disgraceful. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

IN-DIG'NANCE, *n.* Indignation. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

IN-DIG'NANT, *a.* [L. *indignans*, from *indignor*, to disdain; *in* and *dignor, dignus.*]

Affected at once with anger and disdain; feeling the mingled emotions of wrath and scorn or contempt, as when a person is exasperated at one despised, or by a mean action, or by the charge of a dishonorable act. Goliath was *indignant* at the challenge of David.

> He strides *indignant*, and with haughty cries
> To single fight the fairy prince defies. *Tickell.*

IN-DIG'NANT-LY, *adv.* In an indignant manner.

IN-DIG-NA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *indignatio.*]

1. A strong and elevated disapprobation of what is flagitious in character or conduct; anger, or extreme anger, mingled with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence.

> When Haman saw Mordecai in the king's gate, that he stood not up, nor moved for him, he was full of *indignation* against Mordecai. — Esth. v.

2. The anger of a superior; extreme anger; *particularly*, the wrath of God against sinful men for their ingratitude and rebellion. 2 *Kings* iii.

3. The effects of anger; the dreadful effects of God's wrath; terrible judgments. *Is.* xxvi.

4. Holy displeasure at one's self for sin. 2 *Cor.* vii.

IN-DIG'NI-FY, *v. t.* To treat disdainfully. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

IN-DIG'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *indignitas.*]

Unmerited, contemptuous conduct toward another; any action toward another which manifests contempt for him; contumely; incivility or injury, accompanied with insult. Contemptuous words respecting one, or foul language in the presence of persons of character and delicacy, and indecent behavior, are *indignities.* Christ on the cross was treated with the foulest *indignity.*

IN-DIGN'LY, (in-dine'ly,) *adv.* Unworthily. [*Obs.*] *Hall.*

IN'DI-GO, *n.* [L. *indicum*, from *India*; Fr. It. and Sp. *indigo.*]

A substance or dye, prepared from the leaves and stalks of the indigo-plant, which are steeped in water till the pulp is extracted, when the liquor is drawn off and churned or agitated, till the dye begins to granulate. The flakes are then left to settle; the liquor is again drawn off, and the indigo is drained in bags and dried in boxes. It is used for dyeing a deep blue. *Edwards, W. Ind.*

IN-DI-GO'GEN, *n.* White or reduced indigo, produced by the action upon blue indigo of any deoxydating body. *Graham.*

IN-DI-GOM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of indigo. *Ure.*

IN'DI-GO-PLANT, *n.* A name common to several species of the genus Indigofera, from which is prepared indigo. They are natives of Asia, Africa, and America, and are called by the native Americans *anil.* The calyx is patent; the carina of the corol is furnished with a subulate, patulous spur on each side; the legume is linear. Several species are cultivated for making indigo, of which the most important are the *I. tinctoria*, or common indigo-plant, the *I. anil*, a larger species, and the *I. disperma*, which furnishes the Guatimala indigo. *Encyc. Miller. Edin. Encyc.*

IN-DI-GOT'IC, *a.* *Indigotic acid* is obtained by boiling indigo in nitric acid, diluted with an equal weight of water.

IN-DIL'A-TO-RY, *a.* [*in* and *dilatory.*] Not dilatory or slow. *Cornwallis.*

IN-DIL'I-GENCE, *n.* [*in* and *diligence.*] Want of diligence; slothfulness. *B. Jonson.*

IN-DIL'I-GENT, *a.* Not diligent; idle; slothful. *Feltham.*

IN-DIL'I-GENT-LY, *adv.* Without diligence. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-DI-MIN'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be diminished. *Milton.*

IN-DI-RECT', *a.* [L. *indirectus*; *in* and *directus*, from *dirigo.*]

1. Not straight or rectilinear; deviating from a direct line or course; circuitous. From New York to England by Bourdeaux, is an *indirect* course.

2. Not direct, in *a moral sense*; not tending to a purpose by the shortest or plainest course, or by the obvious, ordinary means, but obliquely or consequentially; by remote means; as, an *indirect* accusation; an *indirect* attack on reputation; an *indirect* answer or proposal. Hence,

3. Wrong; improper. *Shak.*

4. Not fair; not honest; tending to mislead or deceive.

> *Indirect* dealing will be discovered one time or other. *Tillotson.*

5. *Indirect tax*, is a tax or duty on articles of consumption, as an excise, customs, &c.

IN-DI-REC'TION, *n.* [*in* and *direction.*] Oblique course or means. *Shak.*

2. Dishonest practice. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

IN-DI-RECT'LY, *adv.* Not in a straight line or course; obliquely.

2. Not by direct means.

3. Not in express terms. He *indirectly* mentioned the subject.

4. Unfairly.

> Your crown and kingdom *indirectly* held. *Shak.*

IN-DI-RECT'NESS, *n.* Obliquity; devious course.

2. Unfairness; dishonesty. *Mountagu.*

IN-DIS-CERN'I-BLE, (-diz-zern'a-bl,) *a.* [*in* and *discernible.*] That can not be discerned; not visible or perceptible; not discoverable. *Denham.*

IN-DIS-CERN'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incapability of being discerned. *Hammond.*

IN-DIS-CERN'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be seen or perceived.

IN-DIS-CERP'I-BLE, *a.* Indiscerptible. [*Obs.*] *More.*

IN-DIS-CERP'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of not being capable of separation of constituent parts.

IN-DIS-CERP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being incapable of dissolution, or separation of parts.

IN-DIS-CERP'TI-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *discerptible.*] Incapable of being destroyed by dissolution, or separation of parts. *Bp. Butler.*

IN-DIS-CERP'TI-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be capable of separation into parts.

IN-DIS'CI-PLIN-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *disciplinable.*] That can not be disciplined or subjected to discipline; not capable of being improved by discipline. *Hale.*

IN-DIS'CI-PLINE, *n.* Want of discipline, or instruction. *G. Morris.*

IN-DIS-COV'ER-A-BLE, (-kuv'er-a-bl,) *a.* [*in* and *discoverable.*] That can not be discovered; undiscoverable.

IN-DIS-COV'ER-Y, *n.* [*in* and *discovery.*] Want of discovery. [*Unusual.*] *Brown.*

IN-DIS-CREET', *a.* [*in* and *discreet.*] Not discreet; wanting in discretion; imprudent; inconsiderate; injudicious; as *persons.*

2. Not according to discretion or sound judgment; as, *indiscreet* behavior.

IN-DIS-CREET'LY, *adv.* Not discreetly; without prudence; inconsiderately; without judgment.

IN-DIS-CRETE', *a.* Not discrete or separated. *Pownal.*

IN-DIS-CRE'TION, (-dis-kresh'un,) *n.* [*in* and *discretion.*] Want of discretion; imprudence. The grossest vices pass under the fashionable name *indiscretions.*

IN-DIS-CRIM'IN-ATE, *a.* [L. *indiscriminatus.* See Discriminate.]

1. Undistinguishing; not making any distinction; as, the *indiscriminate* voraciousness of a glutton. *Chesterfield.*

2. Not having discrimination; confused.

3. Undistinguished or undistinguishable.

IN-DIS-CRIM'IN-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without distinction; in confusion.

IN-DIS-CRIM'IN-A-TING, *a.* Not making any distinction; as, the victims of an *indiscriminating* spirit of rapine. *Marshall.*

IN-DIS-CRIM-IN-A'TION, *n.* Want of discrimination or distinction. *Jefferson.*

IN-DIS-CRIM'IN-A-TIVE, *a.* Making no distinction.

IN-DIS-CUSS'ED, (-dis-kust',) *a.* Not discussed. *Donne.*

IN-DIS-PENS-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Indispensableness. [*Little used.*] *Skelton.*

IN-DIS-PENS'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *dispensable.*] Not to be dispensed with; that can not be omitted, remitted, or spared; absolutely necessary or requisite. Air and water are *indispensable* to the life of man. Our duties to God and to our fellow-men are of *indispensable* obligation.

IN-DIS-PENS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being absolutely necessary.

IN-DIS-PENS'A-BLY, *adv.* Necessarily; in a manner or degree that forbids dispensation, omission, or want.

IN-DIS-PERS'ED, (-dis-perst',) *a.* Not dispersed. *More.*

IN-DIS-POSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *indisposer*; *in* and *disposer*, to dispose or fit. See Dispose.]

1. To disincline; to alienate the mind and render it averse or unfavorable to any thing. A love of pleasure *indisposes* the mind *to* severe study and steady attention to business. The pride and selfishness of men *indispose* them *to* religious duties.

2. To render unfit; to disqualify for its proper functions; to disorder; as, the distemperature of *indisposed* organs. *Glanville.*

3. To disorder slightly, as the healthy functions of the body.

> It made him rather *indisposed* than sick. *Walton.*

4. To make unfavorable or disinclined; with *toward.*

> The king was sufficiently *indisposed toward* the persons, or the principles of Calvin's disciples. *Clarendon.*

IN-DIS-POS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Disinclined; averse; unwilling; unfavorable.

2. Disordered; disqualified for its functions; unfit.

3. Slightly disordered; not in perfect health.

IN-DIS-POS'ED-NESS, *n.* Disinclination; slight aversion; unwillingness; unfavorableness.

2. Unfitness; disordered state.

IN-DIS-POS'ING, *ppr.* Disinclining; rendering somewhat averse, unwilling, or unfavorable.

2. Disordering; rendering unfit.

IN-DIS-PO-SI'TION, (-po-zish'un,) *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *disposition.*] Disinclination, aversion; unwillingness; dislike; as the *indisposition* of men to submit to severe discipline; an *indisposition* to abandon vicious practices.

> A general *indisposition* toward believing. *Atterbury.*

2. Slight disorder of the healthy functions of the body; tendency to disease. *Indisposition* is a slight defect of healthy action in bodily functions, rather than settled or marked disease.

3. Want of tendency or natural appetency or affinity; as, the *indisposition* of two substances to combine.

IN-DIS'PU-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *disputable.*] Not to be disputed; incontrovertible; incontestable; too evident to admit of dispute. *Addison.*

IN-DIS'PU-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being indisputable, or too clear to admit of controversy.

IN-DIS'PU-TA-BLY, *adv.* Without dispute; in a manner or degree not admitting of controversy; unquestionably; without opposition.

IN-DIS-PUT'ED, *a.* Not disputed or controverted; undisputed. *Encyc.*

IN-DIS-SO-LU-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *indissolubilité.* See Indissoluble.]

1. The quality of being indissoluble, or not capable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied. *Locke.*

2. The quality of being incapable of a breach; perpetuity of union, obligation, or binding force. *Warburton.*

IN-DIS'SO-LU-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *indissolubilis*; *in* and *dissolubilis*, from *dissolvo*; *dis* and *solvo*, to loosen.]

1. Not capable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied, as by heat or water. Few substances are absolutely *indissoluble* by heat; many are *indissoluble* in water.

2. That can not be broken or rightfully violated; perpetually binding or obligatory; as, an *indissoluble* league or covenant. The marriage covenant is *indissoluble*, except in certain specified cases.

3. Not to be broken; firm; stable; as, *indissoluble* friendship; *indissoluble* bands of love.

IN-DIS'SO-LU-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being incapable of dissolution, separation, or breach; indissolubility. *Hale.*

IN-DIS'SO-LU-BLY, *adv.* In a manner resisting separation; firmly united beyond the power of separation; in a manner not to be dissolved or broken.

> On they move
> *Indissolubly* firm. *Milton.*

IN-DIS-SOLV'A-BLE, (-diz-zolv'-,) *a.* [*in* and *dissolvable.*] That can not be dissolved; not capable of being melted or liquefied.

2. Indissoluble; that can not be broken; perpetually firm and binding; as, an *indissolvable* bond of union.

3. Not capable of separation into parts by natural process.

IN-DIS-SOLV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Indissolubleness.

IN-DIS'TAN-CY, *n.* Want of distance or separation. [*A bad word, and not used.*] *Pearson.*

IN-DIS-TINCT', *a.* [Fr.; L. *indistinctus*; *in* and *distinctus.* See Distinct.]

1. Not distinct or distinguishable; not separate in such a manner as to be perceptible by itself. The parts of a substance are *indistinct*, when they are so blended that the eye can not separate them, or perceive them as separate. Sounds are *indistinct*, when the ear can not separate them. Hence,

2. Obscure; not clear; confused, as, *indistinct* ideas or notions.

3. Imperfect; faint; not presenting clear and well-defined images; as, *indistinct* vision; an *indistinct* view.

4. Not exactly discerning. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

IN-DIS-TINCT'I-BLE, *a.* Undistinguishable. [*Little used.*] *Warton.*

IN-DIS-TINC'TION, *n.* Want of distinction; confusion; uncertainty.

The *indistinction* of many of the same name — hath made some doubt. *Brown.*

2. Indiscrimination; want of distinction. *Sprat.*

3. Equality of condition or rank. *Coxe, Switz.*

IN-DIS-TINCT'LY, *adv.* Without distinction or separation; as when parts of a thing are *indistinctly* seen.

2. Confusedly; not clearly; obscurely; as when ideas are *indistinctly* comprehended.

3. Not definitely; not with precise limits; as when the border of a thing is *indistinctly* marked.

IN-DIS-TINCT'NESS, *n.* Want of distinction or discrimination; confusion; uncertainty.

2. Obscurity; faintness; as, the *indistinctness* of vision.

IN-DIS-TIN''GUISH-A-BLE, (-ting'gwish-a-bl,) *a.* [*in* and *distinguishable.*] That can not be distinguished or separated; undistinguishable. *Tytler.*

IN-DIS-TIN''GUISH-ING, *a.* Making no difference; as, *indistinguishing* liberalities. *Johnson.*

IN-DIS-TURB'ANCE, *n.* [*in* and *disturbance.*] Freedom from disturbance; calmness; repose; tranquility. *Temple.*

IN-DITCH', *v. t.* To bury in a ditch. [*Little used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

IN-DITE', *v. t.* [L. *indico, indictum; in* and *dico*, to speak.]

1. To compose; to write; to commit to words in writing.

Hear how learned Greece her useful rules *indites*. *Pope.*

2. To direct or dictate what is to be uttered or written. The late President Dwight *indited* his sermons.

My heart is *inditing* a good matter. — Ps. xlv.

IN-DITE', *v. i.* To compose an account of. *Waller.*

[This is from the same original as INDICT. The different applications of the word have induced authors to express each in a different orthography, but without good reason.]

IN-DIT'ED, *pp.* Composed; written; dictated.

IN-DITE'MENT, *n.* The act of inditing.

IN-DIT'ER, *n.* One who indites.

IN-DIT'ING, *ppr.* Committing to words in writing; dictating what shall be written.

IN-DI-VID'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of division. *Shak.*

IN-DI-VID'ED, *a.* Undivided. *Patrick.*

IN-DI-VID'U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *individuel*; L. *individuus; in* and *dividuus*, from *dirido*, to divide.]

1. Not divided, or not to be divided; single; one; as, an *individual* man or city.

Under his great vicegerent reign abide
United, as one *individual* soul. *Milton.*

2. Pertaining to one only; as, *individual* labor or exertions.

IN-DI-VID'U-AL, *n.* A single person or human being. This is the common application of the word; as, there was not an *individual* present.

2. A single animal or thing of any kind. But this word, as a noun, is applied particularly to human beings.

IN-DI-VID'U-AL-ISM, *n.* The state of individual interest, or attachment to the interest of individuals, in preference to the common interest of society.

IN-DI-VID-U-AL'I-TY, *n.* Separate or distinct existence; a state of oneness. *Arbuthnot.*

IN-DI-VID-U-AL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of individualizing; the state of being individualized.

IN-DI-VID'U-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To distinguish; to select or mark as an individual, or to distinguish the peculiar properties of a person from others. *Drake.*

IN-DI-VID'U-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Distinguished as a particular person or thing. *Drake.*

IN-DI-VID'U-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Distinguishing as an individual.

IN-DI-VID'U-AL-LY, *adv.* Separately; by itself; to the exclusion of others. Thirty men will unitedly accomplish what each of them *individually* can not perform.

2. With separate or distinct existence.

How should that subsist solitary by itself, which hath no substance, but *individually* the very same wherein others subsist with it? *Hooker.*

3. Inseparably; incommunicably.

Omniscience — an attribute *individually* proper to the Godhead. *Hakewill.*

IN-DI-VID'U-ATE, *a.* Undivided.

IN-DI-VID'U-ATE, *v. t.* To make single; to distinguish from others of the species.

Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers, that have their distinct sense and pleasure. *More.*

IN-DI-VID-U-A'TION, *n.* The act of making single or the same, to the exclusion of others. *Watts.*

2. The act of separating into individuals by analysis. *Etymol. Vocabulary.*

IN-DI-VID-U'I-TY, *n.* Separate existence. [*Not used.*]

IN-DI-VIN'I-TY, *n.* Want of divine power. *Brown.*

IN-DI-VIS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See INDIVISIBLE.] The state or property of being indivisible. *Locke.*

IN-DI-VIS'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *divisible.* See DIVIDE.

That can not be divided, separated, or broken; not separable into parts. Perhaps the particles of matter, however small, can not be considered as *indivisible.* The mind or soul must be *indivisible.* A mathematical point is not *divisible.*

IN-DI-VIS'I-BLE, *n.* In *geometry*, indivisibles are the elements or principles, supposed to be infinitely small, into which a body or figure may be resolved. *Barlow.*

IN-DI-VIS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Indivisibility, which see.

IN-DI-VIS'I-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be capable of division.

IN-DI-VIS'ION, *n.* A state of being not divided. *More.*

IN'DO-BRIT'ON, *n.* A person born in India, one of whose parents is a native of Great Britain. *Malcom.*

IN-DO'CI-BLE or IN-DOC'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *docible*; L. *doceo*, to teach.]

1. Unteachable; not capable of being taught, or not easily instructed; dull in intellect. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Intractable, as a beast.

IN-DO'CI-BLE-NESS or IN-DOC'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Indocility. *Taylor.*

IN-DO'CILE or IN-DOC'ILE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *indocilis*; in and *docilis*; *doceo*, to teach.]

1. Not teachable; not easily instructed; dull. *Bentley.*

2. Intractable, as a beast.

IN-DO-CIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *indocilité.*]

1. Unteachableness; dullness of intellect. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Intractableness, as of a beast.

IN-DOC'TRIN-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *endoctriner*; L. *in* and *doctrina*, learning.]

To teach; to instruct in rudiments or principles

He took much delight in *indoctrinating* his young, unexperienced favorite. *Clarendon.*

IN-DOC'TRIN-A-TED, *pp.* Taught; instructed in the principles of any science.

IN-DOC'TRIN-A-TING, *ppr.* Teaching; instructing in principles or rudiments.

IN-DOC-TRIN-A'TION, *n.* Instruction in the rudiments and principles of any science; information. *Brown.*

IN'DO-LENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *indolentia*; *in* and *doleo*, to be pained.]

1. *Literally*, freedom from pain. *Burnet.*

2. Habitual idleness; indisposition to labor; laziness; inaction, or want of exertion of body or mind, proceeding from love of ease or aversion to toil. *Indolence*, like *laziness*, implies a constitutional or habitual love of ease; *idleness* does not.

IN'DO-LENT, *a.* [Fr.] Habitually idle or indisposed to labor; lazy; listless; sluggish; indulging in ease; *applied to persons.*

2. Inactive; idle; as, an *indolent* life.

3. Free from pain; as, an *indolent* tumor.

IN-DO-LENT-LY, *adv.* In habitual idleness and ease; without action, activity, or exertion; lazily.

Calm and serene you *indolently* sit. *Addison.*

IN-DOM'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *domo*, to tame.] That can not be subdued; irrepressible; untamable. *Herbert.*

IN-DOMPT'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *in* and *dompter*, L. *domo*, to tame.]

Not to be subdued. [*Unusual.*] *Tooke.*

IN-DORS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be indorsed, assigned, and made payable to order.

IN-DORSE', *v. t.* [L. *in* and *dorsum*, the back.]

1. To write on the back of a paper or written instrument; as, to *indorse* a note or bill of exchange; to *indorse* a receipt or assignment on a bill or note. Hence,

2. To assign by writing an order on the back of a note or bill; to assign or transfer by indorsement. The bill was *indorsed* to the bank.

3. To give sanction or currency to; as, to *indorse* a statement or the opinions of another. [*Modern.*]

To indorse in blank; to write a name only on a note or bill, leaving a blank to be filled by the holder.

IN-DORS'ED, (in-dorst',) *pp.* or *a.* Written on the back; assigned; sanctioned.

IN-DOR-SEE', *n.* The person to whom a note or bill is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement.

IN-DORSE'MENT, *n.* The act of writing on the back of a note, bill, or other written instrument.

2. That which is written on the back of a note, bill, or other paper, as a name, an order for payment, the return of an officer, or the verdict of a grand jury.

3. Sanction or support given, as the *indorsement* of a rumor.

IN-DORS'ER, *n.* The person who indorses, or writes his name on the back of a note or bill of exchange; and who, by this act, as the case may be, makes himself liable to pay the note or bill.

IN-DORS'ING, *ppr.* Writing on the back; assigning; sanctioning.

IN-DORS'ING, *n.* The act of making an indorsement.

IN'DRAUGHT, (in'draft,) *n.* [*in* and *draught.*] An opening from the sea into the land; an inlet. [*Obs.*] *Raleigh.*

IN'DRAWN, *a.* Drawn in.

IN-DRENCH', *v. t.* [*in* and *drench.*] To overwhelm with water; to drown; to drench. *Shak.*

IN-DRENCH'ED, (in-drencht',) *pp.* Overwhelmed with water.

IN-DU'BI-OUS, *a.* [L. *indubius*; *in* and *dubius*, doubtful.]

1. Not dubious or doubtful; certain.

2. Not doubting; unsuspecting; as, *indubious* confidence. *Harvey.*

IN-DU'BI-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *indubitabilis*; *in* and *dubitabilis*, from *dubito*, to doubt.]

Not to be doubted; unquestionable; evident; apparently certain; too plain to admit of doubt. *Watts.*

IN-DU'BI-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being indubitable. *Ash.*

IN-DU'BI-TA-BLY, *adv.* Undoubtedly; unquestionably; in a manner to remove all doubt. *Sprat.*

IN-DU'BI-TATE, *a.* [L. *indubitatus.*]

Not questioned; evident; certain. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

IN-DUCE', *v. t.* [L. *induco*; *in* and *duco*, to lead; Fr. *induire*; It. *indurre.*]

1. To lead, as by persuasion or argument; to prevail on; to incite; to influence by motives. The emperor could not be *induced* to take part in the contest.

2. To produce by influence.

As this belief is absolutely necessary for all mankind, the evidence for inducing it must be of that nature as to accommodate itself to all species of men. *Forbes.*

3. To produce; to bring on; to cause; as, a fever *induced* by extreme fatigue. The revolution in France has *induced* a change of opinions and of property.

4. To introduce; to bring into view.

The poet may be seen *inducing* his personages in the first Iliad *Pope.*

5. To offer by way of induction or inference. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

6. In *electricity*, to transmit an electric influence through a non-conducting medium without any apparent communication of a spark.

IN-DUCED', (in-dust',) *pp.* Persuaded by motives; influenced; produced; caused.

IN-DUCE'MENT, *n.* Motive; any thing that leads the mind to will or to act; any argument, reason, or fact, that tends to persuade or influence the mind. The love of ease is an *inducement* to idleness. The love of money is an *inducement* to industry in good men, and to the perpetration of crimes in the bad.

2. In *law*, a statement of facts introducing other material facts.

IN-DUC'ER, *n.* He or that which induces, persuades, or influences

IN-DU'CI-BLE, *a.* That may be induced; that may be offered by induction. *Brown.*

2. That may be caused. *Barrow.*

IN-DUC'ING, *ppr.* Leading or moving by reason or arguments; persuading; producing; causing; transmitting electrical influence through a non-conducting medium.

IN-DUCT', *v. t.* [L. *inductus*, from *induco*; *in* and *duco*, to lead.]

1. *Literally*, to bring in or introduce. Hence,

2. *Appropriately*, to introduce, as to a benefice or office; to put in actual possession of an ecclesiastical living, or of any other office, with the customary forms and ceremonies. Clerks or parsons are *inducted* by a mandate from the bishop to the archdeacon, who usually issues a precept to other clergymen to perform the duty. In the United States, certain civil officers, and presidents of colleges, are *inducted* into office with appropriate ceremonies.

IN-DUCT'ED, *pp.* Introduced into office with the usual formalities.

IN-DUC'TILE, *a.* [*in* and *ductile.*] Not capable of being drawn into threads, as a metal. [See DUCTILE.]

IN-DUC-TIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being inductile.

IN-DUCT'ING, *ppr.* Introducing into office with the usual formalities.

IN-DUC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *inductio.* See INDUCT.]

1. *Literally*, a bringing in; introduction; entrance. Hence,

2. The bringing forward of particulars or individual cases, with a view to establish some general conclusion.

3. A kind of argument which infers respecting a whole class what has been ascertained respecting one or more individuals of that class. *Whately.*

This is the *inductive method* of Bacon, and is the

direct reverse of logical *deduction*. It ascends from the parts to the whole, and forms, from the general analogy of nature, or special presumptions in the case, conclusions which have greater or less degrees of force, and which may be strengthened or weakened by subsequent experience. It relates to actual existences, as in physical science, or the concerns of life. *Deduction* descends from the whole to some included part; its inferences are necessary conclusions according to the laws of thought, being merely the mental recognition of some particular, as included or contained in something general.

4. The inference of some general truth from *all* the particulars embraced under it, as legitimated by the laws of thought, and abstracted from the conditions of any particular matter. This may be called *metaphysical induction*, and should be carefully distinguished from the illations of physics, spoken of above.

5. The conclusion or inference drawn from a process of induction.

6. The introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, or giving possession of an ecclesiastical living; or the introduction of a person into an office by the usual forms and ceremonies. *Induction* is applied to the introduction of officers, only when certain oaths are to be administered or other formalities are to be observed, which are intended to confer authority or give dignity to the transaction. In Great Britain, *induction* is used for giving possession of ecclesiastical offices. In the United States, it is applied to the formal introduction of civil officers, and the higher officers of colleges.

7. In *electricity*, an influence exerted by an electrified body through a non-conducting medium, without any apparent communication of a spark. Thus electrical attractions and repulsions may be transmitted by *induction* through glass, although no spark can pass through such a medium. *Olmsted.*

8. In *old plays*, an introductory scene, leading to the main action, as the episode of the *Duke* and the *Tinker*, in Shakspeare's Taming of the Shrew. *Toone.*

IN-DUC'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to induction. *Maunder.*

IN-DUCT'IVE, *a.* Leading or drawing; with *to*.

A brutish vice,
Inductive mainly to the sin of Eve. *Milton.*

2. Tending to induce or cause.

They may be inductive of credibility. [*Unusual.*] *Hale.*

3. Leading to inferences; proceeding by induction; employed in drawing conclusions from premises; as, *inductive* reasoning.

IN-DUCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By induction or inference.

IN-DUCT'OR, *n.* The person who inducts another into an office or benefice.

IN-DUE', (in-dū',) *v. t.* [*L. induo*; *Gr. ἐνδύω*; *Fr. endure.* This word coincides nearly in signification with *endow*, that is, to put on to furnish. *Duo* is evidently a contracted word.]

1. To put on something; to invest; to clothe; as, to *indue* matter with forms, or man with intelligence.

2. To furnish; to supply with; to endow.

IN-DU'ED, (in-dūde',) *pp.* Clothed; invested.

IN-DUE'MENT, (in-dū'ment,) *n.* A putting on; endowment. *Mountagu.*

IN-DU'ING, *ppr.* Investing; putting on.

IN-DULGE', (in-dulj',) *v. t.* [*L. indulgeo.* This word is compound, but the primitive, simple verb is not known, nor the radical sense. If allied to G. and D. *dulden*, to bear, to tolerate, it is from the root of L. *tolero.*]

1. To permit to be or to continue; to suffer; not to restrain or oppose; as, to *indulge* sloth; to *indulge* the passions; to *indulge* pride, selfishness, or inclinations.

2. To gratify, *negatively*; not to check or restrain the will, appetite, or desire; as, to *indulge* children in amusements.

3. To gratify, *positively*; to grant something, not of right, but as a favor; to grant in compliance with wishes or desire.

Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light
Indulge, dread Chaos and eternal Night! *Pope.*

4. In *general*, to gratify; to favor; to humor; to yield to the wishes of; to withhold restraint from.

It is remarked by Johnson, that if the matter of indulgence is a single thing, it has *with* before it; if it is a habit, it has *in*. He indulged himself *with* a glass of wine; he indulges himself *in* sloth or intemperance.

IN-DULGE', (in-dulj',) *v. t.* To permit to enjoy or practice; or to yield to the enjoyment or practice of, without restraint or control; as, to *indulge* in sin, or in sensual pleasure. This form of expression is elliptical, a pronoun being omitted; as, to indulge *myself* or *himself*.

Most men are more willing to *indulge* in easy vices, than to practice laborious virtues. *Johnson.*

2. To yield; to comply; to be favorable. [*Little used.*]

IN-DULG'ED, *pp.* Permitted to be and to operate without check or control; as, love of pleasure *indulged* to excess.

2. Gratified; yielded to; humored in wishes or desires; as, a child *indulged* by his parents.

3. Granted.

IN-DUL'GENCE, } *n.* Free permission to the appe-
IN-DUL'GEN-CY, } tites, humor, desires, passions, or will, to act or operate; forbearance of restraint or control. How many children are ruined by *indulgence!* *Indulgence* is not kindness or tenderness, but it may be the effect of one or the other, or of negligence.

2. Gratification; as, the *indulgence* of lust or of appetite.

3. Favor granted; liberality; gratification.

If all these gratious *indulgencies* are without effect on us, we must perish in our folly. *Rogers.*

4. In *the Roman Catholic church*, remission of the punishment due to sins, granted by the pope or church, and supposed to save the sinner from purgatory; absolution from the censures of the church and from all transgressions. *Encyc.*

IN-DUL'GENT, *a.* Yielding to the wishes, desires, humor, or appetites of those under one's care; compliant; not opposing or restraining; as, an *indulgent* parent.

2. Mild; favorable; not severe; as, the *indulgent* censure of posterity. *Waller.*

3. Gratifying; favoring; with *of*.

The feeble old, *indulgent of* their ease. *Dryden.*

IN-DUL-GEN'TIAL, *a.* Relating to the indulgences of the Roman Catholic church. [*Not well authorized.*] *Brevint.*

IN-DUL'GENT-LY, *adv.* With unrestrained enjoyment. *Hammond.*

2. Mildly; favorably; not severely.

IN-DULG'ER, *n.* One who indulges. *Mountagu.*

IN-DULG'ING, *ppr.* Permitting to enjoy or to practice; gratifying.

IN-DULT', } *n.* [Fr.; It. *indulto*, a pardon; L. *in-*
IN-DULT'O, } *dultus*, indulged.]

1. A privilege or exemption. *Johnson.*

2. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a privilege granted by the pope, to certain persons, of doing or obtaining something contrary to established rule or law. *Lunier.*

3. In *Spain*, a duty, tax, or custom, paid to the king for all goods imported from the West Indies in the galleons. *Encyc. Brit.*

IN-DU'PLI-CATE, *a.* [L. *in* and *duplicatus*.]

In *botany*, having the margins bent abruptly inward, and the external face of those edges applied to each other without any twisting, as in some species of Clematis. *Lindley.*

IN'DU-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *induro*; *in* and *duro*, to harden.]

To grow hard; to harden or become hard. Clay *indurates* by drying, and by extreme heat.

IN'DU-RATE, *v. t.* To make hard. Extreme heat *indurates* clay. Some fossils are *indurated* by exposure to the air.

2. To make unfeeling; to deprive of sensibility; to render obdurate; as, to *indurate* the heart. *Goldsmith.*

IN'DU-RA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Hardened; made obdurate.

IN'DU-RA-TING, *ppr.* Hardening; rendering insensible.

IN-DU-RA'TION, *n.* The act of hardening, or process of growing hard. *Bacon.*

2. Hardness of heart; obduracy. *Decay of Piety.*

IN-DU'SIAL, (-shial,) *a.* [L. *indusium.*]

Composed of or containing the petrified cases of the larvæ of certain insects; as, *indusial* limestone.

IN-DU'SI-UM, (-she-um,) *n.* [L.] In *botany*, a collection of hairs upon the style of a flower, united into the form of a cup, and inclosing the stigma, as in the *Goodeniaceæ*. *Lindley.*

2. A superincumbent portion of cuticle continuing to cover the *sori* of ferns when they are mature. *Lindley.*

IN-DUS'TRI-AL, *a.* Consisting in industry; pertaining to industry.

IN-DUS'TRI-AL-LY, *adv.* With reference to industry.

IN-DUS'TRI-OUS, *a.* [L. *industrius*, from *industria.*]

1. Diligent in business or study; constantly, regularly, or habitually occupied in business; assiduous; opposed to SLOTHFUL and IDLE.

Frugal and *industrious* men are commonly friendly to the established government. *Temple.*

2. Diligent in a particular pursuit, or to a particular end; opposed to REMISS or SLACK; as, *industrious* to accomplish a journey, or to reconcile contending parties.

3. Given to industry; characterized by diligence; as, an *industrious* life.

4. Careful; assiduous, as, the *industrious* application of knowing men. *Watts.*

IN-DUS'TRI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With habitual diligence; with steady application of the powers of body or of mind.

2. Diligently; assiduously; with care; *applied to a particular purpose.* He attempted *industriously* to make peace. He *industriously* concealed his name.

IN'DUS-TRY, *n.* [L. *industria*; Fr. *industrie.* This is a compound word, and the root probably of the Class Ds.]

Habitual diligence in any employment, either bodily or mental; steady attention to business; assiduity; opposed to SLOTH and IDLENESS. We are directed to take lessons of *industry* from the bee. *Industry* pays debts, while idleness or despair will increase them.

IN'DWELL-ER, *n.* An inhabitant. *Spenser*

IN'DWELL-ING, *a.* [*in* and *dwelling.*] Dwelling within; remaining in the heart, even after it is renewed; as, *indwelling* sin. *Owen. Macknight. Milner.*

IN'DWELL-ING, *n.* Residence within, or in the heart or soul.

IN-E'BRI-ANT, *a.* [See INEBRIATE.] Intoxicating.

IN-E'BRI-ANT *n.* Any thing that intoxicates, as opium. *Encyc.*

IN-E'BRI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *inebrio*, *inebriatus*; *in* and *ebrio*, to intoxicate; *ebrius*, soaked, drenched, drunken. The Latin *ebrius* is contracted from *ebrigus* or *ebregus*, as appears from the Spanish *embriagar*, to intoxicate; *embriago*, inebriated; It. *briaco*, drunk; *imbriacare*, *imbriacarsi*. The sense is, to wash or drench, and it is evidently from the common root of the Gr. *βρεχω*, to water or irrigate. See RAIN.]

1. To make drunk; to intoxicate. *Sandys.*

2. To disorder the senses; to stupefy, or to make furious or frantic; to produce effects like those of liquor, which are various in different constitutions.

IN-E'BRI-ATE, *v. i.* To be or become intoxicated. *Bacon.*

IN-E'BRI-ATE, *n.* An habitual drunkard.

Some *inebriates* have their paroxysms of inebriety terminated by much pale urine, profuse sweats, &c. *Darwin.*

IN-E'BRI-A-TED, *pp.* Intoxicated.

IN-E'BRI-A-TING, *ppr.* Making drunk; intoxicating.

IN-E'BRI-A-TING, *a.* Having intoxicating qualities; tending to intoxicate; as, *inebriating* liquors.

IN-E-BRI-A'TION, *n.* Drunkenness; intoxication. *Brown.*

IN-E-BRI'E-TY, *n.* Drunkenness; intoxication. *Darwin.*

IN-ED'IT-ED, *a.* [*in* and *edited.*] Unpublished. *Warton.*

IN-EF-FA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Unspeakableness.

IN-EF'FA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *ineffabilis*; *in* and *effabilis*, from *effor*, to speak.]

Unspeakable; unutterable; that can not be expressed in words; *usually in a good sense*; as, the *ineffable* joys of heaven; the *ineffable* glories of the Deity.

IN-EF'FA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unspeakableness; quality of being unutterable. *Scott.*

IN-EF'FA-BLY, *adv.* Unspeakably; in a manner not to be expressed in words. *Milton.*

IN-EF-FACE'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be effaced.

IN-EF-FACE'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be effaceable.

IN-EF-FECT'IVE, *a.* [*in* and *effective.*] Not effective; not producing any effect, or the effect intended; inefficient; useless.

The word of God, without the spirit, is a dead and *ineffective* letter. *Taylor.*

2. Not able; not competent to the service intended; as, *ineffective* troops; *ineffective* forces.

3. Producing no effect.

IN-EF-FECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Without effect; inefficiently.

IN-EF-FECT'U-AL, *a.* [*in* and *effectual.*] Not producing its proper effect, or not able to produce its effect; inefficient; weak; as, an *ineffectual* remedy; the Spaniards made an *ineffectual* attempt to reduce Gibraltar. [See INTRICACIOUS.]

IN-EF-FECT'U-AL-LY, *adv.* Without effect; in vain.

IN-EF-FECT'U-AL-NESS, *n.* Want of effect, or of power to produce it; inefficacy.

James speaks of the *ineffectualness* of some men's devotion. *Wake.*

IN-EF-FER-VES'CENCE, *n.* [*in* and *effervescence.*] Want of effervescence; a state of not effervescing. *Kirwan.*

IN-EF-FER-VES'CENT, *a.* Not effervescing, or not susceptible of effervescence.

IN-EF-FER-VES-CI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not effervescing, or not being susceptible of effervescence. *Kirwan.*

IN-EF-FER-VES'CI-BLE, *a.* Not capable of effervescence.

IN-EF-FI-CA'CIOUS, *a.* [It. and Fr. *inefficace*; L. *inefficax*; *in* and *efficax*, *efficio*, to effect; *ex* and *facio*, to make.]

Not efficacious; not having power to produce the effect desired, or the proper effect; of inadequate power or force.

Ineffectual, says Johnson, rather denotes an actual failure, and *inefficacious*, an habitual impotence to any effect. But the distinction is not always observed, nor can it be; for we can not always know whether means are *inefficacious*, till experiment has

proved them *ineffectual*; nor even then, for we can not be certain that the failure of means to produce an effect is to be attributed to habitual want of power, or to accidental and temporary causes. INEFFICACIOUS is therefore sometimes synonymous with INEFFECTUAL

IN-EF-FI-CA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Without efficacy or effect.

IN-EF-FI-CA'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of power to produce the effect, or want of effect.

IN-EF'FI-CA-CY, *n.* [*in* and *efficacy*, L. *efficacia.*]

1. Want of power to produce the desired or proper effect; inefficiency; as, the *inefficacy* of medicines or of means.

2. Ineffectualness; failure of effect.

IN-EF-FI''CIEN-CY, *n.* [*in* and *efficiency.*] Want of power or exertion of power to produce the effect; inefficacy.

IN-EF-FI''CIENT, (-fish'ent,) *a.* [*in* and *efficient.*] Not efficient; not producing the effect; inefficacious.

2. Not active; effecting nothing; as, an *inefficient* force. *Chesterfield*

IN-EF-FI''CIENT-LY, *adv.* Ineffectually; without effect.

IN-E-LAB'O-RATE, *a.* Not elaborate; not wrought with care. *Cockeram.*

IN-E-LAS'TIC, *a.* [*in* and *elastic.*] Not elastic; wanting elasticity; unelastic.

IN-E-LAS-TIC'I-TY, *n.* The absence of elasticity; the want of elastic power.

IN-EL'E-GANCE, } *n.* [See INELEGANT.] Want of
IN-EL'E-GAN-CY, } elegance; want of beauty or polish in language, composition, or manners; want of symmetry or ornament in building; want of delicacy in coloring, &c.

IN-EL'E-GANT, *a.* [L. *inelegans*; *in* and *elegans*, from the root of *eligo*, to choose.]

Not elegant; wanting beauty or polish, as language, or refinement, as manners; wanting symmetry or ornament, as an edifice; in short, wanting in any thing which correct taste requires.

IN-EL'E-GANT-LY, *adv.* In an inelegant or unbecoming manner; coarsely; roughly. *Chesterfield.*

IN-EL-I-GI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *ineligible.*] Incapacity of being elected to an office.

2. State or quality of not being worthy of choice.

IN-EL'I-GI-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *eligible.*] Not capable of being elected to an office.

2. Not worthy to be chosen or preferred; not expedient.

IN-EL'I-GI-BLY, *adv.* In an ineligible manner.

IN-EL'O-QUENT, *a.* [*in* and *eloquent.*] Not eloquent; not speaking with fluency, propriety, grace, and pathos; not persuasive; *used of persons.*

2. Not fluent, graceful, or pathetic; not persuasive; as language or composition. *Milton.*

IN-EL'O-QUENT-LY, *adv.* Without eloquence.

IN-E-LUCT'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *ineluctabilis.*]

Not to be resisted by struggling; not to be overcome. [*Not used.*] *Pearson.*

IN-E-LUD'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *eludible.*] That can not be eluded or defeated. *Glanville.*

IN-EM'BRY-ON-ATE, *a.* Not formed in embryo.

IN-E-NAR'RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *inenarrabilis.*]

That can not be narrated or told.

IN-EPT', *a.* [L. *ineptus*; *in* and *aptus*, fit, *apt.*]

1. Not apt or fit; unfit; unsuitable. *Woodward.*

2. Improper; unbecoming; foolish. *More.*

IN-EPT'I-TUDE, *n.* Unfitness; inaptitude; unsuitableness; as, an *ineptitude* to motion. *Arbuthnot.*

IN-EPT'LY, *adv.* Unfitly; unsuitably; foolishly. *Glanville.*

IN-EPT'NESS, *n.* Unfitness. *More.*

IN-E'QUAL, *a.* [*in* and *equal.*] Unequal; uneven; various. [*Little used.*] *Shenstone.*

IN-E-QUAL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *inaequalitas*; *in* and *aequalis*, equal; Fr. *inegalité.*]

1. Difference or want of equality in degree, quantity, length, or quality of any kind; the state of not having equal measure, degree, dimensions, or amount; as, an *inequality* in size or stature; an *inequality* of numbers or of power; *inequality* of distances or of motions.

2. Unevenness; want of levelness; the alternate rising and falling of a surface; as, the *inequalities* of the surface of the earth, or of a marble slab.

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy; incompetency; as, the *inequality* of terrestrial things to the wants of a rational soul.

4. Diversity; want of uniformity in different times or places; as, the *inequality* of air or temperature.

5. Difference of rank, station, or condition; as, the *inequalities* of men in society; *inequalities* of rank or property.

6. In *astronomy*, an irregularity or deviation in the motion of a planet or satellite from its uniform mean motion. *Brande.*

IN-E-QUI-DIS'TANT, *a.* Not being equally distant. *Say.*

IN-E-QUI-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* Having unequal sides. *Say.*

IN E-QUI-LIB'RI-O, [L.] In an even poise.

IN-EQ'UI-TA-BLE, (-ek'we-ta-bl,) *a.* [*in* and *equitable.*] Not equitable; not just.

IN-E'QUI-VALVE, } *a.* Having unequal
IN-E-QUI-VALV'U-LAR, } valves, as the shell of an oyster.

IN-E-RAD'I-CA-BLE, *a.* That can not be eradicated. *Channing.*

IN-E-RAD'I-CA-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be eradicable.

IN-ER-GET'IC, } *a.* Having no energy.
IN-ER-GET'IC-AL, }

IN-ER-GET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Without energy.

IN-ERM', } *a* [L. *inermis*; *in* and *arma*, arms.]
IN-ERM'OUS, }

Unarmed; destitute of prickles or thorns, as a leaf; *a botanical word.* *Martyn.*

IN-ER-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *inerrable.*] Exemption from error, or from the possibility of erring; infallibility. *King Charles.*

IN-ER'RA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *err.*] That can not err; exempt from error or mistake; infallible. *Hammond.*

IN-ER'RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Exemption from error; inerrability. *Hammond.*

IN-ER'RA-BLY, *adv.* With security from error; infallibly.

IN-ER-RAT'IC, *a.* [*in* and *erratic.*] Not erratic or wandering; fixed. *Paus. Trans.*

IN-ER'RING-LY, *adv.* Without error, mistake, or deviation. *Glanville.*

IN-ERT', *a.* [L. *iners*; *in* and *ars*, art. The English sense is drawn not from *art*, but from the primary sense, strength or vigorous action.]

1. Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed; as, matter is *inert*

2. Dull; sluggish; very slow to act; indisposed to move or act. *Thomson.*

IN-ER'TIA, (in-er'shā,) *n.* [L.] A property of matter by which it tends to preserve a state of rest when still, and of uniform rectilinear motion when moving. *Bigelow.*

2. Inertness; indisposition to move.

IN-ER'TION, *n.* Want of activity; want of action or exertion.

These vicissitudes of exertion and inertion of the arterial system constitute the paroxysms of remittent fever. *Darwin.*

IN-ERT'I-TUDE, *n.* The state of being inert, or a tendency to remain quiescent till impelled by external force to move. *Good.*

IN-ERT'LY, *adv.* Without activity; sluggishly. *Dunciad.*

IN-ERT'NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being inert, or destitute of the power to move *per se.* [See INERTIA.]

2. Want of activity or exertion; habitual indisposition to action or motion; sluggishness.

IN-ES'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *inesco.*]

To bait, to lay a bait for.

IN-ES'CA-TED, *pp.* Baited.

IN-ES-CA'TION, *n.* The act of baiting. *Hallywell.*

IN ESSE. [L.] In being; actually existing; distinguished from *in posse*, or *in potentia*, which denote that a thing is not, but may be.

IN-ES-SEN'TIAL, *a.* Not essential; unessential.

IN-ES'TI-MA-BLE, *a.* [L. *inaestimabilis.* See ESTIMATE.]

1. That can not be estimated or computed; as, an *inestimable* sum of money.

2. Too valuable or excellent to be rated; being above all price; as, *inestimable* rights. The privileges of American citizens, civil and religious, are *inestimable.*

IN-ES'TI-MA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be estimated or rated.

IN-E-VA'SI-BLE, *a.* That can not be evaded. *Ec. Rev.*

IN-EV'I-DENCE, *n.* Want of evidence; obscurity. *Barrow.*

IN-EV'I-DENT, *a.* [*in* and *evident.*] Not evident; not clear or obvious; obscure. *Brown.*

IN-EV-I-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *inevitable.*] Impossibility to be avoided; certainty to happen. *Bramhall.*

IN-EV'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *inevitabilis*; *in* and *evitabilis*, from *evito*, to shun.]

Not to be avoided; that can not be shunned; unavoidable; that admits of no escape or evasion. To die is the *inevitable* lot of man; we are all subjected to many *inevitable* calamities.

IN-EV'I-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being unavoidable.

IN-EV'I-TA-BLY, *adv.* Without possibility of escape or evasion; unavoidably; certainly.

How *inevitably* does immoderate laughter end in a sigh! *South.*

IN-EX-ACT', (*x* as *gz*,) *a.* [*in* and *exact.*] Not exact; not precisely correct or true.

IN-EX-ACT'NESS, (*x* as *gz*,) *n.* Incorrectness; want of precision.

IN-EX-CIT'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *excitable.*] Not susceptible of excitement; dull; lifeless; torpid.

IN-EX-CUS'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *inexcusabilis*; *in* and *excusabilis*, *excuso.* See EXCUSE.]

Not to be excused or justified; as, *inexcusable* folly.

IN-EX-CUS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of not admitting of excuse or justification; enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.

This *inexcusableness* is stated on the supposition that they knew God, but did not glorify him. *South.*

IN-EX-CUS'A-BLY, *adv.* With a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse or justification.

IN-EX-E-CUT'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be executed or performed. *G. Morris.*

IN-EX-E-CU'TION, *n.* Neglect of execution; nonperformance; as, the *inexecution* of a treaty.

IN-EX-ER'TION, (*x* as *gz*,) *n.* [*in* and *exertion.*] Want of exertion; want of effort; defect of action. *Darwin.*

IN-EX-HAL'A-BLE, (*x* as *gz*,) *a.* [*in* and *exhalable*, L. *exhalo.*]

Not to be exhaled or evaporated; not evaporable. *Brown.*

IN-EX-HAUST'ED, (*x* as *gz*,) *a.* [*in* and *exhausted.*] Not exhausted; not emptied; unexhausted.

2. Not spent; not having lost all strength or resources; unexhausted.

IN-EX-HAUST'I-BLE, (*x* as *gz*,) *a.* [*in* and *exhaustible.*] That can not be exhausted or emptied; unfailing; as, an *inexhaustible* quantity or supply of water.

2. That can not be wasted or spent; as, *inexhaustible* stores of provisions.

IN-EX-HAUST'I-BLE-NES (*x* as *gz*,) *n.* The state of being inexhaustible.

IN-EX-HAUST'I-BLY, (*x* as *gz*,) *adv.* In an inexhaustible manner or degree.

IN-EX-HAUST'IVE, (*x* as *gz*,) *a.* Not to be exhausted or spent.

IN-EX-IST', (*x* as *gz*,) *v. i.* Not to exist. *Tucker.*

IN-EX-IST'ENCE, (*x* as *gz*,) *n.* [*in* and *existence.*] Want of being or existence. *Broome.*

2. Inherence.

IN-EX-IST'ENT, (*x* as *gz*,) *a.* [*in* and *existent.*] Not having being; not existing. *South. Brown.*

2. Existing in something else. *Boyle.*

IN-EX-O-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being inexorable or unyielding to entreaty. *Paley.*

IN-EX'O-RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *inexorabilis*; *in* and *exorabilis*, from *exoro*, to entreat; *ex* and *oro*, to pray.]

1. Not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; too firm and determined in purpose to yield to supplication; as, an *inexorable* prince or tyrant; an *inexorable* judge.

2. Unyielding; that can not be made to bend.

Inexorable equality of laws. *Gibbon.*

IN-EX'O-RA-BLY, *adv.* So as to be immovable by entreaty.

IN-EX-PECT-A'TION, *n.* State of having no expectation. *Feltham.*

IN-EX-PECT'ED, *a.* Not expected. [*Not in use.*]

IN-EX-PE'DI-ENCE, } *n.* [*in* and *expedience.*] Want
IN-EX-PE'DI-EN-CY, } of fitness; impropriety; unsuitableness to the purpose. The *inexpedience* of a measure is to be determined by the prospect of its advancing the purpose intended or not.

IN-EX-PE'DI-ENT, *a.* [*in* and *expedient.*] Not expedient; not tending to promote a purpose; not tending to a good end; unfit; improper; unsuitable to time and place. Whatever tends to retard or defeat success in a good cause, is *inexpedient.* What is expedient at one time, may be *inexpedient* at another.

IN-EX-PE'DI-ENT-LY, *adv.* Not expediently; unfitly.

IN-EX-PENS'IVE, *a.* Not expensive. *Coleridge.*

IN-EX-PE'RI-ENCE, *n.* [*in* and *experience.*] Want of experience or experimental knowledge; as, the *inexperience* of youth, or their *inexperience* of the world.

IN-EX-PE'RI-ENC-ED, (-eks-pē're-enst,) *a.* Not having experience; unskilled.

IN-EX-PERT', *a.* [*in* and *expert.*] Not expert; not skilled; destitute of knowledge or dexterity derived from practice.

In letters and in laws
Not *inexpert.* *Prior.*

IN-EX-PERT'NESS, *n.* Want of expertness.

IN-EX'PI-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *inexpiabilis.* See EXPIATE.]

1. That admits of no atonement or satisfaction; as, an *inexpiable* crime or offense.

2. That can not be mollified or appeased by atonement; as, *inexpiable* hate. *Milton.*

IN-EX'PI-A-BLY, *adv.* To a degree that admits of no atonement. *Roscommon.*

IN-EX-PLAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be explained; inexplicable. [*Obs.*]

IN-EX-PLE'A-BLY or IN-EX'PLE-A-BLY, *adv.* Inexpiably. [*Not used.*] *Sandys.*

IN-EX-PLI-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being inexplicable.

IN-EX'PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *inexplicabilis*, *in* and *explico*, to unfold.]

That can not be explained or interpreted; not capable of being rendered plain and intelligible; as, an *inexplicable mystery.*

IN-EX'PLI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* A state of being inexplicable.

IN-EX'PLI-CA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be explained.

IN-EX-PLIC'IT, *a.* Not explicit; not clear in statement.

IN-EX-PLOR'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *explorable*, from *explore.*]

That can not be explored, searched, or discovered. *Tooke.*

IN-EX-PŌS'URE, *n.* [*in* and *exposure.*] A state of not being exposed. *Med. Repos.*

IN-EX-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *expressible*, from *express.*]

Not to be expressed in words; not to be uttered; unspeakable; unutterable; as, *inexpressible* grief, joy, or pleasure.

IN-EX-PRESS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be told or expressed in words; unspeakably; unutterably. *Hammond.*

IN-EX-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Not tending to express; not expressing; inexpressible.

IN-EX-PRESS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inexpressive.

IN-EX-PUG'NA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *inexpugnabilis*; *in* and *expugno*; *ex* and *pugno*, to fight.]

Not to be subdued by force; not to be taken by assault; impregnable. *Ray.*

IN-EX-SO'PER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *inexsuperabilis.*]

Not to be passed over or surmounted.

IN-EX-TEND'ED, *a.* Having no extension. *Good.*

IN-EX-TEN'SION, *n.* [*in* and *extension.*] Want of extension; unextended state. *Encyc.*

IN EX-TEN'SO, [L.] Fully; at full length.

IN-EX-TERM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *exterminable.*] That can not be exterminated. *Rush.*

IN-EX-TINCT', *a.* Not quenched; not extinct.

IN-EX-TIN''GUISH-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *extinguishable.*] That can not be extinguished; unquenchable; as, *inextinguishable* flame, thirst, or desire.

IN-EX-TIRP'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be extirpated.

IN-EX'TRI-CA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *inextricabilis.* See EXTRICATE.]

1. Not to be disentangled; not to be freed from intricacy or perplexity; as, an *inextricable* maze or difficulty. *Sherlock.*

2. Not to be untied; as, an *inextricable* knot.

IN-EX'TRI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inextricable. *Donne.*

IN-EX'TRI-CA-BLY, *adv.* To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled. *Pope.*

IN-EŸE', (in-I',) *v. t.* To inoculate, as a tree or a bud. *Philips.*

IN-EŸ'ED, (in-Ide',) *pp.* Inoculated, as a tree or bud.

IN-FAB'RI-CA-TED, *a.* Unfabricated; unwrought. [*Not used.*]

IN-FAL-LI-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from *infallible.*] The
IN-FAL'LI-BLE-NESS, } quality of being incapable of error or mistake; entire exemption from liability to error; inerrability. No human being can justly lay claim to *infallibility*. This is an attribute of God only.

IN-FAL'LI-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *infaillible*; *in* and *faillir*, L. *fallo.*]

1. Not fallible; not capable of erring; entirely exempt from liability to mistake; *applied to persons.* No man is *infallible*; to be *infallible* is the prerogative of God only.

2. Not liable to fail, or to deceive confidence; certain; as, *infallible* evidence; *infallible* success.

To whom he showed himself alive after his passion, by many *infallible* proofs. — Acts I.

IN-FAL'LI-BLY, *adv.* Without a possibility of erring or mistaking. *Smalridge.*

2. Certainly; without a possibility of failure. Our Savior has directed us to conduct that will *infallibly* render us happy.

IN-FAME', *v. t.* To defame. [*Not used.*] *Bacon. Milton.*

IN'FA-MIZE, *v. t.* To make infamous. [*Not well authorized.*]

IN'FA-MOUS, *a.* [Fr. *infame*; L. *infamis*; *infamo*, to defame; *in* and *fama*, fame.]

1. Of ill report, *emphatically*; having a reputation of the worst kind; publicly branded with odium for vice or guilt; base; scandalous; notoriously vile; *used of persons*; as, an *infamous* liar; an *infamous* rake, or gambler.

2. Odious; detestable; held in abhorrence; that renders a person infamous; as, an *infamous* vice.

3. Branded with infamy by conviction of a crime. An *infamous* person can not be a witness.

IN'FA-MOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner or degree to render infamous; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.

2. With open reproach.

IN'FA-MY, } *n.* [Fr. *infamie*; L. *infamia*;
IN'FA-MOUS-NESS, } *in* and *fama*, report.]

1. Total loss of reputation; public disgrace. Avoid the crimes and vices which expose men to *infamy*.

2. Qualities which are detested and despised; qualities notoriously bad and scandalous; as, the *infamy* of an action.

3. In *law*, that loss of character or public disgrace which a convict incurs, and by which a person is rendered incapable of being a witness or juror. *Encyc.*

IN'FAN-CY, *n.* [L. *infantia.* See INFANT.]

1. The first part of life, beginning at the birth. In *common usage*, *infancy* extends not beyond the first year or two of life; but there is not a defined limit where *infancy* ends, and childhood begins.

2. In *law*, *infancy* extends to the age of twenty-one years.

3. The first age of any thing; the beginning or early period of existence; as, the *infancy* of the Roman republic; the *infancy* of a college, or of a charitable society; the *infancy* of agriculture, of manufactures, or of commerce.

IN-FAN'DOUS, *a.* [L. *infandus.*]

Too odious to be expressed. [*Not in use.*] *Howell.*

IN-FANG'THEF, *n.* [Sax. *in*, *fangan*, to take, and *theof*, thief.]

In *English law*, the privilege granted to lords to judge thieves taken on their manors, or within their franchises. *Cowell.*

IN'FANT, *n.* [Fr. *enfant*; L. *infans*; *in* and *fans*, speaking, *fari*, to speak.]

1. A child in the first period of life, beginning at his birth; a young babe. In *common usage*, a child ceases to be called an *infant* within the first or second year, but at no definite period. In some cases, authors indulge a greater latitude, and extend the term to include children of several years of age.

2. In *law*, a person under the age of twenty-one years, who is incapable of making valid contracts.

Spenser used *infant* for the son of a king, like the Spanish *infante.*

IN'FANT, *a.* Pertaining to infancy or the first period of life.

2. Young; tender; not mature; as, *infant* strength.

IN-FANT'A, *n.* In *Spain* and *Portugal*, any princess of the royal blood, except the eldest daughter when heiress apparent.

IN-FANT'E, *n.* In *Spain* and *Portugal*, any son of the king, except the eldest, or heir apparent.

IN'FANT-GAUD, *n.* A toy for children.

IN-FANT'I-CIDE, *n.* [Low L. *infanticidium*; *infans*, an infant, and *cædo*, to kill.]

1. The intentional killing of an infant.

2. The slaughter of infants by Herod. *Matt.* II.

3. A slayer of infants.

IN'FANT-ILE, *a.* [L. *infantilis.*]

Pertaining to infancy, or to an infant; pertaining to the first period of life.

IN'FANT-INE, *a.* Pertaining to infants or to young children. *Sir Walter Scott.*

IN'FANT-LIKE, *a.* Like an infant. *Shak.*

IN'FANT-LY, *a.* Like a child. *Beaum. & Fl.*

IN'FANT-RY, *n.* [Fr. *infanterie*; Sp. *infanteria*; It. *fanteria.* See INFANT.]

In *military affairs*, the soldiers or troops that serve on foot, as distinguished from *cavalry*; as, a company, regiment, or brigade of *infantry*. In some armies, there have been *heavy-armed infantry*, and *light-armed* or *light-infantry*, according to their manner of arming and equipping.

IN-FARCE', *v. t.* To stuff. [*Not in use.*]

IN-FARC'TION, *n.* [L. *infarcio*, *infercio*, to stuff; *in* and *farcio.*]

The act of stuffing or filling; constipation. *Harvey.*

IN-FASH'ION-A-BLE, *a.* Unfashionable. [*Not used.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

IN-FAT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* Indefatigable. [*Obs.*]

IN-FAT'U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *infatuo*; *in* and *fatuus*, foolish.]

1. To make foolish; to affect with folly; to weaken the intellectual powers, or to deprive of sound judgment. *In general*, this word does not signify to deprive absolutely of rational powers and reduce to idiocy, but to deprive of sound judgment, so that a person *infatuated* acts in certain cases as a fool, or without common discretion and prudence. Whom God intends to destroy, he first *infatuates.*

The judgment of God will be very visible in *infatuating* a people ripe and prepared for destruction. *Clarendon.*

2. To prepossess or incline to a person or thing in a manner not justified by prudence or reason; to inspire with an extravagant or foolish passion, too obstinate to be controlled by reason. Men are often *infatuated* with a love of gaming, or of sensual pleasure.

IN-FAT'U-ATE, *a.* Infatuated.

IN-FAT'U-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Affected with folly.

IN-FAT'U-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Affecting with folly.

IN-FAT-U-A'TION, *n.* The act of affecting with folly.

2. A state of mind in which the intellectual powers are weakened, either generally or in regard to particular objects, so that the person affected acts without his usual judgment, and contrary to the dictates of reason. All men who waste their substance in gaming, intemperance, or any other vice, are *chargeable* with *infatuation.*

IN-FAUST'ING, *n.* [L. *infaustus.*]

The act of making unlucky. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

IN-FEAS-I-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from *infeasible.*] Im-
IN-FEAS'I-BLE-NESS, } practicability; the quality of not being capable of being done or performed.

IN-FEAS'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *feasible*; Fr. *faisable*, from *faire*, to make or do, L. *facio.*]

Not to be done; that can not be accomplished; impracticable. *Glanville.*

IN-FECT', *v. t.* [Fr. *infecter*; Sp. *infectar*; It. *infettare*; L. *inficio*, *infectus*; *in* and *facio.* In this application of *inficio*, as in *inficior*, to deny, we find the radical sense of *facio*, to make, which is, to thrust, to drive. To *infect*, is to *thrust in*; to deny, is to *thrust against*, that is, to thrust away, to repel. And here we observe the different effects of the prefix *in* upon the verb.]

1. To taint with disease; to infuse into a healthy body the virus, miasma, or morbid matter of a diseased body, or any pestilential or noxious air or substance by which a disease is produced. Persons in health are *infected* by the contagion of the plague, of syphilis, of small-pox, of measles, of malignant fevers. In some cases, persons can be *infected* only by contact, as in syphilis; in most cases, they may be *infected* without contact with the diseased body.

2. To taint or affect with morbid or noxious matter; as, to *infect* a lancet; to *infect* clothing; to *infect* an apartment.

3. To communicate bad qualities to; to corrupt; to taint by the communication of any thing noxious or pernicious. It is melancholy to see the young *infected* and corrupted by vicious examples, or the minds of our citizens *infected* with errors.

4. To contaminate with illegality.

IN-FECT', *a.* Infected. [*Not used.*]

IN-FECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Tainted with noxious matter; corrupted by poisonous exhalations; corrupted by bad qualities communicated.

IN-FECT'ER, *n.* He or that which infects.

IN-FECT'ING, *ppr.* Tainting; corrupting.

IN-FEC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *inficio.*]

1. The act or process of infecting.

2. The thing which infects. In *medicine*, the terms *infection* and *contagion* are used as synonymous in a great majority of cases. Different writers proposed and attempted to make a distinction between them, but there has been a great disagreement as to what the distinction should be; and in general no regard is paid to the proposed distinctions.

Infection is used in two acceptations; first, as denoting the effluvium or infectious matter exhaled from the person of one diseased, in which sense it is synonymous with *contagion*; and secondly, as signifying the act of communication of such morbid effluvium by which diseases are transferred. *Cyc.*

3. That which taints, poisons, or corrupts, by communication from one to another; as, the *infection* of error or of evil example.

4. Contamination by illegality, as in cases of contraband goods.

5. Communication of like qualities.

Mankind are gay or serious by *infection*. *Rambler.*

IN-FEC'TIOUS, (-fek'shus,) *a.* Having qualities that may taint, or communicate diseases to; as, an *infectious* fever; *infectious* clothing; *infectious* air; *infectious* miasma.

2. Corrupting; tending to taint by communication; as, *infectious* vices or manners.

3. Contaminating with illegality; exposing to seizure and forfeiture.

Contraband articles are said to be of an *infectious* nature. *Kent.*

4. Capable of being communicated by near approach.

Grief, as well as joy, is *infectious*. *Kames.*

IN-FEC'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* By infection.

IN-FEC'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being infectious, or capable of communicating disease or taint from one to another.

IN-FECT'IVE, *a.* Having the quality of communicating disease or taint from one to another. *Sutcl.*

IN-FE'CUND, *a.* [L. *infecundus*; *in* and *fecundus*, prolific.]

Unfruitful; not producing young; barren.

IN-FE-CUND'I-TY, *n.* [L. *infecunditas.*]

Unfruitfulness; barrenness. *Med. Repos.*

IN-FE-LIC'I-TOUS, *a.* Not felicitous; unhappy.

IN-FE-LIC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *infelicité*; L. *infelicitas.* See FELICITY.]

1. Unhappiness; misery; misfortune.

2. Unfortunate state; unfavorableness; as, the *infelicity* of the times, or of the occasion.

IN-FEOFF', (-fef'.) See ENFEOFF.

IN-FER', *v. t.* [Fr. *inferer*; L. *infero*; *in* and *fero*, to bear or produce.]

1. *Literally*, to bring on; to induce. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

2. To deduce; to draw or derive, as a fact or consequence. From the character of God, as creator and governor of the world, we *infer* the indispensable obligation of all his creatures to obey his commands. We *infer* one proposition or truth from another, when we perceive that if one is true, the other must be true also.

3. To offer; to produce. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

IN-FER'A-BLE, *a.* That may be inferred or deduced from premises. [*Also written* INFERRIBLE.] *Burke.*

IN'FER-ENCE, *n.* [Fr., from *inferer.*]

A truth or proposition drawn from another which is admitted or supposed to be true; a conclusion. *Inferences* result from reasoning, as when the mind perceives such a connection between ideas, as that, if certain propositions called *premises* are true, the conclusions or propositions deduced from them must also be true.

IN-FE-REN'TIAL, *a.* Deduced or deducible by inference.

IN-FE-REN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* By way of inference.

IN-FE'RI-Æ, n. pl. [L.] Sacrifices offered by the ancients to the souls of deceased heroes or friends.

IN-FE'RI-OR, *a.* [L., comp. from *infernus*, low; Sp. *id.*; Fr. *inferieur.*]

1. Lower in place.

2. Lower in station, age, or rank in life. Pay due respect to those who are superior in station, and due civility to those who are *inferior.*

3. Lower in excellence or value; as, a poem of *inferior* merit; cloth of *inferior* quality or price.

4. Subordinate; of less importance. Attend to health and safety; ease and convenience are *inferior* considerations.

IN-FE'RI-OR, *n.* A person who is younger, or of a lower station or rank in society.

A person gets more by obliging his *inferior*, than by disdaining him. *South.*

IN-FE-RI-OR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *inferiorité.*]

A lower state of dignity, age, value, or quality. We speak of the *inferiority* of rank, of office, of talents, of age, of worth.

IN-FE'RI-OR-LY, *adv.* In an inferior manner, or on the inferior part. [*A word that deserves no countenance.*]

IN-FER'NAL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *infernus.*]

1. *Properly*, pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead, the Tartarus of the ancients. Hence,

2. Pertaining to hell; inhabiting hell; as, *infernal* spirits.

3. Hellish; resembling the temper of infernal spirits; malicious; diabolical; very wicked and detestable.

IN-FER'NAL, *n.* An inhabitant of hell, or of the lower regions.

Infernal stone, [*lapis infernalis*:] a name formerly given to lunar caustic, a substance prepared from an evaporated solution of silver in nitric acid.

Lunar caustic is nitrate of silver fused and cast in small cylinders. *Brande.*

IN-FER'NAL-LY, *adv.* In an infernal manner.

IN-FER'RED, *pp.* Deduced as a consequence.

IN-FER'RING, *ppr.* Deducing, as a fact or consequence.

IN-FER'TILE, (-til,) *a.* [Fr., from L. *infertilis*; *in* and *fertilis.*]

Not fertile; not fruitful or productive; barren; as, an *infertile* soil.

IN-FER'TILE-LY, *adv.* In an unproductive manner.

IN-FER-TIL'I-TY, *n.* Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as, the *infertility* of land. *Hale.*

IN-FEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *infester*; L. *infesto.*]

To trouble greatly; to disturb; to annoy; to harass. In warm weather, men are *infested* with musquitoes and gnats; flies *infest* horses and cattle. The sea is often *infested* with pirates. Small parties of the enemy *infest* the coast.

These, said the genius, are envy, avarice, superstition, love, with the like cares and passions that *infest* human life. *Addison.*

IN-FEST', *a.* Mischievous. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Smart.*

IN-FEST-A'TION, *n.* The act of infesting; molestation. *Bacon.*

IN-FEST'ED, *pp.* Troubled; annoyed; harassed; plagued.

IN-FES'TER-ED, *a.* [*in* and *fester.*] Rankling; inveterate.

IN-FEST'ING, *ppr.* Annoying; harassing; disturbing.

IN-FES'TIVE, *a.* [*in* and *festive.*] Having no mirth.

IN-FES-TIV'I-TY, *n.* [*in* and *festivity.*] Want of festivity, or of cheerfulness and mirth, at entertainments.

IN-FEST'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *infestus.*]

Mischievous. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

IN-FEUD-A'TION, *n.* [L. *in* and *feudum*, feud.]

1. The act of putting one in possession of an estate in fee. *Hale.*

2. The granting of tithes to laymen. *Blackstone.*

IN-FIB-U-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *infibulo*, from *fibula*, a clasp.]

A clasping, or confining with a small buckle or padlock. *Miner.*

IN'FI-DEL, *a.* [Fr *infidele*; L. *infidelis*; *in* and *fidelis*, faithful.]

Unbelieving; disbelieving the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the divine institution of Christianity.

The *infidel* writer is a great enemy to society. *Knox.*

IN'FI-DEL, *n.* One who disbelieves the inspiration of the Scriptures, and the divine origin of Christianity.

In *the wars springing out of the crusades*, this word was applied particularly to the Mohammedans, who, in return, called Christians *giaours* or *infidels.* The name was also given by the older writers to pagans.

IN-FI-DEL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *infidelité*; L. *infidelitas.*]

1. In *general*, want of faith or belief; a withholding of credit.

2. Disbelief of the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the divine original of Christianity; unbelief.

There is no doubt that vanity is one principal cause of *infidelity.* *Knox.*

3. Unfaithfulness, particularly in married persons; a violation of the marriage covenant by adultery or lewdness.

4. Breach of trust; treachery; deceit; as, the *infidelity* of a friend or a servant. In this sense UNFAITHFULNESS is most used.

IN-FIELD', *v. t.* To inclose, as a field. [*Not in good use.*]

IN'FIELD, *n.* Land kept continually under crop.

IN-FIL'TER-ED, *a.* Infiltrated. [*Scottish.*

IN-FIL'TRATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *filtrer*, to filter.]

To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance.

IN-FIL'TRA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Filtered in.

IN-FIL'TRA-TING, *ppr.* Penetrating by the pores or interstices.

IN-FIL-TRA'TION, *n.* The act or process of entering the pores or cavities of a body.

2. The substance which has entered the pores or cavities of a body.

Calcareous *infiltrations*, filling the cavities of other stones. *Aikin.*

IN'FI-NITE, (-nit,) *a.* [L. *infinitus*; *in* and *finitus*, terminated; Fr. *infini*; Sp. *infinito.*]

1. Without limits; unbounded; boundless; not circumscribed; applied to *time*, *space*, and *qualities.* God is *infinite* in duration, having neither beginning nor end of existence. He is also *infinite* in presence, or omnipresent, and his perfections are *infinite.* We also speak of *infinite* space.

2. That will have no end. Thus angels and men, though they have had a beginning, will exist in *infinite* duration.

3. That has a beginning in space, but is infinitely extended; as, a line beginning at a point, but extended indefinitely, is an *infinite* line.

4. *Infinite* is used loosely and hyperbolically for indefinitely large, immense, of great size or extent.

In *mathematics*, a term applied to quantities which are greater than any assignable quantity.

Infinite canon; in *music*, a perpetual fugue.

IN'FI-NITE, *n.* In *mathematics*, an infinite quantity.

IN'FI-NITE-LY, *adv.* Without bounds or limits.

2. Immensely; greatly; to a great extent or degree; as, I am *infinitely* obliged by your condescension.

IN'FI-NITE-NESS, *n.* Boundless extent of time, space, or qualities; infinity. *Taylor.*

2. Immensity; greatness.

IN-FIN-I-TES'I-MAL, *a.* Infinitely small; less than any assignable quantity. *Johnson. Barlow.*

IN-FIN-I-TES'I-MAL, *n.* An infinitely small quantity; that which is less than any assignable quantity. *Barlow.*

IN-FIN-I-TES'I-MAL-LY, *adv.* By infinitesimals; in infinitely small quantities.

IN-FIN'I-TIVE, *a.* [L. *infinitivus*; Fr. *infinitif.*]

In *grammar*, the *infinitive* mode expresses the action of the verb, without limitation of person or number; as, *to love.* The word is often used as a noun to denote this mode.

IN-FIN'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an infinitive mode.

IN-FI-NI'TO, [It.] In *music*, perpetual, as a canon whose end leads back to the beginning.

IN-FIN'I-TUDE, *n.* Infinity; infiniteness; the quality or state of being without limits; infinite extent; as, the *infinitude* of space, of time, or of perfections.

2. Immensity; greatness.

3. Boundless number. *Addison.*

IN-FIN'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *infinité*; L. *infinitas.*]

1. Unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; boundlessness. We apply *infinity* to God and his perfections; we speak of the *infinity* of his existence, his knowledge, his power, his goodness, and holiness.

2. Immensity; indefinite extent.

3. Endless or indefinite number; *a hyperbolical use of the word*; as, an *infinity* of beauties.

IN-FIRM', (in-ferm',) *a.* [Fr *infirme*; L. *infirmus*; *in* and *firmus.*]

1. Not firm or sound; weak; feeble; as, an *infirm* body; an *infirm* constitution.

2. Weak of mind; irresolute; as, *infirm* of purpose. *Shak.*

3. Not solid or stable.

He who fixes on false principles treads on *infirm* ground. *South.*

IN-FIRM', (in-ferm',) *v. t.* To weaken. [*Not used.*] *Raleigh.*

IN-FIRM'A-RY, (in-ferm'a-ry,) *n.* A hospital or place where the sick are lodged and nursed.

IN-FIRM'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *infirmatif.*]

Weakening; annulling, or tending to make void.

IN-FIRM'I-TY, (in-ferm'i-ty,) *n.* [Fr. *infirmité*; L. *infirmitas.*]

1. An unsound or unhealthy state of the body; weakness; feebleness. Old age is subject to *infirmities.*

2. Weakness of mind; failing; fault; foible.

A friend should bear a friend's *infirmities.* *Shak.*

3. Weakness of resolution.

4. Any particular disease; malady; *applied rather to chronic than to violent diseases.* *Hooker.*

5. Defect; imperfection; weakness; as, the *infirmities* of a constitution of government. *Hamilton.*

IN-FIRM'LY, *adv.* In an infirm manner.

IN-FIRM'NESS, (in-ferm'ness,) *n.* Weakness; feebleness; unsoundness. *Boyle.*

IN-FIX', *v. t.* [L. *infixus*, *infigo*; *in* and *figo*, to fix.]

1. To fix by piercing or thrusting in; as, to *infix* a sting, spear, or dart.

2. To set in; to fasten in something.

3. To implant or fix, as principles, thoughts, instructions; as, to *infix* good principles in the mind, or ideas in the memory.

IN-FIX'ED, (in-fixt',) *pp.* Thrust in; set in; inserted; deeply implanted.

IN-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting in; setting in; implanting.

IN-FLAME', *v. t.* [L. *inflammo*; *in* and *flamma*, flame.]

1. To set on fire; to kindle; to cause to burn; *in a literal sense.* But *more generally*,

2. To excite or increase, as passion or appetite; to enkindle into violent action; as, to *inflame* love, lust, or thirst; to *inflame* desire or anger.

3. To exaggerate; to aggravate in description.

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy *inflames* his crimes. [*Unusual.*] *Addison.*

4. To heat; to excite excessive action in the blood-vessels; as, to *inflame* with wine.

5. To provoke; to irritate; to anger.

6. To increase; to exasperate; as, to *inflame* the enmity of parties, or the spirit of sedition.

7. To increase; to augment; as, to *inflame* a presumption. *Kent.*

IN-FLAME', *v. i.* To grow hot, angry, and painful. *Wiseman.*

IN-FLAM'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Set on fire; enkindled; heated; provoked; exasperated.

IN-FLAM'ER, *n.* The person or thing that inflames. *Addison.*

IN-FLAM'ING, *ppr.* Kindling; heating; provoking; exasperating.

IN-FLAM-MA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Susceptibility of readily taking fire.

IN-FLAM'MA-BLE, *a.* That may be set on fire; easily enkindled; susceptible of combustion; as, *inflammable* oils or spirits.

IN-FLAM'MA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being susceptible of flame, or capable of taking fire; inflammability. *Boyle.*

IN-FLAM'MA-BLY, *adv.* In an inflammable manner.

IN-FLAM-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *inflammatio.*]

1. The act of setting on fire or inflaming.

2. The state of being in flame. *Temple. Wilkins.*

3. In *medicine* and *surgery*, a redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, attended with heat, pain, and febrile symptoms. *Encyc.*

4. Violent excitement; heat; animosity; turbulence; as, an *inflammation* of the body politic, or of parties.

IN-FLAM'MA-TO-RY, *a.* Inflaming; tending to excite heat or inflammation; as, medicines of an *inflammatory* nature.

2. Accompanied with preternatural heat and excitement of arterial action; as, an *inflammatory* fever or disease.

3. Tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult, or sedition; as, *inflammatory* libels, writings, speeches, or publications.

IN-FLATE', *v. t.* [L. *inflatus*, from *inflo*; *in* and *flo*, to blow.]

1. To swell or distend by injecting air; as, to *inflate* a bladder; to *inflate* the lungs.

2. To fill with the breath; to blow in. *Dryden.*

3. To swell; to puff up; to elate; as, to *inflate* one with pride or vanity.

IN-FLATE', } *a.* In *botany*, puffed; hollow and dis-
IN-FLAT'ED, } tended, as a perianth, corol, nectary, or pericarp. *Martyn.*

IN-FLAT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Swelled or distended with air; puffed up.

IN-FLAT'ING, *ppr.* Distending with air; puffing up.

IN-FLAT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner tending to inflate.

IN-FLA'TION, *n.* [L. *inflatio.*]

1. The act of inflating.

2. The state of being distended with air injected or inhaled.

3. The state of being puffed up, as with vanity.

4. Conceit. *B. Jonson.*

IN-FLECT', *v. t.* [L. *inflecto*; *in* and *flecto*, to bend.]

1. To bend; to turn from a direct line or course.

Are not the rays of the sun reflected, refracted, and inflected by one and the same principle? *Newton.*

2. In *grammar*, to vary a noun or a verb in its terminations; to decline, as a noun or adjective, or to conjugate, as a verb.

3. To modulate, as the voice.

IN-FLECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Bent or turned from a direct line or course; as, an *inflected* ray of light; varied in termination.

IN-FLECT'ING, *ppr.* Bending or turning from its course; varying in termination; modulating, as the voice.

IN-FLEC'TION, *n.* [L. *inflectio.*]

1. The act of bending or turning from a direct line or course.

2. In *optics*, a term used to denote certain phenomena which light exhibits when it passes near the edges of an opaque body, such as the formation of colored fringes; also called DIFFRACTION. *Olmsted.*

3. In *grammar*, the variation of nouns, &c., by declension, and verbs by conjugation. *Encyc.*

4. A slide of the voice in speaking, either up or down. *Hooker.*

More commonly inflection gives significance to tones. *E. Porter.*

Point of inflection; in *geometry*, the point on opposite sides of which a curve bends in contrary ways. *A. D. Stanley.*

IN-FLECT'IVE, *a.* Having the power of bending; as, the *inflective* quality of the air. *Derham.*

IN-FLEX'ED, (in-flekst',) *a.* [L. *inflexus.*]

Turned; bent; bent inward. *Feltham. Brande.*

IN-FLEX-I-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [*Fr. inflexibilité*, from *in-*
IN-FLEX'I-BLE-NESS, } *flexible*: L. *in* and *flexibilis*, from *flecto*, to bend.]

1. The quality of being inflexible, or not capable of being bent; unyielding stiffness.

2. Obstinacy of will or temper; firmness of purpose that will not yield to importunity or persuasion; unbending pertinacity.

IN-FLEX'I-BLE, *a.* [*Fr.*; L. *inflexibilis.*]

1. That can not be bent; as, an *inflexible* oak.

2. That will not yield to prayers or arguments; firm in purpose; not to be prevailed on; that can not be turned; as, a man of upright and *inflexible* temper. *Addison.*

3. Not to be changed or altered.

The nature of things is inflexible. *Watts.*

IN-FLEX'I-BLY, *adv.* With a firmness that resists all importunity or persuasion; with unyielding pertinaciousness; inexorably. A judge should be *inflexibly* just and impartial.

IN-FLEX'ION. See INFLECTION.

IN-FLICT', *v. t.* [L. *inflictus*, *infligo*; *in* and *fligo*, to strike; Eng. to *flog.*]

To lay on; to throw or send on; to apply; as, to *inflict* pain or disgrace; to *inflict* punishment on an offender.

To *inflict* an office, condition, knowledge, tenderness, &c., on one, as used by Chesterfield, is not an authorized use of the word.

IN-FLICT'ED, *pp.* Laid on; applied; as punishments or judgments.

IN-FLICT'ER, *n.* He who lays on or applies.

IN-FLICT'ING, *ppr.* Laying on; applying.

IN-FLIC'TION, *n.* [L. *inflictio.*]

1. The act of laying on or applying; as, the *infliction* of torment or of punishment.

2. The punishment applied.

His severest inflictions are in themselves acts of justice and righteousness. *Rogers.*

IN-FLICT'IVE, *a.* Tending or able to inflict.

IN FLO-RES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *inflorescens*, *infloresco*, *infloreo*; *in* and *floreo*, to blossom.]

1. In *botany*, a mode of flowering, or the manner in which flowers are supported on their foot-stalks or peduncles.

Inflorescence affords an excellent characteristic mark in distinguishing the species of plants. *Milne.*

2. A flowering; the unfolding of blossoms. *Journ. of Science.*

IN'FLU-ENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *influens*, *influo*, to flow in; *in* and *fluo*, to flow; Sp. *influencia*; It. *influenza.*]

1. *Literally*, a flowing in, into, or on, and referring to substances spiritual, or too subtile to be visible, like inspiration. Hence the word was formerly followed by *into.*

God hath his *influence into* the very essence of all things. *Hooker.*

It is now followed by *on* or *with.*

2. In *a general sense*, influence denotes power whose operation is invisible, and known only by its effects, or a power whose cause and operation are unseen.

3. The power which celestial bodies are supposed to exert on terrestrial; as, the *influence* of the planets on the birth and fortunes of men; *an exploded doctrine of astrology.*

4. Moral power; power of truth operating on the mind, rational faculties, or will, in persuading or dissuading; as, the *influence* of motives, of arguments, or of prayer. We say, arguments had no *influence on* the jury. The magistrate is not popular; he has no *influence with* the people, or he has great *influence with* the prince.

5. Physical power; power that affects natural bodies by unseen operation; as, the rays of the sun have an *influence* in whitening cloth, and in giving a green color to vegetables.

6. Power acting on sensibility; as, the *influence* of love or pity in sympathy.

7. Spiritual power, or the immediate power of God on the mind; as, divine *influence*; the *influences* of the Holy Spirit.

IN'FLU-ENCE, *v. t.* To move by physical power operating by unseen laws or force; to affect.

These experiments succeed after the same manner in vacuo as in the open air, and therefore are not influenced by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. *Newton.*

2. To move by moral power; to act on and affect, as the mind or will, in persuading or dissuading; to induce. Men are *influenced* by motives of interest or pleasure. An orator may *influence* the people to take arms, or to abandon an enterprise.

3. To move, as the passions; as, to *influence* one by pity.

4. To lead or direct. This revelation is sufficient to *influence* our faith and practice.

IN'FLU-ENC-ED, (in'flu-enst,) *pp.* Moved; excited; affected; persuaded; induced.

IN'FLU-ENC-ING, *ppr.* Moving; affecting; inducing.

IN'FLU-ENC-ING, *n.* Act of inciting, moving, or inducing.

IN'FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing in. [*Little used.*] *Arbuthnot.*

IN-FLU-EN'TIAL, *a.* Exerting influence or power by invisible operation, as physical causes on bodies, or as moral causes on the mind. It is particularly used to express the operation of moral causes. *Milner.*

Influential characters; persons who possess the power of inclining or controlling the minds of others. *Hamilton.*

IN-FLU-EN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* By means of influence, so as to incline, move, or direct.

IN-FLU-EN'ZA, *n.* [It. *influenza*, influence.]

An epidemic catarrh. The *influenza* of October and November, 1789, and that of April and May, 1790, were very general or universal in the United States, and unusually severe. A like *influenza* prevailed in the winters of 1825 and 1826.

IN'FLUX, *n.* [L. *influxus*, *influo*; *in* and *fluo*, to flow.]

1. The act of flowing in; as, an *influx* of light or
2. Infusion; intromission. [other fluid.

The influx of the knowledge of God, in relation to everlasting life, is infinitely of moment. *Hale.*

3. Influence; power. [*Not used.*] *Hale.*

4. A coming in; introduction; importation in abundance; as, a great *influx* of goods into a country, or an *influx* of gold and silver.

IN-FLUX'ION, *n.* Infusion; intromission. *Bacon.*

IN-FLUX'IOUS, *a.* Influential. [*Not used.*]

IN-FLUX'IVE, *a.* Having influence, or having a tendency to flow in. [*Not used.*] *Halesworth.*

IN-FLUX'IVE-LY, *adv.* By influxion.

IN-FOLD', *v. t.* [*in* and *fold.*] To involve; to wrap up or inwrap; to inclose.

Infold his limbs in bands. *Blackmore.*

2. To clasp with the arms; to embrace.

Noble Banquo, let me *infold* thee,
And hold thee to my heart. *Shak.*

IN-FOLD'ED, *pp.* Involved; inwrapped; inclosed; embraced.

IN-FOLD'ING, *ppr.* Involving; wrapping up; clasping.

IN-FOLD'MENT, *n.* Act of infolding; state of being infolded.

IN-FO'LI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *folium*, a leaf.]

To cover or overspread with leaves. [*Not much used.*] *Howell.*

IN-FORM', *v. t.* [Fr. *informer*; Sp. *informar*; It. *informare*; L. *informo*, to shape; *in* and *formo*, *forma*, form.]

Properly, to give form or shape to; *but in this sense not used.*

1. To animate; to give life to; to actuate by vital powers.

Let others better mold the running mass
Of metals, and *inform* the breathing brass. *Dryden.*
Breath *informs* this fleeting frame, *Prior.*
Breathes in our soul, *informs* our vital part. *Pope.*

[*This use is chiefly or wholly poetical.*]

2. To instruct; to tell to; to acquaint; to communicate knowledge to; to make known to by word or writing; usually followed by *of.* Before we judge, we should be well *informed of* the facts relating to the case. A messenger arrived, and *informed* the commander *of* the state of the troops. Letters from Europe *inform* us *of* the commencement of hostilities between the Persians and Turks.

3. To communicate a knowledge of facts to one by way of accusation.

Tertullus *informed* the governor against Paul. — Acts xxiv.

In this application, the verb is usually intransitive; as, A *informed* against B.

IN-FORM', *v. i.* To give intelligence. *Shak.*

He might either teach in the same manner, or *inform* how he had been taught. *Monthly Rev.*

To inform against; to communicate facts by way of accusation; to give intelligence of a breach of law. Two persons came to the magistrate, and *informed against* A.

IN-FORM', *a.* [L. *informis.*]

Without regular form; shapeless; ugly. [*Obs.*]

IN-FORM'AL, *a.* [*in* and *formal.*] Not in the regular or usual form; as, an *informal* writing; *informal* proceedings.

2. Not in the usual manner; not according to custom; as, an *informal* visit.

3. Not with the official forms; as, the secretary made to the envoy an *informal* communication.

Shakspeare uses *informal* in the sense of *irregular* or *deranged* in mind.

IN-FOR-MAL'I-TY, *n.* [from *informal.*] Want of regular or customary form. The *informality* of legal proceedings may render them void.

IN-FORM'AL-LY, *adv.* In an irregular or informal manner; without the usual forms.

IN-FORM'ANT, *n.* One who informs or gives intelligence.

2. One who offers an accusation. [See INFORMER, which is generally used.] *Shak.*

IN-FORM-A'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *informatio.*]

1. Intelligence; notice; news or advice communicated by word or writing. We received *information* of the capture of the ship by an arrival at Boston. The *information* by the messenger is confirmed by letters.

2. Knowledge derived from reading or instruction.

He will get some *information* in the subject he intends to handle. *Swift.*

3. Knowledge derived from the senses, or from the operation of the intellectual faculties.

The active *informations* of the intellect. *South.*

4. Communication of facts for the purpose of accusation; a charge or accusation exhibited to a magistrate or court. An *information* is the accusation of a common informer, or of a private person; the accusation of a grand jury is called an *indictment* or a *presentment.* *Blackstone.*

IN-FORM'A-TIVE, *a.* Having power to animate. *More.*

IN-FORM'ED, *pp.* Told; instructed; made acquainted.

IN-FORM'ED, *a.* Ill-formed; misshapen. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

IN-FORM'ED STARS. See UNFORMED.

IN-FORM'ER, *n.* One who animates, informs, or gives intelligence.

2. One who communicates to a magistrate a knowledge of the violations of law. In *a bad sense*, one who gains his livelihood by informing against others, or who does it from base or unworthy motives.

IN-FOR'MI-DA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *formidable.*] Not formidable; not to be feared or dreaded.

Foe not *informidable.* *Milton.*

IN-FORM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving notice or intelligence; telling.

2. Communicating facts by way of accusation.

Informing officer, is an officer whose duty it is to inform against persons for breaches of law, as an attorney-general, a sheriff, constable, or grand-juror.

A *common informer*, is any person who informs against another.

IN-FORM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *informis.*]

Want of regular form; shapelessness. *Brown.*

IN-FORM'OUS, *a.* [*Fr. informe*; L. *informis.*]

Of no regular form or figure; shapeless. [*Obs.*] *Brown. Wilford.*

IN FO'RO CON-SCI-EN'TI-Æ, (-kon-she-en'she-e,) [L.] Before the tribunal of conscience.

IN-FOR'TU-NATE, *a.* [L. *infortunatus.*]

Unlucky; unfortunate. [*The latter is commonly used.*]

IN-FOR'TU-NATE-LY, *adv.* Unfortunately. [*Not used.*]

IN-FOR'TUNE, *n.* Misfortune. [*Not used.*] *Elyot.*

IN-FRACT', *v. t.* [L. *infractus*, from *infringo*; *in* and *frango*, to break.]

To break; to violate. [*This is synonymous with* INFRINGE; *it is an unnecessary word, and little used.*]

IN-FRACT'ED, *pp.* Broken.

IN-FRAC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *infractio.* See INFRACT.]

The act of breaking; breach; violation; nonobservance; as, an *infraction* of a treaty, compact, agreement, or law. *Watts.*

IN-FRACT'OR, *n.* One that violates an agreement, &c.

IN-FRA'GRANT, *a.* Not fragrant.

IN-FRA-LAPS-A'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Infralapsarians, or to their doctrine.

IN-FRA-LAPS A'RI AN, *n.* [L. *infra*, below, or after, and *lapsus*, fall.]

A name given to that class of Calvinists who consider the decree of election as contemplating the apostasy as past, and the elect as being in a fallen and

guilty state. The *Supralapsarians* consider this decree as contemplating the elect as persons to be created, and to apostatize with the rest of the race, and then to be recovered by divine grace. The former considered the election of grace as a remedy for an existing evil; the latter regarded it as a part of God's original purpose in regard to men. *Murdock.*

IN-FRA-MUN'DANE, *a.* [L. *infra*, below, and *mundus*, *mundus*, the world.]
Lying or being beneath the world.

IN-FRAN'GI-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *frangible*.]
1. Not to be broken or separated into parts; as, *infrangible* atoms. *Cheyne.*
2. Not to be violated.

IN-FRA-TER-RI-TO'RI-AL, *a.* Within the territory. *Story, Sup. Court.*

IN-FRE'QUENCE, } n. [L. *infrequentia*.]
IN-FRE'QUEN-CY, }
Uncommonness; rareness; the state of rarely occurring. *Broome.*

IN-FRE'QUENT, *a.* [L. *infrequens*; *in* and *frequens*, frequent.]
Rare; uncommon; seldom happening or occurring to notice; unfrequent.

IN-FRE'QUENT-LY, *adv.* Not frequently.

IN-FRIG'ID-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *frigidus*, cold.]
To chill; to make cold. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

IN-FRIG-ID-A'TION, *n.* The act of making cold. *Tatler.*

IN-FRINGE', (in-frinj',) *v. t.* [L. *infringo*; *in* and *frango*, to break. See Break.]
1. To break, as contracts; to violate, either positively by contravention, or negatively by non-fulfillment or neglect of performance. A prince or a private person *infringes* an agreement or covenant, by neglecting to perform its conditions, as well as by doing what is stipulated not to be done.
2. To break; to violate; to transgress; to neglect to fulfill or obey; as, to *infringe* a law.
3. To destroy or hinder; as, to *infringe* efficacy. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*
This word is very frequently followed by *on* or *upon*; as, to *infringe upon* one's rights.

IN-FRING'ED, *pp.* Broken; violated; transgressed.

IN-FRINGE'MENT, (in-frinj'ment,) *n.* Act of violating; breach; violation; non-fulfillment; as, the *infringement* of a treaty, compact, or other agreement; the *infringement* of a law or constitution.

IN-FRING'ER, *n.* One who violates; a violator.

IN-FRING'ING, *ppr.* Breaking; violating; transgressing; failing to observe or fulfill.

IN-FRU'GAL, *a.* Not frugal; prodigal.

IN-FRU-GIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Not bearing fruit.

IN'FU-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *infuco*; *in* and *fuco*, to paint.]
To stain; to paint; to dash.

IN-FUM'ED, *a.* [L. *infumatus*.]
Dried in smoke.

IN-FUN-DIB'U-LAR, *a.* Having the form of a tunnel. *Kirby.*

IN-FUN-DIB'U-LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *infundibulum*, a funnel, and *form*.]
In *botany*, having the shape of a funnel, as the corol of a flower; monopetalous, having an inversely conical border rising from a tube. *Martyn.*

IN-FU'RI-ATE, *a.* [L. *in* and *furiatus*, from *furia*, fury.]
Enraged; mad; raging. *Milton. Thomson.*

IN-FU'RI-ATE, *v. t.* To render furious or mad; to enrage. *Decay of Piety.*

IN-FU'RI-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Rendered furious or mad.

IN-FU'RI-A-TING, *ppr.* Rendering furious.

IN-FUS'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *infuscatus*, *infusco*, to make black; *in* and *fusco*, *fuscus*, dark.]
To darken; to make black.

IN-FUS-CA'TION, *n.* The act of darkening or blackening.

IN-FUSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *infuser*, from L. *infusus*, *infundo*, to pour in; *in* and *fundo*, to pour.]
1. To pour in, as a liquid.

That strong Circean liquor cease to *infuse*. *Denham.*

2. To instill, as principles or qualities.

Why should he desire to have qualities *infused* into his son, which himself never possessed? *Swift.*

3. To pour in or instill, as into the mind. *Infuse* into young minds a noble ardor.
4. To introduce; as, to *infuse* Gallicisms into a composition.
5. To inspire with; as, to *infuse* the breast with magnanimity. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
6. To steep in liquor without boiling, for the purpose of extracting medicinal qualities.

One scruple of dried leaves is *infused* in ten ounces of warm water. *Cox.*

7. To make an infusion with an ingredient. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

IN-FUSE', *n.* Infusion. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

IN-FUS'ED, *pp.* Poured in; instilled; steeped.

IN-FUS'ER, *n.* One who infuses.

IN-FU-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *infusible*.] The capability of being infused or poured in.
2. The incapability of being fused or dissolved.

IN-FU'SI-BLE, *a.* [from the verb.] That may be infused. Good principles are *infusible* into the minds of youth.

IN-FU'SI-BLE, *a.* [*in*, not, and *fusible*, from *fuse*.
Not fusible, incapable of fusion; that can not be dissolved or melted.

The best crucibles are made of Limoges earth, which seems absolutely *infusible*. *Lavoisier.*

IN-FUS'ING, *ppr.* Pouring in; instilling; steeping.

IN-FU'SION, (in-fu'zhun,) *n.* The act of pouring in or instilling; instillation; as, the *infusion* of good principles into the mind; the *infusion* of ardor or zeal.
2. Suggestion; whisper.

His folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the echo or *infusion* of other men. *South.*

3. In *pharmacy*, the process of steeping in liquor, an operation by which the medicinal qualities of plants may be extracted by a liquor without boiling. *Encyc.*
4. The liquor in which plants are steeped, and which is impregnated with their virtues or qualities. *Coxe.*
5. The act of introducing into the veins medicinal substances by a kind of syringe.

IN-FU'SIVE, *a.* Having the power of infusion. *Thomson.*

IN-FU-SO'RI-A, *n. pl.* [L.] Microscopic animals inhabiting water and liquids of various kinds, and having no organs of motion except extremely minute hairs, called *vibratile cilia*. *Dana.*

IN-FU-SO'RI-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to the infusoria;
IN-FU'SO-RY, } composed of or containing infusoria.

IN-FU'SO-RY, *n.*; *pl.* Infusories. A name given to certain microscopic animals living in water or other liquids, called, also, Infusoria, which see.

ING, in *Saxon*, signifies a pasture or meadow, Goth. *winga*. [See English.]

IN-GAN-NA'TION, *n.* [It. *ingannare*, to cheat.]
Cheat; fraud. [*Not used.*]

IN'GATE, *n.* [*in* and *gate*.] Entrance; passage in. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

IN-GATH'ER-ING, *n.* [*in* and *gathering*.] The act or business of collecting and securing the fruits of the earth; harvest; as, the feast of *ingathering*. *Ex.* xxiii.

IN-GEL'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *gelable*.] That can not be congealed.

IN-GEM'IN-ATE, *a.* [L. *ingeminatus*.]
Redoubled. *Taylor.*

IN-GEM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *ingemino*; *in* and *gemino*.]
To double or repeat. *Sandys.*

IN-GEM'IN-A-TED, *pp.* Doubled.

IN-GEM'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* Doubling.

IN-GEM-IN-A'TION, *n.* Repetition; reduplication. *Walcott.*

IN-GEN'DER. See Engender.

IN-GEN-ER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Infra.] Incapacity of being engendered.

IN-GEN'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *generate*.] That can not be engendered or produced. *Boyle.*

IN-GEN'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *ingenero*; *in* and *genero*, to generate.]
To generate or produce within. *Fellows.*

IN-GEN'ER-ATE, *a.* Generated within; inborn; innate; inbred; as, *ingenerate* powers of body. *Wotton.*

IN-GEN'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Produced within.

Noble habits *ingenerated* in the soul. *Hale.*

IN-GEN'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Generating or producing within.

IN-GEN'IOUS, *a.* [L. *ingeniosus*, from *ingenium*; *in* and *genius*, *geno*, *gigno*, to beget, Gr. γενναω.]
1. Possessed of genius, or the faculty of invention; hence, skillful or prompt to invent; having an aptitude to contrive, or to form new combinations of ideas; as, an *ingenious* author; an *ingenious* mechanic.

The more *ingenious* men are, the more apt are they to trouble themselves. *Temple.*

2. Proceeding from genius or ingenuity; of curious design, structure, or mechanism; as, an *ingenious* performance of any kind; an *ingenious* scheme or plan; an *ingenious* model or machine; *ingenious* fabric; *ingenious* contrivance.
3. Witty; well formed; well adapted; as, an *ingenious* reply.
4. Mental; intellectual. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
This word has sometimes been confounded with Ingenuous.

IN-GEN'IOUS-LY, *adv.* With ingenuity; with readiness in contrivance; with skill.

IN-GEN'IOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ingenious or prompt in invention; ingenuity; *used of persons.*
2. Curiousness of design or mechanism; *used of things.*

IN-GEN'ITE, *a.* [L. *ingenitus*; *in* and *genitus*, born.]
Ignate; inborn; inbred; native; ingenerate. *South.*

IN-GE-NU'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *ingenuité*.]
1. The quality or power of ready invention; quickness or acuteness in combining ideas, or in forming new combinations; ingeniousness; skill; *used of persons.* How many machines for saving labor has the *ingenuity* of men devised and constructed!
2. Curiousness in design, the effect of ingenuity, as, the *ingenuity* of a plan or of mechanism.
3. Openness of heart; fairness; candor.
[The sense of the word was formerly common and is found in good authors down to the age of Locke, and even later; but it is now wholly obsolete. In lieu of it, Ingenuousness is used.]

IN-GEN'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *ingenuus*.]
1. Open; frank; fair; candid; free from reserve, disguise, equivocation, or dissimulation; *used of persons or things.* We speak of an *ingenuous* mind; an *ingenuous* man; an *ingenuous* declaration or confession.
2. Noble; generous; as, an *ingenuous* ardor or zeal; *ingenuous* detestation of falsehood. *Locke.*
3. Of honorable extraction; freeborn; as, *ingenuous* blood or birth.

IN-GEN'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Openly; fairly; candidly; without reserve or dissimulation. *Dryden.*

IN-GEN'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Openness of heart; frankness; fairness; freedom from reserve or dissimulation; as, to confess our faults with *ingenuousness.*
2. Fairness; candidness; as, the *ingenuousness* of a confession.

IN'GE-NY, *n.* Wit; ingenuity. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

IN-GEST', *v. t.* [L. *ingestus*, from *ingero*; *in* and *gero*, to bear.]
To throw into the stomach. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

IN-GES'TION, (in-jest'yun,) *n.* The act of throwing into the stomach; as, the *ingestion* of milk or other food. *Harvey.*

IN'GLE, (ing'gl,) *n.* [Qu. L. *ignitulus*, *ignis*.]
1. Flame; blaze. [*Not in use.*] *Ray.*
2. In *Scottish*, a fire, or fireplace. *Burns.*
3. A term of endearment; a darling; a paramour. [*Obs.*] *Toone.*

IN-GLO'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *inglorius*; *in* and *gloria*.]
1. Not glorious; not bringing honor or glory; not accompanied with fame or celebrity; as, an *inglorious* life of ease.
2. Shameful; disgraceful. He charged his troops with *inglorious* flight.

IN-GLO'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With want of glory; dishonorably; with shame.

IN-GLO'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being inglorious, or without celebrity.

IN'GOT, *n.* [Fr. *lingot*. Qu. L. *lingua*.]
A mass or wedge of gold, silver, or other metal, cast in a mold; a mass of unwrought metal. *Hebert.*

IN-GRAFT', *v. t.* [*in* and *graff*. The original word is *ingraff* or *graff*, but it is corrupted beyond recovery.]
1. To insert a clon of one tree or plant into another for propagation; as, to *ingraft* the clon of an apple-tree on a pear-tree for its stock; to *ingraft* a peach on a plum.
2. To propagate by incision. *Mey.*
3. To plant or introduce something foreign into that which is native, for the purpose of propagation.

The fellow would *ingraft* a foreign name
Upon our stock. *Dryden.*

4. To set or fix deep and firm.

Ingrafted love he bears to Cæsar. *Shak.*

IN-GRAFT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Inserted into a stock for growth and propagation; introduced into a native stock; set or fixed deep.

IN-GRAFT'ER, *n.* A person who ingrafts.

IN-GRAFT'ING, *ppr.* Inserting, as clons in stocks; introducing and inserting on a native stock what is foreign; fixing deep.

IN-GRAFT'MENT, *n.* The act of ingrafting.
2. The thing ingrafted.

IN'GRAIN or IN-GRAIN', *v. t.* [*in* and *grain*.] To dye in the grain, or before manufacture.
2. To work into the natural texture; to impregnate the whole matter or substance. *Encl. Dict.*

IN'GRAIN-ED or IN-GRAIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Dyed in the grain or in the raw material; as, *ingrained* carpets.
2. Wrought into the natural texture; thoroughly impregnated.

IN'GRAIN-ING or IN-GRAIN'ING, *ppr.* Dyeing in the raw material.
2. Working into the texture; thoroughly impregnating.

IN-GRAP'PLED, *a.* Grappled; seized on; entwined. *Drayton.*

IN'GRATE, } *a.* [L. *ingratus*; *in* and *gratus*;
IN-GRATE'FUL, } Fr. *ingrat*.]
1. Ungrateful; unthankful; not having feelings of kindness for a favor received. *Milton. Pope.*
2. Unpleasing to the sense.

He gives no *ingrateful* food. *Milton.*

IN'GRATE, *n.* [Fr. *ingrat*.]
An ungrateful person.

IN-GRATE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Ungratefully.

IN-GRATE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Ungratefulness.

IN-GRA'TIATE, (in-gra'shāte,) *v. t.* [It. *ingraziare*; L. *in* and *gratia*, favor.]

1. To commend one's self to another's good will, confidence, or kindness. It is always used as a reciprocal verb, and followed by *with*, before the person whose favor is sought. Ministers and courtiers *ingratiate* themselves *with* their sovereign. Demagogues *ingratiate* themselves *with* the populace.

2 To recommend; to render easy; *used of things.* *Hammond.*

IN-GRA'TIA-TED, *pp.* Commended one's self to another's favor.

IN-GRA'TIA-TING, *ppr.* Commending one's self to the favor of another.

IN-GRA'TIA-TING, *n.* The act of commending one's self to another's favor.

IN-GRAT'I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *gratitude*.]

1. Want of gratitude or sentiments of kindness for favors received; insensibility to favors, and want of a disposition to repay them; unthankfulness. No man will own himself guilty of *ingratitude*.

Ingratitude is abhorred by God and man. *L'Estrange.*

2. Retribution of evil for good.

Nor was it with *ingratitude* returned. *Dryden.*

IN-GRAVE', *v. t.* To bury. [*Not used.*] [See also ENGRAVE.]

IN-GRAV'I-DATE, *v. t.* [L. *gravidus.*] To impregnate. *Fuller.*

IN-GRAV'I-DA-TED, *pp.* Impregnated.

IN-GRAV'I-DA-TING, *ppr.* Impregnating.

IN-GRAV-I-DA'TION, *n.* The state of being pregnant.

IN-GREAT', *v. t.* To make great. [*Not in use.*] *Fotherby.*

IN-GRE'DI-ENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ingrediens*, entering into; *ingredior*; *in* and *gradior*. See GRADE.]

That which enters into a compound, or is a component part of any compound or mixture. It is particularly applied to the simples in medicinal compositions, but admits of a very general application. We say, an ointment or a decoction is composed of certain *ingredients*; and Addison wondered that learning was not thought a proper *ingredient* in the education of a woman of quality or fortune.

IN'GRESS, *n.* [L. *ingressus*, *ingredior*, supra.]

1. Entrance; as, the *ingress* of air into the lungs. It is particularly applied to the entrance of the moon into the shadow of the earth in eclipses, the sun's entrance into a sign, &c.

2. Power of entrance; means of entering. All *ingress* was prohibited.

IN-GRES'SION, (-gresh'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *ingressio*, *ingredior*.]

The act of entering; entrance. *Digby.*

IN''GUIN-AL, (ing'gwin-al,) *a.* [from L. *inguen*, the groin.]

Pertaining to the groin; as, an *inguinal* tumor.

IN-GULF', *v. t.* [*in* and *gulf.*] To swallow up in a vast deep, gulf, or whirlpool. *Milton.*

2. To cast into a gulf. *Hayward.*

IN-GULF'ED, (in-gulft',) *pp.* Swallowed up in a gulf or vast deep; cast into a gulf.

IN-GULF'ING, *ppr.* Swallowing up in a gulf, whirlpool, or vast deep.

IN-GULF'MENT, *n.* A swallowing up in a gulf or abyss.

IN-GUR'GI-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *ingurgito*; *in* and *gurges*, a gulf.]

To swallow greedily or in great quantity. *Dict.*

IN-GUR'GI-TATE, *v. i.* To drink largely; to swill.

IN-GUR'GI-TA-TED, *pp.* Swallowed greedily.

IN-GUR-GI-TA'TION, *n.* The act of swallowing greedily, or in great quantity. *Darwin.*

IN-GUST'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *gusto*, to taste.]

That can not be tasted. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

IN-HAB'ILE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *inhabilis*; *in* and *habilis*, apt, fit.]

1. Not apt or fit; unfit; not convenient; as, *inhabile* matter. *Encye.*

2. Unskilled; unready; unqualified; *used of persons.* [*Little used.*] [See UNABLE.]

IN-HA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *inhabile.*] Unaptness; unfitness; want of skill. [*Little used.*] [See INABILITY.]

IN-HAB'IT, *v. t.* [L. *inhabito*; *in* and *habito*, to dwell.]

To live or dwell in; to occupy as a place of settled residence. Wild beasts *inhabit* the forest; fishes *inhabit* the ocean, lakes, and rivers; men *inhabit* cities and houses.

Thus saith the high and lofty One, that *inhabiteth* eternity.—Is. lvii.

IN-HAB'IT, *v. i.* To dwell; to live; to abide.

They my wild beasts *inhabit* here. *Waller.*

IN-HAB'IT-A-BLE, *a.* [from *inhabit.*] Habitable; that may be inhabited; capable of affording habitation to animals. The stars may be *inhabitable* worlds. Some regions of the earth are not *inhabitable*, by reason of cold or sterility. A building may be too old and decayed to be *inhabitable*.

2. Not habitable. [Fr. *inhabitable*; L. *inhabitabilis.*] [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

IN-HAB'IT-ANCE, *n.* Residence of dwellers. [*Little used.*] *Carew.*

IN-HAB'IT-AN-CY, *n.* Residence; habitancy; permanent or legal residence in a town, city, or parish; or the domiciliation which the law requires to entitle a pauper to demand support from the town, city, or parish in which he lives, otherwise called a legal settlement, which subjects a town to support a person, if a pauper. *Laws of Mass. Blackstone.*

IN-HAB'IT-ANT, *n.* A dweller; one who dwells or resides permanently in a place, or who has a fixed residence, as distinguished from an occasional lodger or visitor; as, the *inhabitant* of a house or cottage; the *inhabitants* of a town, city, county, or state. So brute animals are *inhabitants* of the regions to which their natures are adapted; and we speak of spiritual beings as *inhabitants* of heaven.

2. One who has a legal settlement in a town, city, or parish. The conditions or qualifications which constitute a person an inhabitant of a town or parish, so as to subject the town or parish to support him, if a pauper, are defined by the statutes of different governments or states.

IN-HAB-IT-A'TION, *n.* The act of inhabiting, or state of being inhabited. *Raleigh.*

2. Abode; place of dwelling. *Milton.*

3. Population; whole mass of inhabitants. [*This word is little used.*] [*Brown.*

IN-HAB'IT-A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* In *phrenology*, an organ which produces the desire of permanence in place or abode. *Brande.*

IN-HAB'IT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Occupied by inhabitants, human or irrational.

IN-HAB'IT-ER, *n.* One who inhabits; a dweller; an inhabitant. *Durham.*

IN-HAB'IT-ING, *ppr.* Dwelling in; occupying as a settled or permanent inhabitant; residing in.

IN-HAB'IT-RESS, *n.* A female inhabitant. *Bp. Richardson.*

IN-HA-LA'TION, *n.* The act of inhaling.

IN-HALE', *v. t.* [L. *inhalo*; *in* and *halo*, to breathe.]

To draw into the lungs; to inspire; as, to *inhale* air; opposed to EXHALE and EXPIRE.

Martin was walking forth, to *inhale* the fresh breeze of the evening. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

IN-HAL'ED, *pp.* Drawn into the lungs.

IN-HAL'ER, *n.* One who inhales.

2. In *medicine*, an apparatus for breathing or drawing warm steam or some nerform substance into the lungs, as a remedy for coughs and catarrhal complaints. *Dunglison.*

IN-HAL'ING, *ppr.* Drawing into the lungs; breathing.

IN-HAR-MON'IC, } *a.* Unharmonious; discord-
IN-HAR-MON'IC-AL, } ant.

IN-HAR-MO'NI-OUS, *a.* [*in* and *harmonious.*] Not harmonious; unmusical; discordant. *Broome.*

IN-HAR-MO'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without harmony; discordantly.

IN-HAR'MO-NY, *n.* Want of harmony; discord.

IN-HELD', *pp.* Contained in itself.

IN-HERE', *v. i.* [L. *inhæreo*; *in* and *hæreo*, to hang.]

To exist or be fixed in something else; as, colors *inhere* in cloth; a dart *inheres* in the flesh.

IN-HER'ENCE, } *n.* Existence in something; a
IN-HER'EN-CY, } fixed state of being in another body or substance.

IN-HER'ENT, *a.* Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it.

Inherent baseness. *Shak.*

2. Innate; naturally pertaining to; as, the *inherent* qualities of the magnet; the *inherent* right of men to life, liberty, and protection.

IN-HER'ENT-LY, *adv.* By inherence. *Bentley.*

IN-HER'ING, *ppr.* Existing or fixed in something else.

IN-HER'IT, *v. t.* [Sp. *heredar*; Port. *herdar*; It. *ereditare*; Fr. *hériter*; from L. *hæres*, an heir. See HEIR.]

1. To take by descent from an ancestor; to take by succession, as the representative of the former possessor; to receive, as a right or title descendible by law from an ancestor at his decease. The heir *inherits* the lands or real estate of his father; the eldest son of the nobleman *inherits* his father's title, and the eldest son of a king *inherits* the crown.

2. To receive by nature from a progenitor. The son *inherits* the virtues of his father; the daughter *inherits* the temper of her mother, and children often *inherit* the constitutional infirmities of their parents.

3. To possess; as, the world and all it doth *inherit*; to *inherit* a thought of ill concerning some one. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

4. To enjoy; to take as a possession, by gift or divine appropriation; as, to *inherit* everlasting life; to *inherit* the promises.

That thou mayest live, and *inherit* the land which Jehovah thy God giveth thee.—Deut. xvi.

The meek shall *inherit* the earth.—Matt. v.

IN-HER'IT, *v. i.* To take or have possession or property.

Thou shalt not *inherit* in our father's house.—Judges xi.

IN-HER-IT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being inheritable or descendible to heirs. *Jefferson.*

IN-HER'IT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be inherited; transmissible or descendible from the ancestor to the heir by course of law; as, an *inheritable* estate or title.

2. That may be transmitted from the parent to the child; as, *inheritable* qualities or infirmities.

3. Capable of taking by inheritance, or of receiving by descent.

By attainder—the blood of the person attainted is so corrupted as to be rendered no longer *inheritable*. *Blackstone.*

IN-HER'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* By inheritance. *Sherwood.*

IN-HER'IT-ANCE, *n.* An estate derived from an ancestor to an heir by succession or in course of law; or an estate which the law casts on a child or other person, as the representative of the deceased ancestor.

2. The reception of an estate by hereditary right, or the descent by which an estate or title is cast on the heir; as, the heir received the estate by *inheritance*.

3. The estate or possession which may descend to an heir, though it has not descended.

And Rachel and Leah answered and said, Is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's house?—Gen. xxxi.

4. An estate given or possessed by donation or divine appropriation. *Num.* xxvi.

5. That which is possessed or enjoyed; possession. *Shak.*

Ask of me, and I will give thee the heathen for thine *inheritance*. —Ps. ii.

IN-HER'IT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Received by descent from an ancestor; possessed.

IN-HER'IT-ING, *ppr.* Taking by succession or right of representation; receiving from ancestors; possessing.

IN-HER'IT-OR, *n.* An heir; one who inherits or may inherit.

IN-HER'IT-RESS, } *n.* An heiress; a female who
IN-HER'IT-RIX, } inherits, or is entitled to inherit, after the death of her ancestor.

IN-HERSE', *v. t.* [*in* and *herse.*] To inclose in a funeral monument. *Shak.*

IN-HE'SION, (in-hē'zhun,) *n.* [L. *inhæsio*, *inhæreo.*]

Inherence; the state of existing or being fixed in something.

IN-HI-A'TION, *n.* [L. *inhiatio.*]

A gaping after; eager desire. [*Not used.*]

IN-HIB'IT, *v. t.* [Fr. *inhiber*; L. *inhibeo*; *in* and *habeo*, to hold, properly to rush or drive.]

1. To restrain; to hinder; to check or repress.

Their motions also are excited or *inhibited*—by the objects without them. *Bentley.*

2. To forbid; to prohibit; to interdict.

All men were *inhibited* by proclamation at the dissolution so much as to mention a parliament. *Clarendon.*

IN-HIB'IT-ED, *pp.* Restrained; forbid.

IN-HIB'IT-ING, *ppr.* Restraining; repressing; prohibiting.

IN-HI-BI''TION, (-bish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *inhibitio.*]

1. Prohibition; restraint; embargo.

2. In *law*, a writ to forbid or inhibit a judge from farther proceedings in a cause depending before him; *commonly*, a writ issuing from a higher ecclesiastical court to an inferior one, on appeal. *Cowel.*

IN-HIB'IT-O-RY, *a.* Prohibitory. *Southey.*

IN-HOLD', *v. t.* ; *pret.* and *pp.* INHELD. [*in* and *hold.*]

To have inherent; to contain in itself. [*Little used.*] *Raleigh.*

IN-HOLD'ER, *n.* An inhabitant. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

IN-HOOP', *v. t.* [*in* and *hoop.*] To confine or inclose in any place. *Shak.*

IN-HOOP'ED, (in-hoopt',) *pp.* Confined or inclosed.

IN-HOS'PI-TA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *hospitable.*]

1. Not hospitable; not disposed to entertain strangers gratuitously; declining to entertain guests, or entertaining them with reluctance; as, an *inhospitable* person or people.

2. Affording no conveniences, subsistence, or shelter to strangers; as, *inhospitable* deserts or rocks. *Milton. Dryden.*

IN-HOS'PI-TA-BLE-NESS, } *n.* Want of hospitality
IN-HOS-PI-TAL'I-TY, } or kindness to strangers; refusal or unwillingness to entertain guests or strangers without reward. *Chesterfield.*

IN-HOS'PI-TA-BLY, *adv.* Unkindly to strangers. *Milton.*

IN-HU'MAN, *a.* [Fr. *inhumain*; L. *inhumanus*; *in* and *humanus*, humane.]

1. Destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being; cruel; barbarous; savage; unfeeling; as, an *inhuman* person or people.

2. Marked with cruelty; as, an inhuman act.

IN-HU-MAN'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *inhumanité.*]

1. Cruelty in disposition; savageness of heart; *used of persons.*

2. Cruelty in act; barbarity; *used of actions.*

IN-HU'MAN-LY, *adv.* With cruelty; barbarously. *Swift.*

IN-HU'MATE, *v. t.* To inhume, which see.

IN-HU-MA'TION, *n.* The act of burying; interment.

IN-HUME', v. t. [Fr. *inhumer*; L. *inhumo*, *humo*, to bury.]

To bury; to inter; to deposit in the earth, as a dead body.

IN-HUM'ED, *pp.* Buried; interred.

IN-HUM'ING, *ppr.* Burying; interring.

IN-IM-AG'IN-A-BLE, *a.* Unimaginable; inconceivable. *Pearson.*

IN-IM'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *inimicus*; *in* and *amicus*, a friend.]

1. Unfriendly; having the disposition or temper of an enemy; applied to *private* enmity, as *hostile* is to *public*.

2. Adverse; hurtful; repugnant.

Savage violences *inimical* to commerce. *Ward.*

IN-IM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an unfriendly manner.

IN-IM-I-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *inimitable*.] The quality of being incapable of imitation. *Norris.*

IN-IM'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *inimitabilis*; *in* and *imitabilis*, from *imitor*, to imitate.]

That can not be imitated or copied; surpassing imitation; as, *inimitable* beauty or excellence; an *inimitable* description; *inimitable* eloquence.

IN-IM'I-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree beyond imitation.

Charms such as thine, *inimitably* great. *Broome.*

IN-IQ'UI-TOUS, (in-ik'we-tus,) *a.* [See INIQUITY.] Unjust; wicked; as, an *iniquitous* bargain; an *iniquitous* proceeding.

[It is applied to things rather than to persons, but may be applied to persons.]

IN-IQ'UI-TOUS-LY, *adv.* Unjustly; wickedly.

IN-IQ'UI-TY, (in-ik'we-ty,) *n.* [Fr. *iniquité*; L. *iniquitas*; *in* and *æquitas*, equity.]

1. Injustice; unrighteousness; a deviation from rectitude; as, the *iniquity* of war; the *iniquity* of the slave trade.

2. Want of rectitude in principle; as, a malicious prosecution originating in the *iniquity* of the author.

3. A particular deviation from rectitude; a sin or crime; wickedness; any act of injustice.

Your *iniquities* have separated between you and your God. — Is. lix.

4. Original want of holiness, or depravity.

I was shapen in *iniquity*. — Ps. li.

IN-I'QUOUS, *a.* Unjust. [*Not used.*]

IN-IR-RI-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [*in* and *irritability*.] The quality of being irritable, or not susceptible of contraction by excitement. *Darwin.*

IN-IR'RI-TA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *irritable*.] Not irritable; not susceptible of irritation, or contraction by excitement. *Darwin.*

IN-IR'RI-TA-TIVE, *a.* Not accompanied with excitement; as, an *irritative* fever. *Darwin.*

IN-ISLE', (in-ile',) *v. t.* [*in* and *isle*.] To surround; to encircle. [*Not in use.*] *Drayton.*

IN-I'TIAL, (in-ish'al,) *a.* [Fr., from L. *initialis*, *initium*, beginning.]

1. Beginning; placed at the beginning; as, the *initial* letters of a name.

2. Beginning; incipient; as, the *initial* symptoms of a disease.

IN-I'TIAL, *n.* The first letter of a name.

IN-I'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In an incipient degree. *Barrow.*

IN-I'TIATE, (in-ish'āte,) *v. t.* [Low L. *initio*, to enter or begin, from *initum*, *ineo*, to enter; *in* and *eo*, to go.]

1. To instruct in rudiments or principles; or to introduce into any society or sect by instructing the candidate in its principles or ceremonies; as, to *initiate* a person into the mysteries of Ceres.

2. To introduce into a new state or society; as, to *initiate* one into a club. *Addison.*

3. To instruct; to acquaint with; as, to *initiate* one in the higher branches of mathematics.

4. To begin upon. *Clarendon.*

IN-I'TIATE, *v. i.* To do the first act; to perform the first rite. *Pope.*

IN-I'TIATE, (in-ish'ate,) *a.* Unpracticed. *Shak.*

2. Begun; commenced. A tenant by the courtesy *initiate*, becomes so by the birth of a child, but his estate is not consummate till the death of the wife. *Blackstone.*

IN-I'TIATE, *n.* One who is initiated. *J. Barlow.*

IN-I'TIA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Instructed in the first principles; entered; received into a society or sect by the proper ceremonies.

IN-I'TIA-TING, *ppr.* Introducing by instruction, or by appropriate ceremonies. *J. M. Mason.*

IN-I'TI-A'TION, (in-ish-e-ā'shun,) *n.* [L. *initiatio*.]

1. The act or process of introducing one into a new society, by instructing him in its principles, rules, or ceremonies; as, to *initiate* a person into a Christian community.

2. The act or process of making one acquainted with principles before unknown.

3. Admission by application of ceremonies or use of symbols; as, to *initiate* one into the visible church by baptism. *Hammond.*

IN-I'TIA-TIVE, *a.* Serving to initiate.

IN-I'TIA-TIVE, *n.* An introductory step or movement. The term is applied especially to the action of legislative bodies; as when one of two houses has the right to originate any measure, it is said to have the *initiative*. Such is the right of the house of commons in respect to money bills. *Brande.*

IN-I'TIA-TO-RY, (in-ish'a-to-ry,) *a.* Introductory; as, an *initiatory* step.

2. Initiating or serving to initiate; introducing by instruction, or by the use and application of symbols or ceremonies.

Two *initiatory* rites of the same general import can not exist together. *J. M. Mason.*

IN-I'TIA-TO-RY, *n.* [supra.] Introductory rite. *L. Addison.*

IN-I'TION, (in-ish'un,) *n.* A beginning. [*Obsolete.*] *Naunton.*

IN-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *injectus*, *injicio*; *in* and *jacio*, to throw.]

1. To throw in; to dart in; as, to *inject* any thing into the mouth or stomach.

2. To cast or throw on.

And mound *inject* on mound. *Pope.*

IN-JECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Thrown in or on.

IN-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing in or on.

IN-JEC'TION, (in-jek'shun,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *injectio*.]

1. The act of throwing in; applied particularly to the forcible throwing in of a liquid or aeriform body, by means of a syringe, pump, &c.

2. A liquid medicine thrown into the body by a syringe or pipe; a clyster.

3. In *anatomy*, the act of filling the vessels of an animal body with some colored substance, in order to render visible their figures and ramifications. *Encyc.*

IN-JOIN'. See ENJOIN.

IN-JU-CUND'I-TY, *n.* [L. *injucunditas*.] Unpleasantness; disagreeableness. [*Little used.*]

IN-JU'DI-CA-BLE, *a.* Not cognizable by a judge. [*Little used.*]

IN-JU-DI'CIAL, (-ju-dish'al,) *a.* Not according to the forms of law. *Dict.*

IN-JU-DI'CIOUS, (-ju-dish'us,) *a.* [*in* and *judicious*.] Not judicious; void of judgment; acting without judgment; unwise; as, an *injudicious* person.

2. Not according to sound judgment or discretion; unwise; as, an *injudicious* measure.

IN-JU-DI'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Without judgment; unwisely.

IN-JU-DI'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being injudicious or unwise. *Whitlock.*

IN-JUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *injunctio*, from *injungo*, to enjoin; *in* and *jungo*, to join.]

1. A command; order; precept; the direction of a superior vested with authority.

For still they knew, and ought to have still remembered
The high *injunction*, not to taste that fruit. *Milton.*

2. Urgent advice or exhortation of persons not vested with absolute authority to command.

3. In *law*, a writ or order of the Court of Chancery, directed to an inferior court, or to parties and their counsel, directing them to stay proceedings, or to do some act, as to put the plaintiff in possession for want of the defendant's appearance, to stay waste or other injury, &c. When the reason for granting an injunction ceases, the injunction is dissolved. *Blackstone.*

IN'JURE, *v. t.* [Fr. *injure*, *injurier*; L. *injuria*, injury; Sp. *injuriar*; It. *ingiuriare*. See INJURY.]

1. To hurt or wound, as the person; to impair soundness, as of health.

2. To damage or lessen the value of, as goods or estate.

3. To slander, tarnish, or impair, as reputation or character.

4. To impair or diminish; to annoy; as happiness.

5. To give pain to; to grieve; as sensibility or feelings.

6. To impair, as the intellect or mind.

7. To hurt or weaken; as, to *injure* a good cause.

8. To impair; to violate; as, to *injure* rights.

9. To make worse; as, great rains *injure* the roads.

10. In *general*, to wrong the person, to damage the property, or to lessen the happiness of ourselves or others. A man *injures* his person by wounds, his estate by negligence or extravagance, and his happiness by vices. He *injures* his neighbor by violence to his person, by fraud, by calumny, and by non-fulfillment of his contracts.

IN'JUR-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Hurt; wounded; damaged; impaired; weakened; made worse.

IN'JUR-ER, *n.* One who injures or wrongs.

IN'JUR-ING, *ppr.* Hurting; damaging; impairing; weakening; rendering worse.

IN-JU'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *injurius*; Fr. *injurieux*.]

1. Wrongful; unjust; hurtful to the rights of another. That which impairs rights or prevents the enjoyment of them, is *injurious*.

2. Hurtful to the person or health. Violence is *injurious* to the person, as intemperance is to the health.

3. Affecting with damage or loss. Indolence is *injurious* to property.

4. Mischievous; hurtful; as, the *injurious* consequences of sin or folly.

5. Lessening or tarnishing reputation. The very suspicion of cowardice is *injurious* to a soldier's character.

6. Detractory; contumelious; hurting reputation; as, obscure hints, as well as open detraction, are sometimes *injurious* to reputation.

7. In *general*, whatever gives pain to the body or mind, whatever impairs or destroys property or rights, whatever tarnishes reputation, whatever disturbs happiness, whatever retards prosperity or defeats the success of a good cause, is deemed *injurious*.

IN-JU'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Wrongfully; hurtfully; with injustice; mischievously.

IN-JU'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being injurious or hurtful; injury.

IN'JU-RY, *n.* [L. *injuria*; *in* and *jus*, *juris*, right; Fr. *injure*; It. *ingiuria*; Sp. *injuria*.]

1. In *general*, any wrong or damage done to a man's person, rights, reputation, or goods. That which impairs the soundness of the body or health, or gives pain, is an *injury*. That which impairs the mental faculties is an *injury*. These *injuries* may be received by a fall or by other violence. Trespass, fraud, and non-fulfillment of covenants and contracts are *injuries* to rights. Slander is an *injury* to reputation, and so are cowardice and vice. Whatever impairs the quality or diminishes the value of goods or property, is an *injury*. We may receive *injury* by misfortune as well as by injustice.

2. Mischief; detriment.

Many times we do *injury* to a cause by dwelling on trifling arguments. *Wells.*

3. Any diminution of that which is good, valuable, or advantageous.

IN-JUS'TICE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *injustitia*; *in* and *justitia*, justice.]

1. Iniquity; wrong; any violation of another's rights, as fraud in contracts, or the withholding of what is due. It has a particular reference to an *unequal* distribution of rights, property, or privileges among persons who have *equal* claims.

2. The withholding from another merited praise, or ascribing to him unmerited blame.

INK, *n.* [D. *inkt*; Fr. *encre*. Qu. It. *inchiostro*, from *inchiudere*, L. *includo*.]

1. A black liquor or substance used for writing, generally made of an infusion of galls, copperas, and gum-arabic.

2. Any liquor used for writing or forming letters, as red *ink*, &c.

3. A pigment.

Printing ink is made by boiling linseed oil, and burning it for a short time, and mixing it with lampblack, with an addition of soap and resin.

Ink for the rolling press, is made with linseed oil burnt as above, and mixed with Frankfort black.

Indian ink, from China, is composed of lampblack, and size or animal glue. *Nicholson.*

Sympathetic ink, a liquor used in writing, which exhibits no color or appearance till some other means are used, such as holding it to the fire, or rubbing something over it. *Encyc.*

INK, *v. t.* To black or daub with ink.

INK'-BAG, *n.* A bag or sac containing a deep black liquid; found in certain animals, as the cuttle-fish. *Buckland.*

INK'BLUR-RED, *a.* Blurred or darkened with ink.

INK'ED, (inkt,) *pp.* Covered or daubed with ink.

INK'HORN, *n.* [*ink* and *horn*; horns being formerly used for holding ink.] A small vessel used to hold ink on a writing-table or desk, or for carrying it about the person. Inkhorns are made of horn, glass, or stone.

2. A portable case for the instruments of writing. *Johnson.*

INK'HORN, *a.* A reproachful epithet, meaning affected, pedantic, or pompous. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

INK'I-NESS, *n.* [from *inky*.] The state or quality of being inky.

INK'ING, *ppr.* Covering or daubing with ink.

INK'LE, (ink'l,) *n.* A kind of broad linen tape. *Bailey.*

INK'LING, *n.* A hint or whisper; an intimation. *Bacon.*

2. Inclination; desire. *Grose.*

[This is the proper sense of the word; it being from *incline*, *inclination*.]

INK'-MAK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make ink.

IN-KNIT', (in-nit',) *v. t.* To knit in. *Southey.*

IN-KNOT', (in-not',) *v. t.* [*in* and *knot*.] To bind, as with a knot. *Fuller.*

INK'STAND, *n.* A vessel for holding ink and writing materials.

INK'-STONE, *n.* A kind of small, round stone, of a white, red, gray, yellow, or black color, containing a quantity of native vitriol or sulphate of iron, used in making ink. *Encyc.*

INK'Y, *a.* Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black.

2. Tarnished or blackened with ink.

IN-LACE', *v. t.* [*in* and *lace*.] To embellish with variegations. *Fletcher.*

IN-LAC'ED, (-lakt',) *pp.* Embellished with variegations.
IN-LAC'ING, *ppr.* Embellishing with variegations.
IN-LA-GA'TION, *n.* The restitution of an outlawed person to the protection of the law. *Bouvier*
IN-LAID', *pp.* of INLAY, which see.
IN'LAND, *a.* [*in* and *land.*] Interior; remote from the sea. Worcester in Massachusetts, and Lancaster in Pennsylvania, are large *inland* towns.

2. Within land; remote from the ocean; as, an *inland* lake or sea. *Spenser.*

3. Carried on within a country; domestic; not foreign; as, *inland* trade or transportation; *inland* navigation.

4. Confined to a country; drawn and payable in the same country; as, an *inland* bill of exchange, distinguished from a *foreign* bill, which is drawn in one country on a person living in another.

IN'LAND, *n.* The interior part of a country. *Shak. Milton.*
IN'LAND-ER, *n.* One who lives in the interior of a country, or at a distance from the sea. *Brown.*
IN'LANDISH, *a.* Denoting something inland; native. [*Obs.*]
IN-LAP'I-DATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *lapido*, *lapis*, a stone.]

To convert into a stony substance; to petrify. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

IN-LAW', *v. t.* To clear of outlawry or attainder. *Bacon.*
IN-LAW'ED, *pp.* Cleared of attainder.
IN-LAY', *v. t.; pret.* and *pp.* INLAID. [*in* and *lay.*] To diversify cabinet or other work by laying in and fastening with glue or cement, thin slices or leaves of fine wood, ivory, pearl, mosaic, &c., on a ground of common wood, or coarser material. This is used in making compartments. *Gwilt.*
IN'LAY, *n.* Matter or pieces of wood, ivory, &c., inlaid, or prepared for inlaying. *Milton.*
IN-LAY'ER, *n.* The person who inlays, or whose occupation it is to inlay.
IN-LAY'ING, *ppr.* Laying in thin slices of wood, ivory, &c., on another surface.
IN-LAY'ING, *n.* The operation of diversifying or ornamenting work with thin pieces of wood, ivory, pearl, &c., set in a ground of other wood, or coarser material.
IN'LET, *n.* [*in* and *let.*] A passage or opening by which an inclosed place may be entered; place of ingress; entrance. Thus, a window is an *inlet* for light into a house; the senses are the *inlets* of ideas or perceptions into the mind.

2. A bay or recess in the shore of the sea, or of a lake or large river, or between isles.

IN LIM'I-NE, [L.] At the threshold; at the beginning or outset.
IN-LIST'. See ENLIST.
IN-LOCK', *v. t.* To lock or inclose one thing within another.
IN-LOCK'ED, (in-lokt',) *pp.* Locked or inclosed within another thing.
IN LO'CO, [L.] In the place.
IN'LY, *a.* [*in* and *like.*] Internal; interior; secret. *Shak.*
IN'LY, *adv.* Internally; within; in the heart; secretly; as, to be *inly* pleased or grieved. *Milton. Spenser.*
IN'MATE, *n.* [*in*, or *inn*, and *mate.*] A person who lodges or dwells in the same house with another, occupying different rooms, but using the same door for passing in and out of the house. *Cowel.*

2. A lodger; one who lives with a family, but is not otherwise connected with it than as a lodger.

IN'MATE, *a.* Admitted as a dweller. *Milton.*
IN ME'DIAS RES, [L.] In the midst of things.
IN'MOST, *a.* [*in* and *most.*] Deepest within; remotest from the surface or external part.

The silent, slow, consuming fires,
Which on my *inmost* vitals prey. *Addison.*
I got into the *inmost* court. *Gulliver.*

INN, *n.* [Sax. *inn*, probably from the Heb. and Ch. חנה, to dwell, or to pitch a tent, whence Ch. חנות, an inn. Class Gn, No. 19.]

1. A house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers; often a tavern where liquors are furnished for travelers and others.

There was no room for them in the inn. — Luke ii.

2. In *England*, a college of municipal or common law professors and students; the word *inn* having formerly been used as synonymous with lodging-house or residence, and also for the town-house of a nobleman, bishop, or other distinguished personage, in which he resided when he attended the court. Hence the terms Lincoln's-*Inn*, Gray's *Inn*, &c., which were once the residences of the noble families whose names they bear. *Toone.*

Inns of court; colleges in which students of law reside and are instructed. The principal are the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn.

Inns of chancery; colleges in which young students formerly began their law studies. These are now occupied chiefly by attorneys, solicitors, &c. *Encyc.*

INN, *v. i.* To take up lodging; to lodge. *Donne.*
INN, *v. t.* To house; to put under cover. *Bacon.*
INN'HOLD-ER, *n.* [*inn* and *hold.*] A person who keeps an inn or house for the entertainment of travelers; also, a taverner.

2. An inhabitant. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

INN'KEEP-ER, *n.* [*inn* and *keep.*] An innholder. In *America*, the innkeeper is often a tavern-keeper or taverner, as well as an innkeeper, the inn for furnishing lodgings and provisions being usually united with the tavern for the sale of liquors.
IN'NATE or IN-NATE', *a.* [L. *innatus*, from *innascor*; *in* and *nascor*, to be born.]

Inborn; native; natural. *Innate* ideas are such as are supposed to be stamped on the mind at the moment when existence begins. Mr. Locke has taken great pains to prove that no such ideas exist. *Encyc.*

IN'NA-TED, for INNATE, is not used.
IN'NATE-LY or IN-NATE'LY, *adv.* Naturally.
IN'NATE-NESS or IN-NATE'NESS, *n.* The quality of being innate.
IN-NAV'I-GA-BLE, *a.* [L. *innavigabilis*; *in* and *navigabilis*. See NAVIGATE.]

That can not be navigated; impassable by ships or vessels. *Dryden.*

IN-NAV'I-GA-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be navigable.
IN'NER, *a.* [from *in.*] Interior; farther inward than something else; as, an *inner* chamber; the *inner* court of a temple or palace.

2. Interior; internal; not outward; as, the *inner* man. *Eph.* iii.

IN'NER-LY, *adv.* More within. [*Obs.*] *Barret.*
IN'NER-MOST, *a.* Furthest inward; most remote from the outward part. *Prov.* xviii.
IN-NERV-A'TION, *n.* [*in*, neg., and *nerve.*] A state of weakness. *Hall.*

2. Act of strengthening.

IN-NERVE', *v. t.* [*in* and *nerve.*] To give nerve to; to invigorate; to strengthen. *Dwight.*
IN-NERV'ED, *pp.* Invigorated.
IN-NERV'ING, *ppr.* Strengthening.
INN'ING, *n.* The ingathering of grain.

2. A term in cricket, the turn for using the bat.

INN'INGS, *n. pl.* Lands recovered from the sea. *Ainsworth.*
IN'NO-CENCE, } *n.* [Fr., from L. *innocentia*; *in* and
IN'NO-CEN-CY, } *noceo*, to hurt.]

1. *Properly*, freedom from any quality that can injure; innoxiousness; harmlessness; as, the *innocence* of a medicine which can do no harm. In this sense, the noun is not obsolete, though less used than the adjective.

2. In *a moral sense*, freedom from crime, sin, or guilt; untainted purity of heart and life; unimpaired integrity.

Enjoyment left nothing to ask — *innocence* left nothing to fear. *Johnson.*

3. Freedom from guilt or evil intentions; simplicity of heart; as, the *innocence* of a child.

4. Freedom from the guilt of a particular sin or crime. This is the sense in which the word is most generally used, for perfect *innocence* can not be predicated of man. A man charged with theft or murder may prove his *innocence*.

5. The state of being lawfully conveyed to a belligerent, or of not being contraband; as, the *innocence* of a cargo, or of any merchandise. *Kent.*

IN'NO-CENT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *innocens.*]

1. *Properly*, not noxious; not producing injury; free from qualities that can injure; harmless; innoxious; as, an *innocent* medicine or remedy.

2. Free from guilt; not having done wrong or violated any law; not tainted with sin; pure; upright. In this general sense, no human being that is a moral agent can be *innocent*. It is followed by *of*.

3. Free from the guilt of a particular crime or evil action; as, a man is *innocent of* the crime charged in the indictment.

4. Lawful; permitted; as, an *innocent* trade.

5. Not contraband; not subject to forfeiture; as, *innocent* goods carried to a belligerent nation. *Kent.*

6. Ignorant; imbecile; idiotic. [*Obs.*]

IN'NO-CENT, *n.* One free from guilt or harm. *Shak.*

2. An ignorant person; hence, a natural; an idiot. [*Unusual.*] *Hooker.*

IN'NO-CENT-LY, *adv.* Without harm; without incurring guilt.

2. With simplicity; without evil design.

3. Without incurring a forfeiture or penalty; as, goods *innocently* imported.

IN-NOC'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *innocuus*; *in* and *noceo*, to hurt.]

Harmless; safe; producing no ill effect; innocent. Certain poisons, used as medicines, in small quantities, prove not only *innocuous*, but beneficial. It is applied only to *things*, not to *persons*.

IN-NOC'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without harm; without injurious effects.
IN-NOC'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Harmlessness; the quality of being destitute of mischievous qualities or effects. *Digby.*
IN-NOM'I-NA-BLE, *a.* Not to be named. *Chaucer.*
IN-NOM'I-NATE, *a.* Having no name; anonymous. *Ray.*
IN'NO-VATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *innover*; L. *innovo*; *in* and *novo*, to make new, *novus*, new.]

1. To change or alter by introducing something new.

From his attempts upon the civil power, he proceeds to *innovate* God's worship. *South.*

2. To bring in something new. *Bacon.*

IN'NO-VATE, *v. i.* To introduce novelties; to make changes in any thing established; with *on*. It is often dangerous to *innovate on* the customs of a nation.
IN'NO-VA-TED, *pp.* Changed by the introduction of something new.
IN'NO-VA-TING, *ppr.* Introducing novelties.
IN-NO-VA'TION, *n.* [from *innovate.*] Change made by the introduction of something new; change in established laws, customs, rites, or practices. *Innovation* is expedient when it remedies an evil, and safe when men are prepared to receive it. *Innovation* is often used, in an ill sense, for a change that disturbs settled opinions and practices, without an equivalent advantage.
IN'NO-VA-TOR, *n.* An introducer of changes.

Time is the greatest *innovator*. *Bacon.*

2. One who introduces novelties, or who makes changes by introducing something new. *South.*

IN-NOX'IOUS, *a.* [L. *innoxius*; *in* and *noxius*, *noceo*, to hurt.]

1. Free from mischievous qualities; innocent; harmless; as, an *innoxious* drug.

2. Not producing evil; harmless in effects.

Innoxious flames are often seen on the hair of men's heads, and on horses' manes. *Digby.*

3. Free from crime; pure; innocent. *Pope.*

IN-NOX'IOUS-LY, *adv.* Harmlessly; without mischief.

2. Without harm suffered. *Brown.*

IN-NOX'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Harmlessness.

The *innoxiousness* of the small-pox. *Tooke.*

IN-NU-EN'DO, *n.* [L., from *innuo*, to nod; *in* and *nuo.*]

1. An oblique hint; a remote intimation or reference to a person or thing not named.

Mercury — owns it a marriage by *innuendo*. *Dryden.*

2. In *law*, a word used to point out the application of some injurious remark to the person aimed at.

IN'NU-ENT, *a.* [L. *innuens.*]
Significant. *Burton.*
IN-NU-MER-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* State of being innu-
IN-NU'MER-A-BLE-NESS, } merable.
Fotherby. Sherwood.
IN-NU'MER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *innumerabilis*. See NUMBER.]

1. Not to be counted; that can not be enumerated or numbered for multitude.

2. In *a loose sense*, very numerous.

IN-NU'MER-A-BLY, *adv.* Without number.
IN-NU'MER-OUS, *a.* [L. *innumerus*; *in* and *numerus*, number.] Too many to be counted or numbered; innumerable. *Milton. Pope.*
IN-NU-TRI''TION, (-nu-trish'un,) *n.* [*in* and *nutrition.*] Want of nutrition; failure of nourishment. *Darwin.*
IN-NU-TRI''TIOUS, (-nu-trish'us,) *a.* [*in* and *nutritious.*] Not nutritious; not supplying nourishment; not nourishing. *Darwin.*
IN-NU'TRI-TIVE, *a.* Not nourishing. *Good.*
IN-O-BE'DI-ENCE, *n.* Disobedience; neglect of obedience. *Bp. Bedell.*
IN-O-BE'DI-ENT, *a.* Not yielding obedience; neglecting to obey.
IN-OB-SERV'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *observable.*] That can not be seen, perceived, or observed.
IN-OB-SERV'ANCE, *n.* Want of observance; neglect of observing; disobedience. *Bacon. Barrow.*
IN-OB-SERV'ANT, *a.* [*in* and *observant.*] Not taking notice. *Beddoes.*
IN-OB-SERV-A'TION, *n.* Neglect or want of observation. *Shuckford.*
IN-OB-TRU'SIVE, *a.* Not obtrusive. *Coleridge.*
IN-OB-TRU'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Unobtrusively.
IN-OB-TRU'SIVE-NESS, *n.* A quality of being not obtrusive.
IN-OC-CU-PA'TION, *n.* Want of occupation. *C. B. Brown.*
IN-OC'U-LA-BLE, *a.* That may be inoculated.

2. That may communicate disease by inoculation. *Hall.*

IN-OC'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *inoculo*; *in* and *oculus*, the eye.]

1. To bud; to insert the bud of a tree or plant in another tree or plant, for the purpose of growth on the new stock. All sorts of stone fruit, apples, pears, &c., may be *inoculated*. We *inoculate* the stock with a foreign bud.

2. To communicate a disease to a person by inserting infectious matter in his skin or flesh; as, to *inoculate* a person with the matter of small pox.

When the cow-pox is communicated, it is called *vaccination.*

IN-OC'U-LATE, *v. t.* To propagate by budding; to practice inoculation. The time to *inoculate* is when the buds are formed at the extremities of the same year's shoot, indicating that the spring growth for that season is complete.

IN-OC'U-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Budded; as, an *inoculated* stock.

2. Inserted in another stock, as a bud.

3. Infected by inoculation with a particular disease.

IN-OC'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Budding; propagating by inserting a bud on another stock.

2. Infecting by inoculation.

IN-OC-U-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *inoculatio.*]

1. The act or practice of inserting buds of one plant under the bark of another for propagation.

2. The act or practice of communicating a disease to a person in health, by inserting contagious matter in his skin or flesh. This term is limited chiefly to the communication of the small-pox. [See VACCINATION.]

IN-OC'U-LA-TOR, *n.* A person who inoculates; one who propagates plants or diseases by inoculation.

IN-O'DI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *odium.*]

To make hateful. [*Not in use.*] *South.*

IN-O'DOR-ATE, *a.* [L. *in* and *odoratus.*]

Having no scent or odor. *Bacon.*

IN-O'DOR-OUS, *a.* [L. *inodorus*; *in* and *odor.*]

Wanting scent; having no smell.

The white of an egg is an *inodorous* liquor. *Arbuthnot.*

IN-OF-FENS'IVE, *a.* [*in* and *offensive.*]

1. Giving no offense or provocation; as, an *inoffensive* man; an *inoffensive* answer.

2. Giving no uneasiness or disturbance; as, an *inoffensive* appearance or sight.

3. Harmless; doing no injury or mischief.

Thy *inoffensive* satires never bite. *Dryden.*

4. Not obstructing; presenting no hinderance.

From hence a passage broad,
Smooth, easy, *inoffensive*, down to hell. *Milton.*

[*Unusual.*]

IN-OF-FENS'IVE-LY, *adv.* Without giving offense; without harm; in a manner not to offend.

IN-OF-FENS'IVE-NESS, *n.* Harmlessness; the quality of being not offensive either to the senses or to the mind.

IN-OF-FI''CIAL, (-of-fish'al,) *a.* [*in* and *official.*] Not official; not proceeding from the proper officer; not clothed with the usual forms of authority, or not done in an official character; as, an *inofficial* communication; *inofficial* intelligence.

Pinckney and Marshall would not make *inofficial* visits to discuss official business. *Pickering.*

IN-OF-FI''CIAL-LY, *adv.* Without the usual forms, or not in the official character.

IN-OF-FI''CIOUS, (-of-fish'us,) *a.* [*in* and *officious.*] Unkind; regardless of natural obligation; contrary to natural duty.

Suggesting that the parent had lost the use of his reason, when he made the *inofficious* testament. *Blackstone.*

Let not a father hope to excuse an *inofficious* disposition of his fortune, by alleging that every man may do what he will with his own. *Paley.*

2. Unfit for an office.

Thou drown'st thyself in *inofficious* sleep. *B. Jonson.*

3. Not civil or attentive. *B. Jonson.*

IN-OF-FI''CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Not officiously.

IN-OP-ER-A'TION, *n.* Agency; influence; production of effects. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

IN-OP'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* [*in* and *operative.*] Not operative; not active; having no operation; producing no effect; as, laws rendered *inoperative* by neglect; *inoperative* remedies.

IN-OP'IN-ATE, *a.* [L. *inopinatus.*] Not expected. [*Obs.*]

IN-OP-POR-TUNE', *a.* [L. *inopportunus*, See OPPORTUNE.]

Not opportune; inconvenient; unseasonable in time.

IN-OP-POR-TUNE'LY, *adv.* Unseasonably; at an inconvenient time.

IN-OP-PRESS'IVE, *a.* [*in* and *oppressive.*] Not oppressive; not burdensome. *O. Wolcott.*

IN-OP'U-LENT, *a.* [*in* and *opulent.*] Not opulent; not wealthy; not affluent or rich.

IN-OR'DIN-A-CY, *n.* [from *inordinate.*] Deviation from order or rule prescribed; irregularity; disorder; excess, or want of moderation; as, the *inordinacy* of desire or other passion. *Bp. Taylor.*

IN-OR'DIN-ATE, *a.* [L. *inordinatus*; *in* and *ordo*, order.]

Irregular; disorderly; excessive; immoderate; not limited to rules prescribed, or to usual bounds; as, an *inordinate* love of the world; *inordinate* desire of fame.

Inordinate proportion; in *mathematics*, a proportion in which the order of the terms is not regular. *Barlow.*

IN-OR'DIN-ATE-LY, *adv.* Irregularly; excessively; immoderately. *Skelton.*

IN-OR'DIN-ATE-NESS, *n.* Deviation from order; excess; want of moderation; inordinacy; intemperance in desire or other passion. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-OR-DIN-A'TION, *n.* Irregularity; deviation from rule or right. *South.*

IN-OR-GAN'IC, } *a.* [*in* and *organic.*] Devoid of
IN-OR-GAN'IC-AL, } organs; not formed with the organs or instruments of life; as, the *inorganic* matter that forms the earth's surface. *Kirwan.*

Inorganic bodies are such as have no organs, as minerals.

IN-OR-GAN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Without organs.

IN-OR'GAN-IZ-ED, *a.* Not having organic structure; void of organs, as earths, metals, or other minerals.

IN-OS'CU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *osculatus*, from *osculor*, to kiss.]

In *anatomy*, to unite by apposition or contact; to unite, as two vessels at their extremities; as, one vein or artery *inosculates* with another; a vein *inosculates* with an artery.

IN-OS'CU-LATE, *v. t.* To unite, as two vessels in an animal body.

IN-OS'CU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Uniting, as the extremities of two vessels.

IN-OS-CU-LA'TION, *n.* The union of two vessels of an animal body at their extremities, or by contact and perforation of their sides, by means of which a communication is maintained, and the circulation of fluids is carried on; anastomosis. *Ray.*

IN O'VO, [L.] In the egg; in infancy.

IN PER-PET'U-AM RE'I ME-MO'RI-AM, [L.] For a perpetual memorial of the affair.

IN PER-PET'U-UM, [L.] To perpetuity; forever.

IN PET'TO, [It., in the breast, L. *in pectore.*]

In secret; in reserve.

IN POS'SE, [L.] In possibility of being.

IN PRO'PRI-A PER-SO'NA, [L.] In one's own person.

IN'QUEST, *n.* [Fr. *enquête*; L. *inquisitio*, *inquiro*; *in* and *quæro*, to seek.]

1. Inquisition; judicial inquiry; official examination. An *inquest* of office is an inquiry made by the king's officer, his sheriff, coroner, or escheator, concerning any matter that entitles the king to the possession of lands or tenements, goods or chattels. It is made by a jury of no determinate number. *Blackstone.*

In *the United States*, a similar inquiry, made by the proper officer, under the authority of a State.

2. A jury; *particularly*, a coroner's jury, assembled to inquire into the cause of a sudden death.

3. Inquiry; search. *South.*

IN-QUI'ET, *v. t.* To disturb; to trouble. [*Not used.*]

IN-QUI-ET-A'TION, *n.* Disturbance. [*Not used.*]

IN-QUI'ET-UDE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *inquietudo*; *in* and *quies*, rest.]

Disturbed state; want of quiet; restlessness; uneasiness, either of body or mind; disquietude. *Pope.*

IN'QUI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *inquino*, to defile; *in* and Gr. κοινος, from κοινος, common.]

To defile; to pollute; to contaminate. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

IN-QUI-NA'TION, *n.* The act of defiling, or state of being defiled; pollution; corruption. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

IN-QUIR'A-BLE, *a* [from *inquire.*] That may be inquired into; subject to inquisition or inquest. *Bacon.*

IN-QUIRE', *v. t.* [Fr. *enquerir*; Sp. *inquirir*; L. *inquiro*; *in* and *quæro*, to seek; Malayan, *chare*, to seek. See ACQUIRE.]

1. To ask a question; to seek for truth or information by asking questions.

We will call the damsel and *inquire* at her mouth. —Gen. xxiv.

It has *of* before the person asked. *Inquire of* them, or *of* him. It has *of*, *concerning*, or *after*, before the subject of inquiry.

He sent Hadoram, his son, to King David to *inquire of* his welfare. —1 Chron. xviii.

For thou dost not *inquire* wisely *concerning* this. —Eccl. vii.

When search is to be made for particular knowledge or information, it is followed by *into*. The coroner by jury *inquires into* the cause of a sudden death. When a place or person is sought, or something hid or missing, *for* is commonly used. *Inquire for* one Saul of Tarsus. He was *inquiring for* the house to which he was directed. *Inquire for* the cloak that is lost. *Inquire for* the right road. Sometimes it is followed by *after*. *Inquire after* the right way.

When some general information is sought, this verb is followed by *about*; sometimes by *concerning*. His friends *inquired about* him; they *inquired concerning* his welfare.

2. To seek for truth by argument or the discussion of questions, or by investigation.

To inquire into; to make examination; to seek for particular information. *Inquire into* the time, manner, and place. *Inquire into* all the circumstances of the case.

IN-QUIRE', *v. t.* To ask about; to seek by asking; as, he *inquired* the way; but the phrase is elliptical, for *inquire for* the way.

2. To call or name. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

IN-QUIR'ED, *pp.* Asked about; sought by asking.

IN-QUIR'ENT, *a.* Making inquiry. *Shenstone.*

IN-QUIR'ER, *n.* One who asks a question; one who interrogates; one who searches or examines; one who seeks for knowledge or information.

IN-QUIR'ING, *ppr.* Seeking for information by asking questions; asking; questioning; interrogating; examining.

IN-QUIR'ING, *a.* Given to inquiry; disposed to investigate causes; as, an *inquiring* mind.

IN-QUIR'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of inquiry.

IN-QUI'RY, *n.* [Norm. *enquerre*, from *querer*, to inquire.]

1. The act of inquiring; a seeking for information by asking questions; interrogation.

The men who were sent from Cornelius had made inquiry for Simon's house, and stood before the gate. —Acts x.

2. Search for truth, information, or knowledge; research; examination into facts or principles by proposing and discussing questions, by solving problems, by experiments or other modes; as, physical *inquiries*; *inquiries* about philosophical knowledge. *Locke.*

The first inquiry of a rational being should be, Who made me? the second, Why was I made? what is my Creator, and what is his will? *Anon.*

IN-QUI-SI''TION, (in-kwe-zish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *inquisitio*, *inquiro*. See INQUIRE.]

1. Inquiry; examination; a searching or search. *Ps.* ix.

2. Judicial inquiry; official examination; inquest.

The justices in eyre had it formerly in charge to make inquisition concerning them by a jury of the county. *Blackstone.*

3. Examination; discussion. *Bacon.*

4. In *some Roman Catholic countries*, a court or tribunal established for the examination and punishment of heretics. This court was established in the twelfth century by Father Dominic, who was charged by Pope Innocent III. with orders to excite Roman Catholic princes and people to extirpate heretics. *Encyc.*

IN-QUI-SI''TION-AL, *a.* Making inquiry; busy in inquiry. *Sterne.*

IN-QUI-SI''TION-A-RY, *a.* Inquisitional.

IN-QUIS'I-TIVE, *a.* Apt to ask questions; addicted to inquiry; inclined to seek information by questions; followed by *about* or *after*. He was very *inquisitive about*, or *after*, news. Children are usually *inquisitive*.

2. Inclined to seek knowledge by discussion, investigation, or observation; given to research. He possesses an *inquisitive* mind or disposition. We live in an *inquisitive* age.

IN-QUIS'I-TIVE, *n.* A person who is inquisitive; one curious in research. *Temple.*

IN-QUIS'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With curiosity to obtain information; with scrutiny.

IN-QUIS'I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The disposition to obtain information by questioning others, or by researches into facts, causes, or principles; curiosity to learn what is not known. The works of nature furnish ample matter for the *inquisitiveness* of the human mind.

IN-QUIS'I-TOR, *n.* [L. See INQUIRE.] One who inquires; *particularly*, one whose official duty it is to inquire and examine. *Dryden.*

2. A member of the court of inquisition in Roman Catholic countries. *Encyc.*

IN-QUIS-I-TO'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to inquisition; as, *inquisitorial* power.

2. Pertaining to the court of inquisition, or resembling its practices; as, *inquisitorial* tragedy. *Encyc.*

Inquisitorial robes. *Buchanan.*

IN-QUIS-I-TO'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In an inquisitorial manner.

IN-QUIS-I-TO'RI-OUS, *a.* Making strict inquiry. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

IN-RAIL', *v. t.* [*in* and *rail.*] To rail in; to inclose with rails. *Hooker. Gay.*

IN-RAIL'ED, *pp.* Inclosed with rails.

IN-RAIL'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with rails.

IN-REG'IS-TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *enregistrer.* See REGISTER.]

To register; to record; to enter in a register. *Walsh.*

IN'ROAD, *n.* [*in* and *road.*] The entrance of an enemy into a country with purposes of hostility; a sudden or desultory incursion or invasion. The confines of England and Scotland were formerly harassed with frequent *inroads*. The English made *inroads* into Scotland, and the Scots into England, and the country was sometimes desolated.

2. Attack; encroachment.

IN-SAFE'TY, *n.* Want of safety. [*Ill.*] *Mountagu.*

IN-SA-LU'BRI-OUS, *a.* [*in* and *salubrious.*] Not salubrious; not healthful; unfavorable to health; unwholesome; as, an *insalubrious* air or climate.

IN-SA-LU'BRI-TY, *n.* [*in* and *salubrity.*] Want of salubrity; unhealthfulness; unwholesomeness; as, the *insalubrity* of air, water, or climate.

IN-SAL'U-TA-RY, *a.* [*in* and *salutary.*] Not salutary; not favorable to health or soundness.

2. Not tending to safety; productive of evil.

IN-CAN-A-BIL'I-TY, } n. State of being incura-
IN-CAN'A-BLE-NESS, } ble.
IN-CAN'A-BLE, a. [L. *insanabilis*; *in* and *sano*, to heal.]
Incurable; that can not be healed. *Johnson.*
IN-CAN'A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be incurable.
IN-SANE', a. [L. *insanus*; *in* and *sanus*, sound.]
1. Unsound in mind or intellect; mad; deranged in mind; delirious; distracted. *Shak.*
2. Used by or appropriated to insane persons; as, an *insane* hospital.
3. Making mad; causing madness; as, the *insane* root. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
IN-SANE', n. An insane person; as, a hospital for the *insane*.
IN-SANE'LY, *adv.* Madly; foolishly; without reason. *Montgomery.*
IN-SANE'NESS, } n. The state of being unsound in
IN-SAN'I-TY, } mind; derangement of intellect; madness. *Insanity* is chiefly used, and the word is applicable to any degree of mental derangement, from slight delirium or wandering, to distraction. It is, however, rarely used to express slight, temporary delirium, occasioned by fever or accident.
IN-SAP'O-RY, a. [L. *in* and *sapor*, taste.]
Tasteless; wanting flavor. [*Not used.*] *Herbert.*
IN-SA'TIA-BLE, (in-sā'sha-bl,) a. [Fr., from L. *insatiabilis*; *in* and *satio*, to satisfy.]
Incapable of being satisfied or appeased; very greedy; as, an *insatiable* appetite or desire; *insatiable* thirst.
IN-SA'TIA-BLE-NESS, } n. Greediness of appetite
IN-SA-TIA-BIL'I-TY, } that can not be satisfied or appeased. *King Charles.*
IN-SA'TIA-BLY, (in-sā'sha-bly,) *adv.* With greediness not to be satisfied. *South.*
IN-SA'TIATE, (in-sā'shate,) a. [L. *insatiatus*.]
Not to be satisfied; insatiable; as, *insatiate* thirst. *Philips.*
IN-SA'TIATE-LY, *adv.* So greedily as not to be satisfied.
IN-SA-TI'E-TY, n. Insatiableness. *Granger.*
IN-SAT-IS-FAC'TION, n. Want of satisfaction. *Bacon.*
IN-SAT'U-RA-BLE, a. [L. *insaturabilis*; *in* and *satur*, full.]
Not to be saturated, filled, or glutted. *Johnson.*
IN'SCI-ENCE, n. [*in* and *science*.] Ignorance; want of knowledge. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*
IN-SCRIB'A-BLE, a. That may be inscribed.
IN-SCRIB'A-BLE-NESS, n. State of being inscribable.
IN-SCRIBE', v. t. [L. *inscribo*; *in* and *scribo*, to write, Eng. to *scrape*. See SCRIBE.]
1. To write on; to engrave on for perpetuity or duration; as, to *inscribe* a line or verse on a monument, on a column or pillar.
2. To imprint on; as, to *inscribe* any thing on the mind or memory.
3. To assign or address to; to commend to by a short address, less formal than a dedication; as, to *inscribe* an ode or a book to a prince.
4. To mark with letters, characters, or words; as, to *inscribe* a stone with a name.
5. To draw a figure within another, so that all the angles of the figure inscribed touch the sides or bounding planes of the other figure. *Johnson. Encyc.*
IN-SCRIB'ED, *pp.* Written on; engraved; marked; addressed; drawn within.
IN-SCRIB'ER, n. One who inscribes. *Pownall.*
IN-SCRIB'ING, *ppr.* Writing on; engraving; marking; addressing; drawing within.
IN-SCRIP'TION, n. [Fr., from L. *inscriptio*. See INSCRIBE.]
1. Something written or engraved to communicate knowledge to after ages; any character, word, line, or sentence written or engraved on a solid substance for duration; as, *inscriptions* on monuments, called epitaphs, on pillars, &c. The *inscription* on a medal is usually in a straight line across it, while the *legend* is placed in a circle round the rim. We do not call writings on paper or parchment *inscriptions*.
2. A title.
3. An address or consignment of a book to a person, as a mark of respect, or an invitation of patronage. It is less formal than a dedication.
IN-SCRIP'TIVE, a. Bearing inscription.
IN-SCROLL', v. t. To write on a scroll. *Shak.*
IN-SCROLL'ED, *pp.* Written on a scroll.
IN-SCROLL'ING, *ppr.* Writing on a scroll.
IN-SCRU-TA-BIL'I-TY, } n. The quality of being
IN-SCRO'TA-BLE-NESS, } inscrutable.
IN-SCRO'TA-BLE, a. [Fr., from L. *inscrutabilis*; *in* and *scrutor*, to search.]
1. Unsearchable; that can not be searched into and understood by inquiry or study. The designs of the emperor appear to be *inscrutable*.
2. That can not be penetrated, discovered, or understood by human reason. The ways of Providence are often *inscrutable*. Mysteries are *inscrutable*.
IN-SCRO'TA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be found out or understood. The moral government of an Infinite Being must often be *inscrutably* dark and mysterious.
IN-SCULP', v. t. [L. *insculpo*; *in* and *sculpo*, to engrave.]
To engrave; to carve. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
IN-SCULP'TION, n. Inscription. [*Little used.*] *Tourneur.*
IN-SCULP'TURE, n. An engraving; sculpture.
[See SCULPTURE, which is generally used.] [*Shak.*
IN-SCULP'TUR-ED, a. Engraved.
IN-SEAM', v. t. [*in* and *seam*.] To impress or mark with a seam or cicatrix. [*Poetical.*] *Pope.*
IN-SEAM'ED, *pp.* Impressed with a seam.
IN-SEAM'ING, *ppr.* Marking with a seam.
IN-SEARCH', (in-serch',) v. t. To make search. [*Not used.*] *Elyot.*
IN-SEC'A-BLE, a. [L. *insecabilis*; *in* and *seco*, to cut.]
That can not be divided by a cutting instrument; indivisible. *Encyc.*
IN'SECT, n. [L. *insecta*, pl., from *inseco*, to cut in; *in* and *seco*, to cut. This name seems to have been originally given to certain small animals, whose bodies appear *cut in*, or almost divided. So in Greek *εντομα*.]
1. In *zoology*, an articulate animal, having the body composed of three distinct parts,—the head, corslet or thorax, and abdomen; the legs, six in number, with usually two or four wings, attached to the thorax; and along the sides on the abdomen, minute punctures, called *spiracles*, by means of which the respiration takes place. This term was formerly extended to *spiders* and *crustacea*, and is so used by Linnæus; and in a still looser sense has been applied to worms and other small animals. *Dana.*
2. Any thing small or contemptible. *Thomson.*
IN'SECT, a. Small; mean; contemptible.
IN-SEC-TA'TOR, n. [L.] A persecutor. [*Little used.*]
IN'SECT-ED, a. Having the nature of an insect. *Howell.*
IN-SECT'ILE, a. Having the nature of insects. *Bacon.*
IN-SECT'ILE, n. An insect. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*
IN-SEC'TION, n. A cutting in; incisure; incision.
IN-SEC-TIV'O-RA, n. *pl.* [from L.] A family of vertebrate quadrupeds, the species of which live on insects. It includes the shrew and mole. *Dana.*
2. In *Temminck's system*, an order of birds that feed on insects. *Brande.*
IN-SEC-TIV'O-ROUS, a. [*insect* and L. *voro*, to eat.]
Feeding or subsisting on insects. Many-winged animals are *insectivorous*. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*
IN-SEC-TOL'O-GER, n. [*insect* and Gr. λογος.]
One who studies insects. [*Not in use.*] [See ENTOMOLOGIST.]
IN-SE-CURE', a. [*in* and *secure*.] Not secure; not safe; not confident of safety; *used of persons*. No man can be quiet when he feels *insecure*.
2. Not safe; not effectually guarded or protected; unsafe; exposed to danger or loss. Goods on the ocean are *insecure*. Hay and grain unhoused are *insecure*. Debts are often *insecure*.
IN-SE-CURE'LY, *adv.* Without security or safety; without certainty. *Chesterfield.*
IN-SE-CU'RI-TY, n. [*in* and *security*.] Want of safety, or want of confidence in safety. Seamen in a tempest must be conscious of their *insecurity*.
2. Uncertainty. With what *insecurity* of truth we ascribe effects to unseen causes.
3. Want of safety; danger; hazard; exposure to destruction or loss; *applied to things*; as, the *insecurity* of a building exposed to fire; the *insecurity* of a debt.
IN-SE-CU'TION, n. [L. *insecutio*.] Pursuit. *Chapman.*
IN-SEM'IN-ATE, v. t. [L. *insemino*.] To sow; to impregnate. [*Little used.*]
IN-SEM-IN-A'TION, n. The act of sowing or impregnating. [*Little used.*]
IN-SENS'ATE, a. [Fr. *insensé*; L. *in* and *sensus*, sense.]
Destitute of sense; stupid; foolish; wanting sensibility. *Milton. Hammond.*
IN-SENS-I-BIL'I-TY, n. [from *insensible*.] Want of sensibility, or the power of feeling or perceiving. A frozen limb is in a state *of insensibility*, as is an animal body after death.
2. Want of the power to be moved or affected; want of tenderness or susceptibility of emotion and passion. Not to be moved at the distresses of others denotes an *insensibility* extremely unnatural.
3. Dullness; stupidity; torpor.
IN-SENS'I-BLE, a. [Fr. and Sp., from L. *in* and *sensus*, sense, *sentio*, to feel.]
1. Imperceptible; that can not be felt or perceived. The motion of the earth is *insensible* to the eye. A plant grows, and the body decays, by *insensible* degrees. The humors of the body are evacuated by *insensible* perspiration.
The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the rare and weak light of those dark colors round about it, and render them almost *insensible*. *Newton.*
2. Destitute of the power of feeling or perceiving; wanting corporeal sensibility. An injury to the spine often renders the inferior parts of the body *insensible*.
3. Not susceptible of emotion or passion; void of feeling; wanting tenderness. To be *insensible* to the sufferings of our fellow-men, is inhuman. To be *insensible* of danger, is not always evidence of courage.
4. Dull; stupid; torpid.
5. Void of sense or meaning; as, *insensible* words. *Hale. Du Ponceau*
IN-SENS'I-BLE-NESS, n. Inability to perceive; want of sensibility. [See INSENSIBILITY, which is generally used.]
IN-SENS'I-BLY, *adv.* Imperceptibly; in a manner not to be felt or perceived by the senses.
The hills rise *insensibly*. *Addison.*
2. By slow degrees; gradually. Men often slide *insensibly* into vicious habits.
IN-SEN'TIENT, (-sen'shent,) a. [*in* and *sentient*.] Not having perception, or the power of perception. *Reid.*
IN-SEP'A-RA-BLE, a. [Fr., from L. *inseparabilis*; *in* and *separabilis*, *separo*, to separate.]
That can not be separated or disjoined; not to be parted. There is an *inseparable* connection between vice and suffering or punishment.
IN-SEP'A-RA-BLE-NESS, } n. The quality of being
IN-SEP-A-RA-BIL'I-TY, } inseparable, or incapable of disjunction. [*The latter word is rarely used.*] *Locke.*
IN-SEP'A-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that prevents separation; with indissoluble union. *Bacon. Temple.*
IN-SEP'A-RATE, a. Not separate. [*Not used.*]
IN-SEP'A-RATE-LY, *adv.* So as not to be separated. [*Not used.*] *Cranmer.*
IN-SERT', v. t. [Fr. *inserer*; L. *insero*, *insertum*; *in* and *sero*, to thrust.]
Literally, to thrust in; hence, to set in or among; as, to *insert* a cion in a stock; to *insert* a letter, word, or passage in a composition; to *insert* an advertisement or other writing in a paper.
IN-SERT'ED, *pp.* or a. Set in or among.
IN-SERT'ING, *ppr.* Setting in or among
IN-SERT'ING, n. A setting in.
2. Something set in, as lace, &c., into garments.
IN-SER'TION, n. [Fr., from L. *insertio*.]
1. The act of setting or placing in or among other things; as, the *insertion* of cions in stocks; the *insertion* of words or passages in writings; the *insertion* of notices or essays in a public paper.
2. The manner in which one part is inserted into, or adheres to, another; as, the *insertion* of stamens into a calyx; the *insertion* of muscles, tendons, &c., in parts of the body. *Lindley.*
3. The thing inserted. *Broome.*
IN-SERVE', v. i. [L. *inservio*.] To be of use to an end.
IN-SERV'I-ENT, a. Conducive.
IN-SES-SO'RES, n. *pl.*, [L.] An order of birds that perch; perchers.
IN-SES-SO'RI-AL, a. Perching; an epithet applied to all birds which live habitually among trees. Their feet are formed for grasping or perching. *Swainson.*
IN-SET', v. t. To infix or implant. *Chaucer.*
IN'SET, n. In *language*, a note within a note. *Dabney.*
IN-SEV'ER-A-BLE, a. That can not be severed.
IN-SHAD'ED, a. Marked with different shades. *Browne.*
IN-SHELL', v. t. To hide in a shell. *Shak.*
IN-SHELL'ED, *pp.* Hid in a shell.
IN-SHEL'TER, v. t. To shelter. *Shak.*
IN-SHEL'TER-ED, *pp.* Sheltered.
IN-SHIP', v. t. To ship; to embark. *Shak.*
IN-SHORE', *adv.* Near the shore.
IN-SHRINE'. See ENSHRINE.
IN-SIC-CA'TION, n. The act of drying in.
IN'SIDE, n. [*in* and *side*.] The interior part of a thing; internal part; opposed to OUTSIDE; as, the *inside* of a church; the *inside* of a letter. It is also used as an adjective.
IN-SID'I-ATE, v. t. [L. *insidior*.]
To lie in ambush for.
IN-SID'I-A-TED, *pp.* Laid in ambush.
IN-SID'I-A-TING, *ppr.* Lying in ambush.
IN-SID'I-A-TOR, n. One who lies in ambush. *Barrow.*
IN-SID'I-OUS, a. [L. *insidiosus*, from *insideo*, to lie in wait; *in* and *sedeo*, to sit.]
1. *Properly*, lying in wait; hence, watching an opportunity to insnare or entrap; deceitful; sly; treacherous; *used of persons*.
2. Intended to entrap; as, *insidious* arts.
IN-SID'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* With intention to insnare; deceitfully; treacherously; with malicious artifice or stratagem. *Bacon.*
IN-SID'I-OUS-NESS, n. A watching for an opportunity to insnare; deceitfulness; treachery. *Barrow.*
IN'SIGHT, (in'site,) n. [*in* and *sight*.] Sight or view of the interior of any thing; deep inspection or view; introspection; thorough knowledge or skill.
A garden gives us a great *insight* into the contrivance and wisdom of Providence. *Spectator.*

IN-SIG'NI-A, *n. pl* [L.] Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honor. *Burke.*

2. Marks, signs, or visible impressions, by which any thing is known or distinguished. *Beattie.*

IN-SIG-NIF'I-CANCE, } *n.* [*in* and *significance.*]
IN-SIG-NIF'I-CAN-CY, } Want of significance or meaning; as, the *insignificance* of words or phrases.

2. Unimportance; want of force or effect; as, the *insignificance* of human art or of ceremonies. *Addison.*

3. Want of weight; meanness.

IN-SIG-NIF'I-CANT, *a.* [*in* and *significant.*] Void of signification; destitute of meaning; as, *insignificant* words.

2. Unimportant; answering no purpose; having no weight or effect; as, *insignificant* rites.

3. Without weight of character; mean; contemptible; as, an *insignificant* being or fellow.

IN-SIG-NIF'I-CANT, *n.* An insignificant, trifling, or worthless thing. *Tatler.*

IN-SIG-NIF'I-CANT-LY, *adv.* Without meaning, as words.

2. Without importance or effect; to no purpose.

IN-SIG-NIF'I-CA-TIVE, *a.* Not expressing by external signs.

IN-SIN-CERE', *a.* [L. *insincerus; in* and *sincerus*, sincere.]

1. Not sincere; not being in truth what one appears to be; dissembling; hypocritical; false; *used of persons*; as, an *insincere* heart.

2. Deceitful; hypocritical; false; *used of things*; as, *insincere* declarations or professions.

3. Not sound; not secure, as joys. *Dryden.*

IN-SIN-CERE'LY, *adv.* Without sincerity; hypocritically.

IN-SIN-CER'I-TY, *n.* Dissimulation; want of sincerity or of being in reality what one appears to be; hypocrisy; *used of persons*

2. Deceitfulness; hollowness; *used of things*; as, the *insincerity* of professions.

IN-SIN'EW, (in-sin'nu,) *v. t.* [*in* and *sinew.*] To strengthen; to give vigor to. *Shak.*

IN-SIN'EW-ED, *pp.* Strengthened.

IN-SIN'EW-ING, *ppr.* Giving vigor to.

IN-SIN'U-ANT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *insinuans.*]

Insinuating; having the power to gain favor. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

IN-SIN'U-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *insinuer*; L. *insinuo*; *in* and *sinus*, the bosom, a bay, inlet, or recess.]

1. To introduce gently, or into a narrow passage; to wind in. Water *insinuates* itself into the crevices of rocks.

2. To push or work one's self into favor; to introduce by slow, gentle, or artful means.

> He *insinuated* himself into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

3. To hint; to suggest by remote allusion.

> And all the fictions banks pursue,
> Do but *insinuate* what's true. *Swift.*

4. To instill; to infuse gently; to introduce artfully

> All the art of rhetoric, besides order and clearness, are for nothing else but to *insinuate* wrong ideas, move the passions, and thereby mislead the judgment. *Locke.*

IN-SIN'U-ATE, *v. i.* To creep in; to wind in; to flow in; to enter gently, slowly, or imperceptibly, as into crevices.

2. To gain on the affections by gentle or artful means, or by imperceptible degrees; as, *insinuating* flattery.

3. To wind along. *Milton.*

IN-SIN'U-A-TED, *pp.* Introduced or conveyed gently, imperceptibly, or by winding into crevices; hinted.

IN-SIN'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Creeping or winding in; flowing in; gaining on gently; hinting.

2. *a.* Tending to enter gently; insensibly winning favor and confidence.

IN-SIN'U-A-TING-LY, *adv.* By insinuation.

IN-SIN-U-A'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *insinuatio.*]

1. The act of insinuating; a creeping or winding in; a flowing into crevices.

2. The act of gaining on favor or affections, by gentle or artful means.

3. The art or power of pleasing and stealing on the affections.

> He had a natural *insinuation* and address, which made him acceptable in the best company. *Clarendon.*

4. A hint; a suggestion or intimation by distant allusion. Slander may be conveyed by *insinuations.*

IN-SIN'U-A-TIVE, *a.* Stealing on the affections. *Bacon.*

IN-SIN'U-A-TOR, *n.* One who insinuates; one that hints.

IN-SIP'ID, *a.* [Fr. *insipide*; L. *insipidus*; *in* and *sapidus*, *sapio*, to taste.]

1. Tasteless; destitute of taste; wanting the qualities which affect the organs of taste; vapid; as, *insipid* liquor.

2. Wanting spirit, life, or animation; wanting pathos, or the power of exciting emotions; flat; dull; heavy; as, an *insipid* address; an *insipid* composition.

3. Wanting power to gratify desire; as, *insipid* pleasures.

IN-SI-PID'I-TY, } *n.* [Fr. *insipidité.*]
IN-SIP'ID-NESS, }

1. Want of taste, or the power of exciting sensation in the tongue.

2. Want of life or spirit.

> Dryden's lines shine strongly through the *insipidity* of Tate's. *Pope.*

IN-SIP'ID-LY, *adv.* Without taste; without spirit or life; without enjoyment. *Locke.*

IN-SIP'I-ENCE, *n.* [L. *insipientia*; *in* and *sapio*, to be wise.]

Want of wisdom; folly; foolishness; want of understanding.

IN-SIST', *v. i.* [Fr. *insister*; L. *insisto*; *in* and *sisto*, to stand.]

1. *Literally*, to stand or rest on. [*Rarely used.*] *Ray.*

2. In *geometry*, an angle is said to *insist* upon the arc of the circle intercepted between the two lines which contain the angle.

3. To dwell on in discourse; as, to *insist on* a particular topic.

To insist on; to press or urge for any thing with immovable firmness; to persist in demands; as, to *insist on* oppressive terms in a treaty; to *insist on* immediate payment of a debt.

IN-SIST'ED, *pp.* Dwelt on; urged.

IN-SIST'ENT, *a.* Standing or resting on; as, an *insistent* wall. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

IN-SIST'ING, *ppr.* Urging; pressing. [See Insist.]

IN-SIST'URE, *n.* A dwelling or standing on, fixedness. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

IN-SI'TIEN-CY, *n.* [L. *in* and *sitio*, to thirst.] Freedom from thirst. *Grew.*

IN-SI'TION, (in-sish'un,) *n.* [L. *insitio*, from *insitus*, *insero*, to plant.]

The insertion of a cion in a stock; ingraftment. *Ray.*

IN SITU, [L.] In its original situation or bed.

IN-SNARE', *v. t.* [*in* and *snare.*] To catch in a snare; to entrap; to take by artificial means.

2. To inveigle; to seduce by artifice; to take by wiles, stratagem, or deceit. The flattering tongue is apt to *insnare* the artless youth.

3. To entangle; to involve in difficulties or perplexities.

[This word is often written Ensnare, but Insnare is the true orthography.]

IN-SNARE'D, *pp.* Caught in a snare; entrapped; inveigled; involved in perplexities.

IN-SNARE'R, *n.* One that insnares.

IN-SNARE'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Catching in a snare; entrapping; seducing; involving in difficulties.

IN-SO-BRI'E-TY, *n.* [*in* and *sobriety.*] Want of sobriety; intemperance; drunkenness. *Decay of Piety.*

IN-SO'CIA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *insociabilis*; *in* and *sociabilis*, *socio*, to unite.]

1. Not inclined to unite in social converse; not given to conversation; unsociable; taciturn.

2. That can not be joined or connected.

> Lime and wood are *insociable.* [*Not in use.*] *Wotton.*

IN-SO'CIA-BLY, *adv.* Unsociably.

IN'SO-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *insolo*; *in* and *sol*, the sun.]

To dry in the sun's rays; to expose to the heat of the sun; to ripen or prepare by exposure to the sun.

IN'SO-LA-TED, *pp.* Exposed to the sun; dried or matured in the sun's rays.

IN'SO-LA-TING, *ppr.* Exposing to the action of sunbeams.

IN-SO-LA'TION, *n.* The act or process of exposing to the rays of the sun for drying or maturing, as fruits, drugs, &c., or for rendering acid, as vinegar.

2. A stroke of the sun; the action of extreme heat on the living system.

IN'SO-LENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *insolentia*; *in* and *solco*, to be accustomed.]

Pride or haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt; impudence. *Johnson.*

> Blown with *insolence* and wine. *Milton.*

IN'SO-LENCE, *v. t.* To treat with haughty contempt. [*Not used.*] *K. Charles.*

IN'SO-LENT, *a.* Proud and haughty, with contempt of others; overbearing; domineering in power; as, an *insolent* master. *Atterbury.*

2. Proceeding from insolence; haughty and contemptuous; as, *insolent* words or behavior.

3. Unaccustomed; *the primary sense.* [*Not used.*]

IN'SO-LENT-LY, *adv.* With contemptuous pride; haughtily; rudely; saucily. *Dryden.*

IN-SO-LID'I-TY, *n.* [*in* and *solidity.*] Want of solidity; weakness. *More.*

IN-SOL-U-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *insoluble.*] The quality of not being soluble or dissolvable, particularly in a fluid.

IN-SOL'U-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *insolubilis*; *in* and *solvo*, to dissolve.]

1. That can not be dissolved, particularly by a liquid. We say a substance is *insoluble* in water, when its parts will not separate and unite with that fluid.

2. Not to be solved or explained; not to be resolved; as, a doubt or difficulty. [*Not much used.*]

IN-SOLV'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *in* and *solvo*, to loosen or dissolve.]

1. Not to be cleared of difficulty or uncertainty; not to be solved or explained; not admitting solution or explication; as, an *insolvable* problem or difficulty. *Watts.*

2. That can not be paid or discharged. *Pope.*

IN-SOLV'EN-CY, *n.* [Infra.] Inability of a person to pay all his debts; or the state of wanting property sufficient for such payment; as, a merchant's *insolvency.*

2. Insufficiency to discharge all debts of the owner; as, the *insolvency* of an estate.

Act of insolvency. See infra, Insolvent Law.

IN-SOLV'ENT, *a.* [L. *in* and *solvens*, *solvo*, to solve, to free, to pay.]

1. Not having money, goods, or estate sufficient to pay all debts; as, an *insolvent* debtor.

2. Not sufficient to pay all the debts of the owner; as, an *insolvent* estate.

3. Respecting insolvent debtors; relieving an insolvent debtor from imprisonment for debt, or from liability to arrest and imprisonment for debts previously contracted; as, an *insolvent* law. *Daggett. Sergeant.*

Insolvent law, or *act of insolvency*; a law which liberates a debtor from imprisonment, or exempts him from liability to arrest and imprisonment on account of any debt previously contracted. These terms may be considered as *generic*, comprehending also bankrupt laws, which protect a man's future acquisitions from his creditors. But in a limited sense, as the words are now generally used, an insolvent law extends only to protect the person of the debtor from imprisonment on account of debts previously contracted. *Stat. of Conn. Wheaton's Rep.*

IN-SOLV'ENT, *n.* A debtor unable to pay his debts. *Sergeant.*

IN-SOM'NI-OUS, *a.* [L. *insomniosus*; or *in* and *somnus*, sleep.]

Troubled with dreams; restless in sleep.

IN-SO-MUCH', *adv.* [*in*, *so*, and *much.*] So that; to that degree.

> Simonides was an excellent poet, *insomuch* that he made his fortune by it. *L'Estrange*

[This word, or combination of words, is not deemed elegant, and is obsolescent, at least in classical composition.]

IN-SPECT', *v. t.* [L. *inspicio*, *inspectum*; *in* and *specio*, to view.]

1. To look on; to view or oversee for the purpose of examination. It is the duty of parents to *inspect* the conduct or manners of their children.

2. To look into; to view and examine for the purpose of ascertaining the quality or condition of a thing; as, to *inspect* potash; to *inspect* flour; to *inspect* arms.

3. To view and examine for the purpose of discovering and correcting errors; as, to *inspect* the press, or the proof-sheets of a book.

4. To superintend.

IN-SPECT', *n.* Close examination. [*Not used.*] *Thomson.*

IN-SPECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Viewed with care; examined by the eye or officially.

IN-SPECT'ING, *ppr.* Looking on or into; viewing with care; examining for ascertaining the quality or condition.

IN-SPEC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *inspectio.*]

1. A looking on or into; prying examination; close or careful survey; as, the divine *inspection* into the affairs of the world. *Bentley.*

2. Watch; guardianship; as, a youth placed at school under the *inspection* of a friend.

3. Superintendence; oversight. The fortifications are to be executed under the *inspection* of an officer of the army.

4. Official view; a careful viewing and examining of commodities or manufactures, to ascertain their quality; as, the *inspection* of flour.

5. Official examination, as of arms, to see that they are in good order for service.

IN-SPECT'IVE, *a.* Inspecting.

IN-SPECT'OR, *n.* One who inspects, views, or oversees; as, an *inspector* of morals; an *inspector* of the press.

2. A superintendent; one to whose care the execution of any work is committed, for the purpose of seeing it faithfully performed.

3. An officer whose duty is to examine the quality of goods or commodities offered for sale.

4. An officer of the customs.

5. A military officer whose duty it is to inspect the troops and examine their arms.

IN-SPECT'OR-ATE, } *n.* The office of an inspector.
IN-SPECT'OR-SHIP, } *Washington.*

IN-SPERS'ED, (in-sperst',) *a.* Sprinkled on. [*Not used.*]

IN-SPER'SION, *n.* [L. *inspersio*, *inspergo*; *in* and *spargo*, to scatter.]

The act of sprinkling on. *Ainsworth.*

IN-SPEX'I-MUS, *n.* [L., we have inspected.] In *England*, the first word of ancient charters, confirming a grant made by a former king; hence, the name of a royal grant. *Smart.*

IN-SPHĒRE', *v. t.* [*in* and *sphere.*] To place in an orb or sphere. *Milton.*

IN-SPHĒR'ED, *pp.* Placed in a sphere.

IN-SPHĒR'ING, *ppr.* Placing in a sphere.

IN-SPIR'A-BLE, *a.* [from *inspire.*] That may be inspired.

2. That may be drawn into the lungs; inhalable, as air or vapors.

IN-SPI-RĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *inspiro.*]

1. The act of drawing air into the lungs; the inhaling of air; a part of respiration, and opposed to EXPIRATION.]

2. The act of breathing into any thing.

3. The supernatural influence of the Spirit of God on the human mind, by which prophets, apostles, and sacred writers, were qualified to set forth divine truth without any mixture of error; or the communication of the divine will to the understanding by suggestions or impressions on the mind, which leave no room to doubt the reality of their supernatural origin.

All Scripture is given by *inspiration* of God. — 2 Tim. iii.

4. The infusion of ideas or directions by the supposed deities of pagans.

5. The infusion or communication of ideas or poetic spirit, by a superior being or supposed presiding power; as, the *inspiration* of Homer or other poet.

6. A highly exciting influence; as, the *inspiration* of the scene.

IN-SPI'RA-TO-RY or IN'SPI-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to or aiding inspiration, or inhaling air into the lungs. *Med. Repos.*

IN-SPIRE', *v. i.* [L. *inspiro*; *in* and *spiro*, to breathe; Fr. *inspirer.*]

To draw in breath; to inhale air into the lungs; opposed to EXPIRE.

IN-SPIRE', *v. t.* To breathe into.

Ye nine, descend and sing,
The breathing instruments *inspire*. *Pope.*

2. To infuse by breathing.

He knew not his Maker, and had not *inspired* into him an active soul. *Wisdom.*

3. To infuse into the mind; as, to *inspire* with new life.

4. To infuse or suggest ideas or monitions supernaturally; to communicate divine instructions to the mind. In this manner we suppose the prophets to have been *inspired*, and the Scriptures to have been composed under divine influence or direction.

5. To infuse ideas or poetic spirit.

6. To draw into the lungs; as, to *inspire* and *expire* the air with difficulty. *Harvey.*

IN-SPIR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Breathed in; inhaled; infused.

2. Informed or directed by the Holy Spirit.

IN-SPIR'ER, *n.* He that inspires.

IN-SPIR'ING, *ppr.* Breathing in; inhaling into the lungs; infusing into the mind supernaturally.

2. *a.* Infusing spirit or courage; animating.

IN-SPIR'IT, *v. t.* [*in* and *spirit.*] To infuse or excite spirit in; to enliven; to animate; to give new life to; to encourage; to invigorate.

The courage of Agamemnon is *inspirited* by the love of empire and ambition. *Pope.*

IN-SPIR'IT-ED, *pp.* Enlivened; animated; invigorated.

IN-SPIR'IT-ING, *ppr.* Infusing spirit; giving new life to.

IN-SPIS'SATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *spissus*, thick.]

To thicken, as fluids; to bring to greater consistence by evaporating the thinner parts, &c.

IN-SPIS'SATE, *a.* Thick. *Greenhill.*

IN-SPIS'SA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Thickened, as a liquor.

IN-SPIS'SA-TING, *ppr.* Thickening, as a liquor.

IN-SPIS-SA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of rendering a fluid substance thicker by evaporation, &c.

IN-STA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *instabilité*; L. *instabilitas*, *instabilis*; *in* and *stabilis*, from *sto*, to stand.]

1. Want of stability; want of firmness in purpose; inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct. *Instability* is the characteristic of weak minds.

2. Changeableness; mutability; as, the *instability* of laws, plans, or measures.

IN-STA'BLE, *a.* [L. *instabilis.*]

1. Inconstant; prone to change or recede from a purpose; mutable; *of persons.*

2. Not steady or fixed; changeable; *of things.*

[INSTABLE *and* UNSTABLE *are synonymous, and the latter is more commonly used.*]

IN-STA'BLE-NESS, *n.* Unstableness; mutability; instability.

IN-STALL', *v. t.* [Fr. *installer*; Sp. *instalar*; It. *installare*; from G. *stall*, from *stellen*, D. *stellen*, to set, Gr. στελλω, to send.]

To set, place, or initiate in an office, rank, or order; to invest with any charge, office, or rank, with the customary ceremonies. To *install* a clergyman or minister of the gospel, is to place one who has been previously ordained over a particular church and congregation, or to invest an ordained minister with a particular pastoral charge; in *England*, to induct a dean, prebendary, or other ecclesiastical dignitary, into possession of the church to which he belongs.

IN-STALL-A'TION, *n.* The act of giving possession of an office, rank, or order, with the customary ceremonies.

On the election, the bishop gives a mandate for his *installation*. *A. Ft.*

IN-STALL'ED, *pp.* Placed in a seat, office, or order.

IN-STALL'ING, *ppr.* Placing in a seat, office, or order.

IN-STALL'MENT, *n.* The act of installing, or giving possession of an office with the usual ceremonies or solemnities. *Shak.*

2. The seat in which one is placed. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

3. In *commerce*, a part of a large sum of money paid, or to be paid, at a particular period. In constituting a capital stock by subscriptions of individuals, it is customary to afford facilities to subscribers, by dividing the sum subscribed into *installments*, or portions payable at distinct periods. In large contracts, also, it is not unusual to agree that the money shall be paid by *installments.*

IN'STANCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *insto*, to press; *in* and *sto*, to stand.]

Literally, a standing on. Hence,

1. Urgency; a pressing; solicitation; importunity; application. The request was granted at the *instance* of the defendant's advocate.

2. Example; a case occurring; a case offered. Howard furnished a remarkable *instance* of disinterested benevolence. The world may never witness a second *instance* of the success of daring enterprise and usurpation equal to that of Bonaparte.

Suppose the earth should be removed nearer to the sun, and revolve, for *instance*, in the orbit of Mercury; the whole ocean would boil with heat. *Bentley.*

The use of *instances* is to illustrate and explain a difficulty. *Locke.*

3. Time; occasion; occurrence.

These seem as if, in the time of Edward I., they were drawn up in the form of a law, in the first *instance*. *Hale.*

4. Motive; influence. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. Process of a suit. [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe.*

Instance Court; a branch of the Court of Admiralty, in *England*, distinct from the Prize Court.

On *the continent of Europe*, a court of the *first instance* is one which has original jurisdiction of a case; courts of the *second* and *third instance* are courts of successive appeal. *Encyc. Am.*

IN'STANCE, *v. i.* To give or offer an example or case.

As to false citations — I shall *instance* two or three. *Tillotson.*

IN'STANCE, *v. t.* To mention as an example or case. He *instanced* the event of Cesar's death.

IN'STANC-ED, (in'stanst,) *pp.* or *a.* Given in proof or as an example. *Bp. Hall.*

IN'STANC-ING, *ppr.* Giving as proof or as an example.

IN'STANT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *instans*, *insto.*]

1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest.

Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing *instant* in prayer. — Rom. xii.

2. Immediate; without intervening time; present.

Impending death is mine, and *instant* doom. *Prior.*

3. Quick; making no delay.

Instant he flew with hospitable haste. *Pope.*

4. Present; current. On the tenth of July *instant.*

IN'STANT, *n.* A point in duration; a moment; a part of duration in which we perceive no succession, or a part that occupies the time of a single thought.

2. A particular time. *Shak.*

IN-STANT-A-NE'I-TY, *n.* Unpremeditated production. *Shenstone.*

IN-STANT-A'NE-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *instantané*; Sp. and It. *instantaneo.*]

Done in an instant; occurring or acting without any perceptible succession; very speedily. The passage of electricity through any given space appears to be *instantaneous.*

IN-STANT-A'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an instant; in a moment; in an indivisible point of duration. The operations of the human mind are wonderful; our thoughts fly from world to world *instantaneously.* In the western parts of the Atlantic States of America, showers of rain sometimes begin *instantaneously.*

IN-STANT-A'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being done in an instant.

IN-STANT'ER, *adv.* [L.] In *law*, immediately; at the present time; without delay. The party was compelled to plead *instanter.*

IN'STANT-LY, *adv.* Immediately; without any intervening time; at the moment. Lightning often kills *instantly.*

2. With urgent importunity.

And when they came to Jesus, they besought him *instantly*, saying, that he was worthy for whom he should do this. — Luke vii.

3. With diligence and earnestness. *Acts* xxvi.

IN-STAR', *v. t.* [*in* and *star.*] To set or ordain with stars, or with brilliants.

IN STAR OM'NI-UM, [L.] Like all; an example for all.

IN-STAR'RED, (-stärd,) *pp.* Adorned with stars.

A golden throne
Instarred with gems. *J. Barlow.*

IN-STATE', *v. t.* [*in* and *state.*] To set or place; to establish, as in a rank or condition; as, to *instate* a person in greatness or in favor. *South. Atterbury.*

2. To invest. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

IN-STAT'ED, *pp.* Set or placed.

IN-STAT'ING, *ppr.* Setting or placing.

IN STA'TU QUO, [L.] In the former state or condition.

IN-STAU'RATE, *v. t.* [L. *instauro.*]

To reform; to repair. [*Obsolete.*] *Smith.*

IN-STAU-RA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *instauratio*, *instauro*, to renew.]

Renewal; repair; reestablishment; the restoration of a thing to its former state, after decay, lapse, or dilapidation.

IN-STAU-RA'TOR, *n.* One who renews or restores to a former condition. *More.*

IN-STEAD', (in-sted'.) [A compound of *in* and *stead*, place; but *stead* retains its character of a noun, and is followed by *of*; *instead of*, in the same manner as *in the stead of.*]

In the place or room of.

Let thistles grow *instead of* wheat. — Job xxxi.
Absalom made Amasa captain of the host *instead of* Joab. — 2 Sam. xvii.

This consideration is *instead of* a thousand arguments. In this use, *instead* may be equivalent to *equal to.*

When *instead* is used without *of* following, there is an ellipsis, or some words are understood.

IN-STEEP', *v. t.* [*in* and *steep.*] To steep or soak; to drench; to macerate in moisture. *Shak.*

2. To keep under or in water.

IN-STEEP'ED, (in-steept',) *pp.* Steeped; soaked; drenched; lying under water.

IN-STEEP'ING, *ppr.* Steeping; soaking.

IN'STEP, *n.* [*in* and *step.*] The *instep* of the human foot is the fore part of the upper side of the foot, near its junction with the leg.

2. The *instep* of a horse is that part of the hind leg which reaches from the ham to the pastern-joint. *Farm. Encye.*

IN'STI-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *instigo*; *in* and *stig*, insult., Gr. στιζω, to prick.]

To incite; to set on; to provoke; to urge; *used chiefly or wholly in an ill sense*; as, to *instigate* one to evil; to *instigate* to a crime.

IN'STI-GA-TED, *pp.* Incited or persuaded, as to evil.

IN'STI-GA-TING, *ppr.* Inciting; tempting to evil.

IN'STI-GA-TING-LY, *adv.* Incitingly; temptingly.

IN-STI-GA'TION, *n.* Incitement, as to evil or wickedness; the act of encouraging to commit a crime or some evil act.

2. Temptation; impulse to evil; as, the *instigation* of the devil.

IN'STI-GA-TOR, *n.* One who incites another to an evil act; a tempter.

2. That which incites; that which moves persons to commit wickedness.

IN-STILL', *v. t.* [L. *instillo*; *in* and *stillo*, to drop.]

1. To infuse by drops. *Milton.*

2. To infuse slowly, or by small quantities; as, to *instill* good principles into the mind.

IN-STIL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *instillatio.*]

1. The act of infusing by drops or by small quantities.

2. The act of infusing slowly into the mind.

3. That which is instilled or infused.

IN-STILL'ED, *pp.* Infused by drops or by slow degrees.

IN-STILL'ER, *n.* He that instills.

IN-STILL'ING, *ppr.* Infusing by drops or by slow degrees. *Shak.*

IN-STILL'MENT, *n.* The act of instilling; any thing instilled.

IN-STIM'U-LATE, *v. t.* To stimulate; to excite. [*Not used.*]

IN-STIM'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Excited.

IN-STIM'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Not stimulating; not exciting vital powers. *Cheyne.*

IN-STIM-U-LA'TION, *n.* [*in* and *stimulation.*] The act of stimulating, inciting, or urging forward.

IN-STINCT', *a.* [L. *instinctus.* See the noun.]

Moved; animated; excited; as, *instinct* with spirit. *Milton.*

Betulia — *instinct* with life. *Fiber.*

IN'STINCT, *n.* [Fr.; It. *instinto*, *istinto*; Sp. and Port. *instinto*; from L. *instinctus*, inwardly moved; *in* and *stingo*, Gr. στιζω, στυγω (See DISTINGUISH, EXTINGUISH.) The sense of the root is to thrust, hence the compound, *instinctus*, signifies, properly, thrust in, infixed. See INSTIGATE.]

A certain power or disposition of mind, by which, independent of all instruction or experience, without deliberation, and without having any end in view, animals are unerringly directed to do spontaneously

whatever is necessary for the preservation of the individual, or the continuation of the kind. Such, in the human species, is the *instinct* of sucking, exerted immediately after birth, and that of insects in depositing their eggs in situations most favorable for hatching. *Encyc.*

Instinct may be defined, the operation of the principle of organized life by the exercise of certain natural powers directed to the present or future good of the individual. *Instinct* is the general property of the living principle, or the law of organized life in a state of action. *Good.*

And reason raise o'er *instinct* as you can,
In *this* 'tis God directs, in *that* 'tis man. *Pope.*

IN-STINCT'ED, *a.* Impressed as an animating power. [*Little used.*] *Bentley.*

IN-STINC'TION, *n.* Instinct. [*Not in use.*] *Elyot.*

IN-STINCT'IVE, *a.* Prompted by instinct; spontaneous; acting without reasoning, deliberation, instruction, or experience; determined by natural impulse or propensity. The propensity of bees to form hexagonal cells for holding their honey and their young, must be *instinctive.*

IN-STINCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By force of instinct; without reasoning, instruction, or experience; by natural impulse.

IN'STI-TUTE, *v. t.* [L. *instituo*; *in* and *statuo*, to set.]

1. To establish; to appoint; to enact; to form and prescribe; as, to *institute* laws; to *institute* rules and regulations.

2. To found; to originate and establish; as, to *institute* a new order of nobility; to *institute* a court.

3. To ground or establish in principles; to educate; to instruct; as, to *institute* children in the principles of a science.

4. To begin; to commence; to set in operation; as, to *institute* an inquiry; to *institute* a suit.

5. To invest with the spiritual part of a benefice, or the care of souls. *Blackstone.*

IN'STI-TUTE, *n.* [L. *institutum*; Fr. *institut.*]

1. Established law; settled order.

2. Precept; maxim; principle.

To make the Stoic *institutes* thy own. *Dryden.*

3. A book of elements or principles; particularly a work containing the principles of the Roman law. *Encyc.*

4. In *Scots law*, when a number of persons in succession hold an estate in tail, the first is called the *institute*, the others *substitutes.* *Encyc.*

5. A literary and philosophical society; applied particularly to the principal society of this kind in France. *Brande.*

IN'STI-TU-TED, *pp.* Established; appointed; founded; enacted; invested with the care of souls.

IN'STI-TU-TING, *ppr.* Establishing; founding; enacting; investing with the care of souls.

IN-STI-TU'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *institutio.*]

1. The act of establishing.

2. Establishment; that which is appointed, prescribed, or founded by authority, and intended to be permanent. Thus we speak of the institutions of Moses or Lycurgus. We apply the word *institution* to laws, rites, and ceremonies, which are enjoined by authority as permanent rules of conduct or of government.

3. An organized society, established either by law or by the authority of individuals, for promoting any object, public or social. We call a college or an academy a literary *institution*; a Bible society a benevolent or charitable *institution*; a banking company and an insurance company are commercial *institutions.*

4. A system of the elements or rules of any art or science. *Encyc.*

5. Education; instruction.

His learning was not the effect of precept or institution. *Bentley.*

6. The act or ceremony of investing a clergyman with the spiritual part of a benefice, by which the care of souls is committed to his charge. *Blackstone.*

IN-STI-TU'TION-AL, *a.* Enjoined; instituted by authority. *Etym. Vocabulary.*

2. Elementary.

IN-STI-TU'TION-A-RY, *a.* Elemental; containing the first principles or doctrines. *Brown.*

IN'STI-TU-TIST, *n.* A writer of institutes or elementary rules and instructions. *Harvey.*

IN'STI-TU-TIVE, *a.* That establishes; having the power to establish. *Barrow.*

2. Established; depending on institution. *Milton.*

IN'STI-TU-TOR, *n.* [L.] The person who establishes; one who enacts laws, rites, and ceremonies, and enjoins the observance of them.

2. The person who founds an order, sect, society, or scheme, for the promotion of a public or social object.

3. An instructor; one who educates; as, an *instituter* of youth. *Walker.*

4. In *the Episcopal church*, a presbyter appointed by the bishop to institute a rector or assistant minister in a parish church. *Staunton.*

IN-STOP', *v. t.* [*in* and *stop.*] To stop; to close; to make fast. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

IN-STRAT'I-FI-ED, (-strat'e-fide,) *a.* Stratified within something else. *Journ. of Science.*

IN-STRUCT', *v. t.* [L. *instruo*, *instructum*; *in* and *struo*, to set or to put on, to furnish; Fr. and It. *instruire*; Sp. *instruir.* The L. *struo* is contracted from *strueo* or *strugo.* See DESTROY.]

1. To teach; to inform the mind; to educate; to impart knowledge to one who was destitute of it. The first duty of parents is to *instruct* their children in the principles of religion and morality.

2. To direct; to enjoin; to persuade or admonish.

She, being before *instructed* by her mother, said, Give me here the head of John the Baptist in a charger. — Matt. xiv.

3. To direct or command; to furnish with orders. The president *instructed* his envoy to insist on the restitution of the property.

4. To inform; to advise or give notice to. On this question the court is not *instructed.*

5. To model; to form; to prepare. [*Not used.*] *Ayliffe.*

IN-STRUCT'ED, *pp.* Taught; informed; trained up; educated.

IN-STRUCT'I-BLE, *a.* Able to instruct. [*Ill.*] *Bacon.*

IN-STRUCT'ING, *ppr.* Teaching; informing the mind; directing.

IN-STRUC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *instructio.*]

1. The act of teaching or informing the understanding in that of which it was before ignorant; information.

2. Precepts conveying knowledge.

Receive my *instruction*, and not silver. — Prov. viii.

3. Direction; order; command; mandate. The minister received *instructions* from his sovereign to demand a categorical answer.

IN-STRUCT'IVE, *a.* [Sp. *instructivo*; It. *instruttivo*; Fr. *instructif.*]

Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct or inform. Affliction furnishes very *instructive* lessons.

IN-STRUCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* So as to afford instruction. *Pope.*

IN-STRUCT'IVE-NESS, *n.* Power of instructing.

IN-STRUCT'OR, *n.* A teacher; a person who imparts knowledge to another by precept or information. 1 *Cor.* iv.

2. The preceptor of a school or seminary of learning; any president, professor, or tutor, whose business is to teach languages, literature, or the sciences; any professional man who teaches the principles of his profession.

IN-STRUCT'RESS, *n.* A female who instructs; a preceptress; a tutoress.

IN'STRU-MENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *instrumentum*, from *instruo*, to prepare; that which is prepared.]

1. A tool; that by which work is performed, or any thing is effected; as a knife, a hammer, a saw, a plow, &c. Swords, muskets, and cannon, are *instruments* of destruction. A telescope is an astronomical *instrument.*

2. That which is subservient to the execution of a plan or purpose, or to the production of any effect; means used or contributing to an effect; *applicable to persons or things.* Bad men are often *instruments* of ruin to others. The distribution of the Scriptures may be the *instrument* of a vastly extensive reformation in morals and religion.

3. An artificial machine or body constructed for yielding harmonious sounds; as an organ, a harpsichord, a violin, or flute, &c., which are called musical *instruments*, or *instruments* of music.

4. In *law*, a writing containing the terms of a contract, as a deed of conveyance, a grant, a patent, an indenture, &c.; *in general*, a writing by which some fact is recorded for evidence, or some right conveyed.

5. A person who acts for another, or is employed by another for a special purpose; and if the purpose is dishonorable, the term implies degradation or meanness.

IN-STRU-MENT'AL, *a.* Conducive, as an instrument or means, to some end; contributing aid; serving to promote or effect an object; helpful. The press has been *instrumental* in enlarging the bounds of knowledge.

2. Pertaining to instruments; made by instruments; as, *instrumental* music, distinguished from *vocal* music, which is made by the human voice.

IN-STRU-MENT-AL'I-TY, *n.* Subordinate or auxiliary agency; agency of any thing, as means to an end; as, the *instrumentality* of second causes.

IN-STRU-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* By way or means of an instrument; in the nature of an instrument, as means to an end. *South.*

2. With instruments of music.

IN-STRU-MENT'AL-NESS, *n.* Usefulness, as of means to an end; instrumentality. *Hammond.*

IN-STYLE', *v. t.* [*in* and *style.*] To call; to denominate. [*Not used.*] *Crashaw.*

IN-SUAV'I-TY, (in-swav'e-ty,) *n.* [L. *insuavitas.*] Unpleasantness. *Burton.*

IN-SUB-JEC'TION, *n.* State of disobedience to government.

IN-SUB-MIS'SION, *n.* Defect of submission; disobedience.

IN-SUB-OR'DI-NATE, *a.* Not submitting to authority.

IN-SUB-OR-DI-NA'TION, *n.* Want of subordination; disorder; disobedience to lawful authority *Marshall. J. M. Mason*

IN-SUB-STAN'TIAL, *a.* Unsubstantial; not real. *Shak.*

IN-SUC-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *insuco*, to moisten; *in* and *succus*, juice.]

The act of soaking or moistening; maceration, solution in the juice of herbs. *Coxe.*

IN-SUF'FER-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *sufferable.*] Intolerable; that can not be borne or endured; as, *insufferable* heat, cold, or pain.

2. That can not be permitted or tolerated. Our wrongs are *insufferable.*

3. Detestable; contemptible; disgusting beyond endurance.

A multitude of scribblers who daily poster the world with their *insufferable* stuff. *Dryden.*

IN-SUF FER-A-BLY, *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance; as, a blaze *insufferably* bright; a person *insufferably* proud.

IN-SUF-FI'CIEN-CY, (-suf-fish'en-se,) *n.* [*in* and *sufficiency.*] Inadequateness; want of sufficiency; deficiency; as, an *insufficiency* of provisions to supply the garrison.

2. Inadequacy of power or skill; inability; incapacity; incompetency; as, the *insufficiency* of a man for an office.

3. Want of the requisite strength, value, or force; defect.

The *insufficiency* of the light of nature is supplied by the light of Scripture. *Hooker.*

IN-SUF-FI'CIENT, (-suf-fish'ent,) *a.* [*in* and *sufficient.*] Not sufficient; inadequate to any need, use, or purpose. The provisions are *insufficient* in quantity, and defective in quality.

2. Wanting in strength, power, ability, or skill. Incapable; unfit; as, a person *insufficient* to discharge the duties of an office.

IN-SUF-FI'CIENT-LY, *adv.* With want of sufficiency; with want of proper ability or skill; inadequately.

IN-SUF-FLA'TION, *n.* [L. *in* and *suffio*, to blow.]

1. The act of breathing on.

2. The act of blowing a substance into a cavity of the body. *Core.*

IN-SOIT'A-BLE, *a.* Unsuitable. [*Little used.*] *Burnet.*

IN'SU-LAR, } *a.* [L. *insularis*, from *insula*, an
IN'SU-LA-RY, } isle.]

Belonging to an isle; surrounded by water; as, an *insular* situation.

IN'SU-LAR, *n.* One who dwells in an isle. *Berkley.*

IN-SU-LAR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being insular.

IN'SU-LAR-LY, *adv.* In an insular manner.

IN'SU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *insula*, an isle.]

1. To place in a detached situation, or in a state to have no communication with surrounding objects.

2. In *architecture*, to set a column alone, or not contiguous to a wall.

3. In *electrical experiments*, to place electrified bodies, by means of non-conductors, in such a situation that the electricity is prevented from escaping.

4. To make an isle. [*Little used.*]

IN'SU-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Standing by itself; not being contiguous to other bodies; as, an *insulated* house or column.

2. In *electrical experiments*, placed, by means of non-conductors, so that the electricity is prevented from escaping.

IN'SU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Setting in a detached position.

2. In *electrical experiments*, placing, by means of non-conductors, so that the electricity is prevented from escaping.

IN-SU-LA'TION, *n.* The act of insulating; the state of being detached from other objects.

2. In *electrical experiments*, act of placing electrified bodies, by means of non-conductors, in such a situation that the electricity is prevented from escaping; the state of being thus placed.

IN'SU-LA-TOR, *n.* In *electrical experiments*, the substance or body that insulates, or interrupts the communication of electricity to surrounding objects; a non-conductor, or electric. *Ed. Encyc.*

IN'SU-LOUS, *a.* Abounding in isles.

IN-SULSE', (in-sulse',) *a.* [L. *insulsus.*] Dull; insipid. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

IN'SULT, *n.* [Fr. *insulte*; L. *insultus*, from *insilio*, to leap on; *in* and *salio*, to leap.]

1. The act of leaping on. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

2. Any gross abuse offered to another, either by words or actions; act or speech of insolence or contempt.

The ruthless sneer that *insult* adds to grief. *Savage.*

IN-SULT', *v. t.* [Fr. *insulter*; It. *insultare*; Sp. *insultar*; L. *insulto.* See the noun.]

To treat with gross abuse, insolence, or contempt,

by words or actions; as, to call a man a coward or a liar, or to sneer at him, is to *insult* him.

IN-SULT', v. i. To behave with insolent triumph. *B. Jonson.*

To insult over; to triumph over with insolence and contempt.

IN-SULT-A'TION, n. The act of insulting; abusive treatment. *Feltham.*

IN-SULT'ED, *pp.* Abused, or treated with insolence and contempt.

IN-SULT'ER, n. One who insults. *Rowe.*

IN-SULT'ING, *ppr.* Treating with insolence or contempt.

IN-SULT'ING, *a.* Containing or conveying gross abuse; as, *insulting* language.

IN-SULT'ING-LY, *adv.* With insolent contempt; with contemptuous triumph. *Dryden.*

IN-SULT'MENT, n. The act of insulting. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

IN-SUME', v. t. [L. *insumo.*]
To take in. [*Not used.*] *Evelyn.*

IN-SU-PER-A-BIL'I-TY, n. [from *insuperable.*] The quality of being insuperable.

IN-SU'PER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *insuperabilis*; *in* and *superabilis*, from *supero*, to overcome or surpass.]

1. That can not be overcome or surmounted; insurmountable; as, *insuperable* difficulties,-objections, or obstacles.

2. That can not be passed over.

And middle natures, how they long to join!
Yet never pass the *insuperable* line. *Pope.*

The latter application is unusual. This word is rarely or never used, in reference to an enemy, in the sense of *invincible* or *unconquerable*. We do not say that troops or enemies are *insuperable*; but the word is applied chiefly to difficulties, objections, obstacles, or impediments.

IN-SU'PER-A-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of being insuperable or insurmountable.

IN-SU'PER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be overcome; insurmountably. *Grew.*

IN-SUP-PORT'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *in* and *supportable.*]

1. That can not be supported or borne; as, the weight or burden is *insupportable.*

2. That can not be borne or endured; insufferable; intolerable. We say of heat or cold, insult, indignity, or disgrace, it is *insupportable.*

IN-SUP-PORT'A-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of being insupportable; insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance. *Sidney.*

IN-SUP-PORT'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that can not be supported or endured. *Dryden.*

IN-SUP-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* Not to be suppressed or concealed. *Young.*

IN-SUP-PRESS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that can not be suppressed or concealed.

IN-SUP-PRES'IVE, *a.* Not tending to suppress. *Mak.*

IN-SUR'A-BLE, (in-shur'a-bl,) *a.* [from *insure.*] That may be insured against loss or damage; proper to be insured.

The French law annuls the latter policies so far as they exceed the *insurable* interest which remained in the insured at the time of the subscription thereof. *Welsh.*

IN-SUR'ANCE, (in-shur'ans,) n. [from *insure.*] The act of insuring or assuring against loss or damage; or a contract by which one engages for a stipulated consideration or premium per cent. to make up a loss which another may sustain. *Insurance* is usually made on goods or property exposed to uncommon hazard, or on lives.

2. The premium paid for insuring property or life.

Insurance company; a company or corporation whose business is to insure against loss or damage.

IN-SUR'AN-CER, n. An underwriter. [*Not in use.*] *R. Blair.*

IN-SURE', (in-shure',) *v. t.* [*in* and *sure.* The French use *assurer.*]

1. To make sure or secure; as, to *insure* safety to any one.

2. To contract or covenant, for a consideration, to secure a person against loss; or to engage to indemnify another for the loss of any specified property, at a certain stipulated rate per cent., called a *premium.* The property usually *insured* is such as is exposed to extraordinary hazard. Thus the merchant *insures* his ship or its cargo, or both, against the dangers of the sea; houses are *insured* against fire; sometimes hazardous debts are *insured*, and sometimes lives.

IN-SURE', v. i. To underwrite; to practice making insurance. This company *insures* at three per cent., or at a low premium.

IN-SUR'ED, (in-shurd',) *pp.* or *a.* Made sure; assured; secured against loss.

IN-SUR'ER, (in-shur'er,) n. One who insures; the person who contracts to pay the losses of another for a premium; an underwriter.

IN-SUR'GENT, *a.* [L. *insurgens*; *in* and *surgo*, to rise.]

Rising in opposition to lawful civil or political authority; as, *insurgent* chiefs. *Stephens.*

IN-SUR'GENT, n. A person who rises in opposition to civil or political authority; one who openly and actively resists the execution of laws. [See Insurrection.]

An Insurgent differs from a Rebel. The *insurgent* opposes the execution of a particular law or laws; the *rebel* attempts to overthrow or change the government, or he revolts, and attempts to place his country under another jurisdiction. All *rebels* are *insurgents*, but all *insurgents* are not *rebels.*

IN-SUR'ING, (in-shur'ing.) *ppr.* Making secure; assuring against loss; engaging to indemnify for losses.

IN-SUR-MOUNT'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *insurmontable.* See Surmount.]

1. Insuperable; that can not be surmounted or overcome; as, an *insurmountable* difficulty, obstacle, or impediment.

2. Not to be surmounted; not to be passed by ascending; as, an *insurmountable* wall or rampart.

IN-SUR-MOUNT'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be overcome.

IN-SUR-REC'TION, n. [L. *insurgo*; *in* and *surgo*, to rise.]

1. A rising against civil or political authority; the open and active opposition of a number of persons to the execution of law in a city or state. It is equivalent to Sedition, except that *sedition* expresses a less extensive rising of citizens. It differs from Rebellion, for the latter expresses a revolt, or an attempt to overthrow the government, to establish a different one, or to place the country under another jurisdiction. It differs from Mutiny, as it respects the civil or political government; whereas a *mutiny* is an open opposition to law in the army or navy. *Insurrection* is, however, used with such latitude as to comprehend either *sedition* or *rebellion.*

It is found that this city of old time hath made *insurrection* against kings, and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein. — Ezra iv.

2. A rising in mass to oppose an enemy. [*Little used.*]

IN-SUR-REC'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to insurrection; consisting in insurrection. *Am. Rev.*

IN-SUR-REC'TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining or suitable to insurrection. *Burke.*

IN-SUR-REC'TION-IST, n. One who favors insurrection.

IN-SUS-CEPT-I-BIL'I-TY, n. [from *insusceptible.*] Want of susceptibility, or capacity to feel or perceive. *Med. Repos.*

IN-SUS-CEPT'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *susceptible.*] Not susceptible; not capable of being moved, affected, or impressed; as, a limb *insusceptible* of pain; a heart *insusceptible* of pity.

2. Not capable of receiving or admitting.

IN-SUS-UR-RA'TION, n. [L. *insusurro.*]
The act of whispering into something.

IN-TACT', *a.* Untouched.

IN-TACT'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *intactus*; *in* and *tactus*, *tango*, to touch.]
Not perceptible to the touch. *Dict.*

IN-TAGL'IA-TED, (in-tal'yā-ted,) *a.* [See Intaglio.] Engraved or stamped on. *Warton.*

IN-TAGL'IO, (in-tal'yo,) n. [It., from *intagliare*, to carve; *in* and *tagliare*, to cut, Fr. *tailler.*]

Literally, a cutting or engraving; hence, any thing engraved, or a precious stone with a head or an inscription cut in or hollowed out. It is the opposite of a Cameo. *Addison.*

IN-TAN'GI-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *tangible.*] That can not or may not be touched. *Wilkins.*

2. Not perceptible to the touch.

A corporation is an artificial, invisible, *intangible* being. *Marshall.*

IN-TAN'GI-BLE-NESS, } n. The quality of being in-
IN-TAN-GI-BIL'I-TY, } tangible.

IN-TAN'GI-BLY, *adv.* So as to be intangible.

IN-TAST'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *tastable*, *taste.*] That can not be tasted; that can not affect the organs of taste. *Grew.*

IN'TE-GER, n. [L. See Entire.] The whole of any thing; *particularly*, in *arithmetic*, a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction. Thus, in the number 54.7, in decimal arithmetic, 54 is an *integer*, and 7 a *fraction*, or seven tenths of a unit.

IN'TE-GRAL, *a.* [Fr., from *integer.*] Whole; entire.

A local motion of the parts bodies *integral.* *Bacon.*

2. Making part of a whole, or necessary to make a whole.

3. Not fractional.

4. Uninjured; complete; not defective. *Holder.*

Integral calculus. See Calculus.

Integral molecules; the smallest particles into which a body can be supposed to be divided by mechanical means. *Olmsted.*

IN'TE-GRAL, n. A whole; an entire thing.

2. In *mathematics.* See Differential and Calculus.

IN-TE-GRAL'I-TY, n. Entireness. [*Not used.*] *Whitaker.*

IN'TE-GRAL-LY, *adv.* Wholly; completely. *Whitaker.*

IN'TE-GRANT, *a.* Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing. *Burke.*

Integrant parts or *particles* of bodies, are those into which bodies are reduced by mechanical division, as distinct from *elementary* or *constituent particles.* *Brande.*

IN'TE-GRATE, *v. t.* [L. *integro.*]
To renew; to restore; to perfect; to make a thing entire. *South.*

IN'TE-GRA-TED, *pp.* Made entire.

IN'TE-GRA-TING, *ppr.* Making entire.

IN-TE-GRA'TION, n. The act of making entire.

IN-TEG'RI-TY, n. [Fr. *integrité*; L. *integritas*, from *integer.*]

1. Wholeness; entireness; unbroken state. The constitution of the United States guaranties to each state the *integrity* of its territories. The contracting parties guaranted the *integrity* of the empire.

2. The entire, unimpaired state of any thing, particularly of the mind; moral soundness or purity; incorruptness; uprightness; honesty. *Integrity* comprehends the whole moral character, but has a special reference to uprightness in mutual dealings, transfers of property, and agencies for others.

The moral grandeur of independent *integrity* is the noblest thing in nature, before which the pomp of Eastern or guilty courts and the splendor of conquest are seldom able to stand. *Buckminster.*

3. Purity; genuine, unadulterated, unimpaired state; as, the *integrity* of language.

IN-TEG-U-MA'TION, n. [L. *intego*, to cover.]
That part of physiology which treats of the integuments of animals and plants. *Encyc.*

IN-TEG'U-MENT, n. [L. *integumentum*, *intego*, to cover; *in* and *tego.* See Deck.]
That which naturally invests or covers another thing; but *appropriately* and *chiefly*, in *anatomy*, a covering which invests the body, as the skin, or a membrane that invests a particular part. The skin of seeds and the shells of crustaceous animals are denominated *integuments.* *Encyc.*

IN-TEG-U-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Belonging to or composed of integuments.

IN'TEL-LECT, n. [Fr., from L. *intellectus*, from *intelligo*, to understand. See Intelligence.]
That faculty of the human soul or mind which receives or comprehends the ideas communicated to it by the senses, or by perception, or by other means; the faculty of thinking; otherwise called the Understanding. A clear *intellect* receives and entertains the same ideas which another communicates with perspicuity.

IN-TEL-LEC'TION, n. [Fr., from L. *intellectio*, from *intelligo.*]
The act of understanding; simple apprehension of ideas. *Bentley.*

IN-TEL-LECT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *intellectif.*]

1. Having power to understand. *Glanville.*

2. Produced by the understanding. *Harris.*

3. To be perceived by the understanding, not by the senses. *Milton.*

IN-TEL-LECT'U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *intellectuel.*]

1. Relating to the intellect or understanding; belonging to the mind; performed by the understanding; mental; as, *intellectual* powers or operations.

2. Ideal; perceived by the intellect; existing in the understanding; as, an *intellectual* scene. *Pope.*

3. Having the power of understanding; as, an *intellectual* being.

4. Relating to the understanding; treating of the mind; as, *intellectual* philosophy, now sometimes called *mental* philosophy.

IN-TEL-LECT'U-AL, n. The intellect or understanding. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

IN-TEL-LECT'U-AL-IST, n. One who overrates the understanding. *Baron.*

IN-TEL-LECT-U-AL'I-TY, n. The state of intellectual power. [*Not used.*] *Hallywell.*

IN-TEL-LECT'U-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of the understanding.

IN TEL'LI-GENCE, n. [Fr., from L. *intelligentia*, from *intelligo*, to understand. This verb is probably composed of *in*, *inter*, or *intus*, within, and *lego*, to collect. The primary sense of *understand* is generally to take or hold, as we say, to *take* one's ideas or meaning.]

1. Understanding; skill. *Spenser.*

2. Notice; information communicated; an account of things distant or before unknown. *Intelligence* may be transmitted by messengers, by letters, by signals, or by telegraphs.

3. Commerce of acquaintance; terms of intercourse. Good *intelligence* between men is harmony. So we say, there is a good *understanding* between persons when they have the same views, or are free from discord.

4. A spiritual being; as, a created *intelligence.* It is believed that the universe is peopled with innumerable superior *intelligences.*

IN-TEL'LI-GENCE, *v. t.* To inform; to instruct. [*Little used.*]

IN-TEL'LI-GENC-ED, (in-tel'le-jenst,) *pp.* Informed; instructed. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

IN-TEL'LI-GENCE-OF'FICE, n. An office or place where information may be obtained, particularly respecting servants to be hired.

IN-TEL'LI-GEN-CER, *n.* One who sends or conveys intelligence; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; a messenger. *Bacon. Addison.*

2. A public paper; a newspaper.

IN-TEL'LI-GEN-CING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving or conveying notice to or from a distance.

IN-TEL'LI-GENT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *intelligens.*]

1. Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason. Man is an *intelligent* being.

2. Knowing; understanding; well informed; skilled; as, an *intelligent* officer; an *intelligent* young man; an *intelligent* architect; sometimes followed by *of*; as, *intelligent of* seasons. *Milton.*

3. Giving information. [*Not used, nor proper.*] *Shak.*

IN-TEL-LI-GEN'TIAL, *a.* Consisting of unbodied mind.

Food alike those pure
Intelligential substances require. *Milton.*

2. Intellectual; exercising understanding. *Milton.*

IN-TEL'LI-GENT-LY, *adv.* In an intelligent manner.

IN-TEL-LI-GI-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from *intelligible.*]
IN-TEL'LI-GI-BLE-NESS, } The quality or state of being intelligible; the possibility of being understood. *Locke. Tooke.*

IN-TEL'LI-GI-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *intelligibilis.*]

That may be understood or comprehended; as, an *intelligible* account. The rules of human duty are *intelligible* to minds of the smallest capacity.

IN-TEL'LI-GI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to be understood; clearly; plainly; as, to write or speak *intelligibly.*

IN-TEM'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *intemeratus.*]

Pure; undefiled. [*Not in use.*]

IN-TEM'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* State of being unpolluted. [*Not used.*] *Donne.*

IN-TEM'PER-A-MENT, *n.* [*in* and *temperament.*] A bad state or constitution; as, the *intemperament* of an ulcerated part. *Harvey.*

IN-TEM'PER-ANCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *intemperantia.*]

1. In *a general sense*, want of moderation or due restraint; excess in any kind of action or indulgence; any exertion of body or mind, or any indulgence of appetites or passions which is injurious to the person or contrary to morality; as, *intemperance* in study or in labor, in eating or drinking, or in any other gratification. Hence, *appropriately* and *emphatically*,

2. Habitual indulgence in drinking spirituous liquors, with or without intoxication.

Should a foreign army land on our shores, to levy such a tax upon us as *intemperance* levies—no mortal power could resist the swelling tide of indignation that would overwhelm it. *L. Beecher.*

IN-TEM'PER-ATE, *a.* [L. *intemperatus*; *in* and *temperatus*, from *tempero*, to moderate or restrain.]

1. Not moderate or restrained within due limits; indulging to excess any appetite or passion, either habitually or in a particular instance; immoderate in enjoyment or exertion. A man may be *intemperate* in passion, *intemperate* in labor, *intemperate* in study or zeal. Hence, by customary application, *intemperate* denotes indulging to excess in the use of food or drink, but particularly in the use of spirituous liquors. Hence,

2. Addicted to an excessive or habitual use of spirituous liquors.

3. Passionate; ungovernable. *Shak.*

4. Excessive; exceeding the convenient mean or degree; as, an *intemperate* climate. The weather may be rendered *intemperate* by violent winds, rain, or snow, or by excessive cold or heat.

IN-TEM'PER-ATE, *v. t.* To disorder. [*Not in use.*] *Whitaker.*

IN-TEM'PER-ATE-LY, *adv.* With excessive indulgence of appetite or passion; with undue exertion; immoderately; excessively.

IN-TEM'PER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Want of moderation; excessive degree of indulgence; as, the *intemperateness* of appetite or passion.

2. Immoderate degree of any quality in the weather, as in cold, heat, or storms.

IN-TEM'PER-A-TURE, *n.* Excess of some quality.

IN-TEM-PEST'IVE, *a.* [L. *intempestivus.*]

Untimely. [*Not used.*] *Burton.*

IN-TEM-PEST'IVE-LY, *adv.* Unseasonably. [*Not used.*]

IN-TEM-PES-TIV'I-TY, *n.* Untimeliness. [*Not used.*]

IN-TEN'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *tenable.*] That can not be held or maintained; that is not defensible; as, an *intenable* opinion; an *intenable* fortress. *Warburton.*

[UNTENABLE, though not more proper, is more generally used.]

IN-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *intendo*; *in* and *tendo*, to stretch or strain, from *tenor*, Gr. τείνω, to stretch.]

1. To stretch; to strain; to extend; to distend.

By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted *Hale.*

[*This literal sense is now uncommon.*]

2. To mean; to design; to purpose; that is, to stretch or set forward in mind. [*This is now the usual sense.*]

For they *intended* evil against thee.—Ps. xxi.

3. To regard; to fix the mind on; to attend; to take care of.

Having no children, she did with singular care and tenderness *intend* the education of Philip. *Bacon.*

[This use of the word is now obsolete. We now use TEND and SUPERINTEND, or REGARD.]

4. To enforce; to make intense. *Brown.*

IN-TEND'AN-CY, *n.* The office or employment of an intendant, or the district committed to his charge

IN-TEND'ANT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *intendo.*]

1. One who has the charge, oversight, direction, or management of some public business; as, an *intendant* of marine; an *intendant* of finance; a word much used in France, and sometimes in England and America; but we generally use in lieu of it SUPERINTENDENT.

2. In *Charleston*, South Carolina, the mayor or chief municipal officer of the city.

IN-TEND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Designed; purposed; as, the insult was *intended.*

2. Stretched; made intense. [*Little used.*]

IN-TEND'ED-LY, *adv.* With purpose or intention; by design. *Milton.*

IN-TEND'ER, *n.* One who intends.

IN-TEND'I-MENT, *n.* Attention; understanding; consideration. [*Obs.*]

IN-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Meaning; designing; purposing.

2. Stretching; distending. [*Little used.*]

IN-TEND'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *entendement*, with a sense somewhat different.]

Intention; design; in *law*, the true meaning of a person or of a law, or of any legal instrument. In the construction of statutes or of contracts, the *intendment* of the same is, if possible, to be ascertained, that is, the true meaning or intention of the legislator or contracting party.

IN-TEN'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *tener*, tender.]

To make tender; to soften.

Autumn vigor gives
Equal, *Intenerating*, milky grain. *Philips.*

IN-TEN'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Made tender or soft.

IN-TEN'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Making tender.

IN-TEN-ER-A'TION, *n.* The act of making soft or tender; the state of being made tender. *Bacon.*

[INTENERATE and its derivatives are little used.]

IN-TEN'I-BLE, *a.* That can not hold. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

IN-TENS'ATE, *v. t.* To make intense, or more intense.

IN-TENS'A-TING, *ppr.* Making intense, or more intense.

IN-TENSE', *a.* [L. *intensus*, from *intendo*, to stretch.]

1. *Literally*, strained, stretched; hence, very close, strict, as when the mind is fixed or bent on a particular subject; as, *intense* study or application; *intense* thought.

2. Raised to a high degree; violent; vehement; as, *intense* heat.

3. Very severe or keen; as *intense* cold.

4. Vehement; ardent; as, *intense* phrases in language.

5. Extreme in degree.

The doctrine of the atonement supposes that the sins of men were so laid on Christ, that his sufferings were inconceivably *intense* and overwhelming. *S. E. Dwight.*

6. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive; opposed to REMISS. *Milton.*

IN-TENSE'LY, *adv.* To an extreme degree; vehemently; as, a furnace *intensely* heated; weather *intensely* cold.

2. Attentively; earnestly. *Spenser.*

IN-TENSE'NESS, *n.* The state of being strained or stretched; intensity; as, the *intenseness* of a cord.

2. The state of being raised or concentrated to a great degree; extreme violence; as, the *intenseness* of heat or cold.

3. Extreme closeness; as, the *intenseness* of study or thought.

IN-TENS'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Made more intense.

IN-TENS'I-FY, *v. t.* To render more intense. *Bacon.*

IN-TENS'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Rendering more intense.

IN-TEN'SION, *n.* [L. *intensio.*]

1. A straining, stretching, or bending; the state of being strained; as, the *intension* of a musical string.

2. Increase of power or energy of any quality; opposed to REMISSION.

IN-TENS'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *intensité.*]

1. The state of being strained or stretched; intenseness, as of a musical cord.

2. The state of being raised to a great degree; extreme violence; as, the *intensity* of heat.

3. Extreme closeness; as, *intensity* of application.

4. Excess; extreme degree; as, the *intensity* of guilt. *Burke.*

IN-TENS'IVE, *a.* Stretched, or admitting of extension.

2. Intent; unremitted; assiduous; as, *intensive* circumspection. *Wotton.*

3. Serving to give force or emphasis; as, an *intensive* particle or preposition.

IN-TENS'IVE-LY, *adv.* By increase of degree; in a manner to give force. *Bramhall.*

IN-TENT', *a.* [L. *intentus*, from *intendo.* See INTEND.]

Literally, having the mind strained or bent on an object; hence, fixed closely; sedulously applied; eager in pursuit of an object; anxiously diligent; formerly with *to*, but now with *on*; as, *intent on* business or pleasure; *intent on* the acquisition of science.

Be *intent* and solicitous to take up the meaning of the speaker. *Watts.*

IN-TENT', *n.* *Literally*, the stretching of the mind toward an object; hence, a design; a purpose; intention; meaning; drift; aim; applied to *persons* or *things.*

The principal *intent* of Scripture is to deliver the laws of divine supernatural. *Hooker.*

I ask, therefore, for what *intent* ye have sent for me.—Acts x.

To all intents; in all senses; whatever may be designed.

He was miserable *to all intents* and purposes. *L'Estrange.*

IN-TEN'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *intentio.* See INTEND.]

1. *Primarily*, a stretching or bending of the mind toward an object; hence, uncommon exertion of the intellectual faculties; closeness of application; fixedness of attention; earnestness.

Intention is when the mind, with great earnestness, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on every side, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas. *Locke.*

2. Design; purpose; the fixed direction of the mind to a particular object, or a determination to act in a particular manner. It is my *intention* to proceed to Paris.

3. End or aim; the object to be accomplished.

In chronical distempers, the principal *intension* is to restore the tone of the solid parts. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The state of being strained. [See INTENSION.]

5. In *surgery*, a wound is said to heal by the first *intention*, when it cicatrizes without suppuration. *Dunglison.*

IN-TEN'TION-AL, *a.* Intended; designed; done with design or purpose. The act was *intentional*, not accidental.

IN-TEN'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* By design; of purpose; not casually.

IN-TEN'TION-ED, in composition; as, *well-intentioned*, having good designs, honest in purpose; *ill-intentioned*, having ill designs. *Milner. Ch. Obs.*

IN-TENT'IVE, *a.* Attentive; having the mind closely applied. *Bacon.*

[This word is nearly superseded by ATTENTIVE.]

IN-TENT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Closely; with close application. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-TENT'IVE-NESS, *n.* Closeness of attention or application of mind. *W. Mountagu.*

IN-TENT'LY, *adv.* With close attention or application; with eagerness or earnestness; as, the mind *intently* directed to an object; the eyes *intently* fixed; the man is *intently* employed in the study of geology.

IN-TENT'NESS, *n.* The state of being intent; close application; constant employment of the mind. *Swift.*

IN'TER; a Latin preposition, signifying *among* or *between*; used as a prefix.

IN-TER', *v. t.* [Fr. *enterrer*; *en* and *terre*, L. *terra*, the earth; Sp. *enterrar*; It. *interrare.*]

1. To bury; to deposit and cover in the earth; as, to *inter* a dead animal body.

2. To cover with earth.

But it is used almost exclusively to denote the depositing and covering of dead animal bodies.

IN-TER-ACT', *n.* [*inter* and *act.*] Intermediate employment or time; a short piece between others. *Chesterfield.*

IN-TER-AC'TION, *n.* Intermediate action. *J. Taylor.*

IN-TER-A'GENT, *n.* An intermediate agent. *Kirby.*

IN-TER-AM'NI-AN, *a.* [L. *inter* and *amnis*, river.]

Situated between rivers. *Bryant.*

IN-TER-AN'I-MATE, *v. t.* To animate mutually. [*Little used.*] *Donne.*

IN-TER-AR-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* Being between the joints or articulation.

IN-TER-BAS-TA'TION, *n.* [Sp. *bastear*, to baste.] Patchwork. [*Not in use.*] *Smith.*

IN-TER'CA-LAR, } *a.* [Fr. *intercalaire*; L. *intercalarius*; *inter* and *calo*, to call or proclaim.]
IN-TER'CA-LA-RY, }

Inserted or introduced in the midst of others; as, an *intercalary* verse; applied particularly to the odd day inserted in leap-year. The twenty-ninth of February in leap-year is called the *intercalary* day. We read in Livy of an *intercalary* month.

IN'TER-CAL-ATE or IN-TER'CAL-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *intercalo*; *inter* and *calo*, to call.]

To insert an extraordinary day or other portion of time.

IN'TER-CAL-A-TED or IN-TER'CAL-A-TED, *pp* or *a.* Inserted.

IN'TER-CAL-A-TING or IN-TER'CAL-A-TING, *ppr.* Inserting.

IN-TER-CAL-A'TION, *n.* [L. *intercalatio.*]

The insertion of an odd or extraordinary day, or

other portion of time, in the calendar; as, the 29th of February in leap-year.

IN-TER-CĒDE', *v. i.* [L. *intercedo; inter* and *cedo; literally*, to move or pass between.]

1. To pass between.

He supposes that a vast period *interceded* between that origination and the age in which he lived. *Hale.*

2. To mediate; to interpose; to make intercession; to act between parties with a view to reconcile those who differ or contend; usually followed by *with*. *Calamy.*

3. To plead in favor of one.

IN-TER-CĒD'ED, *pp.* Mediated; interposed.

IN-TER-CĒD'ENT, *a.* Passing between; mediating; pleading for.

IN-TER-CĒD'ER, *n.* One who intercedes or interposes between parties, to effect a reconciliation; a mediator; an intercessor.

IN-TER-CĒD'ING, *ppr.* Mediating; pleading.

IN-TER-CEL'LU-LAR, *a.* Lying between the cells or elementary bladders, as of plants. *P. Cyc.*

IN-TER-CEPT', *v. t.* [Fr. *intercepter*; L. *interceptus, intercipio*, to stop; *inter* and *capio*, to take.]

1. To take or seize on by the way; to stop on its passage; as, to *intercept* a letter. The prince was *intercepted* at Rome. The convoy was *intercepted* by a detachment of the enemy.

2. To obstruct; to stop in progress; as, to *intercept* rays of light; to *intercept* the current of a river, or a course of proceedings.

3. To stop, as a course or passing; as, to *intercept* a course. *Dryden.*

4. To interrupt communication with, or progress toward.

While storms vindictive *intercept* the shore. *Pope.*

5. To take, include, or comprehend between.

Right ascension is an arc of the equator, reckoning toward the east, *intercepted* between the beginning of Aries and the point of the equator which rises at the same time with the sun or star in a right sphere. *Bailey.*

IN-TER-CEPT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Taken on the way; seized in progress; stopped; included or comprehended between.

IN-TER-CEPT'ER, *n.* One who intercepts.

IN-TER-CEPT'ING, *ppr.* Seizing on its passage; hindering from proceeding; comprehending between.

IN-TER-CEP'TION, (-sep'shun,) *n.* The act of seizing something on its passage; a stopping; obstruction of a course or proceeding; hinderance. *Wotton.*

IN-TER-CES'SION, (-sesh'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *intercessio*, from *intercedo*. See INTERCEDE.]

1. The act of interceding; mediation; interposition between parties at variance, with a view to reconciliation.

2. Prayer or solicitation to one party in favor of another, sometimes against another.

Your *intercession* now is needless grown;
Retire, and let me speak with her alone. *Dryden.*
He bore the sin of many, and made *intercession* for the transgressors. — Is. liii.

IN-TER-CES'SION-AL, *a.* Containing intercession or entreaty. *Encyc.*

IN-TER-CES'SOR, *n.* [L. See INTERCEDE.]

1. A mediator; one who interposes between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them; one who pleads in behalf of another. *Milton.*

2. A bishop, who, during a vacancy of the see, administers the bishopric till a successor is elected. *Encyc.*

IN-TER-CES-SO'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an intercessor.

IN-TER-CES'SO-RY, *a.* Containing intercession; interceding.

IN-TER-CHAIN', *v. t.* [*inter* and *chain.*] To chain; to link together. *Shak.*

IN-TER-CHAIN'ED, *pp.* Chained together.

IN-TER-CHAIN'ING, *ppr.* Chaining or fastening together.

IN-TER-CHANGE', *v. t.* [*inter* and *change.*]

1. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange; to reciprocate; as, to *interchange* places; to *interchange* kisses or duties.

I shall *interchange*
My waned state for Henry's regal crown. *Shak.*

2. To succeed alternately, or to cause alternation. *Sidney.*

IN'TER-CHANGE, *n.* Mutual change, each giving and receiving; exchange; permutation of commodities; barter; as, the *interchange* of commodities between New York and Liverpool.

2. Alternate succession; as, the *interchange* of light and darkness.

Sweet *interchange*
Of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains. *Milton.*

3. A mutual giving and receiving; reciprocation; as, an *interchange* of civilities or kind offices.

IN-TER-CHANGE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be interchanged; that may be given and taken mutually. *Bacon.*

2. Following each other in alternate succession; as, the four *interchangeable* seasons. *Holder.*

IN-TER-CHANGE-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The state of being interchangeable.
IN-TER-CHANGE'A-BLE-NESS, }

IN-TER-CHANGE'A-BLY, *adv.* Alternately; by reciprocation; in a manner by which each gives and receives. *Hooker.*

IN-TER-CHANG'ED, *pp.* Mutually exchanged; reciprocated.

IN-TER-CHANGE'MENT, *n.* Exchange; mutual transfer. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

IN-TER-CHANG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Mutually giving and receiving; taking each other's place successively; reciprocating.

IN-TER-CHAP'TER, *n.* An interpolated chapter.

IN-TER-CI'DENT, *a.* [L. *intercido.*]

Falling or coming between. *Boyle.*

IN-TER-CIP'I-ENT, *a.* [L. *intercipiens.* See INTERCEPT.]

Intercepting; seizing by the way; stopping.

IN-TER-CIP'I-ENT, *n.* He or that which intercepts or stops on the passage. *Wiseman.*

IN-TER-CIS'ION, (in-ter-sizh'un,) *n.* [L. *intercido; inter* and *cædo*, to cut.]

Interruption. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

IN-TER-CLŌDE', *v. t.* [L. *intercludo; inter* and *claudo*, to shut.]

1. To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept. *Holder.*

2. To cut off; to interrupt. *Mitford.*

IN-TER-CLŌD'ED, *pp.* Intercepted; interrupted.

IN-TER-CLŌD'ING, *ppr.* Interrupting.

IN-TER-CLŌ'SION, *n.* Interception; a stopping.

IN-TER-CO-LUM-NI-A'TION, *n.* [L. *inter* and *columna*, a column.]

In *architecture*, the clear space between two columns. By the rules of the art, this should be in proportion to the hight and bulk of the columns. *Encyc.*

IN-TER-COM'MON, *v. i.* [*inter* and *common.*]

1. To feed at the same table. *Bacon.*

2. To graze cattle in a common pasture; to use a common with others, or to possess or enjoy the right of feeding in common.

Common because of vicinage, is where the inhabitants of two townships, contiguous to each other, have usually *intercommoned* with one another. *Blackstone.*

IN-TER-COM'MON-AGE, *n.* Mutual commonage. *Roberts.*

IN-TER-COM'MON-ING, *ppr.* Feeding at the same table, or using a common pasture; enjoying a common field with others.

IN-TER-COM-MŪ'NI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be mutually communicated.

IN-TER-COM-MŪ'NI-CATE, *v. i.* [*inter* and *communicate.*] To communicate mutually; to hold mutual communication.

IN-TER-COM-MU-NI-CA'TION, *n.* Reciprocal communication.

IN-TER-COM-MON'ION, *n.* [*inter* and *communion.*]

Mutual communion; as, an *intercommunion* of deities. *Faber.*

IN-TER-COM-MŪ'NI-TY, *n.* [*inter* and *community.*]

A mutual communication or community; mutual freedom or exercise of religion; as, the *intercommunity* of pagan theology. *Paley.*

IN-TER-COST'AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *inter*, between, and *costa*, a rib.]

Placed or lying between the ribs; as, an *intercostal* muscle, artery, or vein. *Encyc.*

IN-TER-COST'AL, *n.* A part lying between the ribs. *Derham.*

IN'TER-COURSE, *n.* [L. *intercursus, intercurro; inter* and *curro*, to run.]

1. *Literally*, a running or passing between. Hence,

2. Communication; commerce; connection by reciprocal dealings between persons or nations, either in common affairs and civilities, in trade, or correspondence by letters. We have an *intercourse* with neighbors and friends in mutual visits and in social concerns; nations and individuals have *intercourse* with foreign nations or individuals by an interchange of commodities, by purchase and sale, by treaties, contracts, &c.

3. Silent communication or exchange.

This sweet *intercourse*
Of looks and smiles. *Milton.*

IN-TER-CUR', *v. i.* [L. *intercurro.*]

To intervene; to come in the mean time. [*Obs.*] *Shelton.*

IN-TER-CUR'RENCE, *n.* [L. *intercurrens, intercurro.*]

A passing or running between. *Boyle.*

IN-TER-CUR'RENT, *a.* [L. *intercurrens.*]

1. Running between or among. *Boyle.*

2. Occurring; intervening. *Barrow.*

IN-TER-CU-TA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *inter* and *cutis*, the skin.]

Being within or under the skin.

IN'TER-DĒAL, *n.* [*inter* and *deal.*] Mutual dealing; traffic. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

IN-TER-DEN'TIL, *n.* The space between two dentils. *Gwilt.*

IN-TER-DE-PEND'ENCE, *n.* Mutual dependence.

IN-TER-DE-PEND'ENT, *a.* Mutually dependent.

IN-TER-DICT', *v. t.* [L. *interdico, interdictum; inter* and *dico*, to speak.]

1. To forbid; to prohibit. An act of congress *interdicted* the sailing of vessels from our ports. Our intercourse with foreign nations was *interdicted*.

2. To forbid communion; to cut off from the enjoyment of communion with a church.

An archbishop may not only excommunicate and *interdict* his suffragans, but his vicar-general may do the same. *Ayliffe.*

IN'TER-DICT, *n.* [L. *interdictum.*]

1. Prohibition; a prohibiting order or decree.

2. A prohibition of the pope, by which the clergy are restrained from performing divine service; a species of ecclesiastical censure. The pope has sometimes laid a whole kingdom under an *interdict*.

3. A prohibition of the pope, by which persons are restrained from attending divine service, or prevented from enjoying some privilege.

IN-TER-DICT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Forbidden; prohibited.

IN-TER-DICT'ING, *ppr.* Forbidding; prohibiting; cutting off from the enjoyment of some privilege.

IN-TER-DIC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *interdictio.*]

The act of interdicting; prohibition; prohibiting decree; curse. *Milton. Shak.*

IN-TER-DICT'IVE, *a.* Having power to prohibit. *Milton.*

IN-TER-DICT'O-RY, *a.* Serving to prohibit.

IN-TER-E-QUI-NOC'TIAL, *a.* [*inter* and *equinox.*]

Coming between the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. [*Not in use.*]

Spring and autumn I have denominated equinoctial periods. Summer and winter I have called *interequinoctial* intervals. *Belfour, Astron. Res.*

IN'TER-ESS, for INTEREST, is obsolete.

IN'TER-EST, *v. t.* [Fr. *interesser*; It. *interessare*; Sp. *interesar*; L. *inter* and *esse.*]

1. To concern; to affect; to excite emotion or passion, usually in favor, but sometimes against, a person or thing. A narration of suffering *interests* us in favor of the sufferer; we are *interested* in the story or in the fate of the sufferer; we are *interested* to know the result, issue, or event, of an enterprise. It is followed by *in* or *for*. We are *interested in* the narration, but *for* the sufferer.

2. To give a share in. Christ, by his atonement, has *interested* believers in the blessings of the covenant of grace.

3. To have a share.

We are not all *interested* in the public funds, but we are all *interested* in the happiness of a free government.

4. To engage; as, to *interest* one in our favor.

To interest one's self, is to take a share or concern in.

IN'TER-EST, *n.* Concern; advantage; good, as, private *interest*; public *interest*.

Divisions hinder the common *interest* and public good. *Temple.*

2. Influence over others. They had now lost their *interest* at court.

He knew his *interest* sufficient to procure the office. *Rambler.*

3. Share; portion; part; participation in value. He has parted with his *interest* in the stocks; he has an *interest* in a manufactory of cotton goods.

4. Regard to private profit.

'Tis *interest* calls off all her sneaking train. *Pope.*

5. Premium paid for the use of money; the profit per cent. derived from money lent, or property used by another person, or from debts remaining unpaid. Commercial states have a legal rate of *interest*; debts on book bear an *interest* after the expiration of the credit; courts allow *interest* in many cases where it is not stipulated; a higher rate of *interest* than that which the law allows is called *usury*.

Simple interest, is that which arises from the principal sum only.

Compound interest, is that which arises from the principal with the interest added; interest on interest.

6. Any surplus advantage.

With all speed,
You shall have your desires with *interest*. *Shak.*

[In this last sense, the word is also applicable to injury; as, to repay a blow with *interest*.]

IN'TER-EST-ED, *pp.* Made a sharer; as, one *interested* in the funds.

2. Affected; moved; having the passions excited; as, one *interested* by a story.

3. *a.* Having an interest; concerned in a cause or in consequences; liable to be affected; as, an *interested* witness.

IN'TER-EST-ING, *ppr.* Giving a share or concern; as, by *interesting* one in a voyage, or in a banking company.

2. Engaging the affections; as, by *interesting* a person in one's favor.

3. *a.* Engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting or adapted to excite emotions or passions; as, an *interesting* story.

IN-TER-FA'CIAL, (-shal,) *a.* Included between two faces. An *interfacial angle* is formed by the meeting of two planes. *Dana.*

IN-TER-FERE', v. i. [L. *inter* and *fero*, to bear, or *ferio*, to strike.]

1. To interpose; to intermeddle; to enter into or take a part in the concerns of others. It is prudence not to *interfere* in party disputes but from necessity.

2. To clash; to come in collision; to be in opposition. The claims of two nations may *interfere*.

3. A horse is said to *interfere*, when one hoof or shoe strikes against the fetlock of the opposite leg, and breaks the skin or injures the flesh. *Far. Dict.*

IN-TER-FER'ED, *pp.* Interposed; meddled.

2. Clashed.

3. Struck one foot against the fetlock of the opposite leg.

IN-TER-FER'ENCE, *n.* Interposition; an intermeddling; mediation. *Burke.*

2. A clashing or collision.

3. A striking of one foot against the other.

4. In *optics*, a term employed to denote certain phenomena which result from the mutual action of the rays of light on each other.

IN-TER-FER'ER, *n.* One who interferes.

IN-TER-FER'ING, *ppr.* Interposing; meddling.

2. Clashing; coming in collision.

3. Striking one foot against the fetlock of the opposite leg.

IN-TER-FER'ING, *n.* Interference. *Bp. Butler.*

IN-TER-FER'ING-LY, *adv.* By interference.

IN-TER'FLU-ENT, } *a.* [L. *interfluo*; *inter* and *fluo*,
IN-TER'FLU-OUS, } to flow.]

Flowing between. *Boyle.*

IN-TER-FO-LI-A'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *inter* and *folium*, a leaf.]

Being between opposite leaves, but placed alternately with them; as, *interfoliaceous* flowers or peduncles. *Martyn.*

IN-TER-FO'LI-ATE, *v. t.* To interweave. *Evelyn.*

IN-TER-FUL'GENT, *a.* [L. *inter* and *fulgens*, shining.]

Shining between. *Johnson.*

IN-TER-FÚS'ED, *a.* [L. *interfusus*; *inter* and *fundo*, to pour.]

Poured or spread between.

> The ambient air, wide *interfused*,
> Embracing round this florid earth. *Milton.*

IN'TER-IM, *n.* [L.] The mean time; time intervening. *Tatler.*

2. A decree of the emperor Charles V., by which he intended to reduce to harmony the conflicting opinions of the Protestants and Roman Catholics. *Brande.*

IN-TE'RI-OR, *a.* [L., comp. formed from *inter* or *intra*, in or within.]

1. Internal; being within any limits, inclosure, or substance; inner; opposed to EXTERIOR, or superficial; as, the *interior* apartments of a house; the *interior* ornaments; the *interior* surface of a hollow ball; the *interior* parts of the earth.

2. Inland; remote from the limits, frontier, or shore; as, the *interior* parts of a country, state, or kingdom.

IN-TE'RI-OR, *n.* The internal part of a thing; the inside.

2. The inland part of a country, state, or kingdom.

IN-TE'RI-OR-LY, *adv.* Internally; inwardly. *Donne.*

IN-TER-JA'CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *interjacens*; *inter* and *jacens*, lying.]

1. A lying between; a being between; intervention; as, the *interjacency* of the Tweed between England and Scotland. *Hale.*

2. That which lies between. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

IN-TER-JA'CENT, *a.* [L. *interjacens*, supra.]

Lying or being between; intervening; as, *interjacent* isles. *Raleigh.*

IN-TER-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *interjicio*; *inter* and *jacio*, to throw.]

To throw between; to throw in between other things; to insert.

> A circumstance—may be *interjected* even between a relative word and that to which it relates. *Encyc.*

IN-TER-JECT'ED, *pp.* Thrown in or inserted between.

IN-TER-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing in or inserting between.

IN-TER-JEC'TION, *n.* The act of throwing between.

2. A word, in speaking or writing, thrown in between words connected in construction, to express some emotion of passion. "These were delightful days, but, *alas!* they are no more." [See EXCLAMATION.]

IN-TER-JEC'TION-AL, *a.* Thrown in between other words or phrases; as, an *interjectional* remark. *Observer.*

IN-TER-JOIN', *v. t.* [*inter* and *join*.] To join mutually; to intermarry. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

IN-TER-JOIN'ED, *pp.* Mutually joined.

IN-TER-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Joining mutually.

IN'TER-JOIST, *n.* The space or interval between two joists. *Gwilt.*

IN-TER-JUNC'TION, *n.* A mutual joining. *Smart.*

IN-TER-KNIT', (-nit,) *v. t.* To knit together. *Southey.*

IN-TER-KNOWL'EDGE, (-nol'lej,) *n.* [*inter* and *knowledge*.] Mutual knowledge. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

IN-TER-LACE', *v. t.* [Fr. *entrelacer*; It. *intralciare*; Sp. *entrelazar*. See LACE.]

To intermix; to put or insert one thing with another.

> They *interlaced* some errors. *Hayward.*
> The epic way is every where *interlaced* with dialogue. *Dryden.*

IN-TER-LAC'ED, (in-ter-lāst',) *pp.* Intermixed; inserted between other things.

IN-TER-LACE'MENT, *n.* Intermixture or insertion within.

IN-TER-LAC'ING, *ppr.* Intermixing; inserting between.

IN-TER-LAM'IN-A-TED, *a.* [L. *inter* and *lamina*, a plate.]

Placed between laminæ or plates; inclosed by laminæ. *Humble.*

IN-TER-LAPSE', (in-ter-lāpse',) *n.* [*inter* and *lapse*.] The lapse or flow of time between two events. *Harvey.*

IN-TER-LARD', *v. t.* [Fr. *entrelarder*; *entre*, among, and *larder*, to lard.]

1. *Primarily*, to mix fat with lean; hence, to interpose; to insert between. *Carew.*

2. To mix; to diversify by mixture. *Hale.*

IN-TER-LARD'ED, *pp.* Interposed; inserted between; mixed.

IN-TER-LARD'ING, *ppr.* Inserting between; intermixing.

IN-TER-LAY', *v. t.* To lay or place among or between.

IN'TER-LEAF, *n.* [See LEAF.] A leaf inserted between other leaves; a blank leaf inserted. *Chesterfield.*

IN-TER-LEAVE', *v. t.* [*inter* and *leaf*.] To insert a leaf; to insert a blank leaf or blank leaves in a book, between other leaves.

IN-TER-LEAV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Inserted between leaves, or having blank leaves inserted between other leaves.

IN-TER-LEAV'ING, *ppr.* Inserting blank leaves between other leaves.

IN-TER-LINE', *v. t.* [*inter* and *line*.] To write in alternate lines; as, to *interline* Latin and English. *Locke.*

2. To write between lines already written or printed, for the purpose of adding to or correcting what is written. *Swift.*

IN-TER-LIN'E-AR, } *a.* [*inter* and *linear*.] Written
IN-TER-LIN'E-A-RY, } between lines before written or printed.

IN-TER-LIN'E-A-RY, *n.* A book having insertions between the lines. *Milton.*

IN-TER-LIN-E-A'TION, *n.* [*inter* and *lineation*.] The act of inserting words or lines between lines before written or printed.

2. The words, passage, or line inserted between lines before written or printed.

IN-TER-LIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Written between lines; as, an *interlined* word.

2. Containing a line or lines written between lines; as, an *interlined* manuscript.

IN-TER-LIN'ING, *ppr.* Writing between lines already written or printed.

IN-TER-LIN'ING, *n.* Correction or alteration by writing between the lines. *Burnet.*

IN-TER-LINK', *v. t.* [*inter* and *link*.] To connect by uniting links; to join one chain to another. *Dryden.*

IN-TER-LINK'ED, (-linkt,) *pp.* Connected by union of links; joined.

IN-TER-LINK'ING, *ppr.* Connecting by uniting links; joining.

IN-TER-LOB'U-LAR, *a.* Being between lobes. *Hall.*

IN-TER-LO-CA'TION, *n.* A placing between; interposition.

IN-TER-LOCK', *v. t.* To embrace, communicate with, or flow into one another.

IN-TER-LO-CO'TION, *n.* [L. *interlocutio*; *inter* and *locutus*, *loquor*, to speak.]

1. Dialogue; conference; interchange of speech. *Hooker.*

2. In *law*, an intermediate act or decree before final decision. *Ayliffe.*

IN-TER-LOC'U-TOR, *n.* [L. *interloquor*, supra.]

1. One who speaks in dialogue; a dialogist. *Boyle.*

2. In *Scots law*, an interlocutory judgment or sentence. *Encyc.*

IN-TER-LOC'U-TO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *interlocutoire*, supra.]

1. Consisting of dialogue.

> There are several *interlocutory* discourses in the Holy Scriptures. *Fuller.*

2. In *law*, intermediate; not final or definitive. An order, sentence, decree, or judgment, given in an intermediate stage of a cause, or on some intermediate question before the final decision, is called *interlocutory*; as a decree in chancery referring a question of fact to a court of law, or a judgment on default in a court of law. *Blackstone.*

IN-TER-LOPE', *v. i.* [*inter* and D. *loopen*, G. *laufen*, to run, Eng. to *leap*. See LEAP.]

To run between parties and intercept without right the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffic without a proper license; to forestall; to prevent right. *Johnson.*

IN-TER-LOP'ER, *n.* One who runs into business to which he has no right; one who interferes wrongfully; one who enters a country or place to trade without license.

IN-TER-LOP'ING, *ppr.* Interfering wrongfully. *Encyc.*

IN-TER-LO'CATE, *v. t.* To let in light by cutting away branches of trees. [*Obs.*]

IN-TER-LO'CA-TED, *pp.* Divested of branches so as to let in light.

IN-TER-LO'CA-TING, *ppr.* Letting in light by cutting away branches.

IN-TER-LU-CA'TION, *n.* The act of thinning a wood to let in light. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

IN-TER-LU'CENT, *a.* [L. *interlucens*; *inter* and *lucco*, to shine.]

Shining between *Dict.*

IN'TER-LUDE, *n.* [L. *inter* and *ludus*, play.]

An entertainment exhibited on the stage between the acts of a play, or between the play and the afterpiece, to amuse the spectators, while the actors take breath and shift their dress, or the scenes and decorations are changed. In *ancient tragedy*, the chorus sung the interludes. In *modern times*, interludes consist of songs, feats of activity, dances, concerts of music, &c. *Encyc.*

IN'TER-LUD-ED, *a.* Inserted or made as an interlude.

IN'TER-LUD-ER, *n.* One that performs in an interlude. *B. Jonson.*

IN-TER-LU'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *interluens*, *interluo*, to flow between.]

A flowing between; water interposed. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

IN-TER-LU'NAR, } *a.* [L. *inter* and *luna*, the
IN-TER-LU'NA-RY, } moon.]

Belonging to the time when the moon, at or near its conjunction with the sun, is invisible. *Brown. Milton.*

IN-TER-MAR'RIAGE, *n.* [*inter* and *marriage*.] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another. *Johnson. Addison.*

IN-TER-MAR'RI-ED, *pp.* Mutually connected by marriage.

IN-TER-MAR'RY, *v. i.* [*inter* and *marry*.] To marry one and give another in marriage, as two families.

2. To marry some of each order, family, tribe, or nation with the other.

> About the middle of the fourth century from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to intermarry. *Swift.*

IN-TER-MAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Mutually giving and receiving in marriage; mutually connecting by marriage.

IN-TER-MAX'IL-LA-RY, *a.* Being between the cheek bones.

IN'TER-MEAN, *n.* [*inter* and *mean*.] Interact; something done in the mean time. [*Not used.*] *Todd.*

IN-TER-ME-A'TION, *n.* [L. *inter* and *meo*, to flow.]

A flowing between. [*Not in use.*]

IN-TER-MED'DLE, *v. i.* [*inter* and *meddle*.] To meddle in the affairs of others, in which one has no concern; to meddle officiously; to interpose or interfere improperly; to intermix.

> The practice of Spain has been, by war and by conditions of treaty, to *intermeddle* with foreign states. *Encyc.*

IN-TER-MED'DLED, *pp.* Interposed officiously; intruded.

IN-TER-MED'DLER, *n.* One that interposes officiously; one who meddles, or intrudes into business to which he has no right. *Swift.*

IN-TER-MED'DLING, *ppr.* Interposing officiously; intruding.

IN-TER-MED'DLING, *n.* Officious interposition. *Hamilton.*

IN-TER-MEDE', (-mēde,) } *n.* An interlude; a
IN-TER-MEZ'ZO, (-med'zo,) } short musical dramatic piece, usually of a burlesque character.

IN-TER-MI'DI-A-CY, *n.* Interposition; intervention. [*Unauthorized.*]

IN-TER-ME'DI-AL, *a.* [L. *inter* and *medius*, middle.]

Lying between; intervening; intervenient. *Evelyn.*

IN-TER-ME'DI-A-RY, *a.* Lying between; as, an *intermediary* project; intermediate. *Wade.*

Sometimes, though rarely, used as a noun.

IN-TER-ME'DI-A-RY, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a term applied to the secondary planes on crystals, intermediate in position between the planes on an edge and those on the angle.

IN-TER-ME'DI-ATE, *a.* [Fr. *intermediat*; L. *inter* and *medius*, middle.]

Lying or being in the middle place or degree between two extremes; intervening; interposed; as, an *intermediate* space between hills or rivers; *intermediate* colors. Man has an *intermediate* nature and rank between angels and brutes.

IN-TER-ME'DI-ATE-LY, *adv.* By way of intervention.

IN-TER-ME-DI-A'TION, *n.* Intervention; common means. *Cheyne.*

IN-TER-ME'DI-UM, *n.* [L.] Intermediate space. *Ash.*

2. An intervening agent. *Cowper.*

IN-TER-MELL', *v. t.* or *i.* [Fr. *entremêler.*] To intermix or intermeddle. [*Not in use.*] *Marston. Fisher.*

IN-TER'MENT, *n.* [from *inter.*] The act of depositing a dead body in the earth; burial; sepulture.

IN-TER-MEN'TION, *v. t.* To mention among other things; to include. [*Not used.*]

IN-TER-MI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *intermico; inter* and *mico*, to shine.] A shining between or among.

IN-TER-MI-GRA'TION, *n.* [L. *inter* and *migro*, to migrate.] Reciprocal migration; removal from one country to another by men or tribes which take the place each of the other. *Hale.*

IN-TERM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *terminus*, end; *termino*, to end.] Boundless; endless; admitting no limit; as, *interminable* space or duration; *interminable* sufferings. Milton applies this word to God, as one whom no bound can confine.

IN-TERM'IN-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being endless.

IN-TERM'IN-A-BLY, *adv.* Without end or limit.

IN-TERM'IN-ATE, *a.* [L. *interminatus, intermino.*] Unbounded; unlimited; endless; as, *interminate* sleep. *Chapman.*

IN-TERM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *interminor.*] To menace. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

IN-TERM-IN-A'TION, *n.* [L. *interminor*, to menace or forbid.] A menace or threat. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

IN-TER-MIN'GLE, (-ming'gl,) *v. t.* [*inter* and *mingle.*] To mingle or mix together; to put some things with others. *Hooker.*

IN-TER-MIN'GLE, *v. i.* To be mixed or incorporated.

IN-TER-MIN'GLED, *pp.* or *a.* Intermixed.

There trees and *intermingled* temples rise. *Pope.*

IN-TER-MIN'GLING, *ppr.* Mingling or mixing together.

IN-TER-MIS'SION, (-mish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *intermissio.* See INTERMIT.]

1. Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop; as, to labor without *intermission*; service or business will begin after an *intermission* of one hour.

2. Intervenient time. *Shak.*

3. The temporary cessation or subsidence of a fever; the space of time between the paroxysms of a disease. *Intermission* is an entire cessation, as distinguished from *remission*, or abatement of fever.

4. The state of being neglected; disuse; as of words. [*Little used.*] *B. Jonson.*

IN-TER-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Coming by fits, or after temporary cessations; not continual. *Howell.*

IN-TER-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *intermitto; inter* and *mitto*, to send.]

To cause to cease for a time; to interrupt; to suspend.

Pray to the gods to *intermit* the plague
That needs must light on this ingratitude. *Shak.*

IN-TER-MIT', *v. i.* To cease for a time; to go off at intervals; as a fever. A tertian fever *intermits* every other day. The pulse sometimes *intermits* for a second of time.

IN-TER-MIT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Caused to cease for a time; suspended.

IN-TER-MIT'TENT, *a.* Ceasing at intervals; as, an *intermittent* fever.

IN-TER-MIT'TENT, *n.* A disease which entirely subsides or ceases at certain intervals. The term is particularly applied to the ague and fever.

IN-TER-MIT'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Ceasing for a time; & Causing to cease. [pausing.

IN-TER-MIT'TING-LY, *adv.* With intermissions; at intervals.

IN-TER-MIX', *v. t.* [*inter* and *mix.*] To mix together; to put some things with others; to intermingle.

In yonder spring of roses, *intermixed*
With myrtle, find what to redress till noon. *Milton.*

IN-TER-MIX', *v. i.* To be mixed together; to be intermingled.

IN-TER-MIX'ED, (-mixt,) *pp.* Mingled together.

IN-TER-MIX'ING, *ppr.* Intermingling.

IN-TER-MIX'TURE, *n.* A mass formed by mixture; a mass of ingredients mixed.

2. Admixture; something additional mingled in a mass.

In this blight of impiety there wanted not an *intermixture* of levity and folly. *Bacon.*

IN-TER-MO-DIL'LION, (-mo-dil'yun,) *n.* In *architecture*, the space between two modillions. *Elmes.*

IN-TER-MONT'ANE, *a.* [L. *inter* and *montanus*, *mons*, a mountain.] Between mountains; as *intermontane* soil. *Mease.*

IN-TER-MUN'DANE, *a.* [L. *inter* and *mundanus*, *mundus*, the world.] Being between worlds, or between orb and orb; as, *intermundane* spaces. *Locke.*

IN-TER-MU'RAL, *a.* [L. *inter* and *muralis*, *murus*, a wall.] Lying between walls. *Ainsworth.*

IN-TER-MUS'CU-LAR, *a.* [*inter* and *muscle.*] Between the muscles. *Beverly.*

IN-TER-MU-TA'TION, *n.* [*inter* and *mutation.*] Interchange; mutual or reciprocal change. *Thomson.*

IN-TER-MU'TU-AL, for MUTUAL, is an illegitimate word.

IN-TERN', *a.* Internal. [*Not much used.*] *Howell.*

IN-TERN'AL, *a.* [L. *internus.*]

1. Inward; interior; being within any limit or surface; not external. We speak of the *internal* parts of a body, of a bone, of the earth, &c. *Internal* excellence is opposed to *external.* The *internal* peace of man is peace of mind or conscience. The *internal* evidence of the divine origin of the Scriptures is the evidence which arises from the excellence of its precepts, and their adaptation to the condition of man, or from other peculiarities.

2. Pertaining to the heart.

With our Savior, *internal* purity is every thing. *Paley.*

3. Intrinsic; real; as, the *internal* rectitude of actions.

4. Within a country; domestic; opposed to FOREIGN; as, the *internal* trade of a state or kingdom; *internal* troubles or dissensions; *internal* war. *Internal* taxes are taxes on the lands and other property within a state or kingdom; opposed to *external* taxes. *Hamilton.*

IN-TERN'AL-LY, *adv.* Inwardly; within the body; beneath the surface.

2. Mentally; intellectually.

3. Spiritually.

IN-TER-NA'TION-AL, *a.* [*inter* and *national.*] Existing and regulating the mutual intercourse between different nations; as, *international* law. *J. Q. Adams. Baring.*

IN-TER-NE'CINE, *a.* [L. *internecinus, interneco*, to kill; *inter* and *neco.*] Deadly; destructive. [*Little used.*] *Hudibras.*

IN-TER-NE'CION, (-ne'shun,) *n.* [L. *internecio.*] Mutual slaughter or destruction. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

IN-TER-NE'CIVE, *a.* Killing; tending to kill. *Carlisle.*

IN-TER-NEC'TION, *n.* Connection. [*Useless.*] *W. Mountagu.*

IN'TER-NODE, *n.* [L. *internodium*; *inter* and *nodus*, knot.]

1. In *botany*, the space between two joints of a plant. *Martyn.*

2. Also, the space between two nodes or points of the stem from which the leaves arise. *Lindley.*

IN-TER-NO'DI-AL, *a.* Intervening between nodes, joints, &c.

IN'TER NOS, [L.] Between ourselves.

IN-TER-NUN'CIUS, *n.* [L. *internuncius; inter* and IN-TER-NUN'CIO, *nuncius*, a messenger.]

1. A messenger between two parties. *Johnson.*

2. The title of the pope's representative at republics and small courts, and also of the Austrian ambassador at Constantinople. *Encyc. Am.*

IN-TER-OS'SE-AL, IN-TER-OS'SE-OUS, *a.* [L. *inter* and *os*, a bone.] Situated between bones; as, an *interosseous* ligament.

IN-TER-PEAL', *v. t.* [L. *interpello.*] To interrupt. [*Not used.*] *More.*

IN-TER-PEL', *v. t.* To set forth. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson. Mason.*

IN-TER-PEL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *interpellatio, interpello; inter* and *pello*, to drive, or thrust.]

1. A summons; a citation. *Ayliffe.*

2. Interruption. *More.*

3. An earnest address; intercession. *Bp. Taylor.*

IN-TER-PEN'E-TRATE, *v. t.* To penetrate between other substances. *Shelly. Bulwer.*

IN-TER-PEN'E-TRA-TED, *pp.* Penetrated within or between.

IN-TER-PET'I-O-LAR, *a.* Being between petioles.

IN-TER-PI-LAS'TER, *n.* The interval between two pilasters. *Elmes.*

IN-TER-PLEAD', *v. i.* [*inter* and *plead.*] In *law*, to discuss a point incidentally happening, before the principal cause can be tried. *Jameson.*

IN-TER-PLEAD'ER, *n.* A bill of *interpleader*, in chancery, is where a person owes a debt or rent to one of the parties in suit, but, till the determination of it, he knows not to which, and he desires that they may *interplead* or settle their claims between themselves, that he may be safe in the payment. *Blackstone.*

IN-TER-PLEDGE', (in-ter-plej',) *v. t.* To give and take as a mutual pledge. *Dovenant.*

IN-TER-PLEDG'ED, *pp.* Given and taken as a mutual pledge.

IN-TER-PLEDG'ING, *ppr.* Giving and receiving as a mutual pledge.

IN-TER-POINT', *v. t.* To point; to distinguish by stops or marks.

IN-TER-POINT'ED, *pp.* Distinguished by stops and marks.

IN-TER-POINT'ING, *ppr.* Distinguishing by stops or marks.

IN'TER-PO-LATE or IN-TER'PO-LATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *interpoler*; L. *interpolo; inter* and *polio*, to polish.]

1. To renew; to begin again; to carry on with intermission; as, a succession of *interpolated* motions. [*Obs.*] *Hale.*

2. To foist in; to insert, as a spurious word or passage in a manuscript or book; to add a spurious word or passage to the original.

The Athenians were put in possession of Salamis by another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as some think, *interpolated* by him for that purpose. *Pope.*

3. In *algebra* and *astronomy*, to fill up intermediate terms of a series according to the law of the series.

IN'TER-PO-LA-TED or IN-TER'PO-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Inserted or added to the original.

IN'TER-PO-LA-TING or IN-TER'PO-LA-TING, *ppr.* Foisting in a spurious word or passage; filling up or inserting.

IN-TER-PO-LA'TION, *n.* The act of foisting a word or passage into a manuscript or book.

2. A spurious word or passage inserted in the genuine writings of an author.

I have changed the situation of some of the Latin verses, and made some *interpolations.* *Cromwell to Pope.*

3. In *algebra* and *astronomy*, a method employed for filling up the intermediate terms of a series of numbers or observations, by numbers which follow the same law. *Brande.*

IN'TER-PO-LA-TOR or IN-TER'PO-LA-TOR, *n.* [L.] One who foists into a book or manuscript spurious words or passages; one who adds something to genuine writings. *Swift.*

IN-TER-POL'ISH, *v. t.* To polish between.

IN-TER-POL'ISH-ED, (-pol'isht,) *pp.* Polished between.

IN-TER-POL'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Polishing between.

IN-TER-PONE', *v. t.* [L. *inter* and *pono.*] To set or insert between. [*Not in use.*] *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

IN-TER-PŌS'AL, *n.* [from *interpose.*] The act of interposing; interposition; interference; agency between two persons. *South.*

2. Intervention; a coming or being between. *Glanville.*

IN-TER-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *interposer*; L. *interpono, interpositum; inter* and *pono*, to place.]

1. To place between; as, to *interpose* a body between the sun and the earth.

2. To place between or among; to thrust in; to intrude, as an obstruction interruption, or inconvenience.

What watchful cares do *interpose* themselves
Betwixt your eyes and night? *Shak.*
Human frailty will too often *interpose* itself among persons of the holiest function. *Swift.*

3. To offer, as aid or services, for relief or the adjustment of differences. The emperor *interposed* his aid or services to reconcile the contending parties.

The common Father of mankind seasonably *interposed* his hand and rescued miserable man. *Woodward.*

IN-TER-PŌSE', *v. i.* To step in between parties at variance; to mediate. The prince *interposed* and made peace.

2. To put in by way of interruption.

But, *interposes* Eleutherius, this objection may be made against almost any hypothesis. *Boyle.*

IN'TER-PŌSE, *n.* Interposal. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

IN-TER-PŌS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Placed between or among; thrust in.

IN-TER-PŌS'ER, *n.* One that interposes or comes between others; a mediator or agent between parties.

IN-TER-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Placing between; coming between; offering aid or services.

IN-TER-PŌS'IT, *n.* A place of deposit between one commercial city or country and another. *Mitford.*

IN-TER-PO-SI'TION, (-po-zish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *interpositio.*]

1. A being, placing, or coming between; intervention; as, the *interposition* of the Baltic Sea between Germany and Sweden. The *interposition* of the moon between the earth and the sun occasions a solar eclipse.

2. Intervenient agency; as, the *interposition* of the magistrate in quieting sedition. How many evidences we have of divine *interposition* in favor of good men!

3. Mediation; agency between parties. By the *interposition* of a common friend, the parties have been reconciled.

4. Any thing interposed. *Milton.*

IN-TER-PŌS'URE, *n.* Interposal. [*Not in use.*] *Montague.*

IN-TER'PRET, *v. t.* [Fr. *interpreter*; L. *interpretor*, from *interpres.* The word is compounded of *inter*

and *prts*, *pretis*; but the latter is not found in its simple form, and its origin is uncertain. It coincides in elements with פרר or פרש, to part, to spread.]

1. To explain the meaning of words to a person who does not understand them; to expound; to translate unintelligible words into intelligible ones; as, to *interpret* the Hebrew language to an Englishman.

> Immanuel, which, being *interpreted*, signifies, God with us. — Matt. i.

2. To explain or unfold the meaning of predictions, visions, dreams, or enigmas; to expound and lay open what is concealed from the understanding; as, Joseph *interpreted* the dreams of Pharaoh.

3. To decipher.

4. To explain something not understood; as, to *interpret* looks or signs.

5. To define; to explain words by other words in the same language.

IN-TER'PRET-A-BLE, *a.* That may be interpreted or explained. *Collier.*

IN-TER-PRET-A'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *interpretatio.*]

1. The act of interpreting; explanation of unintelligible words in language that is intelligible. *Interpretation* is the design of translation.

2. The act of expounding or unfolding what is not understood or not obvious; as, the *interpretation* of dreams and prophecy.

> Look how we can, or sad or merrily,
> *Interpretation* will misquote our looks. *Shak.*

3. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition. We sometimes find various *interpretations* of the same passage of Scripture and other ancient writings.

4. The power of explaining. *Bacon.*

IN-TER'PRET-A-TIVE, *a.* Collected or known by interpretation.

> As *interpretative* siding with heretics. *Hammond.*

2. Containing explanation. *Barrow.*

IN-TER'PRET-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* As may be collected by interpretation. *Ray.*

IN-TER'PRET-ED, *pp.* Explained; expounded.

IN-TER'PRET-ER, *n.* One that explains or expounds; an expositor; as, an *interpreter* of the Scriptures.

2. A translator; one who renders the words of one language in words of corresponding signification in another.

IN-TER'PRET-ING, *ppr.* Explaining; expounding; translating.

IN-TER-PUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *interpunctio*, *interpungo*; *inter* and *pungo*, to point.]

The making of points between sentences or parts of a sentence. But PUNCTUATION is generally used.

IN-TER-RE-CEIVE', *v. t.* To receive between or within. *Carlisle.*

IN-TER'RED, (in-terd',) *pp.* Buried.

IN-TER-REG'NUM, *n.* [L. *inter* and *regnum*, rule or reign.]

The time in which a throne is vacant, between the death or abdication of a king and the accession of his successor. An *interregnum*, in strictness, can happen only in governments where the king is elective; for, in hereditary kingdoms, the reign of the successor commences at the moment of his predecessor's death or demise. The word, however, is used with more latitude.

IN-TER-REIGN', (in-ter-rāne',) *n.* A translation of *interregnum*, Fr. *interregne.*

An interregnum or vacancy of the throne. [Supra.] *Bacon.*

IN-TER'RER, *n.* [from *inter.*] One that inters or buries.

IN'TER-REX, *n.* [L. *inter* and *rex*, king.]

A regent; a magistrate that governs during an interregnum.

IN-TER'RING, *ppr.* Burying.

IN-TER'RO-GATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *interroger*; L. *interrogo*; *inter* and *rogo*, to ask.]

To question; to examine by asking questions; as, to *interrogate* a witness.

IN-TER'RO-GATE, *v. i.* To ask questions. *Bacon.*

IN-TER'RO-GA-TED, *pp.* Examined by questions.

IN-TER'RO-GA-TING, *ppr.* Asking questions of one; examining by questions.

IN-TER-RO-GA'TION, *n.* The act of questioning; examination by questions.

2. A question put; inquiry. *Pope.*

3. A note that marks a question; as, does Job serve God for nought?

IN-TER-ROG'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *interrogatif.*]

Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question; as, an *interrogative* phrase or sentence.

IN-TER-ROG'A-TIVE, *n.* A word used in asking questions; as, *who? what? which? why?*

IN-TER-ROG'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In the form of a question.

IN-TER'RO-GA-TOR, *n.* One who asks questions.

IN-TER-ROG'A-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *interrogatoire.*]

A question or inquiry. In *law*, a particular question to a witness, who is to answer it under the solemnities of an oath. This may be in open court or before commissioners.

IN-TER-ROG'A-TO-RY, *a.* Containing a question; expressing a question; as, an *interrogatory* sentence. *Johnson.*

IN TER-RO'REM, [L.] For a terror or warning.

IN-TER-RUPT', *v. t.* [L. *interrumpo*, *interruptus*; *inter* and *rumpo*, to break.]

1. To stop or hinder by breaking in upon the course or progress of any thing; to break the current or motion of; as, a fall of rain *interrupted* our journey. There was not a tree nor a bush to *interrupt* the charge of the enemy. The speaker was *interrupted* by shouts of acclamation. We apply the word both to the agent and to his progress. We say, an alarm *interrupted* the speaker, or his argument or discourse.

2. To divide; to separate; to break continuity or a continued series. The road was on a plain, not *interrupted* by a single hill, or *interrupted* here and there by a hill.

IN-TER-RUPT', *a.* Broken; containing a chasm. *Milton.*

IN-TER-RUPT'ED, *pp.* Stopped; hindered from proceeding.

IN-TER-RUPT'ED, *a.* Broken; intermitted.

2. In *botany*, a term used when any symmetrical arrangement is destroyed by local causes, as when smaller leaves are interposed among the larger ones in a pinnate leaf. *Lindley.*

IN-TER-RUPT'ED-LY, *adv.* With breaks or interruptions. *Boyle.*

IN-TER-RUPT'ER, *n.* One that interrupts.

IN-TER-RUPT'ING, *ppr.* Hindering by breaking in upon.

IN-TER-RUP'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *interruptio.*]

1. The act of interrupting or breaking in upon progression.

2. Breach of any thing extended; interposition; as, an isle separated from the Continent by the *interruption* of the sea. *Hale.*

3. Intervention; interposition.

> Lest the *interruption* of time cause you to lose the idea of one part. *Dryden.*

4. Stop; hinderance; obstruction caused by breaking in upon any course, current, progress, or motion. An *interruption* may be temporary or durable. The work of the Erie Canal has suffered few *interruptions* from storms and floods. The lava met with no *interruption* till it descended to the foot of the mountain. The author has met with many *interruptions* in the execution of his work. The speaker or the argument proceeds without *interruption.*

5. Stop; cessation; intermission. *Locke.*

IN-TER-RUPT'IVE, *a.* Tending to interrupt.

IN-TER-RUPT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By interruption.

IN-TER-SCAP'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *inter* and *scapula*, the shoulder-blade.]

Situated between the shoulder-blades.

IN-TER-SCIND', *v. t.* [*inter* and *scindo.*]

To cut off. *Dict.*

IN-TER-SCIND'ED, *pp.* Cut off.

IN-TER-SCIND'ING, *ppr.* Cutting off.

IN-TER-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [L. *inter* and *scribo.*]

To write between. *Dict.*

IN-TER-SCRIB'ED, *pp.* Written between.

IN-TER-SCRIB'ING, *ppr.* Writing between.

IN-TER-SE'CANT, *a.* [L. *intersecans*; *intersco*; *inter* and *seco*, to cut.]

Dividing into parts; crossing. *Dict.*

IN-TER-SECT', *v. t.* [L. *intersco*; *inter*, between, and *seco*, to cut.]

To cut or cross mutually; to divide into parts. Thus two lines or two planes may *intersect* each other. The ecliptic *intersects* the equator.

IN-TER-SECT', *v. i.* To meet and cross each other; as, the point where two lines *intersect.* [*This is elliptical.*]

IN-TER-SECT'ED, *pp.* Cut or divided into parts; crossed.

IN-TER-SECT'ING, *ppr.* Cutting; crossing; as lines.

IN-TER-SEC'TION, *n.* [L. *intersectio.*]

1. The act or state of intersecting.

2. The point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.

IN-TER-SEM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *interseminatus*; *inter*, between, and *semino*, to sow.]

To sow between or among. [*Little used.*]

IN-TER-SERT', *v. t.* [L. *intersero*; *inter*, between, and *sero*, to throw.]

To set or put in between other things. *Brerewood.*

IN-TER-SERT'ED, *pp.* Put in between other things.

IN-TER-SERT'ING, *ppr.* Putting in between other things.

IN-TER-SER'TION, *n.* An insertion or thing inserted between other things. *Hammond.*

IN'TER-SPACE, *n.* [*inter* and *space.*] A space between other things. *Hacket.*

IN-TER-SPERSE', (in-ter-spers',) *v. t.* [L. *interspersus*; *inter*, between, and *spargo*, to scatter.]

To scatter or set here and there among other things; as, an able argument *interspersed* with flowers of rhetoric. *Intersperse* shrubs among trees.

IN-TER-SPERS'ED, (-spers',) *pp.* Scattered or situated here and there among other things.

IN-TER-SPERS'ING, *ppr.* Scattering here and there among other things.

IN-TER-SPER'SION, *n.* The act of scattering or setting here and there among other things.

IN-TER-STEL'LAR, **IN-TER-STEL'LA-RY**, *a.* [L. *inter* and *stella*, a star.]

Situated beyond the solar system, or among the stars. *Bacon.*

IN'TER-STICE or **IN-TER'STICE**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *interstitium*; *inter* and *sto*, to stand.]

1. A space between things; but chiefly, a narrow or small space between things closely set, or the parts which compose a body. We speak of the *interstices* between the parts of wood or stone.

2. Time between one act and another. *Ayliffe.*

IN-TER-STINCT'IVE, *a.* Distinguishing. [*Not used.*] *Wallis.*

IN-TER-STI''TIAL, (in-ter-stish'al,) *a.* Pertaining to or containing interstices. *Encyc.*

IN-TER-STRAT'I-FI-ED, (in-ter-strat'e-fide,) *a.* Stratified among or between other bodies. *Encyc.*

IN-TER-TALK', (in-ter-tawk',) *v. t.* To exchange conversation. [*Not used.*] *Carew.*

IN-TER-TAN''GLE, (-tang'gl,) *v. t.* To intertwist; to entangle. *Beaum. & Fl.*

IN-TER-TEX'TURE, (-text'yur,) *n.* [L. *intertextus*; *inter* and *texo*, to weave.]

The act of interweaving, or the state of things interwoven. *More.*

IN'TER-TIE, **IN'TER-DOCE**, *n.* In *carpentry*, a short, horizontal timber framed between two posts, in order to tie them together. *Brande.*

IN-TER-TIS'SU-ED, (in-ter-tish'shūde,) *a.* Wrought with joint tissue. *Everet.*

IN-TER-TRAN-SPIC'U-OUS, *a.* Transpicuous within or between.

IN-TER-TROP'IC-AL, *a.* [*inter* and *tropical.*] Situated between the tropics. *J. Morse.*

IN-TER-TWINE', *v. t.* [*inter* and *twine.*] To unite by twining or twisting one with another. *Milton.*

IN-TER-TWIN'ED, *pp.* Twined or twisted one with another.

IN-TER-TWIN'ING, *ppr.* Twining one with another.

IN-TER-TWIN'ING-LY, *adv.* By intertwining or being intertwined.

IN-TER-TWIST', *v. t.* [*inter* and *twist.*] To twist one with another.

IN-TER-TWIST'ED, *pp.* Twisted one with another.

IN-TER-TWIST'ING, *ppr.* Twisting one with another.

IN-TER-TWIST'ING-LY, *adv.* By intertwisting, or being intertwisted.

IN'TER-VAL, *n.* [Fr. *intervalle*; L. *intervallum*; *inter* and *vallum*, a wall, or *vallus*, a stake.]

1. A space between things; a void space intervening between any two objects; as, an *interval* between two pickets or palisades, between two houses or walls, or between two mountains or hills.

2. Space of time between any two points or events; as, the *interval* between the death of Charles I. of England and the accession of Charles II.; the *interval* between two wars. Hence we say, an *interval* of peace.

3. The space of time between two paroxysms of disease, pain, or delirium; remission; as, an *interval* of ease, of peace, of reason.

4. The distance between two given sounds in music, or the difference in point of gravity or acuteness. *Brande.*

5. A tract of low or plain ground between hills, or along the banks of rivers, usually alluvial land enriched by the overflowings of rivers, or by fertilizing deposits of earth from the adjacent hills. *Hutchinson.*

[*Dr. Belknap writes this* INTERVALE; *I think improperly.*]

IN-TER-VEIN'ED, (-ter-vānd',) *a.* [*inter* and *vein.*] Intersected as with veins.

> Fair champaign with less rivers *intervained.* *Milton.*

IN-TER-VENE', *v. i.* [L. *intervenio*; *inter* and *venio*, to come.]

1. To come or be between persons or things; to be situated between. Thus the Atlantic *intervenes* between Europe and America; the Mediterranean *intervenes* between Europe and Africa.

2. To come between points of time or events; as, the period that *intervened* between the treaty of Ryswick and the treaty of Utrecht.

3. To happen in a way to disturb, cross, or interrupt. Events may *intervene* to frustrate our purposes or wishes.

4. To interpose or undertake voluntarily for another. A third party may *intervene*, and accept a bill of exchange for another.

IN-TER-VENE', *n.* A coming between; intervention. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*

IN-TER-VEN'IENT, *a.* Coming or being between; intercedent; interposed. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

IN-TER-VEN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Coming or being between persons or things, or between points of time; as, *intervening* space or time; *intervening* events or misfortunes; *intervening* peace

IN-TER-VEN'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *interventio.*]

1. A state of coming or being between; interpos-

tion. Light is not interrupted by the *intervention* of a transparent body.

2. Agency of persons between persons; interposition; mediation; any interference that may affect the interests of others.

> Let us decide our quarrels at home without the *intervention* of a foreign power. *Temple.*

3. Agency of means or instruments; as, effects are produced by the *intervention* of natural causes.

4. Interposition in favor of another; a voluntary undertaking of one party for another. A bill of exchange may be accepted by the *intervention* of a third person in behalf of the drawer, or of one of the indorsers. *French Commercial Code. Walsh.*

IN-TER-VEN'TOR, *n.* [L.] A mediator; a person anciently designated by a church to reconcile parties, and unite them in the choice of officers.

IN-TER-VEN'UE, *n.* [Fr. *intervenu.*] [*Coleman.*

Interposition. [*Not used.*] *Blount.*

IN-TER-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *interverto*; *inter* and *verto*, to turn.]

To turn to another course or to another use. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

IN-TER-VER'TE-BRAL, *a.* Being between the vertebræ.

IN'TER-VIEW, *n.* [*inter* and *view*; Fr. *entrevue.*]

A mutual sight or view; a meeting; *usually*, a formal meeting for some conference on an important subject; hence the word implies a conference, or mutual communication of thoughts. The envoy had an *interview* with the king, or with the secretary of foreign affairs. The parties had an *interview*, and adjusted their differences.

IN-TER-VIS'I-BLE, *a.* In *surveying*, an epithet applied to stations which are mutually visible, or can be seen the one from the other.

IN-TER-VOLVE', (in-ter-volv',) *v. t.* [L. *involvo*; *inter* and *volvo*, to roll.]

To involve one within another. *Milton.*

IN-TER-VOLV'ED, *pp.* Involved one within another; wrapped together.

IN-TER-VOLV'ING, *ppr.* Involving one within another.

IN-TER-WEAVE', *v. t.*; *pret.* INTERWOVE; *pp.* INTERWOVEN. [*inter* and *weave.*]

1. To weave together; to intermix or unite in texture or construction; as, threads of silk and cotton *interwoven.*

2. To intermix; to set among or together; as, a covert of *interwoven* trees.

3. To intermingle; to insert together; as, to *interweave* truth with falsehood.

IN-TER-WEAV'ING, *ppr.* Weaving together.

IN-TER-WEAV'ING, *n.* Intertexture. *Milton.*

IN-TER-WISH', *v. t.* [*inter* and *wish.*] To wish mutually to each other. [*Little used.*] *Donne.*

IN-TER-WISH'ED, (-wisht,) *pp.* Wished mutually.

IN-TER-WORK'ING, *n.* The act of working together.

IN-TER-WOVE', *pret.* of INTERWEAVE. Milton uses it as a participle for *interwoven.*

IN-TER-WOV'EN, *pp.* or *a.* Woven together; intermixed; intermingling.

IN-TER-WREATH'ED, *a.* Woven into a wreath.

IN-TES'TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *intestabilis*; *in* and *testabilis*; *testis*, a witness; *testor*, to testify.]

Not capable of making a will; legally unqualified or disqualified to make a testament; as, a person unqualified for want of discretion, or disqualified by loss of reason, is *intestable.* *Ayliffe.*

IN-TES'TA-CY, *n.* [from *intestate.*] The state of dying without making a will or disposing of one's effects. *Blackstone.*

IN-TES'TATE, *a.* [Fr. *intestat*; L. *intestatus*; *in* and *testatus*, *testor*, to make a will.]

1. Dying without having made a will. When a man dies *intestate*, his estate is committed for settlement to administrators.

2. Not devised; not disposed of by will; as, an *intestate* estate. *Laws of Mass. and Conn.*

IN-TES'TATE, *n.* A person who dies without making a will. *Blackstone.*

IN-TES'TIN-AL, *a.* [from *intestine.*] Pertaining to the intestines of an animal body; as, the *intestinal* tube or canal. *Arbuthnot.*

IN-TES-TIN-A'LI-A, *n. pl.* A class of animals which infest the interior of the bodies, and especially the intestinal canal, of other animals. *Brande.*

IN-TES'TINE, (-tes'tin,) *a.* [Fr. *intestin*; L. *intestinus*, from *intus*, within.]

1. Internal; inward; opposed to EXTERNAL; *applied to the human or other animal body*; as, an *intestine* disease.

2. Internal with regard to a state or country; domestic, not foreign; as, *intestine* feuds; *intestine* war; *intestine* enemies. It is to be remarked that this word is usually or always applied to evils. We never say, *intestine* happiness or prosperity; *intestine* trade, manufactures, or bills; but *intestine* broils, trouble, disorders, calamities, war, &c. We say, *internal* peace, welfare, prosperity, or *internal* broils, war, trade, &c. This restricted use of *intestine* seems to be entirely arbitrary.

IN-TES'TINE, *n.*; usually in the *plural*, INTESTINES. The canal or tube that extends, with convolutions, from the right orifice of the stomach to the anus.

IN-TEX'TURED, *a.* Inwrought; woven in.

IN-THIRST', (in-thurst',) *v. t.* [*in* and *thirst.*] To make thirsty. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

IN-THRALL', *v. t.* [*in* and *thrall*; Sax. *threal*, a servant; Ir. *traill.*]

To enslave; to reduce to bondage or servitude; to shackle. The Greeks have been *inthralled* by the Turks.

> She soothes, but never can *inthrall* my mind. *Prior.*

IN-THRALL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Enslaved; reduced to servitude.

IN-THRALL'ING, *ppr.* Enslaving.

IN-THRALL'MENT, *n.* Servitude; slavery; bondage. *Milton.*

IN-THRONE', *v. t.* [*in* and *throne.*] To seat on a throne; to raise to royalty or supreme dominion. [See ENTHRONE, which is the more common orthography.]

2. To induct or install a bishop into the powers and privileges of a vacant see.

IN-THRON-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of enthroning, or state of being enthroned. *Warburton.*

IN-THRON'IZE, *v. t.* To enthrone. [See INTHRONE.]

IN'TI-MA-CY, *n.* [from *intimate.*] Close familiarity or fellowship; nearness in friendship. *Rogers.*

IN'TI-MATE, *a.* [L. *intimus*, superl. of *intus*, or *interus*, within.]

1. Inmost; inward; internal; as, *intimate* impulse. *Milton.*

2. Near; close.

> He was honored with an *intimate* and immediate admission. *South.*

3. Close in friendship or acquaintance; familiar; as, an *intimate* friend; *intimate* acquaintance.

IN'TI-MATE, *n.* A familiar friend or associate; one to whom the thoughts of another are intrusted without reserve.

IN'TI-MATE, *v. t.* To share together. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

IN'TI-MATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *intimer*; Sp. *intimar*; It. *intimare*; Low L. *intimo*, to intimate, to register, to love entirely, to make one intimate, to enter, from *intimus.*]

To hint; to suggest obscurely, indirectly, or not very plainly; to give slight notice of. He *intimated* his intention of resigning his office.

> 'Tis He...ven itself that points out an hereafter,
> And *intimates* eternity to man. *Addison.*

IN'TI-MA-TED, *pp.* Hinted; slightly mentioned or signified.

IN'TI-MATE-LY, *adv.* Closely; with close intermixture and union of parts; as, two fluids *intimately* mixed.

2. Closely; with nearness of friendship or alliance; as, two friends *intimately* united; two families *intimately* connected.

3. Familiarly; particularly; as, to be *intimately* acquainted with facts or with a subject.

IN'TI-MA-TING, *ppr.* Hinting; suggesting.

IN-TI-MA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from *intimate.*] Hint; an obscure or indirect suggestion or notice; a declaration or remark communicating imperfect information. Our friend left us without giving any previous *intimation* of his design.

IN'TIME, (in'tim,) *a.* [L. *intimus.*]

Inward; internal. [*Not used.*] *Digby.*

IN-TIM'I-DATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *intimider*; *in* and L. *timidus*, fearful; *timeo*, to fear.]

To make fearful; to inspire with fear; to dishearten; to abash.

> Now guilt, once harbored in the conscious breast,
> *Intimidates* the brave, degrades the great. *Irene.*

IN-TIM'I-DA-TED, *pp.* Made fearful; abashed.

IN-TIM'I-DA-TING, *ppr.* Making fearful; abashing.

IN-TIM-I-DA'TION, *n.* The act of making fearful; the state of being abashed.

IN-TINC-TIV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *in* and *tinctus*, dipped, stained.]

The want of the quality of coloring or tinging other bodies. Fuller's earth is distinguished from colorific earths by its *intinctivity.* *Kirwan.*

IN-TIRE', **IN-TIRE'LY**. See ENTIRE and its derivatives.

IN-TI'TLE. See ENTITLE.

IN'TO, *prep.* [*in* and *to.*] Noting entrance, or a passing from the outside of a thing to its interior parts. It follows verbs expressing motion. Come *into* the house; go *into* the church; one stream falls or runs *into* another. Water enters *into* the fine vessels of plants.

2. Noting penetration beyond the outside or surface, or access to it. Look *into* a letter or book; look *into* an apartment.

3. Noting insertion. Infuse more spirit or animation *into* the composition.

4. Noting mixture. Put other ingredients *into* the compound.

5. Noting inclusion. Put these ideas *into* other words.

6. Noting the passing of a thing from one form or state to another. Compound substances may be resolved *into* others which are more simple; ice is convertible *into* water, and water *into* vapor. Men are more easily drawn than forced *into* compliance. We reduce many distinct substances *into* one mass. We are led by evidence *into* belief of truth. Men are often enticed *into* the commission of crimes. Children are sometimes frightened *into* fits, and we are all liable to be seduced *into* error and folly.

IN-TOL'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *intolerabilis*; *in* and *tolerabilis*, *tolero*, to bear.]

1. Not to be borne; that can not be endured; as, *intolerable* pain; *intolerable* heat or cold; an *intolerable* burden.

2. Insufferable; not to be allowed; as, *intolerable* laziness.

IN-TOL'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being not tolerable or sufferable.

IN-TOL'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance; as, *intolerably* cold; *intolerably* abusive.

IN-TOL'ER-ANCE, *n.* [from *intolerant.*] Want of capacity to endure. *Brande.*

2. Want of toleration; the not enduring at all, or not suffering to exist without persecution; as, the *intolerance* of a prince or a church toward a religious sect. *Burke.*

IN-TOL'ER-ANT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *in* and *tolero*, to endure.]

1. Not enduring; not able to endure.

> The powers of the human body being limited and *intolerant* of excesses. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not enduring difference of opinion or worship; refusing to tolerate others in the enjoyment of their opinions, rights, and worship.

IN-TOL'ER-ANT, *n.* One who does not favor toleration. *Lowth.*

IN-TOL'ER-ANT-LY, *adv.* Not tolerantly; not indulgently.

IN-TOL'ER-A-TED, *a.* Not endured; not tolerated. *Chesterfield.*

IN-TOL-ER-A'TION, *n.* Intolerance; refusal to tolerate others in their opinions or worship. *Chesterfield.*

IN-TOMB', (in-toom',) *v. t.* [*in* and *tomb.*] To deposit in a tomb; to bury. *Dryden.*

IN-TOMB'ED, (in-toomd',) *pp.* or *a.* Deposited in a tomb; buried.

IN-TOMB'ING, (in-toom'ing,) *ppr.* Depositing in a tomb; interring.

IN'TO-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *intono*, *intonatus*; *in* and *tono*, to sound or thunder.]

1. To sound; to sound the notes of the musical scale.

2. To thunder.

IN-TO-NA'TION, *n.* In *music*, the action of sounding the notes of the scale with the voice, or any other given order of musical tones. *Brande.*

2. The manner of sounding or tuning the notes of a musical scale.

3. In *speaking*, the modulation of the voice in expression.

IN-TONE', *v. t.* [L. *intono*, supra.]

To utter a sound, or a deep, protracted sound.

> Ass *intones* to ass. *Pope.*

IN-TOR'SION, *n.* [L. *intorqueo*, *intorsum*, to twist.]

A winding, bending, or twisting, in any particular direction. In *botany*, the bending or twining of any part of a plant toward one side or the other, or in any direction from the vertical. *Martyn.*

IN-TORT', *v. t.* [L. *intortus*, from *intorqueo*, to twist.]

To twist; to wreath; to wind; to wring. *Pope.*

IN-TORT'ED, *pp.* Twisted; made winding. *Arbuthnot. Pope.*

IN-TORT'ING, *ppr.* Winding; twisting.

IN TO'TO, [L.] Wholly; entirely.

IN-TOX'I-CATE, *v. t.* [*in* and L. *toxicum*, which, Pliny informs us, is from *taxa*, a species of tree, in Greek σμιλαξ. Lib. xvi. 10. *Toxicum* is from the Greek τοξον, a bow or an arrow; the barbarians used to poison their arrows, and hence *toxicum*, in Latin, came to signify *poison.*]

1. To inebriate; to make drunk; as with spirituous liquor.

> As with new wine *intoxicated* both,
> They swim in mirth. *Milton.*

2. To excite the spirits to a kind of delirium; to elate to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness. Success may sometimes *intoxicate* a man of sobriety. An enthusiast may be *intoxicated* with zeal.

IN-TOX'I-CATE, *a.* Inebriated. *J. Montgomery.*

IN-TOX'I-CA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Inebriated; made drunk; excited to frenzy.

IN-TOX'I-CA-TED-NESS, *n.* State of intoxication.

IN-TOX'I-CA-TING, *ppr.* Inebriating; elating to excess or frenzy.

2. *a.* Having qualities that produce inebriation; as, *intoxicating* liquors.

IN-TOX-I-CA'TION, *n.* Inebriation; ebriety; drunkenness; the act of making drunk. *South.*

Technically, intoxication is made up of extraordinary exhilaration gradually increasing to delirium, with imperfect articulation and inability to regulate voluntary motion generally, which finally passes into unconsciousness and coma.

2. *Figuratively*, a high excitement of mind; an elation which rises to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness.

IN-TRACT'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *intractabilis*; *in* and *tractabilis*, *tracto*, to handle, manage, govern; Fr. *intraitable*; It. *intrattabile*.]

1. Not to be governed or managed; violent; stubborn; obstinate; refractory; as, an *intractable* temper.

2. Not to be taught; indocile.

IN-TRACT'A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being
IN-TRACT-A-BIL'I-TY, } ungovernable, obstinacy; perverseness. *Porteus.*

2 Indocility.

IN-TRACT'A-BLY, *adv.* In a perverse, stubborn manner.

IN-TRA'DOS, *n.* In *architecture*, the interior and lower line or curve of an arch. *Brande.*

IN-TRA-FO-LI-A'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *intra* and *folium*, a leaf.]

In *botany*, growing on the inside of a leaf; as, *intrafoliaceous* stipules. *Lee. Martyn.*

IN-TRANCE'. See ENTRANCE.

IN-TRAN-QUIL'LI-TY, *n.* [*in* and *tranquillity.*] Unquietness; inquietude; want of rest. *Temple.*

IN-TRAN'SIENT, (-shent,) *a.* Not transient; not passing away only away. *Killingbeck.*

IN-TRANS'I-TIVE, *a.* [L. *intransitivus*; *in* and *transeo*, to pass over.]

In *grammar*, an *intransitive* verb is one which expresses an action or state that is limited to the agent, or, in other words, an action that does not *pass over* to, or operate upon, an object; as, I *walk*; I *run*; I *sleep*.

IN-TRANS'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Without an object following; in the manner of an intransitive verb. *Lowth.*

IN TRANSI-TU, [L.] In passing, or on the way out.

IN-TRANS-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* That can not be transmitted. *J. P. Smith.*

IN-TRANS-MU-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being transmutable. *Ray.*

IN-TRANS-MU'TA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *transmutable.*] That can not be transmuted or changed into another substance. *Ray.*

IN'TRANT, *a.* [L. *intrans.*]

Entering; penetrating; making entrance.

IN-TREAS'URE, (in-trezh'ur,) *v. t.* [*in* and *treasure.*] To lay up as in a treasury. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

IN-TREAT'FUL, *a.* Full of entreaty. *Spenser.*

IN-TRENCH', *v. t.* [*in* and Fr. *trancher*, to cut. See TRENCH.]

1. To dig or cut a trench around a place, as in fortification; to fortify with a ditch and parapet. The army *intrenched* their camp, or they were *intrenched*.

2. To furrow; to make hollows in.

His face
Deep scars of thunder had *intrenched*. *Milton.*

To intrench on; *literally*, to cut into; hence, to invade; to encroach; to enter on and take possession of that which belongs to another. In the contest for power, the king was charged with *intrenching on* the rights of the nobles, and the nobles were accused of *intrenching on* the prerogatives of the crown.

IN-TRENCH'ANT, *a.* Not to be divided or wounded; indivisible. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

IN-TRENCH'ED, (in-trencht',) *pp* Fortified with a ditch and parapet.

IN-TRENCH'ING, *ppr.* Fortifying with a trench and parapet.

IN-TRENCH'MENT, *n.* *Properly*, a trench or ditch only; but, as the earth thrown out of a trench forms a part, and often the most necessary and useful part, of a fortification, hence *intrenchment* is generally understood to signify a ditch and parapet, and sometimes it signifies fascines covered with earth, gabions, bags filled with earth or other materials collected to cover men from an enemy's fire.

On our side we have thrown up *intrenchments* on Winter and Prospect Hills. *Washington.*

2. Hence, *figuratively*, any defense or protection.

IN-TREP'ID, *a.* [L. *intrepidus*; *in* and *trepidus*, *trepido*, to tremble.]

Literally, not trembling or shaking with fear; hence, fearless; bold; brave; undaunted; as, an *intrepid* soldier.

IN-TRE-PID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *intrepidité.*]

Fearlessness; fearless bravery in danger; undaunted courage or boldness. The troops engaged with *intrepidity*.

IN-TREP'ID-LY, *adv.* Without trembling or shrinking from danger; fearlessly; daringly; resolutely. *Pope.*

IN'TRI-CA-BLE, *a.* Entangling. [*Not in use.*] *Shelton.*

IN'TRI-CA-CY, *n.* [from *intricate.*] The state of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication; as, the *intricacy* of a knot, and, *figuratively*, the *intricacy* of accounts, the *intricacy* of a cause in controversy, the *intricacy* of a plot. *Addison.*

IN'TRI-CATE, *a.* [L. *intricatus*, from *intrico*, to fold; *in* and *tricor*; It. *intreccare*. See TRICK.]

Entangled; involved; perplexed; complicated, obscure. We passed through *intricate* windings; we found the accounts *intricate*; the case on trial is *intricate*; the plot of a tragedy may be too *intricate* to please.

IN'TRI-CATE, *v. t.* To perplex; to make obscure. [*Little used.*] *Camden.*

IN'TRI-CATE-LY, *adv.* With involution or infoldings; with perplexity or intricacy. *Wotton.*

IN'TRI-CATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being involved; involution; complication; perplexity. *Sidney.*

IN-TRI-CA'TION, *n.* Entanglement. [*Not used.*]

IN-TRIGUE', (in-treeg',) *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *intrigo*; verbs, Fr. *intriguer*, to perplex, embroil, intrigue; It. *intricare*, *intrigare*, to perplex, to make intricate; Low L. *intrico*, *intricor*, to inwrap; *tricor*, to trifle, to show tricks; allied to Gr. θριξ, τριχος, hair or a lock of hair, as we should say, a plexus. In D. *bedriegen*, G. *betriegen*, signify to cheat; D. *driegen*, to tack, to baste; G. *triegen*, to deceive; *trug*, deceit, fraud. The primary sense seems to be, to fold, lay over, or to draw together.]

1. A plot or scheme of a complicated nature, intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices. An *intrigue* may be formed and prosecuted by an individual, and we often hear of the *intrigues* of a minister or a courtier, but often several projectors are concerned in an *intrigue*.

2. The plot of a play or romance; a complicated scheme of designs, actions, and events, intended to awaken interest in an audience or reader, and make them wait with eager curiosity for the solution or development.

3. A secret understanding or commerce of forbidden love between two persons of different sexes. *Smart.*

4. Intricacy; complication. [*Not in use.*] *Hale.*

IN-TRIGUE', (in-treeg',) *v. i.* To form a plot or scheme, usually complicated, and intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices. The courtier *intrigues* with the minister.

2. To carry on a commerce of forbidden love. *Smart.*

IN-TRIGUE', (in-treeg',) *v. t.* To perplex or render intricate. [*Not used.*] *L. Addison.*

IN-TRIGU'ER, (in-treeg'er,) *n.* One who intrigues; one who forms plots, or pursues an object by secret artifices.

IN-TRIGU'ING, (in-treeg'ing,) *ppr.* Forming secret plots or schemes.

2. *a.* Addicted to intrigue; given to secret machinations.

IN-TRIGU'ING-LY, (in-treeg'ing-ly,) *adv.* With intrigue; with artifice or secret machinations.

IN-TRIN'SE-CATE, *a.* Entangled, perplexed. [*Not in use.*]

IN-TRIN'SIC, } *a.* [Fr. *intrinseque*; Sp. *intrinseco*; It. *intrinseco*; L. *intrinsecus*; *intra* and *secus*. It was formerly written INTRINSECAL.]
IN-TRIN'SIC-AL, }

1. Inward; internal; hence, true; genuine; real; essential; inherent; not apparent or accidental; as, the *intrinsic* value of gold or silver; the *intrinsic* merit of an action; the *intrinsic* worth or goodness of a person. *Prior.*

2. Intimate; closely familiar. [*Obs.*] *Wotton.*

IN-TRIN'SIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Internally; in its nature; really; truly.

A lie is a thing absolutely and *intrinsically* evil. *South.*

IN-TRO-CES'SION, (-sesh'un,) *n.* A depression, or sinking of parts inward. *Smart.*

IN-TRO-DUCE', *v. t.* [L. *introduco*; *intro*, within, and *duco*, to lead; Fr. *introduire*; It. *introdurre.*]

1. To lead or bring in; to conduct or usher into a place; as, to *introduce* a person into a drawing-room.

2. To conduct and make known; to bring to be acquainted; as, to *introduce* a stranger to a person; to *introduce* a foreign minister to a prince.

3. To bring something new into notice or practice; as, to *introduce* a new fashion, or a new remedy for a disease; to *introduce* an improved mode of tillage.

4. To bring in; to import; as, to *introduce* foreign goods.

5. To produce; to cause to exist; as, to *introduce* habits into children. *Locke.*

6. To begin; to open to notice. He *introduced* the subject with a long preface.

7. To bring before the public by writing or discourse; as, to *introduce* one's self to notice or to the public.

IN-TRO-DUCED', (in-tro-dust',) *pp.* Led or conducted in; brought in; made acquainted; imported.

IN-TRO-DUC'ER, *n.* One who introduces; one who conducts another to a place or person, one who makes strangers known to each other; one who brings any thing into notice or practice.

IN-TRO-DUC'ING, *ppr.* Conducting or bringing in; making known, as one stranger to another; bringing any thing into notice or practice.

IN-TRO-DUC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *introductio.*]

1. The action of conducting or ushering into a place; *used of persons*; as, the *introduction* of a stranger into a saloon.

2. The act of making persons known to each other; as, the *introduction* of one stranger to another; the *introduction* of a foreign minister to a prince or court, and the *introduction* of company to a levee.

3. The act of bringing into a country; as, the *introduction* of gold or bullion, or of merchandise.

4. The act of bringing something into notice, practice, or use; as, the *introduction* of new modes of dress or of tillage.

5. The part of a book which precedes the main work; a preface or preliminary discourse.

6. That part of an oration or discourse in which the speaker gives some general account of his design and subject, and prepares the minds of his audience for a favorable reception of his remarks or arguments.

IN-TRO-DUC'TIVE, *a.* Serving to introduce; serving as the means to bring forward something. *Lowth.*

IN-TRO-DUC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner serving to introduce.

IN-TRO-DUC'TOR, *n.* An introducer. [*Not used.*]

IN-TRO-DUC'TO-RI-LY, *adv.* By way of introduction.

IN-TRO-DUC'TO-RY, *a.* Serving to introduce something else; previous; prefatory; preliminary; as, *introductory* remarks; an *introductory* discourse.

IN-TRO-FLEX'ED, (-flekst',) *a.* Flexed or bent inward.

IN-TRO-GRES'SION, (-gresh'un,) *n.* [L. *introgressio.*] Entrance. [*Not used.*]

IN-TROIT', *n.* [Fr., from L. *introitus.*]

In *the Roman Catholic service*, the *entrance* or beginning of the mass; a passage of Scripture sung or chanted when the priest enters within the rails of the altar. *Wheatley.*

IN-TRO-MIS'SION, (-mish'un,) *n.* [L. *intromissus*, *intromitto*; *intro* and *mitto*, to send.]

1. The action of sending in. *Peacham.*

2. In *Scots law*, an intermeddling with the effects of another. *Johnson.*

IN-TRO-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *intromitto*, supra.]

1. To send in; to let in; to admit. *Greenhill.*

2. To allow to enter; to be the medium by which a thing enters. Glass in the window admits light without cold into a room.

IN-TRO-MIT', *v. i.* In *Scottish law*, to intermeddle with the effects of another.

IN-TRO-MIT'TED, *pp.* Allowed to enter.

IN-TRO-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Admitting.

2. Intermeddling with the effects of another.

IN-TRO-RE-CEP'TION, *n.* The act of admitting into or within. *Hammond.*

IN-TRO-SPECT', *v. t.* [L. *introspicio*; *intro* and *specio*, to look.]

To look into or within; to view the inside.

IN-TRO-SPEC'TION, *n.* A view of the inside or interior.

I was forced to make an *introspection* into my own mind. *Dryden.*

IN-TRO-SPECT'IVE, *a.* Inspecting within.

IN-TRO-SOME', *v. t.* [L. *intro* and *sumo.*]

To sink in. [*Not in use.*]

IN-TRO SUS-CEP'TION, } *n.* The falling of one
IN-TUS SUS-CEP'TION, } part of an intestine into another, or the passing of one part within another. *Coxe. Hooper.*

IN-TRO-VEN'IENT, *a.* [L. *intro* and *venions*, *venio*, to come.]

Coming in or between; entering. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

IN-TRO-VER'SION, *n.* The act of turning inward. *Berkeley.*

IN-TRO-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *intro* and *verto.*]

To turn inward. *Cowper.*

IN-TRO-VERT'ED, *pp.* Turned inward.

IN-TRO-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning inward.

IN-TRUDE', *v. i.* [L. *intrudo*; *in* and *trudo*, to thrust. See THRUST.]

1. To thrust one's self in; to come or go in without invitation or welcome; to enter, as into company, against the will of the company or the host; as, to *intrude* on families at unreasonable hours. Never *intrude* where your company is not desired.

2. To encroach; to enter or force one's self in without permission; as, to *intrude* on the lands of another.

3. To enter uncalled or uninvited, or without just right. *Col. ii.*

IN-TRUDE', *v. t.* To thrust one's self in, or to enter into some place without right or welcome.

2. To force or cast in. *Grenhill.*

IN-TRUD'ED, *pp.* Thrust in.

2. *a.* In *geology*, intrusive, which see.

IN-TRUD'ER, *n.* One who intrudes; one who thrusts himself in, or enters where he has no right, or is not welcome.

They were but *intruders* on the possession, during the folly of the heir. *Davies*
They were all strangers and *intruders*. *Locke.*

IN-TRUD'ING, *ppr.* Entering without invitation, right, or welcome.

IN-TRU'SION, (-tru'zhun,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *intrusio*, from *intrudo.*]

1. The action of thrusting in, or of entering into a place or state without invitation, right, or welcome.

The company may be disturbed by the *intrusion* of an unwelcome guest.

Many excellent strains which have been jostled off by the *intrusions* of poetical fictions. *Brown.*

Why this *intrusion*?
Were not my orders that I should be private? *Addison.*

2. Encroachment; entrance without right on the property or possessions of another.

3. Voluntary entrance on an undertaking unsuitable for the person. *Walton.*

4. In *geology*, the penetrating of one rock, while in a melted state, into the cavities of other rocks. *Dana.*

IN-TRO'SIVE, *a.* Thrusting in or entering without right or welcome; apt to intrude. *Thomson.*

2. In *geology*, *intrusive rocks*, are rocks which have been forced, while in a melted state, into the cavities or between the layers of other rocks. *Dana.*

IN-TRO'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Without welcome or invitation.

IN-TRO'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The act of entering without permission or invitation.

IN-TRUST', *v. t.* [*in* and *trust.*] To deliver in trust; to confide to the care of; to commit to another with confidence in his fidelity; as, to *intrust* a servant *with* one's money or goods, or to *intrust* money or goods *to* a servant. We *intrust* an agent or factor *with* commercial business, or we *intrust* commercial concerns *to* an agent. We *intrust* our friends *with* secrets, or *intrust* secrets *to* them.

IN-TRUST'ED, *pp.* Delivered in trust; committed to the hands or care of another, in confidence that he will be faithful in discharging his duty.

IN-TRUST'ING, *ppr.* Delivering in trust; confiding to the care of.

IN-TU-I'TION, (in-tu-ish'un,) *n.* [Sp. *intuicion*; L. *intuitus*, *intueor*; *in* and *tueor.*]

A looking on; a sight or view; *but restricted to mental view or perception. Particularly and appropriately*, the act by which the mind perceives the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, or the truth of things, immediately, or the moment they are presented, without the intervention of other ideas, or without reasoning and deduction.

We know *by intuition*, that a part is less than the whole. *Encye.*

IN-TU'I-TIVE, *a.* [Sp. and It. *intuitivo*; Fr. *intuitif.*]

1. Perceived by the mind immediately, without the intervention of argument or testimony; exhibiting truth to the mind on bare inspection; as, *intuitive* evidence.

2. Received or obtained by intuition or simple inspection; as, *intuitive* judgment or knowledge.

3. Seeing clearly; as, an *intuitive* view; *intuitive* vision. *Hooker.*

4. Having the power of discovering truth without reasoning; as, the *intuitive* powers of celestial beings.

IN-TU'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By immediate perception; without reasoning; as, to perceive truth *intuitively.*

IN-TU-MESCE', (in-tu-mes',) *v. i.* [L. *intumesco*; *in* and *tumeo*, to swell.]

To swell; to enlarge or expand with heat.

In a higher heat it *intumesces*, and melts into a yellowish-black mass. *Kirwan.*

IN-TU-MES'CENCE, *n.* [Supra.] The action of swelling.

2. A swell; a swelling with bubbles; a rising and enlarging; a tumid state. *Woodward.*

IN-TO'MU-LA-TED, *a.* Unburied.

IN-TUR-GES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *in* and *turgesco*, to swell.]

A swelling; the action of swelling or state of being swelled. *Brown.*

IN'TUSE, *n.* [L. *intusus.*]

A bruise. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

IN-TUS-SUS-CEP'TION, *n.* [L. *intus* and *susceptus.*]

The reception of one part within another; applied to the reception of a contracted part into a part not contracted.

IN-TWINE', *v. t.* [*in* and *twine.*] To twine or twist together; to wreath; as, a wreath of flowers *intwined.*

IN-TWIN'ED, *pp.* Twisted together.

IN-TWIN'ING, *ppr.* Wreathing together.

IN-TWIST', *v. t.* [*in* and *twist.*] To twist together; to interweave. *Parkhurst.*

IN-TWIST'ED, *pp.* Twisted together.

IN-TWIST'ING, *ppr.* Twisting together.

IN'U-LIN, *n.* A peculiar vegetable principle extracted from the Inula helenium, or elecampane. *Ure.*

IN-UM'BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *inumbro.*]

To shade.

IN-UM'BRA-TED, *pp.* Shaded.

IN-UNC'TION, *n.* [L. *inunctus*, *inungo*; *in* and *ungo*, to anoint.]

The action of anointing; unction. *Ray.*

IN-UNC-TU-OS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *in* and *unctus*, or Eng. *unctuous.*]

The want of unctuosity; destitution of greasiness or oiliness which is perceptible to the touch; as, the *inunctuosity* of porcelain clay. *Kirwan.*

IN-UN'DANT, *a.* [L. *inundans*, infra.]

Overflowing. *Shenstone.*

IN-UN'DATE, *v. t.* [L. *inundo*, *inundatus*; *in* and *unda*, a wave, or its root.]

1. To overflow; to deluge; to spread over with a fluid. The low lands along the Mississippi are *inundated* almost every spring.

2. To fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity; as, the country was once *inundated* with bills of credit. The presses *inundate* the country with papers.

IN-UN'DA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Overflowed; spread over with a fluid; copiously supplied.

IN-UN'DA-TING, *ppr.* Overflowing; deluging; spreading over.

IN-UN-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *inundatio.*]

1. An overflow of water or other fluid; a flood; a rising and spreading of water over low grounds. Holland has frequently suffered immensely by *inundations* of the sea. The Delta in Egypt is annually enriched by the *inundation* of the Nile.

2. An overspreading of any kind; an overflowing or superfluous abundance.

IN-UN-DER-STAND'ING, *a.* Void of understanding. [*A bad word, and not used.*] *Pearson.*

IN-UR-BANE', *a.* Uncivil; uncourteous, unpolished.

IN-UR-BANE'LY, *adv.* Without urbanity.

IN-UR-BANE'NESS, *n.* Incivility.

IN-UR-BAN'I-TY, *n.* [*in* and *urbanity.*] Incivility; rude, unpolished manners or deportment; want of courteousness. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-URE', (in-yūre',) *v. t.* [*in* and *ure.* *Ure* signifies use, practice, in old English and Norman French. In Chaucer, it seems to bear rather the signification of luck or fortune. In Scottish, it is used in both senses. See Use.]

To habituate; to accustom; to apply or expose in use or practice till use gives little or no pain or inconvenience, or makes little impression. Thus a man *inures* his body to labor and toil, till he sustains that which would destroy a body unaccustomed to it. So we *inure* ourselves to cold or heat. Warriors are *inured* to blood, and seamen are *inured* to hardships and deprivations.

IN-URE', *v. i.* To pass in use; to take or have effect; to be applied; to serve to the use or benefit of; as, a gift of lands *inures* to the heirs of the grantee, or it *inures* to their benefit.

IN-URED', (in-yūrd',) *pp.* Accustomed; hardened by use.

IN-URE'MENT, (in-yūre'ment,) *n.* Use; practice; habit; custom; frequency. *Johnson. Wotton.*

IN-UR'ING, (in-yūr'ing,) *ppr.* Habituating; accustoming.

2. Passing in use to the benefit of.

IN-URN', *v. t.* [*in* and *urn.*] To bury; to inter; to intomb.

The sepulcher
Wherein we saw thee quietly *inurned.* *Shak.*

2. To put in an urn.

IN-URN'ED, *pp.* Deposited in a tomb.

IN-URN'ING, *ppr.* Interring, burying.

IN-US-I-TA'TION, *n.* Neglect of use; disuse. [*Little used.*] *Paley.*

IN-US'TION, (in-ust'yun,) *n.* [L. *inustio*, *inuro*; *in* and *uro*, to burn.]

1. The action of burning.

2. A branding; the action of marking by burning.

IN-U'TILE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *inutilis.*]

Unprofitable; useless. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

IN-U-TIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *inutilité*; L. *inutilitas*; *in* and *utilitas.* See Utility.]

Uselessness; the quality of being unprofitable; unprofitableness; as, the *inutility* of vain speculations and visionary projects.

IN-UT'TER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be uttered. *Milton.*

IN VAC'U-O, [L.] In a vacuum or empty space.

IN-VĀDE', *v. t.* [L. *invado*; *in* and *vado*, to go.]

1. To enter a country, as an army with hostile intentions; to enter as an enemy, with a view to conquer or plunder, to attack. The French armies *invaded* Holland in 1795. They *invaded* Russia and perished.

2. To attack; to assail; to assault.

There shall be seditions among men, and *invading* one another. —2 Esdras.

3. To attack; to infringe; to encroach on; to violate. The king *invaded* the rights and privileges of the people, and the people *invaded* the prerogatives of the king.

4. To go into; *a Latinism.* [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

5. To fall on, to attack; to seize; as, a disease *invades* the system.

IN-VĀD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Entered by an army with a hostile design; attacked; assaulted; infringed; violated.

IN-VĀD'ER, *n.* One who enters the territory of another with a view to war, conquest, or plunder. *Bacon. Swift.*

2. An assailant.

3. An encroacher; an intruder; one who infringes the rights of another. *Hammond.*

IN-VĀD'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Entering on the possessions of another with a view to war, conquest, or plunder; assaulting; infringing; attacking.

IN-VA-LES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *invalesco*]

Strength; health. *Dict.*

IN-VAL-E-TU'DIN-A-RY, *a.* Wanting health.

IN-VAL'ID, *a.* [L. *invalidus*; *in* and *validus*, strong, from *valeo*, to be strong, to avail.]

1. Weak; of no force, weight, or cogency. *Milton.*

2. In *law*, having no force, effect, or efficacy; void; null; as, an *invalid* contract or agreement.

IN'VA-LID, *n.* [Fr. *invalide*; L. *invalidus*, supra.]

1. A person who is weak and infirm, a person sickly or indisposed.

2. A person who is infirm, wounded, maimed, or otherwise disabled for active service; a soldier or seaman worn out in service. The hospitals for *invalids* at Chelsea and Greenwich, in England, are institutions honorable to the English nation.

IN'VA-LID, *v. t.* To enroll on the list of invalids in the military or naval service.

IN-VAL'ID-ATE, *v. t.* [from *invalid*; Fr. *invalider.*]

1. To weaken or lessen the force of; *more generally*, to destroy the strength or validity of; to render of no force or effect; as, to *invalidate* an agreement or a contract.

2. To overthrow; to prove to be of no force; as to *invalidate* an argument.

IN-VAL'ID-A-TED, *pp.* Rendered invalid or of no force.

IN-VAL'ID-A-TING, *ppr.* Destroying the force and effect of.

IN-VA-LID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *invalidité.*]

Weakness; want of cogency; want of legal force or efficacy; as, the *invalidity* of an agreement or of a will.

IN-VAL'ID-NESS, *n.* Invalidity; as, the *invalidness* of reasoning.

IN-VAL'U-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *valuable.*] Precious above estimation; so valuable that its worth can not be estimated; inestimable. The privileges of Christians are *invaluable.*

IN-VAL'U-A-BLY, *adv.* Inestimably. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-VA'RI-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *variable*, from *vary.*]

Constant in the same state; immutable; unalterable; unchangeable; that does not vary; always uniform. The character and the laws of the Supreme Being must necessarily be *invariable.*

IN-VA'RI-A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* Constancy of state,
IN-VA-RI-A-BIL'I-TY, } condition, or quality; immutability; unchangeableness.

IN-VA'RI-A-BLY, *adv.* Constantly; uniformly; without alteration or change. We are bound to pursue *invariably* the path of duty.

IN-VA'RI-ED, (in-vā'rid,) *a.* Unvaried; not changing or altering. *Blackwall.*

IN-VA'SION, (-vā'zhun,) *n.* [L. *invasio*, from *invado.* See Invade.]

1. A hostile entrance into the possessions of another; *particularly*, the entrance of a hostile army into a country for the purpose of conquest or plunder, or the attack of a military force. The north of England and south of Scotland were for centuries subject to *invasion*, each from the other. The *invasion* of England by William the Norman was in 1066.

2. An attack on the rights of another; infringement or violation.

3. Attack of a disease; as, the *invasion* of the plague, in Egypt. *Arbuthnot.*

IN-VA'SIVE, *a.* [from *invade.*] Entering on another's possessions with hostile designs; aggressive.

2. Infringing another's rights.

IN-VEC'TION, *n.* Invective, which see. [Invection is little used.]

IN-VEC'TIVE, *n.* [Fr. *invective*; Sp. *invectiva*; It. *invettiva*; from L. *invecho.* See Inveigh.]

A railing speech or expression; something uttered or written, intended to cast opprobrium, censure, or reproach on another; a harsh or reproachful accusation. It differs from *reproof*, as the latter may come from a friend, and be intended for the good of the person reproved; but *invective* proceeds from an enemy, and is intended to give pain or to injure. *Encye.*

It is followed by *against.* He uttered severe *invectives against* the unfortunate general.

IN-VEC'TIVE, *a.* Satirical; abusive; railing. *Dryden.*

IN-VEC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* Satirically; abusively. *Shak.*

IN-VEIGH', (in-vā',) *v. i.* [L. *invecho*, to bear, throw or bring on or against; *in* and *veho*, to carry.]

To exclaim or rail against; to utter censorious and bitter language against any one; to reproach; with *against.* The author *inveighed* sharply *against* the vices of the clergy in his age. Men *inveigh against* the follies of fashion.

IN-VEIGH'ER, (in-vā'er,) *n.* One who rails; a railer.

IN-VEIGH'ING, (in-vā'ing,) *ppr.* Exclaiming against; railing at; uttering bitter words.

IN-VEI'GLE, (in-vē'gl,) *v. t.* [Norm. *envegler*, to inveigle, to blind; Fr. *aveugler.* Qu. G. *aufwiegeln*, to stir up or rouse; Sw. *upwigla*, the same. The affinities of this word are obscure.]

To entice; to seduce; to wheedle; to persuade to something evil by deceptive arts or flattery.

Yet have they many baits and guileful spells
To inveigle and invite th' unwary sense. *Milton.*

IN-VEI'GLED, (in-vē'gld,) *pp.* Enticed; wheedled; seduced from duty.

IN-VEI'GLE-MENT, (in-vē'gl-ment,) *n.* Seduction to evil; enticement. *South.*

IN-VEI'GLER, *n.* One who entices or draws into any design by arts and flattery.

IN-VEI'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Enticing; wheedling; persuading to any thing bad.

IN-VEIL'ED, (in-vāld',) *a.* Covered as with a veil. *Browne.*

IN-VEND'I-BLE, *a.* Not vendible or salable. *Jefferson.*

IN-VENT', *v. t.* [Fr. *inventer*; Sp. *inventar*; It. *inventare*; L. *invenio*, *inventum*; *in* and *venio*, to come; *literally*, to come to, to fall on, to meet, Eng. to *find*.]

1. To find out something new; to devise something not before known; to contrive and produce something that did not before exist, as, to *invent* a new instrument of music, to *invent* a machine for spinning; to *invent* gunpowder. [See INVENTION.]

2. To forge; to fabricate; to contrive falsely; as, to *invent* falsehoods.

3. To feign; to frame by the imagination; as, to *invent* the machinery of a poem.

4. To light on; to meet with. [*This is the literal sense, but not now used.*] *Spenser.*

IN-VENT'ED, *pp.* Found out; devised; contrived; forged; fabricated.

IN-VENT'FUL, *a.* Full of invention. *Gifford.*

IN-VENT'I-BLE, *a.* That can be invented.

IN-VENT'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inventible.

IN-VEN'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *inventio*.]

1. The action or operation of finding out something new; the contrivance of that which did not before exist; as, the *invention* of logarithms; the *invention* of the art of printing, the *invention* of the rotary. INVENTION differs from DISCOVERY. *Invention* is applied to the contrivance and production of something that did not before exist. *Discovery* brings to light that which existed before, but which was not known. We are indebted to *invention* for the thermometer and barometer. We are indebted to *discovery* for the knowledge of the isles in the Pacific Ocean, and for the knowledge of galvanism, and many species of earth not formerly known. This distinction is important, though not always observed.

2. That which is invented. The cotton gin is the *invention* of Whitney; the steamboat is the *invention* of Fulton. The Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders are said to be *inventions* of the Greeks; the Tuscan and Composite are *inventions* of the Latins.

3. Forgery; fiction. Fables are the *inventions* of ingenious men.

4. In *painting*, the finding or choice of the objects which are to enter into the composition of the piece. *Encyc.*

5. In *poetry*, it is applied to whatever the poet adds to the history of the subject.

6. In *rhetoric*, the finding and selecting of arguments to prove and illustrate the point in view.

7. The power of inventing; that skill or ingenuity which is or may be employed in contriving any thing new. Thus we say, a man of *invention*. *Encyc.*

8. Discovery; the finding of things hidden or before unknown. [*Less proper.*] *Ray.*

Invention of the cross; a festival in the Roman Catholic church, celebrated May 3d, in honor of the finding of our Savior's cross. *Brande.*

IN-VENT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *inventif.*]

Able to invent; quick at contrivance; ready at expedients; as, an *inventive* head or genius. *Dryden.*

IN-VENT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By the power of invention.

IN-VENT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The faculty of inventing.

IN-VENT'OR, *n.* One who finds out something new; one who contrives and produces any thing not before existing; a contriver. The *inventors* of many of the most useful arts are not known.

IN-VEN-TO'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an inventory. *Shak.*

IN'VEN-TO-RI-ED, (in'ven-to-rid,) *pp.* Inserted or registered in an inventory.

IN'VEN-TO-RY, *n.* [Sp. and It. *inventario*; Fr. *inventaire*; from *invent*.]

1. An account, catalogue, or schedule, of all the goods and chattels of a deceased person. In some of the United States, the *inventory* must include an account of the real as well as the personal estate of the deceased.

2. A catalogue of movables.

3. A catalogue or account of particular things. [*An indefinite use of the word.*]

IN'VEN-TO-RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *inventorier.*]

1. To make an inventory of; to make a list, catalogue, or schedule of; as, to *inventory* the goods and estates of the deceased. *Blackstone.*

2. To insert or register in an account of goods.

IN-VENT'RESS, *n.* [from *invent.*] A female that invents. *Dryden.*

IN-VERSE', (in-vers',) *a.* [L. *inversus*. See INVERT.] Inverted; reciprocal; opposed to DIRECT.

Inverse or *reciprocal ratio*, is the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities.

Inverse or *reciprocal proportion*, is an equality between a direct ratio and a reciprocal ratio. Thus, $4:2::\frac{1}{3}:\frac{1}{6}$, or $4:2::3:6$, *inversely*. *J. Day.*

IN-VERSE'LY, (in-vers'ly,) *adv.* In an inverted order or manner; a term used when one quantity is greater or less according as another is less or greater.

IN-VER'SION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *inversio*. See INVERT.]

1. Change of order, so that the last becomes first and the first last; a turning or change of the natural order of things.

It is just the inversion of an act of parliament; your lordship first passed it, and then it was passed among the lords and commons. *Dryden.*

2. Change of places, so that each takes the place of the other.

3. A turning backward; a contrary method of operation. Problems in geometry and arithmetic are often proved by *inversion*, as division by multiplication, and multiplication by division.

4. In *geometry*, a change in the order of the terms of a proportion, so that the second takes the place of the first, and the fourth of the third.

5. In *grammar*, a change of the natural order of words; as, "of all vices, impurity is one of the most detestable," instead of "impurity is the most detestable of all vices."

6. In *music*, the change of position either of a subject or of a chord. *Busby.*

IN-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *inverto*; *in* and *verto*, to turn.]

1. To turn into a contrary direction; to turn upside down, as, to *invert* a cone; to *invert* a hollow vessel.

2. To place in a contrary order or method; as, to *invert* the rules of justice; to *invert* the order of words.

And winter storms invert the year. *Dryden.*

3. In *music*, to change the order of the notes which form a chord, or the parts which compose harmony. *Encyc.*

4. To divert; to turn into another channel; to embezzle. [*Not in use.*] *Knolles.*

IN-VER'TE-BRAL, *a.* Destitute of a vertebral column, as animals. *Ed. Encyc.*

IN-VER'TE-BRATE, *n.* An animal having no vertebral column, or spinal bone.

IN-VER'TE-BRATE, **IN-VER'TE-BRA-TED**, } *a.* Destitute of a back-bone or vertebral chain. [See VERTEBRATED.]

IN-VERT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Turned to a contrary direction; turned upside down; changed in order.

IN-VERT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a contrary or reversed order. *Derham.*

IN-VERT'ENT, *n.* A medicine intended to invert the natural order of the successive irritative motions in the system. *Darwin.*

IN-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning in a contrary direction; changing the order.

IN-VEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *investir*; L. *investio*; *in* and *vestio*, to clothe. See VEST.]

1. To clothe; to dress; to put garments on; to array; usually and most correctly followed by *with*, before the thing put on; as, to *invest* one *with* a mantle or robe. In this sense, it is used chiefly in poetry and elevated prose, not in colloquial discourse.

2. To clothe with office or authority; to place in possession of an office, rank, or dignity, as, to *invest* a person with a civil office, or with an ecclesiastical dignity.

3. To adorn, to grace, as, to *invest* with honor. *Shak.*

4. To clothe; to surround; as, to be *invested* with light, splendor, or glory.

5. To confer; to give. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

6. To inclose; to surround; to block up, so as to intercept succors of men and provisions and prevent escape; to lay siege to, as, to *invest* a town.

7. To lay out money in the purchase of some species of property, usually of a permanent nature, *literally*, to clothe money in something; as, to *invest* money in funded or bank stock, to *invest* it in lands or goods. In this application, it is always followed by *in*.

IN-VEST'ED, *pp.* Clothed; dressed; adorned; inclosed.

IN-VEST'IENT, (-yent,) *a.* Covering; clothing. *Woodward.*

IN-VES'TI-GA-BLE, *a.* [from *investigate*.] That may be investigated or searched out; discoverable by rational search or disquisition. The causes or reasons of things are sometimes *investigable*.

IN-VES'TI-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *investigo*; *in* and *vestigo*, to follow a track, to search; *vestigium*, a track or *footstep*.]

To search into; to inquire and examine into with care and accuracy; to find out by careful disquisition; as, to *investigate* the powers and forces of nature, to *investigate* the causes of natural phenomena; to *investigate* the principles of moral duty; to *investigate* the conduct of an agent or the motives of a prince.

IN-VES'TI-GA-TED, *pp.* Searched into; examined with care.

IN-VES'TI-GA-TING, *ppr.* Searching into; inquiring into with care.

IN-VES-TI-GA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *investigatio*.] The action or process of searching minutely for truth, facts, or principles; a careful inquiry to find out what is unknown, either in the physical or moral world, and either by observation and experiment, or by argument and discussion. Thus we speak of the *investigations* of the philosopher and the mathematician; the *investigations* of the judge, the moralist, and the divine.

IN-VES'TI-GA-TIVE, *a.* Curious and deliberate in researches. *Pegge.*

IN-VES'TI-GA-TOR, *n.* One who searches diligently into a subject.

IN-VEST'ING, *ppr.* Clothing; dressing; adorning; inclosing.

IN-VEST'I-TURE, *n.* [Fr. See INVEST.] The action of giving possession, or livery of seizin.

The grant of land or a fief was perfected by the ceremony of corporal *investiture*, or open delivery of possession. *Blackstone.*

It was customary for princes to make *investitures* of ecclesiastical benefices. *Encyc.*

2. The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

He had refused to yield to the pope the *investiture* of bishops. *Raleigh.*

IN-VEST'IVE, *a.* Clothing; encircling.

IN-VEST'MENT, *n.* The action of investing.

2. Clothes; dress; garment; habit. *Shak.*

[We now use VESTMENT.]

3. The act of surrounding, blocking up, or besieging by an armed force.

The capitulation was signed by the commander of the fort, within six days after its *investment*. *Marshall.*

4. The laying out of money in the purchase of some species of property, usually of a permanent nature; *literally*, the clothing of money with something.

Before the *investment* could be made, a change of the market might render it ineligible. *Hamilton.*

IN-VET'ER-A-CY, *n.* [L. *inveteratio*. See INVETERATE.]

Long continuance, or the firmness or deep-rooted obstinacy of any quality or state acquired by time; as, the *inveteracy* of custom and habit; usually or always applied in a bad sense; as, the *inveteracy* of prejudice, of error, or of any evil habit.

IN-VET'ER-ATE, *a* {L. *inveteratus*, *invetero*; *in* and *vetero*, from *vetus*, old.}

1. Old; long established.

It is an *inveterate* and received opinion. (Obs.) *Bacon.*

2. Deep-rooted; firmly established by long continuance; obstinate, *used of evils*; as, an *inveterate* disease; an *inveterate* abuse; an *inveterate* course of sin.

3. Having fixed habits by long continuance; *used of persons*; as, an *inveterate* sinner.

4. Violent; deep-rooted; obstinate; as, *inveterate* enmity or malice.

IN-VET'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *invetero*, to grow old.]

To fix and settle by long continuance. [*Obsolete, or little used.*] *Bacon.*

IN-VET'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* With obstinacy; violently.

IN-VET'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Obstinacy confirmed by time; inveteracy; as, the *inveterateness* of a mischief. *Locke.*

IN-VET-ER-A'TION, *n.* The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

IN-VID'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *invidiosus*, from *invideo*, to envy; *in* and *video*, to see. *Invideo* signifies, properly, to look against.]

1. Envious; malignant. *Evelyn.*

2. Likely to incur ill-will or hatred, or to provoke envy; hateful. [*This is the usual sense.*]

Agamemnon found it an invidious affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes. *Broome.*

IN-VID'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* Enviously; malignantly.

2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

IN-VID'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of provoking envy or hatred.

IN-VIG'I-LANCE, (-vij'e-lans,) *n.* Want of vigilance; neglect of watching.

IN-VIG'OR-ATE, *v. t.* [It. *invigorire*; *in* and *vigor*.]

To give vigor to; to strengthen; to animate; to give life and energy to. Exercise *invigorates* the body; cheerfulness *invigorates* the mind.

Christian graces and virtues they can not be, unless fed, *invigorated*, and animated by universal charity. *Atterbury.*

IN-VIG'OR-A TED, *pp.* or *a.* Strengthened; animated.

IN-VIG'OR-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving fresh vigor to; strengthening.

IN-VIG-OR-A'TION, *n.* The action of invigorating, or state of being invigorated.

IN-VIL'LAG-ED, *a.* Turned into a village. *Browne.*

IN-VIN'CI-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *invincible*; L. *in* and *vinco*, to conquer.]

1. Not to be conquered or subdued; that can not be overcome; unconquerable; as, an *invincible* army.

2. Not to be overcome; insuperable; as, an *invincible* obstacle, error, habit, or objection.

IN-VIN'CI-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being un-
IN-VIN-CI-BIL'I-TY, } conquerable; insuperableness.

IN-VIN'CI-BLY, *adv.* Unconquerably; insuperably.

IN-VI'O-LA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *inviolabilis*; *in* and *violabilis*, *violo*, to *violate*.]

1. Not to be profaned; that ought not to be injured, polluted, or treated with irreverence; as, a sacred place and sacred things should be considered *inviolable*. *Milton.*

2. Not to be broken; as, an *inviolable* league, covenant, agreement, contract, vow, or promise.

3. Not to be injured or tarnished; as, *inviolable* chastity or honor.

4. Not susceptible of hurt or wound; as, *inviolable* saints. *Milton.*

IN-VI'O-LA-BLE-NESS, } *n.* [from *inviolable*.] The
IN-VI-O-LA-BIL'I-TY, } quality or state of being inviolable; as, the *inviolability* of crowned heads. *Ward.*

2. The quality of not being subject to be broken.

IN-VI'O-LA-BLY, *adv.* Without profanation; without breach or failure; as, a sanctuary *inviolably* sacred; to keep a promise *inviolably*.

IN-VI'O-LATE, *a.* [L. *inviolatus*.]

Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

But let *inviolate* truth be always dear
To thee. *Denham.*

IN-VI'O-LA-TED, *a.* Unprofaned; unbroken; unviolated. *Drayton.*

IN'VI-OUS, *a.* [L. *invius*; *in* and *via*, way.]

Impassable; untrodden. *Hudibras.*

IN'VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being impassable.

IN-VI-RIL'I-TY, *n.* Absence of manhood. *Ward. Prynne.*

IN-VIS'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *viscus*, glue, birdlime.]

1. To lime; to daub with glue.

2. To catch with glue or birdlime; to entangle with glutinous matter. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

IN-VIS'CA-TED, *pp.* Limed; daubed with glue.

IN-VIS'CER-ATE, *v. t.* To breed; to nourish. [*A bad word.*] *Mountagu.*

IN-VIS-I-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [Fr. *invisibilité*, from *invi-*
IN-VIZ'I-BLE-NESS, } *sible*.]

The state of being invisible; imperceptibleness to the sight. *Ray.*

IN-VIS'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *invisibilis*; *in* and *visibilis*, *viso*, to see.]

That can not be seen; imperceptible by the sight. Millions of stars, *invisible* to the naked eye, may be seen by the telescope.

He endured, as seeing him who is *invisible*. — Heb. xi.

IN-VIS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to escape the sight; imperceptibly to the eye. *Denham.*

IN-VIS'ION, (-vizh'un,) *n.* [*in* and *vision*.] Want of vision, or the power of seeing. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

IN-VI'TA MI-NER'VA, *v. a.* [L. Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, being unwilling.]

Without the help of genius.

IN-VI-TA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *invitatio*. See INVITE.]

The act of inviting; solicitation; the calling or requesting of a person's company to visit, to dine, or to accompany him to any place.

IN-VI'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Using or containing invitations. *Wheatley.*

IN-VI'TA-TO-RY, *n.* A part of the service in the Roman Catholic church; a psalm or anthem sung in the morning.

Antiphonary, a service-book, which contained all the *invitatories*, responsories, and collects. *Encyc.*

IN-VITE', *v. t.* [L. *invito*; It. *invitare*; Fr. *inviter*. This word is formed by *in* and the Teutonic *bid*, or its root; *inbid*. See BID.]

1. To ask to do some act or to go to some place; to request the company of a person; as, to *invite* one to dine or sup; to *invite* friends to a wedding; to *invite* company to an entertainment; to *invite* one to an excursion into the country.

2. To allure; to draw to; to tempt to come; to induce by pleasure or hope.

Shady groves, that easy sleep *invite*. *Dryden.*

3. To present temptations or allurements to.

The people should be in a situation not to *invite* hostilities. *Federalist, Jay.*

IN-VITE', *v. t.* To ask or call to any thing pleasing. *Milton.*

IN-VIT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Solicited; requested to come or go in person; allured.

IN-VIT'ER, *n.* One who invites. *Pope.*

IN-VIT'ING, *ppr.* Soliciting the company of; asking to attend.

2. *a.* Alluring; tempting; drawing to; as, an *inviting* amusement or prospect.

Nothing less easy and *inviting* as the retort of abuse and sarcasm. *Irving.*

IN-VIT'ING, *n.* Invitation. *Shak.*

IN-VIT'ING-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to invite or allure.

IN-VIT'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inviting. *Taylor.*

IN-VIT'RI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *vitrifiable*, from *vitrify*.] That can not be vitrified or converted into glass. *Kirwan.*

IN'VO-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *invoco*; *in* and *voco*, to call.]

To invoke; to call on in supplication; to implore; to address in prayer.

If Dagon be thy god,
Go to his temple, *invocate* his aid. *Milton.*

[Instead of this word, INVOKE is generally used.]

IN'VO-CA-TED, *pp.* Invoked; called on in prayer.

IN'VO-CA-TING, *ppr.* Invoking.

IN-VO-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *invocatio*.]

1. The act of addressing in prayer. *Hooker.*

2. The form or act of calling for the assistance or presence of any being, particularly of some divinity; as, the *invocation* of the muses.

The whole poem is a prayer to Fortune, and the *invocation* is divided between the two deities. *Addison.*

3. A judicial call, demand, or order; as, the *invocation* of papers or evidence into a court. *Wheaton's Rep.*

IN'VOICE, *n.* [Fr. *envoi*, a sending, or thing sent, from *envoyer*, to send, It. *inviare*; *envois*, pl., things sent.]

1. In *commerce*, a written account of the particulars of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, &c., with the value or prices and charges annexed.

2. A written account of mixable estate. *Laws of New Hampshire.*

IN'VOICE, *v. t.* To make a written account of goods or property with their prices. It is usual to *invoice* goods in the currency of the country in which the seller resides.

Goods, wares, and merchandise imported from Norway, and *invoiced* in the current dollar of Norway. *Madison's Proclamation.*

IN'VOIC-ED, (-voist,) *pp.* Inserted in a list with the price or value annexed. *Robinson, Adm. Reports.*

IN'VOIC-ING, *ppr.* Making an account in writing of goods with their prices or values annexed; inserting in an invoice.

IN-VOKE', *v. t.* [L. *invoco*; *in* and *voco*, to call; *vox*, a word.]

1. *Literally*, to call for or ask. Hence,

2. To address in prayer; to call on for assistance and protection; as, to *invoke* the Supreme Being. Poets *invoke* the muses for assistance.

3. In a *wider sense*, to call for with earnestness; as, to *invoke* the aid of government. [*Recent.*]

IN-VOK'ED, *pp.* Addressed in prayer for aid; called.

IN-VOK'ING, *ppr.* Addressing in prayer for aid; calling.

IN-VOL'U-CEL, *n.* [dim. of *involucre*.] The involucre of an umbellule or umbellet; an involucret.

IN VO-LO'CEL-LATE, *a.* [Supra.] Surrounded with involucels. *Barton.*

IN-VO-LO'CRAL, *a.* Pertaining to an involucrum. *Smith.*

IN-VO-LO'CRE, } *n.* [L. *involucrum*, from *involvo*.]
IN-VO-LO'CRUM, }

In *botany*, a sort of calyx inclosing those aggregates of flowers constituting umbels, but occasionally inclosing flowers not umbellate. It is usually more or less distant from the flowers which it envelops.

IN-VO-LO'CRED, *a.* Having an involucre, as umbels, &c. *Martyn.*

IN-VO-LO'CRET, *n.* An involucel, which see.

IN-VOL'UN-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* [from *involuntary*.] Not by choice; not spontaneously; against one's will. *Baxter.*

2. In a manner independent of the will.

IN-VOL'UN-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* Want of choice or will. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Independence on the will.

IN-VOL'UN-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *involontaire*; L. *in* and *voluntarius*. See VOLUNTARY.]

1. Not having will or choice; unwilling.

2. Independent of will or choice. The motion of the heart and arteries is *involuntary*, but not against the will.

3. Not proceeding from choice; not done willingly; opposed to the will. A slave and a conquered nation yield an *involuntary* submission to a master.

IN'VO-LUTE, *n.* [L. *involutus*.]

A curve traced by the end of a string wound upon another curve, or unwound from it. [See EVOLUTE.]

IN'VO-LUTE, } *a.* [L. *involutus*, *involvo*. See IN-
IN'VO-LU-TED, } VOLVE.]

In *botany*, rolled spirally inward. *Involuted* foliation, or vernation, is when the leaves within the bud have their edges rolled spirally inward on both sides toward the upper surface. *Martyn.*

2. In *conchology*, a term used when the exterior lip is turned inward, at the margin, as in the Cyprea. *Humble.*

IN-VO-LU'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *involutio*. See INVOLVE.]

1. The action of involving or infolding.

2. The state of being entangled or involved; complication.

All things are mixed and causes blended by mutual *involutions*. *Glanville.*

3. In *grammar*, the insertion of one or more clauses or members of a sentence between the agent or subject and the verb, in a way which *involves* the construction, and makes it difficult; a third intervening member within a second, &c.; as, habitual falsehood, *if we may judge from experience*, infers absolute depravity.

4. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, the raising of a quantity to any power assigned; the multiplication of a quantity into itself a given number of times. Thus $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$. Here 8, the third power of 2, is found by *involution*, or multiplying the number into itself, and the product by the same number.

IN-VOLVE', (in-volv',) *v. t.* [L. *involvo*; *in* and *volvo*, to roll, Eng. to *wallow*.]

1. To envelop; to cover with surrounding matter; as, to *involve* one in smoke or dust.

2. To envelop in any thing which exists on all sides; as, to *involve* in darkness or obscurity.

3. To imply; to comprise. To be and not to be at the same time, *involves* a contradiction.

4. To entwist; to join; to connect; to draw in by way of connection; to implicate; as, to *involve* a friend in one's ruin.

He knows his end with mine involved. *Milton.*

5. To take in; to catch; to conjoin.

The gathering number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast involuntary throng. *Pope.*

6. To entangle. Let not our enemy *involve* the nation in war, nor our imprudence *involve* us in difficulty.

7. To plunge; to overwhelm. Extravagance often *involves* men in debt and distress.

8. To inwrap; to infold; to complicate or make intricate.

Some involved their snaky folds. *Milton.*
Florid, witty, *involved* discourses. *Locke.*

9. To blend; to mingle confusedly. *Milton.*

10. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, to raise a quantity to any assigned power; to multiply a quantity into itself a given number of times; as, a quantity *involved* to the third or fourth power.

IN-VOLV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Enveloped; implied; inwrapped; entangled; raised to a power.

IN-VOLVE'MENT, *n.* Act of involving; state of being involved. *Marshall.*

IN-VOLV'ING, *ppr.* Enveloping; implying; comprising; entangling; complicating; raising to a power.

IN-VUL-NER-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from *invulnerable*.]
IN-VUL'NER-A-BLE-NESS, } The quality or state of being invulnerable, or secure from wounds or injury *Walsh.*

IN-VUL'NER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *invulnerabilis*. See VULNERABLE.]

That can not be wounded; incapable of receiving injury.

Nor vainly hope
To be *invulnerable* in those bright arms. *Milton.*

IN-WALL', *v. t.* [*in* and *wall*.] To inclose or fortify with a wall. *Spenser.*

IN-WALL'ED, *pp.* Inclosed or fortified with a wall.

IN-WALL'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with a wall.

IN'WARD, *a.* [Sax. *inweard*; G. *einwärts*; *in* and *ward*. See WARD.]

1. Internal; interior; placed or being within; as, the *inward* structure of the body.

2. Intimate; domestic; familiar. *Spenser.*

[In this sense, also, Shakspeare uses it as a noun.]

3. Seated in the mind or soul. *Shak.*

IN'WARD, *adv.* Toward the inside. Turn the attention *inward*.

2. Toward the center or interior; as, to bend a thing *inward*.

3. Into the mind or thoughts.

Celestial light shine *inward*, *Milton.*

IN'WARD-LY, *adv.* In the inner parts; internally.

Let Benedick, like covered fire,
Consume away in sighs, waste *inwardly*. *Shak.*

2. In the heart; privately; secretly. He *inwardly* repines. It is not easy to treat with respect a person whom we *inwardly* despise.

3. Toward the center.

IN'WARD-NESS, *n.* Intimacy; familiarity. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

2. Internal state. [*Unusual.*] *More.*

IN'WARDS, *n. pl.* The inner parts of an animal; the bowels; the viscera. *Ex.* xxix. *Milton.*

IN-WEAVE', *v. t.*; *pret.* INWOVE; *pp.* INWOVEN, INWOVE. [*in* and *weave*.] To weave together; to intermix or intertwine by weaving.

Down they cast
Their crowns inwove with amaranth and gold. *Milton.*

IN-WEAV'ING, *ppr.* Weaving together
IN-WHEEL', *v. t.* [*in* and *wheel.*] To encircle.
IN-WHEEL'ED, *pp.* Encircled. [*Beaum.*
IN-WHEEL'ING, *ppr.* Encircling.
IN'WIT, *n.* [*in* and *wit.*] Mind; understanding. [*Obs.*]
IN-WOOD', *v. t.* To hide in woods. *Sidney.*
IN-WOOD'ED, *pp.* Hidden in woods.
IN-WORK'ED, (-wurkt,) *pp.* Worked in; operated within.
IN-WORK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [*in* and *work.*] Working or operating within.
IN-WORK'ING, *n.* Internal operation; energy within. *Machnight.*
IN-WOVE', } *pp.* of INWEAVE. Woven in; inter-
IN-WOV'EN, } twined by weaving.
IN-WRAP', (in-rap',) *v. t.* [*in* and *wrap.*] To involve; to infold; to cover by wrapping; as, to be *inwrapped* in smoke or in a cloud; to *inwrap* in a cloak.
2. To involve in difficulty or perplexity; to perplex. *Bacon.*
3. To ravish or transport. [*Ill.*] [See RAP.]
IN-WRAP'PED, (-rapt',) *pp.* Involved; covered by wrapping.
IN-WRAP'PING, *ppr.* Covering by wrapping.
IN-WREATHE', (in-rēthe',) *v. t.* [*in* and *wreathe.*] To surround or encompass as with a wreath, or with something in the form of a wreath.

Resplendent locks *inwreathed* with beams. *Milton.*

IN-WROUGHT', (in-rawt',) *pp.* or *a.* [*in* and *wrought*, from *work.*]
Wrought or worked in or among other things, adorned with figures. *Milton.*
I'O-DAL, *n.* [from *iodine* and *alcohol.*] An oleaginous liquid obtained from the action of alcohol and nitric acid on iodine. *Graham.*
I'O-DATE, *n.* [See IODINE.] Any compound of iodic acid with a base.
I-OD'IC, *a.* *Iodic acid* is an acid compound consisting of iodine oxygenized to the highest point.
I'O-DID, *n.* A non-acid compound of iodine with a metal or other substance.
I'O-DINE, *n.* [Gr. *ιοειδης*, resembling a violet.]
In *chemistry*, a peculiar substance discovered by Courtois, a manufacturer of saltpeter in Paris. It is obtained from certain sea-weeds or marine plants. At the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere, it is a solid, apparently a simple substance, at least hitherto undecomposed. It is incombustible, but, in combining with several bodies, it exhibits the phenomena of combustion; hence it has been considered a supporter of combustion. Like chlorine, it destroys vegetable colors, but with less energy. Its color is bluish-black or grayish-black, of a metallic luster. It is often in scales, resembling those of micaceous iron ore; sometimes in brilliant rhomboidal plates, or in elongated octahedrons. Its taste is acrid, and it is somewhat poisonous. It is fusible at 225° of Fahrenheit. The color of its vapor is a beautiful violet, whence its name. *Henry. Ure.*
I'O-DOUS, *a.* *Iodous acid* is a compound of iodine and oxygen, containing less of the latter than *iodic* acid.
I-OD'U-RET, *n.* A non-acid compound of iodine and a metallic or other base. Synonymous with IODID.
I'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ιον*, a violet, and *λιθος*, stone.]
A mineral having a glassy appearance, remarkable for presenting a blue or violet-blue color in one direction, and, at right angles with this direction, a yellowish-gray or brownish color. It consists of silica, alumina, and magnesia, with some oxyd of iron. The name *dichroite*, often applied to this mineral, alludes to its colors, and is from the Greek *δις*, two, and *χροα*, color. *Dana.*
Note.—By the regular principles of pronouncing the Greek *iota* and the Shemitic *jod*, this word ought to be pronounced *yōlīte.*
I'ON, *n.* A name given to the elements which appear at the respective poles when a body is subjected to electro-chemical decomposition. *Silliman.*
ON'IC, *a.* [from *Ionia.*] The *Ionic order*, in *architecture*, is that species of column named from Ionia, in Greece, whose distinguishing feature is the volute of its capital. It is more slender than the Doric and Tuscan, but less slender and less ornamented than the Corinthian and Composite. It is simple, but majestic. Its hight is about 18 modules, and that of the entablature four and a half. *Encyc. Brande.*
2. The *Ionic dialect* of the Greek language was the dialect used in Ionia.
3. The *Ionic sect* of philosophers was that founded by Thales of Miletus, in Ionia. Their distinguishing tenet was, that water is the principle of all natural things. *Encyc.*
4. Denoting an airy kind of music. The *Ionic* or *Ionian mode* was, reckoning from grave to acute, the second of the five middle modes. *Busby.*
5. The *Ionic foot*, in *versification*, consists of four syllables, either two short and two long, or two long and two short.
I-O'TA, *n.* [Gr. name of the letter *ι*.] A tittle, a very small quantity or degree. We use *jot*, a change of the same name.

I. O. U. In *England*, a paper having on it these letters, (signifying *I owe you*,) followed by a given sum, and duly signed, is called an *I. O. U.*, and is considered equally binding in honor with a promissory note. Such papers are ordinarily given in gambling transactions.
IP-E-CAC-U-AN'HA, *n.* A medicine of the drops produced by a considerable number of plants. That which is considered the best, is the root of Cephaelis Ipecacuanha of South America.
Ipecacuanha is a little wrinkled root, about the thickness of a moderate quill, much used as an emetic, and against diarrhœa and dysenteries. *Cyc.*
IP'SE DIXIT. [L. he asserted.] A mere saying or assertion, without proof.
IP-SIS'SI-MA VER'BA, [L.] The identical words.
IP'SO FAC'TO, [L.] In fact, in reality, or by the fact.
I-RAS-CI-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from *irascible.*] The
I-RAS'CI-BLE-NESS, } quality of being irascible, or easily inflamed by anger; irritability of temper.
I-RAS'CI-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *irascor*, from *ira.* See IRE.] Very susceptible of anger; easily provoked or inflamed with resentment; irritable; as, an *irascible* man; an *irascible* temper.
I-RAS'CI-BLY, *adv.* In an irascible manner.
IRE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ira*, wrath; W. *rhad*, pungency, passion, rage. See Eng. WRATH.]
Anger; wrath; keen resentment; *a word chiefly used in poetry.*

Thus will persist, relentless in his ire. *Dryden.*

IRE'FUL, *a.* [*ire* and *full.*] Angry; wroth; furious with anger.

Too *ireful* bastard Orleans. *Shak.*

IRE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In an angry manner.
I'RE-NARCH, (I're-nārk,) *n.* [Gr. *ειρηναρχης.*]
An officer formerly employed in the Greek empire, to preserve the public tranquillity.
I-REN'IC-AL, *a.* Pacific; desirous of peace.
IR-I-DES'CENCE, *n.* Exhibition of colors like those of the rainbow.
IR-I-DES'CENT, *a.* [from *iris.*] Having colors like the rainbow. *Fourcroy. Barrow.*
I-RID'I-UM, *n.* [from *iris.*] A metal of a whitish color, not malleable, found in the ore of platinum, and in a native alloy with osmium. Its specific gravity is above 18. It takes its name from the variety of colors which it exhibits while dissolving in muriatic acid. The native alloy with osmium, or native iridium, is of a steel gray color and shining metallic luster. It usually occurs in small, irregular, flat grains, in alluvial soil, in South America.
Cleaveland. Webster's Manual.
I'RIS, *n.*; *pl.* IRISES. [L. *iris*, *iridis*, the rainbow, Gr. *ιρις.*]
1. The rainbow. *Brown.*
2. An appearance resembling the rainbow. *Newton.*
3. The colored circle which surrounds the pupil of the eye, by means of which that opening is enlarged and diminished.
4. The flower-de-lis, or flag-flower, a genus of many species.
I'RIS-ED, *a.* Exhibiting the prismatic colors; resembling the rainbow. *Phillips.*
I'RIS-ED, (I'rist,) *a.* Having colors like those of the rainbow. *Chaptal.*
I'RISH, *a.* Pertaining to or produced in Ireland.
I'RISH, *n.* A native of Ireland.
2. The language of the Irish; the Hiberno-Celtic.
I'RISH-ISM, *n.* A mode of speaking peculiar to the Irish.
I'RISH-RY, *n.* The people of Ireland. *Bryskett.*
IRK, (urk,) *v. t.* [Scot. *irk*, to weary; *irk*, indolent. Lye suggests that this may be from Sax. *weorc*, work, which signifies, also, pain, or anxiety; but it seems more probably to be connected with Sax. *earg*, slothful, lazy, Gr. *αργος.*]
To weary; to give pain to; used only impersonally; as, it *irketh* me, it gives me uneasiness. It is nearly obsolete. *Shak.*
IRK'SOME, (urk'sum,) *a.* Wearisome; tedious; tiresome; giving uneasiness; used of something troublesome by long continuance or repetition; as, *irksome* hours; *irksome* toil or task. *Addison. Milton.*
IRK'SOME-LY, *adv.* In a wearisome or tedious manner.
IRK'SOME-NESS, *n.* Tediousness; wearisomeness.
I'RON, (I'urn,) *n.* [Sax. *iren*; Scot. *irne*, *yrn*, or *airn*; Isl. *iarn*; Sw. *jern* or *iarn*; Dan. *iern*; W. *haiarn*; Ir. *iarann*; Arm. *hoarn*; G. *eisen*; D. *yzer.* Qu. L. *ferrum*, for *herrum.* The radical elements of this word are not easily ascertained.]
1. A metal, the hardest, most common, and most useful, of all the metals; of a livid whitish color inclined to gray, internally composed, to appearance, of small facets, and susceptible of a fine polish. In the condition of steel, it is so hard and elastic as to be capable of destroying the aggregation of any other metal. Next to tin, it is the lightest of all metallic substances, and next to gold, the most tenacious. It may be hammered into plates, but not into leaves. Its ductility is more considerable. It has the property of magnetism; it is attracted by the lodestone, and will acquire its properties. It is found rarely in native masses; but in ores, mineralized by different substances, it abounds in every part of the earth. Its medicinal qualities are valuable.
Fourcroy. Encyc.
2. An instrument or utensil made of iron; as, a flat-*iron*; a smoothing-*iron.*

Canst thou fill his skin with barbed *irons*? — Job xli.

3. *Figuratively*, strength; power; as, a rod of *iron.* *Dan.* ii.
4. *Irons* pl.; fetters; chains; manacles; handcuffs. *Ps. cv.*
I'RON, (I'urn,) *a.* Made of iron; consisting of iron; as, an *iron* gate; an *iron* bar; *iron* dust.
2. Resembling iron in color; as, an *iron*-gray color.
3. Harsh; rude; severe; miserable; as, the *iron* age of the world.

Iron years of wars and dangers. *Rowe.*
Jove crushed the nations with an *iron* rod. *Pope.*

4. Binding fast; not to be broken; as, the *iron* sleep of death. *Philips.*
5. Hard of understanding; dull; as, an *iron* witted fool. *Shak.*
6. Firm; robust; as, an *iron* constitution.
I'RON, *v. t.* To smooth with an instrument of iron
2. To shackle with irons; to fetter or handcuff.
3. To furnish or arm with iron.
I'RON-BOUND, *a.* Bound with iron.
2. Faced or surrounded with rocks; rugged; as, an *iron-bound* coast.
I'RON CLAD, *a.* Clad in iron. *Scott.*
I'RON CLAY, *n.* A substance immediate between basalt and wacke, of a reddish-brown color, and occurring massive or vesicular. *Cyc.*
I'RON CROWN, *n.* A golden crown set with jewels, belonging originally to the Lombard kings, and indicating the dominion of Italy. It was so called from containing a circle said to have been forged from one of the nails in the cross of Christ.
Encyc. Am.
I'RON ED, (I'urnd,) *pp.* Smoothed with an iron; shackled; armed with iron.
I'RON-ER, *n.* One who irons.
I'RON-FIL-INGS, *n. pl.* Fine particles of iron made by filing or rasping.
I'RON-FLINT, *n.* An opaque ferruginous variety of quartz, having, in some degree, the appearance of flint, but of red or yellow colors, and usually somewhat granular in its texture. *Dana.*
I'RON-FOUND-ER, *n.* One who makes iron castings.
I'RON-FOUND-ER-Y, } *n.* The place where iron
I'RON-FOUND-RY, } castings are made.
I'RON-FRAM-ED, *a.* Having an iron or firm frame.
I'RON GLANCE, *n.* A peroxyd of iron of a dark steel-gray color.
I'RON-HAND-ED, *a.* Having hands hard as iron. *Dwight.*
I'RON-HEART-ED, *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling; cruel.
I'RON-ING, *ppr.* Smoothing with an iron; shackling; furnishing or arming with iron.
I'RON LIQUOR, (I'urn lik'ur,) *n.* Acetate of iron used as a mordant by dyers, &c. *Buchanan.*
I'RON-ING, *n.* A smoothing with an iron.
2. A shackling with irons.
3. A furnishing or arming with iron.
I'RON-MOLD, *n.* A spot on cloth made by applying rusty iron to the cloth when wet.
I'RON-MON'GER, *n.* A dealer in iron, wares or hardware.
I'RON-MON'GER-Y, (I'urn-mung'ger-re,) *n.* A general name for all articles made of iron; hardware. *Ordt.*
I'RON PY-RI'TES, *n.* Common pyrites; yellow sulphuret of iron.
I'RON-SAND, *n.* An iron ore in grains, used to sand paper after writing.
I'RON-SHEATH-ED, *a.* Sheathed with iron. *Scott.*
I'RON-SHOD, *a.* Shod with iron.
I'RON-SICK, *a.* In *seamen's language*, a ship is said to be *iron-sick*, when her bolts and nails are so much corroded or eaten with rust that she has become leaky. *Encyc.*
I'RON-SID-ED, *a.* Having iron sides, or very firm sides. *Forby.*
I'RON-SMITH, *n.* A worker in iron; an artisan who makes and repairs utensils of iron; a much more proper term than BLACKSMITH.
I'RON-STONE, *n.* An impure ore of iron, containing much clay. *Dana.*
I'RON-WOOD, *n.* The popular name of some species of a genus of trees called Sideroxylon; so called from their hardness. Also, the popular name of Ostrya Virginica, sometimes called *Hop-Hornbeam*, a tree of the United States.
I'RON-WORK, (I'urn-work,) *n.* A general name of the parts or pieces of a building, vessel, carriage, &c., which consist of iron; any thing made of iron.
I'RON-WORKS, *n. pl.* The works or establishment where pig iron is wrought into bars, &c.

I'RON-WORT, *n.* The popular name of some species of a genus of plants called *Sideritis.*

I-RON'IC, *a.* Ironical. *B. Jonson.*

I-RON'IC-AL, *a.* [Fr. *ironique.* See IRONY.]

Expressing one thing and meaning the opposite. An *ironical* expression is often accompanied with a manner of utterance which indicates that the speaker intends to be understood in a sense directly contrary to that which the words convey.

I-RON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of irony; by the use of irony. A commendation may be *ironically* severe.

I'RON-IST, *n.* One who deals in irony. *Pope.*

I'RON-Y, (I'urn-e,) *a.* [from *iron.*] Made or consisting of iron; partaking of iron; as, *irony* chains; *irony* particles. *Hammond.*

2. Resembling iron; hard.

I'RON-Y, *n.* [Fr. *ironie*; L. *ironia*; Gr. εἰρωνία, from εἴρων, a dissembler in speech.]

A kind of ridicule which exposes the errors or faults of others by seeming to adopt, approve, or defend them; as, Nero was a very virtuous prince; Pope Hildebrand was remarkable for his meekness and humility. When *irony* is uttered, the dissimulation is generally apparent from the manner of speaking, as by a smile or an arch look, or perhaps by an affected gravity of countenance. *Irony* in writing may also be detected by the manner of expression.

I'ROUS, *a.* [from *ire.*] Apt to be angry. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

IR-RA'DI-ANCE, } *n.* [L. *irradians*, from *irradio.*
IR-RA'DI-AN-CY, } See [RADIATE.]

1. Emission of rays of light on an object.

2. Beams of light emitted; luster; splendor. *Milton.*

IR-RA'DI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *irradio*; *in* and *radio*, to shine. See RAY.]

1. To illuminate; to brighten; to make splendid; to adorn with luster. *South.*

2. To enlighten intellectually; to illuminate; as, to *irradiate* the mind. *Milton.*

3. To animate by heat or light. *Hale.*

4. To decorate with shining ornaments. *Pope.*

IR-RA'DI-ATE, *v. i.* To emit rays; to shine.

IR-RA'DI-ATE, *a.* Adorned with brightness, or with any thing shining. *Mason.*

IR-RA'DI-A-TED, *pp.* Illuminated; enlightened; made luminous or bright; decorated with rays of light or with something shining.

IR-RA'DI-A-TING, *ppr.* Illuminating; decorating with beams of light.

IR-RA-DI-A'TION, *n.* The act of emitting beams of light.

2. Illumination; brightness.

3. Intellectual light. *Hale.*

4. The act of emitting minute particles or effluvia from some substance. *Encyc.*

5. In *physical science*, an apparent enlargement of objects beyond their proper bounds, in consequence of the vivid impression of light on the eye. *Olmsted.*

IR-RAD'I-CATE, *v. t.* To root deeply.

IR-RA'TION-AL, (-rā'shun-al *or* -rash'un-al,) *a.* [L. *irrationalis*; *in* and *rationalis*, from *ratio.*]

1. Not rational; void of reason or understanding. Brutes are *irrational* animals.

2. Not according to the dictates of reason; contrary to reason; absurd. To pursue a course of life which destroys happiness, is *irrational.*

Irrational quantity. See SURD.

IR-RA-TION-AL'I-TY, *n.* Want of reason or the powers of understanding.

IR-RA'TION-AL-LY, (-rā'shun-al-ly *or* -rash'un-al-ly,) *adv.* Without reason; in a manner contrary to reason; absurdly.

IR-RE-CLAIM'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *reclaimable.*] Not to be reclaimed; that can not be recalled from error or vice; that can not be brought to reform. *Addison.*

2. That can not be tamed.

IR-RE-CLAIM'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to admit of reformation.

IR-REC-ON-CIL'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *reconcilable.*] Not to be recalled to amity, or a state of friendship and kindness; retaining enmity that can not be appeased or subdued; as, an *irreconcilable* enemy or faction.

2. That can not be appeased or subdued; as, *irreconcilable* enmity or hatred.

3. That can not be made to agree or be consistent; incongruous; incompatible; as, *irreconcilable* absurdities. It is followed by *with* or *to.* A man's conduct may be *irreconcilable to* or *with* his avowed principles.

IR-REC-ON-CIL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being irreconcilable; incongruity; incompatibility.

IR-REC-ON-CIL'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that precludes reconciliation. Men may be *irreconcilably* opposed to each other.

IR-REC'ON-CILE, *v. t.* To prevent from being reconciled. [*Ill.*] *Bp. Taylor*

IR-REC'ON-CIL-ED, *a.* [*in* and *reconciled.*] Not reconciled. *Thomson*

2. Not atoned for. *Shak. Prideaux.*

IR-REC ON-CILE'MENT, *n.* Want of reconciliation; disagreement.

IR-REC-ON-CIL-I-A'TION, *n.* Want of reconciliation. *Prideaux.*

IR-REC'ON-CIL-ING, *ppr.* Preventing from being reconciled.

IR-RE-CORD'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be recorded. *Cockeram.*

IR-RE-COV'ER-A-BLE, (-kuv'er-,) *a.* [*in* and *recoverable.*] Not to be recovered or repaired; as, an *irrecoverable* loss.

2. That can not be regained. Time past is *irrecoverable.* *Rogers.*

3. That can not be obtained by demand or suit, as a debt. *Franklin.*

4. Not to be remedied; as, *irrecoverable* misery. *Tillotson.*

IR-RE-COV'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being irrecoverable. *Donne.*

IR-RE-COV'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* Beyond recovery; beyond the possibility of being regained, repaired, or remedied. Happiness may be *irrecoverably* lost.

2. Beyond the possibility of being reclaimed. A profligate may be *irrecoverably* abandoned to vice.

IR-RE-CO'PER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *recupero*, to recover.]

Irrecoverable. [*Not used.*]

IR-RE-CO'PER-A-BLY, *adv.* Irrecoverably. [*Not used.*]

IR-RE-CO'SA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and Fr. *recusable.*]

Not liable to exception.

IR-RE-DEEM'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *redeemable.*] That can not be redeemed.

2. Not subject to be paid at the pleasure of government; as, *irredeemable* debts; *irredeemable* certificates or stock. *Hamilton. Smollett.*

IR-RE-DEEM'A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality of be-
IR-RE-DEEM-A-BIL'I-TY, } ing not redeemable.

IR-RE-DEEM'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be redeemable. *Smart.*

IR-RE-DU'CI-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *reducible.*] Not to be reduced; that can not be brought back to a former state.

2. That can not be reduced or changed to a different state; as, corpuscles of air *irreducible* into water. *Boyle.*

Irreducible case; in *algebra*, a particular case in the solution of a cubic equation, in which the formula commonly employed contains an imaginary quantity, and therefore fails in its application. *Brande.*

IR-RE-DU'CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being irreducible.

IR-RE-DU'CI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not reducible.

IR-RE-FLECT'IVE, *a.* Not reflective. *Whewell.*

IR-RE-FRA'GA-BLE or IR-REF'RA-GA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *refragable*, L. *refragor*; *re* and the root of *frango*, to break.]

That can not be refuted or overthrown; incontestable; undeniable; as, an *irrefragable* argument; *irrefragable* reason or evidence. *Atterbury. Swift.*

IR-RE-FRA'GA-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality of be-
IR-REF-RA-GA-BIL'I-TY, } ing irrefragable or incapable of refutation.

IR-RE-FRA'GA-BLY or IR-REF'RA-GA-BLY, *adv.* With force or strength that can not be overthrown; with certainty beyond refutation. We say, the point in debate was *irrefragably* proved.

IR-REF'U-TA-BLE or IR-RE-FOT'A-BLE, *a.* [Low L. *irrefutabilis.* See REFUTE.]

That can not be refuted or disproved. *Bp. Hall.*

IR-REF'U-TA BLY or IR-RE-FOT'A-BLY, *adv.* Beyond the possibility of refutation. *Romeyn.*

IR-RE-GEN'ER-A-CY, *n.* Unregeneracy. *J. M. Mason.*

IR-RE-GEN-ER-A'TION, *n.* An unregenerate state. [*Bad.*]

IR-REG'U-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *irregulier*; L. *irregularis*; *in* and *regularis*, *regula.* See REGULAR.]

1. Not regular; not according to common form or rules; as, an *irregular* building or fortification.

2. Not according to established principles or customs; deviating from usage; as, the *irregular* proceedings of a legislative body.

3. Not conformable to nature or the usual operation of natural laws; as, an *irregular* action of the heart and arteries.

4. Not according to the rules of art; unmethodical; as, *irregular* verse; an *irregular* discourse.

5. Not in conformity to laws, human or divine; deviating from the rules of moral rectitude; vicious; as, *irregular* conduct or propensities.

6. Not straight; as, an *irregular* line or course.

7. Not uniform; as, *irregular* motion.

8. In *grammar*, an *irregular* noun or verb is one which deviates from the common rules in its inflections.

IR-REG'U-LAR, *n.* A soldier not in regular service.

IR-REG'U-LAR-IST, *n.* One who is irregular. [*Kent.*

IR-REG-U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *irregularité.*]

1. Deviation from a straight line or from any common or established rule; deviation from method or order; as, the *irregularity* of proceedings.

2. Deviation from law, human or divine, or from moral rectitude; inordinate practice; vice. It is a favorable symptom when a profligate man becomes ashamed of his *irregularities.*

IR-REG'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* Without rule, method, or order.

IR-REG'U-LATE, *v. t.* To make irregular; to disorder. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

IR-REL'A-TIVE, *a.* [*in* and *relative.*] Not relative; unconnected.

Irrelative chords, in *music*, have no common sound.

IR-REL'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Unconnectedly. *Boyle.*

IR-REL'E-VAN-CY, *n.* [from *irrelevant.*] Inapplicability; the quality of not being applicable, or of not serving to aid and support; as, the *irrelevancy* of an argument or of testimony to a case in question.

IR-REL'E-VANT, *a.* [*in* and Fr. *relever*, to raise, from *elever*, *lever*, L. *elevo*, *levo*, to raise.]

Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent; not serving to support. We call evidence, testimony, and arguments *irrelevant* to a cause, when they are inapplicable to it, or do not serve to support it.

IR-REL'E-VANT LY, *adv.* Without being to the purpose.

IR-RE-LIEV'A-BLE, *a.* Not admitting relief. *Hargrave.*

IR-RE-LIG'ION, (ir-re-lid'jun,) *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *religion.*] Want of religion, or contempt of it; impiety. *Dryden.*

IR-RE-LIG'ION-IST, *n.* One who is destitute of religious principles; a despiser of religion. *Nott.*

IR-RE-LIG'IOUS, (ir-re-lid'jus,) *a.* [Fr. *irreligieux.*]

1. Destitute of religious principles; contemning religion; impious; ungodly.

Shame and reproach are generally the portion of the impious and *irreligious.* *South.*

2. Contrary to religion; profane; impious; wicked; as, an *irreligious* speech; *irreligious* conduct.

IR-RE-LIG'IOUS-LY, *adv.* With impiety; wickedly.

IR-RE-LIG'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of religious principles or practices; ungodliness.

IR-RE'ME-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *irremeabilis*; *in* and *remeo*, to return; *re* and *meo*, to pass.]

Admitting no return; as, an *irremeable* way. *Dryden.*

IR-RE-ME'DI-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *remediable*, from *remedy.*]

1. Not to be remedied; that can not be cured; as, an *irremediable* disease or evil.

2. Not to be corrected or redressed; as, *irremediable* error or mischief.

IR-RE-ME'DI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being irremediable.

IR-RE-ME'DI-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes remedy, cure, or correction. *Jer. Taylor.*

IR-RE-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *remissible*; L. *remitto.* See REMIT.]

Not to be pardoned; that can not be forgiven or remitted. *Whiston.*

IR-RE-MIS'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being unpardonable. *Hammond.*

IR-RE-MIS'SI-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be pardoned. *Sherwood.*

IR-RE-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Not remitting.

IR-RE-MOV-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See IRREMOVABLE.] The quality or state of being irremovable, or not removable from office.

IR-RE-MOV'A-BLE, (-moov'a-bl,) *a.* [*in* and *removable.*] That can not be moved or changed. *Shak.*

2. That can not be legally or constitutionally removed from office.

IR-RE-MOV'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to admit of removal.

IR-RE-MOV'AL, *n.* Absence of removal.

IR-RE-MU'NER-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *remunerable.*] That can not be rewarded.

IR-RE-NOWN'ED, *a.* Not renowned; not celebrated. *Spenser.*

IR-REP-A-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See IRREPARABLE.] The quality or state of being irreparable, or beyond repair or recovery. *Sterne.*

IR-REP'A-RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *irreparabilis.* See REPAIR.]

1. That can not be repaired or mended; as, an *irreparable* breach.

2. That can not be recovered or regained; as, an *irreparable* loss. *Milton. Addison.*

IR-REP'A-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being irreparable.

IR-REP'A-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes recovery or repair.

IR-RE-PEAL-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *irrepealable.*] The quality of being irrepealable.

IR-RE-PEAL'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *repealable.* See REPEAL.]

That can not be legally repealed or annulled. *Sullivan.*

IR-RE-PEAL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Irrepealability.

IR-RE-PEAL'A-BLY, *adv.* Beyond the power of repeal.

IR-RE-PENT'ANCE, *n.* Want of repentance; impenitence. *Mountagu.*

IR-RE-PLEV'I-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *repleviable.*] That can not be replevied.

IR-RE-PLEV'I-SA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *replevisable.*] That can not be replevied.

IR-REP-RE-HENS'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *reprehensible.*] Not reprehensible; not to be blamed or censured; free from fault. *Vattel, Trans.*

IR-REP-RE-HENS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being irreprehensible.

IR-REP-RE-HENS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to incur blame; without blame. *Sherwood.*

IR-REP-RE-SENT'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *represent.*] Not to be represented; that can not be figured or represented by any image. *Stillingfleet.*

IR-RE-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *repressible.*] That can not be repressed.

IR-RE-PRESS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that can not be repressed.

IR-RE-PROACH'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *reproachable.*] That can not be justly reproached; free from blame; upright; innocent. An *irreproachable* life is the highest honor of a rational being.

IR-RE-PROACH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being not reproachable.

IR-RE-PROACH'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to deserve reproach; blamelessly; as, deportment *irreproachably* upright.

IR-RE-PROV'A-BLE, (-proov'a-bl,) *a.* [*in* and *reprovable.*] That can not be justly reproved; blameless; upright.

IR-RE-PROV'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be liable to reproof or blame. *Wewer.*

IR-REP-TI'TIOUS, (-tish'us,) *a.* Secretly introduced. *Nichols.*

IR-RE-SIST'ANCE, *n.* [*in* and *resistance.*] Forbearance to resist; non-resistance; passive submission. *Paley.*

IR-RE-SIST-I-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from *irresistible.*] The
IR-RE-SIST'I-BLE-NESS, } quality of being irresistible; power or force beyond resistance or opposition. *Hammond.*

IR-RE-SIST'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *resistible.* See RESIST.]

That can not be successfully resisted or opposed; superior to opposition.

An *irresistable* law of our nature is, the to seek happiness. *J. M. Mason.*

IR-RE SIST'I-BLY, *adv.* With a power that can not be successfully resisted or opposed. *Dryden.*

IR-RE-SIST'LESS, *a.* That can not be resisted. *Glanville.*

IR-RES'O-LU-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *resolvo.*]

Not to be dissolved; incapable of dissolution. *Boyle.*

IR-RES'O-LU-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being indissoluble; resistance to separation of parts by heat. *Boyle.*

IR-RES'O-LUTE, *a.* [*in* and *resolute.*] Not firm or constant in purpose; not decided; not determined; wavering; given to doubt. *Irresolute* men either resolve not at all, or resolve and re-resolve.

IR-RES'O-LUTE-LY, *adv.* Without firmness of mind; without decision.

IR-RES'O-LUTE-NESS, *n.* Want of firm determination or purpose; vacillation of mind.

IR-RES-O-LU'TION, *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *resolution.*]

Want of resolution; want of decision in purpose; a fluctuation of mind, as in doubt, or between hope and fear. *Addison.*

IR-RE-SOLV-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The state or quality
IR-RE-SOLV'A-BLE-NESS, } of not being resolvable.

IR-RE-SOLV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be resolved.

IR-RE-SOLV'ED-LY, *adv.* [*in* and *resolved.*] Without settled determination. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

IR-RE-SPECT'IVE, *a.* [*in* and *respective.*] Not having regard to; with *of*; as, *irrespective* of consequences.

2. Not regarding circumstances. [*Obs.*]

According to this doctrine, it must be resolved wholly into the absolute, *irrespective* will of God. *Bacon.*

IR-RE SPECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Without regard to; not taking circumstances into consideration. *Hammond.*

IR-RES'PI-RA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *respirable.*] Unfit for respiration; not having the qualities which support animal life; as, *irrespirable* air.

IR-RE-SPONS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Want of responsibility.

IR-RE-SPONS'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *responsible.*] Not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences; not answerable.

IR-RE-SPONS'I-BLY, *adv* So as not to be responsible.

IR-RE-SUS'CI-TA-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being revived.

IR-RE-SUS'CI-TA-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be resuscitable.

IR-RE-TENT'IVE, *a.* Not retentive or apt to retain. *Skelton.*

IR-RE-TRACE'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be retraced.

IR-RE-TRIEV'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *retrievable*, from *retrieve.*] Not to be recovered or repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable; as, an *irretrievable* loss.

IR-RE TRIEV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being irretrievable.

IR-RE-TRIEV'A-BLY, *adv.* Irreparably; irrecoverably; in a manner not to be regained. *Woodward.*

IR-RE-TURN'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be returned.

IR-RE-VEAL'A-BLE, *a.* That may not be revealed.

IR-RE-VEAL'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be revealable.

IR-REV'ER-ENCE, *n.* [L. *irreverentia*; *in* and *reverentia* See REVERENCE.]

1. Want of reverence, or want of veneration; want of a due regard to the authority and character of the Supreme Being. *Irreverence* toward God is analogous to *disrespect* toward man.

2. The state of being disregarded; *applied to men.* But this word is appropriately applicable to the Supreme Being, and to his laws and institutions.

IR-REV'ER-ENT, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *reverent.*] Wanting in reverence and veneration, not entertaining or manifesting due regard to the Supreme Being.

2. Proceeding from irreverence; expressive of a want of veneration, as, an *irreverent* thought, word, or phrase.

3. Wanting in respect to superiors. *Milton.*

IR-REV'ER-ENT-LY, *adv.* Without due regard to the authority and character of the Supreme Being; in an irreverent manner.

2. Without due respect to superiors.

IR-RE-VERS'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *reversible.*] That can not be reversed, that can not be recalled, repealed, or annulled; as, an *irreversible* decree or sentence.

IR-RE-VERS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being irreversible.

IR-RE-VERS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner which precludes a reversal or repeal.

IR-REV-O-CA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* State of being irrevo-
IR-REV'O-CA-BLE-NESS, } cable.

IR-REV'O-CA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *irrevocabilis*; *in* and *revocabilis*, *revoco*; *re* and *voco*, to call.]

Not to be recalled or revoked, that can not be reversed, repealed, or annulled; as, an *irrevocable* decree, sentence, edict, or doom; *irrevocable* fate; an *irrevocable* promise. *Milton. Dryden.*

IR-REV'O-CA-BLY, *adv.* Beyond recall; in a manner precluding repeal.

IR-RE-VOK'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *revokable.*] Not to be recalled; irrevocable. *Asiat. Res.*

IR-REV'O-LU-BLE, *a.* That has no revolution. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

IR'RI-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *irrigo*; *in* and *rigo*, to water.]

1. To water; to wet; to moisten; to bedew. *Ray.*

2. To water, as land, by causing a stream to flow upon it and spread over it.

IR'RI-GA-TED, *pp.* Watered; moistened.

IR'RI-GA-TING, *ppr.* Watering; wetting; moistening.

IR-RI-GA'TION, *n.* The act of watering or moistening.

2. In *agriculture*, the operation of causing water to flow over lands, for nourishing plants.

IR-RIG'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *irriguus.* See IRRIGATE.]

1. Watered; watery; moist.

The flowery lap
Of some *irriguous* valley spreads her store. *Milton.*

2. Dewy; moist. *Philips.*

IR-RIS'ION, (ir-rizh'un,) *n.* [L. *irrisio*, *irrideo*; *in* and *rideo*, to laugh.]

The act of laughing at another. *Woodward.*

IR-RI-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *irritable.*] Susceptibility of excitement; the quality of being easily irritated or exasperated; as, *irritability* of temper.

2. In *physiology*, (1.) A healthful vital susceptibility to the influence of natural, medicinal, and mechanical agents, and the power of responding in a normal manner, both by sensations and actions. (2.) A morbid and plainly excessive vital susceptibility to the influence of natural, medicinal, and mechanical agents, and a capability of responding only by vitiated and abnormal sensations and actions.

This term is also used in both of the preceding acceptations, with the limitation of confinement to susceptibility of actions, in contradistinction from sensation. *Tully.*

IR'RI-TA-BLE, *a.* [from *irritate.*] Susceptible of excitement, or of heat and action, as animal bodies.

2. Very susceptible of anger or passion; easily inflamed or exasperated; as, an *irritable* temper.

3. In *physiology*, susceptible of irritation, which see.

In general, there is nothing *irritable* in the animal body, but the muscular fibers. *Haller. Encyc.*

IR'RI-TA-BLY, *adv.* In an irritable manner.

IR'RI-TAN-CY, *n.* The state of being irritant.

IR'RI-TANT, *a.* Irritating.

IR'RI-TANT, *n.* An agent, whether natural, medicinal, or mechanical, which produces vitiated and abnormal sensations and actions, in a part or the whole of an animal system. *Tully.*

IR'RI-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *irrito*; *in* and *ira*, wrath; W. *irad*, pungency, passion, rage; or perhaps more properly from Sw. *reta*, to provoke; G. *reitzen*; to tickle, vellicate, irritate.]

1. To excite heat and redness in the skin or flesh of living animal bodies, as by friction; to inflame; to fret; as, to *irritate* a wounded part by a coarse bandage.

2. To excite anger; to provoke; to tease; to exasperate. Never *irritate* a child for trifling faults. The insolence of a tyrant *irritates* his subjects.

3. To increase action or violence; to heighten excitement in.

Air, if very cold, *irritateth* the flame. *Bacon.*

4. In *physiology*, to produce irritation, which see.

IR'RI-TATE, *part. a.* Excited; heightened.

IR'RI-TA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Excited; provoked; subjected to irritation.

IR'RI-TA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Exciting; angering; provoking; causing irritation.

IR-RI-TA'TION, *n.* The operation of exciting heat, action, and redness, in the skin or flesh of living animals, by friction or other means.

2. The excitement of action, in the animal system, by the application of food, medicines, and the like.

3. Excitement of anger or passion; provocation; exasperation; anger.

4. In *physiology*, a vitiated and abnormal sensation or action, or both in conjunction, produced by natural, medicinal, or mechanical agents, either upon an unhealthy state of the vital susceptibilities, or by an excessive or otherwise improper use or application of the natural, medicinal, or mechanical agents. *Tully.*

IR'RI-TA-TIVE, *a.* Serving to excite or irritate.

2. Accompanied with or produced by increased action or irritation; as, an *irritative* fever. *Darwin.*

IR'RI-TA-TO-RY, *a.* Exciting; producing irritation, which see. *Hales.*

IR-RO-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *irroratio*; *in* and *ros.*]

The act of bedewing; the state of being moistened with dew. *Spallanzani, Trans.*

IR-RUP'TED, *a.* [L. *irruptus.*] Broken with violence.

IR-RUP'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *irruptio*; *in* and *rumpo*, to break or burst.]

1. A bursting in; a breaking, or sudden, violent rushing into a place. Holland has been often inundated by *irruptions* of the sea.

2. A sudden invasion or incursion; a sudden, violent inroad, or entrance of invaders into a place or country; as, the *irruption* of the northern nations into France and Italy.

IR-RUP'TIVE, *a.* Rushing in or upon.

IS, *v. i.* [Sax. *is*; G. *ist*; D. *is*; L. *est*; Gr. ἐστί; Sans. *asti*; Pers. *est* or *hast.*]

The third person singular of the substantive verb, which is composed of three or four distinct roots, which appear in the words *am*, *be*, *are*, and *is*. *Is* and *was* coincide with the Latin *esse*, and Goth. *wesan*. In the indicative, present tense, it is thus varied; I am, thou art, he, she, or it, *is*; we, ye or you, they, are. In writing and speaking, the vowel is often dropped; as, he's gone; there's none left.

IS'A-BEL, *n.* [Fr. *isabelle.*]

Isabel yellow is a brownish yellow, with a shade of brownish red. *Kirwan.*

I-SA-GOG'IC, } *a.* [Gr. εἰσαγωγικός.]
I-SA-GOG'IC-AL, } Introductory. *Gregory.*

I-SA-GON, *n.* [Gr. ἴσος, equal, and γωνία, an angle.]

A figure whose angles are equal.

IS'A-TIS, *n.* In *zoology*, the arctic fox, or Canis lagopus. *Encyc.*

IS-CHI-AD'IC, (is-ke-ad'ik,) *a.* [L. *ischiadicus*, from *ischias*, the *sciatica*, from *ischium*, the hip; Gr. ἰσχίον, ἰσχιαδικός.]

Pertaining to the hip. The Ischiadic passion or disease is ranked by Cullen with rheumatism. It is a rheumatic or neuralgic affection of some part about the hip joint. It is called also SCIATICA.

IS-CHU-RET IC, (is-ku-ret'ik,) *a.* [See ISCHURY.] Having the quality of relieving ischury.

IS-CHU-RET'IC, *n.* A medicine adapted to relieve ischury. *Coxe.*

IS'CHU-RY, (is'ku-re,) *n.* [Gr. ἰσχουρία, from ἴσχω to stop, and οὖρον, urine.]

A stoppage or suppression of urine; different from DYSURY. *Coxe. Encyc.*

IS'E-RIN, } *n.* [G. *eisen*, iron.]
IS'E-RINE, }

A variety of *titanic ore*, a compound of oxyd of iron and titanic acid. *Dana.*

ISH, a termination of English words, is, in Sax. *isc*, Dan. *isk*, G. *isch*; and not improbably it is the termination of *esque*, in French, as in *grotesque*, It. *esco*, in *grotesco*, and the Latin termination of the inceptive verb, as in *fervesco.* Annexed to English adjectives, *ish* denotes diminution, or a small degree of the quality; as, *whitish*, from *white*; *yellowish*, from *yellow.*

Ish annexed to names forms a possessive adjective, as in *Swedish*, *Danish*, *English.*

Ish annexed to common nouns forms an adjective denoting a participation of the qualities expressed by the noun, as *foolish*, from *fool*; *roguish*, from *rogue*; *brutish*, from *brute.* This is the more common use of this termination.

I'SI-CLE, *n.* A pendant shoot of ice, is more generally written ICICLE. [See ICE and ICICLE.]

I'SIN-GLASS, (i'zing-glass,) *n.* [That is, ise- or *ice-glass.*] A substance consisting chiefly of gelatin, of a firm texture and whitish color, prepared from the

sounds or air-bladders of certain fresh-water fishes, particularly of the huso, a fish of the sturgeon kind, found in the rivers of Russia. It is used as an agglutinant, and in fining wines. *Encyc.*

I'SIN''GLASS-STŌNE. See Mica.

IS'LAM, *n.* The religion of Mohammed, and also the whole body of those who profess it throughout the world. *Brande.*

IS'LAM-ISM, *n.* [from the Ar. سلم *salma*, to be free, safe, or devoted to God.]

The true faith, according to the Mohammedans; Mohammedism. *Encyc.*

IS-LAM-IT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Islam; Mohammedan. *E. E. Salisbury.*

ISL'AND, (i'land,) *n.* [Sax. *saland*, D. G. *eland*. See Island.]

1. A tract of land surrounded by water.

2. A large mass of floating ice is called an *island of ice.*

ISL'AND-ER, (i'land-er,) *n.* An inhabitant of an island.

ISLE, (ile,) *n.* [Fr. *isle* or *ile*, from It. *isola*, L. *insula.*]

1. A tract of land surrounded by water, or a detached portion of land imbosomed in the ocean, in a lake or river.

The *isles* shall wait for his law. — Is. xlii.

2. A passage in a church [See Aisle.]

ISLET, (i'let,) *n.* A little isle.

I-SO-CHEI'MAL, } *a.* [Gr. *ισος*, equal, and χειμα,
I-SO-CHI'MEN-AL, } χειμω, winter.]

Having the same mean winter temperature. *Prout.*

Isochimenal lines; lines drawn through places having the same mean winter temperature. *Humboldt.*

I-SO-CHRO-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ισος*, equal, and χρωμα, color.]

Having the same color; a term applied to two rings, curves, or lines, having the same color or tint. *Brande.*

I-SOCH'RON-AL, } *a.* [Gr. *ισος*, equal, and χρονος,
I-SOCH'RON-OUS, } time.]

Uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times.

An *isochronal* line, is that in which a heavy body is supposed to descend with a uniform velocity. *Brande.*

Isochronal vibrations of a pendulum are such as are performed in the same space of time. *Brande.*

I-SOD'O-MON, *n.* [Gr.] In *Grecian architecture*, a construction of equal thicknesses and equal lengths. *El...*

IS'O-LATE, (*Knowles gives* I'so-lāte; *Walker*, is'o-lāte,) *v. t.* [It. *isola*, an isle or island.]

1. To place in a detached situation; to place by itself; to insulate. *Med. Repos.*

2. In *electricity*, to insulate, which see.

IS'O-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* [Fr. *isolé*; It. *isolato*, from *isola*, an isle.]

Standing detached from others of a like kind; placed by itself or alone; insulated.

IS'O-LA-TING, *ppr.* Placing by itself, or detached, like an isle; insulating.

IS-O-LA'TION, *n.* State of being isolated; insulation.

I-SO-MER'IC, *a.* Compounds consisting of the same elements in the same proportions, but with different properties, are said to be *isomeric.*

I-SOM'ER-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *ισος*, equal, and μερος, part.]

Identity of elements and proportions with diversity of properties.

I-SO-MORPH'ISM, *n.* [Gr. *ισος*, like, and μορφη, form.]

1. The quality of assuming the same crystalline form, though composed of different elements, or proximate principles, yet with the same number of equivalents.

2. The quality of a substance by which it is capable of replacing another in a compound, without an alteration of the previous crystalline form of the compound. *Dana.*

I-SO-MORPH'OUS, *a.* Having a different composition as respects elements, or proximate principles, though not as respects number of equivalents, but with the same crystalline form. *Ed. Rev.*

I-SON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ισος*, equal, and νομος, law.]

Equal law; equal distribution of rights and privileges. *Mitford.*

I-SO-PER-I-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* [See Isoperimetry.] Having equal perimeters or circumferences; as, *isoperimetrical* figures or bodies.

I-SO-PE-RIM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *ισος*, equal, περι, around, and μετρον, measure.]

In *geometry*, the science of figures having equal perimeters or boundaries.

I'SO-POD, *n.* [Gr. *ισος* and πους.]

One of an order of crustaceous insects, having the legs of nearly equal size, and fourteen in number. *Partington.*

I-SOP'O-DOUS, *a.* Having the characteristics of an isopod.

I'SO-PYRE, *n.* [Gr. *ισος* and πυρ.]

A silicate of alumina, lime, and peroxyd of iron.

I-SOS'CE-LES, *a.* [Gr. *ισοσκελης*; *ισος*, equal, and σκελος, leg.]

A term applied to a triangle having two legs or sides only that are equal.

I-SO-STEM'O-NOUS, *a.* In *botany*, having an equal number of stamens and pistils. *Lindley.*

I-SOTH'ER-AL, *a.* [Gr. *ισος*, equal, and θερος, summer.]

Having the same mean summer temperature.

Isotheral lines; lines passing through places having the same mean summer temperature. *Humboldt.*

I-SO-THERM'AL, *a.* [Gr. *ισος*, equal, proper, and θερμη, heat.]

Having equal degrees of heat.

Isothermal lines; lines passing through places of equal mean temperature. *Humboldt.*

Isothermal zones; spaces on opposite sides of the equator having the same mean temperature, and bounded by corresponding isothermal lines. *Brande.*

I-SO-TON'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ισος*, equal, and τονος, tone.]

Having equal tones. The *isotonic* system, in *music*, consists of intervals, in which each concord is alike tempered, and in which there are twelve equal semitones.

IS'RA-EL-ITE, *n.* A descendant of Israel or Jacob; a Jew.

IS-RA-EL-IT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to Israel.
IS-RA-EL-IT'ISH, } *J. P. Smith.*

IS'SU-A-BLE, (ish'shu-a-bl,) *a.* [from *issue.*] That may be issued. In *law*, an *issuable* term is one in which issues are made up. *Blackstone.*

IS'SUE, (ish'shu) *n.* [Fr. *issue*; It. *uscio*, a door, and *uscire*, to go out. It may coincide in origin with Heb. Ch. יצא, Eth. ወፀአ *watsa.*]

1. The act of passing or flowing out; a moving out of any inclosed place; egress; applied to water or other fluid, to smoke, to a body of men, &c. We say, an *issue* of water from a pipe, from a spring, or from a river; an *issue* of blood from a wound, of air from a bellows; an *issue* of people from a door or house.

2. A sending out; as, the *issue* of an order from a commanding officer or from a court; the *issue* of money from a treasury.

3. Event; consequence; end or ultimate result. Our present condition will be best for us in the *issue.*

4. Passage out; outlet.

To God the Lord belong the *issues* from death. — Ps. lxviii.

5. Progeny; a child or children; offspring; as, he had *issue* a son; and we speak of *issue* of the whole blood or half blood. A man dies without *issue.*

6. Produce of the earth, or profits of land, tenements, or other property. A conveyed to B all his right to a term for years, with all the *issues*, rents, and profits.

7. In *surgery*, a fontanel; a little ulcer made in some part of an animal body, to promote discharges. *Encyc.*

8. Evacuation; discharge; a flux or running. *Lev.* xii. *Matt.* ix.

9. In *law*, the close or result of pleadings; the point of matter depending in suit, on which the parties join, and put the case to trial by a jury, and are hence said to *join issue.* *Cowel.*

10. A giving out from a repository; delivery; as, an *issue* of rations or provisions from a store, or of powder from a magazine.

IS'SUE, (ish'shu,) *v. i.* [It. *uscire.* See the noun.]

1. To pass or flow out; to run out of any inclosed place; to proceed, as from a source; as, water *issues* from springs; blood *issues* from wounds; sap or gum *issues* from trees; light *issues* from the sun.

2. To go out; to rush out. Troops *issued* from the town, and attacked the besiegers.

3. To proceed, as progeny; to spring.

Of thy sons that shall *issue* from thee. — 2 Kings xx.

4. To proceed; to be produced; to arise; to grow or accrue; as, rents and profits *issuing* from land, tenements, or a capital stock.

5. In *legal pleadings*, to come to a point in fact or law, on which the parties join and rest the decision of the cause. Our lawyers say, a cause *issues* to the court or to the jury; it *issues* in demurrer.

6. To close; to end. We know not how the cause will *issue.*

IS'SUE, *v. t.* To send out; to put into circulation; as, to *issue* money from a treasury, or notes from a bank.

2. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to *issue* an order from the department of war; to *issue* a writ or precept.

3. To deliver for use; as, to *issue* provisions from a store.

IS'SUED, (ish'shūde,) *pp.* or *a.* Descended; sent out. *Shak.*

IS'SUE-LESS, (ish'shu-less,) *a.* Having no issue or progeny; wanting children. *Shak.*

IS'SU-ER, (ish'shu-er,) *n.* One who issues or emits.

IS'SU-ING, (ish'shu-ing,) *ppr.* Flowing or passing out; proceeding from; sending out.

IS'SU-ING, (isb'shu-ing,) *n.* A flowing or passing out.

2. Emission; a sending out, as of bills or notes.

ISTH'MI-AN, (ist'me-an,) *a.* The *Isthmian games* were one of the four great festivals of Greece; so called because celebrated on the Isthmus of Corinth.

ISTH'MUS, (ist'mus,) *n.* [L., from Gr. ισθμος.]

A neck or narrow slip of land by which two continents are connected, or by which a peninsula is united to the main land. Such is *the neck*, so called, which connects Boston with the main land at Roxbury. But the word is applied to land of considerable extent between seas; as, the *Isthmus* of Darien, which connects North and South America, and the *isthmus* between the Euxine and Caspian Seas.

IT, *pron.* [Sax. *hit*; D. *het*; G. *es*; L. *id.*]

1. A substitute or pronoun of the neuter gender, sometimes called *demonstrative*, and standing for any thing except males and females. "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of *it* are the issues of life." *Prov.* iv. Here *it* is the substitute for *heart.*

2. *It* is much used as the nominative case or word to verbs called *impersonal*; as, *it* rains; *it* snows. In this case, there is no determinate thing to which it can be referred.

In other cases, *it* may be referred to *matter*, *affair*, or some other word. Is *it* come to this?

3. Very often, *it* is used to introduce a sentence, preceding a verb as a nominative, but referring to a clause or distinct member of the sentence "*It* is well ascertained that the figure of the earth is an oblate spheroid." What is well ascertained? The answer will show: The figure of the earth is an oblate spheroid; *it* [that] is well ascertained. Here *it* represents the clause of the sentence, "the figure of the earth," &c. If the order of the sentence is inverted, the use of *it* is superseded. The figure of the earth is an oblate spheroid; *that* is well ascertained.

It, like *that*, is often a substitute for a sentence or clause of a sentence.

4. *It* often begins a sentence, when a personal pronoun, or the name of a person, or a masculine noun follows. *It is* I: be not afraid. *It* was Judas who betrayed Christ. When a question is asked, *it* follows the verb; as, who was *it* that betrayed Christ?

5. *It* is used also for the state of a person or affair.

How is *it* with our general? *Shak.*

6. *It* is used after intransitive verbs very indefinitely, and sometimes ludicrously, but rarely in an elevated style.

If Abraham brought all with him, it is not probable he meant to walk it back for his pleasure. *Raleigh.*

The Lacedemonians, at the Straits of Thermopylæ, when their arms failed them, fought it out with their nails and teeth. *Dryden.*

Whether the charmer sinner *it* or saint it. *Pope.*

I-TAL'IAN, (it-tal'yan,) *a.* Pertaining to Italy.

I-TAL'IAN, (it-tal'yan,) *n.* A native of Italy.

2. The language used in Italy, or by the Italians.

I-TAL'IAN-ATE, (it-tal'yan-āte,) *v. t.* To render Italian, or conformable to Italian customs. [*Obs.*]

I-TAL-IAN-IZE, (it-tal'yan-ize,) *v. i.* To play the Italian; to speak Italian. *Colgrave.*

I-TAL'IC, *a.* Relating to Italy; applied, *particularly*, to a kind of type first used by Italian printers, and hence called *Italics.*

I-TAL'I-CIZE, *v. t.* To write or print in Italic characters.

I-TAL'I-CIZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Written or printed in Italic letters.

I-TAL'I-CIZ-ING, *ppr.* Printing in Italic characters.

I-TAL'ICS, *n. pl.* Italic letters or characters; characters first used in Italy, and which stand inclining; *the letters in which this clause is printed.* They are used to distinguish words for emphasis, importance, antithesis, &c.

ITCH, *n.* [Sax. *gicthe*; D. *jeukte*; Ch. חיכוך; Ar. حكة *hikkah*; Eth. ሕከክ *hakky.* See the verb.]

1. A cutaneous disease of the human race, appearing in small, watery pustules on the skin, accompanied with an uneasiness or irritation that inclines the patient to use friction. This disease is supposed by some authors to be occasioned by a small insect, a species of Acarus, as the microscope detects these insects in the vesicles. Others suppose the pustules only form a nidus for the insects. This disease is taken only by contact or contagion.

2. The sensation in the skin occasioned by the dis-...

3. A constant teasing desire; as, an *itch* for praise; an *itch* for scribbling. *Dryden.*

ITCH, *v. t.* [G. *jucken*; D. *jeuken*, to itch; Ch. חכך; Ar. حكّ *hakka*; Eth. ሐከከ *hakak*, to scratch. Hence Ar., to be affected with the itch. Class Gk, No. 22.]

1. To feel a particular uneasiness in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part.

2. To have a constant desire or teasing inclination; as, *itching* ears. 2 *Tim.* iv.

ITCH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Having a sensation that calls for scratching.

2. Having a constant desire.

ITCH'ING, *n.* The state of the skin when we desire to scratch it. *Smart.*

2. A constant teasing desire.

ITCH'Y, *a.* Infected with the itch.

I'TEM, *adv.* [L. *item*, also.]

Also; a word used when something is to be added.

I'TEM, *n.* An article; a separate particular in an account. The account consists of many *items*.

2. A hint; an innuendo.

I'TEM, *v. t.* To make a note or memorandum of. *Addison.*

I'TEM-ING, *ppr.* Making a memorandum of.

IT'ER-A BLE, *a.* That may be repeated. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

IT'ER-ANT, *a.* [See ITERATE.] Repeating; as, an *iterant* echo. *Bacon.*

IT'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *itero*, to repeat, from *iter*, a going.]

To repeat; to utter or do a second time; as, to *iterate* advice or admonition; to *iterate* a trespass.

IT'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Repeated.

IT'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Repeating; uttering or doing over again.

IT-ER-A'TION, *n.* [L. *iteratio.*]

Repetition; recital or performance a second time.

IT'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Repeating. [*Bacon.*

I-TIN'ER-A-CY, *n.* Practice of itinerating.

I-TIN'ER-AN-CY, *n.* A passing from place to place. *H. More.*

I-TIN'ER-ANT, *a.* [L. *iter*, a way or journey.]

Passing or traveling about a country; wandering; not settled; as, an *itinerant* preacher.

I-TIN'ER-ANT, *n.* One who travels from place to place, particularly a preacher; one who is unsettled.

I-TIN'ER-ANT-LY, *adv.* In an unsettled or wandering manner.

I-TIN'ER-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *itineraire*; Low L. *itinerarium*, from *iter*, a going.]

An account of travels, or of places and their distances; as, the *Itinerary* of Antoninus.

I-TIN'ER-A-RY, *a.* Traveling; passing from place to place, or done on a journey. *Bacon.*

I-TIN'ER-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *iter*, a going; Low L. *itinero.*]

To travel from place to place, particularly for the purpose of preaching, lecturing, &c.; to wander without a settled habitation.

IT-SELF', *pron.* [*it* and *self.*] The neutral, reciprocal pronoun, or substitute applied to things. The thing is good in *itself*; it stands by *itself.*

Borrowing of foreigners, in *itself*, makes not the kingdom rich or poor. *Locke.*

IT'TRI-A, } *n.* A non-acid compound of the metal
YT'TRI-A, } Ittrium or Yttrium with oxygen.

IT'TRI-UM, *n.* Better written YTTRIUM, unless *yttria* should be written *ittria*. A brittle metal of a scaly texture, a grayish-black color, and a perfectly metallic luster. Its oxyd, called *ittria* or *yttria*, was discovered by Professor Gadolin, in 1794, in a mineral found at Ytterby in Sweden.

I'VO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *ivoire*; It. *avorio*; L. *ebur.*]

The tusk of an elephant, a hard, solid, fine-grained substance, of a fine white color. This tooth is sometimes six or seven feet in length, hollow from the base to a certain hight, and filled with a compact, medullary substance, seeming to contain a great number of glands. The ivory of Ceylon is not so liable to become yellow in wearing, and hence is preferred to that of Guinea. *Encyc.*

The name *ivory* is also given to the tusks or teeth of certain other animals, as the walrus, narwhal, &c. *Ure.*

I'VO-RY, *a.* Consisting of ivory; made of ivory; as, an *ivory* comb.

2. White, hard, or smooth, like ivory.

I'VO-RY-BLACK, *n.* A kind of charcoal in powder, made by charring ivory or bones. *Dana.*

I'VO-RY-NUT, *n.* The nut of a species of palm, (the Phytelephas macrocarpa,) often as large as a hen's egg, consisting of a close-grained and very hard substance, resembling the finest ivory in texture and color, and often wrought into ornamental work.

I'VY, *n.* [Sax. *ifig*; G. *epheu.*] [*Sillman.*

An epiphytic plant of the genus Hedera, which creeps along the ground, or, if it finds support, rises on trees or buildings, climbing to a great hight.

Direct the clasping ivy where to climb. *Milton.*

I'VY-ED, } (I'vid,) *a.* Overgrown with ivy. *Warton.*
I'VI-ED, }

I'VY-MAN'TLED, *a.* Covered with ivy.

J.

J. This letter has been added to the English alphabet in modern days; the letter i being written formerly in words where *j* is now used. It seems to have had the sound of *y* in many words, as it still has in the German. The English sound of this letter may be expressed by *dzh* or *edzh*, a compound sound coinciding exactly with that of *g* in *genius*; the French *j*, with the articulation *e* preceding it. It is the tenth letter of the English alphabet.

JAB BER, *v. i.* [D. *gabberen*, or Fr. *jaboter.* Class Gb.]

To talk rapidly or indistinctly; to chatter; to prate. *Swift.*

JAB'BER, *n.* Rapid talk with indistinct utterance of words. *Swift.*

JAB'BER-ER, *n.* One that talks rapidly, indistinctly, or unintelligibly.

JAB'BER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Prating; talking rapidly and confusedly.

JAB'BER-ING, *n.* Confused talk or prating.

JAB'BER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a confused or jabbering manner.

JAB'BER-MENT, *n.* Idle prate. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

JAB'I-RU, *n.* A genus of grallatory or wading birds, the Mycteria of Linnæus. Its habits are entirely the same with those of the stork. *P. Cyc.*

JAC'A-MAR, *n.* One of a genus of brilliant birds, (Galbula,) allied to the kingfishers, but differing from them in the form of their beak and feet. Their plumage has a metallic luster which it is impossible to imitate by art. They are found in tropical climates. *Cuvier.*

JA'CENT, *a.* [L. *jacens*, *jaceo*, to lie.]

Lying at length. *Wotton.*

JA'CINTH, *n.* [A different orthography of HYACINTH.]

A species of pellucid gems. [See HYACINTH.] *Rev.* xxi.

JACK, *n.* [*ieku*, in Ethiopic, is the pronoun *he* or *she.*]

1. A nickname or diminutive of John, used as a general term of contempt for any saucy or paltry fellow. *Johnson.*

2. The name of an instrument that supplies the place of a boy; an instrument to pull off boots. *Watts.*

3. A portable machine for raising great weights through a small space. *Hebert.*

4. An engine to turn a spit; as, a kitchen *jack*; a smoke *jack.*

5. A young pike. *Mortimer.*

6. A coat of mail. [Sp. *saco*, *saqueta.*] *Hayward.*

7. A pitcher of waxed leather. *Dryden.*

8. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers.

9. Part of a musical instrument called a *virginal.* *Bacon.*

10. The male of certain animals, as of the ass. [Arm. *oach*, a husband.] *Arbuthnot.*

11. A horse or wooden frame on which wood or timber is sawed. *Ainsworth.*

12. In *sea language*, a flag, ensign, or colors, displayed from a staff on the end of a bowsprit. *Mar. Dict.*

13. In *Yorkshire*, half a pint. *Grose.* A quarter of a pint. *Pegge.*

14. In *mechanics*, a machine used for raising heavy weights. *Brande.*

15. In *botany*, the Tsjaca or Artocarpus integrifolia, a species of the bread-fruit-tree. *Brande.*

16. A term often applied to seafaring men.

Jack at all trades; a person who can turn his hand to any kind of business.

Jack by the hedge, a plant of the genus Erysimum, that grows under hedges. *Fam. of Plants.*

Jack in a box; a plant of the genus Hernandia.

2. A large wooden male screw turning in a female one. *Mar. Dict.*

Jack with a lantern; an ignis fatuus, a meteor that appears in low, moist lands.

Jack of the clock-house; a little man that strikes the quarters in a clock.

JACK-A-DAN'DY, *n.* A little foppish, impertinent fellow.

JACK'AL, *n.* [Sp. *chacal*; Turk. *chical.*]

An animal of the genus Canis, resembling a dog and a fox, a native of Asia and Africa. It preys on poultry and other small animals, and upon the bodies of the dead on the field of battle. It is the Canis aureus of Linnæus. *Encyc. Cyc.*

JACK'A-LENT, *n.* *Originally*, a sort of puppet thrown at in Lent, like Shrovetide cocks. Hence, a boy, in ridicule. *Shak. Todd.*

JACK'A-NAPES, *n.* [*jack* and *ape.*] A monkey; an

2. A coxcomb; an impertinent fellow. [ape.

A young upstart *jackanapes*. *Arbuthnot.*

JACK'-ARCH, *n.* An arch of the thickness of one brick. *Buchanan.*

JACK'ASS, *n.* The male of the ass.

2. A dolt; a blockhead.

JACK'-BLOCK, *n.* A block used in sending top-gallant masts up and down. *Dana.*

JACK'-BOOTS, *n. pl.* [See JACK, No. 6.] Large boots reaching above the knee, and serving to protect the leg. *Spectator.*

JACK'DAW, *n.* [*jack* and *daw.*] A bird of the genus Corvus, thievish and mischievous to the farmer. *Encyc.*

JACK'ET, *n.* [Sp. *zaqueta*, a short, loose coat; *saco*, a short jacket; *zaquetilla*, a jacket; Fr. *jaquette*; Basque, *jacaya.*]

A short, close garment, worn by males, extending downward to the hips; a short coat.

JACK'ET-ED, *a.* Wearing a jacket.

JACK'-FLAG, *n.* A flag hoisted at the spritsail topmast-head. *Encyc.*

JACK'-KETCH, *n.* In *England*, a public executioner or hangman.

JACK'KNIFE, (-nife,) *n.* A large, strong clasp-knife for the pocket.

JACK'-PLANE, *n.* A plane about eighteen inches long, used by joiners for coarse work. *Gwilt.*

JACK'-PUD-DING, *n.* [*jack* and *pudding.*] A merry-andrew; a buffoon; a zany. *Gay.*

JACK'-SAUCE, *n.* A saucy fellow

JACK'SMITH, *n.* A smith who makes jacks for the chimney.

JAC'O-BIN, *n.* [So named from the place of meeting, which was the monastery of the monks called *Jacobins.*]

The *Jacobins*, in *France*, during the revolution of 1789, were a society of violent revolutionists, who held secret meetings in which measures were concerted to direct the proceedings of the National Assembly. Hence, a *Jacobin* is the member of a club, or other person, who opposes government in a secret and unlawful manner, or by violent means; a turbulent demagogue.

JAC'O-BIN, *a.* The same as JACOBINICAL.

JAC'O-BIN, *n.* A monk of the order of Dominicans.

2. A pigeon with a high tuft. *Ainsworth.*

JAC-O-BIN'IC, } *a.* Resembling the Jacobins of
JAC-O-BIN'IC-AL, } France; turbulent; discontented with government; holding democratic principles.

JAC-O-BIN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner resembling the Jacobins.

JAC'O-BIN-ISM, *n.* Jacobinic principles; unreasonable or violent opposition to legitimate government; an attempt to overthrow or change government by secret cabals or irregular means; popular turbulence.

JAC'O-BIN-IZE, *v. t.* To taint with Jacobinism. *Burke.*

JAC'O-BIN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Tainted with Jacobinism.

JAC'O-BIN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Infecting with Jacobinic principles.

JAC'O-BIN-LY, *adv.* In the manner of Jacobins.

JAC'O-BITE, *n.* [from *Jacobus*, James.] A partisan or adherent of James II., king of England, after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants; of course, an opposer of the revolution in 1688, in favor of William and Mary. *Bolingbroke.*

2. One of a sect of Christians in Syria and Mesopotamia, who hold that Jesus Christ had but one nature; so named from *Jacob* Baradæi, their distinguished leader, in the sixth century. *Murdock.*

JAC'O-BITE, *a.* Pertaining to the partisans of James II.

JAC-O-BIT'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to the Jacobites.

JAC'O-BIT-ISM, *n.* The principles of the partisans of James II. *Mason.*

JA'COB'S-LAD'DER, *n.* A plant of the genus Smilax. *Darcy's Mass. Rep.*

2. In *naval affairs*, a rope-ladder with wooden steps for going aloft. *Brande.*

JA'COB'S-STAFF, *n.* A pilgrim's staff.

2. A staff concealing a dagger.

3. A cross-staff; a kind of astrolabe. *Johnson.*

JA-CO'BUS, *n.* [L. *Jacobus*, James.] A gold coin, value twenty-five shillings sterling, struck in the reign of James I. *L'Estrange.*

JAC'O-NET, *n.* A light, soft muslin, of an open texture, used for dresses, neckcloths, &c.

JAC-QUARD', (jak-kärd',) *n.* An appendage to a loom, for weaving figured goods, both silk and cotton. It has also been applied to carpets.

JAC'TAN-CY, *n.* [L. *jactantia.*]
A boasting. [*Not used.*]

JAC-TI-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *jactito*, *jacto.* It ought rather to be JACTATION, L. *jactatio.*]
1. A tossing of the body; restlessness. *Harvey.*
2. Vain boasting.
3. A term in the canon law for a false pretension to marriage. *Johnson.*

JAC'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *jaculor.*]
To dart.

JAC-U-LA'TION, *n.* The action of darting, throwing, or launching, as missive weapons. *Milton.*

JAC'U-LA-TOR, *n.* The shooting-fish, a species of Chætodon, found in hot climates. It feeds on insects, which it procures by shooting or ejecting a drop of water through its tubular snout with such precision as to disable its prey and cause it to fall into the water. *P. Cyc.*

JAC'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Darting or throwing out suddenly, or suddenly thrown out; uttered in short sentences. [See EJACULATORY.]

JADE, *n.* [Of unknown origin. Qu. Sp. *jadear*, to pant.]
1. A mean or poor horse; a tired horse; a worthless nag.

Tired as a *jade* in overloaden cart. *Sidney.*

2. A mean woman; a word of contempt, noting sometimes age, but generally vice. *Johnson.*

She shines the first of battered *jades*. *Swift.*

3. A young woman, in irony or slight contempt. *Addison.*

JADE, *n.* A mineral, called also NEPHRITE, or NEPHRITIC STONE, remarkable for its hardness and tenacity, of a color more or less green, and of a resinous or oily aspect when polished. It is fusible into a glass or enamel. It is usually found in connection with talcose rocks. *Werner. Jameson. Dana.*

JADE, *v. t.* To tire; to fatigue; to weary with hard service; as, to *jade* a horse.
2. To weary with attention or study; to tire.

The mind, once *jaded* by an attempt above its power, is very hardly brought to exert its force again. *Locke.*

3. To harass; to crush. *Shak.*
4. To tire or wear out in mean offices; as, a *jaded* groom. *Shak.*
5. To ride; to rule with tyranny.

I do not now fool myself, to let imagination *jade* me. *Shak.*

JADE, *v. i.* To become weary; to lose spirit; to sink.

They are promising in the beginning, but they fail, and *jade*, and are in the prosecution. *South.*

JAD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Tired; wearied; fatigued; harassed.

JAD'ER-Y, *n.* The tricks of a jade. *Beaum.*

JAD'ING, *ppr.* Tiring; wearying; harassing.

JAD'ISH, *a.* Vicious; bad; like a jade; applied to a horse.
2. Unchaste; applied to a woman. *L'Estrange.*

JAG, *n.* [Sp. *zaga*, a load packed on the back part of a carriage. Qu.]
A small load. *Forby.*
[Local in England, sometimes used in America. See also JAGG.]

JAGG, *v. t.* [perhaps G. *zacken*, a tooth; a prong; to indent; Sw. *tagg*, a sharp point.]
To notch; to cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw.

JAGG, } *n.* A notch; a ragged protuberance; a den-
JAG, } ticulation. In *botany*, a cleft or division. *Martyn.*

JAG'GED, *pp.* Notched; uneven.
2. *a.* Having notches or teeth; cleft; divided; laciniate; as, *jagged* leaves.

JAG'GED-NESS, *n.* The state of being denticulated; unevenness. *Peacham.*

JAG'GER, *n.* A brass wheel for cutting cakes. [See JAGGING-IRON.] *Encyc. Dom. Ec.*

JAG'GER-Y, *n.* In *India*, dark, coarse sugar made of the juice of palms. *Malcom.*

JAG'GING, *ppr.* Notching; cutting into teeth; dividing.

JAG'GING-I-RON, (-I'urn,) *n.* A brass wheel with a notched or jagged edge for cutting cakes or pastry into ornamental figures.

JAG'GY, *a.* Set with teeth; denticulated; uneven. *Addison.*

JAG'HIRE, (jag'gēr,) *n.* A district of land, or the product thereof, assigned by the East Indian government to an individual, commonly for the support of some public establishment, particularly of a military nature. *Malcom.*

JAG'HIRE-DAR, *n.* A person holding a jaghire.

JAG-U-AR', *n.* The American tiger, or ounce of Brazil, (the *Felis onca*,) a large and ferocious animal of South America. *P. Cyc.*

JAH, *n.* [Heb. יה.] Jehovah.

JAIL, *n.* [Fr. *geole*; Arm. *geol* or *jel*; Sp. *jaula*, a cage, a cell. Sometimes written very improperly GAOL, and as improperly pronounced GOLE.]
A prison; a building or place for the confinement of persons arrested for debt or for crime, and held in the custody of the sheriff.

JAIL'-BIRD, (-burd,) *n.* A prisoner; one who has been confined in prison.

JAIL'ER, *n.* The keeper of a prison.

JAIL'-FE-VER, *n.* A dangerous and often fatal fever, generated in jails and other places crowded with people.

JAKES, *n.* [Qu. L. *jacio*, to throw.]
A house of office or back-house; a privy. *Swift.*

JAL'AP, *n.* [Port. *jalapa*; Fr. *jalap*; Sp. *zalapa*; so called from Xalapa, a province in Mexico, whence it is imported.
The root of a plant, a species of Convolvulus. It is brought in thin transverse slices, and also whole, of an oval shape, hard, solid, and heavy. It has little or no taste or smell, but is much used in powder as a cathartic. *Cyc.*

JAL'A-PIN, *n.* A vegetable proximate principle of the officinal Jalap.

JAM, *n.* A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.
2. A kind of frock for children.

JAM, *v. t.* [Russ. *jem*, a press; *jmu*, to press.]
1. To press; to crowd; to squeeze tight; to wedge in.
2. In *England*, to tread hard or make firm by treading, as land by cattle. *Grose.*

JAM, } *n.* Among the lead miners of Mendip, a thick
JAMB, } bed of stone, which hinders them when pursuing the veins of ore. *Cyc.*

JA-MA'CI-NA, } *n.* [from *Jamaica.*] An alkaloid
JA-MAI'CIN, } obtained from the Andira inermis, or cabbage-bark-tree of the West Indies.

JA-MAI'CA PEP'PER. See ALLSPICE.

JAMB, (jam,) *n.* [Fr. *jambe*, a leg; *jambes de force*, a corbel or pier; It. *gamba*, a leg; *gambo*, a stem or stalk.]
1. In *architecture*, a supporter; the side-piece or post of a door; the side-piece of a fireplace.
2. A pillar to support the superior part of a building. *Elmes.*

JAM-BEE', *n.* A name formerly given to a fashionable cane. *Tatler.*

JAM'BEUX, (zham'boo,) *n.* [Supra.] Armor for the legs. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

JAM'MED, (jamd,) *pp.* Pressed; crowded.

JA'ME-SON-ITE, *n.* [from Prof. *Jameson.*] A steel-gray ore of antimony and lead.

JAM'MING, *ppr.* Pressing; crowding; wedging in.

JANE, *n.* A coin of Genoa. [See JEAN.] *Spenser*
2. A twilled cotton cloth. See JEAN.

JAN'GLE, (jang'gl,) *v. i.* [G. *tanken.*]
To quarrel in words; to altercate; to bicker; to wrangle. *Shak.*

JAN'GLE, *v. t.* To cause to sound untunably or discordantly.

E'er monkish rhymes
Had *jangled* their fantastic chimes. *Prior.*

JAN'GLE, (jang'gl,) *n.* [Old Fr. *jangle.*] Prate; babble; discordant sound; contention. *Milton.*

JAN'GLER, *n.* A wrangling, noisy fellow.

JAN'GLING, *ppr.* Wrangling; quarreling; sounding discordantly.

JAN'GLING, *n.* A noisy dispute; a wrangling.

JAN'I-TOR, *n.* [L.] A door-keeper; a porter. *Warton.*

JAN-I-ZA'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Janizaries, or their government. *Burke.*

JAN'I-ZA-RY, *n.* [Turkish, *yeniskeri*; *yeni* and *askari*, new troops. *Eton.*]
A soldier of the Turkish foot-guards. The Janizaries were a body of infantry, and reputed the grand seignor's guards. They became turbulent, and, rising in arms against the sultan, were attacked, defeated, and destroyed in Constantinople, in June, 1826.

JAN'NOCK, *n.* Oat-bread. [*Local.*]

JAN'SEN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of Jansen in regard to free will and grace.

JAN'SEN-IST, *n.* A follower of Cornelius Jansen, a Roman Catholic bishop of Ypres, in Flanders, who denied free will, and held to irresistible grace and limited atonement. *Encyc. Am.*

JANT. See JAUNT.

JANT'I-LY, *adv.* [from *janty.*] Briskly; airily; gayly.

JANT'I-NESS, *n.* Airiness; flutter; briskness.

JANT'Y, *a.* [Fr. *gentil.*] Airy; showy; fluttering; finical. *Hobbes.*

JAN'U-A-RY, *n.* [Ir. *gionbhar*, or *gionvar*; Russ. *genvar*; Fr. *janvier*; It. *gennaio*; Sp. *enero*; Port. *janeiro*; L. *januarius.* It is evident, from the Irish and Russian words, that the first syllable of *January* is from the root of L. *geno*, to beget, Eng. to *begin*, Sax. *aginnan.* *Var* is said to signify a revolution. *January* then signifies the *beginning*, or first month. *Janus* is probably from the same root.]
The first month of the year, according to the present computation. At the foundation of Rome, March was considered the first month. January and February were introduced by Numa Pompilius. *Encyc.*

JA'NUS, *n.* [L.] A Latin deity, represented with two faces looking in opposite directions. His temple, at Rome, was never closed except in a time of universal peace.

JA-PAN', *n.* [from the country in Asia, so called.]
This name is given to work varnished and figured in the manner practiced by the natives of Japan. *Encyc. Cyc.*

JA-PAN'-EARTH, (-urth,) *n.* Catechu, a dry, brown extract obtained by decoction and evaporation from the Acacia Catechu. It consists chiefly of tannin combined with a peculiar species of extractive. *Thomson.*

JA-PAN', *v. t.* To cover with a thick coat of hard, brilliant varnish, an art derived from the Japanese.
2. To black and gloss, as in blacking shoes or boots. *Gay.*

JAP-A-NESE', *a.* Pertaining to Japan or its inhabitants.

JAP-A-NESE', *n.* A native of Japan; or the language of the inhabitants.

JA-PAN'NED, *pp.* or *a.* Varnished in a particular manner.

JA-PAN'NER, *n.* One who varnishes in the manner of the Japanese, or one skilled in the art.
2. A shoe-blacker. *Pope.*

JA-PAN'NING, *ppr.* Varnishing in the manner of the Japanese; giving a glossy, brilliant surface.

JA-PAN'NING, *n.* The art of varnishing and drawing figures on wood or other material, in the manner practiced by the Japanese.

JAPE, *v. i.* [Ice. *geipa.*] *Encyc.*
To jest. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

JAPE, *v. t.* [Sax. *geap*, deceitful.]
To cheat. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

JAPE, *n.* A jest; a trick. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

JAP'ER, *n.* A jester. [*Obs.*]

JA-PHET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Japheth, the eldest son of Noah; as, the *Japhetic* nations, which people the north of Asia and all Europe; *Japhetic* languages.

JA'PU, *n.* A bird of Brazil that suspends its nest.

JAR, *v. i.* To strike together with a short rattle or tremulous sound; to strike untunably or harshly; to strike discordantly; as, a *jarring* sound.

A string may *jar* in the best master's hand. *Roscommon.*

2. To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition; to be inconsistent.

For orders and degrees
Jar not with liberty, but well consist. *Milton.*

3. To quarrel; to dispute; to clash in words. *Dryden.*
4. To vibrate regularly; to repeat the same sound. *Shak.*

JAR, *v. t.* To shake; to cause to tremble; to cause a short, tremulous motion in a thing.

JAR, *n.* A rattling vibration of sound; a shake; as, a trembling *jar.* *Holder.*
2. A harsh sound; discord.
3. Clash of interest or opinions; collision; discord; debate.

And yet his peace is but continual *jar*. *Spenser.*

4. The state of a door half open, or ready to move and strike the post. *Swift.*
5. Repetition of the noise made by the pendulum of a clock. *Shak.*

JAR, *n.* [Sp. *jarra*; *jarro*; Port. *id.*; It. *giarro.*]
1. A vessel with a large belly and broad mouth, made of earth or glass; as, a *jar* of honey. *Dryden.*
We say, an electrical battery of nine *jars*.
2. A certain measure; as, a *jar* of oil.

JAR-A-RAC'A, *n.* A species of serpent in America, seldom exceeding 18 inches in length, having prominent veins on its head, and of a dusky, brownish color, variegated with red and black spots. It is very poisonous. *Cyc.*

JAR'BLE, } *v. t.* To bemire. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
JAV'EL, }

JARDES, (jardz,) *n.* [Fr.] Callous tumors on the legs of a horse, below the bend of the ham on the outside. *Far. Dict.*

JAR'GLE, (jär'gl,) *v. i.* To emit a harsh or shrill sound. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*

JAR'GON, *n.* [Fr. *jargon*; It. *gergo*, *gergone*; Sp. *zerga*, jargon, and coarse frieze, *serge.*]
1. Confused, unintelligible talk or language; gabble; gibberish; cant.

All *jargon* of the schools. *Prior.*

2. A mineral, a variety of zircon, which see.

JAR-GO-NELLE', (jar-go-nel',) *n.* A variety of pear.

JAR-GON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the mineral jargon.

JAR'RED, (järd,) *pp.* from JAR. Shaken.

JAR'RING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shaking; making a harsh sound; discordant.

JAR'RING, *n.* A shaking; discord; dispute; collision. *Burnet.*

JAR'RING-LY, *adv.* Shaking discordantly.

JA'SEY, *n.* A contemptuous name for a wig, and even for a head of bushy hair; as if composed of *Jersey* yarn, of which *jazy* is a corrupt pronunciation. *Forby.*

JAS'HAWK, *n.* A young hawk; a contraction of EYAS-HAWK. *Booth.*

JAS'MIN, *n.* [Fr. *jasmin*; Sp. *jazmin*; It. *gelsomino*. The Ar. is ياسمين *yasimon*. It is sometimes written in English JESSAMINE.]
The popular name of certain species of the genus Jasminum, bearing beautiful flowers. The common white jasmin is a climbing shrub, rising on supports 15 or 20 feet high. The name is also given to several plants of different genera, as the *Arabian Jasmin*, of the genus Nyctanthes; the *Bastard Jasmin*, of the genus Cestrum, and also of the genus Lycium; the *Persian Jasmin*, of the genus Syringa; the *Red Jasmin*, of the genus Plumeria; the *Scarlet* and *Yellow Jasmin*, of the genus Bignonia, and Gelseminum. *Encyc.*

JAS'PA-CHATE, *n.* A name anciently given to some varieties of agate jasper. *Cyc.*

JAS'PER, *n.* [Fr. *jaspe*; L. *iaspis*; Gr. ιασπις; It. *diaspro*; Ar. يشف *yasfon*; Heb. ישפה.]
An opaque, impure variety of quartz, of red, yellow, and also of some dull colors, breaking with a smooth surface. It admits of a high polish, and is used for vases, seals, snuff-boxes, &c. When the colors are in stripes or bands, it is called *striped jasper*. The Egyptian pebble is a brownish-yellow jasper. *Dana.*

JAS'PER-A-TED, *a.* Mixed with jasper; containing particles of jasper; as, *jasperated* agate. *Fourcroy.*

JAS'PER-Y, *a.* Having the qualities of jasper.

JAS-PID'E-AN, **JAS-PID'E-OUS**, *a.* Like jasper; consisting of jasper, or partaking of jasper. *Kirwan.*

JAS'POID, *a.* [Fr. *jaspe*, and Gr. ειδος.]
Resembling jasper. *Percival's Geol.*

JAS'PO-NYX, *n.* The purest horn-colored onyx, with beautiful green zones, composed of genuine matter of the finest jaspers. [*Obs.*] *Encyc.*

JAUNCE, *v. i.* [Fr. *jancer*.]
To jolt or shake; the same as JOUNCE, which see. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

JAUN'DICE, *n.* [Fr. *jaunisse*, from *jaune*, yellow. See YELLOW.]
A disease, in its most common form, characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine; whiteness of the discharges from the intestines; uneasiness, referred to the region of the stomach; loss of appetite, and general languor and lassitude.

JAUN'DIC-ED, (jän'dist,) *a.* Affected with the jaundice.
2. Prejudiced; seeing with discolored organs.

JAUNT, *v. i.* [In Fr. *jante* is the felly of a wheel, and the original root signified, probably, to extend or to run, to ramble.]
To ramble here and there; to make an excursion. *Shak.*

JAUNT, *n.* An excursion; a ramble; a short journey. *Milton.*

JAV'EL, *v. t.* To wet or bemire; and, as a *noun*, a wandering or dirty fellow. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

JAVE'LIN, (jav'lin,) *n.* [Fr. *javeline*; It. *giavellotto*; Sp. *jabalina*, the female of the wild boar, and a javelin, from *jabali*, a wild boar.]
A sort of spear about five feet and a half long, the shaft of which was of wood, but pointed with steel; used by horse or foot. Every Roman soldier carried seven *javelins*.

JAW, *n.* [Fr. *joue*, the cheek. It coincides in origin with *chaw*, *chew*, Arm. *joaga*, to chew; *jawed* or *gawed*, a jaw. In old authors, *jaw* is written *chaw*. It belongs to Class Cg. See CHAW and CHEW.]
1. The bones of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. They resemble a horse-shoe. In most animals, the under jaw only is movable.
2. The mouth.
3. In *vulgar language*, scolding, wrangling, abusive clamor.

JAW, *v. i.* To scold; to clamor. [*Vulgar.*]

JAW, *v. t.* To abuse by scolding. [*Vulgar.*]

JAW'-BONE, *n.* The bone of the jaw, containing the teeth.

JAW'ED, *a.* Denoting the appearance of the jaws.
2. Having jaws. [*Skelton.*]

JAW'-FALL, *n.* [*jaw* and *fall*.] Depression of the jaw; *figuratively*, depression of spirits. *M. Griffith.*

JAW'-FALL-EN, *a.* Depressed in spirits; dejected.

JAW'ING, *ppr.* Abusing; scolding.

JAWN, *v. i.* To yawn. [*Not in use.*] [See YAWN.]

JAW'Y, *a.* Relating to the jaws. *Gayton.*

JAY, *n.* [Fr. *geai*; Sp. *gayo*.]
A bird of the genus Corvus. The European jay, (the *Corvus glandarius*,) is of a wine buff color, i. e. a mixture of yellow, red, and brown, melted into each other, and has, to some extent, the faculty of imitating the voices of other birds. The American Jay, or Blue Jay, (the *Corvus cristatus*,) is a much more beautiful bird, of very brilliant plumage, and ornamented with a crest of light blue or purple feathers, which he can elevate or depress at pleasure. *Partington.*

JAY'ET. See JET.

JA'ZEL, *n.* A gem of an azure-blue color. [Qu. Sp. *azul*, corrupted.] [*Not used.*]

JAZ'ER-ANT, *n.* A frock of twisted or linked mail, without sleeves, somewhat lighter than the hauberk.

JEAL'OUS, (jel'us,) *a.* [Fr. *jaloux*; It. *geloso*. The Spanish use *zeloso*, from *zelo*, zeal; but the Italian word seems to be of distinct origin from *zeal*, and to belong to Class Gl.]
1. Suspicious; apprehensive of rivalship; uneasy through fear that another has withdrawn or may withdraw from one the affections of a person he loves, or enjoy some good which he desires to obtain; followed by *of*, and applied both to the object of love and to the rival. We say, a young man is *jealous of* the woman he loves, or *jealous of* his rival; a man is *jealous of* his wife, and the wife *of* her husband.
2. Suspicious that we do not enjoy the affection or respect of others, or that another is more loved and respected than ourselves.
3. Emulous; full of competition. *Dryden.*
4. Solicitous to defend the honor of; concerned for the character of.

I have been very *jealous* for the Lord God of hosts. — 1 Kings xix.

5. Suspiciously vigilant; anxiously careful and concerned for.

I am *jealous* over you with a godly jealousy. — 2 Cor. xi.

6. Suspiciously fearful.

'Tis doing wrong creates such doubts as these,
Renders us *jealous*, and destroys our peace. *Waller.*

JEAL'OUS-LY, (jel'us-ly,) *adv.* With jealousy or suspicion; emulously; with suspicious fear, vigilance, or caution.

JEAL'OUS-NESS, (jel'us-ness,) *n.* The state of being jealous; suspicion; suspicious vigilance. *King Charles.*

JEAL'OUS-Y, (jel'us-y,) *n.* [Fr. *jalousie*; It. *gelosia*.]
1. That passion of peculiar uneasiness which arises from the fear that a rival may rob us of the affection of one whom we love, or the suspicion that he has already done it; or it is the uneasiness which arises from the fear that another does or will enjoy some advantage which we desire for ourselves. A man's *jealousy* is excited by the attentions of a rival to his favorite lady; a woman's *jealousy* is roused by her husband's attentions to another woman; the candidate for office manifests a *jealousy* of others who seek the same office; the *jealousy* of a student is awakened by the apprehension that his fellow will bear away the palm of praise. In short, *jealousy* is awakened by whatever may exalt others, or give them pleasures and advantages which we desire for ourselves. *Jealousy* is nearly allied to *envy*; for *jealousy*, before a good is lost by ourselves, is converted into *envy*, after it is obtained by others.

Jealousy is the apprehension of superiority. *Shenstone.*
Whoever had qualities to alarm our *jealousy*, had excellence to deserve our fondness. *Rambler.*

2. Suspicious fear or apprehension. *Clarendon.*
3. Suspicious caution or vigilance; an earnest concern or solicitude for the welfare or honor of others. Such was Paul's godly *jealousy* for the Corinthians.
4. Indignation. God's *jealousy* signifies his concern for his own character and government, with a holy indignation against those who violate his laws, and offend against his majesty. *Ps.* lxxix.

JEAN, (jane,) *n.* A twilled cotton cloth. *Satin jean* is woven smooth and glossy, after the manner of satin.

JEARS, *n. pl.* In *sea-language*, an assemblage of tackles, by which the lower yards of a ship are hoisted or lowered. Hoisting is called *swaying*, and lowering is called *striking*. This word is sometimes written JEERS or GEARS. [See GEAR.] *Mar. Dict.*

JEAT, *n.* A fossil of a fine black color. [*Obs.*] [See JET.] *Ash.*

JEER, *v. i.* [G. *scheren*, to rail at, to jeer, to *shear*, to shave, D. *scheeren*, Dan. *skierer*, Sw. *skara*, Gr. κειρω, without a prefix. These all seem to be of one family, Class Gr. The primary sense is probably to *rub*, or to cut by rubbing; and we use *rub* in a like sense; a *dry rub*, is a keen, cutting, sarcastic remark.]
To utter severe, sarcastic reflections; to scoff; to deride; to flout; to make a mock of; as, to *jeer* at one in sport. *Herbert.*

JEER, *v. t.* To treat with scoffs or derision. *Howell.*

JEER, *n.* Railing language; scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; jibe; mockery; derision; ridicule with scorn.

Midas, exposed to all their *jeers*,
Had lost his art, and kept his ears. *Swift.*

JEER'ED, *pp.* Railed at; derided.

JEER'ER, *n.* A scoffer; a railer; a scorner; a mocker.

JEER'ING, *ppr.* Scoffing; mocking; deriding.

JEER'ING, *n.* Derision.

JEER'ING-LY, *adv.* With raillery; scornfully; contemptuously; in mockery. *Derham.*

JEERS. See JEARS.

JEF'FER-SON-ITE, *n.* A variety of augite of a dark olive-green color passing into brown. *Dana.*

JEG'GET, *n.* A kind of sausage. [*Not in use.*] *Ainsworth.*

JE-HO'VAH, *n.* The Scripture name of the Supreme Being, Heb. יהוה. If, as is supposed, this name is from the Hebrew substantive verb, the word denotes the PERMANENT BEING, as the primary sense of the substantive verb, in all languages, is, to be fixed, to stand, to remain or abide. This is a name peculiarly appropriate to the eternal Spirit, the unchangeable God, who describes himself thus: I AM THAT I AM. *Ex.* iii.

JE-HO'VIST, *n.* Among critics, one who maintains that the vowel-points annexed to the word *Jehovah*, in Hebrew, are the proper vowels of the word, and express the true pronunciation. The *Jehovists* are opposed to the *Adonists*, who hold that the points annexed to the word *Jehovah* are the vowels of the word *Adonai*. *Encyc.*

JE-JUNE', *a.* [L. *jejunus*, empty, dry.]
1. Wanting; empty; vacant. *Bacon.*
2. Hungry; not saturated.
3. Dry; barren; wanting interesting matter; as, a *jejune* narrative.

JE-JUNE'LY, *adv.* In a jejune, barren manner. *Baxter.*

JE-JUNE'NESS, *n.* Poverty; barrenness; *particularly*, want of interesting matter; a deficiency of matter that can engage the attention and gratify the mind; as, the *jejuneness* of style or narrative. [JEJUNITY is not used.]

JEL'LI-ED, (jel'lid,) *a.* [See JELLY and GELLY.]
Brought to the consistence of jelly.

JEL'LY, *n.* [Sp. *jalea*, from L. *gelo*, to congeal. See GELLY.]
1. The inspissated juice of fruit, boiled with sugar.
2. Something viscous or glutinous; something of the consistency of jelly; a transparent, sizy substance, obtained from animal substances by decoction.

JEL'LY-BAG, *n.* A bag through which jelly is distilled.

JEM'I-DAR, *n.* A native officer in the Anglo-Indian army having the rank of lieutenant. *Buchanan.*

JEM'MI-NESS, *n.* Spruceness. [*Vulgar.*] *Smart.*

JEM'MY, *a.* Spruce. [*Vulgar.*] *Smart.*

JE-NITE, *n.* A different orthography of YENITE, which see.

JEN'NET, *n.* A small Spanish horse, properly GENET.

JEN'NET-ING, *n.* [Said to be corrupted from *juneating*, an apple ripe in June, or at St. Jean.] A species of early apple. *Mortimer.*

JEN'NY, *n.* A machine for spinning, moved by water or steam, and used in manufactories.

JENT'LING, *n.* A fish, the blue chub, found in the Danube.

JEOF'AIL, (jef'fail,) *n.* [Fr. *j'ai failli*, I have failed.]
An oversight in pleading or other proceeding at law; or the acknowledgment of a mistake. *Blackstone.*

JEOP'ARD, (jep'ard,) *v. t.* [See JEOPARDY.] To hazard; to put in danger; to expose to loss or injury.

Zebulon and Naphtali were a people that *jeoparded* their lives unto the death in the high places of the field. — Judges v.

JEOP'ARD-ED, (jep'ard-ed,) *pp.* Put in danger.

JEOP'ARD-ER, (jep'ard-er,) *n.* One who puts to hazard.

JEOP'ARD-ING, (jep'ard-ing,) *ppr.* Hazarding; putting in danger.

JEOP'ARD-IZE, (jep'ard-ize,) *v. t.* To expose to loss or injury; to jeopard.
[This is a modern word, rarely used in England, but oftener in America. It is synonymous with JEOPARD and therefore useless.]

JEOP'ARD-OUS, (jep'ard-us,) *a.* Exposed to danger; perilous; hazardous.

JEOP'ARD-OUS-LY, (jep'ard-us-ly,) *adv.* With risk or danger.

JEOP'ARD-Y, (jep'ard-y,) *n.* [The origin of this word is not settled. Some authors suppose it to be Fr. *j'ai perdu*, I have lost, or *jeu perdu*, a lost game. Tyrwhitt supposes it to be *jeu parti*, an even game, or game in which the chances are even. "Si nous les voyons à jeu parti." If we see them at an even game. *Froissart*, vol. i. c. 234. But *jeopardy* may be corrupted from the G. *gefahr*, danger, hazard; *gefahrden*, to hazard, to jeopard. See FARE.]
Exposure to death, loss, or injury; hazard; danger; peril.

They were filled with water, and were in *jeopardy*. — Luke viii.

JER'BO-A, *n.* A small quadruped, having very short fore legs, and very long hind ones, called also the JUMPING MOUSE. All of the species of that genus of mammals which is named *Dipus*, are called *Jerboa* in English.

JE-REED' or **JE-RID'.** See DJERRID.

JER-E-MI'ADE, *n.* [from *Jeremiah*, the prophet.]
Lamentation; a tale of grief, sorrow, or complaint.

JERK, *v. t.* [This is probably the Ch. Heb. ירק, to reach, to spit, that is, to throw out with a sudden effort, Sax. *hrecan*, *hreca*. If not, I know not its origin or affinities. It seems to be a different orthography of YERK.]
1. To thrust out; to thrust with a sudden effort; to give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust, or push; as, to *jerk* one under the ribs; to *jerk* one with the elbow.

2. To throw with a quick, smart motion; as, to *jerk* a stone. We apply this word to express the mode of throwing to a little distance by drawing the arm back of the body, and thrusting it forward against the side or hip, which stops the arm suddenly.

JERK, *v. t.* To accost eagerly. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

JERK, *n.* A short, sudden thrust, push, or twitch; a striking against something with a short, quick motion; as, a *jerk* of the elbow.

His jade gave him a *jerk*. *B. Jonson.*

2. A sudden spring.

Lobsters swim by *jerks*. *Grew.*

JERK'ED-BEEF, (jerkt-,) *n.* Beef cut into thin slices, and dried in the sun. *Cooley.*

JERK'ED, (jerkt,) *pp.* Twitched; pulled with a sudden effort.

JERK'ER, *n.* One who strikes with a smart, quick blow.

JERK'IN, *n.* A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat. *Shak. South.*

2. A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

JERK'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting with a jerk.

JER'SEY, *n.* [from the island so called.]

1. Fine yarn of wool. *Johnson.*

2. The finest of wool separated from the rest; combed wool. *Bailey. Encyc.*

JE-RO'SA-LEM AR'TI-CHOKE, *n.* [In this name the word *Jerusalem* is a mere corruption of the Italian *Girasóle*, i. e. sunflower or turnsole.] The name of a plant. Originally applied to certain species of Helioiropium, but now to the Helianthus tuberosum of Brazil, cultivated in Europe and the United States.

JER'VI-NA, } *n.* [Sp. *jerva*, the poison of the Vera-
JER'VIN, } trum album.]

An alkaloid obtained from the root of Veratrum album, or white Hellebore.

JESS, *n.* A short strap of leather tied round the legs of a hawk, by which she is held on the fist. *Hanmer.*

2. A ribbon that hangs down from a garland or crown in falconry. *Encyc.*

JES'SA-MINE, *n.* The popular name of certain species of Jasminum, a genus of plants. [See JASMIN.]

JES'SE, *n.* A large brass candlestick branched into many sconces, hanging down in the middle of a church or choir. *Cowell.*

[So called as resembling the genealogical tree of Jesse, of which a picture was formerly hung up in churches. *Smart.*]

JESS'ED, (jest,) *a.* Having jesses on; *a term in heraldry.*

JEST, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *chiste*, a witty saying, a jest or joke; *chistoso*, gay, facetious; allied perhaps to L. *gestio.*]

1. A joke; something ludicrous uttered and meant only to excite laughter. Religion should never be the subject of *jest*.

2. The object of laughter or sport; a laughing-stock.

Then let me be your *jest*; I deserve it. *Shak.*

In jest: for mere sport or diversion; not in truth and reality; not in earnest.

And given in earnest what I begged in *jest*. *Shak.*

3. A mask.

4. A deed; an action. [*Obs.*]

JEST, *v. i.* To divert or make merry by words or actions; to joke.

Jest not with a rude man, lest thy ancestors be disgraced. *Eccles.*

2. To utter in sport; to say what is not true merely for diversion.

3. To play a part in a mask. *Shak.*

JEST'ED, *pp.* Joked; talked for merriment.

JEST'ER, *n.* A person given to jesting, sportive talk, and merry pranks.

He rambled up and down
With shallow *jesters*. *Shak.*

2. One given to sarcasm.

Now, as a *jester*, I accost you. *Bolft.*

3. A buffoon; a merry-andrew, a person formerly retained by princes to make sport for them.

JEST'FUL, *a.* Given to jesting; full of jokes.

JEST'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Joking; talking for diversion or merriment.

JEST'ING, *n.* A joking; concise wit; wit that consists in a trope or verbal figure, in a metaphorical sense of words, or in a double sense of the same word, or in similitude of sound in different words.

JEST'ING-LY, *adv.* In a jocose manner; not in earnest. *Herbert.*

JEST'ING-STOCK, *n.* A laughing-stock; a butt of ridicule. *Gauge.*

JES'U-IT, *n.* One of the Society of Jesus, so called, founded by Ignatius Loyola, in 1534, a society remarkable for their cunning in propagating their principles. Hence,

2. A crafty person; an intriguer.

JES'U-IT-ED, *a.* Conforming to the principles of the Jesuits. *White.*

JES'U-IT-ESS, *n.* An order of nuns established on the principles of the Jesuits, but suppressed by Pope Urban in 1630. *Hook.*

JES-U-IT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the Jesuits or
JES-U-IT'IC-AL, } their principles and arts.

2. Designing; cunning; deceitful; prevaricating.

JES-U-IT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Craftily.

JES'U-IT-ISM, *n.* The arts, principles, and practices of the Jesuits.

2. Cunning; deceit; hypocrisy; prevarication; deceptive practices to effect a purpose.

JES'U-ITS'-BARK, *n.* Peruvian bark; the bark of certain species of Cinchona, trees of Peru.

JET, *n.* [D. *git*; Fr. *jayet*; L. *gagates.*]

A mineral; a variety of lignite, of a very compact texture, and velvet-black color, susceptible of a good polish, and glossy in its fracture, which is conchoidal or undulating. It is found, not in strata or continued masses, but in unconnected heaps. It is wrought into toys, buttons, mourning jewels, &c. *Dana.*

JET, *n.* [Fr. *jet*, It. *getto*, a cast; probably from L. *jactus*, whence Fr. *jetter*, It. *gettare*, to throw.]

1. A spout, spouting, or shooting of water; a *jet d'eau.*

2. A yard. *Tusser.*

3. Drift: scope. [*Not in use, or local.*]

JET, *v. i.* [See the noun.] To shoot forward; to shoot out; to project; to jut; to intrude. *Shak.*

2. To strut; to throw or toss the body in haughtiness. *Shak.*

3. To jerk; to jolt; to be shaken. *Wiseman.*

[*This orthography is rarely used.* See JUT.]

JET'-BLACK, *a.* Of the deepest black, the color of jet.

JET-D'EAU', (zhā-dō',) [Fr., a throw of water.] A spout for delivering water.

JET'SAM,
JET'SON,
JET'TI-SON, } *n.* [Fr. *jetter*, to throw.]

In *law* and *commerce*, *properly*, the throwing of goods overboard in order to lighten a ship in a tempest for her preservation. The words may, however, be used for the goods thus thrown away, or adverbially.

Jetsam is where goods are cast into the sea, and there sink and remain under water; *flotsam* is where they continue swimming; *ligan* is where they are sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy. *Park. Blackstone.*

JET'TEAU, (jet'to,) *n.* [Fr. *jet d'eau.*]

A throw or spout of water. *Addison.*

JET'TEE, *n.* A projection in a building.

JET'TER, *n.* A spruce fellow; one who struts.

JET'TY, *v. i.* To jut.

JET'TY, *n.* A small pier; also, a projection into a river for narrowing it and raising the water above.

JET'TY, *a.* Made of jet, or black as jet. *Prior. Pope.*

JET'TY-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* The projecting part of a wharf; the front of a wharf whose side forms one of the cheeks of a dock. *Mar. Dict.*

JEU'-DE-MOTS', (zhu'de-mo',) [Fr.] A play upon words; a pun.

JEU'-D'ESS-PRIT', (zhu'de-spree',) [Fr.] A witticism; a play of wit.

JEW, (Ju,) *n.* [A contraction of *Judas* or *Judah.*] A Hebrew or Israelite.

JEW'EL, (jū'el,) *n.* [It. *gioia*, joy, mirth, a jewel; *gioiello*, a jewel; Fr. *joyau*; Sp. *joya*, *joyel*; G. *juwel*; D. *juweel.* It is from the root of *joy.* Low L. *jocale.* Class Cg.]

1. An ornament of dress in which the precious stones form a principal part.

2. A precious stone. *Shak.*

3. A name expressive of fondness. A mother calls her child her *jewel.*

JEW'EL, *v. t.* To dress or adorn with jewels. *B. Jonson.*

JEW'EL-HOUSE,
JEW'EL-OF-FICE, } *n.* The place where the royal ornaments are reposited. *Shak.*

JEW'EL-LIKE, *a.* Brilliant as a jewel. *Shak.*

JEW'EL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Set or adorned with jewels.

JEW'EL-ER, *n.* One who makes or deals in jewels and other ornaments.

JEW'EL-ING, *ppr.* Adorning with jewels.

JEW'EL-RY, *n.* Jewels in general.

JEW'ESS, *n.* A Hebrew woman. *Acts* xxiv.

JEW'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to the Jews or Hebrews. *Tit.* i.

JEW'ISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of the Jews. *Donne.*

JEW'ISH-NESS, *n.* The rites of the Jews. *Martin.*

JEW'RY, *n.* Judea; also a district inhabited by Jews, whence the name of a street in London. *Chaucer.*

JEWS'-EAR, *n.* The popular name of a species of Fungus, the Peziza auricula, bearing some resemblance to the human ear. *Johnson. Lee.*

JEWS-FRANK-IN'CENSE, *n.* A plant, a species of Styrax.

JEWS'-HARP, *n.* [*Jew* and *harp.*] An instrument of music shaped like a harp, which, placed between the teeth, and by means of a spring struck by the finger, gives a sound which is modulated by the breath into soft melody. It is called also JEWS-TRUMP.

JEWS'-MAL'LOW, *n.* A plant, a species of Corchorus.

JEWS'-PITCH, *n.* Asphaltum, which see.

JEZ'E-BEL, *n.* An impudent, daring, vicious woman. *Spectator.*

JIB, *n.* The foremost sail of a ship, being a large, triangular stay-sail extended from the outer end of the jib-boom toward the fore-topmast-head. In sloops, it is on the bowsprit, and extends toward the lower mast-head. *Mar. Dict.*

JIB'-BOOM, *n.* A spar which is run out from the extremity of the bowsprit, and which serves as a continuation of it. Beyond this is sometimes extended the *flying-jib-boom.*

JIB'-DOOR, (-dōre,) *n.* A door which stands flush with the wall, without dressing or moldings. *Francis.*

JIBE, *v. t.* To shift a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to the other.

JIB'ED, (jibd,) *pp.* Shifted from one side to the other, as a boom-sail.

JIB'ING, *ppr.* Shifting from one side to the other, as a boom-sail.

JI-BOY'A, *n.* An American serpent of the largest kind.

JICK'A-JOG, *n.* [A cant word, from *jog.*] A shake, a push. *B. Jonson.*

JIF'FY, *n.* A moment. *Holloway.*

JIG, *n.* [It. *giga*; Fr. *gigue.* See GIG.]

1. A kind of light dance, or a tune or air.

2. A kind of farce in rhyme, with dancing, after a play was finished. *B. Jonson.*

JIG, *v. i.* To dance a jig.

JIG'GER, *n.* In *sea-language*, a machine consisting of a rope about five feet long, with a block at one end and a sheave at the other, used to hold on the cable when it is heaved into the ship, by the revolution of the windlass. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A troublesome insect. [See CHEGRE.]

JIG'GISH, *a.* Suitable to a jig.

JIG'GLING, *a.* Dancing. [*Not authorized in good use.*] *Mrs. Farrar.*

JIG'-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes or plays jigs. *Shak.*

2. A ballad-maker. *Dekker.*

JIG'-PIN, *n.* A pin used by miners to hold the turnbeams, and prevent them from turning. *Cyc.*

JILL, *n.* A young woman, in contempt. [See GILL.]

JILL'-FLIRT, *n.* A light, wanton woman. *Guardian.*

JILT, *n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] A woman who gives her lover hopes and capriciously disappoints him; a woman who trifles with her lover. *Otway.*

2. A name of contempt for a woman. *Pope.*

JILT, *v. t.* To encourage a lover and then frustrate his hopes; to trick in love; to give hopes to a lover and then reject him. *Dryden.*

JILT, *v. i.* To play the jilt; to practice deception in love and discard lovers. *Congreve.*

JILT'ED, *pp.* Cheated or tricked in love.

JILT'ING, *ppr.* Playing the jilt; tricking in love.

JIM'MERS, *n.* Jointed hinges. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

JIMP, *a.* Neat; handsome; elegant of shape. [See GIMP.]

JIN-GALL', *n.* In *India*, a light gun mounted on a carriage easily borne by two men.

JIN'GLE, (jing'gl,) *v. i.* [Qu. Ch. and Syr. ג, נג, a little bell; or Persian زنگ *zank*, a little brass ball or bell. It may be allied to *jangle.*]

To sound with a fine, sharp rattle; to clink; as, *jingling* chains or bells.

JIN'GLE, *v. t.* To cause to give a sharp sound, as a little bell, or as pieces of metal.

The bells she *jingled*, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*

JIN'GLE, *n.* A rattling or clinking sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal.

2. A little bell or rattle.

3. Correspondence of sound in rhymes. *Dryden.*

JIN'GLED, *pp.* Caused to give a sharp sound, as a bell, or as pieces of metal.

JIN'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving a sharp, fine, rattling sound, as a little bell, or as pieces of metal.

JIN'GLING, *n.* A sharp, fine, rattling sound, as of little bells.

JIP'PO, *n.* [Fr. *jupe.*]

A waistcoat or kind of stays for females.

JOB, *n.* [Of unknown origin, but perhaps allied to *chop*, primarily to strike or drive.]

1. A piece of work; any thing to be done, whether of more or less importance. The carpenter or mason undertakes to build a house by the *job.* The erection of Westminster Bridge was a heavy *job*; and it was a great *job* to erect Central Wharf, in Boston. The mechanic has many small *jobs* on hand.

2. A lucrative business; an undertaking with a view to profit.

No cheek is known to blush, nor heart to throb,
Save when they lose a question or a *job*. *Pope.*

3. A sudden stab with a pointed instrument.

[This seems to be nearly the original sense.]

To do the job for one: to kill him.

JOB, *v. t.* To strike or stab with a sharp instrument. *L'Estrange.*

2. To drive in a sharp-pointed instrument. *Moxon.*

JOB, *v. i.* To deal in the public stocks; to buy and sell, as a broker.

> The judge shall *job*, the bishop bite the town,
> And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown. *Pope.*

JO-BA'TION, *n.* A scolding; a long, tedious reproof. [*Vulgar.*] *Grose.*

JOB'BER, *n.* One who does small jobs.

2. A dealer in the public stocks or funds; usually called a STOCK-JOBBER. *Swift.*

3. One who engages in a low, lucrative affair.

4. A merchant who purchases goods from importers and sells to retailers.

JOB'BER-NOWL, *n.* [Said to be from Flemish *jobbe*, dull, and Sax. *knol*, head or top.]

A loggerhead; a blockhead. [*A low word.*] *Hudibras.*

JOB'BING, *n.* The practice of taking jobs for profit.

2. The practice of purchasing from importers and selling to retailers.

JOB'BING, *ppr.* Stabbing with a pointed instrument.

JŌB'S'-TEARS, *n.* A grass-like plant of the genus Coix, with shining, pearly fruit, resembling falling tears.

JŌ'CANT-RY, *n.* [L. *jocans.*]

The art or practice of jesting. [*Not in good use.*] *More.*

JOCK'EY, *n.* [Said to be from *Jackey*, a diminutive of *Jack*, John; *primarily*, a boy that rides horses.]

1. A man that rides horses in a race. *Addison.*

2. A dealer in horses; one who makes it his business to buy and sell horses for gain. Hence,

3. A cheat; one who deceives or takes undue advantage in trade.

JOCK'EY, *v. t.* To play the jockey; to cheat; to trick; to deceive in trade.

2. To jostle by riding against one. *Johnson.*

JOCK'EY-ED, (jok'id,) *pp.* Cheated; tricked in trade.

JOCK'EY-ING, *ppr.* Playing the jockey; cheating; deceiving in trade.

JOCK'EY-ISM, *n.* Practice of jockeys.

JOCK'EY-SHIP, *n.* The art or practice of riding horses. *Cowper.*

JO-CŌSE', *a.* [L. *jocosus*, from *jocus*, a joke.]

1. Given to jokes and jesting; merry; waggish; *used of persons.*

2. Containing a joke; sportive; merry; as, *jocose* or comical airs. *Watts.*

JO-CŌSE'LY, *adv.* In jest; for sport or game; waggishly. *Broome.*

JO-CŌSE'NESS, *n.* The quality of being jocose; waggery; merriment. [JOCOSITY is not used.]

JO-CŌ-SE'RI-OUS, *a.* Partaking of mirth and seriousness. *Green.*

JOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *jocularis*, from *jocus*, a *joke.*]

1. Jocose; waggish; merry; given to jesting; *used of persons.*

2. Containing jokes; sportive; not serious; as, a *jocular* expression or style.

JOC-U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* Merriment; jesting. *Brown.*

JOC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In jest; for sport or mirth. *Bp. Lavington.*

JOC'U-LAR-Y, *a.* Jocular. [*Not in use.*] *Ash. Bacon.*

JOC'U-LA-TOR, *n.* [L.] A jester; a droll; a minstrel. *Strutt.*

JOC'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Droll; merrily said.

JOC'UND, *a.* [L. *jocundus*, from *jocus*, a joke.]

Merry; gay; airy; lively; sportive.

> Rural sports and *jocund* strains. *Prior.*

JO-CUND'I-TY, } *n.* State of being merry; gayJOC'UND-NESS, } ety.

JOC'UND-LY, *adv.* Merrily; gayly.

JOG, *v. t.* [Qu. W. *gogi*, to shake, or D. *schokken*, to jolt or shake, which seems to be the Fr. *choquer*, Eng. *shock*, *shake.*]

To push or shake with the elbow or hand; to give notice or excite attention by a slight push.

> Sudden I *jogged* Ulysses. *Pope.*

JOG, *v. i.* To move by jogs or small shocks, like those of a slow trot.

> So hung his destiny, never to rot,
> While he might still *jog* on, and keep his trot. *Milton.*

2. To walk or travel idly, heavily, or slowly.

> Thus they *jog* on, still tricking, ne er thriving. *Dryden.*

JOG, *n.* A push; a slight sha. .; a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention. When your friend falls asleep at church, give him a *jog.*

2. A rub; a small stop; obstruction. *Glanville.*

JOG'-TROT, *n.* A slow, regular pace. [*Colloquial.*] *Grose.*

JOG'GED, (jogd,) *pp.* Pushed or shaken slightly.

JOG'GER, *n.* One who walks or moves heavily and slowly.

2. One who gives a sudden push.

JOG'GING, *ppr.* Pushing slightly; moving by jogs.

JOG'GING, *n.* A slight push or shake.

JOG'GLE, *v. t.* [from *jog.*] To shake slightly; to give a sudden but slight push.

JOG'GLED, (jog'gld,) *pp.* Slightly shaken.

JOG'GLED, *a.* Matched by serratures so as to prevent sliding.

JOG'GLING, *ppr.* Shaking slightly.

JO-HAN'NES, *n.* [*John* Latinized.] A Portuguese gold coin of the value of eight dollars; contracted often into *joe*; as a *joe*, or half-*joe*. It is named from the figure of King John, which it bears.

JOHN'AP-PLE, (jon'ap-pl,) *n.* A sort of apple, good for spring use, when other fruit is spent. *Mortimer.*

JOHN BULL, *n.* The well known collective name of the English nation, first used in Arbuthnot's satire, *The History of John Bull*, usually published in Swift's works. *Brande.*

JOHN DŌ'RY, *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *jaune dorée*, golden yellow.] A sea-fish of a golden-yellow color, and grotesque form, the Zeus Faber of Linnæus. *Encyc. Dom. Ec.*

JOHN'NY CAKE, *n.* [Qu. *journey cake.*] A cake made of the meal of maize or Indian corn, mixed with water, and baked on the hearth. *America.*

JOHN'SON-ISM, *n.* A peculiar word or manner of Johnson. *N. Ann. Reg.*

JOHNS'-WŌRT. See ST. JOHNS-WORT.

JOIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *joindre*; It. *giugnere*; from L. *jungo*, *jungere*; *jungo* for *jugo*; Sp. and Port. *juntar*, to join; L. *jugum*; Eng. *yoke*; Gr. ζυγος and ζευγος, a yoke, and a pair; ζυγοω, to yoke; ζευγνυμι, to join; Ch. חבר; Syr. ܙܘܓ *zug*; Ar. زاج *zauga*, to join, to couple, to marry, to pair; Eth. ዘውገ *zog*, a pair, as in Arabic. It signifies also, in Syriac, to rage, to cry out; showing that the primary sense is, to strain, to stretch, to extend, precisely as in *span.*]

1. To set or bring one thing in contiguity with another.

> Woe to them that *join* house to house, that lay field to field. — Is. v.

2. To couple; to connect; to combine; as, to *join* ideas. *Locke.*

3. To unite in league or marriage.

> Now Jehoshaphat had riches and honor in abundance, and *joined* affinity with Ahab. — 2 Ch. xviii.
> What God hath *joined* together, let not man put asunder. — Matt. xix.

4. To associate.

> Go near and *join* thyself to this chariot. — Acts viii.

5. To unite in any act.

> Thy tuneful voice with numbers *join*. *Dryden.*

6. To unite in concord.

> But that ye be perfectly *joined* together in the same mind, and in the same judgment. — 1 Cor. i.

The phrase to *join battle* is probably elliptical, for *join in battle*; or it is borrowed from the Latin *committere prælium*, to send together the battle.

In *general*, *join* signifies to unite two entire things without a breach or intermixture, by contact or contiguity, either temporary or permanent. It differs from CONNECT, which signifies properly, to unite by an intermediate substance. But *join*, *unite*, and *connect* are often used synonymously.

JOIN, *v. i.* To grow to; to adhere. The place where two bones of the body *join*, is called a joint or articulation.

2. To be contiguous, close, or in contact; as, when two houses *join.*

3. To unite with in marriage, league, confederacy, partnership, or society. Russia and Austria *joined* in opposition to Bonaparte's ambitious views. Men *join* in great undertakings, and in companies for trade or manufacture. They *join* in entertainments and amusements. They *join* in benevolent associations. It is often followed by *with.*

> Any other may *join* with him that is injured, and assist him in recovering satisfaction. *Locke.*
> Should we again break thy commandments, and *join* in affinity with the people of these abominations? — Ezra ix.

JOIN'DER, *n.* A joining; as, a *joinder* in demurrer. *Blackstone.*

JOIN'ED, *pp.* Added; united; set or fastened together; associated; confederated.

JOIN'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to construct things by joining pieces of wood; but *appropriately* and *usually*, a mechanic who does the wood work in the covering and finishing of buildings. This is the true and original sense of the word in Great Britain and in New England. This person is called in New York a *carpenter.* [See CARPENTER.]

JOIN'ER-Y, *n.* The art of fitting and joining pieces of timber in the construction of utensils or parts of a building, so as to form one entire piece.

2. The work of a joiner. *Burke.*

JOIN'-HAND, *n.* Writing in which letters are joined in words; as distinguished from writing in single letters. *Addison.*

JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Adding; making contiguous; uniting; confederating.

JOINT, *n.* [Fr. *joint*; Sp. *junta*, *juntura*; It. *giuntura*; L. *junctura.* See JOIN.]

1. The joining of two or more things.

2. In *anatomy*, the joining of two or more bones; an articulation; as the elbow, the knee, or the knuckle.

3. A knot; the union of two parts of a plant; or the space between two joints; an internode; as, the *joint* of a cane, or of a stalk of maize.

4. A hinge; a juncture of parts which admits of motion.

5. The place where two pieces of timber are united.

6. In *joinery*, straight lines are called a *joint*, when two pieces of wood are planed. *Moxon.*

7. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.

Out of joint; luxated; dislocated; as when the head of a bone is displaced from its socket. Hence, *figuratively*, in disorder or confusion.

JOINT, *a.* Shared by two or more; as, *joint* property.

2. United in the same profession; having an interest in the same thing; as, a *joint*-heir or heiress.

3. United; combined; acting in concert; as, a *joint* force; *joint* efforts; *joint* vigor.

JOINT, *v. t.* To form with joints or articulations; *used mostly in the participle*; as, the fingers are *jointed*; a cane has a *jointed* stalk.

2. To form many parts into one; as, *jointed* wood *Dryden.*

3. To cut or divide into joints or quarters. *Dryden.*

4. To straighten and smooth the edges of boards which are to be joined, so that they may unite closely.

JOINT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed with articulations, as the stem of a plant.

2. Separated into joints or quarters.

JOINT'ED-LY, *adv.* By joints. *Smith.*

JOINT'ER, *n.* The longest plane used by a joiner in smoothing the surface of boards or straightening the edge of those which are to be joined. *Gwilt.*

JOINT'-HEIR, (-ārc,) *n.* [*joint* and *heir.*] An heir having a joint interest with another. *Rom. viii.*

JOINT'ING, *n.* The making of a joint.

JOINT'LY, *adv.* Together; unitedly; in concert; with cooperation.

2. With union of interest; as, to be *jointly* concerned in a voyage.

JOINT'RESS, *n.* A woman who has a jointure. *Blackstone.*

JOINT'-STOCK, *n.* Stock held in company.

JOINT-STOCK-COM'PA-NY, *n.* A company for carrying on any business, having the stock or capital divided into shares which are transferable by each owner without the consent of the other partners. The holders of the stock are not, in most cases, liable in their individual capacity for the debts of the company. *Brande. Encyc. Am.*

JOINT'STOOL, *n.* A stool consisting of parts inserted in each other. *Scott.*

JOINT-TEN'AN-CY, *n.* [*joint* and *tenant.*] A tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession. *Blackstone.*

JOINT-TEN'ANT, *n.* [*joint* and *tenant.*] One who holds an estate by joint-tenancy.

JOINT'URE, *n.* [Fr.] An estate in lands or tenements, settled on a woman in consideration of marriage, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease. *Blackstone.*

JOINT'URE, *v. t.* To settle a jointure upon. *Cowley.*

JOINT'UR-ED, *pp.* Endowed with a jointure.

JOINT'UR-ING, *ppr.* Endowing with a jointure.

JOIST, *n.* [Scot. *geist* or *gest.* Qu. Fr. *gesir*, to lie.]

A small piece of timber, such as is framed into the girders and summers of a building to support a floor. *Encyc.*

JOIST, *v. t.* To fit in joists; to lay joists.

JOIST'ED, *pp.* Fitted in joists.

JOIST'ING, *ppr.* Laying joists.

JŌKE, *n.* [L. *jocus*; Dan. *giek*, a joke; *giekker*, to joke; Sw. *gäcka*, to ridicule; G. *schakern.*]

1. A jest; something said for the sake of exciting a laugh; something witty or sportive; raillery. A jealous person will rarely bear a *joke.*

2. An illusion; something not real, or to no purpose.

> Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a *joke!* *Pope.*

A *practical joke*, is a trick played on a person, sometimes to the injury or annoyance of his body.

In joke; in jest; for the sake of raising a laugh; not in earnest.

JŌKE, *v. i.* [L. *jocor.*]

To jest; to be merry in words or actions.

JŌKE, *v. t.* To rally; to cast jokes at; to make merry with.

JŌK'ED, (jōkt,) *pp.* Jested; rallied; made merry with.

JŌK'ER, *n.* A jester; a merry fellow. *Dennis.*

JŌK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Jesting; making merry with.

JŌK'ING-LY, *adv.* In a joking way.

JŌLE, *n.* [Sometimes written Jowl. Sax. *ceole*, the jaw or cheek; Ir. *giol.* Qu. Arm. *chagell*, contracted.]

1. The cheek; used in the phrase *cheek by jole*, that is, with the cheeks together close. *Dryden.*
2. The head of a fish. *Pope.*

JŌLE or JOLL, *v. t.* To strike the head against any thing; to clash with violence. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

JOL-LI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* Noisy festivity and merriment. [*A low word used sometimes in England and America.*]

JOL'LI-LY, *adv.* [See JOLLY.] With noisy mirth; with a disposition to noisy mirth. *Dryden.*

JOL'LI-MENT, *n.* Mirth; merriment. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

JOL'LI-NESS, } *n.* [from *jolly.*] Noisy mirth; gay-
JOL'LI-TY, } ety: merriment; festivity.

All was now turned to *jollity* and game. *Milton.*

2. Elevation of spirit; gayety.

He, with a proud *jollity*, commanded him to leave that quarrel for him who was only worthy to enter into it. *Sidney.*

[This word, in America, is not now applied to respectable company.]

JOL'LY, *a.* [Fr. *joli*, pretty; It. *giulivo*, joyful, merry. Qu. Sax *geola*, *gehol*, a feast, the *yule*, or feast of the nativity.]

1. Merry; gay; lively; full of life and mirth; jovial. It expresses more life and noise than CHEERFUL; as, a *jolly* troop of huntsmen. *Shak.*

[It is seldom applied, in colloquial usage, to respectable company. We rarely say of respectable persons, they are *jolly*. It is applied to the young and the vulgar.]

2. Expressing mirth or inspiring it.

And with his *jolly* pipe delights the groves. *Prior.*
The coachman is swelled into *jolly* dimensions by frequent potations of malt liquors. *Irving.*

3. Exciting mirth and gayety; as, *jolly* May. *Dryden.*

4. Plump, like one in high health; pretty. *South.*

JOL'LY-BOAT, *n.* A small boat belonging to a ship. [A sailor's corruption for *yawl-boat*. See Sw. *julle*, a yawl.]

JŌLT, *v. i.* To shake with short, abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage moving on rough ground. The carriage *jolts*.

JŌLT, *v. t.* To shake with sudden jerks, as in a carriage on rough ground, or on a high trotting horse; as, the horse or carriage *jolts* the rider.

JŌLT, *n.* A shock or shake by a sudden jerk, as in a carriage. *Swift.*

JŌLT'ED, *pp.* Shaken with sudden jerks.

JŌLT'ER, *n.* He or that which jolts.

JŌLT'HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* A great-head; a dunce; a blockhead. *Shak.*

JŌLT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving sudden jerks or shakes.

JŌLT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a jolting manner.

JON'QUIL, *n.* [Fr. *jonquille*; It. *giunchiglia*, *giunco*; L. *juncus*, a rush, and It. *giglio*, a lily. It is sometimes called the RUSH-LEAFED DAFFODIL.]

A plant of the genus Narcissus, bearing beautiful flowers of various colors, yellow and white. *Encyc.*

JOR'DEN, *n.* A vessel for chamber uses. *Swift.*

JŌ'RAM, } *n.* A colloquial name, in many parts of
JŌ'RUM, } England, for a large drinking vessel, and also for its contents, viz., nut-brown ale, toast, with sugar and spice. *Forby.*

JŌ'SEPH, *n.* A woman's riding dress, formerly much in use. *Grose.*

JŌ'SO, *n.* A small fish of the gudgeon kind.

JOSS'-STICK, *n.* A name given to small reeds, covered with the dust of odoriferous woods, which the Chinese burn before their idols. *Malcom.*

JOS'TLE, (jos'l,) *v. t.* [Fr. *jouter*, for *jouster*; It. *giostrare*; Sp. *justar*. Written, also, JUSTLE.]

To run against and shake; to push.

JOS'TLED, (jos'ld,) *pp.* Run against; pushed. We say, a thing is *jostled* out of its place.

JOS'TLING, *ppr.* Running against; pushing.

JOS'TLING, *n.* A running against; a crowding.

JOT, *n.* [Gr. ιωτα, Ch. Heb. *yod*, Syr. *yudh*, the name of the letter ʾ or *i*.]

An iota; a point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable.

Till heaven and earth pass, one *jot* or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law till all shall be fulfilled. — Matt. v.
A man may read much, and acquire not a *jot* of knowledge, or be a *jot* the wiser. *Anon.*

JOT, *v. t.* To set down; to make a memorandum of. *Walter Scott.*

JOT'TING, *n.* A memorandum. *Todd.*

JOT'TING, *ppr.* Making a memorandum of.

JOU'IS-SANCE, (jū'is-sans,) *n.* [Fr.] Jollity; merriment. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

JOUNCE, *v. t.* To jolt; to shake, as rough riders are apt to do. It is the same as JAUNCE, by a common change of diphthongs. ["Spur-galled and tired by *jouncing*." *Bolingbroke. Shak. Forby.*] Used as a noun for *jolt* or *shake*.

JOUP, *v. t.* To shake; to dash. *Grose.*

JOUR'NAL, (jur'nal,) *n.* [Fr. *journal*; It. *giornale*, from *giorno*, a day; Corn. *jurna*; W. *diwrnod*; L. *diurnum*. This was originally an adjective, signifying *daily*, as in Spenser and Shakspeare; but the adjective is obsolete.]

1. A diary; an account of daily transactions and events; or the book containing such account.
2. Among *merchants*, a book in which every particular article or charge is fairly entered from the waste-book or blotter.
3. In *navigation*, a daily register of the ship's course and distance, the winds, weather, and other occurrences.
4. A paper published daily, or other newspaper; also, the title of a book or pamphlet published at stated times, containing an account of inventions, discoveries, and improvements, in arts and sciences; as, the *Journal* de Savans; the *Journal* of Science.

JOUR'NAL-ISM, (jur'nal-izm,) *n.* The keeping of a journal. *Carlisle.*

2. The management of public journals.

JOUR'NAL-IST, (jur'nal-ist,) *n.* The writer of a journal or diary.

2. The conductor of a public journal.

JOUR'NAL-IZE, (jur'nal-ize,) *v. t.* To enter in a journal an account of daily transactions.

JOUR'NAL-IZ-ED, (jur'nal-izd,) *pp.* Entered in a journal.

JOUR'NAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Entering in a journal.

JOUR'NEY, (jur'ny,) *n.* [Fr. *journée*, a day or day's work; It. *giornata*, a day; Sp. *jornada*, a journey, or travel of a day; It. *giorno*, a day, from L. *diurnus*, *dies*.]

1. *Originally*, the travel of a day. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*
2. Travel by land to any distance and for any time, indefinitely; as, a *journey* from London to Paris, or to Rome; a *journey* to visit a brother; a week's *journey*: we made two *journeys* to Philadelphia.
3. Passage from one place to another; as, a long *journey* from the upper regions. *Burnet.*
4. It may sometimes include a passing by water.

JOUR'NEY, (jur'ny,) *v. i.* To travel from place to place; to pass from home to a distance.

Abraham *journeyed*, going on still toward the south. — Gen. xii.

JOUR'NEY-ER, (jur'ny-er,) *n.* One who journeys. *Scott.*

JOUR'NEY-ING, (jur'ny-ing,) *ppr.* Traveling; passing from place to place.

JOUR'NEY-ING, *n.* A traveling or passing from one place to another; as, the *journeyings* of the children of Israel.

JOUR'NEY-MAN, *n.* [*journey* and *man*.] *Strictly*, a man hired to work by the day, but in fact, any mechanic who is hired to work for another in his employment, whether by the month, year, or other term.

It is applied only to mechanics in their own occupations.

JOUR'NEY-WORK, (jur'ny-wurk,) *n.* Work done for hire by a mechanic in his proper occupation.

[*This word is never applied to farming.*]

JOUST. See JUST.

JŌVE, *n.* [L. *Jovis*, gen. of *Jupiter*, Gr. Ζευς.]

1. The name of the Supreme Deity among the Romans.
2. The planet Jupiter.

Or ask of yonder argent fields above
Why *Jove's* satellites are less than *Jove*. *Pope.*

3. The air or atmosphere, or the god of the air.

And *Jove* descends in showers of kindly rain. *Dryden.*

4. In *alchemy*, tin. *B. Silliman, Jr.*

JŌ'VI-AL, *a.* [from *Jove*, supra.] Under the influence of Jupiter, the planet.

The fixed stars astrologically differenced by the planets, and esteemed Martial or *Jovial* according to the colors whereby they answer those planets. *Brown.*

2. In *alchemy*, a term applied to preparations of tin.

JŌ'VI-AL, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. *id.*; It. *gioviale*; probably from the root of *giovane*, young, or from that of *joy*. If it is from *Jove*, it must be from the sense of airy, or fresh.]

1. Gay; merry; airy; joyous; jolly; as, a *jovial* youth, a *jovial* throng.
2. Expressive of mirth and hilarity.

His odes are some of them panegyrical, others moral, the rest are *jovial* or bacchanalian. *Dryden.*

JŌ'VI-AL-IST, *n.* One who lives a jovial life. *Hall.*

JŌ'VI-AL-LY, *adv.* Merrily; gayly; with noisy mirth.

JŌ'VI-AL-NESS, *n.* Noisy mirth; gayety.

JŌ'VI-AL-TY, *n.* Merriment.

JOWL, *n.* The cheek. [See JOLE.]

JOWL'ER, *n.* The name of a hunting-dog, beagle, or other dog. *Dryden.*

JOW'TER, *n.* One who carries fish around the country, on horseback, for sale. It probably means JOLTER. [*Obs.*] *Ash.*

JOY, *n.* [Fr. *joie*; It. *gioia*; Arm. *joa*, contracted; G. *jauchzen*, to shout; D. *juichen*, to rejoice; Sp. *gozo*; Port. *id.* This word belongs to the Class Cg, and its radical sense is, probably, to shout, or to leap, or to play or sport, and allied perhaps to *joke* and *juggle*. Qu. L. *gaudium*.]

1. The passion or emotion excited by the acquisition or expectation of good; that excitement of pleasurable feelings which is caused by success, good fortune, the gratification of desire or some good possessed, or by a rational prospect of possessing what we love or desire; gladness; exultation; exhilaration of spirits.

Joy is a delight of the mind, from the consideration of the present or assured approaching possession of a good. *Locke.*

Peace,
Bring heavenly balm to heal my country's wounds,
Joy to my soul, and transport to my lay. *D. Humphreys.*

2. Gayety; mirth; festivity.

The roofs with *joy* resound. *Dryden.*

3. Happiness; felicity.

Her heavenly form beheld, all wished her *joy*. *Dryden.*

4. A glorious and triumphant state.

Who, for the *joy* that was set before him, endured the cross. — Heb. xii.

5. The cause of joy or happiness.

For ye are our glory and *joy*. — 1 Thess. ii.

6. A term of fondness; the cause of joy.

JOY, *v. i.* To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.

I will *joy* in the God of my salvation. — Hab. iii.

JOY, *v. t.* To give joy to; to congratulate; to entertain kindly.

2. To gladden; to exhilarate.

My soul was *joyed* in vain. *Pope.*

3. [Fr. *jouir*.] To enjoy; to have or possess with pleasure, or to have pleasure in the possession of. [*Little used.*] [See ENJOY.] *Milton. Dryden.*

JOY'ANCE, *n.* [Old Fr. *joiant*.] Gayety; festivity [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

JOY'ED, *pp.* Gladdened; enjoyed.

JOY'FUL, *a.* Full of joy; very glad; exulting.

My soul shall be *joyful* in my God. — Is. xii.

Rarely, it has *of* before the cause of joy

Sad for their loss, but *joyful of* our life. *Pope.*

JOY'FUL-LY, *adv.* With joy; gladly.

Never did men more *joyfully* obey. *Dryden.*

JOY'FUL-NESS, *n.* Great gladness; joy. *Deut* xxviii.

JOY'ING, *ppr.* Gladdening; giving joy to.

JOY'-IN-SPIR'ING, *a.* Inspiring joy. *Bowring.*

JOY'LESS, *a.* Destitute of joy; wanting joy.

With downcast eyes the *joyless* victor sat. *Dryden.*

Rarely followed by *of*; as, *joyless of* the grove. *Dryden.*

2. Giving no joy or pleasure.

A *joyless*, dismal, black, and sorrowful issue. *Shak.*

JOY'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without joy. *Milton.*

JOY'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being joyless. *Donne.*

JOY'OUS, *a.* [Fr. *joyeux*.]

1. Glad; gay; merry; joyful.

Joyous the birds; fresh gales and gentle airs
Whisper it. *Milton.*

2. Giving joy.

They, all as glad as birds of *joyous* prime. *Spenser.*

It has *of* before the cause of joy.

And *joyous of* our conquest early won. *Dryden.*

JOY'OUS-LY, *adv.* With joy or gladness.

JOY'OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being joyous.

JUB, *n.* A bottle or vessel. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

JU'BI-LANT, *a.* [L. *jubilans*. See JUBILEE.]

Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing; shouting with joy.

While the bright pomp ascended *jubilant*. *Milton.*

JU-BI-LA'TE, *n.* [L.] The third Sunday after Easter; so called because the church service, in early times, began, on that day, with the words of the 66th Psalm, "Jubilate Deo," &c. *Brande.*

JU-BI-LA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *jubilatio*. See JUBILEE.]

The act of declaring triumph.

JU'BI-LEE, *n.* [Fr. *jubilé*; L. *jubilum*, from *jubilo*, to shout for joy; Sp. *jubileo*; It. *giubbileo*; Heb. יבל or שבל, the blast of a trumpet, coinciding with Eng. *bawl*, *peal*, L. *pello*.]

1. Among *the Jews*, every fiftieth year, being the year following the revolution of seven weeks of years, at which time all the slaves were liberated, and all lands, which had been alienated during the whole period, reverted to their former owners. This was a time of great rejoicing. Hence,
2. A season of great public joy and festivity. *Milton.*
3. A church solemnity or ceremony celebrated at Rome, in which the pope grants plenary indulgence to sinners, or to as many as visit the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul at Rome. *Encyc.*

JU-CUND'I-TY, *n.* [L. *jucunditas*, from *jucundus*, sweet, pleasant.]

Pleasantness; agreeableness. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

JU-DA'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the Jews. *Milner.*
JU-DA'IC-AL, }
JU-DA'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the Jewish manner. *Milton.*

JU'DA-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *judaisme*, from *Judah*, whence Jew.]

1. The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews, as

enjoined in the laws of Moses. Judaism was a temporary dispensation.

2. Conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies. *Encyc.*

JU-DA-I-ZA'TION, *n.* A conforming to the Jewish religion or ritual. *Southey.*

JU'DA-IZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *judaiser*, from *Judah.*]

To conform to the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews.

They — prevailed on the Galatians to *judaize* so far as to observe the rites of Moses in various instances. *Milner.*

JU'DA-IZ-ER, *n.* One who conforms to the religion of the Jews. *Macknight.*

JU'DA-IZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Conforming to the doctrines and rites of the Jews.

JU'DAS-TREE, *n.* A leguminous flowering tree, of the genus Cercis, common in the East. On one of these Judas is said to have hung himself.

JUD'DOCK, *n.* A small snipe, called also JACK-SNIPE.

JUDGE, *n.* [Fr. *juge*; Sp. *juez*; Port. *juiz*; It. *giudice*; L. *judex*, supposed to be compounded of *jus*, law or right, and *dico*, to pronounce. "Hinc *judex*, quod jus dicat accepta potestate." *Varro.*]

1. A civil officer who is invested with authority to hear and determine causes, civil or criminal, between parties, according to his commission; as, the *judges* of the King's Bench, or of the Common Pleas; *judges* of the Supreme Court, of District Courts, or of a County Court. The *judge* of a Court of Equity is called a *chancellor.*

2. The Supreme Being.

Shall not the *Judge* of all the earth do right? — Gen. xviii.

3. One who presides in a court of judicature.

4. One who has skill to decide on the merits of a question, or on the value of any thing; one who can discern truth and propriety.

A man who is no *judge* of law may be a good *judge* of poetry or eloquence, or of the merits of a painting. *Dryden.*

5. In *the history of Israel*, a chief magistrate, with civil and military powers. The Israelites were governed by *judges* more than three hundred years, and the history of their transactions is called the *Book of Judges.*

JUDGE, *v. i.* [Fr. *juger*; L. *judico*; It. *giudicare*; Sp. *juzgar.*]

1. To compare facts or ideas, and perceive their agreement or disagreement, and thus to distinguish truth from falsehood.

Judge not according to the appearance. — John vii.

2. To form an opinion; to bring to issue the reasoning or deliberations of the mind.

If I did not know the originals, I should not be able to *judge*, by the copies, which was Virgil and which Ovid. *Dryden.*

3. To hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to pass sentence. He was present on the bench, but could not *judge* in the case.

The Lord *judge* between thee and me. — Gen. xvi.

4. To discern; to distinguish; to consider accurately for the purpose of forming an opinion or conclusion.

Judge in yourselves; is it comely that a woman pray to God uncovered? — 1 Cor. xi.

JUDGE, *v. t.* To hear and determine a case; to examine and decide.

Chaos shall *judge* the strife. *Milton.*

2. To try; to examine and pass sentence on.

Take ye him and *judge* him according to your law. — John xviii.
God shall *judge* the righteous and the wicked. — Eccles. iii.

3. Rightly to understand and discern.

He that is spiritual *judgeth* all things. — 1 Cor. ii.

4. To censure rashly; to pass severe sentence.

Judge not, that ye be not *judged.* — Matt. vii.

5. To esteem; to think; to reckon.

If ye have *judged* me to be faithful to the Lord. — Acts xvi.

6. To rule or govern.

The Lord shall *judge* his people. — Heb. x.

7. To doom to punishment; to punish.

I will *judge* thee according to thy ways. — Ezek. vii.

JUDGE-AD'VO-CATE, *n.* A person appointed to act as public prosecutor in courts-martial.

JUDG'ED, *pp.* Heard and determined; tried judicially; sentenced; censured; doomed.

JUDG'ER, *n.* One who judges or passes sentence.

JUDGE'SHIP, (juj'ship,) *n.* The office of a judge.

JUDG'ING, *ppr.* Hearing and determining; forming an opinion, dooming.

JUDG'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *jugement.*]

1. The act of judging; the act or process of the mind in comparing its ideas, to find their agreement or disagreement, and to ascertain truth; or the process of examining facts and arguments, to ascertain propriety and justice; or the process of examining the relations between one proposition and another. *Locke. Encyc. Johnson.*

2. The faculty of the mind by which man is enabled to compare ideas, and ascertain the relations of terms and propositions; as, a man of clear *judgment*, or sound *judgment.* The *judgment* may be biased by prejudice. *Judgment* supplies the want of certain knowledge.

3. The determination of the mind, formed from comparing the relations of ideas, or the comparison of facts and arguments. In the formation of our *judgments*, we should be careful to weigh and compare all the facts connected with the subject.

4. In *law*, the sentence or doom pronounced in any cause, civil or criminal, by the judge or court by which it is tried. *Judgment* may be rendered on demurrer, on a verdict, on a confession or default, or on a nonsuit. *Judgment*, though pronounced by the judge or court, is properly the determination or sentence of the *law.* A pardon may be pleaded in arrest of *judgment.*

5. The right or power of passing sentence. *Shak.*

6. Determination; decision.

Let reason govern us in the formation of our *judgment* of things proposed to our inquiry. *Anon.*

7 Opinion; notion.

She, in my *judgment*, was as fair as you. *Shak.*

8. In *Scripture*, the spirit of wisdom and prudence, enabling a person to discern right and wrong, good and evil.

Give the king thy *judgments*, O God. — Ps. lxxii.

9. A remarkable punishment; an extraordinary calamity inflicted by God on sinners.

Judgments are prepared for scorners. — Prov. xix. Is. xxvi.

10. The spiritual government of the world.

The Father hath committed all *judgment* to the Son. — John v.

11. The righteous statutes and commandments of God are called his *judgments.* *Ps.* cxix.

12. The doctrines of the gospel, or God's word. *Matt.* xii.

13. Justice and equity. *Luke* xi. *Is.* i.

14. The decrees and purposes of God concerning nations. *Rom.* xi.

15. A court or tribunal. *Matt.* v.

16. Controversies, or decisions of controversies. 1 *Cor.* vi.

17. The gospel, or kingdom of grace. *Matt.* xii.

18. The final trial of the human race, when God will decide the fate of every individual, and award sentence according to justice.

For God shall bring every work into *judgment*, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil. — Eccles. xii.

Judgment of God. *Formerly*, this term was applied to extraordinary trials of secret crimes, as by arms and single combat, by ordeal, or hot plowshares, &c.; it being imagined that God would work miracles to vindicate innocence.

JUDG'MENT-DAY, *n.* The last day, or day when final judgment will be pronounced on the subjects of God's moral government.

JUDG'MENT-HALL, *n.* The hall where courts are held.

JUDG'MENT-SEAT, *n.* The seat or bench on which judges sit in court.

2. A court; a tribunal.

We shall all stand before the *judgment-seat* of Christ. — Rom. xiv.

JU'DI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be tried and judged.

JU'DI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Having power to judge. *Hammond.*

JU'DI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Dispensing justice.

JU'DI-CA-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *judicatorium.*]

1. A court of justice; a tribunal. *Atterbury.*

2. Distribution of justice. *Clarendon.*

JU-DI''CA-TURE, *n.* [Fr.] The power of distributing justice by legal trial and determination. A court of *judicature* is a court invested with powers to administer justice between man and man.

2. A court of justice; a judicatory. *South.*

JU-DI''CIAL, (ju-dish'al,) *a.* Pertaining to courts of justice; as, *judicial* power.

2. Practiced in the distribution of justice; as, *judicial* proceedings.

3. Proceeding from a court of justice; as, a *judicial* determination.

4. Issued by a court under its seal; as, a *judicial* writ.

5. Inflicted, as a penalty or in judgment; as, *judicial* hardness of heart; a *judicial* punishment.

JU-DI''CIAL-LY, *adv.* In the forms of legal justice; as, a sentence *judicially* declared.

2. By way of penalty or judgment; as, to be *judicially* punished.

JU-DI''CIA-RY, (ju-dish'a-re,) *a.* [Fr. *judiciaire*; L. *judiciarius.*]

1. Passing judgment or sentence. *Boyle.*

2. Pertaining to the courts of judicature, or legal tribunals.

JU-DI''CIA-RY, *n.* That branch of government which is concerned in the trial and determination of controversies between parties, and of criminal prosecutions; the system of courts of justice in a government. An independent *judiciary* is the firmest bulwark of freedom. *United States.*

JU-DI''CIOUS, (ju-dish'us,) *a.* [Fr. *judicieux*; It. *giudicioso.*]

1. According to sound judgment; wise; prudent; rational; adapted to obtain a good end by the best means; *used of things.* Nothing is more important to success in the world than a *judicious* application of time, unless it may be a *judicious* expenditure of money.

2. Acting according to sound judgment; possessing sound judgment; wise; directed by reason and wisdom; *used of persons*; as, a *judicious* magistrate; a *judicious* historian.

JU-DI''CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With good judgment; with discretion or wisdom; skillfully.

Longinus has *judiciously* preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs, to the middling or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to excellence. *Dryden.*

JU-DI''CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of acting or being according to sound judgment.

JUG, *n.* [Junius mentions the Danish *jugge*, an urn, or water-pot.]

A vessel, usually earthen, with a swelling belly and narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors. *Swift.*

JUG, *v. i.* To utter a sound resembling this word, as certain birds do, especially the nightingale.

JU'GA-TED, *a.* Coupled together.

JUG'GLE, *v. i.* [D. *guichelen* or *goochelen*; G. *gaukeln*; It. *giocolare*; Dan. *gögler*, to juggle; *giekker*, to joke; Sw. *gäck*, a jester; *gäcka*, to mock, to make sport; L. *jocular*, to jest, from *jocus*, a joke; *jocor*, to joke, which coincides with the Sp. and Port. *jugar*, to play, to sport; Fr. *jouer*, contracted. It is certain that *joke* and *jocular*, and probable that *joy*, are from the same root as *juggle*; perhaps Ch. חוך *hukk*, or *chuk*, to laugh, to play, to sport. Class Gk, No. 18.]

1. To play tricks by sleight of hand; to amuse and make sport by tricks, which make a false show of extraordinary powers.

2. To practice artifice or imposture.

Be these *juggling* fiends no more believed. *Shak.*

JUG'GLE, *v. t.* To deceive by trick or artifice.

Is't possible the spells of France should *juggle*
Men into such strange mockeries? *Shak.*

JUG'GLE, *n.* A trick by legerdemain.

2. An imposture; a deception. *Tillotson.*

JUG'GLER, *n.* [Sp. *juglar*; Fr. *jongleur*; It. *giocolatore*; D. *guichelaar.*]

1. One who practices or exhibits tricks by sleight of hand; one who makes sport by tricks of extraordinary dexterity, by which the spectator is deceived. *Jugglers* are punishable by law.

2. A cheat; a deceiver; a trickish fellow. *Shak.*

JUG'GLER-Y, *n.* Legerdemain.

JUG'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Playing tricks by sleight of hand; deceiving.

JUG'GLING, *n.* The art or practice of exhibiting tricks of legerdemain. Hence

2. Trickery; deceit.

JUG'GLING-LY, *adv.* In a deceptive manner.

JU'GU-LAR, *a.* [L. *jugulum*, the neck, either from *jugum*, a yoke, or from its radical sense, to extend, to join. See JOIN.]

Pertaining to the neck or throat; as, the *jugular* vein.

JU'GU-LAR, *n.* A large vein of the neck.

JU'GU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *jugulo.*]

To kill. *Hall.*

JU'GU-LA-TED, *pp.* Killed; destroyed.

JU'GU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Killing; destroying.

JUICE, (jūse,) *n.* [D. *juys*; Fr. *jus.* The regular orthography is JUSE.]

The sap of vegetables; the fluid part of animal substances. *Encyc.*

JUICE, *v. t.* To moisten. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

JUIC'ED, (jūst,) *pp.* Moistened.

JUICE'LESS, (jūse'less,) *a.* Destitute of juice; dry; without moisture. *More.*

JUI'CI-NESS, (jū'se-ness,) *n.* The state of abounding with juice; succulence in plants.

JUIC'ING, *ppr.* Moistening.

JUI'CY, (jū'sy,) *a.* Abounding with juice; moist; succulent. *Bacon.*

JUISE, *n.* [L. *jus.*]

Judgment; justice. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

JU'JUBE, *n.* [L. *zizyphum*; Pers. زيزفون *zizafun.*]

The name of a plant and of its fruit, which is pulpy, and resembles a small plum. The plant is Zizyphus Jujuba, a native of the East Indies. The fruit was formerly used in pectoral decoctions, but it is now in little reputation. *Encyc. Miller.*

The term JUJUBE, or JUJUBE PASTE, is now applied to an expectorant made of gum arabic, sweetened.

JUKE, *v. i.* [Fr. *jucher.*]

To perch on something; to bend the head and toss it back, as in acts of civility. [*Not used.*] *Smart.*

JU'LEP, *n.* [Ar. جلاب *julabon*; Pers. *id.*; Fr. *julep*; It. *giulebbo.*]

In *pharmacy*, a medicine composed of some proper

liquor and a sirup of sugar, of extemporaneous preparation, serving as a vehicle to other forms of medicine. *Encyc. Quincy.*

JOL'IAN, *a.* Noting the old account of the year, as regulated by Julius Cesar, which continued to be used in England till 1752, when the Gregorian year, or new style, was adopted.

Julian Alps, called also *Carnian*, between Venetia and Noricum. *D'Anville.*

Julian Period. See PERIOD.

JO'LIS, *n.* A small fish belonging to the Wrasse family, of a beautiful violet color. *Partington.*

JO'LUS, *n.* [Gr. ἰούλος, a handful or bundle.]

1. In *botany*, a catkin or ament, a species of inflorescence consisting of scales, under which stand flowers arranged along a stalk, as in hazle, birch, willow, &c. *Martyn.*

2. A genus of multiped insects, of the order of Apters, of a semi-cylindrical form, with moniliform antennæ, and two articulated palpi. *Encyc.*

JU-LY', *n.* The seventh month of the year, during which the sun enters the sign Leo. It is so called from *Julius*, the surname of Caius Cæsar, who was born in this month. Before that time, this month was called *Quintilis*, or the fifth month, according to the old Roman calendar, in which March was the first month of the year.

JU-LY'-FLOW-ER, *n.* The name of certain species of plants. The *clove July-flower* is of the genus Dianthus; the *queen's July-flower*, of the genus Hesperis; and the *stock July-flower*, of the genus Cheiranthus. [See GILLY-FLOWER.] *Lee.*

JU'MART, *n.* [Fr.] The offspring of a bull and a mare. *Locke.*

JUM'BLE, *v. t.* [Chaucer, *jombre.*] To mix in a confused mass; to put or throw together without order. It is often followed by *together*.

One may observe how apt that is to *jumble together* passages of Scripture. *Locke.*

JUM'BLE, *v. i.* To meet, mix, or unite in a confused manner. *Swift.*

JUM'BLE, *n.* Confused mixture, mass, or collection, without order. *Swift.*

2. A small cake, in shape like a ring.

JUM'BLED, *pp.* or *a.* Mixed or collected in a confused mass.

JUM'BLE-MENT, *n.* Confused mixture. [*Not in use.*]

JUM'BLER, *n.* One who mixes things in confusion.

JUM'BLING, *ppr.* Putting or mixing in a confused mass.

JUM'BLING-LY, *adv.* In a confused manner.

JU'MENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *jumentum*, a beast.]

A beast of burden. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

JUMP, *v. i.* [Qu. the root of It. *zampillare*, to spring.]

1. To leap; to skip; to spring. *Applied to men*, it signifies to spring upward or forward with both feet, in distinction from Hop, which signifies to spring with one foot. A man *jumps* over a ditch; a beast *jumps* over a fence. A man *jumps* upon a horse; a goat *jumps* from rock to rock.

2. To spring over any thing; to pass to at a leap.

We see a little, presume a great deal, and so *jump* to the conclusion. *Spectator.*

["To *jump* the life to come," in Shakspeare, is to *risk* or *venture*, as one does in leaping suddenly. *Rich. Dict.*]

3. To bound; to pass from object to object; to jolt.

The noise of the rattling of the wheels, and of the prancing horses, and of the *jumping* chariots. — Nahum iii.

4. To agree; to tally; to coincide.

In some sort it *jumps* with my humor. *Shak.*

[This use of the word is now vulgar, and in America, I think, is confined to the single phrase, to *jump in judgment*.]

JUMP, *v. t.* To pass by a leap; to pass over eagerly or hastily; as, to *jump* a stream: but *over* is understood.

JUMP, *n.* The act of jumping; a leap; a spring; a bound.

2. A lucky chance. *Shak.*

JUMP, *n.* [Fr. *jupe*; It. *giubba.*]

A kind of loose or limber stays or waistcoat worn by females.

JUMP, *adv.* [from the verb *jump*, to agree or tally.]

Exactly; as, *jump* at the dead of night. [*Obs.*]

JUMP'ED, (jumpt,) *pp.* Passed by a leap. *Shak.*

JUMP'ER, *n.* One who jumps.

JUMP'ING, *ppr.* Leaping; springing; bounding.

JUMP'ING, *n.* The act of leaping or springing.

JUNC'ATE, *n.* [It. *giuncata*, cream, cheese; Fr. *jonchée de crême*, a kind of cream cheese served in a frail of green rushes, and for that reason so called, or because made in a frail or basket of rushes; L. *juncus*, a rush.]

1. A cheese-cake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar. *Johnson.*

2. Any kind of delicate food. *Milton.*

3. A furtive or private entertainment. [It is now written JUNKET.]

JUNC'OUS, *a.* [L. *junceus* or *juncosus*, from *juncus*, a rush.]

Full of bulrushes. [*Little used.*]

JUNC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *junctio*, from *jungo*, to join.]

1. The act or operation of joining; as, the *junction* of two armies or detachments.

2. Union; coalition; combination.

3. The place or point of union.

JUNC'TURE, *n.* [L. *juncture*; Sp. *juntura*; It. *giuntura*; from L. *jungo*, to join.]

1. A joining; union; amity; as, the *juncture* of hearts. [*Little used.*] *King Charles.*

2. A union of two bodies; a seam; *particularly*, a joint or articulation. *Encyc.*

3. The line or point at which two bodies are joined. *Boyle.*

4. A point of time; *particularly*, a point rendered critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances. *Addison.*

JUNE, *n.* [L. *junius*; Fr. *juin*; It. *giugno*; Sp. *junio*.]

The sixth month of the year, when the sun enters the sign Cancer.

JUNE'A-TING, *n.* A kind of early apple which ripens in June. *P. Cyc.*

JUN'GLE, (jung'gl,) *n.* [Hindoo.] In *Hindostan*, land mostly covered with forest-trees, brush-wood, &c., or coarse, reedy vegetation, but not wholly uninhabited; sometimes equivalent to COUNTRY, as distinguished from VILLAGES. *Malcom.*

JUN'GLY, *a.* Consisting of jungles; abounding with jungles. *Anat. Res.*

JUN'IOR, (jūn'yor,) *a.* [L., from *juvenis*, young; qua si *juvenior*.]

1. Younger; not as old as another; as, a *junior* partner in a company. It is applied to distinguish the younger of two persons bearing the same name in one family or town, and opposed to ELDER; as, John Doe, *junior*.

2. Noting the third year of the collegiate course in American colleges, or the first year in the theological seminaries.

JUN'IOR, *n.* A person younger than another.

The fools, my *juniors* by a year. *Swift.*

2. One in the third year of his collegiate course in an American college, formerly called JUNIOR SOPHISTER. [See SOPHISTER.]

Also, one in the first year of his course at a theological seminary.

JUN-IOR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being junior. *Bullokar.*

JU'NI-PER, *n.* [L. *juniperus*; It. *ginepro*; Fr. *genevre*; Sp. *enebro*.]

A tree or shrub, Juniperus communis, bearing fruit of a bluish color, of a warm, pungent, sweet taste, yielding, when fresh, by expression, a rich, sweet, aromatic juice. They are useful carminatives and stomachics. The wood of the tree is of a reddish color, hard and durable, and is used in cabinet work and veneering. The oil of juniper mixed with that of nuts, makes an excellent varnish; and the resin powdered is used under the name of *pounce*. This oil is also used to give to gin its peculiar flavor. *Encyc.*

JUNK, *n.* [L. *juncus*, It. *giunco*, Sp. *junco*, Fr. *jonc*, a bulrush, of which ropes were made in early ages.]

1. Pieces of old cable or old cordage, used for making points, gaskets, mats, &c., and when untwisted and picked to pieces, it forms oakum for filling the seams of ships. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A ship used in China; a Chinese vessel. [*An Eastern word.*]

3. A thick piece. [See CHUNK.]

JUNK'ET, *n.* [See JUNCATE.] A sweetmeat. *Shak.*

2. A stolen entertainment.

JUNK'ET, *v. i.* To feast in secret; to make an entertainment by stealth. *Swift.*

2. To feast.

Job's children *junketed* and feasted together often. *South.*

JU'NO, *n.* In *mythology*, the name of the Latin divinity who presided over marriages, and who was supposed to protect married women.

2. In *astronomy*, one of the small planets or asteroids which revolve round the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. *Brande.*

JUN'TA, *n.* A grand Spanish council of state.

JUN'TO, *n.* [Sp. *junta*, a meeting or council, from L. *junctus*, joined; It. *giunto*.]

1. *Primarily*, a select council or assembly, which deliberates in secret on any affair of government. In a *good sense*, it is not used in English; but hence,

2. A cabal; a meeting or collection of men combined for secret deliberation and intrigue for party purposes; a faction; as, a *junto* of ministers. *Gulliver.*

JU'PI-TER, *n.* [L., the air or heavens; *Jovis pater*.]

1. The supreme deity among the Greeks and Romans.

2. One of the superior planets, remarkable for its brightness. Its diameter is about eighty-nine thousand miles; its distance from the sun, four hundred and ninety millions of miles, and its revolution round the sun, a little less than twelve years.

JUP-PON', *n.* [Fr. *jupon*; It. *giubbone*.]

A short, close coat. *Dryden.*

JU'RAT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *juratus*, sworn, from *juro*, to swear.]

In *England*, a magistrate in some corporations; an alderman, or an assistant to a bailiff. *Encyc.*

JU'RA-TO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *juratoire*, from L. *juro*, to swear.]

Comprising an oath; as, *juratory* caution. [*Little used.*] *Aylife.*

JU'RE DI-VI'NO, [L.] By divine right.

JU-RID'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *juridicus*; *jus*, *juris*, law, and *dico*, to pronounce.]

1. Acting in the distribution of justice; pertaining to a judge.

2. Used in courts of law or tribunals of justice. *Hale.*

JU-RID'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to forms of law, or proceedings in tribunals of justice; with legal authority.

JU-RIS-CON'SULT, *n.* [L. *jurisconsultus*; *jus* and *consultus*, *consulo*, to consult.]

A man learned in the law; a counselor at law; a master of Roman jurisprudence, consulted on the interpretation of the laws. *Encyc.*

JU-RIS-DIC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *jurisdictio*; *jus*, *juris*, law, and *dictio*, from *dico*, to pronounce; It. *giurisdizione*; Sp. *jurisdiccion*; Port. *jurisdicçam*.]

1. The legal power or authority of doing justice in cases of complaint; the power of executing the laws and distributing justice. Thus we speak of certain suits or actions, or the cognizance of certain crimes, being within the *jurisdiction* of a court; that is, within the limits of their authority or commission. Inferior courts have *jurisdiction* of debt and trespass, or of smaller offenses; the supreme courts have *jurisdiction* of treason, murder, and other high crimes. *Jurisdiction* is secular or ecclesiastical.

2. Power of governing or legislating. The legislature of one State can exercise no *jurisdiction* in another.

3. The power or right of exercising authority. Nations claim exclusive *jurisdiction* on the sea, to the extent of a marine league from the main land or shore.

4. The limit within which power may be exercised.

Jurisdiction, in *its most general sense*, is the power to make, declare, or apply the law; when confined to *the judiciary department*, it is what we denominate the *judicial power*, the right of administering justice through the laws, by the means which the laws have provided for that purpose. *Jurisdiction* is limited to place or territory, to persons, or to particular subjects. *Du Ponceau.*

JU-RIS-DIC'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to jurisdiction; as, *jurisdictional* rights.

JU-RIS-DIC'TIVE, *a.* Having jurisdiction. *Milton.*

JU-RIS-PRU'DENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *jurisprudentia*; *jus*, law, and *prudentia*, science.]

The science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state or community, necessary for the due administration of justice. The study of *jurisprudence*, next to that of theology, is the most important and useful to men.

JU-RIS-PRU'DENT, *a.* Understanding law. *West.*

JU-RIS-PRU-DEN'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to jurisprudence. *Ward.*

JU'RIST, *n.* [Fr. *juriste*; It. *giurista*; Sp. *jurista*; from L. *jus*, *juris*, law.]

1. A man who professes the science of law; one versed in the law, or *more particularly*, in the civil law; a civilian. *Bacon.*

2. One versed in the law of nations, or who writes on the subject.

JU'ROR, *n.* [L. *jurator*; or rather *juro*, to swear.]

One that serves on a jury; one sworn to deliver the truth on the evidence given him concerning any matter in question or on trial.

JU'RY, *n.* [Fr. *juré*, sworn; L. *juro*, to swear.]

A number of freeholders, selected in the manner prescribed by law, impanneled and sworn to inquire into and try any matter of fact, and to declare the truth on the evidence given them in the case. *Grand juries* consist usually of twenty-four freeholders at least, and are summoned to try matters alleged in indictments. *Petty juries*, consisting usually of twelve men, attend courts to try matters of fact in civil causes, and to decide both the law and the fact in criminal prosecutions. The decision of a petty jury is called a *verdict*.

In addition to these, there are *juries of inquest*, which are summoned occasionally in cases of sudden or violent death, to examine into the cause.

JU'RY-MAN, *n.* One who is impanneled on a jury, or who serves as a juror.

JU'RY-MAST, *n.* A mast erected in a ship, to supply the place of one carried away in a tempest or an engagement, &c. The most probable origin of the word *jury*, in this compound, is that proposed by Thomson, viz., from the Fr. *jour*, day, quasi *journé*, temporary, or from L. *juvare*, to assist.

JUS GEN'TI-UM, (-she-um,) [L.] The law of nations.

JUST, *a.* [Fr. *juste*; Sp. *justo*; It. *giusto*; L. *justus*.

[The primary sense is probably, straight or close, from the sense of setting, erecting, or extending.]

1. Regular; orderly; due; suitable.

When all
The war shall stand ranged in its *just* array. *Addison.*

2. Exactly proportioned; proper.

Pleaseth your lordship
To meet his grace, *just* distance 'tween our armies? *Shak.*

3. Full; complete to the common standard.

He was a comely personage, a little above *just* stature. *Bacon.*

4. Full; true; a sense allied to the preceding, or the same.

So that once the skirmish was like to have come to a *just* battle. *Knolles.*

5. In *a moral sense*, upright; honest; having principles of rectitude; or conforming exactly to the laws, and to principles of rectitude in social conduct; equitable in the distribution of justice; as, a *just* judge.

6. In *an evangelical sense*, righteous; religious; influenced by a regard to the laws of God; or living in exact conformity to the divine will.

There is not a *just* man on earth, that doeth good, and sinneth not. — Eccles. vii.

7. Conformed to rules of justice; doing equal justice.

Just balances, *just* weights, a *just* ephah, and a *just* hin shall ye have. — Lev. xix.

8. Conformed to truth; exact; proper; accurate; as, *just* thoughts; *just* expressions; *just* images or representations; a *just* description; a *just* inference.

9. True, founded in truth and fact; as, a *just* charge or accusation.

10. Innocent; blameless; without guilt.

How should man be *just* with God? — Job ix.

11. Equitable; due; merited; as, a *just* recompense or reward.

Whose damnation is *just*. — Rom. iii.

12. True to promises; faithful; as, *just* to one's word or engagements.

13. Impartial; allowing what is due; giving fair representation of character, merit or demerit.

JUST', *adv.* Close or closely; near or nearly in place. He stood *just* by the speaker, and heard what he said. He stood *just* at the entrance of the city.

2. Near or nearly in time; almost. *Just* at that moment he arose and fled.

3. Exactly; nicely; accurately. They remain *just* of the same opinion.

'Tis with our judgments as our watches; none
Go *just* alike, yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

4. Merely; barely; exactly.

And having *just* enough, not covet more. *Dryden.*

5. Narrowly. He *just* escaped without injury.

JUST, *n.* [Fr. *jouste*, now *joute*; Sp. *justa*; Port. *id.*; It. *giostra*; probably from the root of *justle* or *jostle*. The primary sense is, to thrust, to drive, to push.]

A mock encounter on horseback; a combat for sport or for exercise, in which the combatants pushed with lances and swords, man to man, in mock fight; a tilt; one of the exercises at tournaments. *Encye.*

JUST, *v. i.* [Fr. *jouter*; Sp. and Port. *justar*; It. *giostrare.*]

1. To engage in mock fight on horseback.

2. To push; to drive; to justle.

JUSTE MIL-IEU', (zhŭst-mil-yu'.) In *French politics*, a party which claim to hold the *exact middle point* between the old monarchical and the recent republican principles.

JUS'TICE, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *justicia*; It. *giustizia*; from L. *justitia*, from *justus*, just.]

1. The virtue which consists in giving to every one what is his due; practical conformity to the laws and to principles of rectitude, in the dealings of men with each other; honesty; integrity in commerce or mutual intercourse. *Justice* is *distributive* or *commutative*. *Distributive justice* belongs to magistrates or rulers, and consists in distributing to every man that right or equity which the laws and the principles of equity require; or in deciding controversies according to the laws and to principles of equity. *Commutative justice* consists in fair dealing in trade and mutual intercourse between man and man.

2. Impartiality; equal distribution of right in expressing opinions; fair representation of facts respecting merit or demerit. In criticisms, narrations, history, or discourse, it is a duty to do *justice* to every man, whether friend or foe.

3. Equity; agreeableness to right; as, he proved the *justice* of his claim. This should, in strictness, be JUSTNESS.

4. Vindictive retribution; merited punishment. Sooner or later, *justice* overtakes the criminal.

5. Right; application of equity. His arm will do him *justice*.

6. [Low L. *justiciarius.*] A person commissioned to hold courts, or to try and decide controversies and administer justice to individuals; as, the chief *justice* of the King's Bench, or of the Common Pleas, in England; the chief *justice* of the Supreme Court in the United States, &c.

JUS'TICE, *v. t.* To administer justice. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

JUS'TICE-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to account in a court of justice. [*Not used.*] *Hayward.*

JUS'TI-CER, *n.* An administrator of justice. *Bp. Hall.*

JUS'TICE-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of a justice. *Sherwood.*

JUS-TI'CIA-BLE, *a.* Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

JUS-TI'CIA-RY, (jus-tish'a-ry,) JUS-TI'CIAR, (jus-tish'ar,) *n.* [L. *justiciarius.*]

1. An administrator of justice. *Burke.*

2. A chief justice. *Blackstone.*

3. One that boasts of the justice of his own act. [*Not used.*] *Dering.*

JUST'I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *justify.*] That may be proved to be just; that may be vindicated on principles of law, reason, rectitude, or propriety; defensible; vindicable. No breach of law or moral obligation is *justifiable*. The execution of a malefactor, in pursuance of a sentence of court, is *justifiable* homicide.

JUST'I-FI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being justifiable; rectitude; possibility of being defended or vindicated. *King Charles.*

JUST'I-FI-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of vindication or justification; rightly.

JUST-I FI-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from *justifier*, to *justify.*]

1. The act of justifying; a showing to be just or conformable to law, rectitude, or propriety; vindication; defense. The court listened to the evidence and arguments in *justification* of the prisoner's conduct. Our disobedience to God's commands admits no *justification*.

2. Absolution.

I hope, for my brother's *justification*, he wrote this but as an essay of my virtue. *Shak.*

3. In *law*, the showing of a sufficient reason in court why a defendant did what he is called to answer. Pleas in *justification* must set forth some special matter.

4. In *theology*, remission of sin, and absolution from guilt and punishment; or an act of free grace by which God pardons the sinner, and accepts him as righteous, on account of the atonement of Christ.

JUST-IF'I-CA-TIVE, *a.* Justifying, that has power to justify.

JUST-I-FI-CA'TOR, *n.* One who justifies. [*Little used.*]

JUST-IF'I-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Vindicatory; defensory. *Johnson.*

JUST'I-FI-ER, *n.* One who justifies; one who vindicates, supports, or defends.

2. He who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.

That he might be just, and the *justifier* of him who believeth in Jesus. — Rom. iii.

JUST'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *justifier*; Sp. *justificar*; It. *giustificare*; L. *justus*, just, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To prove or show to be just, or conformable to law, right, justice, propriety, or duty; to defend or maintain; to vindicate as right. We can not *justify* disobedience or ingratitude to our Maker. We can not *justify* insult or incivility to our fellow-men. Intemperance, lewdness, profaneness, and dueling, are in no case to be *justified*.

2. In *theology*, to pardon and clear from guilt; to absolve or acquit from guilt and merited punishment, and to accept as righteous on account of the merits of the Savior, or by the application of Christ's atonement to the offender. *St. Paul.*

3. To cause another to appear comparatively righteous, or less guilty than one's self. *Ezek.* xvi.

4. To judge rightly of.

Wisdom is *justified* by her children. — Matt. xi.

5. To accept as just and treat with favor. *James* ii.

JUST'I FY, *v. i.* In *printing*, to agree; to suit; to conform exactly; to form an even surface or true line with something else. Types of different sizes will not *justify* with each other.

JUST'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making or proving to be just.

2. *a.* In *theology*, that has the quality of absolving from guilt; as, *justifying* faith.

JUS'TLE, (jus'l,) *v. i.* [See JOSTLE and JUST.] To run against; to encounter; to strike against; to clash.

The chariots shall rage in the streets; they shall *justle* one against another in the broad ways. — Nah. ii.

JUS'TLE, (jus'l,) *v. t.* To push; to drive; to force by rushing against; commonly followed by *off* or *out*; as, to *justle* a thing *off* the table, or *out* of its place.

JUS'TLED, *pp.* Pushed; forced by driving against.

JUS'TLING, *n.* Shock, the act of rushing against each other.

JUST'LY, *adv.* [from *just.*] In conformity to law, justice, or propriety; by right. The offender is *justly* condemned. The hero is *justly* rewarded, applauded, or honored.

2. According to truth and facts. His character is *justly* described.

3. Honestly; fairly; with integrity; as, to do *justly*. *Mic.* vi.

4. Properly; accurately; exactly.

Their feet assist their hands, and *justly* beat the ground. *Dryden.*

JUST'NESS, *n.* Accuracy; exactness; as, the *justness* of proportions.

2. Conformity to truth; as, the *justness* of a description or representation.

3. Justice; reasonableness; equity; as, the *justness* of a cause or of a demand. [*Justness* is properly applied to things, and *justice* to persons; but the distinction is not always observed.]

JUT, *v. i.* [A different spelling of JET.] To shoot forward, to project beyond the main body; as, the *jutting* part of a building. A point of land *juts* into the sea.

JUT, *n.* A shooting forward; a projection.

JUT'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shooting out; projecting.

JUT'TING-LY, *adv.* Projectingly.

JUT'TY, *v. i.* To jut. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

JUT'TY, *n.* A projection in a building; also, a pier or mole.

JUT'-WIN-DOW, *n.* A window that projects from the line of a building.

JU'VE-NAL, *n.* A sportive name for a youth. *Shak.*

JU-VE-NES'CENCE, *n.* A growing young.

JU-VE-NES'CENT, *a.* Becoming young. *Lamb.*

JU'VE-NILE, *a.* [L. *juvenilis*, from *juvenis*, young, Sans. *yuvan.*]

1. Young; youthful; as, *juvenile* years or age.

2. Pertaining or suited to youth; as, *juvenile* sports.

JU'VE-NILE-NESS, JU-VE-NIL'I-TY, *n.* Youthfulness; youthful age. *Glanville.*

2. Light and careless manner; the manners or customs of youth. *Glanville.*

JUX-TA-POS'IT-ED, *a.* [L. *juxta*, near, and *posited.*] Placed near; adjacent or contiguous. *Macquer.*

JUX-TA-PO SI''TION, (-po-zish'un,) *n.* [L. *juxta*, near, and *position.*]

A placing or being placed in nearness or contiguity, as the parts of a substance or of a composition. The connection of words is sometimes to be ascertained by *juxtaposition*.

K.

K, the eleventh letter of the English alphabet, is borrowed from the Greeks, being the same character as the Greek *kappa*, answering to the Oriental *kaph*. It represents a close articulation, formed by pressing the root of the tongue against the upper part of the mouth, with a depression of the lower jaw and opening of the teeth. It is usually denominated a guttural, but is more properly a palatal. Before all the vowels, it has one invariable sound, corresponding with that of *c* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, as in *keel*, *ken*. In *monosyllables*, it is used after *c*, as in *crack*, *check*, *deck*, being necessary to exhibit a correct pronunciation in the derivatives, *cracked*, *checked*, *decked*, *cracking*; for without it, *c*, before the vowels *e* and *i*, would be sounded like *s*.

Formerly, *k* was added to *c* in certain words of Latin origin, as in *musick*, *publick*, *republick*. But in modern practice, *k* is very properly omitted, being entirely superfluous, and the more properly as it is never written in the derivatives, *musical*, *publication*, *republican*.

K is silent before *n*, as in *know*, *knife*, *knee*.

As a numeral, K stands for 250; and with a stroke over it, thus, K, for 250,000.

This character was not used by the ancient Romans, and rarely in the later ages of their empire. In the place of *k*, they used *c*, as in *clino*, for the

Greek κλαυ. In the Teutonic dialects, this Greek letter is sometimes represented by h. [See H.]

KAF'FEE. See Caffee.

KA-KOX'ENE. See Cacoxene.

KALE, n. [L. *caulis*; W. *cawl.*]

A kind of cabbage, having the leaves generally curled or wrinkled, but not formed into a close, round head. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

KALE'-YARD, n. In *Scotland*, a kitchen garden. *Jamieson.*

KA-LEID'O-SCOPE, n. [Gr. καλος, beautiful, *eidos*, form, and σκοπεω, to see.]

An instrument which, by an arrangement of reflecting surfaces, exhibits an infinite variety of beautiful colors and symmetrical forms of its contents, an invention of Dr. Brewster.

KAL'EN-DAR. See Calendar.

KAL'EN-DER, n. A sort of dervise. [See Calender.]

KA'LI, (kā'le,) n. [Ar. قلي *kali*, the ashes of the Salicornia, from قلي *kalai*, to fry.]

A plant, a species of Salsola, or glasswort, the ashes of which are used in making glass. Hence Alkali, which see.

KA'LIF. See Calif.

KAL'MI-A, n. The name of a genus of evergreen shrubs, natives of North America, sometimes incorrectly called *laurel*, *ivy-bush*, and also *calico-bush*, &c.

KA-LOY'ER. See Caloyers.

KAM, a. Crooked; awry. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

KAL'SO-MINE, n. A kind of paint without oil, used on the walls of rooms, ceilings, &c.

KAM'SIN, n. A hot southerly wind in Egypt; the simoom.

KAN, } n. In *Persia*, an officer answering to a gov-
KAUN, } ernor in Europe or America. Among the
KHAN, } Tartars, a chief or prince. [See Khan.]

KAN'GA-ROO', n. A singular animal found in New Holland, resembling in some respects the opossum. It belongs to the genus Kangurus. It has a small head, neck, and shoulders, the body increasing in thickness to the rump. The fore legs are very short, useless in walking, but used for digging or bringing food to the mouth. The hind legs, which are long, are used in moving, particularly in leaping. *Encyc.*

KANT'I-AN, a. Relating to the doctrines or philosophy of Emanuel *Kant*, a German philosopher.

As a noun, a follower of Kant.

KANT'ISM, n. The doctrines or theory of Kant, the German metaphysician.

KANT'IST, n. A disciple or follower of Kant.

KA'O-LIN, n. A variety of clay used for making porcelain, proceeding from the decomposition of the mineral feldspar. It is also called Petunse. *Dana.*

KAR'A-GANE, n. A species of gray fox found in the Russian empire. *Tooke.*

KARPH'O LITE, n. [Gr. καρφος, straw, and λιθος, a stone.]

A fibrous mineral occurring in tufts of a straw-yellow color, and consisting of silica, alumina, and oxyd of manganese, with 11 per cent. of water. *Dana.*

KA'TY-DID, n. A large insect, of a greenish color, belonging to the order *orthoptera*. They are abundant in the United States during the autumn, and at night, by means of membranes in their wing-covers, make a peculiar harsh sound, nearly articulate, resembling the combination *ka-ty-did*; whence the name. *E. C. Herrick.*

KA-VASS', n. In *Turkey*, an armed constable.

KAW, v. i. [from the sound.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook. *Locke.*

KAW, n. The cry of the raven, crow, or rook. *Dryden.*

KAWN, n. In *Turkey*, a public inn; commonly Khan.

KAYLE, n. [Fr. *quille*, a nine-pin, a *keel.*]

1. A nine-pin, a kettle-pin; sometimes written Keel. *Sidney. Carew.*

2. A kind of play in Scotland, in which nine holes, ranged in threes, are made in the ground, and an iron ball rolled in among them. *Johnson.*

KAZ'ARD-LY, a. Unlucky; liable to accident. *N. of Eng.*

KEB'LAH, n. The point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer, being the direction of the temple at Mecca. *Encyc. Am.*

KECK, v. i. [G. *kötzen.*]

To heave the stomach; to reach, as in an effort to vomit. [*Little used.*] *Bacon. Swift.*

KECK, n. A reaching or heaving of the stomach. *Cheyne.*

KECK'LE, (kek'l,) v. t. [Qu. G. *kugeln*, to roll.]

To wind old rope round a cable to preserve its surface from being fretted, or to wind iron chains round a cable to defend it from the friction of a rocky bottom, or from the ice. *Mar. Dict.*

KECK'SY, n. [Qu. Fr. *cigue*, L. *cicuta*. It is said to be commonly pronounced *kex.*]

Hemlock; a hollow, jointed plant. [*Not used in America.*] *Shak.*

KECK'Y, a. Resembling a kex.

2. n. An Indian scepter. *Grew.*

KEDGE, n. [Allied probably to *cag* and *keg.*] A small anchor with an iron stock, used to keep a ship steady when riding in a harbor or river, and particularly at the turn of the tide, to keep her clear of her bower anchor, also to remove her from one part of a harbor to another, being carried out in a boat and let go, as in warping or kedging. [Sometimes written Kedger.] *Mar. Dict.*

KEDGE, v. t. To warp, as a ship; to move by means of a kedge, as in a river.

KEDGE or KEDG'Y, a. Brisk; lively. [*Local.*] *Forby.*

KEDG'ED, pp. Moved by means of a kedge.

KEDG'ER, n. [from *kedge.*]

1. A small anchor used in a river.

2. A fish-man. *Gross.*

KEDG'ING, ppr. Moving by means of a kedge.

KED'LACK, n. A weed that grows among wheat and rye; charlock. [*I believe not used in America.*] *Tusser. Johnson.*

KEE, pl. of Cow. [*Local in England, and not used in America.*] *Gay.*

KEECH, n. A mass or lump. [*Not in use.*] *Percy.*

KEEK, v. i. To peep; to look pryingly. [*Scottish.*]

KEEL, n. [Sax. *cele*; G. and D. *kiel*; Dan. *kiil*, *kiol*; Russ. *kil*; Sw. *köl*; Fr. *quille*; Sp. *quilla*; Port. *quilha*. The word, in different languages, signifies a *keel*, a pin, *kayle*, and a *quill*; probably from extending.]

1. The principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A low, flat-bottomed vessel, used in the River Tyne, to convey coals from Newcastle for loading the colliers.

3. In *botany*, the lower petal of a papilionaceous corol, inclosing the stamens and pistil. *Martyn.*

False keel; a strong, thick piece of timber, bolted to the bottom of the keel, to preserve it from injury.

On an even keel; in a level or horizontal position.

KEEL, v. t. To plow with a keel; to navigate. *J. Barlow.*

2. To turn up the keel; to show the bottom. *Shak.*

KEEL, v. t. [Sax. *celan*, to cool.] To cool; as, to *keel* the pot. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Smart.*

KEEL'AGE, n. Duty paid for a ship entering Hartlepool, England.

KEEL'-BOAT, n. A large covered boat, with a keel, but no sails, used on American rivers for the transportation of freight.

2. See Kazl, No. 2.

KEEL'ED, a. In *botany*, carinated; having a longitudinal prominence on the back; as, a *keeled* leaf, calyx, or nectary. *Martyn.*

KEEL'ER, } n. One who manages barges and ves-
KEEL'MAN, } sels.

KEEL'ER, n. A shallow tub. *Ray.*

KEEL'-FAT, n. [Sax. *celan*, to cool, and *fat*, vat.]

A cooler; a vessel in which liquor is set for cooling. [*Not used.*]

KEEL'HAUL, v. t. [D. *kielhalen*; *kiel* and *haal.*]

To haul under the keel of a ship. Keelhauling is a punishment inflicted in the Dutch navy for certain offences. The offender is suspended by a rope from one yard-arm, with weights on his legs, and a rope fastened to him, leading under the ship's bottom to the opposite yard-arm, and being let fall into the water, he is drawn under the ship's bottom and raised on the other side. *Mar. Dict.*

KEEL'HAUL-ING, n. The act or practice of punishing a culprit by drawing him under the ship.

KEEL'HAUL-ING, ppr. Inflicting punishment by drawing under a ship.

KEEL'ING, n. A kind of small cod, of which stock fish is made.

KEEL'ING, ppr. Plowing with a keel; navigating.

KEEL'SON, (kel'sun,) n. A piece of timber in a ship, laid on the middle of the floor timbers over the keel, fastened with long bolts and clinched, and thus binding the floor timbers to the keel. *Mar. Dict.*

KEEN, a. [Sax. *cene*; G. *kühn*; D. *koen*; *properly*, bold, stout, eager, daring, from shooting forward. Class Gn.]

1. Eager; vehement; as, hungry curs too *keen* at the sport. *Tatler.*

The sheep were so *keen* on the acorns. *L'Estrange.*

2. Eager; sharp; as, a *keen* appetite.

3. Sharp; having a very fine edge; as, a *keen* razor, or a razor with a *keen* edge. We say, a *keen* edge, but a *sharp* point.

4. Piercing; penetrating; severe; applied to cold or to wind; as, a *keen* wind; the cold is very *keen.*

5. Bitter; piercing; acrimonious; as, *keen* satire or sarcasm.

Good father cardinal, cry thou amen
To my *keen* curses. *Shak.*

6. Acute of mind; sharp; penetrating. *Rich. Dict.*

KEEN, v. t. To sharpen. [*Unusual.*] *Thomson.*

KEEN'-EY-ED, (-ide,) a. Having acute sight. *Allen.*

KEEN'LY, adv. Eagerly; vehemently

2. Sharply; severely; bitterly.

KEEN'NESS, n. Eagerness; vehemence; as, the *keenness* of hunger.

2. Sharpness; fineness of edge; as, the *keenness* of a razor.

3. The quality of piercing; rigor; sharpness; as, the *keenness* of the air or of cold.

4. Asperity; acrimony; bitterness; as, the *keenness* of satire, invective, or sarcasm.

5. Acuteness; sharpness; as, the *keenness* of wit.

KEEN'WIT-TED, a. Having acute wit or discernment. *Scott.*

KEEP, v. t.; *pret.* and *pp.* Kept. [Sax. *cepan*, Syr. حصا *kaba*, Eth. ΟΦΠ *ekaba*, to keep. Class Gb, No. 68, 85. The word coincides in elements with *have*, L. *habeo*, and *capio*; but I think the radical sense to be different.]

1. To hold; to retain in one's power or possession; not to lose or part with; as, to *keep* a house or a farm; to *keep* any thing in the memory, mind, or heart.

2. To have in custody for security or preservation.

The crown of Stephanus, first king of Hungary, was always *kept* in the castle of Vicegrade. *Knolles.*

3. To preserve; to retain.

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *keeping* mercy for thousands. — Ex. xxxiv.

4. To preserve from falling or from danger; to protect; to guard or sustain.

And behold, I am with thee, and will *keep* thee. — Gen. xxviii. Luke iv.

5. To hold or restrain from departure; to detain.

That I may know what *keeps* me here with you. *Dryden.*

6. To tend; to have the care of.

And the Lord God took the man and put him in the garden of Eden, to dress it and to *keep* it. — Gen. ii.

7. To tend; to feed; to pasture; as, to *keep* a flock of sheep or a herd of cattle in a yard or in a field. He *keeps* his horses on oats or on hay.

8. To preserve in any tenor or state. *Keep* a stiff rein.

Keep the constitution sound. *Addison.*

9. To regard; to attend to.

While the stars and course of heaven I *keep*. *Dryden.*

10. To hold in any state; as, to *keep* in order.

11. To continue any state, course, or action; as, to *keep* silence; to *keep* the same road or the same pace; to *keep* reading or talking; to *keep* a given distance.

12. To practice; to do or perform; to obey; to observe in practice; not to neglect or violate; as, to *keep* the laws, statutes, or commandments of God. *Scripture.*

13. To fulfill; to perform; as, to *keep* one's word, promise, or covenant.

14. To practice; to use habitually; as, to *keep* bad hours. *Pope.*

15. To copy carefully.

Her servant's eyes were fixed upon her face,
And as she moved or turned, her motions viewed,
Her measures *kept*, and step by step pursued. *Dryden.*

16. To observe or solemnize.

Ye shall *keep* it a feast to the Lord. — Ex. xii.

17. To board; to maintain; to supply with necessaries of life. The men are *kept* at a moderate price per week.

18. To have in the house; to entertain; as, to *keep* lodgers.

19. To maintain; not to intermit; as, to *keep* watch or guard.

20. To hold in one's own bosom; to confine to one's own knowledge; not to disclose or communicate to others; not to betray; as, to *keep* a secret; to *keep* one's own counsel.

21. To have in pay; as, to *keep* a servant.

To keep back; to reserve; to withhold; not to disclose or communicate.

I will *keep* nothing back from you. — Jer. xlii.

2. To restrain; to prevent from advancing.

Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins. — Ps. xix.

3. To reserve; to withhold; not to deliver. *Acts v.*

To keep company with; to frequent the society of; to associate with. Let youth *keep company with* the wise and good.

2. To accompany; to go with; as, to *keep company with* one on a journey or voyage.

To keep down; to prevent from rising; not to lift or suffer to be raised.

To keep in; to prevent from escape; to hold in confinement.

2. To conceal; not to tell or disclose.

3. To restrain; to curb. *Locke.*

To keep off; to hinder from approach or attack; as, to *keep off* an enemy or an evil.

To keep under; to restrain; to hold in subjection;

as, to *keep under* an antagonist or a conquered country; to *keep under* the appetites and passions.

To keep up; to maintain; to prevent from falling or diminution; as, to *keep up* the price of goods; to *keep up* one's credit.

2. To maintain; to continue; to hinder from ceasing.

In joy, that which *keeps up* the action is the desire to continue it. *Locke.*

To keep out; to hinder from entering or taking possession.

To keep bed; to remain in bed without rising; to be confined to one's bed.

To keep house; to maintain a family state. His income enables him to *keep house.*

2. To remain in the house; to be confined. His feeble health obliges him to *keep house.*

To keep from; to restrain; to prevent approach.

To keep a school; to maintain or support it; as, the town or its inhabitants *keep* ten *schools*; *more properly*, to govern and instruct or teach a school, as a preceptor.

To keep a term, in *universities*, is to reside during a term.

KEEP, *v. t.* To remain in any state; as, to *keep* at a distance; to *keep* aloft; to *keep* near; to *keep* in the house; to *keep* before or behind; to *keep* in favor; to *keep* out of company, or out of reach.

2. To last; to endure; not to perish or be impaired. Seek, for winter's use, apples that will *keep.*

If the malt is not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will not *keep.* *Mortimer.*

3. To lodge; to dwell; to reside for a time.

Knock at the study, where, they say, he *keeps.* *Shak.*

To keep from; to abstain; to refrain.

To keep to; to adhere strictly; not to neglect or deviate from; as, to *keep to* old customs; to *keep to* a rule; to *keep to* one's word or promise.

To keep on; to go forward; to proceed; to continue to advance. *Dryden.*

To keep up; to remain unsubdued; or not to be confined to one's bed.

In *popular language*, this word signifies, to continue; to repeat continually; not to cease.

KEEP, *n.* Custody; guard; care or keeping; as, the *keep* of a horse. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

2. *Colloquially*, case; condition; as, in good *keep.* *Wade.*

3. Guardianship; restraint. [*Little used.*] *Ascham.*

4. A stronghold in the middle of a castle, the last resort in a siege. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

5. A place of security; in *old castles*, the dungeon.

KEEP'ER, *n.* One who keeps; one that holds or has possession of any thing.

2. One who retains in custody; one who has the care of a prison and the custody of prisoners.

3. One who has the care of a park or other inclosure, or the custody of beasts; as, the *keeper* of a park, a pound, or of sheep.

4. One who has the care, custody, or superintendence of any thing.

In *Great Britain*, the *keeper of the great seal* is a lord by his office, and one of the privy council. All royal grants, commissions, and charters pass through his hands. He is constituted lord keeper by the delivery of the great seal. The *keeper of the privy seal* is also a lord by his office, and a member of the privy council.

KEEP'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a keeper. [*Little used.*] *Carew.*

KEEP'ING, *ppr.* Holding; restraining; preserving; guarding; protecting; performing.

KEEP'ING, *n.* A holding; restraint; custody; guard; preservation.

2. Feed; fodder. The cattle have good *keeping.*

3. In *painting*, the observance of a due proportion in the general light and coloring of a picture, so that a proper harmony and gradation prevail throughout the whole. *Brown.*

Hence,

4. In *popular use*, just proportion; conformity; congruity; consistency; as, these subjects are in *keeping* with each other. *Reed.*

KEEP'ING-ROOM, *n.* A common parlor or sitting-room in which a family generally live. *Forby.*

[*Sometimes used in New England.*]

KEEP'SAKE, *n.* Any thing kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.

KEEVE, *n.* [Fr. *cuve.*]

A large vessel for fermenting liquors; a beer-tub; a mashing-tub. [*Local.*]

KEEVE, *v. t.* To set in a keeve for fermentation.

2. To tip up a cart. *Ray.*

KEF'FE-KIL, *n.* See KIBBEKIL.

KEG, *n.* [Fr. *caque.*]

A small cask or barrel; written more correctly CAG.

KELK, *v. t.* To beat soundly. [*Local.*]

KELK, *n.* A blow; large stones. [*Local.*] [Qu. L. *calculus.*]

KELL, *n.* A sort of pottage. [*Not used in America.*] *Ainsworth.*

KELL, *n.* The caul or omentum. [See CAUL, the usual orthography of the word.] *Wiseman.*

2. The chrysalis of the caterpillar. *B. Jonson.*

KELP, *n.* [Ar. and Pers.] The calcined ashes of seaweed, used in the manufacture of glass. This is a dark-colored, alkaline substance, which, in a furnace, vitrifies with silicious substances, and becomes transparent glass. *Encyc.*

2. A plant. The popular name of certain species of the genus Salicornia.

KELP'IE, *n.* An imaginary spirit of the waters, in the form of a horse, who is vulgarly believed to warn, by preternatural noises and lights, those who are to be drowned in that neighborhood. [*Scottish.*] *Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary.*

KEL'SON. See KEDGEON.

KEL'TER, *n.* [Dan. *kulter*, to gird, to truss up; *kilte*, a folding.]

Regular order or condition; as, to be out of *kelter.*

KEMB, *v. t.* [Sax. *cemban*, to comb.] [*Barrow.*

To comb, which see. *Kemb* is an obsolete orthography. *B. Jonson. Dryden.*

KEM'E-LIN, *n.* [Qu. Gr. κειμηλιον, furniture.]

A tub; a brewer's vessel. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

KEN, *v. t.* [W. *cenaw*, to see; *canaw*, to take a view, to perceive; which Owen deduces from *cdn*, *cain*, clear, bright, fair, white, and sight, brightness, and this coincides with L. *canus*, white, *caneo*, to be white, and this with L. *cano*, to sing, *canto*, Eng. to *cant*, to chant. These coincide in elements with G. *kennen*, to know, *erkennen*, to see, know, discern; D. *kennen*, Sw. *kunna*, Dan. *kiender*, to know, to be able; Sax. *connan*, *cunnan*, Goth. *kunnan*, to know. In Sax. *cennan* is to bear, L. *gigno*, Gr. γενναω. The radical sense is, to strain, extend, reach. In Sans. *kanna* is an eye. See CAN.]

1. To see at a distance; to descry.

We *ken* them from afar. *Addison.*

2. To know; to understand. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Gay.*

[*This verb is used chiefly in poetry.*]

KEN, *v. t.* To look round. *Burton.*

KEN, *n.* View; reach of sight.

Coasting they kept the land within their *ken.* *Dryden.*

KEN'DAL-GREEN, *n.* A species of green cloth made at Kendal. *Shak.*

KEN'NEL, *n.* [Fr. *chenil*; It. *canile*; from L. *canis*, a dog.]

1. A house or cot for dogs, or for a pack of hounds.

2. A pack of hounds, or their cry. *Encyc.*

3. The hole of a fox or other beast; a haunt. Hence, the fox, when driven out, is said to be *unkenneled.* *Brande.*

KEN'NEL, *n.* [It. *canale*; Fr. *canal*; Eng. *channel.*]

1. The watercourse of a street; a little canal or channel.

2. A puddle.

KEN'NEL, *v. i.* To lodge; to lie; to dwell; as a dog or a fox.

The dog *kennels* in a hollow tree. *L'Estrange.*

KEN'NEL, *v. t.* To keep or confine in a kennel.

KEN'NEL COAL. See CANNEL COAL. [*Tatler.*

KEN'NEL-ED, *pp.* Kept in a kennel.

KEN'NEL-ING, *ppr.* Keeping in a kennel.

KEN'NING, *n.* View; sight. *Bacon.*

KEN'TLE, (ken'tl,) *n.* [W. *cant*, a hundred; L. *centum.*]

In *commerce*, a hundred pounds in weight; as, a *kentle* of fish. [*It is written and pronounced also* QUINTAL.]

KENT'LEDGE, *n.* In *seamen's language*, pigs of iron for ballast laid on the floor of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

KEPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of KEEP.

KEPT'-MIS'TRESS, *n.* A concubine, or woman *kept* by a particular individual as his paramour. *Booth.*

KERB'-STONE, KIRB'-STONE. See CURB-STONE.

KER'CHIEF, (ker'chif,) *n.* [Contracted from *covertchief*; Fr. *couvrir*, to cover, and *chef*, the head. *Chaucer.*]

1. A head-dress; a cloth to cover the head. *Shak.*

2. A cloth used in dress. *Hayward.*

The word is now seldom used, except in its compound, HANDKERCHIEF, and sometimes NECKERCHIEF.

KER'CHIEF-ED, } *a.* Dressed; hooded; covered.
KER'CHIEFT, } *Milton.*

KERF, *n.* [Sax. *cyrf*; *ceorfan*, *ceafan*, to cut, Eng. to *carve*; D. *kerf*, a notch; *kerven*, to cut; G. *kerb*, *kerben*, Ir. *cearb.*]

The cut of an ax, a saw, or other instrument; the notch or slit made in wood by cutting.

KER'MES, *n.* [Ar. قرمز *kirmiran*, Coccus baphica. *Castell.*]

In *zoology*, an obsolete name of the Coccus Ilicis, an insect produced upon the Quercus Ilex, a small species of oak growing in the south of Europe. This insect is full of reddish juice, which is used in dyeing red. Hence the word CRIMSON.

KER'MES-MIN'ER-AL, *n.* A salt composed of two equivalents of sesquisulphid of antimony with one equivalent of sesquoxyd of antimony. It has an orange-red color.

KERN, *n.* An Irish footman or foot-soldier. *Spenser.*

2. In *English law*, an idle person or vagabond. *Encyc.*

3. Among *printers*, that part of a type which hangs over the body or shank. *Adams.*

KERN, *n.* A hand-mill consisting of two stones, one of which is turned by the hand. [Usually written QUERN, which see.]

2. A churn. [*Obs.*]

KERN, *v. i.* [G. and D. *korn*, a kernel; G. *kernen*, to curdle.]

1. To harden, as corn in ripening. *Carew.*

2. To take the form of corns; to granulate. *Grew.*

KERN'-BA-BY, *n.* [*corn* and *baby.*] An image dressed with corn, and carried before reapers to their harvest-home. [*Obs.*]

KERN'EL, *n.* [Sax. *cyrnel*, a little *corn*, grain, or nut; G. and D. *kern*; Fr. *carneau*; W. *cnaren*, a gland, a kernel.]

1. The edible substance contained in the shell of a nut. *More.*

2. Any thing included in a shell, husk, or integument; a grain or corn; as, a *kernel* of wheat or oats.

3. The seed of pulpy fruit; as, the *kernel* of an apple. *Bacon.*

4. The central part of any thing; a small mass around which other matter is concreted; a nucleus. *Arbuthnot.*

5. A hard concretion in the flesh.

KERN'EL, *v. i.* To harden or ripen into kernels, as the seeds of plants.

KERN'EL-ED, *a.* Having a kernel.

KERN'EL-LY, *a.* Full of kernels; resembling kernels.

KER'SEY, *n.* [D. *kerzaai*; Fr. *cariset*; Sp. *cariseo.*]

A species of coarse, woolen cloth; a coarse stuff made chiefly in Kent and Devonshire, England. *Encyc.*

KER'SEY-MERE, *n.* A twilled woolen cloth; cassimere. [The more common spelling is CASSIMERE.]

KERVE, *v. t.* To carve. [*Not used.*]

KERV'ER, *n.* A carver. [*Not used.*]

KE'SAR, *n.* [from *Cesar.*] An emperor. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

KES'LOP, *n.* The stomach of a calf prepared for rennet. *Grew.*

KES'TREL, *n.* A bird of the genus Falco, or hawk kind; called, also, *stannel* and *windhover.* It builds in hollow oaks, and feeds on quails and other small birds. *Encyc.*

KETCH, *n.* [Fr. *quaiche*; G. and D. *kits.*]

A vessel with two masts, a main and mizzen-mast, usually from 100 to 250 tons burden. Ketches are generally used as yachts or as bomb-vessels. The latter are called *bomb-ketches.* *Mar. Dict.*

KETCH'UP, *n.* A sauce. [See CATCHUP.]

KET'TLE, *n.* [Sax. *cetl*, *cetel*, or *cytel*; G. *kessel*; D. *ketel*; Dan. *kedel*; Sw. *kittel*; Russ. *kotel.*]

A vessel of iron or other metal, with a wide mouth, usually without a cover, used for heating and boiling water or other liquor.

Among the *Tartars*, a *kettle* represents a family, or as many as feed from one kettle.

Among the *Dutch*, a battery of mortars sunk in the earth is called a *kettle.* *Encyc.*

KET'TLE-DRUM, *n.* A drum made of a copper vessel like a kettle, covered with parchment. It is now seldom used. *Booth.*

KET'TLE-DRUM-MER, *n.* The man who beats the kettle drum.

KET'TLE-PINS, *n.* Nine-pins; skittles.

KEV'EL *n.* In *ships*, a piece of timber serving to belay the sheets or great ropes by which the bottoms of the fore-sail and main-sail are extended. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A species of antelope found in Africa. It is similar to the gazelle in its manners and habits. *P. Cyc.*

KEX, *n.* Hemlock; the stem of the teasel; a dry stalk. [See KECKSY.]

KEY, (kē,) *n.* [Sax. *cæg.*]

1. In a *general sense*, a fastener; that which fastens; as a piece of wood in the frame of a building, or in a chain, &c.

2. An instrument for shutting or opening a lock, by pushing the bolt one way or the other. Keys are of various forms, and fitted to the wards of the locks to which they belong.

3. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned; as, the *key* of a watch or other chronometer.

4. The stone which binds an arch. [See KEY-STONE.]

5. In *an organ* or *harpsichord*, the key, or finger-key, is a little lever or piece in the fore part by which the instrument is played on by the fingers.

6. In *music*, the *key*, or *key-note*, is the fundamental note or tone to which the whole piece is accommodated, and with which it usually begins and always ends. There are two *keys*, one of the major and one of the minor mode. *Key* sometimes signifies a scale or system of intervals. *Rousseau.*

7. An index, or that which serves to explain a cipher. Hence,

8. That which serves to explain any thing difficult to be understood.

9. In *the Roman Catholic church*, ecclesiastical jurisdiction, or the power of the pope; or the power of excommunicating or absolving. *Encyc.*

10. A ledge or lay of rocks near the surface of the water.

11. The husk containing the seed of an ash. *Evelyn.*

KEY, (kē,) *n.* [Ir. *eigh*; D. *kaai*; G. *kai*; Fr. *quai*; Arm. *gae.* The word is probably contracted from the root of the preceding word, signifying to hold, make fast, restrain. Class Cg.]

A bank or wharf built on the side of a river or harbor, for the convenience of loading and unloading ships, and securing them in their stations. Hence, keys are furnished with posts, rings, cranes, capstans, &c. It is sometimes written QUAY. *Encyc.*

KEY'AGE, *n.* Money paid for the use of a key or quay.

KEY'-BOARD, *n.* In *music*, the whole range of the keys of an organ or forte-piano.

KEY'-COLD, *a.* Cold as an iron key; lifeless. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

KEY'ED, *a.* Furnished with keys; as, a *keyed* instrument.

2. Set to a key, as a tune.

KEY'-HOLE, *n.* A hole or aperture in a door or lock, for receiving a key.

KEY'-STONE, *n.* The stone on the top or middle of an arch or vault, which, being wider at the top than at the bottom, enters like a wedge and binds the work; *properly*, the *fastening-stone.*

KHAN, (kawn,) *n.* In *Persia*, a governor of a province; *among the Tartars*, it is equivalent to *king* or *prince.* *Eton.*

2. An Eastern inn or caravansary.

KHAN'ATE, (kawn'ate,) *n.* The dominion or jurisdiction of a khan. *Tooke.*

KIBE, *n.* [This word has the elements of *chap*, *gap*, *gape.* Class Gb, No. 7. Perhaps it is of Persian origin, كفيدن *kafidan*, to crack, to split. Qu. Dan. *kibe*, the chops.]

A chap or crack in the flesh occasioned by cold; an ulcerated chilblain; as in the heels.

KIB'ED, *a.* Chapped; cracked with cold; affected with chilblains; as, *kibed* heels. *Darwin.*

KI-BIT'KA, *n.* A Tartar vehicle, consisting of a frame of wood rounded at top, covered with felt, and placed on wheels, serving as a kind of movable habitation. *Life of Heber.*

KIB'Y, *a.* Affected with kibes.

KICK, *v. t.* [W. *cicaw*, from *cic*, the foot. *Owen.* Pers. كشتن, a kicking.]

To strike with the foot; as, a horse *kicks* a servant; a man *kicks* a dog.

KICK, *v. i.* To practice striking with the foot or feet; as, a horse accustomed to *kick.*

2. To thrust out the foot or feet with violence, either in wantonness, resistance, anger, or contempt; to manifest opposition.

> Wherefore *kick* ye at my sacrifice? — 1 Sam. ii.
> Jeshurun waxed fat and *kicked.* — Deut. xxxii.
> It is hard for thee to *kick* against the goads. — Acts ix.

KICK, *n.* A blow with the foot or feet; a striking or thrust of the foot.

KICK'ED, (kikt,) *pp.* Struck with the foot or feet.

KICK'ER, *n.* One that kicks.

KICK'ING, *ppr.* Striking with the foot; thrusting out the foot with violence.

KICK'ING, *n.* The act of striking with the foot, or of yerking the foot with violence. What can not be effected by *kicking*, may sometimes be done by coaxing.

KICK'SHAW, *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *quelque chose*, something.]

1. Something fantastical or uncommon, or something that has no particular name.

2. A dish so changed by cooking, that it can scarcely be known. *Johnson.*

KICK'SHOE, (kik'shoo,) *n.* A dancer, in contempt; a caperer; a buffoon. [A word used only by Milton.]

KICK'SY-WICK'SY, *n.* A man's wife, in contempt, between whom and her husband kicks or winks pass, as the humor happens. *Swak. Smart.*

KID, *n.* [Dan. *kid*; Sw. *kid*, *kidling*; W. *cidwa*, a goat, *cidysen*, a young goat; L. *hædus*; vulgar Gr. ἐρίφιον; Sans. *ada*; Turk *getsi*; Heb. Ch. גדי; Syr. ܓܕܝܐ a kid; Russ. *kidayu*, to throw, to bring forth young.]

1. A young goat.

2. A fagot; a bundle of heath and furze. *Eng.*

3. A small wooden tub or vessel; applied, among seamen, to one in which they receive their food. *Holloway.*

KID, *v. t.* or *i.* To bring forth a young goat.

2. To make into a bundle, as fagots. *Eng.*

KID, *v. t.* [Sax. *cythan.*]

To show, discover, or make known. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

KID'DED, *pp.* Brought forth, as a young kid.

KID'DER, *n.* [Sw. *kyta*, to truck.]

An engrosser of corn, or one who carries corn, provisions, and merchandise, about the country for sale. *Eng.*

KID'DLE, *n.* A kind of weir in a river for catching fish; corruptly pronounced *kittle.* *Magna Charta.*

KID'DOW, *n.* A web-footed fowl, called, also, GUILLEMOT, SEA-HEN, or SCOUT. *Chambers.*

KID'LING, *n.* [Sw.] A young kid. *Browne.*

KID'NAP, *v. t.* [G. *kinderdieb*; D. *kinderdief*, child thief. *Kid* is usually supposed to be contracted from *kind*, a child, in which case *nap* may be the oriental גנב, to steal. See KNAB.]

To steal a human being, man, woman, or child; or to seize and forcibly carry away any person whatever from his own country or state into another. *Encyc.*

KID'NAP-PED, (kid'napt,) *pp.* or *a.* Stolen or forcibly carried away, as a human being.

KID'NAP-PER, *n.* One who steals or forcibly carries away a human being; a man-stealer.

KID'NAP-PING, *ppr.* Stealing or forcibly carrying away human beings.

KID'NAP-PING, *n.* The act of stealing or forcible abduction of a human being from his own country or state. This crime was capital by the Jewish law, and in modern times is highly penal.

KID'NEY, *n.* [I have not found this word in any other language.]

1. The *kidneys* are two oblong, flattened bodies, extending from the eleventh and twelfth ribs, to the fourth lumbar vertebra, behind the intestines. Their use is to separate the urine from the blood. *Parr. Quincy.*

2. Sort; kind. *Shak.*

[*A ludicrous use of the word.*]

3. A cant term for a waiting-servant. *Tatler.*

KID'NEY-BEAN, *n.* A sort of bean, so named from its resemblance to the kidney. It is of the genus Phaseolus.

KID'NEY-FORM, } *a.* Having the form or shape
KID'NEY-SHAP-ED, } of a kidney. *Kirwan.*

KID'NEY-VETCH, *n.* A plant of the genus Anthyllis.

KID'NEY-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Saxifraga.

KIE, *n. pl.* Kine. [*Scottish.*]

KIEF'E-KIL, *n.* A species of clay called also MEERSCHAUM, used chiefly in forming the bowls of tobacco pipes. [See MEERSCHAUM.]

KIL, *n.* A Dutch word, signifying a channel or bed of a river, and hence a stream.

KIL'DER-KIN, *n.* [Qu. D. *kinderkin.*]

A small barrel; a liquid measure containing two firkins, or 16 or 18 gallons. *Encyc.*

KILL, *v. t.* [The Dutch has *keel*, the throat, and *keelen*, to cut the throat, to kill. In Russ. *kolyu* is to stab. But this word seems to be allied to Sax. *cwellan*, to kill, to quell, that is, to beat down, to lay; and if so, it may be connected with D. *kwellen*, G. *quälen*, Sw. *qualia*, Dan. *quæler*, to torment, but in Danish, to stifle, choke, or quell. This affinity is rendered probable by the seamen's phrase, to *kill* the wind, that is, to allay or destroy it.]

1. To deprive of life, animal or vegetable, in any manner or by any means. To *kill* an animal or a plant, is to put an end to the vital functions, either by destroying or essentially injuring the organs necessary to life, or by causing them to cease from action. An animal may be *killed* by the sword or by poison, by disease or by suffocation. A strong solution of salt will *kill* plants.

2. To butcher; to slaughter for food; as, to *kill* an ox.

3. To quell; to appease; to calm; to still; as, in seamen's language, a shower of rain *kills* the wind.

KIL'LAS, *n.* The name of clay-slate among the Cornish miners. *Ure.*

KILL'DEER, } *n.* A small bird in America, so called
KILL'DEE, } from its voice or note; Charadrius vociferus, a species of plover.

KILL'ED, *pp.* Deprived of life; quelled; calmed.

KILL'ER, *n.* One who deprives of life; he or that which kills.

KILL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Depriving of life; quelling.

KILL'ING, *n.* A deprivation of life.

KIL'LI-NITE, *n.* A mineral, a variety of spodumene, found at Killiney, in Ireland. *Taylor.*

KIL'LOW, *n.* An earth of a blackish or deep-blue color. *Woodward.*

KILN, (kil,) *n.* [Sax. *cyln*, from *cylene*, a furnace or kitchen; L. *culina*; W. *cyl*, and *cylyn.*]

1. A large stove or oven; a fabric of brick or stone which may be heated for the purpose of hardening, burning, or drying any thing; as, a *kiln* for baking or hardening earthen vessels; a *kiln* for drying grain or meal.

2. A pile of brick constructed for burning or hardening; called also a BRICK-KILN.

KILN'-DRI-ED, (kil'drīde,) *pp.* or *a.* Dried in a kiln.

KILN'-DRY, (kil'drī,) *v. t.* To dry in a kiln; as, to *kiln-dry* meal or grain.

KILN'-DRY-ING, (kil'drī-ing,) *ppr.* Drying in a kiln.

KIL'O-GRAM, } *n.* [Fr. *kilogramme*; Gr. χίλιοι, a thousand, and γραμμα. See GRAM.]
KIL'O-GRAMME, }

In *the new system of French weights and measures*, a thousand grammes. According to Lunier, the kilogramme is equal in weight to a cubic decimeter of water, or two pounds, five drams and a half.

KI-LOL'I-TER, } *n.* [Fr. *kilolitre*; Gr. χίλιοι, a thou-
KIL'O-LI-TRE, } sand, and λιτρα, a Greek measure. See LITER.]

In *the new French measures*, a thousand liters; or 264 gallons, and 44,231 cubic inches. According to Lunier, it is nearly equal to a tun of wine of Bourdeaux.

KI-LOM'E-TER, } *n.* [Fr. *kilometre*; Gr. χίλιοι, a
KIL'O-ME-TRE, } thousand, and μετρον, a meter.]

In *the French system of measures*, a thousand meters; the meter being the unit of linear measure. The kilometer is nearly equal to a quarter of a French league. *Lunier.*

KILT, *n.* A kind of short petticoat, reaching from the belly to the knees, worn by men in the Highlands of Scotland, and by children in the Lowlands. *Brande.*

KILT, *v. t.* To tuck up; to truss up, as the clothes. [*Scottish.*]

KILT, *pp.* Killed. [*Obs.*]

KIM'BO, } *a.* [Probably from the Celtic *cam*, crooked.
KIM'BOW, } The Italian *eghembo*, crooked, awry, is from the same source.]

Crooked; arched; bent; as, a *kimbo* handle. *Dryden.*

To set the arms a-kimbo, is to set the hands on the hips, with the elbows projecting outward.

KIN, *n.* [Sax. *cyn*, *cynn*, or *cind*, *gecynd*, kind, genus, race, relation; Ir. *cine*; G. *kind*, a child; D. *kind*; W. *cenal*, *cenaw*; L. *genus*; Gr. γενος; connected with L. *gigno*, *geno*, Gr. γινομαι. Class Gn, No. 29. See BEGIN.]

1. Relation, properly, by consanguinity or blood, but perhaps sometimes used for relation by affinity or marriage.

> This man is of *kin* to me. *Bacon. Dryden.*

2. Relatives; kindred; persons of the same race.

> The father, mother, and the *kin* beside. *Dryden.*

3. A relation; a relative. *Davies.*

4. The same generical class; a thing related.

> And the ear-deafening voice of the oracle,
> *Kin* to Jove's thunder. *Shak.*

5. As *a termination*, *kin* is used as a diminutive, denoting *small*, from the sense of *child*; as, in *manikin*, a little man; *Tompkin*, *Wilkin*, *Pipkin.*

KIN, *a.* Of the same nature; kindred; congenial. *Chaucer.*

KI'NATE, *n.* [D. *kina*, i. e. *Cinchona.*]

A salt formed by the union of kinic acid with a base. *Ure.*

KIND, *n.* [Sax. *cyn*, or *cynn.* See KIN.]

1. Race; genus; generic class; as, in *mankind* or human *kind.* In technical language, KIND answers to GENUS.

2. Sort, in a sense more loose than *genus*; as, there are several *kinds* of eloquence and of style, many *kinds* of music, many *kinds* of government, various *kinds* of architecture, or of painting, various *kinds* of soil, &c.

3. Particular nature; as, laws most perfect in their *kind.* *Baker.*

4. Natural state; produce or commodity, as distinguished from money; as, taxes paid in *kind.*

5. Nature; natural propensity or determination.

> Some of you, on pure instinct of nature,
> Are led by *kind* to admire your fellow-creature. *Dryden.*

6. Manner; way. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

7. Sort. He spoke with a *kind* of scorn or contempt.

KIND, *a.* [W. and Arm. *cun*, kind, favorable, attractive. In Ir. *ceann* is affection. This word would seem to be connected with the preceding, but in sense it coincides best with the Teutonic *gunstig*, favorable, kind, from G. *gönnen*, to be glad or pleased, to love to see, to favor, D. *gunnen*, to grant or vouchsafe.]

1. Disposed to do good to others, and to make them happy by granting their requests, supplying their wants, or assisting them in distress; having tenderness or goodness of nature; benevolent; benignant.

> God is *kind* to the unthankful and to the evil. — Luke vi.
> Be ye *kind* one to another, tender-hearted. — Eph. iv.

2. Proceeding from tenderness or goodness of heart; benevolent; as, a *kind* act; a *kind* return of favors.

KIND'ED, *a.* Begotten. [Obs.] [See KIN.] *Spenser.*

KIND'-HEART'ED, *a.* Having much kindness of nature. *Irving.*

KIN'DLE, (kin dl,) *v. t.* [W. *cynneu*; L. *accendo*; from the root of *candeo*, *caneo*, to be light or white, to shine.]

1. To set on fire; to cause to burn with flame; to light; as, to *kindle* a fire.

2. To inflame, as the passions; to exasperate; to rouse; to provoke; to excite to action; to heat; to fire; to animate; as, to *kindle* anger or wrath; to *kindle* resentment; to *kindle* the flame of love, or love into a flame.

So is a contentious woman to *kindle* strife. — Prov. xxvi.

3. To bring forth. [Sax. *cennan.*] [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

KIN'DLE, *v. i.* To take fire; to begin to burn with flame. Fuel and fire, well laid, will *kindle* without a bellows.

2. To begin to rage, or be violently excited; to be roused or exasperated.

It shall *kindle* in the thickest of the forest. — Isa. ix.

KIN'DLED, *pp.* Set on fire; inflamed; excited into action.

KIN'DLER, *n.* He or that which kindles or sets on fire.

KIND'LESS, *a.* Destitute of kindness; unnatural. *Shak.*

KIND'LI-ER, *a. comp.* More kindly.

KIND'LI-EST, *a. superl.* Most kindly. *Ainsworth.*

KIND'LI-NESS, *n.* Affection; affectionate disposition; benignity.

2. Natural disposition. *Milton.*

KIN'DLING, *ppr.* Setting on fire; causing to burn with flame; exciting into action.

KIND'LY, *a.* [See KIND, the noun.] Homogeneal; congenial; kindred; of the same nature.

This Johnson supposes to be the original sense; but it is also used as a derivative of the adjective, in the sense of,

2. Mild; bland; softening; as, *kindly* showers. *Prior.*

KIND'LY, *adv.* With good will; with a disposition to make others happy or to oblige; benevolently; favorably. Let the poor be treated *kindly.*

Be *kindly* affectioned one to another, with brotherly love. — Rom. xii.

And he comforted them, and spake *kindly* to them. — Gen. l.

KIND'LY-NA'TUR-ED, (-nāt'yurd,) *a.* Having a kind disposition. *Scott.*

KIND'NESS, *n.* [from *kind*, the adjective.]

1. Good will; benevolence; that temper or disposition which delights in contributing to the happiness of others, which is exercised cheerfully in gratifying their wishes, supplying their wants, or alleviating their distresses; benignity of nature. *Kindness* ever accompanies love.

There is no man whose *kindness* we may not some time want, or by whose malice we may not some time suffer. *Rambler.*

2. Act of good will; beneficence; any act of benevolence which promotes the happiness or welfare of others. Charity, hospitality, attentions to the wants of others, &c., are deemed acts of *kindness*, or *kindnesses.* *Acts* xxviii.

KIN'DRED, *n.* [from *kin*, *kind*; Sax. *cynren*; W. *cenal*, *cenedyl.*]

1. Relation by birth; consanguinity.

Like her, of equal *kindred* to the throne. *Dryden.*

2. Relation by marriage; affinity.

3. Relatives by blood or marriage, more properly the former.

Thou shalt go to my country and to my *kindred.* — Gen. xxiv.

4. Relation; suit; connection in kind. *Shak.*

KIN'DRED, *a.* Related; congenial; of the like nature or properties; as, *kindred* souls; *kindred* skies. *Dryden.*

KINE, *n.*; *pl.* of Cow; D. *koeyen.* But Cows, the regular plural, is now in general use.

KING, *n.* [Sax. *cyng*, *cynig*, or *cyning*; G. *könig*; D. *koning*; Sw. *konung*, *kung*; Dan. *konge*; W. *cûn*, a chief, a leader, one that attracts or draws. If the Welsh word is the same, or of the same family, it proves that the primary sense is a leader, a guide, or one who goes before, for the radical sense of the verb must be to *draw.* It coincides in elements with the Ir. *cean*, head, and with the Oriental *khan*, or *kaun.* The primary sense is probably a head, a leader.]

1. The chief magistrate or sovereign of a nation; a man invested with supreme authority over a nation, tribe, or country. Kings are absolute monarchs, when they possess the powers of government without control, or the entire sovereignty over a nation; they are called *limited* monarchs, when their power is restrained by fixed laws. Kings are *hereditary* sovereigns, when they hold the powers of government by right of birth or inheritance, and *elective*, when raised to the throne by choice.

Kings will be tyrants from policy, when subjects are rebels from principle. *Burke.*

2. A sovereign; a prince; a ruler. Christ is called the *King* of his church. *Ps.* ii.

3. A card having the picture of a king; as, the *king* of diamonds.

4. The chief piece in the game of chess.

King at arms; an officer in England of great antiquity, and formerly of great authority, whose business is to direct the heralds, preside at their chapters, and have the jurisdiction of armory. There are three kings at arms, viz., garter, clarencieux, and norroy. The latter [*northroy*] officiates north of the Trent. *Encyc.*

KING, *v. t.* In *ludicrous language*, to supply with a king, or to make royal; to raise to royalty. *Shak.*

KING'-AP-PLE, (-ap'pl,) *n.* A kind of apple, so called.

KING'BIRD, *n.* An American bird, a species of the genus Muscicapa, so called from its courage in attacking larger birds.

KING'CRAFT, *n.* The craft of kings; the art of governing; *usually in a bad sense.*

KING'CUP, *n.* The buttercup, (*Ranunculus bulbosus,*) a species of crowfoot. *Gay.*

KING'DOM, *n.* [*king* and *dom*, jurisdiction.]

1. The territory or country subject to a king; an undivided territory under the dominion of a king or monarch. The foreign possessions of a king are not usually included in the term *kingdom.* Thus we speak of the *kingdom* of England, of France, or of Spain, without including the East or West Indies.

2. The inhabitants or population subject to a king. The whole *kingdom* was alarmed.

3. In *natural history*, a division; as, the animal, vegetable, and mineral *kingdoms.*

4. A region; a tract; the place where any thing prevails and holds sway; as, the watery *kingdom.* *Shak.*

5. In *Scripture*, the government or universal dominion of God. 1 *Chron.* xxix. *Ps.* cxiv.

6. The power of supreme administration. 1 *Sam.* xviii.

7. A princely nation or state.

Ye shall be to me a *kingdom* of priests. — Ex. xix.

8. Heaven. *Matt.* xxvi.

9. State of glory in heaven. *Matt.* v.

10. The reign of the Messiah. *Matt.* iii.

11. Government; rule; supreme administration.

KING'DOM-ED, *a.* Proud of royalty. *Shak.*

KING'FISH-ER, *n.* A bird of the genus Alcedo, which preys on fish.

KING'HOOD, *n.* State of being a king. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

KING'LESS, *a.* Having no king. *Byron.*

KING'LIKE, *a.* Like a king.

KING'LI-NESS, *n.* State of being kingly.

KING'LING, *n.* A little king.

KING'LY, *a.* Belonging to a king; suitable to a king; as, a *kingly* couch. *Shak.*

2. Royal; sovereign; monarchical; as, a *kingly* government.

3. Noble; august; splendid; becoming a king; as, *kingly* magnificence.

KING'LY, *adv.* With an air of royalty; with a superior dignity.

Low bowed the rest; he, *kingly*, did but nod. *Pope.*

KING'-POST, *n.* In *carpentry*, a beam in the frame of a roof rising from the tie-beam to the ridge. *Gwilt.*

KINGS, *n. pl.* The name of two books of the Old Testament.

KING'S'-BENCH', *n.* A high court or tribunal in England, so called because the king used to sit there in person. It is the supreme court of common law, consisting of a chief justice and three other justices. *Blackstone.*

KING'S EN'GLISH, (ing'glish,) *n.* An English phrase for correct or current language of good speakers.

KING'S-E'VIL, *n.* A disease of the scrofulous kind.

KING'SHIP, *n.* Royalty; the state, office, or dignity of a king. *King Charles.*

KING'S'-SPEAR, *n.* A plant of the genus Asphodelus.

KING'STONE, *n.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

Pertaining to Cinchona; as, the *kinic* acid. *Ure.*

KI'NIC, *a.* [D. *kina*, i. e. Cinchona.]

KINK, *n.* [Sw. *kink*, D. *kink*, a bend or turn. Qu. L. *cingo.*]

The twist of a rope or thread, occasioned by a spontaneous winding of the rope or thread when doubled, that is, by an effort of hard-twisted ropes or threads to untwist, they wind about each other.

The packthread will curl up, running into loops or *kinks.* *Encyc.* Art. *Rope.*

KINK, *v. i.* To wind into a kink; to twist spontaneously.

KINK, *n.* A fit of coughing; a convulsive fit of laughter. [*Scottish.*]

KINK'A-JOU, *n.* A plantigrade, carnivorous mammal living in South America. It is about as large as a full-grown cat, and has a prehensile tail. It is the Cercoleptes caudivolvulus of Illiger.

KINK'HAUST, *n.* The chincough. [*Not used.*]

KI'NO, *n.* An astringent extract of a deep brownish-red color, obtained from various trees. *Kino* consists of tannin and extractive. *Ure.*

KINS'FOLK, *n.* [*kin* and *folk.*] Relations; kindred; persons of the same family. [*Obs.*]

KINS'MAN, *n.* [*kin* and *man.*] A man of the same race or family; one related by blood. *Dryden.*

KINS'WOM-AN, *n.* A female relation. *Dennis.*

KI-OSK', *n.* A Turkish open summer-house, supported by pillars. *Murdock.*

KIP'PER, *n.* A term applied to a salmon, when unfit to be taken, and to the time when they are so considered. *Eng.*

KIP'PER-ED-SAL-MON, (-sam'mun,) } *n.* A salmon
KIP'PER, } split open, salted, and dried or smoked; a favorite dish in Scotland. *Jamieson.*

The word *kipper* originally denoted a salmon directly after the spawning season; and as fish, in this state, are not good for use while fresh, they were usually cured and hung up. Hence the word, which properly denoted a spawning salmon, came to be generally used for one that is salted and dried. *Jamieson.*

KIP'-SKIN, *n.* Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle, intermediate between calf-skin and cow-hide.

KIRK, (kurk,) *n.* [Sax. *cyre*, or *circ*; Gr. κυριακη, from κυριος, lord.]

In *Scotland*, a church. This is the same word as CHURCH, differently written and pronounced. [See CHURCH.]

KIRK'MAN, *n.* One of the church of Scotland.

KIRSCH'WAS-SER, *n.* [G.] A distilled liquor, obtained by fermenting the small black cherry.

KIR'TLE, (ker'tl,) *n.* [Sax. *cyrtel*; Sw. *kiortel.*]

1. An upper garment; a gown; a petticoat; a short jacket; a mantle. *Johnson. Encyc.*

2. A quantity of flax, about a hundred pounds. *Encyc.*

[*I know not that this word is used in America.*]

KIR'TLED, (ker'tld,) *a.* Wearing a kirtle.

KISS, *v. t.* [Sax. *cyssan*; G. *küssen*; D. *kussen*; Sw. *kyssa*; Dan. *kysser.*]

1. To salute with the lips.

2. To treat with fondness; to caress.

The hearts of princes *kiss* obedience. *Shak.*

3. To touch gently.

When the sweet wind did gently *kiss* the trees. *Shak.*

KISS, *n.* A salute given with the lips; a common token of affection.

2. A small piece of confectionery.

KISS'ED, (kist,) *pp.* Saluted with a kiss.

KISS'ER, *n.* One that kisses.

KISS'ING, *n.* Act of saluting with the lips.

KISS'ING, *ppr.* Saluting with the lips.

KISS'ING-COM'FIT, (-kum'fit,) *n.* Perfumed sugar-plums to sweeten the breath. *Shak.*

KISS'ING-CRUST, *n.* In *cookery*, the crust of a loaf that touches another.

KIST, *n.* A chest. [*Not used.*]

KIT, *n.* [D. *kit.*]

1. A large bottle. *Skinner.*

2. A small fiddle. *Grose.*

3. A kind of fish-tub, and a milk-pail. *Entick.*

[*I know not that this word is used in America.*]

4. The whole; particularly applied to a soldier's complement of necessaries, a mechanic's bundle of tools, &c. *Grose.*

In *Scottish*, the whole; applied to one's property, family, or lineage, &c. *Jamieson.*

KIT'-CAT, *n.* A term applied to a club in London, to which Addison and Steele belonged; so called from Christopher Cat, a pastry cook, who served the club with mutton pies; applied also to portraits a little less than a half length, because such were placed in the club-room. *Chalmers.*

KITCH'EN, *n.* [Sax. *cycene*; G. *küche*; D. *keuken*; Sw. *kok*; Dan. *kokke*; W. *cegin*; It. *cucina*; L. *coquina*; Sp. *cocina*; from the root of L. *coquo*, to cook.]

1. A cook-room; the room of a house appropriated to cookery.

A fat kitchen makes a lean will. *Franklin.*

2. In *ships*, the galley or caboose.

3. A utensil for roasting meat; as, a tin-*kitchen.*

KITCH'EN-GAR-DEN, *n.* A garden or piece of ground appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table.

KITCH'EN-MAID, *n.* A female servant whose business is to clean the kitchen and utensils of cookery, or, in general, to do the work of a kitchen.

KITCH'EN-STUFF, *n.* Fat collected from pots and dripping pans. *Donne.*

KITCH'EN-WENCH, *n.* The woman who cleans the kitchen and utensils of cookery.

KITCH'EN-WORK, (kich'en-wurk,) *n.* Work done in the kitchen; as cookery, washing, &c.

KITE, *n.* [Sax. *cyta.*]

1. A rapacious bird of the genus Falco or hawk kind, remarkable for *gliding* through the air without frequently moving its wings; hence called GLIDE.

2. A name of reproach, denoting rapacity. *Shak.*

3. A light frame of wood and paper constructed for flying in the air for the amusement of boys.

KITE, n. *In the north of England*, the belly.
KITE'FOOT, n. A sort of tobacco, so called.
KITE'S'FOOT, n. A plant. *Ainsworth.*
KITH, n. [Sax. *cythhe.*]
Acquaintance. [*Obs.*] *Kith and kin*; intimate acquaintance and relationship. *Gower.*
KIT'LING, n. [L. *catulus.*]
A whelp; the young of a beast. *B. Jonson.*
KIT'TEN, (kit'tn,) n. [D. *katje.*]
A young cat, or the young of the cat.
KIT'TEN, (kit'tn,) v. i. To bring forth young, as a cat.
KIT'TI-WAKE, n. A bird of the genus Larus, or gull kind.
KIT'TLE, KIT'TEL, } v. t. [Sax. *citelan.*]
To tickle. [*Not used.*] *Sherwood.*
KIT'TLISH, a. Ticklish; difficult to manage.
KIVE, n. [Fr. *cuve.*] [*Sir Walter Scott. Grose.*
A mashing vat.
KIV'ER, v. t. To cover. [*Vulgar.*] *Huloet.*
KLICK, v. i. [A different orthography or diminutive of *click.*]
1. To make a small, sharp sound by striking two things together.
2. In *Scotland*, to pilfer, by taking with a snatch.
KLICK, KLICK'ING, } n. A regular, sharp noise.
KNAB, (nab,) v. t. [D. *knappen*; G. *id.*]
To seize with the teeth; to lay hold of or apprehend. [*Vulgar.*] *Smart.*
[This word may belong to the root of *nibble*, and it properly signifies to catch or seize suddenly with the teeth.] *L'Estrange.*
KNAB'BED, (knabd,) pp. Bitten; gnawed; seized.
KNAB'BLE, v. i. To bite or nibble. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*
KNACK, (nak,) n. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy.
A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shak.*
2. A readiness or dexterity in some slight operation; habitual facility of performance; dexterity; adroitness.
My author has a great *knack* at remarks. *Atterbury.*
The dean was famous in his time,
And had a kind of *knack* at rhyme. *Swift.*
3. A nice trick.
For how should equal colors do the *knack*?
Chameleons who can paint in white and black? *Pope.*
KNACK, (nak,) v. t. [G. *knacken*; Dan. *knager.*]
To crack; to make a sharp, abrupt noise. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*
KNACK'ER, (nak'er,) n. A maker of knacks, toys, or small work. *Mortimer.*
2. A rope-maker, or collar-maker. [*Not in use.*] *Ainsworth. Entick.*
3. One who buys worn-out horses for slaughter, and cuts them up for dog's meat. [*Eng.*] *Smart.*
KNACK'ISH, (nak'ish,) a. Trickish. *More.*
KNACK'ISH-NESS, n. Artifice; trickishness.
KNACK'Y, (nak'y,) a. Having a knack; cunning; crafty. [*Local.*]
KNAG, (nag,) n. [Dan. *knag*, Sw. *knagg*, a knot in wood, Ir. *cnag*, W. *cnoc.*]
1. A knot in wood, or a protuberant knot; a wart.
2. A peg for hanging things on.
3. The shoot of a deer's horns.
KNAG'GY, (nag'gy,) a. Knotty; full of knots; rough with knots; hence, rough in temper.
KNAP, (nap,) n. [Sax. *cnæp*, W. *cnap*, a button; a knob, D. *knop.*]
A protuberance; a swelling. [*Little used.*] [See KNOB.] *Bacon.*
KNAP, (nap,) v. t. [D. *knappen.* See KNAB.]
1. To bite; to bite off; to break short. [*Little used.*] *More.*
2. To strike with a loud noise. Same as SNAP. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
KNAP, (nap,) v. i. To make a short, sharp sound. *Wiseman.*
KNAP'BOT-TLE, (nap'bot-tl,) n. A plant.
KNAP'PISH, (nap'pish,) a. Snappish. [See SNAP.]
KNAP'PLE, (nap'pl,) v. i. To break off with an abrupt, sharp noise.
KNAP'SACK, (nap'sak,) n. [G. *knappsack*; D. *knapsak*, from *knappen*, to eat.]
A frame of leather, or a sack for containing necessaries of food and clothing, borne on the back by soldiers, travelers, &c.
KNAP'WEED, (nap'weed,) n. A plant of the genus Centaurea, so called probably from *knap*, a button. *Fam. of Plants.*
KNAR, (när,) n. [G. *knor*, or *knorren*; D. *knor.*]
A knot in wood. *Dryden.*
KNARL'ED, (närld,) a. Knotted. [See GNARLED.]
KNAR'RY, (när're,) a. Knotty. *Chaucer.*
KNAVE, (nave,) n. [Sax. *cnapa* or *cnafa*, a boy; G. *knabe*; D. *knaap*; Dan. *knab*; *originally*, a boy or young man, then a servant, and lastly a rogue.]
1. A boy; a man-child. [*Obs.*]
2. A servant. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*
3. A false, deceitful fellow; a dishonest man or boy.
In defence of demonstration, *knaves* will continue to proselyte fools. *Ames.*
4. A card with a soldier painted on it. *Hudibras.*
KNAV'ER-Y, (nāv'er-y,) n. Dishonesty; deception in traffic; trick; petty villainy; fraud. *Shak. Dryden.*
2. Mischievous tricks or practices.
KNAV'ISH, (nāv'ish,) a. Dishonest; fraudulent; as, a *knavish* fellow, or a *knavish* trick or transaction.
2. Waggish; mischievous.
Cupid is a *knavish* lad,
Thus to make poor females mad. *Shak.*
KNAV'ISH-LY, (nāv'ish-ly,) *adv.* Dishonestly; fraudulently.
2. Waggishly; mischievously.
KNAV'ISH-NESS, (nāv'ish-ness,) n. The quality or habit of knavery; dishonesty.
KNAW'EL, (naw'el,) n. A plant, (Scleranthus,) growing in sandy soil.
KNEAD, (need,) v. t. [Sax. *cnedan*; G. *kneten*; D. *kneeden*; Dan. *kneder*; Sw. *knåda.*]
To work and press ingredients into a mass, *usually* with the hands; *particularly*, to work into a well-mixed mass the materials of bread, cake, or paste; as, to *knead* dough.
The cake she *kneaded* was the savory meat. *Prior.*
KNEAD'ED, (need'ed,) pp. Worked and pressed together.
KNEAD'ING, (need'ing,) ppr. Working and mixing into a well-mixed mass.
KNEAD'ING, n. The act of working and mixing into a mass.
KNEAD'ING-TROUGH, (need'ing-trawf,) n. A trough or vessel in which dough is worked and mixed.
KNEE, (nee,) n. [Sax. *cneow*; G. *knie*; D. *knie*, Sw. *knä*; Dan. *knæ*; Fr. *genou*; It. *ginocchio*; L. *genu*: Gr. γονυ; Sans. *janu.* As the same word in Saxon signifies generation, it appears to belong to the family of γινομαι, *geno*, and to signify a shoot or protuberance.]
1. In *anatomy*, the articulation of the thigh and leg bones.
2. A piece of timber or metal cut or cast with an angle somewhat in the shape of the human knee when bent. Thus, in ship-building, the *knees* are timbers having two branches or arms, and used to connect the beams of a ship with her sides or timbers. *Francis.*
KNEE, (nee,) v. t. To supplicate by kneeling. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
KNEE'-CROOK-ING, (nee'-krook-ing,) a. Obsequious. *Shak.*
KNEED, (need,) a. Having knees; as, *in-kneed*, *out-kneed.*
2. In *botany*, geniculated; forming an obtuse angle at the joints, like the knee when a little bent; as, *kneed-grass.* *Martyn.*
KNEE'-DEEP, (nee'deep,) a. Rising to the knees; as, water or snow *knee-deep.*
2. Sunk to the knees; as, wading in water or mire *knee-deep.*
KNEE'-HIGH, (nee'hi,) a. Rising to the knees; as, water *knee-high.*
KNEE'HOL-LY, (nee'hol-ly,) n. Butcher's broom, a plant of the genus Ruscus.
KNEE'HOLM, (nee'hōme,) n. Knee holly
KNEEL, (neel,) v. i. [D. *knielen*; Dan. *knæler*; Fr. *agenouiller*, from *genoud*, the knee.]
To bend the knee; to fall on the knees; sometimes with *down.*
As soon as you are dressed, *kneel down* and say the Lord's Prayer. *Taylor.*
KNEEL'ED, (neeld,) *pret.* and *pp.* of KNEEL.
And he *kneeled* down and cried with a loud voice, "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge."—Acts vii. 60.
KNEEL'ER, (neel'er,) n. One who kneels or worships by kneeling.
KNEEL'ING, (neel'ing,) *ppr.* or *a.* Falling on the knees.
KNEEL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a kneeling position.
KNEE'PAN, (nee'pan,) n. The round bone on the fore-part of the knee.
KNEE'-TRIB'UTE, (nee'-trib'yūte,) n. Tribute paid by kneeling; worship or obeisance by genuflection. *Milton.*
KNELL, (nel,) n. [Sax. *cnyll*; *cnyllan*, to beat or knock; W. *cnul*, a passing bell; G. *knallen*, to clap, or crack; Sw. *knalla*; Dan. *gneller*, to bawl.]
Properly, the stroke of a bell; hence, the sound caused by striking a bell; *appropriately*, and *perhaps exclusively*, the sound of a bell rung at a funeral; a tolling.
KNELT, *pret.* and *pp.* of KNEEL; but KNEELED is to be preferred.
KNEW, (nu,) *pret.* of KNOW.
KNICK'KNACK, n. A trifle or toy. [*Familiar.*]
KNIFE, (nife,) n.; *pl.* KNIVES, (nivez,) [Sax. *cnif*; Dan. *kniv*; Sw. *kniv*; Fr. *canif*, or *canif.* This word seems to have a connection with the D. *knippen*, Sw. *knipa*, to clip or pinch, to nip; Dan. *kniber*, G. *kneifen*, W. *cneifiaw*, to clip, to shear. Its primary sense, then, is an instrument that *nips* off, or cuts off with a stroke.]
1. A cutting instrument with a sharp edge. Knives are of various shapes and sizes, adapted to their respective uses; as, table-*knives*; carving-*knives*, or carvers; pen-*knives*, &c.
2. A sword or dagger. *Spenser.*
KNIFE'-GRINDER, (nife-,) n. One whose business it is to grind knives.
KNIFE'-SHARP'EN-ER, (nife-) n. A machine for sharpening knives.
KNIFE'-TRAY, (nif(e'trā,) n. A wicker-basket or other receptacle for knives.
KNIGHT, (nite,) n. [Sax. *cniht*, *enecht*, a boy, a servant, Ir. *eniocht*, G. *knecht*, D. *knegt*, Sw. *knecht*, Dan. *knegt.*]
1. *Originally*, a knight was a youth, and young men being employed as servants, hence it came to signify a servant. But among our warlike ancestors, the word was particularly applied to a young man after he was admitted to the privilege of bearing arms. The admission to this privilege was a ceremony of great importance, and was the origin of the institution of knighthood. Hence, in *feudal times*, a *knight* was a man admitted to military rank by a certain ceremony. This privilege was conferred on youths of family and fortune, and hence sprung the honorable title of knight, in modern usage. A knight has the title of *sir.* *Encyc., Johnson.*
2. A pupil or follower. *Shak.*
3. A champion. *Drayton.*
Knight of the post; a knight dubbed at the whipping post or pillory; a hireling witness. *Johnson.*
Knight of the shire; in England, one of the representatives of a county in parliament, originally a knight; but now any gentleman having an estate in land of six hundred pounds a year is qualified. *Johnson.*
KNIGHT, (nite,) v. t. To dub or create a knight, which is done by the king, who gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and says, *Rise, Sir —.* *Johnson.*
KNIGHT-BACH'EL-OR, n. The lowest order of knights. They were expected to remain unmarried until they had gained some renown by their achievements. *Brande. Booth.*
KNIGHT'ED, (nit'ed,) pp. Created a knight.
KNIGHT-ER'RANT, n. [*knight* and L. *errans*, *errare*, to wander.]
A wandering knight; a knight who traveled in search of adventures, for the purpose of exhibiting military skill, prowess, and generosity.
KNIGHT-ER'RANT-RY, n. The practice of wandering in quest of adventures; the manners of wandering knights.
KNIGHT'-HEADS, (nite'hedz,) n. *pl.* In *ships*, bollard timbers, two pieces of timber rising just within the stem, one on each side of the bowsprit to secure its inner end; also, two strong frames of timber which inclose and support the ends of the windlass. *Mar. Dict.*
KNIGHT'HOOD, n. The character or dignity of a knight.
2. A military order, honor, or degree of ancient nobility, conferred as a reward of valor or merit. It is of four kinds, military, regular, honorary, and social. *Encyc.*
KNIGHT'ING, *ppr.* Creating knights.
KNIGHT'LESS, *a.* Unbecoming a knight. *Spenser.*
KNIGHT'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a knight. *Scott.*
KNIGHT'LI-NESS, n. Duties of a knight. *Spenser.*
KNIGHT'LY, *a.* Pertaining to a knight; becoming a knight; as, a *knightly* combat. *Sidney.*
KNIGHT'LY, *adv.* In a manner becoming a knight. *Sherwood.*
KNIGHT'-MAR-SHAL, n. An officer in the household of the British king, who has cognizance of transgressions within the king's household and verge, and of contracts made there. *Encyc.*
KNIGHT'-SERV-ICE, n. In *English feudal law*, a tenure of lands held by knights on condition of performing military service, every possessor of a *knight's fee*, or estate, originally of twenty pounds' annual value, being obliged to attend the king in his wars.
KNIT, (nit,) v. t.; *pret.* and *pp.* KNIT or KNITTED. [Sax. *cnyttan*; Sw. *knyta*; Dan. *knytter*; probably L. *nodo*, whence *nodus*, Eng. *knot.*]
1. To unite, as threads by needles; to connect in a kind of net-work; as, to *knit* a stocking.
2. To unite closely; as, let our hearts be *knit* together in love.
3. To join or cause to grow together.
Nature can not *knit* the bones, while the parts are under a discharge. *Wiseman.*
4. To tie; to fasten.
And he saw heaven opened, and a certain vessel descending to him, as it were a great sheet *knit* at the four corners.—Acts x.
5. To draw together; to contract; as, to *knit* the brows.
KNIT, (nit,) v. i. To unite or interweave by needles.
2. To unite closely; to grow together. Broken bones will in time *knit* and become sound.
KNIT, (nit,) n. Union by knitting; texture. [*Little used.*]
KNITCH, n. A fagot, or burden of wood.

KNIT'TA-BLE, (nit'ta-bl,) *a.* That may be knit.
KNIT'TER, (nit'ter,) *n.* One that knits.
KNIT'TING, (nit'ting,) *ppr.* Uniting by needles; forming texture; uniting in growth.
KNIT'TING, *n.* The formation of net-work by knitting-needles or machinery.
2. The net-work thus formed.
3. In *a more general sense*, union or junction. *Wotton.*
KNIT'TING-NEE'DLE, (nit'ting-nee'dl,) *n.* A long needle, usually made of wire, used for knitting threads into stockings, garters, &c.
KNIT'TING-SHEATH, (nit'ting-,) *n.* An instrument with a small perforation to receive the end of the needle in knitting. *Ash.*
KNIT'TLE, (nit'l,) *n.* [from *knit.*] A string that gathers or draws together a purse.
2. A small line used in ships to sling hammocks, &c. *Mar. Dict.*
KNOB, (nob,) *n.* [Sax. *cnap*; G. *knopf*; D. *knoop*; Sw. *knopp*; Dan. *knop*, *knub*, *knap*; W. *cnwb*, *cnwpa*. The word signifies a button, a top, a bunch.]
1. A hard protuberance; a hard swelling or rising; a bunch; as, a *knob* in the flesh, or on a bone. *Ray.*
2. A round ball at the end of any thing; as, the *knob* of a lock.
KNOB'BED, (nobd,) *a.* Containing knobs; full of knobs.
KNOB'BI-NESS, (nob'be-ness,) *n.* [from *knobby.*] The quality of having knobs, or of being full of protuberances.
KNOB'BY, (nob'by,) *a.* Full of knobs or hard protuberances; hard.
KNOCK, (nok,) *v. i.* [Sax. *cnucian*; W. *cnociaw*; Sw. *knacka.*]
1. To strike or beat with something thick or heavy; as, to *knock* with a club or with the fist; to *knock* at the door. We never use this word to express beating with a small stick or whip.
2. To drive, or be driven against; to strike against; to clash; as, when one heavy body *knocks* against another.
To knock under; to yield; to submit; to acknowledge to be conquered; an expression borrowed from the practice of *knocking under the table*, when conquered. *Johnson.*
KNOCK, (nok,) *v. t.* To strike; to drive against; as, to *knock* the head against a post.
2. To strike a door for admittance; to rap.
To knock down; to strike down; to fell; to prostrate by a blow or by blows; as, to *knock down* an ox.
To knock out; to force out by a blow or by blows; as, to *knock out* the brains.
To knock up; to arouse by knocking. In *popular use*, to beat out; to fatigue till unable to do more; as, the men were entirely *knocked up.*
To knock off; to force off by beating. At *auctions*, to assign to a bidder by a blow on the counter. In *seamen's language*, to cease; to desist.
To knock on the head; to kill by a blow or by blows.
KNOCK, (nok,) *n.* A blow; a stroke with something thick or heavy.
2. A stroke on a door, intended as a request for admittance; a rap.
KNOCK'ED, (nokt,) *pp.* Beat; struck.
KNOCK'ER, (nok'er,) *n.* One that knocks.
2. An instrument or kind of hammer, fastened to a door to be used in seeking for admittance.
KNOCK'ING, (nok'ing,) *ppr.* Beating; striking.
KNOCK'ING, (nok'ing,) *n.* A beating; a rap.
KNOLL, (nōle,) *v. t.* [Sax. *cnyllan*, to beat or strike. See KNELL.]
To ring a bell, *usually* for a funeral. *Shak.*
KNOLL, (nōle,) *v. t.* To sound, as a bell. *Shak.*
[This word, I believe, is not used in America.]
KNOLL, (nōle,) *n.* [Sax. *cnoll*; Sw. *knyl*, *knöl*; W. *cnol.*]
1. The top or crown of a hill; but *more generally*, a little round hill or mount; a small elevation of earth.
2. The ringing of a bell; as, the curfew *knoll.* *Wordsworth.*
KNOLL'ED, *pp.* Rung, or tolled, as a bell.
KNOLL'ER, *n.* One who tolls a bell. *Sherwood.*
KNOLL'ING, *ppr.* Ringing, as a bell.
KNOP, (nop,) *n.* [A different spelling of KNAP or NOB.]
A knob; a tufted top; a bud; a bunch; a button.
KNOP'PED, (nopt,) *a.* Having knops or knobs; fastened as with buttons.
KNOP'PERN, (nop'pern,) *n.* Excrescences produced by the puncture of insects on the flower-cups of the oak. *Ure.*
KNOT, (not,) *n.* [Sax. *cnotta*; G. *knoten*; D. *knot*; Sw. *knota*; Dan. *knude*; L. *nodus*; probably connected with *knit*, but perhaps from *swelling* or *gathering.*]
1. The complication of threads made by knitting; a tie; union of cords by interweaving; as, a *knot* difficult to be untied.
2. Any figure, the lines of which frequently intersect each other; as, a *knot* in gardening.

In beds and curious knots. *Milton.*

3. A bond of association or union; as, the nuptial *knot.*
4. The part of a tree where a branch shoots.
5. The protuberant joint of a plant. *Martyn.*
6. A cluster; a collection; a group; as, a *knot* of ladies; a *knot* of figures in painting.
7. Difficulty; intricacy; something not easily solved. *South.*
8. Any intrigue or difficult perplexity of affairs.
9. A bird of the genus Tringa. [*Dryden.*
10. An epaulet.
11. In *seamen's language*, a division of the log-line, serving to measure the rate of the vessel's motion. The number of knots which run off from the reel in half a minute, shows the number of miles the vessel sails in an hour. Hence, when a ship goes eight miles an hour, she is said to go *eight* knots.
KNOT, (not,) *v. t.* To complicate or tie in a knot or knots; to form a knot.
2. To entangle; to perplex.
3. To unite closely. *Bacon.*
KNOT, (not,) *v. i.* To form knots or joints, as in plants.
2. To knit knots for fringe.
KNOT'BER-RY, (not'ber-ry,) *n.* A plant of the genus Rubus.
KNOT'GRASS, (not'grăss,) *n.* The name of several species of plants, so denominated from the joints of the stem. The *common knotgrass* is the Polygonum aviculare. An infusion of it was once supposed to have the effect of stopping the growth of an animal, and hence called "hindering *knotgrass.*" *Shak.*
KNOT'LESS, (not'less,) *a.* Free from knots; without knots. *Martyn.*
KNOT'TED, (not'ted,) *a.* Full of knots; having knots; as, the *knotted* oak. *Dryden.*
2. Having intersecting figures. *Shak.*
3. In *geology*, a term applied to rocks characterized by small, detached points, chiefly composed of mica, less decomposable than the mass of the rock, and forming knots in relief on the weathered surface. *Percival's Geol.*
KNOT'TI-NESS, (not'ti-ness,) *n.* [from *knotty.*] Fullness of knots; the quality of having many knots or swellings.
2. Difficulty of solution; intricacy.
KNOT'TING, *ppr.* Entangling; uniting closely.
KNOT'TY, (not'ty,) *a.* Full of knots; having many knots; as, *knotty* timber.
2. Hard; rugged; as, a *knotty* head. *Rowe.*
3. Difficult; intricate; perplexed; as, a *knotty* question or point.
KNOUT, (nowt,) *n.* An instrument of punishment in Russia, consisting of a strap of leather about half an inch wide, with which stripes are inflicted on the bare back.
KNOUT, (nowt,) *v. t.* To inflict punishment with the knout.
KNOW, (no,) *v. t.*; *pret.* KNEW; *pp.* KNOWN. [Sax. *cnawan*; Russ. *znayu*, with a prefix. This is probably from the same original as the L. *nosco*, *cognosco*; Gr. γινωσκω, although much varied in orthography. *Nosco* makes *novi*, which, with *g* or *c* prefixed, *gnovi*, or *cnovi*, would coincide with *know*, *knew*. So L. *cresco*, *crevi*, coincides with *grow*, *grew*. The radical sense of *knowing* is generally to take, receive, or hold.]
1. To perceive with certainty; to understand clearly; to have a clear and certain perception of truth, fact, or any thing that actually exists. To *know* a thing precludes all doubt or uncertainty of its existence. We *know* what we see with our eyes, or perceive by other senses. We *know* that fire and water are different substances. We *know* that truth and falsehood express ideas incompatible with each other. We *know* that a circle is not a square. We do not *know* the truth of reports, nor can we always *know* what to believe.
2. To be informed of; to be taught. It is not unusual for us to say we *know* things from information, when we rely on the veracity of the informer.
3. To distinguish; as, to *know* one man from another. We *know* a fixed star from a planet by its twinkling.
4. To recognize by recollection, remembrance, representation, or description. We do not always *know* a person after a long absence. We sometimes *know* a man by having seen his portrait, or having heard him described.
5. To be no stranger to; to be familiar. This man is well *known* to us.
6. In *Scripture*, to have sexual commerce with.
7. To approve. [*Gen.* iv.

The Lord *knoweth* the way of the righteous.—Ps. i.

8. To learn. *Prov.* i.
9. To acknowledge with due respect. 1 *Thess.* v.
10. To choose; to favor or take an interest in.
11. To commit; to have. [*Amos* iii.

He hath made him to be sin for us, who *knew* no sin.—2 Cor.

12. To have full assurance of; to have satisfactory evidence of any thing, though short of certainty.
KNOW, (no,) *v. i.* To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful; sometimes with *of.*

If any man will do his will, he shall *know of* the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself.—John vii.

2. To be informed.

Sir John must not *know of* it. *Shak.*

3. To take cognizance of; to examine.

Know of your youth—examine well your blood. *Shak.*

KNŌW'A-BLE, (nō'a-bl,) *a.* That may be known; that may be discovered, understood, or ascertained.
KNŌW'ER, (nō'er,) *n.* One who knows. [*Locke.*
KNŌW'ING, (nō'ing,) *ppr.* Having clear and certain perception of.
2. *a.* Skillful; well informed; well instructed; as, a *knowing* man.

The *knowing* and intelligent part of the world. *South.*

3. Conscious; intelligent; significant.

A *knowing*, prudent cause. *Blackmore.*

KNŌW'ING, (nō'ing,) *n.* Knowledge. *Shak.*
KNŌW'ING-LY, (nō'ing-ly,) *adv.* With knowledge. He would not *knowingly* offend.
KNOWL'EDGE, (nol'lej,) *n.* [Chaucer, *knowlecking*, from *knowlacke*, to acknowledge. Qu. the sense of *lack.*]
1. A clear and certain perception of that which exists, or of truth and fact; the perception of the connection and agreement, or disagreement and repugnancy, of our ideas. *Encyc. Locke.*
We can have no *knowledge* of that which does not exist. God has a perfect *knowledge* of all his works. Human *knowledge* is very limited, and is mostly gained by observation and experience.
2. Learning; illumination of mind.

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven. *Shak.*

3. Skill; as, a *knowledge* of seamanship.
4. Acquaintance with any fact or person. I have no *knowledge* of the man or thing.
5. Cognizance; notice. *Ruth* ii.
6. Information; power of knowing. *Sidney.*
7. Sexual intercourse. But it is usual to prefix *carnal*; as, *carnal knowledge.*
KNOWL'EDGE, for ACKNOWLEDGE, or AVOW, is not used. *Bacon.*
KNŌWN, (nōne,) *pp.* or *a.* [from *know.*] Perceived; understood; recognized.
KNUB, (nub,) } *v. t.* To beat; to strike with
KNUB'BLE, (nub'bl,) } the knuckle. [*Not used.*]
KNUCK'LE, (nuk'l,) *n.* [Sax. *cnucl*; G. *knöchel*; D. *kneukel*; W. *cnuc*, a joint or junction; *cnuciaw*, to join, to couple.]
1. The joint of a finger, particularly when protuberant by the closing of the fingers.
2. The knee joint of a calf; as, a *knuckle* of veal.
3. The joint of a plant. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*
KNUCK'LE, (nuk'l,) *v. i.* To yield; to submit in contest to an antagonist.
[This use of the word is said by Smart to be derived from the old custom of striking the under side of a table when defeated in argument.]
KNUCK'LED, (nuk'ld,) *a.* Jointed. *Bacon.*
KNUFF, (nuff,) *n.* A lout; a clown. [*Not used.*]
KNUR, (nur,) } *n.* [G. *knorren*, a knot, a knag, a
KNURL, (nurl,) } gnar.]
A knot; a hard substance. *Woodward.*
KNURL'ED, (nurld,) *a.* Full of knots.
KNUR'LY, (nur'ly,) *a.* [from *knur.*] Full of knots; hard. This seems to be the same as GNARLY.
KNUR'RY, (nur'ry,) *a.* Full of knots.
KŌ'BA, *n.* A mammal of the tribe Capridæ, the Damaliskoba, an animal resembling an antelope, of a size equal to a stag, and found in Central Africa.
KŌH, *n.* *Cow*; the word used in calling cows. [Pers. *koh*, G. *kuh*, D. *koe*, Dan. *koe*, Sw. *ko*, a cow.]
[It is remarkable that our farmers have retained the exact pronunciation of this word from the earliest ages.]
KŌ'KOB, *n.* A venomous serpent of America.
KOL'LY-RITE, *n.* [Gr. κολλυριον.]
A variety of clay whose color is pure white, or with a shade of gray, red, or yellow. [See COLLYRITE.] *Cleaveland.*
KOM'MA-NIC, *n.* The crested lark of Germany.
KON'IL-ITE, *n.* [Gr. κονις, dust, and λιθος, a stone.]
A mineral in the form of a loose powder, consisting chiefly of silex, and remarkably fusible. *Phillips.*
KŌ'NITE. See CONITE.
KŌ'PECK, *n.* A Russian coin, about the value of a cent.
KŌ'RAN, (pronounced by oriental scholars *korawn*,) *n.* [Ar. قرآن *koranan*, from قرأ *kara*, to read, to call, to teach.]
The Mohammedan book of faith; the Alkoran.
KŌ'RET, *n.* A delicious fish of the East Indies.
KOU'MISS, } *n.* A liquor made among the Calmucks
KO'MISS, } by fermenting mare's milk, and from which they obtain, by distillation, an intoxicating spirit, called RACK or RACKY. *Ure.*
KOU'PHO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. κουφος, light, and λιθος, stone.]
A variety of Prehnite. *Dana.*
KRA'AL, *n.* In *the southern part of Africa*, among the *Hottentots*, a village; a collection of huts.

KRA'KEN, n. A supposed enormous sea animal.
KRE'A-SOTE. See Creosote. [*Guthrie.*
KREM'LIN, n. [from Russ. *krem*, a fortress.]
In *Russia*, the citadel of a town or city. The term is particularly applied to the ancient citadel of Moscow, which now contains an imperial palace, several churches and convents, an arsenal, &c., which, situated on a hill, with their gilded domes and spires, have a magnificent appearance. It is of a triangular form, about two miles in circumference, and surrounded by a high wall.
KRO'KA, n. A bird of Russia and Sweden, resembling a hedge-sparrow. *Pennant.*
KRUL'LER, n. [D. *krullen*, to curl. This is *curl*, with the letters transposed.]
A cake curled or crisped, boiled in fat.
KRY'O-LITE. See Cryolite.
KU'FIC, a. The Kufic letters were the ancient letters of the Arabic, so called from Kufa, on the Euphrates.
KU'MISS. See Koumiss.
KU'RIL, n. A bird, the black petrel. *Pennant.*
KU-RIL'I-AN, a. The Kurilian Isles are a chain in the Pacific, extending from the southern extremity of Kamschatka to Jesso.
KY, n. Kine. [*Not in use.*]
KY'A-NITE, n. [G. *kyanit*, Werner; from the Gr. *κυανος*, sky-colored.]
A mineral occurring usually in long, thin, blade-like crystals, of a clear blue or bluish-white color. It is very hard and infusible, and consists of silica and alumina. *Dana.*
KY'AN-IZE, v. t. [from *Kyan*, the inventor of the process.] To prevent the rotting of wood by immersing it in a solution of corrosive sublimate or other substances. *Silliman.*
KYR'I-E; a word used at the beginning of all masses. It is sometimes used to denote the movement itself. It is the vocative case of the Greek Κυριος, Lord.
KYR-I-O-LOG'IC, } a. [Gr. *κυριολογικος*; *κυριο-*
KYR-I-O-LOG'IC-AL, } *λογεω*, to speak properly; *κυριολογια*, a discourse consisting of proper words; *κυριος* and *λογος*.]
Serving perfectly to denote objects by conventional signs or alphabetical characters. *Letronne.*
The original Greek alphabet of sixteen letters was called *kyriologic*, because it represented the pure elementary sounds.

L.

L, the twelfth letter of the English alphabet, is usually denominated a *semi-vowel*, or a *liquid*. It represents an imperfect articulation, formed by placing the tip of the tongue against the gum that incloses the roots of the upper teeth; but the sides of the tongue not being in close contact with the roof of the mouth, the breath of course not being entirely intercepted, this articulation is attended with an imperfect sound. The shape of the letter is evidently borrowed from that of the Oriental *lamed*, or *lomad*, nearly coinciding with the Samaritan 𐤋.

L has only one sound in English, as in *like*, *canal*. At the end of monosyllables, it is often doubled, as in *full*, *fall*, *tell*, *bell*; but not after diphthongs and digraphs; *foul*, *fool*, *prowl*, *growl*, *foal*, &c., being written with a single *l*.

With some nations, *l* and *r* are commutable; as in Greek λιστρον, L. *lirum*; It. *scorta*, an escort, Sp. and Port. *escolta*. Indeed, *l* and *r* are letters of the same organ.

By some nations of Celtic origin, *l* at the beginning of words is aspirated and doubled in writing, as in the W. *lled*, L. *latus*; *llan*, a *lawn*; *llawr*, a *floor*; Sp. *llamar*, L. *clamo*.

In some words, *l* is mute, as in *half*, *calf*, *walk*, *talk*, *chalk*.

In our mother tongue, the Anglo-Saxon, *l* is sometimes preceded by *h*, and aspirated, as in *hlaf*, loaf; *hladan*, to lade or load; *hlot*, lot; *hlinian*, *hleonian*, to lean, Gr. κλινω, L. *clino*. In the latter word, the Saxon *h* represents the Greek κ and Latin *c*, as it does in many other words.

In English words, the terminating syllable *le* is unaccented, the *e* is silent, and *l* has a feeble sound; as in *able*, *eagle*, pronounced *abl*, *eagl*.

As a numeral, L. denotes 50, and with a dash, $\bar{L}$, 50,000. As an abbreviation, in *accounts*, L. stands for *pound*, [L. *libra*, pound.] It is also used for *book*, or division of a work, [L. *liber*.] In Latin, it stands for *Lucius*; and L. L. S. for a *sesterce*, or two *libræ* and a half. *Encyc.*

LA, *aclam.* [Perhaps corrupted from *look*; but this is doubtful.] Look; see; behold. *Shak.*

LA; the sixth of the musical syllables in Guido's scale, *do* or *ut* being the first. *Brande.*

LAB, n. A great talker; a blabber. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

LAB'A-DIST, n. The *Labadists* were followers of Jean de *Labadie*, a zealous, but mystical, and rather indiscreet reformer of the seventeenth century. Though not faultless, they were doubtless charged with errors in doctrine of which they were not guilty. *Murdock.*

LAB'A-RUM, n. [L. The original source of this word is unknown.] The standard borne before the emperor Constantine, after his conversion to Christianity. It was a long pike, having a transverse beam, to which was attached a silken veil, wrought with images of the monarch and his children, and on the top was a crown of gold inclosing the mysterious monogram representing the cross, with the initial letters of the name of Christ. The word is sometimes used for any other standard or flag.
See *Ainsworth's Dict.* and *Gibbon's Hist.* ch. xx.

LAB'DA-NUM. See Ladanum.

LAB-E-FAC'TION, n. [L. *labefactio*, from *labefacio*; *labo*, to totter, and *facio*, to make.]
A weakening or loosening; a falling; decay; downfall; ruin.

LAB'E-FY, v. t. To weaken or impair. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

LA'BEL, n. [W. *llab*, a strip; *labed*, a label.]
1. A narrow slip of silk, paper, or parchment, containing a name or title, and affixed to any thing, denoting its contents. Such are the *labels* affixed to the vessels of an apothecary. *Labels* also are affixed to deeds or writings to hold the appended seal. *Harris.*
2. Any paper annexed to a will by way of addition; as a codicil. *Encyc.*
3. In *heraldry*, [a fillet with pendants or points. The number of pendants is indifferent, but is usually three. The *label* with three pendants is added to the family arms by an eldest or only son, while his father is still living. — E. H. B.]
4. A long, thin, brass rule, with a small sight at one end, and a center-hole at the other, commonly used with a tangent line on the edge of a circumferentor, to take altitudes, &c. *Encyc.*
5. In *Gothic architecture*, a projecting tablet or molding over doorways, windows, &c.; also called the Dripstone. *Gloss. of Archit.*

LA'BEL, v. t. To affix a label to.
LA'BEL-ED, *pp.* Furnished with a label.
LA'BEL-ING, *ppr.* Distinguishing by a label.
LA'BENT, a. [L. *labens*.]
Sliding; gliding. *Dict.*
LA'BI-AL, a. [Fr., from L. *labium*, a lip. See Lip.]
Pertaining to the lips; formed by the lips; as, a *labial* articulation. Thus *b*, *p*, and *m*, are *labial* articulations; and *oo*, Fr. *ou*, It. *u*, is a *labial* vowel.
LA'BI-AL, n. A letter or character representing an articulation of the lips; as, *b*, *f*, *m*, *p*, *v*.
LA'BI-AL-LY, *adv.* In a labial manner; by the lips.
LA'BI-ATE, } a. [from L. *labium*, lip.]
LA'BI-A-TED, }
In *botany*, a *labiate* corol is irregular, monopetalous, with two lips, i. e. monopetalous, consisting of a narrow tube with a wide mouth, divided into two or more segments arranged in two opposite divisions or lips. *Martyn. Encyc.*
LA'BILE, a. [Low L. *labilis*.]
Liable to err, fall, or apostatize. [*Not used.*] *Cheyne.*
LA-BI-O-DENT'AL, a. [L. *labium*, a lip, and *dens*, a tooth.]
Formed or pronounced by the coöperation of the lips and teeth; as *f* and *v*. *Holder.*
LA'BOR, n. [L. *labor*, from *labo*, to fall.]
1. Exertion of muscular strength, or bodily exertion which occasions weariness; particularly, the exertion of the limbs in occupations by which subsistence is obtained, as in agriculture and manufactures, in distinction from exertions of strength in play or amusements, which are denominated *exercise*, rather than *labor*. Toilsome work; pains; travail; any bodily exertion which is attended with fatigue. After the *labors* of the day, the farmer retires, and rest is sweet. Moderate *labor* contributes to health.
What is obtained by *labor*, and of right to the property of him by whose *labor* it is gained. *Rambler.*
2. Intellectual exertion; application of the mind which occasions weariness; as, the *labor* of compiling and writing a history.
3. Exertion of mental powers, united with bodily employment; as, the *labors* of the apostles in propagating Christianity.
4. Work done, or to be done; that which requires wearisome exertion.
Being a *labor* of so great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than look for. *Hooker.*
5. Heroic achievement; as, the *labors* of Hercules.
6. Travail; the pangs and efforts of childbirth.
7. The evils of life; trials; persecution, &c.
They rest from their *labors*. — Rev. xiv.

LA'BOR, v. i. [L. *laboro*.]
1. To exert muscular strength; to act or move with painful effort, particularly in servile occupations; to work; to toil.
Six days shalt thou *labor*, and do all thy work. — Exod. xx.
2. To exert one's powers of body or mind, or both, in the prosecution of any design; to strive; to take pains.
Labor not for the meat which perisheth. — John vi.
3. To toil; to be burdened.
Come unto me, all ye that *labor* and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. — Matt. xi.
4. To move with difficulty.
The stone that *labors* up the hill. *Glanville.*
5. To move irregularly with little progress; to pitch and roll heavily, as a ship in a turbulent sea. *Mar. Dict.*
6. To be in distress; to be pressed.
As sounding cymbals and the *laboring* moon. *Dryden.*
7. To be in travail; to suffer the pangs of child-birth.
8. To journey or march.
Make not all the people to *labor* thither. — Josh. vii.
9. To perform the duties of the pastoral office.
10. To perform Christian offices. [*Tim.* v.
To labor under; to be afflicted with; to be burdened or distressed with; as, to *labor under* a disease or an affliction.

LA'BOR, v. t. To work at; to till; to cultivate.
The most excellent lands are lying fallow, or only *labored* by children. *Tooke.*
2. To prosecute with effort; to urge; as, to *labor* a point or argument.
3. To form or fabricate with exertion; as, to *labor* arms for Troy. *Dryden.*
4. To beat; to belabor. [*The latter word is generally used.*] *Dryden.*
5. To form with toil and care; as, a *labored* composition.

LAB'O-RANT, n. A chemist. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*
LAB'O-RA-TO-RY, n. [Fr. *laboratoire*, from *labor*.]
1. A house or place where operations and experiments in chemistry, pharmacy, pyrotechny, &c., are performed.
2. A place where arms are manufactured or repaired, or fireworks prepared; as, the *laboratory* in Springfield, in Massachusetts.
3. A place where work is performed, or any thing is prepared for use. Hence the stomach is called the grand *laboratory* of the human body; the liver, the *laboratory* of the bile.

LA'BOR-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Tilled; cultivated; formed with labor.
2. *a.* Bearing marks of constraint in execution; opposed to Easy or Free; as, a *labored* style.

LA'BOR-ER, n. One who labors in a toilsome occupation; a man who does work that requires little skill, as distinguished from an *artisan*.

LA'BOR-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Exerting muscular strength or intellectual power; toiling; moving with pain or with difficulty; cultivating.
2. A *laboring man*, or *laborer*, is often used for a man who performs work that requires no apprenticeship or professional skill, in distinction from an *artisan*; but this restricted sense is not always observed. A *hard-laboring man* is one accustomed to hard labor.
Laboring oar; the oar which requires the most strength or exertion, or on which most depends.

LA'BOR-ING, n. The act of bestowing labor.
2. The pitching and rolling of a vessel in a heavy sea.

LA-BO'RI-OUS, a. [L. *laboriosus*; Fr. *laborieux*.]
1. Using exertion; employing labor; diligent in work or service; assiduous; *used of persons*; as, a *laborious* husbandman or mechanic; a *laborious* minister or pastor.
2. Requiring labor; toilsome; tiresome; not easy; as, *laborious* duties or services.
3. Requiring labor, exertion, perseverance, or sacrifices.
Dost thou love watchings, abstinence, or toil,
Laborious virtues all? Learn these from Cato. *Addison.*

LA-BO'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With labor, toil, or difficulty. *Pope.*

LA-BŌ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being laborious, or attended with toil; toilsomeness; difficulty.
2. Diligence; assiduity.

LA'BOR-LESS, *a.* Not laborious. *Brerewood.*

LA'BOR-SAV-ING, *a.* Saving labor; adapted to supersede or diminish the labor of men.

LA'BOR-SŌME, *a.* Made with great labor and diligence. [*Not in use.*] *Sandys.*

LA'BRA, *n.* [Sp.] A lip. *Shak.*

LAB'RA-DŌR-ITE, *n.* Labrador spar, a beautiful variety of opalescent felspar, from Labrador.

LA'BRŌSE, *a.* [L. *labrum*, a lip.]
Having thick lips.

LA-BUR'NUM, *n.* A tree of the genus Cytisus, a native of the Alps, and much cultivated by way of ornament.

LAB'Y-RINTH, *n.* [L. *labyrinthus*; Gr. λαβυρινθος.]
1. Among *the ancients*, an edifice or place full of intricacies, or formed with winding passages, which rendered it difficult to find the way from the interior to the entrance. The most remarkable of these edifices mentioned are the *Egyptian* and the *Cretan labyrinths.* *Encyc. Lempriere.*
2. A maze; an inexplicable difficulty.
3. *Formerly*, an ornamental maze or wilderness in gardens. *Spenser.*
4. In *anatomy*, that part of the internal ear behind the cavity of the tympanum or drum. *Forsyth.*
5. In *metallurgy*, a series of troughs in a stamping-mill, through which water passes for washing pulverized ore. *Brande.*

LAB-Y-RINTH'I-AN, *a.* Winding; intricate; perplexed. *Bp. Hall.*

LAB-Y-RINTH'IC, *a.* Like a labyrinth.

LAB-Y-RINTH'I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a labyrinth; intricate. *Kirby.*

LAB-Y-RINTH'INE, *a.* Pertaining to or like a labyrinth.

LAC, *n.* [Sp. *laca*; G. *lack*; Dan. D. *lak*; said to be from the Arabic.]
A resinous substance produced mainly upon the Ficus Indica, or Banyan-tree, by the Coccus Ficus or Coccus Lacca. It is composed of five different varieties of resin, with a small quantity of several other substances, particularly a red coloring matter. *Stick lac* is the substance in its natural state, incrusting small twigs. When broken off, and boiled in water, it loses its red color, and is called *seed lac.* When melted, and reduced to a thin crust, it is called *shell lac.* United with ivory black or vermilion, it forms black and red *sealing wax.* Lac, dissolved in alcohol or other menstrua, by different methods of preparation, constitutes various kinds of *varnishes* and *lackers.* *Thomson.*

LAC, } *n.* In *the East Indies*, one hundred thousand;
LACK, } as, a *lac* of rupees.

LAC'CIC, (lak'sik,) *a.* Pertaining to lac, or produced from it; as, *laccic* acid.

LAC'CINE, *n.* A substance from shell lac, brittle, yellow, translucent; soluble in caustic potash, and in sulphuric acid.

LACE, *n.* [Sp. *laso*, a tie or knot; Fr. *lacet*; It. *laccio*; L. *laqueus.*]
1. A work composed of threads interwoven into a net, and worked on a pillow with spindles or pins. Fine *laces* are manufactured in France, Italy, and England.
2. A string; a cord. *Spenser.*
3. A snare; a gin. *Fairfax.*
4. A plaited string with which females fasten their clothes.

Doll ne'er was called to cut her *lace.* *Swift.*

5. In *old cant language*, spirits added to coffee or other beverage. *Addison.*

LACE, *v. t.* To fasten with a string through eyelet holes.

When Jenny's stays are newly *laced.* *Prior.*

2. To adorn with lace; as, cloth *laced* with silver *Shak.*
3. To embellish with variegations or stripes.

Look, love, what envious streaks
Do *lace* the severing clouds in yonder east. *Shak.*

4. To beat; to lash; [probably to make stripes on.]

I'll *lace* your coat for ye. *L'Estrange.*

5. In *old cant language*, to add spirits to coffee or other beverage. *Smart.*

LACE'-BARK, *n.* The bark of a shrub in the West Indies, the Daphne lagetto, so called from the texture of its inner bark.

LACED, (lāst,) *pp.* or *a.* Fastened with lace or a string; also tricked off with lace.
Laced coffee; coffee with spirits in it. *Addison.*
Laced mutton, (set off with laces;) a prostitute. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

LACE'MAN, *n.* A man who deals in lace. *Addison.*

LAC'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [See LACERATE.] That may be torn. *Harvey.*

LAC'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *lacero*, to tear.]
To tear; to rend; to separate a substance by violence or tearing; as, to *lacerate* the flesh. It is applied chiefly to the flesh, or figuratively to the heart. But sometimes it is applied to the political or civil divisions in a state.

LAC'ER-ATE. }
LAC'ER-A-TED, } *pp.* or *a.* Rent; torn.
2. In *botany*, having the edge variously cut into irregular segments; as, a *lacerated* leaf. *Martyn.*

LAC-ER-A'TION, *n.* The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by rending. *Arbuthnot.*

LAC'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Tearing; having the power to tear; as, *lacerative* humors. *Harvey.*

LA-CER'TA, *n.* [L.] The name of a genus of lizards.
2. A northern constellation; the Lizard.

LA-CER'TIAN, *n.* A saurian of the family *Lacertinida.* The common lizard is an example of this family. *P. Cyc.*

LA-CER'TIAN, *a.* Pertaining to saurians, resembling the common lizard.

LA-CER'TINE, *a.* [L. *lacertus.*] Like a lizard. *Journ. of Science.*

LA-CER'TUS, *n.* [L.] The girrock, a fish of the gar-fish kind; also, the lizard-fish. *Dict. Nat. Hist. Cyc.*

LACE'-WING-ED, *a.* Having wings like lace.

LACE'WOM-AN, *n.* A woman who makes or sells lace.

LACHE, } *n.* [Norm. Fr. *lachesse*, from *lache*; L.
LACH'ES, } *laxus*, lax, slow.]
In *law*, neglect; negligence.

LACH'RY-MA-BLE, *a.* Lamentable. *Morley.*

LACH'RY-MAL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *lachryma*, a tear.]
1. Generating or secreting tears; as, the *lachrymal* gland.
2. Pertaining to tears; conveying tears.

LACH'RY-MA-RY, *a.* Containing tears. *Addison.*

LACH-RY-MA'TION, *n.* The act of shedding tears.

LACH'RY-MA-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *lachrymatoire.*]
A vessel found in sepulchres of the ancients, in which it has been supposed the tears of a deceased person's friends were collected and preserved with the ashes and urn. It was a small glass or bottle like a phial. *Encyc.*

LACH'RY-MŌSE, *a.* Generating or shedding tears.

LACH'RY-MŌSE-LY, *adv.* In a lachrymose manner.

LAC'ING, *ppr.* Fastening with a string; adorning or trimming with lace.

LAC'ING, *n.* A fastening with a string or cord through eyelet holes.
2. A cord used in drawing tight or fastening.

LA-CIN'I-ATE, }
LA-CIN'I-A-TED, } *a.* [L. *lacinia*, a hem.]
1. Adorned with fringes.
2. In *botany*, jagged. *Martyn.*

LACK, *v. t.* [D. *leeg*, empty; *leegen*, to empty; Dan. *lak*, a fault; *lakker*, to decline or wear away; Gr. *ufligan*, to lack or fail; L. *deliquium*, which seems to be connected with *linquo*, to leave, to faint, and with *liquo*, to melt, *liquid*, &c.]
1. To want; to be destitute of; not to have or possess.

If any of you *lack* wisdom, let him ask it of God. — James i.

2. To blame. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

LACK, *v. i.* To be in want.

The young lions do *lack* and suffer hunger. — Ps. xxxiv.

2. To be wanting.

Perhaps there shall *lack* five of the fifty righteous. — Gen. xviii.

LACK, *n.* Want; destitution; need; failure.

He that gathered little had no *lack.* — Ex. xvi.

A *lack of rupees*, in the *East Indies*, is one hundred thousand rupees, which, at 55 cents each, amount to fifty-five thousand dollars, or, at 2s. 6d. sterling, to £12,500.

LACK-A-DAY', *exclam.* of sorrow or regret; alas.

LACK-A-DAI'SY, and hence LACK-A-DAI'SI-CAL, *adj.*, affectedly pensive, are used in ludicrous language. *Smart.*

LACK'BRAIN, *n.* One that wants brains, or is deficient in understanding. *Shak.*

LACK'ER. See LACQUER.

LACK'EY, (lak'e,) *n.* [Fr. *laquais*; Sp. *lacayo*; Port. *lacaio*; It. *lacchè*; Eth. ለአከ *lak*, to send, whence ለአክ *lake*, a servant; L. *lego*, to send. From this root is the Shemitic מלאך, a messenger.]
An attending servant; a footboy or footman.

LACK'EY, *v. t.* To attend servilely. *Milton.*

LACK'EY, *v. i.* To act as footboy; to pay servile attendance.

Oft have I servants seen on horses ride,
The free and noble *lackey* by their side. *Sandys.*

LACK'EY-ED, (lak'id,) *pp.* Attended servilely.

LACK'ING, *ppr.* Wanting; not possessing.

LACK'-LIN-EN, *a.* Wanting shirts. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

LACK'-LUS-TER, }
LACK'-LUS-TRE, } *n.* A want of luster, or that which wants brightness.
LACK'-LUS-TER, }
LACK'-LUS-TRE, } *a.* Wanting luster or brightness. *Shak.*

LA-CON'IC, }
LA-CON'IC-AL, } *a.* [Fr. *laconique*; L. *laconicus*; from *Laconia*, or *Lacones*, the Spartans.]
1. Short; brief; pithy; sententious; expressing much in few words, after the manner of the Spartans; as, a *laconic* phrase. *Pope.*
2. Pertaining to Sparta or Lacedemonia. *Trans. of Pausanias. D'Anvills.*

LA-CON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Briefly; concisely; as, a sentiment *laconically* expressed.

LA-CON'ICS, *n.* A book of Pausanias, which treats of Lacedemonia.

LA'CON-ISM, }
LA-CON'I-CISM, } *n.* [L. *laconismus.*]
1. A concise style.
2. A brief, sententious phrase or expression.

LAC'QUER, (lak'ker,) *n.* [Fr. *laque.*] A kind of varnish. The basis of lacquers is a solution of the substance called *lac* in spirit of wine or alcohol. Varnishes applied to metals improve their color and preserve them from tarnishing. *Encyc. Cyc.*
Lacquers consist of different resins in a state of solution, of which the most common are mastic, sandarach, lac, benzoin, copal, amber, and asphalt. The menstrua are either expressed or essential oils, or spirit of wine. *Nicholson.*

LAC'QUER, *v. t.* To varnish; to smear over with lacker, for the purpose of improving color or preserving from tarnishing and decay.

LAC'QUER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with lacquer; varnished.

LAC'QUER-ING, *ppr.* Covering with lacquer; varnishing.

LAC'QUER-ING, *n.* The act of putting on lacquer.
2. The covering of lacquer or varnish thus put on.

LAC-RI-MŌ'SO, [It.] Noting a plaintive movement, as if in weeping.

LAC'TAGE, *n.* The produce of animals yielding milk. *Shuckford.*

LAC'TANT, *a.* [L. *lactans*, from *lacto*, to give suck; *lac*, milk.]
Sucking; giving suck. [*Little used.*]

LAC'TA-RY, *a.* [L. *lactarius*, from *lacto*; *lac*, milk.]
Milky; full of white juice like milk. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

LAC'TA-RY, *n.* [L. *lactarium.*] A dairy-house.

LAC'TATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a salt formed by the lactic acid, or acid of milk, with a base. *Fourcroy.*

LAC-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *lacto*, to give suck.]
The act of giving suck; or the time of suckling. *Johnson. Encyc.*

LAC'TE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to milk.
2. Conveying chyle; as, a *lacteal* vessel.

LAC'TE-AL, *n.* A vessel or slender tube of animal bodies, for conveying chyle from the intestines to the common reservatory. *Encyc.*

LAC'TE-AL-LY, *adv.* Milkily; in the manner of milk.

LAC'TE-AN, *a.* [L. *lacteus.*] Milky; resembling milk.
2. Lacteal; conveying chyle.

LAC'TE-OUS, *a.* [L. *lacteus*, from *lac*, milk.]
1. Milky; resembling milk. *Brown.*
2. Lacteal; conveying chyle; as, a *lacteous* vessel. *Bentley.*

LAC'TE-OUS-LY, *adv.* Milkily; lacteally.

LAC-TES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *lactescens*, *lactesco*, from *lacto*; *lac*, milk.]
1. Tendency to milk; milkiness or milky color. *Boyle.*
2. In *botany*, milkiness; the liquor which flows abundantly from a plant, when wounded, commonly white, but sometimes yellow or red. *Martyn.*

LAC-TES'CENT, *a.* Producing milk or white juice. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Abounding with a thick-colored juice. *Encyc.*

LAC'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to milk, or procured from sour milk or whey; as, the *lactic* acid. *Fourcroy.*

LAC-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lac*, milk, and *fero*, to bear.]
1. Bearing or conveying milk or white juice; as, a *lactiferous* duct. *Boyle.*
2. Producing a thick, colored juice, as a plant. *Encyc.*

LAC'TINE, *n.* A crystallizable acid, formed from evaporating the whey of milk, also called *sugar of milk.* *Graham.*

LAC-TOM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *lac* and *metrum.*]
An instrument for ascertaining the proportion of cream in milk. It is a glass tube graduated and filled with milk.

LAC-TU-CA'RI-UM, *n.* The inspissated juice of the common lettuce, sometimes used as a substitute for opium. *Cooley.*

LAC-TU'CIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid obtained from the strong-scented lettuce, Lactuca virosa, and bearing some resemblance to oxalic acid. *Brande. Cooley.*

LA-CU'NA, *n.*; *pl.* LACUNÆ. [L.] A small opening a small pit or depression; a small blank space.

LA-CU'NAL, *a.* Pertaining to or having lacunæ.

LA-CU'NAR, *n.* [L.] In *architecture*, the ceiling or under surface of any part, when it consists of compartments sunk or hollowed without spaces or bands between the panels. *Brande.*

LAC U-NOSE', *a.* [L. *lacunosus*, from *lacuna*, a ditch or hollow.]
Furrowed or pitted. A *lacunose* leaf has the disk depressed between the veins. *Martyn.*

LA-CUS'TRINE, }
LA-CUS'TRAL, } *a.* Pertaining to lakes or swamps. *Buckland.*

LAD, n. [W. *llawd*, a lad; and Sax. *leod*, G. *leute*, Russ. *lead*, people, are probably from the same root; Ir. *lath*, a youth, D. *loot*, a shoot; Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. ילד to procreate or bear young; Eth. ወለደ; Ar. ولد *walada*, id. Class Ld, No. 29.]

A young man, or boy; a stripling. *Locke.*

LAD'A-NUM, n. [Said to be Arabic.] The resinous juice which exudes from the Cistus ladaniferus, a shrub which grows in Spain and Portugal, or from Cistus Creticus, which grows in Crete, Syria, &c. It is collected with a kind of rake, with leather thongs attached to it, with which the shrubs are brushed. The best sort is in dark-colored black masses, of the consistence of a soft plaster. The other sort is in long rolls coiled up, harder than the former, and of a paler color. It is chiefly used in external applications. *Encyc. Parr.*

LAD'DER, n. [Sax. *hlædder*; D. *ladder*, or *leder*; G. *leiter*, a ladder, a leader, a guide; *leiten*, to lead.]

1. A frame of wood, consisting of two side pieces, connected by rounds inserted in them at suitable distances, and thus forming steps by which persons may ascend a building, &c.

2. That by which a person ascends or rises; means of ascending; as, a *ladder* made of cords. *Shak.*

Lowliness is young Ambition's *ladder*. *Shak.*

3. Gradual rise; elevation.

Mounting fast toward the top of the *ladder* ecclesiastical. *Swift.*

LAD'DIE, (lad'de,) n. A lad or young man. [*Scottish.*]

LADE, v. t.; pret. Laded; pp. Laded, Laden. [Sax. *ladan* and *hladan*; G. *laden*; D. *laaden*; Sw. *ladda*; Dan. *ladder*; Russ. *klad*, a load or cargo; *klastu*, to put, to lay, to make, build, or found, to lay eggs, to give, to suppose, &c. Here we observe that to *load*, or *lade*, is to throw; that is, to put on or in, for to send, thrust, throw, is the sense of laying eggs. Now, this is precisely the radical signification of the words *loud*, *lad*, W. *llawd*, *clod*, L. *plaudo*, &c.]

1. To load; to put on or in, as a burden or freight. We *lade* a ship with cotton. We *lade* a horse or other beast with corn.

And they *laded* their asses with the corn, and departed thence. — Gen. xlii.

2. To dip; to throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle or dipper; as, to *lade* water out of a tub or into a cistern.

3. To draw water. [*Not in use.*]

LADE, n. The mouth of a river. [*Obs.*] *Gibson.*

LAD'ED, } pp. Loaded; charged with a burden or
LAD'EN, } freight.

2. a. Oppressed; burdened.

LAD'ING, ppr. Loading; charging with a burden or freight; throwing or dipping out.

LAD'ING, n. That which constitutes a load or cargo; freight; burden; as, the *lading* of a ship. *Acts* xxvii.

LAD'KIN, n. A little lad; a youth. [*Little used.*]

LA'DLE, n. [Sax. *hlædle*, from *hladan*, supra.]

1. A utensil somewhat like a dish, with a long handle, used for throwing or dipping out liquor from a vessel.

2. The receptacle of a mill-wheel, which receives the water which moves it.

3. In *gunnery*, an instrument for drawing the charge of a cannon. *Mar. Dict.*

LA'DLE-FUL, n. The quantity contained in a ladle. *Swift.*

LA'DY, n. [Sax. *hlafdig*, *hlæfdiga*, *hlæfdie*. The first syllable of this word occurs in *hlaford*, lord, and this is supposed to be *hlaf*, a loaf, and the words to signify *bread-givers*. But this is doubtful; the meaning of the last syllable not being ascertained in either word.]

1. A woman of distinction, correlative to Lord; in *England*, a title prefixed to the name of any woman whose husband is not of lower rank than a knight, or whose father was a nobleman not lower than an earl. *Smart.*

2. A term of complaisance; applied to almost any well-dressed woman, but *appropriately*, to one of refined manners and education. *Guardian.*

3. Mistress; the female who presides or has authority over a manor or a family.

LA'DY-BIRD, }
LA'DY-BUG, } n. A small, red, vaginopennous, or
LA'DY-COW, } sheath-winged insect. *Gay.*
LA'DY-FLY, }

2. A small coleopterous insect of various brilliant colors, feeding on plant-lice, and belonging to the genus Coccinella. *Linnæus.*

LA'DY'S BED'STRAW, n. An East Indian evergreen undershrub, of the genus Pharnaceum. *Loudon.*

LA'DY'S BOW'ER, n. A plant of the genus Clematis.

LA'DY'S COMB, n. A plant of the genus Scandix.

LA'DY'S CUSH'ION, n. A plant of the genus Saxifraga.

LA'DY'S FIN''GER, n. Kidney vetch; a plant of the genus Anthyllis.

LA'DY'S MAN'TLE, n. A plant of the genus Alchemilla.

LA'DY'S SEAL, n. A plant of the genus Tamus.

LA'DY'S SLIP'PER, n. A plant of the genus Cypripedium.

LA'DY'S SMOCK, n. A plant of the genus Cardamine.

LA'DY'S TRA'CES, n. A plant of the genus Neottia.

LA'DY-CHAP'EL, n. A chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

LA'DY-DAY, n. The day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March 25th.

LA'DY-LIKE, a. Like a lady in manners; genteel; well bred.

2. Soft; tender; delicate. *Dryden.*

LA'DY-LOVE, n. A sweetheart or mistress.

LA'DY-SHIP, n. The title of a lady. *Shak. Dryden.*

LAG, a. [This word belongs to the root of *slack*, *slow*, *sluggish*, *languish*, *long*; Goth. *laggs*; W. *llag*, *llac*; Gr. λαγγευω, λαγγαζω. Class Lg. See the verb.]

1. Coming after or behind; slow; sluggish; tardy. *Shak.*

2. Last; long delayed; as, the *lag* end. *Shak.*

[This adjective is not now in use.]

LAG, n. The lowest class; the rump; the fag end.

2. He that comes behind. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

LAG, v. i. [W. *llag*, *llac*, slack, loose; Goth. *laggs*, long; Eng. to *flag*, and *flacceo*, *langueo*, to *languish*, &c. The sense is to extend or draw out, or to become lax or loose. Class Lg.]

To walk or move slowly; to loiter; to stay behind.

I shall not *lag* behind. *Milton.*

LAG'GARD, a. Slow; sluggish; backward. *Collins.*

LAG'GARD, n. One who lags; a loiterer. *Walter Scott.*

LAG'GER, n. A loiterer; an idler; one who moves slowly and falls behind.

LAG'GING, ppr. or a. Loitering; moving slowly and falling behind.

The nurse went *lagging* after with the child. *Dryden.*

LAG'GING-LY, adv. Loiteringly.

LAG'O-MYS, n. [Gr. λαγως or λαγωος, a hare, and μυς, mouse or rat.]

The animal called Rat-hare, a genus between the hare and rat, found in Siberia. *Mantell.*

LA-GOON', } n. [It. and Sp. *laguna*, from the root of
LA-GUNE', } *lake*.]

A marsh, shallow pond, or lake, into which the sea flows; as, the *lagunes* of Venice. *Ray. Smollett.*

LA'IC, } a. [It. *laico*, *laicale*, Fr. *laique*, Sp. *laycal*,
LA'IC-AL, } D. *leek*, L. *laicus*, from Gr. λαικος, from λαος, people. The Greek λαος is probably a contracted word.]

Belonging to the laity or people, in distinction from the clergy.

LA'IC, n. A layman. *Bp. Morton.*

LAID, pret. and pp. of Lay; so written for Layed.

Laid up; stored away; confined to one's bed; dismantled and out of use, as a ship.

LAIN, pp. of Lie. Lien would be a more regular orthography, but Lain is generally used.

LAIR, n. [G. *lager*, from the root of *lay*, L. *locus*.]

1. A place of rest; the bed or couch of a boar or wild beast. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. Pasture; the ground. *Spenser.*

LAIRD, n. [Contracted from Sax. *hlaford*, lord.]

1. A person of superior rank; a lord. (*Scottish.*)

2. A landholder under the degree of a knight or squire. [*Scottish.*]

3. A leader or captain.

LA'I-TY, n. [Gr. λαος, people. See Laic.]

1. The people, as distinguished from the clergy; the body of the people not in orders. *Swift.*

2. The state of a layman, or of not being in orders. [*Not used.*] *Ayliffe.*

LAKE, v. i. [Sw. *leka*; Dan. *leger*; Goth. *laikan*.]

To play; to sport. [*North of England.*] [This is *play*, Sax. *plegan*, without a prefix.]

LAKE, n. [G. *lache*, a puddle; Fr. *lac*; L. *lacus*; Sp. and It. *lago*; Sax. *luh*; Scot. *loch*; Ir. *lough*; Ice. *laugh*. A *lake* is a stand of water, from the root of *lay*. Hence L. *lagena*, Eng. *flagon*, and Sp. *laguna*, lagoon.]

A large and extensive collection of water contained in a cavity or hollow of the earth. It differs from a Pond in size, the latter being a collection of small extent; but sometimes a collection of water is called a *pond* or a *lake* indifferently. North America contains some of the largest *lakes* on the globe, particularly the *lakes* Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, and Superior.

LAKE, n. A deep-red coloring matter, consisting of aluminous earth and cochineal or other red substance. Sometimes the term *lake* is indiscriminately applied to all compounds of alumina and coloring matter. *Brande.*

LAKE'LET, n. A little lake. *Mrs. Butler.*

LAKE'-LIKE, a. Resembling a lake. *Mrs. Butler.*

LAK'Y, a. Pertaining to a lake or lakes. *Sherwood.*

LAL-LA'TION, n. [Letter *L*.] An imperfect pronunciation of the letter *r*, which utters it like *l*.

LA'MA, n. The sovereign pontiff, or rather the god of the Asiatic Tartars. *Encyc.*

2. A ruminant mammal, called by naturalists Auchenia Glama, inhabiting Peru and the Southern Andes. It is nearly allied to the camel, and has been domesticated and used as a beast of burden.

LA-MAN'TIN, } n. The sea-cow or manatee. [See
LA-MEN'TIN, } Manatee.]

LAMB, (lam,) n. [Goth. *lamb*; Sax. *lamb*; D. Dan. *lam*; G. *lamm*; Sw. *lamb*. The letter *b* is casual and useless. I suspect the word to signify a shoot, as in other cases of the young of animals, from a root which is retained in the Welsh *llamu*, to bound, to skip.]

1. The young of the sheep kind.

2. The *Lamb of God*, in Scripture, the Savior Jesus Christ, who was typified by the paschal lamb.

Behold the *Lamb of God*, who taketh away the sin of the world. — John i.

LAMB, v. t. To bring forth young, as sheep.

LAMB'ALE, (lam'āle,) n. A feast at the time of shearing lambs.

LAM'BA-TIVE, a. [L. *lambo*, to lick; W. *llaib*, *lleibiaw*, to lap.]

Taken by licking. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

LAM'BA-TIVE, n. A medicine taken by licking with the tongue. *Wiseman.*

LAMB-DOID'AL, a. [Gr. λαμβδα, the name of the letter Λ, and ειδος, form.]

In the form of the Greek Λ, (*lambda*,) the English L; as, the *lambdoidal* suture. *Sharp.*

LAM'BENT, a. [L. *lambens*, *lambo*, to lick.]

Playing about; touching lightly; gliding over; as, a *lambent* flame. *Dryden.*

LAMB'KIN, (lam'kin,) n. A small lamb. *Gay.*

LAMB'LIKE, (lam'like,) a. Like a lamb; gentle; humble; meek; mild; innocent; as, a *lamblike* temper.

LAMB'S'-WOOL, n. The wool of lambs.

2. Ale mixed with sugar, nutmeg, and the pulp of roasted apples, said to be corrupted from *lamas ubhal*, the day of the apple fruit. *Burton.*

LAME, a. [Sax. *lame*, or *lama*; G. *lahm*; D. Dan. *lam*; Sw. *lahm*. It is probably allied to *limp*.]

1. Crippled or disabled in a limb, or otherwise injured so as to be unsound and impaired in strength; as, a *lame* arm or leg, or a person *lame* in one leg.

2. Imperfect; not satisfactory; as, a *lame* excuse. *Swift.*

3. Hobbling; not smooth; as, numbers in verse. *Dryden.*

Lame duck; a cant phrase for a defaulter at the stock exchange. *Grose.*

LAME, v. t. To make lame; to cripple or disable; to render imperfect and unsound; as, to *lame* an arm or a leg. *Dryden.*

LAM'ED, pp. Made lame; crippled.

LAM'EL, } n.; pl. Lamels or Lamellæ. [L. *lamel-*
LA-MEL'LA, } *la*; W. *llavyn*. See Lamina.]

A thin plate or scale of any thing.

LAM'EL-LAR, a. [from *lamel*.] Composed of thin plates, layers, or scales; disposed in thin plates or scales.

LAM'EL-LAR-LY, adv. In thin plates or scales.

LAM'EL-LATE, } a. Composed of thin plates or
LAM'EL-LA-TED, } scales, or covered with them.

LA-MEL'LI-CORN, n. [L. *lamella* and *cornu*, a horn.]

A coleopterous insect, having antennæ terminating in lamellar joints.

LAM-EL-LIF'ER-OUS, a. [L. *lamella* and *fero*, to bear.]

Having a structure composed of thin layers; having a foliated structure. *Humble.*

LA-MEL'LI-FORM, a. [L. *lamella*, a plate, and *form*.]

Having the form of a plate or scale. *Journ. of Science.*

LAM-EL-LI-ROS'TRAL, a. [L. *lamella* and *rostrum*.]

A term applied to a tribe of swimming birds, in which the margin of the beak is furnished with lamelæ, or thin, dental plates, as the goose, duck, and swan. *Brande.*

LAME'LY, adv. [See Lame.] Like a cripple; with impaired strength; in a halting manner; as, to walk *lamely*.

2. Imperfectly; without a complete exhibition of parts; as, a figure *lamely* drawn; a scene *lamely* described.

3. Weakly; poorly; unsteadily; feebly.

LAME'NESS, n. An impaired state of the body or limbs; loss of natural soundness and strength by a wound or by a disease; particularly applied to the limbs, and implying a total or partial inability; as, the *lameness* of the leg or arm.

2. Imperfection; weakness; as, the *lameness* of an argument, or of a description.

LA-MENT', v. i. [L. *lamentor*.]

1. To mourn; to grieve; to weep or wail; to express sorrow.

Jeremiah *lamented* for Josiah. — 2 Chron. xxxv.

2. To regret deeply; to feel sorrow.

LA-MENT', *v. t.* To bewail; to mourn for; to bemoan; to deplore.

One laughed at follies, one *lamented* crimes. *Dryden.*

LA-MENT', *n.* [L. *lamentum.*]

Grief or sorrow expressed in complaints or cries; lamentation; a weeping.

Torment, and loud *lament*, and furious rage. *Milton.*

[*This noun is used chiefly or solely in poetry.*]

2. An elegy or mournful ballad.

LAM'ENT-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *lamentabilis.*]

1. To be lamented; deserving sorrow; as, a *lamentable* declension of morals.

2. Mournful; adapted to awaken grief; as, a *lamentable* tune.

3. Expressing sorrow; as, *lamentable* cries.

4. Miserable; pitiful; low; poor; *in a sense rather ludicrous.* [*Little used.*] *Stillingfleet.*

LAM'ENT-A-BLY, *adv.* Mournfully; with expressions or tokens of sorrow. *Sidney.*

2. So as to cause sorrow. *Shak.*

3. Pitifully; despicably.

LAM-ENT-A'TION, *n.* [L. *lamentatio.*]

1. Expression of sorrow; cries of grief; the act of bewailing.

In Rama was there a voice heard, *lamentation* and weeping. — Matt. ii.

2. In *the plural*, a book of Scripture, containing the lamentations of Jeremiah.

LA-MENT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Bewailed; mourned for.

LA-MENT'ER, *n.* One who mourns, or cries out with sorrow.

LA-MEN'TIN. See LAMANTIN.

LA-MENT'ING, *ppr.* Bewailing; mourning; weeping.

LA-MENT'ING, *n.* A mourning; lamentation.

LA-MENT'ING-LY, *adv.* With lamentation.

LA'MI-A, *n.* [L.] A hag; a witch; a demon.

LAM'IN-A, *n.*; *pl.* LAMINÆ. [L. *lamina*; W. *llavyn*, from extending, W. *llav.*]

1. A thin plate or scale; a layer or coat lying over another; applied to the plates of minerals, bones, &c.

2. A bone, or part of a bone, resembling a thin plate, such as the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone. *Parr.*

3. The lap of the ear. *Parr.*

4. The border, or the upper, broad, or spreading part of the petal, in a polypetalous corol. *Martyn.*

5. The part of a leaf which is an expansion of the parenchyma or pith of the petiole; the blade of a leaf. It is traversed by veins. *Lindley.*

LAM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being formed into thin plates. *Kirwan.*

LAM'IN-AR, *a.* In plates; consisting of thin plates or layers.

LAM'IN-ATE, LAM'IN-A-TED, *a.* Plated; consisting of plates, scales, or layers, one over another.

LAM-IN-A'TION, *n.* State of being laminated.

LAM'ING, *ppr.* Crippling.

LAM IN-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lamina* and *fero*, to bear.]

Having a structure consisting of laminæ, or layers. *Hamilt.*

LAM'ISH, *a.* Somewhat lame. *Wood.*

LAMM, *v. t.* To beat. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

LAM'MAS, *n.* [Sax. *hlammæsse*, from *hlafmæsse*, *loafmass*, bread-feast, or feast of first fruits. *Lye.*]

The first day of August. *Bacon.*

LAM'MER-GEIR, *n.* The Gypaetos barbatus, the largest bird of prey in Europe, Asia, or Africa, inhabiting chains of high mountains; also called the *Bearded Vulture.*

LAMP, *n.* [Fr. *lampe*; L. *lampas*; Gr. λαμπας, from λαμπω, to shine; Heb. Ch. לפיד. Qu.]

1. A vessel used for the combustion of liquid inflammable bodies, for the purpose of producing artificial light.

2. *Figuratively*, a light of any kind. The moon is called the *lamp* of heaven.

Thy gentle eyes send forth a quickening spirit,
To feed the dying *lamp* of life within me. *Rowe.*

Lamp of safety, or *safety lamp*; a lamp for lighting coal mines, without exposing workmen to the explosion of inflammable air. *Davy.*

LAMP'A-DIST, *n.* One who gained the prize in the lampadrome.

LAMP'A-DROME, *n.* [Gr. λαμπας and δρομος.] In *Athens*, a race by young men, with lamps in their hands. He who reached the goal first, with his lamp unextinguished, gained the prize. *Elmes.*

LAM'PASS, *n.* [Fr.] An accidental swelling of the fleshy lining of the roof of the mouth immediately behind the fore teeth in the horse, which soon subsides if left to itself. Sometimes called LAMPERS.

LAM'PATE, *n.* A compound salt, composed of lampic acid and a base. *Ure.*

LAMP'-BLACK, *n.* [*lamp* and *black*; being originally made by means of a lamp or torch.]

A fine soot formed by the condensation of the smoke of burning oil, pitch, or resinous substances, in a chimney terminating in a cone of cloth. *Fourcroy.*

LAM'PER-EEL, *n.* The same as the LAMPREY. *Forby.*

LAMP'IC, *a.* The lampic acid is obtained by the combustion of ether by means of a lamp furnished with a coil of platinum wire. *Ure. Cooley.*

LAMP'ING, *a.* [It. *lampante.*]

Shining; sparkling. [*Not used.*] *Spenser*

LAMP'LIGHT, *n.* Light from a lamp.

LAM-POON', *n.* [Qu. Old Fr. *lamper.*]

A personal satire in writing; abuse; censure written to reproach and vex rather than to reform. *Johnson. Dryden. Pope.*

LAM-POON', *v. t.* To abuse with personal censure; to reproach in written satire.

LAM-POONED, *pp.* Abused with personal satire.

LAM-POON'ER, *n.* One who abuses with personal satire; the writer of a lampoon.

The squibs are those who are called libelers, *lampooners*, and pamphleteers. *Tatler.*

LAM-POON'ING, *ppr.* Abusing with personal satire.

LAM-POON'RY, *n.* Abuse.

LAM'PREY, *n.* [Fr. *lamproie*; Sax. *lampreda*; G. *lamprete*; D. *lamprei*; Dan. *lampret*; Sp. and Port. *lamprea*; It. *lampreda*; W. *llciprog*; Arm. *lampretenn.* In Arm. *lampra* signifies to *slip* or glide. In Welsh, *llcipiaw* is to *lick* or *lap*, and *llcipraw*, to make flabby. If *m* is casual, which is probable, the Armoric *lampra*, for *lapra*, coincides with L. *labor*, to *slip*, and most probably the animal is named from *slipping.* If, however, the sense is taken from *licking* the rocks, as Camden supposes, it accords with the sense of the technical name of the genus Petromyzon, the *rock-sucker.*]

The popular name of several species of Petromyzon, a genus of anguilliform fishes, resembling the eel, and moving in water by winding, like the serpent on land. [illegible] the neck, and a fistula or aperture on the top of the head, but no pectoral or ventral fins. The marine or sea lamprey is sometimes found so large as to weigh four or five pounds. *Encyc.*

LAM'REL and LAM'PRON. See LAMPREY.

LAN'A-RY, *n.* A store-place for wool. *Smart.*

LA'NATE, LA'NA-TED, *a.* [L. *lanatus*, from *lana*, wool.]

Wooly. In *botany*, covered with a substance like curled hairs; as, a *lanated* leaf or stem.

LANCE, *n.* [L. *lancea*; Fr. *lance*; Sp. *lanza*; It. *lancia*; G. *lanze*; D. Sw. *lans*; Dan. *lantse*; Slav. *lantza*; Gr. λογχη. This word probably belongs to Class Lg, and is named from shooting, sending.]

A spear, an offensive weapon in form of a half pike, used by the ancients and thrown by the hand. It consisted of the shaft or handle, the wings and the dart. *Encyc.*

LANCE, *v. t.* [Arm. *lançza*, to shoot, to vomit.]

1. To pierce with a lance, or with a sharp, pointed instrument.

Seized the due victim, and with fury *lanced*
Her back. *Dryden.*

2. To pierce or cut; to open with a lancet; as, to *lance* a vein or an abscess.

3. To throw in the manner of a lance. [See LANCH.] *Smart.*

LANCED (lanst,) *pp.* Pierced with a lancet.

LANCE'LY, *a.* Suitable to a lance. *Sidney.*

LAN'CE-O-LAR, *a.* In *botany*, tapering toward each end. *Ass. Res.*

LAN'CE-O-LATE, LAN'CE-O-LA-TED, *a.* Oblong and gradually tapering toward the outer extremity; as, a *lanceolate* leaf.

LANCE-PE-SADE', *n.* [It. *lancia-spezzata*, a demi-lance man, a light horseman.]

An officer under the corporal. *J. Hall.*

LANC'ER, *n.* One who lances; one who carries a lance. *Anciently*, a lancet.

LAN'CET, (lan'set,) *n.* [Fr. *lancette*, from *lance.*]

1. A surgical instrument, sharp-pointed, and two-edged, used in venesection, and in opening tumors, abscesses, &c. *Encyc.*

2. A high and narrow window pointed like a lancet, often called a *lancet-window.*

LANCH, *v. t.* [from *lance*, Fr. *lancer.*]

To throw, as a lance; to dart; to let fly.

See whose arm can *lanch* the surer bolt. *Dryden. Lee.*

LANCH'ED, (lancht,) *pp.* Caused to dart or fly off. *Mar. Dict.*

LANCH'ING, *ppr.* Darting; letting fly, as an arrow.

LAN'CI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a lance. *Mantell.*

LAN'CI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *lancino.*]

To tear; to lacerate. *Johnson.*

LAN-CI-NA'TION, *n.* A tearing; laceration.

LANC'ING, *ppr.* Opening or piercing with a lancet.

LAND, *n.* [Sax. *land*; Goth. G. D. Dan. and Sw. *land.* I suppose this to be the W. *llan*, a clear place or area, and the same as LAWN; Cantabrian, *landa*, a plain, or field, It. and Sp. *landa.* The final *d* is probably adventitious. The primary sense is a lay or spread. Class Ln.]

1. Earth, or the solid matter which constitutes the fixed part of the surface of the globe, in distinction from the sea or other waters, which constitute the fluid or movable part. Hence we say, the globe is terraqueous, consisting of *land* and water. The seaman in a long voyage longs to see *land.*

2. Any portion of the solid, superficial part of the globe, whether a kingdom or country, or a particular region. The United States are denominated the *land* of freedom.

Go, view the *land*, even Jericho. — Josh. ii.

3. Any small portion of the superficial part of the earth or ground. We speak of the quantity of *land* in a manor. Five hundred acres of *land* is a large farm.

4. Ground; soil, or the superficial part of the earth in respect to its nature or quality; as, good *land*; poor *land*; moist or dry *land.*

5. Real estate. A traitor forfeits all his *lands* and tenements.

6. The inhabitants of a country or region; a nation or people.

These answers, in the silent night received,
The king himself divulged, the *land* relieved. *Dryden.*

7. The ground left unplowed between furrows is by farmers called a *land.*

To make the land, *To make land*, in *seamen's language*, is to discover land from the sea as the ship approaches it.

To shut in the land; to lose sight of the land left, by the intervention of a point or promontory.

To set the land; to see by the compass how it bears from the ship.

Land o' the leal; place of the *faithful* or blessed; heaven. [*Scottish.*]

LAND, *v. t.* To set on shore; to disembark; to debark; as, to *land* troops from a ship or boat; to *land* goods.

LAND, *v. i.* To go on shore from a ship or boat; to disembark.

LAND'AM-MAN, *n.* A chief magistrate in some of the Swiss cantons.

2. The president of the diet of the Helvetic republic.

LAN'DAU, *n.* A kind of coach or carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back; so called from a town in Germany.

LAN-DAU-LET', *n.* A chariot opening at top like a landau. *Smart.*

LAND'-BREEZE, *n.* [*land* and *breeze.*] A current of air setting from the land toward the sea.

LAND'DAMN, (land'dam,) *v. t.* To banish from the land. *Shak.*

LAND'ED, *pp.* Disembarked; set on shore from a ship or boat.

2 *a.* Having an estate in land; as, a *landed* gentleman.

The house of commons most consist, for the most part, of landed men. *Addison.*

3. Consisting in real estate or land; as, *landed* security; *landed* property. The *landed* interest of a nation is the interest consisting in land; but the word is used also for the owners of that interest, the proprietors of land.

LAND'FALL, *n.* [*land* and *fall.*] A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man. *Johnson.*

2. In *seamen's language*, the first land discovered after a voyage. *Mar. Dict.*

A *good land fall*, is the discovery of the land at the time and place expected.

LAND'FLOOD, (-flud,) *n.* [*land* and *flood.*] An overflowing of land by water; an inundation. *Formerly*, a flood from the land from the swelling of rivers; but I am not sure that it is always used in this sense.

LAND'-FORCE, *n.* [*land* and *force.*] A military force, army, or body of troops serving on land, as distinguished from a naval force.

LAND'GRAVE, *n.* [G. *landgraf*; D. *landgraaf*; *graf*, or *graaf*, is an earl or count, Sax. *gerefa*, a companion or count. It is contracted into *reeve*, as in *sheriff*, or *shire-reeve.*]

A title taken by some German counts in the twelfth century, to distinguish themselves from the inferior counts under their jurisdiction. Three of them were princes of the empire. *Encyc.*

LAND-GRA'VI-ATE, *n.* The territory held by a landgrave, or his office, jurisdiction, or authority. *Encyc.*

LAND'HOLD-ER, *n.* A holder, owner, or proprietor of land.

LAND'ING, *ppr.* Setting on shore; coming on shore.

LAND'ING, *n.* The act of going or setting on shore from a vessel.

2. A place for going or setting on shore.

3. In *architecture*, the part of a staircase which is level, without steps, connecting one flight with another. *Elmes.*

LAND'ING-NET, *n.* A small hoop-net used by anglers to land the fish they have taken.

LAND'ING-PLACE, *n.* A place for the landing of persons or goods from a vessel.

LAND'JOB-BER, *n.* A man who makes a business of buying land on speculation, or of buying and selling for the profit of bargains, or who buys and sells for others.

LAND'LA-DY, *n.* [See LANDLORD.] A woman who has tenants holding from her. *Johnson.*

2. The mistress of an inn. *Swift.*

LAND'LESS, *a.* Destitute of land; having no property in land. *Shak.*

LAND'LOCK, *v. t.* [*land* and *lock.*] To inclose or encompass by land.

LAND'LOCK-ED, (-lokt,) *pp.* Encompassed by land, so that no point of the compass is open to the sea. *Encye.*

LAND'LO-PER, } *n.* [D. *landloeper*, *literally* LAND-
LAND'LOUP-ER, } RUNNER, from *land* and *loopen*, to run or ramble.] A vagabond or vagrant; one who has no settled habitation. [See also LANDLOUPER.]

LAND'LORD, *n.* [Sax. *land-hlaford*, lord of the land. But in German *lehen-herr*, D. *leen-heer*, is lord of the *loan* or fief. Perhaps the Saxon is so written by mistake, or the word may have been corrupted.]

1. The lord of a manor or of land; the owner of land or houses who has tenants under him. *Johnson.*

2. The master of an inn or tavern. *Addison.*

LAND'LORD-RY, *n.* The state of a landlord. [*Obs.*]

LAND'LUB-BER, *n.* [Perhaps from *landloper.*] A term of reproach among seamen for one who passes his life on land.

LAND'MAN, *n.* A man who lives or serves on land; opposed to SEAMAN.

LAND'MARK, *n.* [*land* and *mark.*] A mark to designate the boundary of land; any mark or fixed object; as, a marked tree, a stone, a ditch, or a heap of stones, by which the limits of a farm, a town, or other portion of territory may be known and preserved.

Thou shalt not remove thy neighbor's *landmark*. — Deut. xix.

2. In *navigation*, any elevated object on land that serves as a guide to seamen.

LAND'-OF-FICE, *n.* In *the United States*, an office in which the sales of new land are registered, and warrants issued for the location of land, and other business respecting unsettled land is transacted.

LAND'OWN-ER, *n.* The proprietor of land.

LAND'REEVE, *n.* A subordinate officer on an extensive estate, who acts as an assistant to the steward.

LAND'SCAPE, *n.* [D. *landschap*; G. *landschaft*; Dan. *landskab*; Sw. *landskap*; *land* and *shape.*]

1. A portion of land or territory which the eye can comprehend in a single view, including mountains, rivers, lakes, and whatever the land contains.

Whilst the *landscape* round it measures,
Russet lawns and fallows gray,
Where the nibbling flocks do stray. *Milton.*

2. A picture, exhibiting the form of a district of country, as far as the eye can reach, or a particular extent of land and the objects it contains, or its various scenery. *Addison. Pope.*

3. The view or prospect of a district of country.

LAND'SCAPE-GAR'DEN-ING, *n.* The art of laying out grounds and arranging trees, shrubbery, &c., in such a manner as to produce the most pleasing effect.

LAND'SLIDE, } *n.* A portion of a hill or mountain,
LAND'SLIP, } which slips or slides down; or the sliding down of a considerable tract of land from a mountain. *Landslips* are not unfrequent in Switzerland. *Goldsmith.*

LAND'S'MAN, *n.* One who lives on the land; opposed to SEAMAN.

2. In *seamen's language*, a sailor on board a ship, who has not before been at sea.

LAND'-SPRING, *n.* A spring of water which comes into action only after heavy rains. *Brande.*

LAND'STREIGHT, (-strāte,) *n.* A narrow slip of land. [*Not used.*] *Mountagu.*

LAND'-TAX, *n.* A tax assessed on land and buildings.

LAND'-TURN, *n.* A land breeze. *Encye.*

LAND'-WAIT-ER, *n.* An officer of the customs, whose duty is to *wait* or attend on the landing of goods, and to examine, weigh, or measure, and take an account of them. *Brande.*

LAND'WARD, *adv.* Toward the land. *Sandys.*

LAND'WEHR, (-wāre,) *n.* [Ger. *landguard.*] In *Austria* and *Prussia*, the militia. *Brande.*

LAND'-WIND, *n.* A wind blowing from the land.

LAND'-WORK-ER, (-wurk-er,) *n.* One who tills the ground. *Pownall.*

LANE, *n.* [D. *laan*, a lane, a walk. Class Ln.]

1. A narrow way or passage, or a private passage, as distinguished from a public road or highway. A lane may be open to all passengers, or it may be inclosed and appropriated to a man's private use. In *the United States*, the word is used chiefly in the country, and answers in a degree to an *alley* in a city. It has sometimes been used for *alley*. In *London*, the word *lane* is added to the name of some streets; as, *Chancery-lane.*

2. A passage between lines of men, or people standing on each side. *Bacon.*

LAN'GRAGE, (lang'graj,) } *n. Langrel shot*, or *langrage*, is a particular
LAN'GREL, (lang'grel,) } kind of shot used at sea for tearing sails and rigging, and thus disabling an enemy's ship. It consists of bolts, nails, and other pieces of iron fastened together. *Mar. Dict.*

LANG'SET-TLE, *n.* A long bench to sit on. [*North of England.*]

LANG-SYNE', *adv.* Long ago. [*Scottish.*]

LANG-TER-A-LOO', *n.* An old game at cards; often abridged to *lanterloo* and *langtra.* *Tatler. Smart.*

LAN'GUAGE, (lang'gwaje,) *n.* [Fr. *langage*; Sp. *lengua*, *lenguage*; Port. *linguagem*; It. *linguaggio*; Arm. *langaich*; from L. *lingua*, the tongue and speech. It seems to be connected with *lingo*, to *lick*; the *n* is evidently casual, for *ligula*, in Latin, is a little tongue, and this signifies also a strap or lace, as if the primary sense were to extend.]

1. Human speech; the expression of ideas by words or significant articulate sounds, for the communication of thoughts. *Language* consists in the oral utterance of sounds, which usage has made the representatives of ideas. When two or more persons customarily annex the same sounds to the same ideas, the expression of these sounds by one person communicates his ideas to another. This is the primary sense of *language*, the use of which is to communicate the thoughts of one person to another through the organs of hearing. Articulate sounds are represented by letters, marks, or characters, which form words. Hence language consists also in,

2. Words duly arranged in sentences, written, printed, or engraved, and exhibited to the eye.

3. The speech or expression of ideas peculiar to a particular nation. Men had originally one and the same *language*; but the tribes or families of men, since their dispersion, have distinct *languages.*

4. Style; manner of expression.

Others for *language* all their care express. *Pope.*

5. The inarticulate sounds by which irrational animals express their feelings and wants. Each species of animals has peculiar sounds, which are uttered instinctively, and are understood by its own species, and its own species only.

6. Any manner of expressing thoughts. Thus we speak of the *language* of the eye, a *language* very expressive and intelligible.

7. A nation, as distinguished by their speech. *Dan.* iii.

LAN'GUAG-ED, (lang'gwajd,) *a.* Having a language; skilled in language; as, many-*languaged* nations. *Pope.*

LAN'GUAGE-MAS'TER, *n.* One whose profession is to teach languages. *Spectator.*

LAN-GUEN'TE, [It.] In *music*, in a languishing manner.

LAN'GUET, *n.* [Fr. *languette.*]

Any thing in the shape of the tongue. [*Not English.*] *Johnson.*

LAN'GUID, (lang'gwid,) *a.* [L. *languidus*, from *languco*, to droop or *flag.* See LANGUISH.]

1. Flagging; drooping; hence, feeble; weak; heavy; dull; indisposed to exertion. The body is *languid* after excessive action, which exhausts its powers.

2. Slow; as, *languid* motion.

3. Dull; heartless; without animation.

And fire their *languid* soul with Cato's virtue. *Addison.*

LAN'GUID-LY, *adv.* Weakly; feebly; slowly. *Boyle.*

LAN'GUID-NESS, *n.* Weakness from exhaustion of strength; feebleness; dullness; languor.

2. Slowness.

LAN'GUISH, *v. i.* [Fr. *languir*, *languissant*; Arm. *languicza*; It. *languire*; L. *languco*, *lachinisso*; Gr. λαγγευω, to *flag*, to *lag.* This word is of the family of W. *llac*, slack, loose; *llaciaw*, to *slacken*, to relax. L. *laxo*, *laxus*, *flaccco*, and Goth. *laggs*, long, may be of the same family.]

1. To lose strength or animation; to be or become dull, feeble, or spiritless; to pine; to be or to grow heavy. We *languish* under disease or after excessive exertion.

She that hath borne seven *languisheth*. — Jer. xv.

2. To wither; to fade; to lose the vegetating power.

For the fields of Heshbon *languish*. — Is. xvi.

3. To grow dull; to be no longer active and vigorous. The war *languished* for want of supplies. Commerce, agriculture, manufactures *languish*, not for want of money, but for want of good markets.

4. To pine or sink under sorrow or any continued passion; as, a woman *languishes* for the loss of her lover.

Therefore shall the land mourn, and every one that dwelleth therein shall *languish*. — Hosea iv.

5. To look with softness or tenderness, as with the head reclined and a peculiar cast of the eye.

LAN'GUISH, *v. t.* To cause to droop or pine. [*Little used.*] *Shak. Dryden.*

LAN'GUISH, *n.* Act of pining; also, a soft and tender look or appearance.

And the blue *langlish* of soft Alla's eye. *Pope.*

LAN'GUISH-ED, (lang'gwisht,) *pp.* Drooped; pined.

LAN'GUISH-ER, *n.* One who languishes or pines.

LAN'GUISH-ING, *ppr.* Becoming or being feeble; losing strength; pining; withering; fading.

2. *a.* Having a languid appearance; as, a *languishing* eye.

LAN'GUISH-ING, *n.* Feebleness; pining.

LAN'GUISH-ING-LY, *adv.* Weakly; feebly; dully; slowly.

2. With tender softness.

LAN'GUISH-MENT, *n.* The state of pining.

2. Softness of look or mien, with the head reclined. *Dryden.*

LAN'GUOR, (lang'gwor,) *n.* [L. *languor*; Fr. *langueur.*]

1. Feebleness; dullness; heaviness; lassitude of body; that state of the body which is induced by exhaustion of strength, as by disease, by extraordinary exertion, by the relaxing effect of heat, or by weakness from any cause.

2. Dullness of the intellectual faculty; listlessness.

3. Softness; laxity. [*Watts.*

To isles of fragrance, lily-silvered vales,
Diffusing *languor* in the panting gales." *Dunciad.*

LAN'GUOR-OUS, *a.* Tedious; melancholy. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

LAN'GURE, *v. t.* To languish. [*Not in use.*] [*Chaucer. Spenser.*

LAN'IARD, (lan'yard.) See LANYARD.

LĀ'NI-A-RY, *n.* Shambles; a place of slaughter.

2. A term applied to the canine or dog teeth.

LĀ'NI-A-RY, *a.* [L. *lanius*, a butcher.] [*Brande.*

Lacerating or tearing; as, the *laniary* teeth, i. e., the canine teeth.

LĀ'NI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *lanio.*]

To tear in pieces. [*Little used.*]

LĀ-NI-A'TION, *n.* A tearing in pieces. [*Little used.*]

LA-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lanifer*; *lana*, wool, and *fero*, to produce.]

Bearing or producing wool.

LA-NIF'IC-AL, *a.* Working in wool.

LAN'I-FICE, *n.* [L. *lanificium*; *lana*, wool, and *facio*, to make.]

Manufacture of wool. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

LA-NIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *laniger*; *lana*, wool, and *gero*, to bear.]

Bearing or producing wool.

LANK, *a.* [Sax. *hlanca*; Gr. λαγαρος; probably allied to *flank*, and W. *llac*, slack, lax; *llaciaw*, to slacken; G. *schlank.*]

1. Loose or lax, and easily yielding to pressure; not distended; not stiff or firm by distention; not plump; as, a *lank* bladder or purse.

The clergy's bags
Are *lank* and lean with thy extortions. *Shak.*

2. Thin; slender; meager; not full and firm; as, a *lank* body.

3. Languid; drooping. [See LANGUISH.] *Milton.*

LANK, *v. i.* To become lank. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

LANK'LY, *adv.* Thinly; loosely; laxly.

LANK'NESS, *n.* Laxity; flabbiness; leanness; slenderness.

LANK'Y, *a.* Lank and tall. [*Vulgar.*] *Smart.*

LAN'NER, } *n.* [Fr. *lanier*; L. *laniarius*, *lanius*, a
LAN'NER-ET, } butcher.]

A European species of hawk. *Lanner* is the female; *lanneret*, the male.

LANS'QUE-NET, (lans'ke-net,) *n.* [*lance* and *knecht*, a boy, a knight.]

1. A name formerly given to the German infantry, who were armed mostly with pikes, sometimes with muskets. *Brande.*

2. A game at cards, vulgarly called LANSKINNET. *Smart.*

LAN'TERN, *n.* [Fr. *lanterne*; L. *laterna*; G. *laterne*; D. *lantaarn*; Sp. *linterna.*]

1. A case or vessel made of tin perforated with many holes, or of some transparent substance, as glass, horn, or oiled paper; used for carrying a candle or other light into the open air, or into stables, &c. *Locke.*

A *dark lantern* is one with a single opening, which may be closed so as to conceal the light.

2. A lighthouse or light to direct the course of ships. *Addison.*

3. In *architecture*, a little dome raised over the roof of a building to give light, and to serve as a crowning to the fabric. *Encye.*

4. A square cage of carpentry placed over the ridge of a corridor or gallery, between two rows of shops, to illuminate them. *Encye.*

Magic lantern: an optical machine by which painted images are represented so much magnified as to appear like the effect of magic.

LAN'TERN, *v. t.* To put to death at or on the lamp post.

LAN'TERN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Put to death at a lamp-post. *G. Morris.*

LAN'TERN-FLY, *n.* The English name of Fulgora lanternaria, a hemipterous insect of South America, which emits a strong light in the dark.

LAN'TERN-ING, *ppr.* Putting to death at or on a lamp-post.

LAN'TERN-JAW-ED, *a.* Having a thin visage.

LAN'TERN-JAWS, *n. pl.* Long, thin jaws; hence, a thin visage. *Spectator.*

LAN-THA'NI-UM, } *n.* [Gr. λανθανω, to conceal.]
LAN'THA-NUM, }
A metal, recently discovered, occurring with cerium in certain minerals.

LAN'THORN; a wrong spelling of LANTERN.

LA-NU'GI-NOSE, } *a.* [L. *lanuginosus*, from *lanugo*,
LA-NU'GI-NOUS, } down, from *lana*, wool.]
Downy; covered with down, or fine, soft hair.

LAN'YARD, *n.* [Fr. *laniere*, a strap.]
A short piece of rope or line used for fastening something in ships; as the *lanyards* of the gun-ports, of the buoy, of the cat-hook, &c., but especially used to extend the shrouds and stays of the masts by their communication with the dead eyes, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

LA-OC'O-ON, *n.* In *fabulous history*, the priest of Neptune or Apollo, during the Trojan war. In *sculpture*, the group of the *Laocoön* is this priest with his children, infolded in the coils of two serpents, as described by Virgil.

LA-OD-I-CE'AN, *a.* Like the Christians of Laodicea; lukewarm in religion.

LA-OD-I-CE'AN-ISM, *n.* Lukewarmness in religion. *E. Stiles.*

LAP, *n.* [Sax. *læppe*; G. *lappen*; D. Dan. *lap*; Sw. *lapp*. This word seems to be a different orthography of FLAP.]
1. The loose part of a coat; the lower part of a garment that plays loosely. *Swift.*
2. The part of clothes that lies on the knees when a person sits down; hence, the knees in this position.
Men expect that happiness should drop into their *laps*. *Tillotson.*
3. That part of one body which lies on and covers another. *Gwilt.*

LAP, *v. t.* To fold; to bend and lay over or on; as, to *lap* a piece of cloth.
To lap boards, is to lay one partly over another.
2. To wrap or twist round.
I *lapped* a slender thread about the paper. *Newton.*
3. To infold; to involve.
Her garment spreads, and *laps* him in the folds. *Dryden.*

LAP, *v. i.* To be spread or laid; to be turned over.
The upper wings are opacous; at their hinder ends, where they *lap* over, transparent, like the wing of a fly. *Grew.*

LAP, *v. i.* [Sax. *lappian*; D. *labben*; Arm. *lappa*; Fr. *laper*; Dan. *labe*; W. *llepiaw*, *llebiaw*; Gr. λαπτω. If *m* is casual in L. *lambo*, as it probably is, this is the same word. Class Lb, No. 22.]
To take up liquor or food with the tongue; to feed or drink by licking.
The dogs by the River Nilus's side, being thirsty, *lap* hastily as they run along the shore. *Digby.*
And the number of them that *lapped* were three hundred men. — Judges vii.

LAP, *v. t.* To take into the mouth with the tongue; to lick up; as, a cat *laps* milk. *Shak.*

LAP'DOG, *n.* A small dog fondled in the lap. *Dryden.*

LA-PEL', *n.* [from *lap*.] That part of a coat which laps over the facing.

LA-PEL'LED, *a.* Furnished with lapels.

LAP'FUL, *n.* As much as the lap can contain. 2 *Kings* iv.

LAP'I-CIDE, *n.* A stone-cutter. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

LAP-I-DA'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *lapidarius*, from *lapis*, a stone.]
Stony; consisting of stones.

LAP'I-DA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *lapidaire*; L. *lapidarius*, *lapis*, a stone.]
1. An artificer who cuts, polishes, and engraves precious stones.
2. A dealer in precious stones.
3. A virtuoso skilled in the nature and kinds of gems or precious stones. *Encyc.*

LAP'I-DA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the art of cutting stones. The *lapidary* style denotes that which is proper for monumental and other inscriptions. *Brande.*

LAP'I-DATE, *v. t.* [L. *lapido*.]
To stone. [*Not used.*]

LAP-I-DA'TION, *n.* The act of stoning a person to death. *Hall.*

LA-PID'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *lapideus*.]
Stony; of the nature of stone; as, *lapideous* matter. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*

LAP-I-DES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *lapidesco*, from *lapis*, a stone.]
1. The process of becoming stone; a hardening into a stony substance.
2. A stony concretion. *Brown.*

LAP-I-DES'CENT, *a.* Growing or turning to stone; that has the quality of petrifying bodies. *Encyc.*

LAP-I-DES'CENT, *n.* Any substance which has the quality of petrifying a body, or converting it to stone.

LAP-I-DIF'IC, *a.* [L. *lapis*, a stone, and *facio*, to make.]
Forming or converting into stone.

LA-PID-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The operation of forming or converting into a stony substance, by means of a liquid charged with earthy particles in solution, which crystallize in the interstices, and end in forming free-stone, pudding-stone, &c. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

LA-PID'I-FI-ED, (la-pid'e-fide,) *pp.* or *a.* Turned into stone; formed into stone.

LA-PID'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *lapis*, a stone, and *facio*, to form.]
To form into stone.

LA-PID'I-FY, *v. i.* To turn into stone; to become stone.

LA-PID'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Turning into stone.

LAP'I-DIST, *n.* A dealer in precious stones. [See LAPIDARY.]

LAP-IL-LA'TION, *n.* The state of being, or act of making stony. *Smart.*

LA-PIL'LI, *n. pl.* [L.] Volcanic ashes in which globular concretions prevail. *Mantell.*

LA'PIS, in Latin, a stone. Hence,
Lapis Bononien'sis; the Bolognian stone.
Lapis hepat'icus; liver stone.
Lapis infernal'is; fused nitrate of silver; lunar caustic. *Brande.*
Lapis lazu'li; azure stone, an aluminous mineral, of a rich blue color, resembling the blue carbonate of copper. [See LAZULI.]
Lapis Lydius, touchstone; basanite, a variety of siliceous slate.

LAP'LING, *n.* [from *lap*.] One who indulges in ease and sensual delights; a term of contempt. *Hewyt.*

LAP'PED, (lapt,) *pp.* Turned or folded over.

LAP'PER, *n.* One that laps, one that wraps or folds.
2. One that takes up with his tongue.

LAP'PET, *n.* [dim. of *lap*.] A part of a garment or dress that hangs loose. *Swift.*

LAP'PING, *ppr.* Wrapping; folding; laying on.
2. Licking; taking into the mouth with the tongue.

LAPS'A-BLE, *a.* That may fall or relapse. *Cudworth.*

LAPSE, *n.* [L. *lapsus*, from *labor*, to slide, to fall. Class Lb.]
1. A sliding, gliding, or flowing; a smooth course; as, the *lapse* of a stream; the *lapse* of time.
2. A falling or passing.
The *lapse* to indolence is soft and imperceptible, but the return to diligence is difficult. *Rambler.*
3. A slip; an error; a fault; a failing in duty; a slight deviation from truth or rectitude.
The Scripture may be safely applied as a caution to guard against those *lapses* and failings to which our infirmities daily expose us. *Rogers.*
So we say, a *lapse* in style or propriety.
4. In *ecclesiastical law*, the slip or omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice, within six months after it becomes void. In this case, the benefice is said to be *lapsed*, or in *lapse*. *Encyc.*
5. In *theology*, the fall or apostasy of Adam.

LAPSE, *v. i.* To glide; to pass slowly, silently, or by degrees.
This disposition to shorten our words by retrenching the vowels, is nothing else but a tendency to *lapse* into the barbarity of those northern nations from which we descended. *Swift.*
2. To slide or slip in moral conduct; to fail in duty; to deviate from rectitude; to commit a fault.
To *lapse* in fullness
Is sorer than to lie for need. *Shak.*
3. To slip or commit a fault by inadvertency or mistake.
Homer, in his characters of Vulcan and Thersites, has *lapsed* into the burlesque character. *Addison.*
4. To fall or pass from one proprietor to another, by the omission or negligence of the patron.
If the archbishop shall not fill it up within six months ensuing, it *lapses* to the king. *Ayliffe.*
5. To fall from a state of innocence, or from truth, faith, or perfection.
Once more I will renew
His *lapsed* powers. *Milton.*

LAPS'ED, (lapst,) *pp.* or *a.* Fallen; passed from one proprietor to another by the negligence of the patron; as, a *lapsed* benefice. A *lapsed* legacy is one which falls to the heirs through the failure of the legatee, as when the legatee dies before the testator.

LAP'SID-ED, (lap'sid-ed,) *a.* [*lap* and *side*.] Having one side heavier than the other, as a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

LAPS'ING, *ppr.* Gliding; flowing; failing; falling to one person through the omission of another.

LAP'STONE, *n.* [*lap* and *stone*.] A stone on which shoemakers beat leather on the knees.

LAP'SUS LIN'GUÆ, [L.] A slip of the tongue; a mistake in uttering a word.

LAP'WING, *n.* A bird of the Eastern continent of the plover family; also called *Pewit*. It is of the genus Vanellus, of Brisson. *P. Cyc.*

LAP'WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* Work in which one part laps over another. *Grew.*

LAR, *n.*; *pl.* LARES. [L.] A household deity. *Lovelace.*

LAR'BOARD, *n.* [*Board*, *bord*, is a side; but I know not the meaning of *lar*. The Dutch use *bakboord*, and the Germans *backbord*.]
The left-hand side of a ship, when a person stands with his face to the head; opposed to STARBOARD.

LAR'BOARD, *a.* Pertaining to the left-hand side of a ship; as, the *larboard* quarter.

LAR'CE-NY, *n.* [Fr. *larcin*; Norm. *larcin*; Arm. *laeroncy*, or *latroncy*, contracted from L. *latrocinium*, from the Celtic; W. *lladyr*, theft; *lladron*, thieves; Sp. *ladron*; It. *ladro*, *ladrone*.]
Theft; the act of taking and carrying away the goods or personal property of another feloniously. Larceny is of two kinds; *simple larceny*, or theft, not accompanied with any atrocious circumstance; and *mixed or compound larceny*, which includes in it the aggravation of taking from one's house or person, as in burglary or robbery. In *England*, when the value of the thing stolen is less than twelve pence, and in *New York*, when it is less than $25, the crime is *petty larceny*. *Blackstone.*

LARCH, *n.* [L. *larix*; Sp. *alerce*; It. *larice*; G. *lerchenbaum*; D. *lorkenboom*.]
The common name of a division of the Linnean genus Pinus, species of which are natives of America, as well as of Europe.

LARD, *n.* [Fr. *lard*; L. *lardum*, *laridum*; It. and Sp. *lardo*; Arm. *lard*, Qu. W. *llâr*, that spreads or drops, soft.]
1. The fat of swine, after being melted and separated from the flesh.
2. Bacon; the flesh of swine. *Dryden.*

LARD, *v. t.* [Fr. *larder*; Arm. *larda*.]
1. To stuff with bacon or pork.
The *larded* thighs on loaded altars laid. *Dryden.*
2. To fatten; to enrich.
Now Falstaff sweats to death,
And lards the lean earth. *Shak.*
3. To mix with something by way of improvement.
Let no alien interpose,
To lard with wit thy hungry Epsom prose. *Dryden.*

LARD, *v. i.* To grow fat. *Drayton.*

LAR-DA'CEOUS, (lar-da'shus,) *a.* Of the nature of lard; consisting of lard. *Cyc.*

LARD'ED, *pp.* Stuffed with bacon; fattened; mixed.

LARD'ER, *n.* A room where meat and other articles of food are kept, before they are cooked. *Bacon.*

LARD'ER-ER, *n.* One who has charge of the larder.

LARD'ING, *ppr.* Stuffing; fattening; mixing.

LARD'-OIL, *n.* Oil which is obtained from lard.

LAR'DON, *n.* A bit of bacon.

LARD'RY, *n.* A larder. [*Not used.*]

LA'RES, *n. pl.* [L.] The household gods of the Romans, regarded as the souls of deceased ancestors.

LARGE, (larj,) *a.* [Fr. *large*; Sp. Port. and It. *largo*; Arm. *larg*; L. *largus*. The primary sense is to spread, stretch, or distend, to diffuse; hence, to loosen, to relax; Sp. *largar*, to loosen, to slacken, as a rope. Class Lr. It seems to be connected with Gr. [illegible], wide, copious, and perhaps with *floor*, W. *llawr*, and with *llawer*, much, many. In Basque, *larria* is gross, and *larritu*, to grow.]
1. Big; of great size; bulky; as, a *large* body; a *large* horse or ox; a *large* mountain; a *large* tree; a *large* ship.
2. Wide; extensive; as, a *large* field or plain; a *large* extent of territory.
3. Extensive or populous; containing many inhabitants; as, a *large* city or town.
4. Abundant; plentiful; ample; as, a *large* supply of provisions.
5. Copious; diffusive.
I might be very *large* on the importance and advantages of education. *Felton.*
6. In *seamen's language*, the wind is *large* when it crosses the line of a ship's course in a favorable direction, particularly on the beam or quarter. *Totten.*
7. Wide; consisting of much water; as, a *large* river.
8. Liberal; of a great amount; as, a *large* donation.
At large; without restraint or confinement; as, to go *at large*; to be left *at large*.
2. Diffusely; fully; in the full extent; as, to discourse on a subject *at large*.

LARGE, *n.* *Formerly*, a musical note equal to four breves, or eight semibreves. *Busby.*

LARGE-HEART'ED-NESS, (-hart'ed-,) *n.* Largeness of heart; liberality. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Reynolds.*

LARGE'-LIMB-ED, *a.* Having large limbs. *Milton.*

LARGE'LY, *adv.* Widely; extensively.
2. Copiously; diffusely; amply. The subject was *largely* discussed.
3. Liberally; bountifully.
How he lives and eats;
How *largely* gives. *Dryden.*
4. Abundantly.
They their fill of love and love's disport
Took *largely*. *Milton.*

LARGE'NESS, *n.* Bigness; bulk; magnitude; as, the *largeness* of an animal.
2. Greatness; comprehension; as, the *largeness* of mind, or of capacity.

3. Extent; extensiveness; as, *largeness* of views.

4. Extension; amplitude; liberality; as, the *largeness* of an offer; *largeness* of heart. *Hooker. Waller.*

5. Wideness; extent; as, the *largeness* of a river.

LAR'GESS, *n.* [Fr. *largesse*; L. *largitio*; from *largus*, large.]

A present; a gift or donation; a bounty bestowed. *Bacon. Dryden.*

LAR-GHET'TO, (lär-get'to,) [It.] Somewhat slowly, but not so slowly as *largo*.

LAR-GIF'LU-OUS, *a.* [L. *largus* and *fluo*.] Flowing copiously.

LARG'ISH, *a.* Somewhat large. [*Unusual.*] *Cavallo.*

LAR-GI''TION, (lär-jish'un,) *n.* [L. *largitio*.] The bestowment of a largess or gift. [*Obs.*]

LAR'GO, [It.] A musical term, directing to slow movement. *Largo* is one degree quicker than *grave*, and two degrees quicker than *adagio*. *Dict.*

A quaver in *largo* is equal to a minim in *presto*.

LAR'I-AT, *n.* The lasso, a long cord or thong of leather with a noose, used in catching wild horses, &c. *W. Irving.*

LARK, *n.* [Sax. *laferc, lauerce*; Scot. *laverok, laverock*; G. *lerche*; D. *leeuwerik*; Dan. *lerke*; Sw. *lärka*; Icel. *lava, loova*. As the Latin *alauda* coincides with *laudo*, Eng. *loud*, so the first syllable of *lark, laf, lau, lave*, may coincide with the Dan. *lover*, to praise, to sing or cry out. But I know not the sense of the word.]

A bird of the genus Alauda, distinguished for its singing.

2. A sport or piece of merriment. [*Vulgar.*] *Smart.*

LARK, *v. i.* To catch larks; hence, in *vulgar language*, to make sport; to sport. *Smart.*

LARK'ER, *n.* A catcher of larks. *Dict.*

LARK'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a lark in manners.

LARK'S'-HEEL, *n.* A flower called INDIAN CRESS.

LARK'SPUR, *n.* A plant with showy flowers, of the genus Delphinium.

LAR'MI-ER, *n.* [Fr., from *larme*, a tear or drop.] The flat, jutting part of a cornice; *literally*, the dropper; the eave or drip of a house; the corona.

LAR'RUP, *v. t.* [Forby derives it from Sax. *larrian*, to lick. Jenning considers it a corruption of *lee-rope*, used by sailors in beating the boys.] To beat or flog. [*A low word.*] *Forby.*

LAR'UM, *n.* [G. *larm*, bustle, noise; Dan. *id.*] Alarm; a noise giving notice of danger. [See ALARM, which is generally used.]

LAR'VA, / **LARVE**, *n.* [L. *larva*, a mask; Sw. *larf*; Dan. and G. *larve*.]

An insect in the caterpillar or grub state; the first stage after the egg in the metamorphoses of insects, preceding the pupa or chrysalis and perfect insect. *Linn.*

LAR'VAL, *a.* Belonging to a larva.

LAR'VA-TED, *a.* Masked; clothed as with a mask.

LA-RYN'GE-AL, / **LA-RYN'GE-AN**, *a.* [See LARYNX.] Pertaining to the larynx.

LAR-YN-GI'TIS, *n.* An inflammation of the larynx of any sort.

LAR-YN-GOT'O-MY, *n.* [*larynx* and Gr. τέμνω, to cut.]

The operation of cutting into the larynx; the making of an incision into the larynx for assisting respiration when obstructed, or for removing foreign bodies. *Coxe. Quincy.*

LAR'YNX, *n.* [Gr. λάρυγξ.]

In *anatomy*, the upper part of the windpipe or trachea, a cartilaginous cavity, which modulates the voice in speaking and singing. *Quincy.*

LAS'CAR, *n.* In *the East Indies*, a term applied to native sailors, many of whom are employed in European vessels. *Brande.*

LAS-CIV'I-EN-CY, LAS-CIV'I-ENT. [*Not used.*] See the next words.

LAS-CIV'I-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *lascif*; It. and Sp. *lascivo*; from L. *lascivus*, from *laxus*, *laxo*, to relax, to loosen. Class Lg.]

1. Loose; wanton; lewd; lustful; as, *lascivious* men; *lascivious* desires; *lascivious* eyes. *Milton.*

2. Soft; wanton; luxurious.

> He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber,
> To the *lascivious* pleasing of a lute. *Shak.*

LAS-CIV'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* Loosely; wantonly; lewdly.

LAS-CIV'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* Looseness; irregular indulgence of animal desires; wantonness; lustfulness.

> Who, being past feeling, have given themselves over to lasciviousness. — Eph. iv.

2. Tendency to excite lust, and promote irregular indulgences.

> The reason pretended by Augustus was, the lasciviousness of his Elegies and his Art of Love. *Dryden.*

LASH, *n.* [This may be the same word as *leash*, Fr. *lesse*, or it may be allied to the G. *lasche*, a slap, *laschen*, to lash or slap, and both may be from one root.]

1. The thong or braided cord of a whip.

> I observed that your whip wanted a *lash* to it. *Addison.*

2. A leash or string. [*Obs.*]

3. A stroke with a whip, or any thing pliant and tough. The culprit received thirty-nine *lashes*.

4. A stroke of satire; a sarcasm; an expression or retort that cuts or gives pain.

> The moral is a *lash* at the vanity of arrogating that to ourselves which succeeds well. *L'Estrange.*

LASH, *v. t.* To strike with a lash or any thing pliant; to whip or scourge.

> We *lash* the pupil and defraud the ward. *Dryden.*

2. To throw up with a sudden jerk.

> He falls; and *lashing* up his heels, his rider throws. *Dryden.*

3. To beat, as with something loose; to dash against.

> And big waves *lash* the frighted shores. *Prior.*

4. To tie or bind with a rope or cord; to secure or fasten by a string; as, to *lash* any thing to a mast or to a yard; to *lash* a trunk on a coach.

5. To satirize; to censure with severity; as, to *lash* vice.

LASH, *v. i.* To ply the whip; to strike at.

> To laugh at follies, or to *lash* at vice. *Dryden.*

To lash out, is to be extravagant or unruly. *Feltham.*

LASH'ED, (lasht,) *pp.* Struck with a lash; whipped; tied; made fast by a rope.

LASH'ER, *n.* One that whips or lashes.

LASH'ER, / **LASH'ING**, *n.* A piece of rope for binding or making fast one thing to another. *Mar. Dict.*

LASH'-FREE, *a.* Free from the lash of satire. *B. Jonson.*

LASH'ING, *n.* Castigation or chastisement. *Smart.*

2. Extravagance; unruliness. *South.*

3. A rope for making fast. [See LASHER.]

LASS, *n.* [Qu. from *laddess*, as Hickes suggests.]

A young woman; a girl; applied particularly to a country girl. LASSIE is sometimes used, particularly in Scotland. *Philips.*

LAS'SI-TUDE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *lassitudo*, from *lassus*, and this from *laxus*, *laxo*, to relax.]

1. Weakness; dullness; heaviness; weariness; languor of body or mind, proceeding from exhaustion of strength by excessive labor or action, or other means.

2. Among *physicians*, lassitude is a morbid sensation of languor which often precedes disease.

LASS'LORN, *a.* Forsaken by his lass or mistress. *Shak.*

LAS'SO, *n.* [Fr. *lacet*; L. *laqueus*.]

A rope or cord with a noose, used for catching wild horses, &c.

LAST, *a.* [Contracted from *latest*; Sax. *last*, from *latost*; G. *letzt*; D. *laatst*, from *laat*, late. Qu. is the Gr. λοισθος from the same root? See LATE and LET.]

1. That comes after all the others; the latest; applied to time; as, the *last* hour of the day; the *last* day of the year.

2. That follows all the others; that is behind all the others in place; hindmost; as, this was the *last* man that entered the church.

3. Beyond which there is no more.

> Here, *last* of Britons, let your names be read. *Pope.*

4. Next before the present; as, the *last* week; the *last* year.

5. Utmost; that beyond which there is nothing greater.

> Their *last* endeavors bend,
> To outshine each other. *Dryden.*
> They are contending for principles of the *last* importance. *Robert Hall.*

6. Lowest; meanest.

> Antilochus
> Takes the *last* prize. *Pope.*

At last, at the last; at the end; in the conclusion.

> Gad, a troop shall overcome him; but he shall overcome at the last. — Gen. xlix.

To the last; to the end; till the conclusion.

> And blunder on in business *to the last*. *Pope.*

In the phrases, "you are the *last* man I should consult," "this is the *last* place in which I should expect to find you," the word *last* implies improbability; this is the most improbable place, and therefore I should resort to it *last*.

LAST, *adv.* The last time; the time before the present. I saw him *last* at New York.

2. In conclusion; finally.

> Pleased with his idol, he commends, admires,
> Adores; and *last* the thing adored desires. *Dryden.*

LAST, *v. i.* [Sax. *lastan*, *læstan*. This verb seems to be from the adjective *last*, the primary sense of which is continued, drawn out. See LET.]

1. To continue in time; to endure; to remain in existence. Our government can not *last* long unless administered by honest men.

2. To continue unimpaired; not to decay or perish. Select for winter the best apples to *last*. This color will *last*.

3. To hold out; to continue unconsumed. The captain knew he had not water on board to *last* a week.

LAST, *n.* [Sax. *hlaste*; G. Sw. D. and Dan. *last*; Russ. *laste*; Fr. *lest*; Arm. *lastr*; W. *llwyth*. See LOAD.]

A load; hence, a certain weight or measure. [It is generally estimated at 4000 lbs., but varies exceedingly as to different articles. *McCulloch.*] A *last* of codfish, white herrings, meal, and ashes, is twelve barrels; a *last* of corn is ten quarters or eighty bushels; of gunpowder, twenty-four barrels; of red herrings, twenty cades; of hides, twelve dozen; of leather, twenty dickers; of pitch and tar, fourteen barrels; of wool, twelve sacks; of flax or feathers, 1700 lbs. *Encyc.*

2. The term is sometimes applied to the burden of a ship. *McCulloch.*

LAST, *n.* [Sax. *laste*, *læste*; G. *leisten*; D. *leest*; Dan. *læst*; Sw. *läst*.]

A mold or form of the human foot, made of wood, on which shoes are formed.

> The cobbler is not to go beyond his *last*. *L'Estrange.*

LAST'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *lestage*. See LAST, a load.]

1. A duty paid for freight or transportation. [*Not used in the United States.*]

2. Ballast. [*Not used.*]

3. The lading of a ship. [*Not used.*]

LAST'ER-Y, *n.* A red color. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

LAST'ING, *ppr.* Continuing in time; enduring; remaining.

2. *a.* Durable; of long continuance; that may continue or endure; as, a *lasting* good or evil; a *lasting* color.

LAST'ING, *n.* Endurance.

2. A species of smooth woolen stuff used in making shoes. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

LAST'ING-LY, *adv.* Durably; with continuance.

LAST'ING-NESS, *n.* Durability; the quality or state of long continuance. *Sidney.*

LAST'LY, *adv.* In the last place.

2. In the conclusion; at last; finally.

LAST'-MEN'TION-ED, *a.* Mentioned last.

LATCH, *n.* [Fr. *loquet*; Arm. *liquet* or *cliquet*, coinciding with L. *ligula*, from *ligo*, to tie, and with Eng. *lock*, Sax. *læccan*, to catch. The G. *klinke*, D. *klink*, coincide with Fr. *clenche*, which, if n is casual, are the Arm. *cliquet*, Eng. to *clinch*. The same word in W. is *clicied*, a latch, and the It. *laccio*, a snare, L. *laqueus*, from which we have *lace*, may belong to the same root. The primary sense of the root is, to catch, to close, stop, or make fast.]

A small piece of iron or wood used to fasten a door. *Gay.*

LATCH, *v. t.* To fasten with a latch; to fasten. *Locke.*

2. [Fr. *lecher*.] To smear. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

LATCH'-KEY, *n.* A key used to raise the latch of a door.

LATCH'ES, *n. pl.* Small lines, like loops, used in connecting the head and foot of a sail. *Smart.*

LATCH'ET, *n.* [from *latch*, Fr. *lacet*.] The string that fastens a shoe. *Mark i.*

LATE, *a.* [Sax. *læt*, *lat*; Goth. *lata*; D. *laat*; Sw. *lat*; Dan. *lad*, idle, lazy; Goth. *latyan*, Sax. *latian*, to delay or retard. This word is from the root of *let*, the sense of which is to draw out, extend, or prolong; hence to be slow or late. (See LET.) This adjective has regular terminations of the comparative and superlative degrees, *later*, *latest*, but it has also *latter*, and *latest* is often contracted into *last*.]

1. Coming after the usual time; slow; tardy; long delayed; as, a *late* spring; a *late* summer. The crops or harvest will be *late*.

2. Far advanced toward the end or close; as, a *late* hour of the day. He began at a *late* period of his life.

3. Last, or recently in any place, office, or character; as, the *late* ministry; the *late* administration.

4. Existing not long ago, but now decayed or departed; as, the *late* bishop of London.

5. Not long past; happening not long ago; recent; as, the *late* rains. We have received *late* intelligence.

LATE, *adv.* After the usual time, or the time appointed; after delay; as, he arrived *late*.

2. After the proper or usual season. This year the fruits ripen *late*.

3. Not long ago; lately.

> And round them throng
> With leaps and bounds the *late* imprisoned young. *Pope.*

4. Far in the night, day, week, or other particular period; as, to lie a-bed *late*; to sit up *late* at night.

Of late, lately: in time not long past, or near the present. The practice is *of late* uncommon.

Too late; after the proper time; not in due time. We arrived *too late* to see the procession.

LAT'ED, *a.* Belated; being too late. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

LA-TEEN', *a.* [Fr. *latine*.]

A *lateen* sail is a triangular sail, extended by a long yard, which is slung about one quarter the distance from the lower end, which is brought down at the tack, while the other end is elevated at an angle of about 45 degrees; used in xebecs, polacres, and settees, in the Mediterranean. *Mar. Dict.*

LATE'LY, *adv.* Not long ago; recently. We called on a gentleman who has *lately* arrived from Italy.

LA'TEN-CY, *n.* [See LATENT.] The state of being concealed; abstruseness. *Paley.*

LATE'NESS, *n.* The state of being tardy, or of coming after the usual time; as, the *lateness* of spring or of harvest.

2. Time far advanced in any particular period; as, *lateness* of the day or night; *lateness* in the season; *lateness* in life.

3. The state of being out of time, or after the appointed time; as, the *lateness* of one's arrival.

LA'TENT, *a.* [L. *latens*, *lateo*; Gr. ληθω, λανθανω; Heb. לאט, to cover, or rather Ch. לאט, to hide or be hid. Class Ld, No. 1, 11.]

Hid; concealed; secret; not seen; not visible or apparent. We speak of *latent* motives; *latent* reasons; *latent* springs of action.

Latent heat, the portion of heat which enters into a body while changing its form from the solid to the liquid, or from the liquid to the aeriform state, without altering its temperature. *Olmsted.*

LA'TENT-LY, *adv.* Secretly; concealedly; invisibly.

LAT'ER, *a.* [comp. deg. of *late.*] Posterior; subsequent.

LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *lateralis*, from *latus*, a side, and broad, Gr. πλατυς; coinciding with W. *lled*, *llyd*, breadth, and probably with Eng. *flat*, W. *plad* or *llez*, or both. The primary sense of these words is, to extend, as in *late*, *let.*]

1. Pertaining to the side; as, the *lateral* view of an object.

2. Proceeding from the side; as, the *lateral* branches of a tree; *lateral* shoots.

LAT-ER-AL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of having distinct sides. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

LAT'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* By the side; sidewise.

2. In the direction of the side. *Holder.*

LAT'ER-AN, *n.* One of the churches at Rome, with a palace and other buildings annexed to it. The name is said to have been derived from that of a man who owned the ground in the time of Nero. In this palace several ecclesiastical councils, hence called *Lateran councils*, have been held. *P. Cyc.*

A LAT'E-RE, [L.] A legate *a latere*, is a pope's legate or envoy, so called because sent from his *side*, from among his favorites and counselors. *Parr.*

LAT'ER-ED, *a.* Delayed. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

LAT-ER-I-FO'LI-OUS, *a.* [L. *latus*, side, and *folium*, leaf.]

In *botany*, growing on the side of a leaf at the base; as, a *laterifolious* flower. *Lee. Martyn.*

LAT-ER-I"TIOUS, (lat-er-ish'us,) *a.* [L. *lateritius*, from *later*, a brick.]

Like bricks; of the color of bricks. *Med. Repos.*

Lateritious sediment, a sediment in urine resembling brick dust, observed after the crises of fevers, and at the termination of gouty paroxysms. *Parr.*

LAT'EST, *a.* [superl. deg. of *late.*] Longest after the usual time; tardiest.

LATE'WARD, *adv.* Somewhat late.

LATH, *n.* [W. *clawd*, a thin board, or *llath*, a rod; Fr. *latte*; Sp. *latas*, pl.; G. *latte*; D. *lat.*]

1. A thin, narrow board, or slip of wood, nailed to the rafters of a building, to support the tiles or covering.

2. A thin, narrow slip of wood, nailed to the studs, to support the plastering.

LATH, *v. t.* To cover or line with laths. *Mortimer.*

LATH, *n.* [Sax. *leth*. The signification of this word is not clearly ascertained. It may be from Sax. *lathian*, to call together, and signify, primarily, a meeting or assembly. See WAPENTAKE.]

In *some parts of England*, a part or division of a county. Spenser, Spelman, and Blackstone do not agree in their accounts of the *lath*; but, according to the laws of Edward the Confessor, the *lath*, in some counties, answered to the *trithing*, or third part of a county in others. *Wilkins.*

LATHE, *n.* [Qu. *lath*, supra, or W. *lathru*, to make smooth.]

A machine by which instruments of wood, ivory, metals, and other materials, are turned and cut into a smooth, round form.

LATH'ED, (latht,) *pp.* Covered or lined with laths.

LATH'ER, *v. i.* [Sax. *lathrian*, to lather, to anoint. Qu. W. *llathru*, to make smooth, or *llithraw*, to glide; *llithrig*, slippery, or *llyth*, soft; *llysu*, to spread.]

To form a foam with water and soap; to become froth, or frothy matter.

LATH'ER, *v. t.* To spread over with the foam of soap.

LATH'ER, *n.* Foam or froth made by soap moistened with water.

2. Foam or froth from profuse sweat, as of a horse.

LATH'ER-ED, *pp.* Spread over with the foam of soap.

LATH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Spreading over with the foam of soap.

LATH'Y, *a.* Thin as a lath; long and slender. *Chalmers.*

LA-TIB'U-LIZE, *v. i.* [L. *latibulum*, a hiding-place.] To retire into a den, burrow, or cavity, and lie dormant in winter; to retreat and lie hid.

The tortoise *latibulizes* in October. *Shaw's Zoöl.*

LAT'I-CLAVE, *n.* [L. *laticlavium*; *latus*, broad, and *clavus*, a stud.]

A distinctive badge worn by Roman senators. It is supposed to have been a broad stripe of purple on the fore part of the tunic, set with knobs or studs. *Encyc.*

LAT-I-COS'TATE, *a.* [*latus* and *costa.*] Broad-ribbed.

LAT-I-DEN'TATE, *a.* [*latus* and *dens.*] Broad-toothed.

LAT-I-FO'LI-OUS, *a.* [*latus* and *folium.*] Broad-leaved.

LAT'IN, *a.* Pertaining to the Latins, a people of Latium, in Italy; Roman; as, the *Latin* language.

Latin church, the Western church; the Christian church in Italy, France, Spain, and other countries, where the Latin language was introduced, as distinct from the Greek or Eastern church. *Encyc.*

LAT'IN, *n.* The language of the ancient Romans.

An exercise in schools, consisting in turning English into Latin. *Ascham.*

LAT'IN-ISM, *n.* A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins. *Addison.*

LAT'IN-IST, *n.* One skilled in Latin.

LA-TIN'I-TY, *n.* Purity of the Latin style or idiom; the Latin tongue.

LAT'IN-IZE, *v. t.* To give to foreign words Latin terminations and make them Latin. *R. O. Cambridge.*

LAT'IN-IZE, *v. i.* To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin. *Dryden.*

LAT'IN-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made into Latin; borrowed from the Latin.

LAT'IN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving to foreign words Latin terminations.

LAT'IN-LY, *adv.* So as to understand and write Latin. [*Obs.*] *Heylin.*

LAT-I-ROS'TROUS, *a.* [L. *latus*, broad, and *rostrum*, beak.]

Having a broad beak, as a bird. *Brown.*

LAT'ISH, *a.* [from *late.*] Somewhat late.

LAT'I-TAN-CY, *n.* [L. *latitans*, *latito*, to lie hid, from *lateo*. See LATENT.]

The state of lying concealed; the state of lurking. *Brown.*

LAT'I-TANT, *a.* Lurking; lying hid; concealed. *Boyle.*

[These words are rarely used. See LATENT.]

LAT'I-TAT, *n.* [L., he lurks.] A writ by which a person is summoned into the King's Bench to answer, as supposing he lies concealed. *Blackstone.*

LAT-I-TA'TION, *n.* A lying in concealment.

LAT'I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *latitudo*, breadth; *latus*, broad; W. *lled*, breadth.]

1. Breadth; width; extent from side to side. *Wotton.*

2. Room; space. *Locke.*

[*In the foregoing senses, little used.*]

3. In *astronomy*, the distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic.

4. In *geography*, the distance of any place on the globe, north or south of the equator. Boston is situated in the forty third degree of north *latitude*.

5. Extent of meaning or construction; indefinite acceptation. The words will not bear this *latitude* of construction.

6. Extent of deviation from a settled point; freedom from rules or limits; laxity.

In human actions, there are no degrees and precise natural limits described, but a *latitude* is indulged. *Taylor.*

7. Extent.

I pretend not to treat of them in their full *latitude*. *Locke.*

LAT-I-TU'DIN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to latitude; in the direction of latitude. *Gregory.*

LAT-I-TU-DIN-A'RI-AN, *a.* [Fr. *latitudinaire.*]

Not restrained; not confined by precise limits; thinking or acting at large; lax in religious principles or views; as, *latitudinarian* opinions or doctrines.

LAT-I-TU-DIN-A'RI-AN, *n.* One who is moderate in his notions, or not restrained by precise settled limits in opinion; one who indulges freedom in thinking.

2. In *the Church of England, formerly*, one who denied or doubted the divine right or origin of episcopacy, though he admitted its expediency.

3. In *theology*, one who departs in opinion from the strict principles of orthodoxy; or one who indulges an undue latitude of thinking and interpretation.

LAT-I-TU-DIN-A'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* Undue freedom or laxness of opinion, particularly in theology. *Ch. Obs.*

2. Indifference to religion. *W. Jones.*

LAT-I-TU'DIN-OUS, *a.* Having latitude, or large extent.

LA'TRANT, *a.* [L. *latro*, to bark.] Barking. *Tickell.*

LA'TRATE, *v. i.* To bark as a dog. [*Not used.*]

LA-TRA'TION, *n.* A barking. [*Not used.*]

LA-TRI'A, *n.* [L., from Gr. λατρεια.]

The highest kind of worship, or that paid to God; distinguished by the Roman Catholics from *dulia*, or the inferior worship paid to saints. *Encyc.*

LAT'RO-BITE, *n.* [from *Latrobe.*] A mineral from the coast of Labrador, of a pink or rose-red color, allied to the feldspars, and consisting of silica, alumina, lime, potash, and some manganese. *Dana.*

LAT'RO-CIN-Y, *n.* [L. *latrocinium.*]

Theft; larceny. [*Not in use.*]

LAT'TEN, *n.* [Fr. *leton* or *laiton*; D. *latoen*; Arm. *laton.*]

1. In *the middle ages*, a fine kind of brass used for crosses, candlesticks, &c. *Francis.*

2. Sheet tin; iron plate covered with tin.

LAT'TEN-BRASS, *n.* Plates of milled brass reduced to different thicknesses, according to the uses they are intended for; sometimes called LATTEN. *Encyc.*

LAT'TER, *a.* [An irregular comparative of *late.*]

1. Coming or happening after something else; opposed to FORMER, as the former and *latter* rain; former or *latter* harvest.

2. Mentioned the last of two.

The difference between reason and revelation — and in what sense the *latter* is superior. *Watts.*

3. Modern; lately done or past; as, in these *latter* ages.

LAT'TER-LY, *adv.* Of late; in time not long past; lately. *Richardson.*

LAT'TER-MATH, *n.* The latter mowing; that which is mowed after a former mowing; the aftermath.

LAT'TICE, (lat'tis,) } *n.* [Fr. *lattis*, a covering of
LAT'TICE-WORK, } *laths*, from *latte*, a lath; W. *cledrwy*, from *cledyr*, a board, shingle, or rail.]

Any work of wood or iron, made by crossing laths, rods, or bars, and forming open squares like network; as, the *lattice* of a window.

LAT'TICE, *n.* A window of lattice-work.

The mother of Sisera looked out at a window, and cried through the *lattice*. — Judges v.

LAT'TICE, *a.* Consisting of cross pieces; as, *lattice*-work.

2. Furnished with lattice-work; as, a *lattice* window.

LAT'TICE, *v. t.* To form with cross bars, and open work.

2. To furnish with a lattice.

LAT'TIC-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with a lattice.

LA'TUS REC'TUM, *n.* [L.] In *conic sections*, the same as PARAMETER. *Brande.*

LAUD, *n.* [L. *laus*, *laudis*; W. *clod*; Ir. *cloth*; allied to Gr. κλεος, κλεω. This is from the same root as Eng. *loud*, G. *laut*, and the primary sense is, to strain, to utter sound, to cry out. See LOUD.]

1. Praise; commendation; an extolling in words; honorable mention. [*Little used.*] *Pope.*

2. That part of divine worship which consists in praise. *Bacon.*

3. Music or singing in honor of any one.

4. *Lauds*, in *the Roman Catholic church*, the prayers formerly used at daybreak, between those of matins and prime. *Brande.*

LAUD, *v. t.* [L. *laudo.*]

To praise in words alone, or with words and singing; to celebrate. *Bentley.*

LAUD'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *laudabilis.*]

1. Praiseworthy; commendable; as, *laudable* motives; *laudable* actions.

2. Healthy; salubrious; as, *laudable* juices of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Healthy; well digested; as, *laudable* pus.

LAUD'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of deserving praise; praiseworthiness; as, the *laudableness* of designs, purposes, motives, or actions.

[LAUDABILITY, in a like sense, has been used, but rarely.]

LAUD'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner deserving praise.

LAUD'A-NUM, *n.* [A contraction of *laudandum*, from L. *laudo*, to praise.]

Opium prepared in spirit or wine; tincture of opium. *Coxe.*

LAUD-A'TION, *n.* Praise; commendation.

LAUD'A-TIVE, *n.* [L. *laudativus.*]

A panegyric; a eulogy. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

LAUD'A-TO-RY, *a.* Containing praise; tending to praise.

LAUD'A-TO-RY, *n.* That which contains praise. *Milton.*

LAUD'ER, *n.* One who praises.

LAUD'ING, *ppr.* Praising; celebrating.

LAUGH, (laff,) *v. i.* [Sax. *hlihan*; Goth. *hlahyan*; G. *lachen*; D. *lachgen*; Sw. *le*; Dan. *leer*; Heb. and Ch. לעג, *laag*. Class Lg, No. 17.]

1. To make the noise and exhibit the features which are characteristic of mirth in the human species. Violent *laughter* is accompanied with the shaking of the sides, and all *laughter* expels breath from the lungs. *Bacon.*

2. In *poetry*, to be gay; to appear gay, cheerful, pleasant, lively, or brilliant.

Then *laughs* the childish year with flowerets crowned. *Dryden.*
And o'er the foaming bowl, the laughing wine. *Pope.*

To laugh at; to ridicule; to treat with some degree of contempt.

No fool to *laugh at*, which he valued more. *Pope.*

LAUGH, *v. t.* To ridicule or deride; with *out*; as, to *laugh* one *out* of a plan.

To laugh to scorn; to deride; to treat with mockery, contempt, and scorn. *Neh.* ii.

LAUGH, (laff,) *n.* An expression of mirth peculiar to the human species.

But begins a *laugh*, to see me search around,
And by that *laugh* the wanting fool is found. *Pope.*

LAUGH'A-BLE, (laff'a-bl,) *a.* That may justly excite laughter; as, a *laughable* story; a *laughable* scene.

LAUGH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being laughable.

LAUGH'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite laughter.

LAUGH'-AND-LAY-DOWN', *n.* A game at cards. *Skelton.*

LAUGH'ED, (laft,) *pret.* and *pp.* of LAUGH.

LAUGH'ER, (laff'er,) *n.* One who laughs or is fond of merriment.

The *laughers* are a majority. *Pope.*

LAUGH'ING, (laff'ing,) *ppr.* or *a.* Expressing mirth in a particular manner.

LAUGH'ING, (laff'ing,) *n.* Laughter.

LAUGH'ING-LY, (laff'ing-ly,) *adv.* In a merry way; with laughter.

LAUGH'ING-GAS, *n.* Nitrous oxyd, or protoxyd of nitrogen; so called from the exhilaration and laughter which it ordinarily produces when inhaled. *Brande.*

LAUGH'ING-STOCK, *n.* An object of ridicule; a butt of sport. *Spenser. Shak.*

LAUGH'TER, (laff'ter,) *n.* Convulsive merriment; an expression of mirth peculiar to man, consisting in a peculiar noise and configuration of features, with a shaking of the sides, and expulsion of breath.

I said of *laughter*, It is mad. — *Eccles.* ii.

LAUGH'TER-LESS, *a.* Without laughing.

LAUGH'-WOR-THY, *a.* Deserving to be laughed at. *B. Jonson.*

LAU'MON-ITE, *n.* Efflorescent zeolite; so called from *Laumont*, its discoverer. It is found in laminated masses, in groups of prismatic crystals or prismatic distinct concretions. Exposed to the air, it disintegrates. *Cleaveland.*

LAUNCE, *n.* Balance. [*Obs.*]

That Fortune all in equal *launce* doth sway. *Spenser.*

LAUNCH, *v. t.* To move or cause to slide from the land into the water; as, to *launch* a ship.

LAUNCH, *v. t.* To go forth, as a ship into the water; as, to *launch* into the wide world. Hence,

2. To expatiate in language; as, to *launch* into a wide field of discussion.

LAUNCH, *n.* The sliding or movement of a ship from the land into the water, on ways prepared for the purpose.

2. A kind of boat, longer, lower, and more flat-bottomed than a long-boat. *Mar. Dict.*

LAUNCH'ED, (lancht,) *pp.* Moved into the water; expatiated on.

LAUNCH'ING, *ppr.* Moving into the water, expatiating.

LAUND, *n.* A lawn. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

LAUN'DER, (lan'der,) *n.* [from L. *lavo*, to wash.]

A wash trough, also, a long and hollow trough, used by miners to receive the powdered ore from the box where it is beaten. *Encye.*

LAUN'DER, (lan'der,) *v. t.* To wash; to wet. *Shak.*

LAUN'DER-ER, (lan'der-er,) *n.* A man who follows the business of washing clothes. *Butler.*

LAUN'DRESS, (lan'dress,) *n.* [Fr. *lavandiere*; Sp. *lavandera*, it. *lavandaia*, from L. *lavo*, Sp. *lavar*, to wash.]

A washerwoman; a female whose employment is to wash clothes.

LAUN'DRESS, (lan'dress,) *v. i.* [Supra.] To practice washing. *Blount.*

LAUN'DRY, (lan'dry,) *n.* [Sp. *lavadero.*]

1. A washing. *Bacon.*

2. The place or room where clothes are washed.

LAU'RE-ATE, *a.* [L. *laureatus*, from *laurea*, a laurel.]

Decked or invested with laurel; as, *laureate* hearse. *Milton.*

Soft on her lap her *laureate* son reclines. *Pope.*

Poet laureate: in *Great Britain*, an officer of the king's household, whose business is to compose an ode annually for the king's birthday, and for the new year. It is said this title was first given him in the time of Edward IV. *Encye.*

LAU'RE-ATE, *v. t.* To honor with a degree in the university, and a present of a wreath of laurel. *Warton.*

LAU'RE-A-TED, *pp.* Honored with a degree and a laurel wreath.

LAU'RE-ATE-SHIP, *n.* Office of a laureate.

LAU'RE-A-TING, *ppr.* Honoring with a degree and a laurel wreath.

LAU-RE-A'TION, *n.* The act of conferring a degree in the university, together with a wreath of laurel; an honor bestowed on those who excelled in writing verse. This was an ancient practice at Oxford, from which probably originated the denomination of *poet laureate.* *Warton.*

LAU'REL, *n.* [L. *laurus*; It. *lauro*; Fr. *laurier*; Sp. *laurel*; Port. *laureiro*; W. *llorwyz*, *llorwyzen*, laurel-wood, from the root of *llawr*, a floor, *llor*, that spreads; Dan. *laur-bar-tree*; G. *lorbeer*, the laurel or bayberry. *Laur* coincides in elements with *flower*, *floreo*.]

The English of *Laurus*, a genus of plants of several species. The laurel was dedicated to Apollo, and used in making garlands or wreaths for victors, &c. *Encye.*

LAU'REL-ED, *a.* Crowned or decorated with laurel, or with a laurel wreath; laureate.

LAU'RES-TINE, *n.* [L. *laurustinus.*]

A plant, the Viburnum Tinus, an evergreen shrub or tree, of the south of Europe.

LAU-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *laurus* and *fero*, to bear.]

Producing or bringing laurel.

LAU'RIN, *n.* A fatty, acrid matter contained in the berries of the laurel. *Brande.*

LAUS DE'O, [L.] Praise to God.

LAUS'KRAUT, *n.* [G. *lausekraut*, louse-plant.]

A plant of the genus Delphinium.

LAU'TU, *n.* A band of cotton, twisted and worn on the head of the Inca of Peru, as a badge of royalty. *J. Barlow.*

LA'VA, *n.* [Probably from flowing, and from the root of L. *fluo*, or *lavo*; It. *lava*, a stream, now *lava.*]

1. A mass or stream of melted mineral or stony matter which bursts or is thrown from the mouth or sides of a volcano, and is sometimes ejected in such quantities as to overwhelm cities. Catania, at the foot of Etna, has often been destroyed by it, and, in 1783, a vast tract of land in Iceland was overspread by an irruption of lava from Mount Heela.

2. The same matter when cool and hardened.

LA'VA-LIKE, *a.* Resembling lava.

LA-VA'TION, *n.* [L. *lavatio*, from *lavo.*]

A washing or cleansing. *Hakewill.*

LAV'A-TO-RY, *n.* [See LAVE.] A place for washing.

2. A wash or lotion for a diseased part.

3. A place where gold is obtained by washing. *Encye.*

LAVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *laver*; Sp. *lavar*; It. *lavare*; L. *lavo*; Gr. λουω; Sans. *allava*; probably contracted from *lago* or *lauго.*]

To wash; to bathe; *a word used chiefly in poetry or rhetoric.* *Milton. Dryden.*

LAVE *n.* [Sax. *lefen*, to leave.]

The remainder; others. [*Scottish.*]

LAVE, *v. t.* To bathe; to wash one's self. *Pope.*

LAVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *lever.*]

To throw up or out, to bale out. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

LAV'ED, *pp.* Bathed; washed.

LAVE'-EAR-ED, *a.* Having large, pendent ears. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*

LA-VEER', *v. t.* [Fr. *louvoyer*, or *louvier*; D. *laveeren.*]

In *seamen's language*, to tack; to sail back and forth. *Dryden.*

[I believe this word is not in common use.]

LAVE'MENT, *n.* [Fr.] A washing or bathing.

2. A clyster.

LAV'EN-DER, *n.* [L. *lavandula.*]

An aromatic plant, Lavandula.

LAV'EN-DER-WA'TER, *n.* A liquor composed of spirits of wine, essential oil of lavender, and ambergris.

LA'VER, *n.* [Fr. *lavoir*, from *laver*, to lave.]

A vessel for washing; a large basin; in *Scripture history*, a basin placed in the court of the Jewish tabernacle, where the officiating priests washed their hands and feet, and the entrails of victims. *Encye.*

LA'VER, *n.* The fronds or leaves of certain marine plants, potted in order to be eaten. *Smart.*

LAV'ER-OCK, *n.* The lark. [*Scottish.*] [See LARK.]

LAV'ING, *ppr.* Washing; bathing.

LAV'ISH, *a.* [I know not from what source we have received this word. It coincides in elements with L. *liber*, free, *liberal*, and L. *lavo*, to wash.]

1. Prodigal; expending or bestowing with profusion; profuse. He was *lavish* of expense; *lavish* of praise; *lavish* of encomiums; *lavish* of censure; *lavish* of blood and treasure.

2. Wasteful; expending without necessity; liberal to a fault. *Dryden.*

3. Wild; unrestrained.

Curbing his *lavish* spirit. *Shak.*

LAV'ISH, *v. t.* To expend or bestow with profusion; as, to *lavish* praise or encomiums.

2. To waste; to expend without necessity or use; to squander; as, to *lavish* money on vices and amusements.

LAV'ISH-ED, (lav'isht,) *pp.* Expended profusely; wasted.

LAV'ISH-ER, *n.* A prodigal; a profuse person.

LAV'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Expending or laying out with profusion; wasting.

LAV'ISH-LY, *adv.* With profuse expense; prodigally; wastefully. *Dryden. Pope.*

LAV'ISH-MENT, *n.* Prodigality; profuse expenditure.

LAV'ISH-NESS, *n.* Profusion; prodigality. *Spenser.*

LA-VOLT', } *n.* [It. *la volta*, the turn.]
LA-VOL'TA, }

An old dance in which was much turning and capering. *Shak.*

It is thus described by Sir John Davies: —

A lofty jumping or a leaping round,
Where arm in arm two dancers are entwined,
And whirl themselves with strict embracements round,
And still their feet an anapest do sound.

LAW, *n.* [Sax. *laga*, *lage*, *lag*, or *lah*; Sw. *lag*; Dan. *lov*; It. *legge*; Sp. *ley*; Fr. *loi*; L. *lex*; from the root of *lay*, Sax. *lecgan*, Goth. *lagyan.* (See LAY.) A law is that which is *laid*, set, or fixed, like *statute*, *constitution*, from L. *statuo.*]

1. A rule, *particularly* an established or permanent rule, prescribed by the supreme power of a state to its subjects, for regulating their actions, particularly their social actions. Laws are *imperative* or *mandatory*, commanding what shall be done; *prohibitory*, restraining from what is to be forborne; or *permissive*, declaring what may be done without incurring a penalty. The laws which enjoin the duties of piety and morality are prescribed by God and found in the Scriptures.

Law is beneficence acting by rule. *Burke.*

2. *Municipal law*, is a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power of a state, commanding what its subjects are to do, and prohibiting what they are to forbear; a statute.

Municipal or civil laws are established by the decrees, edicts, or ordinances of absolute princes, as emperors and kings, or by the formal acts of the legislatures of free states. LAW, therefore, is sometimes equivalent to DECREE, EDICT, or ORDINANCE.

3. *Law of nature*, is a rule of conduct arising out of the natural relations of human beings, established by the Creator, and existing prior to any positive precept. Thus it is a *law of nature* that one man should not injure another, and murder and fraud would be crimes, independent of any prohibition from a supreme power.

4. *Laws of animal nature*; the inherent principles by which the economy and functions of animal bodies are performed, such as respiration, the circulation of the blood, digestion, nutrition, various secretions, &c.

5. *Laws of vegetation*; the principles by which plants are produced, and their growth carried on till they arrive to perfection.

6. *Physical laws*, or *laws of nature*; the invariable tendency or determination of any species of matter to a particular form with definite properties, and the determination of a body to certain motions, changes, and relations, which uniformly take place in the same circumstances, is called a *physical law.* These tendencies or determinations, whether called laws or affections of matter, have been established by the Creator, and are, with a peculiar felicity of expression, denominated, in Scripture, *ordinances of Heaven.*

7. *Laws of nations*; the rules that regulate the mutual intercourse of nations or states. These rules depend on natural law, or the principles of justice which spring from the social state; or they are founded on customs, compacts, treaties, leagues, and agreements, between independent communities.

By the *law of nations*, we are to understand that code of public instruction, which defines the rights and prescribes the duties of nations, in their intercourse with each other. *Kent.*

8. *Moral law*; a law which prescribes to men their religious and social duties, in other words, their duties to God and to each other. The moral law is summarily contained in the decalogue, or ten commandments, written by the finger of God on two tables of stone, and delivered to Moses on Mount Sinai. *Ex.* xx.

9. *Ecclesiastical law*; a rule of action prescribed for the government of a church.

10. *Canon law*; the body of ecclesiastical Roman law.

11. *Written* or *statute law*; a law or rule of action prescribed or enacted by the legislative power, and promulgated and recorded in writing; a written statute, ordinance, edict, or decree.

12. *Unwritten* or *common law*; a rule of action which derives its authority from long usage or established custom, which has been immemorially received and recognized by judicial tribunals. As this law can be traced to no positive statutes, its rules or principles are to be found only in the records of courts, and in the reports of judicial decisions.

13. *By-law*; a law of a city, town, or private corporation. [See BY.]

14. *Mosaic law*; the institutions of Moses, or the code of laws prescribed to the Jews, as distinguished from the *gospel.*

15. *Ceremonial law*; the Mosaic institutions, which prescribe the external rites and ceremonies to be ob-

served by the Jews, as distinct from the moral precepts, which are of perpetual obligation.

16. A rule of direction; a directory; as reason and natural conscience.

These, having not the *law*, are a *law* to themselves. — Rom. ii.

17. That which governs or has a tendency to rule; that which has the power of controlling.

But I see another *law* in my members warring against the *law* of my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the *law* of sin which is in my members. — Rom. vii.

18. The word of God; the doctrines and precepts of God, or his revealed will.

But his delight is in the *law* of the Lord, and in his *law* doth he meditate day and night. — Ps. i.

19. The Old Testament.

Is it not written in your *law*, I said, Ye are gods? — John x.

20. The institutions of Moses, as distinct from the other parts of the Old Testament; as, the *law* and the prophets.

21. A rule or axiom of science or art; settled principle; as, the *laws* of versification or poetry.

22. *Law martial*, or *martial law*; the rules ordained for the government of an army or military force.

23. *Marine laws*; rules for the regulation of navigation and the commercial intercourse of nations.

24. *Commercial law*, *law-merchant*; the system of rules by which trade and commercial intercourse are regulated between merchants.

25. Judicial process; prosecution of right in courts of law.

Tom Touchy is a fellow famous for taking the *law* of every body. *Spectator.*

Hence the phrase *to go to law*, to prosecute; to seek redress in a legal tribunal.

26. Jurisprudence; as in the title *doctor of laws*.

27. In general, *law* is a rule of action prescribed for the government of rational beings or moral agents, to which rule they are bound to yield obedience, and in default of which they are exposed to punishment; or *law* is a certain inherent, instinctive propensity of irrational animals to particular actions; or an invariable determination or tendency of inanimate bodies to certain motions, combinations, and forms.

Law is not a series of actions, but the cause or principle from which they proceed, and of which they are the evidence.

Civil law, *Criminal law*. See Civil and Criminal.

Laws of honor. See Honor.

Law French; the language used in legal writings and forms, particularly the Norman dialect of Old French, which was used in judicial proceedings from the reign of William the Conqueror to the 36th year of Edward III.

Wager of law; a species of trial formerly used in England, in which the defendant gave security that he would, on a certain day, make his law; that is, he would make oath that he owed nothing to the plaintiff, and would produce eleven of his neighbors as compurgators, who should swear that they believed in their consciences that he had sworn the truth. *Blackstone.*

LAW'-BREAK-ER, *n.* One who violates the law. *Milton.*

LAW'-DAY, *n.* A day of open court. *Shak.*

2. A leet or sheriff's court.

LAW'FUL, *a.* Agreeable to law; conformable to law; allowed by law; legitimate. That is deemed *lawful* which no law forbids, but many things are *lawful* which are not expedient.

2. Conducted by law; rightful; as, the *lawful* owner of lands.

LAW'FUL-LY, *adv.* Legally; in accordance with law; without violating law. We may *lawfully* do what the laws do not forbid.

LAW'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being conformable to law; legality. The *lawfulness* of an action does not always prove its propriety or expedience.

LAW'GIV-ER, *n.* [*law* and *give*.] One who makes or enacts a law; a legislator. *Swift.*

LAW'GIV-ING, *a.* Making or enacting laws; legislative. *Weller.*

LAW'ING, *n.* Expeditation; the act of cutting off the claws and balls of the fore feet of mastiffs, to prevent them from running after deer. *Blackstone.*

LAW'LESS, *a.* Not subject to law; unrestrained by law; as, a *lawless* tyrant; *lawless* men.

2. Contrary to law; illegal; unauthorized; as, a *lawless* claim.

He needs no indirect nor *lawless* course. *Shak.*

3. Not subject to the ordinary laws of nature; uncontrolled.

He, meteor-like, flames *lawless* through the void. *Pope.*

LAW'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to law. *Shak.*

LAW'LESS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being unrestrained by law; disorder. *Spenser.*

LAW'-LORE, *n.* Ancient law learning. *Jefferson.*

LAW'-MAK'ER, *n.* One who enacts or ordains laws; a legislator; a lawgiver. *Law-makers* should not be law-breakers. *Adage.*

LAW'-MAK'ING, *a.* Enacting laws.

LAW'-MON'GER, *n.* A low dealer in law; a pettifogger. *Milton.*

LAWN, *n.* [W. *llan*, an open, clear place. It is the same word as *land*, with an appropriate signification, and coincides with *plain*, *plaine*, Ir. *clasach*, Sp. *llano*.]

An open space between woods; a space of ground covered with grass, generally in front of or around a house or mansion.

Betwixt them *lawns*, or level downs, and dales
Grazing the tender herbs, were interspersed. *Milton.*

LAWN, *n.* [Fr. *linon*, from *lin*, flax, L. *linum*.]

A sort of fine linen or cambric. Its use in the sleeves of bishops explains the following line: —

A saint in crape is twice a saint in *lawn*. *Pope.*

LAWN, *a.* Made of lawn.

LAWN'Y, *a.* Level, as a plain; like a lawn.

2. Made of lawn. *Sp. Hall.*

LAW'SUIT, *n.* [See Suit.] A suit in law for the recovery of a supposed right; a process in law instituted by a party to compel another to do him justice.

LAW'YER, *n.* [That is, *lawer*, contracted from *lawer*, *law-man*.]

One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law; one whose profession is to institute suits in courts of law, and to prosecute or defend the cause of clients. This is a general term, comprehending attorneys, counselors, solicitors, barristers, serjeants, and advocates.

LAW'YER-LIKE, *a.* Like a real lawyer.

LAW'YER-LY, *a.* Judicial. *Milton.*

LAX, *a.* [L. *laxus*; Sp. *laso*; It. *lasso*; Fr. *lache*, for *lasche*.]

1. Loose; flabby; soft; not tense, firm, or rigid; as, *lax* flesh; a *lax* fiber.

2. Slack; not tight or tense; as, a *lax* cord.

3. Not firmly united; of loose texture; as, gravel and the like *lax* matter. *Woodward.*

4. Not rigidly exact; as, a *lax* moral discourse.

5. Not strict; as, *lax* morals. [*Bacon.*

6. Loose in the intestines, and having too frequent discharges.

LAX, *n.* A looseness; diarrhea.

2. A species of fish or salmon. [Sax. *leax*.] [*Not in use.*]

LAX-A'TION, *n.* [L. *laxatio*.]

The act of loosening or slackening; or the state of being loose or slackened.

LAX'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *laxatif*, from L. *laxo*.]

Having the power or quality of loosening or opening the intestines, and relieving from constipation.

LAX'A-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that relaxes the intestines, and relieves from costiveness; a gentle purgative. *Coxe.*

LAX'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of relaxing.

LAX'I-TY, *n.* [L. *laxitas*.]

1. Looseness; slackness; the opposite of Tenseness or Tension.

2. Looseness of texture. *Bentley.*

3. Want of exactness or precision; as, *laxity* of expression.

4. Looseness; defect of exactness; as, *laxity* of morals.

5. Looseness, as of the intestines; the opposite of Costiveness.

6. Openness; not closeness.

LAX'LY, *adv.* Loosely; without exactness. *Ross.*

LAX'NESS, *n.* Looseness; softness; flabbiness; as, the *laxness* of flesh or of muscles.

2. Laxity; the opposite of Tension.

3. Looseness, as of morals or discipline.

4. Looseness, as of the intestines.

5. Slackness, as of a cord.

LAY, *pret.* of Lie. The estate *lay* in the county of Hartford.

When Ahab heard these words, he rent his clothes, and put sackcloth upon his flesh, and fasted and *lay* in sackcloth. — 1 Kings xxi.

LAY, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* Laid. [Sax. *lecgan*, *legan*; D. *leggen*; G. *legen*; Sw. *lägga*; Dan. *legger*; Russ. *loju*; L. *loco*, whence *locus*, W. *lle*, place, Eng. *ley* or *lea*; W. *lleau*, to lay. Hence Fr. *lieu*, Arm. *leh*, a place; Ir. *legadh*, Arm. *lecqat*, to lay. The primary sense is, to send or throw; hence this word is the L. *lego*, *legare*, differently applied; Gr. λέγομαι, to lie down; Eth. ለአከ *leka*, to send, whence *lecka*. Class Lg, No. 1, 21. It coincides with *ledge* and with *lie*.]

1. *Literally*, to throw down; hence, to put or place; applied to things *broad* or *low*, and in this respect differing from Set. We *lay* a book on the table, when we place it on its side; but we *set* it on the end. We *lay* the foundation of a house; but we *set* a building on its foundation.

He *laid* his robe from him. — Jonah iii.
Soft on the flowery herb I found me *laid*. *Milton.*
A stone was brought and *laid* on the mouth of the den. — Dan. vi.

2. To beat down; to prostrate. Violent winds, with rain, *lay* corn and grass.

3. To settle; to fix and keep from rising. A shower *lays* the dust.

4. To place in order; to dispose with regularity in building; as, to *lay* bricks or stones, in constructing walls.

5. To spread on a surface; as, to *lay* plaster or paint.

6. To spread or set; as, to *lay* snares.

7. To calm; to appease; to still; to allay.

After a tempest, when the winds are laid. *Waller.*

8. To quiet; to still; to restrain from walking; as, to *lay* the devil. *L'Estrange.*

9. To spread and set in order; to prepare; as, to *lay* a table for dinner.

10. To place in the earth for growth.

The chief time of laying gilly-flowers is in July. *Mortimer.*

11. To play at hazard; to wage; to stake; as, to *lay* a crown or an eagle; to *lay* a wager.

12. To bring forth; to exclude; as, to *lay* eggs.

13. To add; to join.

Woe to them that join house to house, that *lay* field to field. — Is. v.

14. To put; to apply.

She *layeth* her hand to the spindle. — Prov. xxxi.

15. To assess; to charge; to impose; as, to *lay* a tax on land; to *lay* a duty on salt.

16. To charge; to impute; as, to *lay* blame on one; to *lay* want of prudence to one's charge.

17. To impose, as evil, burden, or punishment.

The Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all. — Is. liii.

18. To enjoin as a duty; as, to *lay* commands on one.

19. To exhibit; to present or offer; as, to *lay* an indictment in a particular county.

20. To prostrate; to slay.

The leaden dart
He laid along. *Dryden.*

21. To depress and lose sight of, by sailing or departing from; as, to *lay* the land; *a seaman's phrase.*

22. To station; to set; as, to *lay* an ambush.

23. To contrive; to scheme; to plan.

To lay a cable; to twist or unite the strands.

To lay apart; to put away; to reject.

Lay apart all filthiness. — James i.

To lay aside; to put off or away; not to retain.

Let us *lay aside* every weight, and the sin that doth so easily beset us. — Heb. xii.

2. To discontinue; as, to *lay aside* the use of any thing.

To lay away; to deposit in store; to put aside for preservation.

To lay before; to exhibit; to show; to present to view. The papers are *laid before* congress.

To lay by, to reserve for future use.

Let every one of you *lay by*, him in store, as God hath prospered him. — 1 Cor. xvi.

2. To put away; to dismiss.

Let brave spirits not be *laid by*, as persons unnecessary for the time. *Bacon.*

3. To put off.

And she arose and went away, and *laid by* her veil. — Gen. xxxviii.

To lay down; to deposit, as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction; to resign.

I *lay down* my life for the sheep. — John x.

2. To give up; to relinquish; to quit or relinquish; as, to *lay down* an office or commission.

3. To quit; to surrender the use of; as, to *lay down* one's arms.

4. To offer or advance; as, to *lay down* a proposition or principle. *Addison.*

To lay one's self down; to commit to repose.

I will both *lay* me down in peace and sleep. — Ps. iv.

To lay hold of; to seize; to catch. *To lay hold on*, is used in a like sense. *Locke.*

To lay in; to store; to treasure; to provide previously. *Addison.*

To lay on; to apply with force; to inflict; as, to *lay on* blows.

To lay open; to open; to make bare; to uncover; also, to show; to expose; to reveal; as, to *lay open* the designs of an enemy.

To lay over; to spread over; to incrust; to cover the surface; as, to *lay over* with gold or silver.

To lay out; to expend; as, to *lay out* money, or sums of money.

2. To display; to discover.

He takes occasion to *lay out* bigotry and false confidence in all its colors. [*Obs.*] *Atterbury.*

3. To plan; to dispose in order the several parts; as, to *lay out* a garden.

4. To dress in grave-clothes, and place in a decent posture; as, to *lay out* a corpse. Shakspeare uses *to lay forth*.

5. To exert; as, to *lay out* all one's strength. So with the reciprocal pronoun, *to lay one's self out*, is to exert strength.

To lay to; to charge upon; to impute. *Sidney.*

2. To apply with vigor. *Tusser.*

3. To attack or harass. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*

4. To check the motion of a ship, and cause her to be stationary.

To lay together: to collect; to bring to one place; also, to bring into one view.

To lay to heart: to permit to affect greatly.

To lay under: to subject to; as, to *lay* one *under* restraint or obligation.

To lay up; to store; to treasure; to deposit for future use.

Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven.—Matt. vi.

2. To confine to the bed or chamber. He is *laid* up with the gout.

3. To dismantle, and place in a dock or some safe place, as a ship.

To lay siege; to besiege; to encompass with an army.

To lay wait; to station for private attack; to lay in ambush for.

To lay the course, in *sailing*, is to sail toward the port intended without jibing.

To lay waste; to destroy; to desolate; to deprive of inhabitants, improvements, and productions.

To lay the land, in *seamen's language*, is to cause the land apparently to sink or appear lower, by sailing from it, the distance diminishing the elevation.

LAY, *v. i.* To bring or produce eggs.

Hens will greedily eat the herb that will make them *lay* the better. *Mortimer.*

2. To contrive; to form a scheme. [*Unusual.*]

To lay about: to strike or throw the arms on all sides; to act with vigor. *Spenser. South.*

To lay at; to strike or to endeavor to strike.

The sword of him that *layeth at* him can not hold.—Job xli.

To lay in for; to make overtures for; to engage or secure the possession of.

I have *lain* in for these. *Dryden.*

To lay on; to strike; to beat; to deal blows incessantly and with vehemence.

2. To act with vehemence; used *of expenses. Shak.*

To lay out; to purpose; to intend. He *lays out* to make a journey.

2. To take measures.

I made strict inquiry wherever I came, and *laid out* for intelligence in all places. *Woodward.*

To lay upon: to wager upon. *Smart.*

2. To importune. [*Obs.*]

LAY, *n.* That which lies or is laid; a row; a stratum; a layer; one rank in a series reckoned upward; as, a *Lay* of wood.

A viol should have a *lay* of wire-strings below. *Bacon.*

2. A bet; a wager. [*Little used.*] *Graunt.*

3. Station; rank. [*Not used.*]

LAY, *n.* [Sax. *leag, leah, lege;* W. *lle;* Russ. *lug;* L. *locus;* Fr. *lieu.* (See LAY, the verb.) The words which signify *place*, are from verbs which express *setting* or *laying*. It is written also LEY, and LEA, but less properly.]

A meadow; a plain or plat of grass land.

A tuft of daisies on a flowery *lay.* *Dryden.*
The lowing herd wind slowly o'er the *lea.* *Gray.*

LAY, *n.* [Sax. *leg* or *ley;* Gr. λαγεω, to sound. It might also be deduced from G. *lied*, a song; D. id.; Sax. *leoth;* Scot. *leid, lede*, or *luid;* Ir. *laidh;* Gael. *laoidh;* from the root of *loud*, L. *laudo, plaudo*, Sax. *hlydan.*]

1. A song; as, a soft *lay;* Immortal *lays. Milton.*

2. A species of narrative poetry among the ancient minstrels; as, the *Lay* of the Last Minstrel. *W. Scott.*

LAY, *a.* [Fr. *lai*, L. *laicus*, It. *laico*, Sp. *lego*, a layman; Gr. λαικος, from λαος, people; Sax. *leod.*]

Pertaining to the laity or people, as distinct from the clergy; not clerical; as, a *lay* person; a *lay* preacher; a *lay* brother.

LAY'-BROTH'ER, (-bruth'er,) *n.* One received into a convent of monks under the three vows, but not in holy orders. *Brande.*

LAY'-CLERK', *n.* A layman who leads the responses of the congregation, &c., in the church service. *Hook.*

LAY'-ELD'ER, *n.* In *the Presbyterian church*, the same as ELDER, which see.

LAY'ER, (lā'er,) *n.* [from *lay*, the verb.] A stratum; a bed; a body spread over another; as, a *layer* of clay or of sand.

2. A course, as of bricks, stones, &c.

3. A shoot or twig of a plant, not detached from the stock, laid under ground for growth or propagation. *Encyc.*

4. One that lays, as a hen. *Mortimer.*

LAY'ER-ING, *n.* A propagating by layers. *Gardner.*

LAY'ER OUT, *n.* One who expends money; a steward.

LAY'ER UP, *n.* One who reposits for future use; a treasurer.

LAY'-FIG'URE, } *n.* A figure made of wood or cork,
LAY'MAN, } in imitation of the human body. It can be placed in any position or attitude, and serves, when clothed, as a model for the drapery, &c. *Brown.*

LAY'ING, *ppr.* Putting; placing; applying; imputing; wagering.

LAY'ING, *n.* The first coat on laths of plasterer's two-coat work.

2. The act or period of laying eggs; the eggs laid.

LAY'LAND, *n.* Land lying untilled; fallow ground. [*Local.*]

LAY'MAN, (lā'man,) *n.* [*lay* and *man.* Old Eng. *lewdeman. Selden.*]

1. A man who is not a clergyman; one of the laity or people, distinct from the clergy. *Dryden. Swift.*

2. A figure used by painters. [See LAY-FIGURE.]

3. A lay-clerk. [*Dryden*

LAY'STALL, *n.* [*lay* and *stall.*] A heap of dung, or a place where dung is laid. *Ash.*

LA'ZAR, *n.* [from *Lazarus;* Sp. *lazaro.*]

A person infected with nauseous and pestilential disease. *Shak. Dryden.*

LAZ-A-RET', } *n.* [Sp. *lazareto;* It. *lazzeretto;*
LAZ-A-RET'TO, } Fr. *lazaret*, from *Lazarus.*]

A public building, hospital, or pest-house for the reception of diseased persons, particularly for those affected with contagious distempers.

LA'ZAR-HOUSE, *n.* A lazaretto; also, a hospital for quarantine.

LAZ'AR-ITES, } *n. pl.* An order of missionaries in
LAZ'AR-ISTS, } the Roman Catholic church, established in 1632, and deriving their name from the priory of St. Lazarus, in Paris, which was their headquarters. *Brande.*

LA'ZAR-LIKE, } *a.* Full of sores; leprous.
LA'ZAR-LY, } *Bp. Hall.*

LAZ-A-RO'NI, *n. pl.* In *Naples*, the poor, who live by begging, or have no permanent habitation; so called from the hospital of St. Lazarus, which serves as their refuge. *Brande.*

LA'ZAR-WORT, } *n.* The popular English name of
LA'SER-WORT, } some species of Laserpitium, a genus of plants of several species, natives of Germany, Italy, France, &c.

LAZE, *v. i.* To live in idleness. [*Vulgar.*]

LAZE, *v. t.* To waste in sloth. [*Vulgar.*]

LA'ZI-LY, *adv.* [from *lazy.*] In a heavy, sluggish manner; sluggishly.

Whether he *lazily* and listlessly dreams away his time. *Locke.*

LA'ZI-NESS, *n.* [from *lazy.*] The state or quality of being lazy; indisposition to action or exertion; indolence; sluggishness; heaviness in motion; habitual sloth. *Laziness* differs from *idleness;* the latter being a mere defect or cessation of action; but *laziness* is sloth, with natural or habitual disinclination to action.

Laziness travels so slowly, that Poverty soon overtakes him. *Franklin.*

2. Slowness; tardiness.

LAZ'ING, *a.* Spending time in sluggish inaction. *L'Estrange.*

[*This is an ill-formed, inelegant word.*]

LAZ'U-LI. *Lapis lazuli* is a mineral of a fine, azure-blue color usually amorphous, or in rounded masses of a small size. It is often marked by yellow spots or veins of sulphuret of iron, and is much valued for ornamental work. It is distinguished from *lazulite* by the intenseness of its color. [Qu. Ar. *azul.*] *Cleaveland.*

LAZ'U-LITE, *n.* A mineral of a light, indigo-blue color, occurring in small masses, or crystallized in oblique, four-sided prisms, and consisting of phosphoric acid, alumina, and magnesia. *Dana.*

LA'ZY, *a.* [G. *lass, lassig;* W. *llesg.* The Fr. *lâche* is from L. *laxus*, and it is doubtful whether this is of the same family.]

1. Disinclined to action or exertion; naturally or habitually slothful; sluggish; indolent; averse to labor; heavy in motion.

Wicked men will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be *lazy* and spend victuals. *Bacon.*

2. Slow; moving slowly or apparently with labor; as, a *lazy* stream.

The night-owl's *lazy* flight. *Shak.*

LB. stands for *pound* in weight; LBS., for *pounds.*

LD. stands for *Lord.*

LEA, } *n.* [See LAY.] A meadow or sward land.
LEY, } The Welsh write *lle;* but as this word is from the root of *lay*, the latter is the more correct orthography.

LEACH, *v. t.* [Sw. *laka*, to fall in drops, to distill; *läka*, to leak; Dan. *lekker*, to drop, to *leak.* (See LEAK.) Perhaps L. *liz* may be from the same root.]

To wash, as ashes, by percolation, or causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali. The water thus charged with alkali is called *lye.*

LEACH, *n.* A quantity of wood ashes, through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali.

LEACH'-TUB, *n.* A wooden vessel or tub in which ashes are leached. It is sometimes written LETCH-TUB.

LEAD, (led,) *n.* [Sax. *lead;* G. *loth;* D. *lood;* Dan. and Sw. *lod;* Russ. *lot*, probably a mass, like *clod.*]

1. A metal of a dull white color, with a cast of blue. It is the least elastic and sonorous of all the metals, and at the same time it is soft and easily fusible. It is found native in small masses, but generally mineralized by sulphur, and sometimes by other substances. Lead, fused in a strong heat, throws off vapors which are unwholesome.

2. A plummet, or mass of lead, used in sounding at sea.

3. A thin plate of type-metal, used to separate lines in printing.

4. A small cylinder of black lead or plumbago, used in ever-pointed pencils.

5. *Leads;* a flat roof covered with lead. *Shak. Bacon.*

[See also WHITE LEAD and RED LEAD.]

LEAD, (led,) *v. t.* To cover with lead; to fit with lead.

2. In *printing*, to widen the space between lines by inserting a *lead* or thin plate of type-metal.

LEAD, (leed,) *v. t.; prct.* and *pp.* LED. [Sax. *lædan;* G. *leiten;* D. *leiden;* Sw. *leda;* Dan. *leder;* probably to draw, to strain, or extend.]

1. To guide by the hand; as, to *lead* a child. It often includes the sense of drawing, as well as of directing.

2. To guide or conduct by showing the way; to direct; as, the Israelites were *led* by a pillar of cloud by day, and by a pillar of fire by night.

3. To conduct to any place.

He *leadeth* me beside the still waters.—Ps. xxiii.

4. To conduct, as a chief or commander, implying authority; to direct and govern; as, a general *leads* his troops to battle and to victory.

Christ took not on him flesh and blood, that he might conquer and rule nations, *lead* armies, &c. *South.*

5. To precede; to introduce by going first.

As Hesperus, that *leads* the sun his way. *Fairfax.*

6. To guide; to show the method of attaining an object. Self-examination may *lead* us to a knowledge of ourselves.

7. To draw; to entice; to allure. The love of pleasure *leads* men into vices which degrade and impoverish them.

8. To induce; to prevail on; to influence.

He was driven by the necessities of the times more than *led* by his own disposition to any rigor of actions. *K. Charles.*

9. To pass; to spend, that is, to draw out; as, to *lead* a life of gayety, or a solitary life.

That we may *lead* a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty.—1 Tim. ii.

To lead astray; to guide in a wrong way, or into error; to seduce from truth or rectitude.

To lead captive: to carry into captivity.

LEAD, *v. i.* To go before and show the way.

I will *lead* on softly.—Gen. xxxiii.

2. To conduct, as a chief or commander. Let the troops follow where their general *leads.*

3. To draw; to have a tendency to. Gaming *leads* to other vices.

4. To exercise dominion. *Spenser.*

To lead off, or *out;* to go first; to begin. *Cumberland.*

LEAD, *n.* Precedence; a going before; guidance. Let the general take the *lead.* [*A colloquial word, in repute.*]

LEAD'ED, (led'ed,) *pp.* or *a.* Fitted with lead; set in lead; as, *leaded* windows.

2. Separated by leads, as lines in printing.

LEAD'EN, (led'n,) *a.* [from *lead.*] Made of lead; as, a *leaden* ball.

2. Heavy; indisposed to action *Shak.*

3. Heavy; dull. *Shak.*

LEAD'EN-HEART-ED, (led'n-härt-ed,) *a.* Stupid; destitute of feeling. *Thomson.*

LEAD'EN-HEEL-ED, *a.* Moving slowly. *Ford.*

LEAD'EN-STEP-PING, *a.* Moving slowly. *Milton.*

LEAD'ER, (leed'er,) *n.* One that leads or conducts; a guide; a conductor.

2. A chief; a commander; a captain.

3. One who goes first.

4. The chief of a party or faction; as, the *leader* of the whigs or of the tories; a *leader* of the Jacobins.

5. A performer who leads a band or choir in music.

6. The leading editorial article in a newspaper.

7. The *leaders* are the principal wheels in any kind of machinery. *Francis.*

LEAD'ER-SHIP, *n.* The state or condition of a leader.

LEAD'ING, (led'ing,) *ppr.* Fitting or setting in lead.

2. Separating by leads, as in printing.

LEAD'ING, *ppr.* Guiding; conducting; preceding; drawing; alluring; passing life.

2. *a.* Chief; principal; capital; most important or influential; as, a *leading* motive; a *leading* man in a party.

3. Showing the way by going first.

He left his mother a countess by patent, which was a new *leading* example. *Wotton.*

LEAD'ING, *n.* Guidance; the act of conducting; direction. *Shak. Spenser.*

LEAD'ING-LY, *adv.* By leading.

LEAD'ING QUES'TION. See QUESTION.

LEAD'ING-STRINGS, *n. pl.* Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk. *Dryden.*

To be in leading-strings; to be in a state of infancy or dependence, or in pupilage under the guidance of others.

LEAD′-MAN, *n.* One who begins or leads a dance. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

LEAD′-PEN-CIL, (led′pen-sil,) *n.* An instrument for drawing or making lines, made of plumbago or black lead.

LEAD′-SHOT, (led′shot,) *n.* Shot made of lead.

LEAD′WORT, (led′wurt,) *n.* The popular English name of some species of Plumbago, a genus of plants.

LEAD′Y, (led′dy,) *a.* Of the color of lead. *Sir T. Elyot.*

LEAF, *n.*; *pl.* LEAVES. [Sax. *leaf*; D. *loof*; G. *laub*; Sw. *lof*; Dan. *lov*; Goth. *lauf.*]

1. In *botany*, *leaves* are organs which usually shoot from the sides of the stems and branches, but sometimes from the root; sometimes they are sessile; more generally supported by petioles. They are of various forms — flat, extended, linear, cylindric, &c. The term *leaf* is also popularly applied to the thin, extended part of a flower; the flower-leaf or petal.

2. A part of a book containing two pages.

3. A term formerly applied to the sides of window-shutters, folding-doors, &c. *Gloss. of Archit.*

4. Something resembling a leaf in thinness and extension; a very thin plate; as, gold *leaf.*

5. The movable side of a table.

LEAF, *v. i.* To shoot out leaves; to produce leaves. The trees *leaf* in May.

LEAF′AGE, *n.* Leaves collectively; abundance of leaves.

LEAF′-BRIDGE, *n.* A drawbridge having a leaf or platform on each side which rises and falls. *Francis.*

LEAF′-BUD, *n.* The rudiment of a young branch, or a growing point covered with rudimentary leaves called *scales.* *Lindley.*

LEAF′-CROWN-ED, *a.* Crowned with leaves or fo- [illegible] *Moore.*

L[illegible]ED, (leeft,) *a.* Having leaves.

L[illegible], *n.* The [illegible] in leaves or layers with[illegible] the bod[illegible] of [illegible].

L[illegible], *n.* A state of [illegible] full of leaves.

[illegible], *a.* The [illegible] of [illegible] leaves.

L[illegible]AF′-LARD, *n.* [illegible] of [illegible].

LEAF′LESS, *a.* Destitute of leaves; as, a *leafless* tree. *Pope.*

LEAF′LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of leaves.

LEAF′LET, *n.* A little leaf.

2. In *botany*, one of the divisions of a compound leaf; a foliole.

LEAF′-STALK, (-stawk,) *n.* The petiole or stalk which supports a leaf. *Martyn.*

LEAF′Y, *a.* Full of leaves; as, the *leafy* forest. *Dryden.*

LEAGUE, (leeg,) *n.* [Fr. *ligue*; It. *lega*; Sp. *liga*; from L. *ligo*, to bind.]

1. An alliance or confederacy between princes or states, for their mutual aid or defense; a national contract or compact. A league may be *offensive* or *defensive*, or both. It is *offensive*, when the contracting parties agree to unite in attacking a common enemy; *defensive*, when the parties agree to act in concert in defending each other against an enemy.

2. A combination or union of two or more parties for the purpose of maintaining friendship, and promoting their mutual interest, or for executing any design in concert.

> And let there be
> 'Twixt us and them no *league*, nor amity. *Denham.*

LEAGUE, (leeg,) *v. i.* To unite, as princes or states, in a contract of amity for mutual aid or defense; to confederate. Russia and Austria *leagued* to oppose the ambition of Bonaparte.

2. To unite or confederate, as private persons for mutual aid.

LEAGUE, (leeg,) *n.* [Of Celtic origin. W. *llec*, a flat stone, whence Low L. *leuca*, Sp. *legua*, It. *lega*, Fr. *lieue*, Ir. *leac.* It appears from the Welsh, that this word is from the root of *lay.*]

1. *Originally*, a stone erected on the public roads, at certain distances, in the manner of the modern mile-stones. Hence,

2. The distance between two stones. With *the English* and *Americans*, a *league* is the length of three miles; but this measure is used chiefly at sea. The league, on the continent of Europe, is very different among different nations. The Dutch and German league contains four geographical miles. *Encyc.*

LEAGU′ED, (leegd,) *pp.* or *a.* United in mutual compact; confederated.

LEAGU′ER, (leeg′er,) *n.* One who unites in a league; a confederate. *Encyc.*

LEAGU′ER, *n.* [D. *beleggeren.* See BELEAGUER.]

Siege; investment of a town or fort by an army. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

LEAGU′ING, *ppr.* Uniting in a compact.

LEAK, (leek,) *n.* [D. *lek*, a leak, and leaky; *lekken*, to leak, to drop, to *sleek* or make smooth; *lekker*, dainty, delicate, nice, delicious; G. *leck*, a leak, and leaky; *lecken*, to leak, to drop out, to jump, to *lick*; *lecker*, dainty, delicious, *lickerish*; Sw. *laka*, to distill or drop, and *laka*, to leak; Dan. *lek*, leaky; *lekke*, a leak; *lekkefad*, a dripping-pan; *lekker*, to leak, to drop; *lekker*, dainty, delicate, nice, *lickerish*; Sax. *hleco*, leaky. If the noun is the primary word, it may be the Gr. λακις, a fissure or crevice, from ληκεω, Dor. λακεω, to crack, to sound, or to burst with sound, coinciding with L. *lacero* and *loquor*, and perhaps Eng. *clack.* It seems that *lickerish* is from the root of *leak*, and signifies properly, watery.]

1. A crack, crevice, fissure, or hole in a vessel, that admits water, or permits a fluid to escape.

2. The oozing or passing of water, or other fluid or liquor, through a crack, fissure, or aperture in a vessel, either *into* it, as into a ship, or *out of* it, as out of a cask.

To spring a leak, is to open or crack so as to let in water; to begin to let in water.

LEAK, *a.* Leaky. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

LEAK, *v. i.* To let water or other liquor into or out of a vessel, through a hole or crevice in the vessel. A ship *leaks*, when she admits water through her seams, or an aperture in her bottom or sides, into the hull. A pail or a cask *leaks*, when it admits liquor to pass out through a hole or crevice.

To leak out; to find vent; to escape privately from confinement or secrecy; as a fact or report.

LEAK′AGE, *n.* A leaking; or the quantity of a liquor that enters or issues by leaking.

2. An allowance, in *commerce*, of a certain rate per cent. for the leaking of casks, or the waste of liquors by leaking.

LEAK′ING, *n.* The oozing or passing of a liquid through an aperture.

LEAK′Y, *a.* That admits water or other liquor to pass in or out; as, a *leaky* vessel; a *leaky* ship or barrel.

2. Apt to disclose secrets; tattling; not close. *L′Estrange.*

LEAL, *a.* In *Scottish*, faithful; true. Hence, "the land of the *leal*," is the place of the faithful, heaven. *Jamieson.*

LEAM, *n.* A string to lead a dog. *Inch. Dict.*

LEAM′ER, *n.* A dog; a kind of hound.

LEAN, (leen,) *v. i.* [Sax. *hlinian*, *hleonian*, to lean; *linian*, to recline; G. *lehnen*; D. *leunen*; Dan. *læner*; Sw. *lāna sig*; Ir. *claonaim*; Russ. *klonyu*; Gr. κλινω; L. *clino.* Class Ln, No. 3.]

1. To deviate or move from a straight or perpendicular line; or to be in a position thus deviating. We say, a column *leans* to the north or to the east; it *leans* to the right or left.

2. To incline or propend; to tend toward.

> They delight rather to *lean* to their old customs. *Spenser.*
> Trust in the Lord with all thy heart, and *lean* not to thy own understanding. — Prov. iii.

3. To bend or incline so as to rest on something; as, to *lean* against a wall or a pillar; to *lean* on the arm of another.

4. To bend; to be in a bending posture.

LEAN, *v. t.* To incline; to cause to lean. *Shak.*

2. To conceal. [Ice. *luna.*] [*Not in use.*] *Ray.*

LEAN, *a.* [Sax. *læne*, or *hlæne* D. Dan. and G. *klein*, small, lean; Sw. *klen*; allied perhaps to L. *lenis*, and Eng. *slender.*]

1. Wanting flesh; meager; not fat; as, a *lean* body; a *lean* man or animal.

2. Not rich; destitute of good qualities; bare; barren; as, *lean* earth.

3. Low; poor; in opposition to RICH or GREAT; as, a *lean* action. [*Unusual.*]

4. Barren of thought; destitute of that which improves or entertains; jejune; as, a *lean* discourse or dissertation.

LEAN, *n.* That part of flesh which consists of muscle without the fat. *Farquhar.*

LEAN′-FAC-ED, (-faste,) *a.* Having a thin face. Among *printers*, applied to letters which have not their full breadth.

LEAN′-WIT-TED, *a.* Having but little sense or shrewdness. *Shak.*

LEAN′ED, *pp.* Inclined; caused to lean.

LEAN′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Inclining; causing to lean.

L[illegible], *adv.* Meagerly; without fat or plumpness.

LEAN′NESS, *n.* Destitution of fat; want of flesh; thinness of body; meagerness; *applied to animals.*

2. Want of matter; poverty; emptiness; as, the *leanness* of a purse. *Shak.*

3. In *Scripture*, want of grace and spiritual comfort.

> He sent *leanness* into their soul. — Ps. cvi.

LEAN′-TO, *n.* A part of a building which appears to lean on the main building. *Francis.*

LEAN′Y, *a.* Alert; brisk; active. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

LEAP, (leep,) *v. i.* [Sax. *hleapan*, Goth. *hlaupan*, to leap; G. *laufen*; D. *loopen*, Sw. *lōpa*, Dan. *löber*, to run, to pass rapidly, to flow, *slip*, or glide; W. *llwf*, a *leap.* From these significations, it may be inferred that this word belongs to the family of L. *labor*, perhaps Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. Eth. חלף. Class Lb, No. 30. Qu. L. *lupus*, a wolf, the *leaper.*]

1. To spring or rise from the ground with both feet, as a man, or with all the feet, as other animals; to jump; to vault; as, a man *leaps* over a fence, or *leaps* upon a horse.

> A man *leapeth* better with weights in his hands than without. *Bacon.*

2. To spring or move suddenly; as, to *leap* from a horse.

3. To rush with violence.

> And the man in whom the evil spirit was *leaped* on them and overcame them. — Acts xix.

4. To spring; to bound; to skip; as, to *leap* for joy.

5. To fly; to start. *Job* xli.

> He parted frowning from me, as if ruin
> *Leaped* from his eyes. *Shak.*

[Our common people retain the Saxon aspirate of this word in the phrase *to clip it*, to run fast.]

LEAP, *v. t.* To pass over by leaping; to spring or bound from one side to the other; as, to *leap* a wall, a gate, or a gulf; to *leap* a stream. [But the phrase is elliptical, and *over* is understood.]

2. To copulate with, as the male of certain beasts. *Dryden.*

LEAP, *n.* A jump; a spring; a bound; act of leaping.

2. Space passed by leaping.

3. A sudden transition or passing. *Swift.*

4. The space that may be passed at a bound.

> 'Tis the convenient *leap* I mean to try. *Dryden.*

5. Embrace of animals. *Dryden.*

6. Hazard, or effect of leaping. *Shak.*

7. A basket; a weel for fish. [*Not in use.*] *Wicl[illegible]. Sherwood.*

LEAP′ED, (leept or lept,) *pp.* Jumped; passed over by a bound.

L[illegible], *n.* One that leaps; as, a horse is called a good *leaper.*

L[illegible], *n.* A play among boys, in which one stoops [illegible] and another leaps over him by placing h[illegible] hands on the shoulders of the former. *Shak.*

L[illegible], *ppr.* Jumping; springing; bounding; skip[illegible].

L[illegible], *n.* The act of jumping or passing by a leap.

L[illegible]LY, *adv.* By leaps.

L[illegible], *n.* [illegible], a year containing 366 days; every fourth year, which *leaps* over a day more than a common year. Th[illegible] common years, if the first day of March is on Monday, the present year, it will, the next year, fall on Tuesday, but in leap-year it will leap to [illegible]nesday; for leap-year [illegible] more than a common year, a day being [illegible] to the month of February. *Brown.*

LE[illegible], (le[illegible],) *v. t.* [Sax. *lear*[illegible]; G. *lernen*; D. *le*[illegible]; Dan. *l*[illegible]*rer*; Sw. *lara.* The latter coincides with the Sax. *læran*, to teach, the same word having both significations, to teach and to learn. In popular use, *learn* still has both senses.]

1. To gain knowledge of; to acquire knowledge or ideas of something before unknown. We *learn* the use of letters, the meaning of words, and the principles of science. We *learn* things by instruction, by study, and by experience and observation. It is much easier to *learn* what is right, than to unlearn what is wrong.

> Now *learn* a parable of the fig-tree. — Matt. xxiv.

2. To acquire skill in any thing; to gain by practice a faculty of performing; as, to *learn* to play on a flute or an organ.

> The chief art of *learning* is to attempt but little at a time. *Locke.*

3. To teach; to communicate the knowledge of something before unknown.

> Hast thou not *learned* me how
> To make perfumes? *Shak.*

[This use of *learn* is found in respectable writers, but is now deemed inelegant as well as improper.]

LEARN, (lern,) *v. i.* To gain or receive knowledge; to receive instruction; to take pattern; with *of.*

> Take my yoke upon you, and *learn of* me; for I am meek and lowly. — Matt. xi.

2. To receive information or intelligence.

LEARN′ED, (lernd,) } *pp.* Obtained as knowledge
LEARNT, (lernt,) } or information.

LEARN′ED, (lern′ed,) *a.* Versed in literature and science; as, a *learned* man.

2. Skillful; well acquainted with arts; knowing; with *in*; as, *learned* in martial arts.

3. Containing learning; as, a *learned* treatise or publication. *Coxe.*

4. Versed in scholastic, as distinct from other knowledge.

> Men of much reading are greatly *learned*, but may be little knowing. *Locke.*

The learned; learned men; men of erudition; literati.

LEARN′ED-LY, (lern′ed-ly,) *adv.* With learning or erudition; with skill; as, to discuss a question *learnedly.*

> Every coxcomb swears as *learnedly* as they. *Swift.*

LEARN′ED-NESS, (lern′ed-ness,) *n.* A state of being learned. *Abp. Laud.*

LEARN′ER, (lern′er,) *n.* A person who is gaining knowledge from instruction, from reading, or study, or by other means; one who is in the rudiments of any science or art.

LEARN′ING, (lern′ing,) *ppr.* Gaining knowledge by instruction, or reading, by study, by experience, or observation; acquiring skill by practice.

LEARN′ING, (lern′ing,) *n.* The knowledge of principles or facts received by instruction or study; ac-

quired knowledge or ideas in any branch of science or literature; erudition; literature; science. The Scaligers were men of great *learning*. [*This is the proper sense of the word.*]

2. Knowledge acquired by experience, experiment, or observation.

3. Skill in any thing good or bad. *Hooker.*

LEAS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be leased. *Sherwood.*

LEASE, *n.* [Fr. *laisser.* See the verb.]

1. A demise or letting of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to another for life, for a term of years, or at will, for a rent or compensation reserved; also, the contract for such letting. *Encyc.*

2. Any tenure by grant or permission.

> Our high placed Macbeth
> Shall live the *lease* of nature. *Shak.*

LEASE, *v. t.* [Fr. *laisser*; a different orthography of Eng. *let.* See Let.]

To let; to demise; to grant the temporary possession of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to another for a rent reserved. A *leased* to B his land in Dale for the annual rent of a pepper-corn.

LEASE, (leez,) *v. i.* [Sax. *lesan*, to collect, also to free, to liberate, to redeem; D. *lezen*; G. *lesen*, to gather, to cull, to sift, also to read, like L. *lego*; Dan. *læser*, Sw. *läsa*, to read.]

To glean; to gather what harvest-men have left. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

LEAS'ED, (leest,) *pp.* or *a.* Demised or let, as lands or tenements.

LEASE'HOLD, *a.* Held by lease; as, a *leasehold* tenement. *Swift.*

LEASE'HOLD, *n.* A tenure held by lease.

LEASE'HOLD-ER, *n.* A tenant under a lease. *Smart.*

LEAS'ER, *n.* A gleaner; a gatherer after reapers.

LEASH, *n.* [Fr. *laisse*, *lesse*; D. *lies.* Qu. It. *laccio*, L. *laqueus.*]

1. A thong of leather, or long line, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser his dog. *Shak.*

2. Among *sportsmen*, a brace and a half; tierce; three; three creatures of any kind, especially greyhounds, foxes, bucks, and hares. *Shak. Dennis.*

3. A band wherewith to tie any thing. *Boyle.*

LEASH, *v. t.* To bind; to hold by a string. *Shak.*

LEASH'ED, (leesht,) *pp.* Bound; held by a string.

LEASH'ING, *ppr.* Holding by a string.

LEAS'ING, (leez'ing,) *n.* [Sax. *leasunge*, from *lease*, *leas*, false.]

Falsehood; lies. [*Obsolete, or nearly so.*]

LEAS'OW, (lē'so,) *n.* [Sax. *leswe.*]

A pasture. [*Obs.*] *Wiclif.*

LEAST, (leest,) *a.* [*superl.* of Sax. *les*, less, contracted from *lesest.* It can not be regularly formed from *little.*]

Smallest; little beyond others, either in size or degree; as, the *least* insect; the *least* mercy.

Least is often used without the noun to which it refers. "I am the *least* of the apostles," that is, the *least* apostle of all the apostles. 1 *Cor.* xv.

LEAST, *adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree; in a degree below all others; as, to reward those who *least* deserve it.

At least, } to say no more; not to demand or af-
At the least; } firm more than is barely sufficient, at the lowest degree. If he has not incurred a penalty, he *at least* deserves censure.

> He who tempts, though vain, *at least* asperses
> The tempted with dishonor. *Milton.*

2. To say no more. Let useful observations be *at least* a part of your conversation.

The least; in the smallest degree. His faculties are not in *the least* impaired.

At leastwise, in the sense of *at least*, is obsolete.

LEAS'Y, (lē'zy,) *a.* Thin; flimsy. It is usually pronounced *sleazy.* [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

LEAT, *n.* [Sax. *læt*, *ductus.*]

An artificial trench to conduct water to or from a mill. *Francis.*

LEATH'ER, (leth'er,) *n.* [Sax. *lether*; G. and D. *leder*; Sw. *läder*; Dan. *læder*; Arm. *ler*; Ir. *leathar.* The most correct orthography is Lether.]

1. The skin of an animal dressed and prepared for use.

2. Dressed hides in general.

3. Skin; in an ironical sense.

LEATH'ER, (leth'er,) *a.* Leathern; consisting of leather; as, a *leather* glove.

LEATH'ER, (leth'er,) *v. t.* To beat, as with a thong of leather. *Todd. Smart.*

[This, which is now a low word, was once in good use, and corresponded to the mediæval Latin *decoriare.* See Ducange.]

LEATH'ER-COAT, (leth'er-,) *n.* An apple with a tough coat or rind. *Shak.*

LEATH'ER-DRESS-ER, (leth'er-,) *n.* One who dresses leather; one who prepares hides for use. *Pope.*

LEATH'ER-JACK-ET, (leth'er-,) *n.* A fish of the Pacific Ocean. *Cook.*

LEATH'ER-MOUTH-ED, (leth'er-,) *a.*

> By *leather-mouthed* fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat, as the chub. *Walton.*

LEATH'ERN, (leth-) *a.* Made of leather; consisting of leather; as, a *leathern* purse; a *leathern* girdle.

LEATH'ER-SELL-ER, *n.* A seller or dealer in leather.

LEATH'ER-WING-ED, *a.* Having wings like leather; an epithet of a bat. *Spenser.*

LEATH'ER-WOOD, *n.* A small shrub of the United States, with very flexible branches, and a tough, leathery bark; the Dirca palustris. *Gardner.*

LEATH'ER-Y, (leth-) *a.* Resembling leather; tough. *Grew.*

LEAVE, (leev,) *n.* [Sax. *leaf*, *lefe*, from *leafan*, *lefan*, *lyfan*, to permit, to grant, to trust, to believe; G. *urlaub*, D. *oorlof*, *verlof*, leave, *furlow*; Sax. *leofan*, to live, and to *leave.*]

1. Permission; allowance; license; liberty granted by which restraint or illegality is removed.

> No friend has leave to bear away the dead. *Dryden.*
> David earnestly asked *leave* of me. — 1 Sam. xx.

2. Farewell; adieu; ceremony of departure; a formal parting of friends, used chiefly in the phrase *to take leave.* *Acts* xviii.

LEAVE, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* Left. [Sax. *læfan*, to leave; *lefan*, to permit, to believe; *lefe*, leave; *lifian*, to live; *leofan*, to leave, to live; *leafa*, leave, permission, license; *lyfan*, to permit, also to live. But *live* is also written *libban*, *lybban*, with *b*, which *leave* is not. *Belifan*, to remain or be left; *alyfan*, to permit; *aleafan*, to leave, to permit, to believe; *geleaf*, leave, license, assent, consent, faith, or belief; *geleafan*, to believe, to think or suppose, to permit, to lend; *geleofan*, *id.*; *gelyfan*, to believe, to trust; *gelyfed*, permitted or allowed, believed, lawful, also alive, having life; *leof*, loved; *lufa*, love, also belief; *leofic*, faithful; *lufe*, willingly, *lubenter*; *luflic*, lovely. The German has *leave* in *urlaub*, a furlow, and *belief* in *glaube*; *live* in *leben*; and *love* in *liebe*, *lieben*, the Latin *libet*, *lubet.* Gr. λείπω. Dan. *lever*, Sw. *lefva*, to live. These are a small part of the affinities of the word. The Germans and Dutch express the sense of *leave* by *lassen*, *laten*, which is our *let*, Fr. *laisser*; and *let* in English has the sense both of permit and of hinder. The most prominent significations of *leave* are, to stop or forbear, and to withdraw.]

1. To withdraw or depart from; to quit for a longer or shorter time indefinitely, or for perpetuity. We *left* Cowes, on our return to the United States, May 10, 1789. We leave home for a day or a year. The fever *leaves* the patient daily at a certain hour. The secretary has *left* the business of his office with his first clerk.

> A man shall *leave* his father and his mother, and cleave to his wife. — Gen. ii.

2. To forsake; to desert; to abandon; to relinquish.

> We have *left* all and followed thee. — Mark x.

3. To suffer to remain; not to take or remove.

> Let no man *leave* of it till the morning. — Ex. xvi.

4. To have remaining at death; as, to *leave* a good name.

5. To commit or trust to, as a deposit; or to suffer to remain. I *left* the papers in the care of the consul.

6. To bequeath; to give by will. The deceased has *left* his lands to his sons, but he has *left* a legacy to his only daughter.

7. To permit without interposition. Of this, he *leaves* the reader to judge.

8. To cease to do; to desist from; to forbear.

> Let us return, lest my father *leave* caring for the asses and take thought for us. — 1 Sam. ix.

9. To refer; to commit for decision.

To be left to one's self; to be deserted or forsaken; to be permitted to follow one's own opinions or desires.

To leave off; to desist from; to forbear; as, to *leave off* work at six o'clock.

To leave off; to cease wearing; as, to *leave off* a garment.

2. To forsake; as, to *leave off* an old acquaintance. *Arbuthnot.*

To leave out; to omit; as, to *leave out* a word or name in writing.

LEAVE, *v. i.* To cease; to desist.

> He began at the eldest and *left* at the youngest. — Gen. xliv.

To leave off; to cease; to desist; to stop.

> But when you find that vigorous heat abate,
> *Leave off*, and for another summons wait. *Roscommon.*

LEAVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *lever.*]

To raise; to levy, as an army. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

LEAVE'-TAK-ING, *n.* Taking of leave; parting compliments. *Shak.*

LEAV'ED, (leevd,) *a.* [from *leaf*; but *leafed* would be preferable.]

1. Furnished with foliage or leaves.

2. Having a leaf, or made with leaves or folds; as, a two-*leaved* gate.

LEAVE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of leaves.

LEAV'EN, (lev'n,) *n.* [Fr. *levain*, from *lever*, to raise, L. *levo*, Eng. to *lift.*]

1. A mass of sour dough, which, mixed with a larger quantity of dough or paste, produces fermentation in it and renders it light. During the seven days of the passover, no *leaven* was permitted to be in the houses of the Jews. *Ex.* xii.

2. Any thing which makes a general change in the mass. It generally means something which corrupts or depraves that with which it is mixed.

> Beware of the *leaven* of the Pharisees and of the Sadducees. — Matt. xvi.

LEAV'EN, (lev'n,) *v. t.* To excite fermentation in; to raise and make light, as dough or paste.

> A little leaven *leaveneth* the whole lump. — 1 Cor. v.

2. To taint; to imbue. *Prior.*

LEAV'EN-ED, (lev'nd,) *pp.* or *a.* Raised and made light by fermentation.

LEAV'EN-ING, (lev'n-ing,) *ppr.* Making light by fermentation.

LEAV'EN-ING, (lev'n-ing,) *n.* That which leavens or makes light. *Bacon.*

LEAV'EN-OUS, (lev'n-us,) *a.* Containing leaven; tainted. *Milton.*

LEAV'ER, *n.* [from *leave.*] One who leaves or relinquishes; one who forsakes. *Shak.*

LEAVES, (leevz,) *n.*; *pl.* of Leaf.

LEAV'I-NESS, *n.* State of being full of leaves.

LEAV'ING, *ppr.* Quitting; withdrawing from; relinquishing; suffering to remain; ceasing; desisting from.

LEAV'INGS, *n. pl.* Things left; remnant; relics.

> The *leavings* of Pharsalia. *Addison.*

2. Refuse; offal. *Swift.*

LEAV'Y, *a.* [from *leaf.*] Full of leaves; covered with leaves. *Sidney. Shak.*

[An improper word; it ought to be Leafy.]

LECH, for Lick. [*Obs.*] See Lick.

LECH'ER, *n.* [It. *lecco*, gluttony, lechery; *leccare*, to lick; *leccardo*, greedy; G. *lecken*; D. *likken.* See Lick, Leer, and Lickerish. But in Saxon, *leger-scipe* is lewdness, from *leger*, a layer, or a lying down, *licgan*, to lay; *ligan*, to lie. See Lubricity.]

A man given to lewdness; one addicted, in an exorbitant degree, to the indulgence of the animal appetite, and an illicit commerce with females.

LECH'ER, *v. i.* To practice lewdness; to indulge lust. *B. Jonson.*

LECH'ER-OUS, *a.* Addicted to lewdness; prone to indulge lust; lustful; lewd. *Derham.*

2. Provoking lust. *Chaucer.*

LECH'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Lustfully; lewdly.

LECH'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Lust, or strong propensity to indulge the sexual appetite.

LECH'ER-Y, *n.* Lewdness; free indulgence of lust; practice of indulging the animal appetite. *Shak.*

LEC'TION, *n.* [L. *lectio*, from *lego*, to read, Ir. *leigheam*, *leaghaim*, Gr. λέγω, Fr. *lire.*]

1. A reading.

2. A difference or variety in copies of a manuscript or book. *Watts.*

3. A lesson or portion of Scripture read in divine service.

LEC'TION-A-RY, *n.* The Roman Catholic service-book, containing portions of Scripture.

LEC'TOR, *n.* [L., from *lego*, *lectus.*]

In *the ancient church*, a reader; a person designated to read parts of the Bible, &c., when few other people could read.

LEC'TURE, *n.* [Fr. *lecture*, from L. *lectura*, from *lego*, to read.]

1. A discourse read or pronounced on any subject; usually a formal or methodical discourse, intended for instruction; as, a *lecture* on morals, philosophy, rhetoric, or theology.

2. A reading; the act or practice of reading; as, in the *lecture* of Holy Scripture. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

3. A magisterial reprimand; a formal reproof. *Addison.*

4. A rehearsal of a lesson. *Eng. Dict.*

LEC'TURE, *v. i.* To read or deliver a formal discourse.

2. To practice reading lectures for instruction. We say, the professor *lectures* on geometry, or on chemistry.

LEC'TURE, *v. t.* To instruct by discourses.

2. To instruct dogmatically or authoritatively; to reprove; as, to *lecture* one for his faults.

LEC'TUR-ED, *pp.* Instructed by discourse; reprimanded.

LEC'TUR-ER, *n.* One who reads or pronounces lectures; a professor or an instructor who delivers formal discourses for the instruction of others.

2. A preacher in a church, hired by the parish to assist the rector, vicar, or curate. *Johnson.*

LEC'TURE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a lecturer. *Swift.*

LEC'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Reading or delivering a discourse; reproving.

LEC'TURN, *n.* A reading-desk in some churches. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

LED, *pret.* and *pp.* of Lead.

LED-CAP'TAIN, *n.* [*led* and *captain.*] An obsequious follower or attendant.

LED'EN, *n.* [Sax. *lyden.*]

Language; true meaning. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

LEDGE, *n.* [Sax. *leger*, a layer; D. *leggen*, to lay, Sax. *lecgan.*]

1. A stratum, layer, or row.

The lowest *ledge* or row should be merely of stone. *Wotton.*

2. A ridge; a prominent row; as, a *ledge* of rocks.
3. A prominent part; a regular part rising or projecting beyond the rest. *Swift.*
4. A small molding.
5. A small piece of timber placed athwart ships, under the deck, between the beams.
6. A ridge of rocks near the surface of the sea. *Mar. Dict.*

LEDG'ER, *n.* The principal book of accounts among merchants; the book into which the accounts of the journal are carried in a summary form.
2. *Ledgers*; in *architecture*, pieces of timber used to support the platform of scaffolding.

LEDG'ER-LINE. See Leger-Line.

LEDG'Y, *a.* Abounding in ledges.

LED'-HORSE, *n.* A sumpter-horse.

LEE, *n.*; *pl.* Lees. [Fr. *lie.*]
Dregs; sediment. [See Lees.]

LEE, *n.* [Sw. *lä*; Dan. *læ*. In Sax. *hleo, hleow*, is a bower or shelter; Scot. *le*, calm, sheltered; Ice. *hle*, D. *ly, lee*, and *luw*, sheltered from the wind; *luwen*, to cease blowing; W. *clyd*, sheltering, warm; Sp. *lua*, lee. If the Welsh is the same word, it connects these words with Lat. *claudo, cludo*, to shut or stop.]
Literally, a calm or sheltered place, a place defended from the wind; hence, that part of the hemisphere toward which the wind blows, as opposed to that from which it proceeds.
Under the lee, denotes, *properly*, in the part defended from the wind.
Under the lee of the land, is, *properly*, near the shore, which breaks the force of the wind.
Under the lee of a ship; on the side opposite to that on which the wind blows.

LEE, *v. i.* To lie. [*Obs.*] [See Lie.] *Chaucer.*

LEE'-BOARD, *n.* A frame of plank affixed to the side of a flat-bottomed vessel, to prevent it from falling to leeward when close-hauled.

LEE'-GAGE, *n.* A greater distance from the point whence the wind blows than another vessel has.

LEE'-LURCH, *n.* A sudden and violent roll of a ship to leeward in a high sea.

LEE'-SHORE, *n.* The shore under the lee of a ship, or that toward which the wind blows.

LEE'-SIDE, *n.* The side of a ship or boat farthest from the point whence the wind blows; opposed to the Weather-side.

LEE'-TIDE, *n.* A tide running in the same direction that the wind blows. *A tide under the lee*, is a stream in an opposite direction to the wind.

LEE'WARD, *a.* Pertaining to the part toward which the wind blows; as, a *leeward* ship.

LEE'WARD, *adv.* Toward the lee, or that part toward which the wind blows; opposed to Windward; as, fall to *leeward*.

LEE'WAY, *n.* The lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course, or the angle which the line of her way makes with her keel, when she is close-hauled. *Mar. Dict.*

LEECH, *n.* [Goth. *lekeis*, Sax. *læc*, a host or innkeeper, a physician; Dan. *læge*; *læger*, to heal; Sw. *läka*, to heal; *läkare*, a physician; Ir. *liagh*; Russ. *lekar.*]
1. A physician; a professor of the art of healing. *Spenser. Dryden. Gay.*
[This word, in the United States, is nearly or wholly obsolete. Even Cow-leech is not used.]
2. [Sax. *læccan*, to seize.] A blood-sucker; an animal of the genus Hirudo, a species of aquatic worm, which is used in the medical art for topical bleeding. One large species of this animal is called *horse-leech*.
3. In *seamen's language*, the border or edge of a sail, which is sloping or perpendicular; as, the *fore-leech*, the *after-leech*, &c.

LEECH, *v. t.* To treat with medicine; to heal. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

LEECH'-CRAFT, *n.* The art of healing. [*Obs.*] *Davies.*

LEECH'-LINE, *n.* Leech lines are ropes fastened to the leech-ropes of the main-sail and fore-sail, serving to truss them up to the yards.

LEECH'-ROPE, *n.* That part of the bolt rope to which the skirt or border of a sail is sewed. *Mar. Dict.*

LEEF, *a.* Kind; fond; pleasing; willing. [*Obs.*] [See Lief.] *Spenser.*

LEEK, *n.* [Sax. *leac*; G. *lauch*; D. *look*; Sw. *lök*; Dan. *lög.*]
A plant of the genus Allium, with a bulbous root. *Num.* xi.

LEE'LITE, *n.* A variety of feldspar, so named from Dr. *Lee*. *Dana.*

LEER, *v. i.* [D. *gluuren, begluuren.*]
1. To look obliquely; to turn the eye and cast a look from a corner, either in contempt, defiance, or frowning, or for a sly look. *Swift.*
2. To look with a forced countenance. *Dryden.*

LEER, *v. t.* To allure with smiles. *Dryden.*

LEER, *n.* [Sax. *hleare, hleor*, the cheek.]
1. The cheek. [*Obs.*]
2. Complexion; hue; face. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
3. An oblique view.

With jealous *leer* malign
Eyed them askance. *Milton.*

4. An affected cast of countenance.

Damn with faint praise, concede with civil *leer*. *Pope.*

LEER, *a.* [Sax. *gelær.*]
Empty; also, trifling; frivolous. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

LEER'ED, *pp.* Looked obliquely; allured by smiles.

LEER'ING, *ppr.* Looking obliquely; casting a look askance.

LEER'ING-LY, *adv.* With an arch, oblique look or smile.

LEES, *n. pl.* [Fr. *lie*; Arm. *ly*; probably a contracted word. It is used in the plural only.]
The grosser parts of any liquor which have settled on the bottom of a vessel; dregs; sediment; as, the *lees* of wine.

LEESE, *v. t.* To lose. [*Obs.*] [See Lose.] *B. Jonson.*

LEESE, *v. t.* [L. *læsus.*]
To hurt. [*Obs.*] *Wickliffe.*

LEET, *n.* In *Great Britain*, a court. The *court-leet*, or view of frankpledge, is a court of record held once a year and not oftener, within a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet. Its original intent was to view the frankpledges or freemen within the liberty, to preserve the peace, and punish certain minute offenses. All freeholders within the precinct are obliged to attend this court. *Blackstone.*
The court-leet is for the most part superseded by the county court.

LEET'-ALE, *n.* A feast or merry-making in the time of leet. *England.*

LEET'-MAN, *n.* One subject to the jurisdiction of a leet-court. *Bancroft.*

LEFT, *pret.* and *pp.* of Leave.

LEFT, *a.* [L. *lævus*; Gr. λαιος, Hesych. λαιπος; probably from the root of *leave*, Gr. λειπω, and properly weak, deficient. Applied to the hand or arm, it denotes the weak arm, as opposed to the *right*, the strong, or dexterous. Hence the ancient idea of sinister, unfortunate, attached to the *left* arm or side.]
1. Denoting the part opposed to the right of the body; as, the *left* hand, arm, or side. Hence, the noun is omitted, we say, on the *left*, that is, on the left side, or wing, as of an army.
2. The *left* bank of a river is that which is on the *left* hand of a person whose face is toward the mouth of the river.

LEFT'-HAND, *n.* The hand on the left side.

LEFT'-HANDED, *a.* Having the left hand or arm more strong and dexterous than the right; using the left hand and arm with more dexterity than the right.
2. Unlucky; inauspicious; unseasonable. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*
Left-handed marriage, or *Morganatic marriage*; among *German princes*, a marriage with a woman of inferior rank, in which it is stipulated, that she and her children shall not enjoy the rank, or inherit the possessions, of her husband. *Brande.*

LEFT'-HAND'ED-NESS, *n.* Habitual use of the left hand, or rather the ability to use the left hand with more ease and strength than the right.

LEFT'-HAND'I-NESS, *n.* Awkwardness. *Chesterfield.*

LEG, *n.* [Dan. *læg*; It. *lacca.*]
1. The limb of an animal, used in supporting the body, and in walking and running; *properly*, that part of the limb from the knee to the foot, but in a more general sense, the whole limb, including the thigh, the leg, and the foot.
2. The long or slender support of any thing; as, the *leg* of a table.
Legs of a triangle; the sides of a triangle; a name seldom used unless one of the sides is first distinguished by some appropriate term; as, the hypothenuse and two *legs* of a right-angled triangle. *Barlow.*
To make a leg; to bow; a phrase introduced probably by the practice of drawing the right leg backward. [*Little used.*] *Locke. Swift.*
To stand on one's own legs; to support one's self; to trust to one's own strength or efforts, without aid.

LEG'A-CY, *n.* [Sp. *legado*; Fr. *legs*; L. *legatum*, from *lego*, to send, to bequeath; Eth. ለአከ, *laka*, Ar. ألك *alaka*, to send. Class Lg, No. 1.]
A bequest; a particular thing or certain sum of money given by last will or testament.

Good counsel is the best *legacy* a father can leave to his child. *L'Estrange.*

LEG'A-CY-HUNT'ER, *n.* One who flatters and courts for legacies.

LE'GAL, *a.* [Fr.; from L. *legalis*, from *lex, legis*, law.]
1. According to law; in conformity with law; as, a *legal* standard or test; a *legal* procedure.
2. Lawful; permitted by law; as, a *legal* trade. Any thing is *legal* which the laws do not forbid.
3. According to the law of works, as distinguished from free grace; or resting on works for salvation.
4. Pertaining to law; created by law. [*Milton.*

The exception must be confined to *legal* crimes. *Paley.*

So we use the phrase *criminal* law.

LE'GAL-IST, *n.* One who relies for salvation upon works of law.

LE'GAL FIC'TION. See Fiction.

LE-GAL'I-TY, *n.* Lawfulness; conformity to law.
2. In *theology*, a reliance on works for salvation. *Scott.*

LE'GAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make lawful; to render conformable to law; to authorize. What can *legalize* revenge?
2. To sanction; to give the authority of law to that which is done without law or authority. Irregular proceedings may be *legalized* by a subsequent act of the legislature.

LE'GAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made lawful.

LE'GAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making lawful.

LE'GAL-LY, *adv.* Lawfully; according to law; in a manner permitted by law.

LEG'A-TA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *legataire*; L. *legatarius*, from *lego*, to bequeath.]
A legatee; one to whom a legacy is bequeathed. [But Legatee is generally used.]

LEG'ATE, *n.* [Fr. *legat*; L. *legatus*, from *lego*, to send. See Lackey.]
1. An embassador or envoy; but *especially*,
2. The pope's embassador to a foreign prince or state; a cardinal or bishop sent as the pope's representative or commissioner to a sovereign prince. Legates are of three kinds; legates *a latere*, or counselors and assistants of his holiness; legates *de latere*, who are not cardinals, and legates by office. *Encyc.*

LEG-A-TEE', *n.* [L. *lego*, to send.]
One to whom a legacy is bequeathed. *Swift.*

LEG'ATE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a legate.

LEG'A-TINE, *a.* Pertaining to a legate; as, *legatine* power. *Shak.*
2. Made by or proceeding from a legate; as, a *legatine* constitution. *Ayliffe.*

LE-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *legatio*, from *lego*, to send.]
An embassy; a deputation; *properly*, a sending, but *generally*, the person or persons sent as envoys or embassadors to a foreign court. *Bacon.*

LE-GA'TO, [It.] *in music*, directs the notes to be performed in a close, smooth, gliding manner; opposed to Staccato.

LEG-A-TOR', *n.* [L.] A testator; one who bequeaths a legacy. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

LEG'-BAIL, *n.* *To give leg-bail*, is to escape from custody and run away. *Walter Scott.*

LEGE, (lēj,) *v. t.* To allege; to lighten. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

LE'GEND or **LEG'END**, *n.* [It. *leggenda*; L. *legenda*, from *lego*, to read; originally, in *the Roman Catholic church*, a book of service, or lessons to be read in worship.]
1. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints, formerly read at matins, and at the refectories of religious houses. Hence,
2. An idle or ridiculous story told respecting saints. *Encyc.*
3. Any memorial or relation. *Johnson.*
4. An incredible, unauthentic narrative. *Blackmore.*
5. The motto or words placed round the field of a medal or coin. *Brande.*

LE'GEND, *v. t.* To tell or narrate, as a legend. *Hall.*

LEG'END-A-RY, *a.* Consisting of legends; strange; fabulous.

LEG'END-A-RY, *n.* A book of legends; a relater of legends. *Sheldon.*

LEG'ER, *n.* [D. *leggen*, to lie, Sax. *lecgan.*]
Any thing that lies in a place; that which rests or remains; sometimes used as a noun, but more frequently as an adjective, as, a *leger* embassador, that is, resident; but the word is now obsolete, except in particular phrases.
A *leger-book*, or *leger*; a book that lies in the counting-house, the book into which merchants carry a summary of the accounts of the journal; usually and properly written Ledger.

LEG'ER-LINE, (led'jer-,) *n.* In *music*, a line added to the staff of five lines, when more lines than five are wanted, for designating notes ascending or descending.

LEG-ER-DE-MAIN', *n.* [Fr. *leger*, It. *leggiero*, light, slight, and Fr. *de main*, of hand. See Light.]
Sleight of hand; a deceptive performance which depends on dexterity of hand; a trick performed with such art and adroitness, that the manner or art eludes observation. The word is sometimes used adjectively; as, a *legerdemain* trick.

LE-GER'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *legereté.*] Lightness; nimbleness. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

LEGGE, *v. t.* [Sax. *lecgan.*] To lay. [*Obs.*] *Wickliffe.*

LEG'GED, (legd or leg'ged,) *a.* [from *leg.*] Having legs; used in composition; as, a two-*legged* animal.

LEG'GIN, } **LEG'GING**, } *n.* [from *leg.*] A cover for the leg, like a long gaiter; a garment that incloses the leg. *Mackenzie. Southey.*

LEG-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Legibleness; the quality or state of being legible.

LEG'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *legibilis*, from *lego*, to read.]

1. That may be read; consisting of letters or figures that may be distinguished by the eye; as, a fair, *legible* manuscript.

2. That may be discovered or understood by apparent marks or indications. The thoughts of men are often *legible* in their countenances.

LEG'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being legible.

LEG'I-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner as may be read; as, a manuscript *legibly* written.

LE-GION, *n.* [L. *legio*, from *lego*, to collect.]

1. In *Roman antiquity*, a body of infantry, consisting of different numbers of men at different periods, from three to five thousand. Each legion was divided into ten cohorts, each cohort into ten companies, and each company into two centuries. *Encyc.*

2. A military force; military bands. *Shak.*

3. A great number.

Where one's foe has entered, *legions* will force their way through the same breach. *Rogers.*

My name is *legion*, for we are many.—Mark v.

Legion of honor; an order instituted in *France* by Napoleon, as a reward for merit, both civil and military. *Brande.*

LE'GION-A-RY, *a.* Relating to a legion or to legions.

2. Consisting of a legion or of legions; as, a *legionary* force.

3. Containing a great number; as, a *legionary* body of men. *Brown.*

LE'GION-A-RY, *n.* One of a legion. *Milton.*

LE'GION-RY, *n.* Body of legions. *Pollok.*

LEG'IS-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *lex, legis*, law, and *fero*, *latum*, to give, pass, or enact.]

To make or enact a law or laws. It is a question whether it is expedient to *legislate* at present on the subject. Let us not *legislate*, when we have no power to enforce our laws.

LEG'IS-LA-TED, *pret.* and *pp.* of LEGISLATE.

LEG'IS-LA-TING, *ppr.* Enacting laws.

LEG-IS-LA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of passing a law or laws; the enacting of laws.

Pythagoras joined *legislation* to his philosophy. *Littleton.*

LEG'IS-LA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *legislatif.*]

1. Giving or enacting laws; as, a *legislative* body.

2. Capable of enacting laws; as, *legislative* power.

3. Pertaining to the enacting of laws; suitable to laws; as, the *legislative* style.

4. Done by enacting; as, a *legislative* act.

Note.—In this word, and in LEGISLATOR, LEGISLATRIX, LEGISLATURE, the accent is nearly equal on the first and third syllables; and *a*, in the third, has its former long sound.

LEG'IS-LA-TOR, *n.* [L.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for a state or community. This word is limited in its use to a supreme lawgiver, the lawgiver of a sovereign state or kingdom, and is not applied to men that make the by-laws of a subordinate corporation.

LEG-IS-LA'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a legislator. [*Not in use.*] *Halifax.*

LEG'IS-LA'TRESS, } *n.* A female who makes laws.
LEG'IS-LA'TRIX, } *Tooke.*

LEG'IS-LA-TURE, (led'jis-lăt-yur,) *n.* [Sp. *legislatura.*]

The body of men in a state or kingdom invested with power to make and repeal laws; the supreme power of a state. The *legislature* of *Great Britain* consists of the house of lords and the house of commons, with the king, whose sanction is necessary to every bill before it becomes a law. The *legislatures* of most of the *States in America* consist of two houses or branches; but the sanction of the governor is required to give their acts the force of law, or a concurrence of two thirds of the two houses after he has declined and assigned his objections.

LE'GIST, *n.* One skilled in the laws. *Marston.*

LE-GIT'I-MA-CY, *n.* [from *legitimate.*] *Literally*, accordance with law. Hence, lawfulness of birth; opposed to BASTARDY. *Hyllfe.*

2. Genuineness, or reality; opposed to SPURIOUSNESS.

3. Regular sequence or deduction; as, the *legitimacy* of a conclusion.

4. The accordance of an action or institution with established law; as, the *legitimacy* of a measure or government.

LE-GIT'I-MATE, *a.* [Fr. *legitime*; L. *legitimus*; from *lex*, law.]

Literally, accordant with law. Hence,

1. Lawfully begotten or born; born in wedlock; as, *legitimate* heirs or children.

2. Genuine; real; not false or spurious.

3. Following by regular or natural sequence; as, a *legitimate* result.

4. In accordance with established law; as, a *legitimate* government.

LE-GIT'I-MATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *legitimer*; Sp. *legitimar*; It. *legittimare.*]

1. To make lawful.

2. To render legitimate; to communicate the rights of a legitimate child to one that is illegitimate; to invest with the rights of a lawful heir. *Ayliffe.*

LE-GIT'I-MA-TED, *pp.* Made lawful.

LE-GIT'I-MATE-LY, *adv.* Lawfully; according to law.

2. Genuinely; not falsely. *Dryden.*

LE-GIT'I-MATE-NESS, *n.* Legality; lawfulness; genuineness.

LE-GIT'I-MA-TING, *ppr.* Rendering lawful.

LE-GIT-I-MA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of rendering legitimate, or of investing an illegitimate child with the rights of one born in wedlock.

2. Lawful birth. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

LE-GIT'I-MIST, *n.* One who supports legitimate authority. In *France*, an adherent of the elder branch of the Bourbon family, which was driven from the throne in 1830.

LEG'LESS, *a.* Having no legs.

LEG'UME, } *n.* [L. *legumen*; Fr. *legume*; probably
LE-GU'MEN, } from L. *lego*, to collect, and signifying that which collects or holds, or a collection.]

1. In *botany*, a pericarp or seed-vessel of two valves, in which the seeds are fixed to one suture only. In the latter circumstance, it differs from a silique, in which the seeds are attached to both sutures. In *popular use*, a *legume* is called a Pod, or a Cod; as, *pea-pod*, or pea-cod. *Martyn.*

2. In the *plural*, pulse, peas, beans, &c.

LE-GU'MIN, *n.* A peculiar principle in the fleshy cotyledons of the seeds of papilionaceous plants; vegetable casein. *Graham.*

LE-GU'MIN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to pulse; consisting of pulse. *Leguminous* plants are such as have a legume for a pericarp, as peas and beans.

LEI-PATH'Y-MIC, *a.* [Gr. λειπω and θυμος.] Fainting; tending to swooning. *J. Taylor.*

LEI'SUR-A-BLE, *a.* [see LEISURE.] Vacant of employment; not occupied; as, *leisurable* hours. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

LEI'SUR-A-BLY, *adv.* At leisure; without hurry. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*

LEI'SURE, (lee'zhur *or* lezh'yur,) *n.* [Fr. *loisir.* This is from the same root as Sax. and Dan. *leder*, void, empty, vacant, free, eased; Sw. *ledighet*, Dan. *ledighed*, leisure; or it may be more nearly connected with Goth. *laus*, loose, free, vacant, Eng. *lease.*]

1. Freedom from occupation or business; vacant time; time free from employment.

The desire of *leisure* is much more natural than of business and care. *Temple.*

I shall leave with him that rebuke to be considered at his *leisure*. *Locke.*

2. Convenience of time.

He sighed and had no *leisure* more to say. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

This word is sometimes used adjectively; as, *leisure* time. *Dryden.*

LEI'SURE-LY, *a.* Done at leisure; not hasty; deliberate; slow; as, a *leisurely* walk or march; a *leisurely* survey of life.

LEI'SURE-LY, *adv.* Not in haste or hurry; slowly; at leisure; deliberately.

We descended *very leisurely*, my friend being careful to count the steps. *Addison.*

LE'MAN, *n.* [Probably contracted from *Lifman*, *loveman*; Sax. *leof*, loved, and *man*. See LOVE and LIEF.]

A sweetheart; a gallant, or a mistress. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Spenser. Shak.*

LEME, *n.* [Sax. *leoma.*]

A ray of light. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

LEME, *v. i.* To shine. [*Obs.*]

LEM'MA, *n.* [Gr. λημμα, from λαμβανω, to receive.]

In *mathematics*, a proposition demonstrated for the purpose of being used in the demonstration of some other proposition. *Day.*

LEM'MING, } *n.* An English name applied to a group
LEM'ING, } of rodent mammals, very nearly allied to the mouse and rat. They mostly inhabit the north of Europe and Asia. By some naturalists, this group is made a genus under the name of *Lemmus*, but by others it is placed under the genus Mus.

Lemnian earth, or *sphragide*, from the Isle of Lemnos, in the Ægean Sea; a kind of astringent, medicinal earth, of a fatty consistence and reddish color, used in the same cases as *bole*. It has the external appearance of clay, with a smooth surface resembling agate, especially in recent fractures. It removes impurities like soap. *Encyc. Nicholson.*

LEM-NIS'CATE, *n.* [L. *lemniscus*, a ribbon; *lemniscatus*, adorned with ribbons.]

In *geometry*, the name of a curve in the form of the figure 8. *Barlow.*

LEM'ON, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *limon*; It. *limone.* This word is found in the Arabic of Avicenna; and in the Amharic dialect of Ethiopia we find *lime* or *lome*, the same word.]

1. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus Citrus, which grows in warm climates. This fruit furnishes a cooling acid juice, which forms an ingredient in some of our most delicious liquors.

2. *Lemon*, or *lemon-tree*; the tree that produces lemons.

What is called *salt of lemons*, is really binoxalate of potash, or potash combined with oxalic acid. *Brande.*

LEM-ON-ADE', *n.* [Fr. *limonade*; Sp. *limonada*; from *limon.*]

A liquor consisting of lemon-juice mixed with water and sweetened

LE'MUR, *n.* [L.] One of a genus of quadrumanous mammals, nearly allied to the apes, baboons, and monkeys, but with a form approaching that of quadrupeds, mostly inhabiting Madagascar and the East Indian islands.

LE'MU-RES, *n. pl.* [L.] Hobgoblins; evil spirits. [*Not English.*]

LEND, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* LENT. [Sax. *lænan*; Sw. *låna*; Dan. *laaner*; Gothick; D. *leenen. Lend* is a corrupt orthography of *len*, or *loan*, or derived from it. See LOAN.]

1. To grant to another for temporary use, on the express or implied condition that the thing shall be returned; as, to *lend* a book; or,

2. To grant a thing to be used, on the condition that its equivalent in kind shall be returned; as, to *lend* a sum of money, or a loaf of bread.

3. To afford; to grant; to furnish, in general; as, to *lend* assistance; to *lend* an ear to a discourse.

Cato, *lend* me for a while thy patience. *Addison.*

4. To grant for temporary use, on condition of receiving a compensation at certain periods for the use of the thing, and an ultimate return of the thing, or its full value. Thus money is *lent* on condition of receiving interest for the use, and of having the principal sum returned at the stipulated time. *Lend* is correlative to *borrow.*

5. To permit to use for another's benefit. A *lent* his name to obtain money from the bank.

6. To let for hire or compensation; as, to *lend* a horse or gig. [This use is used by Paley, and probably may be common in England. But in the United States, I believe, the word is never thus used, except in reference to money. We *lend* money upon interest, but never *lend* a coach or horse for a compensation. We use *let.*]

LEND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be lent. *Sherwood.*

LEND'ER, *n.* One who lends.

The borrower is servant to the *lender*.—Prov. xxii.

2. One who makes a trade of putting money to interest. *Bacon. Dryden.*

LEND'ING, *ppr.* Granting for temporary use. [See LEND.]

LEND'ING, *n.* The act of loaning.

2. That which is lent or furnished. *Shak.*

LENDS, *n. pl.* [Sax.] Loins. [*Not in use.*] *Wiclif.*

LENGTH, *n.* [Sax. *lengthe*, from *long*, long; D. *lengte.*]

1. The extent of any thing material from end to end; the longest line which can be drawn through a body, parallel to its sides; as, the *length* of a church or of a ship; the *length* of a rope or line.

2. Extent; extension.

Stretched at his *length*, he spurns the swarthy ground. *Dryden.*

3. A certain extent; a portion of space; with a plural.

Large *lengths* of seas and shores. *Shak.*

4. Space of time; duration, indefinitely; as, a great *length* of time. What *length* of time will this enterprise require for its accomplishment?

5. Long duration.

May Heaven, great monarch, still augment your bliss
With *length* of days, and every day like this. *Dryden.*

6. Reach or extent; as, to pursue a subject to a great *length.*

7. Extent; as, the *length* of a discourse, essay, or argument.

8. Distance.

He had marched to the *length* of Exeter. [*Unusual and inelegant.*] *Clarendon.*

At length; at or in the full extent. Let the name be inserted *at length.*

2. At last; at the end or conclusion. *Dryden.*

LENGTH, *v. t.* To extend; to lengthen. [*Not used.*]

LENGTH'EN, (length'n,) *v. t.* To extend in length; to make longer; to elongate; as, to *lengthen* a line.

2. To draw out or extend in time; to protract; to continue in duration; as, to *lengthen* life. The days *lengthen* from December to June.

3. To extend; as, to *lengthen* a discourse or a dissertation.

4. To draw out in pronunciation; as, to *lengthen* a sound or a syllable. This verb is often followed by *out*, which may be sometimes emphatical, but in general is useless.

What if I please to *lengthen out* his date? *Dryden.*

LENGTH'EN, *v. i.* To grow longer; to extend in length. A hempen rope contracts when wet, and *lengthens* when dry.

LENGTH'EN-ED, (length'nd,) *pp.* or *a.* Made longer; drawn out in length; continued in duration.

LENGTH'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making longer; extending in length or in duration.

LENGTH'EN-ING, *n.* Continuation; protraction. *Dan. iv.*

LENGTH'FUL, *a.* Of great length in measure. *Pope.*

LENGTH'I-LY, *adv.* In a lengthy manner; at great length or extent. *Jefferson.*

LENGTH'I-NESS, *n.* Length; the state of being lengthy. *Knickerbocker, March*, 1838.

LENGTH'WISE, *adv.* In the direction of the length; in a longitudinal direction.

LEN[illegible]TH'Y, *a.* Being long or moderately long; not short; not brief; *applied mostly to moral subjects*, as to discourses, writings, arguments, proceedings, &c.; as, a *lengthy* sermon; a *lengthy* [illegible]; *lengthy* detail. *London Quarterly Review.*

> *Lengthy* periods. [illegible]
> No [illegible] in France, [illegible]
> P. S. Murray has sent, or will [illegible] and Giaour, [illegible] *lengthy* [illegible] *Lord [illegible] Letter to [illegible]*
> Chalmer's [illegible] by no means as lengthy as [illegible]
> There would be details too *lengthy*. [illegible]

[This word, which was originally an Americanism, is now used to a considerable extent by English w[illegible], and has been admitted into the recent Dictionaries of Knowles, Smart, and Reid.]

LE'[illegible]CY, *n.* Lenity.

LE'NI-ENT, *a.* [L. *leniens*, from *lenio*, *lenis*, soft, mild; Ar. [illegible] *laina*, to be soft, or smooth. Class Ln, No. 4. The primary sense probably is smooth, or to make smooth, and *blandus* may be of the same family.]

1. Softening; mitigating; assuasive.

> Time, that on all things lays his *lenient* hand,
> Yet tames not this. *Pope.*

Sometimes with *of*; as, *lenient of* grief. *Milton.*

2. Relaxing; emollient.

> Oils relax the fibers, are *lenient*, balsamic. *Arbuthnot.*

LE'NI-ENT, *n.* That which softens or assuages; an emollient. *Wiseman.*

LE'NI-ENT-LY, *adv.* Mitigatingly; assuagingly.

LEN'I-FY, *v. t.* To assuage; to soften; to mitigate. [*Little used.*] *Bacon. Dryden.*

LEN'I-MENT, *n.* An assuasive. [*Not used.*]

LEN'I-TIVE, *a.* [It. *lenitivo*; Fr. *lenitif*; from L. *lenio*, to soften.]

Having the quality of softening or mitigating, as pain or acrimony; assuasive; emollient. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*

LEN'I-TIVE, *n.* A medicine or application that has the quality of easing pain; that which softens or mitigates.

2. A palliative; that which abates passion. *South.*

LEN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *lenitas*, from *lenis*, mild, soft.]

Mildness of temper; softness; tenderness; mercy. Young offenders may be treated with *lenity*. It is opposed to SEVERITY and RIGOR.

LEN'NOCK, *a.* Slender; pliable. [*Local.*]

LE-NOC'I-NANT, *a.* [L. *lenocinans.*]

Given to lewdness. *More.*

LENS, *n.*; *pl.* LENSES. [L. *lens*, a lentil.]

In *optics*, a piece of glass or other transparent substance, bounded on both sides by polished spherical surfaces, or on the one side by a spherical, and on the other by a plane, surface. Rays of light passing through it are made to change their direction, and to magnify or diminish objects at a certain distance. Lenses are double-convex, or convex on both sides; double-concave, or concave on both sides; plano-convex, or plano-concave, that is, with one side plane, and the other convex or concave; or convex on one side, and concave on the other; the latter is called a *meniscus*, when the concavity is less than the convexity; but a *concavo-convex* lens, when the concavity is greater than the convexity. The term *lens* is sometimes used by itself for double convex lens. *Brande.*

LENT, *pret.* and *pp.* of LEND.

LENT, *n.* [Sax. *lencten*, spring, *lent*, from *leng*, long; *lengan*, to lengthen; so called from the lengthening of the days.]

The quadragesimal fast, or fast of forty days, observed by the Roman Catholic and other churches before Easter, the festival of our Savior's resurrection. It begins at Ash-Wednesday, and continues till Easter.

LENT, *a.* Slow; mild; as, *lenter* heats. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

LENT, } [It.] in *music*, directs to a gradual
LEN-TAN'DO, } retarding of time.

LENT'EN, *a.* Pertaining to lent; used in lent; sparing; as, a *lenten* entertainment; a *lenten* salad. *Shak.*

LEN-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *lenticularis*, from *lens*, supra.]

1. Resembling a lentil.

2. Having the form of a double-convex lens; lentiform.

LEN-TIC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a lens; with a curve.

LEN'TI-FORM, *a.* [L. *lens* and *forma*, form.]

Of the form of a double-convex lens.

LEN-TIG'I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *lentigo*, a freckle, from L. *lens.*]

Freckly; scurfy; furfuraceous.

LEN-TI'GO, *n.* [L.] A freckly eruption on the skin.

LEN'TIL, *n.* [Fr. *lentille*, from L. *lens.*]

A plant of the genus Ervum. It is an annual plant, rising with weak stalks about 18 inches. The seeds, which are contained in a pod, are round, flat, and a little convex in the middle. It is cultivated for [illegible]. *Encyc.*

LEN'[illegible], } *n.* [Fr. [illegible]; It. *lentischio*; Sp.
LEN-[illegible], } *le*[illegible]; L. [illegible].]

A tree of the genus [illegible], the mastich-tree, a native of [illegible], and the south of Europe. The wood [illegible]-brown, resinous and [illegible]. [illegible]

LEN'[illegible]-TUDE, *n.* [L. [illegible], slow.]

[illegible] [illegible] *Dict.*

LEN'[illegible], *n.* [illegible] *Walton.*

LEN'TO, *LEN-TA-[illegible]*, [It.] in *music*, signi[illegible], smooth, and gliding.

LEN'TOR, *n.* [L., from *lentus*, slow, tough, clammy; Fr. *lenteur.*]

1. Tenacity; viscousness. *Bacon.*

2. [illegible]; delay; sluggishness. *Arbuthnot.*

3. [illegible]; thickness of fluids; viscidity; *a term used in the* [illegible]. *Cox.* [illegible]

LEN'TOUS, *a.* [L. *lentus*, slow, [illegible].]

Viscid; viscous; tena[illegible]. [illegible]

L'ENVOY, ([illegible]) *n.* [Fr.] A term borrowed [illegible] poetry, and signifying a few de[illegible] verses at the end of each piece, serving to [illegible] the moral, or to address the poem to a par[illegible]. *Toone.*

LEN'[illegible]-ITE, *n.* [from *Lenzius*, a German mineralogist.]

A mineral of two kinds, the [illegible]; a [illegible] of clay, occurring [illegible] usually in [illegible] of [illegible]. C[illegible] *Phillips.*

L[illegible], [L.] The Lion, [illegible] of the zodiac.

L[illegible], *n.* [illegible] People; a [illegible].

L[illegible], *n.* [illegible], a winner of [illegible]. *C[illegible]*

LE'O-NINE, *a.* [L. *leoninus*, from *leo*, lion.]

Belonging to a lion; resembling a lion, or partaking of his qualities; as, *leonine* fierceness or rapacity.

Leonine verses, so named from Leo, the inventor, are those the end of which rhymes with the middle; as,

> Gloria *factorum* temere conceditur *horum*. *Johnson.*

LE'O-NINE-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a lion. *Harris.*

LEOP'ARD, (lep'ard,) *n.* [L. *leo*, lion, and *pardus*, pard, Gr. παρδος, from Heb. פרד, to separate, that is, spotted, broken into spots.]

A carnivorous digitigrade mammal, belonging to the genus Felis, i. e. the Cat group. It inhabits Central Africa. Its fur is yellow, with at least ten ranges of small, black clusters of spots on each flank.

LEOP'ARD'S-BANE, *n.* The English popular name of several different plants, principally species of the genera Arnica and Doronicum.

LE'PAS, *n.* [Gr. λεπας.] The Linnean name for the Cirripeda, comprising the Balani or barnacles, and the Anatifæ, of which there are now several genera. *Dana.*

LEP'ER, *n.* [L. *lepra*, leprosy, Fr. *lepre*, Ir. *lobhar*, Gr. λεπρα, from λεπις, a scale.]

A person affected with leprosy

LEP'ID, *a.* [L. *lepidus.*]

Pleasant; jocose. [*Little used.*]

LEP-I-DO-DEN'DRON, *n.* [Gr. λεπις, λεπιδος, a scale, and δενδρον, tree.]

A fossil tree, so named from the scaly appearance of the stem, produced by the separation of the leaf stalks. *Mantell.*

LEP'ID-OID, *n.* [Gr. λεπις and ειδος.]

One of a family of extinct fossil fishes, of the oolitic formation. *Buckland.*

LEP'I-DO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. λεπις, a scale, and λιθος.]

A species of the mica family, presenting a lilac or rose-violet color; it usually occurs in masses consisting of small scales. It differs from other micas, in containing the earth lithia. *Dana.*

LEP-I-DOP'TER, *n.* } [Gr. λεπις, a scale, and
LEP-I-DOP'TE-RA, *n. pl.* } πτερον, a wing.]

The *Lepidoptera* are an order of insects having four membranaceous wings, covered with fine imbricate scales, like powder, as the butterfly.

LEP-I-DOP'TER-AL, } *a.* Belonging to the order of
LEP-I-DOP'TER-OUS, } Lepidoptera.

LEP'O-RINE or **LEP'O-RINE**, *a.* [L. *leporinus*, from *lepus*, a hare. Qu. the Teutonic *leap*, to run.]

Pertaining to a hare; having the nature or qualities of the hare. *Johnson.*

LE-PROS'I-TY, *n.* Squamousness. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

LEP'RO-SY, *n.* [See LEPER.] A foul cutaneous disease, appearing in dry, white, thin, scurfy scabs, attended with violent itching. It sometimes covers the whole body, rarely the face. One species of it is called *elephantiasis*. *Encyc.*

The term *leprosy* is loosely and incorrectly applied to two very distinct diseases, the scaly and the tuberculated, or the proper leprosy and the elephantiasis. The former is characterized by patches of smooth, laminated scales, sometimes livid, but usually whitish; in the latter, the skin is thickened, livid, and tuberculated. It is called the *black leprosy*; but this term is also applied to the livid variety of the scaly leprosy. *Good.*

LEP'ROUS, *a.* [Fr. *lepreux.*] [See LEPER.]

Infected with leprosy; covered with white scales.

> His hand was *leprous* as snow. — Ex. iv.

LEP'ROUS-LY, *adv.* In leprous manner.

LEP'ROUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being leprous.

LEP-TO-DAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. λεπτος, slender, and δακτυλος, a toe.]

A bird or other animal having slender toes. *Hitchcock.*

LEP-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. λεπτος, small, and λογος, discourse.]

A minute and tedious discourse on trifling things.

LERE, *n.* Learning; lesson; lore. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

LERE, *v. t.* To learn; to teach. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

LERE, *a.* Empty. [See LEER.]

LER'NE-ANS, *n. pl.* A family of parasitic animals, related to the inferior grades of crustaceans. They are found attached to fishes, and some species penetrate the skin with their elongated head, and feed on the viscera of the fishes. *Dana.*

LE'SION, (lē'zhun,) *n.* [L. *læsio*, from *lædo*, to hurt.]

A hurting, hurt; wound; injury. *Rush.*

LESS, for UNLESS. [*Not in use.*]

LESS, a terminating syllable of many nouns and some adjectives, is the Sax. *leas*, Goth. *laus*, belonging to the verb *lysan*, *lausyan*, to loose, free, separate. Hence it is a privative word, denoting destitution; as, a *witless* man, a man destitute of wit; *childless*, without children; *fatherless*; *faithless*; *penniless*; *lawless*, &c.

LESS, *a.* [Sax. *læs*; perhaps allied to Dan. *liser*, to abate, to *lessen*, to relieve, to ease. *Less* has the sense of the comparative degree of *little.*]

Smaller; not so large or great; as, a *less* quantity or number; a horse of *less* size or value. We are all destined to suffer affliction in a greater or *less* degree.

LESS, *adv.* Not so much; in a smaller or lower degree; as, *less* bright or loud; *less* beautiful; *less* obliging; *less* careful. The *less* a man praises himself, the more disposed are others to praise him.

LESS, *n.* Not so much.

> They gathered some more, some *less*. — Exod. xvi.

2. An inferior.

> The *less* is blessed by the better. — Heb. vii.

LESS, *v. t.* To make less. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*

LES-SEE', *n.* [from *lease.*] The person to whom a lease is given, or who takes an estate by lease. *Blackstone.*

LESS'EN, (les'n,) *v. t.* [from *less.*] To make less; to diminish; to reduce in bulk, size, quantity, number, or amount; to make smaller; as, to *lessen* a kingdom or its population.

2. To diminish in degree, state, or quality; as, awkward manners tend to *lessen* our respect for men of merit.

3. To degrade; to reduce in dignity.

> St. Paul chose to magnify his office, when ill men conspired to *lessen* it. *Atterbury.*

LESS'EN, (les'n,) *v. i.* To become less; to shrink; to contract in bulk, quantity, number, or amount; to be diminished. The apparent magnitude of objects *lessens* as we recede from them.

2. To become less in degree, quality, or intensity; to decrease. The strength of the body, and the vivacity of the temper, usually *lessen* as we advance in age.

LESS'EN-ED, *pp.* Made smaller; diminished.

LESS'EN-ING, *ppr.* Reducing in bulk, amount, or degree; degrading.

LESS'ER, *a.* [Sax. *læssa*, *læsse*, from *læs*. This word is a corruption, but too well established to be discarded.]

Less; smaller. Authors always write, the *Lesser* Asia.

> By the same reason may a man in a state of nature punish the *lesser* breaches of that law. *Locke.*
> God made the *lesser* light to rule the night. — Gen. i.

LES'SES, *n. pl.* [Fr. *laissées.*] The leavings or dung of beasts.

LES'SON, (les'n,) *n.* [This word we probably have received from the Fr. *leçon*, L. *lectio*, from *lego*, to read, Fr. *lire*, [illegible]; Sp. *leccion*; It. *lezione*; Sw. *lexa*; and not from the D. *lezen*, G. *lesen*, to read.]

1. Any thing read or recited to a teacher by a pupil or learner for improvement; or such a portion of a book as a pupil learns and repeats at one time. The instructor is pleased when his pupils recite their *lessons* with accuracy and promptness.

2. A portion of Scripture read in divine service. Thus endeth the first *lesson*.

3. A portion of a book or manuscript assigned by a preceptor to a pupil to be learnt, or for an exercise; something to be learnt. Give him his *lesson*.

4. Precept; doctrine or notion inculcated.

Be not jealous over the wife of thy bosom, and teach her not an evil *lesson* against thyself. *Ecclus.*

5. Severe lecture; reproof; rebuke.

She would give her a *lesson* for walking so late. *Sidney.*

6. Tune written for an instrument. *Davies.*

7. Instruction or truth, taught by experience. The *lessons* which sickness imparts, she leaves to be practiced when health is established.

LES'SON, (les'n,) *v. t.* To teach; to instruct.

Children should be *lessoned* into a contempt and detestation of this vice. *L'Estrange.*

LES'SON-ED, *pp.* Taught; instructed.

LES'SON-ING, *ppr.* Teaching.

LES'SOR, *n.* [from *lease*.] One who leases; the person who lets to farm, or gives a lease. *Blackstone.*

LEST, *part.* [from the Sax. *leas*, Goth. *laus*, loose, separate. In Saxon, it was preceded by *the*, *the leas*, that less, that not, *ne forte*. Hence it denotes a *loosing* or separation, and hence it comes to express prevention.]

That not; for fear that.

Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, *lest* ye die. — Gen. iii.

The phrase may be thus explained: Ye shall not touch it; that separated or dismissed, ye die. *That* here refers to the preceding command or sentence; that being removed, or not observed, the fact being not so, ye will die.

Sin no more, *lest* a worse thing come to thee. — John v.

Sin no more; that fact not taking place, a worse thing will happen to thee.

LET, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* LET. LETTED is obsolete. [Sax. *lætan*, *letan*, Goth. *letan*, to permit, to hinder, to dismiss or send away, to let go, to leave, to admit, to think or suppose, to dissemble, to retard, to be *late* or slow, to dally or trifle, to leave or let out; *letan away*, to *let away*, to throw; W. *lluz*, hindrance; *lluziaw*, to hinder; D. *laaten*, to permit, to suffer, to give, to leave, to loose, to put, to stow; G. *lassen*, to let, to permit, grant, allow, suffer; *verlassen*, to forsake; *unterlassen*, to cease, to forbear; Sw. *låta*, to permit; Dan. *lader*, to let, permit, allow, grant, suffer, give leave. But in the four latter dialects, there is another verb, which corresponds with *let* in some of its significations; D. *lyden*, G. *leiden*, Sw. *lida*, Dan. *lider*, to suffer, endure, undergo, to permit. With this verb corresponds the English *late*, D. *laat*, Sw. *lat*, Dan. *lad*, slothful, lazy; and the G. *lass*, feeble, lazy, coincides with *lassen*, supra, and this may be the Eng. *lazy*. To *let out*, like L. *elocare*, is to *lease*, Fr. *laisser*. *Let* is the Fr. *laisser*, in a different dialect. By the German and Welsh, it appears that the last radical may have originally been *th*, *ts*, or *tz*, or other compound. See Class Ld, No. 2, 15, 19, 23, 32, and Class Ls, No. 30.]

1. To permit; to allow; to suffer; to give leave or power by a positive act, or negatively, to withhold restraint; not to prevent. A leaky ship *lets* water enter into the hold. *Let* is followed by the infinitive without the sign *to*.

Pharaoh said, I will *let* you go. — Ex. viii.
When the ship was caught, and could not bear up into the wind, we *let* her drive. — Acts xxvii.

2. To lease; to grant possession and use for a compensation; as, to *let* to farm; to *let* an estate for a year; to *let* a room to lodgers; often followed by *out*, as, to *let out* a farm; but the use of *out* is unnecessary.

3. To suffer; to permit; with the usual sign of the infinitive.

There's a letter for you, sir, if your name be Horatio, as I am *let* to know it is. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

4. In *the imperative mode*, *let* has the following uses. Followed by the first and third persons, it expresses desire or wish; hence it is used in prayer and entreaty to superiors, and to those who have us in their power; as, *let* me not wander from thy commandments. *Ps.* cxix.

Followed by the first person plural, *let* expresses exhortation or entreaty; as, rise, *let us* go.

Followed by the third person, it implies permission or command addressed to an inferior. *Let him* go, *let them* remain, are commands addressed to the second person. *Let thou*, or *let ye*, that is, do thou or you permit him to go.

Sometimes *let* is used to express a command or injunction to a third person. When the signal is given to engage, *let* every man do his duty.

When applied to things not rational, it implies allowance or concession.

O'er golden sands *let* rich Pactolus flow. *Pope.*

6. To retard; to hinder; to impede; to interpose obstructions. 2 *Thess.* ii. *Dryden.*

[This sense is now obsolete, or nearly so.]

To let alone; to leave; to suffer to remain without intermeddling; as, *let alone* this idle project; *let* me *alone*.

To let down; to permit to sink or fall; to lower.

She *let* them *down* by a cord through the window. — Josh. ii.

To let loose; to free from restraint; to permit to wander at large.

To let in or *into*; to permit or suffer to enter; to admit. Open the door, *let in* my friend. We are not *let into* the secrets of the cabinet.

2. To insert, as a piece of wood, into a space formed for the purpose.

To let blood; to open a vein and suffer the blood to flow out.

To let out; to suffer to escape, as an animal; to extend or loosen, as a rope or the folds of a garment; also, to lease or let to hire.

To let off; to discharge; to let fly, as an arrow; or cause to explode, as a gun.

To let fly; to send forth or discharge with violence, as an arrow or stone.

LET, *v. i.* To forbear. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

LET, *n.* A retarding; hinderance; obstacle; impediment; delay. [*Obsolete, unless in some technical phrases.*]

LET; a termination of diminutives; as, *hamlet*, a little house; *rivulet*, a small stream. [Sax. *lyt*, small, less, few. See LITTLE.]

LETCH, *n.* A leach-tub. [See LEACH.]

2. A long, narrow swamp in which water moves slowly. *Brockett.*

LE'THAL, *a.* [L. *lethalis*, mortal, from Gr. ληθη, oblivion.]

Deadly; mortal; fatal. *Richardson.*

LE-THAL'I-TY, *n.* Mortality. *Akins.*

LE-THAR'GIC, / LE-THAR'GIC-AL, *a.* [L. *lethargicus*; Fr. *léthargique*.]

Preternaturally inclined to sleep; drowsy; dull; heavy. *Arbuthnot.*

LE-THAR'GIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a morbid sleepiness.

LE-THAR'GIC-AL-NESS, / LE-THAR'GIC-NESS, *n.* Preternatural or morbid sleepiness or drowsiness. *More. Herbert.*

LETH'AR-GI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid asleep; entranced. *Shak.*

LETH'AR-GY, *n.* [L. *lethargia*; Gr. ληθαργια; ληθη, oblivion, and αργος, idle.]

1. Preternatural sleepiness; morbid drowsiness; continued or profound sleep, from which a person can scarcely be awaked.

2. Dullness; inaction; inattention.

Europe lay then under a deep *lethargy*. *Atterbury.*

LETH'AR-GY, *v. t.* To make lethargic or dull. *Churchill.*

LE'THE, (lē'the,) *n.* [Gr. ληθη, forgetfulness; ληθω, L. *lateo*, to be hid.]

1. In *Greek mythology*, one of the rivers of the infernal regions, whose waters were said to cause forgetfulness of the past. *Milton.*

Hence,

2. Oblivion; a draught of oblivion. *Shak.*

LE-THE'AN, *a.* Inducing forgetfulness or oblivion. *Lempriere. As. Res.*

Shakspeare has LETHED in this sense.

LE-THIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lethum*, death, and *fero*, to bring.]

Deadly; mortal; bringing death or destruction. *Robinson.*

LET'TER, *n.* [from *let*.] One who permits.

2. One who retards or hinders.

3. One who gives vent; as, a blood-*letter*.

LET'TER, *n.* [Fr. *lettre*; It. *lettera*; L. *litera*; W. *llythyr*.]

1. A mark or character, written, printed, engraved, or painted; used as the representative of a sound, or of an articulation of the human organs of speech. By sounds, and articulations or closures of the organs, are formed syllables and words. Hence a letter is the first element of *written* language, as a simple sound is the first element of *spoken* language or speech. As *sounds* are audible, and communicate ideas to others by the ear, so *letters* are visible representatives of sounds, and communicate the thoughts of others by means of the eye.

2. A written or printed message; an epistle; a communication made by visible characters from one person to another at a distance.

The style of *letters* ought to be free, easy, and natural. *Walsh.*

3. The verbal expression; the literal meaning.

We must observe the *letter* of the law, without doing violence to the reason of the law and the intentions of the lawgiver. *Taylor.*

4. Type; a character formed of metal or wood, usually of metal, and used in printing books.

5. *Letters*; in the plural, learning; erudition; as, a man of *letters*.

Dead letter; a writing or precept which is without authority or force. The best law may become a *dead letter*.

Letter of attorney; a writing by which one person authorizes another to act in his stead.

Letter of credit; a letter authorizing credit to a certain amount of money to be given to the bearer. *Brande.*

Letter of license; a paper by which creditors allow an unfortunate debtor time to pay his debts. *Brande.*

Letter of marque; a commission given to a private ship by a government to make reprisals on the ships of another state; hence, the ship thus commissioned. [See MARQUE.]

Letters patent, or *overt*, *open*; a writing executed and sealed, by which power and authority are granted to a person to do some act, or enjoy some right; as, *letters patent* under the seal of England.

LET'TER, *v. t.* To impress or form letters on; as, to *letter* a book; a book gilt and *lettered*.

LET'TER-BOARD, *n.* A board on which pages of type are placed, when not immediately wanted, or for distribution.

LET'TER-CASE, *n.* A case or book to put letters in.

LET'TER-ED, *pp.* Stamped with letters.

LET'TER-ED, *a.* Literate; educated; versed in literature or science. *Collier.*

2. Belonging to learning; suiting letters.

LET'TER-FOUND'ER, *n.* One who casts letters; a type-founder.

LET'TER-ING, *ppr.* Impressing or forming letters on; as, *lettering* a book on the cover.

LET'TER-ING, *n.* The act of impressing letters.

2. The letters impressed.

LET'TER-LESS, *a.* Illiterate; unlettered; not learned. *Waterland.*

LET'TER-PRESS, *n.* [*letter* and *press*.] Print; letters and words impressed on paper, or other material, by types.

LET'TER-WRIT'ER, *n.* One who writes letters.

2. An instrument for copying letters, often called the *manifold letter-writer*.

LET'TING, *ppr.* Permitting; suffering.

LET'TING, *n.* The putting out on lease, as a farm.

2. The putting out of portions of work to be performed by contract, as on a railroad or canal. *America.*

LET'TUCE, (let'tis,) *n.* [Fr. *laitue*; It. *lattuga*; Sp. *lechuga*; Arm. *laetuzen*; G. *lattich*; D. *latuw*; from L. *lactuca*, according to Varro, from *lac*, milk.]

The English popular name of several species of Lactuca, some of which are used as salads.

LEU'CIN, / LEU'CINE, *n.* [Gr. λευκος, white.]

A peculiar white pulverulent substance obtained from beef-fibers, treated with sulphuric acid, and afterward with alcohol. *Braconnot.*

LEU'CITE, *n.* [Gr. λευκος, white.]

A mineral having a dull, glassy appearance, occurring in translucent, twenty-four-sided (trapezohedral) crystals. It is found in the volcanic rocks of Italy, especially at Vesuvius, disseminated through the lavas. *Dana.*

LEU-CIT'IC, *a.* A term applied to volcanic rocks containing leucite. *Dana.*

LEU'CO-E-THI-OP'IC, *a.* [Gr. λευκος, white, and αιθιοψ, black.]

White and black; designating a white animal of a black species, or the albino of the negro race. *Lawrence.*

LEU'CO-PHANE, *n.* [Gr. λευκος, white, and φαινω, to appear.]

A mineral, occurring imperfectly crystallized, of a greenish or wine-yellow color, consisting of silica, fluoric acid, glucina, lime, and sodium.

LEU-CO-PHLEG'MA-CY, (lu-ko-fleg'ma-se,) *n.* [Gr. λευκος, white, and φλεγμα, phlegm.]

A dropsical habit of body, or the commencement of anasarca; paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweats. *Coxe. Parr. Arbuthnot.*

LEU-CO-PHLEG-MAT'IC, *a.* Having a dropsical habit of body with a white, bloated skin.

LEU-COS'TINE, *n.* A variety of trachyte.

LEU-CO'THI-OP, *n.* [See LEUCO-ETHIOPIC.] An albino of a black race.

LE'VANT, *a.* [Fr. *levant*, rising, from *lever*, L. *levo*.]

Eastern; denoting the part of the hemisphere where the sun rises.

Forth rush the *levant* and the ponent winds. *Milton.*

LE-VANT', *n.* [It. *levante*, the East, supra.]

Properly, a country to the eastward; but *appropriately*, the countries of Turkey, Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, Egypt, &c., which are washed by the eastern part of the Mediterranean and its contiguous waters.

LE-VANT'ER, *n.* A strong easterly wind in the Mediterranean.

2. A cant name for one who bets at a horse-race, and runs away without paying the wager lost; hence, in a *wider sense*, one who runs away disgracefully. [*England.*]

LE-VANT'INE or LEV'ANT-INE, *a.* Pertaining to the Levant. *D'Anville.*

2. Designating a particular kind of silk cloth.

LE-VANT'INE or LEV'ANT-INE, *n.* A particular kind of silk cloth.

LE-VA'TOR, *n.* [L., from *levo*, to raise.] In *anatomy*, a muscle that serves to raise some part, as the lip or the eyelid.

2. A surgical instrument used to raise a depressed part of the skull. *Wiseman.*

LEVE, for Believe. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

LEV'EE, *n.* [Fr., from *lever*, to raise, L. *levo.*]

1. The time of rising.

2. The concourse of persons who visit a prince or great personage in the morning. *Johnson.*

3. A bank or causeway, *particularly* along a river, to prevent inundation; as, the *levees* along the Mississippi.

Levee en masse. [See Levy.]

LEV'EL, *a.* [Sax. *lefel*, id.; W. *llyvn*, smooth, even, *level*, sleek, slippery; *llyvelu*, to level, to render uniform, to devise, invent, guess; *llyvnu*, to make smooth. This seems to be connected with *llyvu*, to lick. So *like*, D. *gelyk*, G. *gleich*, is smooth, even, level, equal, coinciding with Eng. *sleek*. The L. *libella*, *libra*, belong to this root; It. *livella.*]

1. Horizontal; coinciding with the plane of the horizon. To be perfectly level, is to be exactly horizontal.

2. Even; flat; not having one part higher than another; not ascending or descending; as, a *level* plain or field; *level* ground; a *level* floor or pavement. In *common usage*, *level* is often applied to surfaces that are not perfectly horizontal, but which have no inequalities of magnitude.

3. Even with any thing else; of the same hight; on the same line or plane.

4. Equal in rank or degree; having no degree of superiority.

Be level in preferments, and you will soon be as level in your learning. *Bentley.*

LEV'EL, *v. t.* To make horizontal.

2. To make even; to reduce or remove inequalities of surface in any thing; as, to *level* a road or walk.

3. To reduce or bring to the same hight with something else.

And lay the proud structures *level* with the ground. *Sandys.*

4. To lay flat; to reduce to an even surface or plane.

He *levels* mountains, and he raises plains. *Dryden.*

5. To reduce to equality of condition, state, or degree; as, to *level* all ranks and degrees of men.

6. To point, in taking aim; to elevate or depress so as to direct a missile weapon to an object; to aim; as, to level a cannon or musket.

7. To aim; to direct; as, severe remarks *leveled* at the vices and follies of the age.

8. To suit; to proportion; as, to *level* observations to the capacity of children.

LEV'EL, *v. i.* To accord; to agree; to suit. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

2. To aim at; to point a gun or an arrow to the mark.

3. To aim at; to direct the view or purpose.

The glory of God and the good of his church ought to be the mark at which we *level.* *Hooker.*

4. To be aimed; to be in the same direction with the mark.

He raised it till he *leveled* right. *Butler.*

5. To aim; to make attempts.

Ambitious York did *level* at thy crown. *Shak.*

6. To conjecture; to attempt to guess. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

LEV'EL, *n.* A horizontal line, or a plane; a surface without inequalities. *Hale.*

2. Rate; standard; usual elevation; customary hight; as, the ordinary level of the world.

3. Equal elevation with something else; a state of equality.

Providence, for the most part, sets us on a *level.* *Spectator.*

4. The line of direction in which a missive weapon is aimed.

5. An instrument in mechanics by which to find or draw a horizontal line, as in setting buildings, or in making canals and drains. The instrument commonly used for this purpose is called the *spirit level.*

6. Rule; plan; scheme; borrowed from the mechanic's level.

Be the fair *level* of thy actions laid. *Prior.*

LEV'EL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to a plane; made even.

2. Reduced to an equal state, condition, or rank.

3. Reduced to an equality with something else.

4. Elevated or depressed to a right line toward something; pointed to an object; directed to a mark.

5. Suited; proportioned.

LEV'EL-ER, *n.* One that levels or makes even.

2. One that destroys, or attempts to destroy, distinctions, and reduce to equality.

LEV'EL-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making level or even.

2. Reducing to an equality of condition.

LEV'EL-ING, *n.* The reduction of uneven surfaces to a level or plane.

2. In *surveying*, the art or practice of finding a horizontal line, or of ascertaining the different elevations of objects on the surface of the earth. *Barlow.*

LEV'EL-NESS, *n.* Evenness; equality of surface.

2. Equality with something else.

LEV'EN. See Leaven.

LEV'EN, *n.* [Sax. *liifan.*] Lightning. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

LEV'ER, *n.* [Fr. *levier*; It. *leva*; from *lever*, *levare*, L. *levo*, to raise.]

In *mechanics*, a bar of metal, wood, or other substance, turning on a support called the *fulcrum* or *prop*. Its arms are equal, as in the *balance*; or unequal, as in *steelyards*. It is one of the mechanical powers, and is of three kinds, viz. 1. When the fulcrum is between the weight and the power, as in the *handspike*, *crowbar*, &c. 2. When the weight is between the power and the fulcrum, as in *rowing a boat*. 3. When the power is between the weight and the fulcrum, as in *raising a ladder* from the ground, by applying the hands to one of the lower rounds. The bones of animals are levers of the third kind. *Olmsted.*

LE'VER, *a.* The comparative degree of *leve*, *lef*, or *lief*. More agreeable; more pleasing. [*Obs.*]

LE'VER, *adv.* Rather, as we now say, I had rather. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

LEV'ER-AGE, *n.* Mechanical advantage gained on the principle of the lever. *Olmsted.*

LEV'ER-ET, *n.* [Fr. *levraut*, from *lièvre*, a hare.] A hare in the first year of her age.

LEV'ER-OOK, *n.* A lark; a lark. [See Lark.]

LEV'ET, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *lever*, to raise.] [*Johnson.*] A blast of a trumpet; probably that by which soldiers are called in the morning. [*Not used.*] *Hudibras.*

LEV'I-A-BLE, *a.* [from *levy.*] That may be levied; that may be assessed and collected; as, sums *leviable* by course of law. *Bacon.*

LE-VI'A-THAN, *n.* [Heb. לויתן.]

1. An aquatic animal, described in the book of Job, ch. xli, and mentioned in other passages of Scripture. In Isaiah, it is called the *crooked serpent*. It is not agreed what animal is intended by the writers, whether the crocodile, the whale, or a species of serpent.

2. The whale, or a great whale. *Milton.*

LEV'I-ED, (lev'id,) *pp.* Raised; collected.

LEV'I-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *levigo*, from *levis*, smooth, Gr. λειος.]

1. In *pharmacy* and *chemistry*, to rub or grind to a fine, impalpable powder; to make fine, soft, and smooth.

2. To plane; to polish. *Barrow.*

LEV'I-GATE, *a.* Made smooth.

LEV'I-GA-TED, *pp.* Reduced to a fine, impalpable powder.

LEV'I-GA-TING, *ppr.* Rendering very fine, soft, and smooth, by grinding or rubbing.

LEV-I-GA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of grinding or rubbing a solid substance to a fine, impalpable powder. *Encyc.*

LEV'IN, *n.* Lightning. [*Obs.*] [See Leven.] *Spenser.*

LE-VI'RATE, *a.* [L. *levir*, a husband's brother.]

The *levirate law*, among the Jews, was one according to which a woman, whose husband died without issue, was to be married to the husband's brother. *Deut.* xxv. 5.

LEV-I-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *levis*, *levitas.*] Lightness; buoyancy; act of making light.

LE'VITE, *n.* [from *Levi*, one of the sons of Jacob.]

One of the tribe or family of Levi; a descendant of Levi; *more particularly*, an officer in the Jewish church, who was employed in manual service, as in bringing wood and other necessaries for the sacrifice. The Levites also sung and played on instruments of music. They were subordinate to the priests, the descendants of Aaron, who was also of the family of Levi. *Encyc.*

LE-VIT'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to the Levites, or descendants of Levi; as, the *Levitical* law, the law given by Moses, which prescribed the duties and rites of the priests and Levites, and regulated the civil and religious concerns of the Jews.

2. Priestly. *Milton.*

LE-VIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of the Levites.

LE-VIT'IC-US, *n.* [from *Levi*, *Levite.*] A canonical book of the Old Testament, containing the laws and regulations which relate to the priests and Levites among the Jews, or the body of the ceremonial law.

LEV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *levitas*, from *levis*, light, connected perhaps with *Eng. lift.*]

1. Lightness; the want of weight in a body, compared with another that is heavier. The ascent of a balloon in the air is owing to its *levity*, or the gas that fills it is lighter than common air.

2. Lightness of temper or conduct; inconstancy; changeableness; unsteadiness; as, the *levity* of youth. *Hooker.*

3. Want of due consideration; vanity; freak. He never employed his omnipotence out of *levity* or ostentation.

4. Gayety of mind; want of seriousness; disposition to trifle. The spirit of religion and seriousness was succeeded by *levity*.

LEV'Y, *v. t.* [Fr. *lever*; It. *levare*; Sp. *levar*; L. *levo*; Eng. to *lift.*]

1. To raise; to collect. To *levy* troops is to enlist or to order men into public service. To *levy* an army is to collect troops and form an army by enrollment, conscription, or other means.

2. To raise; to collect by assessment; as, to *levy* taxes, toll, tribute, or contributions.

To levy war, is to raise or begin war; to take arms for attack; to attack. *Blackstone.*

To levy a fine; to commence and carry on a suit for assuring the title to lands or tenements. *Blackstone.*

LEV'Y, *n.* The act of collecting men for military, or other public service, as by enlistment, enrolment, or other means. 1 *Kings* ix.

2. Troops collected; an army raised. 1 *Kings* v.

3. The act of collecting money for public use by tax or other imposition.

4. War raised. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

Levy en masse, [Fr. *levée en masse*;] a requisition of all able to bear arms for service. In Germany, it is styled *landsturm.*

LEV'Y-ING, *ppr.* Raising; collecting, as men or money.

LEV'YNE, *n.* [from *levy.*] A mineral, supposed to be identical with chabasie. *Dana.*

LEW, (lū,) *a.* [D. *leeuw.*] Tepid, lukewarm; pale; wan. [*Obs.*]

LEWD, (lūde,) *a.* [W. *llodig*, having a craving; *llodi*, to reach out, to crave; *llodineb*, lewdness; *llawd*, that shoots out or is growing, a *lad*; G. *luder*, lewdness; Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. ילד, to beget, to bring forth; Ar. ولد *walada*, Eth. ወለደ *id.*]

1. Given to the unlawful indulgence of lust; addicted to fornication or adultery; dissolute; lustful; libidinous. *Ezek.* xxiii.

2. Proceeding from unlawful lust; as, *lewd* actions.

3. Wicked; vile; profligate; licentious. *Acts* xvii.

LEWD, *a.* [Sax. *læwed*, *lewd*. This seems to be a contracted word, and either from the root of *laical*, *lay*, or from the Sax. *leod*, G. *leute*, people, which seems to be from the same root as the foregoing word, like L. *gens*, from *geno.*]

1. Lay; laical; not clerical. [*Obs.*] *Davies.*

LEWD'LY, (lude'ly,) *adv.* With the unlawful indulgence of lust; lustfully.

2. Wickedly; wantonly.

LEWD'NESS, *n.* The unlawful indulgence of lust; fornication, or adultery.

2. In *Scripture*, it generally denotes idolatry.

3. Licentiousness, shamelessness. *Spenser.*

LEWD'STER, *n.* One given to the criminal indulgence of lust; a lecher. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

LEX, *n.* [L.] Law; as, *lex talionis*, the law of retaliation; *lex terræ*, the law of the land.

LEX'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to a lexicon, or lexicography; settled by lexicography; as, the *lexical* meaning of a word. *Lewis.*

LEX-I-COG'RA-PHER, *n.* [See Lexicography.] The author of a lexicon or dictionary.

LEX-I-CO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the
LEX-I-CO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } writing or compilation of a dictionary. *Boswell.*

LEX-I-COG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. λεξικον, a dictionary, and γραφη, a writing.]

1. The act of writing a lexicon or dictionary, or the art of composing dictionaries.

2. The composition or compilation of a dictionary.

LEX-I-COL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. λεξικον, a dictionary, and λογος, discourse.]

The science of words; that branch of learning which treats of the proper signification and just application of words. *Med. Repos.*

LEX'I-CON, *n.* [Gr. λεξικον, a dictionary, from λεξις, λεγω, to speak.]

A dictionary; a vocabulary, or book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language, with the definition of each, or an explanation of its meaning.

LEX'I-CON-IST, *n.* A writer of a lexicon. [*Little used.*] *Orient. Col.*

LEX-I-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Expressing words by distinct characters.

LEX-IG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. λεξις, a word, and γραφω, to write.]

The art or practice of defining words. *Med. Repos.*

LEY. See Lye.

LEY; a different orthography of Lay and Lea, a meadow or field.

LEY'DEN-JAR, } *n.* A glass jar or bottle used to
LEY'DEN-VI'AL, } accumulate electricity. It is coated with tin foil, within and without, nearly to its top, and is surmounted by a brass knob for the purpose of charging it with electricity. It is so named from having been invented in *Leyden*, Holland.

LEZE MAJ'ES-TY, any crime committed against sovereign power, from the Latin "crimen *læsæ majestatis.*"

LIBER'ZO-LITE, *n.* [from *Lherz*, in the Pyrenees.]
A mineral, a variety of pyroxene. When crystallized, its crystals are brilliant, translucid, very small, and of an emerald-green. *Dict.*

LI'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *lier*, to bind, L. *ligo*; Norm. *lige*, a bond. See LIEGE.]
1. Bound; obliged in law or equity; responsible; answerable. The surety is *liable* for the debt of his principal. The parent is not *liable* for debts contracted by a son who is a minor, except for necessaries.
This use of *liable* is now common among lawyers. The phrase is abridged. The surety is *liable*; that is, bound to pay the debt of his principal.
2. Subject; obnoxious; exposed.
Proudly secure, yet *liable* to fall. *Milton.*
Liable, in this sense, is always applied to evils. We never say, a man is *liable* to happiness or prosperity, but he is *liable* to disease, calamities, censure; he is *liable* to err, to sin, to fall.

LI'A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The state of being bound or
LI-A-BIL'I-TY, } obliged in law or justice; responsibility. The officer wishes to discharge himself from his *liability*.
2. Exposedness; tendency; a state of being subject; as, the *liableness* of a man to contract disease in an infected room; a *liability* to accidents.

LI'AR, *n.* [from *lie*.] A person who knowingly utters falsehood; one who declares to another as a fact what he knows to be not true, and with an intention to deceive him. The uttering of falsehood by mistake, and without an intention to deceive, does not constitute one a liar.
2. One who denies Christ. 1 *John* ii.

LI'ARD, *a.* Gray. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
This old English word is still used in Scotland, with the spelling LEARD, or LYARD; as, *lyard haffits*, gray hairs on the temples. *Burns.*

LI'AS, *n.* A species of limestone, occurring in flat, horizontal strata, and supposed to be of recent formation. *Encyc.*

LIAISON, (le'a-zong,) *n.* [Fr.] A union, or bond of union.

LIB, *v. t.* [D. *lubben.*]
To castrate. [*Not in use.*] *Chapman.*

LI-BA'TION, *n.* [L. *libatio*, from *libo*, to pour out, to taste; Gr. λείβω.]
1. The act of pouring a liquor, usually wine, either on the ground, or on a victim in sacrifice, in honor of some deity. The Hebrews, Greeks, and Romans, practiced *libation*. This was a solemn act and accompanied with prayer. *Encyc.*
2. The wine or other liquor poured out in honor of a deity. *Stillingfleet. Dryden.*

LIB'BARD; an obsolete spelling of LEOPARD. *Spenser. Milton.*

LIB'BARD'S-BANE, *n.* A poisonous plant. *B. Jonson.*

LI'BEL, *n.* [L. *libellus*, a little book, from *liber*, a book, from the sense of bark, and this from stripping, separating. Hence *liber*, a book, and *liber*, free, are the same word. Class Lb, No. 24, 27, 30, 31.]
1. A defamatory writing. [L. *libellus famosus.*] Hence, the epithet being omitted, *libel* expresses the same thing. Any book, pamphlet, writing, or picture, containing representations, maliciously made or published, tending to bring a person into contempt, or expose him to public hatred and derision. The communication of such defamatory writing to a single person, is considered in law a publication. It is immaterial, with respect to the essence of a libel, whether the matter of it is true or false, since the provocation, and not the falsity, is the thing to be punished *criminally*. But in a *civil* action, a libel must appear to be false, as well as scandalous. *Blackstone.*
In a *more extensive sense*, any blasphemous, treasonable, or immoral writing, or picture, made public, is a libel, and punishable by law.
2. In *the civil law*, and in *courts of admiralty*, a declaration or charge in writing exhibited in court, particularly against a ship or goods, for violating the laws of trade or of revenue.

LI'BEL, *v. t.* To defame or expose to public hatred and contempt by a writing or picture; to lampoon.
Some wicked wits have *libelled* all the fair. *Pope.*
2. To exhibit a charge against any thing in court, particularly against a ship or goods, for a violation of the laws of trade or revenue.

LI'BEL, *v. i.* To spread defamation, written or printed, with *against*. He *libels against* the peers of the realm. [*Not now in use.*]

LI'BEL-ANT, *n.* One who libels; one who brings a libel or institutes a suit in an admiralty court.
The counsel for the *libelant* contended they had a right to read the instructions. *Cranch, Rep.*

LI'BEL-ED, *pp.* Defamed by a writing or picture made public.
2. Charged or declared against in an admiralty court.

LI'BEL-ER, *n.* One who libels or defames by writing or pictures; a lampooner.
It is ignorance of ourselves which makes us the *libelers* of others. *Buckminster.*

LI'BEL-ING, *ppr.* Defaming by a published writing or picture.
2. Exhibiting charges against in court.

LI'BEL-OUS, *a.* Defamatory; containing that which exposes a person to public hatred, contempt, and ridicule; as, a *libelous* pamphlet or picture.

LI'BER, *n.* [L.] *In botany*, the inner, newly-formed bark of a plant.

LIB'ER-AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *liberalis*, from *liber*, free. See LIBEL.]
1. Of a free heart; free to give or bestow; not close or contracted; munificent; bountiful; generous; giving largely; as, a *liberal* donor; the *liberal* founders of a college or hospital. It expresses less than PROFUSE or EXTRAVAGANT.
2. Generous; ample; large; as, a *liberal* donation; a *liberal* allowance.
3. Not selfish, narrow, or contracted; catholic; enlarged; embracing other interests than one's own, as, *liberal* sentiments or views; a *liberal* mind; *liberal* policy.
4. General; extensive; embracing literature and the sciences generally; as, a *liberal* education. This phrase is often, but not necessarily, synonymous with COLLEGIATE; as, a *collegiate* education.
5. Free; open; candid; as, a *liberal* communication of thoughts.
6. Large; profuse; as, a *liberal* discharge of matter by secretions or excretions.
7. Free; not literal or strict; as, a *liberal* construction of law.
8. Not mean; not low in birth or mind.
9. Licentious; free to excess. *Shak.*
Liberal arts, as distinguished from *mechanical arts*, are such as depend more on the exertion of the mind than on the labor of the hands, and regard amusement, curiosity, or intellectual improvement, rather than the necessity of subsistence, or manual skill. Such are grammar, rhetoric, painting, sculpture, architecture, music, &c.
Liberal has *of* before the thing bestowed, and *to* before the person or object on which any thing is bestowed; as, to be *liberal of* praise or censure; *liberal to* the poor.

LIB'ER-AL, *n.* One who advocates greater freedom from restraint, especially in political institutions. *Brande.*

LIB'ER-AL-HEART'ED, *a.* Having a generous heart.

LIB'ER-AL-ISM, *n.* The principles of liberals. *M'Cavin.*

LIB'ER-AL-IST, *n.* One who is a liberal, or who favors the principles of liberals.

LIB-ER-AL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *liberalitas*; Fr. *liberalité*. See LIBERAL.]
1. Munificence; bounty.
That *liberality* is but cast away,
Which makes us borrow what we can not pay. *Denham.*
2. A particular act of generosity; a donation; a gratuity. In this sense, it has the plural number. A prudent man is not impoverished by his *liberalities*.
3. Largeness of mind; catholicism; that comprehensiveness of mind which includes other interests besides its own, and duly estimates in its decisions the value or importance of each. It is evidence of a noble mind to judge of men and things with *liberality*.
Many treat the gospel with indifference under the name of *liberality*. *J. M. Mason.*
4. Candor; impartiality.

LIB'ER-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To render liberal or catholic; to enlarge; to free from narrow views or prejudices; as, to *liberalize* the mind. *Burke. Walsh.*

LIB'ER-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Freed from narrow views and prejudices; made liberal.

LIB'ER-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering liberal; divesting of narrow views and prejudices.

LIB'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* Bountifully; freely; largely; with munificence.
If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, who giveth to all men *liberally*, and upbraideth not. — James i.
2. With generous and impartial regard to other interests than our own; with enlarged views; without selfishness or meanness; as, to think or judge *liberally* of men and their actions.
3. Freely; not strictly; not literally.

LIB'ER-AL-MIND'ED, *a.* Having a liberal mind.

LIB'ER-AL-SOUL'ED, *a.* Having a generous soul.

LIB'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *libero*, from *liber*, free; Fr. *liberer*; It. *liberare.*]
1. To free; to release from restraint or bondage; to set at liberty; as, to *liberate* one from duress or imprisonment; to *liberate* the mind from the shackles of prejudice.
2. To manumit; as, to *liberate* a slave.

LIB'ER-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Freed; released from confinement, restraint, or slavery; manumitted.

LIB'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Delivering from restraint or slavery.

LIB-ER-A'TION, *n.* [L. *liberatio.*]
The act of delivering from restraint, confinement, or slavery.

LIB'ER-A-TOR, *n.* One who liberates or delivers.

LIB-ER-TA'RI-AN, *a.* [L. *liber*, free, *libertas*, liberty.]
Pertaining to liberty, or to the doctrine of free will, as opposed to the doctrine of necessity.
Remove from their mind *libertarian* prejudice. *Encyc.*

LIB-ER-TA'RI-AN, *n.* One who holds to free will.

LIB-ER-TA'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The principles or doctrines of libertarians.

LIB'ER-TI-CIDE, *n.* [*liberty*, and L. *cædo.*]
Destruction of liberty; but used as an adjective; "*liberticide* views." *Jefferson.*
2. A destroyer of liberty. *Wade.*

LIB'ER-TIN-AGE, *n.* Libertinism, which is most used.

LIB'ER-TINE, (-tin,) *n.* [L. *libertinus*, from *liber*, free.]
1. Among *the Romans*, a freedman; a person manumitted or set free from legal servitude.
2. One unconfined; one free from restraint. *Shak.*
3. A man who lives without restraint of the animal passion; one who indulges his lust without restraint; one who leads a dissolute, licentious life; a rake; a debauchee.

LIB'ER-TINE, *a.* Licentious; dissolute; not under the restraint of law or religion; as, *libertine* principles, a *libertine* life.

LIB'ER-TIN-ISM, *n.* State of a freedman. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*
2. Licentiousness of opinion and practice; an unrestrained indulgence of lust; debauchery; lewdness. *Atterbury.*

LIB'ER-TY, *n.* [L. *libertas*, from *liber*, free; Fr. *liberté*; It. *libertà*; Sp. *libertad.* Class Lb, No. 24, 27, 30, 31.]
1. Freedom from restraint, in a general sense, and applicable to the body, or to the will or mind. The body is at *liberty* when not confined; the will or mind is at *liberty* when not checked or controlled. A man enjoys *liberty* when no physical force operates to restrain his actions or volitions.
2. *Natural liberty* consists in the power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control, except from the laws of nature. It is a state of exemption from the control of others, and from positive laws, and the institutions of social life. This liberty is abridged by the establishment of government.
3. *Civil liberty* is the liberty of men in a state of society, or natural liberty, so far only abridged and restrained, as is necessary and expedient for the safety and interest of the society, state, or nation. A restraint of natural liberty, not necessary or expedient for the public, is tyranny or oppression. *Civil liberty* is an exemption from the arbitrary will of others, which exemption is secured by established laws, which restrain every man from injuring or controlling another. Hence the restraints of law are essential to *civil liberty*.
The *liberty* of one depends not so much on the removal of all restraint from him, as on the due restraint upon the *liberty* of others. *Ames.*
In this sentence, the latter word *liberty* denotes *natural liberty*.
4. *Political liberty* is sometimes used as synonymous with *civil liberty*. But it more properly designates the *liberty of a nation*, the freedom of a nation or state from all unjust abridgment of its rights and independence by another nation. Hence we often speak of the *political liberties* of Europe, or the nations of Europe.
5. *Religious liberty* is the free right of adopting and enjoying opinions on religious subjects, and of worshiping the Supreme Being according to the dictates of conscience, without external control.
6. *Liberty*, in *metaphysics*, as opposed to *necessity*, is the power of an agent to do or forbear any particular action, according to the determination or thought of the mind, by which either is preferred to the other. *Locke.*
Freedom of the will; exemption from compulsion or restraint in willing or volition.
7. Privilege; exemption; immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant; with a plural. Thus we speak of the *liberties* of the commercial cities of Europe.
8 Leave; permission granted. The witness obtained *liberty* to leave the court.
9. A space in which one is permitted to pass without restraint, and beyond which he may not lawfully pass; with a plural; as, the *liberties* of a prison.
10. Freedom of action or speech beyond the ordinary bounds of civility or decorum. Females should repel all improper *liberties*.
To take the liberty to do or say any thing; to use freedom not specially granted.
To set at liberty; to deliver from confinement; to release from restraint.
To be at liberty; to be free from restraint.
Liberty of the press, is freedom from any restriction on the power to publish books; the free power of publishing what one pleases, subject only to punishment for abusing the privilege, or publishing what is mischievous to the public or injurious to individuals. *Blackstone.*

LI-BETH'EN-ITE, *n.* A mineral, first found at *Libethen*, in Hungary, having an olive-green color, and consisting of phosphoric acid, oxyd of copper, and water.

LI-BID'IN-IST, *n.* One given to lewdness. *Junius.*

LI-BID'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *libidinosus*, from *libido*, *lubido*, lust, from *libeo*, *libet*, *lubet*, to please, it pleaseth; G. *liebe*, love; *lieben*, to love; Eng. *love*, which see. The root is *lib* or *lub*.]
Lustful; lewd; having an eager appetite for venereal pleasure. *Bentley.*

LI-BID'IN-OUS-LY, *adv.* Lustfully; with lewd desire.

LI-BID'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being lustful; inordinate appetite for venereal pleasure.

LI'BRA, *n.* [L.] The Balance; the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox, in September.

LI'BRAL, *a.* [L. *libralis*.]
Of a pound weight. *Dict.*

LI-BRA'RI-AN, *n.* [L. *librarius*, with a different signification, from *liber*, bark, a book.]
1. The keeper, or one who has the care of, a library or collection of books.
2. One who transcribes or copies books. [*Not now used.*] *Broome.*

LI-BRA'RI-AN-SHIP, *n.* The office of a librarian.

LI'BRA-RY, *n.* [L. *librarium*, *libraria*, from *liber*, a book.]
1. A collection of books belonging to a private person, or to a public institution or a company.
2. An edifice or an apartment for holding a collection of books.

LI'BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *libro*, from *libra*, a balance, a level; allied perhaps to Eng. *level*.]
To poise; to balance; to hold in equipoise.

LI'BRATE, *v. i.* To move, as a balance; to be poised.

> Their parts all *librate* on too nice a beam. *Clifton.*

LI'BRA-TED, *pp.* Poised; balanced.

LI'BRA-TING, *ppr.* Moving, as a balance; poising.

LI-BRA'TION, *n.* The act of balancing, or state of being balanced; a state of equipoise, with equal weights on both sides of a center.
2. In *astronomy*, a term applied to changes in the disk of the moon, by which certain parts of it alternately appear and disappear. The moon always turns nearly the same face to the earth; but by the *libration in longitude*, the parts near the eastern and western borders alternately appear and disappear; by the *libration in latitude*, the parts about the poles alternately appear and disappear; by the *diurnal libration*, more of the upper limb is brought into view at rising and setting. *Olmsted. Brande.*
3. A balancing or equipoise between extremes. *Darwin.*

LI'BRA-TO-RY, *a.* Balancing; moving like a balance, as it tends to an equipoise or level.

LICE, *n.*; *pl.* of Louse.

LICE'-BANE, *n.* A plant.

LI'CENS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be licensed or permitted by legal grant.

LI'CENSE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *licentia*, from *liceo*, to be permitted, Ir. *leighim*, *ligim*, to allow or permit.]
1. Leave; permission, authority or liberty given to do or forbear any act. A *license* may be verbal or written; when written, the paper containing the authority is called a *license*. A man is not permitted to retail spirituous liquors till he has obtained a *license*.
2. Excess of liberty; exorbitant freedom; freedom abused, or used in contempt of law or decorum.

> *License* they mean, when they cry liberty. *Milton.*

LI'CENSE, *v. t.* To permit by grant of authority; to remove legal restraint by a grant of permission; as, to *license* a man to keep an inn.
3. To authorize to act in a particular character; as, to *license* a physician or a lawyer.
4. To dismiss. [*Not in use.*] *Wotton.*

LI'CENS-ED, (li'senst,) *pp.* or *a.* Permitted by authority.

LI'CENS-ER, *n.* One who grants permission; a person authorized to grant permission to others; as, a *licenser* of the press.

LI'CENS-ING, *ppr.* Permitting by authority.

LI'CENS-ING, *n.* The act of giving a license.

LI'CENS-URE, *n.* A licensing.

LI-CEN'TIATE, *n.* [from L. *licentia*.]
One who has a license to exercise a profession; as, a *licentiate* in medicine or theology.
2. In *Spain*, one who has a degree; as, a *licentiate* in law or divinity. The officers of justice are mostly distinguished by this title. *Encyc.*

LI-CEN'TIATE, *v. t.* To give license or permission. *L'Estrange.*

LI-CEN-TI-A'TION, *n.* The act of permitting.

LI-CEN'TIOUS, (li-sen'shus,) *a.* [L. *licentiosus*.]
1. Using license; indulging freedom to excess; unrestrained by law or morality; loose; dissolute; as, a *licentious* man.
2. Exceeding the limits of law or propriety; wanton; unrestrained; as, *licentious* desires. *Licentious* thoughts precede *licentious* conduct.

LI-CEN'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* With excess of liberty; in contempt of law and morality.

LI-CEN'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Excessive indulgence of liberty; contempt of the just restraints of law, morality, and decorum. The *licentiousness* of authors is justly condemned; the *licentiousness* of the press is punishable by law.

> Law is the god of wise men; *licentiousness* is the god of fools. *Plato.*

LICH, *a.* [Sax. *lic*. See Like.]
Like; even; equal. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

LICH, *n.* [Sax. *lic*, or *lice*, a body, the flesh, a dead body, or corpse; *lichama*, a living body; hence *lich-wake*, watching with the dead; *Lichfield*, the field of dead bodies; Goth. *leik*, the flesh, a body; *leikan*, to please, Sax. *licean*; Goth. *leiks*, like; G. *gleich*; D. *lyk* and *gelyk*, like; G. *leiche*, a dead body, D. *lyk*; Heb. חלק *chalak*, smooth; Ar. خلق *chalaka*, to shave, to make smooth, خلق *khalaka*, to measure, to form, to create, to make smooth and equable, to be beautiful; derivatives, creature, man, people. We see the radical sense is, smooth, or rather, to make even, equal, smooth; hence, like, likeness, and a body. We have here an instance of the radical sense of *man* and *body*, almost exactly analogous to that of *Adam*, from דמה, to make equal, to be like.]

LI'CHEN, (li'ken *or* lich'en,) *n.* [L., from Gr. λειχην.]
1. In *botany*, the name for an extensive division of cryptogamous plants, constituting a genus in the order of Algæ, in the Linnean system, but now forming a distinct natural order. They appear in the form of thin, flat crusts, covering rocks and the bark of trees, or in foliaceous expansions, or branched like a shrub in miniature, or sometimes only as a gelatinous mass or a powdery substance. They are called *rock-moss* and *tree-moss*, and some of the liverworts are of this order. They also include the Iceland moss and the reindeer moss; but they are entirely distinct from the true mosses, (Musci.) *Ed. Encyc.*
2. In *medicine*, a papular cutaneous eruption, consisting of diffuse red pimples, which are attended with a troublesome sense of tingling and pricking. A common variety of this affection resembles the effect of stinging with nettles, and is called *nettle-lichen*.

LI-CHEN'IC AC'ID, *n.* The acid peculiar to some species of lichens. It appears to be the malic acid. *Brande.*

LICH'EN-IN, *n.* A substance closely allied to starch, extracted from Iceland moss. *Brande.*

LICH-EN-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to lichenography.
LICH-EN-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, }

LICH-EN-OG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who describes the lichens.

LICH-EN-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. λειχην and γραφω, to write.]
A description of the vegetables called *lichens*; the science which illustrates the natural history of the lichens. *Acharius.*

LICH'-OWL, *n.* An owl vulgarly supposed to foretell death.

LIC'IT, (lis'it,) *a.* [L. *licitus*.] Lawful.

LIC'IT-LY, *adv.* Lawfully.

LIC'IT-NESS, *n.* Lawfulness.

LICK, *v. t.* [Sax. *liccian*; Goth. *laigwan*; G. *lecken*, *schlecken*; D. *likken*; Dan. *likker*, *slikker*; Sw. *slicka*, *slikia*; Fr. *lecher*; It. *leccare*; Ir. *leagaim*, *lighim*; Russ. *lokayu*, *liju*; L. *lingo*; Gr. λειχω; Sans. *lih*. Class Lg, No. 12, 18. See Like and Sleek.]
1. To pass or draw the tongue over the surface; as, a dog *licks* a wound. *Temple.*
2. To lap; to take in by the tongue; as, a dog or cat *licks* milk. 1 *Kings* xxi.
To lick up; to devour; to consume entirely.

> Now shall this company *lick up* all that are round about us, as the ox *licketh up* the grass of the field. — Num. xxii.

To lick the dust; to be slain; to perish in battle.

> His enemies shall *lick the dust*. — Ps. lxxii.

LICK, *n.* In *America*, a place where beasts of the forest lick for salt, at salt springs.

LICK, *n.* [W. *llaç*, a lick, a slap, a ray, a blade; *llaçiaw*, to lick, to shoot out, to throw or lay about, to cudgel. Qu. the root of *flog* and *slay*, to strike. See Ar. لك *lakka*, to strike. Class Lg, No. 14.]
1. A blow; a stroke. [*Vulgar.*] *Dryden. Rich. Dict.*
2. A wash; something rubbed on. [*Not in use.*]

LICK, *v. t.* To strike repeatedly for punishment; to flog; to chastise with blows. "To *lick*, a *lick*, a *licking*, are common words in speech, though not in writing." *Rich. Dict.*
[Not an elegant word; but probably *flog*, L. *fligo*, is from the root of this word.]

LICK'ED, (likt,) *pp.* Taken in by the tongue; lapped.

LICK'ER, *n.* One that licks.

LICK'ER-ISH, *a.* [D. Dan. *lekker*, G. *lecker*, Sw. *läcker*, nice, dainty, delicate. This seems to be connected with D. *lekken*, G. *lecken*, Dan. *lekker*, Sw. *läcka*, to leak, for in D. the verb signifies also to make *sleek* or smooth, and in G. to *lick*, which unites the word with *lick*, and perhaps with *like*. In Sax. *liccera* is a glutton, and this is the Italian *lecco*, a glutton, a *lecher*; *leccardo*, greedy; *leccare*, to lick. The Arm. has *lickez*, lickerish. The phrase, the *mouth waters for a thing*, may throw light on this word, and if the first syllable of *delight*, *delicious*, and *delicate*, is a prefix, these are of the same family, as may be the Gr. γλυκυς, sweet. The senses of *watery*, *smooth*, *sweet*, are allied; *likeness* is often connected with *smoothness*, in radical sense, and *sleek* is probably from the root of *lick*, *like*.]
1. Nice in the choice of food; dainty; as, a *lickerish* palate. *L'Estrange.*
2. Eager; greedy to swallow; eager to taste or enjoy; having a keen relish. *Sidney. Dryden. Locke.*
3. Dainty; tempting the appetite; as, *lickerish* baits. *Milton.*

LICK'ER-ISH-LY, *adv.* Daintily.

LICK'ER-ISH-NESS, *n.* Niceness of palate; daintiness.

LICK'ING, *ppr.* Lapping; taking in by the tongue.

LICK'ING, *n.* A lapping with the tongue.
2. A flogging, or castigation. [*Low.*] *Rich. Dict.*

LICK'SPIT-TLE, *n.* A flatterer or parasite of the most abject character. [This coarse but expressive term is derived from the practice of certain ancient parasites, who are said to have *licked up* the spittle of their master, as if delicious to the taste.] *Holloway.*

LIC'O-RICE, (lik'o-ris,) *n.* [It. *liquirizia*; L. *glycyrrhiza*; Gr. γλυκυρριζα; γλυκυς, sweet, and ῥιζα, a root.]
A plant of the genus Glycyrrhiza. The root of this plant abounds with a sweet juice, much used in demulcent compositions. *Encyc.*

LIC'O-ROUS, LIC'O-ROUS-NESS, for Lickerish, &c. [*Not used.*]

LIC'TOR, *n.* [L. Qu. *lick*, to strike.]
An officer among *the Romans*, who bore an ax and fasces or rods, as ensigns of his office. The duty of a *lictor* was to attend the chief magistrates when they appeared in public, to clear the way, and cause due respect to be paid to them. A dictator was attended by twenty-four lictors, a consul by twelve, and a master of the horse by six. It was also the duty of lictors to apprehend and punish criminals. *Encyc. Johnson.*

LID, *n.* [Sax. *hlid*, a cover; *hlidan*, to cover; *r hlid*, a roof; D. Dan. *lid*; L. *claudo*, *cludo*; Gr. κλειω, contracted from κληιδοω; Heb. לאט or לוט, to cover, Ar. لط *latta*. Class Ld, No. 1, 8, 9.]
A cover; that which shuts the opening of a vessel or box; as, the *lid* of a chest or trunk; also, the cover of the eye, the membrane which is drawn over the eyeball of an animal at pleasure, and which is intended for its protection; the *eyelid*.

LID'LESS, *a.* Having no lid.

LIE, water impregnated with alkaline salt, is written Lye, to distinguish it from Lie, a falsehood.

LIE, *n.* [Sax. *lig*, or *lyge*; Sw. *lögn*; Dan. *løgn*; D. *leugen*; G. *lug*, *lüge*; Russ. *loj*. The verb is probably the primary word.]
1. A criminal falsehood; a falsehood uttered for the purpose of deception; an intentional violation of truth. Fiction, or a false statement or misrepresentation, not intended to deceive, mislead, or injure, as in fables, parables, and the like, is not a lie.

> It is willful deceit that makes a *lie*. A man may act a *lie*, as by pointing his finger in a wrong direction, when a traveler inquires of him his road. *Paley.*

2. A fiction; *in a ludicrous sense.* *Dryden.*
3. False doctrine. 1 *John* ii.
4. An idolatrous picture of God, or a false god. *Rom.* i.
5. That which deceives and disappoints confidence. *Micah* i.
To give the lie; to charge with falsehood. A man's actions may *give the lie* to his words.

LIE, *v. i.* [Sax. *ligan*, *leogan*; Dan. *lyver*; Sw. *ljuga*, G. *lügen*; D. *leugenen*; Russ. *lgu*.]
1. To utter falsehood with an intention to deceive, or with an immoral design.

> Thou hast not *lied* to men, but to God. — Acts v.

2. To exhibit a false representation; to say or do that which deceives another, when he has a right to know the truth, or when morality requires a just representation.

LIE, *v. i.*; *pret.* Lay; *pp.* Lain, (Lien, obs.) [Sax. *ligan*, or *licgan*; Goth. *ligan*; Sw. *ligga*; Dan. *ligger*; D. *liggen*; G. *liegen*; Russ. *leju*; Gr. λεγω. The Gr. word usually signifies to speak, which is to utter or throw out sounds. Hence to *lie down* is to throw one's self down, and probably Lie and Lay are of one family, as are *jacio* and *jaceo*, in Latin.]
1. To be in a horizontal position, or nearly so, and to rest on any thing lengthwise, and not on the end. Thus a person *lies* on a bed, and a fallen tree on the ground. A cask stands on its end, but *lies* on its side.

2. To rest in an inclining posture; to lean; as, to *lie* on or against a column.

3. To rest; to press on.

4. To be reposited in the grave.

All the kings of the earth, even all of them, *lie* in glory. — Isa. xiv.

5. To rest on a bed or couch; to be prostrate; as, to *lie* sick.

My little daughter *lieth* at the point of death. — Mark v.

6. To be situated. New Haven *lies* in the forty-second degree of north latitude. Ireland *lies* west of England.

Every *lie* between beings equal in nature, though unequal in circumstances. *Colier.*

7. To be; to rest; to abide; to remain; often followed by some word denoting a particular condition; as, to *lie* waste; to *lie* fallow; to *lie* open; to *lie* hid; to *lie* pining or grieving; to *lie* under one's displeasure, to *lie* at the mercy of a creditor, or at the mercy of the waves.

8. To consist.

He that thinks that diversion may not *lie* in hard labor, forgets the early rising of the huntsman. *Locke.*

9. To be sustainable in law; to be capable of being maintained. An action *lies* against the tenant for waste.

An appeal *lies* in this case. *Ch. J. Parsons.*

To lie at; to tease or importune. [*Little used.*]

To lie at the heart; to be fixed as an object of affection or anxious desire.

The Spaniards have but one temptation to quarrel with us, the recovering of Jamaica, for that has ever lain at *their hearts*. *Temple.*

To lie by; to be reposited, or remaining with. He has the manuscript *lying by* him.

2. To rest; to intermit labor. We *lay by* during the heat of the day.

To lie in the way; to be an obstacle or impediment. Remove the objections that *lie in the way* of an amicable adjustment.

To lie hard or *heavy*; to press; to oppress; to burden.

To lie on hand; to be or remain in possession; to remain unsold or undisposed of. Great quantities of wine *lie on hand*, or have *lain* long *on hand*.

To lie on the hands; to remain unoccupied or unemployed; to be tedious. Men are sometimes at a loss to know how to employ the time that *lies on their hands*.

To lie on the head; to be imputed.

What he gets more of her than sharp words, let it *lie on my head*. *Shak.*

To lie in wait; to wait for in concealment; to lie in ambush; to watch for an opportunity to attack or seize.

To lie in one; to be in the power of; to belong to.

As much as *lieth in you*, live peaceably with all men. — Rom. xii.

To lie down; to lay the body on the ground or other level place; also, to go to rest.

To lie in; to be in childbed; to bring forth young.

To lie under; to be subject to; to suffer; to be oppressed by.

To lie on or *upon*; to be a matter of obligation or duty. It *lies* on the plaintiff to maintain his action.

To lie with; to lodge or sleep with; also, to have carnal knowledge of.

2. To belong to. It *lies with* you to make amends.

To lie over; to remain unpaid after the time when payment is due; as a note in bank; also, to be deferred to some future occasion; as a resolution in congress.

To lie to. A ship is said to *lie to*, when her progress is checked either by counterbracing the yards or taking in sail.

LIEF, *a.* [Sax. *leof*, loved; D. *lief*; G. *lieb*. See Love.]

Dear; beloved. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Shak.*

LIEF, *adv.* [Supra. This word coincides with *love*, L. *lubet, libet*, and the primary sense is, to be free, *prompt, ready*.]

Gladly; willingly; freely; used in familiar speech in the phrase, I had as *lief* go as not. It has been supposed that *had*, in this phrase, is a corruption of *would*. At any rate, it is anomalous.

LIF'-FRAUGHT, *a.* Fraught with lies. *Lamb.*

LIEGE, (leej,) *a.* [It. *ligio*; Fr. *lige*; from L. *ligo*, to bind; Gr. λυγοω, to bind, to bend; λυγος, a withe.]

1. Bound by a feudal tenure; obliged to be faithful and loyal to a superior, as a vassal to his lord; subject; faithful; as, a *liege* man. By *liege* homage, a vassal was bound to serve his lord against all, without excepting his sovereign; or against all excepting a former lord, to whom he owed like service. ● *Encyc.*

2. Sovereign; as, a *liege* lord. [See the noun.]

LIEGE, (leej,) *n.* [Supra.] A vassal holding a fee by which he is bound to perform certain services and duties to his lord.

2. A lord or superior; a sovereign.

Note. — This is a false application of the word, arising probably from transferring the word from the vassal to the lord; the lord of *liege men* being called *liege lord*. *Johnson.*

LIEGE'-MAN, *n.* A vassal; a subject. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

LIEG'ER, *n.* A resident embassador. [*Obs.*]

LI'EN; the obsolete participle of Lie. See Lain.

LI'EN, (lē'en *or* lī'en; *Jameson gives* lē'en, *Knowles and Smart*, lī'en;) *n.* [Supra.] A legal claim; the right by which the possessor of property holds it against the owner, in satisfaction of a demand.

LI-EN-TER'IC, *a.* [from *lientery*.] Pertaining to a lientery. *Grew.*

LI'EN-TER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *lienterie*; L. and It. *lienteria*; Gr. λειος, smooth, and εντερον, an intestine.]

A lax or diarrhea, in which the aliments are discharged undigested, and with little alteration either in color or substance. *Encyc.*

LI'ER, *n.* [from *lie*.] One who lies down; one who rests or remains; as, a *lier* in wait or in ambush. *Josh.* viii.

LIEU, (lū,) *n.* [Fr., from the root of L. *locus*, Eng *ley*, or *lea*. See Lay.]

Place; room; stead. It is used only with *in*. Let me have gold *in lieu* of silver. *In lieu* of fashionable honor, let justice be substituted.

LIEU-TEN'AN-CY, (lū-ten'an-sy *or* lef-ten'an-sy,) *n.* See Lieutenant.

1. The office or commission of a lieutenant. *Shak.*

2. The body of lieutenants. *Felton.*

LIEU-TEN'ANT, (lū-ten'ant *or* lef-ten'ant,) *n.* [Fr.; composed of *lieu*, place, and *tenant*, L. *tenens*, holding.]

1. An officer who supplies the place of a superior in his absence. Officers of this kind are civil, as the lord-*lieutenant* of a kingdom or county; or military, as a *lieutenant*-general, a *lieutenant*-colonel.

2. In *military affairs*, the second commissioned officer in a company of infantry, cavalry, or artillery.

3. In *ships of war*, the officer next in rank to the captain.

LIEU-TEN'ANT-SHIP. See Lieutenancy.

LIEVE, for Lief, is vulgar. [See Lief.]

LIEV'RITE, *n.* A mineral, called also Yenite, which see.

LIFE, *n.*; *pl.* Lives. [Sax. *lif, lyf*; Sw. *lif*; Dan. *liv*; G. *leben*; D. *leven*. See Live.]

1. In *a general sense*, that state of animals and plants, or of an organized being, in which its natural functions and motions are performed, or in which its organs are capable of performing their functions. A tree is not destitute of life in winter, when the functions of its organs are suspended; nor man during a swoon or syncope; nor strictly birds, quadrupeds, or serpents, during their torpitude in winter. They are not strictly dead till the functions of their organs are incapable of being renewed.

2. In *animals*, animation; vitality; and in *man*, that state of being in which the soul and body are united.

He entreated me not to take his *life*. *Broome.*

3. In *plants*, the state in which they grow, or are capable of growth, by means of the circulation of the sap. The *life* of an oak may be two, three, or four hundred years.

4. The present state of existence; the time from birth to death. The *life* of man seldom exceeds seventy years.

If in this *life* only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable. — 1 Cor. xv.

5. Manner of living; conduct; deportment, in regard to morals.

I will teach my family to lead good *lives*. *Mrs. Barker.*

6. Condition; course of living, in regard to happiness and misery. We say, a man's *life* has been a series of prosperity or misfortune.

7. Blood, the supposed vehicle of animation.

And the warm *life* came issuing through the wound. *Pope.*

8. Animals in general; animal being.

Full nature swarms with *life*. *Thomson.*

9. System of animal nature.

Lives through all *life*. *Pope.*

10. Spirit; animation; briskness; vivacity; resolution.

They have no notion of *life* and fire to fancy and words. *Felton.*

11. The living form; real person or state; in opposition to a *copy*; as, a picture is taken from the *life*; a description from the *life*.

12. Exact resemblance; with *to* before *life*. His portrait is drawn *to* the *life*.

13. General state of man, or of social manners; as, the studies and arts that polish *life*.

14. Condition; rank in society; as, high *life* and low *life*.

15. Common occurrences; course of things; human affairs.

But to know
That which before us lies in daily *life*,
Is the prime wisdom. *Milton.*

16. A person; a living being, usually or always a human being. How many *lives* were sacrificed during the revolution!

17. Narrative of a past life; history of the events of life; biographical narration. Johnson wrote the *life* of Milton, and the *lives* of other poets.

18. In *Scripture*, nourishment; support of life.

For the tree of the field is man's *life*. — Deut. xx.

19. The stomach or appetite.

His *life* abhorreth bread. — Job xxxiii.

20. The enjoyments or blessings of the present life.

Having the promise of the *life* that now is, and of that which is to come. — 1 Tim. iv.

21. Supreme felicity.

To be spiritually minded is *life* and peace. — Rom. viii.

22. Eternal happiness in heaven. *Rom.* v.

23. Restoration to life. *Rom.* v.

24. The author and giver of supreme felicity.

I am the way, the truth, and the *life*. — John xiv.

25. A quickening, animating, and strengthening principle, in *a moral sense*. *John* vi.

26. *Life of an execution*; the period when an execution is in force, or before it expires.

LIFE'-AN-NU'I-TY, *n.* A sum of money paid yearly during a person's life. *Brande.*

LIFE'-AS-SUR'ANCE, (-shūr'ans,) *n.* See Life-Insurance.

LIFE'-BLOOD, (-blud,) *n.* The blood necessary to life; vital blood. *Dryden.*

2. That which constitutes or gives strength and energy.

Money, the *life-blood* of the nation. *Swift.*

LIFE'-BLŌOD, *a.* Necessary as blood to life; essential. *Milton.*

LIFE'-BŌAT, *n.* A boat constructed for preserving lives in cases of shipwreck, or other destruction of a ship or steamer.

LIFE'-BUOY. See Buoy.

LIFE'-CON-SŪM'ING, *a.* Wasting life.

LIFE'-DE-VŌT'ED-NESS, *n.* The devotedness of life. *Carlisle.*

LIFE'-END-ING, *a.* Putting an end to life.

LIFE'-ES-TATE', *n.* An estate that continues during the life of the possessor.

LIFE'-EV-ER-LAST'ING, *n.* A plant of the genus Gnaphalium, or cudweed kind.

LIFE'-GIV-ING, *a.* Giving life or spirit; having power to give life; inspiriting; invigorating. *Spenser. Milton.*

LIFE'-GUARD, *n.* A guard of the life or person; a guard that attends the person of a prince or other person.

LIFE'-IN-SUR'ANCE, (-in-shūr'ans,) *n.* A contract for the payment of a certain sum of money on a person's death. *Brande.*

LIFE'-IN'TER-EST, *n.* An estate or interest which lasts during one's life.

LIFE'LESS, *a.* Dead; deprived of life; as, a *lifeless* body.

2. Destitute of life; unanimated; as, *lifeless* matter.

3. Destitute of power, force, vigor, or spirit; dull; heavy; inactive.

4. Void of spirit; vapid; as liquor.

5. Torpid.

6. Wanting physical energy.

LIFE'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without vigor; dully; heavily; frigidly.

LIFE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of life, vigor, and spirit; inactivity.

LIFE'LIKE, *a.* Like a living person. *Pope.*

LIFE'-LONG, *n.* Duration of life.

LIFE'-MAIN-TAIN'ING, LIFE'-SUS-TAIN'ING, } *a.* Supporting life.

LIFE'-PRE-SERV'ER, *n.* An apparatus, *particularly* an air-tight belt, for preserving lives of persons in cases of shipwreck, or other destruction of a ship or steamer.

LIFE'-PRE-SERV'ING, *a.* Preserving life.

LIFE'-RENT, *n.* The rent of an estate that continues for life.

LIFE'-SPRING, *n.* The spring or source of life. *Everett.*

LIFE'-STRING, *n.* A nerve or string that is imagined to be essential to life.

LIFE'TIME, *n.* The time that life continues; duration of life. *Addison.*

LIFE'-WEA-RY, *a.* Tired of life; weary of living. *Shak.*

LIFT, *v. t.* [Sw. *lyfta*; Dan. *löfter*, to lift; Goth. *hlifan*, to steal; Sax. *hlifan*, to be high or conspicuous; Goth. *hlifus*, a thief. We retain this sense in *shoplifter*. L. *levo, elevo*, It. *levare*, to lift; Sp. *levar*, to carry or transport; Fr. *lever*, perhaps L. *levis*, light.]

1. To raise; to elevate; as, to *lift* the foot or the hand; to *lift* the head.

2. To raise; to elevate mentally.

To thee, O Lord, do I *lift* up my soul. — Ps. xxv.

3. To raise in fortune.

The eye of the Lord *lifted* up his head from misery. *Ecclus.*

4. To raise in estimation, dignity, or rank. His fortune has *lifted* him into notice, or into office.

The Roman virtues *lift* up mortal man. *Addison.*

5. To elate; to cause to swell, as with pride.

Up is often used after *lift*, as a qualifying word; sometimes with effect or emphasis; very often, however, it is useless.

6. To bear; to support. *Spenser.*

7. To steal, that is, to take and carry away. Hence, we retain the use of *shoplifter*, although the verb in this sense is obsolete.

8. In *Scripture*, to crucify.

> When ye have *lifted up* the Son of man. — John viii.

To lift up the eyes; to look; to fix the eyes on.

> Lot *lifted up* his *eyes* and beheld Jordan. — Gen. xiii.

2. To direct the desires to God in prayer. *Ps.* cxxi.

To lift up the head; to raise from a low condition, 2. To rejoice. *Luke* xxi. to exalt. *Gen.* xl.

To lift up the hand; to swear, or to confirm by oath. *Gen.* xiv.

2. To raise the hands in prayer. *Ps.* xxviii.

3. To rise in opposition to; to rebel, to assault. 2 Sam. xviii.

4. To injure or oppress. *Job* xxxi.

5. To shake off sloth and engage in duty. *Heb.* xii.

To lift up the face; to look to with confidence, cheerfulness, and comfort. *Job* xxii.

To lift up the heel against; to treat with insolence and contempt.

To lift up the horn; to behave arrogantly or scornfully. *Ps.* lxxv.

To lift up the feet; to come speedily to one's relief. *Ps.* lxxiv.

To lift up the voice; to cry aloud, to call out either in grief or joy. *Gen.* xxi. *Is.* xxiv.

LIFT, v. i. To try to raise; to exert the strength for the purpose of raising or bearing.

> The body strained by *lifting* at a weight to heavy. *Locke.*

2. To practice theft. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

LIFT, n. The act of raising; a lifting; as, the *lift* of the feet in walking or running. *Bacon.*

> The goat gives the fox a *lift*. *L'Estrange.*

2. Assistance in lifting, and hence assistance in general; as, give us a *lift*. [*Popular use.*]

3. That which is to be raised.

4. *A dead lift*; a lift at the utmost disadvantage, as of a dead body. Hence,

5. An extreme emergency; something to be done which tasks all one's powers, or which exceeds the strength; as, to help one at a *dead lift*. *Butler. Swift.*

6. A rise; a degree of elevation; as, the *lift* of a lock in canals. *Gallatin.*

7. In *Scottish*, the sky; the atmosphere; the firmament. [Sax. *lyft*, air, Sw. *luft*.]

8. In *seamen's language*, a rope descending from the cap and mast-head to the extremity of a yard. Its use is to support the yard, keep it in equilibrio, and raise the end, when occasion requires. *Mar. Dict.*

LIFT'-LOCK, n. A name sometimes given to a canal lock, because it lifts or raises a boat from one level to another.

LIFT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Raised; elevated; swelled with pride.

LIFT'ER, n. One that lifts or raises. 2. A thief.

LIFT'ING, *ppr.* Raising; swelling with pride.

LIFT'ING, n. The act of lifting; assistance

LIG, v. i. To lie. [See Lie.] [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

LIG'A-MENT, n. [L. *ligamentum*, from *ligo*, to bind, that is, to strain.]

1. Any thing that ties or unites one thing or part to another.

> Interwoven as the love of liberty with every *ligament* of your hearts *Washington.*

2. In *anatomy*, a strong, compact substance, serving to bind one bone to another. It is a white, solid, inelastic, tendinous substance, softer than cartilage, but harder than membrane. *Encyc. Quincy. Coxe.*

3. Bond; chain; that which binds or restrains. *Addison.*

LIG A-MENT'AL, } a. Composing a ligament; of
LIG A-MENT'OUS, } the nature of a ligament; binding; as, a strong *ligamentous* membrane. *Wiseman.*

LI'GAN, n. In *law*, *ligan* is where goods are sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy. [See Flotsam and Jetsom.] *Blackstone.*

LI-GA'TION, n. [L. *ligatio.*]

The act of binding or state of being bound.

LIG'A-TURE, n. [Fr., from L. *ligatura.*] [*Addison.*

1. Any thing that binds; a band or bandage. *Ray.*

2. The act of binding; as, by a strict *ligature* of the parts. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Impotence induced by magic. *Coxe. Encyc.*

4. In *music*, a band or line connecting notes.

5. Among *printers*, a double character, or a type consisting of two letters or characters united; as, *fi*, *fl*, in English. The old editions of Greek authors abound with *ligatures*.

6. The state of being bound. *Mortimer.*

7. In *medicine*, stiffness of a joint. *Coxe.*

8. In *surgery*, a cord or string for tying the blood-vessels, particularly the arteries, to prevent hemorrhage.

LIGHT, (lite,) n. [Sax. *leoht*, *liht*; D. and G. *licht*; L. *lux*, light, and *lucco*, to shine; Port. and Sp. *luz*, light; W. *llug*, tending to break out or open, or to shoot, to gleam, and *as a noun*, a breaking out in blotches, a gleam, indistinct light; *llwg*, that is apt to break out, that is bright, a tumor, an eruption, *llygu*, to make bright, to clear, to break out, to appear in spots; *llug*, a darting, sudden throw, glance, flash; *llugiaw*, to throw, to fling, to pelt; *llugad*, a gleam, lightning. This word furnishes a full and distinct explanation of the original sense of light, to throw, dart, shoot, or break forth; and it accords with Eng. *luck*, both in elements and radical sense. Class Lg, No. 6, 7, 23, 24.]

1. The agent which produces vision. The phenomena of light may be explained, either on the supposition that light is a material fluid of extreme subtility, emanating in particles from a luminous body, or that it is produced by the undulations of an independent medium, set in motion by the luminous body. The former supposition is called the theory of *emanations*; the latter, the theory of *undulations*. White light is a compound of seven different colors, viz., red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. The sun is the principal source of light in the solar system; but light is also emitted from bodies ignited, or in combustion, and is reflected from enlightened bodies, as the moon. Light is also emitted from various substances, which are hence said to be phosphorescent. It is usually united with heat, but it exists also independent of it. *Olmsted. Nicholson.*

2. That flood of luminous rays which flows from the sun and constitutes day.

> God called the *light day*, and the darkness he called night. — Gen. i.

3. Day; the dawn of day.

> The murderer, rising with the *light*, killeth the poor and needy. — Job xxiv

4. Life.

> O, spring to *light*, auspicious babe, be born! *Pope.*

5. Any thing that gives light, as a lamp, candle, taper, lighted tower, star, &c.

> Then he called for a *light*, and sprang in. — Acts xvi.
> I have set thee to be a *light* to the Gentiles. — Acts xiii.
> And God made two great *lights*. — Gen. i.

6. In *painting*, the manner in which the light strikes upon a picture, as, to place a painting in a good *light*. Also, the illuminated part of a picture; the part which lies open to the luminary by which the piece is supposed to be enlightened, and painted in vivid colors; opposed to Shade.

7. Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge.

> I opened Ariosto in Italian, and the very first two lines gave me *light* to all I could desire. *Dryden.*
> Light, understanding, and wisdom — was found in him. — Dan. v

8. Means of knowing. By using such *lights* as we have, we may arrive at probability, if not at certainty.

9. Open view; a visible state; a state of being seen by the eye, or perceived, understood, or known. Further researches will doubtless bring to *light* many facts yet undiscovered; further experiments will bring to *light* properties of matter yet unknown.

10. Public view or notice.

> Why am I asked, What next shall see the *light*? *Pope.*

11. Explanation; illustration; means of understanding. One part of Scripture throws *light* on another.

12. Point of view; situation to be seen or viewed; *a use of the word taken from painting.* It is useful to exhibit a subject in a variety of *lights*. Let every thought be presented in a strong *light*. In whatever *light* we view this event, it must be considered an evil.

13. A window; a place that admits light to enter. 1 *Kings* vii.

14. A pane of glass; as, a window with twelve *lights*.

15. In *Scripture*, God, the source of knowledge.

> God is *light*. — 1 John i.

16. Christ.

> That was the true *light*, that lighteth every man that cometh into the world. — John i.

17. Joy; comfort; felicity.

> *Light* is sown for the righteous. — Ps. xcvii.

18. Saving knowledge.

> It is because there is no *light* in them. — Isa. viii.

19. Prosperity; happiness.

> Then shall thy *light* break forth as the morning. — Isa. lviii.

20. Support; comfort; deliverance. *Mic.* vii.
21. The gospel. *Matt.* iv.
22. The understanding or judgment. *Matt.* vi.
23. The gifts and graces of Christians. *Matt.* v.
24. A moral instructor, as John the Baptist. *John* v.
25. A true Christian, a person enlightened. *Eph.* v.
26. A good king, the guide of his people. *Sam.* xxi.

The light of the countenance; favor; smiles. *Ps.* iv.

To stand in one's own light to be the means of preventing good, or frustrating one's own purposes.

To come to light to be detected, to be discovered or found.

LIGHT, (lite,) a. Bright, clear, not dark or obscure; as, the morning is *light*; the apartment is *light*.

2. In *colors*, white or whitish; as, a *light* color; *light* brown; a *light* complexion.

LIGHT, (lite,) a. [Sax. *liht*, *leoht*; D. *ligt*; G. *leicht*, Fr. *leger* It. *leggiero*; Port. *ligeiro*; Sp. *ligero*, Russ. *legkoi*; Sans. *laghu*. The Sw. *lätt*, Dan. *let*, may be contractions of the same word. The Slavonic also has *lehek* and *legok*. Qu. L. *elaver*. The word accords with *light*, the fluid, in orthography, and may be from the same radix.]

1. Having little weight, not tending to the center of gravity with force, not heavy. A feather is *light*, compared with lead or silver; but a thing is *light* only comparatively. That which is *light* to a man may be heavy to a child. A *light* burden for a camel may be insupportable to a horse.

2. Not burdensome, easy to be lifted, borne, or carried by physical strength; as, a *light* burden, weight, or load.

3. Not oppressive; easy to be suffered or endured; as, a *light* affliction. 2 *Cor.* iv.

4. Easy to be performed, not difficult; not requiring great strength or exertion. The task is *light*; the work is *light*.

5. Easy to be digested; not oppressive to the stomach; as, *light* food. It may signify, also, containing little nutriment.

6. Not heavily armed, or armed with *light* weapons; as, *light* troops, a troop of *light* horse.

7. Active, swift, nimble.

> Asahel was as *light* of foot as a wild roe. — 2 Sam. ii.

8. Not encumbered, unembarrassed; clear of impediments.

> Unmarried men are best masters, but not best subjects; for they are *light* to run away. *Bacon.*

9. Not laden; not deeply laden; not sufficiently ballasted. The ship returned *light*.

10. Slight, trifling; not important; as, a *light* error. *Boyle.*

11. Not dense, not gross; as, *light* vapors; *light* fumes. *Dryden.*

12. Small, inconsiderable; not copious or vehement, as, a *light* rain; a *light* snow.

13. Not strong; not violent; moderate; as, a *light* wind.

14. Easy to admit influence; inconsiderate; easily influenced by trifling considerations; unsteady; unsettled; volatile; as a *light*, vain person; a *light* mind.

> There is no greater argument of a *light* and inconsiderate person, than profanely to scoff at religion. *Tillotson.*

15. Gay; airy; indulging levity; wanting dignity or solidity; trifling.

> Seneca can not be too heavy, nor Plautus too *light*. *Shak.*
> We may neither be *light* in prayer nor wrathful in debate. *J. M. Mason.*

16. Wanton; unchaste; as, a woman of *light* carriage.

> A *light* wife doth make a heavy husband. *Shak.*

17. Not of legal weight; clipped; diminished; as, *light* coin.

18. Loose; sandy; easily pulverized; as, a *light* soil.

To set light by; to undervalue; to slight; to treat as of no importance; to despise.

To make light of; to treat as of little consequence; to slight; to disregard.

LIGHT, (lite,) v. t. To kindle; to inflame; to set fire to; as, to *light* a candle or lamp; sometimes with *up*; as, to *light up* an inextinguishable flame. We often hear Lit used for Lighted; as, he lit a candle; but this is inelegant.

2. To give light to.

> Ah, hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn
> To *light* the dead. *Pope.*

3. To illuminate; to fill or spread over with light; as, to *light* a room; to *light* the streets of a city.

4. To lighten; to ease of a burden. [*Not in use.*] [See Lighten.] *Spenser.*

LIGHT, (lite,) v. i. [Sax. *lihtan*, *alihtan*, *gelihtan*, to *light* or kindle, to *lighten* or alleviate, and to *alight*; *lihtan*, to *alight*; D. *lichten*, to shine; *lichten*, to heave or lift; G. *lichten*, to weigh, to lighten.]

1. To fall on; to come to by chance; to happen to find; with *on*.

> A weaker man may sometimes *light* on sedons which had escaped a wiser *Watts.*

2. To fall on; to strike.

> They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun *light* on them, nor any heat. — Rev. vii.

3. To descend, as from a horse or carriage; with *down*, *off*, or *from*.

> He *lighted down* from his chariot. — 2 Kings v.
> She *lighted off* the camel. — Gen. xxiv.

4. To settle; to rest; to stoop from flight. The bee *lights* on this flower and that.

LIGHT, adv. Lightly; cheaply. *Hooker.*

LIGHT'-ARM-ED, *a.* Armed with light weapons.
LIGHT'-BEAR-ER, *n.* A torch-bearer. *B. Jonson.*
LIGHT'-BRAIN, *n.* An empty-headed person. *Martin.*
LIGHT'ED, (lit'ed,) *pp.* or *a.* Kindled; set on fire; caused to burn. [LIT, for LIGHTED, is inelegant, except in poetry.]
LIGHT'EN, (lit'n,) *v. t.* [from *light*, the fluid; Sax. *lihtan.*]

1. To flash; to burst forth or dart, as lightning; to shine with an instantaneous illumination.

> This dreadful night,
> That thunders, *lightens*, opens graves, and roars
> As doth the lion. *Shak.*

2. To shine like lightning. *Shak.*
3. To fall; to light. [*Obs.*]

LIGHT'EN, (lit'n,) *v. t.* To dissipate darkness; to fill with light; to spread over with light; to illuminate; to enlighten; as, to *lighten* an apartment with lamps or gas; to *lighten* the streets.

> A fiery zone run all along the shore,
> And *lightened* all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*

2. To illuminate with knowledge; in a *moral sense.*

> A light to *lighten* the Gentiles. — Luke ii.

3. To free from trouble and fill with joy.

> They looked to him and were *lightened*. — Ps. xxxiv.

LIGHT'EN, (lit'n,) *v. t.* [from *light*, not heavy; Sax. *lihtan.*]

1. To make lighter; to reduce in weight; to make less heavy; as, to *lighten* a ship by unloading; to *lighten* a load or burden.
2. To alleviate; to make less burdensome or afflictive; as, to *lighten* the cares of life; to *lighten* the burden of grief.
3. To cheer; to exhilarate.

> He *lightens* my humor with his merry jest. *Shak.*

LIGHT'EN-ED, (lit'nd,) *pp.* Made lighter; filled with light; flashed, as lightning.
LIGHT'EN-ING, *ppr.* Reducing in weight; illuminating; flashing, as lightning.
LIGHT'ER, (lit'er,) *n.* One that lights; as, a *lighter* of lamps.

2. A large, open, flat-bottomed boat, used in loading and unloading ships.

LIGHT'ER-AGE, *n.* The price paid for unloading ships by lighters or boats; also, the act of thus unloading into lighters or boats.
LIGHT'ER-MAN, (lit'er-man,) *n.* A man who manages a lighter; a boatman.
LIGHT'-FIN'GER-ED, (lit'fing'gerd,) *a.* Dextrous in taking and conveying away; thievish; addicted to petty thefts.
LIGHT'-FOOT, } *a.* Nimble in running or dan-
LIGHT'-FOOT-ED, } cing; active. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*
LIGHT'-HEAD-ED, (lit'hed-ed,) *a.* [See HEAD.] Thoughtless; heedless; weak; volatile; unsteady. *Clarendon.*

2. Disordered in the head; dizzy; delirious.

LIGHT'-HEAD-ED-NESS, *n.* Disorder of the head; dizziness; deliriousness.
LIGHT'-HEART-ED, (lit'hart-ed,) *a.* Free from grief or anxiety; gay; cheerful; merry.
LIGHT'-HEART-ED-LY, *adv.* With a light heart.
LIGHT'-HEART-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being free from care or grief; cheerfulness.
LIGHT'-HEEL-ED, *a.* Lively in walking or running; brisk.
LIGHT'-HORSE, *n.* Light-armed cavalry.
LIGHT'-HOUSE, *n.* A pharos; a tower or building erected on a rock or point of land, or on an isle in the sea, with a light or number of lamps on the top, intended to direct seamen in navigating ships at night.
LIGHT'-IN'FANT-RY, *n.* A term applied to bodies of active and strong men, carefully selected for rapid evolutions. Their object is to cover and assist other troops. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*
LIGHT'ING, *ppr.* Kindling; setting fire to.
LIGHT'-LEG-GED, *a.* Nimble; swift of foot. *Sidney.*
LIGHT'LESS, (lit'less,) *a.* Destitute of light; dark.
LIGHT'LY, (lit'ly,) *adv.* With little weight; as, to tread *lightly*; to press *lightly.*

2. Without deep impression.

> The soft ideas of the cheerful note,
> *Lightly* received, were easily forgot. *Prior.*

3. Easily; readily; without difficulty; of course.
4. Without reason, or for reasons of little weight.

> Flatter not the rich, neither do thou willingly or *lightly* appear before great personages. *Taylor.*

5. Without dejection; cheerfully.

> Bid that welcome,
> Which comes to punish us, and we punish it,
> Seeming to bear it *lightly*. *Shak.*

6. Not chastely; wantonly. *Swift.*
7. Nimbly; with agility; not heavily or tardily.

He led me *lightly* over the stream.

8. Gayly; airily; with levity; without heed or care.

LIGHT'-MIND-ED, *a.* Unsettled; unsteady; volatile; not considerate.

He that is hasty to give credit is *light-minded.* *Ecclus.*

LIGHT'NESS, (lit'ness,) *n.* Want of weight; levity; the contrary to HEAVINESS; as, the *lightness* of air compared with water; *lightness* of the animal spirits.

2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; the quality of mind which disposes it to be influenced by trifling considerations.

> Such is the *lightness* of you common men. *Shak.*

3. Levity; wantonness; lewdness; unchastity. *Shak. Sidney.*
4. Agility; nimbleness.
5. In *the fine arts*, a quality indicating freedom from weight or clumsiness. *Brande.*

LIGHT'NING, (lit'ning,) *n.* [That is, *lightening*, the participle present of *lighten.*]

1. A discharge of atmospheric electricity, accompanied by a vivid flash of light. It is commonly the discharge of electricity from one cloud to another, sometimes from a cloud to the earth, in which latter case it is peculiarly dangerous. *Thunder* is the sound produced by the electricity in passing rapidly through the atmosphere. *Olmsted.*
2. [from *lighten*, to diminish weight.] Abatement; alleviation; mitigation. *Spectator.*

LIGHT'NING-BUG, *n.* A species of firefly, common in the Northern States of America.
LIGHT'NING-GLANCE, *n.* A glance or darting of lightning. *Allen.*

2. A glance or flash of the eye, like lightning.

LIGHT'NING-ROD, *n.* A metallic rod erected to protect buildings or vessels from lightning.
LIGHT'-ROOM, *n.* In *a ship of war*, a small apartment, having double glass windows toward the magazine, and containing lights by which the gunner fills cartridges. *Mar. Dict.*
LIGHTS, (lits,) *n. pl.* [So called from their *lightness.*]

The lungs; the organs of breathing in brute animals. These organs, in man, we call LUNGS; in other animals, LIGHTS.

LIGHT'SOME, (lit'sum,) *a.* Luminous; not dark; not obscure.

> White walls make rooms more *lightsome* than black. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
> The *lightsome* realms of love. *Dryden.*

[*In the latter passage, the word is elegant.*]

2. Gay; airy; cheering; exhilarating.

> That *lightsome* affection of joy. *Hooker.*

LIGHT'SOME-NESS, *n.* Luminousness; the quality of being light; opposed to DARKNESS, or DARKSOMENESS. *Cheyne.*

2. Cheerfulness; merriment; levity.

[*This word is little used.*]

LIGHT'-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Having a light or cheerful spirit. *Irving.*
LIG-NAL'OES, (lig-nal'oze *or* lin-al'oze,) *n.* [L. *lignum*, wood, and *aloes.*]

Aloes wood. *Num.* xxiv.

LIG'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *ligneus.*]

Wooden; made of wood; consisting of wood; resembling wood. The harder part of a plant is *ligneous.*

LIG-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lignum*, wood, and *fero*, to produce.]

Yielding or producing wood. *Humble.*

LIG-NI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The process of becoming or of converting into wood, or the hard substance of a vegetable. *Good.*
LIG'NI-FI-ED, (lig'ne-fide,) *pp.* Converted into wood.
LIG'NI-FORM, *a.* [L. *lignum*, wood, and *form.*]

Like wood; resembling wood. *Kirwan.*

LIG'NI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *lignum*, wood, and *facio*, to make.]

To convert into wood.

LIG'NI-FY, *v. i.* To become wood.
LIG'NI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Converting into wood.
LIG'NIN, *n.* [L. *lignum*, wood.]

In *chemistry*, the woody part or fiber of plants.

LIG-NI-PER'DOUS, *a.* [L. *lignum*, wood, and *perdo*, to destroy.]

An epithet applied to insects which destroy wood. *Brande.*

LIG'NITE, *n.* [L. *lignum.*]

Mineral coal retaining the texture of the wood from which it was formed, and burning with an empyreumatic odor. It is of more recent origin than the anthracite and bituminous coal of the proper coal series. *Dana.*

LIG-NIT'IC, *a.* Containing lignite; resembling lignite. *Humble.*
LIG'NOUS, *a.* Ligneous. [*Little used.*] *Evelyn.*
LIG'NUM-VI'TÆ, *n.* [L.] The popular name of Guaiacum officinale, or poxwood. The common lignum-vitæ is a native of the warm latitudes of America. It becomes a large tree, having a hard, brownish, brittle bark, and its wood firm, solid, ponderous, very resinous, of a blackish-yellow color in the middle, and of a hot, aromatic taste. It is of considerable use in medicine and the mechanical arts, being wrought into utensils, wheels, cogs, and various articles of turnery. *Encyc.*
LIG'U-LATE, } *a.* [L. *ligula*, a strap.]
LIG'U-LA-TED, }

Like a bandage or strap; as, a *ligulate* flower, a species of compound flower, the florets of which have their corollets flat, spreading out toward the end, with the base only tubular. This is the semi-flosculous flower of Tournefort. *Botany.*

LIG'ULE, } *n.* [L. *ligula*, a strap.]
LIG'U-LA, }

1. In *botany*, the flat part of the leaf of a grass, in contradistinction from that part which sheathes the stem.
2. A strap-shaped petal of flowers of *Syngenesia.*

LIG'URE, *n.* A kind of precious stone. *Exod.* xxviii. 19.
LIG'U-RITE, *n.* [from *Liguria.*] A mineral occurring in oblique rhombic prisms, of an apple-green color, occasionally speckled. *Phillips.*
LIKE, *a.* [Sax. *lic*, *gelic*, Goth. *leiks*, D. *lyk*, *gelyk*, G. *gleich*, Sw. *lik*, Dan. *lig*, *lige*, like, plain, even, equal, smooth. The sense of *like*, similar, is even, smooth, equal; but this sense may be from *laying*, pressing; and hence this word may be allied to the Eth. ሰሐዐ *lakeo*, to stamp, seal, impress, whence its derivative, an image; or the sense be taken from rubbing or shaving. We observe that *like* has also the sense of please; *to like* is, to be pleased. Now, if *p* in L. *placeo* is a prefix, the latter may be formed on the root of *like.* And if *de* is a prefix in *delight*, *delecto*, *delicious*, *delicate*, these may be of the same family. *Like* is evidently from the same root as the Ch. and Heb. חלק, Ar. خلق *chalaka*, to be or make smooth. Qu. Gr. ἥλικος, ἡλικία. See LICK and LICKERISH.]

1. Equal in quantity, quality, or degree; as, a territory of *like* extent with another; men of *like* excellence.

> More clergymen were impoverished by the late war than ever in the *like* space before. *Swift.*

2. Similar; resembling; having resemblance.

> Elijah was a man subject to *like* passions as we are. — James v.
> Why might not other planets have been created for *like* uses with the earth, each for its own inhabitants? *Bentley.*

Like is usually followed by *to*, but it is often omitted.

> What city is *like* to this great city? — Rev. xviii.
> I saw three unclean spirits *like* frogs. — Rev. xvi.
> Among them all was found none *like* Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah. — Dan. i.

3. Probable; likely; that is, having the resemblance or appearance of an event; giving reason to expect or believe.

> He is *like* to die of hunger in the place where he is, for there is no more bread. — Jer. xxxviii.
> Many were not easy to be governed, nor *like* to conform themselves to strict rules. *Clarendon.*

Like figures, in *geometry.* See under SIMILAR.

LIKE, *n.* [Elliptically, for *like thing*, *like event*, *like person.*]

1. Some person or thing resembling another; an equal. The *like* may never happen again.

> He was a man, take him for all in all,
> I shall not look upon his *like* again. *Shak.*

2. *Had like*, in the phrase "he *had like* to be defeated," seems to be a corruption; but perhaps *like* here is used for resemblance or probability, and has the character of a noun. At any rate, as a phrase, it is authorized by good usage.

LIKE, *adv.* In the same manner.

> Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed *like* one of these. — Matt. vi. Luke xii.
> *Like* as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. — Ps. ciii.

2. In a manner becoming.

> Be strong, and quit yourselves *like* men. — 1 Sam. iv.

3. Likely; probably; as, *like* enough it will. *Shak.*

LIKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *licean*, *lician*; Goth. *leikan*; probably L. *placeo*, and *delecto*, with prefixes.]

1. To be pleased with in a moderate degree; to approve. It expresses less than *love* and *delight.* We *like* a plan or design when we approve of it as correct or beneficial. We *like* the character or conduct of a man when it comports with our view of rectitude. We *like* food that the taste relishes. We *like* whatever gives us pleasure.

> He proceeded from looking to *liking*, and from *liking* to loving *Sidney.*

2. To please; to be agreeable to.

> This desire being recommended to her majesty, it *liked* her to include the same within one entire lease. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

3. To liken. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

LIKE, *v. i.* To be pleased; to choose.

> He may go or stay, as he *likes.* *Locke.*

2. *To like of*; to be pleased. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*

LIKE'LI-HOOD, *n.* [*likely* and *head.*] Probability; verisimilitude; appearance of truth or reality. There

is little *likelihood* that an habitual drunkard will become temperate. There is little *likelihood* that an old offender will be reformed. Prudence directs us not to undertake a design, when there is little or no *likelihood* of success.

2. Appearance; show; resemblance. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

LIKE'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *likely*.] Probability.

2. The qualities that please. [See LIKELY.]

LIKE'LY, *a.* [that is, *like-like*.] Probable; that may be rationally thought or believed to have taken place in time past, or to be true now or hereafter; such as is more reasonable than the contrary. A *likely* story is one which evidence or the circumstances of the case render probable, and therefore credible.

2 Such as may be liked; pleasing; as, a *likely* man or woman.

[This use of *likely* is not obsolete, as Johnson affirms, nor is it vulgar. But the English and their descendants in America differ in the application. The English apply the word to external appearance, and with them *likely* is equivalent to *handsome*, *well-formed*; as, a *likely* man, a *likely* horse. In *America*, the word is also sometimes applied to the endowments of the mind, or to pleasing accomplishments. A *likely* man is a man of good character and talents, or of good dispositions or accomplishments, that render him pleasing or respectable.]

LIKE'LY, *adv.* Probably.

> While man was innocent, he was *likely* ignorant of nothing important for him to know. *Glanville.*

LIKE'-MIND-ED, *a.* Having a like disposition or purpose. *Rom.* xv.

LIK'EN, (lik'n,) *v. t.* [Sw. *likna*; Dan. *ligner*.] To compare; to represent as resembling or similar.

> Whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will *liken* him to a wise man, that built his house on a rock. — Matt. vii.

LIK'EN-ED, (lik'nd,) *pp.* Compared.

LIKE'NESS, *n.* Resemblance in form; similitude. The picture is a good *likeness* of the original.

2. Resemblance; form; external appearance. Guard against an enemy in the *likeness* of a friend.

3. One that resembles another; a copy; a counterpart.

> I took you for your *likeness*, Chloe. *Prior.*

4. An image, picture, or statue, resembling a person or thing. *Exod.* xx.

LIK'EN-ING, *n.* The forming of resemblance.

LIK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Comparing; representing as similar.

LIKE'WISE, *comp.* [*like* and *wise*.] In like manner; also; moreover; too.

> For he seeth that wise men die, *likewise* the fool and the brutish person perish, and leave their wealth to others. — Ps. xlix.

LIK'ING, *ppr.* of LIKE. Approving; being pleased with.

2. *a.* Plump; full; of a good appearance. *Dan.* i. [*Obs.*]

LIK'ING, *n.* A good state of body; healthful appearance; plumpness.

> Their young ones are in good *liking*. — Job xxxix.

2. State of trial. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

3. Inclination; pleasure; as, this is an amusement to your *liking*. *Spenser.*

4. Delight in; pleasure in; with *to*.

> He who has no *liking to* the whole ought not to censure the parts. *Dryden.*

LI'LAC, *n.* [Fr. *lilas*; Sp. *lilac*.]

A plant or shrub of the genus Syringa, a native of Persia. The common lilac is cultivated for its flowers, which are purple or white.

LI'LA-LITE, *n.* See LEPIDOLITE, with which it is identical. *Dana.*

LIL-I-A'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *liliaceus*, from *lilium*, a lily.]

Pertaining to lilies; lily-like. A *liliaceous* corol is one that has six regular petals, or segments of the corol. *Martyn.*

LIL'I-ED, (lil'lid,) *a.* Embellished with lilies.

> By sandy Ladon's *lilied* banks. *Milton.*

LIL-I-PU'TIAN, *n.* One belonging to a diminutive race described in Swift's kingdom of Lilliput.

2. A person of very small size. It is sometimes used as an adjective.

LILL, *v. t.* See LOLL. But *lill* is used in New England. *Spenser.*

LILT, *v. t.* To do any thing with dexterity or quickness. [*Local.*] *Pegge.*

2. To sing or play cheerfully and merrily. [*Scottish.*]

LIL'Y, (lil'le,) *n.* [L. *lilium*; Gr. λειριον; Sp. *lirio*.]

The English popular name of a genus of plants of many species, which are all bulbous-rooted, herbaceous perennials, producing bell-shaped, hexapetalous flowers of great beauty and variety of colors. *Encyc.*

Lily of the valley; a plant of the genus Convallaria, with a monopetalous, bell-shaped corol, divided at the top into six segments. *Miller.*

LIL'Y-DAF'FO-DIL, *n.* A plant and flower.

LIL'Y-HAND-ED, *a.* Having white, delicate hands. *Spenser.*

LIL'Y-HY'A-CINTH, *n.* A species of squill. *Ash.*

LIL'Y-LIV-ER-ED, *a.* White-livered; cowardly. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

LI-MA'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *limax*.] Belonging to the slug or naked snail, the limax of Linnæus.

LI-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *limo*, to file.] [*P. Cyc.*

The act of filing or polishing.

LI'MA-TURE, *n.* [L. *limo*, to file.]

1. A filing.

2. Filings; particles rubbed off by filing. *Johnson.*

LIMB, (lim,) *n.* [Sax. *lim*; Dan. and Sw. *lem*; L. *limbus*, edge or border, extremity; *limus*, limit, coinciding perhaps with W. *llem*, *llym*, sharp, or *llamu*, to leap. The sense of *limb* is from shooting or extending.]

1. Edge or border. This is the proper signification of the word; but in this sense it is limited chiefly to technical use, and applied to the sun, moon, or a star, to a leaf, to a quadrant, &c. We say, the sun or moon is eclipsed on its northern *limb*. But we never say the *limb* of a board, of a tract of land or water, &c.

2. In *anatomy*, and in *common use*, an extremity of the human body; a member; a projecting part; as, the arm or leg; that is, a shoot.

3. The branch of a tree; applied only to a branch of some size, and not to a small twig.

4. In *botany*, the border or upper spreading part of a monopetalous corol. *Martyn.*

Limb of the law; a member of the legal profession.

LIMB, (lim,) *v. t.* To supply with limbs. *Milton.*

2. To dismember; to tear off the limbs.

LIM'BAT, *n.* A cooling, periodical wind in the Isle of Cyprus, blowing from the northwest from eight o'clock, A. M. to the middle of the day or later. *Encyc.*

LIM'BATE, *a.* Bordered; when one color is surrounded by an edging of another. *Lindley.*

LIM'BEC, *n.* [Contracted from *alembic*.] A still; *a word not now used.*

LIM'BEC, *v. t.* To strain or pass through a still. [*Obs.*] *Sandys.*

LIMB'ED, (limd,) *a.* In *composition*, formed with regard to limbs; as, well-*limbed*; large-*limbed*; short-*limbed*. *Pope.*

LIM'BER, *a.* [Perhaps from the W. *llib*, *llibin*; for *m* and *b* are convertible, and *m* before *b* is often casual.]

Easily bent; flexible; pliant; yielding. In *America*, it is applied to material things; as, a *limber* rod; a *limber* joint.

LIM'BER, *v. t.* To attach to the limbers; as, to *limber* the gun.

LIM'BER-NESS, *n.* The quality of being easily bent; flexibleness; pliancy.

LIM'BERS, } *n. pl.* In a *ship*, holes cut through
LIM'BER-HOLES, } the floor timbers, as a passage for water to the pump-well. *Mar. Dict.*

LIM'BER, *n. sing.* } Two wheels and a shaft, with
LIM'BERS, *n. pl.* } which cannon are drawn by horses.

2. Thills; shafts of a carriage. *Forby.*

LIM'BIL-ITE, *n.* Supposed to be a decomposed chrysolite. *Dana.*

LIMB'LESS, *a.* Destitute of limbs. *Massinger.*

LIME'MEAL, *a.* Piecemeal. *Shak.*

LIM'BO, }
LIM'BUS, } *n.* [L. *limbus*, edge or border.]

1. In *scholastic theology*, a region bordering on hell. The *limbus patrum* was considered as a place for the souls of good men until the coming of our Savior. The *limbus infantum* was a similar place for the souls of unbaptized infants. The term Limbo has been applied by the poets to other supposed places lying on the outer borders of hell. Shakspeare applies the term to hell itself. Ariosto makes it the place of all lost things; Milton, the paradise of fools. *Encyc. Amer.*

2. A place of restraint or confinement. *Dryden.*

LIME, *n.* [Sax. *lim*, *lime*, whence *geliman*, to glue; Sw. and Dan. *lim*, D. *lym*, G. *leim* and *lehem*, loam; L. *limus*; It. and Sp. *limo*; probably Gr. λημη, γλημη, and allied to *clammy*. On this word is formed *climate*.]

1. A viscous substance, sometimes laid on twigs for catching birds. *Dryden.*

2. Calcareous earth, oxyd of calcium, procured from chalk and certain stones and shells, by expelling from them the carbonic acid, by means of a strong heat in a furnace. The best lime for mortar or cement is obtained from limestone, or carbonate of lime, of which marble is a fine species. *Hooper. Nicholson.*

3. The linden-tree, or Tilia.

LIME, *n.* [Fr. *lime*. See LEMON.] A species of acid fruit, the Citrus medica, smaller than the lemon.

LIME, *v. t.* [Sax. *gelimian*.]

1. To smear with a viscous substance. *L'Estrange.*

2. To entangle; to insnare. *Shak.*

3. To manure with lime.

> Land may be improved by draining, [illegible] and liming. *Child.*

4. To cement. *Shak.*

LIME'-BURN-ER, *n.* One who burns stone to lime.

LIM'ED, (limd,) *pp.* Smeared with lime; entangled; manured with lime.

LIME'HOUND, *n.* A dog used in hunting the wild boar. *Spenser.*

LIME'KILN, (lime'kil,) *n.* A kiln or furnace in which stones or shells are exposed to a strong heat and reduced to lime.

LIME'-PLANT, *n.* A name sometimes given to the may apple.

LIME'-SINK, *n.* A rounded hole or depression in the ground in limestone countries. *America.*

LIME'STONE, *n.* Stone of which lime is made by the expulsion of its carbonic acid, or fixed air. It is called *carbonate of lime*. Of this there are several species.

LIME'-TWIG, *n.* A twig smeared with lime. *Milton.*

LIME'-TWIG-GED, *a.* Smeared with lime. *Addison.*

LIME'-WA-TER, *n.* Water impregnated with lime.

LIM'ING, *ppr.* Daubing with viscous matter; entangling; manuring with lime.

LIM'ING, *n.* The act of manuring with lime.

LIM'IT, *n.* [L. *limes*; Fr. *limite*. See LIMB.]

1. Bound; border; utmost extent; the part that terminates a thing; as, the *limit* of a town, city, or empire; the *limits* of human knowledge.

2. The thing which bounds; restraint.

3. In *mathematics*, a term used for some determinate quantity, to which a variable one continually approaches, and may come nearer to it than by any given difference, but can never go beyond it. *Barlow.*

4. *Limits*, *pl.*; the extent of the liberties of a prison.

LIM'IT, *v. t.* To bound; to set bounds to.

2. To confine within certain bounds; to circumscribe; to restrain. The government of England is called a *limited* monarchy.

> They tempted God and *limited* the Holy One of Israel. — Ps. lxxviii.

3. To restrain from a lax or general signification. *World* sometimes signifies the universe, and sometimes its signification is *limited* to this earth.

LIM'IT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be limited, circumscribed, bounded, or restrained. *Howe.*

LIM-IT-A'NE-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to bounds. *Dict.*

LIM-IT-A'RI-AN, *a.* That limits or circumscribes.

LIM'IT-A-RY, *a.* Placed at the limit, as a guard.

> Proud *limitary* cherub. *Milton.*

LIM-IT-A'TION, *n.* [L. *limitatio*.]

1. The act of bounding or circumscribing.

2. Restriction; restraint; circumscription. The king consented to a *limitation* of his prerogatives. Government by the *limitation* of natural rights secures civil liberty.

3 Restriction; confinement from a lax indeterminate import. Words of general import are often to be understood with *limitations*.

4. A certain precinct within which friars were allowed to beg or exercise their functions. *Gilpin.*

5. In *law*, the period limited by statute after which the claimant shall not enforce his claims by suit. *Bouvier.*

LIM'IT-ED, *pp.* Bounded; circumscribed; restrained.

2. *a.* Narrow; circumscribed. Our views of nature are very *limited*.

LIM'IT-ED-LY, *adv.* With limitation.

LIM'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being limited. *Parker.*

LIM'IT-ER, *n.* He or that which limits or confines.

2. A friar licensed to beg within certain bounds, or whose duty was limited to a certain district.

LIM'IT-LESS, *a.* Having no limits; unbounded. *Davies.*

LIM'MER, *n.* A limehound; a mongrel. *Johnson.*

2. A dog engendered between a hound and a mastiff. *Bailey.*

3. A thill or shaft. [*Local.*] [See LIMBER.]

4. A thill-horse. [*Local.*]

LIMN, (lim,) *v. t.* [Fr. *enluminer*; L. *lumino*.]

To draw or paint; or to paint in water colors. *Encyc.*

LIM'NED, (limd,) *pp.* Painted.

LIM'NER, *n.* [Fr. *enlumineur*; L. *illuminator*, in the middle ages, *alluminor*.]

1. One that colors or paints on paper or parchment; one who decorates books with initial pictures.

2. A portrait painter. [*Encyc.*

LIM'NING, *ppr.* Drawing; painting; painting in water colors.

LIM'NING, *n.* The act or art of drawing or painting in water colors. *Addison.*

LIM'ON-ITE, *n.* One of the names of brown iron ore or brown hematite. It occurs in extensive beds, and often presents globular, concentric, and stalactite forms. It is an abundant ore in the United States. *Dana.*

LI'MOUS, *a.* [L. *limosus*, from *limus*, slime.]

Muddy; slimy; thick. *Brown.*

LIMP, *v. i.* [Sax. *lemp-healt*, lame; *gelimpan*, to happen, that is, to fall; allied perhaps to *lame*.]

To halt; to walk lamely. *Bacon*

LIMP, *n.* A halt; act of limping.
LIMP, *a.* Vapid; weak. [*Not used.*] *Walton.*
LIMP'ER, *n.* One that limps.
LIM'PET, *n.* [L. *lepas*; Gr. λεπας, from λεπω, to peel or strip off bark.]
A univalve shell of the genus Patella, adhering to rocks.
LIM'PID, *a.* [L. *limpidus*; Gr. λαμπω, to shine.]
Pure; clear; transparent; as, a *limpid* stream.
LIM-PID'I-TY, } *n.* Clearness; purity; transpar-
LIM'PID-NESS, } ency.
LIMP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Halting; walking lamely.
LIMP'ING-LY, *adv.* Lamely; in a halting manner.
LIM'SY, } *a.* [W. *llymsi.*]
LIMP'SY, }
Weak; flexible. *Forby. New England.*
LIM'Y, *a.* [See LIME.] Viscous; glutinous; as, *limy* snares.
2. Containing lime; as, a *limy* soil.
3. Resembling lime; having the qualities of lime.
LIN, *v. t.* [Icc. *linna.*]
To yield. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
LIN, *n.* [Celtic.] A pool or collection of water, particularly the one above or below a fall of water. *Rich. Dict.*
2. A waterfall, or cataract; as, *Corra Lin*, often spelt *lyn.* [*Scottish.*]
LINCH, *n.* A ledge; a right-angled projection. *Jennings.*
LINCH'PIN, *n.* [Sax. *lynis*, an axis, D. *lens*, G. *lunse.*]
A pin used to prevent the wheel of a carriage from sliding off the axle-tree.
LIN'COLN-GREEN, (lĭnk'un-,) *n.* A color of cloth formerly made in Lincoln. *Spenser.*
LINC'TURE, } *n.* [L. *lingo, linctus.*]
LINC'TUS, }
Medicine taking by licking with the tongue. *Burton.*
LIN'DEN, } *n.* [Sax. *lind*; Sw. and Dan. *lind*; D. *linde*
LIND, } or *linde-boom*; G. *linde, lindenbaum.*]
The lime-tree, or teil-tree, of the genus Tilia. *Dryden.*
LINE, *n.* [L. *linea*; Fr. *ligne*, from L. *linum*; Gr. λινον, flax; G. *leine*; D. *lyn*; Sw. *lina*; Dan. *line.*]
1. In *geometry*, that which has length, without breadth or thickness. *Euclid.*
2. A slender string; a small cord or rope. The angler uses a *line* and hook. The seaman uses a hand *line*, a hauling *line*, spilling *lines*, &c.
3. A thread, string, or cord, extended to direct any operation.

We as by *line* upon the ocean go. *Dryden.*

4. Lineament; a mark in the hand or face.

He tipples palmistry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling *lines.* *Cleaveland.*

5. Delineation; sketch; as, the *lines* of a building. *Temple.*
6. Contour; outline; exterior limit of a figure.

Free as thy stroke, yet faultless as thy *line.* *Pope.*

7. In *writing*, *printing*, and *engraving*, the words and letters which stand on a level in one row, between one margin and another; as, a page of thirty *lines.*
8. In *poetry*, a verse, or the words which form a certain number of feet, according to the measure.
9. A short letter; a note. I received a *line* from my friend by the last mail.
10. A rank or row of soldiers, or the disposition of an army drawn up with an extended front; or the like disposition of a fleet prepared for engagement.
11. A trench or rampart; an extended work in fortification.

Unite thy forces and attack their *lines.* *Dryden.*

12. Method; disposition; as, *line* of order. *Shak.*
13. Extension; limit; border.

Eden stretched her *line*
From Auran eastward to the royal towers
Of great Seleucia. *Milton.*

14. Equator; equinoctial circle.

When the sun below the *line* descends. *Creech.*

15. A series or succession of progeny or relations, descending from a common progenitor. We speak of the ascending or descending *line*; the *line* of descent; the male *line*; a *line* of kings.
16. The twelfth part of an inch.
17. A straight, extended mark.
18. A straight or parallel direction. The houses must all stand in a *line.* Every new building must be set in a *line* with others on the same street.
19. Occupation; employment; department or course of business. We speak of men in the same *line* of business. *Washington.*
20. Course; direction.

What general *line* of conduct ought to be pursued. *Washington.*

21. Lint or flax. [*Seldom used.*] *Spenser.*
22. In *heraldry*, lines are the figures used in armories to divide the shield into different parts, and to compose different figures. *Encyc.*
23. In *Scripture*, *line* signifies a cord for measuring; also, instruction, doctrine. *Ps.* xix. *Is.* xxviii.
24. In *military affairs*, *the line* denotes the regular infantry of an army, as distinguished from militia, guards, volunteer corps, cavalry, artillery, &c.

A right line; a straight line; the shortest line that can be drawn between two points.
Horizontal line; a line drawn parallel to the horizon.
Equinoctial line; the equator of the earth or heavens. [See EQUINOCTIAL.]
Meridian line; a meridian, which see.
A ship of the line: a ship of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle; also called *line-of-battle ship.* All ships having batteries on two or more decks besides the spar-deck, are ships of the line. Smaller ships may sometimes be so called.

LINE, *v. t.* [Supposed to be from L. *linum*, flax, whence *linen*, which is often used for linings.]
1. To cover on the inside; as, a garment *lined* with linen, fur, or silk; a box *lined* with paper or tin.
2. To put in the inside; applied particularly to money; as, to *line* one's purse. *Swift.*

What if I do *line* one of their hands? *Shak.*

3. To place along by the side of any thing for guarding; as, to *line* a hedge with riflemen; to *line* works with soldiers.
4. To strengthen by additional works or men.

Line and new repair your towns of war
With men of courage. *Shak.*

5. To cover; to add a covering; as, to *line* a crutch. *Shak.*
6. To strengthen with any thing added.

Who *lined* himself with hope. *Shak.*

7. To impregnate; applied to irrational animals. *Creech.*

LIN'E-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *lignage*, from *ligne*, *line.*]
Race; progeny; descendants in a line from a common progenitor.
LIN'E-AL, *a.* [L. *lincalis*, from *linea*, line.]
1. Composed of lines; delineated; as, *lineal* designs. *Watton.*
2. In a direct line from an ancestor; as, *lineal* descent; *lineal* succession. *Locke.*
3. Hereditary; derived from ancestors. *Shak.*
4. Allied by direct descent.

For only you are *lineal* to the throne. *Dryden.*

5. In the direction of a line; as, *lineal* measure.
Lineal measure; the measure of length.
LIN-E-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being in the form of a line. *Am. Review.*
LIN'E-AL-LY, *adv.* In a direct line; as, the prince is *lineally* descended from the conqueror.
LIN'E-A-MENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *lineamentum.*]
Feature; form; make; the outline or exterior of a body or figure, particularly of the face.

Man he seems
In all his *lineaments.* *Milton.*
The *lineaments* of the body. *Locke.*
Lineaments of a character. *Swift.*

LIN'E-AR, *a.* [L. *linearis.*]
1. Pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; in a straight direction.
2. In *botany*, like a line; ender; of the same breadth throughout, except at the extremities; as, a *linear* leaf.
Linear numbers: in *mathematics*, such as have relation to length only; such is a number which represents one side of a plane figure. If the plane figure is a square, the linear figure is called a *root.* *Barlow.*
Linear problem: that which may be solved geometrically by the intersection of two right lines. *Brande.*
Linear perspective. See PERSPECTIVE.

LIN'E-AR-SHAP-ED, (-shāpte,) *a.* Of a linear shape.
LIN'E-ATE, *a.* In *botany*, marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines; as, a *lineate* leaf.
LIN-E-Ā'TION, *n.* Draught; delineation, which see. *Woodward.*
LIN'ED, *pp.* [See LINE.] Covered on the inside.
LIN'EN, *n.* [L. *linum*, flax, Gr. λινον, W. *llin*, Ir. *lin*, Russ. *len*, G. *lein.* The sense is probably long, extended, or smooth. In the latter sense, it would accord with L. *linio, lenio.*]
1. Cloth made of flax or hemp.
2. The under part of dress, as being chiefly of linen.

LIN'EN, *a.* [L. *lineus.*]
1. Made of flax or hemp; as, *linen* cloth; a *linen* stocking.
2. Resembling linen cloth; white; pale. *Shak.*

LIN'EN-DRA'PER, *n.* A person who deals in linens.
[LINENER and LINEN-MAN, in a like sense, are obsolete.]
LIN'ER, *n.* A vessel belonging to a regular line of packets. [*Recent usage.*]
LING, *n.* [D. *leng*; Ir. *long*; probably Sax. *leng*, long.]
A fish of the genus Gadus, or cod kind, which grows to the length of four feet or more, is very slender, with a flat head. This fish abounds on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland, and forms a considerable article of commerce. *Partington.*

LING, *n.* [Icc. *ling*, from *leng*, long.]
A species of long grass; heath. *Jamieson. Cyc.*
LING, a Saxon termination, as in *darling*, *firstling*, denotes primarily state, condition, or subject. In some words, it denotes the young of an animal, or a small one.
LIN'GER, *v. i.* [from the root of *long*, Sax. *leng.*]
1. To delay; to loiter; to remain or wait long; to be slow.

Nor cast one longing, *lingering* look behind. *Gray.*
Whose judgment now of a long time *lingereth* not.—2 Pet. ii.

2. To hesitate; to be slow in deciding; to be in suspense.

Perhaps thou *fingerest*, in deep thought detained. *Milton.*

3. To remain long in any state. The patient *lingers* on a bed of sickness.
LIN'GER, (ling'ger,) *v. t.* To protract. *Shak.*
LIN'GER-ED, *pp.* Delayed; loitered.
LIN'GER-ER, *n.* One who lingers.
LIN'GER-ING, *ppr.* Delaying; loitering.
2. *a.* Drawing out in time; remaining long; protracted; as, a *lingering* disease.

To die is the fate of man; but to die with *lingering* anguish is generally his folly. *Rambler.*

LIN'GER-ING, (ling'ger-ing,) *n.* A delaying; a remaining long; tardiness; protraction.

The *lingerings* of holiday customs. *Irving.*

LIN'GER-ING-LY, *adv.* With delay; slowly; tediously. *Hale.*
LIN'GET, (ling'get,) *n.* [Fr. *lingot*, from *languette*, a tongue.]
A small mass of metal. *Camden.*
LIN'GLE, (ling'gl,) *n.* [Fr. *ligneul*, from *ligne.*]
Shoemaker's thread. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Drayton.*
LIN'GO, (ling'go,) *n.* [L. *lingua.*]
Language; speech. [*Vulgar.*]
LIN'GUA'CIOUS, (ling-gwā'shus,) *a.* [L. *linguax.*]
Talkative; loquacious.
LIN'GUA-DENT'AL, *a.* [L. *lingua*, tongue, and *dens*, a tooth.]
Formed or uttered by the joint use of the tongue and teeth; as the letters *d* and *t.* *Holder.*
LIN'GUA-DENT'AL, *n.* An articulation formed by the tongue and teeth.
LIN'GUAL, (ling'gwal,) *a.* [L. *lingua*, the tongue.]
Pertaining to the tongue; as, the *lingual* nerves, the ninth pair, which go to the tongue; the *lingual* muscle, or muscle of the tongue.
LIN'GUI-FORM, (ling'gwe-form,) *a.* [L. *lingua* and *form.*] Having the form or shape of the tongue. *Martyn.*
LIN'GUIST, (ling'gwist,) *n.* [L. *lingua*, the tongue.]
A person skilled in languages; usually applied to a person well versed in the languages taught in colleges, Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. *Milton.*
LIN'GUIST'IC, } *a.* Relating to linguistics, or to
LIN'GUIST'IC-AL, } the affinities of languages. *Cliddon.*
LIN'GUIST'ICS, *n.* The science of languages, or of the origin, signification, and application of words.
LIN'GU-LATE, *a.* [L. *lingulatus*, from *lingua*, tongue.]
Shaped like the tongue or a strap. [But LIGULATE is more generally used.] *Martyn.*
LING'WORT, *n.* An herb.
LIN'GY, (lin'je,) *a.* Tall; limber; flexible.
2. Active; strong; able to bear fatigue. *Brockett.*
LIN'I-MENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *linimentum*, from *linio*, *lino*, to anoint.]
A species of soft ointment; a composition of a consistence somewhat thinner than an unguent, but thicker than oil. *Encye.*
LIN'ING, *ppr.* [See LINE.] Covering on the inside, as a garment.
LIN'ING, *n.* The covering of the inner surface of any thing, as of a garment or a box. The pleura is called the *lining* of the thorax.
2. That which is within. *Shak.*
LINK, *n.* [G. *gelenk*, a joint, a ring, a swivel, a link, and, as an adjective, flexible, limber, from *lenken*, to bend; Dan. *lenke*, a chain.]
1. A single ring or division of a chain.
2. Any thing doubled and closed like a link; as, a *link* of horse-hair. *Mortimer.*
3. A chain; any thing connecting.

And love, the common *link*, the new creation crowned. *Dryden.*

4. Any single constituent part of a connected series. This argument is a *link* in the chain of reasoning.
[Johnson says that Addison has improperly used *link* for a series or chain, but this does not appear from the passage cited. *Ed.*]
Links; sausages, so called from being made in a continuous chain. [*Sometimes heard in America.*] *Forby.*

LINK, *n.* [Gr. λυχνος, L. *lychnus*, a lamp or candle, coinciding in elements with *light.*]
A torch made of tow or hards, &c., and pitch. *Shak. Dryden.*
LINK, *v. t.* To complicate. *Johnson.*

2. To unite or connect by something intervening or in other manner.

Link towns to towns by avenues of oak. *Pope.*
And creature *linked* to creature, man to man. *Pope.*

LINK, *v. i.* To be connected. *Burke.*
LINK'BOY, } *n.* A boy or man that carried a link
LINK'MAN, } or torch to light passengers. *More. Gray.*
LINK'ED, (linkt,) *pp.* United; connected.
LINK'ING, *ppr.* Uniting; connecting.
LIN-NÆ'AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Linnæus, the botanist of Sweden, or to his system of botany.
LIN-NÉ'AN, }
LIN'NET, *n.* [Fr. *linot*; W. *llinos*, from *llin*, flax, and called also in W. *adern y llin*, flax-bird; Sax. *linetwege*. So in L. *carduelis*, from *carduus*, a thistle.]

A small European singing bird of the genus Fringilla of Linnæus, or the finch family.

LIN'SEED, } *n.* [*lint*, flax, and *seed*; Sax. *lin-*
LINT'SEED, } *sed.*]

Flaxseed.

LIN'SEED-CAKE, *n.* The solid mass or cake which remains when oil is expressed from flaxseed.
LIN'SEED-OIL, *n.* Oil obtained by pressure from flaxseed. *Ure.*
LIN'SEY, *n.* [Corrupted from *linen*.] Linsey-woolsey. *Bentley.*
LIN'SEY-WOOL'SEY, *a.* Made of linen and wool; hence, vile; mean; of different and unsuitable parts. *Johnson.*
LIN'SEY-WOOL'SEY, *n.* Stuff made of linen and wool, mixed.
LIN'STOCK, *n.* [*lint* and *stock*.] A pointed staff with a crotch or fork at one end, to hold a lighted match; used in firing cannon. It may be stuck in the ground or in the deck of a ship. *Encyc.*
LINT, *n.* [Sax. *linet*, L. *linteum*, *linteus*, from *linum*, flax.]

Flax; but *more generally*, linen scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds and sores.

LIN'TEL, *n.* [Fr. *linteau*; Sp. *lintel* or *dintel*.]

The head-piece of a door frame or window-frame; the part of the frame that lies on the side-pieces. *Exod.* xii.

LINT'SEED. See LINSEED.
LI'ON, *n.* [Fr., from L. *leo*, *leonis*, Gr. λεων, Arm. *leon*, W. *llew*, a lion; *llewa*, to swallow, to devour.]

1. A quadruped of the genus Felis, very strong, fierce, and rapacious. The largest lions are eight or nine feet in length. The male has a thick head, beset with long, bushy hair, of a yellowish color. The lion is a native of Africa and the warm climates of Asia. His aspect is noble, his gait stately, and his roar tremendous.

2. A sign in the zodiac, Leo.

3. An object of interest and curiosity; as, the *lion* of the day; to visit the *lions* of a place. This use of the term is derived from the lions kept as objects of curiosity in the Tower of London.

LI'ON-ESS, *n.* The female of the lion kind.
LI'ON-HEART-ED, (-hart-ed,) *a.* Having a lion's heart or courage. *Scott.*
LI'ON-IZE, *v. i.* To visit the objects of curiosity in a place. [*Familiar.*] [See LION.]
LI'ON-LIKE, } *a.* Like a lion, fierce.
LI'ON-LY, } *Camden. Milton.*
LI'ON-MET-TLED, *a.* Having the courage and spirit of a lion. *Hallhouse.*
LI'ON'S FOOT, *n.* A plant of the genera Catmanche, Prenanthes, &c.
LI'ON'S LEAF, *n.* A tuberous-rooted plant of the genus Leontice, growing near the Mediterranean. *London.*
LI'ON'S TAIL, *n.* A plant of the genus Leonurus.
LIP, *n.* [Sax. *lippa*, *lippe*; D. *lip*, G. and Dan. *lippe*, Sw. *läpp*; L. *labium*, *labrum*; It. *labbro*; Sp. *labio*; Fr. *levre*; Ir. *clab* or *liobhar*; Pers. لب *lab*. It may be connected with W. *llarpu*, Ir. *labhraim*, to speak, that is, to thrust out. The sense is probably a border.]

1. The edge or border of the mouth. The lips are two fleshy or muscular parts, composing the exterior of the mouth in man and many other animals. In *man*, the lips, which may be opened or closed at pleasure, form the covering of the teeth, and are organs of speech essential to certain articulations. Hence the lips, by a figure, denote the mouth, or all the organs of speech, and sometimes speech itself. *Job.* ii.

2. The edge of any thing; as, the *lip* of a vessel. *Burnet.*

3. In *botany*, one of the two opposite divisions of a labiate corol. The upper is called the *helmet*, and the lower the *beard*. Also, an appendage to the flowers of the Orchises, considered by Linnæus as a nectary. *Martyn. South.*

4. In *conchology*, the outer edge of the aperture of a univalve shell. *Humble.*

To make a lip: to drop the under lip in sullenness or contempt. *Shak.*

LIP, *v. t.* To kiss. *Shak.*

LIP-DE-VO'TION, *n.* Prayers uttered by the lips without the desires of the heart.
LIP'-GOOD, *a.* Good in profession only. *B. Jonson.*
LIP'-LA-BOR, *n.* Labor or action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments.
LIP'LESS, *a.* Having no lips. *Byron.*
LIP'LET, *n.* A little lip. *Kirby.*
LIP'O-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. λειπω, to leave, and γραμμα, a letter.]

A writing in which a particular letter is wholly omitted.

LIP-O-GRAM-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. λειπω and γραμμα.]

Omitting a letter. *Lipogrammatic* writings are those in which a particular letter is wholly omitted.

LIP-O-GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* One who writes any thing, dropping a particular letter. *Addison.*
LI-POTH'Y-MOUS, *a.* [See LIPOTHYMY.] Swooning; fainting.
LI-POTH'Y-MY, *n.* [Gr. λειποθυμια; λειπω, to fail, and θυμος, soul.]

A fainting; a swoon. *Coxe. Taylor.*

LIP'PED (lipt,) *a.* Having lips; having a raised or rounded edge resembling the lip.

2. In *botany*, labiate.

LIP'PED, (lipt,) *pp.* Kissed.
LIP'PING, *ppr.* Kissing.
LIP'PI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *lippitudo*, from *lippus*, blear-eyed.]

Soreness of eyes; blearedness. *Bacon.*

LIP'-WIS-DOM, *n.* Wisdom in talk without practice; wisdom in words not supported by experience. *Sidney.*
LIQ'UA-BLE, (lik'wa-bl,) *a.* That may be melted.
LI'QUATE, *v. t.* [L. *liquo*.]

To melt; to liquefy; to be dissolved. [*Little used.*] *Woodward.*

LI-QUA'TION, *n.* [L. *liquatio*. See LIQUATE.]

1. The act or operation of melting. *Brown.*

2. The capacity of being melted, as, a substance congealed beyond *liquation*. *Brown.*

3. In *metallurgy*, the process of separating, by a regulated heat, an easily fusible metal from one less fusible, with which it is combined; eliquation. *Ure.*

LIQ-UE-FAC'TION, (lik-we-fak'shun,) *n.* [L. *liquefactio*, from *liquefacio*.]

1. The act or operation of melting or dissolving; the conversion of a solid into a liquid by the sole agency of heat or caloric. *Liquefaction*, in *common usage*, signifies the melting of any substance, but by some authors it is applied to the melting of substances which pass through intermediate states of softness before they become fluid, as tallow, wax, resin, &c. *Coxe's Dispensatory.*

2. The state of being melted.

LIQ'UE-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be melted, or changed from a solid to a liquid state. *Bacon.*
LIQ'UE-FI-ED, (lik'we-fide,) *pp.* Melted; become liquid.
LIQ'UE-FI-ER, *n.* That which melts any solid substance.
LIQ'UE-FY, (lik'we-fy,) *v. t.* [Fr. *liquefier*, from L. *liquefacio*. See LIQUID.]

To melt, to dissolve; to convert from a fixed or solid form to that of a liquid; and *technically*, to melt by the sole agency of heat or caloric.

LIQ'UE-FY, *v. i.* To be melted, to become liquid. *Albion.*
LIQ'UE-FY-ING, *ppr.* Melting, becoming liquid.
LI-QUES'CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *liquescentia*.]

Aptness to melt. *Johnson.*

LI-QUES'CENT, *a.* Melting; becoming fluid.
LI-QUEUR', (le-kûr',) *n.* [Fr.] A delicate preparation of distilled spirits, usually flavored with fruits, spices, alcohol, and various aromatic substances. *Ure.*
LIQ'UID, (lik'wid,) *a.* [L. *liquidus*, from *liquo*, to melt, Ir. *leaghan*, probably from flowing, and coinciding with Sax. *lagu*, water, L. *lix* and *lug*, in *Lugdunum*, *Leyden*, *Ligus*.]

1. Fluid; flowing or capable of flowing; not fixed or solid. But *liquid* is not precisely synonymous with *fluid*. Air is *fluid*, but not *liquid*.

2. Soft, clear, flowing, smooth; as, *liquid* melody. *Crashaw.*

3. Pronounced without any jar; smooth, as, a *liquid* letter.

4. Dissolved; not obtainable by law; as, a *liquid* debt. [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe.*

LIQ'UID, (lik'wid,) *n.* A fluid or flowing substance; a substance whose parts change their relative position on the slightest pressure, and which flows on an inclined plane, as water, wine, milk, &c.

2. In *grammar*, a letter which has a smooth, flowing sound, or which flows smoothly after a mute; as, *l* and *r*, in *bla*, *bra*. *M* and *n* are also called *liquids*.

LIQ'UID-ATE, (lik'wid-āte,) *v. t.* [Fr. *liquider*; L. *liquido*.]

1. To clear from all obscurity.

Time only can *liquidate* the meaning of all parts of a compound system. *Hamilton*

2. To settle; to adjust; to ascertain or reduce to precision in amount.

Which method of *liquidating* the amercement to a precise sum was usually performed in the superior courts. *Blackstone.*
The clerk of the commons' house of assembly, in 1774, gave certificates to the public creditors that their demands were *liquidated*, and should be provided for in the next tax-bill. *Ramsay.*
The domestic debt may be subdivided into *liquidated* and *unliquidated*. *Hamilton.*

3. To pay; to settle, adjust, and satisfy, as a debt. *Wheaton.*

Fryburgh was ceded to Zurich by Sigismund, to *liquidate* a debt of a thousand florins. *Coxe's Switz.*

4. To diminish or lessen. *Walpole.*

LIQ'UID-A-TED, *pp.* Settled; adjusted; reduced to certainty; paid.
LIQ'UID-A-TING, *ppr.* Adjusting; ascertaining; paying.
LIQ-UID-A'TION, (lik-wid-ā'shun,) *n.* The act of settling and adjusting debts, or ascertaining their amount or balance due.
LIQ'UID-A-TOR, (lik'wid-ā,) *n.* He or that which liquidates or settles. *E. Everett.*
LIQ-UID'I-TY, (lik-wid'e-te,) *n.* [Fr. *liquidité*.]

1. The quality of being fluid or liquid.

2. Thinness. *Glanville.*

LIQ'UID-LY, *adv.* In a flowing manner. *Smart.*
LIQ'UID-NESS, (lik'wid-nes,) *n.* The quality of being liquid, fluency. *Boyle.*
LIQ'UOR, (lik'er,) *n.* [Sax. *leger*; Fr. *liqueur*, L. *liquor*.]

A liquid or fluid substance. [See LIQUID.] *Liquor* is a word of general signification, extending to water, milk, blood, sap, juice, &c.; but its most common application is to spirituous fluids, whether distilled or fermented, to decoctions, solutions, tinctures. *Milton.*

Liquor of flints a solution of silicated potash. *Brande.*
Liquor of Libavius: bichlorid of tin. *Ure.*

LIQ'UOR, *v. t.* To moisten; to drench. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
LIQ'UOR-ICE. See LICORICE.
LI'QUOR SIL'I-CUM, *n.* [L.] Liquor of flints. [See LIQUOR.]
LIR-I-CON-FAN'CY, *n.* A flower.
LIR'I-POOP, *n.* [Fr. *lirippion*.] The hood of a graduate.
LIR'O-CONE, *a.* [Gr. λειρος, pale, and κονις, powder.]

In *mineralogy*, having the form of a whitish powder. *Shepard.*

LIR'O-CON-ITE, *n.* A mineral, of a bright blue or green color, consisting of oxyd of copper, arsenic acid, and water.
LIS'BON, *n.* A sweet, light-colored species of wine, exported from Lisbon, in Portugal.
LISH, *a.* Stout, active. [*Local.*]
LISNE, (line,) *n.* A cavity or hollow. [*Not in use.*] *Hale.*
LISP, *v. i.* [G. *lispeln*, D. *lispen*, to lisp, Sax. *wlisp*, or *wlips*, a lisping, Sw. *läspa*, Russ. *lepetu*, to lisp.]

To speak with a particular articulation of the tongue and teeth, nearly as in pronouncing *th*. *Lisping* is particularly noticed in uttering *th* for *s*, as *yeth* for *yes*. It is most common in children.

I *lisped* in numbers, for the numbers came. *Pope.*

LISP, *v. t.* To pronounce with a lisp; as, she *lisped* a few words.
LISP, *n.* The act of lisping, as in uttering an aspirated *th* for *s*.
LISP'ED, (lispt,) *pp.* Uttered with a lisp.
LISP'ER, *n.* One that lisps.
LISP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering with a lisp.
LISP'ING, *n.* The act of speaking with a lisp.
LISP'ING-LY, *adv.* With a lisp. *Holder.*
LIS'SOM, *a.* [Probably from the Sax. *lesan*, to loose.] Limber; supple, relaxed; loose. [*Local.*]
LIST, *n.* [Sax. *list*, Sw. *list*; It. and Sp. *lista*; Fr. and Dan. *liste*, D. *lyst*, G. *liste*. If *list*, a roll or catalogue, and *list*, a border or strip of cloth, are from the same root, we find the original orthography in the Arm. *lez*, and Sp. *lista*, and perhaps the L. *lorum* Fr. *lez*. But in some languages the words are distinguished, Fr. *liste*, a roll, and *lisiere*, a list or selvedge of cloth.]

1. The outer edge or selvedge of cloth; a strip of cloth forming the border, particularly of broadcloth, and serving to strengthen it.

2. A line inclosing or forming the extremity of a piece of ground, or field of combat; hence, in *the plural*, (lists,) the ground or field inclosed for a race or combat. Hence, to *enter the lists*, is to accept a challenge, or engage in contest. Hence,

3. A limit or boundary; a border.

4. In *architecture*, a little square molding; a fillet; called also a LISTEL.

5. A roll or catalogue, that is, a row or line; as, a *list* of names; a *list* of books; a *list* of articles; a *list* of ratable estate.

6. A strip of cloth; a fillet. *Swift.*

Civil list: in *Great Britain* and the *United States*, the civil officers of government, as judges, embassa-

dors, secretaries, &c. Hence it is used for the revenues or appropriations of public money for the support of the civil officers.

By a late law, the *civil list*, in England, embraces only the expenses of the reigning monarch's household. *Brande.*

LIST, *v. t.* [from *list*, a roll.] To enroll; to register in a list or catalogue; to enlist. The latter is the more elegant word. Hence,

2. To engage in the public service, as soldiers.

They in my name are *listed*. *Dryden.*

3. To inclose for combat; as, to *list* a field. *Dryden.*

4. To sew together, as strips of cloth, so as to make a particolored show, or to form a border. *Wotton.*

5. To cover with a list, or with strips of cloth; as, to *list* a door.

6. To hearken; to attend; a contraction of *listen*, which see.

LIST, *v. i.* To engage in public service by enrolling one's name; to enlist. [The latter is the more elegant word.] [See ENLIST.]

LIST, *v. i.* [Sax. *lystan*; G. *listen*; D. *lusten*; Sw. *lysta*; Dan. *lyster*. (See LUST.) The primary sense seems to be, to lean, incline, advance, or stretch toward. See the noun.]

Properly, to lean or incline; to be propense; hence, to desire or choose.

Let other men think of your devices as they *list*. *Whitgift.*
The wind bloweth where it *listeth*. — John iii.

2. To hearken; to attend; to listen.

LIST, *n.* In *the language of seamen*, an inclination to one side. The ship has a *list* to port. *Mar. Dict.*

LIST'ED, *pp.* Striped; particolored; in stripes.

2. Covered with list.

3. Inclosed for combat.

4. Engaged in public service; enrolled.

LIST'EL, *n.* A list in architecture; a fillet. *Encyc.*

LIST'EN, (lis'n,) *v. i.* [Sax. *lystan*, or *hlystan*; D. *luisteren*. Qu. G. *lauschen*; Scot. *lith*.]

1. To hearken; to give ear; to attend closely with a view to hear.

On the green bank I sat, and *listened* long. *Dryden.*

2. To obey; to yield to advice; to follow admonition.

LIST'EN, (lis'n,) *v. t.* To hear; to attend. *Shak.*

LIST'EN-ED, *pp.* Hearkened; heard.

LIST'EN-ER, *n.* One who listens; a hearkener.

LIST'EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Hearkening; giving attention.

LIST'EN-ING, *n.* The act of giving attention.

LIST'ER, *n.* One who makes a list or roll.

LIST'FUL, *a.* Attentive. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

LIST'ING, *n.* The cutting away the sap-wood from the edges of a board. *Brande.*

LIST'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing for combat; covering with list; enlisting.

LIST'LESS, *a.* Not listening; not attending; indifferent to what is passing; heedless; inattentive; thoughtless; careless; as, a *listless* hearer or spectator.

LIST'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without attention; heedlessly.

LIST'LESS-NESS, *n.* Inattention; heedlessness; indifference to what is passing, and may be interesting.

LISTS, *n. pl.* The ground inclosed for a race, combat, &c.

LIT, *pret.* of LIGHT. The bird *lit* on a tree before me.

I *lit* my pipe with the paper. *Addison.*

[This word, though used by some good writers, is very inelegant.]

LIT'A-NY, *n.* [Fr. *litanie*; Gr. λιτανεια, supplication, from λιτανευω, λιτομαι, λισσομαι, to pray.]

A solemn form of supplication, used in public worship.

Supplications for the appeasing of God's wrath were by the Greek church termed *litanies*, by the Latin rogations. *Hooker.*

LITE, *a.* Little. [*Not in use.*]

LI'TER, LI'TRE, } *n.* [Fr. *litre*, from Gr. λιτρα.]

A French measure of capacity, being a cubic decimeter, containing, according to Lunier, about a pint and a half old French measure. The liter is equal to 61.028 cubic inches, or about 2 1-9 wine pints. *McCulloch.*

LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *litera*, a letter.]

1. According to the letter; primitive; real; not figurative or metaphorical; as, the *literal* meaning of a phrase.

2. Following the letter or exact words; not free; as, a *literal* translation.

3. Consisting of letters.

The *literal* notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the ciphers. *Johnson.*

LIT'ER-AL, *n.* Literal meaning. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

LIT'ER-AL-ISM, *n.* That which accords with the letter. *Milton.*

LIT'ER-AL-IST, *n.* One who adheres to the letter or exact word. *Milton.*

LIT-ER-AL'I-TY, *n.* Original or literal meaning. *Brown.*

LIT'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the primary and natural import of words; not figuratively. A man and his wife can not be *literally* one flesh.

2. With close adherence to words; word by word.

So wild and ungovernable a poet can not be translated *literally*. *Dryden.*

LIT'ER-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being literal; literal import. *Quart. Rev.*

LIT'ER-A-RY, *a.* [L. *literarius*.]

1. Pertaining to letters or literature; respecting learning or learned men; as, a *literary* history; *literary* conversation.

2. Derived from erudition; as, *literary* fame.

3. Furnished with erudition; versed in letters; as, a *literary* man.

4. Consisting in letters, or written or printed compositions; as, *literary* property

LIT'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *literatus*.]

Learned; lettered; instructed in learning and science. *Johnson.*

LIT-ER-A'TI, *n. pl.* [L. *literatus*.]

The learned men; men of erudition. *Spectator.*

LIT-ER-A'TIM, [L.] Letter for letter.

LIT'ER-A-TOR, *n.* [L.] A petty schoolmaster.

LIT'ER-A-TURE, *n.* [L. *literatura*.] [*Burke.*

1. Learning; acquaintance with letters or books.

2. The collective body of literary productions, embracing the entire results of knowledge and fancy preserved in writing.

3. In *the more distinctive and usual sense of the term*, *literature* excludes the positive sciences, and embraces history, grammar, rhetoric, logic, criticism, languages, &c. In *a still narrower sense*, it is sometimes used as synonymous with the belles-lettres, or *polite* literature.

LITH, *n.* [Sax.] A joint or limb. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

LI-THAN'THRAX, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, a stone, and ανθραξ, a coal.]

Stone-coal, a black, compact, brittle, inflammable substance, of laminated texture, more or less shining. *Nicholson.*

LITH'ARGE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *lithargyros*, Gr. λιθαργυρος, the spume or scum of silver.]

A semi-vitreous oxyd of lead, produced in refining silver by cupellation with lead. It appears in the form of soft flakes, or semi-transparent, shining plates. *Dict. Nat. Hist. Encyc. Nicholson.*

LITH'ATE, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, a stone.]

A salt or compound formed by the lithic acid with a base. *Hooper.*

LITHE, *a.* [Sax. *lith*, *lithe*; W. *llyth*.]

That may be easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber; as, the elephant's *lithe* proboscis. *Milton.*

LITHE, *v. t.* To smooth; to soften; to palliate. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To listen. [*Obs.*] [See LISTEN.]

LITHE'NESS, *n.* Flexibility; limberness.

LITH'ER, *a.* Soft; pliant. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. [Sax. *lyber*.] Bad; corrupt. [*Obs.*] *Wootton.*

LITH'ER-LY, *adv.* Slowly; lazily. [*Obs.*] *Barret.*

LITH'ER-NESS, *n.* Idleness; laziness. [*Obs.*] *Barret.*

LITHE'SOME, *a.* Pliant; limber; nimble. *Scott.*

LITH'I-A, *n.* A new alkali, found in the minerals petalite, spodumene, &c., of which the basis is a metal called *lithium*. *Davy. Silliman.*

LITH'IC, *a.* [Supra.] Pertaining to the stone in the bladder. The *lithic* acid, generally called *uric* acid, forms the most common variety of urinary calculus. *Brande.*

LITH'I-UM, *n.* The metallic base of lithia.

LITH-O-BIB'LI-ON. See LITHORIYL.

LITH'O-CARP, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, a stone, and καρπος, fruit.]

Fossil fruit; fruit petrified. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

LITH-O-COL'LA, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, a stone, and κολλα, glue.]

A cement that unites stones. *Ash.*

LITH-O-DEN'DRON, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and δενδρον, tree.]

Coral; so called from its resembling a petrified branch. *Parr.*

LITH'O-DERM, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and δερμα.]

One of a genus of apodal echinoderms, having an oval body, covered with a layer of calcareous granules forming a hard crust.

LITH'O-DOME, *n.* } [Gr. λιθος, stone, and δομος,
LI-THOD'O-MI, *n. pl.* } house.]

The name given to molluscous animals which form holes in solid rocks, in which they lodge themselves. The holes are not perforated mechanically, but the rock appears to be dissolved. *Lyell.*

LI-THOD'O-MOUS, *a.* Relating to a genus of molluscan animals which perforate stones.

LITH-O-GEN'E-SY, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and γενεσις, generation.]

The doctrine or science of the origin of minerals composing the globe, and of the causes which have produced their form and disposition. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

LI-THOG'E-NOUS, *a.* An epithet applied to polyps which form coral. *Lyell.*

LITH'O-GLYPH, *n.* The art of engraving on precious stones. *Elmes.*

LITH-O-GLYPH'ITE, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and γλυφω, to engrave.]

A fossil that presents the appearance of being engraved or shaped by art. *Lunier.*

LITH'O-GRAPH, *v. t.* To trace letters or figures on stone, and transfer them to paper, &c.

LITH'O-GRAPH *n.* A print from a drawing on stone. *Smart.*

LITH'O-GRAPH-ED, (lith'o-graft,) *pp.* or *a.* Formed by tracing letters or figures on stone.

LI-THOG'RA-PHER, *n.* [See LITHOGRAPHY.] One who practices lithography.

LITH-O GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to lithogra-
LITH-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } phy.

LITH-O-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By the lithographic art.

LITH'O-GRAPH-ING, *ppr.* Forming by letters or figures on stone.

LI-THOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and γραφω, to engrave or write.]

The art of tracing letters, figures, or other designs, on stone, and of transferring them to paper by impression; an art recently invented by Mr. Sennefelder, of Munich, in Bavaria. *Journ. of Science.*

LITH-OID'AL, *a.* Like a stone; having a stony structure. *Lyell.*

LITH-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* In *mineralogy*, pertaining
LITH-O-LOG'IC-AL, } to the character of a rock, as derived from the nature and mode of aggregation of its mineral contents. *Dana.*

LITH-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a lithological manner.

LI-THOL'O-GIST, *n.* A person skilled in the science of stones.

LI-THOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and λογος, discourse.]

1. The science or natural history of stones. *Fourcroy.*

2. A treatise on stones found in the body. *Coxe.*

LITH'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and μαντεια, divination.]

Divination or prediction of events by means of stones. *Brown.*

LITH'O-MARGE, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and L. *marga*, marl.]

A compact clay of a fine, smooth texture, and very ductile. *Dana.*

LITH'ON-TRIP-TOR, } *n.* An instrument for trituraLITH'O-TRI-TOR, } ting the stone in the bladder.

LITH-ON-TRYP'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and
LITH-ON-THRYP'TIC, } θρυπτω, to wear or break.]

Having the quality of destroying the stone in the bladder or kidneys.

LITH-ON-TRYP'TIC, } *n.* A medicine which has
LITH-ON-THRYP'TIC, } the power of destroying the stone in the bladder or kidneys; a solvent of stone in the human urinary passages. *Coxe.*

LI-THOPH'A-GI. See LITHOPHAGOUS.

LI-THOPH'A-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and φαγω, to eat.]

Eating or swallowing stones or gravel, as the ostrich.

LITH'O-PHOS-PHOR, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and φωσφορος.]

A stone that becomes phosphoric by heat. [*Obs.*] *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

LITH-O-PHOS-PHOR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to lithophosphor; becoming phosphoric by heat.

LITH'O-PHYL, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and φυλλον, a leaf.]

Bibliolite, or lithobiblion, fossil leaves, or the figures of leaves on fossils.

LITH'O-PHYTE, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and φυτον, a plant; literally, stone-plant.]

A coral zoöphyte; a name given to those species of polyparia whose substance is stony. The older naturalists classed them with vegetables. *Cuvier. Ray.*

LITH-O-PHYT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to lithophytes.

LI-THOPH'Y-TOUS, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of lithophytes.

LITH'O-TOME, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and τεμνω, to cut.]

A stone so formed naturally as to appear as if cut artificially. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

LITH-O-TOM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by lithotomy.

LI-THOT'O-MIST, *n.* [See LITHOTOMY.] One who performs the operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder; or one who is skilled in the operation.

LI-THOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and τεμνω, to cut.]

The operation, art, or practice, of cutting for the stone in the bladder.

LITH'O-TRIP-SY, *n.* The operation of triturating the stone in the bladder by means of an instrument called *lithotriptor*.

LITH'O-TRIP-TIST, *n.* One skilled in breaking and extracting stone in the bladder.

LITH'O-TRIP-TOR, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, a stone, and τριβω, to grind.]
An instrument for triturating the stone in the bladder, so that it may be extracted without cutting, recently invented by Dr. Civiale.

LI-THOT'RI-TY, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and τριβω, to break down.]
The operation of breaking a stone in the bladder into small pieces capable of being voided. *Brande.*

LI-THOX'YLE, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and ξυλον, wood.]
Petrified wood. It differs from LIGNITE, being really changed into stone; such as silicified woods, which are changed into varieties of silex, &c. [*Obs.*] *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

LITH'Y, *a.* [See LITHE.] Easily bent; pliable.
[This is probably the word which, in our popular use, is pronounced *lathy.*]

LIT'I-GANT, *a.* [See LITIGATE.] Contending in law; engaged in a lawsuit; as, the parties *litigant.* *Ayliffe.*

LIT'I-GANT, *n.* A person engaged in a lawsuit. *L'Estrange.*

LIT'I-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *litigo*, from *lis, litis*, a contest or debate; Ar. لدد *ladda*, to dispute. Class Ld, No. 2. *Lis, litis*, coincides with the Sax. *flit*, contention; *flitan*, to contend.]
To contest in law; to prosecute or defend by pleadings, exhibition of evidence, and judicial debate; as, to *litigate* a cause or a question.

LIT'I-GATE, *v. i.* To dispute in law; to carry on a suit by judicial process.

LIT'I-GA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Contested judicially.

LIT'I-GA-TING, *ppr.* Contesting in law.

LIT-I-GA'TION, *n.* The act or process of carrying on a suit in a court of law or equity for the recovery of a right or claim; a judicial contest.

LI-TIG'IOUS, (le tid'jus,) *a.* [Fr. *litigieux*; L. *litigiosus.*]
1. Inclined to judicial contest; given to the practice of contending in law; quarrelsome; contentious; *applied to persons.* A *litigious* man is a bad neighbor and a bad citizen.
2. Disputable; controvertible; subject to contention; as, *litigious* right. *Blackstone.*

No fences, parted fields, nor marks, nor bounds,
Distinguished acres of *litigious* grounds. *Dryden.*

LI TIG'IOUS-LY, *adv.* In a contentious manner.

LI-TIG'IOUS-NESS, *n.* A disposition to engage in or carry on lawsuits; inclination to judicial contests.

LIT'MUS, *n.* A blue pigment, formed from argol, orchal, or archil, a lichen, the Roccella tinctoria. [See ARCHIL.] It is prepared by bruising the archil, and adding quicklime and putrefied urine, or spirit of urine distilled from lime. The mixture, after cooling, and the evaporation of the fluid, becomes a mass of the consistence of paste, which is laid on a board to dry in square lumps. *Encyc.*

LIT'ORN, *n.* A bird, a species of thrush, in size and shape resembling the ben blackbird. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

LI'TO-TES, *n.* [Gr. λιτος, slender.] In *rhetoric*, a diminution or softening of statement for the sake of avoiding censure, or of expressing more strongly what is intended; as, "a citizen of no mean city," i. e., an illustrious one.

LI-TRAM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument invented by Dr. Hare, for the purpose of ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids.

LIT'TER, *n.* [Fr. *litiere*, from *lit*; contracted from L. *lectus*, from the root of *lego*, Eng. *lay*; It. *lettica*, or *lettiga*; Sp. *litera*; Port. *liteira*; Arm. *leter.*]
1. A vehicle formed with shafts supporting a bed between them, in which a person may be borne by men or by a horse. If by the latter, it is called a HORSE-LITTER. A similar vehicle in India is called a PALANQUIN.
2. Straw, hay, or other soft substance, used as a bed for horses and for other purposes.
3. [Ice. *lidr*, generation, from the root of *lad, leod.*] A brood of young pigs, kittens, puppies, or other quadrupeds. The word is applied only to certain quadrupeds, of the smaller kinds. [Qu. the root of *lad.*]
4. A birth of pigs or other small animals.
5. Waste matters, shreds, fragments and the like, scattered on a floor or other clean place.

LIT'TER, *v. t.* To bring forth young, as swine and other small quadrupeds. It is sometimes applied to human beings in contempt. *Shak.*
2. To scatter over carelessly with shreds, fragments, and the like; as, to *litter* a room or a carpet. *Swift.*
3. To cover with straw or hay; as, to *litter* a stable. *Dryden.*
4. To supply with litter; as, to *litter* cattle.

LIT'TER-ED, *pp.* Furnished with straw.
2. *a.* Covered or overspread with litter, pieces, shreds, &c.

LIT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with straw.
2. Covering with shreds, pieces, &c.

LIT'TLE, *a.*; *comp.* LESS, LESSER; *sup.* LEAST. [Sax. *lytel, lytle*; Scot. *lite, lyte*, adv. *lyt*; Goth. *leitel*; Sw. *liten*; Dan. *liden*; D. *luttel*; probably from the sense of diminishing. Class Ld, No. 15, 22, 31.]
1. Small in size or extent; not great or large; as, a *little* body; a *little* animal; a *little* piece of ground; a *little* table; a *little* book; a *little* hill; a *little* distance; a *little* child.
2. Short in duration; as, a *little* time or season; a *little* sleep.
3. Small in quantity or amount; as, a *little* hay or grass; a *little* food; a *little* sum; a *little* light; a *little* air or water.
4. Of small dignity, power, or importance.

When thou wast *little* in thy own sight, wast thou not made the head of the tribes? — 1 Sam. xv.

5. Of small force or effect; slight; inconsiderable; as, *little* attention or exertions; *little* effort; *little* care or diligence; *little* weight.

LIT'TLE, *n.* A small quantity or amount. He demanded much and obtained *little.* He had *little* of his father's liberality.
2. A small space.

Much was in *little* writ. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing small, slight, or of inconsiderable importance.

I view with anger and disdain
How *little* gives thee joy and pain. *Prior.*

4. Not much.

These they are fitted for, and *little* else. *Cheyne.*

LIT'TLE, *adv.* In a small degree; slightly; as, he is *little* changed. It is a *little* discolored.
2. Not much; in a small quantity or space of time. He sleeps *little.*
3. In some degree; slightly; sometimes preceded by *a.* The liquor is *a little* sour or astringent.

LIT'TLE-GO, *n.* In *the English universities*, a cant name for a public examination about the middle of the course, which, being less strict and less important in its consequences than the final one, has received this appellation. *Lyell.*

LIT'TLE-NESS, *n.* Smallness of size or bulk; as, the *littleness* of the body, or of an animal.
2. Meanness; want of grandeur; as, *littleness* of conception.
3. Want of dignity. Contemplations on the majesty of God, displayed in his works, may awaken in us a sense of our own *littleness.*
4. Meanness; penuriousness.

LIT'TO-RAL, *a.* [L. *litoralis*, from *littus*, shore.]
Belonging to a shore, as of the sea, or a great lake.

LIT'U-ITE, *n.* A fossil, chambered shell, straight, except at its smaller extremity, which is spiral. It is allied to the ammonite. *Buckland.*

LI-TUR'GIC, } *a.* [See LITURGY.] Pertaining
LI-TUR'GIC-AL, } to a liturgy.

LIT'UR-GY, *n.* [Fr. *liturgie*; Sp. and It. *liturgia*; Gr. λειτουργια; λειτος, public, and εργον, work.]
In a *general sense*, the established formulas for public worship, or the entire ritual for public worship in those churches which use written forms. But in *a restricted sense*, among *Roman Catholics*, the mass; and in *the English church*, the communion service. *Murdock.*

LIVE, (liv,) *v. i.* [Sax. *liban, leofan, lifian*; Goth. *liban*; Sw. *lefwa*; Dan. *lever*; G. *leben*; D. *leven.* It coincides with *leave.* The primary sense probably is, to rest, remain, abide. If so, the root may be Ar. لبب *labba*, to be, to abide. Class Lb, No. 1.]
1. To abide; to dwell; to have settled residence in any place. Where do you *live*? I *live* in London. He *lives* in Philadelphia. He *lives* in a large house in Second Street. The Swiss *live* on mountains. The Bedouin Arabs *live* in the desert.
2. To continue; to be permanent; not to perish.

Men's evil manners *live* in brass; their virtues
We write in water. *Shak.*

3. To be animated; to have the vital principle; to have the bodily functions in operation, or in a capacity to operate, as respiration, circulation of blood, secretions, &c.; *applied to animals.*

I am Joseph; doth my father yet *live*? — Gen. xlv.

4. To have the principles of vegetable life; to be in a state in which the organs do or may perform their functions in the circulation of sap and in growth; *applied to plants.* This tree will not *live*, unless watered; it will not *live* through the winter.
5. To pass life or time in a particular manner, with regard to habits or condition. In what manner does your son *live*? Does he *live* in ease and affluence? Does he *live* according to the dictates of reason and the precepts of religion?

If we not by several broken views, we shall *live* and die in misery. *Spectator.*

6. To continue in life. The way to *live* long is to be temperate.
7. To live, emphatically; to enjoy life; to be in a state of happiness.

What greater curse could envious fortune give
Than just to die when I began to *live*? *Dryden.*

8. To feed, to subsist; to be nourished and supported in life; as, horses *live* on grass or grain, fowls *live* on seeds or insects, some kinds of fish *live* on others; carnivorous animals *live* on flesh.
9. To subsist; to be maintained in life; to be supported. Many of the clergy are obliged to *live* on small salaries. All men in health may *live* by industry with economy, yet some men *live* by robbery.
10. To remain undestroyed; to float; not to sink or founder. It must be a good ship that *lives* at sea in a hurricane.

Nor can our shaken vessels *live* at sea. *Dryden.*

11. To exist; to have being.

As I *live*, saith the Lord. — Ezek. xviii.

12. In *Scripture*, to be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual.

Ye shall therefore keep my statutes and judgments, which if a man do, he shall *live* in them. — Lev. xviii.

13. To recover from sickness; to have life prolonged.

Thy son *liveth*. — John iv.

14. To be inwardly quickened, nourished, and actuated, by divine influence or faith. *Gal.* ii.
15. To be greatly refreshed, comforted, and animated.

For now we *live*, if ye stand fast in the Lord. — 1 Thess. iii.

16. To appear as in life or reality; to be manifest in real character.

And all the writer *lives* in every line. *Pope.*

To live with; to dwell or to be a lodger with.
2. To cohabit; to have intercourse, as male and female. *Shak.*

LIVE, (liv,) *v. t.* To continue in constantly or habitually; as, to *live* a life of ease.
2. To act habitually in conformity to.

It is not enough to say prayers, unless they *live* them too. *Parker.*

To live down; to live so as to subdue, or to live till subdued. *Burke.*

LIVE, *a.* Having life; having respiration and other organic functions in operation, or in a capacity to operate; not dead; as, a *live* ox.
2. Having vegetable life; as, a *live* plant.
3. Containing fire; ignited; not extinct; as, a *live* coal.
4. Vivid, as color. *Thomson.*

LIV'ED, (livd,) *pret.* and *pp.* of LIVE.

LIV'ED, *a.* Having a life; as, long-*lived.*

LIVE'-FEATH'ERS, (-feth'erz,) *n. pl.* Feathers which have been plucked from the living fowl, and are therefore more strong and elastic.

LIVE'LESS. [*Not used.*] See LIFELESS.

LIVE'LI-ER, *a. comp.* More lively.

LIVE'LI-EST, *a. superl.* Most lively.

LIVE'LI-HOOD, *n.* [*lively* and *hood*, or *lifelode*, from *lead.* I find in Saxon *lif-lade*, lead or course of life, *vita iter.*]
Means of living; support of life; maintenance. Trade furnishes many people with an honest *livelihood.* Men of enterprise seek a *livelihood* where they can find it.

LIVE'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *lively.*] The quality or state of being lively or animated; sprightliness; vivacity; animation; spirit; as, the *liveliness* of youth, contrasted with the gravity of age.
2. An appearance of life, animation, or spirit; as, the *liveliness* of the eye or countenance in a portrait.
3. Briskness; activity; effervescence, as of liquors.

LIVE'LODE, for LIVELIHOOD, is not used. *Hubberd's Tale.*

LIVE'LONG, (liv'long,) *a.* [*live* and *long.*]
1. Long in passing.

How could she sit the *livelong* day,
Yet never ask us once to play? *Swift.*

2. Lasting; durable; as, a *livelong* monument. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*
3. *n.* A plant of the genus Sedum.

LIVE'LY, *a.* Brisk; vigorous; vivacious; active; as, a *lively* youth.
2. Gay; airy.

From grave to gay, from *lively* to severe. *Pope.*

3. Representing life; as, a *lively* imitation of nature.
4. Animated; spirited; as, a *lively* strain of eloquence; a *lively* description.
5. Strong; energetic; as, a *lively* faith or hope; a *lively* persuasion.

Lively stones, in Scripture. Saints are called *lively stones*, as being quickened by the Spirit and active in holiness. *Brown.*

LIVE'LY, *adv.* Briskly; vigorously. [*Little used.*] *Hayward.*
2. With strong resemblance of life.

That part of poetry must needs be best, which describes most *lively* our actions and passions. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

LIVE'-OAK, *n.* A species of oak, *quercus virens*, growing in the Southern States, of great durability, and highly esteemed for ship-timber. *Encyc. Am.*

LIV'ER, *n.* One who lives.

And try if life be worth the *liver's* care. *Prior.*

It is often used with a word of qualification; as, a *high liver*; a *loose liver*, &c.

LIV'ER, *n.* [Sax. *lifer, lifre*; D. *lever*; G. *leber*; Sw. *lefver*; Dan. *lever*; Russ. *liber*. The Saxon word is rendered also *libramentum*, and this viscus may be named from its *weight*.]

An abdominal and glandular viscus of considerable size, and of a reddish color, convex on the anterior and superior side, and of an unequal surface on the inferior and posterior side. It is situated under the false ribs, in the right hypochondrium. It consists of two lobes, and is destined for the secretion of the bile. *Encyc.*

LIV'ER-COL-OR, *a.* Dark red; of the color of the liver. *Woodward.*

LIV'ER-ED, *a.* Having a liver; as, white-*livered*. *Sherwood.*

LIV'ER-GROWN, *a.* Having a large liver. *Grant.*

LIV'ER-I-ED, (liv'er-id,) *a.* Wearing a livery, as servants.

LIV'ER-STONE, *n.* [G. *leber-stein.*]

A stone or species of earth of the barytic genus, of a gray or brown color, which, when rubbed or heated to redness, emits the smell of liver of sulphur, or alkaline sulphuret. *Kirwan.*

LIV'ER-WORT, *n.* The name of many species of plants. Several of the lichens are so called. The liverworts (*Hepaticæ*) are a natural order of cryptogamic plants, whose herbage is generally frondose, and resembling the leafy lichens, but whose seeds are contained in a distinct capsule. The *noble liverwort* is the Hepatica triloba. *Smith. Lee.*

LIV'ER-Y, *n.* [Norm., from Fr. *livrer*, to deliver.]

1. The act of delivering possession of lands or tenements; a term of English law. It is usual to say, *livery of seizin*, which is a feudal investiture, made by the delivery of a turf, of a rod, or twig, from the feoffor to the feoffee. In America, no such ceremony is necessary to a conveyance of real estate, the delivery of a deed being sufficient.

2. Release from wardship; deliverance. *King Charles.*

3. The writ by which possession is obtained. *Johnson.*

4. The state of being kept at a certain rate; as, to keep horses at *livery*. *Spenser.*

5. A form of dress by which noblemen and gentlemen distinguish their servants.

6. A particular dress or garb, appropriate or peculiar to particular persons or things. Thus, the traders in London have their distinct *liveries*; the Roman Catholic church has also *liveries* for confessors, virgins, apostles, martyrs, penitents, &c. Hence, the term is figuratively applied to the seasons, &c.; as, the *livery* of May; the *livery* of autumn.

Now came still evening on, and twilight gray
Had in her sober *livery* all things clad. *Milton.*

7. The whole body of liverymen in London.

LIV'ER-Y, *v. t.* To clothe in livery. *Shak.*

LIV'ER-Y-MAN, *n.* One who wears a livery, as a servant.

2. In *London*, a freeman of the city, who, having paid certain fees, is entitled to wear the distinguishing dress or *livery* of the company to which he belongs, and also to enjoy certain other privileges, viz., the right of voting in an election for the lord-mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, &c. *P. Cyc.*

LIV'ER-Y-STA'BLE, *n.* A stable where horses are kept for hire.

LIVES, (livz,) *n. pl.* of LIFE.

LIVE'STOCK, *n.* [*live* and *stock.*] Horses, cattle, and smaller domestic animals; a term applied in America to such animals as may be exported alive for foreign market.

LIV'ID, *a.* [Fr. *livide*; It. *livido*; L. *lividus*; from *liveo*, to be black and blue.]

Black and blue; of a lead color; discolored; as flesh by contusion.

Upon my *livid* lips before a kiss. *Dryden.*

LI-VID'I-TY, } *n.* A dark color, like that of bruised
LIV'ID-NESS, } flesh. [LIVIDNESS is the preferable word.]

LIV'ING, *ppr.* [from *live.*] Dwelling; residing; existing; subsisting; having life or the vital functions in operation; not dead.

2. *a.* Issuing continually from the earth; running; flowing; as, a *living* spring or fountain; opposed to STAGNANT.

3. *a.* Producing action, animation, and vigor; quickening; as, a *living* principle; a *living* faith.

Living rock; rock in its native or original state or location; as, seats cut in the *living rock*, i. e. solid rock.

LIV'ING, *n.* He or those who are alive; usually with a plural signification; as, in the land of the *living*.

The *living* will lay it to his heart. — Eccles. vii.

LIV'ING, *n.* Means of subsistence; estate.

He divided to them his *living*. — Luke xv.
She, of her want, did cast in all that she had, even all her *living*. — Mark xii.

2. Power of continuing life. There is no *living* with a scold.

There is no *living* without trusting somebody or other in some cases. *L'Estrange.*

3. Livelihood. He made a *living* by his occupation. The woman spins for a *living*.

4. The benefice of a clergyman. He lost his *living* by non-conformity.

LIV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a living state. *Brown.*

LI-VON'I-CA TER'RA; a species of fine bole found in Livonia, brought to market in little cakes.

LIV-RAI-SON', (liv-rā-zong',) *n.* [Fr.; Eng. *delivery*, from *livrer*, to deliver.]

A part of a book or literary composition printed and delivered from time to time, as the work advances.

LI'VRE, (lī'ver *or* lē'vur,) *n.* [Fr.; L. *libra.*]

A French money of account, equal to 20 sous, 18½ cents, or nearly ten pence sterling.

LIX-IV'I-AL, } *a.* [L. *lixivius*, from *lix*, lye.]
LIX-IV'I-OUS, }

1. Obtained by lixiviation; impregnated with alkaline salt, extracted from wood-ashes. *Lixivial* salts are those which are obtained by passing water through ashes, or by pouring it on them.

2. Containing salt extracted from the ashes of wood.

3. Of the color of lye; resembling lye.

4. Having the qualities of alkaline salts from wood-ashes.

LIX-IV'I-ATE, } *a.* Pertaining to lye or lixivium;
LIX-IV'I-A-TED, } of the quality of alkaline salts.

2. Impregnated with salts from wood-ashes.

LIX-IV'I-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *lixivia, lixivium*, lye.]

To form lye; to impregnate with salts from wood-ashes. Water is *lixiviated* by passing through ashes.

LIX-IV'I-A-TING, *ppr.* Extracting alkaline salts by leaching ashes; forming lye.

LIX-IV-I-A'TION, *n.* The operation or process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes, by pouring water on them, the water passing through them imbibing the salts.

LIX-IV'I-UM, *n.* [L., from *lix*, lye, Sp. *lexia*, Fr. *lessive.*]

Lye; water impregnated with alkaline salts imbibed from wood-ashes. It is sometimes applied to other extracts. *Boyle.*

LIZ'ARD, *n.* [Fr. *lezarde*; L. *lacertus*; Sp. *lagarto*; It. *lucerta, lucertola*; Arm. *glasard.* If *lizard* is the L. *lacerta*, there has been a change of *a* into *z* or *s*, which may be the fact. In Ethiopic, *latsekat* is lizard. Gebelin deduces the word from an Oriental word, *leza*, to hide. But this is doubtful.]

The popular English name of all saurian reptiles generally, as the crocodile, the alligator, the chameleon, &c.; or of the species of the genus Lacerta only. Lizards, in *the widest sense*, are covered with scales, and their bodies are supported either by four or two legs. Their hearts have two auricles.

LIZ'ARD-TAIL, *n.* A plant of the genus Saururus, and another of the genus Piper. *Fam. of Plants.*

LL. D.; letters standing for *doctor of laws*, the title of an honorary degree.

LLOYD'S, } *n.* A part of the Royal Ex-
LLOYD'S'-ROOMS, } change, in London, appropriated to the use of underwriters and insurance brokers. The name is derived from Lloyd's Coffee-House, where there were formerly rooms for the same purpose.

LO, *exclam.* [Sax. *la.* Whether this is a contracted word or not, does not appear.]

Look; see; behold; observe. This word is used to excite particular attention in a hearer to some object of sight or subject of discourse.

Lo, here is Christ. — Matt. xxiv.
Lo, we turn to the Gentiles. — Acts xiii.

LOACH, } *n.* [Fr. *loche.*]
LOCHE, }

A small fish of the genus Cobitis, inhabiting small, clear streams, and esteemed dainty food. *Walton.*

LOAD, (lōde,) *n.* [Sax. *hlad* or *lade*; W. *llwyth.* See LADE.]

1. A burden; that which is laid on or put in any thing for conveyance. Thus we lay a *load* on a beast or on a man's shoulders, or on a cart or wagon; and we say, a light *load*, a heavy *load*. A *load*, then, is indefinite in quantity or weight. But by usage, in some cases, the word has a more definite signification, and expresses a certain quantity or weight, or as much as is usually carried, or as can be well sustained. *Load* is seldom used, except by poets, for the cargo of a ship; this is called *loading, lading, freight*, or *cargo*.

2. Any heavy burden; a large quantity borne or sustained. A tree may be said to have a *load* of fruit upon it.

3. That which is borne with pain or difficulty; a grievous weight; encumbrance, in a *literal sense*.

Jove lightened of *his load*
The enormous mass. *Pope.*

In a *figurative sense*, we say, a *load* of care or grief; a *load* of guilt or crimes.

4. Weight or violence of blows. *Milton.*

5. A quantity of food or drink that oppresses, or as much as can be borne. *Dryden.*

Among *miners*, the quantity of nine dishes of ore, each dish being about half a hundred weight. *Encyc. Cyc.*

LOAD, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* LOADED. [*Loaden*, formerly used, is obsolete, and *laden* belongs to *lade*. *Load*, from the noun, is a regular verb.]

1. To lay on a burden; to put on or in something to be carried, or as much as can be carried; as, to *load* a camel or a horse; to *load* a cart or wagon. To *load* a gun, is to charge, or put in a sufficient quantity of powder, or powder and ball, or shot.

2. To encumber; to lay on or put in that which is borne with pain or difficulty; in *a literal sense*, as, to *load* the stomach with meat; or in a *figurative sense*, as, to *load* the mind or memory.

3. To make heavy by something added or appended.

Thy dreadful vow, *loaden* with death. *Addison.*

So, in *a literal sense*, to *load* a whip.

4. To bestow or confer on in great abundance; as, to *load* one with honors; to *load* with reproaches.

LOAD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Charged with a load or cargo; having a burden; freighted, as a ship; having a charge of powder, or powder and shot, as a gun.

2. Burdened with any thing oppressive; as, *loaded* with cares, with guilt, or shame.

LOAD'ER, *n.* One who puts on a load.

LOAD'ING, *ppr.* Charging with a load; burdening; encumbering; charging, as a gun.

LOAD'ING, *n.* A cargo; a burden; also, any thing that makes part of a load.

LOAD'MAN-AGE, *n.* Pilotage; skill of a pilot. [*Not used.*]

LOADS'MAN, *n.* [*lead* and *man.*] A pilot. [*Obs.*]

LOAD'STAR, } *n.* [*lead* and *star.*] The star that
LODE'STAR, } leads; the polestar; the cynosure. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

LOAD'STONE, *n.* [from the verb *lead* and *stone.*] The old orthography, LODESTONE, would be preferable, as this word has no connection with the verb to *load*.]

The native magnet, an ore of iron in the lowest state of oxydation, which has the power of attracting metallic iron, as iron filings, and of communicating to masses of iron the same property of attraction, forming *artificial magnets*. [See LODESTONE.]

LOAF, (lōfe,) *n.*; *pl.* LOAVES. [Sax. *hlaf* or *laf*; Goth. *hlaifs*; G. *leib*; Polish, *chlieb*; Bohemian, *chleb*; Russ. *chlib* or *chleb*; Croatian, *hlib*; Finnish, *leipa* or *leipam*; Lapponic, *laiba*. The German *leib* is rendered a *loaf*, and body, waist, belly; *leiblich*, which in English would be *loaf-like*, signifies corporeal, bodily. *Loaf*, then, signifies a lump or mass, from some root that signifies to set, or to collect, or to form.]

1. A mass of bread when baked. It is larger than a *cake*. The size and price of a loaf, in large cities, are regulated by law.

2. A mass or lump, as of sugar.

3. Any thick mass.

LOAF'ER, *n.* [G. *laufer*, a runner, from *laufen*, to run.]

An idle man; a vagrant who seeks his living by sponging or expedients.

LOAF'ING, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the character, or doing the part, of a loafer.

LOAF'-SUG-AR, (lōfe'shug-ar,) *n.* Sugar refined and formed into a conical mass.

LOAM, *n.* [Sax. *lam*; D. *leem*; G. *lehm*; L. *limus*; Sw. *lim*; Dan. *lim, liim*; so named probably for smoothness or softness; W. *llim.*]

A natural mixture of sand and clay with oxyd of iron; a species of earth or soil of different colors, whitish, brown, or yellow, readily diffusible in water. *Cleaveland. Encyc.*

LOAM, *v. t.* To cover with loam. *Mozon.*

LOAM'ED, *pp.* Covered with loam.

LOAM'ING, *ppr.* Covering with loam.

LOAM'Y, *a.* Consisting of loam; partaking of the nature of loam, or resembling it.

LOAN, *n.* [Sax. *lan, lean*; Sw. *lan*; Dan. *laan*; D. *leen*; G. *lehen*; Sax. *landes lan*, a fief. See LEND.]

1. The act of lending; a lending.

2. That which is lent; any thing furnished for temporary use to a person at his request, on the express or implied condition that the specific thing shall be returned, or its equivalent in kind, but without compensation for the use; as, a *loan* of a book or of bread.

3. Something furnished for temporary use, on the condition that it shall be returned, or its equivalent, but with a compensation for the use. In this sense, *loan* is generally applied to money. [See LEND.]

4. A furnishing; permission to use; grant of the use; as, a *loan* of credit. *Kent.*

LOAN, *v. t.* [Sax. *lanan*; G. *lehnen*; D. *leenen*; Sw. *lana*; Dan. *laaner.*]

To lend; to deliver to another for temporary use, on condition that the thing shall be returned, as a book; or to deliver for use, on condition that an equivalent in kind shall be returned, as bread; or to deliver for temporary use, on condition that an equivalent in kind shall be returned, with a compensation for the use, as in the case of money at interest. Bills of credit were issued, to be *loaned* on interest. *Ramsay. Kent. Laws of the United States. Stat. of Conn. and of New York.*

[*Rare in England.*]

LOAN'-OF-FICE, *n.* In *America*, a public office in

which loans of money are negotiated for the public, or in which the accounts of loans are kept, and the interest paid to the lenders.

LOAN′-OF-FI-CER, *n.* A public officer empowered to superintend and transact the business of a loan-office.

LŌATH, *a.* Unwilling; backward; reluctant. [See Loth.]

LŌATHE, *v. t.* [Sax. *lathian*, to hate, to detest, to call, to invite; *gelathian*, to call; Goth. *lathon*, to call; Sw. *ledas*, to loathe; G. *einladen*, to invite, to lade or load, from *laden*, to lade, to invite, to cite or summon. See Lade.] [In respect to orthography, see Loth.]

1. To feel disgust at any thing; *properly*, to have an extreme aversion of the appetite to food or drink.

Our soul loatheth this light bread. — Num. xxi.
Loathing the honeyed cakes, I longed for bread. *Cowley.*

2. To hate; to dislike greatly; to abhor.

Ye shall *loathe* yourselves in your own sight for all your evils. — Ezek. xx.
Not to reveal the secret which I *loathe.* *Waller.*
She *loathes* the vital air. *Dryden's Virg.*

LŌATHE, *v. i.* To create disgust. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

LŌATH′ED, *pp.* Hated; abhorred; turned from with disgust.

LŌATH′ER, *n.* One that loathes or abhors.

LŌATH′FUL, *a.* Hating; abhorring.

Which he did with *loathful* eyes behold. *Hubbard.*

2. Disgusting; hated; exciting abhorrence.

Above the reach of *loathful*, sinful lust. *Spenser.*

LŌATH′ING, *ppr.* Feeling disgust at; having extreme aversion to; as, *loathing* food.

2. Hating; abhorring; as, *loathing* sin.

LŌATH′ING, *n.* Extreme disgust; abhorrence. *Ezek.* xvi.

LŌATH′ING-LY, *adv.* With extreme disgust or abhorrence; in a fastidious manner.

LŌATH′LY, *adv.* Unwillingly; reluctantly.

This shows that you from nature *loathly* stray. *Donne.*

LŌATH′NESS, *n.* Unwillingness; reluctance.

There grew among them a general silence and *loathness* to speak. *Bacon.*

LŌATH′SŌME, (-sum,) *a.* [Sw. *ledesam.*]

1. Causing an extreme aversion of appetite; exciting fastidiousness. *Num.* xi.

2. Exciting disgust; offensive; as, a *loathsome* disease. *Ps.* xxxviii.

3. Odious; exciting hatred or abhorrence; detestable; as, *loathsome* sloth. *Spenser.*

LŌATH′SŌME-LY, *adv.* Offensively; odiously.

LŌATH′SŌME-NESS, *n.* The quality of exciting extreme disgust or abhorrence. *Addison.*

LŌAVES, (lōvz,) *n.*; *pl.* of Loaf.

LOB, *n.* [W. *llob*, allied to *lubber*, *looby*, *club*, &c. Qu. G. *lümmel*.]

1. A dull, heavy, sluggish person.

2. Something thick and heavy; as in *lob*-worm.

LOB, *v. t.* To let fall heavily or lazily. [*Walton.*

And their poor jades
Lob down their heads. *Shak.*

LŌ′BATE, } *a.* [from *lobe.*] Consisting of lobes. In
LŌB′ED, } *botany*, divided to the middle into parts distant from each other, with convex margins. *Martyn.*

LOB′BY, *n.* [Qu. G. *laube*, an arbor or bower.]

1. An opening before a room, or an entrance into a principal apartment, where there is a considerable space between that and the portico or vestibule. *Encyc.*

2. A small hall or waiting-room. *Encyc.*

3. A small apartment taken from a hall or entry.

4. In a *ship*, an apartment close before the captain's cabin. *Cyc.*

5. In *agriculture*, a confined place for cattle, formed by hedges, trees, or other fencing, near the farm-yard. *Cyc.*

LOB′BY-MEM-BER, *n.* A person who frequents the lobby of a house of legislation.

LOB′-COCK, *n.* A sluggish, stupid, inactive person; a lob.

LŌBE, *n.* [Fr. *lobe*; Sp. and Port. *lobo*; L. *lobus*; Gr. λοβος.]

1. A part or division of the lungs, liver, &c.

2. The lower, soft part of the ear.

3. A division of a simple leaf.

4. The cotyledon or placenta of a seed.

LŌB′ED, *a.* Lobate, which see.

LO-BE′LI-A, *n.* [from *Lobel*, botanist to King James I.]

An extensive genus of plants. The *Lobelia inflata*, or Indian tobacco, is an annual plant of North America, whose leaves contain a poisonous, white, viscid juice, of an acrid taste. It has often been used in medicine as an emetic, and expectorant, &c.
P. Cyc. *Dewey's Mass. Rep.*

LOB′LOL-LY, *n.* A seamen's name for water-gruel or spoon-meat. *Smart.*

LOB′LOL-LY-BAY, *n.* The popular name of Gordonia Lasyanthus, an elegant, ornamental, evergreen tree, of the maritime parts of the Southern United States. It grows to the hight of 50 or 60 feet. Its bark is useful for tanning, but its wood is of little value. *Sylva Americana.*

LOB′LOL-LY-BOY, *n.* A surgeon's attendant on shipboard.

LOB′LOL-LY-TREE, *n.* The Varronia alba, a West Indian tree, about 30 feet in hight, whose fruit is sometimes eaten.

LOB′SCOUSE, *n.* Among *seamen*, a hash of meat with vegetables of various kinds; an olio. *Glynn.*

LOBS′POUND, *n.* A prison. *Hudibras.*

LOB′STER, *n.* [Sax. *loppestre*, or *lopystre*. The first syllable coincides with Sax. *lobbe*, a spider, and with *loppe*, a flea; probably all named from their shape or legs. The last syllable coincides with *ster*, in *spinster*, *minster*.]

One of the macrourous or long-tailed crustacea, belonging to the genus Astacus. *Dana.*

LOB′ULE, *n.* [Sp. *lobulo.*]

A small lobe.

LŌ′CAL, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. *local*; It. *locale*; L. *localis*; from *locus*, place, Sans. *log*; from the root of *lay*, L. *loco*. See Lay.]

1. Pertaining to a place, or to a fixed or limited portion of space. We say, the *local* situation of the house is pleasant. We are often influenced in our opinions by *local* circumstances.

2. Limited or confined to a spot, place, or definite district; as, a *local* custom. The yellow fever is *local* in its origin, and often continues for a time to be a *local* disease.

3. In *law*, *local* actions are such as must be brought in a particular county, where the cause arises; distinguished from *transitory* actions. *Blackstone.*

LŌ′CAL-ISM, *n.* The state of being local; affection for a place.

LO-CAL′I-TY, *n.* Existence in a place, or in a certain portion of space.

It is thought that the soul and angels are devoid of quantity and dimension, and that they have nothing to do with grosser locality. *Glanville.*

2. Limitation to a county, district, or place; as, *locality* of trial. *Blackstone.*

3. Position; situation; place; *particularly*, geographical place or situation, as of a mineral or plant.

LŌ-CAL-I-ZA′TION, *n.* The act of localizing.

LŌ′CAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make local.

LŌ′CAL-LY, *adv.* With respect to place; in place; as, to be *locally* separated or distant.

LŌ′CATE, *v. t.* [L. *loco*, *locatus*; It. *locare.*]

1. To place; to set in a particular spot or position. *Cumberland.*

2. To select, survey, and settle the bounds of a particular tract of land; or to designate a portion of land by limits; as, to *locate* a tract of a hundred acres in a particular township. *United States.*

3. To designate and determine the place of; as, a committee was appointed to *locate* a church or a court house. *New England.*

LŌ′CA-TED, *pp.* Placed; situated; fixed in place.

LŌ′CA-TING, *ppr.* Placing; designating the place of.

LO-CA′TION, *n.* The act of placing, or of designating the place of.

2. Situation with respect to place. The *location* of the city on a large river is favorable for commerce.

3. That which is located; a tract of land designated in place. *United States.*

4. In the *civil law*, a leasing on rent.

LOCH, *n.* [Gaelic.] A lake; a bay or arm of the sea; *used in Scotland.*

LOCH, *n.* *Loch*, or *lohoch*, is an Arabian name for the forms of medicine called *eclegmas*, *lambatives*, *linctures*, and the like. *Quincy.*

LO-CHA′BER-AX, *n.* A formidable weapon of war formerly used by the Scotch Highlanders.

LŌ′CHAGE, *n.* [Gr. λοχαγος, λοχος, a body of soldiers, and αγω, to lead.]

In *Greece*, an officer who commanded a lochus or cohort, the number of men in which is not certainly known. *Mitford.*

LŌCHE. See Loach.

LO-CHI′A, (lo-kī′a,) *n.* [Gr. λοχεια.]

A name given to the evacuations which follow childbirth.

LŌ′CHI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to evacuations from the womb after childbirth.

LOCK, *n.* [Sax. *loc* or *loca*, an inclosed place, the fastening of a door, a tuft, or curl of hair. In the latter sense, it is the G. *locke*, D. *lok*, L. *floccus*, Eng. *lock*; Ir. *loc*, a stop, hinderance; W. *lloc*, a mound, an inclosed place; Russ. *lokon*, a lock of hair; Sax. *lucan*, Goth. *lukan*, to lock; Dan. *lukke*, a hedge, fence, or bar; *lukker*, to shut, to inclose, to fasten, to lock; Fr. *loquet*, a latch; Arm. *liequed*, or *cliqed*, W. *clicied*. *Lock* and *flock* may be of one family. The primary sense is to shut, to close, to press, strain, or drive, which may be the radical sense of *flock*, Gr. πλεκω, πλοκος, L. *plico*, as well as of *lock*. But see Class Lg, No. 48, and 13, 14, 16.]

1. Lock, in *its primary sense*, is any thing that fastens; but we now appropriate the word to an instrument composed of a spring, wards, and a bolt of iron, or steel, used to fasten doors, chests, and the like. The bolt is moved by a key.

2. The part of a musket, or fowling-piece, or other fire-arm, by which fire is produced for the discharge of the piece.

3. The barrier or works which confine the water of a stream or canal, called also Weir or Guard-lock.

4. An inclosure in a canal with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from one level to another, called also a Lift-lock.

5. A grapple in wrestling. *Milton.*

6. Any inclosure. *Dryden.*

7. A tuft of hair; a plexus of wool, hay, or other like substance; a flock; a ringlet of hair.

A *lock* of hair will draw more than a cable rope. *Grew.*

Lock of water, is the measure equal to the contents of the chamber of the locks by which the consumption of water on a canal is estimated.

LOCK′-JAW, *n.* See Locked-Jaw, below.

LOCK′-KEEP-ER, *n.* One who attends the locks of a canal.

LOCK′-PAD-DLE, *n.* A small sluice that serves to fill and empty a lock.

LOCK′-SILL, *n.* An angular piece of timber at the bottom of a lock, against which the gates shut.

LOCK′UP, *n.* A place where bailiffs temporarily confine persons under arrest.

LOCK′-WEIR, *n.* A paddle-weir, in canals, an overfall behind the upper gates, by which the waste water of the upper pound is let down through the paddle-holes into the chamber of the lock. *Cyc.*

2. A weir having a lock. *Buchanan.*

LOCK, *v. t.* To fasten with a particular instrument; as, to *lock* a door; to *lock* a trunk.

2. To fasten so as to impede motion; as, to *lock* a wheel.

3. To shut up or confine, as with a lock; as, to be *locked* in a prison. *Lock* the secret in your breast.

4. To close fast. The frost *locks* up our rivers.

5. To encircle or inclose; as, to *lock* arms; to embrace closely; as, to *lock* one in the arms.

6. To furnish with locks, as a canal.

7. To confine; to restrain. Our shipping was *locked* up by the embargo.

8. In *fencing*, to seize the sword arm of an antagonist, by turning the left arm around it, after closing the parade, shell to shell, in order to disarm him. *Cyc.*

LOCK, *v. i.* To become fast. The door *locks* close.

2. To unite closely by mutual insertion; as, they *lock* into each other. *Boyle.*

LOCK′AGE, *n.* Materials for locks in a canal. *Gallatin.*

2. Works which form a lock on a canal. *Journ. of Science.*

3. Toll paid for passing the locks of a canal.

4. Elevation or amount of elevation and descent made by the locks of a canal. "The entire *lockage* will be about fifty feet on each side of the summit level." *Clinton.*

LOCK′ED, (lokt,) *pp.* or *a.* Made fast by a lock; furnished with a lock or locks; closely embraced.

LOCK′ED-JAW, } *n.* A violent contraction of the
LOCK′-JAW, } muscles of the jaw, by which its motion is suspended, a variety of tetanus. *Forsyth.*

LOCK′ER, *n.* A close place, as a drawer or an apartment in a ship, that may be closed with a lock.

A *shot-locker* is a strong frame of plank near the pump-well in the hold, where shot are deposited. *Mar. Dict.*

LOCK′ET, *n.* [Fr. *loquet.*]

1. A small lock; a catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament. *Johnson.*

2. A little gold case worn as an ornament, often containing a lock of hair. *Smart.*

LOCK′ING, *ppr.* Making fast by a lock; embracing closely.

LOCK′IST, *n.* An adherent of *Locke*, the philosopher.

LOCK′LESS, *a.* Destitute of a lock. *Byron.*

LOCK′RAM, *n.* A sort of coarse linen. *Hanmer.*

LOCK′RON, *n.* A sort of Ranunculus. *Ash.*

LOCK′SMITH, *n.* An artificer whose occupation is to make or mend locks.

LOCK′Y, *a.* Having locks or tufts. *Sherwood.*

LO-CO-DE-SCRIP′TIVE, *a.* Describing a particular place or places.

LŌ′CO-FŌ′CO, *n.* [Probably from L. *loco foci*, instead of a fire.]

The American name of a friction match.

This term was wrongly applied, in 1834, to the extreme portion of the democratic party, because, at a meeting at Tammany Hall, New York, in which there was great diversity of sentiment, the chairman left his seat, and the lights were extinguished, with a view to dissolve the meeting; when those in favor of extreme measures produced loco-foco matches, rekindled the lights, continued the meeting, and accomplished their object.

LO-CO-MŌ′TION, *n.* [L. *locus*, place, and *motio*, motion.]

1. The act of moving from place to place. *Brown.*

2. The power of moving from place to place. Most animals possess *locomotion*; plants have life, but not *locomotion.*

LO-CO-MŌ′TIVE, *a.* Moving from place to place; changing place, or able to change place; as, a *loco-*

motive animal. Most animals are distinguished from plants by their *locomotive* faculty.

LO-CO-MO'TIVE EN'GINE, *n.* A steam engine employed in land carriage, chiefly on railways.

LO-CO-MO'TIVE, *n.* A steam engine placed on wheels, and used in drawing cars on railways.

LO-CO-MO'TIVE-NESS, } *n.* The power of changing
LO-CO-MO-TIV'I-TY, } place. *Bryant.*

LOC'U-LA-MENT, *n.* [L. *loculamentum*, from *locus*, *loculus*.]

In *botany*, the cell of a pericarp in which the seed is lodged. A pericarp is unilocular, bilocular, &c. *Martyn.*

LOC'U-LI-CI'DAL, *a.* In *botany*, the dehiscence of a pericarp is *loculicidal* when it is vertical, the dissepiments remain united, and the cells are opened at the base. *Lindley.*

LOC'U-LOSE, *a.* In *botany*, divided by internal partitions into cells. *Lindley.*

LO'CUM TE'NENS, [L.] A deputy or substitute, contracted in French to *lieutenant*.

LO'CUS, *n.* [L., place.] In *geometrical analysis*, the line traced by a point which varies its position according to some determinate law. *Brande.*

LO'CUST, *n.* [L. *locusta*.]

A name common to various insects of several genera. Some of these insects are at times so numerous in Africa and the south of Asia as to devour every green thing; and when they migrate, they fly in an immense cloud. In *America*, there are several species of the genus Cicada, which are properly called Locusts.

LO'CUST, *n.* A popular name of several plants and trees; as, a species of Melianthus, of Ceratonia, of Robinia, &c.

LO'CUST-TREE, *n.* A tree, the Robinia-pseud-acacia; also, Hymenæa Courbaril. The *Honey-Locust-tree* is the Gleditschia triacanthus.

LODE, *n.* [from Sax. *ladan*, to lead.]

1. Among *miners*, a metallic vein, or any regular vein or course, whether metallic or not, but commonly a metallic vein. *Encyc. Cyc.*

2. A cut or reach of water. *Cyc.*

LODE'STONE, *n.* [This was the original spelling, from the verb to *lead* and *stone*. It is preferable to LOADSTONE, since the word has no connection with the verb to *load*.]

1. A magnet; an ore of iron; a stone found in iron mines, of a dark or black lead color, and of considerable hardness and weight. It attracts iron filings, and communicates to iron the same property of attraction. But its peculiar value consists in its communicating to a needle the property of taking a direction to the north and south, a property of inestimable utility in navigation and surveying.

2. A name given by Cornish miners to a species of stones, called also TIN-STONES, a compound of stones and sand, of different kinds and colors. *Nicholson.*

LODG'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of affording a temporary abode. [*Not used.*]

LODGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *loger*, to lodge; It. *loggia*, a lodge; *alloggiare*, to lodge; Sp. *alojar*; Arm. *logea*; Dan. *logerer*. The sense is, to set or throw down. In Sax. *logian* is to compose, to deposit or lay up, also to repair; Russ. *loju*, to lay, to put. It is probably allied to *lay*.]

1. To set, lay, or deposit for keeping or preservation, for a longer or shorter time. The man *lodged* their arms in the arsenal.

2. To place; to plant; to infix.

He lodged an arrow in a tender breast. *Addison.*

3. To fix; to settle in the heart, mind, or memory.

I can give no reason
More than a *lodged* hate. *Shak.*

4. To furnish with a temporary habitation, or with an accommodation for a night. He *lodged* the prince a month, a week, or a night. [*The word usually denotes a short residence, but for no definite time.*]

5. To harbor; to cover.

The deer is *lodged*. *Addison.*

6. To afford place to; to contain for keeping.

The memory can *lodge* a greater store of images than the senses can present at one time. *Cheyne.*

7. To throw in or on; as, to *lodge* a ball or a bomb

8. To beat down so as to entangle. [in a fort.

Our sighs, and they shall *lodge* the summer corn. *Shak.*

LODGE, *v. i.* To reside; to dwell; to rest in a place.

And *lodge* such daring souls in little men. *Pope.*

2. To rest or dwell for a time, as for a night, a week, a month. We *lodged* a night at the Golden Ball. We *lodged* a week at the City Hotel. Soldiers *lodge* in tents in summer, and in hu' in winter. Fowls *lodge* on trees or rocks.

3. To fall down and become entangled, as grain. Wheat and oats, on strong land, are apt to *lodge*.

LODGE, *n.* A small house, or habitation, in a park or forest. *Sidney. Shak.*

2. A temporary habitation; a hut; as, a *lodge* in a garden of cucumbers.

3. A small house or tenement appended to a larger; as, a porter's *lodge*.

4. A den; a cave; any place where a wild beast dwells.

5. A meeting of freemasons.

LODG'ED, *pp.* Placed at rest; deposited; infixed; furnished with accommodations for a night or other short time; thrown or fallen down and entangled.

LODG'ER, *n.* One who lives at board, or in a hired room, or who has a bed in another's house for a night.

2. One that resides in any place for a time. *Pope.*

LODG'ING, *ppr.* Placing at rest; depositing; furnishing lodgings.

2. Resting for a night; residing for a time.

LODG'ING, *n.* A place of rest for a night, or of residence for a time; temporary habitation; apartment.

Will take *lodgings* in the sound of Bow. *Pope.*

2. Place of residence.

Fair bosom — the *lodging* of delight. *Spenser.*

3. Harbor; cover; place of rest. *Sidney.*

4. Convenience for repose at night. *Sidney.*

LODG'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *logement*.]

1. The act of lodging, or the state of being lodged; a being placed or deposited at rest for keeping for a time, or for permanence.

2. Accumulation or collection of something deposited or remaining at rest.

3. In *military affairs*, an encampment made by an army.

4. A work cast up by besiegers, during their approaches, in some dangerous post which they have gained, and where it is necessary to secure themselves against the enemy's fire. *Cyc.*

LÖ'ESS, *n.* A tertiary deposit on the banks of the Rhine. *Mantell.*

LOFFE, *v. i.* To laugh. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

LOFT, *n.* [Dan. *loft*; Sax. *lyfte*, the air, an arch, vault, or ceiling; probably allied to *lift*, Dan. *löfter*. Qu. Gr. λοφος.]

1. *Properly*, an elevation; hence, in a *building*, a room or space next under the roof. *Gloss. of Archit.*

2. The elevation of one story or floor above another; hence, a floor above another; as, the second *loft*; third *loft*; fourth *loft*.

3. A gallery or small chamber raised within a larger apartment, or in a church. *Gloss. of Archit.*

LOFT'I-LY, *adv.* [from *lofty*.] On high; in an elevated place.

2. Proudly; haughtily.

They are corrupt, and speak wickedly concerning oppression; they speak *loftily*. — Ps. lxxiii.

3. With elevation of language, diction, or sentiment; sublimely.

My lowly verse may *loftily* arise. *Spenser.*

4. In an elevated attitude. A horse carries his head *loftily*.

LOFT'I-NESS, *n.* Hight; elevation in place or position; altitude; as, the *loftiness* of a mountain.

2. Pride; haughtiness.

Augustus and Tiberius had *loftiness* enough to their tempers. *Collier.*

3. Elevation of attitude or mien; as, *loftiness* of carriage.

4. Sublimity; elevation of diction or sentiment.

Three poets in three distant ages born:
The first in *loftiness* of thought surpassed;
The next in majesty; in both the last. *Dryden.*

LOFT'Y, *a.* Elevated in place, high; as, a *lofty* tower; a *lofty* mountain. [*But it expresses more than* HIGH, *or at least is more emphatical, poetical, and elegant.*]

Sea *lofty* Lebanon his head advance. *Pope.*

2. Elevated in condition or character.

Thus saith the high and *lofty* One, that inhabiteth eternity, whose name is Holy. — Is. lvii.

3. Proud; haughty; as, *lofty* looks. *Is.* ii.

4. Elevated in sentiment or diction; sublime; as, *lofty* strains; *lofty* rhyme. *Milton.*

5. Stately; dignified; as, *lofty* steps.

LOG, *n.* [This word is probably allied to D. *log*, *logge*, heavy, dull, sluggish; a sense retained in *water-logged*; and to *lag*, *luggage*, perhaps to *clog*.]

1. A bulky piece or stick of wood or timber unhewed. Pine *logs* are floated down rivers in America, and stopped at saw-mills. A piece of timber, when hewed and squared, is not called a *log*, unless perhaps in constructing log-huts.

2. In *navigation*, a machine for measuring the rate of a ship's velocity through the water. The common *log* is a piece of board, forming the quadrant of a circle of about six inches radius, balanced by a small plate of lead nailed on the circular part, so as to swim perpendicular. *Mar. Dict.*

3. [Heb. לג.] A Hebrew measure of liquids, containing, according to some authors, three quarters of a pint; according to others, five sixths of a pint. According to Arbuthnot, it was the seventy-second part of the bath or ephah, and the twelfth part of a hin. *Johnson. Encyc.*

LOG, *v. t.* To move to and fro. [*Not used.*] *Polwhele.*

2. To move or rock; hence, *logan*, a rocking stone.

LOG'-BOARD, *n.* In *navigation*, two boards, shutting like a book, and divided into columns, containing the hours of the day and night, direction of the wind, course of the ship, &c., from which is formed the log-book. *Mar. Dict.*

LOG'-BOOK, *n.* A book into which are transcribed the contents of the log-board. *Mar. Dict.*

LOG'-CAB'IN, } *n.* A house or hut whose walls are
LOG'-HOUSE, } composed of logs laid on each
LOG'-HUT, } other.

LOG'-HEAP, *n.* A pile of logs for burning, in clearing land.

LOG'-LINE, *n.* A line or cord about a hundred and fifty fathoms in length, fastened to the log by means of two legs. This is wound on a reel, called the *log-reel*. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

LOG'-REEL, *n.* A reel in the gallery of a ship, on which the log-line is wound. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

LOG'A-RITHM, *n.* [Fr *logarithme*; Gr. λογος, ratio, and αριθμος, number.]

Logarithms are the exponents of a series of powers and roots. *Day.*

The *logarithm* of a number is that exponent of some other number, which renders the power of the latter, denoted by the exponent, equal to the former. *Cyc.*

When the logarithms form a series in arithmetical progression, the corresponding natural numbers form a series in geometrical progression. Thus,

Logarithms,	0	1	2	3	4	5
Natural numbers,	1	10	100	1000	10000	100000

The addition and subtraction of logarithms answer to the multiplication and division of their natural numbers. In like manner, involution is performed by multiplying the logarithm of any number by the number denoting the required power, and evolution, by dividing the logarithm by the number denoting the required root.

Logarithms are the invention of Baron Napier, lord of Marchiston, in Scotland; but the kind now in use were invented by Henry Briggs, professor of geometry in Gresham College, at Oxford. They are extremely useful in abridging the labor of trigonometrical calculations.

LOG-A-RITH-MET'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to logarithms, consisting of logarithms.
LOG-A-RITH-MET'IC-AL, } *Encyc. Lavoisier.*
LOG-A-RITH'MIC, }
LOG-A-RITH'MIC-AL, }

LOG'GATS, *n.* The name of a play or game like nine-pins. It was prohibited by Stat. 33 Henry VIII. [*Not in use.*] *Hanmer.*

LOG'GER-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* [*log* and *head*.] A blockhead; a dunce; a dolt; a thickskull. *Shak.*

2. A spherical mass of iron, with a long handle, used to heat tar. *Mar. Dict.*

3. A species of marine turtle.

To fall to loggerheads; } to come to blows; to fall
To go to loggerheads; } to fighting without weapons. *L'Estrange.*

LOG'GER-HEAD-ED, *a.* Dull; stupid; doltish. *Shak.*

LOG'IC, (loj'ik,) *n.* [Fr. *logique*; It. *logica*; L. id. from the Gr. λογικη, from λογος, reason, λεγω, to speak.]

The art of thinking and reasoning justly.

Logic is the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others. *Watts.*

Logic may be considered as the science, and also as the art, of reasoning. It investigates the principles on which argumentation is conducted, and furnishes rules to secure the mind from error in its deductions. In the former case, it is a *science*, in the latter, an *art*. *Whately.*

Correct reasoning implies correct thinking and legitimate inferences from premises, which are principles assumed or admitted to be just. *Logic*, then, includes the art of thinking, as well as the art of reasoning. *N. W.*

The purpose of *logic* is to direct the intellectual powers in the investigation of truth, and in the communication of it to others. *Hedge.*

LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to logic; used in logic; as, *logical* subtilty. *Hooker.*

2. According to the rules of logic; as, a *logical* argument or inference. This reasoning is strictly *logical*.

3. Skilled in logic; versed in the art of thinking and reasoning; discriminating; as, a *logical* head. *Spectator.*

LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the rules of logic; as, to argue *logically*.

LO-GI'CIAN, (lo-jish'an,) *n.* A person skilled in logic, or the art of reasoning.

Each fierce *logician* still expelling Locke. *Pope.*

LOG'ICS, *n.* Equivalent to Logic. *Bent.*

LO-GIS'TIC, } *a.* Relating to sexagesimal fractions.
LO-GIS'TIC-AL, }

Logistic logarithms, logarithms adapted to sexagesimal fractions, employed in astronomical calculations. *Hutton.*

LOG'MAN, *n.* A man who carries logs. *Shak.*

2. One whose occupation is to cut and convey logs to a mill. [*Local.*] *United States.*

LOG-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to logography.
LOG-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, }

LO-GOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. λογος, a word, and γραφη, a writing.]

A method of printing in which a type represents a word, instead of forming a letter. *Encyc.*

LOG′O-GRIPH, (log′o-grif,) *n.* [Gr. λογος, a word, and γριφος, a net.]
A sort of riddle. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

LO-GOM′A-CHIST, (lo-gom′a-kist,) *n.* One who contends about words. *E. T. Fitch.*

LO-GOM′A-CHY, (lo-gom′a-ke,) *n.* [Gr. λογος, word, and μαχη, contest, altercation.
Contention in words merely, or rather a contention about words; a war of words. *Howell.*

LOG-O-MET′RIC, *a.* [Gr. λογος, ratio, and μετρεω, to measure.]
A *logometric* scale is intended to measure or ascertain chemical equivalents. *Wollaston.*

LOG′O-TYPE, *n.* A name given to two or more letters cast in one piece, as, *ff*, *æ*, &c. *Francis.*

LOG′-RŌLL, *v. t.* To assist in rolling and collecting logs for burning. Hence *log-rolling*, in *political matters*, is, *Do you help me, and I will help you*, to gain your point. [*America.*]

LOG′WOOD, *n.* The popular English name of Hæmatoxylon Campeachianum. A tree and wood, called also *Campeachy-wood*, from the Bay of Campeachy, in Spanish America. This tree has a crooked, deformed stem, growing to the hight of 20 or 21 feet, with crooked, irregular branches, armed with strong thorns. The wood is of a firm texture and a red color. It is used much in dyeing. *Encyc.*

LŌ′HOCK, *n.* [Ar.] A medicine of a middle consistence between a soft electuary and a sirup. [See Loch.] *Encyc.*

LOI′MIC, *a.* [Gr. λοιμος, plague.]
Pertaining to the plague or contagious disorders.

LOIN, *n.* [Sax. *lend*; G. D. *lende*; Sw. *länd*; Dan. *lænd*; W. *clun*; Arm. *lgnenn*, or *loinch*; Ir. *luan*, or *bleun*; L. *clunis*; G. *lehne*, support, prop, back. This word seems to be allied to *lean*, *incline*.]
The *loins* are the space on each side of the vertebræ, between the lowest of the false ribs and the upper portion of the ossa ilium, or haunch bones, or the lateral portions of the lumbar region; called also the *reins*.

LOI′TER, *v. i.* [D. *leuteren*; Russ. *leitayu*, or *letayu*. Qu. its alliance to *late* and *let*.]
To linger; to be slow in moving; to delay; to be dilatory; to spend time idly.

> If we have *loitered*, let us quicken our pace. *Rogers.*

LOI′TER-ED, *pp.* Lingered; delayed; moved slowly.

LOI′TER-ER, *n.* A lingerer; one that delays, or is slow in motion; an idler; one that is sluggish or dilatory.

> Ever listless *loiterers*, that attend
> No cause, no trust, no duty, and no friend. *Pope.*

LOI′TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lingering; delaying; moving slowly.

LOI′TER-ING, *n.* A lingering or delay.

LOI′TER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a loitering manner.

LŌKE, *n.* [Qu. Ir. *loch*, dark; Gr. λυγη, darkness.]
1. In *the Scandinavian mythology*, the evil deity, the author of all calamities; answering to the Arimanes of the Persians. *Mallet. Edda.*
2. A close, narrow lane. [*Local.*]

LOLL, *v. i.* [Eth. ΛΛΦΛΦ *alolo*, to thrust out the tongue. The sense of this word is to throw, to send. Hence it coincides with the Gr. λαλεω, W. *llolian*, to speak, to prate, Dan. *laller*, G. *lallen*. It coincides, also, with *lull*, to appease, that is, to throw down.]
1. To recline; to lean; *properly*, to throw one's self down; hence, to lie at ease.

> Void of care, he *lolls* supine in state. *Dryden.*

2. To suffer the tongue to hang extended from the mouth, as an ox or a dog when heated with labor or exertion.

> The triple porter of the Stygian seat,
> With *lolling* tongue, lay fawning at his feet. *Dryden.*

LOLL, *v. t.* To thrust out, as the tongue.

> Fierce tigers couched around, and *lolled* their tongues. *Dryden.*

LOL′LARD, *n.* [Qu. G. *lallen*, *lollen*, to prate or to sing.]
A term applied to a sect of early reformers in Germany, and also to the followers of Wiclif in England.

LOL′LARD-Y, *n.* The doctrines of the Lollards.

LOL′LER, *n.* A less usual name for Lollard, which see.

LOLL′ING, *ppr.* Throwing down or out; reclining at ease; thrusting out the tongue.

LOL′LI-POP, *n.* The vulgar name for a kind of sugar confectionery which dissolves easily in the mouth. *Dickens. Smart.*

LOL′LOP, *v. i.* To move heavily; to lounge. [*Low.*] *Smart.*

LOM′BARD, *n.* A native of Lombardy; a money-lender or banker, which profession was first exercised in London by the Lombards. *Smart.*

LOM′BARD-HOUSE, } *n.* A public institution for
LOM′BARD, } lending money to the poor at a moderate interest, upon articles deposited and pledged; called also *Mont de Piété*. *Encyc. Am.*

LOM-BARD′IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Lombards; an epithet applied to one of the ancient alphabets derived from the Roman, and relating to the manuscripts of Italy. *Astle.*

LŌ′MENT, *n.* [L. *lomentum*.]
An elongated pericarp, which never bursts. It consists, like the legume, of two valves, with the seeds attached to the under suture, but is divided transversely into small cells, each containing a single seed. *Ed. Encyc.*

LO-MEN-TA′CEOUS, (-tā′shus,) *a.* [L. *lomentum*, bean meal, a color.]
Furnished with a loment. The *Lomentaceæ* are a natural order of plants, many of which furnish beautiful tinctures or dyes, and whose seeds are contained in a loment or a legume. *Linnæus.*
A *lomentaceous* dehiscence of a pericarp is when articulations take place across the legume, and it falls into several pieces. *Lindley.*

LOM′O-NITE, *n.* Laumonite; or di-prismatic zeolite. *Ure.*

LOMP, (lump,) *n.* A kind of roundish fish. *Johnson.*

LON′DON-ER, (lun′dun-er,) *n.* A native or citizen of London.

LON′DON-ISM, *n.* A mode of speaking peculiar to London. *Pegge.*

LON′DON-IZE, *v. t.* To give a manner or character which distinguishes the people of London. *Smart.*

LŌNE, *a.* [Dan. *løn*, a corner, nook, a lurking-place; secrecy; *lönlig*, Sw. *lönnlig*, private, close, clandestine. The radical sense is, probably, to separate, or rather to withdraw or retire, and the word may be allied to Fr. *loin*. If *alone* is composed of *all* and *one*, which the Teutonic dialects indicate, it has no connection with *lone*.]
1. Solitary; retired; unfrequented; having no company.

> And leave you in *lone* woods and empty walls. *Pope.*

2. Single; standing by itself; not having others in the neighborhood; as, a *lone* house. *Pope.*
3. Single; unmarried, or in widowhood. *Shak.*

LŌNE, *n.* A lane. [*Local.*]

LŌNE′LI-NESS, *n.* Solitude; retirement; seclusion from company. He was weary of the *loneliness* of his habitation.
2. Love of retirement; disposition to solitude.

> I see
> The mystery of your *loneliness*. *Shak.*

LŌNE′LY, *a.* Solitary; retired; sequestered from company or neighbors; as, a *lonely* situation; a *lonely* cell. *Dryden.*
2. Solitary; as, the *lonely* traveler.
3. Addicted to solitude or seclusion from company. *Rowe.*

LŌNE′NESS, *n.* Solitude; seclusion. *Donne.*

LŌNE′SOME, *a.* Solitary; secluded from society.

> How horrid will these *lonesome* seats appear! *Blackmore.*

LŌNE′SOME-LY, *adv.* In a lonesome manner.

LŌNE′SOME-NESS, *n.* The state of being solitary; solitude.

LONG, *a.* [Sax. *long*, *lang*, and *leng*; G. *lange*; D. and Dan. *lang*; Sw. *lång*; Goth. *laggs*; L. *longus*; It. *lungo*; Fr. *long*. The Gothic word seems to connect this word with *lag*, in the sense of drawing out, whence, delaying.]
1. Extended; drawn out in a line, or in the direction of length; opposed to Short, and contradistinguished from Broad or Wide. *Long* is a relative term; for a thing may be *long* in respect to one thing, and *short* with respect to another. We apply *long* to things greatly extended, and to things which exceed the common measure. We say, a *long* way, a *long* distance, a *long* line, and *long* hair, *long* arms. By the latter terms, we mean *hair* and *arms* exceeding the usual length.
2. Drawn out or extended in time; as, a *long* time; a *long* period of time; a *long* while; a *long* series of events; a *long* sickness or confinement; a *long* session; a *long* debate.
3. Extended to any certain measure expressed; as, a span *long*; a yard *long*; a mile *long*, that is, extended to the measure of a mile, &c.
4. Dilatory; continuing for an extended time.

> Death will not be *long* in coming. *Eccles.*

5. Tedious; continued to a great length.

> A tale should never be too *long*. *Prior.*

6. Continued in a series to a great extent; as, a *long* succession of princes; a *long* line of ancestors.
7. Continued in sound; protracted; as, a *long* note; a *long* syllable.
8. Continued; lingering or longing.

> Praying for him, and casting a *long* look that way, he saw the galley leave the pursuit. *Sidney.*

9. Extensive; extending far in prospect or into futurity.

> The perennial existence of bodies corporate, and their fortunes, are things particularly suited to a man who has *long* views. *Burke.*

Long home; the grave or death. *Eccles.* xii.

LONG, *n.* *Formerly*, a musical note equal to two breves or four semibreves. [*Obs.*] *Brande.*

LONG, *adv.* To a great extent in space; as, a *long*-extended line.
2. To a great extent in time; as, they that tarry *long* at the wine. *Prov.* xxiii.

> When the trumpet soundeth *long*. — Exod. xix.

So, in *composition*, we say, *long*-expected, *long*-forgot.
3. At a point of duration far distant, either prior or posterior; as, not *long* before; not *long* after; *long* before the foundation of Rome; *long* after the conquest of Gaul by Julius Cesar.
4. Through the whole extent or duration of.

> The God who fed me all my life *long* to this day. — Gen. xlviii.
> The bird of dawning singeth all night *long*. *Spenser.*

LONG, *adv.* [Sax. *gelang*, cause, or fault. Qu. *belonging to*, as the cause.]
By means of, by the fault of; owing to. [*Obs.*]

> Mistress, all this evil is *long* of you. *Shak.*

LONG, *v. i.* To belong. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

LONG, *v. i.* [Sax. *langian*, with *after*. We now say, to *long after*, or to *long for*. The sense is, to reach or stretch toward.]
1. To desire earnestly or eagerly.

> I *long* to see you. — Rom. i.
> I have *longed* after thy precepts. — Ps. cxix.
> I have *longed* for thy salvation. — Ps. cxix.

2. To have a preternatural craving appetite; as, a *longing* woman.
3. To have an eager appetite; as, to *long* for fruit.

LON″GA-NIM′I-TY, *n.* [L. *longanimitas*; *longus*, long, and *animus*, mind.]
Forbearance; patience; disposition to endure long under offenses. *Brown. Howell.*

LONG′-ARM-ED, *a.* Furnished with long arms. *Scott.*

LONG′-BŌAT, *n.* The largest and strongest boat belonging to a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

LONG′-BREATH-ED, (-bretht,) *a.* Having the power of retaining the breath for a long time.

LONG′-BUR-I-ED, (-ber-rid,) *a.* Having been long buried.

LONG′-CON-CEAL′ED, *a.* Having been long concealed.

LONG′-CON-TIN′U-ED, *a.* Enduring or continuing a long time. *Allen.*

LONG′-DE-LAY′ED, *a.* Delayed a long time. *E. Everett.*

LONGE, *n.* [Fr.] A thrust. [See Lunge.]

LONG′ER, *n.* One who longs for any thing.

LON″GER, (long′ger,) *a.*; *comp.* of Long. More long; of greater length; as, a *longer* course.

LON″GER, *adv.* For a greater duration. This evil can be endured no *longer*.

LON″GEST, *a.* Of the greatest extent; as, the *longest* line.

LON″GEST, (long′gest,) *adv.* For the greatest continuance of time.
They who live *longest* are most convinced of the vanity of life.

LONG-ES-TAB′LISH-ED, (-lisht,) *a.* Having been established for a long time.

LON-GE′VAL, *a.* [L. *longus* and *ævum*.]
Long-lived. *Pope.*

LON-GEV′I-TY, *n.* [L. *longævitas*; *longus*, long, and *ævum*, age.]
Length of duration of life; *more generally*, great length of life.

> The instances of *longevity* are chiefly among the abstemious. *Arbuthnot.*

LON-GE′VOUS, *a.* [L. *longævus*, supra.]
Living a long time; of great age.

LONG′-FANG-ED, (-fang′gd,) *a.* Having long fangs. *Scott.*

LONG′-FOR-GOT′TEN, *a.* Forgotten a long time.

LONG′-HEAD-ED, (-hed-ed,) *a.* Having a great extent of thought.

LON′GI-CORN, *n.* [L. *longus*, long, and *cornu*, horn.]
A name given to a tribe of insects, on account of the length of their antennæ. *Brande.*

LON-GIM′A-NOUS, *a.* [*longus*, long, and *manus*, hand.]
Having long hands. *Brown.*

LON-GIM′E-TRY, *n.* [L. *longus*, long, and Gr. μετρον, measure.]
The art or practice of measuring distances or lengths. *Barlow.*

LONG′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Earnestly desiring; having a craving or preternatural appetite.

LONG′ING, *n.* An eager desire; a craving or preternatural appetite.

LONG′ING-LY, *adv.* With eager wishes or appetite.

LON-GIN′QUI-TY, *n.* [L. *longinquitas*.]
Great distance. *Barrow.*

LON′GI-PALP, *n.* [L. *longus*, long, and *palpus*, a feeler.]
A name given to a tribe of insects or beetles having long maxillary feelers. *Brande.*

LON-GI-PEN′NATE, *a.* [L. *longus*, long, and *penna*, a quill or wing.]
A name given to a family of swimming birds with long wings, as the albatross, &c. *Brande.*

LON-GI-ROS'TERS, *n. pl.* [L. *longus*, long, and *rostrum*, beak.]
A tribe of wading birds, having very long beaks, which they thrust in the mud in search of food, including snipes, &c. *Brande.*

LON-GI-ROS'TRAL, *a.* Having a long bill; *applied to certain birds, as the snipe.* *Partington.*

LONG'ISH, *a.* Somewhat long; moderately long.

LON'GI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *longitudo*, from *longus*, long.]
1. *Properly*, length; as, the *longitude* of a room; but in this sense not now used. *Appropriately*, in *geography*,
2. The distance of any place on the globe from another place, eastward or westward, measured on the equator; or the distance of any place from a given meridian, measured on the equator. Boston, in Massachusetts, is situated in the 71st degree of *longitude* west from Greenwich. To be able to ascertain precisely the *longitude* of a ship at sea, is a great desideratum in navigation.
3. The longitude of a heavenly body, is its distance from the vernal equinox, or the beginning of Aries, reckoned on the ecliptic. *Olmsted.*

LON-GI-TU'DIN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to longitude or length; as, *longitudinal* distance.
2. Extending in length; running lengthwise, as distinguished from transverse or across; as, the *longitudinal* diameter of a body. The *longitudinal* suture of the head runs between the coronal and lambdoidal sutures. *Bailey.*

LON-GI-TU'DIN-AL-LY, *adv.* In the direction of length.
Some of the fibers of the human body are placed *longitudinally*, others transversely. *Encyc.*

LONG'LEG-GED, *a.* Having long legs.

LONG'LIV-ED, *a.* Having a long life or existence; living long; lasting long.

LONG'-LOST, *a.* Lost for a long time.

LONG'-LOV-ED, (-luvd,) *a.* Being loved a long time.

LONG'LY, *adv.* With longing desire. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

LONG'-MEAS-URE, (-mezh'ur,) *n.* Lineal measure; the measure of length.

LONG'-NECK-ED, (-nekt,) *a.* Having a long neck. *Buckland.*

LONG'NESS, *n.* Length. [*Little used.*]

LONG'-NURS-ED, (-nurst,) *a.* Nursed a long time. *Moore.*

LONG-PART-ED, *a.* Having been long separated

LONG-PRIM'ER, *n.* A printing type of a particular size, between small pica and bourgeois.

LONG-PRIM'ER, *a.* Noting a kind of type between small pica and bourgeois.

LONG'-PROM'IS-ED, (-prom'ist,) *a.* Having been long promised.

LONG'-RUN, *n.* The whole course of things taken together; and hence the ultimate result.

LONG'-SET-TLED, *a.* Having been long settled. *Peel.*

LONG'-SHAFT-ED, *a.* Having a long shaft. *Decandolle.*

LONG'-SHANK-ED, (-shankt,) *a.* Having long legs. *Burton.*

LONG'-SIGHT, *n.* Long-sightedness. *Good.*

LONG'-SIGHT'ED, *a.* Able to see at a great distance; used literally of the eyes, and figuratively of the mind or intellect.

LONG'-SIGHT'ED-NESS, *n.* The faculty of seeing objects at a great distance.
2. In *medicine*, presbyopy, that defect of sight by which objects near at hand are seen confusedly, but at remoter distances distinctly. *Hooper.*

LONG'SOME, (long'sum,) *a.* Extended in length; tiresome; tedious; as, a *longsome* plain. [*Obs.*] *Prior.*

LONG'SPUN, *a.* Spun or extended to a great length. *Addison.*

LONG'-STRETCH-ING, *a.* Stretching far. *More.*

LONG-SUF'FER-ANCE, *n.* Forbearance to punish; clemency; patience. *Com. Prayer.*

LONG-SUF'FER-ING, *a.* Bearing injuries or provocation for a long time; patient; not easily provoked.
The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *long-suffering* and abundant in goodness. — Ex. xxxiv.

LONG-SUF'FER-ING, *n.* Long endurance; patience of offense.
Despisest thou the riches of his goodness, and forbearance, and *long-suffering*? — Rom. ii.

LONG'-TAIL, *n.* An animal, particularly a dog, having an uncut tail.
A *long-tail* was a gentleman's dog, or one qualified to hunt; other dogs being required to have their tails cut. Hence, *cut and long-tail* signified gentlefolks, and others as they might come. *Smart.*

LONG'-TONGU-ED, (-tungd,) *a.* Ratling; babbling. *Shak.*

LONG'WAYS, a mistake for LONGWISE.

LONG-WIND'ED, *a.* Long-breathed; hence, tedious in speaking, argument, or narration; as, a *long-winded* advocate.

LONG'WISE, *adv.* In the direction of length; lengthwise [*Little used.*] *Hakewill.*

LON'ISH, *a.* Somewhat solitary. [*Not used, and inelegant.*]

LOO, *n.* A game at cards. *Pope.*

LOO, *v. t.* To beat the opponents by winning every trick at the game. *Shak.*

LOO'BI-LY, *adv.* [See LOOBY.] Like a looby; in an awkward, clumsy manner. *L'Estrange.*

LOO'BY, *n.* [W. *llabi*, a tall, lank person, a looby, a lubber, a clumsy fellow; *llob*, a blockhead, an unwieldy lump.]
An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber.
Who could give the looby such aim? *Swift.*

LOOF, *n.* The after part of a ship's bow, or the part where the planks begin to be incurvated, as they approach the stem. *Mar. Dict.*

LOOF. See LUFF, which is the word used.

LOOF'ED, (loft,) *a.* [See ALOOF.] Gone to a distance. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

LOOK, *v. t.* [Sax. *locian*; G. *lugen*; Sans. *loch*, *lokhan*. It is perhaps allied to W. *lygu*, to appear, to shine. (See LIGHT.) The primary sense is to stretch, to extend, to shoot; hence, to direct the eye. We observe its primary sense is nearly the same as that of *seek*. Hence, to *look for* is to *seek*.]
1. To direct the eye toward an object, with the intention of seeing it.
When the object is within sight, *look* is usually followed by *on* or *at*. We *look on* or *at* a picture; we *look on* or *at* the moon; we can not *look on* or *at* the unclouded sun without pain.
At, after *look*, is not used in our version of the Scriptures. In *common usage*, *at* or *on* is now used indifferently in many cases, and yet in other cases usage has established a preference. *In general*, *on* is used in the more solemn forms of expression. Moses was afraid to *look on* God. The Lord *look on* you and judge. In these and similar phrases, the use of *at* would be condemned, as expressing too little solemnity.
In some cases, *at* seems to be more properly used before very distant objects; but the cases can hardly be defined.
The particular direction of the eye is expressed by various modifying words; as, to *look down*, to *look up*, to *look back*, to *look forward*, to *look from*, to *look round*, to *look out*, to *look under*. When the object is not in sight, *look* is followed by *after*, or *for*. Hence, to *look after*, or *look for*, is equivalent to *seek* or *search*, or to expect.
2. To see; to have the sight or view of.
Fate sees thy life lodged in a brittle glass,
And *looks* it through, but to it can not pass. *Dryden.*
3. To direct the intellectual eye; to apply the mind or understanding; to consider; to examine. *Look* at the conduct of this man; view it in all its aspects. Let every man *look* into the state of his own heart. Let us *look* beyond the received notions of men on this subject.
4. To expect.
He must *look* to fight another battle before he could reach Oxford. [*Little used.*] *Clarendon.*
5. To take care; to watch.
Look that ye bind them fast. *Shak.*
6. To be directed.
Let thine eyes *look* right on. — Prov. iv.
7. To seem; to appear; to have a particular appearance. The patient *looks* better than he did. The clouds *look* rainy.
I am afraid it would *look* more like vanity than gratitude. *Addison.*
Observe how such a practice *looks* in another person. *Watts.*
So we say, to *look* stout or big; to *look* peevish; to *look* pleasant or graceful.
8. To have a particular direction or situation; to face; to front.
The gate that *looketh* toward the north. — Ezek. viii.
The east gate of the Lord's house, that *looketh* eastward. — Ezek. xi.
To look about; to look on all sides, or in different directions.
To look about one; to be on the watch; to be vigilant; to be circumspect or guarded. *Arbuthnot.*
To look after; to attend; to take care of; as, to *look after* children.
2. To expect; to be in a state of expectation.
Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for *looking after* those things which are coming on the earth. — Luke xxi.
3. To seek; to search.
My subject does not oblige me to *look after* the water, or point forth the place whereto it has now retreated. *Woodward.*
To look for; to expect; as, to *look for* news by the arrival of a ship.
Look now *for* no enchanting voice. *Milton.*
2. To seek; to search; as, to *look for* lost money, or lost cattle.
To look into; to inspect closely; to observe narrowly; to examine; as, to *look into* the works of nature; to *look into* the conduct of another; to *look into* one's affairs.
Which things the angels desire to *look into*. — 1 Pet. i.
To look on; to regard; to esteem.
Her friends would *look on* her the worse. *Prior.*
2. To consider; to view; to conceive of; to think.
I *looked on* Virgil as a precinct, majestic writer. *Dryden.*
3. To be a mere spectator.
I'll be a candle-holder, and *look on*. *Shak.*
To look over; to examine one by one; as, to *look over* a catalogue of books; to *look over* accounts.
To overlook has a different sense; to pass over without seeing.
To look out; to be on the watch. The seaman *looks out* for breakers.
To look to or *unto*; to watch; to take care of.
Look well to thy herds. — Prov. xxvii.
2. To resort to with confidence or expectation of receiving something; to expect to receive from. The creditor may *look to* the surety for payment.
Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth. — Is. xlv.
To look through; to penetrate with the eye, or with the understanding; to see or understand perfectly.

LOOK, *v. t.* To seek; to search for.
Looking my love, I go from place to place. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
2. To influence by looks or presence; as, to *look* down opposition.
A spirit fit to start into an empire,
And *look* the world to law. *Dryden.*
To look out; to search for and discover. *Look out* associates of good reputation.
To look in the face; to face or meet with boldness.
To look one another in the face; to meet for combat. 2 *Kings* xiv.
To look up a thing, is to search for it and find it; as, I do not know where the book is; I must *look it up*.

LOOK, in the *imperative*, is used to excite attention or notice. *Look* ye, *look* you; that is, see, behold, observe, take notice.

LOOK, *n.* Cast of countenance; air of the face; aspect; as, a high *look* is an index of pride; a downcast *look* indicates modesty, bashfulness, or depression of mind.
Pain, disgrace, and poverty have frightful *looks*. *Locke.*
2. The act of looking or seeing. Every *look* filled him with anguish. *Swinburne.*
3. View; watch.

LOOK'ED, (lookt,) *pp.* Searched for; sought.

LOOK'ER, *n.* One who looks.
A *looker on*; a mere spectator; one that *looks on*, but has no agency or interest in the affair.

LOOK'ING, *ppr.* Seeking.

LOOK'ING, *n.* Search or searching. *Looking for*; expectation. *Heb.* x.

LOOK'ING-GLASS, *n.* A glass which reflects the form of the person who looks on it; a mirror.
There is none so homely but loves a *looking-glass*. *South.*

LOOK'-OUT, *n.* A careful looking or watching for any object or event. *Mar. Dict.*
2. A small tower, with windows, on the roof of a house, for viewing the scenery around.

LOOL, *n.* In *metallurgy*, a vessel used to receive the washings of ores of metals. *Encyc.*

LOOM, *n.* [Sax. *loma*, *geloma*, utensils.]
1. In *composition*, *heir-loom*, in *law*, is a personal chattel that by special custom descends to an heir with the inheritance, being such a thing as cannot be separated from the estate, without injury to it; such as jewels of the crown, charters, deeds, and the like. *Blackstone.*
2. A frame or machine of wood or other material, in which a weaver works thread into cloth.
Hector, when he sees Andromache overwhelmed with terror, sends her for consolation to the *loom* and the distaff. *Rambler.*
3. [Dan. *lom*, or *loom*, G. *lohme*.] A bird of the size of a goose.
4. That part of an oar which is within board. *Mar. Dict.*

LOOM, *v. i.* [Qu. Sax. *leoman*, to shine, from *leoma*, a beam of light. This does not give the exact sense of the word as now used.]
1. To appear above the surface either of sea or land, or to appear larger than the real dimensions and indistinctly, as a distant object, a ship at sea, or a mountain. The ship *looms* large, or the land *looms* high. *Mar. Dict.*
2. To rise and to be eminent, in a moral sense.
On no occasion does he (Paul) *loom* so high, and shine so gloriously, as in the context. *J. M. Mason.*

LOOM'-GALE, *n.* A gentle gale of wind. *Encyc.*

LOOM'ING, *ppr.* Appearing above the surface, or indistinctly, at a distance.

LOOM'ING, *n.* The indistinct and magnified appearance of objects seen in particular states of the atmosphere. [See MIRAGE.] *Brande.*

LOON, *n.* [Scot. *loun* or *loon*. Qu. Sax. *lun*, needy, or Ir. *liun*, sluggish.]
1. A sorry fellow; a rogue; a rascal. *Dryden. Shak.*

2. A migratory water-fowl of the genus Colymbus; also called the GREAT NORTHERN DIVER. [Ice. *lunda.*]

LOOP, *n.* [Ir. *lubam*, to bend or fold; *lub*, *lubа*, a thong, a loop.]

1. A folding or doubling of a string or a noose, through which a lace or cord may be run for fastening.

That the probation bear no hinge, nor *loop*
To hang a doubt on. *Shak.*

2. A small, narrow opening; a loop-hole. *Gwilt.*

3. In *iron works*, the part of a row or block of cast iron, melted off for the forge or hammer.

LOOP'ED, (loopt,) *a.* Full of holes. *Shak.*

LOOP'ERS, *n. pl.* The larvæ of certain species of moths, (Geometræ,) which form a loop when crawling. *Partington.*

LOOP'-HOLE, *n.* A small opening in the walls of a fortification, or in the bulk-head of a ship, through which small arms or other weapons are discharged at an enemy.

2. A hole or aperture that gives a passage.

3. A passage for escape; means of escape. *Dryden.*

LOOP'-HOLED, (-hōld,) *a.* Full of holes or openings for escape. *Hudibras.*

LOOP'ING, *n.* In *metallurgy*, the running together of the matter of an ore into a mass, when the ore is only heated for calcination. [D. *loopen*, to run.] *Encye.*

LOORD, *n.* [D. *lor*, a clown; Fr. *lourd*, Sp. *lordo*, heavy, dull, gross.]

A dull, stupid fellow; a drone. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

LOOSE, (loos,) *v. t.* [Sax. *lysan*, *alysan*, *leosan*; Sw. *lösa*; D. *lossen*, *loozen*; G. *lösen*; Dan. *löser*; Goth. *lausynn*; Gr. Λυω, contracted from the same root. The W. *llacsu* signifies to relax, but may be from the root of *lax*. These words coincide with the Ch. Syr. Ar. and Heb. חלץ. Class Ls, No. 30.]

1. To untie or unbind; to free from any fastening.

Canst thou *loose* the bands of Orion? — Job xxxviii.
Ye shall find an ass tied, and a colt with her; *loose* them, and bring them to me. — Matt. xxi.

2. To relax.

The joints of his loins were *loosed*. — Dan. v.

3. To release from imprisonment; to liberate; to set at liberty.

The captive exile hasteneth that he may be *loosed*. — Is. li.

4. To free from obligation.

Art thou *loosed* from a wife? seek not a wife. — 1 Cor. vii.

5. To free from any thing that binds or shackles; As, a man *loosed* from lust and pelf. *Dryden.*

6. To relieve; to free from any thing burdensome or afflictive.

Woman, thou art *loosed* from thine infirmity. — Luke xiii.

7. To disengage; to detach; as, to *loose* one's hold.

8. To put off.

Loose thy shoe from off thy foot. — Josh. v.

9. To open.

Who is worthy to open the book, and to *loose* the seals thereof? — Rev. v.

10. To remit; to absolve.

Whatsoever thou shalt *loose* on earth, shall be *loosed* in heaven. — Matt. xvi.

LOOSE, *v. i.* To set sail; to leave a port or harbor.

Now when Paul and his company *loosed* from Paphos, they came to Perga, in Pamphylia. — Acts xiii.

LOOSE, *a.* [Goth. *laus*; D. *los*, *losse*; G. *los*; Dan. *los*; Sw. *lös*. Qu. W. *llas*, loose, lax.]

1. Unbound; untied; unsewed; not fastened or confined; as, the *loose* sheets of a book.

2. Not tight or close; as, a *loose* garment.

3. Not crowded; not close or compact.

With horse and chariot ranked in *loose* array. *Milton.*

4. Not dense, close, or compact; as, a cloth or food of *loose* texture.

5. Not close; not concise; lax; as, a *loose* and diffuse style.

6. Not precise or exact; vague; indeterminate; as, a *loose* way of reasoning.

7. Not strict or rigid; as, a *loose* observance of rites.

8. Unconnected; rambling; as, a *loose*, indigested play.

Vario spends whole mornings in running over *loose* and unconnected pieces. *Watts.*

9. Of lax bowels. *Locke.*

10. Unengaged; not attached or enslaved.

Their prevailing principle is, to sit as *loose* from pleasures, and be as moderate in the use of them, as they can. *Atterbury.*

11. Disengaged; free from obligation; with *from* or *of*.

Now I stand
Loose of my vow; but who knows Cato's thought?
[*Little used.*] *Addison.*

12. Wanton; unrestrained in behavior; dissolute; unchaste; as, a *loose* man or woman.

13. Containing unchaste language; as, a *loose* epistle. *Dryden.*

To break loose: to escape from confinement; to gain liberty by violence. *Dryden.*

To let loose: to free from restraint or confinement; to set at liberty. *Locke.*

LOOSE, *n.* Freedom from restraint; liberty.

Come, give thy soul a *loose*. *Dryden.*
Vent all its griefs, and give a *loose* to sorrow. *Addison.*

We use this word only in the phrase *give a loose*. The following use of it — "he runs with an unbounded *loose*" — is obsolete. *Prior.*

LOOS'ED, (loost,) *pp.* Untied; unbound; freed from restraint or costiveness.

LOOSE'LY, (loos'ly,) *adv.* Not fast; not firmly; that may be easily disengaged; as, things *loosely* tied or connected.

2. Without confinement.

Her golden locks for haste were *loosely* shed
About her ears. *Spenser.*

3. Without union or connection.

Part *loosely* wing the region. *Milton.*

4. Irregularly; not with the usual restraints.

A bishop, living *loosely*, was charged that his conversation was not according to the apostles' lives. *Camden.*

5. Negligently; carelessly; heedlessly; as, a mind *loosely* employed. *Locke.*

6. Meanly; slightly.

A prince should not be so *loosely* studied, as to remember so weak a composition. *Shak.*

7. Wantonly; dissolutely; unchastely. *Pope.*

LOOS'EN, (loos'n,) *v. t.* [from *loose*, or it is the Saxon infinitive retained.]

1. To free from tightness, tension, firmness, or fixedness; as, to *loosen* a string when tied, or a knot; to *loosen* a joint; to *loosen* a rock in the earth.

2. To render less dense or compact; as, to *loosen* the earth about the roots of a tree.

3. To free from restraint.

It *loosens* the hands and assists the understanding. *Dryden.*

4. To remove costiveness from; to facilitate or increase alvine discharges.

Fear *loosens* the belly. *Bacon.*

LOOS'EN, *v. i.* To become loose; to become less tight, firm, or compact.

LOOS'EN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Freed from tightness or fixedness; rendered loose.

LOOSE'NESS, (loos'ness,) *n.* The state of being loose or relaxed; a state opposite to that of being tight, fast, fixed, or compact; as, the *looseness* of a cord; the *looseness* of a robe; the *looseness* of the skin, the *looseness* of earth, or of the texture of cloth.

2. The state opposite to rigor or rigidness; laxity; levity; as, *looseness* of morals or of principles.

3. Irregularity; habitual deviation from strict rules; as, *looseness* of life. *Hayward.*

4. Habitual lewdness; unchastity. *Spenser.*

5. Flux from the bowels, diarrhea. *Bacon.*

LOOS'EN-ING, *ppr.* Freeing from tightness, tension, or fixedness, rendering less compact.

LOOSE'STRIFE, *n.* In *botany*, the English popular name of several species of plants, of the genera Lysimachia, Epilobium, Lythrum, and Gaura. *Lee.*

LOOS'ING, *ppr.* Setting free from confinement.

LOP, *v. t.* [I know not the affinities of this word, unless it is *lob*, or the W. *llab*, a stroke; *llabiaw*, to *slap* or strike, or the Eng. *flap*, or Ir. *lubam*, to bend. The primary sense is evidently to fall or fall, or to strike down, and I think it connected with *flap*.]

1. To cut off, as the top or extreme part of any thing; to shorten by cutting off the extremities; as, to *lop* a tree or its branches.

With branches *lopped* in wood, or mountain felled. *Milton.*

2. To cut off, as exuberances; to separate, as superfluous parts.

Expunge the whole, or *lop* the excrescent parts. *Pope.*

3. To cut partly off and bend down; as, to *lop* the trees or saplings of a hedge.

4. To let fall; to *flap*: as, a horse *lops* his ears.

LOP, *n.* That which is cut from trees.

Even both body and *lop* will be of little value. *Mortimer.*

LOP, *n.* [Sax. *loppe.*]

A flea. [*Local.*]

LŌPE, *pret.* of LEAP. [Sw. *löpa*; D. *loopen.*] [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

LŌPE, *n.* [Sw. *löpa*, D. *loopen*, to run. See LEAP.]

A leap; a long step.

[*A word in popular use in America.*]

LŌPE, *v. i.* To leap; to move or run with a long step, as a dog. *Forby.*

LO-PHI'O-DON, *n.* [Gr. λοφιον, a summit, and οδους, a tooth.] A fossil animal, allied to the rhinoceros and tapir: so named from the eminence of its teeth.

LŌP'ING, *ppr.* Leaping; moving or running with a long step.

LOP'PED, (lopt,) *pp.* Cut off; shortened by cutting off the top or end; bent down.

LOP'PER, *n.* One that lops.

LOP'PER, *v. i.* To turn sour and coagulate from too long standing, as milk. *Forby.*

LOP'PER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Turned sour and coagulated, as, *lopped* milk. *Forby.*

LOP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting off; shortening by cutting off the extremity; letting fall.

LOP'PING, *n.* A cutting off, as of branches; that which is cut off.

LOP'SID-ED, *a.* Heavier on one side than the other, as a ship. [Commonly spelt LAPSIDED, but pronounced *lopsided*.] *Grose.*

LO-QUA'CIOUS, (lo-kwā'shus,) *a.* [L. *loquax*, from *loquor*, to speak; Eng. to *clack*.]

1. Talkative; given to continual talking.

Loquacious, brawling, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*

2. Speaking; noisy.

Blind British bards, with volant touch,
Traverse *loquacious* strings. *Philips.*

3. Apt to blab and disclose secrets.

LO-QUA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a loquacious manner.

LO-QUA'CIOUS-NESS, (lo-kwā'shus-,) } *n.* [L. *lo-*
LO-QUAC'I-TY, (lo-kwas'e-te,) } *quacitas.*]

Talkativeness; the habit or practice of talking continually or excessively.

Too great *loquacity* and too great taciturnity by fits. *Arbuthnot.*

LORD, *n.* [Sax. *Hlaford.* This has been supposed to be compounded of *hlaf*, loaf, and *ford*, *afford*, to give; and hence a *lord* is interpreted a *bread-giver*. But *lady*, in Saxon, is in like manner written *Hlafdig*; and *dag* can hardly signify a giver. The word occurs in none of the Teutonic dialects except the Saxon; and it is not easy to ascertain the original signification of the word. I question the correctness of the common interpretation.]

1. A master; a person possessing supreme power and authority; a ruler; a governor.

Man over man
He made not *lord*. *Milton.*
But now I was the *lord*
Of this fair mansion. *Shak.*

2. A tyrant; an oppressive ruler. *Dryden.*

3. A husband.

Aloft in bitterness of soul deplored
My absent daughter and my dearest *lord*. *Pope.*
My *lord* also being old. — Gen. xviii.

4. A baron; the proprietor of a manor; as, the *lord* of the manor.

5. A nobleman; a title of honor, in Great Britain, given to those who are noble by birth or creation; a peer of the realm, including dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons. Archbishops and bishops, also, as members of the house of lords, are lords of parliament. Thus we say, *lords* temporal and spiritual. By courtesy, also, the title is given to the sons of dukes and marquises, and to the eldest sons of earls. *Encye.*

6. An honorary title bestowed on certain official characters; as, *lord* advocate, *lord* chamberlain, *lord* chancellor, *lord* chief justice, &c.

7. In *Scripture*, the Supreme Being; Jehovah. When *Lord*, in the Old Testament, is printed in capitals, it is the translation of Jehovah, and so might, with more propriety, be rendered. The word is applied to Christ, *Ps.* cx., *Col.* iii., and to the Holy Spirit, 2 *Thess.* iii. As a title of respect, it is applied to kings, *Gen.* xl., 2 *Sam.* xix.; to princes and nobles, *Gen.* xliii., *Dan.* iv.; to a husband, *Gen.* xviii.; to a prophet, 1 *Kings* xviii., 2 *Kings* ii.; and to a respectable person, *Gen.* xxiv. Christ is called the *Lord of glory*, 1 *Cor.* ii., and *Lord of lords*, *Rev.* xix.

8. [Gr. Λοβος.] In *ludicrous language*, a humpbacked person. *Smart.*

Lord of misrule, one formerly chosen to direct the sports and revels of a family during Christmas holidays. *Strutt.*

Lord lieutenant of Ireland is the representative of royalty in that country. *Lord lieutenant* of a county is one deputed by the sovereign to manage its military concerns. *Booth.*

LORD, *v. t.* To invest with the dignity and privileges of a lord. *Shak.*

LORD, *v. i.* To domineer; to rule with arbitrary or despotic sway; sometimes followed by *over*, and sometimes by *it*, in the manner of a transitive verb.

The wilder she *lordeth* in excessive bliss. *Spenser.*
I see them *lording* it in London streets. *Shak.*
They *lorded* over them whom they now serve. *Milton.*

LORD'ING, *n.* A little lord; a lord in contempt or ridicule. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*

LORD'LIKE, *a.* Becoming a lord.

2. Haughty; proud; insolent. *Dryden.*

LORD'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *lordly.*] Dignity; high station. *Shak.*

2. Pride; haughtiness. *More.*

LORD'LING, *n.* A little or diminutive lord. *Swift.*

LORD'LY, *a.* [*lord* and *like.*] Becoming a lord; pertaining to a lord.

Lordly sins require *lordly* estates to support them. *South.*

2. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent.

From rich and *lordly* realms
With pride would drag about her chains. *Swift.*

LORD'LY, *adv.* Proudly; imperiously; despotically.

A famished lion, issuing from the wood,
Roars *lordly* fierce. *Dryden.*

LORD'SHIP, n. The state or quality of being a lord; hence, a title of honor given to noblemen, except to dukes, who have the title of *grace*.

2. A titulary compellation of judges and certain other persons in authority and office in England.

3. Dominion; power; authority. [*Johnson.*

They who are accounted to rule over the Gentiles exercise *lordship* over them. — Mark x.

4. Seignory; domain; the territory of a lord over which he holds jurisdiction; a manor.

What lands and *lordships* for their owner know
My quondam barber. *Dryden.*

LORD'S SUP'PER, n. In *the Christian church*, the sacrament of the eucharist.

LORE, n. [Sax. *lar*, from the root of *leran*, to learn; D. *leer*; G. *lehre*; Dan. *lære*; Sw. *lära*.]

Learning; doctrine; lesson; instruction.

The law of nations, or the *lore* of war. *Fairfax.*
Lo! Rome herself, proud mistress now no more
Of arts, but thundering against heathen *lore*. *Pope.*

LORE, n. [L. *lorum*, strap.]

In *ornithology*, the space between the bill and the eye.

LOR'EL, n. [Sax. *leoran*, to wander.]

An abandoned scoundrel; a vagrant. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

LORES'MAN, n. [*lore* and *man*.] An instructor. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

LOR'I-CATE, v. t. [L. *lorico*, *loricatus*, from *lorica*, a coat of mail.]

1. To plate over; to spread over, as a plate for defence.

Nature hath *loricated* the sides of the tympanum in animals with ear-wax. *Ray.*

2. To cover with a coating or crust, as a chemical vessel, for resisting fire.

LOR'I-CA-TED, *pp.* Covered or plated over; encrusted.

LOR'I-CA-TING, *ppr.* Covering over with a coating or crust.

LOR-I-CA'TION, n. The act or operation of covering any thing with a coating or crust for defence; as, the *lorication* of a chemical vessel, to enable it to resist the action of fire, and sustain a high degree of heat.

LOR'I-MER, n. [L. *lorum*, a thong; Fr. *lormier*.]

A maker of bits, spurs, and metal mountings for bridles and saddles; hence, a saddler. [*Not used.*] *Smart.*

LOR'ING, n. Instructive discourse. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

LO'RI-OT, n. [Fr.] A bird called WITWALL; the golden oriole, (Oriolus galbula.) *P. Cyc.*

LOR'I-PED, n. A molluscan animal furnished with a short, double tube, and having its foot prolonged into a kind of cylindrical cord. *Cuvier.*

LO'RIS, n. The popular name of several species of Lemur, which inhabit Ceylon and Java. They are quadrumanous mammals, having a near affinity to the monkeys.

LORN, a. [Sax. *forloren*, Dan. *forloren*, lost. See FORLORN.]

Lost; forsaken; lonely. *Spenser.*

LO'RY, n. A name common to a subordinate genus of birds of the parrot family, usually of a red color. The lories inhabit South-eastern Asia and the islands of the East. *Partington.*

LOS'A-BLE, a. That may be lost. [*Little used.*]

LOS'ANGE. See LOZENGE. [*Boyle.*

LOSE, (looz,) v. t.; *pret.* and *pp.* LOST. [Sax. *losian*, *forlosian*, *forlysan*; D. *verliezen*; Goth. *liusan*. The sense is probably to part, to separate, and from the root of *loose*.]

1. To mislay; to part or be separated from a thing, so as to have no knowledge of the place where it is; as, to *lose* a book or a paper; to *lose* a record; to *lose* a dollar or a ducat.

2. To forfeit by unsuccessful contest; as, to *lose* money in gaming.

3. Not to gain or win; as, to *lose* a battle, that is, to be defeated.

4. To be deprived of; as, to *lose* men in battle; to *lose* an arm or a leg by a shot or by amputation; to *lose* one's life or honor.

5. To forfeit, as a penalty. Our first parents *lost* the favor of God by their apostasy.

6. To suffer diminution or waste of.

If the salt hath *lost* its savor, wherewith shall it be salted? — Matt. v.

7. To ruin; to destroy.

The woman that deliberates is *lost*. *Addison.*

8. To wander from; to miss, so as not to be able to find; as, to *lose* the way.

9. To bewilder.

Lost in the maze of words. *Pope.*

10. To possess no longer; to be deprived of; contrary to KEEP; as, to *lose* a valuable trade.

11. Not to employ or enjoy; to waste. Titus sighed to *lose* a day.

The unhappy have but hours, and these they *lose*. *Dryden.*

12. To waste; to squander; to throw away; as, to *lose* a fortune by gaming, or by dissipation.

13. To suffer to vanish from view or perception. We *lost* sight of the land at noon. I *lost* my companion in the crowd.

Like following life in creatures we dissect,
We *lose* it in the moment we detect. *Pope.*

14. To ruin; to destroy by shipwreck, &c. The Albion was *lost* on the coast of Ireland, April 22, 1822. The admiral *lost* three ships in a tempest.

15. To cause to perish; as, to be *lost* at sea.

16. To employ ineffectually; to throw away; to waste. Instruction is often *lost* on the dull; admonition is *lost* on the profligate. It is often the fate of projectors to *lose* their labor.

17. To be freed from.

He scaly back the bunch has got
Which Edwin *lost* before. *Parnell.*

18. To fail to obtain.

He shall in no wise *lose* his reward. — Matt. x.

To lose one's self; to be bewildered; also, to slumber; to have the memory and reason suspended.

LOSE, (looz,) v. i. To forfeit any thing in contest; not to win.

We'll talk with them too,
Who *loses* and who wins; who's in, who's out. *Shak.*

2. To decline; to fall.

Wisdom in discourse with her
Loses discountenanced, and like folly shows. *Milton.*

LOS'EL, n. [from the root of *loose*.] A wasteful fellow; one who loses by sloth or neglect; a worthless person. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

LOS'EL, a. Wasteful; slothful. *Irving.*

LOS'EN-GER, n. [Sax. *leas*, false; *leasunge*, falsity.] A deceiver. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

LOS'ER, (looz'er,) n. One that loses, or that is deprived of any thing by defeat, forfeiture, or the like; the contrary to WINNER or GAINER. A *loser* by trade may be honest and moral; this can not be said of a *loser* by gaming.

LOS'ING, (looz'ing,) *ppr.* Parting from; missing; forfeiting; wasting; employing to no good purpose.

LOS'ING, a. That incurs or brings loss; as, a *losing* game or business.

LOS'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to incur loss.

LOSS, n. Privation; as, the *loss* of property; *loss* of money by gaming; *loss* of health or reputation. Every *loss* is not a detriment. We can not regret the *loss* of bad company or of evil habits.

2. Destruction; ruin; as, the *loss* of a ship at sea; the *loss* of an army.

3. Failure to succeed; defeat; as, the *loss* of a battle.

4. Waste; useless application; as, a *loss* of time or labor.

5. Waste, by leakage or escape; as, a *loss* of liquors in transportation.

To bear a loss; to make good; also, to sustain a loss without sinking under it.

To be at a loss; to be puzzled; to be unable to determine; to be in a state of uncertainty.

LOSS'FUL, a. Detrimental. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

LOSS'LESS, a. Free from loss. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

LOST, *pp.* or *a.* [from *lose*.] Mislaid or left in a place unknown or forgotten; that can not be found; as, a *lost* book.

2. Ruined; destroyed; wasted or squandered; employed to no good purpose; as, *lost* money; *lost* time.

3. Forfeited; as, a *lost* estate.

4. Not able to find the right way, or the place intended. A stranger is *lost* in London or Paris.

5. Bewildered; perplexed; being in a maze; as, a speaker may be *lost* in his argument.

6. Alienated; insensible; hardened beyond sensibility or recovery; as, a profligate *lost* to shame; *lost* to all sense of honor.

7. Not perceptible to the senses; not visible; as, an isle *lost* in a fog; a person *lost* in a crowd.

8. Shipwrecked or foundered; sunk or destroyed; as, a ship *lost* at sea, or on the rocks.

LOT, n. [Sax. *hlot*, *hlodd*, *hlat*, *hlyt*; Goth. *hlauts*; D. and Fr. *lot*; Sw. *lott*; Dan. and Arm. *lod*; G. *los*; It. *lotto*; Sp. *loteria*, a lottery. The primary sense is, that which comes, falls, or happens, or a part, a division, or share. The French, from *lot*, have *lotir*, to divide; Arm. *loda*, id., whence *lodecq*, a co-heir.]

1. That which, in human speech, is called chance, hazard, fortune, but, in strictness of language, is the determination of Providence; as, the land shall be divided by *lot*. *Num.* xxvi.

2. That by which the fate or portion of one is determined; that by which an event is committed to chance, that is, to the determination of Providence; as, to cast *lots*; to draw *lots*.

The *lot* is cast into the lap, but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord. — Prov. xvi.

3. The part, division, or fate, which falls to one by chance, that is, by divine determination.

The second *lot* came forth to Simeon. — Josh. xix.
He was but born to try
The *lot* of man, to suffer and to die. *Pope.*

4. A distinct portion or parcel; as, a *lot* of goods; a *lot* of boards.

5. Proportion or share of taxes; as, to pay scot and *lot*.

6. In *the United States*, a piece or division of land; perhaps originally assigned by drawing lots, but now any portion, piece, or division. So we say, a man has a *lot* of land in Broadway, or in the meadow; he has a *lot* in the plain, or on the mountain; he has a home-*lot*, a house-*lot*, a wood-*lot*.

The defendants leased a house and *lot* in the city of New York. *Kent. Franklin. Law of Penn.*

To cast lots, is to use or throw a die, or some other instrument, by the unforeseen turn or position of which, an event is, by previous agreement, determined.

To draw lots; to determine an event by drawing one thing from a number whose marks are concealed from the drawer, and thus determining an event.

LOT, v. t. To allot; to assign; to distribute; to sort; to catalogue; to portion. *Prior.*

LOTE, n. [Gr. λωτος; L. *lotus*, *lotos*.]

1. The modern popular name of several plants, more especially of the Zizyphus Lotus of Africa, which is three or four inches high, and produces a fruit about the size of a sloe, with a large stone, which grows on every part of the branches.

2. A little muddy fish, like an eel. *Cotgrave.*

LOTH, a. [Sax. *lath*, Sw. *led*, Dan. *leede*, odious, hated. The common orthography is *loath*, pronounced with o long, but both the orthography and pronunciation originally followed the analogy of *cloth*, Sax. *cloth*. I have followed Milton, Dryden, Waller, Spenser, and Shakspeare, in the orthography of this word. The verb, also, with the derivatives, was originally spelt without the letter *a*, and this spelling would be preferable. The primary sense is to thrust, to turn or drive away. See the verb, and Class Ld, No. 9, 15.]

1. *Literally*, hating, detesting; hence,

2. Unwilling; disliking; not inclined; reluctant.

Long doth he stay, as *loth* to leave the land. *Davies.*
To pardon willing, and to punish *loth*. *Waller.*

LO'TION, n. [L. *lotio*, from *lavo*, to wash.]

1. A washing; *particularly*, a washing of the skin for the purpose of rendering it fair. *Encyc.*

2. A liquid preparation for washing some part of the body, to cleanse it of foulness or deformity. *Encyc.*

3. In *pharmacy*, a preparation of medicines, by washing them in some liquid, to remove foreign substances, impurities, &c. *Encyc.*

LOT'TED, *pp.* Allotted; assigned; sorted; portioned.

LOT'TER-Y, n. [Fr. *loterie*; Sp. *loteria*. See LOT.]

1. A scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance, or the distribution itself. *Lotteries* are often authorized by law, but many good men deem them immoral in principle, and almost all men concur in the opinion that their effects are pernicious.

2. Allotment. [*Not used.*]

LOT'TING, *ppr.* Assigning; distributing; sorting.

LO'TUS, n. [Gr. λωτος.]

The name of a genus of leguminous plants. The ancients applied the name *lotus* to the Zizyphus Lotus of Africa, [see LOTE,] the Nymphæa Lotus, an Egyptian water plant, and to the several species of the genus Lotus.

LOUD, a. [Sax. *hlud*, or *lud*; G. *laut*; D. *luid*; Dan. *lud*; L. *laudo*, to praise, and with a prefix, *plaudo*; W. *clod*, praise, formed from *llod*, which signifies what is forcibly uttered; *llodi*, to reach out; *llawd*, that shoots out, that is productive, also a *lad*. This is the Ch. Syr. Heb. and Sam. ילד, Eth. ወለደ *walad*, Ar. ولد *walada*, to bring forth. The primary sense is obvious. Qu. its connection with the Ir. *blaodh* and *glaodh*, a calling, and Sax. *lathian*, to call. See Class Ld, No. 8, 29.]

1. Having a great sound; high sounding; noisy; striking the ear with great force; as, a *loud* voice; a *loud* cry; *loud* thunder.

2. Uttering or making a great noise; as, *loud* instruments. 2 *Chron.* xxx.

3. Clamorous; noisy.

She is *loud* and stubborn. — Prov. vii.

4. Emphatical; impressive; as, a *loud* call to avoid danger.

LOUD, *adv.* With loudness; loudly. *Smart.*

LOUD'-LAUGH-ING, (-laf'ing,) a. Laughing loudly.

LOUD'LY, *adv.* With great sound or noise; noisily.

Who long and *loudly* in the schools declaimed. *Denham.*

2. Clamorously; with vehement complaints or importunity. He *loudly* complained of intolerance.

LOUD'NESS, n. Great sound or noise; as, the *loudness* of a voice or of thunder.

2. Clamor; clamorousness; turbulence; uproar.

LOUD'-VOIC-ED, (-voist,) a. Having a loud voice. *Byron.*

LOUGH, (lok,) n. [Ir.]

A lake, or arm of the sea; a different orthography of the Scottish *loch*. *Fairfax.*

LOU'IS-D'OR', (loo'e-dōr',) n. [Fr., a Lewis of gold.]

A gold coin of France, first struck in 1640, in the reign of Louis XIII., value twenty shillings sterling, equal to about $4.44.

LOUNGE, *v. i.* [Fr. *longis*, a lingerer, from *long*.]
1. To spend time lazily.
2. To move idly about; to stroll.
3. To recline at ease; to loll.

LOUNGE, *n.* An idle gait or stroll.
2. The act of reclining at ease.
3. A place for lounging.

LOUNG'ER, *n.* An idler; one who loiters away his time in indolence.

LOUNG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Passing the time in idleness; reclining at ease.

LOUR. See Lower.

LOUSE, *n.*; *pl.* Lice. [Sax. *lus*, pl. *lys*; D. *luis*; G. *laus*; Sw. and Dan. *lus*.]
The popular name of a genus of parasitic insects, termed *Pediculus*, with a flattened body divided into eleven or twelve segments, to three of which is attached a pair of legs, which are short, and terminated by a stout nail or two opposing hooks, which enable these animals to cling with great facility. The mouth consists of a small, tubular protuberance, situated at the anterior extremity of the head, in the form of a snout, and containing a sucker when at rest. Their eggs are termed *nits* in English. Two species infest the bodies of men. Different animals are infested with different species.

LOUSE, (lowz,) *v. t.* To clean from lice. *Swift.*

LOUSE'WORT, (lows'wurt,) *n.* A plant of the genus Pedicularis, so named because sheep were supposed to become lousy by feeding much on it. The yellow *lousewort* is the genus Rhinanthus. *Loudon. Fam. of Plants.*

LOUS'I-LY, *adv.* [from *lousy*.] In a mean, paltry manner; scurvily. [*Vulgar.*]

LOUS'I-NESS, *n.* The state of abounding with lice.

LOUS'Y, (low'ze,) *a.* [from *louse*.] Swarming with lice; infested with lice. *Dryden.*
2. Mean; low; contemptible; as, a *lousy* knave. [*Vulgar.*] *Shak.*

LOUT, *n.* [Qu. Sax. *leod*, G. *leute*, people.]
A mean, awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown. *Shak. Gay.*

LOUT, *v. t.* [Sax. *lutan*.]
To bend; to bow; to stoop. [*Obsolete, or local.*] *Spenser. B. Jonson.*

LOUT'ISH, *a.* Clownish; rude; awkward. *Sidney.*

LOUT'ISH-LY, *adv.* Like a clown; in a rude, clumsy, awkward manner.

LOUT'ISH-NESS, *n.* Clownishness. *Todd.*

LOU'VER, (loo'ver,) *n.* [Fr. *Fouvert*.]
An opening in the roofs of ancient buildings for the escape of smoke or for ventilation, often in the form of a turret or small lantern. *Glass of Archit.*
A *louver window*, in church steeples, is an opening crossed by bars of wood, &c., to exclude rain, but allow the passage of sound from the bells. *Francis.*

LOV'A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of love; amiable. *Sherwood.*

LOV'AGE, *n.* An herb of the genus Ligusticum, sometimes cultivated as a potherb. *Loudon.*

LOVE, (luv,) *v. t.* [Sax. *lufian*, *luvian*; D. *beven*; G. *lieben*; Russ. *lioblyu*; L. *libeo*, *lubeo*; Sans. *loab*, love, desire. (See Lief.) The sense is probably to be prompt, free, willing, from leaning, advancing, or drawing forward.]
1. In a *general sense*, to be pleased with; to regard with affection on account of some qualities which excite pleasing sensations, or desire of gratification. We *love* a friend on account of some qualities which give us pleasure in his society. We *love* a man who has done us a favor; in which case gratitude enters into the composition of our affection. We *love* our parents and our children, on account of their connection with us, and on account of many qualities which please us. We *love* to retire to a cool shade in summer. We *love* a warm room in winter. We *love* to hear an eloquent advocate. The Christian *loves* his Bible. In short, we *love* whatever gives us pleasure and delight, whether animal or intellectual; and if our hearts are right, we *love* God above all things, as the sum of all excellence, and all the attributes which can communicate happiness to intelligent beings. In other words, the Christian *loves* God with the *love* of complacency in his attributes, the *love* of benevolence toward the interests of his kingdom, and the *love* of gratitude for favors received.

Thou shalt *love* the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. — Matt. xxii.
Thou shalt *love* thy neighbor as thyself. — Matt. xxii.

2. To have benevolence or good will for. *John* iii.

LOVE, *v. i.* To delight; to take pleasure. *Smart.*

LOVE, (luv,) *n.* An affection of the mind excited by beauty and worth of any kind, or by the qualities of an object which communicate pleasure, sensual or intellectual. It is opposed to Hatred. *Love* between the sexes is a compound affection, consisting of esteem, benevolence, and animal desire. *Love* is excited by pleasing qualities of any kind, as by kindness, benevolence, charity, and by the qualities which render social intercourse agreeable. In the latter case, *love* is ardent friendship, or a strong attachment springing from good will and esteem, and the pleasure derived from the company, civilities, and kindnesses of others.
Between certain natural relatives, *love* seems to be in some cases instinctive. Such is the *love* of a mother for her child, which manifests itself toward an infant, before any particular qualities in the child are unfolded. This affection is apparently as strong in irrational animals as in human beings.
We speak of the *love* of amusement, the *love* of books, the *love* of money, and the *love* of whatever contributes to our pleasure or supposed profit.
The *love* of God is the first duty of man, and this springs from just views of his attributes or excellences of character, which afford the highest delight to the sanctified heart. Esteem and reverence constitute ingredients in this affection, and a fear of offending him is its inseparable effect.
2. Courtship; chiefly in the phrase to *make love*, that is, to court; to woo; to solicit union in marriage.
3. Patriotism; the attachment one has to his native land; as, the *love* of country.
4. Benevolence; good will.

God is *love*. — 1 John iv.

5. The object beloved.

The lover and the *love* of human kind. *Pope.*

6. A word of endearment.

Trust me, *love*. *Dryden.*

7. Cupid, the god of love.

Such was his form as painters, when they show
Their utmost art, on naked *Loves* bestow. *Dryden.*

8. Lewdness.

He is not lolling on a lewd *love*-bed. *Shak.*

9. A thin, silk stuff. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*
Love in idleness: a kind of violet. *Shak.*
Tree of love; a plant of the genus Cercis. *Fam. of Plants.*

LOVE'-AP-PLE, (luv'ap-pl,) *n.* A plant of the genus Solanum, or Lycopersicum, or its fruit; the tomato.

LOVE'-BRO-KER, *n.* A third person who acts as agent between lovers. *Shak.*

LOVE'-CRACK-ED, (-krakt,) *a* Crazed with love.

LOV'ED, (luvd,) *pp* or *a.* Having the affection of any one.

LOVE'-DART-ING, *a* Darting love, as the eyes. *Milton.*

LOVE'-DAY, (luv'dā,) *n.* A day formerly appointed for an amicable adjustment of differences. *Chaucer.*

LOVE'-FA-VOR, *n.* Something given to be worn in token of love. *Bp. Hall.*

LOVE'-FEAST, *n.* A religious festival, held quarterly by the Methodists, in imitation of the *agapæ* of the early Christians.

LOVE'-FEAT, *n.* The gallant act of a lover. *Shak.*

LOVE'-KILL-ING, *a.* Killing affection. *Baxter.*

LOVE'-KNOT, (luv'not,) *n.* A knot so called, used as a token of love, or representing mutual affection.

LOVE'-LA-BOR-ED, *a.* Labored by love. *Milton.*

LOVE'-LASS, *n.* A sweetheart.

LOVE'LESS, *a.* Void of love; void of tenderness or kindness. *Milton. Shelton.*

LOVE'-LET-TER, *n.* A letter professing love; a letter of courtship.

LOVE'-LIES-BLEED'ING, *n.* A species of amaranth, Amarantus caudatus. *Partington.*

LOVE'LI-LY, (luv'le-ly,) *adv.* [from *lovely*.] Amiably; in a manner to excite love. *Otway.*

LOVE'LI-NESS, (luv'li-ness,) *n.* [from *lovely*.] Amiableness; qualities of body or mind that may excite love.

If there is such a native *loveliness* in the sex, as to make them victorious when in the wrong, how resistless their power when they are on the side of truth! *Spectator.*

LOVE'-LINK-ED, (luv'linkt,) *a.* Linked or connected by love.

LOVE'-LOCK, *n.* A curl or lock of hair so called, worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. *Lily.*

LOVE'-LORN, *a.* [*love* and *lorn*.] Forsaken by one's love; as, the *love-lorn* nightingale. *Milton.*

LOVE'LY, (luv'ly,) *a.* Amiable; that may excite love; possessing qualities which may invite affection.

Saul and Jonathan were *lovely* and pleasant in their lives. — 2 Sam. i.

LOVE'LY-FAC-ED, (luv'le-fāste,) *a.* Having a lovely face.

LOVE'MON''GER, (luv'mung-ger,) *n.* [*love* and *monger*.] One who deals in affairs of love. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

LOVE'-PIN-ED, (luv'pind,) *a.* Wasting by love. *Spenser.*

LOV'ER, *n.* One who loves; one who has a tender affection, particularly for a female.

Love is blind, and *lovers* can not see. *Shak.*

2. A friend; one who regards with kindness.

Your brother and his *lover* have embraced. *Shak.*

3. One who likes or is pleased with any thing; as, a *lover* of books or of science; a *lover* of wine; a *lover* of religion.

LO'VER and LOO'VER. See Louver.

LOVE'-SE-CRET, *n.* A secret between lovers. *Dryden.*

LOVE'-SHAFT, *n.* Cupid's arrow. *Shak.*

LOVE'-SICK, *a.* Sick or languishing with love or amorous desire; as, a *love-sick* maid.

To the dear mistress of *my love-sick* mind. *Dryden.*

2. Dictated by a languishing lover, or expressive of languishing love.

Where nightingales their *love-sick* ditty sing. *Dryden.*

LOVE'-SICK-NESS, *n.* Languishing and amorous desire.

LOVE'SOME, *a.* Lovely. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

LOVE'-SONG, *n.* A song expressing love. *Shak.*

LOVE'-SUIT, *n.* Courtship; solicitation of union in marriage. *Shak.*

LOVE'-TALE, *n.* A narrative of love.

Cato 's a proper person to intrust
A *love* tale with. *Addison.*

LOVE'-TAUGHT, *a.* Instructed by love. *Moore.*

LOVE'-THOUGHT, (luv'thawt,) *n.* Amorous fancy *Shak.*

LOVE'-TO-KEN, *n.* A present in token of love. *Shak.*

LOVE'-TOY, *n.* A small present from a lover. *Arbuthnot.*

LOVE'-TRICK, *n.* Art or artifice expressive of love.

Other *love*-tricks than glancing with the eyes. *Donne.*

LOV'ING, *ppr.* Entertaining a strong affection for; having tender regard for.
2. *a.* Fond; affectionate; as, a *loving* friend.
3. Expressing love or kindness; as, *loving* words.

LOV'ING-KIND-NESS, *n.* Tender regard; mercy favor; *a scriptural word.*

My loving-kindness will I not utterly take from him. — Psalm lxxxix.

LOV'ING-LY, *adv.* With love; with affection; affectionately.

It is no great matter to live *lovingly* with meek persons. *Taylor.*

LOV'ING-NESS, *n.* Affection; kind regard.

The only two bands of good will, loveliness and *lovingness*. *Sidney.*

LOW, *a.* [D. *laag*, G. *leg*, Sw. *låg*, low; Sax. *loh*, a pit or gulf; Russ. *log*, a low place, a hollow; Dan. *lag*, a bed or layer, a row; from the root of *lay*.]
1. Not high or elevated; depressed below any given surface or place. *Low* ground or land, is land below the common level. *Low* is opposed to *high*, and both are relative terms. That which is *low* with respect to one thing, may be *high* with respect to another. A *low* house would be a *high* fence. A *low* flight for an eagle, would be a *high* flight for a partridge.
2. Not rising to the usual hight; as, a man of *low* stature.
3. Declining near the horizon. The sun is *low* at four o'clock in winter, and at six in summer.
4. Deep; descending far below the adjacent ground; as, a *low* valley.

The lowest bottom shook of Erebus. *Milton.*

5. Sunk to the natural level of the ocean by the retiring of the tide; as, *low* water.
6. Below the usual rate or amount, or below the ordinary value; as, a *low* price of corn; *low* wages.
7. Not high or loud; as, a *low* voice.
8. Grave; depressed in the scale of sounds; as, a *low* note.
9. Near or not very distant from the equator; as, a *low* latitude. We say, the *low* southern latitudes; the *high* northern latitudes.
10. Late in time; modern; as, the *lower* empire.
11. Dejected; depressed in vigor; wanting strength or animation; as, *low* spirits; *low* in spirits. His courage is *low*.
12. Depressed in condition; in a humble state.

Why but to keep you *low* and ignorant? *Milton.*

13. Humble in rank; in a mean condition; as, men of high and *low* condition; the *lower* walks of life; a *low* class of people.
14. Mean; abject; groveling; base; as, a person of *low* mind.
15. Dishonorable; mean; as, a *low* trick or stratagem.
16. Not elevated or sublime; not exalted in thought or diction; as, a *low* comparison; a *low* metaphor; *low* language.

In comparison of these divine writers, the noblest wits of the heathen world are *low* and dull. *Felton.*

17. Vulgar; common; as, a *low* education.
18. Submissive; humble; reverent.

And pay their fealty
With *low* subjection. *Milton.*
But first *low* reverence done. *Milton.*

19. Weak; exhausted of vital energy. His disease has brought him very *low*.
20. Feeble; weak; without force; as, a *low* pulse.
21. Moderate; not inflammatory; as, a *low* fever.
22. Moderate; not intense; as, a *low* heat; a *low* temperature.

23. Impoverished; in reduced circumstances. The rich are often reduced to a *low* condition.

24. Moderate; as, a *low* calculation or estimate.

25. Plain; simple; not rich, high seasoned, or nourishing; as, a *low* diet.

LŌW, *adv.* Not aloft; not on high; *often used in composition*; as, *low*-browed rocks. *Milton. Pope.*

2. Under the usual price; at a moderate price. He sold his wheat *low*.

3. Near the ground; as, the bird flies very *low*.

4. In a mean condition; *in composition*; as, a *low*-born fellow; a *low*-born lass. *Shak.*

5. In time approaching our own.

In the part of the world which was first inhabited, even as *low* down as Abraham's time, they wandered with their flocks and herds. *Locke.*

6. With a depressed voice; not loudly; as, speak *low*.

7. In a state of subjection, poverty, or disgrace; as, to be brought *low* by oppression, by want, or by vice.

8. In *popular astronomy*, having a great southern declination in the diurnal revolution; as, the moon runs low, i. e., appears far in the south. *Olmsted.*

LŌW, *v. t.* To sink; to depress. [*Not used.*] *Wiclif.*

LŌW, *v. i.* [Sax. *hleowan*; D. *loeijen.* It is probably a contracted word, coinciding with L. *lugeo*, to weep, the sense of which is, to *cry out*.]

To bellow, as an ox or cow.

The *lowing* herd wind slowly o'er the lea. *Gray.*

LŌW, *n.* Flame; fire. [*Obsolete or local.*] *Smart.*

LŌW, } A termination of names, as in Bed*low*.
LŌWE, } [Sax. *hlaw*, a hill, heap, or barrow, Goth. *hlaw.*]

LŌW'-ARCH-ED, (lō'ärcht,) *a.* Having a low arch. [*Scott.*

LŌW'BELL, *n.* [Sw. *låga*, flame; *låga*, to flame; Sax. *leg*, *leg*, *lig*, id.; Scot. *lowe*; G. *loke.*]

A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are wakened by a bell, and blinded by light, so as to be easily taken. *Cowel.*

LŌW'BELL, *v. t.* To scare, as with a lowbell. *Hammond.*

LŌW'-BORN, *a.* Born in low life.

LŌW'-BRED, *a.* Bred in a low condition or manner; vulgar.

LŌW'-CHURCH, *a.* Not asserting exclusive episcopacy; opposed to HIGH-CHURCH.

LŌW'ER, *v. t.* [from *low.*] To cause to descend; to let down; to take or bring down; as, to *lower* the main sail of a sloop.

2. To suffer to sink downward. *Woodward.*

3. To bring down; to reduce or humble; as, to *lower* the pride of man.

4. To lessen; to diminish; to reduce, as value or amount; as, to *lower* the price or value of goods, or the rate of interest.

LŌW'ER, *v. i.* To fall; to sink; to grow less. *Shak.*

LOW'ER, *v. i.* To appear dark or gloomy; to be clouded; to threaten a storm.

And all the clouds that *lowered* upon our house, *Shak.*
The *lowering* spring. *Dryden.*

2. To frown; to look sullen.

But sullen discontent sat *lowering* on her face. *Dryden.*

LOW'ER, *n.* Cloudiness; gloominess.

2. A frowning; sullenness. *Sidney.*

LŌW'ER, *a.* [*comp.* of Low.] Less high or elevated.

LŌW'ER-CASE, *n.* Among *printers*, the case which contains the small letters. Hence, as an *adjective*, it denotes the small letters, in distinction from capitals.

LŌW'ER-ED, *pp.* Caused to descend; let down; sunk.

LŌW'ER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Letting down; sinking.

LOW'ER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Appearing dark or threatening.

LOW'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* With cloudiness or threatening gloom.

LŌW'ER-MOST, *a.* [from *low.*] Lowest.

LOW'ER-Y, *a.* Cloudy; gloomy.

LŌW'EST, *a.* [*superl.* of Low.] Most low; deepest; most depressed or degraded, &c.

LŌW'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bellowing, as an ox.

LŌW'ING, *n.* The bellowing or cry of cattle.

LŌW'LAND, *n.* Land which is low with respect to the neighboring country; a low or level country. Thus the Belgic states are called *Lowlands*. The word is sometimes opposed to a mountainous country; as, the *Lowlands* of Scotland. Sometimes it denotes a marsh. *Dryden.*

LŌW'LI-HOOD, *n.* A humble state. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

LŌW'LI-LY, *adv.* Humbly; without pride; meanly; without dignity.

LŌW'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *lowly.*] Freedom from pride; humility; humbleness of mind. *Milton.*

Walk — with all *lowliness* and meekness. — Eph. iv. Phil. ii.

2. Meanness; want of dignity; abject state. [*In this sense little used.*] *Spenser. Dryden.*

LŌW'LY, *a.* [*low* and *like.*] Having a low esteem of one's own worth; humble; meek; free from pride.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me, for I am meek and *lowly* in heart. — Matt. xi.

He scorneth the scorners; but he giveth grace unto the *lowly*. — Prov. iii.

2. Mean; low; wanting dignity or rank.

One common right the great and *lowly* claim. *Pope.*

3. Not lofty or sublime; humble.

These rural poems, and their *lowly* strain. *Dryden.*

4. Not high; not elevated in place. *Dryden.*

LŌW'LY, *adv.* Humbly; meekly; modestly.

Be *lowly* wise. *Milton.*

2. Meanly; in a low condition; without grandeur or dignity.

I will show myself highly fed, and *lowly* taught. *Shak.*

LŌW'-MIND-ED, *a.* Having or indicating a low mind or debased feelings; mean; base

LŌW'-MUT-TER-ED, *a.* Muttered with a low voice. *Elton.*

LOWN, *n.* [See Loon.] A low fellow; a scoundrel. *Shak.*

LŌW'NESS, *n.* The state of being low or depressed; the state of being less elevated than something else; as, the *lowness* of the ground, or of the water after the ebb-tide.

2. Meanness of condition. Men are not to be despised or oppressed on account of the *lowness* of their birth or condition.

3. Meanness of mind or character; want of dignity. Haughtiness usually springs from *lowness* of mind; real dignity is distinguished by modesty.

4. Want of sublimity in style or sentiment; the contrary to LOFTINESS. *Dryden.*

5. Submissiveness; as, the *lowness* of obedience. *Bacon.*

6. Depression of mind; want of courage or fortitude; dejection; as, *lowness* of spirits.

7. Depression in fortune; a state of poverty; as, the *lowness* of circumstances.

8. Depression in strength or intensity; as, the *lowness* of heat or temperature; *lowness* of zeal.

9. Depression in price or worth; as, the *lowness* of price or value; the *lowness* of the funds, or of the markets.

10. Graveness of sound; as, the *lowness* of notes.

11. Softness of sound; as, the *lowness* of the voice.

LŌW'-PRIC-ED, (lō'prist,) *a.* Bearing a low price.

LŌW'-PRESS'URE, *a.* See STEAM-ENGINE.

LŌW'-ROOF-ED, (-roof,) *a.* Having a low roof. *Milton.*

LŌW-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Not having animation and courage; dejected; depressed; not lively or sprightly. Losses of property often render men *low-spirited*. Excessive severity breaks the mind, and renders the child or pupil *low-spirited*.

LŌW-SPIR'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* Dejection of mind or courage; a state of low spirits. *Cheyne.*

LŌW'-SUN-DAY, *n.* A popular name for the Sunday next after Easter. *Brande.*

LŌW-THOUGHT'ED, (-thawt'ed,) *a.* Having the thoughts employed on low subjects; not having sublime and elevated thoughts or contemplations; mean of sentiment; as, *low-thoughted* care. *Milton. Pope.*

LŌW-WA'TER, *n.* The lowest point of the ebb or receding tide.

LŌW'-WINES, *n. pl.* [*low* and *wine.*] A weak liquor produced by the first distillation of molasses, or fermented liquors; the first run of the still. *Edwards, W. Ind.*

LOX-O-DROM'IC, *a.* [Gr. λοξος, oblique, and δρομος, a course.]

Pertaining to oblique sailing by the rhumb; as, *loxodromic* tables.

Loxodromic curve; a line which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; the rhumb line.

LOX-O-DROM'ICS, *n.* The art of oblique sailing by the rhumb, a line which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is, when a ship sails neither directly under the equator nor under the same meridian, but obliquely. *Harris. Bailey.*

LOY'AL, *a.* [Fr. *loyal*; It. *leale*; Sp. *leal*; from L. *lex*, law.]

Faithful to a prince or superior; true to plighted faith, duty, or love; not treacherous; used of subjects to their prince, and of husband, wife, and lovers; as, a *loyal* subject; a *loyal* wife.

There Laodamia with Evadne moves,
Unhappy both! but *loyal* in their loves. *Dryden.*

LOY'AL-IST, *n.* A person who adheres to his sovereign; *particularly*, one who maintains his allegiance to his prince, and defends his cause in times of revolt or revolution.

LOY'AL-LY, *adv.* With fidelity to a prince or sovereign, or to a husband or lover.

LOY'AL-TY, *n.* Fidelity to a prince or sovereign, or to a husband or lover.

He had such *loyalty* to the king as the law requires. *Clarendon.*

LOZ'ENGE, *n.* [Fr. *losange*; Gr. λοξος, oblique, and γωνια, a corner.]

1. A figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb.

2. In *heraldry*, [it is used exactly as in the first sense. — E. H. B.]

3. Among *jewelers*, lozenges are common to brilliants and rose diamonds. In brilliants, they are formed by the meeting of the skill and the star facets on the bezil; in the latter, by the meeting of the facets in the horizontal ribs of the crown. *Encyc.*

4. In *confectionery*, a small cake of sugar, &c., often medicated, originally in the form of a lozenge or rhomb, but now usually round.

LOZ'ENG-ED, } *a.* Having the form of a
LOZ'ENGE-SHAP-ED, } lozenge or rhomb. [See LOZENGE, No. 1.]

LOZ'ENG-Y, *a.* In *heraldry*, [more usually written *lozengee*, divided lozenge-wise. — *E. H. Barker.*]

LP; a contraction of LORDSHIP.

LU. See LOO.

LUB'BARD. [*Not used.*] See LUBBER.

LUB'BER, *n.* [W. *llabi*, a tall, lank fellow, a clumsy man, a stripling, a *lubber*, a *looby*; *llab*, a flag or thin strip, a strips or stroke; *llabaw*, to *slap*; *llob*, an unwieldy lump, a dull fellow. From the significations of *llabi*, it appears that the primary sense is tall and lank, like a stripling who gains his hight before he does his full strength, and hence is clumsy. But *looby* seems rather to be from *llob*.]

A heavy, clumsy fellow; a sturdy drone; a clown.

And lingering *lubbers* lose many a penny. *Tusser.*

LUB'BER-LY, *a.* *Properly*, tall and lank, without activity; hence, bulky and heavy; clumsy; lazy; as, a *lubberly* fellow or boy.

LUB'BER-LY, *adv.* Clumsily; awkwardly. *Dryden.*

LU'BRIC, *a.* [L. *lubricus*, slippery.]

1. Having a smooth surface; slippery; as, a *lubric* throat. *Crashaw.*

2. Wavering; unsteady; as, the *lubric* waves of state. *Wotton.*

3. Lascivious; wanton; lewd.

This *lubric* and adulterate age. *Dryden.*

[*This word is now little used.*]

LU'BRI-CANT, *n.* [See LUBRICATE.] That which lubricates.

LU'BRI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *lubrico*, from *lubricus*, slippery; allied to *labor*, to slip or slide.]

To make smooth or slippery. Mucilaginous and saponaceous medicines *lubricate* the parts to which they are applied. LUBRICITATE is not used.

LU'BRI-CA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made smooth and slippery.

LU'BRI-CA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rendering smooth and slippery.

LU-BRI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of rendering smooth and slippery.

LU'BRI-CA-TOR, *n.* That which lubricates.

LU-BRIC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *lubricité.*]

1. Smoothness of surface; slipperiness.

2. Smoothness; aptness to glide over any thing, or to facilitate the motion of bodies in contact by diminishing friction. *Ray.*

3. Slipperiness; instability; as, the *lubricity* of fortune. *L'Estrange.*

4. Lasciviousness; propensity to lewdness; lewdness; lechery; incontinency. *Dryden.*

LU'BRI-COUS, *a.* [L. *lubricus.*]

1. Smooth; slippery. *Woodward.*

2. Wavering; unstable; as, *lubricous* opinions. *Glanville.*

LU-BRI-FAC'TION, *n.* [Infrn.] The act of lubricating or making smooth. *Bacon.*

LU-BRI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *lubricus* and *facio*, to make.]

The act or operation of making smooth and slippery. *Ray.*

LU-CA'MA, *n.* A Chilian fruit, in size and flavor resembling a peach. *Gardner.*

LUCE, *n.* A pike full grown. *Johnson. Shak.*

LU'CENT, *a.* [L. *lucens*, from *luceo*, to shine. See LIGHT.]

Shining; bright; resplendent; as, the sun's *lucent* orb. *Milton.*

LU'CERN, *n.* [Qu. W. *llysau*, plants; *llysiouyn*, a plant; Corn. *lysuan*; or from *Lucerne*, in Switzerland.]

A leguminous plant of the genus Medicago, cultivated for fodder.

LU-CER'NAL-MI'CRO-SCOPE, *n.* [L. *lucerna*, a lamp, and *microscope.*]

A compound microscope, in which the object is illuminated by means of a lamp. *Olmsted.*

LU'CID, *a.* [L. *lucidus*, from *luceo*, to shine. See LIGHT.]

1. Shining; bright; resplendent; as, the *lucid* orbs of heaven.

2. Clear; transparent; pellucid; as, a *lucid* stream. *Milton.*

3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened or confused by delirium or madness; marked by the regular operations of reason; as, the *lucid* intervals of a deranged man.

4. Clear; distinct; presenting a clear view; easily understood; as, a *lucid* order or arrangement.

LU-CID'I-TY, *n.* Brightness. [*Not used.*]

LU'CID-LY, *adv.* Clearly; distinctly.

LU'CID-NESS, *n.* Brightness; clearness.

LU'CI-FER, *n.* [L. *lux, lucis*, light, and *fero*, to bring.]

1. The planet Venus, so called from its brightness.
2. Satan.

And when he falls, he falls like *Lucifer*,
Never to hope again. *Shak.*

LU'CI-FER, } *n.* A match made of a very
LU'CI-FER-MATCH, } combustible substance, and ignited by friction. They were originally tipped with a mixture of chlorate of potash and sulphuret of antimony, but now usually with phosphorus and nitër. *Silliman.*

LU-CI-FE'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Lucifer, or to the Luciferians.

LU-CI-FE'RI-ANS, *n. pl.* The followers of Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari, in the fourth century, who separated from the orthodox churches because they would not go all lengths with him in opposing the Arians. *Murdock.*

LU-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lucifer*, supra.]

Giving light; affording light or means of discovery. *Boyle.*

LU-CIF'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* So as to discover. *Brown.*

LU-CIF'IC, *a.* [L. *lux*, light, and *facio*, to make.]

Producing light. *Grew.*

LU'CI-FORM, *a.* [L. *lux*, light, and *forma*, form.]

Having the form of light; resembling light.

The water prepares us, and purifies our *luciform* spirit to receive the divinity. *Paus. Traps.*

LU-CIM'E-TER, *n.* A photometer, or instrument for measuring the intensity of light.

LUCK, *n.* [D. *luk, geluk*; G. *glück*; Sw. *lycka*; Dan. *lykke*; Sans. *lakki*. The sense is, that which comes, falls, happens. W. *llug*, a dart or throw; *llugiaw*, to throw. Qu. Gr. λαγχανω; Ar. لقى *laka*. Class Lg, No. 21.]

That which happens to a person; an event, good or ill, affecting a man's interest or happiness, and which is deemed casual; fortune. *Luck* respects persons and their proceedings. We never say, in *a literal sense*, that a plant has the *luck* to grow in a particular place; or a fossil has the *luck* to be of a particular form. We say, a person has the good *luck* to escape from danger; or the ill *luck* to be ensnared or to suffer loss. He has good *luck*, or bad *luck* in gaming, fishing, or hunting. *Luck*, or what we call chance, accident, fortune, is an event which takes place without being intended or foreseen; or from some cause not under human control; that which can not be previously known or determined with certainty by human skill or power.

Consider the gift of *luck* as below the care of a wise man. *Rambler.*

LUCK'-PEN-NY, *n.* In *Scotland*, a small sum given back to the payer, by one who receives money under a contract or bargain. *Jamieson.*

LUCK'I-LY, *adv.* [from *lucky*.] Fortunately; by good fortune; with a favorable issue; *in a good sense*. *Luckily*, we escaped injury.

LUCK'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being fortunate; as, the *luckiness* of a man or of an event.

2. Good fortune; a favorable issue or event. [In this sense, LUCK is generally used.]

LUCK'LESS, *a.* Unfortunate; meeting with ill success; as, a *luckless* gamester; a *luckless* maid.

2. Unfortunate; producing ill or no good.

Prayers made and granted in a *luckless* hour. *Dryden.*

LUCK'LESS-LY, *adv.* Unfortunately; unsuccessfully.

LUCK'Y, *a.* Fortunate; meeting with good success; as, a *lucky* adventurer.

2. Fortunate; producing good by chance; favorable; as, a *lucky* adventure; a *lucky* time; a *lucky* cast.

LU'CRA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *lucratif*; L. *lucrativus*, from *lucror*, to gain profit.]

Gainful; profitable; making increase of money or goods; as, a *lucrative* trade; *lucrative* business or office.

LU'CRA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Profitably.

LU'CRE, (lū'ker,) *n.* [L. *lucrum*; Fr. *lucre*.]

Gain in money or goods; profit; usually in an ill sense, or with the sense of something base or unworthy.

The lust of *lucre*, and the dread of death. *Pope.*
A bishop must be blameless — not given to filthy *lucre*. — Tit. i.

LU'CRE, (lū'ker,) *v. i.* To desire pecuniary advantage. [*Not used.*] *Anderson.*

LU-CRIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lucrum*, gain, and *fero*, to produce.]

Gainful; profitable. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

LU CRIF'IC, *a.* [L. *lucrum*, gain, and *facio*, to make.]

Producing profit; gainful. [*Not used.*]

LUC-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *luctatio*, from *luctor*, to wrestle or strive.]

Struggle; contest; effort to overcome in contest. [*Little used.*]

LUC'TU-AL, *a.* [L. *luctus*, grief.]

Producing grief. [*Not used.*] *Buck.*

LU'CU-BRATE, *v. i.* [L. *lucubro*, to study by candle-light, from *lucubrum*, from *lux*, light.]

To study by candle-light or a lamp; to study by night.

LU-CU-BRA'TION, *n.* Study by a lamp or by candle-light; nocturnal study.

2. That which is composed by night; that which is produced by meditation in retirement. *Tatler.*

LU'CU-BRA-TO-RY, *a.* Composed by candle-light or by night. *Pope.*

LU'CU-LENT, *a.* [L. *luculentus*, from *lucco*, to shine.]

1. Lucid; clear; transparent; as, *luculent* rivers.
2. Clear; evident; luminous. [*Thomson.*

The most *luculent* testimonies that the Christian religion hath. *Hooker.*

LU-CUL'LITE, *n.* [from *Lucullus*, a Roman consul.]

A variety of black limestone, often polished for ornamental purposes. *Brande.*

LU-DIB'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *ludibriosus*, from *ludo*, to sport.]

Sportive; wanton. *J. Barlow.*

LU'DI-CROUS, *a.* [L. *ludicer*, from *ludo*, to sport.]

Sportive; burlesque; adapted to raise laughter, without scorn or contempt. *Ludicrous* differs from *ridiculous*; the latter implying contempt or derision.

Plutarch quotes this instance of Homer's judgment, in closing a *ludicrous* scene with decency and instruction. *Broome.*

LU'DI-CROUS-LY, *adv.* Sportively; in burlesque; in a manner to raise laughter without contempt.

LU'DI-CROUS-NESS, *n.* Sportiveness; the quality of exciting laughter without contempt; merry cast.

LU-DI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *ludificor*.]

The act of deriding.

LU-DIF'I-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Making sport; tending to excite derision. *Barrow.*

LU'ES, *n.* [L.] Poison; pestilence; plague.

LUFF, *n.* [Goth. *lofa*; Scot. *loof*; It. *lavo, lamk*; W. *lav.*]

The palm of the hand. [*Local.*] *Smart.*

LUFF, *n.* [Fr. *lof*; G. *loof*; D. *loef*; Arm. *loff.*]

Weathergage, or part toward the wind; or the sailing of a ship close to the wind.

LUFF, *v. t.* [D. *loeven*; Arm. *loffi.*]

To turn the head of a ship toward the wind; to sail nearer the wind. Hence, in *the imperative*, *luff* is an order to put the tiller on the lee side, in order to make the ship sail nearer the wind. *Luff round*, or *luff a-lee*, is the extreme of this movement, intended to throw the ship's head into the wind. A ship is said to *spring her luff*, when she yields to the helm by sailing nearer the wind. *Encyc.*

LUFF'-TACK-LE, (-tak-l,) *n.* A large tackle not destined for any particular place in the ship, but movable at pleasure. *Mar. Dict.*

LUG, *v. t.* [Sax. *lycean, alucean, geluggian*, to pull, to *pluck*, Ir. *luighim*. See PLUCK.]

1. To haul; to drag; to pull with force, as something heavy and moved with difficulty.

Jowler *lugs* him out
Though hedges. *Dryden.*

2. To carry or convey with labor.

They must divide the image among them, and so *lug* off every one his share. *Collier.*

To lug out; to draw a sword in burlesque. *Dryden.*

LUG, *v. t.* To drag; to move heavily. [Qu.] *Dryden.*

LUG, *n.* A small fish. *Carew.*

2. In *Scotland*, an ear. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

3. A pole or perch, a land measure. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

4. Something heavy to be drawn or carried. [*Vulgar.*]

LUG'GAGE, *n.* [from *lug.*] Any thing cumbersome and heavy to be carried; a traveler's trunks, baggage, &c.

I am gathering up my *luggage* and preparing for my journey. *Swift.*

2. Something of more weight than value.

What do you mean
To dote on such *luggage*? *Shak.*

LUG'GER, *n.* [D. *logger.*]

A small vessel carrying three masts, with a running bowsprit and long or lug sails. *Totten. Mar. Dict.*

LUGGS, *n.* An insect like an earth-worm, but having legs.

LUG'-SAIL, *n.* A square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast at one third of its length. *Mar. Dict.*

LU-GU'BRI-OUS, *a.* [L. *lugubris*, from *lugeo*, to weep.]

Mournful; indicating sorrow; as, a *lugubrious* look. *Decay of Piety.*

LU-GU'BRI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Mournfully.

LUKE or LEUKE, *a.* Not fully hot. [*Obs.*]

LUKE'NESS or LEUKE'NESS, *n.* Moderate warmth. [*Obs.*]

LUKE'WARM, *a.* [Sax. *vlaco*, tepid, moderately warm; *vlacian*, to warm; D. *laauw, laauwen*; G. *lau*; Dan *lunken*, lukewarm; *lunker*, to make tepid; allied to *flag, lag*, or to *lay, allay*, or to *slack.*]

1. Moderately warm; tepid; as, *lukewarm* water *lukewarm* heat. *Wiseman. Newton.*

2. Not ardent; not zealous; cool; indifferent; as, *lukewarm* obedience; *lukewarm* patriots. *Rev. iii. Dryden. Addison.*

LUKE'WARM-LY, *adv.* With moderate warmth.

2. With indifference; coolly.

LUKE'WARM-NESS, *n.* A mild or moderate heat.

2. Indifference; want of zeal or ardor; coldness.

The defect of zeal is *lukewarmness*, or coldness in religion. *Sprat.*

LULL, *v. t.* [Dan. *luller*; G. and D. *lullen*; L. *lallo*. Qu. Russ. *leleyu*, to dandle or fondle. The sense is, to throw down, to still, to appease. Seamen say, the wind *lulls*, when it subsides.]

To quiet; to compose; to cause to rest. The nation may be *lulled* into security.

To *lull* him soft asleep. *Spenser.*
Such sweet compulsion doth in music lie
To *lull* the daughters of necessity. *Milton.*

LULL, *v. i.* To subside; to cease; to become calm; as, the wind *lulls*.

LULL, *n.* Power or quality of soothing. *Young.*

2. A season of temporary quiet after storm or confusion.

LULL'A-BY, *n.* [*lull* and *by*, Russ. *bayu*. See BY.]

A song to quiet babes; that which quiets. *Shak. Locke.*

LULL'ED, *pp.* Quieted; appeased; composed to rest.

LULL'ER, *n.* One that lulls; one that fondles.

LULL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Stilling; composing to rest.

LUM, *n.* [Qu. Sax. *leoma*.]

The chimney of a cottage. *Todd.*

LU'MA-CHEL, } *n.* A grayish-brown limestone,
LU-MA-CHEL'LA, } containing fossil shells, which reflect from within the stone a beautiful play of colors. It is also called *fire-marble*, from the fiery reflections. *Dana.*

LUM-BAG'I-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to lumbago.

LUM-BA'GO, *n.* [L. *lumbus*, loins.] [*Chrysa*

1. A pain in the loins and small of the back. *Quincy.*

2. A rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins. *Hooper.*

LUM'BAL, *a.* The same as LUMBAR, which see.

LUM'BAR, *a.* [L. *lumbus*, loins.]

Pertaining to or near the loins. The *lumbar region* is the posterior portion of the body, between the false ribs and the upper edge of the haunch bone. *Parr.*

LUM'BER, *n.* [Allied to Sax. *leoma*, utensils, or to *lump, clump*, a mass, or Dan. *lumpe*, a rag; *lumpery*, trifles; Sw. *lumpor*, rags, old clothes; D. *lomp*; G. *lumpen*; Fr. *lambeau*. In *French*, *lambourde* is a joist.]

1. Any thing useless and cumbersome, or things bulky and thrown aside as of no use.

The very bed was violated —
And thrown among the common *lumber*. *Otway.*

2. In *America*, timber sawed or split for use; as beams, joists, boards, planks, staves, hoops, and the like.

3. Harm; mischief. [*Local.*] *Pegge.*

LUM'BER, *v. t.* To heap together in disorder. *Rymer.*

2. To fill with lumber; as, to *lumber* a room.

LUM'BER, *v. i.* To move heavily, as if burdened with his own bulk. *Dryden.*

2. To cut lumber in the forest, and prepare it for market. *America.*

LUM'BER-ED, *ppr.* Heaped together in disorder.

LUM'BER-ER, *n.* One employed in getting lumber from the forest. *America.*

LUM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Filling with lumber; putting in disorder.

LUM'BER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving heavily.

LUM'BER-ING, *n.* The act or employment of getting lumber in the forest, and preparing it for market. *America.*

LUM'BER-ROOM, *n.* A place for the reception of lumber or useless things.

LUM'BRIC, *n.* [L. *lumbricus*, a worm.]

A worm. *Med. Repos.*

LUM'BRIC-AL, *a.* [*lumbricus*, a worm.]

Resembling a worm; as, the *lumbrical muscles*.

LUM'BRIC-AL, *n.* A muscle of the fingers and toes, so named from its resembling a worm. Of these muscles, there are four of the fingers and as many of the toes.

LUM-BRIC'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *lumbricus*, a worm, and *form.*]

Resembling a worm in shape.

LU'MIN-A-RY, *n.* [L. *luminare*, from *lumen*, light. *Lumen* is the Saxon *leoma*, a ray, or from *lucco*, by contraction, for *lucmen, lugmen.*]

1. Any body that gives light, but chiefly one of the celestial orbs. The sun is the principal *luminary* in our system. The stars are inferior *luminaries*.

2. One that illustrates any subject, or enlightens mankind; as, Bacon and Newton were distinguished *luminaries*.

LU'MIN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *luminio*.]

To illuminate. [*Obs.*]

LU-MIN-A'TION. See ILLUMINATION.
LU'MINE, (-min,) *v. t.* To enlighten. [*Not used.*] [See ILLUMINE.]
LU-MIN-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lumen*, light, and *fero*, to produce.]
Producing light; yielding light. *Ure.*
LU'MIN-OUS, *a.* [L. *luminosus*; Fr. *lumineux.*]
1. Shining; emitting light. The sun is a most *luminous* body.
2. Light; illuminated. The moon is rendered *luminous* by the rays of the sun.
3. Bright; shining; as, a *luminous* color.
4. Clear; as, a *luminous* essay or argument.
LU'MIN-OUS-LY, *adv.* With brightness or clearness.
LU'MIN-OUS-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being bright
LU-MIN-OS'I-TY, } or shining; brightness; as, the *luminousness* of the sea. *Encyc.*
2. Clearness; perspicuity; as, the *luminousness* of ideas, arguments, or method. *Cheyne.*
LUM'MOX, *n.* A fat, unwieldy, stupid person; as if made of loam. [*Provincial.*] *Forby, East Anglia.*
[*Sometimes heard in America.*]
LUMP, *n.* [G. Dan. and Sw. *klump*; D. *klomp*; W. *clamp* and *clap*. If *m* is not radical, this belongs to Class Lb. *Lump* is *clump*, without the prefix.]
1. A small mass of matter, of no definite shape; as, a *lump* of earth; a *lump* of butter; a *lump* of sugar.
2. A mass of things blended or thrown together without order or distinction; as, copper, iron, gold, silver, lead, tin, promiscuously in one *lump*.
3. A cluster; as, a *lump* of figs. 2 *Kings* xx.
In the lump; the whole together; in gross.
They may buy my papers *in the lump*. *Addison.*
LUMP, *v. t.* To throw into a mass; to unite in a body or sum without distinction of particulars.
The expenses ought to be *lumped*. *Aylife.*
2. To take in the gross.
LUMP'ED, (lumpt,) *pp.* Thrown into a mass or sum.
LUMP'EN, *n.* A long fish, of a greenish color, and marked with lines.
LUMP'-FISH, *n.* A sea fish, of the genus Cyclopterus, (*Lumpus* of Cuvier,) also called LUMP-SUCKER. Its head and body are deep, thick, and short; the pectoral fins unite under the throat, and with the ventral fins form a single disk. It is soft, without scales, but covered with firm, horny spines.
Storer, Mass. Rep. Partington.
LUMP'ING, *ppr.* Throwing into a mass or sum.
2. *a.* Bulky; heavy. [*A low word.*] *Arbuthnot.*
3. *a.* In a mass or lump; as, a *lumping* bargain.
LUMP'ISH, *a.* Like a lump; heavy; gross; bulky. *Raleigh. Dryden.*
2. Dull; inactive. *Shak.*
LUMP'ISH-LY, *adv.* Heavily; with dullness or stupidity.
LUMP'ISH-NESS, *n.* Heaviness; dullness; stupidity.
LUMP'Y, *a.* Full of lumps, or small, compact masses.
LU'NA, *n.* [L.] The moon. [*Mortimer.*
LU'NA COR'NE-A. [L.] Chlorid of silver, so called from its horn-like appearance. Among *the old chemists*, *luna* was the name of silver. *Ure.*
LU'NA-CY, *n.* [from L. *luna*, the moon; W. *llun*, form, figure, image, the moon.]
1. A species of insanity or madness, formerly supposed to be influenced by the moon, or periodical in the month.
2. As a *general term*, it includes all varieties of mental alienation which are not fatuous. *Bouvier.*
LU'NAR, } *a.* [L. *lunaris.*]
LU'NAR-Y, }
1. Pertaining to the moon; as, *lunar* observations.
2. Measured by the revolutions of the moon; as, *lunar* days.
3. Resembling the moon; orbed. *Dryden.*
4. Under the influence of the moon. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*
LU'NAR CAUS'TIC, *n.* Fused nitrate of silver. *Nicholson.*
LU-NA'RI-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of the moon.
LU'NAR CY'CLE, *n.* The period of time after which the new moon returns on the same days of the year.
LU'NAR MONTH, *n.* The time in which the moon completes a revolution about the earth.
LU'NA-RY, *n.* Moonwort, or honesty, an herb of the genus Lunaria.
LU'NAR YEAR, *n.* The period of twelve lunar months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, and 34 seconds.
LU'NA-TED, *a.* Formed like a half moon.
LU'NA-TIC, *a.* Affected by a species of madness, formerly supposed to be influenced by the moon.
LU'NA-TIC, *n.* A person affected by insanity, formerly supposed to be influenced or produced by the moon, or by its position in its orbit; a madman. *Swift.*
LU-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *lunatio.*]
The period of a revolution of the moon round the earth, or the time from one new moon to the next. *Brande.*
LUNCH, *n.* [W. *llonc*, a gulp, a swallow, the gullet; Arm. *lounoga*, *longein*, to swallow greedily.]
1. A slight repast between breakfast and dinner; formerly the same as LUNCHEON.
The passengers in the line-ships regularly have their *lunch*.
2. A place for taking a luncheon; an eating-house.
LUNCH, *v. t.* To take a lunch. *Smart.*
LUNCH'EON, (lunch'un,) *n.* A portion of food taken at any time except at a regular meal.
I sliced the *luncheon* from the tarley loaf. *Gay.*
LONE, *n.* [L. *luna*, the moon.]
1. Any thing in the shape of a half moon. [*Little used.*] *Watts.*
2. In *geometry*, a figure in the form of a crescent, bounded by two arcs of circles intersecting at its extremities. *Brande.*
3. A fit of lunacy or madness, or a freak. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
4. A leash; as, the *lune* of a hawk.
LU-NETTE', *n.* [Fr. *lunette*, from *lune*, the moon.]
1. In *fortification*, an enveloped counterguard, or elevation of earth made beyond the second ditch, opposite to the places of arms; or a covered place before the courtine, consisting of two faces that form an angle inward. It is commonly raised in ditches full of water, to serve instead of fausse brays, to dispute the enemy's passage of the ditch. *Encyc. Trevoux.*
2. In *the manege*, a half horseshoe, which wants the sponge, or that part of the branch which runs toward the quarters of the foot. *Encyc.*
3. A kind of watch-crystal, which is more than ordinarily flattened in the center. *Olmsted.*
4. A piece of felt to cover the eye of a vicious horse. *Encyc.*
5. In *architecture*, an aperture for the admission of light into a concave ceiling. *Brande.*
LU'NET, *n.* A little moon or satellite. *Bp. Hall.*
LUNG, *n.* [Sax. *lungen*; D. *long*; G and Dan. *lunge*; Sw. *lunga.*]
1. The *lungs* are the organs of respiration in man and many other animals. There are two of these organs, each of which occupies its cavity in the thorax. They alternately inhale and expel the air, by means of which the necessary function of respiration is carried on.
Each *lung* fills completely the cavity in which it is placed. *Wistar.*
2. *Lungs*; an old cant term for a person having a strong voice; also, for an alchemist's attendant who puffed his coals. *B. Jonson. Smart.*
LUNGE, *n.* [See ALLONGE.] A sudden push or thrust.
LUNG'ED, *a.* Having lungs, or the nature or resemblance of lungs; drawing in and expelling air. *Dryden.*
LUNG'-GROWN, *a.* Having lungs that adhere to the pleura. *Harvey.*
LUN'GIS, *n.* [Fr. *longis*, from *long.*]
A lingerer; a dull, drowsy fellow.
LUNG'LESS, *a.* Without lungs.
LUNG'WORT, *n.* An herb of the genus Pulmonaria.
LU'NI-FORM, *a.* [L. *luna*, the moon, and *form.*]
Resembling the moon.
LU-NI-SO'LAR, *a.* [L. *luna*, moon, and *solaris*, *sol*, sun.]
Compounded of the revolutions of the sun and moon. *Johnson.*
The *lunisolar* year, at the end of which the eclipses return again in the same order, consists of 532 common years, found by multiplying the cycle of the sun by that of the moon. *Brande.*
LU'NIS-TICE, *n.* [L. *luna*, the moon, and *sto*, *steti*, or *stata*, to stand.]
The furthest point of the moon's northing and southing, in its monthly revolution. [*Obs.*] *Encyc.*
LUNT, *n.* [D. *lont*, Dan. *lunte*, a match.]
The match-cord used for firing cannon. *Johnson.*
LU'NU-LAR, *n.* [from L. *luna*, the moon.]
In *botany*, like the new moon; shaped like a small crescent.
LU'NU-LATE, *a.* [from L. *luna*, the moon.]
In *botany*, resembling a small crescent.
LU'NU-LITE, *n.* A small fossil coral. *Lyell.*
LU'PER-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the *Lupercalia*, or feasts of the Romans in honor of Pan; as a *noun*, the feast itself.
LU'PINE, (-pin,) *n.* [Fr. *lupin*; L. *lupinus.*]
A kind of pulse. The genus Lupinus contains several species, mostly annual plants, bearing digitate leaves and papilionaceous flowers. The seeds of the white lupine have a leguminous taste, accompanied with a disagreeable bitterness, and are said to be anthelmintic. *Encyc.*
LU'PIN-IN, } *n.* A bitter substance extracted from
LU'PIN-ITE, } the leaves of the white lupin. *Brande. Cooley.*
LU'PU-LIN, *n.* [L. *lupulus*, hops.]
The bitter principle of hops. The term has also been applied to the fine yellow powder of hops, which contains that principle. *Cooley.*
LUR-CA'TION, *n.* [See LURCH.] Gluttony; gormandizing. [*Obs.*]
LURCH, *n.* [W. *llerc*, a frisk, or frisking about, a loitering or lurking; *llercian*, to loiter about, to lurk. This is the same word, radically, as *lurk*. The primary sense is to run, start, leap, or frisk about, as a man or beast that flies from one tree or other object to another, to conceal himself. Hence we see the peculiar applicability of this word in seamen's language.
In *seamen's language*, a sudden roll of a ship to one side. A *lee-lurch* is a sudden roll to the leeward, as when a heavy sea strikes the ship on the weather side. *Cyc.*
To leave in the lurch; to leave in a difficult situation, or in embarrassment; to leave in a forlorn state or without help. *Denham.*
LURCH, *v. t.* To roll or pass suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea.
2. To withdraw to one side, or to a private place; to lie in ambush or in secret; to lie close. [For this, LURK is now used.] *L'Estrange.*
3. To shift; to play tricks.
I am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to *lurch*. *Shak.*
LURCH, *v. t.* To defeat; to disappoint, that is, to evade; as, to *lurch* the expectation. [*Little used.*] *South.*
2. To steal; to filch; to pilfer. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*
LURCH, *v. t.* [L. *lurco*, a glutton.]
To swallow or eat greedily; to devour. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*
LURCH'ED, (lurcht,) *pp.* Rolled suddenly to one side; defeated; evaded.
LURCH'ER, *n.* One that lies in wait or lurks; one that watches to pilfer, or to betray or entrap; a poacher.
Swift from the prey the scudding *lurcher* flies. *Gay.*
2. A dog that lies in wait for game, and seizes them, as hares, rabbits, &c.; more used by poachers than sportsmen. *Buchanan.*
3. [L. *lurco*, a glutton.] A glutton; a gormandizer.
LURCH'ING, *ppr.* Rolling suddenly to one side, as a ship at sea; defeating; disappointing.
LUR'DAN, *a.* Blockish. [*Not used.*] *Johnson.*
LUR'DAN, *n.* A clown; a blockhead. [*Not used.*]
LURE, *n.* [Fr. *leurre.*]
1. Something held out to call a hawk; hence,
2. Any enticement; that which invites by the prospect of advantage or pleasure; as, the *lures* of beauty or of gain.
LURE, *v. t.* To call hawks.
Standing by one that *lured* loud and shrill. *Bacon.*
LURE, *v. t.* To entice; to attract; to invite by any thing that promises pleasure or advantage.
Lured on by the pleasure of the bait. *Temple.*
And various science *lures* the learned eye. *Gay.*
LUR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Enticed; attracted; invited by the hope of pleasure or advantage.
LU'RID, *a.* [L. *luridus*; W. *llur*, livid, a gloom. Qu. the root of *lower.*]
1. Ghastly pale; gloomy; dismal. *Thomson.*
2. In *botany*, a term applied to a dirty brown color, a little clouded. *Lindley.*
LUR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Enticing; calling.
LURK, *v. i.* [W. *llercian*, to frisk or loiter about, to lurk; G. *lauern*; D. *loeren*; Sw. *lura*; Dan. *lurer.* See LURCH.]
1. To lie hid; to lie in wait.
Let us *lay* wait for blood; let us *lurk* privily for the innocent.—Prov. i.
2. To lie concealed or unperceived. See that no selfish motive *lurks* in the heart.
The *lurking* gold upon the fatal tree. *Dryden.*
3. To retire from public observation; to keep out of sight.
The defendant *lurks* and wanders about in Berks. *Blackstone.*
LURK'ER, *n.* One that lurks or keeps out of sight.
LURK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lying concealed; keeping out of sight.
LURK'ING-PLACE, *n.* A place in which one lies concealed; a secret place; a hiding-place; a den. 1 *Sam.* xxiii.
LUR'RY, *n.* A confused, inarticulate sound or utterance; as, a *lurry* of words. *Holloway.*
LUS'CIOUS, (lush'us,) *a.* [I know not the origin and affinities of this word. The Dutch express it by *zoetlustig*, sweet-lusty. Qu. the root of *luxury.*]
1. Sweet, or rich so as to cloy or nauseate; sweet to excess; as, *luscious* food.
2. Very sweet; delicious; grateful to the taste.
And raisins keep their *luscious* native taste. *Dryden.*
3. Pleasing; delightful.
He will bait him in with the *luscious* proposal of some gainful purchase. *South.*
4. Fulsome; as, *luscious* flattery.
5. Smutty; obscene. [*Unusual.*] *Steele.*
LUS'CIOUS-LY, (lush'us-le,) *adv.* With sweetness or richness that cloys or nauseates.
2. Obscenely. *Steele.*
LUS'CIOUS-NESS, (lush'us-ness,) *n.* Immoderate richness or sweetness that cloys or offends. *Mortimer.*
LU'SERN, *n.* A lynx. *Johnson*

LUSH, *a.* Full of juice or succulence. *Rich. Dict.*

How *lush* and lusty the grass looks; how green! [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

LU'SI-AD, *n.* The celebrated epic poem of Portugal, written by Camoens, on the establishment of the Portuguese government in India. *Brande.*

LUSK, *a.* [Fr. *lasche.*]
Lazy; slothful. [*Not in use.*]

LUSK, *n.* A lazy fellow; a lubber. [*Not in use.*]

LUSK, *v. i.* To be idle or unemployed. [*Obs.*] *Warner.*

LUSK'ISH, *a.* Inclined to be lazy. *Marston.*

LUSK'ISH-LY, *adv.* Lazily.

LUSK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Disposition to indolence; laziness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

LU-SO'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *lusorius*, from *ludo*, *lusi*, to sport.]
Used in play; sportive. [*Little used.*] *Sanderson.*

LU'SO-RY, *a.* [L. *lusorius*, as above.]
Used in play; playful; as, *lusory* methods of instructing children. *Watts.*

LUST, *n.* [Sax. *lust*; G. D. and Sw. *lust*; Dan. *lyst*; Ir. *lasadh*, lust, and a burning. The primary sense is, to extend, reach, expand, to stretch forward. It is the same as LIST.]

1. Longing desire; eagerness to possess or enjoy; as, the *lust* of gain.

My *lust* shall be satisfied upon them.—Ex. xv.

2. Concupiscence; carnal appetite; unlawful desire of carnal pleasure. *Rom.* i. 2 *Pet.* ii.

3. Evil propensity; depraved affections and desires. *James* i. *Ps.* lxxi.

4. Vigor; active power. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

LUST, *v. i.* [Sax. *lustan*; G. *lusten*; D. *lusten*; Sw. *lysta*; Dan. *lyster.*]

1. To desire eagerly; to long; with *after.*

Thou mayest kill and eat flesh in all thy gates, whatsoever thy soul *lusteth after.*—Deut. xii.

2. To have carnal desire; to desire eagerly the gratification of carnal appetite.

Lust not after her beauty in thy heart.—Prov. vi.
Whosoever looketh on a woman to *lust* after her, hath committed adultery with her already in his heart.—Matt. v.

3. To have irregular or inordinate desires.

The spirit that dwelleth in us *lusteth* to envy.—James iv.
Lust not after evil things, as they also *lusted.*—1 Cor. x.

4. To list; to like. [*Obs.*]

LUST'ER, *n.* One actuated by lust or strong desire.

LUS'TER, } *n.* [Fr. *lustre*; L. *lustrum*; It. *lustro*,
LUS'TRE, } from L. *lustro*, to purify; Dan. *lys*, light; *lyser*, to shine; Sw. *lysa*; D. *luister*, splendor; Ir. *lasadh*, *laisim*, *leosam*, to give light, to burn; *leos*, light.]

1. Brightness; splendor; gloss; as, the *luster* of the sun or stars; the *luster* of silk.

The sun's mild *luster* warms the vital air. *Pope.*

2. The splendor of birth, of deeds, or of fame; renown; distinction.

His ancestors continued about four hundred years, rather without obscurity than with any great share of *luster.* *Wotton.*

3. A candlestick ornamented with drops or pendants of cut glass. *Pope. Encyc.*

4. The space of five years. [L. *lustrum.*] *Bolingbroke.*

LUS'TER-LESS, } *a.* Destitute of luster.
LUS'TRE-LESS, }

LUST'FUL, *a.* Having lust, or eager desire of carnal gratification; libidinous; as, an intemperate and *lustful* man.

2. Provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust or exciting carnal desire. *Tillotson.*

Thence his *lustful* orgies he enlarged. *Milton.*

3. Vigorous; robust; stout. [*Not used.*] *Sackville.*

LUST'FUL-LY, *adv.* With concupiscence or carnal desire.

LUST'FUL-NESS, *n.* The state of having carnal desires; libidinousness.

LUST'I-HEAD, } *n.* [*lusty* and *hood.*] Vigor of body.
LUST'I-HOOD, } [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

LUST'I-LY, *adv.* With vigor of body; stoutly; with vigorous exertion.

I determine to fight *lustily* for him. *Shak.*

LUST'I-NESS, *n.* Vigor of body; stoutness; strength; robustness; sturdiness.

Cappadocian slaves were famous for their *lustiness.* *Dryden.*

LUST'ING, *ppr.* Having eager desire; having carnal appetite.

LUST'ING, *n.* Eager desire; inordinate desire; desire of carnal gratification.

LUST'LESS, *a.* Listless; not willing. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Not vigorous. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

LUS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *lustralis*, from *lustro*, to purify.]

1. Used in purification; as, *lustral* water; *lustral* waves.

2. Pertaining to purification; as, *lustral* days.

LUS'TRATE, *v. t.* [L. *lustro*, to cleanse. See LUSTER.]

1. To make clear or pure; to purify. [See ILLUSTRATE.]

2. To view; to survey.

LUS'TRA-TED, *pp.* Made clear; purified.

LUS'TRA-TING, *ppr.* Purifying; rendering clear.

LUS-TRA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of making clear or pure; a cleansing or purifying by water.

And holy water for *lustration* bring. *Dryden.*

2. In *antiquity*, the sacrifices or ceremonies by which cities, fields, armies, or people, defiled by crimes, were purified. *Encyc.*

LUS'TRIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to purification. *Middleton.*

LUS'TRING, *n.* A species of glossy silk cloth. [*Corruptly written and pronounced* LUTESTRING.]

LUS'TROUS, *a.* Bright; shining; luminous.

Good sparks and *lustrous.* *Shak.*

LUS'TROUS-LY, *adv.* In a brilliant or shining manner.

LUS'TRUM, *n.* [L.] In *ancient Rome*, the space of five years.

LUST'-STAIN-ED, *a.* Defiled by lust. *Shak.*

LUST'WORT, *n.* [*lust* and *wort.*] A plant of the genus Drosera.

LUST'Y, *a.* [from *lust*; D. *lustig.*]

1. Stout; vigorous; robust; healthful; able of body. This is the correct sense of the word, comprehending full health and strength; as, a *lusty* youth. But it is now used in the sense of,

2. Bulky; large; of great size. This sense does not always include that of *vigor.*

3. Handsome; pleasant; saucy. [*Obs.*] *Gower. Spenser. Shak.*

4. Copious; plentiful; as, a *lusty* draught. *Tatler.*

5. Pregnant; *a colloquial use.*

LU'SUS NA-TU'RÆ. [L.] Sport or freak of nature; a deformed or unnatural production.

LU'TAN-IST, *n.* [from *lute.*] A person that plays on the lute.

A celebrated *lutanist* was playing to a large company. *Asiat. Res.*

LU-TA'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *lutarius*, from *lutum*, mud.]

1. Pertaining to mud; living in mud.

2. Of the color of mud. *Grew.*

LU-TA'TION, *n.* [See LUTE.] The act or method of luting vessels.

LUTE, *n.* [Fr. *luth*; It. *liuto*; Sp. *laud*; D. *luit*; G. *laute*; Sw. *luta*; Dan. *lut*; Russ. *lutnia*; G. *laut*, sound; *lauten*, to sound, allied probably to *loud* and L. *laudo.*]

An instrument of music with strings. It consists of four parts, viz., the table, the body or belly, which has nine or ten sides, the neck, which has nine or ten stops or divisions marked with strings, and the head, or cross. In the middle of the table there is a passage for the sound. There is also a bridge to which the strings are fastened. The strings are struck with the right hand, and with the left the stops are pressed. *Encyc.*

LUTE, } *n.* [L. *lutum*, mud; clay.]
LUT'ING, }

Among *chemists*, a composition of clay, or other tenacious substance, used for stopping the juncture of vessels so closely as to prevent the escape or entrance of air, or for covering them when exposed to heat.

LUTE, *v. t.* To close or coat with lute. *Bacon.*

LUTE'-CASE, *n.* A case for a lute. *Shak.*

LUT'ED, *pp.* Closed or coated with lute.

LU'TEN-IST, *n.* A performer on the lute. *Busby.*

LU'TE-OUS, *a.* [L. *luteus.*]
Of a brownish-yellow or clay color.

LUT'ER, } *n.* One who plays on a lute.
LUT'IST, }

LU'TE-O-LIN, *n.* A yellow coloring matter discovered in weld. *Ure*

LUTE'STRING, *n.* The string of a lute. *Shak.*

2. [Corrupted from *lustring.*] A plain, stout silk, much used for ladies' dresses. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

LU'THER-AN, *a.* Pertaining to or following Luther, the reformer; as, the *Lutheran* church.

LU'THER-AN, *n.* A disciple or follower of Luther; one who adheres to the doctrines of Luther.

LU'THER-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of religion as taught by Luther.

LU'THERN, *n.* In *architecture*, a kind of window over the cornice, in the roof of a building, to admit light into the upper story; the same as DORMAR.

LUT'ING, *ppr.* Closing with lute. [*Brande.*

LU'TU-LENT, *a.* [L. *lutulentus*, from *lutum*, mud.]
Muddy; turbid; thick.

LUX'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *luxo*; Fr. *luxer*, to loosen; probably from the same root as *lax*, L. *laxo*, *laxus.*]
To displace or remove from its proper place, as a joint; to put out of joint; to dislocate. LUX, in a like sense, is, I believe, not now used. *Encyc.*

LUX'A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Put out of joint; dislocated.

LUX'A-TING, *ppr.* Removing or forcing out of its place, as a joint; dislocating.

LUX-A'TION, *n.* The act of moving or forcing a joint from its proper place or articulation; or the state of being thus put out of joint.

2. A dislocation; that which is dislocated.

LUXE, (luks,) *n.* Luxury. [*Not used.*] *Shenstone.*

LUX-U'RI-ANCE, } *n.* [L. *luxuriare*, *luxuria*, to grow
LUX-U'RI-AN-CY, } rank, or to wanton.]

1. Rank growth; strong, vigorous growth; exuberance.

Flowers grow up in the garden with the greatest *luxuriancy* and profusion. *Spectator.*

2. Excessive or superfluous growth.

A fungus prevents healing only by its *luxuriancy.* *Wiseman.*

LUX-U'RI-ANT, *a.* Exuberant in growth; abundant; as, a *luxuriant* growth of grass.

Exuberant in plenty; superfluous in abundance.

Prune the *luxuriant*, the uncouth refuse. *Pope.*

3. A *luxuriant* flower multiplies the covers of the fructification so as to destroy the essential parts. *Martyn.*

LUX-U'RI-ANT-LY, *adv.* With exuberant growth.

LUX-U'RI-ATE, *v. i.* To grow exuberantly, or to grow to superfluous abundance.

2. To feed or live luxuriously; as, the herds *luxuriate* in the pastures.

3. *Figuratively*, to expatiate with delight; as, to *luxuriate* in description.

LUX-U-RI-A'TION, *n.* The process of growing exuberantly, or beyond the natural growth. *Lee.*

LUX-U'RI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *luxurieux*; L. *luxuriosus*, from *luxo*, to loosen; *luxor*, to riot.]

1. Voluptuous; indulging freely or excessively in the pleasures of the table, the gratification of appetite, or in rich and expensive dress and equipage; as, a *luxurious* life; *luxurious* cities.

2. Administering to luxury; contributing to free or extravagant indulgence in diet, dress, and equipage; as, *luxurious* wealth. *Milton.*

3. Furnished with luxuries; as, a *luxurious* table.

4. Softening by pleasure, or free indulgence in luxury; as, *luxurious* ease.

5. Lustful; libidinous; given to the gratification of lust; as, a *luxurious* bed. *Shak.*

6. Luxuriant; exuberant.

The work under our labor grows
Luxurious by restraint. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

LUX-U'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In abundance of rich diet, dress, or equipage; deliciously; voluptuously. *Dryden.*

LUX-U'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of abounding with luxuries, or of living in the enjoyment of rich abundance.

LUX'U-RIST, *n.* One given to luxury. *Temple.*

LUX'U-RY, *n.* [L. *luxuria*, from *luxo*, to loosen.]

1. A free or extravagant indulgence in the pleasures of the table, as in rich and expensive diet, or delicious food and liquors; voluptuousness in the gratification of appetite; or the free indulgence in costly dress and equipage.

Riches expose a man to pride and *luxury.* *Spectator.*

2. That which gratifies a nice and fastidious appetite; a dainty; any delicious food or drink. The canvas-back duck is a *luxury* for an epicure.

3. Any thing delightful to the senses.

He cut the side of a rock for a garden, and, by laying on it earth, furnished a kind of *luxury* for a hermit. *Addison.*

4. Lust; lewd desire. [*Not now used.*] *Shak.*

5. Luxuriance; exuberance of growth. [*Not now used.*] *Bacon.*

LY, a termination of adjectives, is a contraction of Sax. *lic*, G. *lich*, D. *lyk*, Dan. *lig*, Sw. *lik*, Eng. *like*; as in *lovely*, *manly*, that is, *love-like*, *man-like*. As the termination *of names*, *ly* signifies field, or plain, Sax. *leag*, Eng. *lay*, *lea*, or *ley*, L. *locus.*]

LY'AM, *n.* A leash for holding a hound. *Drayton.*

LY-CAN'THRO-PY, *n.* [Gr. λυκανθρωπια; λυκος, a wolf, and ανθρωπος, man.]
A kind of erratic melancholy, in which the patient imagined himself a wolf, and imitated his actions. *Brande.*

LY-CE'UM, *n.* [Gr. λυκειον.]

1. In *Greece*, a place near the River Ilissus, where Aristotle taught philosophy.

2. A house or apartment appropriated to instruction by lectures or disquisitions.

3. An association of men for literary improvement.

LY-CO-PO-DI-A'CE-Æ, (-she-ē,) *n. pl.* A family of moss-like plants, but which differ materially from the true mosses. They are sometimes termed *Club-Mosses*

LY-CO-PO-DI-A'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* Belonging to the Lycopodiaceæ. *Lyell.*

LY-CO-PO'DI-UM, *n.* A fine, yellow powder, the seed of the club-moss, Lycopodium clavatum. When thrown into a flame, it burns with a flash. *Brande.*

LYD'I-AN, *a.* [from *Lydia.*] Pertaining to Lydia, a country of Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants; hence, soft; effeminate; noting a kind of soft, slow music, anciently in vogue. *Milton.*

LYD'I-AN STONE, *n.* A flint slate used by the ancients to try gold and silver; a touchstone. *Buchanan.*

LYE, n. [Sax. *leah*; G. *lauge*; D. *loog*; Arm. *ligeon*, or *lichou*; Sp. *lexia*; Fr. *lessive*; L. *lix*, whence *lixivium*. It coincides with Sax. *lage*, water; Ant. L. *liza*, whence *Lugdunum*, *Leyden*, *Lyons*, that is, *Water-town*.]

Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood.

LYE, n. A falsehood. [See LIE.]

LY'ING, *ppr.* of LIE. Being prostrate. [See LIE.]

Lying in; being in childbirth.

2. n. The act of bearing a child.

Lying to; in *navigation*, the state of a ship when the sails are so disposed as to counteract each other.

LY'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* from LIE. Telling falsehood; addicted to falsehood.

LY'ING, n. The practice of telling lies.

LY'ING-LY, *adv.* Falsely; by telling lies. *Sherwood.*

LYM, n. A dog held in a leam; a bloodhound. *Shak. Smart.*

LYM'NITE, n. A kind of fresh-water snail found [fossil.

LYMPH, (limf,) n. [L. *lympha*.]

Water, or a colorless fluid in animal bodies, contained in certain vessels called *lymphatics*. *Encyc.*

LYMPH'ATE, LYMPH'A-TED, } *a.* Frightened into madness; raving.

LYM-PHAT'IC, (lim-fat'ik,) *a.* Pertaining to lymph.

2. Enthusiastic. [*Not used.*] *Shaftesbury.*

LYM-PHAT'IC, (lim-fat'ik,) n. A vessel of animal bodies which contains or conveys lymph.

The *lymphatics* seem to perform the whole business of absorption. *Encyc.*

2. A mad enthusiast; a lunatic. [*Not used.*] *Shaftesbury.*

LYMPH'E-DUCT, n. [L. *lympha*, lymph, and *ductus*, a duct.]

A vessel of animal bodies which conveys the lymph.

LYM-PHOG'RA-PHY, n. [L. *lympha*, lymph, and Gr. γραφω, to describe.]

A description of the lymphatic vessels, their origin and uses. *Encyc.*

LYMPH'Y, *a.* Containing or like lymph.

LYN'CE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the lynx.

LYNCH, *v. t.* To inflict pain, or punish, without the forms of law, as by a mob, or by unauthorized persons. [*U. S.*]

LYNCH'ED, (linchť,) *pp.* Punished or abused without the forms of law.

LYNCH'ING, *ppr.* Punishing or abusing without law.

LYNCH'-LAW, n. The practice of punishing men for crimes or offenses by private, unauthorized persons, without a legal trial. The term is said to be derived from a Virginia farmer, named *Lynch*, who thus took the law into his own hands. [*U. S.*]

LYN'DEN-TREE. See LINDEN.

LYNX, n. [L. *lynx*; Gr. λυγξ; D. *lechs*; G. *luchs*; It. *lince*.]

1. A quadruped, the popular name of several species of the genus Felis, resembling the common cat, but with ears longer and tail shorter. It has been celebrated, though hyperbolically, for the quickness of its sight.

2. One of the northern constellations.

LYNX'-EY-ED, (linksťide,) *a.* Having acute sight.

LY'RA, n. [L., from Gr. λυρα, a lyre or harp.]

A northern constellation, containing a white star of the first magnitude, called *Alpha Lyræ*. *Olmsted.*

LY'RATE, LY'RA-TED, } *a.* [from *lyre*.] In *botany*, divided transversely into several sinuses, the lower ones smaller and more remote from each other than the upper ones; as, a *lyrate* leaf. *Martyn.*

LYRE, n. [Fr. *lyre*; L. *lyra*; Gr. λυρα; It. and Sp. *lira*; D. *lier*; G. *leier*.]

1. A stringed instrument of music, a kind of harp much used by the ancients, as an accompaniment to poetry.

2. One of the constellations, Lyra, which see.

LYRE'-SHAP-ED, (-shapt,) *a.* Shaped like a lyre.

LYR'IC, LYR'IC-AL, } *a.* [L. *lyricus*; Fr. *lyrique*.]

Pertaining to a lyre or harp. *Lyric* poetry is such as is sung to the harp or lyre. This was much cultivated by the ancients, among whom Anacreon, Alcæus, Stesichorus, Sappho, and Horace, are distinguished as lyric poets. The term is now applied to that species of poetry which directly expresses the individual emotions of the poet.

LYR'IC, n. A lyric poem.

2. A composer of lyric poems. *Addison.*

LYR'I-CISM, n. A lyric composition. *Gray.*

LY'RIST, n. A musician who plays on the harp or lyre. *Pope.*

LYS, n. A Chinese measure of length, equal to 533 yards. *Grosier.*

LYS'SA, n. [Gr. λυσσα.] The madness of a dog.

LY-TE'RI-AN, *a.* [Gr. λυτηριος, from λυω, to loosen.]

In *medical science*, terminating a disease; indicating the solution of a disease. *Jones.*

LYTH'RODE, n. A variety of Elæolite. *Dana.*

M.

M is the thirteenth letter of the English alphabet, and a labial articulation, formed by a compression of the lips. It is called a semi-vowel, as the articulation or compression of the lips is accompanied with a humming sound through the nose, which constitutes a difference between this letter and *b*. Its sound is uniform, as in *man*, *time*, *rim*.

M is a numeral letter, and among the ancients stood for a thousand; a use which is retained by the moderns. With a dash or stroke over it, M, it stands for a thousand times a thousand, or a million.

As an abbreviation, M. stands for *Marcus*, *Martius*, *Manlius*, or *Mutius*.

A. M. or M. A. stands for *artium magister*, master of arts; M. D. for *medicinæ doctor*, doctor of medicine; A. M. for *anno mundi*, the year of the world; MS. for *manuscript*; MSS. for *manuscripts*.

In *astronomical tables*, M stands for *meridian*, *meridional*, or *midday*; A. M. for *ante meridiem*, forenoon; P. M. for *post meridiem*, afternoon.

In *medical prescriptions*, M stands for *maniple*, or handful, or *misce*, mix, or *mixtura*, a mixture. *Encyc.*

In *the late British Pharmacopœias* it signifies *mensurâ*, by measure. *Parr.*

In *law*, M is a brand or stigma impressed on one convicted of *manslaughter*, and admitted to the benefit of clergy.

MA, [It.] In *music*, not.

MAB, n. [W. *mab*, a child.]

1. In *northern mythology*, the queen of the imaginary beings called *fairies*.

2. A slattern. *Ray.*

MAB, *v. t.* To dress negligently. *Ray.*

MAC, in *names of Scotch* and *Irish origin*, signifies *son*. [See MAID.]

MAC-AD'AM-IZE, *v. t.* [from the projector's name.] To cover, as a road, way, or path with small broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface.

MAC-AD'AM-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered or formed with small broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface.

MAC-AD'AM-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Covering with small broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface.

MAC-AD'AM-ROAD, n. A road or path covered with small broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface.

MAC-A-RŌ'NI, n. [It. *maccheroni*, a sort of paste; Fr. *macaroni*; Gr. μακαρ, happy.]

1. Dough of wheat flour made into a tubular or pipe form, of the thickness of a goose quill; Italian or Genoese paste. *Ure.*

2. A medley; something extravagant, to please an idle fancy.

3. A sort of droll or fool; and hence, a fop; a fribble; a finical fellow.

MAC-A-RON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or like a macaroni; empty; trifling; vain; affected.

2. Consisting of a mixture or jumble of words of different languages. MACARONIAN has been used. [See MACARONIC, n.]

MAC-A-RON'IC, n. A kind of burlesque poetry, in which words of different languages are intermixed, and native words are made to end in Latin terminations, or Latin words are modernized. *Jones. Encyc.*

MAC-A-ROON', n. [Fr. *macaron*.] A small cake composed chiefly of almonds and sugar.

2. A finical fellow, or macaroni.

MA-CAU'CO, n. A name of several species of four-handed animals, of the genus Lemur. [See LEMUR.] *P. Cyc.*

MA-CAW', MA-CĀ'O, } n. The name of a race of beautiful American birds, of the parrot family. *P. Cyc.*

MA-CAW'-TREE, n. A species of palm-tree, the Cocos aculeata. *Miller.*

MAC-CA-BE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Jewish princes called *Maccabees*.

MAC'CA-BEES, n. *pl.* The name of a heroic Jewish family, which rescued Judea from the tyranny of Antiochus Epiphanes and rendered it independent for about a century. *Murdock.*

2. The name of certain apocryphal books of the Old Testament, which give an account of Jewish affairs in the time of the Maccabean princes. *Murdock.*

MAC'CO-BOY, n. A kind of snuff.

MACE, n. [It. *mazza*, Sp. *maza*, Port. *maça*, Fr. *masse*, a club.]

1. An ensign of authority borne before magistrates. *Originally*, the *mace* was a club or instrument of war, made of iron and much used by cavalry. Being no longer a weapon of war, its form is changed; it is made of silver or copper gilt, and ornamented with a crown, globe, and cross. The old English writers often use *mace* for scepter. *Brande.*

A leaden *mace*. *Shak.*
A heavy iron *mace*. *Knolles.*

2. The heavier rod used in billiards. *Smart.*

MACE, n. [L. *macis*.]

A spice; the second coat which covers the nutmeg, a thin and membranaceous substance, of an oleaginous nature and yellowish color, being in flakes divided into many ramifications; it is extremely fragrant and aromatic. *Encyc.*

MACE'-ALE, n. Ale spiced with mace. *Wiseman.*

MACE'-BEAR-ER, n. A person who carries a mace before men in authority. *Spectator.*

MACE'-PROOF, *a.* Free from arrest. *Gifford's Sherley.*

MAC'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *macero*, from *macer*, thin, lean; *maceo*, to be thin or lean; Fr. *maigre*; Eng. *meager*; It. *macro*; Sp. *magro*; probably allied to Eng. *meek*, Ch. מך *mak*. Class Mg, No. 2, 9.]

1. To make lean; to wear away. *Harvey.*

2. To mortify; to harass with corporeal hardships; to cause to pine or waste away.

Out of excessive zeal they *macerate* their bodies and impair their health. *Fiddes.*

3. To steep almost to solution; to soften and separate the parts of a substance by steeping it in a fluid, or by the digestive process. So we say, food is *macerated* in the stomach.

MAC'ER-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made thin or lean; steeped almost to solution.

MAC'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Making lean; steeping almost to solution; softening.

MAC-ER-A'TION, n. The act or the process of making thin or lean by wearing away, or by mortification.

2. The act, process, or operation of softening and almost dissolving by steeping in a fluid.

The saliva serves for the *maceration* and dissolution of the meat into chyle. *Ray.*

MACE'-REED, REED'-MACE, } n. A plant of the genus Typha, called also Cat-tail. *P. Cyc.*

MACH-I-A-VEL'IAN, (mak-e-a-vel'yan,) *a.* [from *Machiavel*, an Italian writer, secretary and historiographer to the republic of Florence.]

Pertaining to Machiavel, or denoting his principles; politically cunning; crafty; cunning in political management.

MACH-I-A-VEL'IAN, n. One who adopts the principles of Machiavel.

MACH'I-A-VEL-ISM, n. The principles of Machiavel, or practice in conformity to them; political cunning and artifice, intended to favor arbitrary power. *Cyc.*

MA-CHIC'O-LA-TED, *a.* A term applied to castles having machicolations. *Brande.*

MACH-I-CO-LA'TION, n. [Fr. *machicoulis*.]

A term applied to openings at the tops of old castles and fortifications, through which combustibles melted lead and stones were dropped on the heads of assailants. *Glossary of Archit. Gwilt.*

MACH'IN-AL, (mak'in-al,) *a.* [See MACHINE.] Pertaining to machines. *Dict.*

MACH'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *machinor*, from Gr. μαχανα, or μηχανη.]

To plan; to contrive; to form a scheme. *Sandys.*

MACH'IN-A-TED, *pp.* Planned; contrived.

MACH'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* Contriving; scheming.

MACH-IN-A'TION, n. [Fr. See MACHINE.] The act of planning or contriving a scheme for executing some purpose, particularly an evil purpose; an artful design formed with deliberation. *Shak.*

MACH'IN-A-TOR, n. One that forms a scheme, or who plots with evil designs. *Glanville.*

MA-CHINE', (ma-sheen',) n. [Fr., from L. *machina*.]

1. In a *general sense*, any thing used to augment or regulate force or motion. The simplest machines are those usually denominated the six mechanical powers, viz., the lever, the pulley, the axis and wheel, the wedge, the screw, and the inclined plane.

More properly, a *machine* is a complex structure, consisting of a combination, or peculiar modification, of the mechanical powers. *Hebert.*

2. An engine; an instrument of force.

With inward arms the dire *machine* they load. *Dryden.*

3. Supernatural agency in a poem, or a superhuman being introduced into a poem to perform some exploit. *Pope.*

MA-CHIN'ER-Y, (ma-sheen'er-e,) *n.* The component parts of a complex machine, taken collectively; as, the *machinery* of a watch, or other chronometer.

2. Machines in general. Great Britain abounds in *machinery.*

3. In *epic* and *dramatic poetry*, superhuman beings introduced by the poet to solve difficulty, or perform some exploit which exceeds human power; or the word may signify the agency of such beings, as supposed deities, angels, demons, and the like.

Nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus
Inciderit. *Horace.*

A deity is not to be introduced, unless a difficulty occurs that requires the intervention of a god. The *machinery* of Milton's Paradise Lost consists of numerous superhuman personages. Pope's Rape of the Lock is rendered very interesting by the *machinery* of sylphs.

MA-CHIN'ING, (ma-sheen'-,) *a.* Denoting the machinery of a poem. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

MA-CHIN'IST, (ma-sheen'-,) *n.* [Fr. *machiniste.*]

A constructor of machines and engines, or one well versed in the principles of machines.

MA-CIG'NO, (ma-chēn'yo,) *n.* [It.] A siliceous sandstone found in Italy. There are two varieties; one of a grayish-yellow color, the other of a bluish-gray color. *Dana.*

MAC'I-LEN-CY, *n.* [See MACILENT.] Leanness.

MAC'I-LENT, *a.* [L. *macilentus*, from *macer*, lean, thin. See MACERATE.]

Lean; thin, having little flesh.

MACK'ER-EL, *n.* [D. *muckreel*; G. *mackrele*; Fr. *maquereau*. Ir. *mackrel*: W. *marrell*: from the root of L. *macula*, a spot; the spotted fish. So in British, it is called *brithith*, Arm. *bresell*, for the like reason.]

A species of salt-water fish of the genus Scomber, an excellent table fish.

MACK'ER-EL, *n.* [Old Fr. *maquerel.*]

A pander or pimp.

Mackerel-gale: in Dryden, may mean a gale that ripples the surface of the sea, or one which is suitable for catching mackerel, as this fish is caught with the bait in motion.

MACK'ER EL-SKY, *n.* A sky in which the clouds have the form called *cirro-cumulus*: that is, are broken into fleecy masses; called, also, a *mackerel-back-sky.* *Cooke.*

MACK'IN-TOSH, *n.* A term applied, from the name of the inventor, to water-proof garments, particularly overcoats, made so by the use of India rubber.

MAC'K'LE, (mak'l,) *n.* [L. *macula.*] Among *printers*, a blur in printing, so that part of the impression of a page appears double.

MAC'LE, (mak'l,) *n.* A name given to a variety of chiastolite, the crystals of which present a tesselated appearance when cut transversely. *Dana.*

2. A similar tesselated appearance in other crystals. *Dana.*

MAC-LU'RITE, *n.* The mineral *Chondodrite*, which see. *Dana.*

MAC-RO-BI-OT'IC, *a.* [Gr. μακρος and βιος.] Long-lived.]

MAC'RO-COSM, *n.* [Gr. μακρος, great, and κοσμος, world.

The great world; the universe, or the visible system of worlds; opposed to Microcosm, or the world of man. *Encyc.*

MAC-RO-DAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. μακρος, long, and δακτυλος, finger.]

One of a tribe of wading birds, having very long toes.

MAC-RO-DAC-TYL'IC, *a.* In *ornithology*, having long toes; applied to a tribe of wading birds, including the rails, water-hens, &c. *Partington.*

MAC-RO-DI-AG'ON-AL, *n.* [Gr. μακρος, long, and *diagonal.*]

The longer of the diagonals of a rhombic prism.

MA-CROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μακρος, great, and λογος, discourse.]

Long and tedious talk; prolonged discourse without matter; superfluity of words. *Bullokar.*

MA-CROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. μακρος and *metron.*]

An instrument for measuring inaccessible objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant. *Buchanan.*

MA-CROT'Y-POUS, *a.* [Gr. μακρος, long, and τυπος, form.]

In *mineralogy*, having a long form. *Shepard.*

MA-CROU'RAN, } *n.* [Gr. μακρος, long, and ουρα,
MA-CRU'RAN, } tail.] A name given to crustacea, resembling the lobster and shrimp. *Dana.*

MA-CROU'ROUS, } *a.* An epithet applied to crus-
MA-CRU'ROUS, } tacea resembling the lobster and shrimp.

MAC-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *macto*, to kill.]

The act of killing a victim for sacrifice *Encyc.*

MAC'U-LA, *n.*; *pl.* MACULÆ. [L.] A spot, as on the skin, or on the surface of the sun, or other luminous orb.

MAC'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *macula*] To spot; to stain. *Elyot.*

MAC'U-LATE, } *a.* Spotted.
MAC'U-LA-TED, }

MAC-U-LA'TION, *n.* The act of spotting; a spot; a stain. *Shak.*

MAC'ULE, *n.* A spot. [Supra.] [*Little used.*]

MAD, *a.* [Sax. *gemaad*; Ir. *amad*; It. *matto*, mad, foolish; *mattone*, a brick, and an arrant fool; *matteria* and *matteza*, foolishness; *ammattire*, to become distracted.]

1. Disordered in intellect; distracted; furious.

We must bind our passions in chains, lest, like *mad* folks, they break their locks and bolts. *Taylor.*

2. Proceeding from disordered intellect, or expressing it; as, a *mad* demeanor. *Milton.*

3. Enraged, furious; as, a *mad* bull.

And being exceedingly *mad* against them, I persecuted them, even unto strange cities. — Acts xxvi.

4. Inflamed to excess with desire; excited with violent and unreasonable passion or appetite; infatuated; followed properly by *after.*

The world is running *mad after* farce, the extremity of bad poetry. *Dryden.*

"*Mad upon* their idols," would be better rendered, "*Mad after* their idols." *Jer.* l.

5. Distracted with anxiety or trouble; extremely perplexed.

Thou shalt be *mad* for the sight of thine eyes. — Deut. xxviii.

6. Infatuated with folly.

The spiritual man is *mad*. — Hos. ix.

7. Inflamed with anger; very angry. [*This is a common, and perhaps the most general, sense of the word in America. It is thus used by Arbuthnot, and is perfectly proper.*]

8. Proceeding from folly or infatuation.

Mad wars destroy in one year the works of many years of peace. *Franklin.*

MAD, *v. t.* To make mad, furious, or angry. *Sidney.*

MAD, *v. i.* To be mad, furious, or wild. *Wiclif. Spenser.*

MAD, } *n.* [Sax. *matha*: Goth. *matha.*]
MADE, }

An earth-worm. [But this is the Eng. *moth.*] *Ray.*

MAD'AM, *n.* [Fr. *ma*, my, and *dame.*]

An appellation or complimentary title given to married and elderly ladies, or chiefly to them.

MAD'AP-PLE, *n.* A tropical plant or fruit, allied to the Egg plant; the *Solanum insanum* of Person. *Loudon.*

MAD'BRAIN, } *a.* Disordered in mind; hot-
MAD'BRAIN-ED, } headed; rash. *Shak.*

MAD'CAP, *n.* [*mad-caput* or *cap.*] A person of wild behavior; a violent, rash, hot-headed person.

MAD'DEN, (mad'n,) *v. t.* To make mad. *Thomson.*

MAD'DEN, *v. i.* To become mad; to act as if mad.

They rave, recite, and *madden* round the land. *Pope.*

MAD'DEN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Rendered mad.

MAD'DEN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making mad or angry.

MAD'DER, *n.* [Sax. *mæddere.*]

A plant of the genus Rubia, one species of which is much used in dyeing red. The root is used in medicine, and is in great reputation as an emmenagogue. It is cultivated in France and Holland. *Encyc. Hill.*

MAD'DING, *ppr.* or *a.* from MAD. Raging; furious. *Milton. Dryden.*

MADE, *pret.* and *pp.* or *a.* from MAKE.

MAD-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *madefacio.*]

The act of making wet.

MAD'E-FI-ED, *pp.* Made wet. *Bacon.*

MAD'E-FY, *v. t.* [L. *madefio.*]

To make wet or moist; to moisten [*Not much used.*]

MAD'E-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making moist or wet.

MA-DEI'RA, (ma-dē'rā,) *n.* A rich wine made on the Isle of Madeira.

MA-DEI'RA-NUT, *n.* A species of walnut with a thin shell, from the Island of Madeira.

MAID-EM-OI-SELLE', (mad-mwa-zel',) *n.* [Fr. *ma*, my, and *demoiselle*, damsel. See DAMSEL.]

A young woman, or the title given to one; miss: also, the puppet sent from the French metropolis to exhibit the prevailing fashions. *Spectator.*

MAD'-HEAD-ED, (-hed-,) *a.* Hot-brained; rash. *Shak.*

MAD'-HOUSE, *n.* A house where insane persons are confined for cure or for restraint.

MA'DI-A, *n.* A South American annual plant, *Madia sativa*, cultivated for the oil yielded from its seeds by pressure. This oil is by some preferred to olive oil for the table. *P. Cyc.*

MAD'ID, *a.* [L. *madidus.*] Wet; moist. [*Not in use.*]

MADGE-HOW'LET, *n.* [Fr. *machette.*] An owl. *B. Jonson.*

MAD'LY, *adv.* [from *mad.*] Without reason or understanding; rashly; wildly.

2. With extreme folly or infatuated zeal or passion.

MAD'MAN, *n.* A man raving or furious with disordered intellect; a distracted man.

2. A man without understanding.

3. One inflamed with extravagant passion, and acting contrary to reason.

MAD'NESS, *n.* [from *mad.*] Distraction; a state of disordered reason or intellect, in which the patient raves or is furious.

There are degrees of *madness*, as of folly. *Locke.*

2. Extreme folly; headstrong passion and rashness that act in opposition to reason; as, the *madness* of a mob.

3. Wildness of passion; fury; rage; as, the *madness* of despair.

MA-DO'NA, } *n.* [Sp. *madona*; it. *madonna*, my
MA-DON'NA, } lady.]

A term of compellation, equivalent to MADAM. It is given to the Virgin Mary.

MAD'RE-PORE, *n.* [Fr. *madre*, spotted, and *pore.*]

One of the genera of coral zoophytes. The species usually branch like trees and shrubs. The surface is covered with small prominences, each containing a cell. [See CORAL.] *Dana.*

MAD'RE-PO-RITE, *n.* Fossil coral, or limestone composed of fossil coral. *Dana.*

MAD-RIER', *n.* [Fr.] A thick plank armed with iron plates, with a cavity to receive the mouth of a petard, with which it is applied to any thing intended to be broken down; also, a plank used for supporting the earth in mines. *Chambers. Bailey.*

MAD'RI-GAL, *n.* [Sp. Port. and Fr. *id*; It. *madrigale.* Its origin is not ascertained.]

1. A little amorous poem, sometimes called a *pastoral poem*, containing a certain number of free, unequal verses, not confined to the scrupulous regularity of a sonnet, or the subtilty of the epigram, but containing some tender and delicate, though simple thought, suitably expressed. *Cox.*

2. An elaborate vocal composition, in five or six parts. *Busby.*

MAD'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Alyssum.

MAEL'STROM, (mal'strom,) *n.* A celebrated whirlpool on the coast of Norway.

MÆRE, *a.* It is derived from Saxon *mer*, famous, great, noted; so *elmere* is all-famous. *Gibson. T. Ed.*

MA-ES-TO'SO: an Italian word signifying *majestic*, a direction in music to play the part with grandeur and strength.

MAF'FLE, *v. i.* To stammer. [*Not in use.*] *Barret.*

MAF'FLER, *n.* A stammerer. [*Not in use.*]

MAG-A-ZINE', (mag-a-zeen',) *n.* [Fr. *magazin*; It. *magazzino*; Sp. *magacen* and *almacen*; Port. *almazen* or *armazem*: from Ar. خزن *khazana*, to deposit or lay up for preservation. This word is formed with the Shemitic prefix *m.*]

1. A store of arms, ammunition, or provisions: or the building in which such store is deposited. It is usually a public store or storehouse.

2. In *ships of war*, a close room in the hold, where the gunpowder is kept. Large ships have usually two *magazines.* *Mar. Dict.*

3. A pamphlet periodically published, containing miscellaneous papers or compositions. The first publication of this kind in England was the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which first appeared in 1731, under the name of *Sylvanus Urban*, by Edward Cave, and which is still continued.

MAG-A-ZIN'ER, (mag-a-zeen'er,) *n.* One who writes for a magazine. [*Little used.*] *Goldsmith.*

MAG'DA-LEN, *n.* A reformed prostitute.

MAGE, *n.* A magician. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

MAG-EL-LAN'IC CLOUDS, *n. pl.* Three conspicuous nebulæ situated near the south pole, resembling thin, white clouds, and so called from Magellan, the navigator. *Olmsted.*

MAG-GIO'RE, (maj-jō'rā,) *a.* [It.] In *music*, great.

MAG'GOT, *n.* [W. *macat*, pl. *maceiod*, *magiod*, a maggot or grub, from *magu*, to breed.]

1. A worm or grub; *particularly*, the fly-worm, from the egg of the large blue or green fly. This maggot changes into a fly.

2. A whim; an odd fancy. [*Low.*]

MAG'GOT-I-NESS, *n.* The state of abounding with maggots.

MAG'GOT-Y, *a.* Full of maggots.

2. Full of whims; capricious; whimsical; hence, *maggoty-headed.*

MA'GI, *n. pl.* [L.] Wise men or philosophers of the East. *Fotherby.*

MA'GI-AN, *a.* [L. *magus*; Gr. μαγος.]

Pertaining to the Magi, a sect of philosophers in Persia.

MA'GI-AN, *n.* One of the sect of the Persian Magi, who hold that there are two principles, one the cause of good, the other of evil. The knowledge of these philosophers was deemed by the vulgar to be supernatural. *Encyc.*

MA'GI-AN-ISM, *n.* The philosophy or doctrines of the Magi.

MAG'IC, *n.* [L. *magia*; Gr. μαγεια, from Μαγος, a philosopher among the Persians.]

1. The art or science of putting into action the power of spirits; or the science of producing won-

derful effects by the aid of superhuman beings, or of departed spirits; sorcery; enchantment. [*This art or science is now discarded.*]

2. The secret operations of natural causes. *Bacon.*

Natural magic; the art of employing the powers of nature to produce effects apparently supernatural. *Olmsted.*

Celestial magic attributes to spirits a kind of dominion over the planets, and to the planets an influence over men.

Superstitious or *geotic magic* consists in the invocation of devils or demons, and supposes some tacit or express agreement between them and human beings. *Encyc.*

MAG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to magic; used in magic; as, a *magic* wand; *magic* art.
MAG'IC-AL, }

2. Performed by magic, the agency of spirits, or by the invisible powers of nature; as, *magical* effects.

Magic squares; a square figure, formed by a series of numbers in arithmetical progression, so disposed in parallel ranks, that the sums of each row or line, taken perpendicularly, horizontally, or diagonally, are equal *Brande.*

MAG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By the arts of magic; according to the rules or rites of magic; by enchantment. *Camden.*

MA-GI'CIAN, (ma-jish'an,) *n.* One skilled in magic; one that practices the black art; an enchanter; a necromancer; a sorcerer or sorceress. *Locke. Waller.*

MAG'IC-LAN'TERN, *n.* An optical instrument, which, by means of a lamp and of small figures painted on transparent varnish or slides of glass, exhibits, in a dark room, images of objects considerably magnified. *Brande.*

MA-GIS'TER, *n.* [L. *master.*] A title of the middle ages, equivalent to the modern title of *doctor.* *Brande.*

MA-GILP', *n.* A gelatinous compound of linseed oil and mastic varnish, used by artists as a vehicle for colors. *Brande.*

MAG-IS-TE'RI-AL, *a.* [See MAGISTRATE.] Pertaining to a master; such as suits a master; authoritative. *Dryden.*

2. Proud; lofty; arrogant; imperious; domineering.

Pretenses go a great way with men that take fair words and magisterial looks for current payment. *L'Estrange.*

3. In *chemistry*, pertaining to magistery, which see.

MAG-IS-TE'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* With the air of a master; arrogantly; authoritatively. *Bacon. South.*

MAG-IS-TE'RI-AL-NESS *n.* The air and manner of a master; haughtiness; imperiousness; peremptoriness. *Nelson.*

MAG'IS-TER-Y, *n.* [L. *magisterium.*]

Among *chemists*, a precipitate; a fine substance deposited by precipitation; usually applied to particular kinds of precipitate, as that of bismuth, coal, crab's eyes, sulphur, &c. [*Old.*] *Encyc. Brande.*

MAG'IS-TRA-CY, *n.* [See MAGISTRATE.] The office or dignity of a magistrate.

Dueling is not only a usurpation of the divine prerogative, but it is an insult upon *magistracy.* *Clarissa.*

2. The body of magistrates.

MAG'IS-TRAL, *a.* Suiting a magistrate; authoritative. [*Obs.*]

MAG'IS-TRAL, *n.* A sovereign medicine or remedy. [*Obs.*]

MAG-IS-TRAL'I-TY, *n.* Despotic authority in opinion. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

MAG'IS-TRAL-LY, *adv.* Authoritatively; with imperiousness. [*Obs.*] *Bramhall.*

MAG'IS-TRATE, *n.* [L. *magistratus*, from *magister*, master; *majis*, *major*, and *ster*, Teutonic *steora*, a director; *steoran*, to steer; the principal director.]

A public civil officer, invested with the executive government, or some branch of it. In this sense, a king is the highest or first magistrate, as is the president of the United States. But the word is more particularly applied to subordinate officers, as governors, intendants, prefects, mayors, justices of the peace, and the like.

The *magistrate* must have his reverence; the laws their authority. *Burke.*

MAG-IS-TRAT'IC, *a.* Having the authority of a magistrate. *Taylor.*

MAG'IS-TRA-TURE, *n.* [Fr.] Magistracy. [*Little used.*]

MAG'MA, *n.* Any crude mixture of mineral or organic matters, in the state of a thin paste. *Ure.*

MAG'NA CHAR'TA, (kar'ta,) *n.* [L., great charter.]

1. The great charter, so called, obtained by the English barons from King John, A. D. 1215. This name is also given to the charter granted to the people of England in the ninth year of Henry III., and confirmed by Edward I.

2. A fundamental constitution which guaranties rights and privileges

MAG-NA-NIM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *magnanimitas*; *magnus*, great, and *animus*, mind.]

Greatness of mind; that elevation or dignity of soul, which encounters danger and trouble with tranquility and firmness; which rises the possessor above revenge, and makes him delight in acts of benevolence; which makes him disdain injustice and meanness, and prompts him to sacrifice personal ease, interest, and safety, for the accomplishment of useful and noble objects.

MAG-NAN'I-MOUS, *a.* [L. *magnanimus.*]

1. Great of mind; elevated in soul or in sentiment; brave; disinterested; as, a *magnanimous* prince or general.

2. Dictated by magnanimity; exhibiting nobleness of soul; liberal and honorable; not selfish.

There is an inseparable union between a *magnanimous* policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity and fame. *Washington.*

MAG-NAN'I-MOUS-LY, *adv.* With greatness of mind; bravely; with dignity and elevation of sentiment. *Milton.*

MAG NATE, *n.*; *pl.* MAGNATES. A person of rank; a noble or grandee.

MAG-NE'SIA, *n.* [Fr. *magnesie.* Qu. from *Magnesia*, the place where first found. Lunier says, from Gr. μαγνης, the loadstone; but the reason he does not assign.]

A primitive earth, having for its base a metallic substance, called *magnesium.* Magnesia is a soft, white powder, without taste or smell. It is generally found in combination with other substances. It is antacid, and moderately cathartic. *Ure.*

MAG-NE'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to magnesia, or partaking of its qualities; containing magnesia; resembling magnesia.

MAG'NE-SITE, *n.* A silicate of magnesia containing a large quantity of water. It occurs in amorphous masses, or in masses tuberous and spongiform; its color is yellowish gray, or white with spots, and dendritic delineations of blackish brown. The name is also given to a carbonate of magnesia. *Dana. Hoby.*

MAG-NE'SIUM, *n.* The undecompounded metallic base of magnesia.

MAG'NET, *n.* [L., from Gr. μαγνης, from MAGNESIA, in Asia Minor.]

The loadstone; a term applied to certain specimens of iron ore, (the protoxyd or octahedral,) which have the property of attracting iron and some of its ores, and, when freely suspended, of pointing to the poles.

A bar of steel to which the peculiar properties of the loadstone have been imparted, either by contact or by other means. A bar of iron will receive temporarily the same properties under the action of a galvanic or electrical battery, and is then generally called an *electro-magnet.* *Dana.*

MAG-NET'IC, *n.* A term applied to any metal, as iron, nickel, cobalt, &c., which may receive, by any means, the properties of the loadstone, and lie when suspended in the direction of a magnetic meridian. *Dana.*

MAG-NET'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the magnet; possessing the properties of the magnet, or corresponding properties; as, a *magnetic* bar of iron, or a *magnetic* needle.
MAG-NET'IC-AL, }

2. Attractive.

She that had all *magnetic* force alone. *Donne.*

MAG-NET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of magnetism; by the power of attraction. *Burton.*

MAG-NET'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being magnetic.

MAG-NET'IC-NEE'DLE, *n.* A magnetized needle, or small iron rod, turning on a pivot, principally used to determine the points of compass.

MAG-NET'IC-TEL'E-GRAPH, *n.* The electro-magnetic telegraph; an instrument, or apparatus, which, by means of iron wires, conducting the electric fluid, conveys intelligence to any given distance with the velocity of lightning. See ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. *S. F. B. Morse.*

MAG-NET'ICS, *n.* The science or principles of magnetism.

MAG-NET-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing or conducting magnetism. *Journ. of Science.*

MAG'NET-ISM, *n.* That branch of science which treats of the properties of the magnet.

2. Power of attraction; as, the *magnetism* of interest. *Glanville.*

Animal magnetism; a supposed agent of a peculiar and mysterious nature, said to have a powerful influence on the patient when acted upon by contact or voluntary emotion on the part of the operator. [See MESMERISM.]

MAG-NET-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of magnetizing

MAG'NET-IZE, *v. t.* To communicate magnetic properties to any thing; as, to *magnetize* a needle.

Seven of Deslon's patients were *magnetized* at Dr. Franklin's house. *Encyc.*

MAG'NET-IZE, *v. i.* To acquire magnetic properties; to become magnetic. A bar of iron standing some time in an inclined position will *magnetize.*

MAG'NET-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made magnetic.

MAG'NET-IZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Imparting magnetism to.

MAG-NE'TO-E-LEC'TRIC, *a.* Pertaining to magneto-electricity. *Dana.*

MAG-NE'TO-E-LEC-TRIC'I-TY, *n.* Electricity evolved by magnets. *Silliman.*

2. The science which treats of electricity thus evolved.

MAG'NET-IZ-ER, *n.* A person or thing which imparts magnetism.

MAG-NET-OM'E-TER, *n.* [*magnet*, or *magnetism*, and Gr. μετρον.]

An instrument to ascertain the force of magnetism.

MAG-NET-O-MO'TOR, *n.* [*magnet* and *motor.*]

A voltaic series of two or more large plates producing a great quantity of electricity of low tension. *Brande*

MAG'NI FI-A-BLE, *n.* [See MAGNIFY.] That may be magnified; worthy of being magnified or extolled. *Brown.*

MAG-NIF'IC, } *a.* [L. *magnificus.*]
MAG-NIF'IC-AL, }

Grand; splendid; illustrious. *Milton.*

MAG-NIF'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a magnificent manner.

MAG-NIFI CAT, [L.] A term applied to the song of the Virgin Mary, *Luke* i. 46, because it commences with this word in the Latin Vulgate.

MAG-NIF'IC-ATE, *v. t.* To magnify or extol. [*Not used.*] *Marston.*

MAG-NIF'I-CENCE, *n.* [L. *magnificentia.*]

Grandeur of appearance; greatness and splendor of show or state; as, the *magnificence* of a palace, or of a procession; the *magnificence* of a Roman triumph.

MAG-NIF'I-CENT, *a.* Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous.

Man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world. *Milton.*

2. Exhibiting grandeur. *Sidney.*

MAG-NIF'I-CENT-LY, *adv.* With splendor of appearance, or pomp of show. The minister was *magnificently* entertained at court.

2. With exalted sentiments. We can never conceive too *magnificently* of the Creator and his works.

MAG-NIF'I-CO, *n.* [L.] A grandee of Venice. *Shak.*

MAG'NI-FI-ER, *n.* [from *magnify.*] One who magnifies; one who extols or exalts in praises.

2. An optical instrument, either a convex lens or a concave mirror, which increases the apparent magnitude of bodies.

MAG'NI FY, *v. t.* [L. *magnifico*; *magnus*, great, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To make great or greater; to increase the apparent dimensions of a body. A convex lens *magnifies* the bulk of a body to the eye.

2. To make great in representation; to extol; to exalt in description or praise. The embassador *magnified* the king and queen.

3. To extol; to exalt; to elevate; to raise in estimation.

Thee that day
Thy thunders *magnified.* *Milton.*
The Lord *magnified* Solomon exceedingly. —1 Chron. xxix.

To magnify one's self; to raise one's self in pride and pretensions.

He shall *magnify himself* in his heart. —Dan. viii.

MAG'NI-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Enlarging apparent bulk or dimensions; extolling; exalting.

MAG-NIL'O-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *magnus*, great, and *loquens*, speaking.]

A lofty manner of speaking; tumid, pompous words or style. *Bentley.*

MAG-NIL'O-QUENT, *a.* Speaking loftily or pompously.

MAG-NIL'O-QUENT-LY, *adv.* With loftiness or pomposity of language.

MAG'NI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *magnitudo.*]

1. Extent of dimensions or parts; bulk; size; *applied to things that have length, breadth, or thickness.*

2. In *geometry*, that which is extended, or which has one or more of the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness. *Day.*

3. Greatness; grandeur.

With plain, heroic *magnitude* of mind. *Milton.*

4. Greatness, in reference to influence or effect; importance. In affairs of *magnitude*, disdain not to take counsel.

MAG-NO'LI-A, *n.* The name of a genus of plants comprehending the Beaver-tree, the Cucumber-tree, and the Umbrella-tree, of the United States, with the Yulan, the Kobus, the Coco, and the Figo, of Eastern Asia.

MAG'PIE, *n.* [W. *piog*, L. *pica*, with *mag.*]

A chattering bird, of the crow tribe: the *Corvus pica* of Linnæus.

MAGOT-PIE is used by Shakspeare.

MAG'UEY, *n.* A species of Agave, in Mexico, which furnished the natives with a material for their buildings. Its leaves were used for covering the roofs of their houses, and for paper, clothing, and cordage. *Encyc.*

The *maguey* is a species of the genus Agave, and is now cultivated in Mexico for the purpose of preparing from its leaves a spirituous liquor called *pulque.* *Humboldt.*

MA-HA'LEB, *n.* [Arabic.] A species of cherry, Cerasus Mahaleb, whose fruit affords a violet dye, and a fermented liquor like kirschwasser. *Ure.*

MA-HOG'A-NY, *n.* A tree of the genus Swietenia, growing in the tropical climates of America; also, its wood, which is of a reddish or brown color, very hard, and susceptible of a fine polish. Of this are made our most beautiful and durable pieces of cabinet furniture.

MA-HOM'ET-AN, MO-HAM'MED-AN, } This word, and the name of the Arabian prophet so called, are written in many different ways. The best authorized and most correct orthography seems to be Mohammed, Mohammedan. [See Mohammedan.]

MA-HOM'ET-AN-ISM, *n.* See Mohammedism.

MA'HOUND, *n.* *Formerly*, a contemptuous name for Mohammed and the devil, &c. *Skelton.*

MAID, *n.* A species of skate-fish.

MAID, MAID'EN, } *n.* [Sax. *mægth*, from *mag*, a general name of relation, man, boy, or woman, Goth. *magath*; D. *maagd*: G. *magd*; Ir. *mogh*, a man; Sp. *moza*, a man-servant, a bachelor; *mota*, a maid, Port. *macho*, a male; Russ. *maj*. It coincides in elements with Sax. *magan*, to be able; Eng. *may*.]

1. An unmarried woman, or a young unmarried woman; a virgin.

2. A female servant. *Dryden.*

3. It is used in composition to express the feminine gender; as in *maid*-servant.

MAID'EN, (mād'n,) *n.* A maid.

2. An instrument resembling the guillotine, formerly used for beheading criminals.

3. A machine for washing linen.

MAID'EN, (mād'n,) *a.* Pertaining to a young woman or virgin; as, *maiden* charms.

2. Consisting of young women or virgins.

Amid the *maiden* throng. *Addison.*

3. Fresh; new; unused.

He sheathed his *maiden* sword. *Shak.*

A *maiden speech*; the first speech of a new member in a public body.

MAID'EN, *v. i.* To speak and act demurely or modestly. *Bp. Hall.*

MAID'EN-AS-SIZE', *n.* In *England*, an assize at which no one is condemned to die; *literally*, an assize which is unpolluted with blood. It was usual, at such an assize, for the sheriff to present the judge with a pair of white gloves. *Smart.*

MAID'EN-HAIR, *n.* A species of fern of the genus Adiantum.

MAID'EN-HOOD, MAID'EN-HEAD, } *n.* [Sax. *mægdenhad*, *mædenhad*.]

1. The state of being a maid or virgin; virginity.

The modest lore of *maidenhood*. *Moore.*

2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state. *Shak.*

MAID'EN-LIKE, *a.* Like a maid; modest. *Shak.*

MAID'EN-LI-NESS, *n.* The behavior that becomes a maid; modesty; gentleness. *Sherwood.*

MAID'EN-LIP, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

MAID'EN-LY, (mād'n-ly,) *a.* Like a maid; gentle; modest; reserved. *Shak.*

MAID'EN-LY, *adv.* In a maidenlike manner. *Skelton.*

MAID'HOOD, *n.* Virginity; sometimes spelt Maidenhead. *Shak.*

MAID-MA'RI-AN, *n.* *Originally*, the lady of the May-games in a morris-dance; *afterward*, a character personated by a man in woman's clothes; also, the name of a dance. *Toone. Smart.*

MAID'-PALE, *a.* Pale, like a sick girl. *Shak.*

MAID'-SERV-ANT, *n.* A female servant. *Swift.*

MAIL, *n.* [Fr. *maille*, a stitch in knitting, a mail; Sp. *malla*, a mesh, net-work, a coat of mail; Port. *id.* and a spot; It. *maglia* and *camaglio*; Arm. *mailh*; D. *maal*; W. *magyl*, a knot, a mesh; *maglu*, to knit, to entangle, to entrap, to form meshes. The sense of *spot*, which occurs in the French and Portuguese, indicates this word to be from the root of L. *macula*, and the Welsh words prove it to be contracted from *magel*.]

1. A coat of steel net-work, formerly worn for defending the body against swords, poniards, &c. The mail was of two sorts, chain and plate mail; the former consisting of iron rings, each having four others inserted into it; the latter consisting of a number of small lamina of metal, laid over one another like the scales of a fish, and sewed down to a strong linen or leathern jacket. *Cyc.*

2. Armor; that which defends the body.

We strip the lobster of his scarlet *mail*. *Gay.*

We read also of shirts of *mail* and gloves of *mail*.

3. In *ships*, a square machine composed of rings interwoven, like net-work, used for rubbing off the loose hemp on lines and white cordage.

4. A rent. [Sax. *mal*.] Also, a spot. [*Obs.*]

MAIL, *n.* [Fr. *malette*; Ir. *mala*; Fr. *malle*; Arm. *mal*.]

1. A bag for the conveyance of letters and papers, particularly letters conveyed from one post-office to another, under public authority.

2. The coach or carriage in which the mail is conveyed.

MAIL, *v. t.* To put on a coat of mail or armor; to arm defensively. *Shak.*

2. To prepare for transmission by the mail from one post-office to another. We say, letters were *mailed* for Philadelphia.

MAIL'A-BLE, *a.* Usually admitted, or proper to be admitted, into the mail.

MAIL'-CLAD, *a.* Clad with a coat of mail. *Scott.*

MAIL'-COACH, *n.* A coach that conveys the public mails.

MAIL'ED, *pp.* Covered with a coat of mail or with armor; prepared for transmission by the mail.

2. *a.* In *zoology*, protected by an external coat or covering of scales or hard substances. *Humble.*

3. Spotted; speckled. *Sherwood.*

MAIL'ING, *ppr.* Investing with a coat of mail; preparing for transmission by the mail.

MAIL'-STAGE, *n.* The stage or coach for conveying the mails; a mail-coach. *America.*

MAIL'-SHEATH-ED, *a.* Sheathed with a coat of mail. *Scott.*

MAIM, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *mahemer*, or *mahaigner*; Arm. *mahaigna*, *mahagnein*.]

1. To deprive of the use of a limb, so as to render a person less able to defend himself in fighting, or to annoy his adversary. *Blackstone.*

2. To deprive of a necessary part; to cripple; to disable.

You *maimed* the jurisdiction of all bishops. *Shak.*

MAIM, *n.* [Written in law language Mayhem.]

1. The privation of the use of a limb or member of the body, so as to render the sufferer less able to defend himself or to annoy his adversary.

2. The privation of any necessary part; a crippling.

Surely there is more cause to fear lest the want thereof be a *maim*, than the use of it a blemish. *Hooker.*

3. Injury; mischief. *Shak.*

4. Essential defect.

A noble author esteems it to be a *maim* in history. [*Not used.*] *Hayward.*

MAIM'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Crippled; disabled in limbs; lame.

MAIM'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being maimed. *Bolton.*

MAIM'ING, *ppr.* Disabling by depriving of the use of a limb; crippling; rendering lame or defective.

MAIN, *a.* [Sax. *mægn*, strength, force, power, from *magan*, to be able or strong, that is, to strain or stretch, Eng. *may*, *might*. If *g* is radical in the L. *magnus*, this may be of the same family; Goth. *mickels*; Eng. *much*.]

1. Principal; chief; first in size, rank, importance, &c.; as, the *main* branch or tributary stream of a river; the *main* timbers of an edifice.

2. That which has most power in producing an effect, or which is mostly regarded in prospect; as, a *main* design; a *main* object.

Our *main* interest is to be as happy as we can, and as long as possible. *Tillotson.*

3. Mighty; vast; as, the *main* abyss. *Milton.*

4. Important; powerful.

This young prince, with a train of young noblemen and gentlemen, and with any main army, came over to take possession of his patrimony. *Davies.*

MAIN, *n.* Strength; force; violent effort; as in the phrase, "with might and *main*." *Dryden.*

2. The gross; the bulk; the greater part.

The *main* of them may be reduced to language and an improvement in wisdom. *Locke.*

3. The ocean; the great sea, as distinguished from rivers, bays, sounds, and the like.

He fell, and struggling in the *main*. *Dryden.*

4. The continent, as distinguished from an isle. We arrived at Nantucket on Saturday, but did not reach the *main* till Monday. In this use of the word, *land* is omitted; *main* for *main land*.

5. A hamper. *Ainsworth.*

6. A course; a duct. *Act of Parliament.*

For the main; *in the main*; for the most part; in the greatest part.

MAIN, *n.* [L. *manus*, hand; Fr. *main*.]

A hand at dice. We throw a merry *main*.

And lucky *maine* make people wise. [*Not used.*] *Prior.*

2. A match at cock-fighting.

MAIN'-DECK, *n.* The deck next below the spar-deck in frigates and seventy-fours. *Totten.*

MAIN'-KEEL, *n.* The principal keel, as distinguished from the false keel.

MAIN'-LAND, *n.* The continent; the principal land, as opposed to an *isle*. *Dryden.*

MAIN'LY, *adv.* Chiefly; principally. He is *mainly* occupied with domestic concerns.

2. Greatly; to a great degree; mightily. *Bacon.*

MAIN'MAST, *n.* The principal mast in a ship or other vessel.

MAIN'OR, *n.* [Old Fr. *manoevre*, *meinour*, L. a *manu*, from the hand or in the work.]

The old law phrase, *to be taken as a thief with the manor*, signifies to be taken in the very act of killing venison or stealing wood, or in preparing so to do; or it denotes the being taken with the thing stolen upon him. *Blackstone.*

MAIN'PERN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be admitted to give surety by mainpernors; that may be mainprized.

MAIN'PERN-OR, *n.* [Old Fr. *main*, the hand, and *prendre*, to take; *pernon*, *pernez*, for *prenon*, *prenez*.]

In *law*, a surety for a prisoner's appearance in court at a day. *Mainpernors* differ from *bail*, in that a man's *bail* may imprison or surrender him before the stipulated day of appearance; *mainpernors* can do neither; they are bound to produce him to answer all charges whatsoever. *Blackstone.*

MAIN'PRIZE, *n.* [Fr. *main*, hand, and *prendre*, *pris*, to take.]

1. In *law*, a writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties for the prisoner's appearance, and to let him go at large. These sureties are called *mainpernors*. *Blackstone.*

2. Deliverance of a prisoner on security for his appearance at a day.

MAIN'PRIZE, *v. t.* To suffer a prisoner to go at large, on his finding sureties, mainpernors, for his appearance at a day.

MAIN'PRIZ-ED, *pp.* Bailed; suffered to go at large, upon giving security for appearance.

MAIN'SAIL, *n.* The principal sail in a ship. The mainsail of a ship or brig is extended by a yard attached to the mainmast, and that of a sloop, by the boom.

MAIN'SHEET, *n.* The sheet that extends and fastens the mainsail.

MAIN'SWEAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *manswerian*; *man*, evil, and *swerian*, to swear.

To swear falsely; to perjure one's self. *Blount.*

MAIN-TAIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *maintenir*; *main*, hand, and *tenir*, to hold; L. *manus* and *teneo*.]

1. To hold, preserve, or keep in any particular state or condition; to support; to sustain; not to suffer to fail or decline; as, to *maintain* a certain degree of heat in a furnace; to *maintain* the digestive process or powers of the stomach; to *maintain* the fertility of soil; to *maintain* present character or reputation.

2. To hold; to keep; not to lose or surrender; as, to *maintain* a place or post.

3. To continue; not to suffer to cease; as, to *maintain* a conversation.

4. To keep up; to uphold; to support the expense of; as, to *maintain* state or equipage.

What *maintains* one vice would bring up two children. *Franklin.*

5. To support with food, clothing, and other conveniences; as, to *maintain* a family by trade or labor.

6. To support by intellectual powers, or by force of reason; as, to *maintain* an argument.

7. To support; to defend; to vindicate, to justify; to prove to be just; as, to *maintain* one's right or cause.

8. To support by assertion or argument; to affirm.

In tragedy and satire, I *maintain* that this age and the last have excelled the ancients. *Dryden.*

MAIN-TAIN', *v. i.* To affirm a position; to assert.

MAIN-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be maintained, supported, preserved, or sustained.

2. That may be defended or kept by force or resistance; as, a military post is not *maintainable*.

3. That may be defended by argument or just claim; vindicable; defensible.

MAIN-TAIN'ED, *pp.* Kept in any state; preserved; upheld; supported; defended; vindicated.

MAIN-TAIN'ER, *n.* One who supports, preserves, sustains, or vindicates.

MAIN-TAIN'ING, *ppr.* Supporting; preserving; upholding; defending; vindicating.

MAIN-TAIN'OR, *n.* One who aids others with money, or maintains a suit in which he has no interest.

MAIN'TE-NANCE, *n.* Sustenance; sustentation, support by means of supplies of food, clothing, and other conveniences; as, his labor contributed little to the *maintenance* of his family.

2. Means of support; that which supplies conveniences.

Those of better fortune not making learning their *maintenance*. *Swift.*

3. Support; protection; defense; vindication; as, the *maintenance* of right or just claims.

4. Continuance; security from failure or decline.

Whatever is granted to the church for God's honor and the *maintenance* of his service, is granted to God. *South.*

5. In *law*, an officious intermeddling in a suit in which the person has no interest, by assisting either party with money or means to prosecute or defend it. This is a punishable offense. But to assist a poor kinsman, from compassion, is not *maintenance*. *Brande.*

MAIN'TOP, *n.* The top of the mainmast of a ship or brig.

MAIN'YARD, *n.* The yard on which the mainsail is extended, supported by the mainmast.

MAIS'TER, for Master, is obsolete. *Spenser.*

MAIS'TRESS, for Mistress, is obsolete. *Chaucer.*

MAIZE, *n.* A plant, Zea mays, the native corn of America, called INDIAN CORN, much cultivated for food.

[In *the Lettish and Livonic languages*, in the north of Europe, *mayse* is bread. *Tooke.* In Ir. *maise* is food; perhaps a different orthography of *meat.*]

MAJ-ES-TAT'IC, } *a.* Great in appearance; having dignity. [*Obs.*] *Pococke.*
MAJ-ES-TAT'IC-AL, }

MAJES'TIC, *a.* [from *majesty.*] August; having dignity of person or appearance; grand; princely. The prince was *majestic* in person and appearance.

In his face
Sat meekness, lightened with *majestic* grace. *Milton.*

2. Splendid; grand.

Get the start of this *majestic* world. *Shak.*

3. Elevated; lofty.

The least portions must be of the epic kind; all must be grave, *majestic*, and sublime. *Dryden.*

4. Stately; becoming majesty; as, a *majestic* air or walk.

MAJES'TIC-AL, *a.* Majestic. [*Little used.*]

MAJES'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With dignity; with grandeur; with a lofty air or appearance.

MAJES'TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* State or manner of being majestic. *Oldenburg.*

MAJ'ES-TY, *n.* [L. *majestas*, from the root of *majis*, *major*, more, greater.]

1. Greatness of appearance; dignity; grandeur; dignity of aspect or manner; the quality or state of a person or thing which inspires awe or reverence in the beholder; applied with peculiar propriety to God and his works.

Jehovah reigneth; he is clothed with *majesty*. — Ps. xciii.
The voice of Jehovah is full of *majesty*. — Ps. xxix.

It is applied to the dignity, pomp, and splendor of earthly princes.

When he showed the riches of his glorious kingdom — the honor of his excellent *majesty* many days. — Esth. i.

2. Dignity; elevation of manner

The first in loftiness of thought surpassed,
The next in *majesty*. *Dryden.*

3. A title of emperors, kings, and queens; as, most royal *majesty*; may it please your *majesty*. In this sense, it admits of the plural; as, *their majesties* attended the concert.

MA'JOR, *a.* [L.] Greater in number, quantity, or extent; as, the *major* part of the assembly; the *major* part of the revenue; the *major* part of the territory.

2. Greater in dignity.

My *major* vow lies here. *Shak.*

3. In *music*, an epithet applied to the modes in which the third is four semitones above the tonic or key-note, and to intervals consisting of four semitones. *Busby.*

Major and *minor*, in *music*, are applied to concords which differ from each other by a semitone.

Major tone: the difference between the fifth and fourth; and *major semitone* is the difference between the major fourth and the third. The major tone surpasses the minor by a comma. *Encyc.*

The *major term* of a syllogism is that which forms the predicate of the conclusion.

MA'JOR, *n.* In *military affairs*, an officer next in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant-colonel; the lowest field officer.

2. The mayor of a town. [See MAYOR.]

Aid-major; an officer appointed to act as major on certain occasions.

Brigade-major. See BRIGADE.

Drum-major; the first drummer in a regiment, who has authority over the other drummers.

Fife-major; the first or chief fifer.

Sergeant-major; a non-commissioned officer, subordinate to the adjutant.

MA'JOR, *n.* In *law*, a person of full age to manage his own concerns.

MA'JOR, *n.* In *logic*, that premise which contains the major term; it is the first proposition of a regular syllogism; as, no unholy person is qualified for happiness in heaven, [the major.] Every man in his natural state is unholy, [minor.] Therefore, no man in his natural state is qualified for happiness in heaven, [conclusion or inference.]

In *hypothetical syllogisms*, the hypothetical premise is called the *major*.

MA'JOR AT', (mȧ'zho-rȧ',) *n.* [Fr., from *major.*]

Among *the continental nations of Europe*, the right of succession to property according to age.

MAJ-OR-A'TION, *n.* Increase; enlargement. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

MA'JOR-DO'MO, *n.* [*major* and *domus*, house.]

A man who holds the place of master of the house; a steward; also, a chief minister. *Encyc.*

MA'JOR-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* A military officer who commands a division or number of regiments; the next in rank below a lieutenant-general.

MA-JOR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *majorité*; from *major.*]

1. The greater number; more than half; as, a *majority* of mankind; a *majority* of votes in congress. A measure may be carried by a large or small *majority*.

2. Full age; the age at which the laws of a country permit a young person to manage his own affairs. Henry III. had no sooner come to his *majority*, than the barons raised war against him.

3. The office, rank, or commission of a major.

4. The state of being greater.

It is not a plurality of parts, without *majority* of parts. [*Little used.*] *Grew.*

5. [L. *majores.*] Ancestors; ancestry. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

6. Chief rank. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MA-JUS'CU-LÆ, *n. pl.* In *diplomatics*, capital letters, as they are found in Latin manuscripts of the sixth century and earlier.

MAKE, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* MADE. [SAX. *macian*; G. *machen*; D. *maaken*; Dan. *mager*, to contrive; *mager paa*, to make, to form, to mold, to contrive, to practice. The primary sense is, to cause to act or do, to press, drive, strain, or compel, as, in the phrases *make* your servant work, *make* him go.]

1. To compel; to constrain.

They should be *made* to rise at an early hour. *Locke.*

2. To form of materials; to fashion; to mold into shape; to cause to exist in a different form, or as a distinct thing.

He fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had *made* it a molten calf. — Ex. xxxii.
God not only *made*, but created; not only *made* the work, but the materials. *Dwight, Theol.*

3. To create; to cause to exist; to form from nothing. God *made* the materials of the earth and of all worlds.

4. To compose; to constitute as parts, materials, or ingredients united in a whole. These several sums *make* the whole amount.

The heaven, the air, the earth, and boundless sea,
Make but one temple for the Deity. *Waller.*

5. To form by art.

And art, with her contending, doth aspire
To exceed the natural with *made* delights. *Spenser.*

6. To produce or effect, as the agent.

Call for Samson, that he may *make* us sport. — Judges xvi.

7. To produce, as the cause; to procure; to obtain. Good tillage is necessary to *make* good crops.

Wealth *maketh* many friends. — Prov. xix

8. To do; to perform; to execute; as, to *make* a journey; to *make* a long voyage.

9. To cause to have any quality, as by change or alteration. Wealth may *make* a man proud; beauty may *make* a woman vain; a due sense of human weakness should *make* us humble.

10. To bring into any state or condition; to constitute.

See, I have *made* thee a god to Pharaoh. — Ex. vii.
Who *made* thee a prince and a judge over us? — Ex. ii.

11. To contract; to establish; as, to *make* friendship. *Rowe.*

12. To keep; as, to *make* abode. *Dryden.*

13. To raise to good fortune; to secure in riches or happiness; as when it is said, he is *made* for this world.

Who *makes* or ruins with a smile or frown. *Dryden.*

14. To suffer.

He accuses Neptune unjustly, who *makes* shipwreck a second time. *Bacon.*

15. To incur; as, to *make* a loss. [*Improper.*]

16. To commit; to do. [*Dryden.*

I will neither plead my age nor sickness in excuse of the faults which I *made*. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

17. To intend or to do; to purpose to do.

Gomez, what *makest* thou here, with a whole brotherhood of city bailiffs? [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

We now say, what doest thou here?

18. To raise, as profit; to gain; to collect; as, to *make* money in trade or by husbandry; to *make* an estate by steady industry.

19. To discover; to arrive in sight of; *a seaman's phrase.* They *made* the land at nine o'clock on the larboard bow, distant five leagues.

20. To reach; to arrive at; as, to *make* a port or harbor; *a seaman's phrase.*

21. To gain by advance; as, to *make* little way with a head wind; we *made* our way to the next village. [*This phrase often implies difficulty.*]

22. To provide; as, to *make* a dinner or entertainment.

23. To put or place; as, to *make* a difference between strict right and expedience.

24. To turn; to convert, as to use

Whate'er they catch,
Their fury *makes* an instrument of war. *Dryden.*

25. To represent. He is not the fool you *make* him; that is, as your representation exhibits him.

26. To constitute; to form. It is melancholy to think that sensual pleasure *makes* the happiness of a great part of mankind.

27. To induce; to cause. Self-confidence *makes* a man rely too much on his own strength and resources.

28. To put into a suitable or regular form for use; as, to *make* a bed.

29. To fabricate; to forge. He *made* the story himself.

30. To compose, as verses; to form and put forth; as, to *make* a speech or an oration.

31. To cure; to dry and prepare for preservation; as, to *make* hay.

To make amends; to make good; to give adequate compensation; to replace the value or amount of loss.

To make account of; to esteem; to regard. *Bacon.*

To make away; to kill; to destroy. *Sidney. Addison.*

2. To alienate; to transfer. *Waller.*

We now usually say, to *make over* property.

To make free with; to treat with freedom; to treat without ceremony. *Pope.*

To make good; to maintain; to defend.

I'll either die, or I'll *make* good the place. *Dryden.*

2. To fulfil; to accomplish; as, to *make good* one's word, promise, or engagement.

3. To make compensation for; to supply an equivalent; as, to *make good* a loss or damage.

To make light of; to consider as of no consequence; to treat with indifference or contempt.

They *made light of* it and went their way. — Matt. xxii.

To make love, } to court; to attempt to gain the
To make suit; } favor or affection.

To make merry; to feast; to be joyful or jovial. *Bacon.*

To make much of; to treat with fondness or esteem; to consider as of great value, or as giving great pleasure.

To make of; to understand. He knows not what to *make of* the news; that is, he does not well understand it; he knows not how to consider or view it.

2. To produce from; to effect.

I am astonished that those who have appeared against this paper, have *made* so very little *of* it. *Addison.*

3. To consider; to account; to esteem.

Makes she no more *of* me than of a slave? *Dryden.*

To make over; to transfer the title of; to convey; to alienate. He *made over* his estate in trust or in fee.

To make out; to learn; to discover; to obtain a clear understanding of. I can not *make out* the meaning or sense of this difficult passage. Antiquaries are not able to *make out* the inscription on this medal.

2. To prove; to evince; to establish by evidence or argument. The plaintiff, not being able to *make out* his case, withdrew the suit.

In the passages from divines, most of the reasonings which *make out* both my propositions are already suggested. *Atterbury.*

3. To furnish; to find or supply. He promised to pay, but was not able to *make out* the money or the whole sum.

To make sure of; to consider as certain. *Dryden.*

2. To secure to one's possession; as, to *make sure of* the game.

To make up; to collect into a sum or mass; as, to *make up* the amount of rent; to *make up* a bundle or package.

2. To reconcile; to compose; as, to *make up* a difference or quarrel.

3. To repair; as, to *make up* a hedge. *Ezek.* xiii.

4. To supply what is wanting. A dollar is wanted to *make up* the stipulated sum.

5. To compose, as ingredients or parts.

O, he was all *made up* of love and charms! *Addison.*
The parties among us are *made up* of moderate whigs and Presbyterians. *Swift.*

6. To shape, prepare, or fabricate; as, to *make up* a mass into pills.

7. To assume a particular form of features; as, to *make up* a face; whence, to *make up* a lip, is to pout.

8. To compensate; to make good; as, to *make up* a loss.

9. To settle; to adjust, or to arrange for settlement; as, to *make up* accounts.

10. To determine; to bring to a definite conclusion; as, to *make up* one's mind.

In *seamen's language*, to *make sail*; to increase the quantity of sail already extended.

To make sternway; to move with the stern foremost.

To make water; to leak.

To make words; to multiply words.

MAKE, *v. i.* To tend; to proceed; to move. He *made* toward home. The tiger *made* at the sportsmen. Formerly authors used to *make away*, to *make on*, to *make forth*, to *make about*; but these phrases are obsolete. We now say, to *make at*, to *make toward.*

2. To contribute; to have effect. This argument *makes* nothing in his favor. He believes wrong to be right, and right to be wrong, when it *makes* for his advantage.

3. To rise; to flow toward land; as, the tide *makes* fast.

To make as if; to show; to appear; to carry appearance.

Joshua and all Israel *made as if* they were beaten before them and fled. — Josh. viii.

To make away with; to kill; to destroy.

To make for; to move toward; to direct a course toward; as, we apprehended a tempest approaching, and *made for* a harbor.

2. To tend to advantage; to favor. A war between commercial nations *makes for* the interest of neutrals.

To make against; to tend to injury. This argument *makes against* his cause.

To make out; to succeed; to have success at last. He *made out* to reconcile the contending parties.

To make up; to approach. He *made up* to us with boldness.

To make up for; to compensate; to supply by an equivalent.

Have you a supply of friends to *make up for* those who are gone? *Swift.*

To make up with; to settle differences; to become friends.

To make with; to concur. *Hooker.*

MAKE, *n.* Structure; texture; constitution of parts in a body. It may sometimes be synonymous with SHAPE or FORM, but more properly the word signifies the manner in which the parts of the body are united; as, a man of slender *make*, or feeble *make*.

Is our perfection of so frail a *make*,
As every plot can undermine and shake? *Dryden.*

MAKE, *n.* [Sax. *maca*, *gemaca*; Dan. *mage*; Eng. *match*. It seems allied to *make*, as *peer*, L. *par*, to Heb. בּרא.]

A companion; a mate. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. B. Jonson.*

MAKE'BATE, *n.* [*make* and Sax. *bate*, contention.]

One who excites contentions and quarrels. *Sidney*

MAKE'LESS, *a.* Matchless; without a mate. [*Obs.*]

MAKE'PEACE, *n.* A peace-maker; one that reconciles persons when at variance. *Shak.*

MAK'ER, *n.* The Creator.

The universal *Maker* we may praise. *Milton.*

2. One that makes, forms, shapes, or molds; a manufacturer; as, a *maker* of watches, or of jewelry; a *maker* of cloth.

3. A poet.

MAKE'WEIGHT, (-wāte,) *n.* That which is thrown into a scale to make weight. *Philips.*

MA'KI, *n.* An animal of the genus Lemur. The *ring-tailed maki* is of the size of a cat. [See LEMUR.] *Encyc.*

The common name of a subdivision of the Linnean genus Lemur, including the macauco, the mongooz, and the vari. *Cuvier.*

MAK'ING, *ppr.* Forming; causing; compelling; creating; constituting.

MAK'ING, *n.* The act of forming, causing, or constituting.

2. Workmanship. This is cloth of your own *making*.

3. Composition; structure.

4. In *old writers*, a poem.

MAL, } as a prefix, in composition, denotes ill or evil,
MALE, } Fr. *mal*, L. *malus*. [See MALADY.]

MAL'A-CHITE, *n.* [Gr. μαλαχη, mallows, L. *malva*, from μαλακος, soft, so named from its resembling the color of the leaf of mallows.]

Native carbonate of copper. *Green* malachite occurs in green mammillary masses, consisting of concentric layers having a fibrous structure. It admits of a high polish, and is sometimes used for ornamental inlaid work or for making toys. *Blue* malachite is another species of a deep-blue color, found both in crystals, and as an incrustation. These ores accompany other ores of copper. *Dana.*

MAL'A-CO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. μαλαχη, mallows, from its color.]

Another name for diopside, a variety of pyroxene. *Cleaveland. Lunier.*

MAL-A-COL'O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of the mollusca.

MAL-A-COL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μαλακος, soft, and λογος.]

In *natural history*, the science of the structure and habits of soft animals or mollusca.

MAL-A-COP-TE-RYG'I-AN, *n.* One of the order of malacopterygious fishes.

MAL-A-COP-TE-RYG'I-OUS, *a.* [Gr. μαλακος, soft, and πτερυγιον, a point or feather.]

Having soft fins, or fins whose rays, except the anterior ray of the pectoral and dorsal fins, are soft; applied to such fishes as the carp, pike, salmon, shad, &c.

MAL-A-COS'TO-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. μαλακος, soft, and στομα, mouth.]

Having soft jaws without teeth, as a fish. *Encyc.*

MAL-A-COS'TRA-CAN, *n.* [Gr. μαλακος, soft, and οστρακον, shell.] A crustacean belonging to the division *Malacostraca* in Cuvier's system, as shrimps, lobsters, crabs, &c. The term is sometimes applied to crustacea in general. *Dana.*

MAL-A-COS-TRA-COL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μαλακος, soft, οστρακον, shell, and λογος, discourse.]

The science of crustacea; called also CRUSTACEOLOGY.

MAL-A-COS'TRA-COUS, *a.* Belonging to a section of crustaceous animals called *malacostraca*. They have solid teguments, and 10 or 14 feet.

MAL-AD-JUST'MENT, *n.* An evil or wrong adjustment. *Chalmers.*

MAL-AD-MIN-IS-TRA'TION, *n.* [See MAL and ADMINISTER.]

Bad management of public affairs; vicious or defective conduct in administration, or the performance of official duties, particularly of executive and ministerial duties prescribed by law; as, the *maladministration* of a king, or of any chief magistrate.

MAL-A-DROIT'NESS, *n.* Bad dexterity.

MAL'A-DY, *n.* [Fr. *maladie*: It. *malattia*, from the W. *mall*, softness, debility, an evil, a malady; L. *malum*; W. *mallu*, to make soft or flaccid, to deprive of energy, to make insipid, to make evil, to become evil. This coincides in origin with Eng. *mellow*, L. *mollis*, Gr. μαλακος, αμαλος, Heb. חמל. In opposition to this, *virtue*, *value*, and *health*, are from the sense of strength, vigor.]

1. Any sickness or disease of the human body; any distemper, disorder, or indisposition, proceeding from impaired, defective, or morbid organic functions; *more particularly*, a lingering or deep-seated disorder or indisposition. It may be applied to any animal body, but is, I believe, rarely or never applied to plants.

The *maladies* of the body may prove medicines to the mind. *Buckminster.*

2. Defect or corruption of the heart; depravity; moral disorder or corruption of moral principles. Depravity of heart is a moral *malady*.

3. Disorder of the understanding or mind.

MĀ'LĀ FI DE, [L.] With bad faith; deceitfully; treacherously.

MAL'A-GA, *n.* A species of wine imported from Malaga, in Spain.

MAL'AN-DERS, *n.* [from *mal*, ill, and It. *andare*, to go.]

A disease in horses, consisting of ulcerous chaps on the inside of the legs. *Buchanan.*

MAL'A-PERT, *a.* [*mal* and *pert*.] Saucy; quick, with impudence; sprightly; without respect or decency; bold; forward.

Are you growing *malapert*? *Dryden.*

MAL'A-PERT-LY, *adv.* Saucily; with impudence. *Shelton.*

MAL'A-PERT-NESS, *n.* Sauciness; impudent pertness or forwardness; sprightliness of reply without decency.

MAL-AP-RO-PŌS', (mal-ap-ro-pō',) *adv.* [Fr. *mal*, evil, and *apropos*, to the purpose.]

Unseasonably; unsuitably. *Dryden.*

MA'LAR, *a.* [L. *mala*, the cheek.]

Pertaining to the cheek.

MA-LA'RI-A, *n.* [*mal* and *aria*, bad air, *Ital.*]

Bad air; that species of air which produces, or tends to produce, disease.

MA-LA'RI-OUS, } *a.* Pertaining to, or infected by,
MA-LA'RI-AL, } malaria.

MA'LATE, *n.* [L. *malum*, an apple.] A salt formed by the malic acid, the acid of apples, combined with a base. *Chemistry.*

MA-LAX'ATE, *v. t.* [Gr. μαλασσω.]

To soften; to knead to softness. [*Not used.*]

MAL-AX-A'TION, *n.* The act of moistening and softening; or the forming of ingredients into a mass for pills or plasters. [*Little used.*] *Bailey.*

MAL-CON-FORM-A'TION, *n.* Ill form; disproportion of parts. *Tully.*

MAL'CON-TENT, *n.* [*mal* and *content*.] A discontented subject of government; one who murmurs at the laws and administration, or who manifests his uneasiness by overt acts, as in sedition or insurrection.

MAL'CON-TENT, } *a.* Discontented with the
MAL-CON-TENT'ED, } laws or the administration of government; uneasy; dissatisfied with the government.

The famous *malcontent* earl of Leicester. *Milner.*

MAL-CON-TENT'ED-LY, *adv.* With discontent.

MAL-CON-TENT'ED-NESS, *n.* Discontentedness with the government; dissatisfaction; want of attachment to the government, manifested by overt acts. *Spectator.*

MALE, *a.* [Fr. *male*, for *masle*, from L. *masculus*, from *mas*, *maris*.]

1. Pertaining to the sex that procreates young, and applied to animals of all kinds; as, a *male* child; a *male* beast, fish, or fowl.

2. A term denoting the sex of a plant which produces the fecundating dust, or a flower or plant that bears the stamens only, without pistils.

3. A term denoting the screw whose threads enter the grooves or channels of the corresponding or female screw.

MALE, *n.* Among *animals*, one of the sex whose office is to beget young; a he-animal.

2. In *botany*, a plant or flower which produces stamens only, without pistils.

3. In *mechanics*, the screw whose threads enter the grooves or channels of the corresponding part or female screw.

MAL-E-DI'CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *maledicentia*; *male* and *dico*.]

Evil speaking; reproachful language; proneness to reproach. [*Little used.*] *Atterbury.*

MAL'E-DI-CENT, *a.* Speaking reproachfully; slanderous. [*Little used.*] *Sandys.*

MAL-E-DIC'TION, *n.* [L. *maledictio*; *male*, evil, and *dico*, to speak.]

Evil speaking; denunciation of evil; a cursing; curse or execration. *Hooker.*

MAL-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *male*, evil, and *facio*, to do.]

A criminal deed; a crime; an offense against the laws. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

MAL-E-FAC'TOR, *n.* [Supra.] One who commits a crime; one guilty of violating the laws in such a manner as to subject him to public prosecution and punishment, particularly to capital punishment; a criminal. *Dryden.*

MA-LEF'IC, *a.* [L. *maleficus*.] Doing mischief.

MAL'E-FICE, (mal'e-fis,) *n.* [Fr. See MALEFACTION.] An evil deed; artifice; enchantment. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

MA-LEF'I-CENCE, *n.* The doing or producing of evil.

MA-LEF'I-CENT, *a.* Doing evil. *Hunter.*

MAL-E-FI''CIATE, (mal-e-fish'ate,) *v. t.* To bewitch. [*Not in use.*] *Burton.*

MAL-E-FI''CI-Ā'TION, (-fish-e-ā'shun,) *n.* A bewitching.

MAL-E-FI''CIENCE, (-fish'ens,) *n.* [L. *maleficientia*.] The doing of evil, harm, or mischief.

MAL-E-FI''CIENT, *a.* Doing evil, harm, or mischief. *Burke.*

MA-LE'IC. AC'ID, *n.* An acid obtained from the distillation of malic acid. *Graham.*

MA-LEN'GINE, *n.* [Fr. *malengin*.]

Guile; deceit. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

MAL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *malete*. See MAIL.]

A little bag or budget; a portmanteau. [*Not used.*] *Shelton.*

MALE-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Having the spirit of a man; high-minded. *B. Jonson.*

MA-LEV'O-LENCE, *n.* [L. *malevolentia*; *malum*, evil, and *volens*, *volo*, to will.]

Ill will; personal hatred; evil disposition toward another; enmity of heart; inclination to injure others. It expresses less than MALIGNITY. *Shak.*

MA-LEV'O-LENT, *a.* Having an evil disposition toward another or others; wishing evil to others; ill disposed, or disposed to injure others. A *malevolent* heart rejoices in the misfortunes of others.

2. Unfavorable; unpropitious; bringing calamity.

MA-LEV'O-LENT-LY, *adv.* With ill will or enmity; with the wish or design to injure.

MA-LEV'O-LOUS, *a.* Malevolent. [*Not in use.*] *Warburton.*

MAL-EX-E-CO'TION, *n.* Evil or wrong execution; bad administration. *D. Webster.*

MAL-FEA'SANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Evil doing; wrong; illegal deed. In *law*, the performance of some injurious act which the party had contracted not to do, or had no right to do. *Bouvier.*

MAL-FORM-Ā'TION, *n.* [*mal* and *formation*.] Ill or wrong formation; irregular or anomalous formation or structure of parts. *Darwin.*

MA'LIC, *a.* [L. *malum*, an apple.]

Pertaining to apples; drawn from the juice of apples; as, *malic* acid. *Chemistry.*

MAL'ICE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *malitia*; Sp. *malicia*; L. *malitia*, from *malus*, evil; W. *mall*. See MALADY.]

Extreme enmity of heart, or malevolence; a disposition to injure others without cause, from mere personal gratification or from a spirit of revenge; unprovoked malignity or spite.

Nor set down aught in *malice*. *Shak.*

MAL'ICE, *v. t.* To regard with extreme ill will. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

MAL'I-CHO, *n.* The corruption of a Spanish word signifying *mischief*. *Shak.*

MA-LI''CIOUS, (ma-lish'us,) *a.* Harboring ill will or enmity without provocation; malevolent in the extreme; malignant in heart.

I grant him bloody,
Sudden, *malicious*, smacking of every sin
That has a name. *Shak.*

2. Proceeding from extreme hatred or ill will; dictated by malice; as, a *malicious* report.

Malicious prosecution and arrest; in *law*, a wanton prosecution, by regular process, without probable cause. *Bouvier.*

MA-LI''CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With malice; with extreme enmity or ill will; with deliberate intention to injure. *Swift.*

MA-LI''CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being malicious; extreme enmity or disposition to injure; malignity. *Herbert.*

MA-LIGN', (ma-line',) *a.* [Fr. *maligne*; L. *malignus*, from *malus*, evil. See MALADY.]

1. Having a very evil disposition toward others; harboring violent hatred or enmity; malicious; as, *malign* spirits. *Milton.*

2. Unfavorable; pernicious; tending to injure; as, a *malign* aspect of planets. *Milton.*

3. Malignant; pernicious; as, a *malign* ulcer. *Bacon.*

MA-LIGN', (ma-line',) *v. t.* To regard with envy or malice; to treat with extreme enmity; to injure maliciously.

The people practice mischief against private men, whom they *malign* by stealing their goods and murdering them. *Spenser.*

2. To traduce; to defame.

MA-LIGN', (ma-line',) *v. i.* To entertain malice. *Milton.*

MA-LIG'NAN-CY, *n.* [See MALIGNANT.] Extreme malevolence; bitter enmity; malice; as, *malignancy* of heart.

2. Unfavorableness; unpropitiousness; as, the *malignancy* of the aspect of planets.

The *malignancy* of my fate might distemper yours. *Shak.*

3. Virulence; tendency to mortification or to a fatal issue; as, the *malignancy* of an ulcer or of a fever.

MA-LIG'NANT, *a.* [L. *malignus*, *maligno*, from *malus*, evil.]

1. Malicious; having extreme malevolence or enmity; as, a *malignant* heart.

2. Unpropitious; exerting pernicious influence; as, *malignant* stars. *Shak.*

3. Virulent; as, a *malignant* ulcer.

4. Dangerous to life; as, a *malignant* fever.

5. Extremely heinous; as, the *malignant* nature of sin.

MA-LIG'NANT, *n.* A man of extreme enmity or evil intentions. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

2. A name of reproach for a Puritan. [*Obs.*]

MA-LIG'NANT-LY, *adv.* Maliciously; with extreme malevolence.

2. With pernicious influence.

MA-LIGN'ED, (ma-lind',) *pp.* Regarded with envy or malice; treated with extreme enmity; traduced; defamed.

MA-LIGN'ER, (ma-lin'er,) *n.* One who regards or treats another with enmity; a traducer; a defamer. *Swift.*

MA-LIGN'ING, (ma-lin'ing,) *ppr.* Traducing; defaming.

MA-LIG'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *malignitas.*]

1. Extreme enmity, or evil dispositions of heart toward another; malice without provocation, or malevolence with baseness of heart; deep-rooted spite.

2. Virulence; destructive tendency; as, the *malignity* of an ulcer or disease.

3. Extreme evilness of nature; as, the *malignity* of fraud.

4. Extreme sinfulness; enormity or heinousness; as, the *malignity* of sin.

MA-LIGN'LY, (ma-line'ly,) *adv.* With extreme ill will.

2. Unpropitiously; perniciously.

MA-LIN''GER, *v. i.* Among *soldiers*, to feign illness or to protract disease, in order to avoid duty. *T. B. Macaulay.*

MA-LIN''GER-ER, *n.* [Fr. *malingre.*]

In *military language*, a soldier who feigns himself sick.

MA-LIN''GER-Y, *n.* A feigning illness or protracting of disease, in order to escape duty.

MAL'I-SON, (mal'e-zn,) *n.* Malediction. *Chaucer.*

MAL'KIN, (maw'kin,) *n.* A mop; hence, a dirty drab. *Shak.*

MALL, (mawl,) *n.* [Fr. *mail*; Sp. *mallo*; Port. *malho*; from L. *malleus.*]

1. A large, heavy, wooden beetle; an instrument for driving any thing with force.

2. A blow. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

MALL, (mal,) *n.* [Arm. *maill.* Qu. from a play with mall and ball, or a beaten walk.]

A public walk; a level, shaded walk. *Allée d'arbres battus et bordés.* *Gregoire's Arm. Dict.*

MALL, (mawl,) *v. t.* To beat with a mall; to beat with something heavy; to bruise.

MAL'LARD, *n.* A drake. *Shak.*

2. The common duck in its wild state, *Anas boschas* of Linnæus. *P. C.*

MAL-LE-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *malleable.*] That quality of bodies which renders them susceptible of extension by beating. It is opposed to FRIABILITY or BRITTLENESS. *Locke.*

MAL'LE-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *malleus.* See MALL.]

That may be drawn out and extended by beating; capable of extension by the hammer; a quality of metals, particularly of gold. *Newton.*

Malleable iron is cast iron, which, by a peculiar process, has been deprived of its carbon, and thus freed from its brittleness.

MAL'LE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Malleability, which see.

MAL'LE-ATE, *v. t.* To hammer; to draw into a plate or leaf by beating.

MAL'LE-A-TED, *pp.* Hammered; drawn into a plate by beating.

MAL-LE-A'TION, *n.* The act of beating into a plate or leaf, as a metal; extension by beating.

MALL'ED, *pp.* Beaten with something heavy; bruised.

MAL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *maillet*; Russ. *molot*; Slav. *mlat*; L. *malleus.*]

A wooden hammer or instrument for beating, or for driving pins; particularly used in carpentry, for driving the chisel.

MALL'ING, (mawl'ing,) *ppr.* Bruising; beating with something heavy.

MAL'LOW, } *n.* [Sax. *malu*, *mealwe*, *malwe*; Fr.
MAL'LOWS, } *mauve*; L. Sp. and It. *malva*; Gr. μαλαχη, from μαλακος, soft, Eng. *mellow*; W. *mall.* See MALADY.]

A plant of the genus Malva; so called from its emollient qualities. Its fruit is a depressed disk, called by the country people a *cheese.* *Brande.*

Marsh-mallows; a plant of the genus Althæa.

MALM'SEY, (mam'ze,) *n.* [Fr. *malvoisie*; It. *malvosio*; Sp. *marvasia*, from *Malvasia*, in Greece; L. *vinum arvisium.*]

The name of a sort of grape, and also of a strong and sweet wine.

MAL-O'DOR, *n.* An offensive odor.

MAL-PO-SI'TION, (-zish'un,) *n.* A wrong position.

MAL-PRAC'TICE, *n.* [*mal* and *practice.*] Evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct; practice contrary to established rules.

MALT, *n.* [Sax. *mealt*; D. *mout*; G. *malz*; Sw. and Dan. *malt.* Qu. W. *mall*, soft.]

Barley, or other grain, steeped in water till it germinates, and then dried in a kiln, thus evolving the saccharine principle. It is used in brewing.

MALT *v. t.* To make into malt; as, to *malt* barley.

MALT, *v. i.* To become malt.

To house it green will make it *malt* worse. *Mortimer.*

MALT'-DRINK, } *n.* A liquor prepared for drink
MALT'-LIQ-UOR, } by an infusion of malt, as beer, ale, porter, &c.

MALT'-DUST, *n.* The grains or remains of malt.

Malt-dust is an enricher of barren land. *Mortimer.*

MALT'-FLOOR, *n.* A floor for drying malt. *Mortimer.*

MALT'-HORSE, *n.* A horse employed in grinding malt; hence, a dull fellow. *Shak.*

MALT'ING, *n.* The act of making malt.

MALT'MAN, } *n.* A man whose occupation is to
MALT'STER, } make malt. *Swift.*

MALT'WORM, *n.* [*malt* and *worm.*] A tippler. *Shak.*

MAL'TA-LENT, *n.* [Old Fr.] Ill humor. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

MAL'THA, *n.* A variety of bitumen, viscid and tenacious, like pitch; unctuous to the touch, and exhaling a bituminous odor. *Cleaveland.*

MAL-TREAT', *v. t.* [*mal* and *treat.*] To treat ill; to abuse: to treat roughly, rudely, or with unkindness.

MAL-TREAT'ED, *pp.* Ill-treated; abused.

MAL-TREAT'ING, *ppr.* Abusing; treating unkindly.

MAL-TREAT'MENT, *n.* Ill treatment; ill usage; abuse.

MA'LUM IN SE, [L.] An evil in itself.

MA'LUM PRO-HIB'I-TUM, [L.] That which is wrong because forbidden by law. *Blackstone.*

MAL-VA'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *malvaceus*, from *malva*, mallows.]

Pertaining to mallows; a term designating a group of plants of which mallows is the type.

MAL-VER-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *male*, ill, and *versor*, to behave.]

Evil conduct; improper or wicked behavior; mean artifices or fraudulent tricks; corruption or extortion in office. *Burke.*

MAM, } *n.* [L. *mamma*, the breast or pap, and
MAM-MA', } mother; W. *mam*; Arm. *mamm*; Ir. *muime*, a nurse; Antiq. Gr. μαμμη.]

A familiar word for *mother*, used by young children.

MAM'A-LUKE, } *n.* The military force of Egypt con-
MAM'E-LUKE, } sisted of soldiers called *Mamalukes*, who were originally mercenaries, but afterward masters of the country. Their power was annihilated by the pashaw of Egypt in 1811.

MAM'MAL, *n.*; *pl.* MAMMALS. [L. *mamma*, the breast.]

In *zoology*, an animal that suckles its young. [See MAMMALIA.] *Good.*

MAM-MA'LI-A, *n. pl.* [L. *mamma*, the breast.]

A class of animals, comprehending those which suckle their young. They are vertebrated animals, with warm, red blood, and a double system of circulation. The fetus, in most species, is nourished in the womb by means of a placenta. The young, in all species, are brought forth alive. *P. Cyc.*

MAM-MA'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the mammalia.

MAM-MA-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*mammalia* and L. *fero*, to produce.] A term applied to strata containing mammiferous remains. *Humble.*

MAM-MAL'O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of mammiferous animals or mammalia.

MAM-MAL'O-GY, *n.* [L. *mamma*, breast, and λογος, discourse.]

The science or doctrine of mammiferous animals, or mammalia. [See MAMMALIA.]

MAM'MA-RY, *a.* [See MAMMA.] Pertaining to the breasts or paps; as, the *mammary* arteries and veins.

MAM-MEE', *n.* A fruit-tree of tropical America, belonging to the genus Mammea; also its fruit. The latter is large, covered with a thick, tough rind, and contains a bright, yellow pulp, of a pleasant taste and fragrant scent. *Encyc. Amer. Partington.*

MAM'MER, *v. i.* To hesitate. [*Not in use.*] *Grant.*

MAM'MER-ING, *n.* Hesitation; confusion.

MAM'MET, *n.* A puppet; a figure dressed.

MAM'MI-FER, *n.* [L. *mamma*, the breast, and *fero*, to bear.]

An animal which has breasts for nourishing its young; a mammal. [See MAMMALIA.]

MAM-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [Supra.] Having breasts and nourishing the young by the milk secreted by them.

MAM'MI-FORM, *a.* [L. *mamma* and *form.*]

Having the shape or form of paps.

MAM'MIL-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *mamilla.*]

1. Pertaining to the paps; resembling a pap; an epithet applied to two small protuberances, like nipples, found under the fore ventricles of the brain, and to a process of the temporal bone.

2. In *mineralogy*, a term applied to minerals composed of convex concretions.

MAM'MIL-LA-TED, *a.* Having small nipples, or little globes like nipples. *Say.*

MAM'MOCK, *n.* A shapeless piece. [*Not used.*] *Herbert.*

MAM'MOCK, *v. t.* To tear in pieces. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

MAM'MO-DIS, *n.* Coarse, plain India muslins.

MAM'MON, *n.* [Syr.] Riches; wealth, or the god of riches.

Ye cannot serve God and *mammon*. — Matt. vi.

MAM'MON-IST, *n.* A person devoted to the acquisition of wealth; one whose affections are placed supremely on riches; a worldling. *Hammond.*

MAM'MOTH, *n.* [Russ. *mamant*, the skeleton of a huge animal, now extinct, or from the Hebrew *behemoth.*]

The Russian name of an extinct species of Elephant, nearly allied to the elephant of India. It was thickly covered with hair of three sorts; one of these, stiff, black bristles a foot in length, another coarse, flexible hair, and the third a kind of wool. In the year 1799, one of these animals, in an entire state, thawed out of an icebank, near the mouth of a river in the north of Siberia. Its remains have been found upon both continents. It is a distinct animal from both the North American and South American Mastodon.

This word is often used adjectively for *very large*; as, a *mammoth* ox.

MAN, *n.*; *pl.* MEN. [Sax. *man*, *mann*, and *mon*, mankind, man, a woman, a vassal, also one, any one, like the Fr. *on*; Goth, *manna*; Sans. *man*; D. *man*, a man, a husband; *mensch*, a human being, man, woman, person; G. *id.*; Dan. *man*, *menneske*; Sw. *man*, *menniska*; Sax. *mennesc*, human; Ice. *mann*, a man, a husband; W. *mynw*, a person, a body, from *mwn*, that which rises up or stretches out. The primary sense is form, image, whence species, coinciding probably with the Fr. *mine*, Eng. *mien*, Arm. *man* or *min*, look, aspect, countenance; Ch. and Heb. מין species, kind; Heb. תמונה image, similitude; Syr. ܡܢ progeny. It is remarkable that in the Icelandic, this word, a little varied, is used in *Gen.* i. 26, 27. "Og Gud sagde, vor vilium gora mannonn, epter *mind* og liking vorro." And God said, Let us make man after our *image* and likeness. "Og Gud skapade mannenn epter sinne *mind*, epter Guds *mind* skapade hann hann, og hun skapade thau karlman og kvinnu." Literally, And God shaped man after his *image*, after God's *image* shaped he them, and he shaped them male and female; *karlman*, male, (see CARL and CHURL,) and *kvinnu*, female, that is, *queen*, woman. *Icelandic Bible.* *Man*, in its radical sense, agrees almost precisely with *Adam*, in the Shemitic languages.]

1. Mankind; the human race; the whole species of human beings; beings distinguished from all other animals by the powers of reason and speech, as well as by their shape and dignified aspect. "Os homini sublime dedit."

And God said, Let us make *man* in our image, after our likeness, and let *them* have dominion. — Gen. i.
Man that is born of woman is of few days and full of trouble. — Job xiv.
My spirit shall not always strive with *man*. — Gen. vi.
I will destroy *man*, whom I have created. — Gen. vi.
There hath no temptation taken you, but such as is common to *man*. — 1 Cor. x.
It is written, *Man* shall not live by bread alone. — Matt. iv.
There must be somewhere such a rank as *man*. *Pope.*
Respecting *man*, whatever wrong we call. *Pope.*
But vindicate the ways of God to *man*. *Pope.*
The proper study of mankind is *man*. *Pope.*
In the system of Nature, *man* is ranked as a distinct genus. *Encyc.*

When opposed to *woman*, *man* sometimes denotes the male sex in general.

Woman has, in general, much stronger propensity than *man* to the discharge of parental duties. *Cowper.*

2. A male individual of the human race, of adult growth or years.

The king is but a *man*, as I am. *Shak.*
And the man dreams but what the boy believed. *Dryden.*

3. A male of the human race; *used often in compound words, or in the nature of an adjective*; as, a *man*-child; *men*-cooks; *men*-servants.

4. A servant, or an attendant of the male sex.

I and *my man* will presently go ride. *Cowley.*

5. A word of familiar address.

We speak no treason, *man*. *Shak.*

6. It sometimes bears the sense of a male-adult of some uncommon qualifications; particularly the sense of strength, vigor, bravery, virile powers, or magnanimity, as distinguished from the weakness, timidity, or impotence of a boy, or from the narrow-mindedness of low-bred men.

I dare do all that may become a *man*. *Shak.*
Will reckons he should not have been the *man* he is, had he not broke windows. *Addison.*

So, in popular language, it is said, he is no *man*. Play your part like a *man*. He has not the spirit of a *man*.

Thou art but a youth, and he a *man* of war from his youth. —1 Sam. xvii.

7. An individual of the human species.

In matters of equity between *man* and *man*. *Watts.*

Under this phraseology, females may be comprehended. So a law restraining *man*, or *every man*, from a particular act, comprehends women and children, if of competent age to be the subjects of law.

8. *Man* is sometimes opposed to *boy* or *child*, and sometimes to *beast*.

9. One who is master of his mental powers, or who conducts himself with his usual judgment. When a person has lost his senses, or acts without his usual judgment, we say, he is not his own *man*. *Ainsworth.*

10. It is sometimes used indefinitely, without reference to a particular individual; any person; one. This is as much as a *man* can desire.

A *man*, in an instant, may discover the assertion to be impossible. *More.*

This word, however, is always used in the singular number, referring to an individual. In this respect it does not answer to the French *on*, nor to the use of *man* by our Saxon ancestors. In Saxon, *man ofsloh* signifies, *they slew*; *man settc up*, *they set* or *fitted out*. So in German, *man sagt* may be rendered, *one says*, *it is said*, *they say*, or *people say*. So in Danish, *man siger*, *one says*, *it is said*, *they say*.

11. In *popular usage*, a husband.

Every wife ought to answer for her *man*. *Addison.*

12. A movable piece at chess or draughts.

13. In *feudal law*, a vassal; a liege subject or tenant.

The vassal or tenant, kneeling, ungirt, uncovered and holding up his hands between those of his lord, professed that he did become his *man* from that day forth, of life, limb, and earthly honor. *Blackstone.*

MAN'-MID'WIFE, *n.* A man who practices obstetrics.

MAN, *v. t.* To furnish with men; as, to *man* the lines of a fort or fortress; to *man* a ship or a boat; to *man* the yards; to *man* the capstan; to *man* a prize. It is, however, generally understood to signify, to supply with the full complement or with a sufficient number of men.

2. To guard with men. *Shak.*

3. To strengthen; to fortify.

Theodosius having *manned* his soul with proper reflections. *Addison.*

4. To tame a hawk. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

5. To furnish with attendants or servants. [*Little used.*] *Shak. B. Jonson.*

6. To point; to aim.

Man but a rush against Othello's breast,
And he retires. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MAN'A-CLE, *n.* [Fr. *manicles*; It. *manette*; Sp. *manotas*; L. *manica*; from *manus*, the hand; W. *man.*]

An instrument of iron for fastening the hands; handcuffs; shackles. It is generally used in the plural, *manacles*. *Shak.*

MAN'A-CLE, *v. t.* To put on handcuffs or other fastening for confining the hands.

2. To shackle; to confine; to restrain the use of the limbs or natural powers.

Is it thus you use this monarch, to *manacle* him hand and foot! *Arbuthnot.*

MAN'A-CLED, *pp.* Handcuffed; shackled.

MAN'A-CLING, *ppr.* Confining the hands; shackling.

MAN'AGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *menager*; *menage*, house, household, house-keeping; It. *maneggiare*; Sp. and Port. *menejar*. The primary sense seems to be, to *lead*.]

1. To conduct; to carry on; to direct the concerns of; as, to *manage* a farm; to *manage* the affairs of a family.

What ware I *manage*, and what wreaths I gain. *Prior.*

2. To train or govern, as a horse.

They vault from hunters to the *managed* steed. *Young.*

3. To govern; to control; to make tame or tractable; as, the buffalo is too refractory to be *managed*.

4. To wield; to move or use in the manner desired; to have under command.

Long tubes are cumbersome, and scarce to be easily *managed*. *Newton.*

5. To make subservient.

Antony *managed* him to his own views. *Middleton.*

6. To husband; to treat with caution or sparingly.

The less he had to lose, the less he cared
To *manage* loathsome life, when love was the reward. *Dryden.*

7. To treat with caution or judgment; to govern with address.

It was much his interest to *manage* his Protestant subjects. *Addison.*

MAN'AGE, *v. i.* To direct or conduct affairs; to carry on concerns or business.

Leave them to *manage* for thee. *Dryden.*

MAN'AGE, *n.* Conduct; administration; as, the *manage* of the state or kingdom. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. (*Pronounced* ma-nazh'.) Government; control, as of a horse, or the exercise of riding him.

3. Discipline; governance; direction. *L'Estrange.*

4. Use; application or treatment.

Quicksilver will not endure the *manage* of the fire. *Bacon.*

[*This word is nearly obsolete in all its applications, unless in reference to horses. We now use* MANAGEMENT.]

MAN'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* Easy to be used or directed to its proper purpose; not difficult to be moved or wielded. Heavy cannon are not very *manageable*.

2. Governable; tractable; that may be controlled; as, a *manageable* horse.

3. That may be made subservient to one's views or designs.

MAN'AGE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being easily used, or directed to its proper purpose; as, the *manageableness* of an instrument. *Boyle.*

2. Tractableness; the quality of being susceptible of government and control; easiness to be governed.

MAN'AGE-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manageable manner. *Chalmers.*

MAN'A-GED, *pp.* Conducted; carried on; trained by discipline; governed; controlled; wielded.

MAN'AGE-LESS, *a.* That can not be managed.

MAN'AGE-MENT, *n.* Conduct; administration; manner of treating, directing, or carrying on; as, the *management* of a family or of a farm; the *management* of state affairs.

2. Cunning practice; conduct directed by art, design, or prudence; contrivance.

Mark with what *management* their tribes divide. *Dryden.*

3. Practice; transaction; dealing.

He had great *management* with ecclesiastics, in the view to be advanced to the pontificate. *Addison.*

4. Modulation; variation.

All directions, as to the *management* of the voice, must be regarded as subsidiary to the expression of feeling. *Porter's Analysis.*

MAN'A-GER, *n.* One who has the conduct or direction of any thing; as, the *manager* of a theater; the *manager* of a lottery, of a ball, &c.

A skillful *manager* of the Tables. *South.*
An artful *manager*, that crept between. *Pope.*

2. A person who conducts business with economy and frugality; a good economist.

A prince of great aspiring thoughts; in the main, a *manager* of his treasure. *Temple.*

MAN'AGE-RY, *n.* [from *manage*.] Conduct; direction; administration. *Clarendon.*

2. Husbandry; economy; frugality. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Manner of using. *Decay of Piety.*

[*Little used or obsolete in all its applications.*]

MAN'A-GING, *ppr.* Conducting; regulating; directing; governing; wielding.

2. *a.* Intriguing.

MAN'A-KIN, *n.* The name of a beautiful race of birds, of diminutive size, found principally in South America. They constitute the genus Pipra of Linnæus. *P. Cyc.*

MAN-A-TEE', } *n.* [L. *manus*, hand.] The sea-cow,
MAN-A-TI', } a cetaceous, herbivorous mammal, of the genus Manatus. [See MANATUS.]

MA-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *manatio*, from *mano*, to flow.] The act of issuing or flowing out. [*Little used.*]

MA-NA'TUS, *n.* [L. *manus*, hand.] The name given by Cuvier to a genus of herbivorous cetacea, including the species usually called *sea-cows*. They were so named on account of the slight hand-like form of their swimming paws. There are two species of Manatus in South America and one in Africa; they inhabit the mouths of the great rivers, and browse on the herbage that clothes the banks. *Brande.*

MANCHE, (mänsh,) *n.* [Fr.] A sleeve.

MAN'CHET, *n.* A small loaf of fine bread. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

MANCH-I-NEEL', *n.* [L. *manzanilla*.]

A lofty tree of the West Indies, the Hippomane Mancinella, so called from its effect on horses who eat of it. It is undoubtedly a dangerous plant, but its poisonous effects have been exaggerated. Its inspissated juice is used in medicine as a substitute for the resin of Guaiacum or lignum-vitæ. The wood is valuable for cabinet work, being beautifully veined with brown and white, and capable of receiving a high polish. *Partington. Encyc.*

MAN'CI-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *mancipo*, from *manceps*, *mancipium*; *manus capio*, to take with the hand.]

To enslave; to bind; to restrict. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

MAN-CI-PA'TION, *n.* Slavery; involuntary servitude. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

MAN'CI-PLE, *n.* [L. *manceps*; *manus capio*, supra.]

A steward; an undertaker; a purveyor, particularly of a college. *Johnson.*

MAN-DA'MUS, *n.* [L. *mando*, to command; *mandamus*, we command. The primary sense, is to send.]

In *law*, a command or writ, issuing from the King's Bench in England, and in America from some of the higher courts, directed to any person, corporation, or inferior court, requiring them to do some act therein specified, which appertains to their office and duty; as to admit or restore a person to an office or franchise, or to an academical degree, or to deliver papers, annex a seal to a paper, &c. *Blackstone.*

MAN-DA-RIN', (man-da-reen',) *n.* [Port. *mandarim*, from *mandar*, L. *mando*, to command. This is a Portuguese word. The Chinese name of this officer is *quan*. *Malcom.*]

In *China*, a magistrate or governor of a province; also, the court language of China.

MAN'DA-TA-RY, } *n.* [Fr. *mandataire*, from L. *man-*
MAN'DA-TO-RY, } *do*, to command.]

1. A person to whom the pope has by his prerogative given a mandate or order for his benefice. *Ayliffe.*

2. One to whom a command or charge is given.

3. In *law*, one who undertakes, without a recompense, to do some act for another in respect to the thing bailed to him. *Kent.*

MAN'DATE, *n.* [L. *mando*, to command.]

1. A command; an order, precept, or injunction; a commission.

This dream all-powerful Juno sends; I bear
Her mighty *mandates*, and her words you hear. *Dryden.*

2. In *canon law*, a rescript of the pope, commanding an ordinary collator to put the person therein named in possession of the first vacant benefice in his collation. *Encyc.*

MAN-DA'TOR, *n.* [L.] A director. *Ayliffe.*

MAN'DA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing a command; preceptive; directory.

MAN'DI-BLE, *n.* [L. *mando*, to chew; W. *mant*, a jaw, that which shuts.]

The jaw. In *zoology*, applied to the lower jaw of mammals, to both jaws of birds, and to the upper or anterior pair of jaws in insects. *Brande.*

MAN-DIB'U-LAR, *a.* Belonging to the jaw. *Gayton.*

MAN-DIB'U-LATE, } *a.* Provided with mandi-
MAN-DIB'U-LA-TED, } bles, as many insects.

MAN'DIL *n.* [Fr. *mandille*, from the root of *mantle*; W. *mant.*]

A sort of mantle. [*Not in use.*] *Herbert.*

MAN-DIL'ION, (man-dil'yun,) *n.* [Supra.] A soldier's coat; a loose garment. *Ainsworth.*

MAN'DI-OC *n.* The same as MANIOC, which see.

MAN'DLE STONE, *n.* [G. *mandelstein*, almond-stone.]

Kernel-stone; almond-stone, called also *amygdaloid*; a name given to stones or rocks which have kernels enveloped in paste. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

MAND'MENT, for COMMANDMENT, is not in use.

MAN'DO-LIN, *n.* [It. *mandola*.]

A cithern or harp. [*Not in use.*]

MAN'DORE, *n.* A kind of four-stringed lute. *P. Cyc.*

MAN-DRAG'O-RA, *n.* The mandrake; a powerful soporific. *Shak.*

MAN'DRAKE, *n.* [L. *mandragoras*; It. *mandragola*; Fr. *mandragore*. Said to be compounded of *μανδρα*, relating to cattle, and *αγχω*, hurtful.]

A plant. The popular name of the several species of the genus Mandragora, one of which grows in Switzerland, one in the south of Europe, and one in the Levant. In medicine they are narcotics. The mandrake of Scripture (Dudaim) was quite a different article; but what it was is uncertain.

MAN'DREL, *n.* An instrument for confining in the lathe the substance to be turned. *Moxon.*

MAN'DRILL, *n.* A fierce and powerful African baboon, often called the *ribbed-nose baboon*; the Papio mormon of Geoffroy. *Jardine.*

MAN'DU-CA-BLE, *a.* That can be chewed; fit to be eaten. *Herbert.*

MAN'DU-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *mando*, whence Fr. *manger*.] To chew.

MAN'DU-CA-TED, *pp.* Chewed.
MAN'DU-CA-TING, *ppr.* Chewing; grinding with the teeth.
MAN-DU-CA'TION, *n.* The act of chewing or eating.
MAN'DU-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to or employed in chewing.
MANE, *n.* [D. *maan*, mane and moon; G. *mähne*; Sw. *man* or *mahn*; Dan. *man*; probably from extending, like *man*.]
The hair growing on the upper side of the neck of a horse or other animal, usually hanging down on one side.
MAN'-EAT-ER, *n.* A human being that feeds on human flesh; a cannibal; an anthropophagite.
MANED, *a.* Having a mane.
MA-NEGE', (ma-nāzhe' *or* man'ej,) *n.* [Fr.] The art of horsemanship, or of training horses. *Brande.*
2. A school for teaching horsemanship, and for training horses.
MA-NE'RI-AL. See MANORIAL.
MA'NES, (mā'nēz,) *n. pl.* [L.] The ghost, shade, or soul, of a deceased person; and *among the ancient pagans*, the infernal deities.
2. The remains of the dead.
Hail, O ye holy *manes!* *Dryden.*
MA-NEO'VER, } *n.* [Fr. *manœuvre*; *main*, L. *manus*,
MA-NŒO'VRE, } the hand, and *œuvre*, work, L. *opera*.]
1. Management; dextrous movement, particularly in an army or navy; any evolution, movement, or change of position among companies, battalions, regiments, ships, &c., for the purpose of distributing the forces in the best manner to meet the enemy.
2. Management with address or artful design.
MA-NEO'VER, } *v. i.* To move or change positions
MA-NŒO'VRE, } among troops or ships, for the purpose of advantageous attack or defense; or in military exercise, for the purpose of discipline.
3. To manage with address or art.
MA-NEO'VER, } *v. t.* To change the positions of
MA-NŒO'VRE, } troops or ships.
MA-NEO'VER-ED, } *pp.* Moved in position.
MA-NŒO'VRED, }
MA-NEOV'ER-ER, *n.* One who maneuvers.
MA-NEO'VER-ING, } *ppr.* Changing the position or
MA-NŒO'VRING, } order for advantageous attack or defense.
MAN'FUL, *a.* [*man* and *full*.] Having the spirit of a man; bold; brave; courageous.
2. Noble; honorable.
MAN'FUL-LY, *adv.* Boldly; courageously; honorably.
MAN'FUL-NESS, *n.* Boldness; courageousness.
MAN''GA-BY, *n.* The white-eyed monkey; a name of two species of African monkeys of the genus Cercocebus, having the tail longer than the body. *Jardine.*
MAN''GA-NATE, } *n.* A compound of manganesic
MAN''GA-NE'SATE, } acid, with a base.
MAN''GA-NESE', *n.* A metal of a dusky white, or whitish-gray color, very hard and difficult to fuse. It never occurs as a natural production in a metallic state. The substance usually so called is an oxyd of manganese, but not pure. *Cyc. Henry.*
MAN''GA-NE'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to manganese; consisting of it or partaking of its qualities. *Seybert.*
MAN''GA-NE'SOUS, *a.* *Manganesous* acid is an acid with less oxygen than manganesic acid. *Henry.*
MAN-GAN'IC, } *a.* Obtained from manganese;
MAN''GA-NE'SIC, } as, the *manganesic* acid. *Henry.*
MAN''GA-NITE, *n.* One of the ores of manganese; called also *gray manganese ore.*
MANG'CORN, *n.* [Sax. *mengan*, to mix, and *corn*.]
A mixture of wheat and rye, or other species of grain. [*Not used in America.*]
MANGE, *n.* [Fr. *mangeaison*.]
The scab or itch in cattle, dogs, and other beasts.
MAN''GEL-WUR'ZEL, (mang'gl-wur'zl,) *n.* [G. *mangel*, want, and *wurzel*, root.]
The root of scarcity, a plant of the beet kind, Beta Cycla.
MAN'GER, *n.* [Fr. *mangeoire*, from *manger*, to eat, L. *mando*.]
1. A trough or box in which fodder is laid for cattle, or the place in which horses and cattle are fed.
2. In *ships of war*, a space across the deck, within the hawse-holes, separated from the after part of the deck, to prevent the water which enters the hawse-holes from running over the deck.
MAN'GER-BOARD, *n.* The bulk-head on a ship's deck that separates the manger from the other part of the deck. *Mar. Dict.*
MAN'GI-NESS, *n.* [from *mangy*.] Scabbiness; infection of the mange.
MAN''GLE, (mang'gl,) *v. t.* [D. *mangelen*, G. *mangeln*, to want. Qu.]
1. To cut with a dull instrument and tear, or to tear in cutting; to cut in a bungling manner; *applied chiefly to the cutting of flesh.*
And, seized with fear, forgot his *mangled* meat. *Dryden.*
2. To curtail; to take by piecemeal.

MAN''GLE, (mang'gl,) *n.* [Dan. *mangle*; G. *mange*; D. *mangel*; from L. *mango*.]
1. A rolling-press or small calender for smoothing linen.
2. A name of the mangrove, which see.
MAN''GLE, *v. t.* To smooth linen with a mangle.
MAN''GLED, *pp.* or *a.* Torn in cutting; smoothed with a mangle.
MAN''GLER, (mang'gler,) *n.* One who tears in cutting; one who uses a mangle.
MAN''GLING, *ppr.* Lacerating in the act of cutting; tearing.
2. Smoothing with a mangle.
MAN''GLING, *n.* The act of cutting and lacerating, or tearing.
2. The act or business of smoothing linen with a mangle.
MAN''GO, (mang'go,) *n.* The fruit of the mango-tree, a native of the East Indies, of the genus Mangifera. It is brought to us only when pickled. Hence, *mango* is the green fruit of the tree pickled.
2. A green muskmelon pickled. [*Encyc.*
MAN''GO-FISH, *n.* A fish of the Ganges, (the Polynemus Risua of Hamilton,) about fifteen inches long, and highly esteemed for food. It appears about the same time with the mango, and hence the name. *P. Cyc.*
MAN''GO-NEL, (mang'go-nel,) *n.* [Fr. *mangonneau*.]
An engine formerly used for throwing stones and battering walls.
MAN''GO-NISM, *n.* The art of setting off to advantage. [*Obs.*]
MAN''GO-NIZE, *v. t.* To polish for setting off to advantage. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*
MAN''GO-STAN, } *n.* A tree of the East Indies, of
MAN''GO-STEEN, } the genus Garcinia, so called from Dr. Garcin, who described it. The tree grows to the hight of 18 feet, and bears fruit called also Mangosteen, of the size of a small apple, the pulp of which is very delicious food. *P. Cyc. Malcom.*
MAN''GROVE, (mang'grove,) *n.* A tree of the East and West Indies, of the genus Rhizophora. The common or black mangrove, or mangle, and also others of the genus, are found all along the shores of the tropics, rooting in the mud, and forming dense forests even at the verge of the ocean, and below high-water mark. The seeds germinate even while attached to the branches. *P. Cyc.*
2. The name of a fish. *Pennant.*
MAN'GY, *a.* [from *mange*.] Scabby; infected with the mange. *Shak.*
MAN-HA'DEN. See MENHADEN.
MAN'-HAT-ER, *n.* [*man* and *hate*.] One who hates mankind; a misanthrope.
MAN'-HOLE, *n.* A hole through which a man may creep into a drain, cess-pool, or parts of machinery, to clean or repair. *Hebert.*
MAN'HOOD, *n.* [*man* and *hood*.] The state of one who is a man, of an adult male, or one who is advanced beyond puberty, boyhood, or childhood; virility.
2. Virility, as opposed to WOMANHOOD. *Dryden.*
3. Human nature; as, the *manhood* of Christ.
4. The qualities of a man; courage; bravery; resolution. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*
MAN'-HUNT-ER, *n.* A hunter of men.
MAN'-HUNT-ING, *n.* The hunting of men.
MA'NI-A, *n.* [L. and Gr.] Madness.
MA'NI-A A PO'TU, *n.* [L.] Madness from drinking; *delirium tremens.*
MAN'I-A-BLE, *a.* Manageable; tractable. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*
MA'NI-AC, *a.* [L. *maniacus*.]
Mad; raving with madness; raging with disordered intellect. *Orew.*
MA'NI-AC, *n.* A madman; one raving with madness. *Shenstone.*
MA-NI'AC-AL, *a.* Affected with madness.
MAN-I-CHE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Manichees.
MAN-I-CHE'AN, } *n.* A follower of Manes, a Per-
MAN'I-CHEE, } sian, who tried to combine the Oriental philosophy with Christianity, and maintained that there are two supreme principles, the one good, the other evil, which produce all the happiness and calamities of the world. The first principle, or *light*, they held to be the author of all good; the second, or *darkness*, the author of all evil. *Murdock.*
MAN'I-CHE-ISM, *n.* [Supra.] The doctrines taught, or system of principles maintained by the Manichees. *Encyc. Milner.*
MAN'I-CHE-IST, *n.* See MANICHEAN.
MAN'I-CHORD, } *n.* [Fr. *manichordion*.]
MAN-I-CORD'ON, }
A musical instrument in the form of a spinet, whose strings, like those of the clarichord, are covered with little pieces of cloth to deaden and soften their sounds; whence it is called the *dumb spinet.*
MAN'I-CON, *n.* A species of nightshade. [*Encyc.*
MAN'I-FEST, *a.* [L. *manifestus*, Ir. *meanan*, plain, clear; *minighim*, to make smooth, to polish, to explain. Clearness may be from polishing, or from opening, expanding, extending.]
1. Plain; open; clearly visible to the eye or obvious to the understanding; apparent; not obscure or difficult to be seen or understood. From the testimony, the truth we conceive to be *manifest.*
Thus *manifest* to sight the god appeared. *Dryden.*
That which may be known of God is *manifest* in them.—Rom. i.
2. Detected; with *of*.
Callisthe there stood *manifest of* shame. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*
MAN'I-FEST, *n.* An invoice of a cargo of goods, imported or laden for export, to be exhibited at the custom-house by the master of the vessel, or the owner or shipper.
MAN'I-FEST, } *n.* [It. *manifesto*; L. *manifestus*,
MAN-I-FEST'O, } manifest.]
A public declaration, usually of a prince or sovereign, showing his intentions, or proclaiming his opinions and motives; as, a *manifesto* declaring the purpose of a prince to begin war, and explaining his motives. *Addison.*
[MANIFESTO only is now used.]
MAN'I-FEST, *v. t.* [L. *manifesto*.]
1. To reveal; to make to appear; to show plainly; to make public; to disclose to the eye or to the understanding.
Nothing is hid which shall not be *manifested.*—Mark iv.
He that loveth me shall be loved by my Father, and I will love him, and will *manifest* myself to him.—John iv.
Thy life did *manifest* thou lov'dst me not. *Shak.*
2. To display; to exhibit more clearly to the view. The wisdom of God is *manifested* in the order and harmony of creation.
MAN-I-FEST-A'TION, *n.* The act of disclosing what is secret, unseen, or obscure; discovery to the eye or to the understanding; the exhibition of any thing by clear evidence; display; as, the *manifestation* of God's power in creation, or of his benevolence in redemption.
The secret manner in which acts of mercy ought to be performed, requires this public *manifestation* of them at the great day. *Atterbury.*
MAN'I-FEST-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made clear; disclosed; made apparent, obvious, or evident.
MAN-I-FEST'I-BLE, *a.* That may be made evident. *Brown.*
MAN'I-FEST-ING, *ppr.* Showing clearly; making evident; disclosing; displaying. *Bacon.*
MAN'I-FEST-LY, *adv.* Clearly; evidently; plainly; in a manner to be clearly seen or understood.
MAN'I-FEST-NESS, *n.* Clearness to the sight or mind; obviousness.
MAN-I-FEST'O. See MANIFEST.
MAN'I-FOLD, *a.* [*many* and *fold*.] Of divers kinds; many in number; numerous; multiplied.
O Lord, how *manifold* are thy works!—Ps. civ.
I know your *manifold* transgressions.—Amos v.
2. Exhibited or appearing at divers times or in various ways; *applied to words in the singular number*; as, the *manifold* wisdom of God, or his *manifold* grace. *Eph.* iii. 1 *Pet.* iv.
MAN'I-FOLD-ED, *a.* Having many doublings or complications; as, a *manifolded* shield. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*
MAN'I-FOLD-LY, *adv.* In a manifold manner; in many ways. *Sidney.*
MAN'I-FOLD-NESS, *n.* Multiplicity. *Sherwood.*
MA-NIG'LI-ONS, *n. pl.* In *gunnery*, two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance, after the German way of casting. *Bailey.*
MAN'I-KIN, *n.* A little man. *Shak.*
2. An artificial, anatomical preparation, made with pasteboard, plaster, &c., exhibiting all parts of the human body.
MA-NIL'IO, } *n.* [Sp. *manilla*, a bracelet, from L.
MA-NILLE', } *manus*, Sp. *mano*, the hand.]
A ring or bracelet worn by persons in Africa. *Herbert.*
MA-NIL'LA HEMP, *n.* A fibrous material, obtained from the *Musa textilis*, a plant allied to the banana, growing in the Philippine Isles, &c., from which excellent ropes and cables are made. *P. Cyc.*
MA'NI-OC, } *n.* Names of the tropical plant, *Jani-*
MAN'I-HOC, } *pha*, or *Jatropha manihot*, from which
MAN'I-HOT, } cassava and tapioca are prepared.
MAN'I-PLE, *n.* [L. *manipulus*, a handful. Qu. L. *manus* and the Teutonic *full*.]
1. A handful.
2. A small band of soldiers; *a word applied only to Roman troops.*
3. A fanon, or kind of scarf worn about the left arm of a Roman Catholic priest. *Hook.*
MA-NIP'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the maniple.
MA-NIP'U-LATE, *v. t.* To treat work, or operate with the hands.
MA-NIP'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Treated or operated with the hands.
MA-NIP'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Operating with the hands.
MA-NIP-U-LA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *manipolazione*, from *manipolare*, to work with the hand, from L. *manipulus*, supra.]
In *general*, work by hand; manual operation; as, in *mining*, the manner of digging ore; in *chemistry*, the operation of preparing substances for experiments; in *pharmacy*, the preparation of drugs; in *mesmerism*, the motions used to produce the mesmeric state.

MA-NIP'Q-LA-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by manipulation.

MA'NIS, *n.* The name of a genus of edentate mammals, covered with large, hard, triangular scales, with sharp edges, and overlapping each other like tiles on a roof; often called *scaly lizards.* They inhabit the warmest parts of Asia and Africa, and feed on ants, &c. The pangolins are included in this genus. *Brande. Edin. Encyc.*

MAN'I-TRUNK, *n.* [L. *manus*, hand, and *truncus.*] The segment of the body of an insect which has wings or limbs answering to the fore legs of quadrupeds.

MAN'-KILL-ER, *n.* [*man* and *kill.*] One who slays a man.

MAN'-KILL-ING, *a.* Used to kill men. *Dryden.*

MAN-KIND', *n.* [*man* and *kind.* This word admits the accent either on the first or second syllable; the distinction of accent being inconsiderable.]

1. The race or species of human beings.

The proper study of *mankind* is man. *Pope.*

2. A male, or the males of the human race.

Thou shalt not lie with *mankind* as with womankind. — Lev. xviii.

MAN-KIND', *a.* Resembling man in form, not woman. *Frobisher.*

MANKS, *n.* The old language of the Isle of Man. *P. Cyc.*

MAN'LESS, *a.* [*man* and *less.*] Destitute of men; not manned; as, a boat. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

MAN'LIKE, *a.* Having the proper qualities of a man. *Sidney.*

2. Of man's nature. *Milton.*

MAN'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *manly.*] The qualities of a man; dignity; bravery; boldness. *Locke.*

MAN'LING, *n.* A little man. *B. Jonson.*

MAN'LY, *a.* [*man* and *like.*] Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; undaunted.

Serene and *manly*, hardened to sustain
The load of life. *Dryden.*

2. Dignified; noble; stately.

He moves with *manly* grace. *Dryden.*

3. Pertaining to the adult age of man; as, a *manly* voice.

4. Not boyish or womanish; as a *manly* stride. *Shak.*

MAN'LY, *adv.* With courage like a man.

MAN'-MIL'LI-NER, *n.* A male maker of millinery.

MAN'NA, *n.* [Ar. مَانَ *mana*, to provide necessaries for one's household, to sustain, to feed them; مؤنة *munahon*, provisions for a journey. This seems to be the true original of the word. In Irish, *mann* is wheat, bread, or food. Class Mn, No. 3.]

1. A substance miraculously furnished as food for the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness of Arabia. *Ex.* xvi.

Josephus, Ant. B. iii. 1, considers the Hebrew word מן *man*, to signify *what.* In conformity with this idea, the Seventy translate the passage, *Ex.* xvi. 15, τι ἐστι τουτο? what is this? which rendering seems to accord with the following words, "for they knew not what it was." And in the Encyclopedia, the translators are charged with making Moses fall into a plain contradiction. Art. *Manna.* But Christ and his apostles confirm the common version: "Not as your fathers ate *manna*, and are dead." *John* vi. 58. *Heb.* ix. 4. And we have other evidence, that the present version is correct; for in the same chapter, Moses directed Aaron to "take a pot and put a homer full of *manna* therein." Now, it would be strange language to say, put a homer full of *what*, or *what is it.* So also verse 35: "The children of Israel ate *manna* forty years," &c. In both verses, the Hebrew word is the same as in verse 15.

2. In *the materia medica*, the juice of a certain tree of the ash kind, the Fraxinus ornus, or flowering ash, a native of Sicily, Calabria, and other parts of the south of Europe. It is either naturally concreted, or exsiccated, and purified by art. The best manna is in oblong pieces or flakes of a whitish or pale-yellow color, light, friable, and somewhat transparent. It is a mild laxative. *Encyc. Hooper.*

MAN'NED, *pp.* Furnished with men; guarded with men; fortified.

MAN'NER, *n.* [Fr. *manière*; It. *maniera*; Sp. *manera*; Arm. *manyell*; D. and G. *manier*. Dan. *maneer*; Sw. *maner.* This word seems to be allied to Fr. *manier*, Arm. *manea*, to handle, from Fr. *main*, Sp. and It. *mano*, Port. *mam*, L. *manus*, the hand.]

1. Form; method; way of performing or executing.

Find thou the *manner*, and the means prepare. *Dryden.*

2. Custom; habitual practice.

Show them the *manner* of the king that shall reign over them.
This will be the *manner* of the king. — 1 Sam. viii.
Paul, as his *manner* was. — Acts xvii.

3. Sort; kind.

Ye tithe mint and rue, and all *manner* of herbs. — Luke xi.
They shall say all *manner* of evil against you falsely. — Matt. v.

In this application, *manner* has the sense of a plural word; *all sorts* or *kinds.*

4. Certain degree or measure. It is in a *manner* done already.

The bread is in a *manner* common. — 1 Sam. xxi.

This use may also be sometimes defined by *sort* or *fashion*; as we say, a thing is done after a *sort* or *fashion*, that is, not well, fully, or perfectly.

Augustinus does in a *manner* confess the charge. *Baker.*

5. Mien; cast of look; mode.

Air and *manner* are more expressive than words. *Clarissa.*

6. Peculiar way or carriage; distinct mode.

It can hardly be imagined how great a difference was in the humor, disposition, and *manner* of the army under Essex and that under Waller. *Clarendon.*
A man's company may be known by his *manner* of expressing himself. *Swift.*

7. Way; mode; *of things.*

The temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves after a gentle, but very powerful *manner.* *Atterbury.*

8. Way of service or worship.

The nations which thou hast removed and placed in the cities of Samaria, know not the *manner* of the god of the land. — 2 Kings xvii.

9. In *painting*, the particular habit of a painter in managing colors, lights and shades. *Encyc.*

MAN'NER, *v. t.* To instruct in manners. *Shak.*

MAN'NER-ISM, *n.* Adherence to the same manner; a tasteless uniformity, reducing every thing to the same manner, without the freedom and variety of nature. *Edin. Rev.*

MAN'NER-IST, *n.* An artist who performs his work in one unvaried manner. *Churchill.*

MAN'NER-LI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being civil and respectful in behavior; civility; complaisance. *Hale.*

MAN'NER-LY, *a.* Decent in external deportment; civil; respectful; complaisant; not rude or vulgar.

What thou thinkest meet and is most *mannerly.* *Shak.*

MAN'NER-LY, *adv.* With civility; respectfully; without rudeness. *Shak.*

MAN'NERS, *n. pl.* Deportment; carriage; behavior; conduct; course of life; *in a moral sense.*

Evil communications corrupt good *manners.* — 1 Cor. xv.

2. Ceremonious behavior; civility; decent and respectful deportment.

Shall we, in our applications to the great God, take that to be religion, which the common reason of mankind will not allow to be *manners?* *South.*

3. A bow or courtesy; as, make your *manners*; *a popular use of the word.*

MAN'NING, *ppr.* Furnishing with men; strengthening; guarding with men.

MAN'NISH, *a.* [from *man.*] Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine; as, a *mannish* countenance.

A woman impudent and *mannish* grown. *Shak.*

MAN'NISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a man; boldly.

MAN'NITE, *n.* A kind of crystallized sugar obtained from *manna.* *P. Cyc.*

MA-NŒU'VRE. See MANEUVER.

MAN-OF-WAR', *n.* A government vessel employed for the purposes of war.

MAN-OF-WAR'-BIRD, *n.* A large, black, tropical sea fowl; the frigate bird; belonging to the pelican family.

MAN-OF-WAR'S'-MAN, *n.* A seaman belonging to a ship-of-war.

MA-NOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. μανος, rare, and μετρον, measure.]

An instrument for measuring the density of the air, or other elastic fluid, or rather its elastic force, to which the density is supposed to be proportional. *Brande.*

MAN-O-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the manometer; made by the manometer.

MAN'OR, *n.* [Fr. *manoir*, Arm. *manor*, a country, house, or gentleman's seat; W. *maenan*, or *maenaor*, a manor, a district bounded by stones, from *maen*, a stone. The word in French and Armoric signifies a house, a habitation, as well as a manor; and in this sense, the word would be naturally deducible from L. *maneo*, to abide. But the etymology in Welsh is not improbably the true one.]

The land belonging to a lord or nobleman, or so much land as a lord or great personage formerly kept in his own hands for the use and subsistence of his family. In these days, a *manor* rather signifies the jurisdiction and royalty incorporeal, than the land or site; for a man may have a manor in gross, as the law terms it, that is, the right and interest of a court-baron, with the perquisites thereto belonging. *Cowel.*

MAN'OR-HOUSE, MAN'OR-SEAT, *n.* The house belonging to a manor.

MA-NO'RI-AL, MA-NE'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a manor

They have no evil liberty; their children belong not to them, but to their *manorial* lord. *Tooke.*

MAN'O-SCOPE, *n.* The same as MANOMETER.

MAN'-PLEAS-ER, *n.* [*man* and *pleaser.*] One who pleases men, or one who takes uncommon pains to gain the favor of men. *Swift.*

MAN'-QUELL-ER, *n.* [*man* and *quell.*] A man-killer; a manslayer; a murderer. [*Not used.*] *Carew.*

MAN'SARD-ROOF, *n.* [from its inventor.] In *architecture*, the same as CURB-ROOF, which see. *Brande.*

MANSE, *n.* [L. *mansio*, from *maneo*, to abide.]

1. A house or habitation; *particularly*, a parsonage house.

A *capital manse* is the manor-house or lord's court.

2. A farm.

MAN'-SERV-ANT, *n.* A male servant.

MAN'SION, *n.* [L. *mansio*, from *maneo*, to dwell.]

1. Any place of residence; a house; a habitation.

Thy *mansion* wants thee, Adam; rise. *Milton.*
In my Father's house are many *mansions.* — John xiv.

2. The house of the lord of a manor.

3. Residence; abode.

These poets near our princes sleep,
And in one grave their *mansions* keep. *Denham.*

MAN'SION, *v. i.* To dwell; to reside. *Mede.*

MAN'SION-A-RY, *a.* Resident; residentiary; as, *mansionary* canons. *Encyc.*

MAN'SION-HOUSE, *n.* The house in which one resides; an inhabited house. *Blackstone.*

MAN'SION-RY, *n.* A place of residence. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MAN'SLAUGH-TER, (-slaw-ter,) *n.* [*man* and *slaughter.* See SLAY.]

1. In a *general sense*, the killing of a man or of men; destruction of the human species; murder. *Ascham.*

2. In *law*, the unlawful killing of a man without malice, express or implied. This may be voluntary, upon a sudden heat or excitement of anger; or involuntary, but in the commission of some unlawful act. *Manslaughter* differs from murder in not proceeding from malice prepense or deliberate, which is essential to constitute murder. It differs from homicide excusable, being done in consequence of some unlawful act, whereas excusable homicide happens in consequence of misadventure. *Blackstone.*

MAN'-SLAY-ER, *n.* One that has slain a human being. The Israelites had cities of refuge for *manslayers.*

MAN'-STEAL-ER, *n.* One who steals and sells men

MAN'-STEAL-ING, *n.* The act of stealing a human being.

MAN'SUETE, (man'sweet,) *a.* [L. *mansuetus.*] Tame; gentle; not wild or ferocious. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*

MAN'SUE-TUDE, (man'swe-tude,) *n.* [L. *mansuetudo.*]

Tameness; mildness; gentleness. *Herbert.*

MAN'TA, *n.* [Sp. *manta*, a blanket.]

A flat fish that is very troublesome to pearl fishers.

MAN'TEL. See MANTLE. *Encyc.*

MAN'TEL-ET, MANT'LET, *n.* [dim. of *mantle.*] A small cloak worn by women. *Johnson.*

2. In *fortification*, a kind of movable parapet or penthouse, made of planks, nailed one over another to the height of almost six feet, eased with tin and set on wheels. In a siege, this is driven before pioneers, to protect them from the enemy's small shot. *Harris.*

MANT'I-GER, rather MANT'I-CHOR, or MANT'I-COR, *n.* [L. *manticora*, *mantichora*, Gr. μαντιχωρας.]

A large monkey or baboon. *Arbuthnot.*

MAN-TIS'SA, *n.* A term applied to the decimal part of a logarithm, as distinguished from the integral part or *characteristic.* *Brande.*

MAN'TLE, *n.* [Sax. *mantel*, *mentel*; It. and Sp. *manto*; G. and D. *mantel*; W. *mantell.* Qu. Gr. μαστος, μαστρα, a cloak, from the Persic. In W. *mant* is that which shuts.]

1. A kind of cloak or loose garment to be worn over other garments.

The herald and children are clothed with *mantles* of satin. *Bacon.*

2. A cover.

Well covered with the night's black *mantle.* *Shak.*

3. A cover; that which conceals; as, the *mantle* of charity.

4. In *malacology*, the external fold of the skin of a mollusk. *Brande.*

MAN'TLE, *v. t.* To cloak; to cover; to disguise.

So the rising sense
Begin to chase the ignorant fumes, that *mantle*
Their clearer reason. *Shak.*

MAN'TLE, *v. i.* To expand; to spread

The swan, with arched neck
Between her white wings *mantling*, rows
Her state with oary feet. *Milton.*

2. To joy; to revel. *Johnson.*

My frail fancy, fed with full delights,
Doth bathe in bliss, and *mantleth* most at ease. *Spenser.*

[Qu. is not the sense, to be covered or wrapped, to rest collected and secure?]

3. To be expanded; to be spread or extended.

He gave the *mantling* vine to grow,
A trophy to his love. *Pitt.*

4. To gather over and form a cover; to collect on the surface, as a covering.

There is a sort of men, whose visages
Do cream and *mantle* like a standing pond. *Shak.*
And the brain dances to the *mantling* bowl. *Pope.*

5. To rush to the face and cover it with a crimson color.

When *mantling* blood
Flowed in his lovely cheeks. *Smith.*

[Fermentation cannot be deduced from *mantling*, otherwise than as a secondary sense.]

MAN'TLE, MAN'TLE-TREE, } *n.* The piece of timber or stone in front of a chimney, over the fireplace, resting on the jambs. *Encye.*

[This word, according to Johnson, signifies the work over the fireplace, which we call a *mantle-piece*.]

MAN'TLED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with a mantle.

MAN'TLE-PIECE, MAN'TLE-SHELF, } *n.* The work over a fireplace, in front of the chimney.

MAN'TLING, *n.* In *heraldry*, the representation of a mantle, or the drapery of a coat of arms.

MAN'TLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Cloaking; covering; extending.

MAN'TO, *n.* [It.] A robe; a cloak. *Ricaut.*

MAN-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μαντεια, divination, and λογος, discourse.]

The act or art of divination or prophesying. [*Little used.*]

MAN'TU-A, (man'tu-ä *or* man'tu,) *n.* [Fr. *manteau*. See MANTLE.]

A lady's gown. *Pope.*

MAN'TUA-MAK'ER, (man'tu-māk'er,) *n.* One who makes gowns for ladies. *Addison.*

MAN'U-AL, *a.* [L. *manualis*, from *manus*, the hand, W. *man.*]

1. Performed by the hand; as, *manual* labor or operation.

2. Used or made by the hand; as, a deed under the king's sign *manual*.

MAN'U-AL, *n.* A small book, such as may be carried in the hand, or conveniently handled; as, a *manual* of laws. *Hale.*

2. The service book of the Roman Catholic church. *Stillingfleet.*

Manual exercise; in *the military art*, the exercise by which soldiers are taught the use of their muskets and other arms.

MAN'U-AL-LY, *adv.* By hand

MAN'U-A-RY, *a.* Done by the hand. [*Not used.*] *Fotherby.*

MA-NO'BI-AL, *a.* [L. *manubialis*, from *manubiæ*, spoils.]

Belonging to spoils; taken in war. [*Little used.*]

MAN-U-DUC'TION, *n.* [L. *manus*, hand, and *ductio*, a leading.]

Guidance by the hand. *Glanville. South.*

MAN-U-DUC'TOR, *n.* [L. *manus*, hand, and *ductor*, a leader.]

An officer in the ancient church, who gave the signal for the choir to sing, who beat time and regulated the music. *Encye.*

MAN-U-FAC'TO-RY, *n.* [See MANUFACTURE.] A house or place where goods are manufactured.

MAN-U-FAC'TO-RY, *a.* Employed in manufacturing.

MAN-U-FAC'TUR-AL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to manufactures.

MAN-U-FAC'TURE, (man-yu-fakt'yur,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *manus*, hand, and *facio*, to make.]

1. The operation of making cloth, wares, utensils, paper, books, and whatever is used by man; the operation of reducing raw materials of any kind into a form suitable for use, by the hands, by art, or machinery.

2. Any thing made from raw materials by the hand, by machinery, or by art; as, cloths, iron utensils, shoes, cabinet work, saddlery, and the like.

MAN-U-FAC'TURE, *v. t.* To make or fabricate from raw materials, by the hand, by art, or machinery, and work into forms convenient for use; as, to *manufacture* cloth, nails, or glass.

2. To work raw materials into suitable forms for use; as, to *manufacture* wool, cotton, silk, or iron.

MAN-U-FAC'TURE, *v. i.* To be occupied in manufactures. *Boswell.*

MAN-U-FAC'TUR-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made from raw materials into forms for use.

MAN-U-FAC'TUR-ER, *n.* One who works raw materials into wares suitable for use.

2. One who employs workmen for manufacturing; the owner of a manufactory.

MAN-U-FAC'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Making goods and wares from raw materials.

MAN U-FAC'TUR-ING, *a.* Employed in making goods; as, a *manufacturing* house, company, establishment, or state.

MAN'U-MISE, for MANUMIT, is not used.

MAN-U-MIS'SION, (-mish'un,) *n.* [L. *manumissio*. See MANUMIT.]

The act of liberating a slave from bondage, and giving him freedom. *Arbuthnot.*

MAN-U-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *manumitto*; *manus*, hand, and *mitto*, to send.]

To release from slavery; to liberate from personal bondage or servitude; to free, as a slave. *Dryden.*

MAN-U-MIT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Released from slavery.

MAN-U-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Liberating from personal bondage.

MAN'U-MO-TIVE, *a.* [*manus* and *moveo*.] Movable by hand.

MAN'U-MO-TOR, *n.* A small wheel-carriage, so constructed that a person sitting in it may move it in any direction; a carriage for exercise.

MA-NOR'A-BLE, *a.* [*from manure.*] That may be cultivated. This, though the original sense, is rarely or never used. The present sense of *manure* would give the following signification:

2. That may be manured, or enriched by manure.

MA-NOR'AGE, *n.* Cultivation. [*Not used.*] *Warner.*

MA-NOR'ANCE, *n.* Cultivation. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

MA-NORE', *v. t.* [Fr. *manœuvrer*, but in a different sense; Norm. *mainoverer*, to manure; *main*, L. *manus*, hand, and *ouvrer*, to work, L. *operor*.]

1. To cultivate by manual labor; to till. *Milton.* [*In this sense not now used.*]

2. To apply to land any fertilizing matter, as dung, compost, ashes, lime, fish, or any vegetable or animal substance.

3. To fertilize; to enrich with nutritive substances.

The corpse of half her senate
Manure the fields of Thessaly. *Addison.*

MA-NORE', *n.* Any matter which fertilizes land; as the contents of stables and barnyards, marl, ashes, fish, salt, and every kind of animal and vegetable substance, applied to land, or capable of furnishing nutriment to plants.

MA-NOR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Dressed or overspread with a fertilizing substance.

MA-NORE'MENT, *n.* Cultivation; improvement. [*Little used.*] *Warton.*

MA-NOR'ER, *n.* One that manures land.

MA-NOR'ING, *ppr.* Dressing or overspreading land with manure; fertilizing.

MA-NOR'ING, *n.* A dressing or spread of manure on land. *Mitford.*

MAN'U-SCRIPT, *n.* [L. *manus scriptum*, written with the hand; It. *manuscritto*; Fr. *manuscrit.*]

A book or paper written with the hand or pen.

MAN'U-SCRIPT, *a.* Written with the hand; not printed.

MAN-U-TEN'EN-CY, *n.* Maintenance. [*Not in use.*] *Sancroft.*

MAN'-WOR-SHIP, (-wur-ship,) *n.* The worship of a man; undue reverence or extreme adulation and obsequiousness paid to a man.

MA'NY, (men'ny,) *a.* [Sax. *maneg*, *manig*, or *menig*; D. *menig*; G. *manicher*; Dan. *mange*; Sw. *många*; Sax. *menigeo*, a multitude; Goth. *manags*, many; *managei*, a multitude; Russ. *mnogei*, many; *mnoju*, to multiply. It has no variation to express degrees of comparison; *more* and *most*, which are used for the comparative and superlative degrees, are from a different root.]

1. Numerous; comprising a great number of individuals.

Thou shalt be a father *of many* nations. — Gen. xvii.
Not *many* were men after the flesh, not *many* mighty, not *many* noble, are called. — 1 Cor. i.
Many are the afflictions of the righteous. — Ps. xxxiv.

It is often preceded by *as* or *so*, and followed by *as*, indicating an equal number. *As many* books as you take, *so many* shall be charged to your account.

So many laws argue *so many* sins. *Milton.*

It is also followed by *as*.

As *many as* were willing-hearted brought bracelets. — Exod. xxxv.

It precedes *an* or *a* before a noun in the singular number

Full *many a* gem of purest ray *serene*. *Gray.*

2. In *low language*, preceded by *too*, it denotes powerful or much; as, they are *too many* for us. *L'Estrange.*

MA'NY, (men'ny,) *n.* A multitude; a great number of individuals; the people.

O thou food *many*. *Shak.*
The vulgar and the *many* are fit only to be led or driven. *South.*

MA'NY, (men'ny,) *n.* [Norm. Fr. *meignee.*]

A retinue of servants; household. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

MA'NY-CLEFT, (men'ny-kleft,) *a.* Multifid; having many fissures. *Martyn.*

MA'NY-COL'OR-ED, (men'ny-kul'urd,) *a.* Having many colors or hues. *Pope.*

MA'NY-CORN'ER-ED, *a.* Having many corners, or more than twelve; polygonal. *Dryden.*

MA'NY-FLOW'ER-ED, *a.* Having many flowers. *Martyn.*

MA'NY-HAIR-ED, (men'ny-hārd,) *a.* Having many hairs.

MA'NY-HEAD-ED, (men'ny-hed-ed,) *a.* Having many heads; as, a *many-headed* monster; *many-headed* tyranny. *Dryden.*

MA'NY-LAN'GUAG-ED, (men'ny-lang'gwajd,) *a.* Having many languages. *Pope.*

MA'NY-LEAV-ED, (men'ny-leevd,) *a.* Polyphyllous; having many leaves. *Martyn.*

MA'NY-LEG GED, (men'ny-legd,) *a.* Having many legs.

MA'NY-LET'TER-ED, *a.* Having many letters.

MA'NY-MAS'TER-ED, *a.* Having many masters. *J. Barlow.*

MA'NY-PART'ED, *a.* Multipartite; divided into several parts, as a corol. *Martyn.*

MA'NY-PEO'PLED, (men'ny-peop'ld,) *a.* Having a numerous population. *Sandys.*

MA'NY-PET'AL-ED, *a.* Having many petals. *Martyn.*

MA'NY-SID-ED, *a.* Having many sides.

MA'NY-TIMES; *an adverbial phrase.* Often; frequently.

MA'NY-TON-ED, *a.* Giving many sounds. *Hemans.*

MA'NY-TRIB-ED, *a.* Consisting of many tribes.

MA'NY-TWINK'LING, *a.* Variously twinkling or gleaming. *Gray.*

MA'NY-VALV-ED, *a.* Multivalvular; having many valves. *Martyn.*

MA'NY-VEIN-ED, (men'ny-vānd,) *a.* Having many veins.

MA'NY-VOIC-ED, (men'ny-voist,) *a.* Having many voices.

MANX, *n.* A term applied to the old language of the Isle of Man.

MAP, *n.* [Sp. *mapa*; Port. *mappa*; It. *mappamondo*. Qu. L. *mappa*, a cloth or towel, a Punic word; Rabbinic נפה. Maps may have been originally drawn on cloth.]

In *geography*, a representation of the surface of the earth, or of any part of it, drawn on paper or other material, exhibiting the lines of latitude and longitude, and the positions of countries, kingdoms, states, mountains, rivers, &c. A *map* of the earth, or of a large portion of it, comprehends a representation of land and water; but a representation of a continent, or any portion of land only, is properly a *map*; and a representation of the ocean only, or any portion of it, is called a *chart*. We say, a *map* of England, of France, of Europe; but a *chart* of the Atlantic, of the Pacific, &c.

The term is also applied to delineations of the heavens, and, in *geology*, to delineations of the strata on the earth's surface, &c.

MAP, *v. t.* To draw or delineate, as the figure of any portion of land. *Shak.*

MA'PLE, MA'PLE-TREE, } *n.* [Sax. *mapultree*, or *mapuldor*.]

A tree of the genus Acer, of several species. Of the sap of the rock-maple sugar is made in America, in great quantities, by evaporation.

MA'PLE-SUG'AR, (mā'pl-shug'ar,) *n.* Sugar obtained by evaporation from the juice of the rock-maple.

MAP'PED, (mapt,) *pp.* Drawn or delineated, as the figure of any portion of land.

MAP'PER-Y, *n.* [from *map*.] The art of planning and designing maps. *Shak.*

MAP'PING, *ppr.* Drawing or delineating on a map.

MAP'PING, *n.* The act or art of drawing maps.

MAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *merran*, *marran*, *mirran*, *amyrran*, to err, to deviate, to hinder, to lose, scatter, or waste, to draw from or mislead, to corrupt or deprave; Fr. *marrer*, to deviate from truth and justice; *marre*, want, defect; Ir. *mearaighim*; Gr. αμαρτανω, (qu. Gr. μαραινω, L. *marceo*.) It. *smarrire*, to miss, to lose; *smarrimento*, a wandering.]

1. To injure by cutting off a part, or by wounding and making defective; as, to *mar* a tree by incision.

I pray you *mar* no more trees by wearing cards in their hats. *Shak.*
Neither shalt thou *mar* the corners of thy beard. — Lev. xix.

2. To injure; to hurt; to impair the strength or purity of.

When brewers *mar* their malt with water. *Shak.*

3. To injure; to diminish; to interrupt.

But mirth is *marred*, and the good cheer is lost. *Dryden.*

4. To injure; to deform; to disfigure.

Ire, envy, and despair
Marred all his borrowed visage. *Milton.*
His visage was so *marred* more than any man. — Is. lii.
Moral evil alone *mars* the intellectual works of God. *Buckminster.*

[*This word is not obsolete in America.*]

MAR, *n.* An injury. [*Obs.*]

2. A lake. [See MERE.]

MAR'A-CAN, *n.* A species of parrot in Brazil

MAR'A-COCK, *n.* A plant of the genus Passiflora.

MA-RAI', *n.* A sacred inclosure or temple among the islanders of the Pacific Ocean. *Braufurd.*

MAR-A-NA'THA, *n.* [Syriac.] The Lord cometh or has come; a word used by the apostle Paul in pronouncing a curse. This word was used in excommunicating persons for great crimes; as much as to say, "May the Lord come quickly to take vengeance on thee for thy crime." *Calmet.*

MAR'A-NON, *n.* The proper name of a river in South America, the largest in the world; now more generally called *Amazon*. *Garcilasso.*

MAR-AS-CHI'NO, *n.* A delicate spirit distilled from cherries; the best is from Zara, and obtained from the *marasca* cherry.

MA-RAS'MUS, *n.* [Gr. μαρασμος, from μαραινω, to cause to pine or waste away.]

Atrophy; a wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease; a kind of consumption. *Coxe. Encyc.*

MA-RAUD', *v. i.* [Fr. *maraud*, a rascal; Eth. ፈለለ, *marada*, to hurry, to run. The Heb. מרד, to rebel, may be the same word differently applied. Class Mr, No. 22. The Danish has the word in *maroder*, a robber in war, a corsair. So *corsair* is from L. *cursus*, *curro*.]

To rove in quest of plunder; to make an excursion for booty; to plunder.

MA-RAUD'ER, *n.* A rover in quest of booty or plunder; a plunderer; *usually applied to small parties of soldiers.*

MA-RAUD'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Roving in search of plunder.

MA-RAU'D'ING, *n.* A roving for plunder; a plundering by invaders.

MAR-A-VE'DI, *n.* A small copper coin of Spain, equal to three mills American money, less than a farthing sterling.

MAR'BLE, *n.* [Fr. *marbre*; Sp. *marmol*; It. *marmo*; L. *marmor*; Gr. μαρμαρος, white.]

1. The popular name of any species of calcareous stone or mineral, of a compact texture, and of a beautiful appearance, susceptible of a good polish. The varieties are numerous, and greatly diversified in color. Marble is limestone, or a stone which may be calcined to lime, a carbonate of lime; but *limestone* is a more general name, comprehending the calcareous stones of an inferior texture, as well as those which admit a fine polish. Marble is much used for statues, busts, pillars, chimney-pieces, monuments, &c.

2. A little ball of marble or other hard substance, used by children in play

3. A stone remarkable for some inscription or sculpture.

Arundel marbles, *Arundelian marbles*: } marble pieces with a chronicle of the city of Athens inscribed on them, presented to the University of Oxford by Thomas earl of Arundel. *Encyc.*

MAR'BLE, *a.* Made of marble; as, a *marble* pillar.

2. Variegated in color; stained or veined like marble; as, the *marble* cover of a book.

3. Hard; insensible; as, a *marble* heart.

MAR'BLE, *v. t.* To variegate in color; to cloud; to stain or vein like marble; as, to *marble* the cover of a book.

MAR'BLED, *pp.* or *a.* Diversified in color; veined like marble.

MAR'BLE-EDG-ED, *a.* Having the edges marbled.

MAR'BLE-HEART'ED, *a.* Having a heart like marble; hard-hearted; cruel; insensible; incapable of being moved by pity, love, or sympathy. *Shak.*

MAR'BLING, *ppr.* Variegating in colors; clouding or veining like marble.

MAR'BLING, *n.* The art or practice of variegating in color, in imitation of marble.

2. An intermixture of fat and lean in *meat*, giving it a marbled appearance.

MAR'BLY, *adv.* In the manner of marble.

MARC, *n.* The refuse matter which remains after the pressure of fruit, particularly of grapes. *Farm. Encyc.*

[For other senses, see MARK.]

MAR'CA-SITE, *n.* [It. *marcassita*; Fr. *marcassite*.]

A name sometimes given to a variety of iron pyrites. *Ure.*

MAR-CA-SIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to marcasite; of the nature of marcasite. *Encyc.*

MAR-CAS'SIN, *n.* In *armorial bearings*, a young wild boar.

MAR-CES'CENT, *a.* [L. *marcescens*, *marcesco*.]

Withering; fading; decaying.

MAR-CES'SI-BLE, *a.* That may wither; liable to decay.

MARCH, *n.* [L. *Martius*, from *Mars*, the god of war.]

The third month of the year.

MARCH, *v. i.* To border on; to be contiguous to. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

MARCH, *v. i.* [Fr. *marcher*; Sp. and Port. *marchar*; G. *marschiren*; It. *marciare*, to march, to putrefy, L. *marceo*, Gr. μαραινω; Basque, *marsatu*, to rot. The senses of the Italian word unite in that of passing, departing. See MAN.]

1. To move by steps and in order, as soldiers; to move in a military manner. We say, the army *marched*, or the troops *marched*.

2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.

> Like thee, great son of Jove, like thee,
> When clad in rising majesty,
> Thou *marchest* down o'er Delos' hills. *Prior.*

MARCH, *v. t.* To cause to move, as an army. Bonaparte *marched* an immense army to Moscow, but he did not *march* them back to France.

2. To cause to move in order or regular procession. *Prior.*

MARCH, *n.* [Fr. *marche*; It. *marzo*; D. *mark*; G. *marsch*.]

1. The walk or movement of soldiers in order, whether infantry or cavalry. The troops were fatigued with a long *march*.

2. A grave, deliberate, or solemn walk.

> The long, majestic *march*. *Pope.*

3. A slow or laborious walk. *Addison.*

4. A signal to move; a particular beat of the drum. *Knolles.*

5. A piece of music designed for soldiers to march by.

6. Movement; progression; navance; as, the *march* of reason; the *march* of mind.

MARCH'ED, (märcht,) *pp.* Moved in a military manner.

2. Caused to move, as an army.

MARCH'ER, *n.* The lord or officer who defended the *marches* or borders of a territory. *Davies.*

MARCH'ES, *n. pl.* [Sax. *meare*; Goth. *marka*; Fr. *marches*; D. *mark*; Basque, *marra*. It is radically the same word as *mark* and *march*.]

Borders, particularly the confines of England on the side of Scotland or Wales; as, lord of the *marches*. *England.*

MARCH'ING, *ppr.* Moving or walking in order or in a stately manner.

2. Fitted or accustomed to marching; pertaining to a march; as, *marching* order.

MARCH'ING, *n.* Military movement; passage of troops.

MAR'CHION-ESS, (mär'shun-ess,) *n.* The wife or widow of a marquis; or a female having the rank and dignity of a marquis *Spelman.*

MARCH'PANE, *n.* [Fr. *massepain*; L. *panis*, bread.]

A kind of sweet bread or biscuit. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

MAR'CID, *a.* [L. *marcidus*, from *marceo*, to pine.]

Pining; wasted away; lean; withered. *Dryden.*

MAR'CION-ITE, *n.* A follower of Marcion, a Gnostic of the second century, who adopted the Oriental notion of the two conflicting principles, and imagined that between them there existed a third power, neither wholly good nor evil, the Creator of the world, and the God of the Jewish dispensation. *Brande.*

MAR'COR, *n.* [L.] The state of withering or wasting; leanness; waste of flesh. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

MARE, *n.* [Sax. *myra*; G. *mahre*.]

1. The female of the horse, or equine genus of quadrupeds.

2. [Sax. *mara*, D. *merrie*, the name of a spirit imagined by the nations of the north of Europe to torment persons in sleep.] In *medicine*, sighing, suffocative panting, intercepted utterance, with a sense of pressure across the chest, occurring during sleep; the incubus. [It is now used only in the compound, NIGHTMARE, which ought to be written NIGHTMAR.]

MARE'S NEST, *n.* A person is said to find a *mare's-nest*, when he chuckles over the discovery of something which is absurdly ridiculous. *Grose.*

MARE'S TAIL, *n.* A name given by seamen to long, streaky clouds, spreading out like a horse's tail, and indicating rain.

2. An aquatic plant of the genus Hippuris *Loudon.*

MA-RE'NA, *n.* A kind of fish somewhat like a pilchard.

MARE'SCHAL, (mar'shal,) *n.* [Fr. *marechal*; D. and G. *marschalk*; Dan. *marskalk*, composed of W. *marc*, a horse, and the Teutonic *scalk* or *skalk*, *schalk*, a servant. This word is now written MARSHAL, which see.]

The chief commander of an army. *Prior.*

MAR'GA-RATE, *n.* [L. *margarita*, a pearl, from the Greek.]

In *chemistry*, a compound of margaric acid with a base.

MAR-GAR'IC, *a.* [Supra.] Pertaining to pearl. The *margaric* acid is obtained by digesting soap in water with an acid. It appears in the form of pearly scales. *Silliman.*

MAR'GA-RIN, } *n.* A peculiar, pearl-like substance,
MAR'GA-RINE, } extracted from hog's lard. *Silliman.*

MAR'GA-RITE, *n.* A pearl. *Bracken.*

2. A mineral of a grayish-white color, allied to mica, found in Tyrol. *Dana.*

MAR-GA-RIT'IC AC'ID, *n.* One of the fatty acids which result from the saponification of castor oil. *Brande.*

MAR'GA-RONE, *n.* A peculiar fatty substance, crystallizing in pearly scales, produced by the distillation of a mixture of margaric acid and quicklime. *Brande.*

MAR-GA-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing pearls.

MAR'GAY, *n.* A Brazilian animal of the cat kind, the Felis Margay.

MAR'GIN, *n.* [formerly *marge* or *margent*. Fr. *marge*; Arm. *marz*; It. *margine*; Sp. *margen*; L. *margo*; Dan. *marg*. It coincides in elements with *marches*.]

1. A border; edge; brink; verge; as, the *margin* of a river or lake.

2. The edge of the leaf or page of a book, left blank or filled with notes.

3. The edge of a wound.

4. In *botany*, the edge of a leaf. *Lee*

MARGE is used by Spenser, and MARGENT by Shakspeare.

MAR'GIN, *v. t.* To furnish with a margin; to border

2. To enter in the margin.

MAR'GIN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a margin.

2. Written or printed in the margin; as, a *marginal* note or gloss.

MAR'GIN-AL-LY, *adv.* In the margin of a book.

MAR'GIN-ATE, *v. t.* To make brims or margins. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram*

MAR'GIN-ATE, } *a.* [L. *margino*, *marginatus*.]
MAR'GIN-A-TED, } Having a prominent margin.

MAR'GIN-ED, *pp.* Furnished with a margin; entered in the margin.

MAR'GIN-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a margin.

MAR'GODE, *n.* A bluish-gray stone, resembling clay in external appearance, but so hard as to cut spars and zeolites. *Nicholson.*

MAR'GOT', *n.* A fish of the perch kind, found in the waters of Carolina. *Pennant.*

MAR'GRAVE, *n.* [D. *markgraf*; G. *markgraf*; Dan. *markgrevе*; compounded of *mark*, *march*, a border, and *graff*, *graf*, or *grave*, an earl or count. See REEVE and SHERIFF.]

Originally, a lord or keeper of the marches or borders, *now*, a title of nobility in Germany, &c. It is equivalent to the English MARQUIS.

MAR'GRA-VI-ATE, *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of a margrave.

MAR'GRA-VINE, *n.* The wife of a margrave.

MAR'I-ETS, *n.* A kind of violet; Viola marina.

MA-RIG'E-NOUS, *a.* [L. *mare*, the sea, and *gigno*, to produce.]

Produced in or by the sea. *Kirwan.*

MAR'I-GOLD, *n.* [It is called in Welsh *gold*, which is said to be from *gol*, going round or covering. In D. it is called *goudsbloem*, gold-flower; in G. *ringel-blume*, ring flower; in Dan. *guldblomst*, gold flower.]

A plant of the genus Calendula, bearing a yellow flower. There are several plants of different genera bearing this name, as the African *marigold*, of the genus Tagetes; corn-*marigold*, of the genus Chrysanthemum; fig *marigold*, of the genus Mesembryanthemum; marsh-*marigold*, of the genus Caltha.

MAR I-KI'NA, *n.* A small South American monkey, with fine, silky hair, of a golden, yellow color, and a mane about its neck, also called the SILKY TAMARIN. *Jardine.*

MAR'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *mariner*, from *marine*.]

To salt or pickle fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

MA-RINE', (ma-reen',) *a.* [Fr., from L. *marinus*, from *mare*, the sea, W. *mor*, G. *meer*, Celtic *muir*, Russ. *more*, Sans. *mirah*. The seven lakes within the Delta Venetum were formerly called *septem maria*, and *mare* may signify a stand of water.]

1. Pertaining to the sea; as, *marine* productions or bodies; *marine* shells.

2. Transacted at sea; done on the ocean; as, a *marine* engagement.

3. Doing duty on the sea; as, a *marine* officer; *marine* forces.

Marine acid; muriatic acid, or, more properly, hydrochloric acid. *Silliman.*

MA-RINE', *n.* A soldier that serves on board of a ship, and fights in naval engagements. In *the plural*, *marines*, a body of troops trained to do military service on board of ships.

2. The whole navy of a kingdom or state. *Hamilton.*

3. The whole economy of naval affairs, comprehending the building, rigging, equipping, navigating, and management of ships of war in engagements.

MAR'IN-ER, *n.* [Fr. *mariner*, from L. *mare*, the sea.]

A seaman or sailor; one whose occupation is to assist in navigating ships.

MAR-IN-O-RA'MA, *n.* [L. *mare*, the sea, and Gr. οραω, to see.]

A term applied to views of the sea.

MAR'I PUT, *n.* The zoril, an animal of the skunk tribe.

MAR'ISH, *n.* [Fr. *marais*; Sax. *mersc*; D. *moeras*; G. *morast*; from L. *mare*, W. *mor*, the sea.]

Low ground, wet or covered with water and coarse grass; a fen, a bog; a moor. It is now written MARSH, which see. *Sandys. Milton.*

MAR'ISH, *a.* Moory; fenny; boggy. *Bacon.*

MAR'I-TAL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *maritus*, Fr. *mari*, a husband.]

Pertaining to a husband. *Ayliffe.*

MAR'I-TIME, (-tim,) *a.* [L. *maritimus*, from *mare*, the sea.]

1. Relating or pertaining to the sea or ocean; as, *maritime* affairs.

2. Performed on the sea; naval; as, *maritime* service.

3. Bordering on the sea; as, a *maritime* coast.

4. Situated near the sea; as, *maritime* towns.

5. Having a navy and commerce by sea; as, *maritime* powers. [MARITIMAL *is not now used.*]

Note.—We never say, a *maritime* body, a *maritime*

shell or production, a *maritime* officer or engagement, a *maritime* league. [See Marine.]

MAR'JO-RAM, *n.* [Fr. *marjolaine*; It. *margorana*; G. *marjoran*; D. *mariolien*; Sp. *mejorana*; Arm. *marjol*; Port. *mangerona.*]

A plant of the genus Origanum, of several species The sweet marjoram is peculiarly aromatic and fragrant, and much used in cookery. The Spanish marjoram is of the genus Urtica. *Fam. of Plants.*

MARK, *n.* [Sax. *marc, meare*; D. *merk*; G. *marke*; Dan. *merke*: Sw. *märke*; W. *marc*; Fr. *marque*; Arm. *merg*; Sp. Port. and It. *marca*; Sans. *marcca.* The word coincides in elements with *march*, and with *marches*, borders, the utmost extent, and with *market*, and L. *mercor*, the primary sense of which is to go, to pass, as we see by the Greek ἐμπορεύομαι, from πορεύομαι, to pass, Eng. *fair*, and *fare.* Thus in Dutch, *mark* signifies a *mark*, a boundary, and a *march.* Class Mr, No. 7, Ar.]

1. A visible line made by drawing one substance on another; as, a *mark* made by chalk or charcoal, or a pen.

2. A line, groove, or depression, made by stamping or cutting; an incision; a channel or impression; as, the *mark* of a chisel, of a stamp, of a rod or whip; the *mark* of the finger or foot.

3. Any note or sign of distinction.

The Lord set a *mark* upon Cain.—Gen. iv.

4. Any visible effect of force or agency.

There are scarce any *marks* left of a subterraneous fire. *Addison.*

5. Any apparent or intelligible effect; proof; evidence.

The confusion of tongues was a *mark* of separation. *Bacon.*

6. Notice taken.

The laws
Stand like the forfeits in a barber's shop,
As much for mock as *mark.* *Shak.*

7. Any thing to which a missile weapon may be directed.

France was a fairer *mark* to shoot at than Ireland. *Davies.*

8. Any object used as a guide, or to which the mind may be directed. The dome of the state house, in Boston, is a good *mark* for seamen.

9. Any thing visible by which knowledge of something may be obtained; indication; as, the *marks* of age in a horse. Civility is a *mark* of politeness or respect. Levity is a *mark* of weakness.

10. A character made by a person who can not write his name, and intended as a substitute for it.

11. [Fr. *marc*, Sp. *marco.*] A weight of certain commodities, but particularly of gold and silver, used in several states of Europe; in *Great Britain*, a money of account equal to thirteen shillings and four pence. In some countries it is a coin.

12. A license of reprisals. [See Marque.]

MARK, *v. t.* [Sax. *mearcian*; D. *merken*; G. *marken*; Dan. *merker*; Sw. *märka*; Fr. *marquer*; Arm. *merqa*; Port. and Sp. *marcar*; It. *marcare*; W. *marciaw.*]

1. To draw or make a visible line or character with any substance; as, to *mark* with chalk or with compasses.

2. To stamp; to impress; to make a visible impression, figure, or indenture; as, to *mark* a sheep with a brand.

3. To make an incision; to lop off a part; to make any sign of distinction; as, to *mark* sheep or cattle by cuts in their ears.

4. To form a name, or the initials of a name, for distinction; as, to *mark* cloth; to *mark* a handkerchief.

5. To notice; to take particular observation of.

Mark them who cause divisions and offenses.—Rom. xvi.
Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.—Ps. xxxvii.

6. To heed; to regard. *Smith.*

To mark out; to notify as by a mark; to point out; to designate. The ringleaders were *marked out* for seizure and punishment.

MARK, *v. i.* To note; to observe critically; to take particular notice; to remark.

Mark, I pray you, and see how this man seeketh mischief.—1 Kings xx.

MARK'A-BLE, *a.* Remarkable. [*Not in use.*] *Sandys.*

MARK'ED, (markt,) *pp.* or *a.* Impressed with any note or figure of distinction; noted; distinguished by some character.

MARK'ER, *n.* One who puts a mark on any thing.

2. One that notes, or takes notice.

3. A counter used in card-playing.

MARK'ET, *n.* [D. and G. *markt*; Dan. *marked*; Fr. *marché*; Arm. *marchad*; It. *mercato*; Sp. and Port. *mercado*; L. *mercatus*, from *mercor*, to buy, W. *marchnat*; Ir. *margadh.* See Mark.]

1. A public place in a city or town where provisions or cattle are exposed to sale; an appointed place for selling and buying at private sale, as distinguished from an auction.

2. A public building in which provisions are exposed to sale; a market-house.

3. Sale; the exchange of provisions or goods for money; purchase, or rate of purchase and sale. The seller says he comes to a bad *market*, when the buyer says he comes to a good *market.* We say, the *markets* are low or high; by which we understand the price or rate of purchase. We say that commodities find a quick or ready *market*; *markets* are dull. We are not able to find a *market* for our goods or provisions.

4. Place of sale; as, the British *market*; the American *market.*

5. The privilege of keeping a public market.

MARK'ET, *v. i.* To deal in market; to buy or sell; to make bargains for provisions or goods.

MARK'ET-BASK-ET, *n.* A basket for conveying things from a market.

MARK'ET-BELL, *n.* The bell that gives notice of the time or day of market.

MARK'ET-CROSS, *n.* A cross set up where a market is held.

MARK'ET-CRI-ER, *n.* A crier in market.

MARK'ET-DAY, *n.* The day of a public market.

MARK'ET-FOLKS, (-fōkes,) *n. pl.* People that come to the market. *Shak.*

MARK'ET-HOUSE, *n.* A building for a public market.

MARK'ET-MAID, *n.* A woman that brings things to market.

MARK'ET-MAN, *n.* A man that brings things to market.

MARK'ET-PLACE, *n.* The place where provisions or goods are exposed to sale.

MARK'ET-PRICE, } *n.* The current price of com-
MARK'ET-RATE, } modities at any given time.

MARK'ET-TOWN, *n.* A town that has the privilege of a stated public market.

MARK'ET-WŌM-AN, *n.* A woman that brings things to market, or that attends a market for selling any thing.

MARK'ET-A-BLE, *a.* That may be sold; salable; fit for the market.

2. Current in market; as, *marketable* value. *Locke. Edwards.*

MARK'ET-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being marketable.

MARK'ET-ING, *ppr.* Purchasing in market.

MARK'ET-ING, *n.* Articles in market; supplies.

2. Attendance upon market.

MARK'ING-INK, *n.* Indelible ink used for marking clothes.

MARK'ING-I'RON, (-ī'urn,) *n.* An iron for marking.

MARK'ING-NUT, *n.* The cashew-nut, whose juice affords an indelible ink for marking linen.

MARKS'MAN, *n.* [*mark* and *man.*] One that is skillful to hit a mark; he that shoots well. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. One who, not able to write, makes his mark instead of his name.

MARL, *n.* [W. *marl*; D. Sw. Dan. and G. *mergel*; L. Sp. and It. *marga*; Ir. *marla*; Arm. *marg.* It seems to be allied to Sax. *merg, mearh*; D. *merg*, marrow, and to be named from its softness; Eth. ፍርግ, clay, gypsum, or mortar. See Marrow.]

An earth, or clay, containing more or less of carbonate of lime, and effervescing consequently with an acid. It is much used for manure.

[The term *marl* is sometimes applied, though improperly, to other earths, used as manures, as the greensand of New Jersey.]

MARL, *v. t.* To overspread or manure with marl.

2. To wind or twist a small line or rope round another. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

MARL-A'CEOUS, (-ā'shus,) *a.* Resembling marl; partaking of the qualities of marl.

MARL'ED, *pp.* Manured with marl; wound with marline.

MAR'LINE, (mär'lin,) *n.* [Sp. *merlin*; Port. *merlim.*]

A small line composed of two strands little twisted, and either tarred or white; used for winding round ropes and cables, to prevent their being fretted by the blocks, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

MAR'LINE, *v. t.* To wind marline round a rope.

MAR'LINE-SPIKE, *n.* An iron tool, tapering to a point, used to separate the strand of a rope, in splicing. *Hebert.*

MARL'ING, *n.* The act of manuring with marl.

2. The act of winding a small line about a rope, to prevent its being galled.

MARL'ING, *ppr.* Overspreading with marl; winding with marline.

MARL'ITE, *n.* A variety of marl. *Kirwan.*

MARL-IT'IC, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of marlite.

MARL'PIT, *n.* A pit where marl is dug. *Woodward.*

MARL'Y, *a.* Consisting or partaking of marl.

2. Resembling marl. *Mortimer.*

3. Abounding with marl.

MAR'MA-LADE, *n.* [Fr. *marmelade*; Sp. *mermelada*; Port. *marmelada*, from *marmelo*, a quince, L. *melo*, or Sp. *melado*, like honey, L. *mel.*]

The pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar, or a confection of plums, apricots, quinces, &c., boiled with sugar. In Scotland, it is made of Seville oranges and sugar only. *Quincy. Encyc.*

MAR'MA-TITE, *n.* [from *marmato*, in New Granada.]

A black mineral, consisting of the sulphurets of zinc and iron. *Dana.*

MAR'MO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. μαρμαίρω, to shine.]

A foliated serpentine, of a pearly gray, bluish, or greenish color, cleaving into thin, brittle laminæ. *Dana.*

MAR-MO-RA'CEOUS, (-ā'shus,) *a.* Pertaining to or like marble. [See Marmorean, the more legitimate word.]

MAR'MO-RATE, } *a.* [L. *marmor*, marble.]
MAR'MO-RA-TED, }

1. Variegated like marble.

2. Covered with marble. [*Little used.*]

MAR-MO-RA'TION, *n.* A covering or incrusting with marble. [*Little used.*]

MAR-MO-RA'TUM, *n.* [L.] In *architecture*, a cement formed of pounded marble and lime well beaten and mixed.

MAR-MŌ'RE-AN, *a.* [L. *marmoreus.*]

1. Pertaining to marble.

2. Made of marble.

MAR'MŌSE, *n.* An animal resembling the opossum, but less; the Didelphis Murina of Cayenne and Surinam. Instead of a bag, this animal has two longitudinal folds near the thighs, which serve to inclose the young. *Dict. Nat. Hist. Edin. Encyc.*

MAR'MO-SET, *n.* A small monkey. *Shak.*

MAR'MOT, *n.* [It. *marmotta.*]

A quadruped of the genus Arctomys, allied to the murine tribe. It is about the size of the rabbit, and inhabits the higher region of the Alps and Pyrenees. The name is also given to other species of the genus. The woodchuck of North America is called the Maryland marmot. *Ed. Encyc.*

MAR'ON-ITES, *n. pl.* A body of nominal Christians, who speak the Arabic language and reside on Mount Lebanon. They take their name from one *Maron* of the sixth century, and were charged with the heresy of the Monothelites, though, as they claim, erroneously. They have, for the last six hundred years, belonged to the Roman Catholic church, though without giving up their ancient peculiarities. *Encyc. Am.*

MA-ROON', *n.* A name given to free blacks living on the mountains in the West India Isles.

MA-ROON', *v. t.* To put a sailor ashore on a desolate isle, under pretense of his having committed some great crime. *Encyc.*

MA-ROON', *a.* Brownish crimson; of a claret color.

MA-ROON'ED, *pp.* Put ashore on a desolate isle.

MAR'PLOT, *n.* One who, by his officious interference, mars or defeats a design or plot.

MARQUE, *n.* [Fr.] Letters of *marque* are letters of reprisal; a license or extraordinary commission granted by a sovereign of one state to his subjects, to make reprisals at sea on the subjects of another, under pretense of indemnification for injuries received. *Marque* is said to be from the same root as *marches*, limits, frontiers; and, *literally*, to denote a license to pass the limits of a jurisdiction on land, for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction for the theft by seizing the property of the subjects of a foreign nation. I can give no better account of the origin of this word. *Lunier.*

2. The ship commissioned for making reprisals.

MAR-QUEE', (mär-kē',) *n.* [Fr.] A large field-tent.

MAR'QUESS, *n.* See Marquis.

[Till of late, *marquis* was the most common, but is now to a great extent superseded by *marquess*, except in the foreign title. *Smart.*]

MAR'QUET-RY, (mär-ket-ry,) *n.* [Fr. *marqueterie*, from *marque*, *marqueter*, to spot.]

Inlaid work; work inlaid with different pieces of divers colored fine wood, shells, ivory, and the like.

MAR'QUIS, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; Sp. *marques*; It. *marchese*; from *march*, marches, limits. See Marches.]

A title of honor in Great Britain, France, and Germany, next below that of duke. Originally, the marquis was an officer whose duty was to guard the marches or frontiers of the kingdom. The office has ceased, and *marquis* is now a mere title conferred by patent. *Encyc.*

MAR'QUIS, *n.* A marchioness. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

MAR'QUIS-ATE, *n.* The seigniory, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.

MAR'RED, (märd,) *pp.* Injured; impaired.

MAR'RER, *n.* [from *mar.*] One that mars, hurts, or impairs. *Ascham.*

MAR'RI-A-BLE, for Marriageable. [*Not used.*]

MAR'RIAGE, (mar'rij,) *n.* [Fr. *mariage*, from *marier*, to marry, from *mari*, a husband; L. *mas, maris*; Sp. *maridage.*]

1. The act of uniting a man and woman for life; wedlock; the legal union of a man and woman for life. *Marriage* is a contract both civil and religious, by which the parties engage to live together in mutual affection and fidelity till death shall separate them. *Marriage* was instituted by God himself, for the purpose of preventing the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes, for promoting domestic felicity, and for securing the maintenance and education of children.

Marriage is honorable in all, and the bed undefiled.—Heb. xiii.

2. A feast made on the occasion of a marriage.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a certain king, which made a *marriage* for his son.—Matt. xxii.

3. In *a scriptural sense*, the union between Christ and his church by the covenant of grace. *Rev.* xix.

MAR'RIAGE-A-BLE, (mar'rij-a-bl,) *a.* Of an age suitable for marriage; fit to be married. Young persons are *marriageable* at an earlier age in warm climates than in cold.

2. Capable of union. *Milton.*

MAR'RIAGE-AR'TI-CLES, *n. pl.* Contract or agreement on which a marriage is founded.

MAR'RIAGE-FA'VORS, *n. pl.* Knots of white ribbone, or bunches of white flowers, worn at weddings.

MAR'RI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* [from *marry.*] United in wedlock; wedded.

2. Conjugal; connubial; as, the *married* state.

MAR'RI-ER, *n.* One who marries.

MAR'RING, *ppr.* Injuring, impairing.

MAR-ROON', See MAROON.

MAR'ROW, *n.* [Sax. *merg, mearh*; D. *merg*; G. *mark*; Dan. *more*; Sw. *märg*; Corn. *maru*; Ir. *smir* and *smear*; W. *mêr*, marrow; Ch. מרא *mera*, to make fat; Ar. to be manly. See MARL.]

1. A soft, oleaginous substance contained in the cavities of animal bones.

2. The essence; the best part.

3. In *the Scottish dialect*, a companion; fellow; associate; match. *Tusser.*

MAR'ROW, *v. t.* To fill with marrow or with fat; to glut.

MAR'ROW-BONE, *n.* A bone containing marrow, or boiled for its marrow. *L'Estrange.*

2. The bone of the knee; *in ludicrous language.*

MAR'ROW-FAT, *n.* A kind of rich pea. [*Dryden.*

MAR'ROW-ISH, *a.* Of the nature of marrow. *Burton.*

MAR'ROW-LESS, *a.* Destitute of marrow. *Shak.*

MAR'ROW-Y, *a.* Full of marrow; pithy.

MAR'RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *marier*, from *mari*, a husband; L. *mas, maris*, a male; Finnish, *mari* or *mord*, id.; Ar. مرا *mara*, to be manly, masculine, brave; whence its derivatives, a man, L. *vir*, a husband, a lord or master. See also Ludolf, Eth. Lex. Col. 62.]

1. To unite in wedlock or matrimony; to join a man and woman for life, and constitute them man and wife according to the laws or customs of a nation. By the laws, ordained clergymen have a right to *marry* persons within certain limits prescribed.

Tell him he shall *marry* the couple himself. *Gay.*

2. To dispose of in wedlock.

Mecenas told Augustus he must either *marry* his daughter Julia to Agrippa, or else forfeit his life. *Bacon.*

[*In this sense, it is properly applicable to females only.*]

3. To take for husband or wife. We say, a man *marries* a woman; or a woman *marries* a man. The first was the original sense, but both are now well authorized.

4. In *Scripture*, to unite in covenant, or in the closest connection.

Turn, O backsliding children, saith Jehovah, for I am *married* unto you.—Jer. iii.

MAR'RY, *v. i.* To enter into the conjugal state; to unite as husband and wife; to take a husband or a wife.

If the case of the man be so with his wife, it is not good to *marry*.—Matt. xix.

I will, therefore, that the younger women *marry*.—1 Tim. v.

MAR'RY, a term of asseveration, is said to have been derived from the practice of swearing by the Virgin Mary. It is obsolete.

MAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Uniting in wedlock; disposing of in marriage.

MARS, *n.* In *mythology*, the god of war.

2. In *astronomy*, a planet of a deep red color. Its diameter is about half that of the earth; and its mean distance from the sun is 142 millions of miles.

3. In *the old chemistry*, a term for iron.

MARSH, *n.* [Sax. *mersc*; Fr. *marais*; D. *moeras*; G. *morast.* It was formerly written MARISH, directly from the French. We have *morass* from the Teutonic. See MOOR.]

A tract of low land, usually or occasionally covered with water, or very wet and miry, and overgrown with coarse grass, or with detached clumps of sedge; a fen. It differs from swamp, which is merely moist or spongy land, but often producing valuable crops of grass. Low land, occasionally overflowed by the tides, is called *salt marsh.*

MARSH'-BRED, *a.* Bred in a marsh. *Coleridge.*

MARSH'-EL'DER, *n.* The gelder rose, a species of Viburnum. *Lee.*

MARSH'-MAL'LOW, *n.* A plant of the genus Althæa.

MARSH'-MAR'I-GOLD, *n.* A plant of the genus Caltha.

MARSH'-ROCK'ET, *n.* A species of water cresses. *Johnson.*

MAR'SHAL, *n.* [Fr. *marechal*; D. and G. *marschalk*; Dan. *marskalk*; compounded of W. *marc*, a horse, and Teut. *scalc*, or *schalk*, or *skalk*, a servant. The latter word now signifies a rogue. In Celtic, *scal* or *scals* signified a man, boy, or servant. In Fr. *marechal*, Sp. *mariscal*, signify a marshal and a farrier.]

Originally, an officer who had the care of horses; a groom. In *more modern usage*,

1. The chief officer of arms, whose duty it is to regulate combats in the lists. *Johnson.*

2. One who regulates rank and order at a feast or any other assembly, directs the order of procession, and the like.

3. A harbinger; a pursuivant; one who goes before a prince to declare his coming and provide entertainment. *Johnson.*

4. In *France*, the highest military officer. In *other countries of Europe*, a marshal is a military officer of high rank, and called *field-marshal.*

5. In *America*, a civil officer, appointed by the president and senate of the United States, in each judicial district, answering to the sheriff of a county. His duty is to execute all precepts directed to him, issued under the authority of the United States.

6. An officer of any private society, appointed to regulate their ceremonies and execute their orders.

Earl marshal of England; the eighth officer of state; an honorary title, and personal, until made hereditary by Charles II. in the family of Howard. During a vacancy in the office of high constable, the earl marshal has jurisdiction in the court of chivalry. *Brande.*

Earl marshal of Scotland. This officer formerly had command of the cavalry under the constable. This office was held by the family of Keith, but forfeited by rebellion in 1715. *Encyc.*

Knight marshal, or *marshal of the king's house*; *formerly* an officer who was to execute the commands of the lord steward, and have the custody of prisoners committed by the court of verge. *Encyc.*

Marshal of the King's Bench; an officer who has the custody of the prison called the *King's Bench*, in Southwark. He attends on the court, and has the charge of the prisoners committed by them. *Encyc.*

MAR'SHAL, *v. t.* To dispose in order; to arrange in a suitable manner; as, to *marshal* an army; to *marshal* troops. *Dryden.*

2. To lead, as a harbinger. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

3. To dispose in due order the several parts of an escutcheon, or the coats of arms of distinct families. *Encyc.*

MAR'SHAL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Arranged in due order.

MAR'SHAL-ER, *n.* One who disposes in due order.

MAR'SHAL-ING, *n.* The act of arranging in due order.

2. In *heraldry*, an arrangement in a shield which exhibits the alliances of a family.

MAR'SHAL-ING, *ppr.* Arranging in due order.

MAR'SHAL-SEA, *n.* In *England*, the prison in Southwark, belonging to the marshal of the king's household. *Johnson.*

Court of marshalsea; a court formerly held before the steward and marshal of the king's house to administer justice between the king's domestic servants. *Blackstone.*

MAR'SHAL-SHIP, *n.* The office of a marshal.

MARSH'Y, *a.* [from *marsh.*] Wet; boggy; fenny. *Dryden.*

2. Produced in marshes; as, a *marshy* wood. *Dryden.*

MAR-SO'PI-AL, MAR-SO'PI-ATE, *a.* [L. *marsupium*, a bag.]

Pertaining to the didelphye animals, such as the opossum, &c. [See MARSUPIALIA.]

MAR-SO'PI-AL, *n.* One of the Marsupialia.

MAR-SU-PI-A'LI-A, *n. pl.* Animals having a pouch or bag for carrying the young, as the kangaroo and opossum. *Bell.*

MAR'SU-PITE, *n.* A fossil resembling a purse, the remains of a molluscous animal. *Mantell.*

MART, *n.* [from *market.*] A place of sale or traffic. It was formerly applied chiefly to markets and fairs in cities and towns, but it has now a more extensive application. We say, the United States are a principal mart for English goods; England and France are the *marts* of American cotton.

2. Bargain; purchase and sale. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MART, *v. i.* To buy and sell; to traffic. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MART, *v. t.* To trade dishonorably. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

MAR'TA-GON, *n.* A kind of lily. *Herbert.*

MAR'TEL, *v. t.* [Fr. *marteler.*] To strike. [*Obs.*]

MAR-TEL'LO-TOW-ER, *n.* The name given to the circular buildings of masonry erected along different parts of the British coasts as a defense against the meditated invasion of Bonaparte. *Brande.*

MAR'TEN, *n.* A species of bird. [See MARTIN.]

MAR'TEN, *n.* [D. *marter*; G. *marder*; Fr. *marte*; Arm. *mart, martr*; Sp. *marta*; It. *martora.*]

A carnivorous animal of the genus Mustela, allied to the weasel. Its fur is used in making hats and muffs.

MAR'TIAL, (mär'shal,) *a.* [Fr., from L. *martialis*; Sp. *marcial*; It. *marziale*; from L. *Mars*, the god of war.]

1. Pertaining to war; suited to war; as, *martial* equipage; *martial* music; a *martial* appearance.

2. Warlike; brave; given to war; as, a *martial* nation or people.

3. Suited to battle; as, a *martial* array.

4. Belonging to war, or to an army and navy; opposed to Civil; as, *martial* law; a court-*martial.*

5. Pertaining to Mars, or borrowing the properties of that planet.

The natures of the fixed stars are esteemed *martial* or jovial, according to the colors by which they answer to those planets. [*Obs.*] *Brown.*

6. Pertaining to iron, called by the old chemists Mars.

MAR'TIAL-ISM, (mär'shal-izm,) *n.* Bravery; martial exercises. [*Not in use.*] *Prince.*

MAR'TIAL-IST, *n.* A warrior; a fighter. [*Not used.*] *Howell.*

MAR'TIAL LAW, *n.* A code of regulations for the government of an army or navy. When *martial law* is proclaimed in a place, all the citizens are subjected to the severity of military regulations. *Bouvier.*

MAR'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In a martial manner.

MAR'TIN, *n.* [Fr. *martinet*; Sp. *martinete.* The Germans call it *mauer-schwalbe*, wall-swallow, and perhaps the word is formed from the root of L. *murus*, W. *mur*, a wall.]

A bird of the genus Hirundo, or swallow kind, which forms its nest in buildings. It was formerly written by some authors MARTLET. *Dryden.*

MAR'TIN-ET, MAR'TLET, *n.* In *military language*, a strict disciplinarian; so called from an officer of that name.

MAR'TI-NETS, *n. pl.* In *ships*, martinets are small lines fastened to the leech of a sail, to bring it close to the yard when the sail is furled. *Bailey.*

MAR'TIN-GAL, MAR'TIN-GALE, *n.* [Fr. *martingale*; It. and Sp. *martingala.* The Portuguese call it *gamarra.*]

1. A strap or thong fastened to the girth under a horse's belly, and at the other end to the musrole, passing between the fore legs. *Encyc.*

2. In *ships*, a short, perpendicular spar, under the bowsprit end, used for reeving the stays. *Dana.*

MAR'TIN-MAS, *n.* [*Martin* and *mas.*] The feast of St. Martin, the eleventh of November. *Johnson.*

MART'LET, *n.* [See MARTIN.] *Martlet*, in *heraldry*, [is a bird without legs or beak. It is added to the family arms by the fourth of the junior branches of a family, as the mark of their cadency.—E. H. B.]

MAR'TYR, (mär'tur,) *n.* [Gr. μαρτυρ, a witness.]

1. One who, by his death, bears witness to the truth of the gospel. Stephen was the first Christian *martyr.*

To be a *martyr*, signifies only to witness the truth of Christ. *South.*

2. One who suffers death in defense of any cause. We say, a man dies a *martyr* to his political principles, or to the cause of liberty.

MAR'TYR, *v. t.* To put to death for adhering to what one believes to be the truth; to sacrifice one on account of his faith or profession. *Pearson.*

2. To murder; to destroy. *Chaucer.*

MAR'TYR-DOM, (mär'tur-dum,) *n.* The death of a martyr; the suffering of death on account of one's adherence to the faith of the gospel.

He intends to crown their innocence with the glory of martyrdom. *Bacon.*

MAR'TYR-ED, (mär'turd,) *pp.* or *a.* Put to death on account of one's faith or profession.

MAR'TYR-IZE, *v. t.* To offer as a martyr. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

MAR'TYR-O-LOGE, *n.* A register of martyrs.

MAR-TYR-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Registering or registered in a catalogue of martyrs.

MAR-TYR-OL'O-GIST, *n.* A writer of martyrology, or an account of martyrs.

MAR-TYR-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μαρτυρ, a witness, and λογος, discourse.]

A history or account of martyrs, with their sufferings; or a register of martyrs. *Stillingfleet.*

MAR'VEL, *n.* [Fr. *merveille*; Ir. *mirbhaille*; It. *maraviglia*; Sp. *maravilla*; Port. *maravilha*; Arm. *mart*; L. *mirabilis*, wonderful, from *miror*, Ch. and Syr. תמר *demar*, to wonder, L. *demiror.* We have the primary sense in the Armoric *mirout*, to stop, hold, keep, guard, hinder; for to wonder, admire, or be astonished, is to stop, to hold, to be fixed, which exactly expresses the fact. The Russian *zamuryu*, to be astonished, is the same word with a prefix, and from *miryu*, to pacify or appease, that is, to stop, to allay. From the same root or family, probably, we have *moor*, to moor a ship, Sp. and Port. *amarrar*, Fr. *amarrer*, to *moor*, and *demeurer*, to dwell or abide. So also L. *mora*, delay, and perhaps *morior*, W. *marw*, to die, *murus*, a wall. Eng. *mar*, &c. Class Mr, No. 32.]

1. A wonder; that which arrests the attention and causes a person to stand or gaze, or to pause.

[This word is not obsolete, but little used in elegant writings.]

2. Wonder; admiration.

Marvel of Peru; a fragrant flowering plant of the genus Mirabilis.

MŌULD'-WARP, } n. [Sax. *mold* and *weorpan*, to
MŌLD'-WARP, } turn. See Mole.]

A mole; a small animal of the genus Talpa, that moves under ground, and turns up the mold or surface of the earth. *Spenser. Carew.*

MŌULD'Y, } a. [from *mold.*] Overgrown with mold.
MŌLD'Y, } *Addison.*

MŌULT, } v. i. [W. *moel*, bald, bare, also as a noun,
MŌLT, } a heap, pile, or conical hill with a smooth top; *moeli*, to heap or pile, to make bald. So *bald*, in English, seems to be connected with *bold*, that is, prominent. The prevalent spelling is Moult; but as the u has been omitted in the other words of this class, as *bolt*, *dolt*, *colt*, &c., it would be desirable to complete the analogy by dropping it in this word, as many distinguished writers have done.]

To shed or cast the hair, feathers, skin, horns, &c.; as an animal. Birds *molt* by losing their feathers, beasts by losing their hair, serpents by casting their skins, and deer their horns. The molting of the hawk is called *mewing*.

MŌULT, } n. The act or process of changing the
MŌLT, } feathers, skin, &c.; molting. *P. Cyc.*

MŌULT'ING, } *ppr.* Casting or shedding a natural
MŌLT'ING, } covering, as hair, feathers, skin, or horns.

MŌULT'ING, } n. The act or operation by which
MŌLT'ING, } certain animals annually or at certain times, cast off or lose their hair, feathers, skins, horns, &c.

MOUNCH, } v. t. To chew. [See Munch.] [*Obs.*]
MAUNCH, } *Chaucer.*

MOUND, n. [Sax. *mund*; W. *mwnt*, from *mun*; L. *mons*. See Mount.]

Something raised as a defense or fortification, usually a bank of earth or stone; a bulwark; a rampart or fence.

God has thrown
That mountain as his garden *mound* high raised. *Milton.*
To thrid the thickets or to leap the *mounds*. *Dryden.*

2. Something raised; an artificial elevation of earth.

MOUND, v. t. To fortify with a mound. *Johnson.*

MOUND'ED, *pp.* Surrounded or defended by mounds.

MOUND'ING, *ppr.* Defending by a mound.

MOUNT, n. [Fr. *mont*; Sax. *munt*; It. Port. and Sp. *monte*; Arm. *menez*, *mene*; W. *mynt*, a mount, mountain, or mound, a heap; L. *mons*, literally a heap or an elevation; Ir. *moin* or *muine*; Basque, *mendia*. Qu. Gr. *βουνος*.]

1. A mass of earth, or earth and rock, rising considerably above the common surface of the surrounding land. *Mount* is used for an eminence or elevation of earth, indefinite in hight or size, and may be a hillock, hill, or mountain. We apply it to *Mount* Blanc, in Switzerland, to *Mount* Tom and *Mount* Holyoke, in Massachusetts, and it is applied, in Scripture, to the small hillocks on which sacrifice was offered, as well as to *Mount* Sinai. Jacob offered sacrifice on the *mount* or heap of stones raised for a witness between him and Laban. *Gen.* xxxi.

2. A mound; a bulwark for offense or defense.

Hew ye down trees and cast a *mount* against Jerusalem.—Jer. vi.

3. *Formerly*, a bank or fund of money. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

MOUNT, v. i. [Fr. *monter*; It. *montare*; Sp. *montar*.]

1. To rise on high; to ascend; with or without *up*.

Doth the eagle *mount* up at thy command?—Job xxxix.
The fire of trees and houses *mounts* on high. *Cowley.*

2. To rise; to ascend; to tower; to be built to a great altitude.

Though Babylon should *mount* up to heaven.—Jer. li.

3. To get on horseback. *Shak.*
4. To leap upon any animal.
5. To amount; to rise in value.

Bring them these blessings to a strict account,
Make fair deductions, see to what they *mount*. *Pope.*

MOUNT, v. t. To raise aloft; to lift on high.

What power is it which *mounts* my love so high? *Shak.*

2. To ascend; to climb; to get upon an elevated place; as, to *mount* a throne.

3. To place one's self on horseback; as, to *mount* a horse.

4. To furnish with horses; as, to *mount* a troop. The dragoons were well *mounted*.

5. To prepare for use; to set off to advantage or embellish. Thus, to *mount* a sword is to furnish it with a hilt, scabbard, &c.; to *mount* a map is to prepare it for use by attaching it to canvas, &c.; to mount a diamond is to set it in framework.

6. To carry; to be furnished with; as, a ship of the line *mounts* seventy-four guns; a fort *mounts* a hundred cannon.

7. To raise and place on a carriage; as, to *mount* a cannon.

To mount guard; to take the station and perform the duty of a sentinel.

MOUNT'A-BLE, a. That may be ascended or mounted.

MOUNT'AIN, (mount'in,) n. [Fr. *montagne*; Sp. *montana*; It. *montagna*; L. (adjective) *montanus*.]

A large mass of earth and rock, rising above the common level of the earth or adjacent land, but of no definite altitude. We apply *mountain* to the largest eminences on the globe; but sometimes the word is used for a large hill. In general, *mountain* denotes an elevation higher and larger than a hill; as, the Altaic *mountains* in Asia, the Alps in Switzerland, the Andes in South America, the Alleghany *mountains* in Virginia, the Kaatskill in New York, the White *mountains* in New Hampshire, and the Green *mountains* in Vermont. The word is applied to a single elevation or to an extended range.

MOUNT'AIN, a. Pertaining to a mountain; found on mountains; growing or dwelling on a mountain; as, *mountain* air; *mountain* pines; *mountain* goats.

MOUNT'AIN-ASH, n. An ornamental tree, of the genus Pyrus or Sorbus, with beautiful bunches of red berries. Its leaves are pinnate, and its flowers white, growing in fragrant clusters. *P. Cyc.*

MOUNT'AIN-BLUE, n. Blue malachite or carbonate of copper.

MOUNT'AIN-CORK, n. A variety of asbestus, resembling cork in its texture. *Dana.*

MOUNT'AIN-DEW, (mount'in-dū,) n. A name given to genuine Scotch whisky, as being often secretly distilled in the mountains of Scotland. *Encyc. Am.*

MOUNT-AIN-EER', } n. An inhabitant of a mount-
MOUNT'AIN-ER, } ain.

2. A rustic; a freebooter; a savage. *Milton.*

MOUNT'AIN-ET, n. A small mountain; a hillock. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

MOUNT'AIN-GREEN, n. Green malachite or carbonate of copper. *Dana.*

MOUNT'AIN-LEATH'ER, (-leth'er,) n. A variety of asbestus, resembling leather in its texture. *Dana.*

MOUNT'AIN-OUS, a. Full of mountains; as, the *mountainous* country of the Swiss.

2. Large as a mountain; huge; as, a *mountainous* heap. *Prior.*

3. Inhabiting mountains. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

MOUNT'AIN-OUS-NESS, n. The state of being full of mountains. *Brerewood.*

MOUNT'AIN-PARS'LEY, n. A European herb, Athamanta oreoselinum. *Forsyth.*

MOUNT'AIN-RŌSE, n. A plant.

MOUNT'AIN-SŌAP, n. A soft, earthy mineral, of a pale, brownish-black color. It is used in crayon-painting. *Ure.*

MOUNT'AIN-TAL'LŌW, n. A mineral, found in Sweden and Scotland, which melts at 118° Fahr., and is soluble in alcohol. *Barlow.*

MOUNT'ANT, a. [Fr. *montant*.]

Rising on high. 5

MOUNT'E-BANK, n. [It. *montare*, to mount, and *banco*, bench.]

1. One who mounts a bench or stage in the market or other public place, boasts of his skill in curing diseases, vends medicines which he pretends are infallible remedies, and thus deludes the ignorant multitude. Persons of this character may be indicted and punished.

2. Any boastful and false pretender.

Nothing so impossible in nature but *mountebanks* will undertake. *Arbuthnot.*

MOUNT'E-BANK, v. t. To cheat by boasting and false pretenses; to gull. *Shak.*

MOUNT'E-BANK-ER-Y, n. Quackery; boastful and vain pretenses. *Hammond.*

MOUNT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Raised; seated on horseback; placed on a carriage; prepared for use or embellished; furnished with guns.

MOUNT'EN-ANCE, n. Amount in space. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

MOUNT'ER, n. One that mounts or ascends. *Swift.*

MOUNT'ING, *ppr.* Rising; soaring; placing on horseback; ascending an eminence; preparing for use or embellishing.

MOUNT'ING, n. In *general*, the act of mounting; as, "there was *mounting* in hot haste." *Byron.*

2. The act of preparing for use, or embellishing. [See Mount, v. t., No. 5.]

3. That by which any thing is prepared for use, or set off to advantage; equipment; embellishment; as, the *mounting* of a sword or diamond.

MOUNT'ING-LY, *adv.* By rising or ascending.

MOUNT'Y, n. The rise of a hawk. *Sidney.*

MŌURN, v. i. [Sax. *murnan*, *myrnan*; L. *mœreo*; allied perhaps to G. and D. *murren*, to murmur; Fr. *morne*, sad, sullen. See Murmur, and the root of *amarus*, bitter. Class Mr, No. 7.]

1. To express grief or sorrow; to grieve; to be sorrowful. Mourning may be expressed by weeping or audible sounds, or by sobs, sighs, or inward, silent grief.

Abraham came to mourn for Sarah, and to weep.—Gen. xxiii.
Blessed are they that *mourn*, for they shall be comforted.—

2. To wear the customary habit of sorrow.

We *mourn* in black. *Shak.*
Grieve for an hour perhaps, then *mourn* a year. *Pope.*

MŌURN, v. t. To grieve for; to lament. But there is an ellipsis of *for*, the verb not being transitive. When we say, we *mourn* a friend or a child, the real sense and complete phrase is, we *mourn for* a friend, or *mourn for the loss of* a friend. "He *mourned* his rival's ill success," that is, he *mourned for* his rival's ill success. *Addison.*

2. To utter in a sorrowful manner.

The love-lorn nightingale
Nightly to thee her sad song *mourneth* well. *Milton.*

MŌURNE, (mōrn,) n. [Fr. *morne*.]

The round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel is fixed, or the ferrule. [*Not used.*] *Sidney. Johnson.*

MŌURN'ED, *pp.* Bewailed; lamented.

MŌURN'ER, n. One that mourns or is grieved at any loss or misfortune.

2. One that follows a funeral in the habit of mourning *L'Estrange.*

3. Something used at funerals.

The *mourner* yew and builder oak were there. *Dryden.*

MŌURN'FUL, a. Intended to express sorrow, or exhibiting the appearance of grief; as, a *mournful* bell; *mournful* music. *Shak. Dryden.*

No funeral rites, nor man in *mournful* weeds. *Shak.*

2. Causing sorrow; sad; calamitous; as, a *mournful* death. *Shak.*

3. Sorrowful; feeling grief.

The *mournful* fair—
Shall visit her distinguished urn. *Pope.*

MŌURN'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a manner expressive of sorrow; with sorrow. *Mal.* iii.

MŌURN'FUL-NESS, n. Sorrow; grief; manifestation of mourning.

2. Appearance or expression of grief.

MŌURN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Grieving; lamenting; sorrowing; wearing the appearance of sorrow.

MŌURN'ING, n. The act of sorrowing or expressing grief; lamentation; sorrow.

2. The dress or customary habit worn by mourners.

And e'en the pavements were with *mourning* hid. *Dryden.*

MŌURN'ING-DOVE, (-duv,) n. A species of dove found in the United States, the Columba Carolinensis, so named from its plaintive note; also called the Carolina Turtle Dove. *Peabody's Mass. Rep.*

MŌURN'ING-LY, *adv.* With the appearance of sorrow. *Shak.*

MOUSE, n.; *pl.* Mice. [Sax. *mus*; Sw. *mus*; D. *muis*; G. *maus*; Dan. *mus*, *muus*; L. *mus*; Gr. μυς; Russ. *mishe*. The L. *mus* forms *muris* in the genitive, and the root is not obvious.]

A small quadruped, of the genus Mus, inhabiting houses. The name is also applied to many other species of the genus, as the *field-mouse*, *wood-mouse*, &c.

2. Among seamen, a knob formed on a rope by a certain manner of parceling. *Mar. Dict.*

MOUSE, (mouz,) v. t. To watch for and catch mice. *Shak.*

2. To watch for or pursue in a sly or insidious manner. *John Foster.*

MOUSE, (mouz,) v. t. To tear, as a cat devours a mouse.

To mouse a hook, with *seamen*, is to fasten a small line across the upper part, to prevent unhooking. *Mar. Dict.*

MOUSE'-EAR, (mous'ēr,) n. A plant of the genus Hieracium; also, a plant of the genus Myosotis, called likewise *mouse-ear scorpion-grass*. They are so named from the shape and velvety surface of their leaves. The *mouse-ear chickweed* is of the genus Cerastium. *Lee. Loudon.*

MOUSE'-HAWK, n. A hawk that devours mice.

MOUSE'-HŌLE, (mous'hōle,) n. A hole where mice enter or pass; a very small hole or entrance.

He can creep in at a *mouse-hole*. *Shillingfleet.*

MOUSE'-HUNT, n. A hunting for mice.

2. A mouser; one that hunts mice. *Shak.*

MOUS'ER, (mouz'er,) n. One that catches mice. The cat is a good *mouser*.

MOUSE'-TAIL, n. An annual plant, of the genus Myosurus, whose seeds are situated on a long, slender receptacle resembling the tail of a mouse. *Loudon.*

MOUSE'-TRAP, n. A trap for catching mice. *Prior.*

MOUS'ING, *ppr.* Pursuing or catching mice; tearing as a cat devours a mouse.

MOUS-TACHE'. See Mustache.

MOUTH, n. [Sax. *muth*. As this word does not occur in the other Teutonic dialects, and as *th* sometimes casually introduced into words before dentals it is not improbable that the Goth. *munths*, G. and Dan. *mund*, Sw. *mun*, and D. *mond*, may be the same word. The Saxon *muth* coincides in elements with *motte*, Gr. μυθος.]

1. The aperture in the head of an animal, between the lips, by which he utters his voice and receives

food. In *a more general sense*, the *mouth* consists of the lips, the gums, the insides of the checks, the palate, the salival glands, the uvula, and tonsils. *Encyc.*

2. The opening of a vessel, by which it is filled or emptied; as, the *mouth* of a jar or pitcher.

3. The part or channel of a river by which its waters are discharged into the ocean or into a lake. The Mississippi and the Nile discharge their waters by several *mouths*.

4. The opening of a piece of ordnance at the end, by which the charge issues.

5. The aperture of a vessel in animal bodies, by which fluids or other matter is received or discharged; as, the *mouth* of the lacteals.

6. The opening or entrance of a cave, pit, well, or den. *Dan.* viii.

7. The instrument of speaking; as, the story is in every body's *mouth*. *South. Locke.*

8. A principal speaker; one that utters the common opinion.

> Every coffee-house has some statesman belonging to it, who is the mouth of the street where he lives. *Addison.*

9. Cry; voice.

> The fearful dogs divide;
> All spend their mouth aloft, but none abide. *Dryden.*

10. In *Scripture*, words uttered. *Job* xix. *Is.* xlix. *Ps.* lxxiii.

11. Desires; necessities. *Ps.* ciii.

12. Freedom and boldness of speech; force of argument. *Luke* xxi.

13. Boasting; vaunting. *Judges* ix

14. Testimony. *Deut.* xvii.

15. Reproaches; calumnies. *Job* v.

To make a mouth; } to distort the mouth; to make
To make mouths; } a wry face; hence, to deride or treat with scorn. *Shak. Addison.*

2. To pout; to treat disdainfully.

Down in the mouth; dejected; mortified. *L'Estrange.*

To have God's law in the mouth; to converse much on it, and delight in it. *Exod.* xiii.

To draw near to God with the mouth; to make an external appearance of devotion and worship, while there is no regard to him in the heart. *Is.* xxix.

A froward mouth; contradictions and disobedience. *Prov.* iv.

A smooth mouth; soft and flattering language. *Prov.* v.

To stop the mouth; to silence or to be silent; to put to shame; to confound. *Rom.* iii.

To lay the hand on the mouth; to be struck silent with shame. *Mic.* vii.

To set the mouth against the heavens; to speak arrogantly and blasphemously. *Ps.* lxxiii.

MOUTH, *v. t.* To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling; as, to *mouth* words or language.

> [illegible] mouths it more and more. *Dryden.*

[illegible]; to seize with the mouth. *Dryden.*

[illegible]; to eat; to d[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] *[illegible]*

[illegible] speak with a full, round, or loud [illegible] voice; to vociferate; to rant; as, a *mouthing* actor. *Dryden.*

> I'll bellow out for Rome, and for my country,
> And mouth at Cæsar, till I shake the senate. *Addison.*

MOUTH'ED, *pp.* Uttered with a full, swelling, affected voice.

2. Taken into the mouth; chewed.

3. *a.* Furnished with a mouth; used chiefly in composition; as, well-*mouthed*; foul-*mouthed*, contumelious, reproachful, or obscene; mealy-*mouthed*, bashful, reserved in speaking the plain truth; hard-*mouthed*, as a horse not obedient to the bit, difficult to be restrained or governed by the bridle.

4. Borne down or overpowered by clamor.

MOUTH'ER, *n.* One who mouths; an affected speaker or declaimer. *Smart.*

MOUTH'-FRIEND, (-frend,) *n.* One who professes friendship without entertaining it; a pretended friend. *Shak.*

MOUTH'FUL, *n.* As much as the mouth contains at once.

2. A quantity proverbially small; a small quantity. *L'Estrange. Dryden.*

MOUTH'-HON-OR, (-on-ur,) *n.* Civility expressed without sincerity. *Shak.*

MOUTH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering with an affected, swelling voice.

MOUTH'ING, *n.* The utterance of words with an affected fullness of sound.

MOUTH'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a mouth.

MOUTH'-MADE, *a.* Expressed without sincerity; hypocritical.

MOUTH'PIECE, *n.* The piece of a musical wind instrument to which the mouth is applied.

2. One who delivers the opinions of others.

MOV'A-BLE, (moov'a-bl,) *a.* [from *move.*] That may be moved; that can or may be lifted, carried, drawn, turned, or conveyed, or in any way made to change place or posture; susceptible of motion.

2. That may or does change from one time to another; as, *movable feasts*, i. e., church festivals commemorating different events recorded in the New Testament, the time of which varies from year to year.

A *movable letter*, in *Hebrew grammar*, is one that is pronounced, as opposed to one that is quiescent.

MOV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being movable; mobility; susceptibility of motion.

MOV'A-BLES, (moov'a-blz,) *n. pl.* Goods; wares; commodities; furniture; any species of property not fixed, and thus distinguished from houses and lands. The singular, *movable*, is sometimes used.

MOV'A-BLY, *adv.* So that it may be moved. *Grew.*

MOVE, (moov,) *v. t.* [L. *moveo*; It. *movere*; Sp. *mover*; Fr. *mouvoir*; W. *mudaw.* It is probably a contracted word. Class Md.]

1. To impel; to carry, convey, or draw from one place to another; to cause to change place or posture in any manner or by any means. The wind *moves* a ship; the cartman *moves* goods; the horse *moves* a cart or carriage. Mere matter can not *move* itself. Machines are *moved* by springs, weights, or force applied.

2. To excite into action; to affect; to agitate; to rouse; as, to *move* the passions.

3. To cause to act or determine; as, to *move* the will.

4. To persuade; to prevail on; to excite from a state of rest or indifference.

> Minds desirous of revenge were not moved with gold. *Knolles.*
> But when no female arts his mind could move,
> She turned to furious hate her impious love. *Dryden.*

5. To excite tenderness, pity, or grief in the heart; to affect; to touch pathetically; to excite feeling in.

> The use of images in orations and poetry is to move pity or terror. *Felton.*
> When he saw the multitudes, he was moved with compassion on them. — Matt. ix.

6. To make angry; to provoke; to irritate. *Shak.*

7. To excite tumult or commotion.

> When they had come to Bethlehem, all the city was moved about them. — Ruth i. Matt. xxi.

8. To influence or incite by secret agency.

> God moved them to depart from him. — 2 Chron. xviii. 2 Pet. i.

9. To shake; to agitate.

> The kingdoms were moved. — Ps. xlvi. Jer. xlix.

10. To propose; to offer for consideration and determination; as, to *move* a resolution in a deliberative assembly.

11. To propose; to recommend.

> They are to be blamed alike who move and who decline war upon particular respects. *Hayward.*

12. To prompt; to incite; to instigate. *Acts* xvii.

MOVE, (moov,) *v. i.* To change place or posture; to stir; to pass or go in any manner or direction from one place or part of space to another. The planets *move* in their orbits; the earth *moves* on its axis; a ship *moves* at a certain rate an hour. We *move* by walking, running, or turning; animals *move* by creeping, swimming, or flying.

> On the green bank I sat and listened long,
> Nor till her lay was ended could I move. *Dryden.*

2. To have action.

> In him we live, and move, and have our being. — Acts xvii.

3. To have the power of action.

> Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you. — Gen. ix.

4. To walk.

> He moves with manly grace. *Dryden.*

5. To march. The army *moved*, and took a position behind a wood.

6. To tremble; to shake.

> The foundations also of the hills moved and were shaken, because he was wroth. — Ps. xviii.

7. To change residence. Men *move* with their families from one house, town, or state to another.

8. To propose something to an organized meeting for consideration and determination.

MOVE, *n.* The act of moving; a movement; the act of transferring from place to place, as in chess.

MOV'ED, *pp.* Stirred; excited. *Cowley.*

MOVE'LESS, *a.* That can not be moved; fixed.

> The Grecian phalanx, moveless as a tower. *Pope.*

MOVE'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *mouvement.*]

1. Motion; a passing, progression, shaking, turning, or flowing; any change of position in a material body; as, the *movement* of an army in marching or maneuvering; the *movement* of a wheel or a machine.

2. The manner of moving.

3. Excitement; agitation; as, the *movement* of the mind. *Pope.*

4. In *music*, any single strain or part having the same measure or time.

> Any change of time is a change of movement. *Busby.*

5. In *horology*, the entire wheel-work of a clock or watch; all except the case.

6. In *European politics*, the *movement* denotes a party who are aiming at continual advance toward the establishment of popular rights. It is opposed to the *conservative* party. *Brande.*

MOV'ENT, *a.* [L. *movens.*] Moving; not quiescent. [*Little used.*] *Grew.*

MOV'ENT, *n.* That which moves any thing. [*Little used.*] *Glanville.*

MOV'ER, *n.* The person or thing that gives motion or impels to action. *Shak. Wilkins.*

2. He or that which moves.

3. A proposer; one that offers a proposition, or recommends any thing for consideration or adoption; as, the *mover* of a resolution in a legislative body.

MOV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Changing place or posture; causing to move or act; impelling; instigating; persuading; influencing.

2. *a.* Exciting the passions or affections; touching; pathetic; affecting; adapted to excite or affect the passions; as, a *moving* address or discourse.

MOV'ING, *n.* Motive; impulse. *South.*

MOV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to excite the passions or affect sensibility; pathetically.

> His air, his voice, his looks, and honest soul,
> Speak all so movingly in his behalf. *Addison.*

MOV'ING-NESS, *n.* The power of affecting, as the passions.

MOW, *n.* [Sax. *mowe*, or *muga*; It. *mucchio*, a heap or mass; Sp. *mucho*, much; Sw. *mycken*, many, much.]

A heap, mass, or pile of hay; sheaves of grain deposited in a barn.

[*We never give this name to hay piled in the field on open air. The latter is called a* STACK *or* RICK.]

MOW, *v. t.* To lay hay or sheaves of grain in a heap or mass in a barn, or to lay it in a suitable manner.

MOW, (mō,) *v. t.*; *pret.* MOWED; *pp.* MOWED or MOWN. [Sax. *mawan*; D. *maaijen* or *maayen*; Sw. *meya*; Dan. *meyer*; G. *mähen.* In Sp. and Port. *mochar* is to cut off. The L. has *meto*, and the Gr. *αμαω*, to mow or reap. The last radical letter is not ascertained.]

1. To cut down with a scythe, as grass or other plants. We say, to *mow* grass.

2. To cut the grass from; as, to *mow* a meadow.

3. To cut down with speed; to cut down indiscriminately, or in great numbers, or quantity. We say, a discharge of grape shot *mows* down whole ranks of men. Hence, Saturn, or Time, is represented with a scythe, an emblem of the general and indiscriminate destruction of the human race by death.

MOW, *v. i.* To cut grass; to practice mowing; to use the scythe. Does the man *mow* well?

2. To perform the business of mowing; to cut and make grass into hay; to gather the crop of grass, or other crop.

[In America, *mow* is not applied to the cutting of wheat or rye. When these are cut with a scythe, they are said to be CRADLED. Oats and barley are sometimes mowed.]

MOW, *n.* [from *mouth.*] A wry face. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

MOW, *v. i.* To make mouths. [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

MOW'BURN, *v. i.* To heat and ferment in the mow, as hay when housed too green. *Mortimer.*

MOW'BURN-ED, (-burnt,) *pp.* or *a.* Overheated and fermented in the mow.

MOWE, *v. i.* To be able; must; may. [*Obs.*] [*Chaucer.*]

MOW'ED, *pp.* Put into a mow.

MŌW'ED, } *pp.* or *a.* Cut with a scythe.
MŌWN, }

2. Cleared of grass with a scythe, as land.

MŌW'ER, *n.* One who mows; a man dextrous in the use of the scythe.

MOW'ING, *ppr.* Putting into a mow.

MŌW'ING, *ppr.* Cutting down with a scythe.

MŌW'ING, *n.* The act of cutting with a scythe.

2. Land from which grass is cut.

MOX'A, *n.* The down of the mugwort of China; a soft lanuginous substance prepared in Japan from the young leaves of a species of Artemisia. In the *Eastern countries*, it is used for preventing and curing many disorders, by burning it on the skin. This produces a dark colored spot, the ulceration of which is promoted by applying a little garlic. *Brande.*

The term has been extended to any substance whose gradual combustion on or near the skin is used for the relief or cure of disease. *P. Cyc.*

MOY'A, *n.* A term applied, in *South America*, to mud poured out from volcanoes during eruptions. *Lyell.*

MOYLE, *n.* An old spelling of *moil*, and also of [illegible]

MR. An abbreviation of *mister*, the common title prefixed to the names of men of all classes. [See MISTER.]

MRS. An abbreviation of *mistress*, the common title prefixed to the name of every married lady, and colloquially pronounced *mis'sez.* In *England*, the title is also prefixed to the names of elderly unmarried ladies.

MUCH, *a.* [Sw. *mycken*; Sp. *mucho*; It. [illegible] (See MOW.) The sense is, probably, a heap [illegible] and it may be allied to *mickle*, great, Gr. [illegible]

1. Great in quantity or amount.

> Thou shalt carry much seed into the field, and [illegible] in. — Deut. xxviii.
> [illegible] wrought much [illegible] in the [illegible] him to anger. — 2 Kings [illegible]
> [illegible] to your [illegible]

2. Long in duration. How *much* time is spent in trifling amusements!

3. Many in number.

Edom came out against him with *much* people. — Num. xx.

[This application of *much* is no longer used.]

MUCH, *adv.* In a great degree; by far; *qualifying adjectives of the comparative degree*; as, *much* more, *much* stronger, *much* heavier, *much* more splendid, *much* higher. So we say, *much* less, *much* smaller, *much* less distinguished, *much* weaker, *much* finer.

2. To a great degree or extent; *qualifying verbs and participles.*

Jonathan, Saul's son, delighted *much* in David. — 1 Sam. xix.
The soul of the people was *much* discouraged because of the way. — Num. xxi.
A *much* afflicted, *much* enduring man. *Pope.*

3. Often or long.

Think *much*, speak little. *Dryden.*

4. Nearly.

An left the world *much* as they found it. *Temple.*

5. An exclamation of contempt, implying a sneering disbelief of an assertion.

What! with two points in *your* shoulder? *Much!* *Shak.*

MUCH, *n.* A great quantity; a great deal.

He that gathered *much* had nothing over. — Ex. xvi.
To whom *much* is given, of him *much* will be required. — Luke xii.

2. More than enough; a heavy service or burden.

He thought not *much* to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*
Who thought it *much* a man should die of love. *Dryden.*

3. An uncommon thing; something strange.

It was *much* that one who was so great a lover of peace should be happy in war. *Bacon.*

As much; an equal quantity; *used as an adjective or noun.* Return *as much* bread as you borrowed. If you borrow money, return *as much* as you receive. So we say, *twice as much*, *five times as much*; that is, twice or five times the quantity.

2. A certain or suitable quantity.

Then take *as much* as thy soul desireth. — 1 Sam. ii.

3. To an equal degree; *adverbially.* One man loves power *as much* as another loves gold.

So much; an equal quantity, or a certain quantity, *as a noun*; to an equal degree, or to a certain degree, *as an adverb.*

Of sweet cinnamon half *so much*. — Ex. xxx.
In all Israel, there was none to be *so much* praised as Absalom. — 2 Sam. xiv.

Too much; an excessive quantity, *as a noun*; to an excessive degree, *as an adverb.*

To make much of; to value highly; to prize or to treat with great kindness and attention. *Milner.*

2. To fondle.

Much at one; nearly of equal value, effect, or influence. *Dryden.*

MUCH'NESS, *n.* Quantity. *Whately.*

It is still used in the vulgar phrase *muck of a muchness*, i. e., much of the same kind. *Smart.*

MUCH-RE-GRET'TED, *a.* Deeply regretted.

MUCH'WHAT, *adv.* Nearly; almost. [*Not elegant.*] *Locke.*

MU'CIC, *a.* [from *mucus.*] The mucic acid is the same as the saccholactic. It is obtained from gums, &c. *Ure.*

MU'CID, *a.* [L. *mucidus*, from *mucco.*]
Musty; moldy; slimy.

MU'CID-NESS, *n.* Mustiness; sliminess. *Ainsworth.*

MU'CI-LAGE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *mucus*, the slimy discharges from the nose; *mucco*, to grow moldy or musty; It. *mucillaggine*; Sp. *mucilago.* The L. *mucus*, in Ir., is *smug*; *smugain*, to blow the nose. It is probably allied to Eng. *muck*: Heb. Ch. מק or מוק, to dissolve, to putrefy. Class Mg, No. 8, 10.]

1. In *chemistry*, one of the proximate elements of vegetables. The same substance is a gum when solid, and a mucilage when in solution. *Thomson.*

Both the ingredients improve one another; for the *mucilage* adds to the lubricity of the oil, and the oil preserves the *mucilage* from inspissation. *Ray.*
Mucilage is obtained from vegetable or animal substances. *Nicholson.*

2. The liquor which moistens and lubricates the ligaments and cartilages of the articulations or joints in animal bodies. *Encyc.*

MU-CI-LAG'IN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to or secreting mucilage; as, the *mucilaginous* glands. *Encyc.*

2. Slimy; ropy; moist, soft, and lubricous; partaking of the nature of mucilage; as, a *mucilaginous* gum. *Grew.*

MU-CI-LAG'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Sliminess; the state of being mucilaginous.

MU-CIP'A-ROUS, *a.* Secreting or producing mucus.

MUCK, *n.* [Sax. *meox*, *miox*; Dan. *mög*, dung; *mug*, mold, soil; L. *mucus*; qu. from moisture or putrefaction. In W. *mwg* is *smoke*, which may be allied to Eng. *muggy*, from dissolving, wasting. So in French *fumer*, to smoke, to dung, or muck. See the Heb. and Ch. verbs under MUCILAGE. In Russ. *mochu* is to moisten, and *makayu*, to dip, to soak.]

1. Dung in a moist state, or a mass of decaying or putrefied vegetable matter.

With fattening *muck* bemear the roots. *Philips.*

2. Something mean, vile, or filthy.

To run a muck; to run madly and attack all we meet. *Pope. Dryden.*

Running a muck, is a phrase derived from the Malays, (in whose language *amock* signifies to kill,) applied to desperate persons who intoxicate themselves with opium, and then arm themselves with a dagger and attempt to kill all they meet. *Ed. Encyc.*

MUCK, *v. t.* To manure with muck. *Tusser.*

MUCK'EN-DER, *n.* [Sp. *mocadero*, from *moco*, mucus; Fr. *mouchoir.*]
A pocket handkerchief. [*Not used.*] *Dorset.*

MUCK'ER, *v. t.* [from *muck.*] To scrape together money by mean labor or shifts.
[*Not used in America.*]

MUCK'ER-ER, *n.* A miser; a niggard. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

MUCK'HEAP, } *n.* A heap of muck. *Burton.*
MUCK'HILL, }

MUCK'I-NESS, *n.* Filthiness; nastiness. *Johnson.*

MUCK'LE, *a.* [Sax. *mycel.*]
Much. [*Obs.*]

MUCK'RAKE, *n.* A rake for turning and collecting muck. *Bunyan.*

MUCK'SWEAT, (-swet,) *n.* Profuse sweat. *Johnson.*

MUCK'WORM, (wurm,) *n.* A worm that lives in muck.

2. A miser; one who scrapes together money by mean labor and devices. *Bunyan.*

MUCK'Y, *a.* Filthy; nasty. *Spenser.*

MO'COR, *n.* [L.] Moldiness. A genus of Fungi. All mold is considered to consist of small fungi or mushrooms.

MU-CO'SO-SAC'CHA-RINE, (-rine *or* -rin,) *a.* Partaking of the qualities of mucilage and sugar. *Fourcroy.*

MO'COUS, (mū'kus,) *a.* [See MUCUS.] Pertaining to mucus or resembling it; slimy, ropy, and lubricous; as, a *mucous* substance.

2. Secreting a slimy substance; as, the *mucous* membrane.

The *mucous* membrane lines all the cavities of the body which open externally, and secretes the fluid called *mucus.* *Bichat.*

MO'COUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being mucous; sliminess.

MO'CRO-NATE, } *a.* [L. *mucronatus*, from *mucro*,
MO'CRO-NA-TED, } a point.]
Narrowed to a point; terminating in a point.

MO'CU-LENT, *a.* [L. *muculentus.*] [*Woodward*
Slimy; moist and moderately viscous.

MO'CUS, *n.* [L. See MUCILAGE and MUCK.] A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane, which it serves to moisten and defend. It covers the lining membranes of all the cavities which open externally, such as those of the mouth, nose, lungs, intestinal canal, urinary passages, &c. It differs from gelatine. *Parr. Ure.*

In the action of chewing, the mucus mixeth with the aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

2. This term has also been applied to other animal fluids of a viscid quality, as the synovial fluid, which lubricates the cavities of the joints.

MUD, *n.* [D. *modder*; G. *moder* (See MOTHER.) Ex του αυτου συμπλοκης του πνευματος εγενετο μωτ. Τουτο τινες φασιν ιλυν, οιδε βαρωδους μιξεως ουσιν. *Mot*, id est, *mod*; Phœnices ita scribebant. Bochart, Phœn. lib. 2, cap. 2.

This is said to be a fragment of Sanchonianthon's Phenician history, translated by Philo and preserved by Eusebius. This Phenician word *mod*, μωτ, rendered in Gr. ιλυς, is precisely the English *mud*, the matter, material, or substance of which, according to the ancients, all things were formed. See Castel. (Col. 2010,) and the word MOTHER. Plutarch, de Iside, says the Egyptians called Isis *muth*, that is, *mother.* This is a remarkable fact, and proves beyond controversy the common origin of the Phenician, Celtic, and Teutonic nations. *Mud* may perhaps be named from wetness, and be connected with L. *madeo*, Gr. μυδαω, W. *mwydaw*, to wet.]

Moist and soft earth of any kind, such as is found in marshes and swamps, at the bottom of rivers and ponds, or in highways after rain.

MUD, *v. t.* To bury in mud or slime. *Shak.*

2. To make turbid or foul with dirt; to stir the sediment in liquors. *Glanville.*

MUD'DI-ED, (mud'did,) *pp.* or *a.* Soiled with mud; rendered turbid; confused in mind.

MUD'DI-LY, *adv.* [from *muddy.*] Turbidly; with foul mixture; cloudily.

Lucilius — writ loosely and *muddily.* *Dryden.*

MUD'DI-NESS, *n.* Turbidness; foulness caused by mud, dirt, or sediment; as, the *muddiness* of a stream. *Addison.*

2. *Figuratively*, intellectual cloudiness or dullness.

MUD'DLE, *v. t.* [from *mud.*] To make foul, turbid, or muddy, as water.

He did ill to *muddle* the water. *L'Estrange.*

2. To intoxicate partially; to cloud or stupefy, particularly with liquor.

He was often drunk, always *muddled.* *Arbuthnot.*
Epicurus seems to have had his brains *muddled.* *Bentley.*

MUD'DLED, *pp.* Made turbid; half drunk; stupefied.

MUD'DLING, *ppr.* Making foul with dirt or dregs; making half drunk; stupefying.

MUD'DY, *a.* [from *mud.*] Foul with dirt or fine earthy particles; turbid, as water or other fluids; as, a *muddy* stream. Water running on fine clay always appears *muddy.*

2. Containing mud; as, a *muddy* ditch; a *muddy* road. *Shak.*

3. Dirty, dashed, soiled, or besmeared with mud; as, *muddy* boots.

4. Consisting of mud or earth; gross; impure; as, this *muddy* vesture of decay. *Shak.*

5. Dark; of the color of mud; as, *muddy* cheeks. *Swift.*

6. Cloudy in mind; dull; heavy; stupid.

Dost think I am so *muddy*? *Shak.*

MUD'DY, *v. t.* To soil with mud; to dirty; to render turbid.

2. To cloud; to make dull or heavy. *Grew.*

MUD'DY-ING, *ppr.* Soiling with mud; rendering turbid; clouding.

MUD'DY-HEAD'ED, (-hed'ed,) *a.* Having a dull understanding.

MUD'DY-MET'TLED, *a.* Dull-spirited. *Shak.*

MUD'-FISH, *n.* A fish, a species of the cyprinus kind. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

MUD'-SILL, *n.* In *bridges*, the sill that is laid at the bottom of a river, lake, &c. [See SILL.]

MUD'-SUCK-ER, *n.* An aquatic fowl. *Derham.*

MUD'-WALL, *n.* A wall composed of mud, or of materials laid in mud without mortar. *South.*

2. A bird; the aplaster. *Ainsworth.*

MUD'-WALL-ED, *a.* Having a mud wall. *Prior.*

MUD'WORT, (mud'wurt,) *n.* A species of Limosella, the least water plantain. *Lee.*

MOE. See MAW.

MU-EZ'ZIN, *n.* A Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer.

MUFF, *n.* [Dan. *muff or muffe*; D. *mof*; G. *muff*; Fr. *moufle*, mittens; Sp. *muflas*, thick gloves.]
A warm cover for receiving the hands, usually made of fur or dressed skins. *Locke. Dryden.*

MUF'FIN, *n.* A light, round, spongy cake, baked on a griddle, and buttered for the less substantial meals. *Smart.*

MUF'FLE, *v. t.* [D. *moffelen*; G. *muffeln*; It. *camuffare*, to disguise or mask.]

1. To cover from the weather by cloth, fur, or any garment; to cover close, particularly the neck and face.

You must be *muffled* up like ladies. *Dryden.*
The face lies *muffled* up within the garment. *Addison.*

2. To blindfold.

Alas! that love whose view is *muffled* still. *Shak.*
He *muffled* with a cloud his mournful eyes. *Dryden.*

3. To cover; to conceal; to involve.

They were in former ages *muffled* in darkness and superstition. *Arbuthnot.*

4. In *seamanship*, to put matting or other soft substance round an oar, to prevent its making a noise.

5. To wind something, as cloth, &c., round the strings of a drum to prevent a sharp sound, or to render the sound grave and solemn.

MUF'FLE, *v. t.* To mutter; to speak indistinctly, or without clear articulation. *Holder.*

MUF'FLE, *n.* [Sp. *muffla.*]
In *chemistry* and *metallurgy*, an oven-shaped vessel, used for the purification of gold and silver by means of a cupel made of bone ashes. *Sullivan.*

MUF'FLED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered closely, especially about the face; involved; blindfolded.

Muffled drum. See the verb MUFFLE.

MUF'FLER, *n.* A cover for the face; a part of female dress. *Shak. Arbuthnot.*

MUF'FLING, *ppr.* Covering closely, especially about the face; wrapping close; involving; blindfolding.

MUF'FLON, *n.* The wild sheep, or musmon.

MUF'TI, (muf'ty,) *n.* An official expounder of Mohammedan law, in Turkey. There is one in every large town, and over all these the Mufti of Constantinople exercises an influence and control. *P. Cyc.*

MUG, *n.* [I know not whence derived.] A kind of earthen or metal cup, from which liquors are drank. In *America*, the word is applied chiefly or solely to an earthen cup.

MUG'GARD, *a.* [See MUCOR.] Sullen; displeased. [*Not in use.*]

MUG'GENT, *n.* A species of wild fresh-water duck. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

MUG'GY, } *a.* [W. *mucan*, a cloud of fog; *mwg*,
MUG'GISH, } smoke; or from the root of *muck.*]

1. Moist; damp; moldy; as, *muggy* straw. *Mortimer.*

2. Moist, or damp and close; warm and unelastic; as, *muggy* air. [*This is the principal use of the word in America.*]

MUG'HOUSE, *n.* [from *mug.*] An alehouse. *Tickell.*

MU'GI-ENT, *a.* [L. *mugio*, to bellow.]
Lowing; bellowing. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

MUG'WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Valantia.

MUG'WORT, *n.* [Sax. *mugwyrt.*]
An herb of the genus Artemisia. *Partington.*

MU-LAT'TO, *n.*; *pl.* MULATTOES. [Sp. *mulato*, that is, muled, of a mixed breed, from *mulo*, L. *mulus*, a mule; Fr *mulatre*.]

A person that is the offspring, of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro.

MUL'BER-RY, *n.* [Sw. *mulbär*; G. *maulbeere*.]

The berry or fruit of a tree of the genus Morus; also, the tree.

MUL'BER-RY-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces the mulberry.

MULCH, *n.* [Heb. מלח, to dissolve.]

Half-rotten straw. *Bailey*

MULCT, *n.* [L. *mulcta*, or *multa*.]

A fine imposed on a person guilty of some offense or misdemeanor, usually a pecuniary fine.

MULCT, *v. t.* [L. *mulcto*; Fr. *mulcter*.]

To fine; to punish for an offense or misdemeanor by imposing a pecuniary fine. *Bacon.*

MULCT'ED, *pp.* Fined; punished by a pecuniary fine.

MULCT'U-A-RY, *a.* Imposing a pecuniary penalty. *Osorbury.*

MULE, *n.* [Sp. and It. *mulo*; L. *mulus*; Sax. *mul*; D. *muil*, or *muilezel*; G. *maulesel*; Sw. *mulåsne*; Dan. *mule*; Fr. *id.*; Arm. *mules*; Ir. *muile*; W. *mul*. The latter signifies a mule, and bashful, simple.]

1. A quadruped of a mongrel breed, usually generated between an ass and a mare, sometimes between a horse and a she-ass. But the name is applied to any animal produced by a mixture of different species. *Encyc.*

2. A plant or vegetable produced by impregnating the pistil of one species with the farin or fecundating dust of another. This is called also a HYBRID. *Encyc. Martyn.*

3. An instrument used in spinning cotton; called also a MULE-JENNY.

MULE'-SPIN-NER, *n.* One who spins on a mule.

MU-LET-EER', *n.* [It. *mulattiere*; Fr. *muletier*.]

One who drives mules.

MULE'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Hemionitis.

MU-LI-EB'RI-TY, *n.* [from L. *muliebris*, from *mulier*, a woman.]

Womanhood; the state of being a woman; a state in females corresponding to virility in man; also, effeminacy; softness.

MO'LI-ER, *n.* [L.] In *law*, lawful issue born in wedlock, though begotten before. *Encyc.*

MUL'ISH, *a.* Like a mule; sullen; stubborn.

MUL'ISH-LY, *adv.* Stubbornly, like a mule.

MUL'ISH-NESS, *n.* Obstinacy or stubbornness, as of a mule.

MULL, *v. t.* [Qu. L. *mollio*, to soften, or W. *moll*, warm, or Sp. *mullir*, to heat.]

1. To soften, or bring down in spirit; or to heat, sweeten, and enrich with spices; as, to *mull* wine.

Drink new cider, *mulled* with ginger warm. *Gay.*

2. To dispirit or deaden. *Shak.*

MULL, *n.* In *Scottish*, a term almost synonymous with CAPE or HEADLAND.

2. A snuff-box made of the small end of a horn. [*Obs.*]

3. Dirt; rubbish. [*Obs.*]

MULL, *n.* A thin, soft kind of muslin, called also MULL-MULL.

MUL'LA, *n.* The name of a priest among the Tartars.

MUL-LA-GA-TAW'NY, *n.* *Literally*, pepper-water; the name of an East Indian curry soup. *Smart.*

MUL'LEN, } *n.* [Old Fr. *molene*; probably so named
MUL'LEIN, } from the root of L. *mollis*, soft. So in Ger. *wollkraut*, wool-plant.]

A well-known plant of the genus Verbascum, growing in roads and neglected fields.

MUL'LER, *n.* [Fr. *moliere*, *molette*; L. *molaris*, from *mola*, a mill-stone.]

1. A stone held in the hand with which colors and other matters are ground on another stone; used by painters and apothecaries. *Bailey. Hebert.*

2. An instrument used by glass-grinders, being a piece of wood with the piece of glass to be ground cemented to one end, either convex in a basin, or concave in a sphere or bowl. *Hebert.*

MUL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *mulet*, a mullet, and a great mule; Gr. μυλλος; L. *mullus*.]

1. A fish of the genus Mugil. The lips are membranaceous, the inferior one carinated inward; it has no teeth, and the body is of a whitish color. This fish frequents the shore, and roots in the sand like a hog. It is an excellent fish for the table. *Encyc.*

2. In *heraldry*, a figure in shape like the rowel of a spur, used as the filial distinction of the third son.

MUL'LI-GRUBS, *n.* A twisting of the intestines; sullenness. [*A low word.*]

MUL'LION, (mul'yun,) *n.* [Fr. *moulure*.]

An upright bar or division in a window-frame.

MUL'LION, *v. t.* To shape into divisions by mullions. *Shak.*

MUL'LION-ED, *pp.* Shaped into divisions by mullions.

MUL'LOCK, *n.* Rubbish.

MULSE, *n.* [L. *mulsus*.]

Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

MULT-AN''GU-LAR, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *angulus*, angle; Basque, *mola*, a multitude; *multos*, much.]

Having many angles; polygonal. *Martyn.*

MULT-AN''GU-LAR-LY, (-ang'gu-lar-le,) *adv.* With many angles or corners. *Greve.*

MULT-AN''GU-LAR-NESS, *n.* The state of being polygonal.

MULT-AR-TIC'U-LATE, *a.* Having many joints. *Brande.*

MUL-TE'I-TY, *n.* The state of being many; multiplicity. *Coleridge.*

MUL-TI-CAP'SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *capsula*, a chest.]

In *botany*, having many capsules. *Martyn.*

MUL-TI-CA'VOUS, *a.* [L. *multus*, and *cavus*, hollow.]

Having many holes or cavities. *Dict.*

MUL-TI-DEN'TATE, *a.* [L. *multus* and *dens*.]

Armed with many teeth.

MUL-TI-FA'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *multifarius*. Qu. *varius*.]

Having great multiplicity; having great diversity or variety; as, *multifarious* artifice. *More.*

MUL-TI-FA'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With great multiplicity and diversity; with great variety of modes and relations. *Bentley.*

MUL-TI-FA'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Multiplied diversity.

MUL'TI-FID, *a.* [L. *multifidus*; *multus*, many, and *findo*, to divide.]

Having many divisions; many-cleft; divided into several parts by linear sinuses and straight margins; as, a *multifid* leaf or corol. *Martyn.*

MUL-TIF'ID-OUS, *a.* Having many divisions or partitions.

MUL-TIF'LO-ROUS, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *flos*, flower.]

Many-flowered; having many flowers. *Martyn.*

MUL'TI-FOLD, *a.* Many times doubled; manifold;

MUL'TI-FORM, *a.* [L. *multiformis*; *multus*, many, and *forma*, form.]

Having many forms, shapes, or appearances; as, the *multiform* operations of the air-pump. *Watts.*

MUL-TI-FORM'I-TY, *n.* Diversity of forms; variety of shapes or appearances in the same thing. *Johnson.*

MUL-TI-FORM'OUS, *a.* Having many forms. *Taylor.*

MUL-TI-GEN'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *multigenus*; *multus*, many, and *genus*, kind.]

Having many kinds. *Dict.*

MUL-TI-JU'GOUS, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *jugum*, a yoke, a pair.]

Consisting of many pairs.

MUL-TI-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *latus*, side.]

Having many sides. A *multilateral* figure must also be multangular.

MUL-TI-LIN'E-AL, *a.* Having many lines.

MUL-TI-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *loculus*, a cell.]

Having many cells or compartments; as, a *multilocular* shell.

MUL-TIL'O-QUENCE, *n.* Use of many words; talkativeness. *Adams.*

MUL-TIL'O-QUOUS, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *loquor*, to speak.]

Speaking much; very talkative; loquacious. *Dict.*

MUL'TI-NO'DATE, *a.* Having many knots.

MUL-TI-NO'MI-AL, *a.* or *n.* In *algebra*. See POLYNOMIAL.

MUL-TI-NOM'IN-AL, } *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and
MUL-TI-NOM'IN-OUS, } *nomen*, name.]

Having many names or terms. *Dict.*

MUL-TIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *pario*, to bear.]

Producing many at a birth. A serpent is a *multiparous* animal.

MUL-TIP'AR-TITE, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *partitus*, divided.]

Divided into many parts; having several parts.

MUL'TI-PED, *n.* [L. *multus*, many, and *pes*, foot.]

An insect that has many feet.

MUL'TI-PED, *a.* Having many feet.

MUL'TI-PLE, (mul'te-pl,) *a.* [L. *multiplex*; *multus*, many, and *plico*, to fold.]

Containing many times.

MUL'TI-PLE, *n.* In *mathematics*, a quantity which contains another a certain number of times without a remainder. A *common multiple* of two or more numbers contains each of them a certain number of times exactly; thus 24 is a *common multiple* of 3 and 4. But the *least common multiple* is the least number that will do this; thus 12 is the *least common multiple* of 3 and 4.

MUL'TI-PLEX, *a.* [L.] Manyfold; having petals lying over each other in folds. *Martyn.*

MUL'TI-PLI-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. See MULTIPLY.] That may be multiplied.

MUL-TI-PLI'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capacity of being multiplied.

MUL'TI-PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be multiplied.

MUL-TI-PLI-CAND', *n.* [L. *multiplicandus*. See MULTIPLY.]

In *arithmetic*, the number to be multiplied by another, which is called the *multiplier*.

MUL'TI-PLI-CATE, *a.* [L. *multiplicatus*.]

1. Consisting of many, or more than one. *Derham.*

2. A *multiplicate* flower is a sort of luxuriant flower, having the corol multiplied so far as to exclude only some of the stamens. *Martyn.*

MUL-TI-PLI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *multiplicatio*.]

1. The act of multiplying or of increasing number; as, the *multiplication* of the human species by natural generation.

2. In *arithmetic*, a rule or operation by which any given number may be repeated or added to itself any number of times proposed. Thus 10 *multiplied* by 5 is increased to 50.

MUL'TI-PLI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to multiply; having the power to multiply or increase numbers. *Med. Repos.*

MUL-TI-PLI-CA'TOR, *n.* The number by which another number is multiplied; a multiplier.

MUL-TI-PLI''CIOUS, (-plish'us,) *a.* Manifold. [*Not used.*]

MUL-TI-PLIC'I-TY, (-plis'e-te,) *n.* [Fr. *multiplicité*, from L. *multiplex*.]

1. A state of being many; as, a *multiplicity* of thoughts or objects.

2. Many of the same kind. The pagans of antiquity had a *multiplicity* of deities.

MUL'TI-PLI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Increased in numbers; repeated.

2. Numerous; often repeated; as, *multiplied* aggressions.

MUL'TI-PLI-ER, *n.* One who multiplies, or increases number.

2. The number in arithmetic by which another is multiplied.

MUL'TI-PLY, *v. t.* [L. *multiplico*; *multus*, many, and *plico*, to fold or double, Gr. πλεκω, W. *plygu*, Fr. *plier*, *multiplier*.]

1. To increase in number; to make more by natural generation or production, or by addition; as, to *multiply* men, horses, or other animals; to *multiply* evils.

I will *multiply* my signs and wonders in Egypt. — Ex. vii.
Impunity will *multiply* motives to disobedience. *Amos.*

2. In *arithmetic*, to repeat or add to itself any given number as many times as there are units in any other given number. Thus 7 × 8 = 56, that is, 7 *multiplied* by 8 produces the number 56.

MUL'TI-PLY, *v. i.* To grow or increase in number.

Be fruitful and *multiply*. — Gen. i.
When men began to *multiply* on the face of the earth. — Gen. vi.

2. To increase in extent; to extend; to spread.

The word of God grew and *multiplied*. — Acts xii.

MUL'TI-PLY-ING, *ppr.* Increasing in number; repeating.

2. Growing or becoming numerous.

MUL'TI-PLY-ING-GLASS, *n.* A glass or lens which represents a single object to the eye as if it were many. It consists of several plane surfaces, disposed into a convex form, through every one of which the object is seen. *Hutton.*

MUL-TIP'O-TENT, *a.* [L. *multipotens*; *multus*, many, much, and *potens*, powerful.]

Having manifold power, or power to do many things; as, Jove *multipotent*. *Shak.*

MUL-TI-PRES'ENCE, *n.* [L. *multus*, many, and *præsentia*, presence.]

The power or act of being present in many places at once, or in more places than one. *Hall.*

MUL-TI-RA'DI-ATE, *a.* Having many rays.

MUL-TIS'CIOUS, (mul-tish'us,) *a.* [L. *multiscius*.] Having variety of knowledge

MUL-TI-SIL'I-QUOUS, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *siliqua*, a pod.]

Having many pods or seed-vessels. *Bailey.*

MUL-TIS'O-NOUS, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *sonus*, sound.]

Having many sounds, or sounding much. *Bailey.*

MUL-TI-SPI'RAL, *a.* [L. *multus* and *spira*.]

In *conchology*, a term applied to the opercula of shells which exhibit numerous coils round a submedian center. *Brande.*

MUL-TI-STRI'ATE, *a.* Having many streaks.

MUL-TI-SYL'LA-BLE, *n.* A word of many syllables; a polysyllable.

[*The latter is mostly used.*]

MUL'TI-TUDE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *multitudo*, from *multus*, many.]

1. The state of being many; a great number.

2. A number collectively; the sum of many. *Hale.*

3. A great number, indefinitely.

It is a fault in a *multitude* of preachers, that they utterly neglect method in their harangues. *Watts.*

4. A crowd or throng; the populace; applied to the populace when assembled in great numbers, and to the mass of men without reference to an assemblage.

He the vast hissing *multitude* admires. *Addison.*
The *multitude* have always been credulous, and the few artful. *J. Adams.*

MUL-TI-TU'DIN-A-RY, *a.* Multitudinous; manifold.

MUL-TI-TU'DIN-OUS, *a.* Consisting of a multitude or great number.

2. Having the appearance of a multitude; as, the *multitudinous* sea. *Shak.*

3. Manifold; as, the *multitudinous* tongue. *Shak.*

MUL-TI-TU'DIN-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a multitudinous manner.

MUL-TIV'A-GANT, } *a.* [L. *multivagus.*]
MUL-TIV'A-GOUS, }
Wandering much. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

MUL'TI-VALVE, *n.* [L. *multus*, many, and *valvæ*, valves, folding doors.]
A mollusk which has a shell of many valves. *Zoölogy.*

MUL'TI-VALVE, } *a.* Having many valves.
MUL-TI-VALV'U-LAR, }

MUL-TIV'ER-SANT, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *verto*, to form.]
Protean; turning into many shapes; assuming many forms. *Journ. of Science.*

MUL-TIV'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *via*, way.]
Having many ways or roads. [*Little used.*] *Dict.*

MUL-TO'CA, *n.* The Turkish code of law. *Brande.*

MUL-TOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *oculus*, eye.]
Having many eyes, or more eyes than two. *Derham.*

MUL'TUM IN PAR'VO. [L.] Much in a little compass.

MULT-UN''GU-LATE, *a.* Having the hoof divided into more than two parts. *Brande.*

MUL'TURE, *n.* [L. *molitura*, a grinding. See MILL.]
1. In *Scots law*, the toll or emolument given to the proprietor of a mill for grinding grain. *Encyc.*
2. A grist or grinding.

MUM, *a.* [See MUMBLE, MUMM, and MUMMERY.]
1. Silent; not speaking.

> The citizens are *mum*; say not a word. *Shak.*

2. As an exclamation or command; be silent; hush.

> *Mum* then, and no more proceed. *Shak.*

3. As *a noun*, silence. *Hudibras.*

MUM, *n.* [G. and Dan. *mumme*; D. *mom.*]
A species of malt liquor much used in Germany. It is made of the malt of wheat, seven bushels, with one bushel of oatmeal and a bushel of ground beans, or in the same proportion. This is brewed with 63 gallons of water, and boiled till one third is evaporated. *Encyc.*

MUM'-BUDG'ET, *interj.* [*mum* and *budget.*] An expression denoting secrecy as well as silence; used in a contemptuous or ludicrous manner.

MUM'-CHANCE, *n.* A game of hazard with cards. [*Local.*]
2. A fool. [*Local.*]

MUM'BLE, *v. i.* [G. *mummeln*; D. *mommelen*, *mompelen*; Sw. *mumla*; Dan. *mumler*. This word seems to be connected with *mum*, in the sense of closeness of the lips.]
1. To mutter; to speak with the lips or other organs partly closed, so as to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect; to utter words with a grumbling tone.

> Peace, you *mumbling* fool. *Shak.*
> A wrinkled hag, with age grown double,
> Picking dry sticks and *mumbling* to herself. *Otway.*

2. To chew or bite softly; to eat with the lips close. *Dryden.*

MUM'BLE, *v. t.* To utter with a low, inarticulate voice.

> He with *mumbled* prayers atones the deity. *Dryden.*

2. To mouth gently, or to eat with a muttering sound. *Pope.*
3. To suppress or utter imperfectly. *Dryden.*

MUM'BLED, *pp.* or *a.* Uttered with a low, inarticulate voice; chewed softly, or with a low, muttering sound.

MUM'BLE-NEWS, (-nūze,) *n.* A kind of talebearer.

MUM'BLER, *n.* One that speaks with a low, inarticulate voice.

MUM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering with a low, inarticulate voice; chewing softly, or with a grumbling sound.

MUM'BLING-LY, *adv.* With a low, inarticulate utterance.
[*Mumble* and *mutter* are not always synonymous; *mutter* often expresses peevishness, which *mumble* does not.]

MUMM, *v. t.* [Dan. *mumme*, a mask; D. *mommen*, to mask; G. *mumme*, a mask or muffle; *mummeln*, to mask, to mumble; Fr. *mummer*; Sw. *förmumma*, to personate; probably allied to the Gr. μωμος, Momus, the deity of sport and ridicule, a buffoon; for, in Rabbinic, this word is used for a mask. Buxt. 1219. The primary sense of this word and *mum* is evidently to close, shut, or cover.]
To mask; to sport or make diversion in a mask or disguise. *Hubberd's Tale.*

MUM'MER, *n.* One who masks himself, and makes diversion in disguise; *originally*, one who made sport by gestures without speaking.

> Jugglers and dancers, antics, *mummers.* *Milton.*

MUM'MER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *momerie*; Sp. *momeria*. See MUMM.]
1. Masking; sport; diversion; frolicking in masks; low, contemptible amusement, buffoonery.

> Your fathers
> Disdained the *mummery* of foreign strollers. *Fenton.*

2. Farcical show; hypocritical disguise and parade to delude vulgar minds.

MUM-MI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of making into a mummy.

MUM'MI-FI-ED, *pp.* Made into a mummy.

MUM'MI-FORM, *a.* Resembling a mummy.

MUM'MI-FY, *v. t.* To embalm and dry as a mummy; to make into a mummy. *Journ. of Science.*

MUM'MI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making into a mummy.

MUM'MING, *n.* The sports of mummers.

MUM'MING, *a.* Pertaining to the sports of mummers.

MUM'MY, *n.* [It. *mummia*; Sp. and Port. *momia*. In Arabic, مومیا *momia*, is wax, bees-wax, and a mummy; Pers. موم *moum*, wax.]
1. A dead human body embalmed and dried after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; a name perhaps given to it from the substance used in preserving it. The term *mummy* has been extended so as to include the bodies of men, and sometimes of animals, which are, by any means, preserved in a dry state from the process of putrefaction. *P. Cyc.*
2. Among *gardeners*, a sort of wax used in grafting and planting trees. *Chambers.*
To beat to a mummy; to beat soundly or to a senseless mass.

MUM'MY-CHOG, *n.* A small fish of the carp kind. *Pennant.*

MUMP, *v. t.* or *i.* [D. *mompen*. See MUM and MUMBLE.]
1. To move the lips with the mouth almost closed; hence, to nibble; to chew with continued motion; as, a *mumping* squirrel. *Otway.*
2. To talk low and quick.
3. To implore with a beggar's accent and motion of the mouth. *Ainsworth. Burke.*
4. To deceive; to cheat.

MUMP'ER, *n.* A beggar. *Johnson.*

MUMP'ING, *n.* Begging tricks; foolish tricks; mockery.

MUMP'ING, *ppr.* Chewing with continued motion; nibbling.
2. Begging with false pretense.

MUMP'ISH, *a.* Dull; heavy; sullen; sour

MUMP'ISH-LY, *adv.* Dully; wearily.

MUMPS, *n.* [See MUM, MUMBLE, MUMM.]
1. Sullenness; silent displeasure. [*Little used.*] *Skinner.*
2. A disease; a peculiar and specific unsuppurative inflammation of the parotid glands.

MUNCH, *v. t.* [Perhaps Fr. *manger*, or from the same root.]
To chew by great mouthfuls. [*Vulgar.*] *Shak.*

MUNCH, *v. i.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls. [*Vulgar.*] *Dryden.*

MUNCH'ER, *n.* One that munches. *Johnson.*

MUNCH'ING, *ppr.* Chewing by great mouthfuls.

MUND [Sax. *mund*, protection, patronage, peace] is found in old laws; as, *mundbreco*, that is, a *breaking* or violation of the peace. It is retained in names, as in *Edmund*, Sax. *eadmund*, happy peace, as in Gr. *Irenæus*, *Hesychius*. *Gibson.*

MUN'DANE, *a.* [L. *mundanus*, from *mundus*, the world.]
Belonging to the world; as, *mundane* sphere; *mundane* space. *Bentley.*

MUN-DAN'I-TY, *n.* Worldliness. [*Not used.*] *Mountagu.*

MUN-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *mundus*, clean.]
The act of cleansing. [*Not used.*]

MUN'DA-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *mundo*, to cleanse.]
Cleansing; having power to cleanse. [*Little used.*]

MUN'DIC, *n.* The name given by the Cornish miners to iron or arsenical pyrites. *Ure.*

MUN-DIF'I-CANT, *a.* [L. *mundus*, clean, and *facio*, to make.]
A term applied to certain healing and cleansing ointments.

MUN-DI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *mundus*, clean, and *facio*, to make.]
The act or operation of cleansing any body from dross or extraneous matter. *Quincy.*

MUN-DIF'I-CA-TIVE, *a.* Cleansing; having the power to cleanse. *Wiseman.*

MUN-DIF'I-CA-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that has the quality of cleansing.

MUN'DI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *mundus*, clean, and *facio*, to make.]
To cleanse. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

MUN-DIV'A-GANT, *a.* [L. *mundus* and *vagor*, *vagans.*]
Wandering over the world.

MUN-DUN''GUS, *n.* Tobacco of an ill smell

MU'NER-A-RY, *a.* [L. *munus*, a gift.]
Having the nature of a gift. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

MU'NER-ATE, MU-NER-A'TION. [*Not used.*] See REMUNERATE.

MUN''GREL, *n.* [See MONGREL.] An animal generated between different varieties, as a dog.

MUN''GREL, *a.* Generated between different varieties; degenerate. *Shak. Dryden.*

MU-NIC'I-PAL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *municipalis*, from *municeps*, a person who enjoys the rights of a free citizen; *munus*, office, duty, and *capio*, to take.]
1. Pertaining to a corporation or city; as, *municipal* rights; *municipal* officers.
2. Pertaining to a state, kingdom, or nation.

> *Municipal* law is properly defined to be a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a state. *Blackstone.*

Municipal, as used by the Romans, originally designated that which pertained to a *municipium*, a free city or town. It still retains this limited sense; but we have extended it to what belongs to a state or nation, as a distinct, independent body. *Municipal* law or regulation respects solely the citizens of a state, and is thus distinguished from *commercial* law, *political* law, and the *law of nations*.

MU-NIC-I-PAL'I-TY, *n.* In *France*, a municipal district. In *New Orleans*, a district of the city corresponding to a *ward*.

MU-NIF'I-CATE, *v. t.* To enrich. [*Not in use.*]

MU-NIF'I-CENCE, *n.* † [Fr., from L. *munificentia*; *munus*, a gift or favor, and *facio*, to make.]
1. A giving or bestowing liberally; bounty; liberality. To constitute *munificence*, the act of conferring must be free, and proceed from generous motives.

> A state of poverty obscures all the virtues of liberality and *munificence*. *Addison.*

2. In *Spenser*, fortification or strength. [L. *munio*, to fortify.] [*Not used.*]

MU-NIF'I-CENT, *a.* Liberal in giving or bestowing; generous; as, a *munificent* benefactor or patron. *Atterbury.*

MU-NIF'I-CENT-LY, *adv.* Liberally; generously.

MU'NI-MENT, *n.* [L. *munimentum*, from *munio*, to fortify.]
1. A fortification of any kind; a strong hold; a place of defense.
2. Support; defense. *Shak.*
3. In *law*, a record; a writing by which claims and rights are defended or maintained. *Johnson's Rep.*

MU-NITE', *v. t.* To fortify. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

MU-NI''TION, (mu-nish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *munitio*, from *munio*, to fortify. The primary sense is, that which is set or fixed, or that which defends, drives back, or hinders. Indeed, both senses may be from the same root, Heb. and Ch. מנע, Ar. منع *manaa*, or Heb. אמן, *amen*. Class Mn, No. 10, 12.]
1. Fortification. [*Obs.*] *Hale.*
2. Ammunition; whatever materials are used in war for defense, or for annoying an enemy. The word includes guns of all kinds, mortars, &c., and their loading.
3. Provisions of a garrison or fortress, or for ships of war, and in general for an army; stores of all kinds for a fort, an army, or navy.
Munition ships; ships which convey military and naval stores of any kind, and attend or follow a fleet to supply ships of war.

MU'NI-TY, *n.* Freedom; security. [*Not used.*] [See IMMUNITY.]

MUN-JEET', *n.* A kind of madder in India.

MUNN'ION, (mun'yon,) *n.* [See MUNITION.] An upright piece of timber which separates the several lights in a window-frame. [See MULLION.] *Moxon.*

MUNS, } *n. pl.* The mouth and chops. [*Vulgar.*]
MUNDS, }

MU'RAGE, *n.* [L. *murus*, a wall.]
Money paid for keeping walls in repair. *Termes de la ley.* *Johnson.*

MU'RAL, *a.* [L. *muralis*, from *murus*, a wall; W. *mur*, that which is fixed or firm; *muriaw*; to fix or establish. It seems to belong to the root of *moor*, to make fast, as a ship.]
1. Pertaining to a wall.

> Soon repaired her *mural* breach. *Milton.*

2. Resembling a wall; perpendicular or steep; as, a *mural* precipice.
Mural circle; in *astronomy*, a graduated circle, usually of very large size, fixed permanently in the plane of the meridian, and attached firmly to a perpendicular wall; used for measuring arcs of the meridian. *Olmsted.*
Mural crown; among *the ancient Romans*, a golden crown or circle of gold, indented and embattled, bestowed on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place, and there lodged a standard. *Encyc.*
Mural quadrant; in *astronomy*, a fourth of a circle, sometimes used instead of the mural circle, and adjusted in the same manner. *Olmsted.*

MUR'CHI-SON-ITE, *n.* [from *Murchison.*] A variety of feldspar.

MUR'DER, *n.* [Sax. *morther*, from *morth*, death; *myrthian*, to murder; D. *moord*; G. Dan. and Sw. *mord*; Ir. *marbh*; L. *mors*; Sp. *muerte*; It. *morte*; Pehlavi, *murdan*, to die; Sans. *marana*; W. *marw*,

to die, which seems to be from *marth*, lying flat or plain; *marian*, to flatten, to deaden. If this is the sense, the primary idea, is to fall or fall, or to beat down. The old orthography, MURTHER, is obsolete.

1 The act of unlawfully killing a human being with premeditated malice, by a person of sound mind. To constitute murder in law, the person killing another must be of sound mind or in possession of his reason, and the act must be done with malice prepense, aforethought, or premeditated; but malice may be implied, as well as express.

Coke. Blackstone.

2. An exclamation or outcry, when life is in danger.

MUR'DER, *v. t.* † [Sax. *myrthian*; D. *moorden*; G. *morden*; Sw. *mörda*.]

1. To kill a human being with premeditated malice. [See the noun.]

2. To destroy; to put an end to.

Canst thou *murder* thy breath in the middle of a word? *Shak.*

MUR'DER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Slain with malice prepense.

MUR'DER-ER, *n.* A person who, in possession of his reason, unlawfully kills a human being with premeditated malice.

2. A small piece of ordnance; a murdering-piece.

MUR'DER-ESS, *n.* A female who commits murder. *Dryden.*

MUR'DER-ING, *ppr.* Killing a human being with malice premeditated.

MUR'DER-ING-PIECE, *n.* A small piece of ordnance. *Shak.*

MUR'DER-OUS, *a.* Guilty of murder; as, the *murderous* king. *Milton.*

2. Consisting in murder; done with murder; bloody; cruel; as, *murderous* rapine.

3. Bloody; sanguinary; committing murder; as, *murderous* tyranny.

4. Premeditating murder; as, *murderous* intent or design.

MUR'DER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a murderous or cruel manner. *Shak.*

MORE, *n.* [L. *murus*.]

A wall. [*Not used.*]

MORE, *v. t.* [Fr. *murer*.]

To inclose in walls; to wall. *Knolles.*

[But IMMURE is chiefly used.]

MO'REX, *n.* [L.] A genus of marine, carnivorous mollusca. *P. Cyc.*

MO'RI-A, *n.* [L., sea-water, brine; *amarus*, bitter. Ch. Heb. Syr. Sam. Eth. Ar. מרר *marar*, to be bitter. Class Mr, No. 7.]

Sea-water; salt water; brine. In *chemistry*, the substance from which are extracted various agents.

MO'RI-A-CITE, *n.* [See MURIA.] A stone composed of salt, sand, and gypsum.

MO'RI-ATE, *n.* A term formerly applied to the chlorids before their true composition was understood, and while they were erroneously supposed to be compounds of an acid with an oxyd, &c.

MO'RI-A-TED, *a.* A term now known to be equivalent to chloridized, but originally applied under the supposition that the chlorids were compounds of an acid and an oxydized base.

2. Put in brine. *Evelyn.*

MU-RI-AT'IC, *a.* Having the nature of brine or salt water; pertaining to sea salt. The *muriatic* acid is now known to be a compound of one equivalent of hydrogen, which performs the functions of a base, and one equivalent of chlorine, which performs the functions of an acidifier. The name which correctly expresses the composition of this acid is *chlorohydric acid*.

MU-RI-A-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing muriatic substances or salt.

MU-RI-CAL'CITE, *n.* Rhomb-spar. *Ure.*

MO'RI-CATE, } *a.* [L. *muricatus*, from *murex*, the
MO'RI-CA-TED, } point of a rock.]

1. Formed with sharp points; full of sharp points or prickles.

2. In *botany*, having the surface covered with sharp points, or armed with prickles. *Lee. Martyn.*

MO'RI-CITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the Murex, a genus of shells; the mineral Anhydrite, which see. *Dana.*

MO'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *murus* and *forma*.] In *botany*, resembling the bricks in the wall of a house. *P. Cyc.*

MO'RINE, (mō'rin,) *a.* [L. *murinus*, from *mus*, *muris*, a mouse.]

Pertaining to a mouse or to mice.

MO'RINES, (-rinz,) *n. pl.* The name of a tribe of rodent quadrupeds, including rats, mice, &c. *Brande.*

MURK, *n* [Sw. *mörker*; Dan. *mörkhed*; Russ. *mrak*.]

Darkness. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

MURK'I-LY, *adv.* Darkly; gloomily.

MURK'Y, *a.* [Dan. *mörk*; Sw. *mörk*, dark, obscure, *morka*, to darken; Russ. *merknu*, to obscure; allied perhaps to *Moor*, an African; Gr. ἀμαυρος.]

Dark; obscure; gloomy.

A murky storm deep lowering o'er our heads. *Addison.*

MUR'MUR, *n.* [L. See the verb.] A low sound continued or continually repeated, as that of a stream running in a stony channel, or that of flame.

Black melancholy sits,
Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

2. A complaint half suppressed, or uttered in a low, muttering voice.

Some discontents there are, some idle murmurs. *Dryden.*

MUR'MUR, *v. i.* [L. *murmuro*; Gr. μορμυρω; Fr. *murmurer*; Arm. *murmuli*; Sp. and Port. *murmurar*; It. *mormorare*. This seems to be a duplication of the root, which is retained in the D. *morren*, G. *murren*, Sw. *murra*, Dan. *murrer*, to mutter, growl, or murmur; Sp. *morro*, purring, as a cat; Sw. *morr*, a grumbling; Ar. مرمر *marmara*. Class Mr, No. 7.

It seems, also, to be connected with *mourn*, Sax. *murnan*, *murenian*, to murmur.]

1. To make a low, continued noise, like the hum of bees, a stream of water, rolling waves, or like the wind in a forest; as, the *murmuring* surge. *Shak.*

The forests murmur, and the surges roar. *Pope.*

2. To grumble; to complain; to utter complaints in a low, half-articulated voice; to utter sullen discontent; with *at* before the thing which is the cause of discontent; as, *murmur not at* sickness; or with *at* or *against* before the active agent which produces the evil.

The people murmured against Moses. — Ex. xv.

MUR'MUR-ER, *n.* One who murmurs; one who complains sullenly; a grumbler.

MUR'MUR-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering complaints in a low voice or sullen manner; grumbling; complaining.

MUR'MUR-ING, *n.* The utterance of a low sound; complaint.

MUR'MUR-ING-LY, *adv.* With a low sound; with complaints.

MUR'MUR-OUS, *a.* Exciting murmur or complaint.

MURR, *n.* A catarrh. [*Not in use.*] *Gascoigne.*

MUR'RAIN, (mur'rin,) *n.* [Sp. *morrina*, a disease among cattle; sadness; Port. *morrinha*; It. *moria*, *morire*; Port. *morrér*, Sp. *morir*, L. *morior*, to die.]

An infectious and fatal disease among cattle. *Exod.* IX. *Bacon. Garth.*

MURRE, *n.* A kind of bird. *Carew.*

MUR'REY, *a.* [from the root of *Moor*, an African.] Of a dark-red color. *Bacon. Boyle.*

MUR'RHINE, (-rin,) *a.* [L. *murrhinus*.]

Among *the ancients*, an epithet given to a delicate kind of ware, made of fluor-spar or fluorid of calcium, brought from the East; Pliny says from Carmania, now Kerman, in Persia. *Encyc. Pinkerton.*

MUR'RI-ON, *n.* [Port. *morriam*; It. *morione*; from the root of L. *murus*, a wall. See MURAL.]

A hamlet; a casque; armor for the head. Written also MORION. *King.*

MUR'ZA, *n.* The hereditary nobility among the Tartars. The word must not be confounded with the Persian MIRZA. *Brande.*

MU'SARD, *n.* [Fr. See MUSE.] A dreamer; one who is apt to be absent in mind. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

MUS'CA-DEL, } *a.* [It. *moscatello*; Port. and Sp.
MUS'CA-DINE, } *moscatel*; Fr. *muscat*, *muscadin*,
MUS'CA-TEL, } *muscadet*; from It. *moscado*, musk, or *muscata*, [*nose moscada*,] a nutmeg, Fr. *muscade*, from *musc*. Hence, in Italian, *vin muscato*, muscat, or muscadine wine.]

1. An appellation given to a kind of rich wine, and to the grapes which produce it. The word is also

2. A sweet pear. [used as a noun.

MUS'CAT, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of grape and of wine. See MUSCADEL.

MUSCH'EL-KALK, *n.* A German term for shell limestone, whose strata belong to the new red sandstone formation. *Mantell.*

MUS'CLE, (mus'l,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *musculus*, a muscle, and a little *mouse*; D. Sw. and Dan. *muskel*; G. *muschel*; Gr. μυς, a mouse, and a muscle.]

1. In *anatomy*, the muscles are the organs of motion, consisting of fibers, or bundles of fibers, inclosed in a thin cellular membrane. The muscles are susceptible of contraction and relaxation, and in a healthy state a part of the muscles are subject to the will, and are called *voluntary* muscles. But others, as the heart, the urinary bladder, the stomach, &c., which are of a muscular texture, and susceptible of contraction and dilatation, are not subject to the will, and are therefore called *involuntary* muscles. The red color of the muscles is owing to the blood-vessels which they contain. The ends of the muscles are fastened to the bones which they move, and when they act in opposition to each other, they are called *antagonist*. *Encyc.*

Muscles are divided into the head, belly, and tail. The head is the part fixed on the immovable joint called its origin, and is usually tendinous; the belly is the middle fleshy part, which consists of the true muscular fibers; the tail is the tendinous portion inserted into the part to be moved, called the *insertion*; but in the tendon, the fibers are more compact than in the belly of the muscle, and do not admit the red globules. *Parr.*

2. A bivalvular shell fish of the genus Mytilus of Linnæus; sometimes written MUSSEL.

MUS'COID, *a.* [Gr. μοσχος and εἰδος.]

In *botany*, moss-like; resembling moss.

MUS'COID, *n.* A moss-like plant, flowerless, with a distinct stem having no vascular system, but often leaves. *Lindley.*

MUS-COS'I-TY, *n.* Mossiness.

MUS-CO-VA'DO, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *mascabado*, compounded of *mas*, more, but, and *acabada*, endeil, finished. *Mascabado* is an adjective, signifying, further advanced in the process than when in strup, or imperfectly finished; from *acabar*, to finish; *ad* and *cabo*, head, like Fr. *achever*.]

Unrefined sugar; the raw material from which loaf and lump sugar are procured by refining. Muscovado is obtained from the juice of the sugar-cane by evaporation, and draining off the liquid part called *molasses*. *Edwards.*

[This word is used either as a noun or an adjective; primarily an adjective.]

MUS'CO-VY-DUCK, *n.* A species of duck, *Anas moschata* of Linnæus, larger than the common duck, often raised in poultry yards; sometimes called the MUSK-DUCK. *Edin. Encyc.*

MUS'CO-VY-GLASS, *n.* Mica, which see.

MUS'CU-LAR, *a.* [from *muscle*.] Pertaining to a muscle; as, *muscular* fiber.

2. Performed by a muscle; as, *muscular* motion.

3. Strong; brawny; vigorous; as, a *muscular* body or frame.

MUS-CU-LAR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being muscular *Grew.*

MUS'CU-LAR-LY, *adv.* In a muscular manner, strongly.

MUS'CU-LITE, *n.* A petrified muscle or shell. *Kirwan.*

MUS'CU-LOUS, *a.* [L. *musculosus*.]

1. Full of muscles.

2. Strong; brawny.

3. Pertaining to a muscle or to muscles.

MUSE, *n.* [L. *musa*; Gr. μουσα. See the verb.]

1. *Properly*, song; but in *usage*, the deity or power of poetry. Hence poets, in modern times, as in ancient, invoke the aid of the Muse, or, in other words, the genius of poetry. [See MUSES.]

Granville commands; your aid, O *Muses*, bring!
What *muse* for Granville can refuse to sing? *Pope.*

2. Deep thought; close attention or contemplation which abstracts the mind from passing scenes; hence, sometimes, absence of mind.

As in great muse, no word to creature spake. *Spenser.*
He was fixed
With admiration and deep muse to hear
Of things so high and strange. *Milton.*

MUSE, *v. i.* † [Fr. *muser*, to loiter or trifle; It. *musare*, to gaze, to stand idle; allied to this word, probably, are L. *musso* and *mussito*, to mutter or murmur, to demur, to be silent. The Greek μυζω signifies to press, or utter sound with the lips compressed. The latter verb belongs to Class Mg; for μυγμα, a sound uttered through the nose, or with close lips, is of the same family, L. *mussitatio*. The word, then, primarily denotes what we call *humming*, to *hum*, as persons do when idle, or alone and steadily occupied. If the elements of the word are MS, it may be referred to the Ar. and Syr. طمس *tamasa*. Class Ms, No. 35.]

1. To ponder; to think closely; to study in silence.

He mused upon some dangerous plot. *Sidney.*
I muse on the works of thy hands. — Ps. cxliii.

2. To be absent in mind; to be so occupied in study or contemplation, as not to observe passing scenes or things present. *Shak.*

3. To wonder.

Do not muse of me. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

MUSE, *v. t.* To think on; to meditate on. *Thomson.*

MUS'ED, *pp.* Meditated; thought on.

MUSE'FUL, *a.* Thinking deeply or closely; thoughtful, silently.

Full of *museful* mopings. *Dryden.*

MUSE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Thoughtfully.

MUSE'LESS, *a.* Disregarding the power of poetry. *Milton.*

MUS'ER, *n.* One who thinks closely in silence, or one apt to be absent in mind. *Johnson.*

MU'SES, *n. pl.* [L. *Musæ*; Gr. Μουσαι.] In *mythology*, the nine sister goddesses, supposed to preside over the liberal arts.

MU'SET, *n.* A gap in a hedge; the place through which the hare goes to relief; *a hunting term.* *Bailey.*

MU-SE'UM, *n.* [Gr. μουσειον, a place for the muses, or for study.]

A repository of natural, scientific, and literary curiosities, or of works of art. *Gwilt.*

MUSH, *n.* [G. *mus*, pap.]

The meal of maize boiled in water.

MUSH'ROOM, *n.* [Fr. *mousseron*, the white mushroom, from *mousse*, moss, or the same root, bearing the sense of softness or nap.]

1. The common name of numerous cryptogamic plants of the natural order of Fungi. Some of them are esculent, others poisonous. Mushrooms grow on dunghills, and in moist, rich ground, and often spring up in a short time.

The origin of man, in the view of the atheist, is the same with that of the mushroom. *Dwight.*

The term *mushroom* is sometimes applied to distinguish the edible fungi from the toadstools, which are poisonous.

2. An upstart; one that rises suddenly from a low condition in life. *Bacon.*

MU'SIC, *n.* [L. *musica*; Gr. μουσικη; Fr. *musique.* See Muse.]

1. Melody or harmony; any succession of sounds so modulated as to please the ear, or any combination of simultaneous sounds in accordance or harmony. Music is *vocal* or *instrumental*. *Vocal* music is the melody of a single voice, or the harmony of two or more voices in concert. *Instrumental* music is that produced by one or more instruments.

By *music* minds an equal temper know. *Pope.*

2. Any entertainment consisting in melody or harmony.

What *music*, and dancing, and diversions, and songs are to many in the world, that prayers, and devotions, and penitence are to you. *Law.*

3. The science of harmonical sounds, which treats of the principles of harmony, or the properties, dependencies, and relations, of sounds to each other. This may be called *speculative* or *theoretical music.* *Encyc.*

4. The art of combining sounds in a manner to please the ear. This is *practical* music or composition. *Encyc.*

5. Order; harmony in revolutions; as, the *music* of the spheres.

Music of the spheres: the harmony supposed by the ancients to be produced by the accordant movements of the celestial orbs.

MU'SIC-AL, *a.* Belonging to music; as, *musical* proportion; a *musical* instrument.

2. Producing music or agreeable sounds; as, a *musical* voice.

3. Melodious; harmonious; pleasing to the ear; as, *musical* sounds or numbers.

Musical glasses: a musical instrument consisting of a number of glass goblets, played upon with the end of the finger damped.

MU'SIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a melodious or harmonious manner; with sweet sounds.

MU'SIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being melodious or harmonious.

MU'SIC-BOOK, *n.* A book containing tunes or songs for the voice or for instruments.

MU-SI'CIAN, (mu-zish'an,) *n.* One that sings or performs on instruments of music according to the rules of the art.

2. A person skilled in the science of music. In this sense, it has commonly some qualifying term; as, a scientific *musician.* *Smart.*

MU'SIC-MAS-TER, *n.* One who teaches music.

MU'SIC-STOOL, *n.* A stool or seat for one who performs on a piano-forte or similar instrument.

MUS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Meditating in silence.

MUS'ING, *n.* Meditation; contemplation.

MUS'ING-LY, *adv.* By musing; in a musing way.

MUSK, *n.* [L. *muscus*; Gr. μοσχος, musk, and moss; It. *musco* and *muschio*; Sp. *musco*; Fr. and Arm. *musc*; W. *mosg.* The latter Owen derives from *mos*, which, as a noun, signifies something that shoots out, effluvia, and as an adjective, of a strong scent. The Arabic word coinciding with these is found under مسك *masaka*, to hold or contain, and the name is interpreted to signify both the follicle containing the matter, and the substance contained.]

A strong-scented substance, obtained from a cyst or bag near the navel of the Tibet musk, *Moschus moschiferus*, an animal that inhabits the Asiatic Alps, especially the Altaic chain. This animal is a little more than three feet in length; the head resembles that of the roe; the fur is coarse, like that of the cervine race, but thick, erect, smooth, and soft. It has no horns, but the male has two long tusks, one on each side, projecting from the mouth. The female is smaller than the male, and has neither tusks nor follicle. The cyst of the male is about the size of a hen's egg, oval, flat on one side and rounded on the other, having a small orifice. This contains a clotted, oily, friable matter, of a dark brown color, which is the true musk, one of the strongest odors or perfumes in nature. We give the name to the substance and to the animal. *Encyc. P. Cyc.*

MUSK, *n.* Grape-hyacinth or grape-flower. *Johnson.*

MU'SK, *v. t.* To perfume with musk.

MUSK'-AP-PLE, *n.* A particular kind of apple.

MUSK'-CAT, *n.* The animal called *musk*, which see.

MUSK'-CHER-RY, *n.* A kind of cherry.

MUSK'-DEER, *n.** The common name of the animal called *musk.* [See Musk.] *P. Cyc.*

MUSK'-DUCK, *n.* A species of duck, so called from its musky odor; the Muscovy duck.

MUS'KET, *n.* [It. *moschetto*; Sp. *mosquete*; Fr. *mousquet.* It seems to be formed from Sp. *mosca*, L. *musca*, a fly.]

1. A species of fire-arms used in war, and originally fired by means of a lighted match. This manner of firing was in use as late as the civil war in England. The name is now applied to fusees or fire-locks fired by a spring-lock. *Encyc.*

2. A male hawk of a small kind, the female of which is the sparrow-hawk. *Dryden. Hanmer.*

MUS-KET-EER', *n.* A soldier armed with a musket. *Clarendon.*

MUS-KET-OON', *n.* [Fr. *mousqueton.* See Musket.]

1. A short, thick musket, carrying five ounces of iron, or seven and a half of lead; the shortest kind of blunderbuss. *Encyc.*

2. One who is armed with a musketoon. *Herbert.*

MUS'KET-PROOF, *a.* Capable of resisting the force of a musket ball.

MUS'KET-RY, *n.* Muskets in general, or their fire.

MUSK'I-NESS, *n.* [from *musk.*] The scent of musk. *Johnson.*

MUSK'MEL-ON, *n.* [*musk* and *melon.*] A delicious species of melon; named probably from its fragrance.

MUSK'-OX, *n.** The Ovibos moschatus, a ruminant mammal of the bovine tribe, which inhabits the country about Hudson's Bay. It has large horns united at the skull, but turned downward on each side of the head. The hair of this animal is very long and fine. *Encyc. P. Cyc.*

MUSK'-PEAR, *n.* A fragrant kind of pear. *Johnson.*

MUSK'RAT, } *n.* An American animal, the *Fiber*
MUS'QUASH, } *zibethicus.* It has a compressed, lanceolated tail, with toes separate. It has the smell of musk in summer, but loses it in winter. The fur is used by hatters. Its popular name in America, is Musquash, the Indian name. *Belknap.*

MUSK'-ROSE, *n.* A species of rose, so called from its fragrance. *Bacon. Milton.*

MUSK'-SEED, *n.* The seed of a plant of the genus Hibiscus.

MUSK'-WOOD, *n.* The wood of a species of tree of the genus Trichilia.

MUSK'Y, *a.* Having the odor of musk; fragrant.

MUS'LIN, *n.* [Fr. *mousseline*; It. *mussolina, mussola*; Sp. *muselina or muselina.* This, if a compound word, is formed of Fr. *mousse*, moss, or its root, on account of its soft nap, and *lin*, flax. The opinion of Lunier, that it is named from *Mousoul*, in Mesopotamia, is probably unfounded.]

A sort of fine, thin, cotton cloth, which bears a downy nap, on its surface. *Brande.*

MUS'LIN, *a.* Made of muslin; as, a *muslin* gown.

MUS'LIN DE LAINE, *n.* [Fr. *mousseline de laine.*] *Literally*, woolen muslin; a woolen fabric of extremely light texture, used for ladies' dresses, &c.

MUS-LIN-ET', *n.* A sort of coarse cotton cloth.

MUS'MON, } *n.* An animal esteemed a species of
MUS'I-MON, } sheep, described by the ancients as common in Corsica, Sardinia, and Barbary. Buffon, and other naturalists consider it to be the sheep in a wild state. *Swainson.*

MUS'QUASH. See Musrat.

MUS-QUI'TO, }
MUS-KE'TO, } (mus-kē'to,) } *n.* [Sp. and Port. *mosquito*, from Sp. *mosca*, L. *musca*, a fly.]

A small insect of the genus Culex, that is bred in water; a species of gnat that abounds in marshes and low lands, and whose sting is peculiarly painful and vexatious.

This word has been spelled in various ways, but Musquito and Mosquito are most prevalent, though the anglicized form Musketo would be preferable to either.

MUS'ROLE, *n.* [Fr. *musrolle*, from *museau*, muzzle.] The nose-band of a horse's bridle. *Bailey.*

MUSS, *n.* A scramble; a confused struggle. *Shak.*

MUS'SEL, *n.* A bivalve shell fish. [See Muscle.]

MUS'SITE, *n.* [from the valley of *Mussa*, in Piedmont.]

A variety of pyroxene of a greenish-white color; otherwise called Diopside. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

MUS'SUL-MAN, *n.* ; *pl.* Mussulmans. A Mohammedan, or follower of Mohammed.

This word is said to signify *resigned* to God. It is the dual number of *moslem*, of which the plural is *moslemim.* *Brande.*

MUS-SUL-MAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Mussulmans, or like them or their customs. *Dumas.*

MUS'SUL-MAN-ISH, *a.* Mohammedan. *Herbert.*

MUS'SUL-MAN-LY, *adv.* In the manner of Mussulmans.

MUST, *v. i.* [Sax. *most*; D. *moeten, moest*; Sw. *måste*; G. *müssen.* It is used as an auxiliary verb, and has no variation to express person, time, or number. Its primary sense is, probably, to be strong or able, as it is rendered in Saxon; from pressing, straining. Class Ms, No. 25. Ch. and No. 31.]

1. To be obliged; to be necessitated. It expresses both physical and moral necessity. A man *must* eat for nourishment, and he *must* sleep for refreshment. We *must* submit to the laws or be exposed to punishment. A bill in a legislative body *must* have three readings before it can pass to be enacted.

2. It expresses moral fitness or propriety, as necessary or essential to the character or end proposed. "Deacons *must* be grave;" "a bishop *must* have a good report of them that are without." 1 *Tim* iii.

MUST, *n.* [L. *mustum*; Sax. *must*; It. Sp. and Port. *mosto*; Russ. *mst*; Fr. *moût*; D. and G. *most*; Heb. and Ch. מסת, to ferment. Class Ms, No. 38.]

Wine pressed from the grape but not fermented. *Brande.*

MUST, *v. t.* [Fr. *moisi*, moldy; Ir. *musgam*, to be musty. Qu. W. *mos*, of a strong scent.]

To make moldy and sour. *Mortimer.*

MUST, *v. i.* To grow moldy and sour; to contract a fetid smell.

MUS'TAC, *n.* A small tufted monkey.

MUS-TACHE', (mus-tash',) *n. s.* }
MUS-TACH'ES, *n. pl.* } [Fr. *moustaches*; Sp. *mostacho*, a whisker; It. *mostacchio*; Gr. μυσταξ, the upper lip, and the hair growing on it.]

Long hair on the upper lip.

MUS-TACHI'IO, (mus-tash'o,) *n.* [It.] The same as Mustache.

MUS-TACH'IO-ED, *a.* Having mustachios.

MUS'TARD, *n.* [It. *mostarda*; Fr. *moutarde*; Arm. *mustard*; Port. *mostarda*; Sp. *mostaza*; W. *mustarz*; *mus*, that has a strong scent, and *tarz*, a breaking out.]

A plant of the genus Sinapis, and its seed, which has a pungent taste, and is a powerful irritant. It is used externally in cataplasms, and internally as a diuretic and irritant. *Encyc.*

MUS-TEE', } *n.* The child of a white person and a
MES-TEE', } quadroon. *West Indies.*

MUS'TE LINE, *a.* [L. *mustelinus*, from *mustela*, a weasel.]

Pertaining to the weasel or animals of the weasel family, constituting the genus Mustela of Linnæus; as, a *mustéline* color.

MUS'TER, *v. t.* [G. *mustern*, D. *monsteren*, Sw. *mönstra*, Dan. *mynstrer*, to muster; It. *mostrare*, Sp. and Port. *mostrar*, Fr. *montrer*, L. *monstro*, to show. Either *n* has been lost in some of these languages, or it is not radical in the Latin.]

1. *Properly*, to collect troops for review, parade, and exercise; but, *in general*, to collect or assemble troops, persons, or things. The officers *muster* their soldiers regularly; they *muster* all their forces. The philosopher *musters* all the wise sayings of the ancients. *Spenser. Locke. Tillotson.*

2. *To muster up*: to gather or obtain, usually with some difficulty; as, to *muster up* courage.

To muster troops into service, is to inspect and enter them on the muster-roll of the army.—*To muster troops out of service*, is to inspect and enter them on a muster-roll, according to which they receive pay for the last time, and are dismissed. *Cutler.*

MUS'TER, *v. i.* To assemble; to meet in one place.

MUS'TER, *n.* [It. and Port. *mostra*, a show or muster; Sp. *muestra*, a pattern, a model, a *muster-roll*; G. *muster*, a pattern, a sample; D. *monster*; Dan. *mynster*; L. *monstrum*, a show or prodigy.]

1. An assembling of troops for review, or a review of troops under arms. *Encyc.*

2. A register or roll of troops mustered.

Ye publish the *musters* of your own bands. *Hooker.*

3. A collection, or the act of collecting. *Ainsworth.*

To pass muster: to pass without censure through a muster or inspection. *South.*

MUS'TER-BOOK, *n.* A book in which forces are registered. *Shak.*

MUS'TER-ED, *pp.* Assembled, as troops for review.

MUS'TER-FILE, *n.* The same as a muster-roll. *Shak.*

MUS'TER-MAS-TER, *n.* One who takes an account of troops, and of their arms and other military apparatus. The chief officer of this kind is called *muster-master-general.* *Encyc.*

MUS'TER-ROLL, *n.* A roll or register of the troops in each company, troop, or regiment. *Brande.*

MUS'TI-LY, *adv.* [from *musty.*] Moldily; sourly.

MUS'TI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being musty or sour; moldiness; damp foulness. *Evelyn.*

MUS'TY, *a.* [from *must.*] Moldy; sour; foul and fetid; as, a *musty* cask; *musty* corn or straw; *musty* books.

2. Stale; spoiled by age.

The proverb is somewhat *musty*. *Shak.*

3. Having an ill flavor; as, *musty* wine. *Pope.*

4. Dull; heavy; spiritless.

That he may not grow *musty* and unfit for conversation. *Addison.*

MU-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *mutabilité*; It. *mutabilità*; L. *mutabilitas*, from *mutabilis*, *muto*, to change.]

1. Changeableness; susceptibility of change; the quality of being subject to change or alteration, either in form, state, or essential qualities.

Plato confesses that the heavens and the frame of the world are corporeal, and therefore subject to *mutability*. *Stillingfleet.*

2. The state of habitually or frequently changing.

3. Changeableness, as of mind, disposition, or will;

inconstancy; instability; as, the *mutability* of opinion or purpose.

MU'TA-BLE, *a.* [It. *mutabile*; L. *mutabilis*, from *muto*, to change, W. *mudaw*. See Mew.]

1. Subject to change; changeable; that may be altered in form, qualities, or nature. Almost every thing we see on earth is *mutable*; substances are *mutable* in their form, and we all know by sad experience how *mutable* are the conditions of life.

2. Inconstant; unsettled; unstable; susceptible of change. Our opinions and our purposes are *mutable*.

MU'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Changeableness; mutability; instability.

MU'TA-BLY, *adv.* Changeably.

MU'TAGE, *n.* A process for checking the fermentation of the must of grapes. *Ure.*

MU-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *mutatio*.]

1. The act or process of changing.

2. Change; alteration, either in form or qualities.

The vicissitude or *mutations* in the superior globe are no fit matter for this present argument. *Bacon.*

MU-TA'TIS MU-TAN'DIS, [L.] The necessary changes being made.

MUTE, *a.* † [L. *mutus*; W. *mûd*; Fr. *muet*; It. *muto*; Sp. *mudo*; Ir. *muite*; Arm. *mud* or *simudet*.]

1. Silent; not speaking; not uttering words, or not having the power of utterance; dumb. *Mute* may express temporary silence, or permanent inability to speak.

To the *mute* my speech is lost. *Dryden.*

In this phrase, it denotes unable to utter words. *More generally*, it denotes temporarily silent; as, all sat *mute*.

All the heavenly choir stood *mute*. *Milton.*

2. Uttering no sound; as, *mute* sorrow.

3. Silent; not pronounced; as, a *mute* letter.

MUTE, *n.* A person who can not speak, or who remains silent; as, a *mute* in a play.

2. In *law*, a person that stands speechless when he ought to answer or plead.

3. In *Turkey*, a dumb officer who acts as executioner of persons of high rank. *Brande.*

4. In *England*, a person employed by undertakers to stand before the door of a house in which there is a corpse.

5. In *grammar*, a letter that represents no sound; a close articulation which intercepts the voice. Mutes are of two kinds, *pure* and *impure*. The *pure mutes* instantly and entirely intercept the voice, as, *k*, *p*, and *t*, in the syllables *ek*, *ep*, *et*. The *impure mutes* intercept the voice less suddenly, as the articulations are less close. Such are *b*, *d*, and *g*, as in the syllables *eb*, *ed*, *eg*.

6. In *music*, a little utensil of wood or brass, used on a violin to deaden or soften the sounds. *Busby.*

MUTE, *v. i.* [Fr. *mutir*.]

To eject the contents of the bowels, as birds. *B. Jonson.*

MUTE, *n.* The dung of birds. *Hudibras.*

MUTE'LY, *adv.* Silently; without uttering words or sounds. *Milton.*

MUTE'NESS, *n.* Silence; forbearance of speaking.

MU'TI-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *mutilo*, probably from the root of *muto*, to cut off; Fr. *mutiler*; It. *mutilare*.]

1. To cut off a limb or essential part of an animal body. To cut off the hand or foot is to *mutilate* the body or the person.

2. To cut or break off, or otherwise separate any important part, as of a statue or building. *Encyc.*

3. To retrench, destroy, or remove any material part, so as to render the thing imperfect; as, to *mutilate* the poems of Homer, or the orations of Cicero.

Among the *mutilated* poets of antiquity, there is none whose fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho. *Addison.*

MU'TI-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of a limb, or of an essential part.

MU'TI-LA-TED, } *a.* In *botany*, the reverse of Luxuriant; not producing a corol, when not regularly apetalous; *applied to flowers*.
MU'TI-LATE, }

Lee. Martyn.

MU'TI-LA-TING, *ppr.* Retrenching a limb or an essential part.

MU-TI-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *mutilatio*.]

1. The act of mutilating; deprivation of a limb or of an essential part.

2. *Mutilation* is a term of very general import, applied to bodies, to statues, to buildings, and to writings; but *appropriately*, it denotes the retrenchment of a human limb or member, and particularly of the male organs of generation.

MU'TI-LA-TOR, *n.* One who mutilates.

MU'TI-LOUS, *a.* Mutilated; defective; imperfect. *Ray.*

MU'TINE, a mutineer, and MU'TINE, to mutiny, are not in use.

MU-TI-NEER', *n.* [See Mutiny.] One guilty of mutiny; a person in military or naval service, who rises in opposition to the authority of the officers, who openly resists the government of the army or navy, or attempts to destroy due subordination.

MUT'ING, *n.* The dung of birds. *More.*

MU'TI-NOUS, *a.* Turbulent; disposed to resist the authority of laws and regulations in an army or navy, or openly resisting such authority.

2. Seditious. [See Mutiny.]

MU'TI-NOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner or with intent to oppose lawful authority, or due subordination in military or naval service.

MU'TI-NOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being mutinous; opposition to lawful authority among military men.

MU'TI-NY, *n.* [Fr. *mutin*, refractory, stubborn, *mutiner*, to mutiny or rise in arms; *mutinerie*, mutiny; Sp. *motin*, a mutiny; *amotinar*, to excite rebellion; It. *mutinare*, to mutiny; Port. *motim*; D. *muiten*, mutiny, and as a verb, to mutiny, and to *mew*, to molt or cast the feathers, coinciding with the Fr. *muer*, Eng. to *mew*; G. *meuterey*, mutiny, and *mausen*, to mew or molt; Dan. *mytterie*; Sw. *mytteri*, mutiny; Arm. *muza*, to mew or molt. We see that these words, *mutiny* and *mew*, are from the same root as L. *muto*, to change, W. *mudaw*, which is radically the same word as L. *moto*, to move. *Mutiny* is formed from the French *mutin*, a derivative word, and *mew* from the root or verb. So *motin*, in Spanish, is a derivative, while *muda*, change, and Port. *mudar*, to change feathers, are directly from the verb; Eth. ሞለጠ *mit*, to turn; Ar. ملط *malau*, to move or drive, or ماط *mata*, to drive. Class Md, No. 14, 10.]

An insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their commanders; open resistance of officers, or opposition to their authority. A mutiny is properly the act of numbers, but by statutes and orders for governing the army and navy in different countries, the acts which constitute mutiny are multiplied and defined; and acts of individuals, amounting to a resistance of the authority or lawful commands of officers, are declared to be mutiny. Any attempt to excite opposition to lawful authority, or any act of contempt toward officers, or disobedience of commands, is by the British Mutiny Act declared to be mutiny. Any concealment of mutinous acts, or neglect to attempt a suppression of them, is declared also to be mutiny.

Note. — In good authors who lived a century ago, *mutiny* and *mutinous* were applied to insurrection and sedition in civil society. But I believe these words are now applied exclusively to soldiers and seamen.

MU'TI-NY, *v. i.* To rise against lawful authority in military and naval service; to excite, or attempt to excite, opposition to the lawful commands of military and naval officers; to commit some act which tends to bring the authority of officers into contempt, or in any way to promote insubordination.

MUT'TER, *v. i.* [L. *mutio*, *muttio*, and *musso*, *mussito*; allied perhaps to *muse*, which see.]

1. To utter words with a low voice and compressed lips, with sullenness or in complaint; to grumble; to murmur.

Meantime your filthy foreigner will stare,
And *mutter* to himself. *Dryden.*

2. To sound with a low, rumbling noise.

Thick lightnings flash, the *muttering* thunder rolls. *Pope.*

MUT'TER, *v. t.* To utter with imperfect articulations, or with a low, murmuring voice.

Your lips have spoken lies, your tongue hath *muttered* perverseness. — Is. lix.
They in sleep will *mutter* their affairs. *Shak.*

MUT'TER, *n.* Murmur; obscure utterance. *Milton.*

MUT'TER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Uttered in a low, murmuring voice.

MUT'TER-ER, *n.* A grumbler; one that mutters.

MUT'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering with a low, murmuring voice; grumbling; murmuring.

MUT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* With a low voice; without distinct articulation.

MUT'TON, (mut'n,) *n.* [Fr. *mouton*, for *moulton*; W. *mollt*, a wether; Arm. *maud*; Ir. *molt*. Qu. Gr. *μηλον*.]

1. The flesh of sheep, raw or dressed for food.

2. A sheep. [*But this sense is now obsolete or ludicrous.*] *Bacon.*

MUT'TON-CHOP, *n.* A rib of mutton for broiling, having the bone cut or *chopped* off at the small end.

MUT'TON-FIST, *n.* A large, red, brawny hand. *Dryden.*

MU'TU-AL, (mūt'yu-al,) *a.* † [Fr. *mutuel*; L. *mutuus*, from *muto*, to change.]

Reciprocal; interchanged; each acting in return or correspondence to the other; given and received. *Mutual* love is that which is entertained by two persons each for the other; *mutual* advantage is that which is conferred by one person on another, and received by him in return. So we say, *mutual* assistance; *mutual* aversion.

And, what should most excite a *mutual* flame,
Your rural cares and pleasures are the same. *Pope.*

MU-TU-AL'I-TY, *n.* Reciprocation; interchange. *Shak.*

MU'TU-AL-LY, (mūt'yu-al-le,) *adv.* Reciprocally; in the manner of giving and receiving.

The tongue and the pen *mutually* assist one another. *Holder.*

Note. — *Mutual* and *mutually* properly refer to two persons, or their intercourse; but they may be, and often are, applied to numbers acting together or in concert.

MU-TU-A'TION, *n.* [L. *mutuatio*.]

The act of borrowing. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

MU'TULE, (mūt'yule,) *n.* [Fr. *mutule*.]

In *architecture*, a projecting block under the corona of the Doric cornice, in the same situation as the modillion of other orders. *Gloss. of Archit.*

MUX, *n.* For Muck. Dirt. *Grose.*

MUX'Y, *a.* Dirty; gloomy. *Lemon.*

MUZ'ZLE, *n.* [Fr. *museau*, muzzle or snout; Arm. *musell*; probably from the root of *mouth*.]

1. The mouth of a thing; the extreme or end for entrance or discharge; applied chiefly to the end of a tube, as the open end of a common fusee or pistol, or of a bellows.

2. The projecting mouth and nose of an animal, as of a horse.

3. A fastening for the mouth which hinders from biting.

With golden *muzzles* all their mouths were bound. *Dryden.*

MUZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To bind the mouth; to fasten the mouth to prevent biting or eating.

Thou shalt not *muzzle* the ox when he treadeth out the corn. — Deut. xxv.

2. To fondle with the mouth close. [*Low.*]

3. To restrain from hurt.

My dagger *muzzled*. *Shak.*

MUZ'ZLE, *v. i.* To bring the mouth near.

The bear *muzzles* and smells to him. *L'Estrange.*

MUZ'ZLED, *pp.* Fastened by the mouth to prevent biting or eating.

MUZ'ZLE-LASH'ING, *n.* The lashing by which the muzzle of a gun is secured to the upper part of the port in a ship.

MUZ'ZLE-RING, *n.* The metalline ring or circle that surrounds the mouth of a cannon or other piece.

MUZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Fastening the mouth.

MUZ'ZY, *a.* [from *muse*.] Absent in mind; bewildered. [*Not in use.*]

MY, *pronom. adj.* [Contracted from *migen*, *mine*. *Me* was originally *mig*, and the adjective *migen*. So in L. *meus*. See Mine.]

Belonging to me; as, this is *my* book. Formerly, *mine* was used before a vowel, and *my* before a consonant; *my* is now used before both. We say, *my* book; *my* own book; *my* old friend. *Mine* is still used after a verb; as, this book is *mine*.

MYL'O-DON, *n.* * An extinct edentate animal, allied to the megatherium. *Lyell.*

MYN'CHEN, *n.* A nun. [*Obs.*]

MYNCH'ER-Y, *n.* The Saxon name for a nunnery; a term still applied to the ruins of certain nunneries in England. *Gloss. of Archit.*

MYN-HEER', *n.* [D., my lord or master.] A Dutchman.

MY-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* [See Myography.] Pertaining to a description of the muscles.

MY-OG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who describes the muscles of animals.

MY-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *μυς*, *μυος*, a muscle, and *γραφω*, to describe.]

A description of the muscles of the body.

MY-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [See Myology.] Pertaining to the description and doctrine of the muscles.

MY-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in myology, or who treats of the subject.

MY-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *μυς*, *μυος*, muscle, and *λογος*, discourse.]

A description of the muscles, or the doctrine of the muscles of the human body. *Cheyne. Encyc.*

MY'OPE, *n.*; *pl.* My'opes. [Gr. *μυωψ*; *μυω*, to shut, and *ωψ*, the eye.]

A short-sighted person. *Adams.*

MY'O-PY, *n.* Short-sightedness. *Encyc.*

MY-OT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *μυς* and *τομη*, a cutting.]

A dissection of the muscles.

MYR'I-AD, (mir'e-ad,) *n.* [Gr. *μυριας*, from *μυριος*, extreme, innumerable; W. *myr*, that is, infinite, fluctuating, ants, emmets; *myrz*, infinity, a myriad, ten thousand. Here we see the origin of the Gr. *μυρμηξ*, *μυρμος*, an ant, so named from numbers or motion. See Ferment.]

1. The number of ten thousand.

2. An immense number, indefinitely. *Milton.*

MYR'I-A-GRAM, } *n.* [Gr. *μυρια*, ten thousand, and *γραμμα*.]
MYR'I-A-GRAMME, }

A French weight equal to ten thousand grams or ten kilograms, or 22.0485 lbs. avoirdupois. *Lunier. McCulloch.*

MYR-I-AL'I-TER, } *n.* [Gr. *μυρια* and *λιτρα*, a pound.]
MYR'I-A-LI-TRE, }

A French measure of capacity containing ten thousand liters, or 610,280 cubic inches, about 42 hogsheads of English wine measure. *McCulloch.*

MYR-I-AM'E-TER, } *n.* [Gr. *μυρια*, ten thousand, and *μετρον*, measure.]
MYR'I-A-ME-TRE, (-mā-ter,) }

In *the new system of French measures*, the length of ten thousand meters, equal to 6 miles, 1 furlong, and 28 rods of our long measure. *McCulloch.*

MYR'I-A-POD, *n.* [Gr. μυρια, ten thousand, and ποδες, feet.]

One of an order or class of insects having many feet or legs. *Bell.*

MYR'I-ARCH, (mir'e-ark,) *n.* [Gr. μυρια, ten thousand, and αρχος, chief.]

A captain or commander of ten thousand men.

MYR'I-ARE, *n.* [Gr. μυρια and *are*, L. *area.*]

A French linear measure of ten thousand acres, or 100,000 square meters, nearly 247 English acres. *McCulloch. Lunier.*

MYR'I-CIN, *n.* The substance which remains after beea-wax, or the wax of the Myrica cerifera of South Africa, has been digested in alcohol. It is in fact one of the proximate principles of wax. It differs from cerin, the other proximate principle, in being incapable of being converted into a soap by caustic potassa. *Dr. John.*

MYR-I-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to a myriologue.

MYR-I-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who composes or sings a myriologue, usually or always a female.

MYR'I-O-LOGUE, *n.* [Gr. μυριος, extreme, and λογος.]

In *modern Greece*, an extemporary funeral song, composed and sung on the death of a friend.

MYR-I-O-RA'MA, *n.* [Gr. μυριος, infinite, and οραω, to see.]

Views of objects in numbers indefinite; sections so contrived that they may be combined into pictures to an indefinite extent.

MYR'MI-DON, (mur'me-don,) *n.* [Gr. μυρμηδων, a multitude of ants; W. *myr*; qu. so called from their numbers or from their industry.]

Primarily, the Myrmidons are said to have been a people on the borders of Thessaly, who accompanied Achilles to the war against Troy. Hence the name came to signify a soldier of a rough character, a desperate soldier or ruffian under some daring leader.

MYR-MI-DŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Like or pertaining to myrmidons.

MY-ROB'A-LAN, *n.* [L. *myrobalanum*; Gr. μυροβαλανος; μυρον, unguent, and βαλανος, a nut.]

A dried fruit which is a drupe, brought from the East Indies, of which there are several sorts, all slightly purgative and astringent, but not now used in medicine. They are the produce of several species of Terminalia, and of one species at least of Phyllanthus. The term *myrobalan*, then, comprehends several different fruits. *Parr. Encyc.*

MY-ROP'O-LIST, *n.* [Gr. μυρον, unguent, and πωλεω, to sell.]

One that sells unguents. [*Little used.*]

MYRRH, (mur,) *n.* [L. myrrha; Gr. μυρρα or σμυρνα; Sp. and It. *mirra*; Fr. *myrrhe*; Arabic, from مر *marra*, to be bitter. Class Mr.]

An inspissated sap that comes in the form of drops or globules of various colors and sizes, of a pretty strong but agreeable smell, and of a bitter taste. It is imported from Egypt, but chiefly from the southern or eastern parts of Arabia. As a medicine, it is a good stomachic, antispasmodic, and cordial. It is the produce of a species of Balsamodendron. *Parr. Fourcroy. Encyc.*

MYR'RHINE, (-rin,) *a.* [L. *myrrhinus.*]

Made of the murrhine stone, or fluorid of calcium, i. e., fluor spar. [See Murrhine.] *Milton.*

MYR'TI-FORM, *a.* [L. *myrtus*, myrtle, and *form.*]

Resembling myrtle or myrtle berries.

MYR'TLE, (mur'tl,) *n.* [L. *myrtus*; Gr. μυρτος.]

A plant of the genus Myrtus, of several species. The common myrtle rises with a shrubby, upright stem, eight or ten feet high. Its branches form a close, full head, closely garnished with ovate or lanceolate evergreen leaves. It has numerous small, pale flowers from the axils, singly on each footstalk. The ancients considered it sacred to Venus. *P. Cyc. London.*

MYR'TLE-BER-RY, *n.* The fruit of the myrtle.

MYR'TLE-WAX, *n.* A concrete oil or vegetable wax, produced by certain plants called Myrica, or Candleberry-myrtle. *Encyc. Amer.*

MY'RUS, *n.* A species of conger-eel, found in the Mediterranean, Anguilla myrus. *Ash. P. Cyc.*

MY-SELF', *pron.* A compound of *my* and *self*, used after I, to express emphasis, marking emphatically the distinction between the speaker and another person; as, I *myself* will do it; I have done it *myself.*

2. In the objective case, the reciprocal of *I*. I will defend *myself.*

3. It is sometimes used without *I*, particularly in poetry.

Myself shall mount the rostrum in his favor. *Addison.*

MYS-TA-GOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the interpretation of mysteries.

MYS'TA-GOGUE, (mys'ta-gog,) *n.* [Gr. μυστης, one initiated in mysteries, and αγωγος, a leader.]

1. One who interprets mysteries. *Bailey.*

2. One that keeps church relics, and shows them to strangers. *Bailey.*

MYS-TE'RI-AL, *a.* Containing a mystery or enigma. *B. Jonson.*

MYS-TE'RI-ARCH, *n.* [Gr. μυστηριον, mystery, and αρχος, chief.]

One presiding over mysteries. *Johnson.*

MYS-TE'RI-OUS, *a.* [See Mystery.] Obscure; hid from the understanding; not clearly understood. The birth and connections of the man with the iron mask in France are *mysterious*, and have never been explained.

2. In *religion*, obscure; secret; not revealed or explained; hidden from human understanding, or unintelligible; beyond human comprehension. Applied to the divine counsels and government, the word often implies something awfully obscure; as, the ways of God are often *mysterious.*

MYS-TE'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Obscurely; enigmatically.

2. In a manner wonderfully obscure and unintelligible.

MYS-TE'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Obscurity; the quality of being hid from the understanding, and calculated to excite curiosity or wonder.

2. Artful perplexity.

MYS'TER-IZE, *v. t.* To express in enigmas.

MYS'TER-IZ-ED, *pp.* Expressed enigmatically.

MYS'TER-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Expressing in enigmas.

MYS'TER-Y, *n.* [L. *mysterium*, Gr. μυστηριον, a secret. This word in Greek is rendered also *murium latibulum*; but probably both senses are from that of hiding or shutting; Gr. μυω, to shut, to conceal.]

1. A profound secret; something wholly unknown, or something kept cautiously concealed, and therefore exciting curiosity or wonder; such as the *mystery* of the man with the iron mask in France.

2. In *religion*, any thing in the character or attributes of God, or in the economy of divine providence, which is not revealed to man. *President Moore.*

3. That which is beyond human comprehension until explained. In this sense, *mystery* often conveys the idea of something awfully sublime or important; something that excites wonder.

Great is the *mystery* of godliness. — 1 Tim. iii.
Having made known to us the *mystery* of his will. — Eph. i.
We speak the wisdom of God in a *mystery*. — 1 Cor. ii.

4. An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult.

5. A kind of rude drama, of a religious character, called a *mystery*, or *miracle*, because it represented the mysterious doctrines of Christianity, or its early miracles. *Bp. Percy.*

6. A trade; a calling; any mechanical occupation which supposes skill or knowledge peculiar to those who carry it on, and therefore a secret to others.

[The word, in the latter sense, has been supposed to have a different origin from the foregoing, viz., Fr. *metier*, Norm. *mestier*, business, trade, occupation, as if from Norm. *mestis*, master. But this is probably incorrect.]

7. The *mysteries*, among *the ancients*, were a kind of secret religious worship, to which none were admitted except those who had been initiated by certain preparatory ceremonies.

MYS'TIC, *n.* One who holds the doctrines of mysticism.

MYS'TIC, MYS'TIC-AL, *a.* [L. *mysticus*; Gr. μυστικος.]

1. Obscure; hid; secret. *Dryden.*

2. Sacredly obscure or secret; remote from human comprehension.

God hath revealed a way *mystical* and supernatural. *Hooker.*

3. Involving some secret meaning; allegorical; emblematical; as, *mystic* dance; *mystic* Babylon. *Milton. Burnet.*

MYS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner or by an act implying a secret meaning. *Donne.*

MYS'TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being mystical, or of involving some secret meaning.

MYS'TI-CISM, *n.* Obscurity of doctrine.

2. The doctrine of the Mystics, who profess a pure, sublime, and perfect devotion, wholly disinterested, and maintain that in calm and holy contemplation they have direct intercourse with the divine Spirit, and acquire a knowledge in divine things which is unattainable by the reasoning faculty. *Murdock.*

MYS'TICS, *n. pl.* A class of religious people who profess to have direct intercourse with the Spirit of God in calm and holy contemplation, and to receive such impressions as are true religious knowledge.

MYS-TI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of rendering any thing mysterious.

MYS'TI-FI-ED, *pp.* Involved in mystery so as to mislead.

MYS'TI-FY, *v. t.* To involve in mystery so as to mislead.

MYS'TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Involving in mystery so as to mislead.

MYTH, *n.* [Gr. μυθος.]

A fictitious or fanciful narrative, having an analogy more or less remote to some real event. *Fosbroke.*

MYTH'IC, MYTH'IC-AL, *a.* [from Gr. μυθος, a fable.]

Fabulous. *Shuckford.*

MYTH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of mythical fables or allegories.

MY-THOG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. μυθος and γραφω.]

A composer of fables.

MYTH-O-LOG'IC, MYTH-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [See Mythology.] Relating to mythology; fabulous.

MYTH-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a way suited to the system of fables.

MY-THOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in mythology; one who writes on mythology, or explains the fables of the ancient pagans. *Norris.*

MY-THOL'O-GIZE, *v. t.* To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathen.

MY-THOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μυθος, a fable, and λογος, discourse.]

A system of fables, or fabulous opinions and doctrines, respecting the deities which heathen nations have supposed to preside over the world, or to influence the affairs of it.

MY'THO-PLASM, *n.* A narration of mere fable.

MYT'I-LITE, *n.* [Gr. μυτιλος, a kind of shell.]

In *geology*, a petrified muscle or shell of the genus Mytilus. *Kirwan.*

MYX'ON, *n.* [Gr. μυξος.]

A fish of the mullet kind. *Ash.*

N.

N is the fourteenth letter of the English alphabet, and an articulation formed by placing the end of the tongue against the root of the upper teeth. It is an imperfect mute, or semi-vowel, and a nasal letter, the articulation being accompanied with a sound through the nose. It has one sound only, and after m is silent, or nearly so, as in *hymn* and *condemn.*

N, among *the ancients*, was a numeral letter signifying 900, and with a stroke over it, N, 9000. Among *the lawyers*, *N. L.* stood for *non liquet*, the case is not clear.

N. is used as an abbreviation of *north*. N. E. stands for *north-east*; N. W. for *north-west*; N. N. E. for *north-north-east*; N. N. W. for *north-north-west*, &c.

In *commerce*, *No.* is an abbreviation of the French *nombre*, and stands for *number.*

N. B. stands for L. *nota bene*, observe well.

N. S. stands for *new style.*

NAB, *n.* The summit of a mountain or rock. [*Local.*]

NAB, *v. t.* [Sw. *nappa*; Dan. *nappar*; G. and D. *knappen.* See Knap.]

To catch suddenly; to seize by a sudden grasp or thrust; *a word little used, and only in low language.*

NAB'BED, *pp.* Caught suddenly.

NAB'BING, *ppr.* Seizing suddenly.

NA'BOB, *n.* A deputy or viceroy in India; *properly*, a subordinate provincial governor under a subahdar; hence,

2. A man of great wealth.

NAC'A-RAT, *n.* [Sp. *nacar*, mother of pearl.]

1. A pale red color, with a cast of orange.

2. Fine linen or crape dyed of this color. *Ure.*

NACK'ER or NA'KER. See Nacre.

NA'CRE, (nā'ker,) *n.* [Fr.] A beautiful iridescent substance which lines the interior of some shells, and is most perfect in the mother-of-pearl. *Buchanan.*

NA'CRE-OUS, *a.* [See Nacre.] Having an iridescent luster like the mother-of-pearl. *Brande.*

NA'CRITE, *n.* [See Nacre.] A mineral consisting of fine pearly scales, and having a greasy feel. It resembles some white or greenish-white varieties of talc, but contains alumina in combination with silica, instead of magnesia. *Dana.*

NA'DIR, n. [Ar. نظير, from نظر *natara*, to be like, proportional, corresponding to, opposite.]
That point of the heavens or lower hemisphere directly opposite to the zenith; the point directly under the place where we stand.

NA'DLE-STEIN, n. [G. *nadel* and *stein*.]
Needle-stone; rutile. *Ure.*

NÆVE, n. [L. *navus*.]
A spot. *Dryden.*

NÆ'VOSE, a. Spotted; freckled.

NAFE, } n. A kind of tufted sea-fowl. *Chalmers.*
NAFF, }

NAG, n. A small horse; a horse in general, or rather a sprightly horse. *L'Estrange.*
2. A paramour, *in contempt.* *Shak.*

NAG'GY, a. Contentious. *M. of Eng.*

NA'IAD, (nā'yad,) n. [Gr. *ναιαδες*, naiads, from *ναω*, to flow.]
In *mythology*, a water nymph; a female deity that presides over rivers and springs.

NA'IA-DES, (nā'ya-deez,) n. pl. Water nymphs; naiads. [See NAIAD.]
2. In *conchology*, a family of fresh-water bivalves. *P. Cyc.*
3. In *botany*, an order of indogenous aquatic plants. *P. Cyc.*

NAIL, n. [Sax. *nagel*; Sw. G. and D. *nagel*; Dan. *nagle*; Russ. *nagot*; Sans. *naga*, or *nakha*. If the word was originally applied to a claw or talon, the primary sense may be to catch, or it may be a shoot.]
1. The claw or talon of a bird or other animal.
2. The horny substance growing at the end of the human fingers and toes.
3. A small pointed piece of metal, usually with a head, to be driven into a board or other piece of timber, and serving to fasten it to other timber. The larger kinds of instruments of this sort are called SPIKES; and a long, thin kind, with a flattish head, is called a BRAD.
4. A stud or boss; a short nail with a large, broad head. *Swift.*
5. A measure of length, being two inches and a quarter, or the sixteenth of a yard.
On the nail; in hand; immediately; without delay or time of credit; as, to pay money *on the nail*. *Swift.*
To hit the nail on the head; to hit or touch the exact point.

NAIL, v. t. To fasten with nails; to unite, close, or make compact with nails.
2. To stud with nails.
The rivets of your arms were *nailed* with gold. *Dryden.*
3. To stop the vent of a cannon; to spike.

NAIL'ED, pp. Fastened with nails; studded.

NAIL'ER, n. One whose occupation is to make nails.

NAIL'ER-Y, n. A manufactory where nails are made.

NAIL'ING, ppr. Fastening with nails; studding.

NA'IVE, (nā'ēve,) a. [Fr.] Having native or unaffected simplicity; ingenuous.

NA'IVE-LY, adv. [Fr. *naif*, from L. *nativus*.]
With native or unaffected simplicity.

NA'IVE-TE, (nā'ēv-tē,) n. Native simplicity; unaffected plainness or ingenuousness. *Gray.*

NA'KED, a. [Sax. *nacod*; G. *nacket*, *nackt*; D. *naakt*; Sw. *naken*; Dan. *nögen*; Russ. *nagoi*, *nagost*, and *nagota*, nakedness; Ir. *nochta*, open, discovered; *nochduighe*, naked; *nochduighim*, to strip. Class Ng, No. 5, 10, 47, and 15, 16.]
1. Not covered; bare; having no clothes on; as, a *naked* body, or a *naked* limb.
2. Unarmed; defenseless; open; exposed; having no means of defense or protection against an enemy's attack, or against other injury.
Behold my bosom *naked* to your swords. *Addison.*
3. Open to view; not concealed; manifest. *Heb.* iv.
4. Destitute of worldly goods. *Job* i.
5. Exposed to shame and disgrace. *Exod.* xxxii.
6. Guilty and exposed to divine wrath. *Rev.* iii.
7. Plain; evident; undisguised; without exaggeration; as, the *naked* truth.
8. Mere; bare; simple; wanting the necessary additions. God requires of man something besides the *naked* belief of his being and his word.
9. In *botany*, destitute of the customary covering; as a flower without a calyx, a stem without leaves, &c.
10. Not assisted by glasses; as, the *naked* eye.
Naked flooring, in *carpentry*, is the timber-work which supports a floor. *Gwilt.*

NA'KED-LY, adv. Without covering.
2. Simply; barely; merely; in the abstract.
3. Evidently. [*Holder.*

NA'KED-NESS, n. Want of covering or clothing; nudity; bareness.
Ham, the father of Canaan, saw the *nakedness* of his father. — Gen. ix.
2. Want of means of defense.
Ye are spies; to see the *nakedness* of the land are ye come. — Gen. xlii.
3. Plainness; openness to view. *Shak.*
To uncover nakedness, in *Scripture*, is to have incestuous or unlawful commerce with a female.

NA'KER, n. [Sp. *nacar*; It. *nacchera*; Fr. *nacre*.]
Mother of pearl or nacre, which see.

NA'KIR, n. A wandering pain passing from one limb to another. *Schenk.*

NALL, n. [Dan. *naal*, a needle.]
An awl, such as collar-makers or shoemakers use. [*Not used, or local.*] *Johnson.*

NAM'BY-PAM'BY, n. or a. A term applied to that which is contemptible for affected prettiness. *Smart.*

NAME, n. [Sax. *nama*; D. *naam*; G. *name*; Sw. *namn*; Dan. *navn*; Ice. *nafn*; L. *nomen*; Gr. *ονομα*; It. and Port. *nome*; Sp. *nombre*; Fr. *nom*; Pers. *nam*, *namak*; Sans. and Hindoo, *nama*, *nom*; Malay and Bengalee, *nauma*; Ostiak, *nemen*. Qu. Heb. נמה.]
1. That by which a thing is called; the sound or combination of sounds used to express an idea, or any material substance, quality, or act; an appellation attached to a thing by customary use, by which it may be vocally distinguished from other things. A name may be attached to an individual only, and is then *proper* or *appropriate*, as *John*, *Thomas*, *London*, *Paris*; or it may be attached to a species, genus, or class of things, as *sheep*, *goat*, *horse*, *tree*, *animal*, which are called *common names*, *specific*, or *generic*.
2. The letters or characters, written or engraved, expressing the sounds by which a person or thing is known and distinguished.
3. A person.
They lay with women each degenerate *name*. *Dryden.*
4. Reputation; character; that which is commonly said of a person; as, a good *name*; a bad *name*. *Clarendon.*
5. Renown; fame; honor; celebrity; eminence; praise; distinction.
What men of *name* resort to him? *Shak.*
But in this sense, the word is often qualified by an epithet; as, a *great name*; a *mighty name*.
6. Remembrance; memory.
The Lord shall blot out his *name* from under heaven. — Deut. xxix.
7. Appearance only; sound only; not reality; as, a friend in *name*. *Rev.* iii.
8. Authority; behalf; part; as, in the *name* of the people. When a man speaks or acts in the *name* of another, he does it by their authority or in their behalf, as their representative.
9. Assumed character of another.
Had forged a treason in my patron's *name*. *Dryden.*
10. In *Scripture*, the name of God signifies his titles, his attributes, his will or purpose, his honor and glory, his word, his grace, his wisdom, power, and goodness, his worship or service, or God himself.
11. Issue; posterity that preserves the name. *Deut.* xxv.
12. In *grammar*, a noun.
To call names; to apply opprobrious names; to call by reproachful appellations. *Swift.*
To take the name of God in vain; to swear falsely or profanely, or to use the name of God with levity or contempt. *Exod.* xx.
To know by name; to honor by a particular friendship or familiarity. *Exod.* xxxiii.
Christian name; the name a person receives by baptism, as distinguished from *surname*.

NAME, v. t. [Sax. *naman*, *nemnan*, Goth. *namnyan*, to call, to name, to invoke; D. *noemen*; G. *nennen*; Sw. *nämna*; Dan. *nævner*.]
1. To set or give to any person or thing a sound or combination of sounds by which it may be known and distinguished; to call; to give an appellation to.
She *named* the child Ichabod. — 1 Sam. iv.
Thus was the building left
Ridiculous, and the work confusion *named*. *Milton.*
2. To mention by name; to utter or pronounce the sound or sounds by which a person or thing is known and distinguished.
Neither use thyself to the *naming* of the Holy One. *Ecclus.*
3. To nominate; to designate for any purpose by name.
Thou shalt anoint to me him whom I *name* to thee. — 1 Sam. xvi.
4. To entitle. *Milton.*
To name the name of Christ; to make profession of faith in him. 2 *Tim.* iv.

NAM'ED, pp. Called; denominated; designated by name.

NAME'LESS, a. Without a name; not distinguished by an appellation; as, a *nameless* star. *Waller.*
2. Noting a person or thing whose name is not known or mentioned. *Atterbury.*

NAME'LESS-LY, adv. In a nameless manner.

NAME'LY, adv. To mention by name; particularly.
For the excellency of the soul, *namely*, its power of divining dreams; that several such divinations have been made, none can question. *Addison.*

NAM'ER, n. One that names or calls by name.

NAME'SAKE, n. One that has the same name as another. *Addison.*

NAM'ING, ppr. Calling; nominating; mentioning.

NAM'ING-LY, adv. By name.

NAN; a Welsh word signifying *what*, used as an interrogative. [This word has been extensively used within my memory by the common people of New England.]

NAN'DU, n. The American ostrich, Rhea Americana. *Brande.*

NAN-KEEN', n. [*Nankin*, a Chinese word.]
A species of cloth, of a firm texture, from China, made of a sort of cotton, viz., Gossypium religiosum, that is naturally of a kind of yellow color, which is quite indestructible and permanent. This cloth is now imitated by the manufacturers in Great Britain, though with far less permanency of color. It is now made in Georgia of cotton raised in that State.

NAP, n. [Sax. *hnappian*. Qu. its connection with *hnepan*, to lean, that is, to nod.]
A short sleep or slumber. [*Colloquial.*] *Sidney.*

NAP, v. i. To have a short sleep; to be drowsy.
2. To be in a careless, secure state. *Wiclif.*

NAP, n. [Sax. *hnoppa*, nap; It. *nappa*, a tassel; Ar. كناب *kinabon*. Class Nb, No. 20.]
1. The woolly or villous substance on the surface of cloth.
2. The downy, or soft, hairy substance on plants.
3. A knop. [See KNOP.] [*Martyn.*

NAPE, n. [Sax. *cnap*, a knob; Ar. كنب *kanaba*, to be hard or callous, whence a callus. Class Nb, No. 20.]
The prominent joint of the neck behind. *Bacon.*

NA'PER-Y, n. [Fr. *nappe*; It. *nappa*, *napparia*.]
Linen for the table; table-cloths or linen cloth in general. [*Obs.*] *Shelton.*

NA'PHEW, (na'fu,) n. [L. *napus*, a turnip; Sax. *cnap*, a knob.]
A plant. [See NAVEW.]

NAPH'THA, (nap'tha,) n. [L. Gr. Ch. Syr. and Ar., from نفث *nafata*, to push out, as pustules, to throw out, to boil, to be angry. In Amharic, *nefit*, or *neft*, from this sense, signifies a gun or musket.]
A volatile, limpid, bituminous liquid, of a strong, peculiar odor, and generally of a light-yellow color; but it may be rendered colorless by careful distillation. It is very inflammable, and burns with a white flame, mixed with much smoke. It is insoluble in water, but unites in every proportion with absolute alcohol. *Turner.* By long keeping it hardens into a substance resembling vegetable resin, and becomes black.
Naphtha exudes from the earth in Persia, and, as is said, in the neighborhood of Babylon. Naphtha may be obtained by the distillation of asphalt from the Dead Sea, and of petroleum from Trinidad.
Naphtha consists of carbon and hydrogen in equal equivalents. *Thomson.*

NAPH-THAL'IC AC'ID, n. A crystalline product, in appearance resembling benzoic acid, obtained from naphthaline. *Brande.*

NAPH'THA-LINE, (-lin,) n. A peculiar, white, crystallizable substance, deposited from naphtha distilled from coal tar, consisting of hydrogen and carbon. It is heavier than water, has a pungent, aromatic taste, and a peculiar, faintly aromatic odor, not unlike that of the Narcissus. *Brande.*

NA'PI-FORM, a. [L. *napus*, a turnip, and *forma*, form.]
Having the shape of a turnip, swelled in the upper part and becoming more slender below. *Eeck.*

NAP'KIN, n. [Fr. *nape*, cloth; of which *napkin* is a diminutive.]
1. A cloth used for wiping the hands; a towel.
2. A handkerchief. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

NAP'LESS, a. Without nap; threadbare. *Shak.*

NA'PLES-YEL'LOW, n. A fine yellow pigment, used in oil painting, also for porcelain and enamel. It has long been prepared in Italy by a secret process. *Ure.*

NAP'PAL, n. Soap rock. *Pinkerton.*

NAP'PI NESS, n. The quality of being sleepy, or inclined to take naps.
2. The quality of having a nap; abundance of nap, as on cloth.

NAP'PING, ppr. Having a short sleep.

NAP'PY, a. [from *nap*.] Frothy; spumy; as, *nappy* beer. *Gay.*

NAP'-TAK-ING, a. Taking naps.

NAP'-TAK-ING, n. A taking by surprise, as when one is not on his guard; unexpected onset, when one is unprepared. *Carew.*

NAR, a. Nearer. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

NAR-CE'I-NA, } n. [Gr. *ναρκη*.]
NAR'CE-INE, }
An alkaloid obtained from opium, in the form of a white crystalline solid, with a slightly bitter and galvanic taste.

NAR-CIS'SUS, *n.* [L.; Gr. νάρκισσος.]
1. In *mythology*, a beautiful youth who was enamored of his own image as seen in a fountain, and was changed into the flower called by his name.
2. In *botany*, a genus of flowering plants of several species, comprising the daffodils, jonquils, &c. They are bulbous-rooted, perennial in root, but with annual leaves and flower-stalks. *Encyc. Partington.*

NAR-CŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr., infra.] The effect of a narcotic, whether medicinal or poisonous.

NAR-COT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ναρκωτικος, from ναρκοω, to render torpid.]
In medicinal doses, allaying morbid susceptibility, relieving pain, and producing sleep. In poisonous doses, producing stupor, coma, and convulsions; and, if pushed to a sufficient extent, death. *Tully.*

NAR-COT'IC, *n.* A medicine which, in medicinal doses, allays morbid susceptibility, relieves pain, and produces sleep; but which, in poisonous doses, produces stupor, coma, convulsions, and, if pushed far enough, death. *Tully.*

NAR-COT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Operating after the manner of a narcotic. *Whitlock.*

NAR-COT'IC-NESS, *n.* The quality of operating as a narcotic. [*Not used.*]

NAR-COT'IC-O-AC'RID, *a.* In *medicine*, acrid-narcotic; a term denoting a combination of acrid and narcotic properties.

NAR'COT-INE, (-in,) *n.* An alkaloid obtained from opium, and one of its active narcotic principles. It is a white crystalline solid, nearly destitute of taste.

NAR'CO-TISM, *n.* The effect of a narcotic, whether medicinal or poisonous. [*Little used.*]

NARD, *n.* [L. *nardus, nardum*; Gr. ναρδος; from the Arabic, Phenician, Syriac, or Persian, probably the latter.]
1. A plant usually called *spikenard*, *spica nardi*; highly valued by the ancients, both as an article of luxury and of medicine. It is odorous or aromatic.
2. An unguent prepared from the plant.

NARD'INE, (-in,) *a.* Pertaining to nard; having the qualities of spikenard. *Asiat. Res.*

NARE, *n.* [L. *naris.*]
The nostril. [*Not used.*] *Hudibras.*

NAR'I-FORM, *a.* Formed like the nose.

NAR'RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *narrabilis.* See NARRATE.]
That may be related, told, or narrated. [*Not used.*]

NAR'RATE or **NAR-RATE'**, *v. t.* [L. *narro*; It. *narrare*; Sp. *narrar*; Fr. *narrer*. Class Nr, No. 2, 5, 6.]
1. To tell, rehearse, or recite, as a story; to relate the particulars of any event or transaction, or any series of incidents.
2. To write, as the particulars of a story or history. We never say, to *narrate* a sentence, a sermon, or an oration, but we *narrate* a story, or the particular events which have fallen under our observation, or which we have heard related.

NAR'RA-TED, *pp.* Related; told.

NAR'RA-TING *ppr.* Relating; telling; reciting.

NAR-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *narratio.*]
1. The act of telling or relating the particulars of an event; rehearsal; recital.
2. Relation; story; history; the relation in words or writing of the particulars of any transaction or event, or of any series of transactions or events.
3. In *oratory*, that part of a discourse which recites the time, manner, or consequences of an action, or simply states the facts connected with the subject.

NAR'RA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *narratif.*]
1. Relating the particulars of an event or transaction; giving a particular or continued account.
2. Apt or inclined to relate stories, or to tell particulars of events; story-telling.

But wise through time and *narrative* with age. *Pope.*

NAR'RA-TIVE, *n.* The recital of a story, or a continued account of the particulars of an event or transaction; story.

Cynthio was much taken with my *narrative.* *Tatler.*

NAR'RA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of narration, story, or recital. *Ayliffe.*

NAR-RA'TOR, *n.* One that narrates; one that relates a series of events or transactions. *Watts.*

NAR'RA-TO-RY, *a.* Giving an account of events. *Howell.*

NAR'RI-FY, *v. t.* To relate; to give account of. *Shak.*

NAR'RŌW, *a.* [Sax. *neara, nearo, nearu, nearew.* I suspect this word and *near* to be contracted by the loss of *g*. W. *nig*, narrow, strait; *nigiaw*, to narrow; for the D. has *naauw*, narrow, close, G. *genau*, with a prefix. In this case, the word belongs to the root of *nigh*; D. *naaken*, to approach.]
1. Of little breadth; not wide or broad; having little distance from side to side; as, a *narrow* board; a *narrow* street; a *narrow* sea; a *narrow* hem or border. It is only or chiefly applied to the surface of flat or level bodies.
2. Of little extent; very limited; as, a *narrow* space or compass.
3. *Figuratively*, limited as to means; straitened; as, a *narrow* fortune.
4. Covetous; not liberal or bountiful; as, a *narrow* heart.
5. Contracted; of confined views or sentiments; very limited.

The greatest understanding is *narrow.* *Grew.*

In this sense and the former, it is often prefixed to mind or soul, &c.; as, *narrow*-minded; *narrow*-souled; *narrow*-hearted.
6. Near; within a small distance. *Dryden.*
7. Close; near; accurate; scrutinizing; as, a *narrow* search; *narrow* inspection.
8. Near; barely sufficient to avoid evil; as, a *narrow* escape.

NAR'RŌW, *n.* } A strait; a narrow passage
NAR'RŌWS, *n. pl.* } through a mountain, or a narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another; a sound. It is usually in the plural, but sometimes in the singular. *Washington. Mitford.*

NAR'RŌW, *v. t.* To lessen the breadth of; to contract.

A government, by alienating the affections of the people, may be said to *narrow* its bottom. *Temple.*

2. To contract in extent; as, to *narrow* one's influence; to *narrow* the faculties or capacity.
3. To draw into a smaller compass; to contract; to limit; to confine; as, to *narrow* our views or knowledge; to *narrow* a question in discussion.
4. In *knitting*, to contract the size of a stocking by taking two stitches into one.

NAR'RŌW, *v. i.* To become less broad; to contract in breadth. At that place, the sea *narrows* into a strait.
2. In *horsemanship*, a horse is said to *narrow*, when he does not take ground enough, or bear out enough to the one hand or the other. *Far. Dict.*
3. To contract the size of a stocking by taking two stitches into one.

NAR'RŌW-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Contracted; made less wide.

NAR'RŌW-ER, *n.* He or that which narrows or contracts.

NAR'RŌW-ING, *ppr.* Contracting; making less broad.

NAR'RŌW-ING, *n.* The act of narrowing or contracting.
2. The part of a stocking which is narrowed.

NAR'RŌW-LY, *adv.* With little breadth.
2. Contractedly; without much extent.
3. Closely; accurately; with minute scrutiny; as, to look or watch *narrowly*, to search *narrowly*.
4. Nearly; within a little; by a small distance; [as, he *narrowly* escaped.
5. Sparingly.

NAR'RŌW-MIND'ED, *a.* Illiberal; mean-spirited; of confined views or sentiments.

NAR'RŌW-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* Confined views or sentiments; illiberality.

NAR'RŌW-NESS, *n.* Smallness of breadth or distance from side to side; as, the *narrowness* of cloth, of a street or highway, of a stream or sea.
2. Smallness of extent; contractedness; as, the *narrowness* of capacity or comprehension; *narrowness* of knowledge or attainments.
3. Smallness of estate or means of living; poverty; as, the *narrowness* of fortune or of circumstances. *South.*
4. Contractedness; penuriousness; covetousness. as, *narrowness* of heart.
5. Illiberality; want of generous, enlarged, or charitable views or sentiments; as, *narrowness* of mind or views.

NAR'RŌW-SIGHT'ED, *a.* Having a narrow sight.

NAR'WAL, } *n.* [G. *narwall.*]
NAR'WHAL, }
The *Monodon monoceros*, a cetaceous mammal found in the northern seas, which grows to twenty feet in length. The spiracle of this animal is on the anterior part of the skull. When young it has two tusks, but when old it has but one, which projects from the upper jaw, and is straight. From this circumstance of its having one tusk only, it has obtained the name of the SEA UNICORN or UNICORN FISH. *Pennant. Encyc.*

NAS, for NE HAS. Has not. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

NĀ'SAL, *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; It. *nasale.*]
Pertaining to the nose; formed or affected by the nose; as, a *nasal* sound; a *nasal* letter.

NĀ'SAL, *n.* A letter whose sound is affected by the nose.
2. A medicine that operates through the nose; an errhine. *Burton.*

NA-SAL'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being nasal.

NĀ'SAL-IZE, *v. t.* To render nasal, as sound.

NĀ'SAL-IZ-ED, (nā'zal-īzd,) *pp.* or *a.* Rendered nasal, as sound.

NĀ'SAL-LY, *adv.* In a nasal manner; by the nose.

NAS'CAL, *n.* A kind of pessary. *Ferrand.*
A pessary made of wool or cotton, to raise the nose when compressed. *Parr.*

NAS'CEN-CY, *n.* The beginning of production.

NAS'CENT, *a.* [L. *nascens*, *nascor*, to be born.]
1. Beginning to exist or to grow.
2. In *chemistry*, in the act of being produced or evolved, as a gas. *Black.*

NASE'BER-RY, *n.* The fruit of a tropical tree of the genus Achras. *Loudon.*

NAS'I-COR-NOUS, *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose, and *cornu*, horn.]
Having a horn growing on the nose. *Brown.*

NAS'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose, and *form.*]
Having the shape of the nose.

NAS'TI-LY, *adv.* [from *nasty.*] In a nasty manner; filthily; dirtily.
2. Obscenely.

NAS'TI-NESS, *n.* Extreme filthiness; dirtiness; filth.
2. Obscenity; ribaldry. *South.*

NAS-TUR'TIUM, } *n.* [L. *nasturtium*; quod nasum
NAS-TUR'TION, } torqueat. *Varro.*]
An American annual plant, with pungent fruit, belonging to the genus Tropæolum; Indian cresses. Botanists apply the name *nasturtium* to the water-cress and plants allied to it. *P. Cyc.*

NAS'TY, *a.* [Origin unknown. Qu G. *nass*, wet.]
1. Disgustingly filthy; very dirty, foul, or defiled; nauseous. *Atterbury.*
2. Obscene.

NA'SUTE, *a.* [L. *nasutus.*]
Critically nice; captious. *Bp. Gauden.*

NĀ'TAL, *a.* [L. *natalis*, from *nascor*, to be born.]
Pertaining to birth. The *natal* day is the day of birth or nativity. So we say, *natal* hour; *natal* place. *Camden. Prior.*

NA-TAL-I''TIAL, (-ish'al,) } *a.* [L. *natalitius*, from
NA-TAL-I''TIOUS, (-ish'us,) } *nascor*, to be born.]
Pertaining to one's birth or birthday, or consecrated to one's nativity. *Evelyn.*

NĀ'TALS, *n. pl.* Time and place of nativity.

NĀ'TANT, *a.* [L. *natans*, from *nato*, to swim.]
In *botany*, swimming; floating on the surface of water, as the leaf of an aquatic plant. *Lee. Martyn.*

NĀ'TANT-LY, *adv.* Swimmingly; floatingly.

NA-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *natatio*, from *nato*, to swim.]
A swimming; the act of floating on the water. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

NA-TA-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* In *ornithology*, swimming, or adapted to swimming; a term applied to such birds as habitually live upon the water. *Swainson.*

NĀ'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Enabling to swim. *Brit. Crit.*

NATCH, *n.* [for NOTCH.] The part of an ox between the loins, near the rump. *Marshal.*

NATH'LESS, *adv.* [Sax. *natheles*; *na*, *the*, and *less*, not the less.]
Nevertheless; not the less; notwithstanding. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

NATH'MŌRE, *adv.* [*na*, *the*, and *more.*] Not the more; never the more. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *natio*, from *natus*, born; *nascor*, to be born; perhaps Heb. ילד.]
1. A body of people inhabiting the same country, or united under the same sovereign or government; as, the English *nation*; the French *nation*. It often happens that many nations are subject to one government, in which case, the word *nation* usually denotes a body of people speaking the same language, or a body that has formerly been under a distinct government, but has been conquered, or incorporated with a larger nation. Thus the *empire* of Russia comprehends many *nations*, as did formerly the Roman and Persian empires. *Nation*, as its etymology imports, originally denoted a family or race of men descended from a common progenitor, like *tribe*, but by emigration, conquest, and intermixture of men of different families, this distinction is in most countries lost.
2. A great number, by way of emphasis. *Young.*

NĀ'TION-AL, (nā'shun-al or nash'un-al,) *a.* Pertaining to a nation; as, *national* customs, dress, or language.
2. Public; general; common to a nation; as, a *national* calamity.
3. Attached, or unduly attached, to one's own country. The writer manifested much *national* prejudice. He was too *national* to be impartial.
National guards; in *France*, the militia of the kingdom.

NĀ'TION-AL-ISM, (nā'shun- or nash'un-,) *n.* The state of being national; nationality.

NA-TION-AL'I-TY, (nā-shun- or nash'un-,) *n.* National character; also, the quality of being national, or strongly attached to one's own nation. *Boswell.*

NĀ'TION-AL-IZE, (nā'shun- or nash'un-,) *v. t.* To make national; to give to one the character and habits of a nation, or the peculiar attachments which belong to citizens of the same nation.

NĀ'TION-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered national.

NĀ'TION-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making national; giving one the character and habits of a nation.

NĀ'TION-AL-LY, (nā'shun- or nash'un-,) *adv.* In regard to the nation; as a whole nation.

The Jews — being *nationally* espoused to God by covenant. *South.*

NĀ'TION-AL-NESS, *n.* State of being national.

NĀ'TIVE, *a.* [L. *nativus*, from *nascor*, *natus*, to be born.]
1. Produced by nature; original; born with the being; natural; not acquired; as, *native* genius; *native* affections; a *native* talent or disposition; *native* cheerfulness; *native* simplicity.
2. Produced by nature; not factitious or artificial; as, *native* ore; *native* color.
3. Conferred by birth; as, *native* rights and privileges.

4. Pertaining to the place of birth; as, *native* soil; *native* country; *native* graces. *Shak.*

5. Original; that of which any thing is made; as, man's *native* dust. *Milton.*

6. Born with; congenial. *Shak.*

NĀ'TIVE, *n.* One born in any place is said to be a *native* of that place, whether country, city, or town.

2. Offspring. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

3. In *natural history*, plants and animals are said to be *natives* of that country or place from which they originally came. Thus, the guinea-pig and the potato are *natives* of South America. *Encyc. Am.*

NĀ'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By birth; naturally; originally. *Taylor. Lightfoot.*

NĀ'TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being produced by nature. *Johnson.*

NA-TIV'I-TY, *n.* Birth; the coming into life or the world. The feast of Christmas is observed in memory of Christ's *nativity*.

2. Time, place, and manner of birth.

3. State or place of being produced.

> These, in their dark *nativity*, the deep
> Shall yield us pregnant with infernal flame. *Milton.*

4. In *astrology*, a representation of the positions of the heavenly bodies at the moment of one's birth, supposed to indicate his future destinies; as, to calculate one's *nativity*. *Brande.*

NAT'KA, *n.* A bird, a species of shrike. *Pennant.*

NĀ'TRO-LITE, *n.* A zeolite, occurring generally in implanted groups of glassy, acicular crystals, and in fibrous concretions. It consists of silica, alumina, and soda, and is part of the old species mesotype. *Dana.*

NĀ'TRON, *n.* Native carbonate of soda; another of soda, with half more of carbonic acid, is called TRONA. *Dana.*

NAT'TI-LY, *adv.* In a natty manner.

NAT'TY, *a.* Neatly fine, spruce. [*Colloquial.*]

NAT'Ų-RAL, (nat'yu-ral,) *a.* [Fr. *naturel*; L. *naturalis*, from *natura*, nature, from *nascor*, to be born or produced.]

1. Pertaining to nature; produced or effected by nature, or by the laws of growth, formation, or motion, impressed on bodies or beings by divine power. Thus we speak of the *natural* growth of animals or plants; the *natural* motion of a gravitating body; *natural* strength or disposition; the *natural* heat of the body; *natural* color; *natural* beauty. In this sense, *natural* is opposed to *artificial* or *acquired*.

2. According to the stated course of things. Poverty and shame are the *natural* consequences of certain vices.

3. Not forced; not far fetched; such as is dictated by nature. The gestures of the orator are *natural*.

4. According to the life; as, a *natural* representation of the face.

5. Consonant to nature.

> Fire and warmth go together, and so seem to carry with them as *natural* an evidence as self-evident truths themselves. *Locke.*

6. Derived from nature, as opposed to HABITUAL. The love of pleasure is *natural*; the love of study is usually habitual or acquired.

7. Discoverable by reason; not revealed; as, *natural* religion.

8. Produced or coming in the ordinary course of things, or the progress of animals and vegetables; as, a *natural* death; opposed to VIOLENT or PREMATURE.

9. Tender; affectionate by nature. *Shak.*

10. Unaffected; unassumed; according to truth and reality.

> What can be more *natural* than the circumstances of the behavior of those women who had lost their husbands on this fatal day! *Addison.*

11. Illegitimate; born out of wedlock; as, a *natural* son.

12. Native; vernacular; as, one's *natural* language. *Swift.*

13. Derived from the study of the works of nature; as, *natural* knowledge. *Addison.*

14. A *natural* note, in *music*, is that which is according to the usual order of the scale, opposed to *flat* and *sharp* notes, which are called *artificial*.

Natural history, in its most extensive sense, is the description of whatever is created, or of the whole universe, including the heavens and the earth, and all the productions of the earth. But more generally, natural history is limited to a description of the earth and its productions, including zoölogy, botany, geology, mineralogy, &c.

Natural orders, in *botany*, are groups of genera resembling each other.

Natural philosophy originally signified the study of nature in general. In *present usage*, *natural* or *mechanical philosophy* relates to the phenomena and laws of masses of matter, and considers those effects only which are not attended by any change of nature, as motion, &c. It is distinguished from *chemistry*, which relates to the phenomena and laws of particles of matter, and embraces their changes of nature. *Olmsted.* It is distinguished from *intellectual* and *moral* philosophy, which respect the mind or understanding of man and the qualities of actions.

NAT'Ų-RAL, (nat'yu-ral,) *n.* An idiot; one born without the usual powers of reason or understanding. This is probably elliptical for *natural fool*.]

2. A native; an original inhabitant. [*Not in use.*] *Raleigh.*

3. Gift of nature; natural quality. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson. Wotton.*

4. In *music*, a character used to restore to its natural or usual sound a note which, according to a previous character, would be flat or sharp.

NAT'Ų-RAL-ISM, *n.* Mere state of nature. *Lavington.*

2. The doctrine of those who deny a supernatural agency in the miracles and revelations recorded in the Bible, and in the grace which renews and sanctifies men. *J. Murdock.*

NAT'Ų-RAL-IST, *n.* One that studies natural history and philosophy, or physics; one that is versed in natural history or philosophy. It is more generally applied to one that is versed in *natural history*.

NAT-Ų-RAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being natural. [*Obs.*]

NAT-Ų-RAL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* [See NATURALIZE.] The act of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen. *Naturalization*, in Great Britain, is only by act of parliament. In the United States, it is by act of congress, vesting certain tribunals with the power.

NAT'Ų-RAL-IZE, (nat'yu-ral-ize,) *v. t.* [from *natural*, *nature*.] To confer on an alien the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen; to adopt foreigners into a nation or state, and place them in the condition of natural born subjects.

2. To make natural, to render easy and familiar by custom and habit; as, custom *naturalizes* labor or study. *South.*

3. To adapt; to make suitable; to acclimate; as, to *naturalize* one to a climate.

4. To receive or adopt as native, natural, or vernacular; to make our own; as, to *naturalize* foreign words.

5. To accustom; to habituate; as, to *naturalize* the vine to a cold climate. *Gibbon.*

NAT'Ų-RAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Invested with the privileges of natives; rendered easy and familiar; adapted to a climate, acclimated; received as native.

NAT'Ų-RAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Vesting with the rights of native subjects; making easy; acclimating; adopting.

NAT'Ų-RAL-LY, (nat'yu-ral-e,) *adv.* According to nature; by the force or impulse of nature; not by art or habit. We are *naturally* prone to evil.

2. According to nature, without affectation; with just representation; according to life.

3. According to the usual course of things; as, the effect or consequence *naturally* follows.

4. Spontaneously; without art or cultivation. Every plant must have grown *naturally* in some place or other.

NAT'Ų-RAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being given or produced by nature; as, the *naturalness* of desire. *South.*

2. Conformity to nature, or to truth and reality; not affectation; as, the *naturalness* of the eyebrows. *Dryden.*

NAT'Ų-RALS, *n. pl.* Among *physicians*, whatever belongs naturally to an animal, opposed to NON-NATURALS. [*It may, perhaps, be sometimes used in the singular.*]

NĀ'TŲRE, (nāt'yur,) *n.* [Fr. *id.*; L. Sp. and It. *natura*; from *natus*, born, produced, from *nascor*.]

1. In *a general sense*, whatever is made or produced; a word that comprehends all the works of God; the universe. Of a phenix we say, there is no such thing in *nature*.

> And look through *nature* up to *nature's* God. *Pope.*

2. By a metonymy of the effect for the cause, *nature* is used for the agent, creator, author, producer, of things, or for the powers that produce them. By the expression, "trees and fossils are produced by *nature*," we mean, they are formed or produced by certain inherent powers in matter, or we mean that they are produced by God, the Creator, the Author of whatever is made or produced. The opinion that things are produced by inherent powers of matter, independent of a supreme, intelligent Author, is atheism. But generally, men mean by *nature*, thus used, the Author of created things, or the operation of his power.

3. The essence, essential qualities, or attributes, of a thing, which constitute it what it is; as, the *nature* of the soul; the *nature* of blood, the *nature* of a fluid; the *nature* of plants, or of a metal, the *nature* of a circle or an angle. When we speak of the *nature* of man, we understand the peculiar constitution of his body or mind, or the qualities of the species which distinguish him from other animals. When we speak of the *nature* of a man, or an individual of the race, we mean his particular qualities or constitution, either the peculiar temperament of his body, or the affections of his mind, his natural appetites, passions, disposition, or temper. So of irrational animals.

4. The established or regular course of things; as when we say, an event is not according to *nature*, or it is out of the order of *nature*. *Boyle.*

5. A law or principle of action or motion in a natural body. A stone by *nature* falls, or inclines to fall. *Boyle.*

6. Constitution; aggregate powers of a body, especially a living one. We say, *nature* is strong or weak, *nature* is almost exhausted. *Boyle.*

7. The constitution and appearances of things.

> The works, whether of poets, painters, moralists, or historians, which are built upon general *nature*, live forever. *Reynolds.*

8. Natural affection or reverence.

> Have we not seen
> The murdering son ascend his parent's bed,
> Through violated *nature* force his way? *Pope.*

9. System of created things.

> He, binding *nature* fast in fate,
> Left conscious free and will. *Pope.*

10. Sort; species, kind, particular character.

> A dispute of this *nature* caused mischief to a king and an archbishop. *Dryden.*

11. Sentiments or images conformed to nature, or to truth and reality.

> Only *nature* can please those tastes which are unprejudiced and refined. *Addison.*

12. Birth. No man is noble by *nature*.

NĀ'TŲRE, (nāt'yur,) *v. t.* To endow with natural qualities. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*

NĀ'TŲR-IST, *n.* One who ascribes every thing to nature. *Boyle.*

NA-TO'RI-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being produced by nature. [*A very bad word, and not used.*] *Brown.*

NAU'FRAGE, *n.* [L. *naufragium*; *navis*, a ship, and *frango*, to break. See WRECK, which is from the same root, *break*, L. *fractus*.]

Shipwreck. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

NAU'FRA-GOUS, *a.* Causing shipwreck. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

NAṲGHT, (nawt,) *n.* [Sax. *naht*, *nauht*, compounded of *ne* and *aught* or *wiht*, a creature, wight, Goth *niwaiht*. *Waiht* coincides with *wight*, L. *quid*, *quod*. (See AUGHT.) *This word should not be written* NOUGHT.]

Nothing.

> Doth Job serve God for *naught*? — Job i.
> Thou sellest thy people for *naught*. — Ps. xliv.

To set at naught; to slight, disregard, or despise.

> Ye have *set at naught* all my counsel. — Prov. i.

NAṲGHT, (nawt,) *adv.* In no degree.

> To wealth or sovereign power he *naught* applied. *Fairfax.*

NAṲGHT, (nawt,) *a.* Bad; worthless; of no value or account.

> Things *naught* and things indifferent. *Hooker.*
> It is *naught*, it is *naught*, says the buyer. — Prov. xx.

NAṲGHT'I-LY, (nawt'i-ly,) *adv.* Wickedly; corruptly.

NAṲGHT'I-NESS, (nawt'i-ness,) *n.* Badness; wickedness; evil principle or purpose.

> I know thy pride and the *naughtiness* of thy heart. — 1 Sam. xvii.

2. Slight wickedness of children; perverseness; mischievousness. *Dryden. Shak. Sidney.*

NAṲGHT'Y, (nawt'y,) *a.* Wicked; corrupt.

> A *naughty* person, a wicked man, walketh with a froward mouth. — Prov. vi.

2. Bad; worthless.

> The other basket had very *naughty* figs. — Jer. xxiv.

3. Mischievous; perverse; froward; as, a *naughty* child. It is now seldom used except in the latter sense, as applied to children, or in ludicrous censure.

NAṲL'AGE, *n.* [L. *naulum*.]

The freight of passengers in a ship. [*Little used.*]

NAU'MA-CHY, *n.* [L. *naumachia*; Gr. ναυμαχια, ναυς, a ship, and μαχη, fight.]

1. Among *the ancient Romans*, a show or spectacle representing a sea-fight.

2. The place where those shows were exhibited. *Encyc.*

NAṲS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr ναυς, a ship, and σκοπεω, to view.]

The art of discovering the approach of ships, or the vicinity of land, at a distance. *Maty.*

NAṲ'SEA, (naw'shea,) *n.* [L., from Gr. ναυσια, from ναυς, a ship.]

Originally and *properly*, seasickness; hence, any similar sickness of the stomach, accompanied with a propensity to vomit, qualm; loathing; squeamishness of the stomach.

NAṲ'SE-ANT, (-she-ant,) *n.* A substance which produces nausea.

NAṲ'SE-ATE, (naw'she-āte,) *v. i.* [L. *nauseo*.]

To become squeamish, to feel disgust; to be inclined to reject from the stomach.

NAU'SE-ATE, (naw'she-āte,) *v. t.* To loathe; to reject with disgust.

> The patient *nauseates* and loathes wholesome foods. *Blackmore.*
> Old age, with silent pace, comes creeping on,
> *Nauseates* the praise which in her youth she won. *Dryden.*

2. To affect with disgust. *Swift.*

NAU'SE-A-TED, *pp.* Rejected with disgust.
NAU'SE-A-TING, *ppr.* Loathing; rejecting with disgust.
NAU'SE-A'TION, *n.* The act of nauseating.
NAU'SEOUS, (naw'shus,) *a.* Loathsome: disgustful; disgusting; regarded with abhorrence; as, a *nauseous* drug or medicine.
NAU'SEOUS-LY, *adv.* Loathsomely; disgustfully.
NAU'SEOUS-NESS, *n.* Loathsomeness; quality of exciting disgust; as, the *nauseousness* of a drug or medicine.

The *nauseousness* of such company disgusts a reasonable man. *Dryden.*

NAU'TIC, NAU'TIC-AL, } *a.* [L. *nauticus*, from *nauta*, a seaman, from *navis*, a ship. See NAVY.]
Pertaining to seamen or navigation; as, *nautical* skill; a *nautical* almanac.
NAU'TI-LITE, *n.* [from L. *nautilus*, a shell-fish.]
A fossil nautilus. *Kirwan. Diet.*
NAU'TI-LOID, *a.* Resembling the nautilus in form or shape.
NAU'TI-LOID, *n.* [*Nautilus* and *eidos.*]
That which has the form of the nautilus.
NAU'TI-LUS, *n.* [L.; Gr. ναυτιλος, from ναυς, a ship.]
1. The name of a small genus of cephalopodous mollusca. The animal has the sack, eyes, parrot-beak, and funnel of the other cephalopods, but its mouth, instead of the large arms and feet, is surrounded by several circles of numerous small tentacles without cups. The shell is a spiral, symmetrical, and chambered shell, i. e. divided into several cavities by partitions. Its laminæ cross suddenly, even in the last turns of the spine, which not only touch the preceding ones, but envelop them. The siphon occupies the center of each partition. *Cuvier.*
2. A loose, popular name applied to the shells of several different genera of mollusca. The animal which is said to sail in its shell upon the surface of the water, is the Argonauta Argo, very different from the nautilus. Perhaps *nautilus* may be said to be its poetical name.

Learn of the little *nautilus* to sail. *Pope.*

NA'VAL, *a.* [L. *navalis*, from *navis*, Gr. ναυς, a ship.]
1. Consisting of ships; as, a *naval* force or armament.
2. Pertaining to ships or to a navy; as, *naval* stores.
NA'VAL OF'FI-CER, *n.* In a *United States customhouse*, an officer who assists the collector in collecting the customs on merchandise imported. *Bouvier.*
NA'VALS, *n. pl.* Naval affairs. [*Not used.*] *Clarendon.*
NA'VARCH, (nā'värk,) *n.* [Gr. ναυαρχος.]
In *ancient Greece*, the commander of a fleet. *Mitford.*
NA'VARCH-Y, *n.* [from L. *navarchus*, an admiral.]
Knowledge of managing ships. *Petty.*
NAVE, *n.* [Sax. *nafa*, *nafu*; Dan. *nav*; G. *nabe*; Sw. *naf.*]
1. The thick piece of timber in the center of a wheel, in which the spokes are inserted; called also the Hub or Hob.
2. The middle or body of a church, extending from the baluster or rail of the choir to the principal entrance. *Gwilt.*
NA'VEL, (nā'vl,) *n.* [Sax. *nafela*, from *nafa*, nave; D. *navel*; G. *nabel*; Sw. *nafle*; Dan. *navle*; Zend. *nafo*; Pehlavi, *naf*, Sans. *nabha*; Pers. نافی *nef.*]
The center of the lower part of the abdomen, or the point where the umbilical cord passes out of the fetus. The umbilical cord is a collection of vessels by which the fetus of an animal communicates with the parent by means of the placenta, to which it is attached. *Encyc.*
NA'VEL-GALL, *n.* A bruise on the top of the chine of the back of a horse, behind the saddle. *Johnson.*
NA'VEL-STRING, *n.* The umbilical cord. [See NAVEL.]
NA'VEL-WORT, *n.* A succulent plant of the genus Cotyledon. It has the appearance of house-leek. *Miller.*
NA'VEW, (nā'vu,) *n.* [L. *napus*; Sax. *nape.*]
A plant, the Brassica Napus; also called the *French turnip*. It has a spindle-shaped root, less than the turnip. *Encyc. Miller.*
NA-VIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *navicula*, a little ship.]
1. Relating to small ships or boats. *Bryant.*
2. Shaped like a boat; cymbiform. The *navicular* bone is the scaphoid bone of the wrist. *Coxe. Quincy.*
NAV'I-GA-BLE, *a.* [L. *navigabilis*, from *navigo*, to sail, from *navis*, a ship.]
That may be navigated or passed in ships or vessels; as, a *navigable* river.
NAV'I-GA-BLE-NESS, NAV-I-GA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality or state of being navigable.
NAV'I-GA-BLY, *adv.* In a navigable manner.
NAV'I-GATE, *v. i.* [L. *navigo*, from *navis*, a ship; Ir. *snamhaim.*]
To pass on water in ships; to sail.

The Phenicians *navigated* to the extremities of the Western Ocean. *Arbuthnot.*

NAV'I-GATE, *v. t.* To pass over in ships; to sail on; as, to *navigate* the Atlantic.
2. To steer, direct, or manage in sailing; as, to *navigate* a ship.
NAV'I-GA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Steered or managed in passing on the water; passed over in sailing.
NAV'I-GA-TING, *ppr.* Passing on or over in sailing; steering and managing in sailing.
NAV-I-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *navigatio.*]
1. The act of navigating; the act of passing on water in ships or other vessels: the state of being navigable.
2. The science or art of conducting ships or vessels from one place to another. This comprehends not only the management of the sails, but the directing and measuring of the course of ships by the laws of geometry, or by astronomical principles and observations. *Brande.*
3. Ships in general.
Aerial navigation: the sailing or floating in the air by means of balloons.
Inland navigation: the passing of boats or small vessels on rivers, lakes, or canals, in the interior of a country; conveyance by boats or vessels in the interior of a country.
NAV'I-GA-TOR, *n.* One that navigates or sails; *chiefly*, one who directs the course of a ship, or one who is skilful in the art of navigation. We say, a bold *navigator*, an experienced *navigator*, an able *navigator.*
NA'VY, *n.* [L. *navis*; Gr. ναυς, from νεω, to swim, L. *no*, *nato*; Sans. *nau*: Armenian, *naw*: Pers. *naodan.* The elements of the verb are probably *Nd*, coinciding with Eng. *nod*, L. *nato.* To swim, then, is to move up and down. Class Nd, No. 3, 9.]
1. A fleet of ships; an assemblage of merchantmen, or so many as sail in company.

The *navy* of Hiram brought gold from Ophir. — 1 Kings x.

2. The whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation or king. The *navy* of Great Britain is the defense of the kingdom and its commerce. This is the usual acceptation of the word.
3. The officers and men belonging to a navy. *Smart.*
NAWL, *n.* An awl. [*Not in use.*]
NAY, *adv.* [A contracted word; L. *nego*; Sw. *ney* or *nej*, from *neka*, to deny; W. *nac*, from *naca*, to deny.]
1. No; a word that expresses negation.

I tell you nay, but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish. — Luke xiii.

2. It expresses also refusal.

He that will not when he may,
When he would he shall have nay. *Proverb.*

[In these senses it is now rarely used; *no* being substituted.]
3. Not only so; not this alone; intimating that something is to be added by way of amplification. He requested an answer; nay, he urged it.
NAY, *n.* Denial; refusal.
NAY, *v. t.* To refuse. [*Not in use.*]
NAY'WARD, *n.* Tendency to denial. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
NAY'WORD, (nā'wurd,) *n.* A by-word; a proverbial reproach; a watchword. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
NAZ-A-RE'AN, } *n.* One of a sect of Judaizing
NAZ-A-RENE', } Christians in the second century, who observed the laws of Moses, and rejected the commonly received Gospels, holding a peculiar one of their own. *Murdock.*
NAZ-A-RENE', *n.* An inhabitant of Nazareth; one of the early converts to Christianity; in contempt. *Acts* xxiv.
NAZ'A-RITE, *n.* A Jew who bound himself by a vow to extraordinary purity of life and devotion. *Murdock.*
NAZ'A-RIT-ISM, *n.* The vow and practice of a Nazarite. *Burder.*
NAZE, *n.* A cliff or headland, same as a NESS. *Smart.*
NE. [Sax.] not, is obsolete. We find it in early English writers, prefixed to other words; as, *nill*, for *ne will*, will not; *nas*, for *ne has*, has not; *nis*, for *ne is*, is not. *Spenser.*
NEAF, (neef,) *n.* [Ice. *nefi*; Scot. *nieve.*]
The fist. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
NEAL, (neel,) *v. t.* [Sax. *anælan*, to kindle.]
To temper and reduce to a due consistence by heat. *But* NEAL *is now rarely used.* [See ANNEAL.]
NEAL, *v. i.* To be tempered by heat. [*Little used.*] [See ANNEAL.] *Bacon.*
NEAP, (neep,) *n.* [This word may belong to the root of *neb*, *nib*; Ice. *nef*, nose; Eth. *anaf.*]
The tongue or pole of a cart, sled, or wagon. *New England.*
NEAP, *a.* [Sax. *hnipan*, to incline, to fall.]
Low. The *neap tides* are those which happen near the first and last quarters of the moon, when the difference between high and low water is less than at any other period in the month. They are opposed to *spring tides.*
NEAP, *n.* A neap tide. [See the adjective.]
NEAP'ED, (neept,) BE-NEAP'ED, (-neept,) } *a.* Left aground. A ship is said to be *neaped* when left aground, particularly on the height of a spring tide, so that she will not float till the return of the next spring tide. *Totten.*
NE-A-POL'I-TAN, *a.* Belonging to Naples, in Italy.
NE-A-POL'I-TAN, *n.* An inhabitant or native of the kingdom of Naples.
NEAP'-TIDE, *n.* A name given to certain tides. [See NEAP, *a.*]
NEAR, (neer,) *a.* [Sax. *ner*, or *neara*, nigher. This seems to be a contracted word, from *nigher*, the comparative of *neh*, *nih*, or *nieh*, D. *naauw*, G. *nahe*, Sw. *nar*, Dan. *ner*, W. *nig*, strait, narrow; *nigiaw*, to narrow.]
1. Nigh; not far distant in place, time, or degree. Regularly, *near* should be followed by *to*, but this is often omitted. We say, a house stands *near* a river; a friend sits *near* me; the man fell, and was *near* destruction.

And Jacob went *near* to Isaac his father. — Gen. xxvii.
Now is our salvation *nearer* than when we believed. — Rom. xiii.

2. Closely related by blood.

She is thy father's *near* kinswoman. — Lev. xviii.

3. Not distant in affection, support, or assistance; present; ready; willing to aid.

Call upon the Lord while he is *near*. — Is. lv.

4. Intimate; united in close ties of affection or confidence; as, a *near* friend.
5. Dear; affecting one's interest or feelings; as, a *near* concern.

My *nearest* life. *Shak.*

6. Close; parsimonious.
7. Close; not loose, free, or rambling; as, a version *near* the original.
8. Next to one; on the left; opposed to OFF; as, the *near* horse or ox in a team.
NEAR, *adv.* Almost; within a little. It is *near* twelve o'clock. The payment of such a sum would go *near* to ruin him. *Addison.*
NEAR, *v. t.* To approach; to come nearer; as, the ship *neared* the land; *a seaman's phrase.* Also used *intransitively.*
NEAR'EST, *a.* [superl. of *near.*] Shortest; most direct; as, the *nearest* way to London. So we use NEARER for SHORTER.
[*This use of these words is not correct, but very common.*]
NEAR'LY, *adv.* At no great distance; not remotely.
2. Closely; as, two persons *nearly* related or allied.
3. Intimately; pressingly; with a close relation to one's interest or happiness. It *nearly* concerns us to preserve peace with our neighbor.
4. Almost; within a little. The fact is *nearly* demonstrated.
5. In a parsimonious or niggardly manner.
NEAR'NESS, *n.* Closeness; small distance. The *nearness* of a place to a market enhances the value of lands.
2. Close alliance by blood; propinquity; as, the *nearness* of brothers and sisters, parents and children.
3. Close union by affection; intimacy of friendship.
4. Parsimony; closeness in expense. *Bacon.*
NEAR'-SIGHT'ED, (neer'sit'ed,) *a.* Short-sighted; seeing at a small distance only.
NEAR'-SIGHT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being short-sighted.
NEAT, (neet,) *n.* [Sax. *neat*, *neten*, *niten*, *nyten*; Sw. *nöt*; Dan. *nød.* In Sax. *geneat* is a herdsman. In Spanish, *ganado* is cattle, and vermin; doubtless the same word with a prefix. In W. *cnud* is a group. *Neat* coincides with the root of *need* in elements, and if connected with it, the sense is, a herd, or collection, from crowding, pressing; but this is doubtful.]
1. Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen, and cows. In America, this word is used in composition, as in *neat's*-tongue, *neat's*-foot oil, and tautologically in *neat*-cattle.
2. A single cow. *Tusser.*
NEAT, *a.* [It. *netto*; Sp. *neto*; Fr. *net*; Arm. *neat*, or *neet*; L. *nitidus*, *niteo*, to shine, to be clean, fair, or fine; W. *nith*, pure; *nithiaw*, to purify, to winnow.]
1. Very clean; free from foul or extraneous matter; as, *neat* clothes. The vessels are kept *neat*; the woman keeps her house very *neat.*
2. Pure; free from impure words and phrases; as, a *neat* style.
3. Cleanly; preserving neatness; as, a *neat* woman.
4. Pure; unadulterated; as, *neat* wine. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*
5. Free from tawdry appendages, and well adjusted; as, a *neat* dress.
6. Clear of the cask, case, bag, box, &c; as, *neat* weight. It is usually written NET or NETT.
NEAT'HERD, *n.* [Sax. *neathyrd.*]
A person who has the care of cattle; a cow-keeper. *Dryden.*
NEAT'LY, *adv.* With neatness; a neat manner; in a cleanly manner; as, a garment *neatly* washed.

Q. With good taste; without tawdry ornaments; as, a lady *neatly* dressed.

3. Nicely; handsomely; as, a vessel *neatly* gilt.

NEAT'NESS, n. Exact cleanliness; entire freedom from foul matter; as, the *neatness* of a floor, or of a garment.

2. Purity; freedom from ill chosen words; as, the *neatness* of style.

3. Freedom from useless or tawdry ornaments; with good adjustment of the several parts; as, the *neatness* of a dress.

NEAT'RESS, n. [from *neat*, cattle.] A female who takes care of cattle. [*Not used in the United States.*] *Warner.*

NEAT'S'-FOOT OIL, n. The oil obtained by boiling calves' feet. *Gardner.*

NEB, n. [Sax. *neb*, or *nebbe*; Ice. *nebbe*, or *nef*; Dan. *neb*, *næb*, and, with a prefix, *snabel*; Sw. *näf*; D. *neb*, *snebb*; G. *schnabel*. In the different dialects it signifies a bill, beak, the nose, or the face, from extending, or shooting. See Class Nb, No. 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15, 21, 24. It is also written Nib.]

The nose; the beak of a bird; the bill; the mouth.

NEB'NEB, n. The East Indian name of BADLAH.

NEB'U-LA, n.; *pl.* NEBULÆ. [L. *nebula*; Gr. νεφος, νεφελη; G. *nebel*; D. *nevel*; Ir. *neall*, *neul*, by contraction; It. *nebbia*; Sp. *niebla*, fog, mist; Sans. *nabha*, a cloud. Probably the primary sense is, thick, or mixed.]

1. A white spot, or a slight opacity of the cornea. *Cyc.*

2. In *astronomy*, a name given to faint, misty appearances, which are dimly seen among the stars, resembling a comet or a speck of fog. They are usually, but not always, resolved by the telescope into myriads of small stars. *Olmsted.*

3. [In *heraldry*, it is used to describe a line drawn with undulations resembling the form of clouds; or a shield or charge divided by several such lines drawn across it. — *E. H. Barker.*]

NEB'U-LAR, a. Pertaining to nebulæ.

Nebular hypothesis; a celebrated hypothesis, framed by Laplace, the principles of which are as follows: It supposes that the bodies composing the solar system once existed in the form of a nebula; that this had a revolution on its own axis from west to east; that, by the effect of gravity, the matter composing the nebula gradually became condensed toward the center; that the exterior portions thus had the velocity of their revolution increased, until by the centrifugal force they were separated from the mass, and left behind in the form of a ring; that thus the material of each of the planets was separated, while the main body was condensed toward the center, forming the sun; and finally, that each of the planetary rings, by a similar process, was condensed into the planet, depositing in the mean time rings out of which its secondaries were formed. *Olmsted.*

NEB-U-LOS'I-TY, n. [from *nebulous*.] The state of being cloudy or hazy. *Med. Repos.*

2. In *astronomy*, a name given to the faint, misty appearances surrounding certain stars. *Olmsted.*

NEB'U-LOUS, a. [L. *nebulosus*.]

1. Cloudy; hazy. [See NEBULA.]

2. In *astronomy*, pertaining to, or having the appearance of, a nebula.

NEC-ES-SA'RI-AN, n. [See NECESSARY.] An advocate for the doctrine of philosophical necessity; more properly, NECESSITARIAN. *Priestley.*

NEC'ES-SA-RIES, (-riz,) n. pl. See NECESSARY.

NEC'ES-SA-RI-LY, *adv.* By necessity; in such a manner that it can not be otherwise. Truth is *necessarily* opposite to falsehood. A square is *necessarily* different from a circle.

2. Indispensably. Most men are *necessarily* occupied in procuring their subsistence.

3. By unavoidable consequence. Certain inferences *necessarily* result from particular premises.

NEC'ES-SA-RI-NESS, n. The state of being necessary. [Rare.

NEC'ES-SA-RY, a. [L. *necessarius*.]

1. That must be; that can not be otherwise; indispensably requisite. It is *necessary* that every effect should have a cause.

2. Indispensable; requisite; essential; that can not be otherwise without preventing the purpose intended. Air is *necessary* to support animal life; food is *necessary* to nourish the body; holiness is a *necessary* qualification for happiness; health is *necessary* to the enjoyment of pleasure; subjection to law is *necessary* to the safety of persons and property.

3. Unavoidable; as, a *necessary* inference or consequence from facts or arguments.

4. Acting from necessity or compulsion; opposed to FREE. Whether man is a *necessary* or a free agent is a question much discussed.

NEC'ES-SA-RY, n. [from the adjective.] Something necessary or indispensable to some purpose; as, a *necessary* of life; *more commonly used in the plural.*

NEC'ES-SA-RY, n. A privy.

NE-CES-SI-TA'RI-AN, } n. One who maintains the
NEC-ES-SA'RI-AN, } doctrine of philosophical necessity in regard to the origin and existence of things. *Beattie.*

NE-CES'SI-TATE, v. t. [from L. *necessitas*.] To make necessary or indispensable; to render unavoidable; to compel.

The Marquis of Newcastle, being pressed on both sides, was *necessitated* to draw all his army into York. *Clarendon.*
Sickness might *necessitate* his removal from court. *South.*

NE-CES'SI-TA-TED, *pp.* Made necessary, indispensable, or unavoidable.

NE-CES'SI-TA-TING, *ppr.* Making necessary or indispensable.

NE-CES-SI-TA'TION, n. The act of making necessary; compulsion. [*Little used.*] *Bramhall.*

NE-CES'SI-TI-ED, (-tid,) a. In a state of want. [*Not in use.*]

NE-CES'SI-TOUS, a. Very needy or indigent; pressed with poverty.

There are multitudes of *necessitous* heirs and penurious parents. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Narrow; destitute; pinching; as, *necessitous* circumstances.

NE-CES'SI-TOUS-LY, *adv.* In a necessitous manner.

NE-CES'SI-TOUS-NESS, n. Extreme poverty or destitution of the means of living; pressing want. *Burnet.*

NE-CES'SI-TUDE, n. Necessitousness; want. [*Not used.*] *Hale.*

NE-CES'SI-TY, n. [L. *necessitas*.]

1. That which must be and can not be otherwise, or the cause of that which can not be otherwise. It is of *necessity* that a thing can not be and not be at the same time. It is of *necessity* that two contradictory propositions can not both be true.

2. Irresistible power; compulsive force, physical or moral. If man's actions are determined by causes beyond his control, he acts from *necessity*, and is not a free agent. *Necessity* compelled the general to act on the defensive.

3. Indispensableness; the state of being requisite. The *necessity* of funds to support public credit, no man questions. The *necessity* of economy in domestic concerns is admitted. No man can plead *necessity* in excuse for crimes.

4. Extreme indigence; pinching poverty; pressing want.

The cause of all the distractions in his court or army proceeded from the extreme poverty and *necessity* his majesty was in. *Clarendon.*

5. Unavoidableness; inevitableness; as, the *necessity* of a consequence from certain premises.

6. In *the plural*, things requisite for a purpose.

These should be hours for *necessities*,
Not for delights. *Shak.*

NECK, n. [Sax. *hneca*, *hnecca*, *necca*; G. *nick*, *genick*, the nape of the neck; D. *nek*; Sw. *nacke*; Dan. *nakke*; It. Port. and Sp. *nuca*. This word is properly the nape or vertebra of the neck behind, and is so rendered in other languages, L. *nux*, that is, a nob or mass; W. *cnoc*.]

1. The part of an animal's body which is between the head and the trunk, and connects them. In man and many other animals, this part is more slender than the trunk; hence,

2. A long, narrow tract of land projecting from the main body, or a narrow tract connecting two larger tracts; as, the *neck* of land between Boston and Roxbury.

Any part corresponding to a neck; the long, slender part of a vessel, as a retort; or of a plant, as a gourd; or of any instrument, as a guitar.

A stiff neck, in *Scripture*, denotes obstinacy in sin.

On the neck; immediately after; following closely.

First by committing one sin *on the neck* of another. *Perkins.*

[This phrase is not much used. We more frequently say, *on the heels*.]

To break the neck of an affair; to hinder, or to do the principal thing to prevent.

To harden the neck; to grow obstinate; to be more and more perverse and rebellious. *Neh.* ix.

NECK'A-TEE, n. A neckerchief. [*Obs.*]

NECK'BEEF, n. The course flesh of the neck of cattle, sold at a low price.

As cheap as *neckbeef*. *Swift.*

NECK'CLOTE, n. A piece of cloth worn on the neck.

NECK'ED, (nekt,) a. Having a neck; as in *stiff-necked*.

NECK'ER-CHIEF, (-chif,) n. A gorget; a kerchief for the neck; it was formerly applied only to female attire. *Smart.*

NECK'LACE, n. A string of beads, or precious stones, worn by women on the neck. *Arbuthnot.*

NECK'LAC-ED, (neck'lăst,) a. Marked as with a necklace. *Sir W. Jones.*

NECK'LAND, n. A neck or long tract of land. *Hakewell.*

NECK'-TYE, n. A neckhandkerchief. *M. F. Tupper.*

NECK'VERSE, n. The verse formerly read to entitle a party to the benefit of clergy, said to be the first verse of the fifty-first Psalm, "*Miserere mei*," &c. *Tindall.*

NECK'WEED, n. Hemp; in ridicule, because used in hanging criminals.

NEC'RO-LITE, n. A variety of trachyte.

NEC-RO-LOG'IC-AL, a. Pertaining to, or giving an account of, the dead, or of deaths.

NEC-ROL'O-GIST, n. One who gives an account of deaths.

NEC-ROL'O-GY, n. [Gr. νεκρος, dead, and λογος, discourse.]

An account of the dead, or of deaths; a register of deaths.

NEC'RO-MAN-CER, n. [See NECROMANCY.] *Properly*, one who pretends to foretell future events by holding converse with departed spirits. *Swift.*

2. One who uses enchantments or practices sorcery. The latter is now the more usual sense. *Smart.*

NEC'RO-MAN-CY, n. [Gr. νεκρος, dead, and μαντεια, divination.]

1. *Properly*, the art of revealing future events by means of a pretended communication with the dead. This imposture is prohibited. *Deut.* xviii.

2. Enchantment; conjuration. This is now the more usual sense. *Smart.*

NEC-RO-MAN'TIC, a. Pertaining to necromancy; performed by necromancy.

NEC-RO-MAN'TIC, n. Trick; conjuration. *Young.*

NEC-RO-MAN'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By necromancy or the black art; by conjuration. *Gregory.*

NEC'RO-NITE, n. [Gr. νεκρος, dead.]

Fetid feldspar, a mineral which, when struck or pounded, exhales a fetid odor like that of putrid flesh. *Hayden.*

NEC-ROPH'A-GOUS, a. [Gr. νεκρος and φαγω.]

Eating or feeding on the dead. *Kirby.*

NEC-ROP'O-LIS, n. [Gr. νεκρος and πολις.]

A city of the dead.

NEC-RO-SCOP'IC, a. [Gr. νεκρος and σκοπεω.]

Relating to post-mortem examinations.

NE-CRO'SIS, n. [Gr. νεκρωσις.]

1. Among *physicians*, mortification; the dry gangrene.

2. Among *surgeons*, an inflammation of a bone terminating in its death.

3. In *botany*, a disease of plants, consisting of small black spots, beneath which the substance of the plant decays. *Brande.*

NEC'TAR, n. [L., from the Greek.] In *mythology* and *poetry*, the drink of the gods; hence,

2. Any very sweet and pleasant drink.

NEC-TA'RE-AN, } a. Resembling nectar; very
NEC-TA'RE-OUS, } sweet and pleasant.

The juice *nectareous* and the balmy dew. *Pope.*

NEC'TAR-ED, a. Imbued with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar. *Milton.*

NEC-TA'RE-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a nectareous manner.

NEC-TA'RE-OUS-NESS, n. The quality of being nectareous.

NEC-TA'RI-AL, a. Pertaining to the nectary of a plant.

Stamens inserted into the margin of a glandulous *nectarial* ring. *Am. Rev.*

NEC-TAR-IF'ER-OUS, a. [*nectar* and L. *fero*, to bear.]

Producing nectar or honey; as, a *nectariferous* glandule. *Lee.*

NEC'TAR-INE, (-in,) a. Sweet as nectar. *Milton.*

NEC'TAR-INE, n. A fruit resembling the peach, but with a smooth rind. It is the Persica lævis of De Candolle.

NEC-TA'RI-UM, n. That part of a flower which secretes a honey-like substance; the nectary.

NEC'TAR-IZE, v. t. To sweeten. *Cockeram.*

NEC'TAR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Sweetened.

NEC'TAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Sweetening.

NEC'TAR-OUS, a. Sweet as nectar. *Milton.*

NEC'TAR-Y, n. [from *nectar*.] In *botany*, the melliferous part of a vegetable, peculiar to the flower. It usually makes a part of the corol, but is sometimes distinct from it. Sometimes it is in the form of a horn or spur; sometimes in that of a cup; whence it is called the HONEY-CUP. *Martyn.*

NED'DER, n. [W. *nadyr*; Sax. *nedder*.]

An adder. [*Obs.*]

NEED, n. [Sax. *nead*, *neod*, *nyd*; D. *nood*; G. *noth*; Sw. *nod*; Dan. *nöd*; Eth. ነዐደ *nadei*, to be in want. The primary sense is, to press. Class Nd, No. 7, 24.]

1. Want; occasion for something; necessity; a state that requires supply or relief. It sometimes expresses urgent want; pressing exigency.

What further *need* have we of witnesses? — Matt. xxvi.
For ye have *need* of patience. — Heb. x.

2. Want of the means of subsistence; poverty; indigence.

I know how to abound and to suffer *need*. — Phil. iv.

NEED, v. t. [Sax. *genedan*, *genidan*, to compel; Dan. *nöder*.]

To want; to lack; to require, as supply or relief.

They that be whole *need* not a physician, but they that are sick. — Matt. ix.

NEED, v. i. To be wanted; to be necessary.

When we have done it, we have done all that is in our power, and all that needs. [*Not used.*] *Locke.*

Need is often used as an auxiliary, or at least without the personal termination.

And the leader need not fear he shall be injured. *Anacharsis, Trans.*

NEED'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Wanted.
NEED'ER, *n.* One that wants.
NEED'FUL, *a.* Necessary, as supply or relief; requisite.

All things *needful* for defense abound. *Dryden.*

NEED'FUL-LY, *adv.* Necessarily. *B. Jonson.*
NEED'I-LY, *adv.* [from *needy.*] In want or poverty.
NEED'I-NESS, *n.* [from *needy.*] Want; poverty; indigence. *Bacon.*
NEED'ING, *ppr.* Wanting; requiring, as supply or relief.
NEE'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *nedl, nædl*; G. *nadel*; Goth. *nethal*; Arm. *nadoz*; Ir. *snathad*; W. *nydwyt*, from *nod*, something sharp or pointed. It may be allied to *nettle.*]

1. A small instrument of steel pointed at one end, with an eye at the other to receive a thread; used in sewing and embroidery. Needles are also used by surgeons in sewing up wounds.

2. A small pointed piece of steel used in the mariner's compass, which, by its magnetic quality, is attracted and directed to the pole, and thus enables navigators to steer their ships the course intended; often called the MAGNETIC NEEDLE.

3. Any crystallized substance in the form of a needle.

Dipping needle. See DIPPING NEEDLE.

NEE'DLE, *v. t.* To form crystals in the shape of a needle.
NEE'DLE, *v. i.* To shoot in crystallization into the form of needles; as, *needled* prisms. *Fourcroy.*
NEE'DLE-BOOK, *n.* A place for sticking needles on cloth, protected by covers like those of a book. *Cowper.*
NEE'DLED, (nee'did,) *pp.* or *a.* Crystallized in the form of needles.
NEE'DLE-FISH, *n.* A name of certain fishes of the family Syngnathidæ, or old genus Syngnathus, also called PIPE-FISHES. They have a long and very slender body. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*
NEE'DLE-FUL, *n.* As much thread as is put at once in a needle.
NEE'DLE-MAK-ER, } *n.* One who manufactures
NEE'DLER, } needles.
NEE'DLE-ORE, *n.* Acicular ore of bismuth. *Dana.*
NEE'DLE-POINT-ED, *a.* Pointed as needles.
NEE'DLE-STONE, *n.* A mineral of the zeolite family. *Cleaveland.*
NEE'DLE-WORK, (nee'dl-wurk,) *n.* Work executed with a needle; or the business of a seamstress. It is used particularly for embroidery.
NEE'DLE-WORK-ED, *a.* Worked with needles.
NEE'DLE-ZE'O-LITE, *n.* A species of zeolite of a greenish-white color. *Ure.*
NEED'LESS, *a.* Not wanted; unnecessary; not requisite; as, *needless* labor; *needless* expenses.

2. Not wanting. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

NEED'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without necessity.
NEED'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unnecessariness. *Locke.*
NEE'DLING, *ppr.* Forming crystals like needles.
NEED'MENT, *n.* Something needed or wanted. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
NEEDS, *adv.* [from *need*; Sax. *nedes.*]

Necessarily; indispensably; generally used with *must.*

A trial at law must *needs* be innocent in itself. *Kettlewell.*

NEED'Y, *a.* Necessitous; indigent; very poor; distressed by want of the means of living.

To relieve the *needy* and comfort the afflicted are duties that fall in our way every day *Addison.*
Spare the blushes of *needy* merit. *Dwight.*

NEEL'GHAU, *n.* See NYLGHAU.
NE'ER, (nâre;) a contraction of NEVER.
NEESE, (neez,) *v. i.* [G. *niesen*; D. *niezen*; Sw. *nysa*; Dan. *nyser*; Ar. نشع *nashaa*; hence, *sneeze.* Class Ns, No. 30.]

To sneeze. [*Obs.*]

[See SNEEZE, which is formed on this word.]

NEESE'WORT, (neez'wurt,) *n.* A plant. *Sherwood.*
NEES'ING, *n.* A sneezing. [*Obs.*]
NE EXEAT, [L.] In *law*, a writ to prevent a person from going out of the country without a license. *Bouvier.*
NEF, *n.* The nave of a church. [*Not used.*] [See NAVE.]
NE-FAN'DOUS, *a.* [L. *nefandus*, not to be spoken.]

Not to be named; abominable. *Sheldon.*

NE-FA'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *nefarius*, from *nefas*, unlawful, or *ne* and *for, fari*, to utter.]

Wicked in the extreme; abominable; atrociously sinful or villainous; detestably vile.

NE-FA'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With extreme wickedness; abominably. *Milton.*
NE-FA'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being nefarious.
NE-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *negatio*, from *nego*, to deny, Sw. *neka*, Dan. *negter*, W. *naca, nacâu, nagu*, Fr. *nier*, from L. *nego.* The sense is, to thrust, to stop or repel; for, in Italian, *negare* is to deny, and *annegare* is to deny, and to drown, to stifle in water; Sp. *negar*, to deny; *anneger*, to drown or inundate, Fr. *noyer.*]

1. Denial; a declaration that something is not; opposed to AFFIRMATION; as, the soul is *not* matter.

2. In *logic*, description by denial, exclusion, or exception.

Negation is the absence of that which does not belong to the thing we are speaking of. *Watts.*

3. Argument drawn from denial.

It may be proved, by way of *negation*, that they came not from Europe, as having no remainder of the arts, learning, and civilities of it. *Heylin.*

NEG'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *negatif*; L. *negativus.*]

1. Implying denial or negation; opposed to AFFIRMATIVE, as a *negative* proposition is that which *denies.* Matter is not spirit.

2. Implying absence; opposed to POSITIVE.

There is a *negative* way of denying Christ, when we do not acknowledge and confess him. *South.*

3. Having the power of stopping or restraining. A *negative* voice, in legislation, is a voice or vote to prevent the passing of a law or decree.

Negative sign; in *algebra*, the sign of subtraction, a sign, thus, —, which indicates that the quantity to which it is prefixed is to be subtracted. It is opposed to POSITIVE or AFFIRMATIVE.

Negative quantity; in *algebra*, a quantity which is required to be subtracted. *J. Day.*

Negative electricity, according to Dr. Franklin, is a deficiency of the electric fluid in a substance, or less than the substance naturally contains.

NEG'A-TIVE, *n.* A proposition by which something is denied; as, matter has not the power of moving itself.

2. A word that denies; as, *not, no.*

3. In *legislation*, the right or power of preventing the enaction of a law or decree. The governor has not a *negative* on the proceedings of the legislature, but each branch has a *negative* on the other.

Negative pregnant; a negation of one thing, implying the affirmation of another.

NEG'A-TIVE, *v. t.* To disprove; to prove the contrary.

The omission or infrequency of such recitals does not *negative* the existence of miracles. *Paley.*

2. To reject by vote; to refuse to enact or sanction. The senate *negatived* the bill.

3. To resist a choice or what is proposed.

NEG'A-TIV-ED, *pp.* Disproved; rejected by vote.
NEG'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With or by denial; as, he answered *negatively.* *Boyle.*

2. In the form of speech implying the absence of something; opposed to POSITIVELY.

I shall show what this image of God in man is, *negatively*, by showing wherein it does not consist, and positively, by showing wherein it does consist. *South.*

3. *Negatively charged* or *electrified*; in *Dr. Franklin's theory of electricity*, having a deficiency of the electric fluid. [See POSITIVELY.]

NEG'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being negative.
NEG'A-TO-RY, *a.* That denies; belonging to negation. [*Little used.*]
NEG-LECT', *v. t.* [L. *neglectus*, from *negligo.* In G. the corresponding word is *nachlassen*, D. *nalaaten*, compounds of *nach, na*, after, and *lassen, laaten*, to let, to leave, to suffer to pass, Eng. *let*, Fr. *laisser.* The sense of the latter words, then, is, to leave behind, or permit to remain; Dan. *nachlæssig*, negligent. I suspect the L. *negligo* to be composed of the same prefix, *neg* for *nach*, and *linquo, lictum*, as n is not radical in the latter. But of this I am not confident.]

1. To omit by carelessness or design; to forbear to do, use, employ, promote, or attend to; as, to *neglect* duty or business; to *neglect* to pay honest debts; to *neglect* our interest or policy; to *neglect* the means in our power.

2. To omit to receive or embrace; to slight.

How shall we escape, if we *neglect* so great salvation? — Heb. ii.

3. To slight; not to notice; to forbear to treat with attention or respect. Among people of good breeding, strangers seldom complain of being *neglected.*

4. To postpone. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

NEG-LECT', *n.* Omission; forbearance to do any thing that can be done or that requires to be done. *Neglect* may be from carelessness or inattention. The *neglect* of business is the cause of many failures; but *neglect* of economy is more frequent and more injurious.

2. Slight; omission of attention or civilities. *Neglect* of due notice and attention to strangers is characteristic of ill breeding.

3. Negligence; habitual want of regard.

Age breeds *neglect* in all. *Denham.*

4. State of being disregarded.

Rescue my poor remains from vile *neglect.* *Prior.*

NEG-LECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Omitted to be done; slighted; disregarded.
NEG-LECT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being neglected.
NEG-LECT'ER, *n.* One that neglects. [*More.*
NEG-LECT'FUL, *a.* Heedless; careless; inattentive. *Locke.*

2. Accustomed or apt to omit what may or ought

3. Treating with neglect or slight. [to be done.

4. Indicating neglect, slight, or indifference; as, a *neglectful* countenance. *Locke.*

NEG-LECT'FUL-LY, *adv.* With neglect; with heedless inattention; with careless indifference.
NEG-LECT'ING, *ppr.* Omitting; passing by; forbearing to do; slighting; treating with indifference.
NEG-LECT'ING-LY, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly. *Shak.*
NEG-LEC'TION, *n.* The state of being negligent. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
NEG-LECT'IVE, *a.* Inattentive; regardless of. [*Little used.*] *K. Charles.*
NEG-LI-GEE', (neg-le-zhē',) *n.* [Fr. *negligé.*]

A kind of gown formerly worn. *Goldsmith.*

NEG'LI-GENCE, *n.* [L. *negligentia.*]

1. Neglect; omission to do. *More generally,*

2. Habitual omission of that which ought to be done, or a habit of omitting to do things either from carelessness or design. *Negligence* is usually the child of sloth or laziness, and the parent of disorders in business, often of poverty.

NEG'LI-GENT, *a.* Careless; heedless; apt or accustomed to omit what ought to be done; inattentive to business or necessary concerns. It is applied to a particular instance of neglect, or it denotes habitually careless or inattentive. 2 *Chron.* xxix. 2 *Pet.* i.

He that thinks he can afford to be *negligent*, is not far from being poor. *Rambler.*

2. Regardless.

Be thou *negligent* of fame. *Swift.*

NEG'LI-GENT-LY, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly; without exactness; as, a person *negligently* dressed; a piece *negligently* written; a farm *negligently* cultivated.

2. With slight, disregard, or inattention.

NE-GO-TIA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being negotiable or transferable by indorsement. *Sewall. Walsh.*
NE-GO'TIA-BLE, *a.* [from *negotiate.*] That may be transferred by assignment or indorsement; that may be passed from the owner to another person so as to vest the property in the assignee; as, a *negotiable* note or bill of exchange. *Walsh.*
NE-GO'TIANT, (ne-gō'shant,) *n.* One who negotiates; a negotiator. [*Not used.*] *Raleigh.*
NE-GO'TIATE, (ne-gō'shāte,) *v. i.* [L. *negotior*; It. *negoziare*; Sp. *negociar*; Fr. *negocier*; from L. *negotium*, business, employment; W *neges*, an errand, business; *negesau*, to go on errands, to negotiate.]

1. To transact business; to treat with another respecting purchase and sale; to hold intercourse in bargaining or trade, either in person or by a broker or substitute; as, to *negotiate with* a man *for* the purchase of goods or a farm.

2. To hold intercourse with another respecting a treaty, league, or convention; to treat with respecting peace or commerce.

It is a crime for an ambassador to betray his prince, for whom he should *negotiate.* *Decay of Piety.*

NE-GO'TIATE, (ne-gō'shāte,) *v. t.* To procure by mutual intercourse and agreement with another; as, to *negotiate* a loan of money.

Ship brokers and interpreters *negotiate* affreightments. *Walsh.*

2. To procure, make, or establish by mutual intercourse and agreement with others. Mr. Jay *negotiated* a treaty with the British ministry in 1794.

3. To sell; to pass; to transfer for a valuable consideration; as, to *negotiate* a bill of exchange.

The notes were not *negotiated* to them in the usual course of business or trade. *Kent.*

NE-GO'TIA-TED, *pp.* Procured or obtained by agreement with another; sold or transferred for a valuable consideration.
NE-GO'TIA-TING, *ppr.* Treating with; transacting business.
NE-GO-TI-A'TION, (-she-ā'-,) *n.* The act of negotiating; the transacting of business in traffic; the treating with another respecting sale or purchase.

2. The transaction of business between nations; the mutual intercourse of governments by their agents, in making treaties and the like; as, the *negotiations* at Ghent.

NE-GO'TIA-TOR, *n.* One that negotiates; one that treats with others either as principal or agent, in respect to purchase and sale, or public compacts. *Swift.*
NE'GRESS, *n.* [See NEGRO.] A female of the black race of Africa.
NE'GRO, *n.* [It. and Sp. *negro*, black, from L. *niger.*]

A native or descendant of the black race of men in Africa. The word is never applied to the tawny or olive-colored inhabitants of the northern coast of Africa, but to the more southern race of men who are quite black.

NE'GRO-LOID, *a.* [*negro* and Gr. *eidos.*]
Pertaining to men who have a resemblance to negroes.

NE'GUS, *n.* A liquor made of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon juice; so called, it is said, from its first maker, Colonel *Negus.*

NEIF, (neef,) *n.* [Ice. *nefi.*]
1. The neaf or fist. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
2. A slave. [*Not used.*]

NEIGH, (nā,) *v. i.* [Sax. *hnægan*; Sw. *gnägga*; Dan. *knægger*; It. *annicchiare.* In W. *enecu* signifies to jar or quarrel; *enec*, a sharp noise.]
To utter the voice of a horse, expressive of want or desire; to whinny.

NEIGH, (nā,) *n.* The voice of a horse; a whinnying.

NEIGH'BOR, (nā'bur,) *n.* [Sax. *nehbur, nehgebur*, a nigh boor, a *boor* or countryman living *nigh*, (see NIGH;) G. *nachbar*; D. *nabuur*; Sw. *nabo*; Dan. *naboe.* (See BOOR.) The true orthography, as this word is now pronounced, is NAHBOOR; Sax. *neh*, nigh, and *boor.*]
1. One who lives near another. In large towns, a *neighbor* is one who lives within a few doors. In the country, a *neighbor* may live at a greater distance; and in new settlements, where the people are thinly scattered over the country, a *neighbor* may be distant several miles. Such is the use of the word in the United States.
2. One who lives in familiarity with another; a word of civility. *Shak.*
3. An intimate; a confidant. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
4. A fellow-being. *Acts* vii.
5. One of the human race; any one that needs our help, or to whom we have an opportunity of doing good. *Luke* x.
6. A country that is near. [*Not used.*]

NEIGH'BOR, (nā'bur,) *a.* Near to another; adjoining; next. *Smart.*

NEIGH'BOR, (nā'bur,) *v. t.* To adjoin; to confine on or be near to.

These grow on the hills that *neighbor* the shore. *Sandys.*

2. To acquaint with; to make near to, or make familiar. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
To neighbor it; in *colloquial language*, to cultivate friendly intercourse by mutual visits.

NEIGH'BOR-HOOD, (nā'bur-,) *n.* A place near; vicinity; the adjoining district or any place not distant. He lives in my *neighborhood.*
2. State of being near each other; as, several states in a *neighborhood.* *Swift.*
3. The inhabitants who live in the vicinity of each other. The fire alarmed all the *neighborhood.*

NEIGH'BOR-ING, *a.* Living or being near; as, the *neighboring* inhabitants; *neighboring* countries or nations. *Paley*

NEIGH'BOR-LI-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being neighborly. *Scott.*

NEIGH'BOR-LY, *a.* Becoming a neighbor; kind; civil.

Judge if this be *neighborly* dealing. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Cultivating familiar intercourse; interchanging frequent visits; social. Friend, you are not *neighborly.*

NEIGH'BOR-LY, *adv.* With social civility; as, to live *neighborly.*

NEIGH'BOR-SHIP, *n.* State of being neighbors. [*Not in use.*] *Miss Baillie.*

NEIGH'ING, (nā'ing,) *ppr.* Whinnying.

NEIGH'ING, (nā'ing,) *n.* The voice of a horse; a whinnying. *Jer.* viii.

NEI'THER, (nē'ther *or* nī'ther. The former is given in most dictionaries, and still prevails in America. The latter is now common in England,) *compound pronoun, pronominal adjective*, or *a substitute.* [Sax. *nather, nathor, nauther*, or *nouther*; *ne*, not, and *either* or *other*, not either, or not other. So in L. *neuter*, *ne* and *uter.*]
Not either; not the one or the other.
1. It refers to individual things or persons; as, which road shall I take? *Neither*, take *neither* road. The upright judge inclines to *neither* party.
It is used as a substitute; as, the upright judge inclines to *neither* of the parties.

He *neither* loves,
Nor either cares for him. *Shak.*

2. It refers to a sentence; as, "Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it;" that is, ye shall not eat, *not either* or *other* shall ye touch it; ye shall not eat, nor shall ye do the other thing here mentioned, that is, touch it. *Gen.* iii.
"Fight *neither* with small nor great, save only with the king;" that is, fight not, either with small or great. 1 *Kings* xxii.
Neither, in the first part of a negative sentence, is followed by *nor* in the subsequent part. It is *neither* the one *nor* the other. But *or* would be most proper, for the negative in *neither* applies to both parts of the sentence
It is often used in the last member of a negative sentence instead of *nor*, as in the passage above cited. "Ye shall not eat it, *neither* shall ye touch it." Here *neither* is improperly used for *nor*, for *not* in the first clause refers only to that clause, and the second negative refers only to the second clause. "Ye shall *not* eat it, *nor* shall ye touch it."
In the sentences above, *neither* is considered to be a conjunction or connecting word, though in fact it is a pronoun or representative of a clause of a sentence.
3. *Neither* primarily refers to *two*; not *either* of two. But by usage it is applicable to any number, referring to individuals separately considered. Five or ten persons being charged with a misdemeanor or riot, each may say, *neither* of us was present.
4. *Neither* sometimes closes a sentence in a peculiar manner, thus: "Men come not to the knowledge of ideas thought to be innate, till they come to the use of reason; nor then *neither.*" *Locke.*
That is, *not either* when they come to the use of reason, or before.
Formerly, in *English*, as in *Greek* and *French*, two negatives were used for one negation. But in such phrases as that above, good speakers now use *either*; "nor then *either.*"

NEM'A-LINE, *a.* [Gr. *νημα*, a thread.]
In *mineralogy*, having the form of threads; fibrous. *Shepard.*

NEM'A-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *νημα*, thread, and *λιθος*, stone.]
A fibrous hydrate of magnesia. *Dana.*

NEM. CON., for NEMINE CONTRADICENTE, [L.] No one contradicting or opposing; that is, unanimously; without opposition.

NEM. DISS. for NEMINE DISSENTIENTE, [L.] No one dissenting.

NE-ME'AN, *a.* Relating to Nemea, in Argolis, where games were celebrated every third year.

NEM'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *νεμος*, a wood, and *λιθος*, a stone.]
An arborized stone. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

NEM'O-RAL, *a.* [L. *nemoralis*, from *nemus*, a wood.]
Pertaining to a wood or grove. *Dict.*

NEM'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *nemorosus.*]
Woody. *Evelyn.*

NEMP'NE, *v. t.* [Sax. *nemnan*, to name or call.]
To call. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

NE'NI-A, *n.* [Gr.] A funeral song; an elegy. [*Not used.*]

NEN'U-PHAR, *n.* The great white Water Lily of Europe, or Nymphæa alba.

NE-OD'A-MODE, *n.* [Gr. *νεοδαμωδης*; *νεος*, new, and *δημωδης*, popular; *δημος*, people.]
In *ancient Greece*, a person newly admitted to citizenship. *Mitford.*

NE-OG'A-MIST, *n.* [Gr. *νεος*, new, and *γαμεω*, to marry.]
A person recently married.

NE-O-LOG'IC, NE-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [from *neology.*] Pertaining to neology; employing new words. *Chesterfield.*

NE-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a neological manner.

NE-OL'O-GISM, *n.* The introduction of new words or doctrines.
2. A new word, expression, or doctrine

NE-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who introduces new words into a language. Lavoisier has been a successful *neologist.* [*Disused.*] *Med. Repos.*
2. An innovator in theology; one who introduces rationalistic views subversive of revealed truth. [*This is now the prevailing sense.*] *Murdock.*

NE-OL-O-GI-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of neologizing. *Jefferson.*

NE-OL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To introduce or use new terms.

NE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *νεος*, new, and *λογος*, a word.]
1. The introduction of a new word, or of new words, into a language. The present nomenclature of chemistry is a remarkable instance of *neology.* [*Disused.*]
2. Rationalistic views in theology subversive of revealed truth. The term is applied especially to the new philosophical theology of the Germans. [*This is now the prevailing sense.*] *Murdock.*

NE-O-NŌ'MI-AN, *n.* [Gr. *νεος*, new, and *νομος*, law.]
One who advocates new laws, or desires God's law to be altered. *Scott.*

NE'O-PHYTE, *n.* [Gr. *νεος*, new, and *φυτον*, a plant.]
1. A new convert or proselyte.
2. A name given by the early Christians, and still among the Roman Catholics, to such as have recently embraced the Christian faith, and been admitted to baptism. *Brande.*
3. A novice; one newly admitted to the order of priest, or into a monastery.
4. A tyro; a beginner in learning.

NE-O-TER'IC, NE-O-TER'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. *νεωτερικος*, young, from *νεος*, new; Low L. *neotericus.*]
New; recent in origin; modern. *Bacon.*

NE-O-TER'IC, *n.* One of modern times. *Burton.*

NEP, *n.* A plant of the genus Nepeta; catmint, or catnip

NE-PEN'THE, *n.* [Gr. *νηπενθης*; *νη*, not, and *πενθος*, grief.]
A drug or medicine that relieves pain and exhilarates. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

NE-PEN'THES, *n.* A genus of remarkable Asiatic plants, having a kind of cylindrical urn connected with the leaf, usually filled with sweet and limpid water, and closed with a sort of lid; also called PITCHER-PLANTS. *Encyc. Am. P. Cyc.*

NEPH'E-LIN, NEPH'E-LINE, *n.* [Gr. *νεφελη*, a cloud.]
A mineral occurring in glassy crystals, nearly transparent, having the form of six-sided prisms; also, in translucent and nearly opaque masses of grayish, greenish, and reddish shades of color, having a greasy luster. This last variety has been called Elaolite, from *ελαιον* oil. The first occurs in the lavas of Vesuvius. *Dana.*

NEPH'EW, (nef'u,) *n.* [Fr. *neveu*; L. *nepos*; It. *nepote*; D. *neef*; G. *neffe*; Sans. *naptri*; W. *nai*, contracted.]
1. The son of a brother or sister. *Dryden.*
2. A grandson; also, a descendant. [*Not much used.*] [English authorities pronounce this word *nev'u*] *Hooker.*

NE-PHRAL'GI-A, NE-PHRAL'GY, *n.* Disease or pain in the kidneys.

NEPH'RITE, *n.* [Gr. *νεφριτης*, from *νεφρος*, the kidneys.]
The same mineral with JADE. It was formerly worn as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys, whence its name. *Dana.*

NE-PHRIT'IC, NE-PHRIT'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. *νεφριτικος*, from *νεφρος*, the kidneys.]
1. Pertaining to the kidneys or organs of urine; as, a *nephritic* disease.
2. Affected with a disease of the kidneys; as, a *nephritic* patient.
3. Relieving disorders of the kidneys in general; as, a *nephritic* medicine.
Nephritic stone; a stone of the silicious kind, called JADE.
Nephritic wood; a species of compact wood of a fine grain, brought from New Spain, which gives a blue color to spirit of wine and to water; which color is changed to yellow by acids, and again to blue by alkalies. Supposed to be the Hyperanthera Moringa. *Nicholson. Encyc.*

NE-PHRIT'IC, *n.* A medicine adapted to relieve or cure the diseases of the kidneys, particularly the gravel or stone in the bladder. *Cyc.*

NE-PHRI'TIS, *n.* In *medicine*, an inflammation of the kidneys.

NE-PHROT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *νεφρος*, a kidney, and *τομη*, a cutting.]
In *surgery*, the operation of extracting a stone from the kidney, by cutting. *Cyc.*

NE PLUS ULTRA. [L., no further.] To the utmost extent. It is customary to omit the last word, and say, *Ne plus.*

NEP'O-TISM, *n.* [Fr. *Nepotisme*, from L. *nepos*, nephew.]
1. Fondness for nephews. *Addison.*
2. Undue attachment to relations; favoritism shown to nephews and other relations.

NEP'O-TIST, *n.* One who practices nepotism.

NEP'TUNE, *n.* [L. *Neptunus.*] In *mythology*, the god of the ocean.
2. A large planet beyond *Uranus*, discovered in consequence of the computations of Le Verrier, of Paris, by Galle, of Berlin, September 23, 1846. Its mean distance from the sun is about 2850,000,000 miles, and its period of revolution is about 168 years.

NEP-TU'NI-AN, *a.* [from *Neptune.*]
1. Pertaining to the ocean or sea.
2. Formed by water or aqueous solution; as, *neptunian* rocks.
Neptunian theory; in *geology*, the theory of Werner, which refers the formation of all rocks and strata to the agency of water; opposed to the PLUTONIC theory. *Brande.*

NEP'TO-NI-AN, NEP'TU-NIST, *n.* One who adopts the theory that the whole earth was once covered with water, or rather that the substances of the globe were formed from aqueous solution. *Pinkerton. Good.*

NE QUID NI'MIS, [L.] Not too much; let all excess be avoided.

NE'RE-ID, *n.* [Gr. *νηρηιδες*, pl. of *νηρεις*, from *Νηρευς*, a marine deity; Sans. *nara*, water; Ar. and Heb. נהר, to flow. See NARRATE.]
In *mythology*, a sea nymph. In *ancient monuments*, the Nereids are represented as riding on sea horses, sometimes with the human form entire, and sometimes with the tail of a fish. They were the daughters of Nereus, a marine deity, and constantly attended Neptune. *Encyc. Brande.*

NER'ITE, *n.* A mollusk of the genus Nerita, having a univalvular shell.

NER'IT-ITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus Nerita. [*Not used.*]

NER'O-LI, *n.* The essential oil of orange flowers, procured by distillation. *Ure.*

NERVE, (nerv,) *n.* [L. *nervus*; Fr. *nerf*; W. *nerth*, strength; Gr. *νευρον*, nerve; probably allied to *ανηρ*, a man, L. *vir*; Pers. نر *nar*, the male of any animal; Sans. *nar*, a man. In Welsh, *nêr*, denotes one that possesses self-energy, and hence an epithet of God.]

1. An organ of sensation and motion in animals. The nerves are prolongations of the medullary substance of the brain, spinal cord, and semilunar ganglion, which ramify and extend to every part of the body. *Encyc. Parr.*

2. Strength; firmness of body; as, a man of *nerve*.

3. Fortitude; firmness of mind; courage

4. Strength; force; authority; as, the *nerves* of discipline. *Gibbon.*

5. In *botany*, a name given to parallel vessels, or fibers extending from the base to the apex of a leaf. *Lindley.*

Pope has used *nerve* for sinew or tendon.

NERVE, *v. t.* To give strength or vigor; to arm with force; as, fear *nerved* his arm. *Ames.*

NERV'ED, *pp.* Armed with strength.

2. *a.* In *botany*, having vessels simple and unbranched, extending from the base to the tip; as, a *nerved* leaf.

NERVE'LESS, (nerv'less,) *a.* Destitute of strength; weak. *Pope.*

NERVE'-SHAK-EN, *a.* Affected by a shaking. *Scott.*

2. Shocked; overcome or oppressed by some violent influence, impression, or sensation.

NERV'INE, (nerv'in,) *a.* [Low L. *nervinus.*]

That has the quality of acting upon the nerves.

NERV'INE, *n.* A medicine that operates upon the nerves.

NERV'OUS, *a.* [L. *nervosus.*]

1. Strong; vigorous; as, a *nervous* arm.

2. Pertaining to the nerves; seated in or affecting the nerves; as, a *nervous* disease or fever.

3. Having the nerves affected; hence, easily agitated; *a colloquial use of the word.*

4. Possessing or manifesting vigor of mind; characterized by strength in sentiment or style; as, a *nervous* historian. *Adams.*

NERV'OUS, } *a.* In *botany.* [See NERVED, No. 2.]
NERV'OSE, }

NERV'OUS-LY, *adv.* With strength or vigor. *Warton.*

2. With weakness or agitation of the nerves. [*Colloquial.*]

NERV'OUS-NESS, *n.* Strength; force; vigor. *Warton.*

2. The state of being composed of nerves. *Goldsmith.*

3. Weakness or agitation of the nerves. [*Colloquial.*]

NER'VURE, *n.* A name given, in *botany*, to the veins of leaves, and, in *entomology*, to the corneous divisions in the wings of insects. *Buchanan.*

NERV'Y, *a.* Strong; vigorous. *Shak.*

NES'CIENCE, (nesh'ens,) *n.* [L. *nescientia*, *nescio*; *ne* and *scio.*]

Want of knowledge; ignorance. *Bp. Hall.*

NESH, *a.* [Sax. *nesc.*]

Soft; tender; nice. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

NESS, a termination of names, signifies a promontory, from the root of *nose*, which see.

NESS, a termination of appellatives, [Sax. *nesse*, *nysse*,] denotes state or quality, as in *goodness*, *greatness.*

NEST, *n.* [Sax. *nest*; G. and D. *nest*; Sw. *näste*; W. *nyth*; L. *nidus*; Fr. *nid*; It. and Sp. *nido*; Arm. *nez*; Ir. *nead*; Russ. *gnizdo*; Gr. *νεοσσος*, *νεοσσια*, *νεοττια*, unless the latter are from *νεος*. In Persic, *nisim* is a nest, *nashiman*, a mansion, and *nishashtan*, to sit down, to dwell, or remain.]

1. The place or bed formed or used by a bird for incubation or the mansion of her young, until they are able to fly. The word is used also for the bed in which certain insects deposit their eggs.

2. Any place where irrational animals are produced. *Bentley.*

3. An abode; a place of residence; a receptacle of numbers, or the collection itself; *usually in an ill sense*; as, a *nest* of rogues.

4. A warm, close place of abode; generally in contempt. *Spenser.*

5. A number of boxes, cases, or the like, inserted in each other.

6. In *geology*, an aggregated mass of any ore or mineral, in an isolated state, within a rock. *Dana.*

NEST, *v. i.* To build and occupy a nest.

The king of birds *nested* with his leaves. *Howell.*

NEST'-EGG, *n.* An egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it. *Hudibras.*

NEST'LE, (nes'l,) *v. i.* To settle; to harbor; to lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest.

The king-fisher *nestles* in hollow banks. *L'Estrange.*
Their purpose was to fortify in some strong place of the wild country, and there *nestle* till succors came. *Bacon.*

2. To move about in one's seat, like a bird when forming her nest; as, a child *nestles.*

NEST'LE, (nes'l,) *v. t.* To house, as in a nest. *Donne.*

2. To cherish, as a bird her young. *Chapman.*

NEST'LED, *pp.* Housed, as in a nest; snugged closely.

NEST'LING, *ppr.* Lying close and snug.

NEST'LING, *n.* A young bird in the nest, or just taken from the nest.

2. A nest. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

NEST'LING, *a.* Newly hatched; being yet in the nest. *Barrington.*

NES-TO'RI-AN, *n.* An adherent of *Nestorius*, patriarch of Constantinople, in the fifth century, who was deposed and condemned as a heretic for maintaining that the two natures in Christ were not so blended and confounded as to be undistinguishable. *Murdock.*

2. The term is also applied to those modern Christians of Persia and India who are the remains of the Nestorian sect. *Murdock.*

NET, *n.* [Sax. *net*, *nyt*; D. and Dan. *net*; G. *netz*; Sw. *nät*, *not*; Goth. *nati*, from the root of *knit*, Sax. *cnyttan*, whence *knot*; L. *nodus.*]

1. An instrument for catching fish and birds, or wild beasts, formed with twine or thread interwoven with meshes.

2. A cunning device; a snare. *Micah* vii.

3. Inextricable difficulty. *Job* xviii.

4. Severe afflictions. *Job* xix.

NET, *v. t.* To make into a net or net-work. *Seward.*

NET, *a.* [Fr. *net*; It. *netto.* See NEAT.]

1. Neat; pure; unadulterated, as wines. *Brande.*

2. Being without flaw or spot. [*Little used.*]

3. Being beyond all charges or outlay; as, *net* profits.

4. Being clear of all tare and tret, or all deductions; as, *net* weight. It is sometimes written NETT, but improperly. *Net* is properly a mercantile appropriation of *neat.*

NET, *v. t.* To produce clear profit.

NETH'ER, *a.* [Sax. *neother*; G. *nieder*; D. and Dan. *neder.* This word is of the comparative degree; the positive occurs only in composition, as in *beneath*, Sax. *neothan.* It is used only in implied comparison, as in the *nether* part, the *nether* millstone; but we never say, one part is *nether* than another.]

1. Lower; lying or being beneath or in the lower part; opposed to UPPER; as, the *nether* millstone.

Distorted all my *nether* shape thus grew
Transformed. *Milton.*

2. In a lower place.

'Twixt upper, *nether*, and surrounding fires. *Milton.*

3. Belonging to the regions below. *Dryden.*

NETH'ER-MOST, *a.* Lowest; as, the *nethermost* hell; the *nethermost* abyss. *South. Milton.*

NETH'IN-IM, *n. pl.* Among the *Jews*, servants of the priests and Levites; erroneously written NATHINIMS.

NET'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made into a net or net-work; reticulated.

NET'TING, *n.* [from *net.*] A piece of net-work.

2. A complication of ropes fastened across each other, to be stretched along the upper part of a ship's quarter, to contain hammocks. Netting is also employed to hold the fore and main-top-mast sails when stowed. Netting is also extended along a ship's gunwale in engagements, to prevent the enemy from boarding. *Mar. Dict.*

NET'TLE, (net'l,) *n.* [Sax. *netl*, *netele*; D. *netel*; G. *nessel*; Sw. *nässla*; Gr. *κνιδη*, from the root of *κνιζω*, *κναω*, to scratch.]

A plant of the genus Urtica, whose prickles fret the skin and occasion very painful sensations.

And near the noisome *nettle* blooms the rose. *Rambler*, motto.

NET'TLE, *v. t.* To fret or sting; to irritate or vex; to excite sensations of displeasure or uneasiness, not amounting to wrath or violent anger.

The princes were *nettled* at the scandal of this affront. *L'Estrange.*

NET'TLED, *pp.* Fretted; irritated.

NET'TLER, *n.* One that provokes, stings, or irritates. *Milton.*

NET'TLE-RASH, *n.* An eruptive disease resembling the sting of a nettle.

NET'TLE-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus Celtis, of which there are several species. The several sorts of nettle-tree have a considerable resemblance to, and a near affinity with, the elms.

NET'TLING, *ppr.* Irritating; vexing.

NET'-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* A complication of threads, twine, or cords, united at certain distances, forming meshes, interstices, or open spaces, between the knots or intersections; reticulated or decussated work. *Addison.*

NEU-RAL'GI-A, } *n.* [Gr. *νευρον*, a nerve, and *αλγος*,
NEU-RAL'GY, } pain.]

An idiopathic pain of a nerve of common sensation, i. e., a pain not preceded or occasioned by any other disease. *Tully.*

NEU-RAL'GIC, *a.* Pertaining to neuralgia.

NEU-RO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [See NEUROLOGY.] Pertaining to neurology, or to a description of the nerves of animals.

NEU-ROL'O-GIST, *n.* One who describes the nerves of animals.

NEU-ROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *νευρον*, a nerve, and *λογος*, discourse.]

A description of the nerves of animal bodies, or the doctrine of the nerves.

NEU-ROP'TER, *n.* } [Gr. *νευρον*, a nerve, and
NEU-ROP'TER-A, *n. pl.* } *πτερον*, a wing.]

The *neuropters* are an order of insects having four membranous, transparent, and generally naked wings, reticulated with numerous nerves, as the dragon-fly.

NEU-ROP'TER-AL, } *a.* Belonging to the order of
NEU-ROP'TER-OUS, } the neuropters.

NEO'RO-SPAST, *n.* [Gr. *νευροσπαστεω*, to draw with strings.]

A puppet; a little figure put in motion. *More.*

NEU-ROT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *νευρον*, a nerve.]

1. Relating to the nerves; seated in the nerves; as, a *neurotic* disease.

2. Useful in disorders of the nerves.

NEU-ROT'IC, *n.* A disease having its seat in the nerves.

2. A medicine useful in disorders of the nerves. *Encyc.*

NEU-RO-TOM'IC-AL, *a.* [See NEUROTOMY.] Pertaining to the anatomy or dissection of nerves.

NEU-ROT'O-MIST, *n.* One who dissects the nerves.

NEU-ROT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *νευρον*, a nerve, and *τομη*, a cutting.]

1. The dissection of a nerve. *Coxe.*

2. The art or practice of dissecting the nerves.

NEU'TER, (nū'ter,) *a.* [L.; compounded of *ne* and *uter*, not either.]

1. Not adhering to either party; taking no part with either side, either when persons are contending, or questions are discussed. It may be synonymous with INDIFFERENT, or it may not. The United States remained *neuter* during the French revolution, but very few of the people were *indifferent* as to the success of the parties engaged. A man may be *neuter* from feeling, and he is then *indifferent*; but he may be *neuter* in fact, when he is not in feeling or principle. A judge should be perfectly *neuter* in feeling, that he may decide with impartiality.

2. In *grammar*, of neither gender; an epithet given to nouns that are neither masculine nor feminine; *primarily*, to nouns which express neither sex.

3. In *botany*, having neither stamens nor pistils.

NEU'TER, (nū'ter,) *n.* A person that takes no part in a contest between two or more individuals or nations; a person who is either indifferent to the cause, or forbears to interfere.

2. An animal of neither sex, or incapable of propagation. The working bees have been considered *neuters*, but are really undeveloped females. *Huber.*

3. In *botany*, a plant having neither stamens nor pistils.

Neuter verb; in *grammar*, a verb which expresses an action or state limited to the subject, and which is not followed by an object; as, I *go*; I *sit*; I *am*; I *run*; I *walk.* It is better denominated *intransitive.*

NEU'TRAL, (nū'tral,) *a.* [Fr. *neutre*; L. *neutralis*, from *neuter.*]

1. Not engaged on either side; not taking an active part with either of contending parties. It is policy for a nation to be *neutral* when other nations are at war. Belligerents often obtain supplies from *neutral* states.

2. Indifferent; having no bias in favor of either side or party.

3. Indifferent; neither very good nor bad.

Some things good, and some things ill do seem,
And *neutral* some in her fantastic eye. *Davies.*

4. In *botany*, a proposed English substitute for *neuter*; having neither stamens nor pistils.

Neutral salt; in *chemistry*, a salt composed of an equal number of equivalents, both of acid and base, a salt in which none of the properties, either of the acid or base, are perceptible.

NEU'TRAL, (nū'tral,) *n.* A person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others.

The *neutral*, as far as his commerce extends, becomes a party in the war. *R. G. Harper.*

NEU'TRAL-IST, *n.* A neutral. [*Little used.*]

NEU-TRAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being unengaged in disputes or contests between others; the state of taking no part on either side. States often arm to maintain their *neutrality.*

2. A state of indifference in feeling or principle.

3. Indifference in quality; a state neither very good nor evil. [*Little used.*] *Donne.*

4. A combination of neutral powers or states; as the armed *neutrality.*

NEU-TRAL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* [from *neutralize.*] The act of neutralizing or destroying the peculiar properties of a body by combination with another body or substance.

2. The act of reducing to a state of indifference or neutrality.

NEU'TRAL-IZE, *v. t.* To render neutral; to reduce to a state of indifference between different parties or opinions.

2. In *chemistry*, to destroy or render inert or imperceptible the peculiar properties of a body by combining it with a different substance. Thus to *neutralize* acids and alkalies, is to combine them in such proportions that the compound will not exhibit the qualities of either.

3. To destroy the peculiar properties or opposite

dispositions of parties or other things, or reduce them to a state of indifference or inactivity; as, to *neutralize* parties in government; to *neutralize* opposition.

The benefits of universities — *neutralized* by moral evils. *Ch. Obs.*

A cloud of counter citations that *neutralize* each other. *E. Everett.*

NEU'TRAL-IZ-ED, (nū'tral-izd,) *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to neutrality or indifference.

NEU'TRAL-IZ-ER, *n.* That which neutralizes; that which destroys, disguises, or renders inert the peculiar properties of a body.

NEU'TRAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Destroying or rendering inert the peculiar properties of a substance; reducing to indifference or inactivity.

NEU'TRAL-IZ-ING, *a.* Having the quality of rendering neutral.

NEU'TRAL-LY, *adv.* Without taking part with either side; indifferently.

NEU'TRAL-TINT, *n.* The tint or purple hue which distant hills assume.

NEU-FAINES', *n. pl.* [Fr. *neuf*, nine.] In *the Roman Catholic church*, prayers offered up for nine successive days. *Brande.*

NEV'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *nafre*; *ne*, not, and *afre*, ever.]

1. Not ever; not at any time; at no time. It refers to the past or the future. This man was *never* at Calcutta; he will *never* be there.

2. It has a particular use in the following sentences.

Ask me *never* so much dower and gift. — Gen. xxxiv.

Which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, charming *never* so wisely. — Ps. lviii.

A fear of battery, — though *never* so well grounded, is no duress. *Blackstone.*

This is a genuine English use of *never*, found in our Saxon authors, and it ought to be retained. "Ask me so much dower as *never* was done;" that is, dower to any extent. The practice of using *ever* in such phrases is corrupt. It not only destroys the force but the propriety of the phrase.

Burke. Camden. Washington. Goldsmith. Hooke.

3. In no degree; not.

Whoever has a friend to guide him, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see *never* the worse. *South.*

4. It is used for *not*. He answered him *never* a word; that is, *not ever*. This use is not common.

5. It is much used in composition; as, in *never*-ending, *never*-failing, *never*-dying, *never*-ceasing, *never*-fading; but in all such compounds, *never* retains its true meaning.

NEV'ER-CEAS'ING, *a.* Having no cessation or pause.

NEV'ER-SA-TED, *a.* Never satisfied. *Kirby.*

NEV-ER-THE-LESS', [comp. of *never*, *the* and *less*.] Not the less; notwithstanding; that is, in opposition to any thing, or without regarding it. "It rained, *nevertheless* we proceeded on our journey;" we did *not the less* proceed on our journey; we proceeded in opposition to the rain, without regarding it, or without being prevented.

NEV'ER-TIR-ING, *a.* Never enduring weariness. *Verplanck.*

NEW, (nū,) *a.* [Sax. *neow*; D. *nieuw*; G. *neu*; Sw. and Dan. *ny*; L. *novus*; It. *nuovo*; Sp. *nuevo*; Gr. νεος; Fr. *neuf*; Arm. *nevez*; Ir. *nua*, *nuadh*; W. *newyz*; Russ. *novie*; Hindoo, *nava*, *nou*; Sans. *nawa*; Pers. نو *nau*.]

1. Lately made, invented, produced, or come into being; that has existed a short time only; recent in origin; novel; opposed to OLD, and used of things; as, a *new* coat; a *new* house; a *new* book; a *new* fashion; a *new* theory; the *new* chemistry; a *new* discovery.

2. Lately introduced to our knowledge; not before known; recently discovered; as, a *new* metal; a *new* species of animals or plants found in foreign countries; the *new* continent.

3. Modern; not ancient.

4. Recently produced by change; as, a *new* life.

Put on the *new* man. — Eph. iv.

5. Not habituated; not familiar; unaccustomed.

Heretics and such as instill their poison into *new* minds. *Hooker.*

New to the plow, unpracticed in the trace. *Pope.*

6. Renovated; repaired so as to recover the first state.

Men, after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almost *new*. *Bacon.*

7. Fresh after any event.

New from her sickness to that northern air. *Dryden.*

8. Not of ancient extraction or a family of ancient distinction.

By superior capacity and extensive knowledge, a *new* man often mounts to favor. *Addison.*

9. Not before used; strange; unknown.

They shall speak with *new* tongues. — Mark xvi.

10. Recently commenced; as, the *new* year.

11. Having passed the change or conjunction with the sun; as, the *new* moon.

12. Not cleared and cultivated, or lately cleared; as, *new* land. *America.*

13. That has lately appeared for the first time; as, a *new* star.

New is much used in composition to qualify other words, and always bears its true sense of late, recent, novel, fresh; as, in *new*-born, *new*-made, *new*-grown, *new*-formed, *new*-found. In this use, *new* may be considered as adverbial, or as a part of the compound.

NEW, (nū,) *v. t.* To make new. [*Not used.*] *Gower.*

NEW'-BORN, (nū'born,) *a.* Recently born. 1 *Pet.* ii.

NEW'-COIN-ED, *a.* Fresh from the mint; newly formed.

NEW'-COM'ER, *n.* One who has lately come. *Irving.*

NEW'EL, (nū'el,) *n.* In *architecture*, the upright post about which are formed winding stairs, or a cylinder formed by the end of the steps of the winding stairs.

2. Novelty. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

NEW'ER, *a. comp.* More new; more recently introduced.

NEW'EST, *a. superl.* Most new; most recently introduced.

NEW-FAB'RI-CA-TED, *a.* Newly made. *Burke.*

NEW-FAN'CI-ED, (nu-fan'sid,) *a.* Newly fancied.

NEW-FAN'GLE, (nu-fang'gl,) *v. t.* To change by introducing novelties. *Milton.*

NEW-FAN'GLED, (nu-fang'gld,) *a.* [*new* and *fangle*.] New made; formed with the affectation of novelty; in contempt.

New-fangled devices. *Atterbury.*

NEW-FAN'GLED-NESS, } (nu-fang'gl-,) *n.* Vain
NEW-FAN'GLE-NESS, } or affected fashion or form. *Sidney. Carew.*

NEW-FASH'ION-ED, (nu-fash'und,) *a.* Made in a new form, or lately come into fashion.

NEW-FOUND', *a.* Newly discovered.

NEW'ING, *n.* Yeast or barm. *Ainsworth.*

NEW-IN-VENT'ED, *a.* Newly invented.

NEW'ISH, *a.* Somewhat new; nearly new. *Bacon.*

NEW'LY, (nū'le,) *adv.* Lately; freshly; recently.

He rubbed it o'er with *newly* gathered mint. *Dryden.*

2. With a new form, different from the former.

And the refined mind doth *newly* fashion
Into a fairer form. *Spenser.*

3. In a manner not existing before.

NEW'-MADE, *a.* Newly made or formed. *Moore.*

NEW-MOD'EL, *v. t.* To give a new form to.

NEW-MOD'EL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed after a new model.

NEW-MOD'EL-ING, *ppr.* Giving a new form to.

NEW'NESS, *n.* Lateness of origin; recentness; state of being lately invented or produced; as, the *newness* of a dress; the *newness* of a system.

2. Novelty; the state of being first known or introduced. The *newness* of the scene was gratifying.

3. Innovation; recent change.

A happy *newness* that intends old right. *Shak.*

4. Want of practice or familiarity.

His *newness* claimed most of the others' long exercise. *Sidney.*

5. Different state or qualities introduced by change or regeneration.

Even so we also should walk in *newness* of life. — Rom. vi.

NEW-RED-SAND'STONE, *n.* In *geology*, the formation immediately above the coal measures or strata. *Brande.*

NEWS, (nūz,) *n.* [from *new*; Fr. *nouvelles*. This word has a plural form, but is almost always united with a verb in the singular.]

1. Recent account; fresh information of something that has lately taken place at a distance, or of something before unknown; tidings. We have *news* from Constantinople; *news* has just arrived; this *news* is favorable.

Evil *news* rides fast, while good *news* baits. *Milton.*

It is no *news* for the weak and poor to be a prey to the strong and rich. *L'Estrange.*

2. A newspaper.

NEWS'BOY, (nūz'boy,) *n.* A boy who carries and delivers newspapers.

NEWS'MON'GER, (nūz'mung-ger,) *n.* One that deals in news; one who employs much time in hearing and telling news. *Arbuthnot.*

NEWS'PA-PER, *n.* A sheet of paper printed and distributed, at short intervals, for conveying intelligence of passing events; a public print that circulates news, advertisements, proceedings of legislative bodies, public documents, and the like.

NEW'-STYLE. See STYLE.

NEWS'-VEND-ER, *n.* A seller of newspapers.

NEWT, (nūte,) *n.* A small lizard; an eft. *Encyc.*

NEW TES'TA-MENT, *n.* That portion of the Bible which comprises the writings of the apostles and their immediate disciples.

NEW-TO'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton, or formed or discovered by him; as, the *Newtonian* philosophy or system.

NEW-TO'NI-AN, *n.* A follower of Newton in philosophy.

NEW'-YEAR'S DAY, *n.* The day on which the new year commences.

NEW'-YEAR'S GIFT, *n.* A present made on the first day of the year.

NEW YORK'ER, *n.* A native or inhabitant of New York.

NEW ZEA'LAND FLAX, *n.* A plant, the *phormium tenax*, having broad, stiff leaves of extraordinary strength, whose fibers make excellent cordage. *Loudon.*

NEX'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *nexibilis*.] That may be knit together.

NEXT, *a.*; *superl.* of NIGH. [Sax. *next* or *nexta*, from *neh*, *neah*, nigh; G. *nächst*; D. *naast*; Sw. *näst*; Dan. *nest*.]

1. Nearest in place; that has no object intervening between it and some other; immediately preceding, or preceding in order. We say, the *next* person before or after another.

Her princely guest
Was next her side; in order sat the rest. *Dryden.*

2. Nearest in time; as, the *next* day or hour; the *next* day before or after Easter.

3. Nearest in degree, quality, rank, right, or relation; as, one man is *next* to another in excellence; one is *next* in kindred; one is *next* in rank or dignity. Assign the property to him who has the *next* claim.

NEXT, *adv.* At the time or turn nearest or immediately succeeding. It is not material who follows *next*.

NI'AS, for AN EYAS, a young hawk. *B. Jonson.*

NIB, *n.* [Sax. *neb*, *nebb*. See NEB, the same word differently written.]

1. The bill or beak of a bird.

2. The point of any thing, particularly of a pen.

NIB'BED, (nibd,) *a.* Having a nib or point.

NIB'BLE, *v. t.* [from *nib*.] To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly or in small bits. So sheep are said to *nibble* the grass. *Shak.*

2. To bite, as a fish does the bait; to carp at; just to catch by biting. *Gay.*

NIB'BLE, *v. i.* To bite at; as, fishes *nibble* at the bait. *Orew.*

2. To carp at; to find fault; to censure little faults.

Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he manifestly *nibbles* at a single passage. *Watson.*

NIB'BLE, *n.* A little bite, or seizing to bite.

NIB'BLER, *n.* One that bites a little at a time; a carper.

NIB'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Biting in small bits; carping.

NIB'BLING-LY, *adv.* In a nibbling manner.

NIC-A-RA'GUA-WOOD, *n.* The wood of the Cæsalpinia echinata, a tree growing in Nicaragua, in Central America. It is used in dyeing red. *Ure.*

NICE, *a.* [Sax. *nesc* or *hnesc*; D. *nesch*, soft, tender; G. *naschen*, to eat dainties or sweetmeats; Dan. *kneis* dainties.]

1. *Properly*, soft; whence, delicate; tender; dainty; sweet or very pleasant to the taste; as, a *nice* bit; *nice* food.

2. Delicate; fine; minutely elegant; *applied to texture, composition, or color*; as, cloth of a *nice* texture; *nice* tints of color.

3. Accurate; exact; precise; as, *nice* proportions; *nice* symmetry; *nice* workmanship; *nice* rules.

4. Requiring scrupulous exactness; as, a *nice* point.

5. Perceiving the smallest difference; distinguishing accurately and minutely by perception; as, a person of *nice* taste; hence,

6. Perceiving accurately the smallest faults, errors, or irregularities; distinguishing and judging with exactness; as, a *nice* judge of a subject; a *nice* discernment.

Our author happy in a judge so *nice*. *Pope.*

7. Over scrupulous or exact.

Curious, not knowing; not exact, but *nice*. *Pope.*

8. Delicate; scrupulously and minutely cautious.

The letter was not *nice*, but full of charge
Of dear import. *Shak.*
Dear love, continue *nice* and chaste. *Donne.*

9. Fastidious; squeamish.

And to taste
Think not I shall be *nice*. *Milton.*

10. Delicate; easily injured.

How *nice* the reputation of the maid! *Roscommon.*

11. Refined; as, *nice* and subtle happiness. *Milton.*

12. Having lucky hits. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

13. Weak; foolish; effeminate. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

14. Trivial; unimportant. *Shak.*

To make nice; to be scrupulous. *Shak.*

NICE'LY, *adv.* With delicate perception; as, to be *nicely* sensible.

2. Accurately; exactly; with exact order or proportion; as, the parts of a machine or building *nicely* adjusted; a shape *nicely* proportioned; a dress *nicely* fitted to the body; the ingredients of a medicine *nicely* proportioned and mixed.

3. In *colloquial language*, well; cleverly; dextrously; handsomely; in the best manner; as, a feat is *nicely* done.

NI'CENE, *a.* Pertaining to Nice, a town of Asia Minor. The *Nicene creed* was a summary of Christian faith, composed by the council of Nice against Arianism, A. D. 325, altered and confirmed by the council of Constantinople, A. D. 381. The council of Nice was the first and most important general council ever held by the Christian church. *P. Cyc.*

NICE'NESS, *n.* Delicacy of perception, the quality of perceiving small differences; as, *niceness* of taste.

2. Extreme delicacy; excess of scrupulousness or exactness.

Unlike the *niceness* of our modern dames. *Dryden.*

3. Accuracy; minute exactness; as, *niceness* of work; *niceness* of texture or proportion.

Where's now the labored *niceness* in thy dress? *Dryden.*

NI'CE-TY, *n.* Niceness; delicacy of perception.

2. Excess of delicacy; fastidiousness; squeamishness.

So love doth loathe disdainful *nicety*. *Spenser.*

3. Minute difference; as, the *niceties* of words.

4. Minuteness of observation or discrimination; precision. The connoisseur judges of the beauties of a painting with great *nicety*.

5. Delicate management; exactness in treatment.

Love such *nicety* requires,
One blast will put out all his fires. *Swift.*

6. *Nicetie*s; in *the plural*, delicacies for food; dainties.

NI'CHAR, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*

NICHE, *n.* [Fr. *niche*; Sp. and Port. *nicho*; It. *nicchia*, properly a *nook*, corner, and *nicchio*, a shell. It seems to be a different orthography of Nook.]

A cavity, hollow, or recess, within the thickness of a wall, for a statue, bust, or other erect ornament. *Pope.*

NICH'ED, (nicht,) *a.* Placed in a niche. *Sedgwick.*

NICK, *n.* In *the northern mythology*, an evil spirit of the waters; hence the modern vulgar phrase, *Old Nick*, the evil one.

NICK, *n.* [Sw. *nick*; Dan. *nik*; D. *knik*, a nod; G. *nicken*, to nod; *genick*, the nape; *genicke*, a continual nodding. The word seems to signify a point, from shooting forward.]

1. The exact point of time required by necessity or convenience, the critical time. *L'Estrange.*

2. [G. *knick*, a flaw.] A notch cut into something, and hence a score for keeping an account; a reckoning. *Shak.*

3. A winning throw. *Prior.*

NICK, *v. t.* To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by a slight artifice used at the lucky time.

The just season of doing things must be *nicked*, and all accidents improved. *L'Estrange.*

2. To cut in nicks or notches. [See NOTCH.] *Shak.*

3. To suit, as lattices cut in nicks. [*Obs.*] *Camden.*

4. To defeat or cozen, as at dice; to disappoint by some trick or unexpected turn. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

NICK, *v. t.* [G. *knicken*, to flaw.]

To notch or make an incision in a horse's tail, to make him carry it higher.

NICK'AR-TREE, } *n.* A tree of the genus Guilandina,
NICK'ER-TREE, } which grows in the East and West Indies, and bears a small hard nut of the size of a small nutmeg; also called BONDUC.

NICK'ED, (nikt,) *pp.* Hit; touched luckily.

2. Notched; made an incision in, as in a horse's tail.

NICK'EL, *n.* A metal of a white or reddish-white color, of great hardness, very difficult to be purified, always magnetic, and, when perfectly pure, malleable and ductile. It is generally obtained from its sulphuret.

NICK'EL-IC, *a.* Pertaining to or containing nickel.

NICK'ER, *n.* One who watches for opportunities to pilfer or practice knavery. [*A cant word.*] *Arbuthnot.*

NICK'ING, *ppr.* Hitting; touching luckily; notching; making an incision in a horse's tail, to make him carry it higher.

NICK'ING, *n.* In *farriery*, an operation performed on the tail of a horse, to make him carry it better. *Farm. Encyc.*

NICK'NACKS, *n. pl.* Small wares; bawbles; trifles.

NICK'NAME, *n.* [In Fr. *nique* is a term of contempt. In G. *necken* is to banter. In Ch. חנק signifies to surname, to call by a name of reproach.]

A name given in contempt, derision, or reproach; an opprobrious appellation. *Bacon.*

NICK'NAME, *v. t.* To give a name of reproach; to call by an opprobrious appellation.

You *nickname* virtue vice. *Shak.*

NICK'NAM-ED, *pp.* Named in derision.

NICK'NAM-ING, *ppr.* Calling by a name in contempt or derision.

NIC-O-LA'I-TAN, *n.* A term applied to certain corrupt persons in the early church at Ephesus, who are censured in *Rev.* ii., but of whom little can be known with certainty. *Murdock.*

NI-CO'TIAN, *a.* Pertaining to or denoting tobacco; and as *a noun*, tobacco; so called from Nicot, who first introduced it into France, A. D. 1560. *Brande.*

NIC-O-TIAN'I-NA, } *n.* A concrete or solid oil ob-
NI-CO'TIA-NINE, } tained from tobacco, and one of its active principles. It smells like tobacco smoke, tastes bitterish and slightly aromatic, and is eminently poisonous. *Tully.*

NIC'O-TIN, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from tobacco, and one of its active principles. In its purest state, it is in small crystalline plates, which rapidly absorb moisture and liquefy. Its taste is very acrid, and continues long in the mouth. It is eminently poisonous.

NIC'TATE, *v. i.* [L. *nicto*, to wink.]

To wink. *Ray.*

NIC'TA-TING, } *ppr.* or *a.* Winking. The nic-
NIC'TI-TA-TING, } titating membrane is a thin, pellucid membrane, by which the process of winking is performed in certain animals.

NIC-TA'TION, } *n.* The act of winking
NIC-TI-TA'TION, }

NIDE, *n.* [L. *nidus*, a nest.]

A brood; as, a *nide* of pheasants. [*Not in use.*]

NIDG'ET, *n.* A dastard. [*Not in use.*] *Camden.*

NID-I-FI-CATE, *v. i.* [L. *nidifico*, from *nidus*, a nest.]

To make a nest.

NID-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of building a nest, and the hatching and feeding of young in the nest. *Derham.*

NI'DING, *n.* [Sax. *nithing*; Dan. and Sw. *niding*.]

A despicable coward; a dastard. [*Obs.*]

NI'DOR, *n.* [L.] Scent; savor. *Bp. Taylor.*

NI DOR-OS'I-TY, *n.* Eructation with the taste of undigested roast meat. *Floyer.*

NI'DOR OUS, *a.* Resembling the smell or taste of roasted meat. *Bacon.*

NID'U-LANT, *a.* [L. *nidulor*, from *nidus*, nest.]

In *botany*, nestling; lying loose in pulp or cotton, within a berry or pericarp. *Martyn. Lee.*

NID-U-LA'TION, *n.* The time of remaining in the nest; as of a bird. *Brown*

NI'DUS, *n.* [L.] A nest; a repository for the eggs of birds, insects, &c.

NIECE, (nese,) *n.* [Fr. *nièce*; Arm. *nizes*, *nyes*, W. *nith*; qu. The D. has *nigt*, and the G. *nichte*.]

The daughter of a brother or sister. *Johnson.*

NI-EL'LO, *n.* [It.] A species of ornamental engraving used by the Romans and the modern Italians, somewhat resembling damask-work, made by enchasing a black composition, said to have been composed of silver and lead, into cavities in wood and metals. *Elmes. P. Cyc.*

NIF'LE, *n.* [Norm.] A trifle. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

NIG'GARD, *n.* [W. *nig*, straight, narrow, or G. *knicker*, a niggard, and a nod or nodding; *knickern*, to haggle, to be sordidly parsimonious; Dan. *gnier*, for *gnuker* or *gniger*, a niggard. This word seems to belong to the family of D. *knikken*, G. *nicken*, Dan. *nikker*, to nod, and this to Dan. *knikker*, to crack; exhibiting analogies similar to those of *wretch*, *wreck*, and *haggle*. *Ard* is a termination, as in *dotard*.]

A miser; a person meanly close and covetous; a sordid wretch who saves every cent, or spends grudgingly.

Serve him as a grudging master,
As a penurious niggard of his wealth. *Milton.*
Be niggards of advice on no pretense. *Pope.*

NIG'GARD, *a.* Miserly; meanly covetous; sordidly parsimonious. *Dryden.*

2. Sparing; wary.

Most free of question, but to our demands
Niggard in his reply. *Shak.*

NIG'GARD, *v. t.* To stint; to supply sparingly. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

NIG'GARD-ISE, *n.* Niggardliness. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

NIG'GARD-ISH, *a.* Somewhat covetous or niggardly. *Johnson.*

NIG'GARD-LI-NESS, *n.* Mean covetousness; sordid parsimony; extreme avarice manifested in sparing expense.

Niggardliness is not good husbandry. *Addison.*

NIG'GARD-LY, *a.* Meanly covetous or avaricious; sordidly parsimonious; extremely sparing of expense.

Where the owner of the house will be bountiful, it is not for the steward to be *niggardly*. *Hall.*

2. Sparing; wary; cautiously avoiding profusion. *Sidney.*

NIG'GARD-LY, *adv.* Sparingly; with cautious parsimony. *Shak.*

NIG'GARD-NESS, *n.* Niggardliness. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

NIG'GARD-Y, *n.* Niggardliness. [*Not used.*]

NIG'GLE, *v. t.* and *i.* To mock; to trifle with. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

NIG'GLED, (nig'gld,) *pp.* Trifled with.

NIG'GLER, *n.* One who niggles at any handiwork. *Smart.*

NIG'GLING, *ppr.* Mocking.

NIGH, (ni,) *a.* [Sax. *neah*, *neahg*, *neh*, for *nig*; C. *nahe*, nigh. This is the G. *nach*, D. *na*, a preposition signifying to, on, or after, that is, approaching, pressing on, making toward; D. *naaken*, to approach; W. *nig*, strait, narrow.]

1. Near; not distant or remote in place or time.

The loud tumult shows the bottle *nigh*. *Prior.*
When the fig tree putteth forth leaves, ye know that summer is *nigh*. — Matt. xxiv.

2. Closely allied by blood; as, a *nigh* kinsman. *Knolles.*

3. Easy to be obtained or learnt; of easy access.

The word is very *nigh* to thee. — Deut. xxx.

4. Ready to support, to forgive, or to aid and defend.

The Lord is *nigh* to them who are of a broken heart. — Ps. xxxiv.

5. Close in fellowship; intimate in relation.

Ye are made *nigh* by the blood of Christ. — Eph. ii.

6. Near in progress or condition. *Heb.* vi.

NIGH, (ni,) *adv.* Near; at a small distance in place or time, or in the course of events.

He was sick, *nigh* to death. — Phil. ii.

2. Near to a place.

He drew *nigh*. *Milton.*

3. Almost; near. He was *nigh* dead.

Nigh is never a preposition. In the phrase, "*Nigh* this recess, with terror they survey," there is an ellipsis of *to*. They, *nigh to* this recess, survey, &c.

NIGH, (ni,) *v. i.* To approach; to advance or draw near. [*Not used.*] *Hubberd.*

NIGH'LY, (ni'ly,) *adv.* Nearly; within a little.

A cube and a sphere *nighly* of the same bigness. [*Not used.*] *Locke.*

NIGH'NESS, (ni'ness,) *n.* Nearness; proximity in place, time, or degree.

NIGHT, (nite,) *n.* [Sax. *niht*; Goth. *nahts*; D. *nagt*; G. *nacht*, Sw. *natt*; Dan. *nat*, contracted; L. *nox*; Gr. νύξ; Sp. *noche*; Port. *noite*; It. *notte*; Fr. *nuit*; Ir. *nocht*; Russ. *noch*; Slav. *nosch*, Sans. *nischa*. The sense may be dark, black, or it may be the decline of the day, from declining, departing, like the Shemitic ערב.]

1. That part of the natural day when the sun is beneath the horizon, or the time from sunset to sunrise.

2. The time after the close of life; death. *John* ix.

She closed her eyes in everlasting *night*. *Dryden.*

3. A state of ignorance; intellectual and moral darkness; heathenish ignorance. *Rom.* xiii.

4. Adversity; a state of affliction and distress. *Is.* xxi.

5. Obscurity; a state of concealment from the eye or the mind; unintelligibleness.

Nature and nature's works lay hid in *night*. *Pope.*

In the night; suddenly; unexpectedly. *Luke* xii.

To night; in this night. *To-night* the moon will be eclipsed.

NIGHT'-AN'GLING, (nite'ang'gling,) *n.* The angling for or catching fish in the night. *Encyc.*

NIGHT'-BIRD, *n.* A bird that flies only in the night. *Hall.*

NIGHT'-BLOOM-ING, *a.* Blooming in the night.

NIGHT'-BORN, *a.* Produced in darkness.

NIGHT'-BRAWL-ER, *n.* One who excites brawls, or makes a tumult at night. *Shak.*

NIGHT'CAP, *n.* A cap worn in bed or in undress. *Swift.*

NIGHT'-CROW, *n.* A bird that cries in the night. *Shak.*

NIGHT'-DEW, *n.* The dew formed in the night. *Dryden.*

NIGHT'-DOG, *n.* A dog that hunts in the night, used by deer-stealers. *Shak.*

NIGHT'-DRESS, *n.* A dress worn at night. *Pope.*

NIGHT'ED, (nit'ed,) *a.* Darkened; clouded; black. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

NIGHT'FALL, *n.* The close of the day; evening. *Swift.*

NIGHT'-FAR-ING, *a.* Traveling in the night. *Hay.*

NIGHT'-FIRE, *n.* Ignis fatuus; Will-with a-wisp; Jack-with-a-lantern. *Herbert.*

2. Fire burning in the night. *Irving.*

NIGHT'-FLY, *n.* An insect that flies in the night. *Shak.*

NIGHT'-FLY-ER, *n.* An insect that flies in the night.

NIGHT'-FOUND-ER-ED, (nit'found-erd,) *a.* Lost or distressed in the night. *Milton.*

NIGHT'GOWN, *n.* A loose gown used for undress. *Addison.*

NIGHT'-HAG, *n.* A witch supposed to wander in the night. *Milton.*

NIGHT'-HAWK, *n.* A well-known bird of the United States, Caprimulgus Americanus, allied to the night-jar. It hunts its prey toward evening, and often, diving down perpendicularly, produces a hollow, jarring sound, like that of a spinning-wheel.

NIGHT'-HER-ON, *n.* A wading bird, of the genus Nycticorax, (*Ardea*, Linn.,) allied to the herons and

bitterns. It seeks its food in the evening, when it utters a disagreeable, croaking noise.
P. Cyc. Edin. Cyc.

NIGHT'IN-GALE, *n.* [Sax. *niktegale*; Sw. *nachtergal*; D. *nagtegaal*; G. *nachtigall*; Dan. *nattergal*; composed of *night* and Sax. *galan*, to sing.]

1. A small bird that sings at night, of the genus Philomela Motacilla; Philomela, or Philomel. It is celebrated for its vocal powers. *Shak. Waller.*

2. A word of endearment. *Shak.*

NIGHT'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to night, or attached to the night.

NIGHT'-JAR, *n.* A British bird, Caprimulgus Europæus, also called GOAT-SUCKER, distinguished by the wide gape of its beak. It hunts its prey in the dusk, and is remarkable for the loud sound it emits, like the *jarring* of a spinning-wheel. It is allied to the night hawk. *P. Cyc.*

NIGHT'LESS, *a.* Having no night.

NIGHT'LY, *a.* Done by night, happening in the night, or appearing in the night; as, *nightly* sports; *nightly* dews.

2. Done every night. The watch goes his *nightly* round.

NIGHT'LY, (nite'lo,) *adv.* By night.

Thee, Son, and the flowery brooks beneath,
Nightly I visit. *Milton.*

2. Every night. *Addison.*

NIGHT'-MAN, *n.* One who empties privies in cities by night.

NIGHT'MARE, *n.* [*night* and Sax. *mara*, incubus, nightmare. *Mara* may be from the root of *merran*, to stop, to hinder, (see Moon,) or it may be the Rabbinic מָוֶת, an evil spirit or demon. The common spelling, *nightmare*, is erroneous, and tends to mislead the reader.]

Incubus; a sensation in sleep resembling the pressure of a weight on the breast, generally seeming to be that of some hideous monster or phantom, interrupting the sleep with violent struggle and tremor.

NIGHT'-PIECE, (nite'pees,) *n.* A piece of painting so colored as to be supposed seen by candle-light.

NIGHT'-RAIL, *n.* [*night* and Sax. *regl*, or rather *hragle*, a garment or robe.]

A loose robe or garment worn over the dress at night. [*Not used.*] *Addison.*

NIGHT'-RA-VEN, *n.* A bird of ill omen that cries in the night; the night-heron.
Spenser. Shak. Edin. Encyc.

NIGHT'-REST, *n* Rest or repose at night. *Shak.*

NIGHT'-ROB-BER, *n.* One that robs or steals in the night. *Spenser.*

NIGHT'-ROLE, *n.* A tumult or frolic in the night.

NIGHT'SHADE, *n.* [Sax. *nihtscada.*] [*Shak.*

A plant of the genus Solanum. The *deadly nightshade* is of the genus Atropa; the *American nightshade* of the genus Phytolacca; the *bastard nightshade* of the genus Rivina; the *enchanter's nightshade* of the genus Circæa, the *Malabar nightshade* of the genus Basella; and the *three-leaved nightshade* of the genus Trillium. *Fam. of Plants.*

NIGHT'-SHIN-ING, *a.* Shining in the night, luminous in darkness. *Wilkins.*

NIGHT'-SHRIEK, (nite'shreek,) *n.* A shriek or outcry in the night. *Shak.*

NIGHT'-SOIL, *n.* The contents of necessaries, so called because collected in cities, and carried away as a manure by night.

NIGHT'-SPELL, *n.* A charm against accidents at night. *Chaucer.*

NIGHT'-TRIP-PING, *a.* Tripping about in the night; as, a *night-tripping* fairy. *Shak.*

NIGHT'-VIS-ION, (nite'vizh-un,) *n.* A vision at night.

NIGHT'-WAK-ING, *a.* Watching in the night.

NIGHT'-WALK, (nite'wawk,) *n.* A walk in the evening or night. *Walton.*

NIGHT'-WALK-ER, *n.* One that walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.

2. One that roves about in the night for evil purposes. *Night-walkers* are punishable by law.

NIGHT'-WALK-ING, *a.* Roving in the night.

NIGHT'-WALK-ING, *n.* Walking in one's sleep; somnambulism.

2. A roving in the streets at night with evil designs.

NIGHT'-WAN-DER-ER, *n.* One roving at night. *Shak.*

NIGHT'-WAN-DER-ING, *a.* Wandering in the night. *Shak.*

NIGHT'-WAR-BLING, *a.* Warbling or singing in the night. *Milton.*

NIGHT'WARD, *a.* Approaching toward night. *Milton.*

NIGHT'-WATCH, (nite'wotch,) *n.* A period in the night, as distinguished by the change of the watch. *Night-watches*, however, in *the Psalms*, seems to mean the night, or time of sleep in general.

2. A watch or guard in the night.

NIGHT'-WATCH-ER, *n.* One that watches in the night with evil designs.

NIGHT'-WITCH, *n* A night-hag; a witch that appears in the night.

NI-GRES'CENT, *a.* [L. *nigresco*, to grow black.]

Growing black; changing to a black color; approaching to blackness.

NI'GRINE, *n.* An ore of titanium, found in black grains or rolled pieces. *Ure.*

NI'HIL ALBUM, *n.* [L., white nothing.] In *chemistry*, a name formerly given to the flowers or white oxyd of zinc, a woolly-looking, white matter, formed by the combustion of zinc, and so minutely divided as to be carried up mechanically and float in the air. *Ure.*

NI'HIL DE'BET, [L., he owes nothing.] A plea denying a debt.

NI'HIL DI'CIT, [L., he says nothing.] In *law*, a judgment by *nihil dicit*, is when the defendant makes no answer.

NI'HIL-ISM, *n.* Nothingness; nihility. *Dwight.*

NI-HIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *nihilum*, *nihil*, nothing; *ne* and *hilum*.]

Nothingness; a state of being nothing. *Watts.*

NIL DES-PE-RAN'DUM, [L.] Let there be no despair. The phrase was originally,

NIL DES-PE-RAN'DUM DE RE-PUB'LI-CA. Let there be no despair respecting the commonwealth or state.

NILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *nillan*, that is, *ne*, not, and *willan*, to will; L. *nolo*; *ne* and *volo*.]

Not to will; to refuse; to reject. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

NILL, *v. i.* To be unwilling. *Shak.*

NILL, *n.* The shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore *Johnson.*

NI-LOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. Νειλος, Nile, and μετρον, measure.]

An instrument for measuring the rise of water in the Nile during the flood.

NI-LOT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the River Nile in Egypt.

NIM, *v. t.* [Sax. *neman*, *niman*, Goth. *niman*, D. *neemen*, G. *nehmen*, to take.]

To take; to steal; to filch. [*Obs.*]
Hudibras. L'Estrange.

NIM'BLE, *a.* [Qu. W. *nwyo*, liveliness. In Dan. *nem* is sharp, acute.]

Light and quick in motion; moving with ease and celerity; lively; swift. It is applied chiefly to motions of the feet and hands, sometimes to other things; as, a *nimble* boy; the *nimble*-footed deer.

Through the mid seas the *nimble* pinnace sails. *Pope.*

NIM'BLE-FOOT-ED, *a.* Running with speed; light of foot.

NIM'BLE-NESS, *n.* Lightness and agility in motion; quickness; celerity; speed; swiftness. It implies lightness and springiness.

The *stag* thought it better to trust to the *nimbleness* of his feet. *Sidney.*

Ovid ranged over Parnassus with great *nimbleness* and agility. *Addison.*

NIM'BLESS, *n.* Nimbleness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

NIM'BLE-WIT-TED, *a.* Quick; ready to speak. *Bacon.*

NIM'BLY, *adv.* With agility; with light, quick motion.

He capers *nimbly* in a lady's chamber. *Shak.*

NIM'BUS, *n.* [L.] A circle or disk of rays of light around the heads of divinities, saints, and sovereigns, upon medals, pictures, &c. *Brande.*

2. In *meteorology*, a name given to the rain-cloud, one of the four fundamental clouds. *Olmsted.*

NI-MI'E-TY, *n.* [L. *nimietas.*]

The state of being too much. [*Not in use.*]

NIM'MER, *n.* [Sax. *niman*, to take.]

A thief [*Not in use.*] *Hudibras*

NIN'COM-POOP, *n.* [Said to be a corruption of L. *non compos*, not of sound mind.]

A fool; a blockhead; a trifling dotard. [*A low word.*] *Addison.*

NINE, *a.* [Goth. *niun*; G. *neun*; Sw. *nio*; Dan. *ni*; L. *nonus*; probably contracted, as the Sax. is *nigan*, and the Dutch *negen*, Hindoo *now*, Burman *no*, or *nonaw*.]

Denoting the number composed of eight and one; as, *nine* men; *nine* days.

NINE, *n.* The number composed of eight and one; or the number less by a unit than ten; three times three.

The nine; among *English poets*, the nine Muses.

NINE'FOLD, *a.* Nine times repeated. *Milton.*

NINE'-HOLES, *n.* A game in which holes are made in the ground, into which a pellet is to be bowled. *Drayton.*

NINE'-MEN'S-MOR'RIS, *n.* See MORRIS.

NINE'PENCE, *n.* A silver coin of the value of nine pence.

NINE'-PINS, *n.* A play, originally, with nine pins or pieces of wood set on end, at which a bowl is rolled for throwing them down. We say, to play at *nine-pins*, or a game at *nine-pins*. In the United States, *ten* pins are sometimes used for this game.

NINE'-SCORE, *a.* Noting nine times twenty, or one hundred and eighty. [See SCORE.]

NINE'-SCORE, *n.* The number of nine times twenty.

NINE'TEEN, *a.* [Sax. *nigantyne.*]

Noting the number of *nine* and *ten* united, as, *nineteen* years.

NINE'TEENTH, *a.* [Sax. *nigantothe.*]

The ordinal of nineteen; designating nineteen.

NINE'TI-ETH, *a.* The ordinal of ninety.

NINE'TY, *a.* Nine times ten; as, *ninety* years.

NIN'NY, *n.* [Sp. *niño*; L. *nanus*, a dwarf; Ar. نانا *nana*, weak in mind.]

A fool; a simpleton. *Swift.*

NIN'NY-HAM-MER, *n.* A simpleton. [*Little used.*] *Arbuthnot.*

NINTH, *a.* [Sax. *nigetha*, *nigotha*: but *ninth* in English is formed directly from *nine*: Sw. *nynde*.]

The ordinal of nine; designating the number nine, the next preceding ten; as, the *ninth* day or month.

NINTH, *n.* A ninth part.

2. In *music*, an interval containing an octave, with a tone or semitone additional.

NINTH'LY, *adv.* In the ninth place.

NI'O-BI-UM, *n.* [from *Niobe.*] A metal recently discovered in Columbite.

NIP, *v. t.* [D. *knippen*, to nip, to clip, to pinch; Sw. *knipa*; G. *kneif*, a knife, a *nipping* tool; *kneifen*, to nip, to cut off, to pinch; *kniff*, a pinch, a *nipping*; *knipp*, a fillip, a snap; W. *cnewian*, to clip. These words coincide with *knife*, Sax. *cnif*, Fr. *canif*, or *canif*.]

1. To cut, bite, or pinch off the end or nib, or to pinch off with the ends of the fingers. The word is used in both senses; the former is probably the true sense. Hence,

2. To cut off the end of any thing; to clip, as with a knife or scissors; as, to *nip* off a shoot or twig.

3. To blast; to kill or destroy the end of any thing; hence, to kill; as, the frost has *nipped* the corn; the leaves are *nipped*; the plant was *nipped* in the bud. Hence, to *nip in the bud*, is to kill or destroy in infancy or youth, or in the first stage of growth.

4. To pinch, bite, or affect the extremities of any thing; as, a *nipping* frost; hence, to pinch or bite in general; to check growth.

5. To check circulation.

When blood is *nipt*. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

6. To bite; to vex.

And sharp remorse his heart did prick and *nip*. *Spenser.*

7. To satirize keenly; to taunt sarcastically. *Hubberd.*

NIP, *n.* A seizing or closing in upon; as, in the northern seas, the *nip* of the ice.

2. A pinch with the nails or teeth. *Ascham.*

3. A small cut, or a cutting off the end.

4. A blast; a killing of the ends of plants; destruction by frost.

5. A biting sarcasm; a taunt. *Stepney.*

6. A sip or small draught; as, a *nip* of toddy. [G. *nippen*, Dan. *nipper*, to sip.]

NIP'PED, (nipt,) NIPT, } *pp.* Pinched; bit; cropped; blasted.

NIP'PER, *n.* A satirist. [*Not used.*] *Ascham.*

2. A fore tooth of a horse. The nippers are four.

NIP'PER-KIN, *n.* A small cup.

NIP'PERS, *n. pl.* Small pincers.

NIP'PING, *ppr.* or *a.* Pinching; pinching off; biting off the end; cropping; clipping; blasting; killing.

NIP'PING-LY, *adv.* With bitter sarcasm. *Johnson.*

NIP'PLE, *n.* [Sax. *nypele*; dim. of *nib*, *neb*.]

1. A teat; a dug; the spongy protuberance by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females. *Ray. Encyc.*

2. The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated. *Derham.*

NIP'PLE-WORT, *n.* An herb of the genus Lapsana, formerly used as an external application to the breasts of women. *London.*

NIS, [Sax.] Is not. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

NI'SAN, *n.* [Heb. and Ch. נִיסָן.]

A month of the Jewish calendar, the first month of the sacred year, and seventh of the civil year, answering to the latter part of March and beginning of April. It was originally called *Abib*, but began to be called *Nisan* after the captivity.
Gesenius. P. Cyc.

NI'SI PRI'US, *n.* [L.] In *law*, a writ which lies in cases where the jury, being impanneled and returned before the justices of the bench, one of the parties requests to have this writ for the ease of the county, that the cause may be tried before the justices of the same county. The purport of the writ is, that the sheriff is commanded to bring to Westminster the men impanneled at a certain day, before the justices, *nisi prius*, that is, unless the justices shall first come into the county to take assizes. Hence the courts directed to try matters of fact in the several counties are called *Courts of Nisi Prius*, or *Nisi Prius Courts*. In some of the United States, similar courts are established, with powers defined by statute.

NIT, *n.* [Sax. *hnitu*; G. *niss*; D. *neet*; Sw. *gnet*; Dan. *gnid*; W. *neten*, *nêz*.]

The egg of a louse or other small insect.
Derham.

NI'TEN-CY, *n.* [from L. *niteo*, to shine.]
1 Brightness; luster. [*Little used.*]
2 [L. *niter*, to strive.] Endeavor; effort; spring to expand itself. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

NI'TER, NI'TRE, *n.* [Fr. *nitre*; Sp. and It. *nitro*; L. *nitrum*; Gr. νίτρον; Heb. and Syr. נתר; Ar. نطرون *nitrona*. In Hebrew, the verb under which this word appears signifies to spring, leap, shake, and to strip or loose; in Ch. to strip, or to fall off; in Syriac, the same; in Sam. to keep, to watch or guard; in Ar. the same; in Eth. to shine.]

A salt, called also SALTPETER, [stone-salt,] and in the modern nomenclature of chemistry, NITRATE OF POTASSA. It exists in large quantities on or near the surface of the earth; and is continually formed, in inhabited places, on walls sheltered from rain, and in all situations where animal matters are decomposed, under stables and barns, &c. It is of great use in the arts; is the principal ingredient in gunpowder, and is useful in medicines, in preserving meat, butter, &c. It is a white crystalline salt, and has an acrid, bitterish taste. *Hooper. Fourcroy.*

NITHING, *n.* [Sax.] A coward; a dastard; a poltroon. [See NIDING.]

NIT'ID, *a.* [L. *nitidus.*]
1. Bright; lustrous; shining. *Boyle.*
2. Gay; spruce; fine; *applied to persons.* [*Little used.*] *Reeve.*

NI'TRATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of the nitric acid with a base; as, *nitrate* of soda. *Lavoisier. Fourcroy.*

NI'TRA-TED, *a.* Combined with nitric acid.

NI'TRE, *n.* See NITER.

NI'TRIC, *a.* Impregnated with nitric acid. *Nitric acid* is composed of oxygen and nitrogen or azote, in the proportions of five equivalents of the former to one of the latter.

Nitric oxyd is composed of oxygen and nitrogen, in the proportion of two equivalents of the former to one of the latter.

NI-TRI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The process of forming or converting into niter.

NI'TRI-FY, *v. t.* [*niter* and L. *facio.*]
To convert into niter.

NI'TRITE, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of the nitrous acid with a base.

NI'TRO GEN, *n.* [Gr. νίτρον, niter, and γεννάω, to produce.]
That element which is the basis of nitric acid and the principal ingredient of atmospheric air. In a pure state, it is a colorless gas, wholly devoid of smell and taste. It was first noticed by Dr. Rutherford, in the year 1772. [See AZOTE.]

NI-TROG'E-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to nitrogen.

NI-TRO-LEU'CIC, *a.* Designating a supposed acid, obtained from leucine acted on by nitric acid. It is now supposed to be a compound of nitric acid and leucine, and therefore is not properly an acid. *Braconnot.*

NI-TROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. νίτρον and μέτρεω, to measure.]
An instrument for ascertaining the quality or value of niter. *Ure.*

NI-TRO-MU-RI-AT'IC, *a.* The *nitro-muriatic acid* is formed by mixing nitric and muriatic (or hydrochloric) acid, and is a compound of nitrogen, oxygen, and chlorine. It was formerly called *aqua regia*, from its solvent power over gold, the *king* of the metals. *Brande.*

NI'TROUS, *a.* Pertaining to niter; partaking of the qualities of niter, or resembling it. *Nitrous acid* is one of the compounds formed of nitrogen and oxygen, in which the oxygen is in a lower proportion than that in which the same elements form nitric acid.

Nitrous oxyd; sometimes, from its effects on the animal system when inhaled, called *exhilarating* or *laughing gas*; a gas composed of one equivalent of oxygen and one of nitrogen.

NI'TRY, *a.* Nitrous; pertaining to niter; producing niter. *Gay.*

NIT'TER, *n.* [from *nit.*] The horse bee, that deposits nits on horses. *Med. Repos.*

NIT'TI-LY, *adv.* [from *nitty.*] Lousily. [*Not used.*] *Hayward.*

NIT'TY, *a.* [from *nit.*] Full of nits; abounding with nits. *Johnson.*

NI'VAL, *a.* [L. *nivalis*, from *nix*, *nivis*, snow.]
Abounding with snow; snowy. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

NIV'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *niveus.*]
Snowy; resembling snow; partaking of the qualities of snow. *Brown.*

NI-ZAM', *n* The title of one of the native sovereigns of India.

NO; an abbreviation of *number*, Fr. *nombre*; as, *No.* 8, *No.* 10.

NŌ, *adv.* [Sax. *na* or *ne*; W. *na*; Russ. *ne*; Sans. *na*; Pers. Zend. *id.*]
1. A word of denial or refusal, expressing a negative, and equivalent to *nay* and *not*. When it expresses a negative answer, it is opposed to YES or YEA. Will you go? *No.*

It is frequently used in denying propositions, and opposed to affirmation or concession. "That I may prove them, whether they will walk in my law or *no*." *Exod.* xvi. *No*, in this use, is deemed less elegant than *not*, but the use is very general.

2. After another negative, it repeats the negation with great emphasis.

There is none righteous, no, not one.—Rom. iii. 1 Cor. v.

Sometimes it follows an affirmative proposition in like manner, but still it denies with emphasis, and gives force to the following negative.

To whom we gave place by subjection, no, not for an hour.—Gal. ii.

Sometimes it begins a sentence with a like emphatical signification, strengthening the following negative.

No, not the bow which so adorns the skies,
So glorious is, or boasts so many dyes. *Waller.*

3. Not in any degree; as, *no* longer; *no* shorter; *no* more; *no* less.

4. When *no* is repeated, it expresses negation or refusal with emphasis; as, *no, no.*

NŌ, *a.* Not any; none.

Let there be *no* strife between thee and me.—Gen. xiii.

2. Not any; not one.

Thou shalt worship *no* other God.—Ex. xxxiv.

3. When it precedes *where*, as in *no where*, it may be considered as adverbial, though originally an adjective.

NO-A'CHI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Noah, the patriarch, or to his time. *Phillips, Geol.*

NOB, *n.* The head. [*In ridicule. A low word.*]

NO-BIL'IA-RY, *n.* [See NOBLE.] A history of noble families. *Encyc.*

NO-BIL'I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *nobilito.* See NOBLE.]
To make noble; to ennoble.

NO-BIL-I-TA'TION, *n.* The act of making noble. *More.*

NO-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *nobilitas.*]
1. Dignity of mind; greatness; grandeur; that elevation of soul which comprehends bravery, generosity, magnanimity, intrepidity, and contempt of every thing that dishonors character.

Though she hated Amphialus, yet the *nobility* of her courage prevailed over it. *Sidney.*
They thought it great their sovereign to control,
And named their pride, *nobility* of soul. *Dryden.*

2. Antiquity of family; descent from noble ancestors; distinction by blood, usually joined with riches.

When I took up Boccace unawares, I fell on the same argument of preferring virtue to *nobility* of blood and race, in the story of Guiscardo. *Dryden.*

3. The qualities which constitute distinction of rank in civil society, according to the customs or laws of the country; that eminence or dignity which a man derives from birth or title conferred, and which places him in an order above common men. In *Great Britain*, nobility is extended to five ranks, those of duke, marquis, earl, viscount, and baron.

4. The persons collectively who enjoy rank above commoners; the peerage; as, the English *nobility*; French, German, Russian *nobility.*

NŌ'BLE, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. *noble*; Port. *nobre*; It. *nobile*: L. *nobilis*, from *nosco*, *novi*, to know.]
1. Great; elevated; dignified; being above every thing that can dishonor reputation; as, a *noble* mind; a *noble* courage; *noble* deeds of valor. *Milton.*
2. Exalted; elevated; sublime.

Statues, with winding ivy crowned, belong
To *nobler* poets for a *nobler* song. *Dryden.*

3. Magnificent; stately; splendid; as, a *noble* parade; a *noble* edifice.
4. Of an ancient and splendid family; as, *noble* by descent.
5. Distinguished from commoners by rank and title; as, a *noble* personage.
6. Free; generous; liberal; as, a *noble* heart.
7. Principal; capital; as, the *noble* parts of the body. *Johnson.*
8. Ingenuous; candid; of an excellent disposition; ready to receive truth. *Acts* xvii.
9. Of the best kind; choice; excellent; as, a *noble* vine. *Jer.* ii.

Noble metals; a name given to gold, silver, and platinum. *Ure.*

NŌ'BLE, *n.* A person of rank above a commoner; a nobleman; a peer; as, a duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron.

2. In *Scripture*, a person of honorable family, or distinguished by station. *Exod.* xxiv. *Neh.* vi.

3. *Formerly*, a gold coin, but now a money of account, value 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling, or $1.48 cts. *Camden.*

NŌ'BLE-MAN, *n.* A noble; a peer; one who enjoys rank above a commoner, either by virtue of birth, by office, or patent. *Dryden.*

NŌ'BLE-NESS, *n.* Greatness; dignity; ingenuousness; magnanimity; elevation of mind or of condition, particularly of the mind.

His purposes are full of honesty, *nobleness*, and integrity. *Taylor.*
Greatness of mind and *nobleness* their seat
Build in her loveliest. *Milton.*
The *nobleness* of life is to do this. *Shak.*

2. Distinction by birth; honor derived from a noble ancestry.

NŌ'BLER, *a.* More noble.

NO-BLESS', NO-BLESSE', *n.* [Fr. *noblesse*, from Sp *nobleza.*]
1. The nobility; persons of noble rank collectively; including males and females *Dryden.*
2. Dignity; greatness: noble birth or condition [*In these senses, not now used.*] *Spenser. B. Jonson.*

NŌ'BLEST, *a.* Most noble.

NŌ'BLE-WŌM-AN, *n.* A female of noble rank. *Cavendish.*

NŌ'BLY, *adv.* Of noble extraction; descended from a family of rank; as, *nobly* born or descended. *Dryden.*
2. With greatness of soul; heroically; with magnanimity; as, a deed *nobly* done. He *nobly* preferred death to disgrace.
3. Splendidly; magnificently. He was *nobly* entertained.

Where could an emperor's ashes have been so *nobly* lodged as in the midst of the metropolis, and on the top of so exalted a monument? *Addison.*

NŌ'BOD-Y, *n.* [*no* and *body.*] No person; no one. *Swift.*

NŌ'CENT, *a.* [L. *nocens*, from *noceo*, to hurt, from striking. See ANNOY.]
Hurtful; mischievous; injurious; doing hurt; as *nocent* qualities. *Watts.*

NŌ'CENT-LY, *adv.* Hurtfully; injuriously.

NŌ'CIVE, *a.* [L. *nocivus.*]
Hurtful, injurious. *Hooker*

NOCK, *n.* A notch. [*Obs.*] [See NOTCH.]

NOCK, *v. t.* To place in the notch. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

NOC-TAM-BU-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *nox*, night, and *ambulo*, to walk.]
A rising from bed and walking in sleep. *Beddoes.*

NOC-TAM'BU-LIST, *n.* One who rises from bed and walks in his sleep. Arbuthnot uses *noctambulo* in the same sense; but it is a less analogical word.

NOC-TID'I-AL, *n.* [L. *nox*, night, and *dies*, day.]
Comprising a night and a day. [*Little used.*] *Holder.*

NOC-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *nox*, night, and *fero*, to bring.] Bringing night. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

NOC-TIL'U-CA, *n.* [L. *nox*, night, and *luceo*, to shine.]
A species of phosphorus which shines in darkness without the previous aid of solar rays. *Encyc.*

NOC-TIL'U-COUS, *a.* Shining in the night. *Pennant.*

NOC-TIV'A-GANT, NOC-TIV'A-GOUS, *a.* [L. *nox*, night, and *vagor*, to wander.]
Wandering in the night, as animals for prey.

NOC-TIV-A-GA'TION, *n.* A roving in the night. *Gayton.*

NOC'TU-A-RY, *n.* [from L. *nox*, night.]
An account of what passes in the night. *Addison.*

NOC'TULE, *n.* [from L. *nox*, night.]
A large species of bat. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

NOC'TURN, *n.* [L. *nocturnus*, by night.]
An office of devotion, or religious service by night. *Stillingfleet.*

NOC-TURN'AL, *a.* [L. *nocturnus*, from *nox*, night.]
1. Pertaining to night; as, *nocturnal* darkness.
2. Done or happening at night; as, a *nocturnal* expedition or assault; a *nocturnal* visit.
3. Nightly; done or being every night.

From gilded roofs depending lamps display
Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day. *Dryden.*

NOC-TURN'AL, *n.* An instrument for taking the altitude of the stars, &c., formerly used at sea. [*Obs.*] *Barlow.*

NOC-TURN'AL-LY, *adv.* By night; nightly.

NOC'U-MENT, *n.* [L. *nocumentum*, from *noceo*, to hurt.]
Harm. [*Not used.*]

NOC'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *nocuus.*] Hurtful. *Bailey.*

NOC'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Hurtfully; injuriously.

NOD, *v. i.* [L. *nuto*; Gr. νεύω, contracted; W. *amnaid*, a nod; *amneidiaw*, to nod, to beckon, from *naid*, a leap, a spring; *neidiaw*, to leap, to throb, or beat, as the pulse; Ar. ناد *nada*, to nod, to shake; Heb. Ch. and Syr. נוד, to move, to shake, to wander. It coincides in elements with L. *nato*, to swim. Class Nd, No. 3, 9, 10.]
1. To incline the head with a quick motion, either forward or sidewise, as persons *nod* in sleep.
2. To bend or incline with a quick motion; as, *nodding* plumes.

The *nodding* verdure of its brow. *Thomson.*

3. To be drowsy.

Your predecessors, contrary to other authors, never pleased their readers more than when they were *nodding*. *Addison.*

4. To make a slight bow; also, to beckon with a nod.

NOD, *v. t.* To incline or bend; to shake. *Shak.*
2. To signify by a nod; as, to *nod* approbation.

NOD, *n.* A quick declination of the head.

A look or a nod only ought to correct them when they do amiss. *Locke.*

2. A quick declination or inclination.

Like a drunken sailor on a mast,
Ready with every nod to tumble down. *Shak.*

3. A quick inclination of the head in drowsiness or sleep. *Locke.*

4. A slight obeisance. *Shak.*

5. A command; as in L. *numen*, for *nutamen*.

NŌ'DA-TED, *a.* [L. *nodatus*.]

Knotted. A *nodated* hyperbola, in *geometry*, is a curve having two branches which intersect each other. *A. D. Stanley.*

NO-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *nodatio*, from *nodo*, to tie.]

The act of making a knot, or state of being knotted. [*Little used.*]

NOD'DED, *pp.* Bent; inclined; signified by a nod.

NOD'DEN, *a.* Bent; inclined. [*Not in use.*] *Thomson.*

NOD'DER, *n.* One who nods; a drowsy person. *Pope.*

NOD'DING, *ppr.* or *a.* Inclining the head with a short, quick motion; signifying by a nod.

2. In *botany*, a substitute for the term *nutant*; having the top bent downward.

NOD'DLE, *n.* [Qu. L. *nodulus*, a lump; or from *nod*.]

The head, in contempt.

Come, master, I have a project in my *noddle*. *L'Estrange.*

NOD'DY, *n.* [Qu. Gr. νωθης.]

1. A simpleton; a fool

2. A sea fowl of the genus Sterna, very simple and easily taken. It is found principally along the American coasts in warm latitudes. *P. Cyc.*

3. A game at cards. *B. Jonson.*

NŌDE, *n.* [L. *nodus*, Eng. *knot*; allied probably to *knit*, Sax. *cnyttan*.]

1. *Properly*, a knot; a knob; hence,

2. In *surgery*, a swelling of the periosteum, tendons, or bones.

3. In *astronomy*, the point where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic. These points are two, and that where a planet crosses the plane of the ecliptic from south to north is called the *ascending node*, or *dragon's head*; that where a planet crosses it from north to south, is called the *descending node*, or *dragon's tail*. *Barlow.*

4. In *poetry*, the knot, intrigue, or plot of a piece, or the principal difficulty.

5. In *dialing*, a point or hole in the gnomon of a dial, by the shadow or light of which, either the hour of the day in dials without furniture, or the parallels of the sun's declination and his place in the ecliptic, &c., in dials with furniture, are shown.

6. In *botany*, the point of a stem from which leaves arise. *Lindley.*

Nodes or *Nodal points*: in *music*, the fixed points of a sonorous chord, at which it divides itself, when it vibrates by aliquot parts, and produces the harmonic sounds; as the strings of the Eolian harp.

NO-DŌSE', *a.* [L. *nodosus*, from *nodus*, knot.]

Knotted; having knots or swelling joints. *Martyn.*

NO-DOS'I-TY, *n.* Knottiness. *Brown.*

NOD'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to, or in the form of, a

NOD'ULE, *n.* [L. *nodulus*.] [nodule or knot.

A rounded mineral mass of irregular shape.

NOD'UL-ED, *a.* Having little knots or lumps. *Darwin.*

NO-ET'IC, *a.* [Gr. νοητικος, from νους, the mind.]

Intellectual; performed by the understanding.

NOG, *n.* [*abbrev.* of *noggin*.] A little pot; also, ale. *Skinner. Swift.*

NOG'GEN, *a.* Hard; rough; harsh. [*Not used.*] *King Charles.*

NOG'GIN, *n.* A small mug or wooden cup.

NOG'GING, *n.* A partition of scantlings filled with bricks. *Mason.*

NOI'ANCE, *n.* [See ANNOY.] Annoyance; trouble; mischief; inconvenience. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

NOIE, for ANNOY,
NOI'ER, for ANNOYER, } are not in use. *Tusser.*
NOI'OUS, troublesome,

NOISE, (noiz,) *n.* [Fr. *noise*, strife, squabble, dispute; Arm. *noas*. Class Ns, Ar. 11, Syr. 24, and L. *noxa*, *noxia*. Class Ng, No. 23.]

1. Sound of any kind, or proceeding from any cause, as the sound made by the organs of speech, by the wings of an insect, the rushing of the wind, or the roaring of the sea, of cannon, or thunder, a low sound, a high sound, &c.; a *word of general signification*.

2. Outcry; clamor; loud, importunate, or continued talk expressive of boasting, complaint, or quarreling. In quarreling, it expresses less than *uproar*.

What *noise* have we about transplantation of diseases and transfusion of blood! *Baker.*

3. Frequent talk; much public conversation.

Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague which has made so much *noise* in all ages, and never caught the least infection. *Spectator.*

4. Music, in general; a concert. [Obs.] *Shak.*

NOISE, (noiz,) *v. i.* To sound loud.

Harm those terrors did me *noise*, though *noising* loud. *Milton.*

NOISE, (noiz,) *v. t.* To spread by rumor or report.

All these sayings were *noised* abroad.—Luke i.

2. To disturb with noise. [*Not authorized.*] *Dryden.*

NOIS'ED, *pp.* Spread by report; much talked of.

NOISE'FUL, (noiz'ful,) *a.* Loud; clamorous; making much noise or talk. *Dryden.*

NOISE'LESS, (noiz'less,) *a.* Making no noise or bustle; silent; as, the *noiseless* foot of time. *Shak.*

So *noiseless* would I live. *Dryden.*

NOISE'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without noise; silently.

NOISE'LESS-NESS, *n.* A state of silence.

NOISE'-MAK-ER, (noiz'māk-er,) *n.* One who makes a clamor. *L'Estrange.*

NOIS'I-LY, (noiz'e-le,) *adv.* With noise; with making a noise.

NOIS'I-NESS, (noiz'e-ness,) *n.* The state of being noisy; loudness of sound; clamorousness.

NOIS'ING, (noiz'ing,) *ppr.* Spreading by report.

NOI'SOME, (noi'sum,) *a.* [Norm. *noisifve*; It. *nocivo*, *noioso*. This word is formed with the Teutonic *some*, united with the It. *noiare*, Fr. *nuire*, *nuisant*, from the L. *noxa*, *noceo*, to hurt. Class Ng.]

1. Noxious to health; hurtful; mischievous; unwholesome; insalubrious; destructive; as, *noisome* winds; *noisome* effluvia, or miasmata; *noisome* pestilence. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. Noxious; injurious.

3. Offensive to the smell or other senses; disgusting; fetid.

Foul breath is *noisome*. *Shak.*

NOI'SOME-LY, (noi'sum-le,) *adv.* With a fetid stench; with an infectious steam.

NOI'SOME-NESS, (noi'sum-ness,) *n.* Offensiveness to the smell; quality that disgusts. *South.*

NOIS'Y, (noiz'y,) *a.* [from *noise*.] Making a loud sound.

2. Clamorous; turbulent; as, the *noisy* crowd.

3. Full of noise.

O leave the *noisy* town. *Dryden.*

NOLENS VOLENS, [L.] Unwilling or willing; whether he will or not.

NOLI-ME-TAN'GE-RE, *n.* [L., touch me not.]

1. A plant of the genus Impatiens, called also BALSAMINE, so named because, on being touched when ripe, it discharges its seeds from the capsule with considerable force; also, a plant of the genus Momordica, or Ecballium, one species of which is called the *wild* or *spurting cucumber*. *Loudon. Encyc.*

2. Among *physicians*, an ulcer or cancer, a species of herpes. *Coxe.*

NO-LI'TION, (no-lish'un,) *n.* [L. *nolo*, that is, *ne volo*, I will not.]

Unwillingness; opposed to VOLITION. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

NOLL, *n.* [Sax. *knol*, *cnoll*, *knoll*.]

The head; the noddle. [*Not used.*]

NOLLE PROSE-QUI, [L.] In *law*, these words denote that a plaintiff or attorney for the public withdraws a suit.

NŌ'MAD, *n.* [Gr. νομας, νομαδος, living on pasturage, from νεμω, to distribute or divide, to feed. This verb is connected with νεμος, L. *nemus*, a wood, a place overgrown with trees, and also a pasture, the primary sense of which is, probably, to spring or shoot, for the verb νεμω signifies, among other things, to leap, to dance, and may be allied to Eng. *nimble*. Cattle originally subsisted by browsing, as they still do in new settlements.]

One who leads a wandering life, and subsists by tending herds of cattle which graze on herbage of spontaneous growth. Such is the practice at this day in the central and northern parts of Asia, and the Numidians in Africa are supposed to have been so called from this practice. *Tooke. Encyc.*

NO-MAD'IC, *a.* [Gr. νομαδικος.]

Pastoral; subsisting by the tending of cattle, and wandering for the sake of pasturage; as, the *nomadic* tribes of Asia.

NŌ'MAD-ISM, *n.* The state of being a nomad.

NŌ'MAD-IZE, *v. i.* To wander with flocks and herds for the sake of finding pasturage; to subsist by the grazing of herds on herbage of natural growth.

The Vogules *nomadize* chiefly about the Birem Irtish, Oby, Kama, and Volga. *Tooke.*

NŌ'MAD-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Leading a pastoral life, and wandering or removing from place to place for the sake of finding pasture.

NŌ'MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. ονομα, L. *nomen*, name, and μαντεια, divination.]

The art or practice of divining the destiny of persons by the letters which form their names. *Dict.*

NŌM'BLES, (num'blz,) *n. pl.* [Fr.] The entrails of a deer. *Johnson.*

NOM'BRIL, *n.* [Fr., the navel.] The center of an escutcheon. *Cyc.*

NOM DE GUERRE', (nom'de gār',) [Fr.] *Literally*, a name during the war; a fictitious name, or one assumed for a time.

NŌME, *n.* [Gr. νομος.]

1. A province or tract of country; an Egyptian government or division. *Maurice.*

2. In *the ancient Greek music*, any melody determined by inviolable rules. *Cyc.*

3. [L. *nomen*.] In *algebra*, a term, which see.

4. [Gr. νεμω, to eat.] In *surgery*, a phagedenic ulcer, or species of herpes. *Cyc.*

NŌ'MEN-CLA-TOR, *n.* [L.; Fr. *nomenclateur*; L. *nomen*, name, and *calo*, Gr. καλεω, to call.]

1. A person who calls things or persons by their names. In *Rome*, candidates for office were attended each by a *nomenclator*, who informed the candidate of the names of the persons they met, and whose votes they wished to solicit. *Brande.*

2. In *modern usage*, a person who gives names to things, or who settles and adjusts the names of things in any art or science.

NŌ'MEN-CLA-TRESS, *n.* A female nomenclator. *Addison.*

NO-MEN-CLA'TUR-AL, *a.* Pertaining or according to a nomenclature. *Bartos.*

NŌ'MEN-CLA-TURE, *n.* [L. *nomenclatura*. See NOMENCLATOR.]

1. A list or catalogue of the more usual and important words in a language, with their significations; a vocabulary or dictionary.

2. The names of things in any art or science, or the whole vocabulary of names or technical terms which are appropriated to any particular branch of science; as, the *nomenclature* of botany or of chemistry; the new *nomenclature* of Lavoisier and his associates.

NŌ'MI AL, *n.* [from L. *nomen*, a name.]

In *algebra*, a term, which see.

NOM'IN-AL, *a.* [L. *nominalis*, from *nomen*. See NAME.]

1. Titular; existing in name only; as, a *nominal* distinction or difference is a difference in name, and not in reality.

2. Pertaining to a name or names, consisting in names.

NOM'IN-AL-IST, } *n.* The Nominalists were a sect
NOM'IN-AL, } of philosophers in the middle ages, who adopted the opinion of Roscelin, that generals, or the terms used to denote the genera and species of things, are not properly designations of things that exist, but mere names for the resemblances and evidences of things. They were the founders of the university of Leipsic. *Murdock.*

NOM'IN-AL-ISM, *n.* The principles of the Nominalists.

NOM'IN-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into a noun. [*Not in use, and ill formed.*]

NOM'IN-AL-LY, *adv.* By name, or in name only.

NOM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *nomino*, from *nomen*, name. See NAME.]

1. To name; to mention by name. *Wotton.*

2. To call; to entitle; to denominate. *Spenser.*

3. To name or designate by name for an office or place; to appoint; as, to *nominate* an heir or an executor. *Locke.*

4. *Usually*, to name for an election, choice, or appointment; to propose by name, or offer the name of a person as a candidate for an office or place. This is the principal use of the word in the United States; as in a public assembly, where men are to be selected and chosen to office, any member of the assembly or meeting *nominates*, that is, proposes to the chairman the name of a person whom he desires to have elected.

NOM'IN-A-TED, *pp.* Named; mentioned by name; designated or proposed for an office, or for election.

NOM'IN-ATE-LY, *adv.* By name; particularly. *Spelman.*

NOM'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Naming; proposing for an office, or for choice by name.

NOM-IN-A'TION, *n.* The act of naming or nominating; the act of proposing by name for an office.

2. The power of nominating or appointing to office.

The *nomination* of persons to places being a prerogative of the king. *Clarendon.*

3. The state of being nominated. A B is in *nomination* for governor.

NOM'IN-A-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to the name which precedes a verb, or to the first case of nouns; as, the *nominative* case, or *nominative* word.

NOM'IN-A-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, the first case of names or nouns, and of adjectives which are declinable.

NOM'IN-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In the manner of the nominative.

NOM'IN-A-TOR, *n.* One that nominates.

NOM-IN-EE', *n.* In *law*, the person who is named to receive a copy-hold estate on surrender of it to the lord; sometimes called the *surrendree*. *Blackstone.*

2. A person named or designated by another. *Paley.*

3. A person on whose life depends an annuity.

NOM'IN-OR, *n.* He who points out or nominates to an office, &c.

NO-MOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. νομος, law, and γραφω, to write.]

A treatise on laws.

NOM'O-THETE, *n.* A lawgiver. *Smart.*

NOM-O-THET'IC,
NOM-O-THET'IC-AL, } *a.* [Gr. νομοθετης.]

Legislative; enacting laws. *Bp. Barlow.*

NON, *adv.* [L.] Not. This word is used in the English language as a prefix only, for giving a negative sense to words, as in *non*-residence, *non*-performance,

non-existence, *non*-payment, *non*-concurrence, *non*-admission, *non*-appearance, *non*-attendance, *non*-conformity, *non*-compliance, *non*-communion, and the like.

NON-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* A want of ability; in *law*, an exception taken against a plaintiff in a cause, when he is unable legally to commence a suit.

NON-AC-CED'ING, *a.* Not acceding.

NON-AC'ID, *a.* Not having the qualities of an acid.

NON-AC-QUAINT'ANCE, *n.* Want of acquaintance. *Barrow.*

NON'AGE, *n.* [*non*, not, and *age*.] Minority; the time of life before a person, according to the laws of his country, becomes of age to manage his own concerns. Legal maturity of age is different in different countries. In this country, as in Great Britain, a man's *nonage* continues till he has completed twenty-one years. *Nonage* is sometimes the period under fourteen years of age, as in case of marriage. *Bailey. Encyc.*

NON-A-GEN-A'RI-AN, *n.* One ninety years old.

NON-A-GES'I-MAL, *a.* and *n.* [L. *nonagesimus*, ninetieth.]

A term applied to the highest point of the ecliptic above the horizon.

NON'A-GON, *n.* [L. *nonus*, nine, and Gr. *γωνια*, an angle.]

A plane figure having nine sides and nine angles. *Brande.*

NON-AP-PEAR'ANCE, *n.* Default of appearance, as in court, to prosecute or defend.

NON-AP-POINT'MENT, *n.* Neglect of appointment. *Franklin.*

NON-AS-SUMP'SIT, [L.] The plea of the defendant, in an action of assumpsit, that "he did not undertake and promise," &c. *Bouvier.*

NON-AT-TEND'ANCE, *n.* A failure to attend; omission of attendance.

NON-AT-TEN'TION, *n.* Inattention. *Swift.*

NON-BI-TU'MIN-OUS, *a.* Containing no bitumen. *Journ. of Science.*

NONCE, *n.* [Corruption of *once*.] *For the nonce*, for the *once*; for the present call or occasion. [*Obsolete or colloquial.*]

NON'CHA-LANCE', (non'sha-lans',) *n.* [Fr.] Indifference; carelessness; coolness.

NON'CHA-LANT', (non'sha-lang',) *a.* [Fr.] Indifferent; careless; cool.

NON'-CLAIM, *n.* A failure to make claim within the time limited by law; omission of claim. *Bailey.*

NON-CO-HE'SION, *n.* Want of cohesion. *Lindley.*

NON-CO-IN'CI-DENT, *a.* Not coincident.

NON-COM-MIS'SION-ED, *a.* Not having a commission. *Non-commissioned officers*, in *the army*, are those below the rank of ensign or cornet, and in *the navy*, those below the rank of lieutenant.

NON-COM-MIT'TAL, *n.* A state of not being committed or pledged; forbearance of committing one's self. *American politics.*

NON-COM-MUN'ION, (-mūn'yun,) *n.* Neglect or failure of communion. *B. Trumbull.*

NON-COM-PLI'ANCE, *n.* Neglect or failure of compliance.

NON-COM-PLY'ING, *a.* Neglecting or refusing to comply. *Hamilton.*

NON COM'POS MEN'TIS, } [L.] Not of sound
NON COMPOS, } mind; not having the regular use of reason; as a *noun*, an idiot, a lunatic, one devoid of reason, either by nature or by accident.

NON-CON. See NON CONTENT.

NON-CON-CLUD'ING, *a.* Not ending or closing. *Baxter.*

NON-CON-CUR', *v. i.* To dissent or refuse to concur.

NON-CON-CUR'RENCE, *n.* A refusal to concur.

NON-CON-DUCT'ING, *a.* Not conducting; not transmitting another fluid. Thus, in electricity, wax is a *non-conducting* substance.

NON-CON-DUC'TION, *n.* A non-conducting. *Ure.*

NON-CON-DUCT'OR, *n.* A substance which does not conduct, that is, transmit another substance or fluid, or which transmits it with difficulty. Thus wool is a *non-conductor* of heat, glass and dry wood are *non-conductors* of the electrical fluid.

NON-CON-FORM'IST, *n.* One who does not conform to an established church; *particularly*, in *England*, one who refused to conform to the established church at the restoration of Charles II. *Blackstone. Swift.*

NON-CON-FORM'I-TY, *n.* Neglect or failure of conformity.

2. The neglect or refusal to unite with an established church in its rites and mode of worship. *Blackstone.*

NON-CON-TA'GIOUS, (-jus,) *a.* Not contagious.

NON-CON-TA'GIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being not communicable from a diseased to a healthy body.

NON-CON TENT', *n.* In *the British house of lords*, one who gives a negative vote, as not being satisfied with the measure. The word is sometimes abridged into Non-Con, and applied to any one who dissents or expresses dissatisfaction. *John Foster.*

NON-CON-TRIB'U-TING, *a.* Not contributing. *Jefferson.*

NON-CO-TEM-PO-RA'NE-OUS, *a.* Not being cotemporary, or not of cotemporary origin. *Journ. of Science.*

NON-DE-LIV'ER-Y, *n.* A neglect or failure of delivery. *Blackstone.*

NON-DEP-O-SI''TION, (-zish'un,) *n.* A failure to deposit or throw down.

NON'-DE-SCRIPT, *a.* [L. *non*, not, and *descriptus*, described.]

That has not been described.

NON'-DE-SCRIPT, *n.* Any thing that has not been described. Thus a plant or animal newly discovered is called a *nondescript*.

NON-DE-VEL'OP-MENT, *n.* A failure of development. *Lindley.*

NON-DIS-COV'ER-Y, *n.* Want of discovery. *Buckland.*

NONE, (nŏne *or* nun,) *a.* [Sax. *nan*; *ne*, not, and *ane*, one. The Latins use *nemo*, *neminis*, that is, *ne* and *man*.]

1. Not one; *used of persons or things.*

There is *none* that doeth good; no, not one. — Ps. xiv.

2. Not any; not a part; not the least portion.

Six days shall ye gather it, but on the seventh day, which is the Sabbath, in it there shall be *none*. — Ex. xvi.

3. It was formerly used before nouns; as, "Thou shalt have *none* assurence of thy life." This use is obsolete; we now use *no*; thou shalt have *no* assurance. "This is *none* other but the house of God;" we now say, *no* other.

4. It is used as a substitute, the noun being omitted. "He walketh through dry places, seeking rest and finding *none*;" that is, no rest. *Matt.* xii.

5. In the following phrase, it is used for *nothing*, or *no concern*. "Israel would *none* of me," that is, Israel would not listen to me at all; they would have no concern with me; they utterly rejected my counsels.

6. As a substitute, *none* has a plural signification.

Terms of peace were *none* vouchsafed. *Milton.*

NON-E-LECT', *n.* [L. *non*, not, and *electus*, elected.]

One who is not elected or chosen to salvation. *Huntington.*

NON-E-LEC'TION, *n.* Failure of election. *Jefferson.*

NON-E-LEC'TRIC, *a.* Conducting the electric fluid.

NON-E-LEC'TRIC, *n.* A substance that is not an electric, or which transmits the fluid, as metals.

NON-EM-PHAT'IC, } *a.* Having no emphasis;
NON-EM-PHAT'IC-AL, } unemphatic. *Beattie.*

NON-EN'TI-TY, *n.* Non-existence; the negation of being. *Bentley.*

2. A thing not existing.

There was no such thing as rendering evil for evil, when evil was a *nonentity*. *South.*

NON-E-PIS'CO-PAL, *a.* Not Episcopal; not of the Episcopal church or denomination. *J. M. Mason.*

NON-E-PIS-CO-PA'LI-AN, *n.* One who does not belong to the Episcopal church or denomination. *J. M. Mason.*

NONES, *n. pl.* [L. *nonæ*; perhaps Goth. *niun*, Eng. *nine*.]

1. In *the Roman calendar*, the fifth day of the months January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the seventh day of March, May, July, and October. The *nones* were *nine* days from the ides, reckoning inclusively, according to the Roman method.

2. Prayers, formerly so called. *Todd.*

NON-ES-SEN'TIAL, *n.* Non-essentials are things not essential to a particular purpose. *J. M. Mason.*

NON EST IN-VEN'TUS, [L.] He is not found. In *law*, the return of the sheriff on a writ, when the defendant is not to be found. *Bouvier.*

NONE'SUCH, *n.* [*none* and *such*.] An extraordinary thing; a thing that has not its equal.

2. A name given to various plants, as black medic, a variety of apple, a plant of the genus Lychnis, &c.

NON-EX-COM-MU'NI-CA-BLE, *a.* Not liable to excommunication.

NON-EX-E-CU'TION, *n.* Neglect of execution; non-performance.

NON-EX-IST'ENCE, (*x* like *gz*,) *n.* Absence of existence; the negation of being.

2. A thing that has no existence or being. *Brown.*

NON-EX-IST'ENT, (*x* like *gz*,) *a.* Not having existence. *B. Godwin.*

NON-EX-POR-TA'TION, *n.* A failure of exportation; a not exporting goods or commodities.

NON-EX-TEN'SILE, *a.* That can not be stretched.

NON-FEA'SANCE, *n.* In *law*, a failure to perform.

NON FUL-FILL'MENT, *n.* Neglect or failure to fulfill.

NO-NILL'ION, (-yun,) *n.* [L. *nonus*, nine, and *million*.]

According to *the English notation*, the number produced by involving a million to the ninth power; a unit with 54 ciphers annexed. According to *the French notation*, a unit with 30 ciphers annexed.

NON-IM-POR-TA'TION, *n.* Want or failure of importation; a not importing goods.

NON-IM-PORT'ING, *a.* Not bringing from foreign countries.

NON-JOIN'DER, *n.* The omission of some person who ought to have been made a plaintiff or defendant in a suit. *Bouvier.*

NON-JUR'ING, *a.* [L. *non*, not, and *juro*, to swear.]

Not swearing allegiance; an epithet applied to the party in Great Britain that would not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family and government.

NON-JU'ROR, *n.* In *Great Britain*, one who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government and crown of England at the revolution, when James II. abdicated the throne, and the Hanoverian family was introduced. The non-jurors were the adherents of James.

NON LIQUET, [L.] It is not clear; a term used when a person votes on neither side of a question, because undecided in his mind.

NON-MA-LIG'NANT, *a.* Not malignant, as a disease. *Miner.*

NON-MAN-U-FAC'TUR-ING, *a.* Not carrying on manufactures; *as non-manufacturing States.* *Hamilton.*

NON-MEM'BER, *n.* Not a member.

NON-MEM'BER-SHIP, *n.* State of not being a member.

NON-ME-TAL'LIC, *a.* Not consisting of metal. *Coxe's Orfila.*

NON-NAT'U-RALS, *n. pl.* [L. *non-naturalia*.]

In *medicine*, this quaint phrase is employed to designate deficiencies, excesses, and irregularities: 1, in sleeping and watching; 2, in exercise and rest; 3, in the affections and passions; 4, in the secretions and excretions; 5, in eating, drinking, and abstinence; 6, in exposure to vicissitudes or alternations of temperature: these are all that were reckoned by the ancients; but, to the same class of agencies belong undoubtedly, 7, exposure to vicissitudes or alternations of drought and moisture; and 8, exposure to the effluvia or exhalations from known and palpable dead and decomposing matter; or, in other words, fermenting and putrefying vegetable and animal substances, as, for example, cabbages, onions, &c., or carcasses and offals of markets and slaughter-houses, fish used as a manure, &c., the ordinary excretions from living animals in a state of vitiation from accumulation, confinement, increased temperature, and decomposition; as, for example, the halitus from the lungs, the perspired fluid, the urine, and the intestinal discharges; also, from more simple chemical actions, which extricate copiously, and in very nearly, if not quite a pure state, carbonic acid gas, nitrous acid gas, sulphohydrous acid gas, chlorine gas, &c. All of these operate in the same manner, and stand in the same relation, as respects the causation of disease.

NON-O-BE'DI-ENCE, *n.* Neglect of obedience. *Milner.*

NON-OB-SERV'ANCE, *n.* Neglect or failure to observe or fulfill.

NON OB-STAN'TE, [L.] Notwithstanding; in opposition to what has been stated, or is to be stated or admitted.

A clause in statutes and letters patent, importing a license from the king to do a thing which, being restrained by act of parliament, cannot be done without such license. *Encyc.*

NON-PA-REIL', (non-pa-rel',) *n.* [Fr. *non*, not or no, and *pareil*, equal.]

1. Excellence unequaled. *Shak.*

2. A sort of apple.

3. A sort of printing type, very small, and the smallest now used except three, viz., ruby, pearl, and diamond.

NON-PA-REIL', (non-pa-rel') *a.* Having no equal; peerless. *Whitlock.*

NON-PAY'MENT, *n.* Neglect of payment. *S. E. Dwight.*

NON-PER-FORM'ANCE, *n.* A failure to perform.

NON'PLUS, *n.* [L. *non*, not, and *plus*, more, further.]

Puzzle; insuperable difficulty; a state in which one is unable to proceed or decide. *Locke. South.*

NON'PLUS, *v. t.* To puzzle; to confound; to put to a stand; to stop by embarrassment. *Dryden.*

Your situation has *nonplused* me. *T. Scott.*

NON'PLUS-ED, (non'plust,) *pp.* Puzzled; put to a stand.

NON-PON-DER-OS'I-TY, *n.* Destitution of weight; levity. *Black.*

NON-PON'DER-OUS, *a.* Having no weight.

NON-PRO-DUC'TION, *n.* A failure to produce or exhibit.

NON-PRO-FES'SION-AL, (-pro-fesh'un-al,) *a.* Not belonging to a profession, not done by or proceeding from professional men. *Miner.*

NON-PRO-FI''CIEN-CY, *n.* Failure to make progress.

NON-PRO-FI''CIENT, (-fish'ent,) *n.* One who has failed to improve or make progress in any study or pursuit. *Bp. Hall.*

NON PROS. [Contraction of L. *non prosequitur*.] In *law*, a judgment entered against the plaintiff in a

suit where he does not appear to *prosecute*. It is used also as a verb.

NON-PROS'ED, (-prost,) *a.* Denoting a suit which is dropped, not prosecuted.

NON-RE-GARD'ANCE, *n.* Want of due regard. *Dict.*

NON-RE'GENT, *n.* In *the English universities*, a term applied to those masters of arts whose *regency* has ceased. [See REGENT.]

NON-REN-DI'TION, (-dish'un,) *n.* Neglect of rendition; the not rendering what is due.

The non-payment of a debt, or the *non-rendition* of a service which is due, is an injury for which the subsequent reparation of the loss sustained — is an atonement. *S. E. Dwight.*

NON-RE-SEM'BLANCE, *n.* Unlikeness; dissimilarity.

NON-RES'I-DENCE, *n.* Failure or neglect of residing at the place where one is stationed, or where official duties require one to reside, or on one's own lands. *Swift.*

NON-RES'I-DENT, *a.* Not residing in a particular place, on one's own estate, or in one's proper place; as, a *non-resident* clergyman or proprietor of lands.

NON-RES'I-DENT, *n.* One who does not reside on one's own lands, or in the place where official duties require. In *England*, *non-resident* is particularly applied to clergymen who live away from their cures. In *the United States*, lands in one state or township belonging to a person residing in another state or township, are called the lands of *non-residents*.

NON-RE-SIST'ANCE, *n.* The omission of resistance; passive obedience; submission to authority, power, or usurpation without opposition.

NON-RE-SIST'ANT, *a.* Making no resistance to power or oppression. *Arbuthnot.*

NON-RE-SIST'ANT, *n.* One who maintains that no resistance should be made to the injuries inflicted by others.

NON-SANE', *a.* [L. *non*, not, and *sanus*, sound.] Unsound; not perfect; as, a person of *non-sane* memory. *Blackstone.*

NON'SENSE, *n.* No sense; words or language which have no meaning, or which convey no just ideas; absurdity. *Dryden.*

2. Trifles; things of no importance. *Thomson.*

Nonsense verses, are lines made solely for improvement in versification, by taking any words which occur, without reference to forming any connected sense.

NON-SENS'IC-AL, *a.* Unmeaning; absurd; foolish. *Ray.*

NON-SENS'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Absurdly; without meaning.

NON-SENS'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Jargon; absurdity; that which conveys no proper ideas.

NON-SENS'I-TIVE, *a.* Wanting sense or perception. *Feltham.*

NON-SEQ'UI-TUR, (-sek'we-tur,) [L.] It does not follow.

In *logic*, an inference which does not follow from the premises.

NON-SLAVE'HOLD-ING, *a.* Not possessing slaves.

NON-SO-LU'TION, *n.* Failure of solution or explanation. *Broome.*

NON-SOLV'EN-CY, *n.* Inability to pay debts. *Swift.*

NON-SOLV'ENT, *a.* Not able to pay debts; insolvent. *Johnson.*

NON-SOLV'ENT, *n.* An insolvent. *Smart.*

NON-SPAR'ING, *a.* Sparing none; all-destroying; merciless. *Shak.*

NON-SUB-MIS'SION, *n.* Want of submission.

NON-SUB-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Not submissive.

NON'SUCH. See NONESUCH.

NON'SUIT, *n.* In *law*, the default, neglect, or non-appearance of the plaintiff in a suit, when called in court, by which the plaintiff signifies his intention to drop the suit. Hence, a *nonsuit* amounts to a stoppage of the suit. A *nonsuit* differs from a *retraxit*; a *nonsuit* is the default or neglect of the plaintiff, and after this he may bring another suit for the same cause; but a *retraxit* is an open, positive renunciation of the suit, by which he forever loses his action. [See the verb.] *Blackstone.*

NON'SUIT, *v. t.* To determine or record that the plaintiff drops his suit, on default of appearance when called in court. When a plaintiff, being called in court, declines to answer, or when he neglects to deliver his declaration, he is supposed to drop his suit; he is therefore *nonsuited*, that is, his non-appearance is entered on the record, and this entry amounts to a judgment of the court that the plaintiff has dropped the suit.

When two are joined in a writ, and one is *nonsuited*. *E. Bolt.*

NON'SUIT, *a.* Nonsuited.

The plaintiff must become *nonsuit*. *Tyng's Rep.*

NON'SUIT-ED, *pp.* Adjudged to have deserted the suit by default of appearance; as a plaintiff.

NON'SUIT-ING, *ppr.* Adjudging to have abandoned the suit by non-appearance, or other neglect, as a plaintiff.

NON-TEN'URE, *n.* In *law*, a plea of a defendant, that he did not hold the ...d, as affirmed by the plaintiff.

NON'-TERM, *n.* A vacation between two terms of a court.

NON-U'NI-FORM-IST, *n.* One who believes that past changes in the structure of the earth have proceeded from causes more violent than are now operating. *Am. Eclect.*

NON-US'ANCE, (non-yū'zanse,) *n.* Neglect of using. *Brown.*

NON-US'ER, (non-yū'zer,) *n.* A not using; failure to use; neglect of official duty; default of performing the duties and services required of an officer.

An office may be forfeited by misuser or *non-user*. *Blackstone.*

2. Neglect or omission of use.

A franchise may be lost by misuser or *non-user*. *Supreme Court, U. S.*

NOO'DLE, *n.* A simpleton. [*A vulgar word.*]

NOOK, *n.* [See NICHE.] A corner; a narrow place formed by an angle in bodies or between bodies; as, a hollow *nook*. *Milton.*

NOON, *n.* [Sax. *non*; D. *noen*; W. *nawn*, that is, at the summit; said to be from *naw*, that is, up or ultimate, that limits, also *nine*. It has been supposed that the *ninth* hour, among the Romans, was the time of eating the chief meal; this hour was three o'clock, P. M. In Danish, *none* is an after nooning, a collation.]

1. The middle of the day; the time when the sun is in the meridian; twelve o'clock.

2. Dryden and others have "*noon* of night," for midnight.

NOON, *a.* Meridional.

How oft the *noon* bell. *Young.*

NOON'DAY, *n.* Midday; twelve o'clock in the day. *Boyle.*

NOON'DAY, *a.* Pertaining to midday; meridional; as, the *noonday* heat.

NOON'ING, *n.* Repose at noon; sometimes, repast at noon. *Addison.*

NOON'STEAD, (-sted,) *n.* The station of the sun at noon. *Drayton.*

NOON'TIDE, *n.* [See TIDE, which signifies *time*.] The time of noon; midday. *Shak.*

NOON'TIDE, *a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional. *Milton.*

NOOSE, (nooz,) *n.* [Ir. *nas*, a band or tie; *nasgaim*, to bind or tie.]

A running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn.

Where the hangman does dispose
To special friend the knot of *noose*. *Hudibras.*

NOOSE, (nooz,) *v. t.* To tie in a noose; to catch in a noose; to entrap; to insnare.

NOOS'ED, (noozd,) *pp.* Caught in a noose.

NOOTH'S AP-PA-RA'TUS, *n.* A series of three glass vessels, placed vertically, for the purpose of impregnating water with carbonic acid gas. *Brande.*

NO'PAL, *n.* A plant of the genus Cactus, or Opuntia, from which the cochineal is collected in Mexico; Indian fig.

NOPE, *n.* A provincial name for the bullfinch. *Edin. Encyc.*

NOR, *connective.* [*ne* and *or*.] A word that denies or renders negative the second or subsequent part of a proposition, or a proposition following another negative proposition; correlative to NEITHER or NOT.

I neither love *nor* fear thee. *Shak.*
Fight neither with small *nor* great. — 1 Kings xxii.
Eye hath not seen, *nor* ear heard. — 1 Cor. ii.

2. *Nor* sometimes begins a sentence, but in this case a negative proposition has preceded it in the foregoing sentence.

3. In some cases, usually in poetry, *neither* is omitted, and the negation which it would express is included in *nor*.

Simois *nor* Xanthus shall be wanting there. *Dryden.*

That is, *neither* Simois *nor* Xanthus.

4. Sometimes, in poetry, *nor* is used for *neither*, in the first part of the proposition.

I whom *nor* avarice *nor* pleasures move. *Walsh.*

NOR'FOLK CRAG, *n.* In *geology*, an English tertiary formation, consisting of irregular, ferruginous, sandy clay, mixed with marine shells. *Buchanan.*

NO'RI-UM, *n.* A metal recently discovered in Zircon.

NOR'MAL, *a.* [L. *normalis*, from *norma*, a square, a rule.]

1. According to a square or rule; perpendicular; forming a right angle.

2. Regular; according to an established law, rule, or principle.

3. Relating to rudiments or elements; teaching rudiments or first principles; as, *normal* schools in France.

NOR'MAL GROUP, in *geology*, is a group of certain rocks taken as a rule or standard. *Lyell.*

NOR'MAL, *n.* A perpendicular. In *the geometry of curve lines*, the *normal* to a curve at any point is a straight line perpendicular to the tangent at that point, and included between the curve and the axis of the abscissa.

NOR'MAL SCHOOL, *n.* An institution for training up persons to teach common schools.

NOR'MAN, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a short, wooden bar, to be thrust into a hole of the windlass, on which to fasten the cable. *Mar. Dict.*

NOR'MAN, *n.* [*north-man* or *nord-man*.] A Norwegian, or a native of Normandy.

NOR'MAN, *a.* Pertaining to Normandy or to the Normans; as, the *Norman* language.

NORNS, *n. pl.* In *Scandinavian mythology*, the three Fates, *past*, *present*, and *future*, whose decrees were irrevocable.

NOR'ROY, *n.* [*north* and *roy*, north king.] The title of the third of the three kings at arms or provincial heralds. *Burke.*

NORSE, *n.* The language of ancient Scandinavia.

NORTH, *n.* [Sax. *north*; G. Sw. and Dan. *nord*; D. *noord*; It. *norte*; Fr. *nord*; Arm. *id.*; Sp. *nord*, the north wind, and *norte* north, the arctic pole, and a rule or guide. I know not the origin of this word, nor its primary sense. It may have been applied first to the pole star, or to the wind, like *Boreas*.]

One of the cardinal points, being that point of the horizon which is directly opposite to the sun in the meridian, on the left hand, when we stand with the face to the east; or it is that point of intersection of the horizon and meridian which is nearest our pole. *Cyc.*

NORTH, *a.* Being in the north; as, the *north* polar star.

NORTH-EAST', *n.* The point between the north and east, at an equal distance from each.

NORTH-EAST', *a.* Pertaining to the north-east, or proceeding from that point; as, a *north-east* wind.

NORTH-EAST'ER-LY, *a.* Toward the north-east.

NORTH-EAST'ERN, *a.* Pertaining to or being in the north-east, or in a direction to the north-east

NORTH'ER-LY, *a.* Being toward the north.

2. From the north.

[We use this word and NORTHERN with considerable latitude.]

NORTH'ER-LY, *adv.* Toward the north; as, to sail *northerly*.

2. In a northern direction; as, a course *northerly*.

3. Proceeding from a northern point.

NORTH'ERN, *a.* Being in the north, or nearer to that point than to the east or west.

2. In a direction toward the north, or a point near it; as, to steer a *northern* course.

Northern lights. See AURORA BOREALIS.

NORTH'ERN-ER, *n.* One a native or resident in the north; in *the United States*, opposed to SOUTHERNER.

NORTH'ERN-LY, *adv.* Toward the north. [*Not used.*] *Hakewill.*

NORTH'ERN-MOST, *a.* Situated at the point furthest north.

NORTH'ING, *n.* Distance northward from any point of departure, measured on a meridian.

NORTH'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* NORTHMEN. A name given to the inhabitants of the north of Europe, the ancient Scandinavians; whence, *Norman*.

NORTH'-STAR, *n.* The north polar star.

NORTH'WARD, *a.* [Sax. *north* and *weard*.] Being toward the north, or nearer to the north than to the east and west points.

NORTH'WARD, *adv.* Toward the north, or toward a point nearer to the north than the east and west points. *Bacon. Dryden.*

NORTH'WARD-LY, *a.* Having a northern direction.

NORTH'WARD-LY, *adv.* In a northern direction.

NORTH-WEST', *n.* The point in the horizon between the north and west, and equally distant from each.

NORTH-WEST', *a.* Pertaining to the point between the north and west; being in the north-west; as, the *north-west* coast.

2. Proceeding from the north-west; as, a *north-west* wind.

NORTH-WEST'ER-LY, *a.* Toward the north-west.

2. From the north-west, as a wind.

NORTH-WEST'ERN, *a.* Pertaining to or being in the north-west, or in a direction to the north-west; as, a *north-western* course.

NORTH'-WIND, *n.* The wind that blows from the north. *Watts.*

NOR-WE'GI-AN, *a.* Belonging to Norway. Shakspeare has NORWEYAN.

NOR-WE'GI-AN, *n.* A native of Norway.

NOSE, *n.* [Sax. *nose*, *nase*, *nase*; G. *nase*; D. *neus*; Sw. *näsa*; Dan. *næse*; L. *nasus*; It. *naso*; Fr. *nez*; Russ. *nos*; Dalmatian, *nooss*; Sans. *nasa*. Qu. Gr. *νησος*, an isle. It occurs in *Peloponnesus*, the promontory of Pelops. It seems to be the same word, or from the same root, as *ness*, in *Sheerness*.]

1. The prominent part of the face, which is the organ of smell, consisting of two similar cavities called *nostrils*. The nose serves, also, to modulate the voice in speaking, and to discharge the tears which flow through the lachrymal ducts. Through this organ, also, the air usually passes in respiration, and it constitutes no small part of the beauty of the face. In man, the nose is situated near the middle of the face; but in quadrupeds, the nose is at or near the lower extremity of the head.

2. The end of any thing; as, the *nose* of a bellows. *Holder.*

3. Scent; sagacity.

We are not offended with a dog for a better nose than his master. *Collier.*

To lead by the nose; to lead blindly.

To be led by the nose; to follow another obsequiously, or to be led without resistance or inquiring the reason.

To thrust one's nose into the affairs of others; to meddle officiously in other people's matters; to be a busybody.

To put one's nose out of joint; to alienate the affections from another.

NŌSE, *v. t.* To smell; to scent. *Shak.*

2. To face; to oppose to the face. *Wood.*

NŌSE, *v. i.* To look big; to bluster. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

NŌSE'-BAG, *n.* A bag to be tied to a horse's nose, containing a feed of oats, maize, &c.

NŌSE'-BAND, *n.* That part of the headstall of a bridle which comes over a horse's nose. *Farm. Encyc.*

NŌSE'BLEED, *n.* A hemorrhage or bleeding at the nose.

2. A plant of the genus Achillea.

NŌS'ED, (nōzd,) *a.* Having a nose; as in long-*nosed*.

2. Having sagacity. *Middleton.*

NŌSE'-FISH, *n.* A fish of the leather-mouthed kind, with a flat, blunt snout; called, also, Broad-snout. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

NŌSE'GAY, *n.* [*nose* and Celtic *geac*, a bough.] A bunch of flowers used to regale the sense of smelling.

As on the *nosegay* in her breast reclined. *Pope.*

NŌSE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a nose. *Shak.*

NŌSE'SMART, *n.* A plant, Nasturtium; cresses.

NŌSE'THRIL. See Nostril.

NŌ'SING, *n.* The molding or part of the tread-board of a stair, which projects over the riser.

NOS'LE, (noz'zl,) *n.* [from *nose*.] A little nose; the extremity of a thing; as, the *nozle* of a bellows. [See Nozzle.]

NO-SO-COM'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to a hospital.

NO-SOG'RA-PHY, *n.* The science of the description of diseases.

NOS-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [See Nosology.] Pertaining to nosology, or a systematic classification of diseases.

NO-SOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who classifies diseases, arranges them in order, and gives them suitable names.

NO-SOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *νοσος*, disease, and *λογος*, discourse.]

1. A systematic arrangement or classification of diseases with names and definitions, according to the distinctive character of each class, order, genus, and species. *Encyc.*

2. That branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

NO-SO-PO-ET'IC, *a.* [Gr. *νοσος*, disease, and *ποιεω*, to produce.] Producing diseases. [*Little used.*] *Arbuthnot.*

NOS-TAL'GI-A, *n.* [Gr. *νοστεω*, to return, and *αλγος*, grief.] Homesickness; a species of melancholy, resulting from absence from one's home or country. *Encyc. Am. Brande.*

NOS-TAL'GIC, *a.* Pertaining to nostalgia.

NOS'TRIL, *n.* [Sax. *nosethyrl*, *nosethyrl*. *Thyrl*, or *thirel*, is an opening or perforation; *thirlian*, *thyrlian*, to bore, to perforate, to *thrill*, to *drill*. See Drill.] An aperture or passage through the nose. The nostrils are the passages through which air is inhaled and exhaled in respiration.

NOS'TRUM, *n.* [L., from *noster*, ours.] A medicine, the ingredients of which are kept secret for the purpose of restricting the profits of sale to the inventor or proprietor; a quack medicine. *Pope.*

NOT, *adv.* [Sax. *nalt* or *nolt*, naught, that is, *ne* and *awiht*, not any thing; D. *niet*; G. *nicht*; Russ. *niete*; Scot. *nocht*. See Naught.]

1. A word that expresses negation, denial, or refusal; as, he will *not* go; will you remain? I will *not*. In the first member of a sentence, it may be followed by *nor* or *neither*; as, *not* for a price *nor* reward; I was *not* in safety, *neither* had I rest.

2. With the substantive verb in the following phrase, it denies being, or denotes extinction of existence.

Thine eyes are open upon me, and I am *not*. — Job vii.

NO'TA BE'NE, [L.] Observe well; take particular notice.

NŌ'TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *notable*; L. *notabilis*, from *notus*, known; *nosco*, to know.]

1. Worthy of notice; remarkable; memorable; noted or distinguished.

2. In *Scripture*, conspicuous; sightly; as, a *notable* horn. *Dan.* viii.

3. Notorious; well known. *Matt.* xxviii.

4. Terrible. *Acts* ii.

5. Known or apparent. *Acts* iv.

NOT'A-BLE, *a.* Active; industrious; distinguished for good management; as, a *notable* woman or housekeeper.

NŌ'TA-BLE, *n.* A person of note or distinction.

2. In *France*, the assembly of the *notables*, before the revolution, consisted of a number of persons, chiefly of the higher orders, appointed by the king to constitute a representative body of the kingdom. *Edin. Encyc.*

NŌ'TA-BLE, *n.* A thing worthy of observation. [*Rare.*] *Addison.*

NŌ'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Remarkableness.

NOT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Bustling activity; industriousness. [*Little used.*]

NŌ'TA-BLY, *adv.* Memorably; remarkably; eminently. *Bacon.*

2. With show of consequence or importance. *Addison.*

NOT'A-BLY, *adv.* With bustling activity; industriously.

NO-TA'RI-AL, *a.* [from *notary*.] Pertaining to a notary; as, a *notarial* seal; *notarial* evidence or attestation.

2. Done or taken by a notary.

NO-TA'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In a notarial manner.

NŌ'TA-RY, *n.* [L. *notarius*, from *notus*, known, from *nosco*.]

1. *Primarily*, a person employed to take notes of contracts, trials, and proceedings, in courts among the Romans.

2. In *modern usage*, an officer authorized to attest and protest notes and contracts or writings of any kind, to give them the evidence of authenticity.

NŌ'TA-RY PUB'LIC, *n.* A notary; one appointed to attest deeds and other instruments, to protest notes, and certify copies of agreement, &c. *Bouvier.*

NO-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *notatio*, from *nota*, to mark.]

1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks, figures, or characters; *particularly*, in *arithmetic* and *algebra*, the expressing of numbers and quantities by figures, signs, or characters, appropriate for the purpose.

2. Meaning; signification.

Conscience, according to the very notation of the word, imports a double knowledge. [*Unusual.*] *South.*

NOTCH, *n.* [qu. G. *knicken*, to crack or flaw, Dan. *knikker*. It seems to be the same word in origin as *nicke*, *nick*. Class Ng, No. 49.]

1. A hollow cut in any thing; a nick; an indentation.

And on the stick tea equal *notches* makes. *Swift.*

2. An opening or narrow passage through a mountain or hill. We say the *notch* of a mountain. *United States.*

NOTCH, *v. t.* To cut in small hollows; as, to *notch* a stick. *Pope.*

NOTCH'-BOARD, *n.* The board which receives the ends of the steps in a staircase.

NOTCH'ED, (notcht,) *pp.* Cut into small hollows.

NOTCH'ING, *ppr.* Cutting into small hollows.

NOTCH'ING, *n.* The act of cutting into small hollows: also, the small hollow, or hollows cut.

NOTCH'-WEED, *n.* A plant called Orach. *Johnson.*

NŌTE, for Ne Wote; knew not, or could not. *Chaucer. Spenser.*

NOTE, *n.* [L. *nota*; Fr. *note*; W. *nod*; from L. *notus*, *nosco*, to know.]

1. A mark or token; something by which a thing may be known; a visible sign.

They who appertain to the visible church have all the *notes* of external profession. *Hooker.*

2. A mark made in a book, indicating something worthy of particular notice.

3. A short remark; a passage or explanation in the margin of a book.

4. A minute, memorandum, or short writing intended to assist the memory.

5. Notice; heed.

Give order to my servants that they take
No *note* at all of our being absent hence. *Shak.*

6. Reputation; consequence; distinction; as, men of *note*. *Acts* xvi.

7. State of being observed.

Small matters, continually in use and *note*. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

8. In *music*, a character which marks a sound, or the sound itself; as, a semibreve, a minim, &c. Notes are marks of sounds in relation to elevation or depression, or to the time of continuing sounds.

9. A sound in music; tune; voice; harmonious, or melodious sounds.

The wakeful bird tunes her nocturnal *note*. *Milton.*
One common *note* on either lyre did strike. *Dryden.*

10. Abbreviation; symbol. *Baker.*

11. A short letter; a billet. *Dryden.*

12. Annotation; a comment, or observation on an author; usually placed at the bottom of the page; as, the *notes* in Scott's Bible; to write *notes* on Homer.

13. A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment; as, a promissory *note*; a bank-*note*; a *note* of hand; a negotiable *note*.

14. *Notes*, *pl.*; a writing; a written discourse; applied equally to minutes or heads of a discourse or argument, or to a discourse fully written. The advocate often has *notes* to assist his memory, and clergymen preach with *notes* or without them.

15. A diplomatic communication in writing; an official paper sent from a minister to an envoy, or an envoy to a minister.

My *note* of January 10th still remains unanswered. *Gallatin.*

NOTE, *v. t.* [L. *noto*.]

1. To observe; to notice with particular care; to heed; to attend to.

No more of that; I have *noted* it well. *Shak.*
Their manners *noted* and their states surveyed. *Pope.*

2. To set down in writing.

Note it in a book. — Is. xxx.

3. To charge, as with a crime; with *of* or *for*.

They were both *noted of* incontinency. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

To *note* a bill or draft. This is done by a notary, who, when acceptance is refused, *notes* the fact on the back as the ground of a protest. *Brande.*

NŌTE, *v. t.* [Sax. *hnitan*.] To butt; to push with the horns. [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

N'ŌTE, for Ne Wote; did not know how to; could not. *Spenser.*

NŌTE'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which memorandums are written. *Shak.*

2. A book in which notes of hand are registered.

NŌT'ED, *pp.* Set down in writing.

2. Observed; noticed.

3. *a.* Remarkable; much known by reputation or report; eminent; celebrated; as, a *noted* author; a *noted* commander; a *noted* traveler.

NŌT'ED-LY, *adv.* With observation or notice. *Shak.*

NŌT'ED-NESS, *n.* Conspicuousness; eminence; celebrity. *Boyle.*

NŌTE'LESS, *a.* Not attracting notice; not conspicuous. *Decker.*

NŌTE'LESS-NESS, *n.* A state of being noteless. *Knowles.*

NŌT'ER, *n.* One who takes notice; an annotator. *Gregory.*

NŌTE'WŌR-THY, (-wur'the,) *a.* Worthy of observation or notice. *Shak.*

NOTH'ING, or NOTH'ING, *n.* [*no* and *thing*.] Not any thing; not any being or existence; a word that denies the existence of any thing; non-entity; opposed to Something. The world was created from *nothing*.

2. Non-existence; a state of annihilation. *Shak.*

3. Not any thing; not any particular thing, deed, or event. *Nothing* was done to redeem our character. He thought *nothing* done while any thing remained to be done.

A determination to choose *nothing* is a determination not to choose the truth. *J. M. Mason.*

4. No other thing.

Nothing but this will entitle you to God's acceptance. *Wake.*

5. No part, portion, quantity, or degree. The troops manifested *nothing* of irresolution in the attack.

Yet had his aspect *nothing* of severe. *Dryden.*

6. No importance; no value; no use.

Behold, ye are of *nothing*, and your work of naught. — Is. xli.

7. No possession of estate; a low condition.

A man that from very *nothing* is grown to an unspeakable estate. *Shak.*

8. A thing of no proportion to something, or of trifling value or advantage.

The charge of making the ground, and otherwise, is great, but *nothing* to the profit. *Bacon.*

9. A trifle; a thing of no consideration or importance.

'Tis *nothing*, says the fool; but, says the friend,
This *nothing*, sir, will bring you to your end. *Dryden.*

To make nothing of; to make no difficulty, or to consider as trifling, light, or unimportant.

We are industrious to preserve our bodies from slavery, but we *make nothing of* suffering our souls to be slaves to our lusts. *Ray.*

NOTH'ING or NOTH'ING, *adv.* In no degree; not at all.

Adam, with such counsel *nothing* swayed. *Milton.*

In the phrase *nothing worth*, the words are transposed; the natural order being, *worth nothing*.

NOTH'ING-NESS or NOTH'ING-NESS, *n.* Nihility; non-existence. *Donne.*

2. Nothing; a thing of no value. *Hudibras.*

NŌ'TICE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *notitia*, from *nota* or *notus*.]

1. Observation by the eye, or by the other senses. We take *notice* of objects passing or standing before us; we take *notice* of the words of a speaker; we take *notice* of a peculiar taste of food, or of the smell of an orange, and of our peculiar sensations. Notice, then, is the act by which we have knowledge of something within the reach of the senses, or the effect of an impression on some of the senses.

2. Observation by the mind or intellectual power; as, to take *notice* of a distinction between truth and veracity.

3. Information; intelligence by whatever means communicated; knowledge given or received; as, I received *notice* by a messenger or by letter. He gave *notice* of his arrival. The bell gives *notice* of the hour of the day. The merchant gives *notice* that a bill of exchange is not accepted.

4. A paper that communicates information.

5. Attention; respectful treatment; civility.

6. Remark; observation.

NŌ'TICE, *v. t.* To observe; to see. We *noticed* the conduct of the speaker; we *noticed* no improper conduct.

2. To heed; to regard. His conduct was rude, but I did not *notice* it.

3. To remark; to mention or make observations on.

This plant deserves to be *noticed* in this place. *Tooke.*
Another circumstance was noticed in connection with the suggestion last discussed. *Hamilton.*

4. To treat with attention and civilities; as, to *notice* strangers.

5. To observe intellectually.

NŌ'TICE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be observed; worthy of observation.

NŌ'TIC-ED, (nō'tist,) *pp.* Observed; seen; remarked; treated with attention.

NŌ'TIC-ING, *ppr.* Observing; seeing; regarding; remarking on; treating with attention.

NŌ-TI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [See NOTIFY.] The act of notifying or giving notice; the act of making known, particularly the act of giving official notice or information to the public, or to individuals, corporations, companies, or societies, by words, by writing, or by other means.

2. Notice given in words or writing, or by signs.

3. The writing which communicates information; an advertisement, citation, &c.

NŌ'TI-FI-ED, (nō'te-fide,) *pp.* Made known; *applied to things.* This design of the king was *notified* to the court of Berlin.

2. Informed by words, writing, or other means; *applied to persons.* The inhabitants of the city have been *notified* that a meeting is to be held at the state house.

NŌ'TI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *notifier*; It. *notificare*; L. *notus*, known, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To make known; to declare; to publish; often with *to*; as, to *notify* a fact *to* a person. The laws of God *notify* to man his will and our duty.

2. To make known by private communication; to give information of. The allied sovereigns have *notified* the Spanish court of their purpose of maintaining legitimate government.

3. To give notice to; to inform by words or writing, in person or by message, or by any signs which are understood. The constable has *notified* the citizens to meet at the city hall. The bell *notifies* us of the time of meeting.

The president of the United States has *notified* the House of Representatives, that he has approved and signed the act. *Journals of the Senate.*

Note.—This application of *notify* has been condemned; but it is in constant good use in the United States, and in perfect accordance with the use of *certify.*

NŌ'TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making known; giving notice to.

NŌT'ING, *ppr.* Setting down in writing.

NŌ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *notio*, from *notus*, known; *nosco*, to know.]

1. Conception; mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined. We may have a just *notion* of power, or false *notions* respecting spirit.

Notion and *idea* are primarily different; *idea* being the conception of something visible, as the *idea* of a square or a triangle; and *notion* the conception of things invisible or intellectual, as the *notion* we have of spirits. But from negligence in the use of *idea*, the two words are constantly confounded.

What hath been generally agreed on, I content myself to assume under the *notion* of principles. *Newton.*
Few agree in their *notions* about these words. *Cheyne.*
That *notion* of hunger, cold, sound, color, thought, wish, or fear, which is in the mind, is called the *idea* of hunger, cold, &c. *Watts.*

2. Sentiment; opinion; as, the extravagant *notions* they entertain of themselves. *Addison.*

3. Sense; understanding; intellectual power. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

4. Inclination; *in vulgar use*; as, I have a *notion* to do this or that.

NŌ'TION-AL, *a.* Imaginary; ideal; existing in idea only; visionary; fantastical.

Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*
A *notional* and imaginary thing. *Bentley.*

2. Dealing in imaginary things; whimsical; fanciful; as, a *notional* man.

NŌ-TION-AL'I-TY, *n.* Empty, ungrounded opinion. [*Not used.*] *Glanville.*

NŌ'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* In mental apprehension; in conception; not in reality.

Two faculties *notionally* or really distinct. *Norris.*

NŌ'TION-IST, *n.* One who holds to an ungrounded opinion. *Ep. Hopkins.*

NŌ-TO-RI'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *notoriété*, from *notoire.* See NOTORIOUS.]

1. Exposure to the public knowledge; the state of being publicly or generally known; as, the *notoriety*

2. Public knowledge [of a crime.

They were not subjects in their own nature so exposed to public *notoriety.* *Addison.*

NO-TŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [It. and Sp. *notorio*; Fr. *notoire*; from Low L. *notorius*, from *notus*, known.]

1. Publicly known; manifest to the world; evident; usually, known to disadvantage; *hence, almost always used in an ill sense*; as, a *notorious* thief; a *notorious* crime or vice; a man *notorious* for lewd-

2. *In a good sense.* [ness or gaming.

Your goodness,
Since you provoke me, shall be most *notorious.* *Shak.*

NO-TŌ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Publicly; openly; in a manner to be known or manifest beyond denial. *Swift. Dryden.*

NO-TŌ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being open or known beyond denial; notoriety. *Overbury.*

NOTT, *a.* [Sax. *knot.*]
Shorn. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

NOTT, *v. t.* To shear. [*Obs.*] *Stowe.*

NŌ'TUS, *n.* [L.] The south wind. *Milton.*

NOT'WHEAT, *n.* [Sax. *knot*, smooth, shorn.]
Wheat not bearded. *Carew.*

NOT-WITH-STAND'ING; the *participle* of WITHSTAND, with *not* prefixed, and signifying not opposing, nevertheless. It retains in all cases its participial signification. For example: "I will surely rend the kingdom from thee, and will give it to thy servant; *notwithstanding*, in thy days I will not do it, for David thy father's sake." 1 *Kings* xi. In this passage there is an ellipsis of *that* after *notwithstanding*. *That* refers to the former part of the sentence, *I will rend the kingdom from thee*; notwithstanding *that*, (declaration or determination,) in thy days I will not do it. In this and in all cases, *notwithstanding*, either with or without *that* or *this*, constitutes the case absolute or independent.

"It is a rainy day, but *notwithstanding that*, the troops must be reviewed;" that is, the rainy day not opposing or preventing. *That*, in this case, is a substitute for the whole first clause of the sentence. It is to that clause what a relative is to an antecedent noun, and *which* may be used in the place of it; *notwithstanding which*, that is, the rainy day.

"Christ enjoined on his followers not to publish the cures he wrought; but *notwithstanding his injunctions*, they proclaimed them." Here, *notwithstanding his injunctions* is the case independent or absolute; the injunctions of Christ not opposing or preventing.

This word answers precisely to the Latin *non obstante*, and both are used with nouns or with substitutes for nouns, for sentences or for clauses of sentences. So in the Latin phrase, *hoc non obstante*, *hoc* may refer to a single word, to a sentence, or to a series of sentences.

NOUGHT, (nawt;) *a wrong spelling.* See NAUGHT.

NOUL, *n.* [Sax. *knol.*]
The top of the head. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser*

NOULD, (nuld.) [*ne would.*] Would not. *Spenser.*

NOUN, *n.* [altered from L. *nomen*, name.]
In *grammar*, a name; that sound or combination of sounds by which a thing is called, whether material or immaterial. [See NAME.]

NOUR'ICE, (nur'ris,) *n.* [Fr. *nourrice.*]
A nurse. *Spenser.*

NOUR'ISH, (nur'ish,) *v. t.* [Fr. *nourrir*; It. *nutrire*; Sp. and Port. *nutrir*; from L. *nutrio.* The G. *nähren*, Sw. *nära*, Dan. *nærer*, to nourish, can not be the same word unless they have lost a dental, which may perhaps be the fact.]

1. To feed and cause to grow; to supply a living or organized body, animal or vegetable, with matter which increases its bulk, or supplies the waste occasioned by any of its functions; to supply with nutriment.

2. To support; to maintain by feeding. *Gen.* xlvii.

Whilst I in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band,
I will stir up in England some black storm. *Shak.*

3. To supply the means of support and increase; to encourage; as, to *nourish* rebellion; to *nourish* the virtues.

What madness was it, with such proofs, to *nourish* their contentions! *Hooker.*

4. To cherish; to comfort. *James* v.

5. To educate; to instruct; to promote growth in attainments. 1 *Tim.* iv.

NOUR'ISH, (nur'ish,) *v. i.* To promote growth.

Grains and roots *nourish* more than leaves. [*Elliptical.*] *Bacon.*

2. To gain nourishment. [*Unusual.*] *Bacon.*

NOUR'ISH-A-BLE, (nur'ish-a-bl,) *a.* Susceptible of nourishment; as, the *nourishable* parts of the body. *Grew.*

NOUR'ISH-ED, (nur'isht,) *pp.* Fed; supplied with nutriment; caused to grow.

NOUR'ISH-ER, (nur'ish-er,) *n.* The person or thing that nourishes. *Bacon. Milton.*

NOUR'ISH-ING, (nur'ish-ing,) *ppr.* Feeding; supplying with aliment; supporting with food.

2. *a.* Promoting growth; nutritious; as, a *nourishing* diet.

NOUR'ISH-ING-LY, *adv.* Nutritively; cherishingly.

NOUR'ISH-MENT, (nur'ish-ment,) *n.* That which serves to promote the growth of animals or plants, or to repair the waste of animal bodies; food; sustenance; nutriment. *Newton.*

2. Nutrition; support of animal or vegetable bodies. *Blackmore.*

3. Instruction, or that which promotes growth in attainments; as, *nourishment* and growth in grace.

So they may learn to seek the *nourishment* of their souls. *Hooker.*

NOUR'I-TURE. See NURTURE.

NOURS'LE, *v. t.* To nurse up. *Spenser.*

NOURS'LING. See NURSLING.

NOUS, (nowse,) *n.* The Greek word νους, humorously used in England for intellect or talent. *Smart.*

NOUS'LE, **NOUS'EL**, (nuz'zl,) [corrupted from *nourele.*] To nurse up. *Shak.*

NOUS'LE, **NOUS'EL**, (nuz'zl,) *v. t.* To insnare; to entrap, as in a noose or trap.

NO-VAC'U-LITE, *n.* [L. *novacula*, a razor.]
Razor-stone; Turkey-hone; coticular schist; whetslate, a variety of argillaceous slate, of which hones are made for sharpening razors. *Brongniart. Ure.*

NO-VA'TIAN, *n.* In *church history*, one of the sect of *Novatus*, or *Novatianus*, who held that the lapsed might not be received again into communion with the church, and that second marriages are unlawful.

NO-VA'TIAN-ISM, *n.* The opinions of the Novatians.

One Hypolitus, a Roman presbyter, had been seduced into Novatianism. *Milner.*

NO-VA'TION. See INNOVATION.

NO-VA'TOR. See INNOVATOR.

NOV'EL, *a.* [L. *novellus*, from *novus*, new; It. *novello*; Sp. *novel.*]

1. New; of recent origin or introduction; not ancient; hence, unusual; as, a *novel* heresy; *novel* opinions. The proceedings of the court were *novel.*

2. In *the civil law*, the *novel* constitutions are those which are supplemental to the code, and posterior in time to the other books. These contained new decrees of successive emperors.

3. In *the common law*, the assize of *novel* disseizin is an action in which the demandant recites a complaint of the disseizin in terms of direct averment, whereupon the sheriff is commanded to reseize the land and chattels thereon, and keep the same in custody till the arrival of the justices of assize. *Blackstone.*

NOV'EL, *n.* A new or supplemental constitution, or decree. [See the adjective.]

2. A fictitious tale or narrative in prose, intended to exhibit the operation of the passions, and particularly of love.

The coxcomb's *novel*, and the drunkard's toast. *Prior.*

NOV'EL-ISM, *n.* Innovation. [*Little used.*] *Dering.*

NOV'EL-IST, *n.* An innovator; an asserter of novelty. *Bacon. Waits.*

2. A writer of a novel or of novels. *Warton.*

3. A writer of news. [*Not used.*] *Tatler.*

NOV'EL-IZE, *v. i.* To innovate. [*Not in use.*]

NOV'EL-STUD-I-ED, *a.* Studied in novels. *Tucker.*

NOV'EL-TY, *n.* Newness; recentness of origin or introduction. *Hooker.*

Novelty is the great parent of pleasure. *South.*

2. A new or strange thing.

NO-VEM'BER, *n.* [L. from *novem*, nine; the ninth month, according to the ancient Roman year, beginning in March.]
The eleventh month of the year.

NŌ'VEN-A-RY, *n.* [L. *novenarius*, from *novem*, nine.]
The number nine; nine collectively.

NŌ'VEN-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the number nine.

NO-VEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *novem*, nine, and *annus*, year.]
Done every ninth year. *Potter.*

NO-VER'CAL, *a.* [L. *noverca*, a step-mother.]
Pertaining to a step-mother; suitable to a step-mother; in the manner of a step-mother. *Derham.*

NOV'ICE, (nov'is,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *novitius*, from *novus*, new.]

1. One who is new in any business; one unacquainted or unskilled; one in the rudiments; a beginner.

I am young, a *novice* in the trade. *Dryden.*

2. One that has entered a religious house, as a convent or nunnery, but has not taken the vow; a probationer. *Shak.*

3. One newly planted in the church, or one newly converted to the Christian faith. 1 *Tim.* iii.

NO-VI-LŌ'NAR, *a.* [L. *novilunium.*]
Pertaining to the new moon.

NO-VI'TIATE, (no-vish'ate,) *n.* [Fr. *noviciat*; It. *noviziato.* See NOVICE.]

1. The state or time of learning rudiments.

2. In *religious houses*, as convents and nunneries, a year or other time of probation for the trial of a novice, to determine whether he has the necessary qualities for living up to the rule to which his vow is to bind him.

3. One who is going through a novitiate or period of probation; a novice. *Addison.*

NO-VI''TIOUS, (no-vish'us,) *a.* [L. *novitius.*] Newly invented. [*Not used.*] *Pearson.*

NOV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *novitas.*] Newness. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

NO'VUS HO'MO; pl. NO'VI HOMI-NES, [L.] Among *the Romans*, a designation of one who had raised himself from obscurity to distinction without the aid of family connections.

NOW, *adv.* [Sax. *nu*, D. Sw. Dan. and Goth. *nu.* The G. has *nun*, Gr. *νυν*, L. *nunc.*]

1. At the present time.

I have a patient now living at an advanced age, who discharged blood from his lungs forty years ago. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A little while ago; very lately.

They that but now, for honor and for plate,
Made the sea blush with blood, resign their hate. *Waller.*

3. *Now — now*; alternately; at one time — at another time.

Now high, *now* low, *now* master up, *now* miss. *Pope.*

4. *Now* sometimes expresses or implies a connection between the subsequent and preceding proposition; often it introduces an inference or an explanation of what precedes.

Not this man, but Barabbas; *now* Barabbas was a robber. — John xviii.

Then said Micah, *Now* I know that the Lord will do me good, seeing I have a Levite for my pr — Judges xvii.

The other great mischief which befalls men, is by their being misrepresented. *Now*, by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to others in the way of slander. *South.*

5. After this; things being so.

How shall any man distinguish *now* betwixt a parasite and a man of honor? *L'Estrange.*

6. In *supplication*, it appears to be somewhat emphatical.

I beseech thee, O Lord, remember *now* how I have walked before thee in truth and with a perfect heart. — 2 Kings xx.

7. *Now* sometimes refers to a particular time past specified or understood, and may be defined, *at that time.* He was *now* sensible of his mistake.

Now and then; at one time and another, indefinitely; occasionally; not often; at intervals.

They *now and then* appear in offices of religion. *Rogers.*

If there were any such thing as spontaneous generation, a new species would *now and then* appear. *Anon.*

2. Applied to places which appear at intervals or in succession.

A mead here, there a heath, and *now and then* a wood. *Drayton.*

Now, now, repeated, is used to excite attention to something immediately to happen.

NOW, *n.* The present time or moment.

Nothing is there to come, and nothing past,
But an eternal *now* does ever last. *Cowley.*

NOW'A-DAYS, *adv.* In this age.

What men of spirit *nowadays*,
Come to give sober judgment of new plays! *Garrick.*

[*This is a common colloquial phrase, but not elegant in writing, unless of the more familiar kinds.*]

NO'WAY, } *adv.* [*no* and *way.*] In no manner or
NO'WAYS, } degree. [These can hardly be considered as compound words.]

NOW'ED, (noo'ed,) *a.* [Fr. *noué.*] Knotted; tied in a knot; used in heraldry.

NŌW'EL, *n.* [Fr. *noel.*] *Encyc.*
A shout of joy, or Christmas song. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

NŌWES, (nooz,) *n.* [Fr. *nœu.*] The marriage knot. [*Obs.*] *Crashaw.*

NŌ'WHERE, [comp. of *no* and *where*; Sax. *na-where.*] Not in any place or state. Happiness is *nowhere* to be found but in the practice of virtue.

But it is better to write *no* and *where* as separate words.

NŌ'WISE, [comp. of *no* and *wise*; often by mistake written NOWAYS.] Not in any manner or degree. *Bentley.*

NOX'IOUS, (nok'shus,) *a.* [L. *noxius*, from *noceo*, to hurt.]

1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful; pernicious; destructive; unwholesome; insalubrious; as, *noxious* air, food, climate; pernicious; corrupting to morals; as, *noxious* practices or examples; *noxious* haunts of vice.

2. Guilty; criminal.

Those who are noxious in the eye of the law. [*Little used.*] *Bramhall.*

3. Unfavorable; injurious.

Too frequent appearance in places of public resort is noxious to spiritual promotion. *Swift.*

NOX'IOUS-LY, *adv.* Hurtfully; perniciously.

NOX'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Hurtfulness; the quality that injures, impairs, or destroys; insalubrity; as, the *noxiousness* of foul air.

2. The quality that corrupts or perverts; as, the *noxiousness* of doctrines.

NOY, NOY'ANCE, NOY'ER, NOY'FUL, NOY'OUS, NOY'SANCE. See ANNOY and NUISANCE.

NŌ'YAU, (nō'yo,) *n.* [Fr., the nut of a fruit, as of a peach or cherry:]
A cordial flavored with the kernel of the nut of the bitter almond, or with the kernel of the peach stone. *Brande.*

NOZ'ZLE, (noz'zl,) *n.* [from *nose.*] The nose; the extremity of any thing; the snout. *Arbuthnot.*

NUB'BIN, *n.* A small or imperfect ear of maize. *America.*

NUB'BLE, *v. t.* [for KNUBBLE, from *knob*, the fist.] To beat or bruise with the fist. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*

NU-BIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *nubifer*; *nubes*, a cloud or fog, and *fero*, to produce.] Bringing or producing clouds. *Diet.*

NŪ'BILE, (-bil,) *a.* [Fr., from L. *nubilis*, from *nubo*, to marry.] Marriageable; of an age suitable for marriage. *Prior.*

NU-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being marriageable. *Alex. Walker.*

NU'BIL-OUS, *a.* [L. *nubilus*, from *nubes.*] Cloudy. *Bailey.*

NU-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *nux*, nut, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or producing nuts. *Diet.*

NU-CLE'I-FORM, *a.* Formed like a kernel.

NŪ'CLE-US, *n.* [L., from *nux*, a nut.]

1. *Properly*, the kernel of a nut; but *in usage*, the central part of any body, or that about which matter is collected. *Woodward.*

2. The body of a comet, called also its *head.*

NU-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *nudatio*, from *nudo*, to make bare.] The act of stripping, or making bare, or naked.

NODE, *a.* [L. *nudus.*]

1. Bare.

2. In *law*, void; of no force; as, a *nude* contract or compact. [See NUDUM PACTUM.] *Blackstone.*

NUDGE, *v. t.* To touch gently as with the elbow, in order to call attention or convey intimation. *Miss Pickering.*

NU-DI-BRANCH'I-ATE, *a.* Pertaining to an order of molluscous animals having no shell whatever.

NŪ'DI-TY, *n.* [L. *nuditas.*]

1. Nakedness.

2. *Nudities*; in *the plural*, naked parts which decency requires to be concealed. *Dryden.*

3. In *painting* and *sculpture*, the naked parts of the human figure, or parts not covered with drapery; also, naked figures.

NU'DUM PACTUM, [L.] In *law*, a contract made without any consideration, and therefore void, or not valid according to the laws of the land. *Bouvier.*

NU-GAC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *nugax*, from *nuga*, trifles.] Futility; trifling talk or behavior. *More. Johnson.*

NU-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *nugor*, to trifle.] The act or practice of trifling. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

NŪ'GA-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *nugatorius.*]

1. Trifling; vain; futile, insignificant. *Bentley.*

2. Of no force; inoperative; ineffectual. The laws are sometimes rendered *nugatory* by inexecution. Any agreement may be rendered *nugatory* by something which contravenes its execution.

NUI'SANCE, (nū'sans,) *n.* [Fr. *nuisance*, from *nuire*, L. *noceo*, to annoy. Blackstone writes NUSANCE, and it is desirable that his example may be followed.]

1. That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation; that which is offensive or noxious. A liar is a *nuisance* to society.

2. In *law*, that which incommodes or annoys; something that produces inconvenience or damage. Nuisances are public or private; *public*, when they annoy citizens in general, as obstructions of the highway; *private*, when they affect individuals only, as when one man erects a house so near his neighbor's as to throw the water off the roof upon his neighbor's land or house, or to intercept the light that his neighbor before enjoyed. *Blackstone.*

NUL, in *law*, signifies *no*, not any; as, *nul* disseizin; *nul* tiel record; *nul* tort.

NULL, *v. t.* [L. *nullus*; *ne* and *ullus*, not any.] To annul; to deprive of validity; to destroy. [*Not much used.*] [See ANNUL.] *Milton.*

NULL, *a.* [L. *nullus.*] Void; of no legal or binding force or validity; of no efficacy; invalid. The contract of a minor is *null* in law, except for necessaries.

NULL, *n.* Something that has no force or meaning. A cipher is called a *null.* [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

NUL-LI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of nullifying; a rendering void and of no effect, or of no legal effect.

NUL-LI-FID'I-AN, *a.* [L. *nullus*, none, and *fides*, faith.] Of no faith; of no religion or honesty. [*Not used.*] *Feltham.*

NUL'LI-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* Annulled; made void.

NUL'LI-FI-ER, *n.* One who makes void; one who maintains the right to nullify a contract by one of the parties.

NUL'LI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *nullus*, none, and *facio*, to make.] To annul; to make void; to render invalid; to deprive of legal force or efficacy. *Ames.*

NUL'LI-PORE, *n.* [L. *nullus*, none, and *porus*, pore.] A kind of marine plant, secreting lime on its surface, and hence resembling coral. It was formerly considered a kind of zoöphite. *Dana.*

NUL'LI-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Annulling; making void.

NUL'LI-TY, *n.* [It. *nullità*; Fr. *nullité*; from L. *nullus.*]

1. Nothingness; want of existence. *Bacon.*

2. Want of legal force; that which wants legal force.

NUMB, (num,) *a.* [Sax. *numen*, the participle of Sax. *niman*, Goth. *niman*, to take, to seize, whence *benioman* or *benyman*, to deprive; *benum*, *benumen*, stupefied, that is, seized, arrested, held, stopped; D. *neemen*; G. *nehmen.* Class Nm, No. 7, 9.]

1. Torpid; destitute of the power of sensation and motion; as, the fingers or limbs are *numb* with cold.

2. Producing numbness; benumbing; as, the *numb*, cold night. [*Not used, nor proper.*] *Shak.*

NUMB, (num,) *v. t.* To make torpid; to deprive of the power of sensation or motion; to deaden; to benumb; to stupefy.

For lazy winter numbs the laboring hand. *Dryden.*
And numbing coldness has embraced the ear. *Prior.*

NUMB'ED, (numd,) *pp.* Rendered torpid.

NUM'BER, *n.* [Fr. *nombre*; L. *numerus*; It. Sp. and Port. *numero*; Arm. and W. *niver*; It. *nuimkir.* I know not whether the elements are *Nm* or *Nb.* Probably the radical sense is, to speak, name, or tell, as our word *tell*, in the other dialects, is to number. *Number* may be allied to *name*, as the Spaniards use *nombre* for name, and the French word, written with the same letters, is *number.* Class Nm, No. 1.]

1. A unit, considered in reference to other units, or in reckoning, counting, enumerating; as, one is the first *number*; a simple *number.*

2. An assemblage of two or more units. Two is a *number* composed of one and one added. Five and three added make the *number* eight. *Number* may be applied to any collection or multitude of units or individuals, and therefore is indefinite, unless defined by other words, or by figures or signs of definite signification. Hence,

3. More than one; many.

Ladies are always of great use to the party they espouse, and never fail to win over *numbers.* *Addison.*

4. Multitude.

Number itself importeth not much in armies, where the men are of weak courage. *Bacon.*

5. In *poetry*, measure; the order and quantity of syllables constituting feet, which render verse musical to the ear. The harmony of verse consists in the proper distribution of the long and short syllables, with suitable pauses.

In *oratory*, a judicious disposition of words, syllables, and cadences, constitutes a kind of measure resembling poetic *numbers.*

6. Poetry; verse.

I lisped in *numbers*, for the *numbers* came. *Pope.*

Here the first word *numbers* may be taken for *poetry* or *verse*, and the second for *measure.*

Yet should the Muse bid my *numbers* roll. *Pope.*

7. In *grammar*, the difference of termination or form of a word, to express unity or plurality. The termination which denotes one, or an individual, is the singular *number*; the termination that denotes two or more individuals, or units, constitutes the plural *number.* Hence we say, a noun, an adjective, a pronoun, or a verb, is in the *singular* or the *plural* number.

8. In *mathematics*, number is variously distinguished. *Cardinal numbers* are those which express the amount of units; as, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. *Ordinal numbers* are those which express order; as, first, second, third, fourth, &c.

Homogeneal numbers, are those referred to the same units; those referred to different units are termed *heterogeneal.*

Whole numbers, are called *integers.*

A *rational number*, is one commensurable with unity. A number incommensurable with unity, is termed *irrational* or *surd.*

A *prime* or *primitive number*, is divisible only by unity; as, three, five, seven, &c.

A *perfect number*, is that whose aliquot parts added together, make the whole number, as 28, whose aliquot parts, 14, 7, 4, 2, 1, make the number 28.

An *imperfect number*, is that whose aliquot parts, added together, make more or less than the number. This is abundant or defective; abundant, as 12, whose aliquot parts, 6, 4, 3, 2, 1, make 16; or defective, as 16, whose aliquot parts, 8, 4, 2, 1, make 15 only.

A *square number*, is the product of a number multiplied by itself; as, 16 is the square number of 4.

A *cubic number*, is the product of a square number by its root; as, 27 is the product of the square number 9 by its root 3. *Encyc.*

Golden number; a number showing what year of the lunar cycle any given year is. *Barlow.*

NUM'BER, *v. t.* [L. *numero.*]

1. To count; to reckon; to ascertain the units of any sum, collection, or multitude.

If a man can *number* the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be *numbered.*—Gen. xiii.

2. To reckon as one of a collection or multitude.

He was *numbered* with the transgressors.—Is. liii.

NUM'BER-ED, *pp.* Counted; enumerated.
NUM'BER-ER, *n.* One that numbers.
NUM'BER-FUL, *a.* Many in number; numerous.
NUM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Counting; ascertaining the units of a multitude or collection.
NUM'BER-LESS, *a.* That can not be counted; innumerable. *Milton.*
NUM'BERS, *n.* The title of the fourth book of the Pentateuch.
NUMB'ING, (num'ming,) *ppr. or a.* Making torpid.
NUM'BLES, *n. pl.* [Fr. *nombles.*]
The entrails of a deer. *Bailey.*
NUMB'NESS, (num'ness,) *n.* Torpor; that state of a living body in which it has not the power of feeling or motion, as when paralytic or chilled by cold.
NU'MER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *numerabilis.*]
That may be numbered or counted.
NU'MER-AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *numeralis.*]

1. Pertaining to number; consisting of number.

The dependence of a long train of *numeral* progressions. *Locke.*

2. Expressing number; representing number; standing as a substitute for figures; as, *numeral* letters; as X for 10; L for 50; C for 100; D for 500; M for 1000.

3. Expressing numbers; as, *numeral* characters. The figures we now use to express numbers are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0. They are said to be of Arabian origin; but the Arabians might have received them from India. This is a controverted question.

NU'MER-AL, *n.* A figure or character used to express a number; as, the Arabic *numerals*, 1, 2, 3, &c.
NU'MER-AL-LY, *adv.* According to number; in number.
NU'MER-A-RY, *a.* Belonging to a certain number.

A supernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, becomes a *numerary* canon. *Ayliffe.*

NU'MER-ATE, *v. t.* In *arithmetic*, to divide off and read according to the rules of numeration; as, to *numerate* a row of figures.
NU'MER-A-TED, *pp.* Divided off and read, as figures.
NU'MER-A-TING, *ppr.* Dividing off and reading, as figures.
NU-MER-A'TION, *n.* [L. *numeratio.*]

1. The act or art of numbering.

Numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name or sign. *Locke.*

2. In *arithmetic*, the act or art of dividing off a series of figures according to their values, and expressing them in words; the act or art of reading numbers. Thus, for 50, we read fifty.

NU'MER-A-TOR, *n.* [L.] One that numbers.

2. In *arithmetic*, the number in vulgar fractions which shows how many parts of a unit are taken. Thus, when a unit is divided into 9 parts, and we take 5, we express it thus, 5-9, that is, five ninths; 5 being the *numerator*, and 9 the denominator.

NU-MER'IC, NU-MER'IC-AL, *a.* [It. *numerico*; Fr. *numerique*; from L. *numerus*, number.]

1. Belonging to number; denoting number; consisting in numbers; as, *numerical* algebra; *numerical* characters.

2. *Numerical difference*, is a difference in respect to number. Thus, there may be a *numerical difference* between things which, in other respects, are not distinguishable.

NU-MER'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In numbers; as, parts of a thing *numerically* expressed.

2. With respect to number, or sameness in number; as, a thing is *numerically* the same, or *numerically* different.

NU'MER-IST, *n.* One that deals in numbers. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*
NU-MER-OS'I-TY, *n.* The state of being numerous; harmony; flow. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*
NU'MER-OUS, *a.* [L. *numerosus.*]

1. Being many, or consisting of a great number of individuals; as, a *numerous* army; a *numerous* body; a *numerous* people.

2. Consisting of poetic numbers; melodious; musical. In prose, a style becomes *numerous*, by the alternate disposition or intermixture of long and short syllables, or of long and short words; or by a judicious selection and disposition of smooth, flowing words, and by closing the periods with important or well-sounding words. *Encyc.*

NU'MER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In or with great numbers; as, a meeting *numerously* attended.
NU'MER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being numerous or many; the quality of consisting of a great number of individuals; as, the *numerousness* of an army or of an assembly.

2. The quality of consisting of poetic numbers; melodiousness; musicalness. *Encyc.*

NU-MIS-MAT'IC, (nu-miz-mat'ik,) *a.* [L. *numisma*, money, coin; Gr. νομισμα, from νομιζω, to suppose, to sanction, from νομος, law or custom.]
Pertaining to money, coin, or medals.
NU-MIS-MAT'ICS, *n.* The science of coins and medals.
NU-MIS-MA-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of coins and medals.
NU-MIS-MA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. νομισμα, coin, and λογος, discourse.]
The branch of historical science which treats of coins and medals.
NUM'MU-LAR, *a.* [L. *nummus*, a coin.]
Pertaining to coin or money. *Dict.*
NUM'MU-LITE, *n.* [L. *nummus*, money, from its resemblance to coin.]
A fossil of a flattened form, resembling a small coin. *Ed. Encyc.*
NUM-MU-LIT'IC, *a.* Composed of or containing nummulites.
NUMPS, *n.* A dolt; a blockhead. [*Not used.*] *Parker.*
NUM'SKULL, *n.* [*numb* and *skull.*] A dunce; a dolt; a stupid fellow. *Prior.*
NUM'SKULL-ED, *a.* Dull in intellect; stupid; doltish. *Arbuthnot.*
NUN, *n.* [Sax. nunne; Dan. nunne; D. non; G. nonne; Sw. nunna; Fr. nonne.]
A woman devoted to a religious life, and who lives in a cloister or nunnery, secluded from the world, under a vow of perpetual chastity.
NUN, *n.* *White nun* is a provincial name of the smew, a web-footed water-fowl of the size of a duck, with a white head and neck. *P. Cyc.*

2. The blue titmouse, Parus cæruleus. *P. Cyc.*

NUN'CHION, *n.* A portion of food taken between meals. [Qu. from *noon*, or a corruption of *luncheon.*] *Ainsworth.*
NUN'CIA-TURE, *n.* [See Nuncio.] The office of a nuncio. *Clarendon.*
NUN'CIO, (nun'sho,) *a.* [It. *nunzio*, from L. *nuncius*, a messenger.]

1. An embassador from the pope to an emperor or king. His envoy to smaller courts and republics is called an Internuncio. *Encyc. Am.*

2. A messenger; one who brings intelligence.

NUN'CU-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *nuncupo.*] [*Shak.*
To declare publicly or solemnly. [*Not used.*] *Burrow.*
NUN-CU-PA'TION, *n.* A naming. *Chaucer.*
NUN-CU'PA-TIVE, NUN-CU'PA-TO-RY, *a.* [It. *nuncupativo*; Fr. *nuncupatif*; from L. *nuncupo*, to declare.]

1. Nominal; existing only in name. *Encyc.*

2. Publicly or solemnly declaratory. *Fotherby.*

3. Verbal, not written. A *nuncupative* will or testament is one which is made by the verbal declaration of the testator, and depends merely on oral testimony for proof, though afterward reduced to writing. *Blackstone.*

NUN'DI-NAL, NUN'DI-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *nundinalis*, from *nundinæ*, a fair or market, quasi *novem-dinæ*, every nine days.]

1. Pertaining to a fair or to a market day.

2. A *nundinal* letter, among *the Romans*, was one of the first eight letters of the alphabet, which were repeated successively from the first to the last day of the year. One of these always expressed the market days, which returned every nine days.

NUN'DI-NAL, *n.* A nundinal letter.
NUN'DI-NATE, *v. i.* To buy and sell at fairs. [*Not used.*]
NUN-DI-NA'TION, *n.* Traffic in fairs. [*Not used.*]
NUN-NA'TION, *n.* In *Arabic grammar*, from the name of *n*, the pronunciation of *n* at the end of words.
NUN'NE-RY, *n.* A house in which nuns reside; a cloister in which females, under a vow of chastity and devoted to religion, reside during life.
NUN'NISH-NESS, *n.* The habits or manners of nuns. *Fox.*
NUP'TIAL, (nup'shal,) *a.* [L. *nuptialis*, from *nuptus*, *nubo*, to marry.]

1. Pertaining to marriage; done at a wedding; as, *nuptial* rites and ceremonies; *nuptial* torch.

2. Constituting marriage; as, the *nuptial* knot or band.

The Bible has mitigated the horrors of war; it has given effectual obligation to the *nuptial* vow. *G. Spring.*

NU'P'TIALS, *n. pl.* Marriage, which see. *Dryden.*
NURSE, (nurs,) *n.* [Fr. *nourrice*, from *nourrir*, to nourish.]

1. A woman that has the care of infants, or a woman employed to tend the children of others.

2. A woman who suckles infants.

3. A woman that has the care of a sick person.

4. A man who has the care of the sick.

5. A person that breeds, educates, or protects; hence, that which breeds, brings up, or causes to grow; as, Greece, the *nurse* of the liberal arts.

6. An old woman; in contempt. *Blackmore.*

7. The state of being nursed; as, to put a child to *nurse.* *Cleaveland.*

8. In *composition*, that which supplies food; as, a *nurse*-pond. *Walton.*

9. In *horticulture*, a shrub or tree which protects a young plant. *Gardner.*

NURSE, (nurs,) *v. t.* To tend, as infants; as, to *nurse* a child.

2. To suckle; to nourish at the breast.

3. To attend and take care of in child-bed; as, to *nurse* a woman in her illness.

4. To tend the sick; *applied to males and females.*

5. To feed; to maintain; to bring up. *Is. lx.*

6. To cherish; to foster, to encourage; to promote growth in. We say to *nurse* a feeble animal or plant.

By what Lands has vice been *nursed* into a uncontrolled a dominion? *Locke.*

7. To manage with care and economy, with a view to increase; as, to *nurse* our national resources.

NURS'ED, (nurst,) *pp.* Tended in infancy or sickness; nourished from the breast; maintained; cherished.
NURS'ER, *n.* One that cherishes or encourages growth.
NURS'ER-Y, *n.* The place or apartment in a house appropriated to the care of children. *Bacon.*

2. A place where young trees are propagated for the purpose of being transplanted; a plantation of young trees. *Bacon.*

3. The place where any thing is fostered and the growth promoted.

To see fair Padua, *nursery* of arts. *Shak.*

So we say, a *nursery* of thieves or of rogues. Alehouses and dram-shops are the *nurseries* of intemperance.

Christian families are the *nurseries* of the church on earth, as she is the *nursery* of the church in heaven. *J. M. Mason.*

4. That which forms and educates. Commerce is the *nursery* of seamen.

5. The act of nursing. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

6. That which is the object of a nurse's care. *Milton.*

NURS'ING, *ppr.* Tending; nourishing at the breast; educating; maintaining.
NURS'LING, *n.* An infant; a child. *Dryden.*

2. One that is nursed. *Spenser.*

NUR'TURE, *n.* [Fr. *nourriture*, from *nourrir*, to nourish.]

1. That which nourishes; food; diet. *Milton.*

2. That which promotes growth; education; instruction. *Eph. vi.*

NUR'TURE, *v. t.* To feed; to nourish.

2. To educate; to bring or train up.

He was *nurtured* where he was born. *Wotton.*

NUR'TUR-ED, *pp.* Nourished; educated; trained up.
NUS'TLE, (nus'l,) *v. t.* To fondle; to cherish.
NUT, *n.* [Sax. *hnut*; D. *noot*; G. *nuss*; Sw. *nöt*; Dan. *nödd*; Ir. *cnudh*; W. *cnau*, *cnaon.* It seems to be allied to *knot*, a bunch or hard lump.]

1. The fruit of certain trees and shrubs, consisting of a hard shell inclosing a kernel. Various kinds of *nuts* are distinguished; as, *walnut*, *chestnut*; *hazelnut.*

2. A small block, of metal or wood, containing a concave or female screw; called also a Burr.

3. The projection near the eye of an anchor. *Mar. Dict.*

NUT, *v. i.* To gather nuts. *Wood.*
NU'TANT, *a.* [L. *nutans.*]
Nodding; having the top bent downward.
NU-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *nutatio*, a nodding, from *nuto*, to nod.]
In *astronomy*, a vibratory motion of the earth's axis, arising from periodical fluctuations in the obliquity of the ecliptic. *Olmsted.*
NUT'-BREAK-ER, *n.* The European nut-hatch. [See Nut-hatch.] *Edin. Encyc.*
NUT'-BROWN, *a.* Brown as a nut long kept and dried. *Milton.*
NUT'-CRACK-ER, *n.* An instrument for cracking nuts. *Addison.*

2. A European bird, of the genus Nucifraga, belonging to the crow family. It feeds on nuts, insects, &c. *P. Cyc.*

NUT'GALL, *n.* An excrescence of the oak. [See Gall.] *Brown.*
NUT'-HATCH, *n.* The common name of birds of the genus Sitta, having much of the habits of the woodpeckers, and living on nuts, insects, &c. The common European nut-hatch is called also Nut-jobber, and Nut-pecker. *P. Cyc. Johnson.*
NUT'-HOOK, *n.* A pole with a hook at the end, to pull down boughs for gathering the nuts; also, the name given to a thief that stole goods from a window by means of a hook. *Shak.*
NUT'MEG, *n.* [L. *nux moschata*; It. *noce moscada*; Port. *noz moscada*; Fr. *muscade*, or *noix muscade.* But it may be questioned whether the last syllable in English *meg* is not from L. *macis*, mace, the bark that envelops the nut.]
The kernel of the fruit of the tree called Myristica moschata. This fruit is nearly a spherical drupe, of the size and somewhat of the shape of a pear. The fleshy part is of a yellowish color without, almost white within, and four or five lines in thickness, ar

opens into two nearly equal, longitudinal valves, presenting to view the nut surrounded by its arillus, which is mace. The nut drops out, and the arillus withers. The nut is oval, the shell very hard, and dark-brown. This immediately envelops the kernel, which is the *nutmeg* as commonly sold in the shops. The tree producing this fruit grows principally in the Islands of Banda, in the East Indies. It reaches the height of twenty or thirty feet, producing numerous branches. The color of the bark of the trunk is a reddish-brown; that of the young branches a bright green. The *nutmeg* is an aromatic, very grateful to the taste and smell, and much used in cookery.

NO'TRI-A, *n.* [Sp. *nutria*, otter.]
In *commerce*, the name given to the skins of the Myopotamus Bonariensis, a native of South America, resembling the beaver, but smaller. *Nutria* fur is largely used in the hat manufacture. *McCulloch.*

NU-TRI-CA'TION, *n.* Manner of feeding or being fed. [*Not in use.*]

NO'TRI-ENT, *a.* [L. *nutrio.*]
Nourishing; promoting growth.

NO'TRI-ENT, *n.* Any substance which nourishes by promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies. *Darwin.*

NO'TRI-MENT, *n.* [L. *nutrimentum*, from *nutrio*, to nourish.]
1. That which nourishes; that which promotes the growth or repairs the natural waste of animal bodies, or that which promotes the growth of vegetables; food; aliment. *South.*
2. That which promotes enlargement or improvement; as, the *nutriment* of the mind.

NU-TRI-MENT'AL, *a.* Having the qualities of food; alimental. *Arbuthnot.*

NU-TRI''TION, (nu-trish'un,) *n.* [L. *nutritio*, from *nutrio*, to nourish.]
1. The act or process of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies; the act or process of promoting growth in vegetables. *Darwin.*
2. That which nourishes; nutriment.

Fixed like a plant on his peculiar spot,
To draw *nutrition*, propagate, and rot. *Pope.*
There is no *nutrition* in ardent spirits. *L. Beecher.*

NU-TRI''TIOUS, (nu-trish'us,) *a.* Nourishing; promoting the growth, or repairing the waste of animal bodies. Milk is very *nutritious.*

NU-TRI''TIOUS-LY, (nu-trish'us-ly,) *adv.* Nourishingly.

NO'TRI-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of nourishing; nutrimental; alimental; as, a *nutritive* food.

NO'TRI-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Nourishingly.

NO'TRI-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of nourishing. *Ellis.*

NO'TRI-TURE, *n.* The quality of nourishing. [*Not used.*] *Harvey.*

NUT'SHELL, *n.* The hard shell of a nut; the covering of the kernel.
2. *Proverbially*, a thing of little compass, or of little value. *L'Estrange.*

NUT'TALL-ITE, *n.* [from Prof. *Nuttall.*] A mineral found in Bolton, Mass., occurring in prismatic crystals. It is supposed by some to be identical with Scapolite. *Dana.*

NUT'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Gathering nuts.

NUT'TING, *n.* The act of gathering nuts.

NUT'-TREE, *n.* A tree that bears nuts.

NUX VOM'I-CA, *n.* [L.] The fruit of a tree of the genus Strychnos, growing in the East Indies. It is a very virulent poison. *P. Cyc.*

NUZ'ZLE, *v. t.* [Qu. from *nourish.*] To suckle; to foster, or nurse up. [*Vulgar.*]

NUZ'ZLE, *v. t.* [Qu. from *nose* or *nourish.*] To hide the head, as a child in the mother's bosom. *Bailey.*

NUZ'ZLE, *v. t.* [Qu. *nourish* or *nestle.*] To nestle; to house, as in a nest.

NUZ'ZLE, *v. i.* [Qu. from *nose.*] To work with the nose, like a swine in the mud; as, the *nuzzling* eel.

He sometimes charged through an army of lawyers sword in hand, and sometimes *nuzzled* like an eel in the mud.
Arbuthnot's John Bull.

2. To go with the nose thrust out and down, like a swine.

Sir Roger shook his ears and *nuzzled* along, well satisfied that he was doing a charitable work. *Arbuthnot.*
The blessed brawl, not there confined,
Drops to the third, who *nuzzles* close behind. *Pope.*

NYC-TA-LO'PI-A, } *n.* [Gr. *νυκταλωπια*; *νυξ*, night, and
NYC'TA-LO-PY, } *ωψ*, the eye.]
A disease in which vision is painfully acute in a strong light, but clear and pleasant in a dark shade or in the dusk of the evening. *Good.*

NYC'TA-LOPS, *n.* [Gr. *νυκταλωψ*; *νυξ*, night, and *ωψ*, the eye.]
One afflicted with nyctalopia.

NYE, *n.* A brood or flock of pheasants.

NYL'GHAU, } *n.* A ruminant mammal of the Cap-
NYL'GAU, } rid tribe, as large as or larger than
NEEL'GHAU, } a stag. The horns are short and bent forward; there is a beard under the middle of the neck; the hair is grayish; there are strongly-marked rings on all the feet, just above the hoofs; the female has no horns. It is the Damalis Risia of modern naturalists, and the Antilope picta of the older ones. It inhabits Northern India.

NYMPH, (nimf,) *n.* [L. *nympha*; Gr. *νυμφη*.]
1. In *mythology*, a goddess of the mountains, forests, meadows, or waters. According to the ancients, all the world was full of nymphs, some terrestrial, others celestial; and these had names assigned to them according to their place of residence, or the parts of the world over which they were supposed to preside. *Brande.*
2. In *poetry*, a lady. *Waller.*

NYMPH, } *n.* Another name of the pupa, chrysa-
NYMPH'A, } lis, or aurelia; the second state of an insect, passing to its perfect form.

NYMPH-E'AN, *a.* Pertaining to nymphs; inhabited by nymphs; as, a *nymphean* cave. *Faber.*

NYMPH'IC-AL, (nimf'ik-al,) *a.* Pertaining to nymphs. *Pausanias, Trans.*

NYMPH-IP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *nympha* and *pario.*]
Producing nymphs.

NYMPH'ISH, *a.* Relating to nymphs; lady-like. *Drayton.*

NYMPH'-LIKE, } *a.* Resembling nymphs. *Drayton.*
NYMPH'LY, }

NYMPH-O-MA'NI-A, *n.* Morbid and incontrollable sexual desire in females, breaking the bounds of modest demeanor; always attended with agitation both of body and mind, and constituting a true and proper disease, which is no more under the control of the will than tetanus.

NYS, [*ne* and *is.*] None is; is not. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

NYS-TAG'MUS, *n.* [Gr. *νυσταγμος.*]
Nictation or winking of the eye, as in a drowsy person.

O.

O is the fifteenth letter, and the fourth vowel, in the English alphabet. The shape of this letter seems to have been taken from the circular configuration of the lips in uttering the sound. It corresponds in figure with the Coptic *O*, and nearly with the Syriac initial and final *vau*, and the Ethiopic *ain*. In words derived from the Oriental languages, it often represents the *vau* of those languages, and sometimes the *ain*; the original sound of the latter being formed deep in the throat, and with a greater aperture of the mouth.

In *English*, *O* has a long sound, as in *tone*, *bone*, *groan*, *cloak*, *roll*, *droll*; a short sound, as in *lot*, *plod*, *rod*, *song*, *lodge*, and the sound of *oo*, or the Italian *u*, and French *ou*, as in *move*, *prove*. This sound is shortened in words ending in a close articulation, as in *book*, *foot*.

The long sound of *O* is usually denoted by *e*, at the end of a word or syllable, as in *bone*, *lonely*; or by a servile *a*, as in *moan*, *foal*. It is generally long before *ll*, as in *roll*; but it is short in *doll*, *loll*, and in words of more syllables than one, as in *folly*, *volley*.

As a *numeral*, O was sometimes used by the ancients for 11, and, with a dash over it, (Ō,) for 11,000.

Among *the Irish*, O, prefixed to the name of a family, denotes progeny, or is a character of dignity; as, O'Neil; O'Carrol.

Among *the ancients*, O was a mark of triple time, from the notion that the ternary, or number 3, is the most perfect of numbers, and properly expressed by a circle, the most perfect figure.

O is often used as an exclamation, expressing a wish.

O, were he present! *Dryden.*

It sometimes expresses surprise.

Shakspeare uses O for a circle or oval.

Within this wooden *O*.

O. S. stand for *Old Style.*

ŌAD, (ōde,) for Woad. [*Not used.*]

ŌAF, (ōfe,) *n.* [said to be a corruption of *oupâ* or *elf*, a fairy or demon, and to denote a foolish child left by fairies in the place of one of better intellects, which they steal. *Johnson.*]
1. A changeling; a foolish child left by fairies in the place of another. *Drayton.*
2. A dolt; an idiot; a blockhead.

ŌAF'ISH, *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish. [*Little used.*]

ŌAF'ISH-NESS, *n.* Stupidity; dullness; folly. [*Little used.*]

ŌAK, (ōke,) *n.* [Sax. *ac*, *æc*; D. *eik*, or *eikboom*; G. *eiche* or *eichbaum*; Sw. *ek*; Dan. *eege-tree*, oak-tree. It is probable that the first syllable, *oak*, was originally an adjective expressing some quality, as hard or strong, and, by the disuse of *tree*, *oak* became the name of the tree.]
A tree of the genus Quercus, or rather the popular name of the genus itself, of which there are many species. The white oak grows to a great size, and furnishes a most valuable timber; but the live oak of the United States is the most durable timber for ships. In Hartford still stands the venerable *oak*, in the hollow stem of which was concealed and preserved the colonial charter of Connecticut, when Sir E. Andros, by authority of a writ of quo warranto from the British crown, attempted to obtain possession of it, in 1687. As it was then a large tree, it must now be nearly three hundred years old.

ŌAK'-AP-PLE, (ōke'ap pl,) *n.* A kind of spongy excrescence on oak leaves or tender branches, &c., produced in consequence of the puncture of insects. It is called, also, *oak-leaf gall.* *Bacon. Encyc.*

ŌAK'-BARK, *n.* The bark of the oak-tree, which is preferred to all others for the purposes of tanning.

ŌAK Ō'PEN-ING, *n.* A term applied, in the Western States, to openings or thinly-wooded spaces in oak forests, which are free from underwood, and resemble an English park.

ŌAK'EN, (ō'kn,) *a.* Made of oak or consisting of oak; as, an *oaken* plank or bench; an *oaken* bower. *Milton.*
2. Composed of branches of oak; as, an *oaken* garland. *Addison.*

ŌAK'EN-PIN, *n.* An apple, so called from its hardness. *Mortimer.*

ŌAK'LING, *n.* A young oak. *Evelyn.*

ŌAK'UM, *n.* [Sax. *ecemba*, *ecumbe*, tow. The latter part of the word may be Sax. *emb*, a comb.]
The substance of old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp; used for calking the seams of ships, stopping leaks, &c. That formed from untarred ropes is called *white oakum.*

ŌAK'Y, *a.* [from *oak.*] Hard; firm; strong. *Hall.*

ŌAR, (ōre,) *n.* [Sax. *ar*; Sw. *åra*; Norm. *aver.*]
An instrument for rowing boats, being a piece of timber round or square at one end, and flat at the other. The round end is the handle, and the flat end the blade.
To boat the oars; in *seamanship*, to cease rowing, and lay the oars in the boat.
To ship the oars; to place them in the row-locks.
To unship the oars; to take them out of the row-locks. *Mar. Dict.*

ŌAR, *v. t.* To row. *Pope.*

ŌAR, *v. t.* To impel by rowing. *Shak.*

ŌAR'ED, *pp.* Impelled by rowing.
2. Furnished with oars; *used in composition*; as, a *four-oared* boat.

ŌAR'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having feet for oars, as certain animals.

ŌARS'MAN, *n.* One who rows at the oar.

ŌAR'Y, *a.* Having the form or use of an oar; as, the swan's *oary* feet. *Milton. Addison.*

Ō'A-SIS, *n.*; *pl.* Oases. [L.] A fertile place in a sandy or barren desert. This name is particularly applied to such spots, watered by springs, in the deserts of Egypt, Lybia, and other parts of Africa. *Russell. D'Anville. Bruce.*

ŌAST, } *n.* [qu. Gr. *εστια*, or L. *ustus.*]
OST, }
OUST, }
A kiln to dry hops or malt. *Mortimer.*

ŌAT, *n.* [Sax. *ate*, oat or cockle, darnel; Russ. *ovss* or *ovetri.*]
A plant of the genus Avena, and more usually the seed of the plant. The word is commonly used in the plural, *oats.* This plant flourishes best in cold latitudes, and degenerates in the warm. The meal of this grain, *oatmeal*, forms a considerable and very valuable article of food for man in Scotland, and every where oats are excellent food for horses and cattle.

ŌAT'-CAKE, *n.* A cake made of the meal of oats. *Peacham.*

ŌAT'EN, (ōt'n,) *a.* Made of oatmeal; as, *oaten* cakes.
2. Consisting of an oat straw or stem; as, an *oaten* pipe. *Milton.*

ŌATH, (ōth,) *n.* [Sax. *ath*; Goth. *aithe*; D. *eed*; G. *eid*; Sw. *ed*; Dan. *eed.*]
A solemn affirmation or declaration, made with an

appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed. The appeal to God in an oath implies that the person imprecates his vengeance, and renounces his favor, if the declaration is false; or, if the declaration is a promise, the person invokes the vengeance of God if he should fail to fulfill it. A false oath is called *perjury*.

OATH'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of having an oath administered to. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

OATH'-BREAK-ING, *n.* The violation of an oath; perjury. *Shak.*

OAT'-MALT, *n.* Malt made of oats. *Mortimer.*

OAT'MEAL, *n.* Meal of oats produced by grinding or pounding. *Guy.*

2. A plant. [*Not used.*] *Ash.*

OAT'-THIS-TLE, (-this'l,) *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

OB, a Latin preposition, signifies, primarily, in front, before, and hence against, toward; as in *objecto*, to object, that is, to throw against. It has also the force of *in* or *on*; as in *obtrude*, to thrust *on*. In *composition*, the letter *b* is often changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed; as in *occasion*, *offer*, *oppose*.

OB-AM'BU-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *obambulo.*] To walk about. [*Not used.*] *Corkeram.*

OB-AM-BU-LA'TION, *n.* A walking about. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

OB-BLI-GA'TO, *a.* [It., bound.] *Literally*, bound or confined; a musical term applied to a composition or movement written expressly for the instrument named; and also to a movement restrained by certain rules to a particular passage, &c. *Brande.*

OB-CON'IC, } *a.* [*ob* and *conic.*] In *botany*, con-
OB-CON'IC-AL, } ical, but having the apex downward.

OB-CORD'ATE, *a.* [L., from *ob* and *cor*, the heart.] In *botany*, shaped like a heart, with the apex downward; as, an *obcordate* petal or legume. *Martyn.*

OB-DOR-MI''TION, (-mish'un,) *n.* [L. *obdormio.*] Sleep; sound sleep. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

OB-DUCE', *v. t.* [L. *obduco*; *ob* and *duco*, to lead.] To draw over, as a covering. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

OB-DUCT', *v. t.* [L. *obduro.*] To draw over; to cover. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

OB-DUC'TION, *n.* [L. *obductio.*] The act of drawing over, as a covering; the act of laying over. [*Little used.*] *Cockeram.*

OB'DU-RA-CY or OB DO'RA-CY, *n.* [See OBDURATE.] Invincible hardness of heart; impenitence that can not be subdued; inflexible persistency in sin; obstinacy in wickedness.

God may by almighty grace hinder the absolute completion of sin in final *obduracy*. *South.*

OB'DU-RATE or OB-DO'RATE, *a.* [L. *obduro*, to harden; *ob* and *duro.*]

1. Hardened in heart; inflexibly hard; persisting obstinately in sin or impenitence.

2. Hardened against good or favor; stubborn; unyielding; inflexible.

The custom of evil makes the heart *obdurate* against whatsoever instructions to the contrary. *Hooker.*

3. Harsh; rugged; as, an *obdurate* consonant. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*

OB'DU-RATE, *v. t.* To harden. [*Not used.*] *More.*

OB'DU-RATE-LY or OB-DO'RATE-LY, *adv.* Stubbornly; inflexibly; with obstinate impenitence.

OB'DU-RATE-NESS or OB-DO'RATE-NESS, *n.* Stubbornness; inflexible persistence in sin.

OB-DU-RA'TION, *n.* The hardening of the heart; hardness of heart; stubbornness. *Hooker. Hammond.*

OB-DURE', *v. t.* [L. *obduro.*]

1. To harden; to render obstinate in sin. [*Little used.*] *Herbert.*

2. To render inflexible. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

OB-DUR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Hardened: inflexible; impenitent. *Milton.*

OB-DUR'ED-NESS, *n.* Hardness of heart; stubbornness. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

O'BE-AH, *n.* A species of witchcraft practiced among the African negroes. *Encyc. Am.*

O-BE'DI-ENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *obedientia.* See OBEY.]

Compliance with a command, prohibition, or known law and rule of duty prescribed; the performance of what is required or enjoined by authority, or the abstaining from what is prohibited, in compliance with the command or prohibition. To constitute obedience, the act or forbearance to act must be in submission to authority, the command must be known to the person, and his compliance must be in consequence of it, or it is not obedience. *Obedience* is not synonymous with *obsequiousness*; the latter often implying meanness or servility, and obedience being merely a proper submission to authority. That which duty requires implies dignity of conduct rather than servility. Obedience may be *voluntary* or *involuntary*. *Voluntary obedience* alone can be acceptable to God.

Government must compel the *obedience* of individuals; otherwise who will seek its protection or fear its vengeance? *Ames.*

O-BE'DI-ENT, *a.* [L. *obediens.*]

Submissive to authority; yielding compliance with commands, orders, or injunctions; performing what is required, or abstaining from what is forbid.

The chief his orders gives; the *obedient* band,
With due observance, wait the chief's command. *Pope.*

O-BE-DI-EN'TIAL, *a.* [Fr. *obedienciel.*] According to the rule of obedience; in compliance with commands; as, *obediential* submission. *Hammond.*

O-BE'DI-ENT-LY, *adv.* With obedience; with due submission to commands; with submission or compliance with orders. *Tillotson.*

O-BEI'SANCE or O-BEI'SANCE, *n.* [Fr. *obeissance*, from *obeir*, to obey, L. *obedio.*] A bow or courtesy; an act of reverence made by an inclination of the body or the knee. *Gen.* XXVII.

O-BEI'SANT or O-BEI'SANT, *a.* Reverent; submissive.

OB-E-LIS'CAL, *a.* In the form of an obelisk. *Stukeley.*

OB'E-LISK, *n.* [L. *obeliscus*; Gr. *οβελισκος*, dim. of *οβελος*, a spit.]

1. A tall, four-sided pillar, gradually tapering as it rises, and cut off at the top in the form of a flat pyramid. The shaft is properly made of one entire stone, as in the Egyptian obelisks, which are also often charged with inscriptions or hieroglyphics. Some ancient obelisks appear to have been erected in honor of distinguished persons or their achievements. Ptolemy Philadelphus raised one of 88 cubits high in honor of Arsinoe. Augustus erected one in the Campus Martius at Rome, which served to mark the hours on a horizontal dial drawn on the pavement. *Encyc.*

2. In *writing* and *printing*, a reference or mark referring the reader to a note in the margin, thus, †. It is used also for a mark of censure, or for designating obsolete words, or for other purposes, at the pleasure of the writer.

OB'E-LIZE, *v. t.* To designate with an obelus; to mark as doubtful or spurious.

OB'E-LUS, *n.* [Gr. *οβελος*, a needle.] In *ancient manuscripts*, a mark, thus, —, or ÷, so called from its resemblance to a needle. It was used by Origen in his Hexapla, to mark passages of the Septuagint which are not found in the Hebrew. *Brande.*

OB-EQ'UI-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *obequito*; *ob* and *equito*, to ride, *equus*, a horse.] To ride about. [*Not used.*] *Cockeram.*

OB-EQ-UI-TA''TION, *n.* The act of riding about. [*Not used.*] *Cockeram.*

OB'E-RON, *n.* The king of the fairies. See Shakspeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream.*

OB-ER-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *oberro*: *ob* and *erro*, to wander.] The act of wandering about. [*Little used.*]

O-BESE', *a.* [L. *obesus.*] Fat, fleshy. [*Little used.*] [*Johnson.* *Dayton.*

O-BESE'NESS, } *n.* [L. *obesitas.*]
O-BES'I-TY, } Excessive fatness; fleshiness; incumbrance of flesh. *Crew.*

O-BEY', (o-bā',) *v. t.* [Fr. *obeir*, contracted from L. *obedio*, It. *ubbidire*; supposed to be contracted from *ob* and *audio*, to hear. See Gr. *ὑπακουω.*]

1. To comply with the commands, orders, or instructions of a superior, or with the requirements of law, moral, political, or municipal, to do that which is commanded or required, or to forbear doing that which is prohibited. He who has learned to *obey* will know how to command.

Children, *obey* your parents in the Lord. — Eph. vi.
Servants, *obey* in all things your masters. — Col. iii.

2. To submit to the government of; to be ruled by.

All Israel *obeyed* Solomon. — 1 Chron. xxix. Deu. viii.

3. To submit to the direction or control of. Seamen say, the ship will not *obey* the helm.

Let not sin then fore reign in your mortal body, that ye should *obey* it in the lusts thereof. — Rom. vi. James iii.

4. To yield to the impulse, power, or operation of; as, to *obey* stimulus. *Darwin.*

Relentless Time, destroying power,
Whom stone and brass *obey*.

O-BEY'ED, (o-bāde',) *pp.* Complied with; performed; as a command; yielded to.

O-BEY'ER, *n.* One who yields obedience.

O-BEY'ING, *ppr.* Complying with commands; submitting to.

O-BEY'ING-LY, (o-bā'-,) *adv.* Complyingly; submissively.

OB-FIRM', (ob-ferm',) } *v. t.* To make firm;
OF-FIRM'ATE, (ob-ferm'āte,) } to harden in resolution. [*Not used.*] *Hall. Sheldon.*

OB-FUS'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *ob* and *fusco*, to obscure.] To darken; to obscure. *Waterhouse.*

OB-FUS'CA-TED, *pp.* Darkened in color. *Shenstone.*

OB-FUS'CA-TING, *ppr.* Darkening; obscuring.

OB-FUS-CA'TION, *n.* The act of darkening or rendering obscure; the state of being darkened; a clouding.

Obfuscations of the cornea. *Darwin.*

OBIT, *n.* [L. *obitus*, *obiri*; *ob* and *eo*, to go.] *Properly*, death, decease; hence, funeral solemnities; also, an anniversary service for the soul of the deceased on the day of his death. *Encyc. Montagu.*

OB'I-TER, [L.] In passing, incidentally; as, *obiter dictum*, a thing incidentally said.

O-BIT'U-AL, *a.* [L. *obeo*, to die; *obitus*, death.] Pertaining to obits, or the days when funeral solemnities are celebrated; as, *obitual* days. *Encyc.*

O-BIT'U-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *obituaire.*]

1. An account of persons deceased; notice of the death of a person, accompanied with a brief biographical sketch of his character.

2. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a list of the dead, or a register of obitual anniversary days, when service is performed for the dead. *Encyc.*

O-BIT'U-A-RI-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an obituary.

O-BIT'U-A-RY, *a.* Relating to the decease of a person or persons; as, an *obituary* notice.

OB'JECT, *n.* [Fr. *objet*; L. *objectum*, *objectus.* See the Verb.]

1. That about which any power or faculty is employed, or something apprehended or presented to the mind by sensation or imagination. Thus that quality of a rose which is perceived by the sense of smell, is an *object* of perception. When the *object* is not in contact with the organ of sense, there must be some medium through which we obtain the perception of it. The impression which *objects* make on the senses, must be by the immediate application of them to the organs of sense, or by means of the medium that intervenes between the organs and the *objects*.

2. That to which the mind is directed for accomplishment or attainment; end; ultimate purpose. Happiness is the *object* of every man's desires; we all strive to attain to that *object*. Wealth and honor are pursued with eagerness as desirable *objects*.

3. Something presented to the senses or the mind, to excite emotion, affection, or passion.

The passenger felt some degree of concern at the sight of so moving an object. *Atterbury.*

In this sense, the word uttered with a particular emphasis, signifies something that may strongly move our pity, abhorrence, or disgust. What an *object!*

4. In *grammar*, that which is produced, influenced, or acted on by something else; that which follows a transitive verb. When we say, "God created the world," *world* denotes the thing produced, and is the *object* after the verb *created*. When we say, "The light affects the eye," *eye* denotes that which is affected or acted on. When we say, "Instruction directs the mind or opinions," *mind* and *opinions* are the *objects* influenced.

OB'JECT-GLASS, *n.* In a *telescope* or *microscope*, the glass placed at the end of a tube next the object. Its office is to form an image of the object, which is then viewed by the eye-glass.

OB-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *objicio*; *ob* and *jacio*, to throw against.]

1. To oppose; to present in opposition.

Pallas to their eyes
The mist *objected*, and condensed the skies. *Pope.*

2. To present or offer in opposition, as a charge criminal, or as a reason adverse to something supposed to be erroneous or wrong; with *to* or *against*.

The book — giveth liberty to *object* any crime *against* such as are to be ordained. *Whitgift.*
The adversaries of religion *object against* professors the ungodliness of their lives, and too often with reason. *Anon.*
There was this single fault, that Erasmus, though an enemy, could *object* to him. *Atterbury.*

3. To offer; to exhibit. [*Little used.*] *Warburton.*

OB-JECT', *v. i.* To oppose in words or arguments, to offer reasons against. The counsel *objected* to the admission of the plaintiff's witnesses.

OB-JECT', *a.* Opposed; presented in opposition. [*Not used.*] *Sandys.*

OB-JECT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be opposed. *Taylor.*

OB-JECT'ED, *pp.* Opposed in words; offered reasons against.

OB-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Opposing; offering reasons against.

OB-JEC'TION, *n.* [L. *objectio.*]

1. The act of objecting.

2. That which is presented in opposition; adverse reason or argument. The defendant urged several *objections* to the plaintiff's claims. The plaintiff has removed or overthrown those *objections*.

3. That which may be offered in opposition, reason existing, though not offered, against a measure or an opinion. We often have *objections* in our minds which we never offer or present in opposition.

4. Criminal charge; fault found.

OB-JEC'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Justly liable to objections; such as may be objected against.

OB-JECT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *objectif.*]

Literally, pertaining or relating to an object. Hence,

1. In *philosophy*, an epithet applied to whatever is exterior to the mind, or which is the *object* of thought

or feeling; outward; external. It is opposed to SUBJECTIVE, which see for a fuller explanation.

Objective certainty is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and subjective, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other in our minds. *Watts.*

2. In *grammar*, the *objective* case is that which follows a transitive verb or a preposition; that case in which the *object* of the verb is placed, when produced or affected by the act expressed by the verb. This case in English answers to the oblique cases of the Latin. *Lowth.*

OB-JECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In an objective manner, as, a determinate idea *objectively* in the mind. *Locke.*

2. In the state of an object. *Brown.*

OB-JECT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being objective.

Is there such a motion or *objectiveness* of external bodies, which produceth light? *Hale.*

OB-JEC-TIV'I-TY, *n.* The state of being objective.

OB'JECT-LESS, *a.* Having no object. *Coleridge.*

OB-JECT'OR, *n.* One that objects; one that offers arguments or reasons in opposition to a proposition or measure. *Bentley.*

OB-JUR'GATE, *v. t.* [L. *objurgo*; *ob* and *jurgo*, to chide.]

To chide; to reprove. [*Not used.*]

OB-JUR-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *objurgatio.*]

The act of chiding by way of censure; reproof; reprehension. [*Little used.*] *Bramhall.*

OB-JUR'GA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing censure or reproof; culpatory. [*Little used.*] *Howell.*

OB-LATE', *a.* [L. *oblatus*, *offero*; *ob* and *fero*, to bear.]

In *geometry*, flattened or depressed at the poles; as, an *oblate* spheroid, which is the figure of the earth. *Cheyne.*

OB-LATE'NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being oblate. *Fleming.*

OB-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *oblatio*, from *offero*; *ob* and *fero*, to bear or bring.]

1. Any thing offered or presented in worship or sacred service; an offering; a sacrifice.

Bring no more vain *oblations*. — Is. i.

2. In *the early Christian church*, a gift or contribution for the expenses of the eucharist, or for the support of the clergy and the poor. *Hook.*

OB-LA'TION-ER, *n.* One who makes an offering as an act of worship or reverence.

OB-LEC'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *oblecto.*]

To delight; to please highly. [*Not used.*]

OB-LEC-TA'TION, *n.* The act of pleasing highly; delight. *Feltham.*

OB'LI-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *obligo*; *ob* and *ligo*, to bind.]

To bind, as one's self, in a moral and legal sense; to impose on, as a duty which the law or good faith may enforce. A man may *obligate* himself to pay money, or erect a house, either by bond, by covenant, or by a verbal promise. A man *obligates* himself only by a positive act of his own. We never say, a man *obligates* his heirs or executors. Until recently, the sense of this word has been restricted to positive and personal acts; and when moral duty or law binds a person to do something, the word OBLIGE has been used. But this distinction is not now observed.

The millions of mankind, as one vast fraternity, should feel *obligated* by a sense of duty and the impulse of affection, to realize the equal rights and to subserve the best interests of each other. *Proudfit.*

That's your true plan, to *obligate*
The present minister of state. *Churchill.*

OB'LI-GA-TED, *pp.* Bound by contract or promise.

OB'LI-GA-TING, *ppr* Binding by covenant, contract, promise, or bond.

OB-LI-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *obligatio.*]

1. The binding power of a vow, promise, oath, or contract, or of law, civil, political, or moral, independent of a promise; that which constitutes legal or moral duty, and which renders a person liable to coercion and punishment for neglecting it. The laws and commands of God impose on us an *obligation* to love him supremely, and our neighbor as ourselves. Every citizen is under an *obligation* to obey the laws of the state. Moral *obligation* binds men without promise or contract.

2. The binding force of civility, kindness, or gratitude, when the performance of a duty can not be enforced by law. Favors conferred impose on men an *obligation* to make suitable returns.

3. Any act by which a person becomes bound to do something to or for another, or to forbear something. *Taylor.*

4. In *law*, a bond with a condition annexed, and a penalty for non-fulfillment.

OB-LI-GA'TO. See OBBLIGATO.

OB'LI-GA-TO-RY, *a.* Binding in law or conscience; imposing duty; requiring performance or forbearance of some act; followed by *on*; *to* is obsolete.

As long as law is *obligatory*, so long our obedience is due. *Taylor.*

O-BLIGE', (*pronounced as written, not* o-bleej',) *v. t.* [Fr. *obliger*; It. *obbligare*; Sp. *obligar*; from L. *obligo*; *ob* and *ligo*, to bind; Russ. *oblagayu*, or *oblegayu*, to encompass or surround.]

1. To constrain by necessity; to compel by physical force. An admiral may be *obliged* to surrender his ships, or he may be *obliged* by adverse winds to delay sailing.

2. To constrain by legal force; to bind in law. We are *obliged* to pay toll for supporting roads and bridges.

3. To bind or constrain by moral force. We are *obliged* to believe positive and unsuspected testimony.

4. To bind in conscience or honor; to constrain by a sense of propriety. We are often *obliged* to conform to established customs, rites, or ceremonies. To be *obliged* to yield to fashion is often the worst species of tyranny.

5. To do a favor to; to lay under obligation of gratitude; as, to *oblige* one with a loan of money.

6. To do a favor to, to please; to gratify. *Oblige* us with your company at dinner.

7. To bring under obligation.

To those hills we are *obliged* for all our metals. *Bentley.*

O-BLIG'ED, *pp.* Bound in duty or in law; compelled; constrained; favored; indebted.

OB-LI-GEE', *n.* The person to whom another is bound, or the person to whom a bond is given. *Blackstone.*

O-BLIGE'MENT, *n.* Obligation. [*Little used.*] *Milton. Dryden.*

O-BLI'GER, *n.* One that obliges.

O-BLI'GING, *ppr.* Binding in law or conscience; compelling; constraining.

2. Doing a favor to.

No man can long be the enemy of one whom he is in the habit of *obliging*. *H. Humphrey.*

O-BLI'GING, *a.* [Fr. *obligeant.*]

Having the disposition to do favors, or actually conferring them; as, an *obliging* man; a man of an *obliging* disposition; hence, civil; complaisant; kind.

Mons. Strozzi has many curiosities, and is very *obliging* to a stranger that desires the sight of them. *Addison.*

O-BLI'GING-LY, *adv.* With civility; kindly; complaisantly. *Addison. Swift.*

O-BLI'GING-NESS, *n.* Obligation. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

2. Civility; complaisance; disposition to exercise kindness. *Walton.*

OB-LI-GOR', *n.* The person who binds himself, or gives his bond to another. *Blackstone.*

OB-LI-QUA'TION, *n.* [L. *obliquo*, from *obliquus*, oblique.]

1. Declination from a straight line or course; a turning to one side; as, the *obliquation* of the eyes.

2. Deviation from moral rectitude. [*Newton.*

OB-LIQUE', (ob-like' *or* ob-leek',) *a.* [L. *obliquus*; Fr. *oblique.*]

1. Deviating from a right line; not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel; aslant.

It has a direction *oblique* to that of the former motion. *Cheyne.*

An *oblique* angle is either acute or obtuse; any angle except a right angle.

An *oblique* line is one that, falling on another, makes *oblique* angles with it.

Oblique planes, in *dialing*, are those which decline from the zenith, or incline toward the horizon.

Oblique sailing, is when a ship sails upon some rhumb between the four cardinal points, making an oblique angle with the meridian. *Brande. Encyc.*

2. Indirect; by a side glance; as, an *oblique* hint. *Shak.*

3. In *grammar*, an *oblique* case is any case except the nominative.

OB-LIQUE'-AN'GLED, *a.* Having oblique angles; as, an *oblique-angled* triangle.

OB-LIQUE'LY, *adv.* In a line deviating from a right line; not directly; not perpendicularly.

Declining from the noon of day,
The sun *obliquely* shoots his burning ray. *Pope.*

2. Indirectly; by a side glance; by an allusion; not in the direct or plain meaning.

His discourse tends *obliquely* to the detracting from others. *Addison.*

OB-LIQUE'NESS, *n.* Obliquity.

OB-LIQ'UI-TY, (ob-lik'we-te,) *n.* [L. *obliquitas*; Fr. *obliquité.*]

1. Deviation from a right line; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity; as, the *obliquity* of the ecliptic to the equator.

2. Deviation from moral rectitude.

To disobey God, or oppose his will in any thing, imports a moral *obliquity*. *South.*

3. Irregularity; deviation from ordinary rules.

OB-LIT'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *oblitero*; *ob* and *litera*, letter.]

1. To efface; to erase or blot out any thing written; or to efface any thing engraved. A writing may be *obliterated* by erasure, by blotting, or by the slow operation of time or natural causes.

2. To efface; to wear out; to destroy by time or other means; as, to *obliterate* ideas or impressions; to *obliterate* the monuments of antiquity; to *obliterate* reproach. *Hale. Locke.*

3. To reduce to a very low or imperceptible state.

The torpor of the vascular system and *obliterated* pulse. *Med. Repos.*

OB-LIT'ER-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Effaced; erased; worn out; destroyed.

OB-LIT'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Effacing; wearing out; destroying.

OB-LIT-ER-A'TION, *n.* The act of effacing; effacement; a blotting out or wearing out; extinction. *Hale.*

OB-LIV'ION, *n.* [L. *oblivio.*]

1. Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance.

Among our crimes *oblivion* may be set. *Dryden.*

2. A forgetting of offenses, or remission of punishment. An act of *oblivion* is an amnesty, or general pardon of crimes and offenses, granted by a sovereign, by which punishment is remitted.

OB-LIV'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *obliviosus.*]

1. Causing forgetfulness. *Shak.*

The *oblivious* calm of indifference. *J. M. Mason.*
Behold the wonders of th' *oblivious* lake. *Pope.*

2. Forgetful. *Cavendish.*

OB-LIV'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* Forgetfully.

OB-LOC'U-TOR, *n.* A gainsayer. [*Not in use.*] *Bull.*

OB'LONG, *a* [Fr., from L. *oblongus.*]

Longer than broad. *Harris.*

OB'LONG, *n.* A figure which is longer than it is broad.

2. In *geometry*, a rectangle which is longer than it is broad.

OB'LONG-ISH, *a.* Somewhat oblong.

OB'LONG-LY, *a.* In an oblong form. *Cheyne.*

OB'LONG-NESS, *n.* The state of being longer than broad.

OB'LONG-O'VATE, *a.* In *botany*, between oblong and ovate, but inclined to the latter. *Martyn.*

OB-LO'QUI-OUS, *a.* [See OBLOQUY.] Containing obloquy; reproachful. [*Little used.*] *Naunton.*

OB'LO-QUY, *n.* [L. *obloquor*; *ob* and *loquor*, to speak.]

1. Censorious speech; reproachful language; language that casts contempt on men or their actions.

Shall pass through your city the glory of the earth, be mentioned with *obloquy* and detraction? *Addison.*

2. Cause of reproach; disgrace. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

OB-LUC-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *obluctor*; *ob* and *luctor*, to struggle.]

A struggle or striving against; resistance. [*Little used.*] *Fotherby.*

OB-MU-TES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *obmutesco*, to be silent.]

1. Loss of speech; silence. *Brown.*

2. A keeping silence. *Paley.*

OB-NOX'IOUS, (ob-nok'shus,) *a.* [L. *obnoxius*; *ob* and *noxius*, hurtful, from *nocco.*]

1. Subject; answerable.

The writings of lawyers, which are tied and *obnoxious* to their particular laws. *Bacon.*

2. Liable; subject to cognizance or punishment.

We know ourselves *obnoxious* to God's severe justice. *Calamy.*

3. Liable; exposed; as, friendship *obnoxious* to jealousies. *Hayward.*

4. Reprehensible; censurable; not approved; as, *obnoxious* authors. *Fell.*

5. Odious; hateful; offensive: with *to*; as, the minister was *obnoxious* to the whigs. *Burke.*

6. Hurtful; noxious. *Milton.*

OB-NOX'IOUS-LY, *adv.* In a state of subjection or liability.

2. Reprehensibly; odiously; offensively.

OB-NOX'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Subjection or liableness to punishment. *Hall.*

2. Odiousness; offensiveness. The *obnoxiousness* of the law rendered the legislature unpopular.

OB-NU'BI-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *obnubilor*; *ob* and *nubilo*; *nubes*, mist, cloud.]

To cloud; to obscure. *Burton.*

OB-NU'BI-LA-TED, *pp.* Clouded; obscured.

OB-NU-BI-LA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of making dark or obscure. *Beddoes. Waterhouse.*

O'BOE, *n.* [It.] A wind-instrument of music sounded through a reed: also written HAUTBOY.

OB'OLE, *n.* [L. *obolus.*]

In *pharmacy*, the weight of twelve grains; some say, ten grains. *Ash.*

OB'O-LUS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *οβολος.*]

A small silver coin of Athens, the sixth part of a drachma, about two cents in value, or a penny farthing sterling.

2. An ancient weight, the sixth part of a drachm.

OB-O'VATE, *a.* In *botany*, inversely ovate; having the narrow end downward; as, an *obovate* leaf. *Martyn.*

OB-REP'TION, *n.* [L. *obrepo*; *ob* and *repo*, to creep.]

The act of creeping on with secrecy or by surprise. *Cudworth.*

OB-REP-TI'TIOUS, (-tish'us,) *a.* [Supra.] Done or obtained by surprise; with secrecy, or by concealment of the truth. *Encyc.*

OB'RO-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *obrogo.*]

To propose or proclaim a new and contrary law, instead of annulling the old one. [*Not in use.*]

OB-SCENE', *a.* [Fr., from L. *obscenus.*]

1. Offensive to chastity and delicacy; impure; expressing or presenting to the mind or view something which delicacy, purity, and decency forbid to be exposed; as, *obscene* language; *obscene* pictures.

2. Foul; filthy; offensive; disgusting.

A girdle foul with grease binds his *obscene* attire. *Dryden.*

3. Inauspicious; ill-omened.

At the cheerful light,
The groaning ghosts and birds *obscene* take flight. *Dryden.*

OB-SCENE'LY, *adv.* In a manner offensive to chastity or purity; impurely; unchastely. *Milton.*

OB-SCENE'NESS, } *n.* [Fr. *obscenité*; L. *obscenitas.*]
OB-SCEN'I-TY, }

1. Impurity in expression or representation; that quality in words or things which presents what is offensive to chastity or purity of mind; ribaldry.

Cowley asserts plainly that *obscenity* has no place in wit. *Dryden.*

Those fables were tampered with the Italian severity, and free from any note of infamy or *obsceneness.* *Dryden.*

No pardon vile *obscenity* should find. *Pope.*

2. Unchaste actions; lewdness.

To wash th' *obscenities* of night away. *Dryden.*

OB-SCU-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *obscuratio.*]

1. The act of darkening.

2. The state of being darkened or obscured; as, the *obscuration* of the moon in an eclipse.

OB-SCURE', *a.* [L. *obscurus*; It. *oscuro.*]

1. Dark; destitute of light.

Whoso curseth his father or mother, his lamp shall be put out in *obscure* darkness. — Prov. xx.

2. Living in darkness; as, the *obscure* bird. *Shak.*

3. Not easily understood; not obviously intelligible; abstruse; as, an *obscure* passage in a writing. *Dryden.*

4. Not much known or observed; retired; remote from observation; as, an *obscure* retreat.

5. Not noted; unknown; unnoticed; humble; mean; as, an *obscure* person; a person of *obscure* birth. *Atterbury.*

6. Not easily legible; as, an *obscure* inscription.

7. Not clear, full, or distinct; imperfect; as, an *obscure* view of remote objects.

OB-SCORE', *v. t.* [L. *obscuro.*]

1. To darken; to make dark. The shadow of the earth *obscures* the moon, and the body of the moon *obscures* the sun, in an eclipse.

2. To cloud; to make partially dark. Thick clouds *obscure* the day.

3. To hide from the view; as, clouds *obscure* the sun.

4. To make less visible.

Why, 'tis an office of discovery, love,
And I should be *obscured.* *Shak.*

5. To make less legible; as, time has *obscured* the writing.

6. To make less intelligible.

There is scarce any duty which has been so *obscured* by the writings of the learned as this. *Wake.*

7. To make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious.

And seest not sin *obscures* thy god like frame? *Dryden.*

8. To conceal; to make unknown. *Milton.*

9. To tarnish; as, to *obscure* brightness.

OB-SCOR'ED, *pp.* Clouded, or made partially dark; concealed.

OB-SCORE'LY, *adv.* Darkly; not clearly; imperfectly; as, an object *obscurely* seen; *obscurely* visible.

2. Out of sight; in a state not to be noticed; privately; in retirement; not conspicuously.

There live retired;
Content thyself to be *obscurely* good. *Addison.*

3. Not clearly; not plainly to the mind; darkly; as, future events *obscurely* revealed.

4. Not plainly; indirectly; by hints or allusion.

OB-SCORE'NESS, } *n.* [L. *obscuritas.*]
OB-SCU'RI-TY, }

1. Darkness; want of light.

We wait for light, but behold *obscurity.* — Is. lix.

2. A state of retirement from the world; a state of being unnoticed; privacy.

You are not for *obscurity* designed. *Dryden.*

3. Darkness of meaning; unintelligibleness; as, the *obscurity* of writings, or of a particular passage.

4. Illegibleness; as, the *obscurity* of letters, or of an inscription.

5. A state of being unknown to fame; humble condition; as, the *obscurity* of birth or parentage.

OB-SCOR'ER, *n.* He or that which obscures or darkens. *Lord.*

OB-SCOR'ING, *ppr.* Darkening; making less visible or intelligible; tarnishing.

OB'SE-CRATE, *v. t.* [L. *obsecro.*]

To beseech; to entreat; to supplicate; to pray earnestly. *Cockeram.*

OB'SE-CRA-TED, *pp.* Entreated; prayed earnestly.

OB'SE-CRA-TING, *ppr.* Supplicating; beseeching.

OB-SE-CRA'TION, *n.* Entreaty; supplication. *Stillingfleet.*

2. A figure of rhetoric, in which the orator implores the assistance of God or man. *Encyc.*

OB'SE-QUENT, *a.* [L. *obsequens.*]

Obedient; submissive to. [*Little used.*] *Fotherby.*

OB'SE-QUIES, (ob'se-kwiz,) *n. pl.* [Fr. *obsèques*, from L. *obsequium*, complaisance, from *obsequor*, to follow.]

Funeral rites and solemnities; the last duties performed to a deceased person. *Dryden.*

[*Milton uses the word* OBSEQUY, *in the singular, but the common usage is different.*]

OB-SE'QUI-OUS, *a.* [from L. *obsequium*, complaisance, from *obsequor*, to follow; *ob* and *sequor.*]

1. Promptly obedient or submissive to the will of another; compliant; yielding to the desires of others, *properly* to the will or command of a superior; but in *actual use*, it often signifies yielding to the will or desires of such as have no right to control.

His servants weeping,
Obsequious to his orders, bear him hither. *Addison.*

2. Servilely or meanly condescending; compliant to excess; as, an *obsequious* flatterer, minion, or parasite.

3. Funereal; pertaining to funeral rites. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

OB-SE'QUI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With ready obedience; with prompt compliance.

They rise, and with respectful awe,
At the word given, *obsequiously* withdraw. *Dryden.*

2. With reverence for the dead. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

OB-SE'QUI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Ready obedience; prompt compliance with the orders of a superior.

2. Servile submission; mean or excessive complaisance.

They apply themselves both to his interest and humor, with all the arts of flattery and *obsequiousness.* *South.*

OB'SE-QUY, *n.* Funeral rite. [See OBSEQUIES.]

2. Obsequiousness. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

OB'SE-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *obsero.*]

To lock up. [*Not used.*]

OB'SE-RA-TED, *pp.* Locked up.

OB'SE-RA-TING, *ppr.* Locking up.

OB-SERV'A-BLE, *a.* [See OBSERVE.] That may be observed or noticed.

2. Worthy of observation or of particular notice; remarkable.

I took a just account of every *observable* circumstance of the earth, stone, metal, or other matter. *Woodward.*

OB-SERV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner worthy of note. *Brown.*

OB-SERV'ANCE, *n.* [Fr. See OBSERVE.] The act of observing; the act of keeping or adhering to in practice; performance; as, the *observance* of rules, rites, ceremonies, or laws.

Love rigid honesty,
And strict *observance* of impartial laws. *Roscommon.*

2. Respect; ceremonial reverence in practice.

To do *observance* on the morn of May. *Shak.*

3. Performance of rites, religious ceremonies, or external service.

Some represent to themselves the whole of religion as consisting in a few easy *observances* *Rogers.*

4. Rule of practice; things to be observed. *Shak.*

5. Observation; attention to. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

6. Obedient regard or attention.

Having had experience of his fidelity and *observance* abroad. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*

OB-SER-VAN'DA, *n. pl.* [L.] Things to be observed. *Swift.*

OB-SERV'ANT, *a.* Taking notice; attentively viewing or noticing; as, an *observant* spectator or traveler.

2. Obedient; adhering to in practice; with *of.* He is very *observant of* the rules of his order.

We are told how *observant* Alexander was *of* his master, Aristotle. *Digby.*

3. Carefully attentive; submissive. *Raleigh.*

OB-SERV'ANT, *n.* A slavish attendant. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

2. A diligent observer. *Hooker.*

3. Among *monks*, one of a community which professes to observe perfectly the rule of the order as originally established. *Murdock.*

OB-SERV'ANT-LY, *adv.* In an observant manner; attentively.

OB-SERV-A'TION, *n.* [L. *observatio.* See OBSERVE.]

1. The act of observing or taking notice; the act of seeing or of fixing the mind on any thing. We apply the word to simple vision, as when one says, a spot on the sun's disk did not fall under his *observation*; or to the notice or cognizance of the mind, as when one says, the distinction made by the orator escaped his *observation.* When, however, it expresses vision, it often represents a more fixed or particular view than a mere transient sight; as, an astronomical *observation.*

2. Notion gained by observing; the effect or result of seeing or taking cognizance in the mind, and either retained in the mind or expressed in words; inference, or something arising out of the act of seeing or noticing, or that which is produced by thinking and reflecting on a subject; note; remark; animadversion. We often say, I made the *observation* in my own mind; but properly an *observation* is that which is expressed as the result of viewing or of thinking.

In matters of human prudence, we shall find the greatest advantage by making wise *observations* on our conduct. *Watts.*

3. Observance; adherence to in practice; performance of what is prescribed.

He freed the Christian church from the external *observation* and obedience of legal precepts not formally moral. *White.*

4. In *astronomy*, an angular measurement of any space on the celestial sphere. *Olmsted.*

OB-SERV-A'TION-AL, *a.* Consisting of or containing remarks or observations. *Sturtevant.*

OB-SERV-A'TOR, *n.* [Fr. *observateur.*]

1. One that observes or takes notice. *Hale.*

2. A remarker. *Dryden.*

OB-SERV'A-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *observatoire.*]

A place or building for making observations on the heavenly bodies; as, the royal *observatory* at Greenwich.

OB-SERVE', (ob-zerv',) *v. t.* [L. *observo*; *ob* and *servo*, to keep or hold. The sense is, to hold in view, or to keep the eyes on. See Class Sr, No. 34, 38, 45, and Class Dr, No. 32.]

1. To see or behold with some attention; to notice; as, to *observe* a halo round the moon; I *observed* a singular phenomenon; we *observe* strangers or their dress. I saw the figure, but *observed* nothing peculiar in it.

2. To take notice or cognizance of by the intellect. We *observe* nice distinctions in arguments, or a peculiar delicacy of thought.

3. To utter or express, as a remark, opinion, or sentiment; to remark. He *observed* that no man appears great to his domestics.

4. To keep religiously; to celebrate.

A night to be much *observed* to the Lord. — Ex. xii.
Ye shall *observe* the feast of unleavened bread. — Ex. xii.
Ye *observe* days, and months, and times, and years. — Gal. iv.

5. To keep or adhere to in practice; to comply with; to obey; as, to *observe* the laws of the state; to *observe* the rules and regulations of a society.

Teaching them to *observe* all things whatsoever I have commanded you. — Matt. xxviii.

6. To practice.

In the days of Enoch, the people *observed* not circumcision or the Sabbath. *White.*

OB-SERVE', (ob-zerv',) *v. t.* To remark. I have heard the gentleman's arguments, and shall hereafter *observe* upon them.

2. To be attentive.

OB-SERV'ED, *pp.* Noticed by the eye or the mind.

2. Kept religiously; celebrated; practiced.

OB-SERV'ER, *n.* One who observes; one that takes notice; *particularly*, one who looks to with care, attention, or vigilance.

Careful *observers* may foretell the hour,
By sure prognostic, when to dread a shower. *Swift.*
Creditors are great *observers* of set days and times. *Franklin.*

2. A beholder; a looker on; a spectator. *South.*

3. One who keeps any law, custom, regulation, or rite; one who adheres to any thing in practice; one who performs; as, a great *observer* of forms; an *observer* of old customs. *Bacon.*

4. One who fulfills or performs; as, he is a strict *observer* of his word or promise. *Prior.*

5. One who keeps religiously; as, an *observer* of the Sabbath. *Atterbury.*

OB-SERV'ING, *ppr.* Taking notice by the eye or the intellect.

2. Remarking.

3. Keeping; adhering to in practice; fulfilling.

4. *a.* Giving particular attention; habitually taking notice; attentive to what passes. He is an *observing* man.

OB-SERV'ING-LY, *adv.* Attentively; carefully; with close observation. *Shak.*

OB-SESS', *v. t.* [L. *obsideo*, *obsessus*; *ob* and *sedeo*, to sit.]

To besiege. [*Not used.*] *Elyot.*

OB-SES'SION, (-sesh'un,) *n.* [L. *obsessio.*]

1. The act of besieging.

2. The state of a person vexed or besieged by an evil spirit, antecedent to possession. [*Little used.*] *Burton.*

OB-SID'I-AN, *n.* A kind of glass produced by volcanoes. It is usually of a black color, and opaque, except in thin splinters. A variety of it has a bluish or grayish color, and a pearly luster, and is called PEARLSTONE. *Dana.*

OB-SID'I-ON-AL, *a.* [L. *obsidionalis*; *ob* and *sedeo*, to sit.]

Pertaining to a siege; as, an *obsidional* crown, one bestowed upon a general who raised the siege of a beleaguered place. It was formed of grass growing on the rampart.

OB-SIG IL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *ob* and *sigillo.*]

A sealing up. [*Not in use.*]

OB-SIG'NATE, *v. t.* [L. *obsigno*; *ob* and *signo*, to seal.]

To seal up; to ratify. [*Little used.*] *Barrow.*

OB-SIG-NA'TION, *n.* The act of sealing; ratification by sealing; confirmation. *Taylor.*

OB-SIG'NA-TO-RY, *a.* Ratifying; confirming by sealing. *Ward.*

OB-SO-LES'CENCE, *n.* The state of becoming obsolete. *Crombie.*

OB-SO-LES'CENT, *a.* [L. *obsolesco*, to go out of use.]

Going out of use; passing into desuetude.

All the words compounded of *here* and a preposition, except *hereafter*, are obsolete or obsolescent. *Campbell.*

OB'SO-LETE, *a.* [L. *obsoletus.*]

1. Gone into disuse; disused; neglected; as, an *obsolete* word; an *obsolete* statute; applied chiefly to words or writings. *Dryden. Swift.*

2. In *natural history*, obscure; not very distinct; rudimental.

OB'SO-LETE-NESS, *n.* The state of being neglected in use; a state of desuetude. *Johnson.*

2. In *natural history*, indistinctness; want of development.

OB'STA PRIN-CIP'I-IS, [L.] Resist the beginnings.

OB'STA-CLE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *obsto*, to withstand; *ob* and *sto.*]

That which opposes; any thing that stands in the way and hinders progress; hinderance; obstruction, either in a physical or moral sense. An army may meet with *obstacles* on its march; bad roads are *obstacles* to traveling; prejudice is an *obstacle* to improvement; want of union is often an insuperable *obstacle* to beneficial measures.

OB'STAN-CY, *n.* [L. *obstantia*; *ob* and *sto.*]

Opposition; impediment; obstruction. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

OB-STET'RIC, *a.* [L. *obstetrix*, a midwife; *ob* and *sto*, to stand before.]

Pertaining to midwifery, or the delivery of women in childbed; as, the *obstetric* art.

OB-STET'RI-CATE, *v. t.* [See OBSTETRIC.] To perform the office of a midwife. [*Little used.*] *Evelyn.*

OB-STET'RI-CATE, *v. t.* To assist as a midwife. [*Little used.*] *Waterhouse.*

OB-STET-RI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of assisting as a midwife.

2. The office of a midwife. *Hall.*

OB-STET-RI''CIAN, (-rish'an,) *n.* One skilled in the art of assisting women in parturition. *Med. Repos.*

OB-STET'RICS, *n.* The science of midwifery; the art of assisting women in parturition. *Encyc.*

OB'STI-NA-CY, *n.* [L. *obstinatio*, from *obsto*, to stand against, to oppose; *ob* and *sto.*]

1. A fixedness in opinion or resolution that can not be shaken at all, or not without great difficulty; firm and usually unreasonable adherence to an opinion, purpose, or system; a fixedness that will not yield to persuasion, arguments, or other means. *Obstinacy* may not always convey the idea of unreasonable or unjustifiable firmness; as when we say, soldiers fight with *obstinacy*. But often, and perhaps usually, the word denotes a fixedness of resolution which is not to be vindicated under the circumstances; stubbornness; pertinacity; persistency.

2. Fixedness that will not yield to application, or that yields with difficulty; as, the *obstinacy* of a disease or evil.

OB'STI-NATE, *a.* [L. *obstinatus.*]

1. Stubborn; pertinaciously adhering to an opinion or purpose; fixed firmly in resolution; not yielding to reason, arguments, or other means.

I have known great cures done by *obstinate* resolutions of drinking no wine. *Temple.*

No sea so rough, no sea so *obstinate*. *Pope.*

2. Not yielding, or not easily subdued or removed; as, an *obstinate* fever; *obstinate* obstructions; an *obstinate* cough.

OB'STI-NATE-LY, *adv.* Stubbornly; pertinaciously; with fixedness of purpose not to be shaken, or not without difficulty; as, a sinner *obstinately* bent on his own destruction.

Inflexible to ill and *obstinately* just. *Addison.*

OB'STI-NATE-NESS, *n.* Stubbornness; pertinacity in opinion or purpose; fixed determination. *Hall.*

OB-STI-PA'TION, *n.* [L. *obstipo*; *ob* and *stipo*, to crowd.]

1. The act of stopping up; as, a passage.

2. In *medicine*, costiveness.

OB-STREP'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *obstreperus*, from *obstrepo*, to roar; *ob* and *strepo.*]

Loud; noisy; clamorous; vociferous; making a tumultuous noise.

The players do not only connive at his *obstreperous* approbation, but repair at their own cost whatever damages he makes. *Addison.*

OB-STREP'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Loudly; clamorously; with tumultuous noise.

OB-STREP'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Loudness; clamor; noisy turbulence.

OB-STRIC'TION, *n.* [L. *obstrictus*, *obstringo*; *ob* and *stringo*, to strain.]

Obligation; bond. *Milton.*

OB-STRUCT', *v. t.* [L. *obstruo*; *ob* and *struo*, to set.]

1. To block up; to stop up or close, as a way or passage; to fill with obstacles or impediments that prevent passing; as, to *obstruct* a road, highway, or channel; to *obstruct* the canals or fine vessels of the body.

2. To stop; to impede; to hinder in passing; as, the bar at the mouth of the river *obstructs* the entrance of ships; clouds *obstruct* the light of the sun.

3. To retard; to interrupt; to render slow. Progress is often *obstructed* by difficulties, though not entirely stopped.

OB-STRUCT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Blocked up; stopped; as

2. Hindered; impeded; as progress. [a passage.

3. Retarded; interrupted.

OB-STRUCT'ER, *n.* One that obstructs or hinders.

OB-STRUCT'ING, *ppr.* Blocking up; stopping; impeding; interrupting.

OB-STRUC'TION, *n.* [L. *obstructio.*]

1. The act of obstructing.

2. Obstacle; impediment; any thing that stops or closes a way or channel. Bars of sand at the mouths of rivers are often *obstructions* to navigation.

3. That which impedes progress; hinderance. Disunion and party spirit are often *obstructions* to legislative measures and to public prosperity.

4. A heap. [*Not proper.*] *Shak.*

OB-STRUCT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *obstructif*; It. *ostruttivo.*]

Presenting obstacles; hindering; causing impediment. *Hammond.*

OB-STRUCT'IVE, *n.* Obstacle; impediment. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

OB-STRUCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By way of obstruction.

OB'STRU-ENT, *a.* [L. *obstruens.*]

Blocking up; hindering.

OB'STRU-ENT, *n.* Any thing that obstructs the natural passages in the body. *Quincy.*

OB-STU-PE-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *obstupefacio.*]

The act of making stupid or insensible. [See STUPEFACTION, which is generally used.]

OB-STU-PE-FAC'TIVE, *a.* [L. *obstupefacio.*]

Stupefying; rendering insensible, torpid, or inert. [*Little used.*] [See STUPEFACTIVE.] *Abbot.*

OB-STU'PE-FY, *v. t.* To stupefy. [*Not used.*]

OB-TAIN', *v. t.* [L. *obtineo*; *ob* and *teneo*, to hold; Fr. *obtenir*; It. *ottenere.*]

1. To get; to gain; to procure; in a *general sense*, to gain possession of a thing, whether temporary or permanent; to acquire. This word usually implies exertion to get possession, and in this it differs from RECEIVE which may or may not imply exertion. It differs from ACQUIRE, as genus from species; *acquire* being properly applied only to things permanently possessed; but *obtain* is applied both to things of temporary and of permanent possession. We *obtain* loans of money on application; we *obtain* answers to letters; we *obtain* spirit from liquors by distillation, and salts by evaporation. We *obtain* by seeking; we often *receive* without seeking. We *acquire* or *obtain* a good title to lands by deed, or by a judgment of court; but we do not *acquire* spirit by distillation; nor do we *acquire* an answer to a letter or an application.

He shall *obtain* the kingdom by flatteries. — Dan. xi.
To whom we have *obtained* an inheritance. — Eph. i.

2. To keep; to hold. *Milton.*

OB-TAIN', *v. i.* To be received in customary or common use; to continue in use; to be established in practice.

The Theodosian code, several hundred years after Justinian's time, obtained in the western parts of the empire. *Baker.*

2. To be established; to subsist in nature.

The general laws of fluidity, elasticity, and gravity, *obtain* in animal and inanimate tubes. *Cheyne.*

3. To prevail; to succeed. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

OB-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be obtained; that may be procured or gained. *Arbuthnot. Kettlewell.*

OB-TAIN'ED, *pp.* Gained; procured; acquired.

OB-TAIN'ER, *n.* One who obtains.

OB-TAIN'ING, *ppr.* Gaining; procuring; acquiring.

OB-TAIN'MENT, *n.* The act of obtaining. *Milton.*

OB-TECT'ED, *a.* [L. *obtectus.*]

Covered.

OB-TEM'PER-ATE, *v. t.* [L.] To obey. [*Not used.*]

OB-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *obtendo*; *ob* and *tendo*; *literally*, to stretch against or before.]

1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition. *Dryden.*

2. To pretend; to offer as the reason of any thing. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

[*This word is rarely used.*]

OB-TEN-E-BRA'TION, *n.* [from L. *ob* and *tenebra*, darkness.]

A darkening; act of darkening; darkness.

In every megrim or vertigo there is an *obtenebration* joined with a semblance of turning round. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

OB-TEN'SION, *n.* The act of obtending. [*Not used.*]

OB-TEST', *v. t.* [L. *obtestor*; *ob* and *testor*, to witness.]

To beseech; to supplicate.

Obtest his clemency. *Dryden.*

OB-TEST', *v. i.* To protest. *Waterhouse.*

OB-TEST-A'TION, *n.* Supplication; entreaty.

2. Solemn injunction. [*Not.*

OB-TEST'ING *ppr.* Beseeching; supplicating.

OB-TREC-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *obtrectatio*, from *obtrecto*; *ob* and *tracto.*]

Slander; detraction; calumny. [*Little used.*] *Barrow.*

OB-TRUDE', *v. t.* [L. *obtrudo*; *ob* and *trudo*, Eng. to *thrust.*]

1. To thrust in or on; to throw, crowd, or thrust, into any place or state by force or imposition, or without solicitation. Men *obtrude* their vain speculations upon the world.

A cause of common error is the credulity of men, that is, an easy assent to what is *obtruded*. *Brown.*

The objects of our senses *obtrude* their particular ideas upon our minds, whether we will or not. *Locke.*

2. To offer with unreasonable importunity, to urge upon against the will.

Why should'st thou then *obtrude* this diligence
In vain, where no acceptance it can find? *Milton.*

To obtrude one's self; to enter a place where one is not desired; to thrust one's self in uninvited, or against the will of the company.

OB-TRUDE', *v. i.* To enter when not invited.

2. To thrust or be thrust upon.

OB-TRUD'ED, *pp.* Thrust in by force, or unsolicited.

OB-TRUD'ER, *n.* One who obtrudes. *Boyle.*

OB-TRUD'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting in or on; entering uninvited.

OB-TRUD'ING, *n.* A thrusting in, or entrance without right or invitation.

OB-TRUN'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *obtrunco*; *ob* and *trunco*, to cut off.]

To deprive of a limb; to lop. [*Little used.*] *Cockeram.*

OB-TRUN-CA'TION, *n.* The act of lopping or cutting off. [*Little used.*] *Cockeram.*

OB-TRU'SION, (-zhun,) *n.* [L. *obtrudo*, *obtrusus.*]

The act of obtruding; a thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited; as, the *obtrusion* of crude opinions on the world.

OB-TRU'SIVE, *a.* Disposed to obtrude any thing upon others; inclined to intrude or thrust one's self among others, or to enter uninvited.

Not obvious, not *obtrusive*, but retired,
The more desirable. *Milton.*

OB-TRU'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of obtrusion, or thrusting upon others, or entering unsolicited.

OB-TUND', *v. t.* [L. *obtundo*; *ob* and *tundo*, to beat.]

To dull; to blunt; to quell; to deaden; to reduce the edge, pungency, or violent action of anything; as, to *obtund* the acrimony of the gall. *Harvey.*

OB-TUND'ED, *pp.* Blunted; quelled; deadened.

OB-TUND'ENT, *n.* In *medicine*, a substance which sheathes or blunts irritation, usually some bland, oily, or mucilaginous matter; much the same with DEMULCENT. *Forsyth.*

OB-TU-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *obturatus*, from *obturo*, to stop up.]

The act of stopping by spreading over or covering.

OB-TU-RA'TOR, *n.* In *anatomy*, the obturators are muscles which rise from the outer and inner side of the pelvis around the foramen thyroideum, and are rotators of the thigh. *Wistar. Coxe.*

OB-TUS-AN''GU-LAR, *a.* [*obtuse* and *angular.*]

Having angles that are obtuse, or larger than right angles.

OB-TUSE', *a.* [L. *obtusus*, from *obtundo*, to beat against.]

1. Blunt; not pointed or acute. Applied to angles, it denotes one that is larger than a right angle, or more than ninety degrees.

2. Dull; not having acute sensibility; as, *obtuse* senses. *Milton.*

3. Not sharp or shrill; dull; obscure; as, *obtuse* sound.

OB-TUSE'-AN''GLED, *a.* Having an obtuse angle; as, an *obtuse-angled* triangle.

OB-TUSE'LY, *adv.* Without a sharp point.

2. Dully; stupidly.

OB-TUSE'NESS, *n.* Bluntness; as, the *obtuseness* of an edge or a point.

2. Dullness; want of quick sensibility; as, the *obtuseness* of the senses.

3. Dullness of sound.

OB-TU'SION, (-zhun,) *n.* The act of making blunt.

2. The state of being dulled or blunted; as, the *obtusion* of the senses.

OB-UM'BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *obumbro*; *ob* and *umbra*, a shade.]

To shade; to darken; to cloud. [*Little used.*] *Howell.*

OB-UM-BRA'TION, *n.* The act of darkening or obscuring.

OB-VEN'TION, *n.* [L. *obvenio*; *ob* and *venio*, to come.]

Something occasional; that which happens not regularly, but incidentally. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

OB-VERS'ANT, *a.* [L. *obversans*, *obversor*; *ob* and *verso*, to turn.]

Conversant; familiar. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

OB-VERSE', (ob-vers',) *a.* In *botany*, having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf.

OB'VERSE, *n.* The face of a coin; opposed to REVERSE.

OB-VERSE'LY, *adv.* In an obverse form or manner.

OB-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *obverto*; *ob* and *vorto*, to turn.] To turn toward. *Watts.*

OB-VERT'ED, *pp.* Turned toward.

OB-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning toward.

OB'VI-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *obvier*; It. *ovviare*; Sp. *obviar*; from L. *obvius*; *ob* and *via*, way.]

Properly, to meet in the way; to oppose; hence, to prevent by interception; or to remove at the beginning or in the outset; hence, *in present usage*, to remove in general, as difficulties or objections; to clear the way of obstacles in reasoning, deliberating, or planning.

To lay down every thing in its full light, so as to *obviate* all exceptions. *Woodward.*

OB'VI-A-TED, *pp.* Removed, as objections or difficulties.

OB'VI-A-TING, *ppr.* Removing, as objections in reasoning or planning.

OB'VI-OUS, *a.* [L. *obvius*. See the verb.]

1. Meeting; opposed in front.

I to the evil turn
My obvious breast. [*Not now used.*] *Milton.*

2. Open; exposed. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

3. Plain; evident; easily discovered, seen, or understood; readily perceived by the eye or the intellect. We say, a phenomenon *obvious* to the sight, or a truth *obvious* to the mind. *Milton. Dryden.*

OB'VI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Evidently; plainly; apparently, manifestly. Men do not always pursue what is *obviously* their interest.

2. Naturally. *Holyday.*

3. Easily to be found. *Selden.*

OB'VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being plain or evident to the eye or the mind. *Boyle.*

OB'VO-LUTE, } *a.* [L. *obvolutus*, *obvolvo*; *ob* and
OB'VO-LU-TED, } *volvo*, to roll.]

In *botany*, *obvolute* foliation is when the margins of the leaves alternately embrace the straight margin of the opposite leaf. *Martyn.*

OC-CA'SION, (ok-kā'zhun,) *n.* [L. *occasio*, from *occido*, to fall; *ob* and *cado*.]

1. *Properly*, a falling, happening, or coming to; an occurrence, casualty, incident; something distinct from the ordinary course or regular order of things. *Hooker.*

2. Opportunity; convenience; favorable time, season, or circumstances.

I'll take th' occasion which he gives to bring
Him to his death. *Waller.*

Use not liberty for an *occasion* to the flesh. — Gal. v.

Sin, taking *occasion* by the commandment, deceived me. — Rom. vii.

3. Accidental cause; incident, event, or fact, giving rise to something else. What was the *occasion* of this custom?

Her beauty was the *occasion* of the war. *Dryden.*

4. Incidental need; casual exigency; opportunity accompanied with need or demand. So we say, we have *occasion* for all our resources. We have frequent *occasions* for assisting each other.

The ancient canons were well fitted for the *occasion* of the church in its purer ages. *Baker.*

My *occasions* have found time to use them toward a supply of money. *Shak.*

OC-CA'SION, *v. t.* [Fr. *occasionner*.]

1. To cause incidentally; to cause; to produce. The expectation of war *occasions* a depression in the price of stocks. Consumptions are often *occasioned* by colds. Indigestion *occasions* pain in the head. Heat *occasions* lassitude.

2. To influence; to cause.

If we inquire what it is that *occasions* men to make several combinations of simple ideas into distinct modes. *Locke.*

OC-CA'SION-A-BLE, *a.* That may be caused or occasioned. [*Little used.*] *Barrow.*

OC-CA'SION-AL, *a.* [Fr. *occasionnel*.]

1. Incidental; casual; occurring at times, but not regular or systematic; made or happening as opportunity requires or admits. We make *occasional* remarks on the events of the age.

2. Produced by accident; as, the *occasional* origin of a thing. *Brown.*

3. Produced or made on some special event; as, an *occasional* discourse.

An *occasional cause*, in *metaphysics*, is some circumstance preceding an effect, which, without being the real cause, becomes the occasion of the effect's being produced by a truly efficient cause. Thus, the act of touching gunpowder with fire is the *occasional*, but not the efficient cause of the explosion.

OC-CA'SION-AL-ISM, *n.* The system of occasional causes; a name given to certain theories of the Cartesian school of philosophers, by which they account for the apparent action of the soul on the body, as in voluntary action. *Brande.*

OC-CA'SION-AL-LY, *adv.* According to incidental exigence; at times, as convenience requires or opportunity offers; not regularly. He was *occasionally* present at our meetings. We have *occasionally* lent our aid.

OC-CA'SION-ED, *pp.* Caused incidentally; caused; produced.

OC-CA'SION-ER, *n.* One that causes or produces, either incidentally or otherwise.

He was the occasioner of loss to his neighbor. *Sanderson.*

OC-CA'SION-ING, *ppr.* Causing incidentally or otherwise.

OC-CA'SIVE, *a.* Falling; descending; western; pertaining to the setting sun.

Amplitude is ortive or occasive. *Encye.*

OC-CE-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *occæcatio*; *ob* and *cæco*, to blind.]

The act of making blind. [*Little used.*] *Sanderson.*

OC'CI-DENT, *n.* [L. *occidens*, *occido*, to fall; *ob* and *cado*.]

The west; the western quarter of the hemisphere; so called from the decline or fall of the sun. *Encye.*

OC-CI-DENT'AL, *a.* [L. *occidentalis*.]

Western; opposed to ORIENTAL; pertaining to the western quarter of the hemisphere, or to some part of the earth westward of the speaker or spectator; as, *occidental* climates; *occidental* pearl; *occidental* gold. *Encye. Howell.*

OC-CID'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *occido*, *occiduus*.]

Western. [*Little used.*]

OC-CIP'IT-AL, *a.* [from L. *occiput*, the back part of the head; *ob* and *caput*.]

Pertaining to the back part of the head, or to the occiput.

OC'CI-PUT, *n.* [L. *ob* and *caput*, head.]

The hinder part of the head, or that part of the skull which forms the hind part of the head.

OC-CIS'ION, (ok-sizh'un,) *n.* [L. *occisio*, from *occido*, to kill; *ob* and *cædo*.]

A killing; the act of killing. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

OC-CLUDE', *v. t.* [L. *occludo*; *ob* and *cludo*, *claudo*, to shut.]

To shut up; to close. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

OC-CLOSE', *a.* [L. *occlusus*.]

Shut; closed. [*Little used.*] *Holder.*

OC-CLO'SION, (ok-klō'zhun,) *n.* [L. *occlusio*.]

A shutting up, a closing. *Howell.*

[This is an elegant word, though little used.]

OC-CULT', *a.* [L. *occultus*, *occulo*; *ob* and *celo*, to conceal.]

Hidden from the eye or understanding; invisible; secret; unknown; undiscovered; undetected; as, the *occult* qualities of matter. *Newton.*

The *occult sciences*, in *the middle ages*, were magic, alchemy, necromancy, &c.

Occult line; in *geometry*, a dry or obscure line which is drawn as a necessary part of the construction of a figure or problem, but which is not intended to appear after the plan is finished. *Barlow.*

OC-CULT-A'TION, *n.* [L. *occultatio*.]

1. A hiding.

2. In *astronomy*, the hiding of a heavenly body from our sight by the intervention of some other of the heavenly bodies.

OC-CULT'ED, *a.* Hid; secret. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

2. In *astronomy*, a term applied to a heavenly body hid or concealed by the intervention of some other heavenly body *Brande.*

OC-CULT'NESS, *n.* The state of being concealed from view; secretness.

OC'CU-PAN-CY, *n.* [L. *occupo*, to take or seize; *ob* and *capio* to seize.]

1. The act of taking or holding possession.

2. In *law*, the taking possession of a thing not belonging to any person. The person who first takes possession of land, is said to have or hold it by right of *occupancy*.

Occupancy gave the original right to the property in the substance of the earth itself. *Blackstone.*

OC'CU-PANT, *n.* He that occupies or takes possession; he that has possession.

2. In *law*, one that first takes possession of that which has no legal owner. The right of property, either in wild beasts and fowls, or in land belonging to no person, vests in the first *occupant*. The property in these cases follows the possession.

OC'CU-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *occupo*.]

To hold; to possess; to take up. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

OC-CU-PA'TION, *n.* [L. *occupatio*.]

1. The act of taking possession. *Bacon.*

2. Possession; a holding or keeping; tenure; use; as, lands in the *occupation* of A B.

3. That which engages the time and attention; employment; business. He devotes to study all the time that his other *occupations* will permit.

4. The principal business of one's life; vocation; calling; trade; the business which a man follows to procure a living or obtain wealth. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, furnish the most general *occupations* of life. Painting, statuary, music, are agreeable *occupations*. Men not engaged in some useful *occupation* commonly fall into vicious courses.

OC'CU-PI-ED, *pp.* Possessed; used; employed.

OC'CU-PI-ER, *n.* One that occupies or takes possession. *Raleigh.*

2. One who holds possession.

3. One who follows an employment. *Ezek. xxvii.*

OC'CU-PY, *v. t.* [L. *occupo*; *ob* and *capio*, to seize or take.]

1. To take possession. The person who first *occupies* land which has no owner, has the right of property.

2. To keep in possession; to possess; to hold or keep for use. The tenant *occupies* a farm under a lease of twenty-one years. A lodger *occupies* an apartment; a man *occupies* the chair in which he sits.

3. To take up; to possess; to cover or fill. The camp *occupies* five acres of ground. Air may be so rarefied as to *occupy* a vast space. The writing *occupies* a sheet of paper, or it *occupies* five lines only.

4. To employ; to use.

The archbishop may have occasion to occupy more chaplains than six. *Eng. Statute.*

5. To employ; to busy one's self. Every man should be *occupied*, or should *occupy* himself, in some useful labor.

6. To follow, as business.

All the ships of the sea with their mariners were in thee to occupy thy merchandise. — Ezek. xxvii.

7. To use; to expend.

All the gold that was occupied for the work. — Ex. xxxviii.

— [*Not now in use.*]

OC'CU-PY, *v. i.* To follow business; to negotiate.

Occupy till I come. — Luke xix.

OC'CU-PY-ING, *ppr.* Taking or keeping possession; employing.

OC CUR', *v. i.* [L. *occurro*; *ob* and *curro*, to run.]

1. *Primarily*, to meet; to strike against; to clash; *and so used by Bentley, but this application is obsolete.*

2. To meet or come to the mind; to be presented to the mind, imagination, or memory. We say, no better plan *occurs* to me, or to my mind; it does not *occur* to my recollection; the thought did not *occur* to me.

There doth not occur to me any one of this experiment for profit. *Bacon.*

3. To appear; to meet the eye; to be found here and there. This word *occurs* in twenty places in the Scriptures; the other word does not *occur* in a single place; it does not *occur* in the sense suggested.

4. To oppose; to obviate. [*Not used.*] *Bentley.*

OC-CUR'RENCE, *n.* [Fr.] *Literally*, a coming or happening; hence, any incident or accidental event; that which happens without being designed or expected; any single event. We speak of an unusual *occurrence*, or of the ordinary *occurrences* of life.

2. Occasional presentation.

Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual *occurrence* and expectation of something new. *Watts.*

OC-CUR'RENT, *n.* Incident; any thing that happens. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

OC-CUR'SION, *n.* [L. *occursio*, from *occurro*, to meet.]

A meeting of bodies; a clash. *Boyle.*

O'CEAN, (ō'shun,) *n.* [L. *oceanus*; Gr. ὠκεανος; Pr. *ocean*; Ir. *ocsin*, *aigean*; W. *eigiawn*, *aig*, or *eigion*. In Welsh, the word is rendered, the great source, the middle, the abyss, or great deep, and is allied in orthography to *eigian*, force, or a forcing out, a producing; *eigiaw*, to bring forth, from *aig*, what brings forth, the female, the womb, the sea, a shoal of fishes, a flock or herd. Bochart cites many authorities to prove that the ancients understood the ocean to encompass the earth; and he supposes it to be derived from the Heb. Ch. and Syr. גוע, *hog*, to encompass, whence a circle. This is probably an error. The word seems to have for its origin greatness or extent.]

1. The vast body of water which covers more than three fifths of the surface of the globe, called also the SEA, or GREAT SEA. It is customary to speak of the ocean as if divided into five parts; the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Arctic Ocean, and the Antarctic Ocean; but the ocean is *one* mass or body, partially separated by the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, on one side, and by America on the other.

2. An immense expanse; as, the boundless *ocean* of eternity; *ocean* of duration and space. *Locke.*

O'CEAN, (ō'shun,) *a.* Pertaining to the main or great sea; as, the *ocean* wave; *ocean* stream. *Milton.*

O-CE-AN'IC, (o she-an'ik,) *a.* Pertaining to the ocean; found or formed in the ocean. *Cook.*

O'CEL-LA-TED, *a.* [L. *ocellatus*, from *ocellus*, a little eye.]

1. Resembling an eye. *Derham.*

2. Formed with the figures of little eyes.

O'CE-LOT, *n.* The French popular name of a digitigrade carnivorous mammal, of the cat kind. It is the *Felis Pardalis* of Linnæus, and it inhabits Mexico. It is likewise the French popular name of several other nearly allied American species of Felis.

O'CHER, } (ō'ker,) *n.* [Fr. *ocre*; L. *ochra*; Gr. ὠχρα,
O'CHRE, } from ὠχρος, pale.]

A variety of fine clay, deeply colored by the sesquioxyd of iron. It is of various colors; as yellow, (which is most common,) red, green, blue, and black. It is used as a pigment.

O'CHER-OUS, } *a.* Consisting of ocher; containing
O'CHRE-OUS, } ocher; as, *ocherous* matter.

2. Resembling ocher; as, an *ocherous* color.

Ō'CHER-Y, } *a.* Pertaining to ocher; containing or
Ō'CHRY, } resembling ocher. *Ure.*

OCH'I-MY, (ok'e-me,) *n.* [corrupted from *alchemy.*] A mixed base metal. *Johnson. Todd.*

OCH-LOC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. ὀχλοκρατια; ὀχλος, the people or a multitude, and κρατεω, to govern.] A form of government in which the multitude or common people rule. *Encye. Jones.*

O-CHRA'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* Of an ocher color, or yellow running into brown. *Lindley.*

Ō'CHRE-A, *n.* In *botany*, a term applied to two stipules united round the stem in a kind of sheath.

OCH'RO-ITE, *n.* Cerite; which see. [*Decand.*

Ō'CRA, *n.* See Okra.

OC'TA-CHORD, *n.* An instrument or system of eight sounds. *Busby.*

OC'TA-GON, *n.* [Gr. οκτω, eight, and γωνια, angle.]

1. In *geometry*, a plane figure of eight sides and eight angles. When the sides and angles are equal, it is a regular octagon which may be inscribed in a circle. *Brande.*

2. In *fortification*, a place with eight sides or bastions. *Brande.*

OC-TAG'ON-AL, *a.* Having eight sides and eight angles.

OC-TA-HE'DRAL, *a.* [See Octahedron.] Having eight equal faces or sides.

OC-TA-HE'DRITE, *n.* Anatase, an ore of titanium, occurring in octahedral crystals. *Dana.*

OC-TA-HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. οκτω, eight, and εδρα, a base.]

In *geometry*, a solid contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles. It is one of the five regular bodies. *J. Day.*

OC-TAN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. οκτω, eight, and ανηρ, a male.]

In *botany*, a class of monoclinous or hermaphrodite plants, having eight stamens, which are distinct from each other, and distinct from the pistil. *Linnæus.*

OC-TAN'DRI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to the class Octan-
OC-TAN'DROUS, } dria; having eight distinct stamens.

OC-TAN''GU-LAR, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *angular.*] Having eight angles.

OC-TAN''GU-LAR-NESS, *n.* The quality of having eight angles.

OC'TANT, *n.* [L. *octans*, an eighth part, from *octo*, eight.]

1. In *geometry*, the eighth part of a circle, containing 45 degrees.

2. In *astronomy*, the point in the orbit of a heavenly body which lies half way between the conjunctions, or oppositions, and the quadratures.

OC'TA-STYLE, *n.* See Octostyle.

OC'TA-TEUCH, (ok'ta-tūke,) *n.* The first eight books of the Old Testament. *Hammer.*

[*This is an improper word; there being no alliance in the first eight books more than in the first ten or fifteen books.*]

OC'TAVE, *a.* [Infra.] Denoting eight. *Dryden.*

OC'TAVE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *octavus*, eighth.]

1. The eighth day after a church festival, the festival itself being included. *Brande.*

2. Eight days together after a church festival, the festival itself being included. *Ainsworth.*

3. In *music*, an eighth, or an interval of seven degrees or twelve semitones. The octave is the most perfect of the chords, consisting of six full tones and two semitones major. It contains the whole diatonic scale. *P. Cyc.*

OC-TA'VO, *n.* [L. *octavus*, eighth.]

A book or form in which a sheet is folded into eight leaves. The word is used as a noun or an adjective. We say, an *octavo*, or an *octavo* volume. The true phrase is, a *book in octavo.*

OC-TEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *annus*, year.]

1. Happening every eighth year.

2. Lasting eight years.

OC-TEN'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* Once in eight years.

OC'TILE, *n.* The same as Octant, supra.

OC-TIL'LION, *n.* According to *the English notation*, the number produced by involving a million to the eighth power; a unit with forty-eight ciphers annexed.

According to *the French notation*, a unit with twenty-seven ciphers annexed.

OC-TŌ'BER, *n.* [L., from *octo*, eight; the eighth month of the primitive Roman year, which began in March.]

The tenth month of the year, in our calendar, which follows that of Numa and Julius Cæsar.

2. A kind of ale, jocosely so called.

OC-TO-DEC'I-MAL, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *decem*, ten.]

In *crystallography*, a term designating a crystal whose prisms, or the middle part, has eight faces, and the two summits together ten faces.

OC-TO-DEC'I-MO, *a.* [L. *octodecim*, eighteen.] Having or consisting of eighteen leaves to a sheet.

OC-TO-DEC'I-MO, *n.* A book in which each sheet is folded into eighteen leaves.

OC-TO-DEN'TATE, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *dentatus*, toothed.] Having eight teeth.

OC'TO-FID, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *findo*, to cleave.] In *botany*, cleft or separated into eight segments; as a calyx. *Martyn.*

OC-TO-GE-NA'RI-AN, } *n.* A person eighty years of
OC'TO-GE-NA-RY, } age. *J. Adams.*

OC'TO-GE-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *octogenarius*, from *octogeni*, eighty.] Of eighty years of age.

OC'TO-GE-NA-RY, *n.* An instrument of eight strings.

OC-TO-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *locus*, place.]

In *botany*, having eight cells for seeds.

OC'TO-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *octonarius.*] Belonging to the number eight.

OC-TO-NOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *oculus*, eye.] Having eight eyes. *Derham.*

OC-TO-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. οκτω, eight, and πεταλον, a petal.] Having eight petals or flower-leaves. *Dict.*

OC'TO-POD, *n.* [Gr. οκτω, eight, and πους, foot.] A mollusk or insect having eight feet or legs. *Kirby.*

OC-TO-RA'DI-A-TED, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *radius*, ray.] Having eight rays

OC-TO-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. οκτω, eight, and σπερμα, seed.] Containing eight seeds.

OC'TO-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. οκτω, eight, and στυλος, style.]

In *ancient architecture*, a term denoting an edifice or portico adorned with eight columns, or a range of eight columns. *Encye.*

OC-TO-SYL-LAB'IC, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *syllaba*, syllable.] Consisting of eight syllables.

[Octosyllable *has been used.*]

OC-TROI', (ok-trwä',), *n.* [Fr.] A tax levied at the gates of French cities on articles brought in. *Dict. de l'Acad.*

OC'TU-PLE, *a.* [L. *octuplus*; *octo*, eight, and *plico*, to fold.] Eightfold. *Dict.*

OC'U-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *oculaire*; L. *ocularius*, from *oculus*, eye.] Depending on the eye; known by the eye; received by actual sight; as, *ocular* proof; *ocular* demonstration or evidence.

OC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* By the eye, sight, or actual view. *Brown.*

OC'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *oculatus.*] Furnished with eyes; knowing by the eye. *Johnson.*

OC'U-LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *oculus*, eye, and *forma*, form.] In the form of an eye; resembling the eye in form; as, an *oculiform* pebble. *Fourcroy.*

OC'U-LIST, *n.* [from L. *oculus*, the eye.] One skilled in diseases of the eyes, or one who professes to cure them.

O'DA-LISQUE, *n.* [Turkish *odah*, a chamber.] The name of the female slaves or concubines in the harem of the Turkish sultan. The word is properly Odah-lic. *Encye. Am.*

ODD, *a.* [Sw. *udda*, odd, and *udd*, *udde*, a point; Dan. *odd*, a point or tip. In W. *od* is notable, singular, and *odd* a rarity. In Russ. *odin* or *odno* is one.]

1. Not even; not divisible into two equal whole numbers; as one, three, five, seven, &c.

Good luck lies in *odd* numbers. *Shak.*

2. Left or remaining after the union, estimate, or use of even numbers; or remaining after round numbers, or any number specified; as, the *odd* number; the *odd* man.

Sixteen hundred and *odd* years after the earth was made, it was destroyed by a deluge. *Burnet.*

3. Singular; extraordinary; differing from what is usual; strange; as, an *odd* phenomenon. *Newton.*

It sometimes implies dislike or contempt; as, an *odd* fellow.

4. Not noted; unheeded; not taken into the common account.

There are yet missing some few *odd* lads that you remember not. *Shak.*

5. Uncommon; particular.

The *odd* man to perform all three perfectly is Joannes Stormius. *Ascham.*

6. Uncommon; in appearance improper, or not likely to answer the purpose. This is an *odd* way of doing things.

Locke's Essay would be an *odd* book for a man to make himself master of, who would get a reputation by his critical writings. *Spectator.*

7. Separate from that which is regularly occupied; remaining unemployed. I will take some *odd* time to do this business. He may do it at *odd* times.

ODD'EST, *a. superl.* Most odd.

ODD'-FEL'LOWS, *n. pl.* The name of a secret society for social enjoyment and mutual assistance.

ODD'I-TY, *n.* Singularity; strangeness; as, the *oddity* of dress, manners, or shape; *oddity* of appearance.

2. A singular person; *in colloquial language.* This man is an *oddity.*

ODD'-LOOK-ING, *a.* Having a singular look.

ODD'LY, *adv.* Not evenly. [*Little used.*]

2. Strangely; unusually; irregularly; singularly; uncouthly; as, *oddly* dressed; *oddly* formed.

A figure *oddly* turned. *Locke.*
A black substance lying on the ground very *oddly* shaped. *Swift.*

ODD'NESS, *n.* The state of being not even.

2. Singularity; strangeness; particularity; irregularity; uncouthness; as, the *oddness* of dress or shape; the *oddness* of an event or accident. *Dryden. Swift.*

ODDS, *n.* [It is used both in the singular and plural.]

1. Inequality; excess of either compared with the other; difference in favor of one and against another.

Preeminent by so much *odds.* *Milton.*

In this example, *much* marks the singular number, and *many* can not be used.

Cromwell, with *odds* of number and of *fate.* *Waller.*
All the *odds* between them has been the different scope given to their understandings to range in. *Locke.*
Judging is balancing an account and determining on which side the *odds* lie. *Locke.*
There appeared at least four to one *odds* against them. *Swift.*

2. Advantage; superiority. *Hudibras.*

3. Quarrel; dispute; debate. *Shak.*

It is odds; more likely than the contrary.

It is odds that he will find a shrewd temptation. *South.*

At odds; in dispute; at variance; in controversy or quarrel.

They set us all *at odds.* *Shak.*
Or they must always be *at odds.* *Swift.*

ODE, *n.* [L. *ode*; Gr. ωδη.]

A short poem or song; a poetical composition proper to be set to music or sung; a lyric poem. The ode is of the greater or less kind; the less is characterized by sweetness and ease; the greater by sublimity, rapture, and quickness of transition. *Johnson.*

Pindar has left Olympic *odes*, Pythian *odes*, Nemean *odes*, and Isthmian *odes.*

The *ode* consists of unequal verses in stanzas or strophes. *Busby.*

O-DE'ON, *n.* [Gr. ωδειον, from ωδη, a song.]

In *ancient architecture*, a kind of theater in Greece, in which poets and musicians submitted their works to the approval of the public, and contended for prizes. *Elmes.*

Ō'DI-BLE, *a.* [L. *odi*, I hate.] Hateful; that may excite hatred.

Ō'DIN, *n.* A Scandinavian deity; the Woden of the Saxons.

Ō'DI-OUS, *a.* [L. *odiosus*, from *odi*, I hated, Eng. *hate.*]

1. Hateful; deserving hatred. It expresses something less than Detestable and Abominable; as, an *odious* name; *odious* vice.

All wickedness is *odious.* *Sprat.*

2. Offensive to the senses; disgusting; as, an *odious* sight; an *odious* smell.

3. Causing hate; invidious; as, to utter *odious* truth.

4. Exposed to hatred; hated.

He rendered himself odious to the parliament. *Clarendon.*

Ō'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Hatefully; in a manner to deserve or excite hatred. *Milton.*

2. Invidiously; so as to cause hate. *Dryden.*

Ō'DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Hatefulness; the quality that deserves or may excite hatred; as, the *odiousness* of sin. *Wake.*

2. The state of being hated. [*Not usual.*] *Sidney.*

Ō'DI-UM, *n.* [L.] Hatred; dislike. This measure brought a general *odium* on his government.

2. The quality that provokes hatred; offensiveness.

She threw the *odium* of the fact on me. *Dryden.*

O'DI-UM THE-O-LOG'I-CUM, [L.] The hatred of contending theologians.

O-DOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. οδος and μετρον.] An instrument attached to the wheel of a carriage, to measure distance in traveling. *Jefferson.*

O-DO-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an odometer or its measurement.

O-DON-TAL'GI-A, } *n.* [Gr. οδους, tooth, and αλγος,
Ō'DON-TAL-GY, } pain.] Toothache.

O-DON-TAL'GIC, *a.* Pertaining to the toothache.

O-DON-TAL'GIC, *n.* A remedy for the toothache.

O-DON'TA-LITE, *n.* A petrified tooth or bone.

O-DON'TOID, *a.* [Gr. οδους, tooth, and ειδος, likeness.] Tooth-like.

O-DON-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. οδους and λογος.] That branch of anatomical science which treats of the teeth.

Ō'DOR, *n.* [L.] Smell; scent; fragrance; a sweet or an offensive smell; perfume. *Bacon. Addison.*

To be in bad odor; to be out of favor. *Burke.*

Ō'DOR-A-MENT, *n.* [L. *odoramentum.*] A perfume; a strong scent. *Burton.*

Ō'DOR-A'TE, *a.* [L. *odoratus.*] Scented; having a strong scent, fetid or fragrant. *Bacon.*

Ō'DOR-A-TING, *a.* Diffusing odor or scent; fragrant.

O-DOR-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *odoriferus*; *ōdor* and *fero*, to bear.]

1. Giving scent; diffusing fragrance; fragrant; perfumed; usually, sweet of scent; as, *odoriferous* spices; *odoriferous* flowers.

2. Bearing scent; as, *odoriferous* gales.

O-DOR-IF'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In the manner of producing odor.

O-DOR-IF'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of diffusing scent; fragrance; sweetness of scent.

Ō'DOR-IN, *n.* [L. *odor.*]

A product of the redistillation of the volatile oil obtained by distilling bone. It has a very concentrated and diffusible empyreumatic odor. *Brande.*

Ō'DOR-LESS, *a.* Free from odor.

Ō'DOR-OUS, *a.* Sweet of scent; fragrant. *Spenser. Waller.*

Ō'DOR-OUS-LY, *adv.* Sweetly; fragrantly.

Ō'DOR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Fragrance; the quality of diffusing scent, or of exciting the sensation of smell.

OD'YS-SEY, *n.* An epic poem attributed to Homer; the subject is the return of Ulysses from Troy to Ithaca.

Œ, the Greek diphthong, has the sound of *e*, and in this work it is to some extent omitted, and E substituted.

Œ-CO-NOM'IC-AL, Œ-CON'O-MY, Œ-CU-MEN'IC-AL, Œ-DEM'A-TOUS, Œ-SOPH'A-GUS. See ECONOMICAL, ECONOMY, ECUMENICAL, EDEMATOUS, ESOPHAGUS.

ŒIL'IAD, (e-il'yad,) *n.* [Fr. *œillade*, from *œil*, the eye.] A glance, a wink. [*Not English, nor used.*] *Shak.*

Œ-NAN'THIC, *a.* [Gr. οἶνος, wine, and ἄνθος, flower.]

Œnanthic ether, is an oily liquid which gives to wine its characteristic odor.

Œnanthic acid, is an acid obtained from œnanthic ether. *Graham.*

Ō'ER; contracted from OVER, which see.

OF, (ov,) *prep.* [Sax. *of*; G. *ab*; Sw. Ice. Dan. and D. *af*; L. *ab*, but originally *af*; Gr. ἀπο. The primary sense is departing, issuing, or proceeding from; but this sense has been modified by usage.]

From or out of; proceeding from, as the cause, source, means, author, or agent bestowing.

I have received *of* the Lord that which also I delivered to you. — 1 Cor. xi.
For it was *of* the Lord to harden their hearts. — Josh. xi.
It is *of* the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed. — Lam. iii.
The whole disposing thereof is *of* the Lord. — Prov. xvi.
Go, inquire *of* the Lord for me. — 2 Chron. xxxiv.
That holy thing that shall be born *of* thee. — Luke i.

Hence *of* is the sign of the genitive case, the case that denotes production; as, the Son *of* man, the son proceeding from man, produced from man. This is the primary sense, although we now say, produced *by* man. "Part *of* these were slain;" that is, a number separate, for *part* denotes a division; the sense then is, a number *from* or *out of* the whole were slain. So, also, "some of those were slain;" that is, some *from* or *out of* the others. "I have known him *of* old, or *of* a child;" that is, *from* old times, *from* a child. "He is *of* the race of kings," that is, descended *from* kings. "He is *of* noble blood or birth, or *of* ignoble origin." "No particle of matter, or no body, can move *of* itself;" that is, by force or strength proceeding *from* itself, derived *from* itself.

"The quarrel is not now *of* fame and tribute, or *of* wrongs done," that is, *from* fame or wrongs, as the cause, and we may render it, *concerning*, *about*, *relating to*

"*Of* this little he had some to spare;" that is, some *from* the whole. It may be rendered *out of*

"*Of* all our heroes thou canst boast alone," that is, thou alone *from* the number of heroes. This may be rendered *among*.

"The best *of* men, the most renowned *of* all;" that is, the best *from* the number of men, the most renowned *from* the whole, denoting primarily separation, like *part*.

"I was well entertained *of* the English consul;" that is, entertained *from* the consul, my entertainment was *from* the consul. This use is obsolete, and we use *by* in lieu of it.

"This does *of* right belong to us;" that is, *from* right, *de jure*; our title proceeds from right.

"The chariot was all *of* cedar;" that is, made *from* cedar. So we say, made *of* gold, made *of* clay; an application corresponding with our modern use of *from*; manufactured *from* wool, or *from* raw materials. Hence we say, cloth consisting *of* wool. "This is a scheme *of* his own devising;" that is, *from* his own devising or device. "If any man minister, let him do it as *of* the ability which God giveth;" that is, as *from* the ability, as the source of action.

"*Of* happy, he is become miserable;" that is, *from* happy, *from* being happy, he has passed to being miserable. "*Of* necessity this must prove ruinous;" that is, *from* necessity, as the cause or source. "*Of* a hundred take fifty; that is, *from* a hundred, or *out of* a hundred, *from* among a hundred.

Of sometimes implies a part or share.

It is a duty to communicate *of* those blessings we have received. *Franklin.*

From is, then, the primary sense of this preposition; a sense retained in *off*, the same word differently written for distinction. But this sense is appropriately lost in many of its applications; as, a man *of* genius, a man *of* courage, a man *of* rare endowments, a fossil *of* a red color, or *of* a hexagonal figure. He lost all hope *of* relief. This is an affair *of* the cabinet. He is a man *of* decayed fortune. What is the price *of* corn? We say that *of*, in these and similar phrases, denotes property or possession, making *of* the sign of the genitive or possessive case. These applications, however, all proceeded from the same primary sense. That which proceeds from, or is produced by, a person, is naturally the property or possession of that person; as, the son *of* John; and this idea, of property, in the course of time, would pass to things not thus produced, but still bearing a relation to another thing. Thus we say, the father *of* a son, as well as the son *of* a father. In both senses, other languages also use the same word, as in the French *de, du*, and Italian, *di, del*. *Of*, then, has one primary sense, *from*, departing, issuing, proceeding *from* or *out of*, and a derivative sense denoting possession or property.

OFF, *a.* Most distant; as the *off* horse in a team.

OFF, *adv.* From, noting distance. The house is a mile *off*.

2. From, with the action of removing or separating; as, to take *off* the hat or cloak. So we say, to cut *off*, to pare *off*, to clip *off*, to peel *off*, to tear *off*, to march *off*, to fly *off*

3. From, noting separation; as, the match is *off*.

4. From, denoting departure, abatement, remission, or a leaving. The fever goes *off*, the pain goes *off*.

5. In painting, it denotes projection or relief.

This comes *off* well and excellent. *Shak.*

6. From; away; not toward; as, to look *off*; opposed to ON or TOWARD.

7. On the opposite side of a question.

The questions no way touch upon Puritanism, either *off* or on. *Sanderson.*

Off hand; without study or preparation. She plays a tune *off hand*. He speaks fluently *off hand*.

Off and on; at one time applying and engaged, then absent or remiss.

To be off; in *colloquial language*, to depart or to recede from an agreement or design.

To come off; to escape, or to fare in the event.

2. To take place, as an exhibition.

To get off; to alight; to come down.

2. To make escape.

To go off; to depart; to desert.

2. To take fire; to be discharged, as a gun.

To take off; to take away.

2. To mimic or personate.

Well off, ill off, badly off; having good or ill success.

OFF, *prep.* Not on; as, to be *off* one's legs. He was not *off* the bed the whole day.

2. Distant from; as, about two miles *off* this town. [*Not now used.*] *Addison.*

OFF, as an *exclamation*, is a command to depart, either with or without contempt or abhorrence.

OF'FAL, *n.* [D. *afval*; *af* and *vallen*, to fall; G. *abfall*. Dan. *affald*; Sw. *affall*; *off* and *fall.*]

1. Waste meat; the parts of an animal butchered which are unfit for use or rejected. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Carrion; coarse meat. *Milton. Shak.*

3. Refuse; that which is thrown away as of no value, or fit only for beasts. *Dryden. Mortimer.*

4. Any thing of no value; rubbish. *Shak.*

OF-FENCE', *n.* [L. *offensus*, *offensa*; It. *offesa*; Sp. *ofensa*: Fr. *offense*.]

1. Displeasure; anger, or moderate anger. He gave them just cause of *offence*; he took *offence*.

2. Scandal; cause of stumbling. Christ is called a stone of stumbling and rock of *offence* to both the houses of Israel. *Ps.* viii.

3. Any transgression of law, divine or human; a crime; sin; act of wickedness or omission of duty.

Christ was delivered for our *offences*, and raised again for our justification. — Rom. iv.

4. An injury.

I have given my opinion against the authority of two great men, but I hope without *offence* to their memories. *Dryden.*

5. Attack; assault; as, a weapon of *offence*. *Richardson.*

6. Impediment. *Matt.* xvi.

[For remarks on the spelling of this word, see OFFENSE.]

OF-FENCE'FUL, *a.* Giving displeasure; injurious. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

OF-FENCE'LESS, *a.* Unoffending; innocent; inoffensive. *Milton.*

OF-FEND', *v. t.* [L. *offendo*; *ob* and *fendo*, [*obs.*] to strike, hit, meet, or thrust against. We use the simple verb in *fend*, to *fend off*, to *fence.*]

1. To attack; to assail. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

2. To displease; to make angry; to affront; it expresses rather less than *make angry*, and, without any modifying word, it is nearly synonymous with DISPLEASE. We are *offended* by rudeness, incivility, and harsh language. Children *offend* their parents by disobedience, and parents *offend* their children by unreasonable austerity or restraint.

The emperor was grievously *offended* with them who had kept such negligent watch. *Knolles.*
A brother *offended* is harder to be won than a strong city. — Prov. xviii.

3. To shock; to wound; as, to *offend* the conscience. *Law.*

4. To pain; to annoy; to injure; as, a strong light *offends* weak eyes.

5. To transgress; to violate; as, to *offend* the laws. But we generally use the intransitive verb in this sense, with *against*; to *offend against* the law.

6. To disturb, annoy, or cause to fall or stumble.

Great peace have they that love thy law, and nothing shall *offend* them. — Ps. cxix.

7. To draw to evil, or hinder in obedience; to cause to sin or neglect duty.

If thy right eye *offend* thee, pluck it out — if thy right hand *offend* thee, cut it off. — Matt. v.

OF-FEND', *v. i.* To transgress the moral or divine law; to sin; to commit a crime.

Whoever shall keep the whole law, and yet *offend* in one point, is guilty of all. — James ii.
In many things we all *offend*. — James iii.

2. To cause dislike or anger.

I shall *offend*, either to detain or to give it. *Shak.*

But this phrase is really elliptical, some person being understood.

3. To be scandalized; to be stumbled.

If meat make my brother to *offend*. — 1 Cor. viii.

To offend against; to act injuriously or unjustly.

Nor yet *against* Cesar have I *offended* any thing at all. — Acts xxv.

2. To transgress; to violate; as, to *offend against* the laws of society, the laws of God, or the rules of civility or propriety.

We have *offended against* the Lord already. — 2 Chron. xxviii.

OF-FEND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Displeased.

OF-FEND'ER, *n.* One that offends; one that violates any law, divine or human; a criminal; a trespasser; a transgressor; one that does an injury. The man who robs, steals, or commits an assault, is an *offender*.

OF-FEND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Displeasing; making angry; causing to stumble; committing sin.

OF-FEND'RESS, *n.* A female that offends. *Shak.*

OF-FENSE', *n.* [L. *offensus*, *offensa*; It. *offesa*; Sp. *ofensa*; Fr. *offense*.]

1. Displeasure; anger, or moderate anger. He gave them just cause of *offense*; he took *offense*.

2. Scandal; cause of stumbling. Christ is called a stone of stumbling and rock of *offense* to both the houses of Israel. *Ps.* viii.

3. Any transgression of law, divine or human; a crime; sin; act of wickedness or omission of duty.

Christ was delivered for our *offenses*, and raised again for our justification. — Rom. iv.

4. An injury.

I have given my opinion against the authority of two great men, but I hope without *offense* to their memories. *Dryden.*

5. Attack; assault; as, a weapon of *offense*. *Richardson.*

6. Impediment. *Matt.* xvi.

[This word, like *expense*, has, till of late, been spelled with a *c*. It ought, however, to undergo the same change with *expense*, the reasons being the same, viz., that *s* must be used in *offensive* as in *expensive*, and is found in the Latin *offensio*, and the French *offense.*]

OF-FENSE'FUL, *a.* Giving displeasure; injurious. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

OF-FENSE'LESS, *a.* Unoffending; innocent; inoffensive. *Milton.*

OF-FENS'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *offensif*; It. *offensivo*; Sp. *ofensivo.*]

1. Causing displeasure or some degree of anger; displeasing. All sin is *offensive* to God; rude behavior is *offensive* to men; good breeding forbids us to use *offensive* words.

2. Disgusting; giving pain or unpleasant sensations; disagreeable; as, an *offensive* taste or smell; an *offensive* sight; discordant sounds are *offensive* to the ear.

3. Injurious.

It is an excellent opener for the liver, but *offensive* to the stomach. *Bacon.*

4. Assailant; used in attack; opposed to DEFENSIVE; as, an *offensive* weapon or engine. *Wilkins.*

5. Assailant, invading; making the first attack; opposed to DEFENSIVE; as, an *offensive* war.

A *league offensive and defensive*, is one that requires both or all parties to make war together against a nation, and each party to defend the other in case of being attacked.

OF-FENS'IVE, *n.* The part of attacking; as, to act on the *offensive*.

OF-FENS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to give displeasure; as, language *offensively* harsh or sarcastic.

2. Injuriously; mischievously. *Hooker.*

3. By way of invasion or first attack. The enemy was not in a condition to act *offensively.*

4. Unpleasantly to the senses.

OF-FENS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality that offends or displeases; as, the *offensiveness* of rude language or behavior.

2. Injuriousness; mischief.

3. Cause of disgust; the quality that gives pain to the senses, or unpleasant sensations; as, the *offensiveness* of smell or taste.

OF'FER, *v. t.* [L. *offero*; *ob* and *fero*, to bring.]

1. *Literally*, to bring to or before; hence, to present for acceptance or rejection; to exhibit something that may be taken or received or not. He *offered* me a sum of money; he *offered* me his umbrella to defend me from the rain.

The heathen women, under the Mogul, *offer* themselves to the flames at the death of their husbands. *Collier.*

2. To present in words; to proffer; to make a proposal to.

I *offer* three things. —2 Sam. xxiv.

3. To present, as an act of worship; to immolate; to sacrifice; often with *up.*

Thou shalt *offer* every day a bullock as a sin-offering for atonement. —Ex. xxix.

The one lamb shalt thou *offer* in the morning. —Ex. xxix.

A holy priesthood to *offer* up spiritual sacrifices. —1 Pet. ii.

4. To present in prayer or devotion.

Offer to God thanksgiving. —Ps. l.

5. To bid, as a price, reward, or wages; as, to *offer* ten eagles for a ring; to *offer* a hundred dollars a year for a laborer; to *offer* a salary.

6. To present to the view or to the mind; as, ideas which sense or reflection *offers* to the mind. *Locke.*

To offer violence; to assault; to attack or commence attack.

OF'FER, *v. i.* To present itself; to be at hand.

Th' occasion *offers*, and the youth complies. *Dryden.*

2. To present verbally; to declare a willingness. He *offered* to accompany his brother.

3. To make an attempt.

We came close to the shore, and *offered* to land. *Bacon.*

Formerly with *at.*

I will not *offer* at that I can not master. [Obs.] *Bacon.*

OF'FER, *n.* [Fr. *offre.*]

1. A proposal to be accepted or rejected; presentation to choice. The prince made liberal *offers*, but they were rejected.

When *offers* are disdained, and love denied. *Pope.*

2. First advance.

Force compels this *offer.* *Shak.*

3. The act of bidding a price, or the sum bid. By an *offer*, we manifest a desire to buy. When the seller declines accepting, he manifests that he thinks the *offer* not sufficient.

4. Attempt; endeavor; essay.

It is in the power of *every* one to make some essay, some *offer* and attempt. [*Nearly obsolete.*] *South.*

OF'FER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be offered. *Mountagu.*

OF'FER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Presented for acceptance or rejection; presented in worship or devotion; immolated; bid; presented to the eye or the mind.

OF'FER-ER, *n.* One that offers, one that sacrifices or dedicates in worship. *Chapman. Hooker.*

OF'FER-ING, *ppr.* Presenting; proposing; sacrificing; bidding; presenting to the eye or mind.

OF'FER-ING, *n.* That which is presented in divine service; an animal or a portion of bread or corn, or of gold and silver, or other valuable articles, presented to God as an atonement for sin, or as a return of thanks for his favors, or for other religious purpose; a sacrifice; an oblation. In the Mosaic economy there were burnt-*offerings*, sin-*offerings*, peace-*offerings*, trespass-*offerings*, thank-*offerings*, wave-*offerings*, and wood-*offerings*. Pagan nations also present *offerings* to their deities. Christ, by the *offering* of himself, has superseded the use of all other *offerings*, having made atonement for all men.

When thou shalt make his soul an *offering* for sin, he shall see his seed. —Is. liii.

OF'FER-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *offertoire.*]

1. The act of offering, or the thing offered. [*Little used.*] *Bacon. Fell.*

2. In *the Roman Catholic church*, an anthem chanted or a voluntary played on the organ during the offering and a part of the mass; also, that part of the mass in which the priest prepares the elements for consecration.

3. In *the church of England*, certain sentences in the communion-office, read while the alms are collecting. *Brande.*

OF'FER-TURE, *n.* Offer; proposal. [*Not used.*] *K. Charles.*

OFF'-HAND, *a.* and *adv.* [*off* and *hand.*] Without hesitation or previous preparation.

OF'FICE, (of'fis,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *officium*; *ob* and *facio*, to make or do.]

1. A particular duty, charge, or trust, conferred by public authority and for a public purpose; an employment undertaken by commission or authority from government or those who administer it. Thus we speak of the *office* of secretary of state, of treasurer, of a judge, of a sheriff, of a justice of the peace, &c. *Offices* are civil, judicial, ministerial, executive, legislative, political, municipal, diplomatic, military, ecclesiastical, &c.

2. A duty, charge, or trust, of a sacred nature, conferred by God himself; as, the *office* of priest, in the Old Testament; and that of the apostles, in the New Testament.

Inasmuch as I am the apostle of the Gentiles, I magnify mine *office.* —Rom. xi.

3. Duty or employment of a private nature; as, the *office* of a midwife. *Ex. l.*

4. That which is performed, intended, or assigned to be done, by a particular thing, or that which any thing is fitted to perform; answering to *duty* in intelligent beings. We enjoy health when the several organs of the body perform their respective *offices.*

In this experiment, the several intervals of the teeth of the comb do the *office* of so many prisms. *Newton.*

5. Business; particular employment.

Hesperus, whose *office* is to bring
Twilight upon the earth. *Milton.*

6. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered; *usually in a good sense*; as, kind *offices*; *offices* of pity; pious *offices.*

7. Act of worship. *Shak.*

8. Formulary of devotion.

The Lord's prayer, the ten commandments, and the creed, is a very good *office* for children if they are not fitted for more regular *offices.* *Taylor.*

9. A house or apartment in which public officers and others transact business; as, the register's *office*; a lawyer's *office.*

10. In *architecture*, a name given to the apartments in which the domestics discharge the several duties attached to the service of a house, as kitchens, pantries, &c. *Gwilt.*

11. In *the canon law*, a benefice which has no jurisdiction annexed to it. *Encyc.*

12. The person or persons intrusted with particular duties of a public nature.

This *office* [of quartermaster-general] not to have the disposal of public money, except small occasional sums. *Marshall.*

OF'FICE, *v. t.* To perform; to do; to discharge. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

OF'FICE-BEAR-ER, *n.* One who holds office; used chiefly in the Presbyterian church.

OF'FI-CER, *n.* A person commissioned or authorized to perform any public duty. *Officers* are civil, military, or ecclesiastical. There are great *officers* of state, and subordinate *officers.* Military and naval *officers* of the same grade usually take rank according to the dates of their commissions. Non-commissioned *officers* are nominated by their captains, and appointed by the commanding *officers* of regiments.

OF'FI-CER, *v. t.* To furnish with officers; to appoint officers over.

Count Pulaski raised a legionary corps, which he *officered* principally with foreigners. *Marshall.*

OF'FI-CER-ED, *pp.* Furnished with officers. *Addison.*

OF-FI''CIAL, (-fish'al,) *a.* [Fr. *officiel*; from *office.*]

1. Pertaining to an office or public trust. The secretary is engaged in *official* duties.

2. Derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority; made or communicated by virtue of authority; as, an *official* statement or report. We have *official* intelligence of the battle.

3. Conducive by virtue of appropriate powers.

The stomach and other parts *official* to nutrition. [*Unusual.*] *Brown.*

OF-FI''CIAL, *n.* An ecclesiastical judge appointed by a bishop, chapter, archdeacon, &c., with charge of the spiritual jurisdiction. *Blackstone.*

2. In a *wider sense*, a subordinate executive officer or attendant.

OF-FI''CIAL-LY, *adv.* By the proper officer; by virtue of the proper authority; in pursuance of the special powers vested; as, accounts or reports *officially* verified or rendered; letters *officially* communicated; persons *officially* notified.

OF-FI''CIAL-TY, (-fish'al-te,) *n.* The charge or office of an official. *Ayliffe.*

OF-FI''CIATE, (-fish'āte,) *v. i.* To act as an officer in his office; to transact the appropriate business of an office or public trust. At this court the chief justice *officiated.*

The bishops and priests *officiate* at the altar. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To perform the appropriate official duties of another.

OF-FI''CIATE, *v. t.* To give in consequence of office.

The stars *officiate* light. [*Improper.*] *Milton.*

OF-FI''CI-A-TED, *pp.* Given in consequence of office.

2. Performed the duties of an office, or the office of another.

OF-FI''CI-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Performing the appropriate duties of an office; performing the office of another.

OF-FIC'I-NAL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *officina*, a shop.] Used in a shop, or belonging to it. *Official* drugs, medicines, and simples, are such as are required to be constantly kept in the shops of apothecaries. *Brande.*

OF-FI''CIOUS, (-fish'us,) *a.* [L. *officiosus.*]

1. Kind; obliging; doing kind offices.

Yet not to earth are those bright luminaries
Officious. *Milton.*

2. Excessively forward in kindness; importunately interposing services.

You are too *officious*
In her behalf that scorns your *services.* *Shak.*

3. Busy; intermeddling in affairs in which one has no concern.

OF-FI''CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Kindly; with solicitous care.

Let thy goats *officiously* be nursed. *Dryden.*

2. With importunate or excessive forwardness.

Flattering crowds *officiously* appear,
To give themselves, not you, a happy year. *Dryden.*

3. In a busy, meddling manner.

OF-FI''CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Eagerness to serve; *usually*, an excess of zeal to serve others, or improper forwardness, interposing in affairs without being desired, or with a disposition to meddle with the concerns of others.

2. Service. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

OFF'ING, *n.* [from *off.*] That part of the sea which is at a good distance from the shore, or at a competent distance, where there is deep water, and no need of a pilot. We saw a ship in the *offing.* *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*

OFF'SCOUR-ING, *n.* [*off* and *scour.*] That which is scoured off; hence, refuse; rejected matter; that which is vile or despised. *Lam.* iii. 1 *Cor.* iv.

OFF'SCUM, *n.* Refuse; offscouring; filth.

OFF'SCUM, *a.* Refuse; vile. *Trans. of Boc.*

OFF'SET, *n.* [*off* and *set.*] A shoot; a sprout or bulb from the roots of a plant. *Locke. Ray.*

2. A flat surface or terrace on a hill-side.

3. In *architecture*, a horizontal ledge on the face of a wall, formed by a diminution of the thickness of the wall.

4. In *surveying*, a perpendicular let fall from the stationary lines to the hedge, fence, or extremity of an inclosure.

5. In *accounts*, a sum, account, or value *set off* against another sum or account, as an equivalent. *O. Wolcott.*

[This is also written SET-OFF.]

OFF'SET, *v. t.* To set one account against another; to make the account of one party pay the demand of another. *Judge Sewall.*

OFF'SET-STAFF, *n.* A light rod, ten chains long, used by surveyors in making off-sets. *Buchanan.*

OFF'SPRING, *n.* [*off* and *spring.*] A child or children; a descendant or descendants, however remote from the stock. *Acts* xvii. *Rev.* xxii.

2. Propagation; generation. *Hooker.*

3. Production of any kind. *Denham.*

OF-FUS'CATE, OF-FUS-CA'TION. See OBFUSCATE, OBFUSCATION.

OFF'WARD, *adv.* [*off* and *ward.*] Leaning off, as a ship on shore.

OFT, *adv.* [Sax. *oft*; Sw. *ofta*; Dan. *ofte.*] Often; frequently; not rarely. It was formerly used in prose, and may be so used still, but is more generally used in poetry.

Oft she rejects, but never once offends. *Pope.*

OFT'EN, (of'n,) *adv.*; *comp.* OFTENER; *superl.* OFTENEST. [Sax. *oft*; Goth. *ufta.*] Frequently; many times; not seldom. *Addison.*

OFT'EN, (of'n,) *a.* Frequent. [*Improper.*]

OFT'EN-COM-ER, *n.* One who comes frequently. *Taylor.*

OFT'EN-NESS, (of'n-ness,) *n.* Frequency. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

OFT'EN-TIMES, (of'n-timz,) *adv.* [*often* and *times.*] Frequently; often; many times. *Hooker. Atterbury.*

OFT'TIMES, *adv.* [*oft* and *times.*] Frequently; often. *Milton.*

OG. See OGEE.

OG-DO-AS'TICH, (-as'tik,) *n.* [Gr. ὀγδοος, eighth, and στιχος, a verse.] A poem of eight lines. [*Little used.*] *Selden.*

O-GEE', (o-jē',) *n.* [Fr. *ogive, augive.*]

1. In *architecture*, a molding consisting of two members, the one concave, the other convex, or of a round and a hollow, somewhat like an S. *Gloss. of Archit.*

2. In *gunnery*, an ornamental molding in the shape of an S, used on guns, mortars, and howitzers. *Cye.*

OG-GA-NI''TION, (-nish'un,) *n.* [L. *obgannio, oggannio*, to growl.]
The murmuring of a dog; a grumbling or snarling. [*Not used.*] *Mountagu.*
OG'HAM, *n.* A particular kind of stenography, or writing in cipher, practiced by the ancient Irish. *Astle. Brande.*
Ō'GIVE, (ō'jiv,) *n.* In *architecture*, a term used by French architects to denote the Gothic vault, with its ribs and cross springers, &c. *Gwilt.*
Ō'GLE, (ō'gl,) *v. t.* [from D. *oog*, the eye, Sax. *eag*, L. *oculus*. See EYE.]
To view with side glances, as in fondness, or with a design to attract notice.
And *ogling* all their audience, then they speak. *Dryden.*
Ō'GLE, *n.* A side glance or look. *Addison.*
Ō'GLER, *n.* One that ogles. *Addison.*
Ō'GLING, *ppr.* Viewing with side glances.
Ō'GLING, *n.* The act of viewing with side glances.
ŌG'LI-O, (ō'le-o;) now written OLIO, which see.
Ō'GRE, (ō'gur,) *n.* [Fr. *ogre.*]
An imaginary monster or hideous giant of fairy tales, who lived on human beings. *Arabian Nights.*
Ō'GRESS, *n.* A female ogre.
Ō'GRESS, *n.* In *heraldry*, a cannon-ball of a black color. *Ashmole.*
[A black roundel.—*E. H. Barker.*]
O-GYG'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to *Ogyges*, the most ancient monarch in Greece, and to a great deluge in Attica in his days.
2. Of great and dark antiquity. *Lempriere.*
OH, *exclam.* denoting surprise, pain, sorrow, or anxiety.
OIL, *n.* [Sax. *el.* It seems to be named from its inflammability, for *elan* is to kindle, and to oil; hence, *anælan*, to *anneal*; *æled*, fire; Dan. *ild*, whence the name of *Hildebrand*, Dan. *Ildebrand*, firebrand; D. *olyt*; G. *oel*; Sw. *olja*; Dan. *olie*; Fr. *huile*; It. *olio*; L. *oleum*; Gr. ἔλαιον; W. *olew*; Ir. *ola*; Arm. Sp. and Port. *oleo.*]
An unctuous substance expressed or drawn from various animal and vegetable substances. The distinctive characters of oil are inflammability, fluidity, and insolubility in water. Oils are fixed and greasy, fixed and essential, and volatile and essential. They have a smooth feel, and most of them have little taste or smell. Animal oil is found in all animal substances. Vegetable oils are produced by expression, infusion, or distillation. *Encyc. Nicholson.*
Oil of vitriol; sulphuric acid.
Oil of wine; a name given to two oils obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol. *Ethereal oil of wine* is œnanthic ether. *Graham.*
OIL, *v. t.* To smear or rub over with oil; to lubricate with oil; to anoint with oil. *Wotton. Swift.*
OIL'-BAG, *n.* A bag, cyst, or gland in animals containing oil.
OIL'-CAKE, *n.* A cake or mass of compressed flaxseed from which oil has been extracted.
OIL'-CLOTH, *n.* Cloth oiled or painted for covering floors.
OIL'-COL-OR, *n.* A color made by grinding a coloring substance in oil. *Boyle.*
OIL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Smeared or anointed with oil. *Hulcet.*
OIL'ER, *n.* One who deals in oils; *formerly*, one who dealt in oils and pickles.
OIL'-GAS, *n.* Inflammable gas procured from oil, and used for lighting streets and apartments in buildings.
OIL'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being oily; unctuousness; greasiness; a quality approaching that of oil. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*
OIL'ING, *ppr.* Smearing or anointing with oil.
OIL'-MAN, *n.* One who deals in oils. *Johnson.*
OIL'-NUT, *n.* The butternut of North America. *Carver.*
2. A North American shrub, Hamiltonia oleifera of Muhlenberg.
OIL'-NUT, } *n.* A plant, a species of Ricinus, the
OIL'-TREE, } Palma Christi, from which is procured castor-oil. *Fam. of Plants. Encyc.*
OIL'-PAINT-ING, *n.* The art of painting in oil-colors.
2. A picture painted in oil-colors.
OIL'-SHOP, *n.* A shop where oils are sold.
OIL'Y, *a.* Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil; as, *oily* matter or substance. *Bacon.*
2. Resembling oil; as, an *oily* appearance.
3. Fatty; greasy. *Shak.*
OIL'Y-GRAIN, *n.* A plant, sesame or sesamum, which see. *Miller.*
OIL'Y-PALM, *n.* A palm-tree of the genus Elæis, from the fruit of which palm oil is obtained. *P. Cyc.*
OINT, *v. t.* [Fr. *oindre, oint*; Sp. and Port. *untar.* The French *oindre* is formed from the L. *ungo*, like *joindre*, from *jungo.*]
To anoint; to smear with an unctuous substance.
They oint their naked limbs with mothered oil. *Dryden.*
OINT'ED, *pp.* Anointed; smeared with an oily or greasy matter.
OINT'ING, *ppr.* Anointing.
OINT'MENT, *n.* Unguent; any soft, unctuous substance or compound, used for smearing, particularly the body or a diseased part.
OIS'A-NITE, *n.* The same mineral with ANATASE, which see. *Dana.*
ŌKE, *n.* An Egyptian and Turkish weight, equal to about two pounds and three quarters, English avoirdupois weight. *Eton.*
Ō'KER. See OCHER
Ō'KRA, } *n.* An annual plant, Hibiscus esculentus,
Ō'KRO, } whose green pods, abounding in nutritious mucilage, are much used in the West Indies, &c., for soups or pickles. *Farm. Encyc. P. Cyc.*
ŌLD, *a.* [Sax. *eald*; G. *alt*; D. *oud*; Dan. *olde*, old age.]
1. Advanced far in years or life; having lived beyond the middle period, or rather toward the end of life, or toward the end of the ordinary term of living; applied to animals or plants; as, an *old* man; an *old* age; an *old* camel or horse; an *old* tree. This adjective is placed after the noun that designates the time lived.
Abraham was seventy-five years *old* when he departed from Haran.—Gen. xii.
2. Having been long made or used; decayed by time; as, an *old* garment; an *old* house.
3. Being of long continuance; begun long ago; as, an *old* acquaintance.
4. Having been long made; not new or fresh; as, *old* wine.
5. Being of a former year's growth; not of the last crop; as, *old* wheat; *old* hay.
6. Ancient; that existed in former ages; as, the *old* inhabitants of Britain; the *old* Romans.
7. Of any duration whatever; as, a year *old*; seven years *old.* How *old* art thou?
8. Subsisting before something else. He built a new house on the site of the *old* one. The *old* law is repealed by the new.
9. Long practiced. He is grown *old* in vice. He is an *old* offender.
10. That has been long cultivated; as, *old* land; an *old* farm; opposed to *new* land, land lately cleared and cultivated. *America.*
11. More than enough; great.
If a man were porter of hell-gate, he should have *old* turning of the key. *Shak.*
12. In *vulgar language*, crafty; cunning.
Of old; long ago; from ancient times; as, in days *of old.* *Dryden.*
We apply *old* chiefly to things subject to decay. We never say, the *old* sun; or an *old* mountain.
ŌLD'-AGE, *n.* Advanced years; the latter period of life.
ŌLD BACH'E-LOR, *n.* An unmarried man somewhat advanced in years.
ŌLD'EN, *a.* Old; ancient. *Shak.*
ŌLD'ER, *a. comp.* More old.
ŌLD'EST, *a. superl.* Most old.
ŌLD-FASH'ION-ED, *a.* Formed according to obsolete fashion or custom; as, an *old-fashioned* dress.
Old-fashioned men of wit. *Addison.*
ŌLD-GEN'TLE-MAN-LY, *a.* Pertaining to an old gentleman, or like one.
ŌLD'ISH, *a.* Somewhat old. *Sherwood.*
ŌLD MAID, *n.* An unmarried female, somewhat advanced in years.
ŌLD'NESS, *n.* Old age; an advanced state of life or existence; as, the *oldness* of a man, of an elephant, or a tree.
2. The state of being old, or of a long continuance; as, the *oldness* of a building or a garment.
3. Antiquity; as, the *oldness* of monuments.
ŌLD-RED-SAND'STONE, *n.* In *geology*, a series of red sandstone rocks, lying below the coal formation.
ŌLD'-STYLE. See STYLE. [*Brande.*
ŌLD TEST'A-MENT, *n.* That part of the Bible which contains the collected works of the inspired writers previous to Christ. *Brande.*
ŌLD'WIFE, *n.* A contemptuous name for an old prating woman. 1 *Tim.* iv.
2. A fish of the wrasse kind, or genus Labrus, and another of the genus Balistes. *Encyc.*
O-LE-AG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *oleaginus*, from *oleum*, oil.]
Having the qualities of oil; oily; unctuous. *Arbuthnot.*
O-LE-AG'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Oiliness. *Boyle.*
O-LE-AN'DER, *n.* A plant of the genus Nerium, the rosebay or South Sea rose; a beautiful evergreen shrub with flowers in clusters, of a fine color, but of an indifferent smell. The plant, especially the bark of the root, is medicinal, and of course poisonous. *Encyc. Loudon.*
O-LE-AS'TER, *n.* [L., from *olea*, the olive-tree.]
A shrub or tree of the genus Elæagnus, much resembling the olive. *Partington.*
Ō'LE-ATE, *n.* A compound of oleic acid with a salifiable base. *Chevreul.*
Ō'LE-FI-ANT, *a.* [L. *oleo, olfacio.*]
Olefiant gas is a compound of two equivalents of carbon, and two of hydrogen. It was discovered in 1796. It is colorless, tasteless, and combustible.
Olefiant gas, is so called from its property of forming with chlorine a compound resembling oil.
Ō'LE-IC, *a.* [from *oil.*] The oleic acid is obtained from a soap made by digesting hog's lard in potash lye. *Chevreul.*
O-LE-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing oil; as, *oleiferous* seeds
Ō'LE-IN, *n.* The thin, oily part of fats.
O-LE-OM'E-TER, *n.* [*oleum* and μέτρον.]
An instrument to ascertain the weight and purity of oil. This term should have been ELEOMETER, from Gr. ἔλαιον, oil, &c.
Ō'LE-ON, *n.* A peculiar liquid obtained by the distillation of a mixture of oleic acid and lime.
O-LE-O-RES'IN, *n.* A natural mixture of a terebinthinate oil and a resin.
O-LE-O-SAC'CHA-RUM, *n.* A mixture of oil and sugar. More properly, ELEOSACCHARUM. *Ure.*
Ō'LE-ŌSE, } *a.* [L. *oleosus.*]
Ō'LE-OUS, } Oily. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*
OL-E-RA'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *oleraceus*, from *olus, oleris*, pot-herbs.]
Pertaining to pot-herbs; of the nature or qualities of herbs for cookery. *Lee. Brown.*
OL-FACT', *v. t.* [L. *olfacto, olfacio, oleo*, to smell, and *facio*, to make.]
To smell; used in burlesque, but not otherwise authorized. *Hudibras.*
OL-FACT'O-RY, *a.* [L. *olfacio*, supra.]
Pertaining to smelling; having the sense of smelling; as, *olfactory* nerves. *Locke.*
O-LIB'A-NUM, } *n.* [Ar. لُبَان *lubanon*; with the
OL'I-BAN, } adjective *al*, the, corrupted into *ol.* The word signifies, then, frankincense, and it is so named from its whiteness.]
An inspissated sap obtained from the tree called *Boswellia serrata.* It is in semi-transparent globules, of a pink color, brittle, and adhesive when warm; its taste is bitterish, somewhat pungent, and aromatic. It burns for a long time, with an agreeable odor, and a steady, clear light, and is the frankincense (*thus*) of the ancients. It is not easily extinguished. It is brought from Central India. In Arabia, *luban* is applied to benzoin, which is generally used for incense, and oliban is called *condur*, whence Gr. κόνδρος. In medicine it is used in fumigations as a resolvent. *Fourcroy. Encyc.*
OL'ID, } *a.* [L. *olidus*, from *oleo*, to smell.]
OL'ID-OUS, } Fetid; having a strong, disagreeable smell. [*Little used.*] *Boyle. Brown.*
OL-I-GARCH'AL, } *a.* [See OLIGARCHY.] Pertaining to oligarchy, or government by a few. *Burke.*
OL-I-GARCH'IC-AL, }
OL'I-GARCH-Y, *n.* [Gr. ὀλιγαρχία; ὀλίγος, few, and ἀρχή, rule.]
A form of government in which the supreme power is placed in a few hands; a species of aristocracy. *Swift.*
OL'I-GIST, } *a.* [Gr. ὀλιγιστος, least.]
OL-I-GIST'IC, } Specular iron ore, presenting a steel-gray color and a brilliant luster when in crystals. *Dana.*
Ō'LI-O, *n.* [It., from Sp. *olla*; Port. *olha*, a dish of meat boiled or stewed; L. *olla*, a pot.]
1. A mixture; a medley. *Dryden.*
2. A miscellany; a collection of various pieces; *applied to musical collections.*
OL'I-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *olitor*, a gardener, from *olus*, pot-herbs.]
Belonging to a kitchen-garden; as, *olitory* seeds. *Evelyn.*
[It may perhaps be used as a noun.]
OL-I-VA'CEOUS, *a.* [from L. *oliva*, olive.]
Of the color of the olive; olive-green; green mixed with brown. *Lindley. Pennant.*
OL-I-VAS'TER, *a.* [Fr. *olivâtre*, from L. *oliva*, olive.]
Of the color of the olive; tawny. *Bacon.*
OL'IVE, *n.* [L. *oliva*, from *olea*, an olive-tree; Fr. *olive*; Gr. ἔλαια. See OIL.]
A plant or tree of the genus Olea, the emblem of peace. The common olive-tree grows in warm climates, and rises to the height of twenty or thirty feet, having an upright stem with numerous branches. This tree is much cultivated, in the south of Europe, for its fruit, also called the *olive*, from which is expressed the olive oil, and which is used also for pickles. *Brande.*
OL'IVE-BRANCH, *n.* A branch of the olive-tree; the emblem of peace.
OL'IV-ED, *a.* Decorated with olive-trees. *Warton.*
OL'I-VEN-ITE, *n.* An olive-green ore of copper, containing arsenic acid. *Dana.*
OL'IVE-YARD, *n.* An inclosure or piece of ground in which olives are cultivated. *Exod.* xxiii.
OL'I-VILE, *n.* A peculiar amylaceous or crystalline substance obtained from the gum of the olive tree.
OL'I-VIN, } *n.* [from *olive.*] A variety of Chrysolite, which see. *Dana.*
OL'I-VINE, }
OL'LA, *n.* An olio.

OL'LA-PO-DRI'DA, *n.* [Sp.] A favorite Spanish dish, consisting of a mixture of all kinds of meat chopped fine, and stewed with vegetables. Hence, the term is used metaphorically, for any incongruous melange.

OL'O-GRAPH. See HOLOGRAPH.

O-LYM'PI-AD, *n.* [L. *Olympias*; Gr. Ολυμπιας, from Ολυμπος, Olympus, a mountain of Macedonia.]
A period of four years reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, and constituting an important epoch in history and chronology. The first Olympiad commenced 776 years before the birth of Christ, and 23 years before the foundation of Rome. The computation by Olympiads ceased at the three hundred and sixty fourth Olympiad, in the year 440 of the Christian era. *Encyc. Am.*

O-LYM'PI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Olympus; or to Olympia, a town in Greece.
Olympic games, or *Olympics*; solemn games among the ancient Greeks, dedicated to Olympian Jupiter, and celebrated once in four years at Olympia. [See OLYMPIAD.]

OM'BER, } *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *hombre*, man, L. *homo.*]
OM'BRE, }
A game at cards, borrowed from the Spaniards, usually played by three persons, though sometimes by two or five. *Encyc.*

OM-BROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ομβρος, rain, and μετρον, measure.]
A machine or instrument to measure the quantity of rain that falls; a rain-gauge. *Brande.*

O-MĒ'GA, *n.* [Gr., great O.]
The name of the last letter of the Greek alphabet, as Alpha, A, is the first. Hence, in Scripture, *Alpha and Omega*, denotes the first and the last, the beginning and the ending. *Rev.*

OM'E-LET, *n.* [Fr. *omelette.*]
A kind of pancake or fritter made with eggs and other ingredients. *Brande.*

O'MEN, *n.* [L. *omen*; but, according to Varro, it was originally *osmen*, that which is uttered by the mouth, denoting wish or vow, and with him agree Festus and Nonius, says Vossius. Another author derives the word from the Heb. עון, an augur. Cicero assigns to the word the same origin as Varro. "Voces hominum, quæ vocent *omina*." But the word came afterward to denote things rather than words.]
A sign or indication of some future event; a prognostic. Superstition and ignorance multiply *omens*; philosophy and truth reject all *omens*, except such as may be called *causes* of the events. Without a miracle, how can one event be the *omen* of another with which it has no connection?

O'MEN-ED, *a.* Containing an omen or prognostic. *Pope.*

O-MEN'TUM, *n.* [L.] In *anatomy*, the caul or epiploon; a membranaceous covering of the bowels, attached to the stomach, and lying on the anterior surface of the intestines. *Forsyth. Brande.*

O'MER, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure, the tenth of an epha. *Exod.* xvi. 36.

OM-I-LET'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. ομιλητικος.]
Affable; polite; gifted in conversation. [*Not in use.*] *Farindon.*

OM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *ominor*, from *omen.*]
To presage; to foreshow; to foretoken. [*Little used.*] *Decay of Piety.*

OM'IN-ATE, *v. i.* To foretoken.

OM-IN-A'TION, *n.* A foreboding; a presaging; prognostic. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

OM'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *ominosus.*]
1. Foreboding or presaging evil; indicating a future evil event; inauspicious.

> In the heathen worship of God, a sacrifice without a heart was accounted *ominous*. *South.*

2. Foreshowing or exhibiting signs of good.

> Though he had a good *ominous* name to have made peace, nothing followed. *Bacon.*

OM'IN-OUS-LY, *adv.* With good or bad omens. *Fotherby.*

OM'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ominous. *Burnet.*

O-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *omissus.* See OMIT.]
That may be omitted. *Parkhurst.*

O-MIS'SION, (o-mish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *omissio*, from *omitto*, *omissus.*]
1. Neglect or failure to do something which a person had power to do, or which duty required to be done. *Omission* may be innocent or criminal; *innocent* when no duty demands performance, but *criminal* when duty is neglected.

> The most natural division of all offenses is into those of *omission* and those of *commission*. *Addison.*

2. A leaving out; neglect or failure to insert or mention; as, the *omission* of a word or clause.

O-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Leaving out. *Stackhouse.*

O-MIS'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By leaving out.

O-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *omitto*; *ob* and *mitto*, to send.]
1. To leave, pass by, or neglect; to fail or forbear to do or to use; as, to *omit* an opportunity of writing a letter. To *omit* known duty is criminal.
2. To leave out; not to insert or mention; as, to *omit* an important word in a deed; to *omit* invidious comparisons; to *omit* a passage in reading or transcribing.

O-MIT'TANCE, *n.* Forbearance; neglect. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

O-MIT'TED, *pp.* Neglected; passed by; left out.

O-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Neglecting or failing to do or use; passing by; leaving out.

OM'NI-BUS, *n.* [L. plural dative, *for all*, from *omnis*, all.]
A covered vehicle, commonly a large carriage with seats running lengthwise, used for conveying passengers a short distance, in a city, or from village to village, or from a city to its environs.

OM-NI-FA'RI-OUS, *a.* [Low L. *omnifarius.*]
Of all varieties, forms, or kinds. *Bentley.*

OM-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *omnifer*; *omnis*, all, and *fero*, to bear.]
All-bearing; producing all kinds. *Dict.*

OM-NIF'IC, *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *facio*, to make.]
All-creating.

> Thou deep, peace!
> Said then th' *omnific* word, your discord end. *Milton.*

OM'NI-FORM, *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *forma*, form.]
Having every form or shape. *Dict.*

OM-NI-FORM'I-TY, *n.* The quality of having every form. *More.*

OM-NIG'EN-OUS, *a.* [L. *omnigenus*; *omnis*, all, every, and *genus*, kind.]
Consisting of all kinds. *Dict.*

OM-NI-PAR'I-TY, *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *par*, equal.]
General equality. *White.*

OM-NI-PER-CIP'I-ENCE, *n.* [L. *omnis* and *percipiens*, perceiving.]
Perception of every thing. *More.*

OM-NI-PER-CIP'I-ENT, *a.* Perceiving every thing. *More.*

OM-NIP'O-TENCE, } *n.* [L. *omnipotens*; *omnis*, all,
OM-NIP'O-TEN-CY, } and *potens*, powerful.]
1. Almighty power; unlimited or infinite power; a word in strictness applicable only to God. Hence it is sometimes used for GOD. The works of creation demonstrate the *omnipotence* of God.

> Will *Omnipotence* neglect to save
> The suffering virtue of the wise and brave? *Pope.*

2. Unlimited power over particular things; as, the *omnipotence* of love.

OM-NIP'O-TENT, *a.* [Supra.] Almighty; possessing unlimited power; all-powerful. The Being that can create worlds must be *omnipotent.*
2. Having unlimited power of a particular kind; as, *omnipotent* love. *Shak.*

OM-NIP'O-TENT-LY, *adv.* With almighty power. *Young.*

OM-NI-PRES'ENCE, *n.* [L. *omnis* and *præsens*, present.]
Presence in every place at the same time; unbounded or universal presence; ubiquity. *Omnipresence* is an attribute peculiar to God.

OM-NI-PRES'ENT, *a.* Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitary; as, the *omnipresent* Jehovah.

OM-NI-PRE-SEN'TIAL, (-zen'shal,) *a.* Implying universal presence. *South.*

OM-NIS'CIENCE, } *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *scientia*,
OM-NIS'CIEN-CY, } knowledge.]
The quality of knowing all things at once; universal knowledge; knowledge unbounded or infinite. *Omniscience* is an attribute peculiar to God.

OM-NIS'CIENT, *a.* Having universal knowledge or knowledge of all things; infinitely knowing; all-seeing; as, the *omniscient* God.

OM-NIS'CIENT-LY, *adv.* By omniscience.

OM-NIS'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *scio*, to know.]
All-knowing. [*Not used.*] *Hakewill.*

OM'NI-UM, *n.* [L. *omnis*, all.]
The aggregate of certain portions of different stocks in the public funds; *a word in use among dealers in the English stocks.*
Omnium denotes *all* the particulars included in the contract between government and the public for a loan. *Cyc.*

OM'NI-UM-GATH'ER-UM, *n.* A cant name for a miscellaneous collection of things or persons. *Selden.*

OM-NIV'A-GANT, *a.* [L. *omnis* and *vagor.*]
Wandering any where and every where.

OM-NIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *omnivorous*; *omnis*, all, and *voro*, to eat.]
All-devouring; eating every thing indiscriminately. *Burke.*

OM'O-PLATE, *n.* [Gr. ωμος, shoulder, and πλατυς, broad.]
The shoulder blade or scapula.

OM'PHA-CINE, (om'fa-sin,) *a.* [Gr. ομφακινος, from ομφαξ, unripe fruit.]
Pertaining to or expressed from unripe fruit. *Omphacine* oil, or *omphacine*, is a viscous brown juice extracted from green olives. With this the wrestlers in the ancient gymnastic exercises used to anoint their bodies. *Encyc.*

OM'PHA-CITE, *n.* A variety of augite of a pale leek-green color. *Dana.*

OM-PHAL'IC, *a.* [Gr. ομφαλος, the navel.]
Pertaining to the navel. *Asiat. Res.*

OM'PHA-LO-CELE, *n.* [Gr. ομφαλος, navel, and κηλη, tumor.]
A rupture at the navel. *Coxe.*

OM-PHA-LOP'SY-CHITE, *n.* [Gr. ομφαλος, the navel, and ψυχη, spirit.]
One of a sect which pretended to derive pleasure from sitting with their eyes fixed on the navel. *Bib. Repos.* 2, 249.

OM-PHA-LOP'TER, } *n.* [Gr. ομφαλος, navel, and
OM-PHA-LOP'TIC, } οπτικος, optic.]
An optical glass that is convex on both sides; commonly called a *convex lens.* *Hutton.*

OM-PHA-LOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ομφαλος, the navel, and τεμνω, to cut.]
The operation of dividing the navel-string.

O'MY, *a.* Mellow; as land. [*Not in use.*] *Ray.*

ON, *prep.* [G. *an*; D. *aan*; Goth. *ana*; Gr. ανω; L. *in*; Gr. εν. The Sax. *in* is our *in*, and *un* is a negative; but probably all these words are radically the same. The primary sense of the verb from which these words must be derived, is to pass, to approach, to come to, or to meet. Hence, they denote nearness, closeness, or contiguity, and from meeting the Latin *in* and the English *un* have their power of negation or opposing.]
1. Being in contact with the surface or upper part of a thing and supported by it; placed or lying in contact with the surface; as, my book is *on* the table; the table stands *on* the floor; the house rests *on* its foundation; we lie *on* a bed, or stand *on* the earth.
2. Coming or falling to the surface of any thing; as, rain falls *on* the earth.

> Whosoever shall fall *on* this stone, shall be broken. — Matt. xxi.

3. Performing or acting by contact with the surface, upper part, or outside of any thing; as, to play *on* a harp, a violin, or a drum.
4. Noting addition; as, heaps *on* heaps; mischief *on* mischief; loss on loss.
5. At or near. When we say a vessel is *on* shore, we mean that she is aground; but when we say, a fleet or a ship is *on* the American coast, or an isle is situated *on* the coast of England, we mean only that it is near the coast. So we say, *on* each side stands an armed man, that is, at or near each side.
So we say, Philadelphia is situated *on* the Delaware; Middlebury is *on* the Otter Creek; Guilford stands on the Sound; that is, near the river or sound, instead of *on* the bank, side, or shore.
6. It denotes resting for support; as, to depend *on*, to rely *on*; hence, the ground of any thing; as, he will covenant *on* certain considerations or conditions; the considerations being the support of the covenant.
7. At or in the time of; as, *on* the Sabbath we abstain from labor. We usually say, *at* the hour, *on* or in the day, *in* or *on* the week, month, or year.
8. At the time of, with some reference to cause or motive. *On* public occasions, the officers appear in full dress or uniform.
9. It is put before the object of some passion, with the sense of *toward* or *for*. Have pity or compassion *on* him.
10. At the peril of, or for the safety of.

> Hence, on thy life. *Dryden.*

11. Denoting a pledge or engagement, or put before the thing pledged. He affirmed or promised *on* his word, or *on* his honor.
12. Noting imprecation or invocation, or coming to, falling, or resting on. *On* us be all the blame.

> His blood be on us, and on our children. — Matt. xxvii.

13. In consequence of, or immediately after. *On* the ratification of the treaty, the armies were disbanded.
14. Noting part, distinction, or opposition; as, *on* one side and *on* the other. *On* our part, expect punctuality.
On the way, *on the road*, denote proceeding, traveling, journeying, or making progress.
On the alert; in a state of vigilance or activity.
On high; in an elevated place; sublimely.
On fire; in a state of burning, or inflammation; and *metaphorically*, in a rage or passion.
On a sudden; suddenly.
On the wing; in flight; flying; *metaphorically*, departing.
On it, *on't*, is used for *of it*. I heard nothing *on't*. The gamester has a poor trade *on't*. [*This use is now vulgar.*]
Upon is used in the same sense with *on*, often with elegance, and frequently without necessity or advantage.

ON, *adv.* Forward, in progression; as, move *on*; go *on*.
2. Forward, in succession. From father to son, from the son to the grandson, and so *on*.
3. In continuance; without interruption or ceasing; as, sleep *on*, take your ease; say *on*; sing *on*; write *on*.
4. Adhering; not off; as in the phrase, "He is neither *on* nor *off*," that is, he is not steady; he is irresolute.
5. Attached to the body; as, his clothes are not *on*.

To put on; to attach to the body, as clothes or arms.

On, when it expresses contact with the surface of a thing, is opposed to UNDER, OFF, or WITHIN, and when it expresses contact with the side of a thing, is opposed to OFF.

On is sometimes used as an exclamation, or rather as a command to move or proceed, some verb being understood; as, cheerly *on*, courageous friends; that is, *go on, move on*.

ON'A-GER, *n.* [L.] The wild ass, Equus Asinus, a soliped pachydermatous mammal, originally inhabiting the great deserts of Central Asia, and still found there in its wild state.

Ō'NAN-ISM, *n.* [from *Onan*, in Scripture.] The crime of self-pollution.

ONCE, (wuns,) *adv.* [from *one*. So D. *eens*, from *een*, and G. *einst*, from *ein*, one.]

1. One time.

Trees that bear mast are fruitful but *once* in two years. *Bacon.*

2. One time, though no more. The mind *once* tainted with vice is prone to grow worse and wild.

3. At one former time; formerly.

My soul had *once* some foolish fondness for thee;
But hence 'tis gone. *Addison.*

4. At the same point of time; not gradually.

At *once* the winds arise,
The thunders roll. *Dryden.*

At once; at the same time; as, they all moved *at once*; hence, when it refers to two or more, the sense is, *together, as one*.

This hath all its force *at once*, on the first impression. *Atterbury.*

Once is used as a noun, when preceded by *this* or *that*; as, *this once, that once*.

ONCE, (ons,) *n.* [Fr.] Felis Uncia, a digitigrade, carnivorous mammal, of the cat kind. It has a long tail, and a whitish body, covered with irregular, simple, black spots. It inhabits Persia.

ON DIT, (on'dē,) [Fr.] They say, or it is said; hence, a flying rumor.

ONE, (wun,) *a.* [Sax. *an*, *æn*; D. *een*; G. *ein*; Sw. *en*; Dan. *en* or *een*; Ice. *einn*; W. *un* or *yn*; L. *unus*; Gr. *εἷς*; It. and Sp. *uno*; Port. *hum*; Fr. *un*; Arm. *unan*; Ir. *an*, *aon*.]

1. Single in number; individual; as, *one* man; *one* book. There is *one* sun only in our system of planets.

2. *Indefinitely*, some or any. You will *one* day repent of your folly. But, in this phrase, *one day* is equivalent to *some future time*.

3. It follows *any*.

When *any one* heareth the word of the kingdom. — Matt. xiii.

4. Different; diverse; opposed to ANOTHER. It is *one* thing to promise, and *another* to fulfill.

5. It is used with *another*, to denote mutuality or reciprocation. Be kind and assist *one another*.

6. It is used with *another*, to denote average or mean proportion. The coins, *one* with *another*, weigh seven penny weight each.

7. One of two; opposed to OTHER.

Ask from *one* side of heaven to the *other*. — Deut. iv.

8. Single by union; undivided; the same.

The church is therefore *one*, though the members may be many. *Pearson.*

9. Single in kind; the same.

One plague was on you all and on your lords. — 1 Sam. iv.

One day; on a certain or particular day, referring to time past.

One day when Phœbe fair
With all her band was following the chase. *Spenser.*

2. Referring to future time; at a future time, indefinitely. [See ONE, No. 2.]

All one; just the same; as, it is *all one* what course you take.

At one; in union; in agreement or concord.

The king resolved to keep Ferdinand and Philip *at one* with themselves. *Bacon.*

In one; in union; in one united body.

One, like many other adjectives, is used without a noun, and is to be considered as a substitute for some noun understood. Let the men depart *one* by *one*; count them *one* by *one*; every *one* has his peculiar habits; we learn of *one* another, that is, we learn, *one* of us learns of another.

In this use, as a substitute, *one* may be in the plural; as, the great *ones* of the earth; they came with their little *ones*.

It also denotes union, a united body.

Ye are all *one* in Christ Jesus. — Gal. iii.

One o'clock; one hour of the clock, that is, as signified or represented by the clock.

One is used indefinitely for any person; as, *one sees*; *one knows*; after the French manner, *on voit*. Our ancestors used *man* in this manner; *man sees*; *man knows*; "*man brohte*," *man* brought, that is, they brought. [*Saxon.*]

This word we have received from the Latin, through the Italian and French. The same word, from our Saxon ancestors, we write AN.

ONE'-ARCH-ED, (wun'archt,) *a.* Having one arch.

ONE'-BER-RY, (wun'ber-ry,) *n.* An herb of the genus Paris; true love. *Fam. of Plants.*

ONE'-EY-ED, (wun'īde,) *a.* Having one eye only. *Dryden.*

O-NEI-RO-CRIT'IC, *n.* [Gr. *ονειροκριτικος*; *ονειρον*, a dream, and *κριτικος*, discerning.]

An interpreter of dreams; one who judges what is signified by dreams. *Warburton. Addison.*

O-NEI-RO-CRIT'ICS, *n. pl.* The act of interpreting dreams. *Warburton.*

O-NEI-RO-CRIT'IC, }
O-NEI-RO-CRIT'IC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to the interpretation of dreams, or pretending to judge of
O-NI-RO-CRIT'IC, }
future events signified by dreams.

My *oneirocritical* correspondent. *Addison.*

O-NEI'RO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *ονειρον*, a dream, and *μαντεια*, divination.]

Divination by dreams. *Spenser.*

ONE'MENT, (wun'ment,) *n.* State of being one. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*

ONE'NESS, (wun'ness,) *n.* [from *one*.] Singleness in number; individuality; unity; the quality of being one.

Our God is one, or rather very *oneness*. *Hooker.*

ON'ER-A-RY, *a.* [L. *onerarius*, from *onus*, a load; *onero*, to load.]

Fitted or intended for the carriage of burdens; comprising a burden.

ON'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *onero*, from *onus*, a burden.] To load; to burden.

ON'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Loaded; burdened.

ON-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of loading.

ON'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *onerosus*, from *onus*, a load.]

1. Burdensome; oppressive. *Ayliffe. Burton.*

2. In *Scots law*, being for the advantage of both parties; as, an *onerous* contract; opposed to GRATUITOUS.

ON'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Oppressively.

ONE'-SID-ED, (wun-,) *a.* Having one side only; hence, limited to one side; partial; as, a *one-sided* view or statement.

ONE-SID'ED-NESS, (wun-,) *n.* State of being one-sided. *West. Rev.*

ON'EY-ER, *n.* An accountant of the exchequer. *Shak.*

ŎN'ION, (un'yun,) *n.* [Fr. *ognon*; Arm. *ouignoun*; Ir. *uinniam*. In W. *cennin* is a leek.]

A well-known plant of the genus Allium; and *particularly*, its bulbous root, much used as an article of food.

ON-KOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ογκος*, tumor, and *τεμνω*, to cut.]

In *surgery*, the opening of a tumor or abscess. *Encyc.*

ŌN'LI-NESS, *n.* The state of being alone. *J. Howe.*

ŌN'LY, *a.* [Sax. *anlic*, one-like.]

1. Single; one alone; as, John was the *only* man present.

2. This and no other. This is an *only* child.

3. This above all others. He is the *only* man for music. *Johnson.*

ŌN'LY, *adv.* Singly; merely; barely; in one manner or for one purpose alone.

I propose my thoughts *only* as conjectures. *Burnet.*
And, to be loved himself, needs *only* to be known. *Dryden.*

2. This and no other wise.

Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was *only* evil continually. — Gen. vi.

3. Singly; without more; as, *only* begotten.

ON'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *ονομα*, name, and *μαντεια*, divination.]

Divination by the letters of a name.

Destinies were superstitiously, by *onomancy*, deciphered out of names. *Camden.*

ON-O-MAN'TIC, }
ON-O-MAN'TIC-AL, } *a.* Predicting by names, or the letters composing names.

ON-O-MAS'TI-CON, *n.* [Gr. *ονομα*.] [*Camden.*

A dictionary; a common-place book.

ON-O-MA-TECH'NY, *n.* [Gr. *ονομα* and *τεχνη*.]

Prognostication by the letters of a name.

ON-O-MA-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the history of names. *Coleman.*

ON-O-MA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ονοματα* and *λογος*.]

A discourse or treatise on names, or the history of the names of persons.

ON-O-MA-TO-PŒ'IA, *n.* [Gr. *ονοματοποιια*; *ονομα*, name, and *ποιεω*, to make.]

1. In *grammar* and *rhetoric*, a figure in which words are formed to resemble the sound made by the thing signified; as, to *buzz*, as bees; to *crackle*, as burning thorns or brush. *Encyc.*

2. A word whose sound corresponds to the sound of the thing signified.

O-NOM-A-TO-PO-ET'IC, *a.* Formed to resemble the sound of the thing signified. *Robinson.*

ON'SET, *n.* [*on* and *set.*] A rushing or setting upon; a violent attack; assault; a storming; *appropriately*, the assault of an army or body of troops upon an enemy or a fort.

The shout
Of battle now began, and rushing sound
Of onset. *Milton.*

2. An attack of any kind; as, the impetuous *onset* of grief. *Philips.*

ON'SET, *v. t.* To assault; to begin. [*Not used.*] *Carew.*

ON-SET'TING, *n.* A rushing or assaulting.

ON'SLAUGHT, (on'slawt,) *n.* [Sax. *onslegan*, to strike, to dash against.]

Attack; onset; aggression; assault. *Hudibras.*

ON'STEAD, (-sted,) *n.* A single farm-house. *Grose.*

ON-TO-LOG'IC, }
ON-TO-LOG'IC-AL, } *a.* [See ONTOLOGY.] Pertaining to the science of being in general and its attributes.

Ontological proof; the *a priori* argument for the being of God, derived from the necessary existence of time and space, and hence the necessary existence of some being to fill and occupy them. *Encyc. Am.*

ON-TO-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of ontology.

ON-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of or considers the nature and qualities of being in general.

ON-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *οντα*, from *ειμι*, and *λογος*, discourse.]

That part of the science of metaphysics which investigates and explains the nature and essence of all beings, their qualities and attributes. *Encyc. Am.*

O'NUS, *n.* [L.] The burden.

O'NUS PRO-BAN'DI, [L.] The burden of proof.

ON'WARD, *adv.* [Sax. *ondweard*, *andweard*; *on* and *weard*, L. *versus*.]

1. Toward the point before or in front; forward; progressively; in advance; as, to move *onward*.

Not one looks backward; *onward* still he goes. *Pope.*

2. In a state of advanced progression.

3. A little further or forward.

ON'WARD, *a.* Advanced or advancing; as, an *onward* course.

2. Increased; improved. *Sidney.*

3. Conducting; leading forward to perfection. *Home.*

ON'Y-CHA, *n.* [from Gr. *ονυξ*.]

The shell or cover of a species of muscle, found in the lakes of India where the nard grows, and which, when burned, emits a musky odor. *Exod.* xxx. *Gesenius.*

ON'Y-CHITE, *n.* A kind of marble or alabaster. [*Obs.*] *Ash.*

Ō'NY-CHO-MAN-CY, *n.* Divination by the nails.

Ō'NYX, *n.* [Gr. *ονυξ*, a nail; L. *onyx*.]

Chalcedony consisting of parallel layers of different shades of color, and used for making cameos, the figure being cut in one layer upon the next, as a basis or background. *Dana.*

Ō'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ωον*, an egg, and *λιθος*, stone, from its resemblance to the roes of fish.]

A variety of limestone consisting of round grains, as small as the roe of a fish. It sometimes constitutes extensive beds. The proper *oölite* formation belongs to the medial secondary, in the geological series, between the chalk, and the lias. *Dana.*

Ō-O-LIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to oölite; composed of or resembling oölite.

OOZE, (ooz,) *v. i.* [The origin of this word is not easily ascertained. In Eth. ውሕዘ signifies to flow. In Amharic, ወዘዐ signifies to sweat. In Ethiopic, ወፅአ signifies to *issue*, to come or go out, and this is the Heb. יצא. In Sax. *wos* is water, G. *wasser*. These words seems to be nearly allied. See ISSUE.]

To flow gently; to percolate, as a liquid through the pores of a substance, or through small openings. Water *oozes* from the earth and through a filter.

The latent rill, scarce *oozing* through the grass. *Thomson.*

OOZE, *n.* Soft mud or slime; earth so wet as to flow gently, or easily yield to pressure. *Carew.*

2. Soft flow; spring. *Prior.*

3. The liquor of a tan-vat.

OOZ'ING, *ppr.* Flowing gently; percolating.

OOZ'INGS, *n. pl.* Issues of a fluid. *Keats.*

OOZ'Y, *a.* Miry; containing soft mud; resembling ooze; as, the *oozy* bed of a river. *Pope.*

Ō'PA-CATE or O-PĀ'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *opaco*.]

To shade; to darken; to obscure; to cloud. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

O-PAC'I-TY, (o-pas'e-te,) *n.* [L. *opacitas*.]

1. Opaqueness; the quality of a body which renders it impervious to the rays of light; want of transparency. *Opacity* may exist in bodies of any color.

2. Darkness; obscurity. *Glanville.*

O-PĀ'COUS, *a.* [L. *opacus*.]

1. Not pervious to the rays of light; not transparent.

2. Dark; obscure. [See OPAKE.]

O-PĀ'COUS-NESS, *n.* Imperviousness to light. *Evelyn.*

Ō'PAH, *n.* A large sea-fish, Lampris guttatus, also called the KING-FISH. Its back is of a steel-blue color, its flanks of a rich green, and its abdomen of a rose color. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

O-PĀKE'. See OPAQUE.

Ō'PAL, n. [L. *opalus* or *opalum.*]
A mineral consisting of silex and a few per cent. of water. The *precious opal* presents a peculiar play of colors of delicate tints, and is highly esteemed as a gem. The *fire opal* is less transparent, and the colors are like the red and yellow of flame. *Common opal* has a milky appearance. Menilite is a brown, impure variety, occurring in concretions at Menil-Montant, near Paris. *Dana.*

O-PAL-ESCE', (-ess',) v. i. To give forth a play of colors, like the opal. *Cleaveland.*

O-PAL-ES'CENCE, n. A reflection of a milky or pearly light from the interior of a mineral. *Dana.*

O-PAL-ES'CENT, a. Reflecting a milky or pearly light from the interior. *Kirwan.*

Ō'PAL-INE, a. Pertaining to or like opal.

Ō'PAL-IZE, v. t. To convert into a substance like opal.

Ō'PAL-IZ-ED, pp. or a. Converted into a substance resembling opal; as, *opalized* wood. *Cleaveland.*

O-PAQUE', } a. [L. *opacus*; Fr. *opaque.*]
O-PAKE', }
1. Impervious to the rays of light; not transparent. Chalk is an *opaque* substance. [*This is the word now generally used.*]
2. Dark; obscure.

O-PAQUE'NESS, n. The quality of being impervious to light; want of transparency; opacity.

ŌPE, a. Open. [*Obs.* In Sax. *ypp* is open, manifest, *yppan*, to open; to disclose.]

ŌPE, v. t. To open; used only in poetry, and probably a contracted word.

Ō'PEN, (ō'pn,) a. [Sax. *open*; D. *open*; G. *offen*; Sw. *öpen*; Dan. *aaben.*]
1. Unclosed; not shut; as, the gate is *open*; an *open* door or window; an *open* book; *open* eyes.
2. Spread; expanded. He received his son with *open* arms.
3. Unsealed; as, an *open* letter.
4. Not shut or fast; as, an *open* hand.
5. Not covered; as, the *open* air; an *open* vessel.
6. Not covered with trees; clear; as, an *open* country or field.
7. Not stopped; as, an *open* bottle.
8. Not fenced or obstructed; as, an *open* road.
9. Not frosty; warmer than usual; not freezing severely; as, an *open* winter.

An *open* and warm winter portendeth a hot and dry summer. *Bacon.*

Johnson interprets *open*, in this passage, by not cloudy, not gloomy. I think the definition wrong. In *America*, an *open* winter is one in which the earth is not bound with frost and covered with snow.

10. Public; before a court and its suitors. His testimony was given in *open* court.
11. Admitting all persons without restraint; free to all comers. He keeps *open* house at the election.
12. Clear of ice; as, the river or the harbor is *open.*
13. Plain; apparent; evident; public; not secret or concealed; as, an *open* declaration; *open* avowal; *open* shame; *open* defiance. The nations contend in *open* war, or in *open* arms.
14. Not wearing disguise; frank; sincere; unreserved; candid; artless.

He was held a man *open* and of good faith. *Bacon.*
His generous, *open*, undesigning heart. *Addison.*

15. Not clouded; not contracted or frowning; having an air of frankness and sincerity; as, an *open* look.

With aspect *open* shall erect his head. *Pope.*

16. Not hidden; exposed to view.

We are to exercise our thoughts and lay *open* the treasures of divine truth. *Burnet.*

17. Ready to hear or receive what is offered.

His ears are *open* to their cry. — Ps. xxxiv.

18. Free to be employed for redress; not restrained or denied; not precluding any person.

The law is *open.* — Acts xix.

19. Exposed; not protected; without defense. The country is *open* to invaders.

Hath left me *open* to all injuries. *Shak.*

20. Attentive; employed in inspection.

Thine eyes are *open* upon all the ways of the sons of men. — Jer. xxxii.

21. Clear; unobstructed; as, an *open* view.
22. Unsettled; not balanced or closed; as, an *open* account.

Open accounts between merchants. *Johnson's Rep.*

23. Not closed; free to be debated; as, a question *open* for discussion.
24. In *music*, an *open* note is that which a string is tuned to produce. *Busby.*

Ō'PEN, (ō'pn,) v. t. [Sax. *openian*; D. *openen*; G. *öffnen*; Sw. *öpna*; Dan. *aabner*; Ar. بَانَ *bana* or *bauna.* Class Bn, No. 3.]
1. To unclose; to unbar; to unlock; to remove any fastening or cover and set open; as, to *open* a door or gate; to *open* a desk.
2. To break the seal of a letter and unfold it.
3. To separate parts that are close; as, to *open* the lips; to *open* the mouth, or eyes, or eyelids; to *open* a book.
4. To remove a covering from; as, to *open* a pit.
5. To cut through; to perforate; to lance; as, to *open* the skin; to *open* an abscess.
6. To break; to divide; to split or rend; as, the earth was *opened* in many places by an earthquake; a rock is *opened* by blasting.
7. To clear; to make by removing obstructions; as, to *open* a road; to *open* a passage; the heat of spring *opens* rivers bound with ice.
8. To spread; to expand; as, to *open* the hand.
9. To unstop; as, to *open* a bottle.
10. To begin; to make the first exhibition. The attorney-general *opens* the cause on the part of the king or the State. Homer *opens* his poem with the utmost simplicity and modesty.
11. To show; to bring to view or knowledge.

The English did adventure far to *open* the north parts of America. *Abbot.*

12. To interpret; to explain.

While he *opened* to us the Scriptures. — Luke xxiv.

13. To reveal; to disclose. He *opened* his mind very freely.
14. To make liberal; as, to *open* the heart.
15. To make the first discharge of artillery; as, to *open* a heavy fire on the enemy.
16. To enter on or begin; as, to *open* a negotiation or correspondence; to *open* a trade with the Indies.
17. To begin to see by the removal of something that intercepted the view; as, we sailed round the point, and *opened* the harbor.

Ō'PEN, (ō'pn,) v. i. To unclose itself; to be unclosed; to be parted.

The earth *opened* and swallowed up Dathan, and covered the company of Abiram. — Ps. cvi.

2. To begin to appear. As we sailed round the point, the harbor *opened* to our view.
3. To commence; to begin. Sales of stock *opened* at par.
4. To bark on scent or view of the game; *a term in hunting.*

Ō'PEN-ED, (ō'pnd,) pp. Unclosed; unbarred; unsealed; uncovered; revealed; disclosed; made plain; freed from obstruction.

Ō'PEN-ER, (ō'pn-er,) n. One that opens or removes any fastening or covering. *Milton.*
2. One that explains; an interpreter. *Shak.*
3. That which separates; that which rends. *Boyle.*
4. An aperient in medicine.

Ō'PEN-EȲ-ED, (ō'pn-ide,) a. Watchful; vigilant. *Shak.*

Ō'PEN-HAND'ED, (ō'pn-hand'ed,) a. Generous; liberal; munificent. *Rowe.*

Ō'PEN-HEART'ED, (ō'pn-hart'ed,) a. Candid; frank; generous. *Dryden.*

Ō'PEN-HEART'ED-LY, adv. With frankness; without reserve. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

Ō'PEN-HEART'ED-NESS, n. Frankness; candor; sincerity; munificence; generosity. *Johnson.*

Ō'PEN-ING, (ō'pn-ing,) ppr. Unclosing; unsealing; uncovering; revealing; interpreting.
2. a. First in order; as, an *opening* speech.

Ō'PEN-ING, (ō'pn-ing,) n. A breach; an aperture; a hole or perforation.
2. A place admitting entrance, as a bay or creek.
3. Beginning; commencement; first appearance; as, the *opening* of a speech.

The *opening* of your glory was like that of light. *Dryden.*

Ō'PEN-LY, (ō'pn-ly,) adv. Publicly; not in private; without secrecy; as, to avow our sins and follies *openly.*

How grossly and *openly* do many of us contradict the precepts of the gospel by our ungodliness and worldly lusts! *Tillotson.*

2. Plainly; evidently; without reserve or disguise.

Ō'PEN-MOUTH-ED, (ō'pn-) a. Greedy; clamorous; as, an *open-mouthed* lion. *L'Estrange.*

Ō'PEN-NESS, (ō'pn-ness,) n. Freedom from covering or obstruction; as, the *openness* of a country.
2. Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; as, deliver your answers with more *openness.* *Shak.*
3. Freedom from disguise; unreservedness; plainness. *Felton.*
4. Expression of frankness or candor; as, *openness* of countenance.
5. Unusual mildness; freedom from snow and frost; as, the *openness* of a winter.

OP'E-RA, n. [It. Sp. and Fr., from L. *opera*, work, labor.]
A dramatic composition, set to music and sung on the stage, accompanied with musical instruments, and enriched with magnificent dresses, machines, dancing, &c. *Encyc.*

OP'ER-A-BLE, a. Practicable. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

OP'E-RA-GLASS, n. A small perspective glass used in theaters, operas, &c. One kind is simply a spy-glass. Another kind is designed for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye; it has a hole in its side, through which the rays coming from the object are received on a plane mirror placed obliquely within the tube, and thence reflected to the eye at the end of the tube. *Brande. Hutton.*

OP'E-RA-HOUSE, n. A house or theater for the representation of operas.

OP-E-RAM'E-TER, n. [L. *opera* and Gr. *μετρον.*]
An apparatus for ascertaining the number of rotations made by a machine or wheel in manufacturing cloth. *Ure.*

OP'ER-ANT, a. [See OPERATE.] Having power to produce an effect. [*Not used.* We now use OPERATIVE.] *Shak.*

OP'ER-ANT, n. One who operates. *Coleridge.*

OP'ER-ATE, v. i. [L. *operor*; Sp. *operar*; Fr. *operer*; Eth. ገብረ *gabar*, to make, do, form, or ordain; deriv. ተገብረ *tagabar*, to work, to operate, to labor, to till; W. *goberu*, to operate; Arm. *ober* or *gober*, to make; *ober* or *suffr*, work; Ir. *obair*; Sp. and Port. *obra*; Fr. *œuvre, ouvrage.* The corresponding verb in Hebrew and Chaldee גבר, signifies to be strong, to prevail, and in Arabic, to bind fast, to consolidate, to repair. The primary sense is to strain or press, to exert force. Class Br, No. 14.]
1. To act; to exert power or strength, physical or mechanical. External bodies *operate* on animals by means of perception; sound *operates* upon the auditory nerves through the medium of air; medicines *operate* on the body by increasing or diminishing organic action.
2. To act or produce effect on the mind; to exert moral power or influence. Motives *operate* on the mind in determining the judgment; examples *operate* in producing imitation.

The virtues of private persons *operate* but on a few. *Atterbury.*
A plain, convincing reason *operates* on the mind both of a learned and an ignorant hearer as long as he lives. *Swift.*

3. In *surgery*, to perform some manual act in a methodical manner upon a human body, and usually with instruments, with a view to restore soundness or health, as in amputation, lithotomy, and the like.
4. To act; to have agency; to produce any effect.

OP'ER-ATE, v. t. To effect; to produce by agency.

The same cause would *operate* a diminution of the value of stock. *Hamilton.*

[*This use is not frequent, and can hardly be said to be well authorized.*]

OP-E-RAT'IC, } a. Pertaining to the opera; re-
OP-E-RAT'IC-AL, } sembling the opera; a *word used by musicians.* *Busby.*

OP'ER-A-TING, ppr. Acting; exerting agency or power; performing some manual act in surgery.

OP-ER-A'TION, n. [L. *operatio.*]
1. The act or process of operating; agency; the exertion of power, physical, mechanical, or moral.

Speculative painting, without the assistance of manual *operation*, can never attain to perfection. *Dryden.*
The pain and sickness caused by manna are the effects of its *operation* on the stomach. *Locke.*

So we speak of the *operation* of motives, reasons, or arguments, on the mind, the *operation* of causes, &c.
2. Action; effect.

Many medicinal drugs of rare *operation.* *Haylin.*

3. Process; manipulation; series of acts in experiments; as in chemistry or metallurgy.
4. In *surgery*, any methodical action of the hand, or of the hand with instruments, on the human body, with a view to heal a part diseased, fractured, or dislocated, as in amputation, &c.
5. Action or movements of an army or fleet; as, military or naval *operations.*
6. Movements of machinery.
7. Movements of any physical body.

OP'ER-A-TIVE, a. Having the power of acting; exerting force, physical or moral; having or exerting agency; active in the production of effects.

In actions of religion we should be zealous, active, and *operative*, so far as prudence will permit. *Taylor.*
It holds in all *operative* principles, especially in morality. *South.*

2. Efficacious; producing the effect.

OP'ER-A-TIVE, n. A laboring man; a laborer, artisan, or workman in manufactories.

OP'ER-A-TOR, n. He or that which operates; he or that which produces an effect.
2. In *surgery*, the person who performs some act upon the human body by means of the hand, or with instruments; as, a skillful *operator.*

O-PER'CU-LATE, } a. [L. *operculatus*, from *operio*,
O-PER'CU-LA-TED, } to cover.]
In *botany*, having a lid or cover, as a capsule. *Martyn.*

O-PER'CU-LI-FORM, a. [L. *operculum*, a lid, and *form.*]
Having the form of a lid or cover. *Say.*

O-PER'CU-LUM, n. [L., a lid or cover.] *Particularly,*
1. In *botany*, the lid of a pitcher-form leaf.
2. The cover of the seed-vessel of certain moss-like plants.

3. In *conchology*, the horny or stony piece with which the animal of a univalve closes its shell on retracting itself.

4. In *ichthyology*, the apparatus supported by bones which protects the gills of fishes. *Brande.*

OP-ER-OSE′, *a.* [L. *operosus*, from *opera*, *operor.*]
Laborious; attended with labor; tedious. *Burnet.*

OP-ER-OSE′NESS, *n.* The state of being laborious. *More.*

OP-ER-OS′I-TY, *n.* Laboriousness. [*Not used.*]

OPE′TIDE, *n.* [*ope* and *tide.*] The ancient time of marriage, from Epiphany to Ash-Wednesday. *Bp. Hall.*

OPH′I-CLEIDE, *n.* [Gr. οφις and κλεις.]
The largest brass wind instrument of the trumpet kind, used in the orchestra. It has a compass of three octaves.

O-PHID′I-AN, (-fid′e-an,) *n.* [Gr. οφις, a serpent.]
An animal of the serpent kind, as the boa, rattlesnake, adder, and viper. The order is called Ophidia.

O-PHID′I-AN, *a.* [Gr. οφις, a serpent.]
Pertaining to serpents; designating an order of vertebral animals destitute of feet or fins.

O-PHID′I-ON, *n.* [Gr., from οφις, a serpent.]
A fish of the anguilliform kind, resembling the common eel, but shorter, more depressed, and of a paler color; found in the Mediterranean. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

O-PHI-O-LOG′IC, } *a.* Pertaining to ophiology.
O-PHI-O-LOG′IC-AL, }

O-PHI-OL′O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the natural history of serpents.

O-PHI-OL′O-GY, *n.* [Gr. οφις, serpent, and λογος, discourse.]
That part of natural history which treats of serpents, or which arranges and describes the several kinds. *Ed. Encyc.*

O′PHI-O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. οφις, a serpent, and μαντεια, divination.]
In *antiquity*, the art of divining or predicting events by serpents, as by their manner of eating or by their coils. *Encyc.*

O-PHI-O-MORPH′OUS, *a.* [Gr. οφις and μορφη, form.]
Having the form of a serpent. *Ray.*

O-PHI-OPH′A-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. οφις, a serpent, and φαγω, to eat.]
Eating or feeding on serpents. *Brown.*

O′PHITE, *a.* [Gr. οφις, a serpent.]
Pertaining to a serpent. *Holwell.*

O′PHITE, *n.* [Gr. οφις, a serpent, whence οφιτης, a stone spotted like a serpent.]
Green porphyry, or serpentine; a variety of greenstone of a dusky green color of different shades, sprinkled with spots of a lighter green; in other words, containing greenish-white crystals of feldspar. *Cleaveland.*

O′PHITES, *n. pl.* One of the Gnostic sects of the second century, who paid worship to a serpent. *Murdock.*

OPH-I-U′CHUS, *n.* [Gr. οφιουχος; οφις, a serpent, and εχω, to have.]
A constellation in the northern hemisphere.

OPH-THAL′MI-A. See OPHTHALMY. [*Milton.*

OPH-THAL′MIC, (of-thal′mik,) *a.* [See OPHTHALMY.]
Pertaining to the eye.

OPH-THAL-MOS′CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. οφθαλμος, the eye, and σκοπεω, to view.]
A branch of physiognomy which deduces the knowledge of a man's temper and manner from the appearance of the eyes. *Encyc.*

OPH-THAL-MO-TOL′O-GIST, *n.* One versed in ophthalmotology.

OPH-THAL-MO-TOL′O-GY, *n.* Science of ophthalmia, or a treatise on it. *Med. Journ.*

OPH′THAL-MY, (of′thal-me,) *n.* [Gr. οφθαλμια, from οφθαλμος, the eye.]
Inflammation of the eye or its appendages. *Good.*

O′PI-ATE, *n.* [from *opium.*] *Primarily*, a medicine of a thicker consistence than sirup, prepared with opium. *Encyc.*
A soft electuary.

> Electuaries when soft are called opiates. *Parr.*

But in *modern usage*, generally,
2. Any medicine that contains opium, and has the quality of inducing sleep or repose; a narcotic. *Encyc.*
3. That which induces rest or inaction; that which quiets uneasiness.

> They chose atheism as an opiate. *Bentley.*

O′PI-ATE, *a.* Inducing sleep; soporiferous; somniferous; narcotic. *Bacon.*
2. Causing rest or inaction. *Milton.*

O′PI-A-TED, *a.* Mixed with opiates; under the influence of opiates.

O-PIF′ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ops*, *opis*, and *fero.*]
Bringing help.

OP′I-FICE, *n.* [L. *opificium.*] Workmanship.

O-PIF′I-CER, *n.* [L. *opifex*; *opus*, work, and *facio*, to do.]
One who performs any work. [*Not used.*] *Bentley.*

O-PIN′A-BLE, *a.* [L. *opinor.*]
That may be thought. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

OP-I-NA′TION, *n.* Act of thinking; opinion. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

O-PIN′A-TIVE, *a.* Stiff in opinion. [*Not used.*] *Burton.*

OP-I-NA′TOR, *n.* One fond of his own opinions; one who holds an opinion. [*Not in use.*] *Glanville.*

O-PINE′, *v. i.* [L. *opinor.*]
To think; to suppose. [*Obsolete or quaint.*] *South.*

O-PIN′ED, *pp.* Thought; conceived. [*Obs.*]

O-PIN′ER, *n.* One who thinks or holds an opinion. [*Obs.*] *Taylor.*

O-PIN-IAS′TER, }
O-PIN-IAS′TROUS, } *a.* [Fr. *opiniâtre.*]
O-PIN-IA′TRE, }
Unduly attached to one's own opinion, or stiff in adhering to it. [*Obs.*] *Ralegh.*

O-PIN′IATE, (o-pin′yate,) *v. t.* To maintain one's opinion with obstinacy. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

O-PIN′IA-TED, *a.* Unduly attached to one's own opinions. *Shenstone.*

O-PIN-IA′TER, } *a.* Stiff in opinion; obstinate.
O-PIN-I-A′TRE, } *Barrow.*

O-PIN′IA-TIVE, *a.* Very stiff in adherence to preconceived notions. *Sandys.*
2. Imagined; not proved. *Glanville.*

O-PIN′IA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Undue stiffness in opinion. *Ralegh.*

O-PIN-IA′TOR, } *n.* One unduly attached to his own
O-PIN-IA′TRE, } opinion. [*Obs.*]

O-PIN′IA-TRY, *n.* Unreasonable attachment to one's own notions; obstinacy in opinions. [*Obs.*] *Brown.*

O-PIN′ING, *ppr.* Thinking. [*Obs.*]

O-PIN′ING, *n.* Opinion; notion. [*Obs.*] *Taylor.*

O-PIN′ION, (o-pin′yun,) *n.* [Fr. *id.*; L. *opinio*, from *opinor*, to think, Gr. επινοεω, or Ar. أبن *abana*, to think, to suspect. The primary sense is to set, to fix in the mind, as in L. *suppono.*]
1. The judgment which the mind forms of any proposition, statement, theory, or event, the truth or falsehood of which is supported by a degree of evidence that renders it probable, but does not produce absolute knowledge or certainty. It has been a received *opinion* that all matter is comprised in four elements. This *opinion* is proved by many discoveries to be false. From circumstances we form *opinions* respecting future events.

> *Opinion* is when the assent of the understanding is so far gained by evidence of probability, that it rather inclines to one persuasion than to another, yet not without a mixture of uncertainty or doubting. *Hale.*

2. The judgment or sentiments which the mind forms of persons or their qualities. We speak of a good *opinion*, a favorable *opinion*, a bad *opinion*, a private *opinion*, and public or general *opinion*, &c.

> Friendship gives a man a peculiar right and claim to the good opinion of his friend. *South.*

3. Settled judgment or persuasion; as, religious *opinions*; political *opinion*.
4. Favorable judgment; estimation.

> In actions of arms, small matters are of great moment, especially when they serve to raise an *opinion* of commanders. *Hayward.*
> However, I have no opinion of these things. *Bacon.*

O-PIN′ION, *v. t.* To think. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

O-PIN′ION-ATE, } *a.* Stiff in opinion; firmly or
O-PIN′ION-A-TED, } unduly adhering to one's own opinion; obstinate in opinion. *Bedell.*

O-PIN′ION-ATE-LY, *adv.* Obstinately; conceitedly. *Feltham.*

O-PIN′ION-A-TIVE, *a.* Fond of preconceived notions; unduly attached to one's own opinions. *Burnet.*

O-PIN′ION-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With undue fondness for one's own opinions; stubbornly.

O-PIN′ION-A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Excessive attachment to one's own opinions; obstinacy in opinion.

O-PIN′ION-ED, *a.* Attached to particular opinions; conceited. *South.*

O-PIN′ION-IST, *n.* One fond of his own notions, or one unduly attached to his own opinions. *Glanville.*

O-PIP′A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *opiparus.*] Sumptuous. *Dict.*

O-PIP′A-ROUS-LY, *adv.* Sumptuously; abundantly.

O-PIS′THO-DOME, *n.* [Gr. οπισθιος, that is behind, and δομος, house.]
In *Greece*, a building in the rear of a temple, for containing its treasures. *Smith's Dict.*

O-PIT-U-LA′TION, *n.* Help. [*Not used.*]

O′PI-UM, *n.* [L. *opium*; Gr. οπιον, from οπος, juice.]
Opium is the inspissated juice of the Papaver somniferum, or somniferous poppy, with which the fields in Asia Minor are sown, as ours are with wheat and rye. It flows from incisions made in the heads of the plant, and the best flows from the first incision. It is imported into Europe and America chiefly from the Levant. It is brought in cakes or masses weighing from eight ounces to a pound. It is heavy, of a dense texture, of a brownish-yellow color, not perfectly dry, but easily receiving an impression from the finger; it has a faint smell, and its taste is bitter and acrid. Opium is of great use as a medicine.

O′PLE-TREE, *n.* [L. *opulus.*] [*Brande. Ure.*
The witch-hazel. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

O-PO-BAL′SAM, *n.* [L.; Gr. οπος, juice, and L. *balsamum.*]
The balm or balsam of Gilead. It has a yellowish or greenish-yellow color, a warm, bitterish, aromatic taste, and an acidulous, fragrant smell. It is held in esteem as a medicine and as an odoriferous unguent and cosmetic. The shrub or tree producing this balsam is Balsamodendron Gileadense, which grows spontaneously in Arabia Felix. *Encyc.*

O-PO-DEL′DOC, *n.* The name of a plaster, said to have been invented by Mindererus; but, in *modern usage*,
2. A saponaceous camphorated liniment; a solution of soap in ardent spirits, with the addition of camphor and essential oils. *Nicholson.*

O-POP′A-NAX, *n.* [L.; Gr. οπος, juice, and πανας, a plant.]
An inspissated juice of a tolerably firm texture, brought in loose granules or drops, sometimes in larger masses. This substance on the outside is of a brownish-red color, with specks of white, and within of a dusky-yellow or whitish color. It has a strong smell and an acrid taste. It is obtained from the root of an umbelliferous plant, the Opopanax Chironium, and is brought from Turkey and the East Indies. *Encyc. Parr.*

O-POS′SUM, *n.* [This name is pronounced *possum*, which perhaps may be its true orthography.]
The popular name of several species of Didelphis, a genus of marsupiate, carnivorous mammals. One species only of seventeen inhabits the United States, and this is one of the six species whose females have an abdominal pouch, in which they protect and carry their young. The Didelphis Virginiana has a prehensile tail by which it easily suspends itself.

OP′PI-DAN, *n.* [L. *oppidanus*, from *oppidum*, a city or town.]
1. An inhabitant of a town. [*Not used.*] *Wood.*
2. An appellation given to those students of Eton school, in England, who board in the town. *Rich. Dict.*

OP′PI-DAN, *a.* Pertaining to a town. [*Not used.*] *Howell.*

OP-PIG′NER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *oppignero*; *ob* and *pignero*, to pledge, from *pignus*, pledge.]
To pledge; to pawn. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

OP′PI-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *oppilo*; *ob* and *pilo*, to drive.]
To crowd together; to fill with obstructions.

OP′PI-LA-TED, *pp.* Crowded together.

OP′PI-LA-TING, *ppr.* Filling with obstructions.

OP-PI-LA′TION, *n.* The act of filling or crowding together; a stopping by redundant matter; obstructions, particularly in the lower intestines. *Encyc. Harvey.*

OP′PI-LA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *oppilatif.*]
Obstructive. *Sherwood.*

OP-PLET′ED, *a.* [L. *oppletus.*]
Filled; crowded. [*Not in use.*]

OP-PONE′, *v. t.* [L. *oppono*; *ob* and *pono*, to put.]
To oppose. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

OP-PO′NEN-CY, *n.* [See OPPONENT.] The opening of an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a tenet; an exercise for a degree. [*I believe, not used in America.*] *Todd.*

OP-PO′NENT, *a.* [L. *opponens*, *oppono*; *ob* and *pono*, to set, put, or lay, that is, to thrust against; Heb. Syr. Ch. and Ar. בנה, to build, that is, to set, to *found*, L. *fundo.*]
That opposes; opposite; adverse. *Prior.*

OP-PO′NENT, *n.* One that opposes; *particularly*, one that opposes in controversy, disputation, or argument. It is sometimes applied to the person that begins a dispute by raising objections to a tenet or doctrine, and is correlative to DEFENDANT or RESPONDENT. In common usage, however, it is applicable to either party in a controversy, denoting any person who opposes another or his cause. *Opponent* may sometimes be used for *adversary*, and for *antagonist*, but not with strict propriety, as the word does not necessarily imply enmity nor bodily strife. Nor is it well used in the sense of *rival* or *competitor*.
[*Op′po-nent* is incorrect.]

OP-POR-TUNE′, *a.* [L. *opportunus*; *ob* and *porto*, to bear, or bring; probably from the root of *fero*, or *porto*, to bear. The sense of the verb *opporto* would be, to bring to or upon. (See IMPORT, IMPORTUNE.) In this and all words of like signification, the primary sense is, to fall, come, or bring to. See LUCK, FORTUNE, SEASON.]
Properly, having come or being present at a proper time; hence, seasonable; timely; well timed. It agrees with SEASONABLE rather than with CONVENIENT, though the sense of the latter may be included in it.

> Perhaps in view
> Of those bright confines, whence, with neighboring arms,
> And opportune excursion, we may chance
> Re-enter heaven. *Milton.*

OP-POR-TUNE′LY, *adv.* Seasonably; at a time favorable for the purpose. It has been applied to *place*,

as well as to *time*, but its proper application is to *time*, and hence it accords with SEASONABLY, rather than with CONVENIENTLY.

OP-POR-TUNE'NESS, *n.* In seasonable time.

OP-POR-TU'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *opportunitas.*]

1. Fit or convenient time; a time favorable for the purpose; suitable time combined with other favorable circumstances. Suitableness of *time* is the predominant signification, but it includes generally circumstances of place and other conveniences adapted to the end desired.

A wise man will make more *opportunities* than he finds. *Bacon.*
I had an *opportunity* to see the cloud descend. *Brown.*
Neglect no *opportunity* of doing good. *Atterbury.*

2. Convenient means. I had an *opportunity* of sending the letter, or no *opportunity* to send it. *Opportunities* rarely occur, or frequently offer.

OP-PŌS'A-BLE, *a.* That may or can be opposed.

OP-PŌS'AL, *n.* Opposition. [*Not used.*] *Herbert.*

OP-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *opposer*; *ob* and *poser*, to set; L. *oppono*, *oppositi*. It is doubtful whether Fr. *poser*, and the preterit and participle passive of the Latin verb belong to *pono*. The change of *n* into *s* is unusual. Two different verbs may be used, as in L. *fero*, *tuli*. See POSE.]

1. To set against; to put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance or countervail, and thus to hinder, defeat, destroy, or prevent effect; as, to *oppose* one argument to another.

I may without presumption *oppose* my single opinion to his. *Locke.*

2. To act against; to resist, either by physical means, by arguments, or other means. The army *opposed* the progress of the enemy, but without success. Several members of the house strenuously *opposed* the bill, but it passed.

3. To check; to resist effectually. The army was not able to *oppose* the progress of the enemy.

4. To place in front; to set opposite. *Shak.*

5. To act against, as a competitor.

OP-PŌSE', *v. i.* To act adversely; with *against*; as, a servant *opposed against* the act. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

2. To object or act against in controversy. *Johnson.*

OP-PŌS'ED, *pp.* Set in opposition; resisted.

2. *a.* Being in opposition in principle or in act; adverse.

Certain characters were formerly *opposed* to it. *Federalist, Jay.*

OP-PŌSE'LESS, *a.* Not to be opposed; irresistible. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

OP-PŌS'ER, *n.* One that opposes; an opponent in party, in principle, in controversy, or argument. We speak of the *opposers* of public measures; the *opposers* of ecclesiastical discipline; an *opposer* of Christianity, or of orthodoxy.

2. One who acts in opposition; one who resists; as, an *opposer* of law, or of the execution of law.

3. An antagonist; an adversary; an enemy; a rival.

OP-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Acting against; resisting.

OP'PO-SITE, (-zit,) *a.* [Fr., from L. *oppositus.*]

1. Standing or situated in front; facing; as, an edifice *opposite* to the Exchange. Brooklyn lies *opposite* to New York, or on the *opposite* side of the river.

2. Adverse; repugnant.

Novels, by which the reader is misled into another sort of pleasure *opposite* to that designed in an epic poem. *Dryden.*

3. Contrary; as, words of *opposite* significations; *opposite* terms The medicine had an effect *opposite* to what was expected.

OP'PO-SITE, (-zit,) *n.* An opponent; an adversary; an enemy; an antagonist. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. That which is opposed or contrary.

OP'PO-SITE-LY, *adv.* In front; in a situation to face each other. *Grew.*

2. Adversely; against each other.

Winds from all quarters *oppositely* blow. *May.*

OP'PO-SITE-NESS, *n.* The state of being opposite or contrary.

OP-POS-I-TI-FŌ'LI-OUS, *a.* [L. *oppositus* and *folium*, a leaf.]

In *botany*, opposite to the leaf; as, an *oppositifolious* peduncle. *Lee.*

OP-PO-SI'TION, (op-po-zish'un,) *n.* [L. *oppositio.*]

1. Situation so as to front something else; a standing over against; as, the *opposition* of two mountains or buildings.

2. The act of opposing; attempt to check, restrain, or defeat. He makes *opposition* to the measure; the bill passed without *opposition*. Will any *opposition* be made to the suit, to the claim or demand?

3. Obstacle. The river meets with no *opposition* in its course to the ocean.

4. Resistance; as, the *opposition* of enemies. Virtue will break through all *opposition*.

5. Contrariety; repugnance in principle; as, the *opposition* of the heart to the laws of God.

6. Contrariety of interests, measures, or designs. The two parties are in *opposition* to each other.

7. Contrariety or diversity of meaning; as, one term used in *opposition* to another.

8. Contradiction; inconsistency. *Locke.*

9. The collective body of opposers; in *England*, the party in parliament which opposes the ministry; in *America*, the party that opposes the existing administration.

10. In *astronomy*, the situation of two heavenly bodies, when distant from each other 180°.

OP-PO-SI'TION-IST, *n.* One that belongs to the party opposing the administration.

OP-PŌS'I-TIVE, *a.* That may be put in opposition. *Hall.*

OP-PRESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *oppresser*; L. *oppressus*, from *opprimo*; *ob* and *premo*, to press.]

1. To load or burden with unreasonable impositions; to treat with unjust severity, rigor, or hardship; as, to *oppress* a nation with taxes or contributions; to *oppress* one by compelling him to perform unreasonable service.

2. To overpower; to overburden; as, to be *oppressed* with grief.

3. To sit or lie heavy on; as, excess of food *oppresses* the stomach.

OP-PRESS'ED, (op-prest',) *pp.* or *a.* Burdened with unreasonable impositions; overpowered; overburdened; depressed.

OP-PRESS'ING, *ppr.* Overburdening.

OP-PRES'SION, (-presh'un,) *n.* The act of oppressing; the imposition of unreasonable burdens, either in taxes or services; cruelty; severity.

2. The state of being oppressed or overburdened; misery. *Shak.*

The Lord — saw the *oppression* of Israel. — 2 Kings xiii.

3. Hardship; calamity. *Addison.*

4. Depression; dullness of spirits; lassitude of body. *Arbuthnot.*

5. A sense of heaviness or weight in the breast, &c.

OP-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Unreasonably burdensome, unjustly severe; as, *oppressive* taxes; *oppressive* exactions of service.

2. Tyrannical; as, an *oppressive* government.

3. Heavy; overpowering; overwhelming; as, *oppressive* grief or woe.

OP-PRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to oppress; with unreasonable severity. *Burke.*

OP-PRESS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being oppressive.

OP-PRESS'OR, *n.* One that oppresses; one that imposes unjust burdens on others; one that harasses others with unjust laws or unreasonable severity.

Power, when employed to relieve the oppressed and to punish the *oppressor*, becomes a great blessing. *Swift.*

OP-PRŌ'BRI-OUS, *a.* [See OPPROBRIUM.] Reproachful and contemptuous; scurrilous; as, *opprobrious* language; *opprobrious* words or terms.

2. Blasted with infamy; despised; rendered hateful; as, an *opprobrious* name. *Milton. Daniel.*

OP-PRŌ'BRI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With reproach mingled with contempt; scurrilously. *Shak.*

OP-PRŌ'BRI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Reproachfulness mingled with contempt; scurrility.

OP-PRŌ'BRI-UM, *n.* [L. *ob* and *probrum*, disgrace.] Reproach mingled with contempt or disdain.

OP-PRŌ'BRY, *n.* Opprobrium. [*Not used.*]

OP-PUGN', (op-pūne',) *v. t.* [L. *oppugno*; *ob* and *pugno*, to fight, from *pugnus*, the fist, Sp. *puno*, Fr. *poing.*]

To attack; to oppose; to resist.

They said the manner of their impeachment they could not but conceive did *oppugn* the rights of parliament. *Clarendon.*

[It is never used in the literal sense, to *fight.*]

OP-PUG'NAN-CY, *n.* Opposition; resistance. *Shak.*

OP-PUG'NANT, *a.* Opposing; resisting.

OP-PUG-NA'TION, *n.* Opposition; resistance. *Hall.*

OP-PUGN'ED, (op-pūnd',) *pp.* Opposed; resisted.

OP-PUGN'ER, (op-pūn'er',) *n.* One who opposes or attacks; that which opposes. *Boyle.*

OP-PUGN'ING, (op-pūn'ing,) *ppr.* Attacking; opposing.

OP-SIM'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. ὀψιμαθεια; ὀψε, late, and μανθανω, to learn.]

Late education; education late in life. [*Little used.*] *Hales.*

OP-SI-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ὀψις and μετρον.]

An instrument for measuring the extent of the limits of distinct vision in different individuals, and from that to determine the focal length of a lens necessary to correct imperfect sight. *Brande.*

OP-SO-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *obsono*, to cater.]

A catering; a buying of provisions. [*Not used.*]

OP'TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *optabilis*, from *opto*, to desire.]

Desirable. [*Not used.*]

OP'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *opto.*] To choose; to wish for; to desire. *Cotgrave.*

OP-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *optatio.*]

A desiring; the expression of a wish. *Peacham.*

OP'TA-TIVE, *a.* [L. *optativus*, from *opto*, to desire.

Expressing desire or wish. The *optative* mode, in *grammar*, is that form of the verb in which wish or desire is expressed.

OP'TA-TIVE, *n.* Something to be desired. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

OP'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. οπτικος, from οπτομαι, to see; ὠψ, the eye.]
OP'TIC-AL, }

1. Relating or pertaining to vision or sight.

2. Relating to the science of optics.

Optic angle, is the angle included between the two rays drawn from the two extreme points of an object to the center of the pupil of the eye; also called *visual angle.* *Hutton.*

Optic axis, is a line drawn through the center of the eye perpendicular to its anterior and posterior surfaces. *Olmsted.*

OP'TIC, *n.* An organ of sight. *Trumbull.*

OP'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By optics or sight.

OP-TI'CIAN, (op-tish'an,) *n.* A person skilled in the science of optics. [*Little used.*] *Smith.*

2. One who makes or sells optic glasses and instruments. *Adams.*

OP'TICS, *n.* The science which treats of light and vision. *Brande.*

OP'TI-GRAPH, *n.* [G. οπτομαι, to see, and γραφω, to write.]

A telescope made for the purpose of copying landscapes. *Edin. Encyc.*

OP'TI-MA-CY, *n.* [L. *optimates*, grandees, from *optimus*, best.]

The body of nobles; the nobility. *Howell.*

OP-TI-MA'TES, *n. pl.* [L.] The Roman nobility; and hence a nobility in general.

OP'TI-ME, *n.* The title of those who stand in the second rank of honors, immediately after the wranglers, in the University of Cambridge, Eng. They are divided into *senior* and *junior* optimes.

OP'TI-MISM, *n.* [L. *optimus*, best.]

The opinion or doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best; or the order of things in the universe that is adapted to produce the most good.

The true and amiable philosophy of *optimism*. *Walsh.*
A system of strict *optimism* may be the real system in both cases. *Paley.*

OP'TI-MIST, *n.* One who holds the opinion that all events are ordered for the best. *Stewart.*

OP-TIM'I-TY, *n.* The state of being best.

OP'TION, *n.* [L. *optio*, from *opto*, to wish or desire.]

1. The power of choosing; the right of choice or election; as, the archbishop's *option* in collating to a vacant benefice.

There is an *option* left to the United States of America, whether they will be respectable and prosperous, or contemptible and miserable, as a nation. *Washington.*

2. The power of wishing; wish.

3. Choice; election; preference. He ought not to complain of his lot; it was his own *option*. We leave this to your own *option*.

4. In *the stock exchange*, a percentage paid for the "option" of selling or of buying stock at a certain price, and at a given future time. *Brande.*

OP'TION-AL, *a.* Left to one's wish or choice; depending on choice or preference. It is *optional* with you to go or stay.

2. Leaving something to choice.

Original writs are either *optional* or peremptory. *Blackstone.*

OP'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* With the privilege of choice.

OP-TOM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the limits of direct vision. *Buchanan.*

OP'U-LENCE, *n.* [L. *opulentia*, from *opes*, wealth.]

Wealth; riches; affluence. [OPULENCY is little used.] *Swift.*

OP'U-LENT, *a.* [L. *opulentus.*]

Wealthy; rich; affluent; having a large estate or property. *Bacon. South.*

OP'U-LENT-LY, *adv.* Richly; with abundance or splendor.

O-PUS'CULE, *n.* [L. *opusculum.*]

A small work. *Jones.*

O'PUS OP-E-RA'TUM, [L., the thing done.] In *theology*, an expression applied to the mere outward administration of a sacrament or rite, which is supposed by many to be in all cases attended with a spiritual effect. *Hook.*

OR, a termination of Latin nouns, is a contraction of *vir*, a man, or from the same radix. The same word, *vir*, is in our mother tongue, *wer*, and from this we have the English termination *er*.

It denotes an agent, as in *actor*, *creditor*. We annex it to many words of English origin, as in *leasor*, as we do *er* to words of Latin and Gr. origin, as in *astronomer*, *laborer*. In general, *or* is annexed to words of Latin, and *er* to those of English, origin.

OR, *conj.* [Sax. *other*; G. *oder*. It seems that *or* is a contraction of *other*. "Tell us by what auctoritie thou doost these thynges. *Other* who is he that gave the thys auctorite?" *Tyndale's New Testament.*]

A connective that marks an alternative. "You may read *or* may write;" that is, you may do one of the things at your pleasure, but not both. It corresponds to *either*. You may *either* ride to London, *or* to Windsor. It often connects a series of words or propositions, presenting a choice of either. He may study law, *or* medicine, *or* divinity, *or* he may enter into trade.

Or sometimes begins a sentence, but in this case it expresses an alternative with the foregoing sentence. *Matt.* vii. and ix.

In *poetry*, *or* is sometimes used for *either*.

For thy vast bounties are so numberless,
That them or to conceal or else to tell
Is equally impossible. *Cowley.*

Or is often used to express an alternative of terms, definitions, or explanations of the same thing in different words. Thus we say, a thing is a square, *or* a figure under four equal sides and angles.

Or ever. In this phrase, *or* is a corruption of *ere*, Sax. *ære*, before; that is, *before ever.*

OR, in *heraldry*, gold. [Fr. *or*, L. *aurum.*] [Expressed in engraving by dots. — *E. H. Barker.*]

O'RA, n. A money of account among the Anglo-Saxons, valued in the Doomsday Book at twenty pence sterling. *P. Cyc.*

OR'ACH, **OR'RACH**, } n. A plant of the genus Atriplex, sometimes used as a substitute for spinage. *Partington.*

Wild orach is of the genus Chenopodium.

OR'A-CLE, (or'a-kl,) n. [Fr., from L. *oraculum*, from *oro*, to utter; Sp. *oraculo*; It. *oracolo.*]

1. Among *pagans*, the answer of a god, or some person reputed to be a god, to an inquiry made respecting some affair of importance, usually respecting some future event, as the success of an enterprise or battle.

2. The deity who gave, or was supposed to give, answers to inquiries; as, the Delphic *oracle.*

3. The place where the answers were given. *Brande.*

4. Among *Christians*, *oracles*, in *the plural*, denotes the communications, revelations, or messages delivered by God to prophets. In this sense, it is rarely used in the singular; but we say, the *oracles* of God, divine *oracles*, meaning the Scriptures.

5. The sanctuary, or most holy place in the temple, in which was deposited the ark of the covenant. 1 *Kings* vi.

6. Any person or place where certain decisions are obtained. *Pope.*

7. Any person reputed uncommonly wise, whose determinations are not disputed, or whose opinions are of great authority.

8. A wise sentence or decision of great authority.

OR'A-CLE, v. i. To utter oracles. *Milton.*

O-RAC'U-LAR, **O-RAC'U-LOUS**, } a. Uttering oracles: as, an *oracular* tongue.

The oracular sect. *Pope.*

2. Grave; venerable; like an oracle; as, an *oracular* shade.

They have something venerable and oracular in that considered gravity and short-ness in the expression. *Pope.*

3. Positive; authoritative; magisterial; as, *oracular* expressions of sentiments. *Glanvill.*

4. Obscure; ambiguous, like the oracles of pagan deities. *King.*

O-RAC'U-LAR-LY, **O-RAC'U-LOUS-LY**, } adv. In the manner of an oracle. *Brown.*

2. Authoritatively, positively. *Burke.*

O-RAC'U-LOUS-NESS, n. The state of being oracular.

OR'AI-SON, (or'e-zun,) n. [Fr. *oraison*; L. *oratio.*] Prayer; verbal supplication, or oral worship; now written Orison. *Shak. Dryden.*

O'RAL, a. [Fr., from L. *os*, *oris*, the mouth.] Pertaining to the mouth; uttered by the mouth, or in words; spoken, not written; as, *oral* traditions; *oral* testimony; *oral* law. *Addison.*

O'RAL-LY, adv. By mouth; in words, without writing; as, traditions derived *orally* from ancestors.

OR'ANGE, n. [Fr., from L. *aurantium*; so named from *aurum*, gold, which the orange resembles in color; It. *arancio*; Sp. *naranjo*; Port. *laranja*; D. *oranje*; G. *orange.*]

The fruit of a species of Citrus which grows in warm climates. The fruit is round and depressed; it has a rough rind, which, when ripe, is yellow. This contains a vesicular pulp inclosed in nine cells for seeds. The tree producing oranges grows to the hight of ten or twelve feet, and bears the same name.

OR'ANGE, a. Pertaining to an orange; of the color of an orange.

OR'ANGE-ADE', n. A drink made of orange juice, corresponding to lemonade; orange sherbet. *Smart. Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

OR'AN-GEAT, (or'an-zhat,) [Fr.] Orange peel covered with candy.

2. Orangeade. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

OR'ANGE-COL'OR-ED, (-kul'lurd,) a. Having the color of an orange.

OR'ANGE-MEN, n. pl. The name given to an Irish Protestant society which was suppressed in 1836.

OR'ANGE-MUSK, n. A species of pear.

OR'ANGE-PEEL, n. The rind of an orange separated from the fruit.

OR'AN-GER-Y, n. [Fr. *orangerie.*] A place for raising oranges; a plantation of orange-trees.

OR'ANGE-TAW'NY, a. Of a color between yellow and brown. *Smart.*

OR'ANGE-TAW'NY, n. A color between yellow and brown. *Smart.*

OR'ANGE-WIFE, n. A woman that sells oranges.

O-RANG'-OU-TANG', n. [*Orang* is said to be the Malay for man, that is, reasonable being, and *outang* is said to be the Malay of wild, that is, of the woods.]

A quadrumanous mammal, the Pythecus Satyrus, or Simia Satyrus. This animal seems to be confined to Borneo, Sumatra, and Malacca. It approaches the most nearly to man of any animal of its tribe. It is utterly incapable of walking in a perfectly erect posture. Its body is covered with coarse hair of a brownish red color. In some places on its back it is six inches long, and on its arms five inches. The hight of the adult animal is not known. A single specimen supposed to be of this species has been killed, which measured at least six feet. It eats both animal and vegetable food.

The African animal resembling it, is the chimpanzee, (*Simia troglodytes*, or *Troglodytes niger.*) *Cuvier.*

O-RA'TION, n. [L. *oratio*, from *oro*, to pray, to utter.]

1. A speech or discourse composed according to the rules of oratory, and spoken in public. Orations may be reduced to three kinds, demonstrative, deliberative, and judicial. *Encyc.*

2. In *modern usage*, an oration differs from a sermon, from an argument at the bar, and from a speech before a deliberative assembly. The word is now applied chiefly to discourses pronounced on special occasions, as a funeral *oration*, an *oration* on some anniversary, &c., and to academic declamations.

3. A harangue; a public speech or address.

OR'A-TOR, n. [L.] A public speaker. In *ancient Rome*, orators were advocates for clients in the forum, and before the senate and people. They were employed in causes of importance instead of the common patron. *Encyc.*

2. In *modern usage*, a person who pronounces a discourse publicly on some special occasion, as on the celebration of some memorable event.

3. An eloquent public speaker, a speaker, by way of eminence. We say, a man writes and reasons well, but is no *orator.* Lord Chatham was an *orator.*

4. In *France*, a speaker in debate in a legislative

5. In *chancery*, a petitioner. [body.

6. An officer in the universities in England.

OR-A-TO'RI-AL, **OR-A-TOR'IC-AL**, } a. Pertaining to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical; becoming an orator. We say, a man has many *oratorical* flourishes, or he speaks in an *oratorical* way. *Watts.*

OR-A-TO'RI-AL-LY, **OR-A-TOR'IC-AL-LY**, } adv. In a rhetorical manner. *Taylor.*

OR-A-TO'RI-O, n. [It.] A sacred musical composition, consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, &c. The subjects are mostly taken from the Scriptures. The text is usually in a dramatic form, sometimes in the form of a narrative. *Brande.*

2. A place of worship; a chapel.

OR'A-TO-RY, n. [Low L. *oratoria*, from *orator.*]

1. The art of speaking well, or of speaking according to the rules of rhetoric, in order to persuade. To constitute *oratory*, the speaking must be just and pertinent to the subject; it must be methodical, all parts of the discourse being disposed in due order and connection; and it must be embellished with the beauties of language and pronounced with eloquence. Oratory consists of four parts, *invention*, *disposition*, *elocution*, and *pronunciation.* *Encyc. Cyc.*

2. Exercise of eloquence. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Among *the Roman Catholics*, a close apartment near a bed-chamber, furnished with an altar, a crucifix, &c., for private devotions.

4. A small chapel or place allotted for social prayer. *Hooker. Taylor.*

Priests of the oratory; among *Roman Catholics*, ecclesiastical persons living in community without being bound by any special vow. *Brande.*

OR'A-TRESS, **OR'A-TRIX**, } n. A female orator. *Warner.*

ORB, n. [L. *orbis*; Fr. It. and Sp. *orbe.*]

1. A spherical body; as, the celestial *orbs.*

2. In *old astronomy*, a hollow globe or sphere. *Brande.*

3. A wheel; a circular body that revolves or rolls; as, the *orbs* of a chariot. *Milton.*

4. A circle; a sphere defined by a line; as, he moves in a larger *orb.* *Holiday. Shak.*

5. A circle described by any mundane sphere; an orbit. *Dryden.*

6. Period; revolution of time. *Shak.*

7. The eye. *Milton.*

8. In *tactics*, the circular form of a body of troops, or a circular body of troops. *Encyc.*

The ancient astronomers conceived the heavens as consisting of several vast azure transparent orbs or spheres including one another, and including the bodies of the planets. *Hutton.*

ORB, v. t. To form into a circle. *Milton.*

OR'BATE, a. [L. *orbatus.*] Bereaved; fatherless; childless.

OR-BA'TION, n. [L. *orbatio*, from *orbo*, to bereave.] Privation of parents or children, or privation in general. [*Not used.*]

ORB'ED, a. Round; circular; orbicular. *Shak.*

2. Formed into a circular or round shape. *Milton.*

3. Rounded or covered on the exterior.

The wheels were orbed with gold. *Addison.*

ORB'IC, a. Spherical. *Bacon.*

OR-BIC'U-LAR, a. [Fr. *orbiculaire*, from L. *orbiculus.*] Spherical; circular; in the form of an orb. *Milton. Addison.*

OR-BIC'U-LAR-LY, adv. Sphorically.

OR-BIC'U-LAR-NESS, n. Sphericity; the state of being orbicular.

OR-BIC'U-LATE, **OR-BIC'U-LA-TED**, } a. [L. *orbiculatus.*] Made or being in the form of an orb. In *botany*, an *orbiculate* or *orbicular* leaf is one that has the periphery of a circle, or both its longitudinal and transverse diameters equal. *Martyn.*

OR-BIC-U-LA'TION, n. The state of being made in the form of an orb. *More.*

ORB'ING, ppr. Forming into a circle.

ORB'IS, **ORD'-FISH**, } n. A fish of a circular form, the *chetodon orbis* of Gmelin, inhabiting the Indian seas. It is covered with a firm, hard skin, full of small prickles, but is destitute of scales. It is unfit for food. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

ORB'IT, n. [Fr. *orbite*; L. *orbita*, a track or track, from *orbis*, a wheel.]

1. In *astronomy*, the path described by a heavenly body in its periodical revolution; as, the *orbit* of Jupiter or Mercury. The *orbit* of the earth is nearly one hundred and ninety millions of miles in diameter. The *orbit* of the moon is four hundred and eighty thousand miles in diameter. The *orbits* of the planets are elliptical.

2. A small orb. [*Not proper.*] *Young.*

3. In *anatomy*, the cavity in which the eye is situated.

4. In *ornithology*, the skin which surrounds the eye.

ORB'IT-AL, **ORB-IT'U-AL**, } a. Pertaining to the orbit. *Med. Repos. Hooper.*

[*Ocular* is the preferable word.]

ORB'I-TUDE, **ORB'I-TY**, } n. [L. *orbitas.*] Bereavement by loss of parents or children. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

ORB'LIKE, a. Resembling an orb.

ORB'Y, a. [from *orb.*] Resembling an orb. *Chapman.*

ORC, n. [L. *orca*; Gr. *ουγξ.*] A cetaceous mammal of uncertain and unsettled character; a species of whale. *Drayton.*

The Delphinus orca of Linnæus is the grampus.

OR'CHAL, **OR'CHEL**, **OR'CHIL**, } See Archil.

OR'CHA-NET, n. A plant, Anchusa tinctoria. *Ainsworth.*

OR'CHARD, n. [Sax. *ortgeard*; Goth. *curtigards*; Dan. *urtegaard*; Sw. *örtegård*; that is, *wort-yard*, a yard for herbs. The Germans call it *baumgarten*, tree-garden, and the Dutch *boomgaard*, tree-yard. See Yard.]

An inclosure or assemblage of fruit-trees. In *Great Britain*, a department of the garden appropriated to fruit-trees of all kinds, but chiefly to apple-trees. In *America*, any piece of land set with apple-trees is called an *orchard*; and orchards are usually cultivated land, being either grounds for mowing or tillage. In some parts of the country, a piece of ground planted with peach-trees, is called a *peach-orchard.* But in most cases, I believe the orchard in both countries is distinct from the garden.

OR'CHARD-ING, n. The cultivation of orchards. *Evelyn.*

2. Orchards in general. *United States.*

OR'CHARD-IST, n. One that cultivates orchards.

OR'CHES-TRA, **OR'CHES-TER**, **OR'CHES-TRE**, (or'kes-tra,) (or'kes-ter,) (or'kes-ter,) } n. [L. *orchestra*; Gr. *ορχηστρα*, from *ορχεομαι*, a dancer, from *ορχεομαι*, to dance; *originally*, the place for the chorus of dancers.]

1. The part of a theater or other public place appropriated to the musicians. In *the Grecian theaters*, the orchestra was a circular level space between the spectators and the stage, and was used by the chorus for its evolutions and dances. In *the Roman theaters*, it was no part of the scene, but was situated in front of the stage, and was occupied by senators and other persons of distinction. *Smith's Dict.*

2. The body of performers in the orchestra. *Busby.*

OR'CHES-TRAL, a. [Supra.] Pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for or performed in the orchestra. *Busby.*

OR-CHI-DA'CEOUS, (or-ke-da'shus,) a. Pertaining to that group of plants of which Orchis is the type.

OR-CHID'E-OUS, a. [Infra.] Pertaining to Orchis.

OR'CHIS, (or'kis,) n. [L. *orchis*; Gr. *ορχις.*] A genus of plants, many of which have fragrant and beautiful flowers of singular forms. *P. Cyc.*

OR'CIN, n. A crystallizable coloring matter obtained from a species of lichen.

ORD, n. [Sax.] An edge or point, as in *ordeal.*

Ord signifies beginning, as in *ords and ends.*

OR-DAIN', v. t. [L. *ordino*, from *ordo*, order; Fr. *ordonner*; It. *ordinare*; Sp. *ordenar*; Ir. *orduighim.*]

1. *Properly*, to set; to establish in a particular

office or order; hence, to invest with a ministerial function or sacerdotal power; to introduce and establish or settle in the pastoral office with the customary forms and solemnities; as, to *ordain* a minister of the gospel. In *America*, men are *ordained* over a particular church and congregation, or as evangelists without the charge of a particular church, or as deacons in the Episcopal church.

2. To appoint; to decree.

Jeroboam *ordained* a feast in the eighth month. — 1 Kings xii.
As many as were *ordained* to eternal life believed. — Acts xiii.

The fatal text,
The scene of death and place *ordained* for punishment.
Dryden.

3. To set; to establish; to institute; to constitute.

Mutinatus
Ordained our laws. *Shak.*

4. To set apart for an office; to appoint.

Jesus *ordained* twelve, that they should be with him. — Mark iii.

5. To appoint; to prepare.

For Tophet is *ordained* of old. — Is. xxx.

OR-DAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be appointed. *Hall.*

OR-DAIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Appointed; instituted; established; invested with ministerial or pastoral functions; settled.

OR-DAIN'ER, *n.* One who ordains, appoints, or invests with sacerdotal powers.

OR-DAIN'ING, *ppr.* Appointing; establishing; investing with sacerdotal or pastoral functions.

OR-DAIN'ING, *a.* That ordains, or that has the right or power to ordain; as, an *ordaining* council.

OR-DAIN'MENT, *n.* The act of ordaining. *Burke.*

OR'DE-AL, *n.* [Sax. *ordal* or *ordal*; G. *urtheil*; D. *ordeel*. The last syllable is *deal*, to divide or distribute. The sense of the prefix is less obvious. Wilkins supposes *or* to signify *without*, as in some Saxon words it has that sense, and *ordeal* to signify without difference or distinction of persons, entire judgment. In Saxon, *ord* signifies origin, cause, beginning, prime. In G. *ur* signifies prime, very, original; *urwort*, primitive word. In Dutch, *oor* is the *ear* or *orlog*, war. But this prefix would seem to be the same as in *furlow*, (furlough;) for, in G. *urlaub*, D. *oorlof*, Dan. *orlov*, Sw. *orlof*, is a furlow, and this indicates that *or* is a corruption of *fur* or *for*. In Welsh, this word is *gordal*, which Owen compounds of *gor*, high, superior, extreme, above, and *tal*, reward, requital; and *gordal* signifies not only *ordeal*, but an over-payment, a making satisfaction over and above. *Or*, then, may signify *out*, *away*, and in *ordeal* may denote *ultimate*, *final*. But the real sense is not obvious. The practice of ordeal, however, seems to have had its origin in the belief that the substances used had each its particular presiding deity, that had perfect control over it.]

1. An ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence, practiced by the rude nations of Europe, and still practiced in the East Indies. In England, the ordeal was of two sorts, *fire-ordeal* and *water-ordeal*: the former being confined to persons of higher rank, the latter to the common people. Both might be performed by deputy, but the principal was to answer for the success of the trial.

Fire-ordeal was performed either by taking in the hand a piece of red-hot iron, or by walking barefoot and blindfold over nine red-hot plowshares, laid lengthwise, at unequal distances; and if the person escaped unhurt, he was adjudged innocent; otherwise he was condemned as guilty.

Water-ordeal was performed, either by plunging the bare arm to the elbow in boiling water, or by casting the person suspected into a river or pond of cold water, and if he floated without an effort to swim, it was an evidence of guilt, but if he sunk he was acquitted.

Both in England and Sweden, the clergy presided at this trial. It was at last condemned as unlawful by the canon law, and in England it was abolished by an order in council of Henry III. *Blackstone.*

It is probable our proverbial phrase, to *go through fire and water*, denoting severe trial or danger, is derived from the ordeal; as also the trial of witches by water.

2. Severe trial; accurate scrutiny.

OR'DER, *n.* [L. *ordo*; (qu. Pers. ردا, *radah*, order, series;) Fr. *ordre*; It. *ordine*; Sp. *orden*; Sw. Dan. G. and Russ. *id.*; Ir. *ord*; but all from the Latin except the Persian.]

1. Regular disposition or methodical arrangement of things; *a word of extensive application*; as, the *order* of troops on parade; the *order* of books in a library; the *order* of proceedings in a legislative assembly. *Order* is the life of business.

Good *order* is the foundation of all good things. *Burke.*

2. Proper state; as, the muskets are all in good *order*. When the bodily organs are in *order*, a person is in health; when they are out of *order*, he is indisposed.

3. Adherence to the point in discussion, according to established rules of debate: as, the member is not in *order*, that is, he wanders from the question.

4. Established mode of proceeding. The motion is not in *order*.

5. Regularity; settled mode of operation. This fact could not occur in the *order* of nature; it is against the natural *order* of things.

6. Mandate; precept; command; authoritative direction. I have received an *order* from the commander-in-chief. The general gave *orders* to march. There is an *order* of council to issue letters of marque.

7. Rule; regulation; as, the rules and *orders* of a legislative house.

8. Regular government or discipline. It is necessary for society that good *order* should be observed. The meeting was turbulent; it was impossible to keep *order*.

9. Rank; class; division of men; as, the *order* of nobles; the *order* of priests; the higher *orders* of society; men of the lowest *order*; *order* of knights; military *orders*, &c.

10. A religious fraternity; as, the *order* of Benedictines.

11. A division of natural objects, generally intermediate between class and genus. The classes, in the Linnæan artificial system, are divided into *orders*, which include one or more genera. Linnæus also arranged vegetables, in his natural system, into groups of genera, called *orders*. In the natural system of Jussieu, *orders* are subdivisions of classes.

12. Measures; care. Take some *order* for the safety and support of the soldiers.

Provide me soldiers
Whilst I take *order* for my own affairs. *Shak.*

13. In *rhetoric*, the placing of words and members in a sentence in such a manner as to contribute to force and beauty of expression, or to the clear illustration of the subject. *Encyc.*

14. The title of certain ancient books containing the divine office, and manner of its performance. *Encyc.*

15. In *architecture*, a system of several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters; or a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building, especially of the columns, so as to form one beautiful whole. The orders are five, the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite. The order consists of two principal members, the *column* and the *entablature*, each of which is composed of three principal parts. Those of the column are the base, the shaft, and the capital; those of the entablature are the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice. The hight of the Tuscan column is 14 modules or semidiameters of the shaft at the bottom, and that of the entablature 3 1-2. The hight of the Doric order is 16 modules, and that of the entablature nearly 4; that of the Ionic is 18 modules, and that of the entablature 4 2-3; that of the Corinthian order is 20 modules, and that of the entablature 5. The hight of the Composite order agrees with that of the Corinthian. *Gwilt.*

Order of the day; in *deliberative assemblies*, the particular business previously assigned for the day.

In order; for the purpose; to the end; as means to an end. The best knowledge is that which is of the greatest use in *order* to our eternal happiness.

General orders; the commands or notices which a military commander-in-chief issues to the troops under his command.

Holy orders; in *the Episcopal church*, the Christian ministry.

In orders; in *the Episcopal church*, ordained; in the sacred office.

To take orders; in *the Episcopal church*, to be ordained; to enter into the sacred ministry.

OR'DER, *v. t.* To regulate; to methodize; to systemize; to adjust; to subject to system in management and execution; as, to *order* domestic affairs with prudence.

2. To lead; to conduct; to subject to rules or laws.

To him that *ordereth* his conversation aright, will I show the salvation of God. — Ps. l.

3. To direct; to command. The general *ordered* his troops to advance.

4. To manage; to treat.

How shall we *order* the child? — Judges xiii.

5. To ordain; to put into holy orders. *Com. Prayer.*

6. To direct; to dispose in any particular manner.

Order my steps in thy word. — Ps. cxix.

OR'DER, *v. i.* To give command or direction. *Milton.*

OR'DER-ED, *pp.* Regulated; methodized; disposed; commanded; managed.

OR'DER-ER, *n.* One that gives orders.

2. One that methodizes or regulates.

OR'DER-ING, *ppr.* Regulating; systemizing; commanding; disposing.

OR'DER-ING, *n.* Disposition; distribution; management. 2 *Chron.* xxiv.

OR'DER-LESS, *a.* Without regularity; disorderly; out of rule. *Shak.*

OR'DER-LI-NESS, *n.* [from *orderly*.] Regularity; a state of being methodical.

2. The state of being orderly.

OR'DER-LY, *a.* Methodical; regular. *Hooker.*

2. Observant of order or method. *Chapman.*

3. Well-regulated; performed in good order; not tumultuous; as, an *orderly* march. *Clarendon.*

4. According to established method. *Hooker.*

5. Not unruly; not inclined to break from inclosures; pencenble. We say, cattle are *orderly*.

6. Being on duty; as, *orderly* officer, the officer of the day. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

Orderly book; in *military affairs*, a book for every company, in which the sergeants write general and regimental orders. *Cyc.*

Orderly sergeant; a military officer who attends on a superior officer.

OR'DER-LY, *adv.* Methodically; according to due order; regularly; according to rule. *Shak.*

OR-DI-NA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of being appointed. [*Not used.*] *Bull.*

OR'DI-NA-BLE, *a.* Such as may be appointed. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

OR'DI-NAL, *a.* [L. *ordinalis*; Fr. *ordinal*.]

Noting order; as, the *ordinal* numbers, first, second, third, &c.

OR'DI-NAL, *n.* A number noting order.

2. A book containing the ordination service, as prescribed in the English church. *Murdock.*

OR'DI-NANCE, *n.* [It. *ordinanza*; Fr. *ordonnance*.]

1. A rule established by authority; a permanent rule of action. An ordinance may be a law or statute of sovereign power. In this sense it is often used in the Scriptures. *Exod.* xv. *Num.* x. *Ezra* iii. It may also signify a decree, edict, or rescript, and the word has sometimes been applied to the statutes of parliament; but these are usually called *acts* or *laws*. In the United States, it is never applied to the acts of Congress, or of a State legislature.

2. Observance commanded. *Taylor.*

3. Appointment. *Shak.*

4. Established rite or ceremony. *Heb.* ix. In *this sense*, baptism and the Lord's supper are denominated *ordinances*.

5. *Ordinance*, a cannon, is now written Ordnance.

OR'DI-NAND, *n.* One about to be ordained.

OR'DI-NANT, *n.* One who ordains.

OR'DI-NANT, *a.* [L. *ordinans*.]

Ordaining; decreeing. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

OR'DI-NA-RI-LY, *adv.* *Primarily*, according to established rules or settled method; hence, commonly; usually; in most cases; as, a winter more than *ordinarily* severe. *Glanville.*

OR'DI-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *ordinarius*.]

1. According to established order; methodical; regular; customary; as, the *ordinary* forms of law or justice. *Addison.*

2. Common; usual.

Method is not less requisite in *ordinary* conversation than in writing. *Addison.*

3. Of common rank; not distinguished by superior excellence; as, an *ordinary* reader; men of *ordinary* judgment. *Hooker.*

4. Plain; not handsome; as, an *ordinary* woman; a person of an *ordinary* form; an *ordinary* face.

5. Inferior; of little merit; as, the book is an *ordinary* performance.

6. An *ordinary* seaman is one not expert or fully skilled, and hence ranking below a seaman.

OR'DI-NA-RY, *n.* In the *common* and *canon law*, one who has ordinary or immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical; an ecclesiastical judge. In *England*, the bishop of the diocese is commonly the *ordinary*, and the archbishop is the *ordinary* of the whole province. The *ordinary* of assizes and sessions was formerly a deputy of the bishop appointed to give malefactors their neck-verses. The *ordinary* of Newgate is a clergyman who attends on condemned malefactors to prepare them for death. *Encyc. Brande.*

2. Settled establishment. *Bacon.*

3. Regular price of a meal. *Shak.*

4. A place of eating where the prices are settled. *Swift.*

5. In *the navy*, the establishment of the shipping not in actual service, but laid up under the charge of officers. *Brande.*

In ordinary; in actual and constant service; statedly attending and serving; as, a physician or chaplain in *ordinary*. An embassador in *ordinary*, is one constantly resident at a foreign court.

OR'DI-NARY, *n.* In *heraldry*, a portion of the escutcheon comprised between straight or other lines. It is the simplest species of charge. *Brande.*

[They are divided into *greater ordinaries*, which are the pale, the bend, the fess, the chief, the cross, the saltier, the chevron, and the border; and *lesser ordinaries*, as the fleur-de-lis, the annulet, the lozenge, the martlet, &c. — *E. H. Barker.*]

OR'DI-NATE, *v. t.* To appoint. [*Not used.*]

OR'DI-NATE, *a.* [L. *ordinatus*.]

Regular; methodical. An *ordinate* figure is one whose sides and angles are equal. *Ray.*

OR'DI-NATE, *n.* In *geometry*, a straight line drawn from any point in a curve perpendicular to another straight line called the *abscissa*. *Brande.*

OR'DI-NATE-LY, *adv.* In a regular, methodical manner. *Skelton.*

OR-DI-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *ordinatio.*]

1. The state of being ordained or appointed; established order or tendency consequent on a decree.

Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happiness and misery of life respectively. *Norris.*

2. In *the Episcopal church*, the act of conferring holy orders or sacerdotal power; called also CONSECRATION. *Encyc.*

3. In *the Presbyterian* and *Congregational churches*, the act of settling or establishing a licensed clergyman over a church and congregation with pastoral charge and authority; also, the act of conferring on a clergyman the powers of a settled minister of the gospel, without the charge or oversight of a particular church, but with the general powers of an evangelist, who is authorized to form churches and administer the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper, wherever he may be called to officiate

OR'DI-NA-TIVE, *a.* Directing; giving order. *Colgrave.*

OR'DI-NA-TOR, *n.* One who ordains or establishes. *Baxter.*

ORD'NANCE, *n.* [from *ordinance.*] Cannon or great guns, mortars, and howitzers; artillery.

OR'DON-NANCE, *n.* [Fr.] In *the arts*, the disposition of the parts either in regard to the whole piece or to the several parts. *Elmes.*

OR'DURE, *n.* [Fr.] Dung; excrements. *Shak.*

ORE, *n.* [Sax. *ore, ora*; D. *erts*; G. *erz.* Qu. L. *as, aris*, brass; Rabbinic, עפר, a mineral.]

1. The compound of a metal and some other substance, as oxygen, sulphur, or carbon, called its *mineralizer*, by which its properties are disguised or lost. Metals found free from such combination, and exhibiting naturally their appropriate character, are not called *ores*, but *native* metals. *Olmsted.*

2. Metal; as, the liquid *ore*. *Milton.*

O'RE-AD, *n.*; *pl.* OREADS. [from Gr. *opos*, mountain.] A mountain nymph. *Milton.*

ORE'-WEED, **ORE'-WOOD**, } *n.* Sea-weed. [*Not used.*] *Carew.*

O'RE TE'NUS, [L.] By word of mouth.

ORF'GILD, *n.* [Sax. *orf*, cattle, and *geld*, payment.] The restitution of goods or money stolen, if taken in the daytime. *Ainsworth.*

OR'FRAYS, *n.* [Fr. *orfroi.*] Fringe of gold; gold embroidery. *Chaucer.*

OR'GAL, *n.* Argal; unrefined or crude tartar. *Ure.*

OR'GAN, *n.* [L. *organum*; Gr. *οργανον*; Sp. and It. *organo*; Ft. *organe*; D. and G. *orgel*; Pers. and Ar. *arganun.*]

1. A natural instrument of action or operation, or by which some process is carried on. Thus the arteries and veins of animal bodies are *organs* of circulation the lungs are *organs* of respiration; the nerves are *organs* of perception and sensation; the muscles are *organs* of motion; the ears are *organs* of hearing; the tongue is the *organ* of speech.

2. The instrument or means of conveyance or communication. A secretary of state is the *organ* of communication between the government and a foreign power.

3. The largest and most harmonious of wind instruments of music, consisting of pipes which are filled with wind, and stops touched by the fingers. It is blown by a bellows. *Johnson. Encyc.*

OR'GAN-BUILD'ER, (-bild'or,) *n.* An artist whose occupation is to construct organs.

OR-GAN'IC, **OR-GAN'IC-AL**, } *a.* [L. *organicus.*]

1. Pertaining to an organ or to organs; consisting of organs or containing them; as, the *organic* structure of the human body or of plants.

2. Produced by the organs; as, *organic* pleasure. *Kames.*

3. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art to a certain end; as, *organic* arts. *Milton.*

Organic bodies, are such as possess organs, on the action of which depend their growth and perfection; as animals and plants.

Organic substances, are substances which proceed from or constitute organic bodies.

Organic remains, are the remains of animals or vegetables petrified or imbedded in stone.

Organical description of a curve; in *geometry*, the description of a curve on a plane, by means of instruments. *Brande.*

OR-GAN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With organs; with organical structure or disposition of parts. The bodies of animals and plants are *organically* framed.

2. By means of organs.

OR-GAN'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being organical. *Johnson.*

OR'GAN-ISM, *n.* Organical structure; as, the *organism* of bodies. *Grew.*

OR'GAN-IST, *n.* One who plays on the organ. *Boyle.*

2. One who sung in parts; *an old musical use of the word.*

OR-GAN-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act or process of forming organs or instruments of action.

2. The act of forming or arranging the parts of a compound or complex body in a suitable manner for use or service; the act of distributing into suitable divisions and appointing the proper officers, as an army or a government.

The first *organization* of the general government. *Pickering.*

3. Structure; form; suitable disposition of parts which are to act together in a compound body. *Locke.*

OR'GAN-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *organiser*; It. *organizzare*; Sp. *organizar.*]

1. To form with suitable organs; to construct so that one part may cooperate with another.

These nobler faculties of the soul *organized* matter could never produce. *Ray.*

2. To sing in parts; as, to *organize* the hallelujah. *Busby.*

3. To distribute into suitable parts, and appoint proper officers, that the whole may act as one body; as, to *organize* an army. So we say, to *organize* the house of representatives, which is done by the appointment of officers and verification of the powers of the several members. So we say, a club, a party, or a faction is *organized*, when it takes a systemized form.

This original and supreme will *organizes* the government. *W. Crouch.*

OR'GAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed with organs; constructed organically; systemized; reduced to a form in which all the parts may act together to one end. Animals and plants are *organized* bodies. Minerals are not *organized* bodies.

OR'GAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Constructing with suitable organs; reducing to system in order to produce united action to one end.

OR'GAN-LOFT, *n.* The loft where an organ stands. *Tatler.*

OR-GAN-O-GRAPH'IC, **OR-GAN-O-GRAPH'IC-AL**, } *a.* Pertaining to organography.

OR-GAN-OG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who describes the organs of animal or vegetable bodies. *Lindley.*

OR-GAN-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *οργανον* and *γραφω.*] In *botany*, a description of the organs of plants, or of the names and kinds of their *organs*. *De Cand.*

OR-GAN-OL'O-GY, *n.* That branch of physiology which treats, in particular, of the different organs of animals, especially of the human species. *Encyc. Am.*

OR'GA-NON, [Gr.] **OR'GA-NUM**, [L.] } *n.* In *philosophical language*, a term nearly synonymous with METHOD, and implying a body of rules and canons for scientific investigation. *Brande.*

OR'GAN-PIPE, *n.* The pipe of a musical organ. *Shak.*

OR'GAN-REST, *n.* [In *heraldry*, a figure of uncertain origin, borne by the Granvilles and other ancient families. — *E. H. Barker.*]

OR'GAN-STOP, *n.* The stop of an organ, or any collection of pipes under one general name. *Busby.*

OR'GA-NY. See ORGAN.

OR'GAN-ZINE, (-zin,) *n.* Thrown silk; that is, silk twisted like a rope with different strands, so as to increase its strength. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

OR'GASM, *n.* [Gr. *οργασμος*, from *οργαω*, to swell; *οργαζω*, to irritate.] Immoderate excitement or action; as, the *orgasm* of the blood or spirits. *Blackmore. Derham.*

OR'GEAT, (or'zhat,) *n.* [Fr., from *orge*, barley.] A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds. *Mason.*

OR'GE-IS, *n.* A fish, called also ORGAN-LING; supposed to be from *Orkneys*, on the coast of which it is taken. *Johnson.*

OR'GIES, (or'jiz,) *n. pl.* [Gr. *οργια*, from *οργαω*, to swell; *οργη*, fury; L. *orgia*; Fr. *orgies.*]

1. Frantic nocturnal revels at the feast in honor of Bacchus, or the feast itself. Hence,

2. Drunken revelry, chiefly by night.

OR'GIL-LOUS, *a.* [Fr. *orgueilleux*, from *orgueil*, Sax. *orgel*, pride, haughtiness; Gr. *οργαω*, to swell.] Proud; haughty. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

ORGUES, (orgz,) *n.* [Fr.] In *the military art*, long, thick pieces of timber, pointed and shod with iron, and hung over a gateway, to be let down in case of attack. *Brande.*

2. The term also denotes a machine composed of several musket barrels united, by means of which several explosions are made at once to defend breaches. *Brande.*

OR-I-CHAL'CUM, **OR'I-CHALCH**, } *n.* [L. *orichalcum*, mountain brass; Gr. *opos* and *χαλκος*; or *aurichalcum*, gold-brass.]

A metallic substance, resembling gold in color, but inferior in value; a mixed metal of the ancients, resembling brass. *Spenser. Brande.*

O'RI-EL, **O'RI-OL**, } *n.* [Old Fr. *oriol.*]

1. In *Gothic architecture*, a bay window. *Brande.*

2. A small apartment next a hall, where particular persons dine; a sort of recess. [*Obs.*] *Cowell.*

O'RI-EN-CY, *n.* [See ORIENT.] Brightness or strength of color. [*Little used.*] *Waterhouse.*

O'RI-ENT, *a.* [L. *orions*, from *orior*, to arise.]

1. Rising, as the sun.

Moon, that now meet'st the *orient* sea. *Milton.*
The *orient* morn. *Milton.*

2. Eastern; oriental.

3. Bright; shining; glittering; as, *orient* pearls. *Dryden.*

O'RI-ENT, *n.* The east; the part of the horizon where the sun first appears in the morning.

O'RI-ENT, *v. t.* In *surveying*, to *orient* a plan signifies to mark its situation or bearing with respect to the four cardinal points. *Brande.*

O-RI-ENT'AL, *a.* Eastern; situated in the east; *particularly*, in or about Asia; as, *oriental* seas or countries.

2. Proceeding from the east; as, the *oriental* radiations of the sun, *Brown.*

O-RI-ENT'AL, *n.* A native or inhabitant of some eastern part of the world. We give the appellation to the inhabitants of Asia, from the Hellespont and Mediterranean to Japan.

O-RI-ENT'AL-ISM, *n.* A term applied to doctrines or idioms of the Asiatic nations.

O-RI-ENT'AL-IST, *n.* An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world. *Peters.*

2. One versed in the eastern languages and literature. *Oxeley.*

O-RI-ENT-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being oriental or eastern. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

OR'I-FICE, (or'e-fis,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *orificium*; *os, oris*, mouth, and *facio*, to make.]

The mouth or aperture of a tube, pipe, or other cavity; as, the *orifice* of an artery or vein; the *orifice* of a wound.

The *orifice* of Etna. *Addison.*

OR'I-FLAMME, **OR'I-FLAMB**, } *n.* [Fr. *oriflamme.*]

The ancient royal standard of France. *Ainsworth.*

OR'I-GAN, **O-RIG'A-NUM**, } *n.* [L., from Gr. *οριγανον.*]

Marjoram, a genus of plants. One species of this genus is a rich aromatic, excellent for culinary purposes.

OR'I-GEN-ISM, *n.* The opinions of Origen of Alexandria, one of the earliest and most learned of the Greek fathers. He supposed that human souls existed before their union with bodies; that they were originally holy, but became sinful in the preexistent state; that all men, probably, will at last be saved; and that Christ is again to die for the salvation of devils, &c. *Murdock.*

OR'I-GEN-IST, *n.* A follower of the opinions of Origen.

OR'I-GIN, *n.* [Fr. and It. *origine*; Sp. *origen*; L. *origo.*]

1. The first existence or beginning of any thing; as, the *origin* of Rome. In history, it is necessary, if practicable, to trace all events to their *origin*.

2. Fountain; source; cause; that from which any thing primarily proceeds that which gives existence or beginning. The apostasy is believed to have been the *origin* of moral evil. The *origin* of many of our customs is lost in antiquity. Nations, like individuals, are ambitious to trace their descent from an honorable *origin*.

O-RIG'IN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be originated.

O-RIG'IN-AL, *n.* Origin. [See ORIGIN, with which it accords in signification.]

2. First copy; archetype; that from which any thing is transcribed or translated, or from which a likeness is made by the pencil, press, or otherwise. Thus we say, the translation is not equal to the *original*. If the *original* can not be produced, we are permitted to offer an authenticated copy.

O-RIG'IN-AL, *a.* [Fr. *original*; L. *originalis.*]

1. First in order; preceding all others; as, the *original* state of men; the *original* laws of a country; *original* rights or powers; the *original* question in debate.

2. Primitive; pristine; as, the *original* perfection of Adam.

Original sin, as *applied to Adam*, was his first act of disobedience in eating the forbidden fruit; as *applied to his posterity*, it is understood to mean either the sin of Adam imputed to his posterity, or that corruption of nature, or total depravity, which has been derived from him in consequence of his apostasy. On this subject divines are not agreed.

In strictness, *original sin* is an improper use of words, as sin, *ex vi termini*, implies volition and the transgression of a known rule of duty by a moral agent. But this application of the words has been established by long use, and it serves to express ideas which many wise and good men entertain on this subject.

3. Having the power to originate new thoughts or combinations of thought; as, an *original* genius.

O-RIG-IN-AL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being original.

2. The power of originating or producing new thoughts, or uncommon combinations of thought; as, *originality* of genius.

O-RIG'IN-AL-LY, *adv.* Primarily; from the beginning or origin.

God is *originally* holy in himself. *Pearson.*

2. At first; at the origin. *Woodward.*

3. By the first author; as, a book *originally* written by another hand. *Roscommon.*

O-RIG'IN-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being original.

O-RIG'IN-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *originaire.*]

1. Productive; causing existence.

The production of animals in the *originary* way, requires a certain degree of warmth. *Cheyne.*

2. Primitive; original. *Sandys.*

[*This word is little used.*]

O-RIG'IN-ATE, *v. t.* To cause to be; to bring into existence; to produce what is new

The change is to be effected without a decomposition of the whole civil and political mass, for the purpose of originating a new civil order out of the elements of society. *Burke.*

That matter, which can not think, will, or *originate* motion, should communicate thought, volition, and motivity, is plainly impossible. *Dwight.*

O-RIG'IN-ATE, *v. i.* To take first existence; to have origin; to be begun. The scheme *originated* with the governor and council. It *originated* in pure benevolence.

O-RIG'I-NA-TED, *pp.* Brought into existence.

O-RIG'I-NA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bringing into existence.

O-RIG-IN-A'TION, *n.* The act of bringing or coming into existence; first production.

Descartes first introduced the fancy of making a world, and deducing the *origination* of the universe from mechanical principles. *Keil.*

2. Mode of production or bringing into being.

This genus is propagated by animal parents, to wit, butterflies, after the common *origination* of all caterpillars. *Ray.*

O-RIG'IN-A-TOR, *n.* A person who originates or commences.

O-RILLON, *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, a rounding of earth, faced with a wall, raised on the shoulder of those bastions that have casemates, to cover the cannon in the retired flank, and prevent their being dismounted. *Encyc. Brande.*

O'RI-OLE, *n.* The popular name of several species of birds allied to the thrushes, having their plumage of a golden-yellow mixed with black. *Partington.*

O-RI'ON, *n.* [Gr. ωριων; unfortunately accented by the poets on the second syllable.]

A large and bright constellation on both sides of the equinoctial. *Brande.*

O-RIS-MO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to orismology.

O-RIS-MOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ορισμος, a term, and λογος, a discourse.]

In *natural history*, that department which treats of terms, whether descriptive or denominative.

OR'I-SON, *n.* [Fr. *oraison*, from L. *oratio*, from *oro.*]

A prayer or supplication.

Lowly they bowed adoring, and began
Their orisons, each morning duly paid. *Milton.*

ORK, *n.* [L. *orca.*]

A species of whale. [See Orc.]

ORLE, *n.* [Infra.] In *heraldry*, an ordinary in the form of a fillet, round the shield.

[An inescutcheon voided. — *E. H. Barker.*]

ORLE, }
OR'LET, } *n.* [Fr. *ourlet*, It. *orlo*, a hem. Qu. Heb. ערלה, and Ch. Syr.]
OR'LO, }

In *architecture*, a fillet under the ovolo of a capital.

OR'LOP, *n.* [D. *overloop*, a running over or overflowing, an orlop, that is, a spreading over.]

The lower deck of a ship of the line; or that, in all vessels, on which the cables are stowed. *Totten.*

OR-MO-LU', *n.* [Fr.] Brass which by a chemical process is made to assume the appearance of being gilt. It is used in making lamps, girandoles, &c.

OR'NA-MENT, *n.* [L. *ornamentum*, from *orno*, to adorn. Varro informs us that this was primitively *osnamentum*; but this is improbable. See Adorn.]

1. That which embellishes; something which, added to another thing, renders it more beautiful to the eye.

The chains, and the bracelets, and the mufflers, the bonnets, and the *ornaments* of the legs. — Is. iii.

2. In *architecture*, *ornaments* are sculpture or carved work.

3. Embellishment; decoration; additional beauty.

The *ornament* of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price. — 1 Pet. iii.

OR'NA-MENT, *v. t.* To adorn; to deck; to embellish. *Warburton.*

OR-NA-MENT'AL, *a.* Serving to decorate; giving additional beauty; embellishing.

Some think it most *ornamental* to wear their bracelets on their wrists; others about their ankles. *Brown.*

OR-NA-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to add embellishment.

OR'NA-MENT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Decorated; embellished; beautified. *Shenstone.*

OR'NA-MENT-ING, *ppr.* Decorating; embellishing.

OR'NATE, *v. t.* [L. *orno.*]

To adorn.

OR'NATE, *a.* [L. *ornatus.*]

Adorned; decorated; beautiful. *Milton.*

OR'NA-TED, *pp.* Adorned; ornamented.

OR'NATE-LY, *adv.* With decoration. *Skelton.*

OR'NATE-NESS, *n.* State of being adorned.

OR'NA-TING, *ppr.* Embellishing.

OR'NA-TURE, *n.* Decoration. [*Little used.*]

OR-NIS-CŌP'ICS, *n.* Divination by the observation of birds. *Bailey.*

OR-NIS'CO-PIST, *n.* [Gr. ορνις, a bird, and σκοπεω, to view.]

One who views the flight of birds in order to foretell future events by their manner of flight. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

OR-NITH-ICH'NITE, *n.* [Gr. ορνις, a bird, and ιχνος, a track.]

In *geology*, a name given to the foot-marks of birds, occurring in different strata of stone. *Hitchcock.*

OR-NITH'O-LITE, *n.* A name given to fossil birds, and also to stones of various colors bearing the figure of birds. *Buchanan.*

OR-NI-THO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to ornithology.

OR-NI-THOL'O-GIST, *n.* [See Ornithology.] A person who is skilled in the natural history of birds, who understands their form, structure, habits, and uses; one who describes birds.

OR-NI-THOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ορνις, a bird, and λογος, discourse.]

The science of birds, which comprises a knowledge of their form, structure, habits, and uses.

OR-NITH'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. ορνις, a bird, and μαντεια, divination.]

Augury, a species of divination by means of birds, their flight, &c. *Brande.*

OR'NI-THON, *n.* [Gr., an aviary.] A building for the keeping of birds. *Elmes.*

OR'NI-THO-RHYNCH'US, *n.* [Gr. ορνις, ορνιθος, a bird, and ρυγχος, a beak.]

An effodient monotrematous mammal, with a horny beak resembling that of a duck, and two merely fibrous cheek-teeth on each side of both jaws, not fixed in any bone, but only in the gum; with pentadactylous paws webbed like the feet of a bird and formed for swimming, and with a spur behind in the hinder feet, emitting a poisonous liquid from a reservoir in the sole of the foot, supplied by a gland situated above the pelvis, and by the side of the spine. The animal is covered with a brown fur. It is found only in New Holland, and is sometimes called Water Mole.

OR-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [See Orology.] Pertaining to a description of mountains.

O-ROL'O-GIST, *n.* A describer of mountains.

O-ROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ορος, a mountain, and λογος, discourse.]

The science or description of mountains.

O'RO-TUND, *n.* [L. *os* and *rotundum.*] A mode of intonation directly from the larynx, which has a fullness, clearness, strength, smoothness, and ringing, or musical quality, which form the highest perfection of the human voice. *Rush.*

OR'PHAN, *n.* [Gr. ορφανος; It. *orfano*; Fr. *orphelin.*]

A child who is bereaved of father or mother, or both.

OR'PHAN, *a.* Bereaved of parents. *Sidney.*

OR'PHAN-AGE, } *n.* The state of an orphan.
OR'PHAN-ISM, } *Sherwood.*

OR'PHAN-ED, *a.* Bereft of parents or friends. *Young.*

OR-PHAN-OT'RO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ορφανος, orphan, and τροφη, food.]

A hospital for orphans. *Chalmers.*

OR'PHANS-COURT, *n.* A court, in some of the states of the Union, having jurisdiction of the estates and persons of orphans. *Bouvier.*

OR'PHE-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Orpheus, the poet
OR'PHIC, } and musician; as, *Orphic* hymns. *Bryant.*

OR'PHE-US, *n.* [Gr. Ορφευς.]

In *classical mythology*, a poet who is represented as having had the power of moving inanimate bodies by the music of his lyre. [In the classics, *Or'pheus.*]

OR'PI-MENT, *n.* [L. *auripigmentum*; *aurum*, gold, and *pigmentum.*]

Sesquisulphuret of arsenic, found native, and then an ore of arsenic, or artificially composed. The native orpiment appears in yellow, brilliant, and seemingly talcky masses of various sizes. The red orpiment is called Realgar, and is a protosulphuret of arsenic. It is more or less lively and transparent, and often crystallized in bright needles. In this form it is called Ruby or Arsenic.

Fourcroy. Nicholson. Encyc. Ure.

OR'PIN, *n.* [Fr.] A yellow color of various degrees of intensity, approaching also to red. *Brande.*

OR'PINE, (or'pin,) *n.* [Fr. *orpin.*]

A succulent plant of the genus Sedum, lesser houseleek, or live-long. Also, a plant of Southern Europe belonging to the genus Telephium. The *bastard orpine* is of the genus Andrachne; the *lesser orpine* of the genus Crassula. *Partington. Loudon.*

OR'RACH. See Orach.

OR'RE-RY, *n.* An astronomical machine for exhibiting the several motions of the heavenly bodies. This machine was invented by George Graham, but Rowley, a workman, borrowed one from him, and made a copy for the earl of Orrery, after whom it was named by Sir Richard Steele. Similar machines are called also Planetariums. *Barlow.*

OR'RIS, *n.* The plant *iris*, of which *orris* seems to be a corruption; fleur-de-lis, or flag flower. Its root has an agreeable odor, resembling that of violets. *Encyc.*

2. A sort of gold or silver lace. Qu. *Orfrays.* *Johnson.*

ORSE'DEW, (-du,) *n.* Dutch gold, which see.

ORT, *n.* A fragment; a refuse. *Shak.*

OR'THITE, *n.* [Gr. ορθος, straight.]

A variety of Allanite, an ore of cerium, occurring in long acicular crystals, of a brownish-black color, and semi-metallic appearances. *Dana.*

OR-THO-CER'A-TITE, } *n. pl.* [Gr. ορθος, straight,
OR-THO-CER'A-TA, } and κερας, a horn.]

Terms applied to an extinct genus of cephalopods, inhabiting straight, many-chambered shells. *P. Cyc.*

OR'THO-DOX, *a.* [See Orthodoxy.] Sound in the Christian faith; believing the genuine doctrines taught in the Scriptures; opposed to Heretical; as, an *orthodox* Christian.

2. According with the doctrines of Scripture; as, an *orthodox* creed or faith.

OR'THO-DOX-LY, *adv.* With soundness of faith. *Bacon.*

OR'THO-DOX-NESS, *n.* The state of being sound in the faith, or of according with the doctrines of Scripture.

OR'THO-DOX-Y, *n.* [Gr. ορθοδοξια; ορθος, right, true, and δοξα, opinion, from δοκεω, to think.]

1. Soundness of faith; a belief in the genuine doctrines taught in the Scriptures.

Boyle bears full and clear testimony to Gregory's *orthodoxy.* *Waterland.*

2. Consonance to genuine scriptural doctrines; as, the *orthodoxy* of a creed.

OR-THO-DROM'IC, *a.* [See Orthodromy.] Pertaining to orthodromy.

OR-THO-DROM'ICS, *n.* The art of sailing in a direct course, or on the arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe. *Brande.*

OR'THO-DRO-MY, *n.* [Gr. ορθος, right, and δρομος, course.]

The sailing in a straight course.

OR-THO-EP'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to orthoepy.

OR'THO-E-PIST, *n.* [See Orthoepy.] One who pronounces words correctly, or who is well skilled in pronunciation.

OR'THO-E-PY, *n.* [Gr. ορθοεπεια; ορθος, right, and επος, word, or επω, to speak.]

The art of uttering words with propriety; a correct pronunciation of words. *Nares.*

OR'THO-GON, *n.* [Gr. ορθος, right, and γωνια, angle.]

A rectangular figure, or one which has all its angles right angles. *Peacham.*

OR-THOG'ON-AL, *a.* Right-angled; rectangular. *Selden.*

OR-THOG'RA-PHER, } *n.* [See Orthography.]
OR-THOG'RA-PHIST, } One that spells words correctly or properly, according to common usage. *Shak.*

OR-THO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Correctly spelled;
OR-THO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } written with the proper letters.

2. Pertaining to the spelling of words; as, to make an *orthographical* mistake.

Orthographic projection; in *geometry*, the projection of points on a plane by straight lines at right angles to the plane. *Brande.*

Orthographic projection of the sphere; a delineation of the sphere upon a plane that cuts it in the middle, the eye being supposed to be placed at an infinite distance from it. *Barlow.*

OR-THO-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the rules of proper spelling.

2. In the manner of an orthographic projection.

OR-THOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ορθογραφια; ορθος, right, and γραφη, writing.]

1. The art of writing words with the proper letters, according to common usage.

2. The part of grammar which treats of the nature and properties of letters, and of the art of writing words correctly. *Encyc.*

3. The practice of spelling or writing words with the proper letters. *Swift.*

4. In *geometry*, the art of delineating or drawing the front of an object, and exhibiting the heights or elevations of the several parts; so called because it determines things by perpendicular lines falling on the geometrical plane. *Barlow. Gwilt.*

OR-THOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ορθος, right, and λογος, discourse.]

The right description of things. *Fotherby.*

OR-THOM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. ορθος, right, and μετρον, measure.]

The act or practice of constructing verse correctly; the laws of correct versification. *S. Jones.*

OR-THOP-NŒ'A, } *n.* [Gr. ορθοπνοια; ορθος, right,
OR-THOP'NY, } erect, and πνοη, breath; πνεω, to breathe.]

1. A disease in which respiration can be performed only in an erect posture. *Harvey.*

2. Any difficulty of breathing. *Parr.*

ORTHOPTERA, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ορθος*, straight, and *πτερον*, wing.]
An order of insects, so named from the straight or longitudinal folding of their wings. The grasshoppers, cockroaches, and crickets, are examples of this order. *Partington. P. Cyc.*

ORTHOPTEROUS, *a.* Pertaining to the order Orthoptera; folding the wings straight.

ORTHOSTADE, *n.* [Gr. *ορθος*, straight, and *ιστημι*, to stand.]
In *ancient costume*, a long and ample tunic, with straight or upright folds. *Elmes.*

ORTHOTROPOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ορθος* and *τρεπω*.]
In *botany*, erect on the embryo of a plant. *Lindley.*

ORTHOTYPOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ορθος*, straight, and *τυπος*, form.]
In *mineralogy*, having a perpendicular cleavage. *Shepard.*

ORTIVE, *a.* [L. *ortivus*, from *ortus*, *orior*, to rise.]
Rising or eastern. The *ortive* amplitude of a planet is an arc of the horizon intercepted between the point where a star rises, and the east point of the horizon. *Brande.*

ORTOLAN, *n.* [It. *ortolano*, a gardener, an *ortolan*, L. *hortulanus*, from *hortus*, a garden.]
A singing-bird, the Emberiza hortulana, about the size of the lark, with black wings. It is found in Southern Europe, feeds on seeds, and is delicious food. *P. Cyc.*

ORTS, *n. pl.* Fragments; pieces; refuse. [See Oat.]

ORVAL, *n.* [Fr. *orvale*.]
The herb clary. *Dict.*

ORVIETAN, *n.* [It. *orvietano*, so named from a mountebank at *Orvieto*.]
An antidote or counter poison. [*Not used.*] *Brande.*

ORYCTOGNOSTIC, *a.* Pertaining to oryctognosy. *Kirwan.*

ORYCTOGNOSY, *n.* [Gr. *ορυκτος*, fossil, and *γνωσις*, knowledge.]
The science which has for its object the description and classification of minerals, according to well-ascertained characters, and under appropriate denominations; mineralogy.
Oryctognosy consists in the description of minerals, the determination of their nomenclature, and the systematic arrangement of their different species. It coincides nearly with Mineralogy, in its modern acceptation. *Cleaveland.*

ORYCTOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *ορυκτος*, fossil, and *γραφω*, to describe.]
That part of natural history in which fossils are described. *Cyc.*

ORYCTOLOGIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to oryctology. *Humble.*

ORYCTOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *ορυκτος*, fossil, and *λογος*, discourse.]
That part of natural history which treats of fossils. *Cyc.*

OS, *n.* [L.] A bone. [*Technical.*]

OSCHEOCELE, *n.* [Gr. *οσχη*, the scrotum, and *κηλη*, a tumor.]
Any tumor of the scrotum; a scrotal hernia. *Cyc. Coxe.*

OS-CIL-LA'RI-A, *n. pl.* See Oscillatoria.

OS'CIL-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *oscillo*, from ant. *cillo*, Gr. *κελλω*, to move.]
To swing; to move backward and forward; to vibrate. *Chambers.*

OS-CIL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *oscillatio*.]
Vibration; a moving backward and forward, or swinging like a pendulum.

OS-CIL-LA-TO'RI-A, *n. pl.* In *natural history*, a group of minute, filamentous, organized beings which have oscillatory motions. It was at first doubted whether they belong to the animal or vegetable kingdom.

OS'CIL-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Moving backward and forward like a pendulum; swinging; as, an *oscillatory* motion. *Arbuthnot.*

OS'CI-TAN-CY, *n.* [L. *oscito*, to yawn, from *os*, the mouth.]
1. The act of gaping or yawning.
2. Unusual sleepiness; drowsiness; dullness.
It might proceed from the *oscitancy* of transcribers. *Addison.*

OS'CI-TANT, *a.* Yawning; gaping.
2. Sleepy; drowsy; dull; sluggish. *Decay of Piety.*

OS'CI-TANT-LY, *adv.* Carelessly. *More.*

OS'CI-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *oscito*.]
To yawn; to gape with sleepiness.

OS-CI-TA'TION, *n.* The act of yawning or gaping from sleepiness.

OS'CU-LANT, *a.* That adheres closely; that embraces; applied to certain creeping animals, as caterpillars. *Kirby.*

OS-CU-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *osculatio*, a kissing.]
In *geometry*, the contact between any given curve and its osculatory circle, that is, a circle of the same curvature with the given curve at the point of contact. *Barlow.*

OS'CU-LA-TO RY, *a.* An *osculatory* circle, in *geometry*, is a circle having the same curvature with any curve at any given point. *Barlow.*

OS'CU-LA-TO-RY, *n.* In *church history*, a tablet or board, with the picture of Christ, or the Virgin, &c., which is kissed by the priest, and then delivered to the people for the same purpose. *Cyc.*

OS'CULE, *n.* [L. *osculum*, a small mouth.]
A small bi-labiate aperture.

OSIER, (ō'zher,) *n.* [Fr. *osier*; Sax. *hos*. Qu.]
A species of willow, or water-willow, or the twig of the willow, used in making baskets. *Pope.*

OSIER ED, *a.* Covered or adorned with osiers.

OSIER-HOLT, *n.* [Sax. *holt*, a wood.]
In *England*, a place where willows for basket-work are cultivated. *Hooker's Brit. Flora.*

OSMAZOME, [Gr. *οσμη*, odor, and *ζωμος*, juice.]
A substance of an aromatic flavor, obtained from muscular fiber. It is of a yellowish-brown color, is soluble both in water and alcohol, whether cold or hot, but it does not form a jelly by concentration. It gives the characteristic odor and taste of soup. *Thenard.*

OSMIUM, *n.* [Gr. *οσμη*, odor.]
A metal contained in the ore of platinum. A native alloy of this metal with iridium is found in grains along the rivers in South America. Osmium has a dark-gray color; it is not volatile when heated in close vessels, but heated in the open air, it absorbs oxygen and forms a volatile oxyd, or rather acid, which is insoluble in the acids, readily soluble in potasea, and very volatile. It takes its name from the singular smell of this oxyd or acid. *Cyc.*

OSMUND, *n.* A plant of the genus Osmunda. The most remarkable species is the *osmund* royal or flowering fern, growing in shady bogs, the root of which boiled is very slimy, and is used in stiffening linen. *Encyc. Forsyth.*

OSNABURG, (oz'na-burg,) *n.* A species of coarse linen imported originally from Osnaburg, in Germany.

OSPRAY, *n.* [L. *ossifraga*; *os*, a bone, and *frango*, to break; the bone-breaker.]
The fishing-eagle, or bald buzzard, Falco or Pandion haliætus. This is our fish-hawk. It feeds on fish, which it takes by suddenly darting upon them when near the surface of the water. *P. Cyc.*
The name has also been given to the sea-eagle. [See Ossifrage.] *Edin. Encyc.*

OSSELET, *n.* [Fr., from L. *os*, *ossis*, a bone.]
A hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones. *Far. Dict.*

OSSEOUS, *a.* [L. *osseus*, from *os*, a bone.]
Bony; composed of bone; resembling bone. *Parkhurst.*
Osseous breccia: a breccia made up of fragments of bone, found in certain caverns and fissures of rocks. *Brande.*

OSSICLE, (os'se-kl,) *n.* [L. *ossiculum*.]
A small bone. *Holder.*

OSSIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *os*, a bone, and *fero*, to produce.]
Producing or furnishing bones. *Buckland.*

OSSIFIC, *a.* [L. *os*, a bone, and *facio*, to make.]
Having power to ossify or change carneous and membranous substances to bone. *Wiseman.*

OSSIFICATION, *n.* [from *ossify*.] The change or process of changing from flesh or other matter of animal bodies into a bony substance; as, the *ossification* of an artery. *Sharp.*
2. The formation of bones in animals.

OSSIFIED, (-fide,) *pp.* or *a.* Converted into bone, or a hard substance like bone.

OSSIFRAGE, *n.* [L. *ossifraga*. See Osprey.]
The sea-eagle, Aquila ossifraga of Brisson, now considered the young of the white-tailed or cinereous eagle, Falco or Aquila albicilla. In *Leviticus* xi. 13, it denotes a different bird, supposed to be the Lammergeir, Gypaetos barbatus. *Kitto's Cyc. P. Cyc.*

OSSIFY, *v. t.* [L. *os*, bone, and *facio*, to form.]
To form bone; to change from a soft animal substance into bone, or convert into a substance of the hardness of bones. This is done by the deposition of calcareous phosphate or carbonate on the part. *Sharp. Ure.*

OSSIFY, *v. i.* To become bone; to change from soft matter into a substance of bony hardness.

OSSIFYING, *ppr.* or *a.* Changing into bone; becoming bone.

OSSIVOROUS, *a.* [L. *os*, bone, and *voro*, to eat.]
Feeding on bones; eating bones; as, *ossivorous* quadrupeds. *Derham.*

OSSUARY, (osh'yu-a-ry,) *n.* [L. *ossuarium*.]
A charnel-house; a place where the bones of the dead are deposited. *Dict.*

OST, } *n.* A kiln for drying hops or malt. [See
OUST, } Oast.] *Dict. Eng.*

OSTENSIBILITY, *n.* [See Ostensible.] The quality or state of appearing or being shown.

OSTENSIBLE, *a.* [It. *ostensibile*, from L. *ostendo*, to show.]
1. That may be shown; proper or intended to be shown. *Warton.*
2. Plausible; colorable. *Pownall.*
3. Appearing; seeming; shown, declared or avowed. We say, the *ostensible* reason or motive for a measure may be the *real* one, or very different from the real one. This is the common, and I believe the only sense in which the word is used in America.
One of the *ostensible* grounds on which the proprietors had obtained their charter. *Ramsay.*

OSTENSIBLY, *adv.* In appearance; in a manner that is declared or pretended.
An embargo and non-intercourse which totally defeat the interests they are *ostensibly* destined to promote. *Welsh.*

OSTENSIVE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *ostendo*.]
Showing; exhibiting.
Ostensive demonstration, in *mathematics*, is one which plainly and directly demonstrates the truth of a proposition, as opposed to the *apagogical* or *indirect* method. *Hutton.*

OSTENT, *n.* [L. *ostentum*, from *ostendo*.]
1. Appearance; air; manner; mien. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
2. Show; manifestation; token. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
3. A prodigy; a portent; any thing ominous. [*Little used.*] *Chapman. Dryden.*

OSTENTATE, *v. t.* [L. *ostento*.]
To make an ambitious display of; to show or exhibit boastingly. [*Not used.*] *Taylor.*

OSTENTATION, *n.* [L. *ostentatio*.]
1. Outward show or appearance. *Shak.*
2. Ambitious display; vain show; display of any thing dictated by vanity, or intended to invite praise or flattery. *Ostentation* of endowments is made by boasting or self-commendation. *Ostentation* often appears in works of art, and sometimes in acts of charity.
He knew that good and beautiful minds are sometimes inclined to *ostentation*. *Atterbury.*
The painter is to make no *ostentation* of the means by which he strikes the imagination. *Reynolds.*
3. A show or spectacle. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

OSTENTATIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* Making a display from vanity; boastful; fond of presenting one's endowments or works to others in an advantageous light.
Your modesty is so far from being *ostentatious* of the good you do. *Dryden.*
2. Showy; gaudy; intended for vain display; as *ostentatious* ornaments.

OSTENTATIOUS-LY, *adv.* With vain display; boastfully.

OSTENTATIOUS-NESS, *n.* Vain display; boastfulness; vanity.

OSTENTATOR, *n.* [L.] One who makes a vain show; a boaster. [*Little used.*] *Sherwood.*

OSTENTOUS, *a.* Fond of making a show. [*Little used.*] *Feltham.*

OSTEOCOLLA, *n.* [Gr. *οστεον*, a bone, and *κολλα*, glue.]
1. A carbonate of lime incrusting the stem of a plant. It takes its name from an opinion that it has the quality of uniting fractured bones. [*Obs.*] *Nicholson. Cleaveland.*
2. An inferior kind of glue obtained from bones. *Ure.*

OSTEOCOPE, *n.* [Gr. *οστεον*, a bone, and *κοπος*, labor, uneasiness.]
Pain in the bones; a violent, fixed pain in any part of a bone. *Quincy. Coxe.*

OSTEOGENY, *n.* [Gr. *οστεον*, a bone, and *γενναω*, to generate.]
The formation or growth of bone. *Brande.*

OSTEOLOGER, } *n.* [See Osteology.] One
OSTEOLOGIST, } who describes the bones of animals. *Smith.*

OSTEOLOGIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a descrip-
OSTEOLOGIC-AL, } tion of the bones.

OSTEOLOGIC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to osteology. *Lawrence, Lect.*

OSTEOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *οστεον*, a bone, and *λογος*, discourse.]
1. A description of the bones; that part of anatomy which treats of the bones. *Encyc.*
2. The system of animal bones.

OSTHEXY, *n.* [Gr.] The ossification of soft parts of the body.

OSTIARY, *n.* [L. *ostium*, a mouth.]
The mouth or opening by which a river discharges its waters into the sea, or into a lake. *Brown.*

OST'LER. See Hostler.

OST'LER-Y. See Hostlery.

OSTMEN, *n. pl.* East men; Danish settlers in Ireland, so called. *Lyttleton.*

OSTRACEANS, (-shanz,) *n. pl.* A family of bivalve shell fish, of which the oyster is the type. *Brande.*

OSTRACISM, *n.* [Gr. *οστρακισμος*, from *οστρακον*, a shell, or potter's ware.]
1. In *Grecian antiquity*, banishment by the people of Athens, of a person whose merit and influence gave umbrage to them. It takes this name from the shell on which the name or the note of acquittal or condemnation was written. It is, however, most probable that this shell was a piece of baked earth, rendered by the Latins *testa*. *P. Cyc.*
2. Banishment; expulsion; separation.
Sentenced to a perpetual *ostracism* from the esteem, and confidence, and honors, and emoluments of his country. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

OS'TRA-CITE, *n.* [Gr. *οστρακιτης*, from *οστρακον*, a shell.]
An oyster-shell in its fossil state. [*Obs.*]

OS'TRA-CIZE, *v. t.* [See OSTRACISM.] To banish by the popular voice, *particularly* a person eminent for public services, but who has lost his popularity. *Marvel.*

OS'TRA-CIZ-ED, *pp.* Banished by the popular voice.

OS'TRA-CIZ-ING, *ppr.* Banishing or expelling by the popular voice.

OS'TRICH, *n.* [Fr. *autruche*; Sp. *avestruz*; Port. *abestruz*; It. *struzzo*; G. *strauss*; D. *struis* or *struisvogel*; Dan. *struds*: Sw. *struss*; L. *struthio-camelus*; Gr. στρουθος, a sparrow, and an ostrich. The meaning of this name is not obvious. The word *strauss*, in German, signifies a bush, a tuft, a bunch; but the latter part of this name, *struz*, *struds*, *strauss*, coincides also with the Eng. *strut*, Dan. *strutter*, G. *strotzen*: and this is the L. *struthio*, Gr. στρουθος. The first part of the word in Fr. Sp. and Port. is from L. *avis*. The primary sense of *struz*, *struthio*, &c., is to reach, stretch, extend, or erect; but whether this name was given to the fowl from its stately walk or appearance, or from some part of its plumage, let the reader judge.]
The popular name of a bird, which is one of the species of the genus Struthio. The true ostrich, a native of Africa and Arabia, is the largest of all birds, being four feet high from the ground to the top of the back, and seven, eight, and it is said even ten, to the top of the head, when standing erect. Its thighs and the sides of the body are naked, and the wings are so short as to be unfit for flying. The plumage is elegant, and much used in ornamental and showy dress. The speed of this bird in running exceeds that of the fleetest horse. *P. Cyc. Partington.*

OS'TRO-GOTH, *n.* One of the eastern Goths, as distinguished from the Visigoths, or western Goths.

OT-A-COUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ωτα, ears, and ακουω, to hear.]
Assisting the sense of hearing; as, an *otacoustic* instrument.

OT-A-COUS'TIC, OT-A-COUS'TI-CON, *n.* An instrument to facilitate hearing, as an ear-trumpet.

O-TAL'GI-A, O-TAL'GY, *n.* A pain in the ear. [*Barlow.*

O'TA-RY, *n.* [Gr. ους, ωτος, the ear.]
Eared seal; a name given to all those animals of the seal family which have external ears. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

OTH'ER, (uth'er,) *a.* [Sax. *other*; G. *oder*; Gr. ετερος; Goth. *anthar*; G. *ander*. Qu. Sp. *otro*. If the radical letters are *Tr*, qu. Heb. and Ch. יתר, residue. The French *autre* is from the Latin *alter*.]
1. Not the same; different; not this or these.

Then the *other* company which is left shall escape. — Gen. xxxii.
Behold, it was turned again, as his *other* flesh. — Ex. iv.
Other lords besides thee have had dominion over us. — Is. xxvi.
There is one God, and there is none *other* but he. — Mark xii.

2. Not this, but the contrary; as, on this side of the river stands Troy, on the *other* side stands Albany.

Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the *other* also. — Matt. v.

3. Noting something besides. To the knowledge of the Latin and Greek, join as much *other* learning as you can.

4. Correlative to *each*, and applicable to any number of individuals.

They asked *each other* of their welfare. — Ex. xviii.

5. Opposed to Some; as, "*some* fell among thorns — but *other* fell into good ground." *Matt.* xiii.

6. The next. *Shak.*

7. The third part. *B. Jonson.*

Other is used as a substitute for a noun, and in this use has the plural number and the sign of the possessive case.

The fool and the brutish person die, and leave their wealth to *others*. — Ps. xlix.
What do ye more than *others*? — Matt. v.
We were children of wrath even as *others*. — Eph. ii.
The confusion arises, when the one will put their sickle into the *other's* harvest. *Locke.*

With the sign of the possessive, *other* is preceded by *the*, as in the last example.

Other is sometimes put elliptically for *other thing*. From such a man we can expect no *other*.

The other day; at a certain time past, not distant, but indefinite; not long ago.

OTH'ER-GATES, (uth'er-,) *adv.* [*other* and *gate*, for way, manner.] In another manner. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

OTH'ER-GUISE, *adv.* [*other* and *guise*, manner.] Of another kind. [Corruptly pronounced *other-guess.*]

OTH'ER-WHERE, *adv.* [*other* and *where*.] In some other place; or in other places. *Milton.*

OTH'ER-WHILE, OTH'ER-WHILES, *adv.* [*other* and *while*.] At other times.

OTH'ER-WISE, (uth'er-wize,) *adv.* [*other* and *wise*, manner.] In a different manner.

Thy father was a worthy prince,
And merited, alas! a better fate;
But Heaven thought *otherwise*. *Addison.*

2. By other causes.

Sir John Norris failed in the attempt of Lisbon, and returned with the loss, by sickness and *otherwise*, of 8000 men. *Raleigh.*

3. In other respects.

It is said truly, that the best men *otherwise* are not always the best in regard to society. *Hooker.*

O'TI-UM CUM DIG-NI-TA'TE, (o'she-um-,) [L.] Dignified leisure.

OT'TAR, OT'TO, *n.* [from Ar. عطر denoting aroma.]
The aromatic principle; as, the "*attar of roses*," a highly fragrant concrete oil obtained from the petals of the rose; spelled also ATTAR. *Castell. Asiat. Res.*

OT'TER, *n.* [Sax. *oter*, *otur*, or *otter*; G. *otter*, an otter, an *adder* or viper; D. *otter*; Sw. *utter*. The Latin *lutra*, Fr. *loutre*, It. *lontra*, Sp. *nutria*, may possibly be the same word varied in dialect.]
The popular name of digitigrade carnivorous mammals, of the genus Lutra, of which about nine species are described. They all have large, flattish heads, short ears, webbed toes, crooked nails, and tails slightly flattened horizontally. They are aquatic, and feed on fish.

OT'TER, *n.* A colored farinaceous pulp, in a dry state, which surrounds the seeds within the pericarp, of the Bixa Orellana, a small tree or shrub indigenous to the warmer parts of America. This substance is called *Uruco*, or by contraction *Rocou*, and also *Arnotto* and *Anotta*. It is much used to give a kind of salmon color, and it is reputed to be medicinal.

OT'TO, *n.* Essential oil of roses. [See OTTAR.]

OT'TO-MAN, *a.* Designating something that pertains to the Turks or to their government; as, the *Ottoman* power or empire. The word originated in Othman or Osman, the name of a sultan who assumed the government about the year 1300. *Eton.*

OT'TO-MAN, *n.* A sort of thick-stuffed mat used in
2. A stool with a stuffed seat. [Turkey.

OU-BLI-ETTES', (oo-ble-et',) *n. pl.* [Fr.] A dungeon with an opening only at the top, for persons condemned to perpetual imprisonment, or to perish secretly. *Dict. de l'Acad.*

OUCH, *n.* A bezil or socket in which a precious stone or seal is set. *Exod.* xxxix.
2. A carcanet or ornament of gold. *Fosbroke.*
3. The blow given by a boar's tusk. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

OUGHT. See AUGHT, the true orthography.

OUGHT, (awt,) *v. imperfect.* [This word seems to be the preterit tense of the original verb to owe, that is, Sax. *agan*, Goth. *aigan*, Sw. *äga*, to have or possess, the radical sense being to hold, to restrain or stop; hence the passive participle would signify held, bound. In this sense it was used by Spelman and Dryden. But *ought*, as used, is irregular, being used in all persons, both in the present and past tenses; as, *I ought*, *thou oughtest*, *he ought*; *we*, *ye*, *they ought*.]
1. To be held or bound in duty or moral obligation.

These *ought* ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone. — Matt. xxiii.
We that are strong *ought* to bear the infirmities of the weak. — Rom. xv.
Thou *oughtest* therefore to have put my money to the exchangers. — Matt. xxv.

2. To be necessary; to behoove.

Ought not Christ to have suffered these things, and to enter into glory? — Luke xxiv.

3. To be fit or expedient in a moral view.

My brethren, these things *ought* not so to be. — James iii.

4. As a participle, owed; being indebted for.

The love and duty I long have *ought* you. *Spelman.*
That followed, sir, which to myself I *ought*. *Dryden.*

[*In this sense, obsolete.*]
5. In Chaucer's time, it was used impersonally. "Wel *ought* us werke," that is, well it behooveth us to work.

OUNCE, (ouns,) *n.* [L. *uncia*, the twelfth part of any thing; Gr. ογγια; but the Greek is from the Latin; Fr. *once*; It. *oncia*, an ounce, and an inch; Sp. *onza*; D. *once*, G. *unze*. *Inch* is from the same root, being the twelfth part of a foot.]
1. A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois. In troy weight, the ounce is twenty pennyweights, each of twenty-four grains.
2. An animal of the genus Felis. [See ONCE.]

OUND'ED, OUND'ING, *a.* [Fr. *onde*; L. *unda*.]
Waving. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

OUPHE, (oof,) *n.* [Teutonic *auff*; but probably contracted from *elf*, G. *alp*.]
A fairy; a goblin; an elf. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

OUPH'EN, (oof'n,) *a.* Elfish. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

OUR, *a.* [Sax. *ure*; in the oblique cases, *uram*, *urne*, whence our vulgar *ourn*; Sw. *var*; Dan. *vor*, Ir. *ar*; Basque, *gure*.]
1. Pertaining or belonging to us; as, *our* country; *our* rights; *our* troops.

2. *Ours*, which is primarily the possessive case of *our*, is never used as an adjective, but as a substitute for the adjective and the noun to which it belongs. Your house is on a plain; *ours* is on a hill. This is good English, but certainly *ours* must be the nominative to *is*, or it has none.

Their organs are better disposed than *ours* for receiving grateful impressions from sensible objects. *Atterbury.*

Here *ours* stands in the place of *our organs*, and can not, in conformity with any rule of construction, be in the possessive case.

The same thing was done by them in suing in their courts, which is now done by us in suing in *ours*. *Kettlewell.*

OU-RANG'-OU-TANG', *n.* See ORANG-OUTANG.

OU-RA-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ουρανος, heaven, and γραφη, description.]
A description of the heavens. *Hist. Roy. Society.*
[See URANOGRAPHY, the more common term.]

OU-ROL'O-GY, OU-ROS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. ουρον and λογος or σκοπεω.]
The judgment of diseases from an examination of the urine.

OUR-SELF', *pron. reciprocal.* [*our* and *self*.] This is added after *we* and *us*, and sometimes is used without either, for *myself*, in the regal style only; as, we *ourself* will follow. *Shak.*

Unless we would denude *ourself* of all force to defend us. *Clarendon.*

OUR-SELVES', *pl.* of OURSELF. We or us, not others; added to *we* by way of emphasis or opposition.

We *ourselves* might distinctly number in words a great deal farther than we usually do. *Locke.*
Safe in *ourselves*, while on *ourselves* we stand. *Dryden.*

OUSE. See OOZE.

OUS'EL, (ooz'l,) *n.* [Sax. *osle*.]
A name common to several species of birds of the thrush family. One of them is the European blackbird. *Shak.*

OUST, *v. t.* [Fr. *oter*, for *ouster*. It seems to be a contracted word, for in Norman, *oghsta* is ousted. I take this to be our vulgar *oust*, used in the sense of *lift*. The usual signification, then, will be that of the Latin *tollo*, *sustuli*.]
1. To take away; to remove.

Multiplications of actions upon the case were rare formerly, and thereby wager of law ousted. *Hall.*

2. To eject; to disseize.

Afterward the lessor, reversioner, or remainder-man, or a stranger, doth eject or oust the lessee of his term. *Blackstone.*

OUST'ED, *pp.* Taken away; removed; ejected.

OUST'ER, *n.* Removed from possession; disseizin; dispossession; ejection. *Blackstone.*
Ouster of the freehold is effected by abatement, intrusion, disseizin, discontinuance, or deforcement. *Blackstone.*
Ouster le main. [*ouster* and Fr. *le main*, the hand.]
A delivery of lands out of the hands of a guardian, or out of the king's hands; or a judgment given for that purpose. *Blackstone. Encyc.*

OUST'ING, *ppr.* Taking away; removing; ejecting.

OUT, *adv.* [Sax. *ut*; D. *uit*; G. *aus*; Sw. *ut*. In Scotland, it is used as a verb, to put forth, to depart. In Russ. *ot* signifies *from*.]
1. Without; on the outside; not within; on the exterior or beyond the limits of any inclosed place or given line; opposed to IN or WITHIN; as, to go *out* and come *in*; to rush *out*.
2. Abroad; not at home. The master of the house is *out*; a colloquial phrase for *gone out*.
3. In a state of disclosure or discovery. The secret is *out*, that is, has come *out*, is disclosed. We shall find *out* the rogue.
4. Not concealed.

When these are gone,
The woman will be *out*. *Shak.*

5. In a state of extinction. The candle or the fire is *out*.
6. In a state of being exhausted. The wine is *out*.
7. In a state of destitution. We are *out* of bread corn.
8. Not in office or employment. I care not who is in or who is *out*. He is *out* of business.
9. Abroad or from home, in a party, at church, in a parade, &c. He was not *out* to-day. The militia companies are *out*. The man was *out* in a frolic last night.
10. To the end.

Hear me *out*. *Dryden.*

11. Loudly; without restraint; as, to laugh *out*.
12. Not in the hands of the owner. The land is *out* upon a lease.
13. In an error.

As a musician that will always play,
And yet is always *out* at the same note. *Roscommon.*

14. At a loss; in a puzzle.

I have forgot my part, and I am *out*. *Shak.*

15. Uncovered; with clothes torn; as, to be *out* at the knees or elbows.
16. Away, so as to consume; as, to sleep *out* the best time in the morning.

17. Deficient; having expended. He was *out* of pocket; he was *out* fifty pounds. *Fell.*

18. It is used as an exclamation, with the force of command; away; begone; as, *out* with the dog. *Shak.*

Out upon you, out upon it; expressions of dislike or contempt.

Out is much used as a modifier of verbs; as, to come *out*, to go *out*, to lead *out*, to run *out*, to leak *out*, to creep *out*, to flow *out*, to pass *out*, to look *out*, to burn *out*, to cut *out*, to saw *out*, to grow *out*, to spin *out*, to write *out*, to boil *out*, to beat *out*, &c., bearing the sense of issuing, extending, drawing from, separating, bringing to open view, or, in short, the passing of a limit that incloses or restrains; or bearing the metaphorical sense of vanishing, coming to an end.

Out of. In this connection, *out* may be considered as an adverb, and *of* as a preposition.

1. Proceeding from; as produce. Plants grow *out of* the earth; he paid me *out of* his own funds.

Keep thy heart with all diligence, for *out of* it are the issues of life. — Prov. iv.

Out of the same mouth proceedeth blessing and cursing. — James iii.

2. From or proceeding from a place, or the interior of a place; as, to take any thing *out of* the house. *Mark* xiii.

3. Beyond; as, *out of* the power of fortune.

They were astonished *out of* measure. — Mark x.

4. From, noting taking or derivation.

To whom he expounded and testified the kingdom of God, persuading them concerning Jesus, both *out of* the law of Moses, and *out of* the prophets. — Acts xxviii.

5. Not in, noting extraordinary exertion.

Be instant in season, *out of* season. — 2 Tim. iv.

6. Not in, noting exclusion, dismission, departure, absence, or dereliction; as, *out of* favor; *out of* use; *out of* place; *out of* fashion.

7. Not in, noting unfitness or impropriety. He is witty *out of* season; the seed was sown *out of* season.

8. Not within, noting extraordinary delay; as, a ship *out of* time.

9. Not within; abroad; as, *out of* the door or house.

10. From, noting copy from an original; as, to cite or copy *out of* Horace.

11. From, noting rescue or liberation; as, to be delivered *out of* afflictions.

Christianity recovered the law of nature *out of* all those errors. *Addison.*

12. Not in, noting deviation, exorbitance, or irregularity. This is *out of* all method; *out of* all rule; he goes *out of* his way to find cause of censure; he is *out of* order.

13. From, noting dereliction or departure. He will not be flattered or frightened *out of* his duty; he attempted to laugh men *out of* virtue.

14. From, noting loss or change of state. The mouth is *out of* taste; the instrument is *out of* tune. *Bacon.*

15. Not according to, noting deviation; as, he acts or speaks *out of* character.

16. Beyond; not within the limits of; as, to be *out of* hearing, *out of* sight, *out of* reach. Time *out of* mind, is time beyond the reach of memory.

17. Noting loss or exhaustion; as, to be *out of* breath.

18. Noting loss; as, *out of* hope.

19. By means of.

Out of that will I cause these of Cyprus to mutiny. *Shak.*

20. In consequence of, noting the motive, source, or reason.

What they do not grant *out of* the generosity of their nature, they may grant *out of* mere impatience. *Smalridge.*

So we say, a thing is done *out of* envy, spite, or ambition.

Out of hand; immediately, as that is easily used which is ready in the hand.

Gather we our forces *out of* hand. *Shak.*

Out of print, denotes that a book is not in market, or to be purchased; the copies printed having been all sold.

OUT, v. t. To eject; to expel; to deprive by expulsion.

The French have been outed of their holds. *Heylin.*

In *composition*, *out* signifies beyond, more, ejection, or extension.

[For the participles of the following compounds, see the simple verbs.]

OUT-ACT', v. t. To do beyond; to exceed in act.

He has made me heir to treasures,
Would make me outact a real widow's whining. *Otway.*

OUT-AR'GUE, v. t. To argue better than another.

OUT-BAL'ANCE, v. t. To outweigh; to exceed in weight or effect

Let dull Ajax bear away my right,
When all his days *outbalance* this one night. *Dryden.*

OUT-BAL'AN-CED, (-bal'anst,) pp. Outweighed.

OUT-BAR', v. t. To shut out by bars or fortification.

These to outbar with painful plantings. *Spenser.*

OUT-BAR'RED, pp. Shut out by bars.

OUT BID', v. t. To bid more than another; to offer a higher price.

For Indian spices, for Peruvian gold,
Prevent the greedy and *outbid* the bold. *Pope.*

OUT-BID', } pp. Exceeded in the price offered.
OUT-BID'DEN, }

OUT-BID'DER, n. One that outbids.

OUT-BID'DING, ppr. Bidding a price beyond another.

OUT-BLOWN', pp. Inflated; swelled with wind. *Dryden.*

OUT-BLUSH', v. t. To exceed in rosy color. *Shipman.*

OUT'BORN, a. Foreign; not native. [*Little used.*]

OUT'BOUND, a. Destined or proceeding from a country or harbor to a distant country or port; as, an *outbound* ship. *Dryden.*

[The usual phrase among seamen is OUTWARD-BOUND.]

OUT-BRAVE', v. t. To bear down by more daring or insolent conduct.

I would outstare the sternest eyes that look,
Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth,
To win thee, lady. *Shak.*

2. To exceed in splendid appearance.

The towers as well as men *outbrave* the sky. *Cowley.*

OUT-BRAZ'EN, v. t. To bear down with a brazen face or impudence.

OUT'BREAK, n. A bursting forth; eruption.

The flash and *outbreak* of a fiery mind. *Shak.*

OUT'BREAK-ING, n. That which bursts forth. *Herbert.*

OUT-BREATHE', v. t. To weary by having better breath. *Shak.*

2. To expire. *Spenser.*

OUT-BUD', v. t. To sprout forth. *Spenser.*

OUT-BUILD', (out-bild',) v. t. To exceed in building, or in durability of building.

OUT-BURN', v. t. or i. To exceed in burning. *Mantell.*

OUT'BURST, n. [*out* and *burst.*] A breaking or bursting out.

OUT-CANT' v. t. To surpass in canting. *Pope.*

OUT'CAST, pp. or a. [Sw. *utkasta*, to cast out.] Cast out; thrown away; rejected as useless. *Spenser.*

OUT'CAST, n. One who is cast out or expelled; an exile; one driven from home or country. *Isa.* xvi.

OUT-CEPT', for EXCEPT, is not in use. *B. Jonson.*

OUT-CHEAT', v. t. To exceed in cheating.

OUT-CHEAT'ED, pp. Exceeded in cheating.

OUT-CHEAT'ING, ppr. Surpassing in cheating.

OUT-CLIMB', v. t. To climb beyond. *Davenant.*

OUT-COM'PASS, v. t. To exceed due bounds. *Bacon.*

OUT-CRAFT', v. t. To exceed in cunning. *Shak.*

OUT'CROP, n. In *geology*, the coming out of a stratum to the surface of the ground. *Lyell.*

OUT'CROP, v. t. In *geology*, to come out to the surface of the ground; *applied to strata.*

OUT'CRY, n. A vehement or loud cry; cry of distress. *Denham.*

2. Clamor; noisy opposition or detestation. *South.*

3. Sale at public auction. *Ainsworth.*

OUT-DARE', v. t. To dare or venture beyond. *Shak.*

OUT-DATE', v. t. To antiquate; as, *out-dated* ceremonies. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

OUT-DAZ'ZLE, v. t. To surpass in dazzling.

OUT-DAZ'ZLED, pp. Surpassed in dazzling.

OUT-DO', v. t.; pret. OUTDID; pp. OUTDONE. [See Do.]

To excel; to surpass; to perform beyond another.

An imposture *outdoes* the original. *L'Estrange.*
I grieve to be *outdone* by Gay. *Swift.*

OUT-DO'ING, ppr. Excelling; surpassing in performance.

OUT-DO'ING, n. Excess in performance. *Pope.*

OUT-DONE', pp. of OUTDO.

OUT-DOOR', a. Being without the house.

OUT-DOORS', adv. Abroad; out of the house.

OUT-DRINK', v. t. [See DRINK.] To exceed in drinking. *Donne.*

OUT-DWELL', v. t. To dwell or stay beyond. *Shak.*

OUT'ED, a. Put out; extinguished; ended. *Hudibras.*

OUT'ER, a. [comp. of OUT.] Being on the outside; external; opposed to INNER; as, the *outer* wall; the *outer* part of a thing; the *outer* court or gate.

OUT'ER-LY, adv. Toward the outside. *Grew.*

OUT'ER-MOST, a. [*superl.* from *outer.*] Being on the extreme external part; remotest from the midst; as, the *outermost* row. *Boyle.*

OUT-FACE', v. t. To brave; to bear down with an imposing front, or with impudence; to stare down. *Shak. Raleigh.*

OUT'FALL, n. A fall of water; a canal.

OUT-FAWN', v. t. To exceed in fawning or adulation. *Hudibras.*

OUT-FEAST', v. t. To succeed in feasting. *Taylor.*

OUT-FEAT', v. t. To surpass in performing.

OUT'FIT, n. A fitting out, as of a ship for a voyage; usually in *the plural*, OUTFITS, the expenses incurred, or the articles employed, in equipping and furnishing a ship for a voyage.

2. An allowance equal to one year's salary, made to a public minister, going to a foreign country, beyond his salary. *United States.*

OUT-FLANK', v. t. To extend the flank of one army beyond that of another.

OUT-FLASH', v. t. To surpass in flashing.

OUT-FLASH'ING, ppr. Surpassing in flashing.

OUT-FLY', v. t. To fly faster than another; to advance before in flight or progress. *Garth.*

OUT-FOOL', v. t. To exceed in folly. *Young.*

OUT'FORM, n. External appearance. *B. Jonson.*

OUT-FROWN', v. t. To frown down; to overbear by frowning. *Shak.*

OUT'GATE, n. An outlet; a passage outward. *Spenser.*

OUT-GEN'ER-AL, v. t. To exceed in generalship; to gain advantage over by superior military skill. *Chesterfield.*

OUT-GEN'ER-AL-ED, pp. Exceeded in military skill.

OUT-GIVE', (out giv',) v. t. To surpass in giving. *Dryden.*

OUT-GO', v. t. [See GO.] To go beyond; to advance before in going; to go faster.

2. To surpass; to excel. *Carew. Dryden.*

3. To circumvent; to overreach. *Denham.*

OUT-GO'ING, ppr. Going beyond.

OUT-GO'ING, n. The act of going out.

2. The state of going out. *Ps.* lxv.

3. Utmost border; extreme limit. *Josh.* xvii.

OUT-GONE', (out-gawn',) pp. Gone beyond.

OUT-GRIN', v. t. To surpass in grinning. *Addison.*

OUT-GROW', v. t. To surpass in growth.

2. To grow too great or too old for any thing. Children *outgrow* their garments, and men *outgrow* their usefulness.

OUT-GROWN', pp. of OUTGROW.

OUT'GUARD, n. A guard at a distance from the main body of an army; or a guard at the farthest distance; any thing for defense placed at a distance from the thing to be defended. *Dryden. South.*

OUT-HER'OD, v. t. To overact the character of Herod, which, in the old plays, was always a violent one. *Smart.*

OUT-HER'OD-ED, pp. Surpassed in cruelty.

OUT'HOUSE, n. A small house or building at a little distance from the main house.

OUT'ING, n. A going from home; an airing. [*Local.*]

OUT-JEST', v. t. To overpower by jesting. *Shak.*

OUT-JEST'ED, pp. Overpowered by jesting.

OUT-JUG'GLE, v. t. To surpass in juggling. *Hall.*

OUT-KNAVE', (out-nāve',) v. t. To surpass in knavery. *L'Estrange.*

OUT'LAND, a. [Sax. *utlænde*, a foreigner.] Foreign. [*Obs.*] *Strutt.*

OUT'LAND-ER, n. A foreigner; not a native. [*Obs.*] *Wood.*

OUT-LAND'ISH, a. [Sax. *utlandisc*; *out* and *land.*]

1. Foreign; not native. *Donne.*

Nevertheless, even him did *outlandish* women cause to sin. — Neh. xiii.

2. Born or produced in the interior country, or among rude people; hence, vulgar; rustic; rude; clownish.

[*This is the sense in which the word is among us most generally used.*]

OUT-LAST', v. t. To last longer than something else; to exceed in duration. Candles laid in bran will *outlast* others of the same stuff. *Bacon.*

OUT-LAST'ED, pp. Lasted longer than something else.

OUT'LAW, n. [Sax. *utlaga*; *out* and *law.*]

A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection. Formerly any person might kill an outlaw; but it is now held unlawful for any person to put to death an outlaw, except the sheriff, who has a warrant for that purpose. *Blackstone.*

OUT'LAW, v. t. [Sax. *utlagian.*]

To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to proscribe. *Blackstone.*

OUT'LAW-ED, pp. or a. Excluded from the benefit of law.

OUT'LAW-ING, ppr. Depriving of the benefit of law.

OUT'LAW-RY, n. The putting a man out of the protection of law, or the process by which a man is deprived of that protection; the punishment of a man who, when called into court, contemptuously refuses to appear. *Blackstone.*

OUT'LAY, n. A laying out or expending; expenditure.

OUT-LEAP', v. t. To leap beyond; to pass by leaping.

OUT'LEAP, n. Sally; flight; escape. *Locke.*

OUT-LEAP'ED, (-leept *or* -lept,) pp. Leaped beyond.

OUT-LEAP'ING, ppr. Leaping beyond.

OUT'LET, n. Passage outward; the place or the means by which any thing escapes or is discharged. A gate is the *outlet* of a city or fort. The mouth of a river is its *outlet*. Colonies are the *outlets* of a populous nation. *Bacon.*

OUT'LICK-ER, n. In *ships*, a small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop.

OUT-LIE', v. t. To exceed in lying. *Hall.*

OUT'LI ER, n. One who does not reside in the place with which his office or duty connects him. *Freeman.*

2. A part of a rock or stratum lying without, or beyond the main body. *Mantell.*

OUT'LINE, n. Contour; the line by which a figure is defined; the exterior line.

2. The first sketch of a figure.

3. First general sketch of any scheme or design.

OUT'LINE, v. t. To draw the exterior line; to delineate, to sketch.

OUT'LIN-ED, *pp.* Marked with an outline.

OUT-LIVE', (out-liv',) v. t. To live beyond; to survive; to live after something has ceased; as, a man may *outlive* his children; a person may *outlive* his estate, his fame, and his usefulness.

They live too long who happiness *outlive*. *Dryden.*

2. To live better, or to better purpose. *Scott.*

OUT-LIV'ED, *pp.* Survived; lived beyond.

OUT-LIV'ER, n. A survivor.

OUT-LIV'ING, *ppr.* Living beyond another's life.

OUT-LOOK', v. t. To face down; to browbeat. *Shak.*

2. To select. [*Not in use.*]

OUT'LOOK, n. Vigilant watch; foresight. *Young.*

[But LOOK-OUT is generally used.]

OUT-LOOK'ED, (-lookt,) *pp.* Faced down; browbeaten.

OUT'LOPE, n. [See LOPE and LEAP.] An excursion. [*Not used.*] *Florio.*

OUT-LUS'TER, **OUT-LUS'TRE**, } v. t. To excel in brightness. *Shak.*

OUT-LY'ING, a. Lying or being at a distance from the main body or design. *Temple. Addison.*

2. Being on the exterior or frontier *Gibbon.*

OUT-MA-NEU'VER, **OUT-MA-NŒU'VRE**, } v. t. To surpass in maneuvering.

OUT-MARCH', v. t. To march faster than; to march so as to leave behind.

The horse *outmarched* the foot. *Clarendon.*

OUT-MARCH'ED, *pp.* Left behind in a march.

OUT-MEAS'URE, (out-mezh'ur,) v. t. To exceed in measure or extent. *Brown.*

OUT-MEAS'UR-ED, *pp.* Exceeded in extent.

OUT'MOST, a. Farthest outward; most remote from the middle. *Milton.*

OUT-NAME', v. t. To exceed in naming or describing.

OUT-NUM'BER, v. t. To exceed in number. The troops *outnumbered* those of the enemy.

OUT-NUM'BER-ED, *pp.* Exceeded in number.

OUT-PACE', v. t. To outgo; to leave behind. *Chapman.*

OUT-PAR'A-MOUR, v. t. [See PARAMOUR.] To exceed in keeping mistresses. *Shak.*

OUT'PAR-ISH, n. A parish lying without the walls, or on the border. *Graunt.*

OUT'PART, n. A part remote from the center or main part. *Ayliffe.*

OUT-PASS', v. t. To pass beyond; to exceed in progress. *Kirwan.*

OUT-PEER', v. t. To surpass or excel. *Shak.*

OUT-POISE', (out-poiz',) v. t. To outweigh. *Howell.*

OUT'PORCH, n. An entrance. *Milton.*

OUT'PORT, n. In *Great Britain*, a port at some distance from the city of London. *Ash.*

OUT'POST, n. A post or station without the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army.

2. The troops placed at such a station. *Marshall.*

OUT-POUR', v. t. To pour out; to send forth in a stream. *Milton.*

2. To effuse.

OUT-POUR'ED, *pp.* Sent forth in a stream.

OUT'POUR-ING, n. A pouring out; effusion. *Milner. Bogue.*

OUT-PRAY', v. t. To exceed in prayer or in earnestness of entreaty. *Scott.*

OUT-PREACH', v. t. To surpass in preaching; to produce more effect in inculcating lessons or truth.

And for a villain's quick conversion
A pillory can *outpreach* a parson. *J. Trumbull.*

OUT-PRIZE', v. t. To exceed in value or estimated worth. *Shak.*

OUT'RAGE, v. t. [Fr. *outrager*; Arm. *outrachi*, *outragi*; It. *oltraggiare*; Sp. and Port. *ultrajar*; from the L. *ultra*, beyond, It. *oltre*, with the common termination *age*; or more probably it is a compound of *ulta*, *oltra*, *outre*, with the Sp. *ajar*, to spoil, to mar, to abuse with injurious language.]

To treat with violence and wrong; to abuse by rude or insolent language; to injure by rough, rude treatment of any kind.

Base and insolent minds *outrage* men, when they have hopes of doing it without a return, *Atterbury.*
This interview *outrages* all decency. *Broome.*

OUT'RAGE, v. t. To commit exorbitances; to be guilty of violent rudeness. *Ascham.*

OUT'RAGE, n. [Fr. *id.*; It. *oltraggio*; Sp. and Port. *ultraje*.]

Injurious violence offered to persons or things; excessive abuse; wanton mischief. Rude, abusive language, scurrility, or opprobrious and contemptuous words, may be an *outrage* to persons, or to decency and civility. A violent attack upon person or property is an *outrage*.

He wrought great *outrages*, wasting all the country where he went. *Spenser.*

OUT'RA-GED, *pp.* or a. Treated with violence or wrong; abused by insolent language.

OUT-RA'GEOUS, a. [It. *oltraggioso*; Fr. *outrageux*.]

1. Violent; furious; exorbitant; exceeding all bounds of moderation; as, *outrageous* villainies; *outrageous* talk, *outrageous* abuse. *Sidney. Spenser.*

2. Excessive; exceeding reason or decency; as, *outrageous* panegyric. *Dryden.*

3. Enormous, atrocious; as, *outrageous* crimes.

4. Tumultuous; turbulent. [*Shak.*

OUT-RA'GEOUS-LY, *adv.* With great violence; furiously; excessively *Spenser. South.*

OUT-RA'GEOUS-NESS, n. Fury; violence; enormity. *Dryden.*

OUT-RAZE', v. t. To raze to extermination. *Sandys.*

OU-TRE', (oo-trā',) a. [Fr.] Being out of the common course or limits; extravagant. *Geddes.*

OUT-REACH', v. t. To go or extend beyond. *Brown.*

OUT-REACH'ED, (-reecht',) *pp.* Reached beyond.

OUT-REAS'ON, (-rē'zn,) v. t. To excel or surpass in reasoning. *South.*

OUT-REAS'ON-ED, *pp.* Surpassed in reasoning.

OUT-RECK'ON, v. t. To exceed in assumed computation. *Pearson.*

OUT-RECK'ON-ED, *pp.* Excelled in computation.

OUT-REIGN', v. t. To reign through the whole of. *Spenser.*

OUT-RIDE', v. t. To pass by riding; to ride faster than. *Hall.*

OUT-RIDE', v. i. To travel about on horseback, or in a vehicle. *Addison.*

OUT'RID-ER, n. A summoner whose office is to cite men before the sheriff. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

2. One who travels about on horseback.

3. A servant on horseback who attends a carriage.

OUT'RIG-GER, n. In *seamen's language*, any projecting spar or piece of timber for extending ropes or sails, or for other temporary purposes. *Brande.*

OUT'RIGHT, (out'rite,) *adv.* Immediately; without delay; at once. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Completely. *Addison.*

OUT-RI'VAL, v. t. To surpass in excellence. *Addison.*

OUT-RŌAR', v. t. To exceed in roaring. *Shak.*

OUT-RŌAR'ED, *pp.* Surpassed in roaring.

OUT'RŌDE, n. An excursion. 1 *Mace.* xv.

OUT-ROOT', v. t. To eradicate; to extirpate. *Rowe.*

OUT-RUN', v. t. To exceed in running; to leave behind in running. *Dryden.*

2. To exceed; as, to *outrun* one's income. *Addison.*

OUT-SAIL', v. t. To sail faster than; to leave behind in sailing. *Broome.*

OUT-SAIL'ED, *pp.* Sailed faster than.

OUT-SAIL'ING, *ppr.* Leaving behind in sailing.

OUT'SCAPE, n. Power of escaping. [*Not used.*] *Chapman.*

OUT-SCORN', v. t. To bear down or confront by contempt; to despise.

OUT-SCOUR'INGS, n. *pl.* [*out* and *scour.*] Substances washed or scoured out. *Buckland.*

OUT-SELL', v. t. To exceed in amount of sales.

2. To exceed in the prices of things sold.

3. To gain a higher price. *Shak.*

OUT'SET, n. Beginning; first entrance on any business. *Mason. Smith.*

Every thing almost depends upon giving a proper direction to the *outset* of life. *J. Hawes.*

OUT-SHINE', v. t. To send forth brightness or luster. *Shak.*

2. To excel in luster or excellence; as, Homer *outshines* all other poets. *Addison.*

OUT-SHOOT', v. t. To exceed in shooting. *Dryden.*

2. To shoot beyond. *Norris.*

OUT-SHUT', v. t. To shut out or exclude. *Donne.*

OUT-SIDE', n. The external part of a thing; the part, end, or side which forms the surface or superficies. *Bacon. Dryden.*

2. Superficial appearance; exterior; as, the *outside* of a man or of manners.

Created beings are nothing but our *outside*. *Addison.*

3. Person; external man. *Shak. Bacon.*

4. The part or place that lies without or beyond an inclosure.

I threw open the door of my chamber, and found the family standing on the *outside*. *Spectator*

5. The utmost. *Mortimer.*

OUT'SIDE, a. On the outside; exterior; external.

OUT-SIN', v. t. To sin beyond. *Kellenbeck.*

OUT-SIT', v. t. To sit beyond the time of any thing.

OUT-SKIP', v. t. To avoid by flight. *B. Jonson.*

OUT'SKIRT, n. Border; outpost; suburb.

OUT-SLEEP', v. t. To sleep beyond. *Shak.*

OUT-SOAR', v. t. To soar beyond. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

OUT-SOUND', v. t. To surpass in sound. *Hammond.*

OUT-SPARK'LE, v. t. To exceed in sparkling.

OUT-SPARK'LED, *pp.* Surpassed in sparkling.

OUT-SPARK'LING, *ppr.* Surpassing in sparkling.

OUT-SPEAK', v. t. To speak something beyond; to exceed. *Shak.*

OUT-SPORT', v. t. To sport beyond; to outdo in sporting. *Shak.*

OUT-SPREAD', (out-spred',) v. t. To extend; to spread; to diffuse. *Pope.*

OUT'SPREAD, (out'spred,) *pp.* or a. Extended; expanded.

OUT-SPREAD'ING, *ppr.* Extending; diffusing.

OUT-SPREAD'ING, n. The act of spreading over or diffusing.

OUT-STAND', v. t. To resist effectually; to withstand; to sustain without yielding. [*Little used.*] *Woodward.*

2. To stand beyond the proper time. *Shak.*

OUT-STAND', v. t. To project outward from the main body.

OUT-STAND'ING, *ppr.* or a. Resisting effectually. [*Little used.*]

2. Projecting outward.

3. Not collected, unpaid; as, *outstanding* debts.

The whole amount of revenues—as well *outstanding* as collected. *Hamilton.*

OUT-STARE', v. t. To face down; to browbeat; to outface with effrontery; as we say, to *stare* out of countenance. *Shak.*

OUT-STARE'D, *pp.* Outfaced with effrontery.

OUT-START'ING, a. Starting out. *Coleridge.*

OUT-STEP', v. t. To step or go beyond; to exceed. *Cumberland.*

OUT-STEP'PED, (-stept,) *pp.* Stepped beyond.

OUT-STORM', v. t. To overbear by storming.

Insults the tempest and *outstorms* the skies. *J. Barlow.*

OUT'STREET, n. A street in the extremities of a town.

OUT-STRETCH', v. t. To extend; to stretch or spread out, to expand. *Milton.*

OUT-STRETCH'ED, *pp.* or a. Extended; spread out.

OUT-STRETCH'ING, *ppr.* Spreading out; expanding.

OUT-STRIDE', v. t. To surpass in striding. *B. Jonson.*

OUT-STRIP', v. t. To outgo; to outrun; to advance beyond. *South. Dryden.*

OUT-STRIP'PED, (-stript',) *pp.* Outrun.

OUT-SWEAR', v. t. To exceed in swearing; to overpower by swearing. *Shak.*

OUT-SWEET'EN, v. t. To exceed in sweetness. *Shak.*

OUT-SWELL', v. t. To overflow; to exceed in swelling.

OUT-TALK', (out-tawk',) v. t. To overpower by talking, to exceed in talking. *Shak.*

OUT-TALK'ED, (-tawkt',) *pp.* Overpowered by talking.

OUT-THROW', v. t. To throw out or beyond. *Swift.*

OUT-TOIL', v. t. To toil to a degree beyond another.

OUT-TONGUE', (out tung',) v. t. To bear down by talk, clamor, or noise. *Shak.*

OUT-TOP', v. t. To overtop. [*Not used.*] *Williams.*

OUT-VAL'UE, v. t. To exceed in price or value. *Boyle.*

OUT-VEN'OM, v. t. To exceed in poison. *Shak.*

OUT-VIE', v. t. To exceed; to surpass. *Dryden. Addison.*

OUT-VIL'LAIN, v. t. To exceed in villainy. *Shak.*

OUT-VOICE', (out-vois',) v. t. To exceed in roaring or clamor. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

OUT-VOTE', v. t. To exceed in the number of votes given; to defeat by plurality of suffrages. *South.*

OUT-VOT'ED, *pp.* Defeated by plurality of suffrages.

OUT-WALK', (out-wawk',) v. t. To walk faster than; to leave behind in walking.

2. To exceed the walking of a specter. *B. Jonson.*

OUT-WALK'ED, (out-wawkt',) *pp.* Left behind in walking.

OUT'WALL, n. The exterior wall of a building or fortress.

2. Superficial appearance. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

OUT'WARD, a. [Sax. *utweard*, or *utworard*; *ut*, out, and *weard*, L. *versus*.]

1. External; exterior; forming the superficial part; as, the *outward* coat of an onion; an *outward* garment.

2. External, visible; opposed to INWARD; as, *outward* hate.

3. Extrinsic; adventitious.

An *outward* honor for an inward toil. *Shak.*

4. Foreign; not intestine; as, an *outward* war. [*Not now used.*] We now say, *external* or *foreign* war. *Hayward.*

5. Tending to the exterior part.

The fire will force its *outward* way. *Dryden.*

6. In *Scripture*, civil, public; as opposed to RELIGIOUS. 1 *Chron.* xxvi.

7. In *theology*, carnal; fleshly; corporeal; not spiritual; as, the *outward* man.

OUT′WARD, *n.* External form. *Shak.*

OUT′WARD, *adv.* To the outer parts; tending or directed toward the exterior.

The light falling on them (black bodies) is not reflected *outward.* *Newton.*

2. From a port or country; as, a ship bound *outward.*

OUT′WARD-BOUND′, *a.* Proceeding from a port or country.

OUT′WARD-LY, *adv.* Externally; opposed to INWARDLY; as, *outwardly* content, but *inwardly* uneasy.

2. In appearance; not sincerely. Many may inwardly reverence the goodness which they *outwardly* seem to despise.

OUT-WASH′, (-wosh′,) *v. t.* To wash out; to cleanse from. [*Little used.*] *Donne.*

OUT-WATCH′, *v. t.* To surpass in watching. *B. Jonson.*

OUT-WEAR′, *v. t.* To wear out. [*Not used.*] *Donne.*

2. To pass tediously to the end.

By the stream, if I the night outwear. *Pope.*

3. To last longer than something else. [*This is the common signification.*]

OUT-WEED′, *v. t.* To weed out; to extirpate, as a weed. *Spenser.*

OUT-WEEP′, *v. t.* To exceed in weeping. *Dryden.*

OUT-WEIGH′, (out-wā′,) *v. t.* [See WEIGH.] To exceed in weight. *Wilkins.*

2. To exceed in value, influence, or importance.

One self-approving hour whole years *outweighs*
Of stupid starers and of loud huzzas. *Pope.*

OUT-WEIGH′ED, (out-wāde′,) *pp.* Exceeded in weight, value, or importance.

OUT-WEIGH′ING, (out-wā′ing,) *ppr.* Exceeding in weight, value, or influence.

OUT-WELL′, *v. t.* or *i.* To pour out. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

OUT-WENT′, *pret.* of OUTGO.

OUT-WHORE′, *v. t.* To exceed in lewdness. *Pope.*

OUT-WIN′, *v. t.* To get out of. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

OUT-WIND′, *v. t.* To extricate by winding; to unloose. *More.*

OUT-WING′, *v. t.* To move faster on the wing; to outstrip. *Garth.*

OUT-WIT′, *v. t.* To surpass in design or stratagem; to overreach; to defeat or frustrate by superior ingenuity. *Dryden.*

OUT-WIT′TED, *pp.* Overreached; defeated by stratagem, or by superior ingenuity.

OUT-WORK′, (out-wurk′,) *v. t.* To surpass in work or labor.

OUT′WORK, *n.* A term applied to all works of a fortress which are situated without the principal wall, within or beyond the principal ditch. *Encyc. Am. Bacon.*

OUT-WORN′, *pp.* [See WEAR.] Worn out; consumed by use. *Milton.*

OUT-WORTH′, (-wurth′,) *v. t.* To exceed in value.

OUT-WREST′, (out-rest′,) *v. t.* To extort; to draw from or forth by violence. *Spenser.*

OUT-WRITE′, (out-rite′,) *v. t.* To surpass in writing. *Addison.*

OUT-WROUGHT′, (out-rawt′,) *pp.* [See WORK.] Outdone; exceeded in act or efficacy.

OUT-ZA′NY, *v. t.* [See ZANY.] To exceed in buffoonery.

OUZE, *n.* See OOZE.

O′VAL, *a.* [Fr. *ovale*, from L. *ovum*, an egg.]

1. Of the shape or figure of an egg; oblong and curvilinear, with both ends of the same breadth; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg. *Brande. Lindley.*

2. Pertaining to eggs; done in the egg; as, *oval* conceptions. *Brown.*

O′VAL, *n.* A body or figure in the shape of an egg, or of an ellipse. *Watts.*

OV AL-BU′MEN, *n.* The albumen or white of an egg.

O′VAL-LY, *adv.* So as to be oval. *Brande.*

O′VAL-SHAP-ED, (-shāpt,) *a.* Oval.

O-VA′RI-AN, *a.* Belonging to the female ovary.

O-VA′RI-OUS, *a.* Consisting of eggs; as, *ovarious* food. *Thomson.*

O-VA′RI-UM, *n.*; *pl.* OVARIA. [L.] An ovary, which see.

O′VA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *ovaire*; L. *ovarium*, from *ovum*, an egg.]

1. The part of a female animal in which the eggs are formed or lodged; or the part in which the fetus is supposed to be formed. *Encyc. Coxe.*

2. In *botany*, a hollow case or covering inclosing ovules. It contains one or more cavities called *cells.* *Lindley.*

O′VATE, } O′VA-TED, } *a.* [L. *ovatus*, from *ovum*, an egg.]

Egg-shaped, with the lower extremities broadest; as, an *ovate* leaf.

O′VATE-LAN′CE-O-LATE, *a.* Between ovate and lanceolate. *Martyn.*

O′VATE-SUB′U-LATE, *a.* Between ovate and subulate.

O-VA′TION, *n.* [L. *ovatio.*]

In *Roman antiquity*, a lesser triumph allowed to a commander for a victory not deserving a triumph, in the strict sense. *P. Cyc.*

O-VA-TO-OB′LONG, *a.* Between ovate and oblong. *Martyn.*

OV′EN, (uv′n,) *n.* [Sax. *ofen*; G. *ofen*; D. *oven*; Dan. *ovn.* Qu. Gr. ἰπνός, Sw. *ugn.* In Russ. *ovini* are small wooden kilns for drying corn. *Tooke.*]

1. A place arched over with brick or stone work, for baking, heating, or drying any substance. *Ovens* are made in chimneys or set in the open air.

2. The term has been extended so as to include various apparatus for baking or drying; as, a tin *oven.* *Hebert.*

O′VER, *prep.* [Sax. *ober*, *ofer*; Goth. *ufar*; G. *über*; D. and Dan. *over*; Sw. *ofver*; Gr. ὑπερ, whence, probably, L. *super*; Arm. *uoar*, *var*, *oar*, *ar*; Ir. *ar*, formerly *fair* or *fer*; W. *ar*; Corn. *uar.* Qu. Gr. περα. This word corresponds in sense with עבר in the Shemitic dialects, signifying to pass, in almost any manner; to pass over, as a river, to pass beyond, to pass away, to pass by; in short, to move, depart, or go, Sax. *faran*, to *fare.* Hence the derivative sense of beyond, either on the other side or above; hence the sense of excess, which supposes the passing of a limit; hence the sense of *opposite* or *against*, in the Gr. ὑπερ, for the further side of a river is the opposite side. We do not use the word in this sense, except with *against.* See Class Br, No. 23. The Persian corresponding word is فرا *fara*, which coincides nearly with the Greek περα, and both seem to be more directly from the Ar. افر *abara*, to go beyond. Class Br, No. 37.]

1. Across; from side to side; implying a passing or moving either above the substance or thing, or on the surface of it. Thus we say, a dog leaps *over* a stream, or *over* a table; a boat sails *over* a lake.

2. Above in place or position; opposed to BELOW; as, the clouds *over* our heads. The smoke rises *over* the city.

The mercy-seat that is *over* the testimony. — Ex. xxx.

3. Above, denoting superiority in excellence, dignity, or value; as, the advantages which the Christian world has *over* the heathen. *Swift.*

Young Pallas shone conspicuous o'er the rest. *Dryden.*

4. Above in authority, implying the right or power of superintending or governing; opposed to UNDER.

Thou shalt be *over* my house. — Gen. xli.
I will make thee ruler *over* many things. — Matt. xxv.

5. Upon the surface or whole surface; through the whole extent; as, to wander *over* the earth; to walk *over* a field, or *over* a city.

6. Upon. Watch *over* your children.

Dost thou not watch *over* my sin? — Job xiv.
His tender mercies are *over* all his works. — Ps. cxlv.

7. During the whole time; from beginning to end; as, to keep any thing *over* night; to keep corn *over* winter.

8. Above the top; covering; immersing; as, the water is *over* the shoes or boots.

Over night. To do a thing *over night* is to do it on the evening previous, or before retiring to rest for the night; as, when preparing for a journey, we provide things necessary *over night.*

Over, in *poetry*, is often contracted into *o'er.*

O′VER, *adv.* From side to side; as, a board a foot *over*; a tree a foot *over*, a foot in diameter.

2. On the opposite side. The boat is safe *over.*

3. From one to another by passing; as, to deliver *over* goods to another.

4. From one country to another by passing; as, to carry any thing *over* to France, or to bring any thing *over* to England. *Bacon.*

5. On the surface.

6. Above the top.

Good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running *over*, shall men give into your bosom. — Luke vi.

7. More than the quantity assigned; beyond a limit.

He that gathered much had nothing *over.* — Ex. xvi.

8. Throughout; from beginning to end; completely; as, to read *over* a book; to argue a question *over* again.

Over and over; repeatedly; once and again.

And every night reviewed it o'er and o'er. *Harte.*

Over again; once more; with repetition.

O, kill not all my kindred o'er again. *Dryden.*

Over and above; besides; beyond what is supposed or limited.

He gained, *over and above*, the good will of the people. *L'Estrange.*

Over against; opposite; in front.

Over against this church stands a large hospital. *Addison.*

Over is used with rolling or turning from side to side; as, to turn *over*; to roll *over.*

To give over; to cease from; as, to *give over* an enterprise.

2. To consider as in a hopeless state; as, the physicians have *given over* their patient.

Over, in *composition*, denotes spreading, covering above; as in *overcast*, *overflow*; or across, as to *overleap*; or above, as to *overhang*; or turning, changing sides, as in *overturn*; or, *more generally*, beyond, implying excess or superiority, as in *overact*, *overcome.*

O′VER, *a.* Past.

The Olympic games were *over.* *Milner.*

2. Upper; covering; as, *over*-shoes; *over*-leather.

O-VER-A-BOUND′, *v. i.* To abound more than enough; to be superabundant. *Pope.*

O-VER-ACT′, *v. t.* To act or perform to excess; as, he *overacted* his part. *Atterbury.*

O-VER-ACT′, *v. i.* To act more than is necessary. *B. Jonson.*

O-VER-ACT′ED, *pp.* Acted to excess.

O-VER-ACT′ING, *ppr.* Performing more than is necessary.

O-VER-AG′I-TATE, *v. t.* To agitate or discuss beyond what is expedient. *Hall.*

O′VER-ALLS, *n. pl.* A kind of trowsers worn over others.

O-VER-ANX′IOUS, *a.* Anxious to excess.

O-VER-ARCH′, *v. t.* To arch over; to cover with an arch.

Brown with o'*erarching* shades. *Pope.*

O-VER-AWE′, (o-ver-aw′,) *v. t.* To restrain by awe, fear, or superior influence.

The king was present in person to overlook the magistrates and *overawe* the subjects with the terror of his sword. *Spenser.*

O-VER-AW′ED, *pp.* Restrained by awe.

O-VER-BAL′ANCE, *v. t.* To weigh down; to exceed in weight, value, or importance. The evils which spring from vice *overbalance* all its pleasures.

O-VER-BAL′ANCE, *n.* Excess of weight or value; something more than an equivalent; as, an *overbalance* of exports; an *overbalance* of probabilities. *Temple. Locke.*

O-VER-BAL′ANC-ED, (-bal′anst,) *pp.* Weighed down; exceeded in weight or importance.

O-VER-BAL′ANC-ING, *ppr.* Exceeding in weight, value, or importance.

O-VER-BAT′TLE, *a.* [Qu. from the root of *batten*, to fatten.]

Too fruitful; exuberant. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

O-VER-BEAR′, *v. t.* [See BEAR.] To bear down; to repress; to subdue.

The point of reputation, when the news first came of the battle lost, did *overbear* the reason of war. *Bacon.*
Yet fortune, valor, all is *overborne*
By numbers. *Denham.*
Till *overborne* with weight the Cyprians fell. *Dryden.*

O-VER-BEAR′ING, *ppr.* Bearing down; repressing.

2. *a.* Haughty and dogmatical; disposed or tending to repress or subdue by insolence or effrontery.

O-VER-BEAR′ING-LY, *adv.* Haughtily; dogmatically.

O-VER-BEND′, *v. t.* To bend or stretch to excess. *Donne.*

O-VER-BID′, *v. t.* To bid or offer beyond.

2. To bid or offer more than an equivalent.

O-VER-BLOW′, *v. i.* To blow with too much violence; a *seaman's phrase.*

2. To blow over, or be past its violence. [*Not used.*]

O-VER-BLOW′, *v. t.* To blow away; to dissipate by wind. *Waller.*

O-VER-BLOWN′, *pp.* Blown by and gone; blown away; driven by; past. *Dryden.*

And when this cloud of sorrow 's *overblown.* *Waller.*

O′VER-BOARD, *adv.* [*over* and Fr. *bord*, side.]

Literally, over the side of a ship; hence, out of a ship or from on board; as, to fall *overboard*; which, of course, is to fall into the water. *Mar. Dict.*

O-VER-BROW′, *v. t.* To hang over. *Collins.*

O-VER-BUILT′, (o-ver-bilt′,) *pp.* Built over. *Milton.*

O-VER-BULK′, *v. t.* To oppress by bulk. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

O-VER-BUR′DEN, *v. t.* To load with too great weight. *Sidney.*

O-VER-BUR′DEN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Overloaded.

O-VER-BUR′DEN-ING, *ppr.* Overloading.

O-VER-BURN′, *v. t.* To burn too much. *Mortimer.*

O-VER-BUS′Y, (o-ver-biz′zy,) *a.* Too busy; officious. *Decay of Piety.*

O-VER-BUY′, *v. t.* To buy at too dear a rate. *Dryden.*

O-VER-CAN′O-PY, *v. t.* To cover as with a canopy. *Shak.*

O′VER-CARE, *n.* Excessive care or anxiety. *Dryden.*

O-VER-CARE′FUL, *a.* Careful to excess.

O-VER-CAR′RI-ED, (-kar′rid,) *pp.* Carried too far.

O-VER-CAR′RY, *v. t.* To carry too far; to carry or urge beyond the proper point. *Hayward.*

O-VER-CAST′, *v. t.* To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom.

The clouds that *overcast* our morn shall fly. *Dryden.*

2. To cast or compute at too high a rate; to rate too high.

The king, in his account of peace and calms, did much *overcast* his fortunes. *Bacon.*

3. To sew over.

O-VER-CAST', *pp.* Clouded; overspread with clouds or gloom

The dawn is *overcast.* *Addison.*
Our days of age are sad and *overcast.* *Raleigh.*

2. Sewed over.

O-VER-CAST'ING, *ppr.* Overspreading with clouds or gloom; sewing over.

O-VER-CAU'TIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* Cautious or prudent to excess. *Addison.*

O-VER-CAU'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Cautiously to excess.

O-VER-CHARGE', *v. t.* To charge or load to excess; to cloy; to oppress.

The heavy load of abundance with which we *overcharge* nature. *Raleigh*

2. To crowd too much.

Our language is *overcharged* with consonants. *Addison.*

3. To burden. *Shak.*

4. To fill to excess; to surcharge; as, to *overcharge* the memory. *Locke.*

5. To load with too great a charge, as a gun. *Denham.*

6. To charge too much; to enter in an account more than is just.

O'VER-CHARGE, *n.* An excessive load or burden.

2. A charge in an account of more than is just.

3. An excessive charge, as of a gun.

O-VER-CHARG'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Loaded to excess; charged more than is proper.

O-VER-CLIMB', (-klime',) *v. t.* To climb over. *Surrey.*

O-VER-CLOUD', *v. t.* To cover or overspread with clouds. *Tickel.*

O-VER-CLOUD'ED, *pp.* Overspread with clouds.

O-VER CLOY', *v. t.* To fill beyond satiety. *Shak.*

O-VER-COLD', *a.* Cold to excess. *Wiseman.*

O-VER-COME', (-kum',) *v. t.* [See Come.] To conquer; to vanquish; to subdue; as, to *overcome* enemies in battle.

2. To surmount; to get the better of; as, to *overcome* difficulties or obstacles.

3. To overflow; to surcharge. [*Not used.*] *Philips.*

4. To come upon; to invade. [*Not used.*]

O-VER-COME', (-kum',) *v. i.* To gain the superiority; to be victorious. *Rom.* iii.

O-VER-COM'ER, *n.* One who vanquishes or surmounts.

O-VER-COM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Vanquishing; subduing; getting the better of.

O-VER-COM'ING-LY, *adv.* With superiority. *More.*

O-VER-CON'FI-DENCE, *n.* Excessive confidence.

O-VER-CON'FI-DENT, *a.* Confident to excess.

O-VER-CON'FI-DENT-LY, *adv.* With too much confidence. *Baxter.*

O-VER-CORN', *v. t.* To corn to excess. *Addison.*

O-VER-COUNT', *v. t.* To rate above the true value. *Shak.*

O-VER-COUNT'ED, *pp.* Rated above the value.

O-VER-COV'ER, *v. t.* To cover completely. *Shak.*

O-VER-CRED'U-LOUS, *a.* Too apt to believe. *Shak.*

O-VER-CROW', *v. t.* To crow as in triumph.

O-VER-CU'RI-OUS, *a.* Curious or nice to excess. *Bacon.*

O-VER-DATE', *v. t.* To date beyond the proper period. *Milton.*

O-VER-DIGHT', (-dite',) *a.* Covered over. [*Obs.*]

O-VER-DIL'I-GENT, *a.* Diligent to excess.

O-VER-DO', *v. t.* To do or perform too much. *Shak.*

2. To harass; to fatigue; to oppress by too much action or labor.

3. To boil, bake, or roast too much. *Swift.*

O-VER-DO', *v. i.* To labor too hard; to do too much. *Grew.*

O-VER-DO'ING, *n.* Excessive labor or exertion.

O-VER-DO'ING, *ppr.* Doing to excess.

O-VER-DONE', (-dun',) *pp.* Overacted; acted to excess.

2. Wearied or oppressed by too much labor.

3. Boiled, baked, or roasted too much. *Swift.*

O'VER-DOSE, *n.* Too great a dose.

O-VER-DRAW', *v. t.* To draw beyond the proper limits; to draw an order for a larger sum than is due, or for a sum beyond one's credit in the books of a company; as, to *overdraw* the sum standing to one's credit in the books of a banking company.

O-VER-DRAW'ING, *ppr.* Beyond the proper limits; drawing for more than one is entitled to receive.

O-VER-DRAWN', *pp.* Drawn beyond the proper limits; drawn upon beyond the credit or funds of the drawer.

O-VER-DRESS', *v. t.* To dress to excess; to adorn too much. *Pope.*

O-VER-DRESS'ED, (-drest',) *pp.* Adorned to excess.

O-VER-DRINK', *v. t.* To drink to excess.

O-VER-DRIVE', *v. t.* To drive too hard, or beyond strength. *Gen.* xxxiii.

O-VER-DRIV'EN, *pp.* Driven too hard.

O-VER-DRY', *v. t.* To dry too much. *Burton.*

O-VER-DUE', *a.* Past the time of payment; as, an *overdue* note.

O-VER-EA'GER, *a.* Too eager; too vehement in desire. *Goodman.*

O-VER-EA'GER-LY, *adv.* With excessive eagerness.

O-VER-EA'GER-NESS, *n.* Excess of earnestness.

O-VER-EAT', *v. t.* To eat to excess.

O-VER EAT'EN, *pp.* or *a.* Having eaten too much.

O-VER-EL'E-GANT, *a.* Elegant to excess. *Johnson.*

O-VER EMP'TY, *v. t.* To make too empty. *Carew.*

O-VER-ES'TI-MATE, *v. t.* To estimate too highly.

O-VER-ES'TI-MATE, *n.* An estimate that is too

O-VER-EX-CIT'ED, *a.* Too much excited. [high.

O-VER-EX-CITE'MENT, *n.* Excess of excitement.

O-VER-EYE', (ō-ver-I',) *v. t.* To superintend, to inspect. [*Little used.*]

2. To observe, to remark. *Shak.*

O'VER-FALL, *n.* A cataract; the fall of a river. *Raleigh.*

O-VER FA-TIGUE', (o-ver-fa-teeg',) *n.* Excessive fatigue.

O-VER-FA-TIGUE', (o-ver-fa-teeg',) *v. t.* To fatigue to excess. *Watts.*

O-VER-FED', *pp.* Fed to excess.

O-VER-FEED', *v. t.* To feed to excess. *Dryden.*

O-VER-FILL', *v. t.* To fill to excess, to surcharge. *Dryden*

O-VER-FLOAT', *v. t.* To overflow; to inundate. *Dryden.*

O-VER-FLOUR'ISH, (o ver-flur'ish,) *v. t.* To make excessive display or flourish. *Collier.*

O VER-FLOW', *v. t.* To spread over, as water, to inundate; to cover with water or other fluid.

2. To fill beyond the brim.

3. To deluge, to overwhelm; to cover, as with numbers.

The northern nations *overflowed* all Christendom. *Spenser.*

O-VER-FLOW', *v. i.* To run over, to swell and run over the brim or banks. *Dryden.*

2. To be abundant, to abound; to exuberate; as, *overflowing* plenty. *Rogers.*

O'VER-FLOW, *n.* An inundation; also, superabundance. *Bacon.*

O-VER-FLOW'ED, *pp.* Run or spread over, as water; deluged.

O-VER-FLOW'ING, *ppr.* Spreading over, as a fluid; inundating, running over the brim or banks.

O-VER-FLOW'ING, *a.* Abundant; copious; exuberant.

O-VER-FLOW'ING, *n.* Exuberance; copiousness. *Denham.*

O-VER-FLOW'ING-LY, *adv.* Exuberantly; in great abundance. *Boyle.*

O-VER-FLUSH', *v. t.* To flush to excess.

O-VER-FLUSH'ED, (-flusht',) *pp.* Flushed to excess; reddened to excess.

2. Elated to excess. *Addison.*

O-VER-FLY', *v. t.* To pass over or cross by flight.

O-VER-FOND', *a.* Fond to excess. [*Dryden.*

O-VER-FOR'WARD, *a.* Forward to excess.

O-VER-FOR'WARD-NESS, *n.* Too great forwardness or readiness; officiousness. *Hale.*

O-VER-FREIGHT', (o-ver-frāte',) *v. t.* [See Freight.] To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity or numbers; as, to *overfreight* a boat.

O-VER-FRUIT'FUL, *a.* Too rich; producing superabundant crops. *Dryden.*

O-VER-FULL', *a.* Too full.

O-VER-GET', *v. t.* To reach; to overtake. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

O-VER-GILD', *v. t.* To gild over; to varnish.

O-VER-GIRD', *v. t.* To gird or bind too closely. *Milton.*

O-VER-GLANCE', *v. t.* To glance over; to run over with the eye. *Shak.*

O-VER-GO', *v. t.* To exceed; to surpass. *Sidney.*

2. To cover. [*Not used.*] *Chapman.*

O-VER-GONE', (o-ver-gawn',) *pp.* Injured; ruined. *Shak.*

O-VER-GORGE', (o-ver-gorj',) *v. t.* To gorge to excess. *Shak.*

O-VER-GRASS'ED, (-grast',) *a.* Overstocked with grass; overgrown with grass. *Spenser.*

O-VER-GREAT', *a.* Too great. *Locke.*

O-VER-GROW', *v. t.* To cover with growth or herbage. *Spenser.*

2. To grow beyond; to rise above. *Mortimer.*

O-VER-GROW', *v. i.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size; as, a huge, *overgrown* ox. *L'Estrange.*

O-VER-GROWN', *pp.* or *a.* Covered with herbage;

2. Grown beyond the natural size. [risen above.

O'VER-GROWTH, *n.* Exuberant or excessive growth.

O-VER-HALE'. See Overhaul. [*Bacon.*

O-VER-HAND'LE, *v. t.* To handle too much; to mention too often. *Shak.*

O-VER-HANG', *v. t.* To impend or hang over.

2. To jut or project over. *Milton.*

O-VER-HANG', *v. i.* To jut over. *Milton.*

O-VER-HANG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Hanging over or above.

O-VER-HARD'EN, *v. t.* To harden too much; to make too hard. *Boyle.*

O-VER-HASTE', *n.* Too great haste.

O-VER-HAST'I-LY, *adv.* In too much haste. *Hales.*

O-VER-HAST'I-NESS, *n.* Too much haste; precipitation. *Peresby.*

O-VER-HAST'Y, *a.* Too hasty; precipitate. *Hammond.*

O-VER-HAUL', *v. t.* To spread over. *Spenser.*

2. To turn over for examination; to examine or inspect.

3. To draw over.

4. To examine again, as one's accounts.

5. To gain upon in a chase; to overtake.

O-VER-HAUL'ED, *pp.* Turned over for examination.

2. Overtaken in a chase.

O-VER-HEAD', (o-ver-hed',) *adv.* Aloft; above; in the zenith or ceiling. *Milton. Addison.*

O-VER-HEAR', *v. t.* To hear by accident, to hear what is not addressed to the hearer, or not intended to be heard by him. *Wotton. Milton.*

O-VER-HEARD', (-herd',) *pp.* Heard by accident.

O-VER-HEAT', *v. t.* To heat to excess. *Addison.*

O-VER HEAT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Heated to excess.

O-VER-HELE', *v. t.* To cover over. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

O-VER HEND', *v. t.* To overtake. [*Not used.*]

O-VER-HUNG', *pp.* Hung over. [*Spenser.*

2. Covered or overcast, as with clouds.

O-VER-IS'SUE, (-ish'shu,) *n.* An issuing to excess, as, the *overissues* of bank notes, an issuing notes beyond the capital stock, or beyond the public wants. *Boston Resolutions.*

O-VER-JOY', *v. t.* To give great joy to; to transport with gladness. *Taylor.*

O'VER-JOY, *n.* Joy to excess; transport.

O-VER-JOY'ED, *pp.* Transported with gladness.

O-VER-LA'BOR, *v. t.* To harass with toil. *Dryden.*

2. To execute with too much care.

O-VER-LA'BOR-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Labored to excess. *Scott.*

O-VER-LADE', *v. t.* To load with too great a cargo or other burden.

O-VER-LAD'EN, *pp.* Overburdened; loaded to excess.

O-VER-LAID', *pp.* [See Overlay.] Oppressed with weight, smothered; covered over.

O'VER-LAND, *a.* Passing by land; as, an *overland* journey.

O-VER-LAP', *v. t.* To lap over. [*Tautological.*]

O-VER-LARGE', *a.* Too large; too great. *Collier.*

O-VER-LARGE'NESS, *n.* Excess of size.

O-VER-LASH', *v. i.* To exaggerate. [*Little used.*] *Barrow.*

2. To proceed to excess. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

O-VER-LASH'ING-LY, *adv.* With exaggeration.

O-VER-LAV'ISH, *a.* Lavish to excess.

O-VER-LAY', *v. t.* To lay too much upon: to oppress with incumbent weight; as, a country *overlaid* with inhabitants. *Raleigh.*

Our sins have *overlaid* our hopes. *K. Charles.*

2. To cover or spread over the surface; as, to *overlay* capitals of columns with silver; cedar *overlaid* with gold.

3. To smother with close covering; as, to *overlay* an infant. *Milton.*

4. To overwhelm; to smother.

A heap of ashes that *o'erlays* your fire. *Dryden.*

5. To cloud; to overcast.

As when a cloud his beam doth *overlay.* *Spenser.*

6. To cover; to join two opposite sides by a cover.

And *overlay*
With this portentous bridge the dark abyss. *Milton.*

O-VER-LAY'ING, *n.* A superficial covering. *Exod.* xxxviii.

O-VER-LEAP', *v. t.* To leap over; to pass or move from side to side by leaping; as, to *overleap* a ditch or a fence. *Dryden.*

O-VER-LEAP'ED, (-leopt' *or* -lept',) *pp.* Leaped over; passed by leaping.

O'VER-LEATH-ER, (-leth-er,) *n.* The leather which forms, or is intended to form, the upper part of a shoe; that which is over the foot. [With us, this is called Upperleather.] *Shak.*

O-VER-LEAV'EN, (o-ver-lev'n.) *v. t.* To leaven too much; to cause to rise and swell too much. *B. Jonson.*

2. To mix too much with; to corrupt. *Shak.*

O-VER-LIB'ER-AL, *a.* Too liberal; too free; abundant to excess; as, *overliberal* diet. *Bacon.*

O-VER-LIE', *v. t.* To lie over or upon something. *Montell.*

O-VER-LIGHT', (-lite',) *n.* Too strong a light.

O-VER-LIVE', (o-ver-liv',) *v. t.* To outlive; to live longer than another; to survive. [We generally use Outlive.] *Sidney.*

O-VER-LIVE', (o-ver-liv',) *v. i.* To live too long. *Milton.*

O-VER-LIV'ER, *n.* One that lives longest; a survivor. *Bacon.*

O-VER-LOAD', *v. t.* To load with too heavy a burden or cargo; to fill to excess; as, to *overload* the stomach or a vehicle.

O-VER-LOAD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Loaded too heavily; filled to excess.

O-VER-LOAD'ING, *ppr.* Putting on too heavy a burden; filling to excess.

O-VER-LONG', *a.* Too long. *Boyle.*

O-VER-LOOK', *v. t.* To view from a higher place; *applied to persons*: as, to stand on a hill and *overlook* a city.

2. To stand in a more elevated place, or to rise so

high as to afford the means of looking down on; *applied to things.* The tower *overlooked* the town.

3. To see from behind or over the shoulder of another; to see from a higher position; as, to *overlook* a paper when one is writing. *Dryden.*

4. To view fully; to peruse. *Shak.*

5. To inspect; to superintend; to oversee; implying care and watchfulness.

He was present in person to *overlook* the magistrates. *Spenser.*

6. To review; to examine a second time or with care.

The time and care that are required
To *overlook*, and file and polish well. *Roscommon.*

7. To pass by indulgently; to excuse; not to punish or censure; as, to *overlook* faults. *Addison.*

8. To neglect, to slight.

They *overlook* truth in the judgment they pass on adversity and prosperity. *Atterbury.*

O-VER LOOK'ED, (-lookt',) *pp.* Viewed from a higher place; seen from over the shoulder; passed by indulgently; neglected; slighted.

O-VER-LOOK'ER, *n.* One that overlooks; a superintendent.

O'VER-LOOP; now written Outor, which see.

O-VER-LOVE', (-luv',) *v. t.* To love to excess; to prize or value too much. *Hall.*

O'VER LY, *a.* [Sax. *oferlice.*] Careless; negligent; inattentive. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

O VER-LY'ING, *ppr. or a.* Lying over.

O-VER-MAST', *v. t.* To furnish with a mast or with masts that are too long or too heavy for the weight of keel.

O-VER-MAST'ED, *pp.* Having masts too long or too heavy for the ship. *Mar. Dict.*

O VER-MAS'TER, *v. t.* To overpower, to subdue; to vanquish; to govern. *Milton.*

O VER-MATCH', *v. t.* To be too powerful for; to conquer; to subdue; to suppress by superior force. *Dryden.*

O-VER-MATCH', *n.* One superior in power; one able to overcome. *Milton. Addison.*

O-VER MATCH'ED, (-matcht',) *pp. or a.* Exceeded in power.

O-VER-MEAS'URE, (o-ver-mezh'ur,) *v. t.* To measure or estimate too largely. *Bacon.*

O-VER MEAS'URE, (o-ver-mezh'ur,) *n.* Excess of measure; something that exceeds the measure proposed.

O-VER-MIX', *v. t.* To mix with too much. *Creech.*

O-VER-MOD'EST, *a.* Modest to excess; bashful. *Hales.*

O'VER-MOST, *a.* Highest; over the rest in authority. *Ainsworth.*

O-VER-MUCH', *a.* Too much; exceeding what is necessary or proper. *Locke.*

O-VER MUCH', *adv.* In too great a degree. *Hooker.*

O-VER-MUCH', *n.* More than sufficient. *Milton.*

O-VER MUCH'NESS, *n.* Superabundance. [*Not used, and barbarous.*] *B. Jonson.*

O-VER-MUL'TI-TUDE, *v. t.* To exceed in number. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

O-VER-NAME', *v. t.* To name over or in a series. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

O-VER-NEAT', *a.* Excessively neat. *Spectator.*

O-VER-NIGHT', (-nite',) *n.* Night before bed time. [See OVER, *prep.*] *Shak.*

O-VER-NOISE', (o-ver-noiz',) *v. t.* To overpower by noise. *Cowley.*

O-VER OF-FEND ED, *a.* Offended to excess. *Steele.*

O-VER OF'FICE, *v. t.* To lord by virtue of an office. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

O-VER OF'FICIOUS, (-fish'us,) *a.* Too busy; too ready to intermeddle, too importunate. *Collier.*

O-VER-PAID', *pp.* Paid more than is due.

2. Rewarded beyond merit.

O VER-PAINT', *v. t.* To color or describe too strongly. *Hill.*

O-VER PASS', *v. t.* To cross, to go over. *Dryden.*

2. To overlook; to pass without regard. *Milton. Hooker.*

3. To omit, as in reckoning. *Raleigh.*

4. To omit, not to receive or include. *Hooker.*

O-VER-PASS'ED, *pp.* Passed by; passed away, gone; past. *Shak.*

O-VER PAST', *pp.* Passed by; passed away, gone; past. *Shak.*

O-VER-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* Passionate to excess.

O-VER-PAS'SION-ATE-LY, *adv.* With too much passion.

O-VER-PA'TIENT, (-shent,) *a.* Patient to excess.

O-VER-PAY', *v. t.* To pay too much, or more than is due.

2. To reward beyond the price or merit. *Prior.*

O-VER PEER', *v. t.* To overlook, to hover over. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

O-VER-PEO'PLE, *v. t.* To overstock with inhabitants. *Johnson.*

O-VER-PEO'PLED, *pp. or a.* Overstocked with inhabitants.

O-VER-PERCH', *v. t.* To perch over or above; to fly over. *Shak.*

O-VER-PER'EMP-TO-RY, *a.* Too peremptory.

O-VER-PER-SUADE', *v. t.* To persuade or influence against one's inclination or opinion. *Pope.*

O-VER-PER-SUAD'ED, *pp.* Influenced beyond one's inclination or opinion.

O-VER-PIC'TURE, *v. t.* To exceed the representation or picture. *Shak.*

O'VER-PLUS, *n.* [*over* and L. *plus*, more, or perhaps G. *überfluss*, overflow.] Surplus; that which remains after a supply, or beyond a quantity proposed. Take what is wanted, and return the *overplus.*

It would look like a fable to report that this gentleman gives away all which is the *overplus* of a great fortune. *Addison.*

O-VER-PLY', *v. t.* To ply to excess; to exert with too much vigor. *Milton.*

O-VER-POISE', (o-ver-poiz',) *v. t.* To outweigh. *Brown.*

O'VER-POISE, *n.* Preponderant weight. *Dryden.*

O-VER-POL'ISH, *v. t.* To polish too much. *Blackwall.*

O-VER-PON'DER-OUS, *a.* Too heavy; too depressing. *Milton.*

O-VER PŌST', *v. t.* To hasten over quickly. *Shak.*

O-VER-POW'ER, *v. t.* To affect with a power or force that can not be borne; as, the light *overpowers* the eyes.

2. To vanquish by force; to subdue; to reduce to silence in action or submission; to defeat. *Dryden. Watts.*

O-VER-POW'ER-ED, *pp.* Vanquished by superior force.

O-VER-POW'ER-ING, *ppr. or a.* Subduing; reducing to submission.

O-VER-POW'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* With superior force.

O-VER-PRESS', *v. t.* To bear upon with irresistible force; to crush; to overwhelm. *Sidney. Swift.*

2. To overcome by importunity.

O-VER-PRIZE', *v. t.* To value or prize at too high a rate. *Wotton.*

O-VER-PROMPT', *a.* Too prompt; too ready or eager.

O-VER-PROMPT'NESS, *n.* Excessive promptness, precipitation.

O-VER-PRO PŌR'TION, *v. t.* To make of too great proportion.

O-VER-QUI'ET-NESS, *n.* Too much quietness. *Brown.*

O-VER-RAKE', *v. t.* To break in upon a ship. When the waves break in upon a ship at anchor, with her head to the sea, it is said, they *overrake* her, or she is *overraked.* *Mar. Dict.*

O VER-RANK', *a.* Too rank or luxuriant. *Mortimer.*

O-VER-RATE', *v. t.* To rate at too much, to estimate at a value or amount beyond the truth. *Dryden.*

O-VER-RAT ED, *pp.* Estimated at too high a rate.

O VER RA'TING, *ppr.* Placing too high a value on.

O-VER-REACH', *v. t.* To reach beyond in any direction; to rise above; to extend beyond. *Burnet.*

2. To deceive by cunning, artifice, or sagacity; to cheat. *Tillotson.*

O-VER-REACH', *v. i.* Applied to *horses*, to strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel or shoe of the fore foot.

O'VER-REACH, *n.* The act of striking the heel of the fore foot with the toe of the hind foot. *Encyc.*

O-VER-REACH'ER, *n.* One that overreaches; one that deceives.

O-VER-REACH'ING, *ppr. or a.* Reaching beyond; cheating.

O-VER-REACH'ING, *n.* The act of deceiving; a reaching too far.

O-VER-READ', *v. i.* To read over; to peruse. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

O-VER-READ'I-LY, *adv.* With too much readiness.

O-VER-READ I-NESS, *n.* Excess of readiness.

O VER-READ'Y, (-red'de,) *a.* Too ready.

O VER-RED', *v. t.* To smear with a red color. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

O-VER-RID', O VER-RID'DEN, } *pp.* Rid to excess.

O-VER RIDE', *v. t.* To ride over. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To ride too much; to ride beyond the strength of the horse.

O-VER-RIPE', *a.* Matured to excess.

O-VER-RIP'EN, *v. t.* To make too ripe. *Shak.*

O-VER-RŌAST', *v. t.* To roast too much. *Shak.*

O-VER-RULE', *v. t.* To influence or control by predominant power, to subject to superior authority. The law must *overrule* all private opinions of right and wrong.

His passion and animosity *overruled* his conscience. *Clarendon.*

2. To govern with high authority. *Hayward.*

3. In *law*, to supersede or reject, as, the plea was *overruled* by the court.

O-VER-RUL'ED, *pp.* Influenced by predominant power.

2. Superseded or rejected.

O-VER-RUL'ER, *n.* One who controls, directs, or governs. *Sidney.*

O-VER-RUL'ING, *ppr.* Controlling; subjecting to authority.

2. *a.* Exerting superior and controlling power; as, an *overruling* Providence.

O VER-RUL'ING-LY, *adv.* Controllingly.

O-VER-RUN', *v. t.* To run or spread over; to grow over; to cover all over. The sluggard's farm is *overrun* with weeds. Some plants unchecked will soon *overrun* a field. The Canada thistle is *overrunning* the northern parts of New England, as it has *overrun* Normandy.

2. To march or rove over; to harass by hostile incursions; to ravage. The south of Europe was formerly *overrun* by the Goths, Vandals, and other barbarians.

3. To outrun; to run faster than another and leave him behind.

Abimaaz ran by the way of the plain, and *overran* Cushi.—2 Sam. xviii.

4. To overspread with numbers. Were it not for the ibis, it has been supposed Egypt would be *overrun* with crocodiles.

5. To injure by treading down.

6. Among *printers*, to change the disposition of types, and carry those of one line into another, either in correction, or in the contraction or extension of columns.

O-VER-RUN', *v. i.* To overflow; to run over. *Smith.*

O-VER-RUN', *pp.* Run or spread over; grown over; injured by treading down.

O-VER-RUN'NER, *n.* One that overruns.

O-VER-RUN'NING, *ppr. or a.* Spreading over; ravaging, changing the disposition of types.

O-VER-RUN'NING, *n.* The act of overflowing or running over.

O-VER-SAT'U-RATE, *v. t.* To saturate to excess.

O-VER-SAT'U-RA-TED, *pp.* More than saturated.

O-VER-SAT'U-RA-TING, *ppr.* Saturating to excess.

O-VER-SCRU'PU-LOUS, *a.* Scrupulous to excess. *Milford.*

O VER SCRU-PU-LOS'I-TY, O-VER-SCRU'PU-LOUS-NESS, } *n.* Excess of scrupulousness.

O VER-SEA', *a.* Foreign from beyond sea. *Wilson.*

O-VER-SEE', *v. t.* To superintend; to overlook, implying care.

2. To pass unheeded; to omit; to neglect. [*Not used.*] *Hudibras.*

O-VER SEEN', *pp.* Superintended.

2. Mistaken deceived. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

O VER SEER', *n.* One who overlooks; a superintendent, a surveyor.

2. An officer who has the care of the poor or of an idiot, &c.

O-VER-SEE'ING, *ppr.* Superintending; overlooking.

O-VER-SET', *v. t.* To turn from the proper position or basis; to turn upon the side, or to turn bottom upward, as, to *overset* a coach, a ship, or a building.

2. To subvert, to overthrow; as, to *overset* the constitution of a state; to *overset* a scheme of policy.

3. To throw off the proper foundation. *Dryden.*

O-VER-SET', *v. i.* To turn or be turned over; to turn or fall off the basis or bottom. A crank vessel is liable to *overset.*

O-VER-SET'TING, *ppr.* Turning upon the side, or bottom upward, subverting, overthrowing.

O-VER SHADE', *v. t.* To cover with shade; to cover with any thing that causes darkness; to render dark or gloomy. *Bacon. Dryden.*

O-VER-SHAD'ŌW, *v. t.* To throw a shadow over; to overshade. *Milton.*

2. To shelter; to protect; to cover with protecting influence. *Milton.*

O-VER-SHAD'ŌW-ED, *pp.* Overshaded; sheltered; protected.

O-VER-SHAD'ŌW-ER, *n.* One that throws a shade over any thing. *Bacon.*

O-VER-SHAD'ŌW-ING, *ppr. or a.* Throwing a shade over, protecting.

O-VER-SHOOT', *v. t.* To shoot beyond the mark. *Tillotson.*

2. To pass swiftly over. *Harte.*

To overshoot one's self; to venture too far; to assert too much. *Hooker.*

O-VER-SHOOT', *v. i.* To fly beyond the mark.

O VER-SHOT', *pp.* Shot beyond. [*Collier.*

O'VER SHOT-WHEEL', *n.* A wheel which is turned by water which *shoots over*, or flows on to the top of it.

O'VER-SIGHT, (-site,) *n.* Superintendence; watchful care. 1 *Pet.* v.

2. Mistake; an overlooking; omission; error. *Pope.*

O-VER-SIZE', *v. t.* To surpass in bulk or size. [*Not much used.*] *Sandys.*

2. To cover with viscid matter. *Shak.*

O-VER-SKIP', *v. t.* To skip or leap over; to pass by leaping. *Hooker.*

2. To pass over. *Donne.*

3. To escape. *Shak.*

O-VER SLEEP', *v. t.* To sleep too long; as, to *oversleep* the usual hour of rising.

O VER SLEPT', *pp.* Slept too long.

O-VER-SLIP', *v. t.* To slip or pass without notice; to pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to omit; to neglect; as, to *overslip* time or opportunity. *Hammond.*

O-VER-SLŌW', v. t. To render slow; to check; to curb. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

O-VER-SNŌW', v. t. To cover with snow. [*Not much used.*] *Dryden.*

O-VER-SŌLD', *pp.* Sold at too high a price. *Dryden.*

O-VER-SOON', *adv.* Too soon. *Sidney.*

O-VER-SOR'RŌW, v. t. To grieve or afflict to excess. *Milton.*

O-VER-SPAN', v. t. To reach or extend over.

O-VER-SPEAK', v. t. To speak too much; to use too many words. *Hales.*

O-VER-SPENT', *pp.* [See SPEND.] Harassed or fatigued to an extreme degree. *Dryden.*

O-VER SPREAD', (o-ver-spred',) v. t. To spread over; to cover over. The deluge *overspread* the earth.

2. To scatter over.

O-VER-SPREAD', (o-ver-spred',) v. t. To be spread or scattered over.

O-VER-STAND', v. t. To stand too much on price or conditions; to lose a sale by holding the price too high. *Dryden.*

O-VER-STARE', v. t. To stare wildly. [*Not used.*] *Ascham.*

O-VER-STATE', v. t. To exaggerate in statement; to state in too strong terms. *D. Webster.*

O-VER-STEP', v. t. To step over or beyond; to exceed. *Shak.*

O-VER-STEP'PED, (-stept,) *pp.* Exceeded or stept beyond proper bounds.

O-VER-STOCK', n. Superabundence; more than is sufficient. *Tatler.*

O-VER-STOCK', v. t. To fill too full; to crowd; to supply with more than is wanted. The world may be *overstocked* with inhabitants; the market is often *overstocked* with goods.

2. To furnish with more cattle than are wanted, as, to *overstock* a farm.

3. To supply with more seed than is wanted; as, to *over-stock* land with clover.

O-VER STOCK'ED, (-stokt',) *pp.* or *a.* Filled too full; crowded; furnished with more cattle than are wanted, as a farm.

O-VER-STŌRE', v. t. To store with too much; to supply or fill with superabundance. *Hale.*

Ō'VER-STŌ-RY, n. The clear-story or upper story. *Gloss. of Archit.*

O-VER-STRAIN', v. t. To strain to excess; to make too violent efforts. *Dryden.*

O-VER-STRAIN', v. t. To stretch too far. *Ayliffe.*

O-VER-STREW', } v. t. To spread or scatter over.
O-VER-STRŌW', } *Shak.*

O-VER-STRIKE', v. t. To strike beyond. *Spenser.*

O-VER-STRŌWN', *pp.* Spread or scattered over. *J. Barlow.*

O-VER-STUFF'ED, (-stuft',) *a.* Stuffed to excess.

O-VER-SUP-PLY', v. t. To furnish more than is sufficient. *Melmoth.*

O-VER-SWARM'ING, *a.* Swarming to excess.

O-VER-SWAY', v. t. To overrule; to bear down; to control. *Hooker.*

O-VER-SWELL', v. t. To swell or rise above; to overflow. *Shak.*

O-VER-SWELL'ED, *pp.* Swelled to excess.

Ō'VERT, *a.* [Fr. *ouvert*, from *ouvrir*, to open, It. *aprire*, L. *aperio.*]

Open to view; public; apparent; as, *overt* virtues; an *overt* essay. But the word is now used chiefly in law. Thus, an *overt* act of treason is distinguished from secret design or intention not carried into effect, and even from words spoken. A market *overt* is a place where goods are publicly exposed to sale. A pound *overt* is one open overhead, as distinguished from a pound *covert* or close. *Blackstone.*

O-VER-TAKE', v. t. To come up with in a course, pursuit, progress, or motion; to catch.

The enemy said, I will pursue, I will *overtake*. — Ex. xv.

2. To come upon; to fall on afterward. Vengeance shall *overtake* the wicked.

3. To take by surprise.

Brethren, if a man be *overtaken* in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such an one in the spirit of meekness. — Gal. vi

O-VER-TAK'EN, *pp.* Come up with in pursuit; caught; taken by surprise.

O-VER-TASK', v. t. To impose too heavy a task or injunction on. *Harvey.*

O VER-TASK'ED, (-taskt',) *pp.* or *a.* Tasked too heavily.

O-VER-TAX', v. t. To tax too heavily.

O-VER-TE'DI-OUS, *a.* Too tedious.

O-VER-THRŌW', v. t. [See THROW.] To turn upside down.

His wife *overthrew* the table. *Taylor.*

2. To throw down.

3. To ruin; to demolish.

When the walls of Thebes he *overthrew*. *Dryden.*

4. To defeat; to conquer; to vanish, as, to *overthrow* an army or an enemy.

5. To subvert; to destroy; as, to *overthrow* the constitution or state; to *overthrow* religion.

Ō'VER-THRŌW, n. The state of being overturned or turned off the basis.

2. Ruin; destruction; subversion; as, the *overthrow* of the state.

3. Defeat; discomfiture; as, the *overthrow* of enemies. *Dryden.*

4. Degradation. *Shak.*

O-VER-THRŌW'ER, n. One that overthrows, defeats, or destroys.

O-VER-THRŌW'ING, *ppr.* Turning upside down; throwing down; ruining; subverting.

O-VER-THRŌWN', *pp.* Turned upside down; demolished; defeated.

O-VER-THWART', *a.* Opposite; being over the way or street. *Shak.*

2. Crossing at right angles.

3. Cross; perverse; adverse; contradictious. *Clarendon.*

O-VER-THWART', *prep.* Across; from side to side.

O-VER-THWART'LY, *adv.* Across; transversely. *Peacham.*

2. Perversely.

O-VER-THWART'NESS, n. The state of being athwart or lying across.

2. Perverseness; pervicacity. *Johnson.*

O-VER-TIRE', v. t. To tire to excess; to subdue by fatigue. *Milton.*

O-VER-TI'TLE, v. t. To give too high a title to. *Fuller.*

Ō'VERT-LY, *adv.* Openly; in open view; publicly.

O-VER-TOOK', *pret.* of OVERTAKE.

O-VER-TOP', v. t. To rise above the top. *Shak.*

2. To excel; to surpass. *Harvey.*

3. To obscure; to make of less importance by superior excellence. *Swift.*

O-VER-TOP'PED, (-topt',) *pp.* Risen above the top; excelled; obscured.

O-VER-TOW'ER, v. t. To soar too high. *Fuller.*

O-VER-TRADE', v. t. To trade beyond capital, or to purchase goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the wants of the community.

O-VER-TRAD'ING, *ppr.* Trading to excess, beyond capital or the public wants.

O-VER-TRAD'ING, n. The act or practice of buying goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the wants of the community.

O-VER-TRIP', v. t. To trip over; to walk nimbly over. *Shak.*

O-VER-TRUST', v. t. To trust with too much confidence. *Hall.*

Ō'VER-TURE, n. [Fr. *ouverture*. See OVERT.]

1. Opening; disclosure; discovery. *Shak.*

[*In this literal sense, little used.*]

2. Proposal; something offered for consideration, acceptance, or rejection. The prince made *overtures* of peace, which were accepted.

3. A kind of musical prologue or composition, for a full instrumental band, introductory to an oratorio, opera, or ballet. *P. Cyc.*

Ō'VER-TURE, v. t. In *the Presbyterian church*, to lay before an ecclesiastical body an overture or subject for consideration.

O-VER-TURN', v. t. To overset; to turn or throw from a basis or foundation; as, to *overturn* a carriage or a building.

2. To subvert; to ruin; to destroy. *Locke. Atterbury.*

3. To overpower; to conquer. *Milton.*

Ō'VER-TURN, n. State of being overturned or subverted; overthrow.

O-VER-TURN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be overturned. [*Not much used.*]

O-VER-TURN'ED, *pp.* Overset; overthrown.

O-VER-TURN'ER, n. One that overturns or subverts. *Swift.*

O-VER-TURN'ING, *ppr.* Oversetting; overthrowing; subverting.

O-VER-TURN'ING, n. An oversetting; subversion; change; revolution.

O-VER-VAIL', } v. t. To cover; to spread over.
O-VER-VEIL', } *Shak.*

O-VER-VAL'UE, v. t. To rate at too high a price. *Hooker.*

O-VER-VAL'U-ED, *pp.* Placed too high a value on.

O-VER-VAL'U-ING, *ppr.* Valuing too highly.

O'VER-VŌTE', v. t. To outvote; to outnumber in votes given. *K. Charles.*

O-VER-WATCH', (-woch',) v. t. To watch to excess; to subdue by long want of rest. *Dryden.*

O-VER-WATCH'ED, (-wocht',) *pp.* or *a.* Tired by too much watching. *Sidney.*

O-VER-WEAK', *a.* Too weak; too feeble. *Raleigh.*

O-VER-WEA'RY, v. t. To subdue with fatigue. *Dryden.*

O-VER-WEATH'ER, (o-ver-weth'er,) v. t. [See WEATHER.] To bruise or batter by violence of weather

O-VER-WEEN', v. t. [WEEN is obsolete except in composition. See the word.]

1. To think too highly; to think arrogantly or conceitedly.

2. To reach beyond the truth in thought; to think too favorably. *Shak. Milton.*

O-VER-WEEN'ING, *ppr.* Thinking too highly or conceitedly.

2. *a.* That thinks too highly, particularly of one's self; conceited; vain; as, *overweening* pride; an *overweening* brain. *Locke.*

O-VER-WEEN'ING-LY, *adv.* With too much vanity or conceit.

O-VER-WEIGH', (-wā',) v. t. To exceed in weight; to cause to preponderate; to outweigh; to overbalance. *Hooker.*

Ō'VER-WEIGHT, (-wāte,) n. Greater weight; preponderance. *Bacon.*

O-VER-WHELM', v. t. To overspread or crush beneath something violent and weighty, that covers or encompasses the whole; as, to *overwhelm* with waves.

2. To immerse and bear down; *in a figurative sense*; as, to be *overwhelmed* with cares, afflictions, or business.

3. To overlook gloomily. *Shak.*

4. To put over. [*Not used.*]

Ō'VER-WHELM, n. The act of overwhelming. *Young.*

O-VER-WHELM'ED, *pp.* Crushed with weight or numbers.

O-VER-WHELM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crushing with weight or numbers.

O-VER-WHELM'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to overwhelm.

O-VER-WING', v. t. To outflank; to extend beyond the wing of an army. *Milton.*

O-VER-WISE', *a.* Wise to affectation. *Eccles.*

O-VER-WISE'NESS, n. Pretended or affected wisdom. *Raleigh.*

O-VER-WŌRD', (-wurd',) v. t. To say too much.

O-VER-WŌRK', (-wurk',) v. t. To work beyond the strength; to cause to labor too much, to tire. *South*

Ō'VER-WŌRK, (ō'ver-wurk,) n. Work done beyond the amount required by stipulation.

O-VER-WŌRK'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Worked beyond strength.

O-VER-WŌRK'ING, *ppr.* Working to excess.

O-VER-WŌRN', *a.* Worn out; subdued by toil. *Dryden.*

2. Spoiled by time. *Shak.*

O-VER-WRES'TLE, (o-ver-res'l,) v. t. To subdue by wrestling. *Spenser.*

O-VER-WROUGHT', (o ver-rawt',) *pp.* Labored to excess. *Dryden.*

2. Worked all over; as, *overwrought* with ornaments. *Pope.*

O-VER-YEAR'ED, *a.* Too old. [*Not used.*] *Fairfax.*

O-VER-ZEAL'ED, *a.* Too much excited with zeal; ruled by too much zeal. *Fuller.*

O-VER-ZEAL'OUS, (o-ver-zel'us,) *a.* Too zealous; eager to excess. *Locke.*

O-VIC'U-LAR, *a.* [from L. *ovum*, an egg.] Pertaining to an egg. *Bryant.*

O-VID'I-AN, *a.* Belonging to or resembling the Latin poet Ovid.

Ō'VI-DUCT, n. [L. *ovum*, an egg, and *ductus*, a duct.] In *animals*, a passage for the ovum or egg from the ovary to the womb, or to an external outlet. *Brande.*

O-VIF'ER-OUS, } *a.* [L. *ovum* and *fero*, or *gero.*]
O-VIG'ER-OUS, } Egg-bearing; an epithet applied to certain receptacles for eggs, after being excluded from the formative organs.

Ō'VI-FORM, *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or figure of an egg. *Burnet.*

Ō'VINE, *a.* [L. *ovinus*, from *ovis*, sheep.] Pertaining to sheep; consisting of sheep.

O-VIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg, and *pario*, to produce.] Producing eggs, or producing young from eggs, which are developed after exclusion from the body. Fowls and reptiles are *oviparous* animals.

Ō-VI-POS'IT, v. t. A term applied to the act of insects, &c., in depositing their eggs.

O-VI-PO-SI''TION, } n. [L. *ovum*, egg, and *positio*,
O-VI-POS'IT-ING, } a depositing.] The laying or depositing of eggs. *Kirby.*

O-VI-POS'IT-OR, n. [L. *ovum*, egg, and *positor*, a placer.] The organ by which eggs are deposited. In some ichneumons it is long and fitted to pierce the eggs or larves of insects, in order to lay their own eggs within the same. *Dana.*

Ō'VI-SAC, n. [L. *ovum*, egg, and *saccus*, sack.] The cavity in an ovary which contains the egg or ovum.

Ō'VOID, } *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg, and Gr. εἶδος,
O-VOID'AL, } form.]

1. Having a shape resembling that of an egg.

2. In *botany*, terete and swelling toward the base, or with the outline of an entire egg of the dunghill fowl.

Ō'VO-LO, n. In *architecture*, a round molding, the quarter of a circle; called also the QUARTER ROUND. *Encyc.*

O-VO-VI-VIP'AR-OUS, *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg, *vivo*, to live, and *pario*, to produce.] Producing a living fetus, by excluding it from an egg-covering, as the marsupials.

Ō'VULE, } n. [from L. *ovum.*]
Ō'VU-LUM, }

In *botany*, a body borne by the placenta of a plant, and destined to become a seed. It is inclosed or naked. It is composed of two sacs, one within another, which are called primine and secundine, and of a nucleus within the sacs. *Lindley.*

Ō'VU-LITE, *n.* A fossil egg.

Ō'VUM, *n.*; *pl.* Ova. [L., an egg.]

1. In *anatomy*, the body formed by the female, in which, after impregnation, the development of the fetus takes place

2. In *architecture*, a term applied to ornaments in the shape of an egg, into which the echinus or ovolo is often carved. *Gwilt's Encyc. of Arch.*

ŌWE, (ō,) *v. t.* [A regular verb, *pret.* and *pp.* Owed; used with the auxiliary *have*, *had*, but not with the substantive verb to *be*. The verb is doubtless the Sax. *agan*, Goth. *aigan*, Sw. *äga*, Ice. *eg*, to have or possess, that is, to hold, or retain, coinciding with the Gr. ἔχω. The Sax. participle *agen*, Dan. *egen*, is the English *own*. *Ought* is a derivative tense, and was formerly used in the sense of *owed*. The proper sense of *owe*, is to be held, or bound to pay; nearly as we now use *have* in the phrases, "I *have* to pay a sum of money to-morrow," "I *have* to go to town to-day."]

1. To be indebted; to be obliged or bound to pay. The merchants *owe* a large sum to foreigners.

A son owes help and honor to his father. *Holyday.*
One was brought to him who owed him ten thousand talents. — Matt. xviii.
Owe no man any thing, but to love one another. — Rom. xiii.

2. To be obliged to ascribe to; to be obliged for; as, that he may *owe* to me all his deliverance. *Milton.*

3. To possess; to have; to be the owner of.

[This is the original sense, but now obsolete. In place of it, we use Own, from the participle. See Own.]

Thou dost here usurp
The name thou *owest* not. *Shak.*

4. To be due or owing.

O, deem thy fall not *owed* to man's decree. *Pope.*

[*This passive form is not now used.*]

ŌWE, *v. i.* To be bound or obliged. *Bp. Fisher.*

OW'EL-TY, *n.* The difference which is paid or received by one coparcener to another, for the purpose of equalizing a partition. *Bouvier*

ŌW'ING, *ppr.* [This is used in a passive form, contrary to analogy, for Owen or Owed. But the use is inveterately established.]

1. Due; that moral obligation requires to be paid; as, the money *owing* to a laborer for services, or to another country for goods.

2. Consequential; ascribable to as the cause. Misfortunes are often *owing* to vices or miscalculations.

3. Imputable to as an agent. His recovery from sickness is *owing* less to his physician than to the strength of his constitution.

OWL, *n.* [Sax. *ula*, *ule*; D. *uil*; G. *eule*; Sw. *ugla*, or *uggla*; L. *ulula*. The orthography, except in the Swedish, coincides with *howl*, L. *ululo*; but the radical letters are not obvious.]

A bird of the genus Strix, that flies chiefly in the night. The popular name of a group of nocturnal accipitrine birds, comprehended under the Linnæan genus Strix, which has been subdivided by later naturalists.

OWL'ER, *n.* [Qu. from *owl*, or from *wool*.] One that conveys contraband goods. *Swift.*

OWL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *hulotte*.]

An owl, which see.

OWL'-EY-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having eyes like an owl's.

OWL'ING, *n.* The offense of transporting wool or sheep out of England, contrary to the statute. *Blackstone.*

[This explanation of *owling* favors the derivation of the word from *wool*.]

OWL'ISH, *a.* Resembling an owl. *Gray.*

OWL'-LIGHT, (-lite,) *n.* Glimmering or imperfect light. *Warburton.*

OWL'-LIKE, *a.* Like an owl in look and habits.

ŌWN, *a.* [Sax. *agen*; Sw. and Dan. *egen*; D. and G. *eigen*; the participle of Sax. *agan*, to possess. See Owe and Ought.]

1. Belonging to; possessed; peculiar; usually expressing property with emphasis, or in express exclusion of others. It follows *my*, *your*, *his*, *their*, *thy*, *her*. God created man in *his own* image. Adam begat a son in *his own* likeness. Let them fall by *their own* counsel. He washed us from our sins in *his own* blood. *Scripture.*

In the phrases, his *own* nation, his *own* country, the word *own* denotes that the person belongs to the nation or country.

2. *Own* often follows a verb; as, the book is not my *own*, that is, my *own book*.

3. It is used as a substitute.

That they may dwell in a place of their *own*. — 2 Sam. vii.

In this use, a noun can not follow *own*.

4. "He came to his *own*, and his *own* received him not," that is, his *own* nation or people; *own* being here used as a substitute, like many other adjectives.

ŌWN, *v. t.* [from the adjective.] To have the legal or rightful title to; to have the exclusive right of possession and use. A freeholder in the United States *owns* his farm. Men often *own* land or goods which are not in their possession.

2. To have the legal right to, without the exclusive right to use; as, a man *owns* the land in front of his farm to the middle of the highway.

3. To acknowledge to belong to; to avow or admit that the property belongs to.

When you come, find me out
And *own* me for your son. *Dryden.*

4. To avow; to confess, as a fault, crime, or other act; that is, to acknowledge that one has done the act; as, to *own* the faults of youth; to *own* our guilt. The man is charged with theft, but he has not *owned* it.

5. In *general*, to acknowledge; to confess; to avow; to admit to be true; not to deny; as, to *own* our weakness and frailty

Many *own* the gospel of salvation more from custom than conviction. *J. M. Mason.*

ŌWN'ED, *pp.* The legal title being vested in; as, the property is *owned* by a company.

2. Acknowledged; avowed; confessed.

ŌWN'ER, *n.* The rightful proprietor; one who has the legal or rightful title, whether he is the possessor or not.

The ox knoweth his *owner*. — Is. i.
The centurion believed the master and *owner* of the ship. — Acts xxvii.

ŌWN'ER-SHIP, *n.* Property; proprietorship; exclusive right of possession; legal or just claim or title. The *ownership* of the estate is in A; the possession is in B.

ŌWN'ING, *ppr.* Having the legal or just title to.

2. Acknowledging; avowing; confessing.

OWRE, (our,) *n.* [L. *urus*.]

A beast not accurately known, larger than a buffalo. [*Not used.*] *Smart.*

OWSE, *n.* Bark of oak beaten ground to small pieces. *Ash.*

OW'SER, *n.* Bark and water mixed in a tan-pit. *Ash.*

OX, *n.*; *pl.* Oxen, (ox'n.) [Sax. *oxa*; G. *ochs*, *ochse*; D. *os*; Sw. and Dan. *oxe*; Sans. *uksha*, or *uxan*; W. *ych*; Erse, *agh*; Arm. *ou*.]

The male of the bovine genus of quadrupeds, castrated and grown to its size, or nearly so. The young male is called in America a *steer*. The same animal, not castrated, is called a *bull*. These distinctions are well established with us in regard to domestic animals of this genus. When we speak of wild animals of this kind, ox is sometimes applied both to the male and female; and in zoölogy, the same practice exists in regard to the domestic animals. So in *common usage*, a pair of bulls yoked may be sometimes called *oxen*. We never apply the name *ox* to the *cow* or female of the domestic kind. *Oxen*, in *the plural*, may comprehend both the male and female.

OX'A-LATE, *n.* [See Oxalic.] In *chemistry*, a salt formed by a combination of the oxalic acid with a base.

OX-AL'IC, *a.* [Gr. ὀξαλις, sorrel, from ὀξυς, acid.]

Pertaining to sorrel. The *oxalic* acid is the acid of sorrel. It is composed of two equivalents of carbon, and three of oxygen. It is commonly manufactured by the action of nitric acid upon saccharine and farinaceous substances. *Silliman.*

OX'BANE, *n.* A plant, Buphonos. *Ainsworth.*

OX'-BOW, *n.* A curved piece of wood encircling an ox's neck when yoked.

OX'-EYE, (-I,) *n.* [*ox* and *eye*.] A plant of the genus Buphthalmum; another of the genus Anthemis; also, the ox-eye daisy or Chrysanthemum. *London.*

OX'EY-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having large, full eyes, like those of an ox. *Burton.*

OX'FLY, *n.* A fly hatched under the skin of cattle.

OX'GANG, *n.* [*ox* and *gang*, going.] In *ancient laws*, as much land as an ox can plow in a year; said to be fifteen acres, or, as others allege, twenty acres.

OX'HEAL, *n.* A plant, bear's foot, setterwort, or stinking hellebore, Helleborus fœtidus. *Booth.*

OX-I-OD'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a compound of oxygen and iodine. *Webster's Manual.*

OX'LIKE, *a.* [*ox* and *like*.] Resembling an ox. *Sandys.*

OX'LIP, *n.* A plant, the Primula elatior.

OX'STALL, *n.* A stall or stand for oxen.

OX'TER, *n.* [Sax. *oxtan*.] The armpit.

OX'TONGUE, (ox'tung,) *n.* A plant of the genus Picris.

OX'Y-CRATE, *n.* [Gr. ὀξυς, acid, and κεραω, to mix.]

A mixture of water and vinegar. [*Little used.*] *Wiseman.*

OX'YD, *n.* [Gr. ὀξυς, acid, sharp; ὀξος, vinegar. The true orthography of this word is *oxyd*, as originally written by Lavoisier and his associates. No analogy in the language is better established than the uniform translation of the Greek υ into the English *y*, as in Latin, and it is very absurd to preserve this analogy in *oxygen*, *oxymuriate* and *hydrogen*, and depart from it in *oxyd*.]

In *chemistry*, a compound of oxygen and a base destitute of acid and salifying properties.

OX-YD-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capability of being converted into an oxyd. *Med. Repos.*

OX'YD-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into an oxyd.

OX'YD-ATE, *v. t.* To convert into an oxyd, as metals and other substances, by combination with oxygen. It differs from *acidify*, to make acid, or to convert into an acid, as in oxydation the oxygen that enters into combination is not sufficient to form an acid.

OX'YD-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Converted into an oxyd.

OX'YD-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Converting into an oxyd.

OX-YD-A'TION, *n.* The operation or process of converting into an oxyd, as metals or other substances, by combining with them a certain portion of oxygen. *Lavoisier. Ure.*

OX'YD-A-TOR, *n.* A contrivance for causing the external current of air to impinge on the flame of the Argand lamp.

OX'YD-IZE, *v. t.* To oxydate, which see.

OX'YD-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Oxydated.

OX'YD-IZE-MENT, *n.* Oxydation.

OX'YD-IZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Oxydating.

[Oxydize, and its derivatives, are now more generally used than Oxydate, though there seems to be no ground for the preference.]

OX'Y-GEN, *n.* [Gr. ὀξυς, acid, and γενναω, to generate.]

In *chemistry*, an electro-negative basifying and acidifying elementary principle. It is the vital part of the atmosphere, and the supporter of ordinary combustion. It was named from its property of generating acids. Modern experiments prove that it is not necessary in all cases to combustion or to acidity. Oxygen is a permanently elastic fluid, invisible, inodorous, and a little heavier than atmospheric air. In union with azote or nitrogen, it forms atmospheric air, of which it constitutes about a fifth part. Water contains about 89 per cent. of it, and it exists in most vegetable and animal products, acids, salts, and oxyds.

OX'Y-GEN-ATE, *v. t.* To unite or cause to combine with oxygen.

OX'Y-GEN-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* United with oxygen.

OX'Y-GEN-A-TING, *ppr.* Uniting with oxygen.

OX-Y-GEN-A'TION, *n.* The act, operation, or process of combining with oxygen.

OX'Y-GEN-IZ-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being oxygenized.

OX'Y-GEN-IZE, *v. t.* To oxygenate, which see.

OX'Y-GEN-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Oxygenated.

OX'Y-GEN-IZE-MENT, *n.* Oxygenation.

OX'Y-GEN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Oxygenating.

OX-YG'EN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to oxygen, or obtained from it.

OX'Y-GON, *n.* [Gr. ὀξυς, sharp, and γωνια, an angle.]

A triangle having three acute angles. *Brande.*

OX-YG'ON-AL, } *a.* Having acute angles. *Barlow.*
OX-Y-GO'NI-AL, }

OX-Y-HY'DRO-GEN, *a.* A name given to a certain kind of blowpipe, in which oxygen and hydrogen gases are burned together in order to produce an intense heat; also, to a kind of microscope.

OX-Y-I'O-DINE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a compound of the chloriodic and oxiodic acids. *Davy.*

OX'Y-MEL, *n.* [Gr. ὀξυς, acid, and μελι, honey.]

A mixture of vinegar and honey. *Arbuthnot.*

OX-Y-MO'RON, *n.* [Gr. ὀξυμωρον, a smart saying, which at first view appears foolish.]

A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word; as, *cruel kindness*.

OX-Y-MU'RI-ATE, *n.* Chlorid.

OX-Y-MU-RI-AT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ὀξυς and Lat. *muria*.]

An epithet given to an acid, now called Chlorine.

OX-Y-PROS'IC AC'ID, *n.* An incorrect and exploded name for the protochlorid of cyanogen, which is entirely destitute of any acid or salifying properties.

OX-YR'RHO-DINE, (ox-ir'ro-din,) *n.* [Compounded of Gr. ὀξυς, acid, and ῥοδον, rose.]

A mixture of two parts of the oil of roses with one of the vinegar of roses. *Floyer.*

OX'Y-SALT, } *n.* In *chemistry*, a compound of an
OX'Y-SEL, } acid and a base, both of which contain oxygen. *Silliman.*

OX'Y-TONE, *a.* [Gr. ὀξυς, sharp, and τονος, tone.]

Having an acute sound. *Walker.*

OX'Y-TONE, *n.* An acute sound.

Ō'YER, *n.* [Norm. *oyer*, hearing; Fr. *ouir*, to hear.]

1. In *law*, a hearing or trial of causes. A court of oyer and terminer is constituted by a commission to inquire, hear, and determine all treasons, felonies, and misdemeanors. *Blackstone.*

2. The hearing, as of a writ, bond, note, or other specialty; as when a defendant in court prays *oyer* of a writing. *Blackstone.*

OYEZ, [Fr. *oyez*, hear ye.]

This word is used by the sheriff or his substitute

in making proclamation in court, requiring silence and attention. It is thrice repeated, and commonly pronounced *O yes.*

OY'LET-HOLE. See EYELET-HOLE.

OYS'TER, n. [G. *auster*; D. *oester*; Sw. *ostra*; Dan. *øster*; Fr. *huître*; Arm. *histrenn* or *eistren*; Russ. *ystritz*; Corn. *estren*; L. *ostrea*; Gr. οστρεον; probably connected in origin with οστεον, bone, and named from its hardness.]

A bivalvular testaceous animal, found adhering to rocks or other fixed substances in salt water which is shallow, or in the mouths of rivers. *Oysters* are deemed nourishing and delicious food.

OYS'TER-PLANT, n. Salsafy: a plant of the genus tragopogon, so called from its taste when cooked.

OYS'TER-SHELL, n. The hard covering or shell of the oyster.

OYS'TER-WENCH, OYS'TER-WIFE, OYS'TER-WŌM-AN, } n. A woman whose occupation is to sell oysters; a low woman. *Shak.*

OZ.; an abbreviation used for *ounce* or *ounces.*

O-ZĒ'NA, n. [Gr. οζαινα.] A fetid ulcer in the nostril.

OZ'O-CENTE, n. A fossil wax.

O-ZO-CE'RITE, n. A mineral like resinous wax, which is sometimes made into candles. *Dana.*

P.

P is the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet, and a labial articulation formed by a close compression of the anterior part of the lips, as in *ep.* It is convertible into *b* and *f*, sometimes into *v*, and in Greek into φ. This letter is found in the oriental languages, from which it was received into the Greek and Latin; except, however, the Arabic, which has not this letter, and the Arabians can not easily pronounce it. In some words, which we have borrowed from the Greek, *p* is mute, as in *psalm, ptisan*; but is not silent in English words, unless it may be in *receipt*, and a few irregular words. *P* aspirated, or followed by *h*, represents the Greek φ, which answers to the English *f*, as in *philosophy.*

As an *abbreviation*, P. stands for *Publius, pondo*, &c.; P. A. DIG. for *patricia dignitas*; P. C. for *patres conscripti*; P. F. for *Publius Fabius*; P. P. for *propositum publice*; P. R. for *populus Romanus*; P. R. S. for *prætoris sententia*; P. R. S. P. for *prases provincia.*

P. M. stands for *post meridiem*, afternoon.

As a *numeral*, P, like C, stands for one hundred, and with a dash over it, $\bar{P}$, for four hundred thousand.

Among *physicians*, P. stands for *pugil*, or the eighth part of a handful; P. Æ. for *partes æquales*, equal parts of the ingredients; P. P. for *pulvis patrum*, or the Jesuits' bark in powder; and *ppt.* for *præparatus*, prepared. *Foresyth. Encyc.*

PA'AGE, n. [Norm. *paage*, payment. See PAY.]

A toll for passage over another person's grounds. [*Not used.*] *Burke.*

PAB'U-LAR, a. [L. *pabulum*, food.]

Pertaining to food; affording food or aliment.

PAB-U-LA'TION, n. [L. *pabulatio*, from *pabulor*, to feed.]

The act of feeding or procuring provender.

PAB'U-LOUS, a. [L. *pabulum*, food.] [*Cockeram.*

Affording aliment or food; alimental. *Brown.*

PAB'U-LUM, n. [L.] Food; aliment; that which feeds.

2. Fuel; that which supplies the means of combustion. *Encyc.*

PA'CA, n. A name sometimes applied to two species of rodent mammals, Celogenys subnigra and C. fulva, small animals, the one brown, the other fulvous, and both spotted with white, which inhabit South America, particularly Brazil and Paraguay. They are nearly allied to the Agouti, the Guinea-pig, &c.

PA-CANE', n. A species of hickory. See PECAN.

PA'CATE, a. [L. *pacatus.*]

Peaceful; tranquil. [*Not used.*]

PA'CA-TED, a. Appeased. [*Little used.*] *Bailey.*

PA-CA'TION, n. [L. *paco*, to calm or appease.]

The act of appeasing.

PACE, n. [Fr. *pas*; It. *passo*; Sp. *paso*; L. *passus*, from *pando*, to open, or Gr. πατεω, to tread. See PASS.]

1. A step.

2. The space between the two feet in walking, estimated at two feet and a half. But the geometrical pace is five feet, or the whole space passed over by the same foot from one step to another. *Encyc.*

3. Manner of walking; gait; as, a languishing *pace*; a heavy *pace*; a quick or slow *pace.* *Addison.*

4. Step; gradation in business. [*Little used.*] *Temple.*

5. A mode of stepping among horses, in which the legs on the same side are lifted together. In a *general sense*, the word may be applied to any other mode of stepping.

6. Degree of celerity. Let him mend his *pace.*

To morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty *pace* from day to day. *Shak.*

To keep or *hold pace*: to keep up; to go or move as fast as something else.

PACE, v. i. To go; to walk; to move. *Spenser. Shak.*

2. To go, move, or walk slowly.

3. To move by lifting the legs on the same side together, as a horse.

PACE, v. t. To measure by steps; as, to *pace* a piece of ground.

2. To regulate in motion.

If you can, *pace* your wisdom
In that good path that I would wish it go. *Shak.*

PAC'ED, (pāst,) a. Having a particular gait; used chiefly in composition; as, slow-*paced.*

2. In *composition*, going all lengths; as, a thorough-*paced* intriguer.

PA'CER, n. One that paces; a horse that paces.

PA-CHA', (pa-shaw'.) [Fr.] See PASHAW.

PA-CHA'LIC, a. Pertaining to the government of a pacha. [See PASHAWLIC.]

PACH-Y-DAC'TYL, n. [Gr. παχυς, thick, and δακτυλος, a toe.]

A bird or other animal having thick toes. *Hitchcock.*

PACH'Y-DERM, n. [Gr. παχυς, thick, and δερμα, skin.]

A non-ruminant hoofed animal.

PACH-Y-DERM'A-TA, n. pl. In *zoölogy*, an order of mammals which have hoofs, but do not ruminate, distinguished for the thickness of their skins, including the elephant, mastodon, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, tapir, horse, hog, &c.

PACH-Y-DERM'A-TOUS, a. Pertaining to a pachyderm, or to the order Pachydermata.

PA-CIF'IC, a. [L. *pacificus*, from *pacifico*, to make peace. See PEACE.]

1. Peace-making; conciliatory; suited to make or restore peace; adapted to reconcile differences; mild; appeasing; as, to offer *pacific* propositions to a belligerent power. The measures proposed are in their nature *pacific.*

2. Calm; tranquil; as, a *pacific* state of things.

PA-CIF'IC, n. The appellation given to the ocean situated between America on the west and Asia; so called on account of its exemption from violent tempests.

PA-CIF-IC-A'TION, n. [L. *pacificatio.* See PACIFY.]

1. The act of making peace between nations or parties at variance. *Bacon. South.*

2. The act of appeasing or pacifying wrath. *Hooker.*

PA-CIF'IC-A-TOR, n. [L.] A peace-maker; one that restores amity between contending parties or nations. *Bacon.*

PA-CIF'IC-A-TO-RY, a. Tending to make peace; conciliatory. *Barrow.*

PAC'I-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* Appeased; tranquilized.

PAC'I-FI-ER, n. One who pacifies.

PAC'I-FY, v. t. [Fr. *pacifier*; Sp. *pacificar*; It. *pacificare*; L. *pacifico*; *pax, pacis*, peace, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To appease, as wrath or other violent passion or appetite; to calm; to still; to quiet; to allay agitation or excitement; as, to *pacify* a man when angry, or to *pacify* his wrath or rage; the word being applied both to the person and to the passion. So we say, to *pacify* hunger, to *pacify* importunate demands.

2. To restore peace to; to tranquilize; as, to *pacify* countries in contention. *Bacon.*

PAC'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Appeasing; tranquilizing.

PAC'ING, *ppr.* or a. Measuring by steps; ambling, as a horse.

PACK, n. [D. *pak*; G. and Sw. *pack.* See the verb.]

1. A bundle of any thing inclosed in a cover or bound fast with cords; a bale; as, a *pack* of goods or cloth. The soldier bears a *pack* on his back. A *pack* of wool is a horse-load, or 240 pounds. *Smart.*

2. A burden or load; as, a *pack* of sorrows. *Shak.*

3. A number of cards, or the number used in games; so called from being inclosed together. *Addison.*

4. A number of hounds or dogs, hunting or kept together, that is, a crowd or assemblage united. *Dryden.*

5. A number of persons united in a bad design or practice; as, a *pack* of thieves or knaves. *Swift.*

6. A great number crowded together; as, a *pack* of troubles. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*

7. A loose or lewd person; one who deceives by false appearances. [Sax. *pacan*, to deceive. [*Not used.*] *Skelton.*

PACK, v. t. [D. *pakken*; G. *packen*; Sw. *packa*; L. *pango, pactum, pactus*; *impingo, compingo*; Gr. πηγνυω, παχυς, πηγος; Dan. *pagt*, a covenant, a farm; hence, *dispatch*, to send away. The sense is, to *send*, to drive, whence to press, to make *compact.* Hence we say, to pack off, Sw. *packa*, that is, to depart with speed; Ar. بَكَّ *bakka*, to be compressed, to press, Ch. פכך. Class Bg, No. 18. See also No. 33, 66, 82.]

1. To place and press together; to place in close order; as, to *pack* goods in a box or chest.

2. To put together and bind fast; as, to *pack* any thing for carriage with cords or straps.

3. To put in close order with salt intermixed; as, to *pack* meat or fish in barrels.

4. To send in haste. *Shak.*

5. To put together, as cards, in such a manner as to secure the game; to put together in sorts with a fraudulent design, as cards; hence, to unite persons iniquitously, with a view to some private interest; as, to *pack* a jury, that is, to select persons for a jury who may favor a party; to *pack* a parliament; to *pack* an assembly of bishops. *Pope. Butler. Atterbury.*

PACK, v. i. To be pressed or close; as, the goods *pack* well.

2. To close; to shut. *Cleaveland.*

3. To depart in haste; with *off.*

Poor Stella must *pack off* to town. *Swift.*

4. To unite in bad measures; to confederate for ill purposes; to join in collusion.

Go, *pack* with him. *Shak.*

PACK'AGE, n. A bundle or bale; a quantity pressed or bound together; as, a *package* of cloth.

2. A charge made for packing goods.

PACK'CLOTH, n. A cloth for packing goods, or in which they are tied.

PACK'ED, (pakt,) *pp.* or a. Put together and pressed; tied or bound in a bundle; put down and salted, as meat; sent off; united iniquitously.

PACK'ER, n. One that packs; an officer appointed to pack meat, as beef, pork, fish, &c. *Stat. of Conn.*

PACK'ET, n. [Fr. *paquet*; Sp. and Port. *paquete*; from *pack.*]

1. A small pack or package; a little bundle or parcel; as, a *packet* of letters. *Bacon.*

2. A dispatch-vessel; a ship or other vessel employed by government to convey letters from country to country, or from port to port. [Originally, *packet-boat*, Sp. *paquebote*, Fr. *paquebot.*]

3. A vessel employed in conveying dispatches and passengers from place to place, or to carry passengers and goods coastwise. *United States.*

PACK'ET, v. i. To ply with a packet or dispatch-vessel. *United States.*

PACK'ET-BŌAT. See PACKET.

PACK'ET-SHIP, n. A ship that sails regularly between distant countries for the conveyance of dispatches, letters, passengers, &c.

PACK'FONG, n. The Chinese name of the alloy called *white copper*, or *German silver.* *Ure.*

PACK'HORSE, n. A horse employed in carrying packs, or goods and baggage. *Locke.*

2. A beast of burden.

PACK'ING, *ppr.* Laying together in close order; binding in a bundle; putting in barrels with salt, &c.; uniting, as men for a fraudulent purpose.

To send packing, is to bundle a person off, or to dismiss him without ceremony.

PACK'ING, n. Any material used in packing or making close, as the substance around the piston of a pump or other tube, to make it water or air tight.

2. A trick; collusion. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

PACK'MAN, n. A peddler.

PACK'SAD-DLE, n. A saddle on which packs or burdens are laid for conveyance.

PACK'STAFF, n. A staff on which a traveler occasionally supports his pack. *Bp Hall.*

PACK'THREAD, (thred,) *n.* Strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels.

PACK'WAX, *n.* A large tendon or cartilage in the neck of an animal; called also PAXWAX. *Ray.*

PĀ'CO, } *n.* The Alpaca, a ruminant mammal of the
PĀ'COS, } Camel tribe, the Auchenia Paco, inhabiting the Peruvian and Chilian Andes. It has been domesticated, and it remains also in a wild state. Its length is about three feet; its hair is long, soft, and woolly, of a delicacy and elasticity approaching to that of the Angora goat. Its flesh is an excellent article of food. [See ALPACA.]

2. The Peruvian name of an earthy-looking ore, consisting of brown oxyd of iron with minute particles of native silver. *Ure.*

PACT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *pactum*, from *pango.* See PACK.]
A contract; an agreement, or covenant. *Bacon.*

PAC'TION, *n.* [L. *pactio.* See PACK.]
An agreement or contract. *Hayward.*

PAC'TION-AL, *a.* By way of agreement. *Sanderson.*

PAC-TI''TIOUS, (-tish'us,) *a.* Settled by agreement or stipulation.

PAC-TŌ'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Pactolus, a river in Lydia, famous for its golden sands.

PAD, *n.* [Sax. *paad*, for *path.* See PATH.]
1. A foot-path; a road. [*Not now used.*] *Prior.*
2. An easy-paced horse. *Addison. Pope.*
3. A robber that infests the road on foot; usually called a FOOT-PAD.

PAD, *n.* Any thing flattened or laid flat, as a pad of straw. *Rich. Dict.*
2. A soft saddle, cushion, or bolster stuffed with straw, hair, or other soft substance. *Camden.*

PAD, *v. t.* To stuff or furnish with padding.
2. To imbue cloth equally with a mordant. *Ure.*

PAD, *v. i.* [Gr. πατεω. See PATH.]
1. To travel slowly.
2. To rob on foot.
3. To beat a way smooth and level.

PAD'AR, *n.* Grouts; coarse flour or meal. *Wotton.*
[*Not used in the United States.*]

PAD'DED, *pp.* or *a.* Stuffed with a soft substance.

PAD'DER, *n.* A robber on foot; a highwayman. *Dryden.*

PAD'DING, *n.* The impregnation of cloth with a mordant.
2. The material with which a saddle, garment, &c., are stuffed.

PAD'DLE, *v. i.* [The French *patrouiller* signifies to *paw*, to paddle, and hence the English *patrol.* This word seems to be from *patte*, a paw, allied perhaps to L. *pes, pedis*, the foot, and this is allied to the Gr. πατεω, to tread. To paddle, then, is to use the paw. But perhaps it is from the noun, which see.]
1. To row; to beat the water, as with oars. *Gay.*
2. To play in the water with the hands, as children; or with the feet, as water-fowls or other animals.
3. To finger. *Shak.*

PAD'DLE, *v. t.* To propel by an oar or paddle.

PAD'DLE, *n.* [In L. *batillus* is a paddle-staff; in Gr. πατταλος is a pole; in W. *padell* is a pan. The latter would express the broad part of an oar; but it may have no connection with *paddle.*]
1. An oar, but not a large oar. It is now applied to a sort of short oar with a broad blade, used in propelling and steering canoes and boats.
2. The blade or the broad part of an oar or weapon.

> Thou shalt have a *paddle* on thy weapon. — Deut. xxiii.

3. A term applied to the broad boards at the circumference of a water-wheel.
4. A name sometimes given to the feet of tortoises, crocodiles, &c.

PAD'DLE-BOX, *n.* A term applied to the wooden projections on each side of a steamboat, within which are the paddle-wheels.

PAD'DLED, *pp.* Propelled by an oar or paddle.

PAD'DLER, *n.* One that paddles.

PAD'DLE-STAFF, *n.* A staff headed with broad iron, used by plowmen to free the share from earth, stubble, &c. *Hall.*

PAD'DLE-WHEEL, *n.* A water-wheel used in propelling steamboats.

PAD'DOCK, *n.* [Sax. *pada* or *pad*: D. *pad, padder.*]
A large toad or frog. *Walton. Dryden.*

PAD'DOCK, *n.* [Said to be corrupted from Sax. *parruc*, park.]
1. A small inclosure under pasture, immediately adjoining the stables of a domain. *Brande.*
2. *Formerly*, an inclosure for races, with hounds, &c. *Brande.*
3. A toad. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

PAD'DOCK-PIPE, *n.* A plant, Equisetum palustre. *Booth.*

PAD'DOCK-STOOL, *n.* A plant of the genus Agaricus; a mushroom, vulgarly *toadstool.*

PAD'DY, *n.* A cant word for an Irishman.
2. In *the East Indies*, rice not divested of the husk. *Malcom.*

PAD-E-LI'ON, *n.* [Fr. *pas de lion*, lion's foot.]
An herb, lion's foot. *Ash.*

PA-DIS'HA, *n.* A title of the Turkish sultan and the Persian shah, denoting *protector*, or *throne prince.* *Brande.*

PAD'LOCK, *n.* [Qu. D. *padde*, a toad, from its shape.]
A lock to be hung on a staple and held by a link. *Prior.*

PAD'LOCK, *v. t.* To fasten with a padlock; to stop; to shut; to confine. *Bull. Milton.*

PAD'NAG, *n.* An ambling nag. *Dr. Pope.*

PAD'ŌW-PIPE, *n.* A plant. [See PADDOCK-PIPE.]

PĀ'DRA, *n.* A kind of black tea of superior quality.

PAD-U-Ā-SOY', *n.* [from *Padua*, in Italy, and Fr. *soie*, silk.]
A particular kind of silk stuff.

PÆ'AN, } *n.* [Gr. παιαν.] Among *the ancients*, a
PĒ'AN, } song of rejoicing in honor of Apollo; hence, a loud and joyous song; a song of triumph. *Pope.*

PÆ'ON, *n.* [Gr. παιων.] In *ancient poetry*, a foot of four syllables; written also, though less correctly, PÆAN. Of this there are four kinds; the first consisting of one long and three short syllables, or a trochee and a pyrrhic, as *tĕmpŏrĭbŭs*; the second, of a short syllable, a long and two short, or an iambus and a pyrrhic, as *pŏtēntĭă*; the third, of two short syllables, a long and a short one, or a pyrrhic and a trochee, as *ănĭmātŭs*; the fourth, of three short syllables and a long one, or a pyrrhic and iambus, as *cĕlĕrĭtās.* *Brande.*

PĀ'GAN, *n.* [L. *paganus*, a peasant or countryman, from *pagus*, a village.]
A heathen; a Gentile; an idolater; one who worships false gods. This word was originally applied to the inhabitants of the country, who, in the early ages of the church, adhered to the worship of false gods, or refused to receive Christianity, after it had been received by the inhabitants of the cities. In like manner, *heathen* signifies an inhabitant of the *heath* or woods, and *caffer*, in Arabic, signifies the inhabitant of a hut or cottage, and one that does not receive the religion of Mohammed. *Pagan* is used to distinguish one from a Christian and a Mohammedan.

PĀ'GAN, *a.* Heathen; heathenish; Gentile; noting a person who worships false gods.
2. Pertaining to the worship of false gods.

PĀ'GAN-ISH, *a.* [Sax. *paganise.*]
Heathenish; pertaining to pagans. *King.*

PĀ'GAN-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *paganisme*: It. *paganesimo.*]
Heathenism; the worship of false gods, or the system of religious opinions and worship maintained by pagans. *Addison. Hooker.*

> Men instructed from their infancy in the principles and duties of Christianity, never sunk to the degradation of *paganism.* *G. Spring.*

PĀ'GAN-IZE, *v. t.* To render heathenish; to convert to heathenism. *Ch. Obs.*

PĀ'GAN-IZE, *v. i.* To behave like pagans. *Milton.*

PĀ'GAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Rendering heathenish.

PĀ'GAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendered heathenish; behaving like pagans; adopting heathen principles and practice.

PĀGE, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *page*; It. *paggio* Port. *pagem*; Arm. *paich*: Sw. *poike*; Dan. *pog*; Russ. *paj*, a boy, a page. The Gr. παις, a boy, is undoubtedly a contracted form of the same word; for παιζω, from παις, forms παιξω, παιχθεις; hence it may be inferred that παις was originally παιχις. The Eng. *boy* is a contraction of this word; W. *bacgen*, a boy, a child, from *bac*, small; Pers. فيج *faige*, a footman or lackey.]
1. A boy attending on a great person, rather for formality or show than for servitude.

> He had two *pages* of honor, on either hand one. *Bacon.*

2. A boy or man that attends on a legislative body. In *Massachusetts*, the *page* is a boy that conveys papers from the members of the house of representatives to the speaker, and from the speaker or clerk to the members.

PĀGE, *n.* [L. *pagina*; Fr. *page.*]
1. One side of a leaf of a book. *Watts.*
2. A book or writing, or writings; as, the *page* of history.
3. *Pages*, in *the plural*, signifies also books or writings; as, the sacred *pages.*

PĀGE, *v. t.* To mark or number the pages of a book or manuscript.
2. To attend, as a page. *Shak.*

PĀ'GEANT, (pā'jent *or* paj'ent,) *n.* [L. *pegma*; Gr. πηγμα, something showy carried in triumph.]
1. A statue in show, or a triumphal car, chariot, arch, or other pompous thing, decorated with flags, &c., and carried in public shows and processions. *Cyc.*
2. A show; a spectacle of entertainment; something intended for pomp.

> I'll play my part in fortune's *pageant.* *Shak.*

3. Any thing showy, without stability or duration.

> Thus unlamented pass the proud away,
> The gaze of fools, and *pageant* of a day. *Pope.*

PĀ'GEANT or **PAG'EANT,** *a.* Showy; pompous; ostentatious. *Dryden.*

PĀ'GEANT, *v. t.* To exhibit in show; to represent. *Shak.*

PĀ'GEANT-RY or **PAG'EANT-RY,** *n.* Show; pompous exhibition or spectacle.

> Such *pageantry* be to the people shown. *Dryden.*

PĀG'ED, (pājd,) *pp.* Marked or numbered, as the pages of a book.

PĀGE'HOOD, *n.* The state of a page.

PAG'I-NAL, *a.* Consisting of pages. *Brown.*

PĀG'ING, *n.* The marking of the pages of a book.

PĀ'GOD, } *n.* [Pers. *pout ghod*, or *boot khoda*, a
PA-GŌ'DA, } house of idols, or abode of God; Hind. *boot kuda.* *Thomson. Fryer.*]
1. A temple in the East Indies in which idols are worshiped. *Pope.*
2. An idol; an image of some supposed deity. *Stillingfleet.*

PA-GŌ'DA, *n.* A gold or silver coin current in Hindostan, of different values in different parts of India, from $1 75 cts. to $2, or from 8 to 9*s.* sterling.

PĀ'GOD-ITE, *n.* A name given to the mineral of which the Chinese make their pagodas. It is called also *lardite, koreite*, and *agalmatolite.*

PAID, *pret.* and *pp.* of PAY; *paid* for *payed.*

PAI'GLE, } *n.* A plant and flower of the genus Pri-
PĀ'GIL, } mula or primrose; cowslip-primrose. (*Fam. of Plants.*)

PAIL, *n.* [W. *paeol*; Gr. πελλα.]
An open vessel of wood, tin, &c., used in families for carrying liquids, as water and milk, usually containing from eight to twelve quarts.

PAIL'FUL, *n.* The quantity that a pail will hold.

PAIL-MAIL'. See PALLMALL.

PAIL-LASSE', (pal-yas',) *n.* [Fr.] An under bed of straw. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

PAIN, *n.* [W. *poen*; Corn. Arm. *poan*; Ir. *pian*; Fr. *peine*: Norm. *pene, peine*; D. *pyn*; Sax. *pin* or *pine*; G. *pein*; Dan. *pine*; Sw. *pina*; It. Sp. and Port. *pena*; L. *pœna*; Gr. ποινη, penalty, and πονος, pain, labor; Sans. *pana*; Ar. فنّ *fanna*, to drive, afflict, distress. Class Bn, No. 22, 23, 26. See the verb.]
1. An uneasy sensation in animal bodies, of any degree from slight uneasiness to extreme distress or torture, proceeding from pressure, tension, or spasm, separation of parts by violence, or any derangement of functions. Thus violent pressure or stretching of a limb gives *pain*; inflammation produces *pain*; wounds, bruises, and incisions give *pain.*
2. Labor; work; toil; laborious effort. In this sense, the plural only is used; as, to take *pains*; to be at the *pains.*

> High without taking *pains* to rise. *Waller.*
> The same with *pains* we gain, but lose with ease. *Pope.*

3. Labor; toilsome effort; task; in the singular. [*Not now used.*] *Spenser. Waller.*
4. Uneasiness of mind; disquietude; anxiety; solicitude for the future; grief, sorrow for the past. We suffer *pain* when we fear or expect evil; we feel *pain* at the loss of friends or property.
5. The throes or distress of travail or childbirth.

> She bowed herself and travailed, for her *pains* came upon her. — 1 Sam. iv.

6. Penalty; punishment suffered or denounced; suffering or evil inflicted as a punishment for a crime, or annexed to the commission of a crime.

> None shall presume to fly under *pain* of death. *Addison.*
> Interpose, on *pain* of my displeasure,
> Betwixt their swords. *Dryden.*

PAIN, *v. t.* [W. *poeni*; Norm. *painer*; Fr. *peiner*; Sp. *penar*; It. *penare*; D. *pynen*; Dan. *piner*; Sw. *pina*; Sax. *pinan*; Gr. πονεω. The primary sense is, to strain, urge, press. See the noun.]
1. To make uneasy or to disquiet; to cause uneasy sensations in the body, of any degree of intensity; to make simply uneasy, or to distress, to torment. The pressure of fetters may *pain* a limb; the rack *pains* the body.
2. To afflict; to render uneasy in mind; to disquiet; to distress. We are *pained* at the death of a friend; grief *pains* the heart; we are often *pained* with fear or solicitude.

> I am *pained* at my very heart. — Jer. iv.

3. *Reciprocally*, to *pain one's self*; to labor; to make toilsome efforts. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

PAIN'ED, *pp.* Disquieted; afflicted.

PAIN'FUL, *a.* Giving pain, uneasiness, or distress to the body; as, a *painful* operation in surgery.
2. Giving pain to the mind; afflictive; disquieting; distressing.

> Evils have been more *painful* to us in the prospect than in the actual pressure. *Addison.*

3. Full of pain; producing misery or affliction. *Milton.*
4. Requiring labor or toil; difficult; executed with laborious effort; as, a *painful* service. The army had a *painful* march.
5. Laborious; exercising labor; undergoing toil; industrious.

> Nor must the *painful* husbandman be tired. *Dryden.*

PAIN'FUL-LY, *adv.* With suffering of body; with affliction, uneasiness, or distress of mind.

2. Laboriously; with toil; with laborious effort or diligence. *Raleigh.*

PAIN'FUL-NESS, *n.* Uneasiness or distress of body. *South.*

2. Affliction; sorrow; grief; disquietude or distress of mind.

3. Laborious effort or diligence; toil. *Hooker.*

PAI'NIM, *n.* [Norm. *paynim*; Fr. *paien*; contracted from *pagan.*]

A pagan; an infidel. [*Not used.*] *Peacham.*

PAI'NIM, *a.* Pagan; infidel. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

PAIN'ING, *ppr.* Making uneasy; afflicting.

PAIN'LESS, *a.* Free from pain. *Fell.*

2. Free from trouble. *Dryden.*

PAINS'TĀK-ER, *n.* A laborious person. *Gay.*

PAINS'TĀK-ING, *a.* Laborious; industrious. *Harris.*

PAINS'TĀK-ING, *n.* Labor; great industry.

PAINT, *v. t.* [Fr. *peindre, peignant, peint*; L. *pingo, pictus*; Sp. *pintar*; It. *pignere* or *pingere*, to throw, to push, to paint. The elements are probably *Pg* or *Pk*, as in *fingo, fictus.*]

1. To cover or besmear with color or colors, either with or without figures; as, to *paint* a cloth; to *paint* a house.

2. To form a figure or likeness in colors; as, to *paint* a hero or a landscape.

3. To represent by colors or images; to exhibit in form.

When folly grows romantic, we must paint it. *Pope*

4. To represent or exhibit to the mind; to present in form or likeness to the intellectual view; to describe.

Disloyal!
The word is too good to paint out her wickedness. *Shak.*

5. To color; to diversify with colors. *Spenser.*

6. To lay on artificial color for ornament.

Jezebel painted her face and tired her head.—2 Kings ix

PAINT, *v. i.* To lay colors on the face. It is said the ladies in France *paint.*

2. To practice painting. The artist *paints* well.

PAINT, *n.* A coloring substance; a substance used in painting, either simple or compound; as, a white *paint*, or red *paint.*

2. Color laid on canvas or other material; color representing any thing. *Pope. Addison*

3. Color laid on the face; rouge. *Young.*

PAINT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Colored; rubbed over with paint; as, a *painted* house or cloth.

2. Represented in form by colors.

3. Described.

PAINT'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to paint; one skilled in representing things in colors.

PAINT'ER, *n.* [qu. Ir. *painter*, a snare, that which holds.]

A rope at the bow of a boat, used to fasten it to a ship or other object. *Totten.*

PAINT'ERS-COL'IC, *n.* A peculiar disease, usually terminating in palsy and mental imbecility, to which painters are subject, and also others who handle lead poisons. *Brande.*

PAINT'ER-STAIN'ER, *n.* A painter of coats of arms. *Buchanan.*

PAINT'ING, *ppr.* Representing in colors; laying on colors.

PAINT'ING, *n.* The act or employment of laying on colors.

2. The art of forming figures or resembling objects in colors on canvas or other material, or the art of representing to the eye, by means of figures and colors, any object of sight, and sometimes the emotions of the mind. *Encyc.*

3. A picture; a likeness or resemblance in colors. *Shak.*

4. Colors laid on. *Shak.*

PAINT'RESS, *n.* A female who paints.

PAINT'URE, *n.* [Fr. *peinture.*]

The art of painting. *Dryden.*

PAIR, *n.* [Fr. *paire*; L. Sp. and Port. *par*; It. *pari*; Arm. *par*; D. *paar*; G. *par paar*; Sw. *par*; Norm. *par* or *peir*; Ir. *peire*; Sax. *gefera*, with a prefix. In W. *par* signifies what is contiguous or in continuity, a state of readiness or *preparedness*, a *pair*, fellow, match, or couple, and *parâ* signifies to endure, to continue, to persevere; *paru*, to couple or join. In this language, as in Spanish, *par*, pair, is shown to be connected with the L. *paro*, to prepare. Now, in Heb. Ch. Syr. and Eth. חבר signifies to join, couple, or associate, and the noun, an associate, evidently this very word, which goes far to prove that חבר is a derivative of the root ברא, from which the Latins probably have *paro.* See Class Br, No. 19. The primary sense of the root is, to throw, strain, and extend, and hence *par*, equal, is, extended to, near, contiguous, or equally extended.]

1. Two things of a kind, similar in form, applied to the same purpose, and suited to each other or used together; as, a *pair* of gloves or stockings; a *pair* of shoes; a *pair* of oxen or horses.

2. Two of a sort; a couple; a brace; as, a *pair* of nerves; a *pair* of doves. *Luke* ii.

PAIR, *v. t.* To be joined in pairs; to couple; as birds *pair* in summer.

2. To suit; to fit; as a counterpart.

Ethelinda,
My heart was made to fit and *pair* with thine. *Rowe.*

PAIR, *v. t.* To unite in couples; as, minds *paired* in heaven. *Dryden.*

2. To unite as correspondent, or rather to contrast.

Glossy jet is *paired* with shining white. *Pope.*

PAIR, *v. t.* To impair. [See IMPAIR.]

PAIR'ED, *pp.* Joined in couples; fitted; suited.

PAIR'ING, *ppr.* Uniting in pairs; fitting.

PAIR'ING-OFF, *n.* In *legislative bodies*, a practice by which two members of opposite political opinions agree to absent themselves from voting during a stated period. This practice is said to have originated in the time of Cromwell.

PAIR'ING-TIME, *n.* The time when birds couple. *Smart.*

PAIR OFF', *v. i.* To separate and depart from a company in pairs or couples.

2. In *legislative bodies*, two members are said to *pair off* when, being of opposite parties, they agree to be absent when the vote is taken. [See PAIRING-OFF.]

PAIX'HAN GUN, *n.* [from the name of the inventor.] A howitzer of great weight and strength, for throwing shells of a very large size. *Park.*

PAL'ACE, *n.* [Fr. *palais*; L. *palatium*; It. *palazzo*; Sp. *palacio*; G. *pfalz*, whence *pfalzgraf*, palsgreve; W. *pals*; Russ. *palata.*]

1. A magnificent house in which an emperor, a king, or other distinguished person, resides; as, an imperial *palace*; a royal *palace*; a pontifical *palace*; a ducal *palace.*

2. A splendid place of residence; as, the sun's bright *palace.* *Addison.*

PAL'ACE-COURT, *n.* The domestic court of the kings of Great Britain, which administers justice between the king's domestic servants. It is held once a week before the steward of the household and knight marshal; its jurisdiction extending twelve miles in circuit from his majesty's palace. *Blackstone.*

PA-LA'CIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [from *palace.*] Royal; noble; magnificent. [*Not used.*] *Graunt.*

PAL'A-DIN, *n.* A knight errant.

PA-LÆ'O or PA-LE'O: initial syllables, from the Greek παλαιος. See PALEOGRAPHY, PALEOLOGY, &c.

PA-LÆS'TRA. See PALESTRA.

PAL-AN-KEEN', PAL AN-QUIN', (pal-an-keen',) *n.* [In Hindoo, *palkee*, apparently from Sans. *paluk*, a couch. But it accords better with Sp. and It. *palanca*, a pole, Port. *palanque.*]

A covered carriage used in India, China, &c., borne on the shoulders of men, and in which a single person is conveyed from place to place.

PAL'A-TA-BLE, *a.* [from *palate.*] Agreeable to the taste; savory. *Addison.*

2. That is relished.

PAL'A-TA-BLE NESS, *n.* The quality of being agreeable to the taste; relish. *Aikin.*

PAL'A-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a palatable manner; agreeably.

PAL'A-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to the palate; uttered by the aid of the palate.

PAL'A-TAL, *n.* A letter pronounced by the aid of the palate, or an articulation of the root of the tongue with the roof of the mouth; as *g* and *k*, in *eg, ek.*

PAL'ATE, *n.* [L. *palatum*, properly the arch or cope of heaven.]

1. The roof or upper part of the mouth. In *man*, it is composed of two parts, one of which, called the *hard palate*, forms an arch in the anterior part of the mouth, and the other, called the *soft palate*, lying in the posterior part of the mouth, consists of a membranous curtain of muscular and cellular tissue, from the middle of which hangs the uvula. *P. Cyc.*

2. Taste.

Hard task to hit the *palates* of such guests. *Pope.*

[This signification of the word originated in the opinion that the palate is the instrument of taste. This is a mistake. In itself, it has no power of taste.]

3. Mental relish; intellectual taste.

Men of nice *palates* could not relish Aristotle, as dressed up by the schoolmen. *Baker.*

4. In *botany*, the convex base of the lower lip of a personate corolla. *Brande.*

PAL'ATE, *v. t.* To perceive by the taste. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PA-LA'TIAL, (-shal,) *a.* [from *palate.*] Pertaining to the palate; as, the *palatial* retraction of the tongue. *Barrow.*

PA-LA'TIAL, *a.* [from L. *palatium*, palace.]

Pertaining to a palace; becoming a palace; magnificent. *Drummond.*

PAL'A-TIC or PA-LAT'IC, *a.* Belonging to the palate. *Holder.*

PA-LAT'IN-ATE, *n.* [It. *palatinato*, from L. *palatinus.* See PALATINE.]

The province or seignory of a palatine; a name given to two states of the old German empire, called the Upper and Lower *Palatinate.* *P. Cyc.*

PAL'A-TINE, (-tin) *a.* [Fr. *palatin*; It. *palatino*; from L. *palatinus*, from *palatium*, palace.]

Pertaining to a palace; an epithet applied originally to persons holding an office or employment in the king's palace; hence it imports possessing royal privileges; as, a count *palatine.*

In *England*, formerly, were three counties *palatine*, Chester, Durham, and Lancaster; the two former by prescription, the latter by grant of Edward III. They were so called, because the proprietors, the earl of Chester, the bishop of Durham, and the duke of Lancaster, possessed royal rights, as fully as the king in his palace. Of these, the county of Durham is the only one now remaining in the hands of a subject. *Blackstone.*

PAL'A-TINE, *n.* One invested with royal privileges and rights. A palatine, or count palatine, on the continent of Europe, was originally one delegated by a prince to hold courts of justice in a province, or one who had a palace and a court of justice in his own house. *P. Cyc.*

PAL'A-TIVE, *a.* Pleasing to the taste. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PA-LAV'ER, *n.* [Sp. *palabra*, Port. *palavra*, a word. Qu. W. *llavar*, utterance; with ȝ prefix.]

1. Idle talk.

2. Talk intended to deceive; flattery; adulation. *This is used with us in the vulgar dialect.*

3. A conference or deliberation; *a sense used in Africa, as appears by the relations of missionaries.*

PA-LAV'ER, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To deceive by words; to flatter; to use idle, deceitful talk; to hold a palaver.

PA-LAV'ER-ER, *n.* One who palavers.

PĀLE, *a.* [Fr. *pale, pâlir*; L. *pallco, pallidus*; Russ. *bielie*, white; *bielju*, to whiten. It is probably allied to Sax. *falewe, fealo*, fallow, pale red or yellow, D. *vaal*, from the sense of *fading*, withering; W. *pallu*, to fail. See Class Bl, No. 6, 7, 13, 19.]

1. White or whitish; wan; deficient in color; not ruddy or fresh of color; as, a *pale* face or skin; *pale* cheeks. We say, also, a *pale* red, a *pale* blue, that is, a whitish red or blue. *Pale* is not precisely synonymous with *white*, as it usually denotes what we call *wan*, a darkish dun white.

2. Not bright; not shining; of a faint luster; dim; as, the *pale* light of the moon.

The night, methinks, is but the daylight sick;
It looks a little *paler.* *Shak.*

PALE, *v. i.* To turn pale. [*Poetical.*] *Miss Pickering.*

PALE, *v. t.* To make pale. *Shak. Prior.*

PALE, *n.* [Sax. *pal*; G. *pfahl*; G. *paal*; Sw. *pale*; Dan. *pal*; W. *pawl*; L. *palus*; coinciding with Eng. *pole*, as well as *pale*; Russ. *palka*, a stick or club. It has the elements of L. *pala*, a spade or shovel, and the radical sense is, probably, an extended thing, or a shoot. Qu. Ar. نبل *nabala*, to dart. Class Bl, No. 18.]

1. A narrow board, pointed or sharpened at one end, used in fencing or inclosing. This is with us more generally called a PICKET.

2. A pointed stake; hence, to *empale*, which see.

3. An inclosure; *properly*, that which incloses, like FENCE, LIMIT; hence, the space inclosed. He was born within the *pale* of the church; within the *pale* of Christianity. *Atterbury.*

4. District; limited territory. *Clarendon.*

5. In *heraldry*, one of the greater ordinaries, being a broad, perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon.—*E. H. Barker.*]

PALE, *v. t.* [D. *paalen*; G. *pfahlen.*]

1. To inclose with pales or stakes. *Mortimer.*

2. To inclose; to encompass. *Shak.*

PA-LE-Ā'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *palea*, straw, chaff.]

1. Chaffy; resembling chaff, or consisting of it; as, a *paleaceous* pappus. *Lee.*

2. Chaffy; furnished with chaff; as, a *paleaceous* receptacle. *Martyn.*

PAL'ED, *pp.* Inclosed with pales or pickets.

2. Striped.

PALE'-EY-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having eyes dim. *Milton.*

PALE'-FAC-ED, (fāste,) *a.* Having a pale or wan face.

2. Causing paleness of face; as, *pale-faced* fear. *Shak.*

PALE'-HEART'ED, *a.* Dispirited. *Shak.*

PĀLE'LY, *adv.* Wanly; not freshly, or ruddily.

PAL'EN-DAR, *n.* A kind of coasting vessel. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*

PĀLE'NESS, *n.* Wanness; defect of color; want of freshness or ruddiness; a sickly whiteness of look.

The blood the virgin's cheek forsook,
A livid *paleness* spreads o'er all her look. *Pope.*

2. Want of color or luster; as, the *paleness* of a flower. *Shak.*

PĀ-LE-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* One skilled in paleography.

PĀ-LE-O-GRAPH'IC, PĀ-LE-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to paleography.

PĂ-LE-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. παλαιος, ancient, and γραφη, writing.]

1. The study of ancient writings; the art of deciphering ancient writings.

2. An ancient manner of writing; as, Punic *paleography.* *E. Stiles.*

PĂ-LE-ŌL'O-GIST, *n.* One who writes on antiquity, or one conversant with antiquity. *Good.*

PĂ-LE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. παλαιος, ancient, and λογος, discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on antiquities, or the knowledge of ancient things.

PĂ-LE-ON-TO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to paleontology.

PĂ-LE-ON-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in paleontology.

PĂ-LE-ON-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. παλαιος, ancient, and *ontology*, the science of being.]

The science of ancient beings or creatures; applied to the science of the fossil remains of animals and plants now extinct. *Journ. of Science. Mantell.*

PĂ-LE-O-SĄU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. παλαιος and σαυρος.]

A genus of fossil saurians found in magnesian limestone.

PĂ-LE-O-THĒ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the paleotherium.

PĂ-LE-O-THĒ'RI-UM, } *n.* [Gr. παλαιος, ancient,
PĂ'LE-O-THERE, } and θηριον, beast.]

A quadruped of the pachydermatous order, resembling the pig or tapir, but of a very large size, now extinct. *Lyell.*

In *geology*, a term denoting the lowest fossiliferous stratn; and also, the earliest forms of life. *Dana.*

PĂ'LE-OUS, *a.* [L. *palea*, chaff.]

Chaffy; like chaff. *Brown.*

PĂ-LE-O-ZŌ'IC, *a.* [Gr. παλαιος, ancient, and ζωον, animal.]

PA-LES'TRA, *n.* [Gr. παλαιστρα, from παλη, wrestling.]

A wrestling; the place of wrestling; exercises of wrestling; a place for athletic exercises in Greece.

PA-LES'TRI-AN, } *a.* [Gr. παλαιστρικος, from παλη,
PA-LES'TRIC, } a struggling or wrestling; παλαιω, to wrestle, to strive.]
PA-LES'TRIC-AL, }

Pertaining to the exercise of wrestling. *Bryant.*

PAL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *pelote*, a ball.]

The crown of the head. [*Not used.*] *Skelton.*

PAL'ETTE. See PALLET.

PAL'FREY, (pawl'fre,) *n.* [Fr. *palefroi*; It. *palafreno*; Sp. *palafren*; Port. *palafrem*; W. *palvre.* Ainsworth gives for the original word, in Low Latin, *paraveredi*, (plur. of *veredus*,) horses of a large size, used for carrying the baggage of an army. Spelman says the *parafredus* was a post-horse. The last syllable is from Lat. *veredus.*]

1. A horse used by noblemen and others for state, distinguished from a war horse. *Encyc.*

2. A small horse fit for ladies. *Johnson. Spectator.*

PAL'FREY-ED, (pawl'fred,) *a.* Riding on a palfrey.

PAL-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [from L. *palus*, a stake or post.]

The act or practice of driving piles or posts into the ground for making it firm. *Wotton.*

PA-LIL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. παλιν and λογος.]

In *rhetoric*, the repetition of a word or part of a sentence for the sake of greater energy.

PA'LIMP-SEST, *n.* [Gr. παλιν and ψαω.]

A parchment from which one writing has been erased, and on which another has been written.

PAL'IN-DROME, *n.* [Gr. παλινδρομος; παλιν, again, and δρομεω, or δραμω, to run, *disused.*]

A word, verse, or sentence, that is the same when read backward or forward; as, *madam*, or *Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor.* *Johnson. Encyc.*

PAL'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with pales.

PAL'ING, *n.* Pales in general, or a fence formed with pales.

PAL-IN-GE-NE'SI-A, } *n.* [Gr. παλιγγενεσια.] A
PAL-IN-GEN'E-SY } new birth or transition from one state to another; a regeneration.

PAL'IN-ODE, } *n.* [Gr. παλινωδια; παλιν, again,
PAL'IN-O-DY, } and ωδη, a song.]

A recantation, or declaration contrary to a former one. *Encyc. Sandys.*

PAL-I-SADE', *n.* [Fr. *palissade*; Sp. *palizada*; It. *palizzata*; from *pale* or the same root. The Welsh has *pals*, a thin partition of boards, or laths, a wainscot; *palisaw*, to wainscot.]

A fence or fortification consisting of a row of stakes or posts sharpened, and set firmly in the ground. In *fortification*, the posts are set two or three inches apart, parallel to the parapet in the covered way, to prevent a surprise. Palisades serve also to fortify the avenues of open forts, gorges, half moons, the bottom of ditches, &c. *Encyc.*

PAL-I-SADE', *v. t.* To surround, inclose, or fortify, with stakes or posts.

PAL-I-SĂD'ED, *pp.* Fortified with stakes or posts.

PAL-I-SAD'ING, *ppr.* Fortifying with posts.

PAL-I-SĂ'DO, *n.* Palisade, which see.

PĂL'ISH, *a.* [from *pale.*] Somewhat pale or wan; as, a *palish* blue. *Arbuthnot.*

PALL, *n.* [L. *pallium*; Sax. *palle*; It. *pallio*; Arm. *pallen*; Ir. *peall.*]

1. A cloak; a mantle of state. *Milton.*

2. The mantle of an archbishop. *Ayliffe.*

3. The cloth thrown over a dead body at funerals. *Dryden.*

4. A detent or click, i. e., a small piece of metal or wood, which falls between the teeth of a rachet wheel, or of a windlass, to prevent its revolving backward.

PALL, *n.* In *heraldry*, a figure like the Greek Y. *Encyc.*

PALL, *v. t.* To cloak; to cover or invest. *Shak.*

PALL, *v. i.* [W. *pallu*, to fail; allied to *pale*, and to Gr. παλαιος, old; Heb. Ch. and Ar. בלה; Heb. נבל. (See FAIL.) Class Bl, No. 6, 18, 21.]

1. To become vapid; to lose strength, life, spirit, or taste; to become insipid; as, the liquor *palls.*

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
Fades in the eye, and *palls* upon the sense. *Addison.*

PALL, *v. t.* To make vapid or insipid.

Reason and reflection—blunt the edge of the keenest desires, and *pall* all his enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

2. To make spiritless; to dispirit; to depress.

The more we raise our love,
The more we *pall*, and cool, and lull the ardor. *Dryden.*

3. To weaken; to impair; as, to *pall* fortune. *Shak.*

4. To cloy; as, the *palled* appetite. *Tatler.*

PALL, *n.* Nausea or nauseating. *Shaftesbury.*

PALL'-BEAR-ER, *n.* A term applied to those who attend the coffin at a funeral, so called from the pall or covering of the body which they formerly carried.

PAL'LA, *n.* [L.] Among *the Romans*, a large upper robe worn by ladies. *Elmes.*

PAL-LĂ'DI-UM, *n.* [Gr. παλλαδιον, from Pallas, the goddess.]

1. *Primarily*, a statue of the goddess Pallas, which represented her as sitting with a pike in her right hand, and in her left a distaff and spindle. On the preservation of this statue depended the safety of Troy. Honce,

2. Something that affords effectual defense, protection, and safety; as when we say, the trial by jury is the *palladium* of our civil rights. *Blackstone.*

3. A metal discovered in 1803 by Wollaston, and found in very small grains, of a steel-gray color and fibrous structure, in auriferous and platiniferous sand. It is infusible by ordinary heat, and when native, is alloyed with a little platinum and iridium. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

PAL'LAS, *n.* [Gr.] In *mythology*, the Grecian goddess of wisdom, identified, at a later period, with the Roman Minerva. *Brande.*

2. In *astronomy*, one of the small planets or asteroids which revolve between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

PALL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made insipid.

PĂL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *palette*; It. *paletta*, a fire-shovel; Sp. *paleta*; from L. *pala*, W. *pâl*, a shovel, a *peel.*]

1. Among *painters*, a little oval table or board, or piece of ivory, on which the painter places the colors to be used. On the middle the colors are mixed, to obtain the tints required. *Encyc.*

2. Among *potters, crucible makers*, &c., a wooden instrument for forming, heating, and rounding their works. It is oval, round, &c. *Encyc.*

3. In *gilding*, an instrument made of a squirrel's tail, to take up the gold leaves from the pillow, and to apply and extend them. *Encyc.*

4. In *heraldry*, a small *pale.* [See PALE.]

5. A term applied to the pieces connected with the pendulum of a clock, or the balance of a watch, which receive the immediate impulse of the swing-wheel, or balance-wheel. It is sometimes written PALLAT. *Brande.*

6. A measure formerly used by surgeons, containing three ounces. *Hakewill.*

PAL'LET, *n.* [*paillet*, Chaucer; Fr. *paille*, L. *palea*, straw; Fr. *peall*, a couch.]

A small bed. *Milton.*

PAL'LI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a mantle, especially the mantle of shell fishes. *Smart.*

PAL'LI-A-MENT, *n.* [L. *pallium*, a cloak.]

A dress; a robe. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PAL'LIARD, (pal'yard,) *n.* [Fr.] A lecher; a lewd person. [*Not used, nor English.*]

PAL'LIARD-ISE, *n.* Fornication. [*Not used.*] *Buck.*

PAL-LIASSE', (pal-yas',) *n.* [Fr.] An under bed of straw. [See PAILLASSE.]

PAL'LI-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *pallier*; Sp. *paliar*; It. *palliare*; from Low L. *pallio*, from *pallium*, a cloak or robe.]

1. To clothe. [*Obs.*]

2. To cover with excuse; to conceal the enormity of offenses by excuses and apologies; hence, to extenuate; to lessen; to soften by favorable representations; as, to *palliate* faults, offenses, crimes, or vices. *Dryden.*

3. To reduce in violence; to mitigate; to lessen or abate; as, to *palliate* a disease.

PAL'LI-ATE, *a.* Eased; mitigated. [*Not used.*]

PAL'LI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Covered by excuses; extenuated; softened.

PAL'LI-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Concealing the enormity or most censurable part of conduct; extenuating; softening.

PAL-LI-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of palliating; concealment of the most flagrant circumstances of an offense; extenuation by favorable representation; as, the *palliation* of faults, offenses, vices, or crimes.

2. Mitigation; alleviation; abatement; as of a disease.

PAL'LI-A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *palliatif.*]

1. Extenuating; serving to extenuate by excuses or favorable representation. *Warton.*

2. Mitigating; alleviating; as pain or disease. *Arbuthnot.*

PAL'LI-A-TIVE, *n.* That which extenuates.

2. That which mitigates, alleviates, or abates the violence of pain, disease, or other evil. *Swift.*

PAL'LID, *a.* [L. *pallidus*, from *pallco*, to become pale. See PALE.]

Pale; wan; deficient in color; not high colored; as, a *pallid* countenance; *pallid* blue. *Spenser. Thomson. Harte.*

PAL-LID'I-TY, *n.* Paleness.

PAL'LID-LY, *adv.* Palely; wanly. *Taylor*

PAL'LID-NESS, *n.* Paleness, wanness.

PALL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Cloying; making insipid.

PALL'ING, *n.* State of being cloyed. *Bulwer.*

PAL'LI-UM, *n.* [L.] In *the Roman Catholic church* a short, white cloak, with a red cross, encircling the neck and shoulders, and falling on the back. *Brande.*

PALL-MALL', (pel-mel',) *n.* [L. *pila*, a ball, and *malleus*, mallet; It. *palla*, a ball, and *maglio*, a hammer.]

1. A play in which a ball is driven through an iron ring by a mallet; also, the mallet. *Johnson.*

2. A street in London, so called from its having once been the place for playing the game called *pallmall.*

PAL'LOR, *n.* [L.] Paleness. *Taylor.*

PALM, (pam,) *n.* [L. *palma*; W. *palv*; from spreading.]

1. The inner part of the hand.

2. A hand or hand's breadth; a lineal measure of three inches. The great Roman palm was the length of the hand, or about 8½ inches. *Barlow.*

3. The broad, triangular part of an anchor at the end of the arms.

4. The name of many species of plants, but particularly of the date-tree or great palm, a native of Asia and Africa.

The *palms* constitute a natural order of monocotyledonous plants, with a straight unbranching cylindric stem, terminating in a crown of leaves, within which rises a tuft of flowers and fruits; all natives of warm climates. They vary in size from 2 to more than 100 feet in hight. *Jussieu. Linnæus.*

5. Branches of the palm, being worn in token of victory; hence the word signifies superiority, victory, triumph. The palm was adopted as an emblem of victory, it is said, because the tree is so elastic as, when pressed, to rise and recover its correct position. *Encyc.*

Namur subdued is England's *palm* alone. *Dryden.*

6. Among *seamen*, an instrument fitted to the hand, and used in sewing canvas, instead of a thimble.

PALM, (pam,) *v. t.* To conceal in the palm of the hand.

They *palmed* the trick that lost the game. *Prior.*

2. To impose by fraud.

For you may *palm* upon us new for old. *Dryden.*

3. To handle. *Prior.*

4. To stroke with the hand. *Ainsworth.*

PALM'-OIL, (pam'oil,) *n.* A vegetable oil, obtained from the fruit of several species of palms, and used in the manufacture of soap and candles. *McCulloch.*

PALM'-SUN-DAY, (pam'sun-dy,) *n.* The Sunday next before Easter; so called in commemoration of our Savior's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way.

PALM'-TREE, (pam'tree,) *n.* The name of many species of trees belonging to the natural order of palms. [See PALM.]

PAL'MA CHRIS'TI, *n.* [L.] An annual plant, whose seeds furnish the well-known castor-oil of medicine. *Loudon.*

PAL'MAR, *a.* [L. *palmaris.*]

Of the breadth of the hand. *Lee.*

PAL'MA-RY, *a.* [L. *palmaris.*]

Chief; principal. *Bp. Horne.*

PALM'A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a palm.

PAL'MATE, } *a.* [L. *palmatus*, from *palma*, palm.]
PAL'MA-TED, }

1. Having the shape of the hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread; as, *palmated* leaves or stones. *Encyc.*

2. Entirely webbed; as, the *palmated* feet of aquatic fowls.

PALM'ED, (pamd,) *pp.* Imposed by fraud.

PALM'ER, (pam'er,) *n.* One that returned from the Holy Land bearing branches of palm; a pilgrim or crusader. *Pope.*

PALM'ER-WORM, (pam'er-wurm,) *n.* A worm covered with hair; supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants. *Joel* i. *Johnson.*

PAL-MET'TO, *n.* A species of palm-tree growing in the West Indies and Southern United States, of the genus Chamærops. *Thomson.*

PAL'MIC AC'ID, *n.* A kind of acid obtained from palmine.

PAL-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *palma* and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing palms. *Dict.*

PAL'MINE, (-min,) *n.* A white, waxy substance, obtained from castor-oil.

PALM'ING, *ppr.* Imposing by fraud.

PAL'MI-PED, *a.* [L. *palma* and *pes*, foot.] Web-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane; as a water fowl.

PAL'MI-PED, *n.* A swimming bird; one that has webbed feet, or the toes connected by a membrane.

PAL'MIS-TER, *n.* [L. *palma.*] [*Brande.*
One who deals in palmistry, or pretends to tell fortunes by the palm of the hand.

PAL'MIS-TRY, *n.* [L. *palma*, palm.]
1. The art or practice of divining or telling fortunes by the lines and marks in the palm of the hand; a trick of imposture, much practiced by gipsies.
2. Addison uses it humorously for the action of the hand. *Spectator.*

PALM'Y, (pām'y,) *a.* Bearing palms. *Shak.*
Hence,
2. Flourishing; prosperous; victorious.

PALP, *n.* } [L. *palpus.*]
PAL'PI, *n. pl.* }
A jointed, tactiferous organ, attached in pairs to the back or side of the lower jaw in many insects;

PALP, *v. t.* To feel. [*Not in use.*] [a feeler.

PAL-PA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *palpable.*] The quality of being perceptible by the touch. *Arbuthnot.*

PAL'PA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *palpor*, to feel; It. *palpabile.*]
1. Perceptible by the touch; that may be felt; as, a *palpable* substance; *palpable* darkness. *Shak.*
2. Gross; coarse; easily perceived and detected; as, a *palpable* absurdity. *Tillotson.*
3. Plain; obvious; easily perceptible; as, *palpable* phenomena; *palpable* proof. *Hooker. Glanville.*

PAL'PA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being palpable; palpability, obviousness; grossness.

PAL'PA-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch.
2. Grossly; plainly; obviously.

Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt jury that had *palpably* taken shares of money. *Bacon.*

PAL-PA'TION, *n.* [L. *palpatio*, from *palpo*, to feel, to stroke, from the root of *fel*, and Gr. παλλω, to shake. Probably the primary sense is to beat or strike gently, or to touch, or to spring, to leap, allied to Gr. βαλλω, Fr. *baller.*]
The act of feeling.

PAL'PE-BRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the eyebrow.

PAL'PE-BROUS, *a.* Having large eyebrows. *Smart.*

PAL'PI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of palpi or feelers.

PAL-PIG'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing palpi or feelers. *Kirby.*

PAL'PI-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *palpito*, from *palpo. Palpito* illustrates the primary sense of *palpo.*]
To beat gently; to beat, as the heart; to flutter, that is, to move with little throws; as we say, to go *pit-a-pat*; applied particularly to a preternatural or excited movement of the heart.

PAL'PI-TA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Beating gently; fluttering.

PAL-PI-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *palpitatio.*]
1. A beating of the heart, *particularly*, a preternatural beating or pulsation excited by violent action of the body, by fear, fright, or disease. *Harvey. Arbuthnot.*
2. A violent, irregular motion of the heart. *Collier. Perr.*

PALSGRAVE, (pawlz'grave,) *n.* [G. *pfalzgraf*, from *pfalz*, contracted from L. *palatium*, palace, and *graf*, an earl, D. *paltzgraef*; Sax. *gerefa*, a reeve, whence *sheriff.*]
A count or earl who has the superintendence of the king's palace. *Dict.*

PALS'GRA-VINE, *n.* The consort or widow of a palsgrave.

PAL'SI-CAL, *a.* [from *palsy.*] Affected with palsy; paralytic.

PAL'SI-ED, (pawl'zid,) *pp.* or *a.* [from *palsy.*] Affected with palsy.

PAL'SY, *n.* [Supposed to be contracted from Gr. παραλυσις, relaxation, παραλυω, to loosen or relax.]
An abolition of function, whether of intellect, speech, motion, voluntary motion, common sensation, or of peristaltic motion.

PAL'SY, *v. t.* To paralyze; to destroy function.
2. To destroy action or energy. *Dwight.*

PAL'SY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Destroying function.

PAL'TER, *v. i.* [Probably allied to *falter* or *filter*, W. *pallu*, to fail; Sp. and Port. *faltar*, to want, to fail, to miss, to balk, to come short. See FAIL and FALL.]
To shift; to dodge; to play tricks. *Johnson.*
Rather, to fail; to come short; to balk.

Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not *palter.* *Shak.*

PAL'TER, *v. t.* To squander. Qu. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*

PAL'TER-ER, *n.* One that palters, fails, or falls short.

PAL'TRI-LY, *adv.* Despicably; meanly.

PAL'TRI-NESS, *n.* [from *paltry.*] The state of being paltry, vile, or worthless.

PAL'TRY, *a.* [Sw. *pallu*, plur. *paltor*, rags; Dan. *pialt*, a rag; *pialted*, ragged; Scot. *poltris* or *peltrie*, vile trash; It. *poltone*, a vagabond. It may be allied to Gr. φαυλος, vile, and to *foul.* Qu. Fr. *piètre*, a contracted word.]
Ragged; mean; vile; worthless; despicable; as, a *paltry* boy; a *paltry* slave; a *paltry* trifle. *Shak. Addison.*

PA-LU'DAL, *a.* [L. *palus.*]
Pertaining to marshes; marshy.

PAL-U-DI'NA *n.* [L. *palus*, a pool.]
A genus of fresh-water snails. *Mantell.*

PA-LU'DIN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to the paludina.

PA'LY, *a.* [from *pale.*] Pale; wanting color; *used only in poetry.* *Shak. Gay.*
2. In *heraldry*, divided by pales into four equal parts. *Encyc.*

PAM, *n.* [Supposed to be from *palm*, victory.] The knave of clubs. *Pope.*

PAM'PAS, *n. pl.* The name given to vast prairies in the southern part of Buenos Ayres in South America. *Encyc. Am.*

PAM'PER, *v. t.* [from It. *pambere*, bread and drink; *pamberata*, pampered, well fed, *pane*, bread, and *bere*, to drink, L. *bibo.*]
1. To feed to the full; to glut; to saginate; to feed luxuriously; as, to *pamper* the body or the appetite. *Spenser.*

We are proud of a body fattening for worms and *pampered* for corruption and the grave. *Dwight.*

2. To gratify to the full; to furnish with that which delights; as, to *pamper* the imagination.

PAM'PER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Fed high; glutted or gratified to the full.

PAM'PER-ING, *ppr.* Glutting; feeding luxuriously; gratifying to the full.

PAM'PER-ING, *n.* Luxuriancy. *Falke.*

PAM'PHLET, (pam'flet,) *n.* [Sp. *papelon*, from *papel*, paper. The word signifies both a pamphlet and a bill posted. Sp. *papeleta*, a slip of paper on which any thing is written; *papel volante*, a small pamphlet. It has also been deduced from *paunflet*, *pagina filuta*, a word said to have been used by Caxton.]
A small book consisting of a sheet of paper, or of sheets stitched together, but not bound.

PAM'PHLET, *v. t.* To write a pamphlet or pamphlets. *Howell.*

PAM-PHLET-EER', (pam-flet-eer',) *n.* A writer of pamphlets; a scribbler. *Tatler.*

PAM-PHLET-EER'ING, *a.* Writing and publishing pamphlets.

PAM-PHLET-EER'ING, *n.* The writing and publishing of pamphlets.

PAM'PRE, *n.* [Fr.] In *Sculpture*, an ornament composed of vine leaves and bunches of grapes; used for decorating columns. *Gwilt.*

PAN, *n.* [Sax. *panna*; Sw. *panna*; G. *pfanne*; D. *pan*; W. *id.*]
1. A vessel broad and somewhat hollow or depressed in the middle, or with a raised border; used for setting milk and other domestic purposes. *Dryden.*
2. The part of a gun-lock or other fire-arms which holds the priming that communicates with the charge.
3. Something hollow; as, the brain *pan.*
4. Among *farmers*, the hard stratum of earth that lies below the soil, called the *hard pan.*
5. The top of the head. *Chaucer.*

PAN, *v. t.* To join, to close together. [*Local.*] *Bailey.*

PAN, *n.* [Gr.] In *mythology*, the deity of shepherds. [See PANIC.]

PAN'A-BASE, *n.* [Gr. πας and *base.*]
A gray copper ore.

PAN-A-CE'A, *n.* [L., from Gr. πανακεια; πας, all, and ακεομαι, to cure.]
1. A remedy for all diseases; a universal medicine. *Warton.*
2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PA-NA'DA, } *n.* [Fr. *panade*, from L. *panis*, Sp. *pan*,
PA-NA'DO, } It. *pane*, bread.]
A kind of food made by boiling bread in water to the consistence of pulp, and sweetened. *Wiseman.*

PAN'A-RY, *a.* [L. *panis.*]
Pertaining to bread.

PAN'CAKE, *n.* A thin cake fried in a pan or baked on an iron plate.

Some folks think it will never be good times till houses are tiled with *pancakes.* *Franklin.*

PAN'CARTE, *n.* A royal charter confirming to a subject all his possessions. *Brande.*

PANCH, *n.* [W. *panu*, to form a texture, to full.]
Among *seamen*, a thick and strong mat, to be fastened on yards to prevent friction.

PANCH'WAY, *n.* A Bengal four-oared boat for passengers. *Malcom.*

PAN-CRAT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. πας, all, and κρατος,
PAN-CRAT'IC-AL, } strength.]
Excelling in all gymnastic exercises; very strong or robust. *Brown.*

PAN'CRA-TIST, *n.* One who excels in gymnastic exercises.

PAN CRA'TI-UM, (-she-um,) *n.* [Gr. πας and κρατος.]
Among *the ancients*, an athletic contest which combined boxing and wrestling.

PAN'CRE-AS, *n.* [Gr. πας, all, and κρεας, flesh.]
A gland of the body situated between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebræ of the loins, reaching from the liver to the spleen, and attached to the peritoneum. It is two fingers in breadth, and six in length, soft and supple. It secretes a kind of saliva, and pours it into the duodenum. *Quincy. Coxe.*

PAN-CRE-AT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the pancreas; as, *pancreatic* juice. *Arbuthnot.*

PAN'CY. See PANSY.

PAN-DE'AN PIPES, *n. pl.* A wind instrument of antiquity made of reeds fastened together side by side, gradually lessening, and tuned to each other.

PAN'DECT, *n.* [L. *pandectæ*, from Gr. πανδεκτης; πας, all, and δεχομαι, to contain, to *take.*]
1. A treatise which contains the whole of any science. *Swift.*
2. *Pandects*, in *the plural*, the digest or collection of civil or Roman law, made by order of the emperor Justinian, and containing 924 decisions or judgments of lawyers, to which the emperor gave the force and authority of law. This compilation consists of fifty books, forming the first part of the civil law.

PAN-DEM'IC, *a.* [Gr. πας, all, and δημος, people.]
Incident to a whole people; epidemic; as, a *pandemic* disease. *Harvey. Parr.*

PAN-DE-MO'NI-UM, *n.* [Gr. πας, παν, all, and δαιμων, a demon.]
In *fabulous story*, the great hall or council-chamber of demons or evil spirits. *Milton.*

PAN'DER, *n.* [Qu. It. *pandere*, to set abroad, or *Pandarus*, in Chaucer. In Pers. بندار *bondar*, is the keeper of a warehouse or granary, a forestaller who buys and hoards goods to enhance the price; answering to L. *mango.* But the real origin of the word is not obvious.]
A pimp; a procurer; a male bawd; a mean, profligate wretch, who caters for the lust of others. *Dryden. Shak.*

PAN'DER, *v. t.* To pimp; to procure lewd women for others. *Shak.*

PAN'DER, *v. i.* To act as agent for the lusts of others.
2. To be subservient to lust or passion. [others.

PAN'DER-AGE, *n.* A procuring of sexual connection. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

PAN'DER-ISM, *n.* The employment or vices of a pander; a pimping. *Swift.*

PAN'DER-LY, *a.* Pimping; acting the pander. *Shak.*

PAN-DIC-U-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *pandiculor*, to yawn, to stretch.]
A yawning; a stretching; the tension of the solids that accompanies yawning, or that restlessness and stretching that accompany the cold fit of an intermittent. *Encyc. Floyer.*

PAN'DIT, } *n.* In *Hindoostan*, a learned Brahmin.
PUN'DIT, }

PAN'DOOR, *n.* A name given to a kind of light-infantry soldiers in the Austrian service. *Brande.*

PAN-DO'RA, *n.* [Gr. πας, all, and δωρον, a gift.]
In *mythology*, a fabled female who received a variety of gifts. Jupiter gave her a box for her husband, who opened it, and out rushed a multitude of evils. *Leapricre.*

PAN'DORE, } *n.* [Gr. πανδουρα.]
PAN'DO-RAN, }
An instrument of music of the lute kind; a bandore. *Drayton.*

PAN-DO'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *pandura*, from the Gr.]
In *botany*, obovate, with a deep recess or sinus on each side, like the body of a fiddle or violin.

PANE, *n.* [Fr. *pan*, from extending, whence *panneau*, a panel; Arm. *pancl*; Sp. *entrepano*; D. *paneel.*]
1. A square of glass.
2. A piece of any thing in variegated works. *Donne*

PAN-E-GYR'IC, *n.* [Fr. *panegyrique*; It. and Sp. *panegirico*; L. *panegyricus*, from the Gr. πανηγυρις, a public meeting or celebration; πας, παν, all, and αγυρις, an assembly.]
1. An oration or eulogy in praise of some distinguished person or achievement, a formal or elaborate encomium. *Stillingfleet.*
2. An encomium; praise bestowed on some eminent person, action, or virtue. *Dryden.*

PAN-E-GYR'IC, } *a.* Containing praise or eulogy;
PAN-E-GYR'IC-AL, } encomiastic.

PAN-EG'Y-RIS, *n.* [Gr. πανηγυρις.] A festival; a public meeting. *Milton.*

PAN-E-GYR'IST, *n.* One who bestows praise; a eulogist; an encomiast, either by writing or speaking. *Camden.*

PAN'E-GY-RIZE, *v. t.* To praise highly; to write or pronounce a eulogy on. *Ch. Obs.*

PAN'E-GY-RIZE, *v. t.* To bestow praises. *Milford.*

PAN'E-GY-RIZ-ED, *pp.* Highly praised or eulogized.

PAN'E-GY-RIZ-ING, *ppr.* Praising highly; eulogizing.

PAN'EL, *n.* [Fr. *panneau*; Sw. *panna*, pan; *pannela*, to wainscot; Russ. *panel*, ceiling, or wainscot; probably named from breadth, extension.]

1. A piece of board whose edges are inserted into the groove of a thicker surrounding frame; as, the *panel* of a door. *Addison. Swift.*

2. A piece of parchment or schedule, containing the names of persons summoned by the sheriff. Hence, *more generally*,

3. The whole jury.

4. In *Scots law*, a prisoner at the bar. *Encyc. Am.*

PAN'EL, *v. t.* To form with panels; as, to *panel* a wainscot. *Pennant.*

PAN'EL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed with panels.

PANE'LESS, *a.* Without panes of glass. *Shenstone.*

PAN'EL-ING, *ppr.* Forming into panels.

PANG, *n.* [D. *pynigen*, G. *peinigen*, to torture, from *pyn*, *pein*, pain; Sax. *pinan*. See PAIN.]

Extreme pain; anguish; agony of body; *particularly*, a sudden paroxysm of extreme pain, as in spasm, or childbirth. *Is.* xxi.

I saw the hoary traitor
One in the *pangs* of death, at his last ground. *Addison.*

PANG, *v. t.* To torture; to give extreme pain to. *Shak.*

PAN'GO-LIN, *n.* A name applied to two species of Manis, a genus of edentate mammals, the one inhabiting Bengal, and the other Central Africa. They are reptile like, and their bodies are covered with hard scales or plates, and can be rolled into a spherical shape.

PAN-HEL-LE'NI-UM, *n.* [Gr. πανελλήνιον.]

The national council or congress of Greece. *Anderson.*

PAN'IC, *n.* [Sp. and It. *panico*; Fr. *panique*, Gr. πανικος; W. *pannu*, to cause to sink, to depress or hollow, to cause a panic. The primary sense is intransitive, to shrink, or transitive, to cause to shrink, hence the fabled *Pan*, the frightful deity of the woods or shepherds.]

A sudden fright; *particularly*, a sudden fright without real cause, or terror inspired by a trifling cause or misapprehension of danger; as, the troops were seized with a *panic*; they fled in a *panic*.

PAN'IC, *a.* Extreme or sudden; *applied to fright*; as, *panic* fear.

PAN'IC, *n.* The grain of the panic grass.

PAN'IC GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus Panicum.

PAN'I-CLE, *n.* [L. *panicula*, down upon reeds, cat's tail, allied to L. *pannus*, cloth; W. *pân*, nap, down, the fulling of cloth; *pannu*, to cover with nap, to full or mill cloth, to beat, to bang. The primary sense is, to drive, strike, or press; hence, to full or make thick.]

In *botany*, a species of inflorescence, in which the flowers or fruits are scattered on peduncles variously subdivided, as in oats and some of the grasses. The panicle is of various kinds, as the dense or close, the spiked, the squeezed, the spreading, the diffused, the divaricating. *Martyn.*

PAN'I-CLED, *a.* Furnished with panicles. *Eaton.*

PAN'IC-STRUCK, *a.* Struck with a panic, or sudden fear.

PA-NIC'U-LATE, } *a.* Having branches variously
PA-NIC'U-LA-TED, } subdivided; as, a *paniculate* stem.

2. Having the flowers in panicles; as, a *paniculate* inflorescence. *Lee.*

PA-NIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *panis* and *voro*.]

Eating bread; subsisting on bread.

PAN-NADE', *n.* The curvet of a horse. [See PANIC.] *Ainsworth.*

PAN'NAGE, *n.* [from L. *panis*.]

The food of swine in the woods; as beach-nuts, acorns, &c., called, also, *pawns*; also, the money taken by agistors for the mast of the king's forest. *Cowel.*

PAN'NEL, *n.* [W. *panel*, something plaited or matted; L. *pannus*, cloth.]

1. A kind of rustic saddle. *Tusser.*

2. The stomach of a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

[For other senses, see PANZEL.]

PAN-NEL-LA'TION, *n.* The act of impanneling a jury. [*Not used.*] *Wood.*

PAN'NIER, (pan'yer,) *n.* [Fr. *panier*; It. *paniera*; Sp. *panera*, a *pannier*, and a granary; from L. *panis*, bread.]

A wicker basket; *primarily*, a bread-basket, but used for carrying fruit or other things on a horse. *Addison.*

2. In *architecture*, the same as corbel, which see. *Gwilt.*

PAN'NI-KEL, *n.* The brain-pan or skull. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

PAN'O-PLIED, (-plid,) *a.* Completely armed.

PAN'O-PLY, *n.* [Gr. πανοπλια; παν, all, and οπλα, arms.]

Complete armor or defense.

We had need to take the Christian *panoply*, to put on the whole armor of God. *Ray.*

PAN-OP'TI-CON, *n.* A prison so constructed that the inspector can see each of the prisoners at all times, without being seen by them. *J. Bentham.*

PAN-O-RA'MA, *n.* [Gr. πας, all, and οραμα, view, from οραω, to see.]

1. *Literally*, a complete or entire view in every direction.

2. A picture presenting from a central point a view of objects in every direction, represented on the interior surface of a cylindrical wall or rotunda. It is lighted from above, and viewed from a platform in the center.

PAN O-RAM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or like a panorama, or complete view.

PAN SOPH'IC-AL, *a.* [See PANSOPHY.] Pretending to have a knowledge of every thing. *Worthington.*

PAN'SO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. πας, all, and σοφια, wisdom.]

Universal wisdom or knowledge. [*Little used.*] *Hartlib.*

PAN-STE-RE-O-RA'MA, *n.* A model of a town or country in wood, cork, pasteboard, or other substance, showing every part in relief. *Brande.*

PAN'SY, *n.* [Fr. *pensée*, fancy or thought, from *penser*, to think.]

A plant and flower of the genus Viola; the *Viola tricolor*, or garden violet; also called HEART'S EASE. *Encyc.*

PANT, *v. i.* [Fr. *panteler*, probably from the root of W. *pant*, to beat. See PANTER, and qu. Gr. πατεω.]

1. To palpitate; to beat with preternatural violence or rapidity, as the heart in terror, or after hard labor, or in anxious desire or suspense.

Yet might her piteous heart be seen to *pant* and quake. *Spenser.*

2. To have the heart heaving, as in short respiration or want of breath.

Pluto *pants* for breath from out his cell. *Dryden.*

3. To play with intermission or declining strength.

The whispering breeze
Pants on the leaves and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*

4. To long; to desire ardently.

Who *pants* for glory finds but short repose. *Pope.*
As the hart *panteth* after the water-brooks, so *panteth* my soul after thee, O God.—Ps. xlii.

PANT, *n.* Palpitation of the heart. *Shak.*

PAN'TA-GRAPH, *n.* See PANTOGRAPH.

PAN TA-LETS', *n. pl.* Loose drawers, resembling pantaloons, worn by females and children.

PAN-TA-LOON', *n.* [Fr. *pantalon*. Qu. W. *pannu*, to involve, or *panu*, to cover, and Fr. *talon*, the heel.]

1. A garment for males, in which breeches and stockings are in a piece. [*Obs.*]

2. In the plural, *pantaloons*, a species of close, long trowsers.

3. A ridiculous character in the Italian comedy, *pantalone*, and a buffoon in pantomimes; so called from his close dress. *Addison.*

PAN-TA-MORPH'IC, *a.* [Gr. πας, παντα, and μορφη.]

Taking all forms.

PAN-TECH'NI-CON, *n.* [παν and τεχνη.] A place where every species of workmanship is collected and exposed for sale. *Brande.*

PANT'ER, *n.* One that pants.

PANT'ER, *n.* [Fr. *panetier*, a snare.]

A net. *Chaucer.*

PANT'ESS, *n.* [from *pant*.] The difficulty of breathing in a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

PAN'THE-ISM, *n.* [Gr. παν, all, and Θεος, God, whence *theism*.]

The doctrine that the universe is God, or the system of theology in which it is maintained that the universe is the supreme God. *Encyc. Asiat. Res.*

PAN'THE-IST, *n.* One that believes the universe to be God; a name given to the followers of Spinosa.

The earliest Grecian *pantheist* of whom we read is Orpheus. *Encyc.*

PAN-THE-IST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to pantheism;
PAN-THE-IST'IC-AL, } confounding God with the universe. *Enfield. Waterland.*

2. In *sculpture*, a term applied to statues and figures which bear the symbols of several deities together. *Brande.*

PAN-THE'ON, *n.* [Gr. πας, παν, all, and Θεος, God.]

A temple or magnificent edifice at Rome, dedicated to all the gods. It is now converted into a church. It was built or endowed by Agrippa, son-in-law to Augustus, is of a round or cylindrical form, with a spherical dome, and 144 feet in diameter. *Brande.*

In the *classics*, pronounced *pan'the-on.*

PAN'THER, *n.* [L., from Gr. παρδος. Qu. *Dor*, a wild beast.]

A fierce, carnivorous quadruped and digitigrade mammal, the Felis Pardus, of the size of a large dog, with short hair, of a yellow color, diversified with roundish, black spots. This animal will climb trees in pursuit of small animals. It is a native of Africa. The name is also applied to other species of the genus, as the cougar.

PAN'TILE, *n.* [qu. W. *pantu*, to dimple, to sink in, to become hollow; *pan*, a bowl, a *pan*; or Fr. *pente*, a bending.]

A tile with a curved or hollow surface. But qu. *pentile.*

PANT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [See PANT.] Palpitating; breathing with a rapid succession of inspirations and expirations; longing.

PANT'ING, *n.* Palpitation; rapid breathing; longing.

PANT'ING-LY, *adv.* With palpitation or rapid breathing.

PANT'LER, *n.* [Fr. *panetier*, from *pain*, L. *panis*, bread.]

The officer in a great family who has charge of the bread. *Shak.*

PAN-TO-CHRO-NOM'E TER, *n.* [Gr. πας, χρονος, and μετρον.]

An instrument which combines the properties of the compass, sun-dial, and the universal time-dial, and use for all three of them. *Brande.*

PAN-TO'FLE, (pan-too'fl,) *n.* [Fr. *pantoufle*; It. *pantofola*, a slipper; Sp. *pantuflo*; Sw. *toffla*, *toffel*, a slipper or sandal; Dan. *tøfel*; Russ. *tufel.*]

A slipper for the foot

PAN'TO-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. πασα, all, and γραφη, description.]

An instrument for copying, reducing, or enlarging maps, plans, and figures. *P. Cyc.*

PAN-TO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a panto-
PAN-TO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } graph; performed by a pantograph.

PAN-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* General description; view of an entire thing.

PAN-TO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to pantology.

PAN-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One writing on or conversant with pantology.

PAN-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. πας and λογος.]

A work of universal information; a systematic view of all branches of human knowledge.

PAN-TOM'E TER, *n.* [Gr. πασα, all, and μετρεω, to measure.]

An instrument for measuring all sorts of elevations, angles, and distances. [*Not used.*] *Bailey.*

PAN-TOM'E-TRY, *n.* Universal measurement. [*Not used.*]

PAN'TO-MIME, *n.* [L. *pantomimus*; Gr. παντομιμος; πας, παν, all, and μιμος, a mimic.]

1. One that imitates all sorts of actions and characters without speaking; one that expresses his meaning by mute action. The pantomimes of antiquity used to express in gestures and action whatever the chorus sung, changing their countenance and behavior as the subject of the song varied. *Encyc.*

2. A scene or representation in dumb show.

3. A species of musical entertainment connected with dumb show. *Busby.*

PAN'TO-MIME, *a.* Representing only in mute action. *Smith.*

PAN-TO-MIM'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the panto-
PAN-TO-MIM'IC-AL, } mime; representing characters and actions by dumb show.

PAN-TO-MIM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of pantomime.

PAN'TO-MIM-IST, *n.* One who acts in pantomime.

PAN'TON, } *n.* [Qu. L. *pando*, to
PAN'TON-SHOE, (-shoo.) } open.]

A horse-shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof bound heel. *Far. Dict.*

PAN-TOPH'A-GIST, *n.* An animal or person that eats every thing.

PAN'TRY, *n.* [Fr. *panetière*, a shepherd's scrip; L. *panarium*, from *panis*, bread.]

An apartment or closet in which provisions are kept.

PAN'UR-GY, *n.* [Gr. πανουργια; παν, all, and εργον, work.]

Skill in all kinds of work or business; craft. *Bailey.*

PAP, *n.* [L. *papilla*.]

A nipple of the breast; a teat. *Dryden.*

PAP, *n.* [Low L. *papa*; It. *pappa*; D. *pap*; Pers. *bob*, food.]

1. A soft food for infants, made with bread boiled or softened with water. *Boyle.*

2. The pulp of fruit. *Ainsworth.*

PAP, *v. t.* To feed with pap.

PA-PA', *n.* [L. and Fr. *papa*; D. and C. *id.*; Gr. παππας; It. and Sp. *papa*, the *pope*; a word used by the ancient Scythians, as also in the Syriac and Chaldaic.]

Father; a word with us used by children. *Locke.*

PA'PA-CY, *n.* [Fr. *papauté*; It. *papato*; from *pape*, the pope.]

1. The office and dignity of the pope or pontiff of Rome; hence, the popes, taken collectively. *Bacon*

2. Papal authority or jurisdiction; popedom. *Milton.*

PA'PAL, *a.* [Fr., from *pape*, the pope.]

1. Belonging to the pope or pontiff of Rome; popish; as, *papal* authority; the *papal* chair.

2. Proceeding from the pope; as, a *papal* license or indulgence; a *papal* edict.

3. Annexed to the bishopric of Rome.

PA'PA-LIN, *n.* A papist. [*Not used.*] *Herbert.*

PA'PAL-IST, *n.* One who favors papal power or doctrines. *Baxter.*

PA'PAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make papal.

PA'PAL-IZE, *v. i.* To conform to popery. *Cowper.*

PA'PAL-LY, *adv.* In a papal manner; popishly.

PA-PAV-ER-A'CEOUS, *a.* Belonging to the poppy.

PA-PAV'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *papavereus*, from *papaver*, a poppy.]

Resembling the poppy; of the nature or qualities of poppies. *Brown.*

PA-PAW', *n.* [Fr. *papayer.*]

1. A tree and its fruit. The Carica papaya grows, in warm climates, to the height of eighteen or twenty feet, with a soft, herbaceous stem, naked nearly to the top, where the leaves issue, on every side, on long footstalks. Between the leaves grow the flower and the fruit, which is of the size of a melon. The juice is acrid and milky, but the fruit, when boiled, is eaten with meat, like other vegetables. *Encyc. P. Cyc.*

2. The papaw of North America belongs to the genus Anona or custard apple.

PAPE, *n.* The pope. [*Obsolete.*]

PA'PER, *n.* [Fr. *papier*; It. *papiro*; Port. and Sp. *papel*; D. and G. *papier*; W. *papyr*; Gr. παπυρος; L. *papyrus*, the name of an Egyptian plant, from which was made a kind of paper. This word is said to be formed from παω, to feed, and πυο, fire, from the use of the plant as fuel. *Elmes.* Qu.]

1. A substance formed into thin sheets, on which letters and figures are written or printed. Paper is made of different materials; but among us it is usually made of linen or cotton rags. A fine paper is made of silk, particularly for bank notes, which require to be very thin.

2. A piece of paper. *Locke*

3. A single sheet printed or written; as, a daily *paper*; a weekly *paper*; a periodical *paper*; referring to essays, journals, newspapers, &c.

4. Any written instrument, whether note, receipt, bill, invoice, bond, memorial, deed, and the like. The *papers* lie on the speaker's table.

They brought a *paper* to me to be signed. *Dryden.*

5. A promissory note or notes, or a bill of exchange; as, negotiable *paper*. *Kent.*

6. Hangings printed or stamped; paper for covering the walls of rooms.

PA'PER, *a.* Made of paper; consisting of paper.

2. Thin; slight; as, a *paper* wall. *Burnet.*

PA'PER, *v. t.* To cover with paper; to furnish with paper-hangings; as, to *paper* a room or a house.

2. To register. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

3. To fold or inclose in paper.

PA'PER-CRED'IT, *n.* Evidences of debt; promissory notes, &c., passing current in commercial transactions.

2. Notes or bills emitted by public authority, promising the payment of money. The revolution in North America was carried on by means of *paper-credit.*

PA'PER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with paper.

PA'PER-FAC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* Having a face as white as paper. *Shak.*

PA'PER-HANG'INGS, *n. pl.* Paper ornamented with colored figures, pasted against the walls of apartments, &c. The term *hangings* was originally applied to the woven or embroidered tapestry with which the walls of elegant rooms were covered. *P. Cyc.*

PA'PER-KITE, *n.* A light frame covered with paper, for flying in the air like a kite. *Warton.*

PA'PER-MAK'ER, *n.* One that manufactures paper.

PA'PER-MAK'ING, *n.* The art or business of manufacturing paper.

PA'PER-MILL, *n.* A mill in which paper is manufactured.

PA'PER-MON'EY, (-mun'ne,) *n.* Notes or bills issued by authority, and promising the payment of money, circulated as the representative of coin. We apply the word usually to notes or bills issued by a State, or by an authorized banking corporation.

PA'PER-STAIN'ER, *n.* One that stains, colors, or stamps paper for hangings.

PA-PES'CENT, *a.* [from *pap.*] Containing pap; having the qualities of pap. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'PESS, *n.* A female pope. *Hall.*

PAPETERIE, (pap'tree,) *n.* [Fr.] An ornamented case or box containing paper and other materials for writing.

PAPH-IAN, *a.* Pertaining to the rites of Venus.

PAPIER-MA'CHE, (pap'yā-mā'shā,) *n.* [Fr.] A hard substance made of a pulp from rags or paper mixed with size or glue, and cast in a mold. It is used for large tea-boards, trays, and various ornamental works. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

PA-PIL'LA, *n.* [L.] A small pap or nipple.

2. *Papillæ* pl., are minute, projecting filaments, being the termination of nerves, as on the tongue, skin, &c.

PA-PIL'IO, (pa-pil'yo,) *n.* [L.] A butterfly. In *zoology*, a genus of insects of numerous species. These insects are produced from the caterpillar. The chrysalis is the tomb of the caterpillar and the cradle of the butterfly. *Barbut.*

PA-PIL-IO-NA'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* Resembling the butterfly; a term in botany, used to describe the corola of plants which have the shape of a butterfly, such as that of the pea. The *papilionaceous* plants are of the leguminous kind. *Encyc. Quincy.*

The papilionaceous corol is usually four-petaled, having an upper spreading petal, called the *banner*, two side petals called *wings*, and a lower petal called the *keel.* *Martyn.*

PAP'IL-LA-RY, } *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the
PAP'IL-LOUS, } nipple or the papillæ; covered with papillæ. *Derham.*

PAP'IL-LATE, *v. i.* To grow into a nipple. *Fleming.*

PAP'IL-LOSE, *a.* Nipply; covered with fleshy dots or points; verrucose; warty; as, a *papillose* leaf. *Martyn.*

2. Covered with soft tubercles, as the ice-plant. *Smith.*

PAP'IL-LOTE, *n.* [Fr.] The name of small pieces of paper on which ladies roll up their hair.

PA'PISM, *n.* [from Fr. *pape*, pope.]

Popery. *Bedell.*

PA'PIST, *n.* [Fr. *papiste*; It. *papista*; from Fr. *pape*, pope.]

A Roman Catholic; one that adheres to the church of Rome and the authority of the pope. *Clarendon.*

PA-PIST'IC, } *a.* Popish; pertaining to popery;
PA-PIST'IC-AL, } adherent to the church of Rome and its doctrines and ceremonies. *Whitgifte.*

PA'PIST-RY, *n.* Popery; the doctrines and ceremonies of the church of Rome. *Ascham. Whitgifte.*

PA'PIZ-ED, (-pizd,) *a.* Conformed to popery. *Fuller.*

PAP-POOSE', *n.* Among *the native Indians of New England*, a babe or young child.

PAP'POUS, *a.* [from L. *pappus*; Gr. παππος.]

Downy; furnished with a pappus, as the seeds of certain plants, such as thistles, dandelions, &c. *Ray.*

PAP'PUS, *n.* [L., from Gr. παππος, an old man or grandfather; hence, a substance resembling gray hairs.]

The hairy, feathery, or membranous calyx of the individual florets, in certain compound flowers belonging to the Linnæan class Syngenesia.

PAP'PY, *a.* [from *pap.*] Like pap; soft; succulent. *Burnet.*

PAP'U-LÆ, *n. pl.* [L.] Pimples; a sort of eruption on the skin, consisting of small, acuminated elevations of the cuticle, not containing a fluid, nor tending to suppuration; commonly terminating in scurf.

PAP'U-LOSE, *a.* Covered with papulæ; as, a *papulose* leaf. *Martyn.*

PAP'U-LOUS, *a.* Full of pimples.

PAP-Y-RA'CEOUS, } *a.* Belonging to the papyrus or
PA-PYR'E-AN, } papyri.

PA-PY'RUS, *n.* [L.] An Egyptian plant, a kind of reed, of which the ancients made a material for writing

2. *Papyri*, pl.; a manuscript written on membranes of the papyrus. *Oliddon.*

PAR, *n.* [L. *par*, equal: W. *par*, that is upon or contiguous, that is in continuity, a state of readiness or preparedness, a *pair*, a fellow, Eng. *peer.* The word seems to be formed on the root of L. *paro*, and the Shemitic ברא, and the primary sense, to extend or reach.]

1. State of equality; equal value; equivalence without discount or premium. Bills of exchange are at *par*, above *par*, or below *par.* Bills are at *par* when they are sold at their nominal amount for coin or its equivalent.

2. Equality in condition.

PA-RA', *n.* In *Turkish money*, the fortieth part of a piaster, or about one fourth of a cent. *McCulloch.*

PAR'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *parabilis.*]

Easily procured. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PAR'A-BLE, *n.* [Fr. *parabole*, from L. *parabola*; Gr. παραβολη, from παραβαλλω, to throw forward or against, to compare; παρα, to or against, and βαλλω, to throw; as in *confero*, *collatum*, to set together, or one thing with another.]

A fable or allegorical relation or representation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction; such as the *parable* of the trees choosing a king, *Judges* ix.; the *parable* of the poor man and his lamb, 2 *Sam.* xii.; the *parable* of the ten virgins, *Matt.* xxv.

PAR'A-BLE, *v. t.* To represent by fiction or fable. *Milton.*

PAR'A-BLED, *pp.* Represented by fable.

PA-RAB'O-LA, *n.* [L. See PARABLE.] A conic section arising from cutting a cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides. *Barlow.*

PA-RAB'O-LE, *n.* [See PARABLE.] In *oratory*, similitude; comparison. *Encyc.*

PAR-A-BOL'IC, } *a.* Expressed by parable or
PAR-A-BOL'IC-AL, } allegorical representation; as, *parabolical* instruction or description. *Brown.*

2. [from *parabola.*] Having the form of a parabola; as, a *parabolic* curve. *Cheyne.*

3. Generated by the revolution of a parabola; as, a *parabolic* conoid.

PAR-A-BOL'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of parable. *Brown.*

2. In the form of a parabola.

PAR-A-BOL'I-FORM, *a.* Resembling a parabola in form.

PA-RAB'O-LISM, *n.* [from *parabola.*] In *algebra*, the division of the terms of an equation by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

PA-RAB'O-LOID, *n.* [Gr. παραβολη and ειδος, form.]

1. The solid generated by the rotation of a parabola about its axis; a parabolic conoid. *Brande.*

2. The term *paraboloid* has sometimes been applied to the parabolas of the higher orders. *Hutton.*

PAR-A-CEL'SIAN, *n.* A physician who follows the practice of Paracelsus, a Swiss physician of celebrity, who lived at the close of the fifteenth century. *Fernand.*

PAR-A-CEL'SIAN, (-shan,) *a.* Denoting the medical practice of Paracelsus. *Hakewill.*

PAR-A-CEN-TE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. παρακεντησις; παρα, through, and κεντεω, to pierce.]

In *surgery*, the perforation of a cavity of the body either with a trocar, lancet, or other suitable instrument, for the evacuation of any effused fluid. *Encyc.*

PAR-A-CEN'TRIC, } *a.* [Gr. παρα, beyond, and
PAR-A-CEN'TRIC-AL, } κεντρον, center.]

Deviating from circularity. *Cheyne.*

Paracentric motion; the space by which a revolving planet approaches nearer to, and recedes further from, the sun, or center of attraction. *Hutton.*

PA-RACH'RO-NISM, *n.* [Gr. παρα, beyond, and χρονος, time.]

An error in chronology; the mistake of making the date of an event later than it was in reality. *Encyc.*

PAR'A-CHROSE, *a.* [Gr. παραχρωσις.]

In *mineralogy*, changing color, by exposure to the weather. *Mohs.*

PAR'A-CHUTE, (par'a-shute,) *n.* [Gr. παρα, against, and Fr. *chute*, a fall.]

In *aerostation*, an instrument in the form of an umbrella, to prevent the rapidity of descent.

PAR'A-CLETE, *n.* [Gr. παρακλητος, from παρακαλεω, παρα, to, and καλεω, to call.]

Properly, an advocate; one called to aid or support; hence, the consoler, comforter, or intercessor, a term applied to the Holy Spirit. *Pearson. Bole.*

PAR'A-CLOSE, *n.* A screen separating a chapel from the body of a church. *Hook.*

PAR-A-CROS'TIC, *n.* A poetical composition in which the first verse contains, in order, all the letters which commence the remaining verses of the poem. *Brande.*

PAR-A-CY-AN'O-GEN, *n.* [Gr. παρα and *cyanogen.*]

A brownish-black insoluble substance, which remains after the decomposition of the cyanid of mercury by heat. It is apparently isomeric with cyanogen. *B. Silliman, Jr.*

PA-RADE', *n.* [Fr. *parade*, parado, and a parrying; It. *parata*; Sp. *parada*, a stop, or stopping, halt, end of a course, a fold for cattle, a relay of horses, a dam or bank, a stake, bet or wager, a parado. This is from the root of L. *paro*, Sp. *parar*, to prepare.]

1. In *military affairs*, the place where troops assemble for exercise, mounting guard, or other purpose. *Brande.*

2. Show; ostentation; display.

Be rich, but of your wealth make no *parade*. *Swift.*

3. Pompous procession.

The rites performed, the parson paid,
In state returned the grand *parade*. *Swift.*

4. Military order; array; as, warlike *parade*. *Milton.*

5. State of preparation or defense. *Locke.*

6. The action of parrying a thrust. [Fr.] *Encyc.*

PA-RADE', *v. t.* To assemble and array or marshal in military order. The general gave orders to *parade* the troops. The troops were *paraded* at the usual hour.

2. To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner.

PA-RADE', *v. i.* To assemble and be marshaled in military order.

2. To go about in military procession. *Scott.*

3. To walk about for show.

PA-RAD'ED, *pp.* Assembled and arrayed.

PAR'A-DIGM, (par'a-dim,) *n.* [Gr. παραδειγμα; παρα and δειγμα, example, from δεικνυμι, to show.]

An example; a model. In *grammar*, an example of a verb conjugated in the several modes, tenses, and persons.

PAR-A-DIG-MAT'IC, } *a.* Exemplary. [*Little used.*] *More.*
PAR-A-DIG-MAT'IC-AL, }

PAR-A-DIG-MAT'IC, *n.* In *church history*, a writer of the memoirs of religious persons, by way of examples of Christian excellence.

PAR-A-DIG'MA-TIZE, *v. t.* To set forth as a model, or example. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

PA-RĀD'ING, *ppr.* Assembling and arraying in due order; making an ostentatious show.

PA-RĀD'ING, *n.* The act of making a parade.

PAR'A-DISE, *n.* [Gr. παραδεισος.]

1. The garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were placed immediately after their creation. *Milton.*

2. A place of bliss; a region of supreme felicity or delight.

The earth
Shall all be *paradise.* *Milton.*

3. Heaven, the blissful seat of sanctified souls after death.

This day shalt thou be with me in *paradise.* — Luke xxiii.

4. *Primarily,* in *Persia,* a pleasure-garden, with parks and other appendages. *Mitford.*

PAR-A-DIS'E-A, *n.* A genus of passerine birds, called, in English, *birds of paradise,* natives of the isles in the East Indies, and of New Guinea. *P. Cyc.*

PAR-A-DI-SI'AC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to Eden or paradise, or to a place of felicity.

2. Suiting paradise; like paradise.

PAR-A-DIS'E-AN, PAR-A-DI-SĀ'IC, PAR-A-DIS'IC, and **PAR-A-DIS'I-AL,** are not used.

PAR'A-DOX, *n.* [Fr. *paradoxe;* It. *paradosso;* Gr. παραδοξα; παρα, beyond, and δοξα, opinion; δοκεω, to think or suppose.]

A tenet or proposition contrary to received opinion, or seemingly absurd, yet true in fact.

A gross thing is to color that *paradox,* and make it appear in show not to be altogether unreasonable. *Hooker.*

PAR-A-DOX'IC-AL, *a.* Having the nature of a paradox. *Brown. Norris.*

2. Inclined to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions; inclined to *paradox.*

PAR-A-DOX'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a paradoxical manner, or in a manner seemingly absurd. *Collier.*

PAR-A-DOX'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* State of being paradoxical.

PAR-A-DOX-OL'O-GY, *n.* [*paradox* and Gr. λογος, discourse.]

The use of paradoxes. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PAR'A-DROME, *n.* [Gr. παραδρομη.]

A gallery or passage without any covering overhead. *Ash.*

PAR'AF-FINE, *n.* [L. *parum,* little, and *affinis,* akin.]

A substance contained in the products of the distillation of the tar of beech-wood; a tasteless, inodorous, fatty matter, fusible at 112°, and resisting the action of acids and alkalies. It is so named from its little affinity for other substances. *Brande.*

PAR'A-GO-GE, *n.* [Gr. παραγωγη, a drawing out; παρα and αγω.]

The addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word; as *dicier* for *dici.* This is called a figure in grammar. *Encyc.*

PAR-A-GOG'IC,
PAR-A-GOG'IC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to a paragoge; lengthening a word by the addition of a letter or syllable. *Parkhurst. Milton.*

PAR'A-GON, *n.* [Fr. *parangon,* comparison, a pattern; It. *paragone,* from *paraggio,* comparison; Sp. *paragon,* model; from L. *par,* equal.]

A model or pattern; a model by way of distinction, implying superior excellence or perfection; as, a *paragon* of beauty or eloquence.

2. A companion; a fellow. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. Emulation; a match for trial. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

PAR'A-GON, *v. t.* [Sp. *paragonar;* It. *paragonare,* to compare, to equal; Fr. *parangonner.*]

1. To compare; to parallel.

The picture of Pamela, in little form, he wore in a tablet, purposing to *paragon* the little one with Artesia's length. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*

2. To equal. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

PAR'A-GON, *v. i.* To pretend comparison or equality. [*Little used.*] *Scott.*

PAR'A-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. παραγραμμα.]

A play upon words, or a pun. *Addison.*

PAR-A-GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* A punster. *Addison.*

PAR'A-GRAPH, *n.* [It. *paragrafo;* Fr. *paragraphe;* Gr. παραγραφη, a marginal note; παραγραφω, to write near or beyond the text; παρα, beyond, and γραφω, to write.]

A distinct part of a discourse or writing; any portion or section of a writing or chapter which relates to a particular point, whether consisting of one sentence or many sentences. A paragraph is sometimes marked thus, ¶. But more generally, a paragraph is distinguished only by a break in the composition or lines.

PAR'A-GRAPH, *v. t.* To form or write paragraphs.

PAR'A-GRAPH-ED, (par'a-graft,) *pp.* Formed or written in paragraphs.

PAR-A-GRAPH'IC,
PAR-A-GRAPH'IC-AL, } *a.* Consisting of paragraphs or short divisions with breaks.

PAR-A-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By paragraphs; with distinct breaks or divisions.

PAR-A-LEIP'SIS,
PAR-A-LIP'SIS, } *n.* [Gr. παραλειψις, omission; παρα, beyond or by, and λειπω, to leave.]

In *rhetoric,* a pretended or apparent omission; a figure by which a speaker pretends to pass by what at the same time he really mentions. *Encyc.*

PAR-A-LI-POM'E-NA, *n. pl.* [Gr. παραλειπω, to omit; παρα, beyond, and λειπω, to leave.]

Things omitted; a supplement containing things omitted in the preceding work. The books of Chronicles are so called. *Brande.*

PAR-AL-LAC'TIC,
PAR-AL-LAC'TIC-AL, } *a.* [See Parallax.] Pertaining to the parallax of a heavenly body.

PAR'AL-LAX, *n.* [Gr. παραλλαξις, from παραλλασσω, to vary, to decline or wander, παρα, beyond, and αλλασσω, to change.]

In *astronomy,* the change of place in a heavenly body in consequence of being viewed from different points.

Diurnal parallax; the difference between the place of a celestial body, as seen from the surface, and from the center of the earth, at the same instant.

Annual parallax; the change of place in a heavenly body, in consequence of being viewed at opposite extremities of the earth's orbit. *Olmsted.*

PAR'AL-LEL, *a.* [Gr. παραλληλος; παρα, against or opposite, and αλληλων, one the other.]

1. In *geometry,* a term applied to lines or surfaces extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant. One surface or line is *parallel* to another, when the surfaces or lines are at an equal distance throughout the whole length.

2. Having the same direction or tendency; running in accordance with something.

When honor runs *parallel* with the laws of God and our country, it can not be too much cherished. *Addison.*

3. Continuing a resemblance through many particulars; like; similar; equal in all essential parts; as, a *parallel* case; a *parallel* passage in the evangelists. *Wallis.*

PAR'AL-LEL, *n.* A line which, throughout its whole extent, is equidistant from another line; as, *parallels* of latitude.

Who made the spider *parallels* design,
Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line? *Pope.*

2. A line on the globe marking the latitude.

3. Direction conformable to that of another line. *Garth.*

4. Conformity continued through many particulars or in all essential points; resemblance; likeness.

'Twixt earthly females and the moon
All *parallels* exactly run. *Swift.*

5. Comparison made; as, to draw a *parallel* between two characters. *Addison.*

6. Any thing equal to or resembling another in all essential particulars.

None but thyself can be thy *parallel.* *Pope.*

PAR'AL-LEL, *v. t.* To place so as to keep the same direction, and at an equal distance from something else. *Brown.*

2. To level; to equal. *Fell. Shak.*

3. To correspond to. *Burnet.*

4. To be equal to; to resemble in all essential points. *Dryden.*

5. To compare. *Locke.*

PAR'AL-LEL-A-BLE, *a.* That may be equaled. [*Not much used.*] *Hall.*

PAR'AL-LEL-ED, *pp.* Leveled; equaled; compared.

PAR'AL-LEL-ISM, *n.* State of being parallel. *More.*

2. Resemblance; equality of state; comparison.

PAR'AL-LEL-LY, *adv.* In a parallel manner; with parallelism. *Scott.*

PAR-AL-LEL'O-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. παραλληλος and γραμμα.]

1. In *geometry,* a right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel, and consequently equal. *Barlow.*

2. In common use, this word is applied to quadrilateral figures of more length than breadth, and this is its sense in the passage cited by Johnson from Brown.

Parallelogram of forces; a phrase denoting the composition of forces, or the finding of a single force which shall be equivalent to two or more given forces when acting in given directions. *Hebert.*

PAR-AL-LEL-O-GRAM'IC,
PAR-AL-LEL-O-GRAM'IC-AL, } *a.* Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PAR-AL-LEL-O-PI'PED, *n.* [*parallel* and Gr. επι, on, and πεδον, a plain.]

In *geometry,* a regular solid comprehended under six parallelograms, the opposite ones of which are similar, parallel, and equal to each other; or it is a prism whose base is a parallelogram. It is always triple to a pyramid of the same base and hight. Or a parallelepiped is a solid figure bounded by six faces, parallel to each other, two and two. *Barlow. P. Cyc.*

PAR-AL-LEL-O-PIP'ED-ON, *n.* A parallelopiped, which see. *Hutton.*

PA-RAL'O-GISM, *n.* [Gr. παραλογισμος; παρα, beyond, and λογισμος, reasoning; λογος, discourse, reason.]

In *logic,* a reasoning which is false in point of form; i. e., in which a conclusion is drawn from premises which do not logically warrant it. *Brande.*

PA-RAL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To reason falsely. *Ash.*

PA-RAL'O-GY, *n.* False reasoning. [Supra.] *Brown.*

PA-RAL'Y-SIS, *n.* [Gr. παραλυσις, from παραλυω, to loosen, dissolve, or weaken; παρα and λυω.]

An abolition of function, whether of intellect, special sensation, voluntary motion, common sensation, or sympathetic motion.

PAR-A-LYT'IC,
PAR-A-LYT'IC-AL, } *a.* Affected with palsy.

2. Inclined or tending to palsy.

PAR-A-LYT'IC, *n.* A person affected with palsy. *Hall.*

PAR'A-LYZE, *v. t.* [Gr. παραλυω, παραλυσις.]

To affect with palsy.

PAR'A-LYZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Affected with palsy.

PAR'A-LYZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Palsying; destroying function.

PA-RAM'E-TER, *n.* [from Gr. παραμετρεω.]

1. In *conic sections,* a third proportional to any diameter and its conjugate. In *the parabola,* a third proportional to any abscissa and its ordinate. The *parameter* is sometimes called the *latus rectum.*

2. In a *general sense,* in *geometry,* a constant quantity which enters into the equation of a curve. *Brande.*

PAR'A-MOUNT, *a.* [Norm. *peramont; per* and *mount,* amont or *munter,* to ascend.]

1. Superior to all others; possessing the highest title or jurisdiction; as, lord *paramount,* the chief lord of the fee, or of lands, tenements, and hereditaments. In England, the king is lord *paramount,* of whom all the land in the kingdom is supposed to be held. But in some cases the lord of several manors is called the lord *paramount.* *Blackstone.*

2. Eminent; of the highest order. *Bacon.*

3. Superior to all others; as, private interest is usually *paramount* to all other considerations.

PAR'A-MOUNT, *n.* The chief; the highest in rank or order. *Milton.*

PAR'A-MOUR, *n.* [Fr. *par,* L. *per,* and *amour;* Norm. *paraimer,* to love affectionately.]

1. A lover; a wooer. *Milton.*

2. A mistress. *Shak.*

PAR-A-NAPH'THA-LINE, (-lin,) *n.* [Gr. παρα and *naphthaline.*]

A substance closely resembling naphthaline, and apparently a mixture of paraffine and naphthaline.

PA-RAN'THINE. [See Scapolite.] *Brande.*

PAR'A-NYMPH, *n.* [Gr. παρα, by, and νυμφη, a bride or spouse.]

1. A brideman; one who leads the bride to her marriage. *Milton.*

2. One who countenances and supports another. *Taylor.*

PAR'A-PEGM, (par'a-pem,) *n.* [Gr. παραπηγμα.]

A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved; also, a table set up in a public place, containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses, seasons, &c. *Phillips.*

PAR'A-PET, *n.* [Fr. Sp. *parapeto;* It. *parapetto;* para, for, and *petto,* breast, L. *pectus.*]

In *fortification, literally,* a wall or rampart to the breast, or breast high; but in *practice,* a wall, rampart, or elevation of earth for covering soldiers from an enemy's shot.

2. In *common language,* a breast-wall, raised on the edge of a bridge, quay, &c., to prevent people from falling over. *Brande.*

PAR'APH, (par'af,) *n.* [Gr. παρα and απτω, to touch.]

The figure or flourish made by a pen under one's signature, formerly used to provide against forgery.

PAR-A-PHER'NAL, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in parapherna; as, *paraphernal* property. *Kent.*

PAR-A-PHER-NA'LI-A,
PAR-A-PHER'NA, } *n. pl.* [Gr. παραφερνα; παρα, beyond, and φερνη, dower.]

1. The articles which a wife brings with her at her marriage, or which she possesses beyond her dower or jointure, and which remain at her disposal after her husband's death. Such are her apparel and her ornaments, over which the executors have no control, unless when the assets are insufficient to pay the debts. *Blackstone.*

Hence,

2. Appendages; ornaments; trappings.

PAR-A-PHI-MŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. παραφιμωσις.]

A disease when the prepuce can not be drawn over the glans.

PAR-A-PHŌ'NI-A, *n.* [Gr. παρα and φωνη.]

An alteration of voice.

PAR'A-PHRASE, *n.* [Gr. παραφρασις; παρα, beyond, and φρασις, phrase.]

An explanation of some text or passage in a book, in a more clear and ample manner than is expressed in the words of the author. Such as the *paraphrase* of the New Testament by Erasmus.

In *paraphrase,* or translation with latitude, the author's words are not so strictly followed as his sense. *Dryden.*

PAR'A-PHRASE, *v. t.* To explain, interpret, or translate with latitude; to unfold the sense of an author with more clearness and particularity than it is expressed in his own words.

PAR'A-PHRASE, *v. i.* To interpret or explain amply; to make a paraphrase. *Felton.*

PAR'A-PHRAS-*ED*, *pp.* Amply explained or translated.

PAR'A-PHRAS-ING, *ppr.* Explaining or translating amply and freely.

PAR'A-PHRAST, *n.* [Gr. παραφραστης.]

One that paraphrases; one that explains or translates in words more ample and clear than the words of the author. *Hooker.*

PAR-A-PHRAST'IC, } *a.* Free, clear, and ample
PAR-A-PHRAST'IC-AL, } in explanation; explaining or translating in words more clear and ample than those of the author; not verbal or literal.

PAR-A-PHRAST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a paraphrastic manner. *Howell.*

PAR-A-PHRE-NI'TIS, *n.* [Gr. παρα and φρενιτις, delirium.]

An inflammation of the diaphragm. *Arbuthnot.*

PAR-A-PLE'GI-A, } *n.* [Gr. παρα, beyond, and
PAR'A-PLE GY, } πληγη, stroke; πλησσω, to smite.]

That kind of palsy which affects the lower part of the body. *Good.*

PAR-A-QUET', (par-a-ket',) } *n.* A small species of
PAR-A-QUI'TO, (par-a-ke'to,) } parrot. [See Parrakeet.] *Shak.*

PAR'A-SANG, *n.* A Persian measure of length, which Herodotus states to be thirty stadia, nearly four English miles; but in different times and places, it has been thirty, forty, or sixty stadia. *Herod. Euterp. P. Cyc.*

PAR-A-SCE'NE', } *n.* [Gr. παρα and σκηνη.]
PAR-A-SCE'NI-UM, }

Among *the Romans*, an apartment in the back part of a theater, used by the actors for robing and unrobing themselves. *Elmes.*

PAR-A-SCEU-AS'TIC, (-su-as'tik,) *a.* Preparatory.

PA-RA-SCE'VE, *n.* [Gr. παρασκευη, preparation.]

Preparation; the Sabbath-eve of the Jews. *Chalmers.*

PAR-A-SE-LE'NE, *n.*; *pl.* Parasel'næ. [Gr. παρα, about or near, and σελανα, the moon.]

A mock moon; a luminous ring or circle encompassing the moon, in which sometimes are other bright spots bearing some resemblance to the moon. *Encyc.*

PAR'A-SITE, *n.* [Fr. *parasite*; It. *parassito*; Sp. *parasito*; L. *parasita*; from Gr. παρασιτος; παρα, by, and σιτος, corn.]

1. *Literally*, one who dines with others. In *Greece*, the term was first applied to one whose office was to gather of the husbandmen the corn allotted for public sacrifices. It had afterward the modern senses. The public storehouse in which this corn was deposited was called ναοσιτον. The parasites also superintended the sacrifices. *Potter's Antiq.*

2. In *modern usage*, a trencher friend; one that frequents the tables of the rich and earns his welcome by flattery; a hanger on; a fawning flatterer. *Milton. Dryden.*

3. In *botany*, a plant without the means of providing nutriment for itself, or of elaborating crude sap into proper sap, but obtaining nourishment immediately from other plants to which it attaches itself, and whose juices it absorbs. A *parasite* is different from an *epiphyte*, — which see.

4. In *entomology*, parasites are insects which, in some stage of their existence, eat the bodies or the eggs of other insects, and frequently destroy them.

5. In *zoology*, a term applied to animals which live on the bodies of other animals, as lice, &c., and also as a *parasitic* animal, to those birds which seize on the nests of other birds for their habitation.

PAR-A-SIT'IC, } *a.* Flattering, wheedling, fawning for bread or favors.
PAR-A-SIT'IC-AL, }

2. Growing as a parasite grows.

3. Living on some other body; as, a *parasitic* animal.

PAR-A-SIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a flattering or wheedling manner; by dependence on another

PAR'A SIT-ISM, *n.* The behavior or manners of a parasite *Milton.*

PAR'A-SOL, *n.* [Fr. Sp.; It. *parasole*; Gr. παρα, against, or It. *parare*, to parry, and L. *sol*, Fr. *soleil*, It. *sole*, the sun.]

A small umbrella used by ladies to defend themselves from rain, or their faces from the sun's rays.

PAR-A-SOL-ETTE', *n.* A small parasol or sunshade.

PAR-A-SY-NEX'IS, *n.* [Gr.] An unlawful meeting.

PAR-A-TAX'IS, *n.* [Gr.] The opposite of Syntax; the mere ranging of propositions one after another, without connection or dependence. *Brande.*

PA-RATH'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. παραθεσις; παρα and θεσις.]

1. In *grammar*, the placing of two or more nouns in the same case or in apposition. *Jones.*

2. A parenthetical notice, printed thus [ ].

PA-RAT'O MOUS, *a.* [Gr. παρα, about, and τεμνω, to cleave.]

In *mineralogy*, having the faces of cleavage of an indeterminate number. *Shepard*

PAR-A-VAIL', *a.* [Norm. *par*, by, and *avale*, profit.]

In *feudal law*, the tenant *paravail*, is the lowest tenant holding under a mean or mediate lord, as distinguished from a tenant *in capite*, who holds immediately of the king. *Blackstone.*

PAR'A-VANT, } *adv.* [Fr. *par* and *avant*, before.]
PAR'A-VAUNT, }

In front; publicly. [*Not English, nor used.*] *Spenser.*

PAR'BOIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *parbouillir*. *Bouillir* is to boil, and in Arm. *porbollen* is a pustule or little push.]

1. To boil in part; to boil in a moderate degree.

2. To cause little vesicles on the skin by means of heat; as, *parboiled* wretches. *Donne.*

PAR'BOIL-*ED*, *pp.* or *a.* Boiled moderately or in part.

PAR'BREAK, *v. i.* or *v. t.* [See Break.] To vomit. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

PAR'BREAK, *n.* Vomit. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

PAR'BUCK-LE, *n.* Among *seamen*, a purchase formed of a single rope around any weighty body, as a spar or cask, by which it is lowered or hoisted. As *a verb*, to hoist or lower by means of a parbuckle. *Totten.*

PAR'CEL, *n.* [Fr. *parcelle*, contracted probably from L. *particula*, particle, from *pars*, part.]

1. A part; a portion of any thing taken separately.

The same experiments succeed on two *parcels* of the white of an egg. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A quantity; any mass. *Newton.*

3. A part belonging to a whole; as, in *law*, one piece of ground is part and *parcel* of a greater piece.

4. A small bundle or package of goods.

5. A number of persons, in *contempt.* *Shak.*

6. A number or quantity, in *contempt*; as, a *parcel* of fair words. *L'Estrange.*

PAR'CEL, *v. t.* To divide into parts or portions; as, to *parcel* an estate among heirs.

These ghostly kings would *parcel* out my power. *Dryden.*

2. To make up into a mass. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

To parcel a rope, in *seamen's language*, to wind tightly around it strips of tarred canvas. *Totten.*

PAR'CEL, *a.* Part or half; as, a *parcel* bawd, a *parcel* poet.

PAR'CEL-*ED*, *pp.* Divided into portions.

PAR'CEL-ING, *ppr.* Dividing into portions.

PAR'CEL-ING, *n.* Among *seamen*, long, narrow slips of canvas daubed with tar and bound about a rope like a bandage, before it is sewed. It is used also to raise a mouse on the stays, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

PAR'CE-NA-RY, *n.* [Norm. *parcenier.*]

Co-heirship; the holding or occupation of lands of inheritance by two or more persons. It differs from *joint-tenancy*, which is created by deed or devise; whereas *parcenary*, or co-parcenary, is created by the descent of lands from an ancestor. *Blackstone.*

PAR'CE-NER, *n.* [Scot. *parsenere*; Norm. *parconnier*; from *part*, L. *pars.*]

Parcener, or co-parcener, is a co-heir, or one who holds lands by descent from an ancestor in common with another, or with others; as when land descends to a man's daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their representatives. In this case, all the heirs inherit as *parceners* or co-heirs. *Blackstone.*

PARCH, *v. t.* [I know not from what source we have received this word. It corresponds in elements with the Italian *bruciare*, to burn or roast. Qu. L. *peraresco.*]

1. To burn the surface of a thing; to scorch; as, to *parch* the skin; to *parch* corn.

2. To dry to extremity; as, the heat of the sun's rays *parches* the ground; the mouth is *parched* with thirst. *Milton. Dryden.*

PARCH, *v. i.* To be scorched or superficially burnt; as, corn will dry and *parch* into barley. *Mortimer.*

2. To become very dry.

PARCH'ED, (parcht,) *pp.* or *a.* Scorched; dried to extremity.

PARCH'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being scorched or dried to extremity.

PARCH'ING, *ppr.* Scorching; drying to extremity.

2. *a.* Having the quality of burning or drying, as, the *parching* heat of African sands.

PARCH'ING-LY, *adv.* Scorchingly.

PARCH'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *parchemin*; It. *pergameno*; Sp. *pergamino*; Arm. *parch* or *parchemin*; D. *perkement*; G. *pergament*; L. *pergamena*; supposed to be from *Pergamus*, to whose king Eumenes the invention has been ascribed. This is probably a mere conjecture, originating in a resemblance of orthography; such conjectures being very common. In Spanish, *parche* is *parchment*, and a piece of linen covered with ointment or plaster. It is more probable that the first syllable is from some root that signifies to cleanse, purify, or make clear, perhaps the root of L. *purgo*, or the Oriental ברק or מרק. (See Membrane.) See Class Br, No. 9, and Class Brg, No. 4, 5.]

The skin of a sheep or goat dressed or prepared and rendered fit for writing on. This is done by separating all the flesh and hair, rubbing the skin with pumice-stone, and reducing its thickness with a sharp instrument. Vellum is made of the skins of lambs, kids, or very young calves. *Ure.*

PARCH'MENT-MAK'ER, *n.* One who dresses skins for parchment.

PAR'CI-TY, *n.* Sparingness.

PARD, *n.* [L. *pardus*; Gr. παρδος; Syr. *bardona.* The word signifies spotted, from ברד, to hail, *properly*, to scatter or sprinkle, as with hail.]

The leopard, or, in *poetry*, any spotted beast. Instead of *pard*, we generally use Leopard, the lion-pard. Pardale, from the Latin *pardalis*, is not used.

PAR'DON, (par'dn,) *v. t.* [Fr. *pardonner*; It. *perdonare*; Sp. *perdonar*; Port. *perdoar*: L. *per* and *dono*, to give, *per* having the sense of the English *for* in *forgive*, and *re* in L. *remitto*, properly, to give back or away.]

1. To forgive; to remit; as an offense or crime. *Guilt* implies a being bound or subjected to censure, penalty, or punishment. To *pardon* is to *give up* this obligation, and release the offender. We apply the word to the crime or to the person. We *pardon* an offense, when we remove it from the offender and consider him as not guilty; we *pardon* the offender, when we release or absolve him from his liability to suffer punishment.

I pray thee, *pardon* my sin. — 1 Sam. xv.

2. To remit, as a penalty.

I *pardon* thee thy life before thou ask it. *Shak.*

3. To excuse, as for a fault. *Dryden.*

4. *Pardon me*, is a phrase used when one asks for excuse, or makes an apology, and it is often used in this sense, when a person means civilly to deny or contradict what another affirms.

PAR'DON, *n.* Forgiveness; the release of an offense, or of the obligation of the offender to suffer a penalty, or to bear the displeasure of the offended party. We seek the *pardon* of sins, transgressions, and of fenses.

2. Remission of a penalty. An amnesty is a general *pardon.*

3. Forgiveness received. *South.*

PAR'DON-A-BLE, *a.* That may be pardoned; *applied to persons.* The offender is *pardonable.*

2. Venial; excusable; that may be forgiven, overlooked, or passed by; *applied to things*; as, a *pardonable* offense.

PAR'DON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being pardonable; ventialness; susceptibility of forgiveness; as, the *pardonableness* of sin. *Hall.*

PAR'DON-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner admitting of pardon; venially; excusably. *Dryden.*

PAR'DON-*ED*, *pp.* or *a.* Forgiven; excused.

PAR'DON-ER, *n.* One that forgives; one that absolves an offender.

2. One that sells the pope's indulgences. *Cowell.*

PAR'DON-ING, *ppr.* Forgiving; remitting an offense or crime; absolving from punishment.

PAR'DON-ING, *a.* Disposed to pardon; forgiving; as, a *pardoning* God.

2. That has the right or power to pardon.

I feel the utmost anxiety, when the *pardoning* power is appealed to, on such occasions. *Clinton.*

PARE, *v. t.* [Fr. *parer*; Arm. *para*, to dress, to trim, to *parry* or ward off, to stop; Sp. and Port. *parar*, to *parry*, to stop, to *prepare*; Port. *aparar*, to *pare*, and to *parry*; L. *paro*; W. *par*, a state of readiness, also a *pair*; *para*, to continue, to persevere, to last, to endure; Fr. *parer des cuirs*, to dress or curry leather; *parer le pied d'un cheval*, to pare a horse's foot or hoof; Pers. پريدن *poridan*, to *pare* or cut off; (qu. Gr. πηρος, lame; πηροω, to mutilate;) Ar. برأ to be free, to free, liberate, or absolve, to dismiss, to remit, to create; Heb. Ch. Syr. and Sam. ברא, to create, Heb. and Ch. *id.*, to cut off. The primary sense is to thrust or drive; hence, to drive off, to separate, to stop by setting or repelling, as in *parry*, or to drive off or out, as in separating or producing. In Portuguese and Welsh, it has the sense of stretching, extending, and the Welsh unites *par*, equal, a pair, with the root of this word; *par*, a pair, what is continued to or contiguous. See ברר and ברא, Class Br, No. 6, 7, 8, 10.]

1. To cut off, as the superficial substance or extremities of a thing; to shave off with a sharp instrument; as, to *pare* an apple or an orange; to *pare* the nails; to *pare* a horse's hoof; to *pare* land in agriculture.

2. To diminish by little and little.

The king began to *pare* a little the privilege of clergy. *Bacon.*

When *pare* is followed by the thing diminished, the noun is in the objective case; as, to *pare* the nails. When the thing separated is the object, *pare* is followed by *off* or *away*; as, to *pare off* the rind of fruit; to *pare away* redundances.

PARE'D, *pp.* or *a.* Freed from any thing superfluous on the surface or at the extremities.

PAR-E-GOR'IC, *a.* [Gr. παρηγορικος, from παρηγορεω, to mitigate.]

Mitigating; assuaging pain; as, *paregoric* elixir.

PAR-E-GOR'IC, *n.* A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne. *Encyc.*

Paregoric, or *paregoric elixir*, a camphorated tincture of opium tinctured with aromatics.

PA-REL'CON, *n.* [Gr. παρελκω, to draw out.]
In *grammar*, the addition of a syllable or particle to the end of a pronoun, verb, or adverb.

PA-REM'BO-LE, *n.* [Gr. παρεμβολη, insertion.]
In *rhetoric*, the insertion of something relating to the subject in the middle of a period, with which it does not grammatically cohere. It differs from the *parenthesis* only in this: the *parembole* relates to the subject, the *parenthesis* is foreign from it.
Encyc. Vossius.

PA-REN'CHY-MA, (pa-ren'ke-ma,) *n.* [Gr. παρεγχυμα, from παρα, χεω, to suffuse.]
1. In *anatomy*, the solid and interior part of the viscera, or the substance contained in the interstices between the blood-vessels of the viscera; a spongy substance. *Coxe. P. Cyc.*
Parenchyma is the substance or basis of the glands. *Cyc.*
2. In *botany*, the pith or pulp of plants. *Encyc.*

PAR-EN-CHYM'A-TA, *n. pl.* The order of Entozoa, comprising those species in which the body is filled with a cellular substance, or even with a continuous parenchyma, the only alimentary organ it contains being ramified canals, which distribute nourishment to its different points, and which, in most of them, originate from suckers visible externally.

PAR-EN-CHYM'A-TOUS, PA-REN'CHY-MOUS, *a.* [See the noun.] Pertaining to parenchyma; spongy, soft, porous. *Grew. Cheyne.*

PA-REN'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. παραινεσις; παραινεω, to exhort.]
Persuasion; exhortation. [*Little used.*] *Dict.*

PAR-E-NET'IC, PAR-E-NET'IC-AL, *a.* Hortatory; encouraging. *Potter.*

PA'RENT, *n.* [L. *parens*, from *pario*, to produce or bring forth. The regular participle of *pario* is *pariens*, and *parens* is the regular participle of *pareo*, to appear. But both verbs probably belong to one family; Eth. ፈለየ *fari* or *feri*, to *bear*; Class Br, No. 35; Heb. פרה *farah*, id. No. 33.]
1. A father or mother; he or she that produces young. The duties of *parents* to their children are to maintain, protect, and educate them.
When *parents* are wanting in authority, children are wanting in duty. *Amer.*
2. That which produces; cause; source. Idleness is the *parent* of vice.
Regular industry is the *parent* of sobriety. *Channing.*
The pronunciation *pay'rent* is erroneous.

PAR'ENT-AGE, *n.* [Fr.] Extraction; birth; condition with respect to the rank of parents; as, a man of mean *parentage*; a gentleman of noble *parentage*. *Shak.*

PA-RENT'AL, *a.* [It. *parentale.*]
1. Pertaining to parents; as, *parental* government.
2. Becoming parents; tender; affectionate; as, *parental* care or solicitude.

PA-RENT'AL-LY, *adv.* In a tender or parental manner.

PAR-ENT-A'TION, *n.* [from L. *parento.*]
Something done or said in honor of the dead. *Potter. Johnson.*

PA-REN'THE-SIS, *n.* [Gr. παρενθεσις; παρα and εν θημι, to insert.]
A sentence, or certain words inserted in a sentence, which interrupt the sense or natural connection of words, but serve to explain or qualify the sense of the principal sentence. The parenthesis is usually included in hooks or curved lines, thus ( ).
These officers, whom they still call bishops, are to be elected to a provision comparatively mean, through the same arts, (*that is, electioneering arts,*) by men of all religious tenets that are known or can be invented. *Burke.*
Do not suffer every occasional thought to carry you away into a long *parenthesis*. *Watts.*

PAR-EN-THET'IC, PAR-EN-THET'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a parenthesis; expressed in a parenthesis. *Hales.*
2. Using parentheses.

PAR-EN-THET'IC AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner or form of a parenthesis, by parenthesis. *Campbell.*

PA-RENT'I-CIDE, *n.* [L. *parens* and *cædo.*]
One who kills a parent. *Bailey.*

PA'RENT-LESS, *a.* Deprived of parents.

PA'RER, *n.* [from *pare.*] He or that which pares; an instrument for paring. *Tusser.*

PAR'ER-GY, *n.* [Gr. παρα, beyond, and εργον, work.]
Something unimportant, or done by the by. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PAR'GAS-ITE, *n.* [from the Isle *Pargas*, in Finland.]
A mineral of a greyish or bluish green, in rounded grains, having much luster. It is a variety of hornblende.

PAR'GET, *n.* [Sp. *parcha*, a plaster; *emparchar*, to plaster. Qu.]
1. Gypsum or plaster stone. [*Obs.*] *Encyc.*
2. Plaster laid on roofs or walls. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
3. Paint. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*
4. In *present architectural usage*, *parget* denotes the rough plaster used for lining chimney flues. *Gwilt. Brande.*

PAR'GET, *v. t.* To plaster walls.
2. To paint; to cover with paint. *B. Jonson.*

PAR'GET-ED, *pp.* Plastered; stuccoed.

PAR'GET-ER, *n.* A plasterer.

PAR'GET-ING, *ppr.* Plastering; as a noun, plaster or stucco.

PAR-HEL'ION, (par-hēl'yun,) *n.*; *pl.* PARHELIA. [Gr. παρα, near, and ἡλιος, the sun.]
A mock sun or meteor, appearing in the form of a bright light near the sun; sometimes tinged with colors like the rainbow, with a luminous train.

PA'RI-AH, *n.* The name of the lowest class of people in Hindoostan, who have, properly speaking, no cast; an outcast.

PA-RI'AL, PAIR'-ROY'AL, *n.* Three of a sort in certain games of cards. *Butler.*

PA'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Paros, an isle in the Egean Sea; as, *Parian* marble.
Parian chronicle; a chronicle of the city of Athens, engraven on marble in capital letters in the Isle of Paros. It contained a chronological account of events from Cecrops, 1582 years before Christ, to the archonship of Diognetus, 264 years before Christ; but the chronicle of the last 90 years is lost. This marble was procured from Asia Minor in 1627, by the earl of Arundel, and, being broken, the pieces are called *Arundelian marbles*. They are now deposited in the University of Oxford. The antiquity of the inscription has been disputed.
P. Cyc. Edin. Encyc.

PA-RI'E-TAL, *a.* [from L. *paries*, a wall, properly a partition wall, from the root of *part* or *pare.*]
1. Pertaining to a wall.
2. The *parietal* bones form the sides and upper part of the skull. They are so called because they defend the brain like walls. *Parr.*
3. In *botany*, a term applied to any organ which grows from the inner lining or wall of another. *Lindley.*

PA-RI'E-TA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *parietaire*, from L. *paries*, a wall.]
A plant, the pellitory of the wall, of the genus Parietaria.

PA-RI'E-TINE, *n.* [L. *paries*, wall.]
A piece of a wall. [*Not used.*] *Burton.*

PAR'ING, *ppr.* Cutting or shaving off the extremities of a thing.

PAR'ING, *n.* That which is pared off; rind separated from fruit; a piece clipped off. *Mortimer. Pope.*
2. The act or practice of cutting off the surface of grass land, for tillage.

PA'RI PAS'SU, [L.] With equal pace, or progress.

PAR'IS, *n.* A plant, herb Paris or true-love, or rather a genus of plants of two species, at least, if not more.

PAR'ISH, *n.* [Fr. *paroisse*; It. *parrocchia*; Sp. *parroquia*; Arm. *parres*; Ir. *parraiste*; usually deduced from the Low L. *parochia*, Gr. παροικια, a dwelling or near residence; παρα, near, and οικος, house or οικεω, to dwell; or more probably from the Greek παροχη, a salary or largess, an allowance for support, from παρεχω, to afford, yield, or supply, whence L. *parocha*, entertainment given to embassadors at the public expense; whence It. *parrocchia*. If *parish* is to be deduced from either of these sources, it is probably from the latter, and *parish* is equivalent to benefice, living, as prebend, from L. *præbeo*. In German, *pfarre* signifies a benefice or parish; *pfarrer*, or *pfarrherr*, a person, the lord of a living or parish, and this is evidently from the same root as *parson*. I know not the origin of *pfarre*, but it coincides in elements with the W. *pori*, to graze, Corn. *peuri*, L. *voro*, Gr. βορα. The Italian and Spanish words are undoubtedly from the Latin and Greek, and the French *paroisse* may be from the same source.]
1. The precinct or territorial jurisdiction of a secular priest or ecclesiastical society, or the precinct, the inhabitants of which belong to the same church.
2. In *some of the American States*, *parish* is an ecclesiastical society not bounded by territorial limits; but the inhabitants of a town belonging to one church, though residing promiscuously among the people belonging to another church, are called a *parish*. This is particularly the case in Massachusetts. In Connecticut, the legal appellation of such a society is *ecclesiastical society*. In Louisiana, the State is divided into *parishes* which correspond to *counties*.
Bouvier.

PAR'ISH, *a.* Belonging to a parish; as, a *parish* church; *parish* records.
2. Belonging to a parish; employed in the spiritual or ecclesiastical concerns of a parish; as, a *parish* priest *Dryden.*
3. Maintained by the parish; as, *parish* poor. *Gay.*

PAR'ISH CLERK, *n.* A layman who leads in the responses and otherwise assists in the Episcopal service.

PA-RISH'ION-ER, *n.* One that belongs to a parish. *Addison.*

PA-RIS'IAN, *n.* A native or resident of Paris.

PAR-I-SYL-LAB'IC, PAR-I-SYL-LAB'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *par*, equal, and *syllaba*, syllable.]
A term applied to a word which has the same number of syllables in all its inflections.

PAR'I-TOR, *n.* [for *apparitor.*] A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law. *Dryden.*

PAR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *parité*; It. *parità*; from L. *par*, equal. See PAIR and PEER.]
1. Equality; as, *parity* of reason. *South.*
2. Equality; like state or degree; as, a *parity* of orders or persons.

PARK, *n.* [Sax. *parruc*, *pearruc*; Scot. *parrok*; W. *pairc*; Fr. *id.*; It. *parco*; Sp. *parque*; Ir. *pairc*; G. and Sw. *park*; D. *perk*. It coincides in elements with L. *parcus*, saving, and the Teutonic *bergen*, to keep.]
1. A large piece of ground inclosed for chase or other purposes of pleasure. Parks, in England, were originally grants out of forest lands with privileges which lasted only while they were kept inclosed. *Smart.*
2. An inclosed place in cities for exercise or amusement.
Park of artillery or *artillery park*; a place in the rear of both lines of an army for encamping the artillery, which is formed in lines, the guns in front, the ammunition wagons behind the guns, and the pontoons and tumbrils forming the third line. The whole is surrounded with a rope. The gunners and matrosses encamp on the flanks; the bombardiers, pontoon-men, and artificers in the rear. *Encyc.*
Also, the whole train of artillery belonging to an army or division of troops.
Park of provisions; the place where the sutlers pitch their tents and sell provisions, and that where the bread wagons are stationed.

PARK, *v. t.* To inclose in a park. *Shak.*
2. To bring together in a *park* or compact body; as, to *park* the artillery. *Cutler.*

PARK'ED, (parkt,) *pp.* Inclosed in a park.
2. Brought together in a park, as artillery.

PARK'ER, *n.* The keeper of a park.

PARK'LEAVES, *n.* A plant, Hypericum Androsæmum, also called TUTSAN. *Booth.*

PAR'LANCE, *n.* [Norm., from Fr. *parler*, to speak; part. *parlant*, It. *parlante.*]
Conversation; discourse; talk. *Woodson.*

PARLE, (parl) *n.* Conversation; talk; oral treaty or discussion. [*Not used.*] [See PARLEY.] *Shak.*

PARLE, *v. i.* [Fr. *parler.*] To talk; to converse; to discuss any thing orally. *Shak.*

PAR'LEY, *v. i.* [Fr. *parler*, It. *parlare*, Sp. *parlar*, W. *parliaw*, to speak; Ir. *bearla*, language, from *bearaim*, or *beirim*, to speak, to tell, relate, narrate, to *bear*, to carry; Goth. *bairan*, Sax. *beran*, to bear, L. *fero*, or *pario*. So we have *report*, from L. *porto.*]
In a *general sense*, to speak with another; to discourse; but *appropriately*, to confer with on some point of mutual concern; to discuss orally; hence, to confer with an enemy; to treat with by words; as on an exchange of prisoners, on a cessation of arms, or the subject of peace. *Knolles. Broome.*

PAR'LEY, *n.* Mutual discourse or conversation; discussion; but *appropriately*, a conference with an enemy in war.
We yield on *parley*, but are stormed in vain. *Dryden.*
To beat a parley; in *military language*, to beat a drum or sound a trumpet, as a signal for holding a conference with the enemy.

PAR'LIA-MENT, (par'le-ment,) *n.* [Fr. *parlement*; Sp. It. and Port. *parlamento*; Arm. *parlamant*; composed of Fr. *parler*, Sp. *parlar*, to speak, and the termination *ment*, as in *complement*, &c., noting state. See PARLEY.]
1. *Literally*, a speaking, conference, mutual discourse or consultation; hence,
2. In *Great Britain*, the grand assembly of the three estates, the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and the commons; the general council of the nation constituting the legislature, summoned by the king's authority to consult on the affairs of the nation, and to enact and repeal laws. Primarily, the king may be considered as a constituent branch of parliament; but the word is generally used to denote the three estates above named, consisting of two distinct branches, the house of lords and house of commons.
The word *parliament* was introduced into England under the Norman kings. The supreme council of the nation was called, under the Saxon kings, *witenagemote*, the meeting of wise men or sages.
3. The supreme council of Sweden, consisting of four estates; the nobility and representatives of the gentry; the clergy, one of which body is elected from every rural deanery of ten parishes; the burghers, elected by the magistrates and council of every corporation; and the peasants, elected by persons of their own order.
4. In *France, before the revolution*, the title of certain high courts of justice. *Brande.*

PAR-LIA-MENT-A'RI-AN, PAR-LIA-MENT-EER', *n.* One who adhered to the parliament in the time of Charles I. *Aubrey.*

PAR-LIA-MENT-A'RI-AN, *a.* Serving the parliament, in opposition to King Charles I. *Wood.*

PAR-LIA-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to parliament; as, *parliamentary* authority.
2. Enacted or done by parliament; as, a *parliamentary* act.

3. According to the rules and usages of parliament, or to the rules and customs of legislative bodies.

PAR'LOR, *n.* [Fr. *parloir*; It. and Sp. *parlatorio*; W. *parlwr*; from Fr. *parler*, Sp. *parlar*, to speak.]

Primarily, the apartment in a nunnery where the nuns are permitted to meet and converse with each other; hence, with us, the room in a house which the family usually occupy, and where they receive common visitors, as distinguished from a drawing-room set apart for the reception of company, or from a dining-room, when a distinct apartment is allotted for that purpose. In many houses, the parlor is also the dining-room.

PAR'LOUS, *a.* [from Fr. *parler*, to speak.]

Keen; sprightly; waggish. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

PAR'LOUS-NESS, *n.* Quickness; keenness of temper.

PAR-MA-CIT'Y, *n.* Spermaceti. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

PAR-ME'SAN' CHEESE, *n.* A delicate kind of cheese made at Parma, in Italy.

PAR-NAS'SI-AN, (-nash'e-an,) *a.* Pertaining to Parnassus.

PAR-NAS'SUS, *n.* A celebrated mountain in Greece, considered in mythology as sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

PAR'NEL, *n.* [The diminutive of It. *petronella.*] A wanton, immodest girl; a slut.

PA-RŌ'CHI-AL, *a.* [from L. *parochia.*]

Belonging to a parish; as, *parochial* clergy; *parochial* duties. *Atterbury.*

PA-RO-CHI-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being parochial. *Mariot.*

PA-RŌ'CHI-AL-LY, *adv.* In a parish; by a parish.

PA-RŌ'CHI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to a parish. *Bacon.*

PA-RŌ'CHI-AN, *n.* [Supra.] A parishioner. *Burghley.*

PA-ROD'IC, } *a.* [See PARODY.] Copying after
PA-ROD'IC-AL, } the manner of parody. *Warton.*

PAR'O-DIST, *n.* One who writes a parody. *Coleridge.*

PAR'O-DY, *n.* [Fr. *parodie*; Gr. παρῳδία; παρα and ᾠδη, ode.]

1. A kind of writing in which the words of an author or his thoughts are, by some slight alterations, adapted to a different purpose; a kind of poetical pleasantry, in which verses written on one subject are altered and applied to another by way of burlesque. *Johnson. Encyc.*

2. A popular maxim, adage, or proverb. *Encyc.*

PAR'O-DY, *v. t.* To alter, as verses or words, and apply to a purpose different from that of the original.

I have translated, or rather *parodied*, a poem of Horace. *Pope.*

PA-RŌL', } *n.* [W. *paryl*; It. *parola*; Fr. *parole*, from
PA-RŌLE', } *parler*, to speak; or contracted from L. *parabola.*]

1. *Properly*, a word; hence, in *a legal sense*, words or oral declaration; word of mouth. Formerly, conveyances were made by *parol*, or word of mouth, only. *Blackstone.*

2. Pleadings in a suit; as anciently all pleadings were *viva voce*, or *ore tenus.*

The *parol* may demur. *Blackstone.*

PA-RŌL', } *a.* Given by word of mouth; oral; not
PA-RŌLE', } written; as, *parol* evidence. *Blackstone.*

[It would be well to write this word *parole*, in uniformity with the following, there being no good reason for a distinction.]

PA-RŌLE', *n.* [See PAROL.] Word of mouth. In *military affairs*, a promise given by a prisoner of war, when he has leave to depart from custody, that he will return at the time appointed, unless discharged. A *parole* is properly a verbal or unwritten promise; but I believe it is customary to take a promise in writing.

2. A word given out every day in orders by a commanding officer, in camp or garrison, by which friends may be distinguished from enemies. *Encyc.*

PAR-O-NO-MA'SIA, } *n.* [from Gr. παρανομεω, to
PAR-O-NOM'A-SY, } transgress law or rule.]

A play upon words; a rhetorical figure, by which the same word is used in different senses, or words similar in sound are set in opposition to each other, so as to give a kind of antithetical force to the sentence. *Brande.*

PAR-O-NO-MAS'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to paro-
PAR-O-NO-MAS'TIC-AL, } nomasy; consisting in a play upon words. *More.*

PAR-O-NYCH'I-A, *n.* [Gr. παρωνυχια; παρα, by, and ονυξ, the nail.]

In *surgery*, a whitlow or felon. *Quincy.*

PA-RON'Y-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. παρωνυμος; παρα and ονομα, name.]

A term applied to words of the same derivation; kindred; as, *man*, *manhood*, *mankind*. *Watts.*

PAR'O-QUET, } *n.* A small species of parrot. [See
PAR'O KET, } PARRAKEET.] *Grew.*

PA-ROT'ID, *a.* [Gr. παρα, near, and ους, ωτα, ear.]

Pertaining to or denoting certain glands below and before the ears, or near the articulation of the lower jaw. The parotid glands secrete a portion of the saliva. *Parr. Coxe. Grew.*

PA-RŌ'TIS, *n.* [Gr παρωτις. See PAROTID.]

The parotid gland; a secreting salivary conglomerate gland below and before the ear. *Parr.*

PAR'OX-YSM, *n.* [Gr. παροξυσμος, from παροξυνω, to excite or sharpen; παρα, and οξυς, sharp.]

A fit of any disease. When a disease occurs by fits with perfect intermissions or suspensions, such fits are termed *paroxysms*. A paroxysm is always to be distinguished from an exacerbation.

PAR-OX-YS'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to paroxysm; as, a *paroxysmal* disposition. *Asiat. Res.*

2. Caused by paroxysms or fits. *Hitchcock.*

PAR'QUET-RY, *n.* [from Fr. *parquet.*]

A species of joinery or cabinet work, consisting in making an inlaid floor composed of small pieces of wood, of different figures. *Elmes.*

PARR, *n.* A name applied, in most parts of England and Scotland, to the young of the salmon, up to near the end of their second year. *Brande.*

PAR'RA-KEET, *n.* A small species of parrot.

PAR'REL, *n.* [Port. *aparelho*, from *aparelhar*, to prepare; Sp. *aparejo*, from tackle and rigging, from *aparejar*, to prepare, L. *paro*. It coincides with *apparel*, which see.]

Among *seamen*, an apparatus or frame made of ropes, trucks, and ribs, so contrived as to go round the mast, and, being fastened at both ends to a yard, serves to hoist it. *Encyc.*

PAR-RHĒ'SIA, *n.* [Gr.] Boldness or freedom of speech.

PAR-RI-CI'DAL, } *a.* [See PARRICIDE.] Pertain-
PAR-RI-CID'I-OUS, } ing to parricide; containing the crime of murdering a parent or patron.

2. Committing parricide.

PAR'RI-CIDE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *parricida*, from *pater*, father, and *cædo*, to kill.]

1. A person who murders his father or mother.

2. One who murders an ancestor, or any one to whom he owes reverence. Blackstone applies the word to one who kills his child.

3. The murder of a parent, or one to whom reverence is due. *Bacon.*

4. One who invades or destroys any to whom he owes particular reverence, as his country or patron.

PAR'RI-ED, (par'rid,) *pp.* [See PARRY.] Warded off; driven aside. *Johnson.*

PAR'ROCK, *n.* [Sax. *parruc.*]

A croft or small field; now corrupted into *paddock.* [*Local.*]

PAR'ROT, *n.* [Supposed to be contracted from Fr. *perroquet.*]

A name applied to various species of scansorial birds of the Psittacid tribe, but more especially to those which belong to the genus Psittacus. The bill is hooked and rounded on all sides. The hooked bill of the parrot is used in climbing. These birds are found almost every where in tropical climates. They breed in hollow trees, and subsist on fruits and seeds. They are also remarkable for the brilliancy of their colors and their faculty of making indistinct articulations of words, in imitation of the human voice.

PAR'ROT-FISH, *n.* A fish of the genus Scarus, inhabiting the tropical seas; so named from its resemblance to the parrot in the brilliancy of its colors and the peculiar form of its jaws. *P. Cyc. Swainson.*

PAR'ROT-RY, *n.* Acting the part of a parrot; servile imitation. *Coleridge.*

PAR'RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *parer*; It. *parare*, to adorn, to parry; Sp. *parar*, to stop; Port. *id.*, to stop, to *parry*; from the root of *pare*, to cut off, to separate. See PARE.]

1. In *fencing*, to ward off; to stop or to put or turn by; as, to *parry* a thrust.

2. To ward off; to turn aside; to prevent a blow

3. To avoid; to shift off. [from taking effect.

The French government has *parried* the payment of our claims. *E. Everett*

PAR'RY, *v. t.* To ward off; to put by thrusts or strokes; to fence. *Locke.*

PAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Warding off, as a thrust or blow.

PARSE, (pārs,) *v. t.* [from L. *pars*, part, or one of the Shemitic roots, פרס, to divide, or פרש, to spread.]

In *grammar*, to resolve a sentence into its elements, or to show the several parts of speech composing a sentence, and their relation to each other by government or agreement.

PAR'SEE, *n.* A name given to the Persian fire-worshipers living in India. In Persia, they are called, by the Mohammedans, GUEBERS, or GUEBRES, (i. e., *giaours*, infidels.) Their sacred books are called the *Zend-Avesta*. The Parsees, who reside near Surat and Bombay, are an honest, thrifty people, and number about 700,000. *Murdock.*

PAR'SEE-ISM, *n.* The religion of the Parsees, which is substantially that of the ancient Persians.

PAR-SI-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* [See PARSIMONY.] Sparing in the use or expenditure of money; covetous; near; close. It differs from FRUGAL in implying more closeness or narrowness of mind, or an attachment to property somewhat excessive, or a disposition to spend less money than is necessary or honorable.

Extraordinary funds for one campaign may spare us the expense of many years; whereas a long, *parsimonious* war will drain us of more men and money. *Addison.*

[It is sometimes used, in a good sense, for FRUGAL.]

PAR-SI-MŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With a very sparing use of money; covetously

PAR-SI-MŌ'NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* A very sparing use of money, or a disposition to save expense.

PAR'SI-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *parsimonia*, from *parcus*, saving; literally, close. *Parcus* seems to be from the root of the G. D. *bergen*, Sax. *beorgan*, to save or keep, Eng. *park*. So in Russ. *beregu* is to keep or save, whence *berejlivei*, parsimonious. And this seems to be the root of *burg*, a borough, originally a fortified hill or castle.]

Closeness or sparingness in the use or expenditure of money; sometimes used, perhaps, in a good sense, implying due or justifiable caution in expenditure, in which sense it differs little from FRUGALITY and ECONOMY. *More generally*, it denotes an excessive caution or closeness; in which case, it is allied to COVETOUSNESS, but it implies less meanness than NIGGARDLINESS. It generally implies some want of honorable liberality.

The ways to enrich are many; *parsimony* is one of the best, and yet is not innocent, for it withholdeth men from works of liberality. *Bacon*

PARS'ING, *ppr.* Resolving a sentence into its elements.

PARS'ING, *n.* The act or art of resolving a sentence into its elements.

PARS'LEY, *n.* [Fr. *persil*; Sp. *perexil*; Port. *perrexil*; It. *petroselino*, corrupted to *petrosemolo*; Sax. *petersilige*; G. *peterselie*; D. *peterselie*; Sw. *persilia*; Dan. *peterselle*, *persille*; Ir. *peirsil*; W. *perllys*; L. *petroselinon*; Gr. πετροσελινον; πετρος, a stone, and σελινον, parsley; stone-parsley, a plant growing among rocks.]

A plant of the genus Petroselinum. The leaves of parsley are used in cookery, and the root is an aperient medicine

PARS'NEP, *n.* [The last syllable of this word is the Sax. *nepe*, L. *napus*, which occurs also in *turnip.*]

A plant of the genus Pastinaca. The root of the garden parsnep is deemed a valuable esculent.

PAR'SON, (par'sn,) *n.* [G. *pfarrherr*, *pfarrer*, lord of the *pfarre*, benefice or living. I know not from what root *pfarre* is derived. See PARISH.]

1. The priest of a parish or ecclesiastical society; the rector or incumbent of a parish, who has the parochial charge or cure of souls. It is used in this sense by all denominations of Christians; but among Independents or Congregationalists it is merely a colloquial word.

2. A clergyman; a man that is in orders, or has been licensed to preach. *Shak.*

In *English law*, four requisites are necessary to constitute a *parson*; viz., holy orders, presentation, institution, and induction. *Brande.*

PAR'SON-AGE, *n.* In *America*, the glebe and house belonging to a parish or ecclesiastical society, and appropriated to the maintenance of the incumbent or settled pastor of a church.

2 In *England*, the benefice of a parish, or the house appropriated to the residence of the incumbent. *Addison. Gray.*

PAR-SON'IC-AL-LY, in Chesterfield, is not an authorized word.

PART, *n.* [L. *pars*, *partis*; Fr. *part*; Sp. It. *parte*; W. *parth*; from פרר, or פרם, or פרץ, which, in the Shemitic languages, signify, to separate, to break.]

1. A portion, piece, or fragment, separated from a whole thing; as, to divide an orange into five *parts*.

2. A portion or quantity of a thing not separated in fact, but considered or mentioned by itself. In what *part* of England is Oxford situated? So we say, the upper *part*, or lower *part*, the fore *part*, a remote *part*, a small *part*, or a great *part*.

The people stood at the nether *part* of the mount.—Ex. xix.

3. A portion of number, separated or considered by itself, as, a *part* of the nation or congregation.

4. A portion or component particle; as, the component *parts* of a fossil or metal.

5 A portion of man; as, the material *part* or body, or the intellectual *part*, the soul or understanding; the perishable *part*; the immortal *part*.

6. A member.

All the *parts* were formed in his mind into one harmonious body. *Locke.*

7. Particular division; distinct species or sort belonging to a whole; as, all the *parts* of domestic business, or of a manufacture.

8. Ingredient in a mingled mass; a portion in a compound.

9. That which falls to each in division; share; as, let me bear my *part* of the danger. *Dryden.*

10. Proportional quantity; as, four *parts* of lime with three of sand.

11. Share; concern; interest.

Sheba said, We have no *part* in David.—2 Sam. xx.

12. Side; party; interest; faction.

And make whole kingdoms take her brother's *part*. *Waller.*

13. Something relating or belonging to; that which

concerns; as, for your *part*; for his *part*; for her *part*.

For my *part* I have no servile end in my labor. *Wotton.*

14. Share of labor, action, or influence; particular office or business.

Accuse not Nature; she hath done her *part*;
Do thou but thine. *Milton.*

15. Character appropriated in a play. The *parts* of the comedy were judiciously cast and admirably performed.

16. In *music*, one of the divisions which make up the harmony or tune, as the treble, base, tenor, &c.

17. Action; conduct. *Shak.*

18. In *mathematics*, such a portion of any quantity, as, when taken a certain number of times, will exactly make that quantity. Thus 3 is a *part* of 12. It is the opposite of MULTIPLE.

Parts; in *the plural*, qualities; powers; faculties; accomplishments.

Such licentious *parts* tend for the most part to the hurt of the English. *Spenser.*

Parts, applied to *place*, signifies quarters, regions, districts.

When he had gone over those *parts*, and had given them much exhortation, he came into Greece.—Acts xx

All *parts* resound with tumults, plaints, and fears. *Dryden.*

In *general*, *parts* is used for excellent or superior endowments, or more than ordinary talents. This is what we understand by the phrase *a man of parts*.

In good part; as well done; favorably; acceptably; in a friendly manner; not in displeasure.

God accepteth it *in good part* at the hands of faithful men. *Hooker.*

In ill part; as ill done; unfavorably; with displeasure.

For the most part; commonly; oftener than otherwise. *Hoylin.*

In part; in some degree or extent; partly.

Logical part; among *schoolmen*, a division of some universal as its whole; in which sense, species are *parts* of a genus, and individuals are *parts* of a species. *Encyc.*

Physical parts, are of two kinds, *homogeneous* and *heterogeneous*; the first is of the same denomination; the second of different ones.

Aliquot part, is such a part of a number or quantity as is contained in it a certain number of times, without a remainder. Thus 6 is an *aliquot part* of 24.

Aliquant part, is a part of a number or quantity which will not exactly divide it; as, 5 is an *aliquant part* of 17. *Barlow.*

Part of speech; in *grammar*, a sort or class of words of a particular character. Thus the noun is a *part of speech* denoting the names of things, or those vocal sounds which usage has attached to things. The verb is a *part of speech* expressing motion, action, or being.

PART, *v. t.* [L. *partio*; Fr. *partir*; W. *parthu*.]

1. To divide, to separate, or break; to sever into two or more pieces.

2. To divide into shares; to distribute. *Acts* ii.

3. To separate or disunite, as things which are near each other. *Ruth* i.

4. To keep asunder; to separate. A narrow sea *parts* England from France.

5. To separate, as combatants. Night *parted* the armies.

6. To secern; to secrete.

The liver minds his own affair,
And *parts* and strains the vital juices. *Prior.*

7. In *seamen's language*, to break; as, the ship *parted* her cables.

8. To separate metals.

PART, *v. i.* To be separated, removed, or detached.

Powerful hands will not part
Easily from possession won with arms, *Milton.*

2. To quit each other.

He wrung Bassanio's hand, and so they *parted*. *Shak.*

3. To take or bid farewell. *Swift.*

4. To have a share.

They shall *part* alike.—1 Sam. xxx.

5. [*Fr. partir.*] To go away; to depart.

Thy father
Embraced me, *parting* for th' Etrurian land. *Dryden.*

6. To break; to be torn asunder. The cable *parted*.

To part with; to quit; to resign; to lose; to be separated from; as, to *part with* near friends.

Celia, for thy sake, I *part*
With all that grew so near my heart. *Waller.*

PART'A-BLE. See PARTIBLE.

PART'AGE, *n.* Division; severance; the act of dividing or sharing; *a French word.* [*Little used.*] *Locke.*

PAR-TAKE', *v. i.*; *pret.* PARTOOK; *pp.* PARTAKEN. [*part* and *take*.]

1. To take a part, portion, or share in common with others; to have a share or part; to participate; usually, followed by *of*, sometimes less properly by *in*. All men *partake of* the common bounties of Providence. Clodius was at the feast, but could not *partake of* the enjoyments.

2. To have something of the property, nature, claim, or right.

The attorney of the Duchy of Lancaster *partakes* partly *of* a judge, and partly *of* an attorney general. *Bacon.*

3. To be admitted; not to be excluded. *Shak.*

PAR-TAKE', *v. t.* To have a part in; to share.

My royal father lives;
Let every one *partake* the general joy. *Dryden.*

[This is probably elliptical, *of* being omitted.]

2. To admit to a part. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PAR-TAK'EN, *pp.* Shared with others; participated.

PAR-TAK'ER, *n.* One who has or takes a part, share, or portion, in common with others; a sharer; a participator; usually followed by *of*.

If the Gentiles have been made *partakers of* their spiritual things. —Rom. xv.

Sometimes followed by *in*.

Wish me *partaker* in thy happiness. *Shak.*

If we had been in the days of our fathers, we would not have been *partakers* with them in the blood of the prophets.—Matt. xxiii.

2. An accomplice; an associate.

When thou sawest a thief, thou consentedst with him, and hast been *partaker* with adulterers.—Ps. l.

PAR-TAK'ING, *ppr.* Sharing with others; participating.

PAR-TAK'ING, *n.* An associating; combination in an evil design. *Hale.*

PART'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Separated; divided; severed

PART'ER, *n.* One that parts or separates. [*Sidney.*

PAR-TERRE', (pär-tär',) *n.* [Fr.] In *gardening*, a system of beds of different shapes and sizes, in which flowers are cultivated, connected together, with intervening spaces of gravel or turf for walking on. *Brande.*

2. The pit of a theater. *Brande.*

PAR-THEN'IC, *a.* [Gr. παρθενος.]

Pertaining to the Spartan Parthenia or sons of virgins.

PAR'THE-NON, *n.* [Gr. παρθενος, a virgin.]

A celebrated temple of Minerva, at Athens in Greece.

PAR'TIAL, (pär'shal,) *a.* [Fr., from L. *pars*; It. *parziale*.]

1. Biased to one party; inclined to favor one party in a cause, or one side of a question, more than the other; not indifferent. It is important to justice that a judge should not be *partial*.

Self-love will make men *partial* to themselves and friends. *Locke.*

2. Inclined to favor without reason. Authors are *partial* to their wit, and critics to their judgment.

3. Affecting a part only; not general or universal; not total. It has been much disputed whether the deluge was *partial* or total.

All *partial* evil, universal good. *Pope.*

4. More strongly inclined to one thing than to others. [*Colloquial.*]

5. In *botany*, subordinate; *applied to subdivisions*; as, a *partial* umbel or umbellule; a *partial* peduncle. A *partial* involucre is placed at the foot of a *partial* umbel.

PAR'TIAL-IST, *n.* One who is partial. [*Unusual.*] *Bp. Morton.*

2. One who holds that the atonement was made only for a part of mankind, i. e., the elect. *Murdock.*

PAR-TIAL'I-TY, (pär-shal'e-te,) *n.* Inclination to favor one party or one side of a question more than the other; an undue bias of mind toward one party or side, which is apt to warp the judgment. *Partiality* springs from the will and affections, rather than from a love of truth and justice.

2. A stronger inclination to one thing than to others; as, a *partiality* for poetry or painting; *a colloquial use.*

PAR'TIAL-IZE, *v. t.* To render partial. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PAR'TIAL-LY, *adv.* With undue bias of mind to one party or side; with unjust favor or dislike; as, to judge *partially*.

2. In part; not totally; as, the story may be *partially* true; the body may be *partially* affected with disease; the sun and moon are often *partially* eclipsed.

PART-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See PARTIBLE.] Susceptibility of division, partition, or severance; separability; as, the *partibility* of an inheritance.

PART'I-BLE, *a.* [It. *partibile*, *partire*, to part.]

Divisible; separable; susceptible of severance or partition; as, an estate of inheritance may be *partible*. *Blackstone.*

PAR'TI-CEPS CRIM'I-NIS, [L.] A partaker in a crime; an accomplice.

PAR-TIC'I-PA-BLE, *a.* [See PARTICIPATE.] That may be participated or shared. *Norris.*

PAR-TIC'I-PANT, *a.* [See PARTICIPATE.] Sharing; having a share or part; followed by *of*.

The prince saw he should confer with one *participant of* more than monkish speculations. *Wotton.*

PAR-TIC'I-PANT, *n.* A partaker; one having a share or part. *Bacon.*

PAR-TIC'I-PANT-LY, *adv.* In a participating manner.

PAR-TIC'I-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *participo*; *pars*, part, and *capio*, to take.]

1. To partake; to have a share in common with others. The heart of sensibility *participates* in the sufferings of a friend. It is sometimes followed by *of*.

He would participate *of* their woes. *Hayward.*

2. To have part of more things than one.

Few creatures *participate* of the nature of plants and metals both. *Bacon.*

PAR-TIC'I-PATE, *v. t.* To partake; to share; to receive a part of.

Fellowship
Such as I seek, fit to *participate*
All rational delight. *Milton.*

PAR-TIC'I-PA-TED, *pp.* Shared in common with others; partaken.

PAR-TIC'I-PA-TING, *ppr.* Having a part or share; partaking.

PAR-TIC-I-PA'TION, *n.* The state of sharing in common with others; as, a *participation* of joys or sorrows.

2. The act or state of receiving or having part of something.

Those deities are so by *participation*, and subordinate to the Supreme. *Stillingfleet.*

3. Distribution; division into shares. *Raleigh.*

PAR-TIC'I-PA-TIVE, *a.* Capable of participating.

PAR-TIC'I-PA-TOR, *n.* One who partakes with another.

PAR-TI-CIP'I-AL, *a.* [L. *participialis*. See PARTICIPLE.]

1. Having the nature and use of a participle.

2. Formed from a participle; as, a *participial* noun.

PAR-TI-CIP'I-AL-LY, *adv.* In the sense or manner of a participle.

PAR'TI-CI-PLE, *n.* [L. *participium*, from *participo*; *pars*, part, and *capio*, to take.]

1. In *grammar*, a word so called because it partakes of the properties of a noun and of a verb; as, *loving*, *making*, in English; *habens*, *faciens*, in Latin. The English participles *having*, *making*, become nouns by prefixing *the* to them; as, *the having* of property; *the making* of instruments. But all participles do not partake of the properties of a noun, as the passive participles, for example, *had*, *made*.

Participles sometimes lose the properties of a verb and become adjectives; as, *willing*, in the phrase, a *willing* heart; *engaging*, as *engaging* manners; *accomplished*, as, an *accomplished* orator.

2. Any thing that participates of different things. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

PAR'TI-CLE, (pär'te-kl,) *n.* [It. *particola*; Fr. *particule*; L. *particula*, from *pars*, part.]

1. A minute part or portion of matter; as, a *particle* of sand, of lime, or of light.

2. In *physics*, a minute part of a body, an aggregation or collection of which constitutes the whole body or mass. The word is sometimes used in the same sense as atom, in the ancient Epicurean philosophy, and corpuscle in the latter. In this sense, *particles* are the elements or constituent parts of bodies. *Encyc.*

3. Any very small portion or part; as, he has not a *particle* of patriotism or virtue; he would not resign a *particle* of his property.

4. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a crumb or little piece of consecrated bread. Also, the smaller breads distributed in the communion of the laity. *Fitzpatrick.*

5. In *grammar*, a word that is not varied or inflected, as a preposition.

Organic particles; very minute moving bodies, perceptible only by the help of the microscope, discovered in the semen of animals. *Encyc.*

PAR-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [Sp. and Port. *id.*; It. *particolare*; Fr. *particulier*; Low L. *particularis*, from *particula*.]

1. Pertaining to a single person or thing; not general; as, this remark has a *particular* application.

2. Individual; noting or designating a single thing by way of distinction. Each plant has its *particular* nutriment; most persons have a *particular* trait of character; he alludes to a *particular* person.

3. Noting some property or thing peculiar.

Of this prince there is little *particular* memory. *Bacon.*

4. Attentive to things single or distinct; minute. I have been *particular* in examining the reasons of this law.

5. Single; not general.

6. Odd; singular; having something that eminently distinguishes one from others.

7. Singularly nice in taste; as, a man very *particular* in his diet or dress.

8. Special; more than ordinary. He has brought no *particular* news.

9. Containing a part only; as, a *particular* estate, precedent to the estate in remainder. *Blackstone.*

10. Holding a particular estate; as, a *particular* tenant. *Blackstone.*

11. In *theology*, this term was formerly used in reference to the Particularists, or those who held the doctrine of particular election, &c., and is still retained in the appellation *Particular Baptists*. *Brande.*

PAR-TIC'U-LAR, *n.* A single instance; a single point.

I must reserve some *particulars*, which it is not lawful for me to reveal. *Bacon.*

2. A distinct, separate, or minute part; as, he told me all the *particulars* of the story. *Addison.*

3. An individual; a private person. *L'Estrange.*

4. Private interest; as, they apply their minds to those branches of public prayer, wherein their own *particular* is moved. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

5. Private character; state of an individual.

For his *particular*, I will receive him gladly. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

6. A minute detail of things singly enumerated.

The reader has a *particular* of the books wherein the law was written. [*Not in use.*] *Ayliffe.*

In particular, specially; peculiarly; distinctly.

This, *in particular*, happens to the lungs. *Blackmore.*

PAR-TIC'U-LAR-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of particular election. *Murdock.*

PAR-TIC'U-LAR-IST, *n.* One who holds to the doctrine of God's particular decrees of salvation and reprobation.

PAR-TIC-U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* Distinct notice or specification of particulars.

Even descending to *particularities*, what kingdoms he should overcome. *Sidney.*

2. Singleness; individuality; single act; single case. *Hooker.*

3. Petty account; minute incident.

To see the dirt's that were most agreeable to such an emperor — with the like *particularities*. *Addison.*

4. Something belonging to single persons. *Shak.*

5. Something peculiar or singular.

I saw an old heathen altar with this *particularity*, that it was hollowed like a dish at one end, but not the end on which the sacrifice was laid. *Addison.*

6. Minuteness in detail. He related the story with great *particularity*.

PAR-TIC-U-LAR-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of particularizing.

PAR-TIC'U-LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To mention distinctly or in particulars; to enumerate or specify in detail.

He not only boasts of his parentage as an Israelite, but *particularizes* his descent from Benjamin. *Atterbury.*

PAR-TIC'U-LAR-IZE, *v. i.* To be attentive to single things. *Herbert.*

PAR-TIC'U-LAR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Enumerated in detail.

PAR-TIC'U-LAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Specifying minutely or in detail.

PAR-TIC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* Distinctly; singly. *South*

2. In an especial manner.

This exact propriety of Virgil I *particularly* regarded as a great part of his character. *Dryden.*

PAR-TIC'U-LATE, to mention, is not in use.

PART'ING, *ppr.* [from *part.*] Dividing; separating; breaking in pieces.

2. *a.* Given at separation; as, a *parting* kiss or look.

3. Departing; declining; as, the *parting* day. *Pope.*

PART'ING, *n.* Division; separation. *Ezek.* xxi.

2. In *chemistry*, an operation or process by which gold and silver are separated from each other. *Ure.*

3. In *seamen's language*, the breaking of a cable by violence.

PAR'TI-SAN, *n.* [Fr., from *parti*, *partir*.]

1. An adherent to a party or faction. *Addison.*

2. In *war*, the commander of a corps of light troops designed to surprise the enemy, and carry on a desultory warfare.

3. *By way of distinction*, a person able in commanding a party, or dextrous in obtaining intelligence, intercepting convoys, or otherwise annoying an enemy.

4. A commander's leading staff. *Ainsworth.*

5. A kind of halberd. [Fr. *pertuisane*; It. *partigiano*.]

PAR'TI-SAN, *a.* Denoting those engaged in irregular warfare on outposts; as, a *partisan* officer or corps.

PAR'TI-SAN-SHIP, *n.* The state of being partisans; adherence to a party.

PAR'TITE, *a.* [L. *partitus*, from *partio*, to divide. See PART.]

In *botany*, divided nearly to the base. A *partite* leaf is a simple leaf separated down nearly to the base. *Lindley. Lee.*

PAR-TI''TION, (-tish'un,) *n.* [L. *partitio*, from *partio*, to divide.]

1. The act of dividing, or state of being divided.

2. Division; separation; distinction.

And good from bad find no *partition*. *Shak.*

3. Separate part; as, lodged in a small *partition*. *Milton.*

4. That by which different parts are separated; as, a *partition* of wood or stone in a building.

5. Part where separation is made.

No sight could pass
Betwixt the nice *partitions* of the grass. *Dryden.*

6. Division of an estate into severalty, which is done by deed of partition. *Blackstone.*

PAR-TI''TION, *v. t.* To divide into distinct parts; as, to *partition* the floor of a house.

2. To divide into shares; as, to *partition* an estate.

PAR-TI''TION-ED, (par-tish'und,) *pp.* Divided into distinct parts or shares.

PAR-TI''TION-ING, *ppr.* Dividing into distinct parts.

PAR'TI-TIVE, *a.* In *grammar*, distributive; as, a noun *partitive*. It is often used as a *noun*.

PAR'TI-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a partitive manner; distributively. *Lilly.*

PART'LET, *n.* [from *part.*] A ruff; a band or collar for the neck, formerly worn by women; so called because it was the *parting* between the head-dress and body-dress. [*Obs.*] *Hall. Smart.*

2. A hen; so called from the ruffling of her feathers. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Smart.*

PART'LY, *adv.* In part; in some measure or degree; not wholly.

PART'NER, *n.* [from *part.*] One who partakes or shares with another; a partaker; an associate; as, she is the *partner* of my life, of my joys, of my griefs.

Those of the race of Shem were no *partners* in the unbelieving work of the tower. *Raleigh.*

2. An associate in any business or occupation; a joint owner of stock or capital, employed in commerce, manufactures, or other business. Men are sometimes *partners* in a single voyage or adventure, sometimes in a firm or standing company.

3. One who dances with another, either male or female, as in a contra dance.

4. A husband or wife.

PART'NER, *v. t.* To join; to associate with a partner. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

PART'NERS, *n.* In *a ship*, a framework of short timber fitted to the hole in a deck, to receive the heel of a mast or pump, &c. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

PART'NER-SHIP, *n.* The association of two or more persons for the purpose of undertaking and prosecuting any business, particularly trade or manufactures, at their joint expense. In this case, the connection is formed by contract; each partner furnishing a part of the capital stock, and being entitled to a proportional share of profit, or subject to a proportional share of loss; or one or more of the partners may furnish money or stock, and the other or others contribute their services. The duration of the partnership may be limited by the contract, or it may be left indefinite, subject to be dissolved by mutual agreement. A partnership or association of this kind is a standing or permanent company, and is denominated a *firm* or *house*. We say, A and B entered into *partnership* for the importation and sale of goods, or for manufacturing cotton or glass.

Partnerships may be and usually are associations of private persons, not incorporated. In other cases, the company is incorporated. Banking companies, in the United States, are usually incorporated, and are essentially partnerships, but do not bear that name. Manufacturing companies are also frequently incorporated.

2. Joint interest or property. *Dryden.*

PAR-TOOK', *pret.* of PARTAKE.

PAR'TRIDGE, *n.* [Fr. *perdrix*; It. *pernice*; Sp. *perdiz*; L. *perdix*; Gr. πέρδιξ; D. *patrys*; Ir. *patrig*.]

A vague, popular name of a considerable number of species of gallinaceous birds of the tetraonid tribe, some of which belong to the genus Perdix, some to Allagis, some to Ortyx, some to Tetrao, &c. Within small sections of country, even in New England, this name is differently and variously applied, so that it is impossible to say exactly to what bird it properly belongs.

PAR'TRIDGE-WOOD, *n.* A variegated tropical wood, much esteemed in England for cabinet work. *P. Cyc.*

PARTS, *n. pl.* Faculties; talents; mental powers; often, uncommon powers of mind.

2. *Applied to place*, region; district of country.

PAR-TU'RI-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *parturio*, from *partus*, birth, from *pario*, to bear.]

To bring forth young. [*Little used.*]

PAR-TU'RI-ENT, *a.* [L. *parturiens.*]

Bringing forth, or about to bring forth young.

PAR-TU-RI''TION, (-rish'un,) *n.* [L. *parturio.*]

The act of bringing forth, or being delivered of young. *Encyc.*

PAR'TY, *n.* [Fr. *partie*, from L. *pars*. See PART.]

1. A number of persons united in opinion or design, in opposition to others in the community. It differs from FACTION, in implying a less dishonorable association, or more justifiable designs. *Parties* exist in all governments; and free governments are the hot-beds of *party*. The political *parties* in England are called *whigs* and *tories*.

2. One of two litigants; the plaintiff or defendant in a lawsuit.

The cause of both *parties* shall come before the judges. — Ex. xxii.

3. One concerned or interested in an affair. The man was not a *party* to the trespass or affray. He is not a *party* to the contract or agreement.

4. Side; persons engaged against each other.

The peace With *parties* want is like to last. *Dryden.*
Small *parties* make up in diligence what they want in numbers. *Johnson.*

5. Cause side.

Ægle came in to make their *party* good. *Dryden.*

6. A select company invited to an entertainment; as, a dining *party*; a tea *party*; an evening *party*.

7. A company made up for a given occasion; as, a riding *party*; a fishing *party*.

8. A single person distinct from or opposed to another.

If the jury found that the *party* slain was of English race, it had been adjudged felony. *Davies.*

9. In *military affairs*, a detachment or small number of troops sent on a particular duty, as to intercept the enemy's convoy, to reconnoiter, to seek forage, to flank the enemy, &c.

Party is used to qualify other words, and may be considered either as part of a compound word, or as an adjective; as, *party* man, *party* rage, *party* disputes, &c.

PAR'TY-COL'OR-ED, (-kul'lurd,) *a.* Having divers colors; as, a *party-colored* flower.

PAR'TY-FENCE-WALL', *n.* A wall separating the vacant ground in one occupation from that in another. *Gwilt.*

PAR'TY-ISM, *n.* Devotion to party. [*New.*]

PAR'TY-JU-RY, *n.* A jury consisting of half natives and half foreigners.

PAR'TY-MAN, *n.* One of a party; usually a factious man; a man of violent party principles; an abettor of a party.

PAR'TY-SPIR'IT, *n.* The spirit that supports a party.

PAR'TY-WALL, *n.* A wall that separates one house from the next. *Mozon.*

PA-RO'LIS, *n.* A gum boil. *Brande.*

PAR'VE-NO', *n.* [Fr.] An upstart, or one newly risen into notice.

PAR'VIS, *n.* [Fr.] A church porch; also, a room over the church porch for a school, &c. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer. Gwilt.*

PAR'VI-TUDE, } *n.* Littleness. [*Not used.*]
PAR'VI-TY, }

PAS, (pa,) *n.* [Fr. *pas*, a step.]

1. Step.

2. Right of going foremost; precedence. [*Not used.*] *Arbuthnot.*

PASCH, (pask,) *n.* [Gr. πασχα.] The passover; the feast of Easter.

PAS'CHAL, (pas'kal,) *a.* [L. *pascha*; Gr. πασχα; from the Heb.]

Pertaining to the passover, or to Easter.

Paschal flower. See PASQUE FLOWER.

PASCH'-EGG, (pask'egg,) *n.* An egg stained and presented to young persons, about the time of Easter.

PASCH'-FLOW-ER. See PASQUE FLOWER.

PASH, *n.* [Sp. *faz*, L. *facies*, face.]

1. A face. [*Not used.*] *Hanmer.*

2. A blow. [*Not used.*]

PASH, *v. t.* To strike; to strike down. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

PA-SHAW', *n.* [Pers. پاشا *pashaw.*]

In *the Turkish dominions*, a viceroy, governor, or commander; a bashaw. *Castle. Eaton.*

PA-SHAW'LIC, *n.* The jurisdiction of a pashaw.

PA-SIG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. πας, and γραφη.]

A system of universal writing, or a manner of writing that may be understood and used by all nations. *Good.*

PASQUE'-FLOW-ER, (pask'flow-er,) *n.* A flower, a species of Anemone, Anemone Pulsatilla, growing in Europe, and usually flowering about Easter. *P. Cyc.*

PAS'QUIL, (pas'kwil,) *n.* and *v. t.* Sometimes used for PASQUIN.

PAS'QUIL-ANT, *n.* A lampooner. *Coleridge.*

PAS'QUIL-ER, *n.* A lampooner. *Burton.*

PAS'QUIN, *n.* A mutilated statue at Rome, in a corner of the palace of Ursini, so called from a cobbler of that name who was remarkable for his sneers and gibes, and near whose shop the statue was dug up. On this statue it has been customary to paste satiric papers. Hence, a lampoon. *Encyc. Amer.*

PAS'QUIN, } *v. t.* To lampoon; to satirize.
PAS-QUIN-ADE', } *Burton.*

PAS-QUIN-ADE', *n.* A lampoon or satirical writing. *Tatler.*

PASS, *v. i.* [Fr. *passer*, It. *passare*, Sp. *pasar*, Port. *passar*, to pass; G. *pass*, fit, which is the Eng. *pat*, and as a *noun*, a *pass*, a defile, an ambling, *pace*; *passen*, to be fit, to suit; D. *pas*, a *pace*, a step, a *pass*, a passage, a defile, time, season; *van pas*, fit, convenient, *pat* in time; *passen*, to fit, to try, to mind, tend, or wait on, to make ready, to *pass*; Dan. *pas*, a *pass* or passport, a mode or medium; *passer*, to be fit, to suit, to be applicable; *passerer*, to pass, to come or go over; Sw. *pass*, a pass or passage, a pas-

port; *passa*, to fit, to suit, to adapt, to become; *passwa*, to pass; W. *pâs*, that is, expulsive, that causes to pass, a *pass*, an exit, a cough, hooping-cough; *pasiaw*, to pass, to cause an exit, to expel; Sp. *pasar*, to pass, to go or travel, to bring or convey, to penetrate, to exceed or surpass, to depart, to suffer, bear, undergo, (L. *patior*, whence *passion*,) to happen or come to pass; *pascar*, to walk; *paseo*, a walking; a gait; *paso*, a *pace*, a step, gait, (Gr. πατεω;) It. *passare*, to pass; *passo*, a pace, a step; *passabile*, tolerable; *passibile*, suffering. We observe that this word unites *pass*, the L. *patior*, to suffer, and *peto*, *competo*, in the sense of *fit*. The Gr. πατεω, to walk or step, and πασχω, to suffer, are from the same root. The word *pass* coincides with L. *passus*, a step, and this is from *pando*, to extend; *n* being casual, the original word was *pado*. The radical sense is, to stretch, reach, extend, to open; a *pace* is the reach of the foot, and *fitness* is from reaching or coming to, like *convenient*. We learn from this word that the sense of *suffering* is from *extending*, *holding on*, or *continuing*. See נבר in the Introduction. Ar. فات *fata*, to pass; Heb. פסח, פשע, Ch. פסע; Class Bd, No. 45, 61, and Bs or Bz, No. 52, 53, 70.]

1. To move, in almost any manner; to go; to proceed from one place to another. A man may *pass* on foot, on horseback, or in a carriage; a bird and a meteor *pass* through the air; a ship *passes* on or through the water; light *passes* from the sun to the planets; it *passes* from the sun to the earth in about eight minutes.

2. To move from one state to another; to alter or change, or to be changed in condition; as, to *pass* from health to sickness; to pass from just to unjust. *Temple.*

3. To vanish; to disappear; to be lost. In this sense, we usually say, to *pass away*.

Beauty is a charm, but soon the charm will *pass*. *Dryden.*

4. To be spent; to go on or away progressively.

The time when the thing existed is the idea of that space of duration which *passed* between some fixed period and the being of that thing. *Locke.*

5. To die; to depart from life. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

6. To be in any state; to undergo; with *under*; as, to *pass under* the rod.

7. To be enacted; to receive the sanction of a legislative house or body by a majority of votes.

Neither of these bills has yet *passed* the house of commons. *Swift.*

8. To be current; to gain reception, or to be generally received. Bank bills *pass* as a substitute for coin.

False eloquence *passeth* only where true is not understood. *Felton.*

9. To be regarded; to be received in opinion or estimation.

This will not *pass* for a fault in him, till it is proved to be one in us. *Atterbury.*

10. To occur; to be present; to take place; as, to notice what *passes* in the mind. *Watts.*

11. To be done.

Provided no indirect act *pass* upon our prayers to defile them. *Taylor.*

12. To determine; to give judgment or sentence.

Though well we may not *pass* upon his life. *Shak.*

13. To thrust; to make a push in fencing or fighting. *Shak.*

14. To omit; to suffer to go unheeded or neglected. We saw the act, but let it *pass*.

15. To move through any duct or opening, as substances in the stomach that will not *pass*, nor be converted into aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

16. To percolate; to be secreted, as juices that *pass* from the glands into the mouth.

17. To be in a tolerable state.

A middling sort of man was left well enough by his father to *pass*, but he could never think he had enough, so long as any had more. *L'Estrange.*

18. To be transferred from one owner to another. The land article *passed* by livery and seizin.

19. To go beyond bounds. [*Obs.*] For this we generally use SURPASS. *Shak.*

20. To run or extend, as a line or other thing. The north limit of Massachusetts *passes* three miles north of the Merrimac.

To come to pass; to happen; to arrive; to come; to be; to exist; *a phrase much used in the Scriptures.*

To pass away; to move from sight; to vanish.

2. To be spent; to be lost.

A good part of their lives *passes away* without thinking. *Locke.*

To pass by; to move near and beyond. He *passed by* as we stood in the road.

To pass on; to proceed.

To pass over; to go or move from side to side; to cross; as, to *pass over* to the other side.

To pass into; to unite and blend, as two substances or colors in such a manner that it is impossible to tell where one ends and the other begins.

PASS, *v. t.* To go beyond. The sun has *passed* the meridian. The young man has not *passed* the age of frivolousness.

2. To go through or over; as, to *pass* a river.

3. To spend; to live through; as, to *pass* time; to *pass* the night in revelry, and the day in sleep.

4. To cause to move; to send; as, to *pass* the bottle from one guest to another; to *pass* a pauper from one town to another; to *pass* a rope round a yard; to *pass* the blood from the right to the left ventricle of the heart. *Derham.*

5. To cause to move hastily.

I had only time to *pass* my eye over the medals, which are in great number. *Addison.*

6. To transfer from one owner to another; to sell or assign; as, to *pass* land from A to B by deed; to *pass* a note or bill.

7. To strain; to cause to percolate; as, to *pass* wine through a filter. *Bacon.*

8. To utter; to pronounce; as, to *pass* compliments; to *pass* sentence or judgment; to *pass* censure on another's works. *Watts.*

9. To procure or cause to go.

Waller *passed* over five thousand horse and foot by Newbridge. *Clarendon.*

10. To put an end to.

This night
We'll *pass* the business privately and well. *Shak.*

11. To omit; to neglect either to do or to mention.

I *pass* their warlike pomp, their proud array. *Dryden.*

12. To transcend; to transgress or go beyond; as, to *pass* the bounds of moderation.

13. To admit; to allow; to approve and receive as valid or just; as, to *pass* an account at the war-office.

14. To approve or sanction by a constitutional or legal majority of votes; as, the house of representatives *passed* the bill. Hence,

15. To enact; to carry through all the forms necessary to give validity; as, the legislature *passed* the bill into a law.

16. To impose fraudulently; as, she *passed* the child on her husband for a boy. *Dryden.*

17. To practice artfully; to cause to succeed; as, to *pass* a trick on one.

18. To surpass; to excel; to exceed.

19. To thrust; to make a push in fencing.

To see thee fight, to see thee pass thy puncto. *Shak.*

To pass away; to spend; to waste; as, to *pass away* the flower of life in idleness.

To pass by; to pass near and beyond.

2. To overlook; to excuse; to forgive; not to censure or punish; as, to *pass by* a crime or fault.

3. To neglect; to disregard.

Certain passages of Scripture we can not *pass by* without injury to truth. *Burnet.*

To pass over; to move from side to side; to cross; as, to *pass over* a river or mountain.

2. To omit; to overlook or disregard. He *passed over* one charge without a reply.

PASS, *n.* [W. *pâs.*]

1. A narrow passage, entrance, or avenue; a narrow or difficult place of entrance and exit; as, a *pass* between mountains. *Encyc. Clarendon.*

2. A passage; a road. *Raleigh.*

3. Permission to pass, to go or to come; a license to pass; a passport.

A gentleman had a *pass* to go beyond the seas. *Clarendon.*
A ship sailing under the flag and *pass* of an enemy. *Kent.*

4. An order for sending vagrants or impotent persons to their place of abode. *Johnson.*

5. In *fencing* and *fighting*, a thrust; a push; attempt to stab or strike; as, to make a *pass* at an antagonist. Hence,

6. A term applied to the manipulations of an operator in mesmerism.

7. State; condition or extreme case; extremity.

To what a *pass* are our minds brought. *Sidney.*
Matters have been brought to this *pass*. *South.*

PASS'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which a merchant or trader enters the articles bought on credit, for the information of the purchaser. *Bouvier.*

PASS-PA-ROLE', *n.* [*pass* and *parole.*] In *military affairs*, a command given at the head of an army and communicated by word of mouth to the rear. *Encyc.*

PASS'-WORD, *n.* A word to be given before a person is allowed to pass; a watch-word.

PASS'A-BLE, *a.* [It. *passabile.*]

1. That may be passed, traveled, or navigated. The roads are not *passable*. The stream is *passable* in boats.

2. That may be penetrated; as, a substance *passable* by a fluid.

3. Current; receivable; that may be or is transferred from hand to hand; as, bills *passable* in lieu of coin. False coin is not *passable*.

4. Popular; well received. *Bacon.*

5. Tolerable; moderate; as, *passable* beauty.

PASS'A-BLY, *adv.* Tolerably.

PAS-SADE', } *n.* A push or thrust.
PAS-SA'DO, }

PAS-SADE', *n.* [Fr.] In *the manege*, a turn or course of a horse backward or forward on the same spot of ground. *Encyc.*

PAS'SAGE, *n.* [Fr. *passage*; Sp. *pasage*; It. *passaggio.*]

1. The act of passing or moving by land or water, or through the air or other substance; as, the *passage* of a man or a carriage; the *passage* of a ship or a fowl; the *passage* of light or a meteor; the *passage* of fluids through the pores of the body, or from the glands. Clouds intercept the *passage* of solar rays.

2. The time of passing from one place to another. What *passage* had you? We had a *passage* of twenty-five days to Havre de Grace, and of thirty-eight days from England.

3. Road; way; avenue; a place where men or things may pass or be conveyed. *Temple.*

And with his pointed dart
Explores the nearest *passage* to his heart. *Dryden.*

4. A pass or encounter; as, a *passage* at arms. *Sir W. Scott.*

5. Entrance or exit.

What! are my doors opposed against my *passage*? *Shak.*

6. Right of passing; as, to engage a *passage* on board a ship bound to India.

7. Occurrence; event; incident; that which happens; as, a remarkable *passage* in the life of Newton. [See the Spanish verb, supra. This sense is obsolescent.]

8. A passing away; decay. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

9. Intellectual admittance; mental reception.

Among whom I expect this treatise will have a fairer *passage* than among those deeply imbued with other principles. *Digby.*

10. Manner of being conducted; management.

On consideration of the conduct and *passage* of affairs in former times. *Davies.*

11. Part of a book or writing; a single clause, place, or part, of indefinite extent.

How commentators each dark *passage* shun. *Young.*

12. In *music*, a short portion of an air or tune.

13. Enactment; the act of carrying through all the regular forms necessary to give validity; as, the *passage* of a law, or of a bill into a law, by a legislative body. *Hopkinson. Wheaton's Rep.*

His agency in procuring the *passage* of the stamp act was more than suspected. *Hewett.*

14. The part of a building allotted for giving access to the different apartments. *Brande.*

Bird of passage; a bird that passes at certain seasons from one climate to another, as in autumn to the south to avoid the winter's cold, and in spring to the north for breeding. Hence, the phrase is sometimes applied to a man who has no fixed residence.

PAS'SA-GER, *n.* [Fr., from *passage*; It. *passaggiere.*] The regular orthography of PASSENGER, which see.

PAS'SANT, *a.* In *heraldry*, walking, from Fr. *passant*, a passenger, traveler.

2. Cursory; careless. *Barrow.*

On a *passant* review of what I wrote to the bishop.
Sir Peter Pett's Preface to Bp. Barlow's Gen. Remains.

En passant, (an-pas'sang,) [Fr.] By the way; slightly; in haste.

PASSED, } *pp.* or *a.* Gone by; done; accomplished; ended.
PAST, }

2. Enacted; having received all the formalities necessary to constitute a law.

PAS'SEN-GER, *n.* *Literally*, one who passes; as, *passengers* over a bridge. *Usually*, one who travels in some established conveyance, as a stage-coach, steamboat, &c.

Passenger falcon; a kind of migratory hawk. *Ainsworth.*

PASS'ER, *n.* One that passes; a passenger. *Rowe.*

PASS'ER-BY, *n.* One who goes by or near.

PAS'SER-ES, *n. pl.* [L., sparrows.] See PASSERINES.

PAS'SER-INE, (-in,) *a.* [L. *passer*, a sparrow.] Pertaining to sparrows, or to the order of birds to which sparrows belong, the Passeres.

PAS'SER-INES, *n. pl.* The order of birds to which the sparrows belong. They usually feed on insects, fruit, or grain. *Brande.*

PAS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *passibilité*, from *passible*. See PASSION.] The quality or capacity of receiving impressions from external agents; aptness to feel or suffer. *Hakewill.*

PAS'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *passible*; It. *passibile*. See PASSION.] Susceptible of feeling or of impressions from external agents.

Apollinarius held even Deity to be *passible*. *Hooker.*

PAS'SI-BLE-NESS. The same as PASSIBILITY.

PAS'SIM, [L.] Here and there; every where.

PASS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving; proceeding; going by.

2. *a.* Exceeding; surpassing; eminent. *Fairfax.*

3. Adverbially used to enforce or enhance the meaning of another word; exceedingly; as, *passing* fair; *passing* strange.

PASS'ING, *n.* The act of passing or going past.

PASS'ING-BELL, *n.* The bell that rings at the hour

of death to obtain prayers for the *passing* soul. It is also used for the bell that rings immediately after death. *Swift.*

PASS'ING-LY, *adv.* Exceedingly. [*Obs.*] *Wiclif.*

PASS'ING-NOTE, *n.* In *music*, a note introduced between two others for the purpose of softening a distance or melodizing a passage. *Busby.*

PAS'SION, (pash'un,) *n.* [L. *passio*, from *patior*, to suffer.]

1. The impression or effect of an external agent upon a body; that which is suffered or received.

A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to move, and when set in motion, it is rather a *passion* than an action in it. *Locke.*

2. Susceptibility of impressions from external agents.

The differences of malleable and not malleable, &c., and many other *passions* of matter, are plebeian notions. [*Little used.*] *Dixon.*

3. Suffering; *emphatically*, the last suffering of the Savior.

To whom also he showed himself alive after his *passion*, by many infallible proofs. — Acts i.

4. The feeling of the mind, or the sensible effect of impression; excitement, perturbation, or agitation of mind, as desire, fear, hope, joy, grief, love, hatred. The eloquence of the orator is employed to move the *passions*.

5. Violent agitation or excitement of mind, particularly such as is occasioned by an offense, injury, or insult; hence, violent anger. *Watts.*

6. Zeal; ardor; vehement desire.

When statesmen are ruled by faction and interest, they can have no *passion* for the glory of their country. *Addison.*

7. Love.

He owned his *passion* for Amestris. *Rowe.*

8. Eager desire; as, a violent *passion* for fine clothes. *Swift.*

PAS'SION, (pash'un,) *v. i.* To be extremely agitated. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PAS'SION-FLOW-ER, *n.* A flower and plant of the genus Passiflora. This genus was so named from being supposed to represent, in the appendages of its flower, the passion of our Savior. *Loudon.*

PAS'SION-WEEK, *n.* The week immediately preceding the festival of Easter; so called because in that week our Savior's passion and death took place.

PAS'SION-A-RY, *n.* A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs. *Warton.*

PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* [It. *passionato*; Fr. *passionné.*]

1. Easily moved to anger; easily excited or agitated by injury or insult; *applied to persons.*

Homer's Achilles is haughty and *passionate*. *Prior.*

2. Highly excited; vehement; warm; *applied to things*; as, *passionate* affection; *passionate* desire; *passionate* concern.

3. Expressing strong emotion; animated; as, *passionate* eloquence.

PAS'SION-ATE, *v. t.* To affect with passion; to express passionately. [*Not used.*] *Spenser. Shak.*

PAS'SION-ATE-LY, *adv.* With passion; with strong feeling; ardently; vehemently; as, to covet any thing *passionately*; to be *passionately* fond.

2. Angrily; with vehement resentment; as, to speak *passionately*.

PAS'SION-ATE-NESS, *n.* State of being subject to passion or anger.

2. Vehemence of mind. *Boyle.*

PAS'SION-ED, (pash'und,) *a.* Disordered; violently affected. *Spenser.*

2. Expressing passion. *Spenser.*

PAS'SION-LESS, *a.* Not easily excited to anger; of a calm temper. *Shelton.*

2. Void of passion.

PAS'SIVE, *a.* [It. *passivo*; Sp. *pasivo*; Fr. *passif*; L. *passivus*, from *passus*, *patior*, to suffer.]

1. Suffering; not acting; not receiving or capable of receiving impressions from external agents. We were *passive* spectators, not actors in the scene.

The mind is wholly *passive* in the reception of all its simple ideas. *Locke.*

God is not in any respect *passive*. *Bradwardine.*

2. Unresisting; not opposing; receiving or suffering without resistance; as, *passive* obedience; *passive* submission to the laws.

Passive verb, in *grammar*, is a verb which expresses passion, or the effect of an action of some agent; as, in L. *docetur*, I am taught; in English, she *is loved* and *admired* by her friends; he *is assailed* by slander.

Passive obedience, as used by writers on government denotes not only quiet, unresisting submission to power, but implies the denial of the right of resistance, or the recognition of the duty to submit, in all cases, to the existing government.

Passive prayer, among *mystic divines*, is a suspension of the activity of the soul or intellectual faculties, the soul remaining quiet and yielding only to the impulses of grace. *Encyc.*

Passive commerce; trade in which the productions of a country are carried by foreigners in their own bottoms. [See Active Commerce.]

PAS'SIVE-LY, *adv.* With a passive nature or temper, with a temper disposed to submit to the acts of external agents, without resistance. *Dryden.*

2. Without agency. *Pearson.*

3. After the form of the passive verb. *Lilly.*

PAS'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of receiving impressions from external agents or causes; as, the *passiveness* of matter.

2. Passibility; capacity of suffering.

We shall lose our *passiveness* with our being. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Patience; calmness; unresisting submission. *Fell.*

PAS-SIV'I-TY, *n.* Passiveness, which see. [*Little used.*] *Cheyne.*

2. The tendency of a body to persevere in a given state, either of motion or rest, till disturbed by another body. *Good.*

PASS'-KEY, (-kē,) *n.* A key for opening many locks.

PASS'LESS, *a.* Having no pass or passage. *Cowley.*

PASS'O-VER, *n.* [*pass* and *over.*] A feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the providential escape of the Hebrews, in Egypt, when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb.

2. The sacrifice offered at the feast of the passover.

PASS'PORT, *n.* [Fr. *passeport*; *passer*, to pass, and *porter*, to carry; It. *passaporto*; Sp. *pasaporte.*]

1. A written license from a king, or other proper authority, granting permission or safe conduct for one to pass through his territories, or to pass from one country to another, or to navigate a particular sea without hinderance or molestation.

2. A license for importing or exporting contraband goods or movables without paying the usual duties.

3. That which enables one to pass with safety or certainty.

His *passport* is his innocence and grace. *Dryden.*

PAS'SY-MEAS'URE, (-mezh'ur,) *n.* [It. *passamezzo*, middle pace or step.]

An old stately kind of dance; a cinque-pace. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

PAST, *pp.* or *a.* from Pass. Gone by or beyond; not present; not future.

2. Spent; ended; accomplished.

PAST, *n.* Elliptically, past time; as, *indemnity* for the *past*. *Fenton.*

PAST, *prep.* Beyond in time. *Heb* xi.

2. Having lost; not possessing; as, he was *past* sense of feeling.

3. Beyond; out of reach of; as, he was *past* cure or help.

Love, when once *past* government, is consequently *past* shame. *L'Estrange.*

4. Beyond; further than; as, *past* the boundary.

5. Above; more than.

The northern Irish Scots have bows not *past* three quarters of a yard long. *Spenser.*

[*Not now used.*]

6. After; beyond in time. The company assembled at half *past* seven, that is, at half an hour after seven.

PASTE, *n.* [Fr. *pâte*, for *past*; It. and Sp. *pasta.* Qu. L. *pistus*, or Gr. *πασσω*, to sprinkle, or some root which signifies to mix and knead.]

1. A soft composition of substances, as flour moistened with water or milk and kneaded, or any kind of earth moistened and formed to the consistence of dough, as in making potter's ware.

2. A kind of cement made of flour and water boiled, used for uniting paper or other substances.

3. A fine and brilliant kind of glass used in making imitations of precious stones or gems.

4. In *mineralogy*, the mineral substance in which other minerals are imbedded.

PASTE, *v. t.* To unite or cement with paste; to fasten with paste. *Watts.*

PASTE'BOARD, *n.* A species of thick paper, formed of several single sheets pasted one upon another, or by macerating paper and casting it in molds, &c. It is used for the covering of books, for bonnets, &c.

PAST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cemented with paste.

PAS'TEL, *n.* [Fr.] A plant affording a blue dye, the wood *Isatis tinctoria.* *Ed. Encyc. Ure.*

2. [Sp.] A colored crayon. [See Pastil.]

PAS'TERN, *n.* [Fr. *pâturon.*]

1. The part of a horse's leg between the joint next the foot and the coronet of the hoof. *Farm. Encyc.*

2. The human leg, in contempt. *Dryden.*

PAS'TERN-JOINT, *n.* The joint in a horse's leg next the foot.

PAS-TIC'CIO, (pas-tich'yō,) *n.* [It.] A medley; an olio. *Swinburne.*

2. In *painting*, a picture painted by a master in a style dissimilar to that which he usually adopted. *Brande.*

PAS'TIL, } *n.* [L. *pastillus*; It. *pastiglia*; Fr. *pas-*
PAS-TILLE', } *tille.* See Paste.]

1. A roll of paste, or a kind of paste made of different colors ground with gum-water, and used like a crayon. *Encyc.*

2. In *pharmacy*, a dry composition of sweet-smelling resins, aromatic woods, &c., burnt to clear and scent the air of a room. *Hebert.*

3. An agreeable kind of sugar confectionery.

PAS'TIME, *n.* [*pass* and *time.*] Sport; amusement; diversion; that which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably. *Milton. Watts.*

PAS'TIME, *v. i.* To sport; to use diversion. [*Little used.*]

PAST'ING, *ppr.* Cementing with paste.

PAS'TOR, *n.* [L., from *pasco*, *pastum*, to feed, Gr. *βοσκω*, W. *pesgi*, Arm. *pasqa*, Fr. *paître*, for *paustre*, like *naître*, from L. *nasco*; Russ. *pastoruyu*, *pasu.* It seems to be allied to *bush*, D. *bosch*, G. *busch*, Sw. *buska*, Dan. *busk*, as *browse* is to *brush*; It. *brusca*; Gr. *βρωσκω.*]

1. A shepherd; one that has the care of flocks and herds. *Dryden.*

2. A minister of the gospel who has the charge of a church and congregation, whose duty is to watch over the people of his charge, and instruct them in the sacred doctrines of the Christian religion.

PAS'TOR-AL, *a.* [L. *pastoralis.*] [*South. Swift.*

1. Pertaining to shepherds; as, a *pastoral* life; *pastoral* manners.

2. Descriptive of the life of shepherds; as, a *pastoral* poem.

3. Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church; as, *pastoral* care or duties; a *pastoral* letter. *Hooker. Dryden.*

Piety is the life and soul of *pastoral* fidelity. *H. Humphrey.*

PAS'TOR-AL, *n.* A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds, or a poem in imitation of the action of a shepherd, and in which the speakers take upon themselves the character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolic. *Pope.*

A *pastoral* is a poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects on a country life. *Rambler.*

PAS-TO-RA'LE, *n.* [It.] A musical composition, generally in measures of 6-4 and 6-8 time, in a soothing, tender style.

PAS'TOR-ATE, *n.* The office, state, or jurisdiction, of a spiritual pastor. *President Stiles. Tooke.*

PAS'TOR-LESS, *a.* Having no pastor.

PAS'TOR-LIKE, } *a.* Becoming a pastor. *Milton.*
PAS'TOR-LY, }

PAS'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office or rank of pastor. *Bull.*

PAS'TRY, *n.* [from *paste.*] Articles of food in general which are made of paste or dough, or of which paste constitutes a principal ingredient, as pies, tarts, cake, and the like.

2. The place where pastry is made. *Shak.*

PAS'TRY-COOK, *n.* One whose occupation is to make and sell articles of food made of paste. *Arbuthnot.*

PAS'TUR-A-BLE, *a.* [from *pasture.*] Fit for pasture.

PAS'TUR-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *pâturage.* See Pasture.]

1. The business of feeding or grazing cattle. *Spenser.*

2. Grazing ground; land appropriated to grazing. *Addison.*

3. Grass for feed. *Arbuthnot.*

PAS'TURE, *n.* [Fr. *pâture*, for *pasture*, from L. *pasco*, *pastum*, to feed, Gr. *βοσκω.*]

1. Grass for the food of cattle; the food of cattle taken by grazing. *Brown.*

2. Ground covered with grass, to be eaten on the spot by cattle, horses, &c. The farmer has a hundred acres of *pasture.* It is sometimes called Pasture land.

3. Human culture; education. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

Common of pasture, is the right of feeding cattle on another's ground.

PAS'TURE, *v. t.* To feed on grass, or to supply grass for food. We apply the word to *persons*; as, the farmer *pastures* fifty oxen; or to *ground*; as, the land will *pasture* fifty oxen.

PAS'TURE, *v. i.* To graze; to take food by eating grass from the ground. *Milton.*

PAS'TUR-ED, *pp.* Fed on grass.

PAS'TURE-LESS, *a.* Destitute of pasture.

PAS'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Supplying with grass for food.

PAS'TY, *a.* Like paste; of the consistence of paste. *Cooper.*

PAS'TY, *n.* [from *paste.*] A pie made of paste and baked without a dish. *Pope. King.*

PAT, *a.* [G. *pass*; D. *pas.* See Fit and Pass.]

Fit; convenient; exactly suitable either as to time or place.

[Not an elegant word, admissible in burlesque.] *Atterbury. Swift.*

PAT, *adv.* Fitly; conveniently. *Shak.*

PAT, *n.* [W. *fat*, a blow; *fatiaw*, to strike lightly, to *pat.* Qu. Fr. *patte.*]

1. A light, quick blow, or stroke with the fingers or hand.

2. A small mass which is beat into shape by pats; as, a *pat* of butter. [*English use.*] *Smart.*

PAT, *v. t.* To strike gently with the fingers or hand; to tap.

Gay *pats* my shoulder, and you vanish quite. *Pope.*

PA-TA'CA, } n. [from the Sp.] A Spanish coin
PAT-A-COON', } of the value of 4s. 8d. sterling, or about $1.04 cents. *Sp. Dict.*

PA-TACHE', (pa-tash',) n. [Sp.] A tender or small vessel employed in conveying men or orders from one ship or place to another. *Sp. Dict.*

PAT-A-VIN'I-TY, n. The use of local words, or the peculiar style or diction of Livy, the Roman historian; so denominated from *Patavium* or *Padua*, the place of his nativity. *Brande. Lempriere.*

PATCH, n. [It. *pezza*, a piece, Fr. *pièce*, Arm. *pez*, Sp. *pieza*. Qu.]
1. A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it. *Dryden.*
2. A small piece of any thing used to repair a breach.
3. A small piece of silk used to cover a defect on the face, or to add a charm.
4. A piece inserted in mosaic or variegated work. *Locke.*
5. A small piece of ground, or a small detached piece. *Shak.*
6. A paltry fellow. This use is sometimes heard in vulgar language; as, a cross-*patch*.

PATCH, v. t. To mend by sewing on a piece or pieces; as, to *patch* a coat.
2. To adorn with a patch or with patches.

In the middle boxes were several ladies who *patched* both sides of their faces. *Spectator.*

3. To mend with pieces; to repair clumsily. *Shak.*
4. To repair with pieces fastened on; as, to *patch* the roof of a house.
5. To make up of pieces and shreds. *Ralegh.*
6. To dress in a party-colored coat. *Shak.*
7. To make suddenly or hastily; to make without regard to forms; as, to *patch* up a piece.

PATCH'ED, (patcht,) pp. or a. Mended with a patch or patches; mended clumsily.

PATCH'ER, n. One that patches or botches.

PATCH'ER-Y, n. Bungling work; botchery; forgery. *Shak.*

PATCH'ING, ppr. Mending with a piece or pieces; botching.

PATCH'WORK, (-wurk,) n. Work composed of pieces of various figures sewed together. *Swift.*
2. Work composed of pieces clumsily put together. *Swift.*

PATE, n. [Qu. Ir. *bathas*, a top; or Sp. and It. *patena*.]
1. The head, or rather the top of the head. *Applied to persons, it is now used in contempt or ridicule.*
2. The skin of a calf's head.
3. In *fortification*, a kind of platform resembling what is called a *horse-shoe*. *Encyc.*

PAT'ED, a. In *composition*, having a pate; as, long-*pated*, cunning; shallow-*pated*, having weak intellect.

PA-TEE', } n. In *heraldry*, a cross small in the cen-
PAT-TEE', } ter, and widening to the extremities, which are broad. *Brande.*

PAT-E-FAC'TION, n. [L. *patefactio*; *pateo*, to open, and *facio*, to make.]
The act of opening or manifesting; open declaration. *Pearson.*

PA-TEL'LA, n. [L.] The knee-pan or cap of the knee.
2. A univalvular shell-fish; the limpet.
3. A small vase.

PA-TEL'LI-FORM, a. [L. *patella*, a dish, and *form*.] Of the form of a dish or saucer. *Barton.*

PAT'EL-LITE, n. Fossil remains of the patella; a [shell.

PAT'EN, } n. [L. *patina*.]
PAT'IN, }
1. A plate. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
2. The plate or vessel on which the consecrated bread in the eucharist is placed. In *the Roman Catholic church*, it is usually small, and so formed as to fit the chalice or cup as a cover. *Smyth.*

PAT'ENT, a. [Fr., from L. *patens*, from *pateo*, to open; Gr. πεταω, Ch. פתח, to open, dilate, or expand; Syr. and Sam. *id.* Class Bd, No. 63, 64, 65.]
Open; spread; expanded.
1. In *botany*, spreading; forming an acute angle nearly approaching to a right angle with the stem or branch; as, a *patent* leaf. *Martyn.*
2. Open to the perusal of all; as, letters *patent*. [See Patent.]
3. Appropriated by letters patent.

[illegible]-elder — in the time of Charles the First, was made a *patent* commodity. *Mortimer.*

4. Apparent; conspicuous. *Horsley.*

PAT'ENT, n. A writing, given by the proper authority and duly authenticated, granting a privilege to some person or persons. By *patent*, or letters *patent*, that is, open letters, the king of Great Britain grants lands, honors, and franchises.
2. A similar writing securing to a person, for a term of years, the exclusive right to an invention.

PAT'ENT, v. t. To grant by patent.
2. To secure the exclusive right of a thing to a person; as, to *patent* an invention.

PAT'ENT-A-BLE, a. That can be patented.

PAT'ENT-ED, pp. or a. Granted by patent; secured by patent or by law as an exclusive privilege.

PAT-ENT-EE', n. One to whom a grant is made or a privilege secured by patent or by law.

PAT'ENT-ING, ppr. Granting by patent; securing as a privilege.

PAT'ENT-OF'FICE, n. An office for the granting of patents for inventions.

PAT'ENT-ROLLS, n. pl. The records or registers of patents.

PA-TER'NAL, a. [Fr. *paternel*; L. *paternus*, from *pater*, father.]
1. Pertaining to a father; fatherly; as, *paternal* care or affection; *paternal* favor or admonition.
2. Derived from the father; hereditary; as, a *paternal* estate. *Dryden. Addison.*

PA-TER'NAL-LY, adv. In a paternal manner.

PA-TER'NI-TY, n. [Fr. *paternité*; It. *paternità*.]
Fathership; the relation of a father.

The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than *paternity* and eldership. *Ralegh.*

PA'TER-NOS'TER, n. [L., our Father.] The Lord's prayer.

PA'TER PA'TRI-Æ, [L.] The father of his country.

PATH, n.; pl. Paths. [Sax. *path*, *path*, or *paad*, *paat*; D. *pad*; G. *pfad*; Sans. *patha*; Gr. πατος, from πατεω, to tread. The sense of *path* is, beaten, trod; but the primary sense of treading, stepping, is probably to open, stretch, extend.]
1. A way beaten or trodden by the feet of man or beast, or made hard by wheels; that part of a highway on which animals or carriages ordinarily pass; *applied to the ground only, and never to a paved street in a city.*
2. Any narrow way beaten by the foot.
3. The way, course, or track, where a body moves in the atmosphere or in space; as, the *path* of a planet or comet; the *path* of a meteor.
4. A way or passage.
5. Course of life.

He marketh all my *paths*. — Job xxxiii.

6. Precepts; rules prescribed.

Uphold my goings in thy *paths*. — Ps. xvii.

7. Course of providential dealings; moral government.

All the *paths* of the Lord are mercy and truth to such as keep his covenant. — Ps. xxv.

PATH, v. t. [Sax. *peththian*.]
1. To make a path by treading; to beat a path, as in snow. *United States.*
2. To push forward; to cause to go; to make way for. *Shak.*

PATH, v. i. To walk abroad. *Shak.*

PATH'ED, (pathd,) pp. Beaten into a path.

PATH-E-MAT'IC, a. [Gr. παθημα, what is suffered.] Pertaining to or designating affection, or that which is suffered. *Mackintosh.*

PA-THET'IC, } a. [Gr. παθητικος, from παθος,
PA-THET'IC-AL, } passion; πασχω, to suffer.]
Affecting or moving the passions, particularly pity, sorrow, grief, or other tender emotion, as, a *pathetic* song or discourse; *pathetic* expostulation. *Spectator.*

No theory of the passions can teach a man to be *pathetic*. *E. Porter.*

PA-THET'IC, n. Style or manner adapted to awaken the passions, especially tender emotions.

A musician at Venice is said to have so excelled in the *pathetic*, as to be able to play any of his auditors into distraction. *Encyc.*

PA-THET'IC-AL-LY, adv. In such a manner as to excite the tender passions.

PA-THET'IC-AL-NESS, n. The quality of moving the tender passions.

PATH'E-TISM, n. [Gr. παθος.]
The agency by which one person, by manipulation, produces emotion, feeling, passion, or other physical or mental effect, in the system of another; susceptibility of emotion or feeling, of any kind, from physical contact, or sympathy with the will of another; another name for Mesmerism. *Sunderland.*

PATH'-FLY, n. A fly found in foot-paths.

PATH'IC, n. [from the Gr. παθος.]
A catamite; a male that submits to the crime against nature. *Gillies.*

PATH'-KEEP-ING, a. Keeping in the path.

PATH'LESS, a. Having no beaten way; untrodden; as, a *pathless* forest; a *pathless* coast. *Prior.*

PA-THOG-NO-MON'IC, a. [Gr. παθογνωμονικος; παθος, passion or suffering, and γνωμων, from γινωσκω, to know.]
Indicating that which is inseparable from a disease, being found in that and in no other; hence, indicating that by which a disease may be certainly known; characteristic; as, *pathognomonic* symptoms.

PA-THOG'NO-MY, n. [Gr. παθος and γνωμη, signification.]
Expression of the passions; the science of the signs by which human passions are indicated. *Good.*

PATH-O-LOG'IC, } a. [See Pathology.] Per-
PATH-O-LOG'IC-AL, } taining to pathology.

PATH-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, adv. In the manner of pathology.

PA-THOL'O-GIST, n. One who treats of pathology.

PA-THOL'O-GY, n. [Gr. παθος, passion, suffering, and λογος, discourse.]
That part of medicine which explains the nature of diseases, their causes and symptoms; or the doctrine of the causes and nature of diseases, comprehending nosology, etiology, symptomatology, and therapeutics. *Encyc. Coxe.*

PATH-O-PŒ'IA, n. [Gr. παθοποιια; from παθος, passion, and ποιεω, to make.]
A speech, or figure of speech, contrived to move the passions. *Smart.*

PA'THOS, n. [Gr., from πασχω, to suffer.]
Passion; warmth or vehemence, in a speaker; or in *language*, that which excites emotions and passions. *Mason.*
The term is now chiefly restricted to that which awakens tender emotions. *Rich. Dict.*

PATH'WAY, n. A path; usually, a narrow way to be passed on foot. *Gay.*
2. A way; a course of life. *Prov.* xii.

PAT'I-BLE, a. [L. *patibilis*, from *patior*, to suffer.]
Sufferable; tolerable; that may be endured. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

PA-TIB'U-LA-RY, a. [Fr. *patibulaire*, from L. *patibulum*, a gallows.]
Belonging to the gallows, or to execution on the cross. *Dict.*

PA'TIENCE, (pā'shens,) n. [Fr., from L. *patientia*, from *patior*, to suffer; It. *pazienza*; Sp. and Port. *paciencia*. The primary sense is, continuance, holding out, from extending. Hence we see the connection between *pass*, and L. *pando*, *passus*, and Gr. πατεω. See Pass.]
1. The suffering of afflictions, pain, toil, calamity, provocation, or other evil, with a calm, unruffled temper; endurance without murmuring or fretfulness. *Patience* may spring from constitutional fortitude, from a kind of heroic pride, or from Christian submission to the divine will.
2. A calm temper, which bears evils without murmuring or discontent.
3. The act or quality of waiting long for justice or expected good without discontent.

Have *patience* with me, and I will pay thee all. — Matt. xviii.

4. Perseverance; constancy in labor or exertion.

He learnt with *patience*, and with meekness taught. *Harte.*

5. The quality of bearing offenses and injuries without anger or revenge.

His rage was kindled and his *patience* gone. *Harte.*

6. Sufferance; permission. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*
7. A plant, a species of Rumex or dock. *Loudon.*

PA'TIENT, (pā'shent,) a. [Fr., from L. *patiens*.]
1. Having the quality of enduring evils without murmuring or fretfulness; sustaining afflictions of body or mind with fortitude, calmness, or Christian submission to the divine will; as, a *patient* person, or a person of *patient* temper. It is followed by *of* before the evil endured; as, *patient of* labor or pain; *patient of* heat or cold. *Ray.*
2. Not easily provoked; calm under the sufferance of injuries or offenses; not revengeful.

Be *patient* toward all men. — 1 Thess. v.

3. Persevering; constant in pursuit or exertion; calmly diligent.

Whatever I have done is due to *patient* thought. *Newton.*

4. Not hasty; not over eager or impetuous; waiting or expecting with calmness or without discontent.

Not *patient* to expect the turns of fate. *Prior.*

PA'TIENT, n. A person or thing that receives impressions from external agents; he or that which is passively affected.

Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate, that it often involves the agent and the *patient*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. A person diseased or suffering bodily indisposition. It is used in relation to the physician; as, the physician visits his *patient* morning and evening.
3. It is sometimes used absolutely for a sick person.

It is wonderful to observe how inapprehensive these *patients* are of their disease. *Blackmore.*

PA'TIENT, v. t. To compose one's self. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PA'TIENT-LY, adv. With calmness or composure; without discontent or murmuring. Submit *patiently* to the unavoidable evils of life.
2. With calm and constant diligence; as, to examine a subject *patiently*.
3. Without agitation, uneasiness, or discontent; without undue haste or eagerness; as, to wait *patiently* for more favorable events.

PA-TI'NA, n. [It.] Among *artists*, the color or incrustation which age gives to works of art. *Algarotti.*

PAT'IN. See Paten.

PAT'LY, adv. [from *pat*.] Fitly; conveniently.

PAT'NESS, n. [from *pat*.] Fitness; suitableness; convenience. *Barrow.*

PAT-OIS', (pat-waw',) n. [Fr.] A dialect peculiar to the lower classes; a provincialism.

PA'TONT'. See Pomme.

PA'TRI-ARCH, *n.* [L. *patriarcha*: Gr. πατριαρχης; πατρια, a family, from πατηρ, father, and αρχος, a chief.]

1. The father and ruler of a family; one who governs by paternal right. It is usually applied to the progenitors of the Israelites, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and the sons of Jacob, or to the heads of families before the flood; as, the antediluvian *patriarchs*.

2. A learned and distinguished character among the Jews.

3. In *the Eastern churches*, a dignitary superior to the order of archbishops; as, the *patriarch* of Constantinople, of Alexandria, or of Ephesus.

PA-TRI-ARCH'AL, } *a.* Belonging to patriarchs;
PA-TRI-ARCH'IC, } possessed by patriarchs; as, *patriarchal* power or jurisdiction; a *patriarchal* see.

2. Subject to a patriarch; as, a *patriarchal* church.

Patriarchal cross, in *heraldry*, is that where the shaft is twice crossed, the lower arms being longer than the upper ones. *Encyc.*

PA-TRI-ARCH'ATE, *n.* The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch or ecclesiastical superior. *Selden.*

2. The residence of a patriarch. *Missionary Herald.*

PA'TRI-ARCH-ISM, *n.* Government by a patriarch, or the head of a family, who was both ruler and priest, as Noah, Abraham, and Jacob.

PA'TRI-ARCH SHIP, *n.* The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch. *Ayliffe.*

PA'TRI-ARCH-Y, *n.* The jurisdiction of a patriarch; a patriarchate. *Brereswood.*

PA-TRI'CIAN, (pa-trish'an,) *a.* [Fr. *patricien*; L. *patricius*, from *pater*, father.]

Senatorial; noble; not plebeian. This epithet is derived from the Roman *patres*, fathers, the title of Roman senators; as, *patrician* birth or blood; *patrician* families. *Addison.*

PA-TRI'CIAN, *n.* A nobleman. In *the Roman state*, the patricians were the descendants of the first Roman senators.

PAT-RI-MO'NI-AL, *a.* [Fr. See Patrimony.] Pertaining to a patrimony; inherited from ancestors; as, a *patrimonial* estate.

PAT-RI-MO'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* By inheritance. *Davenant.*

PAT'RI-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *patrimonium*, from *pater*, father.]

1. A right or estate inherited from one's ancestors. *Dryden.*

2. A church estate or revenue; as, St. Peter's *patrimony*.

PA'TRI-OT or PAT'RI-OT, *n.* [Fr. *patriote*, from L. *patria*, one's native country, from *pater*, father.]

A person who loves his country, and zealously supports and defends it and its interests.

Such train as *patriots* shed for dying laws. *Pope.*

PA'TRI-OT or PAT'RI-OT, *a.* Patriotic; devoted to the welfare of one's country; as, *patriot* zeal.

PA-TRI-OT'IC or PAT-RI-OT'IC, *a.* Full of patriotism, actuated by the love of one's country; as, a *patriotic* hero or statesman.

2. Inspired by the love of one's country; directed to the public safety and welfare; as *patriotic* zeal.

PA'TRI-OT-ISM or PAT'RI-OT-ISM, *n.* Love of one's country; the passion which aims to serve one's country, either in defending it from invasion, or protecting its rights, and maintaining its laws and institutions in vigor and purity. *Patriotism* is the characteristic of a good citizen, the noblest passion that animates a man in the character of a citizen.

PA-TRI-PAS'SIANS, *n. pl.* [L. *pater* and *passio*.]

An ancient sect, who taught that God the Father suffered with Christ. *Murdock.*

PA-TRIS'TIC, } *a.* [from L. *pater*, *patres*, fa-
PA-TRIS'TIC-AL, } thers.]

Pertaining to the ancient fathers of the Christian church. *M. Stuart.*

PA-TROC'I-NATE, *v. t.* To patronize. [*Not used.*]

PA-TROC-I-NA'TION, *n.* Countenance; support. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

PA-TROL', *n.* [Fr. *patrouille*; Sp. *patrulla*; Port. *patrulha*. See the verb.]

1. In *war*, a round; a walking or marching round by a guard in the night, to watch and observe what passes, and to secure the peace and safety of a camp or other place.

2. The guard or persons who go the rounds for observation; a detachment whose duty is to patrol.

In France, there is an army of *patrols* to secure her fiscal regulations. *Hamilton.*

PA-TROL', *v. i.* [Fr. *patrouiller*, to paddle or puddle, to patrol, to fumble; Sp. *patrullar*. Hence the word seems to be formed from the name of the foot, *pad*, or *ped*, *pas*. In our vulgar dialect, *pad* is used in the sense of walking or stepping about. It seems to be allied to Gr. πατεω.]

To go the rounds in a camp or garrison; to march about and observe what passes, as a guard. *Encyc.*

PA-TROLL'ING, *ppr.* Going the rounds, as a guard.

PA'TRON or PAT'RON, *n.* [L. *patronus*; Gr. πατρων, from πατηρ, father.]

1. Among *the Romans*, a master who had freed his slave, and retained some rights over him after his emancipation; also, a man of distinction under whose protection another placed himself. Hence,

2. One who countenances, supports, and protects either a person or a work. *Prior.*

3. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a *patron* saint is one regarded as the peculiar protector of a country, community, profession, &c., or of an individual. *Brande.*

4. In *the canon* or *common law*, one who has the gift and disposition of a benefice. *Encyc.*

5. An advocate; a defender, one that specially countenances and supports, or lends aid to advance; as, *patrons* of the arts; a *patron* of useful undertakings; the *patrons* of virtue. *Locke.*

6. In *seamen's language*, the commander of a small vessel or passage-boat; also, one who steers a ship's long-boat.

PAT'RON-AGE, *n.* Special countenance or support; favor or aid afforded to second the views of a person or to promote a design. *Sidney.*

2. Guardianship, as of a saint. *Addison.*

3. Advowson; the right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice. *Encyc.*

PAT'RON-AGE, *v. t.* To patronize or support. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PAT'RON-AL, *a.* Doing the office of a patron; protecting; supporting; favoring; defending. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

PA'TRON-ESS or PAT'RON-ESS, *n.* A female that favors, countenances, or supports.

Now night came down, and rose full soon
That *patroness* of rogues, the moon. *Trumbull's M'Fingal.*

2. A female guardian saint.

3. A female that has the right of presenting to a church living.

PAT'RON-IZE, *v. t.* To support; to countenance; to defend; as a patron his client.

2. To favor; to lend aid to promote; as an undertaking. *Dryden.*

3. To maintain; to defend; to support.

This idea has been *patronized* by two states only. *Hamilton.*

PAT'RON-IZ-ED, *pp.* Defended; supported; favored; promoted.

PAT'RON-IZ-ER, *n.* One that supports, countenances, or favors.

PAT'RON-IZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Defending; supporting; favoring; promoting.

PA'TRON-LESS or PAT'RON-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a patron. *Shaftesbury.*

PAT-RO-NO-MA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. πατηρ, ονομα, and λογος.]

An essay on the origin of the names of men, illustrating their relation to the arts, professions, qualities, or other facts or circumstances from which they originated. The name of *Smith*, from *smite*, denoting a beater or striker of metals, is more general than any other; proving that the art of working on metals was one of the first arts practiced by men, and one of the most common.

PAT-RO-NYM'IC, *n.* [Gr. πατρωνυμικος; L. *patronymicus*; from Gr. πατηρ, father, and ονομα, name.]

A name of men or women derived from that of their parents or ancestors; as, *Tydides*, the son of Tydeus; *Pelides*, the son of Peleus, that is, Achilles. *P. Cyc.*

PA-TROON', *n.* [D. *patroon*, a protector.] The name given in the State of New York to the first proprietors of certain tracts of land with manorial privileges, and descending with the property to the oldest son.

PAT'TED, *pp.* Struck gently with the fingers.

PAT'TEN, *n.* [Fr. *patin*, probably from the name of the foot.]

1. The base of a column or pillar. *Ainsworth.*

2. A wooden shoe with an iron ring, worn to keep the shoes from the dirt or mud. *Camden. Gay.*

PAT'TEN-MAK ER, *n.* One that makes pattens.

PAT'TER, *v. i.* [from *pat*, to strike gently; or Fr. *patte*, the foot.]

To strike, as falling drops of water or hail, with a quick succession of small sounds; as, *pattering* hail. *Dryden.*

The *pattering* shower is scarce to *patter* heard. *Thomson.*

PAT'TER-ED, *pp.* Struck with a quick succession of small sounds.

PAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Striking with a quick succession of small sounds.

PAT'TER-ING, *n.* A striking with a quick succession of small sounds.

PAT'TERN, *n.* [Fr. *patron*; Arm. *patroum*; D. *patroon*. See Patron.]

1. An original or model proposed for imitation; the archetype; an exemplar; that which is to be copied or imitated, either in things or in actions; as, the *pattern* of a machine; a *pattern* of patience. Christ was the most perfect *pattern* of rectitude, patience, and submission, ever exhibited on earth.

2. A specimen; a sample; a part showing the figure or quality of the whole; as, a *pattern* of silk or cloth.

3. Figure or style of ornamental execution; as, hints of a beautiful *pattern*.

4. A quantity of cloth sufficient for a garment; as, a vest *pattern*.

5. An instance; an example. *Hooker.*

6. Any thing cut or formed into the shape of something to be made after it.

PAT'TERN, *v. t.* To make in imitation of some model; to copy. *Shak.*

2. To serve as an example to be followed. *Shak.*

To pattern after; to imitate; to follow.

PAT'TERN-ED, *pp.* Copied; made in imitation of.

PAT'TERN-ING, *ppr.* Imitating; following.

PAT'TY, *n.* [Fr. *pâte*, paste.]

A little pie.

PAT'TY-PAN, *n.* A pan to bake a little pie in.

PAT'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *patulus*, from *pateo*, to be open.]

Spreading, as, a *patulous* calyx; bearing the flowers loose or dispersed; as, a *patulous* peduncle. *Lee. Martyn.*

PAU-CIL'O-QUY, *n.* [L. *paucus*, few, and *loquor*, to speak.]

The utterance of few words. [*Little used.*]

PAU'CI-TY, *n.* [L. *paucitas*, from *paucus*, few.]

1. Fewness; smallness of number; as, the *paucity* of schools. *Hooker.*

2. Smallness of quantity; as, *paucity* of blood. *Brown.*

PAU'LINE, *a.* Pertaining to Paul. *Ec. Rev.*

PAUM, *v. t.* To impose by fraud; a corruption of *palm*.

PAUNCE, *n.* A pansy. [See Pansy.] *Swift.*

PAUNCH, *n.* [Fr. *panse*; It. and Sp. *panza*; Port. *pança*; D. *pens*; Basque, *pantsa*; L. *pantex*. Qu. G. *wanst*.]

The belly and its contents.

The *paunch*, in ruminating quadrupeds, is the first and largest stomach, into which the food is received before rumination. *Monro.*

PAUNCH, *v. t.* To pierce or rip the belly; to eviscerate; to take out the contents of the belly. *Shak. Garth.*

PAUNCH'ING, *ppr.* Eviscerating; taking out the contents of the belly.

PAU'PER, *n.* [L. *pauper*; Fr. *pauvre*; Sp. *pobre*; It. *povero*.]

A poor person; *particularly*, one so indigent as to depend on the parish or town for maintenance.

PAU'PER-ISM, *n.* The state of being poor or destitute of the means of support; the state of indigent persons requiring support from the community. The increase of *pauperism* is an alarming evil.

PAU-PER-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act or process of reducing to pauperism.

PAU'PER-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce to pauperism.

PAU'PER-IZ-ED, *pp.* Reduced to pauperism.

PAU'PER-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to the condition of a pauper.

PAUSE, (pawz,) *n.* [L. Sp. and It. *pausa*; Fr. *pause*; D. *poos*; Sw. *paus*; G. and Dan. *pause*; Gr. παυσις, from παυω, to cease, or cause to rest.]

1. A stop; a cessation or intermission of action, of speaking, singing, playing, or the like; a temporary stop or rest. *Hooker. Locke.*

2. Cessation proceeding from doubt; suspense.

I stand in *pause* where I shall first begin. *Shak.*

3. Break or paragraph in writing. *Locke.*

4. A temporary cessation in reading. The use of punctuation is to mark the *pauses* in writing. In *verse*, there are two kinds of *pauses*, the cesural and the final. The cesural pause divides the verse; the final pause closes it. The *pauses* which mark the sense, and which may be called *sentential*, are the same in prose and verse.

5. A mark of cessation or intermission of the voice; a point.

PAUSE, (pawz,) *v. t.* To make a short stop; to cease to speak for a time; to intermit speaking or action.

Pausing a while, thus to herself she mused. *Milton.*

2. To stop; to wait; to forbear for a time.

Tarry, *pause* a day or two,
Before you hazard. *Shak.*

3. To be intermitted. The music *pauses*.

To pause upon; to deliberate. *Shak. Knolles.*

PAUS'ER, *n.* One who pauses; one who deliberates. *Shak.*

PAUS'ING, *ppr.* Stopping for a time; ceasing to speak or act; deliberating.

PAUS'ING-LY, *adv.* After a pause; by breaks. *Shak.*

PA-VADE', *n.* A short dagger.

PAV'AN, *n.* [Sp. *pavana*, from *pavon*, L. *pavo*, a peacock.]

A grave dance among the Spaniards. In this dance, the performers make a kind of wheel before each other, the gentlemen dancing with cap and sword, princes with long robes, and the ladies with long trails; the motions resembling the stately steps of the peacock. *Encyc. Sp. Dict. Shak.*

PA-VE', (pa-vā',) *n.* [Fr.] The pavement.

PAVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *paver*; L. *pavio*; Gr. παιω, to beat, to strike.]

1. To lay or cover with stone or brick so as to

make a level or convenient surface for horses, carriages, or foot passengers; to floor with brick, stone, or other solid material; as, to *pave* a street; to *pave* a sidewalk.

2. To prepare a passage; to facilitate the introduction of. The invention of printing *paved* the way for intellectual improvement.

PAV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid over with stones, bricks, or other solid material; prepared; as a way.

PAVE'MENT, *n.* [L. *pavimentum.*]

A floor or covering consisting of stones, bricks, or other solid material, laid on the earth in such a manner as to make a hard and convenient passage; as, a *pavement* of pebbles, of bricks, or of marble.

PAVE'MENT, *v. t.* To pave; to floor with stone or brick. [*Unusual.*] *Bp. Hall.*

PAV'ER, PAV'IER, (pāv'yer,) *n.* One who lays stones for a floor, or whose occupation is to pave. *Gay.*

PA'VI-AGE, *n.* A contribution or tax for paving the streets or highways. *Bouvier.*

PAV'ID, *a.* [L. *pavidus.*]

Timid [*Not used.*]

PA-VID'I-TY, *n.* Fearfulness. [*Not used.*]

PA-VIL'ION, (pa-vil'yun,) *n.* [Fr. *pavillon*; Sp. *pabellon*; Port. *pavilham*; Arm. *pavilhon*; W. *pabell*; It. *paviglione* and *padiglione*; L. *papilio*, a butterfly, and a pavilion. According to Owen, the Welsh *pabell* signifies a moving habitation.]

1. A tent; a temporary movable habitation.

2. In *architecture*, a kind of turret or building, usually insulated and contained under a single roof, sometimes square and sometimes in the form of a dome. Sometimes a pavilion is a projecting part in the front of a building; sometimes it flanks a corner. *Oxult.*

The name is sometimes, though improperly, given to a summer-house in a garden. *Brande.*

3. In *military affairs*, a tent raised on posts. The word is sometimes used for a flag, colors, ensign, or banner.

4. In *heraldry*, a covering in form of a tent, investing the armories of kings.

5. Among *jewelers*, the under side and corner of brilliants, lying between the girdle and collet.

PA-VIL'ION, *v. t.* To furnish with tents. *Milton.*

2. To shelter with a tent. *Pope.*

PA-VIL'ION-ED, *pp.* Furnished with pavilions; sheltered by a tent.

PAV'ING, *ppr.* Flooring with stones or bricks.

PAV'ING, *n.* The act of laying a pavement.

2. Pavement; a floor of stones or bricks.

PAV'IOR, (pāv'yur,) *n.* One that paves.

PA'VO, *n.* [L., a peacock; W. *paw*, spreading.]

A constellation in the southern hemisphere, south of Sagittarius.

PA-VŌNE', *n.* [L. *pavo.*]

A peacock. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

PAV'O-NINE, *a.* [L. *pavoninus*, from *pavo*, a peacock.]

Resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent. *Cleaveland.*

PAW, *n.* [W. *pawen*, a paw, a hoof; Arm. *pau*; Hindoo, *pauw*; Pers. پای *pai*, the foot; perhaps contracted from *pad* or *pat*, as the Dutch have *poot*, and the Fr. *patte*. If so, the word coincides in elements with L. *pes*, *pedis*, Gr. πους, Eng. *foot*, Gr. ποδεω.]

1. The foot of beasts of prey having claws, as the lion, the tiger, the dog, cat, &c. *Lev. xi.*

2. The hand, in contempt. *Dryden.*

PAW, *v. i.* To draw the fore foot along the ground; to scrape with the fore foot; as, a fiery horse *pawing* with his hoof. *Swift.*

He *paweth* in the valley. — Job xxxix.

PAW, *v. t.* To scrape with the fore foot.

His hot courser *pawed* th' Hungarian plain. *Tickel.*

2. To handle roughly; to scratch.

3. To fawn; to flatter. *Ainsworth.*

PAW'ED, *pp.* Scraped with the fore foot.

2. *a.* Having paws.

3. Broad footed. *Johnson.*

PAW'ING, *ppr.* Scraping with the fore foot.

PAWK'Y, *a.* [from Sax. *pæcan*, to deceive.]

Arch; cunning. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

PAWL, *n.* [W. *pawl*, Eng. *pole*, L. *palus.* See Pole.]

Among *seamen*, a short bar of wood or iron fixed close to the capstan or windlass of a ship to prevent it from rolling back or giving way. *Mar. Dict.*

PAWN, *n.* [D. *pand*; G. *pfand*; Sw. *pant*; Port. *penhor*; It. *pegno*; Sp. *empeno*; L. *pignus.* The sense may be that which is laid down or deposited.]

1. Something given or deposited as security for the payment of money borrowed; a pledge. *Pawn* is applied only to goods, chattels, or money, and not to real estate.

Men will not take *pawns* without use. *Bacon.*

2. A pledge for the fulfillment of a promise. *Shak.*

3. A common man at chess. [See Pion.] *Cowley.*

In pawn, at pawn; the state of being pledged.

Sweet wife, my honor is *at pawn.* *Shak.*

PAWN, *v. t.* [D. *panden*; Sp. *empeñar*; Port. *empenhar*; It. *impegnare*; L. *pignero.*]

1. To give or deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of money borrowed; to pledge; as, she *pawned* the last piece of plate.

2. To pledge for the fulfillment of a promise; as, to *pawn* one's word or honor that an agreement shall be fulfilled.

PAWN'BRŌK-ER, *n.* One who lends money on pledge or the deposit of goods. *Arbuthnot.*

PAWN'BRŌK-ING, *n.* The business of a pawnbroker.

PAWN'ED, *pp.* Pledged; given in security.

PAWN-EE', *n.* The person to whom a pawn is delivered as security; one that takes any thing in pawn.

If the pawn is laid up and the *pawnee* robbed, he is not answerable. *Encyc.*

PAWN'ER, *n.* One that pledges any thing as security for the payment of borrowed money.

PAWN'ING, *ppr.* Pledging, as goods; giving as security.

PAX, *n.* [L. *pax*, peace.]

A small plate of gold, silver, &c., with the image of Christ on the cross on it, which people, before the reformation, used to kiss after the service; the ceremony being considered as the kiss of *peace.* *Todd.*

PAX'WAX, *n.* A name given by English butchers to a strong, stiff cartilage running along the sides of a large quadruped to the middle of the back, as in an ox or horse. It seems intended to support the head in a horizontal position. *Paley.*

PAY, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* Paid. [Fr. *payer*, Norm. *pair*, contracted from It. *pagare*, Port. and Sp. *pagar*, Arm. *paca.* Class Bg. From the different applications of *pay*, the sense appears to be, to send or send to; for, in our vulgar language, to *pay on*, is to strike, to beat; and to *pay* with pitch, is to *put on* or rub over. In the sense of strike, this coincides with the Greek πατεω, σπατεω. W. *puyaw.* In another seamen's phrase, the word signifies to loosen or slacken, as to *pay out* cable, that is, to send or extend. But this word can not belong to the root of the Greek and Welsh words, unless these are contracted from *Pg* or *Pk.*]

1. To discharge a debt; to deliver to a creditor the value of the debt, either in money or goods, to his acceptance or satisfaction, by which the obligation of the debtor is discharged.

2. To discharge a duty created by promise, or by custom, or by the moral law; as, to *pay* a debt of honor or of kindness.

You have *paid* down
More penitence, than done trespass. *Shak.*

3. To fulfill; to perform what is promised; as, to *pay* one's vows. *Scripture.*

4. To render what is due to a superior, or demanded by civility or courtesy; as, to *pay* respect to a magistrate; to *pay* due honor to parents.

5. To retort upon another an injury received; as, I will *pay* you for this trick. Hence, it sometimes implies, to beat.

For which, or *pay* me quickly, or I'll *pay* you. *B. Jonson.*

6. To reward; to recompense; as, to *pay* for kindness with neglect. *Dryden.*

To pay for; to make amends; to atone by suffering. Men often *pay for* their mistakes with loss of property or reputation, sometimes with life.

2. To give an equivalent for any thing purchased.

To pay, or pay over; in *seamen's language*, to daub or besmear the surface of any body, to preserve it from injury by water or weather.

To pay the bottom of a vessel; to cover it with a composition of tallow, sulphur, resin, &c.; to bream.

To pay a mast or yard; to besmear it with tar, turpentine, resin, tallow, or varnish.

To pay a seam; to pour melted pitch along it, so as to defend the oakum.

To pay off; to make compensation to and discharge; as, to *pay off* the crew of a ship.

To pay out; to slacken, extend, or cause to run out; as, to *pay out* more cable. *Mar. Dict.*

PAY, *v. i.* To recompense.

To pay off, among *seamen*, is to fall to leeward, as the head of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

To pay on; to beat with vigor; to redouble blows. [*Colloquial.*]

PAY, *n.* Compensation; recompense; an equivalent given for money due, goods purchased, or services performed; salary or wages for services; hire. The merchant receives *pay* for goods sold; the soldier receives *pay* for his services; but the soldiers of the American revolution never received full *pay.*

2. Compensation; reward.

Here only merit constant *pay* receives. *Pope.*

PAY'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may or ought to be paid. In *general*, money is *payable* as soon as it is due, or at the time payment is stipulated, or at the expiration of the credit; but, by the usage of merchants, three or more days of grace are allowed to the debtor, and a note *due* at the day when payment is promised is not *payable* till the expiration of the days of grace.

2. That can be paid; that there is power to pay.

Thanks are a tribute *payable* by the poorest. *South.*

PAY'-BILL, *n.* A bill of money to be paid to the soldiers of a company.

PAY'-DAY, *n.* The day when payment is to be made or debts discharged; the day on which wages or money is stipulated to be paid. *Locke.*

PAY-EE', *n.* The person to whom money is to be paid; the person named in a bill or note to whom the amount is promised or directed to be paid.

PAY'ER, *n.* One that pays. In *bills of exchange*, the person on whom the bill is drawn, and who is directed to pay this money to the holder.

PAY'ING, *ppr.* Discharging a debt; fulfilling a promise; rewarding.

PAY'MAS-TER, *n.* One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received. *Taylor*

2. In *the army*, an officer whose duty is to pay the officers and soldiers their wages, and who is intrusted with money for this purpose.

PAY'MENT, *n.* The act of paying or giving compensation. *Bacon.*

2. The thing given in discharge of a debt or fulfillment of a promise. *Shak.*

3. Reward; recompense. *South.*

4. Chastisement; sound beating. [*Not used.*]

PAY'NIM. See Painim. *Ainsworth.*

PAY'-OF-FICE, *n.* A place or office where payment is made of public debts.

PAYSE, PAYS'ER, for Poise, Poiser, are not used. *Spenser.*

PEA, *n.* [Sax. *pise*; Fr. *pois*; It. *pisello*; L. *pisum*; Gr. πισον; W. *pys*, *pysen*; Ir. *pis.*]

A plant and its fruit of the genus Pisum, of many varieties, much cultivated for food. This plant has a papilionaceous flower, and the pericarp is a legume, called in popular language a *pod.* In *the plural*, we write *peas*, for two or more individual seeds; but *pease* for an indefinite number in quantity or bulk. We write two, three, or four *peas*, but a bushel of *pease.* [*This practice is arbitrary and improper.*]

PEACE, (pēse,) *n.* [Sax. *pais*; Norm. *pais*; Fr. *paix*; It. *pace*; Sp. and Port. *paz*; Arm. *peoch*, from *peoh*; L. *pax.* Qu. Russ. *pokoi.* The elements are *Pg*, or their cognates; for the L. has *paco*, to appease, coinciding with the root of *pack*, and signifying to press or to stop.]

1. In a *general sense*, a state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or agitation; applicable to society, to individuals, or to the temper of the mind.

2. Freedom from war with a foreign nation; public quiet.

3. Freedom from internal commotion or civil war.

4. Freedom from private quarrels, suits, or disturbance.

5. Freedom from agitation or disturbance by the passions, as from fear, terror, anger, anxiety, or the like; quietness of mind; tranquillity; calmness; quiet of conscience.

Great *peace* have they that love thy law. — Ps. cxix.

6. Heavenly rest; the happiness of heaven. *Is.* lvii.

7. Harmony; concord; a state of reconciliation between parties at variance.

8. Public tranquillity; that quiet, order, and security which is guaranteed by the laws; as to keep the *peace*; to break the *peace.*

9. This word is used in commanding silence or quiet; as, *peace* to this troubled soul.

Peace! the lovers are asleep. *Crashaw.*

To be at peace; to be reconciled; to live in harmony.

To make peace; to reconcile, as parties at variance.

To hold the peace; to be silent; to suppress one's thoughts; not to speak.

PEACE'A-BLE, *a.* Free from war, tumult, or public commotion. We live in *peaceable* times. The reformation was introduced in a *peaceable* manner.

2. Free from private feuds or quarrels. The neighbors are *peaceable.* These men are *peaceable.*

3. Quiet; undisturbed; not agitated with passion. His mind is very *peaceable.*

4. Not violent, bloody, or unnatural; as to die a *peaceable* death.

PEACE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being peaceable; quietness.

2. Disposition to peace. *Hammond.*

PEACE'A-BLY, *adv.* Without war; without tumult or commotion; without private feuds and quarrels.

2. Without disturbance; quietly; without agitation; without interruption.

PEACE'-BREAK-ER, *n.* One that violates or disturbs public peace.

PEACE'FUL, *a.* Quiet; undisturbed; not in a state of war or commotion; as, a *peaceful* time; a *peaceful* country.

2. Pacific; mild; calm; as, *peaceful* words; a *peaceful* temper.

3. Removed from noise or tumult; still; undisturbed; as, the *peaceful* cottage; the *peaceful* scenes of rural life.

PEACE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without war or commotion.

2. Quietly; without disturbance.

Our loved earth, where *peacefully* we slept. *Dryden.*

3. Mildly; gently.

PEACE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Quiet; freedom from war, tumult, disturbance, or discord.

2. Freedom from mental perturbation; as, *peacefulness* of mind.

PEACE'LESS, *a.* Without peace; disturbed. *Sandys.*

PEACE'MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes peace by reconciling parties that are at variance.

Blessed are the *peacemakers*, for they shall be called the children of God.—Matt. v.

PEACE'-OF-FER-ING, *n.* Among *the Jews*, a voluntary offering to God, in thankfulness for his benefits, or to ask favors from him, or merely to satisfy the desires of a devout mind and give honor to God. *Leviticus.*

2. In *common usage*, satisfaction offered to an offended person, especially to a superior.

PEACE'-OF-FI-CER, *n.* A civil officer whose duty is to preserve the public peace, to prevent or punish riots, &c.; as a sheriff, or constable.

PEACE'-PART-ED, *a.* Dismissed from the world in peace. *Shak.*

PEACE'-PAR-TY, *n.* A party that favors peace, or the making of peace. *Mitford.*

PEACH, *n.* [Fr. *pêche*; It. *pesca*; Arm. *pechesen.*]

A tree and its fruit, of the genus Persica or Amygdalus, of many varieties. This is a delicious fruit, the produce of warm or temperate climates. In America, the *peach* thrives and comes to perfection in the neighborhood of Boston, northward of which it usually fails.

PEACH, for IMPEACH, is not used. *Dryden.*

PEACH'-COL-OR, (peech'kul-lur,) *n.* The pale-red color of the peach blossom.

PEACH'-COL-OR-ED, (peech'kul-lurd,) *a.* Of the color of a peach blossom. *Shak.*

PEACH'ER, *n.* An accuser. [*Not used.*] *Fox.*

PEA'CHICK, *n.* The chicken or young of the peacock. *Southern.*

PEACH'-TREE, *n.* The tree that produces the peach.

PEA'COCK, *n.* [*Pea*, in this word, is from L. *pavo*. Sax. *pawa*; Fr. *paon*, contracted from *pavonis*; It. *pavone*; Sp. *pavon*; D. *pauw*; G. *pfau*; W. *pawen*, from *paw*, spreading, extending.]

A large and beautiful gallinaceous fowl of the genus Pavo, properly the male of the species, but in usage the name is applied to the species in general. The feathers of this fowl's tail are very long, and variegated with rich and elegant colors. The peacock is a native of India.

PEA'COCK-FISH, *n.* A beautiful fish of the Mediterranean, Labrus Pavo of Linnæus.

PEA'HEN, *n.* [Gr. *pfauhenne* or *pfauen*; D. *paauwin.*]

The hen or female of the peacock.

PEA'-JACK-ET, *n.* A thick woolen jacket worn by seamen, &c.

PEAK, (peek,) *n.* [Sax. *peac*; W. *pig*; Ir. *peic*; Eng. *pike*, *beak*; Fr. *pique*; It. *becco*; Sp. *pico*. These are of one family, signifying a point, from shooting or thrusting.]

1. The top of a hill or mountain, ending in a point; as, the *peak* of Teneriffe.

2. A point; the end of any thing that terminates in a point.

3. The upper, outer corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff or yard; also, the extremity of the yard or gaff. *Mar. Dict.*

PEAK, *v. i.* To look sickly or thin. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

2. To make a mean figure; to sneak. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PEAK, *v. t.* To raise a gaff or yard more obliquely to the mast. *Mar. Dict.*

PEAK'ED, (pē'ked *or* peekt,) *a.* Pointed; ending in a point.

PEAK'ING, *a.* Mean; sneaking; poor. [*Vulgar.*]

PEAK'ISH, *a.* Denoted or belonging to an extenuated situation. *Drayton.*

2. Having features that seem thin or sharp, as from sickness. [*Colloquial.*] *Smart.*

PEAL, (peel,) *n.* [from L. *pello*, whence *appello*, to *appeal*. The sense is, to drive; a *peal* is a driving of sound. This word seems to belong to the family of L. *bolo*, and Eng. to *boat*, *jubilee*, *bell*, &c.]

A loud sound, usually a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, shouts of a multitude, &c. *Bacon. Milton. Addison.*

PEAL, *v. i.* To utter loud and solemn sounds; as the *pealing* organ. *Milton.*

PEAL, *v. t.* To assail with noise.

Nor was his ear less *pealed*. *Milton.*

2. To cause to ring or sound; to celebrate.

The warrior's name
Though *pealed* and chimed on all the tongues of fame.
J. Barlow.

3. To stir or agitate. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*

PEAL'ED, *pp.* Assailed with sound; resounded; celebrated.

PEAL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering a loud sound or successive sounds; resounding.

PE'AN, *n.* [L. *pæan*; Gr. παιαν.]

A song of praise or triumph.

PE'AN-ISM, *n.* The song or shouts of praise or of battle; shouts of triumph. *Milford.*

PEA'NUT, *n.* The Arachis Hypogæa, or ground nut, sometimes called PINDAR.

PEA'-ORE, *n.* An argillaceous oxyd of iron, occurring in round grains of the size of a pea. *Humble.*

PEAR, (pāre,) *n.* [Sax. *pera*; Sp. Port. and It. *pera*; D. *peer*; G. *birn*; Sw. *paron*; Dan. *pære*; Arm. *peren*; W. *per*; L. *pyrum.*]

The well-known fruit of the Pyrus communis, of many varieties, some of which are delicious to the taste.

PEARCH (perch.) See PERCH.

PEARL, (perl,) *n.* [Fr. *perle*: It. and Sp. *perla*; Ir. *pearla*; Sax. *pearl*; Sw. *parla*; D. *paarl*; G. *perle*; W. *perl*; *n.* This may be radically the same word as *beryl*, and so named from its clearness.]

1. A white, hard, smooth, shining body, usually roundish, found in certain testaceous fish of the oyster kind. It is found in the Persian seas, on the coast of Ceylon, and in many parts of the ocean which washes the shores of Arabia and the continent and isles of Asia, and is taken by divers. Pearls are of different sizes and colors; the larger ones approach to the figure of a pear; some have been found more than an inch in length. They are valued according to their size, their roundness, and their luster or purity, which appears in a bright, translucent, silvery whiteness. *McCulloch. P. Cyc.*

2. *Poetically*, something round and clear, as a drop of water or dew. *Drayton.*

3. A white speck or film growing on the eye. *Ainsworth.*

PEARL, (perl,) *v. t.* To set or adorn with pearls.

PEARL, (perl,) *v. i.* To resemble pearls. *Spenser.*

PEARL-A'CEOUS, *a.* Resembling mother-of-pearl.

PEARL'ASH, (perl'ash,) *n.* A somewhat impure carbonate of potassa, obtained by calcining potashes upon a reverberatory hearth. *Ure.*

PEARL'-DIV-ER, *n.* One who dives for pearls. *Carlisle.*

PEARL'ED, (perld,) *a.* Set or adorned with pearls. *Milton.*

PEARL'-EY-ED, (perl'ide,) *a.* Having a speck in the eye. *Johnson.*

PEARL'-OYS-TER, *n.* The oyster which yields pearls.

PEARL'-SIN-TER, *n.* Fiorite; a variety of siliceous sinter, the color gray and white. *Ure.*

PEARL'-SPAR, (perl'spär,) *n.* Brown spar.

PEARL'-STONE, *n.* A variety of obsidian, of a bluish or grayish color, and pearly luster. *Dana.*

PEARL-STUD-DED, *a.* Studded with pearls. *Scott.*

PEARL'-WHITE, *n.* A white powder precipitated from the nitrate of bismuth by a solution of sea-salt. *Ure.*

PEARL'-WORT, **PEARL'-GRASS**, *n.* An annual plant of the genus Sagina. *Loudon. Encyc. of Plants.*

PEARL'Y, (perl'e,) *a.* Containing pearls; abounding with pearls; as, *pearly* shells; a *pearly* shore.

2. Resembling pearls; clear; pure; transparent; as, the *pearly* flood; *pearly* dew, *Drayton. Dryden.*

PEAR'MAIN, *n.* A variety of the apple.

PEAR'-TREE, *n.* The tree that produces pears.

PEAS'ANT, (pez'ant,) *n.* [Fr. *paysan*; Sp. and Port. *paisano*; from the name of country; Fr. *pais*, or *pays*, Sp. and Port. *pais*, It. *paese*; W. *pau*, a place of rest, a country, from *pau*, coinciding with Gr. παυω, to rest.]

A countryman; one whose business is rural labor.

PEAS'ANT, (pez'ant,) *a.* Rustic: rural. *Spenser.*

PEAS'ANT-LIKE, **PEAS'ANT-LY**, *a.* Rude; clownish; illiterate; resembling peasants. *Milton.*

PEAS'ANT-RY, (pez'ant-ry,) *n.* Peasants; rustics; the body of country people. *Locke.*

2. Rusticity. [*Not used.*] *Butler.*

PEAS'-COD, **PEA'-SHELL**, *n.* The legume or pericarp of the pea. *Walton. Gay.*

PEA'-STONE, *n.* Pisolite, which see.

PEASE, (peez,) *n. pl.* Peas collectively, or used as food. [See PEA.] *Arbuthnot.*

PEAT, *n.* [G. *pfutze*, a bog.]

A substance of vegetable origin, always found more or less saturated with water. It consists of roots and fibers in every stage of decomposition, from the natural wood to the completely black vegetable mold. When dried, it forms a valuable kind of fuel. *P. Cyc.*

PEAT, *n.* [Fr. *petit.*]

A small, delicate person. *Halliwell.*

PEAT'-MOSS, *n.* [*peat* and *moss.*] The same as PEAT, which see.

2. A fen producing peat.

PEAT'Y, *a.* Composed of peat; resembling peat. *Brande.*

PEB'BLE, **PEB'BLE-STONE**, *n.* [Sax. *pabab*, *papolstane.*]

1. In *popular usage*, a roundish stone, of any kind, from the size of a nut to that of a man's head.

2. Among *opticians*, transparent and colorless rock-crystal. *Brande.*

PEB'BLE-CRYS'TAL, *n.* A crystal in form of nodules, found in earthy strata, and irregular in shape. *Woodward.*

PEB'BLED, *a.* Abounding with pebbles. *Thomson.*

PEB'BLY, *a.* Full of pebbles; abounding with small, roundish stones.

PE-CAN', **PE-CA'NA**, *n.* A species of hickory, Carya olivæformis, and its fruit, growing in North America. The nuts are oblong, very smooth, an inch or an inch and a half long, with thin shells, and form a small article of trade in the southern part of the valley of the Mississippi. *P. Cyc.*

PEC'A-RY, *n.* See PECCARY.

PEC-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *peccable.*] State of being subject to sin; capacity of sinning. *Decay of Piety.*

PEC'CA-BLE, *a.* [from L. *pecco*, Ir. *peachadh*, W. *pec*, *pechod*, sin; *pecu*, to sin; Fr. *pecher*; It. *peccare*; Sp. *pecar.*]

Liable to sin; subject to transgress the divine law. *Priestley.*

PEC-CA-DIL'LO, *n.* [Sp., dim. from *pecado*, L. *peccatum*; Fr. *peccadille.* See PECCABLE.]

1. A slight trespass or offense; a petty crime or fault. *Dryden.*

2. A sort of stiff ruff. *B. Taylor.*

PEC'CAN-CY, *n.* [from *peccant.*] Bad quality, as, the *peccancy* of the humors. *Wiseman.*

2. Offense. *Mountagu.*

PEC'CANT, *a.* [L. *peccans*; Fr. *peccant.* See PECCABLE.]

1. Sinning; guilty of sin or transgression; criminal, as, *peccant* angels. *Milton.*

2. Morbid; bad, corrupt; not healthy; as, *peccant* humors. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Wrong; bad; defective; informal, as, a *peccant* citation. [*Not used.*] *Ayliffe.*

PEC'CANT, *n.* An offender. [*Not used.*] *Whitlock.*

PEC'CANT-LY, *adv.* Sinfully, transgressingly.

PEC'CA-RY, *n.* The popular name of a pachydermatous mammal, belonging to the genus Dicotyles. It is nearly related to the hog. There are two species, the one inhabiting the eastern side of South America, and the other Paraguay. There is an opening on the back, from which is extracted a fetid humor secreted within.

PEC CA'VI, [L., I have offended.] A colloquial word used to express confession or acknowledgment of an offense. *Aubrey.*

PECH'BLENDE, *n.* [G. *pech*, pitch, and *blende*, blend.]

Pitchblende, which see.

PECK, *n.* [Arm. *pech*, a fourth; Fr. *picotin.*]

1. The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts; as, a *peck* of wheat or oats.

2. In *low language*, a great deal; as, to be in a *peck* of troubles. *Qu. pack.*

PECK, *v. t.* [It. *beccare*; Sp. *picar*; Fr. *becqueter*; D. *pikken*; G. *picken*; Dan. *pikker.* This verb is connected with the nouns *beak* and *pike.*]

1. To strike with the beak; to thrust the beak into; as, a bird that *pecks* a hole in a tree.

2. To strike with a pointed instrument, or to delve or dig with any thing pointed, as with a pick-ax. *Cursor.*

3. To pick up food with the beak. *Dryden.*

4. To strike with small and repeated blows; to strike in a manner to make small impressions. In this sense, the verb is generally intransitive. We say, to *peck at.* *South.*

[This verb and PICK are radically the same.]

PECK'ED, (pekt,) *pp.* Struck or penetrated with a beak or pointed instrument.

PECK'ER, *n.* One that pecks; a bird that pecks holes in trees; a woodpecker. *Dryden.*

PECK'ING, *ppr.* Striking with the bill; thrusting the beak into; thrusting into with a pointed instrument; taking up food with the beak.

PECK'LED, for SPECKLED, is not used. *Walton.*

PEC'TATE, *n.* A compound of pectic acid with a base.

PEC'TEN, *n.* [L.] A vascular membrane on the eyes of birds.

2. A genus of bivalves; the clam. *Brande.*

PEC'TIC ACID, *n.* [Gr. πηκτις, coagulum.]

The acid of many species of vegetables, so called from its tendency to form a jelly. It may be obtained by the action of an alkali on pectin. *Ure.*

PEC'TIN, *n.* [Gr. πηκτις.]

The gelatinizing principle of certain vegetables, as apples.

PEC'TIN-AL, *a.* [L. *pecten*, a comb; *pecto*, to comb, Gr. πεκτεω, from πεκω.]

Pertaining to a comb; resembling a comb.

PEC'TIN-AL, *n.* A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb. *Brown.*

PEC'TIN-ATE, **PEC'TIN-A-TED**, *a.* [from L. *pecten*, a comb.]

Having resemblance to the teeth of a comb. In *botany*, a *pectinate* leaf is a sort of pinnate leaf, in which the leaflets are toothed like a comb. *Martyn.*

A mineral is *pectinated*, when it presents short filaments, crystals, or branches, nearly parallel and equidistant. *Phillips.*

PEC'TIN-ATE-LY, *adv.* In a pectinate manner.

PEC-TIN-A'TION, *n.* The state of being pectinated.

2. A combing; the combing of the head. *Cyc.*

PEC-TIN-I-BRANCH'I-ATE, *a.* [L. *pecten* and *branchiæ.*]
In *malacology*, having pectinated gills.

PEC'TIN-ITE, *n.* [L. *pecten*, a comb.]
A fossil Pecten or scallop. [*Obs.*] *Kirwan.*

PEC'TO-RAL, *a.* [L. *pectoralis*, from *pectus*, breast.]
Pertaining to the breast; as, the *pectoral* muscles; *pectoral* medicines. *Milton.*
The *pectoral fins*, or *pectorals*, of a fish, are situated on the sides of the fish, behind the gills.

PEC'TO-RAL, *n.* A breastplate. *Encyc. Johnson.*
2. A sacerdotal habit or vestment worn by the Jewish high priest, called, in our version of the Bible, a BREASTPLATE. *Encyc.*
3. A medicine adapted to cure or relieve complaints of the breast and lungs.
4. In *ichthyology*, a pectoral fin.

PEC-TO-RI-LO'QUI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of pectoriloquy.

PEC-TO-RIL'O-QUY, *n.* [L. *pectus*, the breast, and *loquor*, to speak; a speaking from the breast.]
In *medicine*, when a patient's voice, distinctly articulated, seems to proceed from the point of the chest on which the ear or a stethoscope is placed, there is said to be *pectoriloquy*. *Collin.*
An exalted degree of bronchophony, resembling the sound heard by placing a stethoscope on the trachea when a person speaks. *Hall.*

PEC-TUNC'U-LUS, *n.* [L.] A genus of marine bivalves, having the hinge of the shell arched, with numerous narrow teeth. *Mantell.*

PEC'U-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *peculatus*, *peculor*, from *peculium*, private property, from *pecus*, cattle.]
1. To defraud the public of money or goods intrusted to one's care, by appropriating the property to one's own use; to defraud by embezzlement.
2. Among *civilians*, to steal. *Encyc.*

PEC'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Defrauding the public of money or goods.

PEC-U-LA'TION, *n.* The act, practice, or crime of defrauding the public by appropriating to one's own use the money or goods intrusted to one's care for management or disbursement; embezzlement of public money or goods.

PEC'U-LA-TOR, *n.* [L.] One that defrauds the public by appropriating to his own use money intrusted to his care.

PE-CUL'IAR, (pe-kūl'yar,) *a.* [L. *peculiaris*, from *peculium*, one's own property, from *pecus*, cattle.]
1. Appropriate; belonging to a person, and to him only. Almost every writer has a *peculiar* style. Most men have manners *peculiar* to themselves.
2. Singular; particular. The man has something *peculiar* in his deportment.
3. Particular; special.

My fate is Juno's most peculiar care. *Dryden.*

[*Most* can not, in strict propriety, be prefixed to *peculiar*, but it is used to give emphasis to the word.]
4. Belonging to a nation, system, or other thing, and not to others.

PE-CUL'IAR, *n.* Exclusive property; that which belongs to a person in exclusion of others. *Milton.*
2. In the *English canon law*, a particular parish or church which has the probate of wills within itself, exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary or bishop's court. *Encyc.*
Court of peculiars, in *England*, is a branch of the court of arches. It has jurisdiction over all the parishes dispersed through the province of Canterbury, in the midst of other dioceses, which are exempt from the ordinary jurisdiction, and subject to the metropolitan only. *Blackstone.*

PE-CUL-IAR'I-TY, (pe-kūl-yar'e-te,) *n.* Something peculiar to a person or thing; that which belongs to, or is found in, one person or thing, and in no other; as, a *peculiarity* of style or manner of thinking; *peculiarity* in dress.

PE-CUL'IAR-IZE, *v. t.* To appropriate; to make peculiar. *Smith.*

PE-CUL'IAR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Appropriated; made peculiar.

PE-CUL'IAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making peculiar.

PE-CUL'IAR-LY, *adv.* Particularly; singly. *Woodward.*
2. In a manner not common to others. *Drayton.*

PE-CUL'IAR-NESS, *n.* The state of being peculiar; appropriation. [*Little used.*] *Mede.*

PE-CU'LI-UM, *n.* [L.] In the *Roman law*, the property which a slave might acquire independently of the control of his master. *Brande.*

PE-CU'NI-A-RI-LY, *adv.* In a pecuniary manner. *West. Rev.*

PE-CU'NI-A-RY, (pe-kū'nyar-e,) *a.* [Fr. *pecuniaire*; It. [illegible]; L. *pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, money, from *pecus*, cattle.]
1. Relating to money; as, *pecuniary* affairs or losses.
2. Consisting of money; as, a *pecuniary* mulct or penalty. *Bacon.*

PE-CU'NI-OUS, *a.* Full of money. [*Not used.*] *Sherwood.*

PED, *n.* [for PAD.] A small pack-saddle. *Tusser.*
2. A basket; a hamper. *Spenser.*

PED-A-GOG'IC, } *a.* [from *pedagogue.*] Suiting
PED-A-GOG'IC-AL, } or belonging to a teacher of children, or to a pedagogue.

PED'A-GOG-ISM, *n.* The business, character, or manners of a pedagogue.

PED'A-GOGUE, (ped'a-gog,) *n.* [Gr. παιδαγωγος; παις, a child, and αγω, to lead.]
1. A teacher of children; one whose occupation is to instruct young children; a schoolmaster.
2. A pedant.

PED'A-GOGUE, *v. t.* To teach with the air of a pedagogue; to instruct superciliously. *Prior.*

PED'A-GO-GY, *n.* Instruction in the first rudiments; preparatory discipline. *South.*

PE'DAL, *a.* [L. *pedalis*, from *pes*, *pedis*, foot.]
Pertaining to a foot.

PED'AL, *n.* A contrivance attached to the harp, organ, piano-forte, &c., acted upon by the foot, (whence the name,) and designed to modify the tone or swell of the instrument.
2. A fixed or stationary base. *Busby.*

PED'AL-NOTE, *n.* In *music*, a holding-note. *Busby.*

PE-DA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *pedaneus*, from *pes*, the foot.]
Going on foot; walking. *Dict.*

PED'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *pedant*; It. Sp. and Port. *pedante*. See PEDAGOGUE.]
1. A schoolmaster. *Shak.*
2. A person who makes a vain display of his learning. *Addison.*

PE-DANT'IC, } *a.* Ostentatious of learning;
PE-DANT'IC-AL, } vainly displaying or making a show of knowledge; *applied to persons or things*; as, a *pedantic* writer or scholar; a *pedantic* description or expression.

PE-DANT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With a vain or boastful display of learning.

PED'ANT-IZE, *v. i.* To play the pedant; to domineer over lads; to use pedantic expressions.

PED'ANT-RY, *n.* [Fr. *pedanterie.*] [*Cotgrave.*
Vain ostentation of learning; a boastful display of knowledge of any kind.

Horace has enticed me into this pedantry of quotation. *Cowley.*
Pedantry is the unseasonable ostentation of learning. *Rambler.*

PE-DA'RI-AN, *n.* One of the *pedarii* in the Roman senate, who were not really senators, but only entitled to a seat by the office which they held, and who, not being authorized to vote, expressed their preference by *walking* over to the party they wished to join. *Smith's Dict.*

PED'ATE, *a.* [L. *pedatus*, from *pes*, the foot.]
In *botany*, when the footstalk of a leaf is divided at the top, with a leaflet in the fork, and several leaflets on each division, it is said to be *pedate*.

PE-DAT'I-FID, *a.* [L. *pes*, foot, and *findo*, to divide.]
A *pedatifid* leaf, in *botany*, is one whose parts are not entirely separate, but divided in a pedate manner. *Martyn.*

PED'DLE, *v. i.* [Perhaps from the root of *petty*, W. *pitw*, Fr. *petit*, small.]
1. To be busy about trifles.
2. To travel about the country and retail goods. He *peddles* for a living.

PED'DLE, *v. t.* To sell or retail, usually by traveling about the country.

PED'DLER, *n.* [from *peddle*, to sell by traveling; or from L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.]
A traveling foot-trader; one that carries about small commodities on his back, or in a cart or wagon, and sells them. *Spenser. Swift.*

PED'DLER-ESS, *n.* A female peddler. *Overbury.*

PED'DLER-Y, *n.* Small wares sold or carried about for sale by peddlers.

PED'DLING, *ppr.* Traveling about and selling small wares.
2. *a.* Trifling; unimportant.

PED'E-RAST, *n.* [Gr. παιδεραστης, from παις, a boy, and ερως, love.]
A sodomite. *Encyc.*

PED-E-RAST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to pederasty.

PED'E-RAST-Y, *n.* Sodomy; the crime against nature.

PED-E-RE'RO, *n.* [Sp. *pedrero*, from *piedra*, a stone, L. *petra*, Gr. πετρος; so named from the use of stones in the charge, before the invention of iron balls.]
A swivel gun; sometimes written *paterero*.

PED'ES-TAL, *n.* [Sp. *pedestal*; It. *piedestallo*; Fr. *piedestal*; L. *pes*, the foot, and Teut. *stall*; G. *stellen*, to set.]
In *architecture*, the lowest part of a column or pillar; the part which sustains a column or serves as its foot. It consists of three parts, the base, the die, and the cornice. *Addison. Gwilt.*

PE-DES'TRI-AL, *a.* [L. *pedestris.*]
Pertaining to the foot. *Moseley.*

PE-DES'TRI-AN, *a.* [L. *pedestris*, from *pes*, the foot.]
Going on foot; walking; performed on foot; as, a pedestrian journey.

PE-DES'TRI-AN, *n.* One that walks or journeys on foot.
2. One that walks for a wager; a remarkable walker.

PE-DES'TRI-AN-ISM, *n.* A walking; usually for a wager.
2. The practice of walking.

PE-DES'TRI-AN-IZE, *v. i.* To practice walking.

PE-DES'TRI-OUS, *a.* Going on foot; not winged. *Brown.*

PED'I-CEL, } *n.* [L. *pediculus*, from *pes*, the foot.]
PED'I-CLE, }
1. In *botany*, the ultimate division of a common peduncle; the stalk that supports one flower only, when there are several on a peduncle. Any short and small footstalk, although it does not stand upon another footstalk, is likewise called a *pedicel*. *Martyn.*
2. In *zoölogy*, a footstalk or stem by which certain animals of the lower orders are attached. *Dana.*

PED'I-CEL-LATE, *a.* Having a pedicel, or supported by a pedicel.

PE-DIC'U-LAR, } *a.* [L. *pedicularis*, from *pediculus*,
PE-DIC'U-LOUS, } a louse.]
Lousy; having the lousy distemper.

PE-DIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *pes* and *gero.*]
Having feet.

PED'I-GREE, *n.* [Probably from L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot, like D. *stam*, G. *stamm*, stem, stock, degree.]
1. Lineage; line of ancestors from which a person or tribe descends; genealogy.

Alterations of surnames — have obscured the truth of our pedigrees. *Camden.*

2. An account or register of a line of ancestors.

The Jews preserved the pedigrees of their several tribes. *Atterbury.*

PED'I-LU-VY, *n.* [L. *pes*, foot, and *lavo*, to wash.]
The bathing of the feet; a bath for the feet.

PED'I-MENT, *n.* [from L. *pes*, the foot.]
In *architecture*, an ornament that finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates, windows, and niches. It is of two forms, triangular and circular. A pediment is properly the representation of the roof. *Encyc. Brande.*

PED'I-PALP, *n.* [L. *pes* and *palpo.*]
One of an order of Arachnidans or spiders, whose feelers are extended before the head, armed with a forceps.

PED-I-PALP'OUS, *a.* Pertaining to the pedipalps.

PED'I-REME, *n.* [L. *pes*, a foot, and *remus*, an oar.]
A crustaceous animal, whose feet serve the purpose of oars.

PED'LER. See PEDDLER.

PE-DO-BAP'TISM, *n.* [Gr. παις, παιδος, a child, and βαπτισμα, baptism.]
The baptism of infants or of children.

PE-DO-BAP'TIST, *n.* One that holds to infant baptism; one that practices the baptism of children. Most denominations of Christians are *pedobaptists*.

PE-DOM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *pes*, the foot, and Gr. μετρον, measure.]
An instrument by which paces are numbered as a person walks, and the distance from place to place ascertained. It also marks the revolutions of wheels. This is done by means of wheels with teeth, and a chain or string fastened to the foot or to the wheel of a carriage; the wheels advancing a notch at every step, or at every revolution of the carriage wheel. *Hebert.*

PED-O-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or measured by, a pedometer.

PE-DUN'CLE, (pe-dunk'l,) *n.* [L. *pes*, the foot.]
1. In *botany*, the stem or stalk that supports the fructification of a plant, i. e., the flower and the fruit. *Martyn.*
2. In *conchology*, a sort of stem, by which certain shells are attached to wood or other objects. *Humble.*

PE-DUNC'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to a peduncle; growing from a peduncle; as, a *peduncular* tendril. *Martyn.*

PE-DUNC'U-LATE, } *a.* Having a peduncle; grow-
PE-DUNC'U-LA-TED, } ing on a peduncle; as, a *pedunculate* flower.

PEE, *v. i.* To look with one eye. [*Not used.*] *Ray.*

PEED, *a.* Blind of one eye. [*Not used.*] *Ray.*

PEEK, in our popular dialect, is the same as PEEP, to look through a crevice.

PEEL, *v. t.* [Fr. *peler*, *piller*; Sp. *pelar*, *pillar*; Port. *pelar*, *pilhar*; It. *pigliare*; L. *pilo*, to pull off hair and to pillage; Arm. *pilha*; W. *piliaw*, to take off the surface or rind. The first verb *peler*, *pelar*, seems to be formed from L. *pilus*, the hair. The Eng. *peel* is therefore from the other verb. See PILL. Class Bl, No. 32, 44, 51.]
1. To strip off skin, bark, or rind, without a cutting instrument; to strip by drawing or tearing off the skin; to bark; to flay; to decorticate. When a knife is used, we call it *paring*. Thus we say, to *peel* a tree, to *peel* an orange; but we say, to *pare* an apple, to *pare* land.
2. In *a general sense*, to remove the skin, bark, or rind, even with an instrument.
3. To strip; to plunder; to pillage; as, to *peel* a province or conquered people. *Milton. Dryden.*

PEEL, *v. i.* To lose the skin, bark, or rind. *Smart.*

PEEL, *n.* [L. *pellis*, Fr. *peau*, G. *fell*, D. *vel*, skin; from *peeling.*]
The skin or rind of any thing; as, the *peel* of an orange.

PEEL, n. [Fr. pelle; L. Sp. and It. pala; W. pal, probably from thrusting, throwing, L. pello; Gr. βαλλω, like Eng. shovel, from shove; or from spreading.]
A kind of wooden shovel, used by bakers, with a broad palm and long handle; hence, in popular use in America, any large fire-shovel.
PEEL'ED, pp. or a. Stripped of skin, bark, or rind; plundered; pillaged.
PEEL'ER, n. One that peels, strips, or flays.
2. A plunderer; a pillager.
PEEL'ING, ppr. Stripping off skin or bark; plundering.
PEEP, v. i. [Ir. piobam, to pipe, to peep; D. piepen, to pipe, to chirp; G. pfeifen; Sw. pipa; Dan. piper, pipper; L. pipio. The primary sense is, to open or to shoot, to thrust out or forth; Dan. pipper frem, to sprout, to bud. This coincides with pipe, fife, &c., Heb. אבּ, to cry out, Abib, &c.]
1. To begin to appear; to make the first appearance; to issue or come forth from concealment, as through a narrow avenue.

I can see his pride
Peep through each part of him. — Shak.
When flowers first peeped. — Dryden.

2. To look through a crevice; to look narrowly, closely, or slily.

A fool will peep in at the door. — Ecclus.
Thou art a maid, and must not peep. — Prior.

3. To cry, as chickens; to utter a fine, shrill sound, as through a crevice; usually written Pee, but without reason, as it is the same word as is here defined, and, in America, is usually pronounced peep.
PEEP, n. First appearance; as, the peep of day.
2. A sly look, or a look through a crevice. Swift.
3. The cry of a chicken.
PEEP'ER, n. A chicken just breaking the shell. Bramston.
2. In familiar language, the eye.
PEEP'-HOLE, / PEEP'ING-HOLE, n. A hole or crevice through which one may peep or look without being discovered.
PEEP'ING, ppr. Looking through a crevice.
2. Crying, like a chicken.
PEER, n. [Fr. pair; L. par; It. pari; Sp. par. See Pair.]
1. An equal; one of the same rank. A man may be familiar with his peers.
2. An equal in excellence or endowments.

In song he never had his peer. — Dryden.

3. A companion; a fellow; an associate.

He all his peers in beauty did surpass. — Spenser.

4. A nobleman; as, a peer of the realm; the house of peers, so called because noblemen and barons were originally considered as the companions of the king, like L. comes, count. In England, persons belonging to the five degrees of nobility are all peers.
PEER, v. i. [L. pareo; Norm. perer. See Appear.]
1. To come just in sight; to appear; a poetic word.

So not or peereth in the meanest habit. — Shak.
See how his gorget peers above his gown. — B. Jonson.

2. To look narrowly; to peep; as, the peering day. Milton.

Peering in maps for ports, and piers, and roads. — Shak.

PEER'AGE, n. [See Peer, an equal.] The rank or dignity of a peer or nobleman. Blackstone.
2. The body of peers. Dryden.
PEER'DOM, (peer'dum,) n. Peerage. [Not used.]
PEER'ESS, n. The consort of a peer; a noble lady. Pope.
PEER'LESS, a. Unequaled; having no peer or equal; as peerless beauty or majesty. Dryden.
PEER'LESS-LY, adv. Without an equal.
PEER'LESS-NESS, n. The state of having no equal.
PEE'VISH, a. [In Scot. pew is to complain or mutter. It is probably a contracted word, and perhaps from the root of pet, petulant.]
1. Fretful, petulant; apt to mutter and complain; easily vexed or fretted; querulous, hard to please.

She is peevish, sullen, froward. — Shak.

2. Expressing discontent and fretfulness.

I will not presume
To send such peevish tokens to a king. — Shak.

3. Silly; childish. Shak.
PEE'VISH-LY, adv. Fretfully; petulantly; with discontent and murmuring. Hayward.
PEE'VISH-NESS, n. Fretfulness; petulance; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper; as, childish peevishness.

When peevishness and spleen succeed. — Swift.

PEG, n. [This is probably from the root of L. pango, pactus, Gr. πηγνυμι; denoting that which fastens, or allied to beak and picket.]
1. A small, pointed piece of wood, used in fastening boards or other work of wood, &c. It does the office of a nail. The word is applied only to small pieces of wood pointed; to the larger pieces, thus pointed, we give the name of pins, and pins, in ship carpentry, are called tree-nails or trenails. Coxe, in his Travels in Russia, speaks of poles or beams, fastened into the ground with pegs.
2. The pins of an instrument, on which the strings are strained. Shak.
3. A nickname for Margaret.
To take a peg lower; to come down; to sink. Hudibras.
PEG, v. t. To fasten with pegs. Evelyn.
PEG'A-SUS, n. [L., from Gr. Πηγασος.] In fabulous history, a winged horse.
2. In astronomy, one of the northern constellations.
3. In zoölogy, a genus of fishes with large pectoral fins, by means of which they take short flights or leaps through the air.
PEG'GED, pp. or a. Fastened or furnished with pegs.
PEG'GER, n. One that fastens with pegs. Sherwood.
PEG'GING, ppr. Securing with pegs.
PEGM, (pem,) n. [Gr. πηγμα.]
A sort of moving machine in the old pageants. B. Jonson.
PEG'MA-TITE, n. A variety of granite, composed essentially of lamellar feldspar and quartz; frequently with a mixture of mica. In it are found kaolin, tin, tourmalin, beryl, columbite, tungsten, and other valuable minerals. Fr. Dict. of Nat. Hist.
PEI-RAM'E-TER, n. An instrument for measuring the amount of resistance to wheel carriages on roads of different construction. Francis.
PEI-RAS'TIC, a. [Gr. πειραστικος, from πειραω, to strain, to attempt.]
1. Attempting; making trial.
2. Treating of or representing trials or attempts; as, the peirastic dialogues of Plato. Enfield.
PEISE. See Poise.
PEK'AN, n. A carnivorous quadruped of the weasel family, Mustela Canadensis, found in Canada and the Northern United States; also called the Fisher. It grows to the length of from three to four feet. Encyc. Am.
PEK'OE, n. A kind of black tea, said to be scented with a shrub called pekoe.
PEL'AGE, n. [Fr., from L. pilus, hair.]
The vesture or covering of wild beasts, consisting of hair, fur, or wool. Bacon.
PE-LA'GI-AN, / PE-LAG'IC, a. [L. pelagus, the sea.]
Pertaining to the sea, or deep sea; as, pelagian shells. Journ. of Science.
PE-LA'GI-AN, n. [from Pelagius, a native of Great Britain, who lived in the fourth century.]
A follower of Pelagius, a monk of Banchor or Bangor, who denied original sin, and asserted the doctrine of free will and the merit of good works. Bp. Hall.
PE-LA'GI-AN, a. Pertaining to Pelagius and his doctrines. South.
PE-LA'GI-AN-ISM, n. The doctrines of Pelagius. South.
PEL-AR-GO'NI-UM, n. [Gr. πελαργος, a stork.]
A genus of ornamental plants allied to the geranium, and belonging to the same natural order.
PEL'E-RINE, n. A lady's long cape, with ends coming down before.
PELF, n. [Probably allied to pilfer.] Money; riches; but it often conveys the idea of something ill gotten or worthless. It has no plural.
PEL'FRY or PEL'FRAY; formerly used for Pelf.
PEL'I-CAN, n. [Low L. pelecanus; Gr. πελεκαν; Fr. pelican.]
1. A palmiped water fowl of the genus Pelecanus. It is larger than the swan, and remarkable for its enormous bill, to the lower edges of the under chop of which is attached a pouch or bag, capable of being distended so as to hold many quarts of water. In this bag the fowl deposits the fish it takes for food. P. Cyc.
2. A chemical glass vessel or alembic with a tubulated capital, from which two opposite and crooked beaks pass out and enter again at the belly of the cucurbit. It is designed for continued distillation and cohobation; the volatile parts of the substance distilling, rising into the capital, and returning through the beaks into the cucurbit. Nicholson.
PE'LI-OM, n. [Gr. πελιωμα, black color.]
A mineral, a variety of iolite. Cleaveland.
PE-LISSE', (pe-leess',) n. [Fr., from L. pellis, skin.]
Originally, a furred robe or coat. But the name is now given to a silk coat or habit worn by ladies.
PELL, n. [L. pellis, It. pelle, a skin.]
1. A skin or hide.
2. A roll of parchment.
Clerk of the pells; in England, an officer of the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill on the parchment rolls, the roll of receipts, and the roll of disbursements.
PEL'LET, n. [Fr. pelote; W. pellen, from L. pila, a ball; It. palla.]
1. A little ball; as, a pellet of wax or lint. Bacon. Wiseman.
2. A bullet; a ball for fire-arms. [Not now used.] Bacon. Ray.
PEL'LET-ED, a. Consisting of bullets. Shak.
PEL'LI-CLE, (pel'le-kl,) n. [L. pellicula, dim. of pellis, skin.]
1. A thin skin or film. Sharp. Encyc.
2. Among chemists, a thin, saline crust formed on the surface of a solution of salt evaporated to a certain degree. This pellicle consists of saline particles crystallized. Nicholson. Brande.
PEL'LI-TO-RY, n. [Sp. pelitre; corrupted perhaps from L. parietaria, the wall plant, from paries.]
The name of several plants of different genera, sometimes used in medicine. The pellitory of the wall, or common pellitory, is of the genus Parietaria; the bastard pellitory, of the genus Achillea; and the pellitory of Spain, is the Anthemis pyrethrum. Lee. Parr.
PELL-MELL', adv. With confused violence. Shak. Hudibras.
PELLS, n. pl. Clerk of the pells. [See Pell.]
PEL-LU'CID, a. [L. pellucidus; per and lucidus, very bright. See Light.]
Perfectly clear; transparent; not opaque; as, a body as pellucid as crystal. Woodward.
PEL-LU-CID'I-TY, / PEL-LU'CID-NESS, n. Perfect clearness; transparency; as, the pellucidity of the air; the pellucidness of a gem. Locke. Keil.
PEL-LU'CID-LY, adv. Transparently; clearly.
PE-LO'PI-UM, n. A metal recently discovered in Columbite. Journ. of Science.
PEL-O-PON-NE'SIAN, a. Pertaining to Peloponnesus.
PEL-O-PON-NE'SUS, n. [Gr. Πελοποννησος, island of Pelops.] A celebrated peninsula, comprehending the southern part of Greece; now called Morea.
PELT, n. [G. pelz; Sp. pelada; L. pellis. See Fell.]
1. The skin of a beast with the hair on it; a raw hide. Brown.
2. The quarry of a hawk all torn. Ainsworth.
3. A blow or stroke from something thrown. [Infm.]
PELT, v. t. [Fr. peloter, from pelote, a ball; or contracted from pellet. In Sw. bulta is to beat. The word is from Fr. pelote, a little ball, or from L. pello, Gr. βαλλω.]
1. Properly, to strike with something thrown driven, or falling; as, to pelt with stones; pelted with hail.

The chiding billows seem to pelt the clouds. — Shak.

2. To drive by throwing something. Atterbury.
PELT'-WOOL, n. Wool plucked from the pelts or skins of sheep after they are dead.
PELT'ATE, / PELT'A-TED, a. [L. pelta, a target.]
Fixed to the stalk by the center, or by some point distinctly within the margin. Martyn.
PELT'ATE-LY, adv. In a peltate manner. Eaton.
PELT'ED, pp. Struck with something thrown or driven.
PELT'ER, n. One that pelts; also, a pinchpenny; a mean, sordid person. Huloet.
PELT'ING, ppr. Striking with something thrown or driven.
PELT'ING, n. An assault with any thing thrown. Shak.
PELT'ING, a. In Shakspeare, mean; paltry. [Improper.]
PELT'-MON''GER, (-mung'ger,) n. A dealer in pelts or raw hides.
PELT'RY, n. [from pelt, a skin.] The skins of animals producing fur; skins in general, with the fur on them; furs in general. Smollett.
PEL'VIC, a. Pertaining to the pelvis. Lawrence.
PEL-VIM'E-TER, n. [L. pelvis and Gr. μετρον, measure.]
An instrument to measure the dimensions of the female pelvis. Coxe.
PEL'VIS, n. [L. pelvis, a basin.]
The cavity of the body formed by the os sacrum, os coccygis, and ossa innominata, constituting the lower part of the abdomen.
PEM'MI-CAN, n. Meat cured, pulverized, and mixed with fat. It contains much nutriment in small compass, and is of great use in long voyages of exploration.
PEN, n. [L. penna; Sax. pinn; D. pen; It. penna, a feather, a pen, and a top; W. pen, top, summit, head; Ir. beann, beinn, written also ben. The Celtic nations called the peak of a mountain ben or pen. Hence, the name Apennine, applied to the mountains of Italy. It may belong to the same root as L. pinna, a fin, that is, a shoot or point.]
1. An instrument used for writing, usually made of the quill of a goose or other bird; but it may be of any other material, as of steel, gold, &c.
2. A feather; a wing. [Not used.] Spenser.
PEN, v. t.; pret. and pp. Penned. To write; to compose and commit to paper. Addison.
PEN, n. [Sax. pinan, to press, or pyndan, to pound or shut up; both probably from one root.]
A small inclosure for beasts, as for cows or sheep.
PEN, v. t.; pret. and pp. Penned or Pent. To shut in a pen; to confine in a small inclosure; to coop; to confine in a narrow place; usually followed by up, which is redundant. Boyle. Milton.
PEN'-CUT-TER, n. One whose occupation is to make pens.
PE'NAL, a. [Fr. and Sp. id.; It. penale; from L. pœna, Gr. ποινη, pain, punishment. See Pain.]

1. Enacting punishment; denouncing the punishment of offenses; as, a *penal* law or statute; the *penal* code. *Penal* statutes must be construed strictly. *Blackstone.*

2. Inflicting punishment.

Adamantine chains and *penal* fire. *Milton.*

3. Incurring punishment; subject to a penalty; as, a *penal* act or offense.

PE-NAL'I-TY, *n.* Liableness or condemnation to punishment. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PE'NAL-LY, *adv.* In a penal manner.

PEN'AL-TY, *n.* [It. *penalità*; Sp. *penalidad.* See PENAL.]

1. The suffering in person or property which is annexed by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime, offense, or trespass, as a punishment. A fine is a pecuniary *penalty.* The usual *penalties* inflicted on the person are whipping, cropping, branding, imprisonment, hard labor, transportation, or death.

2. The suffering to which a person subjects himself by covenant or agreement, in case of non-fulfillment of his stipulations; the forfeiture or sum to be forfeited for non-payment, or for non compliance with an agreement; as, the *penalty* of a bond.

PEN'ANCE, *n.* [Sp. *penance*, from *penar*, it. *penare*, to suffer pain. See PAIN.]

1. The suffering, labor, or pain to which a person voluntarily subjects himself, or which is imposed on him by authority as a punishment for his faults, or as an expression of penitence; such as fasting, flagellation, wearing chains, &c. *Penance* is one of the seven sacraments of the Roman Catholic church. *Encyc.*

2. Repentance. [*Obs.*] *Wiclif.*

PE-NA'TES, *n. pl.* [L.] The household gods of the ancient Italians.

PENCE, (pense,) *n.* The plural of PENNY, when used of a sum of money or value. When pieces of coin are mentioned, we use PENNIES.

PEN-CHANT', (pän-shäng',) *n.* [Fr.] Inclination.

PEN'CIL, *n.* [Fr. *pinceau*; Sp. *pincel*; L. *penicillus.*]

1. A small brush used by painters for laying on colors. Hence, *figuratively*, the art of painting. The proper pencils are made of fine hair or bristles, as of camels, badgers, or squirrels, or of the down of swans, inclosed in a quill. The larger pencils, made of swine's bristles, are called BRUSHES. *Encyc.*

2. Any instrument formed of black lead or red chalk, with a point at one end, used for writing and drawing. *Encyc.*

3. Any instrument of writing without ink. *Johnson.*

4. In *optics*, an aggregate or collection of rays of light.

PEN'CIL, *v. t.* To paint or draw; to write or mark with a pencil. *Shak. Harte.*

PEN'CIL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Painted, drawn, or marked with a pencil.

2. Radiated; having pencils of rays.

PEN'CIL-ING, *ppr.* Painting, drawing, or marking with a pencil.

PEN'CIL-ING, *n.* The act of painting or sketching.

PEN'CIL-SHAP-ED, (-shäpt,) *a.* Having the shape of a pencil.

PEN'CRAFT, *n.* Penmanship; chirography. *Bruce.*

PEND'ANT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pendeo*, to hang, or Sp. *pendon.* See PENNON.]

1. An ornament or jewel hanging at the ear, usually composed of pearl or some precious stone. *Pope.*

2. A hanging ornament on roofs, ceilings, &c., much used in Gothic architecture. *Gloss. of Archit.*

3. Any thing hanging by way of ornament. *Waller.*

4. In *the fine arts*, a picture or print which, from uniformity of size and subject, hangs as a companion of another. *Brande.*

5. In *heraldry*, a part hanging from the label, resembling the drops in the Doric frieze. *Encyc.*

6. A long, narrow piece of bunting, worn at the mast-heads of vessels of war. [See PENNANT.] *Totten.*

The broad pendant is a square piece, carried in the same way, in a commodore's vessel. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

7. A rope to which a purchase is hooked.

There are many other pendants consisting of a rope or ropes, to whose lower extremity is attached a block or tackle. The rudder-pendant is a rope made fast to the rudder by a chain, to prevent the loss of the rudder when unshipped. [See PENNANT.] *Mar. Dict.*

8. A pendulum. [*Not used.*] *Digby.*

PEND'ENCE, *n.* [L. *pendens*, *pendeo*, to hang.]

Slope; inclination. *Wotton.*

PEND'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *pendens*, *pendeo*, supra.]

Suspense; the state of being undecided; as, to wait during the *pendency* of a suit or petition.

PEND'ENT, *a.* [L. *pendens.*]

1. Hanging; fastened at one end, the other being loose.

With ribbons *pendent*, flaring about her head. *Shak.*

2. Jutting over; projecting; as, a *pendent* rock. *Shak.*

3. Supported above the ground. *Milton.*

PEN-DENTE LITE, [L.] Pending the suit or action.

PEN-DENT'IVE, *n.* In *architecture*, the portion of a vault between the arches under a dome.

PEND'ENT-LY, *adv.* In a pendent or projecting manner.

PEND'ING, *ppr.* [L. *pendeo*, to hang; *pendente lite.*]

Depending; remaining undecided; not terminated. This was done, *pending* the suit.

PEND'U-LE, *n.* A pendulum. *Evelyn.*

PEND'U-LOS'I-TY, } *n.* [See PENDULOUS.] The
PEND'U-LOUS-NESS, } state of hanging; suspension.

[*The latter is the preferable word.*]

PEND'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *pendulus*, from *pendeo*, to hang.]

Hanging; swinging; fastened at one end, the other being movable. The dewlap of an animal is *pendulous.*

PEND'U-LUM, *n.* [L. *pendulus*, *pendulum.*]

A body suspended by a right line from a fixed point, and moving freely about that point as a center; as, the *pendulum* of a clock. The oscillations of a *pendulum* depend on gravity, and are always performed in nearly equal times, supposing the length of the *pendulum* and the gravity to remain the same.

Ballistic pendulum; a pendulum used to ascertain the momentum of cannon or musket balls. It usually consists of a heavy log of wood suspended so as to move freely.

Compensation pendulum; a pendulum containing some contrivance for counteracting the expansion of the rod by heat, and its contraction by cold, so as to keep the pendulum always of the same effective length. *Olmsted.*

Gridiron pendulum; a species of compensation pendulum, consisting of parallel bars of different metals, so arranged that the length of the pendulum remains unaltered by changes of temperature.

Mercurial pendulum; a species of compensation pendulum, having the rod made of steel, and the weight formed by a glass vessel filled with mercury, which, by its expansion or contraction, compensates for the changes in the length of the rod. *Brande.*

PEN-E-TRA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *penetrable.*] Susceptibility of being penetrated, or of being entered or passed through by another body.

There being no mean between *penetrability* and impenetrability. *Cheyne.*

PEN'E-TRA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *penetrabilis.* See PENETRATE.]

1. That may be penetrated, entered, or pierced by another body.

Let him try thy dart,
And pierce his only *penetrable* part. *Dryden.*

2. Susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.

I am not made of stone,
But *penetrable* to your kind entreaties. *Shak.*

PEN-E-TRA'LI-A, *n. pl.* [L.] The recesses or innermost parts of any place, as of a temple, palace, &c.; hence, the hidden things or secrets. The anglicized form, PENETRAIL, is not used.

PEN'E-TRAN-CY, *n.* [L. *penetrans.*]

Power of entering or piercing; as, the *penetrancy* of subtile effluvia.

PEN'E-TRANT, *a.* [L. *penetrans.*]

Having the power to enter or pierce; sharp; subtile; as, *penetrant* spirit; food subtilized and rendered fluid and *penetrant.* *Boyle. Ray.*

PEN'E-TRATE, *v. t.* [L. *penetro*, from the root of *pen*, a point.]

1. To enter or pierce; to make way into another body; as, a sword or dart *penetrates* the body; oil *penetrates* wood; marrow, the most *penetrating* of oily substances. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To affect the mind; to cause to feel. I am *penetrated* with a lively sense of your generosity.

3. To reach by the intellect; to understand; as, to *penetrate* the meaning or design of any thing.

4. To enter; to pass into the interior; as, to *penetrate* a country.

PEN'E-TRATE, *v. i.* To pass; to make way.

Born where Heaven's influence scarce can *penetrate.* *Pope.*

2. To make way intellectually. He had not *penetrated* into the designs of the prince.

PEN'E-TRA-TED, *pp.* Entered; pierced; understood; fathomed.

PEN'E-TRA-TING, *ppr.* Entering; piercing; understanding.

2. *a.* Having the power of entering or piercing another body; sharp; subtile. Oil is a *penetrating* substance.

3. Acute; discerning; quick to understand; as, a *penetrating* mind.

PEN'E-TRA-TING-LY, *adv.* Piercingly; discerningly.

PEN-E-TRA'TION, *n.* The act of entering a body. *Milton.*

2. Mental entrance into any thing abstruse; as, a *penetration* into the abstruse difficulties of algebra. *Watts.*

3. Acuteness; sagacity; as, a man of great or nice *penetration.*

PEN'E-TRA-TIVE, *a.* Piercing; sharp; subtile.

2. Acute; sagacious; discerning; as, *penetrative* wisdom. *Swift.*

3. Having the power to affect or impress the mind; as, *penetrative* shame. *Shak*

PEN'E-TRA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being penetrative.

PEN'FISH, *n.* A kind of eelpout without a smooth skin. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

PEN'GUIN, (pen'gwin,) *n.* [W. *pen*, head, and *gwyn*, white; or L. *pinguidinæ*, with fatness.]

1. The penguins constitute a genus of sea fowls, *Aptenodytes*, allied to the Auks. One species of penguin is an aquatic fowl with very short legs, with four toes, three of which are webbed; the body is clothed with short feathers, set as compactly as the scales of a fish; the wings are small like fins, and covered with short, scale-like feathers, so that they are useless in flight. Penguins seldom go on shore, except in the season of breeding, when they burrow like rabbits. On land they stand erect; they are tame, and may be driven like a flock of sheep. In water they swim and dive with rapidity, being assisted with their wings. The penguins are found only in the southern latitudes. *Encyc. Amer. Partington.*

2. A species of West India fruit. *Miller.*

PEN'I-CIL, *n.* [L. *penicillus.*] Among *physicians*, a tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers.

2. A species of shell.

PEN-I-CIL'LATE, *a.* [L. *penicillus*, a pencil or small brush.]

In *natural history*, having the form of a pencil; consisting of a bundle of short, compact, or close fibers.

PEN-IN'SU-LA, *n.* [L. *pene*, almost, and *insula*, an isle; It. *penesola.*]

1. A portion of land, connected with a continent by a narrow neck or isthmus, but nearly surrounded with water. Thus Boston stands on a *peninsula.*

2. A large extent of country joining the main land by a part narrower than the tract itself. Thus Spain and Portugal are said to be situated on a *peninsula.*

PEN-IN'SU-LAR, *a.* In the form or state of a peninsula; pertaining to a peninsula; inhabiting a peninsula.

PEN-IN'SU-LATE, *v. t.* To encompass almost with water; to form a peninsula.

South River *peninsulates* Castle Hill farm, and at high tides surrounds it. *Bentley's Hist. Coll.*

PEN-IN'SU-LA-TED, *pp.* Almost surrounded with water.

PEN-IN'SU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Nearly surrounding with water.

PE'NIS, *n.* [L.] The male organ of generation.

PEN'I-TENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *penitence*, from L. *pœnitentia*, from *pœnitco*, from *pœna*, pain,
PEN'I-TEN-CY, } punishment. See PAIN.]

Repentance; pain; sorrow or grief of heart for sins or offenses; contrition. Real *penitence* springs from a conviction of guilt and ingratitude to God, and is followed by amendment of life.

PEN'I-TENT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *pœnitens.*]

Suffering pain or sorrow of heart on account of sins, crimes, or offenses; contrite; sincerely affected by a sense of guilt and resolving on amendment of life.

The proud he tamed, the *penitent* he cheered. *Dryden.*

PEN'I-TENT, *n.* One that repents of sin; one sorrowful on account of his transgressions.

2. One under church censure, but admitted to penance. *Stillingfleet.*

3. One under the direction of a confessor.

Penitents is an appellation given to certain fraternities in Roman Catholic countries, distinguished by their habits and employed in charitable acts. *Encyc.*

Order of penitents; a religious order established by one Bernard of Marseilles, about the year 1272, for the reception of reformed courtesans. The *congregation of penitents*, at Paris, was founded with a similar view. *Encyc.*

PEN-I-TEN'TIAL, (pen-e-ten'shal,) *a.* [Fr. *penitentiel*; It. *penitenziale.*]

Proceeding from or expressing penitence or contrition of heart; as, *penitential* sorrow or tears. *South.*

PEN-I-TEN'TIAL, *n.* Among *the Roman Catholics*, a book containing the rules which relate to penance and the reconciliation of penitents. *Encyc.*

PEN-I-TEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In a contrite manner.

PEN-I-TEN'TIA-RY, (-shä-re,) *a.* Relating to penance, or to the rules and measures of penance. *Bramhall.*

PEN-I-TEN'TIA-RY, *n.* One that prescribes the rules and measures of penance. *Bacon. Ayliffe.*

2. A penitent; one that does penance. *Hammond.*

3. At *the court of Rome*, an office in which are examined and delivered out the secret bulls, graces, or dispensations relating to cases of conscience, confession, &c. *Encyc.*

4. An officer in some cathedrals, vested with

power from the bishop to absolve in cases reserved to him. The pope has a grand penitentiary, who is a cardinal and is chief of the other penitentiaries. *Encyc.*

5. A house of correction in which offenders are confined for punishment and reformation, and compelled to labor; a work-house. A state prison is a *penitentiary.*

PEN'I-TENT-LY, *adv.* With penitence; with repentance, sorrow, or contrition for sin.

PEN'KNIFE, (-nife,) *n.* [See PEN and KNIFE.] A small knife used for making and mending pens.

PEN'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* PENMEN. [See PEN and MAN.]

1. A man that professes or teaches the art of writing. *More generally,*

2. One that writes a good hand.

3. An author; a writer; as, the sacred *penmen.* *Addison.*

PEN'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The use of the pen in writing; the art of writing.

2. Manner of writing; as, good or bad *penmanship.*

PEN'NACH-ED, (pen'nasht,) *a.* [Fr. *pennaché* or *panaché*, from *panache*, a plume or bunch of feathers.]

Radiated; diversified with natural stripes of various colors, as a flower. [*Little used.*] *Evelyn.*

PEN'NANT, } *n.* [Fr. *fanion*, *pennon*; It. *pennone*;
PEN'NON, } Sp. *pendon*; W. *penwn*; Goth. *fana*. L. *pannus*, a cloth.]

1. A small flag; a banner.

2. In *naval affairs*, a long, narrow piece of bunting, worn at the mast heads of vessels of war. *Totten.*

Broad pennant, is a square piece, carried in the same way, in a commodore's vessel. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

3. A rope or strap to which a purchase is hooked. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

PEN'NATE, } *a.* [L. *pennatus*, winged, from *penna*,
PEN'NA-TED, } a quill or wing.]

1. Winged.

2. In *botany*, a pennate leaf is a compound leaf in which a simple petiole has several leaflets attached to each side of it. [See PINNATE.]

PEN'NED, *pp.* Written.

PEN'NED, *a.* Winged; having plumes. *Hulcet.*

PEN'NER, *n.* A writer.

2. A pen-case. [*Local.*] *Ainsworth.*

PEN'NI-FORM, *a.* [L. *penna*, a feather or quill, and *form.*]

Having the form of a quill or feather. *Encyc.*

PEN-NIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *penna* and *gero.*]

Bearing feathers or quills.

PEN'NI-LESS, *a.* [from *penny.*] Moneyless; destitute of money: poor. *Arbuthnot.*

PEN'NI-LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being moneyless. [*Little used.*]

PEN'NING, *ppr.* Committing to writing.

PEN'NING, *n.* Composition; style of writing. *Shak.*

PEN'NON. See PENNANT.

PEN'NY, *n.*; *pl.* PENNIES or PENCE. *Pennies* denotes the number of coins; *pence* the amount of pennies in value. [Sax. *penig*; D. and Sw. *penning*; G. *pfennig*; Dan. *penge*, money.]

1. An ancient English silver coin; but now a copper one, twelve of which are equal to a shilling. It is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered. *Johnson.*

2. In *ancient English statutes*, any or all silver money.

3. *Proverbially*, a small sum. He will not lend a penny.

4. Money in general. [*penny.*

Be sure to turn the penny. *Dryden.*

PEN'NY-A-LIN'ER, *n.* A term of contempt for those who furnish matter for public journals at a penny a line.

PEN'NY-POST, *n.* A post that carries letters from the post office and delivers them to the proper persons for a penny or other small compensation.

PEN-NY-ROY'AL, *n.* An aromatic herb.

The English pennyroyal is the Mentha pulegium; the North American pennyroyal is the Hedeoma pulegioides. *Parr. Bigelow.*

PEN'NY-WEIGHT, (-wāte,) *n.* A troy weight containing twenty-four grains, each grain being equal in weight to a grain of wheat from the middle of the ear, well dried. It was anciently the weight of a silver penny, whence the name. Twenty *pennyweights* make an ounce troy.

PEN'NY-WISE, *a.* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on important occasions. *Bacon.*

PEN'NY-WORTH, (-wurth,) *n.* As much as is bought for a penny.

2. Any purchase; any thing bought or sold for money; that which is worth the money given. *South.*

3. A good bargain; something advantageously purchased, or for less than it is worth. *Dryden.*

4. A small quantity. *Swift.*

PE-NO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to public punishment.

PE-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ποινη, L. *pœna*, pain, and λογος, discourse.]

The science which treats of public punishments, as they respect the public and the sufferer.

PEN'SILE, (-sil,) *a.* [L. *pensilis*, from *pendeo*, to hang.]

1. Hanging; suspended; as, a *pensile* bell. *Bacon. Prior.*

2. Supported above the ground; as, a *pensile* garden. *Prior.*

PEN'SILE-NESS, *n.* The state of hanging. *Bacon.*

PEN'SION, (-shun,) *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *id.*; It. *pensione*; from L. *pensio*, from *pendo*, *pensum*, to pay.]

1. An annual allowance of a sum of money to a person by government in consideration of past services, civil or military. Men often receive *pensions* for eminent services on retiring from office. But in particular, officers, soldiers, and seamen, receive *pensions* when they are disabled for further services.

2. An annual payment by an individual to an old or disabled servant.

3. An annual allowance made by government to indigent widows of officers killed or dying in public service.

4. Payment of money; rent. 1 *Esdras.*

5. A yearly payment in the inns of court. *Eng.*

6. A certain sum of money paid to a clergyman in lieu of tithes. *Cyc.*

7. An allowance or annual payment, considered in the light of a bribe.

PEN'SION, *v. t.* To grant a pension to; to grant an annual allowance from the public treasury to a person for past services, or on account of disability incurred in public service, or of old age.

PEN'SION-A-RY, *a.* Maintained by a pension; receiving a pension; as, *pensionary* spies. *Donne.*

2. Consisting in a pension; as, a *pensionary* provision for maintenance.

PEN'SION-A-RY, *n.* A person who receives a pension from government for past services, or a yearly allowance from some prince, company, or individual.

2. *Formerly*, the first magistrate of the state or republic of Holland; commonly called the *grand pensionary.* The name was also given to the chief municipal magistrates of the towns in Holland and Zealand. *P. Cyc.*

PEN'SION-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having a pension.

PEN'SION-ER, *n.* One to whom an annual sum of money is paid by government in consideration of past services.

2. One who receives an annual allowance for services.

3. A dependent.

4. In *the University of Cambridge, England, and in that of Dublin*, a student of the second rank, (corresponding to COMMONER at Oxford,) who is not dependent on the foundation for support, but pays for his board and other charges. [Fr. *pensionnaire*, one who pays for his board.] *Brande. Huber.*

5. One of an honorable band of gentlemen who attend on the king of England, and receive a pension or an annual allowance of a hundred pounds. This band was instituted by Henry VII. Their duty is to guard the king's person in his own house. *Encyc. Cyc.*

PEN'SION-ING, *ppr.* Granting an annual allowance for past services.

PEN'SIVE, *a.* [It. *pensoso*, *pensieroso*; Sp. *pensativo*; Fr. *pensif*, from *penser*, to think or reflect, L. *pensо*, to weigh, to consider, *pendo*, to weigh.]

1. *Literally*, thoughtful; employed in serious study or reflection; but it often implies some degree of sorrow, anxiety, depression, or gloom of mind; thoughtful and sad, or sorrowful.

Anxious cares the pensive nymph oppressed. *Pope.*

2. Expressing thoughtfulness with sadness; as, *pensive* numbers; *pensive* strains. *Prior.*

PEN'SIVE-LY, *adv.* With thoughtfulness; with gloomy seriousness or some degree of melancholy. *Spenser.*

PEN'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Gloomy thoughtfulness; melancholy; seriousness from depressed spirits. *Hooker.*

PEN'STOCK, *n.* [*pen* and *stock.*] A narrow or confined place formed by a frame of timber planked or boarded, for holding or conducting the water of a mill-pond to a wheel, and furnished with a flood-gate which may be shut or opened at pleasure. The upright post of a pump, in which the piston plays, and through which the water passes up.

2. The handle used with a metallic or other pen.

PENT, *pp.* or *a.* [from *pen.*] Shut up; closely confined, often with *up.*

PEN'TA-CHORD, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and *chord.*]

1. An instrument of music with five strings.

2. An order or system of five sounds. *Busby.*

PEN-TA-COC'COUS, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and L. *coccus*, a berry.]

Having or containing five grains or seeds, or having five united cells with one seed in each. *Martyn.*

PEN-TAC'RI-NITE, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and κρινον, lily.]

A fossil, allied to the encrinite, so called from the pentagonal form of its jointed pedicel. *Dana.*

PEN-TA-CROS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and *acrostic.*]

Containing five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse.

PEN-TA-CROS'TIC, *n.* A set of verses so disposed as to have five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse. *Encyc.*

PEN-TA-DAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and δακτυλος, finger.]

1. In *botany*, a plant called FIVE FINGERS; a name given to the Ricinus or Palma Christi, from the shape of its leaf. *Encyc.*

2. In *ichthyology*, the five-fingered fish; a name given to a fish common in the East Indian seas, which has five black streaks on each side, resembling the prints of five fingers. *Encyc.*

PEN'TA-GON, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and γωνια, a corner.]

1. In *geometry*, a plane figure having five angles, and consequently five sides. *Hutton.*

2. In *fortification*, a fort with five bastions.

PEN-TAG'ON-AL, } *a.* Having five corners or an-
PEN-TAG'ON-OUS, } gles. *Woodward. Lee. Martyn.*

PEN-TAG'ON-AL-LY, *adv.* With five angles.

PEN'TA-GRAPH, *n.* An instrument for copying, reducing, or enlarging, plans and figures. [This word, from its derivation, is more properly written PANTOGRAPH.]

PEN-TA-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a pen-
PEN-TA-GRAPH'IC-AL, } tagraph; performed by a pentagraph.

PEN-TA-GYN'I-A, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and γυνη, a female.]

In *botany*, an order of plants, having five styles. *Linnæus.*

PEN-TA-GYN'I-AN, } *a.* In *botany*, having five
PEN-TAG'YN-OUS, } styles.

PEN-TA-HE'DRAL, } *a.* Having five equal sides.
PEN-TA-HE'DROUS, }

PEN-TA-HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and εδρα, a side or base.]

A solid figure having five equal sides.

PEN-TA-HEX-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and *hexahedral.*]

In *crystallography*, exhibiting five ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces. *Cleaveland.*

PEN-TAM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and μετρον, measure.]

In *ancient poetry*, a verse of five feet. The two first feet may be either dactyls or spondees; the third is always a spondee, and the two last, anapests. A pentameter verse subjoined to a hexameter constitutes what is called *elegiac.* *Encyc.*

PEN-TAM'E-TER, *a.* Having five metrical feet.

PEN-TAN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and ανηρ, a male.]

In *botany*, a class of hermaphrodite plants having five stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil.

PEN-TAN'DRI-AN, } *a.* Hermaphrodite, having five
PEN-TAN'DROUS, } stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil.

PEN-TAN'GU-LAR, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and *angular.*]

Having five corners or angles. *Grew.*

PEN-TA-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and πεταλον, a petal.]

Having five petals or flower leaves. *Encyc.*

PEN-TAPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and φυλλον, a leaf.]

Having five leaves.

PEN'TARCH-Y, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and αρχη, rule.]

A government in the hands of five persons. *Brewer.*

PEN'TA-SPAST, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and σπαω, to draw.]

An engine with five pulleys. *Dict.*

PEN-TA-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and σπερμα, seed.]

Containing five seeds. *Encyc.*

PEN'TA-STICH, (-stik,) *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and στιχος, verse.]

A composition consisting of five verses. *Dict.*

PEN'TA-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and στυλος, a column.]

In *architecture*, an edifice having five columns in front. *Elmes.*

PEN'TA-TEUCH, (-tūke,) *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and τευχος, a book or composition.]

The first five books of the Old Testament.

PEN'TE-CON-TER, *n.* [from the Greek.] A Grecian vessel of fifty oars, smaller than a trireme. *Mitford.*

PEN'TE-COST, *n.* [Gr. πεντηκοστη, πεντηκοστος, fiftieth.]

1. A solemn festival of the Jews, so called because celebrated on the fiftieth day after the feast of the passover. It was called the *feast of weeks*, because it was celebrated seven weeks after the sixteenth day of Nisan, or third day of the passover. It was instituted to oblige the people to repair to the temple of the Lord, there to acknowledge his absolute dominion over the country, and offer him the first fruits of their harvest; also, that they might call to mind and give thanks to God for the law which he had given them at Sinai on the fiftieth day from their departure from Egypt. *Calmet. Kitto.*

2. Whitsuntide, a festival of the Roman Catholic

and other churches, in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles. *Acts* ii.

PEN-TE-COST'AL, *a.* Pertaining to Pentecost, or to Whitsuntide. *Sanderson.*

PEN-TE-COST'ALS, *n. pl.* Oblations formerly made by parishioners to the parish priest at Whitsuntide, and sometimes by inferior churches to the mother church. *Cowel.*

PEN'TE-COS-TER, *n.* [Gr.] In *ancient Greece*, a military officer commanding fifty men; but the number varied. *Mitford.*

PEN'TE-COS-TYS, *n.* [Gr.] A body of fifty soldiers; but the number varied. *Mitford.*

PENT'HOUSE, *n.* [Fr. *pente*, a slope and house. In Welsh, *pentu.*]

A shed standing aslope from the main wall or building.

PEN'TICE, *n.* [It. *pendice*, a declivity, from L. *pendo*, to bend.]

A sloping roof. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

PEN'TILE, *n.* See PANTILE.

PEN'TRE-MITE, *n.* A fossil, allied to the encrinites.

PENT'ROOF, *n.* A roof all of whose slope is on one side. *Buchanan.*

PE'NULT, *n.* [L. *penultimus*; *pene*, almost, and *ultimus*, last.]

The last syllable of a word except one.

PE-NULT'I-MA, *n.* The same as PENULT.

PE-NULT'I-MATE, *a.* [Supra.] The last but one; a word used of the last syllable of a word except one. It may be sometimes used as a noun.

PE-NUM'BRA, *n.* [L. *pene*, almost, and *umbra*, shade.]

1. In *astronomy*, a partial shadow or obscurity on the margin of the perfect shadow in an eclipse, or between the perfect shadow, where the light is entirely intercepted, and the full light. *Hutton.*

2. In *painting*, the point of a picture where the shade blends with the light. *Elmes.*

PE-NU'RI-OUS, *a.* [It. *penurioso*, from L. *penuria*, scarcity, want; Gr. πενης, poor, ανανς, rare.]

1. Excessively saving or sparing in the use of money; parsimonious to a fault; sordid; as, a *penurious* man. It expresses somewhat less than NIGGARDLY.

2. Scanty; affording little; as, a *penurious* spring. *Addison.*

PE-NU'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a saving or parsimonious manner; with scanty supply.

PE-NU'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Parsimony; a sordid disposition to save money. *Addison.*

2. Scantiness; not plenty.

PEN'U-RY, *n* [L. *penuria*, from Gr. πενης, needy.]

Want of property; indigence; extreme poverty.

All innocent, they were exposed to hardship and *penury*. *Spratt.*

PE'ON, *n.* In *Hindostan*, a foot-soldier, or a footman armed with sword and target; said to be corrupted from *piadah.* [Qu. L. *pes*, *pedis.*] Hence,

2. In *France*, a common man in chess; usually written and called PAWN.

PE'O-NY, *n.* [L. *pæonia*; Gr. παιωνια, from παιων, Apollo.]

A plant and flower of the genus Pæonia.

PEO'PLE, (pee'pl,) *n.* [Fr. *peuple*; L. *populus*; W. *pawb*, *pob*, each, every one; *poblac*, common people, G. *pobel*; Ir. *pupal*, *pobal*; Sp. *pueblo*; Russ. *bobiel*, a peasant. This word coincides in elements with *babe* and *pupil*; and perhaps originally signified the children of a family, like *gens.*]

1. The body of persons who compose a community, town, city, or nation. We say, the *people* of a town; the *people* of London or Paris; the English *people.* In this sense, the word is not used in the plural, but it comprehends all classes of inhabitants, considered as a collective body, or any portion of the inhabitants of a city or country.

2. The vulgar; the mass of illiterate persons.

The knowing artist may judge better than the *people*. *Waller.*

3. The commonalty, as distinct from men of rank.

Myself shall mount the rostrum in his favor,
And strive to gain his portion from the *people*. *Addison.*

4. Persons of a particular class; a part of a nation or community; as, country people.

5. Persons in general; any persons indefinitely; like *on* in French, and *man* in Saxon.

People were tempted to lend by great premiums and large interest. *Swift.*

6. A collection or community of animals.

The ants are a *people* not strong, yet they prepare their meat in the summer. — Prov. xxx.

7. When *people* signifies a separate nation or tribe, it has the plural number.

Thou must prophesy again before many *peoples*. — Rev. x.

8. In *Scripture*, fathers or kindred. *Gen.* xxv

9. The Gentiles.

To him shall the gathering of the *people* be. — Gen. xlix.

PEO'PLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *peupler.*]

To stock with inhabitants. Emigrants from Europe have *peopled* the United States.

PEO'PLED, *pp.* or *a.* Stocked or furnished with inhabitants.

PEO'PLING, *ppr.* Stocking with inhabitants.

PEO'PLISH, *a.* Vulgar. *Chaucer.*

PE-PAS'TIC, *n.* [Gr. πεπαινω, to concoct or mature.]

A medicine used to promote proper suppuration and granulation in wounds not healed by the first intention, and in ulcers.

PEP-ER-I'NO, *n.* [It.] A volcanic rock, formed by the cementing together of sand, cinders, &c. *Brande.*

PEP'PER, *n.* [L. *piper*; Sax. *peper*; D. *pepper*; Sw. *peppar*; G. *pfeffer*; Dan. *peber*; Fr. *poivre*; It. *pepe*; Gr. πεπερι; Hindoo, *pepel*; Sanscrit, *pipali*; Pers. *pilpil.*]

A plant and its fruit, of the genus Piper, of which there are very numerous species. The stem of the black pepper plant is a vine requiring a prop, which is usually a tree. The leaves are oval and the flower white. We have four kinds of pepper, the black, the white, the long, and cubebs. The black pepper is the produce of Java, Sumatra, Ceylon, and other Asiatic countries; the white pepper is the black pepper decorticated; the long pepper is the fruit of a different species, also from the East Indies. It consists of numerous grains attached to a common footstalk. Cubebs are brought from Java, Nepal, Sierra Leone, and the Isle of France. Pepper has a strong, aromatic smell and a pungent taste. *Asiat. Res. P. Cyc.*

[See also CAYENNE PEPPER and GUINEA PEPPER.]

PEP'PER, *v. t.* To sprinkle with pepper.

2. To beat; to pelt with shot; to mangle with blows. *Shak.*

PEP'PER-BOX, *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pulverized pepper on food.

PEP'PER-CAKE, *n.* A kind of spiced cake or gingerbread.

PEP'PER-CORN, *n.* The berry or fruit of the pepper-plant.

2. Something of inconsiderable value; as, lands held at the rent of a *pepper-corn.*

PEP'PER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Sprinkled with pepper; pelted; spotted.

PEP'PER-GIN GER-BREAD, (-bred,) *n.* A kind of cake made in England.

PEP PER-GRASS, *n.* A trailing plant of the genus Filularia; also, a plant of the genus Lepidium, a kind of cress, sometimes cultivated for the table.

PEP'PER-IDGE, *n.* A name given to the tupelo or black gum, a tree with very tough wood, belonging to the genus Nyssa.

Pepperidge bush; the barberry, a shrub.

PEP'PER-ING, *ppr.* Sprinkling with pepper; pelting.

2. *a.* Hot; pungent; angry. *Swift.*

PEP'PER-ING, *n.* A pelting with shot or blows. *Smart.*

PEP'PER-MINT, *n.* A plant of the genus Mentha. It is aromatic and pungent. Also, a liquor distilled from the plant.

PEP'PER-MINT-TREE, *n.* The Eucalyptus piperita, an indigenous tree, native of New South Wales. *P. Cyc.*

PEP'PER-WA'TER, *n.* A liquor prepared from powdered black pepper; used in microscopical observations. *Encyc.*

PEP'PER-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Lepidium.

PEP'PER-Y, *a.* Having the qualities of pepper.

PEP'SIN, *n.* [Gr. πεψις, digestion, from πεσσω or πεπτω, to digest.]

A substance secreted by the stomach of animals, and present in the gastric juice. It is prepared artificially from rennet. *Graham.*

PEP'TIC, *a* [Gr. πεπτικος, from πεπτις, to digest.]

Promoting digestion; relating to digestion; as, *peptic* precepts. *Kitchener.*

PER; a Latin preposition, denoting through, passing, or over the whole extent, as in *perambulo.* Hence it is sometimes equivalent to *very* in English, as in *peracutus*, very sharp. As a prefix, in English, it retains these significations, and, in chemistry, it is used to denote *very* or *fully*, *to the utmost extent*, as in *peroxyd*, a substance oxydated to the utmost degree; so also *perchlorid*, &c.

Per is used also for *by*; as, *per* bearer, *by* the bearer.

PER-ACT', *v. t.* To perform; to practice.

PER-A-CUTE', *a.* [L. *peracutus*; *per*, through, and *acutus*, sharp.]

Very sharp; very violent; as, a *peracute* fever. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

PER-AD-VEN'TURE, *adv.* [Fr. *par aventure*, *par*, by, and *aventure*, from L. *venio*, to come.]

By chance; perhaps; it may be. *Hooker.*

It has been used as a noun for doubt or question, but rather improperly. The word is obsolescent and inelegant.

PER'A-GRATE, *v. t.* [L. *peragro*; *per*, through, over, and *ager*, a field.]

To travel over or through; to wander; to ramble. [*Little used.*]

PER-A-GRA'TION, *n.* The act of passing through any space; as, the *peragration* of the moon in her monthly revolution. [*Little used.*] *Brown. Holder.*

PER AM'BU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *perambulo*; *per* and *ambulo*, to walk.]

To walk through or over; *properly* and *technically*, to pass through or over for the purpose of surveying or examining something; to visit as overseers; as, to *perambulate* a parish. So, in New England, the laws require the selectmen of towns to appoint suitable persons, annually, to *perambulate* the borders or bounds of the township, and renew the boundaries, or see that the old ones are in a good state.

PER-AM'BU-LA-TED, *pp.* Passed over; inspected.

PER-AM'BU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Passing over or through for the purpose of inspection.

PER-AM-BU-LA'TION, *n.* The act of passing or walking through or over. *Bacon.*

2. A traveling survey or inspection. *Howell.*

3. A district within which a person has the right of inspection; jurisdiction. *Holiday.*

4. Annual survey of the bounds of a parish in England, or of a township in America.

PER-AM'BU-LA-TOR, *n.* An instrument for measuring distances. It consists of a wheel, with an apparatus of clock-work, and a dial-plate, upon which the distance traveled over is shown by an index. *P. Cyc.*

PER AN'NUM, [L.] By the year; in each year successively.

PER CAPI-TA, [L.] By the head or poll.

PER-CASE', *adv.* [*per* and *case*, by case.]

Perhaps; perchance. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

PER'CE-ANT, *a.* [Fr. *percant.*]

Piercing; penetrating. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

PER-CEIV'A-BLE, *a.* [See PERCEIVE.] Perceptible; that may be perceived; that may fall under perception, or the cognizance of the senses; that may be felt, seen, heard, smelt, or tasted. We say, the roughness of cloth is *perceivable*: the dawn of the morning is *perceivable*; the sound of a bell is *perceivable*; the scent of an orange is *perceivable*; the difference of taste in an apple and an orange is *perceivable.*

2. That may be known, understood, or conceived. [*Less proper.*]

PER-CEIV'A-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to be perceived.

PER-CEIV'ANCE, *n.* Power of perceiving. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

PER-CEIVE', *v. t.* [L. *percipio*; *per* and *capio*, to take.]

1. To have knowledge or receive impressions of external objects, through the medium or instrumentality of the senses or bodily organs; as, to *perceive* light or color; to *perceive* the cold of ice or the taste of honey.

2. To know; to understand; to observe.

Till we ourselves see with our own eyes, and *perceive* it by our own understanding, we are in the dark. *Locke.*

3. To be affected by; to receive impressions from.

The upper regions of the air *perceive* the collection of the matter of tempests before the air below. *Bacon.*

PER-CEIV'ED, (-seevd',) *pp.* or *a.* Known by the senses; felt; understood; observed.

PER-CEIV'ER, *n.* One who perceives, feels, or observes

PER CENT'AGE, *n.* [from the Latin *percentum*, *per cent.*]

In *commerce*, the allowance, duty, or commission on a hundred.

Per centum, *per cent.*, [L.] By the hundred.

PER-CEP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being perceptible; as, the *perceptibility* of light or color.

2. Perception. [*Less proper.*] *More.*

PER-CEP'TI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; from L. *percipio*, *perceptus.*]

1. That may be perceived; that may impress the bodily organs; that may come under the cognizance of the senses; as, a *perceptible* degree of heat or cold; a *perceptible* odor; a *perceptible* sound. A thing may be too minute to be *perceptible* to the touch.

2. That may be known or conceived of.

PER-CEP'TI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to be perceived.

The woman decays *perceptibly* every week. *Pope.*

PER CEP'TION, *n.* [L. *perceptio.* See PERCEIVE.]

1. The act of perceiving, or of receiving the knowledge of external objects by impressions on the senses; or that act or process of the mind which makes known an external object. In other words, the notice which the mind takes of external objects. We gain a knowledge of the coldness and smoothness of marble by *perception.*

2. In *philosophy*, the faculty of perceiving; the faculty or peculiar part of man's constitution, by which he has knowledge through the medium or instrumentality of the bodily organs. *Reid. Encyc.*

3. Intellectual discernment of apprehension; idea; notion; as, a nice *perception* of differences. *Hall.*

4. The state of being affected, or capable of being affected by something external.

This experiment discovers *perception* in plants. *Bacon.*

PER-CEP'TIVE, *a.* Having the faculty of perceiving. *Glanvill.*

PER-CEP-TIV'I-TY, *n.* The power of perception or thinking. *Locke.*

PERCH, *n.* [Fr. *perche*; L. *perca*; Gr. πέρκη; G. *barsch*, a perch, and *barsch*, sharp, keen, pungent; D. *baars*; Sw. *abborre*; Dan. *aborre*. It would seem from the German, that this fish is named from its prickly spines, and the name allied to *perk*.]

The popular name of several species of a genus of acanthopterygious fishes, called by naturalists *Perca*. They have powerful dorsal fins, with strong and sharp spines. The scales are moderately large, with the posterior edge toothed. They all feed on marine insects, and inhabit fresh water.

PERCH, *n.* [Fr. *perche*; L. *pertica*; W. *perc*; Arm. *perchen*; probably allied to the former word in the sense of sharpness, shooting, or extending. See Pike.]

1. A pole; hence, a roost for fowls, which is often a pole; also, any thing on which they light.

2. A measure of length containing five yards and a half; a rod. In the popular language of America, *rod* is chiefly used; but *rod*, *pole*, and *perch*, all signifying the same thing, may be used indifferently.

3. In *land* or *square measure*, a square rod; the fortieth part of a rood. [This sense is more common than the second.]

4. In *solid measure*, a mass 16½ feet each way.

PERCH, *v. i.* To sit or roost, as a bird.

2. To light or settle on a fixed body, as a bird.

PERCH, *v. t.* To place on a fixed object or perch. *More.*

PER-CHANCE', *adv.* [*per* and *chance*.] By chance; perhaps. *Wotton.*

PERCH'ED, (percht,) *pp.* Placed on a perch

PERCH'ER, *n.* One of an order of birds which perch or light on trees, &c. These have four toes, three before and one behind. *Kirby.*

PERCH'ERS, *n. pl.* Paris candles anciently used in England; also, a larger sort of wax candles which were usually set on the altar. *Bailey.*

PERCH'ING, *ppr.* Placing on a perch.

PER-CHLO'RATE, *n.* A compound of perchloric acid with a base.

PER-CHLO'RIC, *a.* Perchloric acid is chlorine converted into an acid by combining with a maximum of oxygen. *Silliman.*

PER-CHLO'RID, *n.* That chlorid of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of chlorine; as, *perchlorid* of gold; *perchlorid* of phosphorus. *Graham.*

PERCH'PEST, *n.* A small, crustaceous animal that attaches itself to the mouth of a perch. *Kirby.*

PER-CIP'I-ENCE, *n.* Act of perceiving; perception.

PER-CIP'I-ENT, *a.* [L. *percipiens*.] *Hallam.*

Perceiving; having the faculty of perception. Animals are *percipient* beings; mere matter is not *percipient*. *Bentley.*

PER-CIP'I-ENT, *n.* One that perceives or has the faculty of perception. *More.*

PER-CLOSE', *n.* Conclusion. [*Not used.*] *Raleigh.*

PER'COID, *a.* [Gr. περκη, perch, and εἶδος, form.]

In *ichthyology*, resembling the perch; of the perch family. *Jardine. P. Cyc.*

PER'CO-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *percolo*; *per* and *colo*, to strain; Fr. *couler*, to flow or run.]

To strain through; to cause to pass through small interstices, as a liquor; to filter. *Hale.*

PER'CO-LATE, *v. i.* To pass through small interstices; to filter; as, water *percolates* through a porous stone.

PER'CO-LA-TED, *pp.* Filtered; passed through small

PER'CO-LA-TING, *ppr.* Filtering. [interstices.

PER-CO-LA'TION, *n.* The act of straining or filtering; filtration; the act of passing through small interstices, as liquor through felt or a porous stone.

Percolation is intended for the purification of liquors. *Bacon.*

PER'CO-LA-TOR, *n.* A filtering machine. *Francis.*

PER-CUR'SO-RY, *a.* [L. *percursus*.]

Cursory; running over slightly or in haste.

PER-CUSS', *v. t.* [L. *percussus*, from *percutio*, to strike.]

To strike forcibly; *particularly*, to strike upon, in order to ascertain the resulting sound. *Bacon.*

PER-CUS'SION, (-kush'un,) *n.* [L. *percussio*.]

1. The act of striking one body against another, with some violence; as, the vibrations excited in the air by *percussion*. *Newton.*

2. The shock produced by the collision of bodies. *Barlow.*

3. The impression or effect of sound on the ear. *Rymer.*

Center of percussion; in a *moving body*, the point about which the impetus of the parts is balanced on every side, so that it may be stopped by an immovable obstacle at this point, and rest on it. *Barlow.*

PER-CUS'SION-CAP, *n.* A small copper cap or cup, containing fulminating powder, and used in a percussion-lock to explode gunpowder.

PER-CUS'SION-LOCK, *n.* A lock of a gun in which gunpowder is exploded by fire obtained from the percussion of fulminating powder. *W. H. G.*

PER-CUS'SIVE, *a.* Striking against; as, *percussive* force.

PER-CU'TIENT, (-shent,) *n.* [L. *percutiens*.]

That which strikes, or has power to strike. *Bacon.*

PER DI'EM, [L.] By the day.

PER'DI-FOIL, *n.* [L. *perdo*, to lose, and *folium*, a leaf.]

A plant that annually loses or drops its leaves; opposed to Evergreen.

The passion-flower of America and the jasmine of Malabar, which are evergreens in their native climates, become *perdifoils* when transplanted into Britain. *Barton.*

PER-DI'TION, (-dish'un,) *n.* [L. *perditio*, from *perdo*, to lose, to ruin. Qu. *per* and *do*, or Gr. περάω.]

1. Entire loss or ruin; utter destruction; as, the *perdition* of the Turkish fleet. *Shak.*

[In this sense, the word is now nearly or wholly obsolete.]

2. The utter loss of the soul, or of final happiness in a future state; future misery or eternal death. The impenitent sinner is condemned to final *perdition*.

If we reject the truth, we seal our own *perdition*. *J. M. Mason.*

3. Loss. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PER-DU', } *adv.* [Fr. *perdu*, lost, from *perdre*, to lose,
PER-DUE', } L. *perdo*.]

Close; in concealment.

The moderator, out of view,
Beneath the desk had lain *perdue*. *Trumbull's M'Fingal.*

PER-DU', *n.* One that is placed on the watch or in ambush. *Shak.*

PER-DU', *a.* Abandoned; employed on desperate purposes; accustomed to desperate purposes or enterprises. *Beaum. & Fletcher.*

PER'DU-LOUS, *a.* [Fr. *perdu*, from L. *perdo*.]

Lost; thrown away. [*Not used.*] *Bramhall.*

PER-DU'RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *perduro*; *per* and *duro*, to last.]

Very durable; lasting; continuing long. [*Not used.*] *Shak. Drayton.*

PER-DU'RA-BLY, *adv.* Very durably. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PER-DU-RA'TION, *n.* Long continuance. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*

PER'DY, *adv.* [Fr. *par Dieu*.]

Certainly; verily; in truth. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

PER'E-GAL, *a.* [Fr. *per* and *egal* equal.]

Equal. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

PER'E-GRIN-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *peregrinor*, from *peregrinus*, a traveler or stranger; *peragro*, to wander; *per* and *ager*.]

To travel from place to place, or from one country to another; to live in a foreign country. *Dict.*

PER E-GRIN-A'TION, *n.* A traveling from one country to another; a wandering; abode in foreign countries. *Hammond. Bentley.*

PER'E-GRIN-A-TOR, *n.* A traveler into foreign countries. *Casaubon.*

PER'E-GRINE, (-grin,) *a.* [L. *peregrinus*.]

Foreign; not native. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

Peregrine falcon; a species of hawk or falcon, Falco peregrinus, found in America, Europe, and Asia, and which wanders in summer to the Arctic circle. *Pennant.*

PER-E-GRIN'I-TY, *n.* Strangeness. [*Not used.*] *Cook.*

PER-EMPT', *v. t.* [L. *peremptus*, *perimo*, to kill.]

In *law*, to kill; to crush or destroy. [*Not used.*] *Ayliffe.*

PER-EMP'TION, *n.* [L. *peremptio*.]

A killing; a quashing; nonsuit. [*Not used.*] *Ayliffe.*

PER'EMP-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* [from *peremptory*.] Absolutely; positively; in a decisive manner; so as to preclude further debate.

Never judge *peremptorily* on first appearances. *Clarissa.*

PER'EMP-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* Positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism.

Peremptoriness is of two sorts; one, a magisterialness in matters of opinion; the other, a positiveness in matters of fact. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PER'EMP-TO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *peremptoire*; It. *perentorio*; L. *peremptorius*, from *peremptus*, taken away, killed.]

1. Express; positive; absolute; decisive; authoritative; in a manner to preclude debate or expostulation. The orders of the commander are *peremptory*.

2. Positive in opinion or judgment. The genuine effect of sound learning is to make men less *peremptory* in their determinations.

3. Final; determinate; as, a *peremptory* sale.

4. *Peremptory challenge*, in *law*, a challenge, or right of challenging jurors, without showing cause.

PER-EN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *perennis*; *per* and *annus*, a year.]

1. Lasting or continuing without cessation through the year. *Cheyne.*

2. Perpetual; unceasing; never failing. *Harvey.*

3. In *botany*, continuing more than two years; as, a *perennial* stem or root. *Martyn.*

4. Continuing without intermission, as a fever. *Coxe.*

PER-EN'NI-AL, *n.* In *botany*, a plant which lives or continues more than two years, whether it retains its leaves or not. That which retains its leaves during winter is called an *evergreen*; that which casts its leaves, *deciduous*, or a *perdifoil*.

PER-EN'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* Continually; without ceasing.

PER-EN'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *perennitas*.]

An enduring or continuing through the whole year without ceasing. *Derham.*

PER-ER-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *pererro*; *per* and *erro*, to wander.]

A wandering or rambling through various places. *Howell.*

PER FAS ET NE'FAS, [L.] Through or by right and wrong; by any means.

PER'FECT, *a.* [L. *perfectus*, *perficio*, to complete; *per* and *facio*, to do or make through, to carry to the end.]

1. Finished; complete; consummate; not defective; having all that is requisite to its nature and kind; as, a *perfect* statue; a *perfect* likeness; a *perfect* work; a *perfect* system.

As full, as *perfect* in a hair as heart. *Pope.*

2. Fully informed; completely skilled; as, men *perfect* in the use of arms, *perfect* in discipline.

3. Complete in moral excellences.

Be ye therefore *perfect*, even as your Father which is in heaven is *perfect*. — Matt. v.

4. Manifesting perfection.

My strength is made *perfect* in weakness. — 2 Cor. xii.

Perfect chord; in *music*, a concord or union of sounds which is perfectly coalescent and agreeable to the ear, as the fifth and the octave; a perfect consonance.

A perfect flower, in *botany*, has both stamen and pistil, or at least anther and stigma. *Martyn.*

Perfect number; in *arithmetic*, a number equal to the sum of all its divisors, as the number 6. *Brande.*

Perfect tense; in *grammar*, the preterit tense; a tense which expresses an act completed.

PER'FECT, or PER-FECT', *v. t.* [L. *perfectus*, *perficio*.]

1. To finish or complete, so as to leave nothing wanting; to give to any thing all that is requisite to its nature and kind; as, to *perfect* a picture or statue. 2 Chron. viii.

Inquire into the nature and properties of things, and thereby *perfect* our ideas of distinct species. *Locke.*

If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is *perfected* in us. — 1 John iv.

2. To instruct fully; to make fully skillful; as, to *perfect* one's self in the rules of music or architecture; to *perfect* soldiers in discipline.

PER'FECT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Finished; completed.

PER'FECT-ER, *n.* One that makes perfect. *Brooma.*

PER-FECT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *perfectible*.] The capability of becoming or being made perfect.

PER-FECT'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of becoming or being made perfect, or of arriving at the utmost perfection of the species.

PER'FECT-ING, *ppr.* Finishing; completing; consummating.

PER-FEC'TION, (-shun,) *n.* [L. *perfectio*.]

1. The state of being perfect or complete, so that nothing requisite is wanting; as, *perfection* in an art or science; *perfection* in a system of morals.

2. *Physical perfection*, is when a natural object has all its powers, faculties, or qualities entire and in full vigor, and all its parts in due proportion. *Encyc.*

3. *Metaphysical* or *transcendental perfection*, is the possession of all the essential attributes, or all the parts necessary to the integrity of a substance. This is absolute, where all defect is precluded, such as the *perfection* of God; or according to its kind, as in created things. *Encyc.*

4. *Moral perfection*, is the complete possession of all moral excellence, as in the Supreme Being; or the possession of such moral qualities and virtues as a thing is capable of.

5. A quality, endowment, or acquirement completely excellent, or of great worth.

[In this sense, the word has a plural.]

What tongue can her *perfections* tell? *Sidney.*

6. An inherent or essential attribute of supreme or infinite excellence; or one perfect in its kind; as, the *perfections* of God. The infinite power, holiness, justice, benevolence, and wisdom of God are denominated his *perfections*.

To perfection; perfectly; in the highest degree of excellence; as, to imitate a model *to perfection*.

PER-FEC'TION, *v. t.* To complete; to make perfect.

PER-FEC'TION-AL, *a.* Made complete. *Pearson.*

PER-FEC'TION-ATE, used by Dryden and Tooke, in lieu of the verb to Perfect, is a useless word.

PER-FEC'TION-ED, *pp.* Made perfect.

PER-FEC'TION-ING, *ppr.* Making perfect.

PER-FEC'TION-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the perfectionists.

PER-FEC'TION-IST, *n.* One pretending to perfection; an enthusiast in religion. *South.*

2. One who believes that some persons actually attain to moral perfection in the present life.

PER-FEC'TION-MENT, *n.* State of being perfect. *I. Taylor.*

PER-FECT'IVE, *a.* Conducing to make perfect or bring to perfection; followed by *of.*

Praise and adoration are actions *perfective of* the soul. *More.*

PER-FECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner that brings to perfection. *Grew.*

PER'FECT-LY, *adv.* In the highest degree of excellence.

2. Totally; completely; as, work *perfectly* executed or performed; a thing *perfectly* new.

3. Exactly; accurately; as, a proposition *perfectly* understood.

PER'FECT-NESS, *n.* Completeness; consummate excellence; perfection.

2. The highest degree of goodness or holiness of which man is capable in this life.

And above all things put on charity, which is the bond of *perfectness.* —Col. iii.

3. Accurate skill. *Shak.*

PER-FI''CIENT, (-fish'ent,) *n.* [L. *perficiens.*] One who endows a charity.

PER-FID'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *perfidus*; *per* and *fidus*, faithful. *Per*, in this word, signifies *through*, *beyond*, or *by*, *evade.*]

1. Violating good faith or vows; false to trust or confidence reposed; treacherous; as, a *perfidious* agent; a *perfidious* friend. [See PERFIDY.]

2. Proceeding from treachery, or consisting in breach of faith; as, a *perfidious* act.

3. Guilty of violated allegiance, as, a *perfidious* citizen; a man *perfidious* to his country.

PER-FID'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* Treacherously; traitorously; by breach of faith or allegiance. *Swift.*

PER-FID'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being perfidious; treachery; traitorousness; breach of faith, of vows or allegiance.

PER'FI-DY, *n.* [L. *perfidia*; *per* and *fides*, faith.] The act of violating faith, a promise, vow, or allegiance; treachery; the violation of a trust reposed. *Perfidy* is not applied to violations of contracts in ordinary pecuniary transactions, but to violations of faith or trust in friendship, in agency and office, in allegiance, in connubial engagements, and in the transactions of kings.

PER'FLA BLE, *a.* [L. *perflo.*] That may be blown through. [*Not used.*]

PER-FLATE', *v. t.* [L. *perflo*; *per* and *flo*, to blow.] To blow through. *Harvey.*

PER-FLA'TED, *pp.* Blown through.

PER-FLA'TION, *n.* The act of blowing through. *Woodward.*

PER-FO'LI-ATE, *a.* [L. *per* and *folium*, a leaf.] In *botany*, a *perfoliate* leaf is one that has the base entirely surrounding the stem transversely. *Martyn.*

PER'FO-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *perforo*; *per* and *foro*, Eng. to *bore.*]

1. To bore through.

2. To pierce with a pointed instrument; to make a hole or holes through any thing by boring or driving; as, to *perforate* the bottom of a vessel.

PER'FO-RA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Bored or pierced through; pierced.

PER'FO-RA-TING, *ppr.* Boring or piercing through; piercing.

PER-FO-RA'TION, *n.* The act of boring or piercing through.

2. A hole or aperture passing through any thing, or into the interior of a substance, whether natural or made by an instrument.

PER FO-RA-TIVE, *a.* Having power to pierce, as an instrument.

PER'FO-RA-TOR, *n.* An instrument that bores or perforates. *Sharp.*

PER-FORCE', *adv.* [*per* and *force.*] By force or violence. *Shak.*

PER-FORM', *v. t.* [L. *per* and *formo*, to make.]

1. To do; to execute; to accomplish; as, to *perform* two days' labor in one day, to *perform* a noble deed or achievement.

2. To execute; to discharge; as, to *perform* a duty or office.

3. To fulfill; as, to *perform* a covenant, promise, or contract; to *perform* a vow.

PER-FORM', *v. t.* To do; to act a part. The player *performs* well in different characters. The musician *performs* well on the organ.

PER-FORM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be done, executed, or fulfilled; practicable. *Brown.*

PER-FORM'ANCE, *n.* Execution or completion of any thing; a doing; as, the *performance* of work or of an undertaking; the *performance* of duty.

2. Action; deed; thing done. *Shak.*

3. The acting or exhibition of character on the stage. Garrick was celebrated for his theatrical *performances.*

4. Composition; work written.

Few of our comic *performances* give good examples. *Clarissa.*

5. The acting or exhibition of feats; as, *performances* of horsemanship.

PER-FORM'ED, *pp.* Done; executed; discharged.

PER-FORM'ER, *n.* One that performs any thing, particularly in an art; as, a good *performer* on the violin or organ; a celebrated *performer* in comedy or tragedy, or in the circus.

PER-FORM'ING, *ppr.* Doing; executing; accomplishing.

PER-FORM'ING, *n.* Act done; deed; act of executing. *Swift.*

PER'FRI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *perfrico.*] To rub over.

PER'FRI-CA-TED, *pp.* Rubbed over.

PER'FRI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Rubbing over.

PER-FU'MA-TO-RY, *a.* [from *perfume.*] That perfumes. *Leigh.*

PER-FOME' or PER'FUME, *n.* [Fr. *parfum*; It. *profumo*; Sp. *perfume*; L. *per* and *fumus*, smoke, or *fumo*, to fumigate.]

1. A substance that emits a scent or odor which affects agreeably the organs of smelling, as musk, civet, spices, or aromatics of any kind; or any composition of aromatic substances.

2. The scent, odor, or volatile particles emitted from sweet-smelling substances.

No rich *perfumes* refresh the fruitful field. *Pope.*

PER-FOME', *v. t.* To scent; to fill or impregnate with a grateful odor; as, to *perfume* an apartment; to *perfume* a garment.

And Carmel's flowery top *perfumes* the skies. *Pope.*

PER-FOM'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Scented; impregnated with fragrant odors.

PER-FOM'ER, *n.* He or that which perfumes.

2. One whose trade is to sell perfumes. *Bacon.*

PER-FOM'ER-Y, *n.* Perfumes in general.

2. The preparation of perfumes.

PER-FOM'ING, *ppr.* Scenting; impregnating with sweet odors.

PER FUNC'TO-RI-LY, *adv.* [L. *perfunctorie*, from *perfungor*; *per* and *fungor*, to do or to execute.] Carelessly; negligently; in a manner to satisfy external form. *Clarendon.*

PER-FUNC'TO RI-NESS, *n.* Negligent performance; carelessness. *Whitlock.*

PER FUNC TO-RY, *a.* [Supra.] Slight; careless; negligent. *Woodward.*

2. Done only for the sake of getting rid of the duty. *Bickersteth.*

PER-FUSE', *v. t.* [L. *perfusus*, *perfundo*; *per* and *fundo*, to pour.] To sprinkle, pour, or spread over. *Harvey.*

PER-FUS'ED, *pp.* Poured or spread over.

PER-FU'SIVE, *a.* Sprinkling, adapted to spread or sprinkle.

PER-GA-ME'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *pergamena*, parchment.] Like parchment.

PER'GO-LA, *n.* [It.] See PERGOLA.

PER'GU-LA, *n.* [L.] In *ancient architecture*, a sort of gallery or balcony in a house. Some suppose it to be an arbor in a garden, or a terrace overhanging one. *Brande.*

PER-HAPS', *adv.* [*per* and *hap.* See HAPPEN.] By chance; it may be.

Perhaps her love, *perhaps* her kingdom charmed him. *Smith.*

PE'RI, *n.* In *Persian mythology*, an imaginary being like an elf or fairy, represented as a descendant of fallen angels excluded from paradise till their penance is accomplished.

PER'I-ANTH, *n.* [Gr. περι, about, and ανθος, flower.] That calyx which envelops only a single flower, and is immediately contiguous to it.

PER'I-APT, *n.* [Gr. περιαπτω, to fit or tie to.] An amulet, a charm worn to defend against disease or mischief. [*Not used.*] *Hanmer. Shak.*

PER-I AU GER, } See PERIGEE.
PER-I-A'GUA, }

PE-RIB'O-LOS, *n.* [Gr. περι and βαλλω.] A court entirely round a temple, surrounded by a wall. *Brande.*

PER-I-CAR'DI-AN, *a.* Relating to the pericardium.

PER-I-CAR'DI-UM, *n.* [Gr. περι, around, and καρδια, the heart.] A membrane that incloses the heart. It contains a liquor which prevents the surface of the heart from becoming dry by its continual motion. *Quincy.*

PER'I-CARP, *n.* [Gr. περι, about, and καρπος, fruit.] The seed-vessel of a plant; a general name, including the capsule, legume, silique, follicle, drupe, pome, berry, &c. *Martyn.*

PER-I-CARP'I-AL, *a.* Belonging to a pericarp. *Lindley.*

PE-RI-CHÆ'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the perichætium.

PE-RI-CHÆ'TIUM, *n.* [Gr. περι and χαιτη.] A term applied to certain narrow and pointed leaflets, (different from the other leaves of the plant,) which surround the bulbous base of the *seta*, which usually elevates the *sporangium* or *theca*, (a hollow, urn-like body,) which contains the *sporules* of the *Bryaceæ* and *Andræaceæ*. The *perichætium* has been considered as a sort of *calyx*, and has been called an *involucre.*

PER'I-CLASE, *n.* [Gr. περι, around, and κλασις, fracture.] A mineral from Vesuvius, occurring in greenish octahedrons, and supposed to be pure magnesia.

PE-RIC'LI-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *periclitor.*] To endanger.

PE-RIC-MI TA'TION, *n.* A hazarding or exposing to peril.

PER-I-CRA'NI-UM, *n.* [Gr. περι, about, and κρανιον, the skull.] The periosteum, or membrane that invests the skull. *Cyc.*

PE-RIC'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *periculosus.* See PERIL.] Dangerous; hazardous. *Brown.*

PER-I-DO-DEC-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. περι and *dodecahedral.*] A term designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, and in its secondary form is converted into a prism of twelve sides. *Cleaveland.*

PER'I-DOT, *n.* [Fr.] The same with CHRYSOLITE, which see. *Dana.*

PER'I-DROME, *n.* [Gr. περι and δρομος, course.] In *architecture*, that part of a peristery, which, in form of a gallery or alley, was left between the columns and the walls; used as a promenade. *Elmes.*

PER-I-E'CIAN, *n.* [Gr. περιοικος.] An inhabitant of the opposite side of the globe, in the same parallel of latitude.

PER-I-ER'GY, *n.* [Gr. περι and εργον.] Needless caution or diligence.

PER'I-GEE, } *n.* [Gr. περι, about, and γη, the
PER-I-GE'UM, } earth.] That point in the orbit of the sun or moon in which it is at the least distance from the earth; opposed to APOGEE. *Hutton.*

PER'I-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. περι, about, and γραφη, a writing.]

1. A careless or inaccurate delineation of any thing.

2. The white lines or impressions that appear on the *musculus rectus* of the abdomen. *Encyc.*

PE-RIG'YN-OUS, *a.* [Gr. περι, about, and γυνη, female.] Growing upon some body that surrounds the ovarium. Botanists are in the habit of saying that the stamens are inserted into the calyx or corolla, i. e., are *perigynous*, though they always originate from the space between the base of the petals and the base of the ovary. *Lindley.*

PER-I-HEL'ION, } *n.* [Gr. περι, about, and ἡλιος,
PER-I-HE'LI-UM, } the sun.] That part of the orbit of a planet or comet, in which it is at its least distance from the sun; opposed to APHELION. *Brande.*

PER-I-HEX-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. περι and *hexahedral.*] A term designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, and in the secondary form is converted into a prism of six sides. *Cleaveland.*

PER'IL, *n.* [Fr.; It. *periglio*; Sp. *peligro*; Port. *perigo*; from L. *periculum*, from Gr. πειραω, to try, to attempt, that is, to strain; πειρα, an attempt, danger, hazard; allied to πειρω, to pass, to thrust in or transfix; πειρα is also the point or edge of a sword, coinciding with W. *ber* and *pêr*, a spit, a *spear* or pike. Hence L. *experior*, Eng. *experience.* The Greek πειρω is expressed in Dutch by *waaren*, to go, to sail, to *fare*; *gevaar*, danger, peril; G. *gefahr*, from *fahren.* These words are all of one family. (See PIRATE.) The primary sense of *peril* is an advance, a pushing or going forward; the radical sense of boldness. The Welsh has *perig*, perilous, from *pêr*, and *peri*, to bid or command, the root of L. *impero*, from the same root.]

1. Danger; risk; hazard; jeopardy; particular exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction from any cause whatever.

In *perils* of waters; in *perils* of robbers. —2 Cor. xi.

2. Danger denounced; particular exposure. You do it at your *peril*, or at the *peril* of your father's displeasure.

PER'IL, *v. i.* To be in danger. *Milton.*

PER'IL, *v. t.* To hazard; to risk; to expose to danger.

PER'IL ED, *pp.* Exposed to danger or loss.

PER'IL ING, *ppr.* Hazarding; risking.

PER IL-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *perilleux.*]

1. Dangerous; hazardous; full of risk; as, a *perilous* undertaking; a *perilous* situation.

2. Vulgarly used for VERY, like mighty; as, *perilous* shrewd. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

3. Smart; witty; as, a *perilous* [parlous] boy. [*Vulgar and obsolete.*]

PER'IL-OUS-LY, *adv.* Dangerously; with hazard.

PER'IL-OUS-NESS, *n.* Dangerousness; danger; hazard.

PE-RIM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. περι, about, and μετρον, measure.] In *geometry*, the outer boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of all the sides. The *perimeters* of surfaces or figures are lines; those of bodies are surfaces. In circular figures, instead of *perimeter*, we use *circumference* or *periphery.* *Barlow.*

PER-I-OC-TA-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. περι and *octahedral.*] A term designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, and in its secondary form is converted into a prism of eight sides.

PE'RI-OD, *n.* [L. *periodus*; Fr. *periode*; It. Sp. and Port. *periodo*; Gr. περιοδος; περι, about, and ὁδος, way.]

1. *Properly*, a circuit; hence, the time which is taken up by a planet or comet in making its revolution round the sun, or the duration of its course till it returns to the point of its orbit where it began. Thus, the *period* of the earth, or its annual revolution, is 365¼ days. *Barlow.*

2. In *chronology*, a stated number of years; a revolution or series of years by which time is measured; as, the Calippic *period*; the Dyonisian *period*; the Julian *period*.

3. Any series of years or of days in which a revolution is completed, and the same course is to be begun.

4. Any specified portion of time, designated by years, months, days, or hours, complete, as, a *period* of a thousand years; the *period* of a year; the *period* of a day.

5. End; conclusion. Death puts a *period* to a state of probation.

6. An indefinite portion of any continued state, existence, or series of events; as, the first *period* of life; the last *period* of a king's reign; the early *periods* of history.

7. State at which any thing terminates; limit.

8. Length or usual length of duration.

Some experiments would be made how by art to make plants more lasting than their ordinary *period*. *Bacon.*

9. A complete sentence from one full stop to another.

Periods are beautiful when they are not too long. *B. Jonson.*

10. The point that marks the end of a complete sentence; a full stop, thus [.].

11. In *arithmetic*, a distinction made by a point or comma placed regularly after a certain number of figures; used in notation, in the extraction of roots, and in circulating decimals. *A. D. Stanley.*

12. In *medicine*, the time of the exacerbation and remission of a disease, or of the paroxysm and intermission. *Encyc.*

Julian period; in *chronology*, a period of 7939 years; a number produced by multiplying 28, the years of the solar cycle, into 19, the years of the lunar cycle, and their product by 15, the years of the Roman indiction.

PE'RI-OD, *v. t.* To put an end to. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PE-RI-OD'IC, PE-RI-OD'IC-AL, *a.* [It. *periodico*; Fr. *periodique.*]

1. Performed in a circuit, or in a regular revolution in a certain time, or in a series of successive circuits; as, the *periodical* motion of the planets round the sun; the *periodical* motion of the moon round the earth. *Watts.*

2. Happening, by revolution, at a stated time; as, the conjunction of the sun and moon is *periodical*.

3. Happening or returning regularly in a certain period of time. The Olympiads, among the Greeks, were *periodical*, as was the Jubilee of the Jews.

4. Performing some action at a stated time; as, the *periodical* fountains in Switzerland, which issue only at a particular hour of the day. *Addison.*

5. Pertaining to a period; constituting a complete sentence. *Adams's Lect.*

6. Pertaining to a revolution or regular circuit. *Brown.*

PER-I-OD'IC ACID, *n.* An acid analogous to perchloric acid, and composed of one equivalent of iodine with seven of oxygen. *Brande.*

PE-RI-OD'IC-AL, *n.* A magazine or other publication that is published at stated or regular periods.

PE-RI-OD'IC-AL-IST, *n.* One who publishes a periodical.

PE-RI-OD'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* At stated periods; as, a festival celebrated *periodically*.

PE-RI-O-DIC'I-TY, *n.* The state of having regular periods in changes or conditions. *Whewell.*

PER-I-CE'CIANS, PER-I-CE'CI, *n. pl.* See PERIECIAN.

PER-I-OS'TE UM, *n.* [Gr. περι, about, and οστεον, bone.]

A nervous, vascular membrane immediately investing the bones of animals. *Encyc. Coxe.*

The *periosteum* has very little sensibility in a sound state, but in some cases of disease it appears to be very sensible. *Wistar.*

PER-I-PA-TET'IC, *n.* [Gr. περιπατητικος, from περιπατεω, to walk about; περι and πατεω.]

Pertaining to Aristotle's system of philosophy, or to the sect of his followers.

PER I-PA-TET'IC, *n.* A follower of Aristotle, so called because the founder of this philosophy taught, or his followers disputed questions, *walking* in the Lyceum at Athens. *P. Cyc.*

2. It is ludicrously applied to one who is obliged to walk, or can not afford to ride. *Tatler.*

PER I-PA-TET'I-CISM, *n.* The notions or philosophical system of Aristotle and his followers. *Barrow.*

PE-RIPH'ER-AL, *a.* Peripheric. *Fleming.*

PER-I-PHER'IC, PER-I-PHER'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a periphery; constituting a periphery.

PE-RIPH'E-RY, *n.* [Gr. περι, around, and φερω, to bear.]

The circumference of a circle, ellipsis, or other regular curvilinear figure. *Brande.*

PER'I-PHRASE, *n.* [Gr. περιφρασις; περι, about, and φραζω, to speak.]

Circumlocution; a circuit of words; the use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; a figure of rhetoric employed to avoid a common and trite manner of expression. *Encyc.*

PER'I-PHRASE, *v. t.* To express by circumlocution.

PER'I-PHRASE, *v. i.* To use circumlocution.

PER'I-PHRAS-ED, *pp.* Expressed by circumlocution.

PER'I-PHRAS-ING, *ppr.* Expressing by circumlocution.

PE-RIPH'RA-SIS. See PERIPHRASE.

PER-I-PHRAS'TIC, PER-I-PHRAS'TIC-AL, *a.* Circumlocutory; expressing or expressed in more words than are necessary; expressing the sense of one word in many.

PER-I-PHRAS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With circumlocution. *Boswell.*

PER'I-PLUS, *n.* [Gr. περιπλους; περι, about, and πλω, to sail.]

Circumnavigation; a voyage round a certain sea or sea-coast. *Vincent.*

PER-IP-NEU-MON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to peripneumony; consisting in an inflammation of the lungs.

PER-IP-NEU'MO-NY, *n.* [Gr. περι, about, and πνευμων, the lungs.]

An inflammation of the lungs. An old and not very correct term, for which PNEUMONITIS is now substituted.

PER-I-PO-LYG'ON-AL, *a.* [Gr. περι and *polygon.*]

In *crystallography*, having a great number of sides.

PE-RIP'TER-AL, *a.* [Infra.] A term applied to an edifice having a range of columns all around.

PE-RIP'TER-OUS, *a.* [Gr. περι and πτερον.]

Feathered on all sides.

PE-RIP'TER-Y, *n.* [Gr. περι, and πτερον, a wing, and πτω, to expand.]

In *architecture*, an edifice or temple environed, on its exterior circumference, by a range of insulated columns, distant from the wall to the extent of the intercolumniation. *Elmes.*

PE-RIS'CIAN, (pe-rish'yan,) *n.* PE-RIS'CI-I, (pe-rish'e-i,) *n. pl.* [L. *Periscii*; Gr. περισκιοι; περι, around, and σκια, shadow.]

An inhabitant of a frigid zone or within a polar circle, whose shadow moves round, and, in the course of the day, falls in every point of compass. The Latin word *Periscii*, in the plural, is generally used in geographies; but the English word is preferable.

PE-RIS'CIAN, *a.* Having the shadow moving all around.

PER'I-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. περι and σκοπεω.]

A general view.

PER-I-SCOP'IC, *a.* Viewing on all sides; a term applied to spectacles having concavo-convex glasses, for the purpose of increasing the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely. *Olmsted.*

PER'ISH, *v. i.* [Fr. *perir*, *perissant*; It. *perire*; Sp. *perecer*; from L. *pereo*, supposed to be compounded of *per* and *eo*, to go; literally, to depart wholly.]

1. To die; to lose life in any manner; *applied to animals.* Men *perish* by disease or decay, by the sword, by drowning, by hunger, or famine, &c.

2. To die; to wither and decay; *applied to plants.*

3. To waste away; as, a leg or an arm has *perished.*

4. To be in a state of decay or passing away.

Duration, and time, which is a part of it, is the idea we have of *perishing* distance. *Locke.*

5. To be destroyed; to come to nothing.

Perish the lore that deadens young desire. *Anon.*

6. To fall entirely, or to be extirpated. 2 *Kings* ix.

7. To be burst or ruined; as, the bottles shall *perish*. *Luke* v.

8. To be wasted or rendered useless. *Jer.* ix.

9. To be injured or tormented. 1 *Cor.* viii.

10. To be lost eternally; to be sentenced to endless misery. 2 *Pet.* ii.

PER'ISH, *v. t.* To destroy. [*Not legitimate.*]

PER-ISH-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Perishableness.

PER'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to perish; subject to decay and destruction. The bodies of animals and plants are *perishable*; the souls of men are not *perishable.*

2. Subject to speedy decay.

Property of a *perishable* nature, saved from a wreck, may be sold within a year and a day. *Stat. of Conn.*

PER'ISH-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liableness to decay or destruction. *Locke.*

PER'ISH-A-BLY, *adv.* In a perishing manner.

PER'ISH-ED, (per'isht,) *pp.* or *a.* Decayed; wasted away; destroyed.

PER'ISH-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Dying; decaying; coming to nothing.

PER'I-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. περι, around, and σπερμα, seed.]

A thick, farinaceous, fleshy, horny, woody, or bony part of the seed of plants, either entirely or only partially surrounding the embryo, and inclosed within the investing membrane. It is the *albumen* of Gærtner. *Jussieu. Smith.*

PER-I-SPHER'IC, *a.* [Gr. περι and σφαιρα.]

Globular; having the form of a ball. *Journ. of Science.*

PER-IS-SO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Redundant in words.

PER-IS-SOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. περισσολογια; περισσος, redundant, and λογος, discourse.]

Superfluous words; much talk to little purpose. [*Little used.*] *Campbell.*

PER-I-STAL'TIC, *a.* [Gr. περισταλτικος, from περιστελλω, to involve.]

Spiral; vermicular or worm-like. The *peristaltic* motion of the intestines is performed by the contraction of the circular and longitudinal fibres composing their fleshy coats, by which the chyle is carried downward to the orifices of the lacteals, and the excrements are protruded toward the anus. *Encyc.*

PER-IS-TE'RI-ON, *n.* [Gr.] The herb vervain. *Dict.*

PER-I-STREPH'IC, *a.* [Gr. περι and στρεφω.] Turning round, or rotary, revolving.

PER'I-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. περιστυλον; περι, about, and στυλος, a column.]

A range of columns round a building or square, or a building encompassed with a row of columns on the outside. *Johnson. Gwilt.*

PER-I-SYS'TO-LE, *n.* [Gr. περι about, and συστολη, contraction.]

The pause or interval between the systole or contraction, and the diastole or dilatation, of the heart. *Quincy.*

PE-RITE', *a.* [L. *peritus.*]

Skillful. [*Little used.*] *Whitaker.*

PE-RIT'O-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. περι, around, and τεμνω, to cleave.]

In *mineralogy*, cleaving in more directions than one parallel to the axis, the faces being all of one quality. *Shepard.*

PER-I-TO-NE'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the peritoneum.

PER-I-TO-NE'UM, *n.* [Gr. περιτοναιον; περι, about, and τεινω, to stretch.]

A thin, smooth, serous membrane, investing the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and more or less completely all the viscera contained in it. *Encyc. Parr.*

PE-RI-TRO'CHI-UM. See AXIS IN PERITROCHIO.

PER-I-TRO'PAL, *a.* [Gr. περι and τροπη.]

Rotary; circuitous.

PER'I-WIG, *n.* [Ir. *peraibhic.* Qu. D. *paruik*; G. *perrucke*; Dan. *perryk*; Fr. *perruque*; It. *parrucca.*]

A small wig; a kind of close cap formed by an intertexture of false hair, worn by men for ornament or to conceal baldness. *Periwigs* were in fashion in the days of Addison.

PER'I-WIG, *v. t.* To dress with a periwig, or with false hair, or with any thing in like form. *Swift.*

PER'I-WINK-LE, (per'e-wink-l,) *n.* [Sax. *peruince*; It. *pervinca*; Fr. *pervenche*; L. *vinca*; Sax. *winele*, a shell fish. If *n* is casual, *vinca* may be and probably is the W. *gwic*, for *wic*, a squeak, whence *gwiciad*, a periwinkle.]

1. A sea snail, or small shell fish, *Turbo littoreus* of Linnæus.

2. A flowering plant of the genus Vinca.

PER'JURE, (per'jur,) *v. t.* [L. *perjuro*; *per* and *juro*, to swear; that is, to swear aside or beyond.]

Willfully to make a false oath when administered by lawful authority or in a court of justice; to forswear; as, the witness *perjured* himself.

PER'JURE, *n.* A perjured person. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PER'JUR-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Guilty of perjury; having sworn falsely.

PER'JUR ER, *n.* One that willfully takes a false oath lawfully administered.

PER'JUR-ING, *ppr.* Taking a false oath lawfully administered.

PER-JO'RI-OUS, *a.* Guilty of perjury; containing perjury. *Coke.*

PER'JU-RY, *n.* [L. *perjurium.*]

The act or crime of willfully making a false oath, when lawfully administered; or a crime committed when a lawful oath is administered in some judicial proceeding, to a person who swears willfully, absolutely, and falsely, in a matter material to the issue. *Coke.*

PERK, *a.* [W. *perc*, compact, trim, perk; as *a noun*, something that is close, compact, trim, and a *perch.*]

Properly, erect; hence, smart; trim.

PERK, *v. i.* [W. *percu*, to trim, to make smart.]

To hold up the head with affected smartness. *Pope.*

That Edward's miss thus *perks* it in your face. *Pope.*

PERK, *v. t.* To dress up; to make trim or smart; to prank. *Shak.*

PER'KIN, *n.* Ciderkin; a kind of weak cider, made by steeping the refuse pumice in water. *Encyc.*

PER'LATE AC'ID, the acidulous phosphate of soda. *Chemistry. Nicholson.*

PER'LA-TED AC'ID, or PU-RET'IC; biphosphate of soda.

PER'LOUS, for PERILOUS, is not used. *Spenser.*

PER-LUS-TRA'TION, *n.* [L. *perlustro; per* and *lustro*, to survey.]
The act of viewing all over. *Howell.*
PER'MA-GY, *n.* A little Turkish boat. *Dict.*
PER'MA-NENCE, } *n.* [See PERMANENT.] Continuance in the same state, or without a change that destroys the form or nature of a thing: duration; fixedness; as, the *permanence* of a government or state; the *permanence* of institutions or of a system of principles.
2. Continuance in the same place, or at rest.
PER'MA-NENT, *a.* [L. *permanens, permaneo; per* and *maneo*, to remain. Class Mn.]
Durable; lasting; continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys the form or nature of the thing. The laws, like the character of God, are unalterably *permanent*. Human laws and institutions may be to a degree *permanent*, but they are subject to change and overthrow. We speak of a *permanent* wall or building, a *permanent* bridge, when they are so constructed as to endure long; in which examples, *permanent* is equivalent to *durable or lasting*, but not to *undecaying* or *unalterable*. So we say, a *permanent* residence, a *permanent* intercourse, *permanent* friendship, when it continues a long time without interruption.
PER'MA-NENT LY, *adv.* With long continuance; durably; in a fixed state or place; as, a government *permanently* established.
PER-MAN'SION, (-shun,) *n.* [L. *permansio.*]
Continuance. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*
PER-ME-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Infra.] The quality or state of being permeable. *Journ. of Science.*
PER'ME-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *permeo; per* and *meo*, to pass or glide.]
That may be passed through without rupture or displacement of its parts, as solid matter; applied particularly to substances that admit the passage of fluids. Thus cloth, leather, wood, are *permeable* to water and oil; glass is *permeable* to light, but not to water.
PER'ME-A-BLY, *adv.* In a permeable manner.
PER'ME-ANT, *a.* [Supra.] Passing through *Brown.*
PER'ME-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *permeo; per* and *meo*, to glide, flow, or pass.]
To pass through the pores or interstices of a body; to penetrate and pass through a substance without rupture or displacement of its parts; applied particularly to fluids which pass through substances of loose texture; as, water *permeates* sand or a filtering stone; light *permeates* glass.
PER'ME-A-TED, *pp.* Passed through, as by a fluid.
PER'ME-A-TING, *ppr.* Passing through the pores or interstices of a substance.
PER-ME-A'TION, *n.* The act of passing through the pores or interstices of a body.
PER-MIS'CI-BLE, *a.* [L. *permiscco; per* and *misceo*, to mix.]
That may be mixed. [*Little used.*]
PER-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* [See PERMIT.] That may be permitted or allowed.
PER-MIS'SI-BLY, *adv.* In the way of permission.
PER-MIS'SION, (-mish'un,) *n.* [L. *permissio*, from *permitto*, to permit.]
1. The act of permitting or allowing.
2. Allowance; license or liberty granted.
You have given me your *permission* for this address. *Dryden.*
PER-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Granting liberty; allowing. *Milton.*
2. Granted; suffered without hinderance.
Then I emboldened spake, and freedom used
Permissive, and acceptance found. *Milton.*
PER-MIS'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By allowance; without prohibition or hinderance.
PER-MIS'TION, (-mist'yun,) } *n.* [L. *permistio, per-*
PER-MIX'TION, (-mixt'yun,) } *mixtio.*]
The act of mixing; the state of being mingled.
PER-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *permitto; per* and *mitto*, to send; Fr. *permettre*; It. *permettere*; Sp. *permitir.*]
1. To allow; to grant leave or liberty to by express consent. He asked my leave, and I *permitted* him.
2. To allow by silent consent, or by not prohibiting; to suffer without giving express authority. The laws *permit* us to do what is not expressly or impliedly forbid.
What God neither commands nor forbids, he *permits* with approbation to be done or left undone. *Hooker.*
3. To afford ability or means. Old age does not *permit* us to retain the vigor of youth. The man's indigence does not *permit* him to indulge in luxuries.
4. To leave; to give or resign.
Let us not aggravate our sorrows,
But to the gods *permit* the event of things. *Addison.*
[The latter sense is obsolete or obsolescent.]
PER-MIT' or PER'MIT, *n.* A written license or permission from the custom-house officer, or other proper authority, to export or transport goods, or to land goods or persons.
2. Warrant; leave; permission.
PER-MIT'TANCE, *n.* Allowance; forbearance of prohibition; permission. *Derham.*
PER-MIT'TER, *n.* He who permits. PERMITTER, for the one permitted, is rare.
PER-MIX'TION. See PERMISTION.
PER-MO'TA-BLE, *a.* That may be changed one for the other.
PER-MO'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being permutable.
PER-MO'TA-BLY, *adv.* By interchange.
PER-MU-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *permutatio, permuto; per* and *muto*, to change.]
1. In *commerce*, exchange of one thing for another; barter. *Bacon.*
2. In *the canon law*, the exchange of one benefice for another. *Encye.*
3. In *algebra*, the arrangement of any determinate number of things or letters, in all possible orders, one after the other. *Brande.*
PER-MUTE', *v. t.* [L. *permuto; per* and *muto*, to change.]
To exchange; to barter. [*Not used.*]
PER-MUT'ER, *n.* One that exchanges. [*Not used.*]
PER'NAN-CY, *n.* [Norm. *perner*, to take.]
A taking or reception, as the receiving of rents or tithes in kind. *Blackstone.*
PER-NI'CIOUS, (-nish'us,) *a.* [L. *perniciosus*, from *pernicies; perneco*, to kill; *per* and *nex, necis*, death.]
1. Destructive; having the quality of killing, destroying or injuring; very injurious or mischievous. Food, drink, or air may be *pernicious* to life or health.
2. Destructive; tending to injure or destroy. Evil examples are *pernicious* to morals. Intemperance is a *pernicious* vice.
3. [L. *pernix.*] Quick. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*
PER-NI'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Destructively; with ruinous tendency or effects. *Ascham.*
PER-NI'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being very injurious, mischievous, or destructive.
PER-NIC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *pernicitas*, from *pernix.*]
Swiftness of motion; celerity. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*
PER-NOC-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *pernocto; per* and *nox*, night.]
The act of passing the whole night; a remaining all night. *Taylor.*
PE-ROGUE'. See PEROGUS.
PER'O-NATE, *a.* In *botany*, laid thickly over with a wooly substance ending in a sort of meal. *P. Cyc.*
PER-O-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *peroratio*, from *peroro; per* and *oro*, to pray.]
The concluding part of an oration, in which the speaker recapitulates the principal points of his discourse or argument, and urges them with greater earnestness and force, with a view to make a deep impression on his hearers. *Encyc.*
PER-OX'YD, *n.* [*per* and *oxyd.*] That oxyd of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of oxygen a bad term, which ought to be entirely rejected, since different peroxyds do not always contain the same quantity of oxygen, the peroxyd of mercury being a protoxyd, the peroxyd of iron a sesquoxyd, the peroxyd of tin a deutoxyd, and the peroxyd of gold a tritoxyd.
PER-OX'YD-IZE, *v. t.* To oxydize to the utmost degree. *Cutbush.*
PER PAIS. [Norm. French.] In *law*, by the country, that is, by a jury.
PER PARES. By the peers or one's peers.
PER-PEND', *v. t.* [L. *perpendo; per* and *pendo*, to weigh.]
To weigh in the mind; to consider attentively. [*Little used.*] *Shak. Brown.*
PER'PEND-ER, } *n.* [Fr. *parpaing.*]
PER'PENT-STONE, }
A large stone reaching through a wall so as to appear on both sides of it, and therefore having the ends smooth. *Gloss. of Archit.*
PER-PEN'DI-CLE, (-pen'de-kl,) *n.* [Fr. *perpendicule*, from L. *perpendiculum.*]
Something hanging down in a direct line; a plumb line. *Dict.*
PER-PEN-DIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *perpendicularis*, from *perpendiculum*, a plumb line; *perpendeo; per* and *pendeo*, to hang.]
1. Hanging or extending in a right line from any point toward the center of the earth or of gravity, or at right angles with the plane of the horizon.
2. In *geometry*, a term applied to a line or surface at right angles to another line or surface. The line A is *perpendicular* to the line B.
PER-PEN-DIC'U-LAR, *n.* A line falling at right angles on the plane of the horizon, that is, extending from some point in a right line toward the center of the earth or center of gravity, or any body standing in that direction.
2. In *geometry*, a line falling at right angles on another line, or making equal angles with it on each side. *Barlow.*
PER-PEN-DIC-U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being perpendicular. *Watts.*
PER-PEN-DIC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In a manner to fall on another line at right angles.
2. So as to fall on the plane of the horizon at right angles; in a direction toward the center of the earth or of gravity.
PER-PEN'SION, *n.* [L. *perpendo.*]
Consideration. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*
PER-PES'SION, (-pesh'un,) *n.* [L. *perpessio, perpetior*, to suffer; *per* and *patior.*]
Suffering; endurance. [*Not used.*] *Pearson.*
PER'PE-TRATE, *v. t.* [L. *perpetro; per* and *patro*, to go through, to finish.]
To do; to commit; to perform; in *an ill sense*, that is, always used to express an evil act; as, to *perpetrate* a crime or an evil design. *Dryden.*
PER'PE-TRA-TED, *pp.* Done; committed; as an evil act.
PER'PE-TRA-TING, *ppr.* Committing, as a crime or evil act.
PER-PE-TRA'TION, *n.* The act of committing a crime. *Wotton.*
2. An evil action. *K. Charles.*
PER'PE-TRA-TOR, *n.* One that commits a crime.
PER-PET'U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *perpetuel*; L. *perpetuus*, from *perpes, perpetis; per* and *pes*, from a root signifying to pass.]
1. Never ceasing; continuing forever in future time; destined to be eternal; as, a *perpetual* covenant; a *perpetual* statute. [Literally true with respect to the decrees of the Supreme Being.]
2. Continuing or continued without intermission; uninterrupted; as, a *perpetual* stream; the *perpetual* action of the heart and arteries.
3. Permanent; fixed; not temporary; as, a *perpetual* law or edict; *perpetual* love or amity; *perpetual* incense. *Exod.* xxx.
4. Everlasting; endless.
Destructions are come to a *perpetual* end.—Ps. ix.
5. During the legal dispensation. *Ex.* xxix.
Perpetual curacy, is where all the tithes are appropriated and no vicarage is endowed. *Blackstone.*
Perpetual motion: a motion that is supplied and renewed from itself, without the intervention of any external cause. *Hutton.*
Perpetual screw: a screw that acts against the teeth of a wheel, and continues its action without end. *Wilkins*
PER-PET'U-AL-LY, *adv.* Constantly; continually; applied to things which proceed without intermission, or which occur frequently or at intervals, without limitation. A perennial spring flows *perpetually*; the weather varies *perpetually.*
The Bible and Common Prayer Book in the vulgar tongue, being *perpetually* read in churches, have proved a kind of standard for language. *Swift.*
PER-PET'U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *perpetuo.*]
1. To make perpetual; to eternize.
2. To cause to endure or to be continued indefinitely, to preserve from extinction or oblivion; as, to *perpetuate* the remembrance of a great event or of an illustrious character. The monument in London *perpetuates* the remembrance of the conflagration in 1666. Medals may *perpetuate* the glories of a prince *Addison.*
3. To continue by repetition without limitation.
PER-PET'U-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made perpetual; continued through eternity, or for an indefinite time.
PER-PET'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Continuing forever or indefinitely.
PER-PET-U-A'TION, *n.* The act of making perpetual, or of preserving from extinction or oblivion through an endless existence, or for an indefinite period of time. *Brown.*
PER-PE-TU'I-TY, *n.* [L. *perpetuitas.*]
1. Endless duration; continuance to eternity.
2. Continued, uninterrupted existence, or duration for an indefinite period of time; as, the *perpetuity* of laws and institutions: the *perpetuity* of fame.
3. Something of which there will be no end. *South.*
4. In *the doctrine of annuities*, the number of years in which the simple interest of any sum becomes equal to the principal; also, the sum which will purchase an annuity to continue forever.
PER-PHOS'PHATE, *n.* A phosphate in which the phosphoric acid is combined with an oxyd at the maximum of oxydation.
PER-PLEX', *v. t.* [L. *perplexus, perplexor; per* and *plector*, to twist, from the root of Gr. πλέκω, L. *plico*, to fold.]
1. To make intricate; to involve; to entangle; to make complicated and difficult to be understood or unraveled.
What was thought obscure, *perplexed*, and too hard for our weak parts, will lie open to the understanding in a fair view. *Locke.*
2. To embarrass; to puzzle; to distract; to tease with suspense, anxiety, or ambiguity.
We can distinguish no general truths, or at least shall be apt to *perplex* the mind. *Locke.*
We are *perplexed*, but not in despair.—2 Cor. iv.
3. To plague; to vex. *Glanville.*
PER-PLEX', *a.* Intricate; difficult. [*Not used.*] *Glanville.*
PER-PLEX'ED, (-plext',) *pp.* or *a.* Made intricate; embarrassed, puzzled.

PER-PLEX'ED-LY, *adv.* Intricately; with involution. [Milton has PERPLEXLY.]

PER PLEX'ED-NESS, *n.* Intricacy; difficulty from want of order or precision.

2. Embarrassment of mind from doubt or uncertainty.

PER-PLEX'ING, *ppr.* Making intricate or perplexed.

2. *a.* Troublesome; embarrassing.

PER-PLEX'I-TY, *n.* Intricacy; entanglement. The jury were embarrassed by the *perplexity* of the case.

2. Embarrassment of mind; disturbance from doubt, confusion, difficulty, or anxiety.

Perplexity not suffering them to be idle, they think and do, as it were, in a phrensy. *Hooker.*

PER-PO-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *per* and *poto.*] The act of drinking largely.

PER'QUI-SITE, (per'kwe-zit,) *n.* [L. *perquisitus, perquiro; per* and *quaero*, to seek.]

A fee or pecuniary allowance to an officer for services, beyond his ordinary salary or settled wages; or a fee allowed by law to an officer for a specific service, in lieu of an annual salary.

[*This latter is the common acceptation of the word in America.*]

PER'QUI-SIT-ED, *a.* Supplied with perquisites. [*A bad word, and not used.*] [*Savage.*

PER-QUI-SI''TION, (per-kwe-zish'un,) *n.* [L. *perquisitus.*]

An accurate inquiry or search. *Ainsworth.*

PER'RON, *n.* [Fr.] A staircase outside of a building, or a flight of steps leading into the first story. *Gault.*

PER-RO-QUET', *n.* [Fr.] A parrakeet, which see. *Ash.*

2. *Perroquet auk*: the Alca Psittacula, an aquatic fowl inhabiting Kamtschatka and other northern regions. *P. Cyc.*

PER'RY, *n.* [Fr. *poiré*, from *poire*, W. *pêr*, a pear.]

The fermented juice of pears, prepared in the same manner as cider.

PER SAL'TUM, [L.] By a leap.

PER-SCRU-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *perscrutatio, perscrutor.*]

A searching thoroughly; minute search or inquiry.

PER SE, [L.] By itself; by himself, &c.; apart from others.

PER'SE-COT, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of cordial, made of the kernels of apricots, nectarines, &c., with refined spirit. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

PER'SE-CUTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *persecuter*: It. *perseguitare*; Sp. *perseguir*; L. *persequor*; *per* and *sequor*, to pursue. See SEEK and ESSAY.]

1. In a *general sense*, to pursue in a manner to injure, vex, or afflict; to harass with unjust punishment or penalties for supposed offenses; to inflict pain from hatred or malignity.

2. *Appropriately*, to afflict, harass, or destroy, for adherence to a particular creed or system of religious principles, or to a mode of worship. Thus Nero *persecuted* the Christians by crucifying some, burning others, and condemning others to be worried by dogs. See *Acts* xxii.

3. To harass with solicitations or importunity.

PER'SE-CU-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Harassed by troubles or punishments unjustly inflicted, particularly for religious opinions.

PER'SE-CU-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Pursuing with enmity or vengeance, particularly for adhering to a particular religion.

PER-SE-CU'TION, *n.* The act or practice of persecuting; the infliction of pain, punishment, or death, upon others unjustly, particularly for adhering to a religious creed or mode of worship, either by way of penalty, or for compelling them to renounce their principles. Historians enumerate ten *persecutions* suffered by the Christians, beginning with that of Nero, about A. D. 64, and ending with that of Diocletian, A. D. 303 to 311.

2. The state of being persecuted.

Our necks are under *persecution*; we labor and have no rest.—Lam. v.

PER SE'CU-TIVE, *a.* Following; persecuting.

PER'SE-CU-TOR, *n.* One that persecutes; one that pursues another unjustly and vexatiously, particularly on account of religious principles.

Henry rejected the pope's supremacy, but retained every superstition of Rome, and became a cruel *persecutor*. *Swift.*

PER'SE-US, *n.* [Gr. Περσευς.]

1. A famous Grecian hero who slew Medusa.

2. A constellation, situated north of the Pleiades, containing Algol, Algenib, and several other bright stars. [In the classics, *Perseus.*]

PER-SE-VER'ANCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *perseverantia.* See PERSEVERE.]

1. Persistence in any thing undertaken; continued pursuit or prosecution of any business or enterprise begun; *applied alike to good and evil.*

Perseverance keeps honor bright. *Shak.*
Patience and *perseverance* overcome the greatest difficulties. *Clarissa.*

2. In *theology*, continuance in a state of grace to a state of glory; sometimes called *final perseverance.* *Hammond.*

PER-SE-VER'ANT, *a.* Constant in pursuit of an undertaking. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*

PER-SE-VERE', *v. i.* [L. *persevero.* The last component part of this word, *severo*, must be the same as in *assevero*, with the radical sense of *set, fixed*, or *continued.* So *persist* is formed with *per* and *sisto*, to stand. *Constant* and *continue* have a like primary sense. So we say, *to hold on.*]

To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken; to pursue steadily any design or course commenced; not to give over or abandon what is undertaken; *applied alike to good and evil.*

Thrice happy, if they know
Their happiness, and *persevere* upright! *Milton.*
To *persevere* in any evil course makes you unhappy in this life. *Wake.*

PER-SE-VER'ING, *ppr.* Persisting in any business or course begun.

2. *a.* Constant in the execution of a purpose or enterprise; as, a *persevering* student.

PER-SE-VER'ING-LY, *adv.* With perseverance or continued pursuit of what is undertaken.

PER'SIAN, PER'SIC. *a.* Pertaining to Persia.

PER'SIAN-BER'RY, *n.* A sort of berry used in dyeing yellow. It comes from Persia, and is said, like the French berry, to be the fruit of a species of buckthorn called Rhamnus infectorius. *Ure. P. Cyc.*

PER'SIAN-WHEEL, *n.* In *mechanics*, a contrivance for raising water to some hight above the level of a stream, by means of a wheel with buckets on its rim. *Brande.*

PER'SIC, *n.* The Persian language.

PER'SI-FLAGE, (pär'se-flazh,) *n.* [Fr., from *persifler.*]

Light talk, in which all subjects are treated with banter. *H. More.*

PER-SIM'MON, *n.* A tree and its fruit, a species of Diospyros, a native of the States south of New York. The fruit is like a plum, and, when not ripe, very harsh and astringent, but, when ripe, luscious and highly nutritious. *Mease. Farm. Encyc.*

PER-SIST', *v. i.* [L. *persisto*; *per* and *sisto*, to stand or be fixed.]

To continue steadily and firmly in the pursuit of any business or course commenced; to persevere.

[*Persist* is nearly synonymous with *persevere*: but *persist* frequently implies more obstinacy than *persevere*, particularly in that which is evil or injurious to others.]

If they *persist* in pointing their batteries against particular persons, no laws of war forbid the making reprisals. *Addison.*

PER-SIST'ENCE, PER-SIST'EN-CY, *n.* The state of persisting; steady pursuit of what is undertaken; perseverance in a good or evil course, more generally in that which is evil, and injurious to others, or unadvisable.

2. Obstinacy; contumacy. *Shak.*

3. In *natural philosophy*, the continuance of an effect after the cause which first gave rise to it is removed; as, the *persistence* of the impression of light on the eye, after the luminous object is withdrawn; the *persistence* of the motion of an object, after the moving force is withdrawn. *Olmsted.*

PER-SIST'ENT, PER-SIST'ING, *a.* In *botany*, not falling off, but remaining green until the part which bears it is wholly matured, as the leaves of evergreen plants; opposed to CADUCOUS. *Lindley.*

PER-SIST'ING, *ppr.* Continuing in the prosecution of an undertaking; persevering.

PER-SIST'ING-LY, *adv.* Perseveringly; steadily.

PER-SIST'IVE, *a.* Steady in pursuit; not receding from a purpose or undertaking; persevering. *Shak.*

PER'SON, (per'sn,) *n.* [L. *persona*; said to be compounded of *per*, through or by, and *sonus*, sound; a Latin word signifying primarily a mask used by actors on the stage.]

1. An individual human being consisting of body and soul. We apply the word to *living* beings only, possessed of a rational nature; the body when dead is not called a *person.* It is applied alike to a man, woman, or child.

A *person* is a thinking, intelligent being. *Locke.*

2. A man, woman, or child, considered as opposed to things, or distinct from them.

A seal for *persons* is far more easy to be perverted, than a seal for things. *Spect.*

3. A human being, considered with respect to the living body or corporeal existence only. The form of her *person* is elegant.

You'll find her *person* difficult to gain. *Dryden.*
The rebels maintained the fight for a small time, and for their *persons* showed no want of courage. *Bacon.*

4. A human being, indefinitely; one; a man. Let a *person's* attainments be never so great, he should remember he is frail and imperfect.

5. A human being represented in dialogue, fiction, or on the stage; character. A player appears in the *person* of King Lear.

These tables, Cicero pronounced under the *person* of Crassus, were of more use and authority than all the books of the philosophers. *Baker.*

6. Character of office.

How different is the same man from himself, as he sustains the *person* of a magistrate and that of a friend! *South.*

7. *Formerly*, the parson or minister of a parish. *Smart.*

8. In *grammar*, the subject of a verb; the agent that performs or the patient that suffers any thing affirmed by a verb; as, *I* write; *he* is smitten; *she* is beloved; the *rain* descends in torrents. *I, thou* or *you, he, she*, or *it*, are called the first, second, and third *persons.* Hence we apply the word *person* to the termination or modified form of the verb used in connection with the persons; as, the first or third *person* of the verb; the verb is in the second *person.*

9. In *law*, an *artificial person* is a corporation or body politic. *Blackstone.*

In person; by one's self; with bodily presence; not by representative.

The king in *person* visits all around. *Dryden.*

PER'SON, *v. t.* To represent as a person; to make to resemble; to image. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

PER'SON-A-BLE, *a.* Having a well-formed body or person; graceful; of good appearance; as, a *personable* man or woman. *Raleigh.*

2. In *law*, enabled to maintain pleas in court. *Cowel.*

3. Having capacity to take any thing granted or given. *Plowden.*

[*The two latter senses, I believe, are little used.*]

PER'SON-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *personnage.*]

1. A man or woman of distinction; as, an illustrious *personage.*

2. Exterior appearance; stature; air; as, a tall *personage*; a stately *personage.* *Shak. Hayward.*

3. Character assumed.

The Venetians, naturally grave, love to give in to the follies of such seasons, when disguised in a false *personage.* *Addison.*

4. Character represented.

Some persons must be found, already known in history, whom we may make the actors and *personages* of this fable. *Broome.*

PER'SON-AL, *a.* [L. *personalis.*]

1. Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real.

Every man so termed by way of *personal* difference only. *Hooker.*

2. Relating to an individual; affecting individuals peculiar or proper to him or her, or to private action or character.

The words are conditional,—If thou doest well,—and so *personal* to Cain. *Locke.*
Character and success depend more on *personal* effort than on any external advantages. *J. Hawes.*

So we speak of *personal* pride.

3. Pertaining to the corporal nature; exterior; corporal; as, *personal* charms or accomplishments. *Addison.*

4. Direct or in person; without the intervention of another; as, a *personal* interview.

The immediate and *personal* speaking of God Almighty to Abraham, Job, and Moses. *White.*

5. Applying to the character and conduct of individuals in a disparaging manner; as, *personal* reflections or remarks.

6. Denoting the person; having the modifications of the three grammatical persons; as, a *personal* pronoun; a *personal* verb.

Personal estate or *property*: in *law*, movables; chattels; things belonging to the person; as money, jewels, furniture, &c., as distinguished from *real* estate in land and houses.

Personal action: in *law*, a suit or action by which a man claims a debt or personal duty, or damages in lieu of it; or wherein he claims satisfaction in damages for an injury to his person or property; an action founded on contract or on tort or wrong; as an action on a debt or promise, or an action for a trespass, assault, or defamatory words; opposed to *real* actions, or such as concern real property. *Blackstone.*

Personal identity: in *metaphysics*, sameness of being, of which consciousness is the evidence.

PER'SON-AL, *n.* A movable. [*Not in use.*]

PER-SON-AL'I-TY, *n.* That which constitutes an individual a distinct person, or that which constitutes individuality.

The *personality* of an intelligent being extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness. *Locke.*

2. An application of remarks to the conduct and character of individuals by way of disparagement. Avoid *personalities.*

PER'SON-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make personal.

PER'SON-AL-LY, *adv.* In person; by bodily presence; not by representative or substitute; as, to be *personally* present; to deliver a letter *personally.* They *personally* declared their assent to the measure.

2. With respect to an individual; particularly.

She bore a mortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and *personally* to the king. *Bacon.*

3. With regard to numerical existence.

The converted man is *personally* the same he was before. *Rogers.*

PER'SON-AL-TY, *n.* Personal estate.

PER'SON-ATE, *v. t.* To represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented. *Bacon.*

2. To represent by action or appearance; to assume the character and act the part of another.

3. To pretend hypocritically. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*

4. To counterfeit; to feign; as, a *personated* devotion. *Hammond.*

5. To resemble.

The lofty cedar *personates* thee. *Shak.*

6. To make a representation of as in picture. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

7. To describe. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

8. To celebrate loudly. [L. *personо.*] [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

PER'SON-ATE, *a.* [L. *persona*, a mask.]

Masked; a term applied to a monopetalous corol, the limb of which is unequally divided, the upper division or lip being arched, the lower prominent and pressed against it, so that, when compressed, the whole resembles the mouth of a gaping animal. *Lindley.*

PER'SON-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Represented by an assumed character.

PER'SON-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Counterfeiting of another person; resembling.

PER-SON-Ā'TION, *n.* The counterfeiting of the person or character of another. *Bacon.*

PER'SON-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who assumes the character of another. *B. Jonson.*

2. One that acts or performs. *B. Jonson.*

PER-SON-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [from *personify.*] The giving to an inanimate being the figure or the sentiments and language of a rational being; prosopopœia; as, "*Confusion* heard his voice." *Milton.*

PER-SON'I-FI-ED, (-fīde,) *pp.* Represented with the attributes of a person.

PER-SON'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *persona* and *facio.*]

To give animation to inanimate objects; to ascribe to an inanimate being the sentiments, actions, or language, of a rational being or person, or to represent an inanimate being with the affections and actions of a person. Thus we say, the plants *thirst* for rain.

The trees *said* to the fig-tree, Come thou, and reign over us. — Judges ix.

PER-SON'I FY-ING, *ppr.* Giving to an inanimate being the attributes of a person.

PER'SON-IZE, *v. t.* To personify. [*Not much used.*] *Richardson.*

PER-SON-NEL', (pūr-so-nel',) *n.* [Fr.] A term denoting the *persons* employed in some public service, as the army, navy, &c., as distinguished from the MATERIEL. *Dict. de l'Acad.*

PER-SPEC'TIVE, *a.* [Infra.] Pertaining to the science of optics; optical. *Bacon.*

2. Pertaining to the art of perspective. *Encyc.*

PER-SPEC'TIVE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *perspettiva*; Sp. *perspectiva*; from L. *perspicio*; *per* and *specto*, to see.]

1. A glass through which objects are viewed. *Temple.*

2. The application of geometrical principles to drawing on a plane surface true resemblances or pictures of objects, as the objects appear to the eye from any given distance and situation, real or imaginary; as, the rules of *perspective.* *P. Cyc.* *Brande.*

3. A representation of objects in perspective. *Encyc.*

4. View; vista; as, *perspectives* of pleasant shades. *Dryden.*

5. A kind of painting, often seen in gardens, and at the end of a gallery, designed expressly to deceive the sight by representing the continuation of an alley, a building, a landscape, or the like.

Aërial perspective; the art of giving due diminution to the strength of light, shade, and colors of objects, according to their distances and the quantity of light falling on them, and to the medium through which they are seen. *Encyc.*

Isometrical perspective, is the art of drawing in perspective, as a building, for instance, with each part of the same relative size, the more distant objects being undiminished by distance, as in ordinary perspective. *Haldeman.*

PER-SPEC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* Optically; through a glass. *Shak.*

2. According to the rules of perspective.

PER-SPEC'TO-GRAPH, *n.* An instrument for obtaining, or transferring to a picture, the points and outlines of original objects. Various instruments are called by this name. *Bigelow.*

PER'SPI-CA-BLE, *a.* Discernible. *Herbert.*

PER-SPI-CĀ'CIOUS, (-kā'shus,) *a.* [L. *perspicax*, from *perspicio.*]

1. Quick sighted; sharp of sight.

2. Of acute discernment. *South.*

PER-SPI-CĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Acuteness of sight.

PER-SPI-CAC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *perspicacitas.*]

1. Acuteness of sight; quickness of sight.

2. Acuteness of discernment or understanding.

PER'SPI-CA-CY, *n.* Acuteness of sight or discernment. *B. Jonson.*

PER-SPI''CIENCE, (-spish'ens,) *n.* [L. *perspicientia.*]

The act of looking with sharpness.

PER'SPI-CIL, *n.* [L. *per* and *speculum*, a glass.]

An optic glass. [*Little used.*] *Crashaw.* *Glanville.*

PER-SPI-CŪ'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *perspicuité*; L. *perspicuitas*, from *perspicio.*]

1. Transparency; clearness; that quality of a substance which renders objects visible through it. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

2. Clearness to mental vision; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; that quality of writing or language which readily presents to the mind of another the precise ideas of the author. *Perspicuity* is the first excellence of writing or speaking.

PER-SPIC'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *perspicuus.*]

1. Transparent; translucent. [*Little used.*] *Peacham.*

2. Clear to the understanding; that may be clearly understood; not obscure or ambiguous. Language is *perspicuous* when it readily presents to the reader or hearer the precise ideas which are intended to be expressed. Meaning, sense, or signification is *perspicuous*, when it is clearly and easily comprehended.

PER-SPIC'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Clearly; plainly; in a manner to be easily understood. *Bacon.*

PER-SPIC'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Clearness to intellectual vision, plainness; freedom from obscurity.

[We generally apply PERSPICUOUS to objects of intellect, and CONSPICUOUS to objects of ocular sight.]

PER-SPI RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *perspirable.*] The quality of being perspirable.

PER-SPIR'A-BLE, *a.* [from L. *perspiro.* See PERSPIRE.]

1. That may be perspired; that may be evacuated through the pores of the skin. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Emitting perspiration. [*Not proper.*] *Bacon.*

PER-SPI-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *perspiro.* See PERSPIRE.]

1. The act of perspiring; excretion by the cuticular exhalents not condensed into sensible moisture on the surface; insensible evacuation of the fluids of the body through the excretories of the skin.

2. Matter perspired. [*Rare.*] *Arbuthnot.*

PER-SPIR'A-TIVE, *a.* Performing the act of perspiration.

PER-SPIR'A-TO-RY, *a.* Perspirative. *Berkeley.*

PER-SPIRE', *v. i.* [L. *per* and *spiro*, to breathe.]

1. To evacuate the fluids of the body through the excretories of the skin without sensible condensation of moisture upon the surface; as, a person *perspires* freely.

2. To be evacuated or excreted insensibly through the excretories of the skin; as, a fluid *perspires.*

PER-SPIRE', *v. t.* To emit or evacuate insensibly through the excretories of the skin. *Smollett.*

PER-SPIR'ED, (per-spīrd',) *pp.* Excreted through the pores of the skin.

PER-SPIR'ING, *ppr.* Emitting moisture through the pores of the skin.

PER-STRINGE', (per-strinj',) *v. t.* [L. *perstringo*; *per* and *stringo*, to graze or brush.]

To graze; to glance on. *Burton.*

PER-SUAD'A-BLE, *a.* [See PERSUADE.] That may be persuaded.

PER-SUAD'A BLY, *adv.* So as to be persuaded.

PER-SUADE', (per-swād',) *v. t.* [L. *persuadeo*; *per* and *suadeo*, to urge or incite.]

1. To influence by argument, advice, entreaty, or expostulation; to draw or incline the will to a determination by presenting motives to the mind.

I should be glad if I could *persuade* him to write such another critic on any thing of mine. *Dryden.*

Almost thou *persuadest* me to be a Christian. — Acts xxvi.

2. To convince by argument, or reasons offered; or to convince by reasons suggested by reflection or deliberation, or by evidence presented in any manner to the mind.

Beloved, we are *persuaded* better things of you. — Heb. vi.

3. To inculcate by argument or expostulation. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

4. To treat by persuasion. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

PER-SUAD'ED, *pp.* Influenced or drawn to an opinion or determination by argument, advice, or reasons suggested; convinced; induced.

PER-SUAD'ER, *n.* One that persuades or influences another. *Bacon.*

2. That which incites.

Hunger and thirst at once
Powerful *persuaders!* *Milton.*

PER-SUAD'ING, *ppr.* Influencing by motives presented.

PER-SUA-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of being persuaded. *Hallywell.*

PER-SUĀ'SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *persuasibilis.*]

That may be persuaded or influenced by reasons offered.

PER-SUA'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being influenced by persuasion.

PER-SUĀ'SION, (per-swā'zhun,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *persuasio.*]

1. The act of persuading; the act of influencing the mind by arguments or reasons offered, or by any thing that moves the mind or passions, or inclines the will to a determination.

For thou hast all the arts of fine *persuasion.* *Otway.*

2. The state of being persuaded or convinced; settled opinion or conviction proceeding from arguments and reasons offered by others, or suggested by one's own reflections.

When we have no other certainty of being in the right, but our own *persuasion* that we are so. *Goo. of the Tongue.*

3. A creed or belief; or a sect or party adhering to a creed or system of opinions; as, men of the same *persuasion*; all *persuasions* concur in the measure.

PER-SUĀ'SIVE, *a.* Having the power of persuading; influencing the mind or passions; as, *persuasive* eloquence; *persuasive* evidence. *Hooker.* *South.*

PER-SUĀ'SIVE, *n.* That which persuades; an incitement; an exhortation.

PER-SUĀ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to persuade or convince. *Milton.*

PER-SUĀ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of having influence on the mind or passions. *Taylor.*

PER-SUĀ'SO-RY, (-swā'so-ry,) *a.* Having power or tendency to persuade. *Brown.*

PER-SUL'PHATE, *n.* A combination of sulphuric acid with a peroxyd. *Silliman.*

PER-SUL-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *persulto.*]

An eruption of the blood from an artery.

PERT, *a.* [W. *pert*, smart, spruce; probably allied to *perk*, *primard*, perfect, from shooting up or forward.]

1. Lively; brisk; smart.

Awake the *pert* and nimble spirit of mirth. *Shak.*
On the *pert* foods and shrives,
Trip the *pert* fairies, and the dapper elves. *Milton.*

2. Forward; saucy; bold; indecorously free.

A lady bids me in a very *pert* manner mind my own affairs. *Addison.*

PERT, *n.* An assuming, over-forward, or impertinent person. *Goldsmith.*

PERT, *v. i.* To behave with pert airs; to be saucy. *Bp. Gauden.*

PER-TĀIN', *v. i.* [L. *pertineo*; *per* and *teneo*, to hold; It. *pertenere.*]

1. To belong; to be the property, right, or duty of.

Men have those who effect honor by ambition, which *pertaineth* not to them. *Hayward.*
He took the forfeited cities which *pertained* to Judah. — 2 Kings x.
It *pertains* to the governor to open the ports by proclamation. *Anon.*

2. To have relation to. *Acts* i.

PER-TER-E-BRĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *per* and *terebratio.*]

The act of boring through. *Ainsworth.*

PER-TI-NA'CIOUS, (per-te-nā'shus,) *a.* [L. *pertinax*; *per* and *teneo*, to hold.]

1. Holding or adhering to any opinion, purpose, or design with obstinacy; obstinate; perversely resolute; as, *pertinacious* in opinion; a man of *pertinacious* confidence. *Walton.*

2. Resolute; firm; constant; steady.

Diligence is a steady, constant, *pertinacious* study. *South.*

[This word often implies a censurable degree of firmness or constancy, like *obstinacy.*]

PER-TI-NA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Obstinately; with firm or perverse adherence to opinion or purpose. He *pertinaciously* maintains his first opinions.

PER-TI-NAC'I-TY, } *n.* [L. *pertinacia.*]
PER-TI-NA'CIOUS-NESS, }

1. Firm or unyielding adherence to opinion or purpose; obstinacy. He pursues his scheme with

2. Resolution; constancy. [*pertinacity.*

PER'TI-NA-CY, *n.* [Supra.] Obstinacy; stubbornness; persistency; resolution; steadiness. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

PER'TI-NENCE, } *n.* [L. *pertinens*, *pertineo*; *per*
PER'TI-NEN-CY, } and *teneo*, to hold.]

Justness of relation to the subject or matter in hand; fitness; appositeness; suitableness.

I have shown the fitness and *pertinency* of the apostle's discourse to the persons he addressed. *Bentley.*

PER'TI-NENT, *a.* [L. *pertinens.*]

1. Related to the subject or matter in hand; just to the purpose; adapted to the end proposed; apposite; not foreign to the thing intended. We say, he used an argument not *pertinent* to his subject or design. The discourse abounds with *pertinent* remarks. He gave *pertinent* answers to the questions.

2. Regarding; concerning; belonging. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*

PER'TI-NENT-LY, *adv.* Appositely; to the purpose. He answered *pertinently.*

PER'TI-NENT-NESS, *n.* Appositeness.

PER-TIN'GENT, *a.* [L. *pertingens.*]

Reaching to.

PERT'LY, *adv.* Briskly; smartly; with prompt boldness.

2. Saucily; with indecorous confidence or boldness. *Swift.*

PERT'NESS, *n.* Briskness; smartness.

2. Sauciness; forward promptness or boldness; implying less than EFFRONTERY or IMPUDENCE.

Pertness and ignorance may ask a question in three lines, which it will cost learning and ingenuity thirty pages to answer. *G. Spring.*

3. Petty liveliness; sprightliness without force, dignity, or solidity.

> There is in Shaftesbury's works a lively *pertness* and a parade of literature. *Watts.*

PER-TURB′, } *v. t.* [L. *perturbo*; *per* and *turbo*, properly, to turn, or to stir by turning.]
PER′TURB-ĀTE, }

1. To disturb; to agitate; to disquiet.
2. To disorder; to confuse. *Brown.*

[This verb is little used. The participle is in use.]

PER-TURB-Ā′TION, *n.* [L. *perturbatio.*]

1. Disquiet or agitation of mind. *Milton.*
2. Restlessness of passions; great uneasiness.
3. Disturbance; disorder; commotion in public affairs. *Bacon.*
4. Disturbance of passions; commotion of spirit.
5. Cause of disquiet. [*B. Jonson.*

> O polished *perturbation*, golden care! *Shak.*

6. In *astronomy*, an irregularity in the motion of a heavenly body through its orbit. *D. Olmsted.*

PER′TURB-Ā-TOR, } *n.* One that disturbs or raises commotion. [*Little used.*]
PER-TURB′ER, }

PER-TURB′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Disturbed; agitated; disquieted.

> Rest, rest, *perturbed* spirit. *Shak.*

PER-TURB′ING, *ppr.* Disturbing; agitating.

PER-TŌSE′, } *a.* [L. *pertusus*, *pertundo*; *per* and *tundo*, to beat.]
PER-TŌS′ED, }

1. Punched; pierced with holes.
2. In *botany*, perforated or pierced irregularly with holes. *Lindley.*

PER-TŪ′SION, *n.* [L. *pertusus, pertundo.*]

1. The act of punching, piercing, or thrusting through with a pointed instrument.

> The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time, was by stabbing or *pertusion.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. A little hole made by punching; a perforation. *Bacon.*

PER-UKE, (per′rūke,) *n.* [Fr. *perruque*; It. *perrucca*; Sp. *peluca*; D. *paruik*; G. *perrücke*; Sw. *peruk.*]

An artificial cap of hair; a periwig. *Wiseman.*

PER′UKE, *v. t.* To dress in adscititious hair. [*Little used.*]

PER′UKE-MAK′ER, *n.* A maker of perukes; a wig-maker.

PE-RŪ′SAL, *n.* [from *peruse.*] The act of reading.

> This treatise requires application in the *perusal.* *Woodward.*

2. Careful view or examination. [*Unusual.*] *Tatler.*

PE-RŪSE′, *v. t.* [Probably L. *per* and *utor, usus.*]

1. To read, or to read with attention. *Addison.*
2. To observe; to examine with careful survey. [*Obs.*]

> I have *perused* her well. *Shak.*
> Myself I then *perused*, and limb by limb
> Surveyed. *Milton.*

PE-RŪS′ED, *pp.* Read; observed; examined.

PE-RŪS′ER, *n.* One that reads or examines. *Woodward.*

PE-RŪS′ING, *ppr.* Reading; examining.

PE-RŪ′VI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Peru, in South America.

Peruvian balsam. See Balsam of Peru.

Peruvian bark, the bark of several species of Cinchona, trees of Peru; called also *Jesuits' bark.* The taste is bitter and astringent, and it is used as a tonic, in cases of debility, and particularly in intermittents.

PER-VĀDE′, *v. t.* [L. *pervado*; *per* and *vado*, to go, Eng. to *wade.*]

1. To pass through an aperture, pore, or interstice; to permeate; as, liquors that *pervade* the pores. *Newton.*
2. To pass or spread through the whole extent of a thing and into every minute part.

> What but God
> *Pervades*, adjusts, and agitates the whole! *Thomson.*

3. We use this verb in a transitive form to express a passive or an intransitive signification. Thus when we say, "the electric fluid *pervades* the earth," or "ether *pervades* the universe," we mean only that the fluid is diffused through the earth or universe, or exists in all parts of them. So, when we say, "a spirit of conciliation *pervades* all classes of men," we may mean that such a spirit *passes through* all classes, or it exists among all classes.

PER-VĀD′ED, *pp.* Passed through; permeated; penetrated in every part.

PER-VĀD′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Passing through or extending to every part of a thing.

PER-VĀ′SION, (-vā′zhun,) *n.* The act of pervading or passing through the whole extent of a thing. *Boyle.*

PER-VĀ′SIVE, *a.* Tending, or having power to pervade.

PER-VERSE′, (per-vers′,) *a.* [L. *perversus.* See Pervert.]

1. *Literally*, turned aside; hence, distorted from the right. *Milton.*
2. Obstinate in the wrong; disposed to be contrary; stubborn; untractable.

> To so *perverse* a sex all grace is vain. *Dryden.*

3. Cross; petulant; peevish; disposed to cross and vex.

> I'll frown and be *perverse*, and say thee nay. *Shak.*

PER-VERSE′LY, *adv.* With intent to vex; crossly; peevishly; obstinately in the wrong. *Locke. Swift.*

PER-VERSE′NESS, *n.* Disposition to cross or vex; untractableness; crossness of temper; a disposition uncomplying, unaccommodating, or acting in opposition to what is proper or what is desired by others.

> Her whom he wishes most, shall seldom gain
> Through her *perverseness.* *Milton.*

2. Perversion. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

PER-VER′SION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *perversus.*]

The act of perverting; a turning from truth or propriety; a diverting from the true intent or object; change to something worse. We speak of the *perversion* of the laws, when they are misinterpreted or misapplied; a *perversion* of reason, when it is misemployed; a *perversion* of Scripture, when it is willfully misinterpreted or misapplied, &c.

PER-VERS′I-TY, *n.* Perverseness; crossness; disposition to thwart or cross. *Norris.*

PER-VERS′IVE, *a.* Tending to pervert or corrupt.

PER-VERT′, *v. t.* [L. *perverto*; *per* and *verto*, to turn.]

1. To turn from truth, propriety, or from its proper purpose; to distort from its true use or end; as, to *pervert* reason by misdirecting it; to *pervert* the laws by misinterpreting and misapplying them; to *pervert* justice; to *pervert* the meaning of an author; to *pervert* nature; to *pervert* truth. *Milton. Dryden.*
2. To turn from the right; to corrupt.

> He in the serpent had *perverted* Eve. *Milton.*

PER-VERT′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Turned from right to wrong; distorted; corrupted; misinterpreted; misemployed.

PER-VERT′ER, *n.* One that perverts or turns from right to wrong; one that distorts, misinterprets, or misapplies.

PER-VERT′I-BLE, *a.* That may be perverted. *Ainsworth.*

PER-VERT′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Turning from right to wrong; distorting; misinterpreting; misapplying; corrupting.

[Pervert, when used of persons, usually implies evil design.]

PER-VES′TI-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *pervestigo*; *per* and *vestigo*, to trace; *vestigium*, a track.]

To find out by research. *Cockeram.*

PER-VES-TI-GĀ′TION, *n.* Diligent inquiry; thorough research. *Chillingworth.*

PER-VI-CĀ′CIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *pervicax*; composed perhaps of *per* and Teutonic *wigan*, to strive or contend.]

Very obstinate; stubborn; willfully contrary or refractory. *Denham.*

PER-VI-CĀ′CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With willful obstinacy.

PER-VI-CĀ′CIOUS-NESS, } *n.* Stubbornness; willful obstinacy. [*Little used.*]
PER-VI-CAC′I-TY, }

PER-VIG-IL-Ā′TION, *n.* [L. *pervigilatio, pervigilo.*]

A careful watching.

PER′VI-OUS, *a.* [L. *pervius*; *per* and *via*, way, or from the root of that word.]

1. Admitting passage; that may be penetrated by another body or substance; permeable; penetrable. We say, glass is *pervious* to light, a porous stone is *pervious* to water; a wood is *pervious* or not *pervious* to a body of troops.

> A country *pervious* to the arms and authority of a conqueror. *Gibbon.*

2. That may be penetrated by the mental sight.

> By darkness they mean God, whose secrets are *pervious* to no eye. *Taylor.*

3. Pervading; permeating; as, *pervious* fire. [*Not proper.*] *Prior.*

PER′VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of admitting passage, or of being penetrated; as, the *perviousness* of glass to light. *Boyle.*

PE-SĀDE′, *n.* [Fr. *passade.* See Pass.]

The motion of a horse when he raises his fore quarters, keeping his hind feet on the ground without advancing. *Far. Dict.*

PES′SA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *pessaire*; It. *pessario*; L. *pessus.*]

An instrument that is introduced into the female vagina to support the mouth and neck of the uterus. It is made of wood, caoutchouc, waxed linen, &c. *Hooper. Cooper.*

PES′SI-MIST, *n.* One who complains of every thing as being for the worst; opposed to an Optimist. [*Rare.*] *Smart.*

PES′SO-MAN-CY, *n.* Divination by pebbles. *Smart.*

PEST, *n.* [Fr. *peste*; L. *pestis*; It. *peste*, whence *appestare*, to infect or corrupt, Sp. *apestar.* These words may be allied to the Heb. Ch. Syr. and Eth. באש, to be fetid, Ar. to beat or throw down, or to a verb of that family. The primary sense is probably to strike or beat, hence a stroke. See Class Bs, No. 25, 30, 43.]

1. Plague; pestilence; a fatal epidemic disease.

> Let fierce Achilles
> The god propitiate, and the *pest* assuage. *Pope.*

2. Any thing very noxious, mischievous, or destructive. The talebearer, the gambler, the libertine, the drunkard, are *pests* to society.

> Of all virtues, justice is the best;
> Valor without it is a common *pest.* *Waller.*

PEST′ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *pester.*]

1. To trouble; to disturb; to annoy; to harass with little vexations.

> We are *pestered* with mice and rats. *More.*
> A multitude of scribblers daily *pester* the world with their insufferable stuff. *Dryden.*

2. To encumber. *Milton.*

PEST′ER-ED, *pp.* Troubled; disturbed; annoyed.

PEST′ER-ER, *n.* One that troubles or harasses with vexation.

PEST′ER-ING, *ppr.* Troubling; disturbing.

PEST′ER-OUS, *a.* Encumbering; burdensome. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

PEST′-HOUSE, *n.* A house or hospital for persons infected with any contagious and mortal disease.

PEST′I-DUCT, *n.* [L. *pestis* and *duco.*]

That which conveys contagion or infections.

PEST-IF′ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *pestis*, plague, and *fero*, to produce.]

1. Pestilential; noxious to health; malignant; infectious; contagious. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Noxious to peace, to morals, or to society; mischievous; destructive.
3. Troublesome; vexatious. *Shak.*

PEST-IF′ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Pestilentially; noxiously.

PEST′I-LENCE, *n.* [L. *pestilentia*, from *pestilens*; *pestis*, plague.]

1. Plague, appropriately so called; but, in *a general sense*, any contagious or infectious disease that is epidemic and mortal. *Shak.*
2. Corruption or moral disease destructive to happiness.

> Profligate habits carry *pestilence* into the bosom of domestic society. *J. M. Mason.*

PEST′I-LENT, *a.* [L. *pestilens*; from *pestis*, plague.]

1. Producing the plague, or other malignant, contagious disease; noxious to health and life; as, a *pestilent* air or climate. *Bacon.*
2. Mischievous; noxious to morals or society; destructive; *in a general sense*; as, a *pestilent* book.
3. Troublesome; mischievous; making disturbance; corrupt; as, a *pestilent* fellow. *Acts* xxiv.

PEST-I-LEN′TIAL, (-shal,) *a.* Partaking of the nature of the plague, or other infectious disease; as, a *pestilential* fever.

2. Producing, or tending to produce, infectious disease; as, *pestilential* vapors.
3. Mischievous; destructive; pernicious. *South.*

PEST′I-LENT-LY, *adv.* Mischievously; destructively.

PES-TIL-LĀ′TION, *n.* [from L. *pistillum*, Eng. *pestle.*]

The act of pounding and bruising in a mortar. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

PES′TLE, (pes′l,) *n.* [L. *pistillum*, and probably *pinso*, for *piso*, to pound or beat; Sw. *piska*, to strike. See Pest.]

1. An instrument for pounding and breaking substances in a mortar. *Locke.*
2. A short bludgeon, (so called from its shape,) formerly carried by officers of the peace. *Toone.*

Pestle of pork; a leg of pork, so called from its shape. *Toone.*

PET, *n.* [This word may be contracted from *petulant*, or belong to the root of that word. *Peevish*, which is evidently a contracted word, may be from the same root.]

A slight fit of peevishness or fretful discontent.

> Life given for noble purposes must not be thrown away in a *pet*, nor whined away in love. *Collier.*

PET, *n.* [Formerly Peat. Qu. W. *pêth*, a little; *pêthan*, a babe or little thing; D. *bout*, a duck or dear; Ir. *baidh*, love; L. *peto*, or Gr. ποθος, ποθεω. In Pers. بت *bat*, is an idol, a dear friend, a mistress. In Russ. *pitayu* signifies to feed, nourish, or bring up. The real origin of the word is doubtful.]

1. A cade lamb; a lamb brought up by hand.
2. A fondling; any little animal fondled and indulged. *Tatler.*

PET, *v. t.* To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge.

PET′AL, or **PĒ′TAL,** *n.* [Fr. *petale*; Gr. πεταλον, from πεταω, to expand, L. *pateo.* Class Bd, No. 65, &c.]

In *botany*, a flower leaf; a term applied to the separate parts of a corol. When a corol consists of but one piece, it is said to be monopetalous; when of two pieces, dipetalous, &c.

PET′AL-ED, } *a.* Having petals; as, a *petaled* flower; opposed to Apetalous. This word is much used in compounds; as, one-*petaled*, three-*petaled.*
PET′AL-OUS, }

PET′AL-INE, (-in,) *a.* Pertaining to a petal; attached to a petal; as, a *petaline* nectary. *Barton.*

PET′AL-ISM, *n.* [Gr. πεταλισμος. See Petal.]

A form of sentence among the ancient Syracusans, by which they banished for five years a citizen whose wealth or popularity alarmed their jealousy,

or who was suspected of aspiring to sovereign power. The mode was to give their votes by writing his name on a leaf. *Petalism* in Syracuse answered nearly to *ostracism* in Athens. *Brande.*

PET'AL-ITE, *n.* [Gr. πεταλον, a leaf.]
A rare mineral, occurring in masses, having a foliated structure; its color milk-white, or shaded with gray, red, or green. The alkali lithia was first discovered in this mineral. *Cleaveland.*

PET'AL-OID, *a.* [*petal* and Gr. εἶδος, form.]
Having the form of a petal. *Barton. Rafinesque.*

PET'AL-SHAP-ED, *a.* Having the shape of a petal.

PE-TARD', } *n.* [It. and Sp. *petardo*; Fr. *petard.*]
PE-TAR', } An engine of war made of metal, nearly in the shape of a hat, to be loaded with powder and fixed on a madrier or plank, and formerly used to break gates, barricades, draw-bridges, and the like, by explosion. [PETAR is *obs.*] *Brande.*

PET'A-SUS, *n.* [L.; Gr. πετασος.]
The winged cap of Mercury; a broad-brimmed hat.

PE-TAU'RIST, *n.* [Gr. πετα-ω and ουρα.]
One of a genus of marsupial animals, which take short flights in the air by extending the folds between the fore and hind extremities, and by an expanded tail, as the flying squirrel. *Brande.*

PE-TEC'CHI-Æ, *n. pl.* [It. *petecchia*; Sp. *petequia.*]
Purple spots, which appear on the skin in malignant fevers.

PE-TEC'CHI-AL, *a.* [It. *petecchiale*; Sp. *petequial.*]
Spotted. A *petecchial* fever is a malignant fever, accompanied with purple spots on the skin.

PE'TER, } See SALTPETER.
PE'TRE, }

PET'ER-EL, *n.* See PETREL.

PE'TER PENCE, *n.* An annual tax or tribute, formerly paid by the English people to the pope; being a penny for every house, payable at Lammas-day. It was called also *Romescot.* *Hall.*

PE'TER-WORT, *n.* A plant. [See SAINT PETER'S WORT.]

PET'I-O-LAR, } *a.* Pertaining to a petiole, or proceeding from it; as, a *petiolar*
PET'I-O-LA-RY, } tendril.
2. Formed from a petiole; as, a *petiolar* bud.
3. Growing on a petiole; as, a *petiolar* gland.

PET'I-O-LATE, } *a.* Having a petiole; as, a *petiolate*
PET'I-O-LED, } leaf. *Martyn.*

PET'I-OLE, *n.* [L. *petiolus*, probably a diminutive from *pes, pedis.*]
In *botany*, a leaf-stalk; the foot-stalk of a leaf, connecting the blade with the stem. *Martyn.*

PET'I-O-LULE, *n.* A small petiole.

PET'IT, (pet'ty,) *a.* [Fr. See PETTY.]
Small; little; mean. *South.*
[This word *petit* is now generally written PETTY.]
Petit constable: an inferior civil officer, subordinate to the high constable.
Petit jury: a jury of twelve citizens, who are empannuled to try causes at the bar of a court; so called in distinction from the grand jury, which tries the truth of indictments.
Petit larceny: the stealing of goods of the value of twelve pence, or under that amount, in England, or twenty-five dollars in New York; opposed to *grand larceny.*
Petit sergeantry: in *English law*, the tenure of lands of the king, by the service of rendering to him annually some implement of war, as a bow, an arrow, a sword, lance, &c.
Petit treason: the crime of killing a person, to whom the offender owes duty or subjection. Thus, it is *petit treason* for a wife to kill her husband, or a servant his lord or master. *Blackstone.*

PET'IT-MAI'TRE, (pet'te-mā'tr,) *n.* [Fr., a little master.]
A spruce fellow that dangles about females; a fop; a coxcomb. *Addison.*

PE-TI'TION, (pe-tish'un,) *n.* [L. *petitio*, from *peto*, to ask, *properly* to urge or press, Sax. *biddan*, Goth. *bidyan*, G. *bitten*, D. *bidden*, Sw. *bedia*, Dan. *beder*, Sp. *pedir*, Arm. *pidi*, Ir. *impidhim*, Corn. *pidha.* Qu. Ch. בדד, to supplicate. See Class Bd, No. 57, 63, 64.]
1. In *a general sense*, a request, supplication, or prayer; but *chiefly* and *appropriately*, a solemn or formal supplication; a prayer addressed by a person to the Supreme Being, for something needed or desired, or a branch or particular article of prayer. *Law.*
2. A formal request or supplication, verbal or written; *particularly*, a written supplication from an inferior to a superior, either to a single person clothed with power, or to a legislative or other body, soliciting some favor, grant, right, or mercy
3. The paper containing a supplication or solicitation. Much of the time of our legislative bodies is consumed in attending to private *petitions.* The speaker's table is often loaded with *petitions.* *Petitions* to the king of Great Britain must contain nothing reflecting on the administration. *Encyc.*

PE-TI'TION, *v. t.* To make a request to; to ask from; to solicit; *particularly*, to make supplication to a superior for some favor or right; as, to *petition* the legislature; to *petition* a court of chancery.
The mother petitioned her goddess to bestow on them the greatest gift that could be given. *Addison.*

PE-TI'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being petitioned.

PE-TI'TION-A-RI-LY, *adv.* By way of begging the question. *Brown.*

PE-TI'TION-A-RY, *a.* Supplicatory; coming with a petition.
Pardon thy *petitionary* countrymen. *Shak.*
2. Containing a petition or request; as, a *petitionary* prayer; a *petitionary* epistle. *Hooker. Swift.*

PE-TI'TION-ED, *pp.* Asked as a favor; solicited.

PE-TI'TION-EE', *n.* A person cited to defend against a petition.

PE-TI'TION-ER, *n.* One that presents a petition, either verbal or written.

PE-TI'TION-ING, *ppr.* Asking as a favor, grant, right, or mercy; supplicating.

PE-TI'TION-ING, *n.* The act of asking or soliciting; solicitation; supplication. Tumultuous *petitioning* is made penal by statute.

PE-TI'TI-O PRIN-CIP'I-I, (-tish'e-o,) [L.] A begging of the question; a tacit assumption of the proposition to be proved as a premise in the argument by which it is to be proved.

PET'I-TO-RY, *a.* Petitioning; soliciting. [*Not used.*] *Brewer.*

PE-TONG', *n.* The Chinese white copper, an alloy of copper and nickel. *Brande.*

PE-TRE'AN, *a.* [L. *petra*, a rock.]
Pertaining to rock or stone. *Faber.*

PET'REL, *n.* A name common to the long-winged, web-footed sea-fowls, constituting the Linnæan genus Procellaria.

PE-TRES'CENCE, *n.* The process of changing into stone. *Kirwan.*

PE-TRES'CENT, *a.* [Gr. πετρος, a stone, L. *petra.*]
Converting into stone; changing into stony hardness. *Boyle.*

PET-RI-FAC'TION, *n.* [See PETRIFY.] The process of changing into stone; the conversion of wood or any animal or vegetable substance into stone or a body of stony hardness. This is effected by the gradual displacement of the particles of the substance said to be petrified, and the infiltration of siliceous earth, or lime in composition with iron or iron pyrites. *Bell.*
When the water in which wood is lodged is slightly impregnated with petrescent particles, the *petrifaction* very slowly takes place. *Kirwan.*
2. That which is converted from animal or vegetable substance into stone.
The calcareous *petrifaction* called osteocolla. *Kirwan.*
An organized body rendered hard by depositions of stony matter in its cavities. *Ure.*
3. In *popular usage*, a body incrusted with stony matter; an incrustation. *Ed. Encyc.*

PET-RI-FAC'TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to petrifaction.
2. Having power to convert vegetable or animal substances into stone. *Brown.*

PE-TRIF'IC, *a.* Having power to convert into stone. *Milton.*
The cold, dry, *petrific* mace of a false and unfeeling philosophy. *Burke.*

PET'RI-FI-CATE, *v. t.* To petrify. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

PET-RI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The process of petrifying.
2. That which is petrified; a petrifaction. [The latter word is generally used.]
3. Obduracy; callousness. *Hallywell.*

PET'RI-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Changed into stone.
2. Fixed in amazement.

PET'RI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *petra*, Gr. πετρος, a stone or rock, and *facio*, to make.]
1. To convert to stone or stony substance, as an animal or vegetable substance.
North of Quito, there is a river that *petrifies* any sort of wood or leaves. *Kirwan.*
2. To make callous or obdurate; as, to *petrify* the heart.
And *petrify* a genius to a dunce. *Pope.*
3. To fix; as, to *petrify* one with astonishment.

PET'RI-FY, *v. i.* To become stone, or of a stony hardness, as animal or vegetable substances by means of calcareous or other depositions in their cavities.

PET'RI-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Converting into stone; as, *petrifying* operation. *Kirwan.*

PE-TRO'LE-UM, *n.* [Fr. *petrole*, from Gr. πετρος, a stone, and ελαιον, oil; quasi *petrolaion.*]
Rock oil, a liquid, inflammable substance or bitumen exuding from the earth and collected on the surface of the water in wells and fountains, in various parts of the world, or oozing from cavities in rocks. It is essentially composed of carbon and hydrogen. [PETROL has sometimes been used.]
Encyc. Kirwan. Cyc.

PET'RO-LINE, (-lin,) *n.* A substance obtained by distilling the petroleum of Rangoon. *Brande.*

PET'RO-NEL, *n.* A kind of carabine or large horseman's pistol.

PET-RO-SI'LEX, *n.* [L. *petra*, Gr. πετρος, a stone, and *silex*, flint.]
Rock stone; rock flint, or compact feldspar.

PET-RO-SI-LI'CIOUS, (-se-lish'us,) *a.* Consisting of petrosilex; as, *petrosilicious* breccias. *Kirwan.*

PE'TROUS, *a.* [L. *petra*, a stone.]
Like stone; hard; stony. *Hooper.*

PET'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Treated as a pet; fondled.

PET'TI-COAT, *n.* [Fr. *petit*, petty, and *coat.*]
A loose under garment worn by females, and covering the lower limbs.

PET'TI-FOG, *v. i.* [Fr. *petit*, small, and *voguer*, to row. But in Norman, *voguer* is rendered to call again, to return, as if from L. *voco*, like *advocate.*]
To do small business, as a lawyer. [*Vulgar.*]

PET'TI-FOG-GER, *n.* An inferior attorney or lawyer who is employed in small or mean business.

PET'TI-FOG-GER-Y, *n.* The practice of a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles. *Milton.*

PET'TI-NESS, *n.* [from *petty.*] Smallness; littleness. *Shak.*

PET'TING, *ppr.* Fondling; indulging.

PET'TISH, *a.* [from *pet.*] Fretful; peevish; subject to freaks of ill temper. *Creech.*

PET'TISH-LY, *adv.* In a pet; with a freak of ill temper.

PET'TISH-NESS, *n.* Fretfulness; petulance; peevishness. *Collier.*

PET'TI-TOES, *n. pl.* [*petty* and *toes.*] The toes or feet of a pig, often used as food; sometimes used for the human feet, in contempt. *Shak.*

PET'TO, *n.* [It., from L. *pectus*, the breast.]
The breast; hence, *in petto*, in secrecy; in reserve. *Chesterfield.*

PET'TY, *a.* [Fr. *petit.*]
1. Small; little; trifling; inconsiderable; as, a *petty* trespass; a *petty* crime. *Milton.*
2. Inferior; as, a *petty* prince. *Denham.*
We usually write *petty* constable, *petty* jury, *petty* larceny, *petty* treason. [See PETIT.]

PET'TY-CHAPS, *n.* A small singing bird, found in various parts of Europe. It lives chiefly on insects, and belongs with the nightingale to the genus Sylvia of Latham. *Ed. Encyc.*

PET'TY-COY, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PET'U-LANCE, } *n.* [L. *petulantia*; Fr. *petulance.*]
PET'U-LAN-CY, }
Freakish passion; peevishness; pettishness; saucinss. *Peevishness* is not precisely synonymous with *petulance*; the former implying more permanence of a sour, fretful temper; the latter more temporary or capricious irritation.
That which looked like pride in some, and *petulance* in others. *Clarendon.*
The pride and *petulance* of youth. *Watts.*

PET'U-LANT, *a.* [L. *petulans.*]
1. Saucy; pert or forward with fretfulness or sourness of temper; as, a *petulant* youth.
2. Manifesting petulance; proceeding from pettishness; as, a *petulant* demand; a *petulant* answer.
3. Wanton; freakish in passion.

PET'U-LANT-LY, *adv.* With petulance; with saucy pertness.

PE-TUNSE', } (pe-tune',) *n.* A Chinese name for
PE-TUNTSE', } fresh or undecomposed
PE-TUNTZE', } feldspar ground very fine, and used with *kaolin* to form porcelain. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

PEUR'MI-CAN, *n.* Potted beef. [See PEMMICAN.]

PEW, (pū,) *n.* [D. *puye*; L. *podium.*]
An inclosed seat in a church. Pews were formerly made square; *in modern churches, in America*, they are generally long and narrow, and sometimes called SLIPS.

PEW, *v. t.* To furnish with pews. [*Little used.*] *Ash.*

PEW'-FEL-LOW, *n.* A companion. *Bp. Hall.*

PE'WIT, } *n.* The lapwing or green plover.
PE'WET, }
2. *Pewit gull*, or *Pewit*; the sea crow, or mire crow.

PEW'TER, (pū'ter,) *n.* [It. *peltro*; Sp. *peltre*, from which *pewter* is formed by a change of *l* into *w*, as the French change *bello* into *beau.* We receive the word from the Norm. *peautre.*]
1. A composition of factitious metal, consisting mainly of tin and lead. Tin alloyed with small quantities of antimony, copper, and bismuth, forms the best pewter. Inferior sorts contain a large proportion of lead. Pewter was formerly in extensive use in domestic utensils or vessels; but being a soft composition, and easily melted, is now less used.
2. Vessels or utensils made of pewter, as plates, dishes, porringers, and the like. *Addison.*

PEW'TER-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make vessels and utensils of pewter. *Boyle.*

PEW'TER-Y, *a.* Belonging to pewter; as, a *pewtery* taste.

PEX'I-TY, *n.* The nap of cloth.

PHA'E-TON, *n.* [Gr., from φαεινω, to shine.]
1. In *mythology*, the son of Phœbus and Clymene, or of Cephalus and Aurora, that is, the son of light, or of the sun. This aspiring youth begged of Phœbus that he would permit him to guide the chariot of the sun, in doing which he manifested want of skill, and being struck with a thunderbolt by Jupiter, he was hurled headlong into the River Po. This fable probably originated in the appearance of a comet with a splendid train, which passed from the sight in the north-west of Italy and Greece.
2. An open carriage like a chaise, on four wheels, and drawn by two horses.

3. In *ornithology*, a genus of palmiped birds, the tropic bird.

PHAG-E-DE'NA, *n.* [Gr. φαγεδαινα.]
A spreading, obstinate ulcer; a canine appetite.

PHAG-E-DEN'IC, *a.* [Gr. φαγεδαινικος, from φαγω, to eat.]
Pertaining to phagedena; of the nature and character of phagedena; as, a *phagedenic* ulcer or medicine.
Phagedenic water, is made from quick-lime and corrosive sublimate, and therefore is composed of chlorid of calcium and red oxyd of mercury.

PHAG-E-DEN'IC, *n.* A medicine or application that causes the absorption, or the death and sloughing of fungous flesh. *Encyc. Hooper.*

PHAG-E-DE'NOUS, *a.* Causing absorption of the flesh, as in phagedena; of the nature of phagedena.

PHA-LAN''GAL, PHA-LAN'GI-AL, *a.* Belonging to the *phalanges*, or small bones of the fingers and toes.

PHA-LAN'GER, *n.* [from *phalanx*, *phalanges*.] A name common to several species of marsupial quadrupeds, of the genus Phalarista, inhabiting New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, and the islands north of New Holland. The hinder feet have a large opposable thumb, which is nailless, with four toes armed with claws, and the two innermost of the toes are joined together almost to the extremity. They are nocturnal in their habits, and live in trees.
Jardine's Nat. Lib.

PHA-LAN'GES, *n. pl.* [from *phalanx*.] In *anatomy*, the small bones of the fingers and toes.

PHA-LAN'GI-OUS, *a.* [Gr. φαλαγγιον, a kind of spider, from φαλαγξ.]
Pertaining to the genus of spiders denominated φαλαγγιον, phalangium. *Brown.*

PHAL'AN-GITE, *n.* [Gr. φαλαγγιτης, a legionary soldier.]
A soldier belonging to a phalanx. *Mitford.*

PHAL-AN-STE'RI-AN, *n.* A friend of social science, the new philosophy of Fourier.

PHAL-AN-STE'RI-AN, *a.* Relating to phalansterianism, or the doctrine of association.

PHAL-AN-STE'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The system of Charles Fourier, whose leading inculcation is, that the evils which mainly afflict mankind are *social* in their nature, and that their only remedy is in a reorganization of society upon principles analogous to those of a joint-stock company; each community to consist of from 500 to 2000 persons, living in one spacious edifice, cultivating a large domain, prosecuting industry in common, but sharing its proceeds according to their capital, skill, and labor. *Greeley.*

PHAL'AN-STE-RY, *n.* [from *phalanx*.] A name given to the grand edifice which is to be the common dwelling of all the inhabitants or members of an association, according to the theory and projection of Charles Fourier.

PHAL'ANX, (fal'anks,) *n.* [L.; Gr. φαλαγξ.]
1. In *Grecian antiquity*, a square battalion or body of soldiers, formed in ranks and files close and deep, with their shields joined and pikes crossing each other, so as to render it almost impossible to break it. The Macedonian *phalanx*, celebrated for its force, consisted of 6000 men; but smaller bodies of soldiers were called by the same name. *Encyc. Mitford.*
2. Any body of troops or men formed in close array, or any combination of people distinguished for firmness and solidity of union.
3. In *anatomy*, the rows of small bones forming the fingers, or the toes.

PHAL'A-ROPE, *n.* The name of several species of wading birds of the genus Phalaropus. They are chiefly northern in locality, breed on the sea-shores, and freely swim, sometimes venturing far out to sea. *Jardine.*

PHAN-E-RO-GA'MI-AN, PHAN-E-RO-GAM'IC, PHAN-E-ROG'A-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. φανερος, manifest, and γαμος, marriage.]
Plants having visible flowers, containing stamens and pistils, are called *phanerogamic* or *phanerogamous*.

PHAN'TASM, (fan'tazm,) *n.* [Gr. φαντασμα, from φανταζω, to show, from the root of φαινω, to shine; φαν μαι, to appear.]
That which appears to the mind; the image of an external object; hence, an idea or notion. It usually denotes a vain or airy appearance; something imagined.

All the interim is
Like a *phantasm*, or a hideous dream. *Shak.*

PHAN-TAS-MA-GO'RI-A, PHAN-TAS'MA-GO-RY, *n.* [Gr. φαντασμα and αγορευομαι.]
A term applied to representations made by a magic lantern; also, a magic lantern

PHAN-TAS-MA-GO'RI-AL, *a.* Relating to the optical exhibition called *phantasmagoria*.

PHAN-TAS'TIC, PHAN'TA-SY. See FANTASTIC and FANCY.

PHAN'TOM, *n.* [Fr. *fantôme*, corrupted from L. *phantasma*.]
1. Something that appears; an apparition; a specter.

Strange *phantoms* rising as the mists arise *Pope.*

2. A fancied vision. *Pope.*

PHA'RA-ON, *n.* The name of a game of chance; now written FARO.

PHAR-A-ON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Pharaohs or kings of Egypt, or to the old Egyptians. *Niebuhr.*

PHAR-I-SA'IC, PHAR-I-SA'IC-AL, *a.* [from *Pharisee*.] Pertaining to the Pharisees; resembling the Pharisees, a sect among the Jews, distinguished by their zeal for the traditions of the elders, and by their exact observance of these traditions and the ritual law. Hence *pharisaic* denotes addicted to external forms and ceremonies; making a show of religion without the spirit of it; as, *pharisaic* holiness. *Bacon.*

PHAR-I-SA'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of Pharisees.

PHAR-I-SA'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Devotion to external rites and ceremonies; external show of religion without the spirit of it.

PHAR'I-SA-ISM, *n.* The notions, doctrines, and conduct of the Pharisees, as a sect.
2. Rigid observance of external forms of religion without genuine piety; hypocrisy in religion. *Encyc. Milner.*

PHAR-I-SE'AN, *a.* Following the practice of the Pharisees. *Milton.*

PHAR'I-SEE, *n.* [Heb. פרש, to separate.]
One of a sect among the Jews, whose religion consisted in a strict observance of rites and ceremonies and of the traditions of the elders, and whose pretended holiness led them to separate themselves as a sect, considering themselves as more righteous than other Jews.

PHAR-MA-CEU'TIC, PHAR-MA-CEU'TIC-AL, *a.* [Gr. φαρμακευτικος, from φαρμακευω, to practice witchcraft, or use medicine; φαρμακον, poison, or medicine.]
Pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or to the art of preparing medicines.

PHAR-MA-CEU'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of pharmacy.

PHAR-MA-CEU'TICS, (-ū'tiks,) *n.* The science of preparing medicines. *Parr.*

PHAR-MA-CEU'TIST, *n.* One who prepares medicines.

PHAR-MAC'O-LITE, *n.* Native arseniate of lime, snow white, or milk white, inclining to reddish or yellowish white. It occurs in small, reniform, botryoidal, and globular masses, and has a silky luster. *Dict.*

PHAR-MA-COL'O-GIST, *n.* [Gr. φαρμακον and λεγω.]
One that is well skilled in or writes on drugs, or the composition and preparation of medicines. *Woodward.*

PHAR-MA-COL'O-GY, *n.* [Supra.] The science or knowledge of drugs, or the art of preparing medicines.
2. A treatise on the art of preparing medicines. *Encyc.*

PHAR-MA-CO-PŒ'IA, *n.* [Gr. φαρμακον and ποιεω, to make.]
A dispensatory; a book or treatise describing the preparations of the several kinds of medicines, either with or without their uses and manner of application.

PHAR-MA-COP'O-LIST, *n.* [Gr. φαρμακον and πωλεω, to sell.]
One that sells medicines; an apothecary.

PHAR'MA-CY, *n.* [Gr. φαρμακια, a medicament, whether salutary or poisonous.]
The art or practice of preparing, preserving, and compounding substances, whether vegetable, mineral, or animal, for the purposes of medicine; the occupation of an apothecary. *Encyc.*

PHA'ROS, *n.* [Gr. φαρος. This word is generally supposed to be taken from the name of a small isle, near Alexandria, in Egypt. But qu. is not the word from the root of *fire*, or from the Celtic *fairim*, to watch, and the isle so called from the tower upon it?]
1. A lighthouse or tower which anciently stood on a small isle of that name, adjoining the Egyptian shore, over against Alexandria. It consisted of several stories and galleries, with a lantern on the top, which was kept burning at night as a guide to seamen. *Encyc. Amer. Herbert.*
2. Any lighthouse for the direction of seamen; a watchtower; a beacon.

PHA-RYN'GE-AL, *a.* Belonging to or connected with the pharynx.

PHAR-YN-GOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. φαρυγξ, the muscular and glandular bag that leads to the esophagus, and τεμνω, to cut.]
The operation of making an incision into the pharynx, to remove a tumor or any thing that obstructs the passage. *Coxe.*

PHAR'YNX, (far'inks,) *n.* [Gr.] The upper part of the esophagus; or a muscular bag leading to the esophagus.

PHASE, PHA'SIS, *n.; pl.* PHASES. [Gr. φασις, from φαινω, φαω, to shine.]
1. In a *general sense*, an appearance; that which is exhibited to the eye; *appropriately*, any appearance or quantity of illumination of the moon or other planet. The moon presents different *phases* at the full and the quadrature.
2. In *mineralogy*, transparent green quartz. *Cyc.*

PHA'SEL, *n.* [Gr. φασηλος or φασιηλος.]
The French bean or kidney bean.

PHASM, PHAS'MA, *n.* [Gr., from φαινω, φαω, supra.]
Appearance; fancied apparition; phantom. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

PHAS'A-CHATE, *n.* The lead-colored agate. [See AGATE.] *Encyc.*

PHEAS'ANT, (fez'ant,) *n.* [Fr. *faisan*; It. *fagiano*; Sp. *fagan*; L. *phasianus*; Gr. φασιανος; Russ. *phazan*; supposed to be so named from the River Phasis, in Asia. But is it not from some root signifying to be *spotted*? See Class Bs, No. 34.]
A name common to several species of gallinaceous birds, principally of the genus Phasianus. They are highly esteemed for the beauty of their plumage, the elegance of their forms, and the delicacy of their flesh. All the known species are natives of Asia. *Partington.*

PHEAS'ANT-RY, *n.* A building or place for keeping and rearing pheasants. *Gwilt.*

PHEER, *n.* A companion. [Sax. *gefera*.] [See PEER.]

PHEESE, *v. t.* To comb. [See FEAZE.]

PHEES'ED, *pp.* Combed; fleeced.

PHEN'GITE, *n.* [Gr. φεγγιτης, from φεγγω, to shine.]
A beautiful species of alabaster, superior in brightness to most species of marbles. *Encyc.*

PHEN'I-CIN, *n.* [Gr. φοινιξ, purple.]
A purple powder precipitated when a sulphuric solution of indigo is diluted with water.

PHEN-I-COP'TER, *n.* [Gr. φοινικοπτερος, red-winged, φοινικος, red, and πτερον, wing.]
A grallatory bird of the genus Phœnicopterus, the flamingo, inhabiting the warm latitudes of both continents. *Hakewill.*

PHŒ'NIX, (fē'nike,) *n.* [Gr. φοινιξ; L. *phœnix*, the palm or date tree, and a fowl.]
1. The fabulous bird which is said to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes; hence, used as an emblem of immortality. *Locke.*
2. A person of singular distinction.
3. A southern constellation, near Achernar.

PHEN-O-GA'MI-AN, PHEN-O-GAM'IC, PHE-NOG'A-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. φαινω and γαμος.]
In *botany*, having stamens and pistils distinctly visible.

PHE-NOM'E-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to a phenomenon, or appearance. *Bib. Rep.*

PHE-NOM'E-NAL-LY, *adv.* As a phenomenon.

PHE-NOM-E-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [*phenomenon* and Gr. λογος, a discourse.]
A description or history of phenomena. *Encyc.*

PHE-NOM'E-NON, *n.; pl.* PHENOMENA. [Gr. φαινομενον, from φαινομαι, to appear.]
In a *general sense*, an appearance; any thing visible; whatever is presented to the eye by observation or experiment, or whatever is discovered to exist; as, the *phenomena* of the natural world; the *phenomena* of heavenly bodies, or of terrestrial substances; the *phenomena* of heat or of color. It sometimes denotes a remarkable or unusual appearance, or an appearance whose cause is not immediately obvious.

PHE'ON, *n.* In *heraldry*, the barbed iron head of a dart.

PHI'AL, (fi'al,) *n.* [L. *phiala*; Gr. φιαλη; Pers. *pialah*; It. *fiale*; Fr. *fiole*.]
1. A glass vessel or bottle; in *common usage*, a small glass vessel used for holding liquors, and *particularly* liquid medicines. It is often written and pronounced VIAL.
2. A large vessel or bottle made of glass as, the *Leyden phial*, which is a glass vessel partly coated with tin foil, to be used in electrical experiments.

PHI'AL, *v. t.* To put or keep in a phial. *Shenstone.*

PHIL-A-DEL'PHI-AN, *a.* [Gr. φιλος and αδελφος.]
Pertaining to Philadelphia, or to Ptolemy Philadelphus.

PHIL-A-DEL'PHI-AN, *n.* One of the Family of Love. *Tatler.*

PHIL-AN-THROP'IC, PHIL-AN-THROP'IC-AL, *a.* [See PHILANTHROPY.]
Possessing general benevolence; entertaining good will toward all men;
2. Directed to the general good. [loving mankind.

PHIL-AN-THROP'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With philanthropy; benevolently.

PHI-LAN'THRO-PIST, *n.* A person of general benevolence; one who loves or wishes well to his fellow-men, and who exerts himself in doing them good.

PHI-LAN'THRO-PY, *n.* [Gr. φιλεω, to love, or φιλος, a friend, and ανθρωπος, man.]
The love of mankind; benevolence toward the whole human family; universal good will. It differs from FRIENDSHIP, as the latter is an affection for individuals. *Encyc. Addison.*

PHIL-HAR-MON'IC, *a.* Loving harmony or music.

PHIL-HEL'LEN-IST, *n.* [Gr. φιλος and Ελληνις.]
A friend of Greece: one who supports the cause and interests of the Greeks; particularly one who supported them in their late struggle with the Turks.

PHIL'I-BEG, *n.* A plaid or garment reaching only to the knees. [*Scotch.*]

PHIL-IP'IC, *n.* An oration of Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, against Philip, king of Macedon, in which the orator aroused the Athenians from their indolence. Hence, the word is used to denote any discourse or declamation full of acrimonious invective. The fourteen orations of Cicero against Mark Antony are also called PHILIPPICS.

PHIL'IP-PIZE, *v. i.* To write or utter invective; to declaim against. [*Unusual.*] *Burke.*

2. To side with Philip; to support or advocate Philip. *Swift.*

PHIL-IS'TINE, (-tin,) *n.* An inhabitant of Palestine, now Syria.

PHIL-IS'TIN-ISM, *n.* Manners of the Philistines. *Carlyle.*

PHIL'LIPS-ITE, *n.* [from W. *Phillips.*] A mineral allied to Harmotone, from which it differs in containing lime instead of baryta. *Dana.*

PHI-LOL'O-GER, } *n.* One versed in the history and
PHI-LOL'O-GIST, } construction of language. PHILOLOGIST is generally used.

PHIL-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* [See PHILOLOGY.] Pertaining to philology, or to
PHIL-O-LOG'IC-AL, } the study and knowledge of language. *Watts.*

PHIL-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a philological manner.

PHI-LOL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To offer criticisms. [*Little used.*] *Evelyn.*

PHI-LOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. φιλολογια; φιλεω, to love, and λογος, a word.]

1. *Primarily*, a love of words, or a desire to know the origin and construction of language. In *a more general sense*,

2. That branch of literature which comprehends a knowledge of the etymology or origin and combination of words; grammar, the construction of sentences or use of words in language; criticism, the interpretation of authors, the affinities of different languages, and whatever relates to the history or present state of languages. It sometimes includes rhetoric, poetry, history, and antiquities.

PHI'LO-MATH, *n.* [Gr. φιλομαθης; φιλος, a lover, and μανθανω, to learn.]

A lover of learning.

PHI-LO-MATH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the love of learning.

2. Having a love of letters. *Med. Repos.*

PHIL'O-MA TH-Y, *n.* The love of learning.

PHI'LO-MEL, } *n.* [from *Philomela*, daughter of
PHIL-O-ME'LA, } Pandion, king of Athens, who was changed into a nightingale.]

The nightingale. *Pope.*

PHIL'O-MOT, *a.* [Corrupted from Fr. *feuille morte*, a dead leaf.]

Of the color of a dead leaf. *Addison.*

PHIL-O-MU'SIC-AL, *a.* Loving music. *Busby.*

PHIL-O-PE'NA, *n.* A small present made in accordance with a custom said to have been introduced from Germany. A person who, in eating almonds, finds one containing two kernels, presents one of them to a person of the opposite sex, and whichever, when they next meet, shall first say, *Philopena*, is entitled to receive from the other a present bearing this name. The expression in German is *viel liebchen*, much loved, pronounced somewhat like *phil-ip'ken*. Some, therefore, suppose this to be the origin of the word, by a change of termination into *pena*, (L. *pœna*,) from an idea that the gift was a penalty. Others would derive it directly from φιλος, a friend, and *pœna*, penalty. — *Ed.*

PHIL-O-PO-LEM'IC, *a.* [Gr. φιλος, a lover, and πολεμιος, warlike.]

Ruling over opposite or contending natures; an epithet of Minerva. *Pausanias, Trans.*

PHI-LO-PRO-GEN'I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Among *phrenologists*, the love of offspring or of young children.

PHI-LOS'O-PHAS-TER, *n.* A pretender to philosophy.

PHI-LOS'O-PHATE, *v. t.* [L. *philosophor, philosophatus.*]

To play the philosopher; to moralize. [*Not used.*] *Barrow.*

PHI-LOS-O-PHA'TION, *n.* Philosophical discussion. [*Not used.*] *Petty.*

PHI-LOS'O-PHEME, *n.* [Gr. φιλοσοφημα.]

Principle of reasoning; a theorem. [*Little used.*]

PHI-LOS'O-PHER, *n.* [See PHILOSOPHY.] A person versed in philosophy, or in the principles of nature and morality; one who devotes himself to the study of physics, or of moral or intellectual science.

2. In *a general sense*, one who is profoundly versed in any science.

Philosopher's stone; a stone or preparation which the alchemists formerly sought, as the instrument of converting the baser metals into pure gold.

PHIL-O-SOPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to philosophy;
PHIL-O-SOPH'IC-AL, } as, a *philosophical* experiment or problem.

2. Proceeding from philosophy; as, *philosophic* pride

3. Suitable to philosophy; according to philosophy; as, *philosophical* reasoning or arguments.

4. Skilled in philosophy; as, a *philosophical* historian.

5. Given to philosophy; as, a *philosophical* mind.

6. Regulated by philosophy or the rules of reason; as, *philosophic* fare. *Dryden.*

7. Calm; cool; temperate; rational; such as characterizes a philosopher.

PHIL-O-SOPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a philosophical manner; according to the rules or principles of philosophy; as, to argue *philosophically*.

2. Calmly; wisely; rationally.

PHI-LOS'O-PHISM, *n.* [Gr. φιλος, a lover, and σοφισμα, sophism.]

1. The love of fallacious arguments or false reasoning.

2. The practice of sophistry. *Ch. Obs.*

PHI-LOS'O-PHIST, *n.* A lover of sophistry; one who practices sophistry. *Porteus.*

PHI LOS-O-PHIS'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the love
PHI-LOS-O-PHIST'IC-AL, } or practice of sophistry.

PHI-LOS'O-PHIZE, *v. i.* [from *philosophy.*] To reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things; to investigate phenomena and assign rational causes for their existence. Sir Isaac Newton lays down four rules for *philosophizing*.

Two doctors of the schools were *philosophizing* on the advantages of mankind above all other creatures. *L'Estrange.*

PHI LOS'O PHIZ-ER, *n.* One who philosophizes.

PHI LOS'O-PHIZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Searching into the reasons of things; assigning reasons for phenomena

PHI-LOS'O-PHY, *n.* [L. *philosophia*; Gr. φιλοσοφια; φιλια, love; φιλεω, to love, and σοφια, wisdom.]

1. *Literally*, the love of wisdom. But in *modern acceptation*, *philosophy* is a general term denoting an explanation of the reasons of things; or an investigation of the causes of all phenomena, both of mind and of matter. When applied to any particular department of knowledge, it denotes the collection of general laws or principles under which all the subordinate phenomena or facts relating to that subject are comprehended. Thus, that branch of *philosophy* which treats of God, &c., is called *theology*; that which treats of nature is called *physics*, or *natural philosophy* and *natural history*; that which treats of man is called *logic* and *ethics*, or *moral philosophy*; that which treats of the mind is called *intellectual* or *mental philosophy*, or *metaphysics*.

The objects of *philosophy* are to ascertain facts or truth, and the causes of things or their phenomena; to enlarge our views of God and his works, and to render our knowledge of both practically useful, and subservient to human happiness.

True religion and true philosophy must ultimately arrive at the same principle. *S. S. Smith.*

2. Hypothesis or system on which natural effects are explained.

We shall in vain interpret their words by the notions of our *philosophy* and the doctrines in our schools. *Locke.*

3. Reasoning; argumentation. *Milton.*

4. Course of sciences read in the schools. *Johnson.*

PHIL-O-TECH'NIC, *a.* Having an attachment to the arts.

PHIL'TER, (fil'ter,) *n.* [Fr. *philtre*; L. *philtra*; Gr. φιλτρον, from φιλεω, to love, or φιλος.]

1. A potion intended or adapted to excite love. *Addison.*

2. A charm to excite love.

PHIL'TER, *v. t.* To impregnate with a love potion; as, to *philter* a draught.

2. To charm to love; to excite to love or animal desire by a potion.

PHIL'TER-ED, *pp.* Impregnated with a love potion.

PHIZ, (fiz,) *n.* [Supposed to be a contraction of *physiognomy*.]

The face or visage, in contempt. *Stepney.*

PHLE-BOT'O-MIST, *n.* [See PHLEBOTOMY.] One that opens a vein for letting blood; a blood-letter.

PHLE-BOT'O-MIZE, *v. t.* To let blood from a vein. *Howell.*

PHLE-BOT'O-MIZ-ED, *pp.* Having blood let from a vein.

PHLE-BOT'O-MIZ-ING, *ppr.* Letting blood from a vein.

PHLE-BOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. φλεβοτομια; φλεψ, a vein, and τεμνω, to cut.]

The act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood for the cure of diseases or preserving health.

PHLEGM, (flem,) *n.* [Gr. φλεγμα, inflammation, and pituitous matter, from φλεγω, to burn; hence, the word must have originally expressed the matter formed by suppuration.]

1. Cold animal fluid; watery matter; one of the four humors of which the ancients supposed the blood to be composed. *Coxe. Encyc.*

2. In *common usage*, bronchial mucus; the thick, viscid matter secreted in the throat.

3. Among *chemists*, water, or the water of distillation. [*Obs.*] *Cyc.*

4. Dullness; coldness; sluggishness; indifference.

PHLEG'MA-GOGUE, (phleg'ma-gog,) *n.* [Gr. φλεγμα, phlegm, and αγω, to drive.]

A term anciently used to denote a medicine supposed to possess the property of expelling phlegm. [*Obs.*] *Encyc. Floyer.*

PHLEG-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. φλεγματικος.]

1. Abounding in phlegm; as, *phlegmatic* humors; a *phlegmatic* constitution. *Harvey.*

2. Generating phlegm; as, *phlegmatic* meat. *Shak.*

3. Watery. *Newton.*

4. Cold; dull; sluggish; heavy; not easily excited into action or passion; as, a *phlegmatic* temper or temperament. *Addison.*

PHLEG-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Coldly; heavily. *Warburton.*

PHLEG'MON, *n.* [Gr. φλεγμονη, from φλεγω, to burn.]

A specific, cutaneous, hemispheric, and defined inflammatory tumor, red, tensive, glabrous, painful, polarized, suppurating, pus perfect, bursting at the pole. *Tully.*

PHLEG'MON-OUS, *a.* Having the nature or properties of a phlegmon; being of the same specific inflammation as a phlegmon; as, a *phlegmonous* Pneumonitis. *Harvey.*

PHLEME, *n.* [Arm. *flemm*, a sharp point.] See FLEAM.

PHLO-GIS'TIAN, (flo-jist'yan,) *n.* A believer in the existence of phlogiston.

PHLO-GIS'TIC, *a.* [See PHLOGISTON.] In *chemistry*, partaking of phlogiston; inflaming. *Adams.*

2. In *medicine*, entonic or sthenic, that is, attended with a preternatural degree of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries.

PHLO-GIS'TIC-ATE, *v. t.* To combine phlogiston with.

PHLO-GIS'TIC-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Combined with phlogiston.

PHLO-GIS-TIC-A'TION, *n.* The act or process of combining with phlogiston.

PHLO GIS TON, (flo-jis'ton,) *n.* [Gr. φλογιστος, from φλογιζω, to burn or inflame; φλεγω, to burn.]

The principle of inflammability; the matter of fire in combination with other bodies. Stahl gave this name to a hypothetical element, which he supposed to be pure fire fixed in combustible bodies, in order to distinguish it from fire in action or in a state of liberty. *Bartram.*

PHLO-RID'ZIN, *n.* [Gr. φλοιος, φλοος, bark, and ριζα, root.]

A crystallizable substance closely allied to salicin, of a bitter, astringent taste, obtained from the bark of the root of the apple, pear, and some other trees. *Graham.*

PHŌ'CA, *n.* [Gr. and L., a seal.] In *zoology*, a genus of mammals; the seal; sea-bear; sea-calf.

PHO-CE'NIN, *n.* [Gr. φωκαινα, a porpoise.]

A fatty substance contained in the oil of the porpoise. By saponification, *phocenic* acid is formed.

PHŌ'CINE, (-sin,) *a.* Pertaining to the seal tribe.

PHŒ'BUS, (fe'bus,) *n.* In *mythology*, a name of Apollo, often used to signify the sun.

PHŒ'NIX. See PHENIX.

PHŌ'LA-DITE, *n.* A petrified bivalve shell of the genus Pholas. *Jameson.*

PHO-NET'IC, *a.* [Gr. φωνητικος, vocal, from φωνη, sound.]

1. Vocal. *Russell.*

2. Representing sounds; as, *phonetic* characters, which stand for sounds; opposed to IDEOGRAPHIC.

PHO-NET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner expressive of sounds or letters. *Gladdon.*

PHO-NET'ICS, } *n.* [Gr. φωνη, sound.]
PHONICS, }

1. The doctrine or science of sounds, especially those of the human voice. *Brande.*

2. The art of combining musical sounds. *Busby.*

PHO-NO-CAMP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. φωνη, sound, and καμπτω, to inflect.]

Having the power to inflect sound, or turn it from its direction, and thus to alter it. *Derham.*

PHO NO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Descriptive of the
PHO-NO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } sounds of the voice.

PHO-NOG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who explains the laws of the voice.

PHO-NOG'RA PHY, *n.* [Gr. φωνη and γραφη.]

1. A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

2. A representation of sounds, each by its distinctive character.

PHŌ'NO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. φωνη, sound, and λιθος, stone.]

Sounding stone; a name proposed as a substitute for CLINKSTONE. *Dana.*

PHO-NO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to phonology.

PHO-NOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in phonology.

PHO-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. φωνη, sound, voice, and λογος, discourse.]

A treatise on sounds, or the science or doctrine of the elementary sounds uttered by the human voice in speech, including its various distinctions or subdivisions of tones. *Du Ponceau.*

PHŌ'NO-TYP-Y, *n.* A proposed mode of printing, in which each sound of the voice shall be represented by a distinct letter or type.

PHOR-O-NOM'ICS, *n.* [Gr. φερω and νομος.]

The science of motion; an old term for MECHANICS.

PHOS'GEN, *a.* [Gr. φως, light, and γενναω, to generate.]

Generating light. Phosgen gas is generated by the action of light on chlorine and carbonic oxyd gas. It is composed of one equivalent of carbon, one of oxygen, and one of chlorine; and is now called CHLORO-CARBONIC ACID, the name of PHOSGEN GAS having fallen into disuse. *Silliman.*

PHOS'PHATE, *n.* [See PHOSPHOR and PHOSPHORUS.]

A salt formed by a combination of phosphoric acid with a salifiable base. *Lavoisier.*

PHOS'PHITE, *n.* A salt formed by a combination of phosphorous acid with a salifiable base. *Lavoisier.*

PHOS'PHO-LITE, *n.* [*phosphor* and Gr. λιθος, a stone.]

An earth united with phosphoric acid. *Kirwan.*

PHOS'PHOR, (fos'for,) *n.* [Gr. φωσφορος; φως, light, from φαω, to shine, and φερω, to bring. See PHOSPHORUS.]

The morning star or Lucifer; Venus, when it precedes the sun and shines in the morning. In this sense, it is also written PHOSPHORUS. *Pope.*

PHOS'PHOR-ĀTE, *v. t.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

PHOS'PHOR-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Combined or impregnated with phosphorus.

PHOS'PHOR-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Combining with phosphorus.

PHOS-PHOR-ESCE', (fos-for-ess,') *v. i.* [See PHOSPHORUS.]

To shine, as phosphorus, by exhibiting a faint light without sensible heat.

Arenaceous limestone *phosphoresces* in the dark, when scraped with a knife. *Kirwan.*

PHOS-PHOR-ES'CENCE, *n.* A faint light or luminousness of a body, unaccompanied with sensible heat. It is exhibited by certain animals, as well as by vegetable and mineral substances.

PHOS-PHOR-ES'CENT, *a.* Shining with a faint light; luminous without sensible heat.

PHOS-PHOR-ES'CING, *ppr.* Exhibiting light without sensible heat. *Cleaveland.*

PHOS-PHOR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus. The phosphoric acid is formed by a combination of phosphorus with oxygen to saturation.

PHOS'PHOR-ITE, *n.* A variety of apatite. *Dana.*

PHOS-PHOR-IT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to phosphorite; or of the nature of phosphorite. *Spallanzani.*

PHOS'PHOR-OUS, *a.* The phosphorous acid is formed by a combination of phosphorus with oxygen, in the proportion of two equivalents of phosphorus to three of oxygen.

PHOS'PHOR-US, } *n.* [L., from the Greek. See
PHOS'PHOR, } PHOSPHOR.]

1. The morning star.

2. *Phosphorus*; in *chemistry*, a combustible substance, hitherto undecomposed. It is of a yellowish color, and semi-transparent, resembling fine wax. It burns in common air with great rapidity, and in oxygen gas with the greatest vehemence. Even at the common temperature, it combines with oxygen, undergoing a slow combustion and emitting a luminous vapor. It was originally obtained from *urine*; but it is now manufactured from *bones*, which consist in part of phosphate of lime. *Olmsted.*

PHOS'PHU-RET, *n.* A combination of phosphorus with a base; as, *phosphuret* of iron or copper. *Hooper.*

PHOS'PHU-RET-ED, *a.* Combined with phosphorus.

PHŌ'TI-ZITE, *n.* A mineral, an oxyd of manganese. *Phillips.*

PHO-TO-GEN'IC, *a.* [Gr. φως, φωτος, light, and γενναω, to generate.]

Producing light, or converting black into white. The word is applied to the drawing or taking of a picture by means of the action of the sun's rays on a chemically-prepared ground.

PHO-TOG'EN-Y, *n.* The art of taking pictures by the action of light on a chemically-prepared ground. It was invented by Mr. Fox Talbot. *Buchanan.*

PHŌ'TO-GRAPH, *n.* A picture obtained by photography.

PHO-TO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to photog-
PHO-TO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } raphy.

PHO-TOG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who practices photography.

PHO-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. φως, φωτος, light, and γραφω, to describe.]

The art or practice of fixing images of the camera obscura on plates of copper, covered with a thin coating of silver. [See HELIOGRAPHY.] *Daguerre.*

PHO-TO LOG'IC, } *a.* [See PHOTOLOGY.] Per-
PHO-TO-LOG'IC-AL, } taining to photology, or the doctrine of light.

PHO-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. φως, light, and λογος, discourse.]

The doctrine or science of light, explaining its nature and phenomena. *Mitchill.*

PHO-TOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. φως, light, and μετρον, measure.]

An instrument for measuring the relative intensities of light. *Rumford. Leslie.*

PHO-TO-MET'RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to or made
PHO-TO-MET'RIC-AL, } by a photometer.

PHO-TOM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. φως and μετρον.]

The science which treats of the measurement of light.

PHO-TO-PHŌ'BI-A, *n.* [Gr. φως and φοβεω.]

A dread or intolerance of light; a symptom of internal ophthalmy. *Brande.*

PHO-TOP'SY, *n.* [Gr. φως, light, and οψις, sight.]

An affection of the eye, in which the patient perceives luminous rays, ignited lines, coruscations, &c.

PHRASE, *n.* [Gr. φρασις, from φραζω, to speak.]

1. A short sentence or expression. A phrase may be *complete*, as when it conveys complete sense; as, *humanum est errare*, to err is human; or it may be *incomplete*, as when it consists of several words without affirming any thing, or when the noun and the verb do the office of a noun only; as, *that which is true*, that is, *truth*, satisfies the mind. *Encyc.*

2. A particular mode of speech; a peculiar sentence, or short, idiomatic expression; as, a Hebrew *phrase*; an Italian *phrase*.

3. Style; expression.

Thou speak'st
In better *phrase*. *Shak.*

4. In *music*, any regular, symmetrical course of notes which begin and complete the intended expression. *Busby.*

PHRASE, *v. t.* To call; to style; to express in words or in peculiar words.

These suns,
For so they *phrase* them. *Shak.*

PHRASE'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which difficult phrases are explained.

PHRĀS'ED, *pp.* Styled; expressed in peculiar words.

PHRASE'LESS, *a.* Not to be expressed or described.

PHRA SE O LOG'IC, } *a.* Peculiar in expression;
PHRA SE-O-LOG'IC-AL, } consisting of a peculiar form of words.

PHRA-SE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. φρασις, phrase, and λεγω, to speak.]

1. Manner of expression; peculiar words used in a sentence; diction.

2. A collection of phrases in a language. *Encyc.*

PHRE-NET'IC, *n.* [Gr. φρενιτικος. See PHRENSY.]

Subject to strong or violent sallies of imagination or excitement, which in some measure pervert the judgment, and cause the person to act in a manner different from the more rational part of mankind; wild and erratic; partially mad. [It has been sometimes written PHRENITIC, but is now generally written FRANTIC.]

PHRE-NET'IC, *n.* A person who is wild and erratic in his imagination. *Woodward.*

PHRE-NET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of frenzy or delirium.

PHREN'IC, *a.* [from Gr. φρενες, the diaphragm.]

Belonging to the diaphragm; as, a *phrenic* vein.

PHRE-NI'TIS, *n.* [Gr. φρενιτις, from φρην, the mind. The primary sense of the root of this word is, to move, advance, or rush forward; as in L. *animus*, *animosus*, and the Teutonic *mod*, Eng. *mood*.]

1. In *medicine*, an inflammation of the brain, or of the meninges of the brain, attended with acute fever and delirium. *Forsyth.*

2. Delirium; phrensy. [It is generally written in English, PHRENSY or FRENZY.]

PHRE-NO LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to phrenology.

PHRE-NO-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By the principles of phrenology.

PHRE-NOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in phrenology.

PHRE-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. φρην, the mind, and λογος, discourse.]

The science of the human mind as connected with the supposed organs of thought and passion in the brain, maintained by Gall, who supposed each faculty or propensity to have a particular organ, and this manifested in the form of the skull; craniology.

PHRE-NO-MAG'NET-ISM, *n.* [Gr. φρην, the mind, and *magnetism*.]

The power of exciting the organs of the brain through magnetic influence.

PHREN'SY, (fren'ze,) *n.* [Supra.] Madness; delirium, or that partial madness which manifests itself in wild and erratic sallies of the imagination. It is written, also, FRENZY.

Demoniac *Phrensy*; moping Melancholy. *Milton.*

PHRON'TIS-TER-Y, *n.* [Gr. φροντιστηριον, from φροντιζω, to think; φρην, mind.]

A school or seminary of learning. [*Not used.*]

PHRYG'I-AN, *a.* [from *Phrygia*, in Asia Minor.]

Pertaining to Phrygia; an epithet applied to a sprightly, animating kind of music. *Arbuthnot.*

Phrygian stone; a stone described by the ancients, used in dyeing; a light, spongy stone, resembling a pumice, said to be drying and astringent. *Pliny. Dioscorides.*

PHTHIS'IC, (tiz'zik,) *n.* A mere conversion of the term *phthisis* into English, and hence its synonym. This term is sometimes applied popularly, but erroneously, to any difficulty of breathing, and more especially to chronic dyspnœa, from the mistaken notion that these affections are much the same as phthisis. [*Little used.*]

PHTHIS'IC-AL, (tiz'zi-kal,) *a.* [Gr. φθισικος. See PHTHISIS.]

Having or belonging to the phthisic; breathing hard; as, a *phthisical* consumption. *Harvey.*

PHTHIS'ICK-Y, (tiz'zik-e,) *a.* Having or pertaining to the phthisic.

PHTHI'SIS, (thī'sis,) *n.* [Gr. φθισις, from φθιω, φθω, to consume.]

A disease of some part of the pulmonary apparatus, marked by cough, gradually progressive emaciation and exhaustion, hectic, and usually copious expectoration.

PHY-CO-MA'TER, *n.* [Gr. φυκος and μητηρ.]

The gelatine in which the sporules of algaceous plants first vegetate. *Brande.*

PHY-LAC'TER, *n.* See PHYLACTERY.

PHY-LAC'TER-ED, *a.* Wearing a phylactery; dressed like the Pharisees. *Green.*

PHY-LAC'TER-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to phylac-
PHY-LAC-TER'IC-AL, } teries. *Addison.*

PHY-LAC'TER-Y, *n.* [Gr. φυλακτηριον, from φυλασσω, to defend or guard.]

1. In *a general sense*, any charm, spell, or amulet, worn as a preservative from danger or disease.

2. Among *the Jews*, a slip of parchment on which was written some text of Scripture, particularly of the decalogue, worn by devout persons on the forehead, breast, or neck, as a mark of their religion. *Encyc.*

3. Among *the primitive Christians*, a case in which they inclosed the relics of the dead. *Encyc.*

PHY'LARCH, *n.* [Gr. φυλη, tribe, and αρχη, rule.]

The chief or governor of a tribe or clan. *Robinson.*

PHY'LARCH-Y, *n.* Government of a tribe or clan.

PHYL'LITE, *n.* [Gr. φυλλον, a leaf, and λιθος, a stone.]

A petrified leaf, or a mineral having the figure of a leaf. *Lunier.*

PHYL-LŌ'DI-UM, *n.* [Gr. φυλλον.]

In *botany*, a petiole without a lamina, but so much developed in some way, as to perform the functions of a perfect leaf. *Lindley.*

PHYL-LOPH'O-ROUS, *a.* [Gr. φυλλον, a leaf, and φερω, to bear.]

Leaf-bearing; producing leaves.

PHYL'LO-POD, *n.* [Gr. φυλλον and πους.]

One of a tribe of crustaceans whose feet have a flattened form, like that of a leaf.

PHYS'A-LITE, *n.* [Gr. φυσαω, to swell or inflate, and λιθος, a stone.]

A mineral of a greenish-white color, a subspecies of prismatic topaz; called also PYROPHYSALITE, as it intumesces in heat. *Jameson. Phillips.*

PHYS'E-TER. See CACHALOT.

PHYS-I-AN'THRO-PY, *n.* [Gr. φυσις, nature, and ανθρωπος, man.]

The philosophy of human life, or the doctrine of the constitution and diseases of man, and the remedies. *Med. Repos.*

PHYS'IC, *n.* [Gr. φυσικη, from φυσις, nature; φυω, to produce.]

1. The art of healing diseases. This is now generally called MEDICINE. *Encyc.*

2. Medicines; remedies for diseases. We desire *physic* only for the sake of health. *Hooker*

3. In *popular language*, a medicine that purges; a purge; a cathartic. [In technical and elegant language, this sense is not used.]

PHYS'IC, *v. t.* To treat with physic; to evacuate the bowels with a cathartic; to purge. *Blok.*

2. To cure. *Shak.*

PHYS'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to nature or natural productions, or to material things, as opposed to things moral or imaginary. We speak of *physical* force or power, with reference to material things; armies and navies are the *physical* force of a nation; whereas wisdom, knowledge, skill, &c., constitute *moral* force. A *physical* point is a real point, in distinction from a mathematical or imaginary point. A *physical* body or substance is a material body or substance, in distinction from spirit, or metaphysical substance.

2. Pertaining to the material part or structure of an organized being, particularly man; as, *physical* strength.

3. External; perceptible to the senses; as, the *physical* characters of a mineral; opposed to *chemical*. *Phillips.*

4. Relating to the art of healing; as, a *physical* treatise.

5. Having the property of evacuating the bowels; as, *physical* herbs.

6. Medicinal; promoting the cure of diseases.

7. Resembling physic; as, a *physical* taste. *Johnson.*

[In the three latter senses, nearly obsolete among professional men.]

Physical education; the education which is directed to the object of giving strength, health, and vigor to the bodily organs and powers.

PHYS'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to nature; by natural power, or the operation of natural laws in the material system of things, as distinguished from

moral power or influence. We suppose perpetual motion to be *physically* impossible.

I am not now treating *physically* of light or colors. *Locke.*

2. According to the art or rules of medicine. [*Obs.*]

He that lives *physically*, must live miserably. *Cheyne.*

PHY-SI'CIAN, (fe-zish'an,) *n.* A person skilled in the art of healing; one whose profession is to prescribe remedies for diseases.

2. In a *spiritual sense*, one that heals moral diseases; as, a *physician* of the soul.

PHYS'I-CO-LOG'IC, *n.* Logic illustrated by natural philosophy.

PHYS'I-CO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to physicologic. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*

PHYS'I-CO-THE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [*physic*, or *physical*, and *theology.*]

Theology or divinity illustrated or enforced by physics or natural philosophy.

PHYS'ICS, *n.* In *its most extensive sense*, the science of nature or of natural objects, comprehending the study or knowledge of whatever exists.

2. In *the usual and more limited sense*, the science of the material system, including natural history and philosophy. This science is of vast extent, comprehending whatever can be discovered of the nature and properties of bodies, their causes, effects, affections, operations, phenomena, and laws.

PHYS-I-OG'NO-MER. See PHYSIOGNOMIST.

PHYS-I-OG-NOM'IC, } *a.* [See PHYSIOGNOMY.]
PHYS-I-OG-NOM'IC-AL, } Pertaining to physiognomy; expressing the temper, disposition, or other qualities of the mind, by signs in the countenance; or drawing a knowledge of the state of the mind from the features of the face.

PHYS-I-OG-NOM'ICS, *n.* Among *physicians*, signs in the countenance, which indicate the state, temperament, or constitution of the body and mind. *Encyc.*

PHYS-I-OG'NO-MIST, *n.* One that is skilled in physiognomy; one that is able to judge of the particular temper or other qualities of the mind, by signs in the countenance. *Dryden.*

PHYS-I-OG'NO-MY, *n.* [Gr. φυσιογνωμονια; φυσις, nature, and γνωμονικος, knowing; γινωσκω, to know.]

1. The art or science of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the face, or the art of discovering the predominant temper, or other characteristic qualities of the mind, by the form of the body, but especially by the external signs of the countenance, or the combination of the features. *Bacon. Lavater.*

2. The face or countenance, with respect to the temper of the mind; particular configuration, cast, or expression of countenance. *Dryden.*

[This word formerly comprehended the art of foretelling the future fortunes of persons by indications of the countenance.]

PHYS-I-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to physiography.

PHYS-I-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. φυσις, nature, and γραφω, to describe.]

A description of nature, or the science of natural objects. *Journal of Science.*

PHYS-I-OL'O-GER, *n.* A physiologist.

[The latter is generally used.]

PHYS-I-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* [See PHYSIOLOGY.]
PHYS-I-O-LOG'IC-AL, } Pertaining to physiology; relating to the science of the properties and functions of living beings.

PHYS-I-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the principles of physiology. *Lawrence's Lect.*

PHYS-I-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in the science of living beings, or in the properties and functions of animals and plants.

2. One that treats of physiology.

PHYS-I-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. φυσιολογια; φυσις, nature, and λεγω, to discourse.]

1. According to the Greek, this word signifies a discourse or treatise of nature; but the moderns use the word in a more limited sense, for the science of the functions of all the different parts or organs of animals and plants, or, in other words, the offices which they perform in the economy of the individual.

2. The science of the mind, of its various phenomena, affections, and powers. *Brown.*

PHYS'NO-MY, for PHYSIOGNOMY, is not used.

PHYS'O-GRADE, *n.* [Gr. φυσις and L. *gradior.*]

One of a tribe of zoophytes, which swim by means of air-bladders.

PHYS'Y, for FUSEE. [*Not used.*] *Locke.*

PHY-TIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [Gr. φυτον, a plant, and L. *voro*, to eat.]

Feeding on plants or herbage; as, *phytivorous* animals. *Ray.*

PHY-TOCH'I-MY, *n.* The chemistry of plants.

PHY-TOG'E-NY, *n.* The doctrine of the generation of plants.

PHY-TO-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the description of plants.

PHY-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. φυτον, a plant, and γραφη, description.]

1. The science of describing plants in a systematic manner.

2. A description of plants.

PHY'TO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. φυτον, a plant, and λιθος, a stone.]

A plant petrified, or fossil vegetable.

PHY-TO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to phytology; botanical. *Lyell.*

PHY-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* [See PHYTOLOGY.] One versed in plants, or skilled in phytology; a botanist. *Evelyn.*

PHY-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. φυτον, a plant, and λογος, discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on plants, or the doctrine of plants; description of the kinds and properties of plants; botany.

PHY-TON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. φυτον and νομος.]

The science of the origin and growth of plants.

PHY-TOPH'A-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. φυτον, a plant, and φαγω, to eat.]

Eating, or subsisting on plants.

PHY-TO-ZŌ'ON, *n.* } [Gr. φυτον, a plant, and
PHY-TO-ZŌ'A, *n. pl.* } ζωον, an animal.]

Terms applied to zoophytes; also to certain marine animalcules living in the tissues of plants. *Dana.*

PI, *n.* A term applied to printers' types, when confusedly mixed or unsorted.

PI'A MÄ'TER, [L.] In *anatomy*, a thin membrane immediately investing the brain. *Coxe.*

PI-Ä'BA, *n.* A small, fresh-water fish of Brazil, about the size of the minnow, much esteemed for food. *Encyc.*

PI'A-CLE, (pi'a-kl,) *n.* [L. *piaculum.*]

An enormous crime. [*Not used.*] *Howell.*

PI-AC'U-LAR, } *a.* [L. *piacularis*, from *pio*, to expi-
PI-AC'Ū-LOUS, } ate.]

1. Expiatory; having power to atone.

2. Requiring expiation. *Brown.*

3. Criminal; atrociously bad. *Glanville.*

[These words are little used.]

PI'A-NET, *n.* [L. *pica* or *picus.*]

1. The magpie.

2. A bird, the lesser woodpecker. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

PI-A-NIS'SI-MO. In *music*, very soft.

PI-A'NIST, *n.* A performer on the forte-piano, or one well skilled in it. *Busby.*

PI-A'NO. In *music*, soft.

PI-A'NO-FOR'TE, *n.* [It. *piano*, from L. *planus*, plain, smooth, and It. *forte*, L. *fortis*, strong.]

A keyed musical instrument, of German origin, and of the harpsichord kind; so called from its softer notes or expressions. Its tones are produced by hammers instead of quills, and of all the keyed instruments it seems to deserve the preference on account of the superior tone, sweetness, and variety, of which it is susceptible. *P. Cyc. Hebert.*

PI-AS'TER, *n.* [It. *piastra*, a thin plate of metal, or a dollar. See PLATE.]

An Italian coin of about 80 cents value, or 3*s.* 7*d.* sterling. But the value is different in different states or countries. It is called, also, a PIECE OF EIGHT. The Spanish piaster is the same as the Spanish or American dollar. The Turkish piaster, formerly worth 25 cents, is now worth only about 8 cents.

PI-Ä'TION, *n.* [L. *piatio.*] *[McCulloch.*

The act of making atonement.

PI-AZ'ZA, *n.* [It. for *plat...* Sp. *plaza*; Port *praça*, for *plaça*; Fr. *place*; Eng. *id.*; D. *plaats*; G. *platz*; Dan. *plads*; Sw. *plats.*]

1. In *building*, a portico or covered walk supported by arches or columns. *P. Cyc.*

2. In *Italian*, it denotes a square open space surrounded by buildings. *Qwilt.*

PIB'-CORN, *n.* [W., pipe-horn.] Among *the Welsh*, a wind instrument or pipe with a horn at each end.

PI'BROCH, *n.* [Gael. *piobaireachd*, pipe-music; Celtic, *pib*, *piob*, a pipe.]

A wild, irregular species of music, peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland. It is performed on a bagpipe, and adapted to excite or assuage passion, and particularly to rouse a martial spirit among troops going to battle. *Encyc. Jamieson.*

PI'CA, *n.* In *ornithology*, the pie or magpie.

2. In *medicine*, a vitiated appetite which makes the patient crave what is unfit for food, as chalk, ashes, coal, &c.

3. A printing type, of two sizes, *small pica* and *pica*, the former of which is next in size above long primer; probably named from *litera picata*, a great black letter at the beginning of some new order in the liturgy; hence,

4. *Pica*, *pye*, or *pie*; *formerly*, an ordinary, a table, or directory for devotional services; also, an alphabetical catalogue of names and things in rolls and records. *Encyc.*

PI'CA MA-RI'NA, *n.* The sea-pye or oyster-catcher; a gralinatory aquatic fowl, the Hæmatopus ostralegus. This fowl feeds on oysters, limpets, and marine insects.

PIC'A-MAR, *n.* [L. *pix* and *amarum.*]

The bitter principle of pitch, an oil-like, transparent fluid.

PIC-A-ROON', *n.* [Fr. *picoreur*, from *picorer*, to plunder; Scot. *pikary*, rapine; from the root of *pick*, *peck*, Sp. *picar.*]

A plunderer; a pirate. This word is not applied to a highway robber, but to pirates and plunderers of wrecks.

In all wars, Corsica and Majorca have been nests of *picaroons*. *Temple.*

PIC-A-YUNE', *n.* A small coin of the value of 6¼ cents.

PIC'CA-DIL, }
PIC'CA-DIL'LY, } *n.* [Probably from the root of *pike*, *peak.*] A high collar, or a kind
PICK'AR-DIL, } of ruff. *Wilson.*

PIC'CAGE, *n.* [Norm. *pecker*, to break open; from the root of *pick*, *peck.*]

Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths. *Ainsworth.*

PICK, *v. t.* [Sax. *pycan*; D. *pikken*; G. *picken*; Dan. *pikker*; Sw. *picka*; W. *pigaw*, to *pick* or *peck*; Sp. *picar*; Fr. *piquer*; Gr. πεκω or πεκκω; L. *pecto* The verb may be radical, (see Class Bg, No. 61, 62, 65,) or derived from the use of the *beak* or any pointed instrument. It belongs to a numerous family of words, at least if connected with *beak*, *pike*, &c.]

1. To pull off or pluck with the fingers something that grows or adheres to another thing; to separate by the hand, as fruit from trees, as, to *pick* apples or oranges; to *pick* strawberries.

2. To pull off or separate with the teeth, beak, or claws; as, to *pick* flesh from a bone; hence,

3. To clean by the teeth, fingers, or claws, or by a small instrument, by separating something that adheres; as, to *pick* a bone, to *pick* the ears.

4. To take up; to cause or seek industriously; as, to *pick* a quarrel.

5. To separate or pull asunder; to pull into small parcels by the fingers; to separate locks for loosening and cleaning; as, to *pick* wool.

6. To pierce; to strike with a pointed instrument; as, to *pick* an apple with a pin. *Bacon.*

7. To strike with the bill or beak; to puncture. In this sense, we generally use *peck.*

8. To steal by taking out with the fingers or hands; as, to *pick* the pocket. *South.*

9. To open by a pointed instrument; as, to *pick* a lock.

10. To select; to cull; to separate particular things from others; as, to *pick* the best men from a company. In this sense, the word is often followed by *out.*

11. To pitch or cast. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

To pick off; to separate by the fingers or by a small pointed instrument.

To pick out; to select; to separate individuals from numbers.

To pick up; to take up with the fingers or beak; also, to take particular things here and there; to gather; to glean.

To pick a hole in one's coat: to find fault.

PICK, *v. i.* To eat slowly or by morsels; to nibble. *Dryden.*

2. To do any thing nicely, or by attending to small things. *Dryden.*

PICK, *n.* [Fr. *pique*; D. *pik.*]

1. A sharp-pointed tool for digging or removing in small quantities.

What the miners call chert and whern — is so hard that the *picks* will not touch it. *Woodward.*

2. Choice; right of selection. You may have your *pick.*

3. Among *printers*, foul matter which collects on printing types from the balls, bad ink, or from the paper impressed.

PICK'A-PACK, *adv.* In manner of a pack. [*Vulgar.*] *L'Estrange.*

PICK'AX, *n.* [*pick* and *ax.*] An ax with a sharp point at one end and a broad blade at the other. *Milton.*

PICK'BACK, *a.* On the back. *Hudibras.*

PICK'ED, (pikt,) *pp.* or *a.* Plucked off by the fingers, teeth, or claws; cleaned by picking; opened by an instrument; selected.

PICK'ED, }
PIK'ED, } *a.* Pointed; sharp.

Let the stake be made *picked* at the top. *Mortimer.*

2. In *old authors*, sprucely or foppishly dressed. [*Obs.*]

PICK'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being pointed at the end; sharpness.

2. Foppery; spruceness. *Johnson.*

PICK-EER', *v. i.* [Fr. *picorer*; from *pick.*]

1. To pillage; to pirate. *Hudibras.*

2. To skirmish, as soldiers on the outpost of an army, or in pillaging parties.

PICK'ER, *n.* One that picks or culls. *Mortimer.*

2. A pickax or instrument for picking or separating. *Mortimer.*

3. One that excites a quarrel between himself and another.

PICK'ER-EL, *n.* [from *pike.*] A name somewhat loosely applied to several species of fresh-water fish belonging to the pike family.

PICK'ER-EL-WEED, *n.* A water plant, so called because it was supposed to breed pickerels. *Walton.*

PICK'ER-Y, *n.* Petty theft. *W. Scott.*

PICK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *piquet*; Russ. *beket.*]

1. A stake sharpened or pointed, used in fortification and encampments.

2. A narrow board pointed, used in making fence.

3. A guard posted in front of an army to give notice of the approach of the enemy. *Marshall.*

4. A game at cards. [See PIQUET.]

5. A punishment which consists in making the offender stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

PICK'ET, *v. t.* To fortify with pointed stakes.

2. To inclose or fence with narrow, pointed boards.

3. To fasten to a picket. *Moore.*

4. To torture by compelling to stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

PICK'ET-ED, *pp.* Fortified or inclosed with pickets.

PICK'ET-GUARD, *n.* In *an army*, a guard of horse and foot always in readiness in case of alarm.

PICK'ET-ING, *ppr.* Inclosing or fortifying with pickets.

PICK'ET-ING, *n.* A kind of torture by forcing a person to stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

PICK'ING, *ppr.* Pulling off with the fingers or teeth; selecting.

PICK'ING, *n.* The act of plucking; selection; gathering; gleaning.

PICK'LE, (pik'l,) *n.* [D. *pekel*; G. *pökel.*]

1. Brine; a solution of salt and water or of vinegar, sometimes impregnated with spices, in which flesh, fish, or other substance, is preserved; as, *pickle* for beef; *pickle* for capers or for cucumbers; *pickle* for herring.

2. A vegetable or fruit preserved in pickle.

3. A state or condition of difficulty or disorder; *a word used in ridicule or contempt.* You are in a fine *pickle.*

How cam'st thou in this pickle? *Shak.*

4. A parcel of land inclosed with a hedge. [*Local.*]

PICK'LE, *v. t.* To preserve in brine or pickle; as, to

2. To season in pickle. [*pickle* herring.

3. To imbue highly with any thing bad; as, a *pickled* rogue.

PICK'LED, *pp.* or *a.* Preserved in brine or pickle.

PICK'LE-HER'RING, *n.* A merry Andrew; a zany; a buffoon. *Spectator.*

PICK'LING, *ppr.* Seasoning in pickle.

PICK'LING, *n.* The preservation of vegetables or meats in vinegar or brine. *Gardner.*

PICK'LOCK, *n.* [*pick* and *lock.*] An instrument for opening locks without the key. *Arbuthnot. L'Estrange.*

2. A person who picks locks.

PICK'NICK. See PICNIC.

PICK'POCK-ET, *n.* One who steals from the pocket of another. *Arbuthnot.*

PICK'PURSE, *n.* One that steals from the purse of another. *Swift.*

PICK'THANK, *n.* An officious fellow who does what he is not desired to do, for the sake of gaining favor; a whispering parasite. *South.*

PICK'TOOTH, *n.* An instrument for picking or cleaning the teeth. [But TOOTHPICK is more generally used.]

PIC'NIC, *n.* *Originally*, an entertainment at which each person contributed some dish or article for the general table. The term is now applied to an entertainment carried with them by a party on an excursion of pleasure into the country, and also to the party itself.

PI'CO, *n.* [Sp. See PEAK.] A peak; the pointed head of a mountain.

PI'CRA, *n.* [Gr. ἱερα πικρα, sacred bitter.]

The popular name of the officinal "*Powder of Aloes with Canella*," which is composed of *aloes* one pound, *canella* three ounces. It is employed as a cathartic.

PIC'RO-LITE, *n.* [Qu. Gr. πικρος, bitter, and λιθος, stone.]

A fibrous variety of serpentine. *Dana.*

PIC'RO-MEL, *n.* [Gr. πικρος, bitter.]

The characteristic principle of bile. *Ure.*

PIC-ROS'MINE, *n.* [Gr. πικρος, bitter, and οσμη, smell.]

An order of minerals, which, when moistened, have an argillaceous smell. *Shepard.*

Also, a greenish magnesian mineral characterized by this order. *Dana.*

PIC-RO-TOX'IN, *n.* [Gr. πικρος, bitter, and L. *toxicum.*]

A white crystalline substance obtained from the fruit of Anamirta paniculata, (commonly called *cocculus Indicus*,) and perhaps of Cocculus suberosus, and one of their active principles. It is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and appears to be a feeble acid; and, as such, it is called PICROTOXIC ACID. *Ure.*

PICT, *n.* [L. *pictus*, *pingo.*]

A person whose body is painted.

PICTS, *n. pl.* A tribe of Scythians or Germans who settled in Scotland.

PIC-TO'RI-AL, *a.* [L. *pictor*, a painter.]

Pertaining to pictures; illustrated by pictures; forming pictures; as, a *pictorial* imagination.

PIC-TO'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* With pictures.

PIC'TUR-AL, *n.* A representation. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

PIC'TURE, (pik'yur,) *n.* [L. *pictura*, from *pingo*, to paint; It. *pittura.*]

1. A painting or drawing exhibiting the resemblance of any thing; a likeness drawn in colors.

Pictures and shapes are but secondary objects. *Bacon.*

2. The works of painters; painting.

Quicilian, when he saw any well-expressed image of grief, either in *picture* or sculpture, would usually weep. *Wotton.*

3. Any resemblance or representation, either to the eye or to the understanding. Thus we say, a child is the *picture* of his father, the poet has drawn an exquisite *picture* of grief.

PIC'TURE, *v. t.* To paint a resemblance.

Love is like a painter who, in drawing the *picture* of a friend having a blemish in one eye, would *picture* only the other side of the face. *South.*

2. To represent; to form or present an ideal likeness.

I do *picture* it in my mind. *Spenser.*

PIC'TUR-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Painted in resemblance; drawn in colors; represented.

PIC'TURE-FRAME, *n.* A frame, more or less ornamented, which surrounds a picture, and sets it off to advantage.

PIC'TURE-GAL'LER-Y, *n.* A gallery or large apartment in which pictures are hung up for exhibition.

PIC'TURE-LIKE, *a.* After the manner of a picture. *Shak.*

PIC-TUR-ESQUE', (pikt-yur-esk',) *a.* [Fr. *pittoresque*; It. *pittoresco*; from the L. *pictura* or *pictor.* In English this would be *picturish.*]

Expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, natural or artificial; striking the mind with great power or pleasure in representing objects of vision, and in painting to the imagination any circumstance or event as clearly as if delineated in a picture. *Gray.*

PIC-TUR-ESQUE'LY, (pikt-yur-esk'ly,) *adv.* In a picturesque manner. *Montgomery.*

PIC-TUR-ESQUE'NESS, *n.* The state of being picturesque. *Price.*

PIC'UL, *n.* In *China*, a weight of 133⅓ lbs. It is divided into 100 catties, or 1600 taels. The Chinese call it TAN. *Malcom.*

PID DLE, *v. i.* [This is a different spelling of PADDLE, or from the same source.]

1. To deal in trifles; to spend time in trifling objects; to attend to trivial concerns or the small parts rather than to the main. *Ainsworth.*

2. To pick at table; to eat or drink squeamishly or without relish. *Swift.*

This word is now scarcely used, except as a child's word, in the sense, to make water. *Smart.*

PID'DLER, *n.* One who busies himself about little things.

2. One that eats squeamishly or without appetite.

PIE, (pi,) *n.* [It. *pighe*, perhaps from the paste; Gr. πηγη, thick; or from mixing.]

An article of food consisting of paste baked with something in it or under it, as apple, minced meat, &c.

PIE, *n.* [L. *pica*; W. *piog.*]

The magpie, a party-colored bird, or Pica. It is sometimes written PYE.

2. The old Roman Catholic service-book, supposed to be so called from the different color of the text and rubric, or from *litera picata*, a large black letter, used at the beginning of each order.

3. Printers' types mixed or unsorted.

Cock and pie: an adjuration by the pie or service-book, and by the sacred name of the Deity corrupted. *Shak.*

PIE'BALD, *a.* [Sp. *pio*, of various colors.]

Of various colors; diversified in color; as, a *piebald* horse. *Pope.*

PIE'-PLANT, } *n.* The garden rhubarb, used as a
PIE'-RHU'BARB, } substitute for apples in making pies.

PIERCE, (peerse,) *v.* [Fr. *percer*; It. *pezzo*; Sp. *picar*; Port. *peça*; Ir. *piosa*; Arm. *pez.* If the elements of this word are *Bz*, it may be from the Heb. Ch. Syr. and Ar. פצה, to cut off or clip.]

1. A fragment or part of any thing separated from the whole, in any manner, by cutting, splitting, breaking, or tearing; as, to cut in *pieces*, break in *pieces*, tear in *pieces*, pull in *pieces*, &c.; a *piece* of a rock; a *piece* of paper.

2. A part of any thing, though not separated, or separated only in idea; not the whole; a portion; as, a *piece* of excellent knowledge. *Tillotson.*

3. A distinct part or quantity; a part considered by itself, or separated from the rest only by a boundary or divisional line; as, a *piece* of land in the meadow or on the mountain.

4. A separate part; a thing or portion distinct from others of a like kind; as, a *piece* of timber; a *piece* of cloth; a *piece* of paper-hangings.

5. A composition, essay, or writing, of no great length; as, a *piece* of poetry or prose; a *piece* of music.

6. A separate performance; a distinct portion of labor; as, a *piece* of work.

7. A picture or painting.

If unnatural, the finest colors are but dauling, and the *piece* is a beautiful monster at the best. *Dryden.*

8. A coin; as, a *piece* of eight.

9. A gun or single part of ordnance. We apply the word to a cannon, a mortar, or a musket. Large guns are called battering *pieces*; smaller guns are called field *pieces.*

10. In *heraldry*, an ordinary or charge. The fess, the bend, the pale, the bar, the cross, the saltier, the chevron, are called honorable *pieces.*

11. In ridicule or contempt. A *piece* of a lawyer is a smatterer.

12. A castle; a building. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

Apiece; to each; as, he paid the men a dollar *apiece.*

Of a piece; like; of the same sort, as if taken from the same whole. They seemed all *of a piece.* Sometimes followed by *with.*

The poet must be *of a piece* with the spectators, to gain reputation. *Dryden.*

Piece of eight; a plaster, which see.

PIECE, *v. t.* To enlarge or mend by the addition of a piece; to patch; as, to *piece* a garment; to *piece* the time. *Shak.*

To piece out; to extend or enlarge by addition of a piece or pieces. *Temple.*

PIECE, *v. i.* To unite by a coalescence of parts; to be compacted, as parts into a whole. *Bacon.*

PIECED, (peest,) *pp.* or *a.* Mended or enlarged by a piece or pieces.

PIECE'LESS, *a.* Not made of pieces; consisting of an entire thing. *Donne.*

PIECE'MEAL, *adv.* [*piece* and Sax. *mel*, time. Qu.]

1. In pieces; in fragments.

On which it *piecemeal* broke. *Chapman.*

2. By pieces; by little and little in succession.

Piecemeal they win this acre first, then that. *Pope.*

PIECE'MEAL, *a.* Single; separate; made of parts or pieces. *South.*

PIECE'MEAL-ED, *a.* Divided into small pieces. *Colgrave.*

PIEC'ER, *n.* One that pieces; a patcher.

PIECE WORK, *n.* Work done by the piece or job.

PIEC'ING, *ppr.* Enlarging; patching.

PIED, (pide,) *a.* [Allied probably to *pie*, in *piebald*, and a contracted word, perhaps from the root of L. *pictus.*]

Variegated with spots of different colors; spotted. We now apply the word chiefly or wholly to animals which are marked with large spots of different colors. If the spots are small, we use SPECKLED. This distinction was not formerly observed, and in some cases, *pied* is elegantly used to express a diversity of colors in small spots.

Meadows trim with daisies *pied.* *Milton.*

PIED'NESS, *n.* Diversity of colors in spots. *Shak.*

PIE DROIT, (pee drwa,) *n.* [Fr.] In *architecture*, a pier or square pillar, without base or capital, partly hid within a wall. *Brande.*

PIEL'ED, (peeld) *a.* [See PEEL.] Bald; bare.

PIE'POU-DRE, } *n.* [Fr. *pied*, foot, and *poudreux*;
PIE'POW-DER, } dusty, from *poudre*, dust; or *pied puldreaux*, a peddler.]

An ancient court of record in England, incident to every fair and market, of which the steward of him who owns or has the toll is the judge. It had jurisdiction of all causes arising in the fair or market. *Blackstone.*

PIER, *n.* [Sax. *per*, *pere*; D. *beer*, *steene beer.* If this word is from the French *pierre*, it is a contraction of L. *petra.* But more probably it is not from the French.]

1. A mass of solid stone-work for supporting an arch or the timbers of a bridge or other building.

2. A mass of stone-work, or a mole, projecting into the sea, for breaking the force of the waves and making a safe harbor.

3. A projecting wharf or landing-place.

4. A part of the wall of a house between windows or doors of a building.

PIER'AGE, *n.* Toll for using a marine pier. *Smart.*

PIER'-GLASS, *n.* A mirror or glass hanging between windows.

PIER'-TA-BLE, *n.* A table standing between windows.

PIERCE, (peerse,) *v. t.* [Fr. *percer*; Gr. πειρω. The primary sense is probably, to thrust or drive, and the word may be connected in origin with the W. *ber*, or *pâr*, a spit, a *spear*, Ir. *bior.*]

1. To thrust into with a pointed instrument; as, to *pierce* the body with a sword or spear; to *pierce* the side with a thorn.

2. To penetrate; to enter; to force a way into; as, a column of troops *pierced* the main body of the enemy; a shot *pierced* the ship.

3. To penetrate the heart deeply; to touch the passions; to excite or affect the passions. 1 *Tim.* vi.

4. To dive or penetrate into, as a secret or purpose.

PIERCE, *v. i.* To enter, as a pointed instrument.

2. To penetrate; to force a way into or through

TONE, BULL, UNITE.—ANGER, VICIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z: CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

any thing. The shot *pierced* through the side of the ship.

Her tears will *pierce* into a marble heart. *Shak.*

3. To enter; to dive or penetrate, as into a secret.

She would not *pierce* further into his meaning than himself should declare. *Sidney.*

4. To affect deeply.

PIĒRCE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be pierced. *Spenser.*

PIĒRC'ED, (peerst,) *pp.* or *a.* Perforated; penetrated; entered by force; transfixed.

PIĒRC'ER, *n.* An instrument that pierces, penetrates, or bores.

2. One that pierces or perforates.

PIĒRC'ING, *ppr.* Penetrating; perforating; entering, as a pointed instrument; making a way by force into another body.

2. Affecting deeply; as, eloquence *piercing* the heart.

3. *a.* Affecting; cutting; keen.

PIĒRC'ING, *n.* The act of penetrating with force.

PIĒRC'ING-LY, *adv.* With penetrating force or effect; sharply.

PIĒRC'ING-NESS, *n.* The power of piercing or penetrating; sharpness; keenness. *Derham.*

PI-Ē'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the muses.

Drink deep, or taste not the *Pierian* spring. *Pope.*

PI'ET or PI'OT, *n.* [from *pie.*] A magpie.

PI'E-TISM, *n.* [See PIETY.] The fervent religion of the German Pietists.

PI'E-TIST, *n.* An appellation given to Spener, Franke, and other German reformers, who endeavored to revive piety in the Lutheran churches, near the close of the seventeenth century. They published many books on experimental and practical religion, established the Orphan House at Halle, educated many pious ministers for Germany, and raised up missionaries for the East Indies, and for the United States. But many disliked and opposed them, and the name of *Pietist* became, in Germany, nearly equivalent to that of *Methodist* in England. *Murdock.*

PI E-TIST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Pietists.

PI'E-TY, *n.* [L. *pietas*, from *pius*, or its root, probably a contracted word; Fr. *piété*; It. *pietà*, piety, and pity; Sp. *piedad*, piety, pity, charity.]

1. *Piety* in *principle*, is a compound of veneration or reverence of the Supreme Being and love of his character, or veneration accompanied with love; and *piety* in *practice*, is the exercise of these affections in obedience to his will and devotion to his service.

Piety is the only proper and adequate relief of decaying man. *Rambler.*

2. Reverence of parents or friends, accompanied with affection and devotion to their honor and happiness.

PI-E-ZOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. πιεζω, to press, and μετρον, measure.]

An instrument for ascertaining the compressibility of water, and the degree of such compressibility under any given weight. *Perkins.*

PIG, *n.* [D. *big.* In Sax. *piga*, Dan. *pige*, is a little girl; Sw. *piga*, a maid servant. The word signifies a little one, or issue.]

1. The young of swine, male or female.

2. An oblong mass of unforged iron, lead, or other metal. A *pig* of lead is the eighth of a fother, or 250 pounds. *Encyc.*

PIG, *v. t.* or *i.* To bring forth pigs.

2. To lie together like pigs. *Burke.*

PIG'-EY-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having small eyes sunk deep in the head.

PIG'-I-RON, (-I-urn,) *n.* Iron in pigs, or as first extracted from the ore.

PIG'-LEAD, (-led,) *n.* Lead in pigs, or as first extracted from the ore.

PIG'EON, (pij'un,) *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *piccione.* This word seems to belong to the family of *pick, peck, pie, pica.*]

A gallinaceous bird, of the genus Columba, of several species, as the stock-dove, the ring-dove, the turtle-dove, and the migratory or wild pigeon of America. The domestic pigeon breeds in a box, often attached to a building, called a *dove-cote* or *pigeon-house.* The wild pigeon builds a nest on a tree in the forest.

[To *pigeon*, is a cant word for to *fleece*, or strip of money by the arts of gambling. *Smart.*]

PIG'EON-FOOT, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

PIG'EON-HEART'ED, *a.* Timid; easily frightened. *Beaum.*

PIG'EON-HOLE, *n* A hole for pigeons to enter their dwelling. Hence,

2. A little opening or division in a case for papers.

PIG'EON-HOLES, *n. pl.* An old English game in which balls were rolled through little cavities or arches. *Stevens.*

PIG'EON-LIV'ER-ED, *a.* Mild in temper; soft; gentle. *Shak.*

PIG'EON-PEA, *n.* A plant and its seed, a kind of pulse, used for food in the East and West Indies. It is the Cytisus Cajan of Linnæus. *P. Cyc. Loudon.*

PIG'GER-Y, *n.* An inclosure containing a collection of small sties for swine. *Qu. Rev.*

PIG'GIN, *n.* [Scot., a milking pail.] A small wooden vessel with an erect handle, used as a dipper.

PIG'-HEAD-ED, (-hed-ed,) *a.* Having a large head; stupid. *B. Jonson.*

PIGHT, (pite,) *pp.* [Scot. *pight*, or *picht*; from *pitch*, W. *piciaw.*]

Pitched; fixed; determined. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

PIGHT, (pite,) *v. t.* [W. *pigaw.*]

To pierce. [*Obs.*] *Wiclif.*

PIGH'TEL, *n.* A little inclosure. [*Local.*]

PIG-MĒ'AN, *a.* [from *pigmy.*] Very small; like a pigmy; as, an image of *pigmean* size. [See PROMETHEAN.] *Parkhurst.*

PIG'MENT, *n.* [L. *pigmentum*, from the root of *pingo*, to paint.]

Paint; a preparation used by painters, &c., to impart colors to bodies. *Encyc.*

PIG-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to pigments. *Pritchard.*

PIG'MY, *n.* [It. Sp. and Port. *pigmeo*; L. *pygmæus*; Gr. πυγμαιος, from πυγμη, the fist.]

A dwarf; a person of very small stature; a name applied to a fabled nation said to have been devoured by cranes.

PIG'MY, *a.* Very small in size; mean; feeble; inconsiderable.

PIG-NO-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *pignero*, to pledge.]

The act of pledging or pawning.

PIG'NO-RA-TIVE, *a.* Pledging; pawning. [*Little used.*] *Dict.*

PIG'-NUT, *n.* [*pig* and *nut.*] The ground-nut; the root of a plant of the genus Bunium; also, a tree and its fruit of the genus Carya, a species of hickory.

PIGS'NEY, *n.* [Sax. *piga*, a little girl.]

A word of endearment to a girl. [*Little used.*] *Hudibras.*

PIG'-STY, *n.* A sty or pen for pigs.

PIG'TAIL, *n.* [*pig* and *tail.*] The tail of a pig.

2. A cue; the hair of the head tied in the form of a pig's tail.

3. A small roll of tobacco.

PIG-WID'GEON, (-wid'jun,) *n.* [*pig* and *widgeon.*] A fairy; a cant word for any thing very small.

PIKE, *n.* [This word belongs to a numerous family of words expressing something pointed, or a sharp point, or, as verbs, to dart, to thrust, to prick; Sax. *pic*, a small needle; W. *pig*, a point, a pike; *pigaw*, to prick; *piciaw*, to dart; It. *pica*, a pike; *piccare*, to prick or sting; Sp. *pica*, *picar*; Fr. *pique*, *piquer*; Arm. *picq*, *picqat*; D. *piek*; G. *picke*; Sw. and Dan. *pik*; Eng. *peak*, *beak*, &c. Class Bg.]

1. A military weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft or staff, with a flat steel head pointed, called the *spear.* This weapon was formerly used by infantry, but its use is now limited to officers, and it is called a SPONTON, or SPONTOON. Its use among soldiers is superseded by the bayonet.

2. A fork used in husbandry; but we now use FORK, or PITCHFORK. *Tusser.*

3. Among *turners*, the iron sprigs used to fasten any thing to be turned. *Moxon.*

4. In *ichthyology*, a fish of the genus Esox, so named from its long shape, or from the form of its snout. It is a fresh-water fish, living in deep water, and very voracious, but very palatable food.

The *pike*, the tyrant of the flood. *Pope.*

PIK'ED, (pikt,) *a.* Ending in a point; acuminated.

PIKE'LET, } *n.* A light cake or muffin. [*Camden.*
PIKE'LIN, } *Seward's Letters.*

PIKE'MAN, *n.* A soldier armed with a pike. *Knolles.*

PIKE'STAFF, *n.* The staff or shaft of a pike. *Tatler.*

PIK'RO-LITE, *n.* [Qu. Gr. πικρος, bitter, and λιθος, a stone.]

A variety of serpentine. [See PICROLITE.] *Cleaveland.*

PI-LAS'TER, *n.* [It. *pilastro*; Fr. *pilastre*; Sp. *pilastra*, from *pila*, a pile, whence *pillar.*]

A square column, sometimes insulated; but usually set within a wall, and projecting only a fourth or fifth of its diameter. Their bases, capitals, and entablatures, have the same parts as those of columns. *Gwilt.*

PI-LAS'TER-ED, *a.* Furnished with pilasters.

PILCH, *n.* [It. *pelliccia*; Fr. *pelisse*; Sax. *pylca*, *pylece*; L. *pellis*, a skin.]

A furred gown or case; something lined with fur. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer. Shak.*

PIL'CHARD, *n.* [Ir. *pilsear.*]

A fish resembling the herring, but thicker and rounder; the nose is shorter, and turns up; the under jaw is shorter; the back more elevated, and the belly less sharp. These fishes are caught on the Cornish coast, in England, about the middle of July, in immense numbers, and furnish a considerable article of commerce. *P. Cyc. Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

PILCH'ER, *n.* Any thing lined with fur, as a gown.

2. A fish. [See PILCHARD.] *Milton.*

PILE, *n.* [Sp. and It. *pila*; Port. *pilha*; Fr. *pile*; from L. *pila*; Gr. πιλος. The *boles*, mentioned by Pausanias, were heaps of stones.]

1. A heap; a mass or collection of things in a roundish or elevated form; as, a *pile* of stones; a *pile* of bricks; a *pile* of wood or timber; a *pile* of ruins.

2. A collection of combustibles for burning a dead body; as, a funeral *pile.*

3. A large building or mass of buildings; an edifice.

The *pile* o'erlooked the town and drew the sight. *Dryden.*

4. A heap of balls or shot laid in horizontal courses, rising into a pyramidical form.

PILE, *n.* [D. *paal*; G. *pfahl*; Sw. and Dan. *pol*, a pole; L. *palus*; D. *pyl*, an arrow or dart; Sw. and Dan. *pil*, id.; W. *pill*, a stem. These have the same elements and the like radical meaning, that of a shoot or extended thing.]

1. A large stake or piece of timber, pointed and driven into the earth, as at the bottom of a river, or in a harbor where the ground is soft, for the support of a building or other superstructure. The stadthouse in Amsterdam is supported by *piles.*

2. One side of a coin; *originally*, a punch or puncheon used in stamping figures on coins, and containing the figures to be impressed. Hence the arms-side of a coin is called the *pile*, and the head the *cross*, which was formerly in the place of the head. Hence, *cross and pile.* *Encyc.*

3. In *heraldry*, [one of the lesser ordinaries, resembling a pile used in laying the foundations of buildings in watery places, whence it has its name.—*E. H. Barker.*]

PILE, *n.* [D. *pyl*; Dan. and Sw. *pil*; L. *pilum.*]

The head of an arrow.

PILE, *n.* [L. *pilus*; G. *ball*; Hindoo, *bal*; Gipsey, *ballow.*]

Properly, a hair; hence, the fiber of wool, cotton, and the like; hence, the nap, the fine hairy substance of the surface of cloth.

PILE, *v. t.* To lay or throw into a heap; to collect many things into a mass; as, to *pile* wood or stones.

2. To bring into an aggregate; to accumulate; as, to *pile* quotations or comments. *Atterbury. Felton.*

3. To fill with something heaped. *Abbot.*

4. To fill above the brim or top.

5. To break off the awns of threshed barley. [*Local.*]

6. To drive piles.

Sheet pile; to drive a piling of planks edge to edge. Whence the noun *sheet-piling.*

PIL'E-ATE, } *a.* [L. *pileus*, a cap.]
PIL'E-Ā-TED, }

Having the form of a cap or cover for the head.

PIL'ED, *pp.* Heaped. [*Woodward.*

PILE'-DRIV-ER, } *n.* An engine for driving down
PILE'-EN-GINE, } piles. *Brande.*

PILE'MENT, *n.* An accumulation. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

PIL'ER, *n.* [from *pile*, a heap.] One who piles or forms a heap.

PILES, *n. pl.* The hemorrhoids, a disease consisting in tumors formed by the dilatation of the blood-vessels about the verge of the *anus.* They are called *bleeding-piles*, when there is a discharge of blood, and *blind* piles when there is none. *Forsyth.*

PILE'WORM, *n.* A worm found in piles in Holland.

PILE'WORT, (-wurt,) *n.* A plant, Ranunculus ficaria of Linnæus, whose tuberous roots have been used in poultices as a specific for the piles. *Forsyth.*

PIL'FER, *v. i.* [W. *yspeliata*, to pilfer; *yspeliaw*, to spoil, to ravage; Sp. *pellizcar*, to pinch, to pilfer, to take little food. It seems to be allied to *peel, pillage.*]

To steal in small quantities; to practice petty theft; as, a boy accustomed to *pilfer.*

A *pilfering* hand. *Dryden.*

PIL'FER, *v. t.* To steal or gain by petty theft; to filch.

He would not *pilfer* the victory, and the defeat was easy. *Bacon.*

PIL'FER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Stolen in small parcels.

PIL'FER-ER, *n.* One that pilfers or practices petty theft. *Young.*

PIL'FER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Stealing; practicing petty thefts.

PIL'FER-ING, *n.* Petty theft.

Pilfering was so universal in all the South Sea Islands, that it was hardly recognized in the moral code of the natives as an offense, much less a crime. *J. Sparks.*

PIL'FER-ING-LY, *adv.* With petty theft; filchingly.

PIL-GAR'LIC, } *n.* [*pilled*, *peeled*, and *garlic.*]
PILL-ED-GAR'LIC, } One who has lost his hair by disease; a poor forsaken wretch. *Stevens.*

PIL'GRIM, *n.* [G. *pilger*; Fr. *pelerin*; It. *pellegrino*; Sp. and Port. *peregrino*; L. *peregrinus.* Qu. L. *peragro*, to wander. In W. *pererin* is a pilgrim, and *pellynig* is wandering, far-roaming, from *pellau*, to remove far, coinciding with the L. *palor.* The Corn. *pirgrin* and Arm. *pirchirin* seem to be the L. *peregrinus.* The D. *palerok*, a pilgrim's coat, and *palsterstok*, a pilgrim's staff, indicate that the first syllable is from the root of L. *palor*, to wander. The uncertainty of the true original orthography renders the derivation uncertain.]

1. A wanderer; a traveler; *particularly*, one that travels to a distance from his own country to visit a holy place, or to pay his devotion to the remains of dead saints. [See PILGRIMAGE.]

2. In *Scripture*, one that has only a temporary residence on earth. *Heb.* xi.

PIL'GRIM, *v. i.* To wander or ramble. [*Not used.*] *Grew.*

PIL'GRIM-AGE, *n.* A long journey, *particularly* a journey to some place deemed sacred and venerable, in order to pay devotion to the relics of some deceased saint. Thus, in the middle ages, kings, princes, bishops, and others, made *pilgrimages* to Jerusalem, in pious devotion to the Savior. Pilgrims now resort to Loretto, in Italy, to visit the chamber of the blessed Virgin, and the Mohammedans make *pilgrimages* to Mecca, where their prophet was buried.

2. In *Scripture*, the journey of human life. *Gen.* xlvii.

3. Time irksomely spent. *Shak.*

PIL'GRIM-IZE, *v. i.* To wander about as a pilgrim. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

PI-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing hairs. *Loudon.*

PI-LIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *pilus* and *gero.*]
Bearing hair; covered with hair.

PIL'ING, *ppr.* Hooping.

PILL, *n.* [L. *pila*, a ball; *pilula*, a little ball; W. *pel*, a ball; Ir. *pillim*, to roll. It is probable that this word and *ball* are of the same family.]

1. In *pharmacy*, a medicine in the form of a little ball or small round mass, to be swallowed whole. *Bacon.*

2. Any thing nauseous. *Young.*

PILL, *v. t.* [Fr. *piller*; It. *pigliare*; Sp. *pillar.*]
To rob; to plunder; to pillage, that is, to *peel*, to strip. [See PEEL, the same word in the proper English orthography.]

PILL, *v. i.* To be peeled; to come off in flakes. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. To rob. [See PEEL.]

PIL'LAGE, *n.* [Fr., from *piller*, to strip or peel.]

1. Plunder; spoil; that which is taken from another by open force, particularly and chiefly from enemies in war.

2. The act of plundering.

PIL'LAGE, *v. t.* To strip of money or goods by open violence; as, troops *pillage* the camp or towns of an enemy; to plunder; to spoil. It differs from stealing, as it implies open violence, and from robbery, which may be committed by one individual on another; whereas *pillaging* is usually the act of bands or numbers. *To pillage* and to *rob* are, however, sometimes used synonymously.

PIL'LA-GED, *pp.* Plundered by open force.

PIL'LA-GER, *n.* One that plunders by open violence; a plunderer.

PIL'LA-GING, *ppr.* Plundering; stripping.

PIL'LAR, *n.* [Fr. *pilier*; Sp. and Port. *pilar*; It. *pila* or *piliere*; L. *pila*, a *pile*, a *pillar*, a mortar and pestle. The L. *pila* denotes a heap, or things thrown, put, or driven together; W. *pilr*; Ir. *pilsir*; Sw. *pelare*; Dan. *pille*; D. *pylaar*; G. *pfeiler.*]
Literally, a pile or heap. Hence,

1. A kind of irregular column, round and insulate, but deviating from the proportions of a just column. Pillars are either too massive or too slender for regular architecture; they are not restricted to any rules, and their parts and proportions are arbitrary. A square pillar is a massive work, called also a PIER or PIERROIT, serving to support arches, &c. *Gwilt. Gloss. of Archit.*

2. A supporter; that which sustains or upholds; that on which some superstructure rests. *Gal.* ii. *Shak.*

3. A monument raised to commemorate any person or remarkable transaction; it may be a single stone.

And Jacob set a *pillar* on her grave.—Gen. xxxv. 2 Sam. xviii.

4. Something resembling a pillar; as, a *pillar* of salt. *Gen.* xix.

So a *pillar* of cloud, a *pillar* of fire. *Exod.* xiii.

5. Foundation; support. *Job* ix.

6. In *ships*, a stanchion of wood or iron fixed perpendicularly under the middle of the beams for supporting the decks. *Cyc.*

7. In *the manege*, the center of the volta, ring, or manege ground, around which a horse turns. There are also pillars on the circumference or side, placed at certain distances by two and two.

PIL'LAR-ED, *a.* Supported by pillars. *Milton.*

2. Having the form of a pillar. *Thomson.*

PIL'LAR-IST, *n.* [from *pillar.*] A stylite; one of an ancient sect of Christians who stood continually on a pillar, by way of mortification, or for a trial of their patience. [See STYLITE.] *Coleman.*

PIL-LAU', *n.* Boiled rice and mutton fat, a Turkish dish.

PILL'ED, (pild,) *pp.* Robbed; peeled.

PIL'LER, *n.* One that pills or plunders. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

PIL'LER-Y, *n.* Plunder; pillage; rapine. [*Not in use.*] *Huloet.*

PIL'LION, (pil'yun,) *n.* [Ir. *pillin*; from *pile*, L. *pilus*, hair, or from stuffing. See PILLOW.]

1. A cushion for a woman to ride on behind a person on horseback. *Swift.*

2. A pad; a pannel; a low saddle. *Spenser.*

3. The pad of a saddle that rests on the horse's back.

PIL'LO-RI-ED, *a.* Put in a pillory.

PIL'LO-RY, *n.* [Ir. *pilori*, *pioloir*; Fr. *pilori*; Arm. *bouilhour*; from the root of L. *palus*, a stake, a pile, G. *pfahl. An den pfahl stellen*, to put in the *pillory.*]
A frame of wood erected on posts, with movable boards and holes, through which are put the head and hands of a criminal for punishment.

PIL'LO-RY, *v. t.* To punish with the pillory. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PIL'LOW, *n.* [Sax. *pile*, or *pyle*; Ir. *pillur*; L. *pulvinar*; from L. *pilus*, hair, or from stuffing.]

1. A long cushion to support the head of a person when reposing on a bed; a sack or case filled with feathers, down, or other soft material.

2. In *a ship*, the block on which the inner end of a bowsprit is supported. *Mar. Dict.*
The *pillow of a plow*, is a cross piece of wood which serves to raise or lower the beam. *Cyc.*

PIL'LOW, *v. t.* To rest or lay on for support. *Milton.*

PIL'LOW-BIER, } *n.* The movable case or sack
PIL'LOW-CASE, } which is drawn over a pillow.
Pillow-*bier* is the pillow-*bearer.*

PIL'LOW-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Supported by a pillow.

PIL'LOW-ING, *ppr.* Resting or laying on a pillow.

PIL'LOW-Y, *a.* Like a pillow. *Southey.*

PI-LOSE', } *a.* [L. *pilosus*, from *pilus*, hair.]
PI'LOUS, }
Hairy. A *pilose* leaf, in *botany*, is one covered with long, distinct hairs. A *pilose* receptacle has hairs between the florets. *Martyn.*

PI-LOS'I-TY, *n.* [Supra.] Hairiness. *Bacon.*

PI'LOT, *n.* [Fr. *pilote*; It. Sp. and Port. *pilota.* The French word *piloter* signifies to drive in piles, as well as to pilot, and *pilotage* is a piling, pile-work, a foundation of piles. Arm. *pilocha*, to drive piles. The D. *loots*, G. *lothse*, and Dan. *lods*, are from *lead*; the pilot, then, is the *lead-man*, he that throws the lead.]

1. One who steers a ship in a dangerous navigation, or rather one whose office or occupation is to steer ships, particularly along a coast, or into and out of a harbor, bay, or river, where navigation is dangerous.

2. A guide; a director of the course of another person. [*In colloquial use.*]

PI'LOT, *v. t.* To direct the course of a ship in any place where navigation is dangerous.

— 2. *Figuratively*, to guide one through dangers or difficulties.

PI'LOT-AGE, *n.* The compensation made or allowed to one who directs the course of a ship.

2. The pilot's skill or knowledge of coasts, rocks, bars, and channels. [*Not now used.*] *Raleigh.*

PI'LOT-FISH, *n.* A fish of the mackerel family and genus Naucrates, of an oblong shape; so named because it often accompanies ships; and as this is also done by sharks, it has been said that the former acts as a guide or pilot to the latter. *Buchanan.*

PI'LOT-ING, *ppr.* Steering, as a ship in dangerous navigation.

PI'LOT-ING, *n.* The act of steering a ship.

PI'LOT ISM, } *n.* Pilotage; skill in piloting. [*Not*
PI'LOT-RY, } *used.*]

PI'LOUS, *a.* [L. *pilosus.* See PILOSE.]

1. Hairy; abounding with hair. *Robinson.*

2. Consisting of hair.

PIL'SER, *n.* The moth or fly that runs into a flame. *Ainsworth.*

PIM'E-LITE, *n.* [Gr. πιμελη, fat, and λιθος, stone.]
A green clay or earth, colored by the oxyd of nickel. *Dana.*

PI'MENT, *n.* Wine with a mixture of spice or honey. [*Chaucer.*

PI-MEN'TO, } *n.* [Sp. *pimienta.*]
PI-MEN'TA, }
Jamaica pepper, popularly called ALLSPICE. The tree producing this spice is the Myrtus Pimenta of Linnæus, and the Eugenia Pimenta of De Candolle. It grows spontaneously in Jamaica in great abundance. *P. Cyc.*

PIMP, *n.* A man who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer, a pander. *Addison.*

PIMP, *v. t.* To pander; to procure lewd women for the gratification of others.

PIM'PER-NEL, } *n.* [L. *pimpinella*; Fr. *pimprenelle.*]
PIM'PI-NEL, }
The name of several plants of different genera. The *scarlet pimpernel* is of the genus Anagallis, the *water pimpernel* of the genus Veronica, and the *yellow pimpernel* of the genus Lysimachia. *Lee.*

PIM'PIL-LO, *n.* A plant of the order Cactaceæ, or Indian fig family.

PIM-PI-NEL'LA, *n.* A genus of plants, including the burnet saxifrage and the anise. *London.*

PIMP'ING, *ppr.* Pandering; procuring lewd women for others.

PIMP'ING, *a.* Little; petty. *Skinner.*

PIM'PLE, (pim'pl,) *n.* [Sax. *pimpel*; probably from *pin*, or its root.]
A small, acuminated elevation of the cuticle, not containing a fluid, nor tending to suppuration; commonly terminating in scurf. *Good.*

PIM'PLED, *a.* Having pimples on the skin; full of pimples.

PIMP'LIKE, *a.* Like a pimp; vile; infamous; mean.

PIM'PLY, *a.* Pimpled; having pimples.

PIN, *n.* [W. *pin*, a pin or *pen*; *piner*, *piniaw*, to *pin*; Ir. *pion*; Sw. *pinne*, whence *pinn-swin*, pin-swine, the porcupine; Dan. *pind*, a sprig; *pindsvin*, the porcupine; Port. *pino*, a peg; D. *pen*, *penne*, a pin or peg; G. *pinne*, a pin; *pinsel*, a pencil; Fr. *epine*, a *spine*, and qu. *epingle*, a pin; L. *penna*, *pinna*; W. *pen*, a summit; Sax. *pin*, a pen, and *pinn-treow*, the pine-tree. (See PINE, FIN, and PORCUPINE.) This word denotes a sharp point or end, or that which fastens; Sax. *pinan*, *pyndan.* If the sense is a point, it is a shoot. From this is formed *spina*, W. *ysgpin.*]

1. A small pointed instrument made of brass wire and headed; used chiefly by females for fastening their clothes.

2. A piece of wood or metal sharpened or pointed, used to fasten together boards, plank, or other timber. The larger pins of metal are usually called *bolts*, and the wooden pins used in ship-building are called *treenails*, (trunnels.) A small wooden pin is called a *peg.*

3. A thing of little value. It is not a *pin's* matter, I care not a *pin.*

4. A linchpin.

5. The central part. *Shak.*

6. A peg used in musical instruments in straining and relaxing the strings.

7. A note or strain. [*Vulgar, and not used.*] *L'Estrange.*

8. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye. *Hanmer.*

9. A cylindrical roller made of wood. *Corbet.*

10. A noxious humor in a hawk's foot. *Ainsworth.*

11. The *pin* of a block is the axis of the sheave.

PIN, *v. t.* [W. *piniaw.*]

1. To fasten with a pin or with pins of any kind; as, to *pin* the clothes; to *pin* boards or timbers.

2. To fasten; to make fast; or to join and fasten together.

Our gates—we have but *pinned* with rushes. *Shak.*
She lifted the princess from the earth, and so locks her in embracing, as if she would *pin* her to her heart. *Shak.*

3. To close; to confine. *Hooker.*
[See the verbs PEN and POUND.]

PIN, *n.* In *China*, a petition or address of foreigners to the emperor, or any of his deputies.

PIN'A-FORE, *n.* An apron for the front part of the body.

PINASTER, *n.* [L. See PINE.] The specific name of the Cluster-Pine of the south of Europe.

PIN'CASE, *n.* A case for holding pins.

PIN'CERS, *n. pl.* The French *pincer* being converted into *pinch*, in English, the noun derived from it regularly is *Pinchers*, which is the word commonly and properly used.

PINCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *pincer*, formerly *pinser*; Arm. *pinsa*; Sp. *pizcar*; It. *pizzare*, *pizzicare.* These are evidently from the root of It. *piccare*, to prick, smart, itch, to peck, to provoke, Sp. and Port. *picar*, to sting or prick, to peck, to dig, to bite or pinch, as cold. The root, then, is that of *peck*, *pick*, *pike*; and *pinch* is primarily to press between two sharp points, or to prick. Hence, its peculiar application to pressure between the fingers.]

1. To press hard or squeeze between the ends of the fingers, the teeth, claws, or with an instrument, &c.

2. To squeeze or compress between any two hard bodies.

3. To squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid.

4. To gripe; to straiten; to oppress with want; as, to *pinch* a nation; to *pinch* the belly; to be *pinched* for want of food.

5. To pain by constriction; to distress; as, *pinching* cold. The winter *pinches.*

6. To press; to straiten by difficulties; as, the argument *pinches* the objector.

The respondent is *pinched* with a strong objection. *Watts.*

7. To press hard; to try thoroughly. *Collier.*

PINCH, *v. i.* To act with pressing force; to bear hard to be puzzling. You see where the reasons *pinch.* *Dryden.*

2. To spare; to be straitened; to be covetous.

The wretch whom avarice bids to pinch and spare,
Starve, steal, and pilfer, to enrich an heir. *Franklin.*

PINCH, *n.* A close compression with the ends of the fingers; also, that which is taken between the ends of the fingers. *Dryden.*

2. A gripe; a pang. *Shak.*

3. Distress inflicted or suffered; pressure; oppression; as, necessity's sharp *pinch.* *Shak.*

4. Straits; difficulty; time of distress from want. *Bacon.*

PINCH'BECK, *n.* [Said to be from the name of the inventor.]
An alloy of copper and zinc, resembling gold in its

appearance. The proportion of zinc is greater than in brass. *Ure.*

PINCH'ER, *n.* He or that which pinches.

PINCH'ERS, *n. pl.* [from *pinch*, not from the French *pincette*.]

An instrument for drawing nails from boards and the like, or for griping things to be held fast.

[This spelling would be preferable to PINCERS, because it truly represents the common pronunciation of the word.]

PINCH'FIST, PINCH'PEN-NY, } *n.* A miser; a niggard.

PINCH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Compressing with the ends of the fingers; pressing; causing pain by constriction, as cold or hunger.

PINCH'ING, *n.* The act of compressing with the fingers.

2. In *general*, the act of squeezing or pressing.

PINCH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a pinching way.

PIN'CUSH-ION, *n.* A small case stuffed with some soft material, in which females stick pins for safety and preservation.

PIN'DAR, *n.* The *Arachis hypogæa*, or ground-nut; the pea-nut.

PIN-DAR'IC, *a.* After the style and manner of Pindar.

PIN-DAR'IC, *n.* An ode in imitation of the odes of Pindar, the Grecian, and prince of the lyric poets; an irregular ode. *Addison.*

PIN'-DUST, *n.* Small particles of metal made by pointing pins. *Digby.*

PINE, *n.* [*Fr. pin*; Sp. and It. *pino*; L. *pinus*; Sax. *pinntreow*, pin-tree; D. *pynboom*, W. *pin-bren*, pin-tree, and *pingwyz*, pin-wood. These words indicate that this name is from the leaves of the pine, which resemble *pins*. But the Welsh has also *feinid-wyz*, from *feinid*, a rising to a point, from *fain*, a cone, and *gwyz*, wood. The latter name is from the cones.]

1. A tree of the genus Pinus, of many species, some of which furnish timber of the most valuable kind. The species which usually bear this name in the United States, are the *white pine*, Pinus strobus, the prince of our forests; the *yellow pine*, Pinus resinosa; and the *pitch pine*, Pinus rigida.

2. In *England*, the term *pines* is often applied to *pine-apples*.

PINE, *v. i.* [Sax. *pinan*, to pain or torture, and to pine or languish. This verb, in the sense of *pain*, is found in the other Teutonic dialects, but not in the sense of languishing. The latter sense is found in the Gr. πεινάω, πένω. See Ar. فَنِيَ *fanna*, Class Bn, No. 22, and فَنِيَ, No. 25, and أَفِنَ No. 29.]

1. To languish; to lose flesh or wear away under any distress or anxiety of mind; to grow lean; followed sometimes by *away*.

Ye shall not mourn nor weep, but ye shall *pine away* for your iniquities. — Ezek. xxiv.

2. To languish with desire; to waste away with longing for something; usually followed by *for*.

Unknowing that she *pined for* your return. *Dryden.*

PINE, *v. t.* To wear out; to make to languish.

Where shivering cold and sickness *pines* the clime. *Shak.*
Berce *pined* with pain. *Dryden.*

2. To grieve for; to bemoan in silence.

Abashed the devil stood —
Virtue, in her own shape how lovely, saw,
And *pined* his loss. *Milton.*

[In the transitive sense this verb is now seldom used, and this use is improper except by ellipsis.]

PINE, *n.* [Sax. *pin*, D. *pyn*, pain; Gr. πένομαι, πόνος.]

Woe; want; penury; misery. *Spenser.*

[This is obsolete. See PAIN.]

PIN'E-AL, *a.* [*Fr. pineale*, from L. *pinus*.]

The *pineal* gland is a part of the brain, a heart-like substance, about the bigness of a pea, situated immediately over the corpora quadrigemina, and hanging from the thalami nervorum opticorum, by two crura or peduncles. It was so called from its shape, resembling a pine-apple. It was considered by Descartes as the seat of the soul. *Hooper.*

PINE'-AP-PLE, (-ap'pl,) *n.* The *Ananas sativus* of Schultes, and the *Bromelia Ananas* of Linnæus, a tropical plant and its fruit, so called from the resemblance of the latter to the cone of the pine-tree. *Miller. Locke.*

PINE-BAR'REN, *n.* Tract of barren land, producing pines. *United States.*

PINE'-CLAD, PINE'-CROWN-ED, } *a.* Clad or crowned with pine-trees. *Hemans.*

PINE'FUL, *a.* Full of woe. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

PIN'E-RY, *n.* A place where pine-apples are raised. *Todd.*

PIN'EY, *n.* The tallow-tree, which see.

PIN'-FEATH-ER, (-feth'er,) *n.* A small or short feather.

PIN'-FEATH-ER-ED, *a.* Having the feathers only beginning to shoot; not fully fledged. *Dryden.*

PIN'FOLD, *n.* [*pin*, or *pen*, and *fold*; Dan. *pindan*, Eng. to *pound*.]

A place in which beasts are confined. We now call it a POUND.

PIN''GLE, *n.* A small close. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*

PING'STER, PINX'TER, } *n.* [Dutch.] Whitsuntide.

PIN''GUID, (ping'gwid,) *a.* [L. *pinguis*; Gr. παχυς, compact, L. *pactus*, Eng. *pack*.]

Fat; unctuous. [*Not used.*] *Mortimer.*

PIN-GUID'IN-OUS, *a.* Containing fat.

PIN''GUI-TUDE, *n.* Fatness; a growing fat.

PIN'HOLD, *n.* A place at which a pin *holds*, or makes fast. *Smart.*

PIN'HOLE, *n.* A small hole made by the puncture or perforation of a pin; a very small aperture. *Wiseman.*

PIN'ING, *ppr.* Languishing; wasting away.

PIN'ING, *n.* A state of languishing or wasting away.

PIN'ION, (pin'yon,) *n.* [Fr. *pignon*, the cope of the ridge of a house; Norm. id., a pen; Sp. *pinon*, pinion; from Celtic *pen*, top, summit.]

1. The joint of a bird's wing remotest from the body.

2. A feather; a quill. *Shak.*

3. A wing.

Hope humbly then, on trembling *pinions* soar. *Pope.*

4. A smaller wheel with notches or teeth playing into the teeth of a larger wheel. *Hutton.*

5. A term applied to fetters or bands for the arms. *Ainsworth.*

PIN'ION, (pin'yon,) *v. t.* To bind or confine the wings. *Bacon.*

2. To confine by binding the wings.

3. To cut off the first joint of the wing.

4. To bind or confine the arm or arms to the body. *Dryden.*

5. To confine; to shackle; to chain; as, to be *pinioned* by formal rules of state. *Norris.*

6. To bind; to fasten to. *Pope.*

PIN'ION-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Confined by the wings; shackled.

2. *a.* Furnished with wings. *Dryden.*

PIN'ION-ING, *ppr.* Shackling; confining the wings or arms.

PIN'ION-IST, *n.* A winged animal; a bird. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PIN'ITE, *n.* [from *Pini*, a mine in Saxony.] A mineral holding a middle place between steatite and mica; the micarel of Kirwan. It is found in prismatic crystals of a greenish-white color, brown, or deep red. It occurs also massive. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

PINK, *n.* [In Welsh, *pinc* signifies smart, fine, gay, and a *finch*, and *pincian*, to sprig. This is by Owen formed from *pin*, a pen or pin. But in Portuguese, *picar*, to sting, to prick, to *peck*, to nip, to *pinch*, to dig, to spur, and *picado*, pricked, *pinked*, as cloth, are from the root of *peck*, *pick*, *pico*, *beak*, *pike*, Sp. *picar*, It. *piccare*. The latter would, with *n* casual, give *pink*, a little eye or perforation, and the sense of pink, in *pink-eyed*. The Welsh gives *pink*, a flower.]

1. An eye, or a small eye; but now disused except in composition, as in *pink-eyed*, *pink-eye*. *Shak.*

2. A plant and flower of the genus Dianthus, common in our gardens.

3. A light red color used by painters; from the color of the flower. *Dryden.*

4. Any thing supremely excellent.

5. A ship with a very narrow stern. [Fr. *pinque*, D. *pink*, that is, *piked*, a being casual; hence, *pink-sterned*.]

6. A fish, the minnow. *Ainsworth.*

PINK, *v. t.* To work in eyelet-holes; to pierce with small holes. *Carew. Prior.*

2. To stab; to pierce. *Addison.*

PINK, *v. t.* [D. *pinken*.]

To wink. [*Not used.*] *L'Estrange.*

PINK'ED, (pinkt,) *pp.* Pierced with small holes; stabbed.

PINK'-EY-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having small eyes. *Holland.*

PINK'-NEE-DLE, *n.* A shepherd's bodkin. *Sherwood.*

PINK'-ROOT, *n.* The root of the plant called India pink, or Carolina pink, Spigelia Marilandica, used in medicine as a vermifuge. *Forsyth. C. Dewey.*

PINK'-STERN-ED, *a.* Having a very narrow stern, as a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

PIN'-MAK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make pins.

PIN'-MON-EY, (-mun-ne,) *n.* A sum of money allowed or settled on a wife for her private expenses. *Addison.*

PIN'NACE, *n.* [Sp. *pinaza*; Fr. *pinasse*; Port. *pinaça*.]

A small vessel navigated with oars and sails, and having generally two masts rigged like those of a schooner; also, a boat usually rowed with eight oars. *Mar. Dict.*

PIN'NA-CLE, *n.* [Fr. *pinacle*; It. *pinacolo*; W. *pingyl*, from Celtic *pen*, summit, L. *pinna*.]

1. A slender turret, or part of a building elevated above the main building.

Some metropolis
With glittering spires and *pinnacles* adorned. *Milton.*

2. A high, spiring point; summit. *Cowley.*

PIN'NA-CLE, *v. t.* To build or furnish with pinnacles. *Warton.*

PIN'NA-CLED, *pp.* Furnished with pinnacles.

PIN'NA-CLING, *ppr.* Furnishing with pinnacles.

PIN'NAGE, *n.* Poundage of cattle. [*Not used.*] [See POUND.]

PIN'NATE, PIN'NĀ-TED, } *a.* [L. *pinnatus*, from *pinna*, a feather, or fin.]

In *botany*, a pinnate leaf is a species of compound leaf, wherein a single petiole has several leaflets attached to each side of it. *Martyn.*

PIN-NAT'I-FID, *a.* [L. *pinna*, a feather, and *findo*, to cleave.]

In *botany*, feather-cleft. A *pinnatifid* leaf is a species of simple leaf, divided transversely by oblong, horizontal segments or jags, not extending to the midrib. *Martyn.*

PIN-NAT'I-PED, *a.* [L. *pinna* and *pes*, foot.]

Fin-footed; having the toes bordered by membranes. *Latham.*

PIN'NED, *pp.* Fastened with pins; confined.

PIN'NER, *n.* One that pins or fastens; also, a pounder of cattle, or the pound-keeper.

2. A pin-maker.

3. The lappet of a head which flies loose. *Gay.*

PIN'NI-PED, *n.* [L. *pinna* and *pes*.]

One of a class of crabs having the last pair of feet, or more, terminated by a flattened joint fitted for swimming.

PIN'NITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the Pinna, a genus of bivalves, allied to the muscles. [*Not used.*]

PIN'NOCK, *n.* A small bird, the tomtit. *Ainsworth.*

PIN'NU-LATE, *a.* A *pinnulate* leaf is one in which each pinna is subdivided. *Martyn.*

PIN'NULE, *n.* One of the branchlets of a pinnate frond or leaf.

PINT, *n.* [D. *pint*; Fr. *pinte*; Sp. *pinta*.]

Half a quart, or four gills. In *medicine*, twelve ounces. It is applied both to liquid and dry measure.

PIN'TAIL, *n.* A water-fowl of the duck family, *Dafila caudacuta*, (*Anas acuta*, Linn.,) with a long, wedge-shaped, acute tail. It is found in Europe, Asia, and North America, and is esteemed excellent food. *P. Cyc.*

PIN'TLE, (pin'tl,) *n.* A little pin. In *artillery*, a long iron bolt.

PIN'ULES, *n. pl.* In *astronomy*, the sights of an astrolabe. [*Obs.*] *Dict.*

PI'NY, *a.* Abounding with pines.

PI-O-NEER', *v. t.* To go before and prepare a way for others.

PI-O-NEER', *n.* [Fr. *pionnier*, contracted from *piochnier*, from *pioche*, a *pickax*, *piocher*, to dig, that is, to *peck*, W. *pigaw*, Sp. and Port. *picar*. The Italians use *guastatore*, Sp. *gastador*, from *guastare*, *gastar*, to waste, to wear away. The Germans use *schanzgräber*, D. *schansgraaver*, a trench-digger.]

1. In *the art and practice of war*, one whose business is to march with or before an army, to repair the road or clear it of obstructions, work at intrenchments, or form mines for destroying an enemy's works. *Bacon.*

2. One that goes before to remove obstructions or prepare the way for another.

PI-O-NEER'ED, *pp.* Preceded and prepared.

PI'O-NIED, (-nid,) *a.* Abounding in pionies.

PI'O-NING, *n.* The work of pioneers. [*Not used.*]

PI'O-NY, PE'O-NY, } *n.* [Sax. *pionie*, from L. *paonia*; Gr. παιωνία, from παιων, Apollo, a physician, and a hymn.]

An herbaceous, perennial plant, Paonia officinalis, with tuberous roots, and bearing large, beautiful, red flowers. Also, the popular name of all the species of the genus Paonia, the individual species being distinguished by prefixing some appropriate descriptive epithet. *Encyc.*

PI'OUS, *a.* [L. *pius*; Fr. *pieux*; Sp. It. and Port. *pio*. In Sp. and It. the word signifies not only *pious*, but mild and compassionate, and *pity* and *piety* are expressed by one and the same word. See PITY.]

1. Godly; reverencing and honoring the Supreme Being in heart and in the practice of the duties he has enjoined; having due veneration and affection for the character of God, and habitually obeying his commands; religious; devoted to the service of God; *applied to persons*.

2. Dictated by reverence to God; proceeding from piety; *applied to things*; as, *pious* awe; *pious* services or affections; *pious* sorrow.

3. Having due respect and affection for parents or other relatives; practicing the duties of respect and affection toward parents or other near relatives. *Taylor. Pope.*

4. Practiced under the pretense of religion; as, *pious* frauds.

PI'OUS-LY, *adv.* In a pious manner; with reverence and affection for God; religiously; with due regard to sacred things or to the duties God has enjoined. *Hammond.*

2. With due regard to natural or civil relations, and to the duties which spring from them. *Addison.*

PI'OUS-MIND'ED, *a.* Of a pious disposition.

PIP, *n.* [D. *pip*; Fr. *pepie.*]

1. A disease of fowls; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongue. *Johnson. Hudibras.*

2. A spot on cards. *Addison.*

3. The seed of an apple, orange, or similar fruit. *Southey.*

PIP, *v. i.* [L. *pipio*; W. *pipian*; Dan. *piper.*]

To cry or chirp, as a chicken; commonly pronounced *peep.* *Boyle.*

PIPE, *n.* [Sax. *pipe*; W. *pib*; It. *pib*, *piob*; Sw. *pip*, *pipa*; D. *pyp*; G. *pfeife*, whence Eng. *fife*; Dan. *pibe*; Port. It. and Sp. *pipa*; Fr. *pipe*; Arm. *pip* or *pimp.*]

1. A wind instrument of music, consisting of a long tube of wood or metal; as, a rural *pipe.* The word, I believe, is not now the proper technical name of any particular instrument, but is applicable to any tubular wind instrument, and it occurs in *bagpipe.*

2. A long tube or hollow body: applied to the veins and arteries of the body, and to many hollow bodies, particularly such as are used for conductors of water or other fluids.

3. A tube of clay with a bowl at one end, used in smoking tobacco.

4. The organs of voice and respiration; as in *windpipe.* *Peacham.*

5. The key or sound of the voice. *Shak.*

6. In *England*, a roll in the exchequer, or the exchequer itself. Hence, *pipe office* is an office in which the clerk of the pipe makes out leases of crown lands, accounts of sheriffs, &c.

7. A cask usually containing two hogsheads or 126 gallons, used for wine; or the quantity which it contains.

8. In *mining*, a pipe is where the ore runs forward endwise in a hole, and does not sink downward or in a vein. *Encyc.*

PIPE, *v. i.* To play on a pipe, fife, flute, or other tubular wind instrument of music. *Dryden. Swift.*

We have *piped* to you, and ye have not danced. — Matt. xi.

2. To have a shrill sound; to whistle. *Shak.*

PIPE, *v. t.* To play on a wind instrument. 1 *Cor.* xiv.

PIPE'-CLAY, *n.* A species of white clay, used in making tobacco pipes and various kinds of earthen ware. *Brande.*

PIP'ED, (pipt,) *a.* Formed with a tube; tubular. *Encyc.*

PIPE'FISH, *n.* A fish having a long and very slender body, with an elongated, tubular snout, the whole covered with bony plates, like a coat of mail. The pipefishes constitute the Linnean genus Syngnathus. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

PIP'ER, *n.* One who plays on a pipe or wind instrument.

PIP'ER-IDGE, *n.* A name given to the tupelo or black gum, a tree with very tough wood, belonging to the genus Nyssa.

2. *Piperidge bush*; a shrub, the barberry. [See Pepperidge.]

PIP'ER-IN, *n.* A peculiar crystalline substance, extracted from black pepper. The crystals of piperin are transparent, and they assume the tetrahedral, prismatic form, with oblique summits. *Carpenter.*

PIPE'-TREE, *n.* The lilac.

PIP'ING, *ppr.* Playing on a pipe.

2. *a.* Weak; feeble; sickly; from the weak or piping voice of the sick; as, *those piping times of peace.* *Shak.*

3. Very hot; boiling; from the sound of boiling fluids.

[*Used in vulgar language.*]

PI-PIS'TREL, *n.* A small bat, the common bat of England.

PIP'KIN, *n.* [*dim.* of *pipe.*] A small earthen boiler. *Pope.*

PIP'PIN, *n.* [D. *pippeling.*]

A kind of apple; a tart apple. This name, in America, is given to several kinds of apples, as to the Newtown pippin, an excellent winter apple, and the summer pippin, a large apple, but more perishable than the Newtown pippin.

PIQU'AN-CY, (pik'an-sy,) *n.* [Infra.] Sharpness; pungency; tartness; severity. *Barrow.*

PIQU'ANT, (pik'kant,) *a.* [Fr., from *piquer*, to prick or sting, It. *piccare*, Sp. and Port. *picar*, from the root of *pike*, *peak.*]

1. Pricking; stimulating to the tongue; as, it is as *piquant* to the tongue as salt. *Addison.*

2. Sharp; tart; pungent: severe; as, *piquant* rallieries. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PIQU'ANT-LY, (pik'ant-ly,) *adv.* With sharpness or pungency; tartly. *Locke.*

PIQUE, (peek,) *n.* [Fr. See Piquant.] An offense taken; usually, slight anger, irritation, or displeasure, at persons, rather temporary than permanent, and distinguished, either in degree or temporariness, from settled enmity or malevolence.

Out of personal *pique* to those in service, he stands as a looker on, when the government is attacked. *Addison.*

2. A strong passion. *Hudibras.*

3. Point; nicety; punctilio.

Add long prescription of established laws,
And *pique* of honor to maintain a cause. *Dryden.*

PIQUE, (peek,) *v. t.* [Fr. *piquer.* See Piquant.]

1. To offend; to nettle; to irritate; to sting; to fret; to excite a degree of anger. It expresses less than Exasperate.

The lady was *piqued* for her indifference. *Female Quixote.*

2. To stimulate; to excite to action; to touch with envy, jealousy, or other passion.

Piqued by Protogenes's fame,
From Co to Rhodes Apelles came. *Prior.*

3. With the reciprocal pronoun, to pride or value one's self.

Men *pique themselves* on their skill in the learned language. *Locke.*

PIQU'ED, (peekt,) *pp.* Irritated; nettled; offended; excited.

PIQU-EER'. See Pickeer.

PIQU-EER'ER, *n.* A plunderer; a freebooter. [See Pickeerer.] *Swift.*

PIQU'ET. See Picket.

PI-QUET', (pe-ket',) *n.* [Fr.] A game at cards played between two persons, with only thirty-two cards; all the deuces, threes, fours, fives, and sixes, being set aside. *Encyc.*

PIQU'ING, (peek'ing,) *ppr.* Irritating; offending; priding.

PI'RA-CY, *n.* [Fr. *piraterie*; L. *piratica*, from Gr. πειρατεια, from πειραω, to attempt, to dare, to enterprise, whence L. *periculum*, *experior.* The primary sense of the root is, to run, rush, or drive forward; allied to Sax. *faran*, Eng. to *fare.* Class Br.]

1. The act, practice, or crime, of robbing on the high seas; the taking of property from others by open violence and without authority, on the sea; a crime that answers to robbery on land. *Waller. Arbuthnot.*

Other acts than robbery on the high seas, are declared by statute to be *piracy.* See act of congress, April 30, 1790.

2. An infringement of the law of copyright, or the publishing of the writings of another without permission.

PI'RATE, *n.* [It. *pirata*; L. and Sp. *pirata*; Gr. πειρατης, from πειραω. (See Piracy.) Formerly this word signified a ship or sea soldier, answering to the *marine* of the present day.]

1. A robber on the high seas; one that by open violence takes the property of another on the high seas. In *strictness*, the word *pirate* is one who makes it his business to cruise for robbery or plunder; a freebooter on the seas.

2. An armed ship or vessel which sails without a legal commission, for the purpose of plundering other vessels indiscriminately on the high seas.

3. One who infringes the law of copyright, or publishes the writings of other men without permission. *Johnson.*

PI'RATE, *v. i.* To rob on the high seas. *Arbuthnot.*

PI'RATE, *v. t.* To take by theft or without right or permission, as books or writings.

They advertised they would *pirate* his edition. *Pope.*

PI'RA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Taken by theft or without right.

PI-RAT'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *piraticus.*]

1. Robbing or plundering by open violence on the high seas; as, a *piratical* commander or ship.

2. Consisting in piracy; predatory; robbing; as, a *piratical* trade or occupation.

3. Practicing literary theft.

The errors of the press were multiplied by *piratical* printers. *Pope.*

PI-RAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By piracy. *Bryant.*

PI'RA-TING, *ppr.* Robbing on the high seas; taking without right, as a book or writing.

2. *a.* Undertaken for the sake of piracy; as, a *pirating* expedition. *Milford.*

PI-ROGUE', (pe-rōg',) } *n.* [Sp. *piragua.* This
PI-RA'GUA, (pe-raw'gā,) } word is variously written, Periagua or Pinogue. The former is the spelling of Washington and Jefferson; the latter of Charlevoix.]

1. A canoe formed out of the trunk of a tree, or two canoes united. *Charlevoix.*

2. In *modern usage in America*, a narrow ferry-boat carrying two masts and a leeboard.

PIR-OU-ETTE', (pir-oo-et',) *n.* [Fr.] A whirling, or turning about on the toes in dancing.

2. The circumvolution of a horse on the same ground.

PIR'RY, *n.* A rough gale of wind; a storm. [*Not used.*] *Elyot.*

PIS'CA-RY, *n.* [It. *pescheria*, from *pescare*, to fish, Sp. *pescar*; Fr. *pêcherie*, from *pêcher*, to fish; L. *piscis*, a fish; *piscor*, to fish.]

In *law*, the right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters. *Blackstone.*

PIS-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *piscatio.* See Piscary and Fish.]

The act or practice of fishing. *Brown.*

PIS-CA-TŌ'RI-AL, } *a.* [L. *piscatorius.*]
PIS'CA-TO-RY, }

Relating to fishes or to fishing; as, a *piscatory* eclogue. *Addison.*

PIS'CES, *n. pl.* [L. *piscis.*]

In *astronomy*, the Fishes, the twelfth sign or constellation in the zodiac.

PIS'CI-NAL, *a.* Belonging to a fish-pond.

PIS'CINE, (-sin,) *a.* [L. *piscis*, a fish.]

Pertaining to fish or fishes; as, *piscine* remains. *Kirwan.*

PIS-CIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *piscis*, a fish, and *voro*, to eat.]

Feeding or subsisting on fishes. Many species of aquatic fowls are *piscivorous.*

PI'SE, (pē'zā) *n.* [Fr.] A species of wall made of stiff earth or clay rammed in between molds as it is carried up. *Gwilt.*

PISH, *exclam.* [Perhaps the Oriental בוש or בות. Class Bs, No. 2, 3.]

A word expressing contempt; sometimes spoken and written Pshaw.

PISH, *v. t.* To express contempt. *Pope.*

PI'SI-FORM, *a.* [L. *pisum*, a pea, and *forma*, form.]

Having the form of a pea.

Masses of *pisiform* argillaceous iron ore *Kirwan.*

PIS'MIRE, *n.* [The last syllable is the Sw. *myra*, Dan. *myre*, D. *mier*, an ant; Sax. *myra*, tender. I know not the origin or meaning of the first syllable.]

The insect called the Ant or Emmet. *Prior. Mortimer.*

PI'SO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. πισος, a pea, and λιθος, a stone.]

A calcareous stone, made up of globular concretions of the size of a pea; also called Pisolite. Oolite is similar in structure, but the concretions are as small as the roe of a fish. *Dana.*

PI-SO-LIT'IC, *a.* In *mineralogy*, resembling in structure peas agglutinated. *Mantell.*

PIS'O-PHALT, *n.* Pea-mineral or mineral-pea; a soft bitumen, black, and of a strong, pungent smell. It appears to be petroleum passing to asphalt. It holds a middle place between petrol, which is liquid, and asphalt, which is dry and brittle. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

[A mistaken orthography of Pissasphalt, and not at all derived from πισος, a pea.]

PISS, *v. t.* [D. and G. *pissen*; Dan. *pusser*; Sw. *pissa*; Fr. *pisser*; W. *pwsaw*; Basque, *pissa*; It. *pisciare*; Pers. پیشار *pishar*, urine. Class Br, No. 61, 69.]

To discharge the liquor secreted by the kidneys and lodged in the urinary bladder.

PISS, *n.* Urine; the liquor secreted by the kidneys into the bladder of an animal and discharged through the proper channel.

PISS'A-BED, *n.* The vulgar name of a yellow flower, growing among grass, the dandelion. *Loudon.*

PIS'SAS-PHALT, *n.* [Gr. πισσασφαλτον; πισσα, turpentine, and ασφαλτος, asphalt; Sp. *pissasfalto.*]

Earth-pitch; a soft bitumen of the consistence of tar, black, and of a strong smell. It is inflammable, and intermediate between petroleum and asphalt, and appears to be a combination of naphtha and asphalt. It is now considered as a mere variety of petroleum. Deprived of its naphtha, asphalt re-

PISS'BURNT, *a.* Stained with urine. [mains.

PIST, } *n.* [Fr. *piste*, from Sp. and Port. *pista*, from
PISTE, } Sp. *pistar*, to beat, or *pisonar*, to ram or drive.]

The track or footprint of a horseman on the ground he goes over. *Johnson.*

PIS-TA'CHIO, (pis-ta'sho,) *n.* [Fr. *pistache*; It. *pistacchio*; L. *pistachia*; Gr. πιστακια; Pers. فستق Ar. فستق *fostakon.*]

The nut of the Pistacia vera, a kind of turpentine-tree, containing a kernel of a pale greenish color, of a pleasant taste, resembling that of the almond, and yielding a well-tasted oil. It is wholesome and nutritive. The tree grows in Syria, Arabia, and Persia, and also in Sicily. *Brande.*

PIS'TA CITE, } See Eridots.
PIS'TA-ZITE. }

PIS-TA-REEN', *n.* A silver coin of the value of 17 or 18 cents, or 9*d.* sterling.

PIS'TIL, *n.* [L. *pistillum*, a pestle.]

In *botany*, the female sexual organ of all phenogamous plants. It is situated in the center of all hermaphrodite and female flowers, and generally consists of an ovary, one or more styles, and one or more stigmas; but the style is not essential.

PIS-TIL-LA'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* Growing on the pistil of a flower. *Barton.*

PIS'TIL-LATE, *a.* Having a pistil.

PIS-TIL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *pistillum*, a pestle, that is, a beater or driver.]

The act of pounding in a mortar. [*Little used.*]

PIS-TIL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*pistil* and L. *fero*, to bear.]
Having a pistil without stamens, as a female flower.

PIS'TOL, *n.* [Fr. *pistole, pistolet*; It. and Sp. *pistola*, a pistol. This word, like *piston* and *pestle*, signifies a driver, or a canal or spout, from the same root. Class Bs.]
A small fire-arm, or the smallest fire-arm used, differing from a musket chiefly in size. Pistols are of different lengths, and borne by horsemen, in cases at the saddle-bow, or by a girdle. Small pistols are carried in the pocket.

PIS'TOL, *v. t.* [Fr. *pistoler.*]
To shoot with a pistol.

PIS-TOLE', *n.* [Fr.] A gold coin of Spain, worth about 16 shillings sterling, or $3.60 cents. In other countries, it varies from $3 to $5. *McCulloch.*

PIS'TOL-ED, *pp.* Shot with a pistol.

PIS'TO-LET, *n.* [Fr.] A little pistol.

PIS'TOL-ING, *ppr.* Shooting with a pistol.

PIS'TON, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *piston*, from the root of Sp. *pisar, pistar*; L. *pinso*, the primary sense of which is, to press, send, drive, thrust, or strike, like *embolus*, from Gr. *εμβαλλω, βαλλω.*]
A short cylinder of metal or other solid substance, which fits exactly the cavity of a pump or barrel, and works up and down in it alternately. It is used in pumps and other engines or machines, for various purposes. *Brande.*

PIS'TON-ROD, *n.* The rod attaching the piston to the adjoining machinery. *Haldeman.*

PIT, *n.* [Sax. *pit* or *pyt*; D. *put*; W. *pyd*; Ir. *pit*; L. *puteus*; Sans. *put, puttu*; W. *pydaw*, a well or spring, an oozing fluid. It is uncertain whether this word originally signified a hollow place dug in the earth, or a natural spring of water and its basin. See Ar. فبط to spring, and Class Bd, No. 58, 59, 63.]

1. An artificial cavity made in the earth by digging; a deep hole in the earth. *Bacon. Shak.*

2. A deep place; an abyss; profundity.

Into what *pit* thou seest
From what hight fallen. *Milton.*

3. The grave. *Ps.* xxviii. and xxx.

4. The area for cock-fighting; whence the phrase, to *fly the pit.* *Locke. Hudibras.*

5. In *a theater*, the part on the ground-floor between the lower range of boxes and the stage. *Gwilt.*

6. The hollow of the body at the stomach. We say, the *pit* of the stomach.

7. The cavity under the shoulder; as, the *arm-pit.*

8. A dint made by impression on a soft substance, as by the finger, &c.

9. A little hollow in the flesh, made by a pustule, as in the small-pox.

10. A hollow place in the earth excavated for catching wild beasts; hence, in *Scripture*, whatever insnares and brings into calamity or misery, from which it is difficult to escape. *Ps.* vii. *Prov.* xxii. and xxiii.

11. Great distress and misery, temporal, spiritual, or eternal. *Is.* xxxviii. *Ps.* xl.

12. Hell; as, the bottomless *pit.* *Rev.* xx.

13. [Dutch.] The kernel of fruit, as of a cherry, &c.

PIT, *v. t.* To indent; to press into hollows.

2. To mark with little hollows, as by variolous pustules; as, the face *pitted* by the small-pox.

3. To set in competition, as in combat. *Federalist, Madison.*

PIT-A-HA'YA, *n.* A shrub of California, which yields a delicious fruit, the Cactus Pitajaya of Jacquin, or Cerus Pitajaya of De Candolle. *Encyc.*

PIT'A-PAT, *adv.* [Probably allied to *beat.*] In a flutter; with palpitation or quick succession of beats; as, his heart went *pitapat.*

PIT'A-PAT, *n.* A light, quick step.

Now I hear the *pitapat* of a pretty foot, through the dark alley. *Dryden.*

PITCH, *n.* [Sax. *pic*; D. *pik*; G. *pech*; Sw. *beck*; Dan. *beg*, or *beeg*; Ir. *pic*, or *pech*; W. *pyg*; Sp. *pez*; It. *pece*; Ir. *poix*; L. *pix*; Gr. *πισσα*, or *πιττα*; most probably named from its thickness or inspissation, from the root of *πηγω, πηγνυω, πησσω*, L. *figo.* See Class Bg, No. 23, 24, 33, 66.]

1. A thick, black substance obtained by boiling down tar, used in calking ships, &c.

2. A thick, tenacious substance, the juice of the silver fir of Central and Southern Europe, Abies picea, obtained by incision from the bark of the tree. When melted and pressed in bags of cloth, it is received into barrels. This is *Burgundy pitch.* *Fourcroy.*

Mineral pitch. See Bitumen and Asphalt.

PITCH, *n.* [from the root of *pike, peak*, W. *pig.* See the verb.]

1. *Literally*, a point; hence, any point or degree of elevation; as, a high *pitch*; lowest *pitch*

How high a *pitch* his resolution soars! *Shak.*
Alc biades was one of the best orators of his age, notwithstanding he lived when learning was at its highest *pitch.* *Addison.*

2. Highest rise. *Shak.*

3. Size; stature.

So like in person, garb, and *pitch.* *Hudibras.*

4. Degree; rate.

No *pitch* of glory from the grave is free. *Waller.*

5. The point where a declivity begins, or the declivity itself; descent; slope; as, the *pitch* of a hill.

6. The degree of descent or declivity.

7. A descent; a fall; a thrusting down.

8. Degree of elevation of the key-note of a tune, or of any note.

PITCH, *v. t.* [Formerly Pight; W. *piclaw*, to dart, from *pig*, a point, a pike; D. *pikken*, to *peck*, to *pick*, to pitch; G. *picken*; Fr. *ficher*; Arm. *ficha*: coinciding with L. *figo*, to *fix*, and uniting *pike, pique*, with *fix*, Sp. *picar*, It. *piccare*, to prick or sting.]

1. To throw or thrust, and *primarily*, to thrust a long or pointed object; hence, to fix; to plant; to set; as, to *pitch* a tent or pavilion; that is, to set the stakes. *Dryden.*

2. To throw at a point; as, to *pitch* quoits.

3. To throw headlong; as, to *pitch* one in the mire or down a precipice.

4. To throw with a fork; as, to *pitch* hay or sheaves of corn.

5. To regulate or set the key-note of a tune in music.

6. To set in array; to marshal or arrange in order; used chiefly in the participle; as, a *pitched* battle.

7. [from *pitch.*] To smear or pay over with pitch; as, to *pitch* the seams of a ship.

PITCH, *v. i.* To light; to settle; to come to rest from flight.

Take a branch of the tree on which the bees *pitch*, and wipe the hive. *Mortimer.*

2. To fall headlong; as, to *pitch* from a precipice; to *pitch* on the head. *Dryden.*

3. To plunge; as, to *pitch* into a river.

4. To fall; to fix choice; with *on* or *upon.*

Pitch upon the best course of life, and custom will render it the most easy. *Tillotson.*

5. To fix a tent or temporary habitation; to encamp.

Laban with his brethren *pitched* in the Mount of Gilead. — Gen. xxxi.

6. In *navigation*, to rise and fall, as the head and stern of a ship passing over waves.

7. To flow or fall precipitously, as a river.

Over this rock the river *pitches* in one entire sheet. *B. Trumbull.*

PITCH'-BLACK, *a.* Black as pitch.

PITCH'BLENDE, *n.* An ore of uranium, of a black or brownish color, and semi-metallic luster. It affords an orange color in painting. *Dana.*

PITCH'ED, (pitcht,) *pp* or *a.* Set; planted; fixed; thrown headlong; set in array; smeared with pitch.

PITCH'ER, *n.* [Arm. *picher*; Basque, *pegar*; from its spout, or from throwing.]

1. An earthen vessel with a spout for pouring out liquors. This is its present signification. It seems formerly to have signified a water-pot, jug, or jar, with ears. *Shak.*

2. An instrument for piercing the ground. *Mortimer.*

3. One who pitches any thing, as hay, quoits, &c.

PITCH'ER-PLANT, *n.* See Nepenthus.

PITCH'-FAR-THING, *n.* A play in which copper coin is pitched into a hole; called also Chuck-Farthing, from the root of *choke.*

PITCH'FORK, *n.* [W. *picfors.*]
A fork or farming utensil used in throwing hay or sheaves of grain, in loading or unloading carts and wagons.

PITCH'I-NESS, *n.* [from *pitch.*] Blackness; darkness. [*Little used.*]

PITCH'ING, *ppr.* Setting; planting or fixing; throwing headlong; plunging; daubing with pitch; setting, as a tune.

2. *a.* Declivous; descending; sloping; as a hill.

PITCH'ING, *n.* In *navigation*, the rising and falling of the head and stern of a ship, as she moves over waves; or the vertical vibration of a ship about her center of gravity. *Mar. Dict.*

PITCH'-ORE, *n.* Pitchblende, an ore of uranium.

PITCH'-PIPE, *n.* A wind instrument used by choristers in regulating the *pitch* or elevation of the key or leading note of a tune. *Spectator.*

PITCH'-STONE, *n.* A variety of obsidian, being an unstratified and volcanic rock, having the appearance of indurated pitch. [See Obsidian.] It occurs in large beds, and sometimes forms whole mountains. *Lyell.*

PITCH'Y, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of pitch; like pitch. *Woodward.*

2. Smeared with pitch. *Dryden.*

3. Black; dark; dismal; as, the *pitchy* mantle of night. *Shak.*

PIT'-COAL, *n.* Mineral coal; coal dug from the earth.

PIT'E-OUS, *a.* [See Pity.] Sorrowful; mournful; that may excite pity; as, a *piteous* look.

2. Wretched; miserable; deserving compassion, as, a *piteous* condition.

3. Compassionate; affected by pity. *Prior. Pope.*

4. Pitiful; paltry; poor; as, *piteous* amends. *Milton.*

PIT'E-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a piteous manner; with compassion. *Shak.*

2. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

PIT'E-OUS-NESS, *n.* Sorrowfulness.

2. Tenderness; compassion.

PIT'FALL, *n.* A pit slightly covered for concealment, and intended to catch wild beasts or men.

PIT'FALL, *v. t.* To lead into a pitfall. *Milton.*

PITH, *n.* [Sax. *pitha*; D. *pit*, pith, kernel.]

1. The soft, spongy substance in the center of plants and trees. *Bacon. Encyc.*

2. In *animals*, the spinal cord. *Ray.*

3. Strength or force. *Shak.*

4. Energy; cogency; concentrated force; closeness and vigor of thought and style.

5. Condensed substance or matter; quintessence. The summary contains the *pith* of the original.

6. Weight; moment; importance.

Enterprises of great *pith* and moment. *Shak.*

PITH, *v. t.* To sever the spinal cord or marrow, as by thrusting in a knife. A mode of putting animals to death. *Library of Entertaining Knowledge.*

PITH'I-LY, *adv.* With strength; with close or concentrated force; cogently; with energy.

PITH'I-NESS, *n.* Strength; concentrated force; as, the *pithiness* of a reply. *Spenser.*

PITH'LESS, *a.* Destitute of pith; wanting strength.

2. Wanting cogency or concentrated force.

PIT'-HOLE, *n.* A mark made by disease. [*Obs.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

PITH'Y, *a.* Consisting of pith; containing pith; abounding with pith; as, a *pithy* substance; a *pithy* stem.

2. Containing concentrated force; forcible; energetic; as, a *pithy* word or expression.

This *pithy* speech prevailed, and all agreed. *Dryden.*

3. Uttering energetic words or expressions.

In all these, Goodman Fact was very short, but *pithy.* *Addison.*

PIT'I-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *pitoyable*; from *pity.*]
Deserving pity; worthy of compassion; miserable; as, *pitiable* persons; a *pitiable* condition. *Atterbury.*

PIT'I-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of deserving compassion. *Kettlewell.*

PIT'I-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner deserving pity; miserably.

PIT'I-ED, (pit'id,) *pp.* Compassionated. [See the verb to Pity.]

PIT'I-ED-LY, *adv.* In a situation to be pitied.

PIT'I-FUL, *a.* [See Pity.] Full of pity; tender; compassionate; having a heart to feel sorrow and sympathy for the distressed. *James* v. 1 *Pet.* iii. [*This is the proper sense of the word.*]

2. Miserable; moving compassion; as, a sight most *pitiful*; a *pitiful* condition. *Shak. Ray.*
[This is a very improper use of *pitiful* for *pitiable.*]

3. To be pitied for its littleness or meanness; paltry; contemptible; despicable.

That's villainous, and shows a most *pitiful* ambition in the fool that uses it. *Shak.*

4. Very small; insignificant.

PIT'I-FUL-LY, *adv.* With pity; compassionately.

Pitifully behold the sorrows of our hearts. *Com. Prayer.*

2. In a manner to excite pity.

They would sigh and groan as *pitifully* as other men. *Tillotson.*

3. Contemptibly; with meanness. *Richardson.*

PIT'I-FUL-NESS, *n.* Tenderness of heart that disposes to pity; mercy; compassion. *Sidney.*

2. Contemptibleness.

PIT'I-LESS, *a.* Destitute of pity; hard-hearted; *applied to persons*; as, a *pitiless* master.

2. Exciting no pity; as, a *pitiless* state.

PIT'I-LESS-LY, *adv.* Without mercy or compassion.

PIT'I-LESS-NESS, *n.* Unmercifulness; insensibility to the distresses of others.

PIT'MAN, *n.* The man that stands in a pit when sawing timber with another man who stands above. *Mozon.*

2. The piece of timber which connects the lower end of a mill-saw with the wheel that moves it.

PIT'SAW, *n.* A large saw used in dividing timber, and used by two men, one of whom stands in a pit below. *Mozon.*

PIT'TA-CAL, *n.* [Gr. *πιττα*, pitch, and *καλλος*, beauty.]
A dark-blue, solid substance, somewhat like indigo, obtained from wood tar. *Ure.*

PIT'TANCE, *n.* [Fr. *pitance*; It. *pietanza*; Port. *pitança.* The word signifies, primarily, a portion of food allowed to a monk. The Spanish has *pitar*, to distribute allowances of meat, and *pitancero*, a person who distributes allowances, or a friar who lives on charity.]

1. An allowance of meat in a monastery.

2. A very small portion allowed or assigned. *Shak.*

3. A very small quantity, as of money, &c. *Arbuthnot.*

PIT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* [from *pit.*] Marked with little hollows; set in competition, as in combat.

PIT'TING, *ppr.* Marking with little hollows; setting in competition.

PIT'TI-ZITE, *n.* [Gr. πισσα or πιττα, pitch.] Pitchy iron ore. *Ure.*

PI-TU'I-TA-RY, *a.* [L. *pituita*, phlegm, rheum; Gr. πτυω, to spit.]

That secretes phlegm or mucus; as, the *pituitary* membrane. *Med. Repos.*

The *pituitary gland* is a small oval body on the lower side of the brain, erroneously supposed by the ancients to secrete the mucus of the nostrils. *Parr. Quincy.*

PIT'U-ITE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pituita.*] Mucus.

PI-TU'I-TOUS, *a.* [L. *pituitosus.*] Consisting of mucus, or resembling it in qualities.

PITY, *n.* [Fr. *pitié*; It. *pietà*, pity and piety, Sp. *piedad*, pity and piety; Port. *piedade*, id. The Latin, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese languages unite *pity* and *piety* in the same word, and the word may be from the root of *compassion*; L. *patior*, to suffer; It. *compatire*, Sp. and Port. *compadecerse*, to pity.]

1. The feeling or suffering of one person, excited by the distresses of another; sympathy with the grief or misery of another; compassion or fellow-suffering.

He that hath *pity* upon the poor lendeth to the Lord. — Prov. xix.

In *Scripture*, however, the word *pity* usually includes compassion accompanied with some act of charity or benevolence, and not simply a fellow-feeling of distress.

Pity is always painful, yet always agreeable. *Kames.*

2. The ground or subject of pity; cause of grief; thing to be regretted.

What *pity* is it
That we can die but once to serve our country! *Addison.*
That he is old, the more is the *pity*, his white hairs do witness it. *Shak.*

In this sense the word has a plural. It is a thousand *pities* he should waste his estate in prodigality.

PIT'Y, *v. t.* [Fr. *pitoyer.*]

To feel pain or grief for one in distress; to have sympathy for; to compassionate; to have tender feelings for one, excited by his unhappiness.

Like as a father *pitieth* his children, so the Lord *pitieth* them that fear him. — Ps. ciii.
Taught by that Power who *pities* me,
I learn to *pity* them. *Goldsmith.*

PIT'Y, *v. i.* To be compassionate; to exercise pity.

I will not *pity*, nor spare, nor have mercy. — Jer. xiii.

[*But this may be considered as an elliptical phrase.*]

PIT'Y-ING, *ppr.* Compassionating; sympathizing.

PIT'Y-ING-LY, *adv.* Sympathizingly; compassionately.

PIU, [It.] In *music*, a little.

PIV'OT, *n.* [Fr. In Italian, *pivolo*, or *piulo*, is a peg or pin.]

1. A pin or short shaft on which any thing turns. *Dryden.*

2. In *military affairs*, the officer or soldier upon whom the different wheelings are made in the various evolutions of the drill. *Brande.*

PIX, *n.* [L. *pyxis.*]

1. A little box or chest in which the consecrated host is kept in the Roman Catholic church. *Hanmer.*

2. A box used, in English coinage, for the trial of gold and silver coin. *Brande.*

PIX'Y, *n.* A fairy. [*Local in England.*] *Holloway.*

PIZ'ZLE, *n.* [D. *pees*, a tendon or string.]

In *certain quadrupeds*, the part which is official to generation and the discharge of urine. *Brown.*

PLA-CA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from *placable.*] The quality of being appeasable; susceptibility of being pacified.
PLA'CA-BLE-NESS, }

PLA'CA-BLE, *a.* [It. *placabile*; Sp. *placable*; L. *placabilis*, from *placo*, to pacify; probably formed on the root of *lay.* See PLEASE.]

That may be appeased or pacified; appeasable; admitting its passions or irritations to be allayed; willing to forgive.

Methought I saw him *placable* and mild. *Milton*

PLA-CARD', *n.* [Fr. *placard*; Sp. *placarte*; D. *plakaat*; *plakken*, to paste or stick; G. and Dan. *placat*; Fr. *plaquer*, to clap on, Arm. *placqa.* According to the French orthography, this word is composed of *plaquer*, to lay or clap on, and *carte*, card.]

Properly, a written or printed paper posted in a public place. It seems to have been formerly the name of an edict, proclamation, or manifesto, issued by authority; but this sense is, I believe, seldom or never annexed to the word. A *placard* now is an advertisement, or a libel, or a paper intended to censure public or private characters, or public measures, posted in a public place. In the case of libels or papers intended to censure public or private characters, or the measures of government, these papers are usually pasted up at night for secrecy. It is used also for any paper posted to give public notice, as an advertisement.

PLA-CARD', *v. t.* To post, as a writing or libel, in a public place. It is sometimes used in a good sense.

2. To notify publicly.

PLA-CARD'ED, *pp.* Posted in a public place; notifying publicly.

PLA-CARD'ING, *ppr.* Posting in a public place.

PLA'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *placo*, to appease.]

To appease or pacify; to conciliate. *Forbes.*

PLACE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; Sp. *plaza*; Port. *praça*; It. *piazza*, for *platza*; Arm. *plaç*; D. *plaats*; G. *platz*; Sw. *plats*; Dan. *plads.* Words of this signification have for their radical sense, to *lay.*]

1. A particular portion of space of indefinite extent, occupied, or intended to be occupied, by any person or thing, and considered as the space where a person or thing does or may rest or has rested, as distinct from space in general.

Look from the *place* where thou art. — Gen. xiii.
The *place* whereon thou standest is holy ground. — Ex. iii.
Every *place* whereon the sole of your foot shall tread shall be yours. — Deut. xi.
David's *place* was empty. — 1 Sam. xx.

2. Any portion of space, as distinct from space in general.

Enlargement and deliverance shall arise to the Jews from another *place*. — Esth. iv.

3. Local existence.

From whose face the earth and the heaven fled away, and there was found no *place* for them. — Rev. xx.

4. Separate division, room, or apartment.

His catalogue had an especial *place* for sequestered divines. *Fell.*

5. Seat; residence; mansion.

The Romans shall come and take away both our *place* and nation. — John xi.

6. A portion or passage of writing or of a book.

The *place* of the Scripture which he read was this. — Acts viii.

7. Point or degree in order of proceeding; as, in the first *place*; in the second *place*; in the last *place.* Hence,

8. Rank; order of priority, dignity, or importance. He holds the first *place* in society, or in the affections of the people.

9. Office; employment; official station. The man has a *place* under the government.

Do you your office, or give up your *place*. *Shak.*

10. Ground; room.

There is no *place* of doubting but that it is the very same. *Hammond.*

11. Station in life; calling; occupation; condition. All, in their several *places*, perform their duty.

12. A city; a town; a village. In what *place* does he reside? He arrived at this *place* in the mail-coach. *Gen.* xviii.

13. In *military affairs*, a fortified town or post; a fortress; a fort; as, a strong *place*; a *place* easily defended. The *place* was taken by assault.

14. A country; a kingdom. England is the *place* [of his birth.

15. Space in general.

But she all *place* within herself confines. *Davies.*

16. Room; stead; with the sense of substitution.

And Joseph said to them, Fear not: for I am in the *place* of God. — Gen. l.

17. Room; kind reception.

My word hath no *place* in you. — John viii.

18. The *place* of a heavenly body, in *astronomy*, is the sign and degree of the zodiac in which it is at any given time; usually expressed either by its latitude and longitude, or by its right ascension and declination. *Hutton.*

To take place; to come; to happen; to come into actual existence or operation; as when we say, this or that event will or will not *take place.* The perfect exemption of man from calamity can never *take place* in this state of existence.

2. To take the precedence or priority. *Addison. Locke.*

To take the place, but sometimes *to take place*, omitting the article, is to occupy the place or station of another.

To have place; to have a station, room, or seat. Such desires can *have* no *place* in a good heart.

2. To have actual existence.

To give place; to make room or way. *Give place* to your superiors.

2. To give room; to give advantage; to yield to the influence of; to listen to.

Neither *give place* to the devil. — Eph. iv.

3. To give way; to yield to and suffer to pass away.

High place; in *Scripture*, a mountain on which sacrifices were offered.

PLACE, *v. t.* [Fr. *placer.*]

1. To put or set in a particular part of space, or in a particular part of the earth, or in something on its surface; to locate; as, to *place* a house by the side of a stream; to *place* a book on the shelf; to *place* a body of cavalry on each flank of an army.

2. To appoint, set, induct, or establish, in an office.

Thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness; and *place* such over them to be rulers of thousands, &c. — Ex. xviii.

It is a high moral duty of sovereign and supreme magistrates and councils, to *place* in office men of unquestionable virtue and talents. *Anon.*

3. To put or set in any particular rank, state, or condition. Some men are *placed* in a condition of rank and opulence, others are *placed* in low or narrow circumstances; but in whatever sphere men are *placed*, contentment will insure to them a large portion of happiness.

4. To set; to fix; as, to *place* one's affections on an object, to *place* confidence in a friend.

5. To put, to invest, as, to *place* money in the funds or in a bank.

6. To put out at interest; to lend; as, to *place* money *in* good hands or in good security.

PLA-CE'BO, *n.* [L. *placeo.*]

1. In *the Roman Catholic church*, the vesper hymn for the dead, beginning, "*Placebo Domino.*" *Fosbroke.*

2. In *medicine*, a prescription more to please than benefit the patient. *Forsyth.*

PLĀCE'ED, (plāst,) *pp.* Set; fixed; located; established.

PLĀCE'MAN, *n.* One that has an office under a government.

PLA-CEN'TA, *n.* [L.; probably from the root of D. *plakken*; Fr. *plaquer*, to stick or clap together.]

1. In *anatomy*, the substance that connects the ovum to the womb, a soft, roundish mass or cake by which the principal connection is maintained between the parent and the fetus. *Core. Quincy.*

2. The part of a plant or fruit to which the seeds are attached. *Core. Parr.*

PLA-CEN'TAL, *a.* Pertaining to the placenta. *Waterhouse.*

PLAC-EN-TA'TION, *n.* In *botany*, the disposition of the cotyledons or lobes in the vegetation or germination of seeds. *Martyn.*

PLAC-EN-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *placenta* and *fero.*] In *botany*, bearing or producing a placenta. *Lindley.*

PLĀ'CER, *n.* One who places, locates, or sets. *Spenser.*

PLAC'ID, *a.* [L. *placidus*, from *placeo*, to appease.]

1. Gentle; quiet; undisturbed; equable; as, a *placid* motion of the spirits. *Bacon.*

2. Serene; mild; unruffled; indicating peace of mind; as, a *placid* countenance or smile.

3. Calm; tranquil; serene; not stormy; as, a *placid* sky.

4. Calm; quiet; unruffled; as, a *placid* stream.

PLAC'ID-LY, *adv.* Mildly; calmly; quietly; without disturbance or passion.

PLAC'ID-NESS, } *n.* Calmness; quiet; tranquillity;
PLA-CID'I-TY, } unruffled state.

2. Mildness; gentleness; sweetness of disposition. *Chandler.*

PLAC'ING, *ppr.* Setting; fixing; establishing.

PLAC'IT, (plas'it,) *n.* [L. *placitum*, that which pleases, a decree, from *placeo*, to please.]

A decree or determination. [*Not in use.*] *Glanville.*

PLAC'I-TO-RY, *a.* Relating to pleas or pleading in courts of law. *Clayton.*

PLACK'ET, *n.* [from the Fr. *plaquer*, to clap on. See PLACARD.]

A petticoat. If this is the sense of the word in Shakspeare, it is derivative. The word signifies the opening of the garment; but it is nearly or wholly obsolete.

PLA-COID'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the placoidians.

PLA-COID'I-ANS, *n. pl.* [Gr. πλαξ, a plate, and εἶδος, form.]

The first order of fishes in the arrangement of Agassiz, having the skin covered with enameled plates, as the sharks, rays, lampreys, &c.

PLA-FOND', *n.* [Fr.] The ceiling of a room, whether flat or arched; any soffit.

PLĀ'GAL, *a.* [Gr. πλαγιος.]

Plagal melodies, in *music*, are such as have their principal notes lying between the fifth of the key and its octave or twelfth. [See AUTHENTIC.] *Brande.*

PLĀ'GI-A-RISM, *n.* [from *plagiary.*]

The act of purloining another man's literary works, or introducing passages from another man's writings, and putting them off as one's own; literary theft. *Swift.*

PLĀ'GI-A-RIST, *n.* One that purloins the writings of another, and puts them off as his own.

PLĀ'GI-A-RIZE, *v. t.* To steal or purloin from the writings of another.

PLĀ'GI-A-RIZ-ED, *pp.* Stolen from the writings of another.

PLĀ'GI-A-RIZ-ING, *ppr.* Purloining from the writings of another.

PLĀ'GI-A-RY, *n.* [L. *plagium*, a kidnapping, probably from *plaga*, nets, toil, that which is *layed* or spread, from the root of Eng. *lay.* The L. *plaga*, a stroke, is the same word differently applied, a *laying* on.]

1. A thief in literature; one that purloins another

er's writings, and offers them to the public as his own. *South. Dryden.*

2. The crime of literary theft. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PLA'GI-A-RY, *a.* Stealing men; kidnapping. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

2. Practicing literary theft. *Hall.*

PLA'GI-ON-ITE, *n.* [Gr. πλαγιος, oblique, alluding to the crystallization.]

A blackish, lead-gray ore of antimony and lead.

PLAGUE, (plāg,) *n.* [Sp. *plaga* or *llaga*, a wound, a plague; It. *piaga*, for *plaga*; G. and Dan. *plage*; Sw. *plåga*; W. *pla*, plague; *llac*, a slap; *llaciaw*, to strike, to lick, to cudgel; Ir. *plaig*; L. *plaga*, a stroke, Gr. πληγη. (See Lick and Lay.) The primary sense is, a stroke or striking. So *afflict* is from the root of *flog*, and probably of the same family as *plague*.]

1. Any thing troublesome or vexatious; but, in this sense, applied to the vexations we suffer from men, and not to the unavoidable evils inflicted on us by divine Providence. The application of the word to the latter would now be irreverent and reproachful.

2. A pestilential disease; an acute, malignant, febrile disease, that often prevails in Egypt, Syria, and Turkey, and has at times prevailed in the large cities of Europe, with frightful mortality.

3. A state of misery. *Ps.* xxxviii.

4. Any great natural evil or calamity; as, the ten *plagues* of Egypt.

PLAGUE, (plag,) *v. t.* [Sp. *plagar*; W. *placaw*; It. *piagare*; G. *plagen*; Dan. *plager*; Sw. *plåga*; from the noun.]

1. To infest with disease, calamity, or natural evil of any kind.

Thus were they *plagued*
And worn with famine. *Milton.*

2. To vex; to tease; to harass; to trouble; to embarrass; *a very general and indefinite signification.*

If her nature be so,
Then she will *plague* the man that loves her most. *Spenser.*

PLAGUE'FUL, *a.* Abounding with plagues; infected with plagues.

PLAGUE'LESS, *a.* Free from plagues or the plague.

PLAGU'I-LY, (plāg'e-le,) *adv.* Vexatiously; in a manner to vex, harass, or embarrass; greatly; horribly. [*In vulgar use.*] *Swift. Dryden.*

PLAGU'Y, (plag'e,) *a.* Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting. [*Vulgar.*] *Hudibras.*

PLAICE, } *n.* [Fr. *plie*; Sp. *platija*; G. *platteise*; Dan.
PLAISE, } *plat-fisk*, flat fish; from *plat*, flat.]

A fish of the genus Platessa, (Pleuronectes, *Linn.*,) allied to the flounder, and growing to the size of eight or ten pounds or more. This fish is more flat and square than the halibut.

PLAICE'MOUTH, *n.* A wry mouth. *B. Jonson.*

PLAID, (plad,) *n.* [Qu. W. *plaid*, a partition; diversity of colors being often named from dividing.]

A striped or variegated cloth, worn as an outer garment by the Highlanders in Scotland. It is a narrow woolen stuff, worn round the waist or on the shoulders, reaching to the knees, and, in cold weather, to the feet. It is worn by both sexes. *Pennant.*

PLAIN, *a.* [Fr. *plain*; It. *piano*; Sp. *plano*, *llano*; Port. *plano*, from L. *planus*; G. and Sw. *plan*; D. *plein*; Sw. Dan. D. and G. *plan*, a plan or scheme; W. *plan*, a plane, a plantation, a shoot or cion, a ray of light, whence *plant*, children, issue; *plenniaw*, to radiate, *plenig*, radiant, splendid, whence *ysplan*, clear, bright, splendid, and *ysplander*, L. *splendor*. The Gr. πλαναω, to wander, is from the same root. Here we have decisive evidence, that *plain*, *plan*, *plant*, and *splendor*, are from the same radix. (See Plane.) Class Ln, No. 4, 6, 7.]

1. Smooth; even; level; flat; without elevations and depressions; not rough; as, *plain* ground or land; a *plain* surface. In this sense, in philosophical writings, it is written Plane.

2. Open; clear; unencumbered; fair.

Our troops beat an army in *plain* fight and open field. *Felton.*

3. Void of beauty or ornament; simple; as, a *plain* dress.

Plain without pomp, and rich without a show. *Dryden.*

4. Artless; simple; unlearned; without disguise, cunning, or affectation; without refinement; as, men of the *plainer* sort. *Gen.* xxv. *Bacon.*

Plain, but pious Christians. *Hammond.*

5. Artless; simple; unaffected; unembellished; as, a *plain* tale or narration.

6. Honestly undisguised; open; frank; sincere; unreserved. I will tell you the *plain* truth.

Give me leave to be *plain* with you. *Bacon.*

7. Mere; bare; as, a *plain* knave or fool. *Shak. Pope.*

8. Evident to the understanding; clear; manifest; not obscure; as, *plain* words or language; a *plain* difference; a *plain* argument.

It is *plain* in the history, that Esau was never subject to Jacob. *Locke.*

9. Not much varied by modulations; as, a *plain* song or tune.

10. Not high seasoned; not rich; not luxuriously dressed; as, a *plain* diet.

11. Not ornamented with figures; as, *plain* muslin.

12. Not dyed.

13. Not difficult; not embarrassing; as, a *plain* case in law.

14. Easily seen or discovered; not obscure or difficult to be found; as, a *plain* road or path. Our course is very *plain*. *Ps.* xxvii.

PLAIN, *adv.* Not obscurely; in a manner to be easily understood.

2. Distinctly; articulately; as, to speak *plain*. *Mark* vii.

3. With simplicity; artlessly; bluntly.

PLAIN, *n.* [Ir. *cluain*; W. *llan*; Fr. *plaine*. See the adjective.]

1. Level land; usually, an open field with an even surface, or a surface little varied by inequalities; as, all the *plain* of Jordan. *Gen.* xiii.

2. Field of battle. *Arbuthnot.*

PLAIN, *v. t.* To level; to make plain or even on the surface. *Hayward.*

2. To lament or wail; as, to *plain* one's case. *Spenser.*

PLAIN, *v. i.* [Fr. *plaindre*; L. *plango*.]

To lament or bewail. [*Not used.*] [See Complain.]

PLAIN'-CHANT, *n.* See Plain Song.

PLAIN'-DEAL-ER, *n.* One who speaks out his views with great plainness.

PLAIN'-DEAL-ING, *a.* [*plain* and *deal*.]

Dealing or communicating with frankness and sincerity; honest; open; speaking and acting without art; as, a *plain-dealing* man. *Shak. L'Estrange.*

PLAIN'-DEAL-ING, *n.* A speaking or communicating with openness and sincerity; management without art, stratagem, or disguise; sincerity. *Dryden.*

PLAIN'-HEART'ED, *a.* Having a sincere heart; communicating without art, reserve, or hypocrisy; of a frank disposition. *Milton.*

PLAIN'-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Frankness of disposition; sincerity. *Hallywell.*

PLAIN'ING, *n.* Complaint. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

PLAIN'LY, *adv.* With a level surface. [*Little used.*]

2. Without cunning or disguise.

3. Without ornament or artificial embellishment; as, to be *plainly* clad.

4. Frankly; honestly; sincerely; as, deal *plainly* with me. *Pope.*

5. In earnest; fairly. *Clarendon.*

6. In a manner to be easily seen or comprehended.

Thou shalt write on the stones all the words of this law very *plainly*. — Deut. xxvii.

7. Evidently; clearly; not obscurely. The doctrines of grace are *plainly* taught in the Scriptures.

PLAIN'NESS, *n.* Levelness; evenness of surface.

2. Want of ornament; want of artificial show.

So modest *plainness* sets off sprightly wit. *Pope.*

3. Openness; rough, blunt, or unrefined frankness.

Your *plainness* and your shortness please me well. *Shak.*

4. Artlessness; simplicity; candor; as, unthinking *plainness*. *Dryden.*

5. Clearness; openness; sincerity.

Seeing, then, we have such hope, we use great *plainness* of speech. — 2 Cor. iii.

PLAIN'-SONG, *n.* An ecclesiastical chant in duple measure with notes of equal length, and rarely extending beyond the compass of an octave. *P. Cyc.*

PLAIN'-SPŌK-EN, *a.* Speaking with plain, unreserved sincerity. *Dryden.*

PLAINT, *n.* [Fr *plainte*, from *plaindre*, to lament, from L. *plango*, to strike, to beat, to lament, whence *complaint*; Gr. πλησσω, πλητω, to strike, from the root πληγω, *disused*, whence πληγη, a stroke, L. *plaga*, Eng. *plague*; Goth. *flekan*, to lament; Sp. *plañir*, from the Latin. The primary sense is, to strike, that is, to drive or thrust, applied to the hand or to the voice; or the sense of complaint and lamentation is from beating the breast, as in violent grief; Sw. *plagga*, to beat.]

1. Lamentation; complaint; audible expression of sorrow.

From inward grief
His bursting passion into *plaints* thus poured. *Milton.*

2. Complaint; representation made of injury or wrong done.

There are three just grounds of war with Spain; one of *plaints*; two upon defense. *Bacon.*

3. In *law*, a private memorial tendered to a court, in which the person sets forth his cause of action. *Blackstone.*

4. In *law*, a complaint; a formal accusation exhibited by a private person against an offender for a breach of law or a public offense. *Laws of New York and Conn.*

PLAINT'FUL, *a.* Complaining; expressing sorrow with an audible voice; as, my *plaintful* tongue. *Sidney.*

PLAINT'IFF, *n.* [Fr. *plaintif*, mournful, making complaint.]

In *law*, the person who commences a suit before a tribunal, for the recovery of a claim; opposed to Defendant.

[Prior uses this word as an adjective, in the French sense, for *plaintive*, but the use is not authorized.]

PLAINT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *plaintif*.]

1. Lamenting; complaining; expressive of sorrow; as, a *plaintive* sound or song. *Dryden.*

2. Complaining; expressing sorrow or grief, repining.

To soothe the sorrows of her *plaintive* son. *Dryden.*

PLAINT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner expressive of grief.

PLAINT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of expressing grief.

PLAINT'LESS, *a.* Without complaint; unrepining.

PLAIN'-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* Plain needlework, as distinguished from embroidery. *Pope.*

PLAIT, *n.* [W. *pleth*, a plait or fold; *plethu*, to plait or braid, from *lleth*; Sw. *flata*, Dan. *fletter*, to plait, braid, twist, Russ. *pletu*, *opletayu*, Fr. *plisser*, with a dialectical change of *t* to *s*. Qu. Gr. πλωθω, to twist.]

1. A fold; a doubling; as of cloth.

It is very difficult to trace out the figure of a vest through all the *plaits* and folding of the drapery. *Addison.*

2. A braid, as of hair or straw.

PLAIT, *v. t.* To fold; to double in narrow streaks; as, to *plait* a gown or a sleeve. *Gay.*

2. To braid; to interweave strands; as, to *plait* the hair.

3. To entangle; to involve. *Shak.*

PLAIT'ED, *pp* or *a.* Folded; braided; interwoven.

PLAIT'ER, *n.* One that plaits or braids.

PLAIT'ING, *ppr.* Folding; doubling; braiding.

PLAN, *n.* [Fr. G. D. Dan. Sw. and Russ. *plan*. The Italian has *pianta*, a *plant*, and a *plan*, and in Welsh *plan* is a shoot, cion, plantation, or planting, and a *plane*. Hence *plan*, *plain*, *plane*, and *plant*, are from one root. The primary sense of the verb is to extend.]

1. A draught or form; *properly*, the representation of any thing drawn on a *plane*, as a map or chart, which is a representation of some portion of land or water. But the word is applied particularly to the model of a building, showing the form, extent, and divisions in miniature, and it may be applied to the draught or representation of any projected work on paper, or on a plane surface; as, the *plan* of a town or city, or of a harbor or fort. The form of a machine in miniature is called a Model.

2. A scheme devised; a project; the form of something to be done existing in the mind, with the several parts adjusted in idea, expressed in words or committed to writing; as, the *plan* of a constitution of government; the *plan* of a treaty; the *plan* of an expedition.

PLAN, *v. t.* To form a draught or representation of any intended work.

2. To scheme; to devise; to form in design; as, to *plan* the conquest of a country; to *plan* a reduction of taxes, or of the national debt.

PLA'NA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a plane. *Dict.*

PLANCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *planche*, a plank. See Plank.]

To plank; to cover with planks or boards. *Gorges.*

PLANCH'ED, (plancht,) *pp.* Covered or made of planks or boards.

PLANCH'ER, *n.* A floor. *Bacon.*

PLANCH'ET, *n.* [Fr. *planchette*. See Plank.]

A flat piece of metal or coin. *Encyc.*

PLANCH'ING, *n.* The laying of floors in a building; also, a floor of boards or planks. *Carew.*

PLANE, *a.* [L. *planus*. See Plain.] Without elevations or depressions; even; level; flat; as, a *plane* surface.

Plane chart; a chart constructed on the supposition of the earth and sea being an extended plane surface, with the degrees of latitude and longitude every where equal.

A *plane figure*, in *geometry*, is a surface in which, if any two points are taken, the straight line which joins them lies wholly in that surface.

A *plane angle*, is one contained between two lines or surfaces, in contradistinction to a solid angle. *Encyc.*

Plane sailing; in *navigation*, the art of determining the ship's place, on the supposition that she is moving on a plane. *Brande.*

PLANE, *n.* [from L. *planus*. See Plain.]

1. In *geometry*, an even or level surface, like *plain* in popular language.

2. In *astronomy*, an imaginary surface supposed to pass through any of the curves described on the celestial sphere; as, the *plane* of the ecliptic; the *plane* of a planet's orbit; the *plane* of a great circle.

3. In *mechanics*. See Plane Figure.

4. In *joinery* and *cabinet work*, an instrument consisting of a smooth piece of wood, with an aperture, through which passes obliquely a piece of edged steel or chisel, used in paring or smoothing boards or wood of any kind.

A *horizontal plane* is parallel to the horizon.

An *inclined plane* is any plane inclined to the horizon, by whatever angle.

PLANE, *v. t.* To make smooth; to pare off the inequalities of the surface of a board or other piece of wood by the use of a plane.

2. To free from inequalities of surface. *Arbuthnot.*

PLAN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made smooth with a plane; leveled.

PLAN'ET, *n.* [Fr. *planete*; It. *pianeta*; L. Sp. and Port. *planeta*; W. *planed*; Gr. πλανητης, wandering, from πλαναω, to wander, allied to L. *planus*, Fr. *lein.* see PLANT.]

A celestial body which revolves about the sun, in an orbit of a moderate degree of eccentricity, in distinction from a *comet*, which has a very eccentric orbit. The planets are sometimes called *primary* planets, in distinction from those bodies called *secondary* planets, moons, or satellites, which revolve about some planet as their center, and with that revolve about the sun. The primary planets are named Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Five smaller planets, denominated by some *asteroids*, namely, Ceres, Pallas, Juno, Vesta, and Astræa, have recently been discovered between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, being without the earth's orbit, are sometimes called the *superior* planets; Venus and Mercury, being within the earth's orbit, are called *inferior* planets. The planets are opaque bodies, which receive their light from the sun. They are so named from their *motion* or *revolution*, in distinction from the *fixed* stars, and are distinguished from the latter by their not twinkling.

PLANE'-TA-BLE, *n.* An instrument or board marked off into degrees from the center, used in surveying land, by which the draught or plan is taken on the spot during the progress of the survey. *Hutton.*

PLAN-ET-A'RI-UM, *n.* An astronomical machine which, by the movement of its parts, represents the motions and orbits of the planets, agreeable to the Copernican system. *Barlow.*

PLAN'ET-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *planetaire.*]

1. Pertaining to the planets; as, *planetary* inhabitants; *planetary* motions.

2. Consisting of planets; as, a *planetary* system.

3. Under the dominion or influence of a planet; as, a *planetary* hour. [*Astrology.*] *Dryden.*

4. Produced by planets; as, *planetary* plague or influence. *Shak.*

5. Having the nature of a planet; erratic or revolving. *Blackmore.*

Planetary days; the days of the week as shared among the planets, each having its day, as we name the days of the week after the planets. *Hutton.*

PLAN'ET-ED, *a.* Belonging to planets. *Young.*

PLA-NET'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to planets. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PLANE'-TREE, *n.* [L. *platanus*; Fr. *plane*, *platane.*]

A tree of the genus Platanus. The oriental plane-tree is a native of Asia; it rises with a straight, smooth, branching stem to a great hight, with palmated leaves, and long, pendulous peduncles, sustaining several heads of small, close-sitting flowers. The seeds are downy, and collected into round, rough, hard balls. The occidental plane-tree, which grows to a great hight, is a native of North America; it is called also BUTTON-WOOD and BUTTON-TREE.

PLAN'ET-STRUCK, *a.* Affected by the influence of planets; blasted. *Suckling.*

PLAN'ET-ULE, *n.* A little planet. *Conybeare.*

PLAN-I-MET'RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the mensu-
PLAN-I-MET'RIC-AL, } ration of plane surfaces.

PLA-NIM'E-TRY, *n.* [L. *planus*, plain, and Gr. μετρεω, to measure.]

The mensuration of plane surfaces. *Hutton.*

PLAN'ISH, *v. t.* [from *plane.*] To render a metallic surface level and smooth, by pounding it gently with a smooth-faced hammer; as, to *planish* silver teaspoons or tin plate. *Henry's Chem.*

PLAN'ISH-ED, (plan'isht,) *pp.* Made smooth by hammering.

PLAN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Making smooth by hammering.

PLAN'I-SPHERE, *n.* [L. *planus*, plain, and *sphere.*]

A sphere projected on a plane. In this sense, maps in which are exhibited the meridians and other circles are *planispheres.* *Hutton.*

PLANK, *n.* [Fr. *planche*; Arm. *planequenn*, pl. *plenchi*; W. *planc*; D. *plank*; G. and Dan. *planke*; Sw. *planka*; Russ. *placha*, a board or plank. Probably s is casual, and the word belongs to Class Lg.]

A broad piece of sawed timber, differing from a board only in being thicker. In America, broad pieces of sawed timber, which are not more than an inch or an inch and a quarter thick, are called *boards*; like pieces, from an inch and a half to three or four inches thick, are called *planks.* Sometimes pieces more than four inches thick are called *planks.*

PLANK, *v. t.* To cover or lay with planks; as, to *plank* a floor or a ship.

PLANK'ED, (plankt,) *pp.* Covered with planks.

PLANK'ING, *ppr.* Laying with planks.

PLAN'LESS, *a.* Having no plan.

PLAN'NED, *pp.* Devised; schemed.

PLAN'NER, *n.* One who plans or forms a plan; a projector.

PLAN'NING, *ppr.* Scheming; devising; making a plan.

PLA'NO-CON'CAVE, *a.* Flat on one side and concave on the other.

PLA'NO-CON'IC-AL, *a.* [*plain* and *conical.*] Plane or level on one side and conical on the other. *Grew.*

PLA'NO-CON'VEX, *a.* [*plain* and *convex.*] Plane or flat on one side and convex on the other; as, a *plano-convex* lens. *Newton.*

PLA'NO-HOR-I-ZON'TAL, *a.* Having a level horizontal surface or position. *Lee.*

PLA-NOR'BIS, *n.* [L. *planus* and *orbis.*]

A genus of fresh-water snails, having shells of a discoidal form. *Mantell.*

PLA'NO-SUB'U-LATE, *a.* [See SUBULATE.] Smooth and awl-shaped.

PLANT, *n.* [Fr. *plante*; It. *pianta*; L. Sp. Port. and Sw. *planta*; Ir. *plaunda*; D. *plant*; G. *pflanze*; Dan. *plante*; Arm. *plantenn*; W. *plant*, issue, offspring, children, from *plan*, a ray, a shoot, a plantation or planting, a plane; *planet*, a shooting body, a *planet*; *pleiniaw*, to radiate; *pleniog*, radiant, *splendid*; *plant*, that is rayed; *plentyn*, a child; *planta*, to beget or to bear children. In It. Sp. and Port. *planta* signifies a *plant* and a *plan.* Here we find *plan*, *plane*, *plant*, *planet*, all from one stock, and the Welsh *pleiniaw*, to radiate, shows that the L. *splendeo*, *splendor*, are of the same family. The Celtic *clan* is probably the Welsh *plan*, *plant*, with a different prefix. The radical sense is obvious, to shoot, to extend.]

1. A vegetable; an organic body, destitute of sense and spontaneous motion, adhering to another body in such a manner as to draw from it its nourishment, and having the power of propagating itself by seeds; "whose seed is in itself." *Gen.* i. This definition may not be perfectly correct, as it respects all plants, for some aquatic plants grow without being attached to any fixed body.

The woody or dicotyledonous plants consist of three parts; the bark or exterior coat which covers the wood; the wood, which is hard, and constitutes the principal part; and the pith or center of the stem. In monocotyledonous plants, the ligneous or fibrous parts, and the pithy or parenchymatous, are equally distributed through the whole internal substance; and in the lower plants, fungi, sea-weed, &c., the substance is altogether parenchymatous. By means of proper vessels, the nourishing juices are distributed to every part of the plant. In its most general sense, *plant* comprehends all vegetables, trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses, &c. In *popular language*, the word is generally applied to the smaller species of vegetables.

2. A sapling. *Dryden.*

3. In *Scripture*, a child; a descendant; the inhabitant of a country. *Ps.* cxliv. *Jer.* xlviii.

4. The sole of the foot. [*Little used.*]

5. The fixtures and tools necessary to carry on any trade or mechanical business. [*Local.*]

Sea-plant; a plant that grows on the sea or in salt water; sea-weed.

Sensitive plant; a plant that shrinks on being touched; a species of the Mimosa.

PLANT, *v. t.* To put in the ground and cover, as seed for growth; as, to *plant* maize.

2. To set in the ground for growth, as a young tree or a vegetable with roots.

3. To engender; to set the germ of any thing that may increase.

It engendors choler, *planteth* anger. *Shak.*

4. To set firmly; to fix.

His standard *planted* on Laurentum's towers. *Dryden.*

5. To settle; to fix the first inhabitants; to establish; as, to *plant* a colony.

6. To furnish with plants; to lay out and prepare with plants; as, to *plant* a garden or an orchard.

7. To set and direct or point; as, to *plant* cannon against a fort.

8. To introduce and establish; as, to *plant* Christianity among the heathen.

I have *planted*, Apollos watered, but God gave the increase.—1 Cor. iii.

9. To unite to Christ, and fix in a state of fellowship with him *Ps.* xcii.

PLANT, *v. i.* To perform the act of planting. *Pope.*

PLANT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being planted. *Edwards, West Indies.*

PLANT'AGE, *n.* [L. *plantago.*]

An herb, or herbs in general. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

PLANT'AIN, (plant'in,) *n.* [Fr.; from L. *plantago*; It. *piantaggine.*]

A plant of the genus Plantago, of many species. The common plantain is found near the abode of civilized man in all parts of the world. The *water plantain* is of the genus Alisma. *Loudon.*

PLANT'AIN, } *n.* [Sp. *platano.*]
PLANT'AIN-TREE, }

A tropical tree of the genus Musa, the most remarkable species of which are, the *paradisiaca* or plantain, and the *sapientum* or banana-tree. The plantain rises with a soft stem, fifteen or twenty feet high, and the fruit is a substitute for bread. *Encyc. Am.*

PLANT'AL, *a.* Belonging to plants. [*Not used.*] *Glanville.*

PLANT-A'TION, *n.* [L. *plantatio*, from *planto*, to plant.]

1. The act of planting or setting in the earth for growth.

2. The place planted; applied to ground planted with trees, for the purpose of producing timber, or for ornament, &c. *Addison.*

3. In *the United States* and *the West Indies*, a large estate, cultivated chiefly by negroes, either slaves or free, who live in a distinct community on the estate, under the control of the proprietor or master.

4. An original settlement in a new country; a town or village planted.

While these *plantations* were forming in Connecticut. *B. Trumbull.*

5. A colony. *Bacon.*

6. A first planting; introduction; establishment; as, the *plantation* of Christianity in England. *K. Charles.*

PLANT'-CANE, *n.* In *the West Indies*, a term applied to the original plants of the sugar-cane, produced from germs placed in the ground; or canes of the first growth, in distinction from the ratoons, or sprouts from the roots of canes which have been cut. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

PLANT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Set in the earth for propagation; set; fixed; introduced; established.

2. Furnished with seeds or plants for growth; as, a *planted* field.

3. Furnished with the first inhabitants; settled; as, territory *planted* with colonists.

4. Filled or furnished with what is new.

A man in all the world's new fashion *planted.* [See Def. 3.] *Shak.*

PLANT'ER, *n.* One that plants, sets, introduces, or establishes; as, a *planter* of maize; a *planter* of vines; the *planters* of a colony.

2. One that settles in a new or uncultivated territory; as, the first *planters* in Virginia.

3. One who owns a plantation; *used in the West Indies and Southern States of America.*

4. One that introduces and establishes.

The apostles were the first *planters* of Christianity. *Nelson. Addison.*

PLANT'ER-SHIP, *n.* The business of a planter, or the management of a plantation, as in the West Indies. *Encyc.*

PLANT'I-CLE, (plant'e-kl,) *n.* A young plant, or plant in embryo. *Darwin.*

PLANT'I-GRADE, *n.* [L. *planta*, the sole of the foot, and *gradior*, to walk.]

An animal that walks or steps on the sole of the foot, as the bear. *Bell.*

PLANT'I-GRADE, *a.* Walking on the sole of the foot.

PLANT'ING, *ppr.* Setting in the earth for propagation; setting; settling; introducing; establishing.

2. Consisting of or pertaining to planters; as, a *planting* community. *U. States.*

PLANT'ING, *n.* The act or operation of setting in the ground for propagation, as seeds, trees, shrubs, &c.

2. In *England*, the art of forming plantations of trees. *Brande.*

PLANT'LET, *n.* A little plant. *Keith.*

PLANT'-LOUSE, *n.* An insect that infests plants; a vine-fretter; the puceron.

PLANT'ULE, *n.* The embryo of a plant.

PLASH, *n.* [D. *plas*, a puddle; G. *pfutschen*, to plash, to dabble; Dan. *plasker*, to plash; Gr. πλαδος, superabundant moisture. Qu. πλασσω.]

1. A small collection of standing water; a puddle. *Bacon. Pope.*

2. The branch of a tree partly cut or lopped and bound to other branches. *Mortimer.*

PLASH, *v. t.* To dabble in water; usually SPLASH.

PLASH, *v. t.* [Fr. *plisser.* (See PLAIT.) But perhaps originally *pleach*, from L. *plico*, to fold.]

To interweave branches; as, to *plash* a hedge or quickset.

[In *New England*, to SPLICE.]

PLASH'ED, (plasht,) *pp.* Interwoven, as branches.

PLASH'ING, *ppr.* Cutting and interweaving, as branches in a hedge.

PLASH'ING, *n.* The act or operation of cutting small trees half through and interweaving them, as in hedges. *Brande.*

2. The dashing or sprinkling of coloring matter on the walls of buildings, as an imitation of granite, &c.

PLASH'Y, *a.* Watery; abounding with puddles. *Sandys.*

PLASM, *n.* [Gr. πλασμα, from πλασσω, to form.]

A mold or matrix in which any thing is cast or formed to a particular shape. [*Little used.*] *Woodward.*

PLAS'MA, *n.* A variety of quartz, of a color between grass-green and leek-green, occurring in an-

gular pieces in beds, associated with common chalcedony, and among the ruins of Rome.
Dana. Ure.

PLAS-MAT'IC, PLAS-MAT'IC-AL, } *a.* Giving shape; having the power of giving form.
More.

PLAS'TER, *n.* [G. *pflaster*; D. *pleistre*; Sw. *plaster*; Dan. *plaster*; Fr. *plâtre*; Arm. *plastr*; W. *plastyr*, Ir. *plastar, plastrad*; Sp. *emplasto*; Port. *id.*, or *empraste*; It. *impiastro*; L. *emplastrum*: Gr. ἔμπλαστρον, from ἐμπλάσσω, to daub or smear, properly to lay or spread on; πλάσσω, to daub, or to fashion, mold, or shape.]

1. A composition of lime, water, and sand, well mixed into a kind of paste and used for coating walls and partitions of houses. This composition, when dry, becomes hard, but still retains the name of *plaster*. Plaster is sometimes made of different materials, as chalk, gypsum, &c., and is sometimes used to cover the whole surface of a building. The term *plaster* is also applied to the material composed of plaster of Paris, of which ornaments, figures, moldings, &c., are made.

2. In *pharmacy*, an external application of a harder consistence than an ointment, to be spread, according to different circumstances, either on linen or leather. *Encye.*

Plaster of Paris: a composition of several species of gypsum, dug at Montmartre, near Paris, in France, used in building and in casting busts and statues. In *popular language*, this name is applied improperly to plaster-stone, or to any species of gypsum.

PLAS'TER, *v. t.* To overlay with plaster, as the partitions of a house, walls, &c.

2. To cover with a plaster, as a wound.

3. In *popular language*, to smooth over; to cover or conceal defects or irregularities.

PLAS'TER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Overlaid with plaster.

PLAS'TER-ER, *n.* One that overlays with plaster.

2. One that makes figures in plaster. *Wotton.*

PLAS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Covering with or laying on plaster.

PLAS'TER-ING, *n.* The act or operation of overlaying with plaster.

2. The plaster-work of a building; a covering of plaster.

PLAS'TER-STONE, *n.* Gypsum, which see. This, when pulverized, is extensively used as a manure.

PLAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. πλαστικος, from πλασσω, to form.]

1. Having the power to give form or fashion to a mass of matter; as, the *plastic* hand of the Creator; the *plastic* virtue of nature. *Prior. Woodward.*

2. Capable of being molded, formed, or modeled; as, *plastic* material.

Plastic clay: one of the beds of the eocene period, so called because used in making pottery.
Lyell.

PLAS-TIC'I-TY, *n.* The quality of giving form or shape to matter. *Encye.*

2. Capability of being molded, formed, or modeled.

PLAS-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* The act of forming figures in plaster.

PLAS'TRON, *n.* [See PLASTER.] A piece of leather stuffed; used by fencers to defend the body against pushes. *Dryden.*

PLAT, *v. t.* [from *plat*, or *plat*, flat.] To weave; to form by texture. *Matt.* xxvii. *Ray. Spectator.*

PLAT, PLAT'TING, } *n.* Work done by platting or interweaving.

PLAT, *n.* [Dan. and D. *plat*, flat; Fr. *id.*; G. *platt*; W. *plad, plâs*: Gr. πλατυς, broad, L. *latus*; or from the root of *place*, G. *platz*. (See PLOT, the same word differently written.) But probably these are all of one family. The sense is, *laid, spread.*]

A small piece of ground, usually a portion of flat, even ground; as, a flowery *plat*; a *plat* of willows.
Milton. Spectator.

PLAT, *a.* Plain; flat. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

PLAT, *adv.* Plainly; flatly; downright. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Smoothly; evenly. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

PLAT'ANE, *n.* [L. *platanus.*] The plane-tree, which see. *Milton.*

PLAT'BAND, *n.* A border of flowers in a garden, along a wall or the side of a parterre; hence, a border.

2. In *architecture*, a flat, square molding, whose hight much exceeds its projecture, such as the faces of an architrave.

3. The lintel of a door or window.

4. A list or fillet between the flutings of a column.
Cyc.

PLATE, *n.* [D. *plaat*, G. *platte*, plate; Sw. *platt*: Dan. and D. *plat*, G. *platt*, flat; It. *piatto*, flat, and *piastra*; Sp. *plata*; Ir. *id.*; W. *plâd*, a plate; probably allied to Gr. πλατυς, L. *latus*, with the radical sense of *laid, spread.*]

1. A piece of metal, flat, or extended in breadth.
Bacon. South.

2. Armor of plate, composed of broad pieces, and thus distinguished from MAIL. *Spenser.*

3. The name commonly given to gold and silver wrought into articles of household furniture.
McCulloch.

4. A small, shallow vessel, made of silver or other metal, of of earth glazed and baked, from which provisions are eaten at table.

A wooden plate is called a TRENCHER.

5. The prize given for the best horse in a race.

6. In *architecture*, the piece of timber which supports the ends of the rafters.

7. For *copperplate*, a printed representation or impression from an engraved plate.

8. A page of stereotype or fixed metallic types for printing.

9. [In *heraldry*, a roundel of silver.—*E. H. Barker.*]

PLATE, *v. t.* To cover or overlay with plate or with metal; used particularly of silver; as, *plated* vessels.

2. To arm with plate or metal for defense; as, to *plate* sin with gold. *Shak.*

Why *plated* in habiliments of war? *Shak.*

3. To adorn with plate; as, a *plated* harness.

4. To beat into thin, flat pieces or laminæ.
Dryden. Newton.

PLATE'-GLASS, *n.* A fine kind of glass, cast in thick plates, and used for mirrors and the best windows. *Francis.*

PLA-TEAU', (pla-tō',) *n.* [Fr., a platter.]

1. A plain; a flat surface.

2. A large ornamental dish for the center of a table. *Smart.*

PLAT'ED. *pp.* or *a.* Covered or adorned with plate; armed with plate; beaten into plates.

PLAT'EN, *n.* [from its flatness.] Among *printers*, the flat part of a press by which the impression is made.

PLAT'EY, *a.* Like a plate; flat. *Gregory.*

PLAT'FORM, *n.* [*plat*, flat, and *form.*] The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated; the ichnography. *Sandys.*

2. A place laid out after any model. *Pope.*

3. In *the military art*, an elevation of earth or a floor of wood or stone, on which cannons are mounted to fire on an enemy. *Encye.*

4. In *architecture*, an assemblage of timbers for carrying the flat covering of a house, or the flat covering itself. *Gwilt.*

5. A kind of terrace, or broad, smooth, open walk on the top of a building, as in the oriental houses.
Gwilt.

6. In *ships*, the orlop. [See ORLOP.]

7. Any number of planks or other materials forming a floor for any purpose. *Mar. Dict.*

8. A plan; a scheme; groundwork. *Bacon.*

9. In *some of the New England States*, an ecclesiastical constitution, or a plan for the government of churches; as, the Cambridge or Saybrook *platform.*

PLAT'IC AS'PECT, *n.* In *astrology*, a ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. *Bailey.*

PLAT'I-NA. See PLATINUM.

PLAT'ING, *ppr.* Overlaying with plate or with a metal; beating into thin laminæ.

PLAT'ING, *n.* The art or operation of covering any thing with plate, or with a metal, particularly of overlaying a baser metal with a thin plate of silver. The coating of silver is soldered to the metal with tin, or a mixture of three parts of silver with one of brass.

PLAT-I-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*platinum* and L. *fero*, to produce.]

Producing platinum; as, *platiniferous* sand.
Dict. Nat. Hist.

PLAT'I-NUM, *n.* [Sp. *platina*, from *plata*, silver.]

A metal discovered in 1741, in the mines of Choco, in Peru, by Charles Wood, assay-master, Jamaica, nearly of the color of silver, but less bright, and the heaviest of the metals. Its specific gravity is to that of water as 20 to 1, and may be increased by heat and pressure till it becomes as 21.5 to 1. It is harder than iron, undergoes no alteration in air, resists the action of acids and alkalies, is very ductile, and capable of being rolled into thin plates. *P. Cyc.*

This metal has since been found in Brazil, also near Carthagena, in Antioquia, in St. Domingo, and on the Uralian Mountains. It was first called *Platinum* by Linnæus, and has been so called by nearly all the chemists since his time.

Spongy platinum, or *platinum sponge*: metallic platinum in the form of a porous, dull, brown mass. It is much used in chemical experiments.

Platinum black: metallic platinum in the form of a black powder, obtained by decomposing a weak solution of chlorid of platinum by the agency of galvanism. *B. Silliman, Jr.*

PLAT'I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.] Flatness; dullness; insipidity.

PLA-TON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Plato the philosopher, or to his philosophy, his school, or his opinions.

The *Platonic bodies*, are the five regular geometrical solids, viz.: the tetrahedron, hexahedron or cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron.

Platonic love, is a pure, spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes, unmixed with carnal desires, and regarding the mind only and its excellences; a species of love for which Plato was a warm advocate.

Platonic year: the *great year*, or a period of time determined by the revolution of the equinoxes, or the space of time in which the stars and constellations return to their former places in respect to the equinoxes. This revolution, which is calculated by the precession of the equinoxes, is accomplished in about 26,000 years. *Barlow.*

PLA-TON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of the Platonists. *Wotton.*

PLA'TO-NISM, *n.* The doctrines of Plato and his followers. Plato believed God to be an infinitely wise, just, and powerful Spirit; and that he formed the visible universe out of preëxistent amorphous matter, according to perfect patterns or ideas eternally existent in his own mind. Philosophy he considered as being a knowledge of the true nature of things, as discoverable in those eternal ideas after which all things were fashioned. In other words, it is the knowledge of what is eternal, exists necessarily, and is unchangeable; not of the temporary, the dependent, and changeable; and of course it is not obtained through the senses; neither is it the product of the understanding, which concerns itself only with the variable and the transitory; nor is it the result of experience and observation. But it is the product of our *reason*, which, as partaking of the divine nature, has innate ideas resembling the eternal ideas of God. By contemplating these innate ideas, reasoning about them, and comparing them with their copies in the visible universe, reason can attain that true knowledge of things which is called *philosophy.* Such appears to have been the system of Plato himself, so far as it can be gathered from his Dialogues, which are not systematic treatises, but free conversations. His professed followers, the Academics and the New Platonists, differed considerably from him, yet are called *Platonists.* *Murdock.*

PLA'TO-NIST, PLA'TO-NIZ-ER, } *n.* One that professes to be a follower of Plato, and to philosophize as he did. *Hammond.*

PLA'TO-NIZE, *v. i.* To adopt the opinions of the Platonic school. *Milner.*

PLA'TO-NIZE, *v. t.* To explain on the principles of the Platonic school, or to accommodate to those principles. *Enfield.*

PLA'TO-NIZ-ED, *pp.* Conformed to the views of Platonists. *Enfield.*

PLA'TO-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Adopting the views of the Platonists. *Enfield.*

PLA-TOON', *n.* [Fr. *peloton*, a ball of thread, a knot of men, from *pelote*, a ball; Sp. *peloton.* See BALL.]

Formerly, a small body of soldiers or musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot when they form a hollow square, to strengthen the angles.

In *present usage*, two files forming a subdivision of a company.

PLAT'TER, *n.* [from *plate.*] A large, shallow dish for holding the provisions of a table. *Dryden.*

2. One that plats or forms by weaving. [See PLAT.]

PLAT'TER-FAC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* Having a broad face.

PLAT'TING, *ppr.* Weaving; formed by texture.

PLAT'TING, *n.* Slips of bast, cane, straw, &c., woven or plaited for making into hats, &c.
McCulloch.

PLAT'Y-PUS, *n.* [Gr. πλατυς, broad, and πους, foot.]

A name given to two quadrupeds of New Holland, now called *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus* and *O. fuscus.* They are monotrematous edentate mammals, the body covered with hair, a bill like a duck, teeth planted in a kind of gums, webbed feet with a venomous spur on the hinder leg, connected with a reservoir of poison in the soles of the feet, which is supplied by glands situated by the side of the spine, just above the pelvis.

PLAUD'IT, *n.* [L. *plaudo*, to praise, said to be taken from *plaudite*, a demand of applause by players, when they left the stage.]

Applause; praise bestowed. *Denham.*

PLAUD'IT-O-RY, *a.* Applauding; commending.

PLAUS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See PLAUSIBLE.]

Speciousness; superficial appearance of right.
Swift.

PLAUS'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *plausibilis*, from *plaudo*, to clap hands in token of approbation; W. *blorz*, an outcry; *blorziaw*, to shout; *blorzest*, applause, acclamation; Ir. *bladh, blaodh*: from the root of Gr. κλεος, L. *laus, laudo*, Eng. *loud.*]

1. That may be applauded; that may gain favor or approbation; hence, superficially pleasing; apparently right; specious; popular; as, a *plausible* argument; a *plausible* pretext; a *plausible* doctrine.

2. Using specious arguments or discourse; as, a *plausible* man.

PLAUS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Speciousness; show of right or propriety; as, the *plausibleness* of Arminianism. *Sanderson.*

PLAUS'I-BLY, *adv.* With fair show; speciously; in a manner adapted to gain favor or approbation.

They could talk *plausibly* about what they did not understand. *Collier.*

PLAU'SIVE, *a.* Applauding; manifesting praise.

2. Plausible. *Shak.*

PLAY, *v. i.* [Sax. *plegan, plegian*, to play, to joke, to perform on an instrument of music, to move or vibrate, to clap or applaud, to deride or make sport of; *pleggan*, to ply or bend to, or to lean or lie on; *geplegan*, to play, and to dance or leap. The Sw. *leka*, Dan. *leger*, to play, are the same word without a prefix, and in the northern counties of England, *leka* is used as it is in Sweden. This word seems to be formed on the same root as *lay*.]

1. To use any exercise for pleasure or recreation; to do something not as a task or for profit, but for amusement; as, to *play* at cricket.

The people sat down to eat and to drink, and rose up to *play*.—Ex. xxxii.

2. To sport; to frolic; to frisk.

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,
Had he thy reason, would he skip and *play*? *Pope.*

3. To toy; to act with levity. *Milton.*

4. To trifle; to act wantonly and thoughtlessly.

Men are apt to *play* with their healths and their lives as they do with their clothes. *Temple.*

5. To do something fanciful; to give a fanciful turn to; as, to *play* upon words. *Shak.*

6. To make sport, or practice sarcastic merriment.

I would make use of it rather to *play* upon those I despise, than trifle with those I love. *Pope.*

7. To mock; to practice illusion.

Art thou alive,
Or is it fancy *plays* upon our eyesight? *Shak.*

8. To contend in a game; as, to *play* at cards or dice; to *play* for diversion; to *play* for money.

9. To practice a trick or deception.

His mother *played* false with a smith. *Shak.*

10. To perform on an instrument of music; as, to *play* on a flute, a violin, or a harpsichord.

Play, my friend, and charm the charmer. *Granville.*

11. To move, or to move with alternate dilatation and contraction.

The heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs *play*. *Cheyne.*

12. To operate; to act. The engines *play* against a fire. *Dryden.*

13. To move irregularly; to wanton.

Even as the waving sedges *play* with wind. *Shak.*

The setting sun
Plays on their shining arms and burnished helmets. *Addison.*

All fame is foreign but of true desert,
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart. *Pope.*

14. To act a part on the stage; to personate a character.

A lord will hear you *play* to-night. *Shak.*

15. To represent a standing character.

Courts are theaters where some men *play*. *Donne.*

16. To act in any particular character; as, to *play* the fool; to *play* the woman; to *play* the man. *Shak.*

17. To move in any manner; to move one way and another, as any part of a machine.

18. To gamble.

PLAY, *v. t.* To put in action or motion; as, to *play* cannon or a fire-engine.

2. To use an instrument of music; as, to *play* the flute or the organ. [*Elliptical.*] *Gay.*

3. To act a sportive part or character.

Nature here
Wantoned as in her prime, and *played* at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*

4. To act or perform by representing a character; as, to *play* a comedy; to *play* the part of King Lear.

5. To act; to perform; as, to *play* our parts well on the stage of life.

6. To perform in contest for amusement or for a prize; as, to *play* a game at whist.

To play off; to display; to show; to put in exercise; as, to *play off* tricks.

To play on or *upon*; to deceive; to mock or to trifle with.

2. To give a fanciful turn to.

PLAY, *n.* Any exercise or series of actions intended for pleasure, amusement, or diversion, as at cricket or quoit or at blind man's buff.

2. Amusement; sport; frolic; gambols. *Spenser.*

Two gentle fawns at *play*. *Milton.*

3. Game; gaming; practice of contending for victory, for amusement, or for a prize, as at dice, cards, or billiards.

4. Practice in any contest; as, sword-*play*.

He was resolved not to speak distinctly, knowing his best *play* to be in the dark. *Tillotson.*

John naturally loved rough *play*. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Action; use; employment; office.

But justifies the next who comes in *play*. *Dryden.*

6. Practice; action; manner of acting in contest or negotiation; as, fair *play*; foul *play*.

7. A dramatic composition; a comedy or tragedy; a composition in which characters are represented by dialogue and action.

A *play* ought to be a just image of human nature. *Dryden.*

8. Representation or exhibition of a comedy or tragedy; as, to be at the *play*. He attends every *play*.

9. Performance on an instrument of music.

10. Motion; movement, regular or irregular; as, the *play* of a wheel or piston.

11. State of agitation or discussion.

Many have been saved, and many may,
Who never heard this question brought in *play*. *Dryden.*

12. Room for motion.

The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have no *play* between them. *Moxon.*

13. Liberty of acting; room for enlargement or display; scope; as, to give full *play* to mirth. Let the genius have free *play*.

Play of colors; an appearance of several prismatic colors in rapid succession on turning an object, as a diamond. *Dana.*

PLAY'BILL, *n.* A printed advertisement of a play, with the parts assigned to the actors.

PLAY'-BOOK, *n.* A book of dramatic compositions.

PLAY'-DAY, *n.* A day given to play or diversion; a day exempt from work. *Swift.*

PLAY'-DEBT, (plā'det,) *n.* A debt contracted by gaming. *Arbuthnot.*

PLAY'ED, *pp.* Acted; performed; put in motion.

PLAY'ER, *n.* One who plays in any game or sport.

2. An idler. *Shak.*

3. An actor of dramatic scenes; one whose occupation is to imitate characters on the stage. *Bacon.*

4. A mimic. *Dryden.*

5. One who performs on an instrument of music.

6. A gamester.

7. One that acts a part in a certain manner. *Carew.*

PLAY'FEL-LOW, *n.* A companion in amusements or sports. *Sidney.*

PLAY'FERE, *n.* [*play* and *fere*. See FERE.] A playfellow.

PLAY'FUL, *a.* Sportive; given to levity; as, a *playful* child. *Spectator.*

2. Indulging a sportive fancy; as, a *playful* genius.

PLAY'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a sportive manner.

PLAY'FUL-NESS, *n.* Sportiveness.

PLAY'-GAME, *n.* Play of children. *Locke.*

PLAY'-GO-ER, *n.* One who frequents plays.

PLAY'-GO-ING, *a.* Frequenting the exhibitions of the stage.

PLAY'-HOUSE, *n.* A house appropriated to the exhibition of dramatic compositions; a theater. *Pope. Dryden.*

PLAY'ING, *ppr.* Acting; performing; sporting.

PLAY'ING, *n.* The act of playing; particularly of performing on an instrument of music.

PLAY'MATE, *n.* A playfellow; a companion in diversions. *More.*

PLAY'-PLEAS-URE, (plā'plezh-ur,) *n.* Idle amusement. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

PLAY'SOME, (plā'sum,) *a.* Playful; wanton. *Shelton.*

PLAY'SOME-NESS, *n.* Playfulness; wantonness.

PLAY'THING, *n.* A toy; any thing that serves to amuse.

A child knows his nurse, and by degrees the *playthings* of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*

PLAY'WRIGHT, (-rīte,) *n.* A maker of plays. *Pope.*

PLEA, (plee,) *n.* [Norm. *plait, plet, plaid, ple*; pl. *pliz, pleytz*; Fr. *plaider*, to plead; *plaidoyer*, a plea; It. *piato*, a plea; *piatire*, to plead; Sp. *pleyto*, dispute; *pleytear*, to plead; *pleyteador*, a pleader; Port. *pleito*, *pleitear*; D. *pleit, pleiten*. The Spanish word *pleyto* signifies a dispute, contest, debate, lawsuit, and a covenant, contract, or bargain, and *pleyta* is a *plaited* strand of brass. The Portuguese verb *pleitear* signifies to plead, to go to law, to strive or vie. The elements of this word are probably *Ld* or *Pld*. In the sense of pleading, the word accords with the Gr. λεγω, and in that of striving, with the L. *lis, litis*.]

1. In *law*, that which is alleged by a party in support of his demand; but in *a more limited and technical sense*, the answer of the defendant to the plaintiff's declaration and demand. That which the plaintiff alleges in his declaration is answered and repelled or justified by the defendant's *plea*. *Pleas* are *dilatory*, or *pleas to the action*. *Dilatory pleas* are to the jurisdiction of the court, to the disability of the plaintiff, or in abatement. *Pleas to the action* are an answer to the merits of the complaint, which confesses or denies it. Pleas that deny the plaintiff's complaint or demand, are the general issue, which denies the whole declaration; or special pleas in bar, which state something which precludes the plaintiff's right of recovery. *Blackstone.*

2. A cause in court; a lawsuit, or a criminal process; as, the *pleas* of the crown; the court of common *pleas*.

The supreme judicial court shall have cognizance of *pleas* real, personal, and mixed. *Laws of Mass.*

3. That which is alleged in defense or justification; an excuse; an apology; as, the tyrant's *plea*.

When such occasions are,
No *plea* must serve; 'tis cruelty to spare. *Denham.*

4. Urgent prayer or entreaty.

PLEACH, *v. t.* [Fr. *plaiser*, or from the root of L. *plico*, Gr. πλεκω.]

To bend; to interweave branches of trees. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

PLEAD, *v. i.* [See PLEA.] In a *general sense*, to argue in support of a claim, or in defense against the claim of another.

2. In *law*, to present an answer to the declaration of a plaintiff, to deny the plaintiff's declaration and demand, or to allege facts which show that he ought not to recover in the suit. The plaintiff declares or alleges; the defendant *pleads* to his declaration. The king or the state prosecutes an offender, and the offender *pleads* not guilty, or confesses the charge. *Blackstone.*

3. To urge reasons for or against; to attempt to persuade one by argument or supplication; as, to *plead* for the life of a criminal; to *plead* in his favor; to *plead* with a judge or with a father.

O that one might *plead* for a man with God, as a man *pleadeth* for his neighbor!—Job xvi.

4. To supplicate with earnestness.

5. To urge; to press by operating on the passions.

Since you can love, and yet your error see,
The same resistless power may *plead* for me. *Dryden.*

PLEAD, *v. t.* To discuss, defend, and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons offered to the tribunal or person who has the power of determining; as, to *plead* a cause before a court or jury. In this sense, ARGUE is more generally used by lawyers.

2. To allege or adduce in proof, support, or vindication. The law of nations may be *pleaded* in favor of the rights of embassadors.

3. To offer in excuse.

I will neither *plead* my age nor sickness in excuse of faults. *Dryden.*

4. To allege and offer in a legal plea or defense, or for repelling a demand in law; as, to *plead* usury; to *plead* a statute of limitations. *Ch. Kent.*

5. In *Scripture*, to plead the cause of the righteous, as God is to avenge or vindicate them against enemies, or to redress their grievances. *Is. li.*

PLEAD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be pleaded; that may be alleged in proof, defense, or vindication; as, a right or privilege, *pleadable* at law. *Dryden.*

PLEAD'ED, *pp.* Offered or urged in defense; alleged in proof or support.

PLEAD'ER, *n.* [*Fr. plaideur.*]

1. One who argues in a court of justice. *Swift.*

2. One that forms pleas or pleadings; as, a special *pleader*.

3. One that offers reasons for or against; one that attempts to maintain by arguments.

So fair a *pleader* any cause may gain. *Dryden.*

PLEAD'ING, *ppr.* Offering in defense; supporting by arguments or reasons; supplicating.

PLEAD'ING, *n.* The act of supporting by arguments, or of reasoning to persuade.

PLEAD'ING-LY, *adv.* By supplication.

PLEAD'INGS, *n. pl.* In *law*, the mutual altercations between the plaintiff and defendant, or written statements of the parties in support of their claims, comprehending the declaration, count, or narration of the plaintiff, the plea of the defendant in reply, the replication of the plaintiff to the defendant's plea, the defendant's rejoinder, the plaintiff's surrejoinder, the defendant's rebutter, the plaintiff's surrebutter, &c., till the question is brought to issue, that is, to rest on a single point. *Blackstone.*

PLEAS'ANCE, (plez'ançe,) *n.* [Fr. *plaisance*. See PLEASE.]

Gayety; pleasantry; merriment. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Shak.*

PLEAS'ANT, (plez'ant,) *a.* [Fr. *plaisant*. See PLEASE.]

1. Pleasing; agreeable; grateful to the mind or to the senses; as, a *pleasant* ride; a *pleasant* voyage; a *pleasant* view. Light is *pleasant* to the eye; an orange is *pleasant* to the taste; harmony is *pleasant* to the ear; a rose is *pleasant* to the smell.

How good and how *pleasant* it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!—Ps. cxxxii.

2. Cheerful; enlivening; as, *pleasant* society or company.

3. Gay; lively; humorous; sportive; as, a *pleasant* fellow. *Addison.*

4. Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than use. *Locke.*

5. Giving pleasure; gratifying.

[This word expresses less than DELIGHTFUL, to the mind, and DELICIOUS, to the taste.]

PLEAS'ANT-LY, (plez'ant-ly,) *adv.* In such a manner as to please or gratify.

2. Gayly; merrily; in good humor. *Clarendon.*

3. Lightly; ludicrously. *Broome.*

PLEAS'ANT-NESS, (plez'ant-ness,) *n.* State of being pleasant or agreeable; as, the *pleasantness* of a situation. *Sidney.*

2. Cheerfulness; gayety; merriment; as, the *pleasantness* of youth.

PLEAS'ANT-RY, (plez'ant-ry,) *n.* [Fr. *plaisanterie.*]

1. Gayety; merriment.

The harshness of reasoning is not a little softened and smoothed by the infusions of mirth and *pleasantry.* *Addison.*

2. Sprightly saying; lively talk; effusion of humor.

The grave abound in *pleasantries*, the dull in repartees and points of wit. *Addison.*

PLEAS'ANT-TONGU-ED, (plez'ant-tungd,) *a.* Having pleasing speech.

PLEASE, (pleeze,) *v. t.* [Fr. *plaire, plaisant*, from L. *placere, placeo*; Arm. *pligea, pligeout*; It. *piacere*; Sp. *placer*; Corn. *plezia*; formed, perhaps, on the root of *like.* Class Lg.]

1. To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; to gratify; as, to *please* the taste; to *please* the mind.

Their words *pleased* Hamor, and Shechem, Hamor's son. — Gen. xxiv.

Leave such to trifle with more grace than ease,
Whom folly *pleases*, and whose follies *please.* *Pope.*

2. To satisfy; to content.

What next I bring shall *please*
Thy wish exactly to thy heart's desire. *Milton.*

3. To prefer; to have satisfaction in; to like; to choose.

Many of our most skillful painters were *pleased* to recommend this author to me. *Dryden.*

To be pleased in or *with*; to approve; to have complacency in. *Matt.* iii.

To please God, is to love his character and law, and perform his will, so as to become the object of his approbation.

They that are in the flesh can not *please God.* — Rom. viii.

PLEASE, *v. t.* To like; to choose; to prefer.

Spirits, freed from mortal laws, with ease
Assume what sexes and what shapes they *please.* *Pope.*

2. To condescend; to comply; to be pleased; *a word of ceremony.*

Please you, lords,
In sight of both our battles we may meet. *Shak.*
The first words that I learnt were to express my desire that he would *please* to give me my liberty. *Swift.*

Please expresses less gratification than *delight.*

PLEAS'ED, (pleezd,) *pp.* or *a.* Gratified; affected with agreeable sensations or emotions.

PLEAS'ED-LY, *adv.* In a way to be pleased. *Feltham.*

PLEAS'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being pleased. *J. Edwards.*

PLEASE'MAN, *n.* An officious person who courts favor servilely; a pickthank. *Shak.*

PLEAS'ER, *n.* One that pleases or gratifies; one that courts favor by humoring or flattering compliances, or a show of obedience; as, *men-pleasers. Eph.* vi. *Col.* iii.

PLEAS'ING, *ppr.* Gratifying; exciting agreeable sensations or emotions in.

PLEAS'ING, *a.* Giving pleasure or satisfaction; agreeable to the senses or to the mind; as, a *pleasing* prospect; a *pleasing* reflection; *pleasing* manners.

2. Gaining approbation. 1 *John* iii.

PLEAS'ING, *n.* The act of gratifying.

PLEAS'ING-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to give pleasure. *Dryden.*

PLEAS'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of giving pleasure.

PLEAS'UR-A-BLE, (plezh'ur-a-bl,) *a.* [from *pleasure.*]

Pleasing; giving pleasure; affording gratification.

Planting of orchards is very profitable, as well as *pleasurable.* *Bacon.*

PLEAS'UR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of giving pleasure. *Feltham.*

PLEAS'UR-A-BLY, *adv.* With pleasure; with gratification of the senses or the mind. *Harris.*

PLEAS'URE, (plezh'ur,) *n.* [Fr. *plaisir*; Arm. *pligeadur*; It. *piacere*; Sp. *placer*; Port. *prazer.* See PLEASE.]

1. The gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable sensations or emotions; the excitement, relish, or happiness produced by enjoyment or the expectation of good; opposed to PAIN. We receive *pleasure* from the indulgence of appetite; from the view of a beautiful landscape; from the harmony of sounds; from agreeable society; from the expectation of seeing an absent friend; from the prospect of gain or success of any kind. *Pleasure*, bodily and mental, carnal and spiritual, constitutes the whole of positive happiness, as *pain* constitutes the whole of misery.

Pleasure is properly positive excitement of the passions or the mind; but we give the name also to the absence of excitement, when that excitement is painful; as when we cease to labor, or repose after fatigue, or when the mind is tranquilized after anxiety or agitation.

Pleasure is susceptible of increase to any degree; but the word, when unqualified, expresses less excitement or happiness than *delight* or *joy.*

2. Sensual or sexual gratification.

3. Approbation.

The Lord taketh *pleasure* in his people. — Ps. cxlvii. and cxlix.

4. What the will dictates or prefers; will; choice; purpose; intention; command; as, use your *pleasure.* *Shak.*

Cyrus, he is my shepherd, and shall perform all my *pleasure.* — Is. xliv.

My counsel shall stand, and I will do all my *pleasure.* — Is. xlvi.

5. A favor; that which pleases.

Festus, willing to do the Jews a *pleasure*, answered Paul. — Acts xxv.

6. Arbitrary will or choice. He can vary his scheme at *pleasure.*

PLEAS'URE, (plezh'ur,) *v. t.* To give or afford pleasure to; to please; to gratify. *Bacon. Shak.*

[*A word authorized by some good writers, but superfluous and not much used.*]

PLEAS'URE-BOAT, *n.* A boat appropriated to sailing for amusement.

PLEAS'URE-CAR'RIAGE, *n.* A carriage for pleasure.

PLEAS'URE-FUL, *a.* Pleasant; agreeable. [*Little used.*] *Abbot.*

PLEAS'URE-GROUND, *n.* Ground laid out in an ornamental manner, and appropriated to pleasure or amusement. *Graves.*

PLEAS'UR-IST, *n.* A person devoted to worldly pleasure. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

PLE-BE'IAN, (ple-bē'yan,) *a.* [It. *plebeio*; Sp. *plebeyo*; L. *plebeius*, from *plebs*, the common people.]

1. Pertaining to the common people; vulgar; as, *plebeian* minds; *plebeian* sports.

2. Consisting of common people; as, a *plebeian* throng.

PLE-BE'IAN, *n.* One of the common people or lower ranks of men. *Swift.*

[Usually applied to the common people of ancient Rome.]

PLE-BE'IANCE, *n.* The common people. [*Not in use.*]

PLE-BE'IAN ISM, *n.* The conduct of plebeians.

PLEC'TOG-NATHES, } *n. pl.* [Gr. πλεκω, to connect,
PLEC-TOG'NA-THI, } and γναθος, a jaw.]

An order of fishes having the maxillary bones stiffly adhering to the sides of the intermaxillaries, which alone form the jaws, as the file-fish. *Brande.*

PLEC-TOG-NATH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to an order of fishes described above.

PLEC'TRUM, *n.* [L.] A small instrument, commonly of ivory, with which the ancients struck the lyre.

PLEDGE, (plej,) *n.* [Fr. *pleige*; It. *pieggeria*; Norm. *plegg.* This is evidently the Celtic form of the Teutonic *plight*, Sax. *pliht, plihtan.* (See PLIGHT.) It coincides with L. *plico*, Gr. πλεκω, W. *plygu*, to fold, properly to *lay to*, to put or throw to or on. A *pledge* is that which is laid or deposited.]

1. Something put in pawn; that which is deposited with another as security for the repayment of money borrowed, or for the performance of some agreement or obligation; a pawn. A borrows ten pounds of B, and deposits his watch as a *pledge* that the money shall be repaid; and by the repayment of the money, A redeems the *pledge.*

2. Any thing given or considered as a security for the performance of an act. Thus a man gives his word or makes a promise to another, which is received as a *pledge* for fulfillment. The mutual affection of husband and wife is a *pledge* for the faithful performance of the marriage covenant. Mutual interest is the best *pledge* for the performance of treaties.

3. A surety; a hostage. *Raleigh. Dryden.*

4. In *law*, a gage or security, real or personal, given for the repayment of money. It is of two kinds; *vadium vivum*, a *living pledge*, as when a man borrows money and grants an estate to be held by the pledgee, till the rents and profits shall refund the money, in which case the land or pledge is said to be *living*; or it is *vadium mortuum*, a *dead pledge*, called a MORTGAGE. [See MORTGAGE.] *Blackstone.*

5. In *law*, bail; surety given for the prosecution of a suit, or for the appearance of a defendant, or for restoring goods taken in distress and replevied. The distress itself is also called a *pledge*, and the glove formerly thrown down by a champion in trial by battle, was a *pledge* by which the champion stipulated to encounter his antagonist in that trial. *Blackstone.*

6. A drinking of health to another. See verb, *To put in pledge*; to pawn. [Nos. 5 and 6.

To hold in pledge; to keep as security.

PLEDGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *pleiger.* See PLIGHT.]

1. To deposit in pawn; to deposit or leave in possession of a person something which is to secure the repayment of money borrowed, or the performance of some act. [This word is applied chiefly to the depositing of goods or personal property. When real estate is given as security, we usually apply the word MORTGAGE.]

2. To give as a warrant or security; as, to *pledge* one's word or honor; to *pledge* one's veracity.

3. To secure by a pledge.

I accept her,
And here, to *pledge* my vow, I give my hand. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

4. To engage for by promise or declaration; as, to *pledge* the performance of a thing.

5. *Formerly*, to invite to drink by drinking of the cup first, and then handing it to another, as a pledge of good will and kindness. This practice originated among our ancestors in their rude state, and was intended to secure the person from being stabbed while drinking, or from being poisoned by the liquor. The person drinking *pledged* his guest by drinking first, and then handing the cup to his guest. The practice is frequent among the common people in America to this day; the owner of the liquor, taking the cup, says to his friend, *I pledge you*, and drinks, then hands the cup to his guest; a remarkable instance of the power of habit, as the reason of the custom has long since ceased.

6. In *present usage*, simply to drink to the health of another as a pledge of interest.

Pledge me, my friend, and drink till thou be'st wise. *Cowley.*

PLEDG'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deposited as security; given in warrant.

PLEDG-EE', *n.* The person to whom any thing is pledged.

PLEDG'ER, *n.* One that pledges or pawns any thing; one that warrants or secures. [PLEDGOR, in Blackstone, is not to be countenanced.]

2. One who invites another to drink by drinking first.

3. One who drinks the health of another.

PLEDG'ER-Y, *n.* A pledging; suretiship. [*Not in use.*] *Encyc.*

PLEDG'ET, *n.* [from *folding* or *laying.*] In *surgery*, a compress, or small, flat tent of lint, laid over a wound to imbibe the matter discharged and keep it clean. *Encyc.*

PLEDG'ING, *ppr.* Depositing in pawn or as security; giving as a warrant for security or safety.

PLE'IADS, (plē'yadz,) } *n. pl.* [L. *Pleiades*; Gr.
PLE'IA-DES, (plē'ya-dēz,) } πλειαδες, supposed to be formed from πλεω, to sail, as the rising of the seven stars indicated the time of safe navigation.]

In *astronomy*, the seven stars, situated in the neck of the constellation Taurus. The Latins called them VERGILIÆ, from *ver*, spring, because of their rising about the vernal equinox. [PLEIAD, in the *singular*, is sometimes used.] *Encyc. Ainsworth.*

PLE'NAL, *a.* [See PLENARY.] Full. [*Not used.*] *Beaumont.*

PLE'NA-RI-LY, *adv.* [from *plenary.*] Fully; completely. *Ayliffe.*

PLE'NA-RI-NESS, *n.* Fullness; completeness.

PLEN'AR-TY, *n.* The state of a benefice when occupied. *Blackstone.*

PLE'NA-RY, *a.* [L. *plenus*; Fr. *plein*; It. *plenario, pieno*; Sp. *pleno, lleno*; W. *llawn*; Ir. *lain, lan*; Arm. *leun.* The Russ. has *polnoi* and *polon*, full, and with a prefix, *napolniayu*, to fill. Qu. the radical letters, and the identity of the Russ. with the others.]

Full; entire; complete; as, a *plenary* license; *plenary* consent; *plenary* indulgence. The *plenary* indulgence of the pope is an entire remission of penalties due to all sins. *Encyc.*

PLE'NA-RY, *n.* Decisive procedure. [*Not used.*] *Ayliffe.*

PLEN-I-LU'NAR, *a.* Pertaining to the full moon.

PLEN-I-LU'NA-RY, *a.* Relating to the full moon. *Brown.*

PLEN'I-LUNE, *n.* [L. *plenilunium*; *plenus*, full, and *luna*, moon.]

The full moon. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

PLE-NIP'O-TENCE, *n.* [L. *plenus*, full, and *potentia*, power.]

Fullness or completeness of power. *Milton.*

PLE-NIP'O-TENT, *a.* [L. *plenipotens*, supra.]

Possessing full power. *Milton.*

PLEN-I-PO-TEN'TIA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *plenipotentiaire.* See PLENIPOTENCE.]

A person invested with full power to transact any business; *usually*, an embassador or envoy to a foreign court, furnished with full power to negotiate a treaty or to transact other business.

PLEN-I-PO-TEN'TIA-RY, *a.* Containing full power; as, *plenipotentiary* license or authority.

PLEN'ISH, for REPLENISH, is not used.

PLE'NIST, *n.* [L. *plenus.*]

One who maintains that all space is full of matter. *Boyle.*

PLEN'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *plenitudo*, from *plenus*, full.]

1. Fullness, as, the *plenitude* of space. *Bentley.*

2. Repletion; animal fullness; plethora; redundancy of blood and humors in the animal bodies. *Encyc.*

3. Fullness; complete competence; as, the *plenitude* of the pope's power *Bacon.*

4. Completeness; as, the *plenitude* of a man's fame *Prior.*

PLEN'TE-OUS, *a.* [from *plenty.*] Abundant; copious; plentiful; sufficient for every purpose; as, a *plenteous* supply of provisions; a *plenteous* crop. *Milton.*

2. Yielding abundance; as, a *plenteous* fountain.

The seven *plenteous* years. — Gen. xli.

3. Having an abundance.

The Lord shall make thee *plenteous* in goods. — Deut. xxviii.

4. Possessing in abundance, and ready to bestow liberally. *Ps.* lxxxvi.

This word is less used than PLENTIFUL.]

PLEN'TE-OUS-LY, *adv.* In abundance; copiously; plentifully. *Milton.*

PLEN'TE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Abundance; copious supply; plenty; as, the seven years of *plenteousness* in Egypt.

PLEN'TI-FUL, *a.* [from *plenty.*] Copious; abundant; adequate to every purpose; as, a *plentiful* crop of grain; a *plentiful* harvest; a *plentiful* supply of water; a *plentiful* fortune.

2. Yielding abundant crops; affording ample supply; fruitful; as, a *plentiful* year. *Bacon.*

PLEN'TI-FUL-LY, *adv.* Copiously; abundantly; with ample supply. *Addison.*

PLEN'TI-FUL-NESS, *n.* The state of being plentiful; abundance.

2. The quality of affording full supply

PLEN'TY, *n.* [from L. *plenus.*]

1. Abundance; copiousness; full or adequate supply; as, we have a *plenty* of corn for bread; the garrison has a *plenty* of provisions. Its application to persons, as a *plenty* of buyers or sellers, is inelegant.

2. Fruitfulness; *a poetic use.*

The teeming clouds
Descend in gladsome *plenty* o'er the world. *Thomson.*

PLEN'TY, *a.* Plentiful; being in abundance.

Where water is *plenty.* *Tusser.*
If reasons were as *plenty* as blackberries. *Shak.*
In every country where liquors are *plenty.* *Hist. Collections.*
The common sorts of fowls and the several gallinaceous species are *plenty.* *Tooke, Russ. Emp.*
A variety of other herbs and roots which are *plenty.* *Adair.*
They seem formed for those countries where shrubs are *plenty* and water scarce. *Goldsmith.*
When laborers are *plenty*, their wages will be low. *Franklin.*
In the country, where wood is more *plenty*, they make their beams stronger. *Encyc.*

[The use of this word as an adjective seems too well authorized to be rejected. It is universal in common parlance in the United States.]

PLE'NUM, *n.* [L.] Fullness of matter in space; opposed to VACUUM. *Descartes.*

PLE'O-NASM, *n.* [L. *pleonasmus*; Gr. πλεονασμος, from the root of πλεος, full, πλειον, more, L. *pleo*, to *fill.*]

Redundancy of words in speaking or writing; the use of more words, to express ideas, than are necessary. This may be justifiable when we intend to present thoughts with particular perspicuity or force.

PLE'O-NASTE, *n.* [Gr. πλεοναστος, abundant; from its four facets, sometimes found on each solid angle of the octahedron.]

A mineral, commonly considered as a variety of the spinelle ruby. [See CEYLANITE.]

PLE-O-NAS'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to pleonasm;
PLE-O-NAS'TIC-AL, } partaking of pleonasm; redundant. *Blackwall.*

PLE-O-NAS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With redundancy of words.

PLE-ROPH'O-RY, *n.* [Gr. πληροφορια; πληρης, full, and φερω, to bear.]

Full persuasion or confidence. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

PLESH, for PLASH. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

PLE-SI-O-MORPH'ISM, *n.* [Gr. πλησιος and μορφη.]

The state of crystallized substances which nearly resemble each other in form, but still are different.

PLE-SI-O-MORPH'OUS, *a.* Nearly alike in form.

PLE-SI-O-SAU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. πλησιος, next, and σαυρος, a lizard.]

A genus of extinct marine animals, allied to the lizard and crocodile, having the neck very long, and the tail short; also written PLESIOSAUR. *Conybeare.*

PLETH'O-RA, *n.* [Gr. πληθωρα, from πληθος, fullness.]

1. *Literally*, fullness.

2. In *medicine*, fullness of blood; excess of blood; repletion; the state of the vessels of the human body, when they are too full, or overloaded with fluids. *Coxe. Parr. Encyc.*

PLETH'O-RIC, *a.* Having a full habit of body, or the vessels overcharged with fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

PLETH'O-RY. See PLETHORA.

PLETH'RON, } *n.* [Gr. πλεθρον.]
PLETH'RUM, }

Among *the Greeks*, a long measure of 100 feet; also, a square measure of 10,000 feet. *Smith's Dict.*

PLEU'RA, *n.* [Gr., the side.]

In *anatomy*, a thin membrane, which covers the inside of the thorax, and also invests the lungs.

PLEU'RI-SY, *n.* [Gr. πλευρισις, from πλευρα, the side; Fr. *pleuresie*; It. *pleurisia.*]

An inflammation of the pleura, or membrane that covers the inside of the thorax. It is accompanied with fever, pain, difficult respiration, and cough.

PLEU-RIT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to pleurisy; as,
PLEU-RIT'IC-AL, } *pleuritic* symptoms or affections.

2. Diseased with pleurisy. *Arbuthnot.*

PLEV'IN, *n.* [Old Fr.] A warrant of assurance. [*Obs.*]

PLEX'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *plexus*, a fold, and *form.*]

In the form of net-work; complicated. *Quincy.*

PLEX'US, *n.* [L.] Any union of vessels, nerves, or fibers, in the form of net-work. *Coxe.*

PLI-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *pliable.*]

The quality of bending or yielding to pressure or force without rupture; flexibility; pliableness.

PLI'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from *plier*, to bend, to fold; L. *plico*, Gr. πλεκω, W. *plygu*, It. *piegare*, to fold; *pieghevole*, pliable.]

1. Easy to be bent; that readily yields to pressure without rupture; flexible; as, willow is a *pliable* plant.

2. Flexible in disposition; readily yielding to moral influence, arguments, persuasion, or discipline; as, a *pliable* youth.

PLI'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Flexibility; the quality of yielding to force or to moral influence; pliability; as, the *pliableness* of a plant or of the disposition.

PLI'A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be pliable. [*Hammond.*

PLI'AN-CY, *n.* [from *pliant.*]

1. Easiness to be bent, in a *physical sense*; as, the *pliancy* of a rod, of cordage, or of limbs *Addison.*

2. Readiness to yield to moral influence; as, *pliancy* of temper.

PLI'ANT, *a.* [Fr.] That may be easily bent; readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking; flexible; flexile; lithe; limber; as, a *pliant* thread. *Spectator.*

2. That may be easily formed or molded to a different shape; as, *pliant* wax.

3. Easily yielding to moral influence; easy to be persuaded; ductile.

The will was thus more ductile and *pliant* to right reason. *South.*

PLI'ANT-LY, *adv.* Yieldingly; flexibly.

PLI'ANT-NESS, *n.* Flexibility. *Bacon.*

PLI'CA, *n.* [L., a fold.]

Trichoris plica is a disease of the hair, peculiar to Poland and the neighboring countries. In this disease, the hair of the head is vascularly thickened, matted, or harled, by means of a glutinous fluid secreted from its root. It sometimes, but rarely, affects the beard, the hair of the pudenda, and of the rest of the surface of the body. It seems to prevail in Poland as an endemic disease.

PLI'CATE, } *a.* [L. *plicatus*; *plico*, to fold.]
PLI'CA-TED, }

Plaited; folded like a fan; as, a *plicate* leaf. *Lee. Martyn.*

PLI'CATE-LY, *adv.* In a plicate or folded manner.

PLI-CA'TION, *n.* [from L. *plico.*]

A folding or fold.

PLIC'A-TURE, *n.* [L. *plicatura*; *plico*, to fold.]

A fold; a doubling.

PLI'ED, (plide,) *pp.* Applied to closely; employed diligently; urged. [See PLY.]

PLI'ERS, *n. pl.* [Fr. *plier*, to fold. See PLY.]

A kind of pincers, by which any small thing is seized and bent. *Moxon.*

PLI'FORM, *a.* [Fr. *pli*, a fold, and *form.*]

In the form of a fold or doubling. *Pennant.*

PLIGHT, (plite,) *v. t.* [Sax. *plihtan*, to pledge, and to expose to danger, or rather, perhaps, to perplexity; Sw. *beplichta*, to bind; D. *pligt*, duty; mortgage; G. *pflicht*, duty, pledge; Dan. *pligt*, duty, obligation; *pligtig*, bound, obliged; Sw. *plicht.* This seems to be the Teutonic form of the Celtic *pledge*, Fr. *pleige*, *pleiger*, L. *plico*, Gr. πλεκω, It. *piegare*, Sp. *plegar*, Fr. *plier*, Arm. *plega*, W. *plygu*, to fold; Sp. *pleyto*, a covenant or contract; and the G. *flechten*, to braid, coinciding with the L. *flecto*, to bend, appears to be of the same family. If the elements are *Lg*, as I suspect, *pledge* and *plight* are formed on the root of *lay*, Arm. *lacqaat.* To *pledge* or *plight* is to lay down, throw down, set, or deposit. *Plight* may, however, be more directly from the root of L. *ligo*, but this is of the same family. See ALLOY and PLY.]

1. To pledge; to give as security for the performance of some act; *but never applied to property or goods.* We say, he *plighted* his hand, his faith, his vows, his honor, his truth or troth. *Pledge* is applied to property as well as to word, faith, truth, honor, &c. To *plight* faith is, as it were, to *deposit* it in *pledge* for the performance of an act, on the non-performance of which, the pledge is forfeited.

2. To weave; to braid. *Spenser. Milton.*

[This is the primary sense of the word, L. *plico*, but now obsolete.]

PLIGHT, (plite,) *n.* *Literally*, a state of being involved, [L. *plicatus*, *implicatus*, *implicitus*;] hence, perplexity, distress, or a distressed state or condition; as, a miserable *plight.* But the word, by itself, does not ordinarily imply distress. Hence,

2. Condition; state; and sometimes good case; as, to keep cattle in *plight.*

[In most cases, this word is now accompanied with an adjective, which determines its signification; as, *bad plight*; *miserable* or *wretched plight*; *good plight.*]

3. Pledge; gage.

The Lord, whose hand must take my *plight.* *Shak.*

4. A fold, [L. *plica*;] a double; a plait.

All in a silken Camus, lily white,
Purfled upon with many a folded *plight.* [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

5. A garment. [*Not used.*] *Chapman.*

PLIGHT'ED, (plit'ed,) *pp.* or *a.* Pledged.

PLIGHT'ER, (plit'er,) *n.* One that pledges; that which plights.

PLIGHT'ING, (plit'ing,) *ppr.* Pledging.

PLIM, *v. i.* To swell. [*Not in use.*] *Grose.*

PLINTH, *n.* [Gr. πλινθος, a brick or tile; L. *plinthus.*]

In *architecture*, a flat, square member, in form of a brick, which serves as the foundation of a column; being the flat, square table under the molding of the base and pedestal, at the bottom of the order. Vitruvius gives the name to the abacus, or upper part of the Tuscan order, from its resemblance to the plinth.

Plinth of a statue is a base, flat, round, or square. *Encyc.*

Plinth of a wall; two or three rows of bricks advanced from the wall, in form of a pietband; and, in general, any flat, high molding, that serves in a front wall to mark the floors, to sustain the eaves of a wall or the larmier of a chimney. *Encyc.*

PLI'O-CENE, *a.* [Gr. πλειων, more, and καινος, recent.]

In *geology*, a term applied to the most modern tertiary deposit, in which most of the fossil shells are of recent species. *Lyell.*

PLOD, *v. i.* [D. *plots*, dull, heavy. Qu.]

1. To travel or work slowly, or with steady, laborious diligence.

A *plodding* diligence brings us sooner to our journey's end, than a fluttering way of advancing by starts. *L'Estrange.*
Some stupid, *plodding*, money-loving wight. *Young.*

2. To study heavily, with steady diligence. *Shak. Swift.*

3. To toil; to drudge.

PLOD'DER, *n.* A dull, heavy, laborious person. *Shak.*

PLOD'DING, *ppr.* Traveling or laboring with slow movement and steady diligence; studying closely but heavily.

2. *a.* Industrious; diligent, but slow in contrivance or execution.

PLOD'DING, *n.* Slow movement or study with steadiness or persevering industry. *Prideaux.*

PLOD'DING-LY, *adv.* Industriously; diligently.

PLOT, *n.* [A different orthography of PLAT.]

1. A plat or small extent of ground; as, a garden *plot.* *Locke.*

It was a chosen *plot* of fertile land, *Spenser.*
Where we mean to build,
We first survey the *plot.* *Shak.*

2. A plantation laid out. *Sidney.*

3. A plan or scheme. [Qu. the next word.] *Spenser.*

4. In *surveying*, a plan or draught of a field or piece of land, work, &c., surveyed and delineated, on paper.

PLOT, *n.* [The French retain this word in the compounds *complot*, *complotter*; Arm. *complod*, *complodi* It may be from the root of *plait*, to weave, Russ. *pletu*, whence *opletayu*, to plait, to twist, to deceive; *oplot*, a hedge. See PLAIT.]

1. Any scheme, stratagem, or plan of a complicated nature, or consisting of many parts, adapted to the accomplishment of some purpose, usually a mischievous one. A *plot* may be formed by a single person or by numbers. In the latter case, it is a conspiracy or an intrigue. The latter word more generally denotes a scheme directed against individuals; the former against the government. But this distinction is not always observed.

O, think what anxious moments pass between
The birth of *plots*, and their last fatal periods! *Addison.*

2. In *dramatic writings*, the knot or intrigue; the story of a play, comprising a complication of incidents which are at last unfolded by unexpected means.

If the *plot* or intrigue must be natural, and such as springs from the subject, the winding up of the *plot* must be a probable consequence of all that went before. *Pope.*

3. Contrivance; deep reach of thought; ability to plot.

A man of much *plot.* *Denham.*

PLOT, *v. i.* To form a scheme of mischief against another, or against a government or those who administer it. A traitor *plots* against his king.

The wicked *plotteth* against the just. — Ps. xxxvii.

2. To contrive a plan; to scheme.

The prince did *plot* to be secretly gone. *Wotton.*

PLOT, *v. t.* To plan; to devise; to contrive; as, to *plot* an unprofitable crime. *Dryden.*

2. To make a plan of; to delineate. *Carew.*

PLOT'FUL, *a.* Abounding with plots.

PLOT'TED, *pp.* Contrived; planned; delineated.

PLOT'TER, *n.* One that plots or contrives; a contriver. *Shak.*

2. A conspirator. *Dryden.*

PLOT'TING, *ppr.* Contriving; planning; forming an evil design; delineating.

PLOT'TING, n. The act of contriving or forming schemes.

2. The act of laying down a survey.

PLOT'TING-SCALE, n. A mathematical instrument used in plotting, or setting off the lengths of lines in surveying. *Brande.*

PLOUGH. See Plow.

PLOV'ER, (pluv'er,) n. [Fr. *pluvier*, the water bird, from L. *pluvialis*, rainy; *pluo*, to rain.]

The common name of several species of birds that frequent the banks of rivers and the sea-shore, belonging to the genus Charadrius of Linnæus. Their flesh is excellent food. *Partington.*

PLOW, PLOUGH, (plou,) n. [Norm. *ploge*; Sax. *ploge*; D. *ploeg*; G. *pflug*; Dan. *ploug*, *ploe*; Ice. *plog*; Sw. *id.*; Russ. *plug*; Polish, *plug*; Scot. *plouch*, *plough*. It corresponds in elements with *plug*, and both perhaps from thrusting.]

1. In *agriculture*, an instrument for turning up, breaking, and preparing the ground for receiving the seed. It is drawn by oxen or horses, and saves the labor of digging; it is therefore the most useful instrument in agriculture.

The emperor lays hold of the *plow* and turns up several furrows. *Grosier, Trans.*

Where Ceres succeeds, ungrateful to the *plow*. *Dryden.*

2. *Figuratively*, tillage; culture of the earth; agriculture.

3. A joiner's instrument for grooving.

[Plow is the spelling of the English Bible, and is preferable as more naturally representing the sound.]

PLOW, PLOUGH, v. t. To trench and turn up with a plow; as, to *plow* the ground for wheat; to *plow* it into ridges.

2. To furrow; to divide; to run through in sailing.

With speed we *plow* the watery wave. *Pope.*

3. To tear; to furrow. *Shak.*

4. In *Scripture*, to labor in any calling.

He that *ploweth* should *plow* in hope.—1 Cor. ix.

To plow on the back; to scourge; to mangle, or to persecute and torment. *Ps.* cxxix.

To plow with one's heifer; to deal with the wife to obtain something from the husband. *Judges* xiv.

To plow iniquity or *wickedness, and reap it*; to devise and practice it, and at last suffer the punishment of it. *Job* xiv. *Hos.* x.

To plow in; to cover by plowing; as, to *plow* in wheat.

To plow up or *out*; to turn out of the ground by plowing.

To put one's hand to the plow and look back, is to enter on the service of Christ and afterward abandon it. *Luke* ix.

[The difference of orthography often made between the noun and verb is wholly unwarrantable, and contrary to settled analogy in our language. Such a difference is never made in changing into verbs *plot*, *harrow*, *notice*, *question*, and most other words. See Practice.]

PLOW'A-BLE, PLOUGH'A-BLE, a. That may be plowed; arable.

PLOW'-ALMS, PLOUGH'-ALMS, (-amz,) n. A penny formerly paid by every plowland to the church. *Cowel.*

PLOW'-BOTE, PLOUGH'-BOTE, n. In *English law*, wood or timber allowed to a tenant for the repair of instruments of husbandry.

PLOW'BOY, PLOUGH'BOY, n. A boy that drives or guides a team in plowing; a rustic boy. *Watts.*

PLOW'ED, PLOUGH'ED, pp. or a. Turned up with a plow; furrowed.

PLOW'ER, PLOUGH'ER, n. One that plows land; a cultivator. *Spenser.*

PLOW'ING, PLOUGH'ING, ppr. Turning up with a plow; furrowing.

PLOW'ING, PLOUGH'ING, n. The operation of turning up ground with a plow, as, the first and second *plowings*; three *plowings*.

PLOW'-LAND, PLOUGH'-LAND, n. Land that is plowed, or suitable for tillage.

2. Tillage ground.

PLOW'MAN, PLOUGH'MAN, n. One that plows or holds a plow.

At last, the robber binds the *plowman*, and carries him off with the oxen. *Spelman.*

2. A cultivator of grain; a husbandman. *Temple.*

3. A rustic; a countryman; a hardy laborer. *Shak. Arbuthnot.*

PLOW'-MON-DAY, PLOUGH'-MON-DAY, (-mun-da,) n. The Monday after Twelfth-day. *Tusser.*

PLOW'SHARE, PLOUGH'SHARE, n. [See Share.] The part of a plow which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow, and raises the slice to the mold-board, which turns it over.

PLOW'TAIL, PLOUGH'TAIL, n. The hind part of a plow.

PLUCK, v. t. [Sax. *pluccian*, which seems to be the same word, with a prefix, as *lyccan* or *alucan*, *alucan*, to pull off or out; G. *pflücken*; D. *plukken*; Dan. *plukker*; Sw. *plocka*; Fr. *eplucher*; W. *pluciaw*, to pluck, to peel; *plig*, a peel.]

1. To pull with sudden force or effort; or to pull off, out, or from, with a twitch. Thus we say, to *pluck* feathers from a fowl; to *pluck* hair or wool from a skin; to *pluck* grapes or other fruit.

They *pluck* the fatherless from the breast.—Job xxiv.

2. To strip by plucking; as, to *pluck* a fowl.

They that pass by do *pluck* her.—Ps. lxxx.

The sense of this verb is modified by particles.

To pluck away; to pull away, or to separate by pulling; to tear away.

"He shall *pluck* away his crop with his feathers.—Lev. i.

To pluck down; to pull down; to demolish; or to reduce to a lower state. *Shak.*

To pluck off, is to pull or tear off; as, to *pluck off* the skin. *Mic.* iii.

To pluck on; to pull or draw on. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

To pluck up; to tear up by the roots or from the foundation; to eradicate; to exterminate; to destroy; as, to *pluck up* a plant; to *pluck up* a nation. *Jer.* xii.

To pluck out; to draw out suddenly, or to tear out; as, to *pluck out* the eyes; to *pluck out* the hand from the bosom. *Ps.* lxxiv.

To pluck up; to resume courage; *properly*, to *pluck up* the heart. [*Not elegant.*] *Knolles.*

PLUCK, n. The heart, liver, and lights of an animal.

2. In *low*, *figurative language*, courage. *Smart.*

PLUCK'ED, (plukt,) pp. or a. Pulled off; stripped of feathers or hair.

2. A cant term at the English universities, applied to those who, for want of scholarship, are refused their testimonials for a degree. *Oxford Guide.*

PLUCK'ER, n. One that plucks. *Mortimer.*

PLUCK'ING, ppr. Pulling off; stripping.

PLUG, n. [D. *plug*; Dan. *plyg*; Sw. *pligg*; G. *pflock*; W. *ploc*, a block; *plociaw*, to block, to *plug*. It seems to be the same word radically as *block*, W. *lloc*.]

A stopple; any piece of pointed wood or other substance used to stop a hole, but larger than a peg or spile. *Boyle. Swift.*

Hawse-plug; in *marine affairs*, a plug to stop a hawse-hole.

Shot-plug; a plug to stop a breach made by a cannon-ball in the side of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

PLUG, v. t. To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole.

PLUG'GING, ppr. Stopping with a plug.

PLUG'GING, n. Act of stopping with a plug.

PLUM, n. [Sax. *plume*; G. *pflaume*; Dan. *blomme*; Sw. *plommon*; Corn. *pluman*; Ir. *pluma*.]

1. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus Prunus. The fruit is a drupe, containing a nut or stone with prominent sutures, and inclosing a kernel. The varieties of the plum are numerous and well known

2. A grape dried in the sun; a raisin.

3. The sum of £100,000 sterling. *England.*

4. A kind of play. *Ainsworth.*

[Dr. Johnson remarks that this word is often written improperly Plums.]

PLO'MAGE, n. [*Fr.*, from *plume*.] The feathers that cover a bird.

Smit with her varying *plumage*, spare the dove. *Pope.*

PLUMB, (plum,) n. [Fr. *plomb*; Sp. *plomo*; It. *piombo*; W. *plwm*; L. *plumbum*, lead; probably a *clump* or *lump*.]

A mass of lead attached to a line, and used to ascertain a perpendicular position of buildings and the like. But the word as a *noun* is seldom used, except in composition. [See Plumb-Line.]

PLUMB, (plum,) a. Perpendicular, that is, standing according to a plumb-line. The post of the house or the wall is *plumb*.

[*This is the common language of our mechanics.*]

PLUMB, (plum,) adv. In a perpendicular direction; in a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. The wall stands *plumb*.

Plumb down he falls. *Milton.*

2. Directly; suddenly; at once; as a falling mass; usually pronounced *plump*. He fell *plumb* into the water.

PLUMB, (plum,) v. t. To adjust by a plumb-line; to set in a perpendicular direction; as, to *plumb* a building or a wall.

2. [W. *plymiaw*.] To sound with a plummet, as the depth of water. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*

PLUM-BA'GIN, n. A crystallizable substance extracted from the root of the *plumbago*.

PLUM-BAG'IN-OUS, a. Resembling plumbago; consisting of plumbago, or partaking of its properties.

PLUM-BA'GO, n. [L.] A mineral consisting of carbon, usually, but not necessarily, with a little iron; with the exception of diamond, it is one of the purest forms of carbon ever found in nature. It is used for pencils, &c., and is popularly called Black Lead.

PLUM'BE-AN, PLUM BE-OUS, a. Consisting of lead; resembling lead. *Ellis.*

2. Dull; heavy; stupid. *J. P. Smith.*

PLUMB'ED, (plumd,) pp. Adjusted by a plumb-line.

PLUMB'ER, (plum'mer,) n. One who works in lead.

PLUMB'ER-Y, (plum'mer-y,) n. Works in lead; manufactures of lead; the place where lead is wrought.

2. The art of casting and working lead, or of making sheets and pipes of lead.

PLUM'BIC, a. Pertaining to or containing lead.

PLUM-BIF'ER-OUS, a. [L. *plumbum*, lead, and *fero*, to produce.]

Producing or containing lead. *Kirwan.*

PLUMB'ING, (plum'ming,) ppr. Adjusting by a plumb-line.

PLUMB'ING, n. The art of casting and working in lead, and using it in building. *Guilt.*

PLUMB'-LINE, (plum'line,) n. A line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; or a line directed to the center of gravity in the earth.

2. A line having a weight attached to its end, used to determine a perpendicular; a plummet.

PLUMB'-RULE, n. A narrow board having a plumb-line suspended from its top, and a perpendicular mark through its middle, used by builders to determine a perpendicular.

PLUM'-CAKE, n. Cake containing raisins, currants, or other fruit.

PLOME, n. [Fr. *plume*; L. and Sp. *pluma*; It. *piuma*; W. *plu*, *pluv*.]

1. The feather of a bird, *particularly* a large feather. *Shak.*

2. A feather worn as an ornament, *particularly* an ostrich's feather.

And his high *plume*, that nodded o'er his head. *Dryden.*

3. Pride; towering mien. *Shak.*

4. Token of honor; prize of contest.

Ambitious to win from me some *plume*. *Milton.*

PLOME, PLO'MULE, n. In *botany*, the ascending scaly part of the corculum or heart of a seed; the scaly part of the embryo plant within the seed, which rises and becomes the stem or body. It extends itself into the cavity of the lobes, and is terminated by a small branch resembling a feather, from which it derives its name. *Martyn. Milne.*

PLOME, v. t. To pick and adjust plumes or feathers.

Swans must be kept in some inclosed pond, where they may have room to come on shore and *plume* themselves. *Mortimer.*

2. To strip of feathers. Carnivorous animals will not take pains to *plume* the birds they devour.

3. To strip; to peel. *Bacon.*

4. To set, as a plume; to set erect.

His stature reached the sky; and on his crest
Sat honor *plumed*. *Milton.*

5. To adorn with feathers or plumes. *Shak.*

6. To pride; to value; to boast. He *plumes* himself on his skill or his prowess.

PLOME-AL'UM, n. [L. *alumen plumosum*.] Feathery or fibrous alum.

PLUME'LESS, a. Without feathers or plumes. *Ensden.*

PLOME'LET, n. A small plume. *Kirby.*

2. A little plumule.

PLU-MIG'ER-OUS, a. [L. *pluma*, a feather, and *gero*, to wear.]

Feathered; having feathers. *Dict.*

PLU-MIL'I-FORM, a. Having the shape of a plume or feather. *Dana.*

PLO'MI-PED, a. [Infra.] Having feet covered with feathers.

PLO'MI-PED, n. [L. *pluma*, feather, and *pes*, foot.]

A bird that has feathers on its feet. *Dict.*

PLUM'MET, n. [Sp. *plomada*. See Plumb.]

1. A long piece of lead attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water.

2. An instrument used by carpenters, masons, &c., in adjusting erections to a perpendicular line, and with a square, to determine a horizontal line. It consists of a piece of lead fastened to a line.

3. Any weight. *Wilkins.*

4. A piece of lead used by schoolboys to rule their paper for writing.

PLUM'MING, n. Among *miners*, the operation of finding, by means of a mine dial, the place where to sink an air-shaft, or to bring an adit to the work, or to find which way the lode inclines. *Encyc.*

PLO'MOSE, PLO'MOUS, a. [L. *plumosus*.]

1. Feathery; resembling feathers.

2. In *botany*, a *plumose bristle*, is one that has hairs growing on the sides of the main bristle. A *plumose pappus* is composed of feathery hairs. *Martyn.*

PLU-MOS'I-TY, n. The state of having feathers.

PLUMP, a. [Dan. *plump*, plump, blunt, unhandy, clownish, rude; Sw. *plump*; D. *plomp*; G. *plump*. The primary sense seems to be, thick, as if allied to *lump* and *clump*. See the noun.]

1. Full; swelled with fat or flesh to the full size; fat; having a full skin; round; as, a *plump* boy; a *plump* habit of body.

The famished crow grows *plump* and round. *Swift.*

2. Full; blunt; unreserved; unqualified; as, a *plump* lie.

PLUMP, n. A knot; a cluster; a clump; a number of things closely united or standing together, as, a

plump of trees; a *plump* of fowls; a *plump* of horsemen. *Bacon. Hayward. Dryden.*

[This word is not now used in this sense; but the use of it formerly is good evidence that *plump* is *dump*, with a different prefix, and both are radically one word with *lump*. *Plumb* (L. *plumbum*) is the same word, a *lump* or mass.]

PLUMP, *v. t.* [from the adjective.] To swell; to extend to fullness; to dilate; to fatten.

The particles of air, expanding themselves, *plump* out the sides of the bladder. *Boyle.*

A wedding at our house will *plump* me up with good cheer. [*Colloquial.*] *L'Estrange.*

2. To *plump* a vote. See PLUMPER.

PLUMP, *v. i.* [from the noun; G. *plumpen*, D. *plompen*, Dan. *plomper*, to plunge.]

1. To plunge or fall like a heavy mass or lump of dead matter, to fall suddenly or at once.

2. To enlarge to fullness; to be swelled. *Ainsworth.*

PLUMP, *adv.* Suddenly; heavily, at once, or with a sudden, heavy fall. *B. Jonson.*

PLUMP'ED, (plumpt,) *pp.* Swelled; extended in fullness.

PLUMP'ER, *n.* Something carried in the mouth to dilate the cheeks; any thing intended to swell out something else. *Swift.*

2. In *English elections*, a vote given to one candidate only, when two or more are to be elected, thus giving him the advantage over the others. He who gives his vote thus, is said to *plump* his vote. *Smart.*

3. A full, unqualified lie. [*In vulgar use.*]

PLUM'-PIE, (-pi,) *n.* A pie containing plums.

PLUMP'LY, *adv.* Fully, roundly; without reserve; as, to assert a thing *plumply*; *a word in common popular use.*

PLUMP'NESS, *n.* Fullness of skin; distention to roundness; as, the *plumpness* of a boy; *plumpness* of the eye or cheek. *Newton.*

PLUM-PORRIDGE, *n.* Porridge with plums. *Addison.*

PLUM-PUDDING, *n.* Pudding containing raisins or currants.

PLUMP'Y, *a.* Plump; fat; jolly. [*Not elegant.*]

PLUM'-TREE, *n.* [Sax. *plum-treow.*] [*Shak.*

A tree that produces plums.

PLO'MULE, *n.* [L. *plumula.*]

The ascending scaly part of the embryo plant, which becomes the stem. [See PLUME.]

PLOM'Y, *a.* [from *plume.*] Feathered; covered with feathers. *Milton.*

2. Adorned with plumes; as, a *plumy* crest. *Addison.*

PLUN'DER, *v. t.* [G. *plündern*; D. *plunderen*; Sw. *plundra*; Dan. *plyndrer*. Qu. the root of *eloign.*]

1. To pillage; to spoil; to strip; to take the goods of an enemy by open force. Nebuchadnezzar *plundered* the temple of the Jews.

2. To take by pillage or open force. The enemy *plundered* all the goods they found. We say, he *plundered* the tent, or he *plundered* the goods of the tent. The first is the proper use of the word.

3. To rob, as a thief; to take from; to strip; as, the thief *plundered* the house; the robber *plundered* a man of his money and watch; pirates *plunder* ships and men.

PLUN'DER, *n.* That which is taken from an enemy by force; pillage; prey; spoil.

2. That which is taken by theft, robbery, or fraud.

PLUN'DER-AGE, *n.* In *law*, the embezzlement of goods on board a ship. *Bouvier.*

PLUN'DER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Pillaged; robbed.

PLUN'DER-ER, *n.* A hostile pillager; a spoiler.

2. A thief, a robber. *Addison.*

PLUN'DER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Pillaging; robbing.

PLUNGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *plonger*; Arm. *plungea* or *plugein*; W. *plong*, a plunge, from the same root as *llwnc* or *llwng*, the gullet, a gulp or swallow; probably connected with *luncheon.*]

1. To thrust into water or other fluid substance, or into any substance that is penetrable; to immerse in a fluid; to drive into flesh, mire, or earth, &c.; as, to *plunge* the body in water; to *plunge* the arm into fire or flame; to *plunge* a dagger into the breast. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. To thrust or drive in any state in which the thing is considered as enveloped or surrounded; as, to *plunge* one's self into difficulties or distress; to *plunge* a nation into war.

3. To baptize by immersion.

PLUNGE, *v. i.* To pitch; to thrust or drive one's self into water, or a fluid; to dive, or to rush in. He *plunged* into the river. The troops *plunged* into the stream.

His courser *plunged*,
And threw him off; the waves whelmed over him. *Dryden.*

2. To fall or rush into distress, or any state or circumstances in which the person or thing is enveloped, inclosed, or overwhelmed; as, to *plunge* into a gulf; to *plunge* into debt or embarrassments; to *plunge* into war; a body of cavalry *plunged* into the midst of the enemy.

3. To pitch or throw one's self headlong, as a horse.

PLUNGE, *n.* The act of thrusting into water or any penetrable substance.

2. The act of pitching or throwing one's self headlong, like an unruly horse.

3. Difficulty; strait; distress; a state of being surrounded or overwhelmed with difficulties.

People, when put to a *plunge*, cry out to Heaven for help. *L'Estrange.*

And will thou not reach out a friendly arm,
To rescue me from amidst this *plunge* of sorrow? *Addison.*

[*In this sense, the word is now little used.*]

PLUNG'ED, *pp.* Thrust into a fluid or other penetrable substance; immersed; involved in straits.

PLUN'GEON, *n.* A sea fowl, the diver. *Ainsworth.*

PLUNG'ER, *n.* One that plunges; a diver.

2. A long, solid cylinder used as a forcer in pumps.

PLUNG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Immersing; diving; rushing headlong.

In *war*, a *plunging fire* is one poured down upon an enemy from some eminence above.

PLUNG'Y, *a.* Wet. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

PLUNK'ET, *n.* A kind of blue color. *Ainsworth.*

PLU-PER'FECT, *a.* The *pluperfect tense*, in *grammar*, is the tense which denotes that an action or event took place previous to another past action or event.

PLU'RAL, *a.* [L. *pluralis*, from *plus*, *pluris*, more.]

1. Containing more than one; consisting of two or more, or designating two or more; as, a *plural* word.

2. In *grammar*, the *plural* number is that which designates more than one, that is, any number except one. Thus, in most languages, a word in the *plural* number expresses two or more. But the Greek has a *dual* number to express *two*; and the *plural* expresses more than two.

PLU'RAL-IST, *n.* A clerk or clergyman who holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one, with cure of souls. *Johnson.*

PLU-RAL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *pluralité*, from L. *pluralis.*]

1. A number consisting of two or more of the same kind; as, a *plurality* of gods, a *plurality* of worlds. *Encye.*

2. A greater number; a state of being or having a greater number.

3. In *elections*, a *plurality of votes* is when one candidate has more votes than any other, but *less than half* of the whole number of votes given. It is thus distinguished from a *majority*, which is *more than half* of the whole number.

4. *Plurality of benefices*, is where the same clergyman is possessed of more benefices than one, with cure of souls. In this case, each benefice thus held is called a *plurality.*

PLU'RAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make plural by using the termination of the plural number.

PLU'RAL-LY, *adv.* In a sense implying more than one.

PLU-RI-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *plus* and *litera*, letter.] Containing more letters than three.

PLU-RI-LIT'ER-AL, *n.* A word consisting of more letters than three.

PLU'RI-SY, *n.* [L. *plus*, *pluris.*] Superabundance. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PLUS, [L., more.] In *algebra*, a character marked thus, +, used as a sign of addition.

PLUSH, *n.* [G. *plüsch*, shag; D. *pluis*, flock, nap, plush; *pluizen*, to fray, pick, carp, *fleece.* Qu Fr. *peluche.* The Italian *peluzzo* signifies a little hair or down, from *pelo*, hair, L. *pilus.*]

A species of shaggy cloth or stuff, with a velvet nap on one side, composed regularly of a woof of a single thread and a double warp; the one, wool of two threads twisted, the other of goat's or camel's hair. But some plushes are made wholly of worsted, others wholly of hair. *Ure.*

PLUSH'ER, *n.* A marine fish, somewhat like the dog-fish. *Carew.*

PLO'TO, *n.* [L.; Gr. πλουτων.] In *mythology*, the god of the infernal regions.

PLU-TO'NI-AN, *a.* Plutonic, which see.

PLU-TO'NI-AN, *n.* One who maintains the origin of mountains, &c., to be from fire. *Journ. of Science.*

The *Plutonian* theory of the formation of rocks and mountains is opposed to the *Neptunian.*

PLU-TON'IC, *a.* [from *Pluto.*]

Pertaining to or designating the system of the Plutonists; igneous; as, the *Plutonic* theory. *Kirwan.*

Plutonic action; in *geology*, the influence of volcanic heat and other subterranean causes under pressure. *Lyell.*

Plutonic rocks; in *geology*, granite, porphyry, and other igneous rocks, supposed to have consolidated from a melted state at a great depth from the surface. *Lyell.*

PLO'TO-NISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Plutonists.

PLO'TO-NIST, *n.* One who adopts the theory of the formation of the world in its present state from igneous fusion. *Good.*

PLO'VI-AL, } *a.* [L. *pluvialis*, from *pluvia*, rain;
PLO'VI-OUS, } Fr. and It. *pluviale*; Sp. *pluvial.*]

Rainy; humid. *Brown.*

PLO'VI-AL, *n.* [Fr. *pluvial.*]

A priest's cope. *Ainsworth.*

PLO-VI-AM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *pluvia*, rain, and Gr. μετρον, measure.]

A rain-gage, an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of water that falls in rain, or in rain and snow, in any particular climate or place.

PLO-VI-A-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a pluviameter; made or ascertained by a pluviameter. *Journ. of Science.*

PLY, *v. t.* [Fr. *plier*, to bend or fold, formerly written *ployer* whence, *employ*; Arm. *plega*, W. *plygu*, It. *piegare*, Sp. *plegar*, Port. *pregar*; L. *plico*, Gr. πλεκω, to fold; Sax. *pleggan*, to play and to lie on; D. *pleegen*, to use, to exercise; Dan. *plejer*, to exercise, to perform an office, to tend, to nurse; G. *pflegen*, id.; Sw. *pliga.* That these words are from the root of *lie*, *ley*, is obvious, for in G. *liegen*, to *lie*, signifies also to *ply*, to *apply.* The prefix p may be used for the Teutonic *be*. *be-liegen*, to lie close, to bend to. See LAY and LIE.]

1. To *lay on*; to put to or on with force and repetition; to *apply* to closely, with continuation of efforts or urgency.

And *plies* him with redoubled strokes. *Dryden.*
The hero from afar
Plies him with darts and stones. *Dryden.*

We retain the precise sense in the phrase to *lay on*, to put it on him.

2. To employ with diligence; to apply closely and steadily; to keep busy.

Her gentle wit she *plies*. *Spenser.*
The wearied Trojans *ply* their shattered oars. *Dryden.*

3. To practice or perform with diligence.

Their bloody task, unwearied, still they *ply*. *Waller.*

4. To urge; to solicit with pressing or persevering importunity.

He *plies* the duke at morning and at night. *Shak.*

5. To urge; to press; to strain; to force.

PLY, *v. i.* To bend; to yield.

The willow *plied* and gave way to the gust. *L'Estrange.*

2. To work steadily.

He was forced to *ply* in the streets. *Spectator.*

3. To go in haste.

Thither he *plies* undaunted. *Milton.*

4. To busy one's self; to be steadily employed. *Dryden.*

5. To endeavor to make way against the wind. *Mar. Dict.*

PLY, *n.* A fold; a plait. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Bent; turn; direction; bias.

The late learners can not so well take the *ply*. *Bacon.*

PLY'ER, *n.* He or that which plies. In *fortification*, *plyers* denotes a kind of balance used in raising and letting down a drawbridge, consisting of timbers joined in the form of St. Andrew's cross.

PLY'ING, *ppr.* Laying on with steadiness or repetition; applying closely; employing; performing; urging; pressing or attempting to make way against the wind.

PLY'ING, *n.* Urgent solicitation. *Hammond.*

2. Effort to make way against the wind.

PNEO-MAT'IC, } (nu-mat-,) *a.* [Gr. πνευματικος, from
PNEO-MAT'IC-AL, } πνευμα, breath, spirit; πνεω, to breathe or blow.]

1. Consisting of air, as a thin, compressible substance; opposed to DENSE or SOLID substances.

The *pneumatic* substance being, in some bodies, the native spirit of the body. *Bacon.*

2. Pertaining to air, or to the philosophy of its properties; as, *pneumatic* experiments; a *pneumatic* engine. *Locke. Encyc.*

3. Moved or played by means of air; as, a *pneumatic* instrument of music.

PNEO-MAT'ICS, *n.* The science of elastic fluids. In *chemistry*, it treats of the peculiar or specific properties of the various gases and vapors; in *mechanical philosophy*, it treats of the motion and pressure of elastic fluids in general, but chiefly of air and steam. *Olmsted.*

2. In *the schools*, the doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels, and the souls of men. *Dict.*

PNEO-MAT'O-CELE, *n.* [Gr. πνευμα, air, and κηλη, a tumor.]

In *surgery*, a distention of the scrotum by air. *Coxe.*

PNEO-MA-TO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to pneumatology. *Davy.*

PNEO-MA-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in pneumatology.

PNEO-MA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. πνευμα, air, and λογος, discourse.]

1. The doctrine of the properties of elastic fluids, or of spiritual substances.

2. A treatise on elastic fluids, or on spiritual substances.

PNEO-MŌ'NI-A, } *n.* [Gr. πνευμων, the lungs, from
PNEO'MO-NY, } πνεω, to breathe.]

In *medicine*, an inflammation of the lungs.

PNEO-MON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonic.

PNEO-MON'IC, *n.* A medicine for affections of the lungs. *Coxe.*

PNEO-MO-NIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to pneumonitis.

PNEO-MO-NI'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the lungs. This is the most correct and appropriate term for this disease.

PŌ'A, *n.* [Gr. ποα.]
A botanic name of certain grasses.

PŌACH, *v. t.* [Fr. *pocher.* In Fr. *poche* is a pocket, a bag or purse net; *pocheter des fruits*, to mellow fruit in the pocket; Ir. *boucquaat* is to soften; Sax. *pocca*, a pouch.]
1. To cook, as eggs, by breaking them into a vessel of boiling water. They are also frequently broken into a saucepan, with butter, and constantly stirred while over the fire, until cooked.
2. To begin and not complete. *Bacon.*
3. To tread soft ground, or snow and water, as cattle, whose feet penetrate the soil or soft substance and leave deep tracks. *New England.*
4. To steal game; *properly*, to pocket game, or steal it and convey it away in a bag. *England.*
5. To steal; to plunder by stealth.

They *poach* Parnassus, and lay claim for praise. *Garth.*

PŌACH, *v. t.* [Corn. *pokkia*, to thrust; perhaps Fr. *pocher.* It seems to be allied to Eng. *poke*, *poker*, Norm. *pouchon*, a puncheon. If so, it is from the root of L. *pungo*, Eng. to *punch*; G. *pochen*, to knock.]
To stab; to pierce; to spear; as, to *poach* fish. *England.*

PŌACH, *v. i.* To be trodden with deep tracks, as soft ground. We say, the ground is soft in spring, and *poaches* badly.

Chalky and clay lands burn in hot weather, chap in summer, and *poach* in winter. *Mortimer.*

PŌACH'ARD, PŌCH'ARD, *n.* [from *poach.*] The English name of certain species of diving ducks belonging to the genus Fuligula of Ray. The canvas-back duck of North America, so well known as a luxury of the table, is of this genus. The *pochards* are properly fresh-water ducks, but, in winter, are found on the sea-coasts. *Jardine. Partington.*

PŌACH'ED, (pōcht,) *pp.* or *a.* Slightly boiled or softened; trodden with deep footsteps; stolen.

PŌACH'ER, *n.* One that steals game. *More.*

PŌACH'I-NESS, *n.* Wetness and softness; the state of being easily penetrable by the feet of beasts; *applied to land.*

PŌACH'ING, *ppr.* Slightly boiling; stealing game.

PŌACH'ING, *n.* Act of stealing game.

PŌACH'Y, *a.* Wet and soft; such as the feet of cattle will penetrate to some depth; *applied to land or ground of any kind.*

PŌCK, *n.* [Sax. *poc*, or *poca*; D. *pok*; G. *pocke*; Dan. *pukkel*; W. *pwg*, that swells out; Ir. *bocam*, to swell, coinciding with G. *bauch*, D *buik*, Dan. *bug*, the belly, Eng. *big*, &c.; probably all of one family.]
A pustule raised on the surface of the body in the variolous and vaccine diseases, named, from the pustules, *small-pox.*

POCK'AR-RED. See PORPRETTEN.

POCK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *pochette*, from *poche*, pocket, *pouch*; Sax. *pocca.*]
1. A small bag inserted in a garment, for carrying small articles.
2. A small bag or net to receive the balls in billiards.
3. A certain quantity; as, a *pocket* of hops, (about 160 lbs.,) as in other cases we use SACK. [*Not used in America.*] *Johnson.*

POCK'ET, *v. t.* To put or conceal in the pocket; as, to *pocket* a penknife.
2. To take clandestinely.
To pocket an insult or *affront*; to receive it without resenting it, or at least without seeking redress. [*In popular use.*]

POCK'ET-BOOK, *n.* A small book of paper covered with leather; used for carrying papers in the pocket.

POCK'ET-ED, *pp.* Put or concealed in the pocket.

POCK'ET-GLASS, *n.* A portable looking-glass.

POCK'ET-HOLE, *n.* The opening into a pocket.

POCK'ET-ING, *ppr.* Putting in the pocket.

POCK'ET-LID, *n.* The flap over the pocket-hole.

POCK'ET-MON'EY, (-mun'ne,) *n.* Money for the pocket, or for occasional expenses.

POCK'FRET-TEN, *a.* Pitted with the small-pox.

POCK'-HOLE, *n.* The pit or scar made by a pock.

POCK'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being pocky.

POCK'-MARK, *n.* Mark or scar made by the small-pox.

POCK'WOOD, *n.* Guaiacum officinale, or lignum vitæ, a very hard wood.

POCK'Y, *a.* [from *pock.*] Infected with the small-pox; full of pocks.
2. Vile; rascally; mischievous; contemptible. [*In vulgar use.*]

PO'CO, [It.] In *music*, a little.

PO-CO'SON, *n.* Reclaimed marsh. [*Virginia.*] *Washington.*

POC'U-LENT, *a.* [L. *poculentus*, from *poculum*, a cup.]
Fit for drink. [*Not used.*]

POC'U-LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *poculum*, a cup, and *forma*, form.]
Cup-shaped.

POD, *n.* [In W. *podi* signifies to take in or comprehend; but I know not from what source we have this word.]
A vague term applied to a considerable number of different specific pericarps or seed-vessels of plants, such as the legume, the loment, the silique, the silicle, the follicle, the conceptacle, and even the capsule, &c.

POD, *v. t.* To swell; to fill; also, to produce pods.

PO-DAG'RIC, PO-DAG'RIC-AL, *a.* [L. *podagra*; Gr. ποδαγρα; πους, the foot, and αγρα, a seizure.]
1. Pertaining to the gout; gouty; partaking of the gout.
2. Afflicted with the gout. *Brown.*

POD'DED, *pp.* or *a.* Having its pods formed; furnished with pods.

POD'DER, *n.* A gatherer of pods.

PO-DES'TA, *n.* One of the chief magistrates of Genoa and Venice.

PODGE, *n.* A puddle; a plash. *Skinner.*

PŌ'DI-UM, *n.* [L.] In *architecture*, the part in an amphitheater projecting over the arena. *Brande.*
2. Also, a balcony or open gallery. *Elmes.*

POD-O-GYN'I-UM, *n.* The same as BASIGYNIUM.

POD'O-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. πους and σπερμα.]
In *botany*, the umbilical cord of an ovule; a little thread connecting an ovule with its placenta. *Lindley.*

PO-DRI'DA, *n.* [Sp.] *Olla podrida*, a miscellaneous dish of meats. [See OLLA PODRIDA.]

PŒ'CIL-ITE, *n.* [Infra.] A term applied, from its variegated appearance, to the new red sandstone.

PŒ-CIL-IT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ποικιλος, variegated.]
In *geology*, an epithet applied, from its variegated appearance, to the new red sandstone formation. *Dana.*

PŒ-CIL'O-POD, *n.* [Gr. ποικιλος, various, and πους, foot.]
A crustaceous animal having various kinds of feet; viz., prehensory, ambulatory, branchial, and natatory. *Kirby.*

PŌ'EM, *n.* [L. *poema*; Gr. ποιημα, from ποιεω, to make, to compose songs. In Russ. *poyu* signifies to sing. The radical sense is the same, to strain.]
1. A metrical composition; a composition in which the verses consist of certain measures, whether in blank verse or in rhyme; as, the *poems* of Homer or of Milton; opposed to PROSE. *Dryden.*
2. This term is also applied to some compositions in which the language is that of excited imagination; as, the *poems* of Ossian.

PŌ'E-SY, *n.* [Fr. *poesie*; L. *poesis*; Gr. ποιησις, from ποιεω, to make.]
1. The art or skill of composing poems; as, the heavenly gift of *poesy.* *Dryden.*
2. Poetry; metrical composition.

Music and *poesy* used to quicken you. *Shak.*

3. A short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing. *Shak.*

PŌ'ET, *n.* [Fr. *poete*; L. Sp. and It. *poeta*; Gr. ποιητης. See POEM.]
1. The author of a poem; the inventor or maker of a metrical composition.

A *poet* is a maker, as the word signifies; and he who can not make, that is, invent, hath his name for nothing. *Dryden.*

2. One skilled in making poetry, or who has a particular genius for metrical composition; one distinguished for poetic talents. Many write verses who can not be called *poets.*

PŌ'ET-AS-TER, *n.* A petty poet; a pitiful rhymer or writer of verses. *Roscommon.*

PŌ'ET-ESS, *n.* A female poet. *Hall.*

PO-ET'IC, PO-ET'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. ποιητικος; L. *poeticus*; Fr. *poetique.*]
1. Pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry; as, a *poetical* genius; *poetic* turn or talent; *poetic* license.
2. Expressed in poetry or measure; as, a *poetical* composition.
3. Possessing the peculiar beauties of poetry; sublime; as, a composition or passage highly *poetical.*

PO-ET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With the qualities of poetry; by the art of poetry; by fiction. *Dryden.*

PO-ET'ICS, *n.* The doctrine of poetry. *Warton.*

PŌ'ET-IZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *poetiser.*]
To write as a poet; to compose verse. *Donne.*

PŌ'ET-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making poetry.

PŌ'ET-LAU'RE-ATE, *n.* A poet employed to compose poems for the birthdays of a prince, or other special occasion.

PŌ'ET-MU-SI'CIAN, (-zish'an,) *n.* An appellation given to the bard and lyrist of former ages, as uniting the professions of poetry and music. *Busby.*

PŌ'ET-RESS, *n.* A female poet; a poetess. [*Bad.*]

PŌ'ET-RY, *n.* [Gr. ποιητρια.]
1. Metrical composition; verse; as, heroic *poetry*; dramatic *poetry*; lyric or Pindaric *poetry.*
2. The art or practice of composing in verse. He excels in *poetry.*
3. Poems; poetical composition. We take pleasure in reading *poetry.*
4. This term is also applied to the language of excited imagination and feeling.

PŌ'ET-SHIP, *n.* The state of a poet.

POG'GY, *n.* A salt-water fish, highly esteemed for food; written, also, PONGEE and PONOY, which see.

POIGN'AN-CY, (poin'an-sy,) *n.* [See POIGNANT.] Sharpness; the power of stimulating the organs of taste. *Swift.*
2. Point; sharpness; keenness; the power of irritation; asperity; as, the *poignancy* of wit or sar-
3. Severity; acuteness. [casm.

POIGN'ANT, (poin'ant.) *a.* [Fr. *poignant*, participle of *poindre*, from L. *pungere*, *pungo*, to prick.]
1. Sharp; stimulating the organs of taste; as, *poignant* sauce. *Dryden.*
2. Pointed; keen; bitter; irritating; satirical; as, *poignant* wit.
3. Severe; piercing; very painful or acute; as, *poignant* pain or grief. *Norris. South.*

POIGN'ANT-LY, (poin'ant-ly,) *adv.* In a stimulating, piercing, or irritating manner; with keenness or point.

POI-KIL-IT'IC. See PŒCILITIC.

POINT, *n.* [Fr., from *poinct*; Sp. and It. *punto*, *punta*; W. *pwnc*; from L. *punctum*, from *pungo*, to prick, properly, to thrust, pret. *pepugi*, showing that *n* is not radical. Hence it accords with Norm. *pouchon*, a *puncheon*, Fr. *poinçon*, Eng. to *punch*, and with *poke*, *poker*, Gr. πηγνυω, &c.]
1. The sharp end of any instrument or body; as, the *point* of a knife, of a sword, or of a thorn. Hence, a steel instrument having a sharp point or end, used by engravers, etchers, &c.
2. A string with a tag; as, a silken *point.* *Shak.*
3. A small cape, headland, or promontory; a tract of land extending into the sea, a lake, or river, beyond the line of the shore, and becoming narrow at the end; as, *Point* Judith; Montauk *Point.* It is smaller than a cape.
4. The sting of an epigram; a lively turn of thought or expression that strikes with force and agreeable surprise.

With periods, *points*, and tropes, he adorns his crimes. *Dryden.*

5. An indivisible part of time or space. We say, a *point* of time, a *point* of space. *Locke. Davies.*
6. A small space; as, a small *point* of land. *Prior.*
7. Punctilio; nicety; exactness of ceremony; as, *points* of precedence.
8. Place near, next, or contiguous to; verge; eve. He is on the *point* of departure, or at the *point* of death.
9. Exact place. He left off at the *point* where he began.
10. Degree; state of elevation, depression, or extension; as, he has reached an extraordinary *point* of excellence. He has fallen to the lowest *point* of degradation.
11. A character used to mark the divisions of writing, or the pauses to be observed in reading or speaking; as the comma, semicolon, colon, and period. The period is called a *full* stop, as it marks the close of a sentence.
12. A spot; a part of a surface divided by spots or lines; as, the ace *point.*
13. In *geometry*, that which has neither parts nor magnitude. *Euclid.*

A *point* is that which has position, but not magnitude. *Playfair.*
A *point* is a limit terminating a line. *Legendre.*

14. In *music*, a dot or mark anciently used, like our note, to distinguish tones or sounds. Hence, *simple counterpoint* is when a note of the lower part answers exactly to that of the upper; and *figurative counterpoint* is when a note is syncopated, and one of the parts makes several notes or inflections of the voice, while the other holds on one. *Encyc.*
15. In *modern music*, a dot placed at the right hand of a note to raise its value or prolong its time by one half, so as to make a semibreve equal to three minims, a minim equal to three quavers, &c.
16. In *astronomy*, a division of the great circles of the horizon, and of the mariner's compass. The four *cardinal points* are the east, west, north, and south. On the space between two of these points, making a quadrant or quarter of a circle, the compass is marked with subordinate divisions, the whole number being thirty-two points.
17. In *astronomy*, a certain place marked in the heavens, or distinguished for its importance in astronomical calculations. The zenith and nadir are called *vertical points*; the nodes are the *points* where the orbits of the planets intersect the plane of the ecliptic; the places where the equator and ecliptic intersect are called *equinoctial points*; the points of the ecliptic at which the departure of the sun from the equator, north and south, is terminated, are called *solstitial points.*
18. In *perspective*, a certain pole or place with regard to the perspective plane. *Encyc.*
19. In *manufactories*, a lace or work wrought by

the needle; as, *point le Venice, point de Genoa*, &c. Sometimes the word is used for lace woven with bobbins.

20. The place to which any thing is directed, or the direction in which an object is presented to the eye. We say, in this *point* of view an object appears to advantage. In this or that *point* of view the evidence is important.

21. Particular; single thing or subject. In what *point* do we differ? All *points* of controversy between the parties are adjusted. We say, in *point* of antiquity, in *point* of fact, in *point* of excellence. The letter, in every *point*, is admirable. The treaty is executed in every *point*.

22. Aim; purpose; thing to be reached or accomplished; as, to gain one's *point*.

23. The act of aiming or striking.

> What a *point* your falcon made! *Shak.*

24. A single position; a single assertion; a single part of a complicated question, or of a whole. These arguments are not sufficient to prove the *point*.

> Strange *points* and new!
> Doctrine which we would know whence learned. *Milton.*

25. A note or tune.

> Turning your tongue divine
> To a loud trump t, and a *point* of war. *Shak.*

26. In *heraldry*, points are the several different parts of the escutcheon, denoting the local positions of figures. *Encyc.*

27. In *electricity*, the acute termination of a body which facilitates the passage of the fluid to or from the body. *Encyc.*

28. In *gunnery*, *point-blank shot* denotes the shot of a gun leveled horizontally. The *point-blank range* is the extent of the apparent right line of a ball discharged. In shooting point-blank, the ball is supposed to move directly to the object, without a curve. Hence, adverbially, the word is equivalent to *directly*.

29. In *marine language*, points are flat pieces of braided cordage, tapering from the middle toward each end; used in reefing the courses and top-sails of square-rigged vessels. *Mar. Dict.*

Vowel-points, in *the Hebrew* and *other Eastern languages*, are certain marks placed above or below the consonants, or attached to them, as in the Ethiopic, representing the vocal sounds or vowels, which precede or follow the articulations.

The point; the subject; the main question; the precise thing to be considered, determined, or accomplished. This argument may be true, but it is not to *the point*.

POINT, *v. t.* To sharpen; to cut, forge, grind, or file to an acute end; as, to *point* a dart or a pin.

2. To direct toward an object or place, to show its position, or excite attention to it; as, to *point* the finger at an object; to *point* the finger of scorn at one. *Shak.*

3. To direct the eye or notice.

> Whosoever should be guided through his battles by Minerva, and *pointed* to every accoutrement of them, would see nothing but subjects of surprise. *Pope.*

4. To aim; to direct toward an object; as, to *point* a musket at a wolf; to *point* a cannon at a gate.

5. To mark with characters for the purpose of distinguishing the members of a sentence, and designating the pauses; as, to *point* a written composition.

6. To mark with vowel-points.

7. To appoint. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

8. To fill the joints of with mortar, and smooth them with the point of a trowel; as, to *point* a wall.

To point out; to show by the finger or by other means.

To point a rope; to cause it to taper at the end, as by taking out a few of its yarns and with these working a mat over it, so that it may pass easily through a hole.

To point a sail; to affix points through the eyelet holes of the reefs.

To point the yards of a vessel; to brace them so that the wind shall strike them obliquely. *Totten.*

POINT, *v. i.* To direct the finger for designating an object, and exciting attention to it; with *at*.

> Now most the world *point* at poor Catharine. *Shak.*
> *Point* at the tattered coat and ragged shoe. *Dryden.*

2. To indicate, as dogs do to sportsmen.

> He treads with caution, and he *points* with fear. *Gay.*

3. To show distinctly by any means.

> To *point* at what time the balance of power was most equally held between the lords and commons at Rome, would perhaps admit a controversy. *Swift.*

4. To fill the joints or crevices of a wall with mortar.

To point at; to treat with scorn or contempt by pointing or directing attention to.

POINT'AL, *n.* In *botany*, the pistil of a plant.

POINT'-BLANK, *n.* [Fr.] In *gunnery*, having a horizontal direction; as, a *point-blank* shot. Hence,

2. Direct; as, a *point-blank* denial.

3. *adv.* Horizontally; directly.

POINT D'AP'PUI, (pwa-dup'pue,) [Fr.] Point of support; basis; a fixed point at which troops form, and on which operations rest.

POINT DE-VISE', [Fr.] *Originally*, a particular sort of patterned lace, or a device worked with a point or needle; hence, something uncommonly nice and exact. *Shak. Smart.*

POINT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Sharpened; formed to a point; directed; aimed; marked with points: filled with mortar, as crevices.

2. Aimed at a particular person or transaction.

3. *a.* Sharp; having a sharp point; as, a *pointed* rock.

4. Characterized by keenness, or epigrammatical smartness; as, a *pointed* rebuke; *pointed* wit.

POINT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a pointed manner; with lively turns of thought or expression.

> He often wrote too *pointedly* for his subject. *Dryden.*

2. With direct assertion; with direct reference to a subject; with explicitness; as, he declared *pointedly* he would accede to the proposition.

POINT'ED-NESS, *n.* Sharpness; pickedness with asperity. *Johnson.*

2. Epigrammatical keenness or smartness.

> In this you excel Horace, that you add *pointedness* of thought. *Dryden.*

POINT'EL, *n.* Something on a point.

> These pores or *pointels* are, for the most part, little balls set at the top of a slender stalk, which they can move every way at pleasure. *Derham.*

2. A kind of pencil or style. *Wiclif.*

POINT'ER, *n.* Any thing that points.

2. The hand of a timepiece. *Watts.*

3. A variety of dog, trained to stop and point out the game to sportsmen. *Gay.*

POINT'ING, *ppr.* Directing the finger; showing; directing.

2. Marking with points, as a writing.

3. Filling the joints and crevices of a wall with mortar or cement.

POINT'ING, *n.* The art of making the divisions of a writing; punctuation.

2. The state of being pointed with marks or points.

3. The act of filling the crevices of a wall with mortar, &c.; or the material with which they are filled.

POINT'ING-STOCK, *n.* An object of ridicule or scorn. *Shak.*

POINT'LESS, *a.* Having no point; blunt; obtuse; as, a *pointless* sword.

2. Having no smartness or keenness.

POISE, (poiz,) *n.* [W. *pwys*, weight; Arm. *poes*; Fr. *poids*. See the verb.]

1. Weight; gravity; that which causes a body to descend or tend to the center. *Spenser.*

2. The weight or mass of metal used in weighing with steelyards, to balance the substance weighed.

3. Balance; equilibrium; a state in which things are balanced by equal weight or power; equipoise. The mind may rest in a *poise* between two opinions.

> The particles forming the earth must convene from all quarters toward the middle, which would make the whole compound rest in a *poise*. *Bentley.*

4. A regulating power; that which balances.

> Men of an unbounded imagination often want the *poise* of judgment. *Dryden.*

POISE, (poiz,) *v. t.* [W. *pwysaw*, to throw down, to press, to lean, or incline, to weigh; Arm. *poesa*; It. *pesare*; Sp. and Port. *pesar*; Corn. *puza*; Fr. *peser*.]

1. To balance in weight; to make of equal weight; as, to *poise* the scales of a balance.

2. To hold or place in equilibrium or equiponderance.

> Our nation, with united interest blest,
> Not now content to *poise*, shall sway the rest. *Dryden.*

3. To load with weight for balancing.

> Where could they find another form so fit
> To *poise* with solid sense a sprightly wit? *Dryden.*

4. To examine or ascertain, as by the balance; to weigh.

> He can not consider the strength, *poise* the weight, and discern the evidence of the clearest argumentations, where they would conclude against his desires. *South.*

5. To oppress; to weigh down.

> Lest leaden slumber *poise* me down to-morrow,
> When I should mount on wings of victory. *Shak.*

POIS'ED, (poizd,) *pp.* Balanced; made equal in weight; resting in equilibrium.

POIS'ING, *ppr.* Balancing.

POIS'ON, (poiz'n,) *n.* [Fr. *poison*; Arm. *empoesoun*, *pouison*; Sp. *ponzoña*; Port. *peçonha*. Qu. its alliance to L. *pus*. See Class Bs, No. 25.]

1. Any agent capable of producing a morbid, noxious, or dangerous effect upon any thing endowed with life. All medicines possessing sufficient activity to be of much value, are always poisons in inordinate or excessive quantities; and every thing poisonous is capable of proving medicinal in suitably reduced quantities. The ancient Greeks employed the same word both for a medicine and a poison. There are as many different modes in which poisons operate as there are different and distinct medicinal powers of any material activity. According to the popular notion, those articles only are poisonous, which are capable of producing morbid, noxious, or dangerous effects, in comparatively small quantities; but there is no just foundation for such a distinction.

2. Any thing infectious or malignant; as, the *poison* of pestilential diseases.

3. That which taints or destroys moral purity or health; as, the *poison* of evil example; the *poison* of sin. *South.*

POIS'ON, *v. t.* To infect with any thing fatal to life; as, to *poison* an arrow.

2. To attack, injure, or kill, by poison.

> He was so discouraged that he *poisoned* himself and died. — 2 Macc.

3. To taint; to mar; to impair; as, discontent *poisons* the happiness of life.

> Hast thou not
> With thy false arts *poisoned* his people's loyalty? *Rowe.*

4. To corrupt. Our youth are *poisoned* with false notions of honor, or with pernicious maxims of government.

> To suffer the thoughts to be vitiated, is to *poison* the fountains of morality. *Rambler.*

POIS'ON-A-BLE, *a.* That can be poisoned.

POIS'ON-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Infected or destroyed by poison.

POIS'ON-ER, *n.* One who poisons or corrupts; that which corrupts.

POIS'ON-FUL, *a.* Replete with poison.

POIS'ON-ING, *ppr.* Infecting with poison; corrupting.

POIS'ON-OUS, *a.* Having the qualities of poison; corrupting; impairing soundness or purity.

POIS'ON-OUS-LY, *adv.* With fatal or injurious effects.

POIS'ON-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being fatal or injurious to health and soundness.

POIS'ON-TREE, *n.* A tree that poisons. This name is given to Rhus-venenata, or Swamp-sumac, Rhus-toxicodendron, or Climbing-sumac, and Rhus-pumila, or Dwarf-sumac, of the United States; to Rhus-vernicifera, or the Varnish-sumac, and Rhus-succedanea, of Japan; to Rhus-perniciosa, Rhus-juglandifolia, and Hippomane-mancinella, or Manchineel tree of South America; to Strychnos-tieuté, and Antiaris-toxicaria, the two Bohun Upas of Java, &c. All of these are valuable medicines. The active principle of the most active of the poison trees of Java, has long been kept in the shops, and is extensively used by physicians.

POI'TREL, *n.* [Fr. *poitrail*, from L. *pectorale*, from *pectus*, the breast.]

1. Armor for the breast of a horse. *Skinner.*

2. A graving tool. [Qu. *pointel*.] *Ainsworth.*

POIZE. An old spelling of Poise. [See Poise.]

PŌKE, *n.* [Sax. *pocca*, *poha*; Fr. *poche*, a pouch or bag.]

A pocket; a small bag; as, a pig in a *poke*. *Camden. Spectator.*

PŌKE, } *n.* The popular name of a North
PŌKE'-WEED, } American herbaceous plant, bearing dark purple juicy berries, the Phytolacca decandra, otherwise called Pocan, Cocum, and Garget. As a medicine, it has emetic, cathartic, narcotic, and even more important qualities, and it has had some reputation as a remedy for rheumatism, &c.

PŌKE, *v. t.* [Corn. *pokkia*, to thrust or push. In Armoric, *pochan* is one that dives or plunges.]

1. *Properly*, to thrust; to push against with any thing pointed; hence, to feel or search for with a long instrument. *Brown.*

2. To thrust at with the horns, as an ox; *a popular use of the word in New England.*

PŌKE, *v. i.* To grope, as in the dark. *Prior.*

To poke at; to thrust the horns at.

PŌKE, *n.* In *New England*, a machine to prevent unruly beasts from leaping or breaking through fences, consisting of a yoke with a pole inserted, pointing forward.

PŌKE, *v. t.* To put a poke on; as, to *poke* an ox. *New England.*

PŌK'ER, *n.* [from *poke*.] An iron bar used in stirring the fire when coal is used for fuel. *Swift.*

PŌK'ER, *n.* [Dan. *pokker*, the deuce; W. *pwca*, a hobgoblin; *bwg*, id.; *bugan*, a bugbear; *bw*, terror, fright. These words seem to be allied to *buw*, *buwc*, an ox or cow, L. *bos*, *bovis*, and all perhaps from the bellowing of bulls.]

Any frightful object, especially in the dark; a bugbear; *a word in common popular use in America.* Hence has been formed the adjective Pokerish.

PŌK'ING, *ppr.* Feeling in the dark; stirring with a poker; thrusting at with the horns; putting a poke on.

PŌK'ING, *a.* Drudging; servile. [*Colloquial.*] *Gray*

PŌK'ING-STICK, *n.* An instrument formerly used in adjusting the plaits of ruffs then worn. *Middleton. Shak.*

PO-LAC'CA, } *n.* [Sp. *polacre*; Port. *polaca*, *polhacra*;
PO-LAC'RE, } Fr. *polacre*, *polaque*.]

A vessel with three masts, used in the Mediterranean. The masts are usually of one piece, so that they have neither tops, caps, nor cross trees, nor horses to their upper yards. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*

PŌ'LAR, *a.* [Fr. *polaire*; It. *polare*; Sp. *polar*. See POLE.]

1. Pertaining to the poles of the earth, north and south, or to the poles of artificial globes; situated near one of the poles, as, *polar* regions; *polar* seas; *polar* ice or climates.

2. Proceeding from one of the regions near the poles; as, *polar* winds.

3. Pertaining to the magnetic pole, or to the point to which the magnetic needle is directed.

POL'AR CITY, *n.* [Gr. πολις and αρχη.]

Government by a number of persons.

PŌ-LAR IZ'A BLE, *a.* Susceptible of polarization.

PO-LAR'I SCOPE, *n.* [*polar*, *pole*, and Gr. σκοπεω, to view.]

An instrument used in exhibiting the phenomena of the polarization of light. *Francis.*

PO LAR'I-TY, *n.* That quality of a body in virtue of which peculiar properties reside in certain points, usually, as in electrified or magnetized bodies, properties of attraction or repulsion, or the power of taking a certain direction. Thus we speak of the polarity of the magnet or magnetic needle, whose *pole* is not always that of the earth, but a point somewhat easterly or westerly, and the deviation of the needle from a north and south line is called its *variation*. A mineral is said to possess *polarity*, when it attracts one pole of a magnetic needle and repels the other.

PŌ-LAR I ZA'TION, *n.* The act of giving polarity to a body; the state of having polarity.

Polarization of light: a change produced upon light by the action of certain media, by which it exhibits the appearance of having *polarity*, or poles possessing different properties. This property of light was first discovered by Huygens in his investigation of the cause of double refraction, as seen in the Iceland crystal. The attention of opticians was more particularly directed toward it by the discoveries of Malus, 1810. The knowledge of this singular property of light has afforded an explanation of several very intricate phenomena in optics.

PŌ'LAR IZE, *v. t.* To communicate polarity to.

PŌ'LAR-IZ ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having polarity communicated to.

PŌ'LAR IZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving polarity to.

PŌ'LAR-Y, *a.* [See POLAR.] Tending to a pole; having a direction to a pole. *Brown.*

PŌL'DER, *n.* [D.] In *Holland* and *Belgium*, a tract of low land reclaimed from the sea by means of high embankments. *P. Cyc.*

PŌLE, *n.* [Sax. *pal*, *pal*; G. *pfahl*; D. *paal*; Sw. *pale*; Dan. *pæl*; W. *pawl*; L. *palus*. See PALE.]

1. A long, slender piece of wood, or the stem of a small tree deprived of its branches. Thus seamen use *poles* for setting or driving boats in shallow water; the stems of small trees are used for hoops, and called HOOP POLES; the stems of small, but tall, straight trees, are used as *poles* for supporting the scaffolding in building.

2. A rod, a perch; a measure of length of 5½ yards, or a square measure of 30¼ square yards.

3. An instrument for measuring. *Bacon.*

Bare poles, a ship is under *bare poles* when her sails are all furled. *Mar. Dict.*

PŌLE, *n.* [Fr. *pole*; It. and Sp. *polo*; G. Dan. and Sw. *pol*; D. *pool*; L. *polus*; Gr. πολος, from πολεω, to turn.]

1. In *astronomy*, one of the extremities of the axis on which the sphere revolves. These two points are called the *poles of the world.*

2. In *spherics*, a point equally distant from every part of the circumference of a great circle of the sphere; or it is a point 90° distant from the plane of a circle, and in a line passing perpendicularly through the center, called the *axis*. Thus the zenith and nadir are the *poles* of the horizon.

3. In *geography*, the extremity of the earth's axis, or one of the points on the surface of our globe through which the axis passes.

4. The star which is vertical to the pole of the earth; the *pole*-star.

Poles of the ecliptic, are two points on the celestial sphere, 90° from the ecliptic. They are 23° 30′ distant from the poles of the world.

Magnetic poles; two points in a magnet in which the power seems to be chiefly concentrated. *Olmsted.*

PŌLE, *n.* [from *Poland.*] A native of Poland.

PŌLE, *v. t.* To furnish with poles for support; as, to *pole* beans.

2. To bear or convey on poles; as, to *pole* hay into a barn.

3. To impel by poles, as a boat; to push forward by the use of poles.

PŌLE'-AX, *n.* An ax fixed to a pole or handle; or rather a sort of hatchet with a handle about fifteen inches in length, and a point or claw bending downward from the back of its head. It is principally used in actions at sea, to cut away the rigging of the enemy attempting to board; sometimes it is thrust into the side of a ship to assist in mounting the enemy's ship, and it is sometimes called a BOARDING-AX. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*

PŌLE'CAT, *n.* [Fr. *poule*, a hen, and *chat*, a cat, i. e., hen-cat, because it feeds on poultry, eggs, &c.]

The popular name of two digitigrade carnivorous mammals, the Putorius communis and the Putorius alpinus. These are small quadrupeds of Europe, nearly allied to the weasel. They have small glands secreting a fetid liquor somewhat like that of the American skunk. The fitchew or fitchet.

PŌLE'DA-VY, *n.* A sort of coarse cloth. *Ainsworth.*

POL'E-MARCH, *n.* [Gr. πολεμαρχος; πολεμος, war, and αρχη, rule, or αρχος, chief.]

In *Athens*, *originally*, the military commander-in-chief, but *afterwards*, a civil magistrate who had under his care all strangers and sojourners in the city. There were also in Sparta, Thebes, and other parts of Greece, *polemarchs*, who were high officers, exercising both military and civil functions. *Smith's Dict.*

PO-LEM'IC, } *a.* [Gr. πολεμικος, from πολεμος,
PO-LEM'IC AL, } war.]

1. Controversial; disputative; intended to maintain an opinion or system in opposition to others; as, a *polemic* treatise, discourse, essay, or book; *polemic* divinity.

2. Engaged in supporting an opinion or system by controversy, as, a *polemic* writer. *Smith.*

PO LEM'IC, *n.* A disputant, a controvertist; one who writes in support of an opinion or system in opposition to another. *Pope.*

PO LEM'ICS, *n.* Contest or controversy, especially on religious subjects.

PO LEM'O SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. πολεμος, war, and σκοπεω, to view.]

An oblique perspective glass contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye. It is called *diagonal* or *side opera-glass*. *Hutton.*

PO LEN'TA, *n.* [It.] In *Italy*, pudding made of the flour of maize, or Indian meal, formerly ground chestnuts were used. *Artous.*

PŌLE'-STAR, *n.* A star which is vertical, or nearly so, to the pole of the earth, a lode-star. The northern pole star is of great use to navigators in the northern hemisphere.

2. That which serves as a guide or director *Burton.*

PŌ'LEY-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus Lythrum. *Fam. of Plants.*

PŌ'LEY-MOUNT-AIN, *n.* A plant of the genus Teucrium. *Fam. of Plants.*

PO-LI AN'THES, *n.* [Gr. πολις, a city, and ανθος, a flower, i. e., city-flower, because it is much cultivated in cities.]

The name of a genus of plants, one species of which, viz., *Polianthes tuberosa*, is cultivated for its flowers under the absurd name of *Tuberose*, which is merely a vicious pronunciation of its specific name.

PO-LICE', (po-lees',) *n.* [Fr., from L. *politia*; Gr. πολιτεια, from πολις, city.]

1. The government of a city or town; the administration of the laws and regulations of a city or incorporated town or borough; as the *police* of London, of New York, or Boston. The word is applied also to the government of all towns in New England, which are made corporations by a general statute, for certain purposes.

2. The internal regulation and government of a kingdom or state. *Blackstone.*

3. A body of civil officers, especially in cities, for enforcing the laws.

PO LIC'ED, (po-leest',) } *a.* Regulated by laws;
POL'I-CI-ED, (-sid,) } furnished with a regular system of laws and administration. *Bacon. Burke.*

PO LICE'-MAN, *n.* One of the ordinary police. *Smart.*

PO LICE'-OF'FI-CER, *n.* An officer intrusted with the execution of the laws of a city.

POL'I-CY, *n.* [Fr. *police*; L. *politia*; Gr. πολιτεια, from πολις, city, Sans. *palya.*]

1. *Policy*, in its *primary* signification, is the same as *polity*, comprehending the fundamental constitution or frame of civil government in a state or kingdom. But by *usage*, *policy* is now more generally used to denote what is included under *legislation* and *administration*, and may be defined, the art or manner of governing a nation; or that system of measures which the sovereign of a country adopts and pursues, as the best adapted to the interests of the nation. Thus we speak of *domestic policy*, or the system of internal regulations in a nation; *foreign policy*, or the measures which respect foreign nations; *commercial policy*, or the measures which respect commerce.

2. The course or management of public affairs, with respect either to foreign powers, or to internal arrangement. It has been the *policy* of France to preclude females from the throne. It has been the *policy* of Great Britain to encourage her navy, by keeping her carrying trade in her own hands. In this she manifests sound *policy*. Formerly, England permitted wool to be exported and manufactured in the Low Countries, which was very bad *policy*.

The policy of all laws has made some forms necessary in the wording of last wills and testaments. *Blackstone.*
All violent policy defeats itself. *Hamilton.*

3. In *common usage*, prudence or wisdom, in rulers or individuals, in the management of public or private concerns.

4. Stratagem; cunning; dexterity of management.

5. A ticket or warrant for money in the public funds. [It. *polizza.*]

6. [Sp. *poliza.*] *Policy*; in *commerce*, the writing or instruction by which a contract of indemnity is effected between the insurer and the insured; or the instrument containing the terms or conditions on which a person or company undertakes to indemnify another person or company against losses of property exposed to peculiar hazards, as houses or goods exposed to fire, or ships and goods exposed to destruction on the high seas. This writing is subscribed by the insurer, who is called the *underwriter*. The terms *policy of insurance*, or *assurance*, are also used for the contract between the insured and the underwriter.

Policies are *valued* or *open*; *valued*, when the property or goods insured are valued at prime cost; *open*, when the goods are not valued, but, if lost, their value must be proved. *Park. Blackstone.*

Wagering policies, which insure sums of money, interest or no interest, are illegal.

All insurances, interest or no interest, or without further proof of interest than the policy itself, are null and void. *Blackstone.*

The word *policy* is used also for the writing which insures against other events, as well as against loss of property.

7. In *Scotland*, the pleasure-ground about a gentleman's seat.

PŌL'ING, *n.* In *gardening*, the operation of dispersing the worm-casts all over the walks, with long ash poles. This destroys the worm-casts, and is beneficial to the walks. *Cyc.*

PŌL'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with poles for support.

2. Bearing on poles.

3. Pushing forward with poles, as a boat.

PŌ'LISH, *a.* [from Slav. *pole*, a plain, whence *Poland.* See the verb.]

Pertaining to Poland, a level country on the south of Russia and the Baltic.

POL'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *polir*, *polissant*; Arm. *poulicza*; It. *polire* or *pulire*; Sp. *polir*, *pulir*; L. *polio*; Dan. *polerer*; Sw. *polera*; Russ. *polirayu*; W. *caboli*, with a prefix; Ar. حفل *chafala*, to polish. Qu. its affinance to *file.*]

1. To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction; as, to *polish* glass, marble, metals, and the like.

2. To refine; to wear off rudeness, rusticity, and coarseness; to make elegant and polite; as, to *polish* life or manners. *Milton.*

The Greeks were polished by the Asiatics and Egyptians. *S. S. Smith.*

POL'ISH, *v. i.* To become smooth; to receive a gloss, to take a smooth and glossy surface.

Steel will polish almost as white and bright as silver. *Bacon.*

POL'ISH, *n.* A smooth, glossy surface, produced by friction.

Another prism of clearer glass and better polish seemed free from veins. *Newton.*

2. Refinement; elegance of manners.

What are these wondrous civilizing arts,
This Roman polish? *Addison.*

POL'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being polished.

POL'ISH-ED, (pol'isht,) *pp.* or *a.* Made smooth and glossy; refined; polite.

POL'ISH-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being polished, or of being refined and elegant. *Donne. Coventry.*

POL'ISH-ER, *n.* The person or instrument that polishes. *Addison.*

POL'ISH-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making smooth and glossy; refining.

POL'ISH-ING, *n.* The act of making smooth and glossy, or of refining manners.

2. Smoothness; glossiness; refinement. *Goldsmith.*

POL'ISH-MENT, *n.* Refinement. *Waterhouse.*

PO-LITE', *a.* [L. *politus*, polished, from *polio*, supra.]

1. *Literally*, smooth, glossy; and used in this sense till within a century.

Rays of light falling on a polite surface. *Newton.*

[This application of the word is, I believe, entirely obsolete.]

2. Being polished or elegant in manners; refined in behavior; well bred.

He marries, bows at court, and grows polite. *Pope.*

3. Courteous; complaisant; obliging.

His manners were warm without indecency, and polite without pomp. *Anon.*

PO-LITE'LY, *adv.* With elegance of manners; genteelly; courteously.

PO-LITE'NESS, *n.* Polish or elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding; ease and gracefulness of manners, united with a desire to please others, and a careful attention to their wants and wishes.

2. Courteousness; complaisance; obliging attentions.

POL-I-TESSE', (-tess',) *n.* [Fr.] Politeness.

[An affected word, unless when applied by way of contempt to over-acted politeness. *Smart.*]

POL'I-TIC, *a.* [L. *politicus*; Gr. πολιτικος, from πολιτια, from πολις, a city. This word, in its origin, is the same as POLITICAL, and was formerly used as synonymous with it. It is so still in the phrase *body politic*. Burke used *politic* distinction for *political* distinction, but present usage does not warrant this application.]

1. Wise; prudent and sagacious in devising and pursuing measures adapted to promote the public welfare; *applied to persons*; as, a *politic* prince.

2. Well devised, and adapted to the public prosperity; *applied to things.*

> This land was famously enriched
> With *politic* grave counsel. *Shak.*

3. Ingenious in devising and pursuing any scheme of personal or national aggrandizement, without regard to the morality of the measure; cunning; artful; sagacious in adapting means to the end, whether good or evil.

> I have been *politic* with my friend, smooth with my enemy. *Shak.*

4. Well devised; adapted to its end, right or wrong.

PO-LIT'IC-AL, *a.* [Supra.] Pertaining to policy, or to civil government and its administration. *Political* measures or affairs are measures that respect the government of a nation or state. So we say, *political* power or authority; *political* wisdom; a *political* scheme; *political* opinions. A good prince is the *political* father of his people. The founders of a state, and wise senators, are also called *political* fathers.

2. Pertaining to a nation or state, or to nations or states, as distinguished from *civil* or *municipal*; as in the phrase *political* and *civil* rights, the former comprehending rights that belong to a nation, or perhaps to a citizen as an individual of a nation; and the latter comprehending the local rights of a corporation, or any member of it.

> Speaking of the *political* state of Europe, we are accustomed to say of Sweden, she lost her liberty by the revolution. *Paley.*

3. Public; derived from office or connection with government; as, *political* character.

4. Artful; skillful. [See POLITIC.]

5. Treating of politics or government; as, a *political* writer. *Paley.*

Political arithmetic; the art of reasoning by figures, or of making arithmetical calculations on matters relating to a nation, its revenues, value of lands and effects, produce of lands or manufactures, population, &c.

Political economy; the administration of the revenues of a nation; or the management and regulation of its resources and productive property and labor. Political economy comprehends all the measures by which the property and labor of citizens are directed in the best manner to the success of individual industry and enterprise, and to the public prosperity. Political economy is now considered as a *science.*

PO-LIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With relation to the government of a nation or state.

2. With relation to politics.

3. Artfully; with address. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*

PO-LIT'IC-AS-TER, *n.* A petty politician; a pretender to politics. *L'Estrange.*

POL-I-TI''CIAN, *a.* Cunning; using artifice. [*Obs.*]

POL-I-TI''CIAN, (pol-e-tish'an,) *n.* [Fr. *politicien.*]

1. One versed in the science of government and the art of governing; one devoted to politics. *Dryden. Pope.*

2. A man of artifice or deep contrivance *South.*

POL'I-TIC-LY, *adv.* Artfully. *Shak.*

POL'I-TICS, *n.* [Fr. *politique*; Gr. πολιτικη. See POLICY.]

The science of government; that part of ethics which consists in the regulation and government of a nation or state, for the preservation of its safety, peace, and prosperity; comprehending the defense of its existence and rights against foreign control or conquest, the augmentation of its strength and resources, and the protection of its citizens in their rights, with the preservation and improvement of their morals. *Politics*, as a science or an art, is a subject of vast extent and importance.

2. In *a looser sense*, political affairs, or the contests of parties for power.

PO..I-TIZE, *v. t.* To play the politician. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

POL'I-TURE, *n.* [See POLISH.] Polish; the gloss given by polishing. [*Not used.*] *Donne.*

POL'I-TY, *n.* [Gr. πολιτεια.]

1. The form or constitution of civil government of a nation or state; and in free states, the frame or fundamental system by which the several branches of government are established, and the powers and duties of each designated and defined.

> Every branch of our civil *polity* supports and is supported, regulates and is regulated, by the rest. *Blackstone.*
> With respect to their interior *polity*, our colonies are properly of three sorts; [illegible] proprietary governments, and charter governments. *Blackstone.*

The word seems also to embrace legislation and administration of government.

2. The constitution or general fundamental principles of government of any class of citizens, considered in an appropriate character, or as a subordinate state.

> Were the whole Christian world to revert back to the original model, how far more simple, uniform, and beautiful would the church appear, and how far more agreeable to the ecclesiastical *polity* instituted by the holy apostles! *President Stiles.*

POL'KA, *n.* A fashionable Hungarian dance.

POLL, *n.* [D. *bol*, a ball, bowl, crown, poll, pate, bulb.]

1. The head of a person, or the back part of the head; and in composition, applied to the head of a beast, as in *poll-evil.*

2. A register of heads, that is, of persons. *Shak.*

3. The entry of the names of electors who vote for civil officers. Hence,

4. An election of civil officers, or the place of election.

> Our citizens say, at the opening or close of the *poll*, that is, at the beginning of the register of voters and reception of votes, or the close of the same. They say also, we are going to the *polls*; many voters appeared at the *polls*. *New York.*

5. A fish called a CHUB or CHEVIN. [See POLLARD.]

POLL, *v. t.* To lop the tops of trees. *Bacon.*

2. To clip; to cut off the ends; to cut off hair or wool; to shear. The phrases, to *poll the hair*, and to *poll the head*, have been used. The latter is used in 2 *Sam.* xiv. 26. To *poll a deed*, is a phrase still used in law language. *Z. Swift.*

3. To mow; to crop. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

4. To peel; to strip; to plunder. [*Obs.*] *Bacon. Spenser.*

5. To take a list or register of persons; to enter names in a list.

6. To enter one's name in a list or register. *Dryden.*

7. To insert into a number as a voter. *Tickel.*

8. To bring to the polls; as, to *poll* votes.

POL'LACK, } *n.* A salt-water fish of the cod family,
POL'LOCK, } closely allied to the whiting and coal-fish.

POL'LARD, *n.* [from *poll.*] A tree having its top cut off at some hight above the ground, that it may throw out branches. *Bacon.*

2. A clipped coin. *Camden.*

3. The chub fish. *Ainsworth.*

4. A stag that has cast his horns.

5. A mixture of bran and meal. *Ainsworth.*

POL'LARD, *v. t.* To lop the tops of trees; to poll.

POL'LARD-ED, *pp.* Lopped. [*Evelyn.*

POLL'ED, *pp.* Lopped, as tops of trees. [See POLL.]

2. Brought to the poll, as votes.

POL'LEN, *n.* [L. *pollen, pollis*, fine flour; Russ. *pil, pid*, dust, L. *pulvis.*]

1. The fecundating dust or fine substance, like flour or meal, contained in the anther of flowers, which is dispersed on the stigma for impregnation; farina. *Encyc. Milne. Martyn.*

2. Fine bran. *Bailey.*

POL-LEN-A'RI-OUS, *a.* Consisting of meal.

POL'LEN-GER, *n.* Brushwood. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

POL'LEN-IN, *n.* [from *pollen.*] A substance obtained from the pollen of plants. Pollenin is various, as obtained from different plants, and does not appear, in any case, to be a distinct proximate principle, and therefore is not entitled to an appellation appropriated to such proximate principles.

POLL'ER, *n.* [from *poll.*] One that shaves persons; a barber. [*Not used.*]

2. One that lops or polls trees.

3. A pillager; a plunderer; one that fleeces by exaction. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

4. One that registers voters, or one that enters his name as a voter.

POLL'-E-VIL, *n.* [*poll* and *evil.*] A swelling or apostems on a horse's head, or on the nape of the neck between the ears. *Farrier's Dict.*

POL-LIC-I-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *pollicitatio.*]

A promise; a voluntary engagement, or a paper containing it. *Henry's Britain.*

POL-LINC'TOR, *n.* [L.] One that prepares materials for embalming the dead; a kind of undertaker. *Greenhill.*

POLL'ING, *ppr.* Lopping; as the tops of trees.

2. Registering one's name as a voter. [See POLL.]

3. Bringing to the poll, as votes.

POL-LI-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *pollen* and *fero*, to produce.]

Producing pollen.

POL'LI-WIG, *n.* A tadpole. *Forby.* In *America*, POLLIWOG. Forby thinks it to be from *periwig.*

POL'LOCK, *n.* A fish, the Pollack, which see.

POLL'-TAX, *n.* A tax levied by the head or poll; a capitation tax.

POL-LOTE', *v. t.* [L. *polluo*; Fr. *polluer.* If this word is compound, as I suspect, it seems to be composed of the preposition *po*, which is in the Russian language and retained in the L. *polluceo* and *possideo*, and according to Ainsworth, of *lavo.* But this combination would not naturally give the signification. If the word is simple, the first syllable coincides with *foul.* But neither is this etymology satisfactory Qu. Gr. μολυνω.]

1. To defile; to make foul or unclean; *in a general sense.* But *appropriately*, among *the Jews*, to make unclean or impure, in a legal or ceremonious sense, so as to disqualify a person for sacred services, or to render things unfit for sacred uses. *Num.* xviii. *Exod.* xx. 2 *Kings* xxiii. 2 *Chron.* xxxvi.

2. To taint with guilt.

> Ye *pollute* yourselves with all your idols.—Ezek. xx.

3. To profane; to use for carnal or idolatrous purposes.

> My Sabbaths they greatly *polluted.* Ezek. xx.

4. To corrupt or impair by mixture of ill, moral or physical.

> Envy you my praise, and would destroy
> With grief my pleasures, and *pollute* my joy? *Dryden.*

5. To violate by illegal sexual commerce.

POL-LOTE', *a.* Polluted; defiled. *Milton.*

POL-LUT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Defiled; rendered unclean; tainted with guilt; impaired; profaned.

POL-LUT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a state of pollution. *Horwood.*

POL-LUT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being polluted; defilement.

POL-LUT'ER, *n.* A defiler; one that pollutes or profanes.

POL-LUT'ING, *ppr.* Defiling; rendering unclean; corrupting; profaning.

2. *a.* Adapted or tending to defile or infect.

POL-LUT'ING-LY, *adv.* Corruptingly.

POL-LU'TION, *n.* [L. *pollutio*; Fr. *pollution*; Sp. *polucion*; It. *polluzione.*]

1. The act of polluting.

2. Defilement; uncleanness; impurity; the state of being polluted.

3. In *the Jewish economy*, legal or ceremonial uncleanness, which disqualified a person for sacred services or for common intercourse with the people, or rendered any thing unfit for sacred use.

4. In *medicine*, the emission of semen in sleep.

5. In a *religious sense*, guilt, the effect of sin; idolatry, &c.

POL'LUX, *n.* [L.] A fixed star of the second magnitude, in the constellation Gemini, or the Twins.

2. See CASTOR. [*Brande.*

PO-LO-NAISE', } *n.* A robe or dress adopted from
PO-LO-NISE', } the fashion of the Poles; sometimes worn by ladies.

PO-LO-NÊSE', *n.* The Polish language. *Encyc.*

PO-LO-NOISE', (po-lo-nāze',) *n.* In *music*, a movement of three crotchets in a bar, with the rhythmical cæsura on the last. *Busby.*

POLT, *n.* [Sw. *bulta*, to beat.]

A blow, stroke, or striking; *a word in common use in New England.* *Halliwell.*

POLT'-FOOT, *n.* A distorted foot. [*Not in use.*] *Herbert.*

POLT'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having distorted feet. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

POL-TROON', *n.* [Fr. *poltron*; It. *poltrone*, an idle fellow, a coward; *poltrire*, to sleep, to be idle, to loiter; Sp. *poltron*, idle, lazy, easy, commodious; Port. *poltram*, an idler; *poltram, poltrona*, lazy, cowardly; Arm. *poultroun*; certainly not from *pollex truncatus.* The primary sense is, idle, at ease, whence lazy; perhaps from the root of *fail*, W. *pallu.*]

An arrant coward; a dastard; a wretch without spirit or courage. *Dryden.*

POL-TROON', *a.* Base; vile; contemptible. *Hammond.*

POL-TROON'ER-Y, *n.* Cowardice; baseness of mind; want of spirit.

POL'VE-RINE, *n.* [L. *pulvis*, dust; It. *polverino.*]

The calcined ashes of a plant, of the nature of pot and pearl ashes, brought from the Levant and Syria. In the manufacture of glass, it is preferred to other ashes, as the glass made with it is perfectly white. *Encyc.*

PŌ'LY, } *n.* [L. *polium*; Gr. πολιον, from πολιος,
PŌ'LEY, } white.]

An evergreen undershrub of the genus Teucrium, found near the Mediterranean. *Loudon.*

The *grass poley* is of the genus Lythrum. *Dewey's Mass. Rep.*

POL'Y, in compound words, is from the Greek πολυς, and signifies *many*; as in *polygon*, a figure of many angles.

POL-Y-A-COUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and ακουω, to hear.]

That multiplies or magnifies sound. As *a noun*, an instrument to multiply sounds.

POL-Y-A-DEL'PHI-A, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and αδελφος, brother.]

In *botany*, a class of plants having stamens united in three or more bodies or bundles by the filaments.

POL-Y-A-DEL'PHI-AN, } *a.* Having stamens united
POL-Y-A-DEL'PHOUS, } in three or more bundles.

POL-Y-AN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and ανηρ, a male.]

In *botany*, a class of monoclinous or hermaphrodite plants, having many stamens, or any number above twenty, inserted in the receptacle.

POL-Y-AN'DRI-AN, } *a.* Having many stamens, that
POL-Y-AN'DROUS, } is, any number above twenty, inserted in the receptacle.

POL-Y-AN'DRY, *n.* [Supra.] The practice of females having more husbands than one at the same time; plurality of husbands. *Forster's Obs.*

POL-Y-AN'THUS, *n.* [Gr πολυς, many, and ανθος, a flower.]

An ornamental plant of the genus Primula or primrose, whose flower-stalks produce flowers in clusters. *Loudon.*

POL'Y-ARCH-Y, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and αρχη.]

A government by many persons, of whatever order or class.

POL-Y-AU-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, αυτος, he himself, and γραφω, to write.]

The act or practice of multiplying copies of one's own handwriting or of manuscripts, by engraving on stone; a species of lithography.
Delasteyrie. Med. Repos.

PO-LYB'A-SITE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and βασις, base.]

An iron-black ore of silver, consisting of silver, sulphur, and antimony, with some copper and arsenic.

POL'Y-CHORD, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and *chord.*]

Having many chords or strings.
Ch. Relig. Appeal.

POL'Y-CHREST, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and χρηστος, useful.]

In *pharmacy*, a medicine that serves for many uses, or that cures many diseases. [*Obs.*]

Polychrest salt, among *old chemists*, was the sulphate of potassa. *Brande.*

POL'Y-CHRO-ITE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and χροιζω, to color.]

The coloring matter of saffron. *Ure.*

POL-Y-CHRO-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and χρωμα, color.]

In *mineralogy*, exhibiting a play of colors. *Mohs.*

POL-Y-CO-TYL-E'DON, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and κοτυληδων, a cavity.]

In *botany*, a plant that has many or more than two cotyledons or lobes to the seed. *Martyn.*

POL-Y-CO-TYL-E'DON-OUS, *a.* Having more than two lobes to the seed.

POL-Y-E'DRON, } See POLYHEDRON and POLYHE-
POL-Y-E'DROUS. } DRAL.

POL-Y-GA'MI-A, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and γαμος, marriage.]

In *botany*, a class of plants bearing hermaphrodite flowers, with male or female flowers, or both, not inclosed in the same common calyx, but scattered either on the same plant, or on two or three distinct individuals, in different flowers. *Martyn.*

POL-Y-GA'MI-AN, } *a.* In *botany*, producing hermaph-
PO-LYG'A-MOUS, } rodite flowers, with male or female flowers, or both.

PO-LYG'A-MIST, *n.* [See POLYGAMY.] A person who practices polygamy, or maintains its lawfulness.
Hammond.

PO-LYG'A-MOUS, *a.* Consisting of polygamy.
Encyc.

2. Inclined to polygamy; having a plurality of wives.

PO-LYG'A-MY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and γαμος, marriage.]

A plurality of wives or husbands at the same time; or the having of such plurality. When a man has more wives than one, or a woman more husbands than one, at the same time, the offender is punishable for *polygamy*. Such is the fact in Christian countries. But *polygamy* is allowed in some countries, as in Turkey.

POL'Y-GAR, *n.* In *Hindostan*, an inhabitant of the woods.

POL-Y-GAS'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and γαστηρ, stomach.]

Having many stomachs.

POL-Y-GAS'TRIC, *n.* An animal having many stomachs, as some of the infusories. *Bell.*

PO-LYG'E-NOUS, *a.* [Gr πολυς, many, and γενος, kind.]

Consisting of many kinds; as, a *polygenous* mountain, which is composed of strata of different species of stone. *Kirwan.*

POL'Y-GLOT, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and γλωττα, tongue.]

Having or containing many languages; as, a *polyglot* lexicon or Bible.

POL'Y-GLOT, *n.* A book containing many languages, particularly the Bible containing the Scriptures in several languages.

2. One who understands many languages. [*Not in use.*] *Howell.*

POL'Y-GON, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and γωνια, an angle.]

In *geometry*, a plane figure of many angles, and consequently of many sides; *particularly*, one whose perimeter consists of more than four sides. *Brande.*

PO-LYG'ON-AL, } *a.* Having many angles. *Lee.*
PO-LYG'ON-OUS, }

Polygonal numbers; in *arithmetic*, the successive sums of a series of numbers in arithmetical progression. *Brande.*

POL-Y-GON-OM'E-TRY, *n.* [*polygon* and Gr. μετρεω.]

The doctrine of polygons. *Brande.*

PO-LYG'ON-UM, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and γονυ, knee or knot.]

A genus of plants so named from the numerous joints in the stem. Some of the most remarkable species of polygonum are the three sorts of buckwheat, the medicinal bistort, the water-pepper, &c.

POL'Y-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and γραμμα, a writing.]

A figure consisting of many lines. *Barlow.*

POL'Y-GRAPH, *n.* [See POLYGRAPHY.] An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing with ease and expedition.

POL-Y-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to polygra-
POL-Y-GRAPH'IC-AL, } phy; as, a *polygraphic* instrument.

2. Done with a polygraph; as, a *polygraphic* copy or writing.

PO-LYG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and γραφη, a writing; γραφω, to write.]

The art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering the same. *Dict. Encyc.*

POL'Y-GYN, *n.* } [Gr. πολυς, many, and γυνη,
POL-Y-GYN'I-A, *n. pl.* } a female.]

In *botany*, an order of plants having many styles.

POL-Y-GYN'I-AN, } *a.* In *botany*, having many
PO-LYG'YN OUS, } styles.

PO-LYG'Y-NY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and γυνη, a female.]

The practice of having more wives than one at the same time. *Forster's Obs.*

PO-LY'HA-LITE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and ἁλς, salt.]

A mineral or salt occurring in masses of a fibrous structure, of a brick-red color, being tinged with iron. It contains sulphate of lime, of magnesia, of potash, and of soda. *Cleaveland.*

POL-Y-HE'DRAL, } *a.* [See POLYHEDRON.] Hav-
POL-Y-HE'DROUS, } ing many sides, as a solid body.

POL-Y-HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and εδρα, side.]

1. In *geometry*, a body or solid contained by many sides or planes.

2. In *optics*, a polyscope or multiplying glass.
Hutton.

PO-LYL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and λογος, discourse.]

A talking much; talkativeness; garrulity. [*Not in use.*] *Granger.*

POL-Y-MATH'IC, *a.* [See POLYMATHY.] Pertaining to polymathy.

PO-LYM'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many and μαθησις, learning; μανθανω, to learn.]

The knowledge of many arts and sciences; acquaintance with many branches of learning, or with various subjects. *Johnson. Encyc.*

POL-Y-MIG'NITE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and μιγνυμι, to mix.]

A black, shining mineral, containing titanic acid, zirconia, yttria, oxyds of cerium and iron, &c. *Dana.*

POL'YM-NITE, *n.* [stone of many marshes.] A stone marked with dendrites and black lines, and so disposed as to represent rivers, marshes, and ponds.
Dict. Nat. Hist.

POL'Y-MORPH, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and μορφη, form.]

A name given by Soldani to a numerous tribe or series of shells, which are very small, irregular, and singular in form, and which can not be referred to any known genus. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

POL-Y-MORPH'OUS, *a.* [Supra.] Having many forms. *Bigelow.*

POL'Y-NEME, *n.* A sea-fish of the genus Polynemus, belonging to the perch family, having a scaly, compressed head, with a blunt, prominent nose, and pliform appendages to the pectoral fins. *Pennant.*

POL-Y-NE'SIA, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and νησος, isle.]

A term in geography, used to designate numerous groups of isles in the Pacific Ocean, especially near the tropics; as the Pelew Isles, the Ladrones, the Carolines, the Sandwich Isles, the Marquesas, the Society Isles, and the Friendly Isles.
De Brosses. Pinkerton.

POL-Y-NE'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Polynesia.

POL-Y-NŌ'MI-AL, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and ονομα, name.]

In *algebra*, a quantity consisting of many terms.

POL-Y-NŌ'MI-AL, *a.* Containing many names or terms.

POL-Y-ON'O-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and ονομα, name.]

Having many names or titles; many-titled.
Sir W. Jones.

POL-Y-ON'O-MY, *n.* [Supra.] Variety of different names. *Faber.*

POL-Y-OP'TRON, } *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and οπτο-
POL-Y-OP'TRUM, } μαι, to see.]

A glass through which objects appear multiplied, but diminished. *Hutton. Brande.*

POL-Y-O-RA'MA, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and οραμα.]

A view of many objects.

POL'YP, *n.* An aquatic animal of the Radiate type, having, in general, a cylindrical body, at one extremity of which there is a mouth, surrounded by one or more series of arms or tentacles. It has no special organs of sense, and is capable of multiplying by buds and artificial sections as well as by ova. The name is sometimes used in a restricted sense for the Hydra' polyp, but properly includes the animals of all zoophytes. These animals form coral by the secretion of calcareous matter. *Dana.*

POL'Y-PA-RY, *n.* [*polyp* and L. *pario*, to produce.]

A name given to coral, because formed by polyps.
Dana.

POL-Y-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and πεταλον, a petal.]

In *botany*, having many petals; as, a *polypetalous* corol. *Martyn.*

PO-LYPH'A-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. πολυς and φαγω.]

Eating or subsisting on many things, or kinds of food.

POL-Y-PHAR'MA-CY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and φαρμακεια.]

Medicines of many ingredients.

POL-Y-PHON'IC, } *a.* [Infra.] Having or consisting
PO-LYPH'O-NOUS, } of many voices or sounds.

PO-LYPH'O-NISM, } *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and φω-
PO-LYPH'O-NY, } νη, sound.]

Multiplicity of sounds, as in the reverberations of an echo. *Derham.*

PO-LYPH'O-NIST, *n.* One who professes the art of multiplying sounds, or who makes a variety of sounds; a ventriloquist.

PO-LYPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and φυλλον, leaf.]

In *botany*, many-leafed; as, a *polyphyllous* calyx or perianth.

PO-LYP'I-DOM, *n.* [*polyp* and Gr. δομος, house.]

Literally, a house or hive of polyps; a name sometimes given to coral. The term is incorrect, as coral is an internal secretion. *Dana.*

PO-LYP'I-ER, (po-lip'e-ā,) *n.* [Fr.] Polypary, which see.

POL-Y-PIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*polyp* and *fero.*] Producing polyps.

POL'Y-PODE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and πους.]

An animal having many feet; the millepod or wood-louse. *Coxe.*

PO-LYP'O-DY, *n.* [L. *polypodium*, from the Greek. See POLYP.]

A plant of the genus Polypodium, of the order of Filices or ferns. The fructifications are in roundish points, scattered over the inferior disk of the frons or leaf. There are numerous species. *Loudon.*

POL'Y-POUS, *a.* [from *polypus*.] Having the nature of the polypus; having many feet or roots, like the polypus; as, a *polypous* concretion. *Arbuthnot.*

POL-Y-PRIS-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and *prismatic.*]

In *crystallography*, a term applied to a prismatic crystal, having many lateral, secondary planes, with or without the primary planes. *Dana.*

POL'Y-PUS, *n.* [Gr. πολυπους; πολυς, many, and πους, foot.]

1. Something that has many feet or roots.

2. In *zoology*, a polyp, which see.

3. A tumor with a narrow base, somewhat resembling a pear; found in the nose, uterus, &c. *Cooper.*

POL'Y-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and σκοπεω, to view.]

A glass which makes a single object appear as many; a multiplying glass, which see. *Hutton.*

POL-Y-SEP'A-LOUS, *a.* In *botany*, a polysepalous calyx is that which has more than one sepal. *Lindley.*

POL'Y-SPAST, *n.* [Sp. *polispastos*; Gr. πολυς, many, and σπαω, to draw.]

A machine consisting of many pulleys. *Dict.*

POL'Y-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and σπερμα, seed.]

A tree whose fruit contains many seeds. *Evelyn.*

POL-Y-SPERM'OUS, *a.* Containing many seeds; as, a *polyspermous* capsule or berry. *Martyn.*

POL'Y-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. πολις and στυλος.]

An edifice whose columns are too numerous to be readily counted. *Elmes.*

POL-Y-SYL-LAB'IC, } *a.* [from *polysyllable.*] Per-
POL-Y-SYL-LAB'IC-AL, } taining to a polysyllable; consisting of many syllables, or of more than three.

POL'Y-SYL-LA-BLE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and συλλαβη, a syllable.]

A word of many syllables, that is, consisting of more syllables than three, for words of a less number than four are called monosyllables, dissyllables, and trisyllables. *Encyc.*

POL-Y-SYN'DE-TON, *n.* [Gr. πολυσυνδετος; πολυς, many, and συνδεω, connecting.]
A figure of rhetoric, by which the copulative is often repeated; as, "We have ships, and men, and money, and stores."

POL-Y-TECH'NIC, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and τεχνη, art.]
Comprehending many arts; applied particularly to a school in which many branches of art or science are taught.

POL-Y-THAL'A-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and θαλαμος, chamber.]
Many chambered; applied to cephalopods having multilocular shells. *P. Cyc.*

POL'Y-THE-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *polytheisme*; Gr. πολυς, many, and θεος, god.]
The doctrine of a plurality of gods or invisible beings superior to man, and having an agency in the government of the world. *Stillingfl.*

POL'Y-THE-IST, *n.* A person who believes in or maintains the doctrine of a plurality of gods.

POL-Y-THE-IST'IC, *a.* } Pertaining to polytheism; as, *polytheistic* belief or worship.
POL-Y-THE-IST'IC-AL, }
2. Holding a plurality of gods; as, a *polytheistic* writer. *Milner. Encyc.*

POL-Y-THE-IST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of polytheism.

POL-Y-ZO'NAL, *a.* [Gr. πολυς and ζωνη.]
Consisting of many zones or rings; as, a *polyzonal* lens. *Brewster.*

POM'ACE, (pum'ase,) *n.* [from L. *pomum*, an apple, It. *pome*, Sp. *pomo*, Fr. *pomme*.]
The substance of apples or of similar fruit crushed by grinding. In America, it is so called before and after being pressed. [See POMP and POMMEL.]

PO-MA'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* Consisting of apples, as, *pomaceous* harvests. *Philips.*
2. Like pomace.

PO-MADE', *n.* [Fr. *pommade*; It. *pomata*; Sp. *pomada*, either from *pomo*, fruit, or from perfuming; *poma* signifying, in Spanish, a perfume-box.]
Perfumed ointment. [*Little used.*]

PO-MAN'DER, *n.* [Fr. *pomme d'ambre*. *Johnson.*]
A sweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder. *Bacon. Shak.*

PO-MA'TUM, *n.* [Fr. *pommade*; It. *pomata*; Sp. *pomada*. See POMADE.]
A perfumed unguent or composition used in dressing the hair. It is also used in medicine. *Encyc.*

PO-MA'TUM, *v. t.* To apply pomatum to the hair.

POME, *n.* [L. *pomum*.] *Dict.*
1. In *botany*, a fleshy or pulpy pericarp without valves, containing a capsule or capsules, as the apple, pear, &c. *Martyn.*
2. A name given in America to baked cakes of maize or Indian meal, about the size of an apple.

POME, *v. t.* [Fr. *pommer*.]
To grow to a head, or form a head in growing. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

POME-CIT'RON, *n.* A citron apple. *B. Jonson.*

POME GRAN'ATE, (pum-gran'nate,) *n.* [L. *pomum*, an apple, and *granatum*, grained. See GRAIN and ARATE.]
1. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus Punica. This fruit is as large as an orange, having a hard rind filled with a soft pulp and numerous seeds. It is of a reddish color.
2. The tree that produces pomegranates.
3. An ornament resembling a pomegranate, on the robe and ephod of the Jewish high priest.

POME-GRAN'ATE-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces pomegranates.

POME'ROY, (pum'roy,) } *n.* Royal apple; a particular sort of apple. *Ainsworth.*
POME ROY'AL, (pum-roy'al,) }

POME'-WA-TER, *n.* A sort of apple. *Shak.*

POM'EY, *n.* [In *heraldry*, a green roundel. — *E. H. Barker.*]

PO-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *pomum*, an apple, and *fero*, to produce.]
Apple-bearing; an epithet applied to plants which bear the larger fruits, such as melons, gourds, pumpkins, cucumbers, &c., in distinction from the baccíferous or berry-bearing plants. *Ray. Arbuthnot.*

POMME, } *n.* In *heraldry*, [never occur alone,
POM-METTE', } but only in union with *cross*; as, a *cross pomme*, a cross of which the ends terminate in three half circlets resembling apples. There are several *crosses* of various forms; as, the *cross moline*, the *cross patonce*. — *E. H. Barker.*]

POM'MAGE, (pum'-) *n.* See POMACE.

POM'MEL, (pum'mel,) *n.* [Fr. *pommeau*; It. *pomo*, an apple; *pomo della spada*, the pommel of a hilt; Sp. *pomo*, L. *pomum*, an apple, or a similar fruit; W. *pwmp*, a round mass or lump.]
1. A knob or ball; any ornament of a globular form. 2 *Chron.* iv.
2. The knob on the hilt of a sword; the protuberant part of a saddle-bow; the round knob on the frame of a chair, &c.

POM'MEL, (pum'mel,) *v. t.* [from the noun.] To beat as with a pommel, that is, with something thick or bulky; to bruise.
[The French *se pommeler*, to grow dapple, to cuddle, is from the same source; but the sense is to make knobs or lumps, and hence to variegate, or make spots like knobs. The Welsh have from the same root, or *pomp*, a mass, *pumpiaw*, to form a round mass, and to thump, to bang, Eng. to *bump*.]

POM'MEL-ED, (pum'meld,) *pp.* Beaten; bruised.
2. *a.* In *heraldry*, having pommels, as a sword or dagger.

POM'MEL-ING, *ppr.* Beating.

POM'MEL-ING, *n.* A beating or bruising.

POM-MEL'ION, (-mel'yun,) *n.* [from *pommel*.] The cascabel or hindmost knob of a cannon. *Mar. Dict.*

PO-MO LOG'IC AL, *a.* Belonging to pomology.

PO MOL'O GIST, *n.* One interested in pomology.

PO-MOL'O GY, *n.* The art or science of raising fruit.

POMP, *n.* [L. *pompa*; Fr. *pompe*; Arm. *pomp*; *pompadi*, to boast; It. and Sp. *pompa*; Sw. *pomp*; D. *pomp*, a pump, and *pompoen*, a gourd, a pumpkin; G. *pomp*, show, and *pumpe*, a pump. These words appear to be all of one family, coinciding with L. *bombus*, Sp. *bomba*, Eng. *bomb*, *bombast*. The radical sense is, to swell or dilate; Gr. πεμπω, πομπη, πεπτω.]
1. A procession distinguished by ostentation of grandeur and splendor; as, the *pomp* of a Roman triumph.
2. Show of magnificence; parade; splendor.

Hearts formed for love, but doomed in vain to glow
In joyless *pomp*, and weep in splendid woe. *D. Humphreys*

POMP-AT'IC, *a.* [Low L. *pompaticus*, *pompatus*.]
Pompous; splendid; ostentatious. [*Not in use.*] *Barrow.*

POMP'ET, *n.* The ball which printers use to black the types. *Colgrave.*

POM'PHO LYX, *n.* [L., from Gr. πομφολυξ; πομφος, a tumor; πεμφιξ, a blast, a puff, a bubble, a pustule. See POMP.]
The white oxyd which sublimes during the combustion of zinc, called *flowers of zinc*. It rises and adheres to the dome of the furnace and the covers of the crucibles. *Hill. Nicholson. Ure.*

POMP'I-ON, (pump'e-on,) *n.* [D. *pompoen*, a pumpkin, a gourd; Sw. *pumpa*. See POMP and POMACE.]
A pumpkin; a plant and its fruit of the genus Cucurbita.

POM PIRE, *n.* [L. *pomum*, apple, and *pyrus*, pear.]
A sort of pearmain. *Ainsworth.*

POM-POS'I-TY, *n.* [It. *pomposità*.]
Pompousness; ostentation, boasting. *Atkin.*

POM-PO'SO, [It.] In *music*, grand and dignified.

POMP'OUS, *a.* [Fr. *pompeux*; It. *pomposo*.]
1. Displaying pomp; showy with grandeur; splendid; magnificent; as, a *pompous* procession; a *pompous* triumph.
2. Ostentatious; boastful; as, a *pompous* account of private adventures.

POMP'OUS-LY, *adv.* With great parade or display; magnificently; splendidly; ostentatiously. *Dryden.*

POMP'OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being pompous; magnificence; splendor; great display of show; ostentatiousness. *Addison.*

POM'-WA-TER, *n.* The name of a large apple. *Diet.*

POND, *n.* [Sp. Port. and It. *pantano*, a pool of stagnant water, also in Sp. hinderance, obstacle, difficulty. The name imports standing water, from setting or confining. It may be allied to L. *pono*; Sax. *pyndan*, to pound, to pen, to restrain, and L. *pontus*, the sea, may be of the same family.]
1. A body of stagnant water without an outlet, larger than a puddle, and smaller than a lake; or a like body of water with a small outlet. In the United States, we give this name to collections of water in the interior country, which are fed by springs, and from which issues a small stream. These ponds are often a mile or two, or even more, in length, and the current issuing from them is used to drive the wheels of mills and furnaces.
2. A collection of water raised in a river by a dam, for the purpose of propelling mill-wheels. These artificial ponds are called MILL-PONDS.
Pond, for fish. See FISH-POND.

POND, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To make a pond; to collect in a pond by stopping the current of a river.

POND, *v. t.* To ponder. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

PON'DER, *v. t.* [L. *pondero*, from *pondo*, *pondus*, a pound; *pendeo*, *pendo*, to weigh; and Pers. پنداشتن *pindashatan*, and بندازیدن *bandazidan*, to think, to consider.]
1. To weigh in the mind; to consider and compare the circumstances or consequences of an event, or the importance of the reasons for or against a decision.

Mary kept all these things, and *pondered* them in her heart. — Luke ii.

2. To view with deliberation; to examine.

Ponder the path of thy feet. — Prov. iv.
The Lord *pondereth* the hearts. — Prov. xxi.

To ponder on, is sometimes used, but is not to be countenanced.

PON-DER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being ponderable.

PON'DER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be weighed; capable of being weighed. *Brown.*

PON'DER-AL, *a.* [from L. *pondus*, weight.]
Estimated or ascertained by weight, as distinguished from NUMERAL; as, a *ponderal* drachma. *Arbuthnot.*

PON'DER-ANCE, *n.* Weight; gravity. *Gregory.*

PON'DER-ATE, *v. t.* To weigh in the mind; to consider. [*Not in use.*] *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

PON-DER-A'TION, *n.* The act of weighing. *Arbuthnot.*

PON'DER-ED, *pp.* Weighing in the mind; considered; examined by intellectual operation.

PON'DER-ER, *n.* One that weighs in his mind. *Whitlock.*

PON'DER-ING, *ppr.* Weighing intellectually; considering; deliberating on.

PON'DER-ING-LY, *adv.* With consideration or deliberation. *Hammond.*

PON-DER-OS'I-TY, *n.* Weight; gravity; heaviness. *Brown. Ray.*

PON'DER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ponderosus*; It. Sp. and Port. *ponderoso*.]
1. Very heavy; weighty; as, a *ponderous* shield; a *ponderous* load.
2. Important; momentous; as, a *ponderous* project. [*This application of the word is unusual.*]
3. Forcible; strongly impulsive; as, a motion vehement or *ponderous*; a *ponderous* blow. *Bacon. Dryden.*
Ponderous spar; heavy spar, or barytes.

PON'DER-OUS-LY, *adv.* With great weight.

PON'DER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Weight; heaviness; gravity. *Boyle.*

POND'-WEED, *n.* [*pond* and *weed*.] An aquatic herb of the genus Potamogeton. The *triple-headed pond-weed* is of the genus Zannichellia.

PO'NENT, *a.* [It. *ponente*, the west; L. *ponens*, from *pono*, to set.]
Western; as, the *ponent* winds. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

PON GEE', *n.* An inferior kind of India silk.

PON'GO, *n.* The name *pongo* was applied by Buffon to a large species of orang outang, which is now ascertained to have been an imaginary animal. It is applied by Cuvier to the largest species of ape known, which inhabits Borneo, and resembles the true orang outang in its general form and erect position, but has the cheek pouches and lengthened muzzle of the baboon. It has also been applied (*Ed. Encyc.*) to the *Simia troglodytes* or chimpanzee of Cuvier, a native of Western Africa. *Cuvier. Ed. Encyc.*

PON'IARD, (pon'yard,) *n.* [Fr. *poignard*; It. *pugnale*; Sp. *puñal*; Port. *punhal*. There is an appearance of the formation of this word from the name of the fist, Fr. *poing*, Sp. *puño*, It. *pugno*, L. *pugnus*; but this is not obvious.]
A small dagger; a pointed instrument for stabbing, borne in the hand, or at the girdle, or in the pocket. *Encyc.*

PON'IARD, (pon'yard,) *v. t.* To pierce with a poniard; to stab.

PON'IARD-ED, *pp.* Pierced with a poniard; stabbed.

PONK, *n.* [qu. W. *pwca*, *bwg*, a hobgoblin; Ice. *puke*.]
A nocturnal spirit; a hag. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

PON'TAC, *n.* A fine species of claret wine.

PON'TAGE, *n.* [L. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge, Sp. *puente*, W. *pont*.]
A duty paid for repairing bridges. *Ayliffe.*

PON-TEE', *n.* In *glass works*, an iron instrument used to stick the glass at the bottom, for the more convenient fashioning the neck of it. *Cyc.*

PON'TIC, *a.* [L. *Pontus*, the Euxine Sea, Gr. ποντος.]
Pertaining to the Pontus, Euxine, or Black Sea. *I. Barlow.*

PON'TIFF, *n.* [Fr. *pontife*; L. *pontifex*; said to be from *pons*, a bridge, and *facio*, to make. The second *f* would more properly be omitted in this word, as it is in the derivatives.]
A high priest. The Romans had a college of *pontiffs*; the Jews had their *pontiffs*; and in modern times, the pope is called *pontiff*, or sovereign *pontiff*. *Encyc.*

PON-TIF'IC, *a.* Relating to priests; popish. *Milton. Shenstone.*

PON-TIF'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *pontificalis*.]
1. Belonging to a high priest; as, *pontifical* authority; hence, belonging to the pope; popish. *Raleigh.*
2. Splendid; magnificent. *Shak.*
3. Bridge-building. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

PON-TIF'IC-AL, *n.* A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical. *South. Stillingfleet.*

PON-TIF-IC-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state and government of the pope; the papacy. [*Not used.*] *Usher.*

PON-TIF'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a pontifical manner.

PON-TIF'IC-ALS, *n. pl.* The dress and ornaments of a priest or bishop. *Lowth.*

PON-TIF'IC-ATE, *n.* [L. *pontificatus*.]

1. The state or dignity of a high priest, *particularly*, the office or dignity of the pope.

He turned hermit in the view of being advanced to the *pontificate*. *Addison*

2. The reign of a pope.

Painting, sculpture, and architecture, may all recover themselves under the present *pontificate* *Addison*

PONT'I-FICE, (pont'e-fis,) *n.* Bridge-work; structure or edifice of a bridge [*Little used*] *Milton*

PON TI-FI''CIAL, (fish al,) *a.* Pertaining to the pope *Burton.*

PON TI FI''CIAN, (fish an,) *a.* Pertaining to the pope *Hall*

PON-TI FI''CIAN *n* One that adheres to the pope; a Roman Catholic. *Mountagu.*

PON TINE, } *a* [L. *pontina*, a lake]
PON'TINE, }

A term designating a large marsh between Rome and Naples.

PONT LE-VIS, *n.* In *horsemanship*, a disorderly resisting of a horse by rearing repeatedly on his hind legs, so as to be in danger of coming over. *Bailey.*

PON-TO-NIER', } *n* A term applied to soldiers
PON-TON-NIER', } having the charge of constructing bridges

PON-TOON', *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *ponton*, from Fr. *pont*, L. *pons*, a bridge, probably from the root of *pono*, to lay.]

1. A flat-bottomed boat, whose frame of wood is covered and lined with tin, or covered with copper; used in forming bridges over rivers for armies. *P. Cyc.*

2. A lighter; a low, flat vessel, resembling a barge, furnished with cranes, capstans, and other machinery; used in careening ships, chiefly in the Mediterranean. *Mar. Dict.*

Pontoon bridge, is a bridge formed with pontoons, anchored or made fast in two parallel lines, a few feet asunder. *P. Cyc.*

Pontoon carriage, is made with two wheels only, and two long side pieces, whose fore ends are supported by timbers. *Cyc.*

PŌ'NY, *n.*; *pl.* PONIES. A small horse.

POOD, *n.* A Russian weight, equal to 40 Russian or 36 English pounds avoirdupois.

POO'DLE, *n.* A small dog, resembling the water dog, covered with long, silky hair, either wholly white or with black patches. *Partington.*

POOL, *n.* [Sax. *pol, pul*; D. *poel*; G. *pfuhl*; Dan. *pöl*; W. *pwll*, a pool or pit; Arm. *poul*; L. *palus*; Gr. πηλος; probably from setting, standing, like L. *stagnum*, or from issuing, as a spring.]

A small collection of water in a hollow place, supplied by a spring, and discharging its surplus water by an outlet. It is smaller than a lake, and, in New England, is never confounded with *pond* or *lake*. It signifies, with us, a spring with a small basin or reservoir, on the surface of the earth. It is used by writers with more latitude, and sometimes signifies a body of stagnant water. *Milton. Encye. Bacon.*

POOL, } *n.* [Fr. *poule.*]
POU'LE, }

The stakes played for in certain games of cards.

POOL'ER, *n.* An instrument to stir a tan vat.

POOP, *n.* [Fr. *poupe*; It. *poppa*; Sp. *popa*; L. *puppis*; probably a projection.]

The highest and aftermost part of a ship, reaching for yard to the mizzen mast. *Totten.*

POOP, *v. t.* To strike upon the stern, as a heavy sea.

2. To strike the stern, as one vessel that runs her stern against another's stern. *Mar. Dict.*

POOP'ED, (poopt,) *pp.* or *a.* Having a poop; struck on the poop by a heavy sea.

POOP'ING, *n.* The shock of a heavy sea on the stern or quarter of a ship, when scudding in a tempest; also, the action of one ship's running her stem against another's stern. *Mar. Dict.*

POOR, *a.* [L. *pauper*; Fr. *pauvre*; Sp. *pobre*; It. *povero*; Arm. *paour*; Norm. *pour, power.*]

1. Wholly destitute of property, or not having property sufficient for a comfortable subsistence; needy. It is often synonymous with INDIGENT, and with NECESSITOUS, denoting extreme want; it is also applied to persons who are not entirely destitute of property, but are not rich; as, a *poor* man or woman; *poor* people.

2. In *law*, so destitute of property as to be entitled to maintenance from the public.

3. Destitute of strength, beauty, or dignity; barren; mean; jejune; as, a *poor* composition; a *poor* copy; a *poor* discourse.

4. Destitute of value, worth, or importance; of little use; trifling.

That I have wronged no man, will be a *poor* plea or apology at the last day. *Calamy.*

5. Paltry; mean; of little value; as, a *poor* coat; a *poor* house.

6. Destitute of fertility; barren; exhausted; as, *poor* land. The ground is become *poor*.

7. Of little worth; unimportant; as, in my *poor* opinion. *Swift.*

8. Unhappy; pitiable.

Vexed sailors curse the rain
For which *poor* shepherds prayed in vain. *Waller.*

9. Mean; depressed; low; dejected; destitute of spirit.

A soothsayer made Antonius believe that his genius, which was otherwise brave, was, in the presence of Octavianus, *poor* and cowardly. *Bacon.*

10. Lean, emaciated; as, a *poor* horse; the ox is *poor*.

11 Small, or of a bad quality; as, a *poor* crop; a *poor* harvest.

12. Uncomfortable; restless; ill. The patient has had a *poor* night.

13. Destitute of saving grace. *Rev.* iii.

14. *In general*, wanting good qualities, or the qualities which render a thing valuable, excellent, proper, or sufficient for its purpose; as, a *poor* pen; a *poor* ship; a *poor* carriage; *poor* fruit; *poor* bread; *poor* wine, &c.

15. A word of tenderness or pity; dear.

Poor, little, pretty, fluttering thing. *Prior.*

16. A word of slight contempt; wretched.

The *poor* monk never saw many of the decrees and councils he had occasion to use. *Baker.*

17. *The poor*, collectively, used as a *noun*; those who are destitute of property; the indigent; the needy. In *a legal sense*, those who depend on charity or maintenance by the public.

I have observed the more public provisions are made for the *poor*, the less they provide for themselves. *Franklin.*

Poor in spirit; in *a scriptural sense*, humble; contrite; abased in one's own sight by a sense of guilt. *Matt.* v.

POOR'ER, *a. comp.* More poor.

POOR'EST, *a. superl.* Most poor.

POOR'-HOUSE, *n.* A public establishment for the support of the poor.

POOR'JOHN, (-jon,) *n.* A fish of the cod family, the common hake, *Merluccius vulgaris*. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

POOR'-LAWS, *n. pl.* Laws for the support of the poor.

POOR'LY, *adv.* Without wealth; in indigence or want of the conveniences and comforts of life; as, to live *poorly*. *Sidney.*

2. With little or no success; with little growth, profit, or advantage; as, wheat grows *poorly* on the Atlantic borders of New England; these men have succeeded *poorly* in business.

3. Meanly; without spirit.

Nor is their courage or their wealth so low,
That from his wars they *poorly* would retire. *Dryden.*

4. Without excellence or dignity. He performs *poorly* in elevated characters.

POOR'LY, *a.* Somewhat ill; indisposed; not in health. [*Familiar.*]

For three or four weeks past I have lost ground, having been *poorly* in health. *T. Scott.*

POOR'NESS, *n.* Destitution of property; indigence; poverty; want; as, the *poorness* of the exchequer.

No less I hate him than the gates of hell,
That *poorness* can force an untruth to tell. *Chapman.*

[In this sense we generally use POVERTY.]

2. Meanness; lowness; want of dignity; as, the *poorness* of language.

3. Want of spirit; as, *poorness* and degeneracy of spirit. *Addison.*

4. Barrenness; sterility; as, the *poorness* of land or soil.

5. Unproductiveness; want of the metallic substance; as, the *poorness* of ore.

6. Smallness or bad quality; as, the *poorness* of crops or of grain.

7. Want of value or importance; as, the *poorness* of a plea.

8. Want of good qualities, or the proper qualities which constitute a thing good in its kind; as, the *poorness* of a ship or of cloth.

9. Narrowness; barrenness; want of capacity. *Spectator.*

Poorness of spirit; in *a theological sense*, true humility or contrition of heart on account of sin.

POOR-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Of a mean spirit; cowardly; base. *Denham.*

POOR-SPIR'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* Meanness or baseness of spirit; cowardice. *South.*

POP, *n.* [D. *poep.* The primary sense is, to drive or thrust.]

A small, smart, quick sound or report. *Spectator.*

POP, *v. i.* To enter or issue forth with a quick, sudden motion.

I startled at his *popping* upon me unexpectedly. *Addison.*

2. To dart; to start from place to place suddenly. *Swift.*

POP, *v. t.* To thrust or push suddenly with a quick motion.

He *popped* a paper into his hand. *Milton.*
Durst thou never *pop*
Thy head into a woman's shop? *Prior.*

To pop off; to thrust away; to shift off. *Locke.*

POP, *adv.* Suddenly; with sudden entrance or appearance.

PŌPE, *n.* [Gr. παπα, παππας, παππος; Low L. *papa*; Hindoo, *bab*; Turkish, *baba*; Bithynian, *pappas*; Sp. It. and Port. *papa*; Fr. *pape*; Scythian, *papa*. The word denotes *father*, and is among the first words articulated by children.]

1. The bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic church. *Encye.*

2. A small fish of the perch family, called also a RUFF. *Walton.*

PŌPE'DŌM, *n.* The place, office, or dignity of the pope; papal dignity. *Shak.*

2. The jurisdiction of the pope.

PŌPE'-JŌAN', (-jōne',) *n.* A game of cards. *Jenner.*

PŌPE'LING, *n.* An adherent of the pope.

PŌP'ER-Y, *n.* The religion of the Roman Catholic church, comprehending doctrines and practices. *Swift. Encye.*

PŌPE'S'-EYE, *n.* [*pope* and *eye.*] The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh. *Johnson.*

PŌPE'S'-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* A large, round brush, with a long handle, for dusting ceilings. *Hallwell.*

POP'GUN, *n.* A small gun or tube used by children to shoot wads and make a noise. *Cheyne.*

POP'IN-JAY, *n.* [Sp. *papagayo*; *papa* and *gayo*; Port. *id*; It. *pappagallo.*]

1. A parrot. *Grew.*

2. A woodpecker, a bird with a gay head. *Peacham.*

The green woodpecker, a bird with a scarlet crown, a native of Europe. *Ed. Encye.*

3. A gay, trifling young man; a fop or coxcomb. *Shak.*

PŌP'ISH, *a.* Relating to the pope; taught by the pope; pertaining to the pope or the Roman Catholic church; as, *popish* tenets or ceremonies.

PŌP'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a popish manner; with a tendency to popery; as, to be *popishly* affected or inclined.

POP'LAR, *n.* [L. *populus*; Fr. *peuplier*; It. *pioppo*; D. *populier*; G. *pappel*, poplar and mallows; Sw. *poppel-träd*; Ir. *pobhlar.*]

A tree of the genus Populus, of several species, as the abele, the white poplar, the black poplar, the aspen-tree, &c. The species are all of rapid growth, with soft wood. *Loudon.*

POP'LIN, *n.* A stuff made of silk and worsted. It contains more silk than bombazine.

POP-LIT'E-AL, } *a.* [from L. *poples*, the ham.]
POP LIT'IC, }

Pertaining to the posterior part of the knee joint or ham. *Brande. Med. Repos.*

POP'PED, (popt,) *pp.* Darted in or out suddenly.

POP'PET. See PUPPET.

POP'PING, *ppr.* Entering or issuing forth with a quick, sudden motion.

POP'PY, *n.* [Sax. *popeg*; W. *pabi*; Fr. *pavot*; L. *papaver*; It. *papavero.*]

A plant of the genus Papaver, of several species, from one of which, the *P. somniferum*, or white poppy, is collected opium. This is the milky juice of the capsule when half grown, or of any other part of the plant which exudes from incisions in the cortical part, is scraped off, and worked in the sun's heat till it is of a consistence to form cakes. *Encye.*

POP'U-LACE, *n.* [Fr., from the It. *popolaccio*, from *populus*. See PEOPLE.]

The common people; the vulgar; the multitude, comprehending all persons not distinguished by rank, education, office, profession, or erudition. *Pope. Swift.*

POP'U-LA-CY, *n.* The populace or common people. *K. Charles.*

POP'U-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *populaire*; It. *popolare*; Sp. *popular*; L. *popularis*. See PEOPLE.]

1. Pertaining to the common people; as, the *popular* voice; *popular* elections.

So the *popular* vote inclines. *Milton.*

2. Suitable to common people; familiar; plain; easy to be comprehended; not critical or abstruse.

Homilies are plain and *popular* instructions. *Hooker.*

3. Beloved by the people; enjoying the favor of the people; pleasing to people in general; as, a *popular* governor; a *popular* preacher; a *popular* ministry; a *popular* discourse; a *popular* administration; a *popular* war or peace. Suspect the man who endeavors to make that *popular* which is wrong.

4. Ambitious; studious of the favor of the people.

A *popular* man is in truth no better than a prostitute to common fame and to the people. *Dryden.*

[*This sense is not usual. It is more customary to apply this epithet to a person who has already gained the favor of the people.*]

5. Prevailing among the people; extensively prevalent; as, a *popular* disease.

6. In *law*, a *popular* action is one which gives a penalty to the person that sues for the same. *Blackstone.*

Note. — *Popular*, at least in *the United States*, is not synonymous with *vulgar*; the latter being applied to the lower classes of people, the illiterate and low-bred; the former is applied to all classes, or to the body of the people, including a great portion, at least, of well-educated citizens.

POP-U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* [L. *popularitas.*]

1. Favor of the people ; the state of possessing the affections and confidence of the people in general ; as, the *popularity* of the ministry ; the *popularity* of a public officer, or of a preacher. It is applied also to things ; as, the *popularity* of a law or public measure ; the *popularity* of a book or poem. The most valuable trait in a patriot's character is to forbear all improper compliances for gaining *popularity*.

I have long since learned that the little ways which men take to get *popularity* acquired by any other way than virtue ; I have also learned that it is often obtained by other means. *P. Henry, Wirt's Sketches.*

The man whose ruling principle is duty — is never perplexed with anxious, corroding calculations of interest and popularity. *J. Hawes.*

2. Representation suited to vulgar or common conception ; that which is intended or adapted to procure the favor of the people. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

POP'U-LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To make common or suitable to the mind ; to spread among the people ; as, to *popularize* philosophy or physics ; to *popularize* a knowledge of chemical principles. *Beddoes. Ure.*

POP'U-LAR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made popular, or introduced among the people.

POP'U-LAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making popular, or introducing among the people.

POP'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In a popular manner ; so as to please the populace.

The victor knight,
Bareheaded, *popularly* low had bowed. *Dryden.*

2. According to the conceptions of the common people. *Brown.*

POP'U-LATE, *v. i.* [It. *popolare*, from L. *populus.*]

To breed people ; to propagate.

When there be great shoals of people which go on to populate. *Bacon.*

POP'U-LATE, *v. t.* To people ; to furnish with inhabitants, either by natural increase, or by immigration or colonization.

POP'U-LATE, for POPULOUS, is not now in use.

POP'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Furnished with inhabitants ; peopled.

POP'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Peopling.

POP-U-LA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of peopling or furnishing with inhabitants ; multiplication of inhabitants. The value of our western lands is annually enhanced by *population.* *United States.*

2. The whole number of people or inhabitants in a country, or portion of a country. The *population* of England is estimated at ten millions of souls ; that of the United States, in 1823, was ten millions.

A country may have a *great population*, and yet not be populous. *Tooke.*

3. The state of a country with regard to its number of inhabitants, or rather with regard to its numbers compared with their expenses, consumption of goods, and productions and earnings.

Neither is the population to be reckoned only by number ; for a smaller number that spend more, and earn less, do wear out an estate sooner than a greater number that live lower and gather more. *Bacon.*

POP'U-LIN, *n.* A crystallizable substance separated from the bark of the Populus tremula, or aspen. *Brande.*

POP-U-LOS'I-TY, *n.* Populousness. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

POP'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *populosus.*]

Full of inhabitants ; containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the country. A territory containing fifteen or twenty inhabitants to a square mile, is not a *populous* country. The Netherlands, and some parts of Italy, containing a hundred and fifty inhabitants to a square mile, are deemed *populous.*

POP'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* With many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

POP'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of having many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

By *populousness*, in contradistinction to *population*, is understood the proportion the number bears to the surface of the ground they live on. *Tooke.*

POR'BEA-GLE, } *n.* A species of shark ; the Lamna
PRO'BEA-GLE, } cornubica. *Yarrell.*

POR'CATE, }
POR'CA-TED, } *a.* [L. *porca*, a ridge.]

Ridged ; formed in ridges. *Asiat. Res.*

POR'CE-LAIN, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *porcelana* ; It. *porcellana*, signifying *porcelain* and *purslain*, a plant ; Fr. *porcelaine*, porcelain, the sea-snail, the purple fish, and purslain ; Arm. *pourcelinnen.* Our *purslain* is doubtless from the Latin *portulaca*, as Pliny writes it, or *porculata*, as others write it. But I know not the reason of the name.]

1. The finest species of earthen ware, originally manufactured in China and Japan, but now made in several European countries. All earthen wares which are white and semi-transparent, are called *porcelains* ; but they differ much in their fineness and beauty. The porcelain of China is composed essentially of two substances, petuntse, which is fusible, and kaolin, which is not fusible, or not with the degree of heat which fuses the petuntse ; and in porcelain the substances are only semi-vitrified, or one substance only is vitrified, the other not. Hence it is concluded that porcelain is an intermediate substance between earth and glass. Hence the second degree of fusibility, of which *emollescence* is the first, is called by Kirwan the *porcelain state.*

Nicholson. Kirwan. Elmes.

2. The plant called PURSLAIN, which see. *Ainsworth.*

POR-CEL-LA'NE-OUS, *a.* [from *porcelain.*] Pertaining to or resembling porcelain ; as, *porcellaneous* shells. *Hatchett.*

POR'CEL-LA-NITE, *n.* A semi-vitrified clay or shale, somewhat resembling jasper. *Dana.*

PORCH, *n.* [Fr. *porche*, from L. *porticus*, from *porta*, a gate, entrance, or passage, or from *portus*, a shelter.]

1. In *architecture*, a kind of vestibule at the entrance of temples, halls, churches, or other buildings. *Brande.*

2. A portico ; a covered walk.

3. By way of distinction, *the porch* was a public portico in Athens, where Zeno, the philosopher, taught his disciples. It was called ποικιλη, the painted porch, from the pictures of Polygnotus and other eminent painters, with which it was adorned. Hence, *the porch* is equivalent to the *school of the Stoics.* *Enfield.*

POR'CINE, *a.* [L. *porcinus*, from *porcus.* See PORK.]

Pertaining to swine ; as, the *porcine* species of animals. *Gregory.*

POR'CU-PINE, *n.* [It. *porco-spinoso*, the spinous hog, or spine-hog ; L. *porcus*, W. *porc*, a pig, and L. *spina*, a spine or thorn. So in French, *porc-epic*, the *spike-hog* ; Sp. *puerco-espin* ; Port. *porco-espinho* ; D. *yzer-varken*, iron-hog ; G. *stachelschwein*, thorn-swine ; Sw. *piusvin*, Dan. *pindsviin*, pin-swine.]

In *zoology*, a rodent quadruped of the genus Hystrix of Linnæus, furnished with pines or quills upon the body, covered with prickles which are very sharp, and some of them twelve inches long, these he can erect at pleasure. When attacked, he rolls his body into a round form, in which position the prickles are presented in every direction to the enemy. This species is a native of Africa and Asia, and is also found in Italy. *Encyc. Amer. P. Cyc.*

POR'CU-PINE-FISH, *n.* A fish of the tropical seas, which is covered with spines or prickles capable of being erected by its inflating the body. It is the Diodon hystrix of Bloch. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

PORE, *n.* [Fr. *pore* ; Sp. and It. *poro* ; Gr. πορος, from the root of πειρω, to go, to pass, Sax. *faran*, Eng. to *fare.* See FARE. The word, then, signifies a *passage.*]

1. In *anatomy*, a minute interstice in the skin of an animal, through which the perspirable matter passes to the surface or is excreted.

2. A small spiracle, opening, or passage, in other substances ; as, the *pores* of plants or of stones. *Quincy. Dryden.*

PORE, *v. i.* [Qu. Gr. εφορω, εφοραω, to inspect. In Sp. *porrear* is to dwell long on, to persist importunately, *porro*, dull ; W. *para*, to continue, to persevere.]

To look with steady, continued attention or application. To *pore on*, is to read or examine with steady perseverance, to dwell on ; and the word seems to be limited in its application to the slow, patient reading or examination of books or something written or engraved.

Painfully to *pore* upon a book. *Shak.*
With sharpened sight pale antiquaries *pore.* *Pope.*

PORE'BLIND, }
PUR'BLIND, } *a.* [Qu. Gr. πωρος.]

Near-sighted ; short-sighted. *Bacon.*

POR'ER, *n.* One who pores or studies diligently. *Temple.*

POR'GEE, } *n.* A salt-water fish of the gilt-head
POR'GY, } kind, much esteemed for food ; also written POGGY.

PO'RI-FORM, *a.* Resembling a pore or small puncture.

POR'I-NESS, *n.* [from *pory.*] The state of being pory, or having numerous pores. *Wiseman.*

POR'ING, *ppr.* Looking with steady, continued application.

PO'RISM, *n.* [Gr. πορισμος, acquisition, from πορίζω, to gain, from πορος, a passing ; πορευομαι, to pass.]

1. In *geometry*, a proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate or capable of innumerable solutions. *Playfair.*

2. The term *porism* was also used by the Greek geometricians in the sense of corollary. *Brande.*

PO-RIS-MAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a porism ; seek-
PO-RIS'TIC, } ing to determine by what means
PO-RIS'TIC-AL, } and in how many ways a problem may be solved.

PO'RITE, *n.* ; *pl.* PORITES. A name given to those corals which have the surface covered with very shallow or superficial cells, which are quite small and every where contiguous. They grow often to a very large size, and are among the most important constituents of coral reefs. *Dana.*

PORK, *n.* [L. *porcus*, a hog or pig ; Fr. *porc* ; W. *porç* ; Arm. *porcq*, *porchell.* Qu. from the shape of his back, L. *porca*, a ridge ; or from his snout and rooting. In Sax. *berga* is a barrow.]

The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.

PORK'-EAT-ER, *n.* One that feeds on swine's flesh. *Shak.*

PORK'ER, *n.* A hog. *W. Scott.*

2. A young pig for roasting. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

PORK'ET, *n.* A young hog. *Dryden.*

PORK'LING, *n.* A pig. *Tusser.*

PO-ROS'I-TY, *n.* [from *porous.*] The quality or state of having pores or interstices ; opposed to DENSITY. *Bacon.*

PO'ROUS, *a.* [from *pore.*] Having interstices in the skin or substance of the body ; having spiracles or passages for fluids ; as, a *porous* skin ; *porous* wood ; *porous* earth. *Milton. Chapman.*

PO'ROUS-LY, *adv.* In a porous manner.

PO'ROUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of having pores ; porosity ; as, the *porousness* of the skin of an animal, or of wood, or of fossils.

2. The porous parts. [*Not authorized.*] *Digby.*

POR-PHY-RIT'IC, } *a.* [See PORPHYRY.] Per-
POR-PHY-RA'CEOUS, } taining to porphyry ; resembling porphyry ; containing distinct feldspar crystals uniformly disseminated, as granite.

2. Containing or composed of porphyry ; as, *porphyraceous* mountains. *Kirwan.*

POR'PHY-RIZE, *v. t.* To cause to resemble porphyry ; to make spotted in its composition. *Cowper.*

POR'PHY-RIZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Caused to resemble porphyry.

POR'PHY-RY, *n.* [Gr. πορφυρα, purple ; L. *porphyrites* ; Fr. *porphyre* ; It. and Sp. *porfido.*]

A rock consisting of a compact feldspathic base, through which crystals of feldspar are disseminated. The crystals are of a lighter tint than the base, and often white. There are red, purple, and green varieties, which are highly esteemed as marbles. *Dana.*

POR'PHY-RY-SHELL, *n.* A univalve shell of the genus Murex.

POR'POISE, (por'pus,) *n.* [It. *porco*, a hog, and *pesce*, fish ; hog-fish, called, by other nations, sea-hog, G. *meerschwein*, Fr. *marsouin*, Dan. and Sw. Norwegian, *marsvin*, Sw. *hafsvin.* In W. *morhwc*, sea-hog, is the name of the dolphin and grampus, from the resemblance of these animals to the hog, probably from the roundness of the back, as they appear in the water. PORPESS, according to the derivation, would be a better spelling.]

In *zoology*, a term applied to cetaceous mammals of the genus Delphinus of Linnæus, but of the genus Phocæna of more recent naturalists, of which about five species are known. There is one species whose back is usually blackish or brown, whence it is called, in Dutch, *bruinvisch*, brown-fish ; the body is thick toward the head, but more slender toward the tail, which is semilunar. This mammal preys on fish, and seeks food not only by swimming, but by rooting like a hog in the sand and mud, whence some persons suppose the name has been given to it.

Of cetaceous fish, we met with *porpoises*, or, as some sailors call them, sea hogs. *Kalm's Travels.*

Naturalists do not consider the Cetacea as fishes.

POR-RA'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *porraceus*, from *porrum*, a leek or onion.]

Greenish ; resembling the leek in color. *Wiseman.*

POR-RECT', *a.* In *zoölogy*, denoting a part which extends forth horizontally.

POR-REC'TION, *n.* [L. *porrectio*, *porrigo* ; *per*, or *por*, Eng. *for*, *fore*, and *rego*, Eng. to *reach.*]

The act of stretching forth. [*Not used.*]

POR'RET, *n.* [L. *porrum* ; It. *porro*, *porretta*, a leek.]

A scallion ; a leek or small onion. *Brown.*

POR'RIDGE, *n.* [Qu. *pottage*, by corruption, or L. *farrago*, or from *porrum*, a leek.]

A kind of food made by boiling meat in water ; broth. *Johnson.*

This mixture is usually called in America *broth* or *soup*, but not *porridge.* With us, *porridge* is a mixture of meal or flour boiled with water. Perhaps this distinction is not always observed.

POR'RIDGE-POT, *n.* The pot in which porridge is boiled.

POR'RIN-GER, *n.* [Qu. *porridge*, or Fr. *potager* ; Corn. *podzher.*]

1. A small metal vessel in which children eat porridge or milk, or used in the nursery for warming liquors.

2. A head-dress in the shape of a porringer, in contempt. *Shak.*

PORT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *portus*, Sp. *puerto* ; It. *porto* ; Arm. *porz* ; W. *porth* ; from L. *porto*, to carry, Gr. φερω, L. *fero*, Eng. to *bear.* The Welsh *porth* unites the significations of L. *porta* and *portus*, and the Gr. φορεω and πορευομαι are probably of one family. The primary sense of L. *portus*, Eng. *port*, is probably an entrance, place of entrance, or passage.]

1. A harbor ; a haven ; any bay, cove, inlet, or recess of the sea, or of a lake, or the mouth of a river, which ships or vessels can enter, and where they can lie safe from injury by storms. Ports may be

natural or *artificial*, and sometimes works of art, as piers and moles, are added to the natural shores of a place to render a harbor more safe. The word *port* is generally applied to spacious harbors much resorted to by ships; as, the *port* of London or of Boston, and not to small bays or coves which are entered occasionally, or in stress of weather only. HARBOR includes all places of safety for shipping.

2. A gate. [L. *porta.*]

From their ivory *port* the cherubim
Forth issued. *Milton.*

3. An embrasure or opening in the side of a ship of war, through which cannon are discharged; a port-hole. *Ralegh.*

4. The lid which shuts a port hole. *Mar. Dict.*

5. Carriage; air; mien; manner of movement or walk; demeanor; external appearance; as, a proud *port*; the *port* of a gentleman.

Their *port* was more than human. *Milton.*
With more terrific *port*
Thou walkest. *Philips.*

6. In *seamen's language*, the larboard or left side of a ship; as in the phrase, "the ship heels to *port*." "*Port* the helm," is an order to put the helm to the larboard side.

7. A dark-purple, astringent wine, made in Portugal; so called from *Oporto*, whence it is shipped. *McCulloch.*

Port of entry: a port where a custom house is established for the entry of goods.

Port of the voice: in *music*, the faculty or habit of making the shakes, passages, and diminutions, in which the beauty of a song consists. *Encyc.*

PŌRT, *v. t.* To carry in form; as, *ported* spears. *Milton.*

2. To turn or put to the left or larboard side of a ship. (See the noun, No. 6.) It is used in the imperative.

PŌRT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Fitness to be carried. [But PORTABLENESS is mostly used.]

PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* [It. *portabile*, from L. *porto*, to carry.]

1. That may be carried by the hand or about the person, on horseback, or in a traveling vehicle, not bulky or heavy, that may be easily conveyed from place to place with one's traveling baggage, as, a *portable* bureau or secretary.

2. That may be carried from place to place.

3. That may be borne along with one.

The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and *portable* pleasure. *South.*

4. Sufferable; supportable. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

PŌRT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being portable.

PŌRT'AGE, *n.* [Fr. See PORT.] The act of carrying.

2. The price of carriage. *Fell.*

3. A port-hole. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

4. A carrying place over land between navigable waters. *Jefferson. Gallatin.*

PŌRT'AL, *n.* [It. *portella*; Fr. *portail.*]

1. In *architecture*, the lesser gate, where there are two gates of different dimensions. *Gwilt.*

2. *Formerly*, a little square corner of a room, separated from the rest by a wainscot, and forming a short passage into a room. *Gwilt.*

3. The frame-work or arch of a door or gate. *Gwilt.*

4. A gate; an opening for entrance, as, the *portals* of heaven.

PŌRT'ANCE, *n.* [from Fr. *porter*, to carry.]

Air; mien; carriage; port, demeanor. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Shak.*

PŌRT'ASS, *n.* A breviary; a prayer-book. [*portuis*, *porthose.*] [*Not used.*] *Spenser. Camden. Chaucer.*

PŌRT'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *portatif.*]

Portable. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

PŌRT'-BAR, *n.* A bar to secure the ports of a ship in a gale of wind.

PŌRT-CAN'ON, *n.* A kind of boot, or rather boot-top, covering the knees. *Toone.*

PŌRT-CHARG'ES, *n. pl.* In *commerce*, charges to which a ship or its cargo is subjected in a harbor, as wharfage, &c.

PŌRT'-CRAY-ON, *n.* A small metallic handle with a clasp for holding a crayon when used in drawing, &c. *Encyc.*

PŌRT-CUL'LIS, *n.* [*coulisse*, in French, is from *couler*, to flow or slip down. It signifies a groove or gutter. I think it can not be from L. *clausus.*]

1. In *fortification*, an assemblage of timbers joined across one another, like those of a harrow, and each pointed with iron, hung over the gateway of a fortified town, to be let down in case of surprise, to prevent the entrance of an enemy. *Brande.*

2. In *heraldry*. [See PURSUIVANT.]

PŌRT-CUL'LIS, *v. t.* To shut; to bar, to obstruct. *Shak.*

PŌRT-CUL'LIS-ED, (-kul'list,) *a.* Having a portcullis. *Shenstone.*

PŌRTE, *n.* The government of the Turkish empire, officially called the SUBLIME PORTE, from the gate (*port*) of the sultan's palace where justice was administered.

PŌRTE CROIX, (-krwä,) *n.* In *heraldry*. [See PURSUIVANT.]

PŌRT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having gates. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

2. Borne in a certain or regular order. *Jones.*

PŌRTE-FEUIL'LE, (pōrt-ful'ye,) [Fr.] A portfolio or place for holding papers, drawings, &c. Hence,

2. The office or functions of a minister of state. *Dict. de l'Acad.*

POR-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *portendo*; *por*, Eng. *fore*, and *tendo*, to stretch.]

To foreshow; to foretoken; to indicate something future by previous signs.

A moist and cool summer *portends* a hard winter. *Bacon.*

POR-TEND'ED, *pp.* Foreshown; previously indicated by signs.

POR-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Foreshowing.

POR-TEN'SION, (-shun,) *n.* The act of foreshowing. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

POR-TENT', *n.* [L. *portentum.*]

An omen of ill; any previous sign or prodigy indicating the approach of evil or calamity.

My loss by dire *portents* the god foretold. *Dryden.*

POR-TENT'OUS, *a.* [L. *portentosus.*]

1. Ominous, foreshowing ill. Ignorance and superstition hold meteors to be *portentous*.

2. Monstrous; prodigious; wonderful, *in an ill sense.*

No beast of more *portentous* size,
In the Hercynian forest lies. *Roscommon.*

POR-TENT'OUS-LY, *adv.* Ominously.

PŌRT'ER, *n.* [It. *portiere*. Fr. *portier*. Sp. *portero*; from L. *porta*, a gate.]

1. A man that has the charge of a door or gate, a door keeper. *Arbuthnot.*

2. One that waits at the door to receive messages. *Pope.*

3. [Fr. *porteur*, from *porter*, to carry, L. *porto*.] A carrier, a person who carries or conveys burdens for hire. *Howell. Watts.*

4. A malt liquor, of a dark brown color, and moderately bitter taste, and possessing tonic and intoxicating qualities. *Ure.*

PŌRT'ER-AGE, *n.* Money charged or paid for the carriage of burdens by a porter. *Tooke.*

2. The business of a porter or door keeper. *Churchill.*

PŌRT'ER-LY, *a.* Coarse, vulgar. [*Little used.*] *Bray.*

PŌRT-ESSE, *n.* A breviary or portable book of prayers.

PŌRT'-FIRE, *n.* A composition for setting fire to powder, &c, frequently used in preference to a match. It is composed of saltpeter, sulphur, and mealed powder, mixed and sifted, well rubbed, and driven into a case of strong paper for use. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

PŌRT-FŌ'LIO, (-fōl'yo,) *n.* [Fr. *porte-feuille*; *porter*, to carry, and *feuille*, a leaf, L. *folium.*]

A case of the size of a large book, to keep loose papers in.

To have or hold the portfolio, is to hold the office of minister of foreign affairs. *E. Everett.*

PŌRT'GLAVE, *n.* [Fr. *porter*, to carry, and W. *glaiv*, a crooked sword, *llaiv*, a shave, Celtic.]

A sword bearer. [*Not in use.*] *Ainsworth.*

PŌRT'GRAVE, } *n.* [L. *portus*, a port, and G. *graf*,
PŌRT'GREVE, } D. *graaf*, Sax. *gerefa*, a count, an
PŌRT'REEVE, } earl.]

Formerly, the chief magistrate of a port or maritime town. This officer is now called MAYOR or BAILIFF.

PŌRT'-HOLE, *n.* [*port* and *hole.*] The embrasure of a ship of war. [See PORT.]

PŌR'TI-CO, *n.* [It. *portico*; L. *porticus*, from *porta* or *portus.*]

In *architecture*, *originally*, a colonnade or covered ambulatory, but *at present*, a covered space, inclosed by columns at the entrance of a building. *P. Cyc.*

PŌR'TION, *n.* [L. *portio*, from *partio*, to divide, from *pars*, part. See PART.]

1. In *general*, a part of any thing separated from it. Hence,

2. A part, though not actually divided, but considered by itself.

These are parts of his ways, but how little a *portion* is heard of him! — Job xxvi.

3. A part assigned; an allotment, a dividend.

How small
A *portion* to your share would fall! *Waller.*

The priests had a *portion* assigned them by Pharaoh. — Gen. xlvii.

4. The part of an estate given to a child or heir, or descending to him by law, and distributed to him in the settlement of the estate.

5. A wife's fortune.

PŌR'TION, *v. t.* To divide; to parcel; to allot a share or shares.

And *portion* to his tribes the wide domain. *Pope.*

2. To endow.

Him *portioned* maids, apprenticed orphans blest. *Pope.*

PŌR'TION-ED, *pp.* Divided into shares or parts.

2. Endowed, furnished with a portion.

PŌR'TION-ER, *n.* One who divides or assigns in shares.

PŌR'TION-ING, *ppr.* Dividing; endowing.

PŌR'TION-IST, *n.* One who has a certain academical allowance or portion. [See POSTMASTER, No. 3.]

2. The incumbent of a benefice which has more rectors or vicars than one. *Life of A. Wood.*

PŌR'TION-LESS, *a.* Having no portion.

PŌRT'LAND-STŌNE, *n.* A yellowish-white calcareous freestone from the Isle of Portland, in England, much used in building. *P. Cyc.*

PŌRT'LAST, } *n.* The gunwale of a ship.
PŌR'TOISE, (pōr'tiz,) }

To lower the yards a portlast, is to lower them to the gunwale.

To ride a portoise, is to have the lower yards and top-masts struck or lowered down, when at anchor in a gale of wind. *Mar. Dict.*

PŌRT'-LID, *n.* The lid that closes a port-hole. *Mar. Dict.*

PŌRT'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *portly.*] Dignity of mien or of personal appearance, consisting in size and symmetry of body, with dignified manners and demeanor. *Camden.*

PŌRT'LY, *a.* [from *port.*] Grand or dignified in mien, of a noble appearance and carriage. *Shak.*

2. Bulky; corpulent. *Shak.*

PŌRT'MAN, *n.* [*port* and *man.*] An inhabitant or burgess, as of a cinque port.

PŌRT-MAN'TEAU, *n.* [Fr. *porte-manteau*, from *porter*, to carry, and *manteau*, a cloak, L. *mantele*, It. *mantello*. It is often pronounced *portmantle.*]

A bag usually made of leather, for carrying apparel and other furniture on journeys, particularly on horseback.

PŌRT'MOTE, *n.* [*port* and Sax. *mot*, a meeting.]

Anciently, a court held in a port town. *Blackstone.*

PŌR'TOISE. See PORTLAST.

PŌR'TRAIT, *n.* [Fr. *portrait*, from *portraire*, to draw, Eng. to *portray*; *pour*, Eng. *for*, *fore*, and *traire*, L. *trahere*, Eng. to *draw*; Arm. *pourtrezi*. The Italian is *ritratto*, Sp. and Port. *retrato*, from L. *re* and *tracto*.]

A picture or representation of a person, and especially of a face, drawn from the life. It is sometimes applied to the picture of any animal.

In *portraits*, the grace, and we may add, the likeness, consists more in the general air than in the exact similitude of every feature. *Reynolds.*

PŌR'TRAIT, *v. t.* To portray, to draw. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

PŌR'TRAIT-PAINT'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to paint portraits.

PŌR'TRAIT-PAINT'ING, *n.* The painting of portraits.

PŌR'TRAIT-URE, *n.* [Fr.] A portrait; painted resemblance. *Milton. Pope.*

2. The drawing of portraits. *Walpole.*

PŌR-TRAY', *v. t.* [Fr. *portraire*. See PORTRAIT.]

1. To paint or draw the likeness of any thing in colors, as, to *portray* a king on horseback; to *portray* a city or temple with a pencil or with chalk.

2. To describe in words. It belongs to the historian to *portray* the character of Alexander of Russia. Homer *portrays* the character and achievements of his heroes in glowing colors.

3. To adorn with pictures, as, shields *portrayed*. *Milton.*

PŌR-TRAY'AL, *n.* The act of portraying.

PŌR-TRAY'ED, (pōr-trāde',) *pp.* Painted or drawn to the life, described.

PŌR-TRAY'ER, *n.* One who paints, draws to the life, or describes.

PŌR-TRAY'ING, *ppr.* Painting or drawing the likeness of, describing.

PŌR'TRESS, } *n.* [from *porter.*] A female guar-
PŌR'TER-ESS, } dian of a gate. *Milton.*

PŌRT'REEVE, *n.* [The modern orthography of PORTGREVE, which see.]

The chief magistrate of a port or maritime town.

PŌRT'-RŌPE, *n.* A rope to draw up a portlid. *Mar. Dict.*

PŌRT'-WINE. See PORT, *n.* No. 7.

POR'WIG-LE, (-wig'l,) *n.* A tadpole; a young frog. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PŌR'Y, *a.* [from *pore.*] Full of pores or small interstices. *Dryden.*

PŌSE, *n.* [See the verb.] In *heraldry*, a lion, horse, or other beast standing still, with all his feet on the ground. *Encyc.*

PŌSE, *n.* [Sax. *gepose.*]

A stuffing of the head; catarrh. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

PŌSE, *v. t.* [W. *posiaw*, to pose, to make an increment, to gather knowledge, to investigate, to interrogate; *pos*, a heap, increment, growth, increase; *posel*, curdled milk, *posset*; Sax. *gepose*, heaviness, stuffing of the head. The primary sense is, to set or fix, from thrusting or pressing, L. *posui*, Sp. *posar*, Fr. *poser*; hence the sense of collecting into a lump or fixed mass, Ch. and Syr. בזן, to press, compress, collect, coagulate. Class Bs, No. 24. See also Ar. No. 21, 31, and No. 32, 33, 35, and others in that class.]

1. To puzzle, [a word of the same origin;] to set; to put to a stand or stop; to gravel.

Learning was *posed*, philosophy was set. *Herbert.*
I design not to *pose* them with those common enigmas of magnetism. *Glanville.*

2. To puzzle or put to a stand by asking difficult questions; to set by questions; hence, to interrogate closely, or with a view to scrutiny. *Bacon.*

PŌS'ED, *pp.* Puzzled; put to a stand; interrogated closely.

PŌS'ER, *n.* One that puzzles by asking difficult questions; a close examiner.

2. Something, as a question, argument, &c., that puzzles or silences.

PŌS'ING, *ppr.* or *a* Puzzling; putting to a stand; questioning closely.

PŌS'ING LY, *adv.* Puzzlingly.

POS'IT-ED, *a.* [L. *positus*, from *pono*, to put; perhaps, however, *pono* is a different root, and *positus* from the root of *pose.*]

Put; set; placed. *Hale.*

PO-SI'TION, (po-zish'un,) *n.* [L. *positio*, from *positus.* See Pose and Posited.]

1. State of being placed; situation; often with reference to other objects, or to different parts of the same object.

We have different prospects of the same thing according to our different *positions* to it. *Locke.*

2. Manner of standing or being placed; attitude; as, an inclining *position.*

3. Principle laid down; proposition advanced or affirmed as a fixed principle, or stated as the ground of reasoning, or to be proved.

Let not the *proof* of any *position* depend on the *positions* that follow, but always on those which precede. *Watts.*

4. The advancement of any principle. *Brown.*

5. State; condition.

Great Britain, at the peace of 1763, stood in a *position* to prescribe her own terms. *Ames.*

6. State in relation to others or to some subject; as, to be in a false *position*; to define one's *position.*

7. In *grammar*, the state of a vowel placed before two consonants, as in *pompous*, or before a double consonant, as in *axle.* In prosody, vowels are said to be long by *position.*

8. In *arithmetic*, a method of solving a problem by one or two suppositions; called also the *rule of trial and error.* *Brande.*

PO-SI'TION-AL, (-zish'un-al,) *a.* Respecting position. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

POS'I-TIVE, *a.* [It. *positivo*; Fr. *positif*; Low L. *positivus.*]

1. *Properly*, set; laid down; expressed; direct; explicit; opposed to Implied; as, *he* told us in *positive* words: we have his *positive* declaration to the fact; the testimony is *positive.*

2. Absolute; express; not admitting any condition or discretion. The commands of the admiral are *positive.*

3. Absolute; real; existing in fact; opposed to Negative; as, *positive* good, which exists by itself, whereas *negative* good is merely the absence of evil; or opposed to Relative or Arbitrary; as, beauty is not a *positive* thing, but depends on the different tastes of people. *Locke. Encyc.*

4. Direct; express; opposed to Circumstantial; as, *positive* proof. *Blackstone.*

5. Confident; fully assured; *applied to persons.* The witness is very *positive* that he is correct in his testimony.

6. Dogmatic; over-confident in opinion or assertion.

Some *positive* persisting fops we know,
That, if once wrong, will needs be always so. *Pope.*

7. Settled by arbitrary appointment; opposed to Natural or Inbred.

In laws, that which is natural *bindeth* universally; that which is *positive*, not so. *Hooker.*
Although no laws but *positive* are mutable, yet all are not mutable which are *positive.* *Hooker.*

8. Having power to act directly; as, a *positive* voice in legislation. *Swift.*

Positive degree, in grammar, is the state of an adjective which denotes simple or absolute quality, without comparison or relation to increase or diminution; as, *wise, noble.*

Positive electricity: according to Dr. Franklin, the electricity which a body contains above its natural share.

Positive quantity: in *algebra*, an affirmative quantity, or one to be added.

POS'I-TIVE, *n.* What is capable of being affirmed; reality. *South.*

2. That which settles by absolute appointment. *Waterland*

3. In *grammar*, a word that affirms or asserts existence. *Harris.*

POS'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Absolutely; by itself, independent of any thing else; not comparatively.

Good and evil removed may be esteemed good or evil comparatively, and not *positively* or simply. *Bacon.*

2. Not negatively; really; in its own nature; directly; inherently. A thing is *positively* good when it produces happiness by its own qualities or operation. It is *negatively* good when it prevents an evil, or does not produce it.

3. Certainly; indubitably. This is *positively* your handwriting.

4. Directly; explicitly; expressly. The witness testified *positively* to the fact.

5. Peremptorily; in strong terms.

The divine law *positively* requires humility and meekness. *Sprat.*

6. With full confidence or assurance. I can not speak *positively* in regard to the fact.

Positively electrified. According to Dr. Franklin, a body is *positively* electrified, when it contains more than its natural share of electricity, and *negatively* electrified, when it contains less than its natural share. *Olmsted.*

POS'I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Actualness; reality of existence; not mere negation.

The *positiveness* of sins of commission lies both in the habitude of the will and in the executed act too; the *positiveness* of sins of omission is in the habitude of the will only. *Norris.*

2. Undoubting assurance; full confidence; peremptoriness; as, the man related the facts with *positiveness.* In matters of opinion, *positiveness* is not an indication of prudence.

POS-I-TIV'I-TY, *n.* Peremptoriness. [*Not used.*] *Watts.*

POS'I-TURE, for Posture, is not in use. [See Posture.]

POS'NET, *n.* [W. *posned*, from *posiaw.* See Posy.]

A little basin; a porringer, skillet, or saucepan. *Owen.*

POS-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to posology.

POS-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. πόσος, how much, and λόγος, discourse.]

In *medicine*, the science or doctrine of doses. *Amer. Dispensatory.*

POS'PO-LITE, *n.* A kind of militia in Poland, which, in case of invasion, was summoned to arms for the defense of the country. *Edin. Encyc.*

POSS, *v. t.* To dash about. *Halliwell.*

POSSE COM-I-TA'TUS. [L.] In *law*, the power of the county, or the citizens who are summoned to assist an officer in suppressing a riot, or executing any legal precept which is forcibly opposed. The word *comitatus* is often omitted, and *posse* alone is used in the same sense. *Blackstone.*

2. In *low language*, a number or crowd of people; a rabble.

POS-SESS', *v. t.* [L. *possessus*, *possideo*, a compound of *po*, a Russian preposition, perhaps *by*, and *sedeo*, to sit; to *sit in* or *on.* We have this word from the Latin, but the same compound is in our mother tongue, Sax. *besittan*, to possess; *be*, *by*, and *sittan*, to sit; *gesittan*, *besettan*, *gesettan*, are also used; D. *besitten*; G. *besitzen*; Dan. *besidder*; Sw. *besitta*; Fr. *posséder*; Arm. *pozedi*; Sp. *poseer*; It. *possedere.*]

1. To have the just and legal title, ownership, or property of a thing; to own; to hold the title of, as the rightful proprietor, or to hold both the title and the thing. A man may *possess* the farm which he cultivates, or he may *possess* an estate in a foreign country, not in his own occupation. He may *possess* many farms which are occupied by tenants. In this, as in other cases, the original sense of the word is enlarged, the holding or tenure being applied to the *title* or *right*, as well as to the thing itself.

2. To hold; to occupy without title or ownership.

I raise up the Chaldeans to *possess* the dwelling-places that are not theirs. — Hab. i.
Neither said any of them that aught of the things which he *possessed* was his own. — Acts iv.

3. To have; to occupy. The love of the world usually *possesses* the heart.

4. To seize; to gain; to obtain the occupation of.

The English marched toward the River Lake, intending to *possess* a hill called Under-Lake. *Hayward.*

5. To have power over; as an invisible agent or spirit. *Luke* viii.

Beware what spirit reigns in your breast;
For one inspired, ten thousand are *possessed.* *Roscommon.*

6. To affect by some power.

Let not your ears despise my tongue,
Which shall *possess* them with the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard. *Swift.*

To possess of, or *with*, more properly to *possess of*, is to give possession, command, or occupancy.

Of fortune's favor long *possessed.* *Dryden.*
Thus *possessed us of* the most valuable blessing of human life, friendship. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To possess one's self of; to take or gain possession or command; to make one's self master of.

We *possessed ourselves of* the kingdom of Naples. *Addison.*

To possess with: to furnish or fill with something permanent; or to be retained.

It is of unspeakable advantage *to possess* our minds *with* a habitual good intention. *Addison.*
If they are *possessed with* honest minds. *Addison.*

POS-SESS'ED, *pp.* Held by lawful title; occupied; enjoyed; affected by demons or invisible agents.

POS-SESS'ING, *ppr.* Having or holding by absolute right or title; occupying; enjoying.

POS-SES'SION, (-sesh'un,) *n.* The having, holding, or detention of property in one's power or command; actual seizin or occupancy, either rightful or wrongful. One man may have the *possession* of a thing, and another may have the right of *possession* or property.

If the *possession* is severed from the property; if A has the right of property, and B by unlawful means has gained *possession*, this is an injury to A. This is a bare or naked *possession.* *Blackstone.*

In *bailment*, the bailee who receives goods to convey, or to keep for a time, has the *possession* of the goods, and a temporary right over them, but not the property. *Property in possession*, includes both the right and the occupation. Long undisturbed *possession* is presumptive proof of right or property in the possessor.

2. The thing possessed; land, estate, or goods owned; as, foreign *possessions.*

The house of Jacob shall possess their *possessions.* — Obad. 17.
When the young man heard that saying, he went away sorrowful, for he had great *possessions.* — Matt. xix.

3. Any thing valuable possessed or enjoyed. Christian peace of mind is the best *possession* of life.

4. The state of being under the power of demons or invisible beings; madness; lunacy; as, demoniacal *possession.*

Writ of possession: a precept directing a sheriff to put a person in peaceable possession of property recovered in ejectment. *Blackstone.*

To take possession: to enter on, or to bring within one's power or occupancy.

To give possession: to put in another's power or occupancy.

POS-SES'SION, (-sesh'un,) *v. t.* To invest with property. [*Not used.*] *Carew.*

POS-SES'SION-ER, *n.* One that has possession of a thing, or power over it. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*

POS-SESS'IVE, *a.* [L. *possessivus.*]

Pertaining to possession; having possession.

Possessive case, in *English grammar*, is the genitive case, or case of nouns and pronouns, which expresses, 1st, possession, ownership; as, *John's* book; or 2dly, some relation of one thing to another; as, *Homer's* admirers.

POS-SESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner denoting possession.

POS-SESS'OR, *n.* An occupant; one that has possession; a person who holds in his hands or power any species of property, real or personal. The owner or proprietor of property is the permanent *possessor* by legal right; the lessee of land, and the bailee of goods, are temporary *possessors* by right; the disseizor of land and the thief are wrongful *possessors.*

2. One that has, holds, or enjoys any good or other thing.

Think of the happiness of the prophets and apostles, saints and martyrs, *possessors* of eternal glory. *Law.*

POS-SESS'O-RY, *a.* Having possession; as, a *possessory* lord. *Howell.*

Possessory action: in *law*, an action or suit in which the right of possession only, and not that of property, is contested. *Blackstone.*

POS'SET, *n.* [W. *posel*, from the root of *pose*, W. *posiaw*, to gather. The L. *posca* may have the same origin.]

Milk curdled with wine or other liquor. *Dryden. Arbuthnot.*

POS'SET, *v. t.* To curdle; to turn. *Shak.*

POS'SET-ED, *pp.* Curdled; turned.

POS'SET-ING, *ppr.* Curdling, as milk.

POS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *possible*; Fr. *possibilité.*]

The power of being or existing; the power of happening; the state of being possible. It often implies improbability or great uncertainty. There is a *possibility* that a new star may appear this night. There is a *possibility* of a hard frost in July in our latitude. It is not expedient to hazard much on the bare *possibility* of success. It is prudent to reduce contracts to writing, and to render them so explicit as to preclude the *possibility* of mistake or controversy.

POS'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; It. *possibile*; Sp. *posible*; from L. *possibilis*, from *posse.* See Power.]

That may be or exist; that may be now, or may happen or come to pass; that may be done; not contrary to the nature of things. It is *possible* that the Greeks and Turks may now be engaged in battle. It is *possible* the peace of Europe may continue a century. It is not physically *possible* that a stream should ascend a mountain, but it is *possible* that the Supreme Being may suspend a law of nature, that is, his usual course of proceeding. It is not *possible* that 2 and 3 should be 7, or that the same action should be morally right and morally wrong.

This word, when pronounced with a certain emphasis, implies improbability. A thing is *possible*, but very improbable.

POS'SI-BLY, *adv.* By any power, moral or physical, really existing. Learn all that can *possibly* be known.

Can we *possibly* his love deserve? *Milton.*

2. Perhaps; without involving impossibility or absurdity.

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad sovereign, who might *possibly* have been a good one, had he been invested with authority circumscribed by laws. *Addison.*

POS'SUM. See Opossum.

To *play possum*, *to act possum*, is applied to a person who, when caught, feigns himself dead, from a characteristic of the opossum. *America.*

PŌST, *a.* [from Fr. *aposter.*]

Suborned; hired to do what is wrong. [*Not in use.*] *Sandys.*

PŌST, *n.* [W. *pôst*; D. Dan. and Sw. *post*; G. *pfoste*, *posten*, and *post*; Fr. *poste*; Sp. *poste*, *posta*; It. *posta*, *posto*; L. *postis*, from *positus*, the given participle of *pono*, to place, but coinciding with Sp. *posar*, It. *posare*, to put or set.]

1. A piece of timber set upright, usually larger than a stake, and intended to support something else; as, the *posts* of a house; the *posts* of a door; the *posts* of a gate; the *posts* of a fence.

2. A military station; the place where a single soldier or a body of troops is stationed. The sentinel must not desert his *post*. The troops are ordered to defend the *post*. Hence,

3. The troops stationed at a particular place, or the ground they occupy. *Marshall. Encyc.*

4. A public office or employment, that is, a fixed place or station.

When vice prevails and impious men bear sway,
The *post* of honor is a private station. *Addison.*

5. A messenger, or a carrier of letters and papers; one that goes at stated times to convey the mail or dispatches. This sense also denotes fixedness, either from the practice of using relays of horses stationed at particular places, or of stationing men for carrying dispatches, or from the fixed stages where they were to be supplied with refreshments. [See Stage.] Xenophon informs us that Cyrus, king of Persia, established such stations or houses.

6. A seat or situation. *Burnet.*

7. A sort of writing paper, such as is used for letters; letter paper.

8. An old game at cards.

9. In *architecture* and *sculpture*, a term applied to certain ornaments shaped after the manner of rolls or wreathings. *Elmes.*

To ride post; to be employed to carry dispatches and papers, and as such carriers rode in haste, hence the phrase signifies to ride in haste, to pass with expedition. *Post* is used also, adverbially, for swiftly, expeditiously, or expressly.

Sent from Media *post* to Egypt. *Milton*

Hence, to *travel post*, is to travel expeditiously by the use of fresh horses taken at certain stations.

Knight of the post. See Knight.

PŌST, *v. i.* [Fr. *poster*; Sp. *postear.*]

1. To travel with post-horses; hence,

2. To travel with speed.

And post o'er land and ocean without rest. *Milton.*

PŌST, *v. t.* To fix to a post; as, to *post* a notification.

2. To expose to public reproach by fixing the name to a post; to expose to opprobrium by some public action; as, to *post* a coward.

3. To advertise on a post or in a public place; as, to *post* a stray horse. *Laws of New England.*

4. To set; to place; to station; as, to *post* troops on a hill, or in front or on the flank of an army.

5. To place in the post-office; as, to *post* letters. [*Eng.*] *Oxf. Guide.*

6. In *book-keeping*, to carry accounts from the waste-book or journal to the ledger.

To post off; to put off; to delay. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PŌST; a Latin preposition, signifying after. It is used in this sense in composition in many English words.

PŌST'A-BLE, *a.* That may be carried. [*Not used.*] *Mountagu.*

PŌST'AGE, *n.* The price established by law to be paid for the conveyance of a letter or parcel in a public mail.

2. A portage. [*Not used.*] *Smollett.*

PŌST'-BILL, *n.* A bill of letters mailed by a postmaster.

PŌST'-BOY, *n.* A boy that rides as post; a courier. *Tatler.*

PŌST'-CHAISE, } *n.* [See Chaise.] A carriage
PŌST'-COACH, } with four wheels, for the conveyance of travelers who travel with post-horses.

PŌST'-DATE, *v. t.* [L. *post*, after, and *date*, L. *datum.*]

To date after the real time; as, to *post-date* a contract, that is, to date it after the true time of making the contract.

PŌST'-DAT-ED, *pp.* Dated after the real time.

PŌST'-DAT-ING, *ppr.* Dating after the real time.

PŌST'-DAY, *n.* A day on which the mail arrives or departs.

PŌST-DI-LŪ'VI-AL, } *a.* [L. *post*, after, and *diluvium*, the deluge.]
PŌST-DI-LŪ'VI-AN, }

Being or happening posterior to the flood in Noah's days. *Woodward. Buckland.*

PŌST-DI-LŪ'VI-AN, *n.* A person who lived after the flood, or who has lived since that event. *Grew.*

PŌST-DIS-SEI'ZIN, *n.* A subsequent disseizin. A writ of *post-disseizin* is intended to put in possession a person who has been disseized after a judgment to recover the same lands of the same person, under the statute of Merton. *Blackstone.*

POST-DIS-SEI'ZOR, *n.* A person who disseizes another of lands which he had before recovered of the same person. *Blackstone.*

PŌST'E-A, *n.* [L.] The record of what is done in a cause subsequent to the joining of issue and awarding of trial. *Blackstone.*

PŌST'ED, *pp.* Placed, stationed.

2. Exposed on a post or by public notice.

3. Carried to a ledger, as accounts.

PŌST'-EN-TRY, *n.* A second or subsequent entry, at the custom-house, of goods which had been omitted by mistake.

2. In *book-keeping*, an additional or subsequent entry. *McCulloch.*

PŌST'ER, *n.* One who posts; also, a courier; one that travels expeditiously.

2. A large bill posted for advertising.

POS-TĒ'RI-OR, *a.* [from L. *posterus*, from *post*, after; Fr. *posterieur.*]

1. Later or subsequent in time.

Healed was *posterior* to Homer. *Broome.*

2. Later in the order of proceeding or moving; coming after. [*Unfrequent.*]

POS-TE-RI-OR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *posteriorité.*]

The state of being later or subsequent; as, *posteriority* of time or of an event; opposed to Priority. *Hale.*

POS-TĒ'RI-OR-LY, *adv.* Subsequently in time.

POS-TĒ'RI-ORS, *n. pl.* The hinder parts of an animal body. *Swift.*

POS-TER'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *posterité*; L. *posteritas*, from *posterus*, from *post*, after.]

1. Descendants, children, children's children, &c., indefinitely; the race that proceeds from a progenitor. The whole human race are the *posterity* of Adam.

2. In *a general sense*, succeeding generations; opposed to Ancestors.

To the unhappy, that unjustly bleed,
Heaven gives *posterity* t' avenge the deed. *Pope.*

PŌS'TERN, *n.* [Fr. *pôterne*, for *posterne*, from L. *post*, behind.]

1. *Primarily*, a back door or gate; a private entrance; hence, any small door or gate. *Dryden. Locke.*

2. In *fortification*, a small gate, usually in the angle of the flank of a bastion, or in that of the curtain or near the orillon, descending into the ditch. *Encyc.*

PŌS'TERN, *a.* Back; being behind; private. *Dryden.*

PŌST-EX-IST'ENCE, *n.* Subsequent or future existence. *Addison.*

PŌST'-FACT, *a.* [L. *post factum.*]

Relating to a fact that occurs after another; or, as a *noun*, a fact that occurs after another.

PŌST'-FINE, *n.* In *English law*, a fine due to the king by prerogative, after a *licentia concordandi* given in a fine of lands and tenements; called also the King's silver. *Blackstone.*

PŌST'FIX, *n.* [L. *post*, after, and *fix.*]

In *grammar*, a letter, syllable, or word, added to the end of another word; a suffix. *Parkhurst.*

PŌST-FIX', *v. t.* To add or annex a letter, syllable, or word, to the end of another or principal word. *Parkhurst.*

PŌST-FIX'ED, *pp.* Added to the end of a word.

PŌST-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Adding to the end of a word.

PŌST-HACK'NEY, *n.* [*post* and *hackney.*] A hired post-horse. *Wotton.*

PŌST'-HASTE, *n.* Haste or speed in traveling, like that of a post or courier. *Shak.*

PŌST'-HASTE, *adv.* With speed or expedition. He traveled *post-haste*, that is, by an ellipsis, *with post-haste.*

PŌST'-HORN, *n.* [*post* and *horn.*] A horn or trumpet carried and blown by a carrier of the public mail, or by a coachman. *Cowper.*

PŌST'-HORSE, *n.* A term applied to horses stationed at certain distances on a road for the rapid conveyance of couriers, passengers, &c. *Sidney.*

PŌST'-HOUSE, *n.* A house where a post-office is kept for receiving and dispatching letters by public mails; a post-office. [*The latter word is now in general use.*]

2. A house where post-horses are kept.

POST'HUME, *a.* Posthumous. [*Not used.*] *Watts.*

POST'HU-MOUS, *a.* [L. *post*, after, and *humus*, earth; *humatus*, buried.]

1. Born after the death of the father, or taken from the dead body of the mother; as, a *posthumous* son or daughter. *Blackstone.*

2. Published after the death of the author; as, *posthumous* works.

3. Being after one's decease; as, a *posthumous* character. *Addison.*

POST'HU-MOUS-LY, *adv.* After one's decease.

POS'TIC, *a.* [L. *posticus.*]

Backward. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

POS'TIL, *n.* [It. *postilla*; Sp. *postila*; from L. *post.*]

1. A marginal note, *originally*, a note in the margin of the Bible, so called because written after the text. *Encyc.*

2. In *the Roman Catholic* and *Lutheran churches*, a homily to be read in public by clergymen who are incompetent to teach. The first *postils* were composed by order of Charlemagne. Luther also wrote *postils*. The books of homilies in the English church were *postils* under another name. *Murdock.*

POS'TIL, *v. t.* [It. *postillare.*]

To write marginal notes, to gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes. *Bacon.*

POS'TIL-ED, *pp.* Illustrated with marginal notes.

POS'TIL-ER, *n.* One who writes marginal notes; one who illustrates the text of a book by notes in the margin.

POS'TIL-ING, *ppr.* Writing in marginal notes.

POS'TIL-LATE, *v. i* or *t.* *Formerly*, to preach by expounding Scripture, verse by verse, in regular [illegible]

POS-TIL-LA'TION, *n.* Exposition of Scripture in preaching.

POS'TIL-LA-TOR, *n.* One who expounds Scripture, verse by verse. *Henry, Brit.*

PŌS-TILL'ION, (pōs-tĭl'yun,) *n.* [Fr. *postillon*, a post-boy, from *poste.*]

One that rides and guides the first pair of horses in a coach or other carriage; also, one that rides one of the horses, when one pair only is used, either in a coach or post-chaise.

PŌST'ING, *ppr.* Setting up on a post; exposing the name or character to reproach by public advertisement.

2. Placing; stationing.

3. Transferring accounts to a ledger.

4. Traveling with post-horses.

PŌST'ING, *n.* The transferring of accounts to a ledger.

2. The traveling post, or with post-horses.

POS'TIQUE, *n.* An ornament of sculpture superadded after the original design has been completed.

PŌST-LI-MIN'I-AR, } *a.* [See Postliminium.]
PŌST-LI-MIN'I-OUS, } Contrived, done, or existing subsequently; as, a *postliminious* application.

PŌST-LI-MIN'I-UM, } *n.* [L. *post*, after, and *limen*,
PŌST-LIM'I-NY, } end, limit.]

Postliminium, among *the Romans*, was the return of a person to his own country who had gone to sojourn in a foreign country, or had been banished or taken by an enemy.

In *the modern law of nations*, the right of *postliminy* is that by virtue of which persons and things, taken by an enemy in war, are restored to their former state, when coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged. The sovereign of a country is bound to protect the person and the property of his subjects, and a subject who has suffered the loss of his property by the violence of war, on being restored to his country, can claim to be reëstablished in all his rights, and to recover his property. But this right does not extend, in all cases, to personal effects or movables, on account of the difficulty of ascertaining their identity. *Vattel. Du Ponceau.*

PŌST'MAN, *n.* A post or courier; a letter-carrier. *Granger.*

PŌST'MARK, *n.* The mark or stamp of a post-office on a letter.

PŌST'MARK, *v. t.* To affix the stamp or mark of the post-office, as to letters, &c.

PŌST'MAS-TER, *n.* The officer who has the superintendence and direction of a post-office.

2. On *the continent of Europe*, one who provides post-horses.

3. In *Merton College, Oxford*, the scholars who are supported on the foundation are called Postmasters or Portionists, (*Portionista.*) *Oxf. Guide.*

Postmaster-general is the chief officer of the post-office department, whose duty is to make contracts for the conveyance of the public mails and see that they are executed, and who receives the moneys arising from the postage of letters, pays the expenses, keeps the accounts of the office, and superintends the whole department.

PŌST-ME-RID'I-AN, *a.* [L. *postmeridianus.* See Meridian.]

Being or belonging to the afternoon; as *postmeridian* sleep. *Bacon.*

PŌST-MOR'TEM, after death. A *post-mortem* examination of a body is one made after the death of the patient.

PŌST'NATE, *a.* [L. *post*, after, and *natus*, born.]

Subsequent. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

PŌST'-NŌTE, *n.* [*post* and *note.*] In *commerce*, a promissory note issued by a bank, and made payable to order at some *future* specified time; whence its name *post*-note.

PŌST-NUP'TIAL, (-shal,) *a.* [*post* and *nuptial.*] Being or happening after marriage; as, a *postnuptial* settlement on a wife. *Kent.*

PŌST-OB'IT, *n.* [L. *post* and *obitus.*]

1. A bond in which the obligor, in consideration of having received a certain sum of money, binds himself to pay a larger sum, on unusual interest, on the death of some specified individual from whom he has expectations. *Bouvier.*

2. *Post-obit* is used by physicians precisely like *post-mortem.*

PŌST'-OF-FICE, *n.* An office or house where letters are received for delivery to the persons to whom they are addressed, or to be transmitted to other places in the public mails.

PŌST'-PAID, *a.* Having the postage paid, as a letter.

PŌST-PŌNE', *v. t.* [L. *postpono; post*, after, and *pono*, to put.]

1. To put off; to defer to a future or later time; to delay, as, to *postpone* the consideration of a bill or question to the afternoon, or to the following day.

2. To set below something else in value or importance.

All other considerations should give way and be *postponed* to this. *Locke*

PŌST PŌN'ED, *pp.* Delayed; deferred to a future time; set below in value.

PŌST-PŌNE'MENT, *n.* The act of deferring to a future time; temporary delay of business.
T. Pickering. Kent.

PŌST-PŌN'ENCE, *n.* Dislike. [*Not in use.*]
Johnson.

PŌST-PŌN'ER, *n.* One who postpones.

PŌST-PŌN'ING, *ppr.* Deferring to a future time.

PŌST-PO-SI''TION, (-zish'un,) *n.* [*post* and *position.*]
The state of being put back or out of the regular place. *Mede.*

PŌST-POS'I-TIVE, *a.* Placed after something else, as a word.

PŌST-RE-MŌTE', *a.* [*post* and *remote.*] More remote in subsequent time or order. *Darwin.*

PŌST-SCE'NI-UM, *n.* The back part of the stage.

PŌST'SCRIPT, *n.* [L. *post*, after, and *scriptum*, written.]
A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer; or any addition made to a book or composition after it had been supposed to be finished, containing something omitted, or something new occurring to the writer. *Locke. Addison.*

PŌST'SCRIPT-ED, *a.* Added in a postscript.
J. Q. Adams.

PŌST'-TOWN, *n.* A town in which a post-office is established by law.

2. A town in which post-horses are kept.

POST'U-LANT, *n.* [See Postulate.] One who makes a request or demand.

POST'U-LATE, *n.* [L. *postulatum*, from *postulo*, to demand, from the root of *posco*, to ask or demand. The sense is, to urge or push.]

1. A position or supposition assumed without proof, or one which is considered as self-evident, or too plain to require illustration. *Encyc.*

2. In *mathematics*, a self-evident problem, answering to *axiom*, which is a self-evident theorem.
Olmsted.

POST'U-LATE, *v. t.* [Supra.] To beg or assume without proof. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

2. To invite; to solicit; to require by entreaty.
Burnet.

3. To assume; to take without positive consent.

The Byzantine emperors appear to have exercised, or at least to have *postulated*, a sort of paramount supremacy over this nation. *Tooke.*

POST'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Assumed without proof; invited.

POST'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Assuming; inviting; soliciting.

POST-U-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *postulatio.*]

1. The act of supposing without proof; gratuitous assumption. *Hale.*

2. Supplication; intercession; also, suit; cause.
Pearson. Burnet.

POST'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Assuming without proof.

2. Assumed without proof. *Brown.*

POST-U-LA'TUM, *n.* [L.] A postulate, which see.
Addison.

POS'TURE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *positura; pono, positus.*]

1. In *painting* and *sculpture*, attitude; the situation of a figure with regard to the eye, and of the several principal members with regard to each other, by which action is expressed. *Postures* should be accommodated to the character of the figure, and the *posture* of each member to its office. *Postures* are natural or artificial. *Natural* postures are such as our ordinary actions and the occasions of life lead us to exhibit; *artificial* postures are such as are assumed or learnt for particular purposes, or in particular occupations, as in dancing, fencing, &c.
Addison. Encyc.

2. Situation; condition; particular state with regard to something else; as, the *posture* of public affairs before or after a war.

3. Situation of the body; as, an abject *posture.*
Milton.

4. State or condition. The fort is in a *posture* of defense.

5. The situation or disposition of the several parts of the body with respect to each other, or with respect to a particular purpose.

He casts
His eyes against the moon in most strange *postures.* *Shak.*
The *posture* of a poetic figure is a description of the heroes in the performance of such or such an action. *Dryden.*

6. Disposition; frame; as, the *posture* of the soul.
Bailey.

POS'TURE, *v. t.* To place in a particular manner; to dispose the parts of a body for a particular purpose.

He was busy *posturing* himself according to the direction of the chirurgeons. *Brook.*

POS'TUR-ED, *pp.* Placed in a particular manner.

POS'TURE-MAS-TER, *n.* One that teaches or practices artificial postures of the body. *Spectator.*

POS'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Disposing the parts of the body for a particular purpose.

PŌ'SY, *n.* [Qu. *posy* for a collection, a cluster, from the W. *posiaw*, to collect. See Posz.]

1. A motto inscribed on a ring, &c. *Addison.*

2. A bunch of flowers. *Spenser.*

POT, *n.* [Fr. *pot*; Arm. *pod*; Ir. *pota*; Sw. *potta*; Dan. *potte*; W. *pot*, a pot, and *potel*, a bottle; *poten*, a pudding, the paunch, something bulging; D. *pot*, a pot, a stake, a hoard; *potten*, to hoard.]

1. A vessel more deep than broad, made of earth, or iron, or other metal, used for several domestic purposes, as, an iron *pot* for boiling meat or vegetables; a *pot* for holding liquors; a cup, as, a *pot* of ale; an earthen *pot* for plants, called a *flower-pot*, &c.

2. The quantity contained in a pot; as, a *pot* of ale, i. e., a quart.

3. A sort of paper of small-sized sheets.

To go to pot: to be destroyed, ruined, wasted, or expended. [*A low phrase.*]

POT, *v. t.* To preserve seasoned in pots; as, *potted* fowl and fish. *Dryden.*

2. To inclose or cover in pots of earth. *Mortimer.*

3. To put in casks for draining: as, to *pot* sugar, by taking it from the cooler and placing it in hogsheads with perforated heads, from which the molasses percolates through the spongy stalk of a plantain leaf. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

PŌ'TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; Low L. *potabilis*; It. *potabile*; from L. *poto*, to drink; *potus*, drink, Gr. ποτος, from πινω, πιομαι, to drink.]
Drinkable; that may be drank; as, water fresh and *potable.* *Bacon.*

Rivers run *potable* gold. *Milton.*

PŌ'TA-BLE, *n.* Something that may be drank.
Philips.

PŌ'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being drinkable.

POT'AGE, *n.* See Pottage.

POT'A-GER, *n.* [from *potage.*] A porringer. *Grew.*

PO-TAG'RO, } *n.* A kind of pickle imported from the
PO-TAR'GO, } West Indies. *King.*

POT'ALE, *n.* [*pot* and *ale.*] A name in some places given to the refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten swine.

POT-A-MOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ποταμος, a river, and λογος, discourse.]
A treatise on rivers.

PŌ'TANCE, *n.* With *watchmakers*, the stud in which the lower pivot of the verge is placed. *Ash. Scott.*

POT'ASH, *n.* [*pot* and *ashes*; D. *potasch*; G. *pottasche*; Dan. *potaske*; Fr. *potasse.*]
The popular name of the vegetable fixed alkali in an impure state, procured from the ashes of plants by lixiviation and evaporation. The matter remaining after evaporation is refined in a crucible or furnace, and the extractive substance burnt off or dissipated. Potash refined by heat is called Pearlash. The plants which yield the greatest quantity of potash are wormwood and fumitory.
Kirwan. Nicholson. Encyc.

By the discoveries of Sir H. Davy, it appears that the essential part of potash is a metallic oxyd; the metal is called Potassium, and the alkali, in books of science, is called Potassa.

PO-TAS'SA, *n.* The scientific name of pure potash or protoxyd of potassium.

PO-TAS'SI-UM, *n.* The metallic basis of pure potash. According to Dr. Davy, 100 parts of potassa consist of 86.1 parts of the basis, and 13.9 of oxygen.
Med. Repos.

Potassium has the most powerful affinity for oxygen of all substances known; it takes it from every other compound, and hence is a most important agent in chemical analysis.

PO-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *potatio.* See Potable.]

1. A drinking or drinking bout.

2. A draught. *Shak.*

3. A species of drink. *Shak.*

PO-TA'TO, *n.* [Ind. *batatas.*]
A plant and the esculent part of the root of the Solanum tuberosum, a native of South America. The tuberous part of the root of this plant, which is usually called *potato*, constitutes one of the cheapest and most nourishing species of vegetable food; it is the principal food of the poor in some countries, and has often contributed to prevent famine. It was introduced into the British dominions by Sir Walter Raleigh or other adventurers in the 16th century; but it came slowly into use, and at this day is not much cultivated and used in some countries of Europe. In the British dominions and in the United States, it has proved one of the greatest blessings bestowed on man by the Creator.

PŌ'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to drinking; as, *potatory* power

POT'-BEL-LI-ED, *a.* Having a prominent belly.

POT'-BEL-LY *n.* A protuberant belly.

POT'-BOY, *n.* A menial in a public house.

POTCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *pocher*, Eng. to *poke.*]

1. To thrust; to push. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

2. To poach; to boil slightly. [*Not used.*]
Wiseman.

POT'-COM-PAN'ION, *n.* An associate or companion in drinking; *applied generally to habitual hard drinkers.*

PO-TEEN', *n.* Irish whiskey.

PŌ'TE-LOT, *n.* [Qu. G. *pottloth*, D. *potlood*, black lead.]
The sulphuret of molybdenum. *Fourcroy.*

PŌ'TENCE, *n.* [Fr.] In *heraldry*, a cross whose ends resemble the head of a crutch; also called a Cross Potence. *Encyc.*

PŌ'TEN-CY, *n.* [L. *potentia*, from *potens; possum, posse.* See Power.]

1. Power; physical power, energy, or efficacy; strength. *Shak.*

2. Moral power; influence; authority.

Now arriving
At place of *potency* and sway o' th' state. *Shak.*

PŌ'TENT, *a.* [L. *potens.*]

1. Powerful; physically strong; forcible; efficacious; as, a *potent* medicine.

Moses once more his *potent* rod extends. *Milton.*

2. Powerful, in a *moral sense*; having great influence; as, *potent* interest; a *potent* argument.
Decay of Piety.

3. Having great authority, control, or dominion; as, a *potent* prince. *Shak.*

PŌ'TENT, *n.* A prince; a potentate. [*Not in use.*]
Shak.

2. A walking-staff or crutch. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

PŌ'TENT-A-CY, *n.* Sovereignty. [*Not used.*]
Barrow.

PŌ'TENT-ATE, *n.* [Fr. *potentat*; It. *potentato.*]
A person who possesses great power or sway; a prince; a sovereign; an emperor, king, or monarch.

Exalting him not only above earthly princes and *potentates*, but above the highest of the celestial hierarchy. *Boyle.*

PO-TEN'TIAL, (-shal,) *a.* [L. *potentialis.*]

1. Having power to impress on us the ideas of certain qualities, though the qualities are not inherent in the thing; as, *potential* heat or cold. *Encyc.*

2. Existing in possibility, not in act.

This *potential* and imaginary materia prima, can not exist without form. *Raleigh.*

3. Efficacious; powerful. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

Potential cautery, in *surgery*, is the destruction of vitality, and the production of an eschar in any part of the body by an alkaline or metallic salt, &c., instead of a red-hot iron, the use of which is called *actual cautery.* *Encyc.*

Potential mode, in *grammar*, is that form of the verb which is used to express the power, possibility, liberty, or necessity, of an action or of being; as, I *may go*; he *can write.* This, in English, is not strictly a distinct mode, but the indicative or declamtive mode affirming the *power* to act, instead of the act itself. I *may go*, or *can go*, are equivalent to, I *have power to go.*

PO-TEN'TIAL, *n.* Any thing that may be possible.
Baron.

PO-TEN-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* Possibility; not actuality.
Taylor. Bentley.

PO-TEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In possibility; not in act; not positively.

This duration of human souls is only *potentially* infinite.
Bentley.

2. In efficacy, not in actuality; as, *potentially* cold.
Boyle.

PŌ'TENT-LY, *adv.* Powerfully; with great force or energy.

You are *potently* opposed. *Shak.*

PŌ'TENT-NESS, *n.* Powerfulness; strength; might. [*Little used.*]

PO-TES'TA-TIVE, *a.* [from L. *potestas.*]
Authoritative. [*Not used.*] *Pearson.*

POT'GUN, for Popgun. [*Not used.*] *Swift.*

POT'-HANG-ER, *n.* [*pot* and *hanger.*] A pot-hook.

POTH'E-CA-RY; contracted from Apothecary, and very vulgar. [See the latter.]

POTH'ER, *n.* [This word is vulgarly pronounced *bother.* Its origin and affinities are not ascertained.]

1. Bustle; confusion; tumult; flutter. [*Low.*]
Shak. Swift.

2. A suffocating cloud. *Drayton.*

POTH'ER, *v. t.* To make a blustering, ineffectual effort; to make a stir.

POTH'ER, *v. t.* To harass and perplex; to puzzle.
Locke.

POT′-HERB, *n.* A term applied to herbs which are added to soups, stews, and various dishes, to increase their nutritious qualities, or to give them flavor, as parsley, &c. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*
POTH′ER-ED, *pp.* Harassed and perplexed.
POTH′ER-ING, *ppr.* Perplexing; puzzling.
POT′-HOOK, *n.* A hook on which pots and kettles are hung over the fire.
2. A letter or character like a pot-hook; a scrawled letter. *Dryden.*
POT′-HOUSE, *n.* An ale-house. *Warton.*
PŌ′TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *potio*; *poto*, to drink.]
A draught; usually, a liquid medicine; a dose. *Bacon. Milton.*
POT′-LID, *n.* The lid or cover of a pot. *Derham.*
POT′LUCK, *n.* What may chance to be provided for [dinner.
POT′-MAN, *n.* A pot-companion.
POT′-MET-AL, *n.* A name vulgarly given to the metal from which iron pots are made, from an erroneous idea that it is something different from common pig iron. *Wilcox.*
POT′SHERD, } *n.* [*pot* and Sax. *sceard*, a fragment,
POT′SHARE, } from *scearan*, to shear; D. *potscherf*; G. *scherbe*.]
A piece or fragment of a broken pot. *Job* ii.
POT′STŌNE, *n.* Potstone is a variety of steatite, sometimes manufactured into culinary vessels. *Cleaveland. Brande.*
POT′TAGE, *n.* [from *pot*; Fr. *id.*; It. *potaggio*; Port. *potagem*; W. *potes*; Arm. *podaich*. The early orthography POTAGE would be preferable.]
A species of food made of meat boiled to softness in water, usually with some vegetables or sweet herbs.
POT′TED, *pp.* or *a.* Preserved or inclosed in a pot; drained in a cask. *Edwards.*
POT′TER, *n.* [from *pot.*] One whose occupation is to make earthen vessels. *Dryden. Mortimer.*
POT′TER. See PUDDER.
POT′TERN-ŌRE, *n.* A species of ore, which, from its aptness to vitrify like the glazing of potter's ware, the miners call by this name. *Boyle.*
POT′TER'S-CLAY, *n.* A variety of clay used by potters.
POT′TER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *poterie*; from *pot.*]
1. The vessels or ware made by potters; earthen ware, glazed and baked.
2. The place where earthen vessels are manufactured.
POT′TING, *n.* [from *pot.*] Drinking; tippling. *Shak.*
2. A placing or preserving in a pot.
3. In *the West Indies*, the process of putting sugar in casks for draining. *Edwards.*
POT′TING, *ppr.* Placing or preserving in a pot; draining, as above; drinking.
POT′TLE, *n.* [W. *potel*, a bottle; from *pot.*]
1. A liquid measure of four pints.
2. A vessel; a pot or tankard.
3. *More commonly now*, a vessel or small basket for holding fruit. *Smart.*
POT′U-LENT, *a.* [L. *potulentus.*]
1. Nearly drunk; rather tipsy.
2. Fit to drink.
POT-VAL′IANT, *a.* [*pot* and *valiant.*] Courageous over the cup; heated to valor by strong drink. *Addison.*
POT-WAL′LOP-ER, *n.* A term applied to voters, in certain boroughs in England, where all who *boil* (*wallop*) *a pot* are entitled to vote. *Encyc. Am.*
POT-WAL′LOP-ING, *a.* A term applied to certain boroughs in England, where all who *boiled a pot* were entitled to vote.
POUCH, *n.* [Fr. *poche*, a pocket or *bag*, a purse-net, the paunch; Ir. *pucan*; G. *bauch*, D. *buik*, Sw. *buk*, Dan. *bug*, the belly, from bulging and extending.]
1. A small bag; usually a leathern bag to be carried in the pocket. *Swift.*
2. A protuberant belly.
3. The bag or sack of a bird, as that of the pelican.
POUCH, *v. t.* To pocket; to save. *Tusser.*
2. To swallow; used of fowls, whose crop is called in French *poche*. *Derham.*
3. To pout. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*
POUCH′ED, (poucht,) *pp.* Pocketed; swallowed.
POUCH′ING, *ppr.* Pocketing; saving; swallowing.
POUCH′-MOUTH-ED, *a.* Blubber-lipped. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*
POU-CHONG′, (poo-shong′,) *n.* A kind of black tea.
POU-DRETTE′, *n.* [Fr.] A very powerful manure, made from the contents of necessaries dried and mixed with charcoal, gypsum, &c. *Gardner.*
PŌUL′-DA-VIS, *n.* A sort of sail-cloth. [*Not used.*] [*Ainsworth.*
PŌULE. See POOL.
PŌULP, *n.* [Fr. *poulpe.*]
The English name of an eight-footed dibranchiate cephalopod, the octopus, nearly allied to the sepia, or common cuttle fish. *Kirby.*
PŌULT, *n.* [Fr. *poulet.* See POULTRY.]
A young chicken, partridge, &c. [*Little used.*] *King.*
PŌUL′TER-ER, *n.* [Norm. *poltaire.* See POULTRY.]
1. One who makes it his business to sell fowls for the table.
2. *Formerly*, in *England*, an officer of the king's household who had the charge of the poultry.
Shakspeare uses POULTER.
PŌUL′TICE, *n.* [It. *polta*, pap, L. *puls*, *pultis*, Gr. πόλτος.]
A cataplasm; a soft composition of meal, bran, or the like substance, to be applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, &c. *Bacon.*
PŌUL′TICE, *v. t.* To cover with a cataplasm.
PŌUL′TIC-ED, (pōl′tist,) *pp.* Covered with a cataplasm or poultice.
PŌUL′TIC-ING, *ppr.* Covering with a poultice.
PŌUL′TIVE, for POULTICE, is not used. *Temple.*
PŌULT′RY, *n.* [from Fr. *poule*, a hen, dim. *poulet*; It. *pollo*, a chicken; *pollame*, poultry; Sp. *polla*; L. *pullus*, a chicken, or other young animal; allied to Eng. *foal*; W. *ebawl*, *eboles*, a filly or colt; It. *pollare*, to sprout, L. *pullulo.*]
Domestic fowls which are propagated and fed for the table, and for their eggs, feathers, &c., such as cocks and hens, capons, turkeys, ducks, and geese.
PŌULT′RY-YARD, *n.* A yard or place where fowls are kept for the use of the table.
POUNCE, (pouns,) *n.* [Fr. *pierre-ponce*, pumice-stone; *poncer*, to rub with pumice-stone; Arm. *maen-punez*, pumice-stone.]
1. A fine powder used to prevent ink from spreading on paper, as sandarach pulverized.
2. Charcoal dust inclosed in some open stuff, as muslin, &c., to be passed over holes pricked in the work, to mark the lines or designs on a paper underneath. This kind of pounce is used by embroiderers to transfer their patterns upon their stuffs, also by lace-makers, and sometimes by engravers. It is also used in varnishing. *Cyc.*
3. Cloth worked in eyelet-holes. *Todd.*
POUNCE, *v. t.* To sprinkle or rub with pounce.
POUNCE, *n.* [This word seems to be connected with the It. *punzone*, a bodkin, a punch, a push, which is from the L. *pungo*, whence Sp. *puntar.*]
The claw or talon of a bird of prey.
POUNCE, *v. i.* To fall on suddenly; to fall on and seize with the claws; with *on* or *upon*; as, a rapacious bird *pounces* on a chicken.
POUNCE′-BOX, *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pounce on paper. *Shak.*
POUNC′ED, (pownst,) *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with claws or talons. *Thomson.*
2. Sprinkled with pounce.
POUN′CET-BOX. *n.* A small box with perforations on the top, to hold perfume for smelling. *Shak. Toone.*
POUN′CING, *ppr.* Furnishing with claws.
2. Falling suddenly on, and seizing with the claws.
3. Sprinkling with pounce.
POUND, *n.* [Sax. *pund*; Goth. Sw. and Dan. *pund*; D. *pond*; G. *pfund*; L. *pondo*, *pondus*, weight, a pound; *pendo*, to weigh, to *bend.*]
1. A standard weight consisting of twelve ounces troy, or sixteen ounces avoirdupois. 144 *pounds* avoirdupois are equal to 175 *pounds* troy weight. *McCulloch.*
2. A money of account, consisting of twenty shillings, the value of which is different in different countries. The pound sterling is equivalent to $4.44\frac{44}{100}$, money of the United States. In New England and Virginia, the pound is equal to $3.33⅓; in New York, to $2.50.
POUND, *n.* [Sax. *pyndan*, *pindan*, to confine.]
An inclosure, erected by authority, in which cattle or other beasts are confined when taken in trespassing, or going at large in violation of law; a pinfold.
POUND, *v. t.* To confine in a public ground.
POUND, *v. t.* [Sax. *punian*; W. *pwniaw*, to beat and to load.]
1. To beat; to strike with some heavy instrument, and with repeated blows, so as to make an impression.
With cruel blows she *pounds* her blubbered cheeks. *Dryden.*
2. To comminute and pulverize by beating; to bruise or break into fine parts by a heavy instrument; as, to *pound* spice or salt.
Loud strokes with *pounding* spice the fabric rend. *Garth.*
POUND′AGE, *n.* [from *pound.*] A sum deducted from a pound, or a certain sum paid for each pound. *Swift.*
2. In *England*, a subsidy of 12*d.* in the pound, formerly granted to the crown on all goods exported or imported, and if by aliens, more. *Blackstone.*
POUND′-BREACH, *n.* The breaking of a public pound for releasing beasts confined in it. *Blackstone.*
POUND′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Beaten or bruised with a heavy instrument; pulverized or broken by pounding.
2. Confined in a pound; impounded.
POUND′ER, *n.* A pestle; the instrument of pounding.
2. A person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds; as, a cannon is called a twelve-*pounder*; a person of ten pounds annual income is called a ten-*pounder*. *Johnson.*
3. A large pear. *Dryden.*
POUND FOOL′ISH. The phrase *penny wise and pound foolish*, signifies negligent in the care of large sums, but careful to save small sums.
POUND′ING, *ppr.* Beating; bruising; pulverizing; impounding.
POUND′-KEEP-ER, *n.* One who has the care of a pound.
POUP′E-TON, *n.* [Fr. *poupee.*]
A puppet, or little baby.
POU′PIES, *n.* In *cookery*, a mess of victuals made of veal steaks and slices of bacon. *Bailey.*
PŌUR, *v. t.* [W. *bwrw*, to cast, send, throw, thrust.]
1. To throw, as a fluid, in a stream, either out of a vessel or into it; as, to *pour* water *from* a pail, or *out of* a pail; to *pour* wine *into* a decanter. *Pour* is appropriately, but not exclusively, applied to fluids, and signifies merely to cast or throw, and this sense is modified by *out*, *from*, *in*, *into*, *against*, *on*, *upon*, *under*, &c. It is applied not only to liquors, but to other fluids, and to substances consisting of fine particles; as, to *pour* a stream of gas or air upon a fire; to *pour* out sand. It expresses particularly the bestowing or sending forth in copious abundance.

> I will *pour out* my spirit upon all flesh.—Joel ii.
> To *pour out* dust.—Lev. xiv.

2. To emit; to send forth in a stream or continued succession.

> London doth *pour out* her citizens. *Shak.*

3. To send forth; as, to *pour out* words, prayers, or sighs; to *pour out* the heart or soul. *Ps.* lxii.
4. To throw in profusion or with overwhelming force.

> I will shortly *pour out* my fury on thee.—Ezek. vii.

PŌUR, (pōre,) *v. i.* To flow; to issue forth in a stream, or continued succession of parts; to move or rush, as a current. The torrent *pours* down from the mountain, or along the steep descent.
2. To rush in a crowd or continued procession.

> A ghastly band of giants,
> All *pouring* down the mountain, crowd the shore. *Pope.*

PŌUR′ED, *pp.* Sent forth; thrown, as a fluid.
PŌUR′ER, *n.* One that pours.
PŌUR′ING, *ppr.* Sending, as a fluid; driving in a current or continued stream.
POUR′LIEU. See PURLIEU.
POUR-PRES′TURE, *n.* [Fr. *pour*, for, and *pris*, taken.]
In *law*, a wrongful inclosure or encroachment on another's property. *Encyc. Cowel.*
POUR′SUI-VANT. See PURSUIVANT.
POUR-VEY′ANCE. See PURVEYANCE.
POUSSE; corrupted from PULSE, peas. *Spenser.*
POUT, *n.* A sea-fish, of the Cod kind, about a foot in length; also called the *whiting pout*. It has the power of inflating a membrane which covers the eyes and neighboring parts of the head. *Partington. Yarrell.*
2. A species of bird. *Carew.*
3. A fit of sullenness. [*Colloquial.*]
POUT, *v. i.* [Fr. *bouder*; allied probably to *bud*, *pudding*, Gr. βουτυη, W. *poten*; from the sense of bulging or pushing out.]
1. To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness, contempt, or displeasure; hence, to look sullen. *Shak.*
2. To shoot out; to be prominent; as, *pouting* lips. *Dryden.*
POUT′ING, *ppr.* Shooting out, as the lips.
2. Looking sullen.
POUT′ING, *n.* Childish sullenness.
POUT′ING-LY, *adv.* In a pouting or sullen manner.
POV′ER-TY, *n.* [Norm. *pouerti*; Fr. *pauvreté*; It. *povertà*; Sp. and Port. *pobreza*; L. *paupertas*. See POOR.]
1. Destitution of property; indigence; want of convenient means of subsistence. The consequence of *poverty* is dependence.

> The drunkard and the glutton shall come to *poverty*.—Prov. xxiii.

2. Barrenness of sentiment or ornament; defect; as, the *poverty* of a composition.
3. Want; defect of words; as, the *poverty* of language.
POW′DER, *n.* [Fr. *poudre*, contracted from *pouldre*; Arm. *poultra*; It. *polvere*; Sp. *polvo*; L. *pulvis*. The G. has *puder*, and the D. *poeder*, but whether from the same source I know not. *Pulvis* is probably from *pulso*, *pulto*, to beat.]
1. Any dry substance composed of minute particles, whether natural or artificial; *more generally*, a substance comminuted or triturated to fine particles. Thus dust is the *powder* of earth; flour is the *powder* of grain. But the word is particularly applied to substances reduced to fine particles for medicinal purposes.
2. A composition of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal, mixed and granulated; gunpowder.
3. Hair-powder; pulverized starch.
Powder of Algaroth. See ALGAROTH.
POW′DER, *v. t.* To reduce to fine particles; to comminute; to pulverize; to triturate; to pound, grind, or rub into fine particles.
2. To sprinkle with powder; as, to *powder* the hair.

2. To sprinkle with salt; to corn, as meat. *Bacon.*

POW'DER, v. i. To come violently. [*Not used.*] *L'Estrange.*

POW'DER-BOX, n. A box in which hair-powder is kept. *Gay.*

POW'DER-CART, n. A cart that carries powder and shot for artillery.

POW'DER-CHEST, n. A small box or case charged with powder, old nails, &c., fastened to the side of a ship, to be discharged at an enemy attempting to board. *Mar. Dict.*

POW'DER-ED, pp. or a. Reduced to powder; sprinkled with powder—corned; salted.

POW'DER-FLASK, n. A flask in which gunpowder is carried.

POW'DER-HORN, n. A horn in which gunpowder is carried by sportsmen. *Swift.*

POW'DER-ING, ppr. Pulverizing; sprinkling with powder; corning; salting.

POW'DER-ING-TUB, n. A tub or vessel in which meat is corned or salted.

2. The place where an infected lecher is cured. *Shak.*

POW'DER-MILL, n. A mill in which gunpowder is made. *Arbuthnot.*

POW'DER-MINE, n. A cave or hollow in which powder is placed to be fired at a proper time. *Rowley.*

POW'DER-ROOM, n. The apartment in a ship where gunpowder is kept. *Waller.*

POW'DER-Y, a. Friable; easily crumbling to pieces.

2. Dusty; sprinkled with powder.

3. Resembling powder.

POW'DIKE, n. A marsh or fen dike. [*Local.*]

POW'ER, n. [Fr. *pouvoir*; Norm. *povare*; from the root of Sp. and Port. *poder*, It. *podere*; or rather the same word varied in orthography. The Latin has *posse, possum, potes, potentia.* The primary sense of the verb is, to strain, or exert force.]

1. In *a philosophical sense*, the faculty of doing or performing any thing; the faculty of moving or of producing a change in something; ability or strength. A man raises his hand by his own *power*, or by *power* moves another body. The exertion of *power* proceeds from the will, and, in strictness, no being destitute of will or intelligence can exert *power*. Power in man is *active* or *speculative*. *Active power* is that which moves the body; *speculative power* is that by which we see, judge, remember, or, in general, by which we *think*.

Power may exist without exertion. We have *power* to speak when we are silent. *Locke. Reid.*

Power has been distinguished also into *active* and *passive*, the power of *doing* or *moving*, and the power of *receiving* impressions or of *suffering*. In *strictness, passive* power is an absurdity in terms. To say that gold has a *power* to be melted, is improper language; yet for want of a more appropriate word *power* is often used in a passive sense, and is considered as twofold; viz., as able to *make*, or able to *receive*, any change. *Cyc.*

2. Force; animal strength; as, the *power* of the arm, exerted in lifting, throwing, or holding.

3. Force; strength; energy; as, the *power* of the mind, of the imagination, of the fancy. He has not *powers* of genius adequate to the work.

4. Faculty of the mind, as manifested by a particular mode of operation; as, the *power* of thinking, comparing, and judging; the reasoning *powers*.

5. Ability, natural or moral. We say, a man has the *power* of doing good; his property gives him the *power* of relieving the distressed; or, he has the *power* to persuade others to do good; or, it is not in his *power* to pay his debts. The moral *power* of man is also his *power* of judging or discerning in moral subjects.

6. In *mechanics*, that which produces, or tends to produce, motion. It is opposed to the *weight*, or that which is acted upon. [See also MECHANICAL POWERS.]

7. In *optics*, the degree to which a convex lens, or concave mirror, magnifies. *Olmsted.*

8. Force. The great *power* of the screw is of extensive use in compression. The *power* of steam is immense.

9. That quality in any natural body which produces a change, or makes an impression on another body; as, the *power* of medicine; the *power* of heat; the *power* of sound.

10. Force; strength; momentum; as, the *power* of the wind, which propels a ship or overturns a building.

11. Influence; that which may prove the mind; as, the *power* of arguments or of persuasion.

12. Command; the right of governing, or actual government; dominion; rule; sway; authority. A large portion of Asia is under the *power* of the Russian emperor. The *power* of the British monarch is limited by law. The *powers* of government are legislative, executive, judicial, and ministerial.

Power is no blessing in itself, but when it is employed to protect the innocent. *Swift.*

Under this sense may be comprehended civil, political, ecclesiastical, and military *power*.

13. A sovereign, whether emperor, king, or governing prince, or the legislature of a State; as, the *powers* of Europe; the great *powers*: the smaller *powers*. In this sense, the state or nation governed seems to be included in the word *power*. Great Britain is a great naval *power*.

14. One invested with authority; a ruler; a civil magistrate. *Rom.* xiii.

15. Divinity; a celestial or invisible being or agent supposed to have dominion over some part of creation; as, celestial *powers*; the *powers* of darkness.

16. That which has physical power; an army; a navy; a host; a military force.

Never such a *power* —
Was levied in the body of a land. *Shak.*

17. Legal authority; warrant; as, a *power* of attorney; an agent invested with ample *power*. The envoy has full *powers* to negotiate a treaty.

18. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, the product arising from the multiplication of a number into itself; as, a cube is the third *power*; the biquadrate is the fourth *power*. Any number is called the *first power* of itself. *Hutton.*

19. In *Scripture*, right; privilege. *John* i. 1 *Cor.* ix.

20. Angels, good or bad. *Col.* i. *Eph.* vi.

21. Violence; force; compulsion. *Ezek.* iv.

22. Christ is called the *power of God*, as through him and his gospel God displays his power and authority in ransoming and saving sinners. 1 *Cor.* i.

23. The *powers of heaven* may denote the celestial luminaries. *Matt.* xxiv.

24. Satan is said to have the *power of death*, as he introduced sin, the cause of death, temporal and eternal, and torments men with the fear of death and future misery.

25. In *vulgar language*, a large quantity; a great number; as, a *power* of good things.

[This is, I believe, obsolete, even among our common people.]

Power of attorney; a written authority given to a person to act for another.

POW'ER-FUL, a. Having great physical or mechanical power; strong; forcible; mighty; as, a *powerful* army or navy; a *powerful* engine.

2. Having great moral power; forcible to persuade or convince the mind; as, a *powerful* reason or argument.

3. Possessing great political and military power; strong in extent of dominion or national resources; potent; as, a *powerful* monarch or prince; a *powerful* nation.

4. Efficacious; possessing or exerting great force or producing great effects; as, a *powerful* medicine.

5. In *general*, able to produce great effects; exerting great force or energy; as, *powerful* eloquence.

The word of God is quick and *powerful*. — Heb. iv.

6. Strong; intense; as, a *powerful* heat or light.

POW'ER-FUL-LY, *adv.* With great force or energy; potently; mightily; with great effect; forcibly; either in a physical or moral sense. Certain medicines operate *powerfully* on the stomach; the practice of virtue is *powerfully* recommended by its utility.

POW'ER-FUL-NESS, n. The quality of having or exerting great power; force; power; might. *Hakewill.*

POW'ER-LESS, a. Destitute of power, force, or energy; weak; impotent; not able to produce any effect. *Shak.*

POW'ER-LESS-NESS, n. Destitution of power. *Chalmers.*

POW'ER-LOOM, n. A loom worked by water, steam, or some mechanical power.

POW'ER-PRESS, n. A printing press worked by steam, water, or other power.

POWL'DRON, n. [Qu. Fr. *epaule*, the shoulder.]

In *heraldry*, that part of armor which covers the shoulders. *Sandys.*

POW'TER, } n. A variety of the common domestic
POU'TER, } pigeon, with an inflated breast. *Ed. Encyc.*

POW'WOW, } n. Among *the North American Indians*,
PAW'PAW, } a priest, or conjurer. Hence,

2. Conjuration performed for the cure of diseases and other purposes, attended with great noise and confusion, and often with dancing. *Carver.*

POX, n. [A corruption of *pocks*, Sax. *poc* or *pocc*, D. *pok*, that is, a *push*, eruption, or pustule. It is properly a plural word, but by usage is singular.]

Strictly, pustules or eruptions of any kind, but chiefly or wholly restricted to three or four diseases, the small-pox, chicken-pox, the vaccine, and the venereal diseases. *Pox*, when used without an epithet, signifies the latter, *lues venerea*.

POY, n. [Sp. *apoyo*, a prop or stay, Fr. *appui*. The verb signifies, to bear or lean upon, from the root of *poise*.]

A rope-dancer's pole.

POZE, for POSE, to puzzle. [See POSE.]

POZ-ZU-O-LA'NA, } n. Volcanic ashes, used in the
POZ-ZO-LA'NA, } manufacture of mortar, which hardens under water. They are from Pozzuoli, in Italy. *Brande. P. Cyc.*

PRAC'TIC, for PRACTICAL, is not in use. It was formerly used for PRACTICAL; and Spenser uses it in the sense of *artful*.

PRAAM, (pram,) n. [D.] A flat-bottomed boat or lighter; used in Holland and the Baltic for conveying goods to and from a vessel, in loading and unloading.

PRAC-TI-CA-BIL'I-TY, } n. [from *practicable*.]
PRAC'TI-CA-BLE-NESS, } The quality or state of being practicable; feasibility.

PRAC'TI-CA-BLE, a. [Fr. *practicable*; It. *practicabile*; Sp. *practicable*. See PRACTICE.]

1. That may be done, effected, or performed by human means, or by powers that can be applied. It is sometimes synonymous with POSSIBLE, but the words differ in this; *possible* is applied to that which might be performed, if the necessary powers or means could be obtained; *practicable* is limited in its application to things which are to be performed by the means given, or which may be applied. It was *possible* for Archimedes to lift the world, but it was not *practicable*.

2. That may be practiced; as, a *practicable* virtue. *Dryden.*

3. That admits of use, or that may be passed or traveled; as, a *practicable* road. In *military affairs*, a *practicable* breach is one that can be entered by troops. *Milford.*

Where the passage over the Euphrates is most *practicable*. *Murphy.*

PRAC'TI-CA-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner as may be performed. "A rule *practicably* applied before his eyes," is not correct language. It is probably a mistake for *practically*. *Rogers.*

PRAC'TI-CAL, a. [L. *practicus*; It. *pratico*; Fr. *pratique*; Sp. *practico*. See PRACTICE.]

1. Pertaining to practice or action.

2. Capable of practice or active use; opposed to SPECULATIVE; as, a *practical* understanding. *South.*

3. That may be used in practice; that may be applied to use; as, *practical* knowledge. *Tillotson.*

4. That reduces his knowledge or theories to actual use; as, a *practical* man.

5. Derived from practice or experience; as, *practical* skill or knowledge.

PRAC'TI-CAL JOKE, n. A trick played upon some one, usually to the injury or annoyance of his person.

PRAC'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In relation to practice.

2. By means of practice or use; by experiment; as, *practically* wise or skillful.

3. In practice or use; as, a medicine *practically* safe; theoretically wrong, but *practically* right.

PRAC'TI-CAL-NESS, } n. The quality of being prac-
PRAC-TI-CAL'I-TY, } tical.

PRAC'TICE, (prak'tis,) n. [Sp. *practica*; It. *pratica*; Fr. *pratique*; Gr. πρακτικη, from the root of πρασσω, πραττω, to act, to do, to make. The root of this verb is πραγ, or πρακ, as appears by the derivatives πραγμα, πρακτικη, and from the same root, in other languages, are formed G. *brauchen*, to use, *brauch*, use, practice; D. *gebruiken*, to use, employ, enjoy; *bruiker*, a tenant, one that occupies a farm; Sax. *brucan*, to use, to enjoy, to eat; whence Eng. to *brook*, and *broker*; Dan. *bruger*, to use or employ; *brug*, use, practice; Sw. *bruka*; L. *fruor*, for *frugor*, or *frucor*, whence *fructus*, contracted into *fruit*; It. *freacair*, usb, *practice*, *frequency*; L. *frequens*. The W. *praith*, practice, *preithiaw*, to practice, may be the same word, with the loss of the palatal letter *c* or *g*.]

1. Frequent or customary actions; a succession of acts of a similar kind or in a like employment; as, the *practice* of rising early or of dining late; the *practice* of reading a portion of Scripture morning and evening; the *practice* of making regular entries of accounts; the *practice* of virtue or vice. *Habit* is the effect of *practice*.

2. Use; customary use.

Obsolete words may be revived when they are more sounding or significant than those in *practice*. *Dryden.*

3. Dexterity acquired by use. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

4. Actual performance; distinguished from THEORY.

There are two functions of the soul, contemplation and *practice*, according to the general division of objects, some of which only entertain our speculations, others employ our actions. *South.*

5. Application of remedies; medical treatment of diseases. Two physicians may differ widely in their *practice*.

6. Exercise of any profession; as, the *practice* of law or of medicine; the *practice* of arms.

7. Frequent use; exercise for instruction or discipline. The troops are daily called out for *practice*.

8. Skillful or artful management; dexterity in contrivance or the use of means; art; stratagem; artifice; *usually in a bad sense*.

He ought to have that by *practice* which he could not by prayer. *Sidney.*

[This use of the word is genuine: Sp. *practice*,

skillful, It. *pratico*; like *expert*, from L. *experior*. It is not a mistake, as Johnson supposes. See the verb.]

9. A rule in arithmetic, by which the operations of the general rules are abridged in use.

PRAC'TICE, *v. t.* [From the noun. The orthography of the verb ought to be the same as that of the noun; as in *notice* and *to notice*.]

1. To do or perform frequently, customarily, or habitually; to perform by a succession of acts; as, to *practice* gaming; to *practice* fraud or deception; to *practice* the virtues of charity and beneficence; to *practice* hypocrisy. *Is.* xxxii.

Many praise virtue who do not *practice* it. *Anon.*

2. To use or exercise any profession or art; as, to *practice* law or medicine; to *practice* gunnery or surveying.

3. To use or exercise for instruction, discipline, or dexterity.

[*In this sense, the verb is usually intransitive.*]

4. To commit; to perpetrate; as, the horrors *practiced* at Wyoming. *Marshall.*

5. To use; as, a *practiced* road. [*Unusual.*] *Mitford.*

PRAC'TICE, *v. i.* To perform certain acts frequently or customarily, either for instruction, profit, or amusement; as, to *practice* with the broadsword; to *practice* with the rifle.

2. To form a habit of acting in any manner.

They shall *practice* how to live secure. *Milton.*

3. To transact or negotiate secretly.

I have *practiced* with him,
And found means to let the victor know
That Syphax and Sempronius are his friends. *Addison.*

4. To try artifices.

Others, by guilty artifice and arts
Of promised kindness, *practiced* on our hearts. *Granville.*

5. To use evil arts or stratagems.

If you there
Did *practice* on my state.

6. To use medical methods or experiments.

I am little inclined to *practice* on others, and as little that others should *practice* on me. *Temple.*

7. To exercise any employment or profession. A physician has *practiced* many years with success.

PRAC'TIC-ED, (prak'tist,) *pp.* Done by a repetition of acts; customarily performed or used.

2. *a.* Having had much practice; as, a *practiced* orator.

PRAC'TI-CER, *n.* One that practices; one that customarily performs certain acts.

2. One who exercises a profession. In this sense PRACTITIONER is generally used.

PRAC'TI-CING, *ppr.* Performing or using customarily; exercising, as an art or profession.

PRAC'TI-CING, *a.* Engaged in the use or exercise of any profession; as, a *practicing* physician or attorney.

PRAC'TI-SANT, *n.* An agent. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PRAC'TISE, *v. t.* and *i.* See PRACTICE.

[There is no reason why the noun and verb should not both be spelled with *c*, as in *notice*, *sacrifice*, *apprentice*, and all like cases where the accent *precedes* the last syllable. The distinction in spelling between the noun and the verb properly belongs only to words which are accented on the *last* syllable, as *device* and *devise*, where the verb has the sound of *ize*. The spelling *practise* tends to give it the same sound, as we see in uneducated persons; and hence it is desirable to follow the regular analogy and write the noun and verb alike.]

PRAC-TI'TION-ER, (prak-tish'un-er,) *n.* One who is engaged in the actual use or exercise of any art or profession, particularly in law or medicine.

2. One who does any thing customarily or habitually. *Whitgifte.*

3. One that practices sly or dangerous arts. *South.*

PRÆC'I-PE, (pres'i-py,) *n.* [L.] In *law*, a writ commanding something to be done, or requiring a reason for neglecting it.

PRÆ-COG'NI-TA, *n. pl.* [L., before known.] Things previously known in order to understand something else. Thus a knowledge of the structure of the human body is one of the *præcognita* of medical science and skill.

PRÆM-U-NI'RE, (prem-yu-ni're) *n.* [A corruption of the L. *præmonere*, to pre-admonish.]

1. A writ, or the offense for which it is granted. The offense consists in introducing a foreign authority or power into England; that is, introducing and maintaining the papal power, creating imperium in imperio, and yielding that obedience to the mandates of the pope, which constitutionally belongs to the king. Both the offense and the writ are so denominated from the words used in the writ, *præmunire facias*, cause A B to be forewarned to appear before us to answer the contempt wherewith he stands charged. *Blackstone. Encyc.*

2. The penalty incurred by infringing a statute. *South.*

PRÆ-NO'MEN, *n.* [L.] Among *the Romans*, the first name of a person, by which individuals of the same family were distinguished.

PRÆ-TEX'TA, *n.* [L.] A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the toga virilis, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year. It was worn by girls until their marriage. *Smith's Dict.*

PRÆ'TOR, *n.* See PRETOR.

PRÆ-TO'RI-UM, *n.* [from *prætor*.] That part of a Roman camp in which the general's tent stood. *Brande.*

2. A hall of justice in Rome; also, a patrician's seat or manor house. *Elmes.*

PRAG-MAT'IC, } *a.* [L. *pragmaticus*; Gr. πραγ-
PRAG-MAT'IC-AL, } ματικος, from πραγμα, business; πρασσω, to do. See PRACTICE.]

1. Forward to intermeddle; meddling; impertinently busy or officious in the concerns of others, without leave or invitation.

The fellow grew so *pragmatical*, that he took upon him the government of my whole family. *Arbuthnot.*

2. In *German writers*, a *pragmatic* history is a history which exhibits clearly the causes and the consequences of events. *Murdock.*

Pragmatic sanction: a term derived from the Byzantine empire, denoting a solemn ordinance or decree of the head or legislature of a state upon weighty matters. In European history, two decrees under this name are particularly celebrated. One of these, issued by Charles VII. of France, A. D. 1438, was the foundation of the liberties of the Gallican church; the other, issued by Charles VI. of Germany, A. D. 1724, settled his hereditary dominions on his eldest daughter, the archduchess Maria Theresa. *P. Cyc.*

PRAG-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a meddling manner; impertinently.

2. In a manner that displays the connection and causes of occurrences. *Murdock.*

PRAG-MAT'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of intermeddling without right or invitation.

PRAG'MA-TIST, *n.* One who is impertinently busy or meddling. *Reynolds.*

PRAI'RIE, (prā're,) *n.* [Fr. *prairie*.]

An extensive tract of land, mostly level, destitute of trees, and covered with tall, coarse grass. These *prairies* are numerous in the United States, west of the Alleghany Mountains, especially between the Ohio, Mississippi, and the great lakes.

PRAI'RIE-DOG, *n.* A small rodent animal, the spermophilus ludivicianus, allied to the marmot, and found on the prairies west of the Mississippi. These animals live beneath the ground, in large warrens, containing many hundred, and are characterized by a sharp bark, like that of a small dog. *Kirby. W. Irving.*

PRAIS'A-BLE, (prāz'a-bl,) *a.* That may be praised. [*Not used.*] *Wiclif.*

PRAISE, (prāze,) *n.* [D. *prys*, praise and price; G. *preis*, praise, price, prize, value; Dan. *pris*, Sw. *pris*, id.; W. *pris*, price, value; Fr. *prix*; It. *prezzo*; Sp. *precio*, price, value; *presa*, a prize; W. *prid*; L. *pretium*; Sp. *prez*, glory, *praise*; Scot. *prys*, praise and prize. See the verb.]

1. Commendation bestowed on a person for his personal virtues or worthy actions, on meritorious actions themselves, or on any thing valuable; approbation expressed in words or song. *Praise* may be expressed by an individual, and in this circumstance differs from FAME, RENOWN, and CELEBRITY, which are the expression of the approbation of numbers, or public commendation. When *praise* is applied to the expression of public approbation, it may be synonymous with RENOWN, or nearly so. A man may deserve the *praise* of an individual, or of a nation.

There are men who always confound the *praise* of goodness with the *practice*. *Rambler.*

2. The expression of gratitude for personal favors conferred; a glorifying or extolling.

He hath put a new song into my mouth, even *praise* to our God. — Ps. xl.

3. The object, ground, or reason, of praise.

He is thy *praise*, and he is thy God. — Deut. x.

PRAISE, *v. t.* [D. *pryzen*, to praise; *pryzeeren*, to estimate or value; G. *preisen*, to praise; Dan. *priser*, to praise, extol, or lift up; Sw. *prisa*; W. *prisiaw*; Arm. *presa*; Fr. *priser*, to *prize*, to value; It. *prezzare*; Sp. *preciar*; Port. *prezar*, to estimate; *prezarse*, to boast or glory. It appears that *praise*, *price*, *prize*, are all from one root, the primary sense of which is, to lift, to raise, or rather to strain. So from L. *tollo*, *extollo*, we have *extol*. Now, in Dan. *roser*, Sw. *rosa*, signifies to praise, and it may be questioned whether this is *praise* without a prefix. The Latin *pretium*, W. *prid*, is probably from the same root, denoting that which is *taken* for a thing sold, or the *rising* or amount, as we use *high*; a high value or price; corn

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is *high*. In Pers. افراز *afaraz*, is high, lofty;

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افرازیدن *afraxidan*, to extol. Qu. Fr. *prôner*, for *prosner*.]

1. To commend; to applaud; to express approbation of personal worth or actions.

We *praise* not Hector, though his name we know
Is great in arms; 'tis hard to *praise* a foe. *Dryden.*

2. To extol in words or song; to magnify; to glorify on account of perfections or excellent works.

Praise him, all his angels; *praise* ye him, all his hosts. — Ps. cxlviii.

3. To express gratitude for personal favors. *Ps.* cxxxviii.

4. To do honor to; to display the excellence of.

All thy works shall *praise* thee, O Lord. — Ps. cxlv.

PRAIS'ED, (prāzd,) *pp.* Commended; extolled.

PRAISE'FUL, *a.* Laudable; commendable. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

PRAIS'ER, *n.* One who praises, commends, or extols; an applauder; a commender. *Sidney. Donne.*

PRAISE'LESS, *a.* Without praise or commendation. *Sidney.*

PRAISE'WOR-THI-LY, (prāze'wur-the-le,) *adv.* In a manner deserving of commendation. *Spenser.*

PRAISE'WOR-THI-NESS, *n.* The quality of deserving commendation. *Smith.*

PRAISE'WOR-THY, (prāze'wur-the,) *a.* Deserving of praise or applause; commendable; as, a *praiseworthy* action. *Arbuthnot.*

PRAIS'ING, *ppr.* Commending; extolling in words [or song.

PRAM, } *n.* [D. *praam*.]
PRAME, }

1. A flat-bottomed boat or lighter; used in Holland for conveying goods to or from a ship in loading or unloading. [See PRAAM.] *Encyc.*

2. In *military affairs*, a kind of floating battery or flat-bottomed vessel, mounting several cannon; used in covering the disembarkation of troops. *Encyc.*

PRANCE, (prāns,) *v. i.* [W. *prancio*, to frolic, to play a prank, from *rhanc*, a reaching or craving, the same as *rank*; Ir. *rincim*, to dance; Port. *brincar*, to sport; Sp. *brincar*, to leap. It is allied to *prank*, which see.]

1. To spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle.

Now rule thy *prancing* steed. *Gay.*

2. To ride with bounding movements; to ride ostentatiously.

Th' insulting tyrant *prancing* o'er the field. *Addison.*

3. To walk or strut about in a showy manner or with warlike parade. *Swift.*

PRANC'ING, (prans'ing,) *ppr.* or *a.* Springing; bounding; riding with gallant show.

PRANC'ING, *n.* A springing or bounding, as of a high-spirited horse. *Judg.* v.

PRANK, *v. t.* [If *n* is not radical, this word coincides with G. *pracht*, D. and Dan. *pragt*, Sw. *prackt*, pomp, magnificence; also with G. *prangen*, to shine, to make a show; D. *pronken*, to shine or make a show, to be adorned, to strut; Dan. *pranger*, to prance, to make a show, to sell by retail; the latter sense perhaps from *breaking*; Sw. *prunka*. So in Port. *brincar*, to sport; Sp. id. to leap. These are evidently

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the Ar. برق *baraka*, to adorn, to lighten. *Prink* is probably from the same root.]

To adorn in a showy manner; to dress or adjust to ostentation.

In sumptuous dre she joyed herself to *prank*. *Milton.*

It is often followed by *up*.

And me, poor lowly maid,
Most goddess-like *pranked up*. *Shak.*

PRANK, *n.* [W. *prane*.]

1. *Properly*, a sudden start or sally. [See PRANCE.] Hence, a wild flight; a capering; a gambol.

2. A capricious action; a ludicrous or merry trick, or a mischievous act, rather for sport than injury. Children often play their *pranks* on each other.

In came the harpies and played their accustomed *pranks*. *Raleigh.*

PRANK, *a.* Frolicsome; full of gambols or tricks. *Brewer.*

PRANK'ED, } *pp.* Adorned in a showy manner.
PRANKT, }

PRANK'ER, *n.* One that dresses ostentatiously.

PRANK'ING, *ppr.* Setting off or adorning for display.

PRANK'ING, *n.* Ostentatious display of dress.

PRANK'ISH, *a.* Full of pranks. [*More.*

PRASE, *n.* A silicious mineral; a subspecies of quartz, of a leek-green color. *Cleaveland.*

PRAS'I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *prasinus*.]

Grass green; clear lively green, without any mixture. *Lindley.*

PRA'SON, (prā'sn,) *n.* [Gr. πρασον.]

A leek; also, a sea-weed green as a leek. *Bailey.*

PRATE, *v. i.* [D. *praaten*, to prate; Sw. *prata*, to tattle; Gr. φραδαω. Qu. allied perhaps to Sax. *rad*, speech.]

To talk much and without weight, or to little purpose; to be loquacious; or the vulgar express it, to *run on*.

To *prate* and talk for life and honor. *Shak.*
And make a fool presume to *prate* of love. *Dryden.*

PRATE, *v. i.* To utter foolishly.

What nonsense would the fool, thy master, *prate*,
When thou, his knave, canst talk at such a rate! *Dryden.*

PRATE, *n.* Continued talk to little purpose; trifling talk; unmeaning loquacity. *Shak. Denham.*

PRAT'ER, *n.* One that talks much to little purpose, or on trifling subjects. *Southern.*

PRAT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Talking much on a trifling subject; talking idly.

PRAT'ING, *n.* Foolish, idle talk.

PRAT'ING-LY, *adv.* With much idle talk; with loquacity.

PRAT'IQUE, (prat'eek,) *n.* [It. *pratica*; Sp. *practica*; Fr. *pratique*. See PRACTICE.]

In *commerce*, primarily, converse; intercourse; the communication between a ship and the port in which she arrives. Hence, a license or permission to hold intercourse and trade with the inhabitants of a place, after having performed quarantine, or upon a certificate that the ship did not come from an infected place; a term used particularly in the south of Europe, where vessels coming from countries infected with contagious diseases are subjected to quarantine.

PRAT'TLE, *v. i.* [dim. of *prate*.] To talk much and idly; to be loquacious on trifling subjects. *Locke. Addison.*

This word is particularly applied to the talk of children.

PRAT'TLE, *n.* Trifling talk; loquacity on trivial subjects.

Mere *prattle*, without practice,
Is all his soldiership. *Shak.*

PRAT'TLE-MENT, *n.* Prattle. *Hayley.*

PRAT'TLER, *n.* An idle talker. *Herbert.*

PRAT'TLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Talking much on trivial affairs.

PRAV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *pravitas*, from *pravus*, crooked, evil.]

Deviation from right; moral perversion; want of rectitude; corrupt state; as, the *pravity* of human nature; the *pravity* of the will. *Milton. South.*

PRAWN, *n.* A small, crustaceous animal of the shrimp family, with a serrated beak or snout bending upward. It is highly prized for food. *P. Cyc.*

PRAX'IS, *n.* [Gr. See PRACTICE.] Use; practice. *Coventry.*

2. An example or form to teach practice. *Lowth.*

PRAY, *v. i.* [Fr. *prier*; It. *pregare*; L. *precor*; Russ. *prochu*; allied, perhaps, to the Sax. *fregnan*, G. *fragen*, D. *vraagen*, Sw. *fråga*, to ask, L. *posco*. This word belongs to the same family as *preach* and *reproach*, Heb. Ch. Syr. Eth. and Ar. ברך, to bless, to *reproach*; rendered in *Job* ii. 9, to curse; *properly*, to reproach, to rail at, or upbraid, W. *rhegu*. The primary sense is, to throw, to pour forth sounds or words; for the same word in Arabic, برك *baraka*, signifies to pour out water, as in violent rain, Gr. βρεχω. (See RAIN.) As the oriental word signifies to bless, and to reproach or curse, so, in Latin, the same word, *precor*, signifies to supplicate good or evil, and *precis* signifies a prayer and a curse. (See IMPRECATE.) Class Brg, No. 3, and see No. 4, 6, 7, 8.]

1. To ask with earnestness or zeal, as for a favor, or for something desirable; to entreat; to supplicate.

Pray for them who despitefully use you and persecute you. — Matt. v.

2. To petition; to ask, as for a favor; as in application to a legislative body.

3. In *worship*, to address the Supreme Being with solemnity and reverence, with adoration, confession of sins, supplication for mercy, and thanksgiving for blessings received.

When thou *prayest*, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, *pray* to thy Father, which is in secret, and thy Father, which seeth in secret, will reward thee openly. — Matt. vi.

4. *I pray*, that is, *I pray you tell me*, or *let me know*, is a common mode of introducing a question.

PRAY, *v. t.* To supplicate; to entreat; to urge

We *pray* you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God. — 2 Cor. v.

2. In *worship*, to supplicate; to implore; to ask with reverence and humility.

Repent therefore of this thy wickedness, and *pray* God, if perhaps the thought of thine heart may be forgiven thee. — Acts viii.

3. To petition. The plaintiff *prays* judgment of the court.

He that will have the benefit of this act, must *pray* a prohibition before a sentence in the ecclesiastical court. *Ayliffe.*

4. To ask or entreat in ceremony or form.

Pray my colleague, Antonius, I may speak with him. *B. Jonson.*

[In most instances, this verb is transitive only by ellipsis. To *pray God*, is used for to *pray to God*; to *pray a prohibition*, is to *pray for a prohibition*, &c.]

To pray in aid, in *law*, is to call in for help one who has interest in the cause.

PRAY'ED, (prade,) *pret.* and *pp.* of PRAY.

PRAY'ER, *n.* In *a general sense*, the act of asking for a favor, and particularly with earnestness.

2. In *worship*, a solemn address to the Supreme Being, consisting of *adoration*, or an expression of our sense of God's glorious perfections, *confession* of our sins, *supplication* for mercy and forgiveness, *intercession* for blessings on others, and *thanksgiving*, or an expression of gratitude to God for his mercies and benefits. A *prayer*, however, may consist of a single petition, and it may be extemporaneous, written, or printed.

3. A formula of church service, or of worship, public or private.

4. Practice of supplication.

As he is famed for mildness, peace, and *prayer*. *Shak.*

5. That part of a memorial or petition to a public body which specifies the request or thing desired to be done or granted, as distinct from the recital of facts or reasons for the grant; the thing asked or requested. We say, the *prayer* of the petition is, that the petitioner may be discharged from arrest.

PRAY'ER-BOOK, *n.* A book containing prayers or the forms of devotion, public or private. *Swift.*

PRAY'ER-FUL, *a.* Devotional; given to prayer; as, a *prayerful* frame of mind.

2. Using much prayer.

PRAY'ER-FUL-LY, *adv.* With much prayer.

PRAY'ER-FUL-NESS, *n.* The use of much prayer.

PRAY'ER-LESS, *a.* Not using prayer; habitually neglecting the duty of prayer to God; as, a *prayerless* family.

The next time you go *prayerless* to bed. *Baxter.*

PRAY'ER-LESS-LY, *adv.* In a prayerless manner.

PRAY'ER-LESS-NESS, *n.* Total or habitual neglect of prayer. *T. H. Skinner.*

PRAY'ING, *ppr.* Asking; supplicating.

2. *a.* Given to prayer; as, a *praying* mother.

PRAY'ING-LY, *adv.* With supplication to God.

PRE, an English prefix, is the L. *præ*, before, probably a contracted word; Russ. *pred*. It expresses priority of time or rank. It may be radically the same as the Italian *proda*, the *prow* of a ship; *prode*, profit, also valiant, whence *prowess*, from some root signifying to *advance*. It sometimes signifies *beyond*, and may be rendered *very*, as in *prepotent*.

PRE'-AC-CU-SA'TION, *n.* Previous accusation. *Lee.*

PREACH, (preech,) *v. i.* [D. *preeken*; Fr. *prêcher*, for *prescher*; Arm. *pregnein* or *prezecq*; W. *preg*, a greeting; *pregeth*, a sermon; *pregethu*, to preach, derived from the noun, and the noun from *rheg*, a sending out, utterance, a gift, a curse, imprecation; *rhegu*, to send out, to give or consign, to curse; Heb. Ch. and Ar. ברך *baraka*, L. *præco*, a crier, Sax. *fricca* or *fryeca*, a crier. This is from the same root as *pray*, L. *precor*, and, with *s* prefixed, gives the G. *sprechen*, D. *spreeken*, Sw. *spraka*, to speak; Dan. *sprog*, speech. Class Brg, No. 2, 3, 4, 5.]

1. To pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject, or from a text of Scripture. The word is usually applied to such discourses as are formed from a text of Scripture. This is the modern sense of *preach*.

2. To discourse on the gospel way of salvation, and exhort to repentance; to discourse on evangelical truths, and exhort to a belief of them and acceptance of the terms of salvation. This was the extemporaneous manner of preaching pursued by Christ and his apostles. *Matt.* iv. x. *Acts* x. xiv.

PREACH, *v. t.* To proclaim, to publish in religious discourses.

What ye hear in the ear, that *preach* ye on the house-tops. — Matt. x.

The Lord hath anointed me to *preach* good tidings to the meek. — Is. lxi.

2. To inculcate in public discourses.

I have *preached* righteousness in the great congregation. — Ps. xl.

He oft to them *preached*
Conversion and repentance. *Milton.*

3. To deliver or pronounce; as, to *preach* a sermon.

To preach Christ or *Christ crucified*; to announce Christ as the only Savior, and his atonement as the only ground of acceptance with God. 1 *Cor.* i.

To preach up; to discourse in favor of.

Can they *preach up* equality of birth? *Dryden.*

PREACH, *n.* A religious discourse. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

PREACH'ED, *pp.* or *a.* (*pp. pronounced* preecht, and *a.* preech'ed.) Proclaimed; announced in public discourse; inculcated.

PREACH'ER, *n.* One who discourses publicly on religious subjects. *Bacon.*

2. One that inculcates any thing with earnestness.

No *preacher* is listened to but time. *Swift.*

PREACH'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a preacher. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

PREACH'ING, *ppr.* Proclaiming; publishing in discourse; inculcating.

PREACH'ING, *n.* The act of preaching; a public religious discourse. *Milner.*

PREACH'MAN, *n.* A preacher, in contempt. *Howell.*

PREACH'MENT, *n.* A discourse or sermon, in contempt; a discourse affectedly solemn. *Shak.*

PRE-AC-QUAINT'ANCE, *n.* Previous acquaintance or knowledge. *Harris.*

PRE-AC-QUAINT'ED, *a.* Previously acquainted. *Sheridan.*

PRE-AD-AM'IC, *a.* Prior to Adam. *J. Taylor.*

PRE-AD'AM-ITE, *n.* [*pre*, before, and *Adam*.] An inhabitant of the earth that lived before Adam. *Pereyra.*

PRE-AD-AM-IT'IC, *a.* An epithet designating what existed before Adam; as, fictitious, *pre-adamitic* periods. *Kirwan.*

PRE-AD-MIN-IS-TRA'TION, *n.* Previous administration. *Pearson.*

PRE-AD-MON'ISH, *v. t.* To admonish previously.

PRE-AD-MON'ISH-ED, (-ad-mon'isht,) *pp.* Previously admonished.

PRE-AD-MON'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Admonishing beforehand.

PRE-AD-MO NI''TION, (-mo-nish'un,) *n.* Previous warning or admonition.

PRE'AM-BLE, *n.* [It. *preambolo*; Sp. *preambulo*; Fr. *préambule*; L. *præ*, before, and *ambulo*, to go.]

1. Something previous; introduction to a discourse or writing.

2. The introductory part of a statute, which states the reasons and intent of the law. *Encyc. Dryden.*

PRE'AM-BLE, *v. t.* To preface; to introduce with previous remarks. *Feltham.*

PRE'AM-BLED, *pp.* Introduced with previous remarks.

PRE-AM'BU-LA-RY, } *a.* Previous; introductory.
PRE-AM'BU-LOUS, } [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PRE-AM'BU-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *præ*, before, and *ambulo*, to walk.]

To walk or go before. *Jordan.*

PRE-AM-BU-LA'TION, *n.* A preamble. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

2. A walking or going before.

PRE-AM'BU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Going before; preceding. *Taylor.*

PRE-AN-TE-PE-NULT'I-MATE, *a.* A term indicating the fourth syllable from the end of a word.

PRE-AP-POINT', *v. t.* To appoint previously.

PRE-AP-POINT'MENT, *n.* Previous appointment. *Tucker.*

PRE-AP-PRE-HEN'SION, *n.* [See APPREHEND.] An opinion formed before examination. *Brown.*

PREASE, (prēz,) *n.* Press; crowd. [*Not used.*] [See PRESS.] *Chapman.*

PREAS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crowding. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

PRE-AS-SUR'ANCE, (-ash-shūr'ans,) *n.* Previous assurance. *Coleridge.*

PRE-AU'DI-ENCE, *n.* [See AUDIENCE.] Precedence or rank at the bar among lawyers; right of previous audience. *Blackstone.*

PREB'END, *n.* [It. *prebenda*, prebend, provision; Sp. *prebenda*; Fr. *prebende*, from L. *præbeo*, to afford, to allow.]

1. The stipend or maintenance granted to a prebendary out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church. Prebends are *simple* or *dignitary*; *simple*, when they are restricted to the revenue only; and *dignitary*, when they have jurisdiction annexed to them. *P. Cyc.*

2. A prebendary. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

PRE-BEND'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a prebend. *Chesterfield.*

PREB'END-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *prebendier*.]

An ecclesiastic who enjoys a prebend; the stipendiary of a cathedral or collegiate church. *Swift.*

A prebendary differs from a canon in this; the prebendary receives his prebend in consideration of his officiating in the church; the canon has his stipend merely in consequence of his being received into the cathedral or college. *Encyc.*

PREB'END A-RY-SHIP, *n.* The office of a prebendary; a canonry. *Wotton.*

PRE-CA'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *precarius*, from *precor*, to pray or entreat; *primarily*, depending on request, or on the will of another.]

1. Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held by courtesy; liable to be changed or lost at the pleasure of another. A privilege depending on another's will is *precarious*, or held by a *precarious* tenure. *Addison.*

2. Uncertain; held by a doubtful tenure; depending on unknown or unforeseen causes or events. Temporal prosperity is *precarious*; personal advantages, health, strength, and beauty, are all *precarious*, depending on a thousand accidents. *Rogers.*

We say also, the weather is *precarious*; a phrase in which we depart not more from the primary sense of the word, than we do in a large part of all the words in the language.

PRE-CA'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* At the will or pleasure of others; dependently; by an uncertain tenure; as, he subsists *precariously*. *Lesley. Pope.*

PRE-CA'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Uncertainty; dependence on the will or pleasure of others, or unknown events; as, the *precariousness* of life or health.

PREC'A-TIVE, } *a.* [L. *precor*, to pray.]
PREC'A-TO-RY, }
Supplant; beseeching. *Harris. Hopkins.*

PRE-CAU'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *præcautus*, *præcaveo*; *præ*, before, and *caveo*, to take care.]
Previous caution or care; caution previously employed to prevent mischief or secure good in possession. *Addison.*

PRE-CAU'TION, *v. t.* To warn or advise beforehand for preventing mischief or securing good. *Locke.*

PRE-CAU'TION-AL, *a.* Preventive of mischief. *Montague.*

PRE-CAU'TION-A-RY, *a.* Containing previous caution; as, *precautionary* advice or admonition.
2. Proceeding from previous caution; adapted to prevent mischief or secure good; as, *precautionary* measures.

PRE-CAU'TION-ED, *pp.* Warned beforehand.

PRE-CAU'TION-ING, *ppr.* Previously advising.

PRE-CAU'TIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* Taking precautions or preventive measures.

PRE-CAU'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* With precaution.

PRE-CE-DA'NE-OUS, *a.* [from *precede*, L. *præcedo*.]
Preceding; antecedent; anterior. [*Not used.*] *Hale.*

PRE-CEDE', *v. t.* [L. *præcedo*; *præ*, before, and *cedo*, to move.]
1. To go before in the order of time. The corruption of morals *precedes* the ruin of a state.
2. To go before in rank or importance.
3. To cause something to go before; to make to take place in prior time.

It is usual to *precede* hostilities by a public declaration. [*Unusual.*] *Kent.*

PRE-CED'ED, *pp.* Being gone before.

PRE-CED'ENCE, } *n.* The act or state of going be-
PRE-CED'EN-CY, } fore; priority in time; as, the *precedence* of one event to another.
2. The state of going or being before in rank or dignity or the place of honor; the right to a more honorable place in public processions, in seats, or in the civilities of life. *Precedence* depends on the order of nature or rank established by God himself, as that due to age; or on courtesy, custom, or political distinction, as that due to a governor or senator, who, though younger in years, takes rank of a subordinate officer, though older; or it is settled by authority, as in Great Britain. In the latter case, a violation of the right of *precedence* is actionable.

Precedence went in truck,
And he was competent whose purse was so. *Couper.*

3. The foremost in ceremony. *Milton.*
4. Superiority; superior importance or influence.

Which of the different desires has *precedency* in determining the will to the next action? *Locke.*

PRE-CED'ENT, *a.* Going before in time; anterior; antecedent; as, *precedent* services; a *precedent* fault of the will.

The world, or any part thereof, could not be *precedent* to the creation of man. *Hale.*

A precedent condition, in *law*, is a condition which must happen or be performed before an estate or some right can vest, and on failure of which the estate or right is defeated. *Blackstone.*

PREC'E-DENT, *n.* Something done or said that may serve or be adduced as an example to authorize a subsequent act of the like kind.

Examples for cases can but direct as *precedents* only. *Hooker.*

2. In *law*, a judicial decision, interlocutory or final, which serves as a rule for future determinations in similar or analogous cases; or any proceeding, or course of proceedings, which may serve for a rule in subsequent cases of a like nature.

PREC'E-DENT-ED, *a.* Having a precedent; authorized by an example of a like kind.

PRE-CE'DENT-LY, *adv.* Beforehand; antecedently.

PRE-CED'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Going before in time, rank, or importance.

PRE-CEL'LENCE, *n.* Excellence. [*Not in use.*] *Sheldon.*

PRE-CEN'TOR, *n.* [Low L. *precentor*; Fr. *precenteur*; It. *precentore*; L. *præ*, before, and *canto*, to sing.]
1. The leader of the choir in a cathedral; called also the *chanter* or *master* of the choir. *Hook.*
2. The leader of the congregation in the psalmody of Scottish churches.

PRE-CEN'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The employment or office of a precentor.

PRE'CEPT, *n.* [Fr. *precepte*; Sp. *precepto*; It. *precetto*; L. *præceptum*, from *præcipio*, to command; *præ*, before, and *capio*, to take.]
1. In *a general sense*, any commandment or order intended as an authoritative rule of action; but applied particularly to commands respecting moral conduct. The ten commandments are so many *precepts* for the regulation of our moral conduct.

No arts are without their *precepts*. *Dryden.*

2. In *law*, a command or mandate in writing. *Encyc.*

PRE-CEP'TIAL, (-shal,) *a.* Consisting of precepts. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

PRE-CEP'TION, *n.* A precept. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

PRE-CEP'TIVE, *a.* [L. *præceptivus.*]
1. Giving precepts or commands for the regulation of moral conduct; containing precepts; as, the *preceptive* parts of the Scriptures.
2. Directing in moral conduct; giving rules or directions; didactic.

The lesson given us here is *preceptive* to us. *L'Estrange.*
Preceptive poetry. *Encyc.*

PRE-CEP'TOR, *n.* [L. *præceptor.* See PRECEPT.]
1. In *a general sense*, a teacher; an instructor.
2. In *a restricted sense*, the teacher of a school; sometimes the principal teacher of an academy or other seminary.
3. Among *the knights templar*, the head of a preceptory. *Gloss. of Archit.*

PRE-CEP-TO'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a preceptor. *Lit. Magazine.*

PRE-CEP'TO-RY, *a.* Giving precepts. *Anderson.*

PRE-CEP'TO-RY, *n.* A manor or estate of the knights templar, on which were erected a church and a dwelling-house. The *preceptories* were religious houses, subordinate to the temple or principal house of the knights. *Gwilt.*

PRE-CEP'TRESS, *n.* A female teacher.

PRE-CES'SION, (-sesh'un,) *n.* [Fr. *precession*; It. *precessione*; from the L. *præcessus*, *præcedo*, to go before.]
1. *Literally*, the act of going before.
2. In *astronomy*, the *precession of the equinoxes* is a slow but continual shifting of the equinoctial points from east to west. The amount of precession annually is $50\frac{1}{100}$ seconds. Hence it appears that the equinoctial points will make an entire revolution in about 25,868 years. *Olmsted.*

PRE'CINCT, *n.* [L. *præcinctus*, *præcingo*, to encompass; *præ* and *cingo*, to surround or gird.]
1. The limit, bound, or exterior line encompassing a place; as, the *precincts* of light. *Milton.*
2. Bounds of jurisdiction, or the whole territory comprehended within the limits of authority.

Take the body of A B, if to be found within your *precincts*. *Technical Laws.*

3. A territorial district or division.
[It is to be observed that this word is generally used in the plural, except in the third sense.]

In case of non-acceptance [of the collector] the parish or *precinct* shall proceed to a new choice. *Laws of Massachusetts.*

PRE-CI-OS'I-TY, for PRECIOUSNESS, or value, is not used. *Brown. More.*

PRE'CIOUS, (presh'us,) *a.* [Fr. *precieux*; L. *pretiosus*, from *pretium*, price. See PRAISE.]
1. Of great price; costly; as, a *precious* stone.
2. Of great value or worth; very valuable.

She is more *precious* than rubies. — Prov. iii.

3. Highly valued; much esteemed.

The word of the Lord was *precious* in those days; there was no open vision. — 1 Sam. iii.

4. Worthless; contemptible; as, this is a *precious* mockery; *in irony and contempt.* *Burke.*
Precious metals; gold and silver, so called on account of their value.

PRE'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Valuably; to a great price.
2. Contemptibly; *in irony.*

PRE'CIOUS-NESS, (presh'us-,) *n.* Valuableness; great value; high price. *Wilkins.*

PREC'I-PE, (pres'e-py,) *n.* [L. *præcipio.* See PRECEPT.]
In *law*, a writ commanding the defendant to do a certain thing, or to show cause to the contrary; giving him his choice to redress the injury or to stand the suit. *Blackstone.*

PREC'I-PICE, (pres'e-pis,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *præcipitium*, from *præceps*, headlong; *præ*, forward, and *ceps*, for *caput*, head. See CHIEF.]
1. *Strictly*, a falling headlong; hence, a steep descent of land; a fall or descent of land, perpendicular or nearly so.

Where wealth, like fruit, on *precipices* grew. *Dryden.*

2. A steep descent in general.

In the breaking of the waves there is ever a *precipice*. *Bacon.*
Swift down the *precipice* of time it goes. *Dryden.*

PRE-CIP'I-ENT, *a.* [L. *præcipiens.* See PRECEPT.]
Commanding; directing.

PRE-CIP-I-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *precipitable.*] The quality or state of being precipitable.

PRE-CIP'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [from L. *præcipito*, from *præceps*, headlong.]
That may be precipitated or cast to the bottom, as a substance in solution.

PRE-CIP'I-TANCE, } *n.* [from *precipitant.*] Head-
PRE-CIP'I-TAN-CY, } long hurry; rash haste; haste in resolving, forming an opinion, or executing a purpose, without due deliberation.

Hurried on by the *precipitance* of youth. *Swift.*
Rashness and *precipitance* of judgment. *Watts.*

2. Hurry; great haste in going. *Milton.*

PRE-CIP'I-TANT, *a.* [L. *præcipitans*, *præcipito*, from *præceps*, headlong.]
1. Falling or rushing headlong; rushing down with velocity.

They leave their little lives
Above the clouds, *precipitant* to earth. *Philips.*

2. Hasty; urged with violent haste.

Should he return, that troop so blithe and bold,
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight. *Pope.*

3. Rashly hurried or hasty; as, *precipitant* rebellion. *K. Charles.*
4. Unexpectedly brought on or hastened. *Taylor.*

PRE-CIP'I-TANT, *n.* In *chemistry*, a liquor which, when poured on a solution, separates what is dissolved, and makes it precipitate, or fall to the bottom in a concrete state. *Encyc.*

PRE-CIP'I-TANT-LY, *adv.* With great haste; with rash, unadvised haste; with tumultuous hurry. *Milton.*

PRE-CIP'I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *præcipito*, from *præceps*, headlong. See PRECIPICE.]
1. To throw headlong; as, he *precipitated* himself from a rock. *Milton. Dryden.*
2. To urge or press with eagerness or violence; as, to *precipitate* a flight. *Dryden.*
3. To hasten.

Short intermittent and swift recurrent pains do *precipitate* patients into consumptions. *Harvey.*

4. To hurry blindly or rashly.

If they be daring, it may *precipitate* their designs and prove dangerous. *Bacon.*

5. To throw to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance in solution.

All metals may be *precipitated* by alkaline salts. *Encyc.*

PRE-CIP'I-TATE, *v. i.* To fall headlong. *Shak.*
2. To fall to the bottom of a vessel, as sediment, or any substance in solution. *Bacon.*
3. To hasten without preparation. *Bacon.*

PRE-CIP'I-TATE, *a.* Falling, flowing, or rushing, with steep descent.

Precipitate the furious torrent flows. *Prior.*

2. Headlong; over-hasty; rashly hasty; as, the king was too *precipitate* in declaring war.
3. Adopted with haste or without due deliberation; hasty; as, a *precipitate* measure.
4. Hasty; violent; terminating speedily in death; as, a *precipitate* case of disease. *Arbuthnot.*

PRE-CIP'I-TATE, *n.* A substance which, having been dissolved, is again separated from its solvent, and thrown to the bottom of the vessel, by pouring another liquor upon it.
Red precipitate; the red oxyd or protoxyd of mercury, prepared either by heating the nitrate of mercury till it is decomposed, or by heating metallic mercury. Prepared in the latter mode, it is the *precipitate per se.* *B. Silliman, Jr.*

PRE-CIP'I-TA-TED, *pp.* Hurried; hastened rashly; thrown headlong; thrown down.

PRE-CIP'I-TATE-LY, *adv.* Headlong; with steep descent.
2. Hastily; with rash haste; without due caution. Neither praise nor censure *precipitately.*

PRE-CIP'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Throwing headlong; hurrying; hastening rashly.

PRE-CIP-I-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *præcipitatio.*]
1. The act of throwing headlong. *Shak.*
2. A falling, flowing, or rushing down with violence and rapidity.

The hurry, *precipitation*, and rapid motion of the water. *Woodward.*

3. Great hurry; rash, tumultuous haste; rapid movement.

The *precipitation* of inexperience is often restrained by shame. *Rambler.*

4. The act or operation of throwing to the bottom of a vessel any substance held in solution. *Precipitation* is often effected by a double elective attraction. *Encyc.*

PRE-CIP'I-TA-TOR, *n.* One that urges on with vehemence or rashness. *Hammond.*

PRE-CIP'I-TOUS, *a.* [L. *præceps.*]
1. Very steep; as, a *precipitous* cliff or mountain.
2. Headlong; directly or rapidly descending; as, a *precipitous* fall. *K. Charles.*
3. Hasty; rash; heady.

Advice unsafe, *precipitous*, and bold. *Dryden.*

PRE-CIP'I-TOUS-LY, *adv.* With steep descent; in violent haste.

PRE-CIP'I-TOUS-NESS, *n.* Steepness of descent.
2. Rash haste. *Hammond.*

PRE-CISE', *a.* [L. *precisus*, from *præcido*, to cut off; *præ* and *cædo*; *literally*, cut or pared away, that is, pared to smoothness or exactness.]
1. Exact; nice; definite; having determinate limitations; not loose, vague, uncertain, or equivocal; as, *precise* rules of morality; *precise* directions for life and conduct.

The law in this point is *precise*. *Bacon.*
For the hour *precise*
Exacts our parting. *Milton.*

2. Formal; superstitiously exact; excessively nice; punctilious in conduct or ceremony. *Addison.*

PRE-CISE'LY, *adv.* Exactly; nicely; accurately; in

exact conformity to truth, or to a model. The ideas are *precisely* expressed. The time of an eclipse may be *precisely* determined by calculation.

When more of these orders than one are to be set in several stories, there must be an exquisite care to place the columns *precisely* one over another. *Wotton.*

2. With excess of formality; with scrupulous exactness or punctiliousness in behavior or ceremony.

PRE-CISE'NESS, *n.* Exactness; rigid nicety; as, the *preciseness* of words or expressions.

I will distinguish the cases; though give me leave, in handling them, not to sever them with too much *preciseness*. *Bacon.*

2. Excessive regard to forms or rules; rigid formality.

PRE-CI'SIAN, (pre-sizh'an,) *n.* One that limits or restrains. *Shak.*

2. One who is rigidly or ceremoniously exact in the observance of rules. *Drayton. Watts.*

PRE-CI'SIAN-ISM, (pre-sizh'an-izm,) *n.* Excessive exactness; superstitious rigor. *Milton.*

[These two words are, I believe, little used, or not at all.]

PRE-CI'SION, (pre-sizh'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *precisio.*]

Exact limitation; exactness; accuracy. *Precision* in the use of words is a prime excellence in discourse; it is indispensable in controversy, in legal instruments, and in mathematical calculations. Neither perspicuity nor *precision* should be sacrificed to ornament.

PRE-CI'SIVE, *a.* Exactly limiting by separating what is not relative to the purpose; as, *precisive* abstraction. *Watts.*

PRE-CLODE', *v. t.* [L. *præcludo; præ*, before, and *claudo, claudo*, to shut.]

1. To prevent from entering by previously shutting the passage, or by any previous measures; hence, to hinder from access, possession, or enjoyment. Sin, by its very nature, *precludes* the sinner from heaven; it *precludes* the enjoyment of God's favor; or it *precludes* the favor of God.

The valves *preclude* the blood from entering the veins *Darwin.*

2. To prevent from happening or taking place.

PRE-CLUD'ED, *pp.* Hindered from entering or enjoyment; debarred from something by previous obstacles.

PRE-CLUD'ING, *ppr* Shutting out; preventing from access or possession, or from having place.

PRE-CLU'SION, (pre-klu'zhun,) *n.* The act of shutting out or preventing from access or possession; the state of being prevented from entering, possession, or enjoyment. *Rambler.*

PRE-CLU'SIVE, *a.* Shutting out, or tending to preclude; hindering by previous obstacles. *Burke.*

PRE-CLU'SIVE-LY, *adv.* With hinderance by anticipation.

PRE-CO'CIOUS, (-kō'shus,) *a.* [L. *præcox; præ*, before, and *coquo*, to cook or prepare.]

1. Ripe before the proper or natural time; as, *precocious* trees. *Brown.*

2. Premature.

PRE-CO'CIOUS LY, *adv.* With premature ripeness or forwardness.

PRE-CO'CIOUS-NESS, } *n.* Rapid growth and ripe-
PRE-COC'I-TY, } ness before the usual time; premature ness. *Howell.*

I can not learn that he gave, in his youth, any evidence of that *precocity* which sometimes disarms rabies uncommon genius. *Wirt's Life of P. Henry*

PRE-COG'I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *præcogito; præ* and *cogito.*]

To consider or contrive beforehand. [*Little used.*] *Sherwood.*

PRE-COG-I-TA'TION, *n.* Previous thought or consideration. *Dict.*

PRE-COG'NI-TA. See PRÆCOGNITA.

PRE-COG-NI''TION, (-kog-nish'un,) *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *cognitio*, knowledge.]

1. Previous knowledge; antecedent examination. *Fotherby.*

2. In *Scots law*, an examination of witnesses to a criminal act, before a judge, justice of the peace, or sheriff, before the prosecution of the offender, in order to know whether there is ground of trial, and to enable the prosecutor to set forth the facts in the libel. *Encyc.*

PRE-COL-LEC'TION, *n.* A collection previously made. *Bp. of Chichester.*

PRE-COM-POSE', *v. t.* [See COMPOSE.] To compose beforehand. *Johnson.*

PRE-COM-PÖS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Composed beforehand.

PRE-COM-PÖS'ING, *ppr.* Composing beforehand.

PRE-CON-CEIT', *n.* [See PRECONCEIVE.] An opinion or notion previously formed. *Hooker.*

PRE-CON-CEIVE', (-sēve',) *v. t.* [L. *præ*, before, and *concipio*, to conceive.]

To form a conception or opinion beforehand; to form a previous notion or idea.

In a dead plain, the way seems the longer, because the eye has *preconceived* it shorter than the truth. *Bacon.*

PRE-CON-CEIV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Conceived beforehand; previously formed; as, *preconceived* opinions; *preconceived* ends or purposes. *South.*

PRE-CON-CEIV'ING, *ppr.* Conceiving or forming beforehand.

PRE-CON-CEP'TION, *n.* Conception or opinion previously formed. *Hakewill.*

PRE-CON'CERT, *v. t.* [*pre* and *concert.*] To concert beforehand; to settle by previous agreement.

PRE-CON-CERT', *n.* A previous agreement.

PRE-CON-CERT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Previously concerted or settled. *Warton.*

PRE-CON-CERT'ED-LY, *adv.* By preconcert.

PRE-CON-CERT'ING, *ppr.* Contriving and settling beforehand.

PRE-CON-CER'TION, *n.* Act of concerting beforehand. *Dwight.*

PRE-CON-DEM-NA'TION, *n.* Condemnation previous to exertion, or by predestination.

PRE-CON-I-ZA'TION, *n.* [L. *præconium*, from *præco*, a crier.]

A publishing by proclamation, or a proclamation. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

PRE-CON-SIGN', (-kon-sine',) *v. t.* [*pre* and *consign.*] To consign beforehand; to make a previous consignment of.

PRE-CON-SIGN'ED, *pp.* Consigned beforehand.

PRE-CON-SIGN'ING, *ppr.* Making a previous consignment of.

PRE-CON-SOL'ID-A-TED, *a.* Consolidated beforehand. *Phillips.*

PRE-CON'STI-TUTE, *v. t.* [*pre* and *constitute.*]

To constitute or establish beforehand.

PRE-CON'STI-TU-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Previously established. *Paley.*

PRE-CON'STI-TU-TING, *ppr.* Constituting beforehand.

PRE-CON'TRACT, *n.* [*pre* and *contract.*] A contract previous to another. *Shak.*

PRE-CON-TRACT', *v. t.* To contract or stipulate previously.

PRE-CON-TRACT', *v. i.* To make a previous contract or agreement.

PRE-CON-TRACT'ED, *pp.* Previously contracted or stipulated, previously engaged by contract; as, a woman *precontracted* to another man. *Ayliffe.*

PRE-CON-TRACT'ING, *ppr.* Stipulating or covenanting beforehand.

PRE-CORD'IAL, *a.* Pertaining to the præcordia, or parts before the heart.

PRE-CURS'A-RI-LY, *adv.* In a manner indicating that something is to follow.

PRE-CURSE', (pre-kurs',) *n.* [L. *præcursus, præcurro; præ* and *curro*, to run.]

A forerunning. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PRE-CUR'SOR, *n.* [L. *præcursor*, supra.]

A forerunner; a harbinger; he or that which precedes an event, and indicates its approach; as, Jove's lightnings, the *precursors* of thunder. *Shak.*

Evil thoughts are the invisible, airy *precursors* of all the storms and tempests of the soul. *Buckminster.*

PRE-CUR'SO-RY, *a.* Preceding as the harbinger; indicating something to follow; as, *precursory* symptoms of a fever. *Med. Repos.*

PRE-CUR'SO-RY, *n.* An introduction. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

PRE-DA'CEAN, (-shan,) *n.* A carnivorous animal. *Kirby.*

PRE-DA'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *prædaceus*, from *præda*, prey, spoil.]

Living by prey. *Derham.*

PRE'DAL, *a.* [L. *præda*, prey.]

1. Pertaining to prey.

2. Practicing plunder. *Boyle.*

PRED'A-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* In a predatory manner.

PRED'A-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *prædatorius*, from *præda*, prey.]

1. Plundering; pillaging; characterized by plundering; practicing rapine; as, a *predatory* war; a *predatory* excursion; a *predatory* party.

2. Hungry; ravenous; as, *predatory* spirits or appetite. [*Hardly allowable.*] *Bacon.*

PRE-DE-CEASE', *v. i.* [*pre* and *decease.*] To die before. *Shak.*

PRE-DE-CEAS'ED, (-seest',) *a.* Dead before. *Shak.*

PRED-E-CES'SOR, *n.* [Fr. *prédécesseur*; L. *præ* and *decedo*, to depart.]

A person who has preceded another in the same office. The king, the president, the judge, or the magistrate, follows the steps of his *predecessor*, or he does not imitate the example of his *predecessors*. It is distinguished from ANCESTOR, who is of the same blood; but it may perhaps be sometimes used for it. *Hooker. Addison.*

PRE-DE-CLAR'ED, *a.* Declared beforehand. *Burke.*

PRE-DE-LIN-E-A'TION, *n.* Previous delineation.

PRE-DE-SIGN', (-sine' *or* -zine',) *v. t.* To design or purpose beforehand; to predetermine.

PRE-DE-SIGN'ED, (-sind' *or* -zind',) *pp.* Purposed or determined previously. *Milford.*

PRE-DE-SIGN'ING, *ppr.* Designing previously.

PRE-DES-TI-NA'RI-AN, *n.* [See PREDESTINATE.] One that believes in the doctrine of predestination. *Walton.*

PRE-DES-TI-NA'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to predestination.

PRE-DES'TI-NATE, *a.* Predestinated, foreordained. *Burnet.*

PRE-DES'TI-NATE, *v. t.* [It. *predestinare*; Fr. *predestiner*; L. *prædestino*; *præ* and *destino*, to appoint.]

To predetermine or foreordain, to appoint or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.

Whom he did foreknow, he also did *predestinate* to be conformed to the image of his Son. — Rom. viii.

Having *predestinated* us to the adoption of children by Jesus Christ to himself. — Eph. i.

PRE-DES'TI-NA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Predetermined; foreordained; decreed.

PRE-DES'TI-NA-TING, *ppr.* Foreordaining; decreeing, appointing beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.

2. Holding predestination.

And pricks up his *predestinating* ears. *Dryden.*

PRE-DES-TI-NA'TION, *n.* The act of decreeing or foreordaining events; the decree of God by which he hath, from eternity, unchangeably appointed or determined whatever comes to pass. It is used particularly in theology to denote the preordination of men to everlasting happiness or misery. *Encyc.*

Predestination is a part of the unchangeable plan of the divine government; or, in other words, the unchangeable purpose of an unchangeable God.

PRE-DES'TI-NA-TOR, *n.* *Properly*, one that foreordains.

2. One that holds to predestination. *Cowley.*

PRE-DES'TINE, (-tin,) *v. t.* To decree beforehand; to foreordain.

And bid *predestined* empires rise and fall. *Prior.*

PRE-DES'TIN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Decreed beforehand.

PRE-DES'TIN-ING, *ppr.* Foreordaining.

PRE DE-TERM'IN-ATE, *a.* Determined beforehand; as, the *predeterminate* counsel of God. *Parkhurst.*

PRE-DE-TERM-IN-A'TION, *n.* [See PREDETERMINE.] Previous determination; purpose formed beforehand; as, the *predetermination* of God's will. *Hammond.*

2. Premotion; that concurrence of God which determines men in their actions. *Encyc.*

PRE-DE-TERM'INE, *v. t.* [*pre* and *determine.*] To determine beforehand; to settle in purpose or counsel.

If God foresees events, he must have *predetermined* them. *Hale.*

2. To doom by previous decree.

PRE-DE-TERM'IN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Previously determined.

PRE-DE-TERM'IN-ING, *ppr.* Determining beforehand.

PRE'DI-AL, *a.* [Sp. *predial*, from L. *prædium*, a farm or estate.]

1. Consisting of land or farms; as, *predial* estate, i. e., real estate. *Ayliffe.*

2. Attached to land or farms; as, *predial* slaves. *Brande.*

3. Growing or issuing from land; as, *predial* tithes.

PRED-I-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *predicable.*] The quality of being predicable, or capable of being affirmed of something, or attributed to something. *Reid.*

PRED'I-CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *prædicabilis*, from *prædico*, to affirm; *præ* and *dico*, to say.]

That may be affirmed of something; that may be attributed to. Animal is *predicable* of man. Intelligence is not *predicable* of plants. More or less is not *predicable* of a circle or of a square. Whiteness is not *predicable* of time.

PRED'I-CA-BLE, *n.* One of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing. Genus, species, difference, property, and accident are the five *predicables*. *Watts.*

PRE-DIC'A-MENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *prædicamentum*, from *prædico*, to affirm.]

1. In *logic*, a name given to a certain number of general heads or classes, called by the Greeks CATEGORIES, and by the Latins PREDICAMENTS, under some one of which every term may be arranged. Aristotle made ten categories, viz., substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation, and habit. *Brande.*

2. Class or kind described by any definite marks; hence, condition; particular situation or state. *Shak.*

3. *Sometimes*, a bad condition or position. [*Colloquial.*] *Smart.*

We say the country is in a singular *predicament.*

PRE-DIC-A-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a predicament. *Hale.*

PRED'I-CANT, *n.* [L. *prædicans, prædico.*]

One that affirms any thing.

PRED'I-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *prædico; præ* and *dico*, to say.]

To affirm one thing of another; as, to *predicate* whiteness of snow. Reason may be *predicated* of man.

[It is a great but common error to give this word the sense of *found*; as, to *predicate* an argument on certain principles. — *Ed.*]

PRED'I-CATE, *v. i.* To affirm; to comprise an affirmation. *Hale.*

PRED'I-CATE, *n.* In *logic*, that which, in a proposition, is affirmed or denied of the subject. In these propositions, "*paper is white*," "*ink is not white*," whiteness is the *predicate* affirmed of paper and denied of ink. *Watts.*

PRED'I-CATE, *a.* Predicated. *Marshall.*

PRED'I-CA-TED, *pp.* Affirmed of another thing.

PRED'I-CA-TING, *ppr.* Affirming of another thing.

PRED-I-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *prædicatio.*]

Affirmation of something, or the act of affirming one thing of another. *Locke.*

PRED'I-CA-TO RY, *a.* Affirmative; positive. *Bp. Hall.*

PRE-DICT', *v. t.* [L. *prædictus, prædico; præ*, before, and *dico*, to tell.]

To foretell; to tell beforehand something that is to happen. Moses *predicted* the dispersion of the Israelites. Christ *predicted* the destruction of Jerusalem.

PRE-DICT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Foretold; told before the event.

PRE-DICT'ING, *ppr.* Foretelling.

PRE-DIC'TION, (-shun,) *n.* [L. *prædictio.*]

A foretelling; a previous declaration of a future event; prophecy. The fulfillment of the *predictions* of the prophets is considered to be a strong argument in favor of the divine origin of the Scriptures.

PRE-DICT'IVE, *a.* Foretelling; prophetic. *More.*

PRE-DICT'OR, *n.* A foreteller; one who prophesies. *Swift.*

PRE-DI-GES'TION, (-de-jes'chun,) *n.* [*pre* and *digestion.*] Too hasty digestion.

Predigestion fills the body with crudities. *Bacon.*

PRE-DI-LEC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *predilezione*; L. *præ*, before, and *dilectus, diligo*, to love.]

A previous liking; a prepossession of mind in favor of something. *Warton.*

PRE-DIS-PO'NENT, *n.* That which predisposes.

PRE-DIS-PŌSE', *v. t.* [*pre* and *dispose.*] To incline beforehand; to give a previous disposition to; as, to *predispose* the mind or temper to friendship. *South.*

2. To fit or adapt previously; as, debility *predisposes* the body to disease.

PRE-DIS-PŌS'ED, *pp.* Previously inclined or adapted.

PRE-DIS-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Inclining or adapting beforehand.

2. *a.* Tending or able to give predisposition or liableness; as, the *predisposing* causes of disease.

PRE-DIS-PO-SI'TION, (-zish'un,) *n.* Previous inclination or propensity to any thing; *applied to the mind.*

2. Previous fitness or adaptation to any change, impression, or purpose; *applied to matter*; as, the *predisposition* of the body to disease; the *predisposition* of the seasons to generate diseases. *Wiseman. Bacon.*

PRE-DOM'IN-ANCE, } *n.* [See PREDOMINANT.]
PRE-DOM'IN-AN-CY, } Prevalence over others; superiority in strength, power, influence, or authority; ascendency; as, the *predominance* of a red color in a body of various colors; the *predominance* of love or anger among the passions; the *predominance* of self-interest over all other considerations; the *predominance* of imperial authority in the confederacy.

2. In *astrology*, the superior influence of a planet.

PRE-DOM'IN-ANT, *a.* [Fr. *predominant*; It. *predominante*; L. *præ* and *dominans, dominor*, to rule.]

Prevalent over others; superior in strength, influence, or authority; ascendant; ruling; controlling; as, a *predominant* color; *predominant* beauty or excellence; a *predominant* passion.

Those helps — were *predominant* in the king's mind. *Bacon.*
Foul subornation is *predominant*. *Shak.*

PRE-DOM'IN-ANT-LY, *adv.* With superior strength or influence. *Brown.*

PRE-DOM'IN-ATE, *v. i.* [Fr. *predominer*; Sp. *predominar*; It. *predominare*; L. *præ*, before, and *dominor*, to rule, from *dominus*, lord.]

To prevail; to surpass in strength, influence, or authority; to be superior; to have controlling influence. In some persons, the love of money *predominates* over all other passions; in others, ambition or the love of fame *predominates*; in most men, self-interest *predominates* over patriotism and philanthropy.

So much did love to her executed lord
Predominate in this fair lady's heart. *Daniel.*
The rays reflected least obliquely may *predominate* over the rest. *Newton.*

PRE-DOM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* To rule over.

PRE-DOM'IN-A-TED, *pp.* Prevailed or ruled over.

PRE-DOM'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Having superior strength or influence; ruling; controlling.

PRE-DOM-IN-A'TION, *n.* Superior strength or influence. *Browne.*

PRE-DOOM'ED, *a.* Antecedently doomed. *Coleridge.*

PRE-E-LECT', *v. t.* [*pre* and *elect.*] To choose or elect beforehand *Dict.*

PRE-E-LECT'ED, *pp.* Elected beforehand.

PRE-E-LEC'TION, *n.* Choice or election by previous determination of the will. *Prideaux.*

PRE-EM'I-NENCE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *preeminenza*; *pre* and *eminence.*]

1. Superiority in excellence; distinction in something commendable; as, *pre-eminence* in honor or virtue; *pre-eminence* in eloquence, in legal attainments, or in medical skill.

The *pre-eminence* of Christianity to any other religious scheme. *Addison.*

2. Precedence; priority of place; superiority in rank or dignity.

That in all things he might have the *pre-eminence*. — Col. i.
Permit *pre eminence!* yourself to view
Above life's weakness and its comforts too. *Pope.*

3. Superiority of power or influence. *Hooker.*

4. Sometimes in *a bad sense*; as, *pre-eminence* in guilt or crime.

PRE-EM'I-NENT, *a.* [Fr.; *pre* and *eminent*; L. *præ*, before, and *eminens, emineo.* See MENACE.]

1. Superior in excellence; distinguished for something commendable or honorable.

In goodness and in power *pre-eminent*. *Milton.*

2. Surpassing others in evil or bad qualities; as, *pre-eminent* in crime or guilt.

PRE-EM'I-NENT-LY, *adv.* In a pre-eminent degree; with superiority or distinction above others; as, *pre-eminently* wise or good.

2. In *a bad sense*; as, *pre-eminently* guilty.

PRE-EMP'TION, (-shun,) *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *emptio*, a buying; *emo*, to buy.]

1. The act of purchasing before others.

2. The right of purchasing before others.

3. The right of a squatter on the lands of the United States to purchase in preference to others, when the land is sold.

4. *Formerly*, in *England*, the privilege or prerogative enjoyed by the king of buying provisions for his household in preference to others, abolished by statute 19 Charles II.

PREEN, *n.* [Scot. *prein, prin*, a pen; Dan. *preen*, the point of a graving tool, a bodkin; D. *priem*, a pin, a spike; G. *pfrieme*, a punch. These are probably the same word, a little varied.]

A forked instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth.

PREEN, *v. t.* [Scot. *proyne, prunyie*; Chaucer, *proine.* This word is probably the same as the foregoing, denoting the use of the beak in cleaning and composing the feathers. So *pikath*, in Chaucer, is from *pike, pick.*

He kembith him; he *proinith* him and pikith.
Cant. Tales, 9885.

If not, the word may be contracted from the Fr. *provigner*, to propagate vines by laying cuttings in the ground.]

To clean, compose, and dress the feathers, as birds, to enable them to glide more easily through the air or water. For this purpose they are furnished with two glands on their rump, which secrete an oily substance into a bag, from which they draw it with the bill and spread it over their feathers. *Bailey. P. Cyc.*

PRE-EN-GAGE', *v. t.* [*pre* and *engage.*] To engage by previous contract.

To Cipsus by his friends his suit he moved,
But he was *pre-engaged* by former vow. *Dryden.*

2. To engage or attach by previous influence.

The world has the unhappy advantage of *pre-engaging* our passions. *Rogers.*

3. To engage beforehand.

PRE-EN-GAG'ED, *pp.* Previously engaged by contract or influence.

PRE-EN-GAGE'MENT, *n.* Prior engagement; as by stipulation or promise. A would accept my invitation, but for his *pre-engagement* to B.

2. Any previous attachment binding the will or affections.

My *pre-engagements* to other themes were not unknown to those for whom I was to write. *Boyle.*

PRE-EN-GAG'ING, *ppr.* Previously engaging.

PRE-EN'ING, *ppr.* Cleaning and composing the feathers, as birds.

PRE-ES-TAB'LISH, *v. t.* [*pre* and *establish.*] To establish or settle beforehand. *Coventry.*

PRE-ES-TAB'LISH-ED, (-es-tab'lisht,) *pp.* or *a.* Previously established.

PRE-ES-TAB'LISH-ING, *ppr.* Settling or ordaining beforehand.

PRE-ES-TAB'LISH-MENT, *n.* Settlement beforehand.

PRE-EX-AM-IN-A'TION, *n.* Previous examination.

PRE-EX-AM'INE, *v. t.* To examine beforehand.

PRE-EX-AM'IN-ED, *pp.* Previously examined.

PRE-EX-AM'IN-ING, *ppr.* Examining beforehand.

PRE-EX-IST', (-egz-ist',) *v. i.* [*pre* and *exist.*] To exist beforehand or before something else. It has been believed by many philosophers, that the souls of men *pre-exist*, that is, exist before the formation of the body.

PRE-EX-IST'ENCE, (-egz-ist'ens,) *n.* Existence previous to something else.

Wisdom declares her antiquity and *pre-existence* to all the works of this earth. *Burnet.*

2. Existence of the soul before its union with the body, or before the body is formed; *a tenet of Eastern sages.* *Addison.*

PRE-EX-IST'ENT, *a.* Existing beforehand; preceding in existence.

What mortal knows his *pre-existent* state? *Pope.*

PRE-EX-IST-I-MA'TION, *n.* Previous esteem. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

PRE-EX-IST'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Previously existing.

PRE-EX-PECT-A'TION, *n.* Previous expectation. [Qu. is not this tautology?] *Gerard.*

PREF'ACE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *prafatio*; *præ*, before, and *for, fari, fatus*, to speak.]

Something spoken as introductory to a discourse, or written as introductory to a book or essay, intended to inform the hearer or reader of the main design, or, in general, of whatever is necessary to the understanding of the discourse, book, or essay; a proem; an introduction or series of preliminary remarks. *Milton.*

PREF'ACE, *v. t.* To introduce by preliminary remarks; as, to *preface* a book or discourse. The advocate *prefaced* his arguments with a history of the case.

2. To face; to cover; *a ludicrous sense.*

Not *prefacing* old rags with plush. *Cleaveland.*

PREF'ACE, *v. i.* To say something introductory. *Spectator.*

PREF'A-CED, (pref'ast,) *pp* Introduced with preliminary observations.

PREF'A-CER, *n.* The writer of a preface. *Dryden.*

PREF'A-CING, *ppr.* Introducing with preliminary remarks.

PREF'A-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* By way of preface.

PREF'A-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a preface; introductory to a book, essay, or discourse. *Dryden*

PRE'FECT, *n.* [L. *præfectus*; *præ*, before, and *factus*, made; but directly from *præficior, præfectus.*]

1. A name given to several Roman officers. The *prefect* or warden of the city at first exercised within the city the powers of the king or consuls during their absence; afterward, as a permanent magistrate, he was empowered to maintain peace and order in the city. The pretorian *prefect* was the commander of the pretorian guards. Under Constantine, the prefects became governors of provinces. *Smith's Dict.*

2. In *France*, a superintendent of a department or division of the kingdom, who has the direction of its police establishment, together with extensive powers of municipal regulation. *Brande.*

PRE'FECT-SHIP, } *n.* The office of a chief magis-
PRE'FECT-URE, } trate, commander, or viceroy.

2. Jurisdiction of a prefect.

PRE-FER', *v. t.* [L. *prafero*; *præ*, before, and *fero*, to bear or carry; Fr. *preferer*; It. *preferire*; Sp. *preferir.*]

1. *Literally*, to bear or carry in advance, in the mind, affections, or choice; hence, to regard more than another; to honor or esteem above another.

It is sometimes followed by *above, before*, or *to.*

If I *prefer* not Jerusalem *above* my chief joy. — Ps. cxxxvii.
He that cometh after me is *preferred before* me. — John i.

2. To advance, as to an office or dignity; to raise; to exalt; as, to *prefer* one to a bishopric; to *prefer* an officer to the rank of general.

3. To offer; to present; to exhibit; *usually*, with solemnity, or to a public body. It is our privilege to enjoy the right of *preferring* petitions to rulers for redress of wrongs.

My vows and prayers to thee *preferred*. *Sandys.*
Prefer a bill against all kings and parliaments since the conquest. *Collier.*

4. To offer or present ceremoniously, or in ordinary familiar language; to *proffer.*

He spake, and to her hand *preferred* the bowl. *Pope.*

[*This is allowable, at least in poetry, though not usual.*]

PREF'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Worthy to be preferred or chosen before something else; more eligible; more desirable. Virtue is far *preferable* to vice, even for its pleasures in this life.

2. More excellent; of better quality; as, Madeira wine is *preferable* to claret.

PREF'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being preferable. *Mountagu.*

PREF'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

How comes he to choose Plautus *preferably* to Terence? *Dennis.*

PREF'ER-ENCE, *n.* The act of preferring one thing before another; estimation of one thing above another; choice of one thing rather than another.

Leave the critics on either side to contend about the *preference* due to this or that sort of poetry. *Dryden.*

It has *to, above, before*, or *over*, before the thing postponed. All men give the *preference to* Homer as an epic poet. The human body has the *preference above* or *before* those of brutes.

The knowledge of things alone gives a value to our reasonings, and *preference* of one man's knowledge *over* another's. *Locke.*

2. The state of being preferred.

PRE-FER'MENT, *n.* [It. *preferimento.*]

1. Advancement to a higher office, dignity, or station. Change of manners, and even of character, often follows *preferment.* A profligate life should be considered a disqualification for *preferment*, no less than want of ability.

2. Superior place or office. All *preferments* should be given to competent men.

3. Preference. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PRE-FER'RED, *pp.* Regarded above others; elevated

PRE FER'RER, *n.* One who prefers. [in station.

PRE-FER'RING, *ppr.* Regarding above others; advancing to a higher station; offering; presenting.

PREF'I-DENCE, *n.* A previous trusting. *Baxter.*

PREF'I-DENT, *a.* Trusting previously. *Baxter.*

PRE-FIG'U-RATE, *v. t.* [See PREFIGURE.] To show by antecedent representation. [*Little used.*]

PRE-FIG-U-RA'TION, *n.* Antecedent representation by similitude.

A variety of prophecies and *prefigurations* had their punctual accomplishment in the author of this institution. *Norris.*

PRE-FIG'U-RA-TIVE, *a.* Showing by previous figures, types, or similitude. The sacrifice of the paschal lamb was *prefigurative* of the death of Christ.

PRE-FIG'URE, (-fig'yur,) *v. t.* [L. *præ*, before, and *figuro*, to fashion.]

To exhibit by antecedent representation, or by types and similitude.

In the Old Testament, things are *prefigured*, which are performed in the New. *Hooker.*

PRE-FIG'UR-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Exhibited by antecedent signs, types, or similitude.

PRE-FIG'UR-ING, *ppr.* Showing antecedently by similitude.

PRE-FINE', *v. t.* [L. *præfinio*; *præ*, before, and *finio*, to limit; *finis*, limit.]

To limit beforehand. [*Little used.*] *Knolles.*

PREF I-NI''TION, (-nish'un,) *n.* Previous limitation. [*Little used.*] *Fotherby.*

PRE FIX', *v. t.* [L. *præfigo*; *præ*, before, and *figo*, to fix.]

1. To put or fix before, or at the beginning of another thing; as, to *prefix* a syllable to a word; to *prefix* an advertisement to a book, or an epithet to a title.

2. To set or appoint beforehand; as, to *prefix* the hour of meeting.

A time *prefix*, and think of me at last. *Dryden.*

3. To settle; to establish.

I would *prefix* some certain boundary between the old statutes and the new. *Hale.*

PRE'FIX, *n.* A letter, syllable, or word, put to the beginning of a word, usually to vary its signification. A *prefix* is united with the word, forming a part of it; hence it is distinguished from a preposition; as, *pre* in *prefix*; *con* in *conjure*, *with* in *withstand.* *Prefixes* are sometimes called *particles*, or *inseparable prepositions.*

PRE-FIX'ED, (-fixt',) *pp.* Set before; appointed beforehand; settled.

PRE-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Putting before; previously appointing; establishing.

PRE-FIX'ION, (-fyun,) *n.* The act of prefixing.

PRE-FLO-RA'TION, *n.* In *botany*, the manner in which the floral envelopes are arranged in a flower before they expand; estivation. *Lindley.*

PRE-FORM', *v. t.* [*pre* and *form.*] To form beforehand. *Shak.*

PRE-FORM'A-TIVE, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *formative.*]

A formative letter at the beginning of a word. *M. Stuart.*

PRE-FORM'ED, *pp.* Formed beforehand.

PRE-FORM'ING, *ppr.* Forming beforehand.

PRE-FUL'GEN-CY, *n.* [L. *præfulgens*; *præ*, before, and *fulgeo*, to shine.]

Superior brightness or effulgency. *Barrow.*

PREG'NA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *prenable.*]

That may be taken or won by force; expugnable. [*Little used.*] *Cotgrave.*

PREG'NAN-CY, *n.* [See PREGNANT.] The state of a female who has conceived, or is with child. *Ray.*

2. Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power; as, the *pregnancy* of wit or invention. *Prior.*

PREGNANCE, in a like sense, is not used.

PREG'NANT, *a.* [L. *prægnans*; supposed to be compounded of *præ*, before, and *geno*, Gr. γενναω, to beget; It. *pregnante*; Sp. *preñado.*]

1. Being with young, as a female; breeding, teeming.

2. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating; as, *pregnant* streams. *Dryden.*

3. Full of consequence; as, a *pregnant* instance of infatuation.

An egregious and *pregnant* instance how far virtue surpasses ingenuity. *Woodward.*

4. Easy to admit or receive.

I am *pregnant* to good pity. [*Not proper.*] *Shak.*

5. Free; kind; ready; witty; apt. [*Not proper.*] *Shak.*

6. Plain; clear; evident; full. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

A *pregnant construction*, or *constructio prægnans*, is one in which more is implied than is said or seems; as, the beast, *trembled* forth from their dens, i. e., came forth trembling.

PREG'NANT-LY, *adv.* Fruitfully.

2. Fully; plainly; clearly. [*Not used.*] *Shak. South.*

PRE'GRA-VATE, *v. t.* [L. *prægravo.*]

To bear down, to depress. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

PRE-GRAV'I-TATE, *v. i.* To descend by gravity. *Boyle.*

PRE-GUST'ANT, *a.* [L. *prægustans.*]

Tasting beforehand. *Ed. Rev.*

PRE-GUS-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *præ* and *gusto*, to taste.]

The act of tasting before another. *Dict.*

PRE-HEN'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be seized. *Lawrence.*

PRE-HEN'SILE, } *a.* [L. *prehendo*, to take or seize;
PRE-HEN'SO-RY, } *prehensus.*]

Seizing; grasping; adapted to seize or grasp. The tails of some monkeys are *prehensile.* *Nat. Hist. Encyc.*

PRE-HEN'SION, (-shun,) *n.* A taking hold; a seizing; as with the hand or other limb. *Lawrence.*

PREHN'ITE, (pren'ite,) *n.* [from *Prehn*, the name of the person who first brought this stone from the Cape of Good Hope.]

A pale green mineral, of a vitreous luster, occurring in botryoidal and mammillary concretions, and in small prismatic crystals, usually appearing as if made up of a series of small tables. It consists of silica, alumina, and lime, with some water. It is usually found associated with the zeolites in amygdaloid, but occasionally in granite and gneiss. *Dana.*

PRE-IN-STRUCT', *v. t.* [*pre* and *instruct.*] To instruct previously. *More.*

PRE-IN-STRUCT'ED, *pp.* Previously instructed or directed.

PRE-IN-STRUCT'ING, *ppr.* Previously instructing.

PRE-IN-TI-MA'TION, *n.* [*pre* and *intimation.*] Previous intimation; a suggestion beforehand. *T. Scott.*

PRE-JUDGE', (pre-judj',) *v. t.* [Fr. *prejuger*; L. *præ* and *judico*, to judge.]

1. To judge in a cause before it is heard, or before the arguments and facts in the case are fully known.

The committee of council hath *prejudged* the whole case, by calling the united sense of both houses of parliament a universal clamor. *Swift.*

2. To judge and determine before the cause is heard; hence, sometimes, to condemn beforehand or unheard. *Milton.*

PRE-JUDG'ED, *pp.* Judged beforehand; determined unheard.

PRE-JUDG'ING, *ppr.* Judging or determining without a hearing or before the case is fully understood.

PRE-JUDG'MENT, *n.* Judgment in a case without a hearing or full examination. *Knox.*

PRE-JO'DI CA-CY, *n.* Prejudice; prepossession. [*Not used.*] *Blount.*

PRE-JO'DI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *præ*, before, and *judico*, to judge.]

To prejudge; to determine beforehand to disadvantage.

Our dearest friend
Prejudicates the business. *Shak.*

PRE-JO'DI-CATE, *v. i.* To form a judgment without due examination of the facts and arguments in the case. *Sidney*

PRE-JO'DI-CATE, *a.* Formed before due examination. *Watts.*

2. Prejudiced; biased by opinions formed prematurely, as, a *prejudicate* reader. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

PRE-JO'DI-CA-TED, *pp.* Prejudged.

PRE-JO'DI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Prejudging.

PRE-JU-DI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of judging without due examination of facts and evidence. *Sherwood.*

2. In *Roman oratory*, prejudications were of three kinds; first, precedents or adjudged cases, involving the same points of law; second, previous decisions on the same question between other parties; third, decisions of the same cause and between the same parties, before tribunals of inferior jurisdiction. *Adams's Lect.*

PRE-JO'DI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Forming an opinion or judgment without examination. *More.*

PREJ'U-DICE, (pred'ju-dis,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *prejudicium*; *præ* and *judico.*]

1. Prejudgment; an opinion or decision of mind, formed without due examination of the facts or arguments which are necessary to a just and impartial determination. It is used in a good or bad sense. Innumerable are the *prejudices* of education; we are accustomed to believe what we are taught, and to receive opinions from others without examining the grounds by which they can be supported. A man has strong *prejudices* in favor of his country or his party, or the church in which he has been educated; and often our *prejudices* are unreasonable. A judge should disabuse himself of *prejudice* in favor of either party in a suit.

My comfort is, that their manifest *prejudice* to my cause will render their judgment of less authority. *Dryden.*

2. A previous bent or bias of mind for or against any person or thing; prepossession.

There is an unaccountable *prejudice* to projectors of all kinds *Addison.*

3. Mischief; hurt; damage; injury. Violent fictions are a *prejudice* to the authority of the sovereign.

How plain this abuse is, and what *prejudice* it does to the understanding of the sacred Scriptures! *Locke*

[*This is a sense of the word too well established to be condemned.*]

PREJ'U-DICE, *v. t.* To prepossess with unexamined opinions, or opinions formed without due knowledge of the facts and circumstances attending the question; to bias the mind by hasty and incorrect notions, and give it an unreasonable bent to one side or other of a cause.

Suffer not any beloved study to *prejudice* your mind so far as to despise all other learning. *Watts.*

2. To obstruct or injure by prejudices, or an undue previous bias of the mind; or to hurt; to damage, to diminish; to impair; *in a very general sense.* The advocate who attempts to prove too much may *prejudice* his cause.

I am not to *prejudice* the cause of my fellow-poets, though I abandon my own defense. *Dryden.*

PREJ'U-DIC-ED, (pred'ju-dist,) *pp.* or *a.* Prepossessed by unexamined opinions; biased.

PREJ-U-DI''CIAL, (pred-ju-dish'al,) *a.* Biased or blinded by prejudices; as, a *prejudicial* eye. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

2. Hurtful; mischievous; injurious; disadvantageous; detrimental; tending to obstruct or impair. A high rate of interest is *prejudicial* to trade and manufactures. Intemperance is *prejudicial* to health.

His going away the next morning, with all his troops, was most *prejudicial* to the king's affairs. *Clarendon.*

One of the young lads waits while the others are at work; so that the learning of the family is not at all *prejudicial* to its manufactures. *Addison.*

PREJ-U-DI''CIAL-LY, *adv.* Injuriously; disadvantageously.

PREJ-U-DI''CIAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being prejudicial; injuriousness.

PREJ'U-DIC-ING, *ppr.* Prepossessing; biasing.

PRE-KNOWL'EDGE, (pre-nol'lej,) *n.* Prior knowledge.

PREL'A-CY or PRE'LA CY, *n.* [from *prelate.*] The office or dignity of a prelate.

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices. *Ayliffe.*

2. Episcopacy; the order of bishops.

How many are there that call themselves Protestants, who put *prelacy* and popery together as terms convertible! *Swift.*

3. Bishops collectively.

Divers of the reverend *prelacy.* *Hooker.*

PREL'ATE or PRE'LATE, *n.* [Fr. *prelat*; It. *prelato*; from L. *prælatus*, *præfero*.]

A clergyman of a superior order, having authority over the lower clergy, as an archbishop, bishop, &c.; a dignitary of the church. *Bacon.*

PREL'ATE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a prelate. *Harmar.*

PRE-LAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to prelates or prel-
PRE-LAT'IC-AL, } acy; as, *prelatical* authority.

PRE-LAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With reference to prelates. *Morton.*

PRE-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *prælatio*, *præfero.*]

Preference; the setting of one above another. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

PREL'A-TISM, *n.* Prelacy; episcopacy. *Milton.*

PREL'A-TIST, *n.* [from *prelate.*] An advocate for prelacy or the government of the church by bishops; a high churchman.

I am an Episcopalian, but not a *prelatist.* *T. Scott.*

PREL'A-TURE, } *n.* [Fr. *prelature.*]
PREL'A-TURE-SHIP, }

The state or dignity of a prelate. *Dict.*

PREL'A-TY, *n.* Episcopacy; prelacy. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

PRE-LECT', *v. t.* [L. *prælectus*, *prælego*; *præ*, before, and *lego*, to read.]

To read a lecture or public discourse. *Horsley.*

PRE-LEC'TION, *n.* [L. *prælectio.*]

A lecture or discourse read in public or to a select company. *Hale.*

PRE-LEC'TOR, *n.* A reader of discourses; a lecturer. *Sheldon.*

PRE-LI-BA'TION, *n.* [from L. *prælibo*; *præ*, before, and *libo*, to taste.]

1. Foretaste; a tasting beforehand or by anticipation. The joy that proceeds from a belief of pardon is a *prelibation* of heavenly bliss.

2. An effusion previous to tasting. Qu. *Johnson.*

PRE-LIM'IN-A-RI-LY, *adv.* In a preliminary manner.

PRE-LIM'IN-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *preliminaire*; It. *preli-*

minare: Sp. *preliminar*; L. *præ*, before, and *limen*, threshhold or limit.]

Introductory; previous; proemial; that precedes the main discourse or business; as, *preliminary* observations to a discourse or book; *preliminary* articles to a treaty; *preliminary* measures.

PRE-LIM'IN-A-RY, *n.* That which precedes the main discourse, work, design, or business; something previous or preparatory; as, the *preliminaries* to a negotiation or treaty; the *preliminaries* to a combat. The parties met to settle the *preliminaries*.

PRE'LUDE or PREL'UDE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. and Sp. *preludio*; Low L. *præludium*, from *præludo*; *præ*, before, and *ludo*, to play.]

1. A short flight of music, or irregular air played by a musician before he begins the piece to be played, or before a full concert. *Encyc. Young.*

2. Something introductory, or that shows what is to follow; something preceding which bears some relation or resemblance to that which is to follow.

The last Georgic was a good *prelude* to the Æneis. *Addison.*

3. A forerunner; something which indicates a future event.

PRE-LUDE', *v. t.* To introduce with a previous performance; to play before; as, to *prelude* a concert with a lively air.

2. To precede, as an introductory piece; as, a lively air *preludes* the concert.

PRE-LUDE', *v. i.* To serve as an introduction to. *Dryden.*

PRE-LUD'ED, *pp.* Preceded by an introductory performance; preceded.

PRE-LUD'ER, *n.* One that plays a prelude, or introduces by a previous irregular piece of music.

PRE-LUD'ING, *ppr.* Playing an introductory air; preceding.

PRE-LU'DI-OUS, *a.* Previous; introductory. *Cleaveland.*

PRE-LU'DI-UM, *n.* [Low L.] A prelude. *Dryden.*

PRE-LU'SIVE, *a.* Previous; introductory, indicating that something of a like kind is to follow; as, *prelusive* drops. *Thomson.*

PRE-LU'SIVE-LY, } *adv.* Previously; introductorily.
PRE-LU'SO-RI-LY, }

PRE-LU'SO-RY, *a.* Previous; introductory; prelusive. *Bacon.*

PRE-MA-TURE', *a.* [Fr. *prématuré*, from L. *prematurus*; *præ*, before, and *maturus*, ripe.]

1. Ripe before the natural or proper time; as, the *premature* fruits of a hot-bed.

2. Happening, arriving, performed, or adopted before the proper time; as, a *premature* fall of snow in autumn; a *premature* birth; a *premature* opinion; a *premature* measure.

3. Arriving or received without due authentication or evidence; as, *premature* report, news, or intelligence.

PRE-MA-TURE'LY, *adv.* Too soon; too early; before the proper time; as, fruits *prematurely* ripened; opinions *prematurely* formed; measures *prematurely* taken.

2. Without due evidence or authentication; as, intelligence *prematurely* received.

PRE-MA-TURE'NESS, } *n.* Ripeness before the nat-
PRE-MA-TU'RI-TY, } ural or proper time.

2. Too great haste; unseasonable earliness. *Warton.*

PRE-MED'I-TATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *premediter*; It. *premeditare*; L. *præmeditor*; *præ*, before, and *meditor*, to meditate.]

To think on and revolve in the mind beforehand, to contrive and design previously; as, to *premeditate* theft or robbery.

With words *premeditated* thus he said. *Dryden.*

PRE-MED'I-TATE, *v. i.* To think, consider, or revolve in the mind beforehand; to deliberate; to have formed in the mind by previous thought or meditation. *Hooker.*

PRE-MED'I-TATE, *a.* Contrived by previous meditation. *Burnet.*

PRE-MED'I-TA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Previously considered or meditated.

2. Previously contrived, designed, or intended; deliberate; willful; as, *premeditated* murder.

PRE-MED'I-TATE-LY, *adv.* With previous meditation. *Feltham.*

PRE MED'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Previously meditating; contriving or intending beforehand.

PRE-MED-I-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *præmeditatio.*]

1. The act of meditating beforehand; previous deliberation.

A sudden thought may be higher than nature can raise without *premeditation*. *Dryden.*

2. Previous contrivance or design formed; as, the *premeditation* of a crime.

PRE-MER'IT, *v. t.* [*pre* and *merit.*] To merit or deserve beforehand. [*Little used.*] *K. Charles.*

PREM'I-CES, *n. pl.* [Fr., from L. *primitiæ*, *primus.*] First-fruits. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

PREM'IER, (prem'yer,) *a.* [Fr., from L. *primus*, first.] First; chief; principal; as, the *premier* place; *premier* minister. *Camden. Swift.*

PREM'IER, (prem'yer,) *n.* The first minister of state; the prime minister.

PREM'IER-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of the first minister of state.

PRE-MIL-LEN'I-AL, *a.* Previous to the millennium.

PRE-MISE', *v. t.* [L. *præmissus*, *præmitto*, to send before.]

1. To speak or write before, or as introductory to the main subject; to offer previously, as something to explain or aid in understanding what follows.

I *premise* these particulars that the reader may know that I enter upon it as a very ungrateful task. *Addison.*

2. To send before the time. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

3. To lay down premises or first propositions, on which rest the subsequent reasonings. *Burnet.*

4. To use or apply previously.

If venesection and a cathartic be *premised*. *Darwin.*

PRE-MISE', *v. i.* To state antecedent propositions. *Swift.*

PREM'ISE, (prem'is,) *n.* See PREMISES.

PRE-MIS'ED, *pp.* Spoken or written before, as introductory to the main subject.

PREM'I-SES, *n. pl.* [Fr. *premisses*; L. *præmissa.*]

1. In *logic*, the two first propositions of a syllogism, from which the inference or conclusion is drawn; as,

All sinners deserve punishment;
A B is a sinner.

These propositions, which are the *premises*, being true or admitted, the conclusion follows, that A B deserves punishment.

2. Propositions antecedently supposed or proved.

While the *premises* stand firm, it is impossible to shake the conclusion. *Decay of Piety.*

3. In *law*, circumstances *premised* or set forth previous to the covenants, &c. Also, the houses, lands, &c., *proposed* to be conveyed by deed, &c. Hence, the term is applied to a building with its adjuncts.

PRE-MIS'ING, *ppr.* Speaking or writing before; laying down the premises.

PREM'ISS, *n.* A premise. [See PREMISES.] *Whately. Watts.*

PRE'MI-UM, *n.* [L.] *Properly*, a reward or recompense; a prize to be won by competition; the reward or prize to be adjudged to the best performance or production.

2. The recompense or prize offered for a specific discovery, or for success in an enterprise: as for the discovery of the longitude, or of a north-west passage to the Pacific Ocean.

3. A bounty; something offered or given for the loan of money, *usually*, a sum beyond the interest.

4. The recompense to underwriters for insurance, or for undertaking to indemnify for losses of any kind.

5. It is sometimes synonymous with INTEREST, but generally, in obtaining loans, it is a sum per cent. distinct from the interest. The bank lends money to government at a *premium* of 2 per cent.

6. A bounty.

The law that obliges parishes to support the poor, offers a *premium* for the encouragement of idleness. *Franklin.*

PRE-MON'ISH, *v. t.* [L. *præmoneo*; *præ* and *moneo*, to warn.]

To forewarn; to admonish beforehand.

PRE-MON'ISH-ED, (-mon'isht,) *pp.* Forewarned.

PRE-MON'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Admonishing beforehand.

PRE-MON'ISH-MENT, *n.* Previous warning or admonition; previous information.

PRE-MO-NI'TION, (-mo-nish'un,) *n.* Previous warning, notice, or information. Christ gave to his disciples *premonitions* of their sufferings.

PRE-MON'I-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* By way of premonition.

PRE-MON'I-TO-RY, *a.* Giving previous warning or notice.

PRE-MON'STRANTS, *n. pl.* [L. *præmonstrans.*]

A religious order of regular canons or monks of Premontre in Picardy, instituted by Norbert in 1120. They are called also WHITE CANONS. These monks were poor at first, but within thirty years they had more than one hundred abbeys in France and Germany, and in time they were established in all parts of Christendom. *Encyc.*

PRE-MON'STRATE, *v. t.* [L. *præmonstro*; *præ*, before, and *monstro*, to show.]

To show beforehand. [*Little used.*] *Herbert.*

PRE-MON-STRA'TION, *n.* A showing beforehand. [*Little used.*] *Shelford.*

PRE-MORSE', (pre-mors',) *a.* [L. *præmordeo*, *præmorsus*; *præ* and *mordeo*, to gnaw.]

As if bitten off.

Premorse roots or *leaves*, in *botany*, are such as have an abrupt, ragged, and irregular termination, as if bitten off short. *Lindley.*

PRE-MO'TION, *n.* [*pre* and *motion.*] Previous motion or excitement to action. *Encyc.*

PREM-U-NI'RE, *n.* [See PRAEMUNIRE.] [If really anglicized, *premunire* is the regular orthography. But this is not yet settled.]

1. In *law*, the offense of introducing foreign authority into England, and the writ which is grounded on the offense.

2. The penalty incurred by the offense above described.

Wolsey incurred a *premunire*, and forfeited his honor, estate, and life. *South.*

PRE-MU-NITE', *v. t.* To guard against objection; to fortify. [*Obs.*]

PRE-MU-NI'TION, (-nish'un,) *n.* [L. *præmunitio*, from *præmunio.*]

An anticipation of objections. *Dict.*

PRE-NO'MEN, *n.* [L. *prænomen.*]

Among *the Romans*, a name prefixed to the family name, answering to our Christian name; as Caius, Lucius, Marcus, &c.

PRE-NOM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *præ* and *nomino.*]

To forename.

PRE-NOM'IN-ATE, *a.* Forenamed. *Shak.*

PRE NOM'IN-A-TED, *pp.* Forenamed.

PRE NOM'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* Forenaming.

PRE-NOM-IN-A'TION, *n.* The privilege of being named first. *Brown.*

PRE-NO'TION, *n.* [L. *prænotio*; *præ* and *nosco*, to know.]

A notice or notion which precedes something else in time; previous notion or thought; foreknowledge. *Bacon. Brown.*

PREN-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *prensatio*, from *prenso*, to seize.]

The act of seizing with violence. [*Little used.*] *Barrow.*

PREN'TICE; a colloquial contraction of APPRENTICE, which see.

PREN'TICE-SHIP; a contraction of APPRENTICESHIP, which see. *Pope.*

PRE-NUN-CI-A'TION, *n.* [L. *prænuncio*; *præ* and *nuncio*, to tell.]

The act of telling before. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

PRE-OB-TAIN', *v. t.* To obtain beforehand.

PRE-OB-TAIN'ED, *pp.* Previously obtained.

PRE-OC'CU-PAN-CY, *n.* [L. *præoccupans.*]

1. The act of taking possession before another. The property of unoccupied land is vested by *preoccupancy*.

2. The right of taking possession before others. The first discoverer of unoccupied land has the *preoccupancy* of it, by the law of nature and nations.

PRE-OC'CU-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *præoccupo*; *præ* and *occupo*, to seize.]

1. To anticipate; to take before. *Bacon.*

2. To prepossess; to fill with prejudices. *Wotton.*

[Instead of this, PREOCCUPY is used.]

PRE-OC-CU-PA'TION, *n.* A taking possession before another; prior occupation.

2. Anticipation.

3. Prepossession. *Barrington.*

4. Anticipation of objections. *South.*

PRE-OC'CU-PI-ED, (-pide,) *pp.* or *a.* Taken possession of beforehand; prepossessed.

PRE-OC'CU-PY, *v. t.* [L. *præoccupo*; *præ*, before, and *occupo*, to seize.]

1. To take possession before another; as, to *preoccupy* a country or land not before occupied.

2. To prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

I think it more respectful to the reader to leave something to reflections, than to *preoccupy* his judgment. *Arbuthnot.*

PRE OC'CU-PY-ING, *ppr.* Taking possession of beforehand; occupying by anticipation.

PRE OM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *præ* and *ominor*, to prognosticate.]

To prognosticate; to gather from omens any future event. *Brown.*

PRE-O-PIN'ION, (-yun,) *n.* [*pre* and *opinion.*] Opinion previously formed, prepossession. *Brown.*

PRE-OP'TION, *n.* [*pre* and *option.*] The right of first choice. *Stackhouse.*

PRE-OR-DAIN', *v. t.* [*pre* and *ordain.*] To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predetermine. All things are supposed to be *preordained* by God.

PRE-OR-DAIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Antecedently ordained or determined.

PRE-OR-DAIN'ING, *ppr.* Ordaining beforehand.

PRE-OR'DI-NANCE, *n.* [*pre* and *ordinance.*] Antecedent decree or determination. *Shak.*

PRE-OR'DI-NATE, *a.* Foreordained. [*Little used.*]

PRE-OR-DI-NA'TION, *n.* The act of foreordaining; previous determination. *Fotherby.*

PRE-PAID', *pp.* or *a.* Paid in advance, as postage of letters.

PRE-PAR'A-BLE, *a.* [See PREPARE.] That may be prepared. *Boyle.*

PREP-A-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *preparatio.* See PREPARE.]

1. The act or operation of preparing or fitting for a particular purpose, use, service, or condition, as, the *preparation* of land for a crop of wheat; the *preparation* of troops for a campaign; the *preparation* of a nation for war; the *preparation* of men for future happiness. *Preparation* is intended to prevent evil or secure good.

2. Previous measures of adaptation.

I will show what *preparations* there were in nature for this dissolution. *Burnet.*

3. Ceremonious introduction. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

4. That which is prepared, made, or compounded for a particular purpose.

I wish the chemists had been more sparing, who magnify their *preparations*. *Brown.*

5. The state of being prepared or in readiness; as, a nation in good *preparation* for attack or defense.

6. Accomplishment; qualification. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

7. In *pharmacy*, any medicinal substance fitted for the use of the patient. *Encyc.*

8. In *anatomy*, a name given to the parts of animal bodies prepared and preserved for anatomical uses. *Encyc.*

Preparation of dissonances, in *music*, is their disposition in harmony in such a manner that by something congenial in what precedes, they may be rendered less harsh to the ear than they would be without such preparation. *Encyc.*

Preparation of medicines; the process of fitting any substance for use in the art of healing.

PRE-PAR'A-TIVE, *a.* [It. *preparativo*; Fr. *preparatif.*]

Tending to prepare or make ready; having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting for any thing; preparatory.

He spent much time in quest of knowledge *preparative* to the work. *South.*

PRE-PAR'A-TIVE, *n.* That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting for a purpose; that which prepares.

Resolvedness in sin can with no reason be imagined a *preparative* to remission. *Decay of Piety.*

2. That which is done to prevent an evil or secure some good.

The miseries we suffer may be *preparatives* of future blessings. *K. Charles.*

3. Preparation; as, to make the necessary *preparatives* for a voyage. *Dryden.*

PRE-PAR'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of preparation. *Hale.*

PRE-PAR'A-TO-RY, *a.* [It. and Sp. *preparatorio*; Fr. *preparatoire.*]

1. Previously necessary; useful or qualifying; preparing the way for any thing by previous measures of adaptation. The practice of virtue and piety is *preparatory* to the happiness of heaven.

2. Introductory; previous; antecedent and adapted to what follows. *Hale.*

PRE-PARE', *v. t.* [Fr. *preparer*; It. *preparare*; Sp. and Port. *preparar*; from L. *praparo*; *pra* and *paro*; Russ. *gotovlyu*; W. *parodi.* The L. *paro* is probably

the Shemitic ברא, ברא to create or bring forth, coinciding with English *bear*; and from the L. are derived Fr. *parer*, Sp. and Port. *parar*, It. *parare.* The sense of *prepare* is derived from many kinds of actions. See ברא in the Introduction.]

1. In a *general sense*, to fit, adapt, or qualify for a particular purpose, end, use, service, or state, by any means whatever. We *prepare* ground for seed by tillage; we *prepare* cloth for use by dressing; we *prepare* medicines by pulverization, mixture, &c.; we *prepare* young men for college by previous instruction; men are *prepared* for professions by suitable study; holiness of heart is necessary to *prepare* men for the enjoyment of happiness with holy beings.

2. To make ready; as, to *prepare* the table for entertaining company.

3. To provide; to procure as suitable; as, to *prepare* arms, ammunition, and provisions for troops; to *prepare* ships for defense.

Absalom *prepared* him chariots and horses, and fifty men to run before him. — 2 Sam. xv.

4. To set; to establish.

The Lord hath *prepared* his throne in the heavens. — Ps. ciii

5. To appoint.

It shall be given to them for whom it is *prepared*. — Matt. xx.

6. To guide, direct, or establish. 1 *Chron.* xxix.

PRE-PARE', *v. i.* To make all things ready; to put things in suitable order; as, *prepare* for dinner. *Shak.*

2. To take the necessary previous measures.

Dido *preparing* to kill herself. *Peacham.*

3. To make one's self ready.

Prepare to meet thy God, O Israel. — Amos iv.

PRE-PARE', *n.* Preparation. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

PRE-PAR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Fitted; adapted; made suitable; made ready; provided.

PRE-PAR'ED-LY, *adv.* With suitable previous measures. *Shak.*

PRE-PAR'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being prepared or in readiness. *South.*

PRE-PAR'ER, *n.* One that prepares, fits, or makes ready.

2. One that provides.

3. That which fits or makes suitable; as, certain manures are *preparers* of land for particular crops. *Mortimer.*

PRE-PAR'ING, *ppr.* Fitting; adapting; making ready; providing.

PRE-PAY', *v. t.* To pay in advance or beforehand, as the postage of a letter.

PRE-PAY'MENT, *n.* Payment in advance, as of postage.

PRE-PENSE', (pre-pens',) *a.* [L. *prapensus*, *prapendeo*; *pra* and *pendeo*, to incline or hang down.]

Preconceived; premeditated; aforethought.

Malice *prepense* is necessary to constitute murder. *Blackstone.*

PRE-PENSE', (pre-pens',) *v. t.* [Supra.] To weigh or consider beforehand. [*Not used.*] *Elyot.*

PRE-PENSE', (pre-pens',) *v. t.* To deliberate beforehand. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

PRE-PENS'ED, (-penst',) *pp.* or *a.* Previously conceived; premeditated. [*Little used.*] [See PREPENSE.]

PRE-POL'LENCE, } *n.* [L. *prapollens*, *prapolleo*;
PRE-POL'LEN-CY, } *pra* and *polleo.*]

Prevalence; superiority of power. *Coventry.*

PRE-POL'LENT, *a.* Having superior gravity or power; prevailing. *Boyle.*

PRE-PON'DER, *v. t.* [See PREPONDERATE.] To outweigh. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*

PRE-PON'DER-ANCE, } *n.* [See PREPONDERATE.]
PRE-PON'DER-AN-CY, }

1. An outweighing; superiority of weight. The least *preponderance* of weight on one side of a ship or boat will make it incline or heel.

2. Superiority of power, force, or weight, in a figurative sense; as, a *preponderance* of evidence. *Locke.*

PRE-PON'DER-ANT, *a.* Outweighing. *Reid.*

PRE-PON'DER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *prapondero*; *pra*, before, and *pondero*, to weigh.]

1. To outweigh; to overpower by weight.

An inconsiderable weight, by distance from the center of the balance, will *preponderate* greater magnitudes. *Glanville.*

2. To overpower by stronger influence or moral power.

PRE-PON'DER-ATE, *v. i.* To exceed in weight; hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance.

That is no just balance in which the heaviest side will not *preponderate*. *Wilkins.*

2. To exceed in influence or power; hence, to incline to one side.

By putting every argument, on one side and the other, into the balance, we must form a judgment which side *preponderates*. *Watts.*

PRE-PON'DER-A-TED, *pp.* Exceeded in weight.

PRE-PON'DER-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Outweighing; inclining to one side.

PRE-PON-DER-A'TION, *n.* The act or state of outweighing any thing, or of inclining to one side. *Watts.*

PRE-POSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *preposer*; *pre* and *poser*, to put.]

To put before. [*Not much used.*] *Focalcir.*

PREP-O-SI'TION, (-zish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *prapositio*; *prapono*, *prapositus*; *pra* and *pono*, to put.]

In *grammar*, a word usually put before another to express some relation or quality, action or motion to or from the thing specified; as, medicines salutary *to* health; music agreeable *to* the ear; virtue is valued *for* its excellence; a man is riding *to* Oxford *from* London. Prepositions govern cases of nouns, and in English are sometimes placed *after* the word governed; as, *which person* do you speak *to*? for, *to which person* do you speak? This separation of the preposition from the governed word is sometimes allowable in colloquial use, but is generally inelegant.

PREP-O-SI'TION-AL, (-zish'un-al,) *a.* Pertaining to a preposition, or to preceding position. *Encyc.*

PRE-POS'I-TIVE, *a.* Put before; as, a *prepositive* particle. *Jones.*

PRE-POS'I-TIVE, *n.* [Supra.] A word or particle put before another word. *Jones.*

PRE-POS'I-TOR, *n.* [L. *prapositor.*]

A scholar appointed by the instructor to inspect other scholars. *Todd.*

PRE-POS'I-TURE, *n.* The office or place of a provost; a provostship.

PRE-POS-SESS', *v. t.* [*pre* and *possess.*] To preoccupy, as ground or land; to take previous possession of. *Dryden.*

2. To preoccupy the mind or heart so as to preclude other things; hence, to bias or prejudice. A mind *prepossessed* with opinions favorable to a person or cause, will not readily admit unfavorable opinions to take possession, nor yield to reasons that disturb the possessors. When a lady has *prepossessed* the heart or affections of a man, he does not readily listen to suggestions that tend to remove the prepossession. *Prepossess* is more frequently used in a good sense than *prejudice*.

PRE-POS-SESS'ED, (-pos-sest',) *pp.* Preoccupied; inclined previously to favor or disfavor.

PRE-POS-SESS'ING, *ppr.* Taking previous possession.

2. *a.* Tending to invite favor; having power to secure the possession of favor, esteem, or love. The countenance, address, and manners of a person are sometimes *prepossessing* on a first acquaintance.

PRE-POS-SESS'ING-LY, *adv.* In a prepossessing manner.

PRE-POS-SES'SION, (-sesh'un,) *n.* Preoccupation; prior possession. *Hammond.*

2. Preconceived opinion; the effect of previous impressions on the mind or heart, in favor or against any person or thing. It is often used in a good sense; sometimes it is equivalent to PREJUDICE, and sometimes a softer name for it. In general, it conveys an idea less odious than *prejudice*; as, the *prepossessions* of education. *South.*

PRE-POS'TER-OUS, *a.* [L. *praposterus*; *pra*, before, and *posterus*, latter.]

1. *Literally*, having that first which ought to be last; inverted in order.

The method I take may be censured as *preposterous*, because I treat last of the antediluvian earth, which was first in the order of nature. *Woodward.*

2. Perverted; wrong; absurd; contrary to nature or reason; not adapted to the end; as, a republican government in the hands of females is *preposterous*. To draw general conclusions from particular facts is *preposterous* reasoning. *Bacon. Woodward.*

3. Foolish; absurd; *applied to persons.* *Shak.*

PRE-POS'TER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a wrong or inverted order; absurdly; foolishly. *Shak. Bentley.*

PRE-POS'TER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Wrong order or method; absurdity; inconsistency with nature or reason. *Feltham.*

PRE-PO'TEN-CY, *n.* [L. *prapotentia*; *pra* and *potentia*, power.]

Superior power; predominance. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

PRE-PO'TENT, *a.* [L. *prapotens.*]

Very powerful. [*Little used.*] *Playfere.*

PRE'PUCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *praputium.*]

The foreskin; a prolongation of the skin of the penis, covering the glans. *Encyc.*

PRE-PU'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the prepuce or foreskin.

PRE-RE-MOTE', *a.* [*pre* and *remote.*] More remote in previous time or prior order.

In some cases, two more links of causation may be introduced; one of them may be termed the *pre-remote* cause, the other the past-remote effect. *Darwin.*

PRE-RE-QUIRE', *v. t.* [*pre* and *require.*] To require previously. *Hammond.*

PRE-REQ'UI-SITE, (-rek'wo-zit,) *a.* [*pre* and *requisite.*] Previously required or necessary to something subsequent; as, certain attainments are *prerequisite* to an admission to orders.

PRE-REQ'UI-SITE, *n.* Something that is previously required or necessary to the end proposed. An acquaintance with Latin and Greek is a *prerequisite* to the admission of a young man into a college.

PRE-RE-SOLVE', *v. t.* [*pre* and *resolve.*] To resolve previously. *Boring.*

PRE-RE-SOLV'ED, *pp.* Resolved beforehand; previously determined.

PRE-RE-SOLV'ING, *ppr.* Resolving beforehand.

PRE-ROG'A-TIVE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *prerogativa*; Sp. *prerogativa*; L. *prarogativa*, precedence in voting; *pra*, before, and *rogo*, to ask or demand.]

An exclusive or peculiar privilege. A *royal prerogative* is that special preëminence which a king has over all other persons, and out of the course of the common law, in right of his regal dignity. It consists in the possession of certain rights which the king may exercise, to the exclusion of all participation of his subjects; for when a right or privilege is held in common with the subject, it ceases to be a *prerogative*. Thus the right of appointing embassadors, and of making peace and war, are, in Great Britain, *royal prerogatives*. The right of governing created beings is the *prerogative* of the Creator.

It is the *prerogative* of the house of peers, in Great Britain, to decide legal questions in the last resort. It is the *prerogative* of the house of commons to determine the validity of all elections of their own members. It is the *prerogative* of a father to govern his children. It is the *prerogative* of the understanding to judge and compare.

In the United States, it is the *prerogative* of the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to ratify treaties.

PRE-ROG'A-TIVE COURT, *n.* In *Great Britain*, a court for the trial of all testamentary causes, where the deceased has left *bona notabilia*, or effects of the value of five pounds, in two different dioceses. In this case, the probate of the will belongs to the metropolitan, or archbishop of the province, and the court where such will is proved is called the PREROGATIVE COURT, as it is held by virtue of the special prerogative of the metropolitan, who appoints the judge. *Blackstone.*

PRE-ROG'A-TIV-ED, *a.* Having prerogative. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

PRE-ROG'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By exclusive or peculiar privilege.

PRE-ROG'A-TIVE OF-FICE, *n.* The office in which

the wills proved in the prerogative court are registered. *Blackstone.*

PRE'SAGE or PRES'AGE, *n.* [Fr. Sp. and It. *presagio*; from L. *presagium*; *præ*, before, and *sagio*, to perceive or foretell.]

Something which foreshows a future event; a prognostic; a present fact indicating something to come.

Joy and shout, presage of victory. *Milton.*

PRE-SAGE', *v. t.* To forebode; to foreshow; to indicate by some present fact what is to follow or come to pass. A fog rising from a river in an autumnal morning *presages* a pleasant day. A physical phenomenon can not be considered as *presaging* an event, unless it has some connection with it in cause. Hence the error of vulgar superstition, which *presages* good or evil from facts which can have no relation to the future event.

2. To foretell; to predict; to prophesy.

This contagion might have been presaged. *Harvey.*

PRE-SAGE', *v. i.* To form or utter a prediction; sometimes with *of*. We may *presage of* heats and rains. [*Not common, nor elegant.*] *Dryden.*

PRE-SAG'ED, *pp.* Foreboded; foreshown; foretold.

PRE-SAGE'FUL, *a.* Full of presages; containing presages. *Thomson.*

PRE-SAGE'MENT, *n.* A foreboding; foretoken. *Wotton.*

2. A foretelling; prediction.

PRE-SAG'ER, *n.* A foreteller; a foreshower. *Shak.*

PRE-SAG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Foreshowing; foretelling.

PRES'BY-O-PY, *n.* A defect of vision, as in old age, when near objects are seen indistinctly, but distant ones more plainly.

PRES'BY-TER, *n.* [Gr. πρεσβυτερος, from πρεσβυς, old, elder.]

1. In *the primitive Christian church*, an elder; a person somewhat advanced in age, who had authority in the church, and whose duty was to feed the flock over which the Holy Spirit had made him overseer.

2. A priest; a person who has the pastoral charge of a particular church and congregation; called, in the Saxon laws, MASS-PRIEST. *Hooker.*

3. A Presbyterian. *Butler.*

PRES-BYT'ER-ATE, *n.* Presbytery. *Heber.*

PRES-BY-TE'RI-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to a presbyter,
PRES-BY-TE'RI-AN, } or to ecclesiastical government by presbyters.

2. Consisting of presbyters; as, *presbyterian* government. The government of the church of Scotland is *presbyterian*.

PRES-BY-TE'RI-AN, *n.* One that maintains the validity of ordination and government by presbyters.

2. One that belongs to a church governed by presbyters.

PRES-BY-TE'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* That form of church government which invests presbyters with all spiritual power, and admits no prelates over them. *Addison.*

PRES'BY-TER-Y, *n.* A body of elders in the Christian church.

Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with the laying on of the hands of *the presbytery*. —1 Tim. iv.

2. In *ecclesiastical government*, a judicatory consisting of all the pastors of churches within a certain district, and one ruling elder, a layman, from each parish or church, commissioned to represent the church in conjunction with the minister. This body receives appeals from the church-session, and appeals from the presbytery may be carried to the provincial synod.

3. The presbyterian religion. *Tatler.*

4. In *architecture*, that part of the church reserved for the officiating priests. *Gwilt.*

PRE'SCI-ENCE, (prē'she-ens,) *n.* [Low L. *prescientia*; *præ*, before, and *scientia*, knowledge; Fr. *prescience*; It. *prescienza*. The pronunciation of this word, *prē'shens*, is undesirable.]

Foreknowledge; knowledge of events before they take place. Absolute *prescience* belongs to God only.

Of things of the most accidental and mutable nature, God's *prescience* is certain. *South.*

PRE'SCI-ENT, (prē'she-ent,) *a.* Foreknowing; having knowledge of events before they take place.

Who taught the nations of the field and wood,
Prescient, the tides or tempests to withstand? *Pope.*

PRE-SCIND', *v. t.* [L. *prescindo*; *pre* and *scindo*, to cut.]

To cut off; to abstract. [*Little used.*] *Norris.*

PRE-SCIND'ENT, *a.* Cutting off; abstracting. *Cheyne.*

PRE'SCIOUS, (prē'shus,) *a.* [L. *prescius*; *pre* and *scio*, to know.]

Foreknowing; having foreknowledge; as, *prescious* of ills. *Dryden.*

PRE-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [L. *prescribo*, to write before.]

1. In *medicine*, to direct, as a remedy, to be used or applied to a diseased patient. Be not offended with the physician who *prescribes* harsh remedies.

2. To set or lay down authoritatively for direction; to give as a rule of conduct; as, to *prescribe* laws or rules.

There's joy, when to wild will you laws *prescribe*. *Dryden.*

3. To direct.

Let streams *prescribe* their fountains where to run. *Dryden.*

PRE-SCRIBE', *v. i.* To write or give medical directions; to direct what remedies are to be used; as, to *prescribe* for a patient in a fever.

2. To give law; to influence arbitrarily.

A forwardness to *prescribe* to the opinions of others. *Locke.*

3. In *law*, to claim by prescription; to claim a title to a thing by immemorial use and enjoyment; with *for*. A man may be allowed to *prescribe for* a right of way, a common, or the like; a man can not *prescribe for* a castle; he can *prescribe* only *for* incorporeal hereditaments. *Blackstone.*

4. To influence by long use. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

PRE-SCRIB'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Directed; ordered.

PRE-SCRIB'ER, *n.* One that prescribes.

PRE-SCRIB'ING, *ppr.* Directing; giving as a rule of conduct or treatment.

PRE'SCRIPT, *a.* [L. *prescriptus*.]

Directed; prescribed. *Hooker.*

PRE'SCRIPT, *n.* [L. *prescriptum*.]

1. A direction; a medical order for the use of medicines. But PRESCRIPTION is chiefly used.

2. Direction; precept; model prescribed.

PRE-SCRIPT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be prescribed for.

PRE-SCRIP'TION, *n.* [L. *prescriptio*. See PRESCRIBE.]

1. The act of prescribing or directing by rules; or that which is prescribed; *particularly*, a medical direction of remedies for a disease, and the manner of using them; a recipe.

2. In *law*, a prescribing for title; the claim of title to a thing by virtue of immemorial use and enjoyment; or the right to a thing derived from such use. *Prescription* differs from *custom*, which is a local usage. *Prescription* is a *personal* usage, usage annexed to the person. Nothing but incorporeal hereditaments can be claimed by *prescription*. *Blackstone.*

The use and enjoyment of navigation and fishery in the sea, for any length of time, does not create a title by *prescription*. The common right of nations to the use and enjoyment of the sea is *imprescriptible*; it can not be lost by a particular nation for want of use. *Vattel.*

3. In *Scots law*, the title to lands acquired by uninterrupted possession for the time which the law declares to be sufficient, or 40 years. This is *positive* prescription. *Negative* prescription is the loss or omission of a right by neglecting to use it during the time limited by law. This term is also used for LIMITATION, in the recovery of money due by bond, &c. Obligations are lost by *prescription*, or neglect of prosecution for the time designated by law. *Encyc.*

PRE-SCRIPT'IVE, *a.* Consisting in or acquired by immemorial use and enjoyment; as, a *prescriptive* right or title.

The right to be drowsy is protected toll has become *prescriptive*. *J. M. Mason.*

2. Pleading the continuance and authority of custom. *Hurd.*

PRE'SE-ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting. [*Not in use.*] *Carew.*

PRES'ENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *præsentia*; *præ*, before, and *esse*, to be.]

1. The existence of a person or thing in a certain place; opposed to ABSENCE. This event happened during the king's *presence* at the theater. In examining the patient, the *presence* of fever was not observed. The *presence* of God is not limited to any place.

2. A being in company near or before the face of another. We were gratified with the *presence* of a person so much respected.

3. Approach face to face or nearness of a great personage.

Men that very *presence* fear,
Which once they knew authority did bear. *Daniel.*

4. State of being in view; sight. An accident happened in the *presence* of the court.

5. *By way of distinction*, state of being in view of a superior.

I know not by what power I am made bold
In such a *presence* here to plead my thoughts. *Shak.*

6. A number assembled before a great person.

Odmar, of all this *presence* does contain,
Give her your wreath whom you esteem most fair. *Dryden.*

7. Port; mien; air; personal appearance; demeanor.

Virtue is best in a body that is comely, and that has rather dignity of *presence*, than beauty of aspect. *Bacon.*
A graceful *presence* bespeaks acceptance. *Collier.*

8. The apartment in which a prince shows himself to his court.

An't please your grace, the two great cardinals
Wait in the *presence*. *Shak.*

9. The person of a superior. *Milton.*

Presence of mind; a calm, collected state of the mind with its faculties at command; undisturbed state of the thoughts, which enables a person to speak or act without disorder or embarrassment in unexpected difficulties.

Errors, not to be recalled, do find
Their best redress from *presence of the mind*. *Waller.*

PRES'ENCE-CHAM'BER, } *n.* The room in which
PRES'ENCE-ROOM, } a great personage receives company. *Addison.*

PRE-SEN-SA'TION, *n.* [*pre* and *sensation*.] Previous notion or idea. *More.*

PRE-SEN'SION, (-shun,) *n.* [L. *præsensio*, *præsentio*; *præ* and *sentio*, to perceive.]

Previous perception. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

PRES'ENT, *a.* [Fr. *present*; L. *præsens*; *præ* and *sum*, *esse*, to be.]

1. Being in a certain place; opposed to ABSENT.

2. Being before the face or near; being in company. Inquire of some of the gentlemen *present*.

These things have I spoken to you, being yet *present* with you. —John xiv.

3. Being now in view or under consideration. In the *present* instance, facts will not warrant the conclusion; the *present* question must be decided on different principles.

4. Now existing, or being at this time; not past or future; as, the *present* session of congress; the court is in session at the *present* time. We say, a *present* good, the *present* year or age.

5. Ready at hand; quick in emergency; as, *present* wit.

'Tis a high point of philosophy and virtue for a man to be *present* to himself. *L'Estrange.*

6. Favorably attentive; not heedless; propitious.

Nor could I hope, in any place but there,
To find a god so *present* to my prayer. *Dryden.*

7. Not absent of mind; not abstracted; attentive.

The present; an elliptical expression for *the present time*. *Milton.*

At present; *elliptically*, for *at the present time*.

Present tense; in *grammar*, the tense or form of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time; as, I *am writing*; or something that exists at all times; as, virtue *is* always to be preferred to vice; or it expresses habits or general truths; as, plants *spring* from the earth; fishes *swim*; reptiles *creep*; birds *fly*; some animals *subsist* on herbage, others *are* carnivorous.

PRES'ENT, *n.* [Fr. id. See the verb.] That which is presented or given; a gift; a donative; something given or offered to another gratuitously; *a word of general application.* *Gen.* xxxii.

2. The present time. [*Elliptical.*] *Com. Prayer.*

Presents, in *the plural*, is used in law for a deed of conveyance, a lease, letter of attorney, or other writing; as in the phrase, "Know all men by these *presents*," that is, by the writing itself, *per presentes*. In this sense, it is rarely used in the singular.

PRE-SENT', *v. t.* [Low L. *præsento*; Fr. *presenter*; It. *presentare*; Sp. *presentar*; L. *præsens*; *præ*, before, and *sum*, *esse*, to be.]

1. To set, place, or introduce into the presence or before the face of a superior; as, to *present* an envoy to the king; and with the reciprocal pronoun, to come into the presence of a superior.

Now there was a day when the sons of God came to *present* themselves before the Lord. —Job i.

2. To exhibit to view or notice. The top of Mount Holyoke, in Hampshire county, in Massachusetts, *presents* one of the finest prospects in America.

3. To offer; to exhibit.

O, hear what to my mind first thoughts *present*! *Milton.*
He is ever ready to *present* to us the thoughts or observations of others. *Watts.*

4. To give; to offer gratuitously for reception. The first president of the American Bible Society *presented* to that institution ten thousand dollars.

5. To put into the hands of another in ceremony.

So ladies in romance assist their knight,
Present the spear, and arm him for the fight. *Pope.*

6. To favor with a gift; as, we *present* a man with a suit of clothes. Formerly, the phrase was, to *present a person*.

Octavia *presented* the poet, for his admirable elegy on her son Marcellus. *Dryden.*

[*This use is obsolete.*]

7. To nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice; to offer to the bishop or ordinary as a candidate for institution.

The patron of a church may *present* his clerk to a parsonage or vicarage; that is, may offer him to the bishop of the diocese to be instituted. *Blackstone.*

Also, to nominate for support at a public school. *C. Lamb.*

8. To offer.

He—*presented* battle to the French navy, which was refused. *Hayward.*

9. To lay before a public body for consideration, as before a legislature, a court of judicature, a corporation, &c.; as, to *present* a memorial, petition, remonstrance, or indictment.

10. To lay before a court of judicature as an object of inquiry; to give notice officially of a crime or offense. It is the duty of grand juries to *present* all breaches of law within their knowledge. In America, grand juries *present* whatever they think to be public injuries, by notifying them to the public with their censure.

11. To point or direct a weapon, particularly some species of fire-arms; as, to *present* a musket to the breast of another.

12. In *military language*, to *present arms* is to hold them out in token of respect, as if ready to deliver them up.

13. To indict; *a customary use of the word in the United States.*

PRE-SENT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be presented; that may be exhibited or represented. *Burke.*

2. That may be offered to a church living; as, a *presentable* clergyman.

3. That admits of the presentation of a clergyman; as, a church *presentable.* [*Unusual.*] *Ayliffe.*

PRES-EN-TA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *præsentaneus.*]

Ready; quick; immediate; as, *presentaneous* poison. *Harvey.*

PRES-ENT-A'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of presenting.

Prayers are sometimes a *presentation* of pious desires. *Hooker.*

2. Exhibition; representation; display; as, the *presentation* of fighting on the stage. *Dryden.*

3. In *ecclesiastical law*, the act of offering a clergyman to the bishop or ordinary for institution in a benefice. An advowson is the right of *presentation.*

If the bishop admits the patron's *presentation*, the clerk so admitted is next to be instituted by him. *Blackstone.*

4. The right of presenting a clergyman. The patron has the *presentation* of the benefice.

Presentation copy; a copy of a work presented to some one by the author, as a testimony of respect.

PRE-SENT'A-TIVE, *a.* In *ecclesiastical affairs*, that has the right of presentation, or offering a clergyman to the bishop for institution. Advowsons are *presentative*, collative, or donative.

An advowson *presentative* is where the patron hath a right of presentation to the bishop or ordinary. *Blackstone.*

2. That admits the *presentation* of a clergyman; as, a *presentative* parsonage. *Spelman.*

PRE-SENT'ED, *pp.* Offered; given; exhibited to view; accused.

PRES-ENT-EE', *n.* One presented to a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

PRE-SENT'ER, *n.* One that presents.

PRE-SEN'TIAL, (-shal,) *a.* Supposing actual presence. [*Little used.*] *Norris.*

PRES-EN-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being present. [*Little used.*] *South.*

PRE-SEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In a way which supposes actual presence. *More.*

PRE-SEN'TIATE, *v. t.* To make present. [*Little used.*] *Grew.*

PRE-SEN'TIENT, (-shent,) *a.* Perceiving beforehand.

PRES-EN-TIF'IC, } *a.* Making present. [*Not*
PRES-EN-TIF'IC-AL, } *in use.*]

PRES-EN-TIF'IC-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to make present. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

PRE-SENT'I-MENT, *n.* [*pre* and *sentiment*, or Fr. *pressentiment.*]

Previous conception, sentiment, or opinion; previous apprehension of something future. *Butler.*

PRES'ENT-LY, *adv.* At present; at this time.

The towns and forts you *presently* have. [*Obs.*] *Sidney.*

2. In a short time after; soon after.

Him therefore I hope to send *presently*, so soon as I shall see how it will go with me. — Phil. ii.

3. Immediately.

And *presently* the fig-tree withered away. — Matt. xxi.

PRE-SENT'MENT, *n.* The act of presenting. *Shak.*

2. Appearance to the view; representation. *Milton.*

3. In *law*, a *presentment*, properly speaking, is the notice taken by a grand jury of any offense from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them; as, the *presentment* of a nuisance, a libel, or the like, on which the officer of the court must afterward frame an indictment, before the party presented can be put to answer it. *Blackstone.*

4. In *a more general sense*, presentment comprehends inquisitions of office and indictments. *Blackstone.*

In *the United States*, a *presentment* is an official accusation presented to a tribunal by the grand jury in an indictment; or it is the act of offering an indictment. It is also used for the indictment itself. The grand jury are charged to inquire and due *presentment* make of all crimes, &c. The use of the word is limited to accusations by grand jurors

5. The official notice in court which the surrenderee gives of the surrender of a copyhold estate. *Blackstone.*

PRES'ENT-NESS, *n.* Presence; as, *presentness* of mind. [*Not used.*] *Clarendon.*

PRE-SERV'A-BLE, *a.* [See PRESERVE.] That may be preserved.

PRES-ER-VA'TION, *n.* [from *preserve*; It. *preservazione*; Sp. *preservacion.*]

The act of preserving or keeping safe; the act of keeping from injury, destruction, or decay; as, the *preservation* of life or health; the *preservation* of buildings from fire or decay; the *preservation* of grain from insects; the *preservation* of fruit or plants. When a thing is kept entirely from decay, or nearly in its original state, we say it is in a high state of *preservation.*

PRE-SERV'A-TIVE, *a.* [It. *preservativo*; Fr. *preservatif.*]

Having the power or quality of keeping safe from injury, destruction, or decay; tending to preserve.

PRE-SERV'A-TIVE, *n.* That which preserves, or has the power of preserving; something that tends to secure a person or thing in a sound state, or prevent it from injury, destruction, decay, or corruption; a preventive of injury or decay. Persons formerly wore tablets of arsenic as *preservatives* against the plague. Clothing is a *preservative* against cold. Temperance and exercise are the best *preservatives* of health. Habitual reverence of the Supreme Being is an excellent *preservative* against sin, and the influence of evil examples.

PRE-SERV'A-TO-RY, *a.* That tends to preserve. *Hall.*

PRE-SERV'A-TO-RY, *n.* That which has the power of preserving; a preservative. *Whitlock.*

PRE-SERVE', (pre-zerv',) *v. t.* [Fr. *preserver*; It. *preservare*; Sp. *preservar*; Low L. *præservo*; *pre* and *servo*, to keep.]

1. To keep or save from injury or destruction; to defend from evil.

God did send me before you to *preserve* life. — Gen. xlv.
O Lord, *preserve* me from the violent man. — Ps. cxl.

2. To uphold; to sustain.

O Lord, thou *preservest* man and beast. — Ps. xxxvi.

3. To save from decay; to keep in a sound state; as, to *preserve* fruit in winter. Salt is used to *preserve* meat.

4. To season with sugar or other substances for preservation; as, to *preserve* plums, quinces, or other fruit.

5. To keep or defend from corruption; as, to *preserve* youth from vice.

6. To maintain or keep throughout, as appearances. *Junius.*

PRE-SERVE', (pre-serv',) *n.* Fruit or a vegetable seasoned and kept in sugar or sirup. *Mortimer.*

2. A place for the shelter or preservation of animals designed for sport or food, as game, fish, &c.

PRE-SERV'ED, (pre-zervd',) *pp.* or *a.* Saved from injury, destruction, or decay; kept or defended from evil; seasoned with sugar for preservation.

PRE-SERV'ER, *n.* The person or thing that preserves; one that saves or defends from destruction or evil.

What shall I do to thee, O thou *preserver* of men? — Job vii.

2. One that makes preserves of fruits.

PRE-SERV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Keeping safe from injury, destruction, or decay; defending from evil.

PRE-SIDE', *v. i.* [L. *præsideo*; *præ*, before, and *sedeo*, to sit; It. *presidere*; Fr. *presider*; Sp. *presidir.*]

1. To be set over for the exercise of authority; to direct, control, and govern, as the chief officer. A man may *preside* over a nation or province; or he may *preside* over a senate, or a meeting of citizens. The word is used chiefly in the latter sense. We say, a man *presides* over the senate with dignity. Hence it usually denotes temporary superintendence and government.

2. To exercise superintendence; to watch over as inspector.

Some o'er the public magazines *preside*. *Dryden.*

PRES'I-DEN-CY, *n.* Superintendence; inspection and care. *Ray.*

2. The office of president. Washington was elected to the *presidency* of the United States by a unanimous vote of the electors.

3. The term during which a president holds his office. President J. Adams died during the *presidency* of his son.

4. The jurisdiction of a president; as in the British dominions in the East Indies.

5. The family or suite of a president.

A worthy clergyman belonging to the *presidency* of Fort St. George. [Qu.] *Buchanan*, 251.

PRES'I-DENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *præsidens.*]

1. An officer elected or appointed to preside over a corporation, company, or assembly of men, to keep order, manage their concerns, or govern their proceedings; as, the *president* of a banking company; the *president* of a senate, &c.

2. An officer appointed or elected to govern a province or territory, or to administer the government of a nation. The *president* of the United States is the chief executive magistrate.

3. The chief officer of a college or university. *United States.*

4. A tutelar power.

Just Apollo, *president* of verse. *Waller.*

Vice president: one who takes the place of a president in case of absence, disability, or death. The vice-president of the United States is president of the senate *ex officio*, and performs the duties of president when the latter is removed or disabled.

PRES-I-DEN'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a president; as, the *presidential* chair. *Walsh.*

2. Presiding over. *Glanville.*

PRES'I-DENT-SHIP, *n.* The office and place of president. *Hooker.*

2. The term for which a president holds his office.

PRE-SID'I-AL, } *a.* [L. *præsidium*, a garrison; *præ*
PRE-SID'I-A-RY, } and *sedeo.*]

Pertaining to a garrison; having a garrison. *Howell.*

PRE-SID'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Directing; controlling; exercising superintendence.

PRE-SIG-NIF-I-CA'TION, *n.* [from *presignify.*] The act of signifying or showing beforehand. *Barrow.*

PRE-SIG'NI-FI-ED, *pp.* Signified beforehand.

PRE-SIG'NI-FY, *v. t.* [*pre* and *signify.*] To intimate or signify beforehand; to show previously. *Pearson.*

PRE-SIG'NI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Intimating beforehand.

PRESS, *v. t.* [Fr. *presser*; It. *pressare*; to press, crowd, urge, hurry; D. and G. *pressen*; Sw. *prassa*; Dan. *presser*; W. *brysiaw*, to hurry, formed from *rhys*, extreme ardency, a *rushing.* Here we have proof that *press* is formed from the root of *rush*, with a prefix. The Spanish has *apretar*, *prensar*, and *aprensar.* The L. *pressus* is from the same root.]

1. To urge with force or weight; a word of extensive use, denoting the application of any power, physical or moral, to something that is to be moved or affected. We *press* the ground with the feet when we walk; we *press* the couch on which we repose; we *press* substances with the hands, fingers, or arms; the smith *presses* iron with his vice; we are *pressed* with the weight of arguments, or of cares, troubles, and business.

2. To squeeze; to crush; as, to *press* grapes. *Gen.* xl.

3. To drive with violence; to hurry; as, to *press* a horse in motion, or in a race.

4. To urge; to enforce; to inculcate with earnestness; as, to *press* divine truth on an audience.

5. To embrace closely; to hug.

Leucothoe shook
And *pressed* Palemon closer in her arms. *Pope.*

6. To force into service, particularly into naval service; to impress. *Clarendon. Dryden.*

7. To straiten; to distress; as, to be *pressed* with want or with difficulties.

8. To constrain; to compel; to urge by authority or necessity.

The posts that rode upon mules and camels went out, being hastened and *pressed* on by the king's commandment. — Esth. viii.

9. To urge; to impose by importunity.

He *pressed* a letter upon me, within this hour, to deliver to you. *Dryden.*

10. To urge or solicit with earnestness or importunity. He *pressed* me to accept of his offer.

11. To urge; to constrain.

Paul was *pressed* in spirit, and testified to the Jews that Jesus was Christ. — Acts xviii.
Wickedness, *pressed* with conscience, forecasteth grievous things. *Wisdom.*

12. To squeeze for making smooth, as cloth or paper.

Press differs from *drive* and *strike*, in usually denoting a slow or continued application of force; whereas *drive* and *strike* denote a sudden impulse of force.

PRESS, *v. t.* To urge or strain in motion; to urge forward with force.

I *press* toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus. — Phil. iii.
Th' insulting victor *presses* on the more. *Dryden.*

2. To bear on with force; to encroach.

On superior powers
Were we to *press*, inferior might on ours. *Pope.*

3. To bear on with force; to crowd; to throng.

Thronging crowds *press* on you as you pass. *Dryden.*

4. To approach unseasonably or importunately.

Nor *press* too near the throne. *Dryden.*

5. To urge with vehemence and importunity.

He *pressed* upon them greatly, and they turned in to him. — Gen. xix.

6. To urge by influence or moral force.

When arguments *press* equally in matters indifferent, the safest method is to give up ourselves to neither. *Addison.*

7. To push with force; as, to *press* against the door.

PRESS, *n.* [It. *pressa*, haste, hurry, a crowd; Sp. *prensa*; Fr. *presse*, *pressoir*; Sw. *prass*; Dan. and G. *presse.*]

1. An instrument or machine by which any body

is squeezed, crushed, or forced into a more compact form; as, a *wine-press*, *cider-press*, or *cheese-press*.

2. A machine for printing; a printing-press. Great improvements have been lately made in the construction of *presses*.

3. The art or business of printing and publishing; hence, the publications issued from the *press*, taken collectively. A free *press* is a great blessing to a free people; a licentious *press* is a curse to society.

4. A crowd; a throng; a multitude of individuals crowded together.

And when they could not come nigh to him for the *press*.—Mark ii.

5. The act of urging or pushing forward.

Which, in their throng and *press* to the last hold,
Confound themselves. *Shak.*

6. A wine-vat or cistern. *Hag.* ii.

7. A case or closet for the safe-keeping of garments. *Shak.*

8. Urgency; urgent demands of affairs; as, a *press* of business.

9. A commission to force men into public service, particularly into the navy; for Impress. *Raleigh.*

Press of sail, in *navigation*, is as much sail as the state of the wind will possibly permit. *Totten.*

Liberty of the press, in *civil policy*, is the free right of publishing books, pamphlets, or papers, without previous restraint; or the unrestrained right which every citizen enjoys of publishing his thoughts and opinions, subject only to punishment for publishing what is pernicious to morals or to the peace of the state.

PRESS'-BED, *n.* A bed that may be raised and inclosed in a case.

PRESS'ED, (prest,) *pp.* or *a.* Urged by force or weight; squeezed; constrained; distressed; crowded; embraced; made smooth and glossy by pressure, as cloth.

PRESS'ER, *n.* One that presses.

PRESS'-GANG, *n.* [*press* and *gang*.] A detachment of seamen under the command of an officer, empowered to impress men into the naval service. [See Impress-Gang.]

PRESS'ING, *ppr.* Urging with force or weight; squeezing; constraining; crowding; embracing; distressing; forcing into service; rolling in a press.

2. *a.* Urgent; distressing.

PRESS'ING, *n.* The act or operation of applying force for the purpose of compressing bodies or rendering them compact. The *pressing* of cloth is performed by means of the screw, or by a calender.

PRESS'ING-LY, *adv.* With force or urgency; closely. *Howell.*

PRESS'LY, *adv.* [L. *presse*.] Closely; with compression. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

PRES'SION, (presh'un,) *n.* [It. *pressione*.]

1. The act of pressing. But Pressure is more generally used. *Newton.*

2. In *the Cartesian philosophy*, an endeavor to move.

PRES-SI-ROS'TERS, *n. pl.* [L. *pressus*, pressed, and *rostrum*, beak.]

A tribe of wading birds, including those which have a compressed or flattened beak. *Brande.*

PRES-SI-ROS'TRAL, *a.* Having a compressed or flattened beak; applied to certain birds, as the lapwing. *Partington.*

PRES'SI-TANT, *a.* Gravitating; heavy. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

PRESS'MAN, *n.* In *printing*, the man who manages the press and impresses the sheets.

2. One of a press-gang, who aids in forcing men into the naval service. *Chapman.*

PRESS'-MON-EY, *n.* Money paid to a man impressed into public service. [See Prest-Money.] *Gay.*

PRESS'URE, *n.* [It. and L. *pressura*.]

1. The act of pressing or urging with force.

2. The act of squeezing, or crushing. Wine is obtained by the pressure of grapes.

3. The state of being squeezed or crushed.

4. The force of one body acting on another by weight or the continued application of power. *Pressure* is occasioned by weight or gravity, by the motion of bodies, by the expansion of fluids, by elasticity, &c. *Mutual pressure* may be caused by the meeting of moving bodies, or by the motion of one body against another at rest, and the resistance or elastic force of the latter. The degree of *pressure* is in proportion to the weight of the pressing body, or to the power applied, or to the elastic force of resisting bodies. The screw is a most powerful instrument of *pressure*.

5. A constraining force or impulse; that which urges or compels the intellectual or moral faculties; as, the *pressure* of motives on the mind, or of fear on the conscience.

6. That which afflicts the body or depresses the spirits; any severe affliction, distress, calamity, or grievance; straits, difficulties, embarrassments, or the distress they occasion. We speak of the *pressure* of poverty or want, the *pressure* of debts, the *pressure* of taxes, the *pressure* of afflictions, or sorrow.

My own and my people's *pressures* are grievous. *K. Charles.*
To this consideration he retreats with comfort in all his *pressures*. *Atterbury.*

We observe that *pressure* is used both *for* trouble or calamity, and for the distress it produces.

7. Urgency; as, the *pressure* of business.

8. Impression; stamp; character impressed.

All laws of books, all forms, all *pressures* past. *Shak.*

PRESS'-WORK, *n.* That part of printing which consists in impressing the sheets upon the type.

PREST; sometimes used for Pressed. [See Press.]

PREST, *a.* [Old Fr. *prest* or *preste*, now *prêt*, *prêt*, or *preste*; Sp. and It. *presto*, from L. *presto*, to stand before or forward; *pra* and *sto*.]

1. Ready; prompt. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

2. Neat; tight. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

PREST, *n.* [Fr. *prêt*, supra.]

1. A loan. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. *Formerly*, a duty in money, to be paid by the sheriff on his account in the exchequer, or for money left or remaining in his hands. 2 and 3 Edw. VI.

PREST'-MON-EY, (-mun'ne,) *n.* Money paid to men when they enlist into the British service, so called because they hold themselves *prest*, or ready to march at command. *Toone.*

PRES-TA'TION, *n.* [L.; *statio*.]

Formerly, a payment of money; sometimes used for purveyance. *Encyc.*

PRES-TA'TION-MON-EY, (-mun'ne,) *n.* A sum of money paid yearly by archdeacons and other dignitaries to their bishop, *pro exteriore jurisdictione*. *Encyc.*

PRES'TER, *n.* [Gr. πρηστηρ, from πρηθω, to kindle, or inflame.]

1. A meteor or exhalation formerly supposed to be thrown from the clouds with such violence, that by collision it is set on fire. [*Obs.*] *Encyc.*

2. The external part of the neck, which swells when a person is angry. [*Obs.*] *Encyc.*

Prester (priest or presbyter) *John*; the name given in the middle ages to a supposed Christian sovereign in the interior of Asia; erroneously transferred by the Portuguese to the king of Abyssinia. *Encyc. Am.*

PRES'TIGE, *n.* [Fr.] Illusion; fascination; charm; imposture. *Warburton.*

PRES-TIG-I-A'TION, *n.* [L. *prestigiæ*, tricks.]

The playing of legerdemain tricks; a juggling. *Dict.*

PRES-TIG'I-A-TOR, *n.* A juggler; a cheat. *More.*

PRES-TIG'I-A-TO-RY, *a.* Juggling; consisting of impostures.

PRES-TIG'I-OUS, *a.* Practicing tricks; juggling. *Bale.*

PRES'TI-MO-NY, *n.* [Port. and Sp. *prestimonio*; L. *præsto*, to supply; *pra* and *sto*.]

In *canon law*, a fund for the support of a priest, appropriated by the founder, but not erected into any title of benefice, and not subject to the pope or the ordinary, but of which the patron is the collator. *Port. Dict. Encyc.*

But in a Spanish dictionary thus defined, "a prebend for the maintenance of poor clergymen, on condition of their saying prayers at certain stated times."

PRES-TIS'SI-MO, [It.] In *music*, very quick.

PRES'TO, *adv.* [Sp. and It. *presto*, quick or quickly; L. *præsto*.]

1. In *music*, a direction for a quick, lively movement or performance.

2. Quickly; immediately; in haste. *Swift.*

PRE-STRIC'TION, *n.* [L. *præstringo*, *præstrictus*.] Dimness. *Milton.*

PRE-SOM'A-BLE, *a.* [from *presume*.] That may be presumed; that may be supposed to be true or entitled to belief, without examination or direct evidence, or on probable evidence.

PRE-SOM'A-BLY, *adv.* By presuming or supposing something to be true, without direct proof. *Brown.*

PRE-SOME', *v. t.* [Fr. *presumer*; It. *presumere*; Sp. *presumir*; from L. *præsumo*; *præ*, before, and *sumo*, to take.]

To take or suppose to be true, or entitled to belief, without examination or positive proof, or on the strength of probability. We *presume* that a man is honest, who has not been known to cheat or deceive; but in this we are sometimes mistaken. In many cases, the law *presumes* full payment where positive evidence of it can not be produced.

We not only *presume* it may be so, but we actually find it so. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

In cases of implied contracts, the law *presumes* that a man has covenanted or contracted to do what reason and justice dictate. *Blackstone.*

PRE-SOME', *v. i.* To venture without positive permission; as, we may *presume* too far. *Bacon.*

2. To act with great confidence; with *on* or *upon* before the ground of confidence.

This man *presumes upon* his parts. *Locke.*
I will not *presume* so far *upon* myself. *Dryden.*
Luther *presumes upon* the gift of constancy. *Atterbury.*

It is sometimes followed by *of*, but improperly.

3. To make confident or arrogant attempts.

In that we *presume* to see what is meet and convenient better than God himself. *Hooker.*

PRE-SOM'ED, *pp.* Supposed or taken to be true, or entitled to belief, without positive proof.

PRE-SOM'ER, *n.* One that presumes; also, an arrogant person. *Watton.*

PRE-SOM'ING, *ppr.* Taking as true, or supposing to be entitled to belief, on probable evidence.

2. *a.* Venturing without positive permission; too confident; arrogant; unreasonably bold.

PRE-SOM'ING-LY, *adv.* Confidently; arrogantly.

PRE-SUMP'TION, *n.* [Fr. *presomption*; L. *præsumptio*.]

1. Supposition of the truth or real existence of something without direct or positive proof of the fact, but grounded on circumstantial or probable evidence which entitles it to belief. Presumption, in law, is of three sorts, *violent* or *strong*, *probable*, and *light*.

Next to positive proof, circumstantial evidence, or the doctrine of *presumptions*, must take place; for when the fact can not be demonstratively evinced, that which comes nearest to the proof of the fact is the proof of such circumstances as either necessarily or usually attend such facts. These are called *presumptions*. Violent *presumption* is many times equal to full proof. *Blackstone.*

2. Strong probability; as in the common phrase, the *presumption* is that an event has taken place, or will take place.

3. Blind or headstrong confidence; unreasonable adventurousness; a venturing to undertake something without reasonable prospect of success, or against the usual probabilities of safety; presumptuousness.

Let my *presumption* not provoke thy wrath. *Shak.*
I had the *presumption* to dedicate to you a very unfinished piece. *Dryden.*

4. Arrogance. He had the *presumption* to attempt to dictate to the council.

5. Unreasonable confidence in divine favor.

The awe of his majesty will keep us from *presumption*. *Rogers.*

PRE-SUMP'TIVE, *a.* Taken by previous supposition; grounded on probable evidence.

2. Unreasonably confident; adventuring without reasonable ground to expect success; presumptuous; arrogant. *Brown.*

Presumptive evidence, in *law*, is that which is derived from circumstances which necessarily or usually attend a fact, as distinct from direct evidence or positive proof.

Presumptive evidence of felony should be cautiously admitted. *Blackstone.*

Presumptive heir; one who would inherit an estate if the ancestor should die with things in their present state, but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by the birth of a nearer heir before the death of the ancestor. Thus the *presumptive* succession of a brother or nephew may be destroyed by the birth of a child. *Presumptive heir* is distinguished from *heir apparent*, whose right of inheritance is indefeasible, provided he outlives the ancestor. *Blackstone.*

PRE-SUMP'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By presumption, or supposition grounded on probability. *Burke.*

PRE-SUMPT'U-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *presomptueux*; It. and Sp. *presuntuoso*.]

1. Bold and confident to excess; adventuring without reasonable ground of success; hazarding safety on too slight grounds; rash; *applied to persons*; as, a *presumptuous* commander.

There is a class of *presumptuous* men whom age has not made cautious, nor adversity wise. *Buckminster.*

2. Founded on presumption; proceeding from excess of confidence; *applied to things*; as, *presumptuous* hope. *Milton.*

3. Arrogant; insolent; as, a *presumptuous* priest. *Shak.*

Presumptuous pride. *Dryden.*

4. Unduly confident; irreverent with respect to sacred things.

5. Willful; done with bold design, rash confidence, or in violation of known duty; as, a *presumptuous* sin.

PRE-SUMPT'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* With rash confidence.

2. Arrogantly; insolently.

3. Willfully; in bold defiance of conscience or violation of known duty; as, to sin *presumptuously*. *Num.* xv.

4. With groundless and vain confidence in the divine favor. *Hammond.*

PRE-SUMPT'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being presumptuous or rashly confident; groundless confidence; arrogance; irreverent boldness or forwardness.

PRE-SUP-PŌ'SAL, (pre-sup-pō'zal,) *n.* [*pre* and *supposal*.]

Supposal previously formed; presupposition. *Hooker.*

PRE SUP-PŌSE', (pre-sup-pōze',) *v. t.* [Fr. *presupposer*; It. *presupporre*; Eng. *pre* and *suppose*.]

To suppose as previous; to imply as antecedent. The existence of created things *presupposes* the existence of a Creator.

Each kind of knowledge *presupposes* many necessary things learned in other sciences and known beforehand. *Hooker.*

PRE-SUP-PŌS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Supposed to be antecedent.

PRE-SUP-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Supposing to be previous.

PRE-SUP-PO SI''TION, (-zish'un,) *n.* Supposition previously formed.

2. Supposition of something antecedent.

PRE SUR-MISE', (pre-sur-mize',) *n.* [*pre* and *surmise.*]

A surmise previously formed. *Shak.*

PRE-TENCE', (pre-tens',) *n.* [L. *pretensus, pretendo.*]

1. A holding out or offering to others something false or feigned; a presenting to others, either in words or actions, a false or hypocritical appearance, usually with a view to conceal what is real, and thus to deceive. Under *pretence* of giving liberty to nations, the prince conquered and enslaved them. Under *pretence* of patriotism, ambitious men serve their own selfish purposes.

Let not Trojans, with a feigned *pretence*
Of proffered peace, delude the Latian prince. *Dryden.*

It is sometimes preceded by *on*; as, *on pretence* of revenging Cesar's death. *Middleton.*

2. Assumption; claim to notice.

Never was any thing of this *pretence* more ingeniously imparted. *Evelyn.*

3. Claim, true or false.

Primogeniture can not have any *pretence* to a right of solely inheriting property or power. *Locke.*

4. Something held out to terrify or for other purpose; as, a *pretence* of danger. *Shak.*

[For remarks on the spelling of this word, see PRETENSE.]

PRE-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *pretendo*; *præ*, before, and *tendo*, to tend, to reach, or stretch; Fr. *pretendre*; It. *pretendere*; Sp. *pretender.*]

1. *Literally*, to reach or stretch forward; used by Dryden, but this use is not well authorized.

2. To hold out, as a false appearance; to offer something feigned instead of that which is real; to simulate, in words or actions.

This let him know,
Lest, willfully transgressing, he *pretend*
Surprisal. *Milton.*

3. To show hypocritically; as, to *pretend* great zeal when the heart is not engaged; to *pretend* patriotism for the sake of gaining popular applause or obtaining an office.

4. To exhibit as a cover for something hidden.

Lest that too heavenly form, *pretended*
To hellish falsehood, snare them. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

5. To claim.

Chiefs shall be grudged the part which they *pretend.* *Dryden.*

In this sense, we generally use *pretend to.*

6. To intend; to design. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

PRE-TEND', *v. i.* To put in a claim, truly or falsely; to hold out the appearance of being, possessing, or performing. A man may *pretend* to be a physician, and *pretend* to perform great cures; bad men often *pretend* to be patriots.

PRE-TEND'ED, *pp* Held out, as a false appearance; feigned; simulated.

2. *a.* Ostensible; hypocritical; as, a *pretended* reason or motive, *pretended* zeal.

PRE-TEND'ED-LY, *adv.* By false appearance or representation. *Hammond.*

PRE-TEND'ER, *n.* One who makes a show of something not real; one who lays claim to any thing.

2. In *English history*, the heir of the royal family of Stuart who laid claim to the crown of Great Britain, but was excluded by law. *Burnet.*

PRE-TEND'ER-SHIP, *n.* The right or claim of the pretender. *Swift.*

PRE-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Holding out a false appearance, laying claim to, or attempting to make others believe one is what in truth he is not, or that he has or does something which he has or does not; making hypocritical professions.

PRE-TEND'ING-LY, *adv.* Arrogantly; presumptuously.

PRE-TENSE', (pre-tens',) *n.* [L. *pretensus, pretendo.*]

1. A holding out or offering to others something false or feigned; a presenting to others, either in words or actions, a false or hypocritical appearance, usually with a view to conceal what is real, and thus to deceive. Under *pretense* of giving liberty to nations, the prince conquered and enslaved them; under *pretense* of patriotism, ambitious men serve their own selfish purposes.

Let not Trojans, with a feigned *pretense*
Of proffered peace, delude the Latian prince. *Dryden.*

It is sometimes preceded by *on*; as, *on pretense* of revenging Cesar's death. *Middleton.*

2. Assumption, claim to notice.

Never was any thing of this *pretense* more ingeniously imparted. *Evelyn.*

3. Claim, true or false.

Primogeniture can not have any *pretense* to a right of solely inheriting property or power *Locke.*

4. Something held out to terrify or for other purpose; as, a *pretense* of danger. *Shak.*

[This word, like *expense*, has, till of late, been spelled with a *c*; but it ought to undergo the same change with *expense*, the reason being the same, viz., that *s* must be used in the derivatives, *pretension*, &c., as in *expensive.*]

PRE-TENS'ED, (pre-tenst',) *a.* Pretended; feigned; as, a *pretensed* right to land. [*Little used.*] *Encye.*

PRE-TEN'SION, (pre-ten'shun,) *n.* [It. *pretensione*; Fr. *pretention.*]

1. Claim, true or false; a holding out the appearance of right or possession of a thing, with a view to make others believe what is not real, or what, if true, is not yet known or admitted. A man may make *pretensions* to rights which he can not maintain; he may make *pretensions* to skill which he does not possess; and he may make *pretensions* to skill or acquirements which he really possesses, but which he is not known to possess. Hence we speak of ill-founded *pretensions* and well-founded *pretensions.*

2. Claim to something to be obtained, or a desire to obtain something, manifested by words or actions. Any citizen may have *pretensions* to the honor of representing the state in the senate or house of representatives.

The commons demand that the consulship should be in common to the *pretensions* of any Roman. *Swift.*

Men indulge those opinions and practices that favor their *pretensions* *L'Estrange.*

3. Fictitious appearance; a *Latin phrase not now used.*

This was but an invention and *pretension* given out by the Spaniards. *Bacon.*

PRE-TENT'A-TIVE, *a.* [L. *præ* and *tento*, to try.]

That may be previously tried or attempted. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

PRE'TER, a Latin preposition, (*præter,*) is used in some English words as a prefix. Its proper signification is *beyond*, hence, *beside, more.*

PRE-TER IM-PER'FECT, *a.* [L. *præter*, beyond or beside, and *imperfectus*, unfinished.]

In *grammar*, an epithet designating the tense which expresses action or being not perfectly past; more usually called the *imperfect* tense.

PRE'TER-IT, *a.* [L. *præteritus, prætereo*; *præter*, beyond, and *eo*, to go.]

Past; applied to the tense in grammar which expresses an action or being perfectly past or finished, often that which is just past or completed, but without a specification of time. It is called also the *perfect* tense; as, *scripsi*, I *have written.* We say, "I *have written* a letter to my correspondent;" in which sentence, the time is supposed to be not distant and not specified. But when the time is mentioned, we use the *imperfect* tense, so called; as, "I *wrote* to my correspondent yesterday." In this use of the *preterit* or perfect tense, the English differs from the French, in which *j'ai écrit hier* is correct; but I *have written yesterday*, would be very bad English.

PRE-TER-I''TION, (pre-ter-ish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *præterео*, to pass by.]

1. The act of going past; the state of being past. *Hall.*

2. In *rhetoric*, a figure by which, in pretending to pass over any thing, we make a summary mention of it; as, "I will not say, he is valiant, he is learned, he is just," &c. The most artful praises are those bestowed by way of *preterition.* *Encye.*

PRE-TER'I-TIVE, *a.* In *grammar*, an epithet applied to verbs used only or chiefly in the preterit or past tenses.

PRE'TER-IT-NESS, *n.* [from *preterit.*] The state of being past. [*Little used.*] *Bentley.*

PRE-TER-LAPS'ED, (-lapst',) *a.* [L. *præterlapsus, præterlabor*; *præter* and *labor*, to glide.]

Past; gone by; as, *preterlapsed* ages. *Walker.*

PRE-TER-LE'GAL, *a.* [L. *præter* and *legal.*]

Exceeding the limits of law; not legal. [*Little used.*] *K. Charles.*

PRE-TER-MIS'SION, (-mish'un,) *n.* [L. *prætermissio*, from *prætermitto.*]

1. A passing by; omission.

2. In *rhetoric*, the same as PRETERITION.

PRE-TER-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *prætermitto*; *præter*, beyond, and *mitto*, to send.]

To pass by; to omit. *Bacon.*

PRE-TER-MIT'TED, *pp.* Passed by; omitted.

PRE-TER-NAT'U-RAL, *a.* [L. *præter* and *natural.*]

Beyond what is natural, or different from what is natural, irregular. We call those events in the physical world *preternatural*, which are extraordinary, which are deemed to be *beyond* or without the ordinary course of things, and yet are not deemed miraculous, in distinction from events which are *supernatural*, which cannot be produced by physical laws or powers, and must therefore be produced by a direct exertion of omnipotence. We also apply the epithet to things uncommon or irregular; as, a *preternatural* swelling; a *preternatural* pulse; a *preternatural* excitement or temper.

PRE TER-NAT U-RAL'I-TY, *n.* Preternaturalness. [*Little used.*] *Smith.*

PRE-TER-NAT'U-RAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner beyond or aside from the common order of nature; as, vessels of the body *preternaturally* distended.

PRE-TER-NAT'U-RAL-NESS, *n.* A state or manner different from the common order of nature.

PRE-TER-PER'FECT, *a.* [L. *præter* and *perfectus.*]

Literally, *more than complete or finished*; an epithet equivalent to *preterit*, applied to the tense of verbs which expresses action or being absolutely past; more usually called the *perfect* tense. [*Grammar.*] *Spectator.*

PRE-TER-PLU'PER-FECT, *a.* [L. *præter*, beyond, *plus*, more, and *perfectus*, perfect.]

Literally, *beyond more than perfect*; an epithet designating the tense of verbs which expresses action or being as past at or before another past event or time; more usually called the *pluperfect* tense; better denominated the *prior past* tense, that is, past prior to another event.

PRE-TEX', *v. t.* [L. *prætexo*; *præ* and *texo*, or *tego*, *textum.*]

To cloak; to conceal. [*Not used.*] *Edwards.*

PRE-TEXT' or PRE'TEXT, *n.* [L. *prætextus*; Fr. *pretexte*; It. *pretesto*; Sp. *pretexto.*]

Pretense, false appearance; ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a color or cover for the real reason or motive. He gave plausible reasons for his conduct but these were only a *pretext* to conceal his real motives.

He made pretext that I should only go
And help convey his freight, but thought not so. *Chapman.*
They suck the blood of those they depend on, under a *pretext* of service and kindness. *L'Estrange.*

PRE'TOR, *n.* [L. *prætor*, from the root of *præ*, before.]

An officer among the ancient Romans. *Originally*, the pretor was a kind of third consul; but at an early period, two pretors were appointed; the first of whom (*prætor urbanus*) was a kind of mayor or city judge; the other (*prætor peregrinus*) was a judge of cases in which one or both of the parties were foreigners. Still later, the number of pretors or judges was further increased. *Smith's Dict.*

In *modern times*, the word is sometimes used for a mayor or magistrate. *Dryden. Spectator.*

PRE-TO'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a pretor or judge; judicial. *Burke.*

PRE-TO'RI-AN, *a.* Belonging to a pretor or judge; judicial; exercised by the pretor; as, *pretorian* power or authority. *Bacon.*

Pretorian bands, or *guards*, or *pretorians*, in *Roman history*, were the emperor's guards. Their number was increased by Vitellius to sixteen thousand men. *Smith's Dict.*

Pretorian gate; in a *Roman camp*, that one of its four gates which lay next the enemy. *Brande.*

PRE'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of pretor. *Warton.*

PRET'TI-LY, (prit'ti-ly,) *adv.* [from *pretty.*] In a pretty manner; with neatness and taste; pleasingly; without magnificence or splendor; as, a woman *prettily* dressed, a parterre *prettily* ornamented with flowers.

2. With decency, good manners, and decorum, without dignity.

Children kept out of ill company, take a pride to behave themselves *prettily.* *Locke.*

PRET'TI-NESS, (prit'ti-ness,) *n.* [from *pretty.*] Diminutive beauty; a pleasing form without stateliness or dignity; as, the *prettiness* of the face; the *prettiness* of a bird or other small animal; the *prettiness* of dress. *More.*

2. Neatness and taste displayed on small objects; as, the *prettiness* of a flower-bed.

3. Decency of manners; pleasing propriety without dignity or elevation; as, the *prettiness* of a child's behavior.

PRET'TY, (prit'ty,) *a.* [Sax. *prætig*, adorned; *prætig*, sly, crafty; Dan. *prydet*, adorned; Sw. *prydd*, id.; W. *pryd*, comeliness, beauty, also, that is present, stated time, hour or season, visage, aspect; *prydain*, exhibiting presence or an open countenance, beautiful; *prydiaw*, to represent an object, to record an event, to render seasonable, to set apart a time, to become seasonable. The word seems to be connected with *priawd*, appropriate, proper, fitting, whence *priodi*, to render appropriate, to espouse or marry, and *priodverch*, a *bride.* Hence it is evident the radical sense is set, or, as we say, *set off*, implying enlargement.]

1. Having diminutive beauty; of a pleasing form without the strong lines of beauty, or without gracefulness and dignity; as, a *pretty* face; a *pretty* person; a *pretty* flower.

The *pretty* gentleman is the most complaisant creature in the world. *Spectator.*
That which is little can be but *pretty*, and by claiming dignity becomes ridiculous. *Johnson.*

2. Neat and appropriate without magnificence or splendor; as, a *pretty* dress.

3. Handsome; neatly arranged or ornamented; as, a *pretty* flower-bed.

4. Neat; elegant without elevation or grandeur; as, a *pretty* tale or story; a *pretty* song or composition.

5. Sly; crafty; as, he has played his friend a *pretty* trick. This seems to be the sense of the word in this phrase, according with the Saxon *pretig*. And hence, perhaps, the phrase a *pretty* fellow.

6. Small; diminutive; in contempt. He will make a *pretty* figure in a triumph.

7. Not very small; moderately large; as, a *pretty* way off.

Cut off the stalks of cucumbers, immediately after their bearing, close by the earth, and then cast a *pretty* quantity of earth upon the plant, and they will bear next year before the ordinary time. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

PRET'TY, (prit'ty,) *adv.* In some degree; tolerably; moderately; as, a farm *pretty* well stocked; the colors became *pretty* vivid; I am *pretty* sure of the fact; the wind is *pretty* fair. The English half penny is *pretty* near the value of the American cent. In these and similar phrases, *pretty* expresses less than *very*.

The writer *pretty* plainly professes himself a sincere Christian. *Atterbury.*

PRET'TY-SPŌK-EN, *a.* Spoken or speaking prettily.

PRE-TYP'I-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* [*from pretypify.*] Antecedently represented by type; prefigured.

PRE-TYP'I-FY, *v. t.* [*pre* and *typify.*] To prefigure; to exhibit previously in a type. *Pearson.*

PRE-TYP'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Prefiguring.

PRE-VAIL', *v. i.* [Fr. *prevaloir*; It. *prevalere*; Sp. *prevalecer*; L. *prævaleo*; *præ*, before, and *valeo*, to be strong or well. *Valeo* seems to be from the same root as the Eng. *well*. The primary sense is, to stretch or strain forward, to advance.]

1. To overcome; to gain the victory or superiority; to gain the advantage.

When Moses held up his hand, Israel *prevailed*; when he let down his hand, Amalek *prevailed*. — Ex. xvii.

With *over* or *against*.

David *prevailed over* the Philistine with a sling and with a stone. — 1 Sam. xvii.

This kingdom could *never prevail against* the united power of England. *Swift.*

2. To be in force; to have effect, power, or influence.

This custom makes the short-sighted bigots and the warier skeptics, as far as it *prevails*. *Locke.*

3. To be predominant; to extend over with force or effect. The fever *prevailed* in a great part of the city.

4. To gain or have predominant influence; to operate with effect. These reasons, arguments, or motives ought to *prevail* with all candid men. In this sense, it is followed by *with*.

5. To persuade or induce; with *on* or *upon*. They *prevailed on* the president to ratify the treaty. It is also followed by *with*. They could not *prevail with* the king to pardon the offender. But *on* is more common in modern practice.

6. To succeed. The general attempted to take the fort by assault, but did not *prevail*. The most powerful arguments were employed, but they did not *prevail*.

PRE-VAIL'ED, *pp.* Gained advantage; persuaded; succeeded.

PRE-VAIL'ING, *ppr.* Gaining advantage, superiority, or victory; having effect; persuading; succeeding.

2. *a.* Predominant; having more influence; prevalent; superior in power. The love of money and the love of power are the *prevailing* passions of men.

3. Efficacious.

Saints shall assist thee with *prevailing* prayers. *Rowe.*

4. Predominant; most general; as, the *prevailing* disease of a climate; a *prevailing* opinion. Intemperance is the *prevailing* vice of many countries.

PRE-VAIL'ING-LY, *adv.* So as to prevail or have influence.

PRE-VAIL'MENT, *n.* Prevalence. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

PREV'A-LENCE, } *n.* Superior strength, influence,
PREV'A-LEN-CY, } or efficacy; most efficacious force in producing an effect.

The duke better knew what kind of arguments were of *prevalence* with him. *Clarendon.*

2. Predominance; most general reception or practice; as, the *prevalance* of vice, or of corrupt maxims; the *prevalence* of opinion or fashion.

3. Most general existence or extension; as, the *prevalence* of a disease.

4. Success; as, the *prevalence* of prayer.

PREV'A-LENT, *a.* Gaining advantage or superiority; victorious.

Brennus told the Roman embassadors, that *prevalent* arms were as good as any title. *Raleigh.*

2. Powerful; efficacious; successful; as, *prevalent* supplications.

3. Predominant; most generally received or current; as, a *prevalent* opinion. *Woodward.*

4. Predominant; most general; extensively existing; as, a *prevalent* disease.

PREV'A-LENT-LY, *adv.* With predominance or superiority; powerfully.

The evening star so falls into the main,
To rise at morn more *prevalently* bright. *Prior.*

PRE-VAR'I-CATE, *v. i.* [It. *prevaricare*; Sp. *prevaricar*; Fr. *prevariquer*; L. *prævaricor*; *præ* and *varico*, *varicor*, to straddle.]

1. To shuffle; to quibble; to shift or turn from one side to the other, from the direct course or from truth; to play foul play.

I would think better of himself, than that he would willfully *prevaricate*. *Stillingfleet.*

2. In *the civil law*, to collude; as, where an informer colludes with the defendant, and makes a sham prosecution. *Encyc.*

3. In *English law*, to undertake a thing falsely and deceitfully, with the purpose of defeating or destroying it. *Cowel.*

PRE-VAR'I-CA-TOR, *n.* One that prevaricates; a shuffler; a quibbler.

2. A sham dealer; one who colludes with a defendant in a sham prosecution. *Civil Law.*

3. One who abuses his trust.

PRE-VĒNE', *v. t.* [L. *prævenio*; *præ*, before, and *venio*, to come.]

Literally, to come before; hence, to hinder. [*Not used.*] *Philips.*

PRE-VEN'I-ENT, *a.* [L. *prævenions.*]

Going before; preceding; as, *prevenient* grace. Hence, preventive *Milton.*

PRE-VENT', *v. t.* [L. *prævenio*, *præ*, before, and *venio*, to come; It. *prevenire*; Sp. and Fr. *prevenir.*]

1. To hinder; to stop or intercept the approach, access, or performance of a thing. Foresight and care will *prevent* many ills and misfortunes in human life. Religion supplies consolation under afflictions which can not be *prevented*. It is often easier to *prevent* evils than to remedy them.

[*The following significations of the word, formerly used, are obsolete.*]

2. To go before; to precede. *Ps.* cxix. 148.

3. To take hold on; to seize. *Job* xxx. 16.

4. To succor. *Ps.* lix, 10, and *Common Prayer.*

5. To anticipate.

Their ready guilt *preventing* thy commands. *Pope.*

6. To preoccupy; to preëngage.

Thou hast *prevented* us with overtures of love. *K. Charles.*

PRE-VENT', *v. i.* To come before the usual time. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

PRE-VENT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be prevented or hindered. *Reynolds.*

[PREVENTATIVE is a gross blunder.]

PRE-VENT'ED, *pp.* Hindered from happening or taking effect.

PRE-VENT'ER, *n.* One that goes before. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

2. One that hinders; a hinderer, that which hinders; as, a *preventer* of evils or of disease.

PRE-VENT'ING, *ppr.* Going before. [*Obs.*]

2. Hindering; obviating.

PRE-VENT'ING-LY, *adv.* In such a manner or way as to hinder. *Dr. Walker.*

PRE-VEN'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of going before. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. Preoccupation; anticipation. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

3. The act of hindering; hinderance; obstruction of access or approach.

Prevention of sin is one of the greatest mercies God can vouchsafe. *South.*

4. Prejudice; prepossession; a *French sense, but not in use in English.* *Dryden.*

PRE-VEN'TION-AL, *a.* Tending to prevent. *Dict.*

PRE-VENT'IVE, *a.* Tending to hinder; hindering the access of; as, a medicine *preventive* of disease. *Brown.*

PRE-VENT'IVE, *n.* That which prevents; that which intercepts the access or approach of. Temperance and exercise are excellent *preventives* of debility and languor.

2. An antidote previously taken. A medicine may be taken as a *preventive* of disease.

PRE-VENT'IVE SERV'ICE, *n.* In *Great Britain*, the duty performed by the armed police in guarding the coast against smuggling.

PRE-VENT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By way of prevention; in a manner that tends to hinder.

PRE'VI-OUS, *a.* [L. *prævius*; *præ*, before, and *via*, way, that is, a going, Sax. *weg.*]

Going before in time; being or happening before something else; antecedent; prior; as, a *previous* intimation of a design; a *previous* notion; a *previous* event.

Sound from the mountain, *previous* to the storm,
Rolls o'er the muttering earth. *Thomson.*

PRE'VI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In time preceding; beforehand; antecedently; as, a plan *previously* formed.

PRE'VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Antecedence; priority in time.

PRE-VI'SION, (-vizh'un,) *n.* [L. *provisus*, *provideo*; *pra*, before, and *video*, to see.]

Foresight; foreknowledge; prescience. *Encyc.*

PRE-WARN', *v. t.* [See WARN.] To warn beforehand; to give previous notice of. *Beaum.*

PRE-WARN'ED, *pp.* Given previous notice of.

PRE-WARN'ING, *ppr.* Warning beforehand.

PREY, (prā,) *n.* [L. *præda*; It. *preda*; Fr. *proie*; Arm. *preiz* or *preah*; D. *prooi.* In Welsh, *prait*, Ir. *preit*, signifies booty or spoil of cattle taken in war, also a flock or herd; *preitiaw*, to herd, to collect a herd, to drive off or make booty of cattle.]

1. Spoil; booty; plunder; goods taken by force from an enemy in war.

And they brought the captives, and the *prey*, and the spoil, to Moses and Eleazar the priest. — Num. xxxi.

In this passage, the captives are distinguished from *prey*. But sometimes *persons* are included.

They [Judah] shall become a *prey* and a spoil to all their enemies. — 2 Kings xxi.

2. That which is seized or may be seized by violence to be devoured; ravine. The eagle and the hawk dart upon their *prey*.

She sees herself the monster's *prey*. *Dryden.*
The old lion perisheth for lack of *prey*. — Job iv.

3. Ravage; depredation.

Hog in sloth, fox in stealth, lion in *prey*. *Shak.*

Animal or *beast of prey*, is a carnivorous animal; one that feeds on the flesh of other animals. The word is applied to the larger animals, as lions, tigers, hawks, vultures, &c., rather than to insects; yet an insect feeding on other insects, may be called an *animal of prey*.

PREY, (prā,) *v. i.* To *prey on*, or *upon*, is to rob; to plunder; to pillage.

2. To feed by violence, or to seize and devour. The wolf *preys on* sheep; the hawk *preys on* chickens.

3. To corrode; to waste gradually; to cause to pine away. Grief *preys on* the body and spirits; envy and jealousy *prey on* the health.

Language is too faint to show
His rage of love; it *preys* upon his life;
He pines, he sickens, he despairs, he dies. *Addison.*

PREY'ER, (prā'er,) *n.* He or that which preys; a plunderer; a waster; a devourer.

PREY'ING, (prā'ing,) *ppr.* Plundering; corroding; wasting gradually.

PRI'A-PISM, *n.* [from L. *Priapus.*] More or less permanent erection and rigidity of the penis, without concupiscence.

PRICE, *n.* [Fr. *prix*; It. *prezzo*; Sp. *precio*; Arm. *pris*; D. *prys*; G. *preis*; Dan. *pris*; W. *pris* or *prid*; *prisiaw*, to value, to apprize; *pridiaw*, to give a price, value, or equivalent, to pawn, to ransom; L. *pretium.* See PRAISE.]

1. The sum or amount of money at which a thing is valued, or the value which a seller sets on his goods in market. A man often sets a *price* on goods which he can not obtain, and often takes less than the *price* set.

2. The sum or equivalent given for an article; the cost; as, the *price* paid for a house, an ox, or a watch.

3. The current value or rate paid for any species of goods; as, the market *price* of wheat.

4. Value; estimation; excellence; worth.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her *price* is far above rubies. — Prov. xxxi.

5. Reward; recompense.

That vice may merit; 'tis the *price* of toil;
The knave deserves it when he tills the soil. *Pope.*

The price of redemption, is the atonement of Jesus Christ. 1 *Cor.* vi.

A price in the hands of a fool; the valuable offers of salvation, which he neglects. *Prov.* xvii.

PRICE, *v. t.* To pay for. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

2. To set a price on. [See PRIZE.]

PRICE-CUR'RENT, *n.* A paper or table of the current prices of merchandise, stocks, specie, bills of exchange, rate of exchange, &c.

PRIC'ED, (prist,) *a.* Set at a value; used in composition; as, high-*priced*, low-*priced*.

PRICE'LESS, *a.* Invaluable; too valuable to admit of a price. *Shak.*

2. Without value; worthless or unsalable. *J. Barlow.*

PRIC'ING, *ppr.* Setting a price on; valuing.

PRICK, *v. t.* [Sax. *priccian*; D. *prikken*; Dan. *prikker*; Sw. *pricka*; Ir. *priocam.*]

1. To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument or substance; as, to *prick* one with a pin, a needle, a thorn, or the like.

2. To erect a pointed thing, or with an acuminated point; applied chiefly to the ears, and primarily to the pointed ears of an animal. The horse *pricks* his ears, or *pricks up* his ears.

3. To fix by the point; as, to *prick* a knife into a board. *Newton.*

4. To hang on a point.

The cooks *prick* a slice on a prong of iron. *Sandys.*

5. To designate by a puncture or mark.

Some who are *pricked* for sheriffs, and are fit, set out of the bill. *Bacon.*

6. To spur; to goad; to incite; sometimes with *on* or *off*.

My duty *pricks* me on to utter that
Which no worldly good should draw from me. *Shak.*
But how if honor *prick* me *off*. *Shak.*

7. To affect with sharp pain; to sting with remorse.

When they heard this, they were *pricked* in their hearts. — Acts ii. Ps. lxxiii.

8. To make acid or pungent to the taste; as, wine is *pricked*. *Hudibras.*

9. To write a musical composition with the proper notes on a scale.

10. In *seamen's language*, to run a middle seam through the cloth of a sail. *Mar. Dict.*

To prick a chart, is to trace a ship's course on a chart. *Mar. Dict.*

PRICK, *v. i.* To become acid; as, cider *pricks* in the rays of the sun.

2. To dress one's self for show.

3. To come upon the spur; to shoot along.

Before each van
Prick forth the airy knights. *Milton.*

4. To aim at a point, mark, or place. *Hawkins.*

PRICK, *n.* [Sax. *pricca*; Sw. *prick* or *preka*; *tandpreka*, a tooth-pick; Ir. *p. ioca*.]

1. A slender, pointed instrument or substance, which is hard enough to pierce the skin; a goad; a spur.

It is hard for thee to kick against the *pricks*. — Acts ix.

2. Sharp, stinging pain; remorse. *Shak.*

3. A spot or mark at which archers aim. *Carew.*

4. A point; a fixed place. *Spenser.*

5. A puncture or place entered by a point. *Brown.*

6. The print of a hare on the ground.

7. In *seamen's language*, a small roll; as, a *prick* of spun yarn; a *prick* of tobacco.

PRICK'-POST, *n.* In *architecture*, a post in wooden buildings formed intermediately between two principal posts. *Brande.*

PRICK'ED, (prikt,) *pp.* Pierced with a sharp point: spurred; goaded; stung with pain; rendered acid or pungent; marked; designated.

PRICK'ER, *n.* A sharp-pointed instrument. *Moxon.*

2. In *colloquial sense*, a prickle.

3. A light horseman. [*Not in use.*] *Hayward.*

PRICK'ET, *n.* A buck in his second year. *Manwood.*

PRICK'ING, *ppr.* Piercing with a sharp point; goading; affecting with pungent pain; making or becoming acid.

PRICK'ING, *n.* The act of piercing with a sharp point.

2. In *farriery*, the driving of a nail into a horse's foot so as to produce lameness; also, the same as NICKING. *Farm. Encyc. Gardner.*

3. A sensation of sharp pain, or of being pricked.

PRICK'LE, (prick'l,) *n.* In *botany*, a small, pointed shoot or sharp process, growing from the *bark* only, and thus distinguished from the *thorn*, which grows from the *wood* of a plant. Thus, the rose, the bramble, the gooseberry, and the barberry are armed with *prickles*. *Martyn.*

2. A sharp, pointed process of an animal.

PRICK'LE-BACK, *n.* A small fish, so named from the prickles on its back; the stickle-back. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

PRICK'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *prickly*.] The state of having many prickles.

PRICK'LOUSE, *n.* A low word in contempt for a tailor. *L'Estrange.*

PRICK'LY, *a.* Full of sharp points or prickles; armed with prickles; as, a *prickly* shrub. *Martyn. Swift.*

PRICK'LY-PEAR, *n.* A name applied to various species of Cactus, especially to the Cactus opuntia, a fleshy and succulent plant, destitute of leaves, covered with *spines*, and consisting of flattened joints inserted upon each other. It produces a purplish, edible fruit. *Encyc. Am.*

PRICK'MAD-AM, *n.* A species of houseleek. *Johnson.*

PRICK'PUNCH, *n.* A piece of tempered steel with a round point, to prick a round mark on cold iron. *Moxon.*

PRICK'SONG, *n.* A song set to music, or a variegated song; in distinction from a plain song. *Shak. Bale.*

PRICK'WOOD, *n.* A European shrub of the genus Euonymus, so named from the use of the wood formerly as skewers. *Loudon.*

PRIDE, *n.* [Sax. *pryt*, *pryde*; D. *prat*, proud.]

1. Inordinate self-esteem; an unreasonable conceit of one's own superiority in talents, beauty, wealth, accomplishments, rank, or elevation in office, which manifests itself in lofty airs, distance, reserve, and often in contempt of others.

Martial *pride* looks down on industry. *T. Dawes.*
Pride goeth before destruction. — Prov. xvi.
Pride that dines on vanity sups on contempt. *Franklin.*
All *pride* is abject and mean. *Johnson.*
Those that walk in *pride* he is able to abase. — Dan. iv.

2. Insolence; rude treatment of others; insolent exultation.

That hardly we escaped the *pride* of France. *Shak.*

3. Generous elation of heart; a noble self-esteem springing from a consciousness of worth.

The honest *pride* of conscious virtue. *Smith.*

4. Elevation; loftiness.

A falcon towering in her *pride* of place. *Shak.*

5. Decoration; ornament; beauty displayed.

Whose lofty trees yclad with summer's *pride*. *Spenser.*
Be his this sword,
Whose ivory sheath, inwrought with curious *pride*,
Adds graceful terror to the wearer's side. *Pope.*

6. Splendid show; ostentation.

In this array, the war of either side
Through Athens passed with military *pride*. *Dryden.*

7. That of which men are proud; that which excites boasting.

I will cut off the *pride* of the Philistines. — Zech. ix. Zeph. iii.

8. Excitement of the sexual appetite in a female beast. *Shak.*

9. Proud persons. *Ps.* xxxvi.

PRIDE, *v. t.* With the reciprocal pronoun, to *pride one's self*, to indulge pride; to take pride; to value one's self; to gratify self-esteem. They *pride themselves* in their wealth, dress, or equipage. He *prides himself* in his achievements.

PRIDE'FUL, *a.* Full of pride; insolent; scornful. *Richardson.*

PRIDE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of pride; without pride. *Chaucer.*

PRID'ING, *ppr.* Indulging pride or self-esteem; taking pride; valuing one's self.

PRID'ING-LY, *adv.* With pride; in pride of heart. *Barrow.*

PRIE; supposed to be so written for PRIVET. *Tusser.*

PRIE, for PRY. *Chaucer.*

PRIEF, for PROOF. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

PRI'ER, *n.* [from *pry*.] One who inquires narrowly; one who searches and scrutinizes.

PRIEST, (preest,) *n.* [Sax. *preost*; D. and G. *priester*; Dan. *præst*; Fr. *prêtre*; It. *prete*; from L. *præstes*, a chief, one that presides; *præ*, before, and *sto*, to stand, or *sisto*, or Gr. ἵστημι; or contracted from *presbyter*. In Persic, پرستش *parastash* is worship; پرستیدن *parastidan*, to worship, to adore.]

1. *Originally* and *properly*, one who officiates at the altar or performs the rites of sacrifice, (ἱερευς, *sacerdos*,) Thus it is used in the pagan writers and in the Holy Scriptures. *Murdock.*

In primitive ages, the fathers of families, princes, and kings, were priests. Thus Cain and Abel, Noah, Abraham, Melchizedeck, Job, Isaac, and Jacob, offered their own sacrifices. In the days of Moses, the office of priest was restricted to the tribe of Levi, and the priesthood consisted of three orders, the high priests, the priests, and the Levites, and the office was made hereditary in the family of Aaron.

Every *priest* taken from among men is ordained for men in things pertaining to God, that he may offer both gifts and sacrifices for sins. — Heb. v.

2. In *the Latin* and *Greek churches*, one who is authorized to consecrate the host and to say mass; but *especially*, one of the lowest order possessing this power. *Murdock.*

3. In *the Protestant Episcopal church*, a presbyter; one who belongs to the intermediate order between bishop and deacon. He is authorized to perform all ministerial services except that of ordination and confirmation.

The *Protestant non-Episcopal churches* discard the title *priest*; yet it is sometimes used, either ignorantly or contemptuously, for a pastor or an ordained minister of the gospel. *Murdock.*

PRIEST'CRAFT, (preest'kraft,) *n.* [*priest* and *craft*.] The stratagems and frauds of priests; fraud or imposition in religious concerns; management of selfish and ambitious priests to gain wealth and power, or to impose on the credulity of others. *Pope. Spectator.*

PRIEST'ESS, *n.* A female, among pagans, who officiated in sacred things. *Addison. Swift.*

PRIEST'HOOD, *n.* The office or character of a priest. *Whitgifte.*

2. The order of men set apart for sacred offices; the order composed of priests. *Dryden.*

PRIEST'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a priest, or that which belongs to priests. *Shak.*

PRIEST'LI-NESS, *n.* The appearance and manner of a priest.

PRIEST'LY, (preest'le,) *a.* Pertaining to a priest or to priests; sacerdotal; as, the *priestly* office.

2. Becoming a priest; as, *priestly* sobriety and purity of life.

PRIEST'RID-DEN, *a.* [*priest* and *ridden*. See RIDE.]

Managed or governed by priests. *Swift.*

PRIEVE, for PROVE. *Spenser.*

PRIG, *n.* [G. *frech*, bold, saucy, impudent.]

1. A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical fellow. *Addison. Swift.*

2. A thief.

PRIG, *v. i.* To haggle about the price of a commodity [*Obs.*] *Ramsay's Poems.*

PRIG, *v. t.* To filch or steal.

PRIG'GISH, *a.* Affected; coxcomical; conceited. *Brockett.*

PRIG'GISM, } *n.* The manners of a prig. *Ed. Rev.*
PRIG'GER-Y, }

PRIG'GISH-LY, *adv.* In a priggish manner.

PRILL, *n.* A birt or turbot. *Ainsworth.*

PRIM, *a.* [Russ. *primo*, or *priamo*, in a right line, directly; *priamei*, straight, direct, true, just. See PRIME.]

Properly, straight; erect; hence, formal; precise; affectedly nice. *Swift.*

PRIM, *v. t.* To deck with great nicety; to form with affected preciseness.

PRIM, *n.* A plant, Privet, Ligustrum vulgare, a native of Europe, but naturalized in the United States; a shrub six or eight feet high.

PRI'MA-CY, *n.* [It. *primazia*; Fr. *primatie*; Sp. *primacia*; from L. *primatus*, from *primus*, first. See PRIME.]

1. The chief ecclesiastical station or dignity in a national church; the office or dignity of an archbishop. *Clarendon.*

2. Excellency; supremacy. *Barrow.*

PRI'MA DON'NA, [It.] The first female singer in an opera.

PRI'MA FA'CI-E, (-fa'she-e,) [L.] At first view or appearance.

PRI'MAGE, *n.* In *commerce*, a certain allowance paid by the shipper or consignee of goods to the mariners and master of a vessel, for loading the same. *McCulloch.*

PRI'MAL, *a.* [See PRIME.] First. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

PRI-MAL'I-TY, *n.* State of being primal. *Baxter.*

PRI'MA-RI-LY, *adv.* [from *primary*.] In the first place; originally; in the first intention. The word emperor *primarily* signifies a general or military commander-in-chief. In diseases, the physician is to attend to the part *primarily* affected.

PRI'MA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being first in time, in act, or intention. *Norris.*

PRI'MA-RY, *a.* [L. *primarius*. See PRIME.]

1. First in order of time; original; as, the church of Christ in its *primary* institution. *Pearson.*

These I call original or *primary* qualities of body. *Locke.*

2. First in dignity or importance; chief; principal. Our ancestors considered the education of youth of *primary* importance.

3. First or lowest in order; preparatory to something higher; as, *primary* assemblies; *primary* schools.

4. Radical; original; as, the *primary* sense of a word.

5. A term applied to the stiff quills in the last joint of a bird's wing.

Primary planets. See PLANET.

Primary qualities of bodies, are such as are original and inseparable from them.

PRI'MA-RY, *n.* That which stands highest in rank or importance, as opposed to SECONDARY.

2. A name of the large feathers on the last joint of a bird's wing.

PRI'MATE, *n.* [It. *primato*; Fr. *primat*; Low L. *primas*. See PRIME.]

The chief ecclesiastic in a national church; an archbishop. *Encyc. Swift.*

PRI'MATE-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of an archbishop.

PRI-MA'TIAL, (-shal,) *a.* Pertaining to a primate. *D'Anville, Trans.*

PRI-MAT'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a primate. *Barrow.*

PRIME, *a.* [L. *primus*; Sax. *frum*, Goth. *frum*, beginning, origin; Goth. *frumist*, first; Dan. *frem*, forward, straight on; *fremmer*, to forward or promote;

Sw. *fram, främja*; W. *prif*, first; *priviaw*, to grow up, to increase, to prosper; Ir. *priomh*, first, and *reamair*, beginning. See Class Rm, No. 3, 7, 9.]

1. First in order of time; original; as, *prime* fathers; *prime* creation. *Shak.*

In this sense, the use of the word is nearly superseded by PRIMITIVE, except in the phrase *prime* cost.

2. First in rank, degree, or dignity; as, *prime* minister.

3. First in excellence; as, *prime* wheat; cloth of a *prime* quality. Humility and resignation are *prime* virtues. *Dryden.*

4. Early; blooming.

His starry helm, unbuckled, showed him *prime*
In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton.*

5. First in value or importance.

Prime number, in *arithmetic*, a number which is divisible only by unity, as 5, 7, 11. *Hutton.*

Prime figure, in *geometry*, a figure which can not be divided into any other figure more simple than itself, as a triangle, a pyramid, &c.

PRIME, *n.* The first opening of day; the dawn; the morning.

Early and late it rung, at evening and at *prime*. *Spenser.*
The sweet hour of *prime*. *Milton.*

2. The beginning; the early days.

In the very *prime* of the world. *Hooker.*

3. The spring of the year.

Hope waits upon the flowery *prime*. *Waller.*

4. The spring of life; youth; hence, full health, strength, or beauty.

That crop the golden *prime* of this sweet prince. *Shak.*
The *prime* of youth. *Dryden.*

5. The best part.

Give him always of the *prime*. *Swift.*

6. The utmost perfection

The plants — would have been all in *prime*. *Woodward.*

7. In *the Roman Catholic church*, the first canonical hour, succeeding to lauds. *Encyc.*

8. In *fencing*, the first of the chief guards. *Encyc.*

9. In *chemistry*, *primes* are numbers employed, in conformity with the doctrine of definite proportions, to express the ratios in which bodies enter into combination. Primes, duly arranged in a table, constitute a scale of chemical equivalents. They also express the ratios of the weights of atoms, according to the atomic theory.

Prime of the moon; the new moon, when it first appears after the change. *Barlow.*

Prime vertical; the vertical circle which passes through the east and west points of the horizon. Dials projected on the plane of this circle, are called prime vertical, or north and south dials. *Brande.*

PRIME, *v. t.* To put powder in the pan of a musket or other fire-arm; or to lay a train of powder for communicating fire to a charge. *Encyc.*

2. To lay on the first color in painting. *Encyc.*

PRIME, *v. a.* To serve for the charge of a gun. *Beaum.*

PRIME MIN'IS-TER, *n.* The responsible head of a ministry or executive government; applied particularly to that of Great Britain.

PRIM'ED, (primd,) *pp.* Having powder in the pan; laid; the first color in painting.

PRIME'LY, *adv.* At first; originally; primarily.

2. Most excellently. [*South.*

PRIME'NESS, *n.* The state of being first.

2. Supreme excellence. [*Little used in either sense.*]

PRI'MER, *a.* First; original. [*Not in use.*] *Drayton.*

PRIM'ER, *n.* *Originally*, a small prayer-book for church service, or an office of the Virgin Mary; also, a work of elementary religious instruction.

2. A small, elementary book for teaching children to read.

PRI'MER-FINE, *n.* In *England*, a fine due to the king, on the writ or commencement of a suit by fine. *Blackstone.*

PRI-MERO, *n.* A game at cards. [Sp.]

PRI'MER-SEI'ZIN, *n.* [*prime* and *seizin.*] In *feudal law*, the right of the king, when a tenant in *capite* died seized of a knight's fee, to receive of the heir, if of full age one year's profits of the land if in possession, and half a year's profits if the land was in reversion expectant on an estate for life, abolished by 12 Car. II. *Encyc.*

PRI-ME'VAL, *a.* [L. *primus*, first, and *ævum*, age; *primævus.*]

Original; primitive; as, the *primeval* innocence of man, *primeval* day. *Blackmore.*

PRI-ME'VOUS, *a.* Primeval.

PRI MI-GE'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *primigenus*; *primus*, first, and *genus*, kind, or *gigno*, to beget.]

First born: original, primary. *Bp. Hall.*

PRI MIG'E-NOUS, *a.* [Supra.] First formed or generated; original: as, *semi-primigenous* strata.

PRI'MINE, (-in,) *n.* [L. *primus.*] [*Kirwan.*

In *botany*, the outermost integument of an ovule; one of the cases containing an ovule. *Lindley.*

PRIM'ING, *ppr.* Putting powder in the pan of a fire-arm.

2. Laying on the first color in painting.

PRIM'ING, *n.* The powder in the pan of a gun, or laid along the channel of a cannon for conveying fire to the charge.

2. Among *painters*, the first color laid on canvas, or on a building, &c.

3. In *steam-engines*, the hot water carried along by the steam from the boiler into the cylinder, which is always an evil. *Buchanan.*

PRIM'ING-WIRE, *n.* A pointed wire, used to penetrate the vent of a piece, for examining the powder of the charge, or for piercing the cartridge. *Encyc.*

PRI-MIP'I-LAR, *a.* [L. *primipilus*, the centurion of the first cohort of a Roman legion.]

Pertaining to the captain of the vanguard. *Barrow.*

PRI-MI''TIAL, (pri-mish'al,) *a.* Being of the first production. *Ainsworth.*

PRIM'I-TIVE, *a.* [It. *primitivo*; Fr. *primitif*; L. *primitivus*; from *primus*, first.]

1. Pertaining to the beginning or origin, or to early times; original, first; as, the *primitive* state of Adam; *primitive* innocence; *primitive* ages; the *primitive* church; the *primitive* Christian church or institutions; the *primitive* fathers. *White. Tillotson.*

2. Formal, affectedly solemn, imitating the supposed gravity of old times. *Johnson.*

3. Original, primary, radical; not derived; as, a *primitive* verb in grammar.

Primitive colors, in *painting*, are red, yellow, and blue, from the combination of which all other colors may be produced.

Primitive rocks: in *geology*, rocks supposed to be first formed, being irregularly crystallized, and aggregated without a cement, and containing no organic remains, as granite, gneiss, &c.

PRIM'I-TIVE, *n.* An original word; a word not derived from another.

PRIM'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Originally; at first. *Brown.*

2. Primarily; not derivatively.

3. According to the original rule or ancient practice. *South.*

PRIM'I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity. *Johnson.*

PRIM'I-TY, *n.* The state of being original. [*Not used.*] *Pearson.*

PRIM'MED, *pp.* Decked with great nicety.

PRIM'NESS, *n.* [from *prim.*] Affected formality or niceness; stiffness, preciseness.

PRIMO, [It.] In *music*, the first or leading part.

PRI-MO-GE'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *primigenius.* See PRIMIGENIAL.]

First born, made, or generated; original; primary; constituent; elemental; as, *primogenial* light; *primogenial* bodies. *Boyle.*

PRI-MO-GEN'I-TIVE, *n.* or *a.* A term applied to the right of primogenit. *Shak.*

PRI-MO-GEN'I-TOR, *n.* [L. *primus*, first, and *genitor*, father.]

The first father or forefather. *Gayton.*

PRI-MO-GEN'I-TURE, *n.* [L. *primus*, first, and *genitus*, begotten.]

1. The state of being born first of the same parents; seniority by birth among children.

2. In *law*, the right which belongs to the eldest son or daughter. Thus, in *Great Britain*, the right of inheriting the estate of the father belongs to the eldest son, and in the royal family, the eldest son of the king is entitled to the throne by *primogeniture*. Among the females, the crown descends by right of *primogeniture* to the eldest daughter only, and her issue. *Blackstone.*

Before the revolution, *primogeniture*, in some of the American colonies, entitled the eldest son to a double portion of his father's estate; but this right has been abolished.

PRI-MO-GEN'I-TURE-SHIP, *n.* The state or privileges of one who is the first born.

PRI-MOR'DI-AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *primordialis*, *primordium*; *primus*, first, and *ordo*, order.]

First in order; original, existing from the beginning. *Boyle.*

PRI-MOR'DI-AL, *n.* Origin; first principle or element. *More.*

PRI-MOR'DI-AN, *n.* A kind of plum.

PRI-MOR'DI-ATE, *a.* [See PRIMORDIAL.] Original; existing from the first. *Doyle.*

PRIMP, *v. i.* To be formal or affected. [*Not English, or local.*]

PRIM'ROSE, *n.* [L. *primula veris*; *primus*, first, and *rosa*, a rose; *literally*, the first, or an early rose in spring.]

An early flowering plant of the genus Primula, of several varieties, as the white, the red, the yellow-flowered, &c. Shakspeare uses the word for gay or flowery; as, the *primrose* way.

PRIMUM MOB'I-LE, [L.] First cause of motion. In *the Ptolemaic system*, the outermost of the revolving spheres of the universe, which was supposed to give motion to all the others.

PRIMUS INTER PARES, [L.] Chief among equals.

PRI'MY, *a.* Blooming. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PRINCE, (prins,) *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. and Sp. *principe*; L. *princeps*, D. *prins*; G. *prinz*; Arm. *prins.* This word is probably compounded of *primus*, corrupted, as the Gr. πρῶτ, and *ceps*, head, Fr. *chef*; or perhaps of the Celtic *brenn*, summit, whence W. *brenin*, king, an exalted one, and *ceps*. Hence *Brennus*, the name of a celebrated Gaulish commander. In Pers. برین *barin* signifies lofty, or one elevated in place or office.]

1. In *a general sense*, a sovereign; the chief and independent ruler of a nation or state. Thus, when we speak of the *princes* of Europe, we include emperors and kings. Hence, a chief in general; as, a *prince* of the celestial host. *Milton.*

2. A sovereign in a certain territory; one who has the government of a particular state or territory, but holds of a superior to whom he owes certain services; as, the *princes* of the German states.

3. The son of a king or emperor, or the issue of a royal family; as, *princes* of the blood. In England, the eldest son of the king is created *prince* of Wales. *Brande.*

4. The chief of any body of men. *Peacham.*

5. A chief or ruler of either sex. Queen Elizabeth is called, by Camden, *princeps*; but this application is unusual and harsh.

Prince of the senate, in *ancient Rome*, was the person first called in the roll of senators. *Brande.*

In *Scripture*, this name *prince* is given to God, *Dan.* viii., to Christ, who is called the *Prince* of peace, *Is.* ix., and the *Prince* of life, *Acts* iii.; to the chief of the priests, the *prince* of the sanctuary, *Is.* xliii.; to the Roman emperor, *Dan.* ix.; to men of superior worth and excellence, *Eccles.* x.; to nobles, counselors, and officers of a kingdom, *Is.* x.; to the chief men of families or tribes, *Num.* xvii.; to Satan, who is called the *prince* of this world, *John* xii., and *prince* of the power of the air, *Eph.* ii.

PRINCE, *v. i.* To play the prince: to take state. *Shak.*

PRINCE'DOM, (prins'dum,) *n.* The jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank, or estate, of a prince.

Under thee, as head supreme,
Thrones, *princedoms*, powers, dominions, I reduce. *Milton.*

PRINCE'LIKE, *a.* Becoming a prince. *Shak.*

PRINCE'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *princely.*] The state, manner, or dignity, of a prince. *Sherwood.*

PRINCE'LY, *a.* Resembling a prince; having the appearance of one high born; stately; dignified; as, a *princely* gentleman; a *princely* youth. *Shak.*

2. Having the rank of princes; as, a man of *princely* birth, a *princely* dame. *Sidney. Waller.*

3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august; as, a *princely* gift; *princely* virtues. *Shak. Waller.*

4. Very large, as, a *princely* fortune.

5. Magnificent; rich; as, a *princely* entertainment.

PRINCE'LY, *adv.* In a prince-like manner. *Johnson.*

PRIN'CE'S-FEATH'ER, (-feth'er,) *n.* An annual plant of the genus Amaranthus. *Loudon.*

PRIN'CE'S MET'AL, *n.* A compound of copper and zinc, in imitation of gold; also called *Prince Rupert's metal.* *Ure.*

PRIN'CESS, *n.* A female sovereign, as an empress or queen. *Dryden.*

2. A sovereign lady of rank next to that of a queen. *Johnson.*

3. The daughter of a king. *Shak.*

4. The consort of a prince; as, the *princess* of Wales.

PRIN'CESS-LIKE, } *a.* In the manner of a princess.
PRIN'CESS-LY, } *Byron.*

PRIN'CI-PAL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *principalis*, from *princeps.*]

1. Chief, highest in rank, character, or respectability; as, the *principal* officers of a government; the *principal* men of a city, town, or state. *Acts* xxv. 1 *Chron.* xxiv.

2. Chief, most important or considerable; as, the *principal* topics of debate; the *principal* arguments in a case; the *principal* points of law; the *principal* beams of a building; the *principal* productions of a country.

Wisdom is the *principal* thing. — Prov. iv.

3. Pertaining to a prince; princely. [*A Latin use.*] *Spenser. Richs Dict.*

4. In *law*, a *principal challenge*, is where the cause assigned carries with it *prima facie* evidence of partiality, favor, or malice. *Blackstone.*

5. In *music*, fundamental.

PRIN'CI-PAL, *n.* A chief or head; one who takes the lead, as, the *principal* of a faction, an insurrection, or mutiny.

2. The president, governor, or chief in authority. We apply the word to the chief instructor of an academy or seminary of learning.

3. In *law* the actor or absolute perpetrator of a crime, or an abettor. A *principal* in the first degree, is the absolute perpetrator of the crime; a *principal* in the second degree, is one who is present, aiding and abetting the fact to be done; distinguished from an ACCESSORY. In treason, all persons concerned are *principals.* *Blackstone.*

4. In *commerce*, a capital sum lent on interest, due as a debt or used as a fund; so called in distinction from INTEREST or PROFITS.

Taxes must be continued, because we have no other means for paying off the *principal*. *Swift.*

5. One primarily engaged; a chief party; in distinction from an AUXILIARY.

We were not *principals*, but auxiliaries, in the war. *Swift.*

6. In *music*, an organ stop.

PRIN-CI-PAL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *principalité.*]

1. Sovereignty; supreme power. *Sidney. Spenser.*

2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty. *Tit. iii.* *Milton.*

3. The territory of a prince; or the country which gives title to a prince; as, the *principality* of Wales.

4. Superiority; predominance. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

5. In *Scripture*, royal state or attire. *Jer.* x.ii.

PRIN'CI-PAL-LY, *adv.* Chiefly; above all.

They mistake the nature of criticism, who think its business is *principally* to find fault. *Dryden.*

PRIN'CI-PAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being principal or chief.

PRIN'CI-PATE, *n.* Principality; supreme rule. *Barrow.*

PRIN-CIP'I-A, *n. pl.* [L. *principium.*]

First principles; the title of Sir Isaac Newton's great work.

PRIN-CIP'I-ANT, *a.* Relating to principles or beginnings.

PRIN-CIP-I-A'TION, *n.* [from L. *principium.*]

Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

PRIN'CI-PLE, *n.* [It. *principio*; Fr. *principe*; L. *principium*, beginning.]

1. In *a general sense*, the cause, source, or origin, of any thing; that from which a thing proceeds; as, the *principle* of motion; the *principles* of action. *Dryden.*

2. Element; constituent part; primordial substance.

3. Being that produces any thing; operative cause.

The soul of man is an active *principle*. *Tillotson.*

4. In *science*, a truth admitted either without proof, or considered as having been before proved. In the former sense, it is synonymous with *axiom*; in the latter, with the phrase *established principle.*

5. Ground; foundation; that which supports an assertion, an action, or a series of actions or of reasoning. On what *principle* can this be affirmed or denied? He justifies his proceedings on the *principle* of expedience or necessity. He reasons on sound *principles.*

6. A general truth; a law comprehending many subordinate truths; as, the *principles* of morality, of law, of government, &c.

7. Tenet; that which is believed, whether truth or not, but which serves as a rule of action or the basis of a system; as, the *principles* of the Stoics, or of the Epicureans.

8. A settled law or rule of action in human beings. Thus it is a *principle* of human nature to resent injuries and repel insults.

Proximate principle. See PROXIMATE.

PRIN'CI-PLE, *v. t.* To establish or fix in tenets; to impress with any tenet, good or ill; *chiefly used in the participle.*

Men have been *principled* with an opinion that they must not consult reason in things of religion. *Locke.*

2. To establish firmly in the mind. *Locke.*

PRIN'CI-PLED, *pp.* Established in opinion or in tenets; firmly fixed in the mind.

PRIN'CI-PLING, *ppr.* Establishing firmly in the mind.

PRIN'COCK, } *n.* [Qu. *prink*, or *prim*, and *cock.*] A
PRIN'COX, } coxcomb; a conceited person; a pert young rogue; *a ludicrous word.* [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

PRINK, *v. t.* [D. *pronken*, to shine, to make a show, to strut; G. *prangen*, to shine, to make a show; *prunken*, id.; Dan. *prunker*, to make a show, to strut; Sw. *prunka*, to make a figure. If *n* is casual, these words are radically the same as Sw. *prackt*, Dan. D. *pragt*, G. *pracht*, pomp, show, and all coinciding in origin with Ar. برق *baraka*, to shine, to adorn. See FRANCE and PRANK.]

1. To prank; to dress for show.

2. To strut; to put on stately airs.

PRINK, *v. t.* To dress or adjust to ostentation.

PRINK'ING, *ppr.* Dressing for show. [*Cowper.*

PRINT, *v. t.* [W. *printiaw*, to print; Fr. *imprimer*, *empreinte*; Sp. *imprimir*; It. *imprimere*; from L. *imprimo*; *in* and *premo*, to press, It. *improntare*, to print, to importune, and this from *prontare*, to importune, (that is, to press,) from *pronto*, ready, bold, L. *promptus*, that is, pressed or pressing forward. In W. *print* is said by Owen to be from *rhint*, a groove or notch, and if this is the original word, *print* must be a different word from the Fr. *imprimer.* The Italian unites the L. *premo* and *promo.*]

1. In *general*, to take or form letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material, by impression. Thus letters are taken on paper by impressing it on types blackened with ink. Figures are *printed* on cloth by means of blocks or a cylinder. The rolling press is employed to take prints or impressions from copper-plates. Thus we say, to *print* books, to *print* calico, to *print* tunes, music, likenesses, &c.

2. To mark by pressing one thing on another.

On his fiery steed he comes he rode,
That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod. *Dryden.*

3. To impress any thing so as to leave its form.

Perhaps some footsteps *printed* in the clay. *Roscommon.*

4. To form by impression.

Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh, nor *print* any marks upon you. — Lev. x.x.

PRINT, *v. i.* To use or practice the art of typography, or of taking impressions of letters, figures, and the like.

2. To publish a book. [*Elliptical.*]

From the moment he *prints*, he must expect no more of truth. *Pope.*

PRINT, *n.* A mark made by impression; any line, character, figure, or indentation of any form made by the pressure of one body or thing on another; as, the *print* of the tooth or of the nails in flesh; the *print* of the foot in sand or snow; the *print* of a wheel; the *print* of types on paper. Hence,

2. The impressions of types in general, as to form, size, &c.; as, a small *print*; a large *print*; a fair *print.*

3. That which impresses its form on any thing; as, a butter *print*; a wooden *print.*

4. The representation or figure of any thing made by impression; as, the *print* of the face; the *print* of a temple; *prints* of antiquities. *Dryden.*

5. In *architecture*, a plaster cast of a flat ornament, or an ornament of this kind formed of plaster from a mold. *Gloss. of Archit.*

6. The state of being printed and published. Diffidence sometimes prevents a man from suffering his works to appear in *print.*

I love a ballad in *print*. *Shak.*

7. A single sheet printed for sale; a newspaper.

The *prints*, about three days after, were filled with the same terms. *Addison.*

8. Formal method. [*Not in use.*] *Locke.*

9. *Prints*; in *the plural*, engravings; also, printed calicoes.

Out of print; a phrase which signifies that, of a printed and published work, there are no copies for sale, or none for sale by the publisher.

PRINT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Impressed with letters, &c.; indented.

PRINT'ER, *n.* One that prints books, pamphlets, or papers.

2. One that stains or prints cloth with figures, as calico.

3. One that impresses letters or figures with copper-plates.

PRINT'ING, *ppr.* Impressing letters, characters, or figures on any thing; making marks or indentations.

PRINT'ING, *n.* The act, art, or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; the business of a printer; typography.

Letter press printing, is that which is performed from movable types set up for each edition of a work, instead of stereotype plates.

PRINT'ING-INK, *n.* Ink used in printing books, newspapers, &c. It is composed of lamp-black mingled with linseed oil boiled down to a thick consistence, or with balsam of capivi and other ingredients for the finer qualities. *Buchanan.*

PRINT'ING-MA-CHINE', *n.* A general name for all printing presses in which the work is performed by machinery, and not directly by hand. *Buchanan.*

PRINT'ING-PA'PER, *n.* Paper to be used in the printing of books, pamphlets, &c.; as distinguished from writing-paper, press-paper, wrapping-paper, &c.

PRINT'ING-PRESS, *n.* A press for the printing of books, &c.

PRINT'LESS, *a.* That leaves no print or impression; as, *printless* feet. *Milton.*

PRI'OR, *a.* [L. comp. Probably the first syllable is contracted from *pris*, *prid*, or some other word, for the Latin has *priscus*, *pristinus.*]

Preceding in the order of time; former; antecedent; anterior; as, a *prior* discovery; *prior* obligation. The discovery of the continent of America by Cabot was six or seven weeks *prior* to the discovery of it by Columbus. The discovery of the Labrador coast by Cabot was on the 11th of June, 1493; that of the continent by Columbus, was on the 1st of August of the same year.

PRI'OR, *n.* [Fr. *prieur*; It. *priore*; L. *prior.*]

1. The superior of a convent of monks, or one next in dignity to an abbot. Priors are *claustral* or *conventical.* The *conventical* are the same as abbots. A *claustral prior* is one that governs the religious of an abbey or priory in *commendam*, having his jurisdiction wholly from the abbot. *Encyc.*

2. In *some churches*, one who presides over others in the same churches. *Ayliffe.*

PRI'OR-ATE, *n.* Government by a prior. *Warton.*

PRI'OR-ESS, *n.* A female superior of a convent of nuns. *Dryden.*

PRI-OR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being antecedent in time, or of preceding something else; as, *priority* of birth. The *priority* of Homer or Hesiod has been a subject of dispute.

2. Precedence in place or rank. *Shak.*

Priority of debts, is a superior claim to payment, or to payment before others.

PRI'OR-LY, *adv.* Antecedently. [*A bad word, and not used.*] *Geddes.*

PRI'OR-SHIP, *n.* The state or office of prior.

PRI'OR-Y, *n.* A convent of which a prior is the superior, inferiority below an abbey. *Shak.*

2. *Priories* are the churches given to priors *in titulum*, or by way of title. *Ayliffe.*

PRI'SAGE, *n.* [Fr. *prise*, from *priser*, to prize or value.]

A right belonging to the crown of England, of taking two tuns of wine from every ship importing twenty tuns or more; one before and one behind the mast. This, by charter of Edward I., was exchanged into a duty of two shillings for every tun imported by merchant strangers, and called *butlerage*, because paid to the king's butler. *Blackstone.*

PRIS-CILL'IAN-IST, *n.* In *church history*, a follower of Priscillian, bishop of Avila, in Spain, in the fourth century. Priscillian embraced some of the errors of the Gnostics or Manichees, and, though of unimpeachable morals and a very devout man, he was arraigned as a heretic before an ecclesiastical court, condemned, and afterward put to death by order of the emperor, A. D. 385. This was the first instance on record of putting a man to death for heresy under a Christian government, and it met with strong disapprobation from Gregory of Tours and other distinguished ecclesiastics. *Murdock.*

PRISE, *n.* A lever. [See PRIZE.] *Halliwell.*

PRISM, *n.* [Fr. *prisme*; Low L. Sp. and It. *prisma*; Gr. πρισμα, from πριω, to cut with a saw, to press or strain, Russ. *prn.*]

A solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal, and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms.

A triangular prism of glass is one bounded by two equal and parallel triangular ends and three plain and well-polished sides which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end to the three angles of the other end. This is the prism used in optics to separate the different colors. *Newton.*

PRIS-MAT'IC, } *a.* Resembling a prism; as, a
PRIS-MAT'IC-AL, } *prismatic* form.

2. Separated or distributed by a prism; formed by a prism; as, *prismatic* colors.

3. Pertaining to a prism.

PRIS-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the form or manner of a prism. *Boyle.*

PRIS-MA-TOID'AL, *a.* [L. *prisma* and Gr. *εἶδος.*]

Having a prism-like form. *Ure.*

PRIS'MOID, *n.* [L. *prisma* and Gr. *εἶδος*, form.]

A body that approaches to the form of a prism.

PRIS-MOID'AL, *a.* Having the form of a prismoid.

PRISM'Y, *a.* Pertaining to or like a prism. *Am. n. Review.*

PRIS'ON, (priz'n,) *n.* [Fr., from *pris*, taken, from *prendre*, to take, L. *prendo*; Sp. *prision*; Arm. *prisoun.*]

1. In *a general sense*, any place of confinement, or involuntary restraint; but *appropriately*, a public building for the confinement or safe custody of debtors and criminals committed by process of law; a jail. Originally, as Lord Coke observes, was only a place of safe custody; but it is now employed as a place of punishment. We have *state prisons*, for the confinement of criminals by way of punishment.

2. Any place of confinement or restraint.

The tyrant Eolus,
With power imperial, curbs the [illegible],
And sounding tempests in dark [illegible] *Dryden.*

3. In *Scripture*, a low, obscure, afflicted condition. *Eccles.* iv.

4. The cave where David was confined. *Ps.* cxiii.

5. A state of [illegible]. *Is.* xlii.

PRIS'ON, *v. t.* To put up in a prison; to confine; to restrain from liberty.

2. To confine in any manner. *Shak.*

3. To incarcerate; to enchain. *Milton.*

[This word is proper, but IMPRISON is more commonly used.]

PRIS'ON-BASE, *n.* A kind of rural sport depending on swiftness in running; commonly called PRISON-BARS. *Strutt.*

PRIS'ON-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Imprisoned; confined; restrained.

PRIS'ON-ER, *n.* One who is confined in a prison by legal arrest or warrant.

2. A person under arrest or in custody of the sheriff, whether in prison or not; as, a *prisoner* at the bar of a court.

3. A captive; one taken by an enemy in war.
4. One whose liberty is restrained, as a bird in a cage.

PRIS'ON-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which prisoners are confined; a jail. *Judges* xvi. *Shak.*

PRIS'ON-ING, *ppr.* Confining; imprisoning.

PRIS'ON-MENT, *n.* Confinement in a prison; imprisonment. *Shak.*

[*The latter is commonly used.*]

PRIS'TINE, (-tin,) *a.* [L. *pristinus.* See PRIOR and PRÆ.]

First; original; primitive; as, the *pristine* state of innocence; the *pristine* manners of a people; the *pristine* constitution of things. *Newton.*

PRITH'EE; a corruption of *pray thee*, as, I *prithee*; but it is generally used without the pronoun, *prithee.*

PRIT'TLE-PRAT'TLE, *n.* Empty talk; trifling loquacity; *a word used in contempt or ridicule.*
Bp. Bramhall.

PRI'VA-CY, *n.* [from *private.*] A state of being in retirement from the company or observation of others; secrecy.

2. A place of seclusion from company or observation; retreat; solitude; retirement.

Her sacred *privacies* all open lie. *Rowe.*

3. Privity. [*Not used.*] [See PRIVITY.]
Arbuthnot.

4. Taciturnity. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*

5. Secrecy; concealment of what is said or done.

PRI VA'DO, *n.* [Sp.] A secret friend. [*Not used.*]
Bacon.

PRI'VATE, *a.* [L. *privatus*, from *privo*, to bereave, properly, to strip or separate; *privus*, singular, several, peculiar to one's self, that is, separate; It. *privare*, Sp. *privar*, Fr. *priver*, to deprive. *Privo* is probably from the root of *bereave*, Sax. *bereafian* or *gereafian*, from *reafian*, to strip, to spoil, L. *rapio*, *diripio*, *eripio*; *privo*, for *perivo* or *berivo*; W. *rhaib*, a snatching; *rhaibiaw*, to snatch. See RIP, REAP, and STRIP.]

1. *Properly*, separate; unconnected with others, hence, peculiar to one's self; belonging to or concerning an individual only; as, a man's *private* opinion, business, or concerns; *private* property; the king's *private* purse; a man's *private* expenses. Charge the money to my *private* account in the company's books.

2. Peculiar to a number in a joint concern, to a company or body politic; as, the *private* interest of a family, of a company, or of a state, opposed to PUBLIC, or to the general interest of nations.

3. Sequestered from company or observation; secret; secluded; as, a *private* cell; a *private* room or apartment; *private* prayer.

4. Not publicly known; not open; as, a *private* negotiation.

5. Not invested with public office or employment; as, a *private* man or citizen; *private* life. *Shak.*

A *private* person may arrest a felon. *Blackstone.*

6. Individual; personal; in contradistinction from PUBLIC or NATIONAL; as, *private* interest.

Private way, in *law*, is a way or passage in which a man has an interest and right, though the ground may belong to another person. In *common language*, a *private* way may be a secret way, one not known or public.

A *private act*, or *statute*, is one which operates on an individual or company only; opposed to a *general law*, which operates on the whole community.

A *private nuisance*, or *wrong*, is one which affects an individual. *Blackstone.*

In private; secretly; not openly or publicly.
Scripture.

PRI'VATE, *n.* A secret message; particular business. [*Unusual.*] *Shak. B. Jonson.*

2. A common soldier.

PRI-VA-TEER', *n.* [from *private.*] A ship or vessel of war owned and equipped by a private man or by individuals, at their own expense, to seize or plunder the ships of an enemy in war. Such a ship must be licensed or commissioned by government, or it is a pirate.

PRI-VA-TEER', *v. i.* To cruise in a commissioned private ship against an enemy, for seizing their ships or annoying their commerce.

PRI-VA-TEER'ING, *n.* The act of plundering the ships of an enemy by privateers.

PRI-VA-TEERS'MAN, *n.* An officer or seaman of a privateer.

PRI'VATE-LY, *adv.* In a secret manner; not openly or publicly.

2. In a manner affecting an individual or company. He is not *privately* benefited.

PRI'VATE-NESS, *n.* Secrecy; privacy. *Bacon.*

2. Retirement; seclusion from company or society.
Wotton.

3. The state of an individual in the rank of common citizens, or not invested with office.

PRI-VA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *privatio*, from *privo.* See PRIVATE.]

1. The state of being deprived; particularly, deprivation or absence of what is necessary for comfort. He endures his *privations* with wonderful fortitude.

2. The act of removing something possessed; the removal or destruction of any thing or quality. The garrison was compelled by *privation* to surrender

For what is this contagious sin of kind,
But a *privation* of that grace within? *Davies.*

3. Absence, in general. Darkness is a *privation* of light. *Encye.*

4. The act of the mind in separating a thing from something appendant. *Johnson.*

5. The act of degrading from rank or office.
Bacon.

[But in this sense, DEPRIVATION is now used. See DEPRIVATION.]

PRIV'A-TIVE, *a.* Causing privation.

2. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive. *Privative* is in *things* what *negative* is in *propositions*; as, *privative* blessings, safeguard, liberty, and integrity. *Taylor.*

PRIV'A-TIVE, *n.* That of which the essence is the absence of something. Blackness and darkness are *privatives.* *Bacon.*

2. In *grammar*, a prefix to a word which changes its signification and gives it a contrary sense, as *a* in Greek; ἄδικος, unjust; *a* and δίκη; *un* and *in* in English, as *unwise*, *inhuman.* The word may also be applied to suffixes, as *less* in *harmless.*

PRIV'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By the absence of something.

2. Negatively.

The duty of the new covenant is set down first *privatively.* [*Unusual.*] *Hammond.*

PRIV'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Notation of the absence of something. [*Little used.*]

PRIV'ET, *n.* An ornamental European shrub, of the genus Ligustrum, much used in hedges. The *evergreen privet* is of the genus Rhamnus. *Mock privet* is of the genus Phillyrea. *Fam. of Plants.*

PRIV'I-LEGE, *n.* † [Fr., from L. *privilegium*; *privus*, separate, private, and *lex*, law; originally, a private law, some public act that regarded an individual.]

1. A particular and peculiar benefit or advantage enjoyed by a person, company, or society, beyond the common advantages of other citizens. A privilege may be a particular right granted by law or held by custom, or it may be an exemption from some burden to which others are subject. The nobles of Great Britain have the *privilege* of being tried by their peers only. Members of parliament and of our legislatures have the *privilege* of exemption from arrests in certain cases. The powers of a banking company are *privileges* granted by the legislature.

He pleads the legal *privilege* of the Roman. *Kettlewell.*
The *privilege* of birthright was a double portion. *Locke.*

2. Any peculiar benefit or advantage, right or immunity, not common to others of the human race. Thus we speak of national *privileges*, and civil and political *privileges*, which we enjoy above other nations. We have ecclesiastical and religious *privileges* secured to us by our constitutions of government. *Personal privileges* are attached to the person, as those of embassadors, peers, members of legislatures, &c. *Real privileges* are attached to place, as the *privileges* of the king's palace in England.

3. Advantage; favor; benefit.

A nation despicable by its weakness forfeits even the *privilege* of being neutral. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

Writ of privilege, is a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit.
Blackstone.

Water privilege; the advantage of a waterfall in streams sufficient to raise water for driving waterwheels, or a place affording such advantage. *America.* [*Privilege* is here abusively used for *advantage*; it ought not to be used in a physical sense.]

PRIV'I-LEGE, *v. t.* To grant some particular right or exemption to; to invest with a peculiar right or immunity; as, to *privilege* representatives from arrest; to *privilege* the officers and students of a college from military duty.

2. To exempt from censure or danger.

This place doth *privilege* me. *Daniel*

PRIV'I-LEG-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Invested with a privilege; enjoying a peculiar right or immunity. The clergy in Great Britain were formerly a *privileged* body of men. No person is *privileged* from arrest for indictable crimes.

PRIV'I-LEG-ING, *ppr.* Investing with a peculiar right or immunity.

PRIV'I-LY, *adv.* [from *privy.*] Privately; secretly.

False teachers among you, who will *privily* bring in damnable heresies. —2 Pet. ii.

PRIV'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *privauté.* See PRIVATE and PRIVY.]

1. Privacy; secrecy; confidence.

I will to you, in *privity*, discover the drift of my purpose. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

2. Private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern, which is often supposed to imply consent or concurrence.

All the doors were laid open for his departure, not without the *privity* of the prince of Orange. *Swift.*

But it is usual to say, "a thing is done with his *privity* and consent;" in which phrase, *privity* signifies merely private knowledge.

3. *Privities*; in *the plural*, secret parts; the parts which modesty requires to be concealed.

PRIV'Y, *a.* [Fr. *privé*; L. *privus.* See PRIVATE.]

1. Private; pertaining to some person exclusively; assigned to private uses; not public; as, the *privy* purse; the *privy* coffer of a king. *Blackstone.*

2. Secret; clandestine; not open or public; as, a *privy* attempt to kill one.

3. Private; appropriated to retirement; not shown; not open for the admission of company; as, a *privy* chamber. *Ezek.* xxi.

4. Privately knowing; admitted to the participation of knowledge with another of a secret transaction.

He would rather lose half of his kingdom than be *privy* to such a secret. *Swift.*
Myself am one made *privy* to the plot. *Shak.*
His wife also being *privy* to it. — Acts v.

5. Admitted to secrets of state. The *privy council* of a king consists of a number of distinguished persons selected by him to advise him in the administration of the government. *Blackstone.*

A *privy verdict*, is one given to the judge out of court, which is of no force unless afterward affirmed by a public verdict in court *Blackstone.*

PRIV'Y, *n.* In *law*, a partaker; a person having an interest in any action or thing, as, a *privy* in blood. Privies are of four kinds; privies in blood, as the heir to his father, privies in representation, as executors and administrators to the deceased; privies in estate, as he in reversion and he in remainder, donor and donee, lessor and lessee; privy in tenure, as the lord in escheat. *Encye.*

2. A necessary house.

PRIV'Y COUN'CIL. See COUNCIL.

PRIV'Y CHAM'BER, *n.* In *Great Britain*, the private apartment in a royal residence or mansion. Gentlemen of the *privy chamber* are servants of the king, who are to wait and attend on him and the queen at court, in their diversions, &c. They are forty-eight in number, under the lord chamberlain. *Encye*

PRIV'Y COUN'SEL-OR, *n.* A member of the privy council.

Privy counselors are made by the king's nomination, without patent or grant. *Blackstone.*

PRIV'Y-SEAL, } *n.* In *England*, the seal which
PRIV'Y-SIG'NET, } the king uses previously in grants, &c., which are to pass the great seal, or which he uses in matters of subordinate consequence, which do not require the great seal.

2. *Privy-seal* is used elliptically for the principal secretary of state, or person intrusted with the privy-seal.

The king's sign manual is the warrant to the *privy-seal*, who makes out a writ or warrant thereon to the chancery. The sign manual is the warrant to the *privy-seal*, and the *privy-seal* is the warrant to the great seal. *Blackstone.*

PRIZE, *n.* [Fr. *prise*, from *pris*, taken; Sp. and Port. *presa*; G. *preis*; D. *prys*; Dan. *prus*; Sw. *pris.* See PRAISE and PRICE.]

Literally, that which is taken; hence,

1. That which is taken from an enemy in war; any species of goods or property seized by force as spoil or plunder, or that which is taken in combat, particularly a ship. A privateer takes an enemy's ship as a *prize*; they make *prize* of all the property of the enemy.

2. That which is taken from another; that which is deemed a valuable acquisition.

Then prostrate falls, and begs, with ardent eyes,
Soon to obtain and long possess the *prize.* *Pope.*

3. That which is obtained or offered as the reward of contest.

I will never wrestle for *prize.* *Shak.*
I fought and conquered, yet have lost the *prize.* *Dryden.*

4. The reward gained by any performance.
Dryden.

5. In *colloquial language*, any valuable thing gained.

6. The money drawn by a lottery ticket; opposed to BLANK.

7. A lover, and also the hold of a lover.

PRIZE, *v. t.* To raise or force with a lever. [See PRY.]

PRIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *priser*, from *pris*, price, L. *pretium*; It. *apprezzare*; Fr. *apprecier.* English analogy requires that the compound should be conformed to the orthography of this word, and written *appraize.*]

1. To set or estimate the value of; to rate; as, to *prize* the goods specified in an invoice.

Like I *prize* not a straw. *Shak.*

2. To value highly; to estimate to be of great worth; to esteem.

I *prize* your person, but your crown disdain. *Dryden.*

PRIZ'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Rated; valued; esteemed.

PRIZE'-FIGHT'-ER, (-fite'er,) *n.* One that fights publicly for a reward; applied particularly to a boxer. *Pope.*

PRIZE'-FIGHT-ING, *n.* Fighting, especially boxing, in public for a reward.

PRIZE'-MON-EY, (-mun'ne,) *n.* A dividend of the proceeds from a captured vessel, &c., paid to the captors.

PRIZ'ER, *n.* One that estimates or sets the value of a thing. *Shak.*

PRIZ'ING, *ppr.* Rating; valuing; esteeming.

PRIZ'ING, *n.* [See PRIZE.] In *marine language*, the application of a lever to move any weighty body, as a cask, anchor, cannon, &c. *Falconer's Marine Dict.*

PRO, a Latin and Greek preposition, signifying *for, before, forth*, is probably contracted from *prod*, coinciding with It. *proda*, a prow, *prode*, brave; having the primary sense of moving forward. [See PRODIGAL.] In the phrase *pro* and *con*, that is, *pro* and *contra*, it answers to the English *for* and *against*. *Prior.*

In *composition*, *pro* denotes *fore, forth, forward*.

PRŌ'A, *n.* *Flying proa*; a long, narrow, sail canoe, used in the South Seas, with the head and stern exactly alike, but with the sides differently formed. That which is intended for the lee side is flat, the other rounding. To prevent oversetting, the vessel is furnished with a frame extended several feet to windward, and bearing a small block of wood like a canoe. *Brande.*

PROB'A-BIL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the Probabilists.

PROB'A-BIL-IST, *n.* A term applied to those who maintain that certainty is impossible, and that probability alone is to govern our faith and actions. *Encyc. Am.*

2. Among *the Jesuits*, one who maintains that a man may do what is probably right, or is inculcated by teachers of authority, although it may not be the *most* probably right, or may not seem right to himself. *Encyc. Am.*

PROB-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *probabilité*; L. *probabilitas*. See PROBABLE.]

1. Likelihood; appearance of truth; that state of a case or question of fact which results from superior evidence or preponderation of argument on one side, inclining the mind to receive it as the truth, but leaving some room for doubt. It therefore falls short of moral certainty, but produces what is called *opinion*.

Probability is the appearance of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, by the intervention of proofs whose connection is not constant, but appears for the most part to be so. *Locke.*

Demonstration produces science or certain knowledge; proof produces belief, and *probability* opinion. *Encyc.*

2. Any thing that has the appearance of reality or truth. In this sense, the word admits of the plural number.

The whole life of man is a perpetual comparison of evidence and balancing of *probabilities*. *Buckminster.*

PROB'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *probabilis*, from *probo*, to prove. See PROVE.]

1. Likely; having more evidence than the contrary, or evidence which inclines the mind to belief, but leaves some room for doubt.

That is accounted *probable*, which has better arguments producible for it than can be brought against it. *South.*

I do not say that the principles of religion are *merely probable*; I have before asserted them to be morally certain. *Wilkins.*

2. That renders something probable; as, *probable* evidence, or *probable* presumption. *Blackstone.*

3. That may be proved. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

PROB'A-BLY, *adv.* Likely; in likelihood; with the appearance of truth or reality; as, the story is *probably* true; the account is *probably* correct.

Distinguish between what may possibly, and what will *probably*, be done. *L'Estrange.*

PRŌ'BANG, *n.* [See PROBE.] In *surgery*, an instrument of whalebone and sponge, for removing obstructions in the throat or œsophagus. *Cyc.*

2. A flexible piece of whalebone, with sponge fixed to the end. *Parr.*

PRŌ'BATE, *n.* [L. *probatus*, *probo*, to prove.]

1. The *probate* of a will or testament is the proving of its genuineness and validity, or the exhibition of the will to the proper officer, with the witnesses if necessary, and the process of determining its validity, and the registry of it, and such other proceedings as the laws prescribe, as preliminary to the execution of it by the executor.

2. The right or jurisdiction of proving wills. In England, the spiritual court has the *probate* of wills. In the United States, the *probate* of wills belongs to a court of civil jurisdiction established by law, usually to a single judge, called a *judge of probate*, or a *surrogate*.

3. Proof. [*Not used.*] *Skelton.*

Probate court, or *court of probate*; a court for the probate of wills.

PRO-BA'TION, *n.* [L. *probatio.*]

1. The act of proving; proof. *Wilkins. Locke.*

2. Trial; examination; any proceeding designed to ascertain truth; in *universities*, the examination of a student as to his qualifications for a degree.

3. In a *monastic sense*, trial, or the year of novitiate which a person must pass in a convent, to prove his virtue and his ability to bear the severities of the rule. *Encyc.*

4. Moral trial; the state of man in the present life, in which he has the opportunity of proving his character, and being qualified for a happier state.

Probation will end with the present life. *Nelson.*

5. In *America*, the trial of a licentiate's qualifications for the ministry of the gospel, preparatory to his settlement. We say, a man is preaching on *probation*.

6. In *general*, trial for proof, or satisfactory evidence, or the time of trial.

PRO-BA'TION-AL, *a.* Serving for trial. *Bp. Richardson.*

PRO-BA'TION-A-RY, *a.* Serving for trial.

All the probationary work of man is ended when death arrives. *Dwight.*

PRO-BA'TION-ER, *n.* One who is on trial, or in a state to give proof of certain qualifications for a place or state.

While yet a young *probationer*,
And candidate for heaven. *Dryden.*

2. A novice. *Decay of Piety.*

3. In *Scotland*, a student in divinity, who, producing a certificate of a professor in a university of his good morals and qualifications, is admitted to several trials, and on acquitting himself well, is licensed to preach. *Encyc.*

PRO-BA'TION-ER-SHIP, *n.* The state of being a probationer; novitiate. [*Little used.*] *Locke.*

PRO-BA'TION-SHIP, *n.* A state of probation; novitiate; probation. [*Little used, and unnecessary.*]

PRŌ'BA-TIVE, *a.* Serving for trial or proof. *South.*

PRO-BA'TOR, *n.* [L.] An examiner; an approver. *Maydman.*

2. In *law*, an accuser. *Cowel.*

PRŌ'BA-TO-RY, *a.* Serving for trial. *Bramhall.*

2. Serving for proof. *Bp. Taylor.*

3. Relating to proof. *Quintilian, Trans.*

PRO-BA'TUM EST, [L., it is proved.] An expression subjoined to a receipt for the cure of a disease, denoting that it has been tried or proved.

PRŌBE, *n.* [from L. *probo*; Fr. *sprouvette*, a probe; G. *probe*, proof; Russ. *probivayu*, to pierce. The primary sense is, to thrust, to drive, from straining, exertion of force.]

A surgeon's instrument for examining the depth or other circumstances of a wound, ulcer, or cavity, or the direction of a sinus, or for searching for stones in the bladder and the like. *Encyc. Parr.*

PRŌBE, *v. t.* To examine a wound, ulcer, or some cavity of the body, by the use of an instrument thrust into the part. *South.*

2. To search to the bottom; to scrutinize; to examine thoroughly into causes and circumstances.

PRŌB'ED, *pp.* Searched by a probe, as a wound, ulcer, &c.

PRŌBE'-SCIS-SORS, (-siz-zurz,) *n. pl.* Scissors used to open wounds, the blade of which, to be thrust into the orifice, has a button at the end. *Wiseman.*

PRŌB'ING, *ppr.* Examining a wound, ulcer, cavity in the body, &c., with a probe; scrutinizing.

PROB'I-TY, *n.* [L. *probitas*, from *probo*, to prove; It. *probità*; Fr. *probité*.]

Primarily, tried virtue or integrity, or approved actions; but *in general*, strict honesty; sincerity; veracity; integrity in principle, or strict conformity of actions to the laws of justice. *Probity* of mind or principle is best evinced by *probity* of conduct in social dealings, particularly in adhering to strict integrity in the observance and performance of rights called *imperfect*, which public laws do not reach, and can not enforce.

PROB'LEM, *n.* [Fr. *probleme*; L. It. and Sp. *problema*; Gr. προβλημα, from προβαλλω, to throw forward; προ and βαλλω, to throw, L. *pello*.] A question proposed.

1. In *logic*, a proposition that appears neither absolutely true nor false, and consequently may be asserted either in the affirmative or negative.

2. In *geometry*, a proposition in which some operation or construction is required, as to divide a line or an angle, to let fall a perpendicular, &c.; something to be done. *Barlow.*

3 In *general*, any question involving doubt or uncertainty, and requiring some operation, experiment, or further evidence for its solution.

The *problem* is, whether a strong and constant belief that a thing will be, helps any thing to the effecting of the thing. *Bacon.*

PROB-LEM-AT'IC-AL, *a.* Questionable; uncertain; unsettled; disputable; doubtful.

Diligent inquiries into *problematical* guilt leave a gate wide open to informers. *Swift.*

PROB-LEM AT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Doubtfully; dubiously; uncertainly.

PROB'LEM-A-TIST, *n.* One who proposes problems. *Evelyn.*

PROB'LEM-A-TIZE, *v. t.* To propose problems. [*Ill formed, and not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

PRO BO'NO PUB'LI-CO, [L.] For the public good.

PRO-BOS'CI-DATE, *a.* Furnished with a proboscis.

PRO-BOS'CIS, *n.* [L., from the Gr. προβοσκις; προ, before, and βοσκω, to feed or graze.]

The snout or trunk of an elephant and of other analogous animals, and particularly of insects. The probuscis of an elephant is a flexible, muscular pipe or canal of about eight feet in length, and is properly the extension of the nose. This is the instrument with which he takes food and carries it to his mouth. The proboscis of insects is used to suck blood from animals or juice from plants.

PRO-CA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *procax*; *pro*, forward, and perhaps the root of It. *cacciare*, Sp. *cazar*, to chase, that is, to push forward.]

Pert; petulant; saucy. [*Little used.*] *Barrow.*

PRO-CAC'I TY, (-kas'e-te,) *n.* [L. *procacitas.*]

Impudence; petulance. [*Little used.*] *Burton.*

PRO-CAT-ARC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. προκαταρκτικος; προ, κατα, and αρχω, to begin.]

In *medicine*, a term denoting that cause which immediately kindles a disease into action when there existed a predisposition to it. The procatarctic cause is often denominated the *exciting* cause. Procatarctic or exciting causes are common to numerous diseases, and do not affect their nature and character. Procatarctic or exciting causes do not produce disease, unless there is a previously existing predisposition. Excesses, deficiencies, and irregularities of the non-naturals, comprehend all the procatarctic or exciting causes of disease.

PRO-CAT-ARX'IS, *n.* [Gr. supra.] The kindling of a disease into action by a procatarctic cause, when a predisposition exists; the procatarctic cause itself of a disease. *Quincy.*

PRO-CED'URE, *n.* [Fr. See PROCEED.] The act of proceeding or moving forward; progress; process; operation; series of actions; as, the *procedure* of the soul in certain actions. But it is more generally applied to persons; as, this is a strange *procedure* in a public body. The motions of physical causes are more generally denominated *operations*.

2. Manner of proceeding; management; conduct. *South.*

3. That which proceeds from something; produce. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

PRO-CEED', *v. i.* [Fr. Sp. and Port. *proceder*; It. *procedere*; from L. *procedo*; *pro*, forward, and *cedo*, to move. The more correct orthography is PROCEDE, in analogy with *precede, concede, recede, procedure*.]

1. To move, pass, or go forward from one place to another; *applied to persons or things*. A man *proceeds* on his journey; a ship *proceeds* on her voyage.

This word, thus used, implies that the motion, journey, or voyage, had been previously commenced, and to *proceed* is then to *renew* or *continue* the motion or progress.

2. To pass from one point, stage, or topic to another. The preacher *proceeds* from one division of his subject, and the advocate from one argument to another.

3. To issue or come, as from a source or fountain. Light *proceeds* from the sun; vice *proceeds* from a depraved heart; virtuous affections *proceed* from God.

4. To come from a person or place. Christ says, "I *proceeded* forth and came from God." *John* viii.

5. To prosecute any design.

He that *proceeds* on other principles in his inquiry into any science, puts himself in a party *Locke.*

6. To be transacted or carried on.

He will, after his sour fashion, tell you,
What hath *proceeded* worthy note to-day. *Shak.*
[*Not now in use.*]

7. To make progress; to advance. *Milton.*

8. To begin and carry on a series of actions or measures. The attorney was at a loss in what manner to *proceed* against the offender. In this sense the word is often followed by *against*.

9. To conduct; to act methodically.

From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with mankind I *proceed*. *Milton.*

10. To have a course.

This rule only *proceeds* and takes place, when a person can set at common law condemn another by his sentence. *Ayliffe.*

11. To issue; to be produced or propagated.

From my loins thou shalt *proceed*. *Milton.*

12. To be produced by an effectual cause. All created things *proceed* from God. *Milton.*

PRO-CEED'ER, *n.* One who goes forward, or who makes a progress. *Bacon.*

PRO-CEED'ING, *ppr.* Moving forward; passing on; issuing; transacting; carrying on.

PRO-CEED'ING, *n.* Process or movement from one thing to another; a measure or step taken in business; transaction; in *the plural*, a course of measures or conduct; course of dealing with others. We speak of a legal or an illegal *proceeding*, a cautious *proceeding*, a violent *proceeding*. In *the plural*, the *proceedings* of the legislature have been wise and salutary. It is our duty to acquiesce cheerfully in all God's *proceedings* toward us.

2. In *law*, the course of steps or measures in the prosecution of actions is denominated *proceedings*. [See PROCESS.]

PRO-CEEDS' or PRŌ'CEEDS, *n. pl.* Issue; rent; produce; as, the *proceeds* of an estate.

2. In *commerce*, the sum, amount, or value, of goods sold or converted into money. The consignee was directed to sell the cargo and vest the *proceeds* in coffee. The *proceeds* of the goods sold amounted to little more than the prime cost and charges.

PROC-E-LEUS-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. προκελευσματικος; προ and κελευσμα, mandate, incitement.] Inciting; animating; encouraging. This epithet is given to a metrical foot in poetry, consisting of four short syllables. *Johnson.*

PRO-CEL'LOUS, *a.* [L. *procellosus.*] Stormy.

PRO-CEP'TION, *n.* Preoccupation. [*Ill formed, and not in use.*] *K. Charles.*

PRO-CER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *proceritas*, from *procerus*, tall.] Tallness; height of stature. *Addison.*

PRO'CES VER'BAL, (prō'sā vēr'bal,) [Fr.] In *French law*, an authentic minute of an official act, or statement of facts. *Buchanan.*

PROC'ESS, (pros'es;) *n.* [Fr. *procès*; L. *processus*, from *procedo.* See PROCEED.]

1. A proceeding or moving forward; progressive course; tendency; as, the *process* of man's desire. *Hooker.*

2. Proceedings; gradual progress; course; as, the *process* of a war. *Dryden.*

3. Operations; experiment; series of actions or experiments; as, a chemical *process.*

4. Series of motions or changes in growth, decay, &c., in physical bodies; as, the *process* of vegetation or of mineralization; the *process* of decomposition.

5. Course; continual flux or passage; as, the *process* of time. *Milton. Boyle.*

6. Methodical management; series of measures or proceedings.

The *process* of the great day—Is described by our Savior. *Nelson.*

7. In *law*, the whole course of proceedings, in a cause, real or personal, civil or criminal, from the original writ to the end of the suit. *Original process* is the means taken to compel the defendant to appear in court. *Mesne process* is that which issues, pending the suit, upon some collateral or interlocutory matter. *Final process* is the process of execution. *Blackstone.*

8. In *anatomy*, any protuberance, eminence, or projecting part of a bone. *Encyc. Coxe.*

PRO-CES'SION, (pro-sesh'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *processio.* See PROCEED.]

1. The act of proceeding or issuing. *Pearson.*

2. A train of persons walking, or riding on horseback, or in vehicles, in a formal march, or moving with ceremonious solemnity; as, a *procession* of clergymen and people in the Roman Catholic church; a triumphal *procession*; a funeral *procession.*

Him all his train
Followed in bright *procession.* *Milton.*

PRO-CES'SION-AL, (pro-sesh'un-al,) *a.* Pertaining to a procession; consisting in a procession. *Saurin, Trans.*

PRO-CES'SION-AL, *n.* A book relating to processions of the Roman Catholic church. *Gregory.*

PRO-CES'SION-A-RY, *a.* Consisting in procession; as, *processionary* service. *Hooker.*

PRO-CES'SION-ING, *n.* In *Tennessee*, the manner of ascertaining the boundaries of land, as prescribed by law. *Bouvier.*

PRŌ'CHEIN, (prō'shen,) *a.* [Fr. *prochain*; L. *proximus.*] Next; nearest; used in the law phrase, *prochein amy*, the next friend, any person who undertakes to assist an infant or minor in prosecuting his rights. *Blackstone.*

PRŌ'CHRO-NISM, *n.* [Gr. προχρονεω, to precede in time; προ, before, and χρονος, time.] An antedating; the dating of an event before the time it happened; a species of anachronism. *Gregory.*

PRŌ'CI-DENCE, *n.* [L. *procidentia*; *procido*, to fall down.] A falling down; a prolapsus; as of the intestinum rectum. *Coxe. Parr.*

PRO-CID'U-OUS, *a.* That falls from its place. *Jones.*

PRO-CINCT', *n.* [L. *procinctus*; *procingo*, to prepare, that is, to gird.] Complete preparation for action. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

PRO-CLAIM', *v. t.* [L. *proclamo*; *pro* and *clamo*, to cry out. See CLAIM.]

1. To promulgate; to announce; to publish; as, to *proclaim* a fast; to *proclaim* a feast. *Leo.* xxiii. 1 *Kings* xxi.

He hath sent me to *proclaim* liberty to the captives.—Is. lxi.

2. To give official notice of; to denounce. Heralds were formerly employed to *proclaim* war.

3. To declare with honor; as, to *proclaim* the name of the Lord, that is, to declare his perfections. *Exod.* xxxiii.

4. To utter openly; to make public. Some profligate wretches openly *proclaim* their atheism.

Most men will *proclaim* every one his own goodness.—Prov. xx.

5. To outlaw by public denunciation.

I heard myself *proclaimed.* *Shak.*

PRO-CLAIM'ED, *pp.* Published officially; promulgated; made publicly known.

PRO-CLAIM'ER, *n.* One who publishes by authority; one that announces or makes publicly known. *Milton.*

PRO-CLAIM'ING, *ppr.* Publishing officially; denouncing; promulgating; making publicly known.

PROC-LA-MA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *proclamatio*, from *proclamo.*]

1. Publication by authority; official notice given to the public.

King Asa made a *proclamation* throughout all Judah.—1 Kings xv.

2. In *England*, a declaration of the king's will, openly published.

Proclamations are a branch of the king's prerogative, and are binding on the subject. *Encyc.*

3. The declaration of any supreme magistrate publicly made known, as, the *proclamation* of the governor appointing a day of thanksgiving.

4. The paper containing an official notice to a people. The sheriff receives and distributes the governor's *proclamations.* *New England.*

PRO-CLIVE', *a.* Prochvous. [*Not used.*]

PRO-CLIV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *proclivitas*, *proclivis*; *pro* and *clivus*, a cliff.]

1. Inclination; propensity; proneness; tendency.

The sensitive appetite may engender a *proclivity* to steal, but not a necessity to steal. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Readiness; facility of learning.

He had such a *proclivity*, that his teachers were fain to restrain his forward wit. *Wilson.*

PRO-CLI'VOUS, *a.* [L. *proclivus*, *proclivis*, supra.] Inclined; tending by nature. *Dict.*

PRO-CON'SUL, *n.* [L. *pro*, for, and *consul.*] A Roman officer who discharged the duties of a consul without being himself consul. He was usually one who had previously been consul, and his power was nearly equal to that of a regular consul. *Smith's Dict.*

PRO-CON'SU-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to a proconsul; as, *proconsular* powers.

2. Under the government of a proconsul; as, a *proconsular* province.

PRO-CON'SUL-ATE, } *n.* The office of a proconsul,
PRO-CON'SUL-SHIP, } or the term of his office.

PRO-CRAS'TI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *procrastinor*; *pro* and *crastinus*; *cras*, to-morrow.] To put off from day to day; to delay; to defer to a future time; as, to *procrastinate* repentance.

PRO-CRAS'TI-NATE, *v. i.* To delay; to be dilatory.

I *procrastinate* more than I did twenty years ago. *Swift.*

PRO-CRAS'TI-NA-TED, *pp.* Delayed; deferred.

PRO-CRAS'TI-NA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Delaying; putting off to a future time.

PRO-CRAS-TI-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *procrastinatio.*] A putting off to a future time; delay; dilatoriness.

PRO-CRAS'TI-NA-TOR, *n.* One that defers the performance of any thing to a future time.

PRŌ'CRE-ANT, *a.* [L. *procreans.* See PROCREATE.] Generating; producing; productive; fruitful. *Shak.*

PRŌ'CRE-ANT, *n.* He or that which procreates or generates. *Milton.*

PRŌ'CRE-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *procreo*; *pro* and *creo*, to create.]

1. To beget; to generate and produce; to engender; *used properly of animals.* *Bentley.*

2. To produce; *used of plants, but hardly allowable.* *Blackmore.*

PRŌ'CRE-A-TED, *pp.* Begotten; generated.

PRŌ'CRE-A-TING, *ppr.* Begetting; generating; as young.

PRO-CRE-A'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *procreatio.*] The act of begetting; generation and production of young. *South.*

PRŌ'CRE-A-TIVE, *a.* Generative; having the power to beget. *Hale.*

PRŌ'CRE-A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The power of generating. *Decay of Piety.*

PRŌ'CRE-A-TOR, *n.* One that begets; a generator; a father or sire.

PRO-CRUS'TE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Procrustes, or his mode of torture.

PRO-CRUS'TĒS, *n.* In *Grecian mythology*, a celebrated robber, who stretched his victims upon an iron bed, or mutilated them, till their forms fitted its dimensions; whence the metaphorical phrase, *the bed of Procrustes.*

PROC'TOR, *n.* [Contracted from L. *procurator*, from *procuro*; *pro* and *curo.*]

1. In *a general sense*, one who is employed to manage the affairs of another. *Hooker.*

2. *At proprietd*, a person employed to manage another's cause in a court of civil or ecclesiastical law, as in the court of admiralty, or in a spiritual court. *Swift.*

3. In *the English universities*, an officer who attends to the morals of the students, and enforces obedience to the college regulations. *Cam. Cal.*

PROC'TOR, *v. i.* To manage; *a cant word.* *Shak.*

PROC'TOR-AGE, *n.* Management, in contempt. *Milton.*

PROC-TOR'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to the academical proctor; magisterial. *Prideaux.*

PROC'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of the proctor of a university. *Clarendon.*

PRO-CUM'BENT, *a.* [L. *procumbens*, *procumbo*; *pro* and *cubo*, to lie down.]

1. Lying down or on the face; prone.

2. In *botany*, trailing; prostrate; unable to support itself, and therefore lying on the ground, but without putting forth roots; as, a *procumbent* stem. *Martyn.*

PRO-CŪR'A-BLE, *a.* [from *procure.*] That may be procured; obtainable. *Boyle.*

PROC'U-RA-CY, *n.* [from L. *procuro.*] The management of any thing. [*Not used.*]

PROC-U-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *procuratio.* See PROCURE.]

1. The act of procuring.

[PROCUREMENT *is generally used.*]

2. The management of another's affairs.

3. The instrument by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another. *Encyc.*

4. A sum of money paid to the bishop or archdeacon by incumbents, on account of visitations; called also PROXY. *Todd.*

PROC'U-RA-TOR, *n.* The manager of another's affairs. [See PROCTOR.] *Shak. Taylor.*

2. Under *the Roman emperors*, a title given to certain governors of provinces; as, the *procurator* of Judea. Also, a title of certain officers who had the management of the revenue. *P. Cyc.*

PROC-U-RA-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a procurator or proctor; made by a proctor. *Ayliffe.*

PROC-U-RA'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a procurator. *Pearson.*

PRO-CŪ'RA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to procuration.

PRO-CURE', *v. t.* [Fr. *procurer*; It. *procurare*; Sp. *procurar*; L. *procuro*; *pro* and *curo*, to take care. But the French only has the sense of the English word. In the sense of *manage*, it is never used.]

1. To gain; to get; to obtain; as by request, loan, effort, labor, or purchase. We *procure* favors by request; we *procure* money by borrowing; we *procure* food by cultivating the earth; offices are *procured* by solicitation or favor; we *procure* titles to estate by purchase. It is used of things of temporary possession more generally than *acquire.* We do not say, we *acquired* favor, we *acquired* money by borrowing, but we *procured.*

2. To persuade; to prevail on.

What unaccustomed cause *procures* her hither. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

3. To cause; to bring about; to effect; to contrive and effect.

Proceed, Salinus, to *procure* my fall. *Shak.*

4. To cause to come on; to bring on.

We no other palm endure
Than those that we ourselves *procure.* *Dryden.*

5. To draw to; to attract; to gain. Modesty *procures* love and respect.

PRO-CURE', *v. i.* To pimp. *Dryden.*

PRO-CUR'ED, *pp.* Obtained; caused to be done; effected; brought on.

PRO-CURE'MENT, *n.* The act of procuring or obtaining; obtainment.

2. A causing to be effected.

They thank it done
By her *procurement.* *Dryden.*

PRO-CUR'ER, *n.* One that procures or obtains; that which brings on or causes to be done. *Walton.*

2. A pimp; a pander. *South.*

PRO-CUR'ESS, *n.* A bawd. *Spectator*

PRO CURING, *ppr.* Getting; gaining; obtaining.

2. Causing to come, or to be done.

3. *a.* That causes to come; bringing on. Sin is the *procuring* cause of all our woes.

PRŌ'CY-ON, *n.* [Gr. προκυων.] A star of the first magnitude in the constellation *Canis Minor*, the Little Dog. *P. Cyc.*

PROD, *n.* A goad; an awl, or a pin in pattens [*Local.*]

PROD'I-GAL, *a.* [Fr. *prodigue*; Sp. and It. *prodigo*; from L. *prodigus*, from *prodigo*, to drive forth, to lavish. The last component part of the word is *ago*, to drive; the first I suppose to be *prod*, the original word, afterward contracted to *pro.* (See PRO.) The Welsh *bradyn*, a prodigal, if from the Latin, is doubtless of the same origin; but Owen deduces this from *brad*, a breaking, treachery, treason, and this coincides with Dan. *bryder*, to break. See BRITTLE.]

1. Given to extravagant expenditures; expending money or other things without necessity; profuse; lavish; wasteful; not frugal or economical; as, a *prodigal* man; the *prodigal* son. A man may be *prodigal* of his strength, of his health, of his life or blood, as well as of his money.

2. Profuse; lavish; expended to excess, or without necessity; as, *prodigal* expenses.

3. Very liberal; profuse. Nature is *prodigal* of her bounties.

PROD'I-GAL, *n.* One that expends money extrav

gantly or without necessity; one that is profuse or lavish; a waster; a spendthrift. *Dryden.*

PROD-I-GAL/I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *prodigalité*; It. *prodigalità*; Sp. *prodigalidad.*]

1. Extravagance in the expenditure of what one possesses, particularly of money; profusion; waste; excessive liberality. It is opposed to FRUGALITY, ECONOMY, and PARSIMONY.

By the Roman law, a man of notorious *prodigality* was treated as non compos. *Encyc.*

The most severe censor can not but be pleased with the *prodigality* of his wit. *Dryden.*

2. Profuse liberality.

PROD'I-GAL-IZE, *v. i.* To be extravagant in expenditures. [*Not used.*] *Sherwood.*

PROD'I-GAL-LY, *adv.* With profusion of expenses; extravagantly; lavishly; wastefully; as, an estate *prodigally* dissipated.

2. With liberal abundance; profusely.

Nature not bounteous now, but lavish grown;
Our paths with flowers she *prodigally* strows. *Dryden.*

PROD'I-GENCE, *n.* Waste; profusion; prodigality. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

PRO-DIG'IOUS, (-did'jus,) *a.* [Sp. and It. *prodigioso*; Fr. *prodigieux*; L. *prodigiosus.* See PRODIGY.]

1. Very great; huge; enormous in size, quantity, extent, &c.; as, a mountain of *prodigious* size or altitude; a *prodigious* mass or quantity of water; an ocean or plain of *prodigious* extent. Hence,

2. Wonderful; astonishing; such as may seem a prodigy; monstrous; portentous.

It is *prodigious* to have thunder in a clear sky. *Brown.*
Prodigious to relate. *Dryden.*

PRO-DIG'IOUS-LY, *adv.* Enormously; wonderfully; astonishingly; as, a number *prodigiously* great. *Ray.*

2. Very much; extremely; *in familiar language.* He was *prodigiously* pleased.

PRO-DIG'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Enormousness of size; the state of having qualities that excite wonder or astonishment. *Hall.*

PROD'I-GY, *n.* [L. *prodigium*, from *prodigo*, to shoot out, drive out, properly to spread to a great extent.]

1. Any thing out of the ordinary course of nature, and so extraordinary as to excite wonder or astonishment; as, a *prodigy* of learning. *Spectator.*

2. Something extraordinary from which omens are drawn; portent. Thus eclipses and meteors were anciently deemed *prodigies.*

3. A monster; an animal or other production out of the ordinary course of nature. *B. Jonson.*

PRO-DI''TION, *n.* [L. *proditio*, from *prodo*, to betray; supposed to be compounded of *pro* and *do*, to give. But in W. *brada* is to betray.]

Treachery; treason. *Ainsworth.*

PROD'I-TOR, *n.* [L.] A traitor. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

PROD-I-TO'RI-OUS, *a.* Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous. [*Not in use.*] *Daniel.*

2. Apt to make discoveries or disclosures. [*Not in use.*] *Wotton.*

PROD'I-TO-RY, *a.* Treacherous; perfidious. *Milton.*

PRO'DROME, *n.* [Gr. πρόδρομος; προ and τρέχω, to run.]

A forerunner. [*Not in use.*] *Coles.*

PRO-DUCE', *v. t.* [L. *produco*, *pro* and *duco*, to lead or draw; Sax. *teogan*, *teon*, to tug; It. *producere*, *produrre*; Sp. *producir*; Fr. *produire.*]

1. To bring forward; to bring or offer to view or notice; as, to *produce* a witness or evidence in court.

Produce your cause. — Is. xli.

2. To exhibit to the public.

Your parents did not *produce* you much into the world. *Swift.*

3. To bring forth; to bear; as plants or the soil. Trees *produce* fruit; the earth *produces* trees and grass; wheat *produces* an abundance of food.

4. To bear; to generate and bring forth; as young. The seas *produce* fish in abundance.

They —
Produce prodigious births of body or mind. *Milton.*

5. To cause; to effect; to bring into existence. Small causes sometimes *produce* great effects. The clouds *produce* rain. The painter *produces* a picture or a landscape. The sculptor *produces* a statue. Vice *produces* misery.

6. To raise; to bring into being. The farmer *produces* grain enough for his family.

7. To make; to bring into being or form. The manufacturer *produces* excellent wares.

8. To yield or furnish. Money *produces* interest; capital *produces* profit. The commerce of the country *produces* a revenue to government.

9. In *general*, to bring into existence or into view.

10. In *geometry*, to extend; applied to a line, surface, or solid.

PROD'UCE, (prod'dūse,) *n.* That which is produced, brought forth, or yielded; product; as, the *produce* of a farm; the *produce* of trees; the *produce* of a country; the *produce* of a manufacture; the *produce* of the sea; the *produce* of a tax; the *produce* of a mine. But when we speak of something formed by an individual artisan or genius, we call it a *production.*

PRO-DOC'ED, *pp.* Brought into life, being, or view; yielded; extended.

PRO-DOCE'MENT, *n.* Production. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

PRO-DOC'ENT, *n.* One that exhibits, or offers to view or notice. [*Not much used.*] *Ayliffe.*

PRO-DOC'ER, *n.* One that generates; one that produces. *Locke. Suckling.*

PRO-DU-CI-BIL/I-TY, *n.* The power of producing. [*Not used.*] *Barrow.*

PRO-DU'CI-BLE, *a.* [It. *producibile*, *produtibile.*]

1. That may be brought into being; that may be generated or made; as, *producible* salts. *Boyle.*

2. That may be brought into view or notice, that may be exhibited. *Hammond.*

PRO-DU'CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being producible; as, the *producibleness* of salts. *Boyle.*

PRO-DUC'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Generating; bringing into existence or notice; yielding; extending.

PROD'UCT, *n.* [L. *productus*, from *produco*; Fr. *produit.*]

1. That which is produced by nature, as fruits, grain, metals; as, the *product* of land; the *products* of the season.

2. That which is formed or produced by labor, or by mental application; as, the *products* of manufactures, of commerce, or of art; the *products* of great and wise men. In the latter sense, *production* is now generally used.

In *general*, *products* comprehend whatever is produced or made; as when we speak of the *products* of a country exported.

The *product* of the impost and excise. *Belknap, N. Hamp.*

3. Effect; result, something consequential.

These are the *product*
Of those ill-mated marriages. *Milton.*

4. In *arithmetic*, the number resulting from the multiplication of two or more numbers. Thus, $5 \times 7 = 35$, the product. *Product* results from *multiplication*, as *sum* does from *addition.*

PRO-DUC'TILE, *a.* That may be extended in length.

PRO-DUC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *productio.*]

1. The act or process of producing, bringing forth, or exhibiting to view.

2. That which is produced or made; as, the *productions* of the earth, comprehending all vegetables and fruits; the *productions* of art, as manufactures of every kind, paintings, sculptures, &c.; the *productions* of intellect or genius, as poems and prose compositions.

PRO-DUC'TIVE, *a.* [It. *produttivo*; Sp. *productivo.*]

1. Having the quality or power of producing; as, *productive* labor is that which increases the number or amount of products; opposed to *unproductive* labor. The labor of the farmer and mechanic is *productive*; the labor of officers and professional men is *unproductive* to the state. A tree which bears fruit, and the land which bears grass or grain, is *productive.*

2. Fertile; producing good crops. We often denote by this word that land or plants yield large *products.*

3. Producing; bringing into being; causing to exist; efficient; as, an age *productive* of great men; a spirit *productive* of heroic achievements.

This is turning nobility into a principle of virtue, and making it *productive* of merit. *Spectator.*
And kindle with thy own *productive* fire. *Dryden.*

PRO-DUC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By production; with abundant produce.

PRO-DUC'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being productive; as, the *productiveness* of land or labor.

PRO-E-GO'MIN-AL, *a.* [Gr. προηγέομαι, to go before.]

Predisposing; a term denoting that cause without which a disease can not exist, which determines its nature and character, but which only produces a predisposition, and always requires the aid of a procatarctic cause to kindle it into action. Only a limited number of diseases require the influence of a proeguminal and a procatarctic cause for their production.

PRŌ'EM, *n.* [Fr. *proeme*; It. and Sp. *proemio*; L. *proœmium*; Gr. προοίμιον; προ, before, and οἰμη, οἶμος, way.]

Preface; introduction; preliminary observations to a book or writing. *Swift. Milton.*

PRŌ'EM, *v. t.* To preface. [*Not used.*] *South.*

PRO-E'MI-AL, *a.* Introductory; prefatory; preliminary. *Hammond. Johnson.*

PRO-EMP-TŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr., from προεμπίπτω, to fall before.]

In *chronology*, the lunar equation, or addition of a day, necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too soon. *Brande.*

PRŌ'FACE, *n.* An old exclamation of welcome.

PROF-A-NA'TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *profanatione*; Sp. *profanacion*; from L. *profano.* See PROFANE.]

1. The act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence; as, the *profanation* of the Sabbath by sports, amusements, or unnecessary labor; the *profanation* of a sanctuary; the *profanation* of the name of God by swearing, jesting, &c.

2. The act of treating with abuse or disrespect.

'Twere *profanation* of our joys
To tell the laity our love. *Donne.*

PRO-FANE', *a.* [L. *profanus*; *pro* and *fanum*, a temple; It. and Sp. *profano*; Fr. *profane.*]

1. Irreverent to any thing sacred; *applied to persons.* A man is *profane* when he takes the name of God in vain, or treats sacred things with abuse and irreverence.

2. Irreverent; proceeding from a contempt of sacred things, or implying it; as, *profane* words or language, *profane* swearing.

3. Not sacred; secular; relating to secular things; as, *profane* history.

4. Polluted, not pure.

Nothing is *profane* that serveth to holy things. *Raleigh.*

5. Not purified or holy; allowed for common use; as, a *profane* place. *Ezek.* xlii. and xlviii.

6. Obscene, heathenish; tending to bring reproach on religion, as, *profane* fables. 1 *Tim.* iv.

Profane is used chiefly in Scripture in opposition to *holy*, or qualified ceremonially for sacred services.

PRO-FANE', *v. t.* To violate any thing sacred, or treat it with abuse, irreverence, obloquy, or contempt; as, to *profane* the name of God; to *profane* the Sabbath; to *profane* the Scriptures or the ordinances of God. *Dwight.*

2. To pollute; to defile; to apply to temporal uses; to use as base or common. *Ezek.* xxiv.

3. To violate. *Mal.* ii.

4. To pollute; to debase. *Lev.* xxi.

5. To put to a wrong use. *Shak.*

PRO-FAN'ED, *pp.* Violated; treated with irreverence or abuse; applied to common uses; polluted.

PRO-FANE'LY, *adv.* With irreverence to sacred things or names.

The character of God *profanely* impeached. *Dwight.*

2. With abuse or contempt for any thing venerable.

That proud scholar — speaks of Homer too *profanely.* *Broome.*

PRO-FANE'NESS, *n.* Irreverence of sacred things; *particularly*, the use of language which implies irreverence toward God; the taking of God's name in vain. *Dryden. Atterbury. Dwight.*

Profaneness in men is vulgar and odious; in females, is shocking and detestable. *Anon.*

PRO-FAN'ER, *n.* One who, by words or actions, treats sacred things with irreverence; one who uses profane language.

2. A polluter; a defiler; as, a *profaner* of the temple. *Hooker.*

PRO-FAN'ING, *ppr.* Violating; treating with irreverence; polluting.

PRO-FAN'I-TY, *n.* Profaneness, which see.

In a revel of debauchery, amid the brisk interchange of *profanity* and folly, religion might appear a dumb, unsocial intruder. *Buckminster.*

PRO-FEC'TION, *n.* [L. *profectio.*]

A going forward; advance; progression. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

PRŌ'FERT, *n.* [L. third person of *profero.*] In *law*, the exhibition of a record or paper in open court.

PRO-FESS', *v. t.* [It. *professare*; Sp. *profesar*; Fr. *professer*; L. *professus*, *profiteor*; *pro* and *fateor.*]

1. To make open declaration of; to avow or acknowledge.

Let no man who *professes* himself a Christain, keep so heathenish a family as not to see God be daily worshiped in it. *Decay of Piety.*

They *profess* that they know God, but in works they deny him. — Tit. i.

2. To declare in strong terms.

Then will I *profess* to them, I never knew you. — Matt. vii.

3. To make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration.

To your *professing* bosoms I commit him. *Shak.*

4. To declare publicly one's skill in any art or science, for inviting employment; as, to *profess* one's self a physician; he *professes* surgery.

PRO-FESS', *v. i.* To declare friendship. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

PRO-FESS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Openly declared, avowed, or acknowledged; as, a *professed* foe; a *professed* tyrant; a *professed* Christian; a *professed* atheist.

PRO-FESS'ED-LY, *adv.* By profession; by open declaration or avowal.

I could not grant too much to men — *professedly* my subjects. *K. Charles.*

England I traveled over, *professedly* searching all places as I passed along. *Woodward.*

PRO-FESS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Openly declaring; avowing; acknowledging; making a profession.

PRO-FES'SION, (-fesh'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *professio.*]

1. Open declaration; public avowal or acknowledgment of one's sentiments or belief; as, *professions*

of friendship or sincerity; a *profession* of faith or religion.

The *professions* of princes, when a crown is the bait, are a slender security. *Lesley.*

The Indians quickly perceive the coincidence or the contradiction between *professions* and conduct, and their confidence or distrust follows of course. *J. Morse.*

2. The business which one professes to understand and to follow for subsistence; calling; vocation; employment; as, the learned *professions*. We speak of the *professions* of a clergyman, of a lawyer, and of a physician or surgeon; the *profession* of lecturer on chemistry or mineralogy. But the word is not applied to an occupation merely mechanical.

3. The collective body of persons engaged in a calling. We speak of practices honorable or disgraceful to a *profession*.

4. Among *the Roman Catholics*, the entering into a religious order, by which a person offers himself to God by a vow of inviolable obedience, chastity, and poverty. *Encyc.*

PRO-FES'SION-AL, (-fesh'un-al,) *a.* Pertaining to a profession or to a calling; as, *professional* studies, pursuits, duties, engagements; *professional* character or skill.

PRO-FES'SION-AL-LY, *adv.* By profession or declaration. He is *professionally* a friend to religion.

2. By calling; as, one employed *professionally*.

PRO-FESS'OR, *n.* [L.] One who makes open declaration of his sentiments or opinions; *particularly*, one who makes a public avowal of his belief in the Scriptures and his faith in Christ, and thus unites himself to the visible church. *Bacon. Hammond.*

2. One that publicly teaches any science or branch of learning; *particularly*, an officer in a university, college, or other seminary, whose business is to read lectures or instruct students in a particular branch of learning; as, a *professor* of theology or mathematics.

PRO-FES-SŌ'RI-AL, *a.* [L. *professorius.*]

Pertaining to a professor; as, the *professorial* chair. *Enfield.*

PRO-FESS'OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a professor or public teacher of the sciences. *Walton.*

PRO-FES'SO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a professor.

PROF'FER, *v. t.* [L. *profero*; *pro* and *fero*, to bear; It. *profferire*, *profferire*; Sp. *proferir*; Fr. *proferer.*]

1. To offer for acceptance; as, to *proffer* a gift; to *proffer* services; to *proffer* friendship.

2. To essay or attempt of one's own accord.

None
So hardy as to *proffer* or accept
Alone the dreadful voyage. *Milton.*

PROF'FER, *n.* An offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another; as, *proffers* of peace or friendship.

He made a *proffer* to lay down his commission of command in the army. *Clarendon.*

2. Essay; attempt. *Bacon.*

PROF'FER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Offered for acceptance.

PROF'FER-ER, *n.* One who offers any thing for acceptance.

PROF'FER-ING, *ppr.* Offering for acceptance.

PRO-FI'CIENCE, (-fish'ens,) **PRO-FI'CIEN-CY**, (-fish'en-se,) *n.* [from L. *proficiens*, from *proficio*, to advance forward; *pro* and *facio*, to make.]

Advance in the acquisition of any art, science, or knowledge; improvement; progression in knowledge. Students are examined, that they may manifest their *proficiency* in their studies or in knowledge.

PRO-FI'CIENT, (-fish'ent,) *n.* One who has made considerable advances in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; as, a *proficient* in a trade or occupation; a *proficient* in mathematics, in anatomy, in music, &c.

PRO-FI'CIENT-LY, *adv.* By proficiency.

PRO-FIC'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *proficuus*, *proficio*, supra.]

Profitable; advantageous; useful. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

PRŌ'FILE, (prō'fil *or* prō'feel,) *n.* [Fr. *profil*; *pro* and *fil*; It. *profilo*; Sp. and Port. *perfil*; *per* and *fil*, L. *filum*, a thread or line.]

1. *Primarily*, an outline or contour; hence, in *sculpture* and *painting*, a head or portrait represented sidewise or in a side view; the side face or half face; as, to draw or appear in *profile*; the *profile* of Pope or Addison.

2. In *architecture*, the contour or outline of a figure, building, or member; also, the draught of an object, representing it as if cut down perpendicularly from the top to the bottom. *Gwilt.*

PRŌ'FILE, (prō'fil *or* prō'feel,) *v. t.* [Fr. *profiler*; It. *profilare*; Sp. *perfilar.*]

To draw the outline of a head sidewise; to draw in profile, as a building.

PRŌ'FIL-ED, *pp.* Drawn so as to present a side view.

PRŌ'FIL-ING, *ppr.* Drawing a portrait so as to represent a side view; drawing an outline of. *Gwilt.*

PRŌ'FIL-IST, *n.* One who takes profiles.

PROF'IT, *n.* [Fr. *profit*; It. *profitto*; from L. *profectus*, *proficio*, to profit, literally to proceed forward, to advance; *pro* and *facio*. The primary sense of *facio* is, to urge or drive.]

1. In *commerce*, the advance in the price of goods sold beyond the cost of purchase. *Net profit* is the gain made by selling goods at an advanced price, or a price beyond what they had cost the seller, and beyond all costs and charges. The *profit* of the farmer and the manufacturer is the gain made by the sale of produce or manufactures, after deducting the value of the labor, materials, rents, and all expenses, together with the interest of the capital employed, whether land, machinery, buildings, instruments, or money.

Let no man anticipate uncertain *profits*. *Rambler.*

2. Any gain or pecuniary advantage; as, an office of *profit* or honor.

3. Any advantage; any accession of good from labor or exertion; an extensive signification, comprehending the acquisition of any thing valuable, corporeal or intellectual, temporal or spiritual. A person may derive *profit* from exercise, amusements, reading, study, meditation, social intercourse, religious instruction, &c. Every improvement or advance in knowledge is *profit* to a wise man.

PROF'IT, *v. t.* [It. *profittare*; Fr. *profiter.*]

1. To benefit; to advantage; *applied to one's self*, to derive some pecuniary interest or some accession of good from any thing; as, to *profit one's self* by a commercial undertaking, or by reading or instruction. In this sense, the verb is generally used intransitively. *Applied to others*, to communicate good to; to advance the interest of.

Brethren, if I come to you speaking with tongues, what shall I *profit* you? — 1 Cor. xiv.

Wherein might the strength of their hands *profit* me? — Job xxx.

2. To improve; to advance.

It is a great means of *profiting* yourself, to copy diligently excellent pieces and beautiful designs. *Dryden.*

PROF'IT, *v. i.* To gain advantage in pecuniary interest; as, to *profit* by trade or manufactures.

2. To make improvement; to improve; to grow wiser or better; to advance in any thing useful; as, to *profit* by reading or by experience.

She has *profited* by your counsel. *Dryden.*

3. To be of use or advantage; to bring good to.

Riches *profit* not in the day of wrath. — Prov. xi.

PROF'IT-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Yielding or bringing profit or gain; gainful; lucrative; as, a *profitable* trade; *profitable* business; a *profitable* study or profession.

2. Useful; advantageous.

What was so *profitable* to the empire, became fatal to the emperor. *Arbuthnot.*

PROF'IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Gainfulness; as, the *profitableness* of trade.

2. Usefulness; advantageousness. *More. Calamy.*

PROF'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* With gain; gainfully. Our ships are *profitably* employed.

2. Usefully; advantageously; with improvement. Our time may be *profitably* occupied in reading.

PROF'IT-ED, *pp.* Benefited; advanced in interest or happiness; improved.

What is a man *profited*, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul? — Matt. xvi.

PROF'IT-ING, *ppr.* Gaining interest or advantage; improving.

PROF'IT-ING, *n.* Gain; advantage; improvement.

That thy *profiting* may appear to all. — 1 Tim. iv.

PROF'IT-LESS, *a.* Void of profit, gain, or advantage. *Shak.*

PROF'LI-GA-CY, *n.* [See PROFLIGATE.] A profligate or very vicious course of life; a state of being abandoned in moral principle and in vice. *Barrington.*

PROF'LI-GATE, *a.* [L. *profligatus*, *profligo*, to rout, to ruin; *pro* and *fligo*, to drive or dash. The word, then, signifies, dashed, broken, or ruined in morals. See FLOG and AFFLICT.]

Abandoned to vice; lost to principle, virtue, or decency; extremely vicious; shameless in wickedness; as, a *profligate* man or wretch.

Next age will see
A race more *profligate* than we. *Roscommon.*
Made prostitute and *profligate* the muse,
Debased to each obscene and impious use. *Dryden.*

PROF'LI-GATE, *n.* An abandoned man; a wretch who has lost all regard to good principles, virtue, or decency.

How could such a *profligate* as Antony, or a boy of eighteen like Octavius, ever dare to dream of giving law to such an empire? *Swift.*

PROF'LI-GATE, *v. t.* To drive away; *a Latin signification.* [*Not used.*]

2. To overcome. [*Not used.*] *Harvey.*

PROF'LI-GATE-LY, *adv.* Without principle or shame. *Swift.*

2. In a course of extreme viciousness; as, to spend life *profligately*.

PROF'LI-GATE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being lost to virtue and decency. *Butler.*

2. An abandoned course of life; extreme viciousness; profligacy.

PROF-LI-GĀ'TION, *n.* Defeat; rout. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

PROF'LU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *profluens*, *profluo*; *pro* and *fluo*, to flow.]

A progress or course. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*

PROF'LU-ENT, *a.* Flowing forward; as, a *profluent* stream. *Milton.*

PRO FOR'MA, [L.] For the sake of form.

PRO-FOUND', *a.* [Fr. *profond*; It. *profondo*; Sp. *profundo*; L. *profundus*; *pro* and *fundus*, bottom. See FOUND.]

1. Deep; descending or being far below the surface, or far below the adjacent places; as, a gulf *profound*. *Milton.*

2. Intellectually deep, that enters deeply into subjects; not superficial or obvious to the mind; as, a *profound* investigation; *profound* reasoning; a *profound* treatise.

3. Humble; very lowly; submissive; as, a *profound* reverence for the Supreme Being. *Dopps.*

4. Penetrating deeply into science or any branch of learning; as, a *profound* scholar; a *profound* mathematician; a *profound* historian.

5. Deep in skill or contrivance.

The revolters are *profound* to make slaughter. — Hos. v.

6. Having hidden qualities.

Upon the corner of the room
There hangs a vaporous drop *profound*. *Shak.*

PRO-FOUND', *n.* The deep; the sea; the ocean; as, the vast *profound*. *Dryden.*

2. The abyss.

I travel this *profound*. *Milton.*

PRO-FOUND', *v. i.* To dive; to penetrate. [*Not in use.*] *Glanville.*

PRO-FOUND'LY, *adv.* Deeply; with deep concern.

Why sigh you so *profoundly*? *Shak.*

2. With deep penetration into science or learning; with deep knowledge or insight; as, *profoundly* wise; *profoundly* skilled in music or painting. *Dryden.*

PRO-FOUND'NESS, *n.* Depth of place.

2. Depth of knowledge or of science. *Hooker.*

PRO-FUND'I-TY, *n.* [It. *profundità*; Sp. *profundidad*; from L. *profundus.*]

Depth of place, of knowledge, or of science. *Milton.*

PRO-FŪSE', *a.* [L. *profusus*, *profundo*, to pour out; *pro* and *fundo.*]

1. Lavish; liberal to excess; prodigal; as, a *profuse* government; a *profuse* administration. Henry the Eighth, a *profuse* king, dissipated the treasures which the parsimony of his father had amassed. A man's friends are generally too *profuse* of praise, and his enemies too sparing.

2. Extravagant; lavish; as, *profuse* expenditures.

3. Overabounding; exuberant.

On a green shady bank, *profuse* of flowers. *Milton.*
O Liberty! thou goddess heavenly bright,
Profuse of bliss. *Addison.*
Profuse ornament in painting, architecture, or gardening, as well as in dress or in language, shows a mean or corrupted taste. *Home.*

PRO-FŪSE', *v. t.* To pour out. [*Little used.*] *Armstrong.*

2. To squander. [*Little used.*] *Steele.*

PRO-FŪSE'LY, *adv.* Lavishly; prodigally; as, an income *profusely* expended.

2. With exuberance; with great abundance. The earth is *profusely* adorned with flowers; ornaments may be too *profusely* scattered over a building.

PRO-FŪSE'NESS, *n.* Lavishness; prodigality; extravagant expenditures.

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into *profuseness*. *Atterbury.*

2. Great abundance; profusion; as, *profuseness* of ornaments.

PRO-FU'SION, (-zhun,) *n.* [L. *profusio.*]

1. Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance of expenditures; as, to waste an estate by *profusion*.

What meant thy pompous progress through the empire,
Thy vast *profusion* to the factious nobles? *Rowe.*

2. Lavish effusion.

He was desirous to avoid not only *profusion*, but the least effusion of Christian blood. *Hayward.*

3. Rich abundance; exuberant plenty. The table contained a *profusion* of dainties. Our country has a *profusion* of food for man and beast.

The ripened eye
The fair *profusion*, yellow autumn, spies. *Thomson.*

PROG, *v. i.* [D. *pracken*, to beg; Dan. *prakker*, id.; Sw. *pracka*, to make use of shifts; L. *procor*, *precor.*]

To shift meanly for provisions; to wander about and seek provisions where they are to be found; to live by beggarly tricks. [*A low word.*]

You are the lion; I have been endeavoring to *prog* for you. *Burke.*

PROG, *n.* Victuals or provisions sought by begging, or found by wandering about.

2. Victuals of any kind. [*A low word.*] *Swift.*

PROG, *n.* One that seeks his victuals by wandering and begging.

PRO-GEN'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *progenero.*]

To beget. [*Not in use.*]

PRO-GEN-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of begetting; propagation. [*Not used.*]

PRO-GEN'I-TOR, *n.* [L., from *progigno; pro* and *gigno*, to beget, Gr. γενναω.]
An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather. Adam was the *progenitor* of the human race.

PRO-GEN'I-TURE, *n.* A begetting or birth. [*Little used.*]

PROG'E-NY, *n.* [It. *progenie*; L. *progenies*, from *progignor.*]
Offspring; race; children; descendants of the human kind, or offspring of other animals; as, the *progeny* of a king; the *progeny* of Adam; the *progeny* of beasts or fowls; *a word of general application.*

PROG-NO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. προγνωσις, from προγινωσκω, to know before; προ and γινωσκω.]
In *medicine*, the art of foretelling the course and event of a disease; the judgment of the course and event of a disease by particular symptoms.
Core. Hooper.

PROG-NOS'TIC, *a.* Foreshowing; indicating something future by signs or symptoms; as, the *prognostic* symptoms of a disease; *prognostic* signs.

PROG-NOS'TIC, *n.* In *medicine*, the judgment formed concerning the course and event of a disease by means of the symptoms. *Encyc.*
2. Something which foreshows; a sign by which a future event may be known or foretold.
In *medicine*, a sign or symptom indicating the course and event of a disease. The appearance of the tongue is of considerable importance as a *prognostic.* *Parr.*
3. A foretelling; prediction. *Swift.*

PROG-NOS'TIC-A-BLE, *a.* That may be foreknown or foretold. *Brown.*

PROG-NOS'TIC-ATE, *v. t.* [from *prognostic*; It. *prognosticare.*]
1. To foreshow; to indicate a future course or event by present signs. A clear sky at sunset *prognosticates* a fair day.
2. To foretell by means of present signs; to predict.

I neither will nor can *prognosticate*
To the young gaping heir his father's fate. *Dryden.*

PROG-NOS'TIC-A-TED, *pp.* Foreshown; foretold.

PROG-NOS'TIC-A-TING, *ppr.* Foreshowing; foretelling.

PROG-NOS-TIC-A'TION, *n.* The act of foreshowing a future course or event by present signs.
2. The act of foretelling a course or event by present signs. *Burnet.*
3. A foretoken; previous sign. *Shak.*

PROG-NOS'TIC-A-TOR, *n.* A foreknower or foreteller of a future course or event by present signs.

PRO-GRAM'MA, *n.* [Gr., from προγραφω, to write previously; προ and γραφω, to write.]
1. *Anciently*, a letter sealed with the king's seal. *Encyc.*
2. In *a university*, a billet or advertisement to invite persons to an oration. *Encyc.*
3. A proclamation or edict posted in a public place. *Life of A. Wood.*
4. That which is written before something else; a preface. *Warton.*

PRO'GRAMME, (pro'gram,) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. προγραμμα.] A brief outline or explanation of the order to be pursued, or the subjects embraced, in any public exercise, performance, entertainment, or series of exercises.

PROG'RESS, *n.* [Fr. *progrès*; Sp. *progreso*; L. *progressus, progredior*; *pro* and *gradior*, to step or go. See GRADE and DEGREE.]
1. A moving or going forward; a proceeding onward. A man makes a slow *progress* or a rapid *progress* on a journey; a ship makes slow *progress* against the tide. He watched the *progress* of the army on its march, or the *progress* of a star or comet.
2. A moving forward in growth; increase; as, the *progress* of a plant or animal.
3. Advance in business of any kind; as, the *progress* of a negotiation; the *progress* of arts.
4. Advance in knowledge; intellectual or moral improvement; proficiency. The student is commended for his *progress* in learning; the Christian for his *progress* in virtue and piety.
5. Removal; passage from place to place.

From Egypt arts their *progress* made to Greece. *Denham.*

6. A journey of state; a circuit. *Blackstone. Addison.*

PRO-GRESS', *v. i.* To move forward in space; to pass; to proceed.

Let me wipe off this honorable dew
That silverly doth *progress* on thy cheeks. *Shak.*
—Although the popular blast
Hath waved thy name up to brandish a cloud,
Or *progress* in the chariot of the sun.
Broken Heart, by *Ford*, vol. I. p. 303,
Gifford's ed. London, 1827.

[These authors accent the first syllable, but the accent is now on the second.]
2. To proceed; to continue onward in course.

After the war had *progressed* for some time. *Marshall.*
They *progress* in that style in proportion as their pieces are treated with contempt. *Washington.*

Knowles, Smart, and *Reid*, have inserted the word, in this sense, in their dictionaries.
3. To advance; to make improvement. *Du Ponceau. Bayard.*

PRO-GRESS'ED, (pro-grest',) *pp.* Moved forward; proceeded.

PRO-GRESS'ING, *ppr.* Moving forward; advancing. *Milton. Reform of Eng.*

PRO-GRES'SION, (pro-gresh'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *progressio, progredior.*]
1. The act of moving forward; a proceeding in a course; motion onward. *Locke.*
2. Intellectual advance; as, the *progression* of thought. *Locke.*
3. Course; passage. *Shak.*
4. In *mathematics*, regular or proportional advance in increase or decrease of numbers; continued proportion, arithmetical, geometrical, or harmonical. Arithmetical progression is when the terms increase or decrease by equal differences. Thus,

2. 4. 6. 8. 10. } by the difference 2.
10. 8. 6. 4. 2. }

Geometrical progression is when the terms increase or decrease by equal ratios. Thus,

2. 4. 8. 16. 32. 64. } by a continual multiplica-
64. 32. 16. 8. 4. 2. } tion or division by 2.
Encyc.

5. In *music*, a regular succession of chords or movement of the parts in harmony.

PRO-GRES'SION-AL, (-gresh'un-al,) *a.* That advances; that is in a state of advance. *Brown.*

PRO-GRES'IVE, *a.* Moving forward; proceeding onward; advancing; as, *progressive* motion or course; opposed to RETROGRADE. *Bacon. Ray.*
2. Improving. The arts are in a *progressive* state.

PRO-GRES'IVE-LY, *adv.* By motion onward; by regular advances. *Hooker.*

PRO-GRES'IVE-NESS, *n.* The state of moving forward; an advancing; state of improvement; as, the *progressiveness* of science, arts, or taste.

PRO HAC VICE, [L.] For this occasion.

PRO-HIB'IT, *v. t.* [L. *prohibeo*; *pro* and *habeo*, to hold; Fr. *prohiber*; It. *proibire*; Sp. *prohibir.*]
1. To forbid; to interdict by authority; *applicable to persons or things, but implying authority or right.* God *prohibited* Adam to eat of the fruit of a certain tree. The moral law *prohibits* what is wrong, and commands what is right. We *prohibit* a person to do a thing, and we *prohibit* the thing to be done.
2. To hinder; to debar; to prevent; to preclude.

Gates of burning adamant,
Barred over us, *prohibit* all egress. *Milton.*

PRO-HIB'IT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Forbid; interdicted; hindered.

PRO-HIB'IT-ER, *n.* One who prohibits or forbids; a forbidder; an interdicter.

PRO-HIB'IT-ING, *ppr.* Forbidding; interdicting; debarring.

PRO-HI-BI''TION, (pro-he-bish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *prohibitio.*]
1. The act of forbidding or interdicting; a declaration to hinder some action; interdict.

The law of God, in the ten commandments, consists mostly of *prohibitions*; —"Thou shalt not do such a thing." *Tillotson.*

2. In *law*, a *writ of prohibition*, is a writ issuing from a superior tribunal, directed to the judges of an inferior court, commanding them to cease from the prosecution of a suit. By ellipsis, *prohibition* is used for the writ itself. *Blackstone.*

PRO-HI-BI''TION-IST, *n.* One who favors prohibitory duties in commerce.

PRO-HIB'IT-IVE, } *a.* Forbidding; implying pro-
PRO-HIB'IT-O-RY, } hibition. *Barrow. Ayliffe.*

PROIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *provigner*; *pro* and *vigne*, vine.]
To lop; to trim; to prune. [*Obs.*] [See PRUNE.] *B. Jonson.*

PROIN, *v. i.* To be employed in pruning. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

PRO-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *projicio*; *pro*, forward, and *jacio*, to throw; It. *progettare*; Fr. *projeter*; Sp. *proyectar.*]
1. To throw out; to cast or shoot forward.

Th' ascending villas
Project long shadows o'er the crystal tide. *Pope.*

2. To cast forward in the mind; to scheme; to contrive; to devise something to be done; as, to *project* a plan for paying off the national debt; to *project* an expedition to South America; to *project* peace or war. *Milton.*
3. To draw or exhibit, as the form of any thing; to delineate.

PRO-JECT', *v. i.* To shoot forward; to extend beyond something else; to jut; to be prominent; as, the cornice *projects.*

PROJ'ECT, *n.* [Fr. *projet.*]
1. A scheme; a design; something intended or devised; contrivance; as, the *project* of a canal from the Hudson to the lakes; all our *projects* of happiness are liable to be frustrated.
2. An idle scheme; a design not practicable; as, a man given to *projects.*

PRO-JECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cast out or forward; schemed; devised; delineated.

PRO-JECT'ILE, *a.* Impelling forward; as, a *projectile* force.
2. Given by impulse; impelled forward; as, *projectile* motion. *Arbuthnot.*

PRO-JECT'ILE, *n.* A body projected, or impelled forward by force, particularly through the air.
2. *Projectiles*, in *mechanical philosophy*, is that part which treats of the motion of bodies thrown or driven by an impelling force above the earth.

PRO-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing out or forward; scheming; contriving.

PRO-JECT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shooting out; jutting; extending forward; as, a *projecting* rock.

PRO-JEC'TION, *n.* [L. *projectio.*]
1. The act of throwing or shooting forward. *Brown.*
2. A part jutting out, as of a building; an extension beyond something else.
3. The act of scheming; plan; scheme; design of something to be executed.
4. Plan; delineation; the representation of something; as, the *projection* of the sphere, is a delineation of the several parts of its surface on a plane. There are three principal points of *projection*; the *stereographic*, in which the eye is supposed to be placed on the surface of the sphere; the *orthographic*, in which the eye is supposed to be at an infinite distance; and the *gnomonic*, in which the eye is placed in the center of the sphere. *Brande.*

Globular projection; that projection of the sphere which so represents its circles as to present the appearance of a globe.

Mercator's projection; a mode of representing the sphere in which the meridians are drawn parallel to each other, and the parallels of latitude are straight lines, whose distance from each other increases with their distance from the equator, so that at all places the degrees of latitude and longitude have to each other the same ratio as on the sphere itself.

In *perspective*, *projection* denotes the appearance or representation of an object on the perspective plane. *Encyc.*

5. In *alchemy*, the casting of a certain powder, called *powder of projection*, into a crucible or other vessel full of some prepared metal or other matter, which is to be thereby transmuted into gold. *Encyc.*

PRO-JECT'MENT, *n.* Design; contrivance. [*Little used.*] *Clarendon.*

PRO-JECT'OR, *n.* One who forms a scheme or design. *Addison.*
2. One who forms wild or impracticable schemes. *Pope.*

PRO-JECT'URE, *n.* A jutting or standing out beyond the line or surface of something else. *Encyc.*

PRO-JET', (pro-zhā',) *n.* [Fr.] A plan proposed; the draft of a proposed measure, arrangement, &c. *Bouvier.*

PRO-LAPSE', (pro-laps',) *n.* [L. *prolapsus, prolabor.*]
A falling down or falling out of some part of the body, as of the uterus or intestines. *Encyc.*

PRO-LAPSE', (pro-laps',) *v. i.* To fall down or out; to project too much.

PRO-LAP'SION, } See PROLAPSE, *n.*
PRO LAP'SUS. }

PRO-LATE', *v. t.* [L. *prolatum, profero.*]
To utter; to pronounce. [*Not used.*] *Howell.*

PRO'LATE, *a.* [Supra.] Extended beyond the line of an exact sphere; opposed to OBLATE. A *prolate* spheroid is produced by the revolution of a semi-ellipse about its larger diameter. *Brande.*

PRO-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *prolatio*, from *profero.*]
1. Utterance; pronunciation. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*
2. Delay; act of deferring. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*
3. A method, in *music*, of determining the power of semibreves and minims. *Busby.*

PRO-LE-GOM'E-NA, *n. pl.* [Gr. προλεγομενα; προ and λεγω, to speak.]
Preliminary observations; introductory remarks or discourses prefixed to a book or treatise. *Walton.*

PRO-LE-GOM'E-NA-RY, *a.* Preliminary; introductory; containing previous explanations. *Ed. Rev.*

PRO'LEGS, *n. pl.* In *entomology*, the fleshy, pediform, and frequently retractile organs, which assist various larvæ in their movements. *Brande.*

PRO-LEP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. προληψις, from προλαμβανω; προ and λαμβανω, to take.]
1. Anticipation; a figure in rhetoric by which objections are anticipated or prevented. *Bramhall.*
2. An error in chronology, when an event is dated before the actual time; a species of anachronism. *Theobald.*

PRO-LEP'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to prolepsis or an-
PRO-LEP'TIC-AL, } ticipation.
2. Previous; antecedent. *Glanville.*
3. In *medicine*, anticipating the usual time; applied to a periodical disease, whose paroxysm returns at an earlier hour at every repetition. *Encyc.*

PRO-LEP'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of anticipation.

PRO-LE-TA'NE-OUS, *a.* Having a numerous offspring.

PRO-LE-TA'RI-AN, *a.* [L. *proletarius*, from *proles*, offspring.]
Mean; vile; vulgar. [*Not used.*] *Hudibras.*

PRO'LE-TA-RY, *n.* A common person. [*Not used.*] *Burton.*

PROL'I-CIDE, *n.* [L. *proles*, offspring, and *cædo*, to slay.]

The crime of destroying one's offspring either in the womb or after birth. *Bouvier.*

PRO-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [Infra.] In *botany*, a *proliferous* flower is a flower which produces another flower within itself. A *proliferous* umbel is one which produces another umbel from its own center.

PRO-LIF'IC, } *a.* [It. and Sp. *prolifico*; Fr. *pro-*
PRO-LIF'IC-AL, } *lifique*; L. *proles*, offspring, and *facio*, to make.]

1. Producing young or fruit; fruitful; generative; productive; *applied to animals and plants*; as, a *prolific* female; a *prolific* tree.

2. Productive; having the quality of generating; as, a controversy *prolific* of evil consequences; a *prolific* brain.

3. A *prolific* flower, [*prolifer*,] in *botany*, is one which produces a second flower from its own center, or which has smaller flowers growing out of the principal one. But PROLIFEROUS is commonly used. *Encyc. Martin.*

PRO-LIF'IC-A-CY, *n.* Fruitfulness; great productiveness. *Encyc.*

PRO-LIF'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Fruitfully; with great increase.

PRO-LIF-IC-A'TION, *n.* [See PROLIFIC.] The generation of young or of plants.

2. In *botany*, the production of a second flower from the substance of the first. This is either from the center of a simple flower, or from the side of an aggregate flower. *Lee.*

PRO-LIF'IC-NESS, *n.* The state of being prolific. *Scott.*

PRO-LIX', *a.* [L. *prolixus*; *pro* and *laxus*, literally, drawn out. Often in the United States pronounced *prō'lix.*]

1. Long; extending to a great length; minute in narration or argument; *applied only with reference to discourse, speech, and writing*; as, a *prolix* oration; a *prolix* poem; a *prolix* sermon; a *prolix* writer.

2. Of long duration. [*Not in use.*]

PRO-LIX'IOUS, (-shus,) *a.* Dilatory; tedious. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PRO-LIX'I-TY, } *n.* Great length; minute detail;
PRO-LIX'NESS, } *applied only to discourses and writings. Prolixity* is not always tedious.

PRO-LIX'LY, *adv.* At great length. *Dryden.*

PRO-LO-CŌ'TOR, *n.* [L. *prolocutor*; *pro* and *loquor*, to speak.]

The speaker or chairman of a convocation. *Swift.*

PRO-LO-CŌ'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office or station of a prolocutor.

PRŌ'LO-GIZE, *v. t.* To deliver a prologue. [*Not in use.*]

PRŌ'LOGUE, (prō'log,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *prologus*; Gr. προλογος; προ and λογος, discourse.]

The preface or introduction to a discourse or performance, chiefly the discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance or play begins. *Encyc.*

PRŌ'LOGUE, (prō'log,) *v. t.* [It. *prologare.*]

To introduce with a formal preface. *Shak.*

PRŌ'LOGU-ED, *pp.* Introduced with a preface.

PRŌ'LOGU-ING, *ppr.* Introducing with a formal preface.

PRO-LONG', *v. t.* [Fr. *prolonger*; It. *prolungare*; Sp. *prolongar*; L. *pro* and *longus*. See LONG.]

1. To lengthen in time; to extend the duration of. Temperate habits tend to *prolong* life.

2. To lengthen; to draw out in time by delay; to continue.

Th' unhappy queen with talk *prolonged* the night. *Dryden.*

3. To put off to a distant time.

For I myself am not so well provided
As else I would be, were the day *prolonged*. *Shak.*

4. To extend in space or length.

PRO-LON''GĀTE, *v. t.* To extend or lengthen in space; as, to *prolongate* a line.

2. To extend in time. [*Little used.*]

PRO-LON''GĀ-TED, *pp.* Extended in space; continued in length.

PRO-LON''GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Lengthening in space.

PRO-LON''GĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of lengthening in time or space; as, the *prolongation* of life. *Bacon.*

The *prolongation* of a line. *Lavoisier, Trans.*

2. Extension of time by delay or postponement; as, the *prolongation* of days for payment. *Bacon*

PRO-LONG'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Lengthened in duration or space.

PRO-LONG'ER, *n.* He or that which lengthens in time or space.

PRO-LONG'ING, *ppr.* Extending in time; continuing in length.

PRO-LU'SION, (-zhun,) *n.* [L. *prolusio*, *proludo*; *pro* and *ludo*, to play.]

A prelude; a trial before the principal performance; hence, in *a general sense*, a trial; an essay. *Rich. Dict.*

PROM-E-NADE', *n.* [Fr., from *promener*; *pro* and *mener*, to lead.]

1. A walk for amusement or exercise.

2. A place for walking.

PROM-E-NADE', *v. t.* To walk for amusement or exercise.

PROM-E-NAD'ER, *n.* He or that which promenades.

PROM-E-NAD'ING, *ppr.* Walking for amusement or exercise.

PRO-MER'IT, *v. t.* [L. *promereo*, *promeritum*; *pro* and *mereo*, to merit.]

1. To oblige; to confer a favor on. *Hall.*

2. To deserve; to procure by merit. *Pearson.*

[*This word is little used, or not at all.*]

PRO-ME'THE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Prometheus, who stole fire from heaven.

2. Having the life-giving quality of the fire thus stolen

PRO-ME'THE-AN, *n.* A glass tube containing sulphuric acid, and surrounded by an inflammable mixture, which it ignites on being pressed. *Brande.*

PROM'I-NENCE, } *n.* [L. *prominentia*, from *promi-*
PROM'I-NEN-CY, } *neo*; *pro* and *minor*, to menace, that is, to shoot forward.]

1. A standing out from the surface of something, or that which juts out; protuberance; as, the *prominence* of a joint; the *prominences* of a rock or cliff; the *prominence* of the nose. Small hills and knolls are *prominences* on the surface of the earth.

2. Conspicuousness; distinction.

PROM'I-NENT, *a.* [L. *prominens.*]

1. Standing out beyond the line or surface of something; jutting; protuberant; in high relief; as, a *prominent* figure on a vase.

2. Full; large; as, a *prominent* eye.

3. Eminent; distinguished above others; as, a *prominent* character.

4. Principal; most visible or striking to the eye; conspicuous. The figure of a man or of a building holds a *prominent* place in a picture.

PROM'I-NENT-LY, *adv.* In a prominent manner; so as to stand out beyond the other parts; eminently; in a striking manner; conspicuously.

PRO-MIS'CU-OUS, *a.* [L. *promiscuus*; *pro* and *misceo*, to mix.]

1. Mingled; consisting of individuals united in a body or mass without order; confused; undistinguished; as, a *promiscuous* crowd or mass.

A wild where weeds and flowers *promiscuous* shoot. *Pope.*

2. Common; indiscriminate; not restricted to an individual; as, *promiscuous* love or intercourse.

PRO-MIS'CU-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a crowd or mass without order; with confused mixture; indiscriminately; as, men of all classes *promiscuously* assembled; particles of different earths *promiscuously* united.

2. Without distinction of kinds.

Like beasts and birds *promiscuously* they join. *Pope.*

PRO-MIS'CU-OUS-NESS, *n.* A state of being mixed without order or distinction. *Ash.*

PROM'ISE, *n.* [L. *promissum*, from *promitto*, to send before or forward; *pro* and *mitto*, to send; Fr. *promettre*, *promis*, *promesse*; It. *promettere*, *promessa*; Sp. *prometer*, *promesa.*]

1. In *a general sense*, a declaration, written or verbal, made by one person to another, which binds the person who makes it, either in honor, conscience, or law, to do or forbear a certain act specified; a declaration which gives to the person to whom it is made a right to expect or to claim the performance or forbearance of the act. The promise of a visit to my neighbor gives him a right to expect it, and I am bound in honor and civility to perform the *promise*. Of such a *promise* human laws have no cognizance; but the fulfillment of it is one of the minor moralities which civility, kindness, and strict integrity, require to be observed.

2. In *law*, a declaration, verbal or written, made by one person to another for a good or valuable consideration, in the nature of a covenant, by which the promiser binds *himself*, and, as the case may be, his *legal representatives*, to do or forbear some act, and gives to the promisee a legal right to demand and enforce a fulfillment.

3. A binding declaration of something to be done or given for another's benefit; as, the *promise* of a grant of land. A promise may be *absolute* or *conditional*; *lawful* or *unlawful*; *express* or *implied*. An *absolute promise* must be fulfilled at all events. The obligation to fulfill a *conditional promise* depends on the performance of the condition. An *unlawful promise* is not binding, because it is void; for it is incompatible with a prior paramount obligation of obedience to the laws. An *express promise* is one expressed in words or writing. An *implied promise* is one which reason and justice dictate. If I hire a man to perform a day's labor, without any declaration that I will pay him, the law presumes a *promise* on my part that I will give him a reasonable reward, and will enforce such *implied promise*.

4. Hopes; expectation, or that which affords expectation of future distinction; as, a youth of great *promise*.

My native country was full of youthful *promise*. *Irving.*

5. That which is promised; fulfillment or grant of what is promised.

He commanded them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the *promise* of the Father. — Acts i.

6. In *Scripture*, the *promise* of God is the declaration or assurance which God has given in his word of bestowing blessings on his people. Such assurance, resting on the perfect justice, power, benevolence, and immutable veracity of God, can not fail of performance.

The Lord is not slack concerning his *promises*. — 2 Pet. iii.

PROM'ISE, *v. t.* To make a declaration to another, which binds the promiser in honor, conscience, or law, to do or forbear some act; as, to *promise* a visit to a friend; to *promise* a cessation of hostilities; to *promise* the payment of money.

2. To afford reason to expect; as, the year *promises* a good harvest.

3. To make declaration or give assurance of some benefit to be conferred; to pledge or engage to bestow.

The proprietors *promised* large tracts of land. *Charter of Dartmouth College.*

PROM'ISE, *v. i.* To assure one by a promise or binding declaration. The man *promises* fair; let us forgive him.

2. To afford hopes or expectations; to give ground to expect good. The youth *promises* to be an eminent man; the wheat *promises* to be a good crop; the weather *promises* to be pleasant.

3. In *popular use*, this verb sometimes threatens or assures of evil. The rogue shall be punished, I *promise* you.

Will not the ladies be afraid of the Lion?
—I fear it, I *promise* you. *Shak.*

In the latter example, *promise* is equivalent to *declare*: "I *declare* to you."

4. To *promise one's self*; to be assured or to have strong confidence.

I dare *promise myself* you will attest the truth of all I have advanced. *Rambler.*

PROM'ISE-BREACH, *n.* Violation of promise. *Shak.*

PROM'ISE-BREAK'ER, *n.* A violator of promises. *Shak.*

PROM'IS-ED, (prom'ist,) *pp.* or *a.* Engaged by word or writing; stipulated.

PROM-IS-EE', *n.* The person to whom a promise is made. *Encyc.*

PROM'IS-ER, *n.* One who promises; one who engages, assures, stipulates, or covenants. Fear, says Dryden, is a great *promiser*. We may say that hope is a very liberal *promiser*.

The import of a promise, when disputed, is not to be determined by the sense of the *promiser*, nor by the expectations of the *promisee*. *Paley. Encyc.*

Note. — In *law language*, PROMISOR is used, but without necessity or advantage.

PROM'IS-ING, *ppr.* Engaging by words or writing; stipulating; assuring.

2. Affording just expectations of good or reasonable ground of hope; as, a *promising* youth; a *promising* prospect. [*In this sense the word may be a participle or an adjective.*]

PROM'IS-ING-LY, *adv.* In a promising manner.

PROM'IS-SO-RI-LY, *adv.* By way of promise.

PROM'IS-SO-RY, *a.* Containing a promise or binding declaration of something to be done or forborne. *Arbuthnot.*

2. In *law*, a promissory note is a writing which contains a promise of the payment of money or the delivery of property to another, at or before a time specified, in consideration of value received by the promisor. In *England*, *promissory* notes and bills of exchange, being negotiable for the payment of a less sum than twenty shillings, are declared to be void by stat. 15 Geo. III. *Blackstone.*

PROM'ON-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *promontorium*; *pro*, forward, and *mons*, a mountain; Fr. *promontoire*; It. and Sp. *promontorio.*]

In *geography*, a high point of land or rock, projecting into the sea beyond the line of coast; a head land. It differs from a cape in denoting high land; a cape may be a similar projection of land, high or low.

Like one that stands upon a *promontory*. *Shak.*
If you drink tea on a *promontory* that overhangs the sea, it is preferable to an assembly. *Pope.*

PRO-MŌTE', *v. t.* [L. *promotus*, *promoveo*, to move forward; *pro* and *moveo*, to move; It. *promovere*; Sp. *promover*; Fr. *promouvoir.*]

1. To forward; to advance; to contribute to the growth, enlargement, or excellence of any thing valuable, or to the increase of any thing evil; as, to *promote* learning, knowledge, virtue, or religion; to *promote* the interests of commerce or agriculture; to *promote* the arts; to *promote* civilization or refinement; to *promote* the propagation of the gospel; to *promote* vice and disorder.

2. To excite; as, to *promote* mutiny.

3. To exalt; to elevate; to raise; to prefer in rank or honor.

I will *promote* thee to very great honor. — Num. xxii.
Exalt her, and she shall *promote* thee. — Prov. iv.

PRO-MŌT'ED, *pp.* Advanced; exalted.

PRO-MŌT'ER, *n.* He or that which forwards, advances, or promotes; an encourager; as, a *promoter* of charity. *Atterbury.*

2. One that excites; as, a *promoter* of sedition.
3. An informer; a make-bate. [*Obs.*]

PRO-MŌT'ING, *ppr.* Forwarding; advancing; exciting; exalting.

PRO-MŌ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from *promote.*]
1. The act of promoting; advancement; encouragement; as, the *promotion* of virtue or morals; the *promotion* of peace or of discord.
2. Exaltation in rank or honor; preferment.

My *promotion* will be thy destruction. *Milton.*
Promotion cometh neither from the east, nor from the west, nor from the south. — Ps. lxxv.

PRO-MŌ'TIVE, *a.* Tending to advance or promote; tending to encourage. *Hume.*

PRO-MŌVE', *v. t.* To advance. [*Not used.*] *Fell.*

PROMPT, *a.* [*Fr. prompt* It. and Sp. *pronto*; L. *promptus*, from *promo.*]
1. Ready and quick to act as occasion demands.

Very discerning and *prompt* in giving orders. *Clarendon.*

2. Of a ready disposition; acting with cheerful alacrity; as, *prompt* in obedience or compliance.

Tell him
I'm *prompt* to lay my crown at 's feet. *Shak.*

3. Quick; ready; not dilatory; *applied to things*; as, he manifested a *prompt* obedience; he yielded *prompt* assistance.

When Washington heard the voice of his country in distress, his obedience was *prompt.* *Ames.*

4. Quick; hasty; indicating boldness or forwardness.

And you, perhaps, too *prompt* in your replies. *Dryden.*

5. Ready; present; told down; as, *prompt* payment.
6. Easy; unobstructed. *Wotton.*

PROMPT, *v. t.* To incite; to move or excite to action or exertion; to instigate. Insults *prompt* anger or revenge; love *prompts* desire: benevolence *prompts* men to devote their time and services to spread the gospel. Ambition *prompted* Alexander to wish for more worlds to conquer.
2. To assist a speaker when at a loss, by pronouncing the words forgotten or next in order; as, to *prompt* an actor; or to assist a learner, by suggesting something forgotten or not understood. *Ascham. Shak. Bacon.*
3. To dictate; to suggest to the mind.

And whispering angels *prompt* her golden dreams. *Pope.*

4. To remind. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PROMPT'BOOK, *n.* The book used by a prompter of a theater.

PROMPT'ED, *pp.* Incited; moved to action; instigated; assisted in speaking or learning.

PROMPT'ER, *n.* One that prompts; one that admonishes or incites to action.
2. One that is placed behind the scenes in a playhouse, whose business is to assist the speakers when at a loss, by uttering the first words of a sentence, or words forgotten; or any person who aids a public speaker when at a loss, by suggesting the next words of his piece. *Pope.*

PROMPT'ING, *ppr.* Inciting; moving to action; aiding a speaker when at a loss for the words of his piece.

PROMPT'I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *promptus*; It. *prontitudine*; Sp. *prontitud.*]
1. Readiness, quickness of decision and action when occasion demands. In the sudden vicissitudes of a battle, *promptitude* in a commander is one of the most essential qualifications.
2. Readiness of will; cheerful alacrity; as, *promptitude* in obedience or compliance.

PROMPT'LY, *adv.* Readily; quickly; expeditiously; cheerfully. *Taylor.*

PROMPT'NESS, *n.* Readiness; quickness of decision or action. The young man answered questions with great *promptness.*
2. Cheerful willingness; alacrity.
3. Activity; briskness; as, the *promptness* of animal actions. *Arbuthnot.*

PROMPT'U-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *promptuaire*; L. *promptuarium.*]
That from which supplies are drawn; a storehouse; a magazine; a repository. *Woodward.*

PROMPT'URE, *n.* Suggestion; incitement. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PRO MUL'GATE, *v. t.* [L. *promulgo.*]
To publish; to make known by open declaration; as, to *promulgate* the secrets of a council. It is particularly applied to the publication of laws and the gospel. The moral law was *promulgated* at Mount Sinai. The apostles *promulgated* the gospel. Edicts, laws, and orders are *promulgated* by circular letters, or through the medium of public prints.

PRO-MUL'GA-TED, *pp.* Published; made publicly known.

PRO-MUL'GA-TING, *ppr.* Publishing.

PRO-MUL-GA'TION, *n.* The act of promulgating; publication; open declaration; as, the *promulgation* of the law or of the gospel.

PRO-MUL-GA'TOR, *n.* A publisher; one who makes known or teaches publicly what was before unknown.

PRO-MULGE', (pro-mulj',) *v. t.* To promulgate; to publish or teach. [Less used than PROMULGATE.]

PRO-MULG'ED, (pro-muljd',) *pp.* Published.

PRO-MULG'ER, *n.* One who publishes or teaches what was before unknown. *Atterbury.*

PRO-MULG'ING, *ppr.* Publishing.

PRO-NA'OS, *n.* [Gr. προ and ναος.]
The porch or vestibule of a temple.

PRO-NA'TION, *n.* [from L. *pronus*, having the face downward.]
1. Among *anatomists*, that motion of the radius whereby the palm of the hand is turned downward; the act of turning the palm downward; opposed to SUPINATION. *Encyc. Coxe.*
2. That position of the hand, when the thumb is turned toward the body, and the palm downward. *Parr.*

PRO-NA'TOR, *n.* A muscle of the fore arm which serves to turn the palm of the hand downward; opposed to SUPINATOR. *Encyc.*

PRONE, *a.* [L. *pronus.*]
1. Bending forward; inclined; not erect. *Milton.*
2. Lying with the face downward; contrary to SUPINE. *Brown.*
3. Headlong; precipitous; inclining in descent.

Down to their *prone* in flight. *Milton.*

4. Sloping; declivous; inclined.

Since the floods demand,
For their descent, a *prone* and sinking land. *Blackmore.*

5. Inclined; propense; disposed; *applied to the mind or affections, usually in an ill sense*; as, men *prone* to evil, *prone* to strife, *prone* to intemperance, *prone* to deny the truth, *prone* to change.

PRONE'LY, *adv.* So as to bend downward.

PRONE'NESS, *n.* The state of bending downward; as, the *proneness* of beasts that look downward, opposed to the *erectness* of man. *Brown.*
2. The state of lying with the face downward; contrary to SUPINENESS.
3. Descent; declivity; as, the *proneness* of a hill.
4. Inclination of mind, heart, or temper; propension; disposition; as, the *proneness* of the Israelites to idolatry; *proneness* to self-gratification or to self-justification; *proneness* to comply with temptation; sometimes in a good sense; as, the *proneness* of good men to commiserate want. *Atterbury.*

PRONG, *n.* [Possibly it is formed with *n* casual, from the W. *prociaw*, to stab, or Scot. *prog*, *brog*, a sharp point.]
1. A sharp-pointed instrument.

Prick it on a *prong* of iron. *Sandys.*

2. The tine of a fork or of a similar instrument; as, a fork of two or three *prongs.* [*This is the sense in which it is used in America.*]
3. A pointed projection.

PRONG'ED, *a.* Having prongs or projections like the tines of a fork.

PRONG'HOE, *n.* A hoe with prongs to break the earth. *Encyc.*

PRŌ'NI-TY, for PRONENESS, is not used. *More.*

PRO-NOM'IN-AL, *a.* [L. *pronomen.* See PRONOUN.]
Belonging to or of the nature of a pronoun. *Lowth.*

PRO-NOM'IN-AL-LY, *adv.* With the effect or after the manner of a pronoun.

PRŌ'NOUN, *n.* [Fr. *pronom*; It. *pronome*; Sp. *pronombre*; L. *pronomen*; *pro*, for, and *nomen*, name.]
In *grammar*, a word used instead of a noun or name, to prevent the repetition of it. The personal pronouns in English are *I*, *thou*, or *you*, *he*, *she*, *we*, *ye*, and *they*. The last is used for the name of things, as well as for that of persons. Other words are used for the names of persons, things, sentences, phrases, and for adjectives; and when they stand for sentences, phrases, and adjectives, they are not strictly *pronouns*, but relatives, substitutes, or representatives of such sentences. Thus we say, "The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the court pronounced sentence on him. *This* or *that* gave great joy to the spectators." In these sentences, *this* or *that* represents the whole preceding sentence, which is the proper antecedent. We also say, "The jury pronounced the man *guilty*; *this*, or *that*, or *which* he could not be, for he proved an alibi;" in which sentence, *this*, or *that*, or *which*, refers immediately to *guilty*, as its antecedent.

PRO-NOUNCE', (pro-nouns',) *v. t.* [Fr. *prononcer*; It. *pronunziare*; Sp. *pronunciar*; L. *pronuncio*; *pro* and *nuncio.*]
1. To speak; to utter articulately. The child is not able to *pronounce* words composed of difficult combinations of letters. Adults rarely learn to *pronounce* correctly a foreign language.
2. To utter formally, officially, or solemnly. The court *pronounced* sentence of death on the criminal.

Then Baruch answered them, He *pronounced* all these words to me with his mouth. — Jer. xxxvi.
Sternly he *pronounced*
The rigid interdiction. *Milton.*

3. To speak or utter rhetorically; to deliver; as, to *pronounce* an oration.
4. To speak; to utter, in almost any manner.
5. To declare or affirm. He *pronounced* the book to be a libel; he *pronounced* the act to be a fraud.

PRO-NOUNCE', *v. i.* To speak; to make declaration; to utter an opinion.

How confidently soever men *pronounce* of themselves. *Decay of Piety.*

PRO-NOUNCE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be pronounced or uttered. *Pinkerton.*

PRO-NOUNC'ED, *pp.* Spoken; uttered; declared solemnly.

PRO-NOUNC'ER, *n.* One who utters or declares.

PRO-NOUNC'ING, *ppr.* Speaking; uttering; declaring.
2. *a.* Teaching pronunciation.

PRO-NUN'CIAL, *a.* Pertaining to pronunciation.

PRO-NUN-CI-A'TION, *n.* [Fr. *prononciation*, from L. *pronunciatio.*]
1. The act of uttering with articulation; utterance; as, the *pronunciation* of syllables or words; distinct or indistinct *pronunciation.*
2. The mode of uttering words or sentences; *particularly*, the art or manner of uttering a discourse publicly with propriety and gracefulness; now called *delivery.* *J. Q. Adams.*

PRO-NUN'CIA-TIVE, *a.* Uttering confidently; dogmatical. *Bacon.*

PROOF, *n.* [Sax. *profian*, to prove; Sw. *prof*, proof; Dan. *prøve*; D. *proef*; G. *probe*; W. *prawf*; Fr. *preuve*; It. *prova*; Sp. *prueba*; Russ. *proba.* See PROVE.]
1. Trial; essay; experiment; any effort, process, or operation that ascertains truth or fact. Thus the quality of spirit is ascertained by *proof*; the strength of gunpowder, of fire-arms, and of cannon, is determined by *proof*; the correctness of operations in arithmetic is ascertained by *proof.*
2. In *law* and *logic*, that degree of evidence which convinces the mind of the certainty of truth or fact, and produces belief. *Proof* is derived from personal knowledge, or from the testimony of others, or from conclusive reasoning. *Proof* differs from *demonstration*, which is applicable only to those truths of which the contrary is inconceivable.

This has neither evidence of truth, nor *proof* sufficient to give it warrant. *Hooker.*

3. Firmness or hardness that resists impression, or yields not to force; impenetrability of physical bodies; as, a wall that is *proof* against shot.

See arms of *proof.* *Dryden.*

4. Firmness of mind, stability not to be shaken; as, a mind or virtue that is *proof* against the arts of seduction and the assaults of temptation.
5. The *proof of spirits* consists in little bubbles which appear on the top of the liquor after agitation, called the *bead*, and by the French, *chapelet.* Hence,
6. The degree of strength in spirit; as, high *proof*; first *proof*; second, third, or fourth *proof.*
7. In *printing* and *engraving*, a rough impression of a sheet, taken for correction; plur. PROOFS, not PROVES.
8. Armor sufficiently firm to resist impression. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

Proof is used elliptically for *of proof.*

I have found thee
Proof against all temptation. *Milton.*

It is sometimes followed by *to*, more generally by *against.*

Proof-impression; an early impression of an engraving, considered the best, as being first taken.

PROOF'-SHEET. See PROOF, No. 7.

PROOF'LESS, *a.* Wanting sufficient evidence to induce belief; not proved. *Boyle.*

PROOF'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without proof.

PROOF'-SPIR-IT, *n.* A mixture of equal weights of pure alcohol and water.

PROOF'-TEXT, *n.* A passage of Scripture relied upon for proving a doctrine, &c.

PROP, *v. t.* [D. and Dan. *prop*, a stopple, Sw. *propp*; G. *pfropf*, id.; D. *proppen*; G. *pfropfen*, to stuff or thrust; Dan. *propper.* These are probably the same word differently applied.]
1. To support or prevent from falling by placing something under or against; as, to *prop* a fence or an old building.
2. To support by standing under or against.

Till the bright mountains *prop* th' incumbent sky. *Pope.*

3. To support; to sustain; *in a general sense*; as, to *prop* a declining state.

I *prop* myself upon the few supports that are left me *Pope.*

PROP, *n.* That which sustains an incumbent weight; that on which any thing rests for support; a support; a stay; as, a *prop* for vines; a *prop* for an old building. An affectionate child is the *prop* of declining age.

PRO-PÆ-DEU'TICS, *n.* [Gr. προ, before, and παιδευω, to instruct.]
Preliminary learning connected with any art or science. *Brande.*

PROP'A-GA-BLE, *a.* [See PROPAGATE.] That may be continued or multiplied by natural generation or production; *applied to animals and vegetables.*

2. That may be spread or extended by any means, as tenets, doctrines, or principles.

PROP-A-GAN'DA, *n.* [from L.] The popular name of a society in Rome, charged with the management of the Roman Catholic missions, and styled *Societas de Propaganda Fide.* *Murdock.*

PROP-A-GAN'DISM, *n.* [See PROPAGATE.] The art or practice of propagating tenets or principles. *Dwight.*

PROP-A-GAN'DIST, *n.* A person who devotes himself to the spread of any system of principles.

Bonaparte selected a body to compose his sanhedrim of political *propagandists.* *Walsh.*

PROP'A-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *propago*; It. *propaggine*; G. *pfropf*, a stopple; *pfropfen*, to thrust, also to graft. (See PROP.) The Latin noun *propago* is the English *prop*, and the termination *ago*, as in *cartilago*, &c. The sense of the noun is that which is set or thrust in.]

1. To continue or multiply the kind by generation or successive production; *applied to animals and plants*; as, to *propagate* a breed of horses or sheep; to *propagate* any species of fruit-tree.

2. To spread; to extend; to impel or continue forward in space; as, to *propagate* sound or light.

3. To spread from person to person; to extend; to give birth to, or originate and spread; as, to *propagate* a story or report.

4. To carry from place to place; to extend by planting and establishing in places before destitute; as, to *propagate* the Christian religion.

5. To extend; to increase.

Griefs of my own lie heavy in my breast,
Which thou wilt *propagate*. [illegible]

6. To generate; to produce.

Superstitious notions, *propagated* in fancy, are hardly ever totally eradicated. *Richardson.*

PROP'A-GĀTE, *v. i.* To have young or issue; to be produced or multiplied by generation, or by new shoots or plants. Wild horses *propagate* in the forests of South America.

PROP'A-GĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Continued or multiplied by generation or production of the same kind; spread; extended.

PROP'A-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Continuing or multiplying the kind by generation or production; spreading and establishing.

PROP-A-GĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *propagatio.*]

1. The act of propagating; the continuance or multiplication of the kind by generation or successive production; as, the *propagation* of animals or plants.

There is not in nature any spontaneous generation, but all come by *propagation.* *Ray.*

2. The spreading or extension of any thing; as, the *propagation* of sound, or of reports.

3. The spreading of any thing by planting and establishing in places before destitute; as, the *propagation* of the gospel among pagans.

4. A forwarding or promotion.

PROP'A-GĀ-TOR, *n.* One that continues or multiplies his own species by generation.

2. One that continues or multiplies any species of animals or plants.

3. One that spreads or causes to circulate, as a report.

4. One that plants and establishes in a country destitute; as, a *propagator* of the gospel.

5. One that plants, originates, or extends; one that promotes.

PRO-PEL', *v. t.* [L. *propello*; *pro*, forward, and *pello*, to drive.]

To drive forward; to urge or press onward by force. The wind or steam *propels* ships; balls are *propelled* by the force of gunpowder; mill wheels are *propelled* by water or steam; the blood is *propelled* through the arteries and veins by the action of the heart.

[*This word is commonly applied to material bodies.*]

PRO-PEL'LED, *pp.* Driven forward.

PRO-PEL'LER, *n.* A contrivance for propelling a steamboat by the action of a screw placed in the stern.

2. A steamboat thus propelled.

PRO-PEL'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Driving forward.

PRO-PEND', *v. i.* [L. *propendeo*; *pro*, forward, and *pendeo*, to hang.]

To lean toward; to incline; to be disposed in favor of any thing. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

PRO-PEND'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *propendens.*]

1. A leaning toward; inclination; tendency of desire to any thing.

2. Preconsideration; attentive deliberation. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

PRO-PEND'ENT, *a.* Inclining forward or toward.

PRO-PEND'ING, *ppr.* Inclining toward. [*South.*

PRO-PENSE', (pro-pens',) *a.* [L. *propensus.*]

Leaning toward, in a moral sense; inclined; disposed, either to good or evil; as, women *propense* to holiness. *Hooker.*

PRO-PEN'SION, } *n.* [Fr. *propension*; L. *propensio.*]
PRO-PENS'I TY, }

1. Bent of mind, natural or acquired; inclination; *in a moral sense*, disposition to any thing good or evil, particularly to evil; as, a *propensity* to sin; the corrupt *propensity* of the will. *Rogers.*

It requires critical nicety to find out the genius or *propensions* of a child. *L'Estrange.*

2. Natural tendency; as, the *propension* of bodies to a particular place. *Digby.*

[In a moral sense, PROPENSITY is now chiefly used.]

PROP'ER, *a.* [Fr. *propre*; It. *proprio* or *propio*; Sp. *propio*; L. *proprius*, supposed to be allied to *prope*, near; W. *priawd*, proper, appropriate.]

1. Peculiar; naturally or essentially belonging to a person or thing; not common. That is not *proper*, which is common to many. Every animal has his *proper* instincts and inclinations, appetites and habits. Every muscle and vessel of the body has its *proper* office. Every art has its *proper* rules. Creation is the proper work of an Almighty Being.

2. Particularly suited to. Every animal lives in his *proper* element.

3. One's own. It may be joined with any possessive pronoun; as, *our proper* son. *Shak.*

Our *proper* conceptions. *Glanville.*
Now learn the difference at your *proper* cost. *Dryden.*

Note. — *Own* is often used in such phrases; "at *your own proper* cost." This is really tautological, but sanctioned by usage, and expressive of emphasis.

4. Noting an individual; pertaining to one of a species, but not common to the whole; as, a *proper* name. *Dublin* is the *proper* name of a city.

5. Fit; suitable; adapted; accommodated. A thin dress is not *proper* for clothing in a cold climate. Stimulants are *proper* remedies for debility. Gravity of manners is very *proper* for persons of advanced [illegible]

In Athens, all was pleasure, mirth, and play,
All *proper* to the spring and sprightly May. *Dryden.*

6. Correct; just; as, a *proper* word; a *proper* expression.

7. Not figurative; as, plain and *proper* terms. *Burnet.*

8. Well-formed; handsome.

Moses was a *proper* child. — Heb. xi.

9. Tall; lusty; handsome with bulk. [*Low, and not used.*] *Shak.*

10. Mere; pure; as, a *proper* fool. [*Unusual.*]

11. In *vulgar language*, very; as, *proper* good; *proper* sweet. *Halliwell.*

12. In *heraldry*, a term applied to an object represented of its natural color. *Brande.*

Proper receptacle; in *botany*, that which supports only a single flower or fructification; *proper perianth*, or *involucre*, that which incloses only a single flower; *proper flower*, or *corol*, one of the single florets or corollets in an aggregate or compound flower; *proper nectary*, separate from the petals and other parts of the flower. *Martyn.*

PROP'ER-LY, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; in a proper manner; as, a word *properly* applied; a dress *properly* adjusted.

2. In a strict sense.

The miseries of life are not *properly* owing to the unequal distribution of things. *Swift.*

PROP'ER-NESS, *n.* The quality of being proper. [*Little used.*]

2. Tallness. [*Not in use.*]

3. Perfect form; handsomeness.

PROP'ER-TY, *n.* [This seems to be formed directly from *proper*; if not, it is contracted. The Latin is *proprietas*, Fr. *propriété*, from which we have *propriety*.]

1. A peculiar quality of any thing; that which is inherent in a subject, or naturally essential to it; called by logicians an *essential mode*. Thus color is a *property* of light; extension and figure are *properties* of bodies.

2. An acquired or artificial quality; that which is given by art or bestowed by man. The poem has the *properties* which constitute excellence.

3. Quality; disposition.

It is the *property* of an old sinner to find delight in reviewing his own villainies in others. *South.*

4. The exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of a thing; ownership. In the beginning of the world, the Creator gave to man dominion over the earth, over the fish of the sea, and the fowls of the air, and over every living thing. This is the foundation of man's *property* in the earth and in all its productions. Prior occupancy of land and of wild animals gives to the possessor the *property* of them. The labor of inventing, making, or producing any thing, constitutes one of the highest and most indefeasible titles to *property*. *Property* is also acquired by inheritance, by gift, or by purchase. *Property* is sometimes held in common, yet each man's right to his share in common land or stock is exclusively his own. One man may have the *property* of the soil, and another the right of use, by prescription or by purchase.

5. Possession held in one's own right. *Dryden.*

6. The thing owned; that to which a person has the legal title, whether in his possession or not. It is one of the greatest blessings of civil society that the *property* of citizens is well secured.

7. An estate, whether in lands, goods, or money; as, a man of large *property* or small *property*.

8. An estate; a farm; a plantation. In this sense, which is common in the United States and in the West Indies, the word has a plural.

The still-houses, on the sugar plantations, vary in size according to the fancy of the proprietor, or the magnitude of the *property*. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

I shall confine myself to such *properties* as fall within the reach of daily observation. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

9. Nearness or right.

Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity and *property* of blood. *Shak.*

10. *Properties*; the dresses and appendages used in a theater, the keeper of which is still called the *property* man. [*Obs.*] *Toone.*

I will draw a bill of *properties*. *Shak.*
High pomp and state are useful *properties*. *Dryden.*

11. Propriety. [*Not in use.*] *Camden.*

Literary property; the exclusive right of printing, publishing, and making profit by one's own writings. No right or title to a thing can be so perfect as that which is created by a man's own labor and invention. The exclusive right of a man to his literary productions, and to the use of them for his own profit, is entire and perfect, as the faculties employed and labor bestowed are entirely and perfectly his own. On what principle, then, can a legislature or a court determine that an author can enjoy only a *temporary property* in his own productions? If a man's right to his own *productions in writing* is as perfect as to the *productions* of his farm or his shop, how can the former be abridged or limited, while the latter is held without limitation? Why do the *productions of manual labor* rank higher in the scale of rights or *property*, than the *productions* of the *intellect*?

PROP'ER-TY, *v. t.* To invest with qualities, or to take as one's own; to appropriate. [*An awkward word, and not used.*] *Shak.*

PRO-PHANE'. See PROFANE.

PROPH'A-SIS, (prof'a-sis,) *n.* [Gr. προφασις, from προφημι, to foretell.]

In *medicine*, prognosis; foreknowledge of a disease.

PROPH'E-CY, (prof'e-se,) *n.* [Gr. προφητεια, from προφημι, to foretell; προ, before, and φημι, to tell. This ought to be written PROPHESY.]

1. A foretelling; prediction; a declaration of something to come. As God only knows future events with certainty, no being but God, or some person informed by him, can utter a real *prophecy*. The *prophecies* recorded in Scripture, when fulfilled, afford most convincing evidence of the divine original of the Scriptures, as those who uttered the *prophecies* could not have foreknown the events predicted without supernatural instruction. 2 *Pet.* 1.

2. In *Scripture*, a book of prophecies; a history; as, the *prophecy* of Ahijah. 2 *Chron.* ix.

3. Preaching; public interpretation of Scripture; exhortation or instruction. *Prov.* xxxi.

PROPH'E-SI-ED, *pp.* Foretold; predicted.

PROPH'E-SI-ER, *n.* One who predicts events.

PROPH'E-SY, *v. t.* To foretell future events; to predict.

I hate him, for he doth not *prophesy* good concerning me, but evil. — 1 Kings xxii.

2. To foreshow. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

PROPH'E-SY, *v. i.* To utter predictions; to make declaration of events to come. *Jer.* xi.

2. In *Scripture*, to preach; to instruct in religious doctrines; to interpret or explain Scripture or religious subjects; to exhort. 1 *Cor.* xiv. *Ezek.* xxxvii.

PROPH'E-SY-ING, *ppr.* Foretelling events.

PROPH'E-SY-ING, *n.* The act of foretelling or of preaching.

PROPH'ET, (prof'it,) *n.* [Gr. προφητης; L. *propheta*; Fr. *prophète*.]

1. One that foretells future events; a predicter; a foreteller.

2. In *Scripture*, a person illuminated, inspired, or instructed by God to announce future events; as Moses, Elijah, David, Isaiah, &c.

3. An interpreter; one that explains or communicates sentiments. *Exod.* vii.

4. One who pretends to foretell; an imposter; as, a false *prophet*. *Acts* xiii.

School of the prophets; among *the Israelites*, a school or college in which young men were educated and qualified for public teachers. These students were called *sons of the prophets*.

PROPH'ET-ESS, *n.* A female prophet; a woman who foretells future events, as Miriam, Huldah, Anna, &c. *Exod.* xv. *Judg.* iv. *Luke* ii.

PRO-PHET'IC, } *a.* Containing prophecy; foretelling future events; as,
PRO-PHET'IC-AL, } *prophetic* writings.

2. Unfolding future events; as, *prophetic* dreams. It has *of* before the thing foretold.

And tears are oft *prophetic of* th' event. *Dryden.*

PRO-PHET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of prediction; in the manner of prophecy. *Dryden.*

PROPH'ET-IZE, *v. i.* To give prediction. [*Not used.*]

PROPH'ET-LIKE, *a.* Like a prophet. *Shak.*

PRO-PHOR'IC, *a.* [Gr. προφορικος.] Enunciative.

PROPH-Y-LAC'TIC, PROPH-Y-LAC'TIC-AL, *a.* [Gr. προφυλακτικος, from προφυλασσω, to prevent, to guard against; προ and φυλασσω, to preserve.]

In *medicine*, preventive; defending from disease. *Coxe.*

PROPH-Y-LAC'TIC, *n.* A medicine which preserves or defends against disease; a preventive. *Coxe.*

PROP-I-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *propinatio*; *propino*; Gr. προ and πινω, to drink.]

The act of pledging, or drinking first and then offering the cup to another. *Potter.*

PRO-PINE', *v. t.* [L. *propino*, supra.]

1. To pledge; to drink first and then offer the cup to another. [*Not used.*]

2. To expose. [*Not used.*]

PRO-PIN'QUI-TY, (pro-pink'we-te,) *n.* [L. *propinquitas*, from *propinquus*, near.]

1. Nearness in place; neighborhood. *Ray.*

2. Nearness in time. *Brown.*

3. Nearness of blood; kindred. *Shak.*

PRO-PI''TIA-BLE, (pro-pish'a-bl,) *a.* [See PROPITIATE.] That may be induced to favor, or that may be made propitious.

PRO-PI''TIATE, (-pish'āte,) *v. t.* [L. *propitio*. Qu. *pro* and the root of L. *pio*, Eng. *pity*.]

To conciliate; to appease one offended and render him favorable; to make propitious.

Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage,
The god *propitiate* and the pest assuage. *Pope.*

PRO-PI''TIA-TED, (-pish'ā-ted,) *pp.* Appeased and rendered favorable; conciliated.

PRO-PI''TIA-TING, *ppr.* Conciliating; appeasing the wrath of and rendering favorable.

PRO-PI''TI-A'TION, (-pish-e-ā'shun,) *n.* [Fr.; from *propitiate*.]

1. The act of appeasing wrath and conciliating the favor of an offended person; the act of making propitious.

2. In *theology*, the atonement or atoning sacrifice which removes the obstacle to man's salvation. Christ is the *propitiation* for the sins of men. *Rom.* iii. 1 *John* ii.

PRO-PI''TIA'TOR, *n.* One who propitiates. *Sherwood.*

PRO-PI''TIA-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* By way of propitiation.

PRO-PI''TIA-TO-RY, *a.* Having the power to make propitious; as, a *propitiatory* sacrifice. *Stillingfleet.*

PRO-PI''TIA-TO-RY, *n.* Among *the Jews*, the mercy-seat; the lid or cover of the ark of the covenant, lined within and without with plates of gold. This was a type of Christ. *Encyc.*

PRO-PI''TIOUS, (-pish'us,) *a.* [L. *propitius*.]

1. Favorable; kind; *applied to men.*

2. Disposed to be gracious or merciful; ready to forgive sins and bestow blessings; *applied to God.*

3. Favorable; as, a *propitious* season.

PRO-PI''TIOUS-LY, (-pish'us-le,) *adv.* Favorably; kindly. *Roscommon.*

PRO-PI''TIOUS-NESS, (-pish'us-ness,) *n.* Kindness; disposition to treat another kindly; disposition to forgive.

2. Favorableness; as, the *propitiousness* of the season or climate. *Temple.*

PRO'PLASM, *n.* [Gr. προ and πλασμα, a device.]

A mold; a matrix. *Woodward.*

PRO-PLAS'TICE, (-plas'tic,) *n.* [Supra.] The art of making molds for castings.

PRO'PO-LIS, *n.* [Gr., before the city, or the front of the city.]

A thick, odorous substance, having some resemblance to wax, and smelling like storax; used by bees to stop the holes and crevices in their hives to prevent the entrance of cold air, &c.

PRO-PŌ'NENT, *n.* [L. *proponens*; *pro* and *pono*, to place.]

One that makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition. *Dryden.*

PRO-PŌR'TION, *n.* [L. *proportio*; *pro* and *portio*, part or share. See PORTION.]

1. The comparative relation of any one thing to another. Let a man's exertions be in *proportion* to his strength.

2. In *mathematics*, the identity or similitude of two ratios. *Proportion* differs from *ratio*. *Ratio* is properly the relation of two magnitudes or quantities of one and the same kind; as the ratio of 5 to 10, or the ratio of 8 to 16. *Proportion* is the sameness or likeness of two such relations. Thus 5 is to 10 as 8 to 16, or A is to B as C is to D; that is, 5 bears the same relation to 10 as 8 does to 16. Hence we say, such numbers are in *proportion*. *Hutton.*

An equality of ratios; sometimes, also, the series of terms among which an equality of ratios exists. *Day.*

3. In *arithmetic*, a rule by which, when three numbers are given, a fourth number is found, which bears the same relation to the third as the second does to the first; or a fourth number is found, bearing the same relation to the third as the first does to the second. The former is called *direct*, and the latter *inverse proportion*.

4. Symmetry; suitable adaptation of one part or thing to another; as, the *proportion* of one limb to another in the human body; the *proportion* of the length and breadth of a room to its height.

Harmony, with every grace,
Plays in the fair *proportions* of her face. *Mrs. Carter.*

5. Equal or just share; as, to ascertain the *proportion* of profit to which each partner in a company is entitled.

6. Form; size. [*Little used.*] *Davies.*

7. The relation between unequal things of the same kind, by which their several parts correspond to each other with an equal augmentation and diminution, as in reducing and enlarging figures. *Encyc.*

[This more properly belongs to *ratio*.]

Harmonical or *musical proportion*, is when, of three or four quantities, the first is to the last as the difference between the two first is to the difference between the two last. Thus, 2, 3, 6, are in harmonical proportion; for 2 is to 6 as 1 to 3. Thus, 24, 16, 12, 9, are harmonical, for 24 : 9 : : 8 : 3.

Arithmetical proportion; an equality of arithmetical ratios.

Geometrical proportion; an equality of geometrical ratios. [See PROGRESSION, No. 4.]

Reciprocal proportion; an equality between a direct and a reciprocal ratio. Thus, 4 : 2 : : 1-3 : 1-6. [See RECIPROCALS and RECIPROCAL RATIO.] *Day.*

PRO-PŌR'TION, *v. t.* To adjust the comparative relation of one thing or one part to another; as, to *proportion* the size of a building to its height, or the thickness of a thing to its length; to *proportion* our expenditures to our income.

In the loss of an object, we do not *proportion* our grief to its real value, but to the value our fancies set upon it. *Addison.*

2. To form with symmetry or suitableness, as the parts of the body.

PRO-PŌR'TION-A-BLE, *a.* That may be proportioned or made proportional. This is, etymologically, the true sense of the word; but it is commonly, though erroneously, used in the sense of *proportional*, being in proportion; having a due comparative relation; as, infantry with a *proportionable* number of horse.

PRO-PŌR'TION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being proportionable.

PRO-PŌR'TION-A-BLY, *adv.* According to proportion or comparative relation; as, a large body, with limbs *proportionably* large.

PRO-PŌR'TION-AL, *a.* [It. *proporzionale*; Fr. *proportionnel*.]

1. Having a due comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree; as, the parts of an edifice are *proportional*. In *pharmacy*, medicines are compounded of certain *proportional* quantities of ingredients.

2. In *mathematics*, having the same ratio; as, four quantities are *proportional*; having always the same ratio; as, the velocity of a moving body is *proportional* to the impelling force, when the quantity of matter is given; its momentum is *proportional* to the quantity of matter it contains, when its velocity is given.

3. Relating to proportion; as, *proportional* scales or compasses. *Hutton.*

PRO-PŌR'TION-AL, *n.* A number or quantity proportional; a name given, in *mathematics*, to the terms of a proportion.

Proportional; in *chemistry*, a term employed in the theory of definite proportions, to denote the same as the weight of an atom or a prime. [See PRIME.]

PRO-PŌR-TION-AL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being in proportion. *Grew.*

PRO-PŌR'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* In proportion; in due degree; with suitable comparative relation; as, all parts of a building being *proportionally* large.

PRO-PŌR'TION-ATE, *a.* Adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation; proportional.

The connection between the end and means is *proportionate*. *Grew.*

Punishment should be *proportionate* to the transgression. *Locke.*

PRO-PŌR'TION-ATE, *v. t.* To proportion; to make proportional; to adjust according to a settled rate or to due comparative relation; as, to *proportionate* punishments to crimes.

[This verb is less used than PROPORTION.]

PRO-PŌR'TION-ATE-LY, *adv.* With due proportion; according to a settled or suitable rate or degree. *Pearson.*

PRO-PŌR'TION-ATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being adjusted by due or settled proportion or comparative relation; suitableness of proportions. *Hale.*

PRO-PŌR'TION-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made or adjusted with due proportion or with symmetry of parts.

PRO-PŌR'TION-ING, *ppr.* Making proportional.

PRO-PŌR'TION-LESS, *a.* Without proportion; without symmetry of parts.

PRO-PŌ'SAL, *n.* [from *propose*.]

1. That which is offered or propounded for consideration or acceptance; a scheme or design, terms or conditions proposed, as, to make *proposals* for a treaty of peace; to offer *proposals* for erecting a building; to make *proposals* of marriage; *proposals* for subscription to a loan or to a literary work.

2. Offer to the mind; as, the *proposal* of an agreeable object. *South.*

PRO-PŌSE', (-pōze',) *v. t.* [Fr. *proposer*; L. *propono*, *proposui*; W. *posaw*, to pose, that is, to set; *literally*, to put or throw forward.]

1. To offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance, or adoption; as, to *propose* a bill or resolve to a legislative body; to *propose* terms of peace; to *propose* a question or subject for discussion; to *propose* an alliance by treaty or marriage; to *propose* alterations or amendments in a law.

2. To offer or present for consideration.

In learning any thing, as little as possible should be *proposed* to the mind at first. *Watts.*

To propose to one's self; to intend; to design; to form a design in the mind.

PRO-PŌSE', *v. i.* To lay schemes. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

2. To offer one's self in marriage. *Miss Pickering.*

[*Propose* is often used for *purpose*; as, I *propose* to ride to New York to-morrow. *Purpose* and *propose* are different forms of the same word.]

PRO-PŌSE', *n.* Talk; discourse. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

PRO-PŌS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Offered or presented for consideration, discussion, acceptance, or adoption.

PRO-PŌS'ER, *n.* One that offers any thing for consideration or adoption. *Locke.*

PRO-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Offering for consideration, acceptance, or adoption.

PROP-O-SI''TION, (-zish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *propositio*, from *propositus*, *propono*.]

1. That which is proposed; that which is offered for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; a proposal; offer of terms. The enemy made *propositions* of peace; the *propositions* were not accepted.

2. In *logic*, one of the three parts of a regular argument; the part of an argument in which some quality, negative or positive, is attributed to a subject; as, "snow is white;" "water is fluid;" "vice is not commendable."

3. In *mathematics*, a statement in terms either of a truth to be demonstrated, or of an operation to be performed. It is called a *theorem*, when it is something to be proved; and a *problem*, when it is something to be done. *Olmsted.*

4. In *oratory*, that which is offered or affirmed as the subject of the discourse; any thing stated or affirmed for discussion or illustration.

5. In *poetry*, the first part of a poem, in which the author states the subject or matter of it. Horace recommends modesty and simplicity in the *proposition* of a poem.

PROP-O-SI''TION-AL, (-zish'un-al,) *a.* Pertaining to a proposition; considered as a proposition; as, a *propositional* sense. *Watts.*

PRO-POUND', *v. t.* [L. *propono*; *pro* and *pono*, to set, put, or place.]

1. To propose; to offer for consideration; as, to *propound* a rule of action. *Wotton.*

The existence of the church hath been *propounded* as an object of faith. *Pearson.*

2. To offer; to exhibit; to propose; as, to *propound* a question. *Shak.*

3. In *Congregational churches*, to propose or name as a candidate for admission to communion with a church. Persons intending to make public profession of their faith, and thus unite with the church, are *propounded* before the church and congregation; that is, their intention is notified some days previous, for the purpose of giving opportunity to members of the church to object to their admission to such communion, if they see cause.

PRO-POUND'ED, *pp.* Proposed; offered for consideration.

PRO-POUND'ER, *n.* One that proposes or offers for consideration.

PRO-POUND'ING, *ppr.* Proposing; offering for consideration.

PROP'PED, (propt,) *pp.* [from *prop*.] Supported; sustained by something placed under.

PROP'PING, *ppr.* Supporting by something beneath.

PRO-PRE'TOR, *n.* [L. *proprætor*.]

Among *the Romans*, a magistrate who, having discharged the office of pretor at home, was appointed to the government of a province. *Smith's Dict.*

PRO-PRI'E-TA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *proprietaire*, from *propriété*.]

1. A proprietor or owner; one who has the exclusive title to a thing; one who possesses or holds the title to a thing in his own right. The grantees of Pennsylvania and Maryland and their heirs were called the *proprietaries* of those provinces.

2. In *monasteries*, such monks were called *proprietaries*, as had reserved goods and effects to themselves, notwithstanding their renunciation of all at the time of their profession. *Encyc.*

PRO-PRI'E-TA-RY, *a.* Belonging to a proprietor or

owner, or to a proprietary. The governments of Pennsylvania and Maryland were formerly *proprietary*.

PRO-PRI'E-TOR, *n.* [from L. *proprietas, proprius.*]
An owner; the person who has the legal right or exclusive title to any thing, whether in possession or not; as, the *proprietor* of a farm or of a mill. By the gift of God, man is constituted the *proprietor* of the earth.

PRŌ-PRI'E-TOR-SHIP, *n.* State of being proprietor.

PRO-PRI'E-TRESS, *n.* A female who has the exclusive legal right to a thing. *L'Estrange.*

PRO-PRI'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *propriété*; L. *proprietas*, from *proprius.*]
1. Property; peculiar or exclusive right of possession; ownership.
[This primary sense of the word, as used by Locke, Milton, Dryden, &c., seems now to be nearly or wholly obsolete. See PROPERTY.]
2. Fitness; suitableness; appropriateness; consonance with established principles, rules, or customs; justness; accuracy. *Propriety* of conduct, in a moral sense, consists in its conformity to the moral law; *propriety* of behavior consists in conformity to the established rules of decorum; *propriety* in language is correctness in the use of words and phrases, according to established usage, which constitutes the rule of speaking and writing.
3. Proper state. *Shak.*

PRO PROC'TOR, *n.* In *the English universities*, an assistant proctor. *Hook.*

PROPT. See PROPPED.

PRO-PUGN', (pro-pūne',) *v. t.* [L. *propugno*; *pro* and *pugno*, to fight.]
To contend for; to defend; to vindicate. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

PRO-PUG'NA-CLE, *n.* [L. *propugnaculum.*]
A fortress. [*Not used.*] *Howell.*

PRO-PUG-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *propugnatio.*]
Defense. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PRO-PUGN'ER, (pro-pūn'er,) *n.* A defender; a vindicator.

PRO-PUGN'ING, *ppr.* Contending for; defending.

PRO-PUL-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *propulsatio*; *propulso.* See PROPEL.]
The act of driving away or repelling; the keeping at a distance. *Hall.*

PRO-PULSE', (pro-puls',) *v. t.* [L. *propulso*: *pro* and *pulso*, to strike. See PROPEL.]
To repel; to drive off. [*Little used.*] *Cotgrave.*

PRO-PUL'SION, (-pul'shun,) *n.* [L. *propulsus*, *propello.* See PROPEL.]
The act of driving forward. *Bacon.*

PRO-PUL'SIVE, *a.* Tending or having power to repel.

PRO-PY-LÆ'UM, *n.* [L., from Gr. προπυλαιον.] In *ancient architecture*, any court or vestibule before a building, or before its principal parts; *more particularly*, the entrance to such court or vestibule. *Gwilt.*

PROP'Y-LON, *n.* [Gr. προπυλον, *προ* and *πυλη*, a gate.]
The porch, vestibule, or entrance of an edifice. *Russell.*

PRO RĀ'TA, [L.] In proportion.

PRŌRE, *n.* [L. *prora.*]
The prow or fore part of a ship. *Pope.*
[*Not in use, except in poetry.*]

PRO RE NĀ'TA, [L.] According to exigences or circumstances.

PRO-REP'TION, *n.* [from L. *proprepo.*] A creeping on.

PRO-RO-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *prorogatio.* See PROROGUE.]
1. Continuance in time or duration; a lengthening or prolongation of time; as, the *prorogation* of something already possessed. [*This use is uncommon.*] *South.*
2. In *England*, the continuance of parliament from one session to another, as an adjournment is a continuance of the session from day to day. This is the established language with respect to the parliament of Great Britain. In *the United States*, the word is, I believe, rarely or never used; *adjournment* being used, not only in its etymological sense, but for *prorogation* also.

PRO-RŌGUE', (pro-rōg',) *v. t.* [Fr. *proroger*; L. *prorogo*: *pro* and *rogo.* The latter word signifies to ask, or to propose; but the primary sense is to *reach*, to stretch forward; and this is its import in the derivative *prorogo.*]
1. To protract; to prolong.

He *prorogued* his government. *Dryden.*

2. To defer; to delay; as, to *prorogue* death. *Shak.*
[*In the foregoing senses, the word is now rarely used.*]
3. To continue the parliament from one session to another. Parliament is *prorogued* by the king's authority, either by the lord chancellor in his majesty's presence, or by commission, or by proclamation. *Blackstone.*

PRO-RŌGU'ED, *pp* Prolonged; continued from one session to another.

PRO-RUP'TION, *n.* [L. *proruptus*, *prorumpo*; *pro* and *rumpo*, to burst.]
The act of bursting forth; a bursting out. *Brown.*

PRO-SA'IC, *a.* [L. *prosaicus*, from *prosa*, prose; Fr. *prosaique.*]
1. Pertaining to prose; resembling prose; not restricted by numbers; *applied to writings*; as, a *prosaic* composition.
2. Dull; uninteresting. *Ed. Rev.*

PRO-SA'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a dull or prosaic manner.

PRŌ'SA-ISM, *n.* That which is in the form of prose writing. *Coleridge.*

PRŌ'SA-IST, *n.* A writer of prose.

PRŌ'SAL, *a.* Prosaic. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PRO-SCE'NI-UM, *n.* [Gr. προ and σκηνη.]
1. In *the ancient theater*, the part where the actors performed, called now the STAGE. *Smith's Dict.*
2. In *the modern theater*, the frontispiece, or front part of the stage, where the drop scene separates the stage from the audience. *Brande.*

PRO-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [L. *proscribo*; *pro* and *scribo*, to write. The sense of this word originated in the Roman practice of writing the names of persons doomed to death, and posting the list in public.]
1. To doom to destruction; to put one out of the protection of law and promise a reward for his head. Sylla and Marius *proscribed* each other's adherents.
2. To put out of the protection of the law, without such a promise.

Robert Vere, Earl of Oxford, was banished the realm and *proscribed*. *Spenser.*

3. To denounce and condemn as dangerous and not worthy of reception; to reject utterly.

In the year 325, the Arian doctrines were *proscribed* and anathematized by the council of Nice. *Waterland.*

4. To censure and condemn as utterly unworthy of reception. *South.*
5. To interdict; as, to *proscribe* the use of ardent spirits.

PRO-SCRIB'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Doomed to destruction; denounced as dangerous, or as unworthy of reception; condemned; banished.

PRO-SCRIB'ER, *n.* One that dooms to destruction; one that denounces as dangerous, or as utterly unworthy of reception.

PRO-SCRIB'ING, *ppr.* Dooming to destruction; denouncing as unworthy of protection or reception; condemning; banishing.

PRO-SCRIP'TION, *n.* [L. *proscriptio.*]
1. The act of proscribing or dooming to death; among *the Romans*, the public offer of a reward for the head of a political enemy. Such were the *proscriptions* of Sylla and Marius. Under the triumvirate, many of the best Roman citizens fell by *proscription.*
2. A putting out of the protection of law; condemning to exile.
3. Censure and condemnation; utter rejection.

PRO-SCRIP'TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in proscription; proscribing. *Burke.*

PRŌSE; *n.* [L. It. and Sp. *prosa*; Fr. *prose.* Qu. orient. פרס, פרץ or פרש.]
1. The natural language of man; language loose and unconfined to poetical measure, as opposed to *verse* or *metrical composition.*

Things unattempted yet in *prose* or rhyme. *Milton.*

2. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a hymn introduced into the mass on certain festival days. [See SEQUENCE.]
This word is sometimes used adjectively; as, *prose* writings.

PRŌSE, *v. t.* To write in prose. *Milton.*
2. To make a tedious relation. *Mason.*

PROS'E-CUTE, *v. t.* [L. *prosecutus*, *prosequor*; *pro* and *sequor*, to follow, Eng. to *seek.* See ESSAY.]
1. To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish; to continue endeavors to obtain or complete; to continue efforts already begun; as, to *prosecute* a scheme; to *prosecute* an undertaking. The plan of a great canal in the State of New York has been *prosecuted* with success.

That which is morally good is to be desired and *prosecuted*. *Wilkins.*

This word signifies either to *begin* and *carry on*, or simply to *continue* what has been begun. When I say, "I have devised a plan which I have not the courage or means to *prosecute*," the word signifies to *begin to execute.* When we say, "The nation began a war which it had not means to *prosecute*," it signifies to *continue to carry on.* The latter is the genuine sense of the word, but both are well authorized. We *prosecute* any work of the hands or of the head. We *prosecute* a purpose, an enterprise, a work, studies, inquiries, &c.
2. To seek to obtain by legal process; as, to *prosecute* a right in a court of law.
3. To accuse of some crime or breach of law, or to pursue for redress or punishment, before a legal tribunal; as, to *prosecute* a man for trespass or for a riot. It is applied to civil suits for damages, as well as to criminal suits, but not to suits for debt. We never say a man *prosecutes* another on a bond or note, or in assumpsit; but he *prosecutes* his right or claim in an action of debt, detinue, trover, or assumpsit. So we say, a man *prosecutes* another for assault and battery, for a libel or for slander, or for breaking his close. In these cases, *prosecute* signifies to *begin* and to *continue* a suit. The attorney-general *prosecutes* offenders in the name of the king or of the state, by information or indictment.
Prosecute differs from *persecute*, as in law it is applied to the legal proceedings only, whereas *persecute* implies cruelty, injustice, or oppression.

PROS'E-CUTE, *v. i.* To carry on a legal prosecution; as, to *prosecute* for public offenses. *Blackstone.*

PROS'E-CU-TED, *pp.* Pursued, or begun and carried on for execution or accomplishment, as a scheme; pursued for redress or punishment in a court of law, as a person; demanded in law, as a right or claim.

PROS'E-CU-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Pursuing, or beginning and carrying on for accomplishment; pursuing for redress or punishment; suing for, as a right or claim.

PROS-E-CU'TION, *n.* The act or process of endeavoring to gain or accomplish something; pursuit by efforts of body or mind; as, the *prosecution* of a scheme, plan, design, or undertaking; the *prosecution* of war or of commerce; the *prosecution* of a work, study, argument, or inquiry.
2. The institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law or equity, to obtain some right, or to redress and punish some wrong. The *prosecution* of a claim in chancery is very expensive. Malicious *prosecutions* subject the offender to punishment.
3. The institution or commencement and continuance of a criminal suit; the process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal, and pursuing them to final judgment; as, *prosecutions* of the crown or of the state by the attorney or solicitor-general. *Prosecutions* may be by presentment, information, or indictment. *Blackstone.*

PROS'E-CU-TOR, *n.* One who pursues or carries on any purpose, plan, or business.
2. The person who institutes and carries on a criminal suit in a legal tribunal, or one who exhibits criminal charges against an offender. The attorney-general is the *prosecutor* for the king or state. *Blackstone.*

PROS'E-LYTE, *n.* [Fr. *proselyte*; It. *proselita*; Gr. προσηλυτος; προς and ερχομαι, to come; ηλυθον, ηλθον.]
A new convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system, or party. Thus a Gentile converted to Judaism is a *proselyte*; a pagan converted to Christianity is a *proselyte*; and we speak familiarly of *proselytes* to the theories of Brown, of Black, or of Lavoisier. The word primarily refers to converts to some religious creed.

PROS'E-LYTE, *v. t.* To make a convert to some religion, or to some opinion or system. *Macknight.*

PROS'E-LY-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made a convert to some religion.

PROS'E-LY-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making converts.

PROS'E-LYT-ISM, *n.* The making of converts to a religion or religious sect, or to any opinion, system, or party.

They were possessed of a spirit of *proselytism* in the most fanatical degree. *Locke.*

2. Conversion to a system or creed.

PROS'E-LYT-IZE, to make converts, or to convert, is not well authorized, or not in common use, and is wholly unnecessary.

PRO-SEM-I-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *proseminatus*; *pro* and *semino*, to sow.]
Propagation by seed. [*Not used.*] *Hale.*

PROS-EN-NE-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. προς, εννεα, and εδρα.]
In *crystallography*, having nine faces on two adjacent parts of the crystal. [*Not used.*]

PRŌS'ER, *n.* [from *prose.*] A writer of prose. *Drayton.*
2. One who makes a tedious narration of uninteresting matters.

PRŌS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Talking or writing in a dull, uninteresting manner.

PRŌS'ING, *n.* Dull and tedious minuteness in speech or writing.

PRO-SLAV'ER-Y, *a.* In favor of slavery.

PRŌ'SY, *a.* Dull and tedious in discourse or writing.

PRO-SŌ'DI-AL, **PRO-SOD'IC-AL**, *a.* [from *prosody.*] Pertaining to prosody, or the quantity and accents of syllables; according to the rules of prosody. *Warton. Ed. Dispens.*

PRO-SŌ'DI-AN, *n.* [from *prosody.*] One skilled in prosody, or in the rules of pronunciation and metrical composition.

PROS'O-DIST, *n.* [from *prosody.*] One who understands prosody. *Walker.*

PROS'O-DY, *n.* [Fr. *prosodie*; L. *prosodia*; Gr. προσωδια: προς and ωδη, an ode.]
That part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification. It includes, also, the art of adjusting the accent and metrical arrangements of syllables in compositions for the lyre.

PROS-O-PO-LEP'SY, *n.* [Gr. προσωπολημψια.]
Respect of persons, *more particularly*, a premature opinion or prejudice against a person, formed by a view of his external appearance. *Moore. Addison.*

PROS-O-PO-PŒ'IA, *n.* [Gr. προσωποποια; προσωπον, person, and ποιεω, to make.]
A figure in rhetoric, by which things are represented as persons, or by which things inanimate are spoken of as animated beings, or by which an absent person is introduced as speaking, or a deceased person is represented as alive and present. It includes *personification*, but is more extensive in its signification. *Encyc.*

PROS'PECT, *n.* [L. *prospectus*, *prospicio*, to look forward; *pro* and *specio*, to see.]
1. View of things within the reach of the eye.

Eden and all the coast in *prospect* lay *Milton.*

2. View of things to come, intellectual sight expectation. The good man enjoys the *prospect* of future felicity.

3. That which is presented to the eye, the place and the objects seen. There is a noble *prospect* from the dome of the State House in Boston — a *prospect* diversified with land and water, and every thing that can please the eye.

4. Object of view.

Man to himself
Is a large *prospect*. *Denham.*

5. View delineated or painted; picturesque representation of a landscape. *Reynolds.*

6. Place which affords an extended view. *Milton.*

7. Position of the front of a building, as, a *prospect* toward the south or north. *Ezek.* xl.

8. Expectation, or ground of expectation. There is a *prospect* of a good harvest, a man has a *prospect* of preferment, or he has little *prospect* of success. *Washington.*

9. A looking forward; a regard to something future.

Is he a prudent man as to his temporal estate, who lays designs only for a day, without any *prospect* to, or provision for the remaining part of life? [*Little used.*] *Tillotson.*

PRO-SPEC'TION, *n.* The act of looking forward, or of providing for future wants. *Paley.*

PRO-SPECT'IVE, *a.* Looking forward in time, regarding the future, opposed to RETROSPECTIVE.

The supporting of Bible societies is one of the points on which the promises, at the time of ordination, had no *prospective* bearing. *W. Jay.*

2. Acting with foresight.

The French king and king of Sweden are circumspect, industrious, and *prospective* in their affairs. *Land.*

3. Pertaining to a prospect, viewing at a distance. *Milton.*

4. Furnishing an extensive prospect. *Dwight.*

PRO-SPECT'IVE, *n.* The scene before or around us. *Rich. Dict.*

PRO-SPECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* With reference to the future.

PRO-SPECT'IVE-NESS, *n.* State of being prospective.

PRO-SPECT'US, *n.* [L.] The plan of a literary work, containing the general subject or design, with the manner and terms of publication, and sometimes a specimen of it.

PROS'PER, *v. t.* [L. *prospero*, from *prosperus*, from the Gr. προσφερω, to carry to or toward; προς and φερω, to bear.]
To favor, to render successful.

All things concur to *prosper* our design. *Dryden.*

PROS'PER, *v. i.* To be successful, to succeed.

The Lord made all that he did to *prosper* in his hand. — Gen. xxxix.

He that covereth his sins shall not *prosper*. — Prov. xxviii.

2. To grow or increase, to thrive; to make gain; as, to *prosper* in business. Our agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, now *prosper*.

PROS'PER-ED, *pp.* Having success, favored.

PROS'PER ING, *ppr.* Rendering successful; advancing in growth, wealth, or any good.

PROS-PER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *prosperitas.*]
Advance or gain in any thing good or desirable, successful progress in any business or enterprise, success, attainment of the object desired; as, the *prosperity* of arts, agricultural or commercial *prosperity*, national *prosperity*. Our disposition to abuse the blessings of Providence renders *prosperity* dangerous.

The *prosperity* of fools shall destroy them. — Prov. i.

PROS'PER-OUS, *a.* [L. *prosperus.*]
1. Advancing in the pursuit of any thing desirable; making gain or increase, thriving; successful, as, a *prosperous* trade, a *prosperous* voyage; a *prosperous* exhibition or undertaking, a *prosperous* man, family, or nation, a *prosperous* war.

The seed shall be *prosperous*, the vine shall give her fruit. — Zech. viii.

2. Favorable; favoring success; as, a *prosperous* wind. *Denham.*

PROS'PER-OUS-LY, *adv.* With gain or increase; successfully. *Bacon.*

PROS'PER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being successful, prosperity.

PRO SPI'CIENCE, (-spish'ens,) *n.* [L. *prospiciens.*]
The act of looking forward. *Dict.*

PROSS, *n.* Talk; conversation, rather of the gossiping kind. *Brockett.*

PROS'TATE, *a.* [from Gr. προστατης, to set before.]
In *anatomy*, the *prostate gland* is a gland situated just before the neck of the bladder in males, and surrounding the beginning of the urethra. It is situated on the under and posterior part of the neck of the bladder, so as to surround the lower side of the urethra. *Encyc. Wistar.*

PROS-TER-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *prosterno*, to prostrate, *pro* and *sterno.*]
A state of being cast down, dejection, depression. [*Little used.*] *Wiseman.*

PROS-THE'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *surgery*, the addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body, as a wooden leg, &c. *Quincy. Core.*

2. In *medicine*, an overlapping, as, the *prosthesis* of one febrile period upon another.

3. In *grammar*, a figure consisting in prefixing one or more letters to the beginning of a word, as, *beloved.*

PROS-THET'IC, *a.* [Gr. προσθετικος.]
Prefixed, as a letter to a word.

PROS'TI-TUTE, *v. t.* [L. *prostituo*; *pro* and *statuo*, to set.]
1. To offer freely to a lewd use, or to indiscriminate lewdness.

Do not *prostitute* thy daughter. — Lev. xix.

2. To give up to any vile or infamous purpose, to devote to any thing base, to sell to wickedness, as, to *prostitute* talents to the propagation of infidel principles, to *prostitute* the press to the publication of blasphemy.

3. To offer or expose upon vile terms, or to unworthy persons. *Tillotson.*

PROS'TI-TUTE, *a.* Openly devoted to lewdness, sold to wickedness or to infamous purposes.

Made bold by want and *prostitute* for bread *Prior.*

PROS'TI-TUTE, *n.* A female given to indiscriminate lewdness, a strumpet. *Dryden.*

2. A base hireling; a mercenary, one who offers himself to infamous employments for hire.

No hireling she, no *prostitute* to praise. *Pope.*

PROS'TI-TU-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Offered to common lewdness, devoted to base purposes.

PROS'TI-TU TING, *ppr.* Offering to indiscriminate lewdness, devoting to infamous uses.

PROS TI-TU'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *prostituo.*]
1. The act or practice of offering the body to an indiscriminate intercourse with men, common lewdness of a female. *Spectator.*

2. The act of setting one's self to sale, or of devoting to infamous purposes what is in one's power, as, the *prostitution* of talents or abilities, the *prostitution* of the press.

PROS'TI-TU TOR, *n.* One who prostitutes, one who submits himself or offers another to vile purposes.

PROS'TRATE, *a.* [L. *prostratus*, from *prosterno*, to lay flat, *pro* and *sterno.*]
1. Lying at length, or with the body extended on the ground or other surface.

Grovelling and *prostrate* on yon lake of fire. *Milton.*

2. Lying at mercy, as a supplicant. *Shak. Chapman.*

3. Lying in the posture of humility or adoration.

PROS'TRATE, *v. t.* To lay flat; to throw down; as, to *prostrate* the body, to *prostrate* trees or plants.

2. To throw down, to overthrow; to demolish; to ruin, as, to *prostrate* a village, to *prostrate* a government, to *prostrate* law or justice, to *prostrate* the honor of a nation.

3. *To prostrate one's self*; to throw one's self down, or to fall in humility or adoration. *Duppa.*

4. To bow in humble reverence.

5. To sink totally, to reduce; as, to *prostrate* strength.

PROS'TRA TED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid at length, laid flat, thrown down, destroyed.

PROS TRA-TING, *ppr.* Laying flat, throwing down; destroying.

PROS-TRA'TION, *n.* The act of throwing down, or laying flat; as, the *prostration* of the body, of trees, or of corn.

2. The act of falling down, or the act of bowing in humility or adoration, *primarily*, the act of falling on the face, but it is now used for kneeling or bowing in reverence and worship.

3. Great depression, dejection; as, a *prostration* of spirits.

4. In *medicine*, a latent, not an exhausted, state of the vital energies, great oppression of natural strength and vigor, that state of the body in disease in which the system is oppressed. *Coxe.*

Prostration is different and distinct from *exhaustion*, and is analogous to the state of a spring lying under such a weight that it is incapable of action, while *exhaustion* is analogous to the state of a spring deprived of its elastic powers. *Prostration* does not require the use of invigorating remedies, as *exhaustion* does.

PRO STYLE, *n.* [Gr. προστυλος; προ and στυλος, a column.]
In *architecture*, a portico in which the columns stand in advance of the building to which they belong.

PRO SY, *a.* Like prose. *Gwilt.*
2. Dull.

PRO SYL'LO-GISM, *n.* [*pro* and *syllogism.*] A *prosyllogism* is when two or more syllogisms are so connected that the conclusion of the former is the major or minor of the following. *Watts.*

PRO-TAC'TIC, *a.* *Protactic* persons, in *plays*, are those who give a narrative or explanation of the piece.

PRO TAN'TO, [L.] For so much.

PROT A SIS, *n.* [Gr. προτασις, from προτεινω, to present.]
1. A proposition, a maxim. *Johnson.*

2. In *the ancient drama*, the first part of a comic or tragic piece, in which the several persons are shown, their characters intimated, and the subject proposed and entered on. The *protasis* might extend to two acts, where it ended and the *epitasis* commenced. *Encyc.*

3. The subordinate member of a sentence, generally of a conditional sentence, opposed to APODOSIS.

PRO-TAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. προτατικος.]
Being placed in the beginning, previous. *Dryden.*

PRO TE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Proteus, readily assuming different shapes. [See PROTEUS.]

PRO TECT', *v. t.* [L. *protectus*, *protego*, *pro* and *tego*, to cover, Gr. στεγω, with a prefix, Eng. *deck.* See DECK.]
To cover or shield from danger or injury; to defend, to guard, to preserve in safety, *a word of general import, both in a literal and figurative sense.* Walls *protect* a city or garrison, clothing is designed to *protect* the body from cold, arms may *protect* one from an assault, our houses *protect* us from the inclemencies of the weather, the law *protects* our persons and property, the father *protects* his children, and the guardian his ward, a shade *protects* us from extreme heat, a navy *protects* our commerce and our shores; embassadors are *protected* from arrest.

PRO TECT ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered or defended from injury, preserved in safety.

PRO TECT ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shielding from injury; defending, preserving in safety.

PRO-TECT ING-LY, *adv.* By protecting; in the way of protection. *Carlyle.*

PRO-TEC TION, *n.* The act of protecting, defense; shelter from evil, preservation from loss, injury, or annoyance. We find *protection* under good laws and an upright administration. How little are men disposed to acknowledge divine *protection!*

2. That which protects or preserves from injury.

Let them rise up and help you, and be your *protection*. — Deut. xxxii.

3. A writing that protects, a passport or other writing which secures from molestation.

4. Exemption. Embassadors at foreign courts are entitled to *protection* from arrest. Members of parliament, representatives, and senators, are entitled to *protection* from arrest during their attendance on the legislature, as are suitors and witnesses attending a court.

Writ of protection; a writ by which the king of Great Britain exempts a person from arrest. *Blackstone.*

PRO-TEC'TION-IST, *n.* One who favors the protection of some branch of industry by legal enactments.

PRO-TECT'IVE, *a.* Affording protection; sheltering, defensive. *Thomson.*

PRO-TECT OR, *n.* [Fr. *protecteur.*]
1. One that defends or shields from injury, evil, or oppression, a defender; a guardian. The king or sovereign is, or ought to be, the *protector* of the nation, the husband is the *protector* of his wife, and the father of his children.

2. In *England*, one who formerly had the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; a regent. Cromwell assumed the title of *lord protector.*

3. In *Roman Catholic countries*, every nation and every religious order has a *protector* residing at Rome. He is a cardinal, and called *cardinal protector.*

PRO-TECT OR ATE, *n.* Government by a protector; applied *particularly* to the government of England by Cromwell. *Walpole.*

2. In *recent usage*, the authority assumed by a superior power over an inferior or dependent one.

PRO-TEC-TO RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a protector.

PRO-TECT'OR-LESS, *a.* Having no protector.

PRO-TECT'OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a protector or regent. *Burnet.*

PRO-TECT'RESS, *n.* A woman or female that protects. *Bacon. Addison.*

PRO-TE-GE', (pro-te zhā',) *n.* [Fr.] One under the care and protection of another.

PRO'TE-IN, *n.* [Gr. πρωτος, first.]
A gelatinous, semi-transparent substance, obtained from albumen, fibrin, or casein, and considered the basis of animal tissue and of some substances of vegetable origin.

PRO TEM'PO-RE, [L.] For the time being; as a temporary supply or provision.

PRO-TEND′, *v. t.* [L. *protendo*, *pro* and *tendo*, to stretch.]
To hold out; to stretch forth.

With his *protended* lance he makes defense. *Dryden.*

PRO-TEND′ED, *pp.* Reached or stretched forth. *Mitford.*

PRO-TEND′ING, *ppr.* Stretching forth.

PRO-TENSE′, (pro-tens′,) *n.* Extension. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

PRO-TERV′I-TY, *n.* [L. *protervitas*, from *protervus*; *pro* and *torvus*, crabbed.]
Peevishness; petulance. [*Little used.*]

PRO-TEST′, *v. i.* [L. *protestor*; *pro* and *testor*, to affirm; It. *protestare*; Fr. *protester*; Sp. *protestar*.]
1. To affirm with solemnity; to make a solemn declaration of a fact or opinion; as, I *protest* to you I have no knowledge of the transaction.
2. To make a solemn declaration expressive of opposition; with *against*; as, he *protests against* your votes. *Denham.*

The conscience has power to *protest against* the exorbitancies of the passions. *South.*

3. To make a formal declaration in writing against a public law or measure. It is the privilege of any lord in parliament to *protest against* a law or resolution.

PRO-TEST′, *v. t.* To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; as, to *protest* one's innocence.
2. To call as a witness in affirming or denying, or to prove an affirmation.

Fierce Juno then opposed
My journey strange, with clamorous uproar
Protesting fate supreme. *Milton.*

3. To prove; to show; to give evidence of. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
4. In *commerce*, to *protest a bill of exchange*, is for a notary public, at the request of the payee, to make a formal declaration, under hand and seal, against the drawer of the bill, on account of non-acceptance or non-payment, for exchange, cost, commission, damages, and interest; of which act the indorser must be notified within such time as the law or custom prescribes. In like manner, notes of hand, given to a banking corporation, are *protested* for non-payment.

PRO′TEST, *n.* A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act; appropriately, a formal and solemn declaration, in writing, of dissent from the proceedings of a legislative body; as, the *protest* of lords in parliament, or a like declaration of dissent of any minority against the proceedings of a majority of a body of men.
2. In *commerce*, a formal declaration made by a notary public, under hand and seal, at the request of the payee or holder of a bill of exchange, for non-acceptance or non-payment of the same, protesting against the drawer and others concerned, for the exchange, charges, damages, and interest. This *protest* is written on a copy of the bill, and notice given to the indorser of the same, by which he becomes liable to pay the amount of the bill, with charges, damages, and interest; also, a like declaration against the drawer of a note of hand for non-payment to a banking corporation; and of the master of a vessel against seizure, &c. A *protest* is also a writing, attested by a justice of the peace or consul, drawn by the master of a vessel, stating the severity of the voyage by which the ship has suffered, and showing that the damage suffered was not owing to the neglect or misconduct of the master.

PROT′EST-ANT, *a.* Pertaining to those who, at the reformation of religion, protested against a decree of Charles V. and the diet of Spires; pertaining to Protestants or to Protestantism; as, the *Protestant* religion. *Addison. Milner.*

PROT′EST-ANT, *n.* One of the party who adhered to Luther at the reformation in 1529, and protested, or made a solemn declaration of dissent from a decree of the emperor Charles V. and the diet of Spires, and appealed to a general council. This name was afterward extended to the followers of Calvin, and *Protestants* is the denomination now given to all the various denominations of Christians which have sprung from the adoption of the principles of the reformation.

PROT′EST-ANT-ISM, *n.* The Protestant religion. *South.*

PROT′EST-ANT-LY, *adv.* In conformity to the Protestants. *Milton.*
[*A very bad word, and not used.*]

PROT-ES-TA′TION, *n.* [Fr.; from *protest*.]
1. A solemn declaration of a fact, opinion, or resolution. *Hooker.*
2. A solemn declaration of dissent; a protest; as, the *protestation* of certain noblemen against an order of council. *Clarendon.*
3. In *law*, a declaration in pleading, by which the party interposes an oblique allegation or denial of some fact, protesting that it does or does not exist. The lord may allege the villenage of the plaintiff by way of *protestation*, and thus deny the demand. *Blackstone.*

PROT′ES-TA-TOR, *n.* One who protests.

PRO-TEST′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Solemnly declared or alleged; declared against for non-acceptance or non-payment.

PRO-TEST′ER, *n.* One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration.
2. One who protests a bill of exchange.

PRO-TEST′ING, *ppr.* Solemnly declaring or affirming; declaring against for non-acceptance or non-payment.

PRO-TEST′ING-LY, *adv.* By way of protesting.

PRO′TE-US, *n.* [L., from Gr. Πρωτευς.]
In *mythology*, a marine deity, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, whose distinguishing characteristic was the faculty of assuming different shapes. Hence we denominate one who easily changes his form or principles a *Proteus*.

PRÓ′TE-US, *n.* A term applied to a genus of Batrachian reptiles, allied to the siren, salamanders, and frogs.
2. A name given to a genus of homogeneous infusoria.

PROTH′E-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] The place in a church on which the elements for the eucharist are put previous to their being placed on the altar; called also CREDENCE. *Hook.*

PRO-THON′O-TA-RY-SHIP, *n.* The office of a prothonotary. *Carew.*
[*An awkward, harsh word, and little used.*]

PRO-THON′O-TA-RY, *n.* [Low L. *protonotarius*; Gr. πρωτος, first, and L. *notarius*, a scribe.]
1. Originally, the chief notary; and anciently, the title of the principal notaries of the emperors of Constantinople. Hence,
2. In *England*, an officer in the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas. The *prothonotary* of the King's Bench records all civil actions. In the Common Pleas, the *prothonotaries*, of which there are three, enter and enroll all declarations, pleadings, judgments, &c.; make out judicial writs and exemplifications of records, enter recognizances, &c. *Encyc.*
3. In *the United States*, a register or clerk of a court. The word, however, is not applied to any officer, except in particular States.
Apostolical prothonotaries, in *the court of Rome*, are twelve persons constituting a college, who receive the last wills of cardinals, make informations and proceedings necessary for the canonization of saints, &c. *Encyc.*

PRO-THO′RAX, *n.* [Gr. προ, before, and θωραξ, breastplate.]
In *entomology*, the first or anterior segment of the thorax in insects. *Brande.*

PRO′TO-COL, *n.* [Low L. *protocollum*; Gr. πρωτος, first, and κολλα, glue; so called perhaps from the gluing together of pieces of paper, or from the spreading of it on tablets. It was formerly the upper part of a leaf of a book on which the title or name was written.]
1. The original copy of any writing. [*Not now used.*] *Ayliffe.*
2. The minutes or rough draft of an instrument or transaction. *Brande.*

PRO′TO-COL-IST, *n.* In *Russia*, a register or clerk. *Tooke.*

PRO′TO-GINE, *n.* A kind of talcose granite. *Dana.*

PRO-TO-MAR′TYR, (-mär′tur,) *n.* [Gr. πρωτος, first, and μαρτυρ, martyr.]
1. The first martyr; a term applied to Stephen, the first Christian martyr.
2. The first who suffers or is sacrificed in any cause. *Dryden.*

PRO′TO-PLAST, *n.* [Gr. πρωτος, first, and πλαστος, formed.]
The original; the thing first formed, as a copy to be imitated. Thus Adam has been called our *protoplast*. *Bryant. Harvey.*

PRO-TO-PLAS′TIC, *a.* First formed. *Howell.*

PRO′TO-POPE, *n.* [Gr. πρωτος, first, and *papa*, father.]
The imperial confessor, an officer of the holy directing synod, the supreme spiritual court of the Greek church in Russia. *Tooke, Russ.*

PRO′TO-SALT, *n.* [Gr. πρωτος, first, and *salt*.]
In *chemistry*, *proto-salts* are salts containing a metallic protoxyd. *Silliman.*

PRO-TO-SUL′PHATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a compound of sulphuric acid with a protoxyd.

PRO′TO-TYPE, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. πρωτοτυπος; πρωτος, first, and τυπος, type, form, model.]
An original or model after which any thing is formed; the pattern of any thing to be engraved, cast, &c.; exemplar; archetype. *Wotton. Encyc.*

PRO-TOX′YD, *n.* [Gr. πρωτος, first, and *oxyd*.]
A compound of one equivalent of oxygen with one equivalent of a base, and destitute of acid properties.

PRO-TOX′YD-IZE, *v. t.* To combine in the proportion of one equivalent of oxygen and one of any base, without producing any acid properties.

PRO-TO-ZŌ′A, *n. pl.* [Gr. πρωτος, first, and ζωον, animal.] The infusoria or lowest class of animals. The term is sometimes applied to all animals in which no nerves have been detected. *Dana.*

PRO-TRACT′, *v. t.* [L. *protractus*, from *protraho*; *pro* and *traho*, to draw.]
1. To draw out or lengthen in time; to continue; to prolong; as, to *protract* an argument; to *protract* a discussion; to *protract* a war or a negotiation.
2. To delay; to defer; to put off to a distant time; as, to *protract* the decision of a question; to *protract* the final issue.

PRO-TRACT′, *n.* Tedious continuance. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

PRO-TRACT′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn out in time; delayed.

PRO-TRACT′ED-LY, *adv.* In a prolonged or protracted manner; tediously.

PRO-TRACT′ER, *n.* One who protracts or lengthens in time.

PRO-TRACT′ING, *ppr.* Drawing out or continuing in time; delaying.

PRO-TRACT′ING, *n.* In *surveying*, the same as PROTRACTION, which see. *Hutton.*

PRO-TRAC′TION, *n.* The act of drawing out or continuing in time; the act of delaying the termination of a thing; as the *protraction* of a debate.
2. In *surveying*, the act of plotting or laying down on paper the dimensions of a field. *Hutton.*

PRO-TRACT′IVE, *a.* Drawing out or lengthening in time; prolonging; continuing; delaying.

He suffered their *protractive* arts. *Dryden.*

PRO-TRACT′OR, *n.* He or that which protracts.
2. A mathematical instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper, used in drawing or plotting. It is of various forms, semicircular, rectangular, or circular. *P. Cyc.*

PRO-TREP′TIC-AL, *a.* [Gr. προτρεπτικος, from προτρεπω, προτρεπομαι, to exhort; προ and τρεπω, to turn.]
Hortatory; suasory; intended or adapted to persuade. [*Little used.*] *Ward.*

PRO-TRUDE′, *v. t.* [L. *protrudo*; *pro* and *trudo*, to thrust. See THRUST.]
1. To thrust forward; to drive or force along; as, food *protruded* from the stomach into the intestine. *Locke.*
2. To thrust out, as from confinement. The contents of the abdomen are *protruded* in hernia.

PRO-TRUDE′, *v. i.* To shoot forward; to be thrust forward.

The parts *protrude* beyond the skin. *Bacon.*

PRO-TRUD′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Thrust forward or out.

PRO-TRUD′ING, *ppr.* Thrusting forward or out.

PRO-TRU′SILE, *a.* Capable of being protruded and withdrawn. *Gardner.*

PRO-TRU′SION, (-zhun,) *n.* The act of thrusting forward, or beyond the usual limit; the state of being protruded; a thrusting or driving; a push. *Locke.*

PRO-TRU′SIVE, *a.* Thrusting or impelling forward; as, *protrusive* motion. *Darwin.*

PRO-TU′BER-ANCE, *n.* [L. *protuberans*, *protubero*; *pro* and *tuber*, a puff, bunch, or knob.]
A swelling or tumor on the body; a prominence; a bunch or knob; any thing swelled or pushed beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; on the surface of the earth, a hill, knoll, or other elevation. *Hale. More.*
Protuberance differs from *projection*, being applied to parts that rise from the surface with a gradual ascent or small angle; whereas a *projection* may be at a right angle with the surface.

PRO-TU′BER-ANT, *a.* Swelling; prominent beyond the surrounding surface; as, a *protuberant* joint; a *protuberant* eye.

PRO-TU′BER-ANT-LY, *adv.* In the way of protuberance.

PRO-TU′BER-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *protubero*, supra.]
To swell or be prominent beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out.

If the navel *protuberates*, make a small puncture with a lancet through the skin. *Sharp.*

PRO-TU-BER-A′TION, *n.* The act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface. *Cooke.*

PRO-TU′BER-OUS, *a.* Protuberant. *Smith.*

PROUD, *a.* [Sax. *prut*; D. *preutsch*, proud, prudish, also *prat*, proud, and *pratten*, to fret. We find in the Italian *prode* is valiant, brave; *proda*, the *prow* of a ship; *prodezza*, prowess; probably of the same family, with the radical sense of swelling, stretching, or erecting. See PRIDE.]
1. Having inordinate self-esteem; possessing a high or unreasonable conceit of one's own excellence, either of body or mind. A man may be *proud of* his person, *of* his talents, *of* his accomplishments, or *of* his achievements. He may be *proud of* any thing to which he bears some relation. He may be *proud of* his country, his government, his equipage, or of whatever may, by association, gratify his esteem of himself. He may even be *proud of* his religion, or *of* his church. He conceives that any thing excellent or valuable, in which he has a share, or to which he stands related, contributes to his own importance, and this conception exalts his opinion of himself. *Proud* is followed by *of* before the object, supra.
2. Arrogant; haughty; supercilious.

A foe so *proud* will not the weaker seek. *Milton.*

3. Daring; presumptuous.

By his understanding he smiteth through the *proud*. — Job xxvi.

4. Lofty of mien; grand of person; as, a *proud* steed. *Milton.*

5. Grand; lofty; splendid; magnificent.

Storms of stones from the proud temple's hight. *Dryden.*

6. Ostentatious; grand; as, *proud* titles. *Shak.*

7. Splendid; exhibiting grandeur and distinction; exciting pride; as, a *proud* day for Rome.

8. Excited by the animal appetite; *applied particularly to the female of the canine species.*

9. Fungous; as, *proud* flesh. *Sharp.*

PROUD'ER, *a. comp.* More proud.

PROUD'EST, *a. superl.* Most proud.

PROUD'LI-EST, *adv.* Most proudly. *Baxter.*

PROUD'LY, *adv.* With an inordinate self-esteem; in a proud manner; haughtily; ostentatiously; with lofty airs or mien.

Proudly he marches on and void of fear. *Pope.*

PROV'A-BLE, (proov'a-bl,) *a.* [See PROVE.] That may be proved.

PROV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner capable of proof. *Huloet.*

PROV'AND, } PROV'ANT, } *n.* Provender or food. [*Not in use.*]

PROVE, (proov,) *v. t.* [Sax. *profian*; D. *proeven*; G. *probiren*; Dan. *pröver*; Sw. *pröfva*; W. *provi*; Arm. *proui*, *prouenn*; L. *probo*; It. *provare*; Sp. *probar*, to try; Fr. *éprouver*; Russ. *probuyu*, to prove; *probevayu*, to pierce, to penetrate, to send by force. The primary sense is, to strain, to urge by force, or rather to thrust or drive. The word BROW may be of the same family, from its projection. See PROBE.]

1. To try; to ascertain some unknown quality or truth by an experiment, or by a test or standard. Thus we *prove* the strength of gunpowder by experiment; we *prove* the strength or solidity of cannon by experiment. We *prove* the contents of a vessel by comparing it with a standard measure.

2. To evince, establish, or ascertain as truth, reality, or fact, by testimony or other evidence. The plaintiff in a suit must *prove* the truth of his declaration; the prosecutor must *prove* his charges against the accused.

3. To evince truth by argument, induction, or reasoning; to deduce certain conclusions from propositions that are true or admitted. If it is admitted that every immoral act is dishonorable to a rational being, and that dueling is an immoral act, then it is *proved*, by necessary inference, that dueling is dishonorable to a rational being.

4. To ascertain the genuineness or validity of; to verify; as, to *prove* a will.

5. To experience; to try by suffering or encountering; to gain certain knowledge by the operation of something on ourselves, or by some act of our own.

Let him in arms the power of Turnus *prove*. *Dryden.*

6. In *arithmetic*, to show, evince, or ascertain the correctness of any operation or result. Thus, in subtraction, if the difference between two numbers, added to the lesser number, makes a sum equal to the greater, the correctness of the subtraction is *proved*. In other words, if the sum of the remainder and of the subtrahend is equal to the minuend, the operation of subtraction is *proved* to be correct.

7. To try; to examine.

Prove your own selves. — 2 Cor. xiii.

8. Men *prove* God, when by their provocations they put his patience to trial, *Ps.* xcv.; or when by obedience they make trial how much he will countenance such conduct. *Mal.* iii.

PROVE, (proov,) *v. i.* To make trial; to essay.

The sons prepare —
To *prove* by arms whose fate it was to reign. *Dryden.*

2. To be found or to have its qualities ascertained by experience or trial; as, a plant or medicine *proves* salutary.

3. To be ascertained by the event or something subsequent; as, the report *proves* to be true, or *proves* to be false.

When the inflammation ends in a gangrene, the case *proves* mortal. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To be found true or correct by the result.

5. To make certain; to show; to evince. This argument *proves* how erroneous is the common opinion.

6. To succeed.

If the experiment *proved* not. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

PROV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Tried; evinced; experienced.

PRO-VED'I-TOR, *n.* [It. *provveditore*, from *provvedere*, to provide. See PROVIDE.]

A purveyor; one employed to procure supplies for an army.

Proveditor, in Venice and other parts of Italy, is an officer who superintends matters of policy. *Encyc.*

PROV'E-DORE, *n.* A purveyor; one who procures provisions.

PROV'EN; a word used by Scottish writers for PROVED.

PROV'ENCE-ROSE, *n.* A species of rose, much valued for its beauty and fragrance.

PRO-VEN'CIAL, (-shal,) *a.* [Fr. *provençal.*]

Pertaining to Provence, in France.

PROV'EN-DER, *n.* [Fr. *provende*, provender; Norm. *provender*, a prebendary; *provendre*, a prebend; D. *prove*, a *prebend*; (qu. G., D., and Sw. *proviant*, provisions;) It. *provianda*, victuals; Ir. *proantain*, provender. The Italian *provianda* is probably composed of *pro* and *vivanda*, victuals, from *vivere*, L. *vivo*, to live, and from *vivanda* the French have *viande*, Eng. *viand*. Whether the French *provende* and Norm. *provender* are from the same source, may be doubted. The German *proviant* may be formed from the L. *provideo*, Sp. *proveer*, Port. *provêr*. Qu. L. *proventus*. It is said that *provend*, *provender*, originally signified a vessel containing a measure of corn daily given to a horse or other beast. But qu. *N* may be casual in *provender*, as in *messenger*, and the word may be from *provideo*.]

1. Dry food for beasts, usually meal, or a mixture of meal and cut straw or hay. In a *more general sense*, it may signify dry food of any kind. *Swift. Mortimer.*

2. Provisions; meat; food. *Coxe.*

[*Not used of food for man in New England.*]

PROV'ENT, *n.* [L. *proventus.*]

Provisions; eatables.

PROV'ER, *n.* One that proves or tries; that which proves.

PROV'ERB, *n.* [Fr. *proverbe*; It. *proverbio*; L. *proverbium*; *pro* and *verbum*, a word.]

1. A short sentence often repeated, expressing a well known truth or common fact, ascertained by experience or observation; a maxim of wisdom.

The *proverb* is true, that light gains make heavy purses; for light gains come often, great gains now and then. *Bacon.*

2. A by-word; a name often repeated; and hence frequently, a reproach or object of contempt. *Jer.* xxiv.

3. In *Scripture*, it sometimes signifies a moral sentence or maxim that is enigmatical; a dark saying of the wise that requires interpretation. *Prov.* i.

4. *Proverbs*; a canonical book of the Old Testament, containing a great variety of wise maxims, rich in practical truths and excellent rules for the conduct of all classes of men.

PROV'ERB, *v. t.* To mention in a proverb. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

2. To provide with a proverb. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

PRO-VERB'I-AL, *a.* Mentioned in a proverb; as, a *proverbial* cure or remedy.

In case of excesses, I take the German *proverbial* cure, by a hair of the same beast, to be the worst in the world. *Temple.*

2. Comprised in a proverb; used or current as a proverb; as, a *proverbial* saying or speech. *Pope.*

3. Pertaining to proverbs; resembling a proverb; suitable to a proverb; as, a *proverbial* obscurity. *Brown.*

PRO-VERB'I-AL-ISM, *n.* A proverbial phrase. *N. A. Rev.*

PRO-VERB'I-AL-IST, *n.* One who speaks proverbs. *Langhorne.*

PRO-VERB'I-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make a proverb; to turn into a proverb, or to use proverbially. [*Unusual.*] *Good.*

PRO-VERB'I-AL-LY, *adv.* In a proverb; as, it is *proverbially* said. *Brown.*

PRO-VIDE', *v. t.* [L. *provideo*, literally, to see before; *pro* and *video*, to see; Fr. *pourvoir*; It. *provvedere*; Sp. *proveer*; Port. *provêr*.]

1. To procure beforehand; to get, collect, or make ready for future use; to prepare.

Abraham said, God will *provide* himself a lamb for a burnt-offering. — Gen. xxii.

Provide neither gold, nor silver, nor brass, in your purses. — Matt. x.

Provide things honest in the sight of all men. — Rom. xii.

2. To furnish; to supply; followed by *with*.

Rome, by the care of the magistrates, was well *provided with* corn. *Arbuthnot.*

Provided of is now obsolete.

3. To stipulate previously. The agreement *provides* that the party shall incur no loss.

4. To make a previous conditional stipulation. [See PROVIDED.]

5. To foresee; a *Latinism*. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

6. To appoint to an ecclesiastical benefice before it is vacant. [See PROVISOR.] *Prescott.*

7. *Provide*, in a *transitive sense*, is followed by *against* or *for*. We *provide* warm clothing *against* the inclemencies of the weather; we *provide* necessaries *against* a time of need; or we *provide* warm clothing *for* winter, &c.

PRO-VIDE', *v. i.* To procure supplies or means of defense; or to take measures for counteracting or escaping an evil. The sagacity of brutes in *providing against* the inclemencies of the weather is wonderful.

Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to *provide for* human wants. *Burke.*

PRO-VID'ED, *pp.* Procured beforehand; made ready for future use; supplied; furnished; stipulated.

2. Stipulated as a condition, which condition is expressed in the following sentence or words; as, "*provided* that nothing in this act shall prejudice the rights of any person whatever." This sentence is in the nature of the case absolute, the clause or sentence independent; "*this* or *that being provided*, which follows;" "*this condition being provided.*" The word *being* is understood, and the participle *provided* agrees with the whole sentence absolute. "*This condition being previously stipulated or established.*" *This* and *that* here refer to the whole member of the sentence.

PROV'I-DENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *providentia.*]

1. The act of providing or preparing for future use or application.

Providence for war is the best prevention of it. [*Now little used.*] *Bacon.*

2. Foresight; timely care; *particularly*, active foresight, or foresight accompanied with the procurement of what is necessary for future use, or with suitable preparation. How many of the troubles and perplexities of life proceed from want of *providence!*

3. In *theology*, the care and superintendence which God exercises over his creatures. He that acknowledges a creation and denies a *providence*, involves himself in a palpable contradiction; for the same power which caused a thing to exist is necessary to continue its existence. Some persons admit a *general providence*, but deny a *particular providence*, not considering that a *general providence* consists of *particulars*. A belief in divine *providence* is a source of great consolation to good men. By *divine providence* is often understood God himself.

4. Prudence in the management of one's concerns, or in private economy.

PROV'I-DENT, *a.* Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them; forecasting; cautious; prudent in preparing for future exigences; as, a *provident* man; a *provident* animal.

The parsimonious emmet, *provident*
Of future. *Milton.*
Orange is what Augustus was,
Brave, wary, *provident*, and bold. *Waller.*

PROV-I-DEN'TIAL, (-shal,) *a.* Effected by the providence of God; referable to divine providence; proceeding from divine direction or superintendence; as, the *providential* contrivance of things; a *providential* escape from danger. How much are we indebted to God's unceasing *providential* care! *Woodward.*

PROV-I-DEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* By means of God's providence.

Every animal is *providentially* directed to the use of its proper weapons. *Ray.*

PROV'I-DENT-LY, *adv.* With prudent foresight; with wise precaution in preparing for the future.

PRO-VID'ER, *n.* One who provides, furnishes, or supplies; one that procures what is wanted. *Shak.*

PRO-VID'ING, *ppr.* Procuring beforehand; supplying; stipulating.

PROV'INCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *provincia*; usually supposed to be formed from *pro* and *vinco*, to conquer.]

1. Among *the Romans*, a country of considerable extent, which, being reduced under their dominion, was new-modeled, subjected to the command of a governor sent from Rome, and to such taxes and contributions as the Romans saw fit to impose; applied particularly to conquered countries beyond the limits of Italy. That part of France next to the Alps was a Roman *province*, and still bears the name *Provence*. *Smith's Dict.*

2. Among *the moderns*, a country belonging to a kingdom or state, either by conquest or colonization, usually situated at a distance from the kingdom or state, but more or less dependent on it or subject to it. Thus, formerly, the English colonies in North America were *provinces* of Great Britain, as Nova Scotia and Canada still are. The *provinces* of the Netherlands formerly belonged to the house of Austria and to Spain.

3. A division of a kingdom or state of considerable extent. In *England*, a division of the ecclesiastical state under the jurisdiction of an archbishop, of which there are two, the *province* of Canterbury and that of York.

4. A region of country; *in a general sense*; a tract; a large extent.

Over many a tract
Of heaven they marched, and many a *province* wide. *Milton.*
They never look abroad into the *provinces* of the intellectual world. *Watts.*

5. The proper office or business of a person. It is the *province* of the judge to decide causes between individuals.

The woman's *province* is to be careful in her economy, and chaste in her affection. *Tatler.*

PRO-VIN'CIAL, (-shal,) *a.* Pertaining to a province, or relating to it; as, a *provincial* government; a *provincial* dialect.

2. Appendant to the principal kingdom or state; as, *provincial* dominion; *provincial* territory. *Brown.*

3. Not polished; rude; as, *provincial* accent or manners. *Dryden.*

4 Pertaining to an ecclesiastical province, or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop; not ecumenical; as, a *provincial* synod. *Ayliffe.*

PRO-VIN'CIAL, *n.* Among *the Roman Catholics*, a monastic superior, who, under the general of his order, has the direction of all the religious houses of the same fraternity in a given district, called a *province* of the order. *Murdock.*

2. A person belonging to a province. *Burke.*

PRO-VIN'CIAL-ISM, *n.* A peculiar word or manner of speaking in a province or district of country remote from the principal country or from the metropolis. *Marsh.*

PRO-VIN'CIAL-IST, *n.* One who lives in a province.

PRO-VIN-CIAL/I-TY, *n.* Peculiarity of language in a province. *Warton.*

PRO-VIN'CIATE, *v. t.* To convert into a province. [*Unusual.*] *Howell.*

PRO-VINE', *v. i.* [Fr. *provigner*; *pro* and *vigne*, a vine.]

To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground for propagation. *Johnson.*

PROV'ING, (proov'ing,) *ppr.* Trying; ascertaining; evincing; experiencing.

PRO-VI'SION, (-vizh'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *proviseo*, *provideo*. See PROVIDE.]

1. The act of providing or making previous preparation.

2. Things provided; preparation; measures taken beforehand; either for security, defense, or attack, or for the supply of wants. We make *provision* to defend ourselves from enemies; we make *provision* for war; we make *provision* for a voyage or for erecting a building; we make *provision* for the support of the poor. Government makes *provision* for its friends.

3. Stores provided; stock; as, *provision* of victuals; *provision* of materials. *Knolles. South.*

4. Victuals; food; provender; all manner of eatables for man and beast; as, *provisions* for the table or for the family; *provisions* for an army. *Milton Encyc.*

5. Previous stipulation; special enactment in a statute; terms or agreement made, or measures taken for a future exigency.

In the law, no *provision* was made to abolish the barbarous customs of the Irish. *Davies.*

6. Among *Roman Catholics*, a previous nomination by the pope to a benefice before it became vacant, by which practice the rightful patron was deprived of his presentation. *Blackstone.*

PRO-VI'SION, (-vizh'un,) *v. t.* To supply with victuals or food. The ship was *provisioned* for a voyage of six months. The garrison was well *provisioned.*

PRO-VI'SION-AL, (-vizh'un-al,) *a.* [Fr. *provisionnel.*]

Provided for present need or for the occasion; temporarily established; temporary; as, a *provisional* government or regulation; a *provisional* treaty.

PRO-VI'SION-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of provision; temporarily; for the present exigency. *Locke.*

PRO-VI'SION-A-RY, *a.* Provisional; provided for the occasion; not permanent. *Burke.*

PRO-VI'SION-ED, *pp.* Supplied with food.

PRO-VI'SION-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with supplies of food.

PRO-VI'SO, *n.* [L. *proviso*, ablative *proviso*, it being provided.]

An article or clause in any statute, agreement, contract, grant, or other writing, by which a condition is introduced; a conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, contract, law, grant, &c. The charter of the bank contains a *proviso* that the legislature may repeal it at their pleasure.

PRO-VI'SOR, *n.* [Fr. *proviseur.*]

1. In *church affairs*, a person appointed by the pope to a benefice before the death of the incumbent, and to the prejudice of the rightful patron. *Formerly*, the pope claimed the right of presenting to church livings, and it was his practice to nominate persons to benefices by anticipation, or before they became vacant; the person thus nominated was called a *provisor*. In England, this practice was restrained by statutes of Richard II. and Henry IV.

More sharp and penal laws were devised against *promsors*; it being enacted that whoever disturbs any patron in the presentation to a living by virtue of any papal provision, such *promsor* shall pay fine and ransom to the king at his will, and be imprisoned till he renounces such provision. *Blackstone.*

2. The purveyor, steward, or treasurer of a religious house. *Cowel.*

PRO-VI'SOR-Y, *a.* Making temporary provision; temporary. *State Papers.*

2. Containing a proviso or condition; conditional.

PROV-O-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *provocatio*. See PROVOKE.]

1. Any thing that excites anger; the cause of resentment. 1 *Kings* xxi.

Harden not your hearts, as in the *provocation*. — Ps. xcv.

2. The act of exciting anger.

3. An appeal to a court or judge. [*A Latinism, not now used.*] *Ayliffe. Hooker.*

4. Incitement. [*Not used.*]

PRO-VŌ'CA-TIVE, *a.* Exciting; stimulating; tending to awaken or incite appetite or passion.

PRO-VŌ'CA-TIVE, *n.* Any thing that tends to excite appetite or passion; a stimulant; as, a *provocative* of hunger or of lust. *Addison.*

PRO-VŌ'CA-TIVE NESS, *n.* The quality of being provocative or stimulating.

PRO-VŌK'A-BLE, *a.* That may be provoked. *Cudworth.*

PRO-VŌKE', *v. t.* [L. *provoco*, to call forth; *pro* and *voco*, to call; Fr. *provoquer*; It. *provocare*; Sp. *provocar.*]

1. To call into action; to arouse; to excite; as, to *provoke* anger or wrath by offensive words, or by injury; to *provoke* war.

2. To make angry; to offend; to incense; to enrage.

Ye fathers, *provoke* not your children to wrath. — Eph. vi.
Often *provoked* by the insolence of some of the bishops. *Clarendon.*

3. To excite; to cause; as, to *provoke* perspiration; to *provoke* a smile. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To excite; to stimulate; to increase.

The taste of pleasure *provokes* the appetite, and every successive indulgence of vice which is to form a habit, is easier than the last. *Buckminster.*

5. To challenge.

He now *provokes* the sea-gods from the shore. *Dryden.*

6. To move; to incite; to stir up; to induce by motives. *Rom.* x. *Bacon.*

Let us consider one another to *provoke* to love and to good works. — Heb. x.

7. To incite; to rouse; as, to *provoke* one to anger. *Deut.* xxxii.

PRO-VŌKE', *v. i.* To appeal. [*A Latinism, not used.*] *Dryden.*

PRO-VŌK'ED, (pro-vōkt',) *pp.* or *a.* Excited; roused; incited; made angry; incensed.

PRO-VŌK'ER, *n.* One that excites anger or other passion; one that excites war or sedition.

2. That which excites, causes, or promotes. *Shak.*

PRO-VŌK'ING, *ppr.* Exciting into action; inciting; inducing by motives; making angry.

2. *a.* Having the power or quality of exciting resentment; tending to awaken passion; as, *provoking* words; *provoking* treatment.

PRO-VŌK'ING-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to excite anger.

PROV'OST, (prov'ust,) *n.* [Sax. *profost*, *profast*; Dan. *provst*; G. *probst*, *propst*; Arm. *provost*; Fr. *prevôt*; Port. and Sp. *preboste*; It. *proposto*; from the L. *propositus*, placed before, from *præpono*; *præ* and *pono*, to set or place.]

In *a general sense*, a person who is appointed to superintend or preside over something; the chief magistrate of a city or town; as, the *provost* of Edinburgh or of Glasgow, answering to the *mayor* of other cities; the *provost* of a college, answering to *president*. In France, formerly, a *provost* was an inferior judge who had cognizance of civil causes.

The grand provost of France, or *of the household*, had jurisdiction in the king's house, and over its officers.

The provost marshal of an army, (usually pronounced *pro-vō'*,) is an officer appointed to arrest and secure deserters and other criminals, to hinder the soldiers from pillaging, to indict offenders and see sentence passed on them and executed. He also regulates weights and measures. He has under him a lieutenant and a clerk, an executioner, &c. *Encyc.*

The provost marshal in the navy, (usually pronounced *pro vō'*,) has charge of prisoners, &c.

The provost of the mint, is a particular judge appointed to apprehend and prosecute false coiners. *Encyc.*

Provost of the king's stables, is an officer who attends at court, and holds the king's stirrup when he mounts his horse. *Encyc.*

PROV'OST-SHIP, *n.* The office of a provost. *Hakewill.*

PROW, *n.* [Fr. *proue*; It. *prua* and *proda*; Sp. *proa.* These may be from the L. *prora*; but qu. is not *proda* the original word, and *prora* a contraction of *prodera*? The primary sense is, that which projects or stretches forward.]

1. The fore part of a ship. *Dryden.*

2. In *seamen's language*, the beak or pointed cutwater of a xebec or galley. The upper part is usually furnished with a grating platform. *Mar. Dict.*

3. The name of a particular kind of vessel used in the East Indian seas.

PROW, *a.* [Fr. *preux.*] Valiant; *prowest*, most valiant. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

PROW'ESS, *n.* [Fr. *prouesse*; It. *prodezza*, from *prode*, brave, and as a noun, profit, benefit; Sp. *proeza.* The primary sense of the root is, to stretch, shoot, or advance forward, and hence the sense of profit.]

Bravery; valor; *particularly*, military bravery; gallantry; intrepidity in war; fearlessness of danger.

Men of such *prowess* as not to know fear in themselves. *Sidney.*

PROW'EST, *a.* [*superl.* of *prow.*] Bravest. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

PROWL, *v. t.* [I know not the origin of this word, nor from what source it is derived. It may be derived from the root of *stroll*, *troll*, with a different prefix.]

To rove over.

He *prowls* each place, still in new colors decked. *Sidney.*

PROWL, *v. i.* To rove or wander, particularly for prey, as a wild beast; as, a *prowling* wolf. *Milton.*

2. To rove and plunder; to prey; to plunder. *Tusser.*

PROWL, *n.* A roving for prey; *colloquially*, something to be seized and devoured.

PROWL'ER, *n.* One that roves about for prey. *Thomson.*

PROWL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Wandering about in search of prey or plunder.

PROX'ENE, *n.* [Gr. προξενος.]

In *Grecian antiquities*, an officer who had the charge of superintending strangers. *Brande.*

PROX'I-MAL. See PROXIMATE.

PROX'I-MATE, *a.* [L. superl. *proximus*; Fr. *proche*; *approcher*, to *approach*; *reprocher*, to *reproach.* The primary sense of the root is to drive or press. See Class Brg.]

Nearest; next. A *proximate* cause is that which immediately precedes and produces the effect, as distinguished from the *remote*, *mediate*, or *predisposing* cause. *Watts.*

Proximate principle; a name given to the distinct compounds which exist ready formed in animals and vegetables, such as albumen, fat, sugar, &c. *Brande.*

PROX'I-MATE-LY, *adv.* Immediately; by immediate relation to or effect on. *Bentley.*

PROX'IME, *a.* Next; immediately. [*Not used.*] *Watts.*

PROX-IM'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *proximité*; L. *proximitas.*]

The state of being next; immediate nearness either in place, blood, or alliance. The succession to the throne, and to estates, is usually regulated by *proximity* of blood. *Dryden. Swift.*

PROX'Y, *n.* [Contracted from *procuracy*, or some word from the root of *procure*, *proctor.*]

1. The agency of another who acts as a substitute for his principal; agency of a substitute; appearance of a representative. None can be familiar by *proxy.* None can be virtuous or wise by *proxy.*

2. The person who is substituted or deputed to act for another. A wise man will not commit important business to a *proxy*, when he can transact it in person. In *England*, any peer may make another lord of parliament his *proxy* to vote for him in his absence. *Blackstone.*

3. A writing by which one person authorizes another to vote in his place.

4. In *popular use*, an election, or day of voting for officers of government in some of the States.

PROX'Y-SHIP, *n.* The office or agency of a proxy.

PROCE, *n.* [from *Prussia.*] Prussian leather. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

PRODE, *n.* [Fr. *prude*, wise, discreet, sober, formal, precise; D. *preutsch*, prudish, and proud; G. *spröde*, a prude, and shy, cold, reserved, coy, demure, and applied to metals, brittle, friable; Dan. *sprödig*, eager, brittle, harsh, dry, rugged; W. *prut*, (*prudh*,) prudent, discreet, serious, sad, sorrowful; Goth. *frods*, prudent; Gr. φρην, prudence; Goth. *frathi*, mind, intellect; *frathyan*, to be wise, to understand. The Goth. *frod* signifies both wise, prudent, and broken; D. *vroed*, prudent. We see that *prude*, *prudent*, and *proud*, are from the same root. The sense of *brittle* would indicate that these words belong to the same family with the Dan. *bryder*, to break; and the radical elements are the same. The Welsh *prut* is from tending out or reaching, hence *pryder*, anxiety, a stretching of the mind. The sense of *prude* is probably from stretching, straitness, stiffness; and the sense of *wise* is derivative. *Prudence* is from the same root, implying care, a tension of mind.]

A woman of great reserve, coyness, affected stiffness of manners, and scrupulous nicety.

Less modest than the speech of *prudes*. *Swift.*

PRU'DENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *prudentia*; It. *prudenza*; Sp. *prudencia.* See PRUDE.]

Wisdom applied to practice. *Johnson.*

Prudence implies caution in deliberating and consulting on the most suitable means to accomplish valuable purposes, and the exercise of sagacity in discerning and selecting them. Prudence differs from wisdom in this, that prudence implies more caution and reserve than wisdom, or is exercised more in foreseeing and avoiding evil, than in devising and executing that which is good. It is sometimes mere caution or circumspection.

Prudence is principally in reference to actions to be done, and due means, order, season, and method of doing or not doing. *Hale.*

PRU'DENT, *a.* Cautious; circumspect; practically

wise; careful of the consequences of enterprises, measures, or actions; cautious not to act when the end is of doubtful utility, or probably impracticable.

The prudent man looketh well to his going. — Prov. xiv.
A *prudent* man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself. — Prov. xxii.

2. Dictated or directed by prudence; as, *prudent* behavior.

3. Foreseeing by instinct; as, the *prudent* crane. *Milton.*

4. Frugal; economical; as, a *prudent* woman; *prudent* expenditure of money.

5. Wise; intelligent.

PRU-DEN'TIAL, (-shal,) *a.* Proceeding from prudence, dictated or prescribed by prudence; as, *prudential* motives; *prudential* rules.

2. Superintending the discretionary concerns of a society; as, a *prudential* committee. *New England.*

PRU-DEN-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being prudential; eligibility on principles of prudence. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PRU-DEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In conformity with prudence; prudently. *South.*

PRU-DEN'TIALS, *n. pl.* Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

Many stanzas in poetic measures, contain rules relating to common *prudentials*, as well as to religion. *Watts.*

2. The subordinate discretionary concerns and economy of a company, society, or corporation. The board of trustees appoint annually a committee to manage the *prudentials* of the corporation. *New England.*

PRU'DENT-LY, *adv.* With prudence; with due caution or circumspection; discreetly; wisely; as, domestic affairs *prudently* managed; laws *prudently* framed or executed.

2. With frugality; economically; as, income *prudently* expended.

PRU'DER-Y, *n.* [from *prude.*] Affected scrupulousness; excessive nicety in conduct; stiffness; affected reserve or gravity; coyness. *Tatler.*

PRU'DISH, *a.* [from *prude.*] Affectedly grave; very formal, precise, or reserved; as, a *prudish* woman; *prudish* manners.

A formal lecture, spoke with *prudish* face. *Garrick.*

PRU'DISH-LY, *adv.* In a prudish manner

PRU-I'NA, *n.* [L.] Hoar frost.

PRU'IN-OSE, *a.* [L. *pruinosus.*] Hoary; covered with minute dust, appearing as if frosted. *Humble.*

PRU'IN-OUS, *a.* Frosty.

PRUNE, *v. t.* [Perhaps from Fr. *provigner*, to lay down vine stocks for propagation. If not, I know not its origin.]

1. To lop or cut off the superfluous branches of trees, to make them bear better fruit or grow higher, or to give them a more handsome and regular appearance. *Encyc. Milton.*

2. To clear from any thing superfluous; to dress; to trim.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his beak. *Shak.*

PRUNE, *v. i.* To dress; to prink; *a ludicrous word.* *Dryden.*

PRUNE, *n.* [Fr. *prune*; It. and Sp. *pruna*; L. *prunum*; D. *pruim.* In Latin, *prunus* is a plum-tree, Gr. προυνη, and *prunum*, the fruit.]

A dried plum; sometimes, a recent plum. *Bacon.*

PRUN'ED, *pp.* Divested of superfluous branches; trimmed.

2. Cleared of what is unsuitable or superfluous.

PRU'NEL, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

PRU-NEL'LA, } *n.* A smooth woolen stuff, generally
PRU-NEL'LO, } black, used for making shoes or garments; a kind of lasting. *Pope.*

PRU-NEL'LO, *n.* [Fr. *prunelle*, from *prune.*]

A species of dried plum. *McCulloch.*

PRUN'ER, *n.* One that prunes trees or removes what is superfluous.

PRU-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *prunum*, a plum, and *fero*, to bear.]

Bearing plums.

PRUN'ING, *ppr.* Lopping off superfluous branches; trimming; clearing of what is superfluous.

PRUN'ING, *n.* In *gardening* and *agriculture*, the lopping of the superfluous branches of trees, either for improving the trees or their fruit.

PRUN'ING-HOOK, } *n.* An instrument used in
PRUN'ING-KNIFE, } pruning trees. It is of various forms. *Dryden. Philips.*

PRUN'ING-SHEARS, *n. pl.* Shears for pruning trees, &c.

PRU'RI-ENCE, }
PRU'RI-EN-CY, } *n.* [L. *pruriens, prurio*, to itch.]

An itching, longing desire or appetite for any thing. *Swift.*

PRU'RI-ENT, *a.* Itching; uneasy with desire. *Warton.*

PRU-RIG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *pruriginosus*, from *prurigo*, an itching, from *prurio*, to itch.]

Tending to prurigo. *Greenhill.*

PRU-RI'GO, *n.* A papular eruption of the skin, in which the papules are diffuse, nearly of the color of the cuticle, intolerably itchy, itching increased by sudden exposure to heat, when abraded by scratching oozing a fluid, that concretes into minute black scabs. An entirely different disease from the itch.

PRUS'SIAN, (prŭsh'an. This has, till of late, been the universal pronunciation; but in London, *prush'an* has now become prevalent. *Smart.*) *a.* [from *Prussia.*] Pertaining to Prussia.

Prussian blue; a bi-salt composed of two equivalents of the sesquicyanid of iron, which performs the functions of an acid, with one equivalent of sesquoxyd of iron, which performs the functions of a base. This salt is of a beautiful deep blue, and is much used as a pigment. It is also used in medicine.

PRUS'SIATE, *n.* A name first applied to *Prussian blue*, a salt in which the sesquicyanid of iron performs the functions of an acid; but subsequently to numerous salts in which the protocyanid of iron is the acid. It has likewise been applied to various cyanids, as the cyanid of potassium, which has been called *prussiate of potassa.*

PRUS'SIC, (prŭs'ik,) *a.* The term *prussic acid* is now applied too vaguely and variously to answer the purpose of science. It was first applied to the sesquicyanid of iron, which is the acid of Prussian blue. It was subsequently applied to the protocyanid of iron, which is the acid of the salt erroneously called *prussiate of iron* and *potassa*; to the cyanohydric acid, which, in all probability, forms no salts at all; to the hydroguret of benzyle, or the essential oil of bitter almonds, and laurel-cherry, which is not an acid, and of course forms no salts; and to cyanogen, which is not an acid, but a compound basifying and acidifying principle. Each of the above compounds is a valuable medicine.

PRY, *v. i.* [A contracted word, the origin of which is not obvious.]

To peep narrowly; to inspect closely; to attempt to discover something with scrutinizing curiosity, whether impertinently or not; as, to *pry* into the mysteries of nature, or into the secrets of state.

Nor need we with a *prying* eye survey
The distant skies to find the milky way. *Creech.*

PRY, *n.* Narrow inspection; impertinent peeping.

2. A lever; a contraction in America for *prize.*

PRY, *v. t.* To raise or attempt to raise with a lever. This is the common popular pronunciation of *prize*, in America. The lever used is also called a *pry.*

PRY'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Inspecting closely; looking into with curiosity.

PRY'ING-LY, *adv.* With close inspection or impertinent curiosity.

PRYT-A-NE'UM, *n.* [Gr. πρυτανειον.] In *Athens*, a place where the prytanes and those who deserved well of their country were maintained by the public. *Elmes.*

PRYT'A-NIS, *n.*; *pl.* PRYTANES. [Gr. πρυτανις.]

In *Athens*, a member of one of the ten sections into which the senate of five hundred was divided, and to each of which belonged the presidency of the senate for one tenth of the year. *Smith's Dict. Encyc. Anacharsis.*

PRYT'A-NY, *n.* In *Athens*, the period during which the presidency of the senate belonged to the prytanes of one section. *Smith's Dict.*

[It is to be noted that in words beginning with *Ps* and *Pt*, the letter *p* has no sound.]

PSALM, (sam,) *n.* [L. *psalmus*; Gr. ψαλμος, from ψαλλω, to touch or beat, to sing; Fr. *psaume*; It. and Sp. *salmo.*]

A sacred song or hymn; a song composed on a divine subject and in praise of God. The most remarkable psalms are those composed by David and other Jewish saints, a collection of one hundred and fifty of which constitutes a canonical book of the Old Testament, called *Psalms*, or the *Book of Psalms.* The word is also applied to sacred songs composed by modern poets, being versifications of the scriptural psalms, or of these with other parts of Scripture, composed for the use of churches; as, the *Psalms* of Tate and Brady, of Watts, &c.

PSALM'IST, *n.* A writer or composer of sacred songs; a title particularly applied to David and the other authors of the scriptural psalms.

2. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a clerk, precentor, singer, or leader of music in the church.

PSAL-MOD'IC, }
PSAL-MOD'IC-AL, } *a.* Relating to psalmody.

PSAL'MO-DIST, *n.* One who sings sacred songs.

PSALM'O-DY, (sam'o-de *or* sal'mo-de,) *n.* The act, practice, or art of singing sacred songs. *Psalmody* has always been considered an important part of public worship.

PSAL-MOG'RA-PHER, }
PSAL-MOG'RA-PHIST, } *n.* [See PSALMOGRAPHY.]

A writer of psalms or divine songs and hymns.

PSAL-MOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ψαλμος, psalm, and γραφω, to write.]

The act or practice of writing psalms or sacred songs and hymns.

PSAL'TER, (sawl'ter,) *n.* [L. *psalterium*; Gr. ψαλτηριον; It. and Sp. *salterio*; Fr. *psautier.*]

1. The Book of Psalms; often applied to a book containing the Psalms separately printed.

2. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a series of devout sentences or aspirations, 150 in number, in honor of certain mysteries, as the sufferings of Christ. *Bp. Fitzpatrick.*

Also, a large chaplet or rosary consisting of a hundred and fifty beads, according to the number of the psalms. *Encyc. Am.*

PSAL'TER-Y, (sawl'ter-e,) *n.* [Gr. ψαλτηριον.]

A stringed instrument of music used by the Hebrews, the form of which is not now known. That which is now used is a flat instrument in form of a trapezium or triangle truncated at the top, strung with thirteen chords of wire, mounted on two bridges at the sides, and struck with a plectrum of crooked stick. *Encyc.*

Praise the Lord with harp; sing to him with the *psaltery*, and an instrument of ten strings. — Ps. xxxiii.

PSAM'MITE, (sam'mite,) *n.* [Gr. ψαμμος, sand.]

A species of micaceous sandstone. *Brongniart.*

PSAM-MIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to psammite.

PSAR'O-LITE, *n.* A fossil plant. *Lyell.*

PSEU-DE-PIG'RA-PHY, (sū-de-pig'ra-fe,) *n.* [Gr. ψευδος and επιγραφη.]

The ascription of false names of authors to works.

PSEU-DI-SOD'O-MON, *n.* [Gr. ψευδος, false, ισος, equal, and δομος, a building.]

A mode of building in Greece, in which the hight, length, and thickness of the courses differed. *Elmes.*

PSEU'DO, (sū'do.) [Gr. ψευδος, falsity.] A prefix signifying false, counterfeit, or spurious.

PSEU'DO-A-POS'TLE, (sū'do-a-pos'l,) *n.* [Gr. ψευδος, false, and *apostle.*]

A false apostle; one who falsely pretends to be an apostle.

PSEU-DO-BLEP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ψευδος, false, and βλεψις, sight.]

False or depraved sight; imaginary vision of objects. *Forsyth.*

PSEU'DO-CHI'NA, *n.* [Gr. ψευδος, and Fr. *quina*, *kina*, or *china.* Peruvian-bark.]

The false China root, a plant of the genus Smilax, found in America. Also, a species of Strychnos and a species of Solanum. In the spelling of this name *ch* and *c* are used indiscriminately.

PSEU'DO-CLER'GY, *n.* Not true clergy. *More.*

PSEU'DO-DIP'TER-AL, *a.* or *n.* [Gr. ψευδος, false, δις, twice, and πτερον, wing.]

In *architecture*, a term applied to a temple falsely or imperfectly dipteral, the inner range of columns surrounding the cell being omitted. *Gloss. of Archit.*

PSEU'DO-DOX, *a.* [Gr. ψευδος, false, and δοξα, opinion.]

False; not true in opinion.

PSEU'DO-GA-LE'NA, *n.* False galena or black jack.

PSEU'DO-GRAPH, } *n.* [Gr. ψευδος, false, and
PSEU-DOG'RA-PHY, } γραφη, writing.]

False writing. *Holder.*

PSEU-DOL'O-GY, (sū-dol'o-je,) *n.* [Gr. ψευδολογια; ψευδος, false, and λογος, discourse.]

Falsehood of speech. *Arbuthnot.*

PSEU'DO-ME-TAL'LIC, *a.* *Pseudo-metallic* lustre is that which is perceptible only when held toward the light, as in minerals. *Phillips.*

PSEU'DO-MORPH'OUS, (sū'do-morf'us,) *a.* [Gr. ψευδος and μορφη, form.]

Not having the true form. A *pseudomorphous* crystal is one which has a form that does not result from its own powers of crystallization. *Dana.*

PSEU-DON'Y-MOUS, (su-don'e-mus,) *a.* [Gr. ψευδος, false, and ονομα, name.]

Bearing a false or fictitious name.

PSEU'DO-PE-RIP'TER-AL, *a.* or *n.* [Gr. ψευδος, false, περι, around, and πτερον, wing.]

In *architecture*, a term applied to a temple falsely or imperfectly peripteral, having the columns at the sides attached to the walls. *Gloss. of Archit.*

PSEU'DO-PHI-LOS'O-PHER, *n.* A pretender to philosophy.

PSEU'DO-PHI-LOS'O-PHY, *n.* False philosophy.

PSEU'DO-RE-PUB'LIC-AN, *n.* Not a true republican. *Jefferson.*

PSEU'DO-TIN'E-A, *n.* [Gr. ψευδος, false, and L. *tinea*, moth.]

A name given to the larves of certain moths, as the bee moth. *Encyc.*

PSEU'DO-VOL-CAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by a pseudo-volcano. *Cleaveland.*

PSEU'DO-VOL-CA'NO, *n.* A volcano that emits smoke, and sometimes flame, but no lava; also, a burning mine of coal. *Kirwan.*

PSHAW, *exclam.* An expression of contempt, disdain, or dislike.

PSI-LAN'THRO-PIST, *n.* [Gr. ψιλος, mere, and ανθρωπος, man.]

One who believes that Christ was a mere man. *Smart.*

PSI-LOM'E-LANE, *n.* [Gr. ψιλος, smooth, and μελας, black.]

An ore of manganese, occurring in smooth, botryoidal forms, and massive, and having a black color nearly steel-gray.

PSIL'O-THON, *n.* [Gr., from ψιλοω, to strip or peel.]

A depilatory; a medicine or application to take off the hair of an animal body.

PSIT-TA'CEOUS, (-shus,) } *a.* [Gr. ψιττακος.] Be-
PSIT'TA-CID, } longing to the parrot tribe.

PSŌ'AS, (sō'as,) *n.* [Gr.] The name of two inside muscles of the loins.

PSŌ'RA, *n.* [Gr.] The itch. Also, any cutaneous disease.

PSŌ'RIC, *a.* Pertaining to or connected with psora.

PSY'CHIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to psychology.

PSY-CHO-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a treatise
PSY-CHO-LOG'IC-AL, } on the soul, or to the science of man's spiritual nature. *Literary Mag.*

PSY-CHO-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a psychological manner.

PSY-CHOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in the nature and properties of the soul, or who writes on the subject.

PSY-CHOL'O-GY, (sī-kol'o-je,) *n.* [Gr. ψυχη, soul, and λογος, discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on the human soul; or the doctrine of man's spiritual nature. *Campbell.*

PSY-CHOM'A-CHY, (sī-kom'a-ke,) *n.* [Gr. ψυχη and μαχη.]

A conflict of the soul with the body.

PSY'CHO-MAN-CY, (sī'ko-man-se,) *n.* Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

PSY-CHROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ψυχρος, cool, and μετρον.]

An instrument, invented by Prof. August, of Berlin, for measuring the tension of the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere. *Brande.*

PTAR'MI-GAN, (tär'me-gan,) *n.* A bird of the grouse family, Tetrao lagopus of Linnæus. The plumage is ash-colored and white in summer, and almost entirely white in winter. Ptarmigans haunt the lofty highs of mountainous countries in Europe, Asia, and America, descending within the range of vegetation to feed on berries, buds of trees, insects, &c. *Edin. Encyc.*

PTER-I-PLE-GIS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. πτερον and πλησσω.]

Relating to fowling, or shooting birds.

PTER-O-DAC'TYL, (ter-o-dak'til,) *n.* [Gr. πτερον, a wing, and δακτυλος, a finger.]

A saurian reptile; the wing-toed or flying lizard, an animal of singular formation, now extinct. *Cuvier.*

PTER'O-POD, (ter'o-pod,) *n.* [Gr. πτερον, a wing, and ποδα, feet.]

The Pteropoda constitute one division of the Mollusca, characterized by having broad, fleshy, wing-like appendages in front, or organs of motion. They are all oceanic species. The division includes the Hyalæas, and other allied species, with delicate transparent shells. *Dana.*

PTER-OP'OD-OUS, *a.* Having the characters of a pteropod. *Humble.*

PTIS'AN, (tiz'an,) *n.* [L. *ptisana*; Gr. πτισανη, from πτισσω, to pound.]

A decoction of barley with other ingredients. *Encyc. Arbuthnot.*

PTOL-E-MA'IC, (tol-e-mā'ik,) *a.* [from *Ptolemy*, the geographer and astrologer.]

Pertaining to Ptolemy. The *Ptolemaic* system, in *astronomy*, is that maintained by Ptolemy, who supposed the earth to be fixed in the center of the universe, and that the sun and stars revolve around it. This theory was received for ages, but has been rejected for the Copernican system.

PTY'A-LISM, (tī'al-izm,) *n.* [Gr. πτυαλισμος, a spitting, from πτυαλιζω, to spit often.]

In *medicine*, salivation; a morbid and copious excretion of saliva. *Coxe. Encyc.*

PTYS'MA-GOGUE, (tiz'ma-gog,) *n.* [Gr. πτυσμα, saliva, and αγω, to drive.]

A medicine that promotes discharges of saliva. *Dict.*

PU'BER-AL, *a.* Pertaining to puberty.

PU'BER-TY, *n.* [L. *pubertas*, from *pubes*.]

The age at which persons are capable of procreating and bearing children. This age is different in different climates, but is with us considered to be about fourteen years in males, and twelve in females.

PU'BES, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, the down of plants; a downy or villous substance which grows on plants; pubescence. *Martyn.*

PU-BES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *pubescens*, *pubesco*, to shoot, to grow mossy or hairy.]

1. The state of a youth who has arrived at puberty; or the state of puberty. *Brown.*

2. In *botany*, the downy substance on plants.

PU-BES'CENT, *a.* Arriving at puberty. *Brown.*

2. In *botany*, covered with pubescence, as the leaves of plants.

3. In *zoology*, covered with very fine, recumbent, short hairs. *Brande.*

PUB'LIC, *a.* [L. *publicus*, from the root of *populus*, people; that is, *people-like*; Sp. *publico*; It. *pubblico*; Fr. *publique*; W. *pobyl*, people; *pob*, *pawb*, each, every, every body.]

1. Pertaining to a nation, state, or community; extending to a whole people; as, a *public* law, which binds the people of a nation or state, as opposed to a *private* statute or resolve, which respects an individual or a corporation only. Thus we say, *public* welfare, *public* good, *public* calamity, *public* service, *public* property.

2. Common to many; current or circulated among people of all classes; general; as, *public* report; *public* scandal.

3. Open to all; notorious.

Joseph, her husband, being a just man, and not willing to make her a *public* example, was minded to put her away privily. — Matt. i.

4. Regarding the community; directed to the interest of a nation, state, or community; as, *public* spirit; *public* mindedness; opposed to PRIVATE or SELFISH. *South.*

5. Open for general entertainment; as, a *public* house.

6. Open to common use; as, a *public* road.

7. In *general*, *public* expresses something common to mankind at large, to a nation, state, city, or town, and is opposed to PRIVATE, which denotes what belongs to an individual, to a family, to a company, or corporation.

Public law, is often synonymous with the *law of nations*.

PUB'LIC, *n.* The general body of mankind, or of a nation, state, or community; the people, indefinitely.

The *public* is more disposed to censure than to praise. *Addison.*

In this passage, *public* is followed by a verb in the singular number; but being a noun of multitude, it is more generally followed by a plural verb; the *public are*.

In public, in open view; before the people at large; not in private or secrecy.

In private grieve, but with a careless scorn,
In public seem to triumph, not to mourn. *Granville.*

PUB'LI-CAN, *n.* [L. *publicanus*, from *publicus*.]

1. A collector of toll or tribute. Among *the Romans*, a *publican* was a farmer of the taxes and public revenues, and the inferior officers of this class were deemed oppressive.

As Jesus sat at meat in the house, behold, many *publicans* and sinners came and sat down with him and his disciples. — Matt. ix.

2. The keeper of an inn or public-house. In *England*, one licensed to retail beer, spirits, or wine. *McCulloch.*

PUB-LI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *publicatio*, from *publico*, from *publicus*.]

1. The act of publishing or offering to public notice; notification to a people at large, either by words, writing, or printing; proclamation; divulgation; promulgation; as, the *publication* of the law at Mount Sinai; the *publication* of the gospel; the *publication* of statutes or edicts.

2. The act of offering a book or writing to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution. The author consented to the *publication* of his manuscripts.

3. A work printed and published; any pamphlet or book offered for sale or to public notice; as, a new *publication*; a monthly *publication*.

PUB'LIC-HEART'ED, (-hart'ed,) *a.* Public-spirited. [*Not used.*] *Clarendon.*

PUB'LIC-HOUSE, *n.* An ordinary inn or house of entertainment. *Booth.*

PUB'LI CIST, *n.* A writer on the laws of nature and nations; one who treats of the rights of nations. *Kent. Du Ponceau.*

PUB-LIC'I-TY, (-lis'e-ty,) *n.* [Fr. *publicité*.]

The state of being public or open to the knowledge of a community; notoriety.

PUB'LIC-LY, *adv.* Openly; with exposure to popular view or notice; without concealment; as, property *publicly* offered for sale; an opinion *publicly* avowed; a declaration *publicly* made.

2. In the name of the community. A reward is *publicly* offered for the discovery of the longitude, or for finding a north-western passage to Asia.

PUB'LIC-MIND'ED, *a.* Disposed to promote the public interest. [*Little used.*]

PUB'LIC-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* A disposition to promote the public weal or advantage. [*Little used.*] *South.*

PUB'LIC-NESS, *n.* The state of being public, or open to the view or notice of people at large; publicity; as, the *publicness* of a sale.

2. State of belonging to the community; as, the *publicness* of property. *Boyle.*

PUB'LIC ORA'TOR, *n.* In *the English universities*, an officer who is the voice of the university on all public occasions, who writes, reads, and records, all letters of a public nature, and presents with an appropriate address those on whom honorary degrees are confirmed. *Camb. Cal. Oxf. Guide.*

PUB'LIC-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Having or exercising a disposition to advance the interest of the community; disposed to make private sacrifices for the public good; as, *public-spirited* men. *Dryden.*

2. Dictated by a regard to public good; as, a *public-spirited* project or measure. *Addison.*

PUB'LIC-SPIR'IT-ED-LY, *adv.* With public spirit.

PUB'LIC-SPIR'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* A disposition to advance the public good, or a willingness to make sacrifices of private interest to promote the common weal. *Whitlock.*

PUB'LISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *publier*; Sp. *publicar*; It. *pubblicare*; L. *publico*. See PUBLIC.]

1. To make known to mankind or to people in general what before was private or unknown; to divulge, as a private transaction; to promulgate or proclaim, as a law or edict. We *publish* a secret by telling it to people without reserve. Laws are *published* by printing or by proclamation. Christ and his apostles *published* the glad tidings of salvation.

Th' unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display
And *publishes* to every land
The work of an almighty hand. *Spectator.*

2. To send a book into the world; or to sell or offer for sale a book, map, or print.

3. To utter; to put off or into circulation; as, to *publish* a forged or counterfeit paper. *Laws of Mass. and Conn.*

4. To make known by posting, or by reading in a church; as, to *publish* banns of matrimony. We say also, the persons intending marriage are *published*; that is, their intention of marriage is published.

PUB'LISH-ED, (-lisht,) *pp.* or *a.* Made known to the community; divulged; promulgated; proclaimed.

PUB'LISH-ER, *n.* One who makes known what was before private or unknown; one that divulges, promulgates, or proclaims. *Atterbury.*

2. One who sends a book or writing into the world for common use; one that offers a book, pamphlet, &c., for sale.

3. One who utters, passes, or puts into circulation a counterfeit paper.

PUB'LISH-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making known; divulging; promulgating; proclaiming; selling or offering publicly for sale; uttering.

PUB'LISH-MENT, *n.* In *popular usage in New England*, a notice of intended marriage.

PUC-COON', *n.* A plant; a red vegetable pigment used by the North American Indians, and also the plant from which it is obtained, generally considered to be Sanguinaria or blood-root. *P. Cyc.*

PUCE, *a.* Of a dark brown or brownish purple color. Qu.

PU'CEL-AGE, *n.* [Fr.] A state of virginity. [*Little used.*] *Robinson.*

PU'CE-RON, *n.* [Fr., from *puce*, a flea.]

The French name of a tribe of small insects which are found in great numbers on the bark and leaves of plants, and live by sucking the sap; the Aphis, vine-fretter, or plant-louse. *Partington.*

PUCK, *n.* [Ice. and Sw. *puke*, a demon; Scot. *puck*.]

In *the mythology of the middle ages*, a celebrated fairy, "the merry wanderer of the night," whose character and attributes are depicted in the Midsummer Night's Dream of *Shakspeare*; also called ROBIN GOOD-FELLOW and FRIAR RUSH. *Brande.*

PUCK'-BALL, } *n.* [from *puck*.] A kind of mush-
PUCK'-FIST, } room full of dust. *Dict.*

PUCK'ER, *v. t.* [Sp. *bucho*, a purse, rumple, or pucker; *bucle*, a *buckle*; *buchar*, to hide. *Bucho* signifies also a crop or craw, and the breast; hence, perhaps, L. *pectus*; Port. *bucho*, the crop, the stomach. Qu. Ir. *fighim*, to weave; G. *fach*. In Gr. πυκα signifies closely, densely; πυκαζω, to cover. Class Bg. The primary sense is probably, to draw, to wrinkle.]

To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to contract into ridges and furrows; to corrugate.

His face pale and withered, and his skin *puckered* in wrinkles. *Spectator.*

It is usually followed by *up*; as, to *pucker up* cloth; but *up* is superfluous. It is a popular word, but not elegant.

PUCK'ER, *n.* A fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds.

PUCK'ER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Gathered in folds; wrinkled.

PUCK'ER-ING, *ppr.* Wrinkling.

PUD'DER, *n.* [This is supposed to be the same as POTHER.]

A tumult; a confused noise; a bustle. [*Vulgar.*] *Shak. Locke.*

PUD'DER, *v. i.* To make a tumult or bustle. *Locke.*

PUD'DER, *v. t.* To perplex; to embarrass; to confuse; vulgarly, to *bother*. *Locke.*

PUD'DER-ED, *pp.* Perplexed; bothered.

PUD'DER-ING, *ppr.* Perplexing; confusing.

PUD'DING, *n.* [W. *poten*, what bulges out, a paunch, a pudding; Fr. *boudin*, a pudding, from *bouder*, to *pout*; Ir. *boideal*; G. and Dan. *pudding*; Sw. *puding*. Class Bd.]

1. A species of food of a soft or moderately hard consistence, variously made, but usually a compound of flour, or meal of maize, with milk and eggs, sometimes enriched with raisins, and called PLUM-PUDDING.

2. An intestine. *Shak.*

3. An intestine stuffed with meat, &c., now called a SAUSAGE.

4. *Proverbially*, food or victuals.

Eat your *pudding*, slave, and hold your tongue. *Prior.*

PUD'DING, } *n.* In *seamen's language*, a thick
PUD'DEN-ING, } wreath or circle of cordage, ta-

penning from the middle toward the ends, and fastened about the mast below the trusses, to prevent the yards from falling down when the ropes sustaining them are shot away.

Also, a quantity of yarns, matting, or oakum, used to prevent chafing. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

PUD'DING-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus Mentha. *Fam. of Plants.*

PUD'DING-GROSS, *n.* A plant. Qu. *Johnson.*

PUD'DING-PIE, (-pi,) *n.* A pudding with meat baked in it. *Hudibras.*

PUD'DING-PIPE-TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus Cassia. *Fam. of Plants.*

PUD'DING-SLEEVE, *n.* A sleeve of the full dress clerical gown. *Swift.*

PUD'DING-STONE, *n.* Conglomerate; a coarse sandstone, composed of siliceous pebbles, flint, &c., united by a cement. *Cleaveland.*

PUD'DING-TIME, *n.* The time of dinner, pudding being formerly the first dish set on the table, or rather first eaten; a practice not yet obsolete among the common people of New England.

2. The nick of time; critical time. *Hudibras.*

PUD'DLE, *n.* [Ir. *boidhlia*; G. *pfütze.*]

1. A small stand of dirty water; a muddy plash. *Dryden. Addison*

2. A mixture of clay and sand, worked together until they are impervious to water. *Buchanan.*

PUD'DLE, *v. t.* To make foul or muddy; to pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. To make thick or close with clay, so as to render impervious to water.

3. To convert cast iron into wrought iron, by the process called *puddling.* *Ure.*

PUD'DLE, *v. i.* To make a dirty stir. *Junius.*

PUD'DLED, *pp.* or *a.* Made muddy or foul; made thick or close with clay; converted into wrought iron by puddling.

PUD'DLER, *n.* One who converts cast iron into wrought iron by the process called puddling, which see. *Hebert.*

PUD'DLING, *ppr.* Making muddy or dirty; making thick or close with clay; converting into wrought iron by the process called puddling. [See Puddling, *n.*]

PUD'DLING, *n.* The act of rendering impervious to water by means of clay, as a canal. *Gwilt.*

2. The process of converting cast iron into wrought or malleable iron, by subjecting it to the continued action of intense heat in a reverberatory furnace, until it becomes so thick and tenacious as to stick together and form into lumps. *Hebert.*

PUD'DLY, *a.* Muddy; foul; dirty. *Carew.*

PUD'ROCK, PUR'ROCK, } *n.* [for *paddock* or *parrock*, park.] A small inclosure. [*Provincial in England.*]

PU'DEN-CY, *n.* [L. *pudens*, *pudeo*, to blush or be ashamed; Ar. عبد *abada*, to worship, to prostrate one's self, to cast down, to subdue, to be ashamed, or Ch. בהת, to blush. Qu. Heb. בוש, in a different dialect. The first is the more probable affinity. Class Bd, No. 11, 26.]

Modesty; shamefacedness. *Shak.*

PU-DEN'DA, n. pl. [L.] The parts of generation.

PU'DIC, PU'DIC-AL, } *a.* [L. *pudicus*, modest.]

Pertaining to the parts which modesty requires to be concealed; as, the *pudic* artery. *Quincy.*

PU-DIC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *pudicité*; L. *pudicitia.*]

Modesty; chastity. *Howell.*

PUE'-FEL-LOW. See Pew-Fellow.

PU'ER-ILE, (-il,) *a.* [Fr., from L. *puerilis*, from *puer*, a boy.]

Boyish, childish; trifling; as, a *puerile* amusement. *Pope.*

PU'ER-ILE-LY, *adv.* Boyishly; trifilngly.

PU-ER-IL'I-TY, PU'ER-ILE-NESS, } *n.* [Fr. *puerilité*; L. *puerilitas*, from *puer*, a boy.]

1. Childishness; boyishness; the manners or actions of a boy; that which is trifling. *Brown. Dryden.*

2. In *discourse*, a thought or expression which is flat, insipid, or childish. *Encyc.*

PU-ER'PE-RAL, *a.* [L. *puerpera*, a lying-in woman; *puer*, a boy, and *pario*, to bear.]

Pertaining to childbirth; as, a *puerperal* fever.

PU-ER'PE-ROUS, *a.* [L. *puerperus*, supra.]

Bearing children; lying in.

PU'ET. See Pewet.

PUFF, *n.* [D *paf*: G. *puff*, a puff, a thump; *puffen*, to cuff, to thump, to *buffet*; Dan. *puff*, a puff, blast, buffet; *puffer*, to crack; W. *puf* and *pif.* This is only a dialectical variation of *buff*, *buffet*; It. *buffo*, *buffa*, *buffetto*, *beffa*, whence *buffoon*; Sp. *bufar*, to puff. The radical sense is, to drive, to thrust, hence to swell. (See Buffet and Buffoon.) The Dutch orthography is precisely the Pers. پف *pef*, a puff.]

1. A sudden and single emission of breath from the mouth; a quick, forcible blast; a whiff. *Philips.*

2. A sudden and short blast of wind. *Raleigh.*

3. A fungous ball filled with dust; a puff-ball.

4. Any thing light and porous, or something swelled and light; as, *puff*-paste. *Tatler.*

5. A substance of loose texture, used to sprinkle powder on the hair. *Ainsworth.*

6. A tumid or exaggerated commendation. *Cibber.*

PUFF, *v. t.* [G. *puffen*, to puff, to thump, to buffet; *verpuffen*, to detonize; D. *poffen*; W. *pwffiaw*, *pwffiaw*, to puff; Fr. *bouffer*, to puff, to swell. See the noun.]

1. To drive air from the mouth in a single and quick blast. *Shak.*

2. To swell the cheeks with air.

3. To blow, as an expression of scorn or contempt.

It is really to defy Heaven to *puff* at damnation. *South.*

4. To breathe with vehemence, as after violent exertion.

The ass comes back again, *puffing* and blowing from the chase. *L'Estrange.*

5. To do or move with hurry, agitation, and a tumid, bustling appearance.

Then came brave glory *puffing* by. *Herbert.*

6. To swell with air; to dilate or inflate. *Boyle.*

PUFF, *v. t.* To drive with a blast of wind or air; as, the north wind *puffs* away the clouds. *Dryden.*

2. To swell; to inflate; to dilate with air; as, a bladder *puffed* with air.

The sea *puffed* up with winds. *Shak.*

3. To swell; to inflate; to blow up; as, *puffed* up with pride, vanity, or conceit; to *puff* up with praise or flattery. *Denham. Bacon.*

4. To drive with a blast in scorn or contempt.

I *puff* the prostitute away. *Dryden.*

5. To praise with exaggeration; as, to *puff* a pamphlet.

PUFF'-BALL, *n.* A fungus or mushroom full of dust, of the genus Lycoperdon. *Lee.*

PUFF'ED, (puft,) *pp.* Driven out suddenly, as air or breath; blown up; swelled with air; inflated with vanity or pride; praised.

PUFF'ER, *n.* One that puffs; one that praises with noisy commendation.

PUFF'IN, *n.* A bird of the genus Alca, (Linn.,) or auk kind, found principally in the northern seas. The name *puffin* is also given to certain birds of the petrel family. *P. Cyc.*

2. A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

3. A kind of fungus with dust; a fuzzball.

PUFF'IN-AP-PLE, (-ap-pl,) *n.* A sort of apple so called. *Ainsworth.*

PUFF'I-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being turgid.

PUFF'ING, *ppr.* Driving out the breath with a single, sudden blast; blowing up; inflating; praising pompously.

PUFF'ING, *n.* A vehement breathing.

2. Exaggerated praise. *Burke.*

PUFF'ING-LY, *adv.* Tumidly; with swell.

2. With vehement breathing or shortness of breath.

PUFF'Y, *a.* Swelled with air or any soft matter; tumid with a soft substance; as, a *puffy* tumor. *Wiseman.*

2. Tumid; turgid; bombastic; as, a *puffy* style. *Dryden.*

PUG, *n.* [Sax. *piga*, Sw. *piga*, a little girl; Dan. *pige*; W. *bag*, *bygan*; Sp. *poco* or *pequeño*, little, Ir. *beag*, from the root of *pig*, that is, a shoot, as we use *imp.* See Bragle.]

The name given to a little animal treated with familiarity, as a monkey, a little dog, &c. *Spectator.*

PUG, *a.* Like the monkey; belonging to a particular kind of dog.

PUG'-DOG, *n.* A small dog, with a face and nose like that of a monkey. *Smart.*

PUG'-FAC-ED, (-fast,) *a.* Monkey-faced.

PUG'GER-ED, for Puckered, is not in use. *More.*

PUG'GING, *n.* In *architecture*, the stuff made of plaster laid between the joists under the boards of a floor, to deaden the sound. *Brande.*

PUG'GING, *a.* A cant word for thieving. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

PUG'-NOSE, *n.* A short and thick nose; a snub nose. *Smart.*

PUGH, (poo,) *exclam.* A word used in contempt or disdain.

PU'GIL, *n.* [It. *pugillo*, a handful; Fr. *pugile*; L. *pugillum*, from the root of *pugnus*, the fist, probably coinciding with the Greek πυκνοω, to make thick, that is, to close or press.]

As much as is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers. *Bacon.*

PU'GIL-ISM, *n.* [L. and Sp. *pugil*, a champion or prize-fighter, from the Gr. πυκτης, *id.*; πυγμη, the fist; πυξ, with the fist; πυκνοω, to close or make fast; allied, probably, to *pack*, L. *pango.* Class Bg.]

The practice of boxing or fighting with the fist.

PU'GIL-IST, *n.* A boxer; one who fights with his fists.

PU-GIL-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to boxing or fighting with the fist.

PUG-NA'CIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *pugnax*, from *pugna*, a fight; from *pugnus*, the fist. See Pugil.]

Disposed to fight; inclined to fighting; quarrelsome; fighting. *More.*

PUG-NA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a pugnacious manner.

PUG-NAC'I-TY, (-nas'e-te,) *n.* Inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

PUG'NIS ET CAL'CI-BUS, [L.] With fists and heels; with all the might.

PUIS'NE, (pū'ny,) *a.* [Fr. *puis*, since, afterward, and *né*, born.]

1. In *law*, younger or inferior in rank; as, a chief justice and three *puisne* justices of the Court of Common Pleas; the *puisne* barons of the Court of Exchequer. *Blackstone.*

2. Later in date. [*Not used.*] *Hale.*

PU'IS-SANCE, *n.* [Fr., from *pouvoir*, to be able; L. *posse*, *possum*, *potes*, *potest*, Sp. *poder*, power, It. *potere.*]

Power; strength; might; force. *Milton. Shak.*

PU'IS-SANT, *a.* Powerful; strong; mighty; forcible; as, a *puissant* prince or empire. *Milton. Raleigh.*

PU'IS-SANT-LY, *adv.* Powerfully; with great strength.

PUKE, *v. t.* [Heb. פוק, to evacuate, to empty, L. *vacuo*; or יפח, to burst forth; Ch. id., and יפה. Qu. W. *cyfogi*, to vomit; *cy* is a prefix. *Spew* is probably from the same source; L. *spuo*, for *-puco*, with a prefix. The radical sense is, to throw or drive.]

To vomit; to eject from the stomach. *Shak.*

PUKE, *n.* A vomit; a medicine which excites vomiting.

PUKE, *a.* Of a color between black and russet; now called Puce. *Shak.*

PUK'ED, (pūkt,) *pp.* Vomited.

PUK'ER, *n.* One that vomits; a medicine causing vomiting.

PUK'ING, *ppr.* Vomiting.

PUK'ING, *n.* The act of vomiting.

PUL'CHRI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *pulchritudo*, from *pulcher*, beautiful.]

1. Beauty; handsomeness; grace; comeliness; that quality of form which pleases the eye. *Brown. More.*

2. Moral beauty; those qualities of the mind which good men love and approve. *South.*

PULE, *v. i.* [Fr. *pleurer.* This word belongs probably to the root of *bawl*, *bellow*, L. *pello.*]

1. To cry like a chicken. *Bacon.*

2. To whine; to cry as a complaining child; to whimper.

To speak *puling* like a beggar at hallmass. *Shak.*

PU'LIC, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

PU'LI-COSE, PU'LI-COUS, } *a.* [L. *pulicosus*, from *pulex*, a flea.]

Abounding with fleas. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

PUL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crying like a chicken; whining.

PUL'ING, *n.* A cry as of a chicken; a whining. *Bacon.*

PUL'ING-LY, *adv.* With whining or complaint.

PU'LI-OL, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

PULK'HA, *n.* A Laplander's traveling sled or sleigh.

PULL, *v. t.* [Sax. *pullian*; L. *vello.* Qu. Eth. ፈለሐ *balaach.* Class Bl, No. 7.]

1. To draw; to draw toward one, or make an effort to draw. *Pull* differs from *draw*; we use *draw* when motion follows the effort, and *pull* is used in the same sense; but we may also *pull* forever without drawing or moving the thing. This distinction may not be universal. *Pull* is opposed to *push.*

Then he put forth his hand and took her and *pulled* her in to him into the ark. — Gen. viii.

2. To pluck; to gather by drawing or forcing off or out; as, to *pull* fruit; to *pull* flax.

3. To tear; to rend; but in this sense followed by some qualifying word or phrase; as, to *pull in pieces*; to *pull asunder* or *apart.* To *pull in two*, is to separate, or tear by violence into two parts.

To pull down; to demolish or take in pieces by separating the parts; as, to *pull down* a house.

2. To demolish; to subvert; to destroy.

In political affairs, as well as mechanical, it is easier to *pull down* than to build up. *Howell.*

3. To bring down; to degrade; to humble.

To raise the wretched and *pull down* the proud. *Roscommon.*

To pull off; to separate by pulling; to pluck; also, to take off without force; as, to *pull off* a coat or hat.

To pull out; to draw out; to extract.

To pull up; to pluck up; to tear up by the roots; hence, to extirpate; to eradicate; to destroy.

PULL, *v. i.* To give a pull; to tug; as, to *pull* at a rope.

To pull apart; to separate by pulling; as, a rope will *pull apart.*

PULL, *n.* The act of pulling or drawing with force; an effort to move by drawing toward one. *Swift.*

2. A contest; a struggle. *Carew.*

3. Pluck; violence suffered. *Shak.*

PULL'BACK, *n.* That which keeps back, or restrains from proceeding.

PULL'ED, *pp.* Drawn toward one; plucked.
PULL'EN, *n.* [Fr. *poule*, a hen, L. *pullus*. See PULLET and FOAL.]
Poultry. [*Not used.*] *Bailey.*
PULL'ER, *n.* One that pulls. *Shak.*
PULL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *poulet*, dim. from *poule*, a hen; It. *pollo*; L. *pullus*; Gr. πωλος; coinciding with the Eng. *foal.*]
A young hen or female of the domestic fowl. *Wiseman.*
PULL'EY, *n.*; *pl.* PULLEYS. [Fr. *poulie*; Sp. *polla*; L. *polus*; Gr. πολος, from πολεω, to turn.]
A small wheel turning on a pin in a block, with a furrow or groove in which runs the rope that turns it.
The pulley is one of the mechanical powers, much used for raising weights.
PUL'LI-CAT, *n.* A kind of silk handkerchief.
PULL'ING, *ppr.* Drawing; making an effort to draw; plucking.
PUL'LU-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *pullulo*, from *pullus*, a shoot.]
To germinate; to bud. *Granger.*
PUL-LU-LA'TION, *n.* A germinating or budding; the first shooting of a bud. *More.*
PUL'MO-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *pulmonarius*, from *pulmo*, the lungs, from *pello*, *pulsus*, *pulso*, to drive or beat.]
Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs; as, a *pulmonary* disease or consumption; the *pulmonary* artery.
PUL'MO-NA-RY, *n.* [L. *pulmonaria.*]
A plant, lungwort. *Ainsworth.*
PUL'MO-NI-BRANCH'I-ATE, *a.* [L. *pulmo* and Gr. βραγχια.]
Having the branchiæ formed for breathing air, as mollusks of the genera Limnea and Planorbis. *Cuvier.*
PUL-MON'IC, *a.* [Fr. *pulmonique*, from L. *pulmo*, the lungs.]
Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs; as, a *pulmonic* disease; *pulmonic* consumption.
PUL-MON'IC, *n.* A medicine for diseases of the lungs.
2. One affected by a disease of the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*
PULP, *n.* [Fr. *pulpe*; L. *pulpa*. This is probably allied to L. *puls*, *pulmentum*, Gr. πολτος, from softness. Qu. from *pulsus*, beaten.]
1. A soft mass; *in general.*
2. The soft substance within a bone; marrow. *Bacon.*
3. The soft, succulent part of fruit; as, the *pulp* of an orange.
4. The aril or exterior covering of a coffee-berry. *Edwards, West Indies.*
PULP, *v. t.* To deprive of the pulp or integument, as the coffee-berry.
The other mode is to *pulp* the coffee immediately as it comes from the tree. By a simple machine a man will *pulp* a bushel in a minute. *Edwards, W. Indies.*
PUL-PA-TOON', *n.* Delicate confectionery or cake. *Toone.*
PULP'ED, (pulpt,) *pp.* Deprived of the pulp.
PULP'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being pulpy.
PUL'PIT, *n.* [L. *pulpitum*, a stage, scaffold, or higher part of a stage; It. and Sp. *pulpito*; Fr. *pupitre.*]
1. An elevated place, or inclosed stage, in a church, in which the preacher stands. It is called also a DESK.
2. In *the Roman theater*, the *pulpitum* was the front part of the stage, where the actors performed their parts. It was higher than the orchestra, and directly back of it. *Smith's Dict.*
3. A movable desk, from which disputants pronounced their dissertations, and authors recited their works. *Encyc.*
PUL'PIT-EL'O-QUENCE, } *n.* Eloquence or oratory
PUL'PIT-OR'A-TO-RY, } in delivering sermons.
PUL-PIT'IC-AL-LY, in *Chesterfield*, is not an authorized word.
PUL'PIT-ISH, *a.* Pertaining to or like the pulpit, or its performance. *Chalmers.*
PUL'PIT-OR'A-TOR, *n.* An eloquent preacher.
PULP'OUS, *a.* [from *pulp.*] Consisting of pulp, or resembling it; soft like pap. *Philips.*
PULP'OUS-NESS, *n.* Softness; the quality of being pulpous.
PULP'Y, *a.* Like pulp; soft; fleshy; succulent; as, the *pulpy* covering of a nut; the *pulpy* substance of a peach or cherry. *Ray. Arbuthnot.*
PUL'QUE, (pul'kā,) *n.* [Sp.] A refreshing drink with slightly intoxicating qualities, much used by the Mexicans, and extracted from the maguey, or Agave Americana. *Encyc. Amer.*
PULS'ATE, *v. i.* [L. *pulsatus*, *pulso*, to beat, from the root of *pello*, to drive.]
To beat or throb.
The heart of a viper or frog will continue to *pulsate* long after it is taken from the body. *Darwin.*
PULS'A-TILE, *a.* [L. *pulsatilis*, from *pulso*, to beat.]
That is or may be struck or beaten; played by beating; as, a *pulsatile* instrument of music. *Mus. Dict.*
PUL-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *pulsatio*, supra.]
1. The beating or throbbing of the heart or of an artery, in the process of carrying on the circulation of the blood. The blood being propelled by the contraction of the heart, causes the arteries to dilate, so as to render each dilatation perceptible to the touch, in certain parts of the body, as in the radial artery, &c.
2. A stroke by which some medium is affected, as in sounds.
3. In *law*, any touching of another's body willfully or in anger. This constitutes *battery.*
By the Cornelian law, *pulsation* as well as verberation is prohibited. *Blackstone.*
PULS'A-TIVE, *a.* Beating; throbbing. *Encyc.*
PUL-SA'TOR, *n.* A beater; a striker. *Dict.*
PULS'A-TO-RY, *a.* Beating; throbbing; as the heart and arteries. *Wotton.*
PULSE, (puls,) *n.* [L. *pulsus*, from *pello*, to drive; Fr. *pouls.*]
1. In *animals*, the beating or throbbing of the heart and arteries; *more particularly*, the sudden dilatation of an artery, caused by the projectile force of the blood, which is perceptible to the touch. Hence we say, to *feel the pulse.* The pulse is frequent or rare, quick or slow, equal or unequal, regular or intermitting, hard or soft, strong or weak, &c. The pulses of an adult, in health, are little more than one pulse to a second; in certain fevers, the number is increased to 90, 100, or even to 140 in a minute.
2. The stroke with which a medium is affected by the motion of light, sound, &c.; oscillation; vibration.
Sir Isaac Newton demonstrates that the velocities of the *pulses* of an elastic fluid medium are in a ratio compounded of half the ratio of the elastic force directly, and half the ratio of the density inversely. *Encyc.*
To feel one's pulse: metaphorically, to sound one's opinion; to try or to know one's mind.
PULSE, *v. i.* To beat, as the arteries. [*Little used.*]
PULSE, *v. t.* [L. *pulso.*] [*Ray.*
To drive, as the pulse. [*Little used.*]
PULSE, *n.* [Qu. from L. *pulsus*, beaten out, as seeds; or Heb. and Ch. פּוֹל, a bean, from פָּלָה, to separate.]
Leguminous plants, or their seeds; the plants whose pericarp is a legume, as beans, peas, &c. *Milton. Dryden.*
PULSE'LESS, *a.* Having no pulsation.
PUL-SIF'IC, *a.* [*pulse* and L. *facio*, to make.]
Exciting the pulse; causing pulsation. *Smith.*
PUL'SION, (pul'shun,) *n.* [from L. *pulsus.*]
The act of driving forward; in opposition to SUCTION or TRACTION. [*Little used.*] *More. Bentley.*
PUL-TA'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [from Gr. πολτος, L. *puls.* See PULP.]
Macerated; softened; nearly fluid. *Beddoes.*
PUL'VER-A-BLE, *a.* [from L. *pulvis*, dust, probably from *pello*, *pulso*, or its root, that which is beaten fine, or that which is driven. See POWDER.]
That may be reduced to fine powder; capable of being pulverized. *Boyle.*
PUL'VER-ATE, *v. t.* To beat or reduce to powder or dust. [*But* PULVERIZE *is generally used.*]
PUL'VER-IN, } *n.* Ashes of barilla.
PUL'VER-INE, }
PUL'VER-IZ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be pulverized. *Barton.*
PUL-VER-I-ZA'TION, *n.* [from *pulverize.*] The act of reducing to dust or powder.
PUL'VER-IZE, *v. t.* [It. *polverizzare*; Fr. *pulveriser.*]
To reduce to fine powder, as by beating, grinding, &c. Friable substances may be *pulverized* by grinding or beating; but to *pulverize* malleable bodies, other methods must be pursued. *Encyc.*
PUL'VER-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to fine powder.
PUL'VER-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to fine powder.
PUL'VER-OUS, *a.* Consisting of dust or powder; like powder.
PUL-VER'U-LENCE, *n.* Dustiness; abundance of dust or powder.
PUL-VER'U-LENT, *a.* Dusty; consisting of fine powder; powdery.
2. Addicted to lying and rolling in the dust, as fowls.
PUL'VIL, *n.* A sweet-scented powder. [*Little used.*] *Gay.*
PUL'VIL, *v. t.* To sprinkle with a perfumed powder. [*Not used.*] *Congreve.*
PUL'VIN-A-TED, *a.* [L. *pulvinar*, a pillow.]
In *architecture*, enlarged or swelled in any portion of an order, as a frieze. *Brande.*
PU'MA, *n.* A digitigrade carnivorous mammal, the Felis concolor, of the warmer parts of America, a rapacious quadruped of the cat family.
PUM'I-CATE, *v. t.* To make smooth with pumice.
PUM'I-CA-TED, *pp.* Smoothed with pumice.
PUM'I-CA-TING, *ppr.* Making smooth with pumice.
PUM'ICE, *n.* [L. *pumex*, supposed to be from the root of *spuma*, foam; G. *bimstein*; D. *puimsteen.*]
A substance frequently ejected from volcanoes, of various colors, gray, white, reddish-brown, or black; hard, rough, and porous; specifically lighter than water, and resembling the slag produced in an iron furnace. It appears to consist of parallel fibers, owing to the parallelism and minuteness of the crowded cells. It is supposed to be produced by the disengagement of gas, in which the lava is in a plastic state. *Nicholson. Buchanan.*
Pumice is of three kinds: glassy, common, and porphyritic. *Ure.*
PUM'ICE-STONE, *n.* The same as PUMICE.
PU-MI'CEOUS, (-mish'us,) *a.* Pertaining to pumice; consisting of pumice, or resembling it.
PUM'MACE, *n.* Apples ground for making cider. [See POMACE.] *Forby.*
PUM'MEL. See POMMEL.
PUMP, *n.* [Fr. *pompe*, a *pump* and *pomp*; D. *pomp*; Dan. *pompe*; Sp. *bomba*, a *pump* and a *bomb.* We see that *pump*, *pomp*, and *bomb* are the same word, differently applied by different nations. The L. *bombus* is of the same family, as is the Eng. *bombast*; Ir. *bumpis*, a *pump*; W. *pwmp*, a round mass. The primary sense of the root seems to be, to swell.]
1. A hydraulic engine for raising water, or other fluid, through a tube. The common suction pump acts by exhausting the incumbent air of a tube or pipe, in consequence of which the water rises in the tube by means of the pressure of the air on the surrounding water. There is, however, a forcing pump, in which the water is raised in the tube by a force applied to a lateral tube, near the bottom of the pump.
2. A low shoe with a thin sole. *Swift.*
PUMP, *v. i.* To work a pump; to raise water with a pump.
PUMP, *v. t.* To raise with a pump; as, to *pump* water.
2. To draw out by artful interrogatories; as, to *pump* out secrets.
3. To examine by artful questions for the purpose of drawing out secrets.
But *pump* not me for politics. *Otway.*
PUMP'-BOLTS, *n. pl.* Two pieces of iron, one used to fasten the pump-spear to the brake, the other as a fulcrum for the brake to work upon. *Mar. Dict.*
PUMP'-BRAKE, *n.* The arm or handle of a pump. *Mar. Dict.*
PUMP'-DALE, *n.* A long, wooden tube, used to convey the water from a chain-pump across the ship and through the side. *Mar. Dict.*
PUMP'ED, (pumpt,) *pp.* Raised with a pump.
2. Drawn out by artful interrogations.
PUMP'ER, *n.* The person or the instrument that pumps.
PUMP'ER-NICK'EL, *n.* A species of bran bread, which forms the chief food of the Westphalian peasants; often used as a term of contempt. *Brande.*
PUMP'-GEAR, *n.* The apparatus belonging to a pump. *Totten.*
PUMP'-HOOD, *n.* A semi-cylindrical frame of wood, covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump.
PUMP'ING, *ppr.* Raising by a pump.
2. Drawing out secrets by artful questions.
PUMP'ION, *n.* [D. *pompoen*, Sw. *pomp*, a gourd.]
A plant and its fruit; the pumpkin.
PUMP'KIN, *n.* A well-known plant and its fruit, the Cucurbita pepo; a pompion. [*This is the common orthography of the word in the United States.*]
PUMP'-SPEAR, *n.* The bar to which the upper box of a pump is fastened, and which is attached to the brake or handle. *Mar. Dict.*
PUMP'-STOCK, *n.* The solid part or body of a pump.
PO'MY, *a.* [Fr. *pommeau.*]
Rounded; as, *pumy* stones. *Spenser. Toone.*
PUN, *n.* [Qu. W. *pan*, equal.]
An expression in which a word has at once different meanings; an expression in which two different applications of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea; a kind of quibble or equivocation; a *low species of wit.* Thus a man who had a tall wife, named *Experience*, observed that he had, by *long experience*, proved the blessings of a married life.
A pun can be no more engraven, than it can be translated. *Addison.*
PUN, *v. t.* To quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses. *Dryden.*
PUN, *v. t.* To persuade by a pun. *Addison.*
PUNCH, *n.* [W. *pwnc*, a point; Arm. *poençonn*; Fr. *poinçon*; Sp. *punzon*; L. *punctum*; *pungo.*]
1. An instrument of steel, used in several arts for perforating holes in plates of metal, or other substances, and often so contrived as to stamp out a piece.
2. In *popular usage*, a blow or thrust.
PUNCH, *n.* [Sp. *ponche*; D. *pons*; G. *punsch*; Dan. *pons*, *ponsh.*]
A drink composed of water sweetened with sugar, with a mixture of lemon juice and spirit. *Encyc. Swift.*
PUNCH, *n.* The buffoon or harlequin of a puppet-show. [See PUNCHINELLO.]
PUNCH, *n.* A well-set horse, with a short back, thin shoulders, broad neck, and well covered with flesh.
2. A short, fat fellow. [*Far. Dict.*
PUNCH, *v. t.* [Sp. *punzar*; W. *pynciaw*; L. *pungo.* In this word, n is probably casual, and the root is Pg, of the same family as *peg*, *pack*, or *puke*, with the primary sense of driving or thrusting, a point.]

1. To perforate with an iron instrument, either pointed or not; as, to *punch* a hole in a plate of metal. *Wiseman.*

2. In *popular usage*, to thrust against with the end of something; as, to *punch* one with the elbow.

PUNCH'-BOWL, *n.* A bowl in which punch is made, or from which it is drank.

PUNCH'ED, (punchd,) *pp.* Perforated with a punch.

PUNCH'EON, *n.* [Fr. *poinçon*, a budkin, a puncheon.]

1. A name common to iron or steel instruments used in different trades for cutting, piercing, or stamping a body. *Gwilt.*

2. In *carpentry*, a piece of timber placed upright between two posts, whose bearing is too great, also, a piece of timber set upright under the ridge of a building, wherein the small timbers are jointed. *Gwilt.*

3. A measure of liquids, or a cask containing, sometimes, 84, sometimes 120, gallons. Rum or spirits is imported from the West Indies in *puncheons*, but these are often called also *hogsheads*.

PUNCH'ER, *n.* One that punches.

2. A punch or perforating instrument.

PUN-CHI-NEL'LO, *n.* A punch; a buffoon; the *policinello* of the Italian puppet-show, a character represented as fat, short, and hump-backed. *Tatler. P. Cyc. Smart.*

PUNCH'ING, *ppr.* Perforating with a punch; striking against with the end of something.

PUNCH'Y, *a.* Short and thick, or fat.

PUNC'TATE, } *a.* [L. *punctus, pungo.*]
PUNC'TA-TED, }

1. Pointed.

2. In *botany*, having dots scattered over the surface. *Martyn.*

PUNC'TI-FORM, *a.* [L. *punctum*, point, and *form.*] Having the form of a point. *Ed. Encyc.*

PUNC-TIL'IO, (punk-til'yo,) *n.* [Sp. *puntilla*; It. *puntiglio*; from L. *punctum*, a point.] A nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding; particularity or exactness in forms; as, the *punctilios* of a public ceremony. *Addison.*

PUNC-TIL'IOUS, (-til'yus,) *a.* Very nice or exact in the forms of behavior, ceremony, or mutual intercourse; very exact in the observance of rules prescribed by law or custom, *sometimes*, exact to excess. *Rogers.*

PUNC-TIL'IOUS-LY, *adv.* With exactness or great nicety.

PUNC-TIL'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Exactness in the observance of forms or rules; attentive to nice points of behavior or ceremony.

PUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *punctio.*] A puncture.

PUNC'TO, *n.* [Sp. and It. *punto*; L. *punctum*, from *pungo*, to prick.]

1. Nice point of form or ceremony. *Bacon.*

2. The point in fencing. *Shak.*

PUNC'TU-AL, (punkt'yu-al,) *a.* [Fr. *ponctuel*; It. *puntuale*; Sp. *puntual*; from L. *punctum*, a point.]

1. Consisting in a point; as, this *punctual* spot. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

2. Exact; observant of nice points; punctilious, particularly in observing time, appointments, or promises. It is honorable in a man to be *punctual* to appointments, or to appointed hours; it is just to be *punctual* in paying debts.

3. Exact; as, a *punctual* correspondence between a prediction and an event.

4. Done at the exact time; as, *punctual* payment.

PUNC'TU-AL-IST, *n.* One that is very exact in observing forms and ceremonies. *Milton.*

PUNC-TU AL'I-TY, *n.* Nicety; scrupulous exactness. He served his prince with *punctuality*. *Howell.*

2. It is now used chiefly in regard to time. He pays his debts with *punctuality*. He is remarkable for the *punctuality* of his attendance.

PUNC'TU-AL-LY, *adv.* Nicely; exactly; with scrupulous regard to time, appointments, promises, or rules; as, to attend a meeting *punctually*; to pay debts or rent *punctually*; to observe *punctually* one's engagements.

PUNC'TU-AL-NESS, *n.* Exactness; punctuality. *Felton.*

PUNC'TU-ATE, (punkt'yu-āte,) *v. t.* [Fr. *ponctuer*, from L. *punctum*, a point.] To mark with points; to designate sentences, clauses, or other divisions of a writing, by points, which mark the proper pauses. *M. Stuart.*

PUNC'TU-A-TED, *pp.* Pointed. *Fourcroy.*

2. Having the divisions marked with points.

PUNC'TU-A-TING, *ppr.* Marking with points.

PUNC-TU-A'TION, (punkt-yu-ā'shun,) *n.* In *grammar*, the act or art of pointing a writing or discourse, or the act or art of marking with points the divisions of a discourse into sentences, and clauses or members of a sentence. Punctuation is performed by four points: the period, (.); the colon, (:); the semicolon, (;); and the comma, (,). The ancients were unacquainted with punctuation; they wrote without any distinction of members, periods, or words.

PUNC'TU-IST, *n.* One who understands the art of punctuation.

PUNC'TU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *punctulum.*] To mark with small spots. [*Not used.*] *Woodward.*

PUNC'TURE, (punkt'yur,) *n.* [L. *punctura*; It. *puntura.*] The act of perforating with a pointed instrument; or a small hole made by it; as, the *puncture* of a nail, needle, or pin.

A fool may perish by the *puncture* of an asp. *Rambler.*

PUNC'TURE, *v. t.* To prick; to pierce with a small, pointed instrument; as, to *puncture* the skin.

PUNC'TUR-ED, *pp.* Pricked; pierced with a sharp point.

PUNC'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Piercing with a sharp point.

PUN'DIT, *n.* [In Persic, پنڈ *pand*, learning.] In *Hindoostan*, a learned Brahmin; one versed in the Sanscrit language, and in the science, laws, and religion of that country.

PUN'DLE, *n.* A short and fat woman. [*Not used.*]

PO'NESE, *n.* [Fr. *punaise.*] The bed-bug; the same as PUNICE. *Hudibras.*

PUNG, *n.* In *America*, a kind of one-horse sleigh.

PUN'GAR, *n.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

PUN'GEN-CY, *n.* [L. *pungens, pungo*, to prick.]

1. The power of pricking or piercing; as, the *pungency* of a substance. *Arbuthnot.*

2. That quality of a substance which produces the sensation of pricking, or affecting the taste like minute sharp points; sharpness; acridness.

3. Power to pierce the mind, or excite keen reflections or remorse; as, the *pungency* of a discourse.

4. Acrimoniousness; keenness; as, the *pungency* of wit or of expressions. *Stillingfleet.*

PUN'GENT, *a.* [L. *pungens, pungo.*]

1. Pricking; stimulating; as, *pungent* snuff.

The *pungent* grains of titillating dust. *Pope.*

2. Acrid; affecting the tongue like small, sharp points; as, the sharp and *pungent* taste of acids. *Newton.*

3. Piercing; sharp; as, *pungent* pains; *pungent* grief. *Swift.*

4. Acrimonious; biting. *Fell.*

PO'NIC, *a.* [L. *punicus*, pertaining to Carthage, or its inhabitants, from *Pœni*, the Carthaginians; qu. from *Phœni*, as Carthage was settled by Phenicians.] Pertaining to the Carthaginians; faithless, treacherous; deceitful; as, *punic* faith.

PO'NIC, *n.* The ancient language of the Carthaginians, of which Plautus has left a specimen. *Asiat. Res.*

PO'NI-CA FI'DES, [L.] Punic faith, the faith of the Carthaginians, that is, unfaithfulness, treachery, perfidiousness.

PO'NICE, *n.* A bed-bug. [*Not in use.*] *Ainsworth.*

PU-NI''CEOUS, (-nish'us,) *a.* [L. *puniceus.* See PUNIC.] Purple. *Dict.*

PO'NI-NESS, *n.* [from *puny.*] Littleness; pettiness; smallness with feebleness.

PUN'ISH, *v. t.* [Arm. *punissa*; Fr. *punir, punissant*; It. *punire*; Sp. *punir*; from L. *punio*, from the root of *pœna*, pain. The primary sense is, to press, or strain.]

1. To pain; to afflict with pain, loss, or calamity for a crime or fault; *primarily*, to afflict with bodily pain; as, to *punish* a thief with pillory or stripes; but the word is applied also to affliction by loss of property, by transportation, banishment, seclusion from society, &c. The laws require murderers to be *punished* with death. Other offenders are to be *punished* with fines, imprisonment, hard labor, &c. God *punishes* men for their sins with calamities, personal and national.

2. In *a looser sense*, to afflict with pain, &c., with a view to amendment, to chasten; as, a father *punishes* his child for disobedience.

3. To reward with pain or suffering inflicted on the offender; *applied to the crime*; as, to *punish* murder or theft.

PUN'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of punishment.

2. Liable to punishment; capable of being punished by law or right; *applied to persons or offenses*; as, a man is *punishable* for robbery or for trespass; a crime is *punishable* by law.

PUN'ISH-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of deserving or being liable to punishment.

PUN'ISH-ED, (pun'isht,) *pp.* Afflicted with pain or evil as the retribution of a crime or offense; chastised.

PUN'ISH-ER, *n.* One that inflicts pain, loss, or other evil, for a crime or offense. *Milton.*

PUN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Afflicting with pain, penalty, or suffering of any kind, as the retribution of a crime or offense.

PUN'ISH-MENT, *n.* Any pain or suffering inflicted on a person for a crime or offense, by the authority to which the offender is subject, either by the constitution of God or of civil society. The *punishment* of the faults and offenses of children, by the parent, is by virtue of the right of government with which the parent is invested by God himself. This species of *punishment* is *chastisement* or *correction*. The *punishment* of crimes against the laws is inflicted by the supreme power of the state, in virtue of the right of government vested in the prince or legislature. The right of *punishment* belongs only to persons clothed with authority. Pain, loss, or evil, willfully inflicted on another, for his crimes or offenses, by a private, unauthorized person, is *revenge*, rather than *punishment*.

Some *punishments* consist in exile or transportation, others in loss of liberty by imprisonment; some extend to confiscation by forfeiture of lands and goods; others induce a disability of holding offices, of being heirs, and the like. *Blackstone.*

Divine *punishments* are doubtless designed to secure obedience to divine laws, and uphold the moral order of created intelligent beings.

The rewards and *punishments* of another life, which the Almighty has established as the enforcements of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice against whatever pleasure or pain this life can show. *Locke.*

PU-NI''TION, (-nish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *punitio*, from *punio.*] Punishment. [*Little used.*]

PO'NI-TIVE, *a.* [It. *punitivo.*] Awarding or inflicting punishment, that punishes; as, *punitive* law or justice. *Hammond.*

PO'NI-TO-RY, *a.* Punishing, or tending to punishment.

PUN-JAUB', *n.* The country of the five rivers, which flow by one united stream into the Indus, forming the north-western part of Hindoostan.

PUNK, *n.* A species of fungus, or some decayed wood, used as tinder. *Ash.*

2. A prostitute; a strumpet. *Shak.*

PUN'KA, *n.* In *Hindoostan*, a machine for fanning a room, consisting of a movable frame covered with canvas, and suspended from the ceiling. It is kept in motion by pulling a cord. *Malcom.*

PUN'NED, *pp.* Quibbled.

PUN'NER, *n.* A punster, which see. *Steele.*

PUN'NET, *n.* A small, but broad, shallow basket, for displaying fruit or flowers. *Smart.*

PUN'NING, *ppr.* [from *pun.*] Using a word at once in different senses.

PUN'NING, *n.* The art or practice of using puns; a playing on words. *Addison.*

PUN'STER, *n.* One that puns or is skilled in punning; a quibbler; a low wit. *Arbuthnot.*

PUN'T, *v. i.* To play at basset, faro, and ombre.

PUNT, *n.* [Sax. *punt*, L. *pons*, a bridge.] [*Addison.*] A flat-bottomed boat, used in calking and repairing ships. *Mar. Dict.*

PUNT'ER, *n.* One that plays at faro or basset against the banker or dealer. *Encyc.*

PO'NY, *a.* [Contracted from Fr. *puiné*, which see.]

1. *Properly*, young or younger; but in this sense not used.

2. Inferior; petty; of an under rate; small and feeble. This word generally includes the signification of both smallness and feebleness; as, a *puny* animal; a *puny* subject; a *puny* power; a *puny* mind. *Milton. South. Dryden.*

PO'NY, *n.* A young, inexperienced person; a novice. *South.*

PUP, *v. i.* [This word appears to be radically the same as the L. *pupa*, Eng. *babe*, W. *pob*, the root of *populus.*] To bring forth whelps or young, as the female of the canine species.

PUP, *n.* A puppy.

PO'PA, } *n.*; *pl.* PUPÆ or PUPES. [L. supra.] In natu-
POPE, } *ral history*, an insect in the third state of its existence, or, in other words, the last state but one, that state in which it resembles an infant in swaddling clothes. As some insects in this state have a bright exterior, as if gilded, it has been called *chrysalis* or *aurelia*, from the Gr. χρυσος, and L. *aurum*, gold; but as this gilded appearance belongs to few insects, the term *pupa* is now more generally used. In this state most insects take no food, are incapable of locomotion, and, if opened, seem filled with a watery fluid in which no distinct organs can be traced.

PO'PIL, *n.* [L. *pupilla*, dim. of *pupa*, *pupus.* See PUP.] The apple of the eye; a little aperture in the middle of the iris and uvea of the eye, through which the rays of light pass to the crystalline humor, to be painted on the retina. *Encyc.*

PO'PIL, *n.* [Fr. *pupille*; L. *pupillus*, dim. of *pupa*, *pupus.* See PUP.]

1. A youth or scholar of either sex under the care of an instructor or tutor. *Locke.*

2. A ward; a youth or person under the care of a guardian. *Dryden.*

3. In *the civil law*, a boy or girl under the age of puberty, that is, under 14 if a male, and under 12 if a female. *Encyc.*

PO'PIL-AGE, *n.* The state of being a scholar, or under the care of an instructor for education and discipline. *Locke.*

2. Wardship; minority. *Spenser.*

In this latter sense the Scots use PUPILARITY. *Bacon.*

PU'PIL-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *pupillaire*; L. *pupillaris.*]
Pertaining to a pupil or ward. *Johnson.*

PU-PIP'A-RA, *n. pl.* [L. *pupa* and *pario.*]
Animals whose eggs are hatched in the matrix of the mother, and not excluded till they become *pupæ.* *Kirby.*

PU-PIP'A-ROUS, *a.* Pertaining to the Pupipara; producing young in the form of a pupa.

PU-PIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [*pupa* and L. *voro.*]
Feeding on the pupæ of insects. *S. L. Mitchill.*

PUP'PET, *n.* [Fr. *poupée*; L. *pupus.* See Pup.]
1. A small image in the human form, moved by a wire in a mock drama; a wooden tragedian. *Pope.*
2. A doll.
3. A word of contempt, used of a person who is under the control of another. *Shak.*

PUP'PET-MAN, } *n.* The master of a puppet-
PUP'PET-MAS'TER, } show. *Swift.*

PUP'PET-PLAY'ER, *n.* One that manages the motions of puppets. *Hales.*

PUP'PET-RY, *n.* Affectation. *Marston.*

PUP'PET-SHOW, *n.* A mock drama performed by puppets moved by wires. *Swift. Pope.*

PUP'PY, *n.* [See Pup.] A whelp; the young progeny of a bitch or female of the canine species.
2. *Applied to persons*, a name expressing extreme contempt, commonly used of one who is conceited. *Addison.*

PUP'PY, *v. t.* To bring forth whelps.

PUP'PY-ISM, *n.* Extreme meanness.
2. Extreme affectation or conceit. *Chalmers.*

PUR, *v. i.* To utter a low, murmuring, continued sound, as a cat.

PUR, *v. t.* To signify by purring. *Gray.*

PUR, *n.* The low, murmuring, continued sound of a cat.

PU-RA'NA, *n.* Among *the Hindoos, literally*, ancient story; *particularly*, a sacred poetical work, which treats of the creation, destruction, and renovation of worlds, the genealogy of gods and heroes, the reigns of the Manus, and the transactions of their descendants. The Puranas are eighteen in number. *Wilson's Sanscrit Dict. Asiat. Res.*

PU-RAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the puranas. *Asiat. Res.*

PUR'BECK-STONE, *n.* A limestone from the Isle of Purbeck in England. *P. Cyc.*

PUR'BLIND, *a.* [Said to be from *pore* and *blind.*]
Near-sighted or dim-sighted; seeing obscurely; as, a *purblind* eye; a *purblind* mole. *Shak. Drummond.*

PUR'BLIND LY, *adv.* In a purblind manner. *Scott.*

PUR'BLIND-NESS, *n.* Shortness of sight; near-sightedness; dimness of vision.

PUR'CHAS-A-BLE, *a.* [from *purchase.*] That may be bought, purchased, or obtained for a consideration.

PUR'CHASE, *v. t.* [Fr. *pourchasser*, to seek, to pursue; *pour* and *chasser*, to chase, It. *cacciare*, Sp. *cazar.* This word seems to be considered by Blackstone as formed from the L. *perquisitio.* This is an error. The word is from the root of *chase*: *pourchasser* is to pursue to the end or object, and hence to obtain. In Law Latin, *purchase*, the noun, was written *purchacium.* The legal use of the word in obtaining writs, shows best its true origin; to *purchase* a writ, is to *sue out* a writ, that is, to seek it out; for *sue, seek*, and L. *sequor*, are all of one origin, and synonymous with *chase.* See Blackstone, b. 3, ch. 18. Spelman, *ad voc.*]
1. In *its primary and legal sense*, to gain, obtain, or acquire by any means, except by descent or hereditary right. *Blackstone.*
2. In *common usage*, to buy; to obtain property by paying an equivalent in money. It differs from Barter only in the circumstance, that in *purchasing*, the price or equivalent given or secured is money; in *bartering*, the equivalent is given in goods. We *purchase* lands or goods for ready money or on credit.
3. To obtain by an expense of labor, danger, or other sacrifice; as, to *purchase* favor with flattery.

A world who would not *purchase* with a bruise? *Milton.*

4. To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit; as, to *purchase* out abuses with tears and prayer. *Shak.*
5. To sue out or procure, as a writ.
6. *Formerly*, a cant word for *steal.* *Shak.*

PUR'CHASE, *v. i.* In *seamen's language*, to raise by a purchase; as, the capstern *purchases* apace. *Encyc.*

PUR'CHASE, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *pourchas* or *purchas.*]
1. In *law*, the act of obtaining or acquiring the title to lands and tenements by money, deed, gift, or any means, except by descent; the acquisition of lands and tenements by a man's own act or agreement. *Littleton. Blackstone.*
2. In *law*, the suing out and obtaining a writ.
3. In *common usage*, the acquisition of the title or property of any thing by rendering an equivalent in money.

It is foolish to lay out money in the *purchase* of repentance. *Franklin.*

4. That which is purchased; any thing of which the property is obtained by giving an equivalent price in money.

The scrip was complete evidence of his right in the *purchase.* *Wheaton.*

1. That which is obtained by labor, danger, art, &c.

A beauty-waning and distressed widow
Made prize and *purchase* of his wanton eye. *Shak.*

6. *Formerly*, a cant word for stealing and the thing stolen. *Chaucer.*
7. Any mechanical hold, advantage, power, or force applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies.

PUR'CHAS-ED, (pur'chast,) *pp.* or *a.* Obtained or acquired by one's own act or agreement.
2. Obtained by paying an equivalent in money.
3. Obtained by labor, danger, art, &c.
4. *Formerly*, a cant word for stolen. *Shak.*

PUR'CHASE-MON-EY, (-mun-ne,) *n.* The money paid, or contracted to be paid, for any thing bought. *Berkeley.*

PUR'CHAS-ER, *n.* In *law*, one who acquires or obtains by conquest or by deed or gift, or in any manner other than by descent or inheritance. In this sense, the word is by some authors written Purchasor. *Blackstone.*
2. One who obtains or acquires the property of any thing by paying an equivalent in money.

PUR'CHAS-ING, *ppr.* Buying; obtaining by one's own act or for a price.

PURE, *a.* [L. *purus*; It. and Sp. *puro*; Fr. *pur*; W. *pûr*; Sax. *pur*; Heb. טהר. The verb טהר signifies to separate, free, clear; a sense taken from driving off. The word, varied in orthography, occurs in Ch. Syr. and Ar. See ברא in the Introduction. Class Br, No. 7, and 6, 8, 9, 10.]
1. Separate from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter; clear; free from mixture; as, *pure* water; *pure* clay; *pure* sand; *pure* air; *pure* silver or gold. *Pure* wine is very scarce.
2. Free from moral defilement; without spot; not sullied or tarnished; incorrupt; undebased by moral turpitude; holy.

Thou art of *purer* eyes than to behold evil. — Hab. i. Prov. xx.

3. Genuine; real; true; incorrupt; unadulterated; as, *pure* religion. *James* i.
4. Unmixed; separate from any other subject, or from every thing foreign; as, *pure* mathematics.
5. Free from guilt; guiltless; innocent.

No hand of strife is *pure*, but that which wins. *Daniel.*

6. Not vitiated with improper or corrupt words or phrases; as, a *pure* style of discourse or composition.
7. Disinterested; as, *pure* benevolence.
8. Chaste; as, a *pure* virgin.
9. Free from vice or moral turpitude. *Tit.* i.
10. Ceremonially clean; unpolluted. *Ezra* vi.
11. Free from any thing improper; as, his motives are *pure.*
12. Mere; absolute; that and that only; unconnected with any thing else; as, a *pure* villain. He did that from *pure* compassion, or *pure* good nature.
Pure villenage, in *the feudal law*, is a tenure of lands by uncertain services at the will of the lord; opposed to *privileged villenage.* *Blackstone.*

PORE, *v. t.* To purify; to cleanse. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

PORE'LY, *adv.* In a pure manner; with an entire separation of heterogeneous or foul matter. *Is.* i.
2. Without any mixture of improper or vicious words or phrases.
3. Innocently; without guilt.
4. Merely; absolutely; without connection with any thing else; completely; totally. The meeting was *purely* accidental.

PORE'NESS, *n.* Clearness; an unmixed state; separation or freedom from any heterogeneous or foreign matter; as, the *pureness* of water, or other liquor; the *pureness* of a metal; the *pureness* of marl or clay; the *pureness* of air.
2. Freedom from moral turpitude or guilt.

May we evermore serve thee in holiness and *pureness* of living. *Com. Prayer.*

3. Simplicity; freedom from mixture or composition.

An essence eternal and spiritual, of absolute *pureness* and simplicity. *Raleigh.*

4. Freedom from vicious or improper words, phrases, or modes of speech; as, *pureness* of style. *Ascham.*

PUR'FILE, (-fil,) *n.* [Fr. *pourfilée*; *pour* and *file.*]
A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns, made of tinsel and thread, called also Bobbin-work. *Bailey.*

[*The thing and the name are obsolete.*]

PUR'FLE, (pur'fl,) *v. t.* [Fr. *pourfiler*; It. *profilare.* See Profile.]
To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to embroider; as, to *purfle* with blue and white, or with gold and pearl. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Shak. Milton.*

PUR'FLE, } *n.* A border of embroidered work.
PUR'FLEW, }
2. In *heraldry*, terms applied to ermines, peans, or furs which compose a bordure. *Encyc.*

PUR'FLED, *pp.* or *a.* Ornamented with a flowered border.

PURG'A-MENT, *n.* [L. *purgamen.*]
A cathartic. *Bacon.*

PUR-GA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *purgatio.* See Purge.]
1. The act or operation of clearing, cleansing, or purifying by separating and carrying off impurities, or whatever is superfluous; *applied to the body*; as, the intestines are cleared by *purgation.* So also in *pharmacy* and in *chemistry*, medicines, metals, and minerals, are purified by *purgation.* *Encyc.*
2. In *law*, the act of cleansing from a crime, accusation, or suspicion of guilt. This was *canonical* or *vulgar. Canonical purgation*, prescribed by the canon law, was performed before the bishop or his deputy, and by a jury of twelve clerks. The party accused first made oath to his own innocence, and then the twelve clerks, or compurgators, swore that they believed he spoke the truth; after which, other witnesses were examined upon oath, on behalf of the prisoner only. *Vulgar purgation* was performed by the ordeal of fire or water, or by combat. [See Ordeal.] *Blackstone.*

PURG'A-TIVE, *a.* [It. *purgativo*; Fr. *purgatif.*]
Having the power of cleansing; *usually*, having the power of evacuating the intestines; cathartic.

PURG'A-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic.

PURG'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Cleansingly; cathartically.

PURG-A-TO'RI-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to purgatory.
PURG-A-TO'RI-AN, } *Mede.*

PURG'A-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *purgatorius*, from *purgo*, to purge.]
Tending to cleanse; cleansing; expiatory. *Burke.*

PURG'A-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *purgatoire.*]
Among *Roman Catholics*, a supposed place or state after death, in which the souls of persons are purified, or in which they expiate such offenses committed in this life, as do not merit eternal damnation. After this purgation from the impurities of sin, the souls are supposed to be received into heaven. *Encyc. Stillingfleet.*

PURGE, (purj,) *v. t.* [L. *purgo*; Fr. *purger*; Sp. *purgar*; It. *purgare*; probably a derivative from the root of *pure.*]
1. To cleanse or purify by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, heterogeneous, foreign, or superfluous; as, to *purge* the body by evacuation; to *purge* the Augean stable. It is followed by *away, of*, or *off.* We say, to *purge away* or to *purge off* filth, and to *purge* a liquor *of* its scum.
2. To clear from guilt or moral defilement; as, to *purge* one *of* guilt or crime; to *purge away* sin.

Purge away our sins, for thy name's sake. — Ps. lxxix.
Purge me with hyssop and I shall be clean. — Ps. li.

3. To clear from accusation or the charge of a crime, as in ordeal.
4. To remove what is offensive; to sweep away impurities. *Ezek.* xx.
5. To clarify; to defecate; as liquors.

PURGE, *v. i.* To become pure by clarification.
2. To have frequent or preternatural evacuations from the intestines, by means of a cathartic.

PURGE, *n.* A medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic. *Arbuthnot.*

PURG'ED, (purjd,) *pp.* Purified; cleansed; evacuated.

PURG'ER, *n.* A person or thing that purges or cleanses.
2. A cathartic.

PURG'ING, *ppr.* Cleansing; purifying; carrying off impurities or superfluous matter.

PURG'ING, *n.* A diarrhea or dysentery; preternatural evacuation of the intestines; looseness of bowels. [*An inappropriate use of the word.*]

PU-RI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *purificatio.* See Purify.]
1. The act of purifying; the act or operation of separating and removing from any thing that which is heterogeneous or foreign to it; as, the *purification* of liquors, or of metals. *Boyle.*
2. In *religion*, the act or operation of cleansing ceremonially, by removing any pollution or defilement. *Purification* by washing, or by other means, was common to the Hebrews and to pagans. The Mohammedans use *purification* as a preparation for devotion. 2 *Chron.* xxx. *Esth.* ii. *Luke* ii. *Encyc.*
3. A cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin; the extinction of sinful desires, appetites, and inclinations.

PU-RIF'I-CA-TIVE, } *a.* Having power to purify;
PU-RIF'I-CA-TO-RY, } tending to cleanse.

PU'RI-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made pure and clear; freed from pollution ceremonially.

PU'RI-FI-ER, *n.* [from *purify.*] That which purifies or cleanses; a cleanser; a refiner. Fire was held by the ancients to be an excellent *purifier.*

PU'RI-FORM, *a* [L. *pus*, *puris*, and *form*.] Like pus; in the form of pus. *Med. Repos.*

PU'RI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *purifier*; L. *purifico*; *purus*, pure, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To make pure or clear; to free from extraneous admixture; as, to *purify* liquors or metals; to *purify* the blood; to *purify* the air.

2. To free from pollution ceremonially; to remove whatever renders unclean and unfit for sacred services.

Purify yourselves and your captives on the third day, and on the seventh day *purify* all your raiment. — Num. xxxi.

3. To free from guilt or the defilement of sin; as, to *purify* the heart.

Who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and *purify* unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works. — Tit. ii.

4. To clear from improprieties or barbarisms; as, to *purify* a language. *Sprat.*

PU'RI-FY, *v. i.* To grow or become pure or clear. Liquors will gradually *purify*. *Burnet.*

PU'RI-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Removing foreign or heterogeneous matter; cleansing from pollution; fining; making clear.

PU'RI-FY-ING, *n.* The act or operation of making pure, or of cleansing from extraneous matter, or from pollution.

PU'RIM, *n.* [Heb. פוּרִים, lots, from the Persian.] Among *the Jews*, the feast of lots, instituted to commemorate their deliverance from the machinations of Haman. *Esth.* ix.

PU'RIST, *n.* [Fr. *puriste*.]

1. One excessively nice in the use of words. *Chesterfield. Johnson.*

2. One who maintains that the New Testament was written in pure Greek. *M. Stuart.*

PU'RI-TAN, *n.* [from *pure*.] The *Puritans*, in the time of Queen Elizabeth and her immediate successors, were so called in derision, on account of their professing to follow the *pure* word of God, in opposition to all traditions and human constitutions. *Encyc.*

Hume gives this name to three parties; the *political Puritans*, who maintained the highest principles of civil liberty; the *Puritans in discipline*, who were averse to the ceremonies and government of the Episcopal church; and the *doctrinal Puritans*, who rigidly defended the speculative system of the first reformers.

Puritan is sometimes now used as a term of reproach.

PU'RI-TAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans, or early dissenters from the Church of England. *Sanderson.*

PU-RI-TAN'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans or
PU-RI-TAN'IC-AL, } their doctrines and practice; *as a term of reproach*, exact; rigid, as, *puritanical* notions or opinions; *puritanical* manners.

PU-RI-TAN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With the exact or rigid notions or manners of the Puritans.

PU'RI-TAN-ISM, *n.* The notions or practice of Puritans. *Montague.*

PU'RI-TAN-IZE, *v. i.* To deliver the notions of Puritans. *Montague.*

PU'RI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *purité*; L. *puritas*, from *purus*.]

1. Freedom from foreign admixture or heterogeneous matter; as, the *purity* of water, of wine, of spirit; *the purity* of drugs; the *purity* of metals.

2. Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt; as, *the purity* of a garment.

The *purity* of a linen vesture. *Holyday.*

3. Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin; innocence; as, *purity* of heart or life.

4. Chastity; freedom from contamination by illicit sexual connection. *Shak.*

5. Freedom from any sinister or improper views; as, the *purity* of motives or designs.

6. Freedom from foreign idioms, from barbarous or improper words or phrases; as, *purity* of style or language.

PURL, *n.* [Supposed to be contracted from *purfle*. Qu.]

1. An embroidered and puckered border. *Johnson. Bacon.*

2. A kind of edging for bone-lace. *Bailey.*

PURL, *n.* A malt liquor medicated with wormwood or aromatic herbs. *Bailey. Johnson.*

PURL, *v.* Two rounds in knitting.

PURL, *v. i.* [Sw. *porla*; W. *frewlaw*, to purl, to ripple; *fraul*, a rippling. It may be allied to G. *brüllen*, D. *brullen*, Dan. *broler*, to roar, and to Eng. *frill*, *trill*, and *roll*.]

1. To murmur, as a small stream flowing among stones or other obstructions, which occasion a continued series of broken sounds. It is applied only to small streams. Large streams running in like manner are said to *roar*. In descriptions of rural scenery, the poets seldom omit a *purling* brook or stream.

My flowery theme,
A painted mistress or a *purling* stream. *Pope.*

2. To flow or run with a murmuring sound

Around th' adjoining brook that *purls* along
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock. *Thomson.*

PURL, *v. t.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery. *B. Jonson.*

PURL, *n.* A gentle, continued murmur of a small stream of rippling water.

PUR'LIEU, (pur'lu,) *n.* [Fr. *pur*, pure, and *lieu*, place.]

A border; a limit; a certain limited extent or district; *originally*, the ground near a royal forest, which, being severed from it, was made *purlieu*, that is, pure or free from the forest laws. *Encyc.*

PUR'LIN, *n.* In *architecture*, a piece of timber extending from end to end of a building or roof, across and under the rafters, to support them in the middle. *Hebert.*

PURL'ING, *ppr.* [from *purl*.] Murmuring or gurgling, as a brook.

2. Decorating with fringe or embroidery.

PURL'ING, *a.* Murmuring or gurgling; as, a *purling* stream. *Pope.*

PURL'ING, *n.* The continued, gentle murmur of a small stream.

PUR-LOIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *pour* and *loin*, far off. See ELOIGN.]

1. *Literally*, to take or carry away for one's self; hence, to steal; to take by theft.

Your butler *purloins* your liquor. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To take by plagiarism; to steal from books or manuscripts. *Dryden.*

PUR-LOIN', *v. i.* To practice theft. *Tit.* ii.

PUR-LOIN'ED, *pp.* Stolen; taken by plagiarism.

PUR-LOIN'ER, *n.* A thief; a plagiary.

PUR-LOIN'ING, *ppr.* Stealing; committing literary theft.

PUR-LOIN'ING, *n.* Theft; plagiarism.

PUR'PAR-TY, *n.* [Fr. *pour* and *partie*, part.]

In *law*, a share, part, or portion of an estate, which is allotted to a coparcener by partition. *Cowel.*

PUR'PLE, (pur'pl,) *a.* [Fr. *pourpré*; L. *purpureus*; Sp. *purpureo*; It. *porporino*; Gr. πορφυρος, from πορφυρα, L. *purpura*, a shell from which the color was obtained.]

1. Designating a much-admired color composed of red and blue blended. The Roman emperors wore robes of this color.

2. In *poetry*, red or livid; dyed with blood.

I view a field of blood,
And Tiber rolling with a *purple* flood. *Dryden.*

PUR'PLE, *n.* A purple color or dress; hence, imperial government in the Roman empire, as a *purple* robe was the distinguishing dress of the emperors. *Gibbon.*

2. A cardinalate. *Addison. Hume.*

Purple of Cassius. See CASSIUS.

Purple of mollusca; a vivid liquor, secreted by certain shell-fish, as the Buccinum lapillus, which dyes wool, &c., of a purple color, and is supposed to be the substance of the famous Tyrian dye. *Ure.*

PUR'PLE, *v. t.* [L. *purpuro*.]

To make purple, or to dye of a red color; as, hands *purpled* with blood.

When morn
Purples the east. *Milton.*
Reclining soft in blissful bowers,
Purpled sweet with springing flowers. *Fenton.*

PUR'PLED, *pp.* or *a.* Made purple.

PUR'PLES, (pur'plz,) *n. pl.* Petechiæ, or spots of a livid red on the body; livid spots which appear in certain malignant diseases; a purple, i. e., a petechial fever.

PUR'PLING, *ppr.* Dyeing of a purple color; making purple.

PUR'PLISH, *a.* Somewhat purple. *Boyle.*

PUR'PORT, *n.* [Fr. *pour*, for, and *porter*, to bear.]

1. Design or tendency; as, the *purport* of Plato's dialogue. *Norris.*

2. Meaning; import; as, the *purport* of a word or phrase.

PUR'PORT, *v. t.* To intend; to intend to show.

2. To mean; to signify. *Bacon.*

PUR'PORT-ED, *pp.* Designed; intended; meant.

PUR'PORT-ING, *ppr.* Designing; intending; importing.

PUR'POSE, *n.* [Fr. *propos*; Sp. and It. *proposito*; L. *propositum*, *propono*; *pro*, before, and *pono*, to set or place.]

1. That which a person sets before himself as an object to be reached or accomplished; the end or aim to which the view is directed in any plan, measure, or exertion. We believe the Supreme Being created intelligent beings for some benevolent and glorious *purpose*; and if so, how glorious and benevolent must be his *purpose* in the plan of redemption! The ambition of men is generally directed to one of two *purposes*, or to both — the acquisition of wealth or of power. We build houses for the *purpose* of shelter; we labor for the *purpose* of subsistence.

2. Intention; design. This sense, however, is hardly to be distinguished from the former, as *purpose* always includes the end in view.

Every *purpose* is established by counsel. — Prov. xx.
Being predestinated according to the *purpose* of Him who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will. — Eph. i.

3. End; effect; consequence, good or bad. What good *purpose* will this answer? We sometimes labor to no *purpose*. Men often employ their time, talents, and money for very evil *purposes*.

To what *purpose* is this waste? — Matt. xxvi.

4. Instance; example. [*Not in use.*]

5. Conversation. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

Of purpose, *on purpose*; with previous design; with the mind directed to that object. *On purpose* is more generally used, but the true phrase is *of purpose*.

PUR'POSE, *v. t.* To intend; to design; to resolve; to determine on some end or object to be accomplished.

I have *purposed* it, I will also do it. — Is. xlvi. Eph. iii.
Paul *purposed* in the spirit, when he had passed through Macedonia and Achaia, to go to Jerusalem. — Acts xix.

PUR'POS-ED, (pur'pust,) *pp.* or *a.* Intended; designed; *applied to things*.

2. Resolved; having formed a design or resolution; *applied to persons*.

I am *purposed* that my mouth shall not transgress. — Ps. xvii.

PUR'POSE-LESS, *a.* Having no effect or purpose. *Hall.*

PUR'POSE-LY, *adv.* By design; intentionally; with predetermination.

In composing this discourse, I *purposely* declined all offensive and displeasing truths. *Atterbury.*
So much they scorn the crowd, that if the throng
By chance go right, they *purposely* go wrong. *Pope.*

PUR'POS-ING, *ppr.* Intending; designing; resolving.

PUR-PRES'TURE, *n.* [from Fr. *pour* and *prendre*, *pris*, to take.]

In *law*, a nuisance, consisting in an inclosure of or encroachment on something that belongs to the public; as a house erected or inclosure made on the king's demesnes, or of a highway, &c. *Blackstone.*

PUR'PRISE, (-prize,) *n.* [Fr. *pourpris*, supra.]

A close or inclosure; also, the whole compass of a manor. *Bacon.*

PUR'PU-RATE, *n.* A compound of purpuric acid and a salifiable base. *Ure.*

PUR'PURE, *n.* In *heraldry*, purple, represented in engraving by diagonal lines from right to left.

PUR-PU'RIC, *a.* [So called from the purple color of its salts.] Purpuric acid is produced by the action of nitric acid upon the lithic or uric acid. *Dr. Prout.*

PUR'PU-RINE, *n.* A coloring principle, supposed, by Robiquet and Colin, to exist in madder. Its identity is questionable. *Ure.*

PURR, *v. i.* To murmur as a cat. [See PUR.]

PURR, *n.* A sea lark. *Ainsworth.*

PURRE, *n.* Ciderkin or perkin; the liquor made by steeping the gross matter of pressed apples. *Encyc.*

PURR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Murmuring as a cat.

PURR'ING, *n.* The murmuring noise made by a cat.

PURSE, (purs,) *n.* [Fr. *bourse*; It. *borsa*; Sp. and Port. *bolsa*; D. *beurs*; G. *börse*; Dan. *börs*; L. *byrsa*, an ox-hide; Gr. βυρσα, id. Qu.]

1. A small bag in which money is contained or carried in the pocket. It was formerly made of leather, and is still made of this material by common people. It is usually of silk net-work.

2. A sum of money offered as the prize of winning in a horse-race.

3. In *Turkey*, a sum of money, 500 piasters.

4. The public coffers; the treasury; as, to exhaust a nation's *purse*, or the public *purse*.

Long purse, or *heavy purse*; wealth; riches.

Light purse, or *empty purse*; poverty, or want of resources.

Sword and purse; the military power and wealth of a nation.

PURSE, *v. t.* To put in a purse. *Dryden. Milton.*

2. To contract into folds or wrinkles.

Thou didst contract and purse thy brow. *Shak.*

PURS'ED, (purst,) *pp.* Put in a purse.

2. Contracted into folds or wrinkles; with *up*.

PURSE'-NET, (purs'net,) *n.* A net, the mouth of which may be closed or drawn together like a purse. *Mortimer.*

PURSE'-PRIDE, *n.* Pride of money; insolence proceeding from the possession of wealth. *Hall.*

PURSE'-PROUD, *a.* Proud of wealth; puffed up with the possession of money or riches.

PURS'ER, *n.* In *the navy*, a commissioned officer who has charge of the provisions, clothing, &c., and of the public moneys on shipboard. *Totten.*

PURS'I-NESS, *n.* [from *pursy*.] A state of being swelled or bloated; inflation; hence, shortness of breath. [PURSIVENESS is rarely used.]

PURS'LAIN, *n.* [It. *porcellana*, porcelain and purslain; Sp. *verdolaga*, purslain, which seems to be green leek, green plant. The Portuguese write very corruptly *beldroega*. The Latin is *portulaca*. See LEEK.]

An annual plant of the genus Portulaca, with fleshy, succulent leaves, often used as a pot-herb and for salads, garnishing, and pickling. The *sea purslain* is of the genus Atriplex. The *tree sea purslain*

is the Atriplex halimus. [See Purslain-Tree.] The *water purslain* is of the genus Pepis. [Sometimes spelled Purslane.] *Lee.*

PURS'LAIN-TREE, *n.* A popular name of Portulacaria Afra, called, also, *tree purslain*, a fleshy shrub with many small, opposite, fleshy, rounded leaves. It is a native of Africa. *Loudon.*

PUR-SŪ'A-BLE, *a.* [from *pursue.*] That may be pursued, followed, or prosecuted. *Sherwood.*

PUR-SŪ'ANCE, *n.* [from *pursue.*] A following; prosecution, process, or continued exertion, to reach or accomplish something; as, in *pursuance* of the main design.

2. Consequence; as, in *pursuance* of an order from the commander-in-chief.

PUR-SŪ'ANT, *a.* [from *pursue*, or rather from Fr. *poursuivant.*]

Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing; hence, agreeable; conformable. *Pursuant* to a former resolution, the house proceeded to appoint the standing committees; this measure was adopted *pursuant* to a former order.

PUR-SŪ'ANT-LY, *adv.* Agreeably; conformably.

PUR-SŪE', *v. t.* [Fr. *poursuivre*; *pour* and *suivre*, to follow, L. *sequor*; *prosequor*, or *persequor*. See Seek.]

1. To follow; to go or proceed after or in a like direction. The captain *pursued* the same course as former navigators have taken; a subsequent legislature *pursued* the course of their predecessors.

2. To take and proceed in, without following another. Captain Cook *pursued* a new and unexplored course; new circumstances often compel us to *pursue* new expedients and untried courses; what course shall we *pursue*?

3. To follow with a view to overtake; to follow with haste; to chase; as, to *pursue* a hare; to *pursue* an enemy.

4. To seek; to use measures to obtain; as, to *pursue* a remedy at law.

5. To prosecute; to continue. A stream proceeds from a lake, and *pursues* a southerly course to the ocean.

He that *pursueth* evil, *pursueth* it to his own death. — Prov. xi.

6. To follow as an example; to imitate.

The fame of ancient matrons you *pursue*. *Dryden.*

7. To endeavor to attain to; to strive to reach or gain.

We happiness *pursue*; we fly from pain. *Prior.*

8. To follow with enmity; to persecute.

This verb is frequently followed by *after*. *Gen.* xxxv.

PUR-SŪE', *v. i.* To go on; to proceed; to continue; a *Gallicism.*

I have, *pursues* Carneades, wondered chemists should not consider. *Boyle.*

PUR-SŪ'ED, (pur-sūde',) *pp.* or *a.* Followed; chased; prosecuted; continued.

PUR-SŪ'ER, *n.* One that follows; one that chases; one that follows in haste, with a view to overtake. *Shak. Milton.*

PUR-SŪ'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Following; chasing; hastening after to overtake; prosecuting; proceeding in; continuing.

PUR-SUIT', (pur-sūte',) *n.* [Fr. *poursuite.*]

1. The act of following with a view to overtake; a following with haste, either for sport or in hostility; as, the *pursuit* of game; the *pursuit* of an enemy.

2. A following with a view to reach, accomplish, or obtain; endeavor to attain to or gain; as, the *pursuit* of knowledge; the *pursuit* of happiness or pleasure; the *pursuit* of power, of honor, of distinction, of a phantom.

3. Proceeding; course of business or occupation; continued employment with a view to some end; as, mercantile *pursuits*; literary *pursuits.*

4. Prosecution; continuance of endeavor. *Clarendon.*

PUR'SUI-VANT, (-swe-, *n.* [Fr. *poursuivant.*]

1. A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds. *Spenser. Camden.*

2. In *the Heralds' College*, the pursuivants are junior officers, who afterward succeed to higher employments. They are four, viz., *Portcullis, Rouge Dragon, Blue Mantle*, and *Porte Croix.* *Brande.*

PURS'Y, *a.* [Probably from Fr. *poussif*, from *pousser*, to push; Sw. *pösa*, to swell or inflate. A more etymological spelling of this word would be Pussy.]

Properly, inflated; swelled; hence, fat, short, and thick; and, as persons of this class have a laborious respiration, the word is used for short-breathed.

PUR'TE-NANCE, *n.* [from the L. *pertinens*, *pertineo.* See Appurtenance.]

Appurtenance; but applied to the pluck of an animal. *Exod.* xii.

PO'RU-LENCE, } *n.* [L. *purulentus*, from *pus*, *puris*,
PO'RU-LEN-CY, } matter.]

The generation of pus or matter; pus. *Arbuthnot.*

PO'RU-LENT, *a.* Consisting of pus or matter; partaking of the nature of pus. *Bacon.*

PUR-VEY', (pur-vā',) *v. t.* [Fr. *pourvoir*; *pour* and *voir*, to see; L. *provideo*; It. *provedere*; Sp. *proveer.*]

1. To provide; to provide with conveniences. *Dryden.*

2. To procure. *Thomson.*

PUR-VEY', (pur-vā',) *v. i.* To purchase provisions; to provide. *Milton.*

PUR-VEY'ANCE, (pur-vā'ans,) *n.* Procurement of provisions or victuals.

2. Provisions; victuals provided. *Spenser.*

3. In *English laws*, the royal prerogative or right of preemption, by which the king was authorized to buy provisions and necessaries for the use of his household at an apprized value, in preference to all his subjects, and even without the consent of the owner; also, the right of impressing horses and carriages, &c.; a right abolished by stat. 12 Charles II. 21.

PUR-VEY'ED, (-vāde',) *pp.* Purchased provisions.

PUR-VEY'ING, *ppr.* Providing necessaries.

PUR-VEY'OR, (-vā'ur,) *n.* One who provides victuals, or whose business is to make provision for the table; a victualer. *Raleigh.*

2. An officer who formerly provided or exacted provision for the king's household. *England.*

3. One who provides the means of gratifying lust; a procurer; a pimp; a bawd. *Dryden. Addison.*

PUR'VIEW, (pur'vu,) *n.* [Norm. and Fr. *pourveu*, *purview*, purvey; Fr. *pourvu*, provided, from *pourvoir.* See Purvey.]

1. *Primarily*, a condition or proviso; *but in this sense not used.*

2. The body of a statute, or that part which begins with "*Be it enacted*," as distinguished from the *preamble.* *Cowel. Encyc.*

3. In *modern usage*, the limit or scope of a statute; the whole extent of its intention or provisions. *Marshall.*

4. Superintendence.

The federal power — is confined to objects of a general nature, more within the *purview* of the United States, than of any particular one. [*Unusual.*] *Ramsay.*

5. Limit or sphere intended; scope; extent.

In determining the extent of information required in the exercise of a particular authority, recourse must be had to the objects within the *purview* of that authority. *Federalist, Madison.*

PUS, *n.* [L.] The yellowish-white matter secreted in ulcers and wounds in the process of healing. *Encyc.*

PO'SEY-ISM, (pū'zy-izm,) *n.* The principles of Dr. Pusey and others at Oxford, England, as exhibited in "The Tracts for the Times." They propose to carry back the discipline and doctrine of the church of England to an imagined period, when there would have been no ground of separation from the church of Rome. *Smart.*

PO'SEY-ITE, *n.* One who holds the principles of Puseyism.

PUSH, *v. t.* [Fr. *pousser*; D. *puis*, a push; Sw. *pösa*, to swell; W. *pos*, growth, increase; *posiaw*, to increase, or *pwisaw*, to press, to weigh. The sense is, to thrust, press, or urge. See Class Bz.]

1. To press against with force; to drive or impel by pressure; or to endeavor to drive by steady pressure, without striking; opposed to Draw. We *push* a thing forward by force applied behind it; we *draw* by applying force before it. We may *push* without moving the object.

2. To butt; to strike with the end of the horns; to thrust the points of horns against.

If the ox shall *push* a man-servant or maid-servant — he shall be stoned. — Ex. xxi.

3. To press or urge forward; as, to *push* an objection too far.

He forewarns his care,
With rules to *push* his fortune or to bear. *Dryden.*

4. To urge; to drive.

Ambition *pushes* the soul to such actions as are apt to procure honor to the actor. *Spectator.*

5. To enforce; to press; to drive to a conclusion.

We are *pushed* for an answer. *Swift.*

6. To importune; to press with solicitation; to tease.

To push down; to overthrow by pushing or impulse.

PUSH, *v. i.* To make a thrust; as, to *push* with the horns or with a sword. *Dryden. Addison.*

2. To make an effort.

At length,
Both sides resolved to *push*, we tried our strength. *Dryden.*

3. To make an attack.

The king of the south shall *push* at him. — Dan. xi

4. To burst out.

To push on; to drive or urge forward; to hasten. *Push on*, brave men.

PUSH, *n.* A thrust with a pointed instrument, or with the end of a thing. *Spenser.*

2. Any pressure, impulse, or force applied; as, to give the ball the first *push.* *Addison.*

3. An assault or attack. *Watts.*

4. A forcible onset; a vigorous effort. *Addison.*

5. Exigence; trial; extremity.

When it comes to the *push*, it is no more than talk. *L'Estrange.*

6. A sudden emergence. *Shak.*

7. A little swelling or pustule; a wheal; a pimple; an eruption. *Bacon.*

PUSH'ED, (pusht,) *pp.* Pressed; urged; driven.

PUSH'ER, *n.* One that drives forward.

PUSH'ING, *ppr.* Pressing; driving; urging forward.

2. *a.* Pressing forward in business; enterprising; driving; vigorous.

PUSH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a vigorous, driving manner.

PUSH'PIN, *n.* A child's play in which pins are pushed alternately. *L'Estrange.*

PU-SIL-LA-NIM'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *pusillanimité*; L. *pusillanimitas*; *pusillus*, small, weak, and *animus*, courage.]

Want of that firmness and strength of mind which constitutes courage or fortitude; weakness of spirit; cowardliness; that feebleness of mind which shrinks from trifling or imaginary dangers.

It is obvious to distinguish between an act of *pusillanimity* and an act of great modesty or humility. *South.*

PU-SIL-LAN'I-MOUS, *a.* [Fr. *pusillanime*; It. *pusillanimo*, supra.]

1. Destitute of that strength and firmness of mind which constitutes courage, bravery, and fortitude; being of weak courage; mean-spirited; cowardly; *applied to persons*; as, a *pusillanimous* prince.

2. Proceeding from weakness of mind or want of courage; feeble; as, *pusillanimous* counsels. *Bacon.*

PU-SIL-LAN'I-MOUS-LY, *adv.* With want of courage.

PU-SIL-LAN'I-MOUS-NESS, *n.* Pusillanimity; want of courage.

PUSS, *n.* [D. *poes*, puss, a fur tippet, and a kiss; Ir. *pus*, a cat, and the lip; L. *pusa*, *pusus*, from the root of *pustule*, a pushing out, issue.]

1. The fondling name of a cat. *Watts.*

2. The sportman's name for a hare. *Gay.*

PUSS'Y, *n.* A diminutive term for Puss. *Booth.*

PŪS'SY. See Pursy.

PUS'TU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *pustulatus.* See Pustule.]

To form into pustules or blisters. *Stackhouse.*

PUS'TU-LA-TED, *pp.* Formed into pustules.

2. *a.* In *natural history*, covered with pustule-like prominences. *Dana.*

PUS'TU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Forming into pustules.

PUS'TULE, (pus't *or* pust'yule. The former is the usual pronunciation in America.) *n.* [Fr. *pustule*; L. *pustula*; from the root of *push.*]

In *medicine*, an elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, containing pus. Pustules are various in their size; but the diameter of the largest seldom exceeds two lines. *Willan.*

PUS'TU-LOUS, (pust'yu-lus,) *a.* [L. *pustulosus.*]

Full of pustules; covered with pustules.

PUT, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* Put. [D. *pooten*, to set of plant; *poot*, the foot; Dan. *poder*, to graft; *pode*, a cion; Fr. *bouter*; Gr. φυω, contracted from φυδω or φυτω, whence φυτον, a germ, shoot, or twig. We find the same word in the L. *puto*, to prune, that is, to thrust off, also to think or consider, that is, to set in the mind, as we use *suppose*, L. *suppono.* But we see the English sense more distinctly in the compounds *impute*, to *impute*, that is, to *put to* or *on*; *computo*, to *compute*, to *put together.* The Welsh *putian*, to poke, to thrust, and *putiaw*, to butt, are doubtless the same word. The L. *posui*, from *pono*, may be a dialectical orthography of the same root. See Class Bd and Bs. The primary sense is, to thrust, throw, drive, or send.]

1. To set, lay, or place; *in a general sense.* Thus we say, to *put* the hand to the face; to *put* a book on the shelf; to *put* a horse in the stable; to *put* fire to the fuel; to *put* clothes on the body. God planted a garden, and there he *put* Adam.

2. *Put* is applicable to *state* or *condition*, as well as to *place.* *Put* him in a condition to help himself. *Put* the fortress in a state of defense. The apostles were *put* in trust with the gospel. We are often *put* in jeopardy by our own ignorance or rashness. We do not always *put* the best men into office.

3. To repose.

How wilt thou — *put* thy trust on Egypt for chariots? — 2 Kings xviii.

4. To push into action.

Thank him who *puts* me, loth, to this revenge. *Milton.*

5. To apply; to set to employment.

No man, having *put* his hand to the plow, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God. — Luke ix.

6. To throw or introduce suddenly. He had no time to *put* in a word.

7. In *Scotland*, to throw a heavy stone with the hand raised over the head. *Jamieson.*

8. To consign to letters.

He made a proclamation — and *put* it also in writing. — 2 Chron. xxxvi.

9. To oblige; to require.

We are *put* to prove things which can hardly be made plainer. *Tillotson.*

10. To incite; to instigate; to urge by influence.

The appearance of a formidable enemy *put* the king on making vigorous preparations for defense.

The *put* me upon observing the thickness of the glass. *Newton.*
These wretches *put* us upon all mischief, to feed their lusts and extravagance. *Swift.*

11. To propose; as, to *put* a question to the witness; to *put* a case in point.

12. To reach to another. *Hab.* ii.

13. To bring into a state of mind or temper.

Solyman, to *put* the Rhodians out of all suspicion of invasion. *Knolles.*

14. To offer; to advance.

I am ashamed to *put* a loose, indigested play upon the public. *Dryden.*

15. To cause.

The natural constitutions of men *put* a wide difference between them. *Locke.*

To put about; to turn; to change the course; to gibe ship.

To put by; to turn away; to divert.

The design of the evil one is to *put* thee *by* from thy spiritual employment. *Taylor.*
A fright hath *put by* an ague fit. *Grew.*

2. To thrust aside.

Jonathan had died for being so,
Had not just God *put by* th' unnatural blow. *Cowley.*

To put down; to baffle; to repress; to crush; as, to *put down* a party.

2. To degrade; to deprive of authority, power, or place.

3. To bring into disuse.

Sugar hath *put down* the use of honey. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

4. To confute; to silence.

Mark, now, how a plain tale shall *put* you *down*. *Shak.*

To put forth; to propose; to offer to notice.

Samson said, I will now *put forth* a riddle to you. — *Judges* xiv.

2. To extend; to reach; as, to *put forth* the hand.

3. To shoot out; to send out, as a sprout; as, to *put forth* leaves.

4. To exert; to bring into action; as, to *put forth* strength.

5. To publish, as a book.

To put in; to introduce among others, as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing.

2. To insert; as, to *put in* a passage or clause; to *put in* a clon.

3. To conduct into a harbor.

To put in fear; to affright; to make fearful.

To put in mind; to remind; to call to remembrance.

To put in practice; to use; to exercise; as, to *put in practice* the maxims of the wise man.

To put into another's hands; to trust; to commit to the care of.

To put off; to divest; to lay aside; as, to *put off* a robe; to *put off* mortality or the mortal body; to *put off* haughty airs.

2. To turn aside from a purpose or demand; to defeat or delay by artifice.

I hoped for a demonstration, but Themistius hopes to *put* me *off* with a harangue. *Boyle.*
This is an unreasonable demand, and we might *put* him *off* with this answer. *Bentley.*

3. To delay; to defer; to postpone. How generally do men *put off* the care of their salvation to future opportunities!

4. To pass fallaciously; to cause to be circulated or received; as, to *put off* upon the world some plausible reports or ingenious theory.

5. To discard.

The clothiers all *put off*
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shak.*

6. To recommend; to vend; to obtrude. *Bacon.*

7. To vend; to sell.

8. To pass into other hands; as, to *put off* a counterfeit coin or note.

9. To push from land; as, to *put off* the boat.

To put on, or *upon*; to impute; to charge; as, to *put* one's own crime or blame *on* another.

2. To invest with, as clothes or covering; as, to *put on* a cloak.

3. To assume; as, to *put on* a grave countenance; to *put on* a counterfeit appearance.

Mercury — *put on* the shape of a man. *L'Estrange.*

4. To forward; to promote.

This came handsomely to *put on* the peace. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

5. To impose; to inflict.

That which thou *puttest on* me, I will bear. — 2 Kings xviii.

To be put upon; to be imposed on; to be deceived; used chiefly in *the passive form.*

To put over; to refer; to send.

For the certain knowledge of that truth,
I *put* you *o'er* to heaven and to my mother. *Shak.*

2. To defer; to postpone. The court *put over* the cause to the next term.

To put out; to place at interest; to lend at use. Money *put out* at compound interest nearly doubles in eleven years.

2. To extinguish; as, to *put out* a candle, lamp, or fire; to *put out* the remains of affection. *Addison.*

3. To send; to emit; to shoot, as a bud or sprout; as, to *put out* leaves.

4. To extend; to reach out; to protrude; as, to *put out* the hand.

5. To drive out; to expel; to dismiss.

When I am *put out* of the stewardship. — Luke xvi.

6. To publish; to make public; as, to *put out* a pamphlet. [*Now vulgar.*]

7. To confuse; to disconcert; to interrupt; as, to *put* one *out* in reading or speaking.

To put out the eyes; to destroy the power of sight; to render blind.

To put to; to add; to unite; as, to *put* one sum *to* another.

2. To refer to; to expose; as, to *put* the fate of the army or nation *to* a battle; to *put* the safety of the state *to* hazard.

3. To punish by; to distress by; as, to *put* a man *to* the rack or torture.

To put to it; to distress; to press hard; to perplex; to give difficulty to.

O gentle lady, do not *put* me *to 't*. *Shak.*

To be put to it; in *the passive form*, to have difficulty.

I shall be hard *put to it* to bring myself off. *Addison.*

To put the hand to; to apply; to take hold; to begin; to undertake; as, to *put the hand to* the plow. See *Deut.* xii. 7.

2. To take by theft or wrong; to embezzle.

Then shall an oath of the Lord be between them both, that he hath not *put his hand* to his neighbor's goods. — Ex. xxii.

To put to the sword; to kill; to slay. *Bacon.*

To put to death; to kill.

To put to a stand; to stop; to arrest by obstacles or difficulties.

To put to trial, or *on trial*; to bring before a court and jury for examination and decision.

2. To bring to a test; to try.

To put together; to unite in a sum, mass, or compound; to add; as, to *put* two sums *together*; *put together* the ingredients.

2. To unite; to connect. *Put* the two chains *together*.

3. To place in company or in one society.

To put trust in; to confide in; to repose confidence in.

To put up; to pass unavenged; to overlook; not to punish or resent; as, to *put up* injuries; to *put up* indignities.

Both national injuries are not to be *put up*, but when the offender is below resentment. *Addison.*

[I have never heard this phrase used in America. We always say, to *put up with*; we can not *put up with* such injuries.]

2. To send forth or shoot up, as plants; as, to *put up* mushrooms. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

3. To expose; to offer publicly; as, to *put up* goods to sale at auction.

4. To start from a cover. [*Obs.*] *Spectator.*

5. To hoard.

Himself never *put up* any of the rent. *Spelman.*

6. To deposit for preservation; as, to *put up* apples for winter.

7. To pack; to deposit in casks with salt for preservation; as, to *put up* pork, beef, or fish.

8. To hide or lay aside. *Put up* that letter. *Shak.*

9. To put in a trunk or box; to pack; as, to *put up* clothing for a journey.

PUT, *v. i.* To go or move; as, when the air first *puts* up. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. To steer.

His fury thus appeased, he *puts* to land. *Dryden.*

3. To shoot; to germinate.

The sap *puts* downward. *Bacon.*

To put forth; to shoot; to bud; to germinate.

Take earth from under walls where nettles *put forth*. *Bacon.*

2. To leave a port or haven. *Shak.*

To put in; to enter a harbor; to sail into port.

2. To offer a claim. A *puts in* for a share of profits.

To put in for; to offer one's self; to stand as a candidate for. *Locke.*

To put off; to leave land.

To put on; to urge motion; to drive vehemently.

To put over; to sail over or across. *Abbot.*

To put to sea; to set sail; to begin a voyage; to advance into the ocean. *Dryden.*

To put up; to take lodgings; to lodge. We *put up* at the Golden Ball.

2. To offer one's self as a candidate. *L'Estrange.*

To put up to; to advance to. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*

To put up with; to overlook or suffer without recompense, punishment, or resentment; as, to *put up with* an injury or affront.

2. To take without opposition or dissatisfaction; as, to *put up with* bad fare.

This verb, in all its uses, retains its primary sense, to *set*, *throw*, *thrust*, *send*, &c.; but its signification is modified in a great variety of ways, by other words standing in connection with it.

PUT, *n.* An action of distress; as, a forced *put*. *L'Estrange.*

PUT, *n.* [Qu. W. *pwt*, a short, thick person.]

1. A rustic; a clown.

2. A game at cards.

PUT, *n.* [Fr. *putain*; W. *putan*; It. *putta*, *puttano*; Sp. *puta*.]

A strumpet; a prostitute.

PUT CASE, for *put the case*; suppose the case to be so; a vulgar, or at least inelegant phrase. *Burton.*

PO'TAGE, *n.* [See PUT, a prostitute.] In *law*, prostitution or fornication on the part of a female.

PO'TAN-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *putanisme*.] [*Cowel.*

Customary lewdness or prostitution of a female.

PO'TA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *putatif*; It. *putativo*; from L. *puto*, to suppose.]

Supposed; reputed; commonly thought or deemed; as, the *putative* father of a child.

PUT-CHOCK', *n.* A root imported into China from the north-west coast of India, and used for burning as incense; also spelt PUTCHUCK. *McCulloch.*

PO'TID, *a.* [L. *putidus*, from *puteo*, to have an ill smell; W. *pwd*.]

Mean; base; worthless. *L'Estrange. Taylor*

PO'TID-NESS, *n.* Meanness; vileness.

PUT'LOG, *n.* A short piece of timber, on which the planks forming the floor of a scaffold are laid. *Gloss. of Archit.*

PUT'-OFF, *n.* An excuse; a shift for evasion or delay. *L'Estrange.*

PU-TRED'IN-OUS, *a.* [from L. *putredo*, from *putreo*, *putris*.]

Proceeding from putrefaction, or partaking of the putrefactive process; having an offensive smell. *Floyer.*

PU-TRE-FAC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *putrefactio*; *putris*, putrid, and *facio*, to make.]

A natural process by which animal and vegetable bodies are disorganized, and their elements newly arranged, forming new compounds. *Putrefaction* is greatly accelerated by heat and moisture.

PU-TRE-FAC'TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to putrefaction; as, the *putrefactive* smell or process.

2. Tending to promote putrefaction; causing putrefaction. *Brown.*

PO'TRE-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* or *a.* Dissolved; rotten.

PO'TRE-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *putrefier*; L. *putrefacio*, *putris*, putrid, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To cause to be decomposed; to disorganize and cause to pass into a state in which the constituent elements are newly arranged, forming new compounds, as animal or vegetable bodies; to cause to rot. Heat and moisture soon *putrefy* dead flesh or vegetables.

2. To corrupt; to make foul; as, to *putrefy* the air. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

3. To make morbid, carious, or gangrenous; as, to *putrefy* an ulcer or wound. *Wiseman. Temple.*

PO'TRE-FY, *v. i.* To dissolve by spontaneous decomposition; to have the constituent elements newly arranged, forming new compounds, as animal and vegetable substances deprived of the living principle; to rot.

PO'TRE-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Causing to be decomposed; making rotten.

PU-TRES'CENCE, *n.* [from L. *putrescens*, *putresco*.]

The state of decomposing, as in an animal or vegetable substance; a putrid state. *Brown.*

PU-TRES'CENT, *a.* Becoming putrid; passing from an organized state into another state, in which the elements are newly arranged, forming new compounds. *Brown.*

2. Pertaining to the process of putrefaction; as, a *putrescent* smell

PU-TRES'CI-BLE, *a.* That may be putrefied; liable to become putrid; as, *putrescible* substances. *Ramsay, Hist.*

PO'TRID, *a.* [Fr. *putride*; L. *putridus*, from *putris*, *putreo*.]

1. In a state of dissolution or disorganization, as animal and vegetable bodies; corrupt; rotten; as, *putrid* flesh.

2. Indicating a state of dissolution; tending to disorganize the substances composing the body.

3. Proceeding from putrefaction, or pertaining to it; as, a *putrid* scent.

PO'TRID-NESS, } *n.* The state of being putrid; cor-
PU-TRID'I-TY, } ruption. *Floyer.*

PU'TRI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* State of becoming rotten.

PO'TRY, *a.* Rotten. [*Not used.*] *Marston.*

PUT'TER, *n.* [from *put*.] One who puts or places.

PUT'TER-ON, *n.* An inciter or instigator. *Shak.*

PUT'TING, *ppr.* [from *put*.] Setting; placing; laying.

PUT'TING, *n.* In *Scotland*, an ancient sport, the throwing of a heavy stone, with the hand raised over the head.

PUT'TING-STONE, *n.* In *Scotland*, a heavy stone used in the game of *putting*. *Pope. Jamieson.*

PUT'TOCK, *n.* A kite. *Spenser.*

Puttock-shrouds: probably a mistake for FUTTOCK-SHROUDS.

PUT'TY, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *pota*.]

1. A kind of paste or cement compounded of whiting, or soft carbonate of lime and linseed oil, beaten or kneaded to the consistence of dough; used in fastening glass in sashes, and in stopping crevices.

2. *Putty of tin*; a powder of calcined tin, used in polishing glass and steel. *Encyc.*

3. A very fine cement, made of lime only, used by plasterers. *Brande.*

PUT'TY, *v. t.* To cement with putty; to fill up with putty. *Ash.*

PUZ'ZLE, (puz'zl,) *v. t.* [from the root of *pose*, which see.]

1. To perplex; to embarrass; to put to a stand; to gravel.

A shrewd disputant in these points is dextrous in *puzzling* others. *More.*

He is perpetually *puzzled* and perplexed amidst his own blunders. *Addison.*

2. To make intricate; to entangle.

The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate,
Puzzled in mazes and perplexed with error. *Addison.*

PUZ'ZLE, *v. i.* To be bewildered; to be awkward. *L'Estrange.*

PUZ'ZLE, *n.* Perplexity; embarrassment. *Bacon.*

PUZ'ZLED, *pp.* or *a.* Perplexed; intricate; put to a stand.

PUZ'ZLE-HEAD-ED, (puz'zl-hed-ed,) *a.* Having the head full of confused notions. *Johnson.*

PUZ'ZLER, *n.* One that perplexes.

PUZ'ZLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Perplexing; embarrassing; bewildering.

PUZ-ZO-LA'NA. See POZZUOLANA.

PYC'NITE, *n.* [Qu. Gr. πυκνος, compact.]

A mineral, the shorlite of Kirwan, or shorlous topaz of Jameson. It usually appears in long, irregular prisms or cylinders, longitudinally striated, and united in bundles. *Werner. Cleaveland.*

PYC'NO-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. πυκνος, thick, and στυλος, column.]

In *ancient architecture*, a term denoting a colonnade in which the columns stand very close to each other; only one diameter and a half of the column being allowed to each intercolumniation. *Gwilt.*

PYE, (pi,) *n.* [Probably a contracted word, and the same as *pie*, a mass.]

A confused mass; the state of printing type when the sorts are mixed.

PYE, *n.* A bird. [See PIE.]

PYG'ARG, PYG-AR'GUS, *n.* [Gr. πυγαργος, having a white rump.]

1. A quadruped, probably a species of antelope or gazelle. *Deut.* xiv. 5.

2. The female of the hen-harrier, a species of buzzard. *Ed. Encyc.*

PYG'MY, PYG-ME'AN, *a.* Pertaining to a pygmy or dwarf; very small; dwarfish. *Milton.*

PYG'MY, *n.* [Fr. *pygmée*; It. *pigmeo*; L. *pygmæus*; Gr. πυγμαιος, from πυγμη, the fist; as big as the fist.]

A dwarf; a person not exceeding a cubit in height; This appellation was given by the ancients to a fabulous race of beings inhabiting Thrace, who waged war with the cranes, and were destroyed. *Encyc.*

PYL'A-GORE, *n.* [Gr. πυλαγορας.]

In *ancient Greece*, a delegate or representative of a city, sent to the Amphictyonic council. *Mitford.*

PY-LOR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the pylorus; as, the *pyloric* artery.

PY-LO'RUS, *n.* [Gr. πυλωρος, from πυλη, a gate.]

The lower and right orifice of the stomach. *Coxe.*

PYOT. See PIET.

PYR'A-CANTH, *n.* [Gr. πυρακανθα, fiery thorn.]

A plant; an evergreen species of thorn, with flame-colored berries, found in the south of Europe, of the genus Crataegus.

PY-RAL'LO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, αλλος, and λιθος; alluding to its changes of color before the blowpipe.]

A white or greenish mineral from Finland, rarely in oblique crystals, consisting essentially of silica and magnesia. *Dana.*

PYR'A-MID, *n.* [Fr. *pyramide*; It. *piramide*; L. *pyramus*; Gr. πυραμις. The origin and composition of this word are not ascertained. It is supposed that the Gr. πυρ, fire, forms one of its component parts; and it may be named from being shaped like flame. *Elmes.*]

1. A solid body standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, and terminating in a point at the top; or in *geometry*, a solid figure contained by several triangles, whose bases are all in the same plane, and which have one common vertex. *Encyc.*

2. An edifice in the form of a pyramid, for sepulchral and religious purposes, &c. The *pyramids* of Egypt may have been erected to the sun, during the prevalence of Sabianism.

PY-RAM'ID-AL, *a.* [Fr. *pyramidale*; It. *piramidale*.]

1. Pyramidical.

2. Relating to the pyramids.

PYR-A-MID'IC, PYR-A-MID'IC-AL, *a.* Having the form of a pyramid.

The particles of earth being cubical, those of fire *pyramidical*. *Enfield on Plato.*

A *pyramidical* rock. *Goldsmith.*

PYR-A-MID'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the form of a pyramid. *Bacon.*

PYR-A-MID'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being pyramidical.

PY-RAM'I-DOID, *n.* [*pyramid* and Gr. ειδος, form.]

A solid resembling the pyramid. *Barlow.*

PYR'A-MIS, *n.* [L.] A pyramid. *Bacon.*

PYRE, *n.* [L. *pyra*.]

A funeral pile; a pile to be burnt. *Pope.*

PYR-E-NA'ITE, PYR-E-NE'ITE, *n.* [from the *Pyrenees*.] A variety of garnet. *Dana.*

PY-RET'ICS, *n. pl.* Medicines for the cure of fever.

PYR-E-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. πυρετος, fever, from πυρ, fire, and λογος, discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on fevers, or the doctrine of fevers *Hooper.*

PY-REX'I-A, *n.*; *pl.* PYREXIÆ. [Gr. πυρεξις.] Fever. *Forsyth.*

PY-REX'I-AL, *a.* Relating to fever.

PY-REX'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to fever; feverish.

PYR'GOM, *n.* A variety of pyroxene, called also FASSAITE. *Dana.*

PYR'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *pyrum*, a pear, and *form*.]

Having the form of a pear. *Gregory.*

PYR-I-TA'CEOUS, (pir-e-tā'shus,) *a.* Pertaining to pyrites. [See PYRITIC.] *Lavoisier.*

PY-RI'TES, *n.* [Gr. πυριτης, from πυρ, fire.]

A combination of sulphur with iron, copper, cobalt, or nickel, presenting a white or yellowish metallic luster. The term was originally applied to the sulphuret of iron, in allusion to its giving sparks with steel. The sulphurets of other metals, or those of copper, not presenting the colors stated, are not called PYRITES. *Dana.*

[Darwin has anglicized this word, which would be preferable.]

Hence sable coal his massy couch extends,
And stars of gold the sparkling *pyrite* blends. *Darwin.*

PY-RIT'IC, PY-RIT'IC-AL, PYR'I-TOUS, *a.* Pertaining to pyrites; consisting of or resembling pyrites.

PYR-I-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*pyrites* and L. *fero*, to produce.]

Containing or producing pyrites.

PYR'I-TIZE, *v. t.* To convert into pyrites. *Ed. Encyc.*

PYR'I-TIZ-ED, *pp.* Converted into pyrites.

PYR-I-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [*pyrites* and Gr. λογος, discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on pyrites. *Fourcroy.*

PY'RO, [from Gr. πυρ, fire,] used as a prefix, in chemistry, to denote some modification by heat. *Brande.*

PY-RO-A-CE'TIC SPIR'IT, *n.* Acetone; a limpid, colorless liquid, of a penetrating, aromatic odor, and very inflammable, obtained by the dry distillation of the acetate of lead, or other acetate. *Ure.*

PY'RO-AC'ID, *n.* An acid obtained by subjecting another acid to the action of heat. *Brande.*

PYR'O-CHLORE, *n.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and χλωρος, green.]

A mineral occurring in yellow or brownish octahedrons, and consisting of columbic acid, and combined with lime and oxyd of cerium.

PY-RO-CIT'RIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid obtained from citric acid by the action of heat. *Cooley.*

PY-ROG'EN-OUS, *a.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and γενναω, to generate.]

Produced by fire; igneous. *Mantell.*

PY-ROL'A-TRY, *n.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and λατρεια, worship.]

The worship of fire. *Young.*

PY-RO-LIG'NE-OUS, PY-RO-LIG'NOUS, *a.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and L. *ligneus*, from *lignum*, wood.]

The latter term only is conformable to the principles of the nomenclature of chemistry.

Generated or procured by the distillation of wood; a term applied to the acid obtained by the distillation of wood. The acid so procured is nothing but impure and dilute acetic acid, or impure vinegar. *Chemistry.*

PY-RO-LIG'NITE, *n.* [Supra.] A salt formed by the combination of pyroligneous acid with a base; the same as an acetate.

PY-RO-LITH'IC, PYR-O'RIC, *a.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and λιθος, stone.]

The pyrolithic acid is an acid of recent discovery. It is obtained from the silvery white plates which sublime from uric acid concretions when distilled in a retort. Now considered identical with cyanuric acid.

PY-ROL'O-GIST, *n.* A believer in the doctrines of heat. *Black.*

2. An investigator of the laws of heat.

PY-ROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and λογος, discourse.]

A treatise on heat; or the natural history of heat, latent and sensible. *Mitchill.*

PY-RO-LU'SITE, *n.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and λυω, to wash.]

A black ore of manganese, often used in bleaching.

PY-RO-MX'LATE, *n.* [See PYROMALIC.] A compound of pyromalic acid and a salifiable base. *Ure.*

PY-RO-MA'LIC, *a.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and L. *malum*, an apple.]

A term applied to a volatile acid obtained by heating the malic acid in close vessels. Its properties and composition have not been investigated. It has been supposed to be isomeric with malic acid.

PYR'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and μαντεια, divination.]

Divination by fire. *Encyc.*

PY-RO-MAN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to pyromancy.

PY-RO-MAN'TIC, *n.* One who pretends to divine by fire. *Herbert.*

PY-ROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and μετρον, measure.]

1. An instrument for measuring the expansion of bodies by heat.

2. An instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer; as, the *pyrometer* of Wedgwood.

PY-RO-MET'RIC, PY-RO-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the pyrometer or to its use. *P. Cyc. Ed. Encyc.*

PY-RO-MORPH'ITE, *n.* [Gr. πυρ and μορφη.]

The mineral phosphate of lead, occurring in bright green and brown hexagonal crystals and masses. The name alludes to the crystalline form which the globule assumes in cooling. *Dana.*

PY-RO-MORPH'OUS, *a.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and μορφη, form.]

In *mineralogy*, having the property of crystallization by fire. *Shepard.*

PY-RO-MU'CATE, *n.* A combination of pyromucic acid with a base.

PY-RO-MU'CIC, *a.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and L. *mucus*.]

The pyromucic acid is obtained by the action of heat upon the mucic or saccholactic acid. It is a white, volatile substance.

PYR'OPE, *n.* [Gr. πυρωπος; πυρ, fire, and ωψ, face.]

A mineral regarded as a variety of garnet, occurring in small masses or grains, never in crystals. Its color is a poppy or blood red, frequently with a tinge of orange. *Brochant. Cleaveland.*

PYR'O-PHANE, *n.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and φανος, clear.]

A mineral which in its natural state is opaque, but is said to change its color and become transparent by heat. *Kirwan. Lunier.*

PY-ROPH'A-NOUS, *a.* Rendered transparent by heat.

PY-ROPH'O-ROUS, (pi-rof'o-rus,) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling pyrophorus.

PY-ROPH'O-RUS, (pi-rof'o-rus,) *n.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and φερος, bearing.]

A substance which takes fire on exposure to air, or which maintains or retains light. It is best made by heating together alum, pearl-ashes, and lampblack. *Silliman.*

PY-RO-PHYS'A-LITE. See TOPAZ and PHYSALITE.

PY-ROR'THITE, *n.* A mineral allied to orthite, occurring in long, brownish-black crystals. It is inflammable, owing to its containing a large percentage of carbon. The essential ingredients are silica, oxyd of cerium, and water. *Dana.*

PYR'O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and σκοπεω, to view.]

An instrument for measuring the pulsatory motion of the air, or the intensity of heat radiating from a fire. *Leslie.*

PY-RO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. πυρωσις, a burning.]

In *medicine*, a disease of the stomach, attended with a sensation of burning in the epigastrium, accompanied with an eructation of watery fluid, usually insipid, but sometimes acrid. It is commonly called WATER-BRASH.

PY-ROS'MA-LITE, *n.* A mineral of a liver-brown color, or pistachio green, occurring in six-sided prisms, of a lamellar structure, found in Sweden. *Phillip.*

It is an ore of iron, consisting of silica, oxyd of iron and manganese, and chlorid of iron. *Dana.*

PY-RO-TAR-TAR'IC, *a.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and *tartar*.]

A term applied to an acid obtained by heating tartaric acid in a close vessel. It is distinct from tartaric acid.

PY-RO-TAR'TRATE, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of pyrotartaric acid with a base.

PYR-O-TECH'NIC, PYR-O-TECH'NIC-AL, *a.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and τεχνη, art.]

Pertaining to fireworks or the art of forming them.

PYR-O-TECH'NICS, PYR'O-TECH-NY, *n.* [Supra.] The art of making fireworks, or the science which teaches the management and application of fire in its various operations, particularly in making rockets and other artificial fireworks.

PYR-O-TECH'NIST, *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny. *Stevens.*

PY-ROT'IC, *a.* [Gr. πυροω, to burn.]

Caustic. [See CAUSTIC.]

PY-ROT'IC, *n.* A caustic medicine.

PYR'OX-ENE, *n.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and ξενος, a stranger; a guest in fire, unaltered.]

The same mineral with AUGITE, which see. *Dana.*

PY-ROX-EN'IC, *a.* Containing pyroxene; composed chiefly of pyroxene. *Dana.*

PY-ROX-YL'IC, *a.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and ξυλον, wood.]

Obtained by the destructive distillation of wood; as, *pyroxylic* spirit.

PY-ROX'Y-LINE, (-in,) } n. [Gr. πυρ, fire, and ξυλον,
PY-ROX'YLE, (-il,) } wood.]

A term embracing gun cotton and all other explosive substances, obtained by immersing vegetable fiber in nitric and sulphuric acid, or in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, and then suffering it to dry. *Dana.*

PYR'RHIC, n. [L. *pyrrhichius*; Gr. πυρριχιος, from πυρριχη, a nimble dance.]

1. In *poetry*, a foot consisting of two short syllables.

2. An ancient military dance.

PYR'RHIC, a. Noting an ancient military dance, said to have been invented by *Pyrrhus*. *Brande.*

2. In *poetry*, noting the foot called PYRRHIC.

PYR'RHIN, n. [Gr. πυρινος.]

A vegeto-animal substance, detected in rain water by M. Brandes. *Journal of Science.*

PYR-RHON'IC, a. Pertaining to pyrrhonism.

PYR'RHO-NISM, n. [from *Pyrrho*, the founder of the skeptics.]

Skepticism; universal doubt.

PYR'RHO-NIST, n. A skeptic; one who doubts of every thing.

PYTH-A-GŌ'RE-AN or PYTH-A-GO-RE'AN, n. A follower of Pythagoras, the founder of the Italic sect of philosophers.

PYTH-A-GŌ'RE-AN or PYTH-A-GO-RE'AN, PYTH-A-GOR'IC, PYTH-A-GOR'IC-AL, } a. Belonging to the philosophy of Pythagoras.

PY-THAG'O-RISM, n. The doctrines of Pythagoras.

PY-THAG'O-RIZE, v. i. To speculate after the manner of Pythagoras.

PYTH'I-AN, a. [from *Pythia*, the priestess of Apollo.]

Pertaining to the priestess of Apollo, who delivered oracles.

Pythian games; one of the four great national festivals of ancient Greece, celebrated near Delphi, in honor of Apollo, the conqueror of the dragon Python. *Brande.*

PY'THON, n. [L. *pytho*; Gr. πυθων, a dragon or serpent.]

A genus of ophidian reptiles, which are large serpents, nearly allied to the Boa, and found in the East Indies.

PYTH'O-NESS, n. [from L. *Pytho*, Gr. πυθων, a dragon or serpent.]

1. A sort of witch; also, the female or priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece. *Mitford.*

2. Any female supposed to have a spirit of divination; a sort of witch. *Bp. Hall.*

PY-THON'IC, a. Pretending to foretell future events.

PYTH'O-NIST, n. A conjurer.

PYX, PYX'IS, } n. [L. *pyxis*; Gr. πυξις.]

1. The box in which the Roman Catholics keep the host. *Cranmer.*

2. A box used, in English coinage, for the trial of gold and silver coin. [See PIX.] *Smart.*

PYX-ID'I-UM, n. [from Gr. πυξις.] In *botany*, a fruit which divides circularly into an upper and lower half, of which the former acts as a kind of lid, as the pimpernel *Brande.*

Q.

Q IS the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet; an articulation borrowed from the Oriental *koph* or *goph*, Ch. and Heb. ף, Samaritan 𐤒, Syriac ܩ, Arabic ق *kaf*. It is supposed to be an articulation more deeply guttural than that of *k*; indeed, it may have been pronounced as we pronounce *qu*; for we observe that, in the Latin language, from which the moderns have borrowed the letter, it is always followed by *u*, as it is in English. This letter is not in the Greek alphabet. In our mother tongue, the Anglo-Saxon, this letter is not used; but, in the place of *qu*, *cu*, or, more generally, *cw* is used; as in *cwic*, quick; *cwen*, queen. This letter is superfluous; for *ku* or *koo*, in English, have precisely the same sounds as *qu*. It is alleged that, in expressing *q*, the cheeks are contracted, and the lips put into a canular form, for the passage of the breath — circumstances which distinguish it from *k*. This appears to be a mistake. This position of the organs is entirely owing to the following letter, *u*: and *kuestion* and *question* are pronounced precisely alike, and with the same configuration of the organs. For *qu* in English, the Dutch use *kw*, the Germans *qu*, the Swedes and the Danes *qv*, which answer to our *kw*. The Gothic has a character which answers to *qu*. It appears, then, that *q* is precisely *k*, with this difference in use, that *q* is always followed by *u* in English, and *k* is not. *Q* never ends an English word. Its name, *cue*, is said to be from the French *queue*, a tail.

As a numeral, Q stands for 500, and, with a dash, $\bar{Q}$, for 500,000.

Used *as an abbreviation*, Q. stands for *quantity* or *quantum*; as, among *physicians*, *q. pl.*, *quantum placet*, as much as you please; *q. s.*, *quantum sufficit*, as much as is required, or as is sufficient.

Q. D. is sometimes used for *quasi dixisset*, as if he had said.

Among *mathematicians*, *Q. E. D.* stand for *quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be demonstrated; *Q. E. F.*, *quod erat faciendum*, which was to be done.

In *the notes of the ancients*, Q. stands for *Quintus* or *Quintius*; *Quint.* for *Quintilius*; and *Quæs.* for *quæstor*.

In *English*, *Q.* is an abbreviation for *question*.

QUAB, n. [*G. quappe*; D. *kwab*; Dan. *quabbe*.]

A fish of Russian rivers, which delights in clear water. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

QUA-CHIL'TO, n. A Brazilian fowl of the moor-hen kind, of a fine black color, variegated with white. Its voice resembles the crowing of a cock. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

QUACK, v. i. [D. *kwaaken*, G. *quaken*, Dan. *qvækker*, to croak.]

1. To cry like a duck or goose. *King.*

2. To boast; to bounce; to talk noisily and ostentatiously; as, pretenders to medical skill *quack* of their cures. *Hudibras.*

QUACK, n. [from the verb.] A boaster; one who pretends to skill or knowledge which he does not possess. *Felton.*

2. A boastful pretender to medical skill which he does not possess; an empiric; an ignorant practitioner. *Addison.*

QUACK, a. Pertaining to quackery; as, a *quack* medicine.

QUACK'ER-Y, n. The boastful pretensions or mean practice of an ignoramus, particularly in medicine; empiricism.

QUACK'ISH, a. Like a quack; boasting of skill not possessed; trickish. *Burke.*

QUACK'ISM, n. The practice of quackery. *Ash.*

QUACK'LE, v. i. To be almost choked.

QUACK'LED, QUACK'EN-ED, } a. Almost choked or suffocated.

QUACK'SAL-VER, n. [Sw. *quacksalfware*; *quack* and *salve*.]

One who boasts of his skill in medicines and salves, or of the efficacy of his prescriptions; a charlatan. *Brown. Burton.*

QUAD, (kwod,) a. [D. *kwaad*.]

Evil; bad. [*Not used.*] *Gower.*

QUAD'RA, n. [It.] In *architecture*, a square border or frame round a base-relief, panel, &c. *Gwilt.*

QUAD'RA-GENE, n. [L. *quadragesi.*]

In *the Roman Catholic church*, an indulgence of forty days, that is, a remission of the temporal punishment due to sin, corresponding to the forty days of ancient canonical penance. *Bp. Fitzpatrick.*

QUAD-RA-GES'I-MA, n. [L. *quadragesimus*, fortieth, from *quatuor*, four.]

Lent; so called because it consists of forty days. *Encyc.*

Quadragesima Sunday; the first Sunday in Lent, which is about forty days before Easter.

QUAD-RA-GES'I-MAL, a. [Supra.] Belonging to Lent; used in Lent. *Sanderson.*

QUAD-RA-GES'I-MALS, n. pl. [Supra.] Offerings formerly made to the mother church on Mid-Lent Sunday.

QUAD'RAN''GLE, (kwod'rang-gl,) n. [L. *quadratus*, square, from *quatuor*, four, and *angulus*, angle.]

1. In *geometry*, a plane figure having four angles, and consequently four sides. *Hutton.*

2. In *English architecture*, the inner square or rectangular court of a building. *Gwilt.*

QUAD-RAN''GU-LAR, a. [Supra.] Having four angles, and consequently four sides. *Woodward.*

2. In *botany*, having four prominent angles, as a leaf. *Martyn.*

QUAD-RAN''GU-LAR-LY, adv. With four sides and four angles.

QUAD'RANT, n. [L. *quadrans*, a fourth.]

1. The fourth part; the quarter. *Brown.*

2. In *geometry*, the quarter of a circle or of the circumference of a circle. *Hutton.*

3. An instrument for taking the altitudes and distances of the heavenly bodies, of great use in astronomy and navigation. Quadrants are variously made, but they all consist of the quarter of a circle whose limb is divided into ninety degrees; or, as in Hadley's reflecting quadrant, an arc of forty-five degrees is made to serve the same purpose as an arc of ninety degrees.

4. In *gunnery*, an instrument used for elevating cannon and pointing them. *Brande.*

Quadrant of altitude; an appendage of the artificial globe, consisting of a slip of brass of the length of a quadrant of one of the great circles of the globe, and graduated. It is fitted to the meridian, and movable round to all points of the horizon. It serves as a scale in measuring altitudes, azimuths, &c. *Hutton.*

QUAD-RANT'AL, a. [Supra.] Pertaining to a quadrant; also, included in the fourth part of a circle; as, *quadrantal space*. *Derham.*

Quadrantal triangle; a spherical triangle having one side equal to a quadrant. *Hutton.*

QUAD-RANT'AL, n. [Supra.] A cubical vessel used by the Romans. It held the same quantity as the *amphora*, viz., a cubic foot. *Smith's Dict.*

QUAD'RAT, n. [L. *quadratus*, squared.]

1. In *printing*, a piece of metal used to fill the void spaces between words, &c. Quadrats are of different sizes; as, m-*quadrats*, &c.

2. A mathematical instrument, chiefly used in taking heights or depths; called, also, a *geometrical square*, and *line of shadows*. *Hutton.*

QUAD'RATE, a. Square; having four equal and parallel sides.

2. Divisible into four equal parts. *Brown.*

3. Square; equal; exact. *Howell.*

4. Suited; fitted; applicable; correspondent. *Harvey.*

QUAD'RATE, n. A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides. *Wotton. Milton.*

2. In *astrology*, an aspect of the heavenly bodies, in which they are distant from each other ninety degrees, or the quarter of a circle; the same as QUARTILE. *Hutton.*

QUAD'RATE, v. t. [L. *quadro*; Fr. *quadrer*, *cadrer*.]

To suit; to correspond; to agree with; to be accommodated; followed by *with*.

Aristotle's rules for epic poetry — can not be supposed to *quadrate* exactly with modern heroic poems. *Addison.*

QUAD-RAT'IC, a. Square; denoting a square, or pertaining to it.

Quadratic equation; in *algebra*, an equation which contains the unknown quantity, either as a square only, or as a square and first power only; or one in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square. *Hutton.*

QUAD-RA'TRIX, n. In *geometry*, a mechanical line by means of which we can find right lines equal to the circumference of circles or other curves and their several parts. *Hutton.*

QUAD'RA-TURE, n. [L. *quadratura*.]

1. The act of squaring; the reducing of a figure to a square. Thus the finding of a square which shall contain just as much area as a circle, is the *quadrature* of that circle. *Encyc.*

In general, the *quadrature of curves*, in *mathematics*, is the finding of rectilineal figures containing the same areas as figures bounded by curved lines. *Olmsted.*

2. A quadrate; a square. *Milton.*

3. In *astronomy*, the position of one heavenly body in respect to another, when distant from it ninety degrees, or a quarter of the circle, as the moon, when at an equal distance from the points of conjunction and opposition. *Olmsted.*

QUAD'REL, n. [It. *quadrello*.]

In *architecture*, a kind of artificial stone made of chalky earth and dried in the shade for two years; so called from being square. *Gwilt.*

QUAD-REN'NI-AL, a. [L. *quadriennium*; *quadra*, or *quadrans*, from *quatuor*, four, and *annus*, year.]

1. Comprising four years; as, a *quadrennial* period.

2. Occurring once in four years; as, *quadrennial* games.

QUAD-REN'NI-AL-LY, adv. Once in four years.

QUAD'RI-BLE, a. [L. *quadro*, to square.]

That may be squared. *Derham.*

QUAD-RI-CAP'SU-LAR, a. [L. *quadra* and *capsula*.]

In *botany*, having four capsules.

QUAD'RI-CORN, n. [L. *quatuor*, four, and *cornu*, horn.]

The name of certain apterous insects having four antennæ. *Brande.*

QUAD-RI-CORN'OUS, a. Having four horns.

QUAD-RI-DEC'I-MAL, a. [L. *quadra* and *decem*.]

In *crystallography*, a term designating a crystal whose prism, or the middle part, has four faces and

two summits, containing together ten faces. [*Not used.*]

QUAD-RI-DENT'ATE, *a.* [L. *quadra* and *dentatus*, toothed.]
In *botany*, having four teeth on the edge. *Martyn.*

QUAD-RI-FA'RI-OUS, *a.* Arranged in four rows or ranks. *Loudon.*

QUAD'RI-FID, *a.* [L. *quadrifidus*; *quadra* and *findo*, to divide.]
In *botany*, four-cleft, i. e., divided about half way from the margin to the base; as, a *quadrifid* perianth; cut about half way into four segments, with linear sinuses and straight margins; as, a *quadrifid* leaf. *Martyn.*

QUAD-RI'GA, *n.* [L.] A car drawn by four horses abreast, as represented on the reverse of ancient medals.

QUAD-RI-GE-NA'RI-OUS, *a.* Consisting of forty.

QUAD-RIJ'U-GOUS, *a.* [L. *quadra* and *jugum*, yoke.]
In *botany*, pinnate, with four pairs of leaflets; as, a *quadrijugous* leaf.

QUAD-RI-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *quadra*, or *quatuor*, four, and *latus*, side.]
Having four sides, and consequently four angles.

QUAD-RI-LAT'ER-AL, *n.* A plane figure having four sides, and consequently four angles; a quadrangular figure. *Hutton.*

QUAD-RI-LAT'ER-AL-NESS, *n.* The property of having four right-lined sides, forming as many right angles. *Dict.*

QUAD-RI-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *quadra*, or *quatuor*, four, and *litera*, letter.]
Consisting of four letters. *Parkhurst. Asiat. Res.*

QUA-DRILLE', (kwa-dril' *or* ka-dril',) *n.* [Fr.] A game played by four persons with forty cards, being the remainder of the pack after the four tens, nines, and eights are discarded. *Encye.*
2. A kind of dance made up of sets of dances, four in each set. *Smart.*

QUAD-RIL'LION, (kwod-ril'yun,) *n.* According to the *English notation*, the number produced by involving a million to the fourth power, or a unit with twenty-four ciphers annexed; according to the *French notation*, a unit with fifteen ciphers annexed.

QUAD-RI-LŌ'BATE, } *a.* [L. *quadra*, or *quatuor*,
QUAD'RI-LŌ-BED, } four, and *lobus*, Gr. λοβος.]
In *botany*, having four lobes; as, a *quadrilobed* leaf. *Martyn.*

QUAD-RI-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *loculus*, a cell.]
Having four cells; four-celled; as, a *quadrilocular* pericarp. *Martyn.*

QUAD'RIN, *n.* [L. *quadrinus.*]
A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. [*Not in use.*] *Bailey.*

QUAD-RI-NO'MI-AL, *a.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *nomen*, name.]
In *algebra*, consisting of four terms.

QUAD-RI-NOM'IC-AL, *a.* Consisting of four denominations or terms. *Dict.*

QUAD-RIP'AR-TITE, *a.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *partitus*, divided.]
Divided into four parts; in *botany*, divided to the base into four parts.

QUAD-RIP'AR-TITE-LY, *adv.* In four divisions; in a quadripartite distribution.

QUAD-RI-PAR-TI''TION, (kwod-re-pär-tish'un,) *n.* A division by four or into four equal parts; or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. *Hutton.*

QUAD'RI-REME, *n.* [L. *quadriremis*; *quatuor*, four, and *remus*, oar.]
A galley with four benches of oars or rowers. *Mitford.*

QUAD-RI-SYL'LA-BLE, *n.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *syllable.*]
A word consisting of four syllables.

QUAD'RI-VALVE, } *a.* In *botany*, having four
QUAD-RI-VALV'U-LAR, } valves; four-valved; as, a *quadrivalve* pericarp. *Martyn.*

QUAD'RI-VALVES, *n. pl.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *valva*, valve.]
A door with four folds or leaves.

QUAD-RIV'I-AL, *a.* [L. *quadrivium*; *quatuor*, four, and *via*, way,]
Having four ways meeting in a point.

QUAD-ROON', } *n.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor.*]
QUA'TER-ON, }
In *Spanish America*, the offspring of a mulatto woman by a white man; a person quarter-blooded. *Clavigero.*

QUAD'RU-MAN, *n.* [L. *quadra* and *manus*, hand.]
An animal having four hands that correspond to the hands of a man, as a monkey. *Lawrence, Lect.*

QUAD-RU'MA-NA, *n. pl.* Animals having four hands, as monkeys.

QUAD-RU'MA-NOUS, *a.* Having four hands; four-handed. *Lawrence, Lect.*

QUAD'RUNE, *n.* A gritstone with a calcareous cement.

QUAD'RU-PED, *a.* [L. *quadrupes*; *quadra*, *quatuor*, four, and *pes*, foot.]
Having four legs and feet.

QUAD'RU-PED, *n.* An animal having four legs and feet, as a horse, an ox, a lion, &c.

QUAD'RU-PLE, *a.* [L. *quadruplus*; *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *plico*, to fold.]
Fourfold; four times told; as, to make *quadruple* restitution for trespass or theft.

QUAD'RU-PLE, *n.* Four times the sum or number; as, to receive *quadruple* the amount in damages or profits.

QUAD'RU-PLE, *v. t.* To make four times as much, or as many.

QUAD'RU-PLED, *pp.* or *a.* Made four times as much or many.

QUAD-RU'PLI-CATE, *a.* Fourfold; four times repeated; as, a *quadruplicate* ratio or proportion.

QUAD-RU'PLI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *quadruplico*; *quatuor* and *plico*, to fold.]
To make fourfold; to double twice.

QUAD-RU'PLI-CA-TED, *pp.* Made fourfold.

QUAD-RU-PLI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of making fourfold and taking four times the simple sum or amount.

QUAD'RU-PLING, *ppr.* Making four times as much or many.

QUAD'RU-PLY, *adv.* To a fourfold quantity; as, to be *quadruply* recompensed. *Swift.*

QUÆ'RE, [L.] Inquire; better written QUERY, which see.

QUÆST'OR, (kwest'or,) See QUESTOR.

QUAFF, (kwaf,) *v. t.* [Fr. *coiffer*, to cap or hood; *se coiffer*, to fuddle, or be fuddled, from *coiffe*, a hood.

But qu. In the Ethiopic, ጠፍ *quaf*, or *kwef*, is to draw, to draw out. Ludolf, 407. In Arabic, قَابَ *kauba* or *kwaba*, is to drink largely, or to devour, as food.]
To drink; to swallow in large draughts.

He *quaffs* the muscadel. *Shak.*
They in communion sweet
Quaff immortality and joy. *Milton.*

QUAFF, *v. i.* To drink largely or luxuriously. *South. Dryden.*

QUAFF'ED, (kwaft,) *pp.* Drank; swallowed in large draughts.

QUAFF'ER, *n.* One that quaffs or drinks largely.

QUAFF'ING, *ppr.* Drinking; swallowing draughts.

QUAG, *n.* See QUAGMIRE.

QUAG'GA, *n.* A pachydermatous mammal, the Equus Quagga, nearly allied to the ass on the one hand and the zebra on the other. It inhabits Southern Africa.

QUAG'GY, *a.* [Supposed to be from the root of *quake.*]
Yielding to the feet or trembling under the foot, as soft, wet earth.

QUAG'MIRE, *n.* [That is, *quake-mire.*] Soft, wet land, which has a surface firm enough to bear a person, but which shakes or yields under the feet. *Tusser. Shak. More.*

QUA'HAUG, (kwaw'hog,) *n.* In *New England*, the popular name of a large species of clam or bivalvular shell-fish.
[*This name is probably derived from the natives.*]

QUAID, *a.* or *pp.* [For QUAILED.] Crushed, subdued, or depressed. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

QUAIL, (kwāl,) *v. i.* [*Quail*, in English, signifies to sink or languish, to curdle, and to crush or quell. The Italian has *quagliare*, to curdle, and the Sax. *cwellan*, to quell, and the D. *kwaal* is disease. If these are of one family, the primary sense is to shrink, to withdraw, and transitively, to beat down. In W. *cwl* signifies a flagging or drooping; *cwla*, faint, languid.]
1. To sink into dejection; to languish; to fail in spirits. *Shak. Knolles. Pierpont.*
2. To fade; to wither. [*Obs.*] *Hakewill.*

QUAIL, *v. i.* [Fr. *cailler*; Sp. *cuajar*; Port. *coalhar*; It. *quagliare*, to curdle; W. *caul*, a calf's maw, rennet, chyle, a curd; *ceulaw*, to curdle. The sense is, to contract.]
To curdle; to coagulate; as milk. *Bailey.*

QUAIL, *v. t.* [Sax. *cwellan.*]
To crush; to depress; to sink; to subdue. *Spenser.*

QUAIL, *n.* [It. *quaglia*; Fr. *caille*; Arm. *coail.*]
A vague English popular name of certain gallinaceous birds, closely allied to the partridges. It is applied to more than twenty different species, and of more than one genus. Its application in New England varies within short distances, which is believed also to be the fact in other parts of the United States.

QUAIL'ING, *ppr.* Failing; languishing.

QUAIL'ING, *n.* The act of failing in spirit or resolution; decay. *Shak.*

QUAIL'-PIPE, *n.* A pipe or call for alluring quails into a net; a kind of leathern purse in the shape of a pear, partly filled with horse hair, with a whistle at the end. *Encye.*

QUAINT, (kwānte,) *a.* [Old Fr. *coint*, Arm. *coant*, *coant*, pretty. In Norman French, *coint* is familiar, affable, and *accoinct*, is very necessary or familiar. The latter word would lead us to refer *quaint* to the Latin *accinctus*, ready; but Skinner thinks it more probably from *comptus*, neat, well-dressed.]
1. Nice; scrupulously and superfluously exact; having petty elegance; as, a *quaint* phrase; a *quaint* fashion. *Sidney. Shak.*

To show how *quaint* an orator you are. *Shak.*

2. Subtile; artful. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
3. Fine-spun; artfully framed. *Shak. Milton.*
4. Affected; as, *quaint* fopperies. *Swift.*
5. In *common use*, odd; fanciful; singular; and so used by Chaucer.

QUAINT'LY, *adv.* Nicely; exactly; with petty neatness or spruceness; as, hair more *quaintly* curled. *B. Jonson.*
2. Artfully.

Breathe his faults so *quaintly*. *Shak.*

3. Ingeniously; with dexterity.

I *quaintly* stole a kiss. *Gay.*

4. Oddly; fancifully; singularly.

QUAINT'NESS, *n.* Niceness; petty neatness or elegance.

There is a majesty in simplicity which is far above the *quaintness* of wit. *Pope.*

2. Oddness; peculiarity.

QUAKE, (kwāke,) *v. i.* [Sax. *cwacian*; G. *quackeln*; Eth. ዐወከ *kwyka*, to shake, to agitate.]
1. To shake; to tremble; to be agitated with quick but short motions continually repeated; to shudder. Thus we say, a person *quakes* with fear or terror, or with cold. *Heb.* xii.
2. To shake with violent convulsions, as well as with trembling; as, the earth *quakes*; the mountains *quake.* *Nah.* i.
3. To shake, tremble, or move, as the earth under the feet; as, the *quaking* mud. *Pope.*

QUAKE, *v. t.* To frighten; to throw into agitation. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

QUAKE, *n.* A shake; a trembling; a shudder; a tremulous agitation. *Suckling.*

QUAK'ER, *n.* One that quakes; but usually one of the religious sect called FRIENDS. This name, QUAKERS, is said to have been given to the sect in reproach, on account of some agitations which distinguished them; but it is no longer appropriated to them by way of reproach.

QUAK'ER-ISH, *a.* Like a Quaker.

QUAK'ER-ISM, *n.* The peculiar manners, tenets, or worship of the Quakers. *Milner. Boswell.*

QUAK'ER-LY, *a.* Resembling Quakers. *Goodman.*

QUAK'ER-Y, *n.* Quakerism.

QUAK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shaking; trembling.

QUAK'ING, *n.* A shaking; tremulous agitation; trepidation. *Dan.* x.

QUAK'ING-GRASS, *n.* The name of various species of graminaceous plants belonging to the genus Briza, whose spikelets have a tremulous motion. *P. Cyc.*

QUAK'ING-LY, *adv.* Tremblingly.

QUAL'I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *qualify.*] That may be qualified; that may be abated or modified. *Barrow.*

QUAL-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr. See QUALIFY.] Any natural endowment or any acquirement which fits a person for a place, office, or employment, or enables him to sustain any character with success. Integrity and talents should be considered as indispensable *qualifications* for men intrusted with public affairs; but private interest and party spirit will often dispense with these and all other *qualifications.*

There is no *qualification* for government but virtue and wisdom, actual or presumptive. *Burke.*

2. Legal power or requisite; as, the *qualifications* of electors.
3. Abatement; diminution. *Raleigh.*
4. Modification; restriction; limitation. Words or expressions may be used in a general sense, without any *qualification.*

QUAL-I-FI-CA'TOR, *n.* In *Roman Catholic ecclesiastical courts*, an officer whose business it is to examine and prepare causes for trial. *Murdock.*

QUAL'I-FI-ED, (kwol'e-fide,) *pp.* or *a.* Fitted by accomplishments or endowments; modified.
Qualified fee; in *law*, a base fee, or an estate which has a qualification annexed to it, and which ceases with the qualification, as a grant to A and his heirs, *tenants of the manor of Dale.*
Qualified negative; in *legislation*, the power of negativing bills which have passed the two houses of the legislature; a power vested in the president, governor, or other officer, but subject to be overruled and defeated by a subsequent vote of the two houses, passed in conformity with the provisions of the constitution. *United States. W. Smith.*
Qualified property, is that which depends on temporary possession, as that in wild animals reclaimed.

QUAL'I-FI-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being qualified or fitted.

QUAL'I-FI-ER, *n.* He or that which qualifies; that which modifies, reduces, tempers, or restrains. *Junius.*

QUAL'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *qualifier*; It. *qualificare*; Sp. *calificar*; L. *qualis*, such, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To fit for any place, office, occupation, or character; to furnish with the knowledge, skill, or other accomplishment necessary for a purpose; as, to *qualify* a man for a judge, for a minister of state or of the gospel, for a general or admiral. Holiness alone can *qualify* men for the society of holy beings.

2. To make capable of any employment or privilege; to furnish with legal power or capacity; as, in England, to *qualify* a man to kill game.

3. To abate; to soften; to diminish; as, to *qualify* the rigor of a statute.

I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,
But qualify the fire's extreme rage. *Shak.*

4. To ease; to assuage. *Spenser.*

5. To modify; to restrain; to limit by exceptions; as, to *qualify* words or expressions, or to *qualify* the sense of words or phrases.

6. To modulate; to vary; as, to *qualify* sounds. *Brown.*

QUAL'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Furnishing with the necessary qualities, properties, or accomplishments, for a place, station, or business; furnishing with legal power; abating; tempering; modifying; restraining.

QUAL'I-TA-TIVE, *a.* Relating to quality. *Qualitative analysis*, in *chemistry*, is that in which, by finding certain qualities in a compound, we determine the elements of which it is made up.

QUAL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *qualitas*, from *qualis*, such; Fr. *qualité*; Sp. *calidad*; It. *qualità*; Ir. *cail.*]

1. Property; that which belongs to a body or substance, or can be predicated of it. Qualities are *natural* or *accidental*. Thus whiteness is a *natural quality* of snow; softness is a *natural quality* of wool and fur; hardness is a *natural quality* of metals and wood; figure and dimension are the *natural qualities* of solids; but a particular figure, as a cube, a square, or a sphere, is an *accidental* or *adventitious quality*. The fluidity of metals is an *accidental quality*. *Essential* qualities are such as are necessary to constitute a thing what it is. *Sensible* qualities are such as are perceptible to the senses, as the light of the sun, the color of cloth, the taste of salt or sugar, &c.

2. Nature, relatively considered; as, the *quality* of an action in regard to right and wrong.

Other creatures have not judgment to examine the *quality* of that which is done by them. *Hooker.*

3. Virtue or particular power of producing certain effects; as, the *qualities* of plants or medicines.

4. Disposition; temper.

To-night we'll wander through the streets, and note
The *qualities* of people. *Shak.*

5. Virtue or vice; as, good *qualities*, or bad *qualities*. *Dryden.*

6. Acquirement; accomplishment; as, the *qualities* of horsemanship, dancing, and fencing. *Clarendon.*

7. Character.

The attorney partakes of both *qualities*, that of a judge of the court, and that of attorney general. *Bacon.*

8. Comparative rank; condition in relation to others; as, people of every *quality*.

We obtained acquaintance with many citizens, not of the meanest *quality*. *Bacon.*

9. Superior rank; superiority of birth or station; as, persons of *quality*; ladies of *quality*.

10. Persons of high rank, collectively.

I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in my feathers, that the *quality* may see how pretty they will look in their traveling habits. *Addison.*

QUALM, (kwam,) *n.* [D. *kwaal*, disease; *kwaalyk*, sick; G. *qualen*, to pain or vex. In G. *qualm* is steam, vapor, exhalation; D. *kwalm*, id. The Danish *qvalm* signifies vapor, steam, fume, exhalation; *qvalmer*, to ramble; *det giver qvalme*, it rises in the stomach. The latter is the English word.]

1. A *rising in the stomach*, as it is commonly called; a fit of nausea, or a disposition or effort of the stomach to eject its contents.

2. A sudden fit or seizure of sickness at the stomach; a sensation of nausea; as, *qualms* of heart-sick agony. *Milton.*

For who, without a *qualm*, hath ever looked
On holy garbage, though by Homer cooked? *Rosecommon.*

3. A scruple of conscience, or uneasiness of conscience.

QUALM'ISH, (kwam'ish,) *a.* [Supra.] Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea or sickly languor. *Dryden.*

QUALM'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a qualmish manner.

QUALM'ISH-NESS, *n.* Nausea.

QUAM DI-U SE BE'NE GESSE-RIT, [L.] During good behavior.

QUAM'O-CLIT, *n.* A genus of climbing ornamental plants, allied to the convolvulus, found in the hot parts of America, also in India and China. *P. Cyc.*

QUAN'DA-RY, *n.* Doubt; uncertainty; a state of difficulty or perplexity.

QUAN'DA-RY, *v. t.* To bring into a state of uncertainty or difficulty. [*Not used.*] *Otway.*

QUANT, (kwant,) *n.* A round cap at the bottom of a pole, as of a jumping pole, to prevent its sinking into the ground. *Hallivell.*

QUAN'TI-TA-TIVE, *a.* [See QUANTITY.] Relating to quantity. *Taylor.*

Quantitative analysis, in *chemistry*, is that which determines the proportional quantity of each of the elements which make up a compound.

QUAN'TI-TIVE, *a.* [See QUANTITY.] Estimable according to quantity. *Digby.*

QUAN'TI-TIVE-LY, *adv.* So as to be measurable by quantity.

QUAN'TI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *quantité*; It. *quantità*; Sp. *cantidad*; from L. *quantitas*, from *quantus*, how much, or as much as; Pers. چند *chand*, how much; چندي *chandi*, quantity.]

1. That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished. *Cheyne. Johnson*

This definition is defective, and as applicable to many other properties as to quantity. A definition strictly philosophical can not be given. In *common usage*, *quantity* is a mass or collection of matter, of indeterminate dimensions, but consisting of particles which can not be distinguished, or which are not customarily distinguished, or which are considered in the aggregate. Thus we say, a *quantity* of earth, a *quantity* of water, a *quantity* of air, of light, of heat, of iron, of wood, of timber, of corn, of paper. But we do not say, a *quantity* of men, or of horses, or of houses; for, as these are considered as separate individuals or beings, we call an assemblage of them a *number* or *multitude*.

2. An indefinite extent of space

3. A portion or part.

If I were sawed into *quantities*. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

4. A large portion; as, a medicine taken in *quantities*, that is, in *large quantities*. *Arbuthnot.*

5. In *mathematics*, any thing which can be multiplied, divided, or measured. *Day.*

Thus mathematics is called the *science of quantity*. In algebra, quantities are *known* and *unknown*. *Known quantities* are usually represented by the first letters of the alphabet, as *a*, *b*, *c*; and *unknown quantities* are expressed by the last letters, *x*, *y*, *z*, &c. Letters thus used to represent quantities are themselves called *quantities*. A *simple quantity* is expressed by one term, as $+a$, or $-abc$; a *compound* is expressed by more terms than one, connected by the signs + plus, or — minus, as $a+b$, or $a-b+c$. Quantities which have the sign + prefixed, are called *positive* or *affirmative*; those which have the sign — prefixed, are called *negative*. *Day's Algebra.*

6. In *grammar*, the measure of a syllable; that which determines the time in which it is pronounced. *Holder. Encyc.*

7. In *logic*, a category, universal, or predicament; a general conception. *Bailey. Encyc.*

8. In *music*, the relative duration of a note or syllable. *Busby.*

Quantity of matter, in a *body*, is the measure arising from the joint consideration of its magnitude and density, being expressed by, or proportional to, the product of the two. *Hutton.*

Quantity of motion, in a *body*, is the measure arising from the joint consideration of its quantity of matter and its velocity; the same as MOMENTUM. *Hutton.*

QUAN'TUM, *n.* [L.] The quantity; the amount.

QUAN'TUM MER'U IT, [L.] In *law*, an action grounded on a promise that the defendant would pay to the plaintiff for his service as much as he should deserve.

QUAN'TUM SUF'FI-CIT, [L.] Sufficient; as much as is needed.

QUAN'TUM VA-LE'BAT, [L.] An action to recover of the defendant, for goods sold, as much as they were worth. *Blackstone.*

QUA-QUA-VERS'AL, *a.* [L. *quaqua*, in all directions, and *versus*, from *verto*, to turn.]

In *geology*, a term applied to the dip of beds to all points of the compass round a center, as of beds of lava round a crater. *Lyell.*

QUAR'AN-TINE, (kwor'an-teen,) *n.* [It. *quarantina*, forty; Sp. *quarentena*; Fr. *quarantaine*; from the root of L. *quartus*, fourth, Fr. *carreau*, a square, *carrer*, to square, Arm. *carrea*, to square, W. *swar*, square, Eng. *quart*. See QUART and SQUARE.]

1. *Properly*, the space of forty days; *appropriately*, the term of forty days, during which a ship, arriving in port, and suspected of being infected with a malignant, contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the city or place. This time was chosen because it was supposed that any infectious disease would break out, if at all, within that period. Hence,

2. Restraint of intercourse to which a ship is subjected, on the presumption that she may be infected, either for forty days or for any other limited term. It is customary for the proper officers to determine the period of restraint at their discretion, according to circumstances. Hence we hear of a *quarantine* of five days, of ten, of thirty, &c., as well as of forty. We say, a ship performs *quarantine*, or rides at *quarantine*. We also apply the word to persons. The passengers and crew perform *quarantine*.

3. In *law*, the period of forty days, during which the widow of a man dying seized of land, has the privilege of remaining in the mansion-house.

QUAR-AN-TINE', (kwor-an-teen',) *v. t.* To prohibit from intercourse with a city or its inhabitants; to compel to remain at a distance from shore for some limited period, on account of real or supposed infection; applied to ships, or to persons and goods.

QUAR-AN-TIN'ED, (kwor-an-teend',) *pp.* Restrained from communication with the shore for a limited period; as a ship or its crew and passengers.

QUAR-AN-TIN'ING, *ppr.* Prohibiting from intercourse with the port; as a ship or its crew and passengers.

QUAR'RE, for QUARR., is not in use.

QUAR'REL, *n.* [W. *cweryl*; Fr. *querelle*; L. and It. *querela*; Sp. *querella* or *queja*; Arm. *qarell*; L. *querer*, to complain, that is, to cry out with a loud voice. Hence we see the primary sense is the same as *brawl*. The L. *queror* coincides in elements with the Ir. *gairim*, to call, to bawl, to shout, and *gearan*, a complaint; Sax. *ceorian*, to complain or murmur; G. *girren* and *kirren*; D. *kirren* and *korren*; Dan. *kerrer*. The latter signifies to complain, to expostulate, and *kerrer sig efter*, to *care*, or take heed of, a sense which would unite the word with the L. *cura*, *cure* and in Sax. *cearig* signifies complaining, and careful, solicitous; Heb. Ch. Syr. and Ar. נקר. Class Gr, No. 49, and see No. 1, 2, 14, 15, 19, 23.]

1. A brawl; a petty fight or scuffle, from its noise and uproar. *Shak.*

2. A dispute; a contest.

On open seas their *quarrels* they debate. *Dryden.*

3. A breach of friendship or concord, open variance between parties. *Hammond.*

4. Cause of dispute.

The king's *quarrel* is honorable. *Shak.*

5. Something that gives a right to mischief, reprisal, or action.

He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack him. [*Not used.*] *Holingshead.*

6. Objection; ill will, or reason to complain; ground of objection or dispute.

Herodias had a *quarrel* against him. — Mark vi.

7. Something peevish, malicious, or disposed to make trouble. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

QUAR'REL, *n.* [W. *gwarel*, a dart or javelin, a kernel; *gwarelu*, to dart, to kern, to curdle; from *gwar*, a quick rise, a puff; Fr. *carreau*, a bolt. The primary sense is, to shout, throw, or drive.]

1. An arrow with a square head. [*Not used unless in poetry.*] *Camden.*

2. A diamond-shaped pane of glass, or a square pane placed diagonally. [See QUARRY and SQUARE.] *Gloss. of Archit.*

QUAR'REL, *v. i.* [Fr. *quereller*. See the noun.]

1. To dispute violently, or with loud and angry words; to wrangle; to scold. How odious to see husband and wife *quarrel!*

2. To fight; to scuffle; to contend; to squabble; used of two persons, or of a small number. It is never used of armies and navies in combat. Children and servants often *quarrel* about trifles. Tavern-hunters sometimes *quarrel* over their cups.

3. To fall into variance.

Our people *quarrel* with obedience. *Shak.*

4. To find fault; to cavil.

I will not *quarrel* with a slight mistake. *Roscommon.*
Men at enmity with their God, *quarreling* with his attributes — *quarreling* with the Being that made them, and who is constantly doing them good. *Elijah. Steele.*

5. To disagree; to be at variance; not to be in accordance in form or essence.

Some things arise of strange and *quarreling* kind,
The fore part lion, and a snake behind. *Cowley.*

QUAR'REL, *v. t.* To quarrel with. *B. Jonson.*

2. To compel by a quarrel; as, to *quarrel* a man out of his estate or rights.

QUAR'REL-ER, *n.* One who quarrels, wrangles, or fights.

QUAR'REL-ING, *ppr.* Disputing with vehemence or loud, angry words; scolding; wrangling; fighting; finding fault; disagreeing.

QUAR'REL-ING, *n.* [Supra.] Contention; dispute in angry words; breach of concord; a cavilling or finding fault; disagreement.

QUAR'REL-OUS, (kwor'rel-us,) *a.* Apt or disposed to quarrel; petulant; easily provoked to enmity or contention. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

QUAR'REL-SOME, (kwor'rel-sum,) *a.* Apt to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; inclined to petty fighting; easily irritated or provoked to contest; irascible; choleric; petulant. *Bacon.*

QUAR'REL-SOME-LY, *adv.* In a quarrelsome manner; with a quarrelsome temper; petulantly. *Hall.*

QUAR'REL-SOME-NESS, *n.* Disposition to engage in contention and brawls; petulance.

QUAR'RI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Dug from a pit or cavern.

QUAR'RI-ER, *n.* A worker at a quarry.

QUAR'RY, (kwor're,) *n.* [Fr. *carré*, for *quarré*; Arm. *id.* See QUARANTINE.]

1. A pane of glass of a peculiar form; a quarrel, which see. [*Not in use.*] *Mortimer.*

2. An arrow with a square head. [See QUARREL.] [*Not in use.*] *Fairfax.*

3. In *falconry*, the game which a hawk is pursuing or has killed.

[Perhaps from L. *quæro*, Fr. *querir*, to seek.]

4. Among *hunters*, a part of the entrails of the beast taken, given to the hounds. *Encyc.*

5. A heap of game killed. *Smart.*

QUAR'RY, *n.* [Fr. *carrière*, formerly Norm. *quarrier*. I know not whether the original sense of this word was a pit or mine, from *digging*, or whether the sense was a place for *squaring* stone. The Fr. *carriere* signifies not only a quarry, but a *career*, *course*, race, from the L. *curro*, which can not be from squaring. If the sense was a pit, it may be referred to the Heb. Ch. and Eth. כרה, to dig; Ar. كرا *kara* or *kwara*, to dig, to run violently, to leap. If the sense is from *squaring*, see SQUARE. See Class Gr, No. 35, 36, 52, 57, 63.]

1. A place, cavern, or pit, where stones are dug from the earth, or separated from a large mass of rocks. We generally apply the word *mine* to the pit from which are taken metals and coals; from *quarries* are taken stones for building, as marble, freestone, slate, &c.

2. In *Paris*, the *quarries* are a vast cavern under the city, several miles in extent.

QUAR'RY, (kwor're,) *v. i.* To prey upon, as a vulture or harpy. *L'Estrange.*

[*A low word, and not much used.*]

QUAR'RY, *v. t.* To dig or take from a quarry; as, to *quarry* marble.

QUAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Digging stones from a quarry.

QUAR'RY-ING, *n.* The act or business of digging stones from a quarry.

QUAR'RY-MAN, *n.* A man who is occupied in quarrying stones.

QUART, *n.* [It. *quarta*; Fr. *quarte*, from *quart*, a fourth, L. *quartus*; D. *kwart*; G. *quart*; from W. *cwar*, the root of *square*, or from the root of Gr. αρω, to fit or suit, to square. We see in the Amharic, the ancient dialect of the Ethiopic, *art* is four, and *arten* is fourth, L. *quartus*. Ludolf, Amh. 57. This with the Celtic pronunciation, as *guerre* for *war*, becomes *quart*.]

1. The fourth part; a quarter. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

2. The fourth part of a gallon; two pints.

3. A vessel containing the fourth of a gallon.

QUART, (kart,) *n.* Four cards; successive cards of the same suit in the game of piquet. *Hoyle.*

QUAR'TAN, *a.* [L. *quartanus*, the fourth.]

Designating the fourth; occurring every fourth day; as, a *quartan* ague or fever.

QUAR'TAN, *n.* An intermitting ague that occurs every fourth day, or with intermissions of seventy-two hours.

2. A measure containing the fourth part of some other measure.

QUAR-TA'TION, *n.* In *chemistry* and *metallurgy*, the alloying of one part of gold that is to be refined, with three parts of silver, by which means the nitric or sulphuric acid is enabled to separate the gold from the inferior metals originally associated with it. *Ure.*

QUAR'TER, *n.* [Fr. *quart*, *quartier*; It. *quartiere*; Sp. *quartel*; D. *kwartier*; G. *quartier*; Sw. *qvart*, *qvartal*; Dan. *qvart*, *qvartal*, *qvarteer*; L. *quartus*, the fourth part; from W. *cwar*, a square.]

1. The fourth part; as, the *quarter* of an hour or of a mile; one *quarter* of the expense. Living is a *quarter* dearer in the city than in the country.

2. In *weight*, the fourth part of a hundred pounds avoirdupois, or of 112 lbs., that is, 28 lbs.; as, a *quarter* of sugar.

3. In *dry measure*, the fourth of a tun in weight, or eight bushels of grain; as, a *quarter* of wheat; also, the fourth part of a chaldron of coal. *Hutton.*

4. In *astronomy*, the fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution; as, the first *quarter* after the change or full.

5. A region in the hemisphere or great circle; *primarily*, one of the four cardinal points; as, the four *quarters* of the globe; but used indifferently for any region or point of compass. From what *quarter* does the wind blow? Hence,

6. A particular region of a town, city, or country; as, all *quarters* of the city; in every *quarter* of the country or of the continent. Hence,

7. *Usually in the plural, quarters*; the place of lodging or temporary residence; *appropriately*, the place where officers and soldiers lodge, but applied to the lodgings of any temporary resident. He called on the general at his *quarters*; the place furnished good winter *quarters* for the troops. I saw the stranger at [his *quarters*.

Swift to their several *quarters* hasten then. *Milton.*

8. Proper station.

Bacon uses the word in the singular. "Make love keep *quarter*."

9. On board of ships, *quarters* signifies the stations or places where the officers and men are posted in action. Pipe all hands to *quarters*.

10. In *military affairs*, the remission or sparing of the life of a captive or an enemy when in one's power; mercy granted by a conqueror to his enemy, when no longer able to defend himself. In desperate encounters, men will sometimes neither ask nor give *quarter*. The barbarous practice of giving no *quarter* to soldiers in a fortress taken by assault, is nearly obsolete.

He magnified his own clemency, now they were at his mercy, to offer them *quarter* for their lives, if they would give up the castle. *Clarendon.*

Lambs at the mercy of wolves must expect no *quarter*. *L'Estrange.*

11. Treatment shown to an enemy; indulgence.

To the young, if you give tolerable *quarter*, you indulge them in idleness and ruin them. [*Rarely used.*] *Collier.*

12. Friendship; amity; concord. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

13. In *the slaughter-house*, one limb of a quadruped with the adjoining parts; or one fourth part of the carcass of a quadruped, including a limb; as, a fore *quarter*, or hind *quarter*.

14. In *a shoe*, the part which forms the side from the heel to the vamp.

15. In *the menage*, the *quarters* of a horse's foot are the sides of the coffin, between the toe and the heel. *False quarters* are a cleft in the horn of the hoof, extending from the coronet to the shoe, or from top to bottom. When, for any disorder, one of the quarters is cut, the horse is said to be *quarter-cast*. *Encyc.*

16. In *a siege*, *quarters* are the encampment on one of the principal passages round the place besieged, to prevent relief and intercept convoys. *Encyc.*

17. In *seminaries of learning*, a fourth part of the year, or three months. Tuition and board at twenty-five dollars the *quarter*. This is a moderate *quarter* bill.

18. The *quarter of a ship*, is the part of a ship's side which lies toward the stern, or the part between the aftmost end of the main-chains and the sides of the stern, where it is terminated by the quarter-pieces. *Mar. Dict.*

19. In *heraldry*, [one of the divisions of a shield, when it is divided crosswise.—*E. H. Barker.*]

On the quarter, in *seamen's language*, is a point in the horizon considerably abaft the beam, but not in the direction of the stern.

Quarter-bill, among *seamen*, is a list containing the different stations where the officers and crew are to take post in time of action, and the names of the men assigned to each.

Quarter-cloths; long pieces of painted canvas, extended on the outside of the quarter-netting from the upper part of the gallery to the gangway.

Quarter-gallery; a sort of balcony on the quarters of a ship.

Quarter-railing; narrow, molded planks, reaching from the top of the stern to the gangway, serving as a fence to the quarter-deck.

Head-quarters; the tent or mansion of the commander-in-chief of an army.

QUAR'TER, *v. t.* To divide into four equal parts.

2. To divide; to separate into parts. *Shak.*

3. To divide into distinct regions or compartments.

The sailors *quartered* heaven. *Dryden.*

4. To station soldiers for lodging; as, to *quarter* troops in the city, or among the inhabitants, or on the inhabitants.

5. To lodge; to fix on a temporary dwelling.

They mean this night in Sardis to be *quartered*. *Shak.*

6. To diet. [*Not in use.*] *Hudibras.*

7. To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.

The coat of Beauchamp—*quartered* by the Earl of Hertford. *Peacham.*

[*To quarter arms*, is to place the arms of other families in the compartments of a shield, which is divided into four quarters, the family arms being placed in the first quarter. But when more than three other arms are to be *quartered* with the family arms, it is usual to divide the shield into a suitable number of compartments; and still the arms are said to be *quartered*. A person has a right to *quarter* the arms of any family from an heiress, of which he is descended.—*E. H. Barker.*]

QUAR'TER, *v. i.* To lodge; to have a temporary residence. The general *quarters* at a hotel in Church Street.

QUAR'TER-AGE, *n.* A quarterly allowance. *Hudibras.*

QUAR'TER-DAY, *n.* The day that completes three months, the quarter of a year; the day when quarterly payments are made of rent or interest. *Spectator.*

QUAR'TER-DECK, *n.* That part of the deck of a ship which extends from the stern to the mainmast. But in some kinds of vessels, the quarter-deck does not extend to the mainmast, but is raised above the main deck.

QUAR'TER-ED, *pp.* Divided into four equal parts or quarters; separated into distinct parts; lodged; stationed for lodging.

QUAR'TER-FOIL, *n.* [Fr. *quatre*, four, and *feuille*, leaf.] In *architecture*, a modern term denoting a form disposed in four segments of circles, supposed to resemble an expanded flower of four petals. *Gwilt.*

QUAR'TER-ING, *ppr.* Dividing into quarters or into distinct parts; stationing for lodgings.

QUAR'TER-ING, *n.* A station. *Mountagu.*

2. Assignment of quarters for soldiers.

3. In *heraldry*, the division of a shield containing many coats. *Ashmole.*

4. In *architecture*, a series of quarters or small upright posts. *Gwilt.*

QUAR'TER-LY, *a.* Containing or consisting of a fourth part; as, *quarterly* seasons.

2. Recurring at the end of each quarter of the year; as, *quarterly* payments of rent; a *quarterly* visitation or examination. The secretary requires *quarterly* returns from his officers.

QUAR'TER-LY, *n.* A periodical work published once in a quarter of a year.

QUAR'TER-LY, *adv.* By quarters; once in a quarter of a year. The returns are made *quarterly*.

QUAR'TER-MAS-TER, *n.* In *an army*, an officer whose duty is to provide quarters, provisions, forage, and ammunition, for the army, and superintend the supplies.

2. In *a ship of war*, a petty officer who attends to the helm, binnacle, signals, &c., under the direction of the master. *Totten.*

QUAR'TER-MAS-TER-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* In *military affairs*, the chief officer in the quarter-master's department.

QUAR'TERN, *n.* The fourth part of a pint; a gill.

QUAR'TERN-LOAF, *n.* A loaf made of a quarter of a stone (14 lbs.) of flour.

QUAR'TER-ROUND, *n.* In *architecture*, the echinus or ovolo.

QUAR'TERS, *n. pl.* In *architecture*, small, upright timber posts, used in partitions. *Gwilt.*

QUAR'TER-SES-SIONS, *n. pl.* In *England*, a general court held quarterly by the justices of peace of each county, with jurisdiction to try and determine felonies and trespasses; but capital offenses are seldom or never tried in this court. *Blackstone.*

Quarter-sessions, in boroughs, are held by the recorders. *Brande*

QUAR'TER-STAFF, *n.* A weapon of defense; so called from the manner of using it, one hand being placed in the middle, and the other half way between the middle and end. *Brandt.*

QUAR-TETTE', } *n.* In *music*, a composition in four
QUAR-TET', } parts, each performed by a single voice or instrument.

2. In *poetry*, a stanza of four lines.

QUAR'TILE, *n.* An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other a quarter of the circle, ninety degrees, or three signs. *Hutton. Dryden.*

QUAR'TINE, *n.* In *botany*, the fourth integument of the nucleus of a seed, reckoning the outermost as the first. It is only occasionally that there are more than two integuments. *Lindley.*

QUAR'TO, *n.* [L. *quartus*.]

A book of the size of the fourth of a sheet; a size made by twice folding a sheet, which then makes four leaves.

QUAR'TO, *a.* Denoting the size of a book, in which a sheet makes four leaves.

QUAR'TOZE, *n.* A name given to the four aces in the game of piquet. *Hoyle.*

QUARTZ, *n.* [G. *quartz*.]

Pure silex, occurring in pellucid, glassy crystals, having the form of a six-sided prism, terminated at each end by a pyramid; and also in masses of various colors, more or less transparent to opaque. *Rose quartz*, is a rose-colored variety; *amethyst*, a violet; *smoky quartz*, a smoky-brown; *chalcedony*, an uncrystallized variety, nearly white, and waxy in luster; *carnelian*, a red or flesh-colored chalcedony; *agate*, a chalcedony in parallel or concentric layers of different colors; *flint*, a brown or black variety; *jasper*, an opaque, red, yellow, or brown quartz, colored by iron or ferruginous clay.

Quartz is an essential constituent of granite, and abounds in rocks of all ages. *Dana.*

QUARTZ-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*quartz* and L. *fero*.] Consisting chiefly of quartz. *Dana.*

QUARTZ'ITE, *n.* Granular quartz. *Dana.*

QUARTZ'OSE, } *a.* Containing quartz; partaking
QUARTZ'Y, } of the nature or qualities of quartz; resembling quartz.

QUAS, } *n.* A thin, sour beer, much used by the
QUASS, } Russians, made by pouring warm water on rye or barley meal. *Tooke.*

QUASH, *v. t.* [Sax. *cwysan*; D. *kwetsen*; G. *quetschen*; Fr. *casser*; It. *squassare*; L. *quasso*, *quatio*. Class Gs, No. 17, 28, 60, 68, and Class Gd, No. 38, 76. See SQUEEZE.]

1. *Properly*, to beat down, or beat in pieces; to crush.

The whales
Against sharp rocks, like reeling vessels quashed. *Waller.*

2. To crush; to subdue; as, to *quash* a rebellion. *Addison.*

3. In *law*, to abate, annul, overthrow, or make void; as, to *quash* an indictment. He prays judgment of the writ, or declaration, that the same may be *quashed*. *Blackstone.*

QUASH, *v. i.* To be shaken with a noise. *Sharp.*

QUASH, *n.* A species of cucurbita, more commonly and more properly called SQUASH; so called, probably, from its softness. [See the verb.]

QUASH'ED, (kwosht,) *pp.* Crushed; subdued; abated.

QUASH'ING, *ppr.* Crushing; subduing; abating.

QUA'SI; as if. This Latin word is sometimes used before English words to express resemblance; as, a *quasi*-contract, an implied contract; a *quasi*-corporation, a body that is partly a corporation; a *quasi*-argument, that which resembles or is used as an argument.

QUAS-I-MO'DO, *n.* Among *Roman Catholics*, the first Sunday after Easter. *Brande.*

QUAS-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *quassatio.*]
The act of shaking; concussion; the state of being shaken. *Gayton.*

QUAS'SIA, (kwosh'ya,) *n.* [from the name of a negro *Quasi*, or *Quash*, who prescribed this article as a specific.]
The name of a genus of plants, at present comprising but one species, viz., Quassia amara, (Linneus.) Once it was much employed as a bitter tonic medicine, but the supply not equaling the demand, the Picræna excelsa (Lindley) was gradually substituted, under the same name, and is the article which is now incorrectly called *Quassia*, in the shops. Both plants belong to the natural order Simarubaceæ, Quassia amara being a native of Surinam, Guiana, Colombia, and Panama, while *Picræna excelsa* is a native of Jamaica. The wood and bark, both of the root and top, of both these articles, are the parts employed in medicine.

QUAS'SINE, } *n.* A name given by Wiggers to the
QUAS'SITE, } bitter principle of Picræna excelsa, (Lindley.) This substance, by the aid of water, crystallizes in very small white prisms. Its taste is intensely bitter, but it is destitute of smell. It is not changed by exposure to the atmosphere. It is scarcely soluble in common ether, slightly soluble in water, and more soluble in alcohol. When heated, it melts like a resin, and, on cooling, it forms a brittle, translucent, yellowish mass. It is composed of hydrogen 6 eq., carbon 10 eq., and oxygen 3 eq.; from which it is probable that it will yet prove to be either a basic oxyd of a compound radical of H. C. or an acid.

QUAT, *n.* A pustule or pimple. Hence, an irritable person. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

QUA'TER-COUS'INS, (ka'ter-kuz'nz,) *n. pl.* [L. *quatuor*, four, and *cousin.*]
Those within the first four degrees of kindred. *Shak.*

QUA-TER'NA-RY, *n.* [L. *quaternarius*, from *q*…]
The number four. *Boyle.*

QUA-TER'NA-RY, *a.* Consisting of four; by fours. *Gregory.*

2. In *geology*, a term applied to strata supposed to be more ancient than the upper tertiary. *Dana.*

QUA-TER'NI-ON, *n.* [L. *quaternio*, from *quatuor*, four.]
1. The number four. *Milton.*
2. A file of four soldiers. *Acts* xii.

QUA-TER'NI-ON, *v. t.* To divide into files or companies. *Milton.*

QUA-TER'NI-TY, *n.* [Supra.] The number four. *Brown.*

QUA-TER-NOX'A-LATE, *n.* A combination of one equivalent of oxalic acid with four equivalents of a base.

QUA'TER-ON. See QUADROON.

QUAT'RAIN, *n.* [Fr., from *quatre*, L. *quatuor*, four.]
A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

QUAVE, for QUAVER, is not used. [*Dryden.*

QUAVE'MIRE, for QUAGMIRE, is not used.

QUA'VER, *v. i.* [W. *cwibiaw*, to quaver, to trill; Sp. *quiebro*, a musical shake or trill; *quiebra*, a break, fracture, failure. It coincides in elements with *quibble*, *quiver*, *whiffle*, *wabble*. The primary sense is to move; hence to break, applied to motion and sound. See QUIVER and VIBRATE.]
1. To shake the voice; to utter or form sound with rapid vibrations, as in singing; to sing with tremulous modulations of voice. *Bacon.*
2. To produce a shake on a musical instrument.
3. To tremble; to vibrate. [*Smart.*

The finger — moved with a quavering motion. *Newton.*

QUA'VER, *n.* A shake or rapid vibration of the voice, or a shake on an instrument of music. *Addison.*

2. A note and measure of time in music, equal to half a crotchet, or the eighth of a semibreve.

QUA'VER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Distributed into quavers. *Harmar.*

QUA'VER-ER, *n.* A warbler.

QUA'VER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shaking the voice, or the sound of an instrument; trembling; vibrating.

QUA'VER-ING, *n.* The act of shaking the voice, or of making rapid vibrations of sound on an instrument of music.

QUAY, (kē,) *n.* [Fr. *quai*; D. *kaai*; Arm. *qae*; Ir. *caigh*. If this word is radically the same as *key*, the sense is, that which fastens or secures. Class Cg or Gk.]
A mole or bank formed toward the sea, or on the side of a river, for the purpose of loading and unloading vessels. *Cowell.*

QUAY, (kē,) *v. t.* To furnish with quays. *J. Barlow.*

QUAY'AGE, (kē'aje,) *n.* Wharfage. *Smart.*

QUEACH, *n.* A thick, bushy plot. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

QUEACH, *v. i.* To stir; to move. [*Obs.*] [See QUICK.]

QUEACH'Y, *a.* [from *queach.*] Shaking; moving, yielding, or trembling under the feet, as moist or boggy ground.

The queachy fens. *Drayton.*
Godwin's queachy sands. *Drayton.*

[This word is still in use in New England, and if the word is from the root of *quick*, we recognize the application of it in QUICKSAND.]

2. Thick; bushy. [*Not in use.*] *Cockeram.*

QUEAN, (kween,) *n.* [Sax. *cwen*, or *cwen*, a woman. See QUEEN.]
A worthless woman; a slut; a strumpet. [*Not in common use.*] *Dryden. Swift.*

QUEA'SI-NESS, *n.* [from *queasy.*] Nausea; qualmishness; inclination to vomit.

QUEA'SY, (kwē'zo,) *a.* [Allied, perhaps, to the W. *chwydu*, (Lhuyd,) Corn. *hwedzha*, Arm. *chueda*, or *huyda*, to vomit. Class Gs, No. 19, and Class Gd, No. 54.]
1. Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea; inclined to vomit. *Shak.*
2. Fastidious; squeamish; delicate. *Shak. Dryden.*
3. Causing nausea; as, a *queasy* question. *Shak.*

QUECK, *v. i.* [G. *quackeln*, to quake, to be unsettled, to flinch.]
To shrink; to flinch. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

QUEEN, *n.* [Sax. *cwen*, or *cwen*, Goth. *quens*, *quens*, Dan. *qvinde*, Sw. *qvinna*, a woman; Sans. *kanya*. Qu. Ir. *coinne*, and Gr. γυνη.]
1. The consort of a king; a *queen consort*.
2. A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; a *queen regnant*, sometimes called *queen regent*; as, Elizabeth, *queen* of England; Mary, *queen* of Scotland.
3. The sovereign of a swarm of bees, or the female of the hive.

A hive of bees can not subsist without a *queen*. *Encyc.*

Queen of May; May-queen, which see.
Queen of the meadows; meadow-sweet; a plant of the genus Spiræa. *Lee.*

QUEEN, *v. i.* To play the queen; to act the part or character of a queen. *Shak.*

QUEEN'-AP-PLE, (-ap'pl,) *n.* A kind of apple, so called. *Mortimer.*

QUEEN'-DOW'A-GER, *n.* The widow of a king.

QUEEN'-GOLD, *n.* A royal duty or revenue belonging to every queen of England during her marriage to the king.

QUEEN'ING, *n.* An apple. *Mortimer.*

QUEEN'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a queen. *Drayton.*

QUEEN'LY, *a.* Like a queen; becoming a queen; suitable to a queen.

QUEEN'-MOTH'ER, (-muth'er,) *n.* A queen-dowager who is also mother of the reigning king or queen.

QUEEN'-POST, *n.* In *architecture*, an upright post in a roof for suspending the beam, when the principal rafters do not meet in the ridge. *Brande.*

QUEEN'S'-WARE, *n.* Glazed earthenware of a cream color. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

QUEER, *a.* [G. *quer*, cross, oblique, traverse; *querkopf*, a *queer* fellow; *querlen*, to twirl. The primary sense is, probably, to turn.]
Odd; singular; hence, whimsical. *Spectator.*

QUEER'ISH, *a.* Rather queer; somewhat singular.

QUEER'LY, *adv.* In an odd or singular manner.

QUEER'NESS, *n.* Oddity; singularity; particularity. [*A familiar, not an elegant, word.*]

QUEEST, *n.* A ring-dove, a species of pigeon. *Chalmers.*

QUEINT, (kwent,) *pret.* and *pp.* of QUENCH. *Gower.*

QUELL, *v. t.* [Sax. *cwellan*, to kill; Dan. *qvaler*, to stifle, suffocate, choke, stop, quell, gall, tease, torment, vex; Sw. *qvälja*, id.; G. *quälen*. The primary sense is, to stop, to press or force down, and thus cause action or motion to cease.]
1. To crush; to subdue; to cause to cease; as, to *quell* an insurrection or sedition.
2. To quiet; to allay; to reduce to peace; as, to *quell* the tumult of the soul.
3. To subdue; to reduce.

This quelled her pride. *Dryden.*

QUELL, *v. i.* To die; to abate. *Spenser.*

QUELL, *n.* Murder. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

QUELL'ED, *pp.* Crushed; subdued; quieted.

QUELL'ER, *n.* One that crushes or subdues. *Shak.*

QUELL'ING, *ppr.* Crushing; subduing; reducing to peace.

QUELQUE'-CHOSE, (kek'shōz,) *n.* [Fr., something.]
A trifle; a kickshaw. *Donne.*

QUEME, *v. t.* [Sax. *cweman.*]
To please. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

QUENCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *cwencan.*]
1. To extinguish; to put out; as, to *quench* flame.
2. To still; to quiet; to repress; as, to *quench* a passion or emotion. *Shak.*
3. To allay or extinguish; as, to *quench* thirst.
4. To destroy. *Davies.*
5. To check; to stifle; as, to *quench* the Spirit. 1 *Thess.* v.

QUENCH, *v. i.* To cool; to become cool.

Dost thou think, in time
She will not *quench*? [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

QUENCH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be quenched or extinguished. *Sherwood.*

QUENCH'ED, (kwencht,) *pp.* Extinguished; allayed; repressed.

QUENCH'ER, *n.* He or that which extinguishes.

QUENCH'ING, *ppr.* Extinguishing; quieting; stifling; repressing.

QUENCH'LESS, *a.* That can not be quenched or repressed; inextinguishable; as, *quenchless* fire or fury. *Shak. Crashaw.*

QUENCH'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a quenchless manner.

QUENCH'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being quenchless.

QUER'CIT-RIN, *n.* The coloring principle of quercitron bark. *Ure.*

QUER'CIT-RON, *n.* [L. *quercus*, an oak, and *citrina*, lemon-colored, a name imposed by Dr. Edward Bancroft.]
1. The *Quercus tinctoria*, *black oak*, or *dyer's oak*, which grows from Canada to Georgia, and west to the Mississippi. It frequently attains the hight of 70 or 80 feet, and is one of the largest trees of the American forest.
2. The bark of *Quercus tinctoria*, a valuable article in dyeing and calico-printing, first brought before the public by Dr. Bancroft. Although this oak affords a yellow color, yet it is not the *yellow oak*, that name being commonly applied to *Quercus castanea*.

QUER'ELE, *n.* [L. *querela*; Fr. *querelle.*]
A complaint to a court. [*Not in use.*] [See AUDITA QUERELA.] *Ayliffe.*

QUE'RENT, *n.* [L. *querens*, *queror*, to complain.]
The complainant; the plaintiff. [*Not in use.*]

QUE'RENT, *n.* [L. *quærens*, *quæro*, to inquire.]
1. An inquirer. [*Not much used.*] *Aubrey.*
2. A complainant or plaintiff in a court of law. *Smart.*

QUER-I-MO'NI-OUS, *a.* [L. *querimonia*, complaint, from *queror.*]
Complaining; querulous; apt to complain.

QUER-I-MO'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With complaint; querulously.

QUER-I-MO'NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to complain; a complaining temper.

QUE'RIST, *n.* [from L. *quæro*, to inquire.]
One who inquires or asks questions. *Swift.*

QUERK. See QUIRK.

QUERK'EN-ED, *a.* Choked. [*Illegitimate and obsolete.*]

QUERL, *v. t.* [G. *querlen.*]
To twirl; to turn or wind round; to coil; as, to *querl* a cord, thread, or rope. [This is a legitimate English word, in common use in New England. It may be a dialectical variation of *whirl*, Dan. *hvirvler*, and *twirl.*]

QUERN, *n.* [Sax. *cwyrn*, *cweorn*; Goth. *quairn*; D. *kweern*; Dan. *qvern*; Sw. *qvarn*. Qu. W. *cwyrn*, a quick motion, a whirl.]
A hand-mill for grinding grain; a mill, the stone of which was turned by hand, used before the invention of windmills and watermills. *Shak.*

QUER'PO, *n.* [Sp. *cuerpo*, the body, L. *corpus*; Sp. *en cuerpo de camisa*, half dressed, having on a shirt only.]
A waistcoat or garment close to the body. Hence, to be in *querpo*, is to be defenseless. *Hudibras.*

QUER'QUE-DULE, *n.* [L. *querquedula.*]
An aquatic fowl, a species of teal. *Encyc.*

QUER'RY, *n.* A groom. [See EQUERRY.]

QUER'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *querulus*, from *queror*, to complain. See QUARREL.]
1. Complaining, or habitually complaining; disposed to murmur; as, a *querulous* man or people. *Hooker.*
2. Expressing complaint; as, a *querulous* tone of voice.

QUER'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a complaining manner. *Young.*

QUER'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to complain, or the habit or practice of murmuring.

QUE'RY, *n.* [from L. *quære*, imperative of *quæro*; perhaps Ch. and Heb. חקר, to seek, to search, to inquire; בקר, *id.*; Ar. قرا *karau*, to follow, to seek. Class Gr, No. 51, 53, 55. The sense is, to press on, to follow, to urge.]

A question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved.

I will conclude by proposing some *querus*. *Newton.*

QUE'RY, *v. t.* To ask a question or questions.

Three Cambridge sophs,
Each prompt to *query*, answer, and debate. *Pope.*

QUE'RY, *v. t.* To seek; to inquire; as, *query* the sum or amount; *query* the motive or the fact.

2. To examine by questions. *Gayton.*

3. To doubt of.

QUEST, *n.* [Fr. *quête*, for *queste*; L. *quæro*, *quæstus*. As the letter *r* is rarely changed into *s*, perhaps the L. *quæsini*, *quæstus*, may be from the root of *quæso*, W. *ceisiaw*, to seek, to endeavor, *cais*, effort. See Class Gs, No. 35.]

1. The act of seeking; search; as, to rove in *quest* of game; to go in *quest* of a lost child, in quest of property, &c. *Milton. Addison.*

2. Inquest; a jury. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

3. Searchers, collectively. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

4. Inquiry; examination. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

5. Request; desire; solicitation.

God not abroad at every *quest* and call
Of an untrained hope or passion. *Herbert.*

QUEST, *v. i.* To go in search. [*Not used.*]

QUEST, *v. t.* To search or seek for. *Herbert.*

QUEST'ANT, *n.* [Supra.] A seeker. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

QUES'TION, (ques'chun,) *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *question*; L. *quæstio*. See Quest.]

1. The act of asking; an interrogatory; as, to examine by *question* and answer.

2. That which is asked; something proposed which is to be solved by answer. What is the *question?*

3. Inquiry; disquisition; discussion.

It is to be put to *question*, whether it is lawful for Christian princes to make an invasive war, simply for the propagation of the faith. *Bacon.*

4. Dispute or subject of debate.

There arose a *question* between some of John's disciples and the Jews, about purifying. — John iii.

5. Doubt; controversy; dispute. The story is true beyond all *question*.

This does not bring their truth in *question*. *Locke.*

6. Trial; examination; judicial trial or inquiry.

Of the hope and resurrection of the dead I am called in *question*. — Acts xxiii. xxiv.

7. Examination by torture. *Blackstone. Ayliffe.*

8. Endeavor; effort; act of seeking. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

9. In *logic*, a proposition stated by way of interrogation.

In question; in debate; in the course of examination or discussion; as, the matter or point *in question*.

Leading question; one which is so put as to show the answer which is desired, and thus to *lead* and prepare the way for its being given. It is not allowed in courts of law to put such questions to a witness under examination.

QUES'TION, *v. i.* To ask a question or questions; to inquire by interrogatory or proposition to be answered.

He that *questioneth* much shall learn much. *Bacon.*

2. To debate by interrogatories. *Shak.*

QUES'TION, *v. t.* To inquire of by asking questions; to examine by interrogatories; as, to *question* a witness.

2. To doubt of; to be uncertain of.

And most we *question* what we most desire. *Prior.*

3. To have no confidence in; to treat as doubtful. If a man is frustrated in his designs, his prudence is *questioned*.

QUES'TION-A-BLE, *a.* That may be questioned; doubtful; uncertain; disputable. The deed is of *questionable* authority.

It is *questionable* whether Galen ever saw the dissection of a human body. *Baker.*

2. Suspicious; liable to be doubted or disputed; liable to suspicion. His veracity is *questionable*.

Thou com'st in such a *questionable* shape,
That I will speak to thee. *Shak.*

QUES'TION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being doubtful, questionable, or suspicious.

QUES'TION-A-BLY, *adv.* Doubtfully.

QUES'TION-A-RY, *a.* Inquiring; asking questions; as, *questionary* epistles. *Pope.*

QUES'TION-ED, *pp.* Interrogated; examined by questions.

2. Doubted; disputed.

QUES'TION-ER, *n.* One that asks questions; an inquirer.

QUES'TION-ING, *ppr.* Interrogating; calling in question; doubting.

QUES'TION-IST, *n.* A questioner; an inquirer. *Hall.*

2. In *the English universities*, a name given to those who are in the last term of their college course, and are soon to be examined for honors or degrees. *C. A. Bristed.*

QUES'TION-LESS, *adv.* Beyond a question or doubt; doubtless; certainly. *Raleigh. South.*

QUEST'MAN, *n.* One legally empowered to make quest of certain matters; *especially*, a church-warden's assistant. *Blount.*

QUEST'MON'GER, (kwest'mung-ger,) *n.* An informing officer, or grand juror. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

QUES'TOR, *n.* [L. *quæstor*. See Quest and Query.]

In *Roman antiquity*, an officer who had the management of the public treasure; the receiver of taxes, tribute, &c. At an early period, there were also public accusers styled *questores*, but the office was soon abolished. *Smith's Dict.*

QUES'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a questor or Roman treasurer.

2. The term of a questor's office.

QUEST'RIST, *n.* A seeker; a pursuer. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

QUES'TU-A-RY, *a.* Studious of profit. *Brown.*

QUES'TU-A-RY, *n.* One employed to collect profits. *Taylor.*

QUEUE, (kū.) See Cue.

QUIB, *n.* [W. *cwip*, a flirt, a quirk, or *gwib*, a quick course or turn; *cwipiaw*, to move quickly, to whip; as we say, he *whipped* round the corner.]

A sarcasm; a bitter taunt; a quip; a gibe.

QUIB'BLE, (kwib'bl,) *n.* It seems to be from the root of *quib*, supra, W. *cwipiaw*, to turn or move rapidly, or *gwibiaw*, to wander. See Wabble.]

1. A start or turn from the point in question, or from plain truth; an evasion; a cavil; a pretense; as, to answer a sound argument by *quibbles*.

Quirks and *quibbles* have no place in the search after truth. *Watts.*

2. A pun; a low conceit. *Addison.*

QUIB'BLE, *v. i.* To evade the point in question, or plain truth, by artifice, play upon words, caviling, or any conceit; to trifle in argument or discourse. *L'Estrange.*

2. To pun.

QUIB'BLER, *n.* One who evades plain truth by trifling artifices, play upon words, or cavils.

2. A punster.

QUIB'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Evading the truth by artifice or play upon words; punning.

QUIB'BLING-LY, *adv.* Triflingly; evasively.

QUICK, *v. i.* [Sax. *cwic*, alive; *cwiccian*, to vivify.] To stir; to move. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

QUICK, *a.* [Sax. *cwic*, living, alive; D. *kwik*; G. *quick*; Dan. *qvik*; Sw. *qvick*. Qu. W. *cig*, Arm. *cicq*, flesh. If *q* is a dialectical prefix, as I suppose, this word coincides with the L. *vigeo*, *vegeo*, and *vig*, *veg*, radical, coincide with *wag*. Now the Dutch call a vaginal *kwikstaart*.]

1. *Primarily*, alive; living; opposed to Dead or Unanimated; as, *quick* flesh. *Lev.* xiii.

The Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the *quick* and the dead. — 2 Tim. iv.

[In this sense, the word is obsolete, except in some compounds, or in particular phrases.]

2. Swift; hasty; done with celerity; as, *quick* dispatch.

3. Speedy; done or occurring in a short time; as, a *quick* return of profits.

Oft he to her his charge of *quick* return
Repeated. *Milton.*

4. Active; brisk; nimble; prompt; ready. He is remarkably *quick* in his motions. He is a man of *quick* parts.

5. Moving with rapidity or celerity; as, *quick* time in music.

Quick with child; pregnant with a living child. *Blackstone.*

QUICK, *adv.* Nimbly; with celerity; rapidly; with haste; speedily; without delay: as, run *quick*; be *quick*.

If we consider how very quick the actions of the mind are performed. *Locke.*

2. Soon; in a short time; without delay. Go, and return *quick*.

QUICK, *n.* [Sw. *qviga*, a heifer; Dan. *qvæg*, cattle; that is, living.]

1. A living animal. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. The living flesh; sensible parts; as, penetrating to the *quick*; stung to the *quick*; cut to the *quick*. *Bacon. Dryden.*

3. A living plant; applied particularly to the hawthorn; as, a ditch or bank set with *quick*. *Mortimer.*

QUICK, *v. t.* [Sax. *cwiccian*.] To revive; to make alive. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

QUICK, *v. i.* To become alive. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

QUICK'-BEAM, QUICK'EN-TREE, *n.* A tree, the wild sorb.

The Pyrus or Sorbus aucuparia, a species of service-tree, sometimes also called Roan-tree, and Fowl-pear, because the apples are used as a bait for birds.

QUICK'EN, (kwik'n,) *v. t.* [Sax. *cwiccian*; Dan. *qvæger*.]

1. *Primarily*, to make alive; to vivify; to revive or resuscitate, as from death, or an inanimate state. *Rom.* iv.

Hence flocks and herds, and men and beasts and fowls,
With breath are *quickened*, and attract their souls. *Dryden.*

2. To make alive, in a spiritual sense; to communicate a principle of grace to.

You hath he *quickened*, who were dead in trespasses and sins. — Eph. ii.

3. To hasten; to accelerate; as, to *quicken* motion, speed, or flight.

4. To sharpen; to give keener perception to; to stimulate; to incite; as, to *quicken* the appetite or taste; to *quicken* desires. *South. Tatler.*

5. To revive; to cheer; to reinvigorate; to refresh by new supplies of comfort or grace. *Ps.* cxix.

QUICK'EN, *v. i.* To become alive.

The heart is the first part that *quickens*, and the last that dies. *Ray.*

2. To move with rapidity or activity.

And keener lightning *quickens* in her eye. *Pope.*

QUICK'EN-ED, (kwik'nd,) *pp.* or *a.* Made alive; revived; vivified; reinvigorated.

2. Accelerated; hastened.

3. Stimulated; incited.

QUICK'EN-ER, *n.* One who revives, vivifies, or communicates life.

2. That which reinvigorates.

3. That which accelerates motion or increases activity. *More.*

QUICK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Giving life; accelerating; inciting.

QUICK'EN-ING, *a.* Giving new life and vigor; animating; as, the *quickening* influences of the spirit.

QUICK'-EY-ED, (kwik'ide,) *a.* Having acute sight; of keen and ready perception.

QUICK'-GRASS. See Quitch-Grass.

QUICK'LIME, *n.* [See Lime.] The protoxyd of calcium. Any carbonate of lime, deprived of its carbonic acid, becomes quicklime, as chalk, limestone, oyster-shells, &c. These calcareous stones and shells are reduced to quicklime by being subjected for a considerable time to intense heat, which expels the carbonic acid, the aqueous and the animal matter.

QUICK'LY, *adv.* Speedily; with haste or celerity.

2. Soon; without delay.

QUICK'-MATCH, *n.* [See Match.] A combustible preparation formed of cotton strands dipped in a boiling composition of white vinegar, saltpeter, and meated gunpowder, used by artillerymen. *Hobert.*

QUICK'NESS, *n.* Speed; velocity; celerity; rapidity; as, the *quickness* of motion.

2. Activity; briskness; promptness; as, the *quickness* of the imagination or wit. *Wotton. Dryden.*

3. Acuteness of perception; keen sensibility; as, *quickness* of sensation. *Locke.*

4. Sharpness; pungency. *Mortimer.*

QUICK'SAND, *n.* Sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure; loose sand abounding with water. *Dryden.*

2. Unsolid ground. *Addison.*

QUICK'SCENT-ED, *a.* Having an acute perception by the nose; of an acute smell.

QUICK'SET, *n.* A living plant set to grow, particularly for a hedge; applied especially to the hawthorn. *Evelyn.*

QUICK'SET, *v. t.* To plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge or fence; as, to *quickset* a ditch. *Mortimer.*

QUICK'SET-ED, *pp.* Planted with living shrubs.

QUICK'SIGHT'ED, (-sit'-,) *a.* Having quick sight or acute discernment; quick to see or discern. *Locke.*

QUICK'SIGHT'ED-NESS, (-sit'ed-ness,) *n.* Quickness of sight or discernment; readiness to see or discern. *Locke.*

QUICK'SIL-VER, *n.* [That is, living silver, *argentum vivum*, so called from its fluidity.]

Mercury, a metal found both native and in the state of ore in mines, in various parts of the world, and so remarkably fusible as to be congealable only with the intense cold indicated by 39° or 40° below zero, on Fahrenheit's thermometer. It is the heaviest of the metals, next to platinum, gold, and tungsten. It is used in various arts and in medicine.

QUICK'SIL-VER-ED, *a.* Overlaid with quicksilver. *Newton.*

QUICK'-WIT-TED, *a.* Having ready wit. *Shak.*

QUICK'-WIT-TED-NESS, *n.* Readiness of wit.

QUID, *n.* A vulgar pronunciation of Cud; as, a *quid* of tobacco. *Hallwell.*

QUIDAM, [L.] Somebody; one unknown. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

QUID'DA-NY, *n.* [G. *quitte*, a quince; L. *cydonium*.] Marmalade; a confection of quinces prepared with sugar.

QUID'DA-TIVE, *a.* Constituting the essence of a thing. *Encye.*

QUID'DIT, *n.* [L. *quidlibet*, or Fr. *que dit.*]
A subtilty; an equivocation. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

QUID'DI-TY, *n.* [L. *quid*, what.]
1. A barbarous term used in school philosophy for *essence*, that unknown and undefinable something which constitutes its peculiar nature, or answers the question, *Quid est?* The essence of a thing constitutes it *tale quid*, such a thing as it is, and not another. *Encyc.*
2. A trifling nicety; a cavil; a captious question. *Camden.*

QUID'DLE, (kwid'dl,) *v. i.* [L. *quid*, what.]
To spend or waste time in trifling employments, or to attend to useful subjects in a trifling, superficial manner.

QUID'DLER, *n.* One who spends time in trifling niceties.

QUID'DLING, *ppr.* Spending time in trifling employments.

QUID'DLING, *n.* The spending of time in trifling employments.

QUID'NUNC, *n.* [L., what now.] One who is curious to know every thing that passes; one who knows, or pretends to know, all occurrences. *Tatler.*

QUID PRO QUO, [L.] In *law*, an equivalent; something given or done for another thing, mutual consideration and performance.

QUI ESCE', (kwi-ess',) *v. i.* [L. *quiesco.*]
To be silent, as a letter; to have no sound. *M. Stuart.*

QUI-ES'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *quiescens, quiesco.* See
QUI-ES'CEN-CY, } QUIET.]
1. Rest; repose; state of a thing without motion. *Glanville.*
2. Rest of the mind; a state of the mind free from agitation or emotion.
3. Silence; the having no sound; as of a letter.

QUI-ES'CENT, *a.* [L. *quiescens.*]
1. Resting; being in a state of repose; still; not moving; as, a *quiescent* body or fluid. *Newton.*
2. Not ruffled with passion; unagitated; as the mind.
3. Silent; not sounded; having no sound; as, a *quiescent* letter. Sow, mow, with *w quiescent*; any, day, with *y quiescent*. *M. Stuart. Heb. Gram.*

QUI-ES'CENT, *n.* A silent letter. *M. Stuart.*

QUI-ES'CENT-LY, *adv.* In a calm or quiescent manner.

QUI'ET, (kwi'et,) *a.* [Fr. *quiet*, L. *quietus*, It. *quieto*, quiet; *quietare*, to pacify, and *quetare*, to quiet, and to acquit, to quit; Sp. *quieto*, quiet; *quietar*, to appease; *quedo*, quiet, and *quedar*, to stop, to leave, to quit; Port. *quieto*, quiet; *queda*, a fall, declivity; *quedo*, quiet. *Quiet* and *quit* seem to belong to one radix.]
1. Still; being in a state of rest; not moving. *Judges* xvi.
2. Still, free from alarm or disturbance; unmolested; as, a *quiet* life. *Shak.*

In his days the land was *quiet* ten years. — 2 Chron. xiv.

3. Peaceable; not turbulent; not giving offense; not exciting controversy, disorder, or trouble; mild; meek; contented.

The ornament of a meek and *quiet* spirit. — 1 Pet. iii. 1 Thess. iv.

4. Calm; not agitated by wind; as, a *quiet* sea or atmosphere.
5. Smooth; unruffled. *Shak.*
6. Undisturbed; unmolested; as, the *quiet* possession or enjoyment of an estate. *Blackstone.*
7. Not crying; not restless; as, a *quiet* child.

QUI'ET, *n.* [L. *quies.*]
1. Rest; repose; stillness; the state of a thing not in motion.
2. Tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or alarm; civil or political repose. Our country enjoys *quiet*.
3. Peace; security. *Judg.* xviii.

QUI'ET, *v. t.* To stop motion; to still; to reduce to a state of rest; as, to *quiet* corporeal motion. *Locke.*
2. To calm; to appease; to pacify; to lull; to tranquilize; as, to *quiet* the soul when agitated; to *quiet* the passions; to *quiet* the clamors of a nation; to *quiet* the disorders of a city or town.
3. To allay; to suppress; as, to *quiet* pain or grief.

QUI'ET-ED, *pp.* Made still; calmed; pacified.

QUI'ET-ER, *n.* The person or thing that quiets.

QUI'ET-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Reducing to rest or stillness; appeasing; tranquilizing.

QUI'ET-ISM, *n.* Peace or tranquillity of mind; apathy; dispassion; indisturbance; inaction. In *history*, *Quietism* is the system of the Quietists, who maintained that religion consists in the internal rest or recollection of the mind, employed in contemplating God and submitting to his will.

QUI'ET-IST, *n.* One of a sect of mystics, originated by Molino, a Spanish priest, who maintained the principles of Quietism. *Encyc.*

QUI-ET-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a Quietist, or to Quietism.

QUI'ET-LY, *adv.* In a quiet state; without motion; in a state of rest; as, to lie or sit *quietly*.
2. Without tumult, alarm, dispute, or disturbance; peaceably; as, to live *quietly*.
3. Calmly; without agitation or violent emotion; patiently. Submit *quietly* to unavoidable evils.

QUI'ET-NESS, *n.* A state of rest; stillness.
2. Calm; tranquillity; as, the *quietness* of the ocean or atmosphere.
3. Freedom from agitation or emotion; calmness; coolness; as, the *quietness* of the mind.
4. Freedom from disturbance, disorder, or commotion; peace; tranquillity; as, the *quietness* of a city or state.

QUI'ET-SOME, (kwi'et-sum,) *a.* Calm; still; undisturbed. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

QUI'E-TUDE, (kwi'e-tūde,) *n.* [Fr.] Rest; repose; quiet; tranquillity. *Wotton.*

QUI E'TUS, *n.* [L.] Rest; repose; death; hence, a final discharge or acquittance; that which silences claims. *Shak.*

QUILL, (kwil,) *n.* [Ir. *cuille*, a reed or quill; Corn. *cuilan*; L. *calamus*; W. *calac*; probably a shoot.]
1. The large, strong feather of a goose or other large bird; used much for writing-pens. Hence,
2. The instrument of writing; as, the proper subject of his *quill*. *Wotton.*
3. The spine or prickle of a porcupine. *Encyc.*
4. A piece of small reed, or other hollow plant, on which weavers wind the thread which forms the woof of cloth. *Spenser.*
5. The instrument with which musicians strike the strings of certain instruments. *Dryden.*
To carry a good quill: to write well.

QUILL, *v. t.* To plait, or to form with small ridges like quills or reeds; as, a woolen stuff *quilled*.
[In the United States, this word is generally, if not universally, pronounced *twill*.]

QUIL'LET, *n.* [L. *quidlibet*, what you please.]
Subtilty; nicety; fraudulent distinction; petty cant. [*Not much used.*] *Shak.*

QUILT, *n.* [It. *coltre*; L. *culcita*; Ir. *cuilt*, a bed-tick, a bed; Port. and Sp. *colcha*, Sp. *colchar*, *arcolchar*, to quilt; perhaps from uniting, gathering, or holding.]
A cover or garment made by putting wool, cotton, or other substance, between two cloths, and sewing them together; as, beds covered with magnificent *quilts*. *Arbuthnot.*

QUILT, *v. t.* To stitch together two pieces of cloth, with some soft and warm substance between them; as, a *quilted* bed-cover; a *quilted* coat. *Dryden.*
2. To sew in the manner of a quilt.

QUILT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Stitched together, as two pieces of cloth, with a soft substance between them.

QUILT'ING, *ppr.* Stitching together, as two cloths with some soft substance between them.

QUILT'ING, *n.* The act of forming a quilt.
2. In *New England*, the act of quilting by a collection of females, who bestow their labor gratuitously to aid a female friend, and conclude with an entertainment.

QUI'NA-RY, *a.* [L. *quinarius*, from *quinque*, five.]
Consisting of five; arranged by fives; as, a *quinary* number. *Boyle.*

QUI'NATE, *a.* [from L. *quinque.*]
In *botany*, a *quinate* leaf is a sort of digitate leaf having five leaflets on a petiole. *Martyn. Lee.*

QUINCE, (kwins,) *n.* [Fr. *coin*, or *coing*; Arm. *avalcoign*, the cornered apple or wedge-apple; G. *quitte*, or *quittenapfel*, which seems to be a different word, and rather allied to the L. *cydonius.*]
The fruit of the Cydonia vulgaris, so named from *Cydonia*, a town of Crete, famous for abounding with this fruit. It is much used in making pies, tarts, marmalade, &c. One species is of an oblong shape, from which, probably, it has its French name.

QUINCE, } *n.* The Cydonia vulgaris, the tree
QUINCE'-TREE, } which produces the quince.

QUINCH, *v. i.* [Probably a vulgar pronunciation of *wince* or *winch.*] To stir, wince, or flounce. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

QUIN-CUN'CIAL, (-shal,) *a.* [from L. *quincunx.*]
Having the form of a quincunx. *Ray.*

QUIN'CUNX, *n.* [L., composed of *quinque*, five, and *uncia*, ounce.]
An arrangement or disposition of things by fives in a square, one being placed in the middle of the square.
In *horticulture*, a plantation of trees disposed in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle; thus, ⁘; which order, repeated indefinitely, forms a regular grove or wood, with rows and alleys running in every direction.

QUIN-DEC'A-GON, *n.* [L. *quinque*, five, Gr. *δεκα*, and *γωνια*, angle.]
In *geometry*, a plane figure with fifteen angles, and, consequently, fifteen sides. *Hutton.*

QUIN-DE-CEM'VIR, *n.*; *pl.* QUINDECEM'VIRI. [L. *quinque*, five, *decem*, ten, and *vir*, man.]
In *Roman history*, one of an ecclesiastical college of fifteen men, whose chief duty was to take care of the Sybilline books. *Smith's Dict.*

QUIN-DE-CEM'VIR-ATE, *n.* The body or office of the quindecemviri.

QUIN'I-NA, } *n.* An alkaloid obtained from various
QUIN'I-A, } species of Cinchona, and one of the
QUI'NINE, } active principles of these trees. It is a very important article of medicine, much used in the treatment of agues, certain sorts of mortification, &c.

QUIN-QUA-GES'I MA, *n.* [L., fifty.] *Quinquagesima Sunday*: so called as being about the fiftieth day before Easter; Shrove Sunday. *Brande.*

QUIN QUAN'GU-LAR, (kwin-kwang'gu-lar,) *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *angulus*, angle.]
Having five angles or corners. *Woodward.*

QUIN QUAR TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *articulus*, article.]
Consisting of five articles. [*Little used.*] *Sanderson.*

QUIN-QUE CAP'SU LAR, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *capsula*, a little chest.]
In *botany*, having five capsules. *Martyn.*

QUIN-QUE-DENT'ATE, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *dentatus*, toothed; *dens*, tooth.]
In *botany*, five-toothed.

QUIN-QUE-FA'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and probably Sax. *faran*, to go, Eng. to *fare*, or from the root of *vary.*]
In *botany*, opening into five parts. *Lee.*

QUIN'QUE FID, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *findo*, to split.]
In *botany*, five-cleft; cut about half way from the margin to the base into five segments, with linear sinuses and straight margins; as a leaf. *Martyn.*

QUIN-QUE-FO'LI-A-TED, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *folium*, leaf.]
Having five leaves. *Johnson.*

QUIN-QUE-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *litera*, letter.]
Consisting of five letters. *M. Stuart.*

QUIN-QUE-LŌ'BATE, } *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *lo-*
QUIN'QUE-LŌ-BED, } *bus*, lobe.]
Five-lobed; divided about to the middle into five distinct parts, with convex margins. *Martyn.*

QUIN-QUE-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *loculus*, a cell.]
Five-celled; having five cells; as a pericarp. *Martyn.*

QUIN QUEN-NA'LI-A, *n. pl.* [L.] In *history*, public games celebrated every five years.

QUIN-QUEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *quinquennalis, quinquennis*; *quinque*, five, and *annus*, year.]
Occurring once in five years, or lasting five years. *Potter.*

QUIN-QUEP'AR-TITE, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *partitus*, divided.]
1. Divided into five parts almost to the base.
2. Consisting of five parts. [*Martyn.*]

QUIN'QUE-REME, *n.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *remus*, oar.]
A galley having five seats or rows of oars.

QUIN'QUE-VALVE, } *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and
QUIN-QUE-VALV'U-LAR, } *valvæ*, valves.]
Having five valves, as a pericarp.

QUIN'QUE-VIR, *n.*; *pl.* QUINQUAV'IRI. [L. *quinque*, five, and *vir*, man.]
In *Roman antiquities*, one of five commissioners appointed for some special object. *Smith's Dict.*

QUIN'QUI-NA, *n.* Peruvian bark.

QUIN'SY, (kwin'ze,) *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *esquinancie, squinancie*; It. *squinanzia*; Sp. *esquinancia*; L. *cynanche*; Gr. *κυνάγχη*, an inflammation of the throat.]
1. An inflammation of the tonsils.
2. Any inflammation of the throat, or parts adjacent.

QUINT, *n.* [from L. *quintus*, fifth, Fr. *quinte.*]
A set or sequence of five, as in piquet.

QUINT'AIN, (kwint'in,) *n.* [Fr. *quintaine*, W. *gwintan*, a hymeneal game.]
An object to be tilted at. It was sometimes the figure of a man, and often an upright post, on the top of which turned a cross-piece, on one end of which was fixed a broad board, and on the other a sand-bag. The play was, to tilt or ride against the broad end with a lance, and pass without being struck by the sand-bag behind. *B. Jonson.*

QUINT'AL, *n.* [Fr. *quintal*; It. *quintale*; from the root of L. *centum*, a hundred.]
A hundred weight, or 112 pounds. Sometimes written and pronounced KENTLE.

QUIN-TES'SENCE, *n.* [L. *quinta essentia*, fifth essence.]
1. In *alchemy*, the fifth or last and highest essence of power in a natural body. Hence,
2. An extract from any thing, containing its virtues or most essential part in a small quantity.

Let there be light, said God; and forthwith light
Ethereal, first of things, *quintessence* pure,
Sprung from the deep. *Milton.*

3. In *chemistry*, a preparation consisting of a vegetable essential oil dissolved in spirit of wine.
4. The pure essential part of a thing. *Hakewill.*
[I have followed Bailey and Ash and our general usage in the accentuation of this word. Jameson has done the same. The accent on the first syllable is very unnatural.]

QUIN-TES-SEN'TIAL, *a.* Consisting of quintessence.

QUIN-TET', *n.* In *music*, a composition in five obligato parts, each performed by a single voice or instrument.

QUINT'ILE, *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth.]
The aspect of planets when distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72. *Hutton.*

QUIN-TIL'LION, (kwin-til'yun,) *n.* According to *the English notation*, a number produced by involving a million to the fifth power, or a unit with thirty ciphers annexed; according to *the French notation*, a unit with eighteen ciphers annexed.

QUINT'IN. See QUINTAIN.

QUINT'INE, *n.* In *botany*, the fifth coat, reckoning from the outer, of the nucleus of a seed, when there are as many coats. It becomes the sac of the embryo. *Lindley.*

QUIN'TROON, *n.* In *the West Indies*, the child of a *mustiphini* by a white father. As a *mustiphini* has but one sixteenth of negro blood, a quintroon is only one thirty-second from being a white. *Booth.*

QUIN'TU-PLE, *a.* [L. *quintuplus*, fivefold, *quintus* and *plico.*]
1. Fivefold; containing five times the amount. *Graunt*
2. In *music*, a term applied to a species of time containing five crotchets in a bar.

QUIN'TU PLE, *v. t.* To make fivefold

QUIN'TU-PLED, *pp.* Made five times as many.

QUIN'ZAINE, *n.* In *chronology*, the fourteenth day after a feast day, or the fifteenth, including the feast day. *Brande.*

QUIP, (kwip,) *n.* [W. *gwip*, a quick flirt or turn; *gwipiaw*, to move briskly, to *whip*; as we say, to *whip* round a corner in running.
A smart, sarcastic turn; a taunt; a severe retort. *Milton. Shak.*

QUIP, *v. t.* To taunt; to treat with a sarcastic retort. *Ainsworth.*

QUIP, *v. i.* To scoff. *Sidney.*

QUIP'PA, *n.* The name of knotted cords of various colors, used for recording events by the ancient Peruvians, Mexicans, &c. *Humboldt.*
This word is also spelt QUIPOO and QUIPU.

QUIRE, (kwire,) *n.* [*Fr. chœur*; It. *coro*; L. *chorus*; Gr. χορος.]
1. A body of singers; a chorus. [See CHORUS and CHOIR.] *Milton.*
2. The part of a church where the service is sung.

QUIRE, *n.* [Qu. from the root of *chorus*, or from Fr. *cahier*, a sheet of paper, or rather a book of loose sheets.]
A collection of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets, each having a single fold.

QUIRE, *v. t.* To sing in concert or chorus. *Shak.*

QUIR'IS-TER, *n.* One that sings in concert; *more generally*, the leader of a quire, particularly in divine service; a chorister. But in America this word is little used and vulgar. The word used is CHORISTER.

QUIR-I-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *quiritatio*, from *quirito*, from *queror.*]
A crying for help. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

QUIRK, (kwurk,) *n.* [from the root of W. *gwured*, a sudden start or turn, craft, deceit; *gwyra*, a whirl.]
1. *Literally*, a turn; a starting from the point or line; hence, an artful turn for evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble; as, the *quirks* of a pettifogger. *L'Estrange.*
2. A fit or turn; a short paroxysm; as, a *quirk* of joy or grief. *Shak.*
3. A smart taunt or retort.
I may chance to have some odd *quirks* and remnants of wit broken on me. *Shak*
4. A slight conceit or quibble. *Watts.*
5. A flight of fancy. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
6. An irregular air; as, light *quirks* of music. *Pope.*
7. In *building*, a piece of ground taken out of any regular ground-plot or floor, as to make a court or yard, &c. *Gwilt.*
8. In *architecture*, a small acute angle or recess, much used between moldings. *Gloss. of Archit.*

QUIRK'ED, (kwurkt,) *a.* Having a quirk.

QUIRK'ED-MOLD'ING, } *n.* In *architecture*, a molding whose convexity is sudden, in the form of a conic section. *Brande.*
QUIRK'-MOLD'ING, }

QUIRK'ISH, *a.* Consisting of quirks, turns, quibbles, or artful evasions. *Barrow.*
2. Resembling a quirk.

QUIRP'ELE, *n.* The Indian ferret, an animal of the weasel kind. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

QUIT, (kwit,) *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* QUIT or QUITTED. [Fr. *quitter*; It. *quitare* and *chitare*; Port. and Sp. *quitar*; D. *kuyten*; G. *quitiren*; Dan. *quitterer*; Sw. *quitta*; W. *gadu* and *gadaw*, to quit; Ir. *ceud*, leave; *cuitighim*, to requite. This is the L. *cedo.* The sense of *quit* is to leave, to withdraw from, but the primary sense of the root must have been to move or to send; for to *requite* is to send back. See Class Cd and Cs.]
1. To leave; to depart from, either temporarily or forever. It does not necessarily include the idea of *abandoning*, without a qualifying word. A man *quits* his house for an hour, or for a month; he *quits* his native country on a voyage, or he *quits* it forever; he *quits* an employment with the intention of resuming it.
2. To free; to clear; to liberate, to discharge from.
To *quit* you of this fear, you have already looked death in the face. [*Nearly obsolete.*] *Wake.*
3. To carry through, to do or perform something to the end, so that nothing remains; to discharge or perform completely.
Never a worthy prince a day did *quit*
With greater honors and with more renown. *Daniel.*
4. *To quit one's self*; *reciprocally*, to clear one's self of incumbent duties by full performance.
Samson hath *quit himself*
Like Samson. *Milton.*
In this sense, ACQUIT is generally used.
5. To repay, to requite. *Spenser.*
Enkindle all the sparks of nature
To *quit* this horrid act. *Shak.*
In this sense, QUIT is now rarely used. We use REQUITE.
6. To vacate obligation; to release; to free from.
Dangers of law,
Actions, degrees, judgments against us *quitted*. *B. Jonson.*
7. To pay; to discharge; hence, to free from; as, to *quit* the debt of gratitude. *Milton.*
8. To set free, to release; to absolve; to acquit.
Guiltless I *quit*, guilty I set them free. *Fairfax.*
In this sense, ACQUIT is now used.
9. To leave, to give up; to resign; to relinquish; as, to *quit* an office.
10. To pay.
Before that judge that *quits* each soul his hire. [*Not used.*] *Fairfax.*
11. To forsake; to abandon.
Such a superficial way of examining is to *quit* truth for appearance. *Locke.*

To quit cost; to pay; to free from by an equivalent; to reimburse; as, the cultivation of barren land will not always *quit cost.*

To quit scores; to make even; to clear mutually from demands by mutual equivalents given. We will *quit scores* [marks of charges] before we part.
Does not the earth *quit scores* with all the elements in her noble hand? *South.*

QUIT, *a.* Free; clear; discharged from; absolved.
The owner of the ox shall be *quit.*—Ex. xxi.
[This word, though primarily a participle, and never placed before its noun, has properly the sense of an adjective. See QUITE.]

QUI TAM, [L.] A *qui tam* action, in *law*, is an action in which a man prosecutes an offender for the king or state, as well as for himself as informer.

QUITCH'-GRASS, *n.* [Properly *quick-grass*, probably from its vigorous growth, or the difficulty of eradicating it.]
Dog grass or couch-grass; a species of grass which roots deeply and is not easily killed.

QUIT'CLAIM, *v. t.* [*quit* and *claim.*] To release a claim by deed without covenants of warranty; to convey to another, who hath some right in lands or tenements, all one's right, title, and interest, in the estate, by relinquishing all claim to them. The words used in the instrument are, "A hath remised, released, and forever *quitclaimed*, all his right, title, and interest, to a certain estate." *Blackstone.*

QUIT'CLAIM, *n.* A deed of release; an instrument by which all claims to an estate are relinquished to another without any covenant or warranty, express or implied. *Z. Swift.*

QUIT'CLAIM-ED, *pp.* Released by deed.

QUIT'CLAIM ING, *ppr.* Conveying by deed of release.

QUITE, *adv.* [from *quit*; that is, *primarily*, free or clear by complete performance.] Completely; wholly; entirely; totally; perfectly. The work is not *quite* done; the object is *quite* accomplished.
He hath sold us and *quite* devoured also our money.—Gen. xxxi
The same actions may be aimed at different ends, and arise from quite contrary principles. *Spectator.*
2. To a great extent or degree; very; as, *quite* young. [*Common in America, and not unfrequent in England.*]

QUIT'RENT, *n.* [L. *quietus reditus.*]
A rent reserved in grants of land, by the payment of which the tenant is quieted or quit from all other service. *Blackstone.*

QUITS. To be *quits*, is said of persons when they separate on equal terms, each having given the other his due, so that they are *quit* the one of the other. Hence, in such a case, the exclamation, *Quits!*

QUIT'TA-BLE, *a.* That may be quitted or vacated. [*Rare.*] *Markland.*

QUIT'TAL, *n.* Return; repayment. *Shak.*

QUIT'TANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance. [See ACQUITTANCE, which is chiefly used.] *Shak.*
2. Recompense; return; repayment. *Shak.*

QUIT'TANCE, *v. t.* To repay. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

QUIT'TED, *pp.* Left; relinquished; acquitted.

QUIT'TER, *n.* One who quits.
2. A deliverer. [*Not in use.*] *Ainsworth.*
3. Scoria of tin. *Ainsworth.*

QUIT'TER, *n.* In *farriery*, an ulcer formed between the hair and hoof, usually on the inside quarter of a horse's foot. *Farm. Encyc.*

QUIV'ER, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *couvrir*, to cover.]
A case or sheath for arrows.
Take thy *quiver* and thy bow.—Gen. xxvii.

QUIV'ER, *a.* Nimble; active. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

QUIV'ER, *v. i.* [D. *kwiveren*, to shiver. This word seems to belong to the family of *quaver*, W. *gwibiaw*, to trill, to quiver, *gwib*, a whirl or turn, *gwibiaw*, to fly about, to wander, *gwipiaw*, to move briskly, *gwyraw*, to stir, move, agitate.]
1. To shake or tremble; to quake; to shudder; to shiver. This word expresses that tremulous motion of the body which proceeds from loss of heat or vigor. Thus, persons *quiver* with fear or with cold.
He *quivered* with his feet and lay for dead. *Dryden.*
And left the limbs and *quivering* on the ground. *Addison.*
2. To play or be agitated with a tremulous motion.
The green leaves *quiver* with the cooling wind. *Shak.*
The lakes that *quiver* to the curling breeze. *Pope.*

QUIV'ER-ED, *a.* [from the noun *quiver.*] Furnished with a quiver; as, the *quivered* nymph. *Milton.*
2. Sheathed, as in a quiver.
Whose quills stand *quivered* at his ear. *Pope.*

QUIV'ER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Trembling, as with cold or fear; moving with a tremulous agitation.

QUIV'ER-ING, *n.* The act of shaking or trembling; agitation; as, to be seized with a *quivering.* *Sulivan*

QUIV'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* With quivering.

QUI VIVE, (kē veev,) [Fr.] The challenge of a French sentinel, To what party do you belong? i. e., for whom do you *cry vive*; corresponding to, Who goes there? Hence, to be on the *qui vive*, is to be on the alert, like a sentinel. *Dict. de l'Acad.*

QUIX-OT'IC, *a.* Like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance.

QUIX'OT-ISM, *n.* Romantic and absurd notions; schemes or actions like those of Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes.

QUIX'OT-RY, *n.* Quixotism; visionary scheme. *Scott.*

QUIZ, *n.* An enigma; a riddle or obscure question.
2. One who quizzes others; as, he is a great *quiz.*
3. An odd fellow. *Smart.*

QUIZ, *v. t.* To puzzle; to run upon; to make a fool of. [*A popular, but not an elegant word.*]

QUIZ'ZER, *n.* One who quizzes others or make them the object of sport by deceiving them.

QUIZ'ZI-CAL, *a.* Comical. [*Colloquial.*]

QUIZ'ZING, *n.* The act of running upon a person or making a fool of him.
2. The act of mocking by a narrow examination through a quizzing-glass. *Smart.*

QUIZ'ZING-GLASS, *n.* A small eye-glass.

QUO AN'I-MO, [L.] With what intent; purpose.

QUO'AD HOC, [L.] As to this; as it regards this particular thing named.

QUOB, *v. i.* [W. *gwapiaw*, to strike.]
To move, as the fetus in utero; to throb. [*Local, vulgar, and little used.*]

QUOD E'RAT DEM-ON-STRAN'DUM, [L.] Which was the point to be proved.

QUOD E'RAT FA-CI-EN'DUM, (-fā-she-en'dum,) [L.] Which was the thing to be done.

QUOD'LI-BET, *n.* [L., what you please.] A nice point; a subtilty. *Prior.*

QUOD-LIB-E-TA'RI-AN, *n.* One who talks and disputes on any subject at pleasure.

QUOD-LI-BET'IC-AL, *a.* Not restrained to a particular subject; moved or discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment.

QUOD-LI-BET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* At pleasure; for curiosity; so as to be debated for entertainment.

QUOIF, (kwoif,) *n.* [*Fr. coiffe.*] [*Brown. Dict.*
A cap or hood. [See COIF.] *Shak.*

QUOIF, *v. t.* To cover or dress with a coif. [See COIF.] *Addison.*
[*This word may be discarded with advantage.*]

QUOIF'FURE, *n.* A head-dress. *Addison.*

QUOIL. See COIL, the better word.

QUOIN, (kwoin *or* koin,) *n.* [*Fr. coin*, a corner; Sp. *cuña.* See COIN.]
1. A sharp or projecting corner. *Mortimer.*
2. An instrument to raise any thing; a wedge employed to raise cannon to a proper level, and for other purposes. *Mar. Dict.*
3. In *architecture*, the external angle or corner of a brick or stone wall. *Gwilt.*
4. A small wooden wedge used by printers to lock the pages of a form within the chase.

QUOIT, (kwoit,) *n.* [D. *coite.*]
1. A circular ring or piece of iron to be pitched or thrown at a fixed object in play. In *common practice*, a plain, flat stone is used for this purpose.
2. In *some authors*, the discus of the ancients, thrown in trials of strength. *Dryden.*

QUOIT, *v. i.* To throw quoits; to play at quoits. *Dryden.*

QUOIT, *v. t.* To throw. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

QUOLL, *n.* A marsupial quadruped of New Holland, Dasyurus maculatus, called by Phillips SPOTTED MARTEN. It is nearly the size of a cat. *Lesson. P. Cyc.*

QUON'DAM, *used adjectively*, [L.] Having been formerly; former; as, a *quondam* king or friend. *Shak.*

QUOOK, *pret.* of QUAKE. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

QUO'RUM, *n.* [L. *gen. pl.* of *qui*, "of whom;" with reference to a complete body of persons, *of whom* those who are assembled are legally sufficient to the business of the whole.]

1. A bench of justices, or such a number of officers or members as is competent by law or constitution to transact business; as, a *quorum* of the house of representatives. A constitutional *quorum* was not present.

2. A special commission of justices.

QUO'RUM PARS FUI, [L.] Of which or whom I was a part.

QUO'TA, *n.* [L. *quotus*; It. and Sp. *quota*; Ir. *cod, cota*, a part.]

A proportional part or share; or the share, part, or proportion assigned to each. Each State was ordered to furnish its *quota* of troops.

QUOT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be quoted or cited.

QUO-TA'TION, *n.* [from *quote*.] The act of quoting or citing.

2. The passage quoted or cited; the part of a book or writing named, repeated, or adduced as evidence or illustration. *Locke.*

3. In *mercantile language*, the naming of the price of commodities; or the price specified to a correspondent.

4. Quota; share. [*Not used.*]

QUOTE, (kwōte,) *v. t.* [Fr. *quoter*, now *coter*; connected with *quoth*.]

1. To cite, as a passage from some author; to name, repeat, or adduce a passage from an author or speaker, by way of authority or illustration; as, to *quote* a passage from Homer; to *quote* the words of Peter, or a passage of Paul's writings; to *quote* chapter and verse. *Atterbury. Swift.*

2. In *commerce*, to name, as the price of an article.

3. To note. *Shak.*

QUOTE, *n.* A note upon an author. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

QUOT'ED, *pp.* Cited; adduced; named.

QUOTE'LESS, *a.* That can not be quoted.

QUOT'ER, *n.* One that cites the words of an author or speaker.

QUOTH, (kwōth *or* kwuth,) *v. t.* [Sax. *cwythan, cythan*, Goth. *quithan*, to say, to tell; W. *gwed, gwedyd*; Ir. *cadach*. Qu. L. *inquio*, contracted.]

To say; to speak. This verb is defective, being used only in the first and third persons in the present and past tenses; as, *quoth I, quoth he*, and the nominative always follows the verb. It is used only in ludicrous language, and has no variation for person, number, or tense.

QUO-TID'I-AN, *a.* [L. *quotidianus*; *quotus* and *dies*.]

Daily; occurring or returning daily, as, a *quotidian* fever.

QUO-TID'I-AN, *n.* A fever whose paroxysms return every day.

2. Any thing returning daily. *Milton.*

QUO'TIENT, (kwō'shent,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *quoties*, how often.]

In *arithmetic*, the number resulting from the division of one number by another, and showing how often a less number is contained in a greater. Thus 3)12(4. Here 4 is the *quotient*, showing that 3 is contained 4 times in 12. Or *quotient* is an expression denoting a certain part of a unit; as, ½.

QUOT'ING, *ppr.* Citing; adducing; naming.

QUO WAR-RAN'TO, in *Law Latin*, a writ brought before a proper tribunal, to inquire by what warrant a person or corporation exercises certain powers. *Blackstone.*

R.

R is the eighteenth letter of the English alphabet, and an articulation *sui generis*, having little or no resemblance in pronunciation to any other letter. But from the position of the tongue in uttering it, it is commutable with *l*, into which letter it is changed in many words by the Spaniards and Portuguese, and some other nations; as *l* is also changed into *r*. It is numbered among the liquids and semi-vowels, and is sometimes called the *canine* letter. It is uttered with a guttural extrusion of the breath, and in some words, particularly at the end or after a labial and a dental letter, with a sort of quivering motion or slight jar of the tongue. Its English uses, which are uniform, may be understood by the customary pronunciation of *rod, room, rose, bar, bare, barren, disturb, catarrh, free, brad, pride, drip, drag, drown.*

In words which we have received from the Greek language, we follow the Latins, who wrote *h* after *r*, as the representative of the aspirated sound with which this letter was pronounced by the Greeks. It is the same in the Welch language. But as the letter is not aspirated in English, *h* is entirely superfluous; *rhapsody, rheum, rhetoric*, being pronounced *rapsody, reum, retoric*.

As an abbreviation, R. stands for *rex*, king, as George R., or *regina*, queen, as Victoria R.

In *the notes of the ancients*, R. or RO. stands for *Roma*; R. C. for *Romana civitas*; R. G. C. for *rei gerendæ causa*; R. F. E. D. for *recte factum et dictum*; R. G. F. for *regis filius*; R. P. *respublica*, or *Romani principes*.

As a numeral, R, in *Roman authors*, stands for 80, and with a dash over it, $\bar{R}$, for 80,000. But in *Greek*, ρ, with a small mark over it, thus, $\dot{\rho}$, signifies 100, and with the same mark under it, it denoted 1000 × 100, or 100,000. In *Hebrew*, ר denoted 200, and with two horizontal points over it, $\ddot{ר}$ 1000 × 200, or 200,000.

Among *physicians*, R. stands for *recipe*, take.

RA, as an inseparable prefix or preposition, is the Latin *re*, coming to us through the Italian and French, and primarily signifying *again, repetition*. [See RE.]

RA-BATE', *v. t.* [Fr. *rabattre*; It. *rabbattere*; *ra* and *battre, battere*, to beat. See BEAT and ABATE.]

In *falconry*, to recover a hawk to the fist. *Ainsworth.*

RA-BA'TO, *n.* [Fr. *rabat*.]

A ruff or folded down collar of a shift or shirt. [*Not in use.*] *Toone.*

RAB'BET, *v. t.* [Fr. *raboter*.]

1. To cut square down the edge of a board or other piece of timber, for the purpose of receiving the edge of another piece by lapping and thus uniting the two. *Moxon.*

2. To lap and unite the edges of boards, &c., by a rabbet.

RAB'BET, *n.* [This and the preceding word are corruptions of REBATE.] A rectangular recess or groove cut longitudinally in a piece of timber to receive the edge of a plank, or other work required to fit into it. *Gloss. of Archit.*

RAB'BET-ED, *pp.* Cut square down at the edge; united by a rabbet joint.

RAB'BET-ING, *ppr.* Cutting square down the edge of a board; uniting by a rabbet joint.

RAB'BET-PLANE, *n.* A joiner's plane for cutting square down the edge of a board, &c. *Moxon.*

RAB'BI, (rab'be *or* -bī,) RAB'BIN, *n.* [Ch. רבא, Ar. ربّ, lord, master.]

A title assumed by the Jewish doctors, signifying *master* or *lord*. This title is not conferred by authority, but assumed or allowed by courtesy to learned men. *Encyc.*

RAB-BIN'IC, RAB-BIN'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the rabbins, or to their opinions, learning, and language.

RAB-BIN'IC, *n.* The language or dialect of the rabbins; the later Hebrew.

RAB'BIN-ISM, *n.* A rabbinic expression or phraseology; a peculiarity of the language of the rabbins. *Encyc.*

RAB'BIN-IST, *n.* Among *the Jews*, one who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbins, in opposition to the Caraites, who rejected the traditions.

RAB'BIN-ITE, *n.* The same as RABBINIST.

RAB'BIT, *n.* [Said to be from the Belgic *robbe, robbeken*.]

A rodent mammal, and a small quadruped, the Lepus cuniculus, which feeds on grass or other herbage, and burrows in the earth. The rabbit is said to be less sagacious than the hare. It is a very prolific animal, and is kept in warrens for the sake of its flesh. It is sometimes called CONY.

RAB'BLE, *n.* [L. *rabula*, a brawler, from *rabo*, to *rave*; Dan. *raaber*; D. *rabbelen*; connected with a great family of words having the elements *Rb, Rp.* Qu. Sp *rabel*, the tail.]

1. A tumultuous crowd of vulgar, noisy people; the mob; a confused, disorderly crowd. *Shak.*

2. The lower class of people, without reference to an assembly; the dregs of the people. *Addison.*

RAB'BLE, *v. t.* To speak in a confused manner.

RAB'BLE-CHARM'ING, *a.* Charming or delighting the rabble. *South.*

RAB'BLE-MENT, *n.* A tumultuous crowd of low people. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser. Shak.*

RAB-DOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ῥάβδος, a rod, and λογος, discourse.]

A method of performing mathematical operations by little square rods. [See RHABDOLOGY.] *Hutton.*

RAB'ID, *a.* [L. *rabidus*, from *rabio, rabo*, to rage; W. *rhuib*.]

Furious; raging; mad; as, a *rabid* dog or wolf. It is particularly applied to animals of the canine genus, affected with the distemper called *rabies*, and whose bite communicates hydrophobia.

RAB'ID-LY, *adv.* Madly; furiously.

RAB'ID-NESS, *n.* Furiousness; madness.

RAB'IN-ET, *n.* A kind of smaller ordnance. *Ainsworth.*

RA'CA, *n.* A Syriac word signifying empty, beggarly, foolish; a term of extreme contempt. *Matt. v.*

RAC-COON', *n.* An American quadruped, the Procyon lotor, a carnivorous mammal. It is somewhat larger than a fox, and its fur is deemed valuable, next to that of the beaver. This animal lodges in a hollow tree, feeds occasionally on vegetables, and its flesh is palatable food. It inhabits most parts of the American continent. *Belknap. Encyc. Amer.*

RACE, *n.* [Fr. *race*, from the It. *razza*; Sp. *raza*, a race, a ray, and *rait*, a root, L. *radix*; Russ. *rod*, a generation, race; *roju*, to beget. The primary sense of the root is, to thrust or shoot; the L. *radix* and *radius* having the same original. This word coincides in origin with *rod, ray, radiate*, &c. Class Rd.]

1. The lineage of a family, or continued series of descendants from a parent, who is called the *stock*. A race is the series of descendants indefinitely. Thus all mankind are called the *race* of Adam; the Israelites are of the *race* of Abraham and Jacob. Thus we speak of a *race* of kings, the *race* of Clovis, or Charlemagne; a *race* of nobles, &c.

Hence the long *race* of Alban fathers come. *Dryden.*

2. A generation; a family of descendants.

A *race* of youthful and unbridled colts. *Shak.*

3. A particular breed; as, a *race* of mules; a *race* of horses; a *race* of sheep. *Chapman. Murphy.*

Of such a *race* no matter who is king.

4. A root; as, *race*-ginger, ginger in the root, or not pulverized.

5. A particular strength or taste of wine; a kind of tartness. [Query, does this belong to this root or to the following?] *Temple. Massinger.*

RACE, *n.* [D. *ras*; Sw. *resa*, to go; Dan. *rejse*, a going or course; L. *gradior, gressus*, with the prefix *g*; Ir. *ratha*, a running; *reatham*, to run; W. *graz*, a step, from *rhaz*, a going; allied to W. *rhêd*, a race; *rhedu*, to run, to race; allied to Eng. *ride*. See Class Rd, No. 5 and 9.]

1. A running; a rapid course or motion, either on the feet, on horseback, or in a carriage, &c.; *particularly*, a contest in running; a running in competition for a prize.

The *race* was one of the exercises of the Grecian games. *Encyc.*

I wield the gauntlet and I run the *race*. *Pope.*

2. Any running with speed.

The flight of many birds is swifter than the *race* of any beast. *Bacon.*

3. A progress; a course; a movement or progression of any kind.

My *race* of glory run. *Pope.*

Let us run with patience the *race* that is set before us. — Heb. xii.

4. Course; train; process; as, the prosecution and *race* of the war. [*Not now used.*] *Bacon.*

5. A strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current; as, the Portland *race*. *Hallwell.*

6. A small, artificial canal or watercourse, leading from the dam of a stream to the machinery which it drives; sometimes called the HEAD-RACE, in opposition to the TAIL-RACE, which is the watercourse leading from the bottom of a water-wheel.

7. The *races*; in *the plural*, a meeting for contests in the running of horses. The *races* commence in October.

RACE, *v. t.* To run swiftly; to run or contend in running. The animals *raced* over the ground.

RACE-GIN'GER, *n.* Ginger in the root, or not pulverized.

RACE'-HORSE, *n.* A horse bred or kept for running in contest; a horse that runs in competition. *Addison.*

RAC-E-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *racemus*, a cluster.]

1. A cluster, as of grapes. *Brown.*

2. The cultivation of clusters of grapes. *Burnet.*

RA-CEME', *n.* [L. *racemus*, a bunch of berries.]

In *botany*, a species of inflorescence, consisting a common peduncle with short and equal lat

pedicels, as a string of currants. It is simple or compound, naked or leafy, &c.

A species of inflorescence in which a number of flowers, with short and equal pedicels, stand upon a common slender axis. *Lindley.*

RA-CĒM'ED, *a.* Having a raceme.

RA-CE'MIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid found in the tartar obtained from certain vineyards on the Rhine. *Brande.*

RAC-E MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *racemus*, a cluster, and *fero*, to bear.]

Bearing racemes, as the currant. *Asiat. Res.*

RAC'E-MOUS or RA-CE'MOUS, *a.* Growing in racemes. *Encyc.*

RA'CER, *n.* [from *race.*] A runner one that contends in a race.

And bade the nimblest *racer* seize the prize. *Pope.*

RACH, *n.* [Sax. *ræce*; D. *brak*; Fr. *braque.*]

A setting dog or pointer.

RA-CHIL'LA, *n.* [Gr. ῥαχις, a spine.]

A branch of inflorescence; the zigzag center on which the florets are arranged in the spikelets of grasses. *Brande.*

RA'CHIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *botany*, a peduncle that proceeds in a right line from the base to the apex of the inflorescence. This term is sometimes applied to the stipe of a fern, but not properly. *Lindley.*

RA-CHIT'IC, (ra-kit'ik,) *a.* Pertaining to the muscles of the back; rickety.

RA-CHI'TIS, *n.* [Gr.] This term implies inflammation of the spine, but it is applied to the disease called *rickets*, which is a mere corruption of *rachitis.*

RA'CI-NESS, *n.* [See RACY.] The quality of being racy.

RAC'ING, *ppr.* Running swiftly; running or contending in a race.

RACK, *n.* [D. *rek*, rack, stretch; *rekker*, to stretch; Sax. *racan*, *recan*, Eng. to *reach*; G. *recken*, to stretch; *reckbank*, a rack. See REACH and BREAK. Class Rg, No. 18, 21, 33.]

1. An engine of torture, consisting of a large frame, upon which the body of the person under examination is gradually stretched, until sometimes the joints are dislocated; used for extorting confessions from criminals or suspected persons. The *rack* is entirely unknown in free countries.

2. Torture; extreme pain; anguish.

A fit of the stone puts a king to the *rack*, and makes him as miserable as it does the meanest subject. *Temple.*

3. Any instrument for stretching or extending any thing; as, a *rack* for bending a bow. *Temple.*

4. A grate on which bacon is laid.

5. A wooden frame of open work in which hay is laid for horses and cattle for feeding.

6. The frame of bones of an animal; a skeleton. We say, a *rack* of bones.

7. A frame for receiving various articles.

8. A strong frame of wood, having several sheaves through which passes the running rigging. *Totten.*

9. In *machinery*, a rectilinear sliding piece, with teeth cut on its edge for working with a wheel. *Brande.*

RACK, *n.* [Sax. *hracca*, the neck; Gr. ῥαχις, the spine; W. *rhac*; D. *kraag*, G. *kragen*, Sw. and Dan. *krage*, a collar; Old Eng. *crag.*]

The neck and spine of a fore quarter of veal or mutton.

[*The two foregoing words are doubtless from one original.*]

RACK, *n.* [Sax. *rec*, steam; *recan*, to exhale; D. *rook*, *rooken*; G. *rauch*, *rauchen*; Sw. *rök*, *röka*; Dan. *rog*, *roger.* See REEK.]

Properly, vapor; hence, thin, flying, broken clouds, or any portion of floating vapor in the sky.

The winds in the upper region, which move the clouds above, which we call the *rack*. *Bacon.*

The great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve;
And, like this unsubstantial pageant, faded,
Leave not a *rack* behind. *Shak.*

It is disputed, however, whether *rack* in this passage should not be *wreck.*

RACK, *n.* [For ARRACK. See ARRACK.] Among *the Tartars*, a spirituous liquor made of mare's milk which has become sour, and is then distilled. *Encyc.*

RACK, *n.* A racking-pace, which see. *Booth.*

RACK, *v. i.* To amble, but with a quicker and shorter tread, as a horse.

RACK, *v. i.* [Sax. *recan.* See the noun.]

1. *Properly*, to steam; to rise, as vapor. [See REEK, which is the word used.]

2. To fly, as vapor or broken clouds. *Shak.*

RACK, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To torture; to stretch or strain on the rack or wheel; as, to *rack* a criminal or suspected person, to extort a confession of his guilt, or compel him to betray his accomplices. *Dryden.*

2. To torment; to torture; to affect with extreme pain or anguish; as, *racked* with deep despair. *Milton.*

3. To harass by exaction.

The landlords there shamefully *rack* their tenants. *Spenser.*

4. To stretch; to strain vehemently; to wrest; as, to *rack* and stretch Scripture; to *rack* invention. *Hooker. Waterland.*

The wisest among the heathens *racked* their wits. *Tillotson.*

5. To stretch; to extend. *Shak.*

RACK, *v. t.* [Ar. راق *rauka*, to clear, to strain. Class Rg, No. 8.]

To draw off from the lees; to draw off, as pure liquor from its sediment; as, to *rack* cider or wine; to *rack* off liquor. *Bacon.*

RACK'ED, (rakt,) *pp.* Tortured; tormented; strained to the utmost.

2. Drawn off, as liquor.

RACK'ER, *n.* One that tortures or torments; one that racks.

2. A horse that racks, or moves with a racking-pace.

RACK'ET, *n.* [This word belongs to the root of *crack*, Fr. *craquer.* See ROCKET.]

1. A confused, clattering noise, less loud than *uproar*; applied to the confused sounds of animal voices, or such voices mixed with other sound. We say, the children make a *racket*; the *racket* of a flock of birds.

2. Clamor; noisy talk. *Swift.*

RACK'ET, *v. i.* To make a confused noise or clamor; to frolic. *Gray.*

RACK'ET, *n.* A snow-shoe.

RACK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *raquette*; Sp. *raqueta*; G. *racket*; D. *raket.*]

The instrument with which players at tennis strike the ball. *Shak. Digby.*

RACK'ET, *v. t.* To strike as with a racket. *Hewyt.*

RACK'ET-ED, *pp.* Struck with a racket; frolicked.

RACK'ET-ING, *ppr.* Striking with a racket; making a racket.

RACK'ET-ING, *n.* Confused and noisy mirth.

RACK'ET-Y, *a.* Making a tumultuous noise.

RACK'ING, *ppr.* Torturing; tormenting; straining; drawing off.

2. *a.* Tormenting; excruciating; as, a *racking* pain.

RACK'ING, *n.* Torture; a stretching on the rack.

2. Torment of the mind; anguish; as, the *rackings* of conscience.

3. The act of stretching cloth on a frame for drying.

4. The act of drawing from the sediment, as liquors.

RACK'ING, *ppr.* Flying as vapor or broken clouds.

And drive the *racking* clouds along the liquid space. *Dryden.*

RACK'ING-PACE, *n.* The racking-pace of a horse is an amble, but with a quicker and shorter tread. *Far. Dict.*

RACK'-RENT, *n.* An annual rent raised to the utmost, or to the full annual value of the premises, or near it. *Wood's Institutes.*

RACK'-RENT-ED, *a.* Subjected to the payment of rack-rent. *Franklin.*

RACK'-RENT-ER, *n.* One that is subjected to pay rack-rent. *Locke.*

RA'CY, *a.* [This word, if the sense of it is strong, vigorous, would seem to belong to the family of Sax. *kras*, force, *rasan*, to *rush.* But the application of it by Cowley in the passage below, seems to indicate its connection with the Sp. and Port. *raiz*, root, L. *radix.*]

1. Having a strong flavor indicating its origin; tasting of the soil; as, *racy* cider; *racy* wine. *Johnson.*

2. *Figuratively*, exciting to the mental taste by a strong or distinctive character of thought or language. *Smart.*

Rich, racy verses, in which we
The soil from which they come, taste, smell, and see. *Cowley.*

RAD, the *old pret.* of READ. *Spenser.*

RAD, RED, ROD, an initial or terminating syllable in names, is the D. *raad*, G. *rath*, counsel, as in *Conrad*, powerful in counsel; *Ethelred*, noble counsel.

RAD'DLE, (rad'dl,) *v. t.* [Probably from Sax. *wræd*, *wrad*, or *wræth*, a band or wreath, or from the same root.]

To interweave; to twist; to wind together. *Defoe.*

RAD'DLE, *n.* [Supra.] A long stick used in hedging; also, a hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs. *Todd.*

2. In *New England*, an instrument consisting of a wooden bar, with a row of upright pegs set in it, which is employed by domestic weavers, to keep the warp of a proper width, and prevent it from becoming entangled, when it is wound upon the beam of the loom.

RAD'DOCK, } *n.* [from *red*, *ruddy*, which see.] A
RUD'DOCK, } bird, the redbreast of Europe. *Shak.*

RA'DI-AL, *a.* [from L. *radius*, a ray, a rod, a spoke. See RADIUS and RAY.]

Pertaining to the radius, one of the bones of the fore-arm of the human body; as, the *radial* artery or nerve. *Rush.*

The *radial muscles* are two muscles of the fore-arm, one of which bends the wrist, the other extends it. *Encyc. Parr.*

Radial curves; in *geometry*, curves of the spiral kind, whose ordinates all terminate in the center of the including circle, and appear like so many semidiameters. [*Little used.*] *Bailey.*

RA'DI-ANCE, } *n.* [L. *radians*, *radio*, to beam or
RA'DI-AN-CY, } shoot rays. See RADIUS and RAY.]

Properly, brightness shooting in rays or beams; hence, *in general*, brilliant or sparkling luster; vivid brightness; as, the *radiance* of the sun.

The Son,
Girt with omnipotence, with *radiance* crowned
Of majesty divine. *Milton.*

RA'DI-ANT, *a.* Emitting or darting rays of light or heat; issuing in rays; beaming with brightness; emitting a vivid light or splendor; as, the *radiant* sun.

Mark what *radiant* state she spreads. *Milton.*
Radiant in glittering arms and beamy pride. *Milton.*

RA'DI-ANT, *n.* In *optics*, the luminous point or object from which light emanates.

2. In *geometry*, a straight line proceeding from a given point, or fixed pole, about which it is conceived to revolve. *Brande.*

RA'DI-ANT-LY, *adv.* With beaming brightness; with glittering splendor.

RA'DI-A-RY, *n.* One of the Radiata. *Kirby.*

RA-DI-A'TA, *n. pl.* The fourth great division of the animal kingdom, including those animals whose parts are arranged round an axis, and on one or several radii, or on one or several lines extending from one pole to the other. This division comprehends the echinodermata, the entozoa, the acalephæ, the polypi or polypods, and the infusoria. *Cuvier.*

RA'DI-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *radio.* See RAY.]

1. To issue in rays, as light; to dart, as beams of brightness; to shine.

Light *radiates* from luminous bodies directly to our eyes. *Locke.*

2. To issue and proceed in direct lines from a point or surface, as heat.

RA'DI-ATE, *v. t.* To enlighten; to illuminate; to shed light or brightness on. [Usually IRRADIATE.] *Hewyt.*

2. To emit or send out in direct lines from a point or surface, as heat.

RA'DI-ATE, *a.* In *botany*, a *rayed* or *radiate* flower is a compound flower consisting of a disk, in which the corolets or florets are tubular, and of a ray, in which the florets are ligulate or strap-shaped. *Martyn.*

Or a flower with several semifloseulous florets set round a disk in form of a radiant star. *Encyc.*

RA'DI-A-TED, *pp.* Emitted, as rays of light or heat; adorned with rays of light. *Addison.*

2. *a.* In *mineralogy*, having crystals diverging from a center.

3. In *zoology*, belonging to the division Radiata.

RA'DI-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Emitting or darting rays of light or heat; enlightening; as, the *radiating*

RA-DI-A'TION, *n.* [L. *radiatio.*] [point in optics.

1. The emission and diffusion of rays of light; beamy brightness. *Bacon.*

2. The divergence or shooting forth of any thing from a point or surface, like the diverging rays of light; as, the *radiation* of heat.

RA'DI-A-TOR, *n.* A body from which rays emanate. *Francis.*

RAD'I-CAL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *radicalis*, from *radix*, root. See RACE and RAY.]

1. Pertaining to the root or origin; original; fundamental; as, a *radical* truth or error; a *radical* evil; a *radical* difference of opinions or systems.

2. Implanted by nature; native; constitutional; as, the *radical* moisture of a body. *Bacon.*

3. Primitive; original; underived; uncompounded; as, a *radical* word.

4. Serving to origination.

5. In *botany*, proceeding immediately from the root; as, a *radical* leaf or peduncle. *Martyn.*

Radical quantity; in *algebra*, a quantity to which the radical sign is prefixed. *Brande.*

Radical sign; the sign $\surd$ placed before any quantity, denoting that its root is to be extracted; thus, $\surd a$ or $\surd a+b$. *Encyc. Bailey.*

RAD'I-CAL, *n.* In *philology*, a primitive word; a radix, root, or simple, underived, uncompounded word.

2. A primitive letter; a letter that belongs to the radix.

3. In *modern politics*, a person who advocates a radical reform, or extreme measures in reformation.

4. In *chemistry*, an element, or a simple constituent part of a substance, which is incapable of decomposition. *Parks.*

That which constitutes the distinguishing part of an acid or a base, by its union with oxygen, or other acidifying and basifying principles. *Ure.*

Compound radical, is a base composed of two or more substances. Thus a vegetable acid having a

radical composed of hydrogen and carbon, is said to be an acid with a *compound radical.* The term *compound radical* is also applied to supposed salifiable bases, of which cyanogen is the type. *Silliman.*

RAD'I-CAL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine or principle of making radical reform in government, by overturning and changing the present state of things.

RAD-I-CAL'I-TY, *n.* Origination. *Brown.*

2. A being radical; a quantity which has relation to a root. *Bailey.*

RAD'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* Originally; at the origin or root; fundamentally; as, a scheme or system *radically* wrong or defective.

2. Primitively; essentially; originally; without derivation.

Those great orbs thus *radically* bright. *Prior.*

RAD'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being radical or fundamental.

RAD'I-CANT, *a.* [L. *radicans.*] In *botany*, rooting; as, a *radicant* stem or leaf. *Lee. Martyn.*

RAD'I-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *radicatus*, *radicor*, from *radix*, root.]

To root; to plant deeply and firmly; as, *radicated* opinions; *radicated* knowledge. *Glanville.*

Meditation will *radicate* these seeds. *Hammond.*

RAD'I-CATE, *a.* Radicated. *South.*

RAD'I-CA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Rooted; deeply planted.

Prejudices of a whole race of people *radicated* by a succession of ages. *Burke.*

RAD'I-CA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* } In *botany*, taking root from
RAD'I-CANT, *a.* } some part above ground, as the joint of a stem, the extremity of a leaf, &c.

RAD-I-CA'TION, *n.* [from *radicate.*] The process of taking root deeply; as, the *radication* of habits.

2. In *botany*, the disposition of the root of a plant with respect to the ascending and descending caudex. *Lee.*

RAD'I-CLE, (rad'e-kl,) *n.* [L. *radicula*, from *radix.*]

1. That part of the seed of a plant which upon vegetating becomes the root. *Encyc.*

2. A name given to the fibrous parts of a root, which are renewed every year, and which are the parts that absorb the nutriment from the earth.

RA'DI-O-LITES, *n. pl.* A genus of fossil shells having the inferior valve in the shape of a reversed cone, the superior valve convex. *Brande.*

RA-DI-OM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *radius*, rod, and Gr. μετρον, measure.]

The forestaff, an instrument formerly used for taking the altitudes of celestial bodies. *Barlow.*

RAD'ISH, *n.* [Sax. *rædic*; D. *radys*; G. *radiess*; Corn. *rydhik*; Ir. *raidis*; W. *rhuzygyl*, from *rhuzyg*, red. See RUDDY.]

A cultivated plant of the genus Raphanus, the root of which is eaten raw as a salad.

RA'DI-US, *n.*; *pl.* RADII. [L. *id.*, a *ray*, a *rod*, a beam, a spoke, that is, a shoot; *radio*, to shine, that is, to dart beams. See RAY.]

1. In *geometry*, a right line drawn or extending from the center of a circle to the periphery; the semidiameter of the circle. In *trigonometry*, the radius is equal to the sine of 90°.

2. In *anatomy*, the exterior bone of the fore-arm, descending along with the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.

3. In *botany*, a ray; the outer part or circumference of a compound radiate flower, or radiated discous flower. *Martyn.*

RA'DI-US VEC'TOR, *n.* [L.] In *astronomy*, the straight line drawn from the center of force to the point of the orbit, where the body is supposed to be. Thus, the *radius vector* of a planetary orbit, is a line drawn from the center of the sun to the centre of the planet in any part of that orbit. *Brande. Olmsted.*

RA'DIX, *n.* [L., a root.] In *etymology*, a primitive word, from which spring other words.

2. In *logarithms*, the base of any system of logarithms, or that number whose logarithm is unity. Thus in Briggs's, or the common system of logarithms, the radix is 10; in Napier's it is 2.7182818284. All other numbers are considered as some powers, or roots of the radix, the exponents of which powers, or roots, constitute the logarithms of those numbers respectively.

3. In *algebra*, radix, or root, sometimes denotes a finite expression, from which a series is derived. *Hutton.*

RAFF, *v. t.* [G. *raffen*, to sweep, to seize or snatch. It seems to be from the root of Sax. *reafian*, L. *rapio*; Ch. Syr. and Heb. גרף, Ar. جرف *jarafa*, to sweep away; Pers. رفتن *roftan*, id.]

To sweep; to snatch, draw, or huddle together; to take by a promiscuous sweep. [*Obs.*]

Their causes and effects I thus *raff* up together. *Carew.*

RAFF, *n.* The sweepings of society; the rabble; the mob, [*colluvies.*] This is used chiefly in the compound or duplicate, *riffraff.* [Pers. رفته *roftah*, L. *quisquiliæ*, sweepings.]

2. A promiscuous heap or collection; a jumble. *Barrow.*

RAF'FLE, (raf'fl,) *v. i.* [Fr. *rafler*, to sweep away, to sweep stakes; D. *ryffelen*; Sp. *rifar*, to *raffle*, and to *strive*, to quarrel, to dispute, and to *rive*, to split a sail; Port. *rifa*, a set of cards of the same color, and a raffle or raffling, also a craggy or steep place; *rifar*, to neigh, as a mettlesome horse; probably from *riving*, opening with a burst of sound, or, as we say, to *rip out* (an oath.) The Sp. *rifar*, to strive, is precisely the Heb. ריב, to strive; Syr. to make a tumult or clamor; all from driving or violence. See Class Rb, No. 4, 12, 19, Pers. رفتن *roftan*, to sweep, to clean the teeth. See RAFF.]

To cast dice for a prize, for which each person concerned in the game lays down a stake, or hazards a part of the value; as, to *raffle* for a watch.

RAF'FLE, *n.* A game of chance, or lottery, in which several persons deposit a part of the value of the thing, in consideration of the chance of gaining it. The successful thrower of the dice takes or sweeps the whole.

RAF'FLER, *n.* One who raffles.

RAF'FLING, *ppr.* Throwing dice for a prize staked by a number.

RAFF'-MER'CHANT, *n.* A lumber merchant. [*Local.*]

RAFT, *n.* [In Dan. *raft* is a rack for hay; in Sax. *reafian* is the L. *rapio*; qu. from floating, sweeping along, or Gr. ῥαπτω, to sew, that is, to fasten together, and allied to *reeve*; or Gr. ερεφω, whence ερεφη, a flooring. See RAFTER and ROOF.]

An assemblage of boards, planks, or pieces of timber fastened together horizontally and floated down a stream; a float. *Shak. Pope.*

RAFT, *v. t.* To carry on or in a raft.

RAFT, *pp.* [Sax. *reafian*, to seize, L. *rapio*; *bereafian*, to snatch away, to bereave.]

Torn; rent; severed. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

RAFT'ED, *pp.* Carried on or in a raft.

RAFT'ER, *n.* [Sax. *rafter*; Gr. ερεφω, to cover; οροφη, a roof; Russ. *strep*, a roof.]

A roof timber; a piece of timber that extends from the plate of a building toward the ridge, and serves to support the covering of the roof. *Milton. Pope.*

RAFT'ER-ED, *a.* Built or furnished with rafters.

RAFT'ING, *ppr.* Carrying on or in a raft.

RAFT'ING, *n.* The business of floating rafts.

RAFTS'MAN, *n.* A man who manages a raft.

RAFT'Y, *a.* Damp; musty. [*Local.*] *Robinson.*

RAG, *n.* [Sax. *hracod*, torn, *ragged*; *racian*, to rake; Dan. *rager*, to rake; *rageire*, old clothes; Sw. *raka*, to shave; *ragg*, rough hair; Gr. ῥακος, a torn garment, ῥακοω, to tear; ῥαγας, a rupture, a rock, a crag; ῥαγοω, to tear asunder; W. *rhwygaw*, to rend; Arm. *roga*, id. The Spanish has the word in the compounds *andrajo*, a rag, *andrajoso*, ragged; It. *straccio*, a rent, a rag; *stracciare*, to tear; Ar. خرق *charaka*, or *garaka*, to tear. Class Rg, No. 34.]

1. Any piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tattered cloth, torn or worn till its texture is destroyed. Linen and cotton *rags* are the chief materials of paper.

2. Garments worn out; *proverbially*, mean dress.

Drowsiness shall clothe a man with *rags*. — Prov. xxiii.
And virtue, though in *rags*, will keep me warm. *Dryden.*

3. A fragment of dress. *Hudibras.*

RAG, *v. t.* [Qu. Sax. *wregian*, to accuse; or from the root of *rage*. The sense is, to break or burst forth.]

To scold; to rail. [*Local.*] *Pegge.*

RAG'A-BASH, } *n.* An idle, ragged person.
RAG'A-BRASH, }

RAG-A-MUF'FIN, *n.* [Qu. *rag* and Sp. *mofar*, to mock, or It. *muffo*, musty.]

A paltry fellow; a mean wretch. *Swift.*

RAG'-BOLT, *n.* An iron pin with barbs on its shank to retain it in its place. *Mar. Dict.*

RAGE, *n.* [Fr. *rage*, whence *enrager*, to enrage; Corn. *arraich*; Arm. *arragi*, *arragein*, to enrage. This belongs to the family of *Rg*, to break or burst forth. (See RAG.) Perhaps Heb. Ch. and Syr. חרק, to grind or gnash the teeth; in Ar. to burn, to break, to *crack*, to grind the teeth, to be angry. The radical sense of *burn* is in many cases to rage or be violent. Class Rg, No. 34.]

1. Violent anger accompanied with furious words, gestures, or agitation; anger excited to fury. Passion sometimes rises to *rage*.

Torment, and loud lament, and furious *rage*. *Milton.*

2. Vehemence or violent exacerbation of any thing painful; as, the *rage* of pain; the *rage* of a fever; the *rage* of hunger or thirst. *Pope.*

3. Fury; extreme violence; as of a tempest.

4. Enthusiasm; rapture.

Who brought green Poesy to her perfect age,
And made that art which was a *rage*. *Cowley.*

5. Extreme eagerness or passion directed to some object; as, the *rage* for money.

You purchase pain with all that joy can give,
And die of nothing but a *rage* to live. *Pope.*

RAGE, *v. i.* To be furious with anger; to be exasperated to fury; to be violently agitated with passion.

At this he inly *raged*. *Milton.*

2. To be violent and tumultuous.

Why do the heathen *rage*? — Ps. ii.

3. To be violently driven or agitated; as, the *raging* sea or winds.

4. To ravage; to prevail without restraint, or with fatal effect; as the plague *rages* in Cairo.

5. To be driven with impetuosity; to act or move furiously.

The chariots shall *rage* in the streets. — Nah. ii.
The madding wheels of brazen chariots *raged*. *Milton.*

6. To toy wantonly; to sport. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*

RAGE'FUL, *a.* Full of rage; violent; furious. *Sidney. Hammond.*

RA'GER-Y, *n.* Wantonness. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

RAGG, *n.* A silicious sandstone. [See RAGSTONE.]

RAG'GED, *a.* [from *rag.*] Rent or worn into tatters, or till its texture is broken; as, a *ragged* coat; a *ragged* sail. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Broken with rough edges; uneven; as, a *ragged* rock.

3. Having the appearance of being broken or torn; jagged; rough with sharp or irregular points.

The moon appears, when looked upon through a good glass, rude and *ragged*. *Burnet.*

4. Wearing tattered clothes; as, a *ragged* fellow.

5. Rough; rugged.

What shepherd owns those *ragged* sheep? *Dryden.*

RAG'GED-NESS, *n.* The state of being dressed in tattered clothes.

2. The state of being rough or broken irregularly; as, the *raggedness* of a cliff.

RA'GING, *ppr.* or *a.* [from *rage.*] Acting with violence or fury.

2. Furious; impetuous; vehemently driven or agitated; as, the *raging* sea or tempest.

RA'GING, *n.* Fury; violence; impetuosity. *Jonah* i.

RA'GING-LY, *adv.* With fury; with violent impetuosity. *Hall.*

RAG'MAN, *n.* A man who collects or deals in rags, the materials of paper. *Rawlinson.*

RAG'MAN'S-ROLL, *n.* The record, contained on rolls of parchment, of those instruments by which the Scottish nobility and gentry subscribed allegiance to Edward I. of England, A. D. 1296. [See RIGMAROLE.] *P. Cyc.*

RA-GOUT', (ra-goo',) *n.* [Fr. *ragout*; Arm. *ragoud.*]

A sauce or seasoning for exciting a languid appetite; or a high-seasoned dish, prepared with fish, flesh, greens, and the like, stewed with salt, pepper, cloves, &c. *Encyc.*

RAG'STONE, *n.* A dark-gray silicious sandstone; called also ROWLEY RAGG. *Brande.*

RA-GU'LED, } [In *heraldry*, a *cross raguled* may be
RAG-GU'LED, } best understood by calling it two ragged staffs in a cross. *Bailey.* — *E. H. Barker.*]

RAG'-WHEEL, *n.* In *machinery*, a wheel having a notched or serrated margin.

RAG'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Senecio.

RAID, *n.* A hostile or predatory incursion. [*Scottish.*] *Walter Scott.*

RAIL, *n.* [G. *riegel*, rail, bolt, or bar; W. *rhail.*]

1. A piece of timber, or of iron, or other metal, extending from one post or support to another, as in fences, balustrades, staircases, &c.

2. The horizontal part in any piece of framing or paneling. *Brande.*

3. In a *ship*, a narrow plank nailed for ornament or security on a ship's upper works; also, a curved piece of timber extending from the bows of a ship to the continuation of its stem, to support the knee of the head, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

RAIL, *n.* A bird of the genus Rallus, consisting of many species. The water-rail has a long, slender body, with short, concave wings. The birds of this genus inhabit the slimy margins of rivers and ponds covered with marsh plants, and also other moist places. *Partington.*

RAIL, *n.* [Sax. *hrægle*, *rægle*, from *wrigan*, to put on or cover, to *rig.*]

A woman's upper garment; retained in the word NIGHTRAIL, but not used in the United States.

RAIL, *v. t.* To inclose with rails. *Carew. Spectator.*

2. To range in a line. *Bacon.*

RAIL, *v. i.* [D. *rallen*, to jabber; Sp. *ralla*, to grate, to molest; Port. *ralhar*, to swagger, to hector, to huff, to scold. This corresponds nearly with the G. *prahlen*, which may be the same word with a prefix, Eng. to *brawl*, Fr. *brailler*; Sw. *ralla*, to prate; Fr.

rivler, to rally. In Dan. *drille* signifies to drill and to banter.]

To utter reproaches; to scoff; to use insolent and reproachful language; to reproach or censure in opprobrious terms; followed by *at* or *against*, formerly by *on*. *Shak.*

And *rail at* arts he did not understand. *Dryden.*
Loatha forever *on* me *rails*. *Swift.*

RAIL'-FENCE, *n.* A fence made of wooden rails.

RAIL'-ROAD, } *n.* [*rail* and *road*, or *way*.] A road
RAIL'-WAY, } or way on which iron rails are laid for wheels to run on, for the conveyance of heavy loads in vehicles.

[It may be well to confine *rail-road* to the *highway*, in which a railway is laid, and to use *rail-way* only for the rails when laid. This would be a useful distinction.]

RAIL'ER, *n.* One who scoffs, insults, censures, or reproaches with opprobrious language. *South. Thomson.*

RAIL'ING, *ppr.* Clamoring with insulting language; uttering reproachful words.

2. *a.* Expressing reproach; insulting; as, a *railing* accusation. 2 *Pet.* ii.

RAIL'ING, *n.* Reproachful or insolent language. 1 *Pet.* iii.

RAIL'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with rails.

R. L'ING, *n.* A series of rails, a fence.

2. Rails in general; or the materials for rails.

RAIL'ING-LY, *adv.* With scoffing or insulting lan-
RAIL'LER-Y, (ral'ler-y,) *n.* [Fr. *railleria.*] [guage.

Banter; jesting language; good-humored pleasantry or slight satire; satirical merriment.

Let *raillery* be without malice or heat. *B. Jonson.*
Studies employed on low objects; the very naming of them is sufficient to turn them into *raillery*. *Addison.*

RAIL-LEUR', (rā-il-yur',) *n.* [Fr.] A banterer; a jester; a mocker. [*Not English, nor in use.*] *Spral.*

RAI'MENT, *n.* [For ARRAYMENT; Norm. *areer*, to array; *araies*, army, apparel. See ARRAY and RAY.]

1. Clothing in general, vestments; vesture; garments. *Gen.* xxiv. *Deut.* viii.

Living, both food and *raiment* she supplies. *Dryden.*

2. A single garment. *Sidney.*

[*In this sense it is rarely used, and indeed is improper.*]

RAIN, *v. i.* [Sax. *hregnan*, *regnan*, *renian*, *rinan*, to rain; Goth. *rign*, rain; Sax. *racu*, Cimbric *rarkia*, rain; D. and G. *regen*, rain; D. *regenen*, to rain; Sw. *regn*, rain; *regna*, to rain; Dan. *regn*, rain; *regner*, to rain; G. *beregnen*, to rain on. It seems that *rain* is contracted from *regen*. It is the Gr. βρεχω, to rain, to water, which we retain in *brook*, and the Latins, by dropping the prefix, in *rigo*, *irrigo*, to *irrigate*. The primary sense is, to pour out, to drive forth, Ar. برك *baraka*, coinciding with Heb. Ch. and Syr. ברך. Class Brg, No. 3.]

1. To fall in drops from the clouds, as water; used mostly with *it* for a nominative; as, *it rains*; *it will rain*; *it rained*, or *it has rained*.

2. To fall or drop like rain; as, tears *rained* at their eyes. *Milton.*

RAIN, *v. t.* To pour or shower down from the upper regions, like rain from the clouds.

Then said the Lord to Moses, Behold, I will *rain* bread from heaven for you. — Ex. xvi.
God shall cast the fury of his wrath upon him, and shall *rain* it upon him while he is eating. — Job xx.
Upon the wicked he shall *rain* snares, fire and brimstone, and a horrible tempest. — Ps. xi.

RAIN, *n.* [Sax. *regn*, *regn*, *ren.*]

Water falling in drops from the atmosphere; or the descent of water in drops from the atmosphere. *Rain* is distinguished from *mist* by the size of the drops, which are distinctly visible. When water falls in very small drops or particles, we call it *mist*; and *fog* is composed of particles so fine as to be not only indistinguishable, but to float or be suspended in the air.

RAIN'BEAT, *a.* Beaten or injured by the rain. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

RAIN'BOW, *n.* A bow, or an arch of a circle, consisting of all the colors formed by the refraction and reflection of rays of light from drops of rain or vapor, appearing in the part of the hemisphere opposite to the sun. When the sun is at the horizon, the rainbow is a semicircle. The rainbow is called also Iris. *Newton.*

The moon sometimes forms a bow or arch of light, more faint than that formed by the sun, and called *lunar rainbow*. Similar bows, at sea, are called *marine rainbows*, or *sea-bows*. *Encyc.*

RAIN'BOW-ED, *a.* Formed with a rainbow.

RAIN'BOW-TINT-ED, *a.* Having tints like those of a rainbow. *Mrs. Butler.*

RAIN'DEER. See REINDEER.

RAIN'-GAUGE, } *n.* [*rain* and *gauge.*] An instru-
RAIN'-GAGE, } ment to measure the quantity of rain that falls at any given place. *Brande.*

RAIN'I-NESS, *n.* [from *rainy.*] The state of being rainy.

RAIN'ING, *ppr.* Pouring or showering down from the upper regions, as water from the clouds.

RAIN'-TIGHT, (-tite,) *a.* So tight as to exclude rain.

RAIN'-WA-TER, *n.* Water that has fallen from the clouds. *Boyle.*

RAIN'Y, *a.* Abounding with rain; wet; showery; as, *rainy* weather; a *rainy* day or season.

RAIP, *n.* A rod to measure ground.

RAISE, (rāze,) *v. t.* [Goth. *raisyan*, *ur-raisyan*, to raise, to rouse, to excite; *ur-reisan*, to rise. This word occurs often in the Gothic version of the Gospels, Luke iii. 8, John vi. 40, 44. In Sw. *resa* signifies to go, walk, or travel, and to *raise*; Dan. *rejser*, the same. These verbs appear to be the L. *gradior*, *gressus*, without the prefix; and *gradior* is the Shemitic רדה, which has a variety of significations, but, in Syriac, to go, to walk, to pass, as in Latin. Whether the Swedish and Danish verbs are from different roots, blended by usage or accident, or whether the different senses have proceeded from one common signification, to move, to open, to stretch, let the reader judge.]

1. To lift; to take up; to heave; to lift from a low or reclining posture; as, to *raise* a stone or weight; to *raise* the body in bed.

The angel smote Peter on the side and *raised* him up. — Acts xii.

2. To set upright; as, to *raise* a mast.

3. To set up; to erect; to set on its foundations and put together; as, to *raise* the frame of a house.

4. To build; as, to *raise* a city, a fort, a wall, &c.

I will *raise* forts against thee. — Is. xxix. Amos iv.

5. To rebuild.

They shall *raise* up the former desolations. — Is. lxi.

6. To form to some height by accumulation; as, to *raise* a heap of stones. *Josh.* viii.

7. To make; to produce; to amass; as, to *raise* a great estate out of small profits.

8. To enlarge; to amplify. *Shak.*

9. To exalt; to elevate in condition; as, to *raise* one from a low estate.

10. To exalt; to advance; to promote in rank or honor; as, to *raise* one to an office of distinction.

This gentleman came to be *raised* to great titles. *Clarendon.*

11. To enhance; to increase; as, to *raise* the value of coin; to *raise* the price of goods.

12. To increase in current value.

The plate pieces of eight were *raised* three pence in the piece. *Temple.*

13. To excite; to put in motion or action; as, to *raise* a tempest or tumult.

He commandeth and *raiseth* the stormy wind. — Ps. cvii.

14. To excite to sedition, insurrection, war, or tumult; to stir up. *Acts* xxiv.

Æneas then employs his pains
In parts remote to *raise* the Tuscan swains. *Dryden.*

15. To rouse; to awake; to stir up.

They shall not awake, nor be *raised* out of their sleep. — Job xiv.

16. To increase in strength; to excite from languor or weakness. The pulse is *raised* by stimulants, sometimes by venesection

17. To give beginning of importance to; to elevate into reputation; as, to *raise* a family.

18. To bring into being.

God vouchsafes to *raise* another world
From him. *Milton.*

19. To bring from a state of death to life.

He was delivered for our offenses, and *raised* again for our justification. — Rom. iv. 1 Cor. xv.

20. To call into view from the state of separate spirits; as, to *raise* a spirit by spells and incantations. *Sandys.*

21. To invent and propagate; to originate; to occasion; as, to *raise* a report or story.

22. To set up; to excite; to begin by loud utterance; as, to *raise* a shout or cry. *Dryden.*

23. To utter loudly; to begin to sound or clamor. He *raised* his voice against the measures of administration.

24. To utter with more strength or elevation; to swell. Let the speaker *raise* his voice.

25. To collect; to obtain; to bring into a sum or fund. Government *raises* money by taxes, excise, and imposts. Private persons and companies *raise* money for their enterprises.

26. To levy; to collect; to bring into service; as, to *raise* troops; to *raise* an army *Milton.*

27. To give rise to *Milton.*

28. To cause to grow; to procure to be produced, bred, or propagated; as, to *raise* wheat, barley, hops, &c.; to *raise* horses, oxen, or sheep. *New England.*

[The English now use GROW in regard to crops; as, to *grow* wheat. This verb intransitive has never been used in New England in a transitive sense, until recently some persons have adopted it from the English books. We always use RAISE; but in New England it is never applied to the breeding of the human race, as it is in the Southern States. In the north, we say, to *raise* wheat, and to *raise* horses or cattle, but not to *raise* men; though we say, to *raise* a sickly child.]

29. To cause to swell, heave, and become light; as, to *raise* dough or paste by yeast or leaven.

Miss Liddy can dance a jig and *raise* paste. *Spectator.*

30. To excite; to animate with fresh vigor; as, to *raise* the spirits or courage.

31. To ordain; to appoint; or to call to and prepare; to furnish with gifts and qualifications suited to a purpose; *a scriptural sense.*

I will *raise* them up a prophet from among their brethren. — Deut. xviii.
For this cause have I *raised* thee up, to show in thee my power — Ex. ix. Judges ii.

32. To keep in remembrance. *Ruth* iv.

33. To cause to exist by propagation. *Matt.* xxii.

34. To incite; to prompt. *Ezra* i.

35. To increase in intensity or strength; as, to *raise* the heat of a furnace.

36. In *seamen's language*, to elevate, as an object by a gradual approach to it; to bring to be seen at a greater angle; as, to *raise* the land; to *raise* a point. *Totten.*

To raise a purchase, in *seamen's language*, is to dispose instruments or machines in such a manner as to exert any mechanical force required. *Mar. Dict.*

To raise a siege, is to remove a besieging army and relinquish an attempt to take the place by that mode of attack, or to cause the attempt to be relinquished.

RAIS'ED, (rāzd,) *pp.* or *a.* Lifted; elevated; exalted; promoted; set upright; built; made or enlarged; produced, enhanced; excited; restored to life; levied; collected; roused; invented and propagated; increased.

RAIS'ER, *n.* One who raises; that which raises; one that builds; one that levies or collects; one that begins, produces, or propagates. *Bacon. Taylor.*

2. Among *joiners*, one of the upright boards of the front of the steps of a flight of stairs. *Buchanan.*

RAI'SIN, (rā'zn,) *n.* [Fr. and Ir. *id.*; Arm. *resin*, *resin*; D. *rozyn*; G. *rosine*, a raisin, and *rosinfarbe*, crimson (raisin color.) Dan. *rosin.* In Dan. and Sw. *rosen* signifies the erysipelas. It is evident that the word is from the same root as *red* and *rose*, being named from the color. (See RED and ROSE.) This word is in some places pronounced corruptly *reezn.* The pronunciation of Sheridan, Perry, and Jameson accords with that which prevails in the Eastern States, which is regular, and which I have followed.]

A dried grape. Grapes are suffered to remain on the vines till they are perfectly ripe, and then dried in an oven, or by exposure to the heat of the sun. Those dried in the sun are the sweetest. *Hill.*

RAIS'ING, *ppr.* Lifting; elevating; setting upright; exalting; producing; enhancing; restoring to life; collecting; levying; propagating, &c.

RAIS'ING, *n.* The act of lifting, setting up, elevating, exalting, producing, or restoring to life.

2. In *New England*, the operation or work of setting up the frame of a building.

RA'JAH, } *n.* [L. *rex*, *regis.*]
RA'JA, }

In *India*, a native prince or king. *P. Cyc.*

RA'JAH-SHIP, *n.* The dignity or principality of a rajah. *Anat. Res.*

RAJ-POOT', *n.* A Hindoo of the military tribe of order.

RAKE, *n.* [Sax. *raca*, *race*; G. *rechen*; Ir. *raca*; W. *rhacai*, *rhacan.* See the verb.]

An instrument consisting of a head-piece in which teeth are inserted, and a long handle at right angles to it; used for collecting hay or other light things which are spread over a large surface, or in gardens for breaking and smoothing the earth.

RAKE, *n.* [Dan. *rakel*; probably from the root of *break.*]

A loose, disorderly, vicious man; a man addicted to lewdness and other scandalous vices. *Addison. Pope.*

RAKE, *n.* [Sax. *racan*, to *reach.*]

1. The projection of the upper parts of a ship, at the light of the stem and stern, beyond the extremities of the keel. The distance between a perpendicular line from the extremity of stem or stern to the end of the keel, is the length of the rake; one the *fore-rake*, the other the *rake-aft.*

2. The inclination of a mast from a perpendicular direction. *Mar. Dict.*

3. The forward inclination of a mill-saw.

RAKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *racian*; Sw. *raka*; Dan. *rager*, to shave, to rake; Corn. *rackan*; W. *rhacanu*; Ir. *racam*; G. *rechen*; Fr. *racler*; Arm. *racla.* The D. *hark*, *harken*, is our *harrow*, but of the same family, the great family of *break*, *crack*, L. *frico.* Class Rg, No. 34, 38, 47.]

1. *Properly*, to scrape; to rub or scratch with something rough; as, to *rake* the ground.

2. To gather with a rake; as, to *rake* hay or barley.

3. To clear with a rake; to smooth with a rake; as, to *rake* a bed in a garden; to *rake* land.

4. To collect or draw together something scattered; to gather by violence; as, to *rake* together wealth; to *rake* together slanderous tales; to *rake* together the rabble of a town.

5. To scour; to search with eagerness all corners of a place.

The statesman *rakes* the town to find a plot. *Swift.*

6. In *the military art*, to enfilade; to fire in a direction with the length of any thing; *particularly*, in *naval engagements*, to *rake* is to cannonade a ship on the stern or head, so that the balls range the whole length of the deck. Hence the phrase, to *rake* a ship fore and aft.

To rake up, applied to fire, is to cover the fire with ashes.

RAKE, *v. i.* To scrape; to scratch into for finding something; to search minutely and meanly; as, to *rake* into a dunghill. *South.*

2. To search with minute inspection into every part.

One is for *raking* in Chaucer for antiquated words. *Dryden.*

3. To pass with violence or rapidity.

Pus could not stay, but over him did *rake*. *Sidney.*

4. To seek by raking; as, to *rake* for oysters.

5. To lead a dissolute, debauched life. *Shenstone.*

5. To incline from a perpendicular direction, as, a mast *rakes* aft.

RAK'ED, (rākt,) *pp.* Scraped; gathered with a rake; cleaned with a rake; cannonaded fore and aft.

RAKE'HELL, *n.* [Dan. *rakel*; now contracted into *rake*; properly *rakel*.]

A lewd, dissolute fellow; a debauchee; a rake.

RAKE'HEL-LY, *a.* Dissolute; wild. *B. Jonson.*

RAK'ER, *n.* One that rakes.

RAKE'SHAME, *n.* A vile, dissolute wretch. *Milton.*

RAK'ING, *ppr.* Scraping; gathering with a rake; cleaning and smoothing with a rake; cannonading in the direction of the length; inclining.

And *raking* chase-guns through our sterns they sent. *Dryden.*

2. *a.* That rakes; as, a *raking* fire or shot.

RAK'ING, *n.* The act of using a rake; the act or operation of collecting with a rake, or of cleaning and smoothing with a rake.

2. The space of ground raked at once; or the quantity of hay, &c., collected by once passing the rake.

3. The course of life of a rake or debauchee.

RAK'ISH, *a.* Given to a dissolute life; lewd; debauched. *Richardson.*

2. In *vessels*, having a great *rake*, or backward inclination of the masts.

RAK'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a rakish manner.

RAK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Dissolute practices.

RAL'LI-ANCE, *n.* Act of rallying.

RAL'LI-ED, *pp.* Reunited and reduced to order.

2. Treated with pleasantry.

RAL'LY, *v. t.* [Fr. *railler*. This seems to be a compound of *re*, *ra*, and *lier*, L. *ligo*, to unite.]

1. To reunite; to collect and reduce to order troops dispersed or thrown into confusion.

2. To collect; to unite; as things scattered. *Atterbury.*

RAL'LY, *v. t.* [Fr. *railler*. See RAILLERY.]

To attack with raillery, either in good humor and pleasantry, or with slight contempt or satire, according to the nature of the case.

Honeycomb *rallies* me upon a country life. *Addison.*
Strephon had long confessed his amorous pain,
Which gay Corinna *rallied* with disdain. *Gay.*

RAL'LY, *v. i.* To assemble; to unite.

Innumerable parts of matter chanced then to *rally* together, and to form themselves into this new world. *Tillotson.*

2. To come back to order.

The Grecians *rally* and their powers unite. *Dryden.*

3. To use pleasantry or satirical merriment. *Johnson.*

RAL'LY, *n.* The act of bringing disordered troops to their ranks.

2. Exercise of good humor or satirical merriment.

RAL'LY-ING, *ppr.* Reuniting; collecting and reducing to order.

2. Treating with pleasant humor.

RAM, *n.* [Sax. *ram*; D. *ram*; G. *ramm*, but *rammbock*, rambuck, is used. See the verb.]

1. The male of the sheep or ovine genus; in some parts of England called a *tup*. In *the United States*, the word is applied, I believe, to no other male, except in the compound *ram-cat*.

2. In *astronomy*, Aries, the sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of March, or a constellation of fixed stars in the figure of a ram. It is considered the first of the twelve signs.

3. An engine of war, used formerly for battering and demolishing the walls of cities, called a BATTERING-RAM.

4. A machine for raising water by means of the momentum or moving force of a part of the water to be raised, called HYDRAULIC RAM or WATER-RAM. *Hebert.*

RAM, *v. t.* [G. *rammen*; D. *rammeijen*; Dan. *ramler*, to ram or drive; *rammer*, to strike, to hit, to touch; W. *rham*, *rhum*, a thrusting, a projection forward. To the same family belong L. *ramus*, a branch, that is, a shoot or thrust, Heb. Ch. and Syr. דמה *ramah*, to throw, to project, Eth. ረመየ *remi*, to strike; Ar. رمى *rama*, to shoot, to throw or dart. Class Rm, No. 7, 8, 9. See CRAM.]

1. To thrust or drive with violence; to force in; to drive down or together; as, to *ram* down a cartridge; to *ram* piles into the earth.

2. To drive, as with a battering-ram.

3. To stuff; to cram.

RAM'A-DAN, *n.* The great annual fast, or Lent of the Mohammedans, kept through their ninth month, called *Ramadan*.

RAM'AGE, *n.* [L. *ramus*, a branch, whence Fr. *ramage*.]

1. Branches of trees. [*Not in use.*]

2. The warbling of birds sitting on boughs.

3. See RUMMAGE. *Drummond.*

RAM'BLE, (ram'bl,) *v. i.* [It. *ramengare*, to ramble, to rove; Arm. *rambreal*, to rave; W. *rhampiaw*, to run to an extreme, to be infatuated, and *rhamu*, to rise or reach over, to soar. These seem to be allied to *roam*, *romp*, *rampant*; Ar. رام to exceed or go beyond, to depart. Class Rm, No. 5.]

1. To rove; to wander; to walk, ride, or sail from place to place, without any determinate object in view; or to visit many places; to rove carelessly or irregularly; as, to *ramble* about the city; to *ramble* over the country.

Never ask leave to go abroad, for you will be thought an idle, *rambling* fellow. *Swift.*

2. To go at large without restraint and without direction.

3. To move without certain direction.

O'er his ample sides, the *rambling* sprays
Luxuriant shoot. *Thomson.*

RAM'BLE, *n.* A roving; a wandering; a going or moving from place to place without any determinate business or object; an irregular excursion.

Coming home after a short Christmas *ramble*, I found a letter upon my table. *Swift.*

RAM'BLER, *n.* One that rambles; a rover; a wanderer.

RAM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Roving; wandering; moving or going irregularly.

RAM'BLING, *n.* A roving; irregular excursion. *South.*

RAM'BLING-LY, *adv.* In a rambling manner.

RAM'BOOZE, } *n.* A drink made of wine, ale, eggs,
RAM'BOSE, } and sugar in winter, or of wine, milk, sugar, and rose-water in summer. *Bailey.*

RAM'E-KIN,
RAM'E-QUIN, (kin,) } *n.* [Fr. *ramequin*.]

In *cookery*, a name given to small slices of bread covered with a farce of cheese and eggs. *Bailey.*

RAM-EN-TA'CEOUS, *a.* In *botany*, covered with weak, shriveled, brown, scale-like processes; as the leaves of many ferns. *Lindley.*

RAM'ENTS, *n. pl.* [L. *ramenta*, a chip.]

1. Scrapings; shavings. [*Not used.*]

2. *Ramen'ta*, *pl.* In *botany*, loose scales on the stems of plants. *Linnæus.*

RA'ME-OUS, *a.* [L. *ramus*, a branch.]

In *botany*, belonging to a branch; growing on or shooting from a branch. *Lee.*

RAM-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ramus*, a branch.]

1. The process of branching or shooting branches from a stem.

2. A branch; a small division proceeding from a main stock or channel; as, the *ramifications* of a family; the *ramifications* of an artery. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A division or subdivision; as, the *ramifications* of a subject or scheme.

4. In *botany*, the manner in which a tree produces its branches or boughs. *Lee.*

5. The production of figures resembling branches.

RAM'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Divided into branches. [*Encyc.*

RAM'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *ramifier*; L. *ramus*, a branch, and *facio*, to make.]

To divide into branches or parts; as, to *ramify* an art, a subject, or scheme. *Boyle.*

RAM'I-FY, *v. i.* To shoot into branches, as the stem of a plant.

When the asparagus begins to *ramify*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To be divided or subdivided, as a main subject or scheme.

RAM'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Shooting into branches or divisions.

RAM'MED, (ramd,) *pp.* [See RAM.] Driven forcibly.

RAM'MER, *n.* One that rams or drives.

2. An instrument for driving any thing with force; as, a *rammer* for driving stones or piles, or for beating the earth to more solidity.

3. A gun-stick; a rod for forcing down the charge of a gun.

RAM'MISH, *a.* [Dan. *ram*, bitter, strong-scented.]

Rank; strong-scented. *Chaucer.*

RAM'MISH-NESS, *n.* [from *ram*.] Rankness; a strong scent.

RAM'MING, *ppr.* Driving with force.

RAM'MY, *a.* Like a ram; strong-scented. *Burton.*

RAM-OL-LES'CENCE, *n.* [Fr. *ramollir*.]

A softening or mollifying. *Caldwell.*

RA-MOON', *n.* A small West Indian tree of the genus *Trophis*, whose leaves and twigs are used as fodder for cattle. *P. Cyc.*

RA'MOSE, } *a.* [L. *ramosus*, from *ramus*, a branch.]
RA'MOUS, }

1. In *botany*, branched, as a stem or root; having lateral divisions. *Martyn.*

2. Branchy; consisting of branches; full of branches. *Newton. Woodward.*

RAMP, *v. i.* [Fr. *ramper*, to creep; It. *rampa*, a paw; *rampare*, to paw; *rampicare*, to creep; W. *rhamp*, a rise or reach over; *rhamant*, a rising up, a vaulting or springing; *rhamu*, to reach over, to soar, to vault. See RAMBLE and ROMANCE.]

1. To climb, as a plant; to creep up.

Plants furnished with tendrils catch hold, and so *ramping* on trees, they mount to a great height. *Ray.*

2. To spring; to leap; to bound; to prance; to frolic.

Their bridles they would champ—
And trampling the fine element, would fiercely *ramp*. *Spenser.*
Sporting the lion *ramped*. *Milton.*

[In the latter sense, the word is usually written and pronounced ROMP, the word being originally pronounced with a broad.]

RAMP, *n.* A leap; a spring; a bound. *Milton.*

2. In *architecture*, a concave bend or slope in the cap or upper member of any piece of ascending or descending workmanship. *Brande.*

3. In *fortification*, a road cut obliquely into, or added to, the interior slope of the rampart. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

RAMP'AGE, *v. i.* To scour up and down, or prance about in a riotous manner. *Halliwell.*

[Used in Scotland, and sometimes in England.]

RAM-PAL'LIAN, (-pal'yan,) *n.* A mean wretch. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RAMP'AN-CY, *n.* [from *rampant*.] Excessive growth or practice; excessive prevalence; exuberance; extravagance; as, the *rampancy* of vice. *South.*

RAMP'ANT, *a.* [Fr., from *ramper*; Sax. *rempend*, headlong. [See RAMP and RAMBLE.]

1. Overgrowing the usual bounds; rank in growth; exuberant; as, *rampant* weeds. *Clarissa.*

2. Overleaping restraint; as, *rampant* vice. *South.*

3. In *heraldry*, a lion *rampant* is a lion combatant, rearing upon one of his hinder feet, and attacking a man. It differs from SALIANT, which indicates the posture of springing or making a sally. *Encyc.*

The lion *rampant* shakes his brinded mane. *Milton.*

RAMP'ANT-LY, *adv.* In a rampant manner.

RAM'PART, } *n.* [Fr. *rempart*; Arm. *rampars*, *ram-*
RAM'PIER, } *parti*; Fr. *se remparer*, to fence or intrench one's self; It. *riparamento*, from *riparare*, to repair, to defend, to stop; Port. *reparo*; *reparar*, to repair, to *parry* in defense. Hence we see *rampart* is from L. *reparo*; *re* and *paro*. See PARRY and REPAIR.]

1. In *fortification*, an elevation or mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon shot, and formed into bastions, curtains, &c. *Encyc.*

No standards from the hostile *ramparts* tore. *Prior.*

2. That which fortifies and defends from assault; that which secures safety.

RAM'PART, *v. t.* To fortify with ramparts. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RAM'PI-ON, *n.* [from *ramp*.] The name of several plants; as, the *common esculent rampion*, a species of Campanula; the *crested rampion*, a species of Lobelia; the *horned rampion*, a species of Phyteuma. *Fam. of Plants.*

RAM'PIRE, *n.* The same as RAMPART, but seldom used, except in poetry. *Dryden.*

The Trojans round the place a *rampire* cast. *Dryden.*

RAM'PIR-ED, *a.* Fortified with a rampart.

RAM'ROD, *n.* The rod of iron, &c., used in ramming down the charge in a musket, pistol, &c. *Totten.*

RAM'SON, *n.* A species of garlic, *Allium ursinum* formerly cultivated in gardens. *P. Cyc. Fam. of Plants.*

RAM'U-LOUS, *a.* Having many small branches.

RAN, the *pret.* of RUN. In old writers, open robbery. *Lambard.*

RAN-CES'CENT, *a.* [L. *rancco*, to be rank.]

Becoming rancid or sour. *Encyc.*

RANCH, *v. t.* [Corrupted from *wrench*.] To sprain; to injure by violent straining or contortion. [*Not used.*] *Dryden. Garth.*

RAN-CHE'RO, (ran-chā'ro,) *n.* [Sp.] In *Mexico*, a herdsman; a peasant employed on a rancho. They are to some extent a mongrel breed, between Spaniards and Indians, and are a wild, lawless set, who are often but little better than mere banditti. *Hudson.*

RANCH'O, (ran'tsho,) *n.* [Sp.] In *Mexico*, a small hamlet, or large farming establishment for rearing cattle and horses. It is thus distinguished from a HACIENDA, which is a cultivated farm or plantation. *Hudson.*

RAN'CID, *a.* [L. *rancidus*, from *ranceo*, to be rank. This is the Eng. *rank*, luxuriant in growth.]

Having a rank smell; strong-scented; sour; musty; as, *rancid* oil. *Arbuthnot.*

RAN-CID'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being rancid; a
RAN'CID-NESS, } strong, sour scent, as of old oil.

The *rancidity* of oils may be analogous to the oxydation of metals. *Ure.*

RAN'CID-LY, *adv.* With a strong scent; mustily.

RAN'COR, (rank'ur,) *n.* [L., from *ranceo*, to be *rank.*]

1. The deepest malignity or spite; deep-seated and implacable malice; inveterate enmity.

[*This is the strongest term for enmity which the English language supplies.*]

It lasts from the rancor of a villain. *Shak.*

2. Virulence; corruption *Shak*

RAN'COR-OUS, (rank ur-us,) *a.* Deeply malignant; implacably spiteful or malicious; intensely virulent.

So framed his eyes with rage and rancorous ire. *Spenser.*
Rancorous opposition to the gospel of Christ. *West.*

RAN'COR-OUS-LY, *adv.* With deep malignity or spiteful malice.

RAND, *n.* [G. D. and Dan. *rand*, a border, edge, margin, brink; from shooting out, extending.]

A border; edge; margin; as, the *rand* of a shoe.

RAN'DOM, *n.* [Norm. *randun*; Sax. *randum*; Fr. *randonnée*, a rapid course of water; *randon*, a gushing.]

1. A roving motion or course without direction; hence, want of direction, rule, or method; hazard; chance; used in the phrase *at random*, that is, without a settled point of direction; at hazard.

2. Course; motion; progression; distance of a body thrown; as, the furthest *random* of a missile weapon. *Digby.*

RAN'DOM, *a.* Done at hazard, or without settled aim or purpose; left to chance; as, a *random* blow.

2. Uttered or done without previous calculation; as, a *random* guess.

RAN'DOM-SHOT, *n.* A shot not directed to a point, or a shot with the muzzle of the gun elevated above a horizontal line. *Brande.*

RAN'DY, *a.* Disorderly; riotous. [*Not used, or local.*] *Grose.*

RANE, *n.* [Sax. *hrana*; Fr. *renne*; D. *rendier*; G. *rennthier*; Dan. *reendyr*: Basque, *oreña* or *orina*; so named probably from *running*. The true spelling is *rane.*]

A species of deer, the Cervus Tarandus, a ruminant mammal, found in the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America; usually called REINDEER.

RAN'FORCE, *n.* The ring of a gun next to the vent. *Bailey.*

[I do not find this word in modern books.]

RANG, the old *pret.* of RING. [*Nearly obsolete.*]

RANGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ranger*; Arm. *rencqa*, *ranqein*; W. *rhenciaw*, from *rhenc*, *reng*, rank, which see.]

1. To set in a row or in rows; to place in a regular line, lines, or ranks; to dispose in the proper order; as, to *range* troops in a body; to *range* men or ships in the order of battle.

2. To dispose in proper classes, orders, or divisions; as, to *range* plants and animals in genera and species.

3. To dispose in a proper manner; to place in regular method; *in a general sense. Range* and *arrange* are used indifferently in the same sense.

4. To rove over; to pass over.

Teach him to *range* the ditch and force the brake. *Gay.*

[This use is elliptical, *over* being omitted.]

5. To sail or pass in a direction parallel to or near; as, to *range the coast*, that is, *along the coast.*

RANGE, *v. i.* To rove at large; to wander without restraint or direction.

As a roaring lion and *ranging* bear. — Prov. xxviii.

2. To be placed in order; to be ranked.

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And *range* with humble livers in content. *Shak.*

[In this sense, RANK is now used.]

3. To lie in a particular direction.

Which way thy forests *range*. *Dryden.*

We say, the front of a house *ranges* with the line of the street.

4. To sail or pass near or in the direction of; as, to *range* along the coast.

RANGE, *n.* [Fr. *rangée*. See RANK.]

1. A row; a rank; things in a line; as, a *range* of buildings; a *range* of mountains; *ranges* of colors. *Newton.*

2. A class; an order.

The next *range* of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences. *Hale.*

3. A wandering or roving; excursion.

He may take a *range* all the world over. *South.*

4. Space or room for excursion.

A man has not enough *range* of thought. *Addison.*

5. Compass or extent of excursion; space taken in by any thing extended or ranked in order; as, the *range* of Newton's thoughts No philosopher has embraced a wider range.

Far as creation's ample *range* extends. *Pope.*

6. The step of a ladder. *Clarendon.*

[Corrupted in popular language to RUNG.]

7. A kitchen grate. [*Obs.*] *Bacon. Wotton.*

8. An extended cooking apparatus of cast iron, set in brick work, and containing pots, oven, &c.

9. A bolting sieve to sift meal.

10. In *gunnery*, the horizontal distance to which a shot or other projectile is carried. Sometimes, though less properly, the path of a shot or projectile, or the line it describes from the mouth of the piece to the point where it lodges. When a cannon lies horizontally, it is called the right, level, or point blank *range*; when the muzzle is elevated to 45 degrees, it is called the utmost *range*. *Brande. Totten.*

11. The public lands of the United States are surveyed or divided into *ranges*, which designate the order of their arrangement into townships. *Bouvier.*

RANG'ED, *pp.* Disposed in a row or line; placed in order; passed in roving; placed in a particular direction.

RANG'ER, (rānj'er,) *n.* One that ranges; a rover; a robber. [*Now little used.*] *Spenser.*

2. The name given to mounted troops, armed with short muskets, who *range* the country around, and often fight on foot.

3. A dog that beats the ground. *Gay.*

4. In *England*, a sworn officer of a forest, appointed by the king's letters patent, whose business formerly was to walk through the forest, watch the deer, present trespasses, &c. *P. Cyc.*

RANG'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of the keeper of a forest or park.

RANG'ING, *ppr.* Placing in a row or line; disposing in order, method, or classes; roving; passing near and in the direction of.

RANG'ING, *n.* The act of placing in lines, or in order; a roving, &c.

RANK, *n.* [Ir. *rang*; W. *rheng*; Arm. *rencq*; Fr. *rang*, a row or line; It. *rango*, rank, condition; Port. and Sp. *rancho*, a mess, or set of persons; D. Dan. and G. *rang.* In these words, n is probably casual; Ar. رَكَا *raka*, to set in order; Heb. and Ch. עָרַךְ, *id.* Class Rg, No. 13, 47. See also No. 18, 20, 21, 27, 46. The primary sense is probably to *reach*, to *stretch*, or to pass, to stretch along. Hence *rank* and *grade* are often synonymous.]

1. A row or line, applied to troops; a line of men standing abreast or side by side, and as opposed to FILE, a line running from front to rear of a company, battalion, or regiment. Keep your *ranks*; dress your *ranks*

Fierce, fiery warriors fight upon the clouds
In *ranks*, and squadrons, and right form of war. *Shak.*

2. *Ranks*; in *the plural*, the order of common soldiers; as, to reduce an officer to the *ranks.*

3. A row; a line of things, or things in a line; as, a *rank* of osiers. *Shak.*

4. Degree; grade; *in military affairs*; as, the *rank* of captain, colonel, or general; the *rank* of vice-admiral.

5. Degree of elevation in civil life or station; the order of elevation, or of subordination. We say, all *ranks* and orders of men; every man's dress and behavior should correspond with his *rank*; the highest and the lowest *ranks* of men, or of other intelligent beings.

6. Class; order; division; any portion or number of things to which place, degree, or order, is assigned. Profligate men, by their vices, sometimes degrade themselves to the *rank* of brutes.

7. Degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence; as, a writer of the first *rank*; a lawyer of high *rank.*

These are all virtues of a meaner *rank*. *Addison.*

8. Dignity; high place or degree in the orders of men; as, a man of *rank.*

Rank and file; the whole body of common soldiers, including also corporals, who carry firelocks. Ten officers, and three hundred *rank and file*, fell in the action.

To fill the ranks; to supply the whole number, or a competent number.

To take rank; to enjoy precedence, or to have the right of taking a higher place. In Great Britain, the king's sons *take rank* of all the other nobles.

RANK, *a.* [Sax. *rane*, proud, haughty; Sp. and It. *rancio*; L. *rancidus*, from *ranceo*, to smell strong. The primary sense of the root is to advance, to shoot forward, to grow luxuriantly, whence the sense of strong, vigorous; W. *rhac*, *rhag*, before; *rhacu*, *rhaciaw*, to advance, to put forward. This word belongs probably to the same family as the preceding.]

1. Luxuriant in growth; being of vigorous growth; as, *rank* grass; *rank* weeds.

Seven ears came up upon one stalk, *rank* and good. — Gen. xli.

2. Causing vigorous growth; producing luxuriantly; very rich and fertile; as, land is *rank.* *Mortimer.*

3. Strong-scented; as, *rank*-smelling rue. *Spenser.*

4. Rancid; musty; as, oil of a *rank* smell.

5. Inflamed with venereal appetite. *Shak.*

6. Strong to the taste; high-tasted.

Divers sea-fowls taste *rank* of the fish on which they feed. *Boyle.*

7. Raised to a high degree; excessive; violent; as, *rank* pride; *rank* idolatry; *rank* enmity.

I do forgive
Thy *rankest* faults. *Shak.*

8. Gross; coarse. *Shak.*

9. Strong; clinching. Take *rank* hold. Hence,

10. Excessive; exceeding the actual value; as, a *rank* modus in law. *Blackstone.*

To set rank, as the iron of a plane; to set it so as to take off a thick shaving. *Moxon.*

RANK, *v. t.* To place abreast, or in a line. *Milton.*

2. To place in a particular class, order, or division.

Poets were *ranked* in the class of philosophers. *Broome.*
Heresy is *ranked* with idolatry and witchcraft. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To dispose methodically; to place in suitable order.

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or *rank* your tribes? *Milton.*
Ranking all things under general and special heads. *Watts.*

RANK, *v. i.* To be ranged; to be set or disposed; as in a particular degree, class, order, or division.

Let that one article *rank* with the rest. *Shak.*

2. To be placed in a rank or ranks.

Go, *rank* in tribes, and quit the savage wood. *Tate.*

3. To have a certain grade or degree of elevation in the orders of civil or military life. He *ranks* with a major. He *ranks* with the first class of poets. He *ranks* high in public estimation.

RANK'ED, (rankt,) *pp.* Placed in a line; disposed in an order or class; arranged methodically.

RANK'ER, *n.* One that disposes in ranks; one that arranges.

RANK'ING, *ppr.* Placing in ranks or lines; arranging; disposing in orders or classes; having a certain rank or grade.

RANK'LE, (rank'l,) *v. i.* [from *rank.*] To grow more rank or strong; to be inflamed; to fester; as, a *rankling* wound.

A malady that burns and *rankles* inward. *Rowe.*

2. To become more violent; to be inflamed; to rage; as, *rankling* malice; *rankling* envy. Jealousy *rankles* in the breast.

RANK'LING, *n.* The act or process of becoming more virulent; deep and active irritation. *Dwight.*

RANK'LY, *adv.* With vigorous growth; as, grass or weeds grow *rankly.*

2. Coarsely; grossly. *Shak.*

RANK'NESS, *n.* Vigorous growth; luxuriance; exuberance; as, the *rankness* of plants or herbage.

2. Exuberance; excess; extravagance; as, the *rankness* of pride; the *rankness* of joy. *Shak.*

3. Extraordinary strength.

The crane's pride is in the *rankness* of her wing. *L'Estrange.*

4. Strong taste; as, the *rankness* of flesh or fish.

5. Rancidness; rank smell; as, the *rankness* of oil.

6. Excessiveness; as, the *rankness* of a composition or modus. *Blackstone.*

RAN'NY, *n.* The shrew-mouse. *Brown.*

RAN'SACK, *v. t.* [Dan. *randsager*; Sw. *ransaka*; Gaelic, *ransuchadh.* *Rank*, in Danish, is edge, margin, Eng. *rand*, and *ran* is rapine. The last syllable coincides with the English verb to *sack*, to pillage, and in Spanish, this verb, which is written *saquear*, signifies to ransack.]

1. To plunder; to pillage completely; to strip by plundering; as, to *ransack* a house or city. *Dryden.*

Their vow is made to *ransack* Troy. *Shak.*

2. To search thoroughly; to enter and search every place or part. It seems often to convey the sense of opening doors and parcels, and turning over things in search; as, to *ransack* files of papers.

I *ransack* the several caverns. *Woodward.*

3. To violate; to ravish; to deflour; as, *ransacked* chastity. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

RAN'SACK-ED, *pp.* Pillaged; searched narrowly.

RAN'SACK-ING, *ppr.* Pillaging; searching narrowly.

RAN'SOM, *n.* [Dan. *ranzon*; Sw. *ranson*; G. *ranzion*; Norm. *raancon*; Fr. *rançon*; Arm. *rançzon.* In *French*, the word implies not only redemption, but exaction; but I know not the component parts of the word. Qu. Dan. *ran*, a *pillaging*, and G. *suhne*, atonement.]

1. The money or price paid for the redemption of a prisoner or slave, or for goods captured by an enemy; that which procures the release of a prisoner

or captive, or of captured property, and restores the one to liberty, and the other to the original owner.

By his captivity in Austria, and the heavy *ransom* he paid for his liberty, Richard was hindered from pursuing the conquest of Ireland. *Davies.*

2. Release from captivity, bondage, or the possession of an enemy. They were unable to procure the *ransom* of the prisoners.

3. In *law*, a sum paid for the pardon of some great offense, and the discharge of the offender; or a fine paid in lieu of corporal punishment. *Encyc. Blackstone.*

4. In *Scripture*, the price paid for a forfeited life, or for delivery or release from capital punishment.

Then he shall give for the *ransom* of his life, whatever is laid upon him. — Ex. xxi.

5. The price paid for procuring the pardon of sins and the redemption of the sinner from punishment.

Deliver him from going down to the pit. I have found a *ransom*. — Job xxxiii.

The Son of man came — to give his life a *ransom* for many. — Matt. xx. Mark x.

RAN'SOM, *v. t.* [Sw. *ransonera*; Dan. *ranzonerer*; Fr. *rançonner*; Arm. *rançzouna*.]

1. To redeem from captivity or punishment by paying an equivalent; *applied to persons*; as, to *ransom* prisoners from an enemy.

2. To redeem from the possession of an enemy by paying a price deemed equivalent; *applied to goods or property*.

3. In *Scripture*, to redeem from the bondage of sin, and from the punishment to which sinners are subjected by the divine law.

The *ransomed* of the Lord shall return. — Is. xxxv.

4. To rescue; to deliver. *Hos.* xiii.

RAN'SOM-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Redeemed or rescued from captivity, bondage, or punishment, by the payment of an equivalent.

RAN'SOM-ER, *n.* One that redeems.

RAN'SOM-ING, *ppr.* Redeeming from captivity, bondage, or punishment, by giving satisfaction to the possessor; rescuing; liberating.

RAN'SOM-LESS, *a.* Free from ransom. *Shak.*

RANT, *v. i.* [Heb. and Ch. רנן, رَنّ, *ranna*, to cry out, to shout, to sound, groan, murmur; W. *rhonta*, to frisk, to gambol, a sense of the Hebrew also.]

To rave in violent, high-sounding, or extravagant language, without correspondent dignity of thought; to be noisy and boisterous in words or declamation; as, a *ranting* preacher.

Look where my *ranting* host of the garter comes. *Shak.*

RANT, *n.* High-sounding language without dignity of thought; boisterous, empty declamation; as, the *rant* of fanatics.

This is stoical *rant*, without any foundation in the nature of man, or reason of things. *Atterbury.*

RANT'ER, *n.* A noisy talker; a boisterous preacher.

2. *Ranters, pl.*; a religious sect which sprung up in 1645. It is now extinct, and the name has been reproachfully applied to the Primitive Methodists, who seceded from the Wesleyan Methodists on the ground of their deficiency in fervor and zeal. *Brande.*

RANT'ER-ISM, *n.* The practice or tenets of ranters.

RANT'ING, *ppr* or *a.* Uttering high-sounding words, without solid sense; declaiming or preaching with boisterous, empty words.

RANT'I-POLE, *a.* [from *rant.*] Wild; roving; rakish. [*A low word.*] *Congreve.*

RANT'I-POLE, *v. i.* To run about wildly. [*Low.*] *Arbuthnot.*

RANT'ISM, *n.* The practice or tenets of ranters.

RANT'Y, *a.* Wild; noisy; boisterous.

RAN'U-LA, *n.* [L. *rana*, a frog; *dim.* a little frog.]

A swelling of a salivary gland under the tongue.

RA-NUN'CU-LUS, *n.* [L., from *rana*, a frog.]

In *botany*, crowfoot, a genus of plants of many species, some of them beautiful flowering plants, particularly the Asiatic, or Turkey and Persian ranunculus, which is diversified with many rich colors. *Encyc.*

RANZ DES VACHES', (ränz dā väsh',) [Fr.] *Literally*, the round of the cows. The name of certain simple melodies of the Swiss mountaineers, commonly played on a long trumpet called the *Alpine horn*. *P. Cyc.*

RAP, *v. i.* [Sax. *hrepan*, *hreppan*, to touch; *repan*, to touch, to seize, L. *rapio*; Sw. *rappa*; Dan. *rapper*, to snatch away, and *rapper sig*, to hasten; *rap*, a stroke, Sw. *rapp*; Fr. *frapper*, to strike. The primary sense of the root is, to rush, to drive forward, to fall on, hence, both to strike and to seize. That the sense is to drive or rush forward, is evident from L. *rapidus*, rapid, from *rapio*. See Class Rb, No. 26, 27, 28, 29.]

To strike with a quick, sharp blow; to knock; as, to *rap* on the door.

RAP, *v. t.* To strike with a quick blow; to knock.

With one great peal they *rap* the door. *Prior.*

To rap out; to utter with sudden violence; as, to *rap out* an oath. *Addison.* [Sax. *hreopan*, to cry out, that is, to drive out the voice. This is probably of the same family as the preceding word. In *the popular language of the United States*, it is often pronounced *rip*, to *rip out an oath*; L. *crepo*, Fr. *crever*.]

RAP, *v. t.* To seize and bear away, as the mind or thoughts; to transport out of one's self; to affect with ecstasy or rapture; as, *rapt* into admiration.

I'm *rapt* with joy to see my Marcia's tears. *Addison.*
Rapt into future times the bard begun. *Pope.*

2. To snatch or hurry away.

And *rapt* with whirling wheels. *Spenser.*
Rapt in a chariot drawn by fiery steeds. *Milton.*

3. To seize by violence. *Drayton.*

4. To exchange; to truck. [*Low, and not used.*]

To rap and rend; to seize and tear, or strip; to fall on and plunder; to snatch by violence. They brought off all they could *rap and rend*. [See Rend.]

RAP, *n.* A quick, smart blow; as, a *rap* on the knuckles.

RA-PA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *rapax*, from *rapio*, to seize. See Rap.]

1. Given to plunder; disposed or accustomed to seize by violence; seizing by force; as, a *rapacious* enemy.

Well may thy lord, appeased,
Redeem thee quite from death's *rapacious* claim. *Milton.*

2. Accustomed to seize for food; subsisting on prey or animals seized by violence; as, a *rapacious* tiger, a *rapacious* bird.

RA-PA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* By rapine; by violent robbery or seizure.

RA-PA'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being rapacious; disposition to plunder or to exact by oppression.

RA-PAC'I-TY, (ra-pas'e-te,) *n.* [Fr. *rapacité*; L. *rapacitas*, from *rapax*, *rapio*.]

1. Addictedness to plunder; the exercise of plunder; the act or practice of seizing by force; as, the *rapacity* of a conquering army; the *rapacity* of pirates; the *rapacity* of a Turkish pashaw; the *rapacity* of extortioners.

2. Ravenousness; as, the *rapacity* of animals.

3. The act or practice of extorting or exacting by oppressive injustice.

4. Exorbitant greediness of gain.

RAPE, *n.* [L. *rapio*, *raptus*; It. *ratto*; Fr. *rapt*; W. *rhaib*, a snatching; *rheibiaw*, to snatch. See Rap.]

1. In *a general sense*, a seizing by violence; also, a seizing and carrying away by force, as females. *Mitford.*

2. In *law*, the carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will. *Blackstone.*

3. Privation; the act of seizing or taking away. *Chapman.*

And ruined orphans of thy *rapes* complain. *Sandys.*

4. Something taken or seized and carried away.

Where now are all my hopes? O, never more
Shall they revive, nor death her *rapes* restore. *Sandys.*

5. Fruit plucked from the cluster. *Ray.*

6. A division of a county in Sussex, in England; or an intermediate division between a hundred and a shire, and containing three or four hundreds. *Blackstone.*

RAPE, *n.* [Ir. *raib*; L. *rapa*, *rapum*; Gr. ῥαπυς; D. *raap*; G. *rübe*; Sw. *rofva*.]

One of the names of the Brassica Rapa, or common turnip. This is the plant to which this name properly belongs; but, with the prefixed epithet *wild*, it is applied also to the Brassica Napus, Navew, or French turnip. An oil is obtained from the seed of the latter, which is called Rape-seed Oil, and Rape-Oil.

The *broom-rape* is of the genus Orobanche.

RAPE'-CAKE, *n.* The refuse or *marc* remaining after the oil has been expressed from the rape-seed. *Farm. Encyc.*

RAPE'-ROOT. See Rape.

RAPE'-SEED, *n.* The seed of the Brassica Napus, or the rape, from which oil is expressed.

RA'PHE, *n.* [Gr. ῥαφη, a seam or suture.]

In *botany*, a bundle of vessels connecting the chalaza with the hilum of a seed. *Lindley.*

RAPH'I-DES, (raf'-,) *n. pl.* [from Gr. ῥαφις, a needle.]

Minute transparent crystals found in the tissue of plants. *Lindley.*

RAP'ID, *a.* [L. *rapidus*, from *rapio*, the primary sense of which is to *rush*.]

1. Very swift or quick; moving with celerity; as, a *rapid* stream; a *rapid* flight; a *rapid* motion.

Part shun the goal with *rapid* wheels. *Milton.*

2. Advancing with haste or speed; speedy in progression; as, *rapid* growth; *rapid* improvement.

3. Of quick utterance of words; as, a *rapid* speaker.

RAP'ID, *n. sing.* } The part of a river where the cur-
RAP'IDS, *n. pl.* } rent moves with more celerity than the common current. Rapids imply a considerable descent of the earth, but not sufficient to occasion a fall of the water, or what is called a *cascade* or *cataract*.

RA-PID'I-TY, *n.* [L. *rapiditas*; Fr. *rapidité*, supra.]

1. Swiftness; celerity; velocity; as, the *rapidity* of a current; the *rapidity* of motion of any kind.

2. Haste in utterance; as, the *rapidity* of speech or pronunciation.

3. Quickness of progression or advance; as, *rapidity* of growth or improvement.

RAP'ID-LY, *adv.* With great speed, celerity, or velocity; swiftly, with quick progression; as, to run *rapidly*; to grow or improve *rapidly*.

2. With quick utterance; as, to speak *rapidly*.

RAP'ID-NESS, *n.* Swiftness; speed; celerity; rapidity.

RA'PI-ER, *n.* [Fr. *rapière*; Ir. *roipeir*; from thrusting, driving, or quick motion.]

A small sword used only in thrusting. *Shak. Pope.*

RA'PI-ER-FISH, *n.* The sword-fish. *Grew.*

RAP'IL, } *n.* Pulverized volcanic substances.
RA-PIL'LO, }

RAP'INE, (rap'in,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *rapina*; *rapio*, to seize.]

1. The act of plundering; the seizing and carrying away of things by force; pillage; plunder.

2. Violence; force. *Milton.*

RAP'INE, *v. t.* To plunder. *Buck.*

RAP'IN-ED, *pp.* Plundered.

RAP-PA-REE', *n.* A wild Irish plunderer; so called from *rapery*, a half pike that he carries. *Todd.*

RAP-PEE', *n.* A coarse kind of snuff.

RAP'PER, *n.* [from *rap.*] One that raps or knocks.

2. The knocker of a door. [*Not in common use.*]

3. An oath or a lie. [*Not in use.*] *Parker.*

RAP-PORT', *n.* [Fr., from *re* and *porter*, to bear.]

Relation, proportion. [*Not in use.*] *Temple.*

RAPT, *pp.* or *a.* [from *rap.*] Transported; ravished.

RAPT, *v. t.* To transport or ravish. [*Not legitimate, nor in use.*] *Chapman.*

RAPT, *n.* An ecstasy; a trance. *Morton.*

2. Rapidity. [*Not in use.*]

RAP'TER, } *n.* [L. *raptor.*]
RAP'TOR, }

A ravisher; a plunderer. *Drayton.*

RAP-TO'RI-AL, *a.* Rapacious; an epithet applied to birds of prey. *Swainson.*

RAP-TO'RI-OUS, *a.* A term applied to animals which dart upon and seize their prey. *Humble.*

RAP'TURE, (rapt'yur,) *n.* [L. *raptus*, *rapio*.]

1. A seizing by violence. [*Little used.*] *Chapman.*

2. Transport; ecstasy; violence of a pleasing passion; extreme joy or pleasure.

Music, when thus applied, raises in the mind of the hearer great conceptions; it strengthens devotion and advances praise into *rapture*. *Spectator.*

3. Rapidity with violence; a hurrying along with velocity; as, rolling with torrent *rapture*. *Milton.*

4. Enthusiasm; uncommon heat of imagination.

You grow correct, that once with *rapture* writ. *Pope.*

RAP'TUR-ED, *a.* Ravished; transported. *Thomson.*

[But Enraptured is generally used.]

RAP'TUR-IST, *n.* An enthusiast. *Spenser.*

RAP'TUR-OUS, *a.* Ecstatic; transporting; ravishing; as, *rapturous* joy, pleasure, or delight. *Collier.*

RAP'TUR-OUS-LY, *adv.* With rapture; ecstatically.

RA'RA A'VIS, *n.* [L.] A rare bird; an unusual person.

RARE, *a.* [L. *rarus*, thin; Sp. Port. and It. *raro*; Fr. *rare*; D. *raar*; G. and Dan. *rar*.]

1. Uncommon; not frequent; as, a *rare* event; a *rare* phenomenon.

2. Unusually excellent; valuable to a degree seldom found.

Rare work, all filled with terror and delight. *Cowley.*
Above the rest I judge one beauty *rare*. *Dryden.*

3. Thinly scattered.

Those *rare* and solitary, these in flocks. *Milton.*

4. Thin; porous; not dense; as, a *rare* and attenuate substance.

Water is nineteen times lighter, and, by consequence, nineteen times *rarer*, than gold. *Newton.*

5. [Sax. *hrere.*] Nearly raw; imperfectly roasted or boiled; as, *rare* beef or mutton; eggs roasted *rare*. *Dryden.*

RAR'EE-SHOW, *n.* [*rare* and *show.*] A show carried about in a box by a show-man. *Pope.*

RAR-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [Fr. See Rarefy.] The act or process of expanding or distending bodies, by separating the parts and rendering the bodies more rare or porous, by which operation they appear under a larger bulk, or require more room, without an accession of new matter; opposed to Condensation; as, the *rarefaction* of air. *Encyc.*

RAR'E-FI-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being rarefied.

RAR'E-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made thin or less dense.

RAR'E-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *raréfier*; L. *rarefacio*; *rarus*, rare, and *facio*, to make.]

To make thin and porous or less dense; to expand or enlarge a body without adding to it any new portion of its own matter; opposed to Condense. *Encyc. Thomson.*

RAR'E-FȲ, *v. i.* To become thin and porous. *Dryden.*

RAR'E-FȲ-ING, *ppr.* Making thin or less dense.

RARE'LY, *adv.* Seldom; not often; as, things *rarely* seen.

2. Finely; nicely. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

RARE'NESS, *n.* The state of being uncommon; uncommonness; infrequency.

And let the *rareness* the small gift commend. *Dryden.*

2. Value arising from scarcity. *Bacon.*

3. Thinness; tenuity; as, the *rareness* of air or vapor.

4. Distance from each other; thinness. *Johnson.*

RARE'RIPE, *a.* [Sax. *aræran*, to excite, to hasten.] Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season.

RARE'RIPE, *n.* An early fruit, particularly a kind of peach which ripens early.

RAR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *rareté*; L. *raritas.*]

1. Uncommonness; infrequency.

Far from being fond of a flower for its rarity. *Spectator.*

2. A thing valued for its scarcity.

I saw three *rarities* of different kinds, which pleased me more than any other shows in the place. *Addison.*

3. Thinness; tenuity; opposed to DENSITY; as, the *rarity* of air. *Digby.*

RAS'CAL, *n.* [Sax. *id.* This word is said to signify a lean beast.]

1. A mean fellow; a scoundrel; in *modern usage*, a trickish, dishonest fellow; a rogue; particularly applied to men and boys guilty of the lesser crimes, and indicating less enormity or guilt than VILLAIN.

I have sense to serve my turn in store,
And he's a *rascal* who pretends to more. *Dryden.*

2. A lean deer. *Shak.* *Toone.*

RAS'CAL, *a.* Lean; as, a *rascal* deer.

2. Mean; low. *Spenser.*

RAS-CAL'ION, (ras-kal'yun,) *n.* [from *rascal.*] A low, mean wretch. *Hudibras.*

RAS-CAL'I-TY, *n.* The low, mean people. *South.*

2. Mean trickishness or dishonesty; base fraud. [*This is its sense in present usage in America.*]

RAS'CAL-LY, *a.* Meanly trickish or dishonest; vile.

2. Mean; vile; base; worthless; as, a *rascally* porter. *Swift.*

RASE, *v. t.* [Fr. *raser*; Sp. and Port. *rasar*; It. *rasare* and *raschiare*; Arm. *raza*; L. *rasus*, *rado.* With these words accord the W. *rhathu*, to rub off; *rhathell*, a rasp; Eth. ረወተ *root*, to rub or wipe. See the verb to *row*, which is radically the same word. If *g* in *grate* is a prefix, the word is formed on the same radix. Class Rd, No. 10, 13, 17, 25, 35, 38, 42, 56, 58, 61, 62, 64, 81.]

1. To pass along the surface of a thing, with striking or rubbing it at the same time; to *graze.*

Might not the bullet which *rased* his cheek, have gone into his head? [*Obs.*] *South.*

2. To erase; to scratch or rub out; or to blot out; to cancel. *Milton.*

[In this sense, ERASE is generally used.]

3. To level with the ground; to overthrow; to destroy; as, to *rase* a city. *Milton.*

[In this sense RAZE is generally used. This orthography, *rase*, may therefore be considered as nearly obsolete; GRAZE, ERASE, and RAZE having superseded it.]

RASE, *n.* A cancel; erasure. [*Not in use.*]

2. A slight wound. [*Not in use.*]

RASH, *a.* [D. and G. *rasch*, quick; Sw. and Dan. *rask*, id.; Sax. *hrad*, *hræd*, *hræth*, quick, hasty, *ready*, and *hræs*, *ræs*, impetus, force, and *hreosan*, *reosan*, *ræsan*, to *rush.* (See READY and RUSH.) The sense is, advancing, pushing forward. Class Rd, No. 5, 9.]

1. Hasty in counsel or action; precipitate; resolving or entering on a project or measure without due deliberation and caution, and thus encountering unnecessary hazard; *applied to persons*; as, a *rash* statesman or minister; a *rash* commander.

2. Uttered or undertaken with too much haste or too little reflection; as, *rash* words; *rash* measures.

3. Requiring haste; urgent.

I have scarce leisure to salute you,
My matter is so *rash.* *Shak.*

4. Quick; sudden; as, *rash* gunpowder. [*Not in use.*]

RASH, *n.* Corn so dry as to fall out with handling. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

RASH, *n.* [It. *rascia.*]

1. An eruption or efflorescence on the body, with little or no elevation. [In It. *raschia* is the itch.]

2. Satin. [*Obs.*]

RASH, *v. t.* [It. *raschiare*, to scrape or grate; W. *rhâsg*, *rhasgyl*, *rhasgliaw*; from the root of *rase*, *grate.*]

To slice; to cut into pieces; to divide. *Spenser.*

RASH'ED, (rasht,) *pp.* Cut into slices; divided.

RASH'ER, *n.* A thin slice of bacon; a thin cut. *Shak.*

RASH'LY, *adv.* With precipitation; hastily; without due deliberation.

He that doth any thing *rashly*, must do it willingly. *L'Estrange.*

So *rashly* brave, to dare the sword of Theseus. *Smith.*

RASH'NESS, *n.* Too much haste in resolving or in undertaking a measure; precipitation; inconsiderate readiness or promptness to decide or act, implying disregard of consequences or contempt of danger; *applied to persons.* The failure of enterprises is often owing to *rashness.*

We offend by *rashness*, which is an affirming or denying before we have sufficiently informed ourselves. *South.*

2. The quality of being uttered or done without due deliberation; as, the *rashness* of words or of undertakings.

RAS-KOL'NIKS, *n. pl.* The name given to the largest and most important body of dissenters from the Greek church in Russia. *Brande.*

RA-SŌ'RI-AL, *a.* [L. *rado*, to scratch.]

In *ornithology*, an epithet applied to gallinaceous birds, including the peacock, domestic fowl, partridge, ostrich, pigeon, &c. *Swainson.*

RASP, *n.* [Sw. and D. *rasp*; G. *raspel*; Dan. *raspe*; Fr. *râpe*, for *raspe*; It. and Sp. *raspa.* See RASE.]

1. A species of file, on which the cutting prominences are distinct, being raised by punching with a point, instead of cutting with a chisel. *Hebert.*

2. A raspberry, which see.

3. The rough bark of a tree. *Bacon.*

RASP, *v. t.* [D. *raspen*; Dan. *rasper*; Sw. *raspa*; It. *raspare*; Sp. *raspar*; Fr. *râper*; W. *rhathell*, in a different dialect. See RASE.]

To rub or file with a rasp; to rub or grate with a rough file; as, to *rasp* wood to make it smooth; to *rasp* bones to powder. *Wiseman.* *Moxon.*

RASP'A-TO-RY, *n.* A surgeon's rasp. *Wiseman.*

RASP'BER-RY, (raz'ber-re,) *n.* [from *rasp*, so named from the roughness of the fruit. G. *kratzbeere*, from *kratzen*, to *scratch.*]

The fruit of a bramble or species of Rubus; a berry growing on a prickly plant; as, the black *raspberry*; the red and the white *raspberry.*

RASP'BER-RY-BUSH, *n.* The bramble producing raspberries.

RASP'ED, (raspt,) *pp.* Rubbed or filed with a rasp; grated to a fine powder.

RASP'ER, *n.* A scraper. *Sherwood.*

RASP'ING, *ppr.* Filing with a rasp; grating to a fine powder.

RAS'URE, (rā'zhur,) *n.* [L. *rasura*, from *rado*, *rasus.* See RASE.]

1. The act of scraping or shaving; the act of erasing.

2. The mark by which a letter, word, or any part of a writing or print is erased, effaced, or obliterated; an erasure. *Ayliffe.*

RAT, *n.* [Sax. *ræt*; D. *rat*; G. *ratze*; Fr. *rat*; Arm. *raz*; Sp. *rato*; Port. *id.*, a rat, and *ratos*, sharp stones in the sea that wear cables; probably named from gnawing, and from the root of L. *rodo.*]

The popular name of several species of the genus Mus, larger than mice, which are rodent mammals, or small quadrupeds that infest houses, stores, and ships; a troublesome race of animals.

To smell a rat; to be suspicious; to be on the watch from suspicion; as a cat by the scent or noise of a rat.

RAT, *v. i.* [From the desertion of a place by rats before an anticipated calamity.]

1. In *English politics*, to desert one's former party, and go over to the opposite. *Booth.*

2. Among *printers*, to work at less than the established prices. *T. F. Adams.*

RAT'A-BLE, *a.* [from *rate.*] That may be rated, or set at a certain value; as, a Danish ore *ratable* at two marks. *Camden.*

2. Liable or subjected by law to taxation; as, *ratable* estate. *Stat. of Conn.*

RAT'A-BLY, *adv.* By rate or proportion; proportionally. *Ralegh.*

RAT-A-FI'A, *n.* [Sp.] A fine spirituous liquor, flavored with the kernels of several kinds of fruits, particularly of cherries, apricots, and peaches. *Sp. Dict.* *Ure.*

RAT-AN', *n.* [Malay, *rotan*; Java, *rottang.*]

1. A name applied to stems, the growth of India, and the produce of various species of the genus Calamus, most or all of which are perennial, simple or unbranched, cylindrical, jointed, very tough and strong, from the size of a goose-quill to the size of the human wrist, and from fifty to a hundred feet in length. They are used for wicker-work, seats of chairs, walking-sticks, withes and thongs, ropes, cables, &c.

2. A walking-stick made of ratan.

RAT'A-NY, } *n.* A half shrubby Peruvian plant,
RAT'AN-HY, } Krameria triandra, the root of which is very astringent. *P. Cyc.*

RAT'-CATCH-ER, *n.* One who makes it his business to catch rats.

RATCH, *n.* A bar containing angular teeth, into which a pall or catch drops, to prevent machines from running back. *Hebert.*

RATCH'ET, *n.* In *a watch*, a small tooth at the bottom of the fusee or barrel, which stops it in winding up. *Hutton.*

RATCH'ET-WHEEL, *n.* A circular wheel, having angular teeth, into which a pall or catch drops, to prevent machines from running back. *Hebert.*

RATCH'IL, *n.* Among *miners*, fragments of stone.

RATE, *n.* [Norm. *rate*; L. *ratus*, *reor*, contracted from *retor*, *redor*, or *resor.* See RATIO and REASON.]

1. The proportion or standard by which quantity or value is adjusted; as, silver valued at the *rate* of six shillings and eight pence the ounce.

The *rate* and standard of wit was different then from what it is in these days. *South.*

2. Price or amount stated or fixed on any thing. A king may purchase territory at too dear a *rate.* The *rate* of interest is prescribed by law.

3. Settled allowance; as, a daily *rate* of provisions. 2 *Kings* xxv.

4. Degree; comparative hight or value.

I am a spirit of no common *rate.* *Shak.*
In this did his holiness and godliness appear above the *rate* and pitch of other men's, in that he was so infinitely merciful. *Calamy.*

5. Degree in which any thing is done. The ship sails at the *rate* of seven knots an hour.

Many of the horse could not march at that *rate*, nor come up soon enough. *Clarendon.*

6. Degree of value; price. Wheat in England is often sold at the *rate* of fifty shillings the quarter. Wit may be purchased at too dear a *rate.*

7. A tax or sum assessed by authority on property for public use, according to its income or value; as, parish *rates*; town *rates*; highway *rates.*

8. In *the navy*, the order or class of a ship, which is called first, second, third, &c., *rate*, according to its magnitude or force.

RATE, *v. t.* To set a certain value on; to value at a certain price or degree of excellence.

You seem not high enough your joys to *rate.* *Dryden.*
Instead of *rating* the man by his performances, we too frequently *rate* the performance by the man. *Rambler.*

2. To fix the magnitude, force, or order, as of ships. A ship is *rated* in the first class, or as a ship of the line.

3. To take the rate of; as, to *rate* a chronometer, that is, to ascertain the exact *rate* of its gain or loss as compared with true time, for the sake of making a due allowance or computation dependent thereon. *Prof. Loomis.*

RATE, *v. i.* To be set or considered in a class, as a ship. The ship *rates* as a ship of the line.

2. To make an estimate.

RATE, *v. t.* [Sw. *rata*, to refuse, to find fault; *ryta*, to roar, to huff; Ice. *reita*, or G. *bereden*, from *reden*, to speak, Sax. *rædan.* (See READ.) It is probably allied to *rattle*, and perhaps to L. *rudo.* See Class Rd, No. 71, 76, Ar.]

To chide with vehemence; to reprove; to scold; to censure violently.

Go, *rate* thy minions, proud, insulting boy. *Shak.*
An old lord of the council *rated* me the other day in the street about you, sir. *Shak.*

RAT'ED, *pp.* Set at a certain value; estimated; set in a certain order or rank.

2. Chid; reproved.

RAT'ER, *n.* One who sets a value on or makes an estimate.

RATH, *n.* [Ir. *rath*, a hill, mount, or fortress.]

A hill. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

RATH, *a.* [Sax. *rath*, *rathe*, *hrath*, *hrathe*, *hræd*, or *hrad*, quick, hasty; Ir. *ratham*, to grow or be prosperous; from the same root as *ready* and *rash*, from the sense of shooting forward. See READY.]

Early; coming before others, or before the usual time.

Bring the *rath* primrose, that forsaken dies. *Milton.*

RATH'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *rather*, *hrather*; *comp.* of *rath*, quick, prompt, hasty, *ready.* So we use *sooner* in an equivalent sense. I would *rather* go, or *sooner* go. The use is taken from pushing or moving forward. So the Italians use *anzi*, (L. *ante*, before.) "Ma egli disse, anzi, beati coloro ch'odono la parola di Dio, e l'osservano." But he said yea *rather*, happy are they that bear the word of God and keep it. *Luke* xi.]

1. More readily or willingly, with better liking; with preference or choice.

My soul chooseth strangling and death *rather* than life. — Job vii.
Light is come into the world, and men loved darkness *rather* than light, because their deeds were evil. — John iii. Ps. lxxxiv.

2. In preference; preferably; with better reason. Good is *rather* to be chosen than evil. See *Acts* v.

3. In a greater degree than otherwise.

He sought throughout the world, but sought in vain,
And nowhere finding, *rather* feared her slain. *Dryden.*

4. More properly; more correctly speaking.

This is an art
Which does mend nature, change it *rather*; but
The art itself is nature. *Shak.*

5. Noting some degree of contrariety in fact.

She was nothing better, but *rather* grew worse. — Mark v. Matt. xxvii.

The rather; especially; for better reason; for particular cause.

You are come to me in a happy time,
The rather for I have some sport in hand. *Shak.*

Had rather, is supposed to be a corruption of *would rather*.

I had rather speak five words with my understanding.—1 Cor. xiv.

This phrase may have been originally, "I'd rather," for *I would rather*, and the contraction afterward mistaken for *had*. Correct speakers and writers generally use *would* in all such phrases; I *would rather*, I prefer; I desire in preference.

RATH'OF-FITE, *n.* A mineral brought from Sweden, of the garnet kind. Its color is a dingy, brownish-black. *Philips.*

RAT-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr.; from *ratifier*.] The act of ratifying; confirmation.

2. The act of giving sanction and validity to something done by another; as, the *ratification* of a treaty by the senate of the United States.

RAT'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Confirmed; sanctioned; made valid.

RAT'I-FI-ER, *n.* He or that which ratifies or sanctions.

RAT'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *ratifier*; L. *ratum facio*, to make firm.]

1. To confirm, to establish; to settle.

We have *ratified* to them the borders of Judea.—1 Mace.

2. To approve and sanction; to make valid; as, to *ratify* an agreement or treaty.

RAT'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Confirming, establishing; approving and sanctioning.

RAT-I-HA-BI'TION, *n.* Confirmation or approbation, as of a contract.

RAT'ING, *ppr.* [from *rate*.] Setting at a certain value; assigning rank to; estimating.

2. Chiding; reproving.

RA'TIO, (rā'sho,) *n.* [L., from *ratus*, *reor*, to think or suppose, to set, confirm, or establish. *Reor* is contracted from *redor* or *retor*, and primarily signifies to throw, to thrust, hence to speak, to set in the mind, to think, like L. *suppono*; and *setting* gives the sense of a fixed *rate* or rule. See REASON.]

1. In *popular language*, proportion; rate; degree; as, the *ratio* of representation in congress.

2. In *mathematics*, the relation which one quantity has to another of the same kind, as expressed by the quotient of the one divided by the other. Thus the ratio of 4 to 2 is 4-2, or 2; and the ratio of 5 to 6 is 5-6. This is *geometrical* ratio, which is that signified when the term is used without distinction; but *arithmetical* ratio is the *difference* between two quantities. Thus the arithmetical ratio of 2 to 6 is 4. *Day's Algebra.*

Ratio respects magnitudes of the same kind only. One line may be compared with another line, but a line can not be compared with a superficies, and hence between a line and a superficies there can be no *ratio*. *Encyc.*

RA-TIOC'I-NATE, (ra-shos'e-nāte,) *v. i.* [L. *ratiocinor*, from *ratio*, reason.]

To reason; to argue. [*Little used.*]

RA-TIOC-I-NA'TION, (ra-shos-e-nā'shun,) *n.* [L. *ratiocinatio*.]

The act or process of reasoning, or of deducing consequences from premises. [See REASONING.] *Brown. South.*

RA-TIOC'I-NA-TIVE, (ra-shos'e-na-tive,) *a.* Argumentative; consisting in the comparison of propositions or facts, and the deduction of inferences from the comparison; as, a *ratiocinative* process. *Hale.*

[*A bad word and little used.*]

RA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ratio*, proportion.]

A portion or fixed allowance of provisions, drink, and forage, assigned to each soldier in an army for his daily subsistence, and for the subsistence of horses. Officers have several *rations*, according to their rank or number of attendants. Seamen in the navy also have *rations* of certain articles. *Encyc.*

RA'TION-AL, (rā'shun-al *or* rash'un-al,) *a.* [Fr. *rationnel*; It. *razionale*; L. *rationalis*.]

1. Having reason, or the faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason; opposed to IRRATIONAL; as man is a *rational* being; brutes are not *rational* animals.

It is our glory and happiness to have a *rational* nature. *Law.*

2. Agreeable to reason; opposed to ABSURD; as, a *rational* conclusion or inference; *rational* conduct.

3. Agreeable to reason; not extravagant.

4. Acting in conformity to reason; wise; judicious; as, a *rational* man.

Rational horizon. See HORIZON, No. 2.

Rational quantity; in *algebra*, a quantity whose value can be exactly expressed by numbers; opposed to *irrational quantity* or *surd*. *Hutton.*

RA'TION-AL, (rā'shun-al *or* rash'un-al,) *n.* A rational being. *Young.*

RA-TION-A'LE, (rā-shun-ā'le *or* rash-un-ā'le,) *n.* A detail with reasons; a series of reasons assigned; as, Dr. Sparrow's *rationale* of the Common Prayer.

2. An account or solution of the principles of some opinion, action, hypothesis, phenomenon, &c. *Encyc.*

RA'TION-AL-ISM, (rā'shun- *or* rash'un-,) *n.* A system of opinions deduced from reason, as distinct from inspiration or opposed to it. *Bib. Repos.*

RA'TION-AL-IST, (rā'shun- *or* rash'un-,) *n.* One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason. *Bacon.*

2. "*Rationalists* may be said to comprehend those latitudinarians, who consider the supernatural events recorded in the Old and New Testaments as events happening in the ordinary course of nature, but described by the writers, without any real ground, as supernatural, and who consider the morality of the Scriptures as subject to the test of human reason. *C. Butler.*

The definition applies to the writings of many German divines.

RA-TION-AL-IST'IC, } (rā'shun- *or* rash'un-,) } *a.* Belonging
RA-TION-AL-IST'IC-AL, } to, or in accordance with, the principles of rationalism.

RA-TION-AL-IST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a rationalistic manner.

RA-TION-AL'I-TY, (rā'shun- *or* rash'un-,) *n.* The power of reasoning.

God has made *rationality* the common portion of mankind. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Reasonableness.

Well-directed intentions, whose *rationalness* will not bear a rigid [illegible]. *Bro wn.*

RA'TION-AL-IZE, (rā'shun- *or* rash'un-,) *v. t.* To convert to rationalism.

RA'TION-AL-LY, (-rā'shun- *or* rash'un-,) *adv.* In consistency with reason; reasonably. We *rationally* expect every man will pursue his own happiness.

RA'TION-AL-NESS, (rā'shun- *or* rash'un-,) *n.* The state of being rational or consistent with reason.

RAT'LIN, } *n.* A small line traversing the shrouds
RAT'LINE, } of a ship, making the step of a ladder for ascending to the mast-heads. *Totten.*

RAT-OON', *n.* [Sp. *retoño*; *retoñar*, to sprout again.]

1. A sprout from the root of the sugar-cane, which has been cut. *Edwards, W. Ind.*

2. A name of the heart leaves in a tobacco plant.

RATS'BANE, *n.* [*rat* and *bane*.] Poison for rats; arsenous acid.

RATS'BAN-ED, *a.* Poisoned by ratsbane. *Junius.*

RATS'TAIL, *n.* A disease in horses, in which the hair of the tail is permanently lost. *Gardner.*

RAT'-TAIL, *n.* In *farriery*, an excrescence growing from the pastern to the middle of the shank of a horse. *Encyc.*

RAT-TEEN', *n.* [Sp. *ratina*, ratteen, and a musk mouse.]

A thick, woolen stuff, quilled or twilled.

RAT-TI-NET', *n.* A woolen stuff thinner than ratteen.

RAT'TING, *ppr.* [from *rat*.] Deserting one's former party and going over to the opposite. [*English.*]

RAT'TING, *n.* The act of deserting one's former party and going over to the opposite. [*English.*]

2. Among *printers*, the act of working for less than the established prices. *T. F. Adams.*

RAT'TLE, (rat'tl,) *v. i.* [D. *ratelen*; *reutelen*; G. *rasseln*; Dan. *rasler*; Sw. *rassla*; Gr. κροτεω, κροταλον, with a prefix. Qu. *rate*.]

1. To make a quick, sharp noise, rapidly repeated, by the collision of bodies not very sonorous. When bodies are sonorous, it is called JINGLING. We say, the wheels *rattle* over the pavement.

And the rude hail in *rattling* tempest forms. *Addison.*
He figured his notions as they fell,
And if they rhymed and *rattled*, all was well. *Dryden.*

2. To speak eagerly and noisily; to utter words in a clattering manner.

Thus turbulent in *rattling* tone she spoke. *Dryden.*
He *rattles* it out against popery. *Swift.*

RAT'TLE, *v. t.* To cause to make a rattling sound, or a rapid succession of sharp sounds; as, to *rattle* a chain. *Dryden.*

2. To stun with noise; to drive with sharp sounds rapidly repeated.

Sound but another, and another shall,
As loud as thine, *rattle* the welkin's ear. *Shak.*

3. To scold; to rail at clamorously; as, to *rattle* off servants sharply. *A-buthnot.*

RAT'TLE, *n.* A rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds; as, the *rattle* of a drum. *Prior.*

2. A rapid succession of words sharply uttered; loud, rapid talk; clamorous chiding.

3. An instrument with which a clattering sound is made. [For watchman's rattle, see WATCHMAN.]

The *rattles* of Isis and the cymbals of Brasilea nearly enough resemble each other. *Raleigh.*
The rhymes and *rattles* of the man or boy. *Pope.*

4. A plant of the genus Pedicularis, lousewort. *Fam. of Plants.*

Yellow rattle; a plant of the genus Rhinanthus. *Loudon.*

RAT'TLE-BOX, *n.* A plant; a popular name of one or more species of Crotalaria.

RAT'TLE-HEAD-ED, *a.* Noisy; giddy; unsteady.

RAT'TLES, (rat'tlz,) *n. pl.* The popular name of the croup, or Cynanche trachealis of Cullen.

RAT'TLE-SNAKE, *n.* An American snake that has rattles at the tail, of the genus Crotalus. The rattles consist of articulated horny cells, which the animal vibrates in such a manner as to make a rattling sound. The poison of the rattlesnake is dangerous.

RAT'TLE-SNAKE-ROOT, *n.* A plant or root of the genus Polygala, and another of the genus Prenanthes; used to cure the bite of the rattlesnake.

RAT'TLE-SNAKE-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Eryngium. *Fam. of Plants.*

RAT'TLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making a quick succession of sharp sounds.

RAT'TLING, *n.* A rapid succession of sharp sounds. *Nah.* iii.

RAT-TOON'. See RATOON.

RAU'CI-TY, *n.* [L. *raucus*, hoarse. *Raucus* is the Eng. *rough*, which see.]

1. Hoarseness; a loud, rough sound; as, the *raucity* of a trumpet. *Bacon.*

2. Among *physicians*, hoarseness of the human voice.

RAU'COUS, *a.* Hoarse; harsh. [*Not in use.*]

RAUGHT, (rawt,) the old participle of REACH. [*Obs.*]

RAUNCH. See WRENCH.

RAV'AGE, *n.* [Fr., from *ravir*, to rob or spoil, L. *rapio*. See Class Rb, No. 18, 19, 26, 27.]

1. Spoil; ruin; waste; destruction by violence, either by men, beasts, or physical causes; as, the *ravage* of a lion; the *ravages* of fire or tempest; the *ravages* of an army.

Would one think 'twere possible for love
To make such *ravage* in a noble soul? *Addison.*

2. Waste; ruin; destruction by decay; as, the *ravages* of time.

RAV'AGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ravager*.]

1. To spoil; to plunder; to pillage; to sack.

Already Cæsar
Has *ravaged* more than half the globe. *Addison.*

2. To lay waste by any violent force; as, a flood or inundation *ravages* the meadows.

The shattered forest and the *ravaged* vale. *Thomson.*

3. To waste or destroy by eating; as, fields *ravaged* by swarms of locusts.

RAV'AG-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Wasted; destroyed; pillaged.

RAV'AG-ER, *n.* A plunderer; a spoiler; he or that which lays waste. *Swift.*

RAV'AG-ING, *ppr.* Plundering; pillaging; laying waste.

RAVE, *v. i.* [D. *revelen*, to rave, Eng. to *revel*; Sp. *rabiar*; Port. *ralvar*; L. *rabio*, to rave, to rage, or be furious; *rabies*, rage; It. *rabbia*, whence *arrabbiare*, to enrage; Fr. *rêver*, if not a contracted word; Dan. *raver*, to reel. See Class Rb, No. 27, 34.]

1. To wander in mind or intellect; to be delirious; to talk irrationally; to be wild.

When men thus rave, we may conclude their brains are turned. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. To utter furious exclamations; to be furious or raging, as a madman.

Have I not cause to rave and beat my breast? *Addison.*

3. To dote; to be unreasonably fond; followed by *upon*; as, to *rave upon* antiquity. [*Hardly proper.*] *Locke.*

RAVE, *n.* The upper side-piece of timber of the body of a cart. *New England.*

RAV'EL, (rav'l,) *v. t.* [D. *vaaffelen* and *ravelen*. See Class Rb, No. 3, 4, 34.]

1. To tear out or pull asunder any thing complex or complicate; to untwist; to unweave or unknot; to disentangle; as, to *ravel* out a twist; to *ravel* out a stocking.

Sleep, that knits up the *ravelled* sleeve of care. *Shak.*

2. To entangle; to entwist together; to make intricate; to involve; to perplex. [*Obs.*]

What glory's due to him that could divide
Such *ravelled* interests, has the knot untied? *Waller.*

3. To hurry or run over in confusion. [*Not in use.*] *Digby.*

[The true sense of this word, as Dr. Webster has remarked, is to separate the texture of that which is woven or knit; to pull asunder that which is complex or complicate. As this process, however, would often result in greater complication or entanglement, it also acquired the opposite meaning, to entangle or make intricate; but in this sense it is no longer used.—*Ed.*]

RAV'EL, (rav'l,) *v. i.* To be separated in texture; to be untwisted or unwoven; to be disentangled. *Spenser.*

2. To fall into perplexity and confusion. [*Obs.*]

Till, by their own perplexities involved,
They *ravel* more, still less resolved. *Milton.*

3. To work in perplexities; to busy one's self with intricacies; to enter by winding and turning. [*Obs.*]

It will be needless to *ravel* far into the records of elder times. *Decay of Piety.*

The humor of *ravelling* into all these mystical or entangled matters—produced infinite disputes. *Temple.*

RAV'EL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Untwisted; disentangled; twisted together; made intricate.

RAVE'LIN, (rav'lin,) *n.* [Fr. *id.*; Sp. *rebellin*; Port. *rebelim*; It. *ravellino*.]

In *fortification*, a detached work with two embankments which make a salient angle. It is raised before the curtain on the counterscarp of the place. *Brande.*

RAV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Untwisting; disentangling; twisting; entangling.

RAV'EL-INGS, *n. pl.* Threads detached by the process of raveling.

RA'VEN, (rā'vn,) *n.* [Sax. *hræfn*, *hrefn*, or *ræfn*; G. *rabe*; D. *raaf*. Qu. Heb. עֹרֵב, from its color. But this may be L. *corvus*. The Saxon orthography would indicate that this fowl is named from pilfering; *hreafian*, *reafian*, to plunder, to rob, L. *rapio*.]

A large bird of a black color, belonging to the crow family, the *Corvus Corax*. *P. Cyc.*

RAV'EN, (rav'n,) *v. t.* [G. *rauben*; Dan. *röver*; Sw. *röfva*, *rofva*, to rob; Sax. *reafian*, *hreafian*. But it is more nearly allied to Ar. رَفَّ *raffa*, to eat much, to pluck off in feeding. Class Rb, No. 12. See No. 18, 19, 34.]

1. To devour with great eagerness; to eat with voracity.

Our natures do pursue,
Like rats that *raven* down their proper bane,
A thirsty evil; and when we drink, we die. *Shak.*
Like a roaring lion *ravening* the prey. — Ezek. xxi.

2. To obtain by violence. *Hakewill.*

RAV'EN, (rav'n,) *v. i.* To prey with rapacity.

Benjamin shall *raven* as a wolf. — Gen. xlix.

RAV'EN, (rav'n,) *n.* Prey; plunder; food obtained by violence. *Nah.* ii.

2. Rapine; rapacity. *Ray.*

RAV'EN-ED, *pp.* Devoured with voracity.

RAV'EN-ER, *n.* One that ravens or plunders. *Gower.*

2. *Raveners*, *pl.*; birds of prey, as the owl, kite, hawk, and vulture. *Kirby.*

RAV'EN-ING, *ppr.* Preying with rapacity; voraciously devouring; as, a *ravening* wolf.

RAV'EN-ING, *n.* Eagerness for plunder. *Luke* xi.

RAV'EN-OUS, *a.* Furiously voracious; hungry even to rage; devouring with rapacious eagerness; as, a *ravenous* wolf, lion, or vulture. *Milton.*

2. Eager for prey or gratification; as, *ravenous* appetite or desire. *Shak.*

RAV'EN-OUS-LY, *adv.* With raging voracity. *Burnet.*

RAV'EN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Extreme voracity; rage for prey; as, the *ravenousness* of a lion. *Hale.*

RA'VEN'S-DUCK, *n.* [G. *ravenstuck.*]

A species of sail-cloth. *Tooke.*

RAV'ER, *n.* [from *rave.*] One that raves or is furious.

RAV'IN. See RAVEN.

RAV'IN, *a.* Ravenous. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RA-VINE', (ra-veen',) *n.* [Fr. *ravin*, from *ravir*, to snatch or tear away.]

A long, deep, and narrow hollow, worn by a stream or torrent of water; hence, any long, deep, and narrow hollow or pass through mountains, &c.

RAV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Furious with delirium; mad; distracted.

RAV'ING-LY, *adv.* With furious wildness or frenzy; with distraction. *Sidney.*

RAV'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *ravir*; Arm. *ravigza*; Sax. *hreafian*; W. *rheibiaw*; L. *rapio*. See Class Rb, No. 18, 19, 26, 27.]

1. To seize and carry away by violence.

These hairs which thou dost *ravish* from my chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee. *Shak.*
This hand shall *ravish* thy pretended right. *Dryden.*

2. To have carnal knowledge of a woman by force, and against her consent. *Is.* xiii. *Zech.* xiv.

3. To bear away with joy or delight; to delight to ecstasy; to transport.

Thou hast *ravished* my heart. — Cant. iv. Prov. v.

RAV'ISH-ED, (rav'isht,) *pp.* or *a.* Snatched away by violence; forced to submit to carnal embrace; delighted to ecstasy.

RAV'ISH-ER, *n.* One that takes by violence. *Pope.*

2. One that forces a woman to his carnal embrace.

3. One that transports with delight.

RAV'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Snatching or taking by violence; compelling to submit to carnal intercourse; delighting to ecstasy.

2. *a.* Delighting to rapture; transporting.

RAV'ISH-ING, *n.* A seizing and carrying away by violence.

2. Carnal knowledge by force, against consent.

3. Ecstatic delight; transport.

RAV'ISH-ING-LY, *adv.* To extremity of delight. *Chapman.*

RAV'ISH-MENT, *n.* The act of forcing a woman to carnal connection; forcible violation of chastity. *Taylor. Dryden.*

2. Rapture; transport of delight; ecstasy; pleasing violence on the mind or senses.

All things joy with *ravishment*
Attracted by thy beauty still to gaze. *Milton.*

3. The act of carrying away; abduction; as, the *ravishment* of children from their parents, of a ward from his guardian, or of a wife from her husband. *Blackstone.*

RAW, *a.* [Sax. *hreaw*, *reaw*; D. *raauw*; G. *roh*; Dan. *raa*; Sw. *rå*; L. *crudus*; Sp. and It. *crudo*; Fr. *cru*; Arm. *criz* or *crih*. W. *crau*, blood; *cri*, raw. In the Teutonic dialects, the last radical is lost or sunk to *w* or *h*, but the Saxon initial *h* represents the L. *c*. Ar. أَرِضَ *aradia*, to eat or corrode, L. *rodo*, also to become *raw*. Class Rd, No. 35.]

1. Not altered from its natural state; not roasted, boiled, or cooked; not subdued by heat; as, *raw* meat. *Spenser.*

2. Not covered with skin; bare, as flesh.

If there be quick *raw* flesh in the risings, it is an old leprosy. — Lev. xiii.

3. Sore.

And all his sinews waxen weak and *raw*
Through long imprisonment. *Spenser.*

4. Immature; unripe; not concocted. *Johnson.*

5. Not altered by heat; not cooked or dressed; being in its natural state; as, *raw* fruit.

6. Unseasoned; unexperienced; unripe in skill; as, people while young and *raw*. *South.*

So we say, *raw* troops; and new seamen are called *raw* hands.

7. New; untried; as, a *raw* trick. *Shak.*

8. Bleak, chilly; cold, or rather cold and damp; as, a *raw* day; a *raw*, cold climate. *Spenser.*

Once upon a *raw* and gusty day. *Shak.*

9. Not distilled; as, *raw* water. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

10. Not spun or twisted; as, *raw* silk or cotton.

11. Not mixed or adulterated; as, *raw* spirits.

12. Bare of flesh. *Spenser.*

13. Not tried or melted and strained; as, *raw* tallow.

14. Not tanned; as, *raw* hides.

RAW'-BON-ED, *a.* Having little flesh on the bones. *Shak.*

RAW'HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* The name of a specter, mentioned to frighten children; as, *rawhead* and bloody bones. *Dryden.*

RAW'HIDE, *n.* A cowhide or coarse riding-whip, made of untanned leather twisted.

RAW'ISH, *a.* Somewhat raw; cool and damp. [*Not much used.*] *Marston.*

RAW'LY, *adv.* In a raw manner.

2. Unskillfully; without experience.

3. Newly. *Shak.*

RAW'NESS, *n.* The state of being raw, uncooked, unaltered by heat; as, the *rawness* of flesh.

2. Unskillfulness; state of being inexperienced; as, the *rawness* of seamen or troops.

3. Hasty manner. [*Not legitimate.*] *Shak.*

4. Chilliness with dampness.

RAY, *n.* [Fr. *raie*, *rayon*; It. *razzo*, *raggio*, *radio*; Sp. and Port. *rayo*; from L. *radius*; W. *rhaiz*; Ir. *riodh*; Arm. *rea*, *roudenn*, Sans. *radina*. It coincides with *rod* and *row*, from shooting; extending. Hence, in W. *rhaiz* is a spear, as well as a ray.]

1. A line of light, or the right line supposed to be described by a particle of light. A collection of parallel rays constitutes a *beam*; a collection of diverging or converging rays, a *pencil*. *Olmsted.*

The mixed solar beam contains, 1st, *calorific rays*, producing heat and expansion, but not vision and color; 2d, *colorific rays*, producing vision and color, but not heat nor expansion; 3d, *chemical rays*, producing certain effects on the composition of bodies, but neither heat, expansion, vision, or color; 4th, a power producing magnetism, but whether a distinct or associated power, is not determined. It seems to be associated with the *violet*, more than with the other rays. *Silliman.*

2. *Figuratively*, a beam of intellectual light.

3. Light; luster.

The air sharpened his visual *ray*. *Milton.*

4. In *botany*, the outer series of ligulate florets in a compound flower; also, the petals having a form different from the rest, which are sometimes found in the circumference of an *umbel*, a *cyme*, or a *capitulum* of *aggregate flowers*. *Lindley.*

5. In *ichthyology*, a bony or cartilaginous ossicle in the fins of fishes, serving to support the membrane.

6. A plant, [lolium.] *Ainsworth.*

7. Ray, for ARRAY. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser. B. Jonson.*

RAY, *n.* [Fr. *raie*; Sp. *raya*; G. *roche.*]

A fish; a common name for the species of the Linnæan genus Raia, including the skate, thornback, torpedo, stingray, &c.

RAY, *v. t.* To streak; to mark with long lines. *Spenser. Shak.*

2. To foul; to *beray*. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

3. To array. [*Not in use.*]

4. To shoot forth. *Thomson.*

RA'YAH, (rā'yä,) *n.* In *Turkey*, a person not a Mohammedan, who pays the capitation tax. *Brande.*

RAY'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Streaked; marked with long lines.

RAY'GRASS, *n.* One of the popular names of Lolium perenne, rye grass.

RAY'LESS, *a.* Destitute of light; dark; not illuminated. *Young.*

RAZE, *n.* A root. [See RACE-GINGER, under RACE.]

RAZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *raser*; L. *rasus*, *rado*; Sp. *arrasar*. See RASE and ERASE.]

1. To subvert from the foundation; to overthrow; to destroy; to demolish; as, to *raze* a city to the ground.

The royal hand that *razed* unhappy Troy. *Dryden.*

2. To erase; to efface; to obliterate.

Razing the characters of your renown. *Shak.*

[In this sense RASE and ERASE are now used.]

3. To extirpate.

And *raze* their factions and their family. *Shak.*

RAZ'ED, *pp.* Subverted; overthrown; wholly ruined; erased; extirpated.

RA-ZEE', *n.* An armed ship having her upper deck cut down, and thus reduced to the next inferior rate, as, a seventy-four cut down to a frigate. *Totten.*

RA-ZEE', *v. t.* To cut down to an inferior rate or class, as a ship.

RA-ZEED', *pp.* Cut down to an inferior class.

RA-ZEE'ING, *ppr.* Cutting down to an inferior class.

RAZ'ING, *ppr.* Subverting; destroying; erasing; extirpating.

RA'ZOR, *n.* [Fr. *rasoir*; It. *rasoio*; from Fr. *raser*, L. *rasus*, *rado*, to scrape.]

An instrument for shaving off beard or hair.

Razors of a boar; a boar's tusks.

RA'ZOR-A-BLE, *a.* Fit to be shaved. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RA'ZOR-BILL, *n.* An aquatic fowl, the common auk, Alca torda. *Ed. Encyc.*

RA'ZOR-ED, *a.* Formed like a razor.

RA'ZOR-FISH, *n.* A small fish of the Mediterranean, *Coryphæna novacula*, prized for the table. *Booth.*

2. The razor-shell. *Kirby.*

RA'ZOR-SHELL, *n.* A bivalve shell-fish, of the genus Solen, having a shell long and narrow like the handle of a razor. *Kirby.*

RA'ZOR-STROP, *n.* A strop for sharpening razors.

RAZ'URE, *n.* [Fr. *rasure*; L. *rasura*, from *rado.*]

The act of erasing or effacing; obliteration. [See RASURE.]

RE, a prefix or inseparable particle in the composition of words, denotes return, repetition, iteration. It is contracted from *red*, which the Latins retained in words beginning with a vowel, as in *redamo*, *redeo*, *redintegro*; Ar. رَدَّ *radda*, to return, restore, bring back, repel, to answer. Class Rd, No. 1. From the Latin or the original Celtic, the Italians, Spanish, and French, have their *re*, *ra*, as prefixes. In a few English words, all or most of which, I believe, we receive from the French, it has lost its appropriate signification, as in *rejoice*, *recommend*, *receive*.

RE-AB-SORB', *v. t.* [*re* and *absorb.*] To draw in or imbibe again what has been effused, extravasated, or thrown off; used of fluids; as, to *reabsorb* chyle, lymph, blood, gas, &c.

2. To swallow up again.

RE-AB-SORB'ED, *pp.* Imbibed again.

RE-AB-SORB'ING, *ppr.* Reimbibing.

RE-AB-SORP'TION, (-shun,) *n.* The act or process of imbibing what has been previously thrown off, effused, or extravasated; the swallowing a second time. *Lavoisier.*

RE-AC-CESS', *n.* [*re* and *access.*] A second access or approach; a visit renewed. *Hakewill.*

REACH, *v. i.* RAUGHT, the ancient preterit, is obsolete. The verb is now regular; *pp.* REACHED. [Sax. *ræcan*, *recan*, *racan*, or *hræcan*; Goth. *rakyan*; Ir. *righim*, *roichim*; Dan. *rekker*; D. *reiken*, *rekken*; G. *rachen*, *recken*; Sw. *räcka*; Gr. ὀρέγω; It. *recere*, to reach, retch, or vomit; L. *rego*, to rule or govern, to make *right* or straight, that is, to strain or stretch, the radical sense. The English sense of *reach* appears in L. *porrigo* and *porricio*. We find in the Shemitic languages, Ch. ארג to desire, to long for, Syr. ܪܓܐ *ragi*, and ܐܪܓ *aragi*, to desire. This is the Greek ὀρέγω, to reach, to stretch, the radical sense of desiring. The latter Syriac word is the Hebrew ארג, to weave; but the primary sense is, to stretch or strain. This verb in Arabic, أَرِجَ *arikha*, signifies to send forth a grateful smell, to breathe fragrance, the root of the L. *fragro*. But the primary sense is the same, to reach, to extend, to shoot forth. The same word in Eth. ረገ *raga*, San. *rich'h*, signifies to congeal or condense, to make stiff or *rigid*. This is the L. *rigeo*, Gr. ῥιγόω, and hence L. *frigeo*, whence *frigid*. This sense also is from stretching or draw-

ing, making tense or rigid. The radical sense of רקע is the same, whence *region*, and the Heb. יקע, the expanse of heaven or the firmament. The L. *rego* has the same radical sense, to reach, to urge. See Class Rg, No. 1, 2, 15, 18, 21.]

1. To extend; to stretch; in a *general sense*; sometimes followed by *out* and *forth*; as, to *reach out* the arm. Hence,

2. To extend to; to touch by extending, either the arm alone, or with an instrument in the hand; as, to *reach* a book on the shelf; I can not *reach* the object with my cane; the seaman *reaches* the bottom of the river with a pole or a line.

3. To strike from a distance.

O patron power, thy present aid afford,
That I may reach the beast. *Dryden.*

4. To deliver with the hand by extending the arm, to hand. He *reached* [to] me an orange.

He reached me a full cup. — 2 Esdras.

5. To extend or stretch from a distance.

Reach hither thy finger — *reach* hither thy hand. — John xx.

6. To arrive at; to come to. The ship *reached* her port in safety. We *reached* New York on Thursday. The letter *reached* me at seven o'clock.

7. To attain to or arrive at, by effort, labor, or study; hence, to gain or obtain. Every artist should attempt to *reach* the point of excellence.

The best accounts of the appearances of nature which human penetration can reach, come short of its reality. *Cheyne.*

8. To penetrate to.

Whatever alterations are made in the body, if they reach not the mind, there is no perception. *Locke.*

9. To extend to so as to include or comprehend in fact or principle.

The law reached the intention of the monopolers, and this act fixed the natural price of money. *Locke.*
If these examples of grown men reach not the case of children, let them examine. *Locke.*

10. To extend to.

Thy desire leads to no excess that reaches blame. *Milton.*

11. To extend; to spread abroad.

Trees reached too far their pampered boughs. *Milton.*

12. To take with the hand.

Lest, therefore, now his bolder hand
Reach also of the tree of life and eat. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

13. To overreach; to deceive. *South.*

REACH, v. i. To be extended.

The new world reaches quite across the torrid zone. *Boyle.*
The border shall descend, and shall reach to the side of the sea of Chinnereth eastward. — Num. xxxiv.
And behold, a ladder set on the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven. — Gen. xxviii.

2. To penetrate.

Ye have slain them in a rage that *reacheth* to heaven. — 2 Chron. xxviii.

3. To make efforts to vomit. [See RETCH.] *Cheyne.*

To reach after; to make efforts to attain to or obtain.

He would be in a posture of mind *reaching after* a positive idea of infinity.

REACH, n. In *a general sense*, extension; a stretching; extent.

2. The power of extending to, or of taking by the hand, or by any instrument managed by the hand. The book is not within my *reach*. The bottom of the sea is not within the *reach* of a line or cable.

3. Power of attainment or management, or the limit of power, physical or moral. He used all the means within his *reach*. The causes of phenomena are often beyond the reach of human intellect.

Be sure yourself and your own *reach* to know. *Pope.*

4. Effort of the mind in contrivance or research; contrivance; scheme.

Drawn by others who had deeper *reaches* than themselves to matters which they least intended. *Heywood.*

5. A fetch; an artifice to obtain an advantage.

The Duke of Parma had particular *reaches* and ends of his own underhand, to cross the design. *Bacon.*

6. Tendency to distant consequences.

Strain not my speech
To grosser issues, nor to larger *reach*
Than to suspicion. *Shak.*

7. Extent.

And on the left hand, hell
With long *reach* interposed. *Milton.*

8. Among *seamen*, the distance between two points on the banks of a river, in which the current flows in a straight course. *Brande.*

9. An effort to vomit.

REACH'ED, (rēcht,) *pp.* Stretched out; extended; touched by extending the arm; attained to; obtained.

REACH'ER, n. One that reaches or extends; one that delivers by extending the arm.

REACH'ING, *ppr.* Stretching out; extending; touching by extension of the arm; attaining to; gaining; making efforts to vomit.

RE-ACT', v. t. [*re* and *act*.] To act or perform a second time; as, to *react* a play; the same scenes were *reacted* at Rome.

RE-ACT', v. i. To return an impulse or impression; to resist the action of another body by an opposite force. Every body *reacts* on the body that impels it from its natural state.

2. To act mutually or reciprocally upon each other, as two or more chemical agents. *Dana.*

3. To act in opposition; to resist any influence or power.

RE-ACT'ED, *pp.* Acted or performed a second time.

RE-ACT'ING, *ppr.* Acting again; in *physics*, resisting the impulse of another body, by an opposite force; acting mutually or reciprocally.

RE-AC'TION, n. In *mechanics*, a force which a body subjected to the action of a force from another body exerts upon that body in the opposite direction. *Olmsted.*

Action and *reaction* are equal. *Newton.*

2. In *chemistry*, the mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other. *Dana.*

3. Any action in resisting other action or power.

RE-ACT'IVE, *a.* Having power to react; tending to reaction.

RE-ACT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By reaction.

RE-ACT'IVE-NESS, n. The quality of being reactive.

RĒAD, (reed,) n. [Sax. *rad*. See the verb.]

1. Counsel. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Saying; sentence. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

RĒAD, v. t. The *preterit* and *pp.* READ is pronounced *red*. [Sax. *rad*, *rad*, *red*, speech, discourse, counsel, advice, knowledge, benefit, *reason*; *radan*, *redan*, to read, to decree, to appoint, to command, to rule or govern, to conjecture, to give or take counsel; *aradan*, to read, to tell, to narrate; *geradan*, to read, to consult; *gerad*, mode, condition, or state, reason, ratio, or account, knowledge, instruction, or learning, and, as an adjective or participle, knowing, instructed, *ready*, suited; *gerad beon*, to be *ready*, to accord, or agree; *geradod*, excited, quick. These significations unite this word with *ready*, which see. G. *rede*, speech, talk, account; *reden*, to speak, D. *rede*, speech; *reden*, reason; Dan. *rede*, account, and *ready*; G. *bereden*, to *berate*; *rath*, advice, counsel, a council or senate; *rathen*, to advise, to conjecture, or guess, to solve a *riddle*; D. *raad*, counsel, advice; *raaden*, to counsel; Sw. *råd*, Dan. *raad*, counsel; *råda*, *raader*, to counsel, to instruct; W. *rhaith*, straight, right, that is, set right, decision, verdict; *rheitheg*, rhetoric, from *rhaith*; Dan. *ret*, law, justice, right, *reason*; Sw. *rätt*, *ratta*, id.; Ir. *radh*, a saying; *radham*, to say, tell, relate; W. *adrawd*, to tell or rehearse; Gr. ῥέω, for ῥέθω, to say or tell, to flow; ῥήτωρ, a speaker, a *rhetorician*; Goth. *redyan*, to speak. The primary sense of *read* is, to speak, to utter, that is, to push, drive, or advance. This is also the primary sense of *ready*, that is, prompt, or advancing quick. The Sax. *gerad*, ready, accords also in elements with the W. *rhâd*, L. *gratia*, the primary sense of which is, prompt to favor, advancing towards, free. The elements of these words are the same as those of *ride* and L. *gradior*, &c. The sense of *reason* is secondary, that which is uttered, said, or set forth, hence, counsel, &c. The Sw. *ratta*, Dan. *ret*, if not contracted words, are from the same root. (See READY.) Class Rd, No. 1, 3, 5, 9, 20.]

1. To utter or pronounce written or printed words, letters, or characters, in the proper order; to repeat the names of utter the sounds customarily annexed to words, letters, or characters; as, to *read* a written or printed discourse; to *read* the letters of an alphabet; to *read* figures; to *read* the notes of music, or to *read* music.

2. To inspect and understand words or characters; to peruse silently; as, to *read* a paper or letter without uttering the words; to *read* to one's self.

3. To discover or understand by characters, marks, features, &c.; as, to *read* a man's thoughts in his countenance.

To read the interior structure of the globe. *Journ. of Science.*
An armed corse did lie,
In whose dead face he *read* great magnanimity. *Spenser.*

4. To gather the meaning of by inspection; to learn by observation.

Those about her
From her shall *read* the perfect ways of honor. *Shak.*

5. To know fully.

Who is't can *read* a woman? *Shak.*

6. To suppose; to guess. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

7. To advise. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

READ, (reed,) v. i. To perform the act of reading.

So they *read* in the book of the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense. — Neh. viii.

2. To be studious; to practice much reading.

It is sure that Fleury *reads*. *Taylor.*

3. To learn by reading.

I have *read* of an Eastern king who put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence. *Swift.*

4. To tell; to declare. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

5. To appear in reading; as, the passage *reads* thus in the early manuscripts.

READ, (red,) *pp.* Uttered; pronounced, as written words in the proper order; as, the letter was *read* to the family.

2. Silently perused; understood by inspection.

READ, (red,) *a.* Instructed or knowing by reading; versed in books; learned. *Well read* is the phrase commonly used; as, *well read* in history; *well read* in the classics.

A poet *well read* in Longinus. *Addison.*

RĒAD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be read; fit to be read. *Hurd.*

RĒAD'A-BLE-NESS, n. The state of being readable.

RĒAD'A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be legible.

RE-A-DEP'TION, n. [from L. *re* and *adeptus*, obtained.]

A regaining; recovery of something lost. [*Not much used.*] *Bacon.*

RĒAD'ER, n. One that reads, any person who pronounces written words; *particularly*, one whose distinctive office is to read prayers in a church.

2. At *the university of Oxford*, one who reads lectures on scientific subjects. *Lyell.*

3. *By way of distinction*, one that reads much; one studious in books.

RĒAD'ER-SHIP, n. [See READ.] The office of reading prayers in a church. *Swift.*

2. At *the university of Oxford*, the office of a reader or lecturer on scientific subjects. *Lyell.*

READ'I-LY, (red'i-ly,) *adv.* [See READY.] Quickly; promptly; easily. I *readily* perceive the distinction you make.

2. Cheerfully; without delay or objection; without reluctance. He *readily* granted my request.

READ'I-NESS, (red'i-ness,) n. [from *ready*.]

1. Quickness; promptness; promptitude; facility; freedom from hinderance or obstruction; as, *readiness* of speech; *readiness* of thought; *readiness* of mind in suggesting an answer; *readiness* of reply.

2. Promptitude; cheerfulness; willingness; alacrity; freedom from reluctance; as, to grant a request or assistance with *readiness*.

They received the word with all *readiness* of mind. — Acts xvii.

3. A state of preparation; fitness of condition. The troops are in *readiness*.

RĒAD'ING, *ppr.* Pronouncing or perusing written or printed words or characters of a book or writing.

2. Discovering by marks; understanding.

RĒAD'ING, *a.* Addicted to reading; as, a *reading* community.

A *reading man*, in *the English universities*, is a hard student, or one who is entirely devoted to his collegiate studies.

RĒAD'ING, n. The act of reading; perusal.

2. Study of books; as, a man of extensive *reading*.

3. A lecture or prelection.

4. Public recital.

The Jews had their weekly *readings* of the law. *Hooker.*

5. In *criticism*, the way in which a given word or passage *reads* in a manuscript, version, edition, &c. No small part of the business of critics is to settle the true *reading*, or real words used by the author; and the various *readings* of different critics are often perplexing.

6. A version or interpretation of a law, text, or passage, as conveying its meaning. *Encyc.*

7. In *legislation*, the formal recital of a bill by the proper officer, before the house which is to consider it. In congress and in the State legislatures, a bill must usually have three several *readings* on different days, before it can be passed into a law.

RĒAD'ING-ROOM, *n.* A room provided with papers, periodicals, &c., to which persons resort for reading.

RE-AD-JOURN', (-jurn',) *v. t.* [*re* and *adjourn*.] To adjourn a second time.

2. To cite or summon again. [*Not used.*] *Cotgrave.*

RE-AD-JOURN'ED, *pp.* Adjourned a second time

RE-AD-JUST', *v. t.* [*re* and *adjust*.] To settle again; to put in order again what had been discomposed. *Fielding.*

RE-AD-JUST'ED, *pp.* Adjusted again; resettled.

RE-AD-JUST'ING, *ppr.* Adjusting again.

RE-AD-JUST'MENT, n. A second adjustment.

RE-AD-MIS'SION, (-mish'un,) n. [*re* and *admission*.] The act of admitting again what had been excluded; as, the *readmission* of fresh air into an exhausted receiver; the *readmission* of a student into a seminary. *Arbuthnot.*

RE-AD-MIT', *v. t.* [*re* and *admit*.] To admit again.

Whose ear is ever open, and his eye
Gracious to *readmit* the suppliant. *Milton.*

RE-AD-MIT'TANCE, n. A second admittance; allowance to enter again.

RE-AD-MIT'TED, *pp.* Admitted again.

RE-AD-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Allowing to enter again.

RE-A-DOPT', *v. t.* [*re* and *adopt*.] To adopt again. *Young.*

RE-A-DORN', *v. t.* To adorn anew; to decorate a second time. *Blackmore.*

RE-A-DORN'ED, *pp.* Adorned anew.

RE-AD-VERT'EN-CY, *n.* [*re* and *advertency.*] The act of reviewing. *Norris.*

READ'Y, (red'e,) *a.* [Sax. *rad*, *hrad*, *hræd*, quick, brisk, prompt, ready; *gerad*, prepared, ready, prudent, learned; *hradian*, *gehradian*, to hasten, to accelerate; *gerædian*, to make ready; D. *reeden*, to prepare; *reed*, pret. of *ryden*, to ride; *reede*, a road; *bereid*, ready; *bereiden*, to prepare; *gereed*, ready; G. *bereit*, id.; *bereiten*, to prepare, and to *ride*; *reede*, a road; Dan. *rede*, ready; *reder*, to make the bed, to *rid*; *rede*, an account; Sax. *rad*, from the root of *read*; *bereder*, to prepare; *rider*, *barider*, to ride; Sw. *reda*, to make ready, to clear or disentangle, Eng. to *rid*; *redo*, ready; *rida*, to ride; *bereda*, to prepare; Ir. *reidh*, ready; *reidhim*, to prepare, to agree; Gr. ῥᾴδιος, easy; W. *rhedu*, to run. The primary sense is, to go, move, or advance forward, and it seems to be clear that *ready*, *ride*, *read*, *riddle*, are all of one family, and probably from the root of L. *gradior*. See READ and RED. Class Rd, No. 23.]

1. Quick; prompt; not hesitating; as, *ready* wit; a *ready* consent.

2. Quick to receive or comprehend; not slow or dull; as, a *ready* apprehension.

3. Quick in action or execution; dextrous; as, an artist *ready* in his business; a *ready* writer. *Ps.* xlv.

4. Prompt; not delayed; present in hand. He makes *ready* payment; he pays *ready* money for every thing he buys.

5. Prepared; fitted; furnished with what is necessary, or disposed in a manner suited to the purpose; as, a ship *ready* for sea.

> My oxen and fallings are killed, and all things are *ready*. — Matt. xxii.

6. Willing; free; cheerful to do or suffer; not backward or reluctant; as, a prince always *ready* to grant the reasonable requests of his subjects.

> The spirit is *ready*, but the flesh is weak. — Mark xiv.
> I am *ready* not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus. — Acts xxi.

7. Willing; disposed. Men are generally *ready* to impute blame to others. They are more *ready* to give than to take reproof.

8. Being at the point; near; not distant; about to do or suffer.

> A Syrian, *ready* to perish, was my father. — Deut. xxvi. Job xxix. Ps. lxxxviii.

9. Being nearest or at hand.

> A sapling pine he wrenched from out the ground,
> The *readiest* weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*

10. Easy; facile; opportune; short; near, or most convenient; the Greek sense, ῥᾴδιος.

> Sometimes the *readiest* way which a wise man has to conquer, is to flee. *Hooker.*
> Through the wild desert, not the *readiest* way. *Milton.*
> The *ready* way to be thought mad, is to contend you are not so. *Spectator.*

To make ready; to prepare; to provide and put in order.

2. An elliptical phrase for *make things ready*; to make preparations; to prepare.

READ'Y, (red'e,) *adv.* In a state of preparation so as to need no delay.

> We ourselves will go *ready* armed before the house of Israel. — Num. xxxii.

READ'Y, (red'e,) *n.* For *ready money.*

> Lord Strut was not slush in *ready*, either to go to law, or to clear old debts. [*A low word.*] *Arbuthnot.*

READ'Y, (red'e,) *v. t.* To dispose in order; to prepare. [*Not in use.*] *Brooke.*

READ'Y-MADE, *a.* Already made.

READ'Y-WIT'TED, *a.* Having ready wit.

RE-AF-FIRM', (-af-firm',) *v. t.* [*re* and *affirm.*] To affirm a second time.

RE-AF-FIRM'ANCE, *n.* A second confirmation. *Ayliffe.*

RE-AF-FIRM'ED, *pp.* Affirmed a second time.

RE-AF-FIRM'ING, *ppr.* Affirming again.

RE-A'GENT, *n.* [*re* and *agent.*] In *chemistry*, a substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies.

> Bergman reckons barytic muriate to be one of the most sensible *reagents*. *Fourcroy.*

RE-AG GRA-VA'TION, *n.* [*re* and *aggravation.*] In *the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical law*, the last monitory, published after three admonitions and before the last excommunication. Before they proceed to fulminate the last excommunication, they publish an *aggravation* and a *reaggravation*. *Encyc.*

REAK, *n.* A rush. [*Not in use.*]

RE'AL, *a.* [Low L. *realis*; It. *reale*; Sp. *real*; Fr. *reel*; from L. *res*, *rei*, Ir. *raod*, *red*, *rod*. *Res* is of the Class Rd, from the root of *read*, *ready*, from rushing, driving, or falling. *Res*, like *thing*, is, primarily, that which comes, falls out, or happens, corresponding with *event*, from L. *evenio*. *Res*, then, denotes that which actually exists. The L. *res* and Eng. *thing* coincide exactly in signification with the Heb. דבר, a word, a thing, an event. See READ and THING.]

1. Actually being or existing; not fictitious or imaginary; as, a description of *real* life. The author describes a *real* scene or transaction.

2. True; genuine; not artificial, counterfeit, or factitious; as, *real* Madeira wine; *real* ginger.

3. True; genuine; not affected; not assumed. The woman appears in her *real* character.

4. Relating to things, not to persons; not personal.

> Many are perfect in men's humors, that are not greatly capable of the *real* part of business. [*Little used or obsolete.*] *Bacon.*

5. In *law*, pertaining to things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as to lands and tenements; as, *real* estate, opposed to *personal* or *movable* property. *Blackstone.*

Real action, in *law*, is an action which concerns real property

Real assets; assets consisting in real estate, or lands and tenements descending to an heir, sufficient to answer the charges upon the estate created by the ancestor.

Chattels real, are such chattels as concern or savor of the realty; as a term for years of land, wardships in chivalry, the next presentation to a church, estate by statute-merchant, elegit, &c.

Real composition, is when an agreement is made between the owner of lands and the parson or vicar, with consent of the ordinary, that such lands shall be discharged from payment of tithes, in consequence of other land or recompense given to the parson in lieu and satisfaction thereof. *Blackstone.*

Real presence; in *the Roman Catholic church*, the actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist, or the conversion of the substance of the bread and wine into the real body and blood of Christ. *Encyc.*

RE'AL, *n.* [Sp.] A small Spanish denomination of money.

The *real of plate* varies in value according to the time of its coinage, from 12½ down to 10 cents, or from 6½ to 5 pence sterling. The *real vellon* is a money of account equal to 5 cents, or 2½ pence sterling *McCulloch.*

2. A realist. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

RE-AL'GAR, *n.* [Fr. *reagal*, or *realgal*; Port. *rosalgar*, red algar.]

A combination of sulphur and arsenic in equal equivalents; red sulphuret of arsenic. *Realgar* differs from *orpiment* in the circumstance that orpiment is composed of two equivalents of arsenic and three of sulphur.

RE'AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the realists, who maintain that things, and not words, are the objects of dialectics.

RE'AL-IST, *n.* One who maintains that *generals*, or the terms used to denote the genera and species of things, represent real existences, and are not mere names, as maintained by the *nominalists*. *Murdock.*

RE-AL-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the realists.

RE-AL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *realité.*]

1. Actual being or existence of any thing; truth; fact; in distinction from mere appearance.

> A man may fancy he understands a critic, when in reality he does not comprehend his meaning. *Addison.*

2. Something intrinsically important, not merely matter of show.

> And to *realities* yield all her shows. *Milton.*

3. In *the schools*, that which may exist of itself, or which has a full and absolute being of itself, and is not considered as a part of any thing else. *Encyc.*

In *law*, immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of property; as, chattels which savor of the *realty*. [This word REALTY is so written, in law, for REALITY.] *Blackstone.*

RE-AL-IZ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be realized.

RE-AL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* [from *realize.*] The act of realizing or making real. *Beddoes.*

2. The act of converting money into land.

3. The act of believing or considering as real.

4. The act of bringing into being or act. *Glanville.*

RE'AL-IZE, *v. t.* [Sp. *realizar*; Fr. *realiser.*]

1. To bring into being or act; as, to *realize* a scheme or project.

> We *realize* what Archimedes had only in hypothesis, weighing a single grain of sand against the globe of earth. *Glanvil.*

2. To convert money into land, or personal into real estate.

3. To impress on the mind as a reality; to believe, consider, or treat as real. How little do men in full health *realize* their frailty and mortality!

> Let the sincere Christian *realize* the closing sentiment. *T. Scott.*

4. To bring home to one's own case or experience; to consider as one's own; to feel in all its force. Who, at his fireside, can *realize* the distress of shipwrecked mariners?

> This allusion must have had enhanced strength and beauty to the eye of a nation extensively devoted to a pastoral life, and therefore *realizing* all its fine scenes and the tender emotions to which they gave birth. *Dwight.*

5. To bring into actual existence and possession; to render tangible or effective. He never *realized* much profit from his trade or speculations.

RE'AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Brought into actual being; converted into real estate; impressed, received, or treated as a reality; felt in its true force; rendered actual, tangible, or effective.

RE'AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Bringing into actual being; converting into real estate; impressing as a reality; feeling as one's own or in its real force; rendering tangible or effective.

2. *a.* That makes real, or that brings home as a reality; as, a *realizing* view of eternity. *Robt. Hall.*

RE-AL-LEGE', (re-al-lej',) *v. t.* [*re* and *allege.*] To allege again. *Cotgrave.*

RE-AL-LI'ANCE, *n.* A renewed alliance.

RE'AL-LY, *adv.* With actual existence. *Pearson.*

2. In truth; in fact; not in appearance only; as, things *really* evil.

> The anger of the people is *really* a short fit of madness. *Swift.*

In this sense it is used familiarly as a slight corroboration of an opinion or declaration.

> Why, *really*, sixty-five is somewhat old. *Young.*

REALM, (relm,) *n.* [Fr. *royaume*; It. *reame*; from Fr. *roi*, It. *re*, L. *rex*, king, whence *regalis*, royal.]

1. A royal jurisdiction or extent of government; a kingdom; a king's dominions; as, the *realm* of England.

2. Kingly government; as, the *realm* of bees. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

REALM'-BOUND-ING, *a.* Bounding a realm.

RE'AL-TY, *n.* [F. *realté*, from *re*, king, L. *rex.*]

1. Loyalty. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

2. Reality. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

3. In *law*, immobility. [See REALITY.]

REAM, *n.* [Sax. *ream*, a band; D. *riem*; Dan. *rem* or *reem*; Sw. *rem*; W. *rhwym*, a bond or tie. The Dutch word signifies a strap, thong, or girdle, and an oar, L. *remus*. In Fr. *rame* is a ream and an oar, and if the English *ream* and the L. *remus* are the same word, the primary sense is a shoot, L. *ramus*, a branch, for the shoots of trees or shrubs were the first bands used by men. (See GIRD and WITHE.) The Italian has *risma*, and the Sp. and Port. *resma*, a ream; G. *ries*. See Class Rm, No. 7, 9.]

A bundle or package of paper, consisting of twenty quires. *Pope.*

Printer's ream; among *English printers*, 21½ quires. *McCulloch.*

REAM, *v. t.* To bevel out, as a hole in metal, &c. *Halliwell.*

RE-AN'I-MATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *animate.*] To revive; to resuscitate; to restore to life; as a person dead or apparently dead; as, to *reanimate* a drowned person.

2. To revive the spirits when dull or languid; to invigorate; to infuse new life or courage into; as, to *reanimate* disheartened troops; to *reanimate* drowsy senses or languid spirits.

RE-AN'I-MA-TED, *pp.* Restored to life or action.

RE-AN'I-MA-TING, *ppr.* Restoring life to; invigorating with new life and courage.

RE-AN-I-MA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of reviving from apparent death; the act or operation of giving fresh spirits, courage, or vigor.

RE-AN-NEX', *v. t.* [*re* and *annex.*] To annex again; to reunite; to annex what has been separated. *Bacon.*

RE-AN-NEX-A'TION, *n.* The act of annexing again. *Marshall.*

RE-AN-NEX'ED, (-an-nekst',) *pp.* Annexed or united again.

RE-AN-NEX'ING, *ppr.* Annexing again; reuniting.

REAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *rip*, *hrippe*, *gerip*, harvest; *ripan*, to reap; *ripe*, ripe; *rypan*, to *rip*; allied probably to *reafian*, to seize, spoil, lay waste, L. *rapio*, G. *reif*, ripe, D. *raapen*, to reap, *rijp*, ripe, Gr. ἄμη, a sickle, ἀμάω, to reap, L. *carpo*, Eng. *crop*. See Class Rb, No. 16, 26, 27.]

1. To cut grain with a sickle; as, to *reap* wheat or rye.

> When ye reap the harvest, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field. — Lev. xix.

2. To clear of a crop by reaping; as, to *reap* a field.

3. To gather; to obtain; to receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labor or of works; *in a good or bad sense*; as, to *reap* a benefit from exertions.

> He that soweth to the flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption. — Gal. vi.
> Ye have plowed wickedness; ye have reaped iniquity. — Hos. x.

REAP, *v. i.* To perform the act or operation of reaping. In *New England*, farmers *reap* in July and August.

2. To receive the fruit of labor or works.

> They that sow in tears shall *reap* in joy. — Ps. cxxvi.

REAP'ED, (reept,) *pp.* Cut with a sickle; received as the fruit of labor or works.

REAP'ER, *n.* One that cuts grain with a sickle.

REAP'ING, *ppr.* Cutting grain with a sickle; receiving as the fruit of labor or the reward of works.

REAP'ING, *n.* The act of cutting grain with a sickle.

REAP'ING-HOOK, *n.* An instrument used in reaping; a sickle.

RE-AP-PAR'EL, *v. t.* [*re* and *apparel.*] To clothe again. *Donne.*

RE-AP-PAR'EL-ED, *pp.* Clothed again.

RE-AP-PAR'EL-ING, *ppr.* Clothing again.

RE-AP-PEAR', *v. i.* [*re* and *appear.*] To appear a second time.

RE-AP-PEAR'ANCE, *n.* A second appearance.

RE-AP-PEAR'ING, *ppr.* Appearing again.

RE-AP-PLI-CA'TION, *n.* [See REAPPLY.] A second application.

RE-AP-PLY', *v. t.* or *i.* [*re* and *apply.*] To apply again.

RE-AP-PLY'ING, *ppr.* Applying again.

RE-AP-POINT', *v. t.* To appoint again.

RE-AP-POINT'ED, *pp.* Appointed again.

RE-AP-POINT'ING, *ppr.* Appointing again.

RE-AP-POINT'MENT, *n.* A second appointment.

RE-AP-POR'TION, *v. t.* To apportion again.

RE-AP-POR'TION-ED, *pp.* Apportioned again.

RE-AP-POR'TION-ING, *ppr.* Apportioning again.

RE-AP-POR'TION-MENT, *n.* A second apportionment. *Madison.*

REAR, (reer,) *n.* [Fr. *arriere*; but this is compound; Arm. *refr*, *rever*, *reor*, the seat; the fundament; W. *rhêc*, something thick, a bundle; *rhewyr*, the fundament. *Rear* is contracted from *rever.* Class Rb.]

1. In a *general sense*, that which is behind or backward; *appropriately*, the part of an army which is behind the other, either when standing on parade or when marching; also, the part of a fleet which is behind the other. It is opposed to FRONT or VAN. Bring up the *rear.*

2. The last class; the last in order.

> Coins I place in the rear. *Peacham.*

In the rear; behind the rest; backward, or in the last class. In this phrase, *rear* signifies the part or place behind.

REAR, *a.* [Sax. *hrere.*]

1. Little cooked; raw; rare; not well roasted or boiled.

2. [Sax. *ærαran*, to hasten; *hreran*, to excite.] Early. [*A provincial word.*]

REAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *ræran*, *reran*, *æræran*, to erect, to excite, to hasten; *hreran*, to excite; Sw. *röra*, to move; Dan. *rörer*, to move, stir, shake; *rörig*, quick, lively, rising in the stomach.]

1. To raise.

> Who now shall *rear* you to the sun, or rank
> Your tribes? *Milton.*

2. To lift after a fall.

> In adoration at his feet I fell
> Submiss; he *reared* me. *Milton.*

3. To bring up or to raise to maturity, as young; as, to *rear* a numerous offspring. *Thomson.*

4. To educate; to instruct.

> He wants a father to protect his youth,
> And *rear* him up to virtue. *Southern.*

5. To exalt; to elevate.

> Charity, decent, modest, easy, kind,
> Softens the high, and *rears* the abject mind. *Prior.*

6. To rouse; to stir up.

> And seeks the tusky boar to *rear.* *Dryden.*

7. To raise; to breed; as cattle. *Harte.*

8. To bear off; to achieve; to obtain. *Spenser.*

To rear one's steps; to ascend; to move upward. *Milton.*

REAR, *v. i.* To rise up on the hind legs, as a horse.

REAR-AD'MI-RAL. See ADMIRAL.

REAR'ED, (reerd,) *pp.* Raised; lifted; brought up; educated; elevated.

REAR'-GUARD, *n.* The body of an army that marches in the rear of the main body to protect it.

REAR'ING, *ppr.* Raising; educating; elevating.

REAR'-LINE, *n.* The line in the rear of an army.

REAR'-MOUSE, *n.* [Sax. *hrere-mus.*] The leather-winged bat. *Shak. Abbot.*

REAR'-RANK, *n.* The rank of a body of troops which is in the rear.

REAR'WARD, *n.* [from *rear.* See REREWARD.] The last troop; the rear-guard.

2. The end; the tail; the train behind. *Shak.*

3. The latter part. *Shak.*

RE-AS-CEND', *v. i.* [*re* and *ascend.*] To rise, mount, or climb again. *Milton. Spenser.*

RE-AS-CEND', *v. t.* To mount or ascend again.

> He mounts aloft and *reascends* the skies. *Addison.*

RE-AS-CEND'ED, *pp.* Ascended again.

RE-AS-CEND'ING, *ppr.* Ascending again.

RE-AS-CEN'SION, (-as-sen'shun,) *n.* The act of reascending; a remounting.

RE-AS-CENT', *n.* A returning ascent; acclivity. *Cowper.*

REA'SON, (rē'zn,) *n.* [Fr. *raison*; W. *rheswm*; Arm. *resoun*; Fr. *raison*; Sp. *razon*; Port. *razam*; It. *ragione*; L. *ratio*; Russ. *razum*; Goth. *rathyo*, an account, number, ratio; *rathyan*, to number; *garathyan*, to number or count; *rodyan*, to speak; D. *rede*, speech, *reden*, reason, argument; *redenkunst*, rhetoric; G. *rede*, *reden*; Sax. *ræd*, *ræda*, speech, reason; *ræsian*, to reason. We find united the Sax. *ræd*, speech, *rædan*, *redan*, to *read*, the Gr. ῥεω, to say or speak, whence *rhetoric*, and the L. *ratio*, which is from *ratus*, and which proves *reor* to be contracted from *redo*, *redor*, and all unite with *rod*, L. *radius*, &c. *Primarily*, *reason* is that which is uttered. (See READ.) So Gr. λογος, from λεγω.]

1. That which is thought or which is alleged in words, as, the ground or cause of opinion, conclusion, or determination. I have *reasons* which I may choose not to disclose. You ask me my *reasons.* I freely give my *reasons.* The judge assigns good *reasons* for his opinions, *reasons* which justify his decision. Hence, in general,

2. The cause, ground, principle, or motive, of any thing said or done; that which supports or justifies a determination, plan, or measure.

> Virtue and [illegible] arbitrary things; but there is a natural and [illegible] reason of their goodness and virtue, and against [illegible] — [illegible] *Tillotson.*

3. Efficient cause. He is detained by *reason* of sickness.

> Spain is thin sown of people, partly by reason of its sterility of soil. *Bacon.*
> The reason of the motion of the balance in a wheel-watch is by motion of the next wheel. *Hale.*

4. Final cause.

> *Reason*, in the English language, is sometimes taken for true and clear principles; sometimes for clear and fair deductions; sometimes for the cause, particularly the final cause. *Locke*

5. A faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes truth from falsehood, and good from evil, and which enables the possessor to deduce inferences from facts or from propositions. *Encyc.*

> Self-love, the spring of motion, acts the soul,
> *Reason's* comparing balance rules the whole —
> That sees immediate good by present sense,
> *Reason* the future and the consequence. *Pope.*
> *Reason* is the director of man's will. *Hooker.*

6. Ratiocination; the exercise of reason.

> But when by *reason* she the truth has found. *Davies.*

7. Right; justice; that which is dictated or supported by reason. Every man claims to have *reason* on his side.

> I was promised on a time,
> To have *reason* for my rhyme. *Spenser.*

8. Reasonable claim; justice.

> God brings good out of evil, and therefore it were but *reason* we should trust God to govern his own world. *Taylor.*

9. Rationale; just account.

> The *reason* did the ancient fathers render, why the church was called catholic. *Pearson.*

[See No. 1 and 2.]

10. Moderation; moderate demands; claims which reason and justice admit or prescribe.

> The most probable way of bringing France to *reason*, would be by the making an attempt on the Spanish West Indies. *Addison.*

In reason, in all reason; in justice; with rational ground.

> When any thing is proved by as good arguments as a thing of that kind is capable of, we ought not in *reason* to doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

REA'SON, *v. i.* [Fr. *raisonner*; Sax. *ræsian.*]

1. To exercise the faculty of reason; to deduce inferences justly from premises. Brutes do not *reason*; children *reason* imperfectly.

2. To argue; to infer conclusions from premises, or to deduce new or unknown propositions from previous propositions which are known or evident. To *reason* justly, is to infer from propositions which are known, admitted, or evident, the conclusions which are natural, or which necessarily result from them. Men may *reason* within themselves; they may *reason* before a court or legislature; they may *reason* wrong as well as right.

3. To debate; to confer or inquire by discussion or mutual communication of thoughts, arguments, or reasons.

> And they *reasoned* among themselves. — Matt. xvi.

To reason with; to argue with; to endeavor to inform, convince, or persuade, by argument. *Reason with* a profligate son, and if possible, persuade him of his errors.

2. To discourse; to talk; to take or give an account.

> Stand still, that I may *reason with* you before the Lord, of all the righteous acts of the Lord. — 1 Sam. xii. [*Obs.*]

REA'SON, *v. t.* To examine or discuss by arguments; to debate or discuss. I *reasoned* the matter with my friend.

> When they are clearly discovered, well digested, and well *reasoned* in every part, there is beauty in such a theory. *Burnet.*

2. To persuade by reasoning or argument; as, to *reason* one into a belief of truth; to *reason* one out of his plan; to *reason* down a passion.

REA'SON-A-BLE, *a.* Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason; as, a *reasonable* being.

[In this sense RATIONAL is now generally used.]

2. Governed by reason; being under the influence of reason; thinking, speaking, or acting rationally, or according to the dictates of reason; as, the measure must satisfy all *reasonable* men.

3. Conformable or agreeable to reason; just; rational.

> By indubitable certainty, I mean that which does not admit of any *reasonable* cause of doubting. *Wilkins.*
> A law may be *reasonable* in itself, though a man does not allow it. *Swift.*

4. Not immoderate.

> Let all things be thought upon,
> That may with *reasonable* swiftness add
> More feathers to our wings. *Shak.*

5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity; moderate; as, a *reasonable* quantity. *Abbot.*

6. Not excessive; not unjust; as, a *reasonable* fine; a *reasonable* sum in damages.

REA'SON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The faculty of reason. [*In this sense, little used.*]

2. Agreeableness to reason; that state or quality of a thing which reason supports or justifies; as, the *reasonableness* of our wishes, demands, or expectations.

> The *reasonableness* and excellency of charity.

3. Conformity to rational principles.

> The whole frame and contexture of a watch carries in it a *reasonableness* — the passive impression of the reason or intellectual idea that was in the artist. [*Unusual.*] *Hale.*

4. Moderation; as, the *reasonableness* of a demand.

REA'SON-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree agreeable to reason; in consistency with reason. We may *reasonably* suppose self-interest to be the governing principle of men.

2. Moderately; in a moderate degree; not fully; in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

> If we can by industry make our deaf and dumb persons *reasonably* perfect in the language. *Holder.*

REA'SON-ED, (rē'znd,) *pp.* Examined or discussed by arguments.

2. Persuaded by reasoning or argument.

REA'SON-ER, *n.* One who reasons or argues; as, a fair *reasoner*; a close *reasoner*; a logical *reasoner.*

REA'SON-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Arguing; deducing inferences from premises; debating; discussing.

REA'SON-ING, *n.* The act or process of exercising the faculty of reason; that act or operation of the mind by which new or unknown propositions are deduced from previous ones which are known and evident, or which are admitted or supposed for the sake of argument; argumentation; ratiocination; as, fair *reasoning*; false *reasoning*; absurd *reasoning*; strong or weak *reasoning.* The *reasonings* of the advocate appeared to the court conclusive.

REA'SON-LESS, *a.* Destitute of reason; as, a *reasonless* man or mind. *Shak. Ralegh.*

2. Void of reason; not warranted or supported by reason.

> This proffer is absurd and *reasonless.* *Shak.*

RE-AS-SEM'BLAGE, *n.* Assemblage a second time.

RE-AS-SEM'BLE, *v. t.* [*re* and *assemble.*] To collect again. *Milton.*

RE-AS-SEM'BLE, *v. i.* To assemble or convene again.

RE-AS-SEM'BLED, *pp.* Assembled again.

RE-AS-SEM'BLING, *ppr.* Assembling again.

RE-AS-SERT', *v. t.* [*re* and *assert.*] To assert again; to maintain after suspension or cessation.

> Let us hope — we may have a body of authors who will reassert our claim to respectability in literature. *Walsh.*

RE-AS-SERT'ED, *pp.* Asserted or maintained anew.

RE-AS-SERT'ING, *ppr.* Asserting again; vindicating anew.

RE-AS-SER'TION, *n.* A second assertion of the same thing.

RE-AS-SIGN', (-as-sine',) *v. t.* [*re* and *assign.*] To assign back; to transfer back what has been assigned.

RE-AS-SIGN'ED, *pp.* Assigned back.

RE-AS-SIGN'ING, *ppr.* Transferring back what has been assigned.

RE-AS-SIM'I-LATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *assimilate.*] To assimilate or cause to resemble anew; to change again into a like or suitable substance. *Encyc.*

RE-AS-SIM'I-LA-TED, *pp.* Assimilated anew; changed again to a like substance.

RE-AS-SIM'I-LA-TING, *ppr.* Assimilating again.

RE-AS-SIM-I-LA'TION, *n.* A second or renewed assimilation. *Encyc.*

RE-AS-SUME', *v. t.* [*re* and *assume.*] To resume; to take again. *Milton.*

RE-AS-SUM'ED, *pp.* Resumed; assumed again.

RE-AS-SUM'ING, *ppr.* Assuming or taking again.

RE-AS-SUMP'TION, *n.* A resuming; a second assumption.

RE-AS-SUR'ANCE, (-shur'ans,) *n.* [See SURE and ASSURANCE.]

1. Assurance or confirmation repeated. [*Rare.*] *Prynne.*

2. A second assurance against loss, or the assurance of property by an underwriter, to relieve himself from a risk he has taken. *Blackstone. Park.*

RE-AS-SURE', (re-ash-shūre',) *v. t.* [*re* and *assure*; Fr. *rassurer.*]

1. To restore courage to; to free from fear or terror

> They rose with fear,
> Till dauntless Pallas *reassured* the rest. *Dryden.*

2. To insure a second time against loss, or rather to insure by another what one has already insured; to insure against loss that may be incurred by taking a risk.

RE-AS-SUR'ED, (-shūrd,) *pp.* Restored from fear; reëncouraged.

2. Insured against loss by risk taken, as an underwriter.

RE-ASSUR'ER, *n.* One who insures the first underwriter.

RE-ASSUR'ING, *ppr.* Restoring from fear, terror, or depression of courage.

2. Insuring against loss by insurance.

REAS'TI-NESS, *n.* Rancidness. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Cotgrave.*

REAS'TY, *a.* [Qu. *rusty.*] Covered with a kind of rust and having a rancid taste; *applied to dried meat.* [*Not in use, or local.*] *Skelton.*

REATE, (rēte,) *n.* A kind of long, small grass, that grows in water and complicates itself. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Walton.*

RE-AT-TACH', *v. t.* [*re* and *attach.*] To attach a second time.

RE-AT-TACH'ED, (-at-tacht',) *pp.* Attached a second time.

RE-AT-TACH'MENT, *n.* A second attachment.

RE-AT-TEMPT', *v. t.* [*re* and *attempt.*] To attempt again.

RE-AT-TEMPT'ED, *pp.* Attempted a second time.

RE-AT-TEMPT'ING, *ppr.* Attempting again.

REAVE, (reeve,) *v. t.* [Sax. *reafian.*]

To take away by stealth or violence; to bereave. [*Obs.*] [See BEREAVE.] *Shak. Spenser.*

RE-A-VOW', *v. t.* To vow again.

RE-BAP'TISM, *n.* A second baptism.

RE-BAP-TI-ZA'TION, *n.* [from *rebaptize.*] A second baptism. *Hooker.*

RE-BAP-TIZE', *v. t.* [*re* and *baptize.*] To baptize a second time. *Ayliffe.*

RE-BAP-TIZ'ED, *pp.* Baptized again.

RE-BAP-TIZ'ING, *ppr.* Baptizing a second time.

RE-BATE', *v. t.* [*Fr. rebattre; re* and *battre*; It. *ribattere.*]

1. To blunt; to beat to obtuseness; to deprive of keenness.

He doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge. *Shak.*
The keener edge of battle to *rebate.* *Dryden.*

2. To abate or deduct from.

RE-BATE', *n.* A kind of hard freestone used in pavements; also, a piece of wood fastened to a long stick for beating mortar. Also, an iron tool sharpened somewhat like a chisel, for dressing wood, &c. *Elmes.*

2. In *architecture*, the groove or channel sunk on the edge of a piece of timber; a rabbet, which see.

RE-BATE', RE-BATE'MENT, *n.* Diminution.

2. In *commerce*, abatement; deduction of interest, or any sum, &c., in consequence of prompt payment. *Encyc.*

3. In *heraldry*, a diminution or abatement of the bearings in a coat of arms. *Encyc.*

RE-BA'TO, *n.* A sort of ruff. [See RABATO.]

RE'BEC, *n.* [Fr. *rebec*; It. *ribecca.*]

A three-stringed fiddle. [*Not much used.*] *Milton.*

REB'EL, *n.* [Fr. *rebelle*, from L. *rebellis*, making war again.]

1. One who revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance, either by openly renouncing the authority of that government, or by taking arms and openly opposing it. A *rebel* differs from an *enemy*, as the latter is one who does not owe allegiance to the government which he attacks. *Num.* xvii.

2. One who willfully violates a law. *Encyc.*

3. One who disobeys the king's proclamation; a contemner of the king's laws. *British Laws. Blackstone.*

4. A feudal villain who disobeys his lord. *Encyc.*

REB'EL, *a.* Rebellious; acting in revolt. *Milton.*

RE-BEL', *v. i.* [L. *rebello*, to make war again; *re* and *bello*; W. *rhyfela*, to make war; *rhy* and *bel*, war.]

1. To revolt; to renounce the authority of the laws and government to which one owes allegiance. Subjects may *rebel* by an open renunciation of the authority of the government, without taking arms; but ordinarily, rebellion is accompanied by resistance in arms.

Ye have built you an altar, that ye might *rebel* this day against the Lord. — Josh. xxii. 16.

2. To rise in violent opposition against lawful authority.

How could my hand *rebel* against my heart?
How could your heart *rebel* against your reason? *Dryden.*

RE-BEL'LED, *pp.* or *a.* Rebellious; guilty of rebellion. *Milton.*

RE-BEL'LER, *n.* One that rebels. *Dict.*

RE-BEL'LING, *ppr.* Renouncing the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance; rising in opposition to lawful authority.

RE-BELL'ION, (re-bel'yun,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *rebellio.* Among the Romans, rebellion was originally a revolt or open resistance to their government by nations that had been subdued in war. It was a renewed war.]

1. An open and avowed renunciation of the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance; or the taking of arms traitorously to resist the authority of lawful government; revolt. *Rebellion* differs from *insurrection* and from *mutiny.* *Insurrection* may be a rising in opposition to a particular act or law, without a design to renounce wholly all subjection to the government. *Insurrection* may be, but is not necessarily, rebellion. *Mutiny* is an insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their officers.

No sooner is the standard of *rebellion* displayed, than men of desperate principles resort to it. *Ames.*

2. Open resistance to lawful authority.

Commission of rebellion; in *law*, a commission awarded against a person who treats the king's authority with contempt, in not obeying his proclamation according to his allegiance, and refusing to attend his sovereign when required; in which case, four commissioners are ordered to attach him wherever he may be found. *Blackstone.*

RE-BELL'IOUS, (re-bel'yus,) *a.* Engaged in rebellion; renouncing the authority and dominion of the government to which allegiance is due; traitorously resisting government or lawful authority. *Deut.* ix. xxi.

RE-BELL'IOUS-LY, *adv.* With design to throw off the authority of legitimate government; in opposition to the government to which one is bound by allegiance; with violent or obstinate disobedience to lawful authority. *Camden.*

RE-BELL'IOUS-NESS, (-bel'yus-,) *n.* The quality or state of being rebellious.

RE-BEL'LOW, *v. i.* [*re* and *bellow.*] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud, roaring noise.

The cave *rebellowed* and the temple shook. *Dryden.*

RE-BEL'LOW-ING, *ppr.* Bellowing in return or in echo.

RE-BLOS'SOM, *v. t.* [*re* and *blossom.*] To blossom again.

RE-BLOS'SOM-ING, *ppr.* Blossoming again.

RE-BO-A'TION, *n.* [L. *reboo*; *re* and *boo.*] The return of a loud, bellowing sound. [*Not used.*] *Patrick.*

RE-BOIL', *v. i.* [L. *re* and *bullio.*] To take fire; to be hot. *Elyot.*

RE-BOIL', *v. t.* To boil again.

RE-BOIL'ED, *pp.* Boiled a second time.

RE-BOUND', *v. i.* [Fr. *rebondir*; *re* and *bondir.*]

To spring back; to start back; to be reverberated by an elastic power resisting force or impulse impressed; as, a *rebounding* echo.

Bodies absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not *rebound* from one another. *Newton.*

RE-BOUND', *v. t.* To drive back; to reverberate.

Silenus sung; the vales his voice *rebound.* *Dryden.*

RE-BOUND', *n.* The act of flying back in resistance of the impulse of another body; resilience.

Put back as from a rock with swift *rebound.* *Dryden.*

RE-BOUND'ED, *pp.* Sprung back; reverberated.

RE-BOUND'ING, *ppr.* Springing or flying back; reverberating.

RE-BRACE', *v. t.* [*re* and *brace.*] To brace again. *Gray.*

RE-BREATHE', *v. t.* [*re* and *breathe.*] To breathe again.

RE-BUFF', *n.* [It. *rabbuffo*; Fr. *rebuffade*; *re* and It. *buffa, buffare*, Fr. *bouffer.*]

1. Repercussion, or beating back; a quick and sudden resistance.

The strong *rebuff* of some tumultuous cloud. *Milton.*

2. Sudden check; defeat.

3. Refusal; rejection of solicitation.

RE-BUFF', *v. t.* To beat back; to offer sudden resistance to; to check.

RE-BUFF'ED, (re-buft',) *pp.* Beaten back; resisted suddenly; checked.

RE-BUILD', (-bild',) *v. t.* [*re* and *build.*] To build again; to renew a structure; to build or construct what has been demolished; as, to *rebuild* a house, a wall, a wharf, or a city.

RE-BUILD'ER, *n.* One who rebuilds. *Bp. Hall.*

RE-BUILD'ING, (-bild'ing,) *ppr.* Building again.

RE-BUILT', (-bilt',) *pp.* Built again; reconstructed.

RE-BUK'A-BLE, *a.* [from *rebuke.*] Worthy of reprehension. *Shak.*

RE-BUKE', *v. t.* [Norm. *rebuquer*; Arm. *rebechat*, to reproach. Qu. Fr. *reboucher*, to stop; *re* and *boucher*, to stop. The Italian has *rimbeccare*, to repulse or drive back, to *peck*, from *becco*, the beak. The word is a compound of *re* and a root in *Bg*, signifying to drive. See PACK and IMPEACH. Class Bg, No. 20.]

1. To chide; to reprove; to reprehend for a fault; to check by reproof.

The proud he tamed, the penitent he cheered,
Nor to *rebuke* the rich offender feared. *Dryden.*
Thou shalt in any wise *rebuke* thy neighbor. — Lev. xix.

2. To check or restrain.

The Lord *rebuke* thee, O Satan. — Zech. iii. Is. xvii.

3. To chasten; to punish; to afflict for correction.

O Lord, *rebuke* me not in thine anger. — Ps. vi.

4. To check; to silence.

Master, *rebuke* thy disciples. — Luke xix.

5. To check; to heal.

And he stood over her and *rebuked* the fever. — Luke iv.

6. To restrain; to calm.

He arose and *rebuked* the winds and the sea. — Matt. viii.

RE-BUKE', *n.* A chiding; reproof for faults; reprehension.

Why bear you these *rebukes* and answer not? *Shak.*

2. In *Scripture*, chastisement; punishment; affliction for the purpose of restraint and correction. *Ezek.* v. *Hos.* v.

3. In *low language*, any kind of check. *L'Estrange.*

To suffer rebuke; to endure the reproach and persecution of men. *Jer.* xv.

To be without rebuke; to live without giving cause of reproof or censure; to be blameless.

RE-BUK'ED, (re-bukt',) *pp.* Reproved; reprehended; checked; restrained; punished for faults.

RE-BUKE'FUL, *a.* Containing or abounding with rebukes.

RE-BUKE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With reproof or reprehension.

RE-BUK'ER, *n.* One that rebukes; a chider; one that chastises or restrains.

RE-BUK'ING, *ppr.* Chiding; reproving; checking, punishing.

RE-BUK'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of rebuke.

RE-BUL-LI''TION, (re-bul-lish'un,) *n.* [See EBULLITION and BOIL.] Act of boiling or effervescing [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

RE-BUR'Y, (re-ber'ry,) *v. t.* [*re* and *bury.*] To inter again. *Ashmole.*

RE'BUS, *n.*; *pl.* REBUSES. [L., from *res*, which is of the class *Rd, Rs*, and of the same family as *riddle.* See RIDDLE, READ, and REAL.]

1. An old and quaint mode of expressing words or phrases by the pictures of objects whose names bear a resemblance to those words, or to the syllables of which they are composed. Thus, an *eye* and a *ton*, or barrel, represent the family name Eyton. A gallant, in love with a woman named *Rose Hill*, painted, on the border of his gown, a rose, a hill, an eye, a loaf, and a well, which reads, *Rose Hill I love well.* *Encyc.*

2. In *heraldry*, a coat of arms which bears an allusion to the name of the person, as three cups, for Butler. *Brande.*

3. A peculiar kind of enigma or riddle.

RE-BUT', *v. t.* [Fr. *rebuter*; Norm. *rebutter*; from the root of *but*, Fr. *bout*, end; *bouter*, to put: *bouder*, to *pout*; It. *ributtare*, to drive back, also to vomit. See BUTT and POUT. Class Bd.]

To repel; to oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof.

[*It is used by lawyers in a general sense.*]

RE-BUT', *v. i.* To retire back. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To answer, as a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a surrejoinder; to which the defendant may *rebut.* *Blackstone.*

RE-BUT'TED, *pp.* Repelled; answered.

RE-BUT'TER, *n.* In *law pleadings*, the answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's surrejoinder. *Blackstone.*

If I grant to a tenant to hold without impeachment of waste, and afterward implead him for waste done, he may debar me of this action by showing my grant, which is a *rebutter.* *Encyc.*

RE-BUT'TING, *ppr.* Repelling; opposing by argument, countervailing allegation, or evidence.

RE-CAL-CI-TRA'TION, *n.* A kicking back again. *Sir Walter Scott.*

RE-CALL', *v. t.* [*re* and *call.*] To call back; to take back; as, to *recall* words or declarations.

2. To revoke; to annul by a subsequent act; as, to *recall* a decree.

3. To call back; to revive in memory; as, to *recall* to mind what has been forgotten. *Broome.*

4. To call back from a place or mission; as, to *recall* a minister from a foreign court; to *recall* troops from India.

RE-CALL', *n.* A calling back; revocation.

2. The power of calling back or revoking.

'Tis done; and since 'tis done, 'tis past *recall.* *Dryden.*

RE-CALL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be recalled. *Ramsay.*

Delegates *recallable* at pleasure. *Madison.*

RE-CALL'ED, *pp.* Called back; revoked.

RE-CALL'ING, *ppr.* Calling back; revoking.

RE-CANT', *v. t.* [L. *recanto*; *re* and *canto.* See CANT.]

To retract; to recall; to contradict a former declaration.

How soon would ease *recant*
Vows made in pain, as violent as void. *Milton.*

RE-CANT', *v. i.* To recall words; to revoke a declaration or proposition; to unsay what has been said. Convince me I am wrong, and I will *recant.*

RE-CAN-TA'TION, *n.* The act of recalling; retraction; a declaration that contradicts a former one. *Sidney.*

RE-CANT'ED, *pp.* Recalled; retracted.

RE-CANT'ER, *n.* One that recants. *Shak.*

RE-CANT'ING, *ppr.* Recalling; retracting.

RE-CA-PAC'I-TATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *capacitate.*] To qualify again; to confer capacity on again. *Atterbury*

RE-CA-PAC'I-TA-TED, *pp.* Capacitated again.

RE-CA-PAC'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Conferring capacity again.

RE-CA-PIT'U-LATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *recapituler*; It. *recapitolare*; *re* and L. *capitulum*. See CAPITULATE.]

To repeat the principal things mentioned in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay; to give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments. *Dryden.*

RE-CA-PIT'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Repeated in a summary.

RE-CA-PIT'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Repeating the principal things in a discourse or argument.

RE-CA-PIT-U-LA'TION, *n.* The act of recapitulating.

2. A summary or concise statement or enumeration of the principal points or facts in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay. *South.*

RE-CA-PIT'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Repeating again; containing recapitulation. *Garretson.*

RE-CAP'TION, *n.* [L. *re* and *captio*; *capio*, to take.]

The act of retaking; reprisal; the retaking of one's own goods, chattels, wife, or children, without force or violence, from one who has taken them and wrongfully detains them. *Blackstone.*

Writ of reception: a writ to recover property taken by a second distress, pending a replevin for a former distress for the same rent or service. *Blackstone.*

RE-CAP'TOR, *n.* [*re* and *captor.*] One who retakes; one that takes a prize which had been previously taken.

RE-CAP'TURE, (-kapt'yur,) *n.* [*re* and *capture.*] The act of retaking; *particularly*, the retaking of a prize or goods from a captor.

2. A prize retaken.

RE-CAP'TURE, *v. t.* To retake; *particularly*, to retake a prize which had been previously taken. *Du Ponceau.*

RE-CAP'TUR-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Retaken.

RE-CAP'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Retaking, as a prize from the captor.

RE-CAR'NI-FY, *v. t.* [*re* and *carnify*, from L. *caro*, flesh.]

To convert again into flesh. [*Not much used.*] *Howell.*

RE-CAR'RI-ED, *pp.* Carried back or again.

RE-CAR'RY, *v. t.* [*re* and *carry.*] To carry back.

RE-CAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Carrying back. *Walton.*

RE-CAST', *v. t.* [*re* and *cast.*] To cast again; as, to *recast* cannon.

2. To throw again. *Florio.*

3. To mold anew. *Burgess.*

4. To compute a second time.

RE-CAST', *pp.* Cast again; molded anew.

RE-CAST'ING, *ppr.* Casting again; molding anew.

RE-CEDE', *v. t.* [L. *recedo*; *re* and *cedo.*]

1. To move back; to retreat; to withdraw.

Like the hollow roar
Of tides receding from th' insulted shore. *Dryden.*
All bodies, moved circularly, endeavor to recede from the center. *Bentley.*

2. To withdraw a claim or pretension; to desist from; to relinquish what had been proposed or asserted; as, to *recede* from a demand; to *recede* from terms or propositions.

RE-CEDE', *v. t.* [*re* and *cede.*] To cede back; to grant or yield to a former possessor; as, to *recede* conquered territory.

RE-CED'ED, *pp.* Ceded back; regranted.

RE-CED'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Withdrawing; retreating; moving back.

2. Ceding back; regranting.

RE-CEIPT', (re-seet',) *n.* [It. *ricetta*, from the L. *receptus.* This word ought to follow the analogy of *conceit*, *deceit*, from L. *conceptus*, *deceptus*, and be written without *p*, RECEIT.]

1. The act of receiving; as, the *receipt* of a letter.

2. The place of receiving; as, the *receipt* of custom. *Matt.* ix.

3. Reception; as, the *receipt* of blessings or mercies.

4. Reception; welcome; as, the kind *receipt* of a friend. [*Obs.*]

[In this sense, RECEPTION is now used.]

5. Recipe; prescription of ingredients for any composition, as of medicines, &c. *Dryden. Arbuthnot.*

6. A writing acknowledging the taking of money or goods. A *receipt* of money may be in part or in full payment of a debt, and it operates as an acquittance or discharge of the debt either in part or in full. A *receipt* of goods makes the receiver liable to account for the same, according to the nature of the transaction, or the tenor of the writing. It is customary for sheriffs to deliver goods taken in execution, to some person who gives his *receipt* for them, with a promise to redeliver them to the sheriff at or before the time of sale.

RE-CEIPT', (re-seet',) *v. t.* To give a receipt for; as, to *receipt* goods delivered by a sheriff.

RE-CEIPT'OR, *n.* In *law*, one who receipts property which has been taken by the sheriff. [See above.]

RE-CEIV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be received.

RE-CEIV'A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* Capability of being re-
RE-CEIV-A-BIL'I-TY, } ceived. *Whitlock.*

RE-CEIVE', (re-seev',) *v. t.* [Fr. *recevoir*; Arm. *receff*, *recevi*; It. *ricevere*; Sp. *recibir*; Port. *receber*; L. *recipio*; *re* and *capio*, to take.]

1. To take, as a thing offered or sent; to accept. He had the offer of a donation, but he would not *receive* it.

2. To take as due or as a reward. He *received* the money on the day it was payable. He *received* ample compensation.

3. To take or obtain from another in any manner, and either good or evil.

Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil? — Job ii.

4. To take, as a thing communicated; as, to *receive* a wound by a shot; to *receive* a disease by contagion.

The idea of solidity we receive by our touch. *Locke.*

5. To take or obtain intellectually; as, to *receive* an opinion or notion from others.

6. To embrace.

Receive with meekness the ingrafted word. — James i.

7. To allow; to hold; to retain; as, a custom long *received.*

8. To admit.

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to glory. — Ps. lxxiii.

9. To welcome; to lodge and entertain; as a guest.

They kindled a fire, and received us every one, because of the present rain and because of the cold. — Acts xxviii.

10. To admit into membership or fellowship.

Him that is weak in the faith, receive ye. — Rom. xiv.

11. To take in or on; to hold; to contain.

The brazen altar was too little to receive the burnt-offering. — 1 Kings viii.

12. To be endowed with.

Ye shall receive power after that the Holy Spirit has come upon you. — Acts i.

13. To take into a place or state.

After the Lord had spoken to them, he was received up into heaven. — Mark xvi.

14. To take or have as something ascribed; as, to *receive* praise or blame. *Rev.* iv. 5.

15. To bear with or suffer. 2 *Cor.* xi.

16. To believe in. *John* i.

17. To accept or admit officially or in an official character. The minister was *received* by the emperor or court.

18. To take stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen. *Blackstone.*

RE-CEIV'ED, (re-seevd',) *pp.* or *a.* Taken; accepted; admitted; embraced; entertained; believed.

RE-CEIV'ED-NESS, *n.* General allowance or belief; as, the *receivedness* of an opinion. *Boyle.*

RE-CEIV'ER, *n.* One who takes or receives in any manner.

2. A person appointed, ordinarily by a court of chancery, to receive and hold in trust money or other property. *P. Cyc.*

3. One who takes stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen, and incurs the guilt of partaking in the crime. *Blackstone.*

4. In *distillation*, a vessel for receiving and condensing the product of distillation.

5. In *pneumatic chemistry*, a vessel for receiving and containing gases. *Olmsted.*

6. In *natural philosophy*, a vessel employed on the plate of the air-pump, for producing a vacuum. *Olmsted.*

7. One who partakes of the sacrament. *Taylor*

RE-CEIV'ING, *ppr.* Taking; accepting; admitting; embracing; believing; entertaining.

RE-CEIV'ING, *n.* The act of receiving; that which is received.

RE-CEL'E-BRATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *celebrate.*] To celebrate again. *B. Jonson.*

RE-CEL'E-BRA-TED, *pp.* Celebrated anew.

RE-CEL'E-BRA-TING, *ppr.* Celebrating anew.

RE-CEL-E-BRA'TION, *n.* A renewed celebration.

RE'CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *recens.*]

1. Newness; new state; late origin; as, the *recency* of a wound or tumor.

2. Lateness in time, freshness; as, the *recency* of a transaction.

RE-CENSE', (re-sens',) *v. t.* [L. *recenseo*; *re* and *censeo.*]

To review; to revise *Bentley.*

RE-CEN'SION, (re-sen'shun,) *n.* [L. *recensio.*]

Review; examination; enumeration. *Evelyn.*

RE'CENT, *a.* [L. *recens.*]

1. New; being of late origin or existence.

The ancients believed some parts of Egypt to be *recent*, and formed by the mud discharged into the sea by the Nile. *Woodward.*

2. Late; modern; as, great and worthy men, ancient or *recent.* [MODERN is now used.] *Bacon.*

3. Fresh; lately received; as, *recent* news or intelligence.

4. Late; of late occurrence; as, a *recent* event or transaction.

5. Fresh; not long dismissed, released, or parted from; as, Ulysses, *recent* from the storms. *Pope.*

6. In *geology*, of a date subsequent to the creation of man; as, *recent* period; *recent* shells. *Lyell.*

RE'CENT-LY, *adv.* Newly; lately; freshly; not long since; as, advices *recently* received; a town *recently* built or repaired; an isle *recently* discovered.

RE'CENT-NESS, *n.* Newness; freshness; lateness of origin or occurrence; as, the *recentness* of alluvial land; the *recentness* of news or of events.

RE-CEP'TA-CLE, (re-sep'ta-kl,) *n.* [L. *receptaculum*, from *receptus*, *recipio.*]

1. A place or vessel into which something is received, or in which it is contained, as a vat, a tun, a hollow in the earth, &c. The grave is the common *receptacle* of the dead.

2. In *botany*, one of the parts of fructification; the base on which the other parts of the fructification stand. A *proper receptacle* belongs only to one set of parts of fructification; a *common receptacle* bears several florets or distinct sets of parts of fructifications. The receptacle of the fructification is common both to the flower and the fruit. The receptacle of the flower, is the base to which the parts of the flower, exclusive of the germ, are fixed. The receptacle of the fruit, is the base of the fruit only. The receptacle of the seeds, is the base to which the seeds are fixed. *Martyn.*

The dilated apex of a pedicel, from which the floral envelops, stamens, and pistils proceed. *Lindley.*

REC-EP-TAC'U-LAR, *a.* In *botany*, pertaining to the receptacle or growing on it, as the nectary.

REC'EP-TA-RY, (res'ep-,) *n.* Thing received. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

RE-CEP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The possibility of receiving. *Glanville.*

[Qu. The possibility of being received.]

RE-CEP'TION, *n.* [*Fr.*; L. *receptio.*]

1. The act of receiving; *in a general sense*; as, the *reception* of food into the stomach, or of air into the lungs.

2. The state of being received. *Milton.*

3. Admission of any thing sent or communicated; as, the *reception* of a letter; the *reception* of sensation or ideas.

4. Readmission.

All hope is lost
Of my *reception* into grace. *Milton.*

5. Admission of entrance for holding or containing; as, a sheath fitted for the *reception* of a sword; a channel for the *reception* of water.

6. A receiving or manner of receiving for entertainment; entertainment. The guests were well pleased with their *reception.* Nothing displeases more than a cold *reception.*

7. A receiving officially; as, the *reception* of an envoy by a foreign court.

8. Opinion generally admitted.

Philosophers who have quitted the popular doctrines of their countries, have fallen into as extravagant opinions, as even common *reception* countenanced. [*Not in use.*] *Locke.*

9. Recovery. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

RE-CEP'TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of receiving or admitting what is communicated.

Imaginary space is *receptive* of all bodies. *Glanville.*

RE CEP-TIV'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being receptive. *Fotherby.*

RE-CEP'TO-RY, *a.* Generally or popularly admitted or received. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

RE CESS', *n.* [L. *recessus*, from *recedo.* See RECEDE.]

1. A withdrawing or retiring; a moving back; as, the *recess* of the tides.

2. A withdrawing from public business or notice; retreat; retirement.

My *recess* hath given them confidence that I may be conquered. *K. Charles.*

And every neighboring grove
Sacred to soft *recess* and gentle love. *Prior.*

3. Departure. *Glanville.*

4. Part of a room formed by the receding of the wall, as an alcove, niche, &c.

5. Place of retirement or secrecy; private abode.

This happy place, our sweet
Recess. *Milton.*

6. State of retirement; as, lords in close *recess.* *Milton.*

In the *recess* of the jury, they are to consider their evidence. *Hale.*

7. Remission or suspension of business or procedure; as, the house of representatives had a *recess* of half an hour.

8. Privacy; seclusion from the world or from company.

Good verse *recess* and solitude requires. *Dryden.*

9. Secret or abstruse part; as, the difficulties and *recesses* of science. *Watts.*

10. A withdrawing from any point; removal to a distance. *Brown.*

11. The retiring of the shore of the sea, or of a lake, from the general line of the shore, forming a bay.

12. [Fr. *recez.*] A decree of the imperial diet of the old German empire. *Brande.*

RE-CES'SION, (re-sesh'un,) *n.* [L. *recessio.*]

1. The act of withdrawing, retiring, or retreating.

2. The act of receding from a claim, or of relaxing a demand. *South.*

3. A cession or granting back; as, the *recession* of conquered territory to its former sovereign.

RE'CHAB-ITES, *n. pl.* Among *the ancient Jews*, the descendants of Jonadab, the son of Rechab, who abstained from all intoxicating drinks. The name has been assumed by some in modern times, who adopt the principle of total abstinence from alcoholic liquor. *Brande.*

RE-CHANGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *rechanger*; *re* and *change.*] To change again.

RE-CHANG'ED, *pp.* Changed again.

RE-CHANG'ING, *ppr.* Changing again.

RE-CHARGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *recharger*; *re* and *charge.*]

1. To charge or accuse in return. *Hooker.*

2. To attack again; to attack anew. *Dryden.*

RE-CHARG'ED, *pp.* Accused in return; attacked anew.

RE-CHARG'ING, *ppr.* Accusing in return; attacking anew.

RE-CHAR'TER, *n.* A second charter; a renewal of a charter. *D. Webster.*

RE-CHAR'TER, *v. t.* To charter again; to grant a second, or another charter to.

RE-CHAR'TER-ED, *pp.* Chartered a second time.

RE-CHAR'TER-ING, *ppr.* Chartering a second time.

RE-CHAS'TEN-ED, (-chās'nd,) *a.* Chastened again.

RE-CHEAT', *n.* [Said to be from Old French.] Among *hunters*, a lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn when the hounds have lost the game, to call them back from pursuing a counter scent. *Bailey. Shak.*

RE-CHEAT', *v. t.* To blow the recheat. *Drayton.*

RE-CHER'CHE, (re-shār'shā,) [Fr.] *Literally*, sought out with care; hence, nice to an extreme; unnatural.

RE-CHOOSE', (re-chooz',) *v. t.* To choose a second time.

RE-CHŌS'EN, (re-chōz'n,) *pp.* or *a.* Reelected; chosen again.

REC-I-DI'VATE, *v. i.* [L. *recidivo.*] To backslide; to fall again. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Andrews.*

RE-CID-I-VA'TION, *n.* [L. *recidivus*, from *recido*, to fall back; *re* and *cado*, to fall.] A falling back; a backsliding. [*Not much used.*] *Hammond.*

REC-I-DI'VOUS, *a.* [L. *recidivus.*] Subject to backslide. [*Little used.*]

REC'I-PE, (res'i-pe,) *n.* [L., imperative of *recipio*, to take.] A medical prescription; a direction of medicines to be taken by a patient. *Encyc.*

2. In *popular usage*, a receipt for making almost any mixture or preparation.

RE-CIP'I-EN-CY, *n.* A receiving; the state of one who receives.

RE-CIP'I-ENT, *n.* [L. *recipiens*, *recipio.*]

1. A receiver; the person or thing that receives; he or that to which any thing is communicated.

2. The receiver of a still. *Decay of Piety.*

RE-CIP'RO-CAL, *a.* [L. *reciprocus*; Sp. and It. *reciproco*; Fr. *reciproque.*]

1. Acting in vicissitude or return; alternate.

Corruption is *reciprocal* to generation. *Bacon.*

2. Mutual; done by each to the other; as, *reciprocal* love; *reciprocal* benefits or favors; *reciprocal* duties; *reciprocal* aid.

3. Mutually interchangeable.

These two rules will render a definition *reciprocal* with the thing defined. *Watts.*

Reciprocal terms; in *logic*, those terms that have the same signification, and consequently are convertible, and may be used for each other. *Encyc.*

Reciprocal quantities, in *mathematics*, are those which, multiplied together, produce unity. *Encyc.*

Reciprocal figures, in *geometry*, are two figures of the same kind (as triangles, parallelograms, prisms, &c.,) so related that the two sides of the one form the extremes of a proportion of which the means are the two corresponding sides of the other. *Brande.*

Reciprocal proportion, is when, of four terms taken in order, the first has to the second the same ratio which the fourth has to the third; or when the first has to the second the same ratio which the reciprocal of the third has to the reciprocal of the fourth. *Brande.*

Reciprocal ratio, is the ratio between the reciprocals of two quantities; as, the *reciprocal ratio* of 4 to 9 is that of 1-4 to 1-9.

RE-CIP'RO-CAL, *n.* The *reciprocal* of any quantity, is the quotient arising from the division of a unit by that quantity. Thus the *reciprocal* of 4 is 1-4.

RE-CIP'RO-CAL-LY, *adv.* Mutually; interchangeably; in such a manner that each affects the other and is equally affected by it.

These two particles do *reciprocally* affect each other with the same force. *Bentley.*

2. In the manner of reciprocals.

RE-CIP'RO-CAL-NESS, } *n.* Mutual return; alter-
RE-CIP-RO-CAL'I-TY, } nateness. *Decay of Piety.*

RE-CIP'RO-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *reciproco*; Fr. *reciproquer.*] To act interchangeably; to alternate.

One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies,
And draws and blows *reciprocating* air. *Dryden.*

RE-CIP'RO-CATE, *v. t.* To exchange; to interchange; to give and return mutually; as, to *reciprocate* favors.

RE-CIP'RO-CA-TED, *pp.* Mutually given and returned; interchanged.

RE-CIP'RO-CA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Interchanging; each giving or doing to the other the same thing.

Reciprocating motion; in *mechanics*, motion alternately backward and forward, or up and down, as of a piston rod.

RE-CIP-RO-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *reciprocatio.*]

1. Interchange of acts; a mutual giving and returning; as, the *reciprocation* of kindnesses.

2. Alternation; as, the *reciprocation* of the sea in the flow and ebb of tides. *Brown.*

3. Regular return or alternation of two symptoms or diseases. *Cyc.*

REC-I-PROC'I-TY, (res-e-pros'e-te,) *n.* [Fr. *reciprocité.*]

1. Reciprocal obligation or right; equal mutual rights or benefits to be yielded or enjoyed. The commissioners offered to negotiate a treaty on principles of *reciprocity.*

2. Mutual action and reaction.

RE-CI'SION, (re-sizh'un,) *n.* [L. *recisio*, from *recido*, to cut off; *re* and *cado.*] The act of cutting off. *Sherwood.*

RE-CIT'AL, *n.* [from *recite.*] Rehearsal; the repetition of the words of another, or of a writing; as, the *recital* of a deed; the *recital* of testimony. *Encyc.*

2. Narration; a telling of the particulars of an adventure, or of a series of events. *Addison.*

3. Enumeration of particulars; as, the *recitals* of a law. *Burke.*

REC-I-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *recitatio.*]

1. Rehearsal; repetition of words. *Hammond. Temple.*

2. The delivery before an audience of the compositions of others committed to memory.

3. In *American colleges* and *schools*, the rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their instructor.

REC-I-TA-TIVE', *a.* [Fr. *recitatif*; It. *recitativo.* See RECITE.] Reciting; rehearsing; pertaining to musical pronunciation. *Dryden.*

REC-I-TA-TIVE', *n.* In *music*, a species of singing approaching toward ordinary speaking; language delivered in musical tones, i. e., in the sounds of the musical scale. *Brande. P. Cyc.*

2. A piece of music in recitative.

REC-I-TA-TIVE'LY, *adv.* In the manner of recitative.

RE-CITE', *v. t.* [L. *recito*; *re* and *cito*, to call or name.]

1. To rehearse; to repeat the words of another, or of a writing; as, to *recite* the words of an author, or of a deed or covenant.

2. In *writing*, to copy; as, the words of a deed are *recited* in the pleading.

3. To tell over; to relate; to narrate; as, to *recite* past events; to *recite* the particulars of a voyage.

4. To rehearse, as a lesson to an instructor. *America.*

5. To enumerate, or go over in particulars.

RE-CITE', *v. i.* To pronounce before an audience the compositions of others committed to memory.

2. To rehearse a lesson. The class will *recite* at eleven o'clock. *American Seminaries.*

RE-CITE', for RECITAL. [*Not in use.*]

RE-CIT'ED, *pp.* Rehearsed; told; repeated; narrated.

RE-CIT'ER, *n.* One that recites or rehearses; a narrator.

RE-CIT'ING, *ppr.* Rehearsing; telling; repeating; narrating.

RECK, *v. i.* [Sax. *recan*, *reccan*, to say, to tell, to narrate, to *reckon*, to care, to rule or govern, L. *rego.* The primary sense is to strain. *Care* is a straining of the mind. See RACK and RECKON.]

To care; to mind; to rate at much; as we say, to *reckon* much of; followed by *of.* [*Obs.*]

Thou's but a lazy loorde,
And *recks* much *of* thy swinke. *Spenser.*
I *reck* as little what betideth me,
As much I wish all good befortune you. *Shak.*
Of night or loneliness it *recks* me not. *Milton.*

RECK, *v. t.* To heed; to regard; to care for.

This son of mine not *recking* danger. *Sidney.*

[This verb is obsolete, unless in poetry. We observe the primary sense and application in the phrase "It *recks* me not," that is, it does not strain or distress me; it does not *rack* my mind. To *reck* danger is a derivative form of expression, and a deviation from the proper sense of the verb.]

RECK'LESS, *a.* Careless; heedless; [illegible].

I made the king as *reckless*, as them diligent. *Sidney.*

RECK'LESS-LY, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly.

RECK'LESS-NESS, *n.* Heedlessness; carelessness; negligence. *Sidney.*

[*These words, formerly disused, have been recently revived.*]

RECK'ON, (rek'n,) *v. t.* [Sax. *recan*, *reccan*, to tell, to relate, to *reck* or care, to rule, to *reckon*; D. *rekenen*, to count or compute; G. *rechnen*, to count, to reckon, to esteem, and *recken*, to stretch, to strain, to *rack*; Sw. *räkna*, to count, to tell; Dan. *regner*, to *reckon*, to count, to rain. The Saxon word signifies not only to tell or count, but to *reck* or care, and to rule or govern; and the latter signification proves it to be the L. *rego*, *rectus*, whence *regnum*, *regno*, Eng. to *reign*, and hence Sax. *reht*, *riht*, Eng. *right*, G. *recht*, &c. The primary sense of the root is to strain, and *right* is strained, stretched to a straight line; hence we see that these words all coincide with *reach*, *stretch*, and *rack*, and we say, we are *racked* with care. It is probable that *wreck* and *wretched* are from the same root. Class Rg, No. 18, 21.]

1. To count; to number; that is, to tell over by particulars.

The priest shall reckon to him the money, according to the years that remain, even to the year of jubilee, and it shall be abated. — Lev. xxvii.

I *reckoned* above two hundred and fifty on the outside of the church. *Addison.*

2. To esteem; to account; to repute. *Rom.* viii.

For him I *reckon* not in high estate. *Milton.*

3. To repute; to set in the number or rank of.

He was *reckoned* among the transgressors. — Luke xxii.

4. To make account or reckoning of. *Rom.* iv.

RECK'ON, *v. i.* To reason with one's self and conclude from arguments.

I *reckoned* till morning, that as a lion, so will he break all my bones. — Is. xxxviii.

2. To charge to account; with *on.*

I call posterity
Into the debt, and *reckon* on her head. *B. Jonson.*

3. To pay a penalty; to be answerable; with *for.*

If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall *reckon for* it one day. *Sanderson.*

4. To think; to suppose; as, I *reckon* he has arrived. [In this last sense, the word is provincial in England, and is used to an excess in the middle and southern parts of the United States, corresponding to that of *guess* in the northern. — *Ed.*]

To reckon with; to state an account with another, compare it with his account, ascertain the amount of each, and the balance which one owes to the other. In this manner the country people of New England, who have mutual dealings, *reckon with* each other at the end of each year, or as often as they think fit.

After a long time the lord of those servants cometh, and *reckoneth* with them. — Matt. xxv.

2. To call to punishment.

God suffers the most grievous sins of particular persons to go unpunished in this world, because his justice will have another opportunity to meet and *reckon* with them. *Tillotson.*

To reckon on or *upon*; to lay stress or dependence on. He *reckons on* the support of his friends.

RECK'ON-ED, (rek'nd,) *pp.* Counted; numbered; esteemed; reputed; computed; set or assigned to in account.

RECK'ON-ER, (rek'n-er,) *n.* One who reckons or computes.

Reckoners without their host must reckon twice. *Camden.*

RECK'ON-ING, (rek'n-ing,) *ppr.* Counting; computing; esteeming; reputing; stating an account mutually.

RECK'ON-ING, *n.* The act of counting or computing; calculation.

2. An account of time. *Sandys.*

3. A statement of accounts with another; a statement and comparison of accounts mutually for adjustment; as in the proverb, "Short *reckonings* make long friends."

The way to make *reckonings* even, is to make them often. *South.*

4. The charges or account made by a host.

A coin would have a nobler use than to pay a *reckoning.* *Addison.*

5. Account taken. 2 *Kings* xxii.

6. Esteem; account; estimation.

You make no further *reckoning* of beauty, than of an outward fading benefit nature bestowed. *Sidney.*

7. In *navigation*, an account of the ship's course and distance, calculated from the log-board without the aid of celestial observation. This account from the log-board is usually called the *dead-reckoning.* *Mar. Dict.*

RECK'ON-ING-BOOK, *n.* A book in which money received and expended is entered. *Johnson.*

RE-CLAIM', *v. t.* [Fr. *reclamer*; L. *reclamo*; *re* and *clamo*, to call. See CLAIM.]

1. To claim back; to demand to have returned. The vender may *reclaim* the goods. *Z. Swift.*

2. To call back from error, wandering, or transgression, to the observance of moral rectitude; to reform; to bring back to correct deportment or course of life.

It is the intention of Providence, in its various expressions of goodness, to *reclaim* mankind. *Rogers.*

3. To reduce to the state desired.

Much labor is required in trees, to tame
Their wild disorder, and in ranks *reclaim*. *Dryden.*

4. To call back; to restrain.

Or 'is her towering flight *reclaimed*,
By seas from Icarus' downfall warned? *Prior.*

5. To recall; to cry out against.

The blindstrong horses hurried Octavius along, and were deaf to his *reclaiming* them. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

6. To reduce from a wild to a tame or domestic state; to tame; to make gentle; as, to *reclaim* a hawk, an eagle, or a wild beast. *Dryden.*

7. To reduce to a state fit for cultivation; applied to lands submerged by water.

8. To demand or challenge; to make a claim; a *French use.*

9. In *ancient customs*, to pursue and recall, as a vassal. *Encyc.*

10. To encroach on what has been taken from one; to attempt to recover possession.

A tract of land [Holland] snatched from an element perpetually *reclaiming* its prior occupancy. *Cary, Suttr.*

RE-CLAIM', *v. t.* To cry out; to exclaim. *Pope.*

RE-CLAIM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be reclaimed, reformed, or tamed.

RE-CLAIM'ANT, *n.* One that opposes, contradicts, or remonstrates against. *Waterland.*

RE-CLAIM'ED, *pp.* Recalled from a vicious life; reformed; tamed; domesticated; recovered.

RE-CLAIM'ING, *ppr.* Recalling to a regular course of life; reforming; recovering; taking; demanding.

RE-CLAIM'LESS, *a.* Not to be reclaimed. *Howe.*

REC-LA-MA'TION, *n.* Recovery.

2. Demand; challenge of something to be restored; claim made. *Gallatin.*

REC'LI-NATE, *a.* [L. *reclinatus.* See RECLINE.]

In *botany*, reclined, as a leaf; bent downward, so that the point of the leaf is lower than the base. *Martyn.*

A *reclinate* stem is one that bends in an arch toward the earth. *Lee.*

REC-LI-NA'TION, *n.* The act of leaning or reclining.

2. In *dialing*, the angle which the plane of the dial makes with a vertical plane which it intersects in a horizontal line. *Brande.*

RE-CLINE', *v. t.* [L. *reclino*; *re* and *clino*, to lean.]

To lean back; to lean to one side or sidewise; as, to *recline* the head on a pillow, or on the bosom of another, or on the arm.

The mother
Reclined her dying head upon his breast. *Dryden.*

RE-CLINE', *v. t.* To lean; to rest or repose; as, to *recline* on a couch.

RE-CLINE', *a.* [L. *reclinis.*]

Leaning; being in a leaning posture

They sat, *reclined*,
On the soft, downy bank damasked with flowers. *Milton.*
[*Little used.*]

RE-CLIN'ED, *pp.* Inclined back or sidewise.

RE-CLIN'ING, *ppr.* Leaning back or sidewise; resting; lying.

RE-CLOSE', *v. t.* [*re* and *close.*] To close or shut again. *Pope.*

RE-CLOS'ED, *pp* Closed again.

RE-CLOS'ING, *ppr.* Closing again

RE-CLUDE', *v. t.* [L. *recludo*; *re* and *claudo, cludo.*]

To open. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

RE-CLUSE', *a.* [Fr. *reclus*, from L. *reclusus*, *recludo*, but with a signification directly opposite.]

Shut up; sequestered; retired from the world or from public notice; solitary; as, a *recluse* monk or hermit; a *recluse* life.

I all the livelong day
Consume in meditation deep, *recluse*
From human converse. *Philips.*

RE-CLUSE', *n.* A person who lives in retirement or seclusion from intercourse with the world, as a hermit or monk.

2. One of a class of religious devotees who live in single cells, usually attached to monasteries. *Brande.*

RE-CLUSE'LY, *adv.* In retirement or seclusion from society.

RE-CLUSE'NESS, *n.* Retirement; seclusion from society.

RE-CLU'SION, (re-klu'zhun,) *n.* A state of retirement from the world; seclusion.

RE-CLU'SIVE, *a.* Affording retirement from society. *Shak.*

RE-CO-AG-U-LA'TION, *n.* [*re* and *coagulation.*] A second congulation. *Boyle.*

RE-COAST', *v. t.* To coast back; to return along the same coast. *Chandler.*

RE-COAST'ED, *pp.* Returned along the same coast.

RE-COASTING, *ppr.* Coasting again or back.

RE-COCT', *a.* [L. *recoctus*, *recoquo.*]

New vamped. [*Not used.*] *Taylor.*

RE-COC'TION, *n.* A second coction or preparation.

RE-COG-NI'TION, (rek-og-nish'un,) *n.* [L. *recognitio.*]

1. Acknowledgment; formal avowal; as, the *recognition* of a final concord on a writ of covenant. *Bacon.*

2. Acknowledgment; memorial. *White.*

3. Acknowledgment; solemn avowal by which a thing is owned or declared to belong to, or by which the remembrance of it is revived.

The lives of such saints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, solemn *recognition* in the church of God. *Hooker.*

4. Knowledge confessed or avowed; as, the *recognition* of a thing present; memory of it as passed. *Grew.*

RE-COG'NI-TOR, *n.* One of a jury upon assize. *Blackstone.*

RE-COG'NI-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to or connected with recognition. *C. Lamb.*

RE-COG'NI-ZA-BLE, (re-kog'no-za-bl *or* re-kon'o-za-bl,) *a.* [from *recognize.*] That may be recognized, known, or acknowledged. *Orient. Collections.*

RE-COG'NI-ZANCE, (re-kog'no-zans *or* re-kon'o-zans,) *n.* [Fr. *reconnoissance*]

[Among *lawyers*, the *g* in this and the cognate words is usually silent.]

1. Acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; profession; as, the *recognizance* of Christians, by which they avow their belief in their religion. *Hooker.*

2. In *law*, an obligation of record which a man enters into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized, with condition to do some particular act, as to appear at the assizes, to keep the peace, or pay a debt. A *recognizance* differs from a bond, being witnessed by the record only, and not by the party's seal. There is also a *recognizance* in the nature of a statute staple, acknowledged before either of the chief justices or their substitutes, the mayor of the staple at Westminster, and the recorder of London, which is to be enrolled and certified into chancery. *Blackstone.*

3. The verdict of a jury impaneled upon assize. *Cowell.*

REC'OG-NIZE, (rek'og-nize *or* rek'o-nize,) *v. t.* [It. *riconoscere*; Sp. *reconocer*; Fr. *reconnoitre*; L. *recognosco*; *re* and *cognosco*, to know. The *g* in these words has properly no sound in English. It is not a part of the root of the word, being written merely to give to *con* the French sound of *gn*, or that of the Spanish ñ, and this sound does not properly belong to our language.]

1. To recollect or recover the knowledge of, either with an open avowal of that knowledge or not. We *recognize* a person at a distance, when we recollect that we have seen him before, or that we have formerly known him. We *recognize* his features or his voice

Speak, vassal; *recognize* thy sovereign queen. *Hurte.*

2. To admit with a formal acknowledgment; as, to *recognize* an obligation; to *recognize* a consul.

3. To review; to reexamine. *South.*

REC'OG-NIZE, *v. t.* To enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal. A B *recognized* in the sum of twenty pounds.

REC'OG-NIZ-ED, *pp.* Acknowledged; recollected as known; bound by recognizance.

RE-COG-NI-ZEE', (re-kog-ne-zee' *or* re-kon-e-zee',) *n.* The person to whom a recognizance is made. *Blackstone.*

REC'OG-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Acknowledging; recollecting as known; entering a recognizance.

RE-COG-NI-ZOR', (re-kog-ne-zor' *or* re-kon-e-zor',) *n.* One who enters into a recognizance. *Blackstone.*

RE-COIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *reculer*, to draw back; *reul*, a *reuil*; Arm. *argoula*; Fr. *cul*, Sp. *culo*, Arm. *gol*, *guil*, the back part; W. *ciliaw*, to recede; It. *rinculare*; Sp. *recular.*]

1. To move or start back; to roll back; as, a cannon *recoils* when fired; waves *recoil* from the shore.

2. To fall back; to retire. *Milton.*

3. To rebound; as, the blow *recoils.* *Dryden.*

4. To retire; to flow back; as, the blood *recoils* with horror at the sight.

5. To start back; to shrink. Nature *recoils* at the bloody deed.

6. To return. The evil will *recoil* upon his own head.

RE-COIL', *v. t.* To drive back. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

RE-COIL', *n.* A starting or falling back; as, the *recoil* of nature or the blood.

2. The reaction or resilience of fire-arms when discharged.

RE-COIL'ER, *n.* One who falls back from his promise or profession.

RE-COIL'ING, *ppr.* Starting or falling back; retiring; shrinking.

RE-COIL'ING, *n.* The act of starting or falling back; a shrinking; revolt. *South.*

RE-COIL'ING-LY, *adv.* With starting back or retrocession.

RE-COIL'MENT, *n.* The act of recoiling.

RE-COIN', *v. t.* [*re* and *coin.*] To coin anew; as, to *recoin* gold or silver.

RE-COIN'AGE, *n.* The act of coining anew.

2. That which is coined anew.

RE-COIN'ED, *pp.* Coined anew.

RE-COIN'ING, *ppr.* Coining anew.

REC-OL-LECT', *v. t.* [*re* and *collect*; L. *recolligo*, *recollectus.*]

1. To collect again; *applied to ideas that have escaped from the memory*; to recover or call back ideas to the memory. I *recollect* what was said at a former interview; or I can not *recollect* what was said.

2. To recover or recall the knowledge of; to bring back to the mind or memory; to remember. I met a man whom I thought I had seen before, but I could not *recollect* his name, or the place where I had seen him. I do not *recollect* you, sir.

3. To recover resolution or composure of mind.

The Tyrian queen
Admired his fortunes, more admired the man;
Then *recollected* stood. *Dryden.*

[In this sense, COLLECTED is more generally used.]

RE-COL-LECT', *v. t.* To gather again; to collect what has been scattered; as, to *re-collect* routed troops.

REC'OL-LECT, *n.* See RECOLLET.

REC-OL-LECT'ED, *pp.* Recalled to the memory.

REC-OL-LECT'ING, *ppr.* Recovering to the memory.

REC-OL-LEC'TION, *n.* The act of recalling to the memory, as ideas that have escaped; or the operation by which ideas are recalled to the memory or revived in the mind. *Recollection* differs from *remembrance*, as it is the consequence of volition, or an effort of the mind to revive ideas; whereas *remembrance* implies no such volition. We often *remember* things without any voluntary effort. *Recollection* is called also *reminiscence.*

2. The power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period within which things can be recollected; remembrance. The events mentioned are not within my *recollection.*

3. In popular language, *recollection* is used as synonymous with *remembrance.*

REC-OL-LECT'IVE, *a.* Having the power of recollecting. *Foster.*

REC'OL-LET, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *recoleto.*]

A monk of a reformed order of Franciscans.

RE-COL-O-NI-ZA'TION, *n.* A second colonization. *F. Everett.*

RE-COL'O-NIZE, *v. t.* To colonize a second time.

RE-COL'O-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Colonizing a second time.

RE-COM-BI-NA'TION, *n.* Combination a second time.

RE-COM-BINE', *v. t* [*re* and *combine.*] To combine again

If we *recombine* these two elastic fluids. *Lavoisier.*

RE-COM-BIN'ED, *pp* Combined anew.

RE-COM-BIN'ING, *ppr.* Combining again.

RE-COM'FORT, (re-kum'furt) *v. t.* [*re* and *comfort.*] To comfort again; to console anew. *Sidney.*

2. To give new strength. *Bacon.*

RE-COM'FORT-ED, *pp.* Comforted again.

RE-COM'FORT-ING, *ppr.* Comforting again.

RE-COM'FORT-LESS, *a.* Without comfort. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

RE-COM-MENCE', (re-kom-mens',) *v. t.* [*re* and *commence.*] To commence again; to begin anew.

RE-COM-MENC'ED, (-kom-menst',) *pp.* Commenced anew.

RE-COM-MENCE'MENT, *n.* A commencement anew.

RE-COM-MENC'ING, *ppr.* Beginning again.

REC-OM-MEND', *v. t.* [*re* and *commend*; Fr. *recommander.*]

1. To praise to another; to offer or commend to another's notice, confidence, or kindness, by favorable representations.

Mæcenas *recommended* Virgil and Horace to Augustus. *Dryden.*

[In this sense, COMMEND, though less common, is the preferable word.]

2. To make acceptable.

A decent boldness ever meets with friends,
Succeeds, and e'en a stranger *recommends.* *Pope.*

3. To commit with prayers.

Paul chose Silas and departed, being *recommended* by the brethren to the grace of God.—Acts xv.

[COMMEND here is much to be preferred.]

REC-OM-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be recommended; worthy of recommendation or praise. *Glanville.*

REC-OM-MEND'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being recommendable.

REC-OM-MEND'A-BLY, *adv.* So as to deserve recommendation.

REC-OM-MEND-A'TION, *n.* The act of recommending or of commending; the act of representing in a favorable manner for the purpose of procuring the notice, confidence, or civilities of another. We in-

troduce a friend to a stranger by a *recommendation* of his virtues or accomplishments.

2. That which procures a kind or favorable reception. The best *recommendation* of a man to favor is politeness. Misfortune is a *recommendation* to our pity.

REC-OM-MEND'A-TO-RY, *a.* That commends to another; that recommends. *Madison. Swift.*

REC-OM-MEND'ED, *pp.* Praised; commended to another.

REC-OM-MEND'ER, *n.* One who commends.

REC-OM-MEND'ING, *ppr.* Praising to another; commending.

RE-COM-MIS'SION, (-kom-mish'un,) *v. t.* [*re* and *commission.*] To commission again.

Officers whose time of service had expired were to be *recommissioned.* *Marshall.*

RE-COM-MIS'SION-ED, *pp.* Commissioned again.

RE-COM-MIS'SION-ING, *ppr.* Commissioning again.

RE-COM-MIT', *v. t.* [*re* and *commit.*] To commit again; as, to *recommit* persons to prison. *Clarendon.*

2. To refer again to a committee; as, to *recommit* a bill to the same committee.

RE-COM-MIT'MENT, } *n.* A second or renewed com-
RE-COM-MIT'TAL, } mitment; a renewed reference to a committee.

RE-COM-MIT'TED, *pp.* Committed anew; referred again.

RE-COM-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Committing again; referring again to a committee.

RE-COM-MU'NI-CATE, *v. i.* [*re* and *communicate.*] To communicate again.

RE-COM-PACT', *v. t.* [*re* and *compact.*] To join anew.

Repair
And *recompact* my scattered body. *Donne.*

RE-COM-PACT'ED, *pp.* Joined anew.

RE-COM-PACT'ING, *ppr.* Joining anew.

RE COM-PEN SA'TION, *n.* Recompense. [*Not used.*]

REC'OM-PENSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *recompenser*; *re* and *compenser.*]

1. To compensate; to make return of an equivalent for any thing given, done, or suffered; as, to *recompense* a person for services, for fidelity, or for sacrifices of time, for loss or damages.

The word is followed by the *person* or the *service.* We *recompense* a *person* for his services, or we *recompense* his *kindness.* It is usually found more easy to neglect than to *recompense* a favor.

2. To requite; to repay; to return an equivalent; *in a bad sense.*

Recompense to no man evil for evil. — Rom. xii.

3. To make an equivalent return in profit or produce. The labor of man is *recompensed* by the fruits of the earth.

4. To compensate; to make amends by any thing equivalent.

Solyman — said he would find occasion for them to *recompense* that disgrace. *Knolles.*

5. To make restitution or an equivalent return for. *Num.* v.

REC'OM-PENSE, *n.* An equivalent returned for any thing given, done, or suffered; compensation; reward; amends; as, a *recompense* for services, for damages, for loss, &c.

2. Requital; return of evil or suffering or other equivalent; as a punishment.

To me belongeth vengeance and *recompense.* — Deut. xxxii.
And every transgression and disobedience received a just *recompense* of reward. — Heb. ii.

REC'OM-PENS-ED, (-penst,) *pp.* Rewarded; requited.

REC'OM-PENS-ING, *ppr* Rewarding; compensating; requiting.

RE-COM-PILE'MENT, *n.* [*re* and *compilement.*] New compilation or digest; as, a *recompilement* of laws. *Bacon.*

RE-COM-POSE', *v. t.* [*re* and *compose.*]

1. To quiet anew; to compose or tranquilize that which is ruffled or disturbed; as, to *recompose* the mind. *Taylor.*

2. To compose anew; to form or adjust again.

We produced a lovely purple, which we can destroy or *recompose* at pleasure. *Boyle.*

RE-COM-POS'ED, (-pōzd',) *pp.* Quieted again after agitation; formed anew; composed a second time.

RE-COM-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Rendering tranquil after agitation; forming or adjusting anew.

RE-COM-PO-SI''TION, (-kom-po-zish'un,) *n.* Composition renewed.

REC-ON-CIL'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being reconciled; capable of renewed friendship. The parties are not *reconcilable.*

2. That may be made to agree or be consistent; consistent.

The different accounts of the numbers of ships are *reconcilable.* *Arbuthnot.*

3. Capable of being adjusted; as, the difference between the parties is *reconcilable.*

REC-ON-CIL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being reconcilable; consistency; as, the *reconcilableness* of parts of Scripture which apparently disagree.

2. Possibility of being restored to friendship and harmony.

REC-ON-CIL'A-BLY, *adv.* In a reconcilable manner.

REC-ON-CILE', *v. t.* [Fr. *reconcilier*; L. *reconcilio*; *re* and *concilio*; *con* and *calo*, to *call*, Gr. καλεω. The literal sense is, to call back into union.]

1. To conciliate anew; to call back into union and friendship the affections which have been alienated; to restore to friendship or favor after estrangement; as, to *reconcile* men or parties that have been at variance.

Propitious now and *reconciled* by prayer. *Dryden.*
Go thy way; first be *reconciled* to thy brother. — Matt. v.
We pray you in Christ's stead be ye *reconciled* to God. — 2 Cor. v. Eph. ii. Col. i.

2. To bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission; with *to*; as, to *reconcile* one's self *to* afflictions. It is our duty to be *reconciled to* the dispensations of Providence.

3. To make consistent or congruous; to bring to agreement or suitableness; followed by *with* or *to.*

The great men among the ancients understood how to *reconcile* manual labor with affairs of state. *Locke.*
Some figure monstrous and misshaped appear,
Considered singly, or beheld too near;
Which, but proportioned to their light and place,
Due distance *reconciles to* form and grace. *Pope.*

4. To adjust; to settle; as, to *reconcile* differences or quarrels.

REC-ON CIL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Brought into friendship from a state of disagreement or enmity; made consistent; adjusted.

REC-ON-CILE'MENT, *n.* Reconciliation; renewal of friendship. Animosities sometimes make *reconcilement* impracticable.

2. Friendship renewed.

No cloud
Of anger shall remain, but peace assured
And *reconcilement.* *Milton.*

REC-ON-CIL'ER, *n.* One who reconciles; one who brings parties at variance into renewed friendship. *Fell.*

2. One who discovers the consistence of propositions. *Norris.*

REC ON-CIL-I-A'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *reconciliatio.*]

1. The act of reconciling parties at variance; renewal of friendship after disagreement or enmity.

Reconciliation and friendship with God, really form the basis of all rational and true enjoyment. *S. Miller.*

2. In *Scripture*, the means by which sinners are reconciled and brought into a state of favor with God, after natural estrangement or enmity; the atonement; expiation.

Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people and upon thy holy city, to finish the transgression and to make an end of sin, and to make *reconciliation* for iniquity. Dan. ix. Heb. ii.

3 Agreement of things seemingly opposite, different, or inconsistent. *Rogers.*

REC-ON-CIL'I-A-TO-RY, *a.* Able or tending to reconcile. *Hall.*

REC-ON-CIL'ING, *ppr.* Bringing into favor and friendship after variance; bringing to content or satisfaction; showing to be consistent; adjusting; making to agree.

RE CON-DEN-SA'TION, *n.* The act of recondensing.

RE CON-DENSE', (re-kon dens',) *v. t.* [*re* and *condense.*] To condense again. *Boyle.*

RE CON-DENS'ED, (-denst',) *pp.* Condensed anew.

RE CON-DENS'ING, *ppr.* Condensing again.

REC'ON-DITE, *a.* [L. *reconditus*, *recondo*; *re* and *condo*, to conceal.]

1. Secret; hidden from the view or intellect; abstruse; as, *recondite* causes of things.

2. Profound; dealing in things abstruse; as, *recondite* studies.

RE-CON'DI-TO-RY, *n.* [Supra.] A repository; a storehouse or magazine. [*Little used.*] *Ash.*

RE-CON-DUCT', *v. t.* [*re* and *conduct.*] To conduct back or again. *Dryden.*

RE CON-DUCT'ED, *pp.* Conducted back or again.

RE-CON-DUCT'ING, *ppr.* Conducting back or again.

RE-CON-FIRM', *v. t.* [*re* and *confirm.*] To confirm anew. *Clarendon.*

RE-CON-FIRM'ED, *pp.* Confirmed anew

RE-CON-JOIN', *v. t.* [*re* and *conjoin.*] To join or conjoin anew. *Boyle.*

RE-CON-JOIN'ED, *pp.* Joined again.

RE-CON-JOIN'ING, *ppr* Joining anew.

RE-CON'NOIS-SANCE, *n.* [Fr.] The examination of a tract of country, either in the operations of war, or with a view to the construction of a canal, railroad, &c. *P. Cyc.*

RE-CON-NOI'TER, } *v. t.* [Fr. *reconnoitre*; *re* and
RE-CON-NOI'TRE, } *connoitre*, to know.]

To view; to survey; to examine by the eye; *particularly*, in *military affairs*, to examine the state of an enemy's army or camp, or the ground for military operations.

RE-CON-NOI'TER-ED, } *pp.* Viewed; examined by
RE-CON-NOI'TRED, } personal observation.

RE-CON-NOI'TER-ING, } *ppr.* Viewing; examin-
RE-CON-NOI'TRING, } ing by personal observation.

RE-CON'QUER, (re-konk'er,) *v. t.* [*re* and *conquer*; Fr. *reconquérir.*]

1. To conquer again; to recover by conquest. *Davies.*

2. To recover; to regain. [*A French use.*]

RE-CON'QUER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Conquered again; regained.

RE-CON'QUER-ING, *ppr* Conquering again; recovering.

RE-CON'QUEST, (-kon'kwest,) *n* A second conquest.

RE-CON'SE-CRATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *consecrate.*] To consecrate anew.

RE-CON'SE-CRA-TED, *pp.* Consecrated again.

RE-CON'SE-CRA-TING, *ppr.* Consecrating again.

RE-CON-SE-CRA'TION, *n.* A renewed consecration.

RE-CON-SID'ER, *v. t.* [*re* and *consider.*] To consider again; to turn in the mind again; to review.

2. In *deliberative assemblies* to take up for renewed consideration that which has been previously acted upon, as a motion, vote, &c.

RE-CON-SID-ER-A'TION, *n.* A renewed consideration or review in the mind.

2. In *deliberative assemblies*, the taking up for renewed consideration of that which has been previously acted upon.

RE-CON-SID'ER-ED, *pp.* Considered again; taken up for renewed consideration.

RE-CON-SID'ER-ING, *ppr.* Considering again; taking up for renewed consideration.

RE-CON'SO-LATE, *v. t.* To console or comfort again. [*Not in use.*] *Wotton.*

RE-CON-STRUCT', *v. t.* To construct again; to rebuild.

RE-CON-STRUCT'ED, *pp.* Rebuilt.

RE-CON-STRUC'TION, *n.* Act of constructing again.

RE-CON-VENE', *v. t.* [*re* and *convene.*] To convene or call together again

RE-CON-VENE', *v. i.* To assemble or come together again.

RE-CON-VEN'ED, *pp.* Assembled anew.

RE-CON-VEN'ING, *ppr.* Assembling anew.

RE-CON-VER'SION, *n.* [*re* and *conversion.*] A second conversion. *Wesley.*

RE-CON-VERT', *v. t.* [*re* and *convert.*] To convert again.

RE-CON-VERT'ED, *pp.* Converted again.

RE-CON-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Converting again

RE-CON-VEY', -kon-vā',) *v. t.* [*re* and *convey.*] To convey back or to its former place; as, to *reconvey* goods.

2. To transfer back to a former owner; as, to *reconvey* an estate.

RE-CON-VEY'ANCE, (-kon-vā'ans,) *n.* The act of reconveying or transferring a title back to a former proprietor.

RE-CON-VEY'ED, (-kon-vāde',) *pp.* Conveyed back; transferred to a former owner.

RE-CON-VEY'ING, (-kon-vā'ing,) *ppr.* Conveying back; transferring to a former owner.

RE-CORD', *v. t.* [L. *recordor*, to call to mind, to remember, from *re* and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart or mind; Sp. *recordar*, to remind, also to awake from sleep; Port. to remind, to con a lesson, or get by heart; Fr. *recorder*, to con a lesson, also to *record.*]

1. To register: to enroll; to write or enter in a book or on parchment, for the purpose of preserving authentic or correct evidence of a thing; as, to *record* the proceedings of a court; to *record* a deed or lease; to *record* historical events.

2. To imprint deeply on the mind or memory; as, to *record* the sayings of another in the heart. *Locke.*

3. To cause to be remembered.

So ev'n and morn *recorded* the third day. *Milton.*

4. To recite; to repeat. [*Not in use.*] *Fairfax.*

5. To call to mind. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

RE-CORD', *v. i.* To sing or repeat a tune. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

REC'ORD, *n.* A register, an authentic or official copy of any writing, or account of any facts and proceedings, entered in a book for preservation; or the book containing such copy or account; as, the *records* of statutes or of judicial courts; the *records* of a town or parish. *Records* are properly the registers of official transactions, made by officers appointed for the purpose, or by the officer whose proceedings are directed by law to be recorded.

2. Authentic memorial; as, the *records* of past ages.

Court of record, is a court whose acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled on parchment or in books for a perpetual memorial; and their records are the highest evidence of facts, and their truth cannot be called in question.

Debt of record, is a debt which appears to be due by the evidence of a court of record, as upon a judgment or a recognizance. *Blackstone.*

Trial by record, is where a matter of record is pleaded, and the opposite party pleads that there is no such record. In this case, the trial is by inspection of the record itself, no other evidence being admissible. *Blackstone.*

RE-CORD-A'TION, *n.* [L. *recordatio.*]
Remembrance. [*Not in use.*] *Shak. Wotton.*

RE-CORD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Registered; officially entered in a book or on parchment; imprinted on the memory.

RE-CORD'ER, *n.* A person whose official duty is to register writings or transactions; one who enrolls or records.

2. The chief judicial officer of some cities and boroughs; so called because his court is a court of record. *Brande.*

3. *Formerly*, a kind of flageolet or wind instrument.

The figures of *recorders*, flutes, and pipes, are straight; but the *recorder* hath a less bore, and a greater above and below. *Bacon.*

RE-CORD'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a recorder.

RE-CORD'ING, *ppr.* Registering; enrolling; imprinting on the memory.

RE-CORD'ING, *n.* Act of placing on record; a record.

RE-COUCH', *v. t.* [*re* and *couch.*] To retire again to a lodge, as lions. *Wotton.*

RE-COUNT', *v. t.* [Fr. *reconter*; Sp. *recontar*; It. *raccontare*; *re* and *count.*]
To relate in detail; to recite; to tell or narrate the particulars; to rehearse.

Say from these glorious seeds what harvest flows,
Recount our blessings, and compare our woes. *Dryden.*

RE-COUNT'ED, *pp.* Related or told in detail; recited.

RE-COUNT'ING, *ppr.* Relating in a series; narrating.

RE-COUNT'MENT, *n.* Relation in detail; recital. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

RE-COUR'ED, for RECOVERED or RECURED. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

RE-COURSE', *n.* [Fr. *recours*; It. *ricorso*; Sp. *recurso*; L. *recursus*; *re* and *cursus*, *curro*, to run.]
Literally, a running back; a return.

1. Return; new attack. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

2. A going to with a request or application, as for aid or protection. Children have *recourse* to their parents for assistance.

3. Application of efforts, art, or labor. The general had *recourse* to stratagem to effect his purpose.

Our last *recourse* is therefore to our art. *Dryden.*

4. Access. [*Little used.*]

5. Frequent passage. *Shak.*

6. *Without recourse.* When a person, who indorses over a note, draft, &c., to another person, adds the words *without recourse*, he is not liable to pay, if the maker of the note, &c., should fail to make payment. *Bouvier.*

RE-COURSE', *v. t.* To return. [*Not used.*] *Fox.*

RE-COURSE'FUL, *a.* Moving alternately. [*Not in use.*] *Drayton.*

RE-COV'ER, (re-kuv'er,) *v. t.* [Fr. *recouvrer*; It. *ricoverare*, or *recuperare*; Sp. and Port. *recobrar*; L. *recupero*; *re* and *capio*, to take.]

1. To regain; to get or obtain that which was lost; as, to *recover* stolen goods; to *recover* a town or territory which an enemy had taken; to *recover* sight or senses; to *recover* health or strength after sickness.

David *recovered* all that the Amalekites had carried away.—1 Sam. xxx.

2. To restore from sickness; as, to *recover* one from leprosy. 2 *Kings* v.

3. To revive from apparent death; as, to *recover* a drowned man.

4. To gain by reparation; to repair the loss of, or to repair an injury done by neglect; as, to *recover* lost time.

Good men have lapses and failings to lament and *recover*. *Rogers.*

5. To bring back to a former state by liberation from capture or possession.

That they may *recover* themselves out of the snare of the devil. —2 Tim. ii.

6. To gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt; as, to *recover* damages in trespass; to *recover* debt and cost in a suit at law.

7. To reach; to come to.

The forest is not three leagues off;
If we *recover* that, we're sure enough. *Shak.*

8. To obtain title to by judgment in a court of law; as, to *recover* lands in ejectment or common recovery.

RE-COV'ER, (re-kuv'er,) *v. i.* To regain health after sickness; to grow well; followed by *of* or *from*.

Go, inquire of Baalzebub, the god of Ekron, whether I shall *recover of* this disease. —2 Kings i.

2. To regain a former state or condition after misfortune; as, to *recover* from a state of poverty or depression.

3. To obtain a judgment in law; to succeed in a lawsuit. The plaintiff has *recovered* in his suit.

RE-COV'ER-A-BLE, (-kuv'er-a-bl,) *a.* That may be regained or recovered. Goods lost or sunk in the ocean are not *recoverable*.

2. That may be restored from sickness.

3. That may be brought back to a former condition.

A prodigal course
Is like the sun's, but not like his, *recoverable*. *Shak.*

4. That may be obtained from a debtor or possessor. The debt is *recoverable*.

RE-COV'ER-ED, (-kuv'erd,) *pp.* or *a.* Regained; restored; obtained by judicial decision.

RE-COV-ER-EE', *n.* In *law*, the tenant or person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery. *Blackstone.*

RE-COV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Regaining; obtaining in return or by judgment in law; regaining health.

RE-COV-ER-OR', *n.* In *law*, the demandant, or person who obtains a judgment in his favor in common recovery. *Blackstone.*

RE-COV'ER-Y, (-kuv'er-y,) *n.* The act of regaining, retaking, or obtaining possession of any thing lost. The crusades were intended for the *recovery* of the Holy Land from the Saracens. We offer a reward for the *recovery* of stolen goods.

2. Restoration from sickness or apparent death. The patient has a slow *recovery* from a fever. *Recovery* from a pulmonary affection is seldom to be expected. Directions are given for the *recovery* of drowned persons.

3. The capacity of being restored to health. The patient is past *recovery*.

4. The obtaining of right to something by a verdict and judgment of court from an opposing party in a suit; as, the *recovery* of debt, damages, and costs by a plaintiff; the *recovery* of cost by a defendant; the *recovery* of land in ejectment.

Common recovery, in *law*, is a species of assurance by matter of record, or a suit or action, actual or fictitious, by which lands are recovered against the tenant of the freehold; which recovery binds all persons, and vests an absolute fee-simple in the recoveror. *Blackstone.*

REC'RE-AN-CY, *n.* A cowardly yielding; mean-spiritedness.

REC'RE-ANT, *a.* [Norm. *recreant*, cowardly, properly, crying out, from *recrier*, that is, begging. See CRAVEN.]

1. Crying for mercy, as a combatant in the trial by battle; yielding; hence, cowardly; mean-spirited.

2. Apostate; false. [*Blackstone.*

Who, for so many benefits received,
Turned *recreant* to God, ingrate and false. *Milton.*

REC'RE-ANT, *n.* One who yields in combat, and cries craven; one who begs for mercy; hence, a mean-spirited, cowardly wretch. *Blackstone.*

REC'RE-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *recreo*; *re* and *creo*, to create; Fr. *recreer*; It. *ricreare*; Sp. *recrear.*]

1. To refresh after toil; to reanimate, as languid spirits or exhausted strength; to amuse or divert in weariness.

Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before them colors mixed with blue and green, to *recreate* their eyes. *Dryden.*

St. John is said to have *recreated* himself with sporting with a tame partridge. *Taylor.*

2. To gratify; to delight.

These ripe fruits *recreate* the nostrils with their aromatic scent. *More.*

3. To relieve; to revive; as, to *recreate* the lungs with fresh air. *Harvey.*

REC'RE-ATE, *v. i.* To take recreation. *Addison.*

RE-CRE-ATE', *v. t.* To create or form anew.

On opening the campaign of 1776, instead of reinforcing, it was necessary to *re-create* the army. *Marshall.*

REC'RE-A-TED, *pp.* Refreshed; diverted; amused; gratified.

RE-CRE-AT'ED, *pp.* Created or formed anew.

REC'RE-A-TING, *ppr.* Refreshing after toil; reanimating the spirits or strength; diverting; amusing.

RE-CRE-AT'ING, *ppr.* Creating or forming anew.

REC-RE-A'TION, *n.* Refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; amusement; diversion. *South.*

2. Relief from toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress. *Sidney.*

RE-CRE-A'TION, *n.* A forming anew.

REC'RE-A-TIVE, *a.* Refreshing; giving new vigor or animation; giving relief after labor or pain; amusing; diverting. Choose such sports as are *recreative* and healthful.

Let the music be recreative. *Bacon.*

REC'RE-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With recreation or diversion. *Sherwood.*

REC'RE-A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being refreshing or diverting.

REC'RE-MENT, *n.* [L. *excrementum*; probably *re* and *cerno*, to secrete.]
Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; scum; spume; as, the *recrement* of ore, or of the blood.

REC-RE-MENT'AL, } *a.* Drossy;
REC-RE-MEN-TI'TIAL, (-tish'al,) } consisting of
REC-RE-MEN-TI'TIOUS, (-tish'us,) } superfluous matter separated from that which is valuable. *Fourcroy.*

RE-CRIM'IN-ATE, *v. i.* [Fr. *recriminer*; L. *re* and *criminor*, to accuse.]

1. To return one accusation with another.

It is not my business to *recriminate*. *Sullingfleet.*

2. To charge an accuser with the like crime.

RE-CRIM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* To accuse in return. *South.*

RE-CRIM'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* Returning one accusation with another.

RE-CRIM-IN-A'TION, *n.* The return of one accusation with another.

2. In *law*, an accusation brought by the accused against the accuser upon the same fact. *Encyc.*

RE-CRIM'IN-A-TOR, *n.* He that accuses the accuser of a like crime.

RE-CRIM'IN-A-TO-RY, } *a.* Retorting accusation.
RE-CRIM'IN-A-TIVE, } *Burke.*

RE-CROSS', *v. t.* To cross a second time. *Washington.*

RE-CROSS'ED, (-krost',) *pp.* Crossed a second time.

RE-CROSS'ING, *ppr.* Crossing a second time.

RE-CRU'DEN-CY. See RECRUDESCENCY.

RE-CRU-DES'CENCE, } *n.* [from L. *recrudescens*; *re* and *crudesco*, to grow
RE-CRU-DES'CEN-CY, } raw; *crudus*, raw.]
The state of becoming sore again. *Bacon.*

RE-CRU-DES'CENT, *a.* Growing raw, sore, or painful again.

RE-CRUIT', (re-krūte',) *v. t.* [Fr. *recruter*; It. *reclutare*; Sp. *reclutar*; Port. *reclutar* or *recrutar*; from the root of Fr. *recroître*; *re* and *croître*, to grow, L. *cresco*; It. *ricrescere*, to increase.]

1. To repair by fresh supplies any thing wasted. We say, food *recruits* the flesh; fresh air and exercise *recruit* the spirits.

Her cheeks glow the brighter, *recruiting* their color. *Glanville.*

2. To supply with new men any deficiency of troops; as, to *recruit* an army.

RE-CROIT', (re-krūte',) *v. i.* To gain new supplies of any thing wasted; to gain flesh, health, spirits, &c.; as, lean cattle *recruit* in fresh pastures.

2. To gain new supplies of men; to raise new soldiers. *Addison.*

RE-CROIT', (re-krūte',) *n.* The supply of any thing wasted; *chiefly*, a new raised soldier to supply the deficiency of an army.

RE-CROIT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with new supplies of what is wasted.

RE-CROIT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Furnishing with fresh supplies; raising new soldiers for an army.

RE-CROIT'ING, *n.* The business of raising new soldiers to supply the loss of men in an army.

RE-CROIT'MENT, *n.* The act or business of raising new supplies of men for an army. *Walsh.*

RE-CRYS-TAL-LI-ZA'TION, *n.* The process of a second crystallizing.

RE-CRYS'TAL-LIZE, *v. t.* To crystallize a second time. *Henry.*

RECT'AN''GLE, (rekt'ang-gl,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *rectangulus*; *rectus*, right, and *angulus*, angle.]
A right-angled parallelogram. The term *rectangle* in geometry corresponds to *product* in arithmetic. *A. D. Stanley.*

RECT'AN''GLED, (rekt'ang-gld,) *a.* Having one or more right angles, or angles of ninety degrees. *Hutton.*

RECT-AN''GU-LAR, (rekt-ang'gu-lar,) *a.* Right-angled; having one or more angles of ninety degrees. *Hutton.*

RECT-AN''GU-LAR-LY, *adv.* With or at right angles. *Brown.*

REC'TI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *rectify.*] That may be rectified; capable of being corrected or set right; as, a *rectifiable* mistake.

REC-TI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr. See RECTIFY.] The act or operation of correcting, amending, or setting right that which is wrong or erroneous; as, the *rectification* of errors, mistakes, or abuses. *Forbes.*

2. In *chemistry*, the process of refining or purifying any substance by repeated distillation, which separates the grosser parts; as, the *rectification* of spirits or sulphuric acid. *Nicholson. Encyc.*

3. In *geometry*, the determination of a straight line, whose length is equal to a portion of a curve. *Brande.*

4. *Rectification of a globe*, is the adjustment of it, preparatory to the solution of a proposed problem.

REC'TI-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* or *a.* Corrected; set or made right; refined by repeated distillation or sublimation; adjusted.

REC'TI-FI-ER, *n.* One that corrects or amends. *Bailey.*

2. One who refines a substance by repeated distillations.

3. An instrument used for determining the variations of the compass, in order to rectify the course of a ship. *Hutton.*

REC'TI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *rectifier*; It. *rettificare*; Sp. *rectificar*; L. *rectus*, right, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To make right; to correct that which is wrong, erroneous, or false; to amend; as, to *rectify* errors, mistakes, or abuses; to *rectify* the will, the judgment, opinions; to *rectify* disorders. *Hooker. Addison.*

2. In *chemistry*, to refine by repeated distillation or sublimation, by which the fine parts of a substance

are separated from the grosser; as, to *rectify* spirit or wine. *Encye.*

3. To *rectify a globe*, is to adjust it in order to prepare for the solution of a proposed problem. *Hutton.*

REC'TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Correcting; amending; refining by repeated distillation or sublimation; adjusting.

REC-TI-LIN'E-AL, } *a.* [L. *rectus*, right, and *linea*,
REC-TI-LIN'E-AR, } line.]

Right-lined; consisting of a right line, or of right lines; bounded by right lines; straight; as, a *rectilinear* figure or course; a *rectilinear* side or way. *Newton.*

REC-TI-LIN'E-AR-LY, *adv.* In a right line.

REC-TI-LIN'E-OUS, *a.* Rectilinear. [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

REC'TI-TUDE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *rectus*, right, straight; It. *rettitudine*; Sp. *rectitud*; literally, straightness, but not applied to material things.]

In *morality*, rightness of principle or practice; uprightness of mind; exact conformity to truth, or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct, either by divine or human laws. Rectitude of *mind* is the disposition to act in conformity to any known standard of right, truth, or justice; rectitude of *conduct* is the actual conformity to such standard. *Perfect rectitude* belongs only to the Supreme Being. The more nearly the *rectitude* of men approaches to the standard of the divine law, the more exalted and dignified is their character. Want of *rectitude* is not only sinful, but debasing.

There is a sublimity in conscious *rectitude* — in comparison with which the treasures of earth are not worth naming. *J. Hawes.*

REC'TOR, *n.* [L. *rector*, from *rego*, *rectum*, to rule; Fr. *recteur*; It. *rettore*.]

1. A ruler or governor.

God is the supreme *Rector* of the world. *Hale.*

[*This application of the word is unusual.*]

2. In *the Episcopal church*, a clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish, and has the tithes, &c.; or the parson of an unimpropriated parish. *Blackstone.*

3. The chief elective officer of some universities, as in France and Scotland. The same title was formerly given to the president of a college in New England, but it is now in disuse.

4. The head master of a public school.

5. The superior officer or chief of a convent or religious house; and among *the Jesuits*, the superior of a house that is a seminary or college. *Encyc.*

REC'TOR-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to a rector.
REC-TO'RI-AL, } *Blackstone.*

REC'TOR-SHIP, } *n.* The office or rank of a rector.
REC'TOR-ATE, } *Shak.*

REC'TO-RY, *n.* In *England*, a parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes. *Encyc.*

2. A rector's mansion or parsonage-house. *Encyc.*

REC'TRESS, } *n.* [L. *rectrix.*]
REC'TRIX, }

A governess. *B. Jonson.*

REC'TUM, *n.* [L.] In *anatomy*, the third and last of the large intestines; so named because supposed by the old anatomists to be straight. *Brande.*

REC'TUS IN CU'RI-A, [L.] *Literally*, right in court; standing free from charge or accusation.

RE-CU-BA'TION, *n.* [L. *recubo*; *re* and *cubo*, to lie down.]

The act of lying or leaning. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

RE-COIL', *v. i.* To recoil. [*Not used.*] [See RECOIL.] *Barret.*

RE-CUMB', (re-kum',) *v. i.* [L. *recumbo*; *re* and *cumbo*, to lie down.]

To lean; to recline; to repose. *Allen.*

RE-CUM'BENCE, *n.* [from L. *recumbens.*]

The act of reposing or resting in confidence. *Ld. North.*

RE-CUM'BEN-CY, *n.* The posture of leaning, reclining, or lying. *Brown.*

2. Rest; repose; idle state. *Locke.*

RE-CUM'BENT, *a.* [L. *recumbens.*]

1. Leaning; reclining; as, the *recumbent* posture of the Romans at their meals.

2. Reposing; inactive; idle. *Young.*

RE CUM'BENT-LY, *adv.* In a recumbent posture.

RE-CO'PER-A-BLE, *a.* Recoverable. *Chaucer.*

RE CU-PER-A'TION, *n.* [L. *recuperatio.*]

Recovery, as of any thing lost.

RE-CO'PER-A-TIVE, } *a.* Tending to recovery;
RE-CO'PER-A-TO-RY, } pertaining to recovery.

RE-CUR', *v. i.* [L. *recurro*; *re* and *curro*, to run; Fr. *recourir.*]

1. To return to the thought or mind.

When any word has been used to signify an idea, the old idea will *recur* in the mind when the word is heard. *Watts.*

2. To resort; to have recourse.

If to avoid succession in eternal existence, they *recur* to the punctum stans of the schools, they will very little help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*

3. To occur at a stated interval, or according to some regular rule; as, the fever will *recur* to-night.

RE-CURE', *v. t.* [*re* and *cure.*] To cure; to recover. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

RE-CU'RE, *n.* Cure; recovery. [*Not in use.*] *Knolles.*

RE-CURE'LESS, *a.* Incapable of cure or remedy. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*

RE-CUR'RENCE, } *n.* [See RECUR.] Return; as,
RE-CUR'REN-CY, } the *recurrence* of error. *Brown.*

2. Resort; the having recourse.

RE-CUR'RENT, *a.* [L. *recurrens.*]

1. Returning from time to time; as, *recurrent* pains of a disease. *Harvey.*

2. In *crystallography*, a *recurrent* crystal is one whose faces, being counted in annular ranges from one extremity to the other, furnish two different numbers which succeed each other several times, as 4, 8, 4, 8, 4. [*Not used.*]

3. In *anatomy*, the *recurrent nerve* is a branch of the *par vagum*, given off in the upper part of the thorax, which is reflected and runs up along the trachea to the larynx. *Wistar.*

RE CUR'RING, *ppr.* or *a.* Returning to the thought or mind; resorting or having recourse to; occurring according to some regular rule.

RE-CUR'SION, (re-kur'shun,) *n.* [L. *recursus*, *recurro*; *re* and *curro*, to run.]

Return. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

RE-CURV'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *recurvo*; *re* and *curvo*, to bend.]

To bend back. *Pennant.*

RE-CURV'ATE, *a.* [L. *recurvatus.*] In *botany*, when applied to an *axis*, bent in the form of a bow. *D. C. Willdenow.* When applied to a *petiole*, *prickle*, *awn*, *calyx*, or *corolla*, bent outward *Martyn.* In application to a *leaf*, bent or curved downward, so that the convexity is upward. *Martyn.* Bent downward in a greater degree than *reclinate*, but not so much as *revolute.*

RE-CUR-VA'TION, } *n.* A bending or flexure back-
RE-CURV'I-TY, } ward. *Brown*

RE-CURVE', (re-kurv',) *v. t.* [L. *recurvo*, supra.]

To bend back.

RE-CURV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Bent toward the ground. *D. C. Willdenow.*

2. Suddenly bent backward. *Lindley.*

RE-CURV-I-ROS'TER, *n.* [L. *recurvus*, bent back, and *rostrum*, a beak.]

A bird whose beak or bill bends upward, as the [avoset.

RE-CURV'OUS, *a.* [L. *recurvus.*]

Bent backward. *Derham.*

RE-CU'SAN-CY, *n.* Non-conformity. [See RECUSANT.] *Coke.*

RE-CU'SANT, *a.* [L. *recusans*, *recuso*, to refuse; *re* and the root of *causa*, signifying to drive. The primary sense is, to repel or drive back.]

Refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king, or to conform to the established rites of the church; as, a *recusant* lord. *Clarendon.*

RE-CU'SANT, *n.* [Supra.] In *English history*, a person who refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in matters of religion; as, a popish *recusant*, who acknowledges the supremacy of the pope. *Brande.*

2. One who refuses communion with the Church of England; a non-conformist.

All that are *recusants* of holy rites. *Holyday.*

REC-U-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *recusatio.*]

1. Refusal.

2. In *law*, the act of refusing a judge, or challenging that he shall not try the cause, on account of his supposed partiality. [*This practice is now obsolete.*]

RE-CUSE', *v. t.* [L. *recuso.*] [*Blackstone.*

To refuse or reject, as a judge; to challenge that the judge shall not try the cause. [*The practice and the word are obsolete.*] *Digby.*

RED, *a.* [Sax. *red*, *read*, and *reod*, *rude*, red, ruddy; D. *rood*; G. *roth*; Sw. *röd*; Dan. *röd*; Corn. *rydh*; Ir. *ruadh*; Arm. *ruydh*; W. *rhuz*, red, ruddy; Sans. *rohida*; Russ. *rdeyu*, to redden; Gr. ἐρυθρος, red,

and ῥοδον, a rose, from its color; Ar. ورد *warada*,

to be present, to enter, to descend, to come, to invade, to blossom, to stain with a rose color, to bring

so

to be of a red color; deriv. ورد a rose, the Gr. ῥοδον;

Ch. ירד, a rose; Syr. nearly the same; Eth. ወረደ *warad*, to descend, to bring down. These Arabic and Ethiopic words are the Heb. and Ch. ירד, to descend, to bring down, and this is radically the same as דרה, which is rendered in Hebrew, to descend or come down, to decline, to bring down, to subdue, to have dominion; Ch. like senses, and to correct, to chastise, to expand or open, to flow, to plow; Syr. to go, to walk, to journey, L. *gradior*, also to correct, to teach; (qu. L. *erudio.*) The Arabic gives the sense of *rose*, which may be from opening, as blossoms, a sense coinciding with the Chaldee; and *red* from the same sense, or from the color of the rose. The Greeks called the Arabian Gulf the *Erythrean* or *Red* Sea, probably from Edom, or Idumea; improperly applying the meaning of Edom, *red*, to the sea, and this improper application has come down to the present time.]

A term denoting a bright color, resembling blood. Red is a simple or primary color, but of several different shades or hues, as scarlet, crimson, vermilion, orange red, &c. We say, *red* color, *red* cloth, *red* flame, *red* eyes, *red* cheeks, *red* lead, &c.

Red men, *red people*, *red children*; the aboriginals of America, as distinguished from the *whites.* *Hawks.*

RED, *n.* A red color; as, a brighter color, the best of all the *reds.* *Newton.*

RE-DACT', *v. t.* [L. *redactus*, *redigo*; *red*, *re*, and *ago.*]

To force; to reduce to form. [*Not used.*] *Drummond.*

RE-DAC'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of digesting or reducing to order; applied to literary or scientific materials, law, &c.

2. The digest thus made. *Recent.*

RE-DAN', *n.* [Written sometimes REDENT and REDENS, said to be contracted from L. *recedens.* *Lanier.*]

In *fortification*, a kind of rampart in the form of an inverted V, having its angle toward the enemy. *P. Cyc.*

RE-DAR'GUE, *v. t.* [L. *redarguo*; *red*, *re*, and *argue.*]

To refute. [*Not in use.*] *Hakewill.*

RED-AR-GU'TION, *n.* [Supra.] Refutation; conviction. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

RED'-BAY, *n.* A tree of the laurel kind, Laurus Carolinensis, growing in the Southern United States. *Sylva Amer.*

RED'-BER-RI-ED, (-ber'rid,) *a.* Having or bearing red berries; as, *red-berried* shrub cassia. *Miller.*

RED'BIRD, (-burd,) *n.* The popular name of several birds in the United States, as the Tanagra æstiva, or summer redbird, the Tanagra rubra, and the Baltimore oriole or hang-nest.

RED'-BOOK, *n.* In *England*, a book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the state.

The *red book of the Exchequer* is an ancient record, in which are registered the names of all that held lands *per baroniam* in the time of Henry II. *Brande.*

RED'BREAST, (-brest,) *n.* A bird so called from the color of its breast, the robin, which see.

RED'BUD, *n.* A plant or tree of the genus Cercis, also called the JUDAS-TREE. *P. Cyc.*

RED-CHALK', (-chawk',) *n.* A common drawing material. It is an argillaceous iron ore. *Dana.*

RED'COAT, *n.* A name given to a soldier who wears a red coat. *Dryden.*

RED'COAT-ED, *a.* Wearing red coats. *Scott.*

RED'DEN, (red'n,) *v. t.* [from *red.*] To make red. *Dryden.*

RED'DEN, (red'n,) *v. i.* To grow or become red.

The coral *redden*, and the ruby glow. *Pope.*

2. To blush.

Apius *reddens* at each word you speak. *Pope.*

RED'DEN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made red; grown red.

RED'DEN-ING, *ppr.* Making or becoming red.

RED-DEN'DUM, *n.* [L.] In *law*, the clause by which rent is reserved in a lease.

RED'DISH, *a.* Somewhat red; moderately red. *Lev.* xiii.

RED'DISH-NESS, *n.* Redness in a moderate degree. *Boyle.*

RED-DI''TION, (-dish'un,) *n.* [L. *reddo*, to return.]

1. A returning of any thing; restitution; surrender. *Howell.*

2. Explanation; representation. *Milton.*

RED'DI-TIVE, *a.* [L. *redditivus*, from *reddo.*]

Returning; answering to an interrogative; *a term of grammar.* *Johnson.*

RED'DLE, (red'dl,) *n.* [from *red.*] A name of red-chalk, which see. *Dana.*

RÊDE, *n.* [Sax. *red.*]

Counsel; advice. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

RÊDE, *v. t.* To counsel or advise. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

RE-DEEM', *v. t.* [L. *redimo*; *red*, *re*, and *emo*, to obtain or purchase.]

1. To purchase back; to ransom; to liberate or rescue from captivity or bondage, or from any obligation or liability to suffer or to be forfeited, by paying an equivalent; as, to *redeem* prisoners or captured goods; to *redeem* a pledge.

2. To repurchase what has been sold; to regain possession of a thing alienated, by repaying the value of it to the possessor.

If a man [shall] sell a dwelling-house in a walled city, then he may *redeem* it within a whole year after it is sold. — Lev. xxv.

3. To rescue; to recover; to deliver from.

Th' Almighty from the grave
Hath me *redeemed.* *Sandys.*
Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles. — Ps. Deut. vii.
The mass of earth not yet *redeemed* from chaos. *E. of Mulgrave.*

4. To compensate, to make amends for.

It is a chance which does *redeem* all sorrows. *Shak.*
By lesser ills the greater to *redeem.* *Dryden.*

5. To free by making atonement.

Thou hast one daughter,
Who *redeems* nature from the general *Shak.*

6. To pay the penalty of.

Which of you will be mortal to
Man's mortal crime? *Milton.*

7. To save.

He could not have *redeemed* a portion of his time for contemplating the powers of nature. *N. S. Smith.*

8. To perform what has been promised; to make good by performance. He has *redeemed* his pledge or promise.

9. In *law*, to recall an estate, or to obtain the right to reënter upon a mortgaged estate by paying to the mortgagee his principal, interest, and expenses or costs. *Blackstone.*

10. In *theology*, to rescue and deliver from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law, by obedience and suffering in the place of the sinner, or by doing and suffering that which is accepted in lieu of the sinner's obedience.

Christ hath *redeemed* us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us. — Gal. iii. Tit. ii.

11. In *commerce*, to purchase or pay the value, in specie, of any promissory note, bill, or other evidence of debt, given by the state, by a company or corporation, or by an individual. The credit of a state, a banking company, or individuals, is good when they can *redeem* all their stock, notes, or bills, at par.

To redeem time, is to use more diligence in the improvement of it, to be diligent and active in duty and preparation. *Eph.* v.

RE-DEEM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be redeemed; capable of redemption.

2. That may be purchased or paid for in gold and silver, and brought into the possession of government or the original promisor.

The capital of the debt of the United States may be considered in the light of an annuity *redeemable* at the pleasure of the government. *Hamilton.*

RE-DEEM'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being redeemable.

RE-DEEM'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Ransomed; delivered from bondage, distress, penalty, liability, or from the possession of another by paying an equivalent.

RE-DEEM'ER, *n.* One who redeems or ransoms.

2. The Savior of the world, Jesus Christ.

RE-DEEM'ING, *ppr.* Ransoming; procuring deliverance from captivity, capture, bondage, sin, distress, or liability to suffer, by the payment of an equivalent.

RE-DEEM'ING, *a.* That does or may redeem, or make amends; as, a *redeeming* act; *redeeming* love.

RE-DE-LIB'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *deliberate.*] To deliberate again.

RE-DE-LIB'ER-ATE, *v. t.* To reconsider. [*Not in use.*]

RE-DE-LIV'ER, *v. t.* [*re* and *deliver.*] To deliver back. *Ayliffe.*

2. To deliver again; to liberate a second time.

RE-DE-LIV'ER-ANCE, *n.* A second deliverance.

RE-DE-LIV'ER-ED, *pp.* Delivered back; liberated again.

RE-DE-LIV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Delivering back; liberating again.

RE-DE-LIV'ER-Y, *n.* The act of delivering back; also, a second delivery or liberation.

RE-DE-MAND', *v. t.* [*re* and *demand*; Fr. *redemander.*]

To demand back; to demand again. *Addison.*

RE-DE-MAND', *n.* A demanding back again.

RE-DE-MAND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be demanded back.

RE-DE-MAND'ED, *pp.* Demanded back or again.

RE-DE-MAND'ING, *ppr.* Demanding back or again.

RE-DE-MISE', *v. t.* [*re* and *demise.*] To convey or transfer back, as an estate in fee-simple, fee-tail, for life, of a term of years. *Encyc.*

RE-DE-MISE', *n.* Reconveyance; the transfer of an estate back to the person who has demised it; as, the demise and *redemise* of an estate in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for life or years, by mutual leases. *Encyc.*

RE-DE-MIS'ED, *pp.* Reconveyed, as an estate.

RE-DE-MIS'ING, *ppr.* Reconveying.

RE-DEMP'TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *redenzione*; Sp. *redencion*; from L. *redemptio.* See Redeem.]

1. Repurchase of captured goods or prisoners; the act of procuring the deliverance of persons or things from the possession and power of captors by the payment of an equivalent; ransom; release; as, the *redemption* of prisoners taken in war; the *redemption* of a ship and cargo.

2. Deliverance from bondage, distress, or from liability to any evil or forfeiture, either by money, labor, or other means.

3. Repurchase, as of lands alienated. *Lev.* xxv. *Jer.* xxxii.

4. The liberation of an estate from a mortgage; or the purchase of the right to reenter upon it by paying the principal sum for which it was mortgaged, with interest and cost; also, the right of redeeming and reëntering.

5. Repurchase of notes, bills, or other evidence of debt by paying their value in specie to their holders.

6. In *theology*, the purchase of God's favor by the death and sufferings of Christ; the ransom or deliverance of sinners from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law by the atonement of Christ. *Dryden. Nelson.*

In whom we have *redemption* through his blood. — Eph. i. Col. i.

RE-DEMP'TION-ER, *n.* One who redeems himself; *formerly*, one whose services were sold to pay the expenses of his passage to America.

RE-DEMP'TIVE, *a.* Redeeming.

RE-DEMP'TOR-ISTS, *n. pl.* A religious order, founded in Naples in 1732, and revived in Austria in 1820, devoted to the education of youth and the propagation of the Roman Catholic faith. *Brande.*

RE-DEMP'TO-RY, *a.* Paid for ransom; as, Hector's *redemptory* price. *Chapman.*

RE-DENT'ED, *a.* Formed like the teeth of a saw; indented.

RE-DE-SCEND', *v. i.* [*re* and *descend.*] To descend again. *Howell.*

RE-DE-SCEND'ING, *ppr.* Descending again.

RED'EYE, (red'i,) *n.* [*red* and *eye.*] A fish of the carp family, Leuciscus erythrophthalmus, so named from the color of the iris, also called Roach. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

RED'-GUM, *n.* A disease of new-born infants; an eruption of red pimples in early infancy. *Good.*

2. A disease of grain, a kind of blight. *Farm. Encyc.*

RED'-HAIR-ED, *a.* Having hair of a red or sandy color.

RED'-HOT, *a.* Red with heat; heated to redness; as, *red-hot* iron; *red-hot* balls.

RE-DI-ENT, *a.* [L. *rediens*, *redeo*, to return.] Returning. *E. H. Smith.*

RE-DI-GEST', *v. t.* To digest or reduce to form a second time. *Kent.*

RE-DI-GEST'ED, *pp.* Digested again.

RE-DI-GEST'ING, *ppr.* Digesting a second time; reducing again to order.

RE-DIN'TE-GRATE, *v. t.* [L. *redintegro*; *red*, *re*, and *integro*, from *integer*, whole.]

To make whole again; to renew; to restore to a perfect state. *B. Jonson.*

RE-DIN'TE-GRATE, *a.* Renewed; restored to wholeness or a perfect state. *Bacon.*

RE-DIN'TE-GRA-TED, *pp.* Renewed; restored to entireness.

RE-DIN'TE-GRA-TING, *ppr.* Restoring to a perfect state.

RE-DIN-TE-GRA'TION, *n.* Renovation; restoration to a whole or sound state. *Decay of Piety.*

2. In *chemistry*, the restoration of any mixed body or matter to its former nature and constitution. *Coxe.*

RE-DIS-BURSE', (re-dis-burs',) *v. t.* [*re* and *disburse.*] To repay or refund. *Spenser.*

RE-DIS-POSE', *v. t.* [*re* and *dispose.*] To dispose or adjust again. *Baxter.*

RE-DIS-POSED', *pp.* Disposed anew.

RE-DIS-POS'ING, *ppr.* Disposing or adjusting anew.

RE-DIS-SEI'ZIN, *n.* [*re* and *disseizin.*] In *law*, a writ of *redisseizin*, is a writ to recover seizin of lands or tenements against a redisseizor.

RE-DIS-SEI'ZOR, *n.* [*re* and *disseizor.*] A person who disseizes lands or tenements a second time, or after a recovery of the same from him in an action of novel disseizin. *Blackstone.*

RE-DIS-SOLVE', *v. t.* [*re* and *dissolve.*] To dissolve again.

RE-DIS-SOLV'ED, *pp.* Dissolved a second time.

RE-DIS-SOLV'ING, *ppr.* Dissolving again.

RE-DIS-TRIB'UTE, *v. t.* [*re* and *distribute.*] To distribute again; to deal back again. *Cotgrave.*

RE-DIS-TRIB'U-TED, *pp.* Distributed again or back.

RE-DIS-TRIB'U-TING, *ppr.* Distributing again or back.

RE-DIS-TRI-BU'TION, *n.* A dealing back, or a second distribution.

RED'-LEAD', (red'led',) *n.* [*red* and *lead.*] Minium, a preparation of lead of a fine red color, used in painting, &c. It is a salt composed of one equivalent of deutoxyd of lead, which performs the functions of an acid, and two equivalents of protoxyd of lead, which performs the functions of a base. Its proper chemical name is *diplumbate of lead.* *Tully.*

RED'-LET-TER, *a.* A *red-letter day* is a fortunate or auspicious day, so called because the holydays, or saints' days, were marked in the old calendars with red letters. *Crose.*

RED'-LIQ-UOR, *n.* A crude acetate of alumina, employed as a mordant in calico-printing. It is prepared from pyroligneous acid. *Ure.*

RED'LY, *adv.* With redness. *Cotgrave.*

RED'-MARL, *n.* New red sandstone.

RED'NESS, *n.* [Sax. *readnesse.* See Red.]

The quality of being red; red color. *Spectator.*

RED'O-LENCE, } *n.* [from *redolent.*] Sweet scent.
RED'O-LEN-CY, } *Boyle. Mortimer.*

RED'O-LENT, *a.* [L. *redolens*, *redoleo*; *red*, *re*, and *oleo*, to smell.]

Having or diffusing a sweet scent. *Sandys.*

RE-DOUB'LE, (re-dub'l,) *v. t.* [*re* and *double.*] To repeat in return. *Spenser.*

2. To repeat often; as, to *redouble* blows. *Shak.*

3. To increase by repeated or continued additions.

And Etna rages with *redoubled* heat. *Addison.*

RE-DOUB'LE, (re-dub'l,) *v. i.* To become twice as much.

The argument *redoubles* upon us. *Spectator.*

RE-DOUB'LED, (re-dub'ld,) *pp.* or *a.* Repeated in return; repeated over and over; increased by repeated or continued additions.

RE-DOUB'LING, (re-dub'ling,) *ppr.* Repeating in return; repeating again and again; increasing by repeated or continued additions.

RE-DOUBT', (re-dout',) *n.* [It. *ridotto*, a shelter, a retreat; Sp. *reducto*; Port. *reduto*, *reducto*, or *redutto*; Fr. *redoute*, *reduit*; L. *reductus*, *reduco*, to bring back; literally, a retreat. The etymology of this word shows that it should be written Redout.]

A general name for nearly every kind of work in the class of field fortifications; *particularly*, a parapet inclosing a square or polygonal area. *P. Cyc.*

RE-DOUBT'A-BLE, (re-dout'a-bl,) *a.* [Fr., from *redouter*, to fear or dread, Arm. *dougea*, *dougein.* The common orthography of this word is incorrect.]

Formidable; that is to be dreaded; terrible to foes; as, a *redoubtable* hero. Hence the implied sense is, valiant. *Pope.*

RE-DOUBT'ED, *a.* Formidable. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser. Shak.*

RE-DOUND', *v. i.* [It. *ridondare*; L. *redundo*; *red*, *re*, and *undo*, to rise or swell, as waves.]

1. To be sent, rolled, or driven back.

The evil, soon
Driven back, *redounded* as a flood on those
From whom it sprung. *Milton.*

2. To conduce in the consequence; to contribute; to result.

The honor done to our religion ultimately *redounds* to God, the Author of it. *Rogers.*

3. To proceed in the consequence or effect; to result.

There will no small use redound from them to that manufacture. *Addison.*

RE-DOUND'ING, *ppr.* Conducing; contributing; resulting.

RED-PRE-CIP'I-TATE. See Precipitate.

RED'-POLE, *n.* A bird with a red head or poll, of the finch family. It belongs to the genus Linaria. *Jardine.*

RE-DRAFT', *v. t.* [*re* and *draft.*] To draw or draft anew.

RE-DRAFT', *n.* A second draft or copy.

2. In *the French commercial code*, a new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers, by which he reimburses to himself the amount of the protested bill with costs and charges. *Walsh.*

RE-DRAFT'ED, *pp.* Drafted again; transcribed into a new copy.

RE-DRAFT'ING, *ppr.* Redrawing; drafting or transcribing again.

RE-DRAW', *v. t.* [*re* and *draw.*] To draw again. In *commerce*, to draw a new bill of exchange, as the holder of a protested bill, on the drawer or indorsers. *Walsh.*

2. To draw a second draft or copy.

RE-DRESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *redresser*; *re* and *dress.*]

1. To set right; to amend.

In yonder spring of roses,
Find what to *redress* till noon. *Milton.*

[*In this sense, as applied to material things, rarely used.*]

2. To remedy; to repair; to relieve from, and sometimes to indemnify for; as, to *redress* wrongs; to *redress* injuries; to *redress* grievances. Sovereigns are bound to protect their subjects, and *redress* their grievances.

3. To ease; to relieve; as, she labored to *redress* my pain. *Sidney.*

[We use this verb before the person or the thing. We say, to *redress* an injured *person*, or to *redress* the *injury.* The latter is most common.]

RE-DRESS', *n.* Reformation; amendment.

For as the more necessary is a speedy *redress* of ourselves. *Hooker.*

[*This sense is now unusual.*]

2. Relief; remedy; deliverance from wrong, injury, or oppression; as, the *redress* of grievances. We applied to government, but could obtain no *redress.*

There is occasion for *redress* when the cry is universal. *Davenant.*

3. Reparation; indemnification.

[This sense is often directly intended or implied in *redress.*]

4. One who gives relief.

Fair majesty, the refuge and *redress*
Of those whom fate pursues and wants oppress. *Dryden.*

RE-DRESS'ED, (-drest',) *pp.* Remedied; set right; relieved; indemnified.

RE-DRESS'ER, *n.* One who gives redress.

RE-DRESS'I-BLE, *a.* That may be redressed, relieved, or indemnified.

RE-DRESS'ING, *ppr.* Setting right; relieving; indemnifying.

RE-DRESS'IVE, *a.* Affording relief. *Thomson.*

RE-DRESS'LESS, *a.* Without amendment; without relief. *Sherwood.*

RE-DRESS'MENT, *n.* Redress; act of redressing. *Jefferson.*

RE-DRIV'EN, *a.* Driven back or again. *Southey.*

RED'-ROOT, *n.* A name given to various plants, as Lithospermum arvense, or stone-weed, Ceanothus Americanus, a perennial plant, also called New Jersey tea, and Sanguinaria canadensis, or blood-root. *Farm. Encye.*

RED-SEAR', *v. i.* [*red* and *sear.*] To break or crack when too hot, as iron under the hammer; *a term of workmen.* *Moxon.*

RED'SHANK, *n.* A bird of the snipe family, and genus Totanus, (Scolopax, Linn.) *Jardine.*

2. A contemptuous appellation for bare-legged persons. *Spenser.*

RED'SHORT, *a.* [*red* and *short.*] Brittle, or breaking short, when red hot, as a metal; *a term of workmen.*

RED'-SIL'VER, *n.* An ore of silver, of a ruby-red or reddish-black color. There are two species; the *dark red* contains 59 per cent. of silver united to sulphur and antimony, and the *light red* 65 per cent. combined with sulphur and arsenic. *Dana.*

RED'-SNOW, *n.* See Snow.

RED'START, } *n.* [*red* and *start*; Sax. *steort*, a tail.]
RED'TAIL, }

A bird of the genus Phœnicura, (Motacilla, Linn.,) allied to the nightingale. *Jardine.*

RED'STREAK, *n.* [*red* and *streak.*] A sort of apple, so called from its red streaks. *Mortimer.*

2. Cider pressed from the redstreak apples. *Smith.*

RED'TOP, *n.* [*red* and *top.*] A well-known species of bent-grass, Agrostis vulgaris, highly valued in the United States for pasturage and hay for cattle. It is sometimes called *English grass*, and also *herds' grass.* *Dewey's Mass. Rep.*

RE-DUCE', *v. t.* [L. *reduco*; *re* and *duco*, to lead or bring; Fr. *reduire*; It. *riducere*, or *ridurre*; Sp. *reducir.*]

1. *Literally*, to bring back; as, to *reduce* these bloody days again. *Shak.*

[*In this sense not in use.*]

2. To bring to a former state.

It were but just
And equal to reduce me to my dust. *Milton.*

3. To bring to any state or condition, good or bad; as, to *reduce* civil or ecclesiastical affairs to order; to *reduce* a man to poverty; to *reduce* a state to distress; to *reduce* a substance to powder; to *reduce* a sum to fractions; to *reduce* one to despair.

4. To diminish in length, breadth, thickness, size, quantity, or value; as, to *reduce* expenses; to *reduce* the quantity of any thing; to *reduce* the intensity of heat; to *reduce* the brightness of color or light; to *reduce* a sum or amount; to *reduce* the price of goods; to *reduce* the strength of spirit.

5. To lower; to degrade; to impair in dignity or excellence.

Nothing so excellent but a man may fasten on something belonging to it, to *reduce* it. *Tillotson.*

6. To subdue; to bring into subjection. The Romans *reduced* Spain, Gaul, and Britain, by their arms.

7. To reclaim to order. *Milton.*

8. To bring, as into a class, order, genus, or species; to bring under rules or within certain limits of description; as, to *reduce* animals or vegetables to a class or classes; to *reduce* men to tribes; to *reduce* language to rules.

9. In *arithmetic*, to change numbers from one denomination into another without altering their value; or to change numbers of one denomination into others of the same value; as, to *reduce* a dollar to a hundred cents, or a hundred cents to a dollar.

10. In *algebra*, to *reduce an equation*, is to bring the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other side, without destroying the equation.

11. In *metallurgy*, to separate a metal from other substances with which it is combined.

12. In *surgery*, to restore to its proper place or state a dislocated or fractured bone.

To reduce a figure, design, or *draught*; to make a copy of it smaller than the original, but preserving the form and proportion. *Gwilt.*

To reduce to the ranks; in *military language*, to degrade a sergeant or corporal for misconduct to the station of a private soldier. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

RE-DUCED', (re-dūst',) *pp.* or *a.* Brought back; brought to a former state; brought into any state or condition; diminished; subdued; impoverished.

RE-DUCE'MENT, *n.* The act of bringing back; the act of diminishing, the act of subduing; reduction. *Bacon.*

[This word is superseded by Reduction.]

RE-DU'CENT, *a.* Tending to reduce.

RE-DU'CENT, *n.* That which reduces.

RE-DUC'ER, (-dūs'er,) *n.* One that reduces. *Sidney.*

RE-DU'CI-BLE, *a.* That may be reduced.

All the parts of painting are *reducible* into those mentioned by the author. *Dryden.*

RE-DU'CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being reducible.

RE-DUC'ING, (-dūs'ing,) *ppr.* Bringing back; bringing to a former state, or to a different state or form; diminishing; subduing; impoverishing.

RE-DUCT', *v. t.* [L. *reductus*, *reduco.*]

To reduce. [*Not in use.*] *Wards.*

RE-DUCT', *n.* In *building*, a quirk or small piece taken out of a larger to make it more regular and uniform, or for some other convenience. *Gwilt.*

RE-DUC'TI-O AD AB-SUR'DUM, (re-duk'shi-o-,) [L.] The proving that a given supposition leads directly to an absurdity.

RE-DUC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *reductio.*]

1. The act of reducing, or state of being reduced; as, the *reduction* of a body to powder; the *reduction* of things to order.

2. Diminution; as, the *reduction* of the expenses of government; the *reduction* of the national debt.

3. Conquest; subjugation; as, the *reduction* of a province to the power of a foreign nation.

4. In *arithmetic*, the bringing of numbers of different denominations into one denomination; as, the *reduction* of pounds, ounces, pennyweights, and grains to grains, or the *reduction* of grains to pounds; the *reduction* of days and hours to minutes, or of minutes to hours and days. The change of numbers of a higher denomination into a lower, as of pounds into pence or farthings, is called Reduction Descending; the change of numbers of a lower denomination into a higher, as of cents into dimes, dollars, or eagles, is called Reduction Ascending. Hence, the rule for bringing sums of different denominations into one denomination, is called Reduction.

5. In *algebra*, the *reduction of an equation* consists in bringing the unknown quantity by itself, on one side, and all the known quantities on the other side, without destroying the equation. *Day's Algebra.*

6. *Reduction of a figure, map*, &c., is the making of a copy of it on a smaller scale, preserving the form and proportions. *Gwilt.*

7. In *surgery*, the operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured bone to its former place.

8. In *metallurgy*, the operation of separating a metal from other substances with which it is combined. This is called also Revivification. *Nicholson. Ure.*

RE-DUC'TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *reductif.*]

Having the power of reducing. *Brevint.*

RE-DUC'TIVE, *n.* That which has the power of reducing. *Hale.*

RE-DUC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By reduction; by consequence. *Hammond.*

RE-DUN'DANCE, } *n.* [L. *redundantia*, *redundo.*
RE-DUN'DAN-CY, } See Redound.]

1. Excess or superfluous quantity; superfluity; superabundance.

Labor throws off *redundancies.* *Addison.*

2. In discourse, superfluity of words. *Encye.*

RE-DUN'DANT, *a.* Superfluous; exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant; as, a *redundant* quantity of bile or food.

Notwithstanding the *redundant* oil in fishes, they do not increase fat so much as flesh. *Arbuthnot.*

Redundant words, in writing or discourse, are such as are synonymous with others used, or such as add nothing to the sense or force of the expression.

2. Using more words or images than are necessary or useful.

Where an author is *redundant*, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched. *Watts.*

3. In *music*, a *redundant* chord is one which contains a greater number of tones, semitones, or lesser intervals, than it does in its natural state, as from *fa* to *sol* sharp. It is called by some authors a chord extremely sharp. *Encye.*

RE-DUN'DANT-LY, *adv.* With superfluity or excess; superfluously; superabundantly.

RE-DU'PLI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *reduplico*; *re* and *duplico.* See Duplicate.]

To double. *Pearson.*

RE-DU'PLI-CATE, *a.* Double.

RE-DU-PLI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of doubling. *Digby.*

RE-DU'PLI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Double. *Watts.*

RED'-WA-TER, *n.* A disease in cattle, so called from an appearance like blood in the urine. *Farm. Encye.*

RED'WING, *n.* [*red* and *wing.*] A European bird of the thrush family, Merula Iliaca, named from the deep orange red color of its under wing-coverts. *Jardine.*

REE, } *n.* A small Portuguese coin or money of ac-
RE, } count, value about one mill and a fourth, or one eighth of a cent, American money.

REE, *v. t.* [This belongs to the root of *rid*, *riddle*, which see.]

To riddle; to sift; that is, to separate or throw off. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Mortimer.*

RE-ECH'O, (re-ek'o,) *v. i.* [*re* and *echo.*] To echo back; to reverberate again; as, the hills *re-echo* the roar of cannon.

RE-ECH'O, (re-ek'o,) *v. t.* [Supra.] To echo back; to return back or be reverberated, as an echo.

And a loud groan *re-echoes* from the main. *Pope.*

RE-ECH'O, (re-ek'o,) *n.* The echo of an echo.

RE-ECH'O-ED, (-ek'ōde,) *pp.* [Supra.] Returned, as sound; reverberated again.

RE-ECH'O-ING, *ppr.* Returning or reverberating an echo.

REECH'Y, *a.* [A misspelling of Reasy. See Reek.] Tarnished with smoke or vapor; hence, sweaty; as, a *reechy* neck. *Shak.*

REED, *n.* [Sax. *hreod*, *reod*; G. *riet*; D. *riet*; Goth. *raus*; Fr. *roseau*; Ir. *readan*; probably allied to *rod.*]

1. The common name of many aquatic plants, most of them large grasses, with hollow, jointed stems, such as the common reed of the genus Phragmites, (formerly Arundo,) the bamboo, &c. The *bur-reed* is of the genus Sparganium; the *Indian flowering reed* of the genus Canna.

2. A musical pipe; reeds being anciently used for instruments of music. *Milton.*

3. A little tube through which a hautboy, bassoon, or clarinet, is blown.

4. An arrow, as made of a reed headed. *Prior.*

5. Thatch. *West of England.*

6. A weaver's instrument for separating the threads of the warp.

REED'-CROWN-ED, *a.* Crowned with reeds. *Hemans.*

REED'ED, *a.* Covered with reeds. *Tusser.*

2. Formed with channels and ridges like reeds.

REED'EN, (reed'n,) *a.* Consisting of a reed or reeds; as, *reeden* pipes. *Dryden.*

REED'-GRASS, *n.* A plant, bur-reed, of the genus Sparganium.

RE-ED-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [from *re-edify.*] Act or operation of rebuilding; state of being rebuilt. *D'Anville, Trans.*

RE-ED'I-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* Rebuilt.

RE-ED'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *réédifier*; *re* and *edify.*]

To rebuild; to build again after destruction.

RE-ED'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Rebuilding. [*Milton.*

REED'LESS, *a.* Destitute of reeds; as, *reedless* banks. *May.*

REED'MACE, *n.* A plant of the genus Typha, also called Cat-tail. *Lee.*

REED'Y, *a.* Abounding with reeds; as, a *reedy* pool. *Thomson.*

2. Having the quality of a reed in tone, i. e., harsh and thick, as a voice.

REEF, *n.* [D. *reef*; Dan. *riv* or *rift*; Sw. *ref.* These words coincide in orthography with the verb to *rive*, and if from this root, the primary sense is a division, W. *rhiw* and *rhif.* But in Welsh, *rhêv* signifies a collection or bundle, and thick; *rhêvu*, to thicken in compass; and if from this root, a *reef* is a fold, and to *reef* is to fold.]

A certain portion of a sail between the top or bottom and a row of eyelet-holes, or between two rows of eyelet-holes, which is folded or rolled up to contract the sail, when the violence of the wind renders it necessary. *Totten.*

REEF, *n.* [G. *riff*; D. *rif*, a reef or sand-bank, a carcass, a skeleton. Qu. W. *rhêvu*, to thicken.]

A chain or range of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water. *Brande.*

REEF, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To contract or reduce the extent of a sail by rolling or folding a certain portion of it and making it fast to the yard. *Totten.*

REEF'-BAND, *n.* A piece of canvas sewed across a sail, to strengthen it in the part where the eyelet-holes are formed for reefing. *Totten.*

REEF'ED, (reft,) *pp.* or *a.* Having a portion of the top or bottom folded and made fast to the yard.

REEF'ING, *ppr.* Folding and making fast to the yard, as a portion of a sail.

REEF'-LINE, *n.* A small rope formerly used to reef the courses by being passed spirally round the yard and through the holes of the reef. *Totten.*

REEF'-POINTS, *n. pl.* Flat pieces of braided cordage tapering toward each end and passed through the holes in the reef-band of a sail. *Totten.*

REEF'-TACK-LE, (-tak'l,) *n.* A tackle by which the reef cringles or rings of a sail are hauled up to the yard for reefing. *Totten.*

REEF'Y, *a.* Full of reefs or rocks

2. Scabby. *Grose.*

REEK, *n.* [Sax. *rec*; D. *rook*; G. *rauch*; Sw. *rök*; Dan. *rög.*]

1. Vapor; steam.

2. A rick, which see. *Shak.*

REEK, *v. i.* [Sax. *recan*, *reocan*, D. *rooken*, *ruiken*; G. *rauchen*; Sw. *röka*; Dan. *röger*, *ryger*, to reek, to smoke; W. *rhogli*, to smell. This may be from the same root as the L. *fragro*, and all coinciding with the Ar. أَرِجَ *areega*, to diffuse odor. The primary sense is, to send out or emit, to extend, to reach. Class Rg.]

To steam; to exhale; to emit vapor; *applied especially to the vapor of certain moist substances*, rather than to the smoke of burning bodies.

I found me laid
In balmy sweat, which with his beams the sun
Soon dried, and on the reeking moisture fed. *Milton.*
Whose blood yet reeks on my avenging sword. *Smith.*

REEK'ING, *ppr* or *a* Steaming; emitting vapor.
REEK'Y, *a.* Smoky; soiled with smoke or steam; foul. *Shak.*
REEL, *n.* [Sax. *hreol, reol.* See REEL, to stagger.]
1. A frame or machine turning on an axis, and on which yarn, threads, lines, &c., are wound; as, a *log-reel*, used by seamen; an angler's *reel.*
2. A lively dance peculiar to Scotland. *Brande.*
REEL, *v. t.* To wind upon a reel, as yarn or thread from the spindle *Wilkins.*

REEL, *v. i.* [Sw. *ragla.* Qu. Class Rg, or Ar. رغل *ragala*, to lean. Class Rl, No. 4.]
To stagger; to incline or move in walking, first to one side and then to the other; to vacillate.

He, with heavy fumes oppressed,
Reeled from the palace, and retired to rest. *Pope.*
They *reel* to and fro and stagger like a drunken man. — Ps. cvii.

RE-E-LECT', *v. t.* [*re* and *elect.*] To elect again; as, to *re-elect* the former governor.
RE-E-LECT'ED, *pp.* Elected again; rechosen.
RE-E-LECT'ING, *ppr.* Electing again.
RE-E-LEC'TION, *n.* Election a second time, or repeated election; as, the *re-election* of a former representative. *Swift.*
RE-EL-I-GI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being re-elected to the same office.
RE-EL'I-GI-BLE, *a.* [*re* and *eligible.*] Capable of being elected again to the same office.
RE-EM-BARK', *v. t.* [*re* and *embark.*] To embark or put on board again.
RE-EM-BARK', *v. i.* To embark or go on board again.
RE-EM-BARK-A'TION, *n.* A putting on board or a going on board again.
RE-EM-BARK'ED, (-barkt',) *pp.* Embarked again.
RE-EM-BARK'ING, *ppr.* Embarking or going on board again.
RE-EM-BAT'TLE, *v. t.* [*re* and *embattle.*] To array again for battle; to arrange again in the order of battle.
RE-EM-BAT'TLED, *pp.* Arrayed again for battle.
RE-EM-BAT'TLING, *ppr.* Arranging again in battle array.
RE-EM-BOD'I-ED, (-em-bod'id,) *pp.* Embodied again.
RE-EM-BOD'Y, *v. t.* [*re* and *embody.*] To embody again.
RE-EM-BOD'Y-ING, *ppr.* Embodying again.
RE-E-MERGE', *v. t.* To emerge after being plunged, obscured, or overwhelmed. *Chandler.*
RE-E-MERG'ENCE, *n.* The act of emerging a second time. *Lyell.*
REEM'ING, *n.* The opening of the seams between the planks of vessels, with a caulking iron, for the purpose of calking or recalking them with oakum. *Hebert.*
RE-EN-ACT', *v. t.* [*re* and *enact.*] To enact again.
RE-EN-ACT'ED, *pp.* Enacted again. *Arbuthnot.*
RE-EN-ACT'ING, *ppr.* Enacting anew; passing again into a law.
RE-EN-AC'TION, *n.* The passing into a law again.
RE-EN-ACT'MENT, *n.* The enacting or passing of a law a second time; the renewal of a law. *Kent. Wheaton's Rep.*
RE-EN-FORCE', *v. t.* [*re* and *enforce.*] To strengthen with new force, assistance, or support; as, to *re-enforce* an argument; but *particularly*, to strengthen an army or a fort with additional troops, or a navy with additional ships.
[It is written also RE-INFORCE, but not so correctly.]
RE-EN FORCE', *n.* That part of a gun near the breech, which is made stronger than the rest. *Totten.*
RE-EN-FORCE'D, (-forst'.) *pp.* Strengthened by additional force, troops, or ships.
RE-EN-FORCE'MENT, *n.* The act of re-enforcing.
2. Additional force; fresh assistance; *particularly*, additional troops or force to augment the strength of an army or of ships.
3. Any augmentation of strength or force by something added.
RE-EN-FORC'ING, *ppr.* Strengthening by additional force.
RE-EN-GAGE', *v. t.* To engage a second time.
RE-EN-GAGE', *v. i.* To engage again; to enlist a second time; to covenant again. *Mitford.*
RE-EN-GAG'ED, *pp.* Engaged a second time.
RE-EN-GAG'ING, *ppr.* Engaging again.
RE-EN-JOY', *v. t.* [*re* and *enjoy.*] To enjoy anew or a second time. *Pope.*
RE-EN-JOY'ED, *pp.* Enjoyed again.
RE-EN-JOY'ING, *ppr.* Enjoying anew.
RE-EN-JOY'MENT, *n.* A second or repeated enjoyment.
RE-EN-KIN'DLE, *v. t.* [*re* and *enkindle.*] To enkindle again; to rekindle. *Taylor.*
RE-EN-KIN'DLED, *pp.* Enkindled again.
RE-EN-KIN'DLING, *ppr.* Enkindling anew.
RE-EN-LIST', *v. t.* To enlist a second time.
RE-EN-LIST'ED, *pp.* Enlisted anew.
RE-EN-LIST'ING, *ppr.* Enlisting anew.
RE-EN-LIST'MENT, *n.* A second enlistment.
RE-EN-STAMP', *v. t.* To enstamp again. *Bedell.*
RE-EN'TER, *v. t.* [*re* and *enter.*] To enter again or anew. It is applied, in *engraving*, to the passing of the graver into those incisions of the plate, so as to deepen them, where the acid has not bitten in sufficiently. *Brande.*
RE-EN'TER, *v. i.* To enter anew.
RE-EN'TER-ED, *pp.* Entered again.
RE-EN'TER-ING, *ppr.* Entering anew.
2. *a.* Entering in return; as, salient and *re-entering* angles. *P. Cyc.*
RE-EN-THRONE', *v. t.* [*re* and *enthrone.*] To enthrone again; to replace on a throne. *Southern.*
RE-EN-THRON'ED, *pp.* Raised again to a throne.
RE-EN-THRONE'MENT, *n.* A second enthroning.
RE-EN-THRON'ING, *ppr.* Replacing on a throne.
RE-EN'TRANCE, *n.* [*re* and *entrance.*] The act of entering again. *Hooker.*
RE-EN'TRANT, *a.* See RE-ENTERING.
REER'MOUSE, *n.* [Sax. *hreremus.*]
A rearmouse; a bat.
RE-ES-TAB'LISH, *v. t.* [*re* and *establish.*] To establish anew; to fix or confirm again; as, to *re-establish* a covenant; to *re-establish* health.
RE-ES-TAB'LISH-ED, (-es-tab'lisht,) *pp.* or *a.* Established or confirmed again.
RE-ES-TAB'LISH-ER, *n.* One who establishes again.
RE-ES-TAB'LISH-ING, *ppr.* Establishing anew; confirming again.
RE-ES-TAB'LISH-MENT, *n.* The act of establishing again; the state of being re-established; renewed confirmation; restoration. *Addison.*
RE-ES-TATE', *v. t.* [*re* and *estate.*] To re-establish. [*Not used.*] *Waller.*
REEVE, *n.* A bird, the female of the ruff.
REEVE, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* ROVE. In *seamen's language*, to pass the end of a rope through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ring-bolt, cringle, &c. *Totten.*
REEVE, *n.* [Sax. *gerefa*; G. *graf.*]
An officer, steward, or governor. It is obsolete except in compounds; as, *shire-reeve*, now written *sheriff*; *port-reeve*, &c. *Brande.*
RE EX-AM'I-NA-BLE, (*x* as *gz*,) *a.* That may be re examined or reconsidered. *Judge Story.*
RE-EX-AM-IN-A'TION, *n.* A renewed or repeated examination.
RE-EX-AM'INE, *v. t.* [*re* and *examine.*] To examine anew. *Hooker.*
RE-EX-AM'IN-ED, *pp.* Examined again.
RE-EX-AM'IN-ING, *ppr.* Examining anew.
RE-EX-CHANGE', *n.* [*re* and *exchange.*] A renewed exchange.
2. In *commerce*, the expense chargeable on a bill of exchange or draft which has been dishonored in a foreign country, and returned to that country in which it was made or indorsed, and then taken up. *Bouvier.*
The rate of *re-exchange* is regulated with respect to the drawer, at the course of exchange between the place where the bill of exchange was payable, and the place where it was drawn. *Re exchanges* can not be cumulated. *Welsh.*
RE-EX-PORT', *v. t.* [*re* and *export.*] To export again; to export what has been imported. In the United States, a drawback is allowed on commodities *re-exported.*
RE-EX'PORT, *n.* Any commodity re-exported.
RE-EX-POR-TA'TION, *n.* The act of exporting what has been imported.
RE-EX PORT'ED, *pp.* Exported after being imported.
RE-EX-PORT'ING, *ppr.* Exporting what has been imported.
RE-FASH'ION, (-fash'un,) *v. t.* To fashion, form, or mold into shape a second time. *Macknight.*
RE-FASH'ION-ED, *pp.* Fashioned again.
RE-FASH'ION-ING, *ppr.* Shaping a second time.
RE-FECT', *v. t.* [L. *refectus, reficio*; *re* and *facio*, to make.]
To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*
RE-FEC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *refectio.*]
1. Refreshment after hunger or fatigue. *South. Pope.*
2. In *monasteries*, a spare meal or repast. *Brande.*
RE-FECT'IVE, *a.* Refreshing; restoring.
RE-FECT'IVE, *n.* That which refreshes.
RE-FECT'O-RY, *n.* [Fr. *refectoire.*]
A room of refreshment; *originally*, a hall or apartment in convents and monasteries, where a moderate repast is taken. *Brande.*
RE FEL', *v. t.* [L. *refello.*]
To refute; to disprove; to repress; as, to *refel* the tricks of a sophister. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
RE-FER', *v. t.* [L. *refero*; *re* and *fero*, to bear; Fr. *referrer*; It. *referire*; Sp. and Port. *referir.*]
1. To direct, leave, or deliver over to another person or tribunal for information or decision; as when parties to a suit *refer* their cause to another court; or the court *refers* a cause to individuals for examination and report. A person whose opinion is requested, sometimes *refers* the inquirer to another person or other source of information.
2. To reduce as to the ultimate end.
You profess and practice to *refer* all things to yourself. *Bacon.*
3. To reduce; to assign; as to an order, genus, or class. Naturalists are sometimes at a loss to know to what class or genus an animal or plant is to be *referred.*
To refer one's self; to betake; to apply. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
RE-FER', *v. i.* To point or have reference. Many passages of Scripture *refer* to the peculiar customs of the Orientals.
2. To appeal; to have recourse; to apply.
In such a case it is good to *refer* to some friend of trust. *Bacon.*
3. To allude; to have respect to by intimation, without naming. I *refer* to a well-known fact.
REF'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be referred; capable of being considered in relation to something else. *More.*
2. That may be assigned; that may be considered as belonging to or related to.
It is a question among philosophers, whether all the attractions which obtain between bodies are *referable* to one general cause. *Nicholson.*
REF-ER-EE', *n.* One to whom a thing is referred; *particularly*, a person appointed by a court to hear, examine, and decide a cause between parties, pending before the court, and make report to the court. In *New England*, a *referee* differs from an *arbitrator* in being appointed by the court to decide in a cause which is depending before that court. An *arbitrator* is chosen by parties to decide a cause between them.
REF'ER-ENCE, *n.* A sending, dismission, or direction, to another for information. *Swift.*
2. Relation; respect; view toward.
The Christian religion commends sobriety, temperance, and moderation, in *reference* to our appetites and passions *Tillotson.*
3. Allusion to. In his observations, he had no *reference* to the case which has been stated.
4. In *law*, the process of assigning a cause depending in court, for a hearing and decision, to persons appointed by the court.
REF-ER-EN'TIAL, *a.* That contains a reference; that points to something out of itself. *Smart.*
REF-ER-END'A-RY, *n.* One to whose decision a cause is referred; a referee. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*
2. An officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions. *Harmar.*
3. In *early history*, an officer charged with the duty of procuring and dispatching diplomas and decrees. *Brande.*
RE-FER'MENT, *n.* Reference for decision. [*Not used.*] *Laud.*
RE-FER-MENT', *v. t.* [*re* and *ferment.*] To ferment again. *Blackmore.*
RE-FER'RED, *pp.* Dismissed or directed to another; assigned, as to a class, order, or cause; assigned by a court to persons appointed to decide.
RE-FER'RI-BLE, *a.* That may be referred; referable. *Brown.*
RE FER'RING, *ppr.* Dismissing or directing to another for information; alluding; assigning, as to a class, order, cause, &c.; or assigning to private persons for decision.
RE-FIND', *v. t.* [*re* and *find.*] To find again; to experience anew. *Sandys.*
RE-FINE', *v. t.* [Fr. *raffiner*; It. *raffinare*; Sp. and Port. *refinar*; *re* and *fine.*]
1. To purify; *in a general sense*; applied to liquors, to depurate; to defecate; to clarify; to separate, as liquor, from all extraneous matter. In this sense, the verb is used with propriety, but it is customary to use FINE.
2. *Applied to metals*, to separate the metallic substance from all other matter, whether another metal or alloy, or any earthy substance; in short, to detach the pure metal from all extraneous matter.
I will bring the third part through the fire, and will *refine* them as silver is *refined.* — Zech. xiii.
3. To purify, as manners, from what is gross, clownish, or vulgar; to polish; to make elegant. We expect to see *refined* manners in courts.
4. To purify, as language, by removing vulgar words and barbarisms.
5. To purify, as taste; to give a nice and delicate perception of beauty and propriety in literature and the arts.
6. To purify, as the mind or moral principles; to give or implant in the mind a nice perception of truth, justice, and propriety, in commerce and social intercourse. This nice perception of what is right constitutes rectitude of principle, or moral refinement of mind; and a correspondent practice of social duties constitutes rectitude of conduct or purity of morals. Hence we speak of a *refined* mind, *refined* manners, *refined* principles.
To refine the heart or soul; to cleanse it from all carnal or evil affections and desires, and implant in it holy or heavenly affections

RE-FINE', *v. t.* To improve in accuracy, delicacy, or in any thing that constitutes excellence.

Chaucer *refined* on Boccace, and mended his stories. *Dryden.*
Yet let a lord but own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens, how the sense *refines!* *Pope.*

2. To become pure; to be cleared of feculent matter

So the pure, limpid stream, when foul with stains,
Works itself clear, and as it runs, *refines.* *Addison.*

3. To affect nicety. Men sometimes *refine* in speculation beyond the limits of practical truth.

He makes another paragraph about our *refining* in controversy. *Atterbury.*

RE-FIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Purified; separated from extraneous matter; freed from alloy, &c., as metals; clarified, as liquors; polished; separated from what is coarse, rude, or improper.

RE-FIN'ED-LY, *adv.* With affected nicety or elegance. *Dryden.*

RE-FIN'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being refined; purity; refinement; also, affected purity. *Barrow.*

RE-FINE'MENT, *n.* The act of purifying by separating from a substance all extraneous matter; a clearing from dross, alloy, dregs, or recrement; as, the *refinement* of metals or liquors.

2. The state of being pure.

The more bodies are of a kin to spirit in subtilty and *refinement*, the more diffusive are they. *Norris.*

3. Polish of language; elegance; purity.

From the civil war to this time, I doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not equalled its *refinements.* *Swift.*

4. Polish of manners; elegance; nice observance of the civilities of social intercourse and of graceful decorum. *Refinement* of manners is often found in persons of corrupt morals.

5. Purity of taste, nice perception of beauty and propriety in literature and the arts.

6. Purity of mind and morals; nice perception and observance of rectitude in moral principles and practice.

7. Purity of heart; the state of the heart purified from sensual and evil affections. This *refinement* is the effect of Christian principles.

8. Artificial practice; subtilty; as, the *refinements* of cunning. *Rogers.*

9. Affectation of nicety, or of elegant improvement; as, the *refinements* of reasoning or philosophy.

RE-FIN'ER, *n.* One that refines metals or other things. *Bacon.*

2. An improver in purity and elegance; as, a *refiner* of language. *Swift.*

3. An inventor of superfluous subtilties; one who is over nice in discrimination, in argument, reasoning, philosophy, &c.

RE-FIN'ER-Y, *n.* The place and apparatus for refining metals.

RE-FIN'ING, *ppr.* Purifying; separating from alloy or any extraneous matter; polishing; improving in accuracy, delicacy, or purity.

RE-FIN'ING, *n.* The act or process of purifying; *particularly*, the purification of a metal from an alloy or other matter. *Hebert.*

2. The use of too much refinement or subtilty; great nicety of speculation.

RE-FIT', *v. t.* [*re* and *fit.*] To fit or prepare again; to repair; to restore after damage or decay; as, to *refit* ships of war.

RE FIT', *v. i.* To repair damages. Admiral Keppel returned to Portsmouth to *refit.* *Belsham.*

RE-FIT'MENT, *n.* A second fitting out.

RE-FIT'TED, *pp.* Prepared again; repaired.

RE-FIT'TING, *ppr.* Repairing after damage or decay.

RE-FLECT', *v. t.* [L. *reflecto*; *re* and *flecto*, to bend; Fr. *reflechir*; It. *riflettere.*]

To throw back; to cause to return after striking upon any surface; as, to *reflect* light, heat, sound, &c. In the rainbow, the rays of light are *reflected* as well as refracted.

Bodies close together *reflect* their own color. *Dryden.*

RE FLECT', *v. i.* To throw back light, heat, &c.; to return rays or beams; as, a *reflecting* mirror or gem. *Shak.*

2. To bend back. *Bentley.*

3. To throw or turn back the thoughts upon the past operations of the mind, or upon past events. We *reflect* with pleasure on a generous or heroic action: we *reflect* with pain on our follies and vices; we *reflect* on our former thoughts, meditations, and opinions.

4. To consider attentively; to revolve in the mind; to contemplate; as, I will *reflect* on this subject.

And as I much *reflected*, much I mourned. *Prior.*
In every action, *reflect* upon the end. *Taylor.*

[To *reflect* on things *future*, is not strictly possible, yet the word is often used as synonymous with MEDITATE and CONTEMPLATE.]

5. To bring reproach.

Errors of wives *reflect* on husband still. *Dryden.*

To reflect on; to cast censure or reproach.

I do not *reflect* in the least on the memory of his late majesty. *Swift.*

RE-FLECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Thrown back; returned; as, *reflected* light, heat, sound, &c.

RE-FLECT'ENT, *a.* Bending or flying back; as, the ray descendent, and ray *reflectent.* *Digby.*

RE-FLECT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be reflected or thrown back. *Gregory.*

RE-FLECT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing back, as light, heat, &c.

2. Turning back, as thoughts upon themselves or upon past events.

3. *Reflecting on*; casting censure or reproach.

RE-FLECT'ING, *a.* Throwing back light, heat, &c., as a mirror or other surface.

2. Given to reflection or serious consideration; reflective; as, a *reflecting* mind.

Reflecting telescope. See TELESCOPE.

RE-FLECT'ING CIR'CLE, *n.* An instrument for the measurement of angles by reflection. *Brande.*

RE-FLECT'ING-LY, *adv.* With reflection; with censure. *Swift.*

RE-FLEC'TION, (re-flek'shun,) *n.* [from *reflect.*] A turning back after striking upon any surface; as, the *reflection* of light, heat, or sound; the *reflection* of an elastic body. The angle of incidence and the angle of *reflection* are always equal.

2. The act of bending back. *Bentley.*

3. That which is reflected.

As the sun in water we can bear,
Yet not the sun, but his *reflection* there *Dryden.*

4. The operation of the mind by which it turns its views back upon itself and its operations; the review or reconsideration of past thoughts, opinions, or decisions of the mind, or of past events. *Encyc.*

5. Thought thrown back on itself, on the past or on the absent; as, melancholy *reflections*; delightful *reflections.*

Job's *reflections* on his once flourishing estate at the same time afflicted and encouraged him. *Atterbury.*

6. The expression of thought.

7. Attentive consideration; meditation; contemplation.

This delight grows and improves under thought and *reflection.* *South.*

8. Censure; reproach cast.

He died, and O! may no *reflection* shed
Its poisonous venom on the royal dead. *Prior.*

RE-FLECT'IVE, *a.* Throwing back images; as, a *reflective* mirror.

In the *reflective* stream the sighing bride,
Viewing her charms impaired. *Prior.*

2. Considering the operations of the mind, or things past; as, *reflective* reason. *Prior.*

RE-FLECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By reflection.

RE-FLECT'OR, *n.* One who reflects or considers. *Boyle.*

2. Something having a polished surface for reflecting light or heat, as of a lamp, &c.

RE'FLEX, *a.* [L. *reflexus.*]

1. Directed back; retroactive; as, a *reflex* act of the soul, the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions. *Hale.*

2. Designating the parts of a painting illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture. *Encyc.*

3. In *botany*, bent back; reflected.

RE-FLEX', *n.* Reflection. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

2. The light reflected from an enlightened surface to one in shade. *Gwilt.*

RE-FLEX', *v. t.* To reflect. *Shak.*

2. To bend back; to turn back. [*Little used.*] *Gregory.*

RE FLEX'ED, (re-flekst',) *pp.* or *a.* Reflected; in *botany*, suddenly bent backward. *Lindley.*

RE-FLEX-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being reflexible or capable of being reflected; as, the *reflexibility* of the rays of light. *Newton.*

RE-FLEX'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

The light of the sun consists of rays differently refrangible and *reflexible.* *Cheyne.*

RE-FLEX'ION. See REFLECTION.

RE-FLEX'I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being reflected.

RE-FLEX'IVE, *a.* Having respect to something past.

Assurance *reflexive* can not be a divine faith. *Hammond.*

RE-FLEX'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a direction backward. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

RE-FLOAT', *n.* [*re* and *float.*] Reflux; ebb; a flowing back. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

RE-FLO-RES'CENCE, *n.* [*re* and *florescence.*] A blossoming anew.

RE-FLOUR'ISH, (re-flur'ish,) *v. i.* [*re* and *flourish.*] To flourish anew. *Milton.*

RE-FLOUR'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Flourishing again.

RE-FLOW', *v. i.* [*re* and *flow.*] To flow back; to ebb.

RE-FLOW'ING, *ppr.* Flowing back; ebbing. *Darwin.*

RE-FLUCT-U-A'TION, *n.* A flowing back.

REF'LU ENCE, } *n.* [from *refluent.*] A flowing
REF'LU-EN-CY, } back. *Mountagu.*

REF'LU-ENT, *a.* [L. *refluens*; *re* and *fluo.*]

1. Flowing back; ebbing; as, the *refluent* tide.

2. Flowing back; returning, as a fluid; as, *refluent* blood. *Arbuthnot.*

RE'FLUX, *n.* [Fr., from L. *refluxus.*]

A flowing back; the returning of a fluid; as, the flux and *reflux* of the tides; the flux and *reflux* of the Euripus. *Brown.*

RE-FOC'IL-LATE, (-fos'il-late,) *v. t.* [It. *refocillare*; Sp. *refocilar*; L. *refocillo*; *re* and the root of *focus.*]

To refresh; to revive; to give new vigor to. [*Little used.*] *Aubrey.*

RE-FOC-IL-LA'TION, (-fos-il-la'shun,) *n.* The act of refreshing or giving new vigor; restoration of strength by refreshment. [*Little used.*] *Middleton.*

RE-FO-MENT', *v. t.* [*re* and *foment.*] To foment anew; to warm or cherish again. *Colgrave.*

2. To excite anew.

RE-FO-MENT'ED, *pp.* Fomented or incited anew.

RE-FO-MENT'ING, *ppr.* Fomenting anew; exciting again.

RE-FORM', *v. t.* [Fr. *reformer*; L. *reformo*; *re* and *formo*, to form.]

1. To change from worse to better; to amend; to correct; to restore to a former good state, or to bring from a bad to a good state; as, to *reform* a profligate man; to *reform* corrupt manners or morals.

The example alone of a vicious prince will corrupt an age; but that of a good one will not *reform* it. *Swift.*

2. To change from bad to good; to remove that which is bad or corrupt; as, to *reform* abuses; to *reform* the vices of the age.

RE-FORM', *v. i.* To abandon that which is evil or corrupt, and return to a good state; to be amended or corrected. A man of settled habits of vice will seldom *reform.*

RE'-FORM', *v. t.* [*re* and *form.*] To form again; to create or shape anew.

RE-FORM', *n.* Reformation; amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved, as, the *reform* of parliamentary elections; *reform* of government.

REF-OR-MA'DO, *n.* A monk who adheres to the reformation of his order. *Weever.*

2. An officer retained in his regiment when his company is disbanded. *B. Jonson.*

RE-FORM'AL-IZE, *v. t.* To affect reformation; to pretend to correctness. *Lee.*

REF-OR-MA'TION, *n.* The act of reforming; correction or amendment of life, manners, or of any thing vicious or corrupt; as, the *reformation* of manners; *reformation* of the age; *reformation* of abuses.

Satire lashes vice into *reformation.* *Dryden.*

2. *By way of eminence*, the change of religion in the European churches to its primitive purity, begun by Luther, A. D. 1517.

RE-FOR-MA'TION, *n.* The act of forming anew; a second forming in order; as, the *re-formation* of a column of troops into a hollow square. *Mitford.*

RE-FORM'A-TIVE, *a.* Forming again; having the quality of renewing form. *Good.*

RE-FORM'A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to produce reformation.

RE-FORM'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Corrected; amended; restored to a good state; as, a *reformed* profligate.

2. *a.* In *ecclesiastical history*, a term denoting, in its widest sense, all who separated from the Roman Catholic church at the era of the reformation. In *a more specific sense*, it denotes those who separated from Luther on the doctrine of consubstantiation, &c., and carried the reformation, as they claimed, to a higher point. The Protestant churches founded by them in Switzerland, France, Holland, and part of Germany, were called the *Reformed churches.*

RE'-FORM'ED, *pp.* Formed anew. [*Encyc. Am.*

RE-FORM'ER, *n.* One who effects a reformation or amendment; as, a *reformer* of manners, or of abuses.

2. One of those who commenced the reformation of religion in the sixteenth century, as Luther, Melancthon, Zuinglius, and Calvin.

RE-FORM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Correcting what is wrong; amending; restoring to a good state.

RE'-FORM'ING, *ppr.* Forming anew.

RE-FORM'IST, *n.* One who is of the reformed religion. *Howell.*

2. One who proposes or favors a political reform.

RE-FOR-TI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* A fortifying a second time. *Mitford.*

RE-FOR'TI-FIED, *pp.* Fortified anew.

RE-FOR'TI-FY, *v. t.* To fortify anew.

RE-FOR'TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Fortifying again.

RE-FOS'SION, (re-fosh'un,) *n.* The act of digging up. *Bp. Hall.*

RE FOUND', *v. t.* [*re* and *found.*] To found or cast anew. *Warton.*

RE-FOUND'ED, *pp.* Founded again.

RE FOUND'ER, *n.* One who refounds.

RE-FOUND'ING, *ppr.* Founding again.

RE-FRACT', *v. t.* [L. *refractus*, *refringo*; *re* and *frango*, to break.]

To break the natural course of the rays of light; to cause to deviate from a direct course. A dense medium *refracts* the rays of light, as they pass into it from a rare medium.

RE-FRACT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Turned from a direct course, as rays of light.

2. *a.* In *botany* and *conchology*, bent back at an acute angle; as, a *refracted* corol. *Martyn. Humble.*

RE-FRACT'ING, *ppr.* Turning from a direct course.

2. *a.* That turns rays from a direct course; as, a *refracting* medium.

Refracting telescope. See TELESCOPE.

RE-FRAC'TION, *n.* In *optics*, the change in the direction of a ray of light caused by the difference of density in the medium or mediums through which it passes. *Olmsted.*

Refraction out of a rarer medium into a denser, is made toward the perpendicular. *Newton.*

Refraction, in *mechanics*, is more commonly called DEFLECTION, which see. *Barlow.*

Double refraction; the refraction of light in two directions, and consequent production of two distinct images. The power of double refraction is possessed by all crystals, except those of the tesseral or regular system. *Dana.*

RE-FRACT'IVE, *a.* That refracts, or has power to refract or turn from a direct course; pertaining to refraction; as, *refractive* densities or powers. *Newton.*

RE-FRACT'O-RI-LY, *adv.* Perversely; obstinately.

RE-FRACT'O-RI-NESS, *n.* [from *refractory.*] Perverse or sullen obstinacy in opposition or disobedience.

I never allowed any man's *refractoriness* against the privileges and orders of the house. *K. Charles.*

2. *Applied to metals*, difficulty of fusion.

RE-FRACT'O-RY, *a.* [Fr. *refractaire*; L. *refractarius*, from *refragor*, to resist; *re* and *fragor*, from *frango.*]

1. Sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience; obstinate in non-compliance; as, a *refractory* child; a *refractory* servant.

Raging appetites that are
Most disobedient and *refractory*. *Shak.*

2. Unmanageable; obstinately unyielding; as, a *refractory* beast.

3. *Applied to metals*, difficult of fusion; not easily yielding to the force of heat.

RE-FRACT'O-RY, *n.* A person obstinate in opposition or disobedience. *Hall.*

2. Obstinate opposition. [*Not used.*] *Taylor.*

RE-FRA'GA-BLE or REF'RA-GA-BLE, *a.* [L. *refragor*; *re* and *frango.*]

That may be refuted, that is, broken.

RE-FRAIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *refrener*; It. *rinfrenare*; L. *refreno*; *re* and *freno*, to curb; *frænum*, a rein. See REIN.]

To hold back; to restrain; to keep from action.

My son—*refrain* thy foot from their path.—Prov. i.
Then Joseph could not *refrain* himself before all them that stood by.—Gen. xlv.

RE-FRAIN', *v. i.* To forbear; to abstain; to keep one's self from action or interference.

Refrain from these men, and let them alone.—Acts v

RE-FRAIN', *n.* [Fr. *refrein.*]

The burden of a song; a kind of musical repetition. *Mason.*

RE-FRAIN'ED, *pp.* Held back; restrained.

RE-FRAIN'ING, *ppr.* Holding back; forbearing.

RE-FRAME', *v. t.* [*re* and *frame.*] To frame again.

RE-FRAM'ED, *pp.* Framed anew. *Hakewill.*

RE-FRAM'ING, *ppr.* Framing again.

RE-FRAN-GI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *refrangible.*] The disposition of rays of light to be refracted or turned out of a direct course, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*

RE-FRAN'GI-BLE, *a.* [L. *re* and *frango*, to break.]

Capable of being refracted or turned out of a direct course in passing from one medium to another; as rays of light. *Locke.*

REF-RE-NA'TION, *n.* [See REFRAIN.] The act of restraining. [*Not used.*]

RE-FRESH', *v. t.* [Fr. *refraichir*; *re* and *fraichir*, from *fraiche*, fresh; It. *rinfrescare*; Sp. and Port. *refrescar.* See FRESH.]

1. To cool; to allay heat.

A dew coming after a heat *refresheth*. *Ecclus.*

2. To give new strength to; to invigorate; to relieve after fatigue; as, to *refresh* the body. A man or a beast is *refreshed* by food and rest. *Exod.* xxiii.

3. To revive; to reanimate after depression; to cheer; to enliven.

For they have *refreshed* my spirit and yours.—1 Cor. xvi.

4. To improve by new touches any thing impaired.

The rest *refresh* the scaly snakes. *Dryden.*

5. To revive what is drooping; as, rain *refreshes* the plants.

RE-FRESH', *n.* Act of refreshing. [*Not used.*] *Daniel.*

RE-FRESH'ED, (re-freshť,) *pp.* Cooled; invigorated; revived; cheered.

RE-FRESH'ER, *n.* He or that which refreshes, revives, or invigorates. *Thomson.*

RE-FRESH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Cooling; invigorating; reviving; reanimating.

RE-FRESH'ING, *n.* Refreshment; relief after fatigue or suffering. *Mortimer.*

2. Refreshment in spiritual things. *Acts* iii. 19.

RE-FRESH'ING-LY, *adv.* So as to refresh, or give new life.

RE-FRESH'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of refreshing.

RE-FRESH'MENT, *n.* Act of refreshing; or new strength or vigor received after fatigue; relief after suffering; *applied to the body.*

2. New life or animation after depression; *applied to the mind or spirits.*

3. That which gives fresh strength or vigor, as food or rest. *South. Sprat.*

RE FRET', *n.* The burden of a song. *Dict.*

RE-FRIG'ER ANT, *a.* [Fr. See REFRIGERATE.] Cooling; allaying heat. *Bacon.*

RE FRIG'ER-ANT, *n.* Among *physicians*, a medicine which abates heat, or cools.

RE-FRIG'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *refrigero*; *re* and *frigus*, cold.]

To cool; to allay the heat of; to refresh. *Bacon.*

RE-FRIG'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Cooled.

RE-FRIG'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Allaying heat; cooling.

RE-FRIG-ER-A'TION, *n.* The act of cooling; the abatement of heat; state of being cooled. *Bacon.*

RE-FRIG'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Cooling.

RE-FRIG'ER-A-TIVE, *n.* A remedy that allays heat.

RE-FRIG'ER-A-TOR, *n.* An air-tight box for keeping articles cool in summer by means of ice.

2. An apparatus for rapid cooling, connected with a still, &c. *Francis.*

RE-FRIG'ER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Cooling; mitigating heat.

RE-FRIG'ER-A-TO-RY, *n.* In *distillation*, a vessel filled with cold water, through which the worm passes; by which means the vapors are condensed as they pass through the worm.

2. Any thing internally cooling. *Mortimer.*

REF-RI-GE'RI-UM, *n.* [L.] Cooling refreshment; refrigeration. [*Not in use.*] *South.*

REFT, *pp.* of REAVE. Deprived; bereft. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

2. *pret.* of REAVE. Took away. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

REFT, *n.* A chink. [See RIFT.]

REF'UGE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *refugium*, *refugio*; *re* and *fugio*, to flee.]

1. Shelter or protection from danger or distress.

—Rocks, dens, and caves, but I in none of them
Find place or *refuge*. *Milton.*
We have made lies our *refuge*.—Is. xxviii.
We might have strong consolation, who have fled for *refuge* to lay hold on the hope set before us.—Heb. vi.

2. That which shelters or protects from danger, distress, or calamity; a stronghold which protects by its strength, or a sanctuary which secures safety by its sacredness; any place inaccessible to an enemy.

The high hills are a *refuge* for the wild goats.—Ps. civ.
The lord also will be a *refuge* for the oppressed.—Ps. ix.

3. An expedient to secure protection or defense.

This last old man—
Their latest *refuge* was to send to him. *Shak.*

4. Expedient, in general.

Light must be supplied, among graceful *refuges*, by terracing any story in danger of darkness. *Wotton.*

Cities of refuge; among *the Israelites*, certain cities appointed to secure the safety of such persons as might commit homicide without design. Of these there were three on each side of Jordan. *Josh.* xx.

REF'UGE, *v. t.* To shelter; to protect.

REF-U-GEE', *n.* [Fr. *refugié.*]

1. One who flies to a shelter or place of safety. *Dryden.*

2. One who, in times of persecution or political commotion, flees to a foreign power or country for safety; as, the French *refugees*, who left France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled in Flanders and America; the *refugees* from Hispaniola, in 1793; and the American *refugees*, who left their country at the revolution.

RE-FUL'GENCE, } *n.* [L. *refulgens*, *refulgeo*; *re*
RE-FUL'GEN-CY, } and *fulgeo*, to shine.]

A flood of light; splendor.

RE-FUL'GENT, *a.* Casting a bright light; shining; splendid; as, *refulgent* beams; *refulgent* light; *refulgent* arms.

A conspicuous and *refulgent* truth. *Boyle.*

RE-FUL'GENT-LY, *adv.* With a flood of light; with great brightness.

RE-FUND', *v. t.* [L. *refundo*; *re* and *fundo*, to pour.]

1. To pour back.

Were the humors of the eye tinctured with any color, they would *refund* that color upon the object. [*Unusual or obsolete.*] *Ray.*

2. To repay; to return in payment or compensation for what has been taken; to restore; as, to *refund* money taken wrongfully; to *refund* money advanced with interest; to *refund* the amount advanced.

RE-FUND'ED, *pp.* Poured back; repaid.

RE-FUND'ER, *n.* One who refunds.

RE-FUND'ING, *ppr.* Pouring back; returning by payment or compensation.

RE-FUR'BISH, *v. t.* To furbish a second time.

RE-FUR'BISH-ED, (-fur'bisht,) *pp.* Furbished again.

RE-FUR'BISH-ING, *ppr.* Furbishing again.

RE-FUS'A-BLE, *a.* [from *refuse.*] That may be refused. *Young.*

RE-FU'SAL, *n.* The act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance. The first *refusal* is not always proof that the request will not be ultimately granted.

2. The right of taking in preference to others; the choice of taking or refusing; option; pre-emption. We say, a man has the *refusal* of a farm or a horse, or the *refusal* of an employment.

RE-FUSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *refuser*; Arm. *reuzi*, *reuzein*; It. *rifiutare*, *rifusare*; Sp. *rehusar*; Port. *refusar*; L. *recuso*; *re* and the root of *causor*, to accuse; *causa*, cause. The primary sense of *causor* is, to drive, to throw or thrust at, and *recuso* is to drive back, to repel or repulse, the sense of *refuse.*]

1. To deny a request, demand, invitation, or command; to decline to do or grant what is solicited, claimed, or commanded.

Thus Edom *refused* to give Israel passage through his border.—Num. xx.

2. To decline to accept what is offered; as, to *refuse* an office; to *refuse* an offer.

If they *refuse* to take the cup at thy hand.—Jer. xxv.

3. To reject; as, to *refuse* instruction or reproof. *Prov.* x.

The stone which the builders *refused* is become the head of the corner.—Ps. cxviii.

Note.—*Refuse* expresses rejection more strongly than *decline.*

RE-FUSE', *v. i.* To decline to accept; not to comply.

Too proud to ask, too humble to *refuse*. *Garth.*

REF'USE, (refyūse,) *a.* [Fr. *refus*, refusal, denial, and that which is denied.]

Literally, refused; rejected; hence, worthless; of no value; left as unworthy of reception; as, the *refuse* parts of stone or timber.

Please to bestow on him the *refuse* letters. *Spectator.*

REF'USE, *n.* That which is refused or rejected as useless; waste matter. *Hooker. Bacon. Addison.*

RE-FUSE', *n.* Refusal. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

RE-FUS'ED, *pp.* Denied; rejected; not accepted.

RE-FUS'ER, *n.* One that refuses or rejects. *Taylor.*

RE-FUS'ING, *ppr.* Denying; declining to accept; rejecting.

RE-FU'TA-BLE, *a.* [from *refute.*] That may be refuted or disproved; that may be proved false or erroneous.

RE-FU'TAL, *n.* Refutation. [*Not used.*]

REF-U-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *refutatio.* See REFUTE.]

The act or process of refuting or disproving; the act of proving to be false or erroneous; the overthrowing of an argument, opinion, testimony, doctrine, or theory, by argument or countervailing proof. *Bentley.*

RE-FU'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to refute.

RE-FUTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *refuter*; L. *refuto*; *re* and *futo*, obs. The primary sense of *futo* is, to drive or thrust, to beat back. Class Bd.]

To disprove and overthrow by argument, evidence, or countervailing proof; to prove to be false or erroneous; to confute. We say, to *refute* arguments, to *refute* testimony, to *refute* opinions or theories, to *refute* a disputant.

There were so many witnesses to these two miracles that it is impossible to *refute* such multitudes. *Addison.*

RE-FUT'ED, *pp.* Disproved; proved to be false or erroneous.

RE-FUT'ER, *n.* One that refutes.

RE-FUT'ING, *ppr.* Proving to be false or erroneous; confuting.

RE-GAIN', *v. t.* [*re* and *gain*; Fr. *regagner.*]

To gain anew; to recover what has escaped or been lost. *Milton.*

RE-GAIN'ED, *pp.* Recovered; gained anew.

RE-GAIN'ING, *ppr.* Gaining anew; recovering.

RE'GAL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *regalis*, from *rex*, Sans. *raja*, connected with *rego*, to govern; Sax. *recan* or *reccan*, to say, to *reck*, to *reckon*, to rule, to *direct*; the root of *right*, L. *rectus*, Sax. *reht.* See RECK and RECKON.]

Pertaining to a king; kingly; royal; as, a *regal* title; *regal* authority; *regal* state, pomp, or splendor; *regal* power or sway. But we say, a *royal* or *kingly* government, not a *regal* one. We never say, a *regal* territory, *regal* dominions, *regal* army, or *regal* navy. *Regal* expresses what is more personal.

RE'GAL, *n.* [Fr. *regale.*]

A musical instrument, a small, portable finger organ. [*Disused.*] *Bacon.*

RE-GA'LE, *n.* [L.]

The prerogative of monarchy. *Johnson.*

RE-GALE', *n.* [See the verb, below.] A magnificent entertainment or treat given to embassadors and other persons of distinction. *Encyc.*

RE-GALE', *v. t.* [Fr. *regaler*; Sp. *regalar*, to regale, to refresh, entertain, caress, cajole, delight, cherish, *regalarse*, to entertain one's self, to take pleasure, also to melt, to be dissolved; Port. *regalar*, to regale, to treat daintily, to delight; It. *regalare*, to present with gifts, to regale, to season. This word is probably a compound of *re* and the root It. *gallorna*, a transport of joy, *gallare*, to exult, *gala*, ornament, Port. *galhofa*, mirth, good cheer, Sp. *gallardo*, gay, Fr. *gaillard*, &c. In Russ. *jalaya* signifies to regale, to gratify with presents, to visit, &c. The primary sense is, to excite, to rouse and be brisk, or to shoot, leap, dart, or rush. We probably see the same root in the Eng. *gale*, *gallant*, Gr ἁγαλλιάω, Fr. *joli*, Eng. *jolly*, and in many other words.]

To refresh; to entertain with something that delights; to gratify, as the senses; as, to *regale* the taste, the eye, or the ear. The birds of the forest *regale* us with their songs.

RE-GALE', *v. t.* To feast, to fare sumptuously.

RE-GAL'ED, *pp.* Refreshed; entertained; gratified.

RE-GALE'MENT, *n.* Refreshment; entertainment; gratification.

RE-GA'LI-A, *n. pl.* [L., from *rex*, king.]

1. Ensigns of royalty; the apparatus of a coronation; as the crown, scepter, &c.

2. In *law*, the rights and prerogatives of a king. *Blackstone.*

3. *Regalia of a church*; the privileges granted to it by kings; *sometimes*, its patrimony. *Brande.*

RE-GAL'ING, *ppr.* Refreshing; entertaining; gratifying.

RE-GAL'I-TY, *n.* [from L. *regalis*; It. *realtà*; Fr. *royauté*.]

Royalty; sovereignty; kingship.

He came partly in by the sword, and had high courage in all points of *regality*. *Bacon.*

RE'GAL-LY, *adv.* In a royal manner. *Milton.*

RE-GARD', *v. t.* [Fr. *regarder*; It. *riguardare*; from Fr. *garder*, to guard, keep, defend; It. *guardare*, to guard, to look, view, behold, to beware, to take heed; to discern. The primary sense of *guard* is to drive off or repel, and thus to protect, or to hold, keep, retain; probably the former. To *regard* is to extend or direct the eye to an object, or to hold it in view. We observe a somewhat similar process of deriving the sense of *looking*, in the It. *scorto*, seen, perceived, prudent, guided, convoyed, wary, crafty, discerning, and as a noun, an abridgment, *scorta*, a guide, an *escort*, a guard.]

1. To look toward, to point or be directed toward.

It is a peninsula which *regardeth* the main land. *Sandys.*

2. To observe; to notice with some particularity.

If much you note him,
You offend him; feed and *regard* him not. *Shak.*

3. To attend to with respect and estimation; to value.

This aspect of mine,
The best *regarded* virgins of your clime
Have loved. *Shak.*

4. To attend to as a thing that affects our interest or happiness; to fix the mind on as a matter of importance. He does not *regard* the pain he feels. He does not *regard* the loss he has suffered. He *regards* only the interest of the community.

5. To esteem; to hold in respect and affection. The people *regard* their pastor, and treat him with great kindness. 2 *Kings* iii.

6. To keep; to observe with religious or solemn attention.

He that *regardeth* the day, *regardeth* it to the Lord. — Rom. xiv.

7. To attend to as something to influence our conduct.

He that *regardeth* the clouds shall not reap. — Eccles. xi.

8. To consider seriously; to lay to heart.

They *regard* not the work of the Lord. — Is. v.

9. To notice with pity or concern. *Deut.* xxviii.

10. To notice favorably or with acceptance; to hear and answer.

He will *regard* the prayer of the destitute. — Ps. cii.

11. To love and esteem; to practice; as, to *regard* iniquity in the heart. *Ps.* lxvi.

12. To respect; to have relation to, or bearing upon. The argument does not *regard* the question. [*Rare.*]

To regard the person; to value for outward honor, wealth or power. *Matt.* xxii.

RE-GARD', *n.* [Fr. *regard*; It. *riguardo*.]

1. Look, aspect directed to another.

But her with stern *regard* he thus repelled. *Milton.*
[*Nearly or quite obsolete.*]

2. Attention of the mind with a feeling of interest. He has no *regard* to the interest of society, his motives are wholly selfish.

3. Respect, esteem; reverence; that view of the mind which springs from value, estimable qualities, or any thing that excites admiration.

With some *regard* to what is just and right,
They'll lead their lives. *Milton.*

To him they had *regard*, because of long time he had bewitched them with sorceries. — Acts viii.

4. Respect; account.

Change was thought necessary in *regard* of the injury the church received by a number of things then in use. *Hooker.*

5. Relation; reference.

To persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue, in *regard* to themselves, in justice and goodness, in *regard* to their neighbors, and piety toward God. *Watts.*

6. Note; eminence; account.

Mac Ferlagh was a man of meanest *regard* among them. *Spenser.*

7. Matter demanding notice. *Spenser.*

8. Prospect; object of sight. [*Not proper, nor in use.*] *Shak.*

9. In *the English forest laws*, view; inspection.

Court of regard, or *survey of dogs*; a forest court in England, held every third year for the lawing or expeditation of mastiffs, that is, for cutting off the claws and ball of the fore feet, to prevent them from running after deer. *Blackstone.*

RE-GARD'A-BLE, *a.* Observable; worthy of notice. *Brown. Carew.*

RE-GARD'ANT, *a.* In *law*, a villain regardant is one annexed to the manor or land. *Blackstone.*

2. In *heraldry*, looking behind; as, a lion or other beast. *Encyc.*

RE-GARD'ED, *pp.* Noticed; observed; esteemed; respected.

RE-GARD'ER, *n.* One that regards.

2. In *English law*, the regarder of the forest was an officer whose business was to view the forest, inspect the officers, and inquire of all offenses and defaults.

RE-GARD'FUL, *a.* Taking notice; heedful; observing with care; attentive.

Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every pious motion made by the Spirit of God on his heart. *South.*

RE-GARD'FUL-LY, *adv.* Attentively; heedfully.

2. Respectfully. *Shak.*

RE-GARD'ING, *ppr.* Noticing; considering with care; attending to; observing; esteeming; caring for.

2. Respecting; concerning; relating to.

RE-GARD'LESS, *a.* Not looking or attending to; heedless; negligent; careless; as, *regardless* of life or of health, *regardless* of danger; *regardless* of consequences.

Regardless of the time wherein he sat. *Milton.*

2. Not regarded; slighted. [*Rare.*] *Spectator.*

RE-GARD'LESS-LY, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly; negligently.

RE-GARD'LESS-NESS, *n.* Heedlessness; inattention, negligence. *Whitlock.*

RE-GATH'ER, *v. t.* To gather or collect a second time. *B. Trumbull.*

RE-GATH'ER-ED, *pp.* Collected again.

RE-GATH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Gathering a second time.

RE-GAT'TA, *n.* [It. *regatta*.]

A rowing match in which a number of boats are rowed for a prize.

RE'GEL, } *n.* A fixed star of the first magnitude in
RI'GEL, } Orion's left foot.

RE'GEN-CY, *n.* [L. *regens*, from *rego*, to govern.]

1. Rule; authority; government. *Hooker.*

2. The state or condition of a regent.

3. Vicarious government. *Temple.*

4. The district under the jurisdiction of a vicegerent. *Milton.*

5. The body of men intrusted with vicarious government; as, a *regency* constituted during a king's minority, insanity, or absence from the kingdom.

RE-GEN'ER-A-CY, *n.* [See REGENERATE.] The state of being regenerated. *Hammond.*

RE-GEN'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *regenero*; *re* and *genero*. See GENERATE.]

1. To generate or produce anew; to form into a new and better state; to reproduce.

Through all the soil a genial ferment spreads,
Regenerates the plains and new adorns the meads. *Blackmore.*

2. In *theology*, to renew the heart by a change of affections; to change the heart and affections from natural enmity to the love of God; to implant holy affections in the heart. *Scott. Addison.*

RE-GEN'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *regeneratus*.]

1. Reproduced. *Shak.*

2. Born anew; renovated in heart; changed from a natural to a spiritual state. *Milton. Wake.*

RE-GEN'ER-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Reproduced.

2. Renewed born again.

RE-GEN'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being regenerated

RE-GEN'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Reproducing; forming into a new and better state.

2. Renovating the nature by the implantation of holy affections in the heart.

RE-GEN-ER A'TION, *n.* Reproduction; the act of forming into a new and better state.

2. In *theology*, new birth by the grace of God; that change by which the will and natural enmity of man to God and his law are subdued, and a principle of supreme love to God and his law, or holy affections, are implanted in the heart.

He saved us by the washing of *regeneration* and renewing of the Holy Spirit. — Tit. iii.

RE-GEN'ER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Renewing; having the power to renew, tending to reproduce or renovate *Faber.*

RE'GENT, *a.* [L. *regens*, from *rego*, to rule.]

1. Ruling; governing; as, a *regent* principle. *Hale.*

2. Exercising vicarious authority. *Milton.*

Queen regent; a queen who governs; opposed to *queen consort*.

RE'GENT, *n.* A governor; a ruler; in *a general sense*; as Uriel, *regent* of the sun. *Milton.*

2. One invested with vicarious authority, one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the king. *Brande.*

3. In *the English universities*, the regents, or *regentes*, are members of the university who have certain peculiar duties of instruction or government. At Cambridge, all resident Masters of Arts, of less than four years' standing, and all Doctors of less than two, are Regents. At Oxford, the period of regency is shorter. At both universities, those of a more advanced standing, who keep their names on the college-books, are called *non-regents*. At Cambridge, the regents compose the upper house, and the non-regents the lower house of the senate or governing body. At Oxford, the regents compose the *congregation*, which confers degrees, and does the ordinary business of the university. The regents and non-regents, collectively, compose the *convocation*, which is the governing body in the last resort. *Cam. Cal. Oxf. Guide.*

4. In *the State of New York*, the member of a corporate body which is invested with the superintendence of all the colleges, academies, and schools in the State. This board consists of twenty-one members, who are called "*the regents of the university of the State of New York.*" They are appointed and removable by the legislature. They have power to grant acts of incorporation for colleges, to visit and inspect all colleges, academies, and schools, and to make regulations for governing the same. *Stat. New York.*

RE'GENT-ESS, *n.* A protectress of a kingdom. *Colgrave.*

RE'GENT-SHIP, *n.* The power of governing, or the office of a regent.

2. Deputed authority. *Shak.*

RE-GERM'IN-ATE, *v. i.* [*re* and *germinate*.] To germinate again.

Perennial plants *regerminate* several years successively. *Lee.*

RE-GERM'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* Germinating anew.

RE-GERM-IN-A'TION, *n.* A sprouting or germination anew.

RE-GEST', *n.* A register. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

REG'I-BLE, *a.* Governable. [*Not in use.*] *Diet.*

REG'I-CIDE, *n.* [It. and Sp. *regicida*; Fr. *regicide*; L. *rex*, king, and *cædo*, to slay.]

1. A king killer; one who murders a king. *Dryden.*

2. The killing or murder of a king. *Pope.*

3. A name of reproach given to the judges who condemned Charles I. of England.

RE-GIME', (rā-zheem',) *n.* Mode of living; government; administration.

REG'I-MEN, *n.* [L., from *rego*, to govern.]

1. In *medicine*, the regulation of diet with a view to the preservation or restoration of health; or, in *a more general sense*, the regulation of all the non-naturals for the same purposes. *Encyc.*

2. Any regulation or remedy which is intended to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation. *Hunt.*

3. In *grammar*, government; that part of syntax or construction, which regulates the dependency of words, and the alterations which one occasions or requires in another in connection with it; the words governed.

4. Orderly government; system of order.

REG'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *regimen*.]

1. In *military affairs*, a body of men, either horse, foot, or artillery, commanded either by a colonel or lieutenant-colonel, and by a major, and consisting of a number of companies, usually from eight to ten.

2. Government; mode of ruling, rule; authority; as used by Hooker, Hale, and others. [*Wholly obsolete.*]

REG'I-MENT, *v. t.* To form into a regiment or into regiments with proper officers. [*A military use of the word.*] *Washington. Smollett.*

REG-I-MENT'AL, *a.* Belonging to a regiment; as, *regimental* officers; *regimental* clothing.

REG-I-MENT'ALS, *n. pl.* The uniform worn by the troops of a regiment.

REG'I-MENT-ED, *pp.* Formed into a regiment; incorporated with a regiment. *Washington.*

RE'GION, (rē'jun,) *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *region*; It. *regione*; L. *regio*; Ir. *crioch*, with a prefix; from the root of *reach*, *reck*, L. *rego*.]

1. A tract of land or space of indefinite extent, usually a tract of considerable extent. It is sometimes nearly synonymous with COUNTRY; as, all the *region* of Argob. *Deut.* iii.

He had dominion over all the *region* on this side the river. — 1 Kings iv.

So we speak of the *airy region*, the ethereal *regions*, the upper *regions*, the lower *regions*.

2. The inhabitants of a region or district of country. *Matt.* iii.

3. A part of the body; as, the *region* of the heart or liver.

4. Place; rank.

He is of too high a *region*. [*Unusual*] *Shak.*

REG'IS-TER, n. [Fr. *registre, regitre*; Low L. *registrum*, from *regero*, to set down in writing; *re* and *gero*, to carry. But Spelman considers the word as formed of *re* and Norm. *gister* or *gister*, to lay, and equivalent to *repository*.]

1. A written account or entry of acts, judgments, or proceedings, for preserving and conveying to future times an exact knowledge of transactions. The word appropriately denotes an official account of the proceedings of a public body, a prince, a legislature, a court, an incorporated company, and the like, and in this use it is synonymous with RECORD. But in a lax sense, it signifies any account entered on paper to preserve the remembrance of what is done.

2. The book in which a register or record is kept; as, a parish *register*; also, a list; as, the *register* of seamen.

3. [Low L. *registrarius*.] The officer or person whose business is to write or enter in a book accounts of transactions, particularly of the acts and proceedings of courts or other public bodies; as, the *register* of a court of probate; a *register* of deeds.

4. A lid, stopper, or sliding plate, in a furnace, stove, &c., for regulating the admission of air and the heat of the fire.

5. The inner part of the mold in which types are cast.

6. In *printing*, the correspondence of columns on the opposite sides of the sheet.

7. A sliding piece of wood, used as a stop in an organ.

8. In *commerce*, a document issued by the custom-house, containing a description of a vessel, its name, tonnage, country, ownership, &c., always to be kept on board on a foreign voyage, as evidence of its nationality. Coasting vessels are enrolled, not registered. *Bouvier.*

Parish register; a book in which are recorded the baptisms of children, and the marriages and burials of the parish.

REG'IS-TER, *v. t.* To record; to write in a book for preserving an exact account of facts and proceedings. The Greeks and Romans *registered* the names of all children born.

2. To enroll; to enter in a list. *Milton.*

REG'IS-TER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Recorded in a book or register; enrolled.

REG'IS-TER-ING, *ppr.* Recording; enrolling.

REG'IS-TER-SHIP, *n.* The office of register.

REG'IS-TRAR, } *n.* A secretary or register; *espe-*
REG'IS-TRA-RY, } *cially*, an officer in the English universities, who has the keeping of all the public records. *Encyc.*

REG'IS-TRAR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a registrar.

REG-IS-TRA'TION, *n.* The act of inserting in a register. *Walsh.*

REG'IS-TRY, *n.* The act of recording or writing in a register; enrollment.

2. The place where a register is kept.

3. A series of facts recorded. *Temple.*

RE'GI-UM DO'NUM, [L.] The royal gift; a sum of money granted yearly by the English crown in aid of the Presbyterian clergy of Ireland. *Brande.*

RE'GI-US PRO-FES'SOR, *n.* [L.] A name given to the incumbents of those professorships which have been founded by royal bounty.

REG'LE-MENT, (reg'l-ment,) *n.* [Fr.] Regulation. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

REG'LET, *n.* [Fr., from *règle*, rule, L. *regula*, *rego*.]

1. A flat, narrow molding, used chiefly to separate the parts or members of compartments or panels from one another, or to form knots, frets, or other ornaments. *Gwilt.*

2. A ledge of wood exactly planed, used by printers to separate lines and make the work more open. It is thicker than a lead, and is used for the same purpose.

REG'NAN-CY, *n.* Reign; predominance.

REG'NANT, *a.* [Fr., from *regner*, L. *regno*, to reign.]

1. Reigning; exercising regal authority; as, a queen *regnant*. The modern phrase is queen *regent*. *Wotton.*

2. Ruling; predominant; prevalent; having the chief power; as, vices *regnant*. We now say, *reigning* vices. *Swift.*

RE-GORGE', (re-gorj',) *v. t.* [Fr. *regorger*; *re* and *gorge*.]

1. To vomit up; to eject from the stomach; to throw back or out again. *Hayward.*

2. To swallow again. *Dryden.*

3. To swallow eagerly. *Milton.*

RE-GORG'ED, (re-gorjd',) *pp.* Ejected again from the stomach or a deep place.

RE-GRADE', *v. i.* [L. *regredior*; *re* and *gradior*, to go.]

To retire, to go back. [*Not used.*] *Hales.*

RE-GRAFT', *v. t.* [*re* and *graft*.] To graft again. *Bacon.*

RE-GRAFT'ED, *pp.* Grafted again.

RE-GRAFT'ING, *ppr.* Grafting anew.

RE-GRANT', *v. t.* [*re* and *grant*.] To grant back. *Ayliffe.*

RE-GRANT', *n.* The act of granting back to a former proprietor.

RE-GRANT'ED, *pp.* Granted back.

RE-GRANT'ING, *ppr.* Granting back.

RE-GRATE' *v. t.* [Fr. *regratter*, to scratch again, to new-vamp, to *regrate*, or drive a huckster's trade, *re* and *gratter*, to *grate*, to scratch, to rake.]

1. In *masonry*, to remove the outer surface of an old hewn stone, so as to give it a fresh appearance.

2. To offend, to shock. [*Little used.*]

3. To buy provisions and sell them again in the same market or fair, a practice which, by raising the price, is a public offense and punishable. *Regrating* differs from *engrossing* and *monopolizing*, which signify the buying the whole of certain articles, or large quantities, and from *forestalling*, which signifies the purchase of provisions on the way, before they reach the market. *Blackst.*

RE-GRAT'ER *n.* One who buys provisions and sells them in the same market or fair.

RE-GRAT'ING, *ppr.* Purchasing provisions and selling them in the same market.

RE-GRAT'ING, *n.* In *masonry*, the process of removing the outer surface of an old hewn stone, so as to give it a fresh appearance. *Gwilt.*

RE-GREET', *v. t.* [*re* and *greet*.] To greet again; to resalute. *Shak.*

RE-GREET', *n.* A return or exchange of salutation. *Shak.*

RE-GREET'ED, *pp.* Greeted again or in return.

RE-GREET'ING, *ppr.* Greeting again; resaluting.

RE'GRESS, *n.* [Fr. *regrès*; L. *regressus*, *regredior*.]

1. Passage back; return; as, ingress and *regress*.

2. The power of returning or passing back.

RE-GRESS', *v. i.* To go back; to return to a former place or state. *Brown.*

RE-GRES'SION, (re-gresh'un,) *n.* The act of passing back or returning; retrogression; retrogradation. *Brown.*

RE-GRESS'IVE, *a.* Passing back; returning.

RE-GRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a backward way or manner; by return. *Johnson.*

RE-GRET', *n.* [Fr. *regret*; either from the root of *grate*, or more directly from the root of Sp. and Port. *gritar*, It. *gridare*, Sw. *grata*, Ice. *greet*, Dan. *grader*, Goth. *gretan*, W. *grydaw*, to scream or cry out, to utter a rough sound; in some dialects to weep or lament. But *grate* and Sp. *gritar* are probably of the same family.]

1. Grief; sorrow; pain of mind at some untoward event. We feel *regret* at the loss of friends, *regret* for our own misfortunes, or for the misfortunes of others.

Never any prince expressed a more lively *regret* for the loss of a servant. *Clarendon.*

Her piety herself would blame,
If her *regrets* should wake thine. *Prior.*

2. Pain of conscience; remorse; as, a passionate *regret* at sin. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Dislike; aversion. [*Not proper, nor in use.*] *Decay of Piety.*

RE-GRET', *v. t.* [Fr. *regretter*.]

1. To grieve at; to lament; to be sorry for; to repent.

Calmly he looked on either life, and here
Saw nothing to *regret*, or there to fear. *Pope.*

2. To be uneasy at. [*Not proper, nor in use.*] *Glanville.*

RE-GRET'FUL, *a.* Full of regret. *Fanshaw.*

RE-GRET'FUL-LY, *adv.* With regret. *Greenhill.*

RE-GRET'TED, *pp.* Lamented.

RE-GRET'TING, *ppr.* Lamenting; grieving at; repenting.

RE-GUERD'ON, (re-gerd'un,) *n.* [*re* and Fr. *guerdon*, a reward. See REWARD.]

A reward; a recompense. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RE-GUERD'ON, (re-gerd'un,) *v. t.* To reward. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

REG'U-LAR, *a.* [Sp. *id.*; Fr. *regulier*; L. *regularis*, from *regula*, a rule, from *rego*, to rule.]

1. Conformed to a rule; agreeable to an established rule, law, or principle, to a prescribed mode, or to established customary forms; as, a *regular* epic poem; a *regular* verse in poetry; a *regular* piece of music; *regular* practice of law or medicine; a *regular* plan; a *regular* building.

2. Governed by rule or rules; steady or uniform in a course or practice; as, *regular* in diet; *regular* in attending on divine worship.

3. In *geometry*, a *regular* figure is one whose sides and angles are equal, as a square, or an equilateral triangle. Regular figures of more than three or four sides are usually called *regular* polygons.

A *regular* body, or solid, is one comprehended by like, equal, and regular plane figures, and whose solid angles are all equal. The five regular solids, also called *Platonic bodies*, are the tetrahedron, hexahedron or cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron. *Hutton.*

4. Instituted or initiated according to established forms or discipline; as, a *regular* physician.

5. Methodical; orderly; as, a *regular* kind of sensuality or indulgence. *Law.*

6. Periodical, as, the *regular* return of day and night; a *regular* trade wind or monsoon.

7. Pursued with uniformity or steadiness; as, a *regular* trade.

8. Belonging to a monastic order; as, *regular* clergy, in distinction from the *secular* clergy.

Regular troops; troops of a permanent army; opposed to *militia*.

REG'U-LAR, *n.* In *the Roman Catholic church*, a member of any religious order who has taken the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and who has been solemnly recognized by the church. *Bp. Fitzpatrick.*

2. A soldier belonging to a permanent army.

REG-U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* Agreeableness to a rule or to established order; as, the *regularity* of legal proceedings.

2. Method; certain order. *Regularity* is the life of business.

3. Conformity to certain principles; as, the *regularity* of a figure.

4. Steadiness or uniformity in a course; as, the *regularity* of the motion of a heavenly body. There is no *regularity* in the vicissitudes of the weather.

REG'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In a manner accordant to a rule or established mode; as, a physician or lawyer *regularly* admitted to practice; a verse *regularly* formed.

2. In uniform order; at certain intervals or periods; as, day and night *regularly* returning.

3. Methodically; in due order; as, affairs *regularly* performed.

REG'U-LATE, *v. t.* To adjust by rule, method, or established mode; as, to *regulate* weights and measures; to *regulate* the assize of bread; to *regulate* our moral conduct by the laws of God and of society; to *regulate* our manners by the customary forms.

2. To put in good order; as, to *regulate* the disordered state of a nation or its finances.

3. To subject to rules or restrictions; as, to *regulate* trade; to *regulate* diet.

REG'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Adjusted by rule, method, or forms; put in good order; subjected to rules or restrictions.

REG'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Adjusting by rule, method, or forms; reducing to order; subjecting to rules or restrictions.

REG-U-LA'TION, *n.* The act of regulating or reducing to order. *Ray.*

2. A rule or order prescribed by a superior for the management of some business, or for the government of a company or society.

REG'U-LA-TIVE, *a.* Regulating; tending to regulate.

REG'U-LA-TOR, *n.* One who regulates.

2. The small spring of a watch, which regulates its motions by retarding or accelerating them.

3. Any part of a machine which regulates its movements.

REG'U-LINE, (-lin,) *a.* [See REGULUS.] Pertaining to regulus or pure metal.

Bodies which we can reduce to the metallic or *reguline* state. *Lavoisier.*

REG'U-LIZE, *v. t.* To reduce to regulus or pure metal; to separate pure metal from extraneous matter.

REG'U-LIZ-ED, *pp.* Reduced to pure metal.

REG'U-LIZ-ING, *ppr.* Separating pure metal from extraneous matter.

REG'U-LUS, *n.* [L., a petty king; Fr. *regule*. For the plural, some authors write *reguli*, and others *reguluses*.]

1. In *chemistry*, the pure metal which, in the melting of ores, falls to the bottom of the crucible; as, *regulus* of antimony. *Lavoisier. Ure.*

2. In *astronomy*, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo; called also the Lion's Heart. *Hutton.*

RE-GUR'GI-TATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *regorger*; L. *re* and *gurges*.]

To throw or pour back, as from a deep or hollow place; to pour or throw back in great quantity. *Graunt. Bentley.*

RE-GUR'GI-TATE, *v. i.* To be thrown or poured back. *Harvey.*

RE-GUR'GI-TA-TED, *pp.* Thrown or poured back.

RE-GUR'GI-TA-TING, *ppr.* Throwing or pouring back.

RE-GUR-GI-TA'TION, *n.* The act of pouring back.

2. The act of swallowing again; re-absorption. *Sharp.*

RE-HA-BIL'I-TATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *rehabiliter*; *re* and *habiliter*.]

To restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; *a term of the civil and canon law*. *Chambers.*

RE-HA-BIL'I-TA-TED, *pp.* Restored to a former rank, right, privilege, or capacity; reinstated.
RE-HA-BIL'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Restoring to a former right, rank, privilege, or capacity; reinstating.
RE-HA-BIL-I-TA'TION, *n.* The act of reinstating in a former rank or capacity; restoration to former rights. *Walsh.*
RE-HEAR', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* REHEARD. [*re* and *hear.*] To hear again; to try a second time; as, to *rehear* a cause in the Court of King's Bench.
RE-HEARD', (rē-herd',) *pp.* Heard again.
RE-HEAR'ING, *ppr.* Hearing a second time.
RE-HEAR'ING, *n.* A second hearing. *Addison.*
2. In *law*, a second hearing or trial.
RE-HEARS'AL, (re-hers'al,) *n.* [from *rehearse.*]
1. Recital; repetition of the words of another or of a written work; as, the *rehearsal* of the Lord's Prayer. *Hooker.*
2. Narration; a telling or recounting, as of particulars in detail; as, the *rehearsal* of a soldier's adventures.
3. The recital of a piece before the public exhibition of it; as, the *rehearsal* of a comedy. *Dryden.*
RE-HEARSE', (re-hers',) *v. t.* To recite; to repeat the words of a passage or composition; to repeat the words of another.

When the words were heard which David spoke, they *rehearsed* them before Saul. — 1 Sam. xvii.

2. To narrate or recount events or transactions.

There shall they *rehearse* the righteous acts of the Lord. — Judges v. Acts xi.

3. To recite or repeat in private for experiment and improvement, before a public representation; as, to *rehearse* a tragedy.
RE-HEARS'ED, (re-herst',) *pp.* Recited; repeated; as words; narrated.
RE-HEARS'ER, (re-hers'er,) *n.* One who recites or narrates.
RE-HEARS'ING, (re-hers'ing,) *ppr.* Reciting; repeating words; recounting; telling; narrating.
REI'GLE, (rē'gl,) *n.* [Fr. *règle*, rule.]
A hollow cut or channel for guiding any thing; as, the *reigle* of a side post for a flood-gate. *Carew.*
REIGN, (rāne,) *v. t.* [L. *regno*, a derivative of *rego*, *regnum*; Fr. *regner*; It. *regnare*; Sp. *reynar.*]
1. To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority; to rule; to exercise government, as a king or emperor; or to hold the supreme power. George the Third *reigned* over Great Britain more than fifty years.

Behold, a king shall *reign* in *righteousness*. — Is. xxxii.

2. To be predominant; to prevail.

Pestilent diseases which commonly *reign* in summer or autumn. *Bacon.*

3. To rule; to have superior or uncontrolled dominion. *Rom.* vi.
[This word is never applied to the exercise of supreme power by a legislative body or the executive administration, in the United States.]
REIGN, (rāne,) *n.* [Fr. *regne*; L. *regnum.*]
1. Royal authority; supreme power; sovereignty.

He who like a father held his *reign*. *Pope.*

2. The time during which a king, queen, or emperor possesses the supreme authority. The Spanish armada was equipped to invade England in the *reign* of Queen Elizabeth. Magna Charta was obtained in the *reign* of King John.
3. Kingdom; dominion.

Saturn's sons received the threefold *reign*
Of heaven, of ocean, and deep hell beneath. *Prior.*

4. Power; influence. *Chapman.*
5. Prevalence.
REIGN'ING, (rān'ing,) *ppr.* or *a.* Holding or exercising supreme power; ruling; governing, as king, queen, or emperor.
2. *a.* Predominating; prevailing; as, a *reigning* vice or disease.
RE-IL-LU'MINE, RE-IL-LU'MIN-ATE, } *v. t.* To enlighten again.
RE-IL-LU-MIN-A'TION, *n.* Act of enlightening again.
RE-IM-BARK'. See REMBARK.
RE-IM-BOD'Y, *v. t.* [See REEMBODY.] To imbody again; to be formed into a body anew. *Boyle.*
RE-IM-BURS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be repaid.

A loan has been made of two millions of dollars, *reimbursable* in ten years. *Hamilton.*

RE-IM-BURSE', (re-im-burs',) *v. t.* [Fr. *rembourser*; *re* and *embourser*; *en*, in, and *bourse*, a purse; It. *rimborsare*; Sp. *re-embolsar.*]
To refund; to replace in a treasury or in a private coffer an equivalent to the sum taken from it, lost, or expended; as, to *reimburse* the expenses of a war or a canal. The word is used before the person expending, or the treasury from which the advances are made, or before the expenses. We say, to *reimburse* the individual, to *reimburse* the treasury, or to *reimburse* the expenses. To *reimburse* the person, is to repay to him his losses, expenses, or advances; to *reimburse* the treasury, is to refund to it the sum drawn from it; to *reimburse* losses or expenses, is to repay them or make them good.
RE-IM-BURS'ED, (-im-burst',) *pp.* Repaid; refunded; made good, as loss or expense.
RE-IM-BURSE'MENT, (re-im-burs'ment,) *n.* The act of repaying or refunding; repayment; as, the *reimbursement* of principal and interest. *Hamilton.*
RE-IM-BURS'ER, *n.* One who repays or refunds what has been lost or expended.
RE-IM-BURS'ING, *ppr.* Repaying; refunding; making good, as loss or expense.
RE-IM-PLANT', *v. t.* [*re* and *implant.*] To implant again. *Taylor.*
RE-IM-PLANT'ED, *pp.* Implanted anew.
RE-IM-PLANT'ING, *ppr.* Implanting again.
RE-IM-POR-TONE', *v. t.* [*re* and *importune.*] To importune again.
RE-IM-POR-TON'ED, *pp.* Importuned again.
RE-IM-POR-TON'ING, *ppr.* Importuning again
RE-IM-PREG'NATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *impregnate.*] To impregnate again. *Brown.*
RE-IM-PREG'NA-TED, *pp.* Impregnated again.
RE-IM-PREG'NA-TING, *ppr.* Impregnating again
RE-IM-PRESS', *v. t.* [*re* and *impress.*] To imprint anew. *Buckminster.*
RE-IM-PRESS'ED, (-prest',) *pp.* Impressed again.
RE-IM-PRESS'ING, *ppr.* Impressing again.
RE-IM-PRES'SION, (-presh'un,) *n.* A second or repeated impression.
RE-IM-PRINT', *v. t.* [*re* and *imprint.*] To imprint again.
RE-IM-PRINT'ED, *pp.* Imprinted again.
RE-IM-PRINT'ING, *ppr.* Imprinting anew.
RE-IM-PRIS'ON, (-priz'n,) *v. t.* [See PRISON.] To imprison a second time, or for the same cause, or after release from imprisonment. *Kent.*
RE-IM-PRIS'ON-ED, (-im-priz'nd,) *pp.* Imprisoned a second time for the same cause.
RE-IM-PRIS'ON-ING, *ppr.* Imprisoning again for the same cause.
RE-IM-PRIS'ON-MENT, *n.* The act of confining in prison a second time for the same cause, after a release from prison. *Kent.*
REIN, (rāne,) *n.* [Fr. *rêne*, from *resne.* The It. *redine* is evidently from the L. *retina*, *retinaculum*, Sp. *rienda.* If contracted from the Latin, it is from *retineo*, otherwise from the root of *arrest.*]
1. The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which the rider of a horse restrains and governs him.
2. The instrument of curbing, restraining, or governing; government. *Shak.*
To give the reins; to give license; to leave without restraint. *Pope.*
To take the reins; to take the guidance or government.
REIN, (rāne,) *v. t.* To govern by a bridle. *Milton.*
2. To restrain; to control. *Shak.*
RE-IN-CUR', *v. t.* To incur a second time.
REIN'DEER, (rāne'-) *n.* [Sax. *hrana.* See RANE.]
A ruminant mammal of the deer kind, the Cervus Tarandus, inhabiting the northern parts of both continents. In Europe, it is never found south of the Baltic, nor in America south of the St. Lawrence.
REI'NEC-KE, *n.* [G., the fox.] A German epic poem, formerly celebrated throughout Europe. *Brande.*
REIN'ED, *pp.* Governed by a bridle; controlled.
RE-IN-FECT', *v. t.* [*re* and *infect.*] To infect again.
RE IN-FECTA, [L.] The thing not done or accomplished.
RE-IN-FECT'ED, *pp.* Infected again.
RE-IN-FECT'ING, *ppr.* Infecting again.
RE-IN-FEC'TIOUS, (-fek'shus,) *a.* Capable of infecting again. *Vaughan. Med. Repos.*
RE-IN-FORCE', *v. t.* See REENFORCE.
RE-IN-FORCE', *n.* That part of a cannon near the breech, which is made thicker and stronger than the rest. More properly, REENFORCE. *Totten.*
RE-IN-FOSE', *v. t.* To infuse again.
RE-IN-GRA'TIATE, (-grā'shāte,) *v. t.* [*re* and *ingratiate.*] To ingratiate again; to recommend again to favor. *Herbert.*
RE-IN-GRA'TIA-TED, *pp.* Reinstated in favor.
RE-IN-GRA'TIA-TING, *ppr.* Ingratiating again.
RE-IN-HAB'IT, *v. t.* [*re* and *inhabit.*] To inhabit again. *Mede.*
RE-IN-HAB'IT-ED, *pp.* Inhabited again.
RE-IN-HAB'IT-ING, *ppr.* Inhabiting a second time.
REIN'ING, *ppr.* Governing by a bridle; controlling.
REIN'LESS, (rāne'less,) *a.* Without rein; without restraint; unchecked.
RE-IN-QUIRE', *v. t.* To inquire a second time. *Brown.*
REINS, (rānz,) *n. pl.* [Fr. *rein*, *rognon*; L. *ren*, *renes*; It. *rene*, *arnione*; Sp. *rinones.*]
1. The kidneys; the lower part of the back.
2. In *Scripture*, the inward parts; the heart, or seat of the affections and passions. *Ps.* lxxiii.
3. *Reins of a vault*; the sides or walls that sustain the arch. *Guilt.*
RE-IN-SERT', *v. t.* [*re* and *insert.*] To insert a second time.
RE-IN-SERT'ED, *pp.* Inserted again.
RE-IN-SERT'ING, *ppr.* Inserting again.
RE-IN-SER'TION, *n.* A second insertion.
RE-IN-SPECT', *v. t.* [*re* and *inspect.*] To inspect again, as provisions.
RE-IN-SPECT'ED, *pp.* Inspected again.
RE-IN-SPEC'TION, *n.* The act of inspecting a second time. *Laws of Conn.*
RE-IN-SPIRE', *v. t.* [*re* and *inspire.*] To inspire anew. *Milton.*
RE-IN-SPIR'ED, *pp.* Inspired again. *Dryden.*
RE-IN-SPIR'ING, *ppr.* Inspiring again.
RE-IN-SPIR'IT, *v. t.* To inspirit anew.
RE-IN-STALL', *v. t.* [*re* and *install.*] To install again; to seat anew. *Milton.*
RE-IN-STALL'ED, *pp.* Installed anew.
RE-IN-STALL'ING, *ppr.* Installing again.
RE-IN-STALL'MENT, *n.* A second installment.
RE-IN-STATE', *v. t.* [*re* and *instate.*] To place again in possession, or in a former state; to restore to a state from which one had been removed; as, to *reinstate* a king in the possession of the kingdom; to *reinstate* one in the affections of his family.
RE-IN-STAT'ED, *pp.* Replaced in possession or in a former state.
RE-IN-STATE'MENT, *n.* The act of putting in a former state; reëstablishment. *Marshall.*
RE-IN-STAT'ING, *ppr.* Replacing in a former state; putting again in possession.
RE-IN-SUR'ANCE, (-in-shūr'ans,) *n.* [*re* and *insurance.* [See SURE.]
An insurance of property already insured; a second insurance of the same property. Such *reinsurance* is permitted by the French commercial code, but in England is prohibited by statute, except when the first underwriter is insolvent, or when he consents to such re-insurance. *Bouvier.*
RE-IN-SURE', (-in-shūre',) *v. t.* [*re* and *insure.*] To insure the same property a second time by other underwriters.

The insurer may cause the property insured to be *reinsured* by other persons. *Walsh, French Com. Code.*

RE-IN-SUR'ED, *pp.* Insured a second time by other persons.
RE-IN-SUR'ING, *ppr.* Insuring a second time by other persons.
RE-IN'TE-GRATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *reintegrer*; L. *redintegro*; *red*, *re*, and *integro*, from *integer.*]
To renew with regard to any state or quality; to restore. [*Little used.*] [See REDINTEGRATE.]
RE-IN-TE-GRA'TION, *n.* A renewing or making whole again. [See REDINTEGRATION.] *Bacon.*
RE-IN-TER'RO-GATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *interrogate.*]
To interrogate again; to question repeatedly. *Colgrave.*
RE-IN-THRONE', *v. t.* [*re* and *inthrone.* See REENTHRONE.]
To replace on the throne. *Herbert.*
RE-IN-THRON'IZE, *v. t.* To reinthrone. [*Not in use.*]
RE-IN-TRO-DUCE', *v. t.* To introduce again.
RE-IN-TRO-DUC'TION, *n.* A second introduction.
RE-IN-UN'DATE, *v. t.* To inundate again.
RE-IN-VEST', *v. t.* [*re* and *invest.*] To invest anew.
RE-IN-VEST'ED, *pp.* Invested again.
RE-IN-VES'TI-GATE, *v. t.* To investigate again. *M. Stuart.*
RE-IN-VES-TI-GA'TION, *n.* A second investigation.
RE-IN-VEST'ING, *ppr.* Investing anew.
RE-IN-VEST'MENT, *n.* The act of investing anew; a second or repeated investment.
RE-IN-VIG'OR-ATE, *v. t.* To revive vigor in; to reanimate.
REIS-EF-FEN'DI, (rees-,) *n.* A Turkish minister, or rather secretary of state.
RE-IS'SUE, (-ish'shu,) *v. t.* To issue a second time.
RE-IS'SUE, (-ish'shu,) *n.* A second or repeated issue.
RE-IS'SU-ED, (-ish'shūde,) *pp.* Issued again.
REIT, (reet,) *n.* Sedge; sea-weed. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*
REI'TER, (rit'er,) *n.* [Ger., a rider.] A name given to the German cavalry of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. *Brande.*
RE-IT'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *reitérer*; L. *re* and *itero.*]
To repeat; to repeat again and again; as, *reiterated* crimes; to *reiterate* requests. *Milton.*
RE-IT'ER-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Repeated again and again.
RE-IT'ER-A-TED-LY, *adv.* Repeatedly.
RE-IT'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Repeating again and again.
RE-IT-ER-A'TION, *n.* Repetition. *Boyle.*
RE-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *rejicio*; *rejectus*; *re* and *jacio*, to throw.]
1. To throw away, as any thing useless or vile.
2. To cast off.

Have I *rejected* those that me adored? *Brown.*

3. To cast off; to forsake. *Jer.* vii.
4. To refuse to receive; to slight; to despise.

Because thou hast *rejected* knowledge, I will *reject* thee. — Hos. iv. 1 Sam. xv.

5. To refuse to grant; as, to *reject* a prayer or request.
6. To refuse to accept; as, to *reject* an offer.
RE-JECT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be rejected.

RE-JEC-TA-MENT'A, *n. pl.* [from L. *rejecto.*] Things thrown out or away. [*Ill-formed.*] *Fleming.*

RE-JEC-TA'NE-OUS, *a.* [from the L.] Not chosen or received; rejected. *More.*

RE-JECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Thrown away; cast off, refused; slighted.

RE-JECT'ER, *n.* One that rejects or refuses. *Clarke.*

RE-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing away, casting off; refusing to grant or accept; slighting.

RE-JEC'TION, *n.* [L. *rejectio.*]

The act of throwing away; the act of casting off or forsaking; refusal to accept or grant. *Bacon.*

RE-JEC-TI''TIOUS, (-tish'us,) *a.* That may be rejected.

RE-JECT'IVE, *a.* That rejects, or tends to cast off.

RE-JECT'MENT, *n.* Matter thrown away. *Eaton.*

RE-JOICE', (re-jois',) *v. i.* [Fr. *rejouir*, *rejouissant*; *re* and *jouir*, to enjoy, Arm. *joauçzaat*; It. *gioire*; Sp. *regocijar*, to rejoice; Sp. and Port. *gozar*, to enjoy; *gozo*, joy. In most of the dialects, the last radical of *joy* is lost; but the Spanish and Portuguese retain it in *z*, which is a palatal letter. Hence this word seems to be the D. *juichen*, to rejoice, to shout; G. *jauchzen*. Qu. the Dan. *kujer*, to rejoice; *huj*, a shout. Joy, rejoicing, which is the English *hue*, in *hue and cry*; Fr. *huer* and *hucher*. Amidst such changes of letters, it is not easy to ascertain the primary elements But it is easy to see that the primary sense is to *shout*, or to be animated or excited.]

To experience joy and gladness in a high degree; to be exhilarated with lively and pleasurable sensations; to exult.

> When the righteous are in authority, the people *rejoice*; but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn. — Prov. xxix.
>
> I will *rejoice* in thy salvation. — Ps. ix.

RE-JOICE', (re-jois',) *v. t.* To make joyful; to gladden; to animate with lively, pleasurable sensations; to exhilarate.

> Whoso loveth wisdom *rejoiceth* his father. — Prov. xxix.
> While she, great saint, *rejoices* heaven. *Prior.*

RE-JOIC'ED, (-joist',) *pp.* Made glad; exhilarated.

RE-JOIC'ER, *n.* One that rejoices. *Taylor.*

RE-JOIC'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Animating with gladness; exhilarating; feeling joy.

RE-JOIC'ING, *n.* The act of expressing joy and gladness.

> The voice of *rejoicing* and salvation is in the tabernacles of the righteous. — Ps. cxviii.

2. The subject of joy.

> Thy testimonies have I taken as a heritage forever, for they are the *rejoicing* of my heart. — Ps. cxix.

3. The experience of joy. *Gal.* vi.

RE-JOIC'ING-LY, *adv.* With joy or exultation. *Sheldon.*

RE-JOIN', *v. t.* [*re* and *join*; Fr. *rejoindre.*]

1. To join again; to unite after separation. *Brown.*

2. To meet one again. *Pope.*

RE-JOIN', *v. i.* To answer to a reply. *Dryden.*

2. In *law pleadings*, to answer, as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication.

RE-JOIN'DER, *n.* An answer to a reply; or, *in general*, an answer.

2. In *law pleadings*, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

RE-JOIN'DURE, *n.* The act of joining again. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

RE-JOIN'ED, *pp.* Joined again; reunited.

RE-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Joining again; answering a plaintiff's replication.

RE-JOINT', *v. t.* [*re* and *joint.*] To reunite joints. *Barrow.*

RE-JOINT'ED, *pp.* Reunited in the joints.

RE-JOINT'ING, *ppr.* Reuniting the joints.

RE-JOINT'ING, *n.* The filling up of the joints of stones in buildings, when the mortar has been dislodged by age and the action of the weather. *Gwilt.*

RE-JOLT', *n.* [*re* and *jolt.*] A reacting jolt or shock. [*Not used.*] *South.*

RE-JOURN', (re-jurn',) *v. t.* [Fr. *reajourner*; See ADJOURN.]

To adjourn to another hearing or inquiry. [*Not used.*] *Burton.*

RE-JUDGE, (re-juj',) *v. t.* [*re* and *judge.*] To judge again; to re-examine; to review; to call to a new trial and decision.

> *Rejudge* his acts, and dignify disgrace. *Pope.*

RE-JUDG'ED, *pp.* Reviewed; judged again.

RE-JUDG'ING, *ppr.* Judging again.

RE-JU'VE-NATE, *v. t.* To render young again.

RE-JU'VE-NA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Rendered young again.

RE-JU-VE-NES'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *re* and *juvenescens*; *juvenis*, a youth.]
RE-JU-VE-NES'CEN-CY, }

A renewing of youth; the state of being young again. *Paus. Trans.*

RE-JU'VEN-IZE, *v. t.* To render young again.

RE-JU'VEN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered young again.

RE-JU'VEN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Renewing youth.

RE-KIN'DLE, (-kin'dl,) *v. t.* [*re* and *kindle.*] To kindle again; to set on fire anew. *Cheyne.*

2. To inflame again; to rouse anew. *Pope.*

RE-KIN'DLED, *pp.* Kindled again; inflamed anew.

RE-KIN'DLING, *ppr.* Kindling again; inflaming anew.

RE-LAID', *pp.* Laid a second time.

RE-LAIS', (re-lā',) *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, a narrow walk without the rampart, to receive the earth that may be washed down, and prevent its falling into the ditch. *Brande.*

RE-LAND', *v. t.* [*re* and *land.*] To land again; to put on land what had been shipped or embarked. *Judge Sewall.*

RE-LAND', *v. i.* To go on shore after having embarked.

RE-LAND'ED, *pp.* Put on shore again.

RE-LAND'ING, *ppr.* Landing again.

RE-LAPSE', (re laps',) *v. i.* [L. *relapsus*, *relabor*, to slide back; *re* and *labor*, to slide.]

1. To slip or slide back; to return.

2. To fall back; to return to a former state or practice; as, to *relapse* into vice or error after amendment.

3. To fall back or return from recovery, or a convalescent state; as, to *relapse* into a fever.

RE-LAPSE', (re-laps',) *n.* A sliding or falling back, particularly into a former bad state, either of body or morals; as, a *relapse* into a disease from a convalescent state; a *relapse* into a vicious course of life.

[In the sense of a person relapsing, not used.]

RE-LAPS'ED, (-lapst',) *pp.* or *a.* Fallen back, as into vice or error.

RE-LAPS'ER, *n.* One that relapses into vice or error.

RE-LAPS'ING, *ppr.* Sliding or falling back, as into disease or vice.

RE-LATE', *v. t.* [L. *relatus*, *refero*; *re* and *fero*, to produce.]

1. To tell; to recite; to narrate the particulars of an event; as, to *relate* the story of Priam; to *relate* the adventures of Don Quixote.

2. To bring back; to restore. [*Not in use.*]

3. To ally by connection or kindred.

To relate one's self; to vent thoughts in words. [*Ill.*]

RE-LATE', *v. i.* To have reference or respect; to refer; followed by *to*.

> All negative words *relate* to positive ideas. *Locke.*

RE-LAT'ED, *pp.* Recited; narrated.

2. *a.* Allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance, particularly by consanguinity; as, a person *related* in the first or second degree.

RE-LAT'ER, *n.* One who tells, recites, or narrates; a historian. *Milton. Swift.*

RE-LAT'ING, *ppr.* Telling; reciting; narrating.

2. *a.* Having relation or reference; concerning.

RE-LA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *relatio*, *refero.*]

1. The act of telling; recital; account; narration; narrative of facts; as, a historical *relation*. We listened to the *relation* of his adventures.

2. Respect; reference; regard.

> I have been importuned to make some observations on this art, in *relation* to its agreement with poetry. *Dryden.*

3. Connection between things; mutual respect, or what one thing is with regard to another; as, the *relation* of a citizen to the state; the *relation* of a subject to the supreme authority; the *relation* of husband and wife, or of master and servant; the *relation* of a state of probation to a state of retribution.

4. Connection by consanguinity or affinity, relationship, as, the *relation* of parents and children.

> *Relations* dear, and all the charities
> Of father, son, and brother, first were known. *Milton.*

5. A person connected by consanguinity or affinity; a relative; a kinsman or kinswoman. He passed a month with his *relations* in the country.

6. The direct conformity of parts to a whole and to each other; analogy; as, the *relations* of the subject are not well maintained; the *relations* of a building, in architecture.

RE-LA'TION-AL, *a.* Having relation or kindred.

> We might be tempted to take these two nations for *relational* stems. *Tooke.*

RE-LA'TION-SHIP, *n.* The state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance. *Mason.*

REL'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *relatif*; L. *relativus.*]

1. Having relation; respecting. The arguments may be good, but they are not *relative* to the subject.

2. Not absolute or existing by itself; considered as belonging to or respecting something else.

> Every thing sustains both an absolute and a *relative* capacity, an absolute, as it is such a thing, endued with such a nature, and a *relative*, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such a relation to the whole. *South.*

3. Incident to man in society; as, *relative* rights and duties.

4. Particular; positive. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

Relative mode; in *music*, the mode which the composer interweaves with the principal mode in the flow of the harmony. *Encyc.*

Relative terms; in *logic*, terms which imply relation, as guardian and ward, master and servant, husband and wife.

Relative word; in *grammar*, a word which relates to another word, called its *antecedent*, or to a sentence or member of a sentence, or to a series of sentences.

REL'A-TIVE, *n.* A person connected by blood or affinity; strictly, one allied by blood; a relation; a kinsman or kinswoman.

> Confining our care either to ourselves and *relatives*. *Fell.*

2. That which has relation to something else. *Locke.*

3. In *grammar*, a word which relates to or represents another word, called its *antecedent*, or which refers back to a sentence or member of a sentence, or to a series of sentences, which constitutes its antecedent. "He seldom lives frugally, *who* lives by chance." Here *who* is the relative, which represents *he*, the antecedent.

"Judas declared him innocent, *which* he could not be, had he deceived his disciples." *Porteus.* Here *which* refers to *innocent*, an adjective, as its antecedent.

"Another reason that makes me doubt of any innate practical principles, is, that I think there can not any one moral rule be proposed, whereof a man may not justly demand a reason; *which* would be perfectly ridiculous and absurd, if they were innate, or so much as self-evident, *which* every innate principle must needs be." *Locke.*

If we ask the question, What would be ridiculous and absurd, the answer must be, *Whereof a man may justly demand a reason*; and this part of the sentence is the antecedent to *which*. *Self-evident* is the antecedent to *which*, near the close of the sentence.

REL'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In relation or respect to something else; not absolutely.

> Consider the absolute affections of any being as it is in itself, before you consider it *relatively*. *Watts.*

REL'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of having relation.

RE-LA'TOR, *n.* In *law*, one who brings an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*. *Blackstone.*

RE-LAX', *v. t.* [L. *relaxo*; *re* and *laxo*, to slacken; Fr. *relâcher*, *relascher*; It. *rilassare*; Sp. *relaxar*. See LAX.]

1. To slacken; to make less tense or rigid; as, to *relax* a rope or cord; to *relax* the muscles or sinews; to *relax* the reins in riding.

2. To loosen; to make less close or firm; as, to *relax* the joints. *Milton.*

3. To make less severe or rigorous; to remit or abate in strictness; as, to *relax* a law or rule of justice; to *relax* a demand. *Swift.*

4. To remit or abate in attention, assiduity, or labor; as, to *relax* study; to *relax* exertions or efforts.

5. To unbend; to ease; to relieve from close attention; as, conversation *relaxes* the student or the mind.

6. To relieve from constipation; to loosen; to open; as, medicines *relax* the bowels.

7. To open; to loose. *Milton.*

8. To make languid.

RE-LAX', *v. i.* To abate in severity; to become more mild or less rigorous.

> In others she *relaxed* again,
> And governed with a looser rein. *Prior.*

2. To remit in close attention. It is useful for the student to *relax* often, and give himself to exercise and amusements.

RE-LAX', *n.* Relaxation. [*Not used.*] *Feltham.*

RE-LAX'A-BLE, *a.* That may be remitted. *Barrow.*

RE-LAX'ANT, *n.* A medicine that relaxes or opens.

RE-LAX-A'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *relaxatio.*]

1. The act of slackening or remitting tension; as, a *relaxation* of the muscles, fibers, or nerves, a *relaxation* of the whole system. *Bacon. Encyc.*

2. Cessation of restraint. *Burnet.*

3. Remission or abatement of rigor, as, a *relaxation* of the law. *Swift.*

4. Remission of attention or application, as, a *relaxation* of mind, study, or business.

5. An opening or loosening.

RE-LAX'A-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of relaxing. [See LAXATIVE.] *B. Jonson.*

RE-LAX'ED, (re-lakst',) *pp.* or *a.* Slackened; loosened; remitted or abated in rigor, or in closeness; made less vigorous; languid.

RE-LAX'ING, *ppr.* Slackening; loosening; remitting, or abating in rigor, severity, or attention; rendering languid.

RE-LAX'ING, *a.* Tending to relax; adapted to weaken the solids; as, a *relaxing* medicine.

RE-LAY', *n.* [Fr. *relais.*]

1. A supply of horses placed on the road to be in readiness to relieve others, that a traveler may proceed without delay.

2. A supply of hunting dogs kept in readiness at certain places to pursue the game, when the dogs that have been in pursuit are weary.

3. Any thing laid up or kept in store; as, *relays* of joy. [*Rare.*] *Young.*

RE-LAY', v. t. [re and *lay.*] To lay again; to lay a second time; as, to *relay* a pavement. *Smollett.*

RE-LAY'ING, *ppr.* Laying a second time.

RE-LEAS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be released.

RE-LEASE', (re-lees',) v. t. [This is usually derived from Fr. *relâcher*, to slacken, to *relax*, It. *rilassare* and *rilasciare*, and these words have the sense of *release*; but the English word has not the sense of *relax*, but of re and *lease*, from Fr. *laisser*, Eng *let*, a word that has no connection with *relax*. So in G. *freilassen*, D. *vrylaaten*; *free* and *let*. If it is from *relâcher*, it has undergone a strange alteration.]

1. To set free from restraint of any kind, either physical or moral; to liberate from prison, confinement, or servitude. *Matt.* xv. *Mark* xv.

2. To free from pain, care, trouble, grief, &c.

3. To free from obligation or penalty; as, to *release* one from debt, from a promise, or covenant.

4. To quit; to let go, as a legal claim; as, to *release* a debt or forfeiture. *Deut.* xv.

5. To discharge or relinquish a right to lands or tenements, by conveying it to another that has some right or estate in possession, as when the person in remainder *releases* his right to the tenant in possession; when one coparcener *releases* his right to the other; or the mortgagee *releases* his claim to the mortgager.

6. To relax. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

RE-LEASE', n. Liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind, as from confinement or bondage.

2. Liberation from care, pain, or any burden.

3. Discharge from obligation or responsibility, as from debt, penalty, or claim of any kind; acquittance.

In *law*, a release, or deed of release, is a conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another who has some estate in possession; a quitclaim. The efficient words in such an instrument are, "remised, *released*, and forever *quitclaimed*." *Blackstone.*

RE-LEAS'ED, (re-leest',) *pp.* Set free from confinement; freed from obligation or liability; freed from pain; quitclaimed.

RE-LEAS-EE', n. A person to whom a release is given.

RE-LEASE'MENT, n. The act of releasing from confinement or obligation. *Milton.*

RE-LEAS'ER, n. One who releases.

RE-LEAS'ING, *ppr.* Liberating from confinement or restraint; freeing from obligation or responsibility, or from pain or other evil; quitclaiming.

REL'E-GATE, v. t. [L. *relego*; re and *lego* to send.] To banish; to send into exile.

REL'E GA-TED, *pp.* Sent into exile.

REL'E-GA-TING, *ppr.* Banishing.

REL-E-GA'TION, n. [L. *relegatio.*] The act of banishment; exile. *Ayliffe.*

RE-LENT', v. i. [Fr. *relentir*; Sp. *relentar*; It. *rallentare*; Sp. *ablandar*; Port. *abrandar*; the two latter from *blando*, L. *blandus*, which unites the L. *blandus* with *lentus*. The English is from re and L. *lentus*, gentle, pliant, slow, the primary sense of which is soft or yielding. The L. *lenis* is probably of the same family. See Bland.]

1. To soften; to become less rigid or hard; to give.

In some houses, sweetmeats will *relent* more than in others. *Bacon.*

When opening buds salute the welcome day,
And earth, *relenting*, feels the genial ray. *Pope.*

[*This sense of the word is admissible in poetry, but is not in common use.*]

2. To grow moist; to deliquesce; *applied to salts*; as, the *relenting* of the air. *Bacon.*

Salt of tartar — placed in a cellar, will begin to *relent*. *Boyle.*

[*This sense is not in use.*]

3. To become less intense. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*

4. To soften in temper; to become more mild and tender; to feel compassion.

[*This is the usual sense of the word.*]

Can you behold
My tears, and not once *relent*? *Shak.*

RE-LENT', v. t. To slacken.

And oftentimes he would *relent* his pace. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To soften; to mollify. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

RE-LENT', *pp.* Dissolved. [*Obs.*]

RE-LENT', n. Remission; stay. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

RE-LENT'ED, *pp.* Softened in temper.

RE-LENT'ING, *ppr.* Softening in temper; becoming more mild or compassionate

RE-LENT'ING, n. The act of becoming more mild or compassionate.

RE-LENT'LESS, *a.* Unmoved by pity; unpitying; insensible to the distresses of others; destitute of tenderness; as, a prey to *relentless* despotism.

For this th' avenging power employs his darts,
Thus will pursue, *relentless* in his ire. *Dryden.*

Relentless thoughts, in *Milton*, may signify unremitted, intently fixed on disquieting objects. *Johnson.*

[*This sense of the word is unusual, and not to be countenanced.*]

RE-LENT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without pity. *Ed. Rev.*

RE-LENT'LESS-NESS, n. The quality of being unmoved by pity. *Allman.*

RE-LES-SEE', n. [See Release.] The person to whom a release is executed.

RE-LES-SOR', n. The person who executes a release.

There must be a privity of estate between the *relessor* and *relessee*. *Blackstone.*

RE-LET', v. t. To let anew, as a house.

REL'E-VANCE, } n. [See Relevant.] The state
REL'E-VAN-CY, } of being relevant, or of affording relief or aid.

2. Pertinence; applicableness.

3. In *Scots law*, sufficiency to infer the conclusion.

REL'E-VANT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *relevo*, to relieve, to advance, to raise; re and *levo*, to raise.]

1. Relieving; lending aid or support. *Pownall.*

2. Pertinent; applicable. The testimony is not *relevant* to the case; the argument is not *relevant* to the question.

[*This is the sense in which the word is now generally used.*]

3. Sufficient to support the cause. *Scots Law.*

REL-E-VA'TION, n. A raising or lifting up. [*Not in use.*]

RE-LI'A-BLE, *a.* That may be relied on or trusted.

RE-LI'A-BLE-NESS, } n. The state of being reli-
RE-LI-A-BIL'I-TY, } able.

RE-LI'ANCE, n. [from *rely.*] Rest or repose of mind, resulting from a full belief of the veracity or integrity of a person, or of the certainty of a fact; trust; confidence; dependence. We may have perfect *reliance* on the promises of God; we have *reliance* on the testimony of witnesses; we place *reliance* on men of known integrity, or on the strength and stability of government.

REL'IC, n. [Fr. *relique*; L. *reliquiæ*, from *relinquo*, to *leave*; re and *linquo*.]

1. That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; as, the *relics* of a town; the *relics* of magnificence; the *relics* of antiquity. The *relics* of saints are held in great veneration by the Roman Catholics.

2. The body of a deceased person; a corpse. [*Usually in the plural.*] *Dryden. Pope.*

REL'IC-LY, *adv.* In the manner of relics. [*Little used.*]

REL'ICT, n. [L. *relictus*, *relicta*, from *relinquo*, to leave.]

A widow; a woman whose husband is dead. *Sprat. Garth.*

RE-LICT'ED, *a.* In *Law*, left uncovered, as land by the retrocession of the sea or other water. *Bouvier.*

RE-LIC'TION, n. In *law*, land left uncovered by the retrocession of the sea or other water. *Bouvier.*

RE-LI'ED, (re-lide',) *pp.* Reposed on something, as the mind; confided in; depended.

RE-LIEF', (re-leef',) n. [Fr. *relief*; It. *rilevo*, *rilievo*, from *rilevare*, to raise, to lift, to remove; Sp. *relieve*, *relevar*; re and *levar*, to raise.]

1. The removal, in whole or in part, of any evil that afflicts the body or mind; the removal or alleviation of pain, grief, want, care, anxiety, toil, or distress, or of any thing oppressive or burdensome, by which some ease is obtained. Rest gives *relief* to the body when weary; an anodyne gives *relief* from pain; the sympathy of friends affords some *relief* to the distressed; a loan of money to a man embarrassed may afford him a temporary *relief*; medicines which will not cure a disease sometimes give a partial *relief*. A complete *relief* from the troubles of life is never to be expected.

2. That which mitigates or removes pain, grief, or other evil. *Dryden.*

3. The release, as of sentinels, from some post or duty, and the substitution of others; also, the person or persons thus substituted.

4. In *sculpture*, &c., the projecture or prominence of a figure above or beyond the ground or plane on which it is formed. Relief is of three kinds; *high relief*, (*alto relievo*,) *low relief*, (*basso relievo*,) and *demi relief*, (*demi relievo*.) The difference is in the degree of projecture. *High relief* is formed from nature, as when a figure stands completely out from the ground, being attached to it in only a few places. *Low relief* is when the figure projects but little, as in medals, festoons, foliages, and other ornaments. *Demi relief* is when one half of the figure rises from the plane. *Brande.*

5. In *painting*, the appearance of projection, or the degree of boldness which a figure exhibits to the eye at a distance.

6. In *feudal law*, a fine or composition which the heir of a tenant, holding by knight's service or other tenure, paid to the lord, at the death of the ancestor, for the privilege of taking up the estate which, on strict feudal principles, had lapsed or fallen to the lord on the death of the tenant. This relief consisted of horses, arms, money, and the like, the amount of which was originally arbitrary, but afterward fixed at a certain rate by law. It is not payable, unless the heir, at the death of his ancestor, had attained to the age of twenty-one years. *Blackstone. Encyc.*

7. A remedy, partial or total, for any wrong suffered; redress; indemnification. He applied to chancery, but could get no *relief*; he petitioned the legislature, and obtained *relief*.

8. The exposure of any thing by the proximity of something else. *Johnson.*

RE-LI'ER, n. [from *rely.*] One who relies, or places full confidence in.

RE-LIEV'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being relieved; that may receive relief. *Hale.*

RE-LIEVE', v. t. [Fr. *relever*; L. *relevo*. See Relief.]

1. To free, wholly or partially, from pain, grief, want, anxiety, care, toil, trouble, burden, oppression, or any thing that is considered to be an evil; to ease of any thing that pains the body or distresses the mind. Repose *relieves* the wearied body; a supply of provisions *relieves* a family in want; medicines may *relieve* the sick man, even when they do not cure him; we all desire to be *relieved* from anxiety and from heavy taxes; law or duty, or both, require that we should *relieve* the poor and destitute.

2. To alleviate or remove; as when we say, to *relieve* pain or distress; to *relieve* the wants of the poor.

3. To release from a post or station, as sentinels, a guard, or ships, and station others in their place. Sentinels are generally *relieved* every two hours; a guard is usually *relieved* once in twenty-four hours.

4. To right; to ease of any burden, wrong, or oppression by judicial or legislative interposition, by the removal of a grievance, by indemnification for losses and the like.

5. To abate the inconvenience of any thing by change, or by the interposition of something dissimilar. The moon *relieves* the luster of the sun with a milder light.

The poet must not encumber his poem with too much business, but sometimes *relieve* the subject with a moral reflection. *Addison.*

6. To assist; to support.

Parallels, or like relations, alternately relieve each other; when neither will pass asunder, yet they are plausible together. *Brown.*

7. Set off by contrast. [*Used in respect to painting and picturesque effect.*] *Walter Scott.*

RE-LIEV'ED, *pp.* Freed from pain or other evil; eased or cured; aided; succored; dismissed from watching.

2. Alleviated or removed, as pain or distress.

3. Set off by contrast.

RE-LIEV'ER, n. One that relieves; he or that which gives ease.

RE-LIEV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Removing pain or distress, or abating the violence of it; easing; curing; assisting; dismissing from a post, as a sentinel; supporting.

Relieving arch. See Discharging Arch.

RE-LIE'VO, (re-lee'vo,) n. [It.] Relief; prominence of figures in statuary, architecture, &c.; apparent prominence of figures in painting.

RE-LIGHT', (re-lite',) v. t. [re and *light.*] To light anew; to illuminate again.

2. To rekindle; to set on fire again.

RE-LIGHT'ED, *pp.* Lighted anew; rekindled.

RE-LIGHT'ING, *ppr.* Lighting again; rekindling.

RE-LIG'ION, (re-lij'un,) n. [Fr. and Sp. *religion*; It. *religione*; L. *religio*, from *religo*, to bind anew; re and *ligo*, to bind. This word seems originally to have signified an oath or vow to the gods, or the obligation of such an oath or vow, which was held very sacred by the Romans.]

1. Religion, in a comprehensive sense, includes a belief in the being and perfections of God, in the revelation of his will to man, in man's obligation to obey his commands, in a state of reward and punishment, and in man's accountableness to God; and also true godliness or piety of life, with the practice of all moral duties. It therefore comprehends theology as a system of doctrines or principles, as well as practical piety; for the practice of moral duties without a belief in a divine lawgiver, and without reference to his will or commands, is not religion.

2. *Religion*, as distinct from *theology*, is godliness or real piety in practice, consisting in the performance of all known duties to God and our fellow-men, in obedience to divine command, or from love to God and his law. *James* i.

Religion will attend you — as a pleasant and useful companion, in every proper place and every temperate occupation of life. *Buckminster.*

3. *Religion*, as distinct from *virtue* or *morality*, consists in the performance of the duties we owe directly to God, from a principle of obedience to his will. Hence we often speak of *religion* and *virtue* as different branches of one system, or the duties of the first and second tables of the law.

Let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without *religion*. *Washington.*

4. Any system of faith and worship. In this

sense, religion comprehends the belief and worship of pagans and Mohammedans, as well as of Christians; any religion consisting in the belief of a superior power or powers governing the world, and in the worship of such power or powers. Thus we speak of the *religion* of the Turks, of the Hindoos, of the Indians, &c., as well as of the Christian *religion*. We speak of *false religion*, as well as of *true religion*.

5. The rites of religion; in the *plural*. *Milton.*

RE-LIG'ION-A-RY, *a.* Relating to religion; pious. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Barlow.*

RE-LIG'ION-ISM, *n.* The practice of religion; adherence to religion. *Stewart.*

RE-LIG'ION-IST, *n.* A bigot to any religious persuasion. *Swift.*

RE-LIG-I-OS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *religiositas.*] Sense of religion; religiousness.

RE-LIG'IOUS, (re-lij'us,) *a.* [Fr. *religieux*; L. *religiosus.*]

1. Pertaining or relating to religion; as, a *religious* society; a *religious* sect; a *religious* place; *religious* subjects.

2. Pious; godly; loving and reverencing the Supreme Being and obeying his precepts; as, a *religious* man.

3. Devoted to the practice of religion; as, a *religious* life.

4. Teaching religion; containing religious subjects or the doctrines and precepts of religion, or the discussion of topics of religion; as, a *religious* book.

5. Exact; strict; such as religion requires; as, a *religious* observance of vows or promises.

6. Engaged by vows to a monastic life; as, a *religious* order or fraternity.

7. Appropriated to the performance of sacred or religious duties; as, a *religious* house. *Law.*

RE-LIG'IOUS, *n.* A person bound by monastic vows, or sequestered from secular concerns and devoted to a life of piety and devotion; a monk or friar; a nun. [*Little used.*]

RE-LIG'IOUS-LY, *adv.* Piously; with love and reverence to the Supreme Being; in obedience to the divine commands. *Drayton.*

2. According to the rites of religion. *Shak.*

3. Reverently; with veneration. *Duppa.*

4. Exactly; strictly; conscientiously; as, a vow or promise *religiously* observed.

RE-LIG'IOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being religious.

RE-LIN'QUENT, *a.* Relinquishing. *As a noun*, one who relinquishes.

RE-LIN'QUISH, (re-link'wish,) *v. t.* [L. *relinquo*; *re* and *linquo*, to leave, to fail or faint; from the same root as *liqueo*, *liquo*, to melt or dissolve, *deliquium*, a fainting, Ir. *leagham*, to melt. Hence the sense is to withdraw or give way; to *relinquish* is to recede from. It is probably allied to *flag* and *slack*; W. *llac*, *llaciaw*, to slacken; *llegu*, to flag. Class Lg.]

1. To withdraw from; to leave; to quit. It may be to forsake or abandon, but it does not necessarily express the sense of the latter. A man may *relinquish* an enterprise for a time, or with a design never to resume it. In *general*, to *relinquish* is to leave without the intention of resuming, and equivalent to *forsake*, but is less emphatical than *abandon* and *desert*.

> They placed Irish tenants on the lands *relinquished* by the English. *Davies.*

2. To forbear; to withdraw from; as, to *relinquish* the practice of intemperance; to *relinquish* the rites of a church. *Hooker.*

3. To give up; to renounce a claim to; as, to *relinquish* a debt.

To relinquish back, or *to*; to give up; to release; to surrender; as, to *relinquish* a claim to another.

RE-LIN'QUISH-ED, (re-link'wisht,) *pp.* Left; quitted; given up.

RE-LIN'QUISH-ER, *n.* One who leaves or quits.

RE-LIN'QUISH-ING, *ppr.* Quitting; leaving; giving up.

RE-LIN'QUISH-MENT, *n.* The act of leaving or quitting; a forsaking; the renouncing a claim to.

REL'I-QUA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *reliquaire*, from L. *reliquæ.*]

A small chest, box, or casket, in which relics are kept. *Gloss. of Archit.*

REL-IQUE', (rel-eek',) *n.* A relic. [See RELIC.]

RE-LIQ'UI-Æ, *n. pl.* [L.] Remains of the dead; organic remains. *Humble.*

RE-LIQ'UID-ATE, (re-lik'we-date,) *v. t.* [*re* and *liquidate.*] To liquidate anew; to adjust a second time.

RE-LIQ'UID-A-TED, *pp.* Liquidated again.

RE-LIQ'UID-A-TING, *ppr.* Liquidating again.

RE-LIQ-UID-A'TION, *n.* A second or renewed liquidation; a renewed adjustment. *Hamilton.*

REL'ISH, *n.* Taste; or, rather, a pleasing taste; that sensation of the organs which is experienced when we take food or drink of an agreeable flavor. Different persons have different *relishes*. *Relish* is often natural, and often the effect of habit.

2. Liking; delight; appetite.

> We have such a *relish* for faction, as to have lost that of wit. *Addison.*

3. Sense; the faculty of perceiving excellence; taste; as, a *relish for* fine writing, or a *relish of* fine writing. Addison uses both *of* and *for* after *relish*.

4. That which gives pleasure; the power of pleasing.

> When liberty is gone,
> Life grows insipid, and has lost its *relish*. *Addison.*

5. Cast; manners.

> It preserves some *relish* of old writing. *Pope.*

6. Taste; a small quantity just perceptible.

> Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
> I have no *relish* of them. *Shak.*

7. Something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating.

REL'ISH, *v. t.* To give an agreeable taste to.

> A savory bit that served to *relish* wine. *Dryden.*

2. To like the taste of; as, to *relish* venison.

3. To be gratified with the enjoyment or use of.

> He knows how to prize his advantages and to *relish* the honors which he enjoys. *Atterbury.*
> Men of nice palates would not *relish* Aristotle, as dressed up by the schoolmen. *Baker.*

REL'ISH, *v. i.* To have a pleasing taste. The greatest dainties do not always *relish*.

2. To give pleasure.

> Had I been the finder-out of this secret, it would not have *relished* among my other discredits. *Shak.*

3. To have a flavor.

> A theory which, how much soever it may *relish* of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature. *Woodward.*

REL'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Gustable; having an agreeable taste.

REL'ISH-ED, (rel'isht,) *pp.* Giving an agreeable taste; received with pleasure.

RE-LIVE', (rē liv',) *v. i.* [*re* and *live.*] To live again; to revive. *Spenser.*

RE-LIVE', (rē-liv',) *v. t.* To recall to life. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

RE-LOAN', *v. t.* [*re* and *loan.*] To loan again; to lend what has been lent and repaid.

RE-LOAN', *n.* A second lending of the same money. *President's Message.*

RE-LOAN'ED, *pp.* Loaned again.

RE-LOAN'ING, *ppr.* Loaning again.

RE-LO'CATE, *v. t.* To locate a second time.

RE-LO-CA'TION, *n.* A second location. *Scott.*

RE-LOVE', (-luv',) *v. t.* [*re* and *love.*] To love in return. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

RE-LU'CENT, *a.* [L. *relucens*, *reluceo*; *re* and *luceo*, to shine.]

Shining; transparent; clear; pellucid; as, a *relucent* stream. *Thomson.*

RE-LUCT', *v. i.* [L. *reluctor*; *re* and *luctor*, to struggle.]

To strive or struggle against. [*Little used.*]

RE-LUCT'ANCE, } *n.* [L. *reluctans*, a striving or
RE-LUCT'AN-CY, } striving against.]

Unwillingness; great opposition of mind; repugnance; with *to* or *against*; as, to undertake a war with *reluctance*. He has a great *reluctance* to this measure.

> Bear witness, Heaven, with what *reluctancy*
> Her helpless innocence I doom to die. *Dryden.*

RE-LUCT'ANT, *a.* Striving against; unwilling; much opposed in heart.

> *Reluctant* now I touched the trembling string. *Tickell.*

2. Unwilling; acting with slight repugnance; coy. *Milton.*

3. Proceeding from an unwilling mind; granted with reluctance; as, *reluctant* obedience. *Mitford.*

RE-LUCT'ANT-LY, *adv.* With opposition of heart; unwillingly. What is undertaken *reluctantly*, is seldom well performed.

RE-LUCT'ATE, *v. t.* To resist; to struggle against. *Decay of Piety.*

RE-LUCT-A'TION, *n.* Repugnance; resistance. *Bacon.*

RE-LUCT'ING, *ppr.* Striving to resist.

2. *a.* Averse; unwilling.

RE-LUME', *v. t.* [Fr. *rallumer*; L. *re* and *lumen*, light.]

To rekindle; to light again. *Pope.*

RE-LUM'ED, *pp.* Rekindled; lighted again.

RE-LU'MINE, (-min,) *v. t.* [Fr. *rallumer*; L. *relumino*; *re* and *lumen*, light, from *luceo*, to shine.]

1. To light anew; to rekindle. *Shak.*

2. To illuminate again.

RE-LU'MIN-ED, *pp.* Rekindled; illuminated anew.

RE-LUM'ING, *ppr.* Kindling or lighting anew.

RE-LUM'IN-ING, *ppr.* Rekindling; enlightening anew.

RE-LY', *v. i.* [*re* and *lie*, or from the root of *lie*, *lay.*]

To rest on something, as the mind when satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts or of evidence; to have confidence in; to trust in; to depend; with *on*. We *rely* on the promise of a man who is known to be upright; we *rely on* the veracity or fidelity of a tried friend; a prince *relies on* the affections of his subjects for support, and on the strength of his army for success in war; above all things, we *rely* on the mercy and promises of God. That which is the ground of confidence, is a certainty or full conviction that satisfies the mind and leaves it at rest, or undisturbed by doubt.

> Because thou hast *relied on* the king of Syria, and not *relied on* the Lord thy God. — 2 Chron. xvi.

RE-LY'ING, *ppr.* Reposing on something, as the mind; confiding in; trusting in; depending.

RE-MADE', *pret.* and *pp.* of REMAKE.

RE-MAIN', *v. i.* [L. *remaneo*; *re* and *maneo*, Gr. *μενω*, *μενεω*; Pers. ماندن *mandan*, and مانيدن *manidan*, to remain, to be left, to delay, to be like, to dismiss, to leave. The sense seems to be, to draw out in time, or to be fixed, or to continue. (See analogies in LEAVE.) The sense of likeness may be a drawing.]

1. To continue; to rest or abide in a place for a time indefinite. They *remained* a month in Rome. We *remain* at an inn for a night, for a week, or a longer time.

> *Remain* a widow at thy father's house, till Shelah my son be grown. — Gen. xxxviii.

2. To be left after others have withdrawn; to rest or abide in the same place when others remove, or are lost, destroyed, or taken away.

> Noah only *remained* alive, and they that were with him in the ark. — Gen. vii.

3. To be left after a part or others have passed. Let our *remaining* time or years be employed in active duties.

4. To continue unchanged, or in a particular state. He *remains* stupid; he *remains* in a low state of health.

5. Not to be lost; not to escape; not to be forgotten.

> All my wisdom *remained* with me. *Eccles.*

6. To be left, out of a greater number or quantity. Part of the debt is paid; that which *remains* will be on interest.

> That which *remaineth* over, lay up for you to be kept till the morning. — Ex. xvi.

7. To be left as not included or comprised. There *remains* one argument which has not been considered.

> That an elder brother has power over his brethren *remains* to be proved. *Locke.*

8. To continue in the same state.

> Childless thou art, childless *remain*. *Milton.*

RE-MAIN', *v. t.* To await; to be left to; as, the easier conquest now *remains* thee.

[This is elliptical for *remains to* thee. *Remain* is not properly a transitive verb.]

RE-MAIN', *n.* That which is left; a corpse; also, abode. [*Not used.*]

RE-MAIN'DER, *n.* Any thing left after the separation and removal of a part.

> If these decoctions be repeated till the water comes off clear, the *remainder* yields nothing. *Arbuthnot.*
> The last *remainders* of unhappy Troy. *Dryden.*

2. Relics; remains; the corpse of a human being. [*Not now used.*] *Shak.*

3. That which is left after a part is passed; as, the *remainder* of the day or week; the *remainder* of the year; the *remainder* of life.

4. The quantity that is left after subtraction or after any deduction.

5. In *law*, an estate limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined. A grants land to B for twenty years; *remainder* to D in fee. If a man by deed or will limits his books or furniture to A for life, with *remainder* to B, this *remainder* is good. *Blackstone.*

A writ of formedon in remainder, is a writ which lies where a man gives lands to another for life or in tail, with remainder to a third person in tail or in fee, and he who has the particular estate dies without issue heritable, and a stranger intrudes upon him in remainder and keeps him out of possession; in this case, the remainder-man shall have his writ of formedon in the remainder. *Blackstone.*

RE-MAIN'DER, *a.* Remaining; refuse; left; as, the *remainder* biscuit; the *remainder* viands. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

RE-MAIN'DER-MAN, *n.* In *law*, he who has an estate after a particular estate is determined. *Blackstone.*

RE-MAIN'ED, *pp.* Continued; left after others have withdrawn.

RE-MAIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Continuing; resting; abiding for an indefinite time; being left after separation and removal of a part, or after loss or destruction, or after a part is passed, as of time.

RE-MAINS', *n. pl.* That which is left after a part is separated, taken away, or destroyed; as, the *remains* of a city or house demolished.

2. A dead body; a corpse. *Pope.*

The singular, *remain*, is used in like sense, and in the sense of abode, but is nearly obsolete. *Shak.*

RE-MAKE', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* REMADE. [*re* and *make.*] To make anew.

RE-MAND', *v. t.* [Fr. *remander*; L. *re* and *mando.*] To call or send back him or that which is ordered to a place; as, to *remand* an officer from a distant place; to *remand* an envoy from a foreign court.

RE-MAND'ED, *pp.* Called or sent back.

RE-MAND'ING, *ppr.* Calling or sending back.

RE-MAND'MENT, *n.* A remanding or ordering back. *Jefferson.*

REM'A-NENCE, } *n.* A remaining.
REM'A-NEN-CY, }

REM'A-NENT, *n.* [L. *remanens.*] The part remaining. [*Little used.*] [It is contracted into REMNANT.]

REM'A-NENT, *a.* Remaining. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

RE-MARK', *n.* [Fr. *remarque*; *re* and *mark.*]

1. Notice or observation; as, to elude conjecture and *remark.* *Cowper.*

2. *Particularly*, notice or observation expressed in words or writing; as, the *remarks* of an advocate; the *remarks* made in conversation; the judicious or the uncandid *remarks* of a critic. A *remark* is not always expressed, for we say, a man makes his *remarks* on a preacher's sermon while he is listening to it. In this case the notice is silent, a mere act of the mind.

RE-MARK', *v. t.* [Fr. *remarquer.*]

1. To observe; to note in the mind; to take notice of without expression. I *remarked* the manner of the speaker; I *remarked* his elegant expressions.

2. To express in words or writing what one thinks or sees; to express observations; as, it is necessary to repeat what has been before *remarked.*

3. To mark; to point out; to distinguish. [*Not in use.*]

His manacles *remark* him. *Milton.*

RE-MARK'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *remarquable.*]

1. Observable; worthy of notice.

'Tis *remarkable* that they
Talk most who have the least to say. *Prior.*

2. Extraordinary; unusual; that deserves particular notice, or that may excite admiration or wonder; as, the *remarkable* preservation of lives in shipwreck. The dark day, in May, 1780, was a *remarkable* phenomenon.

RE-MARK'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Observableness; worthiness of remark; the quality of deserving particular notice. *Hammond.*

RE-MARK'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree worthy of notice; as, the winters of 1825, 1826, and 1828, were *remarkably* free from snow. The winter of 1827 was *remarkable* for a great quantity of snow.

2. In an extraordinary manner.

RE-MARK'ED, (re-märkt',) *pp.* Noticed; observed; expressed in words or writing.

RE-MARK'ER, *n.* An observer; one who makes remarks. *Watts.*

RE-MARK'ING, *ppr.* Observing; taking notice of; expressing in words or writing.

RE-MAR'RI-ED, *pp.* Married again or a second time.

RE-MAR'RY, *v. t.* [*re* and *marry.*] To marry again or a second time. *Tindal.*

RE-MAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Marrying again or a second time.

RE-MAST', *v. t.* To furnish with a second mast or set of masts.

RE-MAS'TI-CATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *masticate.*] To chew or masticate again; to chew over and over, as in chewing the cud.

RE-MAS'TI-CA-TED, *pp.* Chewed again or repeatedly.

RE-MAS'TI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Chewing again or over and over.

RE-MAS-TI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of masticating again or repeatedly.

REM'BLAI, (rām'blā,) *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, the earth or materials used in filling up a trench. *Brande.*

REM'BLE, *v. t.* To remove. *Grose.*

RE-ME'DI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *remedy.*] That may be remedied or cured. The evil is believed to be *remediable.*

RE-ME'DI-A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be susceptible of remedy or cure.

RE-ME'DI-AL, *a.* [L. *remedialis.*] Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy, or for the removal of an evil.

The *remedial* part of law is so necessary a consequence of the declaratory and directory, that laws without it must be very vague and imperfect. Statutes are declaratory or *remedial.* *Blackstone.*

RE-ME'DI-ATE, in the sense of *remedial*, is not in use.

REM'E-DI-ED, (rem'e-did,) *pp.* [from *remedy.*] Cured; healed; repaired.

RE-MED'I-LESS, *a.* [In *modern books*, the accent is placed on the first syllable, which would be well if there were no derivatives; but *remedilessly*, *remedilessness*, require the accent on the second syllable.]

1. Not admitting a remedy; incurable; desperate; as, a *remediless* disease.

2. Irreparable; as, a loss or damage is *remediless.*

3. Not admitting change or reversal; as, a *remediless* doom. *Milton.*

4. Not admitting recovery; as, a *remediless* delusion. *South.*

RE-MED'I-LESS-LY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes a remedy. *Clarendon.*

RE-MED'I-LESS-NESS, *n.* Incurableness.

REM'E-DY, *n.* [L. *remedium*; *re* and *medeor*, to heal; Fr. *remède.*]

1. That which cures a disease; any medicine or application which puts an end to disease and restores health; with *for*; as, a *remedy for* the gout.

2. That which counteracts an evil of any kind; with *for*, *to*, or *against*; usually with *for.* Civil government is the *remedy for* the evils of natural liberty. What *remedy* can be provided *for* extravagance in dress? The man who shall invent an effectual *remedy for* intemperance will deserve every thing from his fellow-men.

3. That which cures uneasiness.

Our griefs how swift, our *remedies* how slow! *Prior.*

4. That which repairs loss or disaster; reparation.

In the death of a man there is no *remedy.* *Wisdom.*

REM'E-DY, *v. t.* [Fr. *remedier.*]

1. To cure; to heal; as, to *remedy* a disease.

2. To cure; to remove, as an evil; as, to *remedy* grief; to *remedy* the evils of a war.

3. To repair; to remove mischief; *in a very general sense.*

REM'E-DY-ING, *ppr.* Curing; healing; removing; restoring from a bad to a good state.

RE-MELT', *v. t.* [*re* and *melt.*] To melt a second time.

RE-MELT'ED, *pp.* Melted again.

RE-MELT'ING, *ppr.* Melting again.

RE-MEM'BER, *v. t.* [Norm. *remembrer*; Low L. *rememoror*; *re* and *memoror.* See MEMORY.]

1. To have in the mind an idea which had been in the mind before, and which recurs to the mind without effort.

We are said to *remember* any thing, when the idea of it arises in the mind with the consciousness that we have had this idea before. *Watts.*

2. When we use effort to recall an idea, we are said to *recollect* it. This distinction is not always observed. Hence, REMEMBER is often used as synonymous with RECOLLECT, that is, to call to mind. We say, we can not *remember* a fact, when we mean we can not *recollect* it.

Remember the days of old. — Deut. xxxii.

3. To bear or keep in mind; to attend to.

Remember what I warn thee; shun to taste. *Milton.*

4. To preserve the memory of; to preserve from being forgotten.

Let them have their wages duly paid,
And something over to *remember* me. *Shak.*

5. To mention. [*Not in use.*] *Ayliffe.*

6. To put in mind; to remind; as, to *remember* one of his duty. [*Not in use.*] *Clarendon.*

7. To think of and consider; to meditate. *Ps.* lxiii.

8. To bear in mind with esteem; or to reward. *Eccles.* ix.

9. To bear in mind with praise or admiration; to celebrate. *Chron.* xvi.

10. To bear in mind with favor, care, and regard for the safety or deliverance of any one. *Ps.* lxxiv. *Gen.* viii. *Gen.* xix.

11. To bear in mind with intent to reward or punish. 3 *John* x. *Jer.* xxxi.

12. To bear in mind with confidence; to trust in. *Ps.* xx.

13. To bear in mind with the purpose of assisting or relieving. *Gal.* ii.

14. To bear in mind with reverence; to obey.

Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth. — Eccles. xii.

15. To bear in mind with regard; to keep as sacred; to observe.

Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy. — Ex. xx.

To remember mercy, is to exercise it. *Hab.* iii.

RE-MEM'BER-ED, *pp.* Kept in mind; recollected.

RE-MEM'BER-ER, *n.* One that remembers. *Wotton.*

RE-MEM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Having in mind.

RE-MEM'BRANCE, *n.* [Fr.] The retaining or having in mind an idea which had been present before, or an idea which had been previously received from an object when present, and which recurs to the mind afterward without the presence of its object. *Technically*, REMEMBRANCE differs from REMINISCENCE and RECOLLECTION, as the former implies that an idea occurs to the mind spontaneously, or without much mental exertion. The latter imply the power or the act of recalling ideas which do not spontaneously recur to the mind.

The righteous shall be in everlasting *remembrance.* — Ps. cxii.

Remembrance is when the same idea recurs, without the operation of the like object on the external sensory. *Locke.*

2. Transmission of a fact from one to another.

Than
Among the heavens the immortal fact displayed,
Lest the *remembrance* of his grief should fail. *Addison.*

3. Account preserved; something to assist the memory.

Those proceedings and *remembrances* are in the Tower. *Hale.*

4. Memorial.

But in *remembrance* of so brave a deed,
A tomb and funeral honors I decreed. *Dryden.*

5. A token by which one is kept in the memory.

Keep this *remembrance* for thy Julia's sake. *Shak.*

6. Notice of something absent.

Let your *remembrance* still apply to Banquo. *Shak.*

7. Power of remembering; limit of time within which a fact can be remembered; as when we say, an event took place before our *remembrance*, or since our *remembrance.*

8. Honorable memory. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

9. Admonition. *Shak.*

10. Memorandum; a note to help the memory. *Chillingworth.*

RE-MEM'BRAN-CER, *n.* One that reminds, or revives the remembrance of any thing.

God is present in the consciences of good and bad; he is there a *remembrancer* to call our actions to mind. *Taylor.*

2. An officer in the exchequer of England, whose business is to record certain papers and proceedings, make out processes, &c.; a recorder. The officers bearing this name were formerly called *clerks of the remembrance.* *Encyc.*

3. Something that reminds or calls to remembrance, as a gift; memorial; memento. *Cowper.*

RE-MEM'O-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *rememoratus*, *rememoro.*] To remember; to revive in the memory. [*Not in use.*]

RE-MEM-O-RA'TION, *n.* Remembrance. [*Not in use.*]

RE-MER'CIE, } *v. t.* [Fr. *remercier.*]
RE-MER'CY, }

To thank. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

REM'I-GES, *n. pl.* [L., from *remex*, a rower.] In *ornithology*, the quill feathers of the wings of a bird, which, like oars, propel it through the air. *Brande.*

RE-MI'GRATE, *v. i.* [L. *remigro*; *re* and *migro*, to migrate.] To remove back again to a former place or state; to return. [See MIGRATE.] *Boyle.*

RE-MI-GRA'TION, *n.* Removal back again; a migration to a former place. *Hale.*

RE-MIND', *v. t.* [*re* and *mind.*] To put in mind; to bring to the remembrance of; as, to *remind* a person of his promise.

2. To bring to notice or consideration. The infirmities of old age *remind* us of our mortality.

RE-MIND'ED, *pp.* Put in mind.

RE-MIND'FUL, *a.* Tending or adapted to remind; careful to remind. *Southey.*

RE-MIND'ING, *ppr.* Putting in mind; calling attention to.

REM I-NIS'CENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *reminiscens*, *reminiscor*, Gr. μνάομαι. See MEMORY.]

1. That faculty of the mind by which ideas formerly received into it, but forgotten, are recalled or revived in the memory. *Encyc.*

2. Recollection; recovery of ideas that had escaped from the memory. *Hale.*

3. Reminiscence seems often to signify recollection expressed; a relation of what is recollected.

REM-I-NIS'CENT, *n.* One who calls to mind, and records past events.

REM-I-NIS-CEN'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to reminiscence or recollection. *Brown.*

REM'I-PED, *n.* [L. *remus*, an oar, and *pes*, a foot.] An animal. The name has been given to certain crustaceous, also to certain coleopterous insects. *P. Cyc. Brande.*

RE-MISE', *v. t.* [Fr. *remise*, from *remettre*; L. *remissus*, *remitto*; *re* and *mitto*, to send.] To give or grant back; to release a claim; to resign or surrender by deed. A B hath *remised*, released, and forever quitclaimed to B C all his right to the manor of Dale. *Blackstone.*

RE-MIS'ED, (re-mizd',) *pp.* Released.

RE-MIS'ING, *ppr.* Surrendering by deed.

RE-MISS', *a.* [Fr. *remis*; L. *remissus*, supra.]

1. Slack; dilatory; negligent; not performing duty or business; not complying with engagements at all, or not in due time; as, to be *remiss* in attendance on official duties; *remiss* in payment of debts.

2. Slow; slack; languid. *Woodward.*

3. Not intense.

These nervous, bold; those languid and *remiss.* *Roscommon.*

RE-MISS'I-BLE, *a.* That may be remitted or forgiven. *Feltham.*

RE-MIS'SION, (re-mish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *remissio*, from *remitto*, to send back.]

1. Abatement; relaxation; moderation; as, the *remission* of extreme rigor. *Bacon.*

2. Abatement; diminution of intensity; as, the *remission* of the sun's heat; the *remission* of cold; the *remission* of close study or of labor. *Woodward.*

3. Release; discharge or relinquishment of a claim or right; as, the *remission* of a tax or duty. *Addison.*

4. In *medicine*, abatement; a temporary subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain, as distinguished from INTERMISSION, in which the disease leaves the patient entirely for a time.

5. Forgiveness; pardon: that is, the giving up of the punishment due to a crime; as, the *remission* of sins. *Matt.* xxvi. *Heb.* ix.

6. The act of sending back. [*Not in use.*]

RE-MISS'IVE, *a.* Remitting; forgiving. *Hacket.*

RE-MISS'LY, *adv.* Carelessly; negligently; without close attention. *Hooker.*

2. Slowly; slackly; not vigorously; not with ardor. *Clarendon.*

RE-MISS'NESS, *n.* Slackness; slowness; carelessness; negligence; want of ardor or vigor; coldness; want of punctuality; want of attention to any business, duty, or engagement in the proper time, or with the requisite industry. *Denham. Arbuthnot.*

RE-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *remitto*, to send back; *re* and *mitto*, to send; Fr. *remettre*; It. *rimettere*; Sp. *remitir.*]

1. To relax, as intensity; to make less tense or violent.

So willingly doth God *remit* his ire. *Milton.*

2. To forgive; to surrender the right of punishing crime; as, to *remit* punishment. *Dryden.*

3. To pardon, as a fault or crime.

Whosesoever sins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* to them. — John xx.

4. To give up; to resign.

In grievous and inhuman crimes, offenders should be *remitted* to their prince. *Hayward.*

5. To refer; as, a clause that *remitted* all to the bishop's discretion. *Bacon.*

6. To send back.

The prisoner was *remitted* to the guard. *Dryden.*

7. To transmit money, bills, &c., to some person at a distance. American merchants *remit* money, bills of exchange, or some species of stock, in payment for British goods.

8. To restore.

In this case the law *remits* him to his ancient and more certain right. *Blackstone.*

RE-MIT', *v. i.* To slacken; to become less intense or rigorous.

When our passions *remit*, the vehemence of our speech *remits* too. *Broome.*

So we say, cold or heat *remits*.

2. To abate in violence for a time, without intermission; as, a fever *remits* at a certain hour every day.

RE-MIT'MENT, *n.* The act of remitting to custody.

2. Forgiveness; pardon. *Milton.*

RE-MIT'TAL, *n.* A remitting; a giving up; surrender; as, the *remittal* of the first-fruits. *Swift.*

RE-MIT'TANCE, *n.* In *commerce*, the act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, to a distant place.

2. The sum or thing remitted. *Addison.*

RE-MIT'TED, *pp.* Relaxed; forgiven; pardoned; sent back; referred; given up; transmitted to a distant place, as money.

RE-MIT'TENT, *a.* Having an alternate increase and remission.

Remittent fever one which has striking exacerbations and remissions, without any entire intermission. *Dunglison.*

RE-MIT'TER, *n.* One who remits, or makes remittance.

2. In *law*, the restitution of a more ancient and certain right to a person who has right to lands, but is out of possession, and hath afterward the freehold cast upon him by some subsequent defective title, by virtue of which he enters. *Blackstone.*

3. One that pardons.

RE-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Relaxing; forgiving; sending back; transmitting money, bills, &c.

REM'NANT, *n.* [Contracted from *remanent*. See REMAIN.]

1. Residue; that which is left after the separation, removal, or destruction of a part.

The *remnant* that are left of the captivity. — Neh. i.

2. That which remains after a part is done, performed, told, or passed.

The *remnant* of my tale is of a length
To tire your patience. *Dryden.*
Where I may think the *remnant* of my thoughts. *Shak.*

REM'NANT, *a.* Remaining; yet left.

And quiet dedicate her *remnant* life
To the just duties of a humble wife. [*Little used.*] *Prior.*

RE-MOD'EL, *v. t.* [*re* and *model.*] To form or model or fashion anew.

RE-MOD'EL-ED, *pp.* Modeled anew.

RE-MOD'EL-ING, *ppr.* Modeling again.

RE-MOLD', *v. t.* [*re* and *mold.*] To mold or shape anew.

RE-MOLD'ED, *pp.* Molded again. *J. Barlow.*

RE-MOLD'ING, *ppr.* Molding anew.

RE-MOL'LIENT, *a.* [Fr.] Mollifying; softening.

RE-MÖLT'EN, *pp. or a.* [*re* and *molten*, from *melt.*] Melted again. *Bacon.*

RE-MON'STRANCE, *n.* [Fr. *remontrance*. See REMONSTRATE.]

1. Show; discovery. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

2. Expostulation; strong representation of reasons against a measure, either public or private, and when addressed to a public body, a prince or magistrate, it may be accompanied with a petition or supplication for the removal or prevention of some evil or inconvenience. A party aggrieved presents a *remonstrance* to the legislature.

3. Pressing suggestions in opposition to a measure or act; as, the *remonstrances* of conscience or of justice. *Rogers.*

4. Expostulary counsel or advice; reproof.

5. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a plate of silver or gold, about six inches in diameter, standing vertically on a support, and having an opening in the center, within which the host is placed, to be exhibited to the congregation.

RE-MON'STRANT, *a.* Expostulatory; urging strong reasons against an act.

RE-MON'STRANT, *n.* One who remonstrates. The appellation of *remonstrants* is given to the Arminians who remonstrated against the decisions of the synod of Dort, in 1618. *Brande.*

RE-MON'STRATE, *v. i.* [L. *remonstro*; *re* and *monstro*, to show; Fr. *remontrer*. See MUSTER.]

1. To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure, or any course of proceedings; to expostulate. Men *remonstrate* by verbal argument, or by a written exposition of reasons.

2. To suggest urgent reasons in opposition to a measure. Conscience *remonstrates* against a profligate life.

RE-MON'STRATE, *v. t.* To show by a strong representation of reasons.

RE-MON'STRA-TED, *pp.* Opposed by urging strong reasons against a measure.

RE-MON'STRA-TING, *ppr.* Urging strong reasons against a measure.

RE-MON-STRA'TION, *n.* The act of remonstrating. [*Little used.*]

RE-MON'STRA-TOR, *n.* One who remonstrates.

REM'O-RA, *n.* [L., from *re* and *morer*, to delay.]

1. Delay; obstacle; hinderance. [*Not in use.*]

2. The sucking fish, a species of Echeneis, which is said to attach itself to the bottom or side of a ship and retard its motion. It is a small fish, found in the Mediterranean and other seas. *Partington.*

REM'O-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *remoror.*]

To hinder; to delay. [*Not in use.*]

RE-MORD', *v. t.* [L. *remordeo*; *re* and *mordeo*, to gnaw.]

To rebuke; to excite to remorse. [*Not in use.*] *Shelton.*

RE-MORD', *v. i.* To feel remorse. [*Not in use.*] *Elyot.*

RE-MORD'EN-CY, *n.* Compunction; remorse. *Killingbeck.*

RE-MORSE', *n.* [L. *remorsus*, from *remordeo.*]

1. The keen pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience for a crime committed. *Clarendon.*

2. Sympathetic sorrow; pity; compassion.

Curse on th' unpardoning prince, whom tears can draw
To no *remorse*. *Dryden.*

[*This sense is nearly or quite obsolete.*]

RE-MORS'ED, (re-morst',) *a.* Feeling remorse or compunction. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

RE-MORSE'FUL, (re-mors'ful,) *a.* Full of remorse. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Compassionate; feeling tenderly. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

3. Pitiable. [*Not in use.*] *Chapman.*

RE-MORSE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With remorse of conscience.

RE-MORSE'LESS, (re-mors'less,) *a.* Unpitying; cruel; insensible to distress; as, the *remorseless* deep. *Milton.*

Remorseless adversaries. *South.*

RE-MORSE'LESS-LY, (re-mors'less-ly,) *adv.* Without remorse. *South.*

RE-MORSE'LESS-NESS, (re-mors'less-ness,) *n.* Savage cruelty; insensibility to distress. *Beaum. & Fl.*

RE-MOTE', *a.* [L. *remotus*, *removeo*; *re* and *moveo*, to move.]

1. Distant in place; not near; as, a *remote* country; a *remote* people.

Give me a life *remote* from guilty courts. *Granville.*

2. Distant in time, past or future; as, *remote* antiquity. Every man is apt to think the time of his dissolution to be *remote*.

3. Distant; not immediate.

It is not all *remote* and even apparent good that affects us. *Locke.*

4. Distant; primary; not proximate; as, the *remote* causes of a disease.

5. Alien; foreign; not agreeing with; as, a proposition *remote* from reason. *Locke.*

6. Abstracted; as, the mind placed by thought amongst or *remote* from all bodies. *Locke.*

7. Distant in consanguinity or affinity; as, a *remote* kinsman.

8. Slight; inconsiderable; as, a *remote* analogy between cases; a *remote* resemblance in form or color.

RE-MOTE'LY, *adv.* At a distance in space or time; not nearly.

2. At a distance in consanguinity or affinity.

3. Slightly; in a small degree; as, to be *remotely* affected by an event.

RE-MOTE'NESS, *n.* State of being distant in space or time; distance; as, the *remoteness* of a kingdom or of a star; the *remoteness* of the deluge from our age; the *remoteness* of a future event, of an evil or of success.

2. Distance in consanguinity or affinity.

3. Distance in operation or efficiency; as, the *remoteness* of causes.

4. Slightness; smallness; as, *remoteness* of resemblance.

RE-MO'TION, *n.* The act of removing; the state of being removed to a distance. [*Little used.*] *Shak. Brown.*

RE-MOULD', *v. t.* See REMOLD.

RE-MOUNT', *v. t.* [Fr. *remonter*; *re* and *monter.*]

To mount again; as, to *remount* a horse.

RE-MOUNT', *v. i.* To mount again; to reascend. *Woodward.*

RE-MOV-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being removable from an office or station; capacity of being displaced.

RE-MOV'A-BLE, (-moov'a-bl,) *a.* [from *remove.*] That may be removed from an office or station.

Such curate is *removable* at the pleasure of the rector of the mother church. *Ayliffe.*

2. That may be removed from one place to another.

RE-MOV'AL, *n.* The act of moving from one place to another for residence; as, the *removal* of a family.

2. The act of displacing from an office or post.

3. The act of curing or putting away; as, the *removal* of a disease.

4. The state of being removed; change of place. *Locke.*

5. The act of putting an end to; as, the *removal* of a grievance.

RE-MOVE', (re-moov',) *v. t.* [L. *removeo*; *re* and *moveo*, to move; Fr. *remuer*; It. *rimuovere*; Sp. *remover.*]

1. To cause to change place; to put from its place in any manner; as, to *remove* a building.

Thou shalt not *remove* thy neighbor's landmark. — Deut. xix.

2. To displace from an office.

3. To take or put away in any manner; to cause to leave a person or thing; to banish or destroy; as, to *remove* a disease or complaint.

Remove sorrow from thine heart. — Eccles. xi.

4. To carry from one court to another; as, to *remove* a cause or suit by appeal.

5. To take from the present state of being; as, to *remove* one by death.

RE-MOVE', *v. i.* To change place in any manner.

2. To go from one place to another. *Prior.*

3. To change the place of residence; as, to *remove* from New York to Philadelphia.

Note. — The verb *remove*, in most of its applications, is synonymous with *move*, but not in all. Thus we do not apply *remove* to a mere change of posture, without a change of place or the seat of a thing. A man *moves* his head when he turns it, or his finger when he bends it, but he does not *remove* it. *Remove* usually or always denotes a change of place in a body, but we never apply it to a regular continued course or motion. We never say, the wind or water, or a ship, *removes* at a certain rate by the hour; but we say, a ship was *removed* from one place in a harbor to another. *Move* is a generic term, including the sense of *remove*, which is more generally applied to a change from one station or permanent position, stand, or seat, to another station.

RE-MOVE', *n.* Change of place. *Chapman.*

2. Translation of one to the place of another. *Shak.*

3. State of being removed. *Locke.*

4. Act of moving a man in chess or other game.

5. Departure; a going away. *Waller.*

6. The act of changing place; removal. *Bacon.*

7. A step in any scale of gradation.

A freeholder is but one *remove* from a legislator. *Addison.*

8. Any indefinite distance; as, a small or great *remove*. *Rogers.*

9. The act of putting a horse's shoes on different feet. *Swift.*

10. A dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains. *Johnson.*

11. Susceptibility of being removed. [*Not in use.*] *Glanville.*

RE-MOV'ED, (-moovd',) *pp.* Changed in place; carried to a distance; displaced from office; placed far off.

2. *a.* Remote; separate from others. *Shak.*

RE-MOV'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being removed; remoteness. *Shak.*

RE-MOV'ER, *n.* One that removes; as, a *remover* of landmarks. *Bacon.*
RE-MOV'ING, *ppr.* Changing place; carrying or going from one place to another; displacing; banishing.
REM'PHAN, *n.* An idol worshiped by the Israelites while they were in the wilderness. *Acts* vii.
RE-MU'GI-ENT, *a.* [L. *remugio.*] Rebellowing. *Mort.*
RE-MU-NER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being rewarded.
RE-MU'NER-A-BLE, *a.* [from *remunerate.*] That may be rewarded; fit or proper to be recompensed.
RE-MU'NER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *remunero*; *re* and *munero*, from *munus*, a gift.]
To reward; to recompense; to requite; *in a good sense*; to pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, expense, or other sacrifice; as, to *remunerate* the troops of an army for their services and sufferings; to *remunerate* men for labor. The pious sufferer in this life will be *remunerated* in the life to come.
RE-MU'NER-A-TED, *pp.* Rewarded, compensated.
RE-MU'NER-A-TING, *ppr.* Rewarding; recompensing
RE-MU-NER-A'TION, *n.* Reward; recompense; the act of paying an equivalent for services, loss, or sacrifices. *Shak.*
2. The equivalent given for services, loss, or sufferings.
RE-MU'NER-A-TIVE, *a.* Exercised in rewarding; that bestows rewards; as, *remunerative* justice. *Boyle.*
RE-MU'NER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Affording recompense; rewarding. *Johnson.*
RE-MUR'MUR, *v. t.* [L. *remurmuro*; *re* and *murmuro.*]
To utter back in murmurs; to return in murmurs; to repeat in low, hoarse sounds. *Dryden.*

> The trembling trees, in every plain and wood,
> Her fate *remurmur* to the silver flood. *Pope.*

RE-MUR'MUR, *v. i.* To murmur back; to return or echo in low, rumbling sounds.

> The realms of Mars *remurmured* all around. *Dryden.*

RE-MUR'MUR-ED, *pp.* Uttered back in murmurs.
RE-MUR'MUR-ING, *ppr.* Uttering back in low sounds.
RE'NAL, *a.* [L. *renalis*, from *renes*, the kidneys.]
Pertaining to the kidneys or reins; as, the *renal* arteries.
REN'ARD, *n.* [Fr.; G. *reineke.*]
A fox; a name used in fables, but not in common discourse. *Dryden.*
This word is also spelled REYNARD.
RE-NAS'CEN-CY, *n.* The state of springing or being produced again. *Brown.*
RE-NAS'CENT, *a.* [L. *renascens*, *renascor*; *re* and *nascor*, to be born.]
Springing or rising into being again; reproduced.
RE-NAS'CI-BLE, *a.* That may be reproduced; that may spring again into being.
RE-NAV'I-GATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *navigate.*] To navigate again; as, to *renavigate* the Pacific Ocean.
RE-NAV'I-GA-TED, *pp.* Navigated again; sailed over anew.
RE-NAV'I-GA-TING, *ppr.* Navigating again.
REN-COUN'TER, *n.* [Fr. *rencontre*; *re* and *encontre*; *en* and *contre*, against.] *Literally*, a meeting of two bodies. Hence,
1. A meeting in opposition or contest.

> The justling chiefs in rude *rencounter* join. *Glanville.*

2. A casual combat; a sudden contest or fight without premeditation; as between individuals or small parties.
3. A casual action; an engagement between armies or fleets.

> The confederates should — outnumber the enemy in all *rencounters* and engagements. *Addison.*

4. Any combat, action, or engagement.
REN-COUN'TER, *v. t.* To meet unexpectedly without enmity or hostility.
[This use is found in some recent publications, but is not common.]
2. To attack hand to hand. *Spenser.*
REN-COUN'TER, *v. i.* To meet an enemy unexpectedly.
2. To clash; to come in collision.
3. To skirmish with another.
4. To fight hand to hand. *Johnson.*
REN-COUN'TER-ED, *pp.* Met unexpectedly; clashed. [See the verbs.]
REND, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* RENT. [Sax. *rendan*, *hrendan*; Ir. *rannam*, *reannam*; W. *rhanu*; Arm. *ranna*, to divide, and *creana*, to abridge, whence Eng. *cranny*, L. *crena.* • Qu. L. *cerno*, Gr. *κρινω*. Class Rn, No. 4, 8, 13, 16.]
1. To separate any substance into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear asunder; to split; as, powder *rends* a rock in blasting; lightning *rends* an oak.

> An empire from its old foundation *rent.* *Dryden.*
>
> I *rend* my tresses and my breast I wound. *Pope.*
>
> Neither *rend* your clothes, lest ye die. — Lev. x.

2. To separate or part with violence.

> I will surely *rend* the kingdom from thee. — 1 Kings xi.

To rend the heart; in *Scripture*, to have bitter sorrow for sin. *Joel* ii.
To rend the heavens; to appear in majesty. *Is.* lxiv.
Rend differs somewhat from *lacerate.* We never say, to *lacerate* a rock or a kingdom, when we mean to express splitting or division. *Lacerate* is properly applicable to the tearing off of small pieces of a thing, as to *lacerate* the body with a whip or scourge; or to the tearing of the flesh or other thing without entire separation.
REND'ER, *n.* [from *rend.*] One that tears by violence.
REN'DER, *v. t.* [Fr. *rendre*; It. *rendere*; Sp. *rendir*; Port. *render.* This is probably the L. *reddo*, with *n* casually inserted.]
1. To return; to pay back.

> See that none *render* evil for evil to any man. — 1 Thess.

2. To inflict, as a retribution.

> I will *render* vengeance to my enemies. — Deut. xxxii.

3. To give on demand; to give; to assign.

> The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit than seven men that can *render* a reason. — Prov. xxvi.

4. To make or cause to be, by some influence upon a thing, or by some change; as, to *render* a person more safe or more unsafe; to *render* him solicitous or cautious; to *render* a fortress more secure or impregnable; to *render* a ferocious animal more mild and tractable.
5. To translate, as from one language into another; as, to *render* Latin into English. We say, to *render* a word, a sentence, a book, or an author, into a different language. *Locke.*
6. To surrender; to yield or give up the command or possession of; as, to *render* one's self to his enemies. *K. Charles. Clarendon.*
[Less used than SURRENDER.]
7. To afford; to give for use or benefit. Washington *rendered* great service to his country.
8. To represent; to exhibit.

> He did *render* him the most unnatural
> That lived amongst men. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

9. To boil down and clarify; as, to *render* tallow.
To render back; to return; to restore.
REN'DER, *n.* A surrender; a giving up. *Shak.*
2. A return; a payment of rent.

> In those early times, the king's household was supported by specific *renders* of corn and other victuals from the tenants of the demains. *Blackstone.*

3. An account given. *Shak.*
REN'DER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be rendered. *Sherwood.*
REN'DER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Returned; paid back; given; assigned; made; translated; surrendered; afforded; boiled down and clarified; as, *rendered* tallow.
REN'DER-ER, *n.* One who renders.
REN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Returning; giving back; assigning; making; translating; surrendering; affording.
REN'DER-ING, *n.* Version; translation. *Lowth.*
2. The act of laying the first coat of plaster on brick or stone work; the coat thus laid on. *Gwilt.*
REN'DEZ-VOUS, (ren'de-voo,) *n.* [Fr. *rendez vous*, render yourselves, repair to a place. This word is anglicized, and may well be pronounced as an English word.]
1. A place appointed for the assembling of troops, or the place where they assemble; or the port or place where ships are ordered to join company.
2. A place for enlisting seamen into the naval service. *Totten.*
3. A place of meeting, or a sign that draws men together. [*Rarely used.*] *Bacon.*
4. An assembly; a meeting. [*Rarely used.*]
REN'DEZ-VOUS, (ren'de-voo,) *v. i.* To assemble or meet at a particular place, as troops, ships, &c.

> The place where the Gauls and Bruti had *rendezvoused.* *Alfred's Orosius, Trans. B. Trumbull. Hook, Rom. Hist.*

REN'DEZ-VOUS, (ren'de-voo,) *v. t.* To assemble or bring together at a certain place. *Echard.*
REN'DEZ-VOUS-ED, (ren'de-vood,) *pp.* Assembled or brought together at a particular place.
REN'DEZ-VOUS-ING, ren'de-voo-ing,) *ppr.* Assembling at a particular place.
REN'DI-BLE, *a.* That may be yielded or surrendered.
2. That may be translated. *Howell.*
[*Little used in either sense.*]
REN-DI''TION, (ren-dish'un,) *n.* [from *render.*] The act of yielding possession; surrender. *Fairfax.*
2. Translation. *South.*
REN'E-GADE, } *n.* [Sp. and Port. *renegado*, from
REN-E-GA'DO, } *renegar*, to deny, L. *re* and *nego*, to deny; It. *rinegato*; Fr. *renégat*; primarily, an *apostate.*]
1. An apostate from the faith. *Addison.*
2. One who deserts to an enemy; a deserter.
3. A vagabond. [*Arbuthnot.*
[*This is the sense in which this word is mostly used in popular language.*]
RE-NEGE', *v. t.* [L. *renego.*]
To deny; to disown. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
RE-NEGE', *v. i.* To deny. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
RE-NERVE', *v. t.* [*re* and *nerve.*] To nerve again; to give new vigor to. *J. Barlow.*
RE-NERV'ED, *pp.* Nerved anew.
RE-NERV'ING, *ppr.* Giving new vigor to.
RE-NEW', (re-nū',) *v. t.* [L. *renovo*; *re* and *novo*, or *re* and *new.*]
1. To renovate; to restore to a former state, or to a good state, after decay or depravation; to rebuild; to repair.

> Asa *renewed* the altar of the Lord. — 2 Chron. xv.

2. To reëstablish; to confirm.

> Let us go to Gilgal and *renew* the kingdom there. — 1 Sam. xi

3. To make again; as, to *renew* a treaty or covenant.
4. To repeat; as, to *renew* expressions of friendship; to *renew* a promise; to *renew* an attempt.
5. To revive; as, to *renew* the glories of an ancestor or of a former age. *Shak.*
6. To begin again.

> The last great age *renews* its finished course. *Dryden.*

7. To make new; to make fresh or vigorous; as, to *renew* youth; to *renew* strength; to *renew* the face of the earth. *Ps.* ciii. *Is.* xl. *Ps.* civ.
8. To grant a new loan on a new note for the amount of a former one.
9. In *theology*, to make new; to renovate; to transform; to change from natural enmity to the love of God and his law; to implant holy affections in the heart; to regenerate.

> Be ye transformed by the *renewing* of your mind. — Rom. xii. Eph. iv.

RE-NEW'A-BLE, (-nū'a-bl,) *a.* That may be renewed; as, a lease *renewable* at pleasure. *Swift.*
RE-NEW'AL, *n.* The act of renewing; the act of forming anew; as, the *renewal* of a treaty.
2. Renovation; regeneration.
3. Revival; restoration to a former or to a good state.
4. Reloan on a new note given.
RE-NEW'ED, (re-nūde',) *pp.* or *a.* Made new again, repaired; reëstablished, repeated; revived; renovated; regenerated.
RE-NEW'ED-LY, *adv.* Again; once more.
[*Sometimes used by American clergymen, but not sanctioned in England.*]
RE-NEW'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being renewed. *Hammond.*
RE-NEW'ER, *n.* One who renews. *Sherwood.*
RE-NEW'ING, *ppr.* Making new again; repairing; reëstablishing, repeating; reviving; renovating.
RE-NEW'ING, *a.* That renews or regenerates; as, *renewing* grace. Tending or adapted to renovate.
RE-NEW'ING, *n.* The act of making new; renewal.
REN'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *renes*, the kidneys, and *form.*]
Having the form or shape of the kidneys. *Kirwan.*
REN'I-TENCE, } *n.* [L. *renitens*, *renitor*, to resist;
REN'I-TEN-CY, } *re* and *nitor*, to struggle or strive.]
1. The resistance of a body to pressure; the effort of matter to resume the place or form from which it has been driven by the impulse of other matter; the effect of elasticity. *Quincy.*
2. Moral resistance; reluctance.

> We find a *renitency* in ourselves to ascribe life and irritability to the cold and motionless fibers of plants. *Darwin.*

REN'I-TENT, *a.* Resisting pressure or the effect of it; acting against impulse by elastic force. *Ray.*
REN'NET, *n.* [G. *rinnen*, to run, to curdle; D. *runnen*, *ronnen*, to curdle or coagulate; Sax. *gerunnen*, coagulated.]
The prepared stomach, or concreted milk found in the stomach of a sucking quadruped, particularly of the calf. It is used for coagulating milk, and is also written RUNNET. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*
REN'NET, } *n.* A kind of apple. *Mortimer.*
REN'NET-ING, }
RE-NOUNCE', *v. t.* [Fr. *renoncer*; L. *renuncio*; *re* and *nuncio*, to declare, from the root of *nomen*, name.]
1. To disown; to disclaim; to reject, as a title or claim; to refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging to; as, to *renounce* a title to land or a claim to reward; to *renounce* all pretensions to applause.
2. To deny; to cast off; to reject; to disclaim; as an obligation or duty; as, to *renounce* allegiance.
3. To cast off or reject, as a connection or possession; to forsake; as, to *renounce* the world and all its cares. *Shak.*

> We have *renounced* the hidden things of dishonesty. — 2 Cor. iv.

RE-NOUNCE', *v. i.* To declare a renunciation.

> He of my sons who fails to make it good,
> By one rebellious act *renounces* to my blood. *Dryden.*
> [*Not in use.*]

2. In *cards*, not to follow suit, when the person has a card of the same sort.
RE-NOUNCE', *n.* The declining to follow suit when it can be done.
RE-NOUN'CED, (re-nounst',) *pp.* Disowned; denied; rejected, disclaimed.
RE-NOUNCE'MENT, (re-nouns'ment,) *n.* The act of disclaiming or rejecting; renunciation. *Shak.*
RE-NOUN'CER, *n.* One who disowns or disclaims.

RE-NOUN'CING, *ppr.* Disowning; disclaiming; rejecting.

RE-NOUN'CING, *n.* The act of disowning, disclaiming, denying, or rejecting.

REN'O-VATE, *v. t.* [L. *renovo*; *re* and *novo*, to make new; *novus*, new.]

To renew; to restore to the first state, or to a good state, after decay, destruction, or depravation. It is synonymous with RENEW, except in its fourth definition, supra.

REN'O-VA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Renewed; made new, fresh, or vigorous.

REN'O-VA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Renewing.

REN-O-VA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *renovatio.*]

1. The act of renewing; a making new after decay, destruction, or depravation; renewal; as, the *renovation* of the heart by grace.

There is something inexpressibly pleasing in the annual renovation of the world. *Rambler.*

2. A state of being renewed. *Bacon. Milton.*

REN'O-VA-TOR, *n.* One who or that which renews. *Foster.*

RE-NOWN', *n.* [Fr. *renommée*; *re* and *nommer*, to name.]

Fame; celebrity; exalted reputation derived from the extensive praise of great achievements or accomplishments.

Gleats of old, men of *renown.*—Gen. vi. Num. xvi.

RE-NOWN', *v. t.* To make famous.

But elocution does thy style *renown.* *Dryden.*
A bard whom pilfered pastorals *renown.* *Pope.*

[*This verb is nearly or quite obsolete.*]

RE-NOWN'ED, *a.* Famous; celebrated for great and heroic achievements, for distinguished qualities, or for grandeur; eminent; as, *renowned* men; a *renowned* king; a *renowned* city. *Milton. Dryden.*

RE-NOWN'ED-LY, *adv.* With fame or celebrity.

RE-NOWN'LESS, *a.* Without renown; inglorious.

RENT, *pp.* of REND. Torn asunder; split or burst by violence; torn.

RENT, *n.* [from *rend.*] A fissure; a break or breach made by force; as, a *rent* made in the earth, in a rock, or in a garment.

2. A schism; a separation; as, a *rent* in the church.

RENT, *v. t.* To tent. [See REND.] [*White.*

RENT, *v. t.* To rant. [*Not in use.*] *Hudibras.*

RENT, *n.* [Fr. *rente*, from *rendre*; It. *rendita*; Sp. *renta*; D. Dan. and G. *rente*; Sw. *ränta.*]

A sum of money, or a certain amount of other valuable thing, issuing yearly from lands or tenements; a compensation or return, in the nature of an acknowledgment, for the possession of a corporeal inheritance. *Blackstone.*

Rents, at common law, are of three kinds; *rent-service*, *rent-charge*, and *rent seck*. *Rent-service* is when some corporal service is incident to it, as by fealty and a sum of money; *rent-charge* is when the owner of the rent has no future interest or reversion expectant in the land, but the rent is reserved in the deed by a clause of distress for rent in arrear; *rent-seck*, dry rent, is rent reserved by deed, but without any clause of distress. There are also *rents of assize*, certain established rents of freeholders, and copyholders of manors, which can not be varied; called also *quitrents.* These, when payable in silver, are called *white-rents*, in contradistinction to rents reserved in work or the baser metals, called *black-rents* or *black-mail.* *Rack-rent* is a rent of the full yearly value of the tenement, or near it. A *fee farm rent* is a rent-charge issuing out of an estate in fee, of at least one fourth of the value of the lands at the time of its reservation. *Blackstone.*

RENT, *v. t.* To lease; to grant the possession and enjoyment of lands or tenements for a consideration in the nature of rent. The owner of an estate or house *rents* it to a tenant for a term of years.

2. To take and hold by lease the possession of land or a tenement, for a consideration in the nature of rent. The tenant *rents* his estate for a year.

RENT, *v. t.* To be leased, or let for rent; as, an estate or a tenement *rents* for five hundred dollars a year.

RENT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be rented.

RENT'AGE, *n.* Rent. [*Not used.*]

RENT'AL, *n.* A schedule or account of rents.

RENT'-CHARGE, *n.* Charge upon an estate.

RENT'ED, *pp.* Leased on rent.

RENT'ER, *n.* One who leases an estate; *more generally*, the lessee or tenant who takes an estate or tenement on rent.

REN'TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *rentraire*; L. *retraho*, *retrahere*; *re* and *traho*, to draw.]

1. To fine-draw; to sew together the edges of two pieces of cloth without doubling them, so that the seam is scarcely visible.

2. In *tapestry*, to work new warp into a piece of damaged tapestry, and on this to restore the original pattern or design. *Encyc.*

3. To sew up artfully, as a rent.

REN'TER-ED, *pp.* Fine-drawn; sewed artfully together

REN'TER ER, *n.* A fine-drawer

REN'TER-ING, *ppr.* Fine-drawing; sewing artfully together.

REN-TIER', (ran-tyā',) *n.* [Fr.] One who has a fixed income, as from lands, stocks, &c.

RENT'ING, *ppr.* Leasing on rent; taking on rent.

RENT'-ROLL, *n.* [*rent* and *roll.*] A rental; a list or account of rents or income.

RE-NU'MER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *renumero.*]

To recount.

RE-NU'MER-A-TED, *pp.* Recounted; numbered again.

RE-NU'MER-A-TING, *ppr.* Recounting.

RE-NUN-CI-A'TION, *n.* [L. *renunciatio.*]

The act of renouncing; a disowning; rejection. [See RENOUNCE.] *Taylor.*

REN-VERSE', (ren-vers',) *v. t.* [Fr. *renverser.*]

To reverse. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

REN-VERSE', (ren-vers',) *a.* In *heraldry*, inverted; set with the head downward, or contrary to the natural posture. *Encyc.*

REN-VERSE'MENT, (ren-vers'ment,) *n.* The act of reversing. [*Not in use.*] *Stukely.*

RE-OB-TAIN', *v. t.* [*re* and *obtain.*] To obtain again.

RE-OB-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be obtained again.

RE-OB-TAIN'ED, *pp.* Obtained again. [*Sherwood.*

RE-OB-TAIN'ING, *ppr.* Obtaining again.

RE-O'PEN, *v. t.* To open again.

RE-O'PEN-ED, *pp.* Opened again.

RE-O'PEN-ING, *ppr.* Opening a second time. *E. Everett.*

RE-OP-POSE', *v. t.* To oppose again.

RE-OR-DAIN', *v. t.* [*re* and *ordain*; Fr. *reordonner.*]

To ordain again, as when the first ordination is defective.

RE-OR-DAIN'ED, *pp.* Ordained again.

RE-OR-DAIN'ING, *ppr.* Ordaining again.

RE-OR-DER, *v. t.* To order a second time.

RE-OR-DI-NA'TION, *n.* A second ordination. *Atterbury.*

RE-OR-GAN-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of organizing anew; as, repeated *reorganization* of the troops. *Marshall.*

RE-OR'GAN-IZE, *v. t.* [*re* and *organize.*] To organize anew; to reduce again to a regular body, or to a system; as, to *reorganize* a society or an army. *Hosack.*

RE-OR'GAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Organized anew.

RE-OR'GAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Organizing anew.

RE-PAC'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Pacified or appeased again.

RE-PAC'I-FY, *v. t.* [*re* and *pacify.*] To pacify again.

RE-PAC'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Pacifying again.

RE-PACK', *v. t.* [*re* and *pack.*] To pack a second time; as, to *repack* beef or pork.

RE-PACK'ED, (-pakt',) *pp.* Packed again.

RE-PACK'ER, *n.* One that repacks.

RE-PACK'ING, *ppr.* Packing anew.

RE-PAID', *pp.* of REPAY. Paid back.

RE-PAIR', (re-pāre',) *v. t.* [Fr. *reparer*; L. *reparo*; *re* and *paro*, to prepare. See PARE.]

1. To restore to a sound or good state after decay, injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction; as, to *repair* a house, a wall, or a ship; to *repair* roads and bridges. Temperance and diet may *repair* a broken or enfeebled constitution. Food *repairs* the daily waste of the body.

2. To rebuild a part decayed or destroyed; to fill up; as, to *repair* a breach.

3. To make amends, as for an injury, by an equivalent; to indemnify for; as, to *repair* a loss or damage.

RE-PAIR', *n.* Restoration to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury, or partial destruction; supply of loss; reparation; as, materials are collected for the *repair* of a church or a city.

RE-PAIR', *v. i.* [Fr. *repairer.*]

To go to; to betake one's self; to resort: as, to *repair* to a sanctuary for safety.

Go, mount the winds, and to the shades *repair.* *Pope.*

RE-PAIR', *n.* The act of betaking one's self to any place; a resorting; abode. *Dryden.*

RE-PAIR'A-BLE, *a.* That may be repaired; reparable.

RE-PAIR'ED, *a.* Restored to a good or sound state; rebuilt; made good.

RE-PAIR'ER, *n.* One who repairs, restores, or makes amends; as, the *repairer* of decay. *Dryden.*

RE-PAIR'ING, *ppr.* Restoring to a sound state; rebuilding; making amends for loss or injury.

RE-PAIR'MENT, *n.* Act of repairing.

RE-PAND', *a.* [L. *repandus.*]

In *botany*, having an uneven, slightly sinuous margin, as the leaf of Solanum nigrum, or common nightshade. *Lindley.*

RE-PAND'OUS, *a.* [Supra.] Bent upward; convexedly crooked. *Brown.*

REP'A-RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *reparabilis.* See REPAIR.]

1. That may be repaired or restored to a sound or good state; as, a house or wall is not *reparable.*

2. That may be retrieved or made good; as, the loss is *reparable.*

3. That may be supplied by an equivalent; as, a *reparable* injury

REP'A-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner admitting of restoration to a good state, or of amends, supply, or indemnification.

REP-A-RA'TION, *n.* The act of repairing; restoration to soundness or a good state; as, the *reparation* of a bridge or of a highway.

2. Supply of what is wasted; as, the *reparation* of decaying health or strength after disease or exhaustion.

3. Amends; indemnification for loss or damage. A loss may be too great for *reparation.*

4. Amends; satisfaction for injury.

I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings, and make what *reparation* I am able. *Dryden.*

RE-PAR'A-TIVE, *a.* That repairs; restoring to a sound or good state; that amends defect or makes good. *Taylor.*

RE-PAR'A-TIVE, *n.* That which restores to a good state; that which makes amends. *Wotton. Kettlewell.*

REP-AR-TEE', *n.* [Fr. *repartie*, from *repartir*, to divide, to share, to reply; *re* and *partir*, to divide.]

A smart, ready, and witty reply.

Cupid was as bad as he;
Hear but the youngster's *repartee.* *Prior.*

REP-AR-TEE', *v. t.* To make smart and witty replies. *Prior.*

RE-PART-I-MI-EN'TO, *n.* [Sp.] A partition or distribution, especially of slaves; also, an assessment of taxes. *Irving.*

RE-PASS', *v. t.* [Fr. *repasser*; It. *ripassare*; *re* and *pass.*]

To pass again; to pass or travel back; as, to *repass* a bridge or a river; to *repass* the sea. *Pope.*

RE-PASS', *v. i.* To pass or go back; to move back; as, troops passing and *repassing* before our eyes.

RE-PASS'ED, (-past',) *pp.* Passed or traveled back.

RE-PASS'ING, *ppr.* Passing back.

RE-PAST', *n.* [Fr. *repas*, from *repaître*; L. *re* and *pasco*, to feed.]

1. The act of taking food; or the food taken; a meal.

From dance to sweet *repast* they turn. *Milton.*
A *repast* without luxury. *Johnson.*

2. Food; victuals.

Go, and get me some *repast.* *Shak.*

RE-PAST', *v. t.* To feed; to feast. *Shak.*

RE-PAS'TURE, *n.* Food; entertainment. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RE-PA'TRI-ATE or RE-PAT'RI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *re* and *patria*, country.]

To restore to one's own country. [*Little used.*]

RE-PA'TRI-A-TED or RE-PAT'RI-A-TED, *pp.* Restored to one's own country.

RE-PA'TRI-A-TING or RE-PAT'RI-A-TING, *ppr.* Restoring to one's own country.

RE-PAY', *v. t.* [Fr. *repayer*; *re* and *pay.*]

1. To pay back; to refund; as, to *repay* money borrowed or advanced.

2. To make return or requital; in a good or bad sense; as, to *repay* kindness; to *repay* an injury.

Benefits which can not be *repaid*—are not commonly found to increase affection. *Rambler.*

3. To recompense, as for a loss. *Milton.*

4. To compensate; as, false honor *repaid* in contempt. *Bacon.*

RE-PAY'A-BLE, *a.* That is to be repaid or refunded; as, money lent, *repayable* at the end of sixty days.

RE-PAY'ING, *ppr.* Paying back; compensating; requiting.

RE-PAY'MENT, *n.* The act of paying back; reimbursement.

2. The money or other thing repaid.

RE-PEAL', (-peel',) *v. t.* [Fr. *rappeler*, to recall; *re* and *appeler*, L. *appello*; *ad* and *pello.*]

1. To recall. [*Obsolete as it respects persons.*] *Shak.*

2. To recall, as a deed, will, law, or statute; to revoke; to abrogate by an authoritative act, or by the same power that made or enacted; as, the legislature may *repeal*, at one session, a law enacted at a preceding one.

RE-PEAL', *n.* Recall from exile. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

2. Revocation; abrogation; as, the *repeal* of a statute.

RE-PEAL-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality or state
RE-PEAL'A-BLE-NESS, } of being repealable.

RE-PEAL'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being repealed; revocable by the same power that enacted. It is held as a sound principle, that charters or grants which vest rights in individuals or corporations, are not *repealable* without the consent of the grantees, unless a clause reserving the right is inserted in the act.

RE-PEAL'ED, *pp.* Revoked; abrogated.

RE-PEAL'ER, *n.* One that repeals; one who seeks a repeal.

RE-PEAL'ING, *ppr.* Revoking; abrogating.

RE-PEAT', (-peet',) *v. t.* [Fr. *repeter*; It. *ripetere*; Sp. *repetir*; L. *repeto*; *re* and *peto*, to make at or drive toward. This verb ought to be written RE-

PETE, in analogy with COMPETE, and with REPETITION.]

1. To do, make, attempt, or utter again; to iterate; as, to *repeat* an action; to *repeat* an attempt or exertion; to *repeat* a word or discourse; to *repeat* a song; to *repeat* an argument.

2. To try again.

> I the danger will *repeat*. — *Dryden.*

3. To recite; to rehearse.

> He *repeated* some lines of Virgil. — *Waller.*

4. To seek redress. — *J. Taylor*

5. To seek again. [*Obs.*]

To repeat signals, in *the navy*, is to make the same signal which the admiral or commander has made, or to make a signal again. — *Mar. Dict.*

RE-PEAT′, *n.* In *music*, a mark directing a part to be repeated in performance.

2. Repetition.

RE-PEAT′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Done, attempted, or spoken again; recited.

RE-PEAT′ED-LY, *adv.* More than once; again and again, indefinitely. He has been *repeatedly* warned of his danger.

RE-PEAT′ER, *n.* One that repeats; one that recites or rehearses.

2. A watch that strikes the hours at will, by the compression of a spring.

RE-PEAT′ING, *ppr.* Doing or uttering again.

2. *a.* That strikes the number of hours; as, a *repeating* watch.

RE-PEAT′ING CIR′CLE, *n.* A contrivance, invented by Borda, for determining with great accuracy the angular distance of two objects, by taking repeated measurements of it on the limb of a graduated circle. — *Olmsted.*

REP-E-DA′TION, *n.* [Low L. *repedo*; *re* and *pes*, the foot.]

A stepping or going back. [*Not in use.*] — *More.*

RE-PEL′, *v. t.* [L. *repello*; *re* and *pello*, to drive.]

1. To drive back; to force to return; to check advance; as, to *repel* an enemy, or an assailant.

> Hippomedon *repelled* the hostile tide. — *Pope.*
> And virtue may *repel*, though not invade. — *Dryden.*

2. To meet with effectual resistance, as an encroachment; to resist; to oppose; as, to *repel* an argument.

RE-PEL′, *v. i.* To act with force in opposition to force impressed. Electricity sometimes attracts and sometimes *repels*.

2. In *medicine*, to check an afflux to a part of the body.

RE-PEL′LED, *pp.* Driven back; resisted.

RE-PEL′LEN-CY, *n.* The principle of repulsion, the quality of a substance which expands or separates particles and enlarges the volume; as, the *repellency* of heat. — *Black.*

2. The quality that repels, drives back, or resists approach; as, the *repellency* of the electric fluid.

3. Repulsive quality. — *Forster.*

RE-PEL′LENT, *a.* Driving back; able or tending to repel.

RE-PEL′LENT, *n.* In *medicine*, a medicine which drives back morbid humors into the mass of the blood, from which they were unduly secreted; or which prevents such an afflux of fluid to a part, as would raise it to a tumor; a discutient. — *Encyc. Quincy. Parr.*

RE-PEL′LER, *n.* He or that which repels.

RE-PEL′LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Driving back; resisting advance or approach effectually.

RE′PENT, *a.* [L. *repo*, to creep.]

Creeping; as, a *repent* root or animal.

RE-PENT′, *v. i.* [Fr. *repentir*; It. *pentire*, *pentirsi*; Sp. *arrepentirse*; L. *re* and *pœniteo*, from *pœna*, pain, Gr. ποινη. See PAIN.]

1. To feel pain, sorrow, or regret, for something done or spoken; as, to *repent* that we have lost much time in idleness or sensual pleasure; to *repent* that we have injured or wounded the feelings of a friend. A person *repents* only of what he himself has done or said.

2. To express sorrow for something past.

> Enobarbus did before thy face *repent*. — *Shak.*

3. To change the mind in consequence of the inconvenience or injury done by past conduct.

> Lest, peradventure, the people *repent* when they see war, and they return. — Ex. xiii.

4. *Applied to the Supreme Being*, to change the course of providential dealings. *Gen.* vi. *Ps.* cvi.

5. In *theology*, to sorrow or be pained for sin, as a violation of God's holy law, a dishonor to his character and government, and the foulest ingratitude to a Being of infinite benevolence.

> Except ye *repent*, ye shall all likewise perish. — Luke xiii. Acts iii.

RE-PENT′, *v. t.* To remember with sorrow; as, to *repent* rash words; to *repent* an injury done to a neighbor; to *repent* follies and vices. [See REPENTANCE.]

2. With the reciprocal pronoun. [Fr. *se repentir.*]

> No man *repented him* of his wickedness. — Jer. viii.

[*This form of expression is now obsolete.*]

RE-PENT′ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Sorrow for any thing done or said; the pain or grief which a person experiences in consequence of the injury or inconvenience produced by his own conduct.

"Repentance is the relinquishment of any practice, from the conviction that it has offended God. Sorrow, fear, and anxiety, are properly not parts, but adjuncts of repentance; yet they are too closely connected with it to be easily separated." — *Rambler.*

2. In *theology*, *repentance* is distinguished into *evangelical* and *legal*. The former, usually called *repentance*, simply, is real penitence, sorrow, or deep contrition for sin, as an offense and dishonor to God, a violation of his holy law, and the basest ingratitude toward a Being of infinite benevolence. *Evangelical repentance* is accompanied and followed by amendment of life. The sorrow proceeding merely from the fear of punishment, is called *legal repentance*, as being excited by the terrors of legal penalties, and it may exist without an amendment of life.

> *Repentance* is a change of mind, or a conversion from sin to God. — *Hammond.*
> Godly sorrow worketh *repentance* to salvation. — 2 Cor. vii. Matt. iii.

RE-PENT′ANT, *a.* [Fr.] Sorrowful for past conduct or words.

2. Sorrowful for sin. — *Milton.*

3. Expressing or showing sorrow for sin; as, *repentant* tears; *repentant* ashes; *repentant* sighs. — *Shak. Pope.*

RE-PENT′ANT, *n.* One who repents; a penitent.

2. One that expresses sorrow for sin. — *Lightfoot.*

RE-PENT′ANT-LY, *adv.* In a repentant manner.

RE-PENT′ED, *pp.* Remembered with sorrow.

RE-PENT′ER, *n.* One that repents.

RE-PENT′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Grieving for what is past; feeling pain or contrition for sin.

RE-PENT′ING, *n.* Act of repenting. *Hos.* xi.

RE-PENT′ING-LY, *adv.* With repentance.

RE-PEO′PLE, (re-pee′pl,) *v. t.* [*re* and *people*; Fr. *repeupler.*]

To people anew; to furnish again with a stock of people. The world, after the flood, was *repeopled* by the descendants of one family.

RE-PEO′PLED, (re-pee′pld,) *pp.* Stocked anew with inhabitants.

RE-PEO′PLING, (re-pee′pling,) *ppr.* Furnishing again with a stock of inhabitants.

RE-PEO′PLING, (re-pee′pling,) *n.* [Supra.] The act of furnishing again with inhabitants. — *Hale.*

RE-PER-CUSS′, *v. t.* [L. *repercutio*; *re* and *percutio*; *per* and *quatio*, to shake, to beat.]

To beat back. — *Bacon.*

RE-PER-CUSS′ED, (-kust′,) *pp.* Beaten back.

RE-PER-CUS′SION, (-kush′un,) *n.* [L. *repercussio.*]

1. The act of driving back; reverberation; as, the *repercussion* of sound.

2. In *music*, frequent repetition of the same sound. — *Encyc.*

RE-PER-CUSS′IVE, *a.* Driving back; having the power of sending back; causing to reverberate; as, *repercussive* rocks. — *Pattison.*

2. Repellent; as, a *repercussive* medicine. [*Not in use.*] — *Bacon.*

3. Driven back; reverberated. — *Thomson.*

RE-PER-CUSS′IVE, *n.* A repellent. [*Obs.*] — *Bacon.*

REP-ER-TI″TIOUS, (rep-er-tish′us,) *a.* [from L. *repertus*, *reperio.*]

Found; gained by finding. [*Not in use.*] — *Dict.*

REP′ER-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *repertoire*; L. *repertorium*, from *reperio*, to find again; *re* and *aperio*, to uncover.]

1. A place in which things are disposed in an orderly manner, so that they can be easily found, as the index of a book, a common-place book, &c.

2. A treasury; a magazine.

REP-E-TEND′, *n.* [L. *repetendus*, *repeto.*]

In *arithmetic*, that part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually *ad infinitum*. — *Brande.*

REP-E-TI″TION, (rep-e-tish′un,) *n.* [L. *repetitio.* See REPEAT.]

1. The act of doing or uttering a second time; iteration of the same act, or of the same words or sounds. — *Hooker.*

2. The act of reciting or rehearsing; the act of reading over. — *Shak.*

3. Recital. — *Chapman.*

4. Recital from memory, as distinct from *reading*.

5. In *music*, the act of repeating, singing, or playing, the same part a second time. — *Encyc.*

6. In *rhetoric*, reiteration, or a repeating the same word, or the same sense in different words, for the purpose of making a deeper impression on the audience.

REP-E-TI″TION-AL, / **REP-E-TI″TION-A-RY**, } *a.* Containing repetition. [*Little used.*]

REP-E-TI″TIOUS, (rep-e-tish′us,) *a.* Repeating; containing repetition. [*America.*] — *Dwight.*

RE-PINE′, *v. i.* [*re* and *pine.*] To fret one's self; to be discontented; to feel inward discontent which preys on the spirits; with *at* or *against*. It is our duty never to *repine* at the allotments of Providence.

2. To complain discontentedly; to murmur.

> Multitudes *repine* at the want of that which nothing but idleness hinders them from enjoying. — *Rambler.*

3. To envy. — *Johnson.*

RE-PIN′ER, *n.* One that repines or murmurs.

RE-PIN′ING, *ppr.* Fretting one's self; feeling discontent that preys on the spirits; complaining; murmuring.

2. *a.* Disposed to murmur or complain; as, a *repining* temper.

RE-PIN′ING, *n.* The act of fretting or feeling discontent or of murmuring. — *Burnet.*

RE-PIN′ING-LY, *adv.* With murmuring or complaint. — *Hall.*

RE-PLACE′, *v. t.* [Fr. *replacer*; *re* and *place.*]

1. To put again in the former place; as, to *replace* a book.

> The earl — was *replaced* in his government. — *Bacon.*

2. To put in a new place. — *Dryden.*

3. To repay; to refund; as, to *replace* a sum of money borrowed.

4. To put a competent substitute in the place of another displaced, or of something lost. The paper is lost, and can not be *replaced*.

RE-PLAC′ED, (re-plāst′,) *pp.* Put again in a former place; supplied by a substitute. Thus, in petrifaction, the animal or vegetable substance gradually wastes away, and is *replaced* by silex.

2. In *mineralogy*, a term used when a crystal has one or more planes in the place of its edges or angles.

RE-PLACE′MENT, *n.* The act of replacing.

2. In *mineralogy*, the removal of an edge or angle, by one or more planes.

RE-PLAC′ING, *ppr.* Putting again in a former place; supplying the place of with a substitute.

RE-PLAIT′, *v. t.* [*re* and *plait.*] To plait or fold again; to fold one part over another again and again. — *Dryden.*

RE-PLAIT′ED, *pp.* Folded again or often.

RE-PLAIT′ING, *ppr.* Folding again or often.

RE-PLANT′, *v. t.* [Fr. *replanter*; *re* and *plant.*]

To plant again. — *Bacon.*

RE-PLANT′A-BLE, *a.* That may be planted again. — *Cotgrave.*

RE-PLANT-A′TION, *n.* The act of planting again.

RE-PLANT′ED, *pp.* Planted anew.

RE-PLANT′ING, *ppr.* Planting again.

RE-PLEAD′, *v. t.* or *i.* [*re* and *plead.*] To plead again.

RE-PLEAD′ER, *n.* In *law*, a second pleading or course of pleadings; or the power of pleading again.

> Whenever a *repleader* is granted, the pleadings must begin *de novo*. — *Blackstone.*

RE-PLEAD′ING, *ppr.* Pleading again.

RE-PLEN′ISH, *v. t.* [Norm. *replener*, to fill; It. *riempire*; L. *re* and *plenus*, full.]

1. To fill; to stock with numbers or abundance. The magazines are *replenished* with corn; the springs are *replenished* with water.

> Multiply and *replenish* the earth. — Gen. i.

2. To finish; to complete. [*Not in use.*] — *Shak.*

RE-PLEN′ISH, *v. i.* To recover former fullness. — *Bacon.*

RE-PLEN′ISH-ED, (re-plen′isht,) *pp.* Filled; abundantly supplied.

RE-PLEN′ISH-ING, *ppr.* Filling; supplying with abundance.

RE-PLETE′, *a.* [L. *repletus*; *re* and *pleo*, to fill.]

Completely filled; full.

> His words *replete* with guile. — *Milton.*

RE-PLE′TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *repletio.*]

1. The state of being completely filled, or superabundant fullness. — *Bacon.*

2. In *medicine*, fullness of blood; plethora. — *Coxe.*

RE-PLE′TIVE, *a.* Filling; replenishing. — *Cotgrave.*

RE-PLE′TIVE-LY, *adv.* So as to be filled.

RE-PLEV′I-A-BLE, *a.* [See REPLEVY.] In *law*, that may be replevied.

RE-PLEV′I-ED, *pp.* Taken by a writ of replevin.

RE-PLEV′IN, *n.* [See REPLEVY.] An action or remedy granted on a distress, by which a person whose cattle or goods are distrained has them returned to his own possession, upon giving security, to try the right of taking in a suit at law, and, if that should be determined against him, to return the cattle or goods into the possession of the distrainor. — *Blackstone.*

2. The writ by which a distress is replevied.

RE-PLEV′I-SA-BLE, *a.* That may be replevied; but little used, being superseded by REPLEVIABLE.

RE-PLEV′Y, *v. t.* [*re* and *pledge*, Norm. *plegg* or *plevy*, whence, in Law L. *replegiabilis* and *replegiare.*]

1. To take back, by a writ for that purpose, cattle or goods that have been distrained, upon giving security to try the right of distraining in a suit at law, and, if that should be determined against the plaintiff, to return the cattle or goods into the hands of the

distrainor. In this case, the person whose goods are distrained becomes the plaintiff, and the person distraining the defendant or avowant. *Blackstone.*

2. To bail.

RE-PLEV'Y-ING, *ppr.* Retaking a distress. [See REPLEVY.]

REP-LI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *replicatio.* See REPLY.]

1. An answer; a reply. *Particularly,*

2. In *law pleadings,* the reply of the plaintiff to the defendant's plea.

3. Return or repercussion of sound. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

REP'LI-CATE, *a.* In *botany,* folded back. *Loudon.*

REP'LI-CATE, *n.* In *music,* a repetition.

RE-PLI'ED, *pp.* Answered; returned for an answer.

RE-PLI'ER, *n.* One who answers; he that speaks or writes in return to something spoken or written.

RE-PLY', *v. i.* [Fr. *repliquer*; L. *replico*; *re* and *plico*, to fold, that is, to turn or send to; It. *replicare*; Sp. *replicar.* See APPLY, EMPLOY, and PLY.]

1. To answer; to make a return, in words or writing, to something said or written by another.

O man, who art thou that *replies* against God? — Rom. ix.

2. In *law*, to answer a defendant's plea. The defendant pleads in bar to the plaintiff's declaration; the plaintiff *replies* to the defendant's plea in bar.

RE-PLY', *v. t.* To return for an answer. He knows not what to *reply.*

RE-PLY', *n.* [Fr. *replique*; It. *replica.*]

1. An answer; that which is said or written, in answer to what is said or written by another.

2. A book or pamphlet written in answer to another.

RE-PLY'ING, *ppr.* Answering either in words or writing.

RE-POL'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *repolir*; *re* and *polish.*] To polish again. *Donne.*

RE-POL'ISH-ED, (-pol'isht,) *pp.* Polished again.

RE-POL'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Polishing anew.

RE-PORT', *v. t.* [Fr. *rapporter*; L. *reporto*, to carry back; *re* and *porto*, to bear.]

1. To bear or bring back an answer, or to relate what has been discovered by a person sent to examine, explore, or investigate; as, a messenger *reports* to his employer what he has seen or ascertained. The committee *reported* the whole number of votes.

2. To give an account of; to relate; to tell.

They *reported* his good deeds before me. — Neh. vi. Acts iv.

3. To tell or relate from one to another; to circulate publicly, as a story; as in the common phrase, it is *reported.*

It is *reported* among the heathen, and Gashmu saith it, that thou and the Jews think to rebel. — Neh. vi.

In this form of expression, *it* refers to the subsequent clause of the sentence; "that thou and the Jews think to rebel, is *reported.*"

4. To give an official account or statement; as, the secretary of the treasury *reports* to congress annually the amount of revenue and expenditure.

5. To give an account or statement of cases and decisions in a court of law or chancery.

6. To return, as sound; to give back. *Bacon.*

To be reported, or, *usually, to be reported of*; to be well or ill spoken of; to be mentioned with respect or reproach. *Acts* xvi. *Rom.* iii.

RE-PORT', *v. i.* To make a statement of facts. The committee will *report* at twelve o'clock.

RE-PORT', *n.* An account returned; a statement or relation of facts given in reply to inquiry, or by a person authorized to examine and make return to his employer.

From Thetis sent as spies to make *report.* *Waller.*

2. Rumor; common fame; story circulated. *Report,* though often originating in fact, soon becomes incorrect, and is seldom deserving of credit. When we have no evidence but popular *report,* it is prudent to suspend our opinions in regard to the facts.

3. Repute; public character; as, evil *report* and good *report.* 2 *Cor.* vi.

Cornelius was of good *report* among the Jews. — Acts x.

4. Account; story; relation.

It was a true *report* that I heard in my own land of thy acts and of thy wisdom. — 1 Kings x.

5. Sound; noise; as, the *report* of a pistol or cannon. *Bacon.*

6. An account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of law, chancery, &c. The books containing such statements are also called *reports.*

7. An official statement of facts, verbal or written: *particularly,* a statement in writing of proceedings and facts exhibited by an officer to his superiors; as, the *reports* of the heads of departments to congress, of a master in chancery to the court, of committees to a legislative body, and the like.

RE-PORT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Told, related, or stated in answer to inquiry or direction; circulated in popular rumors; reputed; stated officially.

RE-PORT'ER, *n.* One that gives an account, verbal or written, official or unofficial.

2. An officer or person who makes statements of law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates.

RE-PORT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving account; relating; presenting statements of facts, or of adjudged cases in law.

RE-PORT'ING-LY, *adv.* By report or common fame.

RE-POS'AL, *n.* [from *repose.*] The act of reposing or resting. *Shak.*

RE-POSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *reposer*; *re* and *poser*, to put; It. *riposare*; Sp. *reposar*; L. *repono, reposui.*]

1. To lay at rest.

After the toil of battle, to repose
Your wearied virtue. *Milton.*

2. To lay; to rest, as the mind, in confidence or trust; as, to *repose* trust or confidence in a person's veracity.

3. To lay up; to deposit; to lodge; as, pebbles *reposed* in cliffs. *Woodward.*

4. To place in confidence.

RE-POSE', *v. i.* To lie at rest; to sleep.

Within a thicket I *reposed.* *Chapman.*

2. To rest in confidence. I *repose* on the faith and honor of a friend.

3. To lie; to rest; as, trap *reposing* on sand.

RE-POSE', *n.* [Fr. *repos.*]

1. A lying at rest.

2. Sleep; rest; quiet. *Milton. Shak.*

3. Rest of mind; tranquillity; freedom from uneasiness.

4. In *poetry,* a rest; a pause. *Encyc.*

5. In *the fine arts,* that which affords a point of rest for the eye; opposed to the scattering and division of a subject into too many unconnected parts, and also to any thing which is overstrained, violent, or gorgeous. *Brande.*

RE-POS'ED, *pp.* Laid at rest; placed in confidence.

RE POS'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being at rest.

RE-POS'ING, *ppr.* Laying at rest; placing in confidence; lying at rest; sleeping.

RE-POS'IT, *v. t.* [L. *repositus, repono.*] To lay up; to lodge, as for safety or preservation.

Others *reposit* their young in holes. *Derham.*

RE-POS'IT-ED, *pp.* Laid up; deposited for safety or preservation.

RE-POS'IT-ING, *ppr.* Laying up or lodging for safety or preservation.

RE-PO-SI'TION, (-po-zish'un,) *n.* The act of replacing; as, the *reposition* of a bone. *Wiseman.*

RE-POS'I-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *repositorium,* from *repono.*] A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation. A granary is a *repository* for corn, an arsenal for arms. The mind or memory is called the *repository* of ideas. *Locke.*

RE-POS-SESS', *v. t.* [*re* and *possess.*] To possess again.

Nor shall my father *repossess* the land. *Pope.*

To repossess one's self; to obtain possession again.

RE-POS-SESS'ED, (-poz-sest',) *pp.* Possessed again.

RE-POS-SESS'ING, *ppr.* Possessing again; obtaining possession again.

RE-POS-SES'SION, (-poz-sesh'un,) *n.* The act of possessing again; the state of possessing again.

RE-POUR', *v. t.* [*re* and *pour.*] To pour again.

RE-POUR'ED, *pp.* Poured again.

RE-POUR'ING, *ppr.* Pouring again.

REP-RE-HEND', *v. t.* [L. *reprehendo*; *re* and *prehendo*, to seize; Fr. *reprendre.*]

1. To chide; to reprove.

Pardon me for *reprehending* thee. *Shak.*

2. To blame; to censure.

I nor advise nor *reprehend* the choice. *Philips.*

3. To detect of fallacy.

This color will be *reprehended* or encountered, by imputing to all excellences in compositions a kind of poverty. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

4. To accuse; to charge with a fault; with *of*; as, Aristippus being *reprehended of* luxury. *Bacon.*

REP-RE-HEND'ED, *pp.* Reproved; blamed.

REP-RE-HEND'ER, *n.* One that reprehends; one that blames or reproves. *Hooker.*

REP-RE-HEND'ING, *ppr.* Reproving; blaming.

REP-RE-HEN'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *reprehensus.*] Blamable; culpable; censurable; deserving reproof; *applied to persons or things*; as, a *reprehensible* person; *reprehensible* conduct.

REP-RE-HEN'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Blamableness; culpableness.

REP-RE-HEN'SI-BLY, *adv.* Culpably; in a manner to deserve censure or reproof.

REP-RE-HEN'SION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *reprehensio.*] Reproof; censure; open blame. Faults not punishable may deserve *reprehension.*

REP-RE-HEN'SIVE, *a.* Containing reproof. *South.*

REP-RE-HEN'SO-RY, *a.* Containing reproof. *Boswell.*

REP-RE-SENT', *v. t.* [Fr. *representer*; L. *repræsento*; *re* and Low L. *præsento*, from *præsens*, present.]

1. To show or exhibit by resemblance.

Before him burn
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac, *representing*
The heavenly fires. *Milton.*

2. To describe; to exhibit to the mind in words.

The managers of the bank at Genoa have been *represented* as a second kind of senate. *Addison.*

3. To exhibit; to show by action; as, a tragedy well *represented.* *Johnson.*

4. To personate; to act the character or to fill the place of another in a play; as, to *represent* the character of King Richard.

5. To supply the place of; to act as a substitute for another. The parliament of Great Britain *represents* the nation. The congress of the United States *represents* the people or nation. The senate is considered as *representing* the States in their corporate capacity.

6. To show by arguments, reasoning, or statement of facts. The memorial *represents* the situation of the petitioner. *Represent* to your son the danger of an idle life, or profligate company.

7. To stand in the place of, in the right of inheritance.

All the branches inherit the same share that their root, whom they *represent*, would have done. *Blackstone.*

REP-RE-SENT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be represented.

REP-RE-SENT'ANCE, *n.* Representation; likeness. [*Not used.*] *Donne.*

REP-RE-SENT'ANT, *n.* A representative. [*Not in use.*] *Wotton.*

REP-RE-SENT-A'TION, *n.* The act of representing, describing, or showing.

2. That which exhibits by resemblance; image, likeness, picture, or statue; as, *representations* of God. *Stillingfleet.*

3. Any exhibition of the form or operations of a thing by something resembling it. A map is a *representation* of the world or a part of it. The terrestrial globe is a *representation* of the earth. An orrery is a *representation* of the planets and their revolutions.

4. Exhibition, as of a play on the stage.

5. Exhibition of a character in theatrical performance.

6. Verbal description; statement of arguments or facts in narration, oratory, debate, petition, admonition, &c.; as, the *representation* of a historian, of a witness, or an advocate.

7. The business of acting as a substitute for another; as, the *representation* of a nation in a legislative body.

8. Representatives, as a collective body. It is expedient to have an able *representation* in both houses of congress.

9. Public exhibition.

10. The standing in the place of another, as an heir, or in the right of taking by inheritance. *Blackstone.*

REP-RE-SENT'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *representatif.*]

1. Exhibiting a similitude.

They own the legal sacrifices, though *representative*, to be proper and real. *Atterbury.*

2. Bearing the character or power of another; as, a council *representative* of the people. *Swift.*

REP-RE-SENT'A-TIVE, *n.* One that exhibits the likeness of another.

A statue of Rumor, whispering an idiot in the ear, who was the *representative* of credulity. *Addison.*

2. In *legislative or other business,* an agent, deputy, or substitute, who supplies the place of another or others, being invested with his or their authority. An attorney is the *representative* of his client or employer. A member of the house of commons is the *representative* of his constituents and of the nation. In matters concerning his constituents only, he is supposed to be bound by their instructions, but in the enacting of laws for the nation, he is supposed not to be bound by their instructions, as he acts for the whole nation.

3. In *law*, one that stands in the place of another as heir, or in the right of succeeding to an estate of inheritance, or to a crown.

4. That by which any thing is exhibited or shown.

This doctrine supposes the perfections of God to be the *representatives* to us of whatever we perceive in the creatures. *Locke.*

REP-RE-SENT'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In the character of another; by a representative. *Barrow.*

2. By substitution; by delegation of power. *Sandys.*

REP-RE-SENT'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being representative.

Dr. Burnet observes, that every thought is attended with consciousness and *representativeness.* *Spectator.*

REP-RE-SENT'ED, *pp.* Shown; exhibited; personated; described; stated; having substitutes.

REP-RE-SENT'ER, *n.* One who shows, exhibits, or describes.

2. A representative; one that acts by deputation. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*

REP-RE-SENT'ING, *ppr.* Showing; exhibiting; describing; acting in another's character; acting in the place of another.

REP-RE-SENT'MENT, *n.* Representation; image; an idea proposed as exhibiting the likeness of something. *Taylor. Brown.*

RE-PRESS', *v. t.* [L. *repressus, reprimo; re* and *premo*, to press.]

1. To crush; to quell; to put down; to subdue; to suppress: as, to *repress* sedition or rebellion; to *repress* the first risings of discontent.

2. To check; to restrain.

Such kings
Favor the innocent, *repress* the bold. *Waller.*

RE-PRESS', *n.* The act of subduing. [*Not in use.*]

RE-PRESS'ED, (-prest',) *pp.* or *a.* Crushed; subdued.

RE-PRESS'ER, *n.* One that crushes or subdues.

RE-PRESS'ING, *ppr.* Crushing; subduing; checking.

RE PRES'SION, (re-presh'un,) *n.* The act of subduing; as, the *repression* of tumults. *K. Charles.*

2. Check; restraint.

RE-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Having power to crush; tending to subdue or restrain.

RE-PRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* So as to repress.

RE-PRIEV'AL, (re-preev'al,) *n.* Respite; reprieve. [*Not in use.*] *Overbury.*

RE-PRIEVE', (re-preeve',) *v. t.* [I know not the origin of this word, unless it is the French *reprendre, repris.* In Norm. *repriout* is rendered *repriseed deductions*, and *reprises*, deductions and duties yearly paid out of lands.]

1. To respite after sentence of death; to suspend or delay the execution of for a time; as, to *reprieve* a criminal for thirty days.

He *reprieves* the sinner from time to time. *Rogers.*

2. To grant a respite to; to relieve for a time from any suffering.

Company, though it may *reprieve* a man from his melancholy, yet can not secure a man from his conscience. *South.*

RE-PRIEVE', *n.* The temporary suspension of the execution of sentence of death on a criminal. *Clarendon.*

2. Respite; interval of ease or relief.

All that I ask is but a short *reprieve*,
Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve. *Denham.*

RE-PRIEV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Respited; allowed a longer time to live than the sentence of death permits.

RE-PRIEV'ING, *ppr.* Respiting; suspending the execution of for a time.

REP'RI-MAND, *v. t.* [Fr. *reprimander.* If this word is from L. *reprimo*, it must be formed from the participle *reprimendus.*]

1. To reprove severely; to reprehend; to chide for a fault.

Germanicus was severely *reprimanded* by Tiberius, for traveling into Egypt without his permission. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To reprove publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence. The court ordered the officer to be *reprimanded.*

REP'RI-MAND, *n.* Severe reproof for a fault; reprehension, private or public. *Spectator.*

REP'RI-MAND-ED, *pp.* Severely reproved.

REP'RI-MAND-ING, *ppr.* Reproving severely.

RE-PRINT', *v. t.* [*re* and *print.*] To print again; to print a second or any new edition. *Pope.*

2. To renew the impression of any thing.

The business of redemption is — to *reprint* God's image on the soul. *South.*

RE'PRINT, *n.* A second or a new edition of a book. *Review of Griesbach.*

RE-PRINT'ED, *pp.* Printed anew; impressed again.

RE-PRINT'ING, *ppr.* Printing again; renewing an impression.

RE-PRIS'AL, (re-priz'al,) *n.* [Fr. *represailles*; It. *ripresaglia*; Sp. *represalia*; Fr. *reprendre, repris*, to retake; *re* and *prendre*, L. *prendo.*]

1. The seizure or taking of any thing from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnification for something taken or detained by him.

2. That which is taken from an enemy to indemnify an owner for something of his which the enemy has seized. Reprisals may consist of persons or of goods. Letters of marque and reprisal may be obtained in order to seize the bodies or goods of the subjects of an offending state, until satisfaction shall be made. *Blackstone.*

3. Reception; a retaking of a man's own goods or any of his family, wife, child, or servant, wrongfully taken from him, or detained by another. In this case, the owner may retake the goods or persons wherever he finds them. *Blackstone.*

Letters of marque and reprisal; a commission granted by the supreme authority of a state to a subject, empowering him to pass the frontiers [*marque*,] that is, enter an enemy's territories, and capture the goods and persons of the enemy, in return for goods or persons taken by him.

4. The act of retorting on an enemy by inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him, in retaliation of an act of inhumanity. *Vattel.*

RE-PRISE', *n.* [Fr.] A taking by way of retaliation. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

RE-PRISE', *v. t.* To take again. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To recompense; to pay. [*Obs.*] *Grant.*

RE-PRIS'ING, *ppr.* Taking again; recompensing.

RE-PRIZ'ES, *n. pl.* In *law*, deductions or payments out of the value of land; as, rent-charges or annuities. *Brande.*

RE-PROACH', *v. t.* [Fr. *reprocher*; It. *rimprocciare*; from the same root as *approach*, and Fr. *proche*, near, L. *prox*, in *proximus*, from a root in Class Brg, signifying to thrust or drive; probably ברך.]

1. To censure in terms of opprobrium or contempt.

Mezentius with his ardor warmed
His fainting friends, *reproached* their shameful flight,
Repelled the victors. *Dryden.*

2. To charge with a fault in severe language.

That shame
There sit not, and *reproach* us as unclean. *Milton.*

3. To upbraid; to suggest blame for any thing. A man's conscience will *reproach* him for a criminal, mean, or unworthy action.

4. To treat with scorn or contempt. *Luke* vi.

RE-PROACH', *n.* Censure mingled with contempt or derision; contumelious or opprobrious language toward any person; abusive reflections; as, foul-mouthed *reproach.* *Shak.*

2. Shame; infamy; disgrace.

Give not thine heritage to *reproach*. — Joel ii. Is. iv.

3. Object of contempt, scorn, or derision.

Come, and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem, that we may be no more a *reproach*. — Neh. ii.

4. That which is the cause of shame or disgrace. *Gen.* xxx.

RE-PROACH'A-BLE, *a.* Deserving reproach.

2. Opprobrious; scurrilous. [*Not proper.*] *Elyot.*

RE-PROACH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being reproachable.

RE-PROACH'A-BLY, *adv.* In a reproachable manner.

RE-PROACH'ED, (re-prōcht',) *pp.* Censured in terms of contempt; upbraided.

RE-PROACH'ER, *n.* One who reproaches.

RE-PROACH'FUL, *a.* Expressing censure with contempt; scurrilous; opprobrious; as, *reproachful* words. *Shak.*

2. Shameful; bringing or casting reproach; infamous; base; vile; as, *reproachful* conduct; a *reproachful* life.

RE-PROACH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In terms of reproach; opprobriously; scurrilously. 1 *Tim.* v.

2. Shamefully; disgracefully; contemptuously.

RE-PROACH'ING, *ppr.* Censuring in terms of contempt; upbraiding.

REP'RO-BATE, *a.* [L. *reprobatus, reprobo*, to disallow; *re* and *probo*, to prove.]

1. Not enduring proof or trial; not of standard purity or fineness; disallowed; rejected.

Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them. — Jer. vi.

2. Abandoned in sin; lost to virtue or grace.

They profess that they know God, but in works deny him, being abominable and disobedient, and to every good work *reprobate*. — Tit. i.

3. Abandoned to error, or in apostasy. 2 *Tim.* iii.

REP'RO-BATE, *n.* A person abandoned to sin; one lost to virtue and religion.

I acknowledge myself a *reprobate*, a villain, a traitor to the king. *Raleigh.*

REP'RO-BATE, *v. t.* To disapprove with detestation or marks of extreme dislike; to disallow; to reject. It expresses more than DISAPPROVE or DISALLOW. We *disapprove* of slight faults and improprieties; we *reprobate* what is mean or criminal.

2. In a *milder sense*, to disallow.

Such an answer as this, is *reprobated* and disallowed of in law. *Ayliffe.*

3. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction. *Hammond.*

4. To abandon to his sentence, without hope or pardon.

Drive him out
To *reprobated* exile. *Southern.*

REP'RO-BA-TED, *pp* or *a.* Disapproved with abhorrence; rejected; abandoned to wickedness or to destruction.

REP'RO-BATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being reprobate.

REP'RO-BA-TER, *n.* One that reprobates.

REP'RO-BA-TING, *ppr.* Disapproving with extreme dislike; rejecting, abandoning to wickedness or to destruction.

REP-RO-BA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *reprobatio.*]

1. The act of disallowing with detestation, or of expressing extreme dislike.

2. The act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction.

When a sinner is so hardened as to feel no remorse or misgiving of conscience, it is considered as a sign of *reprobation*. *Encyc.*

3. A condemnatory sentence; rejection.

Set a brand of *reprobation* on clipt poetry and false coin. *Dryden.*

REP-RO-BA'TION-ER, *n.* One who abandons others to eternal destruction. *South.*

RE PRO-DUCE', *v. t.* [*re* and *produce.*] To produce again; to renew the production of a thing destroyed. Trees are *reproduced* by new shoots from the roots or stump; and certain animals, as the polype, are *reproduced* from cuttings. *Encyc.*

2. Sometimes used for GENERATE.

RE-PRO-DUC'ED, (-dūste',) *pp.* Produced anew.

RE-PRO-DUC'ER, *n.* One or that which reproduces. *Burke.*

RE-PRO-DUC'ING, *ppr.* Producing anew.

RE-PRO-DUC'TION, *n.* The act or process of reproducing that which has been destroyed; as, the *reproduction* of plants or animals from cuttings or slips. The *reproduction* of several parts of lobsters and crabs is one of the greatest curiosities in natural history. *Encyc.*

2. Sometimes used for GENERATION. *Brande.*

RE-PRO-DUC'TIVE, } *a.* Pertaining to or used in
RE-PRO-DUC'TO-RY, } reproduction. *Lyell.*

RE-PRO-MUL'GATE, *v. t.* To promulgate again.

RE PRO-MUL-GA'TION, *n.* A second promulgation.

RE-PROOF', *n.* [from *reprove.*] Blame expressed to the face; censure for a fault; reprehension.

Those best can bear *reproof* who merit praise. *Pope.*
He that hateth *reproof* is brutish. — Prov. xii.

2. Blame cast; censure directed to a person.

RE-PROV'A-BLE, *a.* [from *reprove.*] Worthy of reproof; deserving censure; blamable. *Taylor.*

RE-PROV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being reprovable.

RE-PROV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a reprovable manner.

RE-PROVE', (re-proov',) *v. t.* [Fr. *reprouver*; L. *reprobo*; *re* and *probo*, to prove.]

1. To blame; to censure

I will not *reprove* thee for thy sacrifices. — Ps. l.

2. To charge with a fault to the face; to chide; to reprehend. *Luke* iii.

3. To blame for; with *of*; as, to *reprove* one *of* laziness. *Carew.*

4. To convince of a fault, or to make it manifest. *John* xvi.

5. To refute; to disprove. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

6. To excite a sense of guilt. The heart or conscience *reproves* us.

7. To manifest silent disapprobation or blame.

The vicious can not bear the presence of the good, whose very looks *reprove* them, and whose life is a severe, though silent admonition. *Buckminster.*

RE-PROV'ED, (re-proovd',) *pp.* Blamed; reprehended; convinced of a fault.

RE-PROV'ER, *n.* One that reproves; he or that which blames. Conscience is a bold *reprover.* *South.*

RE-PROV'ING, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.

RE-PROV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a reproving manner.

RE-PRONE', *v. t.* [*re* and *prune.*] To prune a second time. *Evelyn.*

RE-PRON'ED, *pp.* Pruned a second time.

RE-PRON'ING, *ppr.* Pruning a second time.

REP-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *reptatio.*] The act of creeping or crawling. *Brande.*

REP'TILE (rep'til,) *a.* [Fr., from L. *reptilis*, from *repo*, to creep, Gr. ερπω; It. *rettile*; Sp. *reptil.* (See CREEP.) The primary sense is probably to rub or scrape, or to seize.]

1. Creeping; moving on the belly, or with small feet.

2. Groveling; low; vulgar; as, a *reptile* race or crew; *reptile* vices. *Burke.*

REP'TILE, *n.* An animal that moves on its belly, or by means of small, short legs, as snakes, lizards, tortoises, and the like.

In *zoology*, the *reptiles*, or *reptilia*, constitute a class or order, including all such animals as are cold-blooded, vertebrated, and breathe air; as tortoises lizards, frogs, etc. Bell has separated the batrachians from this class, and arranges them under the denomination of *Amphibia*, because they breathe water in the tadpole state.

2. A groveling or very mean person; a term of contempt.

REP-TIL'I-AN, *a.* Belonging to the Reptilia, or reptiles. *Lyell.*

REP-TIL'I-AN, *n.* An animal of the order Reptilia; a reptile. *Lyell.*

RE-PUB'LIC, *n.* [L. *respublica*; *res* and *publica*; public affairs.]

1. A commonwealth; a state in which the exercise of the sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the people. In modern usage, it differs from a democracy or democratic state, in which the people exercise the powers of sovereignty in person. Yet the democracies of Greece are often called *republics.*

2. Common interest; the public. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

Republic of letters; the collective body of literary or learned men.

RE-PUB'LIC-AN, *a.* Pertaining to a republic; consisting of a commonwealth; as, a *republican* constitution or government.

2. Consonant to the principles of a republic; as, *republican* sentiments or opinions; *republican* manners.

RE-PUB'LIC-AN, *n.* One who favors or prefers a republican form of government.

RE-PUB'LIC-AN-ISM, *n.* A republican form or system of government.

2. Attachment to a republican form of government. *Burke.*

RE-PUB'LIC-AN-IZE, *v. t.* To convert to republican principles; as, to *republicanize* the rising generation. *Ramsay.*

RE-PUB-LIC-A'TION, *n.* [*re* and *publication.*]

1. A second publication, or a new publication of something before-published.

2. A second publication, as of a former will; renewal.

If there be many testaments, the last overthrows all the former, but the *republication* of a former will revokes one of a later date, and establishes the first. *Blackstone.*

RE-PUB'LISH, *v. t.* [*re* and *publish.*] To publish a second time, or to publish a new edition of a work before published.

2. To publish anew.

Unless, subsequent to the purchase or contract, the devisor *republishes* his will. *Blackstone.*

RE-PUB'LISH-ED, (-lisht,) *pp.* Published anew.

RE-PUB'LISH-ER, *n.* One who republishes.

RE-PUB'LISH-ING, *ppr.* Publishing again.

RE-PU'DI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *repudiate.*] That may be rejected; fit or proper to be put away.

RE-PU'DI-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *repudier*; L. *repudio*; *re* and one of the roots in Class Bd, which signifies to send or thrust.]

1. To cast away; to reject; to discard.

Atheists — *repudiate* all title to the kingdom of heaven. *Bentley.*

2. To refuse any longer to acknowledge; to disclaim; as, the state has *repudiated* its debts. [*Recent.*]

3. *Appropriately*, to put away; to divorce; as a wife.

RE-PU'DI-A-TED, *pp.* Cast off, rejected; discarded; disclaimed; divorced.

RE-PU'DI-A-TING, *ppr.* Casting off; rejecting; disclaiming; divorcing.

RE-PU-DI-A'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *repudiatio.*]

1. Rejection; the act of disclaiming; as, the *repudiation* of a doctrine.

2. The refusal on the part of a state or government to pay its debts. [*Recent.*]

3. Divorce; as, the *repudiation* of a wife. *Arbuthnot.*

RE-PU'DI-A-TOR, *n.* One that repudiates.

RE-PUGN', (re-pūne',) *v. t.* [L. *repugno*; *re* and *pugno.*]

To oppose; to resist. [*Not used.*] *Elyot.*

RE-PUG'NANCE, } *n.* [Fr. *repugnance*; It. *ripu-*
RE-PUG'NAN-CY, } *gnanza*; L. *repugnantia*, from *repugno*, to resist; *re* and *pugno*, to fight.]

1. Opposition of mind; reluctance; unwillingness. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. Opposition or struggle of passions; resistance. *South.*

3. Opposition of principles or qualities; inconsistency; contrariety.

But where difference is without *repugnancy*, that which hath been can be no prejudice to that which is. *Hooker.*

RE-PUG'NANT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *repugnans.*]

1. Opposite; contrary; inconsistent; properly followed by *to*. Every sin is *repugnant to* the will of God. Every thing morally wrong is *repugnant* both *to* the honor, as well as *to* the interest of the offender.

2. Disobedient; not obsequious. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RE-PUG'NANT-LY, *adv.* With opposition; in contradiction. *Brown.*

RE-PUG'NATE, *v. t.* To oppose; to fight against.

RE-PUL'LU-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *re* and *pullulo*, to bud.] To bud again. *Howell.*

RE-PUL-LU-LA'TION, *n.* The act of budding again.

RE-PULSE', (re-puls',) *n.* [L. *repulsa*, from *repello*; *re* and *pello*, to drive.]

1. A being checked in advancing, or driven back by force. The enemy met with *repulse* and retreated.

2. Refusal; denial. *Bailey.*

RE-PULSE', (re-puls',) *v. t.* [L. *repulsus*, *repello.*]

To repel; to beat or drive back; as, to *repulse* an assailant or advancing enemy. *Knowles. Milton.*

RE-PULS'ED, (re-pulst',) *pp.* Repelled; driven back.

RE-PULS'ER, *n.* One that repulses or drives back. *Sherwood.*

RE-PULS'ING, *ppr.* Driving back.

RE-PUL'SION, (re-pul'shun,) *n.* In *physics*, that power by which bodies, or the particles of bodies, are made to recede from each other. *P. Cyc.*

2. The act of repelling.

RE-PULS'IVE, *a.* Repelling; driving off, or keeping from approach. The *repulsive* power of the electric fluid is remarkable.

2. Cold; reserved; forbidding; as, *repulsive* manners.

RE-PULS'IVE-LY, *adv.* By repulsing.

RE-PULS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being repulsive or forbidding.

RE-PULSE'LESS, *a.* That can not be repelled.

RE-PULS'O-RY, *a.* Repulsive; driving back.

RE-PUR'CHASE, *v. t.* [*re* and *purchase.*] To buy again; to buy back; to regain by purchase or expense. *Hale.*

RE-PUR'CHASE, *n.* The act of buying again; the purchase again of what has been sold.

RE-PUR'CHAS-ED, (-pur'chast,) *pp.* Bought back or again, regained by expense; as, a throne *repurchased* with the blood of enemies. *Shak.*

RE-PUR'CHAS-ING, *ppr.* Buying back or again; regaining by the payment of a price.

REP'U-TA-BLE, *a.* [from *repute.*] Being in good repute; held in esteem; as, a *reputable* man or character; *reputable* conduct. It expresses less than *respectable* and *honorable*, denoting the good opinion of men, without distinction or great qualities.

2. Consistent with reputation; not mean or disgraceful. It is evidence of extreme depravity that vice is in any case *reputable*.

In the article of danger, it is as *reputable* to elude an enemy as to defeat one. *Broome.*

REP'U-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being reputable.

REP'U-TA-BLY, *adv.* With reputation; without disgrace or discredit; as, to fill an office *reputably.*

REP-U-TA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *reputatio.*]

1. Good name; the credit, honor, or character which is derived from a favorable public opinion or esteem. *Reputation* is a valuable species of property or right, which should never be violated. With the loss of *reputation*, a man, and especially a woman, loses most of the enjoyments of life.

The best evidence of *reputation* is a man's whole life. *Ames.*

2. Character by report; in a good or bad sense; as, a man has the *reputation* of being rich or poor, or of being a thief. *Addison.*

RE-PU'TA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By repute.

RE-PUTE', *v. t.* [L. *reputo*; *re* and *puto*, to think; Fr. *reputer.*]

To think; to account; to hold; to reckon.

The king was *reputed* a prince most prudent. *Shak.*
Wherefore are we counted as beasts, and *reputed* vile in your sight? — Job xviii.

RE-PUTE', *n.* Reputation; good character; the credit or honor derived from common or public opinion; as, men of *repute.*

2. Character; in a bad sense; as, a man held in bad *repute.*

3. Established opinion; as, upheld by old *repute.* *Milton.*

RE-PUT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reckoned; accounted.

RE-PUT'ED-LY, *adv.* In common opinion or estimation. *Barrow.*

RE-PUTE'LESS, *a.* Disreputable; disgraceful. *Shak.*

RE-PUT'ING, *ppr.* Thinking; reckoning; accounting.

RE-QUEST', (re-kwest',) *n.* [Fr. *requête*; L. *requisitus*, *requiro*; *re* and *quæro*, to seek; It. *richiesta*; Sp. *requesta.* See QUEST, QUESTION.]

1. The expression of desire to some person for something to be granted or done; an asking; a petition.

Haman stood up to make *request* for his life to Esther the queen. — Esth. vii.

2. Prayer; the expression of desire to a superior or to the Almighty. *Phil.* iv.

3. The thing asked for or requested.

I will both hear and grant you your *requests.* *Shak.*
He gave them their *request*, but sent leanness into their souls. — Ps. cvi.

4. A state of being desired or held in such estimation as to be sought after or pursued.

Knowledge and fame were in as great *request* as wealth among us now. *Temple.*

In request; in demand; in credit or reputation.

Coriolanus being now in no *request.* *Shak.*

Request expresses less earnestness than *entreaty* and *supplication*, and supposes a right in the person requested to deny or refuse to grant. In this it differs from *demand.*

Court of Requests; in *England*, a court of equity for the relief of such persons as addressed his majesty by supplication; abolished by stat. 16 and 17 Car. 1. It was inferior to the Court of Chancery. *Brande.*

2. A local tribunal, sometimes called a *Court of Conscience*, founded by act of parliament to facilitate the recovery of small debts from any inhabitant or trader in the district defined by the act. *P. Cyc.*

RE-QUEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *requêter.*]

1. To ask; to solicit; to express desire for.

The weight of the golden ear-rings which he *requested*, was a thousand and seven hundred shekels of gold. — Judges viii.

2. To express desire to; to ask. We *requested* a friend to accompany us.

RE-QUEST'ED, *pp.* Asked; desired; solicited.

RE-QUEST'ER, *n.* One who requests; a petitioner.

RE-QUEST'ING, *ppr.* Asking; petitioning.

RE-QUICK'EN, *v. t.* [*re* and *quicken.*] To reanimate; to give new life to. *Shak.*

RE-QUICK'EN-ED, *pp.* Reanimated.

RE-QUICK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Reanimating; invigorating.

RE'QUI-EM, *n.* [L.] In *the Roman Catholic church*, a hymn or mass sung for the dead, for the rest of his soul; so called from the first word. *P. Cyc.*

2. A grand musical composition, performed in honor of some deceased person. *Brande.*

3. Rest; quiet; peace. [*Not in use.*] *Sandys.*

RE-QUI'E-TO-RY, *n.* [Low L. *requietorium.*] A sepulchre. [*Not in use.*] *Weever.*

RE'QUIN, *n.* [Fr.] The French name of the white shark, Carcharias vulgaris. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

RE-QUIR'A-BLE, *a.* [from *require.*] That may be required; fit or proper to be demanded. *Hale.*

RE-QUIRE', *v. t.* [L. *requiro*; *re* and *quæro*, to seek; Fr. and Sp. *requerir.* See QUERY.]

1. To demand; to ask, as of right and by authority. We *require* a person to do a thing, and we *require* a thing to be done.

Why, then, doth my lord *require* this thing? — 1 Chron. xxi.

2. To claim; to render necessary; as a duty or any thing indispensable; as, the law of God *requires* strict obedience.

3. To ask as a favor; to request.

I was ashamed to *require* of the king a band of soldiers and horsemen to help us against the enemy in the way. — Ezra viii.

[*In this sense, the word is rarely used.*]

4. To call to account for.

I will *require* my flock at their hand. — Ezek. xxxiv.

5. To make necessary; to need; to demand.

The king's business *required* haste. — 1 Sam. xxi.

6. To avenge; to take satisfaction for. 1 *Sam.* xx.

RE-QUIR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Demanded; needed; necessary.

RE-QUIRE'MENT, *n.* Demand; requisition. *Scott. Chalmers.*

This ruler was one of those who believe that they can fill up every *requirement* contained in the rule of righteousness. *J. M. Mason.*

The Bristol water is of service where the secretions exceed the *requirements* of health. *Encyc.*

RE-QUIR'ER, *n.* One who requires.

RE-QUIR'ING, *ppr.* Demanding; needing.

REQ'UI-SITE, (rek'we-zit,) *a.* [L. *requisitus*, from [illegible]]

Required by the nature of things or by circumstances; necessary; so needful that it can not be dispensed with. Repentance and faith are *requisite* to salvation; air is *requisite* to support life; heat is *requisite* to vegetation.

REQ'UI-SITE, (rek'we-zit,) *n.* That which is necessary; something indispensable. Contentment is a *requisite* to a happy life.

God, on his part, has declared the *requisites* on ours; what we must do to obtain blessings, is the great business of us all to know. *Wake.*

REQ'UI-SITE-LY, (rek'we-zit-le,) *adv.* Necessarily; in a requisite manner. *Boyle.*

REQ'UI-SITE-NESS, *n.* The state of being requisite or necessary; necessity. *Boyle.*

REQ-UI-SI'TION, (rek-we-zish'un,) *n.* [Fr.; It. *requisizione.* See REQUIRE.]

1. Demand; application made as of right. Under the old confederation of the American States, congress often made *requisitions* on the States for money to supply the treasury; but they had no power to enforce their *requisitions*, and the States neglected or partially complied with them. *Hamilton.*

2. A written call or invitation; as, a *requisition* for a public meeting. [*Eng.*]

RE-QUIS'I-TIVE, *a.* Expressing or implying demand. *Harris.*

RE-QUIS'I-TO-RY, *a.* Sought for; demanded. [*Little used.*]

RE-QUI'TAL, *n.* [from *requite.*] Return for any office, good or bad; *in a good sense*, compensation; recompense; as, the *requital* of services; *in a bad sense*, retaliation or punishment; as, the *requital* of evil deeds.

2. Return; reciprocal action.

No merit their aversion can remove,
Nor ill *requital* can efface their love. *Waller.*

RE-QUITE', *v. t.* [from *quit*, L. *cedo*; Ir. *cuitighim*, to *requite*; *cuiteach*, recompense.]

1. To repay either good or evil; *in a good sense*, to recompense; to return an equivalent in good; to reward.

I also will *requite* you this kindness. — 2 Sam. ii. 1 Tim. v.

In a bad sense, to retaliate; to return evil for evil; to punish.

Joseph will certainly *requite* us all the evil which we did to him. — Gen. l.

2. To do or give in return.

He hath *requited* me evil for good. — 1 Sam. xxv.

RE-QUIT'ED, *pp.* Repaid; recompensed; rewarded.

RE-QUIT'ER, *n.* One who requites.

RE-QUIT'ING, *ppr.* Recompensing; rewarding; giving in return.

RERE'FIEF, *n.* A fief held of a superior feudatory; an under fief, held by an under tenant. *Blackstone.*

RĒRE'-MOUSE, *n.* [Sax. *hreremus.*]
A bat. [See REAR-MOUSE.]
RĒ-RE-SOLVE', *v. t.* To resolve a second time.
RĒ-RE-SOLV'ED, *pp.* Resolved a second time.
RĒRE'WARD, *n.* [*rear* and *ward.*] The part of an army that marches in the rear, as the guard; the rearguard. *Num.* x. *Is.* lii.
[*The latter orthography is to be preferred.*]
RE-SAIL', *v. t.* or *i.* [*re* and *sail.*] To sail back. *Pope.*
RĒ-SAIL'ED, *pp.* Sailed back.
RĒ-SAIL'ING, *ppr.* Sailing back.
RĒ-SALE', *n.* [*re* and *sale.*] A sale at second hand. *Bacon.*
2. A second sale; a sale of what was before sold to the possessor.
RĒ-SA-LOTE', *v. t.* [L. *resaluto*; *re* and *saluto*, to salute; Fr. *resaluer.*]
1. To salute or greet anew. *Milton.*
2. To return a salutation.
RĒ-SA-LOT'ED, *pp.* Saluted again.
RĒ-SA-LOT'ING, *ppr.* Saluting anew.
RE-SCIND', *v. t.* [L. *rescindo*; *re* and *scindo*, to cut; Fr. *rescinder.*]
1. To abrogate; to revoke; to annul; to vacate an act by the enacting authority or by superior authority; as, to *rescind* a law, a resolution, or a vote; to *rescind* an edict or decree; to *rescind* a judgment.
2. To cut off. [*Not used.*]
RE-SCIND'ED, *pp.* Abrogated; revoked; annulled.
RE-SCIND'ING, *ppr.* Abrogating; revoking; annulling.
RE-SCIS'SION, (re-sizh'un,) *n.* [Fr. *rescision*, from L. *rescissus.*]
1. The act of abrogating, annulling, or vacating; as, the *rescission* of a law, decree, or judgment.
2. A cutting off.
RE-SCIS'SO-RY, (-siz'so-re,) *a.* [Fr. *rescisoire.*]
Having power to cut off or to abrogate. *Selden.*
RES'COUS, (res'kus,) *n.* In *law.* [See RESCUE.]
RE-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [L. *rescribo*; *re* and *scribo*, to write.]
1. To write back. *Ayliffe.*
2. To write over again. *Howell.*
RE'SCRIPT, *n.* [L. *rescriptum*, *rescribo.*]
1. In *Roman antiquity*, the answer of an emperor, when consulted by particular persons on some difficult question. This answer served as a decision of the question, and might therefore, as a precedent, gradually obtain the force of an edict or law. Hence,
2. An edict or decree. *Smith's Dict.*
RE-SCRIP'TION, *n.* A writing back; the answering of a letter. *Loveday.*
RE-SCRIPT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By rescript. [*Unusual.*] *Burke.*
RES'CU-A-BLE, *a.* That may be rescued. *Gayton.*
RES'CUE, (res'ku,) *v. t.* [Norm. *rescure*, to *rescue*; *rescous*, retaken, rescued, relieved; Fr. *recourre*, *recous*; qu. from *recouvrer*, to recover. The Italian *riscattare*, Sp. *rescatar*, Port. *resgatar*, to redeem, to *rescue*, is compounded of *re* and *cattare*, to *get*. The Fr. *recous* is evidently the It. *riscossa*, recovery, *riscosso*, recovered, from *riscuotere*, to redeem, ransom, regain, escape, exact, or recover, contracted, in Fr. *recourre*, from *ri* or *re* and It. *scuotere*, to shake; *scossa*, a shaking; L. *re* and *quatio.*]
To free or deliver from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil; to liberate from actual restraint, or to remove or withdraw from a state of exposure to evil; as, to *rescue* a prisoner from an officer; to *rescue* seamen from destruction by shipwreck.

So the people *rescued* Jonathan, that he died not. — 1 Sam. xiv. xxx. Ps. xxxv.
Cattle taken by distress, contrary to law, may be *rescued* by the owner, while on their way to the pound. *Blackstone.*
Estimate the value of one soul *rescued* from eternal guilt and agony, and destined to grow forever in the knowledge and likeness of God. *A. Dickinson.*

RES'CUE, *n.* [See the verb.] Deliverance from restraint, violence, or danger, by force, or by the interference of an agent.
2. In *law*, *rescue*, or *rescous*; the forcible retaking of a lawful distress from the distrainor, or from the custody of the law; also, the forcible liberation of a defendant from the custody of the officer, in which cases the remedy is by *writ of rescous.* But when the distress is unlawfully taken, the owner may lawfully make rescue.

The *rescue* of a prisoner from the court, is punished with perpetual imprisonment and forfeiture of goods. *Blackstone.*

RES'CU-ED, (res'kūde,) *pp.* or *a.* Delivered from confinement or danger; or forcibly taken from the custody of the law.
RES'CU-ER, *n.* One that rescues or retakes. *Kent.*
RES'CU-ING, *ppr.* Liberating from restraint or danger; forcibly taking from the custody of the law.
RE-SEARCH', (re-serch',) *n.* [Fr. *recherche.*]
Diligent inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles; laborious or continued search after truth; as, *researches* of human wisdom. *Rogers.*
RE-SEARCH', (re-serch',) *v. t.* [Fr. *rechercher*; *re* and *chercher.*]
1. To search or examine with continued care; to seek diligently for the truth.

It is not easy to *research*, with due distinction, in the actions of eminent personages, both how much may have been blemished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. [*Unusual.*] *Wotton.*

2. To search again; to examine anew.
RE-SEARCH'ER, (re-serch'er,) *n.* One who diligently inquires or examines.
RE-SEARCH'ING, *ppr.* Examining with continued care.
RĒ-SĒAT', *v. t.* [*re* and *seat.*] To seat or set again.
RĒ-SĒAT'ED, *pp.* Seated again. [*Dryden.*
RĒ-SĒAT'ING, *ppr.* Seating again.
RE-SEC'TION, *n.* [L. *resectio*, *reseco.*]
The act of cutting or paring off. *Cotgrave.*
RĒ-SEEK', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* RESOUGHT. [*re* and *seek.*]
To seek again. *J. Barlow.*
RĒ-SEIZE', (-seez',) *v. t.* [*re* and *seize.*] To seize again, to seize a second time. *Spenser.*
2. In *law*, to take possession of lands and tenements which have been disseized.

Whereupon the sheriff is commanded to *reseize* the land and all the chattels thereon, and keep the same in his custody till the arrival of the justices of assize. *Blackstone.*

RĒ-SEIZ'ED, *pp.* Seized again.
RĒ-SEIZ'ER, *n.* One who seizes again.
RĒ-SEIZ'ING, *ppr.* Seizing again.
RĒ-SEIZ'URE, (rē-sēzh'yur,) *n.* A second seizure; the act of seizing again. *Bacon.*
RĒ-SELL', *v. t.* To sell again; to sell what has been bought or sold. *Wheaton*, v. 4.
RĒ-SELL'ING, *ppr.* Selling again.
RE-SEM'BLA-BLE, *a.* [See RESEMBLE.] That may be compared. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*
RE-SEM'BLANCE, (re-zem'-,) *n.* [Fr. *ressemblance.* See RESEMBLE.]
1. Likeness; similitude, either of external form or of qualities. We observe a *resemblance* between persons, a *resemblance* in shape, a *resemblance* in manners, a *resemblance* in dispositions. Painting and poetry bear a great *resemblance* to each other, as one object of both is to please. *Dryden.*
2. Something similar; similitude; representation.

These sensible things which religion hath allowed, are *resemblances* formed according to things spiritual. *Hooker.*
Fairest *resemblance* of thy Maker fair. *Milton.*

RE-SEM'BLE, (re-zem'bl,) *v. t.* [Fr. *ressembler*; It. *rassembrare*; Sp. *asemejar*; Port. *assemelhar.* See SIMILAR.]
1. To have the likeness of; to bear the similitude of something, either in form, figure, or qualities. One man may *resemble* another in features; he may *resemble* a third person in temper or deportment.

Each one *resembled* the children of a king. — Judges viii.

2. To liken; to compare; to represent as like something else.

The torrid parts of Africa are *resembled* to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose spots represents the dispersed situation of the habitations. *Brerewood.*

RE-SEM'BLED, *pp.* Likened; compared.
RE-SEM'BLING, *ppr.* Having the likeness of; likening; comparing.
RE-SEND', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* RESENT. [*re* and *send.*]
To send again; to send back. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
RE-SENT', *pp.* of RESEND. Sent again.
RE-SENT', (re-zent',) *v. t.* [Fr. *ressentir*, to perceive again, to have a deep sense of; *re* and *sentir*, to perceive. L. *sentio*; It. *risentire*, to resent, to hear again, to resound; Sp. *resentirse*, to resent, also, to begin to give way or to fail; *resentimiento*, resentment, a flaw or crack.]
Literally, to have a corresponding sentiment or feeling. Hence,
1. To take well; to receive with satisfaction. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*
2. To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront; to be in some degree angry or provoked at.

Thou with scorn
And anger wouldst *resent* the offered wrong. *Milton.*

RE-SENT'ED, *pp.* Taken ill; being in some measure angry at.
RE-SENT'ER, *n.* One who resents; one that feels an injury deeply. *Wotton.*
2. In the sense of one that takes a thing well. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*
RE-SENT'FUL, *a.* Easily provoked to anger; of an irritable temper.
RE-SENT'FUL-LY, *adv.* With resentment.
RE-SENT'ING, *ppr.* Taking ill; feeling angry at.
RE-SENT'ING-LY, *adv.* With a sense of wrong or affront; with a degree of anger.
2. With deep sense or strong perception. [*Obs.*] *More.*
RE-SENT'IVE, *a.* Easily provoked or irritated; quick to feel an injury or affront. *Thomson.*
RE-SENT'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *ressentiment*; It. *risentimento*; Sp. *resentimiento.*]
1. The excitement of passion which proceeds from a sense of wrong offered to ourselves or to those who are connected with us; anger. This word usually expresses less excitement than ANGER, though it is often synonymous with it. It expresses much less than WRATH, EXASPERATION, and INDIGNATION. In this use, *resentment* is not the sense or perception of injury, but the excitement which is the effect of it.

Can heavenly minds such high *resentment* show? *Dryden.*

2. Strong perception of good. [*Not in use.*] *More.*
RES-ER-VA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *reservo.*]
1. The act of reserving or keeping back or in the mind; reserve; concealment or withholding from disclosure; as, mental *reservation.*
2. Something withheld, either not expressed or disclosed, or not given up or brought forward.

With *reservation* of a hundred knights. *Shak.*

In *the United States*, a tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools, the use of Indians, &c.
3. Custody; state of being treasured up or kept in store. *Shak.*
4. In *law*, a clause or part of an instrument by which something is reserved, not conceded or granted; also, a proviso.
Mental reservation, is the withholding or failing to disclose something that affects a statement, promise, &c., and which, if disclosed, would materially vary its import.

Mental reservations are the refuge of hypocrites. *Encyc.*

RE-SERV'A-TIVE, *a.* Keeping; reserving.
RE-SERV'A-TO-RY, *n.* [from *reserve.*] A place in which things are reserved or kept. *Woodward.*
RE-SERVE', (re-zerv',) *v. t.* [Fr. *reserver*; L. *reservo*; *re* and *servo*, to keep.]
1. To keep in store for future or other use; to withhold from present use for another purpose. The farmer sells his corn, *reserving* only what is necessary for his family.

Hast thou seen the treasures of hail, which I have *reserved* against the day of trouble? — Job xxxviii.

2. To keep; to hold; to retain.

Will he *reserve* his anger forever? — Jer. iii.

3. To lay up and keep for a future time. 2 *Pet.* ii.

Reserve your kind looks and language for private hours. *Swift.*

RE-SERVE', (re-zerv',) *n.* That which is kept for other or future use; that which is retained from present use or disposal.

The virgins, beside the oil in their lamps, carried likewise a *reserve* in some other vessel for a continual supply. *Tillotson.*

2. Something in the mind withheld from disclosure.

However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain *reserves* and deviations. *Addison.*

3. Exception; a withholding.

Is knowledge so despised?
Or envy, or what *reserve* forbids to taste? *Milton.*

4. Exception in favor.

Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a *reserve.* *Rogers.*

5. Restraint of freedom in words or actions; backwardness; caution in personal behavior. *Reserve* may proceed from modesty, bashfulness, prudence, prudery, or sullenness.

My soul, surprised, and from her sex disjoined,
Left all *reserve*, and all the sex behind. *Prior.*

6. In *law*, reservation.
In reserve: in store; in keeping for other or future use. He has large quantities of wheat in *reserve.* He has evidence or arguments *in reserve.*
Body of reserve: in *military affairs*, a select body of troops in the rear of an army drawn up for battle, reserved to sustain the other lines as occasion may require; a body of troops kept for an exigency.
RE-SERV'ED, *pp.* Kept for another or future use; retained.
2. *a.* Restrained from freedom in words or actions; backward in conversation; not free or frank.

To all obliging, yet *reserved* to all. *Walsh.*
Nothing *reserved* or sullen was to see. *Dryden.*

RE-SERV'ED-LY, *adv.* With reserve; with backwardness; not with openness or frankness. *Woodward.*
2. Scrupulously; cautiously; coldly. *Pope.*
RE-SERV'ED-NESS, *n.* Closeness; want of frankness, openness, or freedom. A man may guard himself by that silence and *reservedness* which every one may innocently practice. *South.*
RE-SERV'ER, *n.* One that reserves.
RE-SERV'ING, *ppr.* Keeping back; keeping for other use, or for use at a future time; retaining.
RES-ER-VOIR', (rez-er-vwor',) *n.* [Fr.] A place where any thing is kept in store, *particularly* a place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted, as to supply a fountain, a canal, or a city by means of aqueducts, or to drive a mill-wheel and the like; a cistern; a mill-pond; a basin.
RE-SET', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* RESET. In *Scots law*, to receive stolen goods.
2. To set over again, as a page of matter among printers.
RE-SET', *n.* In *Scots law*, the receiving of stolen goods, or harboring of a criminal. *Jamieson.*
2. Among *printers*, matter reset.

RE-SET'TER, n. In *Scots law*, a receiver of stolen goods. *Boucher.*

RE-SET'TLE, v. t. [*re* and *settle.*] To settle again.

2. To install, as a minister of the gospel. [*Scot.*]

RE-SET'TLE, v. i. To settle in the ministry a second time; to be installed.

RE-SET'TLED, *pp.* Settled again; installed.

RE-SET'TLE-MENT, n. The act of settling or composing again.

The *resettlement* of my discomposed soul. *Norris.*

2. The state of settling or subsiding again; as, the *resettlement* of lees. *Mortimer.*

3. A second settlement in the ministry.

RE-SET'TLING, *ppr.* Settling again; installing.

RE-SHAPE', v. t. To shape again.

RE-SHAP'ED, (-shāpt',) *pp.* Shaped again.

RE-SHAP'ING, *ppr.* Shaping a second time.

RE-SHIP', v. t. [*re* and *ship.*] To ship again; to ship what has been conveyed by water or imported; as coffee and sugar imported into New York, and *reshipped* for Hamburg.

RE-SHIP'MENT, n. The act of shipping or loading on board of a ship a second time; the shipping for exportation what has been imported.

2. That which is reshipped.

RE-SHIP'PED, (re-shipt',) *pp.* Shipped again.

RE-SHIP'PING, *ppr.* Shipping again.

RE'SI-ANCE, n. [See RESIANT.] Residence; abode. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

RE'SI-ANT, *a.* [Norm. *resiant, resseant*, from the L. *resideo.* See RESIDE.]

Resident; dwelling; present in a place. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*

RE-SIDE', (re-zide',) v. i. [Fr. *resider*; L. *resideo, reside*; *re* and *sedeo*, to sit, to settle.]

1. To dwell permanently or for a length of time; to have a settled abode for a time. The peculiar uses of this word are to be noticed. When the word is applied to the natives of a state, or others who dwell in it as permanent citizens, we use it only with reference to the *part* of a city or country in which a man dwells. We do not say generally, that Englishmen *reside* in England, but a particular citizen *resides* in London or York, or at such a house, in such a street, in the Strand, &c.

When the word is applied to strangers or travelers, we do not say a man *resides* in an inn for a night, but he *resided* in London or Oxford a month or a year; or he may *reside* in a foreign country a great part of his life. A man lodges, stays, remains, abides, for a day or very short time; but *reside* implies a longer time, though not definite.

2. To sink to the bottom of liquors; to settle. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

[In this sense, SUBSIDE is now used.]

RES'I-DENCE, } n. [Fr.] The act of abiding or
RES'I-DEN-CY, } dwelling in a place for some continuance of time; as, the *residence* of an American in France or Italy for a year.

The confessor had often made considerable *residences* in Normandy. *Hale.*

2. The place of abode; a dwelling; a habitation.

Capreæ had been — the *residence* of Tiberius for several years. *Anon.*

3. That which falls to the bottom of liquors. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

4. In *the canon* and *common law*, the abode of a parson or incumbent on his benefice; opposed to NON-RESIDENCE. *Blackstone.*

RES'I-DENT, *a.* [L. *residens*; Fr. *resident.*]

Dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continuance of time, but not definite; as, a minister *resident* at the court of St. James. A B is now *resident* in South America.

RES'I-DENT, n. One who resides or dwells in a place for some time. A B is now a *resident* in London.

2. A public minister who resides at a foreign court. It is usually applied to ministers of a rank inferior to that of embassadors. *Encyc.*

RES'I-DENT'-ER, n. A resident.

RES-I-DEN'TIAL, (-shal,) *a.* Residing.

RES-I-DEN'TIA-RY, *a.* Having residence. *More.*

RES-I-DEN'TIA-RY, n. An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence. *Eccles. Canons.*

RE-SID'ER, n. One who resides in a particular place.

RE-SID'ING, *ppr.* Dwelling in a place for some continuance of time.

RE-SID'U-AL, *a.* Remaining after a part is taken. *Davy.*

RE-SID'U-A-RY, *a.* [L. *residuus.* See RESIDE.]

Pertaining to the residue or part remaining; as, the *residuary* advantage of an estate. *Ayliffe.*

Residuary legatee; in *law*, the legatee to whom is bequeathed the part of goods and estate which remains after deducting all the debts and specific legacies. *Blackstone.*

RES'I-DUE, (rez'e-dū,) n. [Fr. *residu*; L. *residuus.*]

1. That which remains after a part is taken, separated, removed, or designated.

The locusts shall want the *residue* of that which has escaped. — Ex. x.

The *residue* of them will I deliver to the sword. — Jer. xv.

2. The balance or remainder of a debt or account, or of the estate of a testator after the payment of debts and legacies.

RE-SID'U-UM, n. [L.] Residue; that which is left after any process of separation or purification.

2. In *law*, the part of an estate or of goods and chattels remaining after the payment of debts and legacies. *Blackstone.*

RE-SIEGE', v. t. [*re* and *siege.*] To seat again; to reinstate. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

RE-SIGN', (re-zine',) v. t. [Fr. *resigner*; L. *resigno*; *re* and *signo*, to sign. The radical sense of *sign* is, to send, to drive, hence, to set. To *resign* is to send back or send away.]

1. To give up; to give back, as an office or commission, to the person or authority that conferred it; hence, to surrender an office or charge in a formal manner; as, a military officer *resigns* his commission; a prince *resigns* his crown.

Phœbus *resigns* his darts, and Jove
His thunder to the god of love. *Denham.*

2. To withdraw, as a claim. He *resigns* all pretensions to skill.

3. To yield; as, to *resign* the judgment to the direction of others. *Locke.*

4. To yield or give up in confidence.

What more reasonable, than that we should in all things *resign* ourselves to the will of God? *Tillotson.*

5. To submit, particularly to Providence.

A firm, yet cautious mind;
Sincere, though prudent; constant, yet *resigned.* *Pope.*

6. To submit without resistance or murmur. *Shak.*

RE-SIGN', (rē-sine',) v. t. To sign again.

RE-SIGN', (re-zine',) n. Resignation. [*Obs.*]

RES-IG-NA'TION, n. [Fr.] The act of resigning or giving up, as a claim or possession; as, the *resignation* of a crown or commission.

2. Submission; unresisting acquiescence; as, a blind *resignation* to the authority of other men's opinions. *Locke.*

3. Quiet submission to the will of Providence; submission without discontent, and with entire acquiescence in the divine dispensations. This is Christian *resignation.*

RE-SIGN'ED, (re-zind',) *pp.* Given up; surrendered; yielded.

2. *a.* Submissive to the will of God.

RE-SIGN'ED-LY, *adv.* With submission.

RE-SIGN'ER, n. One that resigns.

RE-SIGN'ING, *ppr.* Giving up; surrendering; submitting.

RE-SIGN'MENT, n. The act of resigning. [*Obs.*]

RE-SILE', v. i. [L. *resilio.*]

To start back; to recede from a purpose. [*Little used.*] *Ellis.*

RE-SIL'I-ENCE, } n. [L. *resiliens, resilio*; *re* and
RE-SIL'I-EN-CY, } *salio*, to spring.]

The act of leaping or springing back, or the act of rebounding; as, the *resilience* of a ball or of sound. *Bacon.*

RE-SIL'I-ENT, (re-zil'e-ent,) *a.* [L. *resiliens.*]

Leaping or starting back; rebounding.

RES-I-LI'TION, (rez-e-lish'un,) n. [L. *resilio.*]

The act of springing back; resilience.

RES'IN, n. [Fr. *resine*; L. It. and Sp. *resina*; Ir. *roisin*; Gr. ῥητίνη, probably from ῥέω, to flow.]

Resins are solid, inflammable substances, which are insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in essential oils. When cold, they are more or less brittle and translucent, and of a color inclining to yellow. When pure, they are nearly insipid and inodorous. They are non-conductors of electricity, and when excited by friction, their electricity is negative. They are heavier than water, and they melt by heat. They combine with the alkalies, performing the function of weak acids, and forming soaps. They are soluble in many of the acids, and convertible by some into other peculiar acids. They frequently exude from trees in combination with essential oils, and in a liquid or semi-liquid state. They are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and are supposed to be formed by the oxygenation of the essential oils. There is a great number and variety of the resins.

RES'IN-EX-TRACT'IVE, *a.* Designating extractive matter in which resin predominates.

RES-IN-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *resina* and *fero*, to produce.]

Yielding resin; as, a *resiniferous* tree or vessel. *Gregory.*

RES'IN-I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of resin. *Cyc.*

RES-IN-O-E-LEC'TRIC, *a.* Containing or exhibiting negative electricity, or that kind which is produced by the friction of resinous substances. *Ure.*

RES'IN-OUS, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of resin; like resin. *Resinous* substances are combustible.

Resinous electricity, is that electricity which is excited by rubbing bodies of the resinous kind. It is also called *negative electricity*, and is opposed to *vitreous* or *positive electricity.* *Olmsted.*

RES'IN-OUS-LY, *adv.* By means of resin; as, *resinously* electrified. *Gregory.*

RES'IN-OUS-NESS, n. The quality of being resinous.

RES'IN-Y, *a.* Like resin, or partaking of its qualities.

RES-I-PIS'CENCE, n. [Fr., from L. *resipisco*, from *resipio*; *re* and *sapio*, to taste.]

Properly, wisdom derived from severe experience; hence, repentance. [*Little used.*]

RE-SIST', (re-zist',) v. t. [L. *resisto*; *re* and *sisto*, to stand; Fr. *resister*; Sp. *resistir*; It. *resistere.*]

1. *Literally*, to stand against; to withstand; hence, to act in opposition, or to oppose. A dam or mound *resists* a current of water *passively*, by standing unmoved and interrupting its progress. An army *resists* the progress of an enemy *actively*, by encountering and defeating it. We *resist* measures by argument or remonstrance.

Why doth he yet find fault? for who hath *resisted* his will? — Rom. ix.

2. To strive against; to endeavor to counteract, defeat, or frustrate.

Ye do always resist the Holy Ghost. — Acts vii.

3. To baffle; to disappoint.

God *resisteth* the proud, but giveth grace unto the humble. — Jas. iv.

RE-SIST', v. i. To make opposition. *Shak.*

RE-SIST'ANCE, n. The act of resisting; opposition. Resistance is *passive*, as that of a fixed body which interrupts the passage of a moving body; or *active*, as in the exertion of force to stop, repel, or defeat progress or designs.

2. The quality of not yielding to force or external impression; that power of a body which acts in opposition to the impulse or pressure of another, or which prevents the effect of another power; as, the *resistance* of a ball which receives the force of another; the *resistance* of wood to a cutting instrument; the *resistance* of air to the motion of a cannon-ball, or of water to the motion of a ship.

RE-SIST'ANT, n. He or that which resists. *Pearson.*

RE-SIST'ED, *pp.* Opposed; counteracted; withstood.

RE-SIST'ER, n. One that opposes or withstands.

RE-SIST-I-BIL'I-TY, } n. The quality of resist-
RE-SIST'I-BLE-NESS, } ing.

The same body, being the complex idea of extension and *resistibility* together in the same subject. *Locke.*

2. Quality of being resistible; as, the *resistibility* of grace. *Hammond.*

RE-SIST'I-BLE, *a.* That may be resisted; as, a *resistible force*; *resistible* grace. *Hale.*

RE-SIST'I-BLY, *adv.* In a resistible manner.

RE-SIST'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Withstanding; opposing.

Resisting medium; a substance which opposes the passage of a body through it. In *astronomy*, an exceedingly rare medium supposed to be diffused through the planetary spaces. It has been hitherto detected only by the motion of Encke's comet. *Olmsted.*

RE-SIST'IVE, *a.* Having the power to resist. *B. Jonson.*

RE-SIST'LESS, *a.* That can not be effectually opposed or withstood; irresistible.

Restless in her love as in her hate. *Dryden.*

2. That can not resist; helpless. *Spenser.*

RE-SIST'LESS-LY, *adv.* So as not to be opposed or denied. *Blackwall.*

RE-SIST'LESS-NESS, n. State of being irresistible.

RE-SOLD', *pp.* of RESELL. Sold a second time, or sold after being bought.

RES'O-LU-BLE, *a.* [*re* and L. *solubilis.* See RESOLVE.]

That may be melted or dissolved; as, bodies *resoluble* by fire. *Boyle.*

RES'O-LUTE, *a.* [Fr. *resolu*; It. *resoluto.* The Latin *resolutus* has a different signification. See RESOLVE.]

Having a fixed purpose; determined; hence, bold; firm; steady; constant in pursuing a purpose.

Edward is at hand,
Ready to fight; therefore be *resolute.* *Shak.*

RES'O-LUTE-LY, *adv.* With fixed purpose; firmly; steadily; with steady perseverance. Persist *resolutely* in a course of virtue.

2. Boldly; firmly.

Some of these facts he examines, some he *resolutely* denies. *Swift.*

RES'O-LUTE-NESS, n. Fixed purpose; firm determination; unshaken firmness.

RES-O-LU'TION, n. [Fr., from L. *resolutio.* See RESOLVE.]

1. The act, operation, or process, of separating the parts which compose a complex idea or a mixed body; the act of reducing any compound or combination to its component parts; analysis; as, the *resolution* of complex ideas; the *resolution* of any material substance by chemical operations.

2. The act or process of unraveling or disentangling perplexities, or of dissipating obscurity in moral subjects; as, the *resolution* of difficult questions in moral subjects.

3. Dissolution; the natural process of separating the component parts of bodies. *Digby.*

4. In *music*, the *resolution* of a dissonance or discord, is the passing of it into a concord, usually after it has been heard in the preceding harmony. *P. Cyc.*

5. In *medicine*, the disappearing of any tumor without coming to suppuration; the dispersing of inflammation; the breaking up and disappearance of a fever. *Encyc. Coxe.*

6. Fixed purpose or determination of mind; as, a *resolution* to reform our lives; a *resolution* to undertake an expedition. *Locke.*

7. The effect of fixed purpose; firmness, steadiness or constancy in execution, implying courage.

They who governed the parliament, had the *resolution* to act those monstrous things. *Clarendon.*

8. Determination of a cause in a court of justice; as, a judicial *resolution*. *Hale.*

[But this word is now seldom used to express the decision of a judicial tribunal. We use JUDGMENT, DECISION, or DECREE.]

9. The determination or decision of a legislative body, or a formal proposition offered for legislative determination. We call that a *resolution*, which is reduced to form and offered to a legislative house for consideration, and we call it a *resolution* when adopted. We say, a member moved certain *resolutions*; the house proceeded to consider the *resolutions* offered; they adopted or rejected the *resolutions*.

10. The formal determination of any corporate body, or of any association of individuals; as, the *resolutions* of a town or other meeting.

11. In *mathematics*, solution; an orderly enumeration of several things to be done, to obtain what is required in a problem. *Hutton.*

12. In *algebra*, the *resolution* of an equation, is the same as *reduction*; the bringing of the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other, without destroying the equation, by which is found the value of the unknown quantity. *Day's Algebra.*

13. Relaxation; a weakening. [*Obs.*] *Brown.*

Resolution of a force, or *of a motion*; in *mechanics*, the separation of a single force or motion into two or more, which act in different directions. *Olmsted.*

RES-O-LU'TION-ER, *n.* One who joins in the declaration of others. [*Not in use.*] *Burnet.*

RES'O-LU-TIVE, *a.* Having the power to dissolve or relax. [*Not much used.*] *Johnson.*

RE-SOLV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be resolved or reduced to first principles.

RE-SOLV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being resolvable.

RE-SOLVE', (re-zolv',) *v. t.* [L. *resolvo*; *re* and *solvo*, to loose; Fr. *resoudre*; It. *risolvere*; Sp. *resolver*.]

1. To separate the component parts of a compound substance; to reduce to first principles; as, to *resolve* a body into its component or constituent parts; to *resolve* a body into its elements.

2. To separate the parts of a complex idea; to reduce to simple parts; to analyze.

3. To separate the parts of a complicated question; to unravel; to disentangle of perplexities; to remove obscurity by analysis; to clear of difficulties; to explain; as, to *resolve* questions in moral science; to *resolve* doubts; to *resolve* a riddle.

4. To inform; to free from doubt or perplexity; as, to *resolve* the conscience.

Resolve me, strangers, whence and what you are. *Dryden.*

5. To settle in an opinion; to make certain.

Long since we were *resolved* of your truth,
Your faithful service and your toil in war. *Shak.*

6. To put on resolution; to confirm

Quit presently the chapel, or *resolve* you
For more amazement. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

7. To melt; to dissolve. *Arbuthnot.*

8. To form or constitute by resolution, vote, or determination; as, the house *resolved* itself into a committee of the whole.

9. In *music*, to resolve a discord or dissonance, is to carry it into a concord, usually after it has been heard in the preceding harmony. *P. Cyc.*

10. In *medicine*, to disperse or scatter; to discuss; as an inflammation, or a tumor.

11. To relax; to lay at ease. *Spenser.*

12. In *mathematics*, to solve; to enumerate in order the several things to be done, to obtain what is required in a problem. *Hutton.*

13. In *algebra*, to *resolve an equation*, is to bring all the known quantities to one side of the equation, and the unknown quantity to the other, without destroying the equation.

RE-SOLVE', (re-zolv',) *v. i.* To form a resolution or purpose; to determine in mind. He *resolved* to abandon his vicious course of life.

2. To determine by vote. The legislature *resolved* to receive no petitions after a certain day.

3. To melt; to dissolve; to become fluid.

When the blood stagnates in any part, it first coagulates, then *resolves* and turns alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To separate into its component parts, or into distinct principles; as, water *resolves* into vapor; a substance *resolves* into gas.

5. To be settled in opinion.

Let men *resolve* of that as they please. [*Unusual.*] *Locke.*

RE-SOLVE', (re-zolv',) *n.* Fixed purpose of mind; settled determination; resolution.

He straight revokes his bold *resolve*. *Denham.*

2. Legal or official determination; legislative act concerning a private person or corporation, or concerning some private business. Public acts of a legislature respect the State, and to give them validity, the bills for such acts must pass through all the legislative forms. Resolves are usually private acts, and are often passed with less formality. Resolves may also be the acts of a single branch of the legislature; whereas public acts must be passed by a majority of both branches. *American Legislatures.*

3. The determination of any corporation or association; resolution.

RE-SOLV'ED, (re-zolvd',) *pp.* Separated into its component parts; analyzed.

2. Determined in purpose; as, I am *resolved* not to keep company with gamesters. This phrase is properly, "*I have resolved*;" as we say, a person *is* deceased, for *has* deceased; he *is* retired, for *has* retired. In these phrases, the participle is rather an adjective.

3. Determined officially, or by vote.

RE-SOLV'ED-LY, *adv.* With firmness of purpose. *Grew.*

RE-SOLV'ED-NESS, *n.* Fixedness of purpose; firmness; resolution. *Decay of Piety.*

RE-SOLV'ENT, *n.* That which has the power of causing solution. In *medicine*, that which has power to disperse inflammation, and prevent the suppuration of tumors; a discutient. *Coxe. Encyc.*

RE-SOLV'ER, *n.* One that resolves or forms a firm purpose.

RE-SOLV'ING, *ppr.* Separating into component parts; analyzing; removing perplexities or obscurity; discussing, as tumors; determining.

RE-SOLV'ING, *n.* The act of determining or forming a fixed purpose; a resolution. *Clarendon.*

RES'O-NANCE, *n.* [L. *resonans.*]

1. A resounding; a reverberation of sound, or sounds.

2. In *music*, the returning of sound by the air acting on the bodies of stringed musical instruments. *Brande.*

RES'O-NANT, *a.* [L. *resonans*; *re* and *sono*, to sound.]

Resounding; returning sound; echoing back. *Milton.*

RE-SORB', *v. t.* [L. *resorbeo*; *re* and *sorbeo*, to drink in.]

To swallow up. *Young.*

RE-SORB'ENT, *a.* Swallowing up. *Woodhull.*

RE-SORT', (re-zort',) *v. i.* [Fr. *ressortir*; *re* and *sortir*, to go or come out.]

1. To have recourse; to apply; to betake.

The king thought it time to *resort* to other counsels. *Clarendon.*

2. To go; to repair.

The people *resort* to him again. — Mark x. John xviii.

3. To fall back.

The inheritance of the son never *resorted* to the mother. [*Obs.*] *Hale.*

RE-SORT', *n.* The act of going to or making application; a betaking one's self; as, a *resort* to other means of defence; a *resort* to subterfuges for evasion.

2. Act of visiting.

Join with me to forbid him her *resort*. *Shak.*

3. Assembly; meeting. *Dryden.*

4. Concourse; frequent assembling; as, a place of *resort*. *Swift.*

5. The place frequented; as, alehouses are the *resorts* of the idle and dissolute.

6. Spring; active power or movement; a *Gallicism*. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

Last resort; ultimate means of relief; also, final tribunal; that from which there is no appeal.

RE-SORT'ER, *n.* One that resorts or frequents.

RE-SORT'ING, *ppr.* Going; having recourse; betaking; frequenting.

RE-SOUND', (re-zound',) *v. t.* [L. *resono*; *re* and *sono*, to sound; Fr. *resonner*; It. *risuonare*; Sp. *resonar*.]

1. To send back sound; to echo.

And Aliou's cliffs *resound* the rural lay. *Pope.*

2. To sound; to praise or celebrate with the voice or the sound of instruments. *Milton.*

3. To praise; to extol with sounds; to spread the fame of.

The man for wisdom's various arts renowned,
Long exercised in woes, O muse, *resound*. *Pope.*

RE-SOUND', *v. i.* To be echoed; to be sent back, as sound; as, common fame *resounds* back to them. *South.*

2. To be much and loudly mentioned. *Milton.*

3. To echo or reverberate; as, the earth *resounded* with his praise.

RE'SOUND', *v. t.* [*re* and *sound*; *with the accent on the first syllable.*] To sound again. *Jones.*

RE-SOUND', *n.* Return of sound; echo. *Beaum. & Fl.*

RE-SOUND'ED, *pp.* Echoed; returned, as sound; celebrated.

RE-SOUND'ING, *ppr.* Echoing; returning, as sound.

RE-SOURCE', *n.* [Fr. *ressource*; *re* and *source*.]

1. Any source of aid or support; an expedient to which a person may resort for assistance, safety, or supply; means yet untried; resort. An enterprising man finds *resources* in his own mind.

Pallas viewed
His foes pursuing and his friends pursued,
Used threatenings mixed with prayers, his last *resource*.
Dryden.

2. *Resources*, in the *plural*, pecuniary means; funds; money, or any property that can be converted into supplies; means of raising money or supplies. Our national *resources* for carrying on war are abundant. Commerce and manufactures furnish ample *resources*.

RE-SOURCE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of resources. [*A word not to be countenanced.*] *Burke.*

RE-SOW', *v. t.*; *pret.* RESOWED; *pp.* RESOWED or RESOWN. [*re* and *sow*.] To sow again. *Bacon.*

RE-SOW'ED, (-sōde',) RE-SOWN', (-sōne',) *pp.* Sown anew.

RE-SPEAK', *v. t.*; *pret.* RESPOKE; *pp.* RESPOKEN, RESPOKE. [*re* and *speak*.] To answer; to speak in return; to reply. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

2. To speak again; to repeat.

RE-SPECT', *v. t.* [L. *respecto*, or *respectus*, from *respicio*; *re* and *specio*, to view; Fr. *respecter*; It. *rispettare*; Sp. *respetar*.]

1. To regard; to have regard to in design or purpose.

In orchards and gardens, we do not so much *respect* beauty as variety of ground for fruits, trees, and herbs. *Bacon.*

2. To have regard to, in relation or connection; to relate to. The treaty particularly *respects* our commerce.

3. To view or consider with some degree of reverence; to esteem as possessed of real worth.

I always loved and *respected* Sir William. *Swift.*

4. To look toward.

Palladius adviseth the front of his house should so *respect* the south. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

To respect the person; to suffer the opinion or judgment to be influenced or biased by a regard to the outward circumstances of a person, to the prejudice of right and equity.

Thou shalt not *respect the person* of the poor. — Lev. xix.
Neither doth God *respect any person*. — 2 Sam. xiv.

RE-SPECT', *n.* [L. *respectus*; Fr. *respect*.]

1. Regard; attention. *Shak.*

2. That estimation or honor in which men hold the distinguished worth or substantial good qualities of others. It expresses less than REVERENCE and VENERATION, which regard elders and superiors; whereas RESPECT may regard juniors and inferiors. *Respect* regards the qualities of the mind, or the actions which characterize those qualities.

Been without awe, and served without *respect*. *Prior.*

3. That deportment or course of action which proceeds from esteem; regard; due attention; as, to treat a person with *respect*.

These same men treat the Sabbath with little *respect*. *Nelson.*

4. Good will; favor.

The Lord had *respect* to Abel and his offering. — Gen. iv.

5. Partial regard; undue bias to the prejudice of justice, as the phrase, *respect of persons*. 1 *Pet.* i. *James* ii. *Prov.* xxiv.

6. Respected character; as, persons of the best *respect* in Rome. *Shak.*

7. Consideration; motive in reference to something.

Whatever secret *respects* were likely to move them. *Hooker.*

8. Relation; regard; reference; followed by *of*, but more properly by *to*.

They believed but one Supreme Deity, which, with *respect* to the benefits men received from him, had several titles. *Tillotson.*

RE-SPECT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being respectable; the state or qualities which deserve or command respect. *Cumberland. Kett.*

RE-SPECT'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; It. *respettabile*; Sp. *respetable*.]

1. Possessing the worth or qualities which deserve or command respect; worthy of esteem and honor; as, a *respectable* citizen; *respectable* company.

No government, any more than an individual, will long be respected, without being truly *respectable*. *Federalist, Madison.*

2. In *popular language*, this word is much used to express what is moderate in degree of excellence or in number, but not despicable. We say, a *respectable* discourse or performance, a *respectable* audience, a *respectable* number of citizens convened.

RE-SPECT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Respectability.
RE-SPECT'A-BLY, *adv.* With respect; *more generally*, in a manner to merit respect.
2. Moderately, but in a manner not to be despised.
RE-SPECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Held in honorable estimation.
RE-SPECT'ER, *n.* One that respects; chiefly used in the phrase *respecter of persons*, which signifies a person who regards the external circumstances of others in his judgment, and suffers his opinion to be biased by them, to the prejudice of candor, justice, and equity.

I perceive that God is no *respecter of persons*. — Acts x.

RE-SPECT'FUL, *a.* Marked or characterized by respect; as, *respectful* deportment.

With humble joy and with *respectful* fear. *Prior.*

RE-SPECT'FUL-LY, *adv.* With respect, in a manner comporting with due estimation. *Dryden.*
RE-SPECT'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being respectful.
RE-SPECT'ING, *ppr.* Regarding; having regard to; relating to. This word, like CONCERNING, has reference to a single word or to a sentence. In the sentence, "His conduct *respecting* us is commendable," *respecting* has reference to *conduct*. But when we say, "*Respecting* a further appropriation of money, it is to be observed, that the resources of the country are inadequate," *respecting* has reference to the whole subsequent clause or sentence.
RE-SPECT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *respectif*; It. *respettivo.*]
1. Relative; having relation to something else; not absolute; as, the *respective* connections of society.
2. Particular; relating to a particular person or thing. Let each man retire to his *respective* place of abode. The officers were found in their *respective* quarters; they appeared at the head of their *respective* regiments. Let each give according to his *respective* proportion.
3. Worthy of respect. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
4. Careful; circumspect; cautious; attentive to consequences; as, *respective* and wary men. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*
RE-SPECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* As relating to each; particularly; as each belongs to each. Let each man *respectively* perform his duty.

The impressions from the objects of the senses do mingle *respectively* every one with its kind. *Bacon.*

2. Relatively; not absolutely. *Raleigh.*
3. Partially; with respect to private views. [*Obs.*]
4. With respect. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
RE-SPECT'LESS, *a.* Having no respect; without regard; without reference. [*Little used.*] *Drayton.*
RE-SPECT'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of having no respect or regard; regardlessness. [*Little used.*] *Shelton.*
RE-SPERSE', (re-sperse',) *v. t.* [L. *respersus*, *respergo*; *re* and *spargo*, to sprinkle.]
To sprinkle. [*Rarely used.*] *Taylor.*
RE-SPER'SION, (-sper'shun,) *n.* [L. *respersio.*]
The act of sprinkling. *Johnson.*
RE-SPIR-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being
RE-SPIR'A-BLE-NESS, } respirable.
RE-SPIR'A-BLE, *a.* [from *respire.*] That may be breathed; fit for respiration or for the support of animal life; as, *respirable* air.
RES-PI-RA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *respiratio.*]
1. The act of breathing; the act of inhaling air into the lungs and again exhaling or expelling it, by which animal life is supported. The *respiration* of fishes (for these can not live long without air) appears to be performed by the air contained in the water acting on the gills.
2. Relief from toil. *Milton.*
RES'PI-RA-TOR, *n.* An instrument covering the mouth with a net-work of fine wire in front, through which persons of weak lungs can breathe without injury. The wire, being warmed by the breath, tempers the cold air from without. *Brande.*
RES-PI'RA-TO-RY, *a.* Serving for respiration; pertaining to respiration; as, *respiratory* organs. *Anat. Res.*
RE-SPIRE', *v. i.* [Fr. *respirer*; L. *respiro*; *re* and *spiro*, to breathe.]
1. To breathe; to inhale air into the lungs and exhale it, for the purpose of maintaining animal life.
2. To catch breath. *Spenser.*
3. To rest; to take rest from toil. *Milton.*
RE-SPIRE', *v. t.* To exhale; to breathe out; to send out in exhalations. *B. Jonson.*
RE-SPIR'ED, *pp.* Breathed; inhaled and exhaled.
RE-SPIR'ING, *ppr.* Breathing; taking breath.
RES'PITE, (res'pit,) *n.* [Fr. *repit.*]
1. Pause; temporary intermission of labor, or of any process or operation; interval of rest.

Some pause and *respite* only I require. *Denham.*

2. In *law*, reprieve; temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender. *Milton. Prior.*
3. Delay; forbearance; prolongation of time for the payment of a debt beyond the legal time.
4. The delay of appearance at court granted to a jury, beyond the proper term. *Blackstone.*

RES'PITE, *v. t.* To relieve by a pause or interval of rest.

To *respite* his day labor with repast. *Milton.*

2. To suspend the execution of a criminal beyond the time limited by the sentence; to delay for a time. *Clarendon.*

If the court may *respite* for a day, they may for a year. *Clinton.*

3. To give delay of appearance at court; as, to *respite* a jury. *Blackstone.*
RES'PIT-ED, *pp.* Relieved from labor; allowed a temporary suspension of execution.
RES'PIT-ING, *ppr.* Relieving from labor; suspending the execution of a capital offender.
RE-SPLEN'DENCE, } *n.* [L. *resplendens*, *resplendeo*;
RE-SPLEN'DEN-CY, } *re* and *splendeo*, to shine.]
Brilliant luster; vivid brightness; splendor.

Bow'd those in whom my glory I beheld
In full *resplendence*, heir of all my might *Milton.*

RE-SPLEN'DENT, *a.* [Supra.] Very bright; shining with brilliant luster.

With royal arms and *resplendent* gold. *Spenser.*

RE-SPLEN'DENT-LY, *adv.* With brilliant luster; with great brightness.
RE-SPLIT', *v. t.* [*re* and *split.*] To split again.
RE-SPLIT', *v. i.* To split or rend a second time. *Smellie.*
RE-SPOND', *v. i.* [Fr. *repondre*; It. *rispondere*; Sp. *responder*; L. *respondeo*; *re* and *spondeo*, to promise, that is, to send to. Hence *respondeo* is to send back.]
1. To answer; to reply.

A new affliction strings a new chord in the heart, which *responds* to some new note of complaint within the wide scale of human woe. *Buckminster.*

2. To correspond; to suit.

To every theme *responds* thy various lay. *Broome.*

3. To be answerable; to be liable to make payment; as, the defendant is held to *respond* in damages.
RE-SPOND', *v. t.* To answer; to satisfy by payment. The surety was held to *respond* the judgment of court. The goods attached shall be held to *respond* the judgment. *Sedgwick. Mass. Rep.*
RE-SPOND', *n.* A short anthem interrupting the reading of a chapter, which is not to proceed till the anthem is ended. *Wheatly.*
2. An answer. [*Not in use.*] *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*
RE-SPOND'ED, *pp.* Answered; satisfied by payment.
RE-SPOND'ENCE, }
RE-SPOND'EN-CY, } *n.* An answering. *Chalmers.*
RE-SPOND'ENT, *a.* Answering; that answers to demand or expectation.

Wealth *respondent* to payment and contributions. *Bacon.*

RE-SPOND'ENT, *n.* One that answers in a suit, particularly a chancery suit.
2. In *the schools*, one who maintains a thesis in reply, and whose province is to refute objections, or overthrow arguments. *Watts.*
RE-SPON-DEN'TIA, *n.* In *commercial law*, a loan upon goods laden on board a ship. It differs from BOTTOMRY, which is a loan on the ship itself. *Bouvier.*
RE-SPOND'ING, *ppr.* Answering; corresponding.
RE-SPONS'AL, *a.* Answerable; responsible. [*Not in use.*] *Heylin.*
RE-SPONS'AL, *n.* Response; answer. *Brevint.*
2. One who is responsible. [*Not in use.*] *Barrow.*
RE-SPONSE', (re-spons',) *n.* [L. *responsum.*]
1. An answer or reply; *particularly*, an oracular answer.
2. The answer of the people or congregation to the priest, in the litany and other parts of divine service. *Addison.*
3. Reply to an objection in formal disputation. *Watts.*
4. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a kind of anthem sung after the lessons of matins and some other parts of the office. *Bp. Fitzpatrick.*
5. In a *fugue*, a repetition of the given subject by another part. *Busby.*
RE-SPONS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *responsible.*] The state of being accountable or answerable, as for a trust or office, or for a debt. *Burke. Paley.*
It is used in the plural; as, heavy *responsibilities.* *Johnson's Rep.*
2. Ability to answer in payment; means of paying contracts.
RE-SPONS'I-BLE, *a.* [from L. *responsus*, *respondeo.*]
1. Liable to account; accountable; answerable; as for a trust reposed, or for a debt. We are all *responsible* for the talents intrusted to us by our Creator. A guardian is *responsible* for the faithful discharge of his duty to his ward. The surety is *responsible* for the debt of his principal.
2. Able to discharge an obligation; or having estate adequate to the payment of a debt. In taking bail, the officer will ascertain whether the proposed surety is a *responsible* man.
RE-SPONS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being liable to answer, repay, or account; responsibility.
2. Ability to make payment of an obligation or demand.
RE-SPONS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a responsible manner.
RE-SPON'SION, (-spon'shun,) *n.* [L. *responsio.*]
1. The act of answering. [*Not used.*]
2. In *the university of Oxford*, an examination about the middle of the college course, also called the *little-go.* [See LITTLE-GO.] *Lyell.*
RE-SPONS'IVE, *a.* Answering; making reply.
2. Correspondent; suited to something else.

The vocal lay *responsive* to the strings. *Pope.*

RE-SPONS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a responsive manner.
RE-SPONS'IVE-NESS, *n.* State of being responsive.
RE-SPONS'O-RY, *a.* Containing answer.
RE-SPONS'O-RY, *n.* A response; the answer of the people to the priest in the alternate speaking, in church service.
REST, *n.* [Sax. *rest*, *rest*, quiet or a lying down; Dan. G. and Sw. *rast*; D. *rust.* The German has also *ruhe*, Sw. *ro*, Dan. *roe*, rest, repose. In W. *arawo* and *aroci* signify to stay, stop, wait. This Teutonic word can not be the L. *resto*, if the latter is a compound of *re* and *sto*; but is an original word of the Class Rd, Rs. See the verb.]
1. Cessation of motion or action of any kind, and applicable to any body or being; as, *rest* from labor; *rest* from mental exertion; *rest* of body or mind. A body is at *rest* when it ceases to move; the mind is at *rest* when it ceases to be disturbed or agitated; the sea is never at *rest.* Hence,
2. Quiet; repose; a state free from motion or disturbance; a state of reconciliation to God.

Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find *rest* unto your souls. — Matt. xi

3. Sleep; as, retire to *rest.*
4. Peace; national quiet.

The land had *rest* eighty years. — Judges iii. Deut. xii.

5. The final sleep; death. *Dryden.*
6. A place of quiet; permanent habitation.

Ye are not as yet come to the *rest*, and to the inheritance which the Lord your God giveth you. — Deut. xii.

7. Any place of repose.

In dust, our final *rest* and native home. *Milton.*

8. That on which any thing leans or lies for support. 1 *Kings* vi.

Their stores closed, their lances in the *rest.* *Dryden.*

9. In *poetry*, a short pause of the voice in reading; a cesura.
10. In *philosophy*, the continuance of a body in the same place.
11. Final hope.

Sea fights have been final to the war; but this is when princes set up their *rest* upon the battle. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

12. Cessation from tillage. *Lev.* xxv.
13. The gospel church or new covenant state, in which the people of God enjoy repose, and Christ shall be glorified. *Is.* xi.
14. In *music*, a pause; an interval during which the voice or sound is intermitted; also, the mark of such intermission.
REST, *n.* [Fr. *reste*, from *rester*, to remain, L. *resto.*]
1. That which is left, or which remains after the separation of a part, either in fact or in contemplation; remainder.

Religion gives part of its reward in hand — the present comfort of having done our duty, and for the *rest*, it offers us the best security that Heaven can give. *Tillotson.*

2. Others; those not included in a proposition or description. [In this sense, *rest* is a noun, but with a singular termination, expressing plurality.]

Plato and the *rest* of the philosophers. *Stillingfleet.*
Armed like the *rest*, the Trojan prince appears. *Dryden.*
The election hath obtained it, and the *rest* were blinded. — Rom. xi.

REST, *v. i.* [Sax. *restan*, *hrestan*, to pause, to cease, to be quiet; D. *rusten*; G. *rasten*; Sw. *rasta.* See Class Rd, No. 81, 82.]
1. To cease from action or motion of any kind; to stop; *a word applicable to any body or being, and to any kind of motion.*
2. To cease from labor, work, or performance.

God *rested* on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. — Gen. ii.
Be the people *rested* on the seventh day. — Ex. xvi.

3. To be quiet or still; to be undisturbed.

There *rest*, if any rest can harbor there. *Milton.*

4. To cease from war; to be at peace.

And the land *rested* from war. — Josh. xi.

5. To be quiet or tranquil, as the mind; not to be agitated by fear, anxiety, or other passion.
6. To lie; to repose; as, to *rest* on a bed.
7. To sleep; to slumber.

Fancy then retires
Into her private cell, when nature *rests.* *Milton.*

8. To sleep the final sleep; to die or be dead.

Glad I lay me down,
As in my mother's lap; there I should *rest*,
And sleep secure. *Milton.*

9. To lean; to recline for support; as, to *rest*

against a tree. The truth of religion *rests* on divine testimony.

10. To stand on; to be supported by; as, a column *rests* on its pedestal.

11. To be satisfied; to acquiesce; as, to *rest* on Heaven's determination. *Addison.*

12. To lean; to trust; to rely; as, to *rest* on a man's promise.

13. To continue fixed. *Isa.* li.

14. To terminate; to come to an end. *Ezek.* xvi.

15. To hang, lie, or be fixed.

Over a tent a cloud shall *rest* by day. *Milton.*

16. To abide; to remain with.

They said, The spirit of Elijah doth *rest* on Elisha.—2 Kings ii. Eccles. vii.

17. To be calm or composed in mind; to enjoy peace of conscience.

To rest with; to be in the power of; to depend upon; as, it *rests with* him to decide.

REST, *v. i.* [Fr. *rester.*]

To be left; to remain. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

REST, *v. t.* To lay or place at rest; to quiet.

Your piety has paid
All needful rites, to *rest* my wandering shade. *Dryden.*

2. To place, as on a support. We *rest* our cause on the truth of the Scripture.

Her weary head upon your bosom *rest*. *Waller.*

RE-STAG'NANT, *a.* [L. *restagnans.*]

Stagnant; remaining without a flow or current. [*Not much used.*] *Boyle.*

RE-STAG'NATE, *v. i.* [L. *restagno*; *re* and *stagno*, to stagnate.]

To stand or remain without flowing. *Wiseman.*

[This word is superseded by STAGNATE.]

RE-STAG-NA'TION, *n.* Stagnation, which see.

RES'TANT, *a.* [L. *restans*; *resto.*]

In *botany*, remaining, as footstalks after the fructification has fallen off; persistent. *Lee.*

RES'TAU-RANT, (res'to-rang,) *n.* [Fr.] An eating-house.

RES-TAU'RA-TEUR, (res-tör'a-tur,) *n.* [Fr., a restorer.] The keeper of an eating-house, or house for occasional refreshment.

RES-TAU-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *restauro.*]

Restoration to a former good state.

[The present orthography is RESTORATION, which see.]

REST'ED, *pp.* Laid on for support; reposed; relieved by rest.

RE-STEM', *v. t.* [*re* and *stem.*] To force back against the current. *Shak.*

REST'FUL, *a.* [from *rest.*] Quiet; being at rest. *Shak.*

REST'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a state of rest or quiet. *Herbert.*

REST'-HAR'ROW, *n.* A prickly European plant, of the genus Ononis, with long, tough roots.

REST'-HOUSE, *n.* In *India*, an empty house for the accommodation of travelers; a choltry or serai.

REST'IFF, *a.* [Fr. *retif*; It. *restivo*, *restio*; from L. *resto.*]

Unwilling to go, or only running back; obstinate in refusing to move forward; stubborn; as, a *restiff* steed. More usually written RESTIVE, which see.

REST'IFF, *n.* A stubborn horse.

REST'IFF-NESS, *n.* [See RESTIVENESS.] Obstinate reluctance or indisposition to move.

2. Obstinate unwillingness. *Bacon.*

RE-STINC'TION, *n.* [L. *restinctio*, *restinguo*; *re* and *extinguo.*]

The act of quenching or extinguishing.

REST'ING, *ppr.* Ceasing to move or act; ceasing to be moved or agitated; lying; leaning; standing; depending or relying.

REST'ING-PLACE, *n.* A place for rest.

RE-STIN'GUISH, (re-sting'gwish,) *v. t.* [L. *restinguo*; *re* and *extinguo.*]

To quench or extinguish. *Field.*

RES'TI-TUTE, *v. t.* [L. *restituo*; *re* and *statuo*, to set.]

To restore to a former state. [*Not used.*] *Dyer.*

RES-TI-TU'TION, *n.* [L. *restitutio.*]

1. The act of returning or restoring to a person some thing or right of which he has been unjustly deprived; as, the *restitution* of ancient rights to the crown. *Spenser.*

Restitution is made by restoring a specific thing taken away or lost.

2. The act of making good, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury; indemnification.

He *restitution* to the value makes. *Sandys.*

3. The act of recovering a former state or posture. [*Unusual.*] *Grew.*

Restitution of all things; the putting the world in a holy and happy state. *Acts* iii.

RES'TI-TU-TOR, *n.* One who makes restitution. [*Little used.*]

REST'IVE, *a.* [It. *restivo*, *restio*; from L. *resto.*]

1. Unwilling to go, or only running back; obstinate in refusing to move forward; stubborn; as, a *restive* steed. It seems originally to have been used of horses that would not be driven forward

All who before him did ascend the throne,
Labored to draw three *restive* nations on. *Roscommon.*

2. Unyielding; as, *restive* stubbornness. *L'Estrange.*

3. Being at rest, or less in action. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

REST'IVE-NESS, *n.* Obstinate reluctance or indisposition to move.

2. Obstinate unwillingness.

REST'LESS, *a.* [from *rest*; Sax. *restleas.*]

1. Unquiet; uneasy; continually moving; as, a *restless* child.

2. Being without sleep; uneasy.

Restless he passed the remnant of the night. *Dryden.*

3. Passed in unquietness; as, the patient has had a *restless* night.

4. Uneasy; unquiet; not satisfied to be at rest or in peace; as, a *restless* prince; *restless* ambition; *restless* passions.

5. Uneasy; turbulent; as, *restless* subjects.

6. Unsettled; disposed to wander or to change place or condition.

Restless at home, and ever prone to range. *Dryden.*

REST'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without rest; unquietly.

When the mind casts and turns itself *restlessly* from one thing to another. *South.*

REST'LESS-NESS, *n.* Uneasiness; unquietness; a state of disturbance or agitation, either of body or mind.

2. Want of sleep or rest; uneasiness. *Harvey.*

3. Motion; agitation; as, the *restlessness* of the magnetic needle. *Boyle.*

RE-STŌR'A-BLE, *a.* [from *restore.*] That may be restored to a former good condition; as, *restorable* land. *Swift.*

RE-STŌR'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being restorable.

RE-STŌR'AL, *n.* Restitution. [*Not in use.*] *Barrow.*

RES-TO-RA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *restauration*; L. *restauro.*]

1. The act of replacing in a former state.

Behold the different clowns agree,
Rejoicing in thy *restoration*. *Dryden.*

So we speak of the *restoration* of a man to his office, or to a good standing in society.

2. Renewal; revival; reëstablishment; as, the *restoration* of friendship between enemies; the *restoration* of peace after war; the *restoration* of a declining commerce.

3. Recovery; renewal of health and soundness; as, *restoration* from sickness or from insanity.

4. Recovery from a lapse or any bad state; as, the *restoration* of man from apostasy.

5. In *theology*, universal restoration, the final recovery of all men from sin and alienation from God to a state of happiness; universal salvation.

6. In *England*, the return of King Charles II. in 1660, and the reëstablishment of monarchy.

RES-TO-RA'TION-IST, *n.* A Universalist who believes in a temporary future punishment, but in a final restoration of all to the favor and presence of God.

RE-STŌR'A-TIVE, *a.* That has power to renew strength and vigor. *Encyc.*

RE-STŌR'A-TIVE, *n.* A medicine efficacious in restoring strength and vigor, or in recruiting the vital powers. *Arbuthnot.*

RE-STŌR'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that tends to renew strength or vigor.

RE-STŌR'A-TO-RY, *a.* Restorative. [*Bad.*]

RE-STŌRE', *v. t.* [Fr. *restaurer*; It. *restaurare*; Sp. and Port. *restaurar*; L. *restauro.* This is a compound of *re* and the root of *store*, *story*, *history*. The primary sense is, to *set*, to lay or to throw, as in Gr. στερεος, solid.]

1. To return to a person, as a specific thing which he has lost, or which has been taken from him and unjustly detained. We *restore* lost or stolen goods to the owner.

Now, therefore, *restore* to the man his wife.—Gen. xx.

2. To replace; to return; as a person or thing to a former place.

Pharaoh shall *restore* thee to thy place.—Gen. xl.

3. To bring back.

The father banished virtue shall *restore*. *Dryden.*

4. To bring back or recover from lapse, degeneracy, declension, or ruin, to its former state.

Lost of Eden, till one greater man
Restore it, and regain the blissful seat. *Milton.*
Our fortune *restored* after the severest afflictions. *Prior.*

5. To heal; to cure; to recover from disease.

His hand was *restored* whole like as the other.—Matt. xii.

6. To make restitution or satisfaction for a thing taken, by returning something else, or something of different value.

He shall *restore* five oxen for an ox, and four sheep for a sheep.—Ex. xxii.

7. To give for satisfaction for pretended wrongs something not taken. *Ps.* lxix.

8. To repair; to rebuild; as, to *restore* and to build Jerusalem. *Dan.* ix.

9. To revive; to resuscitate; to bring back to life.

Whose son he had *restored* to life.—2 Kings viii.

10. To return or bring back after absence. *Heb.* xiii.

11. To bring to a sense of sin and amendment of life. *Gal.* vi.

12. To renew or reëstablish after interruption; as, peace is *restored*. Friendship between the parties is *restored*.

13. To recover or renew, as passages of an author obscured or corrupted; as, to *restore* the true reading.

14. In *the fine arts*, to bring back from a state of injury or decay; as, to *restore* a painting, statue, &c.

RĒ'-STŌRE', *v. t.* [*re* and *store.*] To store again. The goods taken out were *re-stored*.

RE-STŌR'ED, *pp.* Returned; brought back; retrieved; recovered; cured; renewed; reëstablished.

RE-STŌRE'MENT, *n.* The act of restoring; restoration. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

RE-STŌR'ER, *n.* One that restores; one that returns what is lost or unjustly detained; one who repairs or reëstablishes.

RE-STŌR'ING, *ppr.* Returning what is lost or taken; bringing back; recovering; curing; renewing; repairing; reëstablishing.

RE-STRĀIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *restraindre*; It. *ristringere*, *restringere*; Sp. *restrinir*, *restringir*; L. *restringo*; *re* and *stringo*, to *strain*. The letter *g* appears from the participle to be casual; *stringo*, for *strigo*. Hence, *strictus*, *strict*, *stricture*. If the two letters *st* are removed, the word *rigo* coincides exactly, in primary sense, with L. *rego*, *rectus*, *right*, and the root of *reach*, *stretch*, *straight*.]

1. To hold back; to check; to hold from action, proceeding, or advancing, either by physical or moral force, or by any interposing obstacle. Thus we *restrain* a horse by a bridle; we *restrain* cattle from wandering by fences; we *restrain* water by dams and dikes; we *restrain* men from crimes and trespasses by laws; we *restrain* young people, when we can, by arguments or counsel; we *restrain* men and their passions; we *restrain* the elements; we attempt to *restrain* vice, but not always with success.

2. To repress; to keep in awe; as, to *restrain* offenders.

3. To suppress; to hinder or repress; as, to *restrain* excess.

4. To abridge; to hinder from unlimited enjoyment; as, to *restrain* one of his pleasure or of his liberty. *Clarendon. Shak.*

5. To limit; to confine.

Not only a metaphysical or natural, but a moral universality is also to be *restrained* by a part of the predicate. *Watts.*

6. To withhold; to forbear.

Thou *restrainest* prayer before God.—Job xv.

RE-STRAIN'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being restrained. *Brown.*

RE-STRAIN'ED, *pp.* Held back from advancing or wandering; withheld; repressed; suppressed; abridged; confined.

RE-STRAIN'ED-LY, *adv.* With restraint; with limitation. *Hammond.*

RE-STRAIN'ER, *n.* He or that which restrains. *Brown.*

RE-STRAIN'ING, *ppr.* Holding back from proceeding; checking; repressing; hindering from motion or action; suppressing.

2. *a.* Abridging; limiting; as, a *restraining* statute.

3. That checks or hinders from sin; as, *restraining* grace.

RE-STRAIN'MENT, *n.* Act of restraining.

RE-STRAINT', *n.* [from Fr. *restreint.*]

1. The act or operation of holding back or hindering from motion, in any manner; hinderance of the will, or of any action, physical, moral, or mental.

2. Abridgment of liberty; as, the *restraint* of a man by imprisonment or by duress.

3. Prohibition; a rule which restrains.

What moved our parents to transgress his will
For one *restraint*, lords of the world besides. *Milton.*

4. Limitation; restriction.

If all were granted, yet it must be maintained, within any bold *restraints*, far otherwise than it is received. *Brown.*

5. That which restrains, hinders, or represses. The laws are *restraints* upon injustice.

RE-STRICT', *v. t.* [L. *restrictus*, from *restringo.* See RESTRAIN.]

To limit; to confine; to restrain within bounds; as, to *restrict* words to a particular meaning; to *restrict* a patient to a certain diet.

RE-STRICT'ED, *pp.* Limited; confined to bounds.

RE-STRICT'ING, *ppr.* Confining to limits.

RE-STRIC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *restrictus.*]

1. Limitation; confinement within bounds.

This is to have the same *restriction* as all other recreations. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Restriction of words, is the limitation of their signification in a particular manner or degree.

2. Restraint; as, *restrictions* on trade.

RE-STRICT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *restrictif.*]
1. Having the quality of limiting, or of expressing limitation; as, a *restrictive* particle.
2. Imposing restraint; as, *restrictive* laws of trade.
3. Styptic. [*Not used.*] *Wiseman.*

RE-STRICT'IVE-LY, *adv.* With limitation. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

RE-STRINGE', (re-strinj',) *v. t.* [L. *restringo*, supra.] To confine; to contract; to astringe.

RE-STRIN'GEN-CY, *n.* The quality or power of contracting. *Petty.*

RE-STRIN'GENT, *a.* Astringent; styptic.

RE-STRIN'GENT, *n.* A medicine that operates as an astringent or styptic. *Harvey.*

RE-STRIVE', *v. i.* [*re* and *strive.*] To strive anew. *Sackville.*

REST'Y, *a.* The same as RESTIVE or RESTIVE, of which it is a contraction.

RE-SUB-JEC'TION, *n.* [*re* and *subjection.*] A second subjection. *Bp. Hall.*

RE-SUB-LI-MA'TION, *n.* A second sublimation.

RE-SUB-LIME', *v. t.* [*re* and *sublime.*] To sublime again; as, to *resublime* mercurial sublimate. *Newton.*

RE-SUB-LIM'ED, *pp.* Sublimed a second time.

RE-SUB-LIM'ING, *ppr.* Subliming again.

RE-SU-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *resudatus*, *resudo*; *re* and *sudo*, to sweat.]
The act of sweating again.

RE-SULT', *v. i.* [Fr. *resulter*; L. *resulto*, *resilio*; *re* and *salio*, to leap.]
1. To leap back; to rebound.

The huge round stone, *resulting* with a bound. *Pope.*

2. To proceed, spring, or rise, as a consequence, from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, consultation, or meditation. Evidence *results* from testimony, or from a variety of concurring circumstances; pleasure *results* from friendship; harmony *results* from certain accordances of sounds.

Pleasure and peace naturally *result* from a holy and good life. *Tillotson.*

3. To come out, or have an issue; to terminate; followed by *in*; as, this measure will *result* in good, or in evil.

RE-SULT', *n.* Resilience; act of flying back.

Sound is produced between the string and the air, by the return of the *result* of the string. *Bacon.*

2. Consequence; conclusion; inference; effect; that which proceeds naturally or logically from facts, premises, or the state of things; as, the *result* of reasoning; the *result* of reflection; the *result* of a consultation or council; the *result* of a legislative debate.

The misery of sinners will be the natural *result* of their vile affections and criminal indulgencies. *J. Lathrop.*

3. The decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly; as, the *result* of an ecclesiastical council. *New England.*

RE-SULT'ANCE, *n.* The act of resulting.

RE-SULT'ANT, *n.* In *mechanics*, a force which is the combined effect of two or more forces, acting in different directions.

RE-SULT'ANT, *a.* That results from the combination of two or more; as, a *resultant* force, &c.

RE-SULT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Proceeding as a consequence, effect, or conclusion of something; coming to a determination.
2. In *law*, *resulting use*, is a use which returns to him who raised it, after its expiration or during the impossibility of vesting in the person intended.

RE-SUM'A-BLE, *a.* [from *resume.*] That may be taken back, or that may be taken up again.

RE-SU-ME', (rā-zu-ma',) [Fr.] A summing up; a condensed statement.

RE-SUME', (re-zūme',) *v. t.* [L. *resumo*; *re* and *sumo*, to take.]
1. To take back what has been given.

The sun, like this from which our sight we have,
Gazed on too long, *resumes* the light he gave. *Denham.*

2. To take back what has been taken away.

They *resume* what has been obtained fraudulently. *Davenant.*

3. To take again after absence; as, to *resume* a seat.

Reason *resumed* her place, and Passion fled. *Dryden.*

4. To take up again after interruption; to begin again; as, to *resume* an argument or discourse. [*This is now its most frequent use.*]

RE-SUM'ED, (re-zūmd',) *pp.* Taken back; taken again; begun again after interruption.

RE-SUM'ING, *ppr.* Taking back; taking again; beginning again after interruption.

RE-SUM'MON, *v. t.* To summon or call again. *Bacon.*
2. To recall; to recover.

RE-SUM'MON-ED, *pp.* Summoned again; recovered.

RE-SUM'MON-ING, *ppr.* Recalling; recovering.

RE-SUMP'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *resumptus.*]
The act of resuming, taking back, or taking again; as, the *resumption* of a grant.

RE-SUMP'TIVE, *a.* Taking back or again.

RE-SU'PI-NATE, *a.* [L. *resupinatus*, *resupino*; *re* and *supino*, *supinus*, lying on the back.]
In *botany*, inverted in position by a twisting of the stock, as the flowers of Orchis. *Lindley.*

RE-SU-PI-NA'TION, *n.* [Supra.] The state of lying on the back; the state of being resupinate or reversed, as a corol.

RE-SU-PINE', *a.* Lying on the back.

RES-UR-REC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *resurrectus*, *resurgo*; *re* and *surgo*, to rise.]
A rising again; chiefly, the revival of the dead of the human race, or their return from the grave, particularly at the general judgment. By the *resurrection* of Christ we have assurance of the future *resurrection* of men. 1 *Pet.* 1.

In the *resurrection*, they neither marry nor are given in marriage. — Matt. xxii.

RES-UR-REC'TION-IST, *n.* One whose business is to steal bodies from the grave. [*Low.*]

RE-SUR-VEY', (-sur-vā',) *v. t.* [*re* and *survey.*] To survey again or anew; to review. *Shak.*

RE-SUR-VEY', (-sur-vā',) *n.* A second survey.

RE-SUR-VEY'ED, (-vāde',) *pp.* Surveyed again.

RE-SUR-VEY'ING, *ppr.* Surveying anew; reviewing.

RE-SUS'CI-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *resuscito*; *re* and *suscito*, to raise.]
To revivify; to revive; *particularly*, to recover from apparent death; as, to *resuscitate* a drowned person; to *resuscitate* withered plants.

RE-SUS'CI-TA-TED, *pp.* Revived; revivified; reproduced.

RE-SUS'CI-TA-TING, *ppr.* Reviving; revivifying; reproducing.

RE-SUS-CI-TA'TION, *n.* The act of reviving from a state of apparent death; the state of being revivified. *Pope.*

RE-SUS'CI-TA-TIVE, *a.* Reviving; revivifying; raising from apparent death; reproducing.

RE-SUS'CI-TA-TOR, *n.* One who resuscitates.

RE-TAIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *retailler*; *re* and *tailler*, to cut; It. *ritagliare.*]
1. To sell in small quantities or parcels, from the sense of cutting or dividing; *opposed to selling by wholesale*; as, to *retail* cloth or groceries.
2. To sell at second hand. *Pope.*
3. To tell in broken parts; to tell to many; as, to *retail* slander or idle reports.

RE'TAIL, *n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second hand. *Addison.*

RE-TAIL'ED, *pp.* Sold in small quantities.

RE-TAIL'ER or RE'TAIL-ER, *n.* [This word, like the noun *retail*, is often, perhaps generally, accented on the first syllable in America.]
One who sells goods by small quantities or parcels.

RE-TAIL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Selling in small quantities.

RE-TAIL'MENT, *n.* Act of retailing.

RE-TAIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *retenir*; It. *ritenere*; Sp. *retener*; L. *retineo*; *re* and *teneo*, to hold.]
1. To hold or keep in possession; not to lose or part with or dismiss. The memory *retains* ideas which facts or arguments have suggested to the mind.

They did not like to retain God in their knowledge. — Rom. i.

2. To keep, as an associate; to keep from departure.

Whom I would have *retained* with me. — Phil. xiii.

3. To keep back; to hold.

An executor may *retain* a debt due to him from the testator. *Blackstone.*

4. To hold from escape. Some substances *retain* heat much longer than others. Metals readily receive and transmit heat, but do not long *retain* it. Book cloths that *retain* their color.
5. To keep in pay; to hire.

A Benedictine convent has now *retained* the most learned father of their order to write in its defence. *Addison.*

6. To engage; to employ by a fee paid; as, to *retain* a counselor.

RE-TAIN', *v. i.* To belong to; to depend on; as, coldness mixed with a somewhat languid relish, *retaining* to bitterness. *Boyle.*
[*Not in use.* We now use PERTAIN.]
2. To keep; to continue. [*Not in use.*]

RE-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being retained. *Ashe.*

RE-TAIN'ED, *pp.* Held; kept in possession; kept as an associate; kept in pay; kept from escape.

RE-TAIN'ER, *n.* One who retains; as an executor, who retains a debt due from the testator. *Blackstone.*
2. One who is kept in service; an attendant; as, the *retainers* of the ancient princes and nobility.
3. An adherent; a dependant; a hanger on. *Shak.*
4. A servant, not a domestic, but occasionally attending and wearing his master's livery. *Cowel. Brande.*
5. Among *lawyers*, a fee paid to engage a lawyer or counselor to maintain a cause.
6. The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependence. *Bacon.*

RE-TAIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Keeping in possession; keeping as an associate; keeping from escape; hiring; engaging counsel; as, a *retaining* fee.

RE-TAKE', *v. t.*; *pret.* RETOOK; *pp.* RETAKEN. [*re* and *take.*] To take again. *Clarendon.*
2. To take from a captor; to recapture; as, to *retake* a ship or prisoners.

RE-TAK'EN, *pp.* Taken again; recaptured.

RE-TAK'ER, *n.* One who takes again what has been taken; a recaptor. *Kent.*

RE-TAK'ING, *ppr.* Taking again; taking from a captor.

RE-TAK'ING, *n.* A taking again; recapture.

RE-TAL'I-ATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *retalio*; *re* and *talio*, from *talis*, like.]
To return like for like; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received. It is now seldom used, except in a bad sense, that is, to return evil for evil; as, to *retaliate* injuries. In war, enemies often *retaliate* the death or inhuman treatment of prisoners, the burning of towns, or the plunder of goods.

It is unlucky to be obliged to *retaliate* the injuries of authors, whose works are so soon forgotten that we are in danger of appearing the first aggressors. *Swift.*

RE-TAL'I-ATE, *v. i.* To return like for like; as, to *retaliate* upon an enemy.

RE-TAL'I-A-TED, *pp.* Returned, as like for like.

RE-TAL'I-A-TING, *ppr.* Returning like for like.

RE-TAL-I-A'TION, *n.* The return of like for like; the doing that to another which he has done to us; requital of evil. *South.*
2. In *a good sense*, return of good for good.

God takes what is done to others as done to himself, and by promise obliges himself to full *retaliation.* *Calamy.*

[This, according to modern usage, is harsh.]

RE-TAL'I-A-TIVE, *a.* Returning like for like.

RE-TAL'I-A-TO-RY, *a.* Returning like for like; as, *retaliatory* measures; *retaliatory* edicts. *Canning. Walsh.*

RE-TARD', *v. t.* [Fr. *retarder*; L. *retardo*; *re* and *tardo*, to delay; *tardus*, slow, late. See TARDY.]
1. To diminish the velocity of motion; to hinder; to render more slow in progress; as, to *retard* the march of an army; to *retard* the motion of a ship. The resistance of air *retards* the velocity of a cannon-ball. It is opposed to ACCELERATE.
2. To delay; to put off; to render more late; as, to *retard* the attacks of old age; to *retard* a rupture between nations. My visit was *retarded* by business.

RE-TARD', *v. i.* To stay back. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

RE-TARD-A'TION, *n.* The act of abating the velocity of motion; hinderance; the act of delaying; as, the *retardation* of the motion of a ship; the *retardation* of hoary hairs. *Bacon.*

RE-TARD'A-TIVE, *a.* That retards.

RE-TARD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Hindered in motion; delayed.

RE-TARD'ER, *n.* One that retards, hinders, or delays.

RE-TARD'ING, *ppr.* Abating the velocity of motion; hindering, delaying.

RE-TARD'MENT, *n.* The act of retarding or delaying. *Cowley.*

RETCH, *v. i.* [Sax. *hræcan*; Dan. *rekker*, to *reach*, to stretch, to *retch*, to vomit; the same word as *reach*; the present orthography, *retch*, being wholly arbitrary. See REACH.]
To make an effort to vomit; to heave; as the stomach; to strain, as in vomiting; properly, to REACH.

RETCH'LESS, careless, is not in use. [See RECKLESS.] *Dryden.*

RE-TE'CIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* Resembling net-work.

RE-TEC'TION, *n.* [L. *retectus*, from *retego*, to uncover; *re* and *tego*, to cover.]
The act of disclosing or producing to view something concealed; as, the *retection* of the native color of the body. *Boyle.*

RE'TE MU-CO'SUM, *n.* [L.] The layer of the skin intermediate between the cutis and the cuticle, the principal seat of color in man. *Parr.*

RE-TENT', *n.* That which is retained. *Kirwan.*

RE-TEN'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *retentio*, *retineo*; *re* and *teneo*, to hold.]
1. The act of retaining or keeping.
2. The power of retaining; the faculty of the mind by which it retains ideas. *Locke.*
3. In *medicine*, the power of retaining; or that state of contraction in the elastic or muscular parts of the body, by which they hold their proper contents and prevent involuntary evacuations; undue retention of some natural discharge. *Encyc. Coze.*
4. The act of withholding; restraint. *Shak.*
5. Custody; confinement. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RE-TEN'TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *retentif.*]
Having the power to retain; as, a *retentive* memory; the *retentive* faculty; the *retentive* force of the stomach; a body *retentive* of heat or moisture.

RE-TEN'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a retentive manner.

RE-TEN'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of retention; as, *retentiveness* of memory.

RE-TEX'TURE, *n.* A second or new texture. *Carlisle.*

RE'TI-A-RY, (rē'shē-a-ry,) *n.* In *entomology*, the *retiarie* are spiders which spin webs to catch their prey.

RET'I-CENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *reticence*, from L. *reticentia*,
RET'I-CEN-CY, } *reticeo*; *re* and *taceo*, to be silent.]
Concealment by silence. In *rhetoric*, aposiopesis

or suppression; a figure by which a person really speaks of a thing, while he makes a show as if he would say nothing on the subject. *Encyc.*

RET'I-CENT, *a.* Silent. *Taylor.*

RET'I-CLE, (ret'e-kl,) *n.* [L. *reticulum*, from *rete*, a net.]
A small net. *Ash.*

RE-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [Supra.] Having the form of a net or of net-work; formed with interstices; as, a *reticular* body or membrane. *Encyc.*
In *anatomy*, the *reticular body*, or *rete mucosum*, is the layer of the skin, intermediate between the cutis and the cuticle, the principal seat of color in man; the *reticular membrane* is the same as the cellular membrane. *Parr.*

RE-TIC'U-LATE, **RE-TIC'U-LA-TED**, *a.* [L. *reticulatus*, from *rete*, a net.]
Netted; resembling net-work; having distinct veins or lines crossing like net-work; as, a *reticulate* coral or petal. *Martyn.*
Reticulated work; in *masonry*, work constructed with diamond-shaped stones, or square stones placed diagonally. *Gloss. of Archit.*

RE-TIC-U-LA'TION, *n.* Net-work; organization of substances resembling a net. *Darwin.*

RET'I-CULE, *n.* [Supra.] A little bag of net-work; a lady's work-bag, or a little bag to be carried in the hand.
2. In *a telescope*, a net-work dividing the field of view into a series of small squares. *Brande.*

RET'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *retiformis*; *rete*, a net, and *forma*, form.]
Having the form of a net in texture; composed of crossing lines and interstices; as the *retiform* coat of the eye. *Ray.*

RET'I-NA, *n.* [L., from *rete*, a net.]
In *anatomy*, one of the coats of the *eye*, being an expansion of the optic nerve over the bottom of the eye, where the sense of vision is first received. *Brande.*

RET-IN-AS-PHALT', **RET-IN-AS-PHALT'UM**, *n.* A bituminous or resinous substance, of a yellowish or reddish-brown color. [See RETINITE.]

RET'IN-ITE, *n.* [Gr. ῥητίνη, resin.]
The same with RETINASPHALT. This name has been also applied to pitchstone, or pitchstone porphyry. *Dana.*

RET'IN-OID, *a.* [Gr. ῥητίνη, a resin, and εἶδος, likeness.]
Resin-like, or resiniform; resembling a resin without being such.

RET'I-NUE, *n.* [Fr. *retenue*, from *retenir*, to retain, L. *retineo*; *re* and *teneo*, to hold.]
The attendants of a prince or distinguished personage, chiefly on a journey or an excursion; a train of persons. *Dryden.*

RET'I-PED, *n.* [L. *rete* and *pes*.]
A name given to birds the skin of whose tarsi is divided into small polygonal scales. *Brande.*

RET-I-RADE', *n.* [Fr., from *retirer*, to withdraw; Sp. *retirada*, a retreat.]
In *fortification*, a kind of retrenchment in the body of a bastion or other work, which is to be disputed inch by inch, after the defences are dismantled. It usually consists of two faces, which make a reëntering angle. *Encyc.*

RE-TIRE', *v. i.* [Fr. *retirer*; *re* and *tirer*, to draw; It. *ritirare*; Sp. *retirar*.]
1. To withdraw; to retreat; to go from company or from a public place into privacy; as, to *retire* from the world; to *retire* from notice.
2. To retreat from action or danger; as, to *retire* from battle.
3. To withdraw from a public station. General Washington, in 1796, *retired* to private life.
4. To break up, as a company or assembly. The company *retired* at eleven o'clock.
5. To depart or withdraw for safety or for pleasure. Men *retire* from the town in summer for health and pleasure. But in *South Carolina*, the planters *retire* from their estates to Charleston, or to an isle near the town.
6. To recede; to fall back. The shore of the sea *retires* in bays and gulfs.

RE-TIRE', *v. t.* To withdraw; to take away.

> He retired himself, his wife and children into a forest. *Sidney.*
> As when the sun is present all the year,
> And never doth retire his golden ray. *Davies.*

[This transitive use of *retire* is now obsolete.]

RE-TIRE', *n.* Retreat; recession; a withdrawing. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Bacon.*
2. Retirement; place of privacy. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

RE-TIR'ED, (re-tīrd',) *a.* Secluded from much society or from public notice; private. He lives a *retired* life; he has a *retired* situation.
2. Secret; private; as, *retired* speculations.
3. Withdrawn. *Locke.*

RE-TIR'ED-LY, (re-tīrd'ly,) *adv.* In solitude or privacy. *Sherwood.*

RE-TIR'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of retirement; solitude; privacy or secrecy. *Atterbury.*

RE-TIRE'MENT, *n.* The act of withdrawing from company or from public notice or station. *Milton.*
2. The state of being withdrawn; as, the *retirement* of the mind from the senses. *Locke.*
3. Private abode; habitation secluded from much society or from public life.

> Caves had been the retirement of Augustus. *Addison.*
> Retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. *Washington.*

4. Private way of life.

> Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,
> Progressive virtue and approving Heaven. *Thomson.*

RE-TIR'ING, *ppr.* Withdrawing; retreating; going into seclusion or solitude.
2. *a.* Reserved; not forward or obtrusive; as, *retiring* modesty; *retiring* manners.

RE-TOLD', *pret.* and *pp.* of RETELL; as, a story *retold.*

RE-TORT', *v. t.* [L. *retortus*, *retorqueo*; *re* and *torqueo*, to throw.]
1. To throw back; to reverberate.

> And they retort that heat again
> To the first giver. *Shak.*

2. To return an argument, accusation, censure, or incivility; as, to *retort* the charge of vanity.

> He passed through hostile scorn,
> And with retorted scorn his back he turned. *Milton.*

3. To bend or curve back; as, a *retorted* line. *Bacon.*

RE-TORT', *v. i.* To return an argument or charge; to make a severe reply. He *retorted* upon his adversary with severity.

RE-TORT', *n.* The return of an argument, charge, or incivility in reply; as, the *retort* courteous. *Shak.*
2. In *chemistry*, a spherical vessel, with a long neck bent, to which a receiver may be fitted; used in distillation. *Encyc.*

RE-TORT'ED, *pp.* Returned; thrown back; bent back.

RE-TORT'ER, *n.* One that retorts.

RE-TORT'ING, *ppr.* Returning; throwing back.

RE-TOR'TION, *n.* The act of retorting. *Spenser.*

RE-TORT'IVE, *a.* Containing retort. *Barlow.*

RE-TOSS', *v. t.* [*re* and *toss*.] To toss back. *Pope.*

RE-TOSS'ED, (-tost,) *pp.* Tossed back.

RE-TOSS'ING, *ppr.* Tossing back.

RE-TOUCH', (rē-tuch',) *v. t.* [*re* and *touch*.] To improve by new touches; as, to *retouch* a picture or an essay. *Dryden. Pope.*

RE-TOUCH'ED, (rē-tucht',) *pp.* Touched again; improved by new touches.

RE-TOUCH'ING, (rē-tuch'ing,) *ppr.* Improving by new touches.

RE-TRACE', *v. t.* [Fr. *retracer*; *re* and *tracer*, to trace.]
1. To trace back; to go back in the same path or course; as, to *retrace* one's steps; to *retrace* one's proceedings.
2. To track back, as a line.

> Then if the line of Turnus you retrace,
> He springs from Inachus, of Argive race. *Dryden.*

3. In *painting*, &c., to trace over again, or renew the outline of a drawing. *Brande.*

RE-TRAC'ED, (re-trāst',) *pp.* Traced back or over again.

RE-TRAC'ING, *ppr.* Tracing back or over again.

RE-TRACT', *v. t.* [Fr. *retracter*; Norm. *retracter*; L. *retractus*, *retraho*; *re* and *traho*, to draw.]
1. To recall, as a declaration, words, or saying; to disavow; to recant; as, to *retract* an accusation, charge, or assertion.

> I would as freely have retracted the charge of idolatry, as I ever made it. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To take back what was once bestowed as a grant or favor. [*Little used.*] *Woodward.*
3. To draw back, as claws.

RE-TRACT', *v. i.* To take back; to unsay; to withdraw concession or declaration.

> She will, and she will not; she grants, denies,
> Consents, retracts, advances, and then flies. *Granville.*

RE-TRACT', *n.* Among *horsemen*, the prick of a horse's foot in nailing a shoe.

RE-TRACT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be retracted or recalled.

RE-TRACT'ATE, *v. t.* To retract; to recant.

RE-TRACT-A'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *retractatio*.]
The recalling of what has been said; recantation; change of opinion declared. *South.*

RE-TRACT'ED, *pp.* Recalled; recanted; disavowed.

RE-TRACT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be drawn back; retractile. *Journ. of Science.*

RE-TRACT'ILE, *a.* Capable of being drawn back.

> A walrus, with fiery eyes — retractile from external injuries. *Pennant.*

RE-TRACT'ING, *ppr.* Recalling; disavowing; recanting.

RE-TRAC'TION, *n.* [from *retract*.] *Literally*, the act of drawing back; as, the *retraction* of a sinew.
2. The act of withdrawing something advanced, or changing something done. *Woodward.*
3. Recantation; disavowal of the truth of what has been said; declaration of change of opinion. *Sidney.*
4. Act of withdrawing a claim.

> Other men's insatiable desire of revenge hath beguiled church and state of the benefit of my retractions or concessions. *K. Charles.*

RE-TRACT'IVE, *a.* Withdrawing; taking from.

RE-TRACT'IVE, *n.* That which withdraws or takes from.

RE-TRACT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By retraction or withdrawing.

RE-TRAICT', (re-trāte',) *n.* Retreat. [*Obs.*] [See RETREAT.] *Bacon.*

RE-TRAIT', *n.* [It. *ritratto*, from *ritrarre*, to draw.]
A cast of countenance; a picture. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

RE-TRAX'IT, *n.* [L. *retraho*, *retraxi*.]
In *law*, the withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action. *Blackstone.*

RE-TREAD', (rē-tred',) *v. t.* To tread again.

RE-TREAT', *n.* [Fr. *retraite*, from *retraire*; *re* and *traire*, to draw; L. *retractus*, *retraho*; *re* and *traho*; It. *ritratta*.]
1. The act of retiring; a withdrawing of one's self from any place.

> But beauty's triumph is well-timed retreat. *Pope.*

2. Retirement; state of privacy or seclusion from noise, bustle, or company.

> Here in the calm, still mirror of retreat. *Pope.*

3. Place of retirement or privacy.

> He built his son a house of pleasure — and spared no cost to make it a delicious retreat. *L'Estrange.*

4. Place of safety or security.

> That pleasing shade they sought, a soft retreat
> From sudden April showers, a shelter from the heat. *Dryden.*

5. In *military affairs*, the retiring of an army or body of men from the face of an enemy, or from any ground occupied to a greater distance from the enemy, or from an advanced position. A *retreat* is properly an orderly march, in which circumstance it differs from a *flight*. *Encyc.*
6. The withdrawing of a ship or fleet from an enemy; or the order and disposition of ships declining an engagement.
7. A signal given in the army or navy, by the beat of a drum, or the sounding of trumpets, at sunset, or for retiring from exercise or action. *Totten. Campbell.*

RE-TREAT', *v. i.* To retire from any position or place.
2. To withdraw to a private abode or to any secluded situation. *Milton.*
3. To retire to a place of safety or security; as, to *retreat* into a den or into a fort.
4. To move back to a place before occupied; to retire.

> The rapid currents drive,
> Toward the retreating sea, their furious tide. *Milton.*

5. To retire from an enemy, or from any advanced position.

RE-TREAT'ED, as a passive participle, though used by Milton, is not good English.

RE-TRENCH', *v. t.* [Fr. *retrancher*; *re* and *trancher*, to cut; It. *trincea*, a trench; *trincerare*, to intrench; *trinciare*, to carve; W. *tryci*, to cut.]
1. To cut off; to pare away.

> And lop exuberant parts retrench. *Denham.*

2. To lessen; to abridge; to curtail; as, to *retrench* superfluities or expenses. *Atterbury.*
3. To confine; to limit. [*Not proper.*] *Addison.*
4. In *military affairs*, to furnish with a retrenchment; as, to *retrench* bastions. *P. Cyc.*

RE-TRENCH', *v. i.* To live at less expense. It is more reputable to *retrench* than to live embarrassed.

RE-TRENCH'ED, (re-trencht',) *pp.* Cut off; curtailed; diminished; furnished with a retrenchment.

RE-TRENCH'ING, *ppr.* Cutting off; curtailing; furnishing with a retrenchment.

RE-TRENCH'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *retranchement*; Sp. *atrincheramiento*.]
1. The act of lopping off; the act of removing what is superfluous; as, the *retrenchment* of words or lines in a writing. *Dryden. Addison.*
2. The act of curtailing, lessening, or abridging; diminution; as, the *retrenchment* of expenses.
3. In *military affairs*, a work constructed within another, to prolong the defense of the latter when the enemy has gained possession of it, or to protect the defenders till they can retreat or obtain a capitulation. *P. Cyc.*

> Numerous remains of Roman retrenchments, constructed to cover the country. *D'Anville, Trans.*

RE-TRIB'UTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *retribuer*; L. *retribuo*; *re* and *tribuo*, to give or bestow.]
To pay back; to make payment, compensation, or reward in return; as, to *retribute* one for his kindness; to *retribute* to a criminal what is proportionate to his offence. *Locke.*

RE-TRIB'U-TED, *pp.* Paid back; given in return; rewarded.

RE-TRIB'U-TER, *n.* One that makes retribution.

RE-TRIB'U-TING, *ppr.* Requiting; making repayment; rewarding.

RET-RI-BU'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Repayment; return accommodated to the action; reward; compensation.

In good offices and due *retributions*, we may not be pinching and niggardly. *Hall.*

2. A gratuity or present given for services in the place of a salary. *Encyc.*

3. The rewards and punishments distributed at the general judgment.

It is a strong argument for a state of *retribution* hereafter, that in this world virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous. *Spectator.*

RE-TRIB'U-TIVE, } *a.* Repaying; rewarding for
RE-TRIB'U-TO-RY, } good deeds, and punishing for offenses; as, *retributive* justice.

RE-TRIEV'A-BLE, *a.* [from *retrieve.*] That may be retrieved or recovered. *Gray.*

RE-TRIEV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being retrievable.

RE-TRIEV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a retrievable manner.

RE-TRIEV'AL, } *n.* Act of retrieving.
RE-TRIEVE'MENT, }

RE-TRIEVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *retrouver*, to find again; It. *ritrovare.* See TROVER.]

1. To recover; to restore from loss or injury to a former good state; as, to *retrieve* the credit of a nation; to *retrieve* one's character; to *retrieve* a decayed fortune.

2. To remedy the consequences of; to repair. [*Rare.*]

Accept my sorrow, and *retrieve* my fall. *Prior.*

3. To regain. [*Rare.*]

With late repentance now they would *retrieve*
The bodies they forsook, and wish to live. *Dryden.*

4. To recall; to bring back; as, to *retrieve* men from their cold, trivial conceits. *Berkeley.*

RE-TRIEVE', *n.* A seeking again; a discovery. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

RE-TRIEV'ED, *pp.* Recovered; repaired; regained; recalled.

RE-TRIEV'ING, *ppr.* Recovering; repairing; recalling.

RE-TRIM', *v. t.* To trim again.

RE-TRO-ACT', *v. i.* To act backward or in return; to act in opposition.

RE-TRO-AC'TION, *n.* [L. *retro*, backward, and *actio.*]

1. Action returned, or action backward.

2. Operation on something past or preceding.

RE-TRO-ACT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *retroactif*; L. *retro*, backward, and *active.*]

Operating by returned action; affecting what is past; retrospective. *Bleddoes.*

A *retroactive law*, or *statute*, is one which operates to affect, make criminal or punishable, acts done prior to the passing of the law.

RE-TRO-ACT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By returned action or operation; by operating on something past. *Wheaton.*

RET'RO-CEDE, *v. t.* [L. *retro*, back, and *cedo*, to give; Fr. *retroceder.*]

To cede or grant back; as, to *retrocede* a territory to a former proprietor.

RET'RO-CEDE, *v. i.* [L. *retro*, back, and *cedo*, to go.]

To go back. *Perry.*

RET'RO-CED-ED, *pp.* Granted back.

RE-TRO-CED'ENT, *a.* An epithet applied to diseases which move from one part of the body to another, as the gout.

RET'RO-CED-ING, *ppr.* Ceding back; going back.

RE-TRO-CES'SION, (-sesh'un,) *n.* A ceding or granting back to a former proprietor. *American State Papers.*

2. The act of going back. *More.*

RE-TRO-DUC'TION, *n.* [L. *retroduco*; *retro*, back, and *duco*, to lead.]

A leading or bringing back.

RET'RO-FLEX, *a.* [L. *retro*, back, and *flexus*, bent.] In *botany*, suddenly bent backward. *Lindley.*

RET'RO-FRACT, } *a.* [L. *retro*, back, and
RET'RO-FRACT-ED, } *fractus*, broken.]

Reduced to hang down as it were by force, so as to appear as if broken; as, a *retrafract* peduncle. *Martyn.*

Bent back toward its insertion, as if it were broken. *Lee.*

RE-TRO-GRA-DA'TION, *n.* [Fr. See RETROGRADE.]

1. The act of moving backward; applied to the *apparent* motion of the planets contrary to the order of the signs, i. e., from east to west. *Hutton.*

2. A moving backward; decline in excellence. *N. Chipman.*

RET'RO-GRADE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *retrogradior*; *retro*, backward, and *gradior*, to go.]

1. Going or moving backward. *Bacon.*

2. In *astronomy*, apparently moving backward, and contrary to the succession of the signs, i. e., from east to west, as a planet. *Hutton.*

3. Declining from a better to a worse state.

RET'RO-GRADE, *v. i.* [Fr. *retrograder*; L. *retrogradior*; *retro* and *gradior*, to go.]

To go or move backward. *Bacon.*

RE-TRO-GRES'SION, (re-tro-gresh'un,) *n.* The act of going backward; retrogradation. *Brown.*

RE-TRO-GRESS'IVE, *a.* Going or moving backward; declining from a more perfect to a less perfect state.

Geography is at times *retrogressive.* *Pinkerton.*

RE-TRO-GRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* By going or moving backward.

RE-TRO-MIN'GEN-CY, *n.* [L. *retro*, backward, and *mingo*, to discharge urine.]

The act or quality of discharging the contents of the bladder backward. *Brown.*

RE-TRO-MIN'GENT, *a.* Discharging the urine backward.

RE-TRO-MIN'GENT, *n.* In *zoology*, an animal that discharges its urine backward.

The *retromingents* are a division of animals whose characteristic is that they discharge their urine backward, both male and female. *Encyc.*

RE-TRO-PUL'SIVE, *a.* [L. *retro*, back, and *pulsus*, *pello*, to drive.]

Driving back; repelling. *Med. Repos.*

RE-TRORSE'LY, (re-trors'ly,) *adv.* [L. *retrorsum*, backward.]

In a backward direction; as, a stem *retrorsely* aculeate.

RET'RO-SPECT, *v. i.* To look back; to affect what is past.

RET'RO-SPECT, *n.* [L. *retro*, back, and *specio*, to look.]

A looking back on things past; view or contemplation of something past. The *retrospect* of a life well spent affords peace of mind in old age.

RE-TRO-SPEC'TION, *n.* The act of looking back on things past.

2. The faculty of looking back on past things. *Swift.*

RE-TRO-SPECT'IVE, *a.* Looking back on past events; as, a *retrospective* view.

2. Having reference to what is past; affecting things past. A penal statute can have no *retrospective* effect or operation.

RE-TRO-SPECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By way of retrospect.

RE-TRO-VER'SION, *n.* A turning or falling backward; as, the *retroversion* of the uterus.

RET'RO-VERT, *v. t.* To turn back.

RET'RO-VERT-ED, *a.* [L. *retro*, back, and *verto*, to turn.]

Turned back. *Lawrence, Lect. Med. Repos.*

RE-TRUDE', *v. t.* [L. *retrudo*; *re* and *trudo*, to thrust.]

To thrust back. *More.*

RE-TRUD'ED, *pp.* Thrust back.

RE-TRUD'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting back.

RE-TRUSE', *a.* [L. *retrusus.*] Hidden; abstruse. [*Obs.*]

RET'TING, *n.* A corruption of the term ROTTING; as, the *retting* of flax.

This is the term used by Ure and other English writers.

RE-TUND', *v. t.* [L. *retundo*; *re* and *tundo*, to beat.]

To blunt; to turn, as an edge; to dull; as, to *retund* the edge of a weapon. *Ray.*

RE-TUND'ED, *pp.* Blunted; turned, as an edge.

RE-TURN', *v. i.* [Fr. *retourner*; *re* and *tourner*, to turn, L. *torno*; It. *ritornare*; Sp. *retornar.*]

1. To come or go back to the same place. The gentleman goes from the country to London and *returns*, or the citizen of London rides into the country and *returns.* The blood, propelled from the heart, passes through the arteries to the extremities of the body, and *returns* through the veins. Some servants are good to go on errands, but not good to *return.*

2. To come back to the same state, occupation, subject, &c.; as, to *return* from bondage to a state of freedom. *Locke.*

3. To answer.

He said, and thus the queen of heaven *returned.* *Pope.*

4. To come again; to revisit.

Thou to mankind
Be good and friendly still, and oft *return.* *Milton.*

5. To appear or begin again after a periodical revolution.

With the year
Seasons *return*; but not to me *returns*
Day. *Milton.*

6. To show fresh signs of mercy.

Return, O Lord, deliver my soul.—Ps. vi.

To return to God; *to return from wickedness*; to repent of sin or wandering from duty. *Scripture.*

RE-TURN', *v. t.* To bring, carry, or send back; as, to *return* a borrowed book; to *return* a hired horse.

2. To repay; as, to *return* borrowed money.

3. To give in recompense or requital.

In any wise, *return* him a trespass offering.—1 Sam. vi.
The Lord will *return* thy wickedness upon thy own head.—1 Kings ii.

4. To give back in reply; as, to *return* an answer.

5. To tell, relate, or communicate.

Moses *returned* the words of the people to the Lord.—Ex. xix.

6. To retort; to recriminate.

If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me, that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am. *Dryden.*

7. To render an account, usually an official account, to a superior. Officers of the army and navy *return* to the commander the number of men in companies, regiments, &c.; they *return* the number of men sick or capable of duty; they *return* the quantity of ammunition, provisions, &c.

8. To render back to a tribunal, or to an office; as, to *return* a writ or an execution.

9. To report officially; as, an officer *returns* his proceedings on the back of a writ or precept.

10. To send; to transmit; to convey.

Instead of a ship, he should levy money and *return* the same to the treasurer for his majesty's use. *Clarendon.*

RE-TURN', *n.* The act of coming or going back to the same place.

Takes little journeys and makes quick *returns.* *Dryden*

2. The act of sending back; as, the *return* of a borrowed book, or of money lent.

3. The act of putting in the former place.

4. Retrogression; the act of moving back.

5. The act or process of coming back to a former state, occupation, subject, &c.; as, the *return* of health.

6. Revolution; a periodical coming to the same point; as, the *return* of the sun to the tropic of Cancer.

7. Periodical renewal; as, the *return* of the seasons, or of the year.

8. Repayment; reimbursement in kind, or in something equivalent, for money expended or advanced, or for labor. One occupation gives quick *returns*; in others, the *returns* are slow. The *returns* of the cargo were in gold. The farmer has *returns* in his crops.

9. Profit; advantage.

From these few hours we spend in prayer, the *return* is great. *Taylor.*

10. Remittance; payment from a distant place. *Shak.*

11. Repayment; retribution; requital.

Is no *return* due from a grateful breast? *Dryden.*

12. Act of restoring or giving back; restitution. *South.*

13. In *architecture*, the continuation of a molding, projection, &c., in a different or opposite direction; a side or part which falls away from the front of a straight work *Gwilt.*

14. In *law*, the rendering back or delivery of a writ, precept, or execution, to the proper officer or court; or the certificate of the officer executing it, indorsed. We call the transmission of the writ to the proper officer or court, a *return*; and we give the same name to the certificate or official account of the officer's service or proceedings. The sheriff, or his subordinate officers, make *return* of all writs and precepts. We use the same language for the sending back of a commission with the certificate of the commissioners.

15. A day in bank. The day on which the defendant is ordered to appear in court, and the sheriff is to bring in the writ and report his proceedings, is called the *return* of the writ. *Blackstone.*

16. In *military* and *naval affairs*, an official account, report, or statement rendered to the commander or other superior; as, the *return* of men fit for duty; the *return* of the number of the sick, the *return* of provisions, ammunition, &c.

17. A report or numerical statement; as, the *returns* of an election; the *returns* of a marshal.

RE-TURN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be returned or restored.

2. In *law*, that is legally to be returned, delivered, given, or rendered; as, a writ or precept *returnable* at a certain day; a verdict *returnable* to the court; an attachment *returnable* to the King's Bench.

RE-TURN'-DAY, *n.* The day when the defendant is to appear in court, and the sheriff is to return the writ and his proceedings.

RE-TURN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Restored; given or sent back; repaid; brought or rendered to the proper court or officer.

RE-TURN'ER, *n.* One who returns; one that repays or remits money.

RE-TURN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving, carrying, or sending back; coming or going back; making report.

RE-TURN'ING-OF'FI-CER, *n.* The officer whose duty it is to make returns of writs, precepts, juries, &c.

RE-TURN'LESS, *a.* Admitting no return. [*Little used.*] *Chapman.*

RE-TUSE', *a.* [L. *retusus*, *retundo.*]

In *botany* and *conchology*, terminating in a round end, the center of which is depressed; as, a *retuse* leaf. *Lindley. Humble.*

RE-UN'ION, (-yūn'yun,) *n.* A second union; union formed anew after separation or discord; as, a *reunion* of parts or particles of matter; a *reunion* of parties or sects.

2. In *medicine*, union of parts separated by wounds or accidents. *Parr.*

Reunion, from the French, in the sense of meeting or assembly, is sometimes used.

RE-U-NITE', v. t. [*re* and *unite.*] To unite again; to join after separation. *Shak.*

2. To reconcile after variance.

RE-U-NITE', v. i. To be united again; to join and cohere again.

RE-U-NIT'ED, *pp.* United or joined again; reconciled.

RE-U-NIT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a reunited manner.

RE-U-NIT'ING, *ppr.* Uniting again; reconciling.

RE-U-NI''TION, (-yu-nish'un,) *n.* A second uniting. [*Rare.*]

RE-URGE', v. t. To urge again.

REOS'SITE, *n.* [from *Reuss*, the place where it is found.]

A salt of sulphate of soda and magnesia, found in the form of a mealy efflorescence, sometimes crystallized in flat, six-sided prisms, and in acicular crystals. *Ure.*

RE-VAC'CIN-ATE, v. t. To vaccinate a second time.

RE-VAC'CIN-A-TED, *pp.* Vaccinated a second time.

RE-VAC'CIN-A-TING, *ppr* Vaccinating a second time.

RE-VAC-CIN-A'TION, *n.* A second vaccination.

RE-VAL-U-A'TION, *n.* A second valuation.

REVE, *n.* [Sax. *gerefa.*]

An officer, steward, or governor. It is usually written Reeve.

RE-VEAL', v. t. [Fr. *reveler*; L. *revelo*; *re* and *velo*, to veil.]

1. To disclose; to show; to make known something before unknown or concealed; as, to *reveal* secrets.

2. To disclose, or make known from heaven. God has been pleased to *reveal* his will to man.

The wrath of God is *revealed* from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men. — Rom. i.

RE-VEAL', *n.* A revealing; disclosure. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

2. The side of an opening for a window, doorway, &c., between the framework and the outer surface of the wall. *Gloss. of Archit.*

RE-VEAL'A-BLE, *a.* That can be revealed.

RE-VEAL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being revealable.

RE-VEAL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Disclosed; made known; laid open.

RE-VEAL'ER, *n.* One that discloses or makes known.

2. One that brings to view. *Dryden.*

RE-VEAL'ING, *ppr.* Disclosing; making known; discovering.

RE-VEAL'MENT, *n.* The act of revealing. [*Little used.*] *South.*

RE-VEIL'LE, (re-vāl'yā,) *n.* [Fr. *reveiller*, to awake; *re* and *veiller*, to watch; contracted from L. *vigilo.* See Watch.]

In *military affairs*, the beat of drum about break of day, to give notice that it is time for the soldiers to rise, and for the sentinels to forbear challenging. *Brande.*

REV'EL, v. i. [D. *revelen*, to rave, from the root of L. *rabo*, *rabio*, to rage, whence *rabies*, *rabid*; Dan. *raaben*, to bawl, to clamor; Sw. *ropa*: allied to *rove*, *rapio*; Ir. *rioboid*, a spendthrift; *rioboudim*, to riot or revel.]

1. To feast with loose and clamorous merriment; to carouse; to act the bacchanalian.

Antony, that *revels* long o' nights. *Shak.*

2. To move playfully or without regularity.

REV'EL, *n.* A feast with loose and noisy jollity. *Shak.*

Some men rule the fabric of their bodies by incessant *revels*. *Rambler.*

2. See Reveal, *n.*

RE-VEL', v. t. [L. *revello*; *re* and *vello*, to pull.]

To draw back; to retract; to make a revulsion. *Harvey. Friend.*

REV-E-LA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *revelatus*, *revelo.* See Reveal.]

1. The act of disclosing or discovering to others what was before unknown to them; *appropriately*, the disclosure or communication of truth to men by God himself, or by his authorized agents, the prophets and apostles.

How that by *revelation* he made known to me the mystery, as I wrote before in few words. — Eph. iii. 2 Cor. xii.

2. That which is revealed; *appropriately*, the sacred truths which God has communicated to man for his instruction and direction. The *revelations* of God are contained in the Old and New Testament.

3. The Apocalypse; the last book of the sacred canon, containing the prophecies of St. John.

REV'EL-ED, *pp.* Feasted with noisy merriment; caroused.

REV'EL-ER, *n.* [See Revel.] One who feasts with noisy merriment. *Pope.*

REV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Feasting with noisy merriment; carousing.

REV'EL-ING, *n.* A feasting with noisy merriment; revelry. *Gal.* v. 1 *Pet.* iv.

RE-VEL'LED, *pp.* Drawn back; retracted.

RE-VEL'LENT, *a.* Causing revulsion.

REV'EL-MENT, *n.* Act of reveling.

REV'EL-ROUT, *n.* [See Rout.] Tumultuous festivity. *Rowe.*

2. A mob; a rabble tumultuously assembled; an unlawful assembly. *Ainsworth.*

REV'EL-RY, *n.* Noisy festivity; clamorous jollity. *Milton.*

RE-VEN'DI-CATE, v. t. [Fr. *revendiquer*; *re* and *vendiquer*, to claim or challenge, L. *vindico.* See Vindicate.]

To reclaim what has been taken away; to claim to have restored what has been seized.

Should some subsequent fortunate revolution deliver it from the conqueror's yoke, it can *revendicate* them. *Vattel, Trans.*

RE-VEN'DI-CA-TED, *pp.* Reclaimed; reclaimed; recovered.

RE-VEN'DI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Reclaiming; re-demanding; recovering.

RE-VEN-DI-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of reclaiming or demanding the restoration of any thing taken by an enemy; as by right of postliminium.

The endless disputes which would spring from the *revendication* of them have introduced a contrary practice. *Vattel, Trans.*

RE-VENGE', (re-venj',) v. t. [Fr. *revencher*, *venger*; Sp. *vengar*; Port. *vingar*; L. *vindex*, *vindico*; It. *vendicare.* See Vindicate.]

1. To inflict pain or injury in return for an injury received.

Note. — This word and *avenge* were formerly used as synonymous, and it is so used in the common version of the Scripture, and applied to the Supreme Being. "O Lord, revenge me of my persecutors." *Jer.* xv. In consequence of a distinction between *avenge* and *revenge*, which modern usage has introduced, the application of this word to the Supreme Being appears extremely harsh, irreverent, and offensive. *Revenge* is now used in an ill sense, for the infliction of pain maliciously or illegally; *avenge* for inflicting just punishment.

2. According to *modern usage*, to inflict pain deliberately and maliciously, contrary to the laws of justice and humanity, in return for injury, pain, or evil, received; to wreak vengeance spitefully on one who injures or offends. We say, to *revenge* an injury or insult, or, with the reciprocal pronoun, to *revenge ourselves* on an enemy or for an injury, that is, to take vengeance or satisfaction.

3. To vindicate by punishment of an enemy.

The gods are just, and will *revenge* our cause. *Dryden.*

[According to modern usage, *avenge* should here be substituted for *revenge.*]

RE-VENGE', (re-venj',) *n.* [Fr. *revenche*; Arm. *revanch.*]

1. Return of an injury; infliction of punishment. [*Obs.*]

The beginning of *revenges* upon the enemy. — Deut. xxxii. 42.

2. According to *modern usage*, a malicious or spiteful infliction of pain or injury, contrary to the laws of justice and Christianity, in return for an injury or offense. *Revenge* is dictated by *passion*; *vengeance* by *justice.*

3. The passion which is excited by an injury done or an affront given; the desire of inflicting pain on one who has done an injury; as, to glut *revenge.*

Revenge, as the word is now understood, is always contrary to the precepts of Christ.

The indulgence of *revenge* tends to make men more savage and cruel. *Kames.*

RE-VENG'ED, *pp.* Punished in return for an injury; spitefully punished. The injury is *revenged.*

RE-VENGE'FUL, (re-venj'ful,) *a.* Full of revenge or a desire to inflict pain or evil for injury received; spiteful; malicious; wreaking revenge.

If thy *revengeful* heart can not forgive. *Shak.*

2. Vindictive; inflicting punishment.

May my hands
Never brandish more *revengeful* steel. *Shak.*

RE-VENGE'FUL-LY, (re-venj'ful-ly,) *adv.* By way of revenge; vindictively; with the spirit of revenge. *Dryden.*

RE-VENGE'FUL-NESS, (re-venj'ful-ness,) *n.* Vindictiveness. *More.*

RE-VENGE'LESS, (re-venj'less,) *a.* Unrevenged. *Marston.*

RE-VENGE'MENT, (re-venj'ment,) *n.* Revenge; return of an injury. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

RE-VENG'ER, *n.* One who revenges; one who inflicts pain on another spitefully in return for an injury. *Spenser.*

2. One who inflicts just punishment for injuries. [*Less proper.*] *Bentley.*

RE-VENG'ING, *ppr.* Inflicting pain or evil spitefully for injury or affront received.

2. Vindicating; punishing.

RE-VENG'ING-LY, *adv.* With revenge; with the spirit of revenge; vindictively. *Shak.*

REV'E-NUE, *n.* [Fr. *revenu*, from *revenir*, to return, L. *revenio*; *re* and *venio*, to come.]

1. In a *general sense*, the annual rents, profits, interest, or issues, of any species of property, real or personal, belonging to an individual or to the public. When used of individuals, it is equivalent to *income.* In modern usage, *income* is applied more generally to the rents and profits of individuals, and *revenue* to those of the state. In the latter case, *revenue* is,

2. The annual produce of taxes, excise, customs, duties, rents, &c., which a nation or state collects and receives into the treasury for public use.

3. Return; reward; as, a rich *revenue* of praise.

RE-VERB', v. t. To reverberate. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RE-VERB'ER-ANT, *a.* [L. *reverberans.* See Reverberate.]

Returning sound; resounding; driving back. *Shak.*

RE-VERB'ER-ATE, v. t. [L. *reverbero*; *re* and *verbero*, to beat.]

1. To return, as sound; to send back; to echo; as, an arch *reverberates* the voice. *Shak.*

2. To send or beat back; to repel; to reflect; as, to *reverberate* rays of light. *Swift.*

3. To send or drive back; to repel from side to side; as, flame *reverberated* in a furnace.

RE-VERB'ER-ATE, v. i. To be driven back; to be repelled, as rays of light; to echo, as sound. *Howell.*

2. To resound.

And even at hand, a drum is ready braced,
That shall *reverberate* all as well as thine. *Shak.*

RE-VERB'ER-ATE, *a.* Reverberant. *Shak.*

RE-VERB'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Driven back; sent back; driven from side to side.

RE-VERB'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Driving or sending back; reflecting, as light; echoing, as sound.

RE-VERB-ER-A'TION, *n.* [Fr.; from *reverberate.*]

The act of driving or sending back; *particularly*, the act of reflecting light and heat or repelling sound. Thus we speak of the *reverberation* of the rays of light from an object, the *reverberation* of sound in echoes, or the *reverberation* of heat or flame in a furnace.

RE-VERB'ER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Returning or driving back; as, a *reverberatory* furnace or kiln. *Moxon.*

RE-VERB'ER-A-TO-RY, *n.* A furnace with a kind of dome that reflects the flame upon a vessel placed within it, so as to surround it. *Nicholson.*

RE-VERE', v. t. [Fr. *revérer*; It. *reverire*; L. *reverer*; *re* and *vereor*, to fear.]

To regard with fear mingled with respect and affection; to venerate; to reverence; to honor in estimation.

Marcus Aurelius, whom he rather *revered* as his father, than treated as his partner in the empire. *Addison*

RE-VER'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Regarded with fear mingled with respect and affection.

REV'ER-ENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *reverentia.*]

1. Fear mingled with respect and esteem; veneration.

When quarrels and factions are carried openly, it is a sign that the *reverence* of government is lost. *Bacon.*

The fear acceptable to God, is a filial fear, an awful *reverence* of the divine nature, proceeding from a just esteem of his perfections, which produces in us an inclination to his service and an unwillingness to offend him. *Rogers.*

Reverence is nearly equivalent to *veneration*, but expresses something less of the same emotion. It differs from *awe*, which is an emotion compounded of fear, dread, or terror, with admiration of something great, but not necessarily implying love or affection. We feel *reverence* for a parent, and for an upright magistrate, but we stand in *awe* of a tyrant. This distinction may not always be observed.

2. An act of respect or obeisance; a bow or courtesy. 2 *Sam.* ix. *Dryden. Fairfax.*

3. A title of the clergy. *Shak.*

4. A poetical title of a father. *Shak.*

REV'ER-ENCE, v. t. To regard with reverence; to regard with fear mingled with respect and affection. We *reverence* superiors for their age, their authority, and their virtues. We ought to *reverence* parents and upright judges and magistrates. We ought to *reverence* the Supreme Being, his word, and his ordinances.

Those that I *reverence*, those I fear, the wise. *Shak.*
They will *reverence* my son. — Matt. xxi.
Let the wife see that she *reverence* her husband. — Eph. v.

REV'ER-EN-CED, (rev'er-enst,) *pp.* Regarded with fear mingled with respect and affection.

REV'ER-EN-CER, *n.* One that regards with reverence. *Swift.*

REV'ER-EN-CING, *ppr.* Regarding with fear mixed with respect and affection.

REV'ER-END, *a.* [Fr., from L. *reverendus.*]

1. Worthy of reverence; entitled to respect mingled with fear and affection; as, *reverend* and gracious senators. *Shak.*

A *reverend* sire among them came. *Milton*

2. A title of respect given to the clergy or ecclesiastics. We style a clergyman *reverend*; a bishop is styled *right reverend*; an archbishop *most reverend.* In *England*, a dean is also styled *very reverend.* In *Roman Catholic countries*, the members of the different religious orders are styled *reverend.* *Brande.*

REV'ER-ENT, *a.* Expressing reverence, veneration,

or submission; as, *reverent* words or terms; a *reverent* posture in prayer; *reverent* behavior.

2. Submissive; humble; impressed with reverence.

They prostrate fell before him *reverent*. *Milton.*

REV-ER-EN'TIAL, *a.* [from *reverence.*] Proceeding from reverence, or expressing it; as, *reverential* fear or awe; *reverential* gratitude or esteem.

Religion—consisting in a *reverential* esteem of things sacred. *South.*

REV-ER-EN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* With reverence, or show of reverence. *Brown.*

REV'ER-ENT-LY, *adv.* With reverence; with respectful regard.

Chide him for faults, and do it *reverently*. *Shak.*

2. With veneration; with fear of what is great or terrifying.

So *reverently* men quit the open air,
When thunder speaks the angry gods abroad. *Dryden.*

RE-VER'ER, *n.* One who reveres or venerates.

REV'ER-IE, } *n.* [Fr. *rêverie*, from *rêver*, to dream,
REV'ER-Y, } to rave, to be light-headed. In present usage, this word is more frequently written REVERIE.]

1. *Properly*, a raving or delirium; but its sense, as generally used, is a loose or irregular train of thoughts, occurring in musing or meditation; wild, extravagant conceit of the fancy or imagination. There are *reveries* and extravagancies which pass through the minds of wise men, as well as fools. *Addison.*

2. A chimera; a vision.

3. In *medicine*, voluntary inactivity of the whole or the greater part of the external senses to the impressions of surrounding objects, during wakefulness. *Good.*

RE-VER'ING, *ppr.* Regarding with fear mixed with respect and affection; venerating.

RE-VERS'AL, *a.* [See REVERSE.] Intended to reverse; implying reverse. *Burnet.*

RE-VERS'AL, *n.* [from *reverse.*] A change or overthrowing; as, the *reversal* of a judgment, which amounts to an official declaration that it is false. So we speak of the *reversal* of an attainder, or of an outlawry, by which the sentence is rendered void. *Blackstone.*

RE-VERSE', (re-vers',) *v. t.* [L. *reversus*, *reverto*; *re* and *verto*, to turn.]

1. To turn upside down; as, to *reverse* a pyramid or cone. *Temple.*

2. To overturn; to subvert, as, to *reverse* the state. *Pope.*

3. To turn back; as, with swift wheels *reverse*. *Milton.*

4. To turn to the contrary; as, to *reverse* the [illegible]

Or affectations quite *reverse* the soul. *Pope.*

5. To put each in the place of the other; as, to *reverse* the distinctions of good and evil. *Rogers.*

6. In *law*, to overthrow by a contrary decision; to make void; to annul; as, to *reverse* a judgment, sentence, or decree. Judgments are *reversed* by writs of error; and for certain causes, may be *reversed* without such writs.

7. To recall. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

RE-VERSE', (re-vers',) *v. i.* To return. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

RE-VERSE', (re-vers',) *n.* Change; vicissitude; a turn of affairs; *in a good sense.*

By a strange *reverse* of things, Justinian's law, which for many ages was neglected, now obtains. *Baker.*

2. Change for the worse; misfortune. By an unexpected *reverse* of circumstances, an affluent man is reduced to poverty.

3. A contrary; an opposite.

The performances to which God has annexed the promises of eternity, are just the *reverse* of all the pursuits of sense. *Rogers.*

4. [Fr. *revers.*] The back side; as, the *reverse* of a drum; the *reverse* of a medal or coin, i. e., the side opposite to that on which the head or principal figure is impressed. *Brande.*

RE-VERSE', *a.* Turned backward; having a contrary or opposite direction; as, the *reverse* order or method.

RE-VERS'ED, (re-verst',) *pp.* or *a.* Turned side for side, or end for end; changed to the contrary.

2. In *law*, overthrown or annulled.

3. *a.* In *botany*, resupinate; having the upper lip larger and more expanded than the lower; as, a *reversed* corol. *Bigelow.*

4. In *conchology*, a *reversed* shell is one whose volutions are the reverse way of the common cork-screw. *Humble.*

RE-VERS'ED-LY, *adv.* In a reversed manner. *South.*

RE-VERSE'LESS, (re-vers'less,) *a.* Not to be reversed; irreversible. *Seward.*

RE-VERSE'LY, (re-vers'ly,) *adv.* On the other hand; on the opposite. *Pearson.*

RE-VERS'I-BLE, *a.* That may be reversed; as, a *reversible* judgment or sentence.

RE-VERS'ING, *ppr.* Turning upside down; subverting; turning the contrary way; annulling.

RE-VER'SION, (-ver'shun,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *reversio.*]

1. In *a general sense*, a returning; *appropriately*, in *law*, the returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs, after a particular estate is ended. Hence,

2. The residue of an estate left in the grantor, to commence in possession after the determination of the particular estate granted. Thus, when there is a gift in tail, the *reversion* of the fee is, without any special reservation, vested in the donor by act of law. *Blackstone.*

3. In *annuities*, a payment which is not to be received, or a benefit which does not begin, until the happening of some event, as the death of a person now living. *Brande.*

4. Succession; right to future possession or enjoyment.

5. In *algebra*, reversion of series is the method of expressing the value of an unknown quantity which is involved in an infinite series of terms, by means of another series of terms involving the powers of the quantity to which the proposed series is equal. *Brande.*

RE-VER'SION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a reversion, that is, to be enjoyed in succession, or after the determination of a particular estate; as, a *reversionary* interest or right.

RE-VER'SION-ER, *n.* The person who has a reversion, or who is entitled to lands or tenements, after a particular estate granted is determined. *Blackstone.*

RE-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *reverto*; *re* and *verto*, to turn.]

1. To turn back; to turn to the contrary, to reverse.

Till happy chance *revert* the cruel scene. *Prior.*

[Instead of *revert*, in this sense, REVERSE is generally used.]

2. To drive or turn back; to reverberate; as, a stream *reverted*. *Thomson.*

RE-VERT', *v. i.* To return; to fall back.

2. In *law*, to return to the proprietor, after the determination of a particular estate. A feud granted to a man for life, or to him and his issue male, on his death or failure of issue male, *reverted* to the lord or proprietor.

RE-VERT', *n.* In *music*, return, recurrence. *Peacham.*

RE-VERT'ED, *pp.* Reversed; turned back.

RE-VERT'ENT, *n.* A medicine which restores the natural order of the inverted irritative motions in the animal system. *Darwin.*

RE-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* That may revert or return.

RE-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning back, returning.

RE-VERT'IVE, *a.* Changing, reversing. *Thomson.*

RE-VERT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By way of reversion.

REV'ER-Y, *n.* See REVERIE.

RE-VEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *revêtir*; Low L. *revestio*; *re* and *vestio*, to clothe.]

1. To clothe again. *Wotton.*

2. To reinvest; to vest again with possession or office; as, to *revest* a magistrate with authority.

3. To lay out in something less fleeting than money; as, to *revest* money in stocks.

RE-VEST', *v. i.* To take effect again, as a title, to return to a former owner; as, the title or right *revests* in A, after alienation.

RE-VEST'ED, *pp.* Clothed again, invested anew.

RE-VEST'I-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *revestiaire*, from L. *revestio.*]

The place or apartment in a church or temple where the dresses are deposited; now contracted into VESTRY. *Camden.*

RE-VEST'ING, *ppr.* Clothing again; investing anew.

RE-VET'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *revêtment*, the lining of a ditch, from *revêtir*, supra.]

In *fortification*, a strong wall on the outside of a rampart, intended to support the earth.

RE-VI'BRATE, *v. i.* [*re* and *vibrate.*] To vibrate back or in return.

RE-VI-BRA'TION, *n.* The act of vibrating back.

RE-VIC'TION, *n.* [L. *re* and *vivo*, *victum*, to live.] Return to life. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

RE-VICT'UAL, (re-vit'l,) *v. t.* [*re* and *victual.*] To furnish again with provisions. *Raleigh.*

RE-VICT'UAL-ED, (re-vit'ld,) *pp.* Furnished with victuals again.

RE-VICT'UAL-ING, (re-vit'l-ing,) *ppr.* Supplying again with provisions

RE-VIE', *v. t.* [*re* and *vie.*] To accede to the proposal of a stake and to overtop it; *an old phrase at cards.* [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

RE-VIE', *v. i.* To return the challenge of a wager at cards; to make a retort. [*Obs.*] *Trial of the Seven Bishops.*

RE-VIEW', (re-vū',) *v. t.* [*re* and *view*; or Fr. *revoir*, *revu.*]

1. To look back on. *Denham.*

2. To see again.

I shall *review* Sicilia. *Shak.*

3. To view and examine again; to reconsider; to revise; as, to *review* a manuscript. It is said that Virgil was prevented by death from *reviewing* the Eneid.

4. To retrace.

Shall I the long, laborious scene *review*? *Pope.*

5. To survey; to inspect; to examine the state of any thing, particularly of troops, as, to *review* a regiment.

RE-VIEW', (re-vū',) *n.* [Fr. *revue*, from *revoir*; *re* and *voir*, from L. *video*, to see.]

1. A second or repeated view; a reëxamination; resurvey; as, a *review* of the works of nature; a *review* of life.

2. Revision; a second examination with a view to amendment or improvement; as, an author's *review* of his works.

3. In *military affairs*, an examination or inspection of troops under arms, by a general or commander, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of their discipline, equipments, &c.

4. In *literature*, a critical examination of a new publication, with remarks.

5. A periodical pamphlet containing examinations or analyses of new publications; as, the Critical *Review.*

Commission of review: a commission granted by the British king to revise the sentence of the court of delegates. *Encyc.*

RE-VIEW'ED, (re-vūde',) *pp.* Resurveyed; reëxamined; inspected; critically analyzed.

RE-VIEW'ER, *n.* One that reviews or reëxamines; an inspector; one that critically examines a new publication, and publishes his opinion upon its merits.

RE-VIEW'ING, *ppr.* Looking back on; seeing again; revising; reëxamining, inspecting, as an army; critically examining and remarking on.

RE-VIG'OR-ATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *vigor.*] To give new vigor to. [*Not in use.*]

RE-VILE', *v. t.* [*re* and *vile. Rivilant* is found in the Norman.]

To reproach; to treat with opprobrious and contemptuous language.

She *reviles* him to his face. *Swift.*
Thou shalt not *revile* the gods.—Ex. xxii.
Blessed are ye when men shall *revile* you.—Matt. v.

RE-VILE', *n.* Reproach; contumely; contemptuous language. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

RE-VIL'ED, *pp.* Reproached; treated with opprobrious or contemptuous language.

RE-VILE'MENT, *n.* Reproach; contemptuous language. *More.*

RE-VIL'ER, *n.* One who reviles another; one who treats another with contemptuous language.

RE-VIL'ING, *ppr.* Reproaching; treating with language of contempt.

RE-VIL'ING, *n.* The act of reviling or treating with reproachful words. *Is.* li.

RE-VIL'ING-LY, *adv.* With reproachful or contemptuous language; with opprobrium.

RE-VIN'DI-CATE, *v. t.* To vindicate again; to reclaim, to demand and take back what has been lost. *Mitford.*

RE-VIN'DI-CA-TED, *pp.* Vindicated again; reclaimed

RE-VIN'DI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Reclaiming.

RE-VIS'AL, *n.* [from *revise.*] Revision; the act of reviewing and reëxamining for correction and improvement; as, the *revisal* of a manuscript, the *revisal* of a proof-sheet.

RE-VISE', *v. t.* [L. *revisus*, *revise*, to revisit; *re* and *viso*, to see, to visit.]

1. To review; to reëxamine; to look over with care for correction, as, to *revise* a writing; to *revise* a proof-sheet. *Pope.*

2. To review, alter, and amend; as, to *revise* statutes.

RE-VISE', *n.* Review; reëxamination. *Boyle.*

2. Among *printers*, a second proof-sheet; a proof-sheet taken after the first correction.

RE-VIS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reviewed; reëxamined for correction.

RE-VIS'ER, *n.* One that revises or reëxamines for correction.

RE-VIS'ING, *ppr.* Reviewing; reëxamining for correction.

RE-VI'SION, (re-vizh'un,) *n.* [Fr.] The act of reviewing, review, reëxamination for correction; as, the *revision* of a book or writing, or of a proof-sheet, a *revision* of statutes.

2. Enumeration of inhabitants. *Tooke.*

RE-VI'SION-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to revision.
RE-VI'SION-A-RY, }

RE-VIS'IT, *v. t.* [Fr. *revisiter*, L. *revisito*; *re* and *visito*, from *viso*, to see or visit.]

To visit again.

Let the pale ghost *revisit* Thebes. *Pope.*

RE-VIS-IT-A'TION, *n.* The act of revisiting.

RE-VIS'IT-ED, *pp.* Visited again.

RE-VIS'IT-ING, *ppr.* Visiting again.

RE-VI'SO-RY, *a.* That reviews; having power to revise. *Judge Story.*

RE-VI'VAL, *n.* [from *revive.*] Return, recall, or re-

covery to life from death, or apparent death; as, the *revival* of a drowned person.

2. Return or recall to activity, from a state of languor; as, the *revival* of spirits.

3. Recall, return, or recovery from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity, or depression; as, the *revival* of letters or learning.

4. Renewed and more active attention to religion; an awakening of men to their spiritual concerns.

RE-VI'VAL-IST, *n.* A minister of the gospel who promotes revivals of religion. *Reed and Matheson.*

RE-VIVE', *v. i.* [Fr. *revivre*; L. *revivisco*; *re* and *vivo*, to live.]

1. To return to life; to recover life.

The soul of the child came into him again, and he *revived*. — 1 Kings xvii. Rom. xiv.

2. To recover new life or vigor; to be reanimated after depression.

When he saw the wagons which Joseph had sent to carry him, the spirit of Jacob their father *revived*. — Gen. xlv.

3. To recover from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity, or depression. Learning *revived* in Europe after the middle ages.

4. In *chemistry*, to recover its natural state, as a metal.

Sin revives, when the conscience is awakened by a conviction of guilt. *Rom.* vii.

RE-VIVE', *v. t.* To bring again to life; to reanimate. *Milton.*

2. To raise from languor, depression, or discouragement; to rouse; as, to *revive* the spirits or courage.

3. To renew; to bring into action after a suspension; as, to *revive* a project or scheme that had been laid aside.

4. To renew in the mind or memory; to recall.

The mind has the power, in many cases, to revive ideas or perceptions which it has once had. *Locke.*

5. To recover from a state of neglect or depression; as, to *revive* letters or learning.

6. To recomfort; to quicken; to refresh with joy or hope.

Wilt thou not *revive* us again? — Ps. lxxxv.

7. To bring again into notice.

Revive the libels born to die. *Swift.*

8. In *chemistry*, to restore or reduce to its natural state, or to its metallic state; as, to *revive* a metal after calcination.

RE-VIV'ED, *pp.* Brought to life; reanimated; renewed; recovered; quickened; cheered; reduced to a metallic state.

RE-VIV'ER, *n.* That which revives; that which invigorates or refreshes; one that redeems from neglect or depression.

RE-VIV'I-FI-CATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *revivifier*; L. *re* and *vivifico*; *vivus*, alive, and *facio*, to make.]

To revive; to recall or restore to life. [*Little used.*]

RE-VIV-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* Renewal of life; restoration of life; or the act of recalling to life. *Spectator.*

2. In *chemistry*, the reduction of a metal from a state of combination to its metallic state.

RE-VIV'I-FI-ED *pp.* Recalled to life; reanimated.

RE-VIV'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *revivifier*.]

1. To recall to life; to reanimate. *Stackhouse.*

2. To give new life or vigor to.

RE-VIV'I-FY ING, *ppr.* Giving new life or vigor to.

RE-VIV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bringing to life again; reanimating; renewing; recalling to the memory; recovering from neglect or depression: refreshing with joy or hope; reducing to a metallic state.

RE-VIV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a reviving manner. *Coleridge.*

REV-I-VIS'CENCE, } *n.* Renewal of life; return to
REV-I-VIS'CEN-CY, } life. *Burnet.*

REV-I-VIS'CENT, *a.* Reviving; regaining or restoring life or action. *Darwin.*

RE-VI'VOR, *n.* In *law*, the reviving of a suit which is abated by the death of any of the parties. This is done by a bill of *revivor*. *Blackstone.*

REV'O-CA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *revocabilis*. See Revoke.]

That may be recalled or revoked; that may be repealed or annulled; as, a *revocable* edict or grant.

REV'O-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being revocable.

REV'O-CA-BLY, *adv.* In a revocable manner.

REV'O-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *revoco*; *re* and *voco*, to call.]

To recall; to call back. [*Not in use.*] [See Revoke.]

REV-O-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *revocatio*.]

1. The act of recalling or calling back; as, the *revocation* of Calvin. *Hooker.*

2. State of being recalled. *Howell.*

3. Repeal; reversal; as, the *revocation* of the edict of Nantes. A law may cease to operate without an express *revocation*. So we speak of the *revocation* of a will, of a use, of a devise, &c.

REV'O-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Revoking; recalling.

RE'VOICE', *v. t.* To refurnish with a voice; to refit an organ-pipe, so as to restore its proper quality of tone.

RE'VOIC'ED, (-voist',) *pp.* Refurnished with a voice.

RE-VOKE', *v. t.* [Fr. *revoquer*; L. *revoco*; *re* and *voco*, to call.]

1. To recall; to repeal; to reverse. A law, decree, or sentence is *revoked* by the same authority which enacted or passed it. A charter or grant which vests rights in a corporation can not be legally *revoked* without the consent of the corporation. A devise may be *revoked* by the devisor, a use by the grantor, and a will by the testator.

2. To check; to repress; as, to *revoke* rage. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

3. To draw back.

Seas are troubled when they do *revoke*
The rowling waves into themselves again. *Davies.*
[*Unusual.*]

RE-VOKE', *v. t.* In *card-playing*, to violate the laws of the game by not playing the cards according to the established sequence. *Hoyle.*

RE-VOKE', *n.* In *card-playing*, a violation of rule by not playing the cards according to the established sequence of the game. *Hoyle.*

RE-VOK'ED, (re-vokt',) *pp.* Repealed; reversed.

RE-VOKE'MENT, *n.* Revocation; reversal. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

RE-VOK'ING, *ppr.* Revoking; repealing.

RE-VOK'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of revocation.

RE-VOLT', *v. i.* [Fr. *revolter*; It. *rivoltare*; *ri* and *voltare*, to turn; from L. *revolvo*; *re* and *volvo*, to turn, Eng. *wallow*.]

1. To fall off or turn from one to another. *Shak.*

2. To renounce allegiance and subjection to one's prince or state; to reject the authority of a sovereign; as a province or a number of people. *It is not applied to individuals.*

The Edomites *revolted* from under the hand of Judah. — 2 Chron. xxi.

3. To change. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

4. In *Scripture*, to disclaim allegiance and subjection to God; to reject the government of the King of kings. *Is.* xxxi.

RE-VOLT', *v. t.* To turn; to put to flight; to overturn. *Burke.*

2. To shock; to do violence to; to cause to shrink or turn away with abhorrence; as, to *revolt* the mind or the feelings.

Their honest pride of their purer religion had *revolted* the Babylonians. *Mitford.*

RE-VOLT', *n.* Desertion; change of sides; *more correctly*, a renunciation of allegiance and subjection to one's prince or government; as, the *revolt* of a province of the Roman empire.

2. Gross departure from duty. *Shak.*

3. In *Scripture*, a rejection of divine government; departure from God; disobedience. *Is.* lix.

4. A revolter. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RE-VOLT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having swerved from allegiance or duty. *Milton.*

2. Shocked; grossly offended.

RE-VOLT'ER, *n.* One who changes sides; a deserter. *Atterbury.*

2. One who renounces allegiance and subjection to his prince or state.

3. In *Scripture*, one who renounces the authority and laws of God. *Jer.* vi. *Hos.* ix.

RE-VOLT'ING, *ppr.* Changing sides; deserting.

2. Disclaiming allegiance and subjection to a prince or state.

3. Rejecting the authority of God.

4 *a.* Doing violence, as to the feelings; exciting abhorrence.

RE-VOLT'ING-LY, *adv.* Offensively; abhorrently.

REV'O-LU-BLE, *a.* That may revolve.

REV'O-LUTE, *a.* [L. *revolutus*, from *revolvo*.]

In *botany* and *zoology*, rolled back or downward; as, *revolute* foliation or leafing, when the sides of the leaves in the bud are rolled spirally back or toward the lower surface; a *revolute* leaf or tendril; a *revolute* corol or valve. *Martyn. Lee. Brande.*

REV-O-LU'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *revolutus*, *revolvo*.]

1. In *physics*, rotation; the circular motion of a body on its axis; a course or motion which brings every point of the surface or periphery of a body back to the place at which it began to move; as, the *revolution* of a wheel; the diurnal *revolution* of the earth.

2. The motion of a body round any fixed point or center; as, the annual *revolution* of the earth or other planet in its orbit round the center of the system.

3. In *geometry*, the motion of a magnitude (as a point, line, or surface) about a point or line as its center or axis. *A. D. Stanley.*

4. Motion of any thing which brings it back to the same point or state; as, the *revolution* of day and night, or of the seasons.

5. Continued course marked by the regular return of years; as, the *revolution* of ages.

6. Space measured by some regular return of a revolving body, or of a state of things; as, the *revolution* of a day. *Dryden.*

7. In *politics*, a material or entire change in the constitution of government. Thus the *revolution* in England, in 1688, was produced by the abdication of King James II., the establishment of the house of Orange upon the throne, and the restoration of the constitution to its primitive state. The *revolution* in the United States of America, which began in 1775, effected the separation of the colonies from Great Britain. The *revolution* in France is, distinctively, that which began in 1789, and which caused the dethronement and death of Louis XVI. The *revolution of the three days*, in France, in 1830, was that which placed the family of Orleans on the throne.

8. Motion backward. *Milton.*

This word is used *adjectively*, as in the phrase *revolution principles*. *Addison. Smollett.*

REV-O-LU'TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a revolution in government; as, a *revolutionary* war; *revolutionary* crimes or disasters. *Burke.*

2. Tending to produce a revolution; as, *revolutionary* measures.

REV-O-LU'TION-ER, *n.* One who is engaged in effecting a revolution; a revolutionist. *Ramsay.*

2. In *England*, one who favored the revolution in 1688. *Smollett.*

REV-O-LU'TION-ISM, *n.* State of revolutions.

REV-O-LU'TION-IST, *n.* One engaged in effecting a change of government, the favorer of a revolution. *Burke. S. S. Smith.*

REV-O-LU'TION-IZE, *v. t.* To effect a change in the form of a political constitution; as, to *revolutionize* a government. *Ames.*

2. To effect an entire change of principles in.

The gospel, if received in truth, has *revolutionized* his soul. *J. M. Mason.*

REV-O-LU'TION-IZ-ED, *pp.* Changed in constitutional form and principles.

REV-O-LU'TION-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Changing the form and principles of a constitution.

RE-VOLVE', (re-volv',) *v. i.* [L. *revolvo*; *re* and *volvo*; Russ. *valyu*, to roll.]

1. To turn or roll round, as, the earth *revolves* on its axis.

2. To move round a center; as, the planets *revolve* round the sun.

RE-VOLVE', *v. t.* To turn over and over; as, to *revolve* thoughts in the mind.

RE-VOLV'ED, *pp.* Turned over and over; seriously considered.

RE-VOLV'EN-CY, *n.* State, act, or principle of revolving; revolution.

Its own *revolvency* upholds the world. *Cowper.*

RE-VOLV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Turning; rolling; moving round.

RE-VOM'IT, *v. t.* [*re* and *vomit*; Fr. *revomir*.]

To vomit or pour forth again; to reject from the stomach. *Unusual.*

RE-VOM'IT-ED, *pp.* Vomited again.

RE-VOM'IT-ING, *ppr.* Vomiting again.

RE-VUL'SION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *revulsus*, *revello*; *re* and *vello*, to pull.]

1. In *medicine*, the act of turning or diverting any disease from one part of the body to another. *Encyc.*

2. The act of holding or drawing back. *Brown.*

RE-VUL'SIVE, *a.* Having the power of revulsion.

RE-VUL'SIVE, *n.* That which has the power of diverting disease from one part to another.

2. That which has the power of withdrawing. *Pell.*

REW, (rū,) *n.* A row. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

RE-WARD', *v. t.* [Norm. *regarder*, to allow; *regardes*, fees, allowances, perquisites, rewards; *regardet* awarded. In these words there appears to be an alliance with *regard*. But in the Fr. and Norm. *guerdon*, a reward, and *guerdonner*, to reward, this alliance does not appear. So the Italian *guiderdonare*, to reward, is evidently a compound of the L. *donum* with another word, and apparently with the Sax. *witer*, G. *wider* and *wieder*, D. *weder*, answering to L. *re*, denoting return. The Spanish and Portuguese have the Latin word with a different prefix; Sp. *galardon*, a reward, *galardonar*, to reward; Port. *galardam*, *galadoar*. The Armoric has *garredon*, *garredoner*. *Reward* appears to be from the Norman.]

To give in return, either good or evil.

Thou hast *rewarded* me good, whereas I have *rewarded* thee evil. — 1 Sam. xxiv.

Hence, when good is returned for good, *reward* signifies to repay, to recompense, to compensate. When evil or suffering is returned for injury or wickedness, *reward* signifies to punish with just retribution, to take vengeance on, according to the nature of the case.

I will render vengeance to my enemies, and will *reward* them that hate me. — Deut. xxxii.

The Son of man will come in the glory of his Father, with his angels, and then he will *reward* every man according to his works. — Matt. xvi.

In the latter passage, *reward* signifies to render both good and evil.

RE-WARD', *n.* Recompense, or equivalent return for good done, for kindness, for services, and the like

Rewards commonly consist of money, goods, or any return of kindness or happiness.

The laborer is worthy of his *reward*. — 1 Tim. v.
Great is your *reward* in heaven. — Matt. v.

Rewards and punishments presuppose moral agency, and something voluntarily done, well or ill; without which respect, though we may receive good, it is only a benefit, and not a *reward*.

2. The fruit of men's labor or works.

The dead know not any thing, neither have they any more a reward. — Eccles. ix.

3. A bribe; a gift to pervert justice. *Deut.* xxvii.

4. A sum of money offered for taking or detecting a criminal, or for recovery of any thing lost.

5. Punishment; a just return of evil or suffering for wickedness.

Only with thine eyes shalt thou behold and see the *reward* of the wicked. — Ps. xci.

6. Return in human applause. *Matt.* vi.

7. Return in joy and comfort. *Ps.* xix.

RE-WARD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be rewarded; worthy of recompense. *Hooker. Taylor.*

RE-WARD'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being worthy of reward. *Goodman.*

RE-WARD'A-BLY, *adv.* In a rewardable manner.

RE-WARD'ED, *pp.* Requited; recompensed or punished.

RE-WARD'ER, *n.* One who rewards; one that requites or recompenses. *Heb.* xi. *Addison. Swift.*

RE-WARD'ING, *ppr.* Making an equivalent return for good or evil; requiting; recompensing or punishing.

RE-WARD'LESS, *a.* Having no reward.

RE-WORD', (rē-wurd',) *v. t.* [*re* and *word*.] To repeat in the same words. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RE-WRITE', *v. t.* To write a second time.

RE-WRIT'ING, *ppr.* Writing again.

RE-WRIT'TEN, *pp.* Written again. *Kent.*

REX, *n.* [L.] A king.

REY'NARD, (rā'nard,) *n.* An appellation given to a fox; renard.

RHA-BAR'BA-RATE, *a.* [See Rhubarb.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb. *Floyer.*

RHA-BAR'BA-RINE, *n.* [L. *rhabarbarum*. Generally and more correctly called Rhein, which see.]

A proximate principle of rhubarb, which appears to possess the properties of an acid. It has been supposed to be the active principle of rhubarb; but this is not well settled.

RHAB-DOL'O-GY, (rab-dol'o-je,) *n.* [Gr. ῥαβδος, a staff or wand, and λογος, discourse.]

The act or art of computing or numbering by means of certain little square rods, called *Napier's rods* or *Napier's bones*. *Hutton.*

RHAB'DO-MAN-CY, (rab'do-man-se,) *n.* [Gr. ῥαβδος, rod, and μαντεια, divination.]

Divination by a rod or wand. *Brown.*

RHA-PON'TI-CIN, *n.* [L. *rhaponticum*.]

A proximate principle of Rheum rhaponticum; perhaps the same as Rhein.

RHAP-SOD'IC, (rap-sod'ik,) } *a.* [from *rhapsody*.] Per-
RHAP-SOD'IC-AL, } taining to or consisting of rhapsody; unconnected. *Mason. Martin.*

RHAP'SO-DIST, *n.* [from *rhapsody*.] One that writes or speaks without regular dependence of one part of his discourse on another. *Watts.*

2. One who recites or sings rhapsodies for a livelihood; or one who makes and repeats verses extempore.

3. *Anciently*, one whose profession was to recite the verses of Homer and other poets.

RHAP'SO-DIZE, *v. i.* To utter rhapsodies. *Jefferson.*

RHAP'SO-DY, (rap'so-de,) *n.* [Gr. ῥαψωδια; ῥαπτω, to sew, or unite, and ωδη, a song.]

Originally, a portion of an epic poem fit for recitation at one time, as a book of Homer was rehearsed by a rhapsodist. In *modern usage*, confused jumble of sentences or statements, without dependence or natural connection; rambling composition.

Locke. Watts.

RHE'IN, *n.* [L. *rheum*, rhubarb.]

A proximate principle of the officinal rhubarb, which appears to be an acid, and, as such, has been called *rheic acid*. It has been supposed to be the active principle of rhubarb, but this is doubtful.

RHEIN'BER-RY, (rīne-,) *n.* Buckthorn, a plant. *Johnson.*

RHEN'ISH, (ren'ish,) *a.* Pertaining to the River Rhine, or to Rheims in France; as, *Rhenish* wine. As a *noun*, the wine produced on the hills about Rheims, which is remarkable as a solvent of iron. *Encyc.*

RHE'TIAN, (rē'shan,) *a.* Pertaining to the ancient Rhæti, or to Rhætia, their country; as, the *Rhetian* Alps, now the country of Tyrol and the Grisons.

RHE'TOR, *n.* [L., from Gr. ῥητωρ, an orator or speaker.]

A rhetorician. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

RHET'O-RIC, (ret'o-rik,) *n.* [Gr. ῥητορικη, from ῥεω, to speak, to flow, contracted from ῥετω or ῥεθω, Eng. to *read*. The primary sense is, to drive or send. See Read.]

1. The science of oratory; the art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force.

Locke. Dryden. Encyc.

2. The power of persuasion or attraction; that which allures or charms. We speak of the *rhetoric* of the tongue, and the *rhetoric* of the heart or eyes.

Sweet, silent *rhetoric* of persuading eyes. *Daniel.*

RHE-TOR'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to rhetoric; as, the *rhetorical* art.

2. Containing the rules of rhetoric; as, a *rhetorical* treatise.

3. Oratorical; as, a *rhetorical* flourish. *More.*

RHE-TOR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of rhetoric; according to the rules of rhetoric; as, to treat a subject *rhetorically*; a discourse *rhetorically* delivered.

RHE-TOR'IC-ATE, *v. i.* To play the orator. [*Not in use.*] *Decay of Piety*

RHE-TOR-IC-A'TION, *n.* Rhetorical amplification. [*Not in use.*] *Waterland.*

RHET-O-RI'CIAN, (ret-o-rish'an,) *n.* [Fr. *rhetoricien*.]

1. One who teaches the art of rhetoric, or the principles and rules of correct and elegant speaking.

The ancient sophists and *rhetoricians*, who had young auditors, lived till they were a hundred years old. *Bacon.*

2. One well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric.

3. An orator. [*Less proper.*] *Dryden.*

RHET'O-RI'CIAN, (-rish'-) *a.* [See the noun.] Suiting a master of rhetoric. [*Not in use.*] *Blackmore.*

RHET'O-RIZE, *v. i.* To play the orator. *Colgrave.*

RHET'O-RIZE, *v. t.* To represent by a figure of oratory. *Milton.*

RHET'O-RIZ-ED, *pp.* Represented by a figure of oratory.

RHEUM, *n.* [Gr. ῥευμα, from ῥεω, to flow.]

1. An increased action of the vessels of any organ; but generally applied to the increased action of mucous glands, attended with increased discharge and an altered state of their excreted fluids.

2. A thin, serous fluid, secreted by the mucous glands, &c., as in catarrh. *Shak.*

RHEU-MAT'IC, (rū-mat'ik,) *a.* [L. *rheumaticus*; Gr. ῥευματικος, from ῥευμα, rheum, which see.]

Pertaining to rheumatism, or partaking of its nature; as, *rheumatic* pains or affections.

RHEU'MA-TISM, (rū'ma-tizm,) *n.* [L. *rheumatismus*; Gr. ῥευματισμος, from ῥευμα, a watery humor, from ῥεω, to flow; the ancients supposing the disease to proceed from a defluxion of humors.]

A painful disease affecting muscles and joints of the human body, chiefly the larger joints, as the hips, knees, shoulders, &c. *Encyc. Parr.*

RHEUM'Y, (rū'me,) *a.* [from *rheum*.] Full of rheum or watery matter; consisting of rheum or partaking of its nature.

2. Affected with rheum. *Dryden.*

3. Abounding with sharp moisture; causing rheum. *Shak.*

RHIME. See Rhyme.

RHI'NO, *n.* A cant word for gold and silver, or money. *Wagstaffe.*

RHI-NO-CE'RI-AL, *a.* [from *rhinoceros*.] Pertaining to the rhinoceros; resembling the rhinoceros. *Tatler.*

RHI-NOC'E-ROS, (rī-nos'e-ros,) *n.* [Fr. *rhinoceros* or *rhinocerot*; It. and Sp. *rinoceronte*; L. *rhinoceros*; Gr. ῥινοκερως, nose horn; ῥις, the nose, W. *rhyn*, a point, and κερας, a horn.]

A large pachydermatous mammal, nearly allied to the elephant, the hippopotamus, the tapir, &c. Five species are described by naturalists. Two of these have a single horn on the nose, and three of them have two horns. *Rhinoceros Indicus* inhabits India, especially the banks of the Ganges; *R. Africanus* and *R. Simus* inhabit Southern Africa; and *R. Sumatrensis* and *R. Sondaicus* inhabit Sumatra.

RHI-NOC'E-ROS-BIRD, *n.* A bird of the genus Buceros, a species of hornbill, Buceros Rhinoceros, found in the East Indies and Indian Islands, having a crooked horn on the forehead, joined to the upper mandible. *P. Cyc.*

RHI-NO-PLAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ῥις, the nose, and πλασσω, to form.] Forming a nose.

The *rhinoplastic* operation, in surgery, is one which renews the nose, or supplies a substitute for a natural nose.

RHI-ZO'MA, *n.* [Gr. ῥιζωμα, something firmly rooted.]

In *botany*, a large and fleshy or woody part or organ of a root, analogous to a stem under ground, which is neither a tuber nor a bulb. It is of very various forms, and always has radicles, and not unfrequently fibrils, growing from it. The esculent part of the root of a beet, carrot, or parsnep, furnishes a good example of a rhizoma.

RHI-ZOPH'A-GOUS, (rī-zof'a-gus,) *a.* [Gr. ῥιζα and φαγω.]

Feeding on roots.

RHO'DI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Rhodes, an isle of the Mediterranean; as, *Rhodian* laws.

RHO'DI-UM, *n.* A metal discovered by Wollaston, in 1803, among grains of crude platinum.

Rhodium requires the strongest heat that can be produced in a wind-furnace, for its fusion. When fused, it has a white color and a metallic luster. It is extremely hard, brittle, and has a sp. gr. of about 11. It unites with oxygen at a red heat. When pure, it is not acted upon by any acid; but if in the state of an alloy, it is dissolved by *aqua regia*. *Turner.*

RHO-DO-DEN'DRON, *n.* [Gr. ῥοδον, a rose, and δενδρον, a tree.]

The name of a genus of plants, and the type of the natural order Rhododendraceæ. Four species are known to grow in New England, viz., two deciduous leafed, which are called *upright* or *swamp honeysuckles*; and two evergreen ones, which can hardly be said to have any distinctive popular names. Several of the species of this genus are medicinal, and many of them are highly ornamental.

RHO'DON-ITE, *n.* An impure variety of manganese spar. *Dana.*

RHŒT'IZ-ITE, } (ret-,) *n.* A variety of the mineral
RHET'IZ-ITE, } kyanite. *Dana.*

RHOMB, } *n.* [Fr. *rhombe*; L. *rhombus*; Gr. ῥομ-
RHOM'BUS, } βος, from ῥεμβω, to turn or whirl round, to wander, to *roam*, or *rove*; literally, a deviating square.]

In *geometry*, an oblique-angled, equilateral parallelogram, or a quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal and the opposite sides parallel, but the angles unequal, two of the angles being obtuse and two acute. *Hutton.*

RHOM'BIC, *a.* Having the figure of a rhomb. *Grew.*

RHOM-BO-HE'DRAL, (rom-bo-hē'dral,) *a.* [Gr. ῥομβος, rhomb, and τοπα, side.]

Related to the rhombohedron; presenting forms derivable from a rhombohedron. *Dana.*

RHOM-BO-HE'DRON, *n.* A solid contained by six equal rhombic planes.

RHOM'BOID, *n.* [Gr. ῥομβος, rhomb, and ειδος, form.]

1. In *geometry*, a figure having some resemblance to a rhomb; or a quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular. *Hutton.*

2. *a.* In *anatomy*, the *rhomboid muscle* is a thin, broad, and obliquely-square, fleshy muscle, between the basis of the scapula and the spina dorsi. *Encyc.*

RHOM-BOID'AL, *a.* Having the shape of a rhomboid. *Woodward.*

RHOMB'-SPAR, *n.* A mineral resembling calc-spar in luster, and crystals consisting of the carbonates of lime and magnesia, with some carbonate of iron. Owing to the latter, it usually turns brown on exposure. *Dana.*

RHOM'BUS, *n.* See Rhomb.

RHO'BARB, (rō'barb,) *n.* [Pers. راوند *rawand*. In Syr. *raiberig*. It seems to be a compound word, latinized *rhabarbarum*.]

A plant of the genus Rheum, of several species; as the rhapontic, or common rhubarb; the palmated, or Chinese rhubarb; the compact, or Tartarian; the undulated, or wave-leafed rhubarb; and the ribes, or currant rhubarb of Mount Libanus. The root of a hitherto non-descript species is medicinal and much used as a moderate cathartic.

RHO'BARB-Y, *a.* Like rhubarb.

RHUMB, (rum,) *n.* [from *rhomb*.] In *navigation*, a circle on the earth's surface making a given angle with the meridian of the place, marking the direction of any object through which it passes. *Brande.*

RHUMB'-LINE, *n.* In *navigation*, the track of a vessel which cuts all the meridians at the same angle; also called the *loxodromic curve*. *Brande.*

RHUS, (rus,) *n.* [L.; Gr. ῥους.] A genus of plants, including the various species of sumach. *P. Cyc.*

RHYME, (rime,) *n.* [Sax. *rim*, and *gerim*, number; *riman*, to number; *ge-riman*, id.; *rinan* and *rymman*, to give place, to open a way, to make *room*; Sw. and Dan. *rim*; D. *rym*; G. *reim*; W. *rhiv*; Ir. *rimh* or *reomh*. The Welsh word is rendered also, that divides or separates, and the Sax. *rim* seems to be connected with *room*, from opening, spreading. The deduction of this word from the Greek ῥυθμος is a palpable error. The true orthography is *rime* or *ryme*; but as *rime* is hoar-frost, and *rhyme* gives the true pronunciation, it may be convenient to continue the present orthography.]

1. In *poetry*, the correspondence of sounds in the terminating words or syllables of two verses, one of which succeeds the other immediately, or at no great distance.

For *rhyme* with reason may dispense,
And sound has right to govern sense. *Prior.*

To constitute this correspondence in single words, or in syllables, it is necessary that the *vowel* and the *final* articulations or consonants, should be the same, or have nearly the same sound. The initial consonants may be different, as in *find* and *mind*, *now* and *drew*, *cause* and *laws*.

2. A harmonical succession of sounds.

The youth with songs and *rhymes*,
Some dance, some haul the rope. *Dryden.*

3. Poetry; a poem.

He knew
Himself to sing, and build the lofty *rhyme*. *Milton.*

4. A word of sound to answer to another word. *Young.*

Rhyme or reason; number or sense.

But from that time unto this season,
I had neither *rhyme nor reason.* *Spenser.*

RHYME, (rime,) *v. i.* To accord in sound.

But fagoted his notions as they fell,
And if they *rhymed* and ranted, all was well. *Dryden.*

2. To make verses.

There marched the bard and blockhead side by side,
Who *rhymed* for hire, and patronized for pride. *Pope.*

RHYME, *v. t.* To put into rhyme. *Wilson.*
RHYM'ED, (rimd,) *pp.* Put into rhyme.
RHYME'LESS, *a.* Destitute of rhyme; not having consonance of sound. *Hall.*
RHYM'ER, RHYM'IST, RHYM'STER, } *n.* One who makes rhymes; a versifier; a poor poet. *Johnson. Dryden.*
RHYM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to rhyme.
RHYN'CHO-LITE, (rink'o-,) *n.* [Gr. ῥυγχος, a beak, and λιθος, a stone.]

The petrified beak of a bird.

RHYTHM, RHYTH'MUS, (rithm,) (rith'mus,) } *n.* [Gr. ῥυθμος.]

1. In *the widest sense,* a division of time into short portions by a regular succession of motions, impulses, sounds, &c., producing an agreeable effect, as in the dance, music, &c.

2. In *grammar,* a division of lines in short portions by a regular succession of *arses* and *theses,* or percussions and remissions of voice on words or syllables. It belongs peculiarly to poetry, but is found likewise in well-constructed prose. *P. Cyc.*

RHYTH'MIC-AL, *a.* [Gr. ῥυθμικος; L. *rythmicus.*] Pertaining to rhythmus, which see.

RI'AL, *n.* A Spanish coin. [See REAL.]
RI'AL, *n.* [from *royal.*] A royal; a gold coin formerly current in Britain, of the value of ten shillings sterling in the reign of Henry VI., and of fifteen shillings in the reign of Elizabeth. *Brande.*
RI-AL'TO, *n.* [It.] The name of a famous bridge at Venice over the grand canal.
RI'ANT, (ri'ant,) *a.* [Fr., from *rire,* to laugh.] Laughing; exciting gayety; delightful to the view, as a landscape. [*Not anglicized.*] *Burke.*
RIB, *n.* [Sax. *rib* or *ribb;* Ice. *rif;* G. *rippe;* D. *rib,* a rib or rafter; Sw. *refben,* rib or side-bone; Dan. *ribbe* or *ribbeen,* rib bone; Russ. *rebro,* a rib or side. This word, like the L. *costa,* signifies side, border, extremity, whence the compound in Sw. and Dan. *rib-bone,* that is, side-bone. It may be allied to the L. *ripa.* The sense of *side* is generally from extending.]

1. A bone of animal bodies which forms a part of the frame of the thorax. The ribs in the human body are twelve on each side, proceeding from the spine to the sternum, or toward it, and serving to inclose and protect the heart and lungs.

2. In *ship-building,* a piece of timber which forms or strengthens the side of a ship.

Ribs of a parrel, are short pieces of plank, having holes, through which are reeved the two parts of the parrel rope. *Mar. Dict.*

3. An arch-formed piece of timber for supporting the lath and plaster work of a vault. *Gwilt.*

4. In *botany,* the continuation of the petiole along the middle of a leaf, and from which the veins take their rise. *Martyn.*

5. In *cloth,* a prominent line or rising, like a rib.

6. Something long, thin, and narrow; a strip. [W. *rhib.*]

7. A wife; an allusion to Eve, our common mother, made out of Adam's rib. [*Vulgar.*] *Greene. Halliwell.*

RIB, *v. t.* To furnish with ribs. In *manufactures,* to form with rising lines and channels; as, to *rib* cloth; whence we say, *ribbed* cloth.

2. To inclose with ribs. *Shak.*

RIB'ALD, *n.* [Fr. *ribaud;* It. *ribaldo,* a rogue, and as an *adjective,* poor, beggarly; Arm. *ribaud,* a fornicator. Qu. D. *raboet,* Pabauw, a rogue or rascal. According to the Italian, this word is a compound of *ri,* or *re,* and *baldo,* bold, or Sp. *baldio,* idle, lazy, vagrant, untilled. But the real composition of the word is not ascertained.]

A low, vulgar, brutal, foul-mouthed wretch; a lewd fellow. *Shak. Spenser. Pope.*

RIB'ALD, *a.* Low; base; mean; filthy; obscure. *Shak.*
RIB'ALD-ISH, *a.* Disposed to ribaldry. *Hall.*
RIB'ALD-ROUS, *a.* Containing ribaldry. *J. M. Mason.*
RIB'ALD-RY, *n.* [It. *ribalderia.*] Mean, vulgar language; chiefly, obscene language. *Dryden. Swift.*
RIB'AN, *n.* In *heraldry,* the eighth part of a bend. *Encyc.*
RIB'AND See RIBBON.
RIB'BED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with ribs; as, *ribbed* with steel. *Sandys.*

2. Inclosed as with ribs. *Shak.*

3. Marked or formed with rising lines and channels; as, *ribbed* cloth.

RIB'BING, *ppr.* Furnishing with ribs.
RIB'BING, *n.* An assemblage of ribs for a vault, or coved ceiling. *Gwilt*
RIB'-GRASS, *n.* A species of plantain, ribwort.
RIB'BON, *n.* [W. *rhibyn,* a row or streak, a dribblet; *rhib,* id.; Ir. *ruibin;* Fr. *ruban;* Arm. *rubanou.* This word has no connection with *band,* and the orthography RIBAN would be more accordant with the etymology.]

1. A fillet of silk; a narrow web of silk used for an ornament, as a badge, or for fastening some part of female dress. *Dryden.*

2. In *naval architecture,* a long, narrow, flexible piece of timber, nailed upon the outside of the ribs from the stem to the stern-post, so as to encompass the vessel lengthwise. *Totten.*

RIB'BON, *v. t.* To adorn with ribbons. *Beaum. & Fl.*
RIB'BON-GRASS, *n.* Canary grass; a plant of the genus Phalaris. *Gardner.*
RIB'IBE, *n.* A sort of stringed instrument.
RIB'LESS, *a.* Having no ribs.
RIB'RŌAST, *v. t.* [*rib* and *roast.*] To beat soundly; *a burlesque word.* *Butler.*
RIB'RŌAST-ED, *pp.* Soundly beaten.
RIB'RŌAST-ING, *ppr.* Beating soundly.
RIB'SUP-PORT'ED, *a.* Supported by ribs.
RIB'WORT, *n.* A species of plantain, Plantago lanceolata. *P. Cyc.*
RIC, RICK, } as a termination, denotes jurisdiction, or a district over which government is exercised, as in *bishopric;* Sax. *cyne-ric, king-ric.* It is the Goth. *reiki,* dominion, Sax. *rice* or *ric;* from the same root as L. *rego,* to rule, and *regio.*
RIC, as a termination of names, denotes rich or powerful, as in *Alfric, Frederick,* like the Greek *Polycrates* and *Plutarchus.* It is the first syllable of *Richard;* Sax. *ric, rice.* [See RICH.]
RICE, *n.* [Fr. RIZ or *ris;* It. *riso;* Sp. and Port. *arroz;* G. *reis* or *reiss;* D. *rijst;* Dan. *ris;* L. *oryza;*

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Gr. ορυζα; Eth. *rez;* Ar. ارز *aroton;* from the verb

ا ر ز

araza, to be contracted, or to be firmly fixed. The word is common to most of the Asiatics, Persians, Turks, Armenians, and Tartars.]

A plant of the genus Oryza, and its seed. There is only one species. This plant is cultivated in all warm climates, and the grain forms a large portion of the food of the inhabitants. In America, it grows chiefly on low, moist land, which can be overflowed. It is a light and nutritious food, and very easy of digestion. Indeed, it seems intended by the wise and benevolent Creator to be a common article of food for men in warm climates.

Several species of aquatic grasses of the genus Zizania, found in North America, are called WILD RICE. *Nuttall.*

RICE'-BIRD, (-burd,) *n.* A beautiful Asiatic bird of the finch family, so named from its depredations in the rice fields. It is the Fringilla (Loxia, Linn.) oryzivora, and is also called PADDY BIRD, and JAVA SPARROW. *P. Cyc.*
RICE'-BIRD, RICE'-BUNT-ING, } *n.* A bird of the United States, the Emberiza oryzivora; so named from its feeding on rice in the Southern States. In New England, it is called BOBOLINK, or BOB-LINCOLN. *Wilson.*
RICE'-MILK, *n.* Milk boiled up and thickened with rice.
RICE'-PA-PER, *n.* A material brought from China, and used for painting upon, and for the manufacture of fancy articles. It is obtained from a leguminous plant, the Æschynomene paludosa. *Brande. Dana.*
RICE'-PUD'DING, *n.* Pudding made of rice.
RICE'-WEE-VIL, *n.* An insect, the Calandra oryzæ, resembling the common wheat weevil, which attacks rice and Indian corn in the Southern States. *Harris.*
RICH, *a.* [Fr. *riche;* Sp. *rico;* It. *ricco;* Sax. *ric, rice, rica;* D. *ryk;* G. *reich;* Sw. *rik;* Dan. *rig, rig.* This word in Saxon signifies great, noble, powerful, as well as rich. It is probable, therefore, it is connected with *ric,* dominion, L. *rego, regnum,* Eng. *reach, region,* from *extending.*]

1. Wealthy; opulent; possessing a large portion of land, goods, or money, or a larger portion than is common to other men or to men of like rank. A farmer may be *rich* with property which would not make a nobleman *rich.* An annual income of £500 sterling would make a *rich* vicar, but not a *rich* bishop. Men more willingly acknowledge others to be *richer* than to be wiser than themselves.

Abram was *rich* in cattle, in silver, and in gold.—Gen. xiii.

2. Splendid; costly; valuable; precious; sumptuous; as, a *rich* dress; a *rich* border; a *rich* silk; *rich* furniture; a *rich* present.

3. Abundant in materials; yielding great quantities of any thing valuable; as, a *rich* mine; *rich* ore.

4. Abounding in valuable ingredients or qualities; as, a *rich* odor or flavor; *rich* spices. *Waller. Baker.*

So we say, a *rich* description; a discourse *rich* in ideas.

5. Full of valuable achievements or works.

Each minute shall be *rich* in some great action. *Rowe.*

6. Fertile; fruitful; capable of producing large crops or quantities; as, a *rich* soil; *rich* land; *rich* mold. *Philips.*

7. Abundant; large; as, a *rich* crop.

8. Abundant; affording abundance; plentiful.

The gorgeous East, with *richest* hand,
Pours on her sons barbaric pearl and gold. *Milton.*

9. Full of beautiful scenery; as, a *rich* landscape; a *rich* prospect.

10. Abounding with elegant colors; as, a *rich* picture.

11. Plentifully stocked; as, pasture *rich* in flocks.

12. Strong, vivid, perfect; as, a *rich* color.

13. Having something precious; as, a grove of *rich* trees. *Milton.*

14. Abounding with nutritious qualities; as, a *rich* diet.

15. Highly-seasoned, as, *rich* paste; a *rich* dish of food.

16. Abounding with a variety of delicious food; as, a *rich* table or entertainment.

17. Containing abundance beyond wants; as, a *rich* treasury.

18. In *music,* full of sweet or harmonious sounds.

19. In *Scripture,* abounding; highly endowed with spiritual gifts; as, *rich* in faith. *James* ii.

20. Placing confidence in outward prosperity. *Matt.* xix.

21. Self-righteous; abounding, in one's own opinion, with spiritual graces. *Rev.* iii.

Rich in mercy; spoken of God, full of mercy, and ready to bestow good things on sinful men. *Eph.* ii. *Rom.* x.

The rich, used as a noun, denotes a rich man or person, or more frequently, in the *plural,* rich men or persons.

The *rich* hath many friends.—Prov. xiv.

RICH, *v. t.* To enrich. [*Not used.*] [See ENRICH.] *Gower.*
RICH'ED, (richt,) *pp.* Enriched. [*Not used.*] *Slick.*
RICH'ER, *a. comp.* More rich.
RICH'ES, *n.* [Fr. *richesse;* It. *ricchezza;* Sp. *riqueza.* This is in the singular number in fact, but treated as the plural.]

1. Wealth; opulence; affluence; possessions of land, goods, or money in abundance.

Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion, than our neighbors. *Locke.*

2. Splendid sumptuous appearance.

The *riches* of heaven's pavement, trodden gold. *Milton.*

In *Scripture,* an abundance of spiritual blessings. *Luke* xvi.

The riches of God; his fullness of wisdom, power, mercy, grace, and glory, *Eph.* i. ii.; or the abundance supplied by his works. *Ps.* civ.

The riches of Christ; his abundant fullness of spiritual and eternal blessings for men. *Eph.* iii.

The riches of a state or kingdom, consist less in a full treasury than in the productiveness of its soil and manufactures, and in the industry of its inhabitants.

RICH'EST, *a. superl.* Most rich.
RICH'LY, *adv.* With riches; with opulence; with abundance of goods or estate; with ample funds; as, a hospital *richly* endowed.

In Belmont is a lady *richly* left. *Shak.*

2. Gayly; splendidly; magnificently; as, *richly* dressed; *richly* ornamented.

3. Plenteously; abundantly; amply; as, to be *richly* paid for services. The reading of ancient authors will *richly* reward us for the perusal.

4. Truly; really; abundantly; fully; as, a chastisement *richly* deserved. *Addison.*

RICH'LY-WOOD-ED, *a.* Abounding with wood. *Irving.*
RICH'NESS, *n.* Opulence; wealth. *Sidney.*

2. Finery; splendor. *Johnson.*

3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness; the qualities which render productive; as, the *richness* of a soil. *Addison.*

4. Fullness; abundance; as, the *richness* of a treasury.

5. Quality of abounding with something valuable; as, the *richness* of a mine or an ore; the *richness* of milk or of cane-juice.

6. Abundance of any ingredient or quality; as, the *richness* of spices or of fragrance.

7. Abundance of beautiful scenery; as, the *richness* of a landscape or prospect.

8. Abundance of nutritious qualities; as, the *richness* of diet.

9. Abundance of high seasoning; as, the *richness* of cake.

10. Strength; vividness; or whatever constitutes perfection; as, the *richness* of color or coloring.

11. Abundance of imagery or of striking ideas; as, *richness* of description.

RI-CIN'IC AC'ID, *n.* A substance obtained by dis-

tilling castor-oil at a high temperature; so called from *Ricinus*, the generic name of the castor-oil plant. *Brande.*

RICK, *n.* [Sax. *hreac* or *hrig*; Ir. *cruach*; W. *crug*, a rick, an apostem, a heap, a stack, a hillock; *crugaw*, to heap or pile, to swell, to grow into an apostem. It coincides with the G. *rücken*, D. *rug*, the back, Eng. *ridge*.]

A heap or pile of grain or hay in the field or open air, but sheltered with a covering of some kind. In *America*, we usually give this name to a long pile; the round and conical pile being called STACK. In *the north of England*, it is said, this name is given to small piles of corn in the field. *Mortimer.*

RICK'ETS, *n. pl.* [In technical language, *rachia*, Gr. ῥαχῖτις, from ῥάχις, back or spine, Eng. *rack*, applied to the neck piece of meat; Sp. *raquitis*, the rickets. See RACK and RIDGE.]

A disease which affects children, and which is characterized by a bulky head, a crooked spine, depressed ribs, enlarged and spongy articular epiphyses, tumid abdomen, short stature, flabby and wrinkled flesh, together with clear and often premature mental faculties. *Good.*

RICK'ET-Y, *a.* Affected with rickets. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Weak; feeble in the joints; imperfect.

RIC'O-CHET, (rik'o-shet *or* rik-o-shā',) *n.* [Fr., a rebounding, as of some flat substance striking on the surface of water.]

In *gunnery*, the firing of guns, mortars, or howitzers, usually with small charges, and elevated a few degrees, so as to carry the balls or shells just over the parapet, and cause them to rebound or roll along the opposite rampart. This is called *ricochet firing*, and the batteries are called *ricochet batteries*. *Encyc.*

[The verb RICOCHET having been naturalized as an English word, it is desirable that the noun should likewise have the English pronunciation.]

RIC-O-CHET', (rik-o-shet',) *v. t.* To operate upon by ricochet firing. [See RICOCHET, *n.*] *P. Cyc.*

RIC-O-CHET'TED, (-shet'-,) *pp.* Operated upon by ricochet firing.

RIC-O-CHET'TING, (-shet'-,) *ppr.* or *a.* Operating upon by ricochet firing; as, *ricochetting* batteries.

RIC'TURE, *n.* A gaping. [*P. Cyc.*

RID, *pret.* of RIDE.

RID, *v. t.*; *pret.* RID; *pp.* id. [Sax. *ahreddan* or *hreddan*; D. *redden*; G. *retten* or *erretten*; Dan. *redder*; allied, probably, to W. *rhidiaw*, to secrete, to drain, that is, to separate or drive off, whence *riddle*. See Class Rd, No. 63, 69.]

1. To free; to deliver; *properly*, to separate, and thus to deliver or save.

That he might rid him out of their hands. — Gen. xxxvii.
I will *rid* you out of their bondage. — Ex. vi.

2. To separate; to drive away.

I will rid evil beasts out of the land. — Lev. xxvi.

[*This use is not common.*]

3. To free; to clear; to disencumber; as, to *rid* one of his care. It is not easy to *rid* the sea of pirates. *B. Jonson.*

Resolved at once to *rid* himself of pain. *Dryden.*

4. To dispatch.

For willingness *rids* away. *Shak.*

5. To drive away; to remove by violence; to destroy.

Ah, death's men! you have *rid* this sweet young prince. *Shak.*

RID, *pp.* or *a.* Free; clear; as, to be *rid* of trouble.

To get rid of; to free one's self. *Addison.*

RID'DANCE, *n.* Deliverance; a setting free: as, *riddance* from all adversity. *Hooker.*

2. Disencumbrance. *Shak.*

3. The act of clearing away. *Milton.*

Thou shalt not make clean *riddance* of the corners of thy field. — Lev. xxiii.

RID'DEN, } *pp.* of RIDE.
RID, }

RID'DING, *ppr.* Freeing; clearing; disencumbering.

RID'DLE, (rid'dl,) *n.* [Sax. *hriddel*; W. *rhidyll*, from *rhidiaw*, to secrete, to separate; Corn. *ridar* or *kroder*; Arm. *ridell* or *croezr*; Ir. *criathar*, a riddle; *criatham*, to shake; G. *rütteln*, to shake, to riddle; W. *crydu*, to shake; allied to *rid* and to *cradle*, from driving. See CRADLE.]

An instrument for cleaning grain, being a large sieve with a perforated bottom, which permits the grain to pass through it, but retains the chaff.

Note. — The machines now used have nearly superseded the riddle.

RID'DLE, *v. t.* To separate, as grain from the chaff with a riddle; as, to *riddle* wheat.

2. To perforate with balls; to make little holes in; as, a house *riddled* with shot.

RID'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *rædelse*; D. *raadzel*; G. *räthsel*; from Sax. *ræden*, D. *raaden*, G. *rathen*, to counsel or advise, also to guess. See READ.]

1. An enigma; something proposed for conjecture, or that is to be solved by conjecture; a puzzling question; an ambiguous proposition. *Judges* xiv. *Milton.*

2. Any thing ambiguous or puzzling. *Hudibras.*

RID'DLE, *v. t.* To solve; to explain; but we generally use UNRIDDLE, which is more proper.

Riddle me this, and guess him if you can. *Dryden.*

RID'DLE, *v. i.* To speak ambiguously, obscurely, or enigmatically. *Shak.*

RID'DLED, *pp.* Separated, as with a riddle; perforated.

RID'DLER, *n.* One who speaks ambiguously or obscurely. *Horne.*

RID'DLING, *n.* That which is deposited by riddling.

RID'DLING-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a riddle; secretly. *Donne.*

RIDE, *v. i.*; *pret.* RODE or RID; *pp.* RID, RIDDEN. [Sax. *ridan*; G. *reiten*; D. *ryden*; Sw. *rida*; Dan. *rider*; W. *rhedu*, to run; L. *rheda*, a chariot or vehicle; Hindoo, *ratha*, id.; Sax. *rad*, a riding or a *road*; Ir. *ratha*, *riadh*, a running; *reatham*, to run; *ridire*, a knight; allied to *ready*, G. *bereit*; *bereiten*, to ride, and to get *ready*. (See READY.) Class Rd, No. 5, 9.]

1. To be carried on horseback, or on any beast, or in any vehicle. We *ride* on a horse, on a camel, in a coach, chariot, wagon, &c.

[In England, present usage confines the verb *ride* chiefly to motion on horseback, and when an excursion in a carriage or other vehicle is intended, the expression is ordinarily to *take a drive*. This distinction has sprung up within the last hundred years, and is not yet introduced into most English dictionaries. Nor is *ride* wholly confined to motion on a horse, since the English speak of *riding* in a stage-coach on a journey, &c. Still, to an English ear, the word *ride*, without *qualification*, naturally suggests but one idea — that of being borne on a horse. Whenever an *excursion* is spoken of, the expression is uniformly to *ride* or to *take a drive*, according to the nature of the conveyance. In all other cases, as of traveling, &c., whenever motion in a vehicle is intended, the qualifying clause is added, so that *ride*, standing by itself, always means motion on horseback. This usage, though gaining ground, does not yet prevail, to any great extent, in America. — *Ed.*]

2. To be borne on or in a fluid. A ship *rides* at anchor; the ark *rode* on a flood; a balloon *rides* in the air.

He *rode* on a cherub and did fly; yea, he did fly on the wings of the wind. — Ps. xviii.

3. To be supported in motion.

Strong as the axle-tree
On which heaven *rides*. *Shak.*

4. To practice riding. He *rides* often for his health.

5. To manage a horse well.

He *rode*, he fenced, he moved with graceful ease. *Dryden.*

6. To be supported by something subservient; to sit.

On whose foolish honesty
My practices *rid* easy. *Shak.*

To ride easy, in *seamen's language*, is when a ship does not labor or feel a great strain on her cables.

To ride hard, is when a ship pitches violently, so as to strain her cables, masts, and hull.

To ride out, as a gale, signifies that a ship does not drive during a storm.

RIDE, *v. t.* To sit on, so as to be carried; as, to *ride* a horse.

They *ride* the air in whirlwind. *Milton.*

2. To manage insolently at will; as in priest-*ridden*.

The nobility could no longer endure to be *ridden* by bakers, cobblers, and brewers. *Swift.*

3. To carry. [*Local.*]

RIDE, *n.* An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle.

[In England, present usage confines a *ride* to motion on horseback, and applies the term *drive* to an excursion in a carriage or other vehicle. See the verb. — *Ed.*]

2. A saddle horse. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

3. A road cut in a wood or through a ground, for the amusement of riding; a riding.

RI-DEAU', (re-dō',) *n.* [Fr.] A small mound of earth.

RID'ER, *n.* One who is borne on a horse or other beast, or in a vehicle. [See remarks on RIDE.]

2. One who breaks or manages a horse. *Shak.*

3. The matrix of an ore. *Gregory.*

4. An addition to a manuscript or other document, inserted after its completion; or a separate piece of paper; an additional clause, as to a bill in parliament.

5. In *ship-building*, a sort of interior rib fixed occasionally in a ship's hold, opposite to some of the timbers, to which they are bolted, and reaching from the keelson to the beams of the lower deck, to strengthen her frame. *Totten.*

6. A name given to the second tier of casks in a vessel's hold. *Totten.*

RID'ER-LESS, *a.* Having no rider.

RIDGE, (rij,) *n.* [Sax. *rig*, *ricg*, *hric*, *hricg*, the back; Sw. *rygg*; D. *rug*; G. *rücken*; Ice. *hriggur*. The Welsh has *rhig*, a notch or groove, and *rhyg*, a trench or furrow between ridges. The Dutch has *reeks*, a ridge, chain, or series, and the Dan. *rekke* is a row, rank, range, a file, and a *ridge*, from the root of *rekker*, to reach. If connected with the latter word, the primary sense is, to draw or stretch, L. *rugo*.]

1. The back or top of the back. *Hudibras.*

2. A long or continued range of hills or mountains; or the upper part of such a range. We say, a long *ridge* of hills, or the highest *ridge*. *Milton. Ray.*

3. A steep elevation, eminence, or protuberance.

Part rise in crystal wall, or *ridge* direct. *Milton.*

4. A long, rising land, or a strip of ground thrown up by a plow or left between furrows. *Ps.* lxv. *Mortimer.*

5. The top or upper angle of the roof of a building. *Moxon.*

6. Any long elevation of land.

7. *Ridges* of a horse's mouth, are wrinkles or risings of flesh in the roof of the mouth. *Far. Dict.*

RIDGE, *v. t.* To form a ridge; as, bristles that *ridge* the back of a boar. *Milton.*

2. In *tillage*, to form into ridges with the plow. The farmers in Connecticut *ridge* their land for maize, leaving a balk between two ridges.

3. To wrinkle. *Cowper.*

RIDG'ED, *pp.* Formed into a ridge; wrinkled.

RIDG'IL, } *n.* The male of any beast half gelt.
RIDG'LING, } *Encyc.*

RIDG'ING, *ppr.* Forming into a ridge; wrinkling.

RIDG'Y, (rij'e,) *a.* Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge. *Dryden.*

RID'I-CULE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ridiculum*, from *rideo*, to laugh or laugh at; Fr. *rider*, to wrinkle, to bend the brow; Arm. *redenna*.]

1. Contemptuous laughter, or rather remarks designed to awaken laughter with some degree of contempt; derision. It expresses less than *scorn*. Ridicule is aimed at what is not only laughable, but improper, absurd, or despicable. Sacred subjects should never be treated with *ridicule*. [See LUDICROUS.]

Ridicule is too rough an entertainment for the polished and refined. It is banished from France, and is losing ground in England. *Kames.*

2. That species of writing which excites contempt with laughter. It differs from *burlesque*, which may excite laughter without contempt, or it may provoke derision. *Kames.*

Ridicule and *derision* are not exactly the same, as *derision* is applied to persons only, and *ridicule* to persons or things. We *deride* the man, but *ridicule* the man or his performances.

RID'I-CULE, *v. t.* To laugh at with expressions of contempt; to deride.

2. To treat with contemptuous merriment, to expose to contempt or derision by writing.

RID'I-CULE, *a.* Ridiculous. [*Not in use.*]

RID'I-CUL-ED, *pp.* Treated with laughter and contempt; derided.

RID'I-CUL-ER, *n.* One that ridicules. *Chesterfield.*

RID'I-CUL-ING, *ppr.* Laughing at in contempt; exposing to contempt and derision.

RI-DIC'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *ridiculus*; It. *ridicolo*.]

That may justly excite laughter with contempt; as, a *ridiculous* dress; *ridiculous* behavior. A fop and a dandy are *ridiculous* in their dress.

RI-DIC'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner worthy of contemptuous merriment; as, a man *ridiculously* vain.

RI-DIC'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ridiculous; as, the *ridiculousness* of worshiping idols.

RID'ING, *ppr.* [from *ride*.] Passing or traveling on a beast or in a vehicle; floating.

2. *a.* Employed to travel on any occasion.

No suffragan bishop shall have more than one *riding* apparitor. *Ayliffe.*

RID'ING, *n.* A road cut in a wood or through a ground, for the diversion of riding therein. *Sidney. Encyc.*

2. [Corrupted from *trithing*, third.] One of the three intermediate jurisdictions between a three and a hundred, into which the county of York, in England, is divided, anciently under the government of a reeve. *Blackstone.*

RID'ING-CLERK, *n.* In *England*, one of the six clerks in chancery. *Ash.*

RID'ING-COAT, *n.* A coat for riding on a journey. *Swift.*

RID'ING-HAB-IT, *n.* A garment worn by females when they ride or travel. *Guardian.*

RID'ING-HOOD, *n.* A hood used by females when they ride; a kind of cloak with a hood.

RID'ING-SCHOOL, (-skool,) *n.* A school or place where the art of riding is taught. It may, in some places, be called a RIDING-HOUSE.

RI-DOT'TO, *n.* [It., from L. *reductus*.]

A favorite Italian public entertainment consisting of music and dancing; held generally on fast eves.

RIE. See RYE. [*Brande.*

RIFE, *a.* [Sax. *ryfe*. Qu. Heb. רבה, to multiply.]

Prevailing; prevalent. It is used of epidemic diseases.

The plague was then *rife* in Hungary. *Knolles.*

RIFE'LY, *adv.* Prevalently; frequently.

It was *rifely* reported that the Turks were coming in a great fleet. *Knolles.*

RIFE'NESS, *n.* Frequency; prevalence. *Arbuthnot.*

RIFF'RAFF, *n.* [Fr. *rifler*; G. *raffen*, to sweep; Dan. *rips, raps.*]

Sweepings; refuse. *Hall.*

RI'FLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *rifler*, to *rifle*, to sweep away; allied probably to *friper* and *grivoler*: G. *raffen*, to sweep; *riffeln*, to hatchel. This is one of the family of *rip, rive, reap, raffle*, L. *rapio*, W. *rhwbiaw*, D. *ryven*, to grate, Eng. *rub*, &c.]

1. To seize and bear away by force; to snatch away.

Till time shall *rifle* every youthful grace. *Pope.*

2. To strip; to rob; to pillage; to plunder.

You have *rifled* my master. *L'Estrange.*

RI'FLE, *n.* [Dan. *rifle*, or *riffle*, the *rifle* of a gun; *riffelbüsse*, a rifle gun; G. *reifeln*, to chamfer, to *rifle*. This word belongs to the family of *rip, rive*, L. *rapio*, &c., supra. The word means primarily a channel or groove.]

1. A gun about the usual length and size of a musket, the inside of whose barrel is *rifled*, that is, grooved, or formed with spiral channels.

2. An instrument used for sharpening scythes. [*America.*]

RI'FLE, *v. t.* To groove; to channel.

RI'FLED, *pp.* Seized and carried away by violence; pillaged, channeled.

RI'FLE-MAN, *n.* A man armed with a rifle.

RI'FLER, *n.* A robber; one that seizes and bears away by violence.

RI'FLING, *ppr.* Plundering; seizing and carrying away by violence; grooving.

RIFT, *n.* [from *rive.*] A cleft; a fissure; an opening made by riving or splitting. *Milton. Dryden.*

RIFT, *n.* [D. *rif.*]

A shallow place in a stream; a fording place. [*Local.*]

RIFT, *v. t.* To cleave; to rive; to split; as, to *rift* an oak or a rock. *Milton. Pope.*

RIFT, *v. i.* To burst open; to split.

Timber — not apt to *rift* with ordinance. *Bacon.*

2. To belch; to break wind. [*Local.*]

RIFT'ED, *pp.* Split; rent; cleft.

RIFT'ING, *ppr.* Splitting; cleaving; bursting.

RIG, *n.* [Sax.] A ridge, which see.

RIG, *v. t.* [Sax. *wrigan*, to put on, to cover, whence Sax *hragle*, a garment, contracted into *rail*, in *night-rail.*]

1. To dress; to put on; when applied to persons, not elegant, but rather a ludicrous word, to express the putting on of a gay, flaunting, or unusual dress.

Jack was *rigged* out in his gold and silver lace, with a feather in his cap. *L'Estrange.*

2. To furnish with apparatus or gear; to fit with tackling; as, to *rig* a purchase.

3. *To rig a ship*, in *seamen's language*, is to fit the shrouds, stays, braces, &c., to their respective masts and yards. *Mar. Dict.*

RIG, *n.* [See the verb.] Dress.

2. The peculiar manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of a vessel; as, schooner *rig*, ship *rig*, &c. *Brande.*

3. Bluster. [*Not used.*] *Burke.*

4. A romp; a wanton; a strumpet.

To run the rig; to play a wanton trick.

To run the rig upon: to practice a sportive trick on.

RIG, *v. i.* To play the wanton.

RIG-A-DOON', *n.* [Fr. *rigodon.*]

A gay, brisk dance performed by one couple, and said to have been borrowed from Provence, in France. *Encyc.*

RI-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *rigatio*, from *rigo*, Gr. βρεχω. See Rain.]

The act of watering; but Irrigation is generally used.

RI'GEL, *n.* A fixed star of the first magnitude in the left foot of Orion.

RIG'GED, *pp.* Dressed; furnished with shrouds, stays, &c., as a ship.

RIG'GER, *n.* One that rigs or dresses; one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a ship.

2. A cylindrical pulley or drum in machinery. *Hebert.*

RIG'GING, *ppr.* Dressing; fitting with shrouds, braces, &c.

RIG'GING, *n.* Dress; tackle; *particularly*, the ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, &c., of a ship. This is of two kinds: *standing* rigging, as the shrouds and stays, and *running* rigging, comprehending all those ropes used in bracing the yards, making and shortening sail, &c., such as braces, sheets, halliards, clewlines, &c. *Brande. Totten.*

RIG'GISH, *a.* Wanton; lewd. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RIG'GLE, *v. i.* To move one way and the other. [See Wriggle.]

RIGHT, (rite,) *a.* [Sax. *riht, reht*. D. *regt*; G. *recht*; Dan. *rigtig*; Sw. *rcktig*; It. *retto*; Sp. *recto*; L. *rectus*, from the root of *rego*, properly to strain or stretch, whence *straight*; Sax. *recan*. See Class Rg, No. 18, 46, 47.]

Properly, strained; stretched to straightness; hence,

1. Straight. A *right* line, in *geometry*, is the shortest line that can be drawn or imagined between two points. A *right* line may be horizontal, perpendicular, or inclined to the plane of the horizon.

2. Direct or upright; opposed to Oblique; as, *right* ascension; a *right* sphere.

3. In *morals* and *religion*, just; equitable; accordant to the standard of truth and justice, or the will of God. That alone is *right* in the sight of God, which is consonant to his will or law; this being the only perfect standard of truth and justice. In social and political affairs, that is *right* which is consonant to the laws and customs of a country, provided these laws and customs are not repugnant to the laws of God. A man's intentions may be *right*, though his actions may be wrong in consequence of a defect in judgment.

4. Fit; suitable; proper; becoming. In things indifferent, or which are regulated by no positive law, that is *right* which is best suited to the character, occasion, or purpose, or which is fitted to produce some good effect. It is *right* for a rich man to dress himself and his family in expensive clothing, which it would not be *right* for a poor man to purchase. It is *right* for every man to choose his own time for eating or exercise.

Right is a relative term; what may be *right* for one end, may be *wrong* for another.

5. Lawful; as the *right* heir of an estate.

6. True; not erroneous or wrong; according to fact.

If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly *right*, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." *Locke*

7. Correct; passing a true judgment; not mistaken or wrong.

You are *right*, justice, and you weigh this well. *Shak.*

8. Not left, but its opposite; most convenient or dextrous; as, the *right* hand, which is generally most strong or most convenient in use.

9. Most favorable or convenient.

The lady has been disappointed on the *right* side. *Spectator.*

10. Properly placed, disposed, or adjusted; orderly; well-regulated.

11. Well-performed, as an art or act.

12. Most direct; as, the *right* way from London to Oxford.

13. Being on the same side as the right hand; as, the *right* side.

14. Being on the right hand of a person whose face is toward the mouth of a river; as, the *right* bank of the Hudson.

15. Denoting the side which was designed to go outward, as the *right* side of a piece of cloth.

RIGHT, *adv.* In a right or straight line; directly.

Let thine eyes look *right* on. — Prov. iv.

2. According to the law or will of God, or to the standard of truth and justice; as, to judge *right*.

3. According to any rule of art.

You with strict discipline instructed *right*. *Roscommon.*

4. According to fact or truth; as, to tell a story *right*.

5. In a great degree; very; as, *right* humble; *right* noble; *right* valiant. [*Obsolescent or inelegant.*]

6. It is prefixed to titles, as in *right* honorable, *right* reverend.

RIGHT is used elliptically for *it is right, what you say is right, it is true*, &c.

Right, cries his lordship. *Pope.*

On the right; on the side with the right hand.

RIGHT, (rite,) *n.* Conformity to the will of God, or to his law, the perfect standard of truth and justice. In *the literal sense*, *right* is a straight line of conduct, and *wrong* a crooked one. *Right*, therefore, is rectitude or straightness, and perfect rectitude is found only in an infinite Being and his will.

2. Conformity to human laws, or to other human standard of truth, propriety, or justice. When laws are definite, *right* and wrong are easily ascertained and understood. In arts, there are some principles and rules which determine what is *right*. In many things indifferent, or left without positive law, we are to judge what is *right* by fitness or propriety, by custom, civility, or other circumstances.

3. Justice; that which is due or proper; as, to do *right* to every man.

Long love to her has borne the faithful knight,
And well deserved, had fortune done him *right*. *Dryden.*

4. Freedom from error; conformity with truth or fact.

Seldom your opinions err,
Your eyes are always in the *right*. *Prior.*

5. Just claim; legal title; ownership; the legal power of exclusive possession; enjoyment. In hereditary monarchies, a *right* to the throne vests in the heir on the decease of the king. A deed vests the *right* of possession in the purchaser of land. Right and possession are very different things. We often have occasion to demand and sue for *rights* not in *possession*.

6. Just claim by courtesy, customs, or the principles of civility and decorum. Every man has a *right* to civil treatment. The magistrate has a *right* to respect.

7. Just claim by sovereignty; prerogative. God, as the Author of all things, has a *right* to govern and dispose of them at his pleasure.

8. That which justly belongs to one.

Born free, he sought his *right*. *Dryden.*

9. Property; interest.

A subject in his prince may claim a *right*. *Dryden.*

10. Just claim; immunity; privilege. All men have a *right* to the secure enjoyment of life, personal safety, liberty, and property. We deem the *right* of trial by jury invaluable, particularly in the case of crimes. *Rights* are natural, civil, political, religious, personal, and public.

11. Authority; legal power. The sheriff has a *right* to arrest a disturber of the peace.

12. In *the United States*, a tract of land; or a share or proportion of property, as in a mine or manufactory.

13. The side opposite to the left; as, on the *right*. Look to the *right*.

14. The side which was designed to go outward; as, the *right* side of a piece of cloth.

To rights; in a direct line, straight. [*Unusual.*] *Woodward.*

2. Directly; soon.

To set to rights; } to put into good order; to ad-
To put to rights; } just; to regulate what is out of order.

Bill of rights; a list of rights; a paper containing a declaration of rights, or the declaration itself.

Writ of right, a writ which lies to recover lands in fee-simple, unjustly withheld from the true owner. *Blackstone.*

RIGHT, (rite,) *v. t.* To do justice to; to relieve from wrong; as, to *right* an injured person. *Taylor.*

2. In *seamen's language*, to *right a vessel*, is to restore her to an upright position after careening.

To right the helm; to place it in the middle of the ship.

RIGHT, *v. i.* To rise with the masts erect, as a ship.

RIGHT AN'GLE, (rite'ang'gl,) *n.* In *geometry*, an angle of ninety degrees, or one fourth of a circle.

RIGHT'-AN'GLED, (rit'ang'gld,) *a.* Containing a right angle or right angles.

RIGHT'ED, *pp.* Relieved from injustice; set upright.

RIGHT'EN, (rit'n,) *v. t.* [Sax. *gerihtan.*]

To do justice to. [*Obs.*]

RIGHT'EOUS, (rit'chus,) *a.* [Sax. *rihtwise*; *right* and *wise*, manner, as in *otherwise, lengthwise.*]

1. Just; accordant to the divine law. *Applied to persons*, it denotes one who is holy in heart, and observant of the divine commands in practice; as, a *righteous* man. *Applied to things*, it denotes consonant to the divine will or to justice; as, a *righteous* act. It is used chiefly in theology, and applied to God, to his testimonies, and to his saints.

The righteous, in *Scripture*, denote the servants of God, the saints.

2. Just; equitable; merited.

And I thy *righteous* doom will bless. *Dryden.*

RIGHT'EOUS-ED, (rit'chust,) *a.* Made righteous.

RIGHT'EOUS-LY, (rit'chus-ly,) *adv.* Justly; in accordance with the laws of justice; equitably; as, a criminal *righteously* condemned.

Thou shalt judge the people *righteously*. — Ps. lxvii.

RIGHT'EOUS-NESS, (rit'chus-ness,) *n.* Purity of heart and rectitude of life; conformity of heart and life to the divine law. *Righteousness*, as used in Scripture and theology, in which it is chiefly used, is nearly equivalent to *holiness*, comprehending holy principles and affections of heart, and conformity of life to the divine law. It includes all we call justice, honesty, and virtue, with holy affections; in short, it is true religion.

2. *Applied to God*, the perfection or holiness of his nature, exact rectitude; faithfulness.

3. The active and passive obedience of Christ, by which the law of God is fulfilled. *Dan.* ix.

4. The cause of our justification.

The Lord our *righteousness*. — Jer. xxiii.

RIGHT'ER, *n.* One who sets right; one who does justice or redresses wrong.

RIGHT'FUL, *a.* Having the right or just claim according to established laws; as, the *rightful* heir to a throne or an estate.

2. Being by right, or by just claim; as, a *rightful* lord; *rightful* property; *rightful* judge.

3. Just; consonant to justice; as, a *rightful* cause, a *rightful* war. *Prior.*

RIGHT'FUL-LY, *adv.* According to right, law, or justice; as, a title *rightfully* vested.

RIGHT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Justice; accordance with the rules of right; as, the *rightfulness* of a claim to lands or tenements.

2. Moral rectitude.

But all, although we fall of perfect *righteousness*. *Sidney.* [*Not usual.*]

RIGHT'-HAND, *n.* The hand opposite to the left, usually the most employed, the strongest, most convenient, or dextrous hand, and hence its name in other languages, as well as in ours.

RIGHT'-HAND'ED, *a.* Using the right hand more easily than the left.

RIGHT'-HEART-ED, *a.* Having right dispositions.

RIGHT'ING, *ppr.* Doing justice to; setting upright.

RIGHT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of right.

RIGHT'LY, *adv.* According to justice; according to the divine will or moral rectitude; as, duty *rightly* performed.

2. Properly; fitly; suitably; as, a person *rightly* named.

3. According to truth or fact; not erroneously. He has *rightly* conjectured.

4. Honestly; uprightly. *Shak.*

5. Exactly.

Thou didst not *rightly* see. *Dryden.*

6. Straightly; directly. [*Not in use.*] *Ascham.*

RIGHT'-MIND-ED, *a.* Having a right or honest mind. *Taylor.*

RIGHT'-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of having a right mind.

RIGHT'NESS, *n.* Correctness; conformity to truth or to the divine will, which is the standard of moral rectitude. It is important that a man should have such persuasion of the *rightness* of his conscience as to exclude rational doubt. *South.*

2. Straightness; as, the *rightness* of a line. *Bacon.*

RIGHT'-RUN-NING, *a.* Straight running. *Phillips.*

RIGHT WHALE, *n.* The common whale, from whose mouth whalebone is obtained, as distinguished from the spermaceti whale.

RIG'ID, *a.* [Fr. *rigide*; It. and Sp. *rigido*; L. *rigidus*, from *rigeo*; Gr. ῥιγόω, to be stiff; ῥιγος, stiff, whence L. *frigeo*, *frigidus*; Eth. ፈገገ *raga*, Heb. רגע, to be still, to be stiff or rigid. Class Rg, No. 3, 27. The primary sense is probably to strain or extend.]

1. Stiff; not pliant; not easily bent. It is applied to bodies or substances that are naturally soft or flexible, but not fluid. We never say a *rigid* stone or *rigid* iron, nor do we say *rigid* ice; but we say an animal body or limb, when cold, is *rigid*. *Rigid* is then opposed to FLEXIBLE, but expresses less than INFLEXIBLE.

2. Strict in opinion, practice, or discipline; severe in temper; opposed to LAX or INDULGENT; as, a *rigid* father or master; a *rigid* officer.

3. Strict; exact; as, a *rigid* law or rule; *rigid* discipline; *rigid* criticism.

4. Severely just; as, a *rigid* sentence or judgment.

5. Exactly according to the sentence or law; as, *rigid* execution.

RI-GID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *rigidité*; L. *rigiditas*.]

1. Stiffness; want of pliability; the quality of resisting change of form; opposed to FLEXIBILITY, DUCTILITY, MALLEABILITY, and SOFTNESS. *Hebert.*

2. Stiffness of appearance or manner; want of ease or airy elegance. *Wotton.*

RIG'ID-LY, *adv.* Stiffly; unpliantly.

2. Severely; strictly; exactly; without laxity, indulgence, or abatement; as, to judge *rigidly*; to criticize *rigidly*; to execute a law *rigidly*.

RIG'ID-NESS, *n.* Stiffness of a body; the quality of not being easily bent; as, the *rigidness* of a limb, or of flesh.

2. Severity of temper; strictness in opinion or practice; but expressing less than INFLEXIBILITY.

RIG'LET, *n.* A flat, thin piece of wood, a reglet, which see.

RIG'MA-ROLE, *n.* A succession of confused or nonsensical statements; often used as an adjective; as, a *rigmarole* story. *Goldsmith.*

RIG'OL, *n.* A circle; a diadem. *Shak.*

RIG'OLL, *n.* A musical instrument, consisting of several sticks bound together, but separated by beads. *Encyc.*

RIG'OR, *n.* [L., from *rigeo*, to be stiff; Fr. *rigueur*.]

1. Stiffness; rigidness; as, Gorgonian *rigor*. *Milton.*

2. In *medicine*, a sense of chilliness, with contraction of the skin; a convulsive shuddering or slight tremor, as in the cold fit of a fever. *Coxe. Encyc. Parr.*

3. Stiffness of opinion or temper; severity; sternness.

All his *rigor* is turned to *grief* and pity. *Denham.*

4. Severity of life; austerity; voluntary submission to pain, abstinence, or mortification. *Fell.*

5. Strictness; exactness without allowance, latitude, or indulgence; as, the *rigor* of criticism; to execute a law with *rigor*; to enforce moral duties with *rigor*.

6. Violence; fury. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

7. Hardness; solidity. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

8. Severity; asperity; as, the *rigors* of a cold winter.

RIG'OR-IST, *n.* One very rigorous; a name sometimes given to the extreme Jansenists. *Brande.*

RIG'OR-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *rigoureux*.]

1. Severe, allowing no abatement or mitigation; as, a *rigorous* officer of justice.

2. Severe; exact; strict; without abatement or relaxation; as, a *rigorous* execution of law; an enforcement of *rigorous* discipline.

3. Exact; strict; scrupulously accurate; as, a *rigorous* definition or demonstration.

4. Severe; very cold; as, a *rigorous* winter.

RIG'OR-OUS-LY, *adv.* Severely; without relaxation, abatement, or mitigation; as, a sentence *rigorously* executed.

2. Strictly; exactly; with scrupulous nicety; rigidly.

The people would examine his works more *rigorously* than himself. *Dryden.*

RIG'OR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Severity without relaxation or mitigation; exactness. *Ash.*

2. Severity.

RI-LIE'VO, (-lē'vo,) *n.* [It.] In *architecture*. [See RELIEF.]

RILL, *n.* [In G. *rille*, W. *rhill*, is a groove, trench, channel, the root of *drill*. In Sw. *strila* is to run or glide: Dan. *rille*, to ramble.]

A small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet. *Milton.*

RILL, *v. i.* To run in a small stream, or in streamlets *Prior.*

RILL'ET, *n.* A small stream; a rivulet. *Drayton.*

RIM, *n.* [Sax. *rima* and *reoma*, a rim, a ream; W. *rhim* and *rhimp*, a rim, edge, termination; hence *crimp*, a sharp ridge; *crimpiaw*, to form into a ridge, also to pinch. *Rim*, like *ramp*, *ramble*, is from extending; the extremity. In Russ. *kroma* is a border.]

1. The border, edge, or margin of a thing; as, the *rim* of a kettle or basin; usually applied to things circular or curving.

2. The lower part of the belly or abdomen. *Brown.*

RIM, *v. t.* To put on a rim or hoop at the border.

RIME, *n.* [Sax. *hrim*; Ice. *hrym*; D. *rym*. The French write this *frimas*, Arm. *frim*; probably allied to *cream*. In G. it is *reif*, D. *rijp*.]

White or hoar frost; congealed dew or vapor. *Bacon.*

RIME, *n.* [L. *rima*; Sw. *remna*, whence *remna*, to split; perhaps from the root of *rive*.]

A chink; a fissure; a rent or long aperture. [*Not in use.*]

RIME, *v. t.* To freeze or congeal into hoar frost.

RI'MOSE, } *a.* [L. *rimosus*, from *rima*.]
RI'MOUS, }

In *natural history*, chinky; abounding with clefts, cracks, or chinks, like those in the bark of trees.

RI-MOS'I-TY, *n.* The state of being rimose or chinky.

RIM'PLE, *n.* [Sax. *hrympelli*.]

A fold or wrinkle. [See RUMPLE.]

RIM'PLE, *v. t.* To rumple; to wrinkle.

RIM'PLING, *n.* Undulation.

RI'MY, *a.* [from *rime*.] Abounding with rime; frosty. *Harvey.*

RIND, *n.* [Sax. *rind* or *hrind*; G. *rinde*; Gr. ῥινος; W. *croen*, skin.]

The skin or coat of fruit that may be pared or peeled off; also, the bark of trees. *Dryden. Milton. Encyc.*

RIND, *v. t.* To bark; to decorticate. [*Not in use.*]

RIN'DLE, *n.* [from the root of *run*; Dan. *rinder*, to flow.]

A small watercourse or gutter. *Ash.*

RIN-FOR-ZAN'DO, (-fort-san'do,) *n.* [It.] In *music*, a direction to the performer denoting that the sound is to be increased. *Busby.*

RING, *n.* [Sax. *ring* or *hring*; D. *ring* or *kring*; G. D. and Sw. *ring*, a circle; Sw. *kring*, about, around. This coincides with *ring*, to sound, and with *wring*, to twist; G. *ringen*, to ring or sound, and to wrestle. The sense is, to strain or stretch, and *n* is probably not radical. The root, then, belongs to Class Rg.]

1. A circle, or a circular line, or any thing in the form of a circular line or hoop. Thus we say of men, they formed themselves into a *ring*, to see a wrestling match; *rings* of gold were made for the ark. *Ex.* XXV. *Rings* of gold or other material are worn on the fingers, and sometimes in the ears, as ornaments.

2. A circular course.

Place me, O, place me in the dusty *ring*,
Where youthful charioteers contend for glory. *Smith.*

RING, *n.* [from the verb.] A sound; *particularly*, the sound of metals; as, the *ring* of a bell.

2. Any loud sound, or the sounds of numerous voices; or sound continued, repeated, or reverberated; as, the *ring* of acclamations. *Bacon.*

3. A chime, or set of bells harmonically tuned. *Prior.*

RING, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* RUNG. [Sax. *ringan*, *hringan*; G. and D. *ringen*; Sw. *ringa*; Dan. *ringer*.]

To cause to sound, particularly by striking a metallic body; as, to *ring* a bell. This word expresses appropriately the sounding of metals.

RING, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To encircle. *Shak.*

2. In *horticulture*, to cut out a ring of bark; as, to *ring* branches or roots. *Gardner.*

3. To fit with rings, as the fingers or as a swine's snout. Farmers *ring* swine, to prevent their rooting.

And *ring* these fingers with thy household worms. *Shak.*

RING, *v. i.* To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body, particularly a metallic one. *Dryden.*

2. To practice the art of making music with bells. *Holder.*

3. To sound; to resound.

With sweeter notes each rising temple *rung*. *Pope.*

4. To utter, as a bell; to sound.

The shardborn beetle, with his drowsy hums,
Hath *rung* night's yawning peal. *Shak.*

5. To tinkle; to have the sensation of sound continued.

My ears shall *ring* with noise. *Dryden.*

6. To be filled with report or talk. The whole town *rings* with his fame.

RING'-BOLT, *n.* An iron bolt, having a ring in one end of it. *Totten.*

RING'-BONE, *n.* A callus growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, just above the coronet. *Brande.*

RING'-DI-AL, *n.* A pocket sun-dial in form of a ring.

RING'DOVE, (-duv,) *n.* [G. *ringeltaube*.]

A species of pigeon, the Columba palumbus, the cushat, the largest of the European species. *Jardine.*

RIN'GENT, *a.* [L. *ringor*, to make wry faces, that is, to wring or twist.]

In *botany*, a ringent corol is one which is irregular and monopetalous, with the border divided into two parts, called the *upper* and *lower lip*, the upper arched, so that there is a space between the two like an open mouth. *Martyn. Smith.*

RING'ER, *n.* One who rings. [In the sense of *wringer*, not used.]

RING'-FENCE, *n.* A fence encircling an estate within one enclosure.

RING'-FIN''GER, *n.* The third finger of the left hand, on which the ring is placed in marriage, vulgarly supposed to communicate by a nerve directly with the heart. *Halliwell.*

RING'-FORM-ED, *a.* Formed like a ring. *Whewell.*

RING'ING, *ppr.* Causing to sound, as a bell; sounding; cutting out a ring of bark; fitting with rings.

RING'ING, *n.* The act of sounding or of causing to sound.

2. In *horticulture*, the cutting out of a ring of bark down to the new wood, for the purpose of making a branch fruitful, &c. *Gardner.*

RING'LEAD, *v. t.* To conduct. [*Little used.*]

RING'LEAD-ER, *n.* [*ring* and *leader*.] The leader of any association of men engaged in violation of law or an illegal enterprise, as rioters, mutineers, and the like. This name is derived from the practice which men associating to oppose law have sometimes adopted, of signing their names to articles of agreement in a *ring*, that no one of their number might be distinguished as the leader.

RING'LET, *n.* [dim. of *ring*.] A small ring. *Pope.*

2. A curl; *particularly*, a curl of hair.

Her golden tresses in wanton *ringlets* waved. *Milton.*

3. A circle.

To dance our *ringlets* to the whistling wind. *Shak.*

RING'-OU-SEL, *n.* A bird of the thrush family, Merula torquata, inhabiting the hilly and mountainous parts of Great Britain. *Jardine.*

RING'-SAIL, *n.* See RINGTAIL.

RING'-SHAP-ED, (-shāpt,) *a.* Having the shape of a ring. *Decandolle.*

RING'-STREAK-ED, (-streekt,) *a.* [*ring* and *streak*.] Having circular streaks or lines on the body; as, *ring-streaked* goats. *Gen.* XXX.

RING'-TAIL, *n.* [*ring* and *tail*.] A bird having a white tail, the female of the Hen-Harrier, Circus cyaneus. *Jardine.*

2. A light sail set abaft and beyond the spanker of a ship or bark, also called RING-SAIL. *Totten.*

RING'TAIL-ED, *a.* Having a tail striped as if surrounded by a ring; applied to a young golden eagle. *P. Cyc.*

RING'WORM, (-wurm,) *n.* [*ring* and *worm*.] A vesicular eruption of the skin, the vesicles being small, with a reddish base, and forming rings, whose area is slightly discolored. It is called *Herpes circinatus* by Good.

RINSE, (rins,) *v. t.* [Sw. *rensa* or *rena*, to cleanse or purify; Dan. *renser*, to clean, to purge, to purify, to scour; Sax. *rein*, D. and G. *rein*, clean; Fr. *rincer*; Arm. *rinsa*, *rinsein*. This word is probably from the same radix as the Gr. ῥαίνω, and ῥαντίζω, to sprinkle. Our common people pronounce this word *rense*, retaining their native pronunciation. This is one of many instances in which the purity of our vernacu-

lar language has been corrupted by those who have understood French better than their mother tongue.]

1. To cleanse by the introduction of water; applied particularly to hollow vessels; as, to *rinse* a bottle.

2. To cleanse with a second or repeated application of water after washing. We distinguish *washing* from *rinsing*. *Washing* is performed by rubbing, or with the use of soap; *rinsing* is performed with clean water, without much rubbing or the use of soap. Clothes are *rinsed* by dipping and dashing; and vessels are *rinsed* by dashing water on them, or by slight rubbing; a close barrel may be *rinsed*, but can not well be *washed*.

RINS′ED, (rinst,) *pp.* Cleansed with a second water; cleaned.

RINS′ER, *n.* One that rinses.

RINS′ING, *ppr.* or *n.* Cleansing with a second water.

RI′OT, *n.* [Norm. *riotti*: It. *riotta*: Fr. *riote*, a brawl or tumult. The W. *broth*, *brwth*, commotion, may be from the same root, with a prefix, which would connect this word with *brydian*, *brydiaw*, to heat, to boil. The Spanish has *alboroto*, and Port. *alvoroto*, in a like sense. In Danish, *rutter* is to drink hard, to *riot*. The primary sense is probably noise or agitation.]

1. *Riot*, at *common law*, is a tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three or more persons, mutually aiding and assisting each other, whether the act which they originally intended to perform was in itself lawful or unlawful. *Bouvier.*

2. Uproar; tumult; wild and noisy festivity. *Milton*

3. Excessive and expensive feasting. 2 *Pet.* ii.

4. Luxury.

> The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day. *Pope.*

To run riot; to act or move without control or restraint. *Swift.*

RI′OT, *v. i.* [Fr. *rioter*; It. *riottare*.]

1. To revel; to run to excess in feasting, drinking, or other sensual indulgences.

2. To luxuriate; to be highly excited.

> No pulse that riots, and no blood that glows. *Pope.*

3. To banquet; to live in luxury; to enjoy.

> How base is the ingratitude which forgets the benefactor, while it is rioting on the benefit! *Dwight.*

4. To raise an uproar or sedition. *Johnson.*

RI′OT-ER, *n.* One who indulges in loose festivity or excessive feasting.

2. In *law*, one guilty of meeting with others to do an unlawful act, and declining to retire upon proclamation.

RI′OT-ING, *ppr.* Reveling; indulging in excessive feasting.

RI′OT-ING, *n.* A reveling.

RI′OT-ISE, (-iss,) *n.* Dissoluteness; luxury. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

RI′OT-OUS, *a.* [It. *riottoso*.]

1. Luxurious; wanton or licentious in festive indulgences; as, *riotous* eaters of flesh. *Prov.* xxiii.

2. Consisting of riot; tumultuous; partaking of the nature of an unlawful assembly; seditious.

3. Guilty of riot; *applied to persons*.

RI′OT-OUS-LY, *adv.* With excessive or licentious luxury. *Ecclus.*

2. In the manner of an unlawful assembly; tumultuously; seditiously.

RI′OT-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being riotous.

RI′OT-RY, *n.* Riot; practice of rioting. *Taylor.*

RIP, *v. t.* [Sax. *rypan*, *ryppan*, *hrypan*; Sw. *rifva*; Dan. *river*. This belongs to the great family of Sax. *reafian*, L. *rapio*, Ir. *reubam*, Eng. *reap* and *rive*; allied perhaps to the L. *crepo*, Fr. *crever*.]

1. To separate by cutting or tearing; to tear or cut open or off; to tear off or out by violence; as, to rip open a garment by cutting the stitches; to *rip* off the skin of a beast; to *rip* open a sack; to *rip* off the shingles or clapboards of a house; to *rip* up a floor. We never use *lacerate* in these senses, but apply it to a partial tearing of the skin and flesh.

2. To take out or away by cutting or tearing. *Otway.*

> He'll rip the fatal secret from her heart. *Granville.*

3. To tear up for search or disclosure, or for alteration; to search to the bottom; with *up*.

> You rip up the original of Scotland. *Spenser.*
> They ripped up all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon.*

4. To *rip out an oath*, is to swear hastily and violently. [This seems to be the D. *roepen*, Sax. *hreopan*, to cry out; allied to L. *crepo*, Fr. *crever*.]

RIP, *n.* A tearing; a place torn; laceration. *Addison.*

2. A wicker basket to carry fish in. *Cowel.*

3. Refuse. [*Not in use, or local.*]

RI-PA′RI-AN *a.* [L. *ripa*.]

Pertaining to the bank of a river.

RIPE, *a.* [Sax. *ripe*, *gerip*; D. *ryp*; G. *reif*. The Saxon word signifies harvest, a *reap* or *reaping*; *ripa*, a handful of corn; *ripan*, to reap; *ripian*, to ripen.]

1. Brought to perfection in growth, or to the best state; mature; as, *ripe* fruit; *ripe* corn.

2. Advanced to perfection; matured; as, *ripe* judgment, or *ripe* in judgment.

3. Finished; consummate; as, a *ripe* scholar.

4. Brought to the point of taking effect; matured; ready; prepared; as, things just *ripe* for war. *Addison.*

5. Fully qualified by improvement; prepared; as, a student *ripe* for the university; a saint *ripe* for heaven. *Fell. Dryden.*

6. Advanced to that state in which it is fit for use; as, *ripe* cheese.

7. Resembling the ripeness of fruit: as, a *ripe* lip. *Shak.*

8. Complete; proper for use.

> When time is ripe. *Shak.*

9. Maturated; suppurated; as an abscess or tumor.

RIPE, *v. i.* To ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured. [*Not used.*] [See RIPEN.] *Shak.*

RIPE, *v. t.* To mature; to ripen. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

RIPE′LY, *adv.* Maturely; at the fit time. *Shak.*

RIP′EN, (ri′pn,) *v. i.* [Sax. *ripian*; D. *rypen*; G. *reifen*.]

1. To grow ripe; to be matured; as grain or fruit. Grain *ripens* best in dry weather.

2. To approach or come to perfection; to be fitted or prepared; as, a project is *ripening* for execution.

RIP′EN, (ri′pn,) *v. t.* To mature; to make ripe; as grain or fruit.

2. To mature; to fit or prepare; as, to *ripen* one for heaven.

3. To bring to perfection; as, to *ripen* the judgment.

RIP′EN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made ripe; come to maturity.

RIP′EN-ING, *n.* The act or state of becoming ripe.

RIPE′NESS, *n.* The state of being ripe or brought to that state of perfection which fits for use; maturity; as, the *ripeness* of grain.

2. Full growth.

> Time, which made them their fame outlive,
> To Cowley scarce did ripeness give. *Denham.*

3. Perfection; completeness; as, the *ripeness* of virtue, wisdom, or judgment.

4. Fitness; qualification. *Shak.*

5. Complete maturation or suppuration, as of an ulcer or abscess.

6. A state of preparation; as, the *ripeness* of a project for execution.

RIP′EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Maturing; growing or making ripe.

RI-PHE′AN, *a.* An epithet given to certain mountains in the north of Asia, probably signifying *snowy mountains*.

RIP-I-E′NO, *a.* [It.] In *music* full.

RIP′IER, } *n.* In *old laws*, one who brings fish to
RIP′PER, } market in the inland country. [*Obs.*] *Cowel.*

RIP′PED, (ript,) *pp.* Torn or cut off or out; torn open.

RIP′PER, *n.* One who tears or cuts open.

RIP′PING, *ppr.* Cutting or tearing off or open; tearing up.

RIP′PING, *n.* A tearing.

2. A discovery. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

RIP′PLE, (rip′pl,) *v. i.* [In Dan. *ripper* is to stir or agitate; in G. *riffe* is a hatchel; and *riffeln*, to hatchel; in Sax. *gerifled* is wrinkled. *Ripple* is probably allied to *rip*.]

To fret on the surface; as water, when agitated or running over a rough bottom, appears rough and broken, or as if *ripped* or torn.

RIP′PLE, (rip′pl,) *v. t.* [G. *riffeln*, to hatchel.]

1. To clean, as flax. *Ray.*

2. To agitate the surface of water.

RIP′PLE, *n.* The fretting of the surface of water; little, curling waves.

2. A large comb or hatchel for cleaning flax.

RIP′PLE-GRASS, *n.* A species of plantain, rib-grass, Plantago lanceolata. *Farm. Encyc.*

RIP′PLE-MARK, *n.* A name given to small undulations on the surface of a sea-beach, left by the receding waves. In *geology*, similar undulations on the surface of many rocks are called RIPPLE-MARKS. *P. Cyc.*

RIP′PLE-MARK-ED, (-märkt,) *a.* Having ripple-marks. *Lyell.*

RIP′PLING, *ppr.* Fretting on the surface; cleaning, as flax.

RIP′PLING, *n.* The breaking of ripples or the noise of it. *Pennant.*

2. The act or method of cleaning flax; a hatcheling.

RIP′PLING-LY, *adv.* In the manner of ripples.

RIP′RAP, *n.* In *engineering*, a foundation or parapet of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

RIPT, *pp.* for RIPPED.

RIP′TOW-ELL, *n.* A gratuity given to tenants after they had reaped their lord's corn. *Bailey.*

RISE, (rize,) *v. i.*; *pret.* ROSE, (rōze;) *pp.* RISEN, (rizn.) [Sax. *arisan*; D. *ryzen*; Goth. *reisan*, in *ur-reisan*, to rise, and *ur-raisyan*, to raise. See RAISE.]

1. To move or pass upward in any manner; to ascend; as, a fog *rises* from a river or from low ground; a fish *rises* in water; birds *rise* in the air; clouds *rise* from the horizon toward the meridian; a balloon *rises* above the clouds.

2. To get up; to leave the place of sleep or rest; as, to *rise* from bed.

3. To get up or move from any recumbent to an erect posture; as, to *rise* after a fall.

4. To get up from a seat; to leave a sitting posture; as, to *rise* from a sofa or chair.

5. To spring; to grow; as a plant; hence, to be high or tall. A tree *rises* to the hight of sixty feet.

6. To swell in quantity or extent; to be more elevated; as, a river *rises* after a rain.

7. To break forth; to appear; as, a boil *rises* on the skin.

8. To appear above the horizon; to shine; as, the sun or a star *rises*.

> He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good. — Matt. v.

9. To begin to exist; to originate; to come into being or notice. Great evils sometimes *rise* from small imprudences.

10. To be excited; to begin to move or act; as, the wind *rose* at 12 o'clock.

11. To increase in violence. The wind continued to *rise* till 3 o'clock.

12. To appear in view; as, to *rise* up to the reader's view. *Addison.*

13. To appear in sight; also, to appear more elevated; as, in sailing toward a shore, the land *rises*.

14. To change a station; to leave a place; as, to *rise* from a siege. *Knolles.*

15. To spring; to be excited or produced. A thought now *rises* in my mind.

16. To gain elevation in rank, fortune, or public estimation; to be promoted. Men may *rise* by industry, by merit, by favor, or by intrigue.

> Some rise by sin, and some by virtue fall. *Shak.*
> When the wicked rise, men hide themselves. — Prov. xxviii.

17. To break forth into public commotions; to make open opposition to government; or to assemble and oppose government; or to assemble in arms for attacking another nation. The Greeks have *risen* against their oppressors.

> No more shall nation against nation rise. *Pope.*

18. To be excited or roused into action.

> Rise up to the battle. — Jer. xlix.

19. To make a hostile attack; as, when a man *riseth* against his neighbor. *Deut.* xxii.

20. To increase; to swell; to grow more or greater. A voice, feeble at first, *rises* to thunder. The price of goods *rises*. The heat *rises* to intensity.

21. To be improved; to recover from depression; as, a family may *rise*, after misfortune, to opulence and splendor.

22. To elevate the style or manner; as, to *rise* in force of expression; to *rise* in eloquence.

23. To be revived from death.

> The dead in Christ shall rise first. — 1 Thess. iv.

24. To come by chance. *Spenser.*

25. To ascend; to be elevated above the level or surface; as, the ground *rises* gradually one hundred yards. Some peaks of the Andes *rise* more than 20,000 feet above the level of the ocean; a mountain in Asia is said to *rise* still higher.

26. To proceed from.

> A scepter shall rise out of Israel. — Num. xxiv.

27. To have its sources in. Rivers *rise* in lakes, ponds, and springs.

28. To be moved, roused, excited, kindled, or inflamed, as passion. His wrath *rose* to rage.

29. To ascend in the diatonic scale; as, to *rise* a tone or semitone.

30. To amount. The public debt *rises* to a hundred millions.

31. To close a session. We say, congress will *rise* on the 4th of March; the legislature or the court will *rise* on a certain day.

This verb is written also ARISE, which see. In *general*, it is indifferent which orthography is used; but custom has, in some cases, established one to the exclusion of the other. Thus we never say, the price of goods *arises*, when we mean *advances*, but we always say, the price *rises*. We never say, the ground *arises* to a certain altitude, and rarely, a man *arises* into an office or station. It is hardly possible to class or define the cases in which usage has established a difference in the orthography of this verb. A knowledge of these cases must be acquired by observation.

RISE, (rise,) *n.* The act of rising, either in a literal or figurative sense; ascent; as, the *rise* of vapor in the air; the *rise* of mercury in the barometer; the *rise* of water in a river.

2. The act of springing or mounting from the ground; as, the *rise* of the feet in leaping.

3. Ascent; elevation, or degree of ascent; as, the *rise* of a hill or mountain.

4. Spring; source; origin; as, the *rise* of a stream in a mountain. All sin has its *rise* in the heart.
5. Any place elevated above the common level; as, a *rise* of land.
6. Appearance above the horizon; as, the *rise* of the sun or a star.
7. Increase; advance; as, a *rise* in the price of wheat.
8. Advance in rank, honor, property, or fame. Observe a man after his *rise* to office, or a family after its *rise* from obscurity.
9. Increase of sound on the same key; a swelling of the voice.
10. Elevation or ascent of the voice in the diatonic scale; as, a *rise* of a tone or semitone.
11. Increase; augmentation.
12. [D. *rys*; from the verb.] A bough or branch. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*
RIS'EN, *pp.* See RISE.
RIS'ER, *n.* One that rises; as, an early *riser.*
2. Among *joiners*, the upright board of a stair. *Gwilt.*
RIS-I-BIL'I-TY or RI-SI-BIL'I-TY, RIS'I-BLE-NESS or RI'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* [from *risible.*]
The quality of laughing, or of being capable of laughter. *Risibility* is peculiar to the human species.
2. Proneness to laugh.
RIS'I-BLE or RI'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *risible*; L. *risibilis*, from *rideo*, *risi*, to laugh. See RIDICULOUS.]
1. Having the faculty or power of laughing. Man is a *risible* animal.
2. Laughable; capable of exciting laughter. The description of Falstaff, in Shakspeare, exhibits a *risible* scene. *Risible* differs from *ludicrous*, as species from genus; *ludicrous* expressing that which is playful and sportive; *risible*, that which may excite laughter. *Risible* differs from *ridiculous*, as the latter implies something mean or contemptible, and *risible* does not.
RIS'I-BLY or RI'SI-BLY, *adv.* In a risible manner; laughably.
RIS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Getting up; ascending; mounting; springing; proceeding from; advancing; swelling; increasing; appearing above the horizon; reviving from death, &c.
2. Increasing in wealth, power, or distinction; as, a *rising* state; a *rising* character.
3. Growing, advancing to adult years, and to the state of active life; as, the *rising* generation.
RIS'ING, *n.* The act of getting up from any recumbent or sitting posture.
2. The act of ascending; as, the *rising* of vapor.
3. The act of closing a session, as of a public body; as, the *rising* of the legislature.
4. The appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon.
5. The act of reviving from the dead; resurrection. *Mark* ix.
6. A tumor on the body. *Lev.* xiii.
7. An assembling in opposition to government; insurrection; sedition, or mutiny.
RISK, *n.* [Fr. *risque*; Arm. *risql*; Sp. *riesgo*; Port. *risco*; It. *rischio*, risk, danger, peril; Fr. *risquer*, Arm. *risqla*, Sp. *arriesgar*, Port. *arriscar*, to *risk*. The sense is, a pushing forward, a *rushing*, as in *rush*. Qu. Dan. *dristig*, bold, rash; *drister*, to dare. Sw. *drista*, to trust, to be bold, hardy, or *rash*. In Portuguese, *risco* signifies not only hazard, but a stroke, a dash, and with painters, delineation; *riscar* signifies to dash, or strike out with a pen, to erase. The primary sense, then, is, to throw or dash, or to rush, to drive forward. See PERIL, RASH, and RUSH.]
1. Hazard; danger; peril; exposure to harm. He, at the *risk* of his life, saved a drowning man.
2. In *commerce*, the hazard of loss, either of ship, goods, or other property. Hence, *risk* signifies also the degree of hazard or danger; for the premiums of insurance are calculated upon the *risk*. The underwriters now take *risks* at a low premium.
To run a risk, is to incur hazard; to encounter danger.
RISK, *v. t.* To hazard; to endanger; to expose to injury or loss; as, to *risk* goods on board of a ship; to *risk* one's person in battle; to *risk* one's fame by a publication; to *risk* life in defense of rights.
2. To venture; to dare to undertake; as, to *risk* a battle or combat.
RISK'ED, (riskt,) *pp.* Hazarded; exposed to injury or loss.
RISK'ER, *n.* One who hazards.
RISK'ING, *ppr.* Hazarding; exposing to injury or loss.
RISSE, obsolete *pret.* of RISE. *B. Jonson.*
RITE, *n.* [Fr. *rit*, *rite*; L. *ritus*; It. and Sp. *rito*; Sans. *riti*, service.]
The manner of performing divine or solemn service, as established by law, precept, or custom; formal act of religion, or other solemn duty. The *rites* of the Israelites were numerous and expensive; the *rites* of modern churches are more simple. Funeral *rites* are very different in different countries. The sacrament is a holy *rite*. *Hammond.*
RI-TOR-NEL'LO, *n.* [It., from *ritorno*, return, or *ritornare*, to return.]
In *music*, a repeat; the burden of a song, or the repetition of a verse or strain.
RIT'U-AL, *a.* [It. *rituale.*]
1. Pertaining to rites; consisting of rites; as, *ritual* service or sacrifices. *Prior.*
2. Prescribing rites; as, the *ritual* law.
RIT'U-AL, *n.* A book containing the rites to be observed, or the manner of performing divine service in a particular church or communion. *P. Cyc.*
RIT'U-AL-ISM, *n.* The system of rituals or prescribed forms of religious worship.
2. Observance of prescribed forms in religion.
RIT'U-AL-IST, *n.* One skilled in the ritual. *Gregory.*
RIT'U-AL-LY, *adv.* By rites; or by a particular rite. *Selden.*
RIV'AGE, *n.* [Fr., from *rive*, bank.]
A bank, shore, or coast. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
RI'VAL, *n.* [L. *rivalis*; Fr. and Sp. *rival*; It. *rivale*; Ir. *rabhal*; Heb. ריב, to contend, to strive; Dan. *rives*, to strive; Sp. *rifa*, strife, raffle; *rifar*, to dispute, quarrel, or *raffle*, and to split a sail. Qu. to *rive* or *rip*. See RAFFLE.]
1. One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one striving to reach or obtain something which another is attempting to obtain, and which one only can possess; a competitor; as, *rivals* in love; *rivals* for a crown. Love will not patiently bear a *rival*.
2. One striving to equal or exceed another in excellence; as, two *rivals* in eloquence.
3. An antagonist; a competitor in any pursuit or strife.
RI'VAL, *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority; as, *rival* lovers; *rival* claims or pretensions.

Equal in years and *rival* in renown. *Dryden.*

RI'VAL, *v. t.* To stand in competition with; to strive to gain some object which another is contending for; as, to *rival* one in love.
2. To strive to equal or excel; to emulate.

To *rival* thunder in its rapid course. *Dryden.*

RI'VAL, *v. i.* To be competitors. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
RI'VAL-ED, *pp.* Having another competing with; emulated.
RI'VAL-ING, *ppr.* Striving to equal or excel; emulating.
RI-VAL'I-TY, *n.* Rivalry. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
RI'VAL-RY, *n.* [from *rival.*] Competition; a strife or effort to obtain an object which another is pursuing; as, *rivalry* in love; or an endeavor to equal or surpass another in some excellence; emulation; as, *rivalry* for superiority at the bar or in the senate.
RI'VAL-SHIP, *n.* The state or character of a rival. *B. Jonson.*
2. Strife; contention for superiority; emulation; rivalry.
RIVE, *v. t.*; *pret.* RIVED; *pp.* RIVED or RIVEN. [Dan. *revner*, to split; *river*, to pluck off or away, to rake; Sw. *rifva*, to pull asunder, to burst, or rend, to rake, to tear; Ice. *rifa*, Sw. *refva*, a chink, or crevice; Fr. *crever*, whence *crevasse*, crevice; Russ. *rvu*; allied to L. *rumpo*, *rupi*. It may be allied to the family of L. *rapio*, *reap*, *rip*.]
To split; to cleave; to rend asunder by force; as, to *rive* timber, for rails or shingles with wedges; the *riven* oak; the *riven* clouds. *Dryden. Milton.*

The scolding winds
Have rived the knotty oaks. *Shak.*

RIVE, *v. i.* To be split or rent asunder.

Freestone *rives*, splits, and breaks in any direction. *Woodward.*

RIV'EL, *v. t.* [Sax. *gerifled*, wrinkled; from the root of Dan. *river*, to draw, to wrest, Sw. *rifva*. This word is obsolete, but *shrivel*, from the same root, is in use. It may be allied to *ruffle*.]
To contract into wrinkles; to shrink; as, *riveled* fruit; *riveled* flowers. *Dryden. Pope.*
RIV'EL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Wrinkled.
RIV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Shrinking; contracting into wrinkles.
RIV'EN, *pp.* of RIVE. Split; rent or burst asunder.
RI'VER, *n.* One who rives or splits.
RIV'ER, *n.* [Fr. *rivière*; Arm. *rifyer*; Corn. *ryvier*; It. *riviera*; from L. *rivus*, *rivulus*; D. *rivier*. The Italian word signifies a river, and a bank or shore, L. *ripa*, Sp. *ribera.*]
1. A large stream of water flowing in a channel on land toward the ocean, a lake, or another river. It is larger than a rivulet or brook; but is applied to any stream from the size of a mill-stream to that of the Danube, Amazon, and Mississippi. We give this name to large streams which admit the tide and mingle salt water with fresh, as the *rivers* Hudson, Delaware, and St. Lawrence.
2. A large stream; copious flow; abundance; as, *rivers* of blood; *rivers* of oil.
RIV'ER-BED, *n.* The bed or bottom of a river.
RIV'ER-CHAN'NEL, *n.* The channel of a river.
RIV'ER-COURSE, *n.* The course of a river.
RIV'ER-DEL'TA, *n.* A delta formed by the current of a river.
RIV'ER-DRAG'ON, *n.* A crocodile: a name given by Milton to the king of Egypt.
RIV'ER-ET, *n.* A small river. [*Not in use.*]
RIV'ER-GOD, *n.* A deity supposed to preside over a river, as its tutelary divinity; a naiad. *Lempriere.*
RIV'ER-HORSE, *n.* The hippopotamus, an animal inhabiting rivers. *Milton.*
RIV'ER-PLAIN, *n.* A plain by a river.
RIV'ER-WA-TER, *n.* The water of a river, as distinguished from RAIN-WATER.
RIV'ET, *v. t.* [It. *ribadire*; Port. *rebitar*. These are compounds of a verb with *re* for a prefix. The Spanish has *roblar*. The French *river*, and Arm. *riva* or *rinva*, would seem to be the Heb. רוב, to drive.]
1. To fasten with a rivet, or with rivets; as, to *rivet* two pieces of iron.
2. To clinch; as, to *rivet* a pin or bolt. *Moxon.*
3. To fasten firmly; to make firm, strong, or immovable; as, to *rivet* friendship or affection. *Atterbury.*

Rivet and nail me where I stand, ye powers. *Congreve.*

RIV'ET, *n.* A pin of iron or other metal with a head, driven through a piece of timber or metal, and the point bent or spread and beat down fast, to prevent its being drawn out; or a pin or bolt clinched at both ends.
RIV'ET-ED, *pp.* Clinched; made fast.
RIV'ET-ING, *ppr.* Clinching; fastening firmly.
RIV'ING, *ppr.* Splitting; bursting asunder.
RI-VOSE', *a.* [L. *rivus.*]
In *zoölogy*, marked with furrows sinuate and irregular. *Brande.*
RIV'U-LET, *n.* [L. *rivulus.*]
A small stream or brook; a streamlet.

By fountain or by shady *rivulet*,
He sought them. *Milton.*

RIX-A'TION, *n.* [L. *rixatio*, from *rixor*, to brawl or quarrel.]
A brawl or quarrel. [*Not in use.*]
RIX-DOL'LAR, *n.* [G. *reichsthaler*; D. *rykdaalder*; Sw. *riksdaler*; Dan. *rigsdaler*; the dollar of the realm.]
A silver coin of Germany, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, of different value in different places; but usually valued at from 4s. to 4s. 8d. sterling, or about the same as the American dollar. The rix dollars now current in Prussia, Saxe-Gotha, and Poland, are valued at 2s. 11d. sterling, or about 70 cents. *McCulloch.*
ROACH, *n.* [Sax. *reohche*, *hreoce*; G. *roche*; Dan. *rokke*; Sw. *rocka*; Fr. *rouget*, from the root of *rouge*, red.]
1. A fish of the carp family, Leuciscus rutilus, found in fresh water, easily caught and tolerably good for food.
2. The curve or arch cut in the foot of some square sails. *Brande.*
As sound as a roach, is a phrase supposed to have been, originally, as sound as a *rock*. [Fr. *roche.*]
ROAD, *n.* [Sax. *rad*, *rade*, a ride, a passing or traveling on horseback, a way, a *road*, corresponding with the G. *reise*, D. *reis*, Dan. *rejse*, Sw. *resa*; but in the sense of a place for anchoring ships, the Fr. has *rade*, Sp. *rada*, G. and D. *reede*, Sw. *redd*, Dan. *rede*, *reed*. In the sense of way, the Spanish has *rauta*, W. *rhawd*, all connected with *ride*, W. *rhedu*, to run, and L. *gradior*, W. *rhodiaw*, to walk or go. The Slavonic has *brud*, and the Bohemian *brod*, a way. See GRADE.]
1. An open way or public passage; ground appropriated for travel, forming a communication between one city, town, or place, and another. The word is generally applied to highways, and as a generic term it includes highway, street, and lane. The military *roads* of the Romans were paved with stone, or formed of gravel or pebbles, and some of them remain to this day entire.
2. Any place where ships may ride at anchor at some distance from the shore; sometimes called ROADSTEAD, that is, a place for *riding*, meaning at anchor.
3. A journey. *Milton.*
[*Not used*; but we still use *ride* as a noun; as, a long *ride*; a short *ride*; the same word differently written.]
4. An inroad; incursion of an enemy. [*Not in* [redacted]] *Shak.*
On the road; passing; traveling. *Law.*
ROAD'-BED, *n.* The bed or foundation on which the superstructure of a railroad rests. *Farnham.*
ROAD'STER, *n.* Among *seamen*, a vessel riding at anchor in a road or bay. *Mar. Dict.*
2. A horse fitted for traveling. *Bell.*
ROAD'STEAD, (-sted,) *n.* A place where ships may *ride* at anchor, at some distance from the shore.
ROAD'WAY, *n.* The part of a road traveled by carriages. *Shak.*
ROAM, *v. i.* [If *m* is radical, this word seems to be connected with *ramble*, L. *ramus*. In W. *rhamu* is to rise over, to soar, to vault; whence *rhamant*, a rising boldly, *romance*; *rhem*, *rhum*, something projecting; *rhim*, rim, the exterior part of a thing; Ar.

رام to exceed, to depart. Class Rm, No. 5. See also No. 9 and 23.]

To wander; to ramble; to rove; to walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction. The wolf and the savage *roam* in the forest.

Daphne *roaming* through a thorny wood. *Shak.*

RŌAM, *v. i.* To range; to wander over; as, to *roam* the woods; but the phrase is elliptical. *Milton.*

RŌAM'ED, *pp.* Ranged; wandered over.

RŌAM'ER, *n.* A wanderer; a rover; a rambler; a vagrant.

RŌAM'ING, *ppr.* Wandering; roving.

RŌAM'ING, RŌAM, } *n.* The act of wandering.

RŌAN, *a.* [Fr. *rouan.*]

A roan horse is one that is of a bay, sorrel, or dark color, with spots of gray, or white, thickly interspersed. *Far. Dict.*

RŌAN'-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus Sorbus or Pyrus; the mountain ash. *Lee.*

RŌAR, *v. i.* [Sax. *rarian*, to roar; W. *rhaw*r, the roaring of the sea.]

1. To cry with a full, loud, continued sound; to bellow, as a beast; as, a *roaring* bull; a *roaring* lion.

2. To cry aloud, as in distress.

The suffering chief
Roared out for anguish. *Dryden.*

3. To cry aloud; to bawl; as a child.

4. To cause a loud, continued sound. We say, the sea or the wind *roars*; a company *roar* in acclamation.

5. To make a loud noise.

The brazen throat of War had ceased to *roar*. *Milton.*

RŌAR, *n.* A full, loud sound of some continuance; the cry of a beast; as, the *roar* of a lion or bull.

2. The loud cry of a child or person in distress.

3. Clamor; outcry of joy or mirth, as, a *roar* of laughter. He set the company in a *roar*.

4. The loud, continued sound of the sea in a storm, or the howling of a tempest. *Philips.*

5. Any loud sound of some continuance; as, the roar of cannon.

RŌAR'ER, *n.* One that roars, man or beast.

2. A horse quite broken winded. *Smart.*

RŌAR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crying like a bull or lion; uttering a deep, loud sound.

RŌAR'ING, *n.* The cry of a lion or other beast; outcry of distress, *Job* iii.; loud, continued sound of the billows of the sea, or of a tempest. *Is.* v.

2. In *farriery*, a disease of horses, usually accompanying or preceding broken wind. *Farm. Encyc.*

RŌAR'ING-LY, *adv.* In a roaring manner.

RŌAR'Y, *a.* Dewy; more properly Roxy

RŌAST, *v. t.* [W. *rhostiaw*; Ir. *rostam*; Arm. *rosta*; Fr. *rôtir*; It. *arrostire*; D. *roosten*; G. *rösten*; Sw. *rosta*; Dan. *rister*, to roast, and *rist*, a gridiron, G. *rost*. If the verb is from the noun, the sense is, to dress or cook on a gridiron, or grate, and *rist*, *rost*, coincide in elements with L. *rastellum*, a rake. If the verb is the root, the sense probably is, to contract or *crisp*, or to throw or agitate, hence to make rough. The Welsh has also *crasu*, to roast, from *crâs*. This coincides with *crisp*.]

1. To cook, dress, or prepare meat for the table, by exposing it to heat, as on a spit, in a bake-pan, in an oven, or the like. We now say, to *roast* meat on a spit, in a pan, or in a tin oven, &c., to *bake* meat in an oven; to *broil* meat on a gridiron.

2. To prepare for food by exposure to heat; as, to *roast* apples or potatoes; to *roast* eggs.

3. To heat to excess; to heat violently.

Roasted in wrath and fire. *Shak.*

4. To dry and parch by exposure to heat; as, to *roast* coffee.

5. In *metallurgy*, to dissipate the volatile parts of ore by heat.

6. In *common discourse*, to jeer; to banter severely. *Scott.*

RŌAST, *n.* That which is roasted.

RŌAST, *a.* [For Roasted.] Roasted; as, *roast* beef.

RŌAST, *n.* In the phrase *to rule the roast*, i. e., to govern the company, this word is a corrupt pronunciation of the G. *rath*, counsel, Dan. and D. *raad*, Sw. *rad*.

RŌAST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Dressed by exposure to heat on a spit.

RŌAST'ER, *n.* One that roasts meat; also, a contrivance for roasting.

2. A pig for roasting.

RŌAST'ING, *ppr.* Preparing for the table by exposure to heat on a spit; drying and parching.

2. Bantering with severity.

RŌAST'ING, *n.* The act of roasting, as meat.

2. In *metallurgy*, the protracted application of heat, below a fusing point, to metallic ores.

3. A severe teasing or bantering.

ROB, *n.* [Sp. *rob*; Ar. رب *rauba*, to be thick.]

The inspissated juice of ripe fruit, mixed with honey or sugar to the consistence of a conserve. *Sp. Dict.*

ROB, *v. t.* [G. *rauben*; D. *rooven*; Sw. *röfva* and *röfva*; Dan. *röver*; It. *rubare*; Sp. *robar*; Port. *roubar*; Pers. ربودن *robodan*. This word has the elements of W. *rhaib*, a snatching, Sax. *reafian*, L. *rapio*, Fr. *ravir*. Class Rb, No. 26, 27, 29, 30.]

1. In *law*, to take from the person of another feloniously, forcibly, and by putting him in fear; as, to *rob* a passenger on the road. *Blackstone.*

2. To seize and carry from any thing by violence and with felonious intent; as, to *rob* a coach; to *rob* the mail.

3. To plunder; to strip unlawfully; as, to *rob* an orchard; to *rob* a man of his just praise.

4. To take away by oppression or by violence.

Rob not the poor because he is poor. — Prov. xxii.

5. To take from; to deprive. A large tree *robs* smaller plants near it of their nourishment.

6. In *a loose sense*, to steal; to take privately without permission of the owner. *Tooke.*

7. To withhold what is due. *Mal.* iii.

ROB'BED, (robd,) *pp.* Deprived feloniously and by violence; plundered; seized and carried away by violence.

ROB'BER, *n.* In *law*, one that takes goods or money from the person of another by force or menaces, and with a felonious intent. *Blackstone.*

2. In *a looser sense*, one who takes that to which he has no right, one who steals, plunders, or strips by violence and wrong.

ROB'BER-Y, *n.* In *law*, the forcible and felonious taking from the person of another any money or goods, putting him in fear, that is, by violence or by menaces of death or personal injury. *Robbery* differs from *theft*, as it is a violent, felonious taking from the person or presence of another; whereas *theft* is a felonious taking of goods privately from the person, dwelling, &c., of another. These words should not be confounded.

2. A plundering; a pillaging; a taking away by violence, wrong, or oppression.

ROB'BING, *ppr.* Feloniously taking from the person of another, putting him in fear; stripping; plundering; taking from another unlawfully or by wrong or oppression

ROB'BINS, ROPE'-BANDS, } *n. pl.* [*rope* and *bands*.] Short, flat plaited pieces of rope, with an eye in one end, used in pairs to tie the upper edges of square sails to their yards. *Mar. Dict.*

RŌBE, *n.* [Fr. *robe*; Sp. *ropa*; Port. *roupa*; It. *roba*; It. *rubi*, a robe, and goods or estate; *far roba*, to get money; *robone*, a long gown; *robaccia*, trifles, idle stuff. The Spanish and Portuguese words signify clothing in general, cloth, stuff, wearing apparel, also a loose garment worn over the rest; a gown; Sp. *ropage* is wearing apparel, *drapery*; *roperia*, the trade of dealers in clothes. In Sp. and Port., then, the word coincides with the Fr. *drap*, Eng. *drapery* and *frippery*. In Sax. *reaf* is clothing in general, and spoil, plunder, from *reafian*, to rob. From these facts let the reader judge whether this word had its origin in *rubbing*, like *wearing* apparel, or from *stripping*, the name being originally given to skins, the primitive clothing of rude nations.]

1. A kind of gown, or long, loose garment, worn over other dress, particularly by persons in elevated stations. The robe is properly a dress of state or dignity, as of princes, judges, priests, &c. See *Exod.* xxix. 5. 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 4. *Matt.* xxvii. 28.

2. A splendid female gown or garment. 2 *Sam.*

3. An elegant dress; splendid attire. [xiii.

4. In *Scripture*, the vesture of purity or righteousness, and of happiness. *Job* xxix. *Luke* xv.

RŌBE, *v. t.* To put on a robe; or to dress with magnificence; to array. *Pope. Thomson.*

2. To dress, to invest, as with beauty or elegance; as, fields *robed* with green.

Such was his power over the expression of his countenance, that he could in an instant shake off the sternness of winter, and *robe* it in the bright attire of spring. *Hurd.*

RŌB'ED, *pp.* Dressed with a robe; arrayed with elegance.

ROB'ERDS-MAN, ROB'ERTS-MAN, } *n.* In *the old statutes of England*, a bold, stout robber, or nightthief, said to be so called from *Robinhood*, a famous robber. *Johnson.*

ROB'ERT, HERB-ROB'ERT, } *n.* An annual plant, of the genus Geranium. *Loudon.*

ROB'ERT-INE, (-in,) *n.* One of an order of monks, so called from *Robert Flower*, the founder, A. D. 1187.

ROB'IN, *n.* [L. *rubecula*, from *rubeo*, to be red.]

A bird with a reddish breast. In *England*, the *robin*, or *redbreast*, is the Erythaca (Motacilla, Linn.) rubecula, a bird allied to the nightingale. In *America*, a species of thrush, Turdus migratorius, is commonly called *robin*. *Jardine. Nuttall.*

RŌB'ING, *ppr.* Dressing with a robe; arraying with elegance.

ROB'IN-GOOD'FEL-LOW, *n.* A celebrated fairy, also called Puck. [See Puck.] *Brande.*

ROB'O-RANT, *a.* [L. *roborans*, *roboro*.] Strengthening.

ROB'O-RANT, *n.* A medicine that strengthens; but Tonic is generally used.

ROB-O-RĀ'TION, *n.* [from L. *roboro*, from *robur*, strength.]

A strengthening. [*Little used.*] *Coles.*

RO-BŌ'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *roboreus*, from *robur*, strength, and an oak.]

Made of oak. *Dict.*

RO-BUST', *a.* [L. *robustus*, from *robur*, strength.]

1. Strong; lusty; sinewy; muscular; vigorous; forceful; as, a *robust* body; *robust* youth. It implies full flesh and sound health.

2. Sound; vigorous; as, *robust* health.

3. Violent; rough; rude.

Romp-loving miss
Is hauled about in gallantry *robust*. *Thomson.*

4. Requiring strength; as, *robust* employment. *Locke.*

Note. — This is one of the words in which we observe a strong tendency in practice to accentuate the first syllable, as in *access*; and there are many situations of the word in which this is the preferable pronunciation.

RO-BUST'IOUS, (ro-bust'yus,) *a.* Robust; strong; sinewy; vigorous; forceful. *Milton.*

2. Boisterous; violent; rude. *Shak.*

[Robustious and its derivatives, Robustiously and Robustiousness, are now extremely vulgar, and in the United States nearly obsolete.]

RO-BUST'LY, *adv.* With great strength; muscularly.

RO-BUST'NESS, *n.* Strength; vigor, or the condition of the body when it has full, firm flesh, and sound health. *Arbuthnot.*

ROC, ROCK, } *n.* The well-known monstrous bird of Arabian mythology. *Brande.*

ROC'AM-BOLE, ROK'AM-BOLE, } *n.* [from the French.] A sort of wild garlic, the Allium ophioscorodon, growing naturally in Crete.

Rocambole, wild, is Allium scorodoprasum, which grows in Denmark, &c.

ROC-CEL'LIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid obtained from the Roccella tinctoria, or archil weed. *Herres.*

RŌCHE'-AL-UM, *n.* [Fr. *roche*, a rock. It ought to be written and called Rock-Alum.]

Rock-alum, a purer kind of alum. *Mortimer.*

RO-CHELLE' SALT, (ro-shel' sawlt,) *n.* Tartrate of potassa and soda.

ROCH'ET, *n.* [Fr. *rochet*; It. *roccetto*, *rocchetto*; Sax. *rocc*; G. *rock*; D. *rok*. This coincides in origin with *frock*.]

A linen garment resembling the surplice, but with narrower sleeves, worn under the chimere by bishops during the middle ages. *Hook.*

ROCH'ET, *n.* A fish, the *roach*, which see.

ROCK, *n.* [Fr. *roc*, or *roche*; It. *rocca*, a rock, and a distaff; Sp. *roca*; Port. *roca*, *rocha*; Arm. *roch*; Basque, *arroca*. Dropping the first letter of *crag*, *rock* would seem to be the same word, and so named from breaking and the consequent roughness, corresponding with Gr. *βαχια*, as *crag* does with *crack*; Ar. خرق *garaka*, to burst, crack, tear, *rake*. So L. *rupes*, from the root of *rumpo*, to break or burst. If this is not the origin of *rock*, I know not to what root to assign it. See Class Rg, No. 34.]

1. A large mass of stony matter usually compounded of two or more simple minerals, either bedded in the earth or resting on its surface. Sometimes *rocks* compose the principal part of huge mountains; sometimes huge *rocks* lie on the surface of the earth, in detached blocks or masses. Under this term mineralogists class all mineral substances, coal, gypsum, salt, &c.

2. In *Scripture*, *figuratively*, defense; means of safety; protection; strength; asylum.

The Lord is my *rock*. — 2 Sam. xxii.

3. Firmness; a firm or immovable foundation. *Ps.* xxvii. *Matt.* vii. and xvi.

4. A fabulous bird in the Eastern tales. [See Roc.]

ROCK, *n.* [Dan. *rok*; Sw. *rock*; D. *rokken*; G. *rocken*; It. *rocca*; Sp. *rueca*. The latter is rendered a distaff, a winding or twisting, and the fish of a mast or yard. The sense is, probably, a *rack* or frame.]

A distaff used in spinning; the staff or frame about which flax is arranged, from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

ROCK, *v. t.* [Dan. *rokker*, to move, stir, wag, rack advance; G. *rücken*; Old Fr. *rocquer*, or *roquer*; Sw. *ragla*, to reel; W. *rhocian*, to rock; *rhoc*, a shooting or moving different ways; Ar. رج *ragga*, to shake, to tremble, to agitate. This latter verb in Ch. and Syr. signifies to desire, to long for, that is, to *reach*, or *stretch*, Gr. *ορεγω*; and it may be a different word.]

1. To move backward and forward, as a body rest-

ing on a foundation; as, to *rock* a cradle; to *rock* a chair; to *rock* a mountain. It differs from SHAKE, as denoting a slower and more uniform motion, or larger movements. It differs from SWING, which expresses a vibratory motion of something suspended.

A rising earthquake *rocked* the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To move backward and forward in a cradle, chair, &c.; as, to *rock* a child to sleep. *Dryden.*

3. To lull; to quiet.

Sleep *rock* thy brain. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

ROCK, *v. i.* To be moved backward and forward; to reel.

The *rocking* town
Supplants their footsteps. *Philips.*

ROCK′-AL-UM, *n.* The purest kind of alum. [See ROCHE-ALUM.]

ROCK′-BA-SIN, (-bā-sn,) *n.* A cavity or artificial basin cut in a rock, for the purpose, as is supposed, of collecting the dew or rain for ablutions and purifications prescribed by the druidical religion. *Grosier. Encyc.*

ROCK′-BOUND, *a.* Hemmed in by rocks.

ROCK′-BUT-TER, *n.* A supposed subsulphite of alumina, oozing from aluminous rocks. *Cyc.*

ROCK′-CORK, *n.* A variety of asbestus, resembling cork in its texture. *Dana.*

ROCK′-CRESS, *n.* A plant of the genus Arabis. Also called WALL-CRESS. *Farm. Encyc.*

ROCK′-CROWN-*ED*, *a.* Crowned with rocks.

ROCK-CRYS′TAL, *n.* Limpid quartz. When purest, it is white or colorless, but it is found of a grayish or yellowish white, pale yellow, or citrine. Its most usual form is that of hexagonal prisms, surmounted by hexagonal pyramids. *Kirwan. Cleaveland.*

ROCK′DOE, *n.* A species of deer. *Grew.*

ROCK′*ED*, (rokt,) *pp.* [from *rock*, the verb.] Moved one way and the other.

ROCK′ER, *n.* One who rocks the cradle; also, the curving piece of wood on which a cradle or chair rocks.

ROCK′ET, *n.* [Dan. *raket*, *rakette*, a rocket, cracker, or squib; G. *rackete*; probably from the root of *crack* and *racket*, Fr. *craquer*, *craqueter*.]

An artificial firework, consisting of a cylindrical case of paper, filled with a composition of combustible ingredients, as niter, charcoal, and sulphur. This being tied to a stick and fired, the case and stick are protected through the air by a force arising from the combustion. *P. Cyc.*

ROCK′ET, *n.* [L. *eruca.*]

A popular name of certain species of the genus Brassica, or more probably Eruca. The popular name of Hesperis matronalis, and other species of Hesperis. *Tully.*

ROCK′-FISH, *n.* A salt-water fish, a species of Goby, Gobius niger. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

ROCK′I-NESS, *n.* [from *rocky*.] State of abounding with rocks.

ROCK′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving backward and forward.

ROCK′ING CHAIR, *n.* A chair mounted on rockers.

ROCK′ING STONE, *n.* A stone, often of great size and weight, resting upon another stone, and so exactly poised on some edge or corner, that it can be *rocked*, or slightly moved, with but little force. *Jour. of Sci.*

ROCK′LESS, *a.* Being without rocks. *Dryden.*

ROCK′-OIL, *n.* Another name for petroleum.

ROCK′-PIG-EON, *n.* A species of pigeon, Columba livia, found in Europe, Asia, and Africa. It inhabits rocks and caves, and is considered to be the original of the domestic pigeons. *Jardine.*

ROCK′-PLANT, *n.* A plant distinguished by growing on or among naked rocks. *P. Cyc.*

ROCK′-RIB-BED, *a.* Inclosed or *ribbed in* by rocks.

ROCK′-ROOF-*ED*, (-rooft,) *a.* Having a roof of rock.

ROCK′-RŌSE, *n.* A plant of the genus Cistus or Helianthemum.

ROCK′-RU-BY, *n.* A fine reddish variety of garnet. *Dana.*

ROCK′-SALT, *n.* Mineral salt; salt dug from the earth; chlorid of sodium. But in *America*, this name is sometimes given to salt that comes in large crystals from the West Indies, which salt is formed by evaporation from sea-water, in large basins or cavities, on the isles. Hexahedral rock-salt occurs foliated and fibrous. *Ure.*

ROCK′-WOOD, *n.* Ligniform asbestus. *Cyc.*

ROCK′-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of the asperities of rocks, forming a wall.

2. In *gardening*, an elevation of earth and other loose materials covered with stones, &c., among which plants adapted for such a situation are grown. *P. Cyc.*

ROCK′Y, *a.* [from *rock*.] Full of rocks; as, a *rocky* mountain; a *rocky* shore.

2. Resembling a rock; as, the *rocky* orb of a shield. *Milton.*

3. Very hard; stony; obdurate; insusceptible of impression; as, a *rocky* bosom. *Shak.*

RO′COA, *n.* [A corruption of *Urucu.*] A colored pulpy substance within the legume, and surrounding the seeds of the Bixa Orellana. In its purified state it is called ANOTTO.

ROD, *n.* [Sax. *rod*; Dan. *rode*; D. *roede*, *roe*; G. *ruthe* and *reis*. In Danish, *rod* is a *root*; and I suppose *rod*, *root*, L. *radius*, ray, *radix*, root, and Dan. and Sw. *rad*, to be of one family. The sense is a shoot, from extending. The Russ. *prut*, a rod, is probably the same word with a prefix.]

1. The shoot or long twig of any woody plant; a branch, or the stem of a shrub; as, a *rod* of hazel, of birch, of oak, or hickory. Hence,

2. An instrument of punishment or correction; chastisement.

I will chasten him with the *rod* of men. — 2 Sam. vii. Prov. x.

3. Discipline; ecclesiastical censures. 1 *Cor.* iv.

4. A kind of scepter.

The *rod* and bird of peace. *Shak.*

5. A pole for angling; something long and slender. *Gay.*

6. An instrument for measuring; but, *more generally*, a measure of length containing 5½ yards, or sixteen feet and a half; a pole; a perch. In many parts of the United States, *rod* is universally used for *pole* or *perch*.

7. In *Scripture*, a staff or wand. 1 *Sam.* xiv.

8. Support.

Thy *rod* and thy staff, they comfort me. — Ps. xxiii.

9. A shepherd's crook. *Lev.* xxvii.

10. An instrument for threshing. *Is.* xxviii.

11. Power; authority. *Ps.* cxxv.

12. A tribe or race. *Ps.* lxxiv.

Rod of iron; the mighty power of Christ. *Rev.* xix. *Ps.* ii.

RŌDE, *pret.* of RIDE; also, a cross. [See ROOD.]

RŌ′DENT, *a.* [L. *rodo.*]

Gnawing; a term applied to the rodentia, which see.

RŌ′DENT, *n.* An animal that gnaws, as a rat.

RO-DEN′TIA, *n. pl.* [L. *rodo*, to gnaw.]

Gnawers; an order of mammals having two large incisor teeth in each jaw, separated from the molar teeth by an empty space. The rat and mouse, the squirrel, the marmot, the musk-rat, and the beaver, belong to this order.

ROD′O-MONT, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *rodomonte*, a bully; Ir. *raidhmeis*, silly stories, rodomontade; *roithre*, a babbler, a *prating* fellow; *roithreacht*, silly talk, loquacity, *rhetoric*; from *radham*, to say, tell, relate, W. *adrawt*. The Ir. *radh*, *radham*, are the Sax. *ræd*, speech, and *rædan*, to read. (See READ.) The last syllable may be the Fr. *monter*, to *mount*, and the word then signifies one that speaks loftily. Hence the name of Ariosto's hero.]

A vain boaster. *Herbert.*

ROD′O-MONT, *a.* Bragging; vainly boasting.

ROD-O-MONT-ADE′, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *rodomontata*. See RODOMONT.]

Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant.

I could show that the *rodomontades* of Almanzor are neither so irrational nor impossible. *Dryden.*

ROD-O-MONT-ADE′, *v. i.* To boast; to brag; to bluster; to rant.

ROD-O-MONT-AD′IST, } *n.* A blustering boaster; one
ROD-O-MONT-AD′OR, } that brags or vaunts. *Terry. Todd.*

RŌE, } *n.* [Sax. *ra*, or *raa*, *ræge*, or *hrege*; G.
RŌE′BUCK, } *reh* and *rehbock*; Dan. *raa*, or *raabuk*; Sw. *rabock.*]

1. A species of deer, the Capreolus Dorcas, with erect cylindrical branched horns, forked at the summit. This is one of the smallest of the deer, but of elegant shape and remarkably nimble. It prefers a mountainous country, and congregates in families. *P. Cyc.*

2. *Roe*; the female of the hart. *Sandys.*

RŌE, (rō,) *n.* [G. *rogen*; Dan. *rogn*, *ravn*; that which is ejected. So in Dan. *rogo* is spittle.]

The seed or spawn of fishes. The roe of the male is called *soft roe* or *milt*; that of the female, *hard roe* or *spawn*. *Encyc.*

RŌE′-STŌNE, *n.* Called also OÖLITE, which see.

RO-GA′TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *rogatio*; *rogo*, to ask.]

1. Litany; supplication.

He perfecteth the *rogations* or litanies before in use. *Hooker.*

2. In *Roman jurisprudence*, the demand, by the consuls or tribunes, of a law to be passed by the people.

RO-GA′TION-WEEK, *n.* The second week before Whitsunday, thus called from the three fasts observed therein; viz., on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, called *rogation-days*, because of the extraordinary prayers then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of the Holy Thursday. *P. Cyc. Hook.*

RŌGUE, (rōg,) *n.* [Sax. *earg*, *arg*, idle, stupid, mean; *eargian*, to become dull or torpid; D. G. Sw. and Dan. *arg*, evil, crafty, wicked; Gr. αργος. Hence Cimbric *argur*, and Eng. *rogue*, by transposition of letters. The word *arga*, in the laws of the Longobards, denotes a cuckold. Spel, voc. *Arga.*]

1. In *law*, a vagrant; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond. Persons of this character were, by the ancient laws of England, to be punished by whipping and having the ear bored with a hot iron. *Encyc. Spenser.*

2. A knave; a dishonest person; applied now, I believe, exclusively to males. This word comprehends thieves and robbers, but is generally applied to such as cheat and defraud in mutual dealings, or to counterfeiters.

The *rogue* and fool by fits is fair and wise. *Pope.*

3. A name of slight tenderness and endearment.

Alas, poor *rogue*, I think indeed she loves. *Shak.*

4. A wag. *Shak.*

RŌGUE, (rōg,) *v. i.* To wander; to play the vagabond. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

2. To play knavish tricks. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

RŌGU′ER-Y, *n.* The life of a vagrant. [*Now little used.*] *Donne.*

2. Knavish tricks; cheating; fraud; dishonest practices.

'Tis no scandal grown
For debt and *roguery* to quit the town. *Dryden.*

3. Waggery; arch tricks; mischievousness.

RŌGUE′SHIP, *n.* The qualities or personage of a rogue. *Dryden.*

RŌGUE'S′-YARN, *n.* Yarn of a different twist and color from the rest, and inserted into the cordage of the British navy, to identify it if stolen. *Buchanan.*

RŌGU′ISH, (rōg′ish,) *a.* Vagrant; vagabond. [*Nearly obsolete.*] *Spenser.*

2. Knavish; fraudulent; dishonest. *Swift.*
[*This is the present sense of the word.*]

3. Waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous. *Addison.*

RŌGU′ISH-LY, *adv.* Like a rogue; knavishly; wantonly.

RŌGU′ISH-NESS, *n.* The qualities of a rogue; knavery; mischievousness.

2. Archness; sly cunning; as, the *roguishness* of a look.

RŌGU′Y, (rōg′y,) *a.* Knavish; wanton. [*Not in use.*] *L'Estrange.*

ROIL, *v. t.* [This is the Arm. *brella*, Fr. *brouiller*, *embrouiller*, It. *brogliare*, *imbrogliare*, Sp. *embrollar*, Port. *embrulhar*; *primarily*, to turn or stir, to make intricate, to twist, wrap, involve, hence to mix, confound, perplex, whence Eng. *broil*, Fr. *brouillard*, mist, fog. In English, the prefix or first letter is lost.]

1. To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment; as, to *roil* wine, cider, or other liquor in casks or bottles.

2. To excite some degree of anger; to disturb the passion of resentment.

[*These senses are in common use in New England, and are local in England.*]

3. To perplex. [*Local in England.*]

ROIL′*ED*, *pp.* Rendered turbid or foul by disturbing the lees or sediment; angered slightly; disturbed in mind by an offense.

ROIL′ING, *ppr.* Rendering turbid, or exciting the passion of anger.

Note. — This word is as legitimate as any in the language.

ROINT. See AROYNT.

ROIST, } *v. i.* [Arm. *reustla*, to embroil. This
ROIST′ER, } word belongs to the root of *rustle*, *brustle*, Sax. *brysan*, to shake, to rush, W. *rhysiaw*, to *rush*, to straiten, to entangle, *rhysu*, id.]

To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent. [*Not in use.*] *Shak. Swift.*

ROIST′ER, } *n.* A bold, blustering, turbulent fel-
ROIST′ER-ER, } low. [*Not in use.*]

ROIST′ER-LY, *a.* Blustering; violent.

ROIST′ER-LY, *adv.* In a bullying, violent manner. [*Little used.*]

RŌKE, }
ROOK, } *n.* Mist; smoke; damp. *North of England.*
ROAK, }

RŌK′Y, *a.* [See REEK.] Misty; foggy; cloudy. [*Not in use.*] *Ray.*

RŌLL, *v. t.* [D. and G. *rollen*; Sw. *rulla*; Dan. *ruller*; W. *rholiaw*; Fr. *rouler*, Arm. *rudha* and *rolla*; It. *rullare*; Ir. *rolam.* It is usual to consider this word as formed by contraction from the Latin *rotula*, a little wheel, from *rota*, W. *rhod*, a wheel. But it is against all probability that all the nations of Europe have fallen into such a contraction. *Roll* is undoubtedly a primitive root, on which have been formed *troll* and *stroll.*]

1. To move by turning on the surface, or with a circular motion in which all parts of the surface are successively applied to a plane; as, to *roll* a barrel or puncheon; to *roll* a stone or ball. Sisyphus was condemned to *roll* a stone to the top of a hill, which, when he had done so, *rolled* down again, and thus his punishment was eternal.

2. To revolve; to turn on its axis; as, to *roll* a wheel or a planet.

3. To move in a circular direction.

4. To wrap round on itself; to form into a circular

or cylindrical body; as, to *roll* a piece of cloth; to *roll* a sheet of paper; to *roll* parchment; to *roll* tobacco.

5. To inwrap; to bind or involve in a bandage or the like. *Wiseman.*

6. To form by rolling into round masses. *Peacham.*

7. To drive or impel any body with a circular motion, or to drive forward with violence or in a stream. The ocean *rolls* its billows to the shore. A river *rolls* its waters to the ocean.

8. To spread with a roller or rolling-pin; as, to *roll* paste.

9. To produce a periodical revolution.

Heaven above and *rolled* her motions. *Milton.*

10. To press or level with a roller; as, to *roll* a field.

To roll one's self; to wallow. *Mic. I.*

RŌLL, *v. i.* To move by turning on the surface, or with the successive application of all parts of the surface to a plane; as, a ball or wheel *rolls* on the earth; a body *rolls* on an inclined plane.

2. To move, turn, or run on an axis; as a wheel. [In this sense, REVOLVE is more generally used.]

3. To run on wheels.

And to the *rolling* chair is bound. *Dryden.*

4. To revolve; to perform a periodical revolution; as, the *rolling* year; ages *roll* away.

5. To turn; to move circularly.

And his red eyeballs *roll* with living fire. *Dryden.*

6. To float in rough water; to be tossed about.

Twice ten tempestuous nights I *rolled*. *Pope.*

7. To move, as waves or billows, with alternate swells and depressions. Waves *roll* on waves.

8. To fluctuate; to move tumultuously.

What *different* sorrows did within thee *roll*! *Prior.*

9. To be moved with violence; to be hurled.

Down they fell,
By thousands; angel on archangel *rolled*. *Milton.*

10. To be formed into a cylinder or ball; as, the cloth *rolls* well.

11. To spread under a roller or rolling-pin. The paste *rolls* well.

12. To wallow; to tumble; as, a horse *rolls*.

13. To rock or move from side to side; as, a ship *rolls* in a calm.

14. To beat a drum with strokes so rapid that they can scarcely be distinguished by the ear.

RŌLL, *n.* The act of rolling, or state of being rolled; as, the *roll* of a ball; the *roll* of a vessel.

2. The thing rolling. *Thomson.*

3. A mass made round; something like a ball or cylinder; as, a *roll* of fat; a *roll* of wool. *Addison. Mortimer.*

4. A roller; a cylinder of wood, iron, or stone; as, a *roll* to break clods. *Mortimer.*

5. A quantity of cloth wound into a cylindrical form; as, a *roll* of woollen or satin; a *roll* of lace.

6. A cylindrical twist of tobacco.

7. An official writing; a list; a register; a catalogue; as, a muster-*roll*; a court-*roll*.

8. The uniform beating of a drum with strokes so rapid as scarcely to be distinguished by the ear.

9. *Rolls* of court, of parliament, or of any public body, are the parchments on which are engrossed, by the proper officer, the acts and proceedings of that body, and which, being kept in rolls, constitute the records of such public body.

10. In *antiquity*, a volume; a book consisting of leaf, bark, paper, skin, or other material, on which the ancients wrote, and which, being kept *rolled* or folded, was called in Latin *volumen*, from *volvo*, to roll. Hence,

11. A chronicle; history; annals.

Nor names more noble graced the *rolls* of fame. *Trumbull.*

12. Part; office; that is, round of duty, like *turn*. [*Obs.*]

RŌLL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Moved by turning; formed into a round or cylindrical body; leveled with a roller, as land.

RŌLL'ER, *n.* That which rolls; that which turns on its own axis; *particularly*, a cylinder of wood, stone, metal, &c., used in husbandry and the arts. *Rollers* are of various kinds, and used for various purposes.

2. A bandage; a fillet; *properly*, a long and broad bandage used in surgery.

3. An insessorial or perching bird of the genus Coracias, found in Europe, Asia, and Africa. The colors of the plumage in adults are brilliant blue and green, mixed with chestnut. *Jardine.*

RŌLL'ERS, *n. pl.* Heavy waves which set in upon a coast without wind.

ROL'LICK, *v. i.* To move in a careless, swaggering manner, with a frolicsome air. [*Colloquial.*] *Smart.*

ROL'LICK-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving in a careless or swaggering manner; frolicsome.

RŌLL'ING, *ppr.* Turning over; revolving; forming into a cylinder or round mass; leveling, as land.

2. *a.* Undulating; having a regular succession of regular elevations and depressions; as, a *rolling* prairie. *Western States.*

RŌLL'ING, *n.* The turning round of a body upon some surface.

2. The motion of a ship from side to side.

RŌLL'ING-PIN, *n.* A round piece of wood, tapering at each end, with which paste is molded and reduced to a proper thickness. *Wiseman.*

RŌLL'ING-PRESS, *n.* An engine consisting of two cylinders, by which cloth is calendered, waved, and tabbied; also, an engine for taking impressions from copper-plates; also, a like engine for drawing plates of metal, &c.

RŌLL'Y-POOL-Y, *n.* [Said to be *roll* and *pool*, or *roll*, *ball*, and *pool*.] A game in which a ball, rolling into a certain place, wins. *Arbuthnot.*

ROM'AGE, (rum'maj,) *n.* Bustle; tumultuous search. [See RUMMAGE.] *Shak.*

RO-MA'IC, *a.* or *n.* A term applied to the modern Greek language.

RO-MAL', (ro-mawl',) *n.* A species of silk handkerchief.

RŌ'MAN, *a.* [L. *Romanus*, from *Roma*, the principal city of the Romans in Italy. *Rome* is the oriental name *Romah*, elevated, that is, a hill; for fortresses and towns were often placed on hills for security; Heb. and Ch. רוּם, to be high, to raise. Class Rm, No. 3.]

1. Pertaining to Rome, or to the Roman people.

2. Pertaining to or professing the Roman Catholic religion.

Roman order; in *architecture*, the composite order. [See COMPOSITE.]

Roman Catholic; as *an adjective*, denoting the religion professed by the people of Rome and of Italy, at the head of which is the pope or bishop of Rome; as *a noun*, one who adheres to this religion.

RŌ'MAN, *n.* A native of Rome.

2. A citizen of Rome; one enjoying the privileges of a Roman citizen.

3. One of the Christian church at Rome to which Paul addressed an epistle, consisting of converts from Judaism or paganism.

RŌ'MAN CEM'ENT, *n.* An excellent water cement, for building purposes. *Buchanan.*

RO-MANCE', (ro-mans',) *n.* [Fr. *roman*; It. *romanzo*; Sp. *romance*, the common vulgar language of Spain, and *romance*; Port. *id.*, any vulgar tongue, and a species of poetry; W. *rham*, a rising over; *rhamant*, a rising over, a vaulting or springing, an omen, a figurative expression, *romance*, as *an adjective*, rising boldly, *romantic*; *rhamanta*, to rise over, to soar, to reach to a distance, to divine, to romance, to allegorize; *rhamantu*, to use figurative or high-flown language, &c. The Welsh retains the signification of the oriental word from which *Rome* is derived, and indeed the sense of *romance* is evidently from the primitive sense of the root, rather than from the use of the Roman language. The Welsh use of the word proves also the correctness of the foregoing derivation of *Roma*, and overthrows the fabulous account of the origin of the word from Romulus or Remus. It is probable that this word is allied to *ramble*.]

1. A fabulous relation or story of adventures and incidents designed for the entertainment of readers; a tale of extraordinary adventures, fictitious and often extravagant, usually a tale of love or war, subjects interesting the sensibilities of the heart, or the passions of wonder and curiosity. *Romance* differs from the *novel*, as it treats of actions and adventures of an unusual and wonderful character; that is, according to the Welsh signification, it vaults or soars beyond the limits of fact and real life, and often of probability.

The first *romances* were a monstrous assemblage of histories, in which truth and fiction were blended without probability; a composition of amorous adventures and the extravagant ideas of chivalry. *Encyc.*

2. A fiction. *Prior.*

RO-MANCE', *a.* or *n.* A term denoting the dialect formerly prevalent in some of the southern districts of France, which sprung directly from the Roman or Latin language

RO-MANCE', (ro-mans',) *v. i.* To forge and tell fictitious stories; to deal in extravagant stories. *Richardson.*

RO-MAN'CER, *n.* One who invents fictitious stories.

2. A writer of romance. *Aubrey.*

RO-MAN'CING, *ppr.* Inventing and telling fictitious tales; building castles in the air.

RO-MAN'CY, *a.* Romantic. [*Not proper.*]

RO-MAN-ESQUE', (ro-man-esk',) *a.* or *n.* A term applied in painting to that which appertains to romance, or rather to fable, as connected with objects of fancy; in *architecture*, to the debased styles subsequent to, and imitative of, the Roman; in *literature*, to the common dialect in some of the southern districts of France, the remains of the old *Roman* language. *Brande. Gloss. of Archit.*

RŌ'MAN-ISM, *n.* The tenets of the church of Rome. *Brevint.*

RŌ'MAN-IST, *n.* An adherent to the Roman Catholic religion; a Roman Catholic. *Brande.*

RŌ'MAN-IZE, *v. t.* To latinize; to fill with Latin words or modes of speech. *Dryden.*

2. To convert to the Roman Catholic religion or opinions.

RŌ'MAN-IZE, *v. i.* To conform to Roman Catholic opinions, customs, or modes of speech.

RŌ'MAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Latinized; conformed to the Roman Catholic faith.

RŌ'MAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Latinizing; conforming to the Roman Catholic faith.

RO-MANSH', *n.* The language of the Grisons in Switzerland, a corruption of the Latin.

RO-MAN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to romance or resembling it; wild; fanciful; extravagant; as, a *romantic* taste; *romantic* notions; *romantic* expectations; *romantic* zeal.

2. Improbable or chimerical; fictitious; as, a *romantic* tale.

3. Fanciful; wild; full of wild or fantastic scenery; as, a *romantic* prospect or landscape; a *romantic* situation.

RO-MAN'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Wildly; extravagantly. *Pope.*

RO-MAN'TI-CISM, *n.* The state of being romantic or fantastic; applied chiefly to the unnatural productions of the modern French school of novelists. *Brande.*

RO-MAN'TIC-NESS, *n.* Wildness; extravagance; fancifulness.

2. Wildness of scenery.

RO-MAN'ZO-VITE, *n.* A variety of garnet, of a brown or brownish-yellow color; named from Count Romanzoff. *Cleaveland.*

RŌ'ME-INE, (-in,) *n.* [from the mineralogist *Romé de L'Isle*.]

A mineral consisting of antimonious acid and lime, presenting a hyacinth or honey-yellow color, and occurring in square octahedrons. *Dana.*

RŌME'PEN-NY, } *n.* [*Rome* and Sax. *penig* or
RŌME'SCOT, } *scat.*]

A tax of a penny on a house, formerly paid by the people of England to the church of Rome. [See PETERPENCE.]

RŌM'ISH, *a.* [from *Rome*.] Belonging or relating to Rome, or to the religion professed by the people of Rome and of the western empire, of which Rome was the metropolis; Roman Catholic; as, the *Romish* church; the *Romish* religion, ritual, or ceremonies.

RŌM'IST, *n.* A Roman Catholic. *South.*

ROMP, *n.* [A different spelling of RAMP; W. *rham*, a rising over; *rhamu*, to reach over, to soar, to vault. See RAMP and ROMANCE.]

1. A rude girl who indulges in boisterous play. *Addison.*

2. Rude play or frolic.

Romp-loving miss
Is hauled about to gallantry robust. *Thomson.*

ROMP, *v. i.* To play rudely and boisterously; to leap and frisk about in play. *Richardson.*

ROMP'ING, *ppr.* Playing rudely. As a noun, rude, boisterous play.

ROMP'ISH, *a.* Given to rude play; inclined to romp. *Ash.*

ROMP'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a rude or boisterous manner.

ROMP'ISH-NESS, *n.* Disposition to rude, boisterous play; or the practice of romping. *Steele.*

ROM'PU, } *n.* [L. *rumpo*, to break.]
ROM-PEE', }

In *heraldry*, an ordinary that is broken, or a chevron, a bend, or the like, whose upper points are cut off. *Encyc.*

RON-DEAU', (ron-do',) } *n.* [Fr. *rondeau*, from *rond*,
RON'DO, } round.]

1. A kind of poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight have one rhyme, and five another. It is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the rondeau is repeated in an equivocal sense, if possible. *Warton. Trevoux.*

2. In *music*, the *rondo*, vocal or instrumental, generally consists of three strains, the first of which closes in the original key, while each of the others is so constructed in modulation as to reconduct the ear in an easy and natural manner to the first strain. *Busby.*

RON'DEL, *n.* In *fortification*, a small, round tower, erected at the foot of a bastion. *Brande.*

RON'DLE, (ron'dl,) *n.* [from *round*.] A round mass. [*Not in use.*] *Peacham.*

RON'DO, *n.* See RONDEAU.

RON'DURE, *n.* [Fr. *rondeur*.]

A round; a circle. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RONG; the old *pret.* and *pp.* of RING, now RUNG. *Chaucer.*

RŌN'ION, (run'yon,) *n.* [Fr. *rognon*, kidney.]

A fat, bulky woman. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RŌNT, *n.* An animal stinted in its growth. [Now written and pronounced RUNT.] *Spenser.*

ROOD, *n.* [A different orthography of ROD, which see.]

1. The fourth part of an acre, or forty square rods. [See ACRE.]

2. A pole; a measure of five yards; a rod or perch. [*Not used in America, and probably local in England.*]

ROOD, *n.* [Sax. *rode* or *rod.*]
A cross or crucifix; a name formerly given to the figure of Christ on the cross erected in Roman Catholic churches. When complete, this was accompanied by the figures of the Virgin Mary and of St. John. *Shak.*
ROOD′LOFT, *n.* A loft or gallery in a church on which the rood and its appendages were set up to view. *Gwilt.*
ROOD′Y, *a.* Coarse; luxurious. *Craven Dialect.*
ROOF, *n.* [Sax. *rof*, *hrof*; Gr. ὀροφη, ὀροφος, from ερεφω, to cover. Qu. Russ. *krov*, Slav. *strop*. See the Ar. Class Rb, No. 12, and Syr. No. 40.]
1. The cover or upper part of a house or other building, consisting of rafters covered with boards, shingles, or tiles, with a side or sides sloping from the ridge, for the purpose of carrying off the water that falls in rain or snow. In Asia, the *roofs* of houses are flat or horizontal. The same name, *roof*, is given to the sloping covers of huts, cabins, and ricks; to the arches of ovens, furnaces, &c.
2. A vault; an arch; or the interior of a vault; as, the *roof* of heaven.
3. The vault of the mouth; the upper part of the mouth; the palate.
If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the *roof* of my mouth. — Ps. cxxxvii.
ROOF, *v. t.* To cover with a roof.
I have not seen the remains of any Roman buildings, that have not been *roofed* with vaults or arches. *Addison.*
2. To inclose in a house; to shelter.
Here had we now our country's honor *roofed.* *Shak.*
ROOF′ED, (rooft,) *pp.* Furnished or covered with a roof or arch.
ROOF′ING, *ppr.* Covering with a roof.
ROOF′ING, *n.* The act of covering with a roof.
2. The materials of which a roof is composed; or materials for a roof. *Gwilt.*
ROOF′LESS, *a.* [Sax. *roflease.*]
1. Having no roof; as, a *roofless* house.
2. Having no house or home; unsheltered.
ROOF′Y, *a.* Having roofs. *Dryden.*
ROOK, *n.* [Sax. *hroc*; G. *rocke*; Dan. *roge*, *raage*, a rook, and *krage*, a crow. This word belongs to the root of *crow*, or is rather the same word dialectically varied; Dan. *krage*; Sw. *kraka*; G. *krähe*; D. *kraai*; L. *graculus*; probably from its voice; Ir. *grag*, *gragan*. See Crow and Croak.]
1. A bird of the genus Corvus, the bird mentioned by Virgil under this name. This bird resembles the crow, but differs from it in not feeding on carrion, but on insects and grain. In crows also the nostrils and root of the bill are clothed with feathers, but in rooks the same parts are naked, or have only a few bristly hairs. The rook is gregarious. *P. Cyc.*
2. A cheat; a trickish, rapacious fellow. *Wycherley.*
ROOK, *n.* [It. *rocco*, a bishop's staff, a crosier, a rook at chess.]
In *chess*, a name given to the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board, also called Castles. The *rook* moves the whole extent of the board, unless impeded by some other piece. *Hoyle.*
ROOK, *v. i.* To cheat; to defraud. *Locke.*
ROOK, *v. t.* To cheat; to defraud by cheating. *Aubrey.*
ROOK, *v. i.* To squat. [See Ruck.]
ROOK′ED, (rookt,) *pp.* Cheated; defrauded.
ROOK′ER-Y, *n.* A place where rooks congregate and build their nests, as a wood, &c. *Pope.*
2. In *low language*, a brothel.
ROOK′ING, *ppr.* Cheating.
ROOK′Y, *a.* Inhabited by rooks; as, the *rooky* wood. *Shak.*
ROOM, *n.* [Sax. *rum*; Dan. and Sw. *rum*; D. *ruim*; G. *raum*; Goth. *rumis*, room, place; Ir. *rum*, a floor or room; G. *räumen*, Sax. *rumian*, *ryman*, to give place, to amplify, to enlarge; Sax. *rum-gifa*, liberal. It may be allied to *roam*, *ramble*. Class Rm, No. 4, 9.]
1. Space; compass; extent of place, great or small. Let the words occupy as little *room* as possible.
2. Space or place unoccupied.
Lord, it is done as thou hast commanded, and yet there is *room.* — Luke xiv.
3. Place for reception or admission of any thing. In this case there is no *room* for doubt or for argument.
4. Place of another; stead; as in succession or substitution. One magistrate or king comes in the *room* of a former one. We often place one thing in the *room* of another. 1 *Kings* xx.
5. Unoccupied opportunity. The eager pursuit of wealth leaves little *room* for serious reflection.
6. An apartment in a house; any division separated from the rest by a partition; as a parlor, a drawing-*room* or bed-*room*; also, an apartment in a ship, as the cook-*room*, bread-*room*, gun-*room*, &c.
7. A seat. *Luke* xiv.
To make room; to open a way or passage; to free from obstructions.
To make room; to open a space or place for any thing.
To give room; to withdraw; to leave space unoccupied for others to pass or to be seated.
ROOM, *v. i.* To occupy an apartment; to lodge; *an academic use of the word.* A B *rooms* at No. 7.
ROOM′AGE, *n.* [from *room.*] Space; place. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*
ROOM′FUL, *a.* Abounding with rooms. *Donne.*
ROOM′I-LY, *adv.* Spaciously.
ROOM′I-NESS, *n.* Space; spaciousness; large extent of space.
Roomth, space, and Roomthy, spacious, are ill-formed words, and not used in the United States.
ROOM′Y, *a.* Spacious; wide; large; having ample room; as, a *roomy* mansion; a *roomy* deck. *Dryden.*
ROOP, *n.* Hoarseness. [*Little used.*]
ROOST, *n.* [Sax. *hrost*; D. *roest*, roost; *roesten*, to roost.]
The pole or other support on which birds rest at night.
He clapped his wings upon his *roost.* *Dryden.*
2. A collection of fowls roosting together.
At roost; in a state for rest and sleep.
ROOST, *v. i.* To sit, rest, or sleep, as birds on a pole, tree, or other thing at night.
2. To lodge, in burlesque
ROOST′ER, *n.* [The head or chief of the *roost.*] A cock, the male of the domestic fowl. *America.*
[Roost-cock is provincial in England.] *Halliwell.*
ROOST′ING, *ppr.* Sitting for rest and sleep at night.
ROOT, *n.* [Dan. *rod*; Sw. *rot*; L. *radix*; It. *radice*; Sp. *raiz*; Ir. *raidis*; W. *rhaiz*, a ray or spear, whence *gwraiz*, a root. A root is a shoot, and only a different application of *rod*, L. *radius.*]
1. That part of a plant which enters and fixes itself in the earth, and serves to support the plant in an erect position, while, by means of its radicles, it imbibes nutriment for the stem, branches, and fruit. There are six distinct organs which are capable of entering into the composition of a root, viz., the *radicle*, the *fibril*, the *soboles*, the *bulb*, the *tuber*, and the *rhizoma*.
2. The part of any thing that resembles the roots of a plant in manner of growth; as, the *roots* of a cancer, of tooth, &c.
3. The bottom or lower part of any thing.
Deep to the *roots* of hell. *Milton.*
Burnet uses *root* of a mountain, but we now say *base*, *foot*, or *bottom*. See *Job* xxviii. 9.
4. A plant whose root is esculent, or the most useful part, as beets, carrots, &c.
5. The original or cause of any thing.
The love of money is the *root* of all evil. — 1 Tim. vi.
6. The first ancestor.
They were the *roots* out of which sprung two distinct people. *Locke.*
7. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, the root of any quantity is such a quantity as, when multiplied into itself a certain number of times, will exactly produce that quantity. Thus 2 is a root of 4, because, when multiplied into itself, it exactly produces 4. *J. Day.*
8. Means of growth. "He hath no *root* in himself;" that is, no soil in which grace can grow and flourish. *Matt.* xiii.
9. In *music*, the fundamental note of any chord. *Busby.*
Root of bitterness; in *Scripture*, any error, sin, or evil that produces discord or immorality.
To take root; to become planted or fixed; or to be established; to increase and spread.
To take deep root; to be firmly planted or established; to be deeply impressed. *Dryden.*
ROOT, *v. i.* To fix the root; to enter the earth, as roots.
In deep grounds, the weeds *root* deeper. *Mortimer.*
2. To be firmly fixed; to be established.
The multiplying brood of the ungodly shall not take deep *rooting.* *Wisdom.*
3. To sink deep.
If any error chanced — to cause misapprehensions, he gave them not leave to *root* and fasten by concealment. *Fell.*
ROOT, *v. t.* To plant and fix deep in the earth; used chiefly in the participle; as, *rooted* trees or forests. *Dryden.*
2. To plant deeply; to impress deeply and durably. Let the leading truths of the gospel be *rooted* in the mind; let holy affections be well *rooted* in the heart.
3. In *Scripture*, to be *rooted* and grounded in Christ, is to be firmly united to him by faith and love, and well established in the belief of his character and doctrines. *Eph.* iii.
ROOT, *v. t.* or *i.* [Sax. *wrot*, a snout or proboscis; *wrotan*, to dig or root; D. *wroeten*, G. *reuten*, Dan. *roder*, Sw. *rota*, to root. This seems to be of the same family as the former word and *rod*, from the use of the snout.]
To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine. Swine *root* to find worms; they *root* the ground wherever they come.
To root up or out; to eradicate; to extirpate; to remove or destroy root and branch; to exterminate. *Deut.* xxix. *Job* xxxi.
ROOT′-BOUND, *a.* Fixed to the earth by roots. *Milton.*
ROOT′-BUILT, (-bilt,) *a.* Built of roots. *Shenstone.*
ROOT′-EAT-ER, *n.* An animal that feeds on roots. *Kirby.*
ROOT′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having its roots planted or fixed in the earth; hence, fixed; deep; radical; as, *rooted* sorrow; *rooted* aversion; *rooted* prejudices.
ROOT′ED-LY, *adv.* Deeply; from the heart. *Shak.*
ROOT′ED-NESS, *n.* The state or condition of being rooted.
ROOT′ER, *n.* One that roots; or one that tears up by the roots.
ROOT′-HOUSE, *n.* A house made of roots. *Dodsley.*
2. A house for keeping roots.
ROOT′ING, *ppr.* Striking or taking root; turning up with the snout.
ROOT′-LEAF, *n.* A leaf growing immediately from the root. *Martyn.*
ROOT′LET, *n.* A radicle; a little root. *Martyn.*
ROOT′-STOCK, *n.* In *botany*, a prostrate rooting stem, yearly producing young branches; the rhizoma. *Lindley.*
ROOT′Y, *a.* Full of roots; as, *rooty* ground. *Adams.*
RO-PAL′IC, *a.* [Gr. ῥοπαλον, a club.]
Club-formed; increasing or swelling toward the end.
RŌPE, *n.* [Sax. *rap*; Sw. *rep*; Dan. *reeb*; W. *rhaf*; Ir. *ropa*, *roibin.*]
1. A large string or line composed of several strands twisted together. It differs from *cord*, *line*, and *string*, only in its size; being the name given to all sorts of cordage above an inch in circumference. Indeed the smaller *ropes*, when used for certain purposes, are called *lines*.
Ropes are, by seamen, ranked under two descriptions, *cable-laid* and *hawser-laid*; the former composed of nine strands, or three great strands, each consisting of three small ones; the latter made with three strands, each composed of a certain number of rope-yarns. *Totten.*
2. A row or string consisting of a number of things united; as, a *rope* of onions.
3. *Ropes*, [Sax. *roppas*;] the intestines of birds. *Lye.*
Rope of sand; proverbially, feeble union or tie; a band easily broken. *Locke.*
RŌPE, *v. i.* To draw out or extend into a filament or thread by means of any glutinous or adhesive quality. Any glutinous substance will *rope* considerably before it will part.
RŌPE′-BAND. See Robbin.
RŌPE′-DAN-CER, *n.* [*rope* and *dancer.*] One that walks on a rope extended through the air. *Addison.*
RŌPE′-LAD-DER, *n.* A ladder made of ropes.
RŌPE′-MAK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make ropes or cordage. [I do not know that Roper is ever used.]
RŌPE′-MAK-ING, *n.* The art or business of manufacturing ropes or cordage.
RŌP′ER-Y, *n.* A place where ropes are made. [*Not used in the United States.*]
2. A trick that deserves the halter. *Shak.*
RŌPE′-TRICK, *n.* A trick that deserves the halter. *Shak.*
RŌPE′-WALK, *n.* A long, covered walk, or a long building over smooth ground, where ropes are manufactured.
RŌPE′-YARN, *n.* Yarn for ropes, consisting of a single thread. The threads are twisted into strands, and the strands into ropes.
RŌP′I-NESS, *n.* [from *ropy.*] Stringiness, or aptness to draw out in a string or thread without breaking, as of glutinous substances; viscosity; adhesiveness.
RŌP′Y, *a.* [from *rope.*] Stringy; adhesive; that may be drawn into a thread; as a glutinous substance; viscous; tenacious; glutinous; as, *ropy* wine; *ropy* lees. *Dryden.* *Philips.*
ROQ′UE-LAUR, (rok′e-lōr,) *n.* [from Fr.; Dan. *rokkelor*; G. *rock*, a coat, D. *rok*, Sax. *roce*, whence *frock*, Sp. *roclo*. Qu. the last syllable; or is the word derived from a duke of this name?] A cloak for men. *Gay.*
RŌ′RAL, *a.* [L. *roralis*, from *ros*, dew.]
Pertaining to dew, or consisting of dew; dewy. [*Green.*]
RO-RA′TION, *n.* [L. *roratio.*]
A falling of dew. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*
RŌ′RID, *a.* [L. *roridus.*]
Dewy. *Granger.*
RO-RIF′ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ros*, dew, and *fero*, to produce.]
Generating or producing dew. *Dict.*
RO-RIF′LU-ENT, *a.* [L. *ros*, dew, and *fluo*, to flow.]
Flowing with dew. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*
ROR′QUAL, *n.* [Norwegian *rorqualus*, a whale with folds.]
The English name of cetaceous mammals or whales of the genus Rorqualus, which comprises at least

three living species of different dimensions, and, as is supposed, several fossil species. The great northern Rorqual is said to be the largest of the whale tribe, and to have sometimes attained the length of 105 feet. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

RO-SA'CEOUS, (-zā'shus,) *a.* [L. *rosaceus.* See Rose.]

Rose-like; composed of several petals, arranged in a circular form; as, a *rosaceous* corol. *Martyn.*

RO SAC'IC, (-zas'ik,) *a.* The *rosacic* acid was obtained from the lateritious sediment of the urine which occurs in certain fevers. It is now supposed to be uric acid, modified by animal matter accidentally present.

RŌ'SA-RY, *n.* [L. *rosarium.* See Rose.]

1. A bed of roses, or place where roses grow.

2. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a series of prayers, and a string of beads by which they are counted. A *rosary* consists of fifteen decades. Each decade contains ten *Ave Marias*, marked by small beads, preceded by a *Pater Noster*, marked by a larger bead, and concluded by a *Gloria Patri.* Five decades make a chaplet, which is a third part of the rosary. *Bp. Fitzpatrick.*

ROS'CID, *a.* [L. *roscidus*, from *ros*, dew.]

Dewy; containing dew, or consisting of dew. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

ROSE, *n.* [Fr. *rose*; L. It. and Sp. *rosa*; G. and Dan. *rose*; D. *roos, roote*; Sw. *ros*; Arm. *rosen*; Ir. *ros* or *rosa*; W. *rhôs*; Gr. ῥόδον; from the root of *red, ruddy*, W. *rhud.* See Red.]

1. A plant and flower of the genus Rosa, of many species and varieties, as the wild, canine, or dog rose, the white rose, the red rose, the cinnamon rose, the eglantine or sweet brier, &c. There are five petals; the calyx is urceolate, quinquefid, and corneous; the seeds are numerous, hispid, and fixed to the inside of the calyx. *P. Cyc.*

2. A knot of ribbon in the form of a rose, used as an ornamental tie of a shoe.

3. In *architecture.* See Rosette.

In *English history*, in the feuds between the houses of York and Lancaster, the *white rose* was the badge of the former, and the *red rose* of the latter. *Shak.*

Under the rose, (*sub rosa*?) in secret; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure; the rose being among the ancients the symbol of secrecy, and hung up at entertainments, as a token that nothing there said was to be divulged. *Booth.*

Rose of Jericho; a plant growing on the plain of Jericho, the Anastatica hierochuntica.

RŌSE, *pret.* of Rise.

RŌ'SE-AL, (rō'zhe-al,) *a.* [L. *roseus.*]

Like a rose in smell or color. *Elyot.*

RŌ'SE-ATE, *a.* [Fr. *rosat.*] Rosy; full of roses; as, *roseate* bowers. *Pope.*

2. Blooming; of a rose color; as, *roseate* beauty. *Boyle.*

RŌSE'BAY, *n.* A plant, the Nerium oleander. The *dwarf rosebay* is a Rhododendron. *Lee.*

RŌSE'-BUG, RŌSE'-CHAF-ER. } *n.* A winged insect, a species of diurnal beetle, which feeds on the blossoms of the rose, and on various other plants. *Farm. Encyc.*

RŌSE'-COL-OR-ED, (-kul'lurd,) RŌSE'-HUED, (-hūde,) } *a.* Having the color of a rose.

RŌS'ED, (rōzd,) *a.* Crimsoned; flushed. *Shak.*

RŌSE'-DI-A-MOND, *n.* A diamond nearly hemispherical, cut into 24 triangular planes. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

RŌSE'-FAC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* Having a rosy or red face.

RŌSE'-GALL, *n.* An excrescence on the dog-rose. *Dict.*

RŌSE'LITE, *n.* [from M. *Rose.*] A native arseniate of cobalt, occurring in small, red crystals. *Dana.*

RŌSE'-MAL-LŌW, *n.* A plant of the genus Althæa, larger than the common mallow, and commonly called Hollyhock. *Miller.*

RŌSE'MA-RY, *n.* [L. *rosmarinus*, sea-rose; *ros* and *marinus.* So in W. *rhos-mari*, and in Ir. *bath-ros*, sea-rose.]

A verticillate plant of the genus Rosmarinus, growing naturally in the southern part of France, Spain, and Italy, also in Asia Minor and in China. It has a fragrant smell, and a warm, pungent, bitterish taste. It has been used as an emblem of fidelity or constancy. *P. Cyc.*

RŌSE'-NŌ-BLE, *n.* An ancient English gold coin, stamped with the figure of a rose, first struck in the reign of Edward III. and current at 6s. 8d. *Brande. P. Cyc.*

RO-SE'O-LA, *n.* In *nosology*, a cutaneous disease, consisting of a rose-colored efflorescence, in circumscribed patches with little or no elevation, often alternately fading and reviving, sometimes with a colorless nucleus; chiefly on the cheeks, neck, and arms. *Roseola* sometimes occurs symptomatically of dentition, dyspepsia, and various febrile and other constitutional affections. It is sometimes called Rose-rash. *Tully.*

RŌSE'-QUARTZ, *n.* A variety of quartz, which is rose-red.

RŌSE'-ROOT, *n.* A plant of the genus Rhodiola.

RŌ'SET, *n.* [Fr. *rosette*, from *rose.*]

A red color used by painters. *Peacham.*

RO-SETTE', *n.* [Fr.] An imitation of a rose by ribbon, used as an ornament or badge.

2. In *architecture*, an ornament in the form of a rose, much used in decorations. *Gwilt.*

RŌSE'-WA-TER, *n.* Water tinctured with roses by distillation. *Encyc.*

RŌSE'-WIN-DŌW, *n.* In *architecture*, a circular window. *Gloss. of Archit.*

RŌSE'-WOOD, *n.* The wood of a tree growing in Brazil and other warm climates, much used in cabinet work. It is of a fragrant smell, and from it is obtained the *oleum rhodii*, an agreeable perfume, used in scenting pomatum and liniments. *McCulloch.*

ROS-I-CRU'CIAN, *n.* [L. *ros*, dew, and *crux*, cross; *dew*, the most powerful dissolvent of gold, according to these fanatics, and *cross*, the emblem of light.]

The Rosicrucians were a sect or cabal of hermetical philosophers, or rather fanatics, who were first known in Germany in the seventeenth century, and made great pretensions to science; and among other things, pretended to be masters of the secret of the philosopher's stone. *Encyc. Amer.*

ROS-I-CRU'CIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Rosicrucians, or their arts. *Hudibras.*

RŌ'SIER, (rō'zhur,) *n.* [Fr.] A rose-bush. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

ROS'IN, *n.* [This is only a different orthography of Resin; Ir. *roisin*; Fr. *resine*; L. *resina.* See Resin.]

The resin left after distilling off the volatile oil from the different species of turpentine; colophony. *Ure.*

ROS'IN, *v. t.* To rub with rosin. *Gay.*

RŌ'SI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being rosy, or of resembling the color of the rose. *Davenant.*

ROS'IN-Y, *a.* Like rosin, or partaking of its qualities. *Temple.*

ROS'LAND, *n.* [W. *rhos*, peat, or a moor.]

Heathy land; land full of ling; moorish or watery land.

ROS'MA-RINE, (-reen,) *n.* Rosemary. *Spenser. Shenstone.*

ROSS, *n.* [Qu. G. *graus*, rubbish.]

The rough, scaly matter on the surface of the bark of certain trees. *New England.*

ROSS'EL, *n.* Light land. [*Not used in America.*] *Mortimer.*

ROSS'EL-LY, *a.* Loose; light. [*Not in use.*] *Mortimer.*

ROS'SIG-NOL, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *rosignuolo.*]

The nightingale. *Asiat. Res.*

ROS'TEL, *n.* [L. *rostellum*, dim. of *rostrum*, a beak.]

In *botany*, the descending plane part of the corcle or heart, in the first vegetation of a seed. *Martyn.*

That part of the *corculum*, or *corcle*, of a seed which descends into the earth and becomes a root. *D. C. Willdenow.*

ROS'TEL-LATE, *a.* Having a rostel.

ROS-TEL'LI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a rostel.

ROS'TER, *n.* [A corruption of *register.*] In *military affairs*, a plan or table by which the duty of officers is regulated. *Brande.*

In *Massachusetts*, a list of the officers of a division, brigade, regiment, or battalion, containing, under several heads, their names, rank, the corps to which they belong, date of commission, and place of abode. These are called division rosters, brigade rosters, regimental or battalion rosters.

The word is also used frequently instead of Register, which comprehends a general list of all the officers of the State, from the commander-in-chief to the lowest in commission, under the same appropriate heads, with an additional column for noting the alterations which take place. *W. H. Sumner.*

ROS'TRAL, *a.* [from L. *rostrum*, beak.]

1. Resembling the beak of a ship. *Tatler*

2. Pertaining to the beak.

ROS'TRATE, ROS'TRA-TED, } *a.* [L. *rostratus.*]

1. In *botany* and *conchology*, beaked; having a process resembling the beak of a bird. *Martyn. Humble.*

2. Furnished or adorned with beaks; as, *rostrated* galleys.

ROS'TRI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a beak. *Kirby.*

ROS'TRUM, *n.* [L.; W. *rhetgyr*, a snout, or *rhethrén*, a pike.]

1. The beak or bill of a bird.

2. The beak or head of a ship.

3. In *ancient Rome*, a scaffold or elevated place in the forum, where orations, pleadings, funeral harangues, &c., were delivered. Hence,

4. A platform or elevated spot from which a speaker addresses his audience. *Gwilt.*

5. The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver, in the common alembic. *Quincy.*

6. A crooked pair of scissors, used by surgeons for dilating wounds. *Coxe. Quincy.*

RŌ'SU-LATE, *a.* Having the leaves arranged in little rose-like clusters. *P. Cyc.*

RŌ'SY, *a.* [from *rose.*] Resembling a rose in color or qualities; blooming; red; blushing; charming.

While blooming youth and gay delight
S t on thy rosy cheeks confest. *Prior.*
The rosy morn resigns her light. *Waller.*

2. Made in the form of a rose. *B. Jonson.*

RŌ'SY-BŌ-SOM-ED, *a.* Embosomed among roses. *Gray.*

RŌ'SY-CROWN-ED, *a.* Crowned with roses. *Gray.*

RŌ'SY-TINT-ED, *a.* Having the tints of the rose. *Mrs. Butler.*

ROT, *v. i.* [Sax. *rotian*; D. *rotten*; Sw. *röta*; Dan. *raadner.*]

To lose the natural cohesion and organization of parts, as animal and vegetable substances; to be decomposed and resolved into its original component parts by the natural process, or the gradual operation of heat and air; to putrefy.

ROT, *v. t.* To make putrid; to cause to be, wholly or partially, decomposed, by the natural operation of air and heat; to bring to corruption.

ROT, *n.* A fatal distemper incident to sheep, usually supposed to be owing to wet seasons and moist pastures. The immediate cause of the mortality of sheep, in this disease, is found to be a great number of small animals, called flukes, (*fasciola*,) found in the gall-bladder and adjacent parts. *Farm. Encyc.*

2. Putrefaction; putrid decay. *Philips.*

3. *Dry rot*; in timber, the decay of the wood without the access of water. [See Dry Rot.]

RŌ'TA, *n.* [L. *rota*, W. *rhod*, a wheel; allied to *rhedu*, to run. The name is derived from the fact that they sit in a circle, (*rota.*) See Rotary.]

1. An ecclesiastical court of Rome, composed of twelve prelates, of whom one must be a German, another a Frenchman, and two Spaniards, the other eight are Italians. This is one of the most august tribunals in Rome, taking cognizance of all suits in the territory of the church by appeal, and of all matters beneficiary and patrimonial. *Encyc.*

2. In *English history*, a club of politicians, who, in the time of Charles I., contemplated an equal government by rotation. *Hudibras.*

RŌ'TA LITE, *n.* One of a genus of fossil shells, which are spiral, multilocular, univalves.

RŌ'TA-RY, *a.* [L. *rota*, a wheel, W. *rhod*, Sp. *rueda*, Port. *roda*, Arm. *rod*, Fr. *roue*, G. and D. *rad*; Malayan, *rata*, a chariot; allied to W. *rhedu*, to run. So *car* is allied to L. *curro.*]

Turning, as a wheel on its axis; as, *rotary* motion.

Rotary engine; a steam-engine worked by the elastic force of the steam acting upon pistons fixed to an axis, whereby the latter is put in motion. *Buchanan.*

RŌ'TATE, *a.* In *botany*, wheel-shaped; monopetalous, spreading nearly flat, without any tube, or expanding into a nearly flat border, with scarcely any tube; as, a *rotate* corol. *Martyn. Smith.*

RŌ'TĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *roto.*] To revolve or move round a center. *Redfield.*

RŌ'TĀ-TED, *a.* [L. *rotatus.*]

Turned round, as a wheel.

RŌ'TATE-PLANE, *a.* In *botany*, wheel-shaped and flat, without a tube; as, a *rotate-plane* corol. *Lee.*

RŌ'TA-TING, *ppr.* and *a.* Revolving; moving round a center.

RO-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *rotatio*, from *roto*, to turn; *rota*, a wheel.]

1. The act of turning, as a wheel or solid body on its axis, as distinguished from the progressive motion of a body revolving round another body or a distant point. Thus the daily turning of the earth on its axis, is a *rotation*; its annual motion round the sun is a *revolution.*

2. Vicissitude of succession; the course by which officers or others leave their places at certain times, and are succeeded by others; applied also to a change of crops.

RŌ'TA-TIVE, *a.* Turning, as a wheel; rotary. [*Little used.*]

RO-TĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] That which gives a circular or rolling motion; a muscle producing a rolling motion. *Cyc.*

RŌ'TA-TO-RIES, (-riz,) *n. pl.* Wheel-animalcules; rotifers. *Kirby.*

RŌ'TA-TO-RY, *a.* [from *rotator.*] Turning on an axis, as a wheel; rotary.

2. Going in a circle; following in succession, as, *rotatory* assemblies. *Burke.*

[This word is often used, probably by mistake, for *rotary.* It may be regularly formed from *rotator*, but not with the exact sense in which it is used. With *rotator* for its original, it would signify *causing*, rather than *being* in a circular motion. The true word is *rotary.*]

ROTE, *n.* [A contraction of *crowd*, W. *crwth*, Ir. *cruit.*]

A musical instrument of former times, probably similar to the hurdy-gurdy. [*Obs.*] *P. Cyc.*

ROTE, *n.* [L. *rota*, a wheel, whence Fr. *routine.*]

Properly, a round of words; frequent repetition of words or sounds, without attending to the signification, or to principles and rules, a practice that impresses words in the memory, without an effort of the understanding, and without the aid of rules. Thus children learn to speak by *rote*; they often re-

peat what they hear, till it becomes familiar to them. So we learn to sing by *rote*, as we hear notes repeated, and soon learn to repeat them ourselves.

ROTE, *v. t.* To fix in the memory by means of frequent repetition ourselves, or by hearing the repetition of others, without an effort of the understanding to comprehend what is repeated, and without the aid of rules or principles. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

ROTE, *v. i.* To go out by rotation or succession. [*Little used.*] *Grey.*

ROTH'ER-BEASTS, *n. pl.* [Sax. *hryther*, a quadruped.]

Cattle of the bovine genus; called in England BLACK-CATTLE. [*Not used in America.*] *Golding.*

ROTH'ER-NAILS, *n. pl.* [Corrupted from *rudder-nails.*]

Among *shipwrights*, nails with very full heads, used for fastening the rudder irons of ships. *Bailey.*

ROTH'OF-FITE, *n.* A variety of garnet, brown or black, found in Sweden. It has a resemblance to melanite, another variety, but differs from it in having a small portion of alumina. *Cyc.*

RO'TI-FER, *n.* [L. *rota* and *fero.*]

The *rotifera* are a class of infusorial animals, having ciliated appendages on the fore part of the body, which seem to move in a rotary manner. *Brande.*

ROT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made putrid; decomposed wholly or partially.

ROT'TEN, (rot'n,) *a.* [Sw. *rutten.*]

1. Putrid; carious; decomposed by the natural process of decay; as, a *rotten* plank.

2. Not firm or trusty; unsound; defective in principle; treacherous; deceitful.

3. Defective in substance; not sound or hard; as a road or way. [*Rare.*] *Knolles.*

4. Fetid; ill-smelling. [*Rare.*] *Shak.*

ROT'TEN-LY, *adv.* Putridly, defectively, fetidly.

ROT'TEN-NESS, *n.* State of being decayed or putrid; carlousness, putrefaction, unsoundness.

ROT'TEN-STONE, *n.* A soft stone, called also Tripoli, terra Tripolitana, from the country from which it was formerly brought. It is used in all sorts of finer grinding and polishing in the arts, and for cleaning furniture of metallic substances. The rotten-stone of Derbyshire, in England, is a Tripoli mixed with calcareous earth. *Nicholson. P. Cyc.*

ROT'TING, *ppr.* Making putrid; causing to decompose.

RO-TUND', *a.* [L. *rotundus*, probably formed on *rota*, a wheel, as *jocundus* on *jocus.*]

1. Round; circular; spherical. *Addison.*

2. In *botany*, orbicular, a little inclining to be oblong. *Lindley.*

RO-TUN'DA, } RO-TUN'DO, } *n.* [It. *rotondo*, round.]

A round building, any erection that is round both on the outside and inside. The most celebrated edifice of this kind is the Pantheon at Rome. *Encye.*

RO-TUND-I-FO'LI-OUS, *a.* [L. *rotundus*, round, and *folium*, a leaf.]

Having round leaves.

RO-TUND'I-TY, } RO-TUND'NESS, } *n.* Roundness; sphericity; circularity; as, the *rotundity* of a globe. *Bentley.*

ROU'BLE. See RUBLE.

ROU'COU, (roo'koo,) *n.* [Originally written URUCU.] The dried pulp which invests the seeds within the seed-vessel of Bixa orellana, a shrub eight or ten feet high, growing in South America. A substance used in dyeing; the same as ANNOTTA.

ROU-E', (roo-a',) *n.* [Fr.] In *the fashionable world*, one devoted to a life of sensual pleasure, but not excluded from society for his vices; a debauchee.

ROUGE, (roozh,) *a.* [Fr.] Red. *Davies.*

ROUGE, (roozh,) *n.* A species of lake or red paint, usually prepared from the dried flowers of the safflower, Carthamus tinctorius. It is used for painting the cheeks. *Brande.*

ROUGE, *v. t.* [Supra.] To paint the face, or rather the cheeks, with rouge.

ROUGE, (roozh,) *v. t.* [Supra.] To paint or tinge with rouge.

ROUGE'-ET-NOIR', (roozh'a-nwa'.) [Fr., red and black.] A game at cards in which persons play against the owner of the table or bank; so called because the table is divided into small compartments, colored red and black. *Hoyle.*

ROUG'ED, (roozhd,) *pp.* Tinged with rouge, as the face.

ROUGH, (ruf,) *a.* [Sax. *hreog*, *hreoh*, *hrug*, *reoh*, *rug*, *ruh*, *href*, *hreof*; D. *ruig*, rough, shaggy, whence our *rug*, *rugged*; G. *rauh*, rough, and *rauch*, hoarse, L. *raucus*, It. *rauco*; Sw. *rugg*, entangled hair; *ruggig*, rugged, shaggy; Dan. *rog*, *rug*, rye; W. *crec* and *cryg*, rough, rugged, hoarse, curling, and *crecian*, to croak, to scream, Eng. *shriek*; *creg*, hoarse, from *cryg*, or the same word varied. *Cryg* is from *rhyg*, Eng. *rye*, that is, rough; (*crwca*, crooked, is probably from the same source:) Sax. *raca*, *hraca*, a cough; L. *ruga*, a wrinkle; W. *rhoçi*, to grunt or growl; *rhuo*, what is *rough*, irregular, a grunt; *rhuoçiaw*, to grunt; *rhuno*, a *rug*, a rough garment, an exterior coat; *rhus*, a coat, husk, or shell; *rhuno*, a snoring, snorting, or rattling noise. The latter is probably from the same root, from roughness, and this is the Gr. *βρυχω*, to snore; Arm. *rochat* or *dirochat*, to snore; *dirock*, snoring. The Welsh unites *rough* with *creak*, *shriek*; and *shrug* is formed on the root of L. *ruga*, a wrinkle, a *ridge*. (See RIDGE.) The primary sense is to stretch or strain; but applied to roughness or wrinkling, it is to draw or contract, a straining together.]

1. Having inequalities, small ridges, or points on the surface; not smooth or plain; as, a *rough* board; a *rough* stone; *rough* cloth.

2. Stony; abounding with stones and stumps; as, *rough* land; or simply with stones; as, a *rough* road.

3. Not wrought or polished; as, a *rough* diamond.

4. Thrown into huge waves; violently agitated; as, a *rough* sea.

5. Tempestuous; stormy; boisterous; as, *rough* weather.

6. Austere to the taste; harsh; as, *rough* wine.

7. Harsh to the ear; grating, jarring; unharmonious; as, *rough* sounds; *rough* numbers. *Pope.*

8. Rugged of temper; severe; austere; rude; not mild or courteous.

A fiend, a fury, pitiless and *rough*. *Shak.*

9. Coarse in manners; rude.

A surly boatman, *rough* as seas and winds. *Prior.*

10. Harsh; violent; not easy; as, a *rough* remedy. *Clarendon.*

11. Harsh; severe; uncivil; as, *rough* usage. *Locke.*

12. Hard featured; not delicate; as, a *rough* visage. *Dryden.*

13. Terrible; dreadful.

On the *rough* edge of battle, ere it joined,
Satan advanced. *Milton.*

14. Rugged; disordered in appearance, coarse.

Rough from the tossing surge Ulysses moves. *Pope.*

15. Hairy; shaggy; covered with hairs, bristles, and the like.

ROUGH, (ruf,) *v. t.* To *rough it*, is to have or pursue a rough or rugged course.

ROUGH'-CAST, (ruf'kast,) *v. t.* [*rough* and *cast.*]

1. To form in its first rudiments, without revision, correction, and polish. *Dryden.*

2. To mold without nicety or elegance, or to form with asperities. *Cleaveland.*

3. To plaster with a mixture of lime and shells or pebbles; as, to *rough-cast* a building.

ROUGH'-CAST, (ruf'kast,) *n.* A rude model; the form of a thing in its first rudiments; unfinished. *Digby.*

2. A kind of plastering made of lime, with a mixture of shells or pebbles, used for covering buildings.

ROUGH'-DRAUGHT, (ruf'draft,) *n.* A draught in its rudiments; a draught not perfected, a sketch. *Dryden.*

ROUGH'-DRAW, (ruf'draw,) *v. t.* To draw or delineate coarsely. *Dryden.*

ROUGH'-DRAWN, (ruf'drawn,) *pp.* Coarsely drawn.

ROUGH'EN, (ruf'n,) *v. t.* [from *rough.*] To make rough. *Swift.*

ROUGH'EN, (ruf'n,) *v. t.* To grow or become rough. *Thomson.*

ROUGH'EN-ED, (ruf'nd,) *pp.* Made or become rough.

ROUGH'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making rough.

ROUGH-FOOT-ED, (ruf'foot-ed,) *a.* Feather-footed; as, a *rough-footed* dove. *Sherwood.*

ROUGH'-HEW, (ruf'hū,) *v. t.* [*rough* and *hew.*]

1. To hew coarsely, without smoothing; as, to *rough-hew* timber.

2. To give the first form or shape to a thing.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will. *Shak.*

ROUGH'-HEWN, (ruf'hūn,) *pp.* or *a.* Hewn coarsely, without smoothing.

2. Rugged; unpolished; of coarse manners; rude.

A *rough-hewn* seaman. *Bacon.*

3. Unpolished; not nicely finished. *Howell.*

ROUGH'INGS, (ruf'ingz,) *n. pl.* Grass after mowing or reaping. [*Local.*]

ROUGH'ISH, (ruf'ish,) *a.* In some degree rough. *Rich. Dict.*

ROUGH'LEAF-ED, (ruf'left,) *a.* Having rough leaves.

ROUGH'LY, (ruf'ly,) *adv.* With uneven surface; with asperities on the surface.

2. Harshly; uncivilly; rudely; as, to be treated *roughly.*

3. Severely; without tenderness; as, to blame too *roughly.* *Dryden.*

4. Austerely to the taste.

5. Boisterously; tempestuously.

6. Harshly to the ear.

7. Violently; not gently.

ROUGH'NESS, (ruf'ness,) *n.* Unevenness of surface, occasioned by small prominences; asperity of surface; as, the *roughness* of a board, of a floor, or of a rock.

2. Austereness to the taste; as, the *roughness* of sloes. *Brown.*

3. Taste of astringency. *Spectator.*

4. Harshness to the ear; as, the *roughness* of sounds. *Swift.*

5. Ruggedness of temper; harshness; austerity. *Addison.*

6. Coarseness of manners or behavior; rudeness.

Severity breedeth fear; but *roughness* breedeth hate. *Bacon.*

7. Want of delicacy or refinement; as, military *roughness.*

8. Severity; harshness or violence of discipline.

9. Violence of operation in medicines.

10. Unpolished or unfinished state; as, the *roughness* of a gem or a draught.

11. Inelegance of dress or appearance.

12. Tempestuousness; boisterousness; as of winds or weather.

13. Violent agitation by wind; as, the *roughness* of the sea in a storm.

14. Coarseness of features.

ROUGH'-RID-ER, (ruf'rid-er,) *n.* One who breaks horses; particularly a non-commissioned officer in the cavalry, whose duty it is to assist the riding master. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

ROUGH'-SHOD, (ruf'shod,) *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points; as, a *rough-shod* horse. [This word is not generally used in America. In New England, instead of *rough-shod*, *calked* is used.]

To *ride rough-shod*, in a figurative sense, is to pursue a course regardless of the pain or distress it may cause others.

ROUGHT, (rawt,) for RAUGHT, *pret.* of REACH. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

ROUGH'-WORK, (ruf'wurk,) *v. t.* [*rough* and *work.*]

To work over coarsely, without regard to nicety, smoothness, or finish. *Mozon.*

ROUGH'-WROUGHT, (ruf'rawt,) *pp.* or *a.* Wrought or done coarsely.

ROU-LEAU', (roo-lo',) *n.* [Fr.] A little roll; a roll of coins in paper. *Pope.*

ROU-LETTE', *n.* [Fr., a little ball or roller.]

A game of chance, in which a small ball is made to move round rapidly on a circle divided off into red or black spaces, and as it stops on the one or the other, the player wins or loses. *Dict. de l'Acad.*

ROUN, *v. t.* [G. *raunen*; Sax. *runian*, from *run*, *runa*, mystery; whence *runic.*]

To whisper. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

ROUN, *v. t.* To address in a whisper. [*Obs.*] *Brit.*

ROAN'-TREE, *n.* The roan-tree or mountain-ash.

ROUNCE, *n.* The handle of a printing-press.

ROUN'CE-VAL, *n.* [from Sp. *Roncesvalles*, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees.]

A variety of pea, so called. *Tusser.*

ROUND, *a.* [Fr. *rond*; It. Sp. and Port. *ronda*, a round; Arm. *roundt*; G. Dan. and Sw. *rund*; D. *rond.* Qu. W. *cron*, Ir. *cruin*, Arm. *cren.*]

1. Cylindrical; circular; spherical or globular. *Round* is applicable to a cylinder or circle as well as to a globe or sphere. We say, the barrel of a musket is *round*; a ball is *round*; a circle is *round.*

2. Full; large; as, a *round* sum or price. *Addison.*

3. Full; smooth; flowing; not defective or abrupt.

In his satires, Horace is quick, *round*, and pleasant. *Peacham.*
His style, though *round* and comprehensive. *Felt.*

4. Plain; open; candid; fair.

Round dealing is the honor of man's nature. *Bacon.*
Let her be *round* with him. *Shak.*

5. Full; quick; brisk; as, a *round* trot. *Addison.*

6. Full; plump; bold; positive; as, a *round* assertion; a *round* oath. *Sharp.*

A round number, is a number that ends with a cipher, and may be divided by 10 without a remainder; a complete or full number. It is remarkable that the W. *cant*, a hundred, the L. *centum*, and Sax. *hund*, signify properly a circle, and this use of *round* may have originated in a like idea.

ROUND, *n.* A circle; a circular thing, or a circle in motion; also, an orb, globe, or sphere.

With *rounds* of waxen tapers on their heads. *Shak.*
Knit your hands, and beat the ground
In a light, fantastic round. *Milton.*

2. Action or performance in a circle, or passing through a series of hands or things, and coming to the point of beginning; or the time of such action.

Women to cards may be compared; we play
A *round* or two; when used, we throw away. *Granville.*
The feast was served; the bowl was crowned;
To the king's pleasure went the mirthful *round.* *Prior.*

So we say, a *round* of labors or duties. We run the daily *round.* *Addison.*

3. Rotation in office; succession in vicissitude. *Holyday.*

4. A rundle; the step of a ladder.

All the *rounds* like Jacob's ladder rise. *Dryden.*

5. A walk performed by a guard or an officer round the rampart of a garrison, or among sentinels, to see that the sentinels are faithful and all things safe. Hence the officer and men who perform this duty are called the *rounds.* *Encyc.*

6. A short vocal composition in three or more parts, in performing which the first voice begins alone, singing to the end of the first part, then passes on

to the second, third, &c., parts, the other voices following successively the same routine, till all are joined together, the round ending at the mark of a pause, or at a signal agreed on. *P. Cyc.*

7. A general discharge of fire-arms by a body of troops, in which each soldier fires once. In volleys, it is usual for a company or regiment to fire three *rounds*.

8. That which goes round a whole circle or company; as, a *round* of applause.

A *round of cartridges and balls*; one cartridge to each man; as, to supply a regiment with a single *round*, or with twelve *rounds*, of cartridges.

A *round of beef*; a cut of the thigh through and across the bone.

ROUND, *adv.* On all sides.

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee *round*. — Luke xix.

2. Circularly; in a circular form; as, a wheel turns *round*.

3. From one side or party to another; as, to come or turn *round*. Hence these expressions signify to *change sides* or *opinions*.

4. Not in a direct line; by a course longer than the direct course. The shortest course is not the best; let us go *round*.

All round, in *common speech*, denotes over the whole place, or in every direction.

Round about is tautological.

ROUND, *prep.* On every side of; as, the people stood *round* him; the sun sheds light *round* the earth. In this sense, *around* is much used, and *all* is often used to modify the word. They stood *all round* or *around* him.

2. About; in a circular course, or in all parts; as, to go *round* the city. He led his guest *round* his fields and garden. He wanders *round* the world.

3. Circularly; about; as, to wind a cable *round* the windlass.

To come or *get round one*, in *popular language*, is to gain advantage over one by flattery or deception; to circumvent.

ROUND, *v. t.* To make circular, spherical, or cylindrical; as, to *round* a silver coin; to *round* the edges of any thing.

Worms with many feet, that *round* themselves into balls, are bred chiefly under logs of timber. *Bacon.*

2. To surround; to encircle; to encompass.

Th' inclusive verge
Of golden metal that must *round* my brow. *Shak.*
Our little life is *rounded* with a sleep. *Shak.*

3. To form to the arch or figure of the section of a circle.

The figures on our modern medals are raised and *rounded* to very great perfection. *Addison.*

4. To move about any thing; as, the sun, in polar regions, *rounds* the horizon. *Milton.*

5. To make full, smooth, and flowing; as, to *round* periods in writing. *Swift.*

To round in; among *seamen*, to haul upon a rope, generally used in hauling upon the weather braces. *Totten.*

To round up; to haul up; *usually*, to haul up the slack of a rope through its leading block, or to haul up a tackle which hangs loose, by its fall. *Totten.*

ROUND, *v. i.* To grow or become round.

The queen, your mother, *rounds* apace. *Shak.*

2. To go round, as a guard.

They nightly *rounding* walk. *Milton.*

To round to, in *sailing*, is to turn the head of the ship toward the wind.

ROUND, *v. i.* [A corruption of *roun*; Sax. *runian*; G. *raunen*.]

To whisper; as, to *round* in the ear. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

ROUND'A-BOUT, *a.* [*round* and *about*.] Indirect; going round; loose.

Paraphrase is a *roundabout* way of translating. *Felton.*

2. Ample; extensive; as, *roundabout* sense. *Locke.*

3. Encircling; encompassing. *Tatler.*

[In any sense, this word is inelegant.]

ROUND'A-BOUT, *n.* A horizontal wheel on which children ride. *Smart.*

2. A sort of surtout. *Smart.*

3. In *America*, a short close body garment without skirts.

ROUND'-BACK-ED, (-bakt,) *a.* Having a round back or shoulders.
ROUND'-SHOUL-DER-ED,

ROUND'EL,
ROUND'E-LAY, *n.* [Fr. *rondelet*, from *rond*, round.]

1. A sort of ancient poem, consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight are in one kind of rhyme, and five in another. It is divided into couplets; at the end of the second and third of which, the beginning of the poem is repeated, and that, if possible, in an equivocal or punning sense. *Trevoux. Brande.*

2. [Fr. *rondelle*, a little shield.] A round form or figure. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

3. [*Roundel*, in *heraldry*, a circular spot. — *E. H. Barker.*]

ROUND'ER, *n.* [See Rondure.] Circumference; inclosure. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

ROUND'HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* [*round* and *head*.] A name of contempt formerly given to a Puritan, from the practice which prevailed among the Puritans of cropping the hair round. They were also called Prick-eared, in consequence of their ears appearing fully exposed from the scantiness of their hair. During the time of Charles I. and of the Commonwealth, the name *Roundhead* was extended to all the republicans. *Toone. P. Cyc.*

ROUND'HEAD ED, *a.* Having a round head or top. *Lowth.*

ROUND'HOUSE, *n.* A constable's prison; the prison to secure persons taken up by the night-watch, till they can be examined by a magistrate. *Encyc.*

2. In *a ship of war*, a certain necessary near the head, for the use of particular officers.

3. In *large merchantmen* and *ships of war*, a cabin or apartment in the after part of the quarter-deck, having the poop for its roof; sometimes called the Coach. It is the master's lodging-room. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*

ROUND'ING, *ppr.* Making round or circular.

2. Making full, flowing, and smooth.

ROUND'ING, *a.* Round or roundish; nearly round.

ROUND'ING, *n.* Among *seamen*, small rope or spunyarn wound round a larger rope to keep it from chafing; also called Service. *Totten.*

ROUND'ISH, *a.* Somewhat round; nearly round; as, a *roundish* seed; a *roundish* figure. *Boyle.*

ROUND'ISH-NESS, *n.* The state of being roundish.

ROUND'LET, *n.* A little circle. *Gregory.*

ROUND'LY, *adv.* In a round form or manner.

2. Openly; boldly; without reserve; peremptorily.

He affirms every thing *roundly*. *Addison.*

3. Plainly; fully. He gives them *roundly* to understand that their duty is submission.

4. Briskly; with speed.

When the mind has brought itself to attention, it will be able to cope with difficulties and master them, and then it may go on *roundly*. *Locke.*

5. Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest. *Shak. Davies.*

ROUND'NESS, *n.* The quality of being round, circular, spherical, globular, or cylindrical; circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form; rotundity; as, the *roundness* of the globe, of the orb of the sun, of a ball, of a bowl, &c. *Watts.*

2. Fullness; smoothness of flow; as, the *roundness* of a period.

3 Openness; plainness; boldness; positiveness; as, the *roundness* of an assertion.

ROUND'RIDGE, *v. t.* [*round* and *ridge*.] In *tillage*, to form round ridges, by plowing. *Edwards, W. Ind.*

ROUND'ROB-IN, *n.* [Fr. *rond* and *ruban*. *Todd.*]

A written petition, memorial, remonstrance, or instrument, signed by names in a ring or circle, so as not to show who signed it first. *Forbes.*

ROUNDS, *n. pl.* [See Round, n. No. 5.]

2. Round-top. [See Top.]

ROUND TA'BLE, *n.* *Knights of the round table*; knights belonging to an order established by the British king Arthur, about the sixth century, so named from their eating at a round table, by which the distinction of rank was avoided. *Toone.*

ROUND TOW'ER, *n.* The name given to certain lofty towers, tapering from the base to a conical cap or roof, which crowns the summit; found chiefly in Ireland. They are of great antiquity, and vary in hight from thirty-five to one hundred and twenty feet. Some stand on circular bases, and some on square bases. *P. Cyc.*

ROUP, (roop,) *v. t.* To cry or shout; hence, to expose to sale by auction. [*Scottish.*] *Jamieson's Dict.*

ROUP, *n.* An outcry; a sale of goods by auction. [*Scottish.*] *Jamieson's Dict.*

2. A disease in poultry. *Gardner.*

ROUSE, (rouz,) *v. t.* [This word, written also Arouse, seems to belong to the family of *raise* or *rush*. (See Raise.) In Sax. *hrysan*, to shake and to rush; Goth. *hrisyan*, to shake.]

1. To wake from sleep or repose. *Gen.* xlix.

2. To excite to thought or action from a state of idleness, languor, stupidity, or inattention. *Addison. Atterbury.*

3. To put into action; to agitate.

Blustering winds that *roused* the sea. *Milton.*

4. To drive a beast from his den or place of rest. *Denham. Pope.*

ROUSE, *v. t.* To awake from sleep or repose.

Morpheus *rouses* from his bed. *Pope.*

2. To be excited to thought or action from a state of indolence, sluggishness, languor, or inattention.

ROUSE, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to pull together upon a cable, &c., without the assistance of tackles or other mechanical power. *Mar. Dict.*

ROUSE, (rouz,) *n.* [D. *roes*, a bumper; G. *rausch*, drunkenness; *rauschen*, to *rush*, to rustle.]

1. A bumper in honor of a health. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Excess of drinking; a carousal. *Shak.*

ROUS'ED, (rouzd,) *pp.* Awakened from sleep; excited to thought or action.

ROUS'ER, *n.* One that rouses or excites.

ROUS'ING, *ppr.* Awaking from sleep; exciting; calling into action.

2. *a.* Having power to awaken or excite.

3. Great; violent; as, a *rousing* fire. [*Vulgar.*]

ROUS'ING-LY, *adv.* Violently; excitingly.

ROUST, *n.* A torrent occasioned by a tide. *Shetland.*

ROUT, *n.* [G. *rotte*, D. *rot*, Dan. *rode*, a set, gang, rabble; Dan. *rotter*, G. *rotten*, to combine together, to plot; D. *rotten*, to assemble and to *rot*; W. *rhawtar*, a crowd; Fr. *route*, a herd. Qu. from the root of *crowd*, or from breaking, bursting, noise.]

1. A rabble; a clamorous multitude; a tumultuous crowd; as, a *rout* of people assembled.

The endless *routs* of wretched thralls. *Spenser.*

2. In *law*, a rout is where three persons or more meet to do an unlawful act upon a common quarrel, as forcibly to break down fences on a right claimed of common or of way, and make some advance toward it. *Blackstone.*

3. A company of select persons. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Hence,

4. A fashionable assembly or large evening party. *Smart.*

ROUT, *n.* [Fr. *deroute*; It. *rotta*, a breaking, a defeat, a rout; *rotto*, broken, defeated; *rottura*, a *rupture*; Sp. *rota*, *roto*. This is a corruption of the L. *ruptus*, from *rumpo*, to break. Class Rb.]

The breaking or defeat of an army or band of troops, or the disorder and confusion of troops thus defeated and put to flight. *Milton.*

ROUT, *v. t.* To break the ranks of troops and put them to flight in disorder; to defeat and throw into confusion.

The king's horse — *routed* and defeated the whole army. *Clarendon.*

ROUT, *v. i.* To assemble in a clamorous and tumultuous crowd. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

ROUT, *v. i.* [Sax. *hrutan*.]

To snore. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

ROUT, *v. t.* [For Root.] To turn up the ground with the snout; to search. [*Not in use.*]

ROUTE or ROUTE, *n.* [Fr. *route*; Sp. *ruta*; Arm. *roud*; W. *rhawd*, a route or way; *rhodiaw*, to walk about; Eng. *road*. (See Road.) It belongs to the family of *rude*, and L. *gradior*; properly a going or passing.]

The course or way which is traveled or passed, or to be passed; a passing; a course; a march.

Wide through the furzy field their *rout* they take. *Gay.*

Rout and *road* are not synonymous. We say, to mend or repair a *road*, but not to mend a *route*. We use *route* for a course of passing, and not without reference to the passing of some person or body of men; but *route* is not the road itself.

ROUT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Put to flight in disorder.

ROU-TINE', (roo-teen',) *n.* [Fr., from L. *rota*, a wheel.]

1. A round of business, amusements, or pleasure, daily or frequently pursued; *particularly*, a course of business or official duties, regularly or frequently returning.

2. Any regular habit or practice not accommodated to circumstances.

ROUT'ING, *ppr.* Putting to flight; defeating and throwing into confusion.

ROUT'OUS-LY, *adv.* With that violation of law called a *rout*. *Bouvier.*

RÖVE, *v. i.* [Dan. *röver*, to rob; Sw. *röfva*. This corresponds with the Sax. *reafian* and L. *rapio*, Fr. *ravir*. In Sw. *ströfva*, to *rove* or wander, appears to be formed on this root. In D. *rooven*, G. *rauben*, signify to *rob*.]

To wander; to ramble; to range; to go, move, or pass without certain direction in any manner, by walking, riding, flying, or otherwise.

For who has power to walk, has power to rove. *Arbuthnot.*

RÖVE, *v. t.* To wander over; as, *roving* a field; *roving* the town. This is an elliptical form of expression for roving *over*, *through*, or *about*, the town.

RÖVE, *v. t.* [Qu. *reeve*.] To draw a thread, string, or cord, through an eye or aperture.

RÖV'ER, *n.* A wanderer; one who rambles about.

2. A fickle or inconstant person.

3. A robber or pirate; a freebooter. [So Corsair is from L. *cursus*, *curro*, to run.] *Bacon.*

4. A sort of arrow. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

At rovers; without any particular aim; at random; as, shooting *at rovers*. *South. Addison.*

[I never heard this expression in the United States.]

RÖV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rambling; wandering; passing a cord through an eye.

RÖV'ING, *n.* The operation which gives the first twist to cotton thread by drawing it through an eye or aperture.

RÖV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a wandering manner.

RÖV'ING-NESS, *n.* State of roving.

ROW, *n.* [Sax. *rawa*; G. *reihe*; D. *rei*. The Welsh has *rhes*. It is a contracted word, and probably the

elements are *Rg*; the same as of *rank*. The primary sense is probably to stretch, to reach. If the elements are *Rd*, it coincides with *rod*; Sw. *rad*, a row.]

1. A series of persons or things arranged in a continued line; a line; a rank; a file, as, a *row* of trees; a *row* of gems or pearls; a *row* of houses or columns.

Where the bright seraphim in burning *row*. *Milton.*

2. An excursion taken in a boat with oars.

ROW, *v. t.* [Sax. *rowan, reowan*; Sw. *ro*; Dan. *roer*; D. *roeyen*; the latter signifies to *row* and to gauge; G. *ruder*, an oar; *rudern*, to row; Sax. *rother*, an oar; Gr. ἐρέττω, ἐρεσσω, to row; ἐρετης, an oar. If the noun is the primary word, *ruder* and *rother*, an oar, may be from the root of *rod*, L. *radius*, or from the root of *rado*, to rub, grate, sweep. If the verb is the primary word, the sense is to sweep, to urge, drive, impel. Class Rd. See RUDDER.]

1. To impel, as a boat or vessel along the surface of water by oars; as, to *row* a boat.

2. To transport by rowing, as, to *row* the captain ashore in his barge.

ROW, *v. i.* To labor with the oar; as, to *row* well; to *row* with oars muffled.

ROW, *s.* A riotous, noisy disturbance. *Ld. Byron.*

ROW'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being rowed or rowed upon. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

ROW'AN-TREE, *n.* The roan-tree or mountain ash, which see. *P. Cyc.*

ROW'DY, *n.* A riotous, turbulent fellow. *America.*

ROW'ED, (rōde) *pp.* Driven by oars.

ROW'EL, *n.* [Old Fr. *rouelle*; G. *radel*; Sp. *rodaja*, a small wheel, a rowel; *rueda*, a wheel, L. *rota*, W. *rhod*. The French *rouelle* is a diminutive of *roue*, contracted from *rota*.]

1. The little wheel of a spur, formed with sharp points.

2. Among *farriers*, a roll of hair or silk, passed through the flesh on horses, answering to a seton in surgery. *Encyc.*

3. A little flat ring or wheel of plate or iron on horses' bits. *Spenser.*

ROW'EL, *v. t.* To insert a rowel in; to pierce the skin and insert a roll of hair or silk. *Mortimer.*

ROW'EL-ED, *pp.* Pierced with a rowel.

ROW'EL-ING, *ppr.* Inserting a roll of hair or silk; piercing the skin to make a rowel.

ROWEN, *n.* [Qu. Heb. רענן, to be green, to thrive.]

Rowen is a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into *green*. *Notes on Tusser.*

Turn your cows that give milk into your *rowens*, to make cheese. *Mortimer.*

2. In *New England*, the second growth of grass in a season. *Hallowell.*

We never apply the word to a field, nor to a growth of corn, after harvest, nor is the word ever used in the plural. The first growth of grass for mowing is called the *first crop*, and the second *rowen*.

ROW'ER, *n.* One that rows or manages an oar in rowing.

ROW'ING, *ppr.* Impelling, as a boat by oars.

ROW'ING, *n.* The act of impelling a boat by oars.

ROW'LAND. *To give a Rowland for an Oliver*, is to give a full equivalent, as a retort, blow, &c., of equal force; in allusion to two knights, famous in romance, who were considered as exactly matched. *Halliwell.*

ROW'LEY-RAGG. See RAGSTONE.

ROW'-LOCK, *n.* That part of a boat's gunwale on which the oar rests in rowing. *Totten.*

ROW'-PORT, *n.* A name given to little square holes in the side of small vessels of war, parallel to the surface of the water, for the purpose of rowing in a calm. *Mar. Dict.*

ROY'AL, *a.* [Fr. *royal*; It. *reale*; Sp. and Port. *real*; contracted from L. *regalis*, from *rex*, king. See RICK and RIGHT.]

1. Kingly; pertaining to a king; regal; as, *royal* power or prerogative; a *royal* garden; *royal* domains; the *royal* family.

2. Becoming a king; magnificent; as, *royal* state.

3. Noble; illustrious.

How doth that *royal* merchant, good Antonio? *Shak.*

ROY'AL, *n.* A large kind of paper. It is used as a noun or an adjective.

2. Among *seamen*, a small sail spread immediately above the top-gallant-sail; sometimes termed the TOP-GALLANT-ROYAL. *Totten.*

3. One of the shoots of a stag's head. *Bailey.*

4. In *artillery*, a small mortar.

5. In *England*, one of the soldiers of the first regiment of foot, called the ROYALS, and supposed to be the oldest regular corps in Europe. *James.*

ROY'AL-ISM, *n.* Attachment to the principles or cause of royalty, or to a royal government. *Madison.*

ROY'AL-IST, *n.* An adherent to a king, or one attached to a kingly government.

Where Cavendish fought, the *royalists* prevailed. *Waller.*

ROY'AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make royal. *Shak.*

ROY'AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made royal.

ROY'AL-LY, *adv.* In a kingly manner; like a king; as becomes a king.

His body shall be *royally* interred. *Dryden.*

ROY'AL-TY, *n.* [Fr. *royauté*, It. *realtà*.]

1. Kingship, the character, state, or office of a king.

Royalty by birth was the sweetest way of majesty. *Holyday.*

2. The king or sovereign; as, in the presence of *royalty*.

3. *Royalties*, *pl.*; emblems of royalty; regalia. *Milton.*

4. Rights of a king; prerogative. *Encyc.*

ROYNE, *v. t.* [Fr. *rogner*.]

To bite; to gnaw. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

ROYN'ISH, *a.* [Fr. *rogneux*, mangy; Sp. *roñoso*; It. *rognoso*.]

Mean; paltry; as, the *roynish* clown. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

ROY'TEL-ET, *n.* [Fr. *roitelet*, from *roi*, king.]

A little king. [*Not in use.*] *Heylin.*

ROY'TISH, *a.* Wild, irregular. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

RUB, *v. t.* [W. *rhwbiaw*; D. *wryven*; G. *reiben*, to rub, to grate, also to upbraid; *reibe*, a grater. Qu. L. *probrum*, *exprobro*; Gr. τριβω, to rub. We have the elements of the word in *scrape*, *scrub*, L. *scribo*, Gr. γραφω. Class Rb, No. 30.]

1. To move something along the surface of a body with pressure; as, to *rub* the face or arms with the hand; to *rub* the body with flannel. Vessels are scoured or cleaned by *rubbing* them.

2. To wipe, to clean, to scour; but *rub* is a generic term, applicable to friction for every purpose.

3. To touch so as to leave behind something which touches; to spread over, as, to *rub* any thing with oil.

4. To polish; to retouch; with *over*.

The whole business of our redemption is to *rub over* the defaced copy of the creation. *South.*

5. To obstruct by collision. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

In *popular language*, *rub* is used for teasing, fretting, upbraiding, reproaching, or vexing, with gibes or sarcasms.

To rub down; to clean by rubbing; to comb or curry, as a horse. *Dryden.*

To rub off, to clean any thing by rubbing; to separate by friction; as, to *rub off* rust.

To rub out, to erase, to obliterate; as, to *rub out* marks or letters.

2. To remove or separate by friction; as, to *rub* out a stain.

To rub sponge to touch hard. *Sidney.*

To rub up, to burnish, to polish; to clean.

2. To excite; to awaken; to rouse to action; as, to *rub up* the memory.

RUB, *v. i.* To move along the surface of a body with pressure, as, a wheel *rubs* against the gatepost.

2. To fret; to chafe; as, to *rub* upon a sore. *Dryden.*

3. To move or pass with difficulty; as, to *rub* through woods, as huntsmen; to *rub* through the world. *Chapman. L'Estrange.*

RUB, *n.* The act of rubbing, friction.

2. That which renders motion or progress difficult, collision; hinderance; obstruction.

Now every *rub* is smoothed in our way. *Shak.*

Upon this *rub* the English ambassadors thought fit to demur. *Hayward.*

All sort of *rubs* will be laid in the way. *Dartmouth.*

3. Inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl. *Shak.*

4. Difficulty; cause of uneasiness; pinch.

To sleep, perchance to dream; ay, there's the *rub*. *Shak.*

5. Sarcasm; joke; something grating to the feelings.

RUB, RUB'-STONE, *n.* [*rub* and *stone*.] A stone, usually some kind of sandstone, used to sharpen instruments; a whetstone.

RUB'BAGE, RUB'BIDGE, RUB'BLE, } For RUBBISH. [*Vulgar, and not used.*]

RUB'BED, (rubd,) *pp.* Moved along the surface with a pressure; cleaned; polished.

RUB'BER, *n.* One that rubs.

2. The instrument or thing used in rubbing or cleaning. *Swift.*

3. A coarse file, or the rough part of it. *Moxon.*

4. A whetstone; a rubstone.

5. In *whist and some other games*, two games out of three; or the game that decides the contest; or a contest consisting of three games.

India rubber; caoutchouc, a substance produced from several plants of South America; a substance remarkably pliable and elastic. [See CAOUTCHOUC.]

RUB'BING, *n.* Act of rubbing, scouring, or polishing.

RUB'BING, *ppr.* Moving along the surface with a pressure; chafing; scouring; polishing.

RUB'BISH, *n.* [from *rub*; *properly*, that which is rubbed off; but not now used in this limited sense.]

1. Fragments of buildings, broken or imperfect pieces of any structure, ruins.

He saw the beam one half in *rubbish* lie. *Dryton.*

2. Waste or rejected matter; any thing worthless.

3. Mingled mass, confusion. *Arbuthnot.*

RUB'BLE, RUB'BLE-STONE, *n.* A name given by quarrymen to the upper fragmentary and decomposed portion of a mass of stone; sometimes applied to water-worn stone. [See also RUBBISH.] *Lyell.*

RUB'BLE-WALL, RUB'BLE-WORK, *n.* In *masonry*, coarse walling constructed of rough stones, not large, but irregular in size and shape. *Encyc. Am. Gloss of Archit.*

RUB'BLY, *a.* Pertaining to or containing rubble.

RU-BE-FA'CIENT (-shent,) *a.* [L. *rubefacio*, infra.] Making red.

RU-BE-FA'CIENT, *n.* In *medicine*, a substance or external application which produces redness of the skin.

RO'BEL-LITE, *n.* [from L. *rubeus*, red.]

A red variety of tourmaline, varying in color from a pale rose red to a deep ruby. *Dana.*

RU-BE'O-LA, *n.* The measles.

RU-BES'CENT, *a.* [L. *rubescens*, *rubesco*, from *rubeo*, to redden or to be red.]

Growing or becoming red; tending to a red color.

RO'BE-ZAHL, *n.* [G.] A famous mountain spirit of Germany, sometimes friendly, sometimes mischievous, corresponding to Puck. [See PUCK.] *Encyc. Am.*

RO'BI-CAN, *a.* [Fr., from L. *rubeo*, to be red.]

Rubican color of a horse, is a bay, sorrel, or black, with a light gray or white upon the flanks, but the gray or white not predominant there. *Far. Dict.*

RO'BI-CEL, *n.* [L. *rubeo*, to be red.]

A gem or mineral, a variety of ruby of a reddish color, from Brazil. *Nicholson. Brande.*

RO'BI-CON, *n.* A small river which separated Italy from Cisalpine Gaul, the province allotted to Cesar. When Cesar crossed that stream, he invaded Italy, with the intention of reducing it to his power. Hence the phrase, *to pass the Rubicon*, signifies, to take a desperate step in an enterprise, or to adopt a measure from which one can not recede, or from which he is determined not to recede.

RU-BI-CUND, *a.* [L. *rubicundus*.]

Inclining to redness.

RU-BI-CUND'I-TY, *n.* An inclination to redness; ruddiness.

RO'BI-ED, (rō'bid,) *pp.* or *a.* Red as a ruby; as, a *rubied* lip, *rubied* nectar. *Milton.*

RU-BIF'IC, *a.* [L. *ruber*, and *facio*.]

Making red, as, *rubific* rays. *Grew.*

RU-BI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of making red. *Howell.*

RO'BI-FORM, *a.* [L. *ruber*, red, and *form*.]

Having the form of red, as, the *rubiform* rays of the sun are least refrangible. *Newton.*

RO'BI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *ruber*, red, and *facio*, to make.]

To make red. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

RU-BIG'I-NOUS, *a.* Rusty.

RU BI'GO, *n.* [L.] Mildew, a kind of rust on plants, consisting of a parasitic fungus or mushroom.

RO'BI-OUS, *a.* [L. *rubeus*.]

Red; ruddy. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RO'BLE, (rō'bl,) *n.* [Russ., from *rublyu*, to cut.]

1. A silver coin of Russia. The old ruble was worth about 3s. 8d. sterling, or 85 cents. The new ruble, coined since 1762, is worth nearly 3s. 3d. sterling, or 75 cents. *Kelly.*

2. A money of account in Russia. The bank ruble of 100 copecks is worth about 11d. sterling, or 21 cents. *McCulloch.*

RO'BRIC, *n.* [Fr. *rubrique*; L. It. and Sp. *rubrica*; from L. *rubeo*, to be red.]

1. A title or article in certain ancient law books; so called because written in red letters. *P. Cyc.*

2. The name given to the directions, printed in prayer-books, which were formerly put in red letters.

The *rubric* and the rules relating to the liturgy are established by royal authority, as well as the liturgy itself. *Nelson.*

The name has sometimes been given to any writing or printing in red ink in old books and manuscripts, especially the date and place on a title-page. *Brande.*

RO'BRIC, *v. t.* To adorn with red.

RO'BRIC, RO'BRIC-AL, *a.* Red

RO'BRIC-AL, *a.* Placed in rubrics.

RO'BRIC-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *rubricatus*.]

To mark or distinguish with red. *Herbert.*

RO'BRIC-ATE, *a.* Marked with red. *Spelman.*

RO'BY, *n.* [Fr. *rubis*; Sp. *rubi*; Port. *rubi*, *rubim*; It. *rubino*; D. *robyn*; G. Dan. and Sw. *rubin*; Ir. *id.*; from L. *rubeo*, to be red.]

1. A precious stone; a mineral of a carmine red color, sometimes verging to violet, or intermediate between carmine and hyacinth red; but its parts vary in color, and hence it is called SAPPHIRE RUBY or ORANGE RED, and by some VERMEILLE or RUBICEL. *Kirwan.*

There are two kinds of ruby, the oriental or co-

rundum, and the spinel. The latter is distinguishable from the former by its color and crystallization. *Phillips.*

The Balas Ruby is a bright red variety of the spinel.

The ruby is next in hardness and value to the diamond, and highly esteemed in jewelry.

2. Redness; red color. *Shak.*

3. Any thing red. *Milton.*

4. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle.

[The ruby is said to be the stone called by Pliny a CARBUNCLE.]

Ruby of arsenic or *sulphur*, is the realgar, protosulphuret of arsenic, or red compound of arsenic and sulphur. *Encyc. Nicholson.*

Ruby of zinc, is the protosulphuret of zinc, or red blende.

Rock ruby: a fine red variety of garnet. *Dana.*

Ruby silver. See RED SILVER.

RO'BY, *v. t.* To make red. *Pope.*

RO'BY, *a.* Of the color of the ruby; red; as, *ruby* lips.

RO'BY-ING, *ppr.* Making red.

RUCK, *v. t.* [L. *rugo*, to wrinkle, to fold; *ruga*, a fold.]

1. To cower; to bend and set close. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*

2. To draw into wrinkles or folds; to crease; as, to *ruck* up a carpet. *Smart.*

[In this sense, the word is used by the common people of New England.]

RUCK, *v. i.* To squat or sit, as a hen on eggs. *Smart.*

2. To have a folded or ridgy surface, as the sleeve of a coat. *Forby.*

RUCK, *n.* A wrinkle, fold, or plait in a piece of cloth.

RUCK'ED, (rukt,) *pp.* Wrinkled.

RUC-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *ructo*, to belch.]

The act of belching wind from the stomach.

RUD, to make red, used by Spenser, is a different spelling of RED. [*Obs.*] [See RUDDY.]

RUD, *n.* [Sax. *rudu.* See RED and RUDDY.]

1. Redness; blush; also, red ochre.

2. The fish rudd.

RUDD, *n.* [Probably from *red*, *ruddy.*] A fresh-water European fish of the carp family, Leuciscus erythrophthalmus, also called RED-EYE. It differs from the roach, to which it is closely allied, in having the dorsal fin placed in the interval between the ventral and anal fins. Its body is deep, and has the whole surface tinged with a brilliant reddish golden hue. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

RUD'DER, *n.* [G. *ruder*, an oar and a rudder; Sax. *rother*, an oar; D. *roer*, for *roeder*; Sw. *roder*; Dan. *roer.* (See Row.) The oar was the first rudder used by man, and is still the instrument of steering certain boats.]

1. In *navigation*, the instrument by which a ship is steered; that part of the helm which consists of a piece of timber, broad at the bottom, which enters the water and is attached to the stern post by hinges, on which it turns. This timber is managed by means of the tiller or wheel. *Totten.*

2. That which guides or governs the course.

For rhyme the *rudder* is of verses. *Hudibras.*

3. A sieve. [*Local.*] [See RIDDLE.]

Rudder perch; a small fish with the upper part of the body brown, varied with large round spots of yellow, the belly and sides streaked with lines of white and yellow. This fish is said to follow the rudders of ships in the warm parts of the Atlantic. *Catesby. Pennant.*

RUD'DI-ED, (rud'did,) *a.* Made ruddy or red.

RUD'DI-NESS, *n.* [from *ruddy.*] The state of being ruddy; redness, or rather a lively flesh color; that degree of redness which characterizes high health; applied chiefly to the complexion or color of the human skin; as, the *ruddiness* of the cheeks or lips.

RUD'DLE, *n.* [W. *rhuddell*; from the root of *red*, *ruddy.*]

The name of a species of red earth, colored by sesquioxyd of iron; red chalk, which see. *Woodward.*

RUD'DLE-MAN, *n.* One who digs ruddle.

RUD'DOCK, *n.* [Sax. *ruddue*; from the root of *red*, *ruddy.*]

A bird, the English robin or redbreast. *Edin. Encyc.*

RUD'DY, *a.* [Sax. *rude*, *rudu*, *reod*; D. *rood*; G. *roth*; W. *rhuz*; Gr. ἐρυθρος; Sans. *rudhira*, blood. This seems to be a dialectical orthography of RED, which see.]

1. Of a red color; of a lively flesh color, or the color of the human skin in high health. Thus we say, *ruddy* cheeks, *ruddy* lips, a *ruddy* face or skin, a *ruddy* youth; and in poetic language, *ruddy* fruit. But the word is chiefly applied to the human skin. *Dryden. Otway.*

2. Of a bright yellow color; as, *ruddy* gold. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

RUDE, *a.* [Fr. *rude*; It. *rude* and *rozzo*; Sp. *rudo*; L. *rudis*; D. *ruw*; G. *roh*, raw, crude; Arm. *rust.* The sense is probably rough, broken, and this word may be allied to *raw* and *crude.* See Class Rd, No. 35, 38.]

1. Rough; uneven; rugged; unformed by art; as, *rude* workmanship, that is, roughly finished; *rude* and unpolished stones. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Rough; of coarse manners; unpolished; uncivil; clownish; rustic; as, a *rude* countryman; *rude* behavior; *rude* treatment; a *rude* attack.

Ruffian, let go that *rude*, uncivil touch. *Shak.*

3. Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; turbulent; as, *rude* winds; the *rude* agitation of the sea. *Boyle.*

4. Violent; fierce; impetuous; as, the *rude* shock of armies.

5. Harsh; inclement; as, the *rude* winter. *Waller.*

6. Ignorant; untaught; savage; barbarous; as, the *rude* natives of America or of New Holland; the *rude* ancestors of the Greeks.

7. Raw; untaught; ignorant; not skilled or practiced; as, *rude* in speech; *rude* in arms. *Wotton.*

8. Artless; inelegant; not polished; as, a *rude* translation of Virgil. *Dryden.*

RUDE'LY, *adv.* With roughness; as, a mountain *rudely* formed.

2. Violently; fiercely; tumultuously. The door was *rudely* assaulted.

3. In a rude or uncivil manner; as, to be *rudely* accosted.

4. Without exactness or nicety; coarsely; as, work *rudely* executed.

I that am *rudely* stamped, and want love's majesty,
To strut before a wanton, ambling nymph. *Shak.*

5. Unskillfully.

My muse, though *rudely*, has resigned
Some faint resemblance of his godlike mind. *Dryden.*

6. Without elegance.

RUDE'NESS, *n.* A rough, broken state; unevenness; wildness; as, the *rudeness* of a mountain, country, or landscape.

2. Coarseness of manners; incivility; rusticity; vulgarity.

And kings the *rudeness* of their joy must bear. *Dryden.*

3. Ignorance; unskillfulness.

What he did amiss was rather through *rudeness* and want of judgment. *Hayward.*

4. Artlessness; coarseness; inelegance; as, the *rudeness* of a painting, or piece of sculpture.

5. Violence; impetuosity; as, the *rudeness* of an attack or shock.

6. Violence; storminess; as, the *rudeness* of winds or of the season.

RU'DEN-TURE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *rudens*, a rope.]

In *architecture*, the figure of a rope or staff, plain or carved, with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled. *Brande.*

RU'DE-RA-RY, *a.* [Low L. *ruderarius*; from the root of *rudis*, and indicating the primary sense of *rude*, to be broken.]

Belonging to rubbish. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

RU-DE-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *ruderatio*, from *rudero*, to pave with broken stones.]

Among *the ancients*, a method of laying pavements, and perhaps of building walls, with rough pebbles and mortar. *Gwilt.*

RUDES'BY, (rūdz'be,) *n.* An uncivil, turbulent fellow. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RU'DI-MENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *rudimentum.* If connected with *erudio*, it denotes what is taught, and *erudio* may be connected with the Goth. *rodyan*, to speak, Sax. *radan*, to read. But the real origin is not obvious. It may have been formed from some word in *Rd*, signifying to shoot or spring.]

1. A first principle or element; that which is to be first learnt; as, the *rudiments* of learning or science. Articulate sounds are the *rudiments* of language; letters or characters are the *rudiments* of written language; the primary rules of any art or science are its *rudiments.* Hence instruction in the *rudiments* of any art or science, constitutes the beginning of education in that art or science.

2. The original of any thing in its first form. Thus in *botany*, the germen, ovary, or seed bud, is the *rudiment* of the fruit yet in embryo; and the seed is the *rudiment* of a new plant. *Martyn.*

Rudiment, in *natural history*, is also an imperfect organ, one which is never fully formed. Thus the flowers in the genus Pentstemon have four stamens and a *rudiment* of a fifth, (a simple filament without an anther.)

God beholds the first imperfect *rudiments* of virtue in the soul. *Spectator.*

RU'DI-MENT, *v. t.* To furnish with first principles or rules; to ground; to settle in first principles. *Gayton.*

RU-DI-MENT'AL, } *a.* Initial; pertaining to rudi-
RU-DI-MENT'A-RY, } ments, or consisting in first principles; as, *rudimental* essays. *Spectator.*

RU-DOLPH'INE, *a.* An epithet applied to a set of astronomical tables, computed by Kepler, and founded on the observations of Tycho Brahe; so named from Rudolph II., emperor of Bohemia. *Brande.*

RUE, (rū,) *v. t.* [Sax. *reowian*, *hreowian*; W. *rhuaw*, *rhuadu*; D. *rouwen*; G. *reuen*, to repent; Dan. and Sw. *ruelse*, contrition. This is the L. *rudo*, to roar, to bray. Class Rd.]

To lament; to regret; to grieve for; as, to *rue* the commission of a crime; to *rue* the day.

Thy will
Chose freely what it now so justly *rues.* *Milton.*

RUE, *v. i.* To have compassion. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

RUE, *n.* Sorrow; repentance. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RUE, (rū,) *n.* [Sax. *rude*; D. *ruit*; G. *raute*; Dan. *rude*; Gr. ῥυτη; L. and It. *ruta*; Sp. *ruda*; Fr. *rue*; Arm. *ry*; Ir. *ruith*, *raith*; Corn. *ryte.* *Rue* is a contracted word. Qu., from its bitter taste, *grating*, roughness.]

A plant of the genus Ruta, of several species. The common garden rue is medicinal. It has a strong, ungrateful odor, and a bitter and penetrating taste. *Encyc.*

RU'ED, (rūde,) *pp.* Lamented; grieved for; regretted.

RUE'FUL, (rū'-,) *a.* [*rue* and *full.*] Woful; mournful; sorrowful; to be lamented.

Spur them to *rueful* work *Shak.*

2. Expressing sorrow

He sighed and cast a *rueful* eye. *Dryden.*

RUE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Mournfully; sorrowfully. *More.*

RUE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Sorrowfulness; mournfulness.

RUE'ING, *n.* Lamentation. *Smith.*

RU-ELLE', (ru-el',) *n.* [Fr., a narrow street, from *rue*, a street.]

A circle; a private circle or assembly at a private house. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

RU-FES'CENT, *a.* [L. *rufesco*, to grow red.]

Reddish; tinged with red. *Ed. Encyc.*

RUFF, *n.* [Arm. *roufenn*, a wrinkle; W. *rhew*, to thicken.]

1. A piece of plaited linen worn by females around the neck. *Addison.*

2. Something puckered or plaited. *Pope.*

3. A European river fish, of the perch family, Acerina vulgaris, sometimes called the *smaller river perch.* *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

4. A bird of Europe and Asia, Machetes pugnax, allied to the woodcock and sandpiper. The male has a tuft of feathers around the neck during the breeding season, whence the name. The female is called REEVE. *Jardine.*

5. A state of roughness. [Sax. *hreof.*] [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

6. Pride; elevation; as, princes in the *ruff* of all their glory. *L'Estrange.*

7. A particular species of pigeon.

8. At *cards*, the act of winning the trick by trumping the cards of another suit. [D. *troef*, *troeven.*]

RUFF, *v. t.* To ruffle; to disorder. *Spenser.*

2. To trump any other suit of cards at whist. [D. *troeven.*]

RUFF'ED, (ruft,) *pp.* Ruffled; disordered.

RUF'FIAN, (ruf'yan,) *n.* [If this word signifies primarily a robber, it is from the root of *rob*, Sw. *röfva*, Dan. *röver.* In Scottish, *ruffs* is a worthless fellow. In It. *ruffiano* is a pimp, Sp. *rufian*, Port. *rufiam*; D. *roffiaan*, id.]

A boisterous, brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime; a robber; a cutthroat; a murderer. *Addison.*

RUF'FIAN, (ruf'yan,) *a.* Brutal; savagely boisterous; as, *ruffian* rage. *Pope.*

RUF'FIAN, *v. i.* To play the ruffian; to rage; to raise tumult. *Shak.*

RUF'FIAN-ISH, *a.* Having the qualities or manners of a ruffian.

RUF'FIAN-ISM, *n.* The act or conduct of a ruffian.

RUF'FIAN-LIKE, } *a.* Like a ruffian; bold in crimes;
RUF'FIAN-LY, } violent; licentious. *Falke.*

RUF'FLE, (ruf'fl,) *v. t.* [Belgic, *ruyffelen*, to wrinkle. Chaucer has *rivelling*, wrinkling, and Spelman cites *riffura* or *ruffura* from Bracton, as signifying in law a breach or laceration of the skin, made by the stroke of a stick.]

1. *Properly*, to wrinkle; to draw or contract into wrinkles, open plaits, or folds. *Addison.*

2. To disorder by disturbing a smooth surface; to make uneven by agitation; as, to *ruffle* the sea or a lake.

She smoothed the *ruffled* seas. *Dryden.*

3. To discompose by disturbing a calm state of; to agitate; to disturb; as, to *ruffle* the mind; to *ruffle* the passions or the temper. It expresses less than FRET and VEX.

4. To throw into disorder or confusion.

Where best
He might the *ruffled* foe invest. *Hudibras.*

5. To throw together in a disorderly manner.

I *ruffled* up fallen leaves to heap. [*Unusual.*] *Chapman.*

6. To furnish with ruffles; as, to *ruffle* a shirt.

RUF'FLE, (ruf'fl,) *v. i.* To grow rough or turbulent; as, the winds *ruffle.* *Shak.*

2. To play loosely; to flutter.

On his right shoulder his thick mane reclined,
Ruffles at speed, and dances in the wind. *Dryden.*

3. To be rough; to jar; to be in contention.

They would *ruffle* with jurors. [Obs.] *Bacon.*

RUF'FLE, *n.* A strip of plaited cambric, or other fine cloth, attached to some border of a garment, as to the wristband or bosom. That at the bosom is sometimes called by the English a FALL.

2. Disturbance; agitation; commotion: as, to put the mind or temper in a *ruffle*.

RUF'FLE, } *n.* A particular beat of the drum, being
RUFF, } a low, vibrating sound, not so loud as a roll, used on certain occasions in military affairs as a mark of respect. Lieutenant-generals have three *ruffles*, as they pass by the regiment, guard, &c.; major-generals have two; brigadiers one, &c.
Campbell, Mil. Dict. Encyc.

RUF'FLE, } *v. t.* To beat the ruff or ruffle of the
RUFF, } drum.

RUF'FLED, *pp.* or *a.* Disturbed; agitated; furnished with ruffles.

RUF'FLE-LESS, *a.* Having no ruffles.

RUF'FLE-MENT, *n.* Act of ruffling.

RUF'FLER, *n.* A bully; a swaggerer. [*Not in use.*]

RUF'FLING, *ppr.* Disturbing; agitating; furnishing with ruffles.

RUF'FLING, *n.* Commotion; disturbance; agitation.

RUF'FLING, } *ppr.* Beating a roll of the drum.
RUF'FING, }
RUF'FLING, } *n.* A particular beat or roll of the drum,
RUF'FING, } used on certain occasions as a mark of respect.

RO'FOUS, *a.* [L. *rufus*; Sp. *rufo*; Port. *ruivo*; probably from the root of L. *rubeo*.]
Reddish; of a reddish color, or rather of a brownish red. *Lindley.*

RUF'TER-HOOD, *n.* In *falconry*, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn. *Bailey.*

RUG, *n.* [D. *rug*, G. *rauch*, rough, hairy, shaggy, Sw. *rugg*, entangled hair, *ruggig*, rugged, shaggy. This coincides with Dan. *rug*, W. *rhyg*, rye, that is, rough; W. *rhug*, something abounding with points. In W. *brycan* is a *rag*, a clog, a brogue for the feet, a covering. This belongs to the great family of *rough*, L. *ruga*, *raucus*.]

1. A coarse, nappy woolen cloth, used for a bed-cover, and, in modern times, particularly, for covering the carpet before a fireplace. This name was formerly given to a coarse kind of frieze used for winter garments, and it may be that the poor in some countries still wear it. But in America, I believe, the name is applied only to a bed-cover for ordinary beds, and to a covering before a fireplace.

2. A rough, woolly, or shaggy dog.

RO'GATE, *a.* Wrinkled; having alternate ridges and depressions. *Dana.*

RUG'GED, *a.* [from the root of *rug*, *rough*, which see.]

1. Rough; full of asperities on the surface; broken into sharp or irregular points or crags, or otherwise uneven; as, a *rugged* mountain; a *rugged* road.

2. Uneven; not neat or regular.

His well-proportioned beard made rough and *rugged*. *Shak.*

3. Rough in temper; harsh; hard; crabbed; austere. *South.*

4. Stormy; turbulent; tempestuous; as, *rugged* weather; a *rugged* season.

5. Rough to the ear; harsh; grating; as, a *rugged* verse in poetry; *rugged* prose. *Dryden.*

6. Sour; surly; frowning; wrinkled; as, *rugged* looks.

7. Violent; rude; boisterous. *Hudibras.*

8. Rough; shaggy; as, a *rugged* bear. *Fairfax.*

9. In *botany*, scabrous; rough with tubercles or stiff points; as a leaf or stem. *Martyn.*

RUG'GED-LY, *adv.* In a rough or rugged manner.

RUG'GED-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being rugged; roughness; asperity of surface; as, the *ruggedness* of land or of roads.

2. Roughness of temper; harshness; surliness.

3. Coarseness; rudeness of manners.

4. Stormines; boisterousness; as of a season.

RUG'-GOWN-ED, *a.* Wearing a coarse gown or rug. *Beaum. & Fl.*

RUG'IN, *n.* A nappy cloth. [*Not used.*] *Wiseman.*

RO'GINE, (rō'jeen,) *n.* [Fr.] A surgeon's rasp. *Sharp.*

RO'GOSE, } *a.* [L. *rugosus*, from *ruga*, a wrinkle.]
RO'GOUS, }

1. Wrinkled; full of wrinkles. *Wiseman.*

2. In *botany*, a leaf is said to be *rugose* when the veins are more contracted than the disk, so that the latter rises into little inequalities, as in sage, primrose, cowslip, &c. *Martyn. Smith.*

RU-GOS'I-TY, *n.* A state of being wrinkled. [*Little used.*] *Smith.*

RO'IN, *n.* [Fr. *ruine*, from L. and Sp. *ruina*; It. *ruina* and *rovina*; from L. *ruo*, to fall, to rush down; W. *rhewin*, a sudden glide, slip, or fall, ruin; *rhew*, something slippery or smooth, ice, frost; *rhéu*, to move or be active; *rhâb*, a running off; *rhêbyt*, a destroyer. Perhaps the latter words are of a different family.]

1. Destruction; fall; overthrow; defeat; that change of any thing which destroys it, or entirely defeats its object, or unfits it for use; as, the *ruin* of a house; the *ruin* of a ship or an army; the *ruin* of a constitution of government; the *ruin* of health; the *ruin* of commerce; the *ruin* of public or private happiness; the *ruin* of a project.

2. Mischief; bane; that which destroys

The errors of young men are the *ruin* of business. *Bacon.*

3. *Ruin*; more generally, *ruins*; the remains of a decayed or demolished city, house, fortress, or any work of art or other thing; as, the *ruins* of Balbec, Palmyra, or Persepolis; the *ruins* of a wall; a castle in *ruins*.

The labor of a day will not build up a virtuous habit on the *ruins* of an old and vicious character. *Buckminster.*

4. The decayed or enfeebled remains of a natural object, as, the venerable old man presents a great mind in *ruins*.

5. The cause of destruction.

They were the *ruin* of him and of all Israel. — 2 Chron. xxviii.

RO'IN, *v. t.* [Fr. *ruiner*.]

1. To demolish; to pull down, burn, or otherwise destroy; as, to *ruin* a city or an edifice.

2. To subvert; to destroy; as, to *ruin* a state or government.

3. To destroy; to bring to an end; as, to *ruin* commerce or manufactures.

4. To destroy in any manner; as, to *ruin* health or happiness; to *ruin* reputation.

5. To counteract; to defeat; as, to *ruin* a plan or project.

6. To deprive of felicity or fortune.

By thee raised I *ruin* all my foes. *Milton.*
Grace with a nod, and *ruin* with a frown. *Dryden.*

7. To impoverish; as, to be *ruined* by speculation.

The eyes of other people are the eyes that *ruin* us. *Franklin.*

8. To bring to everlasting misery; as, to *ruin* the soul.

RO'IN, *v. i.* To fall into ruins. *Milton.*

2. To run to ruin; to fall into decay or be dilapidated.

Though he his house of polished marble build,
Yet shall it *ruin* like the moth's frail cell. *Sandys.*

3. To be reduced; to be brought to poverty or misery.

If we are idle, and disturb the industrious in their business, we shall *ruin* the state. *Locke.*

Note. — This intransitive use of the verb is now unusual.

RO'IN-ATE, *v. t.* To demolish; to subvert; to destroy; to reduce to poverty. [*This word is ill-formed, and happily is become obsolete.*]

RU-IN-A'TION, *n.* Subversion; overthrow; demolition. [*Inelegant and obsolete.*]

RO'IN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Demolished; destroyed; subverted; reduced to poverty; undone.

RO'IN-ER, *n.* One that ruins or destroys. *Chapman.*

RO'IN-I-FORM, *a.* [L. *ruina* and *form*.]
Having the appearance of ruins, or the ruins of houses. Certain minerals are said to be *ruiniform*.

RO'IN-ING, *ppr.* Demolishing; subverting; destroying; reducing to poverty; bringing to endless misery.

RO'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *ruinosus*; Fr. *ruineux*.]

1. Fallen to ruin; entirely decayed; demolished; dilapidated; as, an edifice, bridge, or wall in a *ruinous* state.

2. Destructive; baneful; pernicious; bringing or tending to bring certain ruin. Who can describe the *ruinous* practice of intemperance?

3. Composed of ruins; consisting in ruins; as, a *ruinous* heap. *Is.* xvii.

RO'IN-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a ruinous manner; destructively.

RO'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* A ruinous state or quality.

RUL'A-BLE, *a.* Subject to rule; accordant to rule. *Bacon.*

ROLE, *n.* [W. *rheol*; Arm. *reol*; Sax. *regol*, *reogol*; Sw. Dan. G. and D. *regel*; Fr. *regle*; Sp. *regla*; Port. *regoa*, *regra*; It. *regola*; L. *regula*, from *rego*, to govern, that is, to stretch, strain, or make straight. I suppose the Welsh *rheol* to be a contracted word.]

1. Government; sway; empire; control; supreme command or authority.

A wise servant shall have *rule* over a son that causeth shame. Prov. xvii.
And he stern *rule* the groaning land obeyed. *Pope.*

2. That which is established as a principle, standard, or directory; that by which any thing is to be adjusted or regulated, or to which it is to be conformed; that which is settled by authority or custom for guidance and direction. Thus a statute or law is a *rule* of civil conduct; a canon is a *rule* of ecclesiastical government; the precept or command of a father is a *rule* of action or obedience to children; precedents in law are *rules* of decision to judges; maxims and customs furnish *rules* for regulating our social opinions and manners. The laws of God are *rules* for directing us in life paramount to all others.

A *rule* which you do not apply, is no *rule* at all. *J. M. Mason.*

3. An instrument by which lines are drawn, or short lengths measured.

A judicious artist will use his eye, but he will trust only to his *rule*. *South.*

4. Established mode or course of proceeding prescribed in private life. Every man should have some fixed *rules* for managing his own affairs.

5. A maxim, canon, or precept, to be observed in any art or science. *Encyc.*

6. In *monasteries*, *corporations*, or *societies*, a law or regulation to be observed by the society and its particular members.

7. In *courts*, *rules* are the determinations and orders of court, to be observed by its officers in conducting the business of the court.

8. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, a determinate mode prescribed for performing any operation and producing a certain result.

9. In *grammar*, an established form of construction in a particular class of words; or the expression of that form in words. Thus it is a rule, in English, that *s* or *es*, added to a noun in the singular number, forms the plural of that noun; but *man* forms its plural *men*, and is an exception to the *rule*.

Rule of three, is that rule of *arithmetic* which directs, when three terms are given, how to find a fourth, which shall have the same ratio to the third term as the second has to the first.

ŪLE, *v. t.* To govern; to control the will and actions of others, either by arbitrary power and authority or by established laws. The emperors of the East *rule* their subjects without the restraints of a constitution. In limited governments, men are *ruled* by known laws.

If a man know not how to *rule* his own house, how shall he take care of the church of God? — 1 Tim. iii.

2. To govern the movements of things; to conduct; to manage; to control. That God *rules* the world he has created, is a fundamental article of belief.

3. To manage; to conduct, in almost any manner.

4. To settle as by a rule.

That's a *ruled* case with the schoolmen. *Atterbury.*

5. To mark with lines by a ruler; as, to *rule* a blank book.

6. To establish by decree or decision; to determine; as a court.

RŪLE, *v. i.* To have power or command; to exercise supreme authority.

By me princes *rule*. — Prov. viii.

It is often followed by *over*.

They shall *rule* over their oppressors. — Is. xiv.
We subdue and *rule over* all other creatures. *Ray.*

2. In *law*, to decide; to lay down and settle as a rule or order of court.

3. Among *merchants*, to stand or maintain a level; as, prices *rule* lower than formerly.

RŪL'ED, *pp.* Governed; controlled; conducted; managed; established by decision.

RŪL'ER, *n.* One that governs, whether emperor, king, pope, or governor; any one that exercises supreme power over others.

2. One that makes or executes laws in a limited or free government. Thus legislators and magistrates are called *rulers*.

3. A rule; an instrument of wood or metal with straight edges or sides, by which lines are drawn on paper, parchment, or other substance. When a ruler has the lines of chords, tangents, sines, &c., it is called a PLANE SCALE. *Encyc.*

RŪL'ING, *ppr.* Governing; controlling the will and actions of intelligent beings, or the movements of other physical bodies.

2. Marking by a ruler.

3. Deciding; determining.

4. *a.* Predominant; chief; controlling; as, a *ruling* passion.

RŪL'ING-LY, *adv.* Controllingly.

RŪL'Y, *a.* [from *rule*.] Orderly; easily restrained. [*Not in use.*] [See UNRULY.]

RUM, *n.* [Perhaps from *rheum*, a flowing. In an old author, it is written *rhum*.] Spirit distilled from cane juice, or from the scummings of the juice from the boiling-house, or from the treacle or molasses which drains from sugar, or from dunder, the lees of former distillations. *Edwards, W. Ind.*

In the *United States*, rum is distilled from molasses only.

2. A low, cant word for a country parson. *Swift.*

RUM, *a.* Old-fashioned; queer; odd. [*A cant word.*] *Smart.*

RUM'BLE, (rum'bl,) *n.* A seat for servants behind a carriage. *England.*

RUM'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *rommelen*; G. *rummeln*; Dan. *rumler*; It. *rombare*. If *Rm* are the radical letters, this word may be referred to the Ch. Syr. Heb. and Eth. רעם, *raam*, Class Rm, No. 11. With a prefix, *grumble*, Gr. βρυχω, L. *fremo*, Ir. *cruim*, thunder, G. *brummen*, D. *brommen*, *bremmen*, &c.; Sw. *rama*, to bellow.]

To make a low, heavy, continued sound; as, thunder *rumbles* at a distance, but when near, its

sound is sharp and rattling; a heavy carriage *rumbles* on the pavement.

RUM'BLER, *n.* The person or thing that rumbles.

RUM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making a low, heavy, continued sound; as, *rumbling* thunder. A *rumbling* noise is a low, heavy, continued noise.

RUM'BLING, *n.* A low, heavy, continued sound. *Jer.* xlvii.

RUM'BLING-LY, *adv.* In a rumbling manner.

RUM'-BUD, *n.* A grog blossom; the popular name of a redness occasioned by the detestable practice of excessive drinking. Rum-buds usually appear first on the nose, and gradually extend over the face. This term seems to have reference to the disease technically defined to be an unsuppurative papule, stationary, confluent, red, mottled with purple, chiefly affecting the face, sometimes produced, and always aggravated, by the use of alcoholic liquors, by exposure to heat, &c. It is technically called *lonthus corymbifer*, and popularly *pimpled face.* [*America.*] *Rush.*

RU'MEN, *n.* [L.] The cud of a ruminant; also, the upper stomach of animals which chew the cud.

RU'MI-NANT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *rumino.*]

Chewing the cud; having the property of chewing again what has been swallowed; as, *ruminant* animals. *Ray.*

RU'MI-NANT, *n.* An animal that chews the cud. *Ruminants* are four-footed, hairy, and viviparous. *Encyc. Ray. Derham.*

An animal that chews the cud, as the camel, deer, goat, and bovine kind. *Bell.*

RU'MI-NANT-LY, *adv.* By chewing.

RU-MI-NAN'TIA, *n. pl.* An order of herbivorous animals, having four stomachs, the first so situated as to receive a large quantity of vegetable matters coarsely bruised by a first mastication, which passes into the second, where it is moistened and formed into little pellets, which the animal has the power of bringing again to the mouth to be rechewed, after which it is swallowed into the third stomach, from which it passes to the fourth, where it is finally digested. The camel, the deer, the bovine genus, the goat, and the sheep, are examples of this order.

RU'MI-NATE, *v. i.* [Fr. *ruminer*; L. *rumino*, from *rumen*, the cud; W. *rhum*, that swells out.]

1. To chew the cud; to chew again what has been slightly chewed and swallowed. Oxen, sheep, deer, goats, camels, hares, and squirrels, *ruminate* in fact; other animals, as moles, bees, crickets, beetles, crabs, &c., only appear to *ruminate*. *Peyer. Encyc.*

The only animals endowed with the genuine faculty of rumination, are the Ruminantia, or cloven-hoofed quadrupeds, (Pecora, Linnæus;) but the hare, although its stomach is differently organized, is an occasional and partial ruminant. *Ed. Encyc.*

2. To muse; to meditate; to think again and again; to ponder. It is natural to *ruminate* on misfortunes.

He practices a slow meditation, and *ruminates* on the subject. *Watts.*

RU'MI-NATE, *v. t.* To chew over again.

2. To muse on; to meditate over and over again.

Mad with desire, she *ruminates* her sin. *Dryden.*

RU'MI-NATE, } *a.* In *botany*, pierced by numerous
RU'MI-NA-TED, } narrow cavities, full of dry, cellular matter, like the albumen of a nutmeg. *Lindley.*

RU'MI-NA-TED, *pp.* Chewed again; mused on.

RU'MI-NA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Chewing the cud; musing.

RU-MI-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *ruminatio.*]

1. The act of chewing the cud.

2. The power or property of chewing the cud.

Rumination is given to animals, to enable them at once to lay up a great store of food, and afterward to chew it. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A musing or continued thinking on a subject; deliberate meditation or reflection.

Retiring full of *rumination* sad. *Thomson.*

RU'MI-NA-TOR, *n.* One that ruminates or muses on any subject; one that pauses to deliberate and consider. *Cotgrave.*

RUM'MAGE, *n.* A searching carefully by looking into every corner, and by tumbling over things.

RUM'MAGE, *v. t.* [Qu. L. *rimor*, or Fr. *remuer.*]

To search narrowly by looking into every corner, and turning over or removing goods or other things.

Our greedy seamen *rummage* every hold. *Dryden.*

RUM'MAGE, *v. i.* To search a place narrowly by looking among things.

I have often *rummaged* for old books in Little Britain and Duck-Lane. *Swift.*

RUM'MA-GED, *pp.* Searched in every corner.

RUM'MA-GING, *ppr.* Searching in every corner

RUM'MER, *n.* [D. *roemer*, a wine glass, from *roemen*, to vaunt, brag, or praise.]

A glass or drinking cup. [*Not in use.*] *Philips.*

RU'MOR, *n.* [L.] Flying or popular report; a current story passing from one person to another, without any known authority for the truth of it.

Rumor next, and chance,
And tumult, and confusion, all embroiled. *Milton.*

When ye shall hear of wars and *rumors* of wars, be ye not troubled. — Mark xiii.

2. Report of a fact; a story well authorized.

This *rumor* of him went forth throughout all Judea. — Luke vii.

3. Fame; reported celebrity.

Great is the *rumor* of this dreadful knight. *Shak.*

RU'MOR, *v. t.* To report; to tell or circulate a report.

'Twas rumored
My father 'scaped from out the citadel. *Dryden.*

RU'MOR-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Told among the people; reported.

RU'MOR-ER, *n.* A reporter; a teller of news. *Shak.*

RU'MOR-ING, *ppr.* Reporting; telling news.

RU'MOR-OUS, *a.* Famous; notorious. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

RUMP, *n.* [G. *rumpf*; Sw. *rumpa*; Dan. *rumpe* or *rompe.*]

1. The end of the back-bone of an animal, with the parts adjacent. Among the Jews, the *rump* was esteemed the most delicate part of the animal. *Encyc.*

2. The buttocks. *Hudibras.*

Rump parliament; in *English history*, a name of contempt given to the remnant of the Long Parliament, which, in 1659, after Richard Cromwell had resigned the protectorate, was assembled by a council of officers. One who had been a member of this parliament, or who favored it, was called a *rumper*. *Brande.*

RUM'PLE, (rum'pl,) *v. t.* [D. *rompelen*, to rumple; Sax. *hrympelle*, a fold; probably connected with *crumple*, W. *crwm*, *crom*, crooked, *crymu*, to bend.]

To wrinkle; to make uneven; to form into irregular inequalities; as, to *rumple* an apron or a cravat. *Swift.*

RUM'PLE, *n.* A fold or plait. *Dryden.*

RUM'PLED, *pp.* Formed into irregular wrinkles or folds.

RUMP'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a tail; as, a *rumpless* fowl. *Lawrence.*

RUM'PLING, *ppr.* Making uneven.

RUM'PUS, *n.* A disturbance; noise and confusion. [*Low, but used colloquially in England and America.*]

RUN, *v. i.*; *pret.* RAN or RUN, *pp.* RUN. [Sax. *rennan*; and, with a transposition of letters, *ernan*, *arnian*, *yrnan*; Goth. *rinnan*; D. *rennen*; G. *rennen*, *rinnen*; Dan. *render*; Sw. *ränna*. The Welsh has *rhin*, a running, a channel, hence the *Rhine.*]

1. To move or pass in almost any manner, as on the feet or on wheels. Men and other animals *run* on their feet; carriages *run* on wheels, and wheels *run* on their axletrees.

2. To move or pass on the feet with celerity or rapidity, by leaps or long, quick steps; as, men and quadrupeds *run* when in haste.

3. To use the legs in moving; to step; as, children *run* alone or *run* about. *Locke.*

4. To move in a hurry.

The priest and people *run* about. *B. Jonson.*

5. To proceed along the surface; to extend; to spread; as, the fire *runs* over a field or forest.

The fire *ran* along upon the ground. — Exod. ix.

6. To rush with violence; as, a ship *runs* against a rock; or one ship *runs* against another.

7. To perform a passage by land or water; to pass or go; as, ships, railroad cars, stage-coaches, &c., *run* regularly between different places.

8. To contend in a race; as, men or horses *run* for a prize.

9. To flee for escape. When General Wolfe was dying, an officer standing by him exclaimed, "See how they *run*!" "Who *run*?" said the dying hero. "The enemy," said the officer. "Then I die happy," said the general.

10. To depart privately; to steal away.

My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew, my master. *Shak.*

11. To flow in any manner, slowly or rapidly; to move or pass; as a fluid. Rivers *run* to the ocean or to lakes; the Connecticut *runs* on sand, and its water is remarkably pure; the tide *runs* two or three miles an hour; tears *run* down the cheeks.

12. To emit; to let flow.

I command that the conduit *run* nothing but claret. *Shak.*
Rivers *run* potable gold. *Milton.*

But this form of expression is elliptical, *with* being omitted; "rivers *run with* potable gold."

13. To be liquid or fluid.

As wax dissolves, as ice begins to *run*. *Addison.*

14. To be fusible; to melt.

Sussex iron ores *run* freely in the fire. *Woodward.*

15. To fuse; to melt.

Your iron must not burn in the fire, that is, *run* or melt, for then it will be brittle. *Moxon.*

16. To turn; as, a wheel *runs* on an axis or on a pivot.

17. To pass; to proceed; as, to *run* through a course of business; to *run* through life; to *run* in a circle or a line; to *run* through all degrees of promotion.

18. To flow, as words, language, or periods. The lines *run* smoothly.

19. To pass, as time.

As fast as our time *runs*, we should be glad in most part of our lives that it *ran* much faster. *Addison.*

20. To have a legal course; to be attached to; to have legal effect.

Customs *run* only upon our goods imported or exported, and that but once for all; whereas interest *runs* as well upon our ships as goods, and must be yearly paid. *Child.*

21. To have a course or direction.

Where the generally-allowed practice *runs* counter to it. *Locke.*

Little is the wisdom, where the flight
So *runs* against all reason. *Shak.*

22. To pass in thought, speech, or practice; as, to *run* through a series of arguments; to *run* from one topic to another.

Virgil, in his first Georgic, has *run* into a set of precepts foreign to his subject. *Addison.*

23. To be mentioned cursorily or in few words.

The whole *runs* on short, like articles in an account. *Arbuthnot.*

24. To have a continued tenor or course. The conversation *ran* on the affairs of the Greeks.

The king's ordinary style *runneth*, "Our sovereign lord the king." *Sanderson.*

25. To be in motion; to speak incessantly. Her tongue *runs* continually.

26. To be busied.

When we desire any thing, our minds *run* wholly on the good circumstances of it; when it is obtained, our minds *run* wholly on the bad ones. *Swift.*

27. To be popularly known.

Men gave them their own names, by which they *run* a great while in Rome. *Temple.*

28. To be received; to have reception, success, or continuance. The pamphlet *runs* well among a certain class of people.

29. To proceed in succession.

She saw with joy the line immortal *run*,
Each sire impressed and glaring in his son. *Pope.*

30. To pass from one state or condition to another; as, to *run* into confusion or error; to *run* distracted. *Addison.*

31. To proceed in a train of conduct.

You should *run* a certain course. *Shak.*

32. To be in force.

The owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years' profits of his lands, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that *runneth* against him. *Bacon.*

33. To be generally received.

He was not ignorant what report *run* of himself. *Knolles.*

34. To be carried; to extend; to rise; as, debates *run* high.

In popish countries, the power of the clergy *runs* higher. *Ayliffe.*

35. To have a track or course.

Searching the ulcer with my probe, the sinus *run* up above the [illegible]. *Wiseman.*

36. To extend; to lie in continued length. Veins of silver *run* in different directions.

37. To have a certain direction. The line *runs* east and west.

38. To pass in an orbit of any figure. The planets *run* their periodical courses; the comets do not *run* lawless through the regions of space.

39. To tend in growth or progress. Pride is apt to *run* into a contempt of others.

40. To grow exuberantly. Young persons of 10 or 12 years old soon *run* up to men and women.

If the richness of the ground cause turnips to *run* to leaves, treading down the leaves will help their rooting. *Mortimer.*

41. To discharge pus or other matter; as, an ulcer *runs*.

42. To reach; to extend to the remembrance of; as, time out of mind, the memory of which *runneth* not to the contrary.

43. To continue in time, before it becomes due and payable; as, a note *runs* thirty days; a note of six months has ninety days to *run*.

44. To continue in effect, force, or operation.

The statute may be prevented from *running* — by the act of the creditor. *Hopkinson. Wheaton's Rep.*

45. To press with numerous demands of payment; as, to *run* upon a bank.

46. To pass or fall into fault, vice, or misfortune; as, to *run* into vice; to *run* into evil practices; to *run* into debt; to *run* into mistakes.

47. To fall or pass by gradual changes; to make a transition; as, colors *run* one into another.

48. To have a general tendency.

Temperate climates *run* into moderate governments. *Swift.*

49. To proceed as on a ground or principle. Upon that the apostle's argument *runs*. [*Rare.*] *Atterbury.*

50. To pass or proceed in conduct or management.

Tarquin, *running* into all the methods of tyranny, after a cruel reign, was expelled. *Swift.*

51. To creep; to move by creeping or crawling; as, serpents *run* on the ground.

52. To slide, as, a sled or sleigh *runs* on the snow.
53. To dart; to shoot; as a meteor in the sky.
54. To fly, to move in the air; as, the clouds *run* from N. E. to S. W.
55. In *Scripture*, to pursue or practice the duties of religion.

Ye did run well; who did hinder you? — Gal. v

56. In *elections*, to have interest or favor; to be supported by votes. The candidate will not run, or he will run well.

To run after; to pursue or follow.

2. To search for; to endeavor to find or obtain; as, to run *after* similes. *Locke.*

To run at; to attack with the horns, as a bull.

To run away; to flee; to escape.

To run away with; to hurry without deliberation. *Locke.*

2. To convey away; or to assist in escape or elopement.

To run in; to enter; to step in.

To run into; to enter; as, to run *into* danger.

To run in trust; to run in debt; to get credit. [*Not in use.*]

To run in with; to close; to comply; to agree with. [*Unusual.*] *Baker.*

2. To make toward; to near; to sail close to: as, to run *in with* the land; *a seaman's phrase.*

To run down a coast; to sail along it.

To run on; to be continued. Their accounts had run *on* for a year or two without a settlement.

2. To talk incessantly.

3. To continue a course. *Drayton.*

4. To press with jokes or ridicule; to abuse with sarcasms; to bear hard on.

To run over; to overflow; as, a cup runs *over*; or the liquor runs *over*.

To run out; to come to an end; to expire; as, a lease runs *out* at Michaelmas.

2. To spread exuberantly; as, insectile animals run *out* into legs. *Hammond.*

3. To expatiate; as, to run *out* into beautiful digressions. He runs *out* in praise of Milton. *Addison.*

4. To be wasted or exhausted; as, an estate managed without economy will soon run *out*.

5. To become poor by extravagance.

And had her stock been less, no doubt
She must have long ago run out. *Dryden.*

To run riot; to go to the utmost excess.

To run up; to rise; to swell; to amount. Accounts of goods credited run *up* very fast.

RUN, *v. t.* To drive or push; *in a general sense.* Hence, to run a sword through the body, is to stab or pierce it.

2. To drive; to force.

A talkative person runs himself upon great inconveniences, by babbling out his own or others' secrets. *Ray.*
Others, accustomed to rarified speculations, run natural philosophy into metaphysical notions. *Locke.*

3. To cause to be driven.

They run the ship aground. — Acts xxvii.

4. To melt; to fuse.

The purest gold must be run and washed. *Felton.*

5. To incur; to encounter; to run the risk or hazard of losing one's property. To run *the danger*, is a phrase not now in use.

6. To venture; to hazard.

He would himself be to the Highlands to receive them, and run his fortune with them. *Clarendon.*

7. To smuggle; to import or export without paying the duties required by law; as, to run goods.

8. To pursue in thought; to carry in contemplation; as, to run the world back to its first original. *South.*

I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and run it up to its punctum saliens. *Collier.*

9. To push; to thrust; as, to run the hand into the pocket or the bosom; to run a nail into the foot.

10. To ascertain and mark by metes and bounds; as, to run a line between towns or states.

11. To cause to ply; to maintain in running or passing; as, to run a stage-coach from London to Bristol; to run a line of packets from New Haven to New York.

12. To cause to pass; as, to run a rope through a block.

13. To found; to shape, form, or make in a mold; to cast; as, to run buttons or balls.

To run down; in *hunting*, to chase to weariness; as, to run *down* a stag.

2. In *navigation*, *to run down a vessel*, is to run against her, end on, and sink her. *Mar. Dict.*

3. To crush; to overthrow; to overbear.

Religion is run down by the license of these times. *Berkeley.*

To run hard; to press with jokes, sarcasm, or ridicule.

2. To urge or press importunately.

To run over; to recount in a cursory manner; to narrate hastily; as, to run *over* the particulars of a story.

2. To consider cursorily.

3. To pass the eye over hastily.

To run out; to thrust or push out; to extend.

2. To waste; to exhaust; as, to run *out* an estate.

To run through; to expend; to waste; as, to run *through* an estate.

To run up; to increase; to enlarge by additions. A man who takes goods on credit, is apt to run *up* his account to a large sum before he is aware of it.

2. To thrust up, as any thing long and slender.

RUN, *n.* The act of running.

2. Course; motion; as, the run of humor. *Bacon.*

3. Flow; as, a run of verses to please the ear. *Broome.*

4. Course; process; continued series; as, the run of events.

5. Way; will; uncontrolled course.

Our family must have their run. *Arbuthnot.*

6. General reception; continued success.

It is impossible for detached papers to have a general run or long [illegible] *Addison.*

7. Modish or popular clamor; as, a violent run against university education. *Swift.*

8. A general or uncommon pressure on a bank or treasury for payment of its notes.

9. The aftmost part of a ship's bottom. *Mar. Dict.*

10. The distance sailed by a ship; as, we had a good run.

11. A voyage; also, an agreement among sailors to work a passage from one place to another. *Mar. Dict.*

12. A pair of mill-stones. A mill has two, four, or six runs of stones.

13. Prevalence; as, a disease, opinion, or fashion has its run.

14. In *the Middle and Southern States of America*, a small stream; a brook.

In the long run, (*at the long run*, not so generally used,) signifies the whole process or course of things taken together; in the final result; in the conclusion or end.

The run of mankind; the generality of people.

RUN'A-GATE, *n.* [Fr. *runagat.*] A fugitive; an apostate; a rebel; a vagabond. *Sidney. Shak.*

RUN'A-WAY, *n.* [run and away.] One that flies from danger or restraint; one that deserts lawful service; a fugitive. *Shak.*

RUN-CA'TION, *n.* [L. runcatio.] A weeding. [*Not in use.*] *Evelyn.*

RUN'CI-NATE, *a.* [L. runcina, a saw.] In *botany*, a runcinate leaf is a sort of pinnatifid leaf, with the lobes convex before and straight behind, like the teeth of a double saw, as in the dandelion. *Martyn.*

A leaf which has sinuses, and of course lobes, that slope backward, is said to be *runcinate.*

Lion toothed; cut into several transverse, acute segments, pointing backward. *Smith.*

RUN'DLE, (run'dl,) *n.* [from round, G. rund.]

1. A round; a step of a ladder. *Duppa.*

2. Something put round an axis; a peritrochium; as, a cylinder with a rundle about it. *Wilkins.*

RUND'LET, } *n.* [from round.] A small barrel of no
RUN'LET, } certain dimensions. It may contain from three to twenty gallons. *Encyc.*

RONE, *n.* [See Runic.] The Runic letter or character. *Temple.*

RO'NER, *n.* A bard or learned man among the ancient Goths. [See Runic.] *Temple.*

RONES, *n. pl.* Gothic characters, poetry, or rhymes. *Temple.*

RUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of Ring.

RUNG, *n.* A floor timber in a ship, whence the upper end is called a Rung-head; *more properly*, a Floor-head. *Mar. Dict.*

RO'NIC, *a.* [W. *rhin*, Ir. *run*, Goth. *runa*, Sax. *run*, a secret or mystery, a letter.] An epithet applied to the language and letters of the ancient Goths. [In Russ. *chronoys* is to conceal.]

RUN'LET, *n.* A little run or stream; a brook.

2. See Rundlet.

RUN'NEL, *n.* [from run.] A rivulet or small brook. [*Not in use.*] *Fairfax.*

RUN'NER, *n.* [from run.] One that runs; that which runs.

2. A racer. *Dryden.*

3. A messenger. *Swift.*

4. A thread-like stem, running along the ground, as in the strawberry, and forming at its extremity roots and a young plant. *Lindley.*

5. One of the stones of a mill. *Mortimer.*

6. A bird. *Ainsworth.*

7. A rope used to increase the mechanical power of a tackle. *Totten.*

8. One of the timbers on which a sled or sleigh slides.

RUN'NET, *n.* [D. *runzel*, from *runnen*, *ronnen*, to curdle; G. *rinnen*, to curdle, and to run or flow; Sax. *gerunnen*, coagulated. It is also written Rennet, which see.]

The prepared stomach, or the coagulated milk found in the stomachs of calves or other sucking quadrupeds. The same name is given to a liquor prepared by steeping the inner membrane of a calf's stomach in water, and to the membrane itself. This is used for coagulating milk, or converting it into curd in the making of cheese. *Encyc.*

RUN'NING, *ppr.* Moving or going with rapidity; flowing.

2. *a.* Kept for the race; as, a *running* horse. *Law.*

3. In succession; without any intervening day, year, &c.; as, to visit two days *running*; to sow land two years *running.*

4. Discharging pus or other matter; as, a *running* sore.

RUN'NING, *n.* The act of running, or passing with speed.

2. That which runs or flows; as, the first *running* of a still or of cider at the mill.

3. The discharge of an ulcer or other sore.

RUN'NING-FIGHT, (-fite,) *n.* A battle in which one party flees and the other pursues, but the party fleeing keeps up the contest.

RUN'NING-FIRE, *n.* A term used when troops fire rapidly in succession. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

RUN'NING-RIG'GING, *n.* That part of a ship's rigging or ropes which passes through blocks, &c.; in distinction from Standing-rigging. [See Rigging.]

RUN'NING-TI'TLE, *n.* In *printing*, the title of a book that is continued from page to page on the upper margin.

RUNN'ION, *n.* [Fr. *rogner*, to cut, pare, or shred.] A paltry, scurvy wretch. *Shak.*

RUNT, *n.* [In D. *rund* is a bull or cow; in Scot. *runt* is the trunk of a tree, a hardened stem or stalk of a plant, an old withered woman. It may be from D. *runnen*, to contract. See Runnet.]

Any animal small below the natural or usual size of the species.

Of tame pigeons are croppers, carriers, and runts. *Walton.*

RU-PEE', *n.* [Pers. روپیه *ropah*, silver, and *ropiah*, is a thick, round piece of money in the Mogul's dominions, value 24 stivers. *Castell.*]

A coin and money of account in the East Indies. The current silver rupee is valued at 2*s.* sterling, or about 46 cents; the sicca rupee of account at 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling, or about 58 cents; the gold rupee at 29*s.* 2*d.* sterling, or nearly seven dollars. *Kelly. McCulloch.*

RUP'TION, *n.* [L. *ruptio*, *rumpo*, to break.] Breach; a break or bursting open. *Wiseman.*

RUP'TURE, (rupt'yur,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *ruptus*, *rumpo*, to break.]

1. The act of breaking or bursting, the state of being broken or violently parted; as, the *rupture* of the skin; the *rupture* of a vessel or fiber. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Hernia; a preternatural protrusion of the contents of the abdomen.

3. Breach of peace or concord; either between individuals or nations; between nations, open hostility or war. We say, the parties or nations have come to an open *rupture.*

He knew that policy would disincline Napoleon from a rupture with her family. *E. Everett.*

RUP'TURE, *v. t.* To break; to burst; to part by violence; as, to *rupture* a blood-vessel.

RUP'TURE, *v. i.* To suffer a breach or disruption.

RUP'TU'RED, *pp.* or *a.* Broken; burst.

RUP'TURE-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Herniaria, and another of the genus Linum. *Fam. of Plants.*

RUP'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Breaking; bursting.

RU'RAL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *ruralis*, from *rus*, the country.]

1. Pertaining or belonging to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; suiting the country, or resembling it; as, *rural* scenes; a *rural* prospect; a *rural* situation; *rural* music. *Sidney. Thomson.*

2. Pertaining to farming or agriculture; as, *rural* economy. *Gardner.*

RU'RAL DEAN, *n.* An ecclesiastic who had the care and inspection of a *deanery*, or subdivision of an archdeaconry, under the direction of the bishop. The office has, to a great extent, fallen into disuse. *P. Cyc.*

RU'RAL-IST, *n.* One that leads a rural life. *Coventry.*

RU'RAL-LY, *adv.* As in the country. *Wakefield.*

RU'RAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being rural. *Dict.*

RU-RIC'O-LIST, *n.* [L. *ruricola*; *rus*, the country, and *colo*, to inhabit.]

An inhabitant of the country. [*Not in use.*] *Dict.*

RU-RIG'EN-OUS, *a.* [L. *rus*, the country, and *gigno*, to be born.]

Born in the country. [*Not in use.*] *Dict.*

RUSE, *n.* [Fr.] Artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deceit. *Ray.*

RUSE DE GUERRE', (rüze de gär'.) [Fr.] A stratagem of war.

RUSH, *n.* [Sax. *rise* or *risc*; probably L. *ruscus.* The Swedish corresponding word is *säf*, the Hebrew סוף,

usually rendered sea-weed, and applied to the Arabic Gulf. *Deut.* i. 1. *Num.* xxi. 14. This correspondence deserves notice, as illustrating certain passages in the Scriptures.]

1. A plant of the genus Juncus, of many species, growing mostly in wet ground. Some species are used in bottoming chairs and plaiting mats. The pith of the rush is used in some places for wicks to lamps and rush-lights. *P. Cyc.*

The term *rush* is, however, applied to plants of various other genera beside Juncus, and by no means to all of the genus Juncus.

2. Any thing proverbially worthless or of trivial value.

John Bull's friendship is not worth a *rush*. *Arbuthnot.*

RUSH, *v. i.* [Sax. *reosan*, *hreosan*, or *rœsan*; Sw. *rusa*; G. *rauschen*, D. *ruischen*; Gr. *ῥοθέω*. The G. has also *brausen*, the Dutch *bruisschen*, to rush or roar; Dan. *brusen*, to rush. The Welsh has *brysiaw* and *crysiaw*, to hurry, to hasten; both from *rhys*, a rushing; *rhysiaw*, to rush. We have *rustle* and *bustle* probably from the same source. The Welsh *brwsiaw* seems to be the English *press*. See Class Rd, No. 5, 9, &c.]

1. To move or drive forward with impetuosity, violence, and tumultuous rapidity; as, armies *rush* to battle; waters *rush* down a precipice; winds *rush* through the forest. We ought never to *rush* into company, much less into a religious assembly.

2. To enter with undue eagerness, or without due deliberation and preparation; as, to *rush* into business or speculation; to *rush* into the ministry. *Sprat.*

RUSH, *v. t.* To push forward with violence. [*Not used.*]

RUSH, *n.* A driving forward with eagerness and haste; a violent motion or course; as, a *rush* of troops; a *rush* of winds.

RUSH'-BOT'TOM-ED, *a.* Having a bottom made with rushes. *Irving.*

RUSH'-CAN-DLE, (-kan-dl,) *n.* A small, blinking taper, made by stripping a rush, except one small strip of the bark which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow. *Johnson. Milton.*

RUSH'ED, (rusht,) *pret.* of Rush. [See the verb.]

2. *a.* Abounding with rushes. *Warton.*

RUSH'ER, *n.* One who rushes forward. *Whitlock.*

2. One who formerly strewed rushes on the floor at dances. *B. Jonson.*

RUSH'I-NESS, *n.* [from *rushy*.] The state of abounding with rushes. *Scott.*

RUSH'ING, *ppr.* Moving forward with impetuosity.

RUSH'ING, *n.* A violent driving of any thing; rapid or tumultuous course. *Is.* xvii.

RUSH'-LIGHT, (-lite,) *n.* The light of a rush-candle; a small, feeble light.

2. A rush-candle. *Encyc.*

RUSH'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a rush; weak.

RUSH'Y, *a.* Abounding with rushes. *Mortimer.*

2. Made of rushes. *Tickel.*

My rushy couch and frugal fare. *Goldsmith.*

RUSK, *n.* A kind of light cake.

2. Hard bread for stores. *Raleigh.*

RUS'MA, *n.* A brown and light iron substance, with half as much quicklime steeped in water, of which the Turkish women make their psilothron to take off their hair. *Grew.*

ROSS, *a.* [Sw. *ryss.*]

Portaining to the Russ or Russians.

[The native word is Russ. We have Russia from the south of Europe.]

ROSS, *n.* The language of the Russ or Russians.

RUS'SET, *a.* [Fr. *roux*, *rousse*, red; It. *rosso*; Sp. *roso*, *roxo*; L. *russus*. See Red and Ruddy.]

1. Of a reddish-brown color; as, a *russet* mantle.

Our summer such a *russet* livery wears. *Dryden.*

2. Coarse; homespun; rustic. *Shak.*

[Russety is but little used.]

RUS'SET, *n.* A country dress. *Dryden.*

RUS'SET, } *n.* A kind of apple of a russet color
RUS'SET-ING, } and rough skin.

[I have never known a pear so called in America, though it seems that in England pears have this name.]

ROS'SIA-LEATH'ER, (rŭ'shà *or* rush'à-leth'er,) *n.* A soft kind of leather, made in Russia. It is curried with the empyreumatic oil of the bark of the birch-tree, and is much used in bookbinding, on account of its not being subject to mold, and being proof against insects. *Ure.*

ROS'SIAN, (rŭ'shan. This has, till of late, been the universal pronunciation; but in London, *rush'an* has now become prevalent. *Smart.*) *a.* Pertaining to Russia.

ROS'SIAN, (rŭ'shan *or* rush'an,) *n.* A native of Russia.

RUST, *n.* [Sax. *rust*; D. *roest*; G. and Sw. *rost*; Dan. *rust*; W. *rhwd*; Gr. *ερυσίβη*: probably from its color, and allied to *ruddy*, *red*, as L. *rubigo* is from *rubeo*. See Ruddy.]

1. The red or orange-yellow coating on iron exposed to moist air; an oxyd of iron which forms a rough coat on its surface. This term is sometimes applied to any metallic oxyd. *Ure. P. Cyc.*

2. Loss of power by inactivity, as metals lose their brightness and smoothness when not used.

3. Any foul matter contracted; as, *rust* on corn or salted meat.

4. Foul extraneous matter; as, sacred truths cleared from the *rust* of human mixtures.

5. A disease in grain, a kind of dust which gathers on the stalks and leaves; in reality, a parasitic fungus or mushroom. *Ed. Encyc.*

RUST, *v. i.* [Sax. *rustian*; W. *rhydu.*]

1. To contract rust; to be oxydized and contract a roughness on the surface.

Our armors now may *rust*. *Dryden.*

2. To degenerate in idleness; to become dull by inaction.

Must I *rust* in Egypt? *Dryden.*

3. To gather dust or extraneous matter.

RUST, *v. t.* To cause to contract rust.

Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will *rust* them. *Shak.*

2. To impair by time and inactivity.

RUST'-COL-OR-ED, (-kul-lurd,) *a.* Having the color of iron rust. *De Candolle.*

RUST'ED, *pp.* Affected with rust.

RUS'TIC, } *a.* [L. *rusticus*, from *rus*, the coun-
RUS'TIC-AL, } try.]

1. Pertaining to the country; rural; as, the *rustic* gods of antiquity. *Encyc.*

2. Rude; unpolished; rough; awkward; as, *rustic* manners or behavior.

3. Coarse; plain; simple; as, *rustic* entertainment; *rustic* dress.

4. Simple; artless; unadorned. *Pope.*

5. In *architecture*, a term denoting a species of masonry, the joints of which are worked with grooves, or channels, to render them conspicuous. The surface of the work is sometimes left or purposely made rough, and sometimes even or smooth. *Gloss. of Archit.*

RUS'TIC, *n.* An inhabitant of the country; a clown.

RUS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Rudely; coarsely; without refinement or elegance. *Dryden.*

RUS'TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being rustical; rudeness; coarseness; want of refinement.

RUS'TIC-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *rusticor*, from *rus*.]

To dwell or reside in the country. *Pope.*

RUS'TIC-ATE, *v. t.* To compel to reside in the country; to banish from a town or college for a time. *Spectator.*

RUS'TIC-A-TED, *pp.* Compelled to reside in the country.

2. *a.* In *architecture*, having the character of rustic work.

RUS'TIC-A-TING, *ppr.* Compelling to reside in the country.

RUS-TIC-A'TION, *n.* Residence in the country.

2. In *universities* and *colleges*, the punishment of a student for some offense, by compelling him to leave the institution, and reside for a time in the country.

RUS-TIC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *rusticitas*; Fr. *rusticité*.]

The qualities of a countryman; rustic manners; rudeness; coarseness; simplicity; artlessness. *Addison. Woodward.*

RUS'TIC-LOOK-ING, *a.* Appearing to be rustic.

RUST'I-LY, *adv.* In a rusty state. *Sidney.*

RUST'I-NESS, *n.* [from *rusty*.] The state of being rusty.

RUST'ING, *ppr.* Contracting rust; causing to rust.

RUS'TLE, (rus'l,) *v. t.* [Sax. *hrustlan*; G. *rasseln*; Sw. *rassla*, to rattle.]

To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves; as, a *rustling* silk; *rustling* leaves or trees; *rustling* wings. *Milton.*

He is coming; I hear the straw *rustle*. *Shak.*

RUS'TLER, *n.* One who rustles.

RUS'TLING, (rus'ling,) *ppr.* or *a.* Making the sound of silk cloth when rubbed.

RUS'TLING, *n.* A quick succession of small sounds, as a brushing among dry leaves or straw.

RUST'Y, *a.* Covered or affected with rust; as, a *rusty* knife or sword.

2. Dull; impaired by inaction or neglect of use. *Shak.*

3. Surly; morose. *Guardian.*

4. Covered with foul or extraneous matter.

RUT, *n.* [Fr. *rut*; Arm. *rut*, the verb, *rudal*, *rutein*; probably allied to G. *retzen*, to excite, or Sw. *ryta*, to bellow.]

The copulation of deer.

RUT, *v. i.* To lust, as deer.

RUT, *n.* [It. *rotaia*, from L. *rota*, a wheel.]

The track of a wheel.

RUT, *v. t.* To cut or penetrate in ruts, as roads.

2. To cut a line on the soil with a spade. *Gardner.*

3. To cover. *Dryden.*

RO'TA-BA'GA, *n.* The Swedish turnip, or Brassica campestris.

ROTH, *n.* [from *rue*.] Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

2. Misery; sorrow. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

ROTH'FUL, *a.* Rueful; woful; sorrowful. [*Obs.*]

2. Merciful. [*Obs.*] *Carew.*

ROTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* Wofully; sadly. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*

2. Sorrowfully; mournfully. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

ROTH'LESS, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; barbarous, insensible to the miseries of others.

Their rage the hoarse bands restrain,
All but the *ruthless* monarch of the main. *Pope.*

ROTH'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without pity; cruelly; barbarously.

ROTH'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of compassion; insensibility to the distresses of others.

RO'TIL, } *n.* An ore of titanium of a reddish-
RO'TILE, } brown color, sometimes passing into red. It occurs usually in prismatic crystals, sometimes massive. *Dana.*

RO'TI-LANT, *a.* [L. *rutilans*, *rutilo*, to shine, perhaps from the root of *red*, *ruddy*.]

Shining. *Evelyn.*

RO'TI-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *rutilo*.]

To shine; to emit rays of light. [*Not used.*] *Ure.*

RUT'TED, *pp.* Cut or penetrated in ruts. [See the verb.]

RUT'TER, *n.* [G. *reiter*, D. *ruiter*, a *rider*. See Ride.]

A horseman or trooper. [*Not in use.*]

RUT'TER-KIN, *n.* A word of contempt; an old crafty fox or beguiler. [*Not in use.*]

RUT'TI-ER, *n.* [Fr. *routier*, from *route*.]

Direction of the road or course at sea; an old traveler acquainted with roads; an old soldier. [*Not in use.*] *Colgrave.*

RUT'TING *ppr* or *a.* Copulating or breeding. [See the verb.]

RUT'TISH, *a.* [from *rut*.] Lustful; libidinous. *Shak.*

RUT'TISH-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being ruttish.

RUT'TLE, for Rattle, is not much used. *Burnet.*

RY-AC'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *βραχ* and *λίθος*.]

A species of glassy feldspar. *Dana.*

RY'AL, *n.* A coin. [See Rial.]

RY'DER, *n.* A clause added to a bill in parliament. [See Rider and Ride.]

RYE, (ri,) *n.* [Sax. *ryge*; D. *rogge*; G. *rocken*; Dan. *rog* or *rug*; Sw. *rag* or *rog*; W. *rhyg*. This word is the English *rough*.]

1. An esculent grain of the genus Secale, of a quality inferior to wheat, but a species of grain easily cultivated, and constituting a large portion of bread stuff.

2. A disease in a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

RYE'-GRASS, *n.* A popular name of Lolium perenne, a grass-like plant, which is sometimes cultivated for cattle in England; also of Hordeum murinum, a species of barley. *Loudon.*

RY'OT, *n.* In *Hindoostan*, a peasant; a cultivator of the soil; a renter of land by a lease which is considered as perpetual, and at a rate fixed by ancient surveys and valuations. *Asiat. Res. P. Cyc.*

S.

S, THE nineteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a sibilant articulation, and numbered among the semi-vowels. It represents the hissing made by driving the breath between the end of the tongue and the roof of the mouth, just above the upper teeth. It has two uses; one to express a mere hissing, as in *Sabbath*, *sack*, *sin*, *this*, *thus*; the other a vocal hissing, precisely like that of z, as in *muse*, *wise*, pronounced *muze*, *wize*. It generally has its hissing sound at the beginning of all proper English words, but in the middle and end of words, its sound is to be known only by usage. In a few words it is silent, as in *isle* and *viscount*.

In *abbreviations*, S. stands for *societas*, society, or *socius*, fellow; as, *F. R. S.*, Fellow of the Royal Society. In *medical prescriptions*, *S. A.* signifies *secundum artem*, according to the rules of art.

In *the notes of the ancients*, S. stands for *Sextus*; *Sp.* for *Spurius*; *S. C.* for *senatus consultum*; *S. P. Q. R.* for *senatus populusque Romanus*; *S. S. S.* for *stratum super stratum*, one layer above another alternately; *S. V. B. E. E. Q. V.* for *si vales, bene est, ego quoque valeo*.

As a *numeral*, S denoted *seven*. In *the Italian music*, S signifies *solo*. In *books of navigation*, and in *common usage*, S. stands for south; *S. E.* for south-east; *S. W.* for south-west; *S. S. E.* for south-south-east; *S. S. W.* for south-south-west, &c.

SA'BA-ISM. See SABIANISM.

SAB'A-OTH, n. [Heb. צבאות, armies, from צבא, to assemble, to fight. The primary sense is, to drive, to urge on crowd.]

Armies; a word used, *Rom.* ix. 29, *James* v. 4, "the Lord of *Sabaoth*."

SAB-BA-TA'RI-AN, n. [from *Sabbath*.] One who regards the seventh day of the week as holy, agreeably to the letter of the fourth commandment in the decalogue. There were Christians in the early church, who held this opinion; and one sect of Baptists, commonly called *Seventh-day Baptists*, do so now.

2. A strict observer of the Sabbath. [*Murdock.*

SAB-BA-TA'RI-AN, a. Pertaining to the Sabbath, or to the tenets of Sabbatarians. *Murdock.*

SAB-BA-TA'RI-AN-ISM, n. The tenets of Sabbatarians. *Bp. Ward.*

SAB'BATH, n. [Heb. שבת, to cease, to rest; as a noun, cessation, rest, L. *sabbatum*; Ar. سبت *sabata*.]

1. The day which God appointed to be observed as a day of rest from all secular labor or employments, and to be kept holy and consecrated to his service and worship. This was originally the seventh day of the week, the day on which God rested from the work of creation; and this day is still observed by the Jews and some Christians as the Sabbath. But the Christian church very early began, and still continue, to observe the first day of the week, in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ on that day, by which the work of redemption was completed. Hence it is often called the *Lord's day*. The heathen nations in the north of Europe dedicated this day to the *sun*, and hence their Christian descendants continue to call the day *Sunday*. But in the United States, Christians have to a great extent discarded the heathen name, and adopted the Jewish name *Sabbath*. *Sabbath* is not strictly synonymous with *Sunday*. *Sunday* is the mere name of the day; *Sabbath* is the name of the institution. *Sunday* is the *Sabbath* of Christians; *Saturday* is the *Sabbath* of the Jews.

2. Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest.

Peaceful sleep out the *Sabbath* of the tomb. *Pope.*

3. The sabbatical year among the Israelites. *Lev* xxv.

SAB'BATH-BREAK-ER, n. [*Sabbath* and *break*.] One who profanes the Sabbath by violating the laws of God or man which enjoin the religious observance of that day.

SAB'BATH-BREAK-ING, n. A profanation of the Sabbath by violating the injunction of the fourth commandment, or the municipal laws of a state which require the observance of that day as holy time. All unnecessary secular labor, visiting, traveling, sports, amusements, and the like, are considered as *Sabbath-breaking*.

SAB'BATH-LESS, a. Without intermission of labor. *Bacon.*

SAB-BAT'IC, } a. [Fr. *sabbatique*; L. *sabbati-*
SAB-BAT'IC-AL, } *cus*.]

1. Pertaining to the Sabbath.

2. Resembling the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing an intermission of labor. *Gregory.*

Sabbatical year, in *the Jewish economy*, was every *seventh* year, in which the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields and vineyards to *rest*, or lie without tillage, and the year next following every seventh sabbatical year in succession, that is, every fiftieth year, was the jubilee, which was also a year of rest to the lands, and a year of redemption or release. *Lev.* xxv.

SAB'BA-TISM, n. Rest; intermission of labor.

SA-BE'AN. See SABIAN.

SA'BE-ISM, n. The same as SABIANISM. *D'Anville.*

SA-BELL'IAN, a. Pertaining to the heresy of Sabellius.

SA-BELL'IAN, n. A follower of Sabellius, a presbyter of Ptolemais, in the third century, who maintained that there is but one person in the Godhead, and that the Son and the Holy Spirit are only different powers, operations, or offices of the one God the Father. He was thought not to make the distinction in the Trinity broad enough, while Arius was thought to make it too great. *Murdock.*

SA-BELL'IAN-ISM, n. The doctrines or tenets of Sabellius. [See SABELLIAN.] *Barrow.*

SA'BER, } n. [Fr. *sabre*; Arm. *sabrenn*, *sciabla*; Sp.
SA'BRE, } *sable*; D. *sabel*; G. *sabel*. Qu. Ar. سبب *sabba*, to cut.]

A sword or cimetar with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back, and a little curved toward the point; a falchion. *Encyc.*

Saber-tasche, (tash.) [G. *tasche*, a pocket.] A leathern case or pocket worn by a cavalry officer at the left side, suspended from the sword belt. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

SA'BER, } v. t. To strike, cut, or kill with a saber. A
SA'BRE, } small party was surprised at night, and almost every man *sabered*.

SA'BER-ED, } pp. Struck or killed with a saber.
SA'BRED, }

SA'BER-ING, } ppr. Striking or killing with a saber.
SA'BRING, }

SA'BI-AN, } a. Pertaining to Saba, in Arabia, cel-
SA-BE'AN, } ebrated for producing aromatic plants.

SA'BI-AN, a. [Heb. צבא, an army or host.]

The Sabian worship or religion consisted in the worship of the sun and other heavenly bodies. *Edin. Encyc.*

SA'BI-AN, n. A worshiper of the sun.

SA'BI-AN-ISM, n. That species of idolatry which consisted in worshiping the sun, moon, and stars. This idolatry existed in Chaldea or Persia at an early period of the world, and was propagated by the inhabitants who migrated westward into Europe, and continued among our ancestors till they embraced the Christian religion.

SAB'INE, n. A plant; usually written SAVIN, which see.

2. A small fish, which is sometimes preserved in oil for food.

SA'BLE, (sā'bl,) n. [Russ. *sobol*; G. *zobel*; Sw. Dan. and D. *sabel*; Fr. *zibeline*; It. *zibellino*; Sp. *cebellina*; L. *zobia* or *zobola*, an ermine. This word and the animal were probably not known to the Greeks and Romans till a late period. Jornandes mentions the sending to Rome, in the 6th century, *sapkulinas pelles*, sable skins; and Marco Polo calls them *zibelines* and *zembelines*. Pennant, I. 93.]

1. A digitigrade carnivorous mammal; a small animal of the weasel family, the Mustela or Martes zibellina, found in the northern latitudes of America and Asia. It resembles the marten, but has a longer head and ears. Its fur, which is exceedingly valuable, consists of a downy under-wool, with a dense coat of hair overtopped by another still longer; this upper covering will lie in any direction, backward or forward; and a skin is valued in proportion as this coat is abundant, black, and glossy.

2. The fur of the sable. [*Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SA'BLE, a. [Fr.; Qu. Gr. ζοφος, darkness. See the noun.]

Black; dark; used chiefly in poetry or in heraldry; as, Night with her *sable* mantle; the *sable* throne of Night.

SA'BLE-STOL-ED, a. Wearing a sable stole or vestment. *Milton.*

SAB'LIERE, n. [Fr., from *sable*, sand, L. *sabulum*.]

1. A sand-pit. [*Not much used.*] *Bailey.*

2. In *carpentry*, a piece of timber as long, but not so thick, as a beam. [*Obs.*] *Gwilt.*

SA-BOT', (sa-bō',) n. [Fr. *sabot*; Sp. *zapato*.]

A wooden shoe. [*Not English.*] *Bramhall.*

SA'BRE. See SABER.

SAB-U-LOS'I-TY, n. [from *sabulous*.] Sandiness; grittiness.

SAB'U-LOUS, a. [L. *sabulosus*, from *sabulum*, sand.] Sandy, gritty.

SAC, n. [Sax. *sac*, *saca*, *sace* or *sacu*, contention. This is the English SAKE, which see.]

1. In *English law*, the privilege enjoyed by the lord of a manor, of holding courts, trying causes, and imposing fines. *Cowel.*

2. In *natural history*, a bag or receptacle for a liquid. [See SACK.]

SA'CAR. See SAKER.

SAC-CADE', n. [Fr., a jerk.]

A sudden, violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins on a sudden and with one pull; a correction used when the horse bears heavy on the hand. It should be used discreetly. *Encyc.*

SAC'CATE, a. [L. *saccus*.]

In *botany*, having the form of a bag or pouch; furnished with a bag or pouch; as a petal, &c.

SAC-CHAR'IC AC'ID, n. An uncrystallizable acid product, formed along with oxalic acid during the action of nitric acid on sugar. *Brande.*

SAC-CHA-RIF'ER-OUS, a. [L. *saccharum*, sugar, and *fero*, to produce.]

Producing sugar; as, *sacchariferous* canes. The maple is a *sacchariferous* tree.

SAC-CHAR'I-FY, v. t. To convert into sugar. *Ure.*

SAC'CHA-RINE, a. [from Ar. Pers. *sakar*; Gr. σακχαρ; L. *saccharum*, sugar.]

Pertaining to sugar; having the qualities of sugar; as, a *saccharine* taste; the *saccharine* matter of the cane juice.

SAC'CHA-ROID, } a. [Gr. σακχαρ and εἰδος,
SAC-CHA-ROID'AL, } likeness.]

Having a texture resembling sugar; most commonly, but not always, loaf-sugar.

SAC-CHA-ROM'E-TER, n. [L. *saccharum*, sugar, and μετρον.]

An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of saccharine matter in the juice of a plant, or for determining the specific gravity of brewers' and distillers' worts.

SAC-CHO-LAC'TATE, n. In *chemistry*, a salt formed by the union of the saccholactic acid with a base. *Fourcroy.*

SAC-CHO-LAC'TIC, a. [L. *saccharum*, sugar, and *lac*, milk.]

A term in chemistry, denoting an acid obtained from the sugar of milk; now called *mucic* acid. *Fourcroy. Ure.*

SAC'CULE, n. A little sack.

SAC-ER-DŌ'TAL, a. [L. *sacerdotalis*, from *sacerdos*, a priest. See SACRED.]

Pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly; as, *sacerdotal* dignity; *sacerdotal* functions or garments; *sacerdotal* character. *Stillingfleet.*

SAC-ER-DŌ'TAL-ISM, n. The spirit of the priesthood.

SAC-ER-DŌ'TAL-LY, *adv.* In a sacerdotal manner.

SACH'EL, n. [L. *sacculus*, dim. of *saccus*; W. *sagell*; Fr. *sachet*.]

A small sack or bag; a bag in which lawyers and children carry papers and books.

SA'CHEM, n. In *America*, a chief among some of the native Indian tribes. [See SAGAMORE.]

SA'CHEM-DOM, n. The government or jurisdiction of a sachem. *Dwight.*

SACK, n. [Sax. *sac*, *sace*; D. *zak*, *sek*; G. *sack*; Dan. *sæk*; Sw. *säck*; W. *sag*; Ir. *sac*; Corn *zah*; Arm. *sach*; Fr. *sac*; It. *sacco*; Sp. *saco*, *saca*; Port. *saco*, *sacco*; L. *saccus*; Gr. σακκος; Hungarian, *szak*; Slav. *shakel*; Heb. שק. See the verb to SACK.]

A bag, usually a large cloth bag, used for holding and conveying corn, small wares, wool, cotton, hops, and the like. *Gen.* xlii.

Sack of wool, in *commerce*, contains 26 stone of 14 lbs each, or 364 pounds. *McCulloch.*

A sack of cotton, contains usually about 300 lbs., but it may be from 150 to 400 pounds.

Sack of earth, in *fortification*, is a canvas bag filled with earth, used in making retrenchments in haste. *Encyc.*

2. The measure of three bushels. *Johnson.*

SACK, n. [Fr. *sec*, *seche*, dry.]

1. A Spanish wine of the dry kind, supposed to be sherry. *Shak. P. Cyc.*

2. The name is now applied to a kind of sweet wine. *P. Cyc.*

SACK, n. [L. *sagum*, whence Gr. σαγος. But the word is Celtic or Teutonic; W. *segan*, a covering, a cloak.]

Among *our rude ancestors*, a kind of cloak of a square form, worn over the shoulders and body, and

fastened in front by a clasp or thorn. It was originally made of skin, afterward of wool. [See *Varro*, *Strabo*, *Cluver*, *Bochart*.] In *modern times*, this name has been given to a woman's garment, a gown with loose plaits on the back, and also to a loose outer garment worn by men.

SACK, *v. t.* To put in a sack or in bags. *Betterton.*

SACK, *v. t.* [Arm *sacqa*; Ir. *sacham*, to attack; Sp. and Port. *saquear*, to plunder or pillage; Sp. to ransack; Sp. and Port. *sacar*, to pull out, extort, dispossess; It. *saccheggiare*, to sack; Fr. *saccager*, to pillage; *saccade*, a jerk, a sudden pull. From comparing this word and *sack*, a bag, in several languages, it appears that they are both from one root, and that the primary sense is, to strain, pull, draw; hence *sack*, a bag, is a tie, that which is tied or drawn together; and *sack*, to pillage, is to pull, to strip, that is, to take away by violence. See Class Sg, No. 5, 15, 16, 18, 30, 74, 77, &c.]

To plunder or pillage, as a town or city. Rome was twice taken and *sacked* in the reign of one pope. This word is never, I believe, applied to the robbing of persons, or pillaging of single houses, but to the pillaging of towns and cities; and as towns are usually or often *sacked*, when taken by assault, the word may sometimes include the sense of taking by storm.

> The Romans lay under the apprehension of seeing their city *sacked* by a barbarous enemy. *Addison.*

SACK, *n.* The pillage or plunder of a town or city; or the storm and plunder of a town; as, the *sack* of Troy. *Dryden.*

SACK'AGE, *n.* The act of taking by storm and pillaging. *Roscoe.*

SACK'BUT, *n.* [Sp. *sacabuche*, the tube or pipe of a pump, and a sackbut; Port. *sacabuxa* or *sacquebuxa*; Fr. *saquebute*. The Dutch call it *schuif-trompet*, the *shove-trumpet*, the trumpet that may be drawn out or shortened. *Sack*, then, is of the same family as the preceding word, signifying to pull or draw. The last syllable is the L. *buxus*.]

A wind instrument of music; a kind of trumpet, so contrived that it can be lengthened or shortened according to the tone required; said to be the same as the trombone. *Brande.*

SACK'CLOTH, *n.* [*sack* and *cloth*.] Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth. This word is chiefly used in Scripture to denote a cloth or garment worn in mourning, distress, or mortification.

> Gird you with *sackcloth* and mourn before Abner.—2 Sam. iii. Lam. iv. Job xvi.

SACK'CLOTH-ED, (-klothd,) *a.* Clothed in sackcloth. *Hall.*

SACK'ED, (sakt,) *pp.* Pillaged; stormed and plundered.

SACK'ER, *n.* One that takes a town or plunders it.

SACK'FUL, *n.* A full sack or bag. *Swift.*

SACK'ING, *ppr.* Taking by assault and plundering or pillaging.

SACK'ING, *n.* The act of taking by storm and pillaging.

SACK'ING, *n.* [Sax. *saccing*, from *sacc*, *sacc*.]

1. Cloth of which sacks or bags are made.

2. The coarse cloth or canvas fastened to a bedstead for supporting the bed.

SACK'LESS, *a.* [Sax. *sacleas*, from *sac*, contention, and *leas*, less.]

Quiet; peaceable; not quarrelsome; harmless; innocent. [*Local.*]

SACK'POSSET, *n.* [*sack* and *posset*.] A posset made of sack, milk, and some other ingredients. *Swift.*

SAC'RA-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *sacrement*; It. and Sp. *sacramento*; from L. *sacramentum*, an oath, from *sacer*, sacred.]

1. Among *ancient Christian writers*, a mystery. [*Not in use.*]

2. An oath; a ceremony producing an obligation; *but not used in this general sense.*

3. In *present usage*, an outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace; or *more particularly*, a solemn religious ordinance enjoined by Christ, the head of the Christian church, to be observed by his followers, by which their special relation to him is created, or their obligations to him renewed and ratified. The Roman Catholic and Greek churches have long held to seven sacraments, viz., baptism, confirmation, the eucharist, penance, extreme unction, holy orders, and matrimony. The Protestants maintain that there are only two sacraments, viz., baptism and the Lord's supper. Thus baptism is called a *sacrament*, for by it persons are separated from the world, brought into Christ's visible church, and laid under particular obligations to obey his precepts. The eucharist, or communion of the Lord's supper, is also a *sacrament*, for by commemorating the death and dying love of Christ, Christians avow their special relation to him, and renew their obligations to be faithful to their divine Master. When we use *sacrament* without any qualifying word, we mean by it,

4. The eucharist or Lord's supper. *Addison.*

SAC'RA-MENT, *v. t.* To bind by an oath. [*Not used.*] *Laud.*

SAC-RA-MENT'AL, *a.* Constituting a sacrament or pertaining to it; as, *sacramental* rites or elements.

2. Bound by oath; as, the *sacramental* host.

SAC-RA-MENT'AL, *a.* That which relates to a sacrament. *Morton.*

SAC-RA-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of a sacrament. *Hall.*

SAC-RA-MEN-TA'RI-AN, *n.* One who rejects either the Roman Catholic or the Lutheran doctrine of the real presence of Christ's body and blood, in the sacrament of the eucharist or Lord's supper. *Murdock.*

SAC-RA-MENT'A-RY, *n.* An ancient book of the Roman Catholic church, written by Pope Gelasius, and revised, corrected, and abridged by St. Gregory, in which were contained all the prayers and ceremonies practiced in the celebration of the sacraments. *Encyc.*

2. A sacramentarian; a term of reproach formerly applied by Roman Catholics to Protestants. *Stapleton.*

SAC-RA-MENT'A-RY, SAC-RA-MEN-TA'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the sacrament of the Lord's supper, or to the sacramentarians. *Murdock.*

SA-CRA'RI-UM, *n.* [L.] A sort of family chapel in the houses of the Romans, devoted to some particular divinity. *Elmes.*

SA'CRATE, *v. t.* [L. *sacro*.] To consecrate. [*Obs.*]

SA'CRE. See SAKER.

SA'CRED, *a.* [Fr. *sacré*; Sp. It. and Port. *sacro*; from L. *sacer*, sacred, holy, cursed, damnable; W. *segyr*, that keeps apart, from *sêg*, that is, without access; *segru*, to secrete, to separate. We here see the connection between SACREDNESS and SECRECY. The sense is, removed or separated from that which is common, vulgar, polluted, or open, public; and *accursed* is, separated from society or the privileges of citizens, rejected, banished.]

1. Holy; pertaining to God or to his worship; separated from common, secular uses, and consecrated to God and his service; as, a *sacred* place; a *sacred* day; a *sacred* feast; *sacred* service; *sacred* orders.

2. Proceeding from God and containing religious precepts; as, the *sacred* books of the Old and New Testament.

3. Narrating or writing facts respecting God and holy things; as, a *sacred* historian.

4. Relating to religion or the worship of God; used for religious purposes; as, *sacred* songs; *sacred* music; *sacred* history.

5. Consecrated; dedicated; devoted; with *to*.

> A temple *sacred* to the queen of love. *Dryden.*

6. Entitled to reverence; venerable.

> Post and saint to thee alone were given,
> The two most *sacred* names of earth and heaven. *Cowley.*

7. Inviolable, as if appropriated to a superior being; as, *sacred* honor or promise.

> Secrets of marriage still are *sacred* held. *Dryden.*

Sacred majesty. In this title, *sacred* has no definite meaning, or it is blasphemy.

Sacred place, in *the civil law*, is that where a deceased person is buried.

SA'CRED-LY, *adv.* Religiously; with due reverence, as of something holy or consecrated to God; as, to observe the Sabbath *sacredly*; the day is *sacredly* kept.

2. Inviolably; strictly; as, to observe one's word *sacredly*; a secret to be *sacredly* kept.

SA'CRED-NESS, *n.* The state of being sacred, or consecrated to God, to his worship, or to religious uses; holiness; sanctity; as, the *sacredness* of the sanctuary or its worship; the *sacredness* of the Sabbath; the *sacredness* of the clerical office.

2. Inviolableness; as, the *sacredness* of marriage vows or of a trust.

SA-CRIF'IC, SA-CRIF'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *sacrificus*. See SACRIFICE.] Employed in sacrifice. *Johnson.*

SA-CRIF'IC-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being offered in sacrifice. [*Ill-formed, harsh, and not used.*] *Brown.*

SA-CRIF'IC-ANT, *n.* [L. *sacrificans*.] One that offers a sacrifice. *Hallywell.*

SAC-RI-FI-CA'TOR, *n.* [Fr. *sacrificateur*.] A sacrificer; one that offers a sacrifice. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

SA-CRIF'IC-A-TO-RY, *a.* Offering sacrifice. *Sherwood.*

SAC'RI-FICE, (sak're-fize,) *v. t.* [L. *sacrifico*; Fr. *sacrifier*; Sp. *sacrificar*; It. *sacrificare*; L. *sacer*, sacred, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To immolate or consume, partially or wholly, on the altar of God, either as an atonement for sin, or to procure favor, or to express thankfulness; as, to *sacrifice* an ox or a lamb. 2 *Sam.* vi.

2. To destroy, surrender, or suffer to be lost, for the sake of obtaining something; as, to *sacrifice* the peace of the church to a little vain curiosity. We should never *sacrifice* health to pleasure, nor integrity to fame.

3. To devote with loss.

> Condemned to *sacrifice* his childish years
> To babbling ignorance and to empty fears. *Prior.*

4. To destroy; to kill.

SAC'RI-FICE, *v. i.* To make offerings to God of things consumed on the altar. *Exod.* iii.

SAC'RI-FICE, (sak're-fize,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *sacrificium*.]

1. An animal or any other thing presented to God and burned on the altar, as an acknowledgment of his power and providence, or to make atonement for sin, appease his wrath, or conciliate his favor, or to express thankfulness for his benefits. Animals offered in sacrifice are called *victims*; sacrifices in which no blood is shed, are called *unbloody sacrifices*. Sacrifices are *expiatory*, *impetratory*, and *eucharistical*; that is, atoning for sin, seeking favor, or expressing thanks. A *sacrifice* differs from an *oblation*, by being consumed partially or wholly on the altar; whereas, the oblation is only consecrated to God or to a religious use, as tithes, first fruits, or contributions for religious purposes. *Sacrifices* have been common to most nations, and have been offered to false gods, as well as by the Israelites to Jehovah.

Human sacrifices, the killing and offering of human beings to deities, have been practiced by some barbarous nations.

2. The thing offered to God, or immolated by an act of religion.

> My life, if thou preserv'st my life,
> Thy *sacrifice* shall be. *Addison.*

3. Destruction, surrender, or loss made or incurred for gaining some object, or for obliging another; as, the *sacrifice* of interest to pleasure, or of pleasure to interest.

4. Any thing destroyed.

SAC'RI-FIC-ED, (sak're-fizd,) *pp.* Offered to God upon an altar, destroyed, surrendered, or suffered to be lost.

SAC'RI-FIC-ER, (sak're-fiz-er,) *n.* One that sacrifices or immolates. *Dryden.*

SAC-RI-FI'CIAL, (sak-re-fish'al,) *a.* Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice; consisting in sacrifice. *Shak. Taylor.*

SAC'RI-FIC-ING, (sak're-fiz-ing,) *ppr.* Offering to God upon an altar; surrendering, or suffering to be lost; destroying.

SAC'RI-LEGE, (-lej,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *sacrilegium*; *sacer*, sacred, and *lego*, to take or steal.]

The crime of violating or profaning sacred things; or the alienating to laymen or to common purposes what has been appropriated or consecrated to religious persons or uses.

> And the hid treasure in her sacred tomb
> With *sacrilege* to dig. *Spenser.*

SAC-RI-LE'GIOUS, *a.* [L. *sacrilegus*.]

1. Violating sacred things; polluted with the crime of sacrilege.

> Above the reach of *sacrilegious* hands. *Pope.*

2. Containing sacrilege; as, a *sacrilegious* attempt or act.

SAC-RI-LE'GIOUS-LY, *adv.* With sacrilege; in violation of sacred things; as, *sacrilegiously* invading the property of a church.

SAC-RI-LE'GIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being sacrilegious.

2. Disposition to sacrilege. *Scott.*

SAC'RI-LE-GIST, *n.* One who is guilty of sacrilege. *Spelman.*

SA'CRING, *ppr.* [from Fr. *sacrer*.] Consecrating. [*Not in use.*] *Temple. Shak.*

SA'CRING-BELL, *n.* A small bell used in the Roman Catholic church to call attention to the more solemn parts of the service of the mass; called also SAINTS' BELL, or MASS BELL. *Shak. Gloss. of Archit.*

SA'CRIST, *n.* A sacristan; a person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir, and take care of the books. *Busby.*

SAC'RIST-AN, *n.* [Fr. *sacristain*; It. *sacristano*; Sp. *sacristan*; from L. *sacer*, sacred.]

An officer of the church who has the care of the utensils or movables of the church. It is now corrupted into SEXTON.

SAC'RIST-Y, *n.* [Fr. *sacristie*; Sp. and It. *sacristia*; from L. *sacer*, sacred.]

An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, &c., are kept; now called the VESTRY. *Dryden. Addison.*

SAC'RO-SANCT, *a.* [L. *sacrosanctus*; *sacer* and *sanctus*, holy.]

Sacred; inviolable. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

SAD, *a.* [In W. *sad* signifies wise, prudent, sober, permanent. It is probable this word is from the root of *set*. I have not found the word, in the English sense, in any other language.]

1. Sorrowful; affected with grief; cast down with affliction.

> Th' angelic guards ascended, mute and *sad*. *Milton.*
> *Sad* for their loss, but joyful of our life. *Pope.*

2. Habitually melancholy; gloomy; not gay or cheerful.

> See in her cell *sad* Eloisa spread. *Pope.*

3. Downcast; gloomy; having the external appearance of sorrow; as, a *sad* countenance. *Matt.* vi.

4. Serious; grave; not light, gay, or volatile.

> Lady Catherine, a *sad* and religious woman. *Bacon.*

5. Afflictive; calamitous; causing sorrow; as, a *sad* accident; a *sad* misfortune.

6. Dark-colored.

Woad, or wade, [used by the dyers to lay the foundation of all sad colors. *Mortimer.*

[*This sense is, I believe, entirely obsolete.*]

7. Bad; vexatious; as, a *sad* husband. [*Colloquial.*]

8. Heavy; weighty; ponderous. [*Addison.*

With that his hand more *sad* than lump of lead. *Spenser.* [*Obs.*]

9. Close; firm; cohesive; opposed to LIGHT or FRIABLE.

Chalky lands are naturally cold and *sad*. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

[The two latter senses indicate that the primary sense is *set*, fixed; W. *sadiaw*, to make firm.]

SAD'DEN, (sad'n,) *v. t.* To make sad or sorrowful; also, to make melancholy or gloomy. *Pope.*

2. To make dark-colored. [*Obs.*]

3. To make heavy, firm, or cohesive.

Marl is binding, and *saddening* of land is the great prejudice it doth [illegible]. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

SAD'DEN-ED, *pp.* Made sad or gloomy.

SAD'DEN-ING, *ppr.* Making sad or gloomy.

SAD'DER, *n.* An abridgment or summary of the Zendavesta in the modern Persian language.

SAD'DER, *a.* [*comp. of* SAD. [*Brande.*

SAD'DEST, *a.*; *superl. of* SAD.

SAD'DLE, (sad'l,) *n.* [Sax. *sadel, sadl*; D. *zadel*; G. *sattel*; Dan. and Sw. *sadel*; W. *sadell*; Ir. *sadhuill*; Russ. *sedlo* or *siedlo*; from the root of *sit, set*, L. *sedeo, sedile.*]

1. A seat to be placed on a horse's back for the rider to sit on. Saddles are variously made, as the common saddle and the hunting-saddle, and for females the side-saddle.

2. Among *seamen*, a cleat or block of wood nailed on the lower yard-arms to retain the studding-sail booms in their place. The name is given also to other pieces of wood hollowed out; as, the *saddle* of the bowsprit. *Totten.*

A *saddle of venison*, or *mutton*, consists of the ribs on both sides, not separated through the back-bone.

SAD'DLE, *v. t.* To put a saddle on.

Abraham rose early in the morning and *saddled* his ass. — Gen. xxii.

2. To load; to fix a burden on; as, to be *saddled* with the expense of bridges and highways.

SAD'DLE-BACK-ED, (sad'l-bakt,) *a.* Having a low back and an elevated neck and head, as a horse.

SAD'DLE-BAGS, *n. pl.* Bags, usually of leather, united by straps, for carriage on horseback, one bag on each side.

SAD'DLE-BOW, *n.* [Sax. *sadl-boga.*]

The bows of a saddle, or the pieces which form the front.

SAD'DLE-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth under a saddle, and extending out behind; the housing.

SAD'DLED, *pp.* Furnished with a saddle; loaded.

SAD'DLE-MAK-ER, } *n.* One whose occupation is
SAD'DLER, } to make saddles.

SAD'DLER-Y, *n.* The materials for making saddles and harnesses.

2. The articles usually offered for sale in a saddler's shop. *Booth.*

3. The trade or employment of a saddler.

SAD'DLE-SHAP-ED, (-shapt,) *a.* In *geology*, an epithet applied to strata when bent on each side of a mountain, without being broken at top. *Buchanan.*

SAD'DLE-TREE, *n.* The frame of a saddle.

SAD'DLING, *ppr.* Putting a saddle on; fixing a burden on.

SAD-DU-CE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Sadducees.

SAD'DU-CEE, *n.* One of a sect among the ancient Jews, who denied the resurrection, a future state, and the existence of angels. *Acts* xxiii.

SAD'DU-CISM, *n.* The tenets of the Sadducees. *More.*

SAD'DU-CIZ-ING, *a.* Adopting the principles of the Sadducees; as, *Sadducizing* Christians. *Atterbury.*

SAD'I-RON, (-I'urn,) *n.* An instrument for smoothing or ironing clothes; a flat-iron.

SAD'LY, *adv.* Sorrowfully; mournfully

He *sadly* suffers in their grief. *Dryden.*

2. In a calamitous or miserable manner. The misfortunes which others experience, we may one day *sadly* feel.

3. In a dark color. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

SAD'NESS, *n.* Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind; as, grief and *sadness* at the memory of sin. *Decay of Piety.*

2. A melancholy look; gloom of countenance.

Dim *sadness* did not spare
Celestial visages. *Milton.*

3. Seriousness; sedate gravity. Let every thing in a mournful subject have an air of *sadness*.

SAFE, *a.* [Fr. *sauf, sauve*, contracted from L. *salvus*, from *salus*, safety, health.]

1. Free from danger of any kind; as, *safe* from enemies; *safe* from disease; *safe* from storms; *safe* from the malice of foes.

2. Free from hurt, injury, or damage; as, to walk *safe* over red-hot plowshares. We brought the goods *safe* to land.

3. Conferring safety; securing from harm; as, a *safe* guide; a *safe* harbor; a *safe* bridge.

4. Not exposing to danger. *Phil.* iii.

5. No longer dangerous; placed beyond the power of doing harm; *a ludicrous meaning.*

Banquo's *safe*.
Ay, my good lord, *safe* in a ditch. *Shak.*

SAFE, *n.* A place for safety; a fire-proof chest or closet for containing money, valuable papers, &c.; a chest or closet for securing provisions from noxious animals.

SAFE, *v. t.* To render safe. — [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SAFE-CON'DUCT, *n.* [*safe* and *conduct*; Fr. *sauf-conduit.*]

That which gives a safe passage, either a convoy or guard to protect a person in an enemy's country or in a foreign country, or a writing, a pass, or warrant of security, given to a person by the sovereign of a country, to enable him to travel with safety.

SAFE'GUARD, (-gard,) *n.* [*safe* and *guard.*] He or that which defends or protects; defense; protection.

The sword, the *safeguard* of thy brother's throne. *Granville.*

2. A convoy or guard to protect a traveler.

3. A passport; a warrant of security given by a sovereign to protect a stranger within his territories; *formerly*, a protection granted to a stranger in prosecuting his rights in due course of law. *Encye.*

4. An outer petticoat to save women's clothes on horseback. *Mason.*

SAFE'GUARD, *v. t.* To guard; to protect. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

SAFE-KEEP'ING, *n.* [*safe* and *keep.*] The act of keeping or preserving in safety from injury or from escape.

SAFE'-LODG-ED, *a.* Lodged in safety. *Carlisle.*

SAFE'LI-ER, *adv. comp.* More safely.

SAFE'LI-EST, *adv. super.* Most safely.

SAFE'LY, *adv.* In a safe manner; without incurring danger or hazard of evil consequences. We may *safely* proceed, or *safely* conclude.

2. Without injury. We passed the river *safely*.

3. With no escape; in close custody; as, to keep a prisoner *safely*.

SAFE'NESS, *n.* Freedom from danger; as, the *safeness* of an experiment.

2. The state of being safe, or of conferring safety; as, the *safeness* of a bridge or of a boat.

SAFE'TY, *n.* Freedom from danger or hazard; as, the *safety* of an electrical experiment; the *safety* of a voyage.

I was not in *safety*, nor had I rest. — Job iii.

2. Exemption from hurt, injury, or loss. We crossed the Atlantic in *safety*.

3. Preservation from escape; close custody; as, to keep a prisoner in *safety*.

4. Preservation from hurt. *Shak.*

SAFE'TY-LAMP, *n.* A lamp covered with wire gauze, to give light in mines, without the danger of setting fire to inflammable gases. Invented by Sir Humphry Davy.

SAFE'TY-VALVE, *n.* A valve fitted to the boiler of a steam-engine, which opens and lets out the steam when the pressure within becomes too great for safety. *Francis.*

SAF'FLOW, *n.* The plant safflower, which see.

SAF'FLOW-ER, *n.* An annual plant, Carthamus tinctorius; also called BASTARD SAFFRON.

2. A deep red fecula separated from orange-colored flowers, *particularly* those of the Carthamus tinctorius; called also SPANISH RED and CHINA LAKE. *Encye. Ure.*

The dried flowers of the Carthamus tinctorius. *Thomson.*

SAF'FRON, *n.* [W. *safrwn, safyr*; Fr. *safran*; Arm. *safran*; It. *zafferano*; Sp. *azafran*; Port. *açafram*; D. *saffraan*; G. Sw. and Dan. *saffran*; Turk. *safrani*; Ar. صفر *safra*, to be yellow, to be empty; the root of *cipher*. The radical sense, then, is, to fall, or to be hollow, or to be exhausted.]

1. A bulbous plant of the genus Crocus, having flowers of a deep yellow color. The *bastard saffron*, or *safflower*, is of the genus Carthamus, and the *meadow saffron* of the genus Colchicum.

2. In *the materia medica*, saffron is formed of the stigmata of the Crocus sativus, dried on a kiln and pressed into cakes. *P. Cyc.*

SAF'FRON, *a.* Having the color of saffron flowers; deep yellow; as, a *saffron* face; a *saffron* streamer. *Shak. Dryden.*

SAF'FRON, *v. t.* To tinge with saffron; to make yellow; to gild. *Chaucer.*

SAF'FRON-ED, *pp.* Tinged with saffron; made yellow.

SAF'FRON-Y, *a.* Having the color of saffron. *Lord.*

SAG, *v. i.* [A different spelling of SWAG, which see.]

1. To yield; to give way; to lean or incline from an upright position, or to bend from a horizontal position, in consequence of the weight. Our workmen say, a door *sags*; a building *sags* to the north or south; or a beam *sags* by means of its weight.

2. *Figuratively*, to bend or sink; as, the mind shall never *sag* with doubt. *Shak.*

3. *To sag to leeward*, is applied to a vessel which makes much leeway, by reason of the sea or current. *Totten.*

SAG, *v. t.* To cause to bend or give way; to load or burden.

SA'GA, *n.* The general name of those ancient compositions which comprise the history and mythology of the northern European races. *Brande.*

SA-GA'CIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *sagax*, from *sagus*, wise, foreseeing; *saga*, a wise woman; *sagio*, to perceive readily; Fr. *sage, sagesse*; Sp. *saga, sagaz*; It. *saggio*. The latter signifies wise, prudent, *sage*, and an *essay*, which unites this word with *seek*, and L. *sequor.*]

1. Quick of scent; as, a *sagacious* hound; strictly, perhaps, following by the scent, which sense is connected with L. *sequor*; with *of*; as, *sagacious of* his quarry. *Milton.*

2. Quick of thought; acute in discernment or penetration; as, a *sagacious* head; a *sagacious* mind. *Locke.*

I would give more for the criticisms of one *sagacious* enemy, than for those of a score of admirers. *H. Humphrey.*

SA-GA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With quick scent.

2. With quick discernment or penetration.

SA-GA'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being sagacious; quickness of scent.

2. Quickness or acuteness of discernment.

SA-GAC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *sagacité*; L. *sagacitas.*]

1. Quickness or acuteness of scent; *applied to animals.*

2. Quickness or acuteness of discernment or penetration; readiness of apprehension; the faculty of readily discerning and distinguishing ideas, and of separating truth from falsehood.

Sagacity finds out the intermediate ideas, to discover what connection there is in each link of the chain. *Locke.*

SAG'A-MORE, *n.* Among *some tribes of American Indians*, a king or chief. [In Sax. *sigora* is a conqueror.]

SAG'A-PEN, } *n.* [Gr. σαγαπηνον.]
SAG-A-PE'NUM, }

In *pharmacy*, an inspissated sap brought from Persia and the East in granules or in masses. It is a compact substance, heavy, of a dirty brownish color, with small whitish or yellowish specks. It has the same alliaceous odor as asafetida, but weaker. *P. Cyc.*

SAG'A-THY, *n.* A kind of serge; a slight woolen stuff. *Tatler.*

SAGE, *n.* [Fr. *sauge*; Ar. *saoch.*]

The popular name of Salvia officinalis, (Linnæus,) which is a native of various parts of the south of Europe, and is very generally cultivated, almost every where in gardens. It is mostly employed in cookery as a condiment; but it is also used in medicine, in the form of warm infusion, as a diaphoretic.

Salvia grandiflora, (Ettinger,) a native of Taurin, is said to possess the same properties and powers as Salvia officinalis. The popular name *sage*, accompanied with some distinguishing epithet, is sometimes applied to all the species of the genus Salvia, more than a hundred and forty of which are recognized by botanists.

The genus Salvia belongs to the natural order Labiatæ.

SAGE, *a.* [Fr. *sage*; It. *saggio*; L. *saga, sagus, sagio* See SAGACIOUS.]

1. Wise; having nice discernment and powers of judging; prudent; grave; as, a *sage* counselor.

2. Wise; judicious; proceeding from wisdom; well judged; well adapted to the purpose; as, *sage* counsels.

SAGE, *n.* A wise man; a man of gravity and wisdom; *particularly*, a man venerable for years, and known as a man of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

At his birth a star proclaim'd him come,
And guided the eastern *sages*. *Milton.*
Groves where immortal *sages* taught. *Pope.*

SAGE'LY, *adv.* Wisely; with just discernment and prudence.

SA-GENE', *n.* A Russian measure of about seven English feet. [See SAZENE.]

SAGE'NESS, *n.* Wisdom; sagacity; prudence; gravity. *Asciam.*

SAG'EN-ITE, *n.* Acicular rutile. *Ure.*

SAG'GED, (sagd,) *pp.* Caused to bend or give way; loaded; burdened.

SAG'GER, } *n.* A cylindrical case of fine clay, in
SEG'GER, } which fine stone ware is inclosed while being baked in the kiln. *Buchanan.*

The pots are called SAGGERS or SEGGERS. *Brande.*

SAG'GING, *ppr.* Causing to bend; burdening.

SAG'GING, *n.* A bending or sinking in consequence of the weight.

SAG'IT-TAL, *a.* [L. *sagittalis*, from *sagitta*, an arrow; that which is thrown or driven, probably from the root of *say* and *sling.*]

Pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; as, *sagittal* bars of yellow. *Pennant.*

In *anatomy*, the *sagittal suture* is the suture which unites the parietal bones of the skull. *Coxe.*

SAG-IT-TA'RI-US, *n.* [L., an archer.] One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about November 22.

SAG'IT-TA-RY, *n.* [Supra.] A centaur, an animal half man, half horse, armed with a bow and quiver. *Shak.*

SAG'IT-TA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to an arrow.

SAG'IT-TATE, *a.* In *botany* and *zoology*, shaped like the head of an arrow; triangular, hollowed at the base, with angles at the hinder part; or with the hinder angles acute, divided by a sinus. *Martyn. Brande.*

SA'GO, *n.* A dry, mealy substance, or granulated paste, imported from Java, the Philippine and Molucca Isles, &c. It is the prepared pith of several different plants, as the Sagus Rumphii or Metroxylum Sagus, a palm, and Cycas circinalis, a plant intermediate between palms and ferns, &c. It is much used as an article of diet for the sick.

SA-GOIN', *n.* The *Sagoins* form a division of the monkey family, including such of the monkeys of America as have long, hairy tails, not prehensile. *P. Cyc.*

SA'GUM, *n.* [L.] The military cloak of the Roman magistrates and dignitaries. *Brande.*

SA'GY, *a.* [from *sage.*] Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

SAH'LITE, *n.* A massive, cleavable variety of augite, of a dingy green color, first obtained at the mountain Sahla in Westermania. *Dana.*

SA'IC, *n.* A Turkish or Grecian vessel, very common in the Levant, a kind of ketch which has no top-gallant-sail, nor mizzen-top-sail. *Mar. Dict.*

SAID, (sed,) *pret.* and *pp.* of SAY; so written for SAYED. Declared; uttered; reported.

2. Aforesaid; before mentioned.

SAIL, *n.* [Sax. *segel*; G. and Sw. *segel*; Dan. *sejl*; D. *zeil*; W. *hwyl*, a sail, a course, order, state, journey; *hwyliaw*, to set in a course, train, or order, to direct, to proceed, to sail, to attack, to butt. The Welsh appears to be the same word. [So *hâl* is the L. *sal*, salt.]

1. In *navigation*, a spread of canvas, or an assemblage of several breadths of canvas, (or some substitute for it,) sewed together with a double seam at the borders, and edged with a cord called the *bolt-rope*, to be extended on the masts or yards, for receiving the impulse of wind by which a ship is driven. The principal sails are the courses or lower sails, the top-sails, and top-gallant sails. *Mar. Dict.*

2. In *poetry*, wings. *Spenser.*

3. A ship or other vessel; used in the singular for a single ship, or as a collective name for many. We saw a *sail* at the leeward. We saw three *sail* on our starboard quarter. The fleet consists of twenty *sail*.

4. An excursion in some vessel; as, to take a *sail*.

To loose sails; to unfurl them.

To make sail; to extend an additional quantity of sail.

To set sail; to expand or spread the sails; and hence, to begin a voyage.

To shorten sail; to reduce the extent of sail, or take in a part.

To strike sail; to lower the sails suddenly, as in saluting, or in sudden gusts of wind.

2. To abate show or pomp. [*Colloquial.*] *Shak.*

SAIL, *v. i.* To be impelled or driven forward by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship on water. A ship *sails* from New York for Liverpool. She *sails* ten knots an hour. She *sails* well close-hauled.

2. To be conveyed in a vessel on water, to pass by water. We *sailed* from London to Canton.

3. To swim.

> Little dolphins when they *sail*
> In the vast shadow of the British whale. *Dryden.*

4. To set sail; to begin a voyage. We *sailed* from New York for Havre, June 15, 1824. We *sailed* from Cowes for New York, May 10, 1825.

5. To be carried in the air, as a balloon.

6. To pass smoothly along.

> As is a winged messenger from heaven,
> When he bestrides the lazy pacing clouds,
> And *sails* upon the bosom of the air. *Shak.*

7. To fly without striking with the wings.

SAIL, *v. t.* To pass or move upon in a ship, by means of sails.

> A thousand ships were manned to *sail* the sea. *Dryden.*

[This use is elliptical, *on* or *over* being omitted.]

2. To fly through.

> Sublime she *sails*
> Th' aerial space, and mounts the winged gales. *Pope.*

3. To direct or manage the motion of a vessel; as, to *sail* one's own ship. *Totten.*

SAIL'A-BLE, *a.* Navigable; that may be passed by ships. *Cotgrave.*

SAIL'-BORNE, *a.* Borne or conveyed by sails. *J. Barlow.*

SAIL'-BROAD, *a.* [See BROAD.] Spreading like a sail. *Milton.*

SAIL'-CLOTH, *n.* Duck or canvas used in making sails.

SAIL'ED, *pp.* Passed in ships or other water craft.

SAIL'ER, *n.* One that sails; a seaman; usually SAILOR.

2. A ship or other vessel, with reference to her speed or manner of sailing. Thus we say, a heavy *sailer*; a fast *sailer*; a prime *sailer*.

SAIL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving on water or in air; passing in a ship or other vessel.

SAIL'ING, *n.* The act of moving on water; or the movement of a ship or vessel impelled or wafted along the surface of water by the action of wind on her sails. *Mar. Dict.*

2. Movement through the air, as in a balloon.

3. The act of setting sail or beginning a voyage.

SAIL'ING-MAS-TER, *n.* An officer in a ship of war who superintends all the details of navigating the ship.

SAIL'LESS, *a.* Destitute of sails. *Pollok.*

SAIL'-LOFT, *n.* A loft or apartment where sails are cut out and made.

SAIL'-MAK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make sails.

2. An officer on board ships of war, whose business is to repair or alter sails. *Mar. Dict.*

SAIL'-MAK-ING, *n.* The art or business of making sails.

SAIL'OR, *n.* [A more common spelling than SAILER.] A mariner; a seaman; one who follows the business of navigating ships or other vessels, or one who understands the management of ships in navigation. This word, however, does not by itself express any particular skill in navigation. It denotes any person who follows the seas, and is chiefly or wholly applied to the common hands. [See SEAMAN.]

SAIL'OR-LIKE, *a.* Like sailors.

SAIL'-ROOM, *n.* An apartment in a vessel, where the sails, which are not bent, are stowed. *Totten.*

SAIL'Y, *a.* Like a sail. *Drayton.*

SAIL'-YARD, *n.* [Sax. *segl-gyrd.*] The yard or spar on which sails are extended. *Dryden.*

SAIM, *n.* [Sax. *seim*; W. *saim*; Fr. *saindoux*. Qu. L. *sebum*, contracted.] Lard. [*Local.*]

SAIN, for SAYEN, *pp.* of SAY. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

SAIN'FOIN, } *n.* [Fr. *sainfoin*; *saint*, sacred, and SAINT'FOIN, } *foin*, hay.] A leguminous plant cultivated for fodder, of the genus Hedysarum.

SAINT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sanctus*; It. and Sp. *santo.*]

1. A person sanctified; a holy or godly person; one eminent for piety and virtue. It is particularly applied to the apostles and other holy persons mentioned in Scripture. A hypocrite may imitate a *saint*. *Ps.* xvi. *Addison.*

2. One of the blessed in heaven. *Rev.* xviii.

3. The holy angels are called saints, *Deut.* xxxiii. *Jude* 14.

4. One canonized by the Roman Catholic church. *Encyc.*

SAINT, *v. t.* To number or enroll among saints by an official act of the pope; to canonize.

> Over against the church stands a large hospital, erected by a shoemaker, who has been beatified, though never *sainted*. *Addison.*

SAINT, *v. i.* To act with a show of piety. *Pope.*

SAINT AN'THO-NY'S FIRE, (-an'to-niz-,) *n.* A popular name of the erysipelas, so called because it was supposed to have been cured by the intercession of St. Anthony. *P. Cyc.*

SAINT'ED, *pp.* Canonized; enrolled among the saints.

2. *a.* Holy; pious; as, thy father was a most *sainted* king. *Shak.*

3. Sacred; as, the gods on *sainted* hills. *Milton.*

SAINT'ESS, *n.* A female saint. *Fisher.*

SAINT'ING, *ppr.* Canonizing; enrolling among the saints.

SAINT JOHN'S BREAD, *n.* A plant of the genus Ceratonia; also called the CAROB-TREE. *P. Cyc.*

SAINT JOHN'S WORT, *n.* A name common to plants of the genus Hypericum, most of which have yellow flowers.

SAINT'LIKE, *a.* [*saint* and *like.*] Resembling a saint; as, a *saintlike* prince. *Bacon.*

2. Suiting a saint; becoming a saint.

> Glossed over only with a *saintlike* show. *Dryden.*

SAINT'LY, *a.* Like a saint; becoming a holy person; as, wrongs with *saintly* patience borne. *Milton.*

SAINT PE'TER'S WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Ascyrum, and another of the genus Hypericum.

SAINT'S BELL, *n.* A small bell used in the Roman Catholic church to call attention to the more solemn parts of the service of the mass, as at the conclusion of the ordinary, when the priest repeats the words *Sancte, sancte, sancte, Deus sabaoth*, and on the elevation of the host and chalice after consecration. *Gloss. of Archit.*

SAINT'-SEEM-ING, *a.* Having the appearance of a saint. *Montagu.*

SAINT'SHIP, *n.* The character or qualities of a saint.

SAINT SI-MO'NI-AN, *n.* A follower of the Count de *St. Simon*, who died in 1825, and who maintained that the principle of joint-stock property and just division of the fruits of common labor among the members of society, is the true remedy for the social evils which exist. *Brande.*

SAINT VI'TUS'S DANCE, *n.* A disease affecting with irregular movements the muscles of voluntary motion, and attended with a great failure of the general physical strength, called by physicians CHOREA SANCTI VITI. The name is said to have been borrowed from some devotees of St. Vitus, who exercised themselves so long in dancing that their intellects became disordered. *P. Cyc. Forsyth.*

SA-JENE', *n.* [Written also SAGENE. Tooke writes it SAJENE.] A Russian measure of length, equal to seven feet English measure.

SAKE, *n.* [Sax. *sac*, *saca*, *sace*, *sacu*, contention, discord, a suit or action at law, cause in court; hence the privilege which a lord had of taking cognizance of suits in his own manor; *sacan*, to contend, to strive; Goth. *sakan*, to rebuke, chide, upbraid; D. *zaak*, cause, case, thing, business, affair; G. *sache*, matter, thing; *eines sache führen*, to plead one's cause; *ursache*, cause, reason, motive; Sw. *sak* and *orsak*, id.; Dan. *sag*, cause, thing, affair, matter, case, suit, action; Ch. [illegible], to contend, to strive, to seek; Heb. [illegible], to press or oppress; Ch., to accuse, to criminate. Class Sg, No. 46, 92. The primary sense is to strain, urge, press, or drive forward, and this is from the same root as *seek*, *essay*, and L. *sequor*, whence we have *pursue* and *prosecute*. We have analogous words in *cause*, *thing*, and the L. *res*. Its Saxon sense is no longer in use, that is, cause, action, suit, a *seeking* or demand in court; but we use it in a sense nearly similar, though differently applied.]

1. Final cause; end; purpose; or rather the purpose of obtaining. I open the window for the *sake* of air, that is, to obtain it, for the purpose of obtaining air. I read for the *sake* of instruction, that is, to obtain it. *Sake* then signifies, primarily, *effort* to obtain, and secondarily, *purpose* of obtaining. The hero fights for the *sake* of glory; men labor for the *sake* of subsistence or wealth.

2. Account; regard to any person or thing.

> I will not again curse the ground any more for man's *sake*. — Gen. viii.
> Save me for thy mercy's *sake*. — Ps. vi.

SA'KER, *n.* [Fr. *sacre.*]

1. A hawk, a species of falcon.

2. A small piece of artillery. [*Not in use.*] *Hudibras.*

SAK'ER-ET, *n.* The male of the saker-hawk. *Bailey.*

SAL, *n.* [L. See SALT.] Salt; a word much used in chemistry and pharmacy.

SAL'A-BLE, *a.* [from *sale.*] That may be sold; that finds a ready market; being in good demand.

SAL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being salable.

SAL'A-BLY, *adv.* In a salable manner.

SA-LA'CIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *salax*, from the root of *sal*, salt; the primary sense of which is, shooting, penetrating, pungent, coinciding probably with L. *salio*, to leap. *Salacious*, then, is highly excited, or prompt to leap.] Lustful; lecherous. *Dryden.*

SA-LA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Lustfully; with eager animal appetite.

SA-LA'CIOUS-NESS, } *n.* Lust; lecherousness; strong SA-LAC'I-TY, } propensity to venery. *Brown.*

SAL'AD, *n.* [Fr. *salade*; Arm. *saladenn*; It. *insalata*; Sp. *ensalada*, that is, literally, *salted*; D. *salaade*; G. and Sw. *salat*; Dan. *salad.*] A name given to raw herbs, usually dressed with salt, vinegar, oil, or spices, and eaten for giving a relish to other food.

> Leaves eaten raw are termed *salad*. *Watts.*

SAL'AD-ING, *n.* Vegetables for salads. *Cheyne.*

SA'LAL-BER'RY, *n.* A fruit from the valley of the Columbia River, or Oregon, about the size of a common grape, of a dark color, and of a sweet flavor. *Farm. Encyc.*

SAL A-LEM'BROTH, *n.* A compound of corrosive sublimate of mercury and sal ammoniac, in the proportions of two equivalents of the former to one of the latter.

SA-LAM', *n.* [Oriental, peace or safety.] In *the East*, a salutation or compliment of ceremony or respect. *Herbert.*

SAL'AM-STONE, *n.* A kind of blue sapphire brought from Ceylon. *Dana.*

SAL'A-MAN-DER, *n.* [L. and Gr. *salamandra.*] The popular name of a genus of batrachian reptiles, having some affinities with lizards, but more with frogs. *Salamanders* have an elongated body, four feet, and a long tail, which gives them the general form of lizards; but then they have all the characters of batrachians. The vulgar story that the salamander is able to endure fire, is a mistake.

Salamander's hair or *wool*: a name given to a species of asbestos or mineral flax; I believe no longer used.

SAL-A-MAN'DRINE, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a salamander; enduring fire. *Spectator.*

SAL AM-MŌ'NI-AC, *n.* Chlorid of ammonium, a solid substance of a sharp and acrid taste, much used in the mechanic arts and in pharmacy. The native sal ammoniac is of two kinds—volcanic and conchoidal. *Ure.*

SAL'A RI-ED, (sal'a-rid,) *a.* Enjoying a salary.

SAL'A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *salaire*; It. and Sp. *salario*; L. *salarium*; said to be from *sal*, salt, which was part of the pay of Roman soldiers.]

The recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person for services, usually a fixed sum to be paid by the year, as to governors, magistrates, settled clergymen, instructors of seminaries, or other officers, civil or ecclesiastical. When wages are stated or stipulated by the month, week, or day, we do not call the compensation *salary*, but *pay* or *wages*; as in the case of military men and laborers.

SALE, *n.* [W. *sal*, a pass, a cast, or throw, a *sale*; Sax. *sal*, sale; *sellan*, *sylan*, *syllan*, *gesyllan*, to give, yield, grant, impart, deliver, also to *sell*. The primary sense of *sell* is simply to deliver or cause to pass from one person to another; Sw. *salja*, Dan. *sælger*, to sell.]

1. The act of selling; the exchange of a commodity for money of equivalent value. The exchange of one commodity for another is *barter* or *permutation*, and *sale* differs from *barter* only in the nature of the equivalent given.

2. Vent; power of selling; market. He went to market, but found no *sale* for his goods.

3. Auction; public sale to the highest bidder, or exposure of goods in market. [*Little used.*] *Temple.*

4. State of being venal, or of being offered to bribery; as, to set the liberty of a state to *sale*. *Addison.*

5. A wicker basket. [Qu. Sax. *salan*, to bind.] *Spenser.*

SALE, *a.* Sold; bought; as opposed to HOMEMADE. [*Colloquial.*]

SAL-E BRO'SI-TY, *n.* [See SALEBROUS.] Roughness or ruggedness of a place or road. *Feltham.*

SAL'E-BROUS, *a.* [L. *salebrosus*, from *salebra*, a rough place; probably allied to *sal-o*, to shoot out.]

Rough; rugged; uneven. [*Little used.*]

SAL'EP, *n.* [Said to be a Turkish word; written also SALOP, SALOOP, and SALEB.]

In *the materia medica*, the dried root of a species of Orchis; also, a preparation of this root to be used as food. *Fourcroy. Parr.*

SAL-E-RA'TUS, *n.* [*sal* and *æratus*.] A carbonate of potash, containing a greater quantity of carbonic acid than pearlash, used in cookery.

SALES'MAN, *n.* [*sale* and *man*.] One that sells clothes ready made. *Swift.*

2. One who finds a market for the goods of another person.

SALE'WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* Work or things made for sale. hence, work carelessly done. *This last sense is a satire on man.* *Shak.*

SAL GEM, *n.* Common salt; chlorid of sodium. *Brande.*

SAL'IC, *a.* [Echard deduces this word from *sala*, a house, and the law from the circumstance that a male only could inherit his father's mansion and the court or land inclosed. *Montesq.* B. 18.]

The Salic law of France is a fundamental law, by virtue of which males only can inherit the throne.

SAL'I-CIN, *n.* A bitter febrifuge substance, obtained in white, pearly crystals, from some species of the willow, and also of the poplar. *Brande.*

SA'LI-ENT, *a.* [L. *saliens*, *salio*, to leap.]

1. Leaping; an epithet in heraldry applied to a lion or other beast, represented in a leaping posture, with his right foot in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the sinister base of the escutcheon, by which it is distinguished from RAMPANT. *Harris.*

2. In *fortification*, projecting; as, a *salient* angle. A *salient* angle points outward, and is opposed to a *re-entering* angle, which points inward. *P. Cyc.*

SA'LI-ENT, *a.* [L. *saliens*, from *salio*, to leap or shoot out.]

1. Leaping; moving by leaps, as frogs. *Brown.*

2. Beating, throbbing, as the heart. *Blackmore.*

3. Shooting out or up, springing, darting, as, a *salient* sprout. *Pope.*

SA'LI ENT-LY, *adv.* In a salient manner.

SA LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *sal*, salt, and *fero*, to produce.]

Producing or bearing salt; as, *saliferous* rock. *Eaton.*

Saliferous rocks; the new red sandstone system of some geologists; so called because, in Europe, this formation contains beds of salt. *Dana.*

SAL'I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *salify*.] Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt. *Salifiable* bases are metallic oxyds, alkaloids, &c.

SAL-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of salifying.

SAL'I-FI-ED (sal'e-fide,) *pp.* Formed into a salt by combination with an acid.

SAL'I FY, *v. t.* [L. *sal*, salt, and *facio*, to make.]

To form into a salt, by combining an acid with a base.

SAL'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Forming into a salt by combination with a base.

SAL'I-GOT, *n.* [Fr.] A plant, the water thistle.

SAL-I-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *sal*, salt; *salinator*, a salt-maker; Fr. *salin*, salt, brinish.]

The act of washing with salt water. *Greenhill.*

SA-LINE', } *a.* [Fr. *salin*, from L. *sal*, salt.]
SA-LIN'OUS, }

1. Consisting of salt, or constituting salt; as, *saline* particles; *saline* substances.

2. Partaking of the qualities of salt; as, a *saline* taste.

SA-LINE', *n.* [Sp. and It. *salina*; Fr. *saline*.]

A salt spring, or a place where salt water is collected in the earth; a name given to the salt springs in the United States.

SA-LINE'NESS, *n.* State of being saline.

SAL-I-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *sal*, *salinum*, and *fero*, to produce.]

Producing salt.

SA-LIN'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *sal*, *salinum*, and *form*.]

Having the form of salt.

SA LIN'O-TER-RENE', *a.* [L. *sal*, *salinum*, and *terreus*, from *terra*, earth.]

A term denoting a compound of salt and earth.

SAL'IQUE, (sal'ik,) *a.* See SALIC.

SAL'ITE, *v. t.* [L. *salio*, from *sal*, salt.]

To salt; to impregnate or season with salt. [*Little used.*]

SA-LI'VA, *n.* [L. *saliva*; Ir. *seile*; W. *halio*, as if connected with *hâl*, salt. The Irish has *silim*, to drop or distil, and *sileadh*, saliva.]

The fluid which is secreted by the salivary glands, and which serves to moisten the mouth and tongue. It moistens our food also, and by being mixed with it in mastication, favors deglutition. When discharged from the mouth, it is called SPITTLE.

SA-LI'VAL, } *a.* [from *saliva*.] Pertaining to sa-
SAL'I-VA-RY, } liva; secreting or conveying saliva; as, *salivary* glands, *salivary* ducts or canals. *Encyc. Arbuthnot.*

SAL'I-VANT, *a.* Producing salivation.

SAL'I-VANT, *n.* That which produces salivation.

SAL'I-VATE, *v. t.* [from *saliva*; Fr. *saliver*.]

To produce an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva in a person, usually by mercury; to produce ptyalism in a person.

SAL'I-VA-TED, *pp.* Having an increased secretion of saliva from medicine.

SAL'I-VA-TING, *ppr.* Producing increased secretion of saliva.

SAL-I-VA'TION, *n.* The act or process of ptyalism, or of producing an increased secretion of saliva.

SA-LI'VOUS, *a.* Pertaining to saliva; partaking of the nature of saliva. *Wiseman.*

SAL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *salade*.]

A head-piece or helmet. *Chaucer.*

SAL'LET, } *n.* [Corrupted from *salad*.] [*Not in*
SAL'LET-ING, } *use*.]

SAL'LI-ANCE, *n.* [from *sally*.] An issuing forth. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SAL'LI-ED, *pp.* Rushed out; issued suddenly.

SAL'LOW, *n.* [Sax. *salh*, *salig*; Ir. *sail*; Fr. *saule*; It. *salcio*; Sp. *salce*; L. *salix*; W. *helig*. Qu. from its color, resembling brine.]

A name applied to certain trees or low shrubs of the willow kind, or genus Salix. *P. Cyc.*

SAL'LOW, *a.* [Sax. *salowig*, *sealwe*, from *salh*, L. *salix*, the tree, supra.]

Having a yellowish color; of a pale, sickly color, tinged with a dark yellow; as, a *sallow* skin.

SAL'LOW-NESS, *n.* A yellowish color; paleness, tinged with a dark yellow; as, *sallowness* of complexion.

SAL'LOW-THORN, *n.* A plant of the genus Hippophae.

The common sallow-thorn or sea buckthorn, is a thorny shrub, about four or five feet high. *Partington.*

SAL'LY, *n.* [Fr. *saillie*; It. *salita*; Sp. *salida*; Port. *sahida*. See the verb.]

In a *general sense*, a spring; a darting or shooting thence,

1. An issue or rushing of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers. *Bacon.*

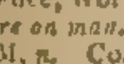
2. A spring or darting of intellect, fancy, or imagination; flight; sprightly exertion. We say, *sallies* of wit, *sallies* of imagination.

3. Excursion from the usual track; range.

He who often makes *sallies* into a country, and traverses it up and down, will know it better than one that goes always round in the same track. *Locke.*

4. Act of levity or extravagance; wild gayety; frolic; a bounding or darting beyond ordinary rules; as, a *sally* of youth; a *sally* of levity. *Wotton. Swift.*

SAL'LY, *v. i.* [Fr. *saillir*; Arm. *sailha*; It. *salire*; Sp. *salir*; Port. *sahir*, [*l* lost;] L. *salio*. Qu. Gr. ἀλλομαι,



which is allied to the Ar. ألل *alla*, or هلل *halla*, both of which signify to impel, to shoot. See SOLAR, from L. *sol*, W. *haul*, Gr. ηλιος.]

1. To issue or rush out, as a body of troops from a fortified place, to attack besiegers.

They break the truce, and *sally* out by night. *Dryden.*

2. To issue suddenly; to make a sudden eruption.

SAL'LY-ING, *ppr.* Issuing or rushing out.

SAL'LY-PORT, *n.* In *fortification*, a postern gate, or a passage under ground from the inner to the outer works, such as from the higher flank to the lower, or to the tenailles, or to the communication from the middle of the curtain to the ravelin. *Encyc.*

2. A large port on each quarter of a fireship, for the escape of the men into boats when the train is fired. *Mar. Dict.*

SAL-MA-GUN'DI, (-gun'de,) *n.* [Sp. *salpicon*, corrupted. See SALPICON.]

1. A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herring with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions. *Johnson.*

2. A mixture of various ingredients; an olio or medley. *W. Irving.*

SAL MAR'TIS, *n.* [L., salt of *Mars*.] Green sulphate of iron. *Ure.*

SAL'MI-AC; a contraction of SAL-AMMONIAC.

SALM'ON, (sam'mun,) *n.* [L. *salmo*; Fr. *saumon*.]

A fish of a yellowish-red color, of the genus Salmo, found in all the northern climates of America, Europe, and Asia, ascending the rivers for spawning in spring, and penetrating to their head streams. It is a remarkably strong fish, and will even leap over considerable falls which lie in the way of its progress. It has been known to grow to the weight of 75 pounds; more generally it is from 15 to 25 pounds. It furnishes a delicious dish for the table, and is an article of commerce.

SALM'ON-TROUT, (sam'mun-trout,) *n.* A small species of Salmo, resembling the common salmon in color. It is also called the *sea-trout*, and is highly valued as an article of food. *Walton.*

SAL'MON-OID, *a.* or *n.* A term applied to fishes belonging to the family of which the salmon is the type. *Brande.*

SA-LOON', *n.* [It. *salone*, from *sala*, hall; Sp. and Fr. *salon*. See HALL.]

In *architecture*, a spacious and elegant apartment for the reception of company, or for works of art. It is often vaulted at the top, and frequently comprehends two stories, with two ranges of windows. It is a state room much used in palaces for the reception of embassadors and other visitors. The term is also applied to a large room in a steamboat, &c. *Gwilt. P. Cyc.*

SAL'OP, } *n.* The dried root of a species of orchis;
SA-LOOP', } also, a decoction of this root, used in some parts of England as a beverage by the poorer classes. The word is properly SALEP. *Smart.*

SAL'PI-CON, *n.* [Sp., from *salpicar*, to besprinkle; Port. to corn, to powder, to spot, from *sal*, salt.]

Stuffing; farce; chopped meat or bread, &c., used to stuff legs of veal. [*I believe not used.*] *Bacon.*

SAL PINX, *n.* [Gr. σαλπιγξ, a trumpet.]

The Eustachian tube. *Brande.*

SAL PRU-NEL'LA, *n.* Fused niter cast into cakes or balls.

SAL-SA-MEN-TA'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *salsamentarius*.]

Pertaining to salt things. [*Not in use.*] *Dict.*

SAL SEIGN-ETTE', (-sän-yet',) *n.* Rochelle salt; tartrate of potassa and soda. *Brande.*

SAL'SI-FY, (sal'se-fe,) *n.* [Fr. *salsifis*.]

A plant of the genus Tragopogon, having a long, tapering root, of a mild, sweetish taste, like the parsnep, often called the OYSTER-PLANT, from its taste when fried. *Gardner.*

SAL-SIL'LA, *n.* A plant of the genus Alstrœmeria, with tuberous roots, which are eaten like the potato. It is a native of Peru. *Farm. Encyc.*

SAL-SO-AC'ID, *a.* [L. *salsus*, salt, and *acidus*, acid.]

Having a taste compounded of saltness and acidness. [*Little used.*] *Floyer.*

SAL-SO'GI-NOUS, *a.* [from L. *salsugo*, from *sal*, salt.]

Saltish; somewhat salt. *Boyle.*

SALT, *n.* [Sax. *salt*, *sealt*; Goth. Sw. and Dan. *salt*; G. *salz*; D. *zout*; Russ. *sol*; It. *sale*; Fr. *sel*; L. Sp. and Port. *sal*; Gr. ἁλς; W. *halen*; Corn. and Arm. *halenn*, from W. *hâl*, salt, a pervading substance. The radical sense is, probably, pungent, and if *s* is radical, the word belongs to the root of L. *salio*; but this is uncertain.]

1. Common salt is the chlorid of sodium, a substance used for seasoning certain kinds of food, and for the preservation of meat, &c. It is found native in the earth, or it is produced, by evaporation and crystallization, from water impregnated with saline particles.

2. In *chemistry*, a body composed of an acid and a base, which may be either a metallic oxyd or an alkaloid. Thus nitrate of potassa, commonly called NITER, or SALTPETER, is a salt composed of nitric acid and potassa, the potassa, which is an oxyd of the metal potassium, being the base.

3. Taste; sapor; smack.

We have some *salt* of our youth in us. *Shak.*

4. Wit; poignancy; as, Attic *salt*.

SALT, *a.* Having the taste of *salt*; impregnated with salt; as, *salt* beef; *salt* water.

2. Abounding with salt; as, a *salt* land. *Jer.* xvii.

3. Overflowed with salt water, or impregnated with it; as, a *salt* marsh.

4. Growing on salt marsh or meadows, and having the taste of salt; as, *salt* grass or hay.
5. Producing salt water; as, a *salt* spring.
6. Lecherous; salacious. *Shak.*
7. Pungent or bitter; as, *salt* scorn. *Shak.*

SALT, n. The part of a river near the sea, where the water is salt. *Beverly.*
2. A vessel for holding salt.

SALT, v. t. To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt; as, to *salt* fish, beef, or pork.
2. To fill with salt between the timbers and planks, as a ship, for the preservation of the timber.

SALT, v. i. To deposit salt from a saline substance; as, the brine begins to *salt*. [*Used by manufacturers.*]

SALT, n. [Fr. *saut*, from *sauter*, to leap.]
A leap; the act of jumping. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

SAL'TANT, a. [L. *saltans*, from *salto*, to leap.]
Leaping, jumping; dancing. *Dict.*

SAL-TA'TION, n. [L. *saltatio*, from *salto*, to leap.]
1. A leaping or jumping. *Brown.*
2. Beating or palpitation; as, the *saltation* of the great artery. *Wiseman.*

SAL'TA-TO-RY, } a. Leaping or dancing; or
SAL-TA-TO'RI-OUS, } having the power of leaping or dancing; used in leaping or dancing.

SALT'-BOX, n. A small box with a lid, used for holding salt.
In *burlesque music*, the *salt-box* has been used like the marrow-bones and cleaver, tongs and poker, &c.

SALT'-CAT, n. A lump of salt, made at the salt-works, which attracts pigeons. *Mortimer.*

SALT'-CEL-LAR, n. [*salt* and *cellar*.] A small vessel used for holding salt on the table. *Swift.*

SALT'ED, pp. or a. Sprinkled, seasoned, or impregnated with salt.

SALT'ER, n. One who salts; one who gives or applies salt.
2. One that sells salt. *Camden.*

SALT'ERN, n. A salt-work; a building in which salt is made by boiling or evaporation. *Encye.*

SALT'-FISH, n. A fish that has been salted.
2. A fish from salt water. *Shak.*

SALT'-GREEN, a. Green like the salt sea. *Shak.*

SAL'TIER, (sal'teer,) n. [Fr. *sautoir*, from *sauter*, L. *salto*, to leap.]
In *heraldry*, [one of the eight greater ordinaries; a St. Andrew's cross, or cross in the form of an X.—*E. H. Barker.*]

SAL'TI-GRADE, a. [L. *saltus* and *gradior*.]
Leaping; formed for leaping.

SAL'TI-GRADE, n. The name of a family of spiders who leap to seize their prey.

SAL-TIN-BAN'CO, (-bank'o,) n. [Fr. *saltimbanque*; It. *saltare in banco*, to leap on the bench, to mount on the bench.]
A mountebank; a quack. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

SALT'ING, ppr. Sprinkling, seasoning, or impregnating with salt.

SALT'ING, n. The act of sprinkling or impregnating with salt.

SALT'ISH, a. Somewhat salt; tinctured or impregnated moderately with salt.

SALT'ISH-LY, adv. With a moderate degree of saltness.

SALT'ISH-NESS, n. A moderate degree of saltness.

SALT'LESS, a. Destitute of salt; insipid.

SALT'LY, adv. With taste of salt; in a salt manner.

SALT'-MARSH, n. Grass-land subject to the overflow of salt or sea-water.

SALT'-MINE, n. A mine where rock-salt is obtained.

SALT'NESS, n. The quality of being impregnated with salt; as, the *saltness* of sea-water or of provisions.
2. Taste of salt.

SALT'-PAN, } n. A pan, basin, or pit, where salt is
SALT'-PIT, } obtained or made. *Bacon. Woodward.*

SALT-PE'TER, }
SALT-PE'TRE, } n. [*salt* and Gr. πετρος, a stone.]
A salt consisting of nitric acid and potassa, and hence denominated NITRATE OF POTASSA, and called NITER. It is found native in many countries. It is also found on walls sheltered from rain, and is extracted by lixiviation from the earths under cellars, stables, barns, &c. *Hooper. Lavoisier.*

SALT-PE'TROUS, a. Pertaining to saltpeter, or partaking of its qualities; impregnated with saltpeter. *Med. Repos.*

SALT'-RHEUM, (-rūme,) n. A vague and indefinite popular name, applied to almost all the non-febrile cutaneous eruptions which are common among adults, except ringworm and itch.

SALTS, n. *pl.* The popular name of various chemical salts used in medicine, as Glauber's salt, Epsom salt, &c.
2. The salt water of rivers entering from the ocean. *S. Carolina.*

SALT'-SPRING, n. A spring of salt water.

SALT'-WA-TER, n. Water impregnated with salt; sea-water.

SALT'-WORK, (-wurk,) n. A house or place where salt is made.

SALT'-WORT, n. A plant; a vague and indefinite popular name applied to most of the numerous species of Salsola, and also to some species of Salicornia and Glaux. They are chiefly found on the seashore and other places where the ground is moist and saline.

SALT'Y, a. Somewhat salt.

SA-LU'BRI-OUS, a. [L. *saluber*, *salubris*, from *salus*. See SAFE.]
Favorable to health; healthful; promoting health; as, *salubrious* air or water; a *salubrious* climate.

SA-LU'BRI-OUS-LY, adv. So as to promote health. *Burke.*

SA-LU'BRI-OUS-NESS, }
SA-LU'BRI-TY, } n. [L. *salubritas*.]
Wholesomeness; healthfulness; favorableness to the preservation of health; as, the *salubrity* of air, of a country, or climate.

SAL'U-TA-RI-LY, adv. Favorably to health.

SAL'U-TA-RI-NESS, n. [See SALUTARY.] Wholesomeness; the quality of contributing to health or safety.
2. The quality of promoting good or prosperity.

SAL'U-TA-RY, a. [Fr. *salutaire*; L. *salutaris*, from *salus*, health.]
1. Wholesome; healthful; promoting health. Diet and exercise are *salutary* to men of sedentary habits.
2. Promotive of public safety; contributing to some beneficial purpose. The strict discipline of youth has a *salutary* effect on society.

SAL-U-TA'TION, n. [Fr., from L. *salutatio*. See SALUTE.]
The act of saluting; a greeting; the act of paying respect or reverence by the customary words or actions; as in inquiring of persons their welfare, expressing to them kind wishes, bowing, &c. *Luke* i. *Mark* xii.

In all public meetings and private addresses, are the forms of salutation, reverence, and decency, usual among the most sober people. *Taylor.*

SA-LU-TA-TO'RI-AN, n. The student of a college who pronounces the salutatory oration at the annual commencement.

SA-LU'TA-TO-RI-LY, adv. By way of salutation.

SA-LU'TA-TO-RY, a. Greeting, containing salutations, an epithet applied to the oration which introduces the exercises of the commencements in American colleges.

SA-LUTE', v. t. [L. *saluto*; It. *salutare*; Sp. *saludar*; Fr. *saluer*; from L. *salus*, or *salvus*.]
1. To greet; to hail; to address with expressions of kind wishes.

If ye *salute* your brethren only, what do ye more than others? — Matt. v.

2. To please; to gratify. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*
3. To kiss.
4. In *military and naval affairs*, to honor some person or nation by a discharge of cannon or small arms, by striking colors, by shouts, &c.

SA-LUTE', n. The act of expressing kind wishes or respect, salutation; greeting. *South. Addison.*
2. A kiss. *Roscommon.*
3. In *military affairs*, a discharge of cannon or small arms in honor of some distinguished personage. A *salute* is sometimes performed by lowering the colors or beating the drums. The officers also *salute* each other by bowing their half pikes or dropping their swords. *Encye.*
4. In *the navy*, a testimony of respect or deference to the rank of a person, or on the anniversary of some festival; rendered also by the vessels of one nation to those of another, or to foreign ports. This is performed by a discharge of cannon, volleys of small arms, striking the colors or top-sails, or by shouts of the seamen mounted on the masts or rigging. *Totten. Encye.*

SA-LUT'ED, pp. Hailed; greeted.

SA-LUT'ER, n. One who salutes.

SAL-U-TIF'ER-OUS, a. [L. *salutifer*; *salus*, health, and *fero*, to bring.]
Bringing health; healthy; as, *salutiferous* air. *Dennis.*

SAL-VA-BIL'I-TY, n. [from *salvable*.] The possibility of being saved or admitted to everlasting life. *Saunderson.*

SAL'VA-BLE, a. [L. *salvus*, safe; *salvo*, to save.]
That may be saved, or received to everlasting happiness; admitting of salvation; as, a *salvable* state.

SAL'VA-BLE-NESS, n. State of being salvable.

SAL'VA-BLY, adv. In a salvable manner.

SAL'VAGE, n. [Fr. *salvage*, *sauvage*, from L. *salvus*, *salvo*.]
In *commerce*, a reward or recompense allowed by law for the saving of a ship or goods from loss at sea, either by shipwreck, fire, &c., or by enemies or pirates. *Park.*

SAL'VAGE for SAVAGE, is not used. [See SAVAGE.]

SAL-VA'TION, n. [It. *salvazione*; Sp. *salvacion*; from L. *salvo*, to save.]
1. The act of saving; preservation from destruction, danger, or great calamity.
2. *Appropriately*, in *theology*, the redemption of man from the bondage of sin and liability to eternal death, and the conferring on him everlasting happiness. This is the *great salvation*.

Godly sorrow worketh repentance to *salvation*. — 2 Cor. vii.

3. Deliverance from enemies; victory. *Ex.* xiv.
4. Remission of sins, or saving grace. *Luke* xix.
5. The Author of man's salvation. *Ps.* xxvii.
6. A term of praise or benediction. *Rev.* xix.

SAL'VA-TO-RY, n. [Fr. *salvatoire*.]
A place where things are preserved; a repository. *Hale.*

SALVE, (sav,) n. [Sax. *sealfe*; from L. *salvus*.]
1. An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; when spread on leather or cloth, it is called a PLASTER.
2. Help; remedy. *Hammond.*

SALVE, (sav,) v. t. To heal by applications or medicaments. [*Little used.*] *Spenser. Hooker.*
2. To help; to remedy. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*
3. To help or remedy by a salvo, excuse, or reservation. [*Little used.*] *Hooker. Bacon.*
4. To salute. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SAL'VER, n. A piece of plate with a foot, or a waiter on which any thing is presented. *Addison. Pope.*

SAL-VIF'IC, a. [L. *salvus* and *facio*.]
Tending to save or secure safety. [*A bad word, and not used.*] *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

SAL'VO, n. [from the L. *salvo jure*, an expression used in reserving rights.]
An exception, reservation; an excuse.

They admit many *salvos*, cautions, and reservations. *K. Charles.*

2. A military or naval salute.

SAL VO-LAT'I-LE, [L.] Volatile salt. [See VOLATILE.]

SAL'VO PU-DO'RE, [L.] Without offending modesty.

SAL'VO SEN'SU, [L.] Preserving the sense.

SAL'VOR, n. One who saves a ship or goods at sea. *M'Keator's Rep.*

SA-MA'RA, n. [L.] An indehiscent, superior fruit, containing two or more few seeded, indehiscent, dry cells, and elongated into wing-like expansions; as in the ash, maple, and elm. *Lindley.*

SA-MAR'I-TAN, a. Pertaining to Samaria, the principal city of the ten tribes of Israel, belonging to the tribe of Ephraim, and, after the captivity of those tribes, repeopled by Cuthites from Assyria or Chaldea.
2. A term denoting the ancient characters and alphabet used by the Hebrews before the Babylonish captivity, and retained by the Samaritans.

SA-MAR'I-TAN, n. An inhabitant of Samaria, or one that belonged to the sect which derived their appellation from that city. The Jews had no dealings with the *Samaritans*.
2. The language of Samaria, a dialect of the Chaldean.

SAM'BO, n. The offspring of a black person and a mulatto. *W. Indies.*

SAME, a. [Sax. *same*; Goth. *sama*, *samo*; Dan. *samme*, same, and *sammen*, together; Sw. *samma*, same; Dan. *samler*, *forsamler*, to collect, to *assemble*; Sw. *samla*, *församla*, id.; D. *zaam*, *samen*, together; *samelen*, to assemble; G. *sammeln*, id.; Sax. *samod*, L. *simul*, together; Sax. *samnian*, *semnian*, to assemble, to sum; W. *sym*, sum, amplitude; *swm*, the state of being together; *swmer*, that supports or keeps together, a beam, Eng. *summer*, in building. We observe that the Greek ομα agrees in signification with the L. *simul*, and Sax. *samod*, Sans. *sam*, together. Shall we suppose, then, that *s* has passed into an aspirate in this word, as in *salt*, Gr. ἁλς, or has the Greek word lost *s*? The word *same* may be the L. *idem* or *dem*, dialectically varied. The primary sense is to set, to place, to put together. See Ar. ضم *dhamma*, to draw together, to set together, to join, to collect. Class Sm, No. 33, and see No. 43, 44.]
1. Identical; not different or other.

Thou art the *same*, and thy years shall have no end. — Ps. cii.
The Lord Jesus, the *same* night in which he was betrayed, took bread. — 1 Cor. xi.

2. Of the identical kind or species, though not the specific thing. We say, the horse of one country is the *same* animal as the horse of another country. The *same* plants and fruits are produced in the *same* latitudes. We see in men, in all countries, the *same* passions and the *same* vices.

Th' ethereal vigor is in all the *same*. *Dryden.*

3. That was mentioned before.

Do but think how well the *same* he spends,
Who spends his blood his country to relieve. *Daniel.*

4. Equal; exactly similar. One ship will not run the *same* distance as another in the *same* time, and with the *same* wind. Two balls of the *same* size have not always the *same* weight. Two instruments will not always make the *same* sound.

SAME, adv. [Sax. *sam*.]
Together. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SAME'NESS, n. Identity; the state of being not different or other; as, the *sameness* of an unchangeable being.
2. The state of being perfectly alike; near resemblance; correspondence; similarity; as, a *sameness*

of manner; a *sameness* of sound; the *sameness* of objects in a landscape.

SA'MI-AN EARTH [Gr. *Samos*, the isle.] The name of a marl of two species, formerly used in medicine as an astringent.

SA'MI-AN STONE, n. A sort of polishing stone from the Island of Samos, used by goldsmiths.

SA'MI-EL, SI-MOOM', n. [Ar. سموم *samom*. The Ar. سم *sahama*, signifies to be thin, or to become thin or pale, and to suffer the heat of the simoom, and سم *samma*, signifies to poison. This word signifies, probably, that which is deleterious or destructive.]

A hot and destructive wind that sometimes blows in Arabia and the adjacent countries, from the desert.

SA'MITE, n. [Old Fr.] A species of silk stuff. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

SAM'LET, n. A little salmon. *Walton.*

SAMP, n. A species of food composed of maize broken or bruised, boiled, and eaten with milk; a dish borrowed from the natives of America. *New England.*

SAM'PAN, n. A Chinese boat from 12 to 15 feet long, in which a Chinese family lives on the Canton River, where there are said to be 40,000 such boats. *Smart.*

SAM'PHIRE, (sam'fire,) n. [Said to be a corruption of *Saint Pierre*.]

An herb of the genus Crithmum. The *golden samphire* is of the genus Inula. *Fam. of Plants.*

Samphire grows on rocks near the sea-shore, where it is washed by the salt water. It is used for pickling. *Miller.*

In *the United States*, this name is applied to Salicornia herbacea, which is called *glass-wort* in England.

SAM'PLE, n. [L. *exemplum*; Sp. and Port. *exemplo*; It. *esempio*; Fr. *exemple*; Arm. *eçzempl*; Ir. *samplar*, *samhlachas*, from *samhail*, similar.]

1. A specimen; a part of any thing presented for inspection or intended to be shown, as evidence of the quality of the whole; as, a *sample* of cloth or of wheat. Goods are often purchased in market by *samples*.

I design this as a *sample* of what I hope more fully to discuss. *Woodward.*

2. Example; instance. *Addison.*

SAM'PLE, v. t. To show something similar. *Ainsworth.*

SAM'PLER, n. [L. *exemplar*, supra.]

A pattern of work; a specimen; *particularly*, a piece of needle-work by young girls for improvement. *Shak. Pope.*

SAM'SON'S-POST, n. In *ships*, a strong post resting on the keelson, and supporting a beam of the deck over the hold; also, a temporary or movable pillar carrying a leading block or pulley for various purposes. *Brande.*

SAN-A-BIL'I-TY, SAN'A-BLE-NESS, n. State of being curable.

SAN'A-BLE, a. [L. *sanabilis*, from *sano*, to heal; *sanus*, sound. See Sound.]

That may be healed or cured; susceptible of remedy. *More.*

SA-NA'TION, n. [L. *sanatio*, from *sano*, to heal.]

The act of healing or curing. [*Not used.*] *Wiseman.*

SAN'A-TIVE, a. [L. *sano*, to heal.]

Having the power to cure or heal; healing; tending to heal. *Bacon.*

SAN'A-TIVE-NESS, n. The power of healing.

SAN'A-TO-RY, a. Healing.

2. Tending or adapted to guard public health. Sanitary is more common.

SAN BEN-ITO, n. A robe painted with hideous figures, worn by persons condemned by the Inquisition.

SANCE'-BELL, SANCTE'-BELL, n. The same as Saint's-bell, which see. *Gloss. of Archit.*

SANC'TI-FI-CATE, v. t. To sanctify. [*Not in use.*] *Barrow.*

SANC-TI-FI-CA'TION, n. [Fr., from Low L. *sanctificatio*, from *sanctifico*. See Sanctify.]

1. The act of making holy. In *an evangelical sense*, the act of God's grace by which the affections of men are purified or alienated from sin and the world, and exalted to a supreme love to God; also, the state of being thus purified or sanctified.

God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation, through *sanctification* of the Spirit and belief of the truth. —2 Thess. ii. 1 Pet. i.

2. The act of consecrating or of setting apart for a sacred purpose; consecration. *Stillingfleet.*

SANC'TI-FI-ED, pp. or a. Made holy; consecrated; set apart for sacred services.

2. Affectedly holy. *Hume.*

SANC'TI-FI-ER, n. He that sanctifies or makes holy. In *theology*, the Holy Spirit is, by way of eminence, denominated the *Sanctifier*.

SANC'TI-FY, v. t. [Fr. *sanctifier*; It. *santificare*; Sp. *santificar*; Low L. *sanctifico*; from *sanctus*, holy, and *facio*, to make.]

1. In a *general sense*, to cleanse, purify, or make holy. *Addison.*

2. To separate, set apart, or appoint, to a holy, sacred, or religious use.

God blessed the seventh day and *sanctified* it.—Gen. ii.

So under the Jewish dispensation, to *sanctify* the altar, the temple, the priests, &c.

3. To purify, to prepare for divine service, and for partaking of holy things. *Exod.* xix.

4. To separate, ordain, and appoint to the work of redemption and the government of the church. *John* x.

5. To cleanse from corruption; to purify from sin; to make holy by detaching the affections from the world and its defilements, and exalting them to a supreme love to God.

Sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth.—John xvii. 1 Pet. v.

6. To make the means of holiness; to render productive of holiness or piety.

Those judgments of God are the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath *sanctified* so to me, as to make me repent of that unjust act. *K. Charles.*

7. To make free from guilt.

That holy man, amazed at what he saw,
Made haste to *sanctify* the bloody law. *Dryden.*

8. To secure from violation.

Truth guards the port, *sanctifies* the line. *Pope.*

To sanctify God; to praise and celebrate him as a holy being; to acknowledge and honor his holy majesty, and to reverence his character and laws. *Isa.* viii.

God sanctifies himself, or *his name*, by vindicating his honor from the reproaches of the wicked, and manifesting his glory. *Ezek.* xxxvi.

SANC'TI-FY-ING, ppr. Making holy; purifying from the defilements of sin; separating to a holy use.

2. a. Tending to sanctify; adapted to increase holiness.

SANC'TI-FY-ING-LY, adv. In a manner or degree tending to sanctify or make holy.

SANC-TIL'O-QUENT, a. [L. *sanctus*, holy, and *loquor*, to speak.]

Discoursing on heavenly things.

SANC-TI-MO'NI-OUS, a. [L. *sanctimonia*, from *sanctus*, holy.]

Saintly; having the appearance of sanctity; as, a *sanctimonious* pretence. *L'Estrange.*

SANC'TI-MO'NI-OUS-LY, adv. With sanctimony.

SANC-TI-MO'NI-OUS-NESS, n. State of being sanctimonious; sanctity, or the appearance of it; devoutness.

SANC'TI-MO-NY, n. [L. *sanctimonia*.]

Holiness; devoutness; scrupulous austerity; sanctity, or the appearance of it. [*Little used.*] *Shak. Raleigh.*

SANC'TION, (sank'shun,) n. [Fr., from L. *sanctio*, from *sanctus*, holy, solemn, established.]

1. Ratification; an official act of a superior by which he ratifies and gives validity to the act of some other person or body. A treaty is not valid without the *sanction* of the president and senate.

2. Authority; confirmation derived from testimony, character, influence, or custom.

The strictest professors of reason have added the *sanction* of their testimony. *Watts.*

3. A law or decree. [*Improper.*] *Denham.*

SANC'TION, (sank'shun,) v. t. To ratify; to confirm; to give validity or authority to. *Burke.*

SANC'TION-ED, (sank'shund,) pp. Ratified; confirmed; authorized.

SANC'TION-ING, ppr. Ratifying; authorizing.

SANC'TI-TUDE, n. [L. *sanctus*, *sanctitudo*.]

Holiness; sacredness. *Milton.*

SANC'TI-TY, n. [L. *sanctitas*.]

1. Holiness; state of being sacred or holy. God attributes no *sanctity* to place. *Milton.*

2. Goodness; purity; godliness; as, the *sanctity* of love; *sanctity* of manners. *Shak. Addison.*

3. Sacredness; solemnity; as, the *sanctity* of an oath.

4. A saint or holy being.

About him all the *sanctities* of heaven. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

SANC'TU-A-RIZE, v. t. [from *sanctuary*.] To shelter by means of a sanctuary or sacred privileges. *Shak.*

[*A bad word, and not used.*]

SANC'TU-A-RY, (sankt'yu-a re,) n. [Fr. *sanctuaire*; It. and Sp. *santuario*; L. *sanctuarium*, from *sanctus*, sacred.]

1. A sacred place; particularly, among *the Israelites*, the most retired part of the temple at Jerusalem, called the Holy or Holies, in which was kept the ark of the covenant, and into which no person was permitted to enter except the high priest, and that only once a year, to intercede for the people. The same name was given to the most sacred part of the tabernacle. *Lev.* i. *Heb.* ix

2. The temple at Jerusalem. 2 *Chron.* xx.

3. A house consecrated to the worship of God; a place where divine service is performed. *Ps.* lxxiii.

Hence *sanctuary* is used for a church.

4. In *Roman Catholic churches*, that part of a church where the altar is placed, encompassed with a balustrade. *Brande.*

5. A place of protection; a sacred asylum. Hence, a *sanctuary-man* is one that resorts to a sanctuary for protection. *Bacon. Shak.*

6. Shelter; protection.

Some relics of paining took *sanctuary* under ground. *Dryden.*

SANC'TUM SANC-TO'RUM, [L.] Most holy place.

SAND, n. [Sax. *sand*; G. Sw. and Dan. *sand*; D. *zand*.]

1. Any mass or collection of fine particles of stone, particularly of fine particles of siliceous stone, but not strictly reduced to powder or dust.

That finer matter, called *sand*, is no other than very small pebbles. *Woodward.*

2. *Sands*; in *the plural*, tracts of land consisting of sand, like the deserts of Arabia and Africa; as, the Libyan *sands*. *Milton.*

SAND, v. t. To sprinkle with sand. It is customary among the common people, in America, to *sand* their floors with white sand.

2. To drive upon the sand. *Burton.*

SAN'DAL, n. [Fr. *sandale*; It. *sandalo*; Sp. *sandalia*; L. *sandalium*; Gr. σανδάλιον. Qu. Syr. סנא *san*, to shoot. Class Sn, No. 9.]

1. A kind of shoe, consisting of a sole fastened to the foot. The Greek and Roman ladies wore sandals of a rich stuff, ornamented with gold or silver. *Pope. Encyc.*

2. A shoe or slipper worn by the pope and other Roman Catholic prelates when they officiate. A like sandal is worn by several congregations of monks. *Encyc.*

SAN'DAL, SAN'DAL-WOOD, n. [Ar. صندل *sandalin*; Pers. چندل *jandal*.]

The wood of the Santalum album, which is a low tree, having a general resemblance to the Privet or Prim. When the sandal-tree becomes old, the harder central wood acquires a yellow color and great fragrance, while the softer exterior wood remains white and destitute of fragrance. The former is what is called *yellow sandal wood*, and the latter *white sandal-wood*. It is the yellow wood only which is highly esteemed for its perfume, and which is considered so valuable for musical instruments, boxes, cabinets, &c. This article grows chiefly on the coast of Malabar and in the Indian Archipelago. [See also Sanders.]

SAN'DAL-ED, a. Wearing sandals.

SAN'DAL-I-FORM, a. Shaped like a sandal or slipper.

SAN'DA-RAC, SAN'DA-RACH, n. [L. *sandaraca*; Ar. سندروس *sandros*.]

1. A resin in white tears, more transparent than those of mastic. There is reason to think that the produce of different plants takes this name which it has the same external characters; but what may more properly be called *sandarach* is believed to be the produce of Callitris quadrivalvis of Roxburgh, and Thyia articulata of Vahl. It is used in powder, and mingled with a little chalk, to prevent ink from sinking or spreading on paper. This is the substance denoted by the Arabic word, and it is also called Varnish, as it enters into the preparations of varnish.

2. The combination of arsenic and sulphur, called Realgar, which is the protosulphuret of arsenic.

SAND'-BAG, n. A bag filled with sand or earth, used in fortification.

SAND'-BATH, n. A bath made by warm or hot sand, with which something is enveloped.

SAND'-BLIND, a. Having a defect of sight, by means of which small particles appear to fly before the eyes. *Shak.*

SAND'-BOX, n. A box with a perforated top or cover, for sprinkling paper with sand.

2. An evergreen South American tree of the genus Hura. It is said that the pericarp of the fruit will burst, when ripe, with a loud report, and throw the seeds to a distance. *Loudon.*

SAND'-DRIFT, n. Drifting sand.

SAND'ED, pp. Sprinkled with sand; as, a *sanded* floor.

2. a. Covered with sand; barren. *Mortimer.*

3. Marked with small spots; variegated with spots; speckled; of a sandy color, as a hound. *Shak.*

4. Short-sighted. *Shak.*

SAND'-EEL, *n.* A fish of the genus Ammodytes, belonging to the eel family. Its head is elongated, the upper jaw larger than the under one, the body cylindrical, with scales hardly perceptible, and the tail deeply forked. It usually buries itself in the moist sand after the retiring of the tide. Two species of sand-eel are now recognized, the larger usually measuring from ten to fifteen inches, the smaller scarcely ever exceeding seven or eight inches. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SAN-DE-MA'NI-AN, *n.* A follower of Robert Sandeman, who held to Antinomian principles. The real founder of the sect was John Glass, whose adherents are called GLASSITES.

SAND'ER-LING, *n.* A small wading bird, allied to the dotterel and to the sandpiper; Arenaria calidris of Meyer. *Jardine.*

SAND'ERS, *n.* The red sanders wood, sometimes called *red sandal wood*, is the produce of a lofty tree, the Pterocarpus Santalinus, a native of India. This wood has a bright garnet-red color, and is used for its coloring matter. *P. Cyc.*

SAN'DE-VER, } *n.* [Fr. *sain de verre*, or *saint de verre*,
SAN'DI-VER, } dross or recrement of glass.]

Glass-gall; a whitish salt which is cast up from the materials of glass in fusion, and, floating on the top, is skimmed off. It is used by gilders of iron, and in the fusion of several ores. It is said to be good for cleansing the skin, and, taken internally, is detergent. *Encyc.*

SAND'-FLOOD, *n.* A vast body of sand moving or borne along the deserts of Arabia. *Bruce.*

SAND'-HEAT, *n.* The heat of warm sand in chemical operations.

SAND'I-NESS, *n.* [from *sandy.*] The state of being sandy; as, the *sandiness* of a road.

2. The state of being of a sandy color.

SAND'ING, *ppr.* Sprinkling or covering with sand.

SAND'ISH, *a.* [from *sand.*] Approaching the nature of sand; loose; not compact. *Evelyn.*

SAND'IX, *n.* A kind of minium or red lead, made of ceruse, but inferior to the true minium. *Encyc.*

SAND'PA-PER, *n.* Paper covered on one side with a fine gritty substance, for smoothing and polishing

SAND'PI-PER, *n.* A name common to several species of wading birds of the woodcock and snipe family, belonging to the genera Totanus and Tringa. *Jardine.*

SAND'STONE, *n.* [*sand* and *stone.*] Sandstone is, in most cases, composed chiefly of grains of quartz united by a cement, calcareous, marly, argillaceous, or even silicious. The texture of some kinds is loose, of others close; the fracture is granular or earthy. *Cleaveland.*

Sandstones usually consist of the materials of older rocks, as granite, broken up and comminuted, and afterward deposited again. *Olmsted.*

SAND'WICH, *n.* Two pieces of bread and butter, with a thin slice of ham or other salt meat between them; said to have been a favorite dish of the Earl of Sandwich. *Grose.*

SAND'WORT, (-wurt,) *n.* A small plant of the genus Arenaria. *Loudon.*

SAND'Y, *a.* [Sax. *sandig.*]

1. Abounding with sand; full of sand; covered or sprinkled with sand; as, a *sandy* desert or plain; a *sandy* road or soil.

2. Consisting of sand; not firm or solid; as, a *sandy* foundation.

3. Of the color of sand; of a yellowish-red color; as, *sandy* hair.

SANE, *a.* [L. *sanus*, Eng. *sound*; D. *gezond*; G. *gesund.* This is the Eng. *sound*, Sax. *sund.* See SOUND.]

1. Sound; not disordered or shattered; healthy; as, a *sane* body.

2. Sound; not disordered; having the regular exercise of reason and other faculties of the mind; as, a *sane* person; a person of a *sane* mind.

SANE'NESS, *n.* State of being sane or of sound mind.

SANG, *pret.* of SING.

SAN'GA-REE', *n.* Wine and water sweetened and spiced.

SANG FROID, (sáng-frwa,) *n.* [Fr., cold blood.] Coolness; freedom from agitation or excitement of mind.

2. Indifference.

SAN'GI-AC, *n.* A Turkish governor of a sangiacate, or district forming part of a pashawlic. *Brande.*

SAN'GI-A-CATE, *n.* A division of a Turkish pashawlic. *Brande.*

SAN'GUIF'ER-OUS, (sang-gwif'er-us,) *a.* [L. *sanguifer*; *sanguis*, blood, and *fero*, to carry.]

Conveying blood. The *sanguiferous* vessels are the arteries and veins.

SAN'GUI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sanguis*, blood, and *facio*, to make.]

In *the animal economy*, the production of blood; the conversion of chyle into blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SAN'GUI-FI-ER, *n.* A producer of blood. *Floyer.*

SAN'GUIF'LU-OUS, *a.* [L. *sanguis*, blood, and *fluo*, to flow.]

Floating or running with blood.

SAN'GUI-FY, (sang'gwe-fi, *v. t.* To produce blood.

SAN'GUI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Producing blood.

SAN'GUIN-A-RI-LY, *adv.* In a bloodthirsty manner.

SAN'GUIN-A-RY, (sang'gwin-a-re,) *a.* [Fr. *sanguinaire*; L. *sanguinarius*, from *sanguis*, blood.]

1. Bloody; attended with much bloodshed; murderous; as, a *sanguinary* war, contest, or battle.

2. Bloodthirsty; cruel; eager to shed blood.

Passion — makes us brutal and *sanguinary.* *Broome.*

SAN'GUIN-A-RY, *n.* A plant of the genus Sanguinaria; bloodwort. *Ash.*

SAN'GUINE, (sang'gwin,) *a.* [Fr. *sanguin*; L. *sanguineus*, from *sanguis*, blood.]

1. Red; having the color of blood; as, a *sanguine* color or countenance. *Dryden. Milton.*

2. Abounding with blood; plethoric; as, a *sanguine* habit of body. [*Technical.*]

3. Warm; ardent; as, a *sanguine* temper.

4. Confident. He is *sanguine* in his expectations of success.

SAN'GUINE, *n.* Blood color. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SAN'GUINE, *v. t.* To stain with blood. [But EXSANGUINE is generally used.]

2. To stain or varnish with a blood color.

SAN'GUINE-LESS, *a.* Destitute of blood; pale. [*A bad word, and little used.*]

SAN'GUINE-LY, (sang'gwin-le,) *adv.* Ardently; with confidence of success. *Chesterfield.*

SAN'GUINE-NESS, *n.* Redness; color of blood in the skin; as, *sanguineness* of countenance.

2. Fullness of blood; plethory; as, *sanguineness* of habit.

3. Ardor; heat of temper; confidence. *Decay of Piety.*

SAN'GUIN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *sanguineus.*]

1. Abounding with blood; plethoric. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Constituting blood. *Brown.*

SAN'GUIN'I-TY, for SANGUINENESS, is not in use. *Swift.*

SAN'GUIN-IV'OR-OUS, *a.* [L. *sanguis*, blood, and *voro*, to eat.]

Eating or subsisting on blood.

SAN-GUIN'O-LENT, *a.* Bloody.

SAN'GUI-SUGE, *n.* [L. *sanguisuga*; *sanguis*, blood, and *sugo*, to suck.]

The blood-sucker; a leech, or horse-leech. *Encyc.*

SAN'HE-DRIM, *n.* [Low L. *synedrium*; Gr. *συνέδριον*; *συν*, with, together, and *ἕδρα*, seat.]

The great council of the Jews, which consisted of seventy-one or seventy-two members, and decided the most important causes, both ecclesiastical and civil. *P. Cyc.*

SAN'I-CLE, *n.* [from L. *sano*, to heal.]

Self-heal; the popular name of several species of the genus Sanicula; and it is said also of some species of Saxifraga and Cortusa. It has likewise the popular name Heuchera Americana, in some parts of the United States. The American Bastard Sanicle is a species of Mitella.

SA'NI-ES, *n.* [L.] A thin, reddish discharge from wounds or sores; a serous matter, less thick and white than pus, and having a slight tinge of red.

SA'NI-OUS, *a.* [from *sanies.*] Pertaining to sanies, or partaking of its nature and appearance; thin and serous, with a slight bloody tinge; as, the *sanious* matter of an ulcer.

2. Excreting or effusing a thin, serous, reddish matter; as, a *sanious* ulcer. *Wiseman.*

SAN'I-TA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to or designed to secure health; as, *sanitary* regulations.

SAN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *sanitas.* See SANE.]

Soundness; *particularly*, a sound state of mind; the state of a mind in the perfect exercise of reason. *Shak.*

SAN'JAK, *n.* See SANGIAC.

SANK, *pret.* of SINK, but nearly obsolete.

SAN'NAH, *n.* The name of certain kinds of India muslin.

SANS, *prep.* [Fr.] Without. *Shak.*

SAN'SCRIT, *n.* According to H. T. Colebrooke, *Sanscrit* signifies the polished dialect. It is sometimes written SHANSCRIT, and in other ways. *Asiat. Res.* 7, 200.]

The ancient language of Hindoostan, from which are formed all the modern languages or dialects of the great peninsula of India. It is the language of the Bramins, and in this are written the ancient books of the country; but it is now obsolete. It is from the same stock as the ancient Persic, Greek, and Latin, and all the present languages of Europe.

SANS CU-LOTTES', (sáng ku-lot',) [Fr., without breeches.] Ragged follows; a name of reproach given in the first French revolution to the extreme republican party.

SANS-CU'LOT-TISM, *n.* Extreme republican principles.

SANS SOU-CI', (sáng-soo-see',) [Fr.] Without care; free and easy.

SAN'TA-LIN, *n.* The coloring matter of red sanders wood, obtained by digesting the rasped wood in alcohol, and adding water. *Brande.*

SAN'TER. See SAUNTER.

SAN'TON, *n.* A Turkish priest; a kind of dervis, regarded by the vulgar as a saint. *Herbert.*

SAN'TO-NIN, *n.* A proximate vegetable principle obtained from the seed of the Artemisia santonica, or southernwood, white, crystallizable, and bitterish. *P. Cyc.*

SAP, *n.* [Sax. *sap*; D. *zap*; G. *saft*; Sw *saft*, *safve*; Dan. *saft*, *save*; Fr. *seve*; Arm. *sabr*; probably from softness or flowing. Qu. Pers. زبد *zabah*, a flowing.]

1. The juice of plants of any kind. The ascending sap flows in the vessels of the alburnum or sap-wood, and is colorless, while the descending sap flows in the vessels of the liber or inner bark, and is often colored. This remark, however, is applicable to exogenous plants only. From the *sap* of a species of maple is made sugar of a good quality by evaporation.

2. The alburnum of a tree; the exterior part of the wood, next to the bark.

[*A sense in general use in New England.*]

SAP, *v. t.* [Fr. *saper*; It. *zappare*; Arm. *sappa*; It. *zappa*, a spade; *zappone*, a mattock. The primary sense is, probably, to dig or to thrust.]

1. To undermine; to subvert by digging or wearing away; to mine.

Their dwellings were *sapped* by floods. *Dryden.*

2. To undermine; to subvert by removing the foundation of. Discontent *saps* the foundation of happiness. Intrigue and corruption *sap* the constitution of a free government.

SAP, *v. i.* To proceed by mining, or by secretly undermining.

Both assaults are carried on by *sapping.* *Tatler.*

SAP, *n.* In *sieges*, a trench for undermining; or an approach made to a fortified place by digging under cover of gabions, &c. The single *sap* has only a single parapet; the double has one on each side, and the flying is made with gabions, &c. In all *saps*, traverses are left to cover the men. *Encyc.*

SAP'A-JOU, } *n.* The sapajous form a division of the
SAP'A-JO, } monkey family, including such of the monkeys of America as have prehensile tails. *P. Cyc.*

SA-PAN'-WOOD, *n.* A dye-wood yielded by a species of Cæsalpinia, a thorny tree of Southern Asia and the neighboring islands. It resembles Brazil wood in color and properties. *P. Cyc.*

SAP'-COL'OR, (-kul'lur,) *n.* An expressed vegetable juice inspissated by slow evaporation, for the use of painters, as sap-green, &c. *Parke.*

SAP'-GREEN, *n.* A light-green pigment prepared from the juice of the ripe berries of the Rhamnus catharticus or buckthorn. *Francis.*

SAP'ID, *a.* [L. *sapidus*, from *sapio*, to taste.]

Tasteful; tastable; having the power of affecting the organs of taste; as, *sapid* water. *Brown. Arbuthnot.*

SA-PID'I-TY, } *n.* Taste; tastefulness; savor; the
SAP'ID-NESS, } quality of affecting the organs of taste; as, the *sapidness* of water or fruit. *Boyle.*

SA'PI-ENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sapientia*, from *sapio*, to taste, to know.]

Wisdom; sageness; knowledge.

Still has gratitude and *sapience*
To spare the folks that give him ha'pence. *Swift.*

SA'PI-ENT, *a.* Wise; sage; discerning.

There the *sapient* king held dalliance. *Milton.*

SA-PI-EN'TIAL, (-shal,) *a.* Affording wisdom or instructions for wisdom. [*Not much used.*] *Bp. Richardson.*

SA'PI-ENT-LY, *adv.* Wisely; sagaciously.

SAP'LESS, *a.* [from *sap.*] Destitute of sap; as, a *sapless* tree or branch. *Swift. Shak.*

2. Dry; old; husky; as, a *sapless* usurer. *Dryden.*

SAP'LING, *n.* [from *sap.*] A young tree.

Nurse the *saplings* tall. *Milton.*

SAP-O-DIL'LA, } *n.* In *botany*, the distinctive term
ZAP-O-TIL'LA, } for one of the two varieties of Sapota Achras, (Miller.) Also, the popular name of the same variety; but it is likewise applied, by many, to both varieties. Sapota Achras is a large, tall, and straight tree, without branches for more than sixty or seventy feet. It belongs to the natural order Sapotaceæ, (Lindley,) and is a native of Meridional America. Its bark is used in medicine as an astringent.

Sapodilla plum; the fruit of Sapota Achras, which is variable in size and form, being globose, oval, or ovate, and about the size of an ordinary quince. Its rind is rough, brittle, and of a dull-brown color; its flesh is a dirty yellowish-white, very soft, and deliciously sweet. It is eatable only when it begins to be spotted, and then it is much used in desserts. The seeds are dark-colored and shining, and are used in medicine as a diuretic.

SAP-O-NA'CEOUS, *a.* [from L. *sapo*, soap.]

Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of

soap. *Saponaceous* bodies are compounds of an acid and a base, and are in reality a kind of salt.

SAP'O-NA-RY, *a.* Saponaceous.

SA-PON-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* Conversion into soap.

SA-PON'I-FI-ED, *pp* Converted into soap.

SA-PON'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *sapo*, soap, and *facio*, to make.]

To convert into soap. *Ure.*

SAP'O-NIN, *n.* A peculiar substance from the root of Saponaria officinalis or soapwort. It is the cause of the lather which the root forms with water. *Brande.*

SAP'O-NULE, *n.* An imperfect soap formed by the action of an alkali upon an essential oil.

SA'POR, *n.* [L.] Taste; savor; relish; the power of affecting the organs of taste.

There is some *sapor* in all aliments. *Brown.*

SAP-O-RIF'IC, *a.* [Fr. *saporifique*; from L. *sapor* and *facio*, to make.]

Having the power to produce taste; producing taste. *Bailey. Johnson.*

SAP-O-ROS'I-TY, *n.* The quality of a body by which it excites the sensation of taste.

SAP'O-ROUS, *a.* Having taste; yielding some kind of taste. *Bailey.*

SA-PO'TA, *n.* In *botany*, the name of a tree or plant of the genus Achras.

SAP-PA-DIL'LO-TREE, *n.* The popular name of a tree of the genus Sloanea. *Fam. of Plants. Lee.*

SAP'PARE, *n.* A mineral or species of earth, the kyanite; called by Hauy, *disthene.* *Ure.*

SAP'PED, (sapt,) *pp.* Undermined; subverted.

SAP'PER, *n.* One who saps. In *an army*, sappers and miners are employed in working at saps, building and repairing fortifications, &c. *P. Cyc.*

SAP'PHIC, (saf'ik.) *a.* Pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess; as, *Sapphic* odes; *Sapphic* verse. The Sapphic verse consists of eleven syllables in five feet, of which the first, fourth, and fifth are trochees, the second a spondee, and the third a dactyl. The Sapphic strophe consists of three Sapphic verses followed by an Adonic. *Brande.*

SAP'PHIRE, (saf'fire *or* saf'fer,) *n.* [L. *sapphirus*; Gr. σαπφειρος; from the Ar. سفر *safara*, to scrape, to shine, to be fair, open, beautiful; Ch. Syr. and Sam. to scrape, to shave.]

Pure, crystallized alumina. It occurs in hexagonal crystals, and also in grains and massive. The name *sapphire* is usually restricted to the blue crystals, while the bright red are called *oriental ruby*; the amethystine, *oriental amethyst*; the dull, massive varieties, *corundum* or *emery*.

Sapphire is next in hardness to the diamond. *Dana.*

SAP'PHIR-INE, *a.* Resembling sapphire; made of sapphire; having the qualities of sapphire. *Boyle.*

n. A mineral of a pale-blue or green color, somewhat resembling sapphire; considered by some as a variety of spinel. *Dana.*

SAP'PI-NESS, *n.* [from *sappy.*] The state or quality of being full of sap; succulence; juiciness.

SAP'PING, *ppr.* Undermining; subverting.

SAP'PY, *a.* [Sax. *sæpig.*]

1. Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent.

2. Young; not firm; weak. [*Mortimer.*

When he had passed this weak and *sappy* age. *Hayward.*

3. Weak in intellect.

SAP'PY, *a.* [Qr. Gr. σαπω, to putrefy.]

Musty; tainted. [*Not in use.*]

SA-PROPH'A-GANS, *n. pl.* A tribe of coleopterous insects which feed on animal and vegetable substances in a state of decomposition. *Brande.*

SAP'-SA'GO, *n.* A kind of cheese made in Switzerland, having a dark-green color and agreeable flavor. *Farm. Encyc.*

SAP'-TUBE, *n.* A vessel that conveys sap. *De Candolle.*

SAP'-WOOD, *n.* The alburnum or exterior part of the wood of a tree, next to the bark.

SAR'A-BA-ITE, *n.* One of a sect of oriental monks who secede from ordinary monastic life.

SAR'A-BAND, *n.* [Sp. *zarabanda*; Port. and It. *sarabanda*; Fr. *sarabande.*]

A grave, Spanish dance to an air in triple time; also, the air itself. *Dict. de l'Acad.*

SAR'A-CEN, *n.* An Arabian; so called from *sara*, a desert.

SAR-A-CEN'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the Saracens,
SAR-A-CEN'IC-AL, } inhabitants of Arabia.

2. Denoting the architecture of the Saracens, the modern Gothic. *Johnson.*

SAR'CASM, *n.* [L. *sarcasmus*; Gr. σαρκασμος, from σαρκαζω, to deride or sneer at; primarily, to flay or pluck off the skin.]

A keen, reproachful expression; a satirical remark or expression, uttered with some degree of scorn or contempt; a taunt; a gibe. Of this we have an example in the remark of the Jews respecting Christ, on the cross, "He saved others, himself he can not save."

SAR-CAS'TIC, } *a.* Bitterly satirical; scornfully
SAR-CAS'TIC-AL, } severe; taunting.

What a fierce and *sarcastic* reprehension would this have drawn from the friendship of the world! *South.*

SAR-CAS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a sarcastic manner; with scornful satire. *South.*

SARCE'NET, *n.* [Qu. *saracenicum* or *saracen*, silk.]

A species of fine, thin, woven silk. *Dryden.*

SAR'CO-CARP, *n.* [Gr. σαρξ and καρπος.]

In *botany*, the fleshy part of a drupaceous pericarp, situated between the integument, or skin, and the putamen, endocarp, or stone. *Lindley.*

SAR'CO-CELE, *n.* [Gr. σαρξ, flesh, and κηλη, tumor.]

A fleshy and firm tumor of a testicle, with a simple vascular texture, not inflammatory. It is the Sarcoma vasculosum of Good.

SAR'CO-COL, } *n.* [Gr., compounded of σαρξ,
SAR'CO-COL-LA, } flesh, and κολλα, glue.]

A semi-transparent, solid substance, imported from Arabia and Persia in grains of a light-yellow or red color. It is an inspissated sap, supposed to be produced by a species of Penæa. It has its name from its supposed use in healing wounds and ulcers. *Encyc.*

SAR'CO-LINE, *a.* [Gr. σαρξ, flesh.]

In *mineralogy*, flesh-colored. *Shepard.*

SAR'CO-LITE, *n.* [flesh-stone.] A name of a variety of analcime from Vesuvius. It has been also applied to a variety of chabasite, and to the mineral Humboldtite. *Dana.*

SAR-CO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to sarcology.

SAR COL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. σαρξ, flesh, and λογος, discourse.]

That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body, as the muscles, fat, intestines, vessels, &c. *Encyc.*

SAR CO'MA, *n.* [Gr., from σαρξ, flesh.]

Any fleshy and firm tumor not inflammatory, attended with dull sensations and sluggish growth. There are numerous varieties of sarcoma.

SAR-COPH'A-GOUS, (-kof'a-gus,) *a.* [See SARCOPHAGUS.] Feeding on flesh; flesh-eating. *Dict.*

SAR-COPH'A-GUS, (-kof'a-gus,) *n.* [L., from Gr. σαρκοφαγος; σαρξ, flesh, and φαγω, to eat.]

1. A species of stone used among the Greeks for making coffins, which was so called because it consumed the flesh of bodies deposited in it within a few weeks. It is otherwise called *lapis Assius* or *Assian stone*, and said to be found at Assos, a city of Lycia. Hence,

2. A stone coffin, or tomb, in which the ancients deposited bodies which they chose not to burn. *Pliny. Smith's Dict.*

SAR-COPH'A-GY, (-kof'a-je,) *n.* [Supra.] The practice of eating flesh. *Brown.*

SAR-COT'IC, *a.* [Gr. σαρξ, flesh.]

In *surgery*, producing or generating flesh.

SAR-COT'IC, *n.* A medicine or application which promotes the growth of flesh; an incarnative. *Coxe.*

SAR-CU-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *sarculatio*, a raking.]

A raking or weeding with a rake.

SAR'DA-CHATE, *n.* A sort of agate containing sard. *Dana.*

SARD, } *n.* A mineral, a variety of chalcedony,
SAR'DOIN, } which has a rich brownish-red color, but when held between the eye and the light, appears of a deep blood red; carnelian. *Ure.*

SAR'DEL, }
SAR'DINE, } *n.* [L. *sardius*; Gr. σαρδιον; from
SAR'DI-US, } *Sardis*, in Asia Minor, now *Sart.*]

A precious stone. One of this kind was set in Aaron's breastplate. *Exod.* xxviii.

SAR'DINE, *n.* A Mediterranean fish of the herring family, Engraulis meletta. It is often prepared like the anchovy, as a delicacy. *P. Cyc.*

SAR-DIN'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the island, kingdom, or people of Sardinia.

SAR-DON'IC, *a.* An epithet applied to that forced, heartless, or bitter laugh, or grin, which but ill conceals a person's real feelings. It is derived from the *Sardonicus risus*, (Sardonic or Sardonian laugh,) a spasmodic affection of the muscles of the face, giving it a horrible appearance of laughter, and said to be produced by eating the Herba sardonica, a species of ranunculus, that grows in Sardinia. It often occurs in tetanus or locked-jaw and other convulsive affections. *P. Cyc.*

SAR-DON'IC, *a.* Denoting a kind of linen made at Colchis. *Bryant.*

SAR'DO-NYX, *n.* [L. *sardonyches*, from Gr. σαρδονυξ, from *Sardis*, a city of Asia Minor, and ονυξ, a nail; so named, according to Pliny, from the resemblance of its color to the flesh under the nail. Plin. Lib. 37, 6.]

A silicious stone or gem, nearly allied to onyx. Its color is a reddish yellow, or nearly orange. We are informed that the yellow or orange-colored agate, with an undulating surface, is now often called *sardonix.* *Encyc. Cleaveland.*

SAR'I-GOE, *n.* The popular name of Didelphis opossum, a marsupial mammal of Cayenne, nearly allied to the Virginian opossum.

SARK, *n.* [Sax. *syrc.*]

1. In *Scotland*, a shirt.

2. A shark. [*Not used.*]

SAR'LAC, *n.* The Bos Pœphagus or grunniens, the grunting ox of Tartary.

SAR-MA'TIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to Sarmatia and its
SAR-MAT'IC, } inhabitants, the ancestors of the Russians and Poles.

SAR'MENT, *n.* A prostrate filiform stem, or runner, as of the strawberry. *Lindley.*

SAR-MEN-TOSE', } *a.* [L. *sarmentosus*, from *sarmen-*
SAR-MEN'TOUS, } *tum*, a twig.]

A sarmentose stem, in *botany*, is one that is long and filiform, and almost naked, or having only leaves in bunches at the joints or knots, where it strikes root, a runner. *Martyn.*

SARN, *n.* A British word for pavement or stepping-stones.

SA-RON'IC, *a.* Denoting a gulf of Greece between Attica and Sparta. *D'Anville.*

SAR'PLAR, *n.* A sarplar of wool is a sack containing 80 tod; a tod contains two stone of 14 pounds each. *Encyc.*

SAR'PLI-ER, *n.* [Fr. *serpillière.*]

Canvas, or a packing cloth. *Bailey.*

SAR'A-SIN, } *n.* A plant, a kind of birthwort.
SAR'RA-SINE, } *Bailey.*

2. A portcullis or herse.

SAR-SA-PA-RIL'LA, } *n.* A plant, a species of Smi-
SAR'SA, } lax, whose root is valued in medicine for its mucilaginous and farinaceous or demulcent qualities. *Encyc.*

SARSE, *n.* [Qu. *sarcenet*, or Fr. *sas.*]

A fine sieve; usually written SEARCE or SEARSE. [*Little used.*]

SARSE, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To sift through a sarse. [*Little used.*]

SART, *n.* A piece of woodland turned into arable. [*Not used in America.*] *Bailey.*

SAR TO'RI-US, *n.* [L. *sartor*, a tailor.]

The muscle which throws one leg across the other, called the TAILOR'S MUSCLE.

SASH, *n.* [An Arabic word signifying a band. But this word, when it signifies a frame, is referred by Ash and Bailey to the French *chassis*, a frame for a window, which is the *chase* of a printing press also. Johnson and his followers mistake the meaning of the word.]

1. A belt worn for ornament. Sashes are worn by military officers, as badges of distinction, round the waist or over the shoulders. They are usually of silk, variously made and ornamented.

2. The frame of a window in which the lights or panes of glass are set.

SASH'-FRAME, *n.* The frame in which sashes are set for glass.

SASH'OON, *n.* A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease. *Ainsworth.*

SAS'SA-FRAS, *n.* [L. *saxifraga*; *saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break.]

A tree, the Laurus sassafras of Linnæus, whose bark has an aromatic smell and taste.

SASSE, (sas,) *n.* [D. *sas.*]

A sluice, canal, or lock, on a navigable river; a word found in old British statutes. *Todd.*

SAS'SO-LIN, } *n.* Native boracic acid, found in
SAS'SO-LINE, } saline incrustations on the borders of hot springs near Sasso, in the territory of Florence. *Klaproth. Brande.*

SAS'TRA, *n.* Among *the Hindoos*, a law or institutes; applied particularly to institutes of religion, considered as of divine authority. The word is also applied, in a wider sense, to treatises containing the laws or institutes of the various arts and sciences, as rhetoric, &c. [See SHASTRA and SHASTER.] *Wilson's Sanscrit Dictionary.*

SAT, *pret.* of SIT.

SA'TAN, *n.* [Heb., an adversary.] The grand adversary of man; the devil or prince of darkness; the chief of the fallen angels.

SA-TAN'IC, } *a.* Having the qualities of Satan;
SA-TAN'IC-AL, } resembling Satan; extremely malicious or wicked; devilish; infernal.

Detest the slander which, with a *satanic* smile, exults over the character it has ruined. *Dwight.*

SA-TAN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With the wicked and malicious spirit of Satan; diabolically. *Hammond.*

SA'TAN-ISM, *n.* The evil and malicious disposition of Satan; a diabolical spirit.

SA'TAN-IST, *n.* A very wicked person. [*Little used.*]

SATCH'EL, *n.* [See SACHEL.] A little sack or bag.

SATE, *v. t.* [L. *satio*; It. *saziare*; Port. and Sp. *saciar*; Fr. *rassasier*; allied to *set.* The primary sense is, to stuff, to fill, from crowding, driving.]

To satiate; to satisfy appetite; to glut; to feed beyond natural desire.

While the vultures *sate*
Their maws with full repast. *Philips.*

SATE, (sat,) old *pret.* of SIT, for SAT. *Shak. Milton.*

SAT'ED, *pp.* Filled; glutted; satiated.

SATE'LESS, *a.* Insatiable; not capable of being satisfied.

SAT'EL-LITE, *n.* [Fr. and It. *satellite*; L. *satelles.* Qu. its alliance to *sit* or *side.*]

1. A secondary planet or moon; a small planet revolving round another. In *the solar system*, eighteen *satellites* have been discovered. The earth has one,

called the *moon*. Jupiter *four*, Saturn *seven*, and Herschel *six*. *Morse.*

2. A follower; an obsequious attendant or dependent.

SAT-EL-LI'TIOUS, (-lish'us,) *a.* Consisting of satellites. *Cheyne.*

SA'TIATE, (sā'shāte,) *v. t.* [L. *satiatus*, from *satio*. See SATE.]

1. To fill; to satisfy appetite or desire; to feed to the full, or to furnish enjoyment to the extent of desire; as, to *satiate* appetite or sense.

2. To fill to the extent of want; as, to *satiate* the earth or plants with water.

3. To glut; to fill beyond natural desire.

He may be *satiated*, but not satisfied. *Norris.*

4. To gratify desire to the utmost.

I may yet survive the malice of my enemies, although they should be *satiated* with my blood. *K. Charles.*

5. To saturate. [*Now unusual.*] [See SATURATE.] *Newton.*

SA'TIATE, *a.* Filled to satiety; glutted; followed by *with* or *of*. The former is most common; as, *satiate of* applause. [*Unusual.*] *Pope.*

SĀ-TI-Ā'TION, (sā-she-ā'shun,) *n.* The state of being filled. *Whitaker.*

SA-TI'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *satieté*: L. *satietas*. See SATE.]

Properly, fullness of gratification, either of the appetite or any sensual desire; but it usually implies fullness beyond desire; an excess of gratification which excites wearisomeness or loathing; state of being glutted.

In all pleasures there is *satiety*. *Hakewill.*

But thy words, with grace divine
Imbued, bring to their sweetness no *satiety*. *Milton.*

SAT'IN, *n.* [Fr. *satin*; W. *sidan*, satin or silk; Sw. *siden*; Port. and Sp. *seda*; It. *seta*; Gr. and L. *sindon*; Ch. and Heb. סדין; Ar. سدانة *sidanah*.]

A species of glossy silk cloth, of a thick, close texture.

SAT-I-NET', *n.* A thin species of satin.

2. A particular kind of cloth made of cotton warp and woolen filling.

SAT'IN-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant of the genus Lunaria.

SAT'IN-SPAR, *n.* A fine fibrous variety of carbonate of lime, having a pearly luster. *Dana.*

SAT'IN-WOOD, *n.* A hard, lemon-colored wood from India, of a fragrant odor, used in cabinet-work. *Francis.*

SAT'ING, *ppr.* Filling; glutting; satiating.

SAT'IRE, *n.* [Fr. *satire*; Sp. and L. *satira*; so named from sharpness, pungency. See SATYRIASIS.]

1. A discourse or poem in which wickedness or folly is exposed with severity. It differs from LAMPOON and PASQUINADE, in being general rather than personal. *Johnson.*

2. Keenness and severity of remark. It differs from SARCASM in not expressing contempt or scorn.

SA-TIR'IC, SA-TIR'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *satiricus*; Fr. *satirique*.]

1. Belonging to satire; conveying satire; as, a *satiric* style.

2. Censorious; severe in language. *Bacon.*

SA-TIR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With severity of remark; with invective; with intention to censure.

SAT'IR-IST, *n.* One who writes satire.

Wycherley, in his writings, is the sharpest *satirist* of his time. *Granville.*

SAT'IR-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *satiriser*.]

To censure with keenness or severity.

It is as hard to *satirize* well a man of distinguished vices, as to praise well a man of distinguished virtues. *Swift.*

SAT'IR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Severely censured.

SAT'IR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Censuring with severity.

SAT-IS-FAC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *satisfactio*; It. *soddisfazione*. See SATISFY.]

1. That state of the mind which results from the full gratification of desire; repose of mind or contentment with present possession and enjoyment. Sensual pleasure affords no permanent *satisfaction*.

2. The act of pleasing or gratifying.

The mind having a power to suspend the execution and satisfaction of its desires. *Locke.*

3. Repose of the mind on the certainty of any thing; that state which results from relief, from suspense, doubt, or uncertainty; conviction.

What *satisfaction* can you have? *Shak.*

4. Gratification; that which pleases.

Exchanging solid quiet to obtain
The windy *satisfaction* of the brain. *Dryden.*

5. That which satisfies; amends; recompense; compensation; indemnification; atonement. *Satisfaction* for damages must be an equivalent but *satisfaction*, in many cases, may consist in concession or apology.

6. Payment; discharge; as, to receive a sum in full *satisfaction* of a debt; to enter *satisfaction* on record.

SAT-IS-FAC'TIVE, *a.* Giving satisfaction. [*Little used, or not at all.*] *Brown.*

SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RI-LY, *adv.* In a manner to give satisfaction or content.

2. In a manner to impress conviction or belief. The crime was *satisfactorily* proved.

SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RI-NESS, *n.* The power of satisfying or giving content; as, the *satisfactoriness* of pleasure or enjoyment. *Boyle.*

SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *satisfactoire*; Sp. *satisfactorio*.]

1. Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; *particularly*, relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty, and enabling it to rest with confidence; as, to give a *satisfactory* account of any remarkable transaction. A judge seeks for *satisfactory* evidence of guilt before he condemns.

2. Making amends, indemnification, or recompense; causing to cease from claims and to rest content; atoning; as, to make *satisfactory* compensation, or a *satisfactory* apology for an offense.

A most wise and sufficient means of salvation by the *satisfactory* and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ. *Sanderson.*

SAT'IS-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be satisfied.

SAT'IS-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* Having the desires fully gratified; made content.

SAT'IS-FI-ER, *n.* One that gives satisfaction.

SAT'IS-FY, *v. t.* [L. *satisfacio*: *satis*, enough, and *facio*, to make; Fr. *satisfaire*; It. *soddisfare*: Sp. *satisfacer*; G. *satt*, D. *zat*, Dan. *sat*, filled, satisfied.]

1. To gratify wants, wishes, or desires to the full extent; to supply possession or enjoyment till no more is desired. The demands of hunger may be easily *satisfied*: but who can *satisfy* the passion for money or honor?

2. To supply fully what is necessary and demanded by natural law; as, to *satisfy* with rain the desolate and waste ground. *Job* xxxviii.

3. To pay to content; to recompense or indemnify to the full extent of claims; as, to *satisfy* demands.

He is well paid that is well *satisfied*. *Shak.*

4. To appease by punishment; as, to *satisfy* rigor. *Milton.*

5. To free from doubt, suspense, or uncertainty; to cause the mind to rest in confidence by ascertaining the truth; as, to *satisfy* one's self by inquiry.

6. To convince. A jury must be *satisfied* of the guilt of a man before they can justly condemn him.

The standing evidences of the truth of the gospel are in themselves most firm, solid, and *satisfying*. *Atterbury.*

7. To pay; to discharge; as, to *satisfy* an execution.

Debts due to the United States are to be first *satisfied*. *Wirt.*

SAT'IS-FY, *v. i.* To give content. Earthly good never *satisfies*.

2. To feed or supply to the full.

3. To make payment.

[But the intransitive use of this verb is generally elliptical.]

SAT'IS-FY-ING, *ppr.* Giving content; feeding or supplying to the full extent of desire; convincing; paying.

SAT'IS-FY-ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner tending to satisfy.

SĀ'TIVE, *a.* [L. *sativus*, from *sero*, *satum*, to sow.] Sown in gardens. *Evelyn.*

SA'TRAP or SAT'RAP, *n.* In *Persia*, the governor of a province. *P. Cyc.*

SAT'RA-PAL, *a.* Pertaining to a satrap or a satrapy. *Mitford.*

SAT'RA-PESS, *n.* A female satrap. *Mitford.*

SAT'RA-PY, *n.* The government or jurisdiction of a satrap. *D'Anville. Milton.*

SAT'U-RA-BLE, *a.* [See SATURATE.] That may be saturated; capable of saturation. *Grew.*

SAT'U-RANT, *a.* [L. *saturans*.] Saturating; impregnating to the full.

SAT'U-RANT, *n.* In *medicine*, a substance which neutralizes the acid in the stomach. *Coxe.*

SAT'U-RATE, (sat'yu rāte,) *v. t.* [L. *saturo*, from *satur*, filled; *satio*, to feed to the full. See SATE.]

1. To impregnate or unite with till no more can be received. Thus an acid *saturates* an alkali, and an alkali *saturates* an acid, when the solvent can contain no more of the dissolving body.

2. To supply or fill to fullness. *Thomson.*

SAT'U-RA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Supplied to fullness.

SAT'U-RA-TING, *ppr.* Supplying to fullness.

SAT-U-RA'TION, *n.* In *a general sense*, a filling or supply to fullness. In *chemistry*, the union, combination, or impregnation of one body with another by natural attraction or affinity, till the receiving body can contain no more; or solution continued till the solvent can contain no more. The *saturation* of an alkali by an acid is by one sort of affinity; the *saturation* of water by salt, is by another sort of affinity, called solution.

SAT'UR-DAY, *n.* [Sax. *Soter-dæg*; D. *Saturdag*; Saturn's day.]

The seventh or last day of the week; the day of the Jewish Sabbath.

SA-TU'RI-TY, *n.* [L. *saturitas*. See SATURATE.] Fullness of supply; the state of being saturated. [*Little used.*]

SAT'URN, *n.* [L. *Saturnus*.]

1. In *mythology*, one of the oldest and principal deities, the son of Cœlus and Terra, (heaven and earth,) and the father of Jupiter. The name in Greek was Κρονος, which at a later period was made equivalent to Χρονος, Time.

2. In *astronomy*, one of the planets of the solar system, next in magnitude to Jupiter, but more remote from the sun. Its diameter is seventy-nine thousand miles, its mean distance from the sun nearly nine hundred millions of miles, and its year, or periodical revolution round the sun, nearly twenty-nine years and a half.

3. In *the old chemistry*, an appellation given to lead.

4. In *heraldry*, the black color in blazoning the arms of sovereign princes.

SAT-URN-Ā'LI-A, *n. pl.* [L.] Among *the Romans*, the festival of Saturn, celebrated in December as a period of unrestrained license and merriment for all classes, extending even to the slaves. *Smith's Dict.*

SAT-URN-Ā'LI-AN, *a.* [from L. *saturnalia*.]

1. Pertaining to the saturnalia. Hence,

2. Loose; dissolute; sportive. *Burke.*

SA-TURN'I-AN, *a.* In *fabulous history*, pertaining to Saturn, whose age or reign, from the mildness and wisdom of his government, is called the *golden age*; hence, golden; happy; distinguished for purity, integrity, and simplicity.

Th' Augustus, born to bring *Saturnian* times. *Pope.*

SAT'URN-INE, *a.* [Fr. *saturnien*, from L. *Saturnus*.]

1. Supposed to be under the influence of Saturn. Hence,

2. Dull; heavy; grave; not readily susceptible of excitement; phlegmatic; as, a *saturnine* person or temper. *Addison.*

3. In *old chemistry*, pertaining to lead; as, *saturnine* compounds. *Silliman.*

SAT'URN-IST, *n.* A person of a dull, grave, gloomy temperament. *Browne.*

SAT'URN-ITE, *n.* A metallic substance, separated from lead in torrefaction, resembling lead in its color, weight, solubility in acids, &c., but more fusible and brittle; easily acorified and volatilized. [*Obs.*] *Kirwan. Nicholson. Encyc.*

SA'TYR, (sā'tur,) *n.* [L. *satyrus*; Gr. σατυρος, a monkey, a fawn.]

In *mythology*, a sylvan deity or demi-god, represented as a monster, part man and part goat, usually having horns on his head, a hairy body, with the feet and tail of a goat. Satyrs are usually found in the train of Bacchus, and have been distinguished for lasciviousness and riot. They have been represented as remarkable for their piercing eyes and keen raillery. *Encyc. P. Cyc.*

SAT-Y-RI'A-SIS, *n.* [Gr. σατυριασις. We observe in this word a connection with *satire*, in the sense of excitement, pungency.]

Immoderate venereal appetite. *Coxe.*

SA-TYR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to satyrs; as, *satyric* tragedy. *P. Cyc.*

SA-TYR'I-ON, *n.* A plant, supposed to excite salacity. *Pope.*

SAUCE, *n.* [Fr. *sauce* or *sausse*, from L. *salsus*, salt, from *sal*; Arm. *saus*; It. and Sp. *salsa*.]

1. A mixture or composition to be eaten with food for improving its relish.

High *sauces* and rich spices are brought from the Indies. *Baker.*

2. In *New England*, culinary vegetables and roots eaten with flesh. This application of the word falls in nearly with the definition.

Roots, herbs, vine-fruits, and salad-flowers — they dish up various ways, and find them very delicious *sauce* to their meats, both roasted and boiled, fresh and salt. *Beverly, Hist. Virginia.*

Sauce, consisting of stewed apples, is a great article in some parts of New England; but cranberries make the most delicious *sauce*.

To serve one the same sauce, is to retaliate one injury with another. [*Vulgar.*]

SAUCE, *v. t.* To accompany meat with something to give it a higher relish.

2. To gratify with rich tastes; as, to *sauce* the palate. *Shak.*

3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, *ironically*, with any thing bad.

Then fell she to sauce her desires with threatenings. *Sidney.*
Thou sayest his meat was sauced with thy upbraidings. *Shak.*

4. To treat with bitter, pert, or tart language. [*Vulgar.*]

SAUCE'BOX, *n.* [from *saucy*.] A saucy, impudent fellow. *Spectator.*

SAUCE'PAN, *n.* A small pan for sauce, or a small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled. *Swift.*

SAU'CER, *n.* [Fr. *saucière* or *saussière*.]

1. A small pan in which sauce is set on a table. *Bacon.*

2. A piece of china or other ware, in which a tea-cup or coffee-cup is set.

SAU'CI-LY, *adv.* [from *saucy.*] Impudently; with impertinent boldness; petulantly. *Addison.*
SAU'CI-NESS, *n.* Impudence; impertinent boldness; petulance; contempt of superiors. *Bramhall. Dryden.*
SAUC'ING, *ppr.* Accompanying meats with something to give them a higher relish.
2. Gratifying with rich tastes.
SAU'CISSE, } *n.* [Fr. *saucisse*, a sausage, from SAU'CIS-SON, } *sauce.*]
In *mining or gunnery*, a long pipe or bag, made of cloth well pitched, or of leather, filled with powder, and extending from the chamber of the mine to the entrance of the gallery. To preserve the powder from dampness, it is generally placed in a wooden pipe. It serves to communicate fire to mines, caissons, bomb-chests, &c. Saucisson is also a long bundle of fagots or fascines, for raising batteries and other purposes. *Encyc. Brande.*
SAU'CY, *a.* [from *sauce*; L. *salsus*, salt or salted. The use of this word leads to the primary sense of salt, which must be shooting forward, penetrating, pungent, for *boldness* is a shooting forward.]
1. Impudent; bold to excess; rude; transgressing the rules of decorum; treating superiors with contempt. It expresses more than PERT; as, a *saucy* boy, a *saucy* fellow.
2. Expressive of impudence; as, a *saucy* eye; *saucy* looks.
SAUER'KRAUT, (sour'krout,) *n.* [Ger.] Cabbage preserved in brine; a favorite German dish. *Buchanan.*
SAUL; an old spelling of SOUL.
SAUN'CING-BELL. See SANCE-BELL.
SAUN'DERS. See SANDERS.
SAUN'TER, (sän'ter,) *v. i.* To wander about idly; as, *sauntering* from place to place. *Dryden.*
2. To loiter; to linger.
SAUN'TER, *n.* A sauntering or place for sauntering. *Young.*
SAUN'TER-ER, *n.* One that wanders about idly.
SAUN'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Wandering about lazily or idly; loitering.
SAUN'TER-ING, *n.* The act of wandering lazily about or loitering.
This must not run it into a lazy *sauntering* about ordinary things. *Locke.*
SAUR, *n.* Soil; dirt. *Grose.*
SAU'RI-A, *n. pl.* An order of reptiles, comprehending the lizards, alligators, &c. [See SAURIAN.]
SAU'RI-AN, *a.* [Gr. σαυρος, a lizard.]
Designating an order of reptiles, the sauria or saurians. *Ed. Encyc.*
SAU'RI-ANS, *n. pl.* An order of reptiles, including all that are covered with scales, and have four legs, as the lizard.
SAU'ROID, *a.* Resembling the lizards; as, *sauroid* fish.
SAU'SAGE, *n.* [Fr. *saucisse*; from *sauce*, L. *salsus.*]
The intestine of an animal stuffed with minced meat seasoned.
SAUS'SUR-ITE, *n.* A massive, cleavable mineral, so named from M. Saussure, of a white, greenish, or grayish color, consisting of silica, alumina, lime, oxyd of iron, and soda. It is extremely tough. *Dana.*
SAV'A-BLE, *a.* [from *save.*] Capable of being saved. *Chillingworth.*
SAV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capability of being saved. *Chillingworth.*
SAV'AGE, *a.* [Fr. *sauvage*; Arm. *savaich*; It. *selvaggio*; Sp. *salvage*; from L. *silva*, a wood, or *silvicola*, an inhabitant of a wood, or *silvaticus.*]
1. Pertaining to the forest; wild; remote from human residence and improvements; uncultivated; as, a *savage* wilderness.
Cornels and *savage* berries of the wood. *Dryden.*
2. Wild; untamed; as, *savage* beasts of prey.
3. Uncivilized; untaught; unpolished; rude; as, *savage* life; *savage* manners. *Raleigh.*
What nation, since the commencement of the Christian era, ever rose from *savage* to civilized without Christianity? *E. D. Griffin.*
4. Cruel; barbarous; fierce; ferocious; inhuman; brutal; as, a *savage* spirit.
SAV'AGE, *n.* A human being in his native state of rudeness; one who is untaught, uncivilized, or without cultivation of mind or manners. The *savages* of America, when uncorrupted by the vices of civilized men, are remarkable for their hospitality to strangers, and for their truth, fidelity, and gratitude to their friends, but implacably cruel and revengeful toward their enemies. From this last trait of the savage character, the word came to signify,
2. A man of extreme, unfeeling, brutal cruelty; a barbarian.
3. The name of a genus of fierce, voracious flies. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*
SAV'AGE, *v. t.* To make wild, barbarous, or cruel. [*Not well authorized, and little used.*] *Thomson.*
SAV'AGE-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a savage; cruelly; inhumanly. *Shak.*
SAV'AGE-NESS, *n.* Wildness; an untamed, uncultivated, or uncivilized state; barbarism. Hence,
2. Cruelty; barbarousness.
Wolves and bears, they say,
Casting their *savageness* aside, have done
Like offices of pity. *Shak.*
SAV'AGE-RY, *n.* Wild growth, as of plants. *Shak.*
2. Cruelty; barbarity. *Shak.*
SAV'AG-ISM, *n.* The state of rude, uncivilized men; the state of men in their native wildness and rudeness. *S. S. Smith. Walsh.*
The greatest part of modern philosophers have declared for the original *savagism* of men. *Encyc.*
SA-VAN'NA, *n.* [In Spanish, *sabana* is a sheet for a bed, or a large plain covered with snow.]
An extensive open plain or meadow, or a plain destitute of trees, and covered with grass. *Locke.*
SA-VANT', (sä-väng',) *n.*; *pl.* SAVANS. [Fr.]
A man of learning; in *the plural*, literary men.
SĀVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *sauver*, from L. *salvo*, It. *salvare*, Sp. *salvar*. As *salve* is used in Latin for salutation or wishing health, as *hail* is in English, I suspect this word to be from the root of *heal* or *hail*, the first letter being changed, as in Gr. ἅλς, W. *halen*, salt. See SALT.]
1. To preserve from injury, destruction, or evil of any kind; to rescue from danger; as, to *save* a house from the flames; to *save* a man from drowning; to *save* a family from ruin; to *save* a state from war.
He cried, saying, Lord, *save* me. — Matt. xiv. Gen. xlv.
2. To preserve from final and everlasting destruction; to rescue from eternal death.
Christ Jesus came into the world to *save* sinners. — 1 Tim. i.
3. To deliver; to rescue from the power and pollution of sin.
He shall *save* his people from their sins. — Matt. i.
4. To hinder from being spent or lost; as, to *save* the expense of a new garment. Order in all affairs *saves* time.
5. To prevent. Method in affairs *saves* much perplexity.
6. To reserve or lay by for preservation.
Now *save* a nation, and now *save* a groat. *Pope.*
7. To spare; to prevent; to hinder from occurrence.
Will you not speak to *save* a lady's blush? *Dryden.*
Be silent and unobserved, to *save* his tears. *Dryden.*
8. To salve; as, to *save* appearances. *Milton.*
9. To take or use opportunely, so as not to lose. The ship sailed in time to *save* the tide.
10. To except; to reserve from a general admission or account.
Israel burned none of them, *save* Hazor only. — Josh. xi.
Of the Jews five times received I forty stripes, *save* one. — 2 Cor. xi.
[*Save* is here a verb followed by an object. It is the imperative used without a specific nominative; but it is now less frequently used than *except.*]
SĀVE, *v. i.* To hinder expense.
Brass ordnance *saveth* in the quantity of the material. *Bacon.*
SĀVE'ALL, *n.* [*save* and *all.*] A small pan inserted in a candlestick to save the ends of candles. *Johnson.*
2. Among *seamen*, a small sail sometimes set under the foot of another sail to catch the wind that would pass under it. *Totten.*
SĀV'ED, *pp.* Preserved from evil, injury, or destruction; kept frugally; prevented; spared; taken in time.
SĀV'ER, *n.* One that saves, preserves, or rescues from evil or destruction; as, the *saver* of the country. *Swift.*
2. One that escapes loss, but without gain. *Dryden.*
3. One that is frugal in expenses; an economist. *Wotton.*
SAV'IN, *n.* [Fr. *savinier*; L. and Sp. *sabina.*]
An evergreen tree or shrub of the genus Juniperus. The savin of Europe resembles the red cedar of America, and the latter is sometimes called *savin.* *Bigelow.*
SĀV'ING, *ppr.* Preserving from evil or destruction; hindering from waste or loss; sparing; taking or using in time.
2. Excepting.
3. *a.* Frugal; not lavish; avoiding unnecessary expenses; economical; parsimonious. But it implies less rigorous economy than PARSIMONIOUS; as, a *saving* husbandman or housekeeper.
4. That saves in returns or receipts the principal or sum employed or expended; that incurs no loss, though not gainful; as, a *saving* bargain. The ship has made a *saving* voyage.
5. That secures everlasting salvation; as, *saving* grace.
SĀV'ING, *n.* Something kept from being expended or lost.
By reducing the interest of the debt, the nation makes a *saving.* *Anon.*
2. Exception; reservation.
Contend not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a *saving* to honesty. *L'Estrange.*
SĀV'ING-LY, *adv.* With frugality or parsimony.
2. So as to be finally saved from eternal death; as, *savingly* converted.
SĀV'ING-NESS, *n.* Frugality; parsimony; caution not to expend money without necessity or use.
2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation. *Johnson.*
SĀV'INGS-BANK, *n.* A bank in which the savings or earnings of the poor are deposited and put to interest for their benefit.
SĀV'IOUR, } (sāv'yur,) *n.* [Fr. *sauveur.*]
SĀV'IOR, }
1. One who saves, preserves, or delivers from destruction, or danger. 2 *Kings* xiii. 5. *Is.* xix. 20.
2. *Properly and appropriately*, Jesus Christ, the Redeemer, who has opened the way to everlasting salvation by his obedience and death, and who is therefore called *the Savior*, by way of distinction, the *Savior* of men, the *Savior* of the world. General Washington may be called the *saver*, but not the *savior*, of his country.
SĀ'VOR, *n.* [Fr. *saveur*; L. *sapor*; W. *sawyr*; Arm. *savour*; from L. *sapio*, to taste.]
1. Taste or odor; something that perceptibly affects the organs of taste and smell; as, the *savor* of an orange or rose; an ill *savor*; a sweet *savor*.
I smell sweet *savors*. *Shak.*
In *Scripture*, it usually denotes smell, scent, odor. *Lev.* xxvi. *Eccles.* x.
2. The quality which renders a thing valuable; the quality which renders other bodies agreeable to the taste.
If the salt hath lost its *savor*. — Matt. v.
3. In *Scripture*, character; reputation. *Exod.* v.
4. Cause; occasion. 2 *Cor.* ii.
Sweet savor, in *Scripture*, denotes that which renders a thing acceptable to God, or his acceptance. Hence, to *smell a sweet savor*, is to accept the offering or service. *Gen.* viii.
SĀ'VOR, *v. i.* To have a particular smell or taste.
2. To partake of the quality or nature of; or to have the appearance of. The answers *savor* of a humble spirit; or they *savor* of pride. *Wotton. Milton.*
I have rejected every thing that *savors* of party. *Addison.*
SĀ'VOR, *v. t.* To like; to taste or smell with pleasure. *Shak.*
2. To like; to delight in; to favor. *Matt.* xvi.
SĀ'VOR-ED, *pp.* Tasted or smelt with pleasure.
SĀ'VOR-I-LY, *adv.* [from *savory.*] With gust or appetite. *Dryden.*
2. With a pleasing relish. *Dryden.*
SĀ'VOR-I-NESS, *n.* Pleasing taste or smell; as, the *savoriness* of a pine-apple or a peach.
SĀ'VOR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of smell or taste; insipid. *Hall.*
SĀ'VOR-LY, *a.* Well-seasoned; of good taste.
SĀ'VOR-LY, *adv.* With a pleasing relish. *Barrow.*
SĀ'VOR-Y, *a.* [from *savor.*] Pleasing to the organs of smell or taste; as, a *savory* odor. *Milton.*
Make me *savory* meat. — Gen. xxvii.
SĀ'VOR-Y, *n.* [Fr. *savorée.*] An aromatic plant of the genus Satureia, much used in cooking.
SA-VOY', *n.* A variety of the common cabbage, (Brassica oleracea,) much cultivated for winter use. *Ed. Encyc.*
SAW, *pret.* of SEE.
SAW, *n.* [Sax. *saga*; G. *säge*; D. *zaag*; Sw. *såga*; Dan. *saug*; Fr. *scie*; It. *sega*. See the verb.]
1. A cutting instrument consisting of a blade or thin plate of iron or steel, with one edge dentated or toothed.
2. A saying; proverb; maxim; decree. [*Obs.*] [See SAY.] *Shak.*
SAW, *v. t.*; *pret.* SAWED; *pp.* SAWED or SAWN. [G. *sägen*; D. *zaagen*; Sw. *saga*; Dan. *sauger*; Norm. *seguar*; It. *segare*, to saw, cut, reap; L. *seco*; Fr. *scier*; allied to *sickle.*]
1. To cut with a saw; to separate with a saw; as, to *saw* timber or marble.
2. To form by cutting with a saw; as, to saw boards or planks; that is, to *saw* timber into boards or planks.
SAW, *v. i.* To use a saw; to practice sawing; as, a man *saws* well.
2. To cut with a saw; as, the mill *saws* fast or well.
3. To be cut with a saw; as, the timber *saws* smooth.
SAW'DUST, *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood or stone made by the attrition of a saw. *Mortimer.*
SAW'ED, *pp* or *a.* Cut, divided, or formed with a saw.
SAW'ER, *n.* One that saws; corrupted into SAWYER.
SAW'-FISH, *n.* A fish of the genus Pristis, of several species, closely allied to the sharks. It has the upper jaw prolonged into a long beak or snout, with spines growing like teeth on both edges. The *sawfish* is said to be one of the most formidable enemies of the whale tribe. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*
SAW'-FLY, *n.* One of a genus of flies, (Tenthredo

Linn.) having ovipositors somewhat resembling a bandsaw. *Partington.*

SAW′-MILL, *n.* A mill for sawing logs and large pieces of timber, driven by water, steam, or other power.

SAW′NEY, *n.* A nickname for a Scotchman, corrupted from *Sandy*, i. e. *Alexander.* [*Vulgar.*] *Grose.*

SAW′-PIT, *n.* A pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below the timber and the other above. *Mortimer.*

SAW′-SET, } *n.* An instrument used to wrest or
SAW′-WREST, } turn the teeth of saws a little outward, that they may make a kerf somewhat wider than the thickness of the blade.

SAW′-WORT, (-wurt,) *n.* A plant of the genus Serratula, so named from its serrated leaves. It has the habits and qualities of the thistles.

SAW′YER, *n.* One whose occupation is to saw timber into planks or boards, or to saw wood for fuel.

2. In *America*, a tree which, being undermined by a current of water, and falling into the stream, lies with its branches above water, which are continually raised and depressed by the force of the current, from which circumstance the name is derived. The *sawyers* in the Mississippi render the navigation dangerous, and frequently sink boats which run against them.

SAX′A-TILE, *a.* [L. *saxatilis*, from *saxum*, a rock.]
Pertaining to rocks; living among rocks. *Hunter.*

SAX-I-CA′VOUS, *a.* [L. *saxum*, rock, and *cavo*, to hollow.]
A term applied to mollusks which live in holes in rocks made either by boring or otherwise. *Dana.*

SAX′I-FRAGE, *n.* [L. *saxifraga*; composed of *saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break.]
A medicine that has the property of breaking or dissolving the stone in the bladder. But in *botany*, a plant of the genus Saxifraga, which embraces many species, mostly hardy herbs growing naturally on or among rocks. The *burnet saxifrage* is of the genus Pimpinella; the *golden saxifrage* is of the genus Chrysosplenium; the *meadow saxifrage* is of the genus Seseli. *Encyc. Loudon.*

SAX-IF′RA-GOUS, *a.* Dissolving the stone. *Brown.*

SAX′ON, *n.* [Sax. *seax*, a knife, sword, or dagger, a Saxon.]
1. One of the nation or people who formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and who invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries. The Welsh still call the English *Saxons.*
2. The language of the Saxons.

SAX′ON, *a.* Pertaining to the Saxons, to their country, or to their language.

SAX′ON-BLUE, *n.* A deep-blue liquid used in dyeing, and obtained by dissolving indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid. *Brande.*

SAX′ON-ISM, *n.* An idiom of the Saxon language. *Wotton.*

SAX′ON-IST, *n.* One versed in the Saxon language.

SAY, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SAID, contracted from SAYED. [Sax. *sægan*, *secgan*; G. *sagen*; D. *zeggen*; Sw. *säga*; Dan. *siger*; Ch. סוּד or סד, to speak or say. The same verb in Arabic, سَاخَ *sauga*, signifies to *sink*, Goth. *sigcan.* The sense of the root is, to throw or thrust. Class Sg, No. 28. Pers. *sachan* a word, speech.]

1. To speak; to utter in words; as, he *said* nothing; he *said* many things; he *says* not a word. *Say* a good word for me.

It is observable that, although this word is radically synonymous with SPEAK and TELL, yet the uses or applications of these words are different. Thus we *say*, to *speak* an oration, to *tell* a story; but in those phrases, *say* can not be used. Yet to *say* a lesson is good English, though not very elegant. We never use the phrases, to *say* a sermon or discourse, to *say* an argument, to *say* a speech, to *say* testimony.

A very general use of *say* is to introduce a relation, narration, or recital, either of the speaker himself, or of something said or done, or to be done, by another. Thus Adam *said*, This is bone of my bone; Noah *said*, Blessed be the Lord God of Shem. If we *say*, We have no sin, we deceive ourselves. *Say* to the cities of Judah, Behold your God. I can not *say* what I should do in a similar case. *Say* thus precedes a sentence. But it is perhaps impracticable to reduce the peculiar and appropriate uses of *say*, *speak*, and *tell* to general rules. They can be learnt only by observation.

2. To declare. *Gen.* xxxvii.
3. To utter; to pronounce.

> *Say* now Shibboleth. — Judges xii.

4. To utter, as a command.

> God *said*, Let there be light. — Gen. i.

5. To utter, as a promise. *Luke* xxiii.
6. To utter, as a question or answer. *Mark* xi.
7. To affirm; to teach. *Matt.* xvii.
8. To confess. *Luke* xvii.
9. To testify. *Acts* xxiv.

10. To argue; to allege by way of argument.

> After all that can be *said* against a thing. *Tillotson.*

11. To repeat; to rehearse; to recite; as, to *say* a lesson.
12. To pronounce; to recite without singing. Then shall be *said* or sung as follows.
13. To report; as in the phrases, it is *said*, they *say*.
14. To answer; to utter by way of reply; to tell.

> *Say*, Stella, feel you no content,
> Reflecting on a life well spent? *Swift.*

Note. — This verb is not properly intransitive. In the phrase, "as when we *say*, Plato is no fool," the last clause is the object after the verb; that is, "we *say* what follows." If this verb is properly intransitive in any case, it is in the phrase, "that is to *say*," but in such cases, the subsequent clause is the object of the verb, being that which is said, uttered, or related.

SAY, *n.* [Sax. *saga*, *sagu.*]
A speech; something said. [*In popular use, but not elegant.*]

SAY, *n.* [For ASSAY.] A sample. [*Obs.*] *Sidney.*
2. Trial by sample. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

SAY, *n.* [Fr. *soie.*]
A thin silk. [*Obs.*]

SAY, } *n.* In *commerce*, a kind of serge used for lin-
SAYE, } ings, shirts, aprons, &c. *Encyc.*

SAY′ING, *ppr.* Uttering in articulate sounds or words; speaking; telling; relating; reciting.

SAY′ING, *n.* An expression; a sentence uttered; a declaration.

> Moses fled at this *saying.* — Acts vii.
> Cicero treasured up the *sayings* of Scævola. *Middleton.*

2. A proverbial expression. Many are the *sayings* of the wise. *Milton.*

SCAB, *n.* [Sax. *scab*, *sceb*; G. *schabe*; Sw. *skabb*; Dan. *skab*; L. *scabies*; It. *scabbia.* It seems to be connected with L. *scabo*, to rub or scratch, G. *schaben*, to shave, W. *ysgubaw*, to sweep, L. *scaber*, rough, D. *schob*, a scale.]
1. An incrusted substance, dry and rough, formed over a sore in healing.
2. A contagious disease of sheep, resembling the mange in horses, &c. *Farm. Encyc.*
3. A mean, dirty, paltry fellow. [*Low.*] *Shak.*

SCAB′BARD, *n.* The sheath of a sword. *Dryden.*

SCAB′BARD, *v. t.* To put in a sheath.

SCAB′BARD-ED, *pp.* Put into a sheath.

SCAB′BARD-ING, *ppr.* Sheathing.

SCAB′BED, (scabd or skab′bed,) *a.* [from *scab.*] Abounding with scabs; diseased with scabs. *Bacon.*
2. Mean; paltry; vile; worthless. *Dryden.*

SCAB′BED-NESS, *n.* The state of being scabbed.

SCAB′BI-NESS, *n.* [from *scabby.*] The quality of being scabby.

SCAB′BY, *a.* [from *scab.*] Affected with scabs; full of scabs. *Dryden.*
2. Diseased with the scab or mange; mangy. *Swift.*

SCA′BI-OUS, *a.* [L. *scabiosus*, from *scabies*, scab.]
Consisting of scabs; rough; itchy; leprous; as, *scabious* eruptions. *Arbuthnot.*

SCA′BI-OUS, *n.* A plant of the genus Scabiosa, said to be useful in cutaneous diseases. *Loudon.*

SCA-BRED′I-TY, *n.* [L. *scabredo*, *scabrities.*]
Roughness; ruggedness. [*Not in use.*] *Burton.*

SCA′BROUS, *a.* [L. *scabrosus*, *scaber*, from *scabies*, scab.]
1. Rough; rugged; having hard, short, rigid points. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Harsh; unmusical. *B. Jonson.*

SCA′BROUS-NESS, *n.* Roughness; ruggedness.

SCAB′WORT, *n.* A plant, a species of Helenium.

SCAD, *n.* A fish of the genus Caranx, (*Scomber trachurus*, Linn.;) also called HORSE MACKEREL. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SCAF′FOLD, *n.* [Fr. *echafaud*; Arm. *chafod*; Ir. *scafal*; It. *scaffale*; D. *schavot*; G. *schafot*; Dan. *skafot*; perhaps from the root of *shape*, as *form* is used for *bench.* The last syllable is the L. *fala.* In Cornish, *skaval* is a bench or stool, and this word, *schavot*, in Dutch, signifies a tailor's bench, as well as a scaffold.]
1. Among *builders*, an assemblage or structure of timbers, boards, or planks, erected by the wall of a building to support the workmen.
2. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators. *Milton.*
3. A stage or elevated platform for the execution of a criminal. *Sidney.*

SCAF′FOLD, *v. t.* To furnish with a scaffold; to sustain; to uphold.

SCAF′FOLD-AGE, *n.* A gallery; a hollow floor. *Shak.*

SCAF′FOLD-ED, *pp.* Furnished with a scaffold.

SCAF′FOLD-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a scaffold.

SCAF′FOLD-ING, *n.* A frame or structure for support in an elevated place; a scaffold.
2. That which sustains; a frame; as, the *scaffolding* of the body. *Pope.*
3. Temporary structure for support. *Prior.*
4. Materials for scaffolds.

SCAG′LI-A, (skal′ye-a,) *n.* [It.] A reddish variety of chalk. *Dana.*

SCAG-LI-O′LA, (skal-ye-o′la,) *n.* [It.] A species of plaster or stucco made of pure gypsum, with variegated colors in imitation of marble. *Gwilt.*

SCAL′A-BLE, *a.* That may be scaled.

SCA-LADE′, } *n.* [Fr. *scalade*; Sp. *escalado*; from L.
SCA-LA′DO, } *scala*, a ladder. See SCALE.]
A storm or assault on a fortified place, in which the soldiers enter the place by means of ladders. It is written also ESCALADE.

SCA-LAR′I-FORM, *a.* [L. *scalaris*, a ladder, and *forma*, form.]
Having transverse bars and spaces like a ladder. *Dana.*

SCA′LA-RY, *a.* Resembling a ladder; formed with steps. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

SCALD, (skawld,) *v. t.* [It. *scaldare*; Sp. and Port. *escaldar*; Fr. *echauder*, for *eschalder*; Sw. *skolla*; Dan. *skaalder*; Ir. *sgallaim*; from the root of L. *caleo*, *calda*, *calidus.* I suppose the primary sense of *caleo* is, to contract, to draw, to make hard.]
1. To burn or painfully affect and injure by immersion in, or contact with, a liquor of a boiling heat, or a heat approaching it; as, to *scald* the hand or foot. We *scald* the part, when the heat of the liquor applied is so violent as to injure the skin and flesh. *Scald* is sometimes used to express the effect of the heat of other substances than liquids.

> Here the blue flames of *scalding* brimstone fall. *Cowley.*

2. To expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire, or in water or other liquor; as, to *scald* meat or milk.

SCALD, *n.* [Supra.] A burn, or injury to the skin and flesh by hot liquor.

SCALD, *n.* [Qu. Sax. *scyll*, a shell.]
Scab; scurf on the head. *Spenser.*

SCALD, *a.* Scurvy; paltry; poor; as, *scald* rhymers. *Shak.*

SCALD, *n.* [Dan. *skialdrer*, to make verses; also, a poet. The primary sense is, probably, to *make* or to sing. If the latter, we find its affinities in G. *schallen*, D. *schellen*, Sw. *skalla.*]
Among *the ancient Scandinavians*, a poet; one whose occupation was to compose poems in honor of distinguished men and their achievements, and to recite and sing them on public occasions. The *scalds* of Denmark and Sweden answered to the *bards* of the Britons or Celts. *Mallet.*

SCALD′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Injured by a hot liquor; exposed to boiling heat.
Scalded cream; clotted cream; cream raised from milk by heating. *Gardner.*

SCALD′ER, *n.* A scald; a Scandinavian poet.

SCALD′-HEAD, (skawld′hed,) *n.* [See SCALD.] A pustular eruption, mostly of the hairy scalp, in which the pustules are indistinct, often distant patches, gradually spreading till the whole head is covered as with a helmet; skin below the scabs red, shining, dotted with papillous apertures, excreting fresh matter; roots of the hair often destroyed. It is the Porrigo galeata of Good.

SCALD′IC, *a.* Pertaining to the scalds or poets of antiquity; composed by scalds. *Warton.*

SCALD′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Burning or injuring by hot liquor.
2. Exposing to a boiling heat in liquor.

SCALD′ING-HOT, *a.* So hot as to scald the skin.

SCALE, *n.* [Sax. *scale*, *sceale*; D. *schaal*, a scale, a bowl, saucer, or dish, and a *shell*, uniting the Sax. *scale* and *scell*; G. *schale*, a scale or balance, a dish, bowl, *shell*, peel, or paring; Dan. *skal*, a shell; *skaler*, to shell, peel, or pare; *skiel*, a fish scale; Sw. *skal*, a shell; Fr. *ecaille*; *ecailler*, to *scale* or peel; *ecale*, a *shell*; *ecaler*, to *shell*; *echelle*, a scale or ladder; It. *scaglia*, the scale of a fish; *scala*, a ladder; L. *id.*, Sp. *escala.* *Scale*, a shell and a dish, is probably from peeling or paring, that is, separating; but whether a simple or compound word, (*es-cal*, *ex-cal*,) I do not know. If the sense is, to strip, it coincides with the Gr. σκυλαω, to spoil.]
1. The dish of a balance; and hence, the balance itself, or whole instrument; as, to turn the *scale.*

> Long time in even scale
> The battle hung. *Milton.*

But, in general, we use the plural, *scales*, for the whole instrument.

> The *scales* are turned; her kindness weighs no more
> Now than my vows. *Waller.*

2. *The Scales*, *pl.*; the sign of the Balance, or Libra, in the zodiac. *Creech.*
3. The small, thin plate, shell, or crust, which composes a part of the covering of a fish; and hence, any thin layer or leaf exfoliated or separated; a thin lamina; as, *scales* of iron or of bone. *Sharp.*
The *scales* of fish consist of alternate layers of membrane and phosphate of lime. The *scales* of serpents are composed of a horny membrane, without the calcareous phosphate. *Ure.*
4. A ladder; series of steps; means of ascending. [L. *scala.*] *Addison.*
5. The act of storming a place by mounting the walls on ladders; an escalade, or scalade. *Milton.*

6. A mathematical instrument, of wood or metal, on which are marked lines and figures, for the purpose of measuring distances or extent; as, a plain *scale*; a diagonal *scale*.

7. Regular gradation; a series rising by steps or degrees, like those of a ladder. Thus we speak of the *scale* of being, in which man occupies a higher rank than brutes, and angels a higher rank than man.

8. Any instrument, figure, or scheme, graduated for the purpose of measuring extent or proportions; as, a map drawn by a *scale* of half an inch to a league.

9. In *music*, a gamut; or a series of lines and spaces rising one above another, or falling one below another, on which notes are placed; or a scale consists of the regular gradations of sounds. A *scale* may be limited to an octave, or it may extend to the compass of any voice or instrument. *Encyc.*

10. Any thing graduated or marked with degrees at equal distances.

SCALE, *v. t.* [It. *scalare*, from *scala*, a ladder.]

1. To climb, as by a ladder; to ascend by steps; *applied to the walls of a fortified place*, to mount in assault or storm.

On bare I *scaled* the craggy oak. *Spenser.*

2. [from *scale*, a balance.] To measure; to compare; to weigh.

Scaling his present bearing with his past. *Shak.*

3. [from *scale*, the covering of a fish.] To strip or clear of scales; as, to *scale* a fish.

4. To take off in thin lamens or scales.

5. To pare off a surface.

If all the mountains were *scaled*, and the earth made even. *Burnet.*

6. In *the north of England*, to spread, as manure or loose substances; also, to disperse; to waste.

7. In *gunnery*, to clean the inside of a cannon by the explosion of a small quantity of powder. *Tutten.*

SCALE, *v. i.* To separate and come off in thin layers or lamine.

The old shells of the lobster *scale* off. *Bacon.*

SCAL'ED, *pp.* Ascended by ladders or steps; cleared of scales; pared; scattered.

2. Having scales like a fish; squamous; as, a *scaled* snake.

SCALE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of scales. *S. L. Mitchill.*

SCA-LÈNE', } *a.* [Gr. σκαληνος, oblique, unequal,
SCA-LE'NOUS, } allied probably to σκολιος; G. *schel*, *schief*, D. *scheel*, squinting; Dan. *skieler*, to squint.]

A *scalene triangle*, is one whose sides and angles are unequal.

SCA-LÈNE', *n.* A scalene triangle.

SCAL'ER, *n.* One who scales.

SCA'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *scaly*.] The state of being scaly: roughness.

SCAL'ING, *ppr.* Ascending by ladders or steps; storming.

2. Stripping of scales.

3. Peeling; paring.

SCAL'ING-LAD-DER, *n.* A ladder made for enabling troops to scale a wall.

SCA-LI-Ō'LA. See SCAGLIOLA.

SCALL, *n.* [See SCALD and SCALD-HEAD.] Scab; scabbiness; leprosy.

It is a dry *scall*, even a leprosy on the head.—Lev. xiii.

2. A mean, scabby fellow. *Shak.*

SCAL'LION, (skal'yun,) *n.* [It. *scalogno*, L. *ascalonia*; Fr. *echalote*, whence our *shalot*; so named, probably, from its coats, *shell*, *scale*.]

A plant, the Allium Ascalonicum, which grows about Ascalon in Palestine. It is the wildest of all the cultivated species of the garlic and onion genus. It is propagated by means of the cloves of its bulbs.

SCAL'LOP, (skol'lup,) *n.* [This is from the root of *shell*, *scale*; coinciding with *scalp*, D. *schulp*, a shell.]

1. A shell-fish, or testaceous mollusk, of the genus Pecten of Lamarck. The shell is bivalvular, the hinge toothless, having a small ovated hollow, from which alternate ribs and furrows usually run diverging to the margin of the shell. There are numerous species used for food, some of which are found in the seas of most climates. The shell occurs in abundance on the coast of Palestine, and was formerly worn by pilgrims as a mark that they had been to the Holy Land.

2. A recess or curving of the edge of any thing, like the segment of a circle. Written also SCOLLOP.

SCAL'LOP, *v. t.* To mark or cut the edge or border of any thing into segments of circles. *Gray.*

SCAL'LOP-ED, (skol'lupt,) *pp.* or *a.* Cut at the edge or border into segments of circles.

SCAL'LOP-ING, *ppr.* Cutting the edge into segments of circles.

SCALP, *n.* [D. *schelp*, or *schulp*, a shell. The German has *hirnschale*, brain-shell. (See SCALE.) But qu. the Ch. Syr. and Ar. קלף, to peel, to bark, and L. *scalpo*.]

1. The skin of the top of the head; as, a hairless *scalp*. *Shak.*

2. The skin of the top of the head cut or torn off. A *scalp*, among the Indians of America, is a trophy of victory.

SCALP, *v. t.* To deprive of the scalp or integuments of the head. *Sharp.*

SCALP'ED, (skalpt,) *pp.* Deprived of the skin of the head.

SCALP'EL, *n.* [L. *scalpellum*, from *scalpo*, to scrape.] In *surgery*, a knife used in anatomical dissections and surgical operations. *Brande.*

SCALP'ER, } *n.* An instrument of surgery
SCALP'ING-I-RON, } used in scraping foul and carious bones; a raspatory. *Encyc. Parr.*

SCALP'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of the skin of the top of the head

SCALP'ING-KNIFE, (-nife,) *n.* A knife used by savages in scalping their prisoners. *Cooper.*

SCAL'Y, *a.* [from *scale*.] Covered or abounding with scales; rough; as, a *scaly* fish; the *scaly* crocodile. *Milton.*

2. Resembling scales, laminæ, or layers.

3. Mean; scabby; as, a *scaly* fellow. [See SCALL.] [*Various dialects in England.*] *Hallowell.*

4. In *botany*, composed of scales lying over each other; as, a *scaly* bulb; having scales scattered over it; as, a *scaly* stem. *Martyn.*

SCAL'Y-WING-ED, *a.* Having wings with scales. *Kirby.*

SCAM'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *schommelen*, to stir, to shake.]

1. To stir quick; to be busy; to scramble; to be bold or turbulent. *Shak.*

2. To shift awkwardly. *More.*

SCAM'BLE, *v. t.* To mangle; to maul. *Mortimer.*

SCAM'BLER, *n.* A bold intruder upon the generosity or hospitality of others. *Steevens.*

SCAM'BLING, *ppr.* Stirring; scrambling; intruding.

SCAM'BLING-LY, *adv.* With turbulence and noise; with bold intrusiveness.

SCAM-MŌ'NI-ATE, *a.* [from *scammony*.] Made with scammony. *Wiseman.*

SCAM'MO-NY, *n.* [L. *scammonia*, from the Persian.]

1. A plant of the genus Convolvulus.

2. An inspissated sap obtained from the plant Convolvulus Scammonia, of a blackish-gray color, a nauseous smell, and a bitter and acrid taste. It is used in medicine as a cathartic. The best scammony comes from Aleppo, in light, spongy masses, easily friable. That of Smyrna is black, ponderous, and mixed with extraneous matter. *Fourcroy. Encyc.*

SCAMP, *n.* [See SCAMPER.] A great rascal. *Halliwell.*

[*Used in various dialects in England, and vulgarly used in America.*]

SCAM'PER, *v. i.* [D. *schampen*, to slip aside; Fr. *escamper*; It. *scampare*, to escape, to save one's self; *scampo*, safety; *campare*, to preserve, to fly, to escape; Sp. *escampar*, to clear out a place.]

To run with speed; to hasten escape. *Addison.*

SCAM'PER-ING, *ppr.* Running with speed; hastening in flight.

SCAN, *v. t.* [Fr. *scander*; Sp. *escander*; It. *scandire*, *scandere*, to climb, to scan. The Italian is the L. *ascendo*. See ASCEND.]

1. To examine with critical care; to scrutinize.

The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous, and liable to be *scanned* and sifted. *Atterbury.*

2. To examine a verse by counting the feet; or, according to modern usage, to recite or measure verse by distinguishing the feet in pronunciation. Thus in Latin and Greek, a hexameter verse is resolved into six feet by *scanning*, and the true quantities are determined.

SCAN'DAL, *n.* [Fr. *scandale*; It. *scandalo*; Sp. *escandalo*; L. *scandalum*; Gr. σκανδαλον; Ir. *scannal*, slander. In Greek, this word signifies a stumbling-block, something against which a person impinges, or which causes him to fall. In Sax. *scande*, *sconde*, signifies shame, confusion, dishonor, infamy; D. *schande*, id.; *schandaal*, reproach, *scandal*; G. *schande*, shame; *schänden*, to mar, disfigure, spoil, violate; Dan. *skiender*, to abuse, defame, &c.; Sans. *schanda* or *ishianda*, scandal. In Arm. *scandal* is a quarrel. The primary sense of the root must be, to drive, to thrust, or to strike or cast down.]

1. Offense given by the faults of another.

His lustful orgies he enlarged
Even to the full of *scandal*. *Milton.*

[In this sense we now generally use OFFENSE.]

2. Reproachful aspersion; opprobrious censure; defamatory speech or report; something uttered which is false and injurious to reputation.

My known virtue is from *scandal* free. *Dryden.*

3. Shame; reproach; disgrace. Such is the perverted state of the human mind, that some of the most heinous crimes bring little *scandal* upon the offender.

SCAN'DAL, *v. t.* To treat opprobriously; to defame; to asperse; to traduce; to blacken character.

I do fawn on men, and hug them hard,
And after *scandal* them. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

2. To scandalize; to offend. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Story.*

SCAN'DAL-IZE, *v. t.* [Gr. σκανδαλιζω; L. *scandalizo*; Sp. *escandalizar*; It. *scandalizzare*; Fr. *scandaliser*.]

1. To offend by some action supposed criminal.

I demand who they are whom we *scandalize* by using harmless things. *Hooker.*

2. To reproach; to disgrace; to defame; as, a *scandalizing* libeler. *Addison.*

SCAN'DAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Offended; defamed; disgraced.

SCAN'DAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving offense to; disgracing.

SCAN'DAL-OUS, *a.* [It. *scandaloso*; Sp. *escandaloso*; Fr. *scandaleux*; Sw. *skändelig*.]

1. Giving offense.

Nothing *scandalous* or offensive to any. *Hooker.*

2. Opprobrious; disgraceful to reputation; that brings shame or infamy; as, a *scandalous* crime or vice. How perverted must be the mind, that considers seduction or dueling less *scandalous* than larceny!

3. Defamatory.

SCAN'DAL-OUS-LY, *adv.* Shamefully; in a manner to give offense.

His discourse at table was *scandalously* unbecoming the dignity of his station. *Swift*

2. Censoriously; with a disposition to find fault, as, a critic *scandalously* nice. *Pope.*

SCAN'DAL-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being scandalous; the quality of giving offense, or of being disgraceful.

SCAN'DA-LUM MAG-NĀ'TUM, [L.] In *law*, a defamatory speech or writing made or published to the injury of a person of dignity. *Encyc.*

SCAN'DENT, *a.* [L. *scandens*, *scando*, to climb.] Climbing, either with spiral tendrils for its support, or by adhesive fibers, as a stalk; climbing; performing the office of a tendril, as a petiole. *Smith. Bigelow.*

SCAN'NED, (skand,) *pp.* Critically sifted or examined; resolved into feet in recital.

SCAN'NING, *ppr.* Critically examining; resolving into feet, as verse.

SCAN'SION, (-shun,) *n.* The act of scanning. *Percy.*

SCAN-SŌ'RES, *n. pl.* [L. *scando*, to climb.] An order of birds whose external toe is directed backward like a thumb, by which they are enabled to cling to and climb upon trees. The whole of this order are not actually climbers; and there are climbing birds that do not belong to this order. The woodpeckers and parrots are an example of this order.

SCAN-SŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Climbing or adapted to climbing; a term applied to the order of birds called *scansores*. [See SCANSORES.] *Swainson.*

SCANT, *v. t.* [Dan. *skaanet*, from *skaaner*, to spare.] To limit; to straiten; as, to *scant* one in provisions; to *scant* ourselves in the use of necessaries; to *scant* a garment in cloth.

I am *scanted* in the pleasure of dwelling on your actions. *Dryden.*

SCANT, *v. i.* To fail or become less; as, the wind *scants*.

SCANT, *a.* Not full, large, or plentiful; scarcely sufficient; rather less than is wanted for the purpose; as, a *scant* allowance of provisions or water; a *scant* pattern of cloth for a garment.

2. Sparing; parsimonious; cautiously affording.

Be somewhat *scanter* of your maiden presence. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

3. Not entirely favorable for a ship's course; as, a *scant* wind; also, a light wind. *Totten.*

SCANT, *adv.* Scarcely; hardly; not quite.

The people — received of the bankers *scant* twenty shillings for thirty. [*Obsolete or vulgar.*] *Camden.*

SCANT'ED, *pp.* Limited; straitened.

SCANT'I-LY, *adv.* [from *scanty*.] Not fully; not plentifully. The troops were *scantily* supplied with flour.

2. Sparingly; niggardly; as, to speak *scantily* of one. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

SCANT'I-NESS, *n.* Narrowness; want of space or compass; as, the *scantiness* of our heroic verse. *Dryden.*

2. Want of amplitude, greatness, or abundance; limited extent.

Alexander was much troubled at the *scantiness* of nature itself. *South.*

3. Want of fulness; want of sufficiency; as, the *scantiness* of supplies.

SCANT'LE, *v. t.* To be deficient; to fail. *Drayton.*

SCANT'LE, *v. t.* To divide into thin or small pieces; to shiver. *Chesterfield.*

SCANT'LET, *n.* [See SCANTLING.] A small pattern; a small quantity. [*Not in use.*] *Hale.*

SCANT'LING, *n.* [Fr. *echantillon*, a pattern; Sp. *escantillon*; Port. *escantilham*.]

1. A pattern; a quantity cut for a particular purpose. *L'Estrange.*

2. A small quantity; as, a *scantling* of wit. *Dryden. Locke.*

3. A certain proportion or quantity. *Shak.*

4. Timber sawed or cut into pieces of a small size, as for studs, rails, &c. This seems to be allied to the L. *scandula*, and it is the sense in which I have ever heard it used in the United States.

5. The dimensions of a piece of timber, with regard to its breadth and thickness. *Brande.*

SCANT'LING, *a.* Not plentiful; small. [*Not in use.*] *Taylor.*

SCANT'LY, *adv.* Scarcely; hardly. [*Obs.*] *Camden.*

2. Not fully or sufficiently; narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude. *Dryden.*

SCANT'NESS, *n.* [from *scant.*] Narrowness; smallness; as, the *scantness* of our capacities. *Glanville.*

SCANT'Y, *a.* [from *scant*, and having the same signification.]

1. Narrow; small; wanting amplitude or extent.

His doublons were very narrow and scanty. *Locke.*
Now *scantier* limits the proud arch confine. *Pope.*

2. Poor; not copious or full; not ample; hardly sufficient; as, a *scanty* language; a *scanty* supply of words; a *scanty* supply of bread.

3. Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious.

In illustrating a point of difficulty, be not too *scanty* of words. *Watts.*

SCAPE, *v. t.* or *i.* To escape; a contracted word, not now used, except in poetry, and with a mark of elision. [See ESCAPE.]

SCAPE, *n.* An escape. [See ESCAPE.]

2. Means of escape; evasion. *Donne.*

3. Freak; aberration; deviation. *Stan.*

4. Loose act of vice or lewdness. *Shak.*

[*Obsolete in all its senses.*]

SCAPE, *n.* [L. *scapus*; probably allied to *scipio*, and the Gr. σκηπτρον, sceptre.]

1. In *botany*, a radical stem bearing the fructification without leaves, as in the narcissus and hyacinth. *Martyn.*

2. In *architecture*, the shaft of a column; also, the apophyge of a shaft. *Gloss. of Archit.*

SCAPE'-GAL-LOWS, *n.* One who has narrowly escaped the gallows for his crimes.

SCAPE'-GOAT, *n.* [*escape* and *goat.*] In *the Jewish ritual*, a goat which was brought to the door of the tabernacle, where the high priest laid his hands upon him, confessing the sins of the people, and putting them on the head of the goat; after which the goat was sent into the wilderness, bearing the iniquities of the people. *Lev.* xvi.

SCAPE'-GRACE, *n.* A graceless, hair-brained fellow. *Halliwell.*

SCAPE'LESS, *a.* [from *scape.*] In *botany*, destitute of a scape.

SCAPE'MENT, *n.* The method of communicating the impulse of the wheels to the pendulum of a clock, or balance of a watch. [See ESCAPEMENT.]

SCAPH'ISM, *n.* [Gr. σκαπτω, to dig or make hollow.]

Among *the Persians*, a barbarous punishment inflicted on criminals by confining them in a hollow tree till they died a miserable death. *Ash.*

SCAPH'ITE, *n.* [L. *scapha.*]

Fossil remains of a genus of Cephalopods, of a boat-shaped form, allied to the ammonite. *Brande.*

SCAPH'OID, *n.* [Gr. σκαφος, a boat, and εἰδος.] Resembling a boat in form.

SCAP'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. σκαπος, a rod, and λιθος, a stone.]

A grayish-white mineral, occurring in four or eight-sided prisms, terminated by low pyramids, and in cleavable masses, with a somewhat pearly luster. It sometimes presents pale, bluish, greenish, and reddish shades of color. It consists of silica, alumina, and lime. It is the Wernerite of Hauy. *Dana.*

SCAP'PLE, *v. t.* To reduce a stone to a straight surface without working it smooth. *Gloss. of Archit.*

SCAP'U-LA, *n.* [L.] The shoulder-blade. *Coxe.*

SCAP'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *scapularis.*]

Pertaining to the shoulder, or to the scapula; as, the *scapular* arteries.

Scapular feathers. See SCAPULAR, *n.* No. 2.

SCAP'U-LAR, *n.* [Supra.] In *anatomy*, the name of two pair of arteries, and as many veins, near the shoulder-blade. *Encyc.*

2. In *ornithology*, a feather which springs from the shoulder of the wing, and lies along the side of the back. *Brande.*

SCAP'U-LAR, } *n.* A part of the habit of certain
SCAP'U-LA-RY, } religious orders in the Roman Catholic church, consisting of two bands of woolen stuff worn over the gown, of which one crosses the back or shoulders, and the other the stomach. This is worn as a badge of peculiar veneration for the Virgin Mary. *Brande.*

SCAP'U-LA-RY, *a.* The same as SCAPULAR, which see.

SCA'PUS, } [L.] In *ornithology*, the stem or trunk
of a feather. *Brande.*

2. In *architecture*, a scape, which see.

SCAR, *n.* [Fr. *escare*; Arm. *scarr* or *yscar*; It. *escara*; Gr. εσχαρα; Dan. *skar*; probably from the root of *shear*, *shere*, to cut, Sax. *sciran*, *scearan*, whence Dan. *skaer*, a notch.]

1. A mark in the skin or flesh of an animal, made by a wound or an ulcer, and remaining after the wound or ulcer is healed. The soldier is proud of his *scars*.

2. Any mark or injury; a blemish.

The earth had the beauty of youth — and not a wrinkle, *scar*, or fracture on its body. *Burnet.*

3. [L. *scarus*; Gr. σκαρος.] A fish of the genus *Scarus*, commonly called PARROT-FISH. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

SCAR, *v. t.* To mark with a scar. *Shak.*

SCAR'AB, } *n.* [L. *scarabæus*, from Gr. σκωρ;
SCAR'A-BEE, } Sax. *scearn*, fimus.]

A beetle; an insect of the genus Scarabæus, whose wings are cased. [See BEETLE.]

SCAR'A-MOUCH, *n.* [Fr. *escarmouche*; It. *scaramuccio*; Sp. *escaramuza*, a skirmish.]

A buffoon in the old comedy so called from the skirmishing antics which he performed. *Rich. Dict.*

SCARCE, *a.* [It. *scarso*; D. *schaarsch*. In Arm. *scarz* is short, and perhaps the word is from the root of *shear*, to cut. The Spanish equivalent word is *escaso*, and it is observable that some of our common people pronounce this word *scase*.]

1. Not plentiful or abundant; being in small quantity in proportion to the demand. We say, water is *scarce*, wheat, rye, barley is *scarce*, money is *scarce*, when the quantity is not fully adequate to the demand.

2. Being few in number and scattered; rare; uncommon. Good horses are *scarce*.

The *scarcest* of all is a Pescennius Niger on a medallion well preserved. *Addison.*

SCARCE, } *adv.* Hardly; scantly.
SCARCE'LY, }

We *scarcely* think our miseries our foes. *Shak.*

2. Hardly; with difficulty.

Slowly he sails, and *scarcely* stems the tides. *Dryden.*

SCARCE'NESS, } *n.* Smallness of quantity, or small-
SCAR'CI-TY, } ness in proportion to the wants or demands; deficiency; defect of plenty; penury; as, a *scarcity* of grain; a great *scarcity* of beauties; a *scarcity* of lovely women. *Dryden.*

Prime, like gold and diamonds, owes its value to its *scarcity*. *Colman.*

A *scarcity* of snow would ruin a country at Naples. *Addison.*

2. Rareness; infrequency.

The value of an advantage is enhanced by its *scarceness*. *Collier.*

Root of scarcity, or *Scarcity root*; the mangold-wurzel, a variety of the Beta Cycla, or white beet; G. *mangold-wurzel*, beet-root, corrupted into *mangel-wurzel*; Fr. *racine de disette*, root of want or scarcity. *Ed. Encyc.*

SCARE, *v. t.* [In W. *esgar* is to separate; in It. *scorare* is to dishearten, from L. *ex* and *cor*, heart, but qu.]

To fright; to terrify suddenly; to strike with sudden terror.

The noise of thy cross-bow
Will *scare* the herd, and so my shot is lost. *Shak.*

To scare away; to drive away by frightening.

SCARE'CROW, *n.* [*scare* and *crow.*] Any frightful thing set up to frighten crows or other fowls from corn-fields; hence, any thing terrifying without danger; a vain terror.

A *scarecrow* set to frighten fools away. *Dryden.*

2. A provincial name of the sea-fowl called the BLACK TERN, Sterna nigra. *Edin. Encyc.*

SCAR'ED, *pp.* Frightened; suddenly terrified.

SCARE'FIRE, *n.* A fire breaking out so as to frighten people. [*Not used.*] *Holder.*

SCARF, *n.*; *pl.* SCARFS. [Fr. *echarpe*; It. *ciarpa*; Sax. *scearf*, a fragment or piece; G. *scharpe*; from the root of *shear.*]

1. Something that hangs loose upon the shoulders; as a piece of cloth.

Put on your hood and *scarf*. *Swift.*

2. A water-fowl, the cormorant. [*Provincial.*] *Edin. Encyc.*

SCARF, *v. t.* To throw loosely on. *Shak.*

2. To dress in a loose vesture. *Shak.*

SCARF, *v. t.* [Sw. *skarfva*; Sp. *escarpar.*]

To join; to piece; to unite two pieces of timber at the ends, so that they appear to be one. This is usually done by letting the end of one into the end of the other, sometimes by laying the two ends together and fastening a third piece to both. *Totten. Gwilt.*

SCARF'ED, (skärft,) *pp* Dressed in a loose vesture.

2. Joined; pieced.

SCARF'ING, *ppr.* Uniting two pieces of timber at the ends, so as to appear but one.

SCARF'ING, *n.* The joining of two pieces of timber end to end, so that they appear but one. *P. Cyc.*

SCARF'SKIN, *n.* [*scarf* and *skin.*] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer thin integument of the body. *Cheyne.*

SCAR-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *scarificatio.* See SCARIFY.]

In *surgery*, the operation of making several incisions in the skin with a lancet or other cutting instrument, particularly the cupping instrument. *Encyc.*

SCAR-I-FI-CA'TOR, *n.* An instrument used in cupping, containing 10 or 12 lancets for making a number of incisions at once. *Brande.*

SCAR'I-FI-ER, *n.* [from *scarify.*] The person who scarifies.

2. The instrument used for scarifying.

3. In *agriculture*, an implement for stirring and loosening the soil, without bringing up a fresh surface. *Farm. Encyc.*

SCAR'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *scarifier*; L. *scarifico.* Qu. *scar*, Gr. εσχαρα, and L. *facio*, to make. But the Greek is σκαριφαομαι, from σκαριφος, a pointed instrument, or a sharp-pointed piece of wood.]

To scratch or cut the skin of an animal, or to make small incisions by means of a lancet or cupping-instrument, so as to draw blood from the smaller vessels without opening a large vein. *Encyc.*

SCAR'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making small incisions in the skin with an instrument.

SCAR'ING, *ppr.* Frightening; suddenly terrifying.

SCA'RI-OSE, } *a.* [Low L. *scariosus*, rough.]
SCA'RI-OUS, }

In *botany*, tough, thin, and semi-transparent, dry and sonorous to the touch; as a perianth. *Martyn.*

SCAR-LAT'I-NA or SCAR-LA-TI'NA, *n.* [It. *scarlattino* and *scarlatto*, scarlet.]

A barbarous Italian term with a Latin termination, employed to designate what is commonly called in English SCARLET FEVER, and in nosology ROSALIA.

SCAR-LAT'I-NOUS, *a.* Of a scarlet color; pertaining to the scarlet fever.

SCAR'LET, *n.* [Fr. *escarlate*; Arm. *scarladd*; It. *scarlatto*; Sp. *escarlata*; Ir. *scarlod*; W. *ysgarlad*, the effusion of a wound, scarlet, from *ysgar*, to separate; (see SHEAR;) D. *scharlaken*; G. *scharlach*; Dan. *skarlagen.* Qu. Ch. קרמז, to color, as a derivative, minium; Ar. شقق *shakare*, to be red.]

1. A beautiful bright-red color, brighter than crimson. *Encyc.*

2. Cloth of a scarlet color.

All her household are clothed with *scarlet*. — Prov. xxxi.

SCAR'LET, *a.* Of the color called *scarlet*; of a bright-red color; as, a *scarlet* cloth or thread; a *scarlet* lip.

SCAR'LET-BEAN, *n.* A plant; a red bean.

SCAR'LET-FE'VER, *n.* A febrile exanthema, called in nosology ROSALIA, and also SCARLATINA. It is characterized by fever, attended, about the third day, with an eruption of level, or nearly level, crimson-red patches, first appearing in the fauces and on the face, neck, and breasts, and progressively on the whole surface, often confluent and terminating about the seventh day in cuticular exfoliations.

SCAR'LET-OAK, *n.* A species of oak, the Quercus coccifera, or kermes oak, producing small insects, the Coccus Ilicis, called *kermes*, or *scarlet grain.* More properly, the Quercus coccinea of the United States.

SCAR'MACH, } peculiar modes of spelling SKIRMISH.
SCAR'MOGE; } [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SCARN, *n.* [Sax. *scearn.*]

Dung. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Ray.*

SCARN'-BEE, *n.* A beetle. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Ray.*

SCARP, *n.* [Fr. *escarpe*; It. *scarpa*, a scarp, a shoe, a slope; Sp. *escarpa.*]

In *fortification*, the interior slope of the ditch next the place, at the foot of the rampart. [See ESCARP.] *Brande.*

SCARP, *n.* In *heraldry*, the scarf which military commanders wear for ornament; borne somewhat like a baton sinister, but broader, and continued to the edges of the field. *Encyc.*

SCARP'ED, (skärpt,) *a.* Cut down like the scarp of a fortification.

SCAR'RED, (skärd,) *pp.* Marked with a scar.

SCAR'RING, *ppr.* Marking with a scar.

SCA'RUS, *n.* A genus of fishes, the species of which are called PARROT-FISHES. *P. Cyc.*

SCA'RY, *n.* Barren land having only a thin coat of grass upon it. [*Local.*]

SCAT, *n.* A shower of rain; and hence, *scatty*, showery. *Grose.*

SCATCH, *n.* [Fr. *escache.*]

A kind of horsebit for bridles. *Bailey.*

SCATCH'ES, *n. pl.* [Fr. *echasses.*]

Stilts to put the feet in for walking in dirty places. *Bailey.*

SCATE. See SKATE.

SCAT'E-BROUS, *a.* [L. *scatebra*, a spring; *scatere*, to overflow.]

Abounding with springs. *Dict.*

SCATH, *v. t.* [Sax. *scathian*, *sceathian*, to injure, to damage, to steal; D. *schaaden*; G. *schaden*; Sw. *skada*; Dan. *skader.*]

To damage; to waste; to destroy. *Milton.*

SCATH, *n.* Damage; injury; waste; harm. *Spenser.*

SCATH'ED, (skatht,) *pp.* Damaged; destroyed.

SCATH'FUL, *a.* Injurious; harmful; destructive. *Shak.*

SCATH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Injuriousness; destructiveness.

SCATH'ING, *ppr.* Injuring; destroying.

SCATH'LESS, *a.* Without waste or damage. *Chaucer.*

SCAT'TER, *v. t.* [Sax. *scateran*, to pour out, to disperse; L. *scatere*; Gr. σκεδαω, to scatter, to discuss, L. *discutio*. This word may be formed on the root of *discutio*. The primary sense is, to drive or throw.]

1. To disperse; to dissipate; to separate or remove things to a distance from each other.

From thence did the Lord *scatter* them abroad upon the face of all the earth. — Gen. xi.
I will *scatter* you among the heathen. — Lev. xxvi.

2. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle; as, to *scatter* seed in sowing.

Teach the glad hours to *scatter*, as they fly,
Soft quiet, gentle love, and endless joy. *Prior.*

3. To spread or set thinly.

Why should my muse enlarge on Libyan swains,
Their *scattered* cottages, and ample plains? *Dryden.*

SCAT'TER, *v. i.* To be dispersed or dissipated. The cloude *scatter* after a storm.

2. To be liberal to the poor; to be charitable. *Prov.* xi.

SCAT'TER-BRAIN-ED, *a.* Giddy. *Halliwell.*

SCAT'TER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Dispersed; dissipated, thinly spread; sprinkled or thinly spread over.

2. In *botany*, irregular in position; without any apparent regular order; as, *scattered* branches.

SCAT'TER-ED-LY, (skat'turd-le,) *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately. [*Not much used.*] *Clarke.*

SCAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Dispersing; spreading thinly; sprinkling.

2. *a.* Not united; divided among many; as, *scattering* votes.

SCAT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* Loosely; in a dispersed manner, thinly; as, habitations *scatteringly* placed over the country.

SCAT'TER-INGS, *n. pl.* Things scattered.

SCAT'TER-LING, *n.* A vagabond; one that has no fixed habitation or residence. [*Little used.*]

SCA-TU'RI-ENT, *a.* [L. *scaturiens.*]
Springing, as the water of a fountain. [*Not used.*]

SCAT-U-RIG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *scaturigo.*] [*Diet.*
Abounding with springs. [*Not used.*] *Diet.*

SCAUP, *n.* A species of pochard or diving-duck, found in Europe and North America. It is the Fuligula marila of Stephens. *Jardine.*

SCAV'AGE, *n.* [Sax. *sceawian*, to show.]
In *ancient customs*, a toll or duty exacted of merchant-strangers by mayors, sheriffs, &c., for goods shown or offered for sale within their precincts. *Cowel.*

SCAV'EN-GER, *n.* [Sax. *scafan*, to scrape, to shave, G. *schaben*, Sw. *skafva*, Dan. *skaver*, L. *scabio.*]
A person whose employment is to clean the streets of a city, by scraping or sweeping and carrying off the filth.

SCEL'ER-AT, (sel'-,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *sceleratus.*]
A villain; a criminal. [*Not in use.*] *Cheyne.*

SCENE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; L. *scena*; Gr. σκηνη; Heb. (שכן, to dwell; Ch. to subside, to settle; Syr. to come or fall on; Ar. سكن *sakana*, to be firm, stable, quiet, to set or establish, to quiet, or cause to rest. Class Gn, No. 43, 44. The Greek word signifies a tent, hut, or cottage. In L. it is an arbor or stage. The primary sense is, to set or throw down.]

1. A stage; the theater or place where dramatic pieces and other shows are exhibited. It does not appear that the ancients changed the *scenes* in different parts of the play. Indeed, the original *scene* for acting was an open plat of ground, shaded or slightly covered. *Encyc.*

2. The whole series of actions and events connected and exhibited; or the whole assemblage of objects displayed at one view. Thus we say, the execution of a malefactor is a melancholy *scene*. The crucifixion of our Savior was the most solemn *scene* ever presented to the view of man. We say, also, a *scene* of sorrow or of rejoicing; a noble *scene*; a sylvan *scene*.

A charming *scene* of nature is displayed. *Dryden.*

3. A part of a play; a division of an act. A play is divided into acts, and acts are divided into *scenes*.

4. So much of an act of a play as represents what passes between the same persons in the same place. *Dryden.*

5. The imaginary place in which the action of a play is supposed to occur. The *scene* was laid in the king's palace. *Brande.*

6. The curtain or hanging of a theater adapted to the play.

7. The place where any thing is exhibited.

The world is a vast *scene* of strife. *J. M. Mason.*

8. An exhibition of strong feeling between two or more persons, usually of a pathetic or passionate kind. [*Recent.*] *Walter Scott.*

9. Any remarkable exhibition.

The shepherds, while watching their flocks upon the plains of Bethlehem, were suddenly interrupted by one of the most sublime and surprising *scenes* which have ever been exhibited on earth. *W. B. Sprague.*

SCENE'-PAINT-ER, *n.* One who makes it his employment to paint scenes for theaters.

SCENE'-PAINT-ING, *n.* The act or employment of painting scenes for a theater. *Brande.*

SCEN'ER-Y, *n.* The appearance of a place, or of the various objects presented to view; or the various objects themselves as seen together. Thus we may say, the *scenery* of the landscape presented to the view from Mount Holyoke, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, is highly picturesque, and exceeded only by the *scenery* of Boston and its vicinity, as seen from the State House.

Never need an American look beyond his own country for the sublime and beautiful of natural *scenery*. *Irving.*

2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed. *Pope.*

3. The disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play. *Dryden.*

4. The paintings representing the scenery of a play.

SCEN'IC, SCEN'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *scenicus.*]
Pertaining to scenery; dramatic; theatrical.

SCEN-O-GRAPH'IC, *a.* [See SCENOGRAPHY.]

SCEN-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, Pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective.

SCEN-O-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In perspective. *Mortimer.*

SCE-NOG'RA-PHY, (se-nog'ra-fe,) *n.* [Gr. σκηνη, scene, and γραφω, to describe.]
The representation of a body on a perspective plane; or a description of it in all its dimensions as it appears to the eye. *Barlow.*

SCENT, *n.* [Fr. *senteur*, from *sentir*, L. *sentio*, to perceive.]

1. Odor; smell; that substance which, issuing from a body, affects the olfactory organs of animals; as, the *scent* of an orange or an apple; the *scent* of musk. The word is applicable to any odor, agreeable or offensive.

2. The power of smelling; the smell; as, a hound of nice *scent*.

3. Chase followed by the scent; course of pursuit; track.

He traveled upon the same *scent* into Ethiopia. *Temple.*

SCENT, *v. t.* To smell; to perceive by the olfactory organs; as, to *scent* game, as a hound.

2. To perfume; to imbue or fill with odor, good or bad. Aromatic plants *scent* the room. Some persons *scent* garments with musk; others *scent* their snuff.

SCENT'ED, *pp.* Smelt; perceived by the olfactory organs.

2. Perfumed; imbued with odor.

SCENT'FUL, *a.* Odorous; yielding much smell. *Drayton.*

2. Of quick smell. *Browne.*

SCENT'ING, *ppr.* Smelling; perceiving by the olfactory organs.

2. Perfuming; filling with odor.

SCENT'LESS, *a.* Inodorous; destitute of smell.

SCEP'TER, SCEP'TRE, *n.* [Fr. *sceptre*; L. *sceptrum*; Gr. σκηπτρον, from σκηπτω, to send or thrust; coinciding with L. *scipio*, that is, a shoot or rod.]

1. A staff or baton borne by kings on solemn occasions, as a badge of authority. Hence,

2. The appropriate ensign of royalty; an ensign of higher antiquity than the crown. Hence,

3. Royal power or authority; as, to assume the *scepter*.

The *scepter* shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come. — Gen. xlix.

4. A constellation.

SCEP'TER, SCEP'TRE, *v. t.* To invest with royal authority, or with the ensign of authority. *Hall.*

SCEP'TER-ED, SCEP'TRED, *a.* Invested with a scepter; bearing a scepter; as, a *sceptered* prince.

To Britain's queen the *sceptered* suppliant bends. *Tickel.*
Gold-*sceptered* Juno. *Parnell.*

SCEP'TER-LESS, SCEP'TRE-LESS, *a.* Having no scepter.

SCEP'TIC. See SKEPTIC.

SCHAL'STEIN, (shal'stine,) SCALE'-STONE, *n.* The same with TABULAR SPAR, which see. *Dana.*

SCHE'DI-ASM, (skē'de-azm,) *n.* [Gr. σχεδιασμα.]
Cursory writing on a loose sheet.

SCHED'ULE, *n.* [L. *schedula*, from *scheda*, a sheet or leaf of paper; Gr. σχεδη, from σχιζω, to cut or divide; L. *scindo*, for *scido*. The pronunciation ought to follow the analogy of *scheme*, &c.]

1. A small scroll or piece of paper or parchment, containing some writing. *Hooker.*

2. A piece of paper or parchment annexed to a larger writing, as to a will, a deed, a lease, &c. *Encyc.*

3. A piece of paper or parchment containing an inventory of goods. *Encyc.*

SCHEE'LIN, *n.* [So called from Scheele, a distinguished chemist.] A calcareous ore of tungsten or tungstate of lime, of a white or pale-yellowish color. *Dana.*

SCHE'LI-UM, *n.* A different name of tungsten, a hard, brittle metal, of a grayish-white color, and brilliant. *Dict.*

SCHEIK, (sheek or shāke,) *n.* See SHEIK.

SCHE'MA-TISM, (skē'ma-tizm,) *n.* [Gr. σχηματισμος, from σχημα. See SCHEME.]

1. Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.

2. Particular form or disposition of a thing. [*A word not much used.*] *Creech.*

SCHE'MA-TIST, *n.* A projector; one given to forming schemes.
[SCHEMER is more generally used.]

SCHE'MA-TIZE, *v. i.* To form a scheme or schemes.

SCHEME, (skēme,) *n.* [L. *schema*; Gr. σχημα, from σχεω, a contracted word, probably from σχιθω, to have or hold.]

1. A plan, a combination of things connected and adjusted by design; a system.

We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory account of the divine conduct, without forming such a *scheme* of things as shall take in time and eternity. *Atterbury.*

2. A project; a contrivance; a plan of something to be done; a design. Thus we say, to form a *scheme*, to lay a *scheme*, to contrive a *scheme*.

The stoical *scheme* of supplying our wants by lopping off our desires, is like cutting off our feet when we want shoes. *Swift.*

3. A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram. [*Little used.*] *Brown. Hudibras.*

SCHEME, (skēme,) *v. t.* To plan; to contrive.

SCHEME, *v. i.* To form a plan; to contrive.

SCHEM'ER, *n.* One that contrives; a projector; a contriver.

SCHEM'ING, *ppr.* Planning; contriving.

2. *a.* Given to forming schemes; artful; intriguing.

SCHEM'ING, *n.* The act of forming a plan.

SCHEM'ING-LY, *adv.* By scheming or contriving.

SCHEM'IST, *n.* A schemer; a projector. *Coventry.*

SCHENE, (skēne,) *n.* [L. *schenus*; Gr. σχοινος.]
An Egyptian measure of length, equal to sixty stadia, or about seven and a half miles. *Herodotus.*

SCHER'IF, *n.* [Ar., lord or master.] A title given in the East to those who descend from Mohammed through his son-in-law, Ali, and daughter, Fatima; an emir; applied to the chiefs of Mecca and Medina. *Brande.*

SCHE-RŌ'MA, *n.* In *medicine*, a dryness of the eye. *Brande.*

SCHE'SIS, (skē'sis,) *n.* [Gr. σχεσις, from σχεω, σχιθω, to have or hold.]
Habitude; general state or disposition of the body or mind, or of one thing with regard to other things. *Norris.*

SCHIL'LER-SPAR, (shil-,) *n.* A massive, lamellar mineral, of a dark-green color, occurring in serpentine, and consisting of silica, magnesia, and oxyd of iron, with 10 or 12 per cent. of water. The name has also included *bronzite*, which is a foliated variety of augite. *Dana.*

SCHIR'RHUS. See SCIRRHUS.

SCHISM, (sizm,) *n.* [L. *schisma*; Gr. σχισμα, from σχιζω, to divide, L. *scindo*, Sax. *sceadan*, D. *schien*, *scheiden*, G. *scheiden*, to separate, to part.]

1. In *a general sense*, division or separation; but *appropriately*, a division or separation in a church or denomination of Christians, occasioned by diversity of opinions; breach of unity among people of the same religious faith.

Set bounds to our passions by reason, to our errors by truth, and to our *schisms* by charity. *K. Charles.*

In *Scripture*, the word seems to denote a breach of charity, rather than a difference of doctrine.

2. Separation; division among tribes or classes of people.

SCHIS'MA, (skiz'ma,) *n.* [L.; Gr. σχισμα.] In *music*, an interval equal to half a comma. *Brande.*

SCHIS-MAT'IC, (siz-mat'ik,) SCHIS-MAT'IC-AL, (siz-mat'ik-al,) *a.* Pertaining to schism; implying schism; partaking of the nature of schism; tending to schism; as, *schismatical* opinions or proposals. *K. Charles. South.*

SCHIS-MAT'IC, (siz-,) *n.* One who separates from an established church or religious faith, on account of a diversity of opinions. *Blackstone. Swift.*

SCHIS-MAT'IC-AL-LY, (siz-,) *adv.* In a schismatical manner; by separation from a church on account of a diversity of opinions.

SCHIS-MAT'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being schismatical.

SCHIS'MA-TIZE, *v. i.* To commit or practice schism; to make a breach of communion in the church. *Johnson.*

SCHISM'LESS, (sizm'-,) *a.* Free from schism; not affected by schism. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

SCHIST, (shist,) *n.* [Gr. σχιστος, divided or divisible.]
In *geology*, a rock having a slaty structure. *Dana.*

SCHIST'OSE, SCHIST'OUS, *a.* In *geology*, slaty or imperfectly slaty in structure. *Dana.*

SCHOL'AR, (skol'ar,) *n.* [Low L. *scholaris*, from *schola*, a school; Gr. σχολη, leisure, a school; Fr. *ecolier*; D. *schoolier*; G. *schüler*; Dan. *skolelærd*. The Danish word signifies *school-learned*. See SCHOOL.]

1. One who learns of a teacher; one who is under the tuition of a preceptor; a pupil; a disciple; hence, any member of a college, academy, or school; applicable to the learner of any art, science, or branch of literature.

2. A man of letters. *Locke.*

3. *Emphatically used*, a man eminent for erudition; a person of high attainments in science or literature.

4. One that learns any thing; as, an apt *scholar* in the school of vice.

5. A pedant; a man of books. *Bacon.*

[But the word *scholar* seldom conveys the idea of a pedant.]

6. An undergraduate in English universities, who belongs to the foundation of a college, and receives support in part from its revenues.

SCHO-LAR'I-TY, *n.* Scholarship. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

SCHOL'AR-LIKE, } *a.* Like a scholar; becoming a
SCHOL'AR-LY, } scholar. *Bacon.*

SCHOL'AR-SHIP, *n.* Learning; attainments in science or literature; as, a man of great *scholarship*. *Pope.*

2. Literary education; as, any other house of *scholarship*. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar; foundation for the support of a student. *Ainsworth.*

SCHO-LAS'TIC,
SCHO-LAS'TIC-AL, } *a.* [L. *scholasticus.*]

1. Pertaining to a scholar, to a school, or to schools; as, *scholastic* manners or pride; *scholastic* learning.

2. Scholar-like; becoming a scholar; suitable to schools; as, *scholastic* precision.

3. Pertaining to the schoolmen, or philosophers and divines, of the middle ages, who adopted the system of Aristotle, and spent much time on points of nice and abstract speculation; as, *scholastic* divinity or theology; *scholastic* philosophy.

Among the most distinguished of the schoolmen were Alexander of Hales, Thomas Aquinas, Duns Scotus, and William Occam. They took their name from being teachers in schools of divinity established chiefly by Charlemagne. Some of their fiercest contests related to the question of Realism and Nominalism. *Encyc. Amer.*

4. Pedantic; formal.

SCHO-LAS'TIC, *n.* One who adheres to the method or subtilties of the schools. *Milton.*

SCHO-LAS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of schools; according to the niceties or method of the schools.

SCHO-LAS'TI-CISM, *n.* The method or subtilties of the schools. *Warton.*

The spirit of the old *scholasticism*, which spurned laborious investigation and slow induction. *J. P. Smith.*

SCHŌ'LI-AST, (skō'le-ast,) *n.* [Gr. σχολιαστης. See SCHOLIUM.]

A commentator or annotator; a name given to the old grammarians or critics, who wrote on the margins of the manuscripts of the Greek and Latin classics, annotations called *scholia*, from being, as it were, the fruits of their leisure. *Brande.*

SCHO-LI-AST'IC, *a.* That pertains to a scholiast or his pursuits. *Swift.*

SCHŌ'LI-ĀZE, *v. i.* To write notes on an author's works. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

SCHOL'IC-AL, *a.* Scholastic. [*Not in use.*] *Hales.*

SCHŌ'LI-UM, *n.*; *pl.* SCHOLIA or SCHOLIUMS. [L. *scholion*; Gr. σχολιον, from σχολη, leisure, lucubration.]

1. Annotation.

2. In *mathematics*, a remark or observation subjoined to a demonstration.

SCHŌ'LY, *n.* A scholium. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

SCHŌ'LY, *v. i.* To write comments. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

SCHOOL, (skool,) *n.* [L. *schola*; Gr. σχολη, leisure, vacation from business, lucubration at leisure, a place where leisure is enjoyed, a school. The adverb signifies at ease, leisurely, slowly, hardly, with labor or difficulty. In Sax. *sceol* is a crowd, a multitude, a school, (shoal,) as of fishes, and a school for instruction. So, also, *scol*, *scolu*, a school; but the latter sense, I think, must have been derived from the Latin. D. *school*, an academy and a crowd; *schoolen*, to flock together; G. *schule*, a school for instruction; D. *skole*; Sw. *skola*; W. *ysgol*; Arm. *scol*; Fr. *ecole*; It. *scuola*; Sp. *escuela*; Port. *escola*; Sans. *schala*. This word seems originally to have denoted leisure, freedom from business, a time given to sports, games, or exercises, and afterward, time given to literary studies. The sense of a crowd, collection, or *shoal*, seems to be derivative.]

1. A place or establishment in which persons are instructed in arts, science, languages, or any species of learning; or the pupils assembled for instruction. In American usage, *school* more generally denotes the collective body of pupils in any place of instruction, and under the direction and discipline of one or more teachers. Thus we say, a *school* consists of fifty pupils; the preceptor has a large *school*, or a small *school*; his discipline keeps the *school* well regulated and quiet.

2. The instruction or exercises of a collection of pupils or students, or the collective body of pupils while engaged in their studies. Thus we say, the *school* begins or opens at eight o'clock, that is, the pupils at that hour begin their studies. So we say, the teacher is now in *school*; the *school* hours are from nine to twelve, and from two to five.

3. The state of instruction.

Set him betimes to *school*. *Dryden.*

4. A place of education, or collection of pupils, of any kind; as, the *schools* of the prophets. In *modern usage*, the word *school* comprehends every place of education, as university, college, academy, common or primary schools, dancing-schools, riding-schools, &c.; but ordinarily the word is applied to seminaries inferior to universities and colleges.

What is the great community of Christians, but one of the innumerable *schools* in the vast plan, which God has instituted for the education of various intelligences? *Buckminster.*

5. Separate denomination or sect; or a system of doctrine taught by particular teachers, or peculiar to any denomination of Christians or philosophers.

Let no man be less confident in his faith — by reason of any difference in the several *schools* of Christians. *Taylor.*

Thus we say, the Socratic *school*, the Platonic *school*, the Peripatetic or Ionic *school*: by which we understand all those who adopted and adhered to a particular system of opinions.

6. *The schools*, *pl.*; the seminaries for teaching logic, metaphysics, and theology, which were formed in the middle ages, and which were characterized by academical disputations and subtilties of reasoning; or the learned men who were engaged in discussing nice points in metaphysics or theology.

The supreme authority of Aristotle in the *schools* of theology as well as of philosophy. *Henry.*

7. Any place of improvement or learning. The world is an excellent *school* to wise men, but a *school* of vice to fools.

8. *Formerly*, a shoal or compact body; as, a *school* of fishes; spelt, also, SCULL. *Halliwell.*

In this sense, the word is still sometimes used in America.

Primary school: a school for instructing children in the first rudiments of language and literature; called, also, *common school*, because it is open to the children of all the inhabitants in a town or district.

SCHOOL, *v. t.* To instruct; to train; to educate.

He's gentle, never *schooled*, yet learned. *Shak.*

2. To teach with superiority; to tutor; to chide and admonish; to reprove.

School your child,
And ask why God's Anointed he reviled. *Dryden.*

SCHOOL'-BOY, *n.* [See BOY.] A boy belonging to a school, or one who is learning rudiments. *Swift.*

SCHOOL'-DAME, *n.* [See DAME.] The female teacher of a school.

SCHOOL'-DAY, *n.* [See DAY.] The age in which youth are sent to school. [*Not now used.*] *Shak.*

SCHOOL'-DIS-TRICT, *n.* A division of a town or city for establishing and conducting schools. [*United States.*]

SCHOOL'-DI-VINE', *n.* One who espouses the scholastic theology; one of the schoolmen.

SCHOOL'-DI-VIN'I-TY, *n.* Scholastic divinity.

SCHOOL'ED, (skoold,) *pp.* Instructed; trained; tutored; reproved.

SCHOOL'ER-Y, *n.* Something taught; precepts. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

SCHOOL'-FEL-LOW, *n.* [See FELLOW.] One bred at the same school; an associate in school. *Locke.*

SCHOOL'-GIRL, *n.* A girl belonging to a school.

SCHOOL'-HOUSE, *n.* [See HOUSE.] A house appropriated for the use of schools, or for instruction; but applied only to buildings for subordinate schools, not to colleges. In Connecticut and some other States, every town is divided into school-districts, and each district erects its own *school-house* by a tax on the inhabitants.

SCHOOL'ING, *ppr.* Instructing; teaching; reproving.

SCHOOL'ING, *n.* Instruction in school; tuition.

2. Compensation for instruction; price or reward paid to an instructor for teaching pupils.

3. Reproof; reprimand. He gave his son a good *schooling*. *Walter Scott.*

SCHOOL'-MAID, *n.* [See MAID.] A girl at school. *Shak.*

SCHOOL'MAN, *n.* A man versed in the niceties of academical disputation or of school divinity. The *schoolmen* were philosophers and divines of the middle ages who adopted the principles of Aristotle, and spent much time on points of nice and abstract speculation. They were so called because they taught in the schools of divinity established by Charlemagne. *Encyc. Am.*

SCHOOL'MAS-TER, *n.* [See MASTER.] The man who presides over and teaches a school; a teacher, instructor, or preceptor, of a school.

Adrian VI. was sometime *schoolmaster* to Charles V. *Knolles.*

2. He or that which disciplines, instructs, and leads.

The law was our *schoolmaster* to bring us to Christ. — Gal. iii.

SCHOOL'MATE, *n.* One who attends the same school.

SCHOOL'MIS-TRESS, *n.* [See MISTRESS.] A woman who governs and teaches a school. *Gay.*

SCHOOL'-TEACH-ER, *n.* One who teaches or instructs a school.

SCHOOL'-TEACH-ING, *n.* The business of instructing a school.

SCHOON'ER, (skoon'er,) *n.* [G. *schoner.*]

A vessel with two masts, whose mainsail and foresail are suspended by gaffs, like a sloop's mainsail, and stretched below by booms. *Mar. Dict.*

SCHORL, (shorl,) *n.* [Sw. *skörl*, from *skör*, brittle; Dan. *skör.*]

A mineral, black tourmaline. *Dana.*

SCHOR-LA'CEOUS, (shus,) *a.* Like shorl; partaking of the nature and characters of shorl. *Kirwan.*

SCHORL'ITE, (shorl'ite,) *n.* A mineral of a greenish-white color, sometimes yellowish, a variety of topaz mostly found in irregular, oblong masses or columns, inserted in a mixture of quartz and mica or granite. *Klaproth. Kirwan.*

Schorlite, or schorlous topaz, the pycnite of Werner, is of a straw-yellow color. *Ure.*

SCI-A-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to sciagraphy.

SCI-A-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a sciagraphical manner.

SCI-AG'RA-PHY, (si-ag'ra-fe,) *n.* [Gr. σκιαγραφια; σκια, a shadow, and γραφω, to describe.]

1. The art or science of projecting or delineating shadows as they fall in nature. *Gwilt.*

2. In *architecture*, the profile or vertical section of a building to exhibit its interior structure. *Hutton.*

3. In *astronomy*, the art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadows of objects, caused by the sun, moon, or stars; the art of dialing. [*Little used.*] *Hutton.*

SCI-A-THER'IC,
SCI-A-THER'IC-AL, } *a.* [Gr. σκια, a shadow, and θηρα, a catching.]

Belonging to a sun-dial. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

SCI-A-THER'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of a sun-dial. *Gregory.*

SCI-AT'IC, (si-at'ik,) } *n.* [L. *sciatica*, from Gr. ισχι-
SCI-AT'IC-A, } αδικος, from ισχιας, a pain in the hips, from ισχιον, the hip, from ισχις, the loin.]

A peculiar and specific painful affection, principally seated in the sciatic nerve, which, if protracted, produces emaciation of the limb affected, with weakness, and a more or less permanent flexion. If it is not a true neuralgia, it is nearly allied to it.

SCI-AT'IC,
SCI-AT'IC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to the hip; as, the *sciatic* artery or nerve.

2. Affecting the hip; as, *sciatic* pains.

SCI'ENCE, (si'ens,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *scientia*, from *scio*, to know; Sp. *ciencia*; It. *scienza*. *Scio* is probably a contracted word.]

1. In a *general sense*, knowledge, or certain knowledge; the comprehension or understanding of truth or facts by the mind. The *science* of God must be perfect.

2. In *philosophy*, a collection of the general principles or leading truths relating to any subject, arranged in systematic order. *Pure* science, as the mathematics, is built on self-evident truths; but the term *science* is also applied to other subjects, founded on generally acknowledged truths, as *metaphysics*; or on experiment and observation, as *chemistry* and *natural philosophy*; or even to an assemblage of the general principles of an art, as the science of *agriculture*, the science of *navigation*. *Arts* relate to practice, as painting and sculpture.

A principle in *science* is a rule in art. *Playfair.*

3 Art derived from precepts or built on principles.

Science perfects genius. *Dryden.*

4 Any art or species of knowledge.

No *science* doth make known the first principles on which it buildeth. *Hooker.*

5. One of the seven liberal branches of knowledge, viz., grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music. *Johnson.*

Note. — Authors have not always been careful to use the terms *art* and *science* with due discrimination and precision. Music is an *art* as well as a *science*. In *general*, an *art* is that which depends on practice or performance, and *science* that which depends on abstract or speculative principles. The *theory* of music is a *science*; the *practice* of it an *art*.

SCI'ENT, (si'ent,) *a.* [L. *sciens.*]

Skillful. [*Not used.*] *Cockeram.*

SCI-EN'TER, [L.] Knowingly. *Bouvier.*

SCI-EN'TIAL, *a.* Producing science. *Milton.*

SCI-EN-TIF'IC,
SCI-EN-TIF'IC-AL, } *a.* [Fr. *scientifique*; It. *scientifico*; Sp. *cientifico*; L. *scientia* and *facio*, to make.]

1. Producing cert.in knowledge or demonstration; as, *scientific* evidence. *South.*

2. According to the rules or principles of science; as, a *scientific* arrangement of fossils.

3. Well versed in science; as, a *scientific* physician.

SCI-EN-TIF'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to produce knowledge.

It is easier to believe, than to be *scientifically* instructed. *Locke.*

2. According to the rules or principles of science.

SCIL'I-CET, (sil'e-set,) [L.] To wit; namely.

SCIL'LI-TIN, *n.* [See SQUILL.] A white, transparent, acrid substance, extracted from squills by Vogel.

SCIM'I-TAR. See CIMETER. [*Ure.*

SCIN'COID, (sink'oid,) *n.* The *scincoids* are a family of saurian reptiles, having short feet, a non-extensile tongue, the body and tail covered with equal scales, like tiles, and the toes margined. *Brande.*

SCIN'COID, *a.* Resembling the animal called *scincus*, a saurian reptile of Egypt.

SCINK, (sink,) *n.* A cast calf. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Ainsworth.*

2. A saurian reptile. [See SKINK.] *P. Cyc.*

SCIN'TIL-LANT, *a.* [See SCINTILLATE.] Emitting sparks or fine igneous particles; sparkling.

SCIN'TIL-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *scintillo.* This word seems to be a diminutive formed on the Teutonic *scinan*, Eng. to *shine.*]

1. To emit sparks or fine igneous particles.

Marbles do not scintillate with steel. *Fourcroy.*

2. To sparkle, as the fixed stars.

SCIN'TIL-LA-TING, *ppr.* Emitting sparks; sparkling.

SCIN-TIL-LA'TION, *n.* The act of emitting sparks or igneous particles; the act of sparkling. *Brown. Glanville.*

SCI-OG'RA-PHY. See SCIAGRAPHY.

SCI'O-LISM, *n.* [See SCIOLIST.] Superficial knowledge. *Brit. Critic.*

SCI'O-LIST, (si'o-list,) *n.* [L. *sciolus*, a diminutive, formed on *scio*, to know.]

One who knows little, or who knows many things superficially; a smatterer.

These passages in that book were enough to humble the presumption of our modern sciolists, if their pride were not as great as their ignorance. *Temple.*

SCI'O-LOUS, *a.* Superficially or imperfectly knowing.

SCI-OM'A-CHY, (si-om'a-ke,) *n.* [Gr. σκια, a shadow, and μαχη, a battle.]

A battle with a shadow. *Cowley.*

SCI'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. σκια and μαντεια.]

Divination by shadows.

SCI'ON. See CION.

SCI-OP'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. σκια, a shadow, and οπτομαι,
SCI-OP'TRIC, } to see.]

Scioptic ball; an optical instrument, consisting of a convex lens fixed to an opening in the window-shutter for forming images in the camera obscura, and capable of being turned, like the eye, to different parts of the landscape. *Olmsted.*

SCI-OP'TIC, *n.* A sphere or globe with a lens made to turn like the eye, used in experiments with the camera obscura; a scioptic ball. *Ash.*

SCI-OP'TICS, *n.* The science of exhibiting images of external objects, received on some extended surface through a double convex glass into a darkened room.

SCI'RE FA'CI-AS, (si're-fa'she-as,) *n.* [L.] In *law*, a judicial writ summoning a person to show cause to the court why something should not be done, as to require sureties to show cause why the plaintiff should not have execution against them for debt and damages, or to require a third person to show cause why goods in his hands by replevin, should not be delivered to satisfy the execution, &c. *Blackstone.*

SCIR-RHOS'I-TY, (skir-ros'e-te,) *n.* [See SCIRRHUS.] An induration of the glands. *Arbuthnot.*

[The spelling SKIRRHOSITY would be preferable.

SCIR'RHOUS, *a.* Indurated; hard; knotty, as a gland.

2. Proceeding from scirrhus; as, *scirrhous* affections; *scirrhous* disease.

SCIR'RHUS, (skir'rus,) *a.* [It. *scirro*; Sp. *escirro*; L. *scirrhus*; Gr. σκιρρος.]

[The spelling SKIRRHUS would be preferable.]

In *medicine*, hard, rigid, vascular infarction of glandular follicles; indolent, insentient, glabrous; sometimes shrinking and becoming more indurated; when irritated, tending to a cancerous ulcer. *Good.*

SCIS-CI-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *sciscitor*, to inquire or demand.]

The act of inquiring; inquiry; demand. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

SCIS'SI-BLE, (sis'se-bl,) *a.* [L. *scissus*, *scindo*, to cut.]

Capable of being cut or divided by a sharp instrument; as, *scissible* matter or bodies. *Bacon.*

SCIS'SILE, (sis'sil,) *a.* [L. *scissilis*, from *scindo*, to cut.]

That may be cut or divided by a sharp instrument. *Arbuthnot.*

SCIS'SILE, *n.* The clippings of metals in various mechanical operations, and also in coining. *Brande.*

SCIS'SION, (sizh'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *scissio*, *scindo*, to cut.]

The act of cutting or dividing by an edged instrument. *Wiseman.*

SCIS'SORS, (siz'zorz,) *n. pl.* [L. *scissor*, from *scindo*, to cut, Gr. σχιζω, Sax. *sceadan.*]

A cutting instrument resembling shears, but smaller, consisting of two cutting blades movable on a pin in the center, by which they are fastened. If not, we usually say, a *pair of scissors.*

SCIS'SURE, *n.* [L. *scissura*, from *scindo*, to cut.]

A longitudinal opening in a body, made by cutting. [This can not legitimately be a crack, rent, or fissure. In this use it may be an error of the press for Fissure. *Decay of Piety.*]

SCIT-A-MIN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *scitamentum*, a delicacy.]

Belonging to the Scitamineæ, one of Linnæus's natural orders of plants, which are mostly tropical herbs, as ginger, turmeric, &c. *Asiat. Res.*

SCI'U-RINES, (-rinz,) *n. pl.* [L. *sciurus*, a squirrel.]

Rodent animals of the squirrel tribe. *Brande.*

SCLA-VO'NI-AN, } *a.* [from *Sclavi*, a people of the
SLA-VON'IC, } north of Europe.]

Pertaining to the Sclavi, a people that inhabited the country between the rivers Save and Drave, or to their language. Hence the word came to denote the language which is now spoken, in its various dialects, in Poland, Russia, Hungary, Bohemia, &c.

SCLER'O-DERMS, *n. pl.* [Gr. σκληρος, hard, and δερμα, skin.]

A family of plectognathic fishes, having a skin covered with hard scales. *Brande.*

SCLE-ROT'IC, *a.* [Gr. σκληρος, hard; σκληροτης, hardness.]

Hard; firm; as, the *sclerotic* coat, membrane, or tunic of the eye, which is the firm, white, outer coat. *Ray.*

SCLE-ROT'IC, *n.* The firm, white, outer coat of the eye. *Coxe.*

2. A medicine which hardens and consolidates the parts to which it is applied. *Quincy. Coxe.*

SCOAT. See SCOT.

SCOB'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *scobs*, sawdust, and *form.*]

Having the form of sawdust or raspings.

SCOBS, *n.* [L., from *scabo*, to scrape.]

Raspings of ivory, hartshorn, metals, or other hard substance; dross of metals, &c. *Chambers.*

SCOFF, *v. i.* [Gr. σκωπτω. The primary sense is probably to throw, in which sense it coincides with the D. *schoppen*, G. *schuppen*, to push, to shove. But I do not find the word in the English and Greek sense, in any modern language except the English.]

To treat with insolent ridicule, mockery, or contumelious language; to manifest contempt by derision; with *at.* To *scoff at* religion and sacred things, is evidence of extreme weakness and folly, as well as of wickedness.

They shall *scoff at* the kings. — Hab. i.

SCOFF, *v. t.* To treat with derision or scorn; to address with contumelious language. *Fotherby.*

SCOFF, *n.* Derision, ridicule, mockery, or reproach, expressed in language of contempt; expression of scorn or contempt.

With *scoffs*, and scorns, and contumelious taunts. *Shak.*

SCOFF'ED, (skoft,) *pp.* Treated with derision or scorn.

SCOFF'ER, *n.* One who scoffs; one that mocks, derides, or reproaches in the language of contempt; a scorner.

There shall come in the last days *scoffers*, walking after their own lusts, and saying, Where is the promise of his coming? — 2 Pet. iii.

SCOFF'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Deriding or mocking; treating with reproachful language.

SCOFF'ING, *n.* The act of treating with scorn. *Ash.*

SCOFF'ING-LY, *adv.* In mockery or contempt; by way of derision.

Aristotle applied this hemistich *scoffingly* to the sycophants at Athens. *Broome.*

SCŌLD, *v. i.* [D. *schelden*; G. *schelten*; Dan. *skielder*, to rail, to scold; Sw. *skalla*, to sound or ring; *skallra*, to snap or crack; *skälla*, to bark, to scold. It seems to be formed on the root of G. *schelle*, a bell, a jingle, a box on the ear; *schellen*, *schallen*, to ring; D. *schel*, *schellen.* If *s* is a prefix, this word coincides with *call*, and Sax. *galan*, to sing, *gyllan*, *gielan*, to yell.]

To find fault or rail with rude clamor; to brawl; to utter railing, or harsh, rude, boisterous rebuke; with *at*; as, to *scold at* a servant. A *scolding* tongue, a *scolding* wife, a *scolding* husband, a *scolding* master, who can endure?

Pardon me; 't is the first time that ever
I'm forced to *scold.* *Shak.*

SCŌLD, *v. t.* To chide with rudeness and boisterous clamor; to rate. *Boswell.*

[The transitive use of this word is of recent origin, at least within my knowledge.]

SCŌLD, *n.* A rude, clamorous, foul-mouthed woman.

Scolds answer foul-mouthed *scolds.* *Swift.*

2. A scolding; a brawl.

SCŌLD'ER, *n.* One that scolds or rails.

SCŌLD'ING, *ppr.* Railing with clamor; uttering rebuke in rude and boisterous language.

2. *a.* Given to scolding.

SCŌLD'ING, *n.* The uttering of rude, clamorous language by way of rebuke or railing; railing language.

SCŌLD'ING-LY, *adv.* With rude clamor or railing.

SCOL'E-CITE, *n.* [Gr. σκωληξ, a worm.]

One division of the old species Mesotype, occurring in radiated crystallizations of a white color, or transparent, and consisting of silica, alumina, and lime, with 13½ per cent. of water. When a small portion of it is placed in the exterior flame of a blow-pipe, it twists like a worm, becomes opaque, and is converted into a blebby, colorless glass. *Dana. Phillips.*

SCOL'LOP, *n.* A shell-fish with a pectinated shell. [See SCALLOP.]

2. An indenting or cut like those of a scollop shell.

SCOL'LOP, *v. t.* To form or cut with scollops. [See SCALLOP.

SCOL-O-PEN'DRA, *n.* [Gr. σκολοπενδρα.]

1. A venomous serpent. *Johnson.*

2. A genus of venomous insects of the order Myriapoda, destitute of wings. These insects have as many feet on each side as there are segments in the body. The species are usually called CENTIPEDES. *P. Cyc. Partington.*

SCOM'BER-OID, *n.* The *scomberoids* (or mackerel tribe) are a family of fishes, of which the Scomber is the type. *Brande.*

SCOMM, *n.* [L. *scomma*; Gr. σκωμμα, from σκωπτω. See SCOFF.]

1. A buffoon. [*Not in use.*] *L'Estrange.*

2. A flout; a jeer. [*Not in use.*]

SCONCE, *n.* [D. *schans*; G. *schanze*; D. *skands*; Sw. *skans*, a fort or castle, a fortification.]

1. A fort or bulwark; a work for defense. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. A hanging or projecting candlestick, generally with a mirror to reflect the light.

Golden sconces hang upon the walls. *Dryden.*

3. The circular tube, with a brim in a candlestick, into which the candle is inserted, that is, the support, the holder of the candle; and from this sense the candlestick, in the preceding definition, has its name.

4. A fixed seat or shelf. [*Local.*]

SCONCE, *n.* [D. *skönner*, to judge, to discern; *skönsom*, judicious.]

1. Sense; judgment; discretion or understanding. This sense has been in vulgar use in New England within my memory.

2. The head; *a low word.* *Shak.*

3. A mulct or fine. [Qu. *poll-tax.*]

SCONCE, *v. t.* To mulct; to fine. *Warton.*

[*A low word, and not in use.*]

SCOOP, *n.* [D. *schop*, a scoop, and a shovel; *schüppe*; *schupp*, a shove; *schuppen*, to push or shove; Sw. *skuff*, a shove; Dan. *skuffe*, a scoop, shovel, a box or drawer; D. *schuif*, *schuiven*, to shove; Fr. *escope*; Arm. *esgop* or *scop.*]

1. A large ladle; a vessel with a long handle fastened to a dish, used for dipping liquors; also, a little hollow piece of wood for bailing boats.

2. An instrument of surgery. *Sharp.*

3. A sweep; a stroke; a swoop. *Shak.*

SCOOP, *v. t.* To lade out; *properly*, to take out with a scoop, or with a sweeping motion.

He *scooped* the water from the crystal flood. *Dryden.*

2. To empty by lading; as, he *scooped* it dry. *Addison.*

3. To make hollow, as a scoop or dish; to excavate; as, the Indians *scoop* the trunk of a tree into a canoe.

Those carbuncles the Indians will *scoop*, so as to hold above a pint. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To remove, so as to leave a place hollow.

A spectator would think this circular mount had been actually *scooped* out of that hollow space. *Spectator.*

SCOOP'ED, (skoopt,) *pp.* Taken out as with a scoop or ladle; hollowed; excavated; removed so as to leave a hollow.

SCOOP'ER, *n.* One that scoops; also, a water-fowl.

SCOOP'ING, *ppr.* Lading out; making hollow; excavating; removing so as to leave a hollow.

SCOOP'-NET, *n.* A hand-net, so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river.

SCOPE, *n.* [L. *scopus*; Gr. σκοπος, from σκοπεω, to see or view; Heb. שָׁפָה, to see, to behold; Ch. to drive or strike. Class Gb, No. 85. The primary sense is, to stretch or extend, to reach; *properly*, the whole extent, space, or reach, hence the whole space viewed, and hence the limit or ultimate end.]

1. Space; room; amplitude of intellectual view; as, a free *scope* for inquiry; full *scope* for the fancy, or imagination; ample *scope* for genius.

2. The limit of intellectual view; the end or thing to which the mind directs its view; that which is purposed to be reached or accomplished; hence, ultimate design, aim, or purpose; intention; drift. It expresses both the purpose and thing purposed.

Your *scope* is as mine own,
So to enforce and qualify the laws,
As to your soul seems good. *Shak.*

The *scope* of all their pleading against man's authority, is to overthrow such laws and constitutions of the church. *Hooker.*

3. Liberty; freedom from restraint; room to move in. *Hooker.*

4. Liberty beyond just limits; license.

Give him line and *scope*. *Shak.*

5. Act of riot; sally; excess. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

6. Extended quantity; as, a *scope* of land. [*Obs.*] *Davies.*

7. Length; extent; sweep; as, *scope* of cable. *Mar. Language.*

SCŌ'PI-FORM, *a.* [L. *scopa*, a broom, and *form*.] Having the form of a broom or besom.

Zeolite, stelliform or *scopiform*. *Kirwan.*

SCŌ'PI-PED, *n.* [L. *scopa*, a broom, and *pes*, a foot.] One of a tribe of melliferous insects, which have a brush of hairs on the posterior feet.

SCOP'PET, *v. t.* To lade out. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*

SCOP'TIC, SCOP'TIC-AL, *a.* [Gr. σκωπτικος.] Scoffing. [*Not in use.*] *Hammond.*

SCOP'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *scopulosus.*] Full of rocks; rocky. [*Not in use.*] *Dict.*

SCOR'BUTE, *n.* [L. *scorbutus.*] Scurvy. [*Not in use.*] *Purchas.*

SCOR-BU'TIC, SCOR-BU'TIC-AL, *a.* [Fr. *scorbutique*, from L. *scorbutus*, the scurvy. See SCURF, SCURVY.]

1. Affected or diseased with scurvy; as, a *scorbutic* person.

2. Pertaining to scurvy, or partaking of its nature; as, *scorbutic* complaints or symptoms.

3. Subject to scurvy; as, a *scorbutic* habit.

SCOR-BU'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With the scurvy, or with a tendency to it; as, a woman *scorbutically* affected. *Wiseman.*

SCORCE. See SCORSE.

SCORCH, *v. t.* [D. *schroeijen*, *schrooken*, to scorch. If this is the same word, there has been a transposition of the vowel. The Saxon has *scorened*, the participle. But it is probable the Dutch is the true orthography, and the word is to be referred to the Ch. חרך, Ar. حرق *haraka* or *charaka*, to burn, singe, or roast. Class Rg, No. 33, 34.]

1. To burn superficially; to subject to a degree of heat that changes the color of a thing, or both the color and texture of the surface. Fire will *scorch* linen or cotton very speedily in extremely cold weather.

2. To burn; to affect painfully with heat. *Scorched* with the burning sun or burning sands of Africa.

SCORCH, *v. i.* To be burnt on the surface; to be parched; to be dried up.

Scatter a little mungy straw and fern among your seedlings, to prevent the roots from *scorching*. *Mortimer.*

SCORCH'ED, (skorcht,) *pp.* Burnt on the surface; pained by heat.

SCORCH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Burning on the surface; paining by heat.

SCORCH'ING-FEN'NEL, *n.* A plant of the genus Thapsia; deadly carrot. *Lee.*

SCORCH'ING-LY, *adv.* So as to parch or burn the surface.

SCORCH'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of scorching.

SCOR'DI-UM, *n.* [L.] A plant, the water-germander, a species of Teucrium. *Encyc.*

SCORE, *n.* [Ir. *scor*, a notch; *sgoram*, to cut in pieces; Sax. *scor*, a score, twenty; Ice. *skora*, from the root of *shear*, *share*, *shire*.]

1. A notch or incision; hence, the number twenty. Our ancestors, before the knowledge of writing, numbered and kept accounts of numbers by cutting notches on a stick or tally, and making one notch the representative of twenty. A simple mark answered the same purpose.

2. A line drawn.

3. An account or reckoning; as, he paid his *score*. *Shak.*

4. An account kept of something past; an epoch; an era. *Tillotson.*

5. Debt, or account of debt. *Shak.*

6. Account; reason; motive.

But left the trade, as many more
Have lately done on the same *score*. *Hudibras.*

7. Account; sake.

You act your kindness on Cydaria's *score*. *Dryden.*

8. In *music*, the original and entire draught of any composition, or its transcript. *Busby.*

To quit scores; to pay fully; to make even by giving an equivalent.

A song in score; the words with the musical notes of a song annexed. *Johnson.*

SCORE, *v. t.* To notch; to cut and chip for the purpose of preparing for hewing; as, to *score* timber.

2. To cut; to engrave. *Spenser.*

3. To mark by a line. *Sandys.*

4. To set down as a debt.

Madam, I know when,
Instead of five, you scored me ten. *Swift.*

5. To set down or take as an account; to charge; as, to *score* follies. *Dryden.*

6. To form a score in music. *Busby.*

SCŌR'ED, (skōrd,) *pp.* or *a.* Notched; set down; marked; prepared for hewing.

In *botany*, a *scored stem* is marked with parallel lines or grooves. *Martyn.*

SCŌ'RI-A, *n.*; *pl.* SCORIÆ. [L., from the Gr. σκωρια, σκωρ, rejected matter, that which is thrown off. Class Gr.]

1. Dross; the recrement of metals in fusion, or the slag rejected after the reduction of metallic ores. *Newton. Encyc.*

2. The cellular, slaggy lavas of a volcano. *Dana.*

SCO-RI-Ā'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to dross; like dross or the recrement of metals; partaking of the nature of scoria.

SCO-RI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* In *metallurgy*, the act or operation of reducing a body, either wholly or in part into scoria. *Encyc.*

SCŌ'RI-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to scoria.

SCŌ'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *scoria* and *form*.] Like scoria; in the form of dross. *Kirwan.*

SCŌ'RI-FY, *v. t.* To reduce to scoria or drossy matter.

SCŌ'RI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to scoria.

SCŌR'ING, *ppr.* Notching; marking; setting down as an account or debt; forming a score.

SCŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* Drossy; cindery; recrementitious. *Brown.*

SCORN, *n.* [Sp. *escarnio*, scorn; *escarnecer*, to mock; Port. *escarneo*, *escarnecer*; It. *scherno*, *schernire*; W. *ysgorn*, *ysgorniaw*.]

1. Extreme contempt; that disdain which springs from a person's opinion of the meanness of an object, and a consciousness or belief of his own superiority or worth.

He thought scorn to lay hands on Mordecai alone. — Esth. iii.
Every sullen frown and bitter scorn,
But fanned the fuel that too fast did burn. *Dryden.*

2. A subject of extreme contempt, disdain, or derision; that which is treated with contempt.

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbors, a scorn and a derision to them that are around us. — Ps. xliv.

To think scorn; to disdain; to despise. [*Obs.*] *Sidney.*

To laugh to scorn; to deride; to make a mock of; to ridicule as contemptible.

They laughed us to scorn. — Neh. ii.

SCORN, *v. t.* To hold in extreme contempt; to despise; to contemn; to disdain. *Job* xvi.

Surely he *scorneth* the scorners, but he giveth grace to the lowly. — Prov. iii.

2. To think unworthy; to disdain.

Fame, that delights around the world to stray,
Scorns not to take our Argos in her way. *Pope.*

3. To slight; to disregard; to neglect.

This my long sufferance and my day of grace,
They who neglect and scorn, shall never taste. *Milton.*

SCORN, *v. i.* To *scorn at*; to scoff at; to treat with contumely, derision, or reproach. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

SCORN'ED, (skornd,) *pp.* Extremely contemned or despised; disdained.

SCORN'ER, *n.* One that scorns; a contemner; a despiser.

They are great scorners of death. *Spenser.*

2. A scoffer; a derider; in *Scripture*, one who scoffs at religion, its ordinances, and teachers, and who makes a mock of sin and the judgments and threatenings of God against sinners. *Prov.* i. xix.

SCORN'FUL, *a.* Contemptuous; disdainful; entertaining scorn; insolent.

Th' enamored deity
The *scornful* damsel shuns. *Dryden.*

2. Acting in defiance or disregard.

Scornful of winter's frost and summer's sun. *Prior.*

3. In *Scripture*, holding religion in contempt; treating with disdain religion and the dispensations of God.

SCORN'FUL-LY, *adv.* With extreme contempt; contemptuously; insolently.

The sacred rights of the Christian church are *scornfully* trampled on in print. *Atterbury.*

SCORN'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being scornful.

SCORN'ING, *ppr.* Holding in great contempt; despising; disdaining.

SCORN'ING, *n.* The act of contemning; a treating with contempt, slight, or disdain.

How long will the scorners delight in their *scorning*? — Prov. i. Ps. cxxiii.

SCOR'O-DITE, *n.* [Gr. σκοροδον, garlic; from its smell under the blowpipe.]

A native compound of arsenic acid and oxyd of iron, having a leek-green or brownish color. *Dana.*

SCOR'PI-O, *n.* [L.] The scorpion.

SCOR'PI-ON, *n.* [Fr., from L. *scorpio*; Gr. σκορπιος; probably altered from the Oriental עקרב. The Arabic verb to which this word belongs, signifies to wound, to strike, &c.]

1. The popular English name of any species of *scorpio*, which is a genus of pedipalpous, pulmonary arachnidæ. *Scorpions* have an elongated body, suddenly terminated by a long, slender tail, formed of six joints, the last of which terminates in an arcuated and very acute sting, which effuses a venomous liquid. This sting gives rise to excruciating pain, but is unattended either with redness or swelling, except in the axillary or inguinal glands, when an extremity is affected. It is very seldom, if ever, destructive of life. *Scorpions* are found in the south of Europe, in Africa, in the East Indies, and in South America. The number of species is not accurately determined.

2. In *Scripture*, a painful scourge; a kind of whip armed with points like a scorpion's tail. 1 *Kings* xii.

Malicious and crafty men, who delight in injuring others, are compared to *scorpions*. *Ezek.* ii.

3. In *astronomy*, the eighth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about Oct. 23.

4. A sea-fish. [L. *scorpius.*] [See SEA-SCORPION.] *Ainsworth.*

Water-scorpion; an aquatic insect. [See WATER-SCORPION.]

SCOR'PI-ON-FLY, *n.* A neuropterous insect of the genus Panorpa, Linn., having a tail which resembles that of a scorpion.

SCOR'PI-ON-GRASS, *n.* A name given to certain annual and perennial plants of the genus Myosotis, one of which is commonly called FORGET-ME-NOT. *Loudon.*

SCOR'PI-ON'S-TAIL, *n.* A plant of the genus Scorpiurus, with trailing, herbaceous stalks, and producing a pod resembling a caterpillar, whence it is called *caterpillars*. *Partington.*

SCOR'PI-ON-SEN'NA, *n.* A shrub of the genus Coronilla.

SCOR'PI-ON'S-THORN, *n.* A plant of the genus Ulex.

SCOR'PI-ON-WORT, (-wurt,) *n.* A plant, the Ornithopus scorpioides. *Parr.*

SCORSE, *n.* [It. *scorsa*, a course; L. *ex* and *cursus.*] A course or dealing; barter. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SCORSE, *v. t.* To chase. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To barter or exchange. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SCORSE, *v. i.* To deal for the purchase of a horse. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

SCOR'TA-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *scortator*, from *scortor.*] Pertaining to or consisting in lewdness.

SCOR'ZA, *n.* [Qu. It. *scorza*, bark; L. *ex* and *cortex.*] In *mineralogy*, a variety of epidote. *Ure.*

SCOT, *n.* [Sax. *sceat*, a part, portion, angle, or bay, a garment or vest, a towel, cloth, or *sheet*; *sceat*, *sceata*, *sceatt*, money, tax, tribute, toll, price, gift; *sceta*, *scyta*, a sheet. This is the English *shot*, in the phrase, he paid his *shot*, and *scot*, in *scot and lot*. Ice. *skot*, D. *schot*, a wainscot, shot, scot; *school*, a sheet, a shoot, a shot, a sprig, a bolt, the lap, the womb; G. *schoss*, scot, a shoot, and *schooss*, lap, womb; Sw. *skatt*, tax, tribute, rent, Eng. *scot*; Dan. *skat*, *skat*, id.; *skiod*, the lap, the bosom, the waist of a coat; Fr. *ecot*, shot, reckoning, It. *scotto*, Sp. *escote*, shot, reckoning, a tucker, or small piece of linen that shades a woman's breast, also the sloping of a garment; *escota*, a sheet, in seamen's language; Port. *escota*; *escote*, shot, club. This word coincides in elements with *shade*, *scud*, *shoot*, *shed*, and *sheet*, all of which convey the sense of driving, or of separating, cutting off.]

In *law* and *English history*, a portion of money assessed or paid, a customary tax or contribution laid on subjects according to their ability; also, a tax or custom paid for the use of a sheriff or bailiff. Hence our modern *shot*; as, to pay one's *shot*.

Scot and lot; parish payments. When persons were taxed not to the same amount, but according to their ability, they were said to pay *scot and lot*. *Encyc. P. Cyc.*

SCOT, *n.* [Sax. *scotta*, *scotte*; W. *ysgottiad*, a woodsman, a *Scot*, from *ysgawd*, a shade; *ysgodi*, to shade, to shelter, Eng. *shade*, which see. This word signifies, according to the Welsh, an inhabitant of the woods, and from the same root probably as *Scythian*, *Scythia*.]

A native of Scotland or North Britain.

SCOT'AL, SCOT'ALE, *n.* [*scot* and *ale*.] In *law*, the keeping of an alehouse by the officer of a forest, and drawing people to spend their money for liquor, for fear of his displeasure.

SCOTCH, *a.* Pertaining to Scotland or its inhabitants. [See SCOTTISH.]

SCOTCH, SCOT, *v. t.* [Arm. *scoaz*, the shoulder, whence *scoazya*, to shoulder up, to prop, to support; W. *ysgwyz*, a shoulder; *ysgwyzaw*, to shoulder, which is said to be from *cwyz*, a fall.]

To support, as a wheel, by placing some obstacle to prevent its rolling. Our wagoners and cartmen *scotch* or *scot* the wheels of their wagons and carts, when, in ascending a hill, they stop to give their team rest, or for other purpose. [*Scotch* is local in England; both words are sometimes used in America.]

SCOTCH, v. t. [Qu. Arm. *sqeiga*, or Sax. *sceadan*. This can not be from Fr. *scorcher*, to flay or peel; *scorce*, bark.]

To cut with shallow incisions. Hence, to wound slightly.

We have *scotched* the snake, not killed it. *Shak.*

SCOTCH, n. A slight cut or shallow incision; a line drawn on the ground, as in hop-scotch. *Shak. Walton.*

SCOTCH'-COL'LOPS, SCOTCH'ED-COL'LOPS, (skotcht'-,) n. pl. Veal cut into small pieces.

SCOTCH'ED, (skotcht,) pp Cut with shallow incisions.

2. Supported, as a wheel.

SCOTCH'-FID'DLE, n. A cant name for the itch. *Grose. W. Scott.*

SCOTCH'-HOP'PER, n. A play in which boys hop over scotches or lines in the ground, hop-scotch. *Locke.*

SCOTCH'ING, ppr. Cutting with shallow incisions.

2. Supporting, as a wheel. [See the verb.]

SCO'TER, n. The black diver or duck, a marine fowl of the genus Oidemia of Fleming. *P. Cyc.*

SCOT'FREE, a. Free from payment or scot; untaxed.

2. Unhurt; clear; safe.

SCO'TI-A, (sko'she-a,) n. [Gr. σκοτια, darkness.]

In *architecture*, a hollow molding in the base of a column between the fillets of the tori. *Gwilt.*

SCO'TIST, n. [from Duns *Scotus*, a Scottish cordelier.]

One of the followers of Scotus, a sect of school divines, who maintained the immaculate conception of the Virgin, or that she was born without original sin; in opposition to the Thomists, or followers of Thomas Aquinas.

SCOT-O-' IN'I-A, n. [Gr. σκοτοδινια, from σκοτος, darkness, and δινος, giddiness.]

In *medicine*, giddiness with imperfect vision. *Brande.*

SCOT'O-GRAPH, n. [Gr. σκοτος, darkness, and γραφω, to write.]

An instrument for writing in the dark, or without seeing.

SCOT'O-MY, n. [Gr. σκοτωμα, vertigo, from σκοτοω, to darken.]

Dizziness or swimming of the head, with dimness of sight.

SCOT'TER-ING, n. A provincial word in Herefordshire, England, denoting the burning of a wad of pease straw at the end of harvest. *Bailey. Johnson.*

SCOT'TI-CISM, n. An idiom or peculiar expression of the natives of Scotland. *Hattie.*

SCOT'TISH, a. Pertaining to the inhabitants of Scotland, or to their country or language, as, *Scottish* industry or economy; a *Scottish* chief; the *Scottish* dialect.

SCOUN'DREL, n. [Said to be from It. *scondaruolo*, a lurker, one that skulks from the roll or muster, from L. *abscondo*. The Italian signifies properly the play hoodman-blind, or fox in the hole.]

A mean, worthless fellow; a rascal, a low, petty villain; a man without honor or virtue.

Go, if your ancient but ignoble blood
Has crept through *scoundrels* ever since the flood. *Pope.*

SCOUN'DREL, a. Low; base; mean; unprincipled.

SCOUN'DREL-ISM, n. Baseness; turpitude; rascality. *Cotgrave.*

SCOUR, v. t. [Goth. *skauron*, to scour; Sax. *scur*, a scouring; D. *schuuren*; G. *scheuern*; Dan. *skurer*; Sw. *skura*; Arm. *scarhein*, *scurhein* or *scurya*; Fr. *ecurer*, to scour; Sp. *escurar*. See the roots קרר and ערץ. Class Gr, No. 5, 8.]

1. To rub hard with something rough, for the purpose of cleaning; as, to *scour* a kettle; to *scour* a musket; to *scour* armor.

2. To clean by friction; to make clean or bright.

3. To cleanse from grease, dirt, &c., as articles of dress; to restore.

4. To purge violently.

5. To remove by scouring.

Never came reformation in a flood
With such a heady current, *scouring* faults. *Shak.*

6. To range or search for the purpose of taking; as, to *scour* the sea for pirates.

7. To pass swiftly over; to brush along; as, to *scour* the coast. *Milton.*

Not so when swift Camilla *scours* the plain. *Pope.*

SCOUR, v. i. To perform the business of cleaning vessels by rubbing. *Shak.*

2. To clean.

Warm water is softer than cold, and *scoureth* better. *Bacon.*

3. To be purged to excess. *Bacon. Mortimer.*

4. To rove or range for sweeping or taking something.

Barbarossa, thus *scouring* along the coast of Italy. *Knolles.*

5. To run with celerity; to scamper.

So four fierce coursers, starting to the race,
Scour through the plain, and regulate every pace. *Dryden.*

SCOUR'ED, pp. Rubbed with something rough, or made clean by rubbing, cleansed from grease, dirt, &c.; severely purged, brushed along.

SCOUR'ER, n. One that scours or cleans by rubbing; one who cleanses clothes from grease, dirt, &c.

2. A drastic cathartic.

3. One that runs with speed.

SCOURGE, (skurj,) n. [Fr *escourgée*: It. *scoreggia*, a leather thong; from L. *corrigia*, from *corrigo*, to straighten.]

1. A whip; a lash consisting of a strap or cord; an instrument of punishment or discipline.

A *scourge* of small cords. — John ii.

2. A punishment; vindictive affliction.

Famine and plague are sent as *scourges* for amendment. — 2 Esdras.

3. He or that which greatly afflicts, harasses, or destroys, *particularly*, any continued evil or calamity. Attila was called the *scourge* of God, for the miseries he inflicted in his conquests. Slavery is a terrible *scourge*.

4. A whip for a top. *Locke.*

SCOURGE, (skurj,) v. t. [It. *sferreggiare*.]

1. To whip severely, to lash.

Is it lawful for you to *scourge* a man that is a Roman? — Acts xxii.

2. To punish with severity; to chastise; to afflict for sins or faults, and with the purpose of correction.

He will *scourge* us for our iniquities, and will have mercy again. *Tobit.*

Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and *scourgeth* every son whom he receiveth. — Heb. xii.

3. To afflict greatly; to harass, torment, or injure.

SCOURG'ED, (skurjd,) pp. Whipped; lashed; punished severely; harassed.

SCOURG'ER, (skurj'er,) n. One that scourges or punishes; one that afflicts severely.

SCOURG'ING, ppr. Whipping; lashing with severity; punishing or afflicting severely.

SCOUR'ING, ppr. Rubbing hard with something rough; cleaning by rubbing; cleansing from grease, dirt, &c.; cleansing with a drastic cathartic; ranging over for clearing.

SCOUR'ING, n. A rubbing hard for cleaning; a cleansing from grease, dirt, &c.; a cleansing by a drastic purge; looseness, flux. *Bacon.*

SCOURSE. See Scorse.

SCOUT, n. [Fr. *ecout*; *ecouter*, to hear, to listen, Norm. *escoult*, a hearing. It. *scolta*, a watch, *scoltare*, to listen; L. *auscultо*; Gr. ους, the ear, and L. *culto*, *colo*.]

1. In *military affairs*, a person sent before an army, or to a distance, for the purpose of observing the motions of an enemy or discovering any danger, and giving notice to the commanding officer. Horsemen are generally employed as *scouts*. *Encyc.*

2. A cant term at Oxford for a college servant or waiter. *Oxford Guide.*

3. A high rock. [*Not in use.*]

SCOUT, v. i. To go on the business of watching the motions of an enemy; to act as a scout.

With obscure wing
Scout far and wide into the realm of night. *Milton.*

SCOUT, v. t. [Perhaps Sw. *skuta*, to shoot, to thrust, that is, to reject.]

To sneer at; to treat with disdain and contempt. [*This word is in good use in America.*]

SCOUT'ED, pp. Sneered at; treated with contempt.

SCOUT'ING, ppr. Treating with contempt.

SCOV'EL, (skuv'l,) n. [W. *ysgubell*, from *ysgub*, a broom, L. *scopa*.]

A mop for sweeping ovens; a maulkin. *Ainsworth. Bailey.*

SCOW, n. [D. *schouw*; Dan. *skude*; Sw. *skuta*.]

A large, flat-bottomed boat, used as a ferry-boat, or for loading and unloading vessels. [*A word in good use in New England.*]

SCOW, v. t. To transport in a scow.

SCOW'ED, (skowd,) pp. Transported in a scow.

SCOWL, v. i. [Sax. *scul*, in *scul-eaged*, scowl-eyed; probably from the root of G. *schel*, *schiel*, D. *scheel*, distorted; *schielen*, Dan. *skiele*, to squint; Gr. σκολιος, to twist. See Class Gl, No. 59.]

1. To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure; to put on a frowning look; to look sour, sullen, severe, or angry.

See *scowled* and frowned with froward countenance. *Spenser.*

2. To look gloomy, frowning, dark, or tempestuous; as, the *scowling* heavens. *Thomson.*

SCOWL, v. t. To drive with a scowl or frowns. *Milton.*

SCOWL, n. The wrinkling of the brows in frowning; the expression of displeasure, sullenness, or discontent in the countenance.

2. Gloom; dark or rude aspect; as of the heavens. *Crashaw.*

SCOWL'ED, pp. Frowned at.

SCOWL'ING, ppr. or a. Contracting the brows into wrinkles; frowning; expressing displeasure or sullenness.

SCOWL'ING-LY, adv. With a wrinkled, frowning aspect; with a sullen look.

SCRAB'BLE, (skrab'bl,) v. i. [D. *krabbelen*, to *scrape*, to *scribble*; *krabben*, to scrape; G. *krabbeln*, *graben*. This word belongs to the root of *scrape*, L. *scribo*, Eng. *grave*, *engrave*, &c. See Scrape.]

1. To scrape, paw, or scratch with the hands; to move along on the hands and knees by clawing with the hands; to scramble; as, to *scrabble* up a cliff or a tree. [*A word in common, popular use in New England, but not elegant.*]

2. To make irregular or crooked marks; as, children *scrabble* when they begin to write; hence, to make irregular and unmeaning marks; to scribble.

David — *scrabbled* on the doors of the gate. — 1 Sam. xxi.

SCRAB'BLE, v. t. To mark with irregular lines or letters; as, to *scrabble* paper.

SCRAB'BLE, n. A motion on the hands or knees; a scramble. *Hellowey.*

SCRAB'BLING, ppr. Scraping; scratching; scrambling; making irregular marks.

SCRAF'FLE, v. i. To scramble; to be industrious. [*Obs.*] *Brockett.*

2. To shuffle; to use evasion. [*Obs.*] *Grose.*

SCRAG, n. [This word is formed from the root of *rag*, *crag*, Gr. ραχις, ραχις, rack. Class Rg.]

Something thin or lean with roughness. A raw-boned person is called a *scrag*; but the word is vulgar.

SCRAG'GED, a. [Supra.] Rough with irregular points, or a broken surface; as, a *scraggy* hill; a *scragged* back-bone. *Bentley.*

2. Lean with roughness. *Arbuthnot.*

SCRAG'GED NESS, SCRAG'GI-NESS, n. Leanness, or leanness with roughness; ruggedness; roughness occasioned by broken, irregular points.

SCRAG'GI-LY, adv. With leanness and roughness.

SCRAM'BLE, v. i. [D. *schrammen*, to scratch. It is not improbable that this word is corrupted from the root of *scrape*, *scrabble*.]

1. To move or climb by seizing objects with the hand, and drawing the body forward; as, to *scramble* up a cliff.

2. To seize or catch eagerly at any thing that is desired, to catch with haste preventive of another; to catch at without ceremony. Man originally was obliged to *scramble* with wild beasts for nuts and acorns.

Of other care they little reckoning make,
Than how to scramble at the shearer's feast. *Milton.*

SCRAM'BLE, n. An eager contest for something, in which one endeavors to get the thing before another.

The scarcity of money enhances the price and increases the *scramble*. *Locke.*

2. The act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRAM'BLER, n. One who scrambles; one who climbs by the help of the hands.

SCRAM'BLING, ppr. Climbing by the help of the hands.

2. Catching at eagerly and without ceremony.

SCRAM'BLING, n. The act of climbing by the help of the hands.

2. The act of seizing or catching at with eager haste and without ceremony.

SCRAM'BLING-LY, adv. By seizing or catching at eagerly.

SCRANCH, v. t. [D. *schransen*; from *cranch*, *craunch*, by prefixing *s*.]

To grind with the teeth, and with a crackling sound; to craunch. [*This is in vulgar use in America.*]

SCRAN'NEL, a. [Qu. broken, split; from the root of *cranny*.] Slight; poor.

Grate on their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw. *Milton.* [*Not in use.*]

SCRAP, n. [from *scrape*.] A small piece; *properly*, something *scraped off*, but used for any thing cut off; a fragment; a crumb; as, *scraps* of meat. *Shak.*

2. A part; a detached piece; as, *scraps* of history or poetry; *scraps* of antiquity; *scraps* of authors. *Locke. Pope.*

3. A small piece of paper. *Pope.*

[If used for *script*, it is improper.]

SCRAP'-BOOK, n. A blank book for the preservation of short pieces of poetry or other extracts from books and papers.

SCRAPE, v. t. [Sax. *screopan*; D. *schraapen*, *schrabben*; G. *schrapen*; Sw. *scrapa*; Dan. *skraber*; Ir. *scriobam*, *sgrabam*; Russ. *skrebu* and *ogrebayu*; L. *scribo*, Gr. γραφω, to write; W. *ysgrafu*, to scrape from *crafu*, to scrape, from *craf*, claws. *Owen.* But probably from the general root of *grave*. In Ch. and Syr. כרב signifies to plow; in Ar. to strain, distress, *gripe*. See Grave.]

1. To rub the surface of any thing with a sharp or rough instrument, or with something hard; as, to

scrape the floor; to *scrape* a vessel for cleaning it; to *scrape* the earth; to *scrape* the body. *Job* ii.

2. To clean by scraping. *Lev.* xiv.

3. To remove or take off by rubbing.

I will also *scrape* her dust from her, and make her like the top of a rock. — *Ezek.* xxvi.

4. To act upon the surface with a grating noise.

The chiming clocks to dinner call;
A hundred footsteps *scrape* the marble hall. *Pope.*

5. To insult by drawing the feet over the floor. [*Used in the English universities.*] [*Grose.*

To scrape off; to remove by scraping; to clear away by rubbing.

To scrape together; to gather by close industry or small gains or savings; as, to *scrape together* a good estate.

SCRAPE, *v. i.* To make a harsh noise.

2. To play awkwardly on a violin.

3. To make an awkward bow.

To scrape acquaintance; to make one's self acquainted; to curry favor. [A low phrase introduced from the practice of *scraping* in bowing.]

SCRAPE, *n.* [Dan. *scrab*; Sw. *skrap.*]

1. A rubbing.

2. The sound of the foot drawn over the floor.

3. A bow.

4. Difficulty; perplexity; distress; that which harasses. [*A low word.*] *T. B. Macaulay.*

SCRAP'ED, (skrâpt,) *pp.* Rubbed on the surface with a sharp or rough instrument; cleaned by rubbing; cleared away by scraping.

SCRAP'ER, *n.* An instrument with which any thing is scraped; as, a *scraper* for shoes.

2. An instrument drawn by oxen or horses, and used for scraping earth in making or repairing roads, digging cellars, canals, &c.

3. An instrument having two or three sharp sides or edges, for cleaning the planks, masts, or decks of a ship, &c.

4. A miser; one who gathers property by penurious diligence and small savings; a scrape-penny.

5. An awkward fiddler.

SCRAP'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing the surface with something sharp or hard; cleaning by a scraper; removing by rubbing; playing awkwardly on a violin.

SCRAP'ING, *n.* That which is separated from a substance, or is collected by scraping, raking, or rubbing; as, the *scrapings* of the street.

2. A drawing of the feet over the floor, as an insult to some one. *Grose.*

[*Used in the English universities.*]

SCRAT, *v. t.* [Formed on the root of L. *rado.*]

To scratch. [*Not in use.*] *Burton.*

SCRAT, *v. i.* To rake; to search. [*Not in use.*]

SCRAT, *n.* A hermaphrodite. [*Not in use.*] *Skinner.*

SCRATCH, *v. t.* [G. *kratzen, ritzen, kritzeln*; D. *kratsen*; Sw. *kratsa*; Dan. *kradser*; probably from the root of *grate*, and L. *rado.* See Class Rd, No. 46, 49, 55, 58, 59.]

1. To rub and tear the surface of any thing with something sharp or ragged; as, to *scratch* the cheeks with the nails; to *scratch* the earth with a rake, to *scratch* the hands or face by riding or running among briers.

A sort of small sand-colored stones, so hard as to *scratch* glass. *Grew.*

2. To wound slightly.

3. To rub with the nails.

Be mindful, when invention fails,
To *scratch* your head and bite your nails. *Swift.*

4. To write or draw awkwardly; as, to *scratch* out a pamphlet. [*Not in use.*] *Swift.*

5. To dig or excavate with the claws. Some animals *scratch* holes in which they burrow.

To scratch out; to erase; to rub out; to obliterate.

SCRATCH, *v. i.* To use the claws in tearing the surface. The gallinaceous hen *scratches* for her chickens.

Dull, tame things, that will neither bite nor *scratch.* *More.*

SCRATCH, *n.* A break in the surface of a thing made by scratching, or by rubbing with any thing pointed or ragged; as, a *scratch* on timber or glass.

The coarse file — makes deep *scratches* in the work. *Moxon.*
These nails with *scratches* shall deform my breast. *Prior.*

2. A slight wound.

Heaven forbid a shallow *scratch* should drive
The Prince of Wales from such a field as this. *Shak.*

3. A kind of wig worn for covering baldness or gray hairs, or for other purpose. *Smollett.*

4. Among *boxers*, a line across the prize ring, up to which boxers are brought when they join fight. [*Low.*] *Grose.*

5. *Scratches* are a disease in horses consisting of dry chaps, rifts, or scabs, between the heel and pastern joint. *Buchanan.*

SCRATCH'ED, (skratcht,) *pp.* Torn by the rubbing of something rough or pointed.

SCRATCH'ER, *n.* He or that which scratches.

2. A bird which scratches for food, as the common hen and cock.

SCRATCH'ES, *n. pl.* Cracked ulcers on a horse's foot, just above the hoof.

SCRATCH'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing with something pointed or rough; rubbing and tearing the surface.

SCRATCH'ING-LY, *adv.* With the action of scratching. *Sidney.*

SCRAW, *n.* [Irish and Erse.] Surface; cut turf. [*Not in use.*] *Swift.*

SCRAWL, *v. t.* [Qu. from *crawl*, or its root, or from the D. *schrauselen*, to stretch or scrape. Both may be from one root.]

1. To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly.

2. To write awkwardly. [*Swift.*

SCRAWL, *v. i.* To write unskillfully and inelegantly.

Though with a golden pen you *scrawl.* *Swift.*

2. To creep; to crawl. [This is from *crawl*, but I know not that it is in use.] *Ainsworth.*

SCRAWL, *n.* Unskillful or inelegant writing; or a piece of hasty, bad writing. *Pope.*

2. In *New England*, a ragged, broken branch of a tree, or other brush-wood; brush.

SCRAWL'ED, *pp.* Written unskillfully.

SCRAWL'ER, *n.* One who scrawls; a hasty or awkward writer.

SCRAWL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Writing hastily or inelegantly.

SCRAW'NY, *a.* Meager; wasted. [This word is used colloquially in America, and is, undoubtedly, the same as SCRANNY, which Halliwell mentions as being used in various dialects in England.]

SCRAY, *n.* A bird, called the SEA SWALLOW or TERN, (Sterna Hirundo.)

SCRŪ'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *screabilis*, from *screo*, to spit out.] That may be spit out. [*Obs.*]

SCREAK, (skreek,) *v. i.* [Sw. *skrika*; D. *skriger*; W. *ysgreçian*, from *ereçian*, to *creak*, to *shriek*, from *ereç, eryç*, rough, roughness, or its root. This word is only a different orthography of *screech* and *shriek*, but is not elegant.]

To utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound or outcry; to scream; as in a sudden fright; also, to creak, as a door or wheel. [See SCREECH.]

[When applied to things, we use *creak*, and when to persons, *shriek*, both of which are elegant.]

SCREAK, *n.* A creaking; a screech.

SCREAM, *v. i.* [Sax. *reomian, hreman*, or *hreman*; W. *ysgarmu*, to set up a scream or shout. It appears from the Welsh that this is also the English *skirmish*, Sp. *escaramuzar*, which in D. is *schermutselen*, from *scherm*, a fence or skreen; *schermen*, to fence. The primary sense is, to thrust, drive, or force out, or away, to separate. See Class Rm, No. 11.]

1. To cry out with a shrill voice; to utter a sudden, sharp outcry, as in a fright or in extreme pain; to shriek.

The fearful matrons raise a *screaming* cry. *Dryden.*

2. To utter a shrill, harsh cry; as, the *screaming* owl.

SCREAM, *n.* A shriek, or sharp, shrill cry, uttered suddenly, as in terror or in pain; or the shrill cry of a fowl; as, *screams* of horror. *Pope.*

SCREAM'ER, *n.* A name given to two species of South American birds of the genus Palamedea, (Linnæus,) usually ranked with the grallatorial or wading birds; so called from their loud, shrill cry. *P. Cyc.*

SCREAM'ING, *ppr.* Uttering suddenly a sharp, shrill cry; crying with a shrill voice.

SCREAM'ING, *n.* The act of crying out with a shriek of terror or agony.

SCREECH, *v. i.* [Sw. *skrika*; Dan. *skriger*; G. *schreien*; W. *ysgreçian*, from *ereçian*, to creak; Ir. *screachaim.* See SCREAK and SHRIEK, and Class Rg, No. 1, 4, 49, 50.]

1. To cry out with a sharp, shrill voice; to utter a sudden, shrill cry, as in terror or acute pain; to scream; to shriek. *Bacon.*

2. To utter a sharp cry, as an owl; thence called SCREECH-OWL.

SCREECH, *n.* A sharp, shrill cry, uttered in acute pain, or in a sudden fright.

2. A harsh, shrill cry, as of a fowl. *Pope.*

SCREECH'ING, *ppr.* Uttering a shrill or harsh cry.

SCREECH'-OWL, *n.* An owl that utters a harsh, disagreeable cry at night, often considered ill-boding, but really no more ominous of evil than the notes of the nightingale.

2. *a.* Like a screech-owl. *Carlisle.*

SCREED, *n.* In *architecture*, a name given to wooden rules for running moldings; also, to the extreme guides on the margins of walls and ceilings for floating to, by the aid of the rules. *Brande.*

SCREEN, *n.* [Fr. *ecran.* This word is evidently from the root of L. *carno, excerno*, Gr. *κρινω*, to separate, to sift, to judge, to fight, contend, skirmish; Sp. *harnero*, a sieve. The primary sense of the root is, to separate, to drive or force asunder, hence to sift, to discern, to judge, to separate, or cut off danger.]

1. Any thing that separates or cuts off inconvenience, injury, or danger; and hence, that which shelters or protects from danger, or prevents inconvenience.

Some ambitious men seem as *screens* to princes in matters of danger and envy. *Bacon.*

2. In *architecture*, a partition in churches, &c., carried up to a certain hight for separation and protection; as, an altar *screen*, &c. *P. Cyc.*

3. Something movable, used for separation, shelter, or concealment, or to exclude heat, cold, or light. *Smart.*

4. A long, coarse riddle or sieve, used to separate the coarser from the finer parts, as of coal, sand, &c.

SCREEN, *v. t.* To separate or cut off from inconvenience, injury, or danger; to shelter, to protect; to protect by hiding; to conceal; as, fruits *screened* from cold winds by a forest or hill. Our houses and garments *screen* us from cold; an umbrella *screens* us from rain and the sun's rays. Neither rank nor money should *screen* from punishment the man who violates the laws.

2. To pass through a screen; to separate the coarse part of any thing from the fine, or the worthless from the valuable. *Evelyn.*

SCREEN'ED, *pp.* Protected or sheltered from injury or danger; sifted.

SCREEN'ING, *ppr.* Protecting from injury or danger.

SCREW, (skrū,) *n.* [D. *schroef*; G. *schraube*; Dan. *skrue* or *skrue*; Sw. *skruf.* The primary sense is, probably, to turn, or rather to strain. Class Rb.]

1. A cylinder of wood or metal, grooved spirally; or a cylinder with a spiral channel or thread cut in such a manner that it is equally inclined to the base of the cylinder, throughout the whole length. A screw is male or female. In the male screw, the thread rises from the surface of the cylinder; in the female, the groove or channel is sunk below the surface to receive the thread of the male screw.

2. One of the six mechanical powers.

3. A grooved piece of iron, used for fastening together pieces of wood or metal; usually called WOOD-SCREW. *P. Cyc.*

SCREW, (skrū,) *v. t.* To turn or apply a screw to; to press, fasten, or make firm, by a screw; as, to *screw* a lock on a door; to *screw* a press.

2. To force; to squeeze; to press.

3. To oppress by exactions. Landlords sometimes *screw* and rack their tenants without mercy.

4. To deform by contortions; to distort.

He *screwed* his face into a hardened smile. *Dryden.*

To screw out; to press out; to extort.

To screw up; to force; to bring by violent pressure; as, to *screw up* the pins of power too high. *Howell.*

To screw in, to force in by turning or twisting.

SCREW'ED, (skrūde,) *pp.* Fastened with screws; pressed with screws; forced.

SCREW'ER, *n.* He or that which screws.

SCREW'ING, *ppr.* Turning a screw; fastening or pressing with a screw.

SCREW'-PINE, *n.* [Malay, *Pandang*, L.c., something to be regarded.] The popular name of the several species of the genus Pandanus, trees which grow in the East Indies, the Isle of Bourbon, Mauritius, New South Wales, and Guinea. The trees have great beauty, and some of them an exquisite odor; and their roots, leaves, and fruit are all found useful for various purposes.

SCREW'-TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus Helicteres, of several species, natives of warm climates. They are evergreen, shrubby plants, with purple, brown, or yellow flowers, and capsules intorted or twisted inward. *Loudon.*

SCRI-BA'TIOUS, *a.* Skilful in or fond of writing.

SCRIB'BLE, *v. t.* [L. *scribillo*, dim. of *scribo*, to write, W. *ysgrifaw.* See SCRIBE.]

1. To write with haste, or without care or regard to correctness or elegance; as, to *scribble* a letter or pamphlet.

2. To fill with artless or worthless writing. *Milton.*

SCRIB'BLE, *v. i.* To write without care or beauty.

If Marius *scribble* in Apollo's spite. *Pope.*

SCRIB'BLE, *n.* Hasty or careless writing; a writing of little value; as, a hasty *scribble.* *Boyle.*

SCRIB'BLED, *pp.* Written hastily and without care.

SCRIB'BLER, *n.* A petty author; a writer of no reputation.

The *scribbler*, plushed with hunger, writes to dine. *Oranmore.*

SCRIB'BLING, *n.* Act of scribbling or writing hastily.

SCRIB'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Writing hastily and without care.

SCRIB'BLING-LY, *adv.* In a scribbling way.

SCRIBE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *scriba*, from *scribo*, to write; formed probably on the root of *grave, scrape, scrub*; D. *schryven*; G. *schreiben*; Sw. *skrifva*; Dan. *skriver*; W. *ysgrifaw, ysgrifenu*, whence *scrivener*; It. *scrivere*; Sp. *escribir*; Port. *escrever*; Fr. *ecrire, scrivant*; Arm. *scriva, scrifan*; Gr. *γραφω*; Ir. *grafadh*, to write, and *sgriobam, sgrabam*, to scrape, engrave, or write; Russ. *skrebu, sgrebayu*, to *scrape, scrub*, rake. Class Rb. The first writing was probably engraving on wood or stone.]

1. In a *general sense*, a writer. Hence,

2. A notary; a public writer.

3. In *ecclesiastical meetings and associations in Amer-*

ta, a secretary or clerk; one who records the transactions of an ecclesiastical body.

4. In *Scripture* and *the Jewish history*, a clerk or secretary to the king. Seraiah was *scribe* to King David. 2 Sam. viii.

5. An officer who enrolled or kept the rolls of the army, and called over the names and reviewed them. 2 Ch. xxvi. 2 *Kings* xxv.

6. A writer and a doctor of the law; a man of learning; one skilled in the law; one who read and explained the law to the people. *Ezra* vii.

SCRIBE, *v. t.* To mark or fit by a rule or compasses, to fit the edge of a board, &c., to another surface.

SCRIB'ED, *pp.* Marked or fitted to another surface.

SCRIB'ING, *ppr.* Marking or fitting to another surface.

SCRIB'ING, *n.* The fitting of the edge of a board to another surface. In *joinery*, the fitting of one piece to another, so that their fibers may be perpendicular to each other. *Gwilt.*

SCRIMMER, *n.* [Fr. *escrimeur.* See SKIRMISH.] A fencing-master. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

SCRIMP, *v. t.* [Sw. *skrumpen*, shriveled; D. *krimpen*, to shrink, *crimp*, shrivel; G. *schrumpfen*; W. *crimpiaw*, to pinch.]

To contract; to shorten; to make too small or short; to limit or straiten; as, to *scrimp* the pattern of a coat. *New England.*

[*Various dialects in England.*] *Halliwell.*

SCRIMP, *a.* Short; scanty.

SCRIMP, *n.* A pinching miser, a niggard; a close-fisted person. *New England.*

SCRIMP'ING-LY, *adv.* In a scrimping or scanty manner.

SCRINE, *n.* [L. *scrinium*; Norm. *escrin*; probably from L. *cerno*, *secerno*.]

A shrine; a chest, book-case, or other place, where writings or curiosities are deposited. [See SHRINE, which is generally used.] *Spenser.*

SCRINGE, *v. t.* To cringe, of which this word is a corruption.

SCRIP, *n.* [W. *ysgrab*, *ysgrepan*, something puckered or drawn together, a wallet, a scrip; Sw. *skrappa*. This belongs to the root of *gripe*, our vulgar *grab*, that is, to seize or press.]

A small bag; a wallet, a satchel. David put five smooth stones in a *scrip*. 1 *Sam.* xvii. *Matt.* x.

SCRIP, *n.* [L. *scriptum*, *scriptio*, from *scribo*, to write.]

A small writing, certificate, or schedule; a piece of paper containing a writing.

Bills of exchange can not pay our debts abroad, till *scrips* of paper can be made current coin. *Locke*

A certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company, or of a share of other joint property, is called in America a *scrip*.

SCRIP'PAGE, *n.* That which is contained in a scrip. [*Not in use.*] *Dict.*

SCRIPT, *n.* A scrip. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Among *printers*, a kind of type made in imitation of hand-writing. *P. Cyc.*

SCRIP'TO-RY, *a.* [L. *scriptorius.* See SCRIBE.] Expressed in writing; not verbal. [*Little used.*]

SCRIP'TUR-AL, *a.* [from *Scripture.*] Contained in the Scriptures, so called by way of eminence, that is, in the Bible; as, a *scriptural* word, expression, or phrase.

2. According to the Scriptures or sacred oracles; as, a *scriptural* doctrine.

SCRIP'TUR-AL-IST, *n.* One who adheres literally to the Scriptures, and makes them the foundation of all philosophy.

SCRIP'TUR-AL-LY, *adv.* In a scriptural manner.

SCRIP'TURE, (skript'yur,) *n.* [L. *scriptura*, from *scribo*, to write.]

1. In *its primary sense*, a writing; any thing written. *Raleigh.*

2. *Appropriately*, and *by way of distinction*, the books of the Old and New Testament the Bible. The word is used either in the singular or plural number to denote the sacred writings, or divine oracles, called *sacred* or *holy*, as proceeding from God, and containing sacred doctrines and precepts.

There is not any action that a man ought to do or forbear, but the *Scriptures* will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South.*

Compared with the knowledge which the *Scriptures* contain, every other subject of human inquiry is vanity and emptiness. *Buckminster.*

SCRIP'TUR-IST, *n.* One well versed in the Scriptures. *Newcombe.*

SCRIVE'NER, (skriv'ner,) *n.* [W. *ysgrifenwr*, from *ysgrifenu*, to write, It. *scrivano*; Fr. *ecrivain.* See SCRIBE.]

1. A writer; one whose occupation is to draw contracts or other writings. *Encye.*

2. One whose business is to place money at interest. *Dryden.*

SCRO-BIC'U-LATE, } *a.* [L. *scrobiculus.*]
SCRO-BIC'U-LA-TED, }

Pitted; having numerous small, shallow depressions or hollows. *Lindley.*

SCROF'U-LA, *n.* [L. In G. *kropf* is crop, craw, and scrofula. In D. it is *kropterr*, neck-sore.]

A disease capable of affecting various parts, but which, when seated in glands, is manifested by indolent enlargement, sometimes suppurating imperfectly or ulcerating; ulcer healing with difficulty. It is more properly called STRUMA. The popular name, King's-Evil, is applied to this disease only when it is seated in glands.

SCROF'U-LOUS, *a.* Pertaining to scrofula, or partaking of its nature; as, *scrofulous* tumors; a *scrofulous* habit of body.

2. Diseased or affected with scrofula.

Scrofulous persons can never be duly nourished. *Arbuthnot.*

SCROF'U LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a scrofulous manner.

SCROG, *n.* A stunted shrub, bush, or branch.

SCROLL, *n.* [Probably formed from *roll*, or its root; Fr. *ecrou*, a contracted word, whence *escrow.*]

1. A roll of paper or parchment; or a writing formed into a roll.

Here is the *scroll* of every man's name. *Shak.*

The heavens shall be rolled together as a *scroll.* — Is. xxxiv.

2. In *architecture*, a name given to convolved or roll'd ornaments variously introduced; also, to the volutes of the Ionic and Corinthian capital. *Gwilt.*

3. A rounded mark added to a person's name, in signing a paper. On some estates it has the effect of a seal, though not generally. *Bouvier.*

SCRO'TI-FORM, *a.* [L. *scrotum.*] Purse-shaped.

SCRO'TO-CELE, *n.* A rupture or hernia in the scrotum.

SCRO'TUM, *n.* [L.] The bag which contains the testicles.

SCROYLE, *n.* [In Fr. *ecrouelles*, the king's evil; or D. *schraal*, thin, lean, meager.]

A mean fellow; a wretch. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SCRUB, *v. t.* [Sw. *skrubba*, to *scrub*, to rebuke; Dan. *skrubber*; D. *schrobben*; G. *schrubben.* This word is probably formed on *rub*, or its root, and perhaps *scrape*, L. *scribo*, may be from the same radix, Ir. *scriobam.*]

To rub hard, either with the hand or with a cloth or an instrument, usually, to rub hard with a brush, or with something coarse or rough, for the purpose of cleaning, scouring, or making bright; as, to *scrub* a floor; to *scrub* a deck; to *scrub* vessels of brass or other metal.

SCRUB, *v. t.* To be diligent and penurious; as, to *scrub* hard for a living.

SCRUB, *n.* A mean fellow; one that labors hard and lives meanly.

2. Something small and mean.

No ride *scrub* joint shall come on my board. *Swift.*

3. A worn-out brush. *Ainsworth.*

SCRUB'-RACE, *n.* A race between low and contemptible animals, got up for amusement.

SCRUB'BED, (skrubd,) *pp.* Rubbed hard.

SCRUB'BED, } *a.* Small and mean, stunted in growth;
SCRUB'BY, } as, a *scrubbed* boy; a *scrubby* cur; a *scrubby* tree. *Shak. Swift.*

SCRUB'BING, *ppr.* Rubbing hard.

SCRUF, for SCURF, is not in use.

SCRU'PLE, *n.* [Fr. *scrupule*, from L. *scrupulus*, a doubt; *scrupulum*, the third part of a dram, from *scrupus*, a chessman; probably, a piece, a small thing, from *scraping*, like *scrap.* *Scrupulus* was, primarily, a little stone or piece of gravel; and as one of such in a shoe hurts the foot, it is supposed that this, like a short stop or flinching, gave rise to the sense of doubting, which gives pain. *Encye.*]

1. Doubt; hesitation from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient; backwardness; reluctance to decide or to act. A man of fashionable honor makes no *scruple* to take another's life, or expose his own. He has no *scruples* of conscience, or he despises them.

2. A weight of twenty grains, the third part of a dram.

3. *Proverbially*, a very small quantity.

4. In *Eastern chronology*, the one thousand and eighteenth part of an hour; a division of time used by the Chaldeans, Jews, Arabs, &c. *Hutton.*

Scruple of half duration; an arc of the moon's orbit, which the moon's center describes from the beginning of an eclipse to the middle. [*Rare.*]

Scruples of immersion, or *incidence*; an arc of the moon's orbit, which her center describes from the beginning of the eclipse to the time when its center falls into the shadow. [*Rare.*]

Scruples of emersion; an arc of the moon's orbit, which her center describes in the time from the first emersion of the moon's limb to the end of the eclipse. [*Rare.*] *Hutton.*

SCRU'PLE, *v. t.* To doubt; to hesitate.

He *scrupled* not to eat,
Against his better knowledge. *Milton.*

SCRU'PLE, *v. t.* To doubt; to hesitate to believe; to question; as, to *scruple* the truth or accuracy of an account or calculation.

SCRU'PLED, *pp.* Doubted; questioned.

SCRU'PLER, *n.* A doubter; one who hesitates.

SCRU'PLING, *ppr.* Doubting; hesitating; questioning.

SCRU'PU-LIZE, (skrūp'yu-lize,) *v. t.* To perplex with scruples of conscience.

SCRU-PU-LOS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *scrupulositas.*]

1. The quality or state of being scrupulous; doubt; doubtfulness respecting some difficult point, or proceeding from the difficulty or delicacy of determining how to act, hence, the caution or tenderness arising from the fear of doing wrong or offending.

The first scruples is looked upon with some horror; but after they have once made the breach, their *scrupulosity* is removed. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Nicety of doubt; or nice regard to exactness and propriety.

Be careful, even to *scrupulosity*, were they to keep their Sabbath. *South.*

3. Niceness; preciseness. *Johnson.*

SCRU'PU-LOUS, *a.* [L. *scrupulosus*; Fr. *scrupuleux.*]

1. Nicely doubtful; hesitating to determine or to act; cautious in decision from a fear of offending or doing wrong. Be careful, in moral conduct, not to offend *scrupulous* brethren.

2. Given to making objections; captious.

Equality of two domestic powers
Breeds *scrupulous* faction. *Shak.*

3. Nice; doubtful.

The case of that cause ought to be evident; not obscure, not *scrupulous.* [Not in use.] *Bacon.*

4. Careful, cautious; exact in regarding facts. *Woodward.*

5. Nice; exact; as, a *scrupulous* abstinence from labor. *Paley.*

SCRU'PU LOUS LY, *adv.* With a nice regard to minute particulars or to exact propriety.

The duty consists not *scrupulously* in minutes and half hours. *Taylor.*

Henry was *scrupulously* careful not to ascribe the success to himself. *Addison.*

SCRU'PU-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being scrupulous; niceness, exactness, or caution in determining or in acting, from a regard to truth, propriety, or expedience.

SCRU'TA BLE, *a.* [See SCRUTINY.] Discoverable by inquiry or critical examination. *Decay of Piety.*

SCRU-TA'TION, *n.* Search; scrutiny. [*Not used.*]

SCRU-TA'TOR, *n.* [L., from *scrutor.*]

One that scrutinizes; a close examiner or inquirer. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*

SCRU-TI-NEER', *n.* One who scrutinizes.

SCRU'TI-NIZE, *v. t.* [from *scrutiny.*] To search closely; to examine or inquire into critically; as, to *scrutinize* the measures of administration; to *scrutinize* the private conduct or motives of individuals.

SCRU'TI-NIZ-ED, *pp.* Examined closely.

SCRU'TI-NIZ-ER, *n.* One who examines with critical care.

SCRU'TI-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Inquiring into with critical minuteness or exactness; searching closely.

SCRU'TI-NOUS, *a.* Closely inquiring or examining; captious. *Denham.*

SCRU'TI-NY, *n.* [Fr. *scrutin*; It. *scrutinio*; Sp. *escrutinio*; Low L. *scrutinium*, from *scrutor*, to search closely, to pry into; Sax. *scrudnian*; Ir. *scrudam.*]

1. Close search; minute inquiry; critical examination; as, a *scrutiny* of votes; narrower *scrutiny.* In the heat of debate, observations may escape a prudent man, which will not bear the test of *scrutiny.*

2. In *the primitive church*, an examination of catechumens in the last week of Lent, who were to receive baptism on Easter-day. This was performed with prayers, exorcisms, and many other ceremonies. *Encye.*

3. In *the canon law*, a ticket or little paper billet on which a vote is written. *Encye.*

4. In *parliamentary language*, an examination of the votes given at an election by a committee for the purpose of correcting the poll. *Brande.*

SCRU'TI-NY, *v. t.* The same as SCRUTINIZE. [*Obs.*]

SCRU-TOIR', (skru-twor',) *n.* [Fr. *ecritoire*, from *ecrire*, to write. See SCRIBE.]

A kind of desk, case of drawers, or cabinet, with a lid opening downward for the convenience of writing on it. *Prior.*

SCRUZE, *v. t.* To crowd; to squeeze. [*A low word, of local use.*] *Spenser.*

SCUD, *v. t.* [This is *shoot*, or from the same root; Dan. *skyder*, to shoot; *skud*, a shot; Sw. *skudda*, to throw or pour out; Sax. *sceotan*, to shoot, to flee or haste away; W. *ysgudu*, to push or thrust, *ysgudaw*, to whisk, to scud, to whirl about. See SHOOT.]

1. In *a general sense*, to be driven or to flee or fly with haste. In *seamen's language*, to be driven with precipitation before a tempest. This is done with just sufficient sail to keep the vessel ahead of the sea, or when the wind is too violent, without any sail set, which is called *scudding under bare poles.* *Totten.*

2. To run with precipitation; to fly. *Dryden.*

SCUD, *v. t.* To pass over quickly. *Shenstone.*

SCUD, *n.* The seaman's name for loose, vapory clouds driven swiftly by the wind. *Brande.*

2. A driving along; a driving with precipitation. *Gay.*

SCUD'DING, *ppr.* Driving or being driven before a tempest; running with fleetness.

SCUD'DLE, *v. i.* To run with a kind of affected

haste; commonly pronounced *scuttle*. [*A low word.*]

SCU'DO, (skoo'do,) *n.*; *pl.* Scudi, (skoo'dee,) [It.] An Italian silver coin and money of account. The scudo of Rome is worth 4s. 4d. sterling, or one dollar. *P. Cyc.*

SCUF'FLE, (skuf'fl,) *n.* [This is a different orthography of Shuffle; from *shove*, or its root; Sw. *skuff*, a push; *skuffa*, to push, thrust, shove; Dan. *skuffe*, a drawer, a *scoop*, a *shovel*; *skuffer*, to *shuffle*, to cheat; D. *schuiven*, to shove, push, or draw; G. *schieben*.]

1. A contention or trial of strength between two persons, who embrace each other's bodies; a struggle with close embrace, to decide which shall throw the other; in distinction from Wrestling, which is a trial of strength and dexterity at arms length. Among our common people, it is not unusual for two persons to commence a contest by wrestling, and at last *close in*, as it is called, and decide the contest by a *scuffle*.

2. A confused contest; a tumultuous struggle for victory or superiority; a fight.

The dog leaps upon the serpent and tears it to pieces; but in the *scuffle*, the cradle happened to be overturned. *L'Estrange.*

SCUF'FLE, *v. i.* To strive or struggle with close embrace, as two men or boys.

2. To strive or contend tumultuously, as small parties.

A gallant man prefers to fight to great disadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, rather than to *scuffle* with an undisciplined rabble. *K. Charles.*

SCUF'FLER, *n.* One who scuffles.

2. An agricultural implement resembling the scarifier, but usually lighter. *Farm. Encyc.*

SCUF'FLING, *ppr.* Striving for superiority with close embrace; struggling or contending without order.

SCUG, *v. t.* [Dan. *skygger*, to shade; Sw. *skugga*, a shade.]

To hide. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SCULK, *v. i.* [See Skulk.] To retire into a close or covered place for concealment; to lurk; to lie close from shame, fear of injury, or detection.

SCULK'ER, *n.* A lurker; one that lies close for hiding. [See Skulker.]

SCULK'ING, *ppr.* Withdrawing into a close or covered place for concealment; lying close.

SCULL, *n.* The brain-pan. [See Skull.]

2. A boat; a cock-boat. [See Sculler.]

3. One who sculls a boat. But properly,

4. An oar, so short that one man can work a pair; *usually*, an oar placed over the stern of a boat, and worked from side to side. *Brande.*

5. A shoal or multitude of fish. [Sax. *sceole.*] [*Not in use.*]

SCULL, *v. t.* To impel a boat by moving and turning an oar over the stern. *Totten.*

SCULL'-CAP. See Skull-Cap.

SCULL'ED, (skuld,) *pp.* Impelled by turning an oar over the stern.

SCULL'ER, *n.* A boat rowed by one man with two sculls or short oars.

2. One that sculls, or rows with sculls; one that impels a boat by an oar over the stern.

SCULL'ER-Y, *n.* [Probably from the root of *shell*, *scale*, Fr. *ecuelle*; Scot. *skul*, *skoll*, a bowl; Dan. *skaal*, a drinking-cup; *skal*, a *shell*, *skull*; G. *schale*, *scale*; a *shell*, a dish, or cup; D. *schall*, *schil*. *Skulls* and *shells* were the cups, bowls, and dishes of rude men.]

A place where dishes, kettles, and other culinary utensils are kept.

SCULL'ING, *ppr.* Impelling a boat by an oar.

SCULL'ION, (skul'yun,) *n.* [Ir. *squille*, from the root of the preceding.]

A servant that cleans pots and kettles, and does other menial services in the kitchen.

SCULL'ION-LY, *a.* Like a scullion; base; low; mean. [*Not used.*]

SCULP, *v. t.* [L. *sculpo*, *scalpo*. Qu. Gr. γλυφω; root גלף, Class Lb, No. 27; or *gall*, L. *calvus*, Class Gl, No. 8.]

To carve; to engrave. [*Not in use.*] *Sandys.*

SCULP'TILE, (-til,) *a.* [L. *sculptilis.*]

Formed by carving; as, *sculptile* images. *Brown.*

SCULP'TOR, *n.* [L. See Sculp.] One whose occupation is to carve wood or stone into images; a carver. *Encyc.*

SCULP'TUR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to sculpture or engraving.

SCULP'TURE, (skulpt'yur,) *n.* [Fr.; L. *sculptura.*]

1. The art of carving, cutting, or hewing wood or stone into images of men, beasts, or other things; applied particularly to carving images or statues in [stone.

2. Carved work.

There, too, in living *sculpture*, might be seen
The mad affection of the Cretan queen. *Dryden.*

3. The art of engraving on copper.

SCULP'TURE, *v. t.* To carve; to engrave; to form images or figures with the chisel on wood, stone, or metal.

SCULP'TUR-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Carved; engraved; as, a *sculptured* vase; *sculptured* marble.

SCULP'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Carving; engraving.

SCUM, *n.* [Fr. *ecume*; It. *schiuma*; Sw. and Dan. *skum*; D. *schuim*; G. *schaum*.]

1. The extraneous matter or impurities which rise to the surface of liquors in boiling or fermentation, or which form on the surface by other means. The word is also applied to the scoria of metals. *Encyc.*

2. The refuse; the recrement; that which is vile or worthless.

The great and the innocent are insulted by the *scum* and refuse of the people. *Addison.*

SCUM, *v. t.* To take the scum from; to clear off the impure matter from the surface; to skim.

You that *scum* the molten lead. *Dryden.*

SCUM'BER, *n.* The dung of the fox. *Ainsworth.*

SCUM'BLE, *v. t.* In *oil painting*, thinly to spread or rub opaque or semi-opaque colors over other colors, to modify the effect. *Jocelyn.*

SCUM'BLING, *n.* In *oil painting*, the act of thinly spreading or rubbing opaque or semi-opaque colors over other colors, to modify the effect; also the colors thus spread over others. *Jocelyn.*

SCUM'MED, *pp.* Cleared of scum; skimmed.

SCUM'MER, *n.* [Fr. *ecumoire.*]

An instrument used for taking off the scum of liquors; a skimmer.

SCUM'MING, *ppr.* Clearing of scum; skimming.

SCUM'MINGS, *n. pl.* The matter skimmed from boiling liquors; as, the *scummings* of the boiling-house. *Edwards, West Indies.*

SCUP'PER, *n.* [Sp. *escupir*, to spit, to eject, to discharge.]

The scuppers or scupper-holes of a ship are channels cut through the water-ways and sides of a ship at proper distances, for carrying off the water from the deck. *Totten.*

SCUP'PER-HOSE, *n.* A pipe of leather, canvas, &c., attached to the mouth of the scuppers, on the outside of a vessel, to prevent the water from entering. *Totten.*

SCUP'PER-NAIL, *n.* A nail with a very broad head, for covering a large surface of the hose. *Mar. Dict.*

SCUP'PER-PLUG, *n.* A plug to stop a scupper. *Totten.*

SCURF, *n.* [Sax. *scurf*; G. *schorf*; D. *schurft*; Dan. *skurv*; Sw. *skorf*; Ice. *skarfa*; L. *scorbutus*. In D. *scheuren* is to rend or crack, and *scheurbuik* is scurvy, Dan. *skiörbug*, from *skiör*, brittle. In Ir. *garbh* is rough. It is named from breaking or roughness.]

1. A dry, miliary scab or mealy crust formed on the skin of an animal.

2. The soil or foul remains of any thing adherent; as, the *scurf* of crimes. [*Not common nor elegant.*] *Dryden.*

3. Any thing adhering to the surface.

There stood a hill, whose grisly top
Shone with a glossy *scurf*. *Milton.*

SCURF'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being scurfy.

SCURF'Y, *a.* Having scurf; covered with scurf.

2. Resembling scurf.

SCUR'RILE, (skur'ril,) *a.* [L. *scurrilis*, from *scurra*, a buffoon; G. *scheren*, D. *scheeren*, to jeer.]

Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; low; mean; grossly opprobrious in language; scurrilous; as, *scurrile* jests; *scurrile* scoffing; *scurrile* taunts. *Shak. Dryden.*

SCUR-RIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *scurrilitas*; Fr. *scurrilité.*]

Such low, vulgar, indecent, or abusive language as is used by mean fellows, buffoons, jesters, and the like; grossness of reproach or invective; obscene jests, &c.

Banish *scurrility* and profaneness. *Dryden.*

SCUR'RIL-OUS, *a.* Using the low and indecent language of the meaner sort of people, or such as only the license of buffoons can warrant; as, a *scurrilous* fellow.

2. Containing low indecency or abuse; mean; foul; vile; obscenely jocular; as, *scurrilous* language.

SCUR'RIL-OUS-LY, *adv.* With gross reproach; with low, indecent language.

It is barbarous incivility, *scurrilously* to sport with what others count religion. *Tillotson.*

SCUR'RIL-OUS-NESS, *n.* Indecency of language; vulgarity, baseness of manners.

SCUR'VI-LY, *adv.* [from *scurvy.*] Basely; meanly; with coarse and vulgar incivility.

The clergy were never more learned, or so *scurvily* treated. *Swift.*

SCUR'VI-NESS, *n.* [from *scurvy.*] The state of being scurvy.

SCUR'VY, *n.* [from *scurf*; *scurvy* for *scurfy*; Low L. *scorbutus.*]

A disease characterized by livid spots of various sizes, sometimes minute and sometimes large, and occasioned by extravasation of blood under the cuticle, paleness, languor, lassitude, and depression of spirits, general exhaustion, pains in the limbs, occasionally with fetid breath, spongy and bleeding gums, and bleeding from almost all the mucous membranes. It is occasioned by confinement, innutritious food, and hard labor, in conjunction, but more especially by confinement, for a long period of time, to a limited range of food, which is incapable of supplying the elements necessary to repair the waste of the system. This disease has been called *purpura* by some nosologists, but by Good it is more appropriately styled *porphyra*.

SCUR'VY, *a.* Scurfy; covered or affected by scurf or scabs; scabby; diseased with scurvy. *Leviticus.*

2. Vile; mean; low; vulgar; worthless; contemptible; as, a *scurvy* fellow.

He spoke *scurvy* and provoking terms. *Shak.*
That *scurvy* custom of taking tobacco. *Swift.*

SCUR'VY-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus Cochlearia; also called Spoonwort. It grows on rocks near the sea, has an acrid, bitter taste, and has its name from having been often used as a remedy for the scurvy. It was formerly eaten raw as a salad. *Partington. London.*

'SCUS'ES, for Excuses. *Shak.*

SCUT, *n.* [Ice. *skott*; W. *cwt*, a tail or rump; *cwta*, short.]

The tail of a hare or other animal whose tail is short. *Brown. Swift.*

SCU'TAGE, *n.* [Law L. *scutagium*, from *scutum*, a shield.]

In *English history*, a tax or contribution levied upon those who held lands by knight service; *originally*, a composition for personal service which the tenant owed to his lord, but afterward levied as an assessment. *Blackstone.*

SCU'TATE, *a.* [L. *scutum*, a buckler.]

1. In *botany*, having the form of an ancient round buckler. *Loudon.*

2. In *zoölogy*, protected by large scales, as a surface. *Brande.*

SCUTCH, *v. t.* [Same as Scotch, to cut slightly.]. To beat or whip slightly. *Halliwell.*

SCUTCH, *v. t.* In *Pennsylvania*, to dress flax with a scutching knife, in New England called a Swingle or Swingling Knife.

SCUTCH'EON, a contraction of Escutcheon, which see.

The ornamental bit of brass plate perforated with a key-hole, and placed over the key-hole of a piece of furniture.

SCUTE, *n.* [L. *scutum*, a buckler.]

1. A small shield. [*Not used.*] *Skelton.*

2. A French gold coin of 3s. 4d. sterling. [*Not used.*] *Encyc.*

SCU'TEL-LA-TED, *a.* [L. *scutella*, a dish. See Scuttle.]

Formed like a pan; divided into small surfaces; as, the *scutellated* bone of a sturgeon. *Woodward.*

SCU-TI-BRANCH'I-ATE, *a.* A term applied to a molluscous animal covered by a shell, in the manner of a shield.

SCU'TI-FORM, *a.* [L. *scutum*, a buckler, and *form.*]

Having the form of a buckler or shield.

SCU'TI-PED, *n.* [L. *scutum* and *pes.*]

One of a family of birds which have the anterior part of the legs covered with segments of horny rings, terminating on each side in a groove. *Brande.*

SCUT'TLE, *n.* [L. *scutella*, a pan or saucer; W. *ysgudell*; Sax. *scutel*, *scuttel*, a dish.]

A broad, shallow basket; so called from its resemblance to a dish.

SCUT'TLE, *n.* [Fr. *ecoutille*; Arm. *scoutilh*; Sp. *escotilla*; Sax. *scyttel*, a bolt or bar; *scyttan*, to bolt, to *shut*. See Shut.]

1. In *ships*, a small hatchway or opening in the deck, large enough to admit a man, and with a lid for covering it; also, a like hole in the side or bottom of a ship, and through the coverings of her hatchways, &c.

2. A square hole in the roof of a house, with a lid.

3. [from *scud*, and properly *scuddle.*] A quick pace; a short run. *Spectator.*

SCUT'TLE, *v. i.* To run with affected precipitation. *Arbuthnot.*

SCUT'TLE, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To cut large holes through the bottom, deck, or sides, of a ship for any purpose.

2. To sink by making holes through the bottom; as, to *scuttle* a ship.

SCUT'TLE-BUTT, } *n.* A butt or cask with a large
SCUT'TLE-CASK, } hole in it, used to contain the fresh water for daily use in a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

SCUT'TLED, *pp.* Having holes made in the bottom or sides; sunk by means of cutting holes in the bottom or sides.

SCUT'TLE-FISH, *n.* The cuttle-fish, so called. [See Cuttle-Fish.]

SCUT'TLING, *ppr.* Cutting holes in the bottom or sides; sinking by such holes.

SCYTHE, *n.* [Sax. *sithe*; D. *seissen*; Ch. חצר, Syr. ܚܨܕ, Ar. حصد *hatzada*, to reap; deriv. Ar. a sickle; Sam. [Samaritan] to reap; Eth. ዐፀደ *atzad*, to reap, and deriv. a sickle; Heb. and Ch. מגזר,

from the same root, an ax. These verbs seem to be the same, with different prefixes, and from this evidently is derived *sythe*, which would be a better spelling than *scythe*.]

1. An instrument for mowing grass, or cutting grain or other vegetables. It consists of a long curving blade, with a sharp edge, made fast to a handle, which, in New England, is called a *snath*, and which is bent into a convenient form for swinging the blade to advantage. The blade is hung to the snath at an acute angle.

In *mythology*, Saturn or Time is represented with a scythe, the emblem of destruction.

2. The curved, sharp blade used anciently in war chariots.

SCYTHE, *v. t.* To mow. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SCYTH'ED, *a.* Armed with scythes, as a chariot.

SCYTHE'MAN, *n.* One who uses a scythe; a mower.

SCYTH'I-AN, (sith'e-an,) *a.* Pertaining to Scythia, a name given to the northern part of Asia, and Europe adjoining to Asia.

SCYTH'I-AN, *n.* [See Scot.] A native of Scythia.

SDAIN, for Disdain. [It. *sdegnare.*] [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SDEIN'FUL, (sdāne'-,) for Disdainful. *Spenser.*

SEA, (see,) *n.* [Sax. *sæ*, *sæge*; G. *see*; D. *zee*; Sw. *sö*, the sea, a lake, or pool; Basque, *sah*; contracted from *seg*, *segg*. Hence Sax. *garsecge*, *garsecge*, *gersegg*, the ocean. This word, like *lake*, signifies, primarily, a seat, set, or lay, a repository, a basin.]

1. A large basin, cistern, or laver which Solomon made in the temple, so large as to contain more than six thousand gallons. This was called the *brazen sea*, and used to hold water for the priests to wash themselves. 1 *Kings* vii. 2 *Chron.* iv.

2. A large body of water, nearly inclosed by land, as the Baltic or the Mediterranean; as, the *Sea* of Azof. *Seas* are properly branches of the ocean, and upon the same level. Large bodies of water inland, and situated above the level of the ocean, are lakes. The appellation of *sea*, given to the Caspian Lake, is an exception, and not very correct. So the Lake of Galilee is called a *sea*, from the Greek.

3. The ocean; as, to go to *sea*. The fleet is at *sea*, or on the high *seas*.

4. A wave; a billow; a surge. The vessel shipped a *sea*.

5. The swell of the ocean in a tempest, or the direction of the waves; as, we head the *sea*.

6. *Proverbially*, a large quantity of liquor; as, a *sea* of blood.

7. A rough or agitated place or element.

In a troubled *sea* of passion tost. *Milton.*

Half seas over; half drunk. [*A low phrase.*] *Spectator.*

On the high seas; in the open sea, the common highway of nations.

SEA'-A-NEM'O-NE, *n.* A popular name of the Actinia. *Dana.*

SEA'-APE, *n.* [*sea* and *ape.*] The name given to a marine animal which plays tricks like an ape. The name is applied by some to the sea-otter. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SEA'-BANK, *n.* [*sea* and *bank.*] The sea-shore. *Shak.*

2. A bank or mole to defend against the sea.

SEA'-BAR, *n.* [*sea* and *bar.*] The sea-swallow. *Johnson.*

SEA'-BAT, *n.* [*sea* and *bat.*] A sort of flying fish. *Cotgrave.*

SEA'-BATH-ED, *a.* [*sea* and *bathe.*] Bathed, dipped, or washed in the sea. *Sandys.*

SEA'-BEAR, *n.* [*sea* and *bear.*] An animal of the bear kind that frequents the sea; the white or polar bear.

2. A name of several species of the seal family, as the ursine seals, of the genus Arctocephalus of F. Cuvier. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SEA'-BEARD, *n.* [*sea* and *beard.*] A marine plant, Conferva rupestris, growing in dense tufts. *Lee.*

SEA'-BEAST, *n.* [*sea* and *beast.*] A beast or monstrous animal of the sea. *Milton.*

SEA'-BEAT, SEA'-BEAT-EN, *a.* [*sea* and *beat.*] Beaten by the sea; lashed by the waves.

Along the *sea*-beat shore. *Pope.*

SEA'-BOARD, SEA'-BORD, *n.* [*sea* and Fr. *bord*, side.] The sea-shore.

SEA'-BOARD, *adv.* Toward the sea.

SEA'-BOAT, *n.* [*sea* and *boat.*] A term applied by seamen to a vessel with respect to her qualities in bad weather; as, a good *sea-boat*. *Brande.*

SEA'-BORD, SEA'-BORD'ER-ING, *a.* [*sea* and Fr. *bord*, border.] Bordering on the sea or ocean.

SEA'-BORN, *a.* [*sea* and *born.*] Born of the sea; produced by the sea; as, Neptune and his *sea-born* niece *Waller.*

2. Born at sea.

SEA'-BOUND, SEA'-BOUND-ED, *a.* [*sea* and *bound.*] Bounded by the sea.

SEA'-BOY, *n.* [*sea* and *boy.*] A boy employed on shipboard.

SEA'-BREACH, *n.* [*sea* and *breach.*] Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks. *L'Estrange.*

SEA'-BREAM, *n.* [*sea* and *bream.*] A sea-fish of the genus Pagellus, (Sparus, Linn.,) growing to the length of from 16 to 20 inches, and used for food. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SEA'-BREEZE, *n.* [*sea* and *breeze.*] A wind or current of air blowing from the sea upon land; for the most part blowing during the day only, and subsiding at night.

SEA'-BUILT, (sē'bilt,) *a.* [*sea* and *built.*] Built for the sea; as, *sea-built* forts, (ships.) *Dryden.*

SEA'-CAB-BAGE, *n.* [*sea* and *cabbage.*] A name of various plants of the cabbage tribe, as Brassica oleracea and Crambe maritima. *Encyc. Miller.*

SEA'-CALF, *n.* [*sea* and *calf.*] A marine animal, the common seal.

SEA'-CAP, *n.* [*sea* and *cap.*] A cap made to be worn at sea. *Shak.*

SEA'-CAP-TAIN, *n.* The captain of a ship. *Shak.*

SEA'-CARD, *n.* [*sea* and *card.*] The mariner's card or compass.

SEA'-CARP, *n.* [*sea* and *carp.*] A spotted fish living among rocks and stones. *Johnson.*

SEA'-CHANGE, *n.* [*sea* and *change.*] A change wrought by the sea.

SEA'-CHART, *n.* [*sea* and *chart.*] A chart or map on which the lines of the shore, isles, shoals, harbors, &c., are delineated.

Note. — This word has become useless, as we now use *chart* for a representation of the sea-coast, and *map* for a representation of the land.

SEA'-CIR-CLED, (sē'sur-kld,) *a.* [*sea* and *circle.*] Surrounded by the sea. *Sandys.*

SEA'-COAL, *n.* [*sea* and *coal.*] Coal brought by sea; a vulgar name for mineral coal, in distinction from Charcoal. *Johnson.*

SEA'-COAST, *n.* [*sea* and *coast.*] The shore or border of the land adjacent to the sea or ocean.

SEA'-COB, *n.* [*sea* and *cob.*] A sea-fowl, called also Sea-Gull.

SEA'-COLE'WORT, *n.* Sea-cabbage, which see.

SEA'-COM-PASS, (-kum-pass,) *n.* [*sea* and *compass.*] The mariner's card and needle; the compass constructed for use at sea. *Camden.*

SEA'-COOT, *n.* [*sea* and *coot.*] A sea fowl, Fulica marina.

SEA'-COR'MO-RANT, *n.* [*sea* and *cormorant.*] The sea-crow or sea-drake, Corvus marinus.

SEA'-COW, *n.* [*sea* and *cow.*] The manatee, a cetaceous herbivorous mammal of the genus Manatus. [See Manatee and Manatus.] *Brande. Partington.*

2. Also, the name sometimes given to the sea-horse, walrus, or morse, which see. *Jardine's Nat. Lib. Partington.*

SEA'-CROW, *n.* [*sea* and *crow.*] A sea-fowl of the gull kind; the mire-crow or pewet-gull. *P. Cyc.*

SEA'-DEV-IL, *n.* [*sea* and *devil.*] A large, cartilaginous fish, of the genus Cycloptera, belonging to the Ray family. *Brande.*

2. The fishing-frog, or frog-fish, of the genus Lophius; a fish in shape somewhat resembling a tadpole, growing to a large size, with a head very large in proportion to the rest of the body. *Partington.*

SEA'-DOG, *n.* [*sea* and *dog.*] A fish, perhaps the shark. *Pope. Roscommon.*

2. The sea-calf or common seal.

SEA'-DRAG-ON, *n.* [*sea* and *dragon.*] A marine monster caught in England in 1749, resembling, in some degree, an alligator, but having two large fins which served for swimming or flying. It had two legs terminating in hoofs, like those of an ass. Its body was covered with impenetrable scales, and it had five rows of teeth. [Qu.] *Gent. Mag.*

SEA'-EA-GLE, *n.* [*sea* and *eagle.*] A bird of the eagle kind, so named from being often found on the sea-coast; also called the White-tailed or Cinereous Eagle, Falco or Aquila albicilla. *Jardine.*

SEA'-EAR, *n.* [*sea* and *ear.*] A scutibranchiate gastropodous mollusk with a univalve shell, belonging to the genus Haliotis, remarkable for the splendid colors (principally green and violet) of the interior, and a row of small holes pierced through one side; so named from resembling in form the cartilage of the human ear. *Haldeman.*

SEA'-EEL, *n.* [*sea* and *eel.*] An eel caught in salt water; the conger.

SEA'-EGG, *n.* [*sea* and *egg.*] A name given to sea-urchins or sea-hedgehogs, when stripped of their spines. *Dana.*

SEA'-EL'E-PHANT, *n.* [*sea* and *elephant.*] An animal of the seal family, Macrorhinus proboscideus of F. Cuvier, also called Elephant Seal. It attains to the length of 20, 25, and even 30 feet, with a circumference of from 15 to 18 feet. The nose of the adult male is capable of being elongated into a proboscis of about a foot in length. This species is found in the southern hemisphere, and is considered an object of great commercial importance. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SEA'-EN-CIR'CLED, (-sur'kld,) *a.* [*sea* and *encircled.*] Encompassed by the sea. *Thomson.*

SEA'-FAR-ER, *n.* [*sea* and *fare.*] One that follows the seas; a mariner *Pope.*

SEA'-FAR-ING, *a.* [Supra.] Following the business of a seaman; customarily employed in navigation. *Arbuthnot.*

SEA'-FEN-NEL, *n.* [*sea* and *fennel.*] The same as Samphire.

SEA'-FIGHT, (-fite,) *n.* [*sea* and *fight.*] An engagement between ships at sea; a naval action. *Bacon.*

SEA'-FISH, *n.* [*sea* and *fish.*] Any marine fish; any fish that lives usually in salt water.

SEA'-FOWL, *n.* [*sea* and *fowl.*] A marine fowl; any bird that lives by the sea, and procures its food from salt water. *Pope.*

SEA'-FOX, *n.* A fish of the shark family, Alopias Vulpes, also called Fox-Shark. It is named from the form of its tail, the under lobe being very small, and the upper long and slightly curved upward like a scythe. It frequently measures 13 feet in length, including the tail, which is then more than 6 feet long. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SEA'-GAGE, *n.* [*sea* and *gage.*] The depth that a vessel sinks in the water. *Encyc.*

SEA'-GAR LAND, *n.* [*sea* and *garland.*] A plant.

SEA'-GIR-DLES, (sē'gur-dlz,) *n.* [*sea* and *girdle.*] A sort of sea-plant. *Johnson.*

SEA'-GIRT, (-gurt,) *a.* [*sea* and *girt.*] Surrounded by the water of the sea or ocean; as, a *sea-girt* isle. *Milton.*

SEA'-GOD, *n.* [*sea* and *god.*] A marine deity; a fabulous being supposed to preside over the ocean or sea; as Neptune.

SEA'-GOWN, *n.* [*sea* and *gown.*] A gown or garment with short sleeves, worn by mariners. *Shak.*

SEA'-GRASS, *n.* [*sea* and *grass.*] A plant growing on the sea-shore; an aquatic plant of the genus Ruppia. *Lee.*

SEA'-GREEN, *a.* [*sea* and *green.*] Having the color of sea-water; being of a faint green color. *Locke. Pope.*

SEA'-GREEN, *n.* The color of sea-water.

2. A plant, the saxifrage.

SEA'-GULL, *n.* [*sea* and *gull.*] A sea-fowl of the genus Larus; a species of gull; called also Sea-Crow.

SEA'-HARE, *n.* [*sea* and *hare.*] A marine tectibranchiate, gastropodous mollusk, having the edges of the foot surrounding the back and capable of being reflected upon it. It has four tentacles, the upper pair of which are hollowed out like the ears of a hare, whence the name. The shell is null or incomplete, and internal. The animal secretes an acrid humor. It is of the genus Aplysia or Laplysia of Linnæus. *Kirby. P. Cyc.*

SEA'-HEDGE'HOG, *n.* The sea-urchin; a species of Echinus, so called from its prickles, which resemble in some measure those of the hedgehog or urchin. *Carew.*

SEA'-HEN, *n.* [*sea* and *hen.*] A name of the Foolish or Lesser Guillemot, Uria Troile. *Ed. Encyc.*

SEA'-HOG, *n.* [*sea* and *hog.*] The porpoise, which see.

SEA'-HOL-LY, *n.* [*sea* and *holly.*] A plant of the genus Eryngium. *Lee.*

SEA'-HOLM, *n.* [*sea* and Dan. *holm*, an isle.]

1. A small, uninhabited isle.

2. Sea-holly. *Carew.*

SEA'-HORSE, *n.* [*sea* and *horse.*] In *zoology*, the morse or walrus, a species of Trichechus. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

2. The hippopotamus, or river-horse. *Dryden.*

3. A fish of the genus Hippocampus, (Syngnathus, Linn.,) allied to the needle-fish or pipe-fish, and having a prehensile tail. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SEA'-KALE, *n.* A name of several plants of the natural order Brassicæ, or cabbage tribe, as the Brassica oleracea, and Crambe maritima; sea-cabbage; sea-colewort. *Tully.*

SEA'-LARK, *n.* A bird of the sandpiper kind; the purr.

2. A bird of the dotterel kind; the ringed dotterel or plover.

SEA'-LEGS, *n. pl.* [*sea* and *leg.*] The ability to walk on a ship's deck when pitching or rolling. *Totten.*

SEA'-LEM-ON, *n.* [*sea* and *lemon.*] A marine, nudibranchiate, gastropodous mollusk, of the genus Doris, having an oval body, convex, marked with numerous punctures, and of a lemon color. *P. Cyc. Encyc.*

SEA'-LEOP-ARD, (-lep-erd,) *n.* [*sea* and *leopard.*] An animal of the seal family, of the genus Stenorhynchus of F. Cuvier, found in the South Shetland and South Orkney Islands, near the antarctic circle; so named from being spotted like the leopard. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SEA'-LET-TER, *n.* A paper from the custom-house, specifying the nature and quantity of the cargo on board of ships on a foreign voyage, their destination, &c. *Boutier.*

SEA'-LIKE, *a.* [*sea* and *like.*] Resembling the sea. *Thomson.*

SEA'-LI-ON, *n.* [*sea* and *lion.*] A name given by voyagers to various seals of large dimensions, as the sea-elephant. The name is particularly applied to certain large, earless seals, with manes somewhat

like those of the lion, and belonging to the genus Platyrhynchus of F. Cuvier.
Jardine's Nat. Lib. P. Cyc.

SEA'-MAID, *n.* [*sea* and *maid.*] The mermaid. [See MERMAID.] *Shak.*

2. A sea-nymph.

SEA'-MALL, (sē'mal,) } *n.* A sea-fowl, a species of
SEA'-MEW, (sē'mū,) } gull or Larus.

SEA'MAN, *n.* [*sea* and *man.*] A sailor; a mariner; a man whose occupation is to assist in the management of ships at sea.

2. *By way of distinction*, a skillful mariner; also, a man who is well versed in the art of navigating ships. In this sense, it is applied both to officers and common mariners.

3. Merman, the male of the mermaid. [*Little used.*] *Locke.*

SEA'MAN-LIKE, *a.* Like a skillful seaman.

SEA'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The skill of a good seaman; an acquaintance with the art of managing and navigating a ship; *applicable both to officers and to men. Naval skill* is the art of managing a fleet, particularly in an engagement; a very different thing from *seamanship.*

SEA'-MARGE, *n.* The shore or border on the sea. *Shak.*

SEA'-MARK, *n.* [*sea* and *mark.*] Any elevated object on land which serves for a direction to mariners in entering a harbor, or in sailing along or approaching a coast; a beacon; as a light-house, a mountain, &c. *Encyc.*

SEA'-MEW, (-mū,) *n.* A sea-fowl, a species of gull or Larus.

SEA'-MON-STER, *n.* [*sea* and *monster.*] A huge marine animal. *Lam.* iv.

SEA'-MOSS, *n.* [*sea* and *moss.*] A name given to coral. [See CORAL.]

SEA'-MOUSE, *n.* [*sea* and *mouse.*] A dorsibranchiate annelid, of the genus Aphrodita of Linnæus. *P. Cyc.*

SEA'-NAV'EL-WORT, *n.* [*sea*, *navel*, and *wort.*] An herb growing in Syria, which is said to effect great cures of diseases. [L. *androsace.*] *Johnson.*

SEA'-NEE-DLE, *n.* [*sea* and *needle.*] A name of the gar or garfish, of the genus *Esox.* This fish has a slender body, with long, pointed jaws, and a forked tail. Its back is of a fine green color, and when in the water, its colors are extremely beautiful.

SEA'-NET-TLE, *n.* [*sea* and *nettle.*] A popular name of certain Medusæ, which have the property of stinging when touched. *Dana.*

SEA'-NURS-ED, (sē'nurst,) *a.* [*sea* and *nursed.*] Nursed by the sea. *J. Barlow.*

SEA'-NYMPH, (sē'nimf,) *n.* [*sea* and *nymph.*] A nymph or goddess of the sea. *Broome.*

SEA'-ON'ION, (sē'un-yun,) *n.* [*sea* and *onion.*] A plant, squill, Scilla maritima. *P. Cyc.*

SEA'-OOZE, *n.* [*sea* and *ooze.*] The soft mud on or near the sea-shore. *Mortimer.*

SEA'-OT-TER, *n.* [*sea* and *otter.*] An aquatic, carnivorous animal of the otter kind, belonging to the sub-genus Enhydra of Fleming. It is found in the Northern Pacific, sometimes three hundred miles from land, and is highly valued for its skin, which has a fine, close fur. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SEA'-OWL, *n.* [*sea* and *owl.*] Another name of the lump-fish. *Booth.*

SEA'-PAD, *n.* The star-fish. *Johnson.*

SEA'-PAN-THER, *n.* [*sea* and *panther.*] A fish like a lamprey. *Johnson.*

SEA'-PHEAS-ANT, (-fez-ant,) *n.* [*sea* and *pheasant.*] The pin-tail duck, Dafila candacuta. *P. Cyc.*

SEA'-PIE, } *n.* [*sea* and *pie*, pica.] A sea fowl of
SEA'-PYE, } the genus Hæmatopus, and grallic order; called, also, the OYSTER-CATCHER, from its thrusting its beak into oysters when open, and taking out the animal.

SEA'-PIE, (sē'pī,) *n.* [*sea* and *pie.*] A dish of food consisting of paste and meat boiled together; so named because common at sea.

SEA'-PIECE, *n.* [*sea* and *piece.*] A picture representing a scene at sea. *Addison.*

SEA'-PIKE, *n.* [*sea* and *pike.*] A sea-fish of the genus Belone of Cuvier, allied to the pike, and so named from its resemblance to that fish; commonly called GARFISH. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SEA'-PLANT, *n.* [*sea* and *plant.*] A plant that grows in salt water, as the *fucus*, &c.

SEA'-POOL, *n.* [*sea* and *pool.*] A lake of salt water. *Spenser.*

SEA'PORT, *n.* [*sea* and *port.*] A harbor near the sea, formed by an arm of the sea or by a bay.

2. A city or town situated on a harbor, on or near the sea. We call a town a *seaport*, instead of a *seaport town.*

SEA'-RE-SEM'BLING, *a.* Like the sea; sea-like. *Sandys.*

SEA'-RISK, *n.* [*sea* and *risk.*] Hazard or risk at sea; danger of injury or destruction by the sea.

SEA'-ROB-BER, *n.* [*sea* and *robber.*] A pirate; one that robs on the high seas.

SEA'-ROCK-ET, *n.* A cruciferous plant of the genus Cakile or Bunias, growing on the sea-shore. *Loudon.*

SEA'ROOM, *n.* [*sea* and *room.*] Ample space or distance from land, shoals, or rocks, sufficient for a ship to drive or scud without danger of shipwreck. *Totten.*

SEA'-RÖV-ER, *n.* [*sea* and *rover.*] A pirate; one that cruises for plunder.

2. A ship or vessel that is employed in cruising for plunder.

SEA'-RÖV-ING, *a.* Wandering on the ocean.

SEA'-RUFF, *n.* A kind of sea fish. [L. *orphus.*] *Johnson.*

SEA'-SCOR'PI-ON, *n.* [*sea* and *scorpion.*] A salt-water fish, Cottus scorpius, allied to the River Bull-head, and having the head armed with spines. It is very voracious, and sometimes exceeds a foot in length. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SEA'-SER-PENT, *n.* [*sea* and *serpent.*] A huge animal like a serpent, inhabiting the sea. *Guthrie.*

SEA'-SERV-ICE, *n.* [*sea* and *service.*] Naval service; service in the navy or in ships of war.

SEA'-SHARK, *n.* [*sea* and *shark.*] A ravenous sea-fish; the shark. *Shak.*

SEA'-SHELL, *n.* [*sea* and *shell.*] A marine shell; a shell that grows in the sea. *Mortimer.*

SEA'-SHÖRE, *n.* [*sea* and *shore.*] The coast of the sea; the land that lies adjacent to the sea or ocean. *Locke.*

SEA'SICK, *a.* [*sea* and *sick.*] Affected with sickness or nausea by means of the pitching or rolling of a vessel. *Dryden. Swift.*

SEA'SICK-NESS, *n.* The sickness or nausea occasioned by the pitching and rolling of a ship in an agitated sea.

SEA'SIDE, *n.* [*sea* and *side.*] The land bordering on the sea; the country adjacent to the sea, or near it. *Scripture. Pope.*

SEA'-STAR, *n.* [*sea* and *star.*] The star-fish, a marine, radiate animal, called technically *Asterias.*

SEA'-SUR-GEON, *n.* [*sea* and *surgeon.*] A surgeon employed on shipboard. *Wiseman.*

SEA'-SUR-ROUND'ED, *a.* [*sea* and *surround.*] Encompassed by the sea.

SEA'-SWAL-LÖW, *n.* [*sea* and *swallow.*] The common tern, Sterna Hirundo. *P. Cyc.*

2. Also, a provincial name of the storm petrel, Thalassidroma (Procellaria, Linn.) pelagica. *P. Cyc.*

SEA'-TERM, *n.* [*sea* and *term.*] A word or term used appropriately by seamen, or peculiar to the art of navigation.

SEA'-THIEF, (sē'theef,) *n.* [*sea* and *thief.*] A pirate. *Bp. of Chichester.*

SEA'-TÖAD, *n.* [*sea* and *toad.*] An ugly fish, so called. *Cotgrave.*

SEA'-TORN, *a.* [*sea* and *torn.*] Torn by or at sea. *Browne.*

SEA'-TOSS-ED, (sē'tost,) *a.* [*sea* and *tossed.*] Tossed by the sea. *Shak.*

SEA'-TRAV'EL-ING, *n.* Traveling by sea voyages.

SEA'-U'NI-CORN, *n.* A name of the narwhal. *Brande.*

SEA'-UR-CHIN, *n.* [*sea* and *urchin.*] One of a genus of marine animals, the Echinus, of many species. The body is roundish, covered with a bony crust, and often set with movable prickles. The sea-urchins belong to the fourth division of animals, the Radiata. *Sea-hedgehog* is another of these animals, and, when stripped of the spines, they are often called SEA-EGGS. [See also ECHINUS.] *Dana.*

SEA'-WALL-ED, *a.* [*sea* and *walled.*] Surrounded or defended by the sea. *Shak.*

SEA'WARD, *a.* [*sea* and *ward.*] Directed toward the sea. *Donne.*

SEA'WARD, *adv.* Toward the sea. *Drayton.*

SEA'-WA-TER, *n.* [*sea* and *water.*] Water of the sea or ocean, which is salt. *Bacon.*

SEA'-WEED, *n.* [*sea* and *weed.*] A marine plant of the genus Fucus, used as manure, and for making glass and soap. A common name for the marine algæ, and some other plants growing in salt water.

SEA'-WITH'WIND, *n.* Bindweed.

SEA'-WOLF, *n.* [*sea* and *wolf.* See WOLF.] A fish of the genus Anarrhicas, also called WOLF-FISH and CAT-FISH, found in northern seas, about Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Scotland, England, &c. This fish is so named from its fierceness and ravenousness. It grows sometimes to the length of four and even seven feet, and feeds on crustaceous animals and shell fish, as well as on common fish. *Partington.*

2. The name *sea-wolf* has also been given to a species of seal, the sea-elephant. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SEA'-WORM'WOOD, *n.* A sort of wormwood growing by the sea, the Artemisia maritima. *Johnson. Lee.*

SEA'-WÖRN, *a.* Worn or abraded by the sea.

SEA'-WÖR-THI-NESS, *n.* The state of being able to resist the ordinary violence of wind and weather, as that of a ship. *Kent.*

SEA'-WÖR-THY, *a.* [*sea* and *worthy.*] Fit for a voyage; worthy of being trusted to transport a cargo with safety; as, a *sea-worthy* ship.

SEAL, (seel,) *n.* [Sax. *seol*, *selc*, *syle*; Sw. *sidl.*]
The common name for the aquatic carnivorous mammals of the family Phocidæ, corresponding to the genus Phoca of Linnæus. Seals mostly inhabit sea-coasts and islands, particularly in the higher latitudes of both hemispheres. They pass much of their time in the water, but have warm blood, and breathe only air. Their hind feet are placed at the extremity of the body, in the same direction with it, and serve the purpose of a caudal fin; the fore feet are also adapted for swimming, and furnished each with five claws. Some seals have external ears, while others are destitute of them; and this difference is the ground of M. Peron's distribution of them into two divisions, viz., the earless seals or true seals, and the eared seals or otaries. There are numerous species, bearing the popular names of the *sea-lion*, the *sea-bear* or *ursine-seal*, the *sea-elephant*, *elephant-seal* or *bottle-nose*, the *bearded* or *great seal*, the *monk seal*, the *crested seal*, &c. The common seal, Calocephalus vitulinus of F. Cuvier, (Phoca vitulina, Linn.,) is found in the northern seas generally, on the British and French coasts, &c. It is covered with short, stiff, thickset hair, has no external ears, and is usually from three to five or six feet in length. Seals are much sought after for their skins and fur, and also for their oil, which in some species is very abundant. *P. Cyc. Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SEAL, (seel,) *n.* [Sax. *sigel*, *sigle*; G. *siegel*; D. *zegel*; Dan. *seigl*, *segl*; Fr. *sceau*; Arm. *syell*; L. *sigillum*; It. *sigillo*; Sp. *sigilo.* It is uncertain what was the original signification of *seal*, whether an image, or some ornament. In Saxon, the word signifies a necklace, or ornament for the neck, a stud or boss, a clasp, and a seal.]

1. A piece of metal or other hard substance, usually round or elliptical, on which is engraved some image or device, and sometimes a legend or inscription. This is used by individuals, corporate bodies, and states, for making impressions on wax upon instruments of writing, as an evidence of their authenticity. The king of England has his great *seal* and his privy *seal*. *Seals* are sometimes worn in rings. [See also PRIVY SEAL and GREAT SEAL.]

2. The wax set to an instrument, and impressed or stamped with a seal. Thus we give a deed under hand and *seal*. Wax is generally used in sealing instruments, but other substances may be used.

3. The wax or wafer that makes fast a letter or other paper.

4. Any act of confirmation. *Milton.*

5. That which confirms, ratifies, or makes stable; assurance. 2 *Tim.* ii.

6. That which effectually shuts, confines, or secures; that which makes fast. *Rev.* xx.

SEAL, (seel,) *v. t.* [Sw. *besegla*, *försegla*; Dan. *besegler*, *forsegler*; G. *siegeln*; D. *zegelen.* The root signifies, probably, to set, to fix, to impress, or to cut or engrave.]

1. To fasten with a seal; to attach together with a wafer, or with wax; as, to *seal* a letter.

2. To set or affix a seal as a mark of authenticity; as, to *seal* a deed. Hence,

3. To confirm; to ratify; to establish.

> And with my hand I *seal* our true hearts' love. *Shak.*
> When, therefore, I have performed this, and have *sealed* to them this fruit, I will come by you into Spain. — Rom. xv.

4. To shut or keep close; sometimes with *up*. *Seal* your lips; *seal up* your lips. *Shak.*

> Open your ears, and *seal* your bosom upon the secret concerns of a friend. *Dwight.*

5. To make fast.

> they went and made the sepulcher sure, *sealing* the stone and setting a watch. — Matt. xxvii.

6. To mark with a stamp, as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality. By our laws, weights and measures are to be *sealed* by an officer appointed and sworn for that purpose; and leather is to be *sealed* by a like officer, as evidence that it has been inspected and found to be of good quality. *Laws of Conn.*

7. To keep secret.

> Shut up the words, and *seal* the book. — Dan. xii. Is. viii.

8. To mark, as one's property, and secure from danger. *Cant.* iv.

9. To close; to fulfill; to complete; with *up*. *Dan.* ix.

10. To imprint on the mind; as, to *seal* instruction. *Job* xxxiii.

11. To inclose; to hide; to conceal. *Job* xiv.

12. To confine; to restrain. *Job* xxxvii.

13. In *architecture*, to fix a piece of wood or iron in a wall with cement, plaster, or other binding for staples, hinges, &c. *Gwilt.*

SEAL, (seel,) *v. i.* To fix a seal.

> I will *seal* unto this bond. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

SEAL'ED, (seeld,) *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with a seal; fastened with a seal; confirmed; closed.

SEAL'ER, *n.* One who seals; an officer in chancery, who seals writs and instruments.

2. In *New England*, an officer appointed by the town or other proper authority, to examine and try weights and measures, and set a stamp on such as are according to the standards established by the State; also, an officer who inspects leather, and

stamps such as is good. These are called *sealers* of weights and measures, and *sealers* of leather.

SEAL'ING, *ppr.* Fixing a seal; fastening with a seal; confirming; closing; keeping secret; fixing a piece of wood or iron in a wall with cement.

SEAL'ING, *n.* The act of affixing a seal.

2. In *architecture* the fixing of a piece of wood or iron on a wall with plaster, cement, or other binding, for staples, hinges, &c. *Gwilt.*

3. [from *seal*, the animal.] The operation of taking seals and curing their skins.

SEAL'ING-VOY-AGE, *n.* A voyage for the purpose of killing seals and obtaining their skins.

SEAL'ING-WAX, *n.* [*seal* and *wax.*] A compound of the resin lac, with some less brittle resin, and various coloring matters, used for fastening a folded letter, and thus concealing the writing, and for receiving impressions of seals set to instruments. Sealing-wax is hard or soft, and may be of any color.

SEAM, (seem,) *n.* [Sax. *seam*; D. *zoom*; G. *saum*; Dan. *söm*; Sw. *söm*, a seam, a suture; *söma*, to sew. The G. *saum* signifies a hem or border. The word probably signifies the *uniting by sewing*. In Danish, *sömmer* signifies to hem, and to *beseem*, to be seemly, to become, to be suitable. We see then that *seam* and *seem* are from one root. The primary sense is, to meet, to come or put together. See Same and Assemble. Class Sm, No. 33, 40.]

1. The suture or uniting of two edges of cloth by the needle. *Dryden.*

The coat was without seam, woven from the top throughout. — John xix.

2. The joint or juncture of planks in a ship's side or deck; or rather the intervals between the edges of boards or planks in a floor, &c. The *seams* of ships are filled with oakum, and covered with pitch.

3. In *mines*, a vein or stratum of metal, ore, coal, and the like. *Encyc. Kirwan.*

In *geology*, a thin layer which separates strata of greater magnitude.

4. A cicatrix or scar.

5. A measure of eight bushels of corn; or the vessel that contains it. [*Not used in America.*]

A seam of glass: the quantity of 120 pounds, or 24 stone of five pounds each. [*Not used in America.*]

SEAM, *n.* [Sax. *seim*; W. *saim.*] [*Encyc.*

Tallow; grease; lard. [*Local.*] *Shak. Dryden.*

SEAM, *v. t.* To form a seam; to sew or otherwise unite.

2. To mark with a cicatrix; to scar; as, *seamed* with wounds. *Pope.*

SEA'MAN. See under Sea.

SEAM'ED, (seemd,) *pp.* Marked with seams; having seams or scars.

SEAM'ING, *ppr.* Marking with scars; making seams.

SEAM'LESS, *a.* Having no seam; as, the *seamless* garment of Christ.

SEAM'-RENT, *n.* [*seam* and *rent.*] The rent of a seam; the separation of a suture.

SEAM'STER, *n.* One that sews well, or whose occupation is to sew.

SEAM'STRESS, *n.* [that is, *seamsteress*; Sax. *seamstre.*]

A woman whose occupation is sewing.

SEAM'STRESS-Y, *n.* The business of a seamstress.

SEAM'Y, *a.* Having a seam; containing seams or showing them. *Shak.*

SEAN, (sēne,) *n.* A net. [See Seine.]

SEANCE, (sē'ans,) *n.* [Fr.] Session, as of some public body.

SEA'POY, } *n.* [Pers. *sipahi*; Hindoo, *sepahal.*]
SE'POY, }

A native of India, in the military service of a European power, and disciplined after the European manner.

SEAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *searan*; Gr. αζηρεω, to dry; ξηραινω, to dry, to parch; ξηρος, dry; σειρ, the sun; σειρω, to dry. Qu. L. *torreo*, in a different dialect.]

1. To burn to dryness and hardness the surface of any thing; to cauterize; to expose to a degree of heat that changes the color of the surface, or makes it hard; as, to *sear* the skin or flesh.

I'm *seared* with burning steel. *Rowe.*

Sear is allied to *scorch* in signification; but it is applied primarily to animal flesh, and has special reference to the effect of heat in making the surface *hard*. *Scorch* is applied to flesh, cloth, or any other substance, and has no reference to the effect of hardness.

2. To wither; to dry. *Shak.*

3. To make callous or insensible.

Having their conscience *seared* with a hot iron. — 1 Tim. iv.

To sear up; to close by searing or cauterizing; to stop.

Cherish veins of good humor, and *sear up* those of ill. *Temple.*

SEAR, *a.* Dry; withered. *Milton. Ray.*

SEARCE, (sers,) *v. t.* To sift; to bolt; to separate the fine part of meal from the coarse [*Little used.*] *Mortimer.*

SEARCE, (sers,) *n.* A sieve; a bolter. [*Little used.*]

SEAR'CER, (sers'er,) *n.* One that sifts or bolts. [*Little used.*]

SEARCH, (serch,) *v. t.* [Fr. *chercher*; It. *cercare*; Arm. *kerchat*, to seek, to ramble.]

1. To look over or through, for the purpose of finding something; to explore; to examine by inspection; as, to *search* the house for a book; to *search* the wood for a thief.

Send thou men, that they may *search* the land of Canaan. — Num. xiii.

2. To inquire; to seek for.

Enough is left besides to search and know. *Milton.*

3. To probe; to seek the knowledge of, by feeling with an instrument; as, to *search* a wound. *Shak.*

4. To examine; to try or put to the test. *Ps.* cxxxix.

To search out; to seek till found, or to find by seeking; as, to *search out* truth. *Watts.*

SEARCH, (serch,) *v. i.* To seek; to look for; to make search.

Once more *search* with me. *Shak.*

2. To make inquiry; to inquire.

It suffices that they have once with care sifted the matter, and *searched* in all the particulars. *Locke.*

To search for; to look for; to seek; to try to find; as, to *search for* a gentleman now in the house. *Shak.*

SEARCH, (serch,) *n.* A seeking or looking for something that is lost, or the place of which is unknown, with *for* or *after*; as, a *search for* lost money; a *search for* mines of gold and silver; a *search after* happiness or knowledge.

2. Inquiry, a seeking. He spent his life in *search* of truth.

3. Quest; pursuit for finding.

Nor did my *search* of liberty begin,
Till my black hairs were changed upon my chin. *Dryden.*

Right of search; in *naval affairs*, the right claimed by one nation to authorize the commanders of their ships to enter vessels of other nations, and examine their papers and cargo, to ascertain the character of the vessels and the destination of their cargoes.

SEARCH'A-BLE, (serch'a-bl,) *a.* That may be searched or explored. *Colgrave.*

SEARCH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being searchable.

SEARCH'ED, (serchť,) *pp.* Looked over carefully; explored; examined.

SEARCH'ER, (serch'er,) *n.* One who searches, explores, or examines, for the purpose of finding something.

2. A seeker; an inquirer. *Watts.*

3. An examiner; a trier; as, the *Searcher* of hearts.

4. An officer in London, appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of their death. *Graunt.*

5. An officer of the customs, whose business is to search and examine ships outward bound, to ascertain whether they have prohibited goods on board, also baggage, goods, &c.

6. An inspector of leather. [*Local.*]

7. In *military affairs*, an instrument for examining ordnance, to ascertain whether guns have any cavities in them. *Encyc.*

8. An instrument used in the inspection of butter, &c., to ascertain the quality of that which is contained in firkins. [*Local.*] *Mass.*

SEARCH'ING, (serch'ing,) *ppr.* Looking into or over; exploring; examining; inquiring; seeking; investigating.

2. *a.* Penetrating; trying; close; as, a *searching* discourse.

SEARCH'ING, (serch'ing,) *n.* Examination; severe inquisition. *Judges* v.

SEARCH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a searching manner.

SEARCH'ING-NESS, (serch'ing-ness,) *n.* The quality of severe inquiry or examination.

SEARCH'LESS, (serch'less,) *a.* Inscrutable; eluding search or investigation.

SEARCH'-WAR-RANT, (serch'-,) *n.* In *law*, a warrant issued by a justice of the peace, authorizing persons to search houses, or other places for stolen goods.

SEAR'-CLOTH, *n.* [Sax. *sar-cloth*. sore-cloth.]

A cloth to cover a sore; a plaster *Mortimer.*

SEAR'ED, *pp. or a.* [from *sear.*] Burnt on the surface; cauterized; hardened.

SEAR'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being seared, cauterized, or hardened; hardness; hence, insensibility. *Bp. Hall.*

SEA'SON, (sē'zn,) *n.* [Fr. *saison*; Arm. *sasonn*, *sazun*; Port. *sazam*, *sezam*, season, proper time, state of being seasoned; *sazonar*, to season, ripen, temper, sweeten, bring to maturity; Sp. *sazon*, season, maturity, taste, relish; *sazonar*, to season. The primary sense, like that of *time* and *opportunity*, is to fall, to come, to arrive, and this word seems to be allied to *seize* and *assess*; to fall on, to set on.]

Season literally signifies that which comes or arrives; and in this general sense, is synonymous with *time*. Hence,

1. A fit or suitable time; the convenient time; the usual or appointed time; as, the messenger arrived in *season*; in good *season*. This fruit is out of *season*.

2. Any time, as distinguished from others.

The *season* prime for sweetest scents and airs. *Milton.*

3. A time of some continuance, but not long.

Thou shalt be blind, not seeing the sun for a *season*. — Acts xiii.

4. One of the four divisions of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter. The *season* is mild; it is cold for the *season*.

We saw, in six days' travelling, the several *seasons* of the year in their beauty. *Addison.*

We distinguish the season by prefixing its appropriate name, as the *spring*-season, *summer*-season, &c.

To be in season; to be in good time, or sufficiently early for the purpose.

To be out of season; to be too late, beyond the proper time, or beyond the usual or appointed time.

From the sense of convenience is derived the following.

5. That which matures or prepares for the taste; that which gives a relish.

You lack the *season* of all nature, sleep. *Shak.*

But in this sense, we now use Seasoning.

SEA'SON, (sē'zn,) *v. t.* [Fr. *assaisonner*; Sp. and Port. *sazonar.*]

1. To render palatable, or to give a higher relish to, by the addition or mixture of another substance more pungent or pleasant; as, to *season* meat with salt; to *season* any thing with spices. *Lev.* ii.

2. To render more agreeable, pleasant, or delightful; to give a relish or zest to by something that excites, animates, or exhilarates.

You *season* all with sports your serious hours. *Dryden.*
The proper use of wit is to *season* conversation. *Tillotson.*

3. To render more agreeable, or less rigorous and severe; to temper; to moderate; to qualify by admixture.

When mercy *seasons* justice. *Shak.*

4. To imbue; to tinge or taint.

Season their younger years with prudent and pious principles. *Taylor.*

5. To fit for any use by time or habit; to mature; to prepare.

Who in want a hollow friend doth try,
Directly *seasons* him an enemy. *Shak.*

6. To prepare for use by drying or hardening; to take out or suffer to escape the natural juices; as, to *season* timber.

7. To prepare or mature for a climate; to accustom to and enable to endure; as, to *season* the body to a particular climate. Long residence in the West Indies, or a fever, may *season* strangers.

SEA'SON, (sē'zn,) *v. i.* To become mature; to grow fit for use; to become adapted to a climate, as the human body.

2. To become dry and hard, by the escape of the natural juices, or by being penetrated with other substance. Timber *seasons* well under cover in the air, and ship timber *seasons* in salt water.

3. To betoken; to savor. [*Obs.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

SEA'SON-A-BLE, *a.* Opportune; that comes, happens, or is done in good time, in due season, or in proper time for the purpose; as, a *seasonable* supply of rain.

Mercy is *seasonable* in the time of affliction. *Ecclus.*

SEA'SON-A BLE-NESS, *n.* Opportuneness of time; the state of being in good time, or in time convenient for the purpose, or sufficiently early. *Addison.*

SEA'SON-A-BLY, *adv.* In due time; in time convenient; sufficiently early; as, to sow or plant *seasonably*.

SEA'SON-AGE, *n.* Seasoning; sauce. [*Not used.*] *South.*

SEA'SON-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the seasons. *Partington.*

SEA'SON-ED, (sē'znd,) *pp. or a.* Mixed or sprinkled with something that gives a relish; tempered; moderated; qualified; matured; dried and hardened.

SEA'SON-ER, *n.* He that seasons; that which seasons, matures, or gives a relish.

SEA'SON-ING, *ppr.* Giving a relish by something added; moderating; qualifying; maturing; drying and hardening; fitting by habit.

SEA'SON-ING, *n.* That which is added to any species of food, to give it a higher relish; usually, something pungent or aromatic, as salt, spices, or other aromatic herbs, acids, sugar, or a mixture of several things. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Something added or mixed to enhance the pleasure of enjoyment; as, wit or humor may serve as a *seasoning* to eloquence.

Political speculations are of so dry and austere a nature, that they will not go down with the public without [several] seasonings. *Addison.*

SEA'SON LESS, *a.* Without succession of the seasons.

SEAT, (seet,) *n.* [It. *sedia*; Sp. *sede, sitio*, from L. *sedes, situs*; Sw. *säte*; Dan. *sæde*; G. *sitz*; D. *zetel, zitplaats*; W. *sêz*; Ir. *saidh*; W., with a prefix, *gosod*, whence *gosodi*, to *set*. (See SET and SIT.) The English *seat* retains the Roman pronunciation of *situs*, that is, *seetus*.]

1. That on which one sits; a chair, bench, stool, or any other thing on which a person sits.

> Christ — overthrew the tables of the money-changers, and the *seats* of them that sold doves. — Matt. xxi.

2. The place of sitting; throne; chair of state; tribunal; post of authority; as, the *seat* of justice; judgment-*seat*.

3. Mansion; residence; dwelling; abode; as, Italy the *seat* of empire. The Greeks sent colonies to seek a new *seat* in Gaul

> In Alba he shall fix his royal *seat*. *Dryden*

4. Site; situation. The *seat* of Eden has never been incontrovertibly ascertained.

5. That part of a saddle on which a person sits.

6. In *horsemanship*, the posture or situation of a person on horseback. *Encyc.*

7. A pew or slip in a church; a place to sit in.

8. The place where a thing is settled or established. London is the *seat* of business and opulence. So we say, the *seat* of the muses, the *seat* of arts, the *seat* of commerce.

SEAT, *v. t.* To place on a seat; to cause to sit down. We *seat* ourselves; we *seat* our guests.

> The guests were no sooner *seated* but they entered into a warm debate. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To place in a post of authority, in office, or a place of distinction. He *seated* his son in the professor's chair.

> Then high was King Richard *seated*. *Shak.*

3. To settle; to fix in a particular place or country. A colony of Greeks *seated* themselves in the south of Italy; another at Massilia in Gaul.

4. To fix; to set firm.

> From their foundations, loosening to and fro,
> They plucked the *seated* hills. *Milton.*

5. To place in a church; to assign seats to. In New England, where the pews in churches are not private property, it is customary to *seat* families for a year or longer time; that is, assign and appropriate *seats* to their use.

6. To appropriate the pews in, to particular families; as, to *seat* a church.

7. To repair by making the seat new; as, to *seat* a garment.

8. To settle; to plant with inhabitants; as, to *seat* a country. [*Not much used.*] *Stith, Virg.*

SEAT, *v. i.* To rest; to lie down. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SEAT'ED, *pp.* Placed in a chair or on a bench, &c.; set; fixed; settled; established; furnished with a seat.

SEAT'ING, *ppr.* Placing on a seat; setting; settling; furnishing with a seat; having its seats assigned to individuals, as a church.

SEAVES, *n. pl.* [Sw. *säf*; Dan. *siv*; Heb. סוף, *suf*.] Rushes. [*Local.*]

SEAV'Y, *a.* Overgrown with rushes. [*Local.*]

SE-BA'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [Low L. *sebaceus*, from *sebum, sevum*, tallow, W. *saim*. Qu. Eth. *sebach*, fat.]

Made of tallow or fat; pertaining to fat.

Sebaceous humor; a suet-like or glutinous matter secreted by the sebaceous glands, which serves to defend the skin and keep it soft. *Coze. Parr.*

Sebaceous glands; small glands seated in the cellular membrane under the skin, which secrete the sebaceous humor. *Parr.*

SE-BAC'IC, (-bas'ik,) *a.* [Supra.] In *chemistry*, pertaining to fat; obtained from fat; as, the *sebacic* acid. *Lavoisier.*

SE'BATE, *n.* [Supra.] In *chemistry*, a salt formed by the sebacic acid and a base. *Hooper. Lavoisier.*

SE-BES'TEN, *n.* A tropical tree and its fruit, of the genus Cordia; called SEBESTEN PLUM. *P. Cyc.*

SEB'UN-DY, } *n.* In *India*, an irregular native
SEB-UN-DEE', } soldier, employed chiefly on revenue and police service. *Malcom.*

SE-CA'LE, *n.* [L.] The ergot of rye. *Brande.*

SE'CANT, *a.* [L. *secans, seco*, to cut or cut off, coinciding with Eng. *saw*.]

Cutting; dividing into two parts.

SE'CANT, *n.* [It. Fr. and Sp. *secante*, supra.]

1. In *geometry*, a line that cuts another, or divides it into parts. The secant of a circle is a line drawn from the circumference on one side to a point without the circumference on the other. *Hutton.*

2. In *trigonometry*, the secant of an arc is a right line drawn from the center through one end of the arc, and terminated by a tangent drawn through the other end. *Hutton.*

SE-CEDE', *v. i.* [L. *secedo*; *se*, from, and *cedo*, to move. *Se* is an inseparable preposition or prefix in Latin, but denoting departure or separation.]

To withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association; to separate one's self; as, certain ministers *seceded* from the church of Scotland about the year 1733.

SE-CED'ER, *n.* One who secedes. In *Scotland*, the *seceders* are a numerous body of Presbyterians who seceded from the communion of the established church, about the year 1733.

SE-CED'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Withdrawing from fellowship or communion.

SE-CERN', *v. t.* [L. *secerno*; *se* and *cerno*, to separate.]

In *the animal economy*, to secrete.

> The mucus *secerned* in the nose — is a laudable humor. *Arbuthnot.*

SE-CERN'ED, *pp.* Separated; secreted.

SE-CERN'ENT, *n.* That which promotes secretion; that which increases the motions which constitute secretion. *Darwin.*

SE-CERN'ING, *ppr.* Separating; secreting; as, *secerning* vessels.

SE-CERN'MENT, *n.* The process or act of secreting.

SE-CESS', *n.* [L. *secessus.*] Retirement; retreat.

SE-CES'SION, (-sesh'un,) *n.* [L. *secessio.* See SECEDE.]

1. The act of withdrawing, *particularly* from fellowship and communion. *Encyc.*

2. The act of departing; departure. *Brown.*

Secession church, in Scotland. See SECEDER.

SE'CHI-UM, *n.* A South American vegetable. Sechium edulis or Sicyos edulis. The fruit, in size and form, resembles a large bell-pear, and is eaten like the squash. *Farm. Encyc.*

SE'CLE, (sē'kl,) *n.* [Fr. *siècle*; L. *seculum.*] A century. [*Not in use.*] *Hammond.*

SE-CLUDE', *v. t.* [L. *secludo*; *se* and *claudo, cludo*, to shut.]

1. To separate, as from company or society, and usually to keep apart for some length of time, or to confine in a separate state; as, persons in low spirits *seclude* themselves from society.

> Let Eastern tyrants from the light of heaven
> *Seclude* their bosom slaves. *Thomson.*

2. To shut out; to prevent from entering; to preclude.

> Inclose your tender plants in your conservatory, *excluding* all entrance of cold. *Evelyn.*

SE-CLUD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Separated from others; living in retirement; shut out.

SE-CLUD'ED-LY, *adv.* In a secluded manner.

SE-CLUD'ING, *ppr.* Separating from others; confining in solitude or in a separate state; preventing entrance.

SE-CLOSE'NESS, *n.* The state of being secluded from society.

SE-CLU'SION, (-zhun,) *n.* The act of separating from society or connection; the state of being separate or apart; separation; a shutting out; as, to live in *seclusion*.

SE-CLU'SIVE, *a.* That secludes or sequesters; that keeps separate or in retirement.

SEC'OND, *a.* [Fr., from L. *secundus*; It. *secondo*; Sp. and Port. *segundo*; from L. *sequor*, to follow. See SUE.]

1. That immediately follows the first; the next following the first in order of place or time; the ordinal of two. Take the *second* book from the shelf. Enter the *second* house.

> And he slept and dreamed the *second* time. — Gen. xli.

2. Next in value, power, excellence, dignity, or rank; inferior. The silks of China are *second* to none in quality. Lord Chatham was *second* to none in eloquence. Dr. Johnson was *second* to none in intellectual powers, but *second* to many in research and erudition.

At second hand; in the second place of order; not in the first place, or by or from the first; by transmission; not primarily; not originally; as, a report received *at second hand*.

> In imitation of preachers *at second hand*, I shall transcribe from Bruyere a piece of raillery. *Tatler.*

SEC'OND, *n.* One who attends another in a duel, to aid him, mark out the ground or distance, and see that all proceedings between the parties are fair. *Watts. Addison.*

2. One that supports or maintains another; that which supports.

> Being sure enough of *seconds* after the first onset. *Walton.*

3. The sixtieth part of a minute of time or of a degree, that is, the *second* minute or small division next to the hour or degree. Sound moves above 1140 English feet in a *second*.

4. In *music*, an interval of a conjoint degree, being the difference between any sound and the next nearest sound above or below it. *Busby. Brande.*

SEC'OND, *v. t.* [L. *secundo*; Fr. *seconder*; It. *secondare.*]

1. To follow in the next place.

> He is *seconded* with dn. [*Little used.*] *South.*

2. To support; to lend aid to the attempt of another; to assist; to forward; to promote; to encourage; to act as the maintainer.

> We have supplies to *second* our attempt. *Shak.*
> The attempts of Austria to circumscribe the conquests of Bonaparte were *seconded* by Russia. *Anon.*
> In God, one single can its ends produce,
> Yet serves to *second* too some other use. *Pope.*

3. In *deliberative assemblies*, to unite with a person, or act as his *second*, in proposing some measure; as, to *second* a motion or proposition.

SEC'OND-A-RI-LY, *adv.* [from *secondary.*] In the second degree or second order; not primarily or originally; not in the first intention. Duties on imports serve primarily to raise a revenue, and *secondarily* to encourage domestic manufactures and industry.

SEC'OND-A-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being secondary. *Norris.*

SEC'OND-A-RY, *a.* [L. *secundarius*, from *secundus.*]

1. Succeeding next in order to the first; subordinate.

> Where there is moral right on the one hand, no *secondary* right can discharge it. *L'Estrange.*

2. Not primary; not of the first intention.

> Two are the radical differences, the *secondary* differences are as four. *Bacon.*

3. Not of the first-order or rate; revolving about a primary planet. Primary planets revolve about the sun; *secondary* planets or satellites revolve about the primary.

4. Acting by deputation or delegated authority; as, the work of *secondary* hands. *Milton.*

5. Acting in subordination, or as second to another; as, a *secondary* officer. *Encyc.*

6. In *mineralogy*, a term denoting a modified crystal derived from one of the primary forms, or any plane on a crystal which is not one of the primary planes. *Dana.*

Secondary rocks or *strata*, in *geology*, are those which are situated over or above the primary and below the tertiary. They usually abound in organic remains or petrifactions. *Cleaveland.*

Secondary formation; in *geology*, the formation which includes the secondary strata.

A secondary fever, is that which arises after a crisis, or a critical effort, as after the declension of the small-pox or measles. *Quincy.*

Secondary circles. See SECONDARY, n. No. 2.

Secondary qualities, are the qualities of bodies which are not inseparable from them, but which proceed from casual circumstances, such as ior, taste, odor, &c.

Secondary quills. See SECONDARY, n. No. 3.

SEC'OND-A-RY, *n.* A delegate or deputy; one who acts in subordination to another; as, the *secondaries* of the Court of King's Bench and of Common Pleas. *Encyc.*

2. In *astronomy*, a great circle of the sphere passing through the poles of another great circle, perpendicular to its plane; as, *secondaries* to the ecliptic. *Brande.*

3. In *ornithology*, a quill or large feather growing on the second bone of a bird's wing. *Brande.*

SEC'OND-COUS'IN, (kuz'n,) *n.* The name given to the children of cousins.

SEC'OND-ED, *pp.* Supported; aided.

SEC'OND-ER, *n.* One that supports what another attempts, or what he affirms, or what he moves or proposes; as, the *seconder* of an enterprise or of a motion.

SEC'OND-HAND, *n.* Possession received from the first possessor. *Johnson.*

SEC'OND-HAND, *a.* Not original or primary; received from another

> They have but a *second-hand* or implicit knowledge. *Locke.*

2. Not new; that has been used by another; as, a *second hand* book.

SEC'OND-ING, *ppr.* Supporting; aiding.

SEC'OND-LY, *adv.* In the second place. *Bacon.*

SE-CON'DO, [It.] In *music*, the second part.

SEC'OND-RATE, *n.* [*second* and *rate.*] The second order in size, dignity, or value.

> They call it thunder of the *second-rate*. *Addison.*

So we say, a ship of the *second-rate*.

SEC'OND-RATE, *a.* Of the second size, rank, quality, or value; as, a *second-rate* ship; a *second rate* cloth; a *second-rate* champion. *Dryden.*

SEC'OND-SIGHT, (-site,) *n.* The power of seeing things future or distant; a power claimed by some of the Highlanders in Scotland. *Addison.*

> Nor less availed his optic sleight,
> And Scottish gift of second sight. *Trumbull's M'Fingal.*

SEC'OND-SIGHT-ED, (-sī'ted,) *a.* Having the power of second-sight. *Addison.*

SE'CRE-CY, *n* [from *secret.*] *Properly*, a state of separation; hence, concealment from the observation of others, or from the notice of any persons not concerned; privacy; a state of being hid from view. When used of an individual, *secrecy* implies concealment from all others; when used of two or more, it implies concealment from all persons except those concerned. Thus a company of counterfeiters carry on their villainy in *secrecy*.

> The lady Anne,
> Whom the king hath in *secrecy* long married. *Shak.*

2. Solitude; retirement; seclusion from the view of others. *Milton.*

3. Forbearance of disclosure or discovery.

It is not with public as with private prayer; to this, rather secrecy is commanded than outward show. *Hooker.*

4. Fidelity to a secret; the act or habit of keeping secrets.

For secrecy no lady closer. *Shak.*

SE'CRET, *a.* [Fr. *secret*; It. Sp. and Port. *secreto*; L. *secretus*. This is given as the participle of *secerno*, but it is radically a different word; W. *segyr*, that is, apart, inclosed, or *sacred*; *segru*, to secrete or put apart; *sêg*, that is, without access. The radical sense of *sêg* is, to separate, as in L. *seco*, to cut off; and not improbably this word is contracted into the Latin *se*, a prefix in *segrego*, *separo*, &c.]

1. *Properly*, separate; hence, hid; concealed from the notice or knowledge of all persons except the individual or individuals concerned.

I have a *secret* errand to thee, O king. — Judges iii.

2. Unseen; private; secluded; being in retirement.

There, *secret* in her sapphire cell,
He with the Nais wont to dwell. *Fenton.*

3. Removed from sight; private; unknown.

Abide in a *secret* place, and hide thyself. — 1 Sam. xix.

4. Keeping secrets; faithful to secrets intrusted; as, *secret* Romans. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

5. Private; affording privacy; as, the *secret* top of Sinai. *Milton.*

6. Occult; not seen; not apparent; as, the *secret* operations of physical causes.

7. Known to God only.

Secret things belong to the Lord our God. — Deut. xxix.

8. Not proper to be seen; kept, or such as ought to be kept, from observation.

SE'CRET, *n.* [Fr., from L. *secretum*.]

1. Something studiously concealed. A man who can not keep his own *secrets*, will hardly keep the *secrets* of others.

To tell our own *secrets* is often folly; to communicate those of others is treachery. *Rambler.*
A talebearer revealeth *secrets*. — Prov. xi.

2. A thing not discovered, and therefore unknown.

All *secrets* of the deep, all nature's works. *Milton.*
Hast thou heard the *secret* of God? — Job xv.

3. *Secrets*, *pl.*; the parts which modesty and propriety require to be concealed.

In secret; in a private place; in privacy or secrecy; in a state or place not seen; privately.

Bread eaten in *secret* is pleasant. — Prov. ix.

SE'CRET, *v. t.* To keep private. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

SEC-RE-TA'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a secretary. *Brit. Spy.*

SEC'RE-TA-RI-SHIP, *n.* The office of a secretary. *Swift.*

SEC'RE-TA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *secrétaire*; Sp. and It. *secretario*; from L. *secretus*, secret; originally a confidant, one intrusted with secrets.]

1. A person employed by a public body, by a company, or by an individual, to write orders, letters, dispatches, public or private papers, records, and the like. Thus legislative bodies have *secretaries*, whose business is to record all their laws and resolves. Embassadors have *secretaries*.

2. An officer whose business is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government; as, the *secretary* of state, who conducts the correspondence of a state with foreign courts; the *secretary* of the treasury, who manages the department of finance; the *secretary* of war, of the navy, &c.

SE-CRETE', *v. t.* To hide; to conceal; to remove from observation or the knowledge of others; as, to *secrete* stolen goods.

2. To secrete one's self; to retire from notice into a private place; to abscond.

3. In *the animal economy*, to secern; to produce from the blood substances different from the blood itself, or from any of its constituents; as the glands. The liver *secretes* bile; the salivary glands *secrete* saliva. *Ed. Encyc.*

4. In *vegetable physiology*, to separate substances from the sap.

SE-CRET'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Concealed; secerned.

SE-CRET'ING, *ppr.* Hiding; secerning.

SE-CRE'TION, *n.* The act of secerning; the act or process of producing from the blood substances different from the blood itself or from any of its constituents, as bile, saliva, mucus, urine, &c. This was considered by the older physiologists as merely a separation from the blood of certain substances previously contained in it; the literal meaning of *secretion*. But this opinion is now generally exploded. The organs of secretion are of very various form and structure, but the most general are those called *glands*. *Ed. Encyc.*

2. In *vegetables*, the corresponding process of separating substances from the sap.

3. The matter secreted; as mucus, perspirable matter, &c.

SE'CRET-IST, *n.* A dealer in secrets. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

SE-CRE-TI''TIOUS, (se-kre-tish'us,) *a.* Parted by animal secretion. *Floyer.*

SE-CRE'TIVE-NESS, *n.* Among *phrenologists*, the organ which induces secrecy or concealment. *Brande.*

SE'CRET-LY, *adv.* Privately; privily; not openly; without the knowledge of others; as, to dispatch a messenger *secretly*.

2. Inwardly; not apparently or visibly; latently.

Now *secretly* with inward grief she pined. *Addison.*

SE'CRET-NESS, *n.* The state of being hid or concealed.

2. The quality of keeping a secret. *Donne.*

SE'CRE-TO-RY, *a.* Performing the office of secretion; as, *secretory* vessels. *Ray.*

SECT, *n.* [Fr. *secte*; It. *setta*; L. and Sp. *secta*; from L. *seco*, to cut off, to separate.]

1. A body or number of persons united in tenets, chiefly in philosophy or religion, but constituting a distinct party by holding sentiments different from those of other men. Most *sects* have originated in a particular person, who taught and propagated some peculiar notions in philosophy or religion, and who is considered to have been its founder. Among the Jews, the principal *sects* were the Pharisees, Sadducees, and Essenes; in Greece were the Cynic *sect*, founded by Antisthenes, and the Academic *sect*, by Plato. The Academic *sect* gave birth to the Peripatetic, and the Cynic to the Stoic. *Enfield.*

2. A denomination which dissents from an established church.

3. A cutting or clon. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

SECT-A'RI-AN, *a.* [L. *sectarius*.]

Pertaining to a sect or to sects; peculiar to a sect; as, *sectarian* principles or prejudices.

SECT-A'RI-AN, *n.* One of a sect; one of a party in religion which has separated itself from the established church, or which holds tenets different from those of the prevailing denomination in a kingdom or state.

SECT-A'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The disposition to dissent from the established church or predominant religion, and to form new sects.

SECT-A'RI-AN-IZE, *v. t.* To imbue with sectarian feelings.

SECT'A-RISM, *n.* Sectarianism. [*Little used.*]

SECT'A-RIST, *n.* A sectary. [*Not much used.*]

SECT'A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *sectaire*.] *Warton.*

1. A person who separates from an established church, or from the prevailing denomination of Christians; one that belongs to a sect; a dissenter.

2. A follower; a pupil. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SECT-A'TOR, *n.* [Fr. *sectateur*.]

A follower; a disciple; an adherent to a sect. [*Not now used.*] *Raleigh.*

SECT'ILE, *a.* [L. *sectilis*, from *seco*, to cut.]

Capable of being cut in slices with a knife. *Dana.*

In mineralogy, applied to minerals when, being cut with a knife, the separated particles do not fly away, but remain on the mass. *Humble.*

SEC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sectio*; *seco*, to cut off.]

1. The act of cutting, or of separating by cutting; as, the *section* of bodies. *Wotton.*

2. A part separated from the rest; a division.

3. In *books* and *writings*, a distinct part or portion; the subdivision of a chapter; the division of a law or other writing or instrument. In *laws*, a *section* is sometimes called a PARAGRAPH or ARTICLE. *Boyle. Locke.*

4. A distinct part of a city, town, country, or people; a part of territory separated by geographical lines, or of a people considered as distinct. Thus we say, the northern or eastern *section* of the United States, the middle *section*, the southern or western *section*.

5. In *geometry*, the intersection of two superficies, or of a superficies and a solid. In the former case, it is a line; in the latter, a surface. *A. D. Stanley.*

6. The representation of an object, as a building, machine, &c., cut asunder vertically, so as to show the interior or profile. *Gloss. of Archit.*

7. In *the public lands of the United States*, a tract of 640 acres.

SEC'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a section or distinct part of a larger body or territory.

All *sectional* interests and party feelings, it is hoped, will hereafter yield to schemes of ambition. *J. Story. Hosack, Mem. of Clinton.*

SEC'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* In a sectional manner.

SECT'OR, *n.* [Fr. *secteur*, from L. *seco*, to cut.]

1. In *geometry*, a part of a circle comprehended between two radii and the included arc; or a mixed triangle, formed by two radii and the arc of a circle. *Hutton.*

The *sector of a sphere*, is the solid generated by the revolution of the sector of a circle about one of its radii.

2. A mathematical instrument so marked with lines of sines, tangents, secants, chords, &c., as to fit all radii and scales, and useful in finding the proportion between quantities of the same kind. The sector is founded on the fourth proposition of the sixth book of Euclid, where it is proved that similar triangles have their homologous sides proportional. *Encyc.*

3. In *astronomy*, an instrument for measuring zenith distances. [See ZENITH SECTOR.] *Brande.*

Dip sector; an instrument used for measuring the dip of the horizon. *Olmsted.*

SEC'U-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *seculaire*; It. *secolare*; Sp. *secular*; L. *secularis*, from *seculum*, the world or an age.]

1. Pertaining to this present world, or to things not spiritual or holy; relating to things not immediately or primarily respecting the soul, but the body; worldly. The *secular* concerns of life respect making provision for the support of life, the preservation of health, the temporal prosperity of men, of states, &c. *Secular* power is that which superintends and governs the temporal affairs of men, the civil or political power; and is contradistinguished from *spiritual* or *ecclesiastical* power.

2. Among *Roman Catholics*, not regular; not bound by monastic vows or rules; not confined to a monastery, or subject to the rules of a religious community. Thus we say, the *secular* clergy, and the *regular* clergy. *Temple.*

Secular equation; in *astronomy*, the numerical expression of the magnitude and period of a secular inequality.

Secular inequality; a deviation from the mean motion or mean orbit of a celestial body, which proceeds so slowly as to become sensible only after the lapse of centuries. *Brande.*

3. Coming or observed once in a century; as, a *secular* year.

Secular games, in *Rome*, were games celebrated once in an age or century, which lasted three days and nights, with sacrifices, theatrical shows, combats, sports, &c. *Valerius Maximus.*

Secular music; any music or songs not adapted to sacred uses.

Secular refrigeration; in *geology*, the periodical cooling, and consequent consolidation, of the crust of the globe. *Brande.*

Secular song, or *poem*; a song or poem composed for the secular games, or sung or rehearsed at those games.

SEC'U-LAR, *n.* A church officer or officiate, whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir. *Busby.*

SEC-U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* Worldliness; supreme attention to the things of the present life. *Buchanan.*

SEC-U-LAR-I-ZA'TION, *n.* [from *secularize*.] The act of converting a regular person, place, or benefice, into a secular one. Most cathedral churches were formerly regular, that is, the canons were of religious or monastic orders; but they have since been secularized. For the *secularization* of a regular church, there is wanted the authority of the pope, that of the prince, the bishop of the place, the patron, and even the consent of the people. *Encyc.*

2. In *politics*, the appropriation of church property to secular or common uses; also, transferring the civil jurisdiction of a district or country from ecclesiastics to laymen. *Murdock.*

SEC'U-LAR-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *seculariser*; from *secular*.]

To convert that which is regular or monastic into secular; as, the ancient regular cathedral churches were *secularized*.

At the reformation, the abbey was *secularized*. *Coxe, Swits.*

2. To convert from spiritual appropriation to secular or common use.

3. To transfer the civil government of a bishopric or country from a prince bishop to a layman.

4. To make worldly or unspiritual. [*Murdock.*

SEC'U-LAR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Converted from regular to secular, or from ecclesiastical to laical or to worldly uses.

SEC'U-LAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Converting from regular or monastic to secular, or from ecclesiastical to laical or to worldly uses.

SEC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In a worldly manner.

SEC'U-LAR-NESS, *n.* A secular disposition; worldliness; worldly-mindedness.

SE'CUND, *a.* In *botany*, arranged on one side only.

SEC-UN-DA'TION, *n.* Prosperity. [*Not used.*]

SEC'UN-DINE, *n.* [Fr. *secondines*; from *second*, L. *secundus*, from *sequor*, to follow.]

1. In *botany*, the second coat or integument of an ovule, reckoning the outer as the first. *Lindley.*

2. *Secundines*, in *the plural*, as generally used, are the several coats or membranes in which the fetus is wrapped in the womb; the afterbirth. *Coxe. Brande.*

SE-CUN'DUM AR'TEM, [L.] According to art or professional rule; skillfully.

SE-CURE', *a.* [L. *securus*; It. *sicuro*; Sp. *seguro*. It coincides in elements with the oriental סגר and סכר, to shut or inclose, to make fast; but it may be from *se*, or *sine*, and *cura*, care, free from anxiety.]

1. Free from danger of being taken by an enemy; that may resist assault or attack. The place is well fortified and very *secure*. Gibraltar is a *secure* fortress. In this sense, *secure* is followed by *against* or *from*; as, *secure against* attack, or *from* an enemy.

2. Free from danger; safe; *applied to persons*; with *from*.

3. Free from fear or apprehension of danger; not alarmed; not disturbed by fear; confident of safety; hence, careless of the means of defense. Men are often most in danger when they feel most *secure*.

> Confidence then bore thee on, *secure*
> To meet no danger. *Milton.*

4. Confident; not distrustful; with *of*.

> But thou, *secure of* soul, unbent with woes. *Dryden.*
> It concerns the most *secure of* his strength to pray to God not to expose him to an enemy *Rogers.*

5. Careless; wanting caution. [See No. 3.]

6. Certain, very confident. He is *secure* of a welcome reception.

SE-CURE', *v. t.* To guard effectually from danger; to make safe. Fortifications may *secure* a city; ships of war may *secure* a harbor.

> I spread a cloud before the victor's sight,
> Sustained the vanquished, and *secured* his flight. *Dryden.*

2. To make certain; to put beyond hazard. Liberty and fixed laws *secure* to every citizen due protection of person and property. The first duty and the highest interest of men is, to *secure* the favor of God by repentance and faith, and thus to *secure* to themselves future felicity.

3. To inclose or confine effectually; to guard effectually from escape, sometimes, to seize and confine; as, to *secure* a prisoner. The sheriff pursued the thief with a warrant, and *secured* him.

4. To make certain of payment; as, to *secure* a debt by mortgage.

5. To make certain of receiving a precarious debt by giving bond, bail, surety, or otherwise; as, to *secure* a creditor.

6. To insure, as property.

7. To make fast; as, to *secure* a door; to *secure* a rafter to a plate; to *secure* the hatches of a ship.

SE-CURED, *pp.* Effectually guarded or protected; made certain; put beyond hazard, effectually confined, made fast.

SE-CURE'LY, *adv.* Without danger; safely; as, to pass a river on ice *securely*. But SAFELY is generally used.

2. Without fear or apprehension; carelessly; in an unguarded state; in confidence of safety.

> He daring foe *securely* him defied. *Milton.*
> Devise not evil against thy neighbour, seeing he dwelleth *securely* by thee. — Prov. iii.

SE-CURE'MENT, *n.* Security; protection. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

SE-CURE'NESS, *n.* Confidence of safety; exemption from fear; hence, want of vigilance or caution. *Bacon.*

SE-CUR'ER, *n.* He or that which secures or protects.

SE CU'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *securis*, an ax or hatchet, and *form*.]

In *botany*, having the form of an ax or hatchet. *Lee.*

SE-CU'RI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *securité*; L. *securitas*.]

1. Protection; effectual defense or safety from danger of any kind; as, a chain of forts erected for the *security* of the frontiers.

2. That which protects or guards from danger. A navy constitutes the *security* of Great Britain from invasion.

3. Freedom from fear or apprehension; confidence of safety; whence, negligence in providing means of defense. *Security* is dangerous, for it exposes men to attack when unprepared. *Security* in sin is the worst condition of the sinner.

4. Safety; certainty. We have no *security* for peace with the enemy, but the dread of our navy.

5. Any thing given or deposited, to secure the payment of a debt, or the performance of a contract; as a bond with surety, a mortgage, the indorsement of a responsible man, a pledge, &c. *Blackstone.*

6. Something given or done to secure peace or good behavior. Violent and dangerous men are obliged to give *security* for their good behavior, or for keeping the peace. This *security* consists in being bound with one or more sureties in a recognizance to the king or state. *Blackstone.*

SE-DAN', *n.* [Fr., from the L. *sedeo*; like L. *esseda*.]

A portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying a single person. It is borne on poles by two men. *Dryden. Encyc.*

SE-DATE', *a.* [L. *sedatus*, from *sedo*, to calm or appease, that is, to *set*, to cause to subside.]

Settled; composed; calm; quiet; tranquil; still; serene; unruffled by passion; undisturbed; contemplative; sober; serious; as, a *sedate* soul, mind, or temper. So we say, a *sedate* look or countenance. *Dryden. Watts.*

SE-DATE'LY, *adv.* Calmly; without agitation of mind. *Locke.*

SE-DATE'NESS, *n.* Calmness of mind, manner, or countenance; freedom from agitation; a settled state; composure; serenity; tranquillity; as, *sedateness* of temper or soul; *sedateness* of countenance; *sedateness* of conversation. *Addison.*

SE-DA'TION, *n.* The act of calming. [*Not in use.*] *C[illegible]*

SED'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *sedatif*, from L. *sedo*, to calm.]

In *medicine*, moderating; allaying irritability and irritation; diminishing irritative activity; assuaging pain.

SED'A-TIVE, *n.* A medicine which allays irritability and irritation, and irritative activity, and which assuages pain.

SE DE-FEN'DO, [L.] In defending himself; the plea of a person charged with murder, who alleges that he committed the act in his own defense.

SE'DENT, *a.* Sitting; inactive; [illegible]

SED'EN-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* [from [illegible].] In a sedentary manner.

SED'EN-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being sedentary.

SED'EN-TA-RY, *n.* One of a tribe of spiders, which rest motionless until their prey is entangled in their web. *Brande.*

SED'EN-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *sedentaire*; It. and Sp. *sedentario*; L. *sedentarius*, from *sedens*, *sedeo*, to sit.]

1. Accustomed to sit much, or to pass most of the time in a sitting posture; as, a *sedentary* man. Students, tailors, and women, are *sedentary* persons.

2. Requiring much sitting; as, a *sedentary* occupation or employment.

3. Passed for the most part in sitting; as, a *sedentary* life. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Inactive; motionless; sluggish; as, the *sedentary* earth. *Milton.*

> The soul, considered abstractly from its passions, is of a remiss, *sedentary* nature. *Spectator.*

SEDGE, (sej,) *n.* [Sax. *secg*; perhaps from the root of L. *seco*, to cut; that is, sword grass, like L. *gladiolus*.]

1. A narrow flag, or growth of such flags; called, in the north of England, SEG or SAG. *Johnson. Barret.*

2. In *New England*, a species of very coarse grass growing in swamps, and forming bogs or clumps.

SEDGE'-BIRD, } *n.* [*sedge* and *bird*, or *war-*
SEDGE'-WAR'BLER, } *bler.*] A small European singing bird, of the family Sylviadæ, the Salicaria phragmitis of Selby. It often builds its nest among reeds or tall aquatic plants. *Jardine.*

SEDG'ED, *a.* Composed of flags or sedge. *Shak.*

SEDG'Y, *a.* Overgrown with sedge.

> On the gentle Severn's *sedgy* bank. *Shak.*

SED'I-MENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sedimentum*, from *sedeo*, to settle.]

The matter which subsides to the bottom of liquors; settlings; lees; dregs. *Bacon.*

SED-I-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to sediment; formed by sediment; consisting of matter that has subsided. *Buckland.*

Sedimentary rocks, are those which have been formed by materials deposited from a state of suspension in water.

SE-DI'TION, (se-dish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *seditio*. The sense of this word is the contrary of that which is naturally deducible from *sedo* or *sedeo*, denoting a rising or raging, rather than an appeasing. But to *set* is really to throw down, to drive, and *sedition* may be a setting or rushing together.]

A factious commotion of the people, or a tumultuous assembly of men rising in opposition to law or the administration of justice, and in disturbance of the public peace. *Sedition* is a rising or commotion of less extent than an *insurrection*, and both are less than *rebellion*; but some kinds of *sedition*, in *Great Britain*, amount to high treason. *In general*, *sedition* is a local or limited insurrection in opposition to civil authority, as *mutiny* is to *military*. *Ezra* iv. *Luke* xxiii. *Acts* xxiv. *Encyc.*

SE-DI'TION-A-RY, *n.* An inciter or promoter of sedition. *Bp. Hall.*

SE-DI'TIOUS, (se-dish'us,) *a.* [Fr. *seditieux*; L. *seditiosus*.]

1. Pertaining to sedition; partaking of the nature of sedition; as, *seditious* behavior; *seditious* strife.

2. Tending to excite sedition; as, *seditious* words.

3. Disposed to excite violent or irregular opposition to law or lawful authority; turbulent; factious, or guilty of sedition; as, *seditious* citizens.

SE-DI'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* With tumultuous opposition to law; in a manner to violate the public peace.

SE-DI'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* The disposition to excite popular commotion in opposition to law; or the act of exciting such commotion.

SED'LITZ WA'TER. See SEIDLITZ WATER.

SE-DUCE', *v. t.* [L. *seduco*; *se*, from, and *duco*, to lead; Fr. *seduire*; It. *sedurre*; Sp. *seducir*.]

1. To draw aside or entice from the path of rectitude and duty in any manner, by flattery, promises, bribes, or otherwise; to tempt and lead to iniquity; to corrupt; to deprave.

> Me the gold of France did not *seduce*. *Shak.*
> In the latter times, some will depart from the faith, giving heed to *seducing* spirits. — 1 Tim. iv.

2. To entice to a surrender of chastity. He that can *seduce* a female in haste enough to [illegible] her.

SE-DUCED, (se-dust',) *pp.* Drawn or enticed from virtue; corrupted; depraved.

SE-DUCE'MENT, *n.* The act of seducing; seduction.

2. The means employed to seduce; the arts of flattery, falsehood, and deception. *Pope.*

SE-DUC'ER, *n.* One that seduces; one that by temptation or arts entices another to depart from the path of rectitude and duty; preëminently, one that by flattery, promises, or falsehood, persuades a female to surrender her chastity. The *seducer* of a female is little less criminal than the murderer.

2. That which leads astray; that which entices to evil.

> He whose firm faith no reason could remove,
> Will much before that soft *seducer*, love. *Dryden.*

SE-DU'CI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being drawn aside from the path of rectitude; corruptible. *Brown.*

SE-DUC'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Enticing from the path of virtue or chastity.

SE-DUC'ING-LY, *adv.* In a seducing manner.

SE DUC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *seductio*.]

1. The act of seducing, or of enticing from the path of duty; *in a general sense*. *Hammond.*

2. *Appropriately*, the act or crime of persuading a female, by flattery or deception, to surrender her chastity. A woman who is above flattery is least liable to *seduction*; but the best safeguard is principle, the love of purity and holiness, the fear of God, and reverence for his commands.

SE-DUC'TIVE, *a.* Tending to lead astray; apt to mislead by flattering appearances. *Stephens.*

SE-DUC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a seductive manner.

SE-DU'LI-TY, *n.* [L. *sedulitas*; It. *sedulità*. See SEDULOUS.]

Diligent and assiduous application to business, constant attention; unremitting industry in any pursuit. It denotes *constancy* and *perseverance*, rather than *intenseness* of application.

> Let there be but the same propensity and bent of will to religion, and there will be the same *sedulity* and indefatigable industry in men's inquiries into it. *South.*

SED'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *sedulus*, from the root of *sedeo*, to sit, as *assiduous* from *assideo*.]

Literally, sitting close to an employment; hence, assiduous; diligent in application or pursuit; constant, steady, and persevering in business, or in endeavors to effect an object; steadily industrious, as the *sedulous* bee. *Prior.*

> What signifies the sound of words in prayer, without the effects of the heart, and a *sedulous* application of the proper means that may lead to such an end? *L'Estrange.*

SED'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* Assiduously; industriously; diligently; with constant or continued application.

SED'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Assiduity; assiduousness; steady diligence; continued industry or effort.

SEE, *n.* [Fr. *siége*; Scot. *sege*; Arm. *sich*.]

1. The seat of episcopal power; a diocese; the jurisdiction of a bishop. *Swift.*

2. The seat of an archbishop; a province or jurisdiction of an archbishop; as an archiepiscopal *see*. *Shak.*

3. The seat, place, or office of the pope or Roman pontiff; as, the papal *see*.

4. The authority of the pope or court of Rome; as, to appeal to the *see* of Rome. *Addison.*

SEE, *v. t.*; *pret.* SAW; *pp.* SEEN. [Sax. *seon*, *seogan*, *geseon*; G. *sehen*; D. *zien*, pret. *zag*, *saw*; Dan. *seer*; Sw. *se*. This verb is contracted, as we know by the Eng. *sight*, Dan. *sigt*, G. *gesicht*, D. *zigt*, *gezigt*. Ch. נכה, סכה, or סכי to see. Class Sg, No. 34. In G. *besuchen* is to visit, to *see*, and this is from *suchen*, which is the Eng. to *seek*, and to *seek* is to look for. In G. *gesuch* is a *suit*, a seeking, demand, petition; and *versuchen* is to try, Eng. *essay*. We have, then, decisive evidence that *see*, *seek*, L. *sequor*, and Eng. *essay*, are all from the same radix. The primary sense of the root is, to strain, stretch, extend; and as applied to *see*, the sense is, to extend to, to reach, to strike with the eye or sight.]

1. To perceive by the eye; to have knowledge of the existence and apparent qualities of objects by the organs of sight; to behold.

> I will now turn aside and *see* this great sight. — Ex. iii.
> We have *seen* the land, and behold, it is very good. — Judges xviii.

2. To observe; to note or notice; to know; to regard or look to; to take care; to attend, as to the execution of some order, or to the performance of something.

> Give them first one simple idea, and *see* that they fully comprehend it before you go any further. *Locke.*
> *See* that ye fall not out by the way. — Gen. xlv.

3. To discover; to descry; to understand. Who so dull as not to *see* the device or stratagem? Very noble nations often lose much of their excellence when the motives are *seen*.

4. To converse or have intercourse with. We improve by *seeing* men of different habits and tempers.

5. To visit; as, to call and *see* a friend. The physician *sees* his patient twice a day. 1 *Sam.* xx. 1 *Cor.* xvi.

6. To attend; to remark or notice.

> I had a mind to *see* him out, and therefore did not care to contradict him. *Addison.*

7. To behold with patience or sufferance; to endure

It was not meet for us to see the king's dishonor. — Ezra iv.

8. In *Scripture*, to hear or attend to.

I turned to *see* the voice that spoke with me. — Rev. i.

9. To feel; to suffer; to experience.

Make us glad according to the days wherein thou hast afflicted us, and the years in which we have *seen* evil. — Ps. xc.
If a man shall keep my saying, he shall never *see* death. — John viii. Luke ii.

10. To know; to learn.

Go, I pray thee, *see* whether it be well with thy brethren. — Gen. xxxvii.

11. To perceive; to understand; to comprehend. I *see* the train of argument; I *see* his motives.

12. To perceive; to understand experimentally.

I *see* another law in my members. — Rom. vii.

13. To beware.

See thou do it not. — Rev. xix.

14. To know by revelation.

The word that Isaiah, the son of Amoz, *saw* concerning Judah and Jerusalem. — Is. ii. xiii.

15. To have faith in and reliance on.

Seeing him who is invisible. — Heb. xi.

16. To enjoy; to have fruition of.

Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall *see* God. — Matt. v.

SEE, *v. i.* To have the power of perceiving by the proper organs, or the power of sight. Some animals, it is said, are able to *see* best in the night.

2. To discern; to have intellectual sight; to penetrate; to understand; with *through* or *into*; as, to *see through* the plans or policy of another; to *see into* artful schemes and pretensions. *Tillotson.*

3. To examine or inquire. *See* whether the estimate is correct.

4. To be attentive. *Shak.*

5. To have full understanding.

But now ye say, We *see*; therefore your sin remaineth. — John xix.

See to it; look well to it; attend; consider; take care.

Let me see, let us see, are used to express consideration, or to introduce the particular consideration of a subject, or some scheme or calculation.

See is used imperatively, to call the attention of others to an object or a subject. *See, see*, how the balloon ascends!

See what it is to have a poet in your house. *Pope.*

SEED, *n.* [Sax. *sæd*; G. *saat*; D. *zaad*; Dan. *sæd*; Sw. *säd*; from the verb *sow*. Qu. W. *hâd*, Arm. *had*.]

1. The substance, animal or vegetable, which nature prepares for the reproduction and conservation of the species. The seeds of plants are a deciduous part, containing the rudiments of a new vegetable. In some cases, the seeds constitute the fruit or valuable part of plants, as in the case of wheat and other esculent grain; sometimes the seeds are inclosed in the fruit, as in apples and melons. When applied to animal matter, it has no plural.

2. That from which any thing springs; first principle; original; as, the *seeds* of virtue or vice. *Hooker.*

3. Principle of production.

Praise of great acts he scatters as a *seed*. *Waller.*

4. Progeny; offspring; children; descendants; as, the *seed* of Abraham; the *seed* of David. In this sense, the word is applied to one person, or to any number collectively, and admits of the plural form; but rarely used in the plural.

5. Race; generation; birth.

Of mortal *seed* they were not held. *Waller.*

SEED, *v. i.* To grow to maturity, so as to produce seed. Maize will not *seed* in a cool climate. *Swift.*

2. To shed the seed. *Mortimer.*

SEED, *v. t.* To sow; to sprinkle with seed, which germinates, and takes root. *Belknap.*

SEED′-BUD, *n.* [*seed* and *bud*.] The germ, germen, or rudiment of the fruit in embryo.

SEED′-CAKE, *n.* [*seed* and *cake*.] A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds. *Tusser.*

SEED′-COAT, *n.* In *botany*, the aril of a seed. *Martyn.*

SEED′-CORN, }
SEED′-GRAIN, } *n.* Corn or grain for seed.

SEED′-DOWN, *n.* The down on vegetable seeds. *Smith.*

SEED′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Sown; sprinkled with seed.

2. Bearing seed; covered thick with seeds. *Fletcher.*

3. Interspersed as with seeds. *B. Jonson.*

SEED′ER, *n.* One who sows.

SEED′-FIELD, *n.* A field for raising seed. *Carlisle.*

SEED′ING, *ppr.* Sowing with seeds.

SEED′-LAC, *n.* The resin lac dried, after most of the coloring matter has been dissolved out by water. *Ure.*

SEED′-LEAF, *n.* In *botany*, the primary leaf. The *seed-leaves* are the cotyledons or lobes of a seed expanded and in vegetation. *Martyn.*

SEED′LING, *n.* A plant reared from the seed, as distinguished from one propagated by layers, buds, &c. *Tully.*

SEED′-LIP, }
SEED′-LOP, } *n.* A vessel in which a sower carries the seed to be dispersed. *England.*

SEED′-LOBE, *n.* The lobe of a seed; a cotyledon, which see.

SEED′NESS, *n.* Seed-time. [*Not in use.*]

SEED′-PEARL, (-perl,) *n.* [*seed* and *pearl*.] Small grains of pearl. *Boyle.*

SEED′-PLAT, }
SEED′-PLOT, } *n.* [*seed* and *plat*.] The ground on which seeds are sown to produce plants for transplanting; hence,

2. A nursery; a place where any thing is sown or planted for cultivation. *Hammond.*

SEEDS′MAN, *n.* [*seed* and *man*.] A person who deals in seeds; also, a sower. *Dict.*

SEED′-TIME, *n.* [*seed* and *time*.] The season proper for sowing.

While the earth remaineth, *seed* time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease. — Gen. viii.

SEED′-VES-SEL, *n.* In *botany*, the pericarp which contains the seeds.

SEED′Y, *a.* [from *seed*.] Abounding with seeds. *Dict.*

2. Having a peculiar flavor, supposed to be derived from the weeds growing among the vines; applied to French brandy. *Encyc.*

3. Running to seed.

4. Exhausted; worn out; poor and miserable looking; as, he looked *seedy*; a *seedy* coat. [*Colloquial or low.*] *Halliwell. Goldsmith.*

SEE′ING, *ppr.* [from *see*.] Perceiving by the eye; knowing; understanding; observing; beholding.

Note. — This participle appears to be used indefinitely, or without direct reference to a person or persons. "Wherefore come ye to me, *seeing* ye hate me?" *Gen.* xxvi. That is, since, or the fact being that or thus; because that. In this form of phraseology, *that* is understood or implied after *seeing*; why come ye to me, *seeing that* ye hate me? The resolution of the phrase or sentence is, ye hate me; that fact being seen or known by you, why come ye to me? or, why come ye to me, ye seeing (knowing) that fact which follows, viz., ye hate me. In this case, *seeing* retains its participial character, although its relation to the pronoun is somewhat obscured. *Originally, seeing*, in this use, had direct relation to the speaker or to some other person. "Now I know that thou fearest God, *seeing* thou hast not withheld thy son." *Gen.* xxii. Here *seeing* refers to *I*, or, according to the language of syntax, agrees or accords with *I*. I know thou fearest God, for I *see* thou hast not withheld thine only son; I know thou fearest God by *seeing*, in consequence of *seeing* this fact, thou hast not withheld thine only son. But the use of *seeing* is extended to cases in which it can not be referred to a specific person or persons, in which cases it expresses the notoriety or admission of a fact in general, and is left, like the French *on*, in the phrases *on dit, on voit*, without application to any particular person.

SEE′ING, *n.* The act of perceiving objects by the organ of sight, or the sense which we have of external objects by means of the eye. *Hutton.*

SEEK, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SOUGHT, (sawt.) [Sax. *secan*, *sæcan*, to seek, to come to; *asecan*, to require; *gesecan*, to seek, to come to; *forsacan*, *forsæcan*, to forsake; G. *suchen*, to seek; *absuchen*, to pick off; *besuchen*, to visit, to see; *gesuch*, suit, petition; *gesuche*, a continued seeking; *versuchen*, to try, prove, tempt, *essay*, strive; *versuch*, trial, *essay*; D. *zoeken*, to seek, to look for, to try or endeavor; *bezoeken*, to visit, to try; *gezoek*, a seeking; *opzoeken*, to seek; *verzoeken*, to request, desire, invite, try, tempt, to visit; Dan. *söger*, to seek, to endeavor; *besöger*, to visit; *forsöger*, to try, to *essay*, to experiment, to tempt; *opsöger*, to seek or search after; Sw. *söka*, to seek, to sue, to court; *söka en lagligen*, to sue one at law; *besöka*, to visit; *försöka*, to try, to essay, to tempt. These words all accord with L. *sequor*, Ir. *seichim*, to follow; for to *seek* is to go after, and the primary sense is to advance, to press, to drive forward, as in the L. *peto*. (See ESSAY, from the same root, through the Italian and French.) Now, in Sax. *forsacan*, *forsæcan*, is to *forsake*; *sacan* is to strive, contend, whence English *sake*, and *sæcan*, *secan*, is to seek. But in Swedish, *försaka*, to forsake, to renounce, is from *sak*, thing, cause, suit, Sax. *saca*, English *sake*: in Danish, *forsager*, to renounce, is from *siger*, to say; *sag*, a thing, cause, matter, suit; *sagd*, a saying; G. *versagen*, to deny, to renounce, from *sagen*, to *say*, to tell; D. *verzaaken*, to deny, to *forsake*, to revoke, from *zaak*, thing, cause, and *zeggen* is to say or tell, which is the Sax. *secgan*, to say. These close affinities prove that *seek*, *essay*, *say*, and L. *sequor*, are all from one radix, coinciding with Ch. [illegible], to seek, to strive. Class Sg, No. 46, and see No. 30, Ar. The English verb *see* seems to be from the same root.]

1. To go in search or quest of; to look for; to search for by going from place to place.

The man asked him, saying, What *seekest* thou? And he said, I *seek* my brethren. — Gen. xxxvii.

2. To inquire for; to ask for; to solicit; to endeavor to find or gain by any means.

The young lions roar after their prey, and *seek* their meat from God. — Ps. civ.
He found no place for repentance, though he *sought* it carefully with tears. — Heb. xii.
Others, tempting him, *sought of* him a sign. — Luke xi.

3. *Seek* is followed sometimes by *out* or *after*. To *seek out*, properly implies to look for a specific thing among a number. But in general, the use of *out* and *after* with *seek*, is unnecessary and inelegant.

To seek God, his name, or *his face*; in *Scripture*, to ask for his favor, direction, and assistance. *Ps.* lxiii. lxxxiii.

God seeks men, when he fixes his love on them, and by his word and Spirit, and the righteousness of Christ, reclaims and recovers them from their miserable condition as sinners. *Ezek.* xxxiv. *Ps.* cxix. *Luke* xv.

To seek after the life, or *soul*; to attempt by arts or machinations; or to attempt to destroy or ruin. *Ps.* [illegible]

To seek peace, or *judgment*; to endeavor to promote it; or to practice it. *Ps.* xxxiv. *Is.* i.

To seek an altar, temple, or *habitation*; to frequent it, to resort to it often. 2 *Chron.* i. *Amos* v.

To seek out God's works; to endeavor to understand them. *Ps.* cxi.

SEEK, *v. i.* To make search or inquiry; to endeavor to make discovery.

Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read. — Is. xxxiv.

2. To endeavor.

Ask not what pains, nor further *seek* to know
Their process, or the forms of law below. *Dryden.*

To seek after; to make pursuit; to attempt to find or take. [See No. 3, supra.]

To seek for; to endeavor to find. *Knolles.*

To seek to; to apply to; to resort to. 1 *Kings* x.

To seek, was formerly used in an adverbial manner, for *at searching*, or *under the necessity of searching*, as the result of ignorance or inexperience.

Unpracticed, unprepared, and still to *seek*. *Milton.*

[This phrase, I believe, is wholly obsolete.]

SEEK′ER, *n.* One that seeks; an inquirer; as, a *seeker* of truth.

2. One of a sect that profess no determinate religion. *Johnson.*

SEEK′ING, *n.* Act of attempting to find or procure. *Baxter.*

SEEK′-SOR-ROW, *n.* [*seek* and *sorrow*.] One that contrives to give himself vexation. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*

SEEL, *v. t.* [Fr. *seeller*, to seal.]

To close the eyes; a term of falconry, from the practice of closing the eyes of a wild hawk. *Bacon.*

SEEL, *v. i.* [Sax. *sylan*, to give. See SELL.]

To lean; to incline to one side. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

SEEL, }
SEEL′ING, } *n.* The rolling or agitation of a ship in a storm. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

SEEL, *n.* [Sax. *sæl*.]

Time; opportunity; season: in respect to crops; as, hay-*seel*. [*Local in England.*] *Farm. Encyc.*

SEEL′I-LY, *adv.* In a silly manner. [*Obs.*]

SEEL′Y, *a.* [from *seel*.] Lucky; fortunate. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Silly; foolish; simple. [*Obs.*] [See SILLY.] *Tusser.*

SEEM, *v. i.* [G. *ziemen*, to become, to be fit or suitable; *geziemen*, to become, to *beseem*, to be meet, decent, *seemly*. In D. *zweemen* is to be like, to resemble, and *taamen* is to fit or suit, to become. In Dan. *söm* is a *seam*, and *sömmer* signifies to hem, and also to become, to *beseem*, to be suitable, decent, or *seemly*. This is certainly the G. *ziemen*; hence we see that *seam* and *seem* are radically the same word; It. *sembrare*, to seem; *sembiante*, like, similar, resembling; *rassembrare*, to resemble; Sp. *semejar*, to be like; Fr. *sembler*, to seem, to appear. These words seem to be of one family, having for their radical sense, to extend to, to meet, to unite, to come together, or to press together. If so, the Dutch *taamen* leads us to the oriental roots, Heb. Ch. and Syr. דמה, *damah*, to be like; Eth. አደመ *adam*, to please, to suit; Ar. أدم *adama*, to add, to unite, to agree, to suit, to conciliate, to confirm concord. Class Dm, No. 5 and 7. These verbs are radically one, and in these we find the primary sense of *Adam*; likeness, or form.]

1. To appear; to make or have a show or semblance.

Thou art not what thou *seem'st*. *Shak.*
All *seemed* well pleased; all *seemed*, but were not all. *Milton.*

2. To have the appearance of truth or fact; to be

understood as true. It *seems* that the Turkish power is on the decline.

A prince of Italy, it *seems*, entertained his mistress on a great lake. *Addison.*

SEEM, *v. i.* To become; to befit. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
SEEM'ED, *pp* Appeared; befitted.
SEEM'ER, *n.* One that carries an appearance or semblance.

Hence we shall see,
If power change purpose, what our *seemers* be. *Shak.*

SEEM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Appearing; having the appearance or semblance, whether real or not.

2. *a.* Specious; as, *seeming* friendship.

SEEM'ING, *n.* Appearance; show; semblance.

2. Fair appearance.

These keep,
Seeming and savor all the winter long. *Shak.*

3. Opinion or liking; favorable opinion.

Nothing more clear to their *seeming*. *Hooker.*
His persuasive words impregned
With reason to her *seeming*. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

SEEM'ING-LY, *adv.* In appearance; in show; in semblance.

This the father *seemingly* complied with. *Addison.*
They dwell often on remote and *seemingly* disproportioned causes. *Atterbury.*

SEEM'ING-NESS, *n.* Fair appearance; plausibility. *Digby.*
SEEM'LESS, *a.* Unseemly; unfit; indecorous. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
SEEM'LI-NESS, *n.* [*from seemly.*] Comeliness; grace; fitness; propriety; decency; decorum.

When *seemliness* combines with portliness. *Camden.*

SEEM'LY, *a.* [G. *ziemlich*; D. *taamelyk*; Dan. *stemmelig.*]

Becoming; fit; suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character; suitable.

Suspense of judgment and exercise of charity were safer and *seemlier* for Christian men, than the hot pursuit of these controversies. *Hooker.*
Honor is not *seemly* for a fool. — Prov. xxvi.

SEEM'LY, *adv.* In a decent or suitable manner. *Pope.*
SEEM'LY-HED, *n.* [See Head and Hood.] Comely or decent appearance. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
SEEN, *pp.* of See. Beheld; observed; understood.

2. *a.* Versed; skilled.

Noble Boyle, not less in nature *seen*. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

SEER, *n.* [from *see.*] One who sees; as, a *seer* of visions. *Spectator.*

2. A prophet; a person who foresees future events. 1 *Sam.* ix.

SEER'WOOD. See Sear, and Sear-Wood, dry wood.
SEE'SAW, *n.* [Qu. *saw* and *saw*, or *sea* and *saw.*]

1. A vibratory or reciprocating motion. *Pope.*

2. A play among children, in which they sit on each end of a board and move alternately up and down; a board adjusted for this purpose. *Halliwell.*

3. A term in whist for a certain mutual action of partners in support of each other. *Hoyle.*

SEE'SAW, *v. i.* To move with a reciprocating motion; to move backward and forward, or upward and downward. *Arbuthnot.*
SEETHE, *v. t.*; *pret.* Seethed, Sod; *pp.* Seethed, Sodden. [Sax. *seathan, seothan, sythan*; D. *zieden*; G. *sieden*; Sw. *siuda*; Dan. *syder*; Gr. ζεω, contracted from ζεθω; Heb. זוד, to seethe, to boil, to swell, to be inflated. Class Sd, No. 4.]

To boil: to decoct or prepare for food in hot liquor; as, to *seethe* flesh.

Thou shalt not *seethe* a kid in its mother's milk. — Ex. xxiii.

SEETHE, *v. i.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot. *Spenser.*

[*This word is rarely used in the common concerns of life.*]

SEETH'ED, *pp.* Boiled; decocted.
SEETH'ER, *n.* A boiler; a pot for boiling things.
SEETH'ING, *ppr.* Boiling; decocting. [*Dryden.*
SEG, *n.* Sedge. [*Not in use.*]
SEG, *n.* A castrated bull. *North of England.*
SE-GAR', *n.* See Cigar.
SEG'GAR, *n.* A cylindrical case of fire-clay in which fine stoneware is baked. [See Sagger.] *Ure.*
SEG-HOL', (seg-ol',) *n.* A Hebrew vowel-point, or short vowel, thus: ֶ, indicating the sound of the English *e* in *men.* *M. Stuart.*
SEG'HO-LATE, *a.* Marked with a seghol.
SEG'MENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *segmentum*, from *seco*, to cut off. We observe here the Latin has *seg*, for *sec*, like the It. *segare*, Sp. *segar*, and like the Teutonic *sagen*, *saagen*, to *saw*; properly, a piece cut off.]

1. In *geometry*, a part cut off from a figure by a line or plane; *particularly*, that part of the circle contained between a chord and an arc of that circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by the chord. The *segment of a sphere*, is a part cut off by a plane. *Newton. Hutton.*

2. In *general*, a part cut off or divided; as, the *segments* of a calyx.

SEG'NI-TUDE, **SEG'NI-TY**, *n.* [from L. *segnis.*]
Sluggishness; dullness; inactivity. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*
SEG'RE-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *segrego*; *se*, from, and *grex*, flock.]
To separate from others; to set apart. *Sherwood.*
SEG'RE-GATE, *a.* Separate; select. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

Segregate polygamy, (Polygamia segregata, Linn.;) a mode of inflorescence, when several florets comprehended within an anthodium, or a common calyx, are furnished also with proper perianths. *Martyn.*

SEG'RE-GA-TED, *pp.* Separated; parted from others.
SEG'RE-GA-TING, *ppr.* Separating.
SEG-RE-GA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Separation from others; a parting. *Shak.*
SEID'LITZ POW'DERS, *n. pl.* Powders intended to produce the same effect with Seidlitz water. They are composed of the tartrate of potassa and soda, (Rochelle salt,) with bicarbonate of soda, usually in a paper of one color, and tartaric acid in a paper of another. These are dissolved separately in water, then mixed, and taken while effervescing. *Brande.*
SEID'LITZ WA'TER, *n.* A saline, mineral water from Seidlitz, in Bohemia, often taken as an agreeable aperient. It contains the sulphates of magnesia and soda with carbonic acid. *Brande.*
SEIGN-EO'RI-AL, (se-nū're-al,) *a.* [Fr. See Seignior.]

1. Pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial.

2. Vested with large powers; independent. *Temple.*

SEIGN'IOR, (seen'yur,) *n.* [Fr. *seigneur*; It. *signore*; Sp. *señor*; Port. *senhor*; from L. *senior*, elder; *senex*, old; Ir. *sean.*]

A lord; the lord of a manor; but used also in the south of Europe as a title of honor. The sultan of Turkey is called the *grand seignior.*

SEIGN'IOR-AGE, (seen'yur-aje,) *n.* A royal right or prerogative of the king of England, by which he claims an allowance of gold and silver brought in the mass to be exchanged for coin. *Brande.*

Seigniorage is used in common language to signify *profit.*

SEIGN-IO'RI-AL, *a.* The same as Seignorial.
SEIGN'IOR IZE, (seen'yur-ize,) *v. t.* To lord it over. [*Little used.*] *Halifax.*
SEIGN'IOR-Y, (seen'yo-ry,) *n.* [Fr. *seigneurie.*]

1. A lordship; a manor. *Davies. Encyc.*

2. The power or authority of a lord; dominion.

O'Neal never had any *seignory* over that country, but what he got by encroachment upon the English. *Spenser.*

SEINE, (sene,) *n.* [Sax. *segne*; Fr. *seine*; Arm. *seigne*; L. *sagena*; Gr. σαγηνη.]

A large net for catching fish. The *seines* used for taking shad in the Connecticut, sometimes sweep nearly the whole breadth of the river.

SEIN'ER, *n.* A fisher with a seine or net. [*Not much used.*] *Carew.*
SEIS-MOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. σεισμος.]
An instrument for measuring the shock of an earthquake, and other concussions. *Edin. Phil. Trans.*
SE'I-TY, *n.* [L. *se*, one's self.]
Something peculiar to a man's self. [*Not well authorized.*] *Tatler.*
SEIZ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be seized; liable to be taken.
SEIZE, (seeze,) *v. t.* [Fr. *saisir*; Arm. *seiza* or *sasya*; probably allied to *assess*, and to *sit*, *set.* The sense is, to fall on, to throw one's self on, which is nearly the primary sense of *set.* It must be noticed that this word, in writers on law, is usually written *seise*; as also in composition, *disseise*, *disseisin*, *redisseize.* But except in law, it is usually or always written *seize.* It is desirable that the orthography should be uniform.]

1. To fall or rush upon suddenly and lay hold on; or to gripe or grasp suddenly. The tiger rushes from the thicket and *seizes* his prey. A dog *seizes* an animal by the throat. The hawk *seizes* a chicken with his claws. The officer *seized* a thief.

2. To take possession by force, with or without right.

At last they *seize*
The scepter, and regard not David's son. *Milton.*

3. To invade suddenly; to take hold of; to come upon suddenly; as, a fever *seizes* a patient.

And hope and doubt alternate *seize* her soul. *Pope.*

4. To take possession by virtue of a warrant or legal authority. The sheriff *seized* the debtor's goods; the whole estate was *seized* and confiscated. We say, to *arrest* a person, to *seize* goods.

5. To fasten; to fix. In *seamen's language*, to fasten two ropes, or different parts of one rope, together with a cord. *Mar. Dict.*

To be seized of; to have possession; as, a griffin *seized* of his prey. A B was *seized* and possessed *of* the manor of Dale. *Spenser.*

To seize on, or *upon*, is to fall on and grasp; to take hold on; to take possession. *Matt.* xxi.

SEIZ'ED, (seezd,) *pp.* Suddenly caught or grasped; taken by force; invaded suddenly; taken possession of; fastened with a cord; having possession.
SEIZ'ER, *n.* One that seizes.
SEIZ'IN, *n.* [Fr. *saisine.*]

1. In *law*, possession. Seizin is of two sorts, seizin in *deed* or *fact*, and seizin in *law.* Seizin in *fact* or *deed*, is actual or corporal possession; seizin in *law*, is when something is done which the law accounts possession or seizin, as enrollment, or when lands descend to an heir, but he has not yet entered on them. In this case, the law considers the heir as *seized* of the estate, and the person who wrongfully enters on the land is accounted a *disseizor.* *Cowel. Encyc.*

2. The act of taking possession. [*Not used except in law.*]

3. The thing possessed; possession. *Hale.*

Livery of seizin. See Livery.
Primer seizin. See Primer.

SEIZ'ING, *ppr.* Falling on and grasping suddenly; laying hold on suddenly; taking possession by force, or taking by warrant; fastening.
SEIZ'ING, *n.* The act of taking or grasping suddenly.

2. In *seamen's language*, the operation of fastening together ropes with a cord; also, the cord or cords used for such fastening. *Mar. Dict.*

SEIZ'OR, *n.* One who seizes. *Wheaton.*
SEIZ'URE, (seez'yur,) *n.* The act of seizing; the act of laying hold on suddenly; as, the *seizure* of a thief.

2. The act of taking possession by force; as, the *seizure* of lands or goods; the *seizure* of a town by an enemy; the *seizure* of a throne by a usurper.

3. The act of taking by warrant; as, the *seizure* of contraband goods.

4. The state of being seized, as with disease. *Wilberforce.*

5. The thing taken or seized. *Milton.*

6. Gripe; grasp; possession.

And give me *seizure* of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*

7. Catch; a catching.

Let there be no sudden *seizure* of a lapsed syllable, to play upon it. *Watts.*

SE'JANT, *a.* In *heraldry*, sitting, like a cat with the fore feet straight; applied to a lion or other beast. *Encyc.*
SE-JOIN', *v. t.* To separate. [*Not English.*]
SE-JU'GOUS, *a.* [L. *sejugis*; *sex*, six, and *jugum*, yoke.]

In *botany*, a sejugous leaf is a pinnate leaf having six pairs of leaflets. *Martyn.*

SE-JUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *sejunctio*; *se*, from, and *jungo*, to join.]

The act of disjointing; a disuniting; separation. [*Little used.*] *Pearson.*

SE-JUNG'I-BLE, *a.* [Supra.] That may be disjointed. [*Little used.*] *Pearson.*
SEKE, for Sick. [*Obs.*] [See Sick.] *Chaucer.*
SE'KOS, *n.* [Gr.] A place in a temple in which pagans inclosed the images of their deities.
SE'LAH, *n.* [Heb. סלה.] In *the Psalms*, a word supposed to signify silence or a pause in the musical performance of the song. *Gesenius.*
SEL'COUTH, (-kooth,) *a.* [Sax. *sel*, *seld*, rare, and *couth*, known.]

Rarely known; unusual; uncommon. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SEL'DOM, (sel'dum,) *adv.* [Sax. *selden*, *seldon*; D. *zelden*; G. *selten*; Dan. *sielsom*, *sieldsom*; Sw. *sällan*, *sällsan.* In Danish, *selskab* (*sel* and *shape*) is a company, fellowship, or club. *Sel* probably signifies separate, distinct, coinciding with L. *solus.*]

Rarely; not often; not frequently.

Wisdom and youth are *seldom* joined in one. *Hooker.*

[Seld was formerly used, but is now obsolete.]
SEL'DOM, *a.* Rare; unfrequent. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*
SEL'DOM-NESS, *n.* Rareness; infrequency; uncommonness. *Hooker.*
SELD'-SHOWN, (-shone,) *a.* [Sax. *seld* and *shown.*]
Rarely shown or exhibited. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
SE-LECT', *v. t.* [L. *selectus*, from *seligo*; *se*, from, and *lego*, to pick, cull, or gather.]

To choose and take from a number; to take by preference from among others; to pick out; to cull; as, to *select* the best authors for perusal; to *select* the most interesting and virtuous men for associates.

SE-LECT', *a.* Nicely chosen; taken from a number by preference; choice; whence, preferable; more valuable or excellent than others; as, a body of *select* troops; a *select* company or society; a library consisting of *select* authors.
SE-LECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Chosen and taken by preference from among a number; picked; culled
SE-LECT'ED-LY, *adv.* With care and selection. *Haywood.*
SE-LECT'ING, *ppr.* Choosing and taking from a number; picking out; culling.
SE-LEC'TION, (-shun,) *n.* [L. *selectio.*]

1. The act of choosing and taking from among a number; a taking from another by preference.

2. A number of things selected or taken from oth-

ers by preference. I have a small but valuable *selection* of books.

SE-LECT'IVE, *a.* Selecting; tending to select. [*Unusual.*] *Fleming.*

SE-LECT'MAN, *n.* [*select* and *man.*] In *New England*, a town officer chosen annually to manage the concerns of the town, provide for the poor, &c. The number is usually from three to seven in each town, and these constitute a kind of executive authority.

SE-LECT'NESS, *n.* The state of being select or well chosen.

SE-LECT'OR, *n.* [L.] One that selects or chooses from among a number.

SE-LE'NI-ATE, *n.* A compound of selenic acid with a base.

SE-LEN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to selenium; as, *selenic* acid, which is composed of one equivalent of selenium and three of oxygen.

SEL-EN-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*selenium* and L. *fero*, to produce.]

Containing selenium; as, *seleniferous* ores. *Graham.*

SE-LE'NI-OUS AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of one equivalent of selenium and two of oxygen.

SEL'EN-ITE, *n.* [Gr. σελήνη, from σελας, the moon; so called from a resemblance in luster or appearance to the moon.]

1. The variety of sulphate of lime or gypsum, occurring in transparent crystals, or crystalline masses. *Dana.*

2. A compound of selenious acid with a base.

SEL-E-NIT'IC, **SEL-E-NIT'IC-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to selenite; resembling it, or partaking of its nature and properties.

SE-LE'NI-UM, *n.* [Supra.] An elementary substance, allied to sulphur, having a dark-brown color, with a brilliant metallic luster. It passes into vapor at 650° Fahrenheit, producing the odor of decaying horseradish. *Graham. Brande.*

SE-LEN'IU-RET, **SE-LEN'U-RET**, (se-len'yu-ret,) *n.* A compound of selenium with some other element. *Dana.*

2. A mineral, of a shining lead-gray color, with a granular texture. It is composed chiefly of selenium, silver, and copper. *Cleaveland. Phillips.*

SEL-E-NO-GRAPH'IC, **SEL-E-NO-GRAPH'IC-AL**, *a.* [Infra.] Belonging to selenography.

SEL-E-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. σελήνη, the moon, and γραφω, to describe.]

A description of the surface of the moon; corresponding to *geography* in respect to the earth. *Brande.*

SELF, *a.* or *pron.*; *pl.* SELVES; used chiefly in composition. [Sax. *self, sylf*; Goth. *silba*; Sw. *self*; Dan. *selv*; G. *selbst*; D. *self.* I know not the primary sense of this word; most probably it is to set or unite, or to separate from others. See SELVEDGE.]

1. In *old authors*, this word sometimes signifies particular, very, or same. "*And on tham sylfan geare*;" in that same year, that very year. *Sax. Chron. A. D.* 1052, 1061.

Shoot another arrow the *self* way. *Shak.*
On these *self* hills. *Raleigh.*
At that *self* moment eaten Palemon. *Dryden.*

In this sense, *self* is an adjective, and is now obsolete, except when followed by *same*; as, on the *self-same* day; the *self-same* hour; the *self-same* thing; which is tautology. *Matt.* viii.

2. In *present usage*, *self* is united to certain personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives, to express emphasis or distinction; also when the pronoun is used reciprocally. Thus, for emphasis, I *myself* will write, I will examine for *myself*. Thou *thyself* shalt go, thou shalt see for *thyself*. You *yourself* shall write; you shall see for *yourself*. He *himself* shall write, he shall examine for *himself*. She *herself* shall write; she shall examine for *herself*. The child *itself* shall be carried; it shall be present *itself*.

Reciprocally, I abhor *myself*; thou enrichest *thyself*; he loves *himself*; she admires *herself*. It pleases *itself*; we value *ourselves*; ye hurry *yourselves*; they see *themselves*. I did not hurt him, he hurt *himself*; he did not hurt me, I hurt *myself*.

Except when added to pronouns used reciprocally, *self* serves to give emphasis to the pronoun, or to render the distinction expressed by it more emphatical. "*I myself* will decide," not only expresses my determination to decide, but the determination that no other shall decide.

Himself, herself, themselves, are used in the nominative case, as well as in the objective.

Jesus *himself* baptized not, but his disciples.—John iv. See Matt. xxvi. 4.

3. *Self* is sometimes used as a noun, noting the individual subject to his own contemplation or action, or noting identity of person. Consciousness makes every one to be what he calls *self*.

A man's *self* may be the worst fellow to converse with in the world. *Pope.*

4. It also signifies personal interest, or love of private interest; selfishness.

The fondness we have for *self*—furnishes another long rank of prejudices. *Watts.*

Self is much used in composition.

SELF-A-BAS'ED, (-a-bāste',) *a.* [*self* and *abase.*] Humbled by conscious guilt or shame.

SELF-A-BASE'MENT, *n.* Humiliation or abasement proceeding from consciousness of inferiority, guilt, or shame. *Milner.*

SELF-A-BAS'ING, *a.* Humbling by the consciousness of guilt or by shame.

SELF-AB-HOR'RENCE, *n.* The abhorrence of one's self.

SELF-AB-HOR'RING, *a.* Abhorring one's self.

SELF-A-BUSE', *n.* [*self* and *abuse.*] The abuse of one's own person or powers. *Shak.*

SELF-AC-CUS'ED, *a.* Accused by one's own conscience.

SELF-AC-CUS'ING, *a.* [*self* and *accuse.*] Accusing one's self; as, a *self-accusing* look. *Sidney.*

SELF'-ACT'ING, *a.* Acting of or by itself.

SELF'-ACT'IVE, *a.* Acting of itself.

SELF-AC-TIV'I-TY, *n.* [*self* and *activity.*] Self-motion, or the power of moving one's self without foreign aid. *Bentley.*

SELF-AD-JUST'ING, *a.* Adjusting by one's self or by itself.

SELF-AD-MI-RA'TION, *n.* Admiration of one's self. *Scott.*

SELF-AD-MIR'ING, *a.* Admiring one's self. *Scott.*

SELF-AF-FAIRS', *n. pl.* [*self* and *affair.*] One's own private business. *Shak.*

SELF-AF-FRIGHT'ED, (-frite',) *a.* [*self* and *affright.*] Frightened at one's self. *Shak.*

SELF-AG-GRAND'IZE-MENT or **SELF-AG'GRAND-IZE-MENT**, *n.* The aggrandizement or exaltation of one's self.

SELF-AN-NI'HI-LA-TED, *a.* Annihilated by one's self.

SELF-AN-NI-HI-LA'TION, *n.* Annihilation by one's own acts.

SELF-AP-PLAUSE', (self-ap plauz',) *n.* Applause of one's self.

SELF-AP-PLY'ING, *a.* Applying to or by one's self.

SELF-AP-PROV'ING, (-proov'ing,) *a.* That approves of one's own conduct. *Pope.*

SELF-AS-SUM'ED, *a.* Assumed by one's own act or without authority. *Mitford.*

SELF-AS-SUR'ED, (-ash-shūrd',) *a.* Assured by one's self. *E. Everett.*

SELF-AT-TRACT'IVE, *a.* Attractive by one's self.

SELF-BAN'ISH-ED, (-ban'isht,) *a.* [*self* and *banish.*] Exiled voluntarily.

SELF-BE-GOT'TEN, *a.* [*self* and *beget.*] Begotten by one's powers.

SELF-BE-GUIL'ED, *a.* Deceived by one's self.

SELF'-BORN, *a.* [*self* and *born.*] Born or produced by one's self.

SELF-CEN'TER-ED, **SELF-CEN'TRED**, *a.* [*self* and *center.*] Centered in itself.

The earth *self-centered* and unmoved. *Dryden.*

SELF-CEN'TER-ING, **SELF-CEN'TRING**, *a.* Centering in one's self.

SELF-CHAR'I-TY, *n.* [*self* and *charity.*] Love of one's self. *Shak.*

SELF-COM-MU'NI-CA-TIVE, *a.* [*self* and *communicative.*]

Imparted or communicated by its own powers. *Norris.*

SELF-CON-CEIT', (-kon-seet',) *n.* [*self* and *conceit.*] A high opinion of one's self; vanity.

SELF-CON-CEIT'ED, *a.* Vain; having a high or overweening opinion of one's own person or merits. *L'Estrange.*

SELF-CON-CEIT'ED-NESS, *n.* Vanity; an overweening opinion of one's own person or accomplishments. *Locke.*

SELF-CON-DEM'NA'TION, *n.* Condemnation by one's own conscience.

SELF-CON-DEM'NING, *a.* Condemning one's self.

SELF-CON'FI-DENCE, *n.* [*self* and *confidence.*] Confidence in one's own judgment or ability; reliance on one's own opinion or powers, without other aid.

SELF-CON'FI-DENT, *a.* Confident of one's own strength or powers; relying on the correctness of one's own judgment, or the competence of one's own powers, without other aid.

SELF-CON'FI-DENT-LY, *adv.* With self-confidence.

SELF-CON-FID'ING, *a.* Confiding in one's own judgment or powers, without the aid of others. *Pope.*

SELF-CON'SCIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [*self* and *conscious.*] Conscious in one's self. *Dryden.*

SELF-CON'SCIOUS-NESS, *n.* Consciousness within one's self. *Locke.*

SELF-CON-SID'ER-ING, *a.* [*self* and *consider.*] Considering in one's own mind; deliberating. *Pope.*

SELF-CON-SUM'ED, *a.* Consumed by one's self.

SELF-CON-SUM'ING, *a.* [*self* and *consume.*] That consumes itself. *Pope.*

SELF-CON-TRA-DIC'TION, *n.* [*self* and *contradiction.*] The act of contradicting itself; repugnancy in terms. To be and not to be at the same time, is a *self-contradiction*; a proposition consisting of two members, one of which contradicts the other.

SELF-CON-TRA-DICT'O-RY, *a.* Contradicting itself. *Spectator.*

SELF-CON-VICT'ED, *a.* [*self* and *convict.*] Convicted by one's own consciousness, knowledge, or avowal.

SELF-CON-VIC'TION, *n.* Conviction proceeding from one's own consciousness, knowledge, or confession. *Swift.*

SELF-CRE-AT'ED, *a.* Created by one's self, not formed or constituted by another. *Milner.*

SELF-DE-CEIT', (-seet',) *n.* [*self* and *deceit.*] Deception respecting one's self, or that originates from one's own mistake; self-deception. *Spectator.*

SELF-DE-CEIV'ED, *a.* [*self* and *deceive.*] Deceived or misled respecting one's self by one's own mistake or error.

SELF-DE-CEIV'ING, *a.* Deceiving one's self.

SELF-DE-CEP'TION, *n.* [Supra.] Deception concerning one's self, proceeding from one's own mistake.

SELF-DE-FENSE', (self-de-fens',) *n.* [*self* and *defense.*] The act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation. A man may be justifiable in killing another in *self-defense*.

SELF-DE-FENS'IVE, *a.* Tending to defend one's self.

SELF-DE-LU'SION, (-zhun,) *n.* [*self* and *delusion.*] The delusion of one's self, or respecting one's self. *South.*

SELF-DE-NI'AL, *n.* [*self* and *denial.*] The denial of one's self, the forbearing to gratify one's own appetites or desires. *South.*

SELF-DE-NY'ING, *a.* Denying one's self; forbearing to indulge one's own appetites or desires.

SELF-DE-NY'ING-LY, *adv.* In a self-denying manner.

SELF-DE-PEND'ENT, **SELF-DE-PEND'ING**, *a.* Depending on one's self. *Scott.*

SELF-DER-E-LIC'TION, *n.* Desertion of one's self.

SELF-DE-STROY'ED, *a.* Destroyed by one's self.

SELF-DE-STROY'ER, *n.* One who destroys himself.

SELF-DE-STROY'ING, *a.* Destroying one's self.

SELF-DE-STRUC'TION, *n.* [*self* and *destruction.*] The destruction of one's self; voluntary destruction.

SELF-DE-STRUC'TIVE, *a.* Tending to the destruction of one's self.

SELF-DE-TERM-IN-A'TION, *n.* [*self* and *determination.*] Determination by one's own mind; or determination by its own powers, without extraneous impulse or influence.

SELF-DE-TERM'IN-ING, *a.* Determining by or of itself; determining or deciding without extraneous power or influence; as, the *self-determining* power of the will.

SELF-DE-VIS'ED, *a.* Devised by one's self. *Baxter.*

SELF-DE-VOT'ED, *a.* [*self* and *devote.*] Devoted in person, or voluntarily devoted in person.

SELF-DE-VOTE'MENT, *n.* The devoting of one's person and services voluntarily to any difficult or hazardous employment. *Memoirs of Buchanan.*

SELF-DE-VOT'ING, *a.* Devoting one's self. *E. Everett.*

SELF-DE-VOUR'ING, *a.* [*self* and *devour.*] Devouring one's self or itself. *Denham.*

SELF-DIF-FU'SIVE, *a.* [*self* and *diffusive.*] Having power to diffuse itself; that diffuses itself. *Norris.*

SELF-DOOM'ED, *a.* Doomed by one's self. *More.*

SELF-DUB'BED, *a.* Dubbed by one's self. *Irving.*

SELF-ED'U-CA-TED, *a.* Educated by one's own efforts.

SELF-E-LECT'ED, *a.* Elected by himself.

SELF-E-LECT'IVE, *a.* Having the right to elect one's self, or, as a body, of electing its own members. *Jefferson.*

SELF-EN-JOY'MENT, *n.* [*self* and *enjoyment.*] Internal satisfaction or pleasure.

SELF-ES-TEEM', *n.* [*self* and *esteem.*] The esteem or good opinion of one's self. *Milton.*

SELF-ES-TI-MA'TION, *n.* The esteem or good opinion of one's self. *Milner.*

SELF-EV'I-DENCE, *n.* [*self* and *evidence.*] Evidence or certainty resulting from a proposition without proof; evidence that ideas offer to the mind upon bare statement. *Locke.*

SELF-EV'I-DENT, *a.* Evident without proof or reasoning; that produces certainty or clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind; as, a *self-evident* proposition or truth. That two and three make five, is *self-evident*.

SELF-EV'I-DENT-LY, *adv.* By means of self-evidence.

SELF-EX-ALT-A'TION, (-egz-,) *n.* The exaltation of one's self. *Scott.*

SELF-EX-ALT'ING, (-egz-,) *a.* Exalting one's self.

SELF-EX-AM-IN-A'TION, (-egz-,) *n.* [*self* and *examination.*] An examination or scrutiny into one's

own state, conduct, and motives, particularly in regard to religious affections and duties. *South.*

SELF-EX-CŪS'ING, *a.* Excusing one's self. *Scott.*

SELF-EX-IST'ENCE, *n.* [*self* and *existence.*] Inherent existence; the existence possessed by virtue of a being's own nature, and independent of any other being or cause; an attribute peculiar to God. *Blackmore.*

SELF-EX-IST'ENT, (-egz-,) *a.* Existing by its own nature or essence, independent of any other cause. God is the only *self-existent* being.

SELF-EX-ULT'ING, (-egz-,) *a.* Exulting in one's self. *Baxter.*

SELF'-FED, *a.* Fed by one's self.

SELF-FLAT'TER-ING, *a.* [*self* and *flatter.*] Flattering one's self.

SELF-FLAT'TER-Y, *n.* Flattery of one's self.

SELF-GLŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [*self* and *glorious.*] Springing from vain-glory or vanity; vain; boastful. *Dryden.*

SELF-GŎV'ERN-ED, (-guv'ernd,) *a.* Governed by one's self. *Coleridge.*

SELF-GŎV'ERN-MENT, *n.* The government of one's self.

SELF-GRAT-Ų-LA'TION, *n.* Gratulation of one's self. *E. Everett.*

SELF-HARM'ING, *a.* [*self* and *harm.*] Injuring or hurting one's self or itself. *Sharp.*

SELF'-HEAL, *n.* [*self* and *heal.*] A plant of the genus Prunella, and another of the genus Sanicula. *Fam of Plants.*

SELF-HEAL'ING, *a.* Having the power or property of healing itself. The *self-healing* power of living animals and vegetables is a property as wonderful as it is indicative of divine goodness.

SELF-HOM'I-CIDE, *n.* [*self* and *homicide.*] The killing one's self; suicide. *Hakewill.*

SELF-I'DOL-IZ-ED, *a.* Idolized by one's self. *Cowper.*

SELF-IG'NO-RANCE, *n.* Ignorance of one's own character. *Ch. Spectator.*

SELF-IG'NO-RANT, *a.* Ignorant of one's self.

SELF-IM'MO-LĀ-TING, *a.* Immolating one's self. *Fraser.*

SELF-IM-PART'ING, *a.* [*self* and *impart.*] Imparting by its own powers and will. *Norris.*

SELF-IM-POS'TURE, *n.* [*self* and *imposture.*] Imposture practiced on one's self. *South.*

SELF-IN-FLICT'ED, *a.* Inflicted by one's self.

SELF-IN-SUF-FI'CIEN-CY, (-fish'en-se,) *n.* Insufficiency of one's self.

SELF-IN'TER-EST, *n.* [*self* and *interest.*] Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self.

SELF-IN'TER-EST-ED, *a.* Having self-interest; particularly concerned for one's self.

SELF-IN-VIT'ED, *a.* Invited by one's self.

SELF-JUDG'ING, *a.* Judging one's self.

SELF-JUST'I-FI-ER, *n.* One who excuses or justifies himself. *J. M. Mason.*

SELF-KIN'DLED, *a.* [*self* and *kindled.*] Kindled of itself, or without extraneous aid or power. *Dryden.*

SELF-KNOW'ING, *a.* [*self* and *know.*] Knowing of itself, or without communication from another.

SELF-KNOWL'EDGE, *n.* The knowledge of one's own real character, abilities, worth, or demerit.

SELF'-LOATH-ING, *a.* Loathing one's self.

SELF-LŎVE', (-luv',) *n.* [*self* and *love.*] The love of one's own person or happiness.

Self love, the spring of motion, acts the soul. *Pope.*

SELF-LŎV'ING, *a.* Loving one's self. *Walton.*

SELF-LŪ'MIN-OUS, *a.* Possessing in itself the property of emitting light. *Brewster.*

SELF'-MADE, *a.* Made by one's self.

SELF'MET-AL, *n.* [*self* and *metal.*] The same metal.

SELF-MŌ'TION, *n.* [*self* and *motion.*] Motion given by inherent powers, without external impulse; spontaneous motion.

Matter is not endued with *self-motion.* *Cheyne.*

SELF-MOV'ED, (-moovd',) *a.* Moved by inherent power without the aid of external impulse. *Pope.*

SELF-MŎV'ING, *a.* Moving or exciting to action by inherent power, without the impulse of another body or extraneous influence. *Pope.*

SELF-MUR'DER, *n.* [*self* and *murder.*] The murder of one's self; suicide.

SELF-MUR'DER-ER, *n.* One who voluntarily destroys his own life.

SELF-NEG-LECT'ING, *n.* [*self* and *neglect.*] A neglecting of one's self.

Self love is not so great a sin as *self-neglecting.* *Shak.*

SELF-O-PIN'ION, (-o-pin'yun,) *n.* [*self* and *opinion.*] One's own opinion. *Collier. Prior.*

SELF-O-PIN'ION-ED, *a.* Valuing one's own opinion highly.

SELF-PAR-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* [*self* and *partiality.*] That partiality by which a man overrates his own worth when compared with others. *Kames.*

SELF-PLEAS'ING, *n.* [*self* and *please.*] Pleasing one's self, gratifying one's own wishes. *Bacon.*

SELF-POS-SES'SION, *n.* The possession of one's powers; calmness; self-command.

SELF-PRAISE', (-prāze',) *n.* [*self* and *praise.*] The praise of one's self; self-applause. *Broome.*

SELF-PREF'ER-ENCE, *n.* [*self* and *preference.*] The preference of one's self to others.

SELF-PRES-ER-VA'TION, *n.* [*self* and *preservation.*] The preservation of one's self from destruction or injury. *Milton.*

SELF-PRE-SERV'ING, *a.* Preserving one's self.

SELF-PROP'A-GA-TING, *a.* Propagating by itself or himself. *E. Everett.*

SELF-REG'IS-TER-ING, *a.* That registers itself, as a thermometer which marks the extreme points of its range within a given time. *Francis.*

SELF-REG'Ų-LA-TED, *a.* Regulated by one's self.

SELF-RE-LI'ANCE, *n.* Reliance on one's own powers.

SELF-RE-LŸ'ING, *a.* Depending on one's self.

SELF-RE-PEL'LEN-CY, *n.* [*self* and *repellency.*] The inherent power of repulsion in a body. *Black.*

SELF-RE-PEL'LING, *a.* [*self* and *repel.*] Repelling by its own inherent power.

SELF-RE-PROACH'ED, (-re-prōcht',) *a.* Reproached by one's own conscience.

SELF-RE-PROACH'ING, *a.* Reproaching one's self.

SELF-RE-PROACH'ING-LY, *adv.* By reproaching one's self.

SELF-RE-PROV'ED, *a.* [*self* and *reprove.*] Reproved by consciousness or one's own sense of guilt.

SELF-RE-PROV'ING, *a.* Reproving by consciousness.

SELF-RE-PROV'ING, *n.* The act of reproving by a conscious sense of guilt. *Shak.*

SELF-RE-PUL'SIVE, *a.* Repulsive by one's self.

SELF-RE-STRAIN'ED, *a.* [*self* and *restrain.*] Restrained by itself, or by one's own power or will; not controlled by external force or authority. *Dryden.*

SELF-RE-STRAIN'ING, *a.* Restraining or controlling itself.

SELF'-RE-STRAINT', *n.* A restraint over one's self.

SELF-RIGHT'EOUS, *a.* Righteous in one's own esteem.

SELF-RIGHT'EOUS-NESS, *n.* Reliance on one's own righteousness.

SELF-RŬ'IN-ED, *a.* Ruined by one's own conduct.

SELF-SAC'RI-FIC-ING, (-sak're-fiz-,) *a.* Yielding up one's own interest, feelings, &c.; sacrificing one's self. *Channing.*

SELF'-SAME, *a.* [*self* and *same.*] Numerically the same; the very same; identical. *Scripture.*

SELF-SAT'IS-FI-ED, *a.* Satisfied with one's self. *Irving.*

SELF-SAT'IS-FY-ING, *a.* Giving satisfaction to one's self.

SELF'-SEEK-ER, *n.* One who seeks only his own interest.

SELF'-SEEK-ING, *a.* [*self* and *seek.*] Seeking one's own interest or happiness; selfish. *Arbuthnot.*

SELF-SLAUGH'TER, (self-slaw'ter,) *n.* [*self* and *slaughter.*] The slaughter of one's self. *Shak.*

SELF-SOUND'ING, *a.* Sounding by one's self.

SELF-SPUR'RING, *a.* Inciting one's self.

SELF-SUB-DŪ'ED, *a.* [*self* and *subdue.*] Subdued by one's own power or means. *Shak.*

SELF-SUB-VERS'IVE, *a.* Overturning or subverting itself. *J. P. Smith.*

SELF-SUF-FI''CIEN-CY, (-suf-fish'en-se,) *n.* [*self* and *sufficiency.*] An overweening opinion of one's own strength or worth; excessive confidence in one's own competence or sufficiency. *Dryden.*

SELF-SUF-FI''CIENT, (-fish'ent,) *a.* Having full confidence in one's own strength, abilities, or endowments; whence, haughty; overbearing. *Watts.*

SELF-SUS-PEND'ED, *a.* Suspended by one's self; balanced. *Southey.*

SELF-SUS-PI''CIOUS, (-sus-pish'us,) *a.* Suspicious of one's self. *Baxter.*

SELF-SUS-TAIN'ED, *a.* Sustained by one's self.

SELF'-TAUGHT, *a.* Taught by one's self. *E. Everett.*

SELF-TOR-MENT'ING, *a.* [*self* and *torment.*] Tormenting one's self; as, *self-tormenting* sin. *Crashaw.*

SELF-TOR-MENT'OR, *n.* One who torments himself.

SELF-TOR'TUR-ING, *a.* Torturing one's self.

SELF-TROUB'LING, (-trub'bling,) *a.* Troubling one's self.

SELF-UP-BRAID'ING, *a.* Reproaching one's self

SELF-VAL'Ų-ING, *a.* Esteeming one's self. *Parnell.*

SELF-VI'O-LENCE, *n.* Violence to one's self.

SELF-WILL', *n.* [*self* and *will.*] One's own will; obstinacy.

SELF-WILL'ED, *a.* Governed by one's own will; not yielding to the will or wishes of others; not accommodating or compliant; obstinate.

SELF-WŎR'SHIP, *n.* The idolizing of one's self.

SELF-WŎR'SHIP-ER, *n.* One who idolizes himself.

SELF-WŎR'SHIP-ING, *a.* Worshiping one's self. *Coleridge.*

SELF-WRONG', (self-rong',) *n.* [*self* and *wrong.*] Wrong done by a person to himself. *Shak.*

SELF'ISH, *a.* Regarding one's own interest chiefly or solely; influenced in actions by a view to private advantage. *Spectator.*

SELF'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a selfish manner; with regard to private interest only or chiefly. *Pope.*

SELF'ISH-NESS, *n.* The exclusive regard of a person to his own interest or happiness; or that supreme self-love or self-preference which leads a person, in his actions, to direct his purposes to the advancement of his own interest, power, or happiness, without regarding the interest of others. Selfishness, in its worst or unqualified sense, is the very essence of human depravity, and stands in direct opposition to Benevolence, which is the essence of the divine character. As God is *love*, so man, in his natural state, is *selfishness.*

Selfishness — a vice utterly at variance with the happiness of him who harbors it, and, as such, condemned by *self* love. *Mackintosh.*

SELF'LESS, *a.* Having no regard to self. *Coleridge.*

SELF'NESS, *n.* Self-love; selfishness. [*Not in use.*] *Sidney.*

SEL'ION, (sel'yun,) *n.* A ridge of land. [*Local.*]

SELL, for Self; and SELLS, for Selves. [*Scot.*]

SELL, *n.* [Fr. *selle*; L. *sella.*] [*B. Jonson.*
A saddle, and a throne. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SELL, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* Sold. [Sax. *selan, sellan, eylan*, or *syllan*, to give, grant, yield, assign, or sell; *syllan to bote*, to give in compensation, *to give to boot*; Sw. *sälja*; Ice. *selia*; Dan. *sælger*; Basque, *saldu.* The primary sense is, to deliver, send, or transfer, or to put off. The sense of *sell*, as we now understand the word, is wholly derivative; as we see by the Saxon phrases *syllan to agenne*, to give for one's own; *syllan to gyfe*, to bestow for a gift; to bestow or confer gratis.]

1. To transfer property or the exclusive right of possession to another, for an equivalent in money. It is correlative to Buy, as one party *buys* what the other *sells.* It is distinguished from Exchange or Barter, in which one commodity is given for another; whereas in *selling* the consideration is money, or its representative in current notes. To this distinction there may be exceptions. "Esau *sold* his birthright to Jacob for a mess of pottage." But this is unusual. "Let us *sell* Joseph to the Ishmaelites; and they *sold* him for twenty pieces of silver." *Gen.* xxxvii. Among the Hebrews, parents had power to *sell* their children.

2. To betray; to deliver or surrender for money or a reward; as, to *sell* one's country.

3. To yield or give for a consideration. The troops fought like lions, and *sold* their lives dearly; that is, they yielded their lives, but first destroyed many, which made it a dear purchase for their enemies.

4. In *Scripture*, to give up to be harassed and made slaves.

He *sold* them into the hands of their enemies. — *Judges* ii.

5. To part with; to renounce or forsake.

Buy the truth and *sell* it not. — *Prov.* xxiii.

To sell one's self to do evil; to give up one's self to be the slave of sin, and to work wickedness without restraint. 1 *Kings* xxi. 2 *Kings* vii.

SELL, *v. i.* To have commerce; to practice selling.

2. To be sold. Corn *sells* at a good price. [*Shak.*

SEL'LEN-DER, } *n.* A skin disease in a horse's hough
SEL'LAN-DER, } or pastern, owing to a want of cleanliness. *Gardner.*

SELL'ER, *n.* The person that sells; a vender.

SELL'ING, *ppr.* Transferring the property of a thing for a price or equivalent in money.

2. Betraying for money.

SELT'ZER WA'TER, *n.* A mineral water, from Seltzer, in Germany, containing much free carbonic acid. *Brande.*

SEL'VAGE, *n.* The same as Selvedge.

SEL-VA-GEE', *n.* A kind of skein of rope-yarns, wound round with yarns or marline, used for stoppers, straps, &c. *Totten.*

SELV'EDGE, *n.* [D. *zelf-kant*, self-border; G. *sahlleiste*, hall-list. The first syllable appears to be *self*, and the last is *edge.*]

The edge of cloth, where it is closed by complicating the threads; a woven border, or border of close work. *Exod.* xxvii.

SELV'EDG-ED, *a.* Having a selvedge.

SELVES, *pl.* of Self.

SEM'A-PHORE, *n.* [Gr. σημα, a sign, and φορεω, to bear.]

A telegraph.

SEM-A-PHOR'IC, *a.* Telegraphic.

SEM-A-PHOR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of a telegraph.

SEM'BLA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Like; similar; resembling. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SEM'BLA-BLY, *adv.* In like manner. [*Not in use.*]

SEM'BLANCE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *sembianza*; Sp. *semeja* and *semejanza*; from the root of *similar.*]

1. Likeness; resemblance; actual similitude; as, the *semblance* of worth; *semblance* of virtue.

The *semblances* and imitations of shells. *Woodward.*

2. Appearance; show; figure; form.

Their *semblance* kind, and mild their gestures were. *Fairfax.*

SEM'BLANT, n. Show; figure; resemblance. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SEM'BLANT, a. Like; resembling. [*Not in use.*] *Prior.*

SEM'BLA-TIVE, a. Resembling; fit; suitable; according to.

And all is semblative a woman's part. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SEM'BLE, (sem'bl,) v. t. [Fr. *sembler.*]
To imitate; to represent or to make similar.

Where semblig art may carve the fair effect. [*Not in use.*] *Prior.*

SE-MEI-OT'IC, n. [Gr. *σημειον*, a sign.]
Relating to the signs or symptoms of diseases. [See SEMIOTIC.] *Brande.*

SE'MEN, n. [L.] Seed, particularly of animals.

SE-MES'TER, n. [L. *semestris*, *sex*, six, and *mensis*, month.]
A period or term of six months. *Gen. Universities.*

SEM'I, [L. *semi*, Gr. *ἡμι*,] in composition, signifies half.

SEM'I-A-CID'I-FI-ED, a. or *pp.* Half acidified. [See ACIDIFY.]

SEM'I-AM-PLEX'I-CAUL, a. [L. *semi*, *amplexus*, or *amplector*, to embrace, and *caulis*, stem.]
Partially amplexicaul. In *botany*, embracing the stem half around, as a leaf. *Martyn.*

SEM'I-AN'NU-AL, (-an'yu-al,) a. [*semi* and *annual.*]
Half yearly.

SEM'I-AN'NU-AL-LY, *adv.* Every half year.

SEM'I-AN'NU-LAR, a. [L. *semi* and *annulus*, a ring.]
Having the figure of a half circle; that is, half round. *Grew.*

SEM'I-AP'ER-TURE, n. [*semi* and *aperture.*] The half of an aperture.

SEM'I-A'RI-AN, n. [See ARIAN.] In *ecclesiastical history*, the *Semi-Arians* were a branch of the Arians, who in appearance condemned the errors of Arius, but acquiesced in some of his principles, disguising them under more moderate terms. They did not acknowledge the Son to be consubstantial with the Father, that is, of the same substance, but admitted him to be of a like substance with the Father, not by nature, but by a peculiar privilege. *Encyc.*

SEM'I-A'RI-AN, a. Pertaining to Semi-Arianism.

SEM'I-A'RI-AN-ISM, n. The doctrines or tenets of the Semi-Arians. *Encyc.*

SEM'I-BAR-BA'RI-AN, a. [*semi* and *barbarian.*] Half savage; partially civilized. *Mitford.*

SEM'I-BREVE, n. [*semi* and *breve*; formerly written SEMIBREF.] In *music*, a note of half the duration or time of the breve, a note now rarely used. The semibreve is the longest note now in general use, and the measure-note by which all others are regulated. It contains the time of two minims, four crotchets, eight quavers, sixteen semiquavers, or thirty-two demisemiquavers.

SEM'I-CAL-CIN'ED or **SEM'I-CAL'CIN-ED,** a. [*semi* and *calcine.*] Half calcined; as, *semi-calcined* iron. *Kirwan.*

SEM'I-CAS'TRATE, v. t. To deprive of one testicle.

SEM'I-CAS-TRA'TION, n. Half castration; deprivation of one testicle. *Brown.*

SEM'I-CHA-OT'IC, a. Partially chaotic. *Hitchcock.*

SEM'I-CHO'RUS, n. A short chorus performed by a few singers.

SEM'I-CHRIS'TIAN-IZ-ED, a. Half Christianized.

SEM'I-CIR-CLE, (-sur-kl,) n. [*semi* and *circle.*]
The half of a circle; the part of a circle comprehended between its diameter and half of its circumference. *Hutton.*

2. Any body in the form of a half circle.

SEM'I-CIR-CLED, (-sur-kld,) a. Having the form of a half circle.

SEM-I-CIR'CU-LAR,

[SEMICIRCULAR is generally used.] [*Addison.*

SEM'I-CIR-CUM'FER-ENCE, n. Half the circumference.

SEM'I-CO-LON, n. [*semi* and *colon.*]
In *grammar* and *punctuation*, the point [;] the mark of a pause to be observed in reading or speaking, of less duration than the colon, double the duration of the comma, or half the duration of the period. It is used to distinguish the conjunct members of a sentence. *Encyc.*

SEM'I-COL-UMN, (kol-lum,) n. A half column.

SEM'I-CO-LUM'NAR, a. [*semi* and *columnar.*]
Like a half column; flat on one side and round on the other; *a term of botany, applied to a stem, leaf, or petiole.* *Martyn.*

SEM'I-COM-PACT', a. [*semi* and *compact.*] Half compact; imperfectly indurated. *Kirwan.*

SEM'I-CRUS-TA'CEOUS, (-shus,) a. [*semi* and *crustaceous.*] Half crustaceous. *Nat. Hist.*

SEM'I-CRYS'TAL-LINE, a. Imperfectly crystallized. *Hitchcock.*

SEM'I-CU'BIC-AL, a. The *semi-cubical parabola*, in *geometry*, is a curve of such a nature that the cubes of the ordinates are proportional to the squares of the abscissas. *Hutton.*

SEM-I-CU'PI-UM, n. [Gr. *ἡμικυφαλιον.*]
A half bath, or one that covers only the lower extremities and hips.

SEM'I-CYL-IN'DRIC, } a. [*semi* and *cylindric.*]
SEM'I-CYL-IN'DRIC-AL, } Half cylindrical. *Lee.*

SEM'I-DE-IST'IC-AL, a. Half deistical; bordering on deism. *S. Miller.*

SEM'I-DI-AM'E-TER, n. [*semi* and *diameter.*] Half the diameter; a right line, or the length of a right line, drawn from the center of a circle, sphere, or other curved figure, to its circumference or periphery; a radius. *Encyc.*

SEM'I-DI-A-PA'SON, n. [*semi* and *diapason.*] In *music*, an imperfect octave, or an octave diminished by a lesser semitone. *Hutton.*

SEM'I-DI-A-PEN'TE, n. In *music*, an imperfect fifth. *Busby.*

SEM'I-DI-APH-A-NE'I-TY, n. [See SEMI-DIAPHANOUS.] Half or imperfect transparency. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*
[Instead of this, TRANSLUCENCY is now used.]

SEM'I-DI-APH'A-NOUS, a. [*semi* and *diaphanous.*]
Half or imperfectly transparent. *Woodward.*
[Instead of this, TRANSLUCENT is now used.]

SEM'I-DI-A-TES'SA-RON, n. [*semi* and *diatessaron.*] In *music*, an imperfect or defective fourth. *Hutton.*

SEM-I-DI'TONE, n. [*semi* and It. *ditono.*]
In *music*, a lesser third, having its terms as 6 to 5; a hemiditone. *Hutton.*

SEM'I-DOUB-LE, (-dub'l,) n. [*semi* and *double.*] In *the Romish breviary*, an office or feast celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones, but with more than the single ones. *Bailey.*

SEM'I-FLO-RET, n. [*semi* and *floret.*] [*Obs.*] [See SEMIFLOSCULE.]

SEM-I-FLOS'CULE, n. [*semi* and *floscule.*] A floscule whose corol consists of a single ligule, i. e., a single strap-shaped petal; as the florets of Leontodon Taraxacum, or dandelion.

SEM'I-FLOS'CU-LOUS, a. [*semi* and L. *floscules*, a little flower. SEMIFLOSCULAR is also used, but is less analogical.]
Composed of semiflorets or ligulate florets; as, a *semiflosculous* flower. *Martyn.*

SEM'I-FLU'ID, a. [*semi* and *fluid.*] Imperfectly fluid. *Arbuthnot.*

SEM'I-FORM-ED, a. [*semi* and *formed.*] Half formed; imperfectly formed; as, *semi-formed* crystals. *Edwards, West Indies.*

SEM'I-HO'RAL, a. Half hourly.

SEM'I-IN'DU RA-TED, a. [*semi* and *indurated.*] Imperfectly indurated or hardened.

SEM'I-LA-PID'I-FI-ED, (-fide,) a. [*semi* and *lapidified.*] Imperfectly changed into stone. *Kirwan.*

SEM'I-LEN-TIC'U-LAR, a. [*semi* and *lenticular.*]
Half lenticular or convex; imperfectly resembling a lens. *Kirwan.*

SEM-I-LU'NAR, } a. [Fr. *semilunaire*; L. *semi* and
SEM-I-LU'NA-RY, } *luna*, moon.]
Resembling in form a half moon. *Grew.*

SEM'I-MET-AL, n. [*semi* and *metal.*] A metal that is not malleable, as bismuth, arsenic, nickel, cobalt, zinc, antimony, manganese, tungsten, molybdenum, and uranite. [*Not now used.*] *Nicholson.*

SEM'I-ME-TAL'LIC, a. Pertaining to a semi-metal, or partaking of its nature and qualities. *Kirwan.*

SEM'IN-AL, a. [Fr., from *seminalis*, from *semen*, seed; from the root of *sero.*]
1. Pertaining to seed, or to the elements of production.

2. Contained in seed; radical; rudimental; original; as, *seminal* principles of generation; *seminal* virtue. *Glanville. Swift.*

Seminal leaf; the same as *seed-leaf.*

SEM'IN-AL, n. Seminal state. *Brown.*

SEM-IN-AL'I-TY, n. The nature of seed; or the power of being produced. *Brown.*

SEM'IN-A-RIST, n. [from *seminary.*] A Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary. *Sheldon.*

SEM'IN-A-RY, n. [Fr. *seminaire*; L. *seminarium*, from *semen*, seed; *semino*, to sow.]
1. A seed-plat; ground where seed is sown for producing plants for transplantation a nursery; as, to transplant trees from a *seminary.* *Mortimer.*
[In this sense, the word is not used in America; being superseded by NURSERY.]

2. The place or original stock whence any thing is brought.

This stratum, being the *seminary* or promptuary, furnishing matter for the formation of animal and vegetable bodies. [*Not in use.*] *Woodward.*

3. Seminal state. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

4. Source of propagation. *Harvey.*

5. A place of education; any school, academy, college, or university, in which young persons are instructed in the several branches of learning which may qualify them for their future employments. [*This is the only signification of the word in the United States, at least as far as my knowledge extends.*]

6. *Seminary priest*; a Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary; a seminarist. *B. Jonson.*

SEM'IN-A-RY, a. Seminal; belonging to seed. *Smith.*

SEM'IN-ATE, v. t. [L. *semino.*]
To sow; to spread; to propagate. *Waterhouse.*

SEM-IN-A'TION, n. [L. *seminatio.*]
1. The act of sowing. *Wotton.*
2. In *botany*, the natural dispersion of seeds. *Martyn.*

SEM'IN-ED, a. Thick covered, as with seeds. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

SEM-IN-IF'ER-OUS, a. [L. *semen*, seed, and *fero*, to produce.]
Seed-bearing; producing seed. *Darwin.*

SEM-IN-IF'IC, } a. [L. *semen*, seed, and *facio*, to
SEM-IN-IF'IC-AL, } make.]
Forming or producing seed. *Brown.*

SEM-IN-IF-IC-A'TION, n. Propagation from the seed or seminal parts. *Hale.*

SEM'I-NYMPH, (-nimf,) n. In *entomology*, the nymph of insects which undergo a slight change only in passing to a perfect state. *Lyonnet.*

SE-MI-O-LOG'IC-AL, a. Relating to the doctrine of signs or symptoms of diseases.

SE-MI-OL'O-GY, n. [Gr. *σημειον* and *λογος.*] That part of medicine which treats of the signs of diseases. It is now merged in SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

SEM'I-O-PAQUE', (-pāke',) } a. [L. *semi* and *opacus.*]
SEM'I-O-PA'COUS, } Half transparent only. *Boyle.*

SEM'I-O'PAL, n. A variety of opal. *Jameson.*

SEM'I-OR-BIC'U-LAR, a. [*semi* and *orbicular.*]
Having the shape of a half orb or sphere. *Martyn.*

SEM'I-OR'DI-NATE, a. [*semi* and *ordinate.*] In *conic sections*, a line drawn parallel to one axis, and bisected by the other, and reaching from one side of the section to the other; the half of which is properly the semi-ordinate, but is now called the *ordinate.*

SEM'I-OS'SE-OUS, a. [*semi* and *osseous.*] Of a bony nature, but only half as hard as bone. *Med. and Phys. Journ.*

SE-MI-OT'IC, a. [Gr. *σημειον.*] Relating to the signs or symptoms of diseases. *Brande.*

SEM'I-O'VATE, a. [*semi* and *ovate.*] Half ovate. *Lee.*

SEM'I-OX'Y-GEN-A-TED, a. Combined with oxygen only in part. *Kirwan.*

SEM'I-PA'GAN, a. Half pagan.

SEM'I-PAL'MATE, } a. [*semi* and *palmate.*] In
SEM'I-PAL'MA-TED, } *zoology*, half palmated or webbed; denoting that the toes are connected together by a web extending along only their proximal half. *Brande.*

SEM'I-PED, n. [*semi* and L. *pes*, a foot.]
A half foot in poetry.

SE-MIP'E-DAL, a. Containing a half foot.

SEM'I-PE-LA'GI-AN, n. In *ecclesiastical history*, a follower of John Cassianus, a French monk, who, in 430, modified the doctrines of Pelagius, by denying human merit, and maintaining the necessity of the Spirit's influences, while he rejected the doctrine of unconditional election, the inability of man to do good, irresistible grace, and the certain perseverance of the saints. *Murdock.*

SEM'I-PE-LA'GI-AN, a. Pertaining to the Semi-pelagians, or their tenets.

SEM'I-PE-LA'GI-AN-ISM, n. The doctrines or tenets of the Semi-pelagians, supra.

SEM'I-PEL-LU'CID, a. [*semi* and *pellucid.*] Half clear, or imperfectly transparent; as, a *semi-pellucid* gem. *Woodward.*

SEM'I-PEL-LU-CID'I-TY, n. The quality or state of being imperfectly transparent.

SEM'I-PER-SPIC'U-OUS, a. [*semi* and *perspicuous.*]
Half transparent; imperfectly clear. *Grew.*

SEM'I-PHLO GIS'TIC-A-TED, a. [*semi* and *phlogisticated.*]
Partially impregnated with phlogiston. [*Obs.*]

SEM'I-PRI-MIG'EN-OUS, a. [*semi* and *primigenous.*]
In *geology*, of a middle nature between substances of primary and secondary formation. [*Obs.*] *Kirwan.*

SEM'I-PROOF, n. [*semi* and *proof.*] Half proof; evidence from the testimony of a single witness. [*Little used.*] *Bailey.*

SEM'I-PRO'TO-LITE, n. [*semi* and Gr. *πρωτος*, first, and *λιθος*, stone.]
A species of fossil of a middle nature between substances of primary and those of secondary formation. [*Obs.*] *Kirwan.*

SEM'I-QUAD'RATE, } n. [L. *semi* and *quadratus*,
SEM'I-QUAR'TILE, } or *quartus*, fourth.]
An aspect of the planets, when distant from each other the half of a quadrant, or forty-five degrees, one sign and a half. *Hutton.*

SEM'I-QUA-VER, n. [*semi* and *quaver.*] In *music*, a note of half the duration of the quaver; the sixteenth of the semibreve.

SEM'I-QUA-VER, v. t. To sound or sing in semiquavers. *Cowper.*

SEM'I-QUIN'TILE, n. [L. *semi* and *quintilis.*] An aspect of the planets, when distant from each other half of the quintile, or thirty-six degrees. *Hutton.*

SEM'I-SAV'AGE, a. [*semi* and *savage.*] Half savage; half barbarian.

SEM'I-SAV'AGE, n. One who is half savage or imperfectly civilized. *J. Barlow.*

SEM'I-SEX'TILE, *n.* [*semi* and *sextile.*] An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other the twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees. *Hutton.*

SEM'I-SPHER'IC, } *a.* [*semi* and *spherical.*]
SEM'I-SPHER'IC-AL, } Having the figure of a half sphere. *Kirwan.*

SEM'I-SPHE-ROID'AL, *a.* [*semi* and *spheroidal.*] Formed like a half spheroid.

SEM-I-TER'TIAN, (-shan,) *a.* [*semi* and *tertian.*] Compounded of a tertian and quotidian ague.

SEM-I-TER'TIAN, *n.* An intermittent compounded of a tertian and a quotidian. *Bailey.*

SEM-IT'IC. See SEMITIC.

SEM'I-TONE, *n.* [*semi* and *tone.*] In *music*, half a tone; an interval of sound, as between *mi* and *fa* in the diatonic scale, which is only half the distance of the interval between *do* or *ut* and *re*, or between *sol* and *la*. *Hutton. Busby.*

SEM-I-TON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a semitone; consisting of a semitone or of semitones.

SEM'I-TRAN'SEPT, *n.* [*semi* and *transept*; L. *trans* and *septum.*]
The half of a transept or cross aisle.

SEM'I-TRANS-PAR'EN-CY, *n.* Imperfect transparency; partial opaqueness.

SEM'I-TRANS-PAR'ENT, *a.* [*semi* and *transparent.*] Half or imperfectly transparent.

SEM'I-VER-TIC'IL-LATE, *a.* Partially verticilate. *Smith.*

SEM-I-VIT'RE-OUS, *a.* Partially vitreous. *Bigelow.*

SEM'I-VIT-RI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [*semi* and *vitrification.*]
1. The state of being imperfectly vitrified.
2. A substance imperfectly vitrified.

SEM'I-VIT'RI-FI-ED, *a.* [See VITRIFY.] Half or imperfectly vitrified; partially converted into glass.

SEM'I-VŌ'CAL, *a.* [*semi* and *vocal.*] Pertaining to a semi-vowel; half vocal; imperfectly sounding.

SEM'I-VOW-EL, *n.* [*semi* and *vowel.*] In *grammar*, a half vowel, or an articulation which is accompanied with an imperfect sound, which may be continued at pleasure. Thus *el*, *em*, *en*, though uttered with close organs, do not wholly interrupt the sound; and they are called *semi-vowels.*

SE-MOULE', (sā-mool',) *n.* [Fr.] A name given to the large, hard grains retained in the bolting machine after the fine flour has been passed through it; also written SEMOLINA, from the Italian *Ure.*

SEM-PER-VI'RENT, *a.* [L. *semper*, always, and *virens*, flourishing.]
Always fresh; evergreen. *Lee.*

SEM'PER-VIVE, *n.* [L. *semper*, always, and *vivus*, alive.]
A plant. *Bacon.*

SEM-PI-TERN'AL, *a.* [Fr. *sempiternel*; L. *sempiternus*; *semper*, always, and *eternus*, eternal.]
1. Eternal in futurity; everlasting; endless; having beginning, but no end.
2. Eternal; everlasting. *Blackmore.*

SEM-PI-TERN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *sempiternitas.*]
Future duration without end. *Hale.*

SEM'PRE, [It.] In *music*, throughout.

SEMP'STER, } See SEAMSTER, SEAMSTRESS, and
SEMP'STRESS, } SEAMSTRESSY.
SEMP'STRESS-Y. }

SEN, *adv.* This word is used by some of our common people for SINCE. It seems to be a contraction of *since*, or it is the Sw. *sen*, Dan. *seen*, slow, late.

SEN'A-RY, *a.* [L. *seni*, *senarius.*]
Of six; belonging to six; containing six.

SEN'ATE, *n.* [Fr. *senat*; It. *senato*; Sp. *senado*; L. *senatus*, from *senex*, old, Ir. *sean*, W. *hen*; Ar. سَنَّ *sanna*, or أَسَنَّ *sanah*, to be advanced in years. Under the former verb is the Arabic word signifying a tooth, showing that this is only a dialectical variation of the Heb. שׁן. The primary sense is, to extend, to advance, or to wear. A senate was originally a council of elders.]

1. An assembly or council of senators; a body of the principal inhabitants of a city or state, invested with a share in the government. The *senate* of ancient Rome was one of the most illustrious bodies of men that ever bore this name. Some of the Swiss cantons have a *senate*, either legislative or executive.

2. In *the United States*, *senate* denotes the higher branch or house of a legislature. Such is the *senate* of the United States, or upper house of the congress; and in most of the States, the higher and least numerous branch of the legislature is called the *senate.* In the United States, the *senate* is an elective body.

3. In *the university of Cambridge, England*, the governing body of the university. It is divided into two houses, denominated *regents*, (*regentes*,) and *non-regents*, (*non-regentes.*) The former consists of masters of arts of less than five years' standing, and doctors of less than two, and is called the *upper house*, or *whitehood house*, from its members wearing hoods lined with white silk. All other masters and doctors who keep their names on the college books are non-regents, and compose the *lower house*, or *black-hood house*, its members wearing black silk hoods. *Cam. Cat.*

4. In *a looser sense*, any legislative or deliberative body of men; as, the eloquence of the *senate.*

SEN'ATE-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which a senate meets, or a place of public council. *Shak.*

SEN'A-TOR, *n.* A member of a senate. In Scotland, the lords of session are called *senators* of the college of justice.

2. A counselor; a judge or magistrate. *Ps. cv.*

SEN-A-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a senate; becoming a senator; as, *senatorial* robes; *senatorial* eloquence.

2. Entitled to elect a senator; as, a *senatorial* district. *United States.*

SEN-A-TŌ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a senate; with dignity or solemnity.

SEN-A-TŌ'RI-AN. The same as SENATORIAL. [*Obs.*]

SEN'A-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of a senator. *Carew.*

SE-NĀ'TUS CON-SUL'TUM, [L.] A decree of the senate.

SEND, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SENT. [Sax. *sendan*; Goth. *sandyan*; D. *senden*; G. *senden*; Sw. *sända*; Dan. *sender.*]

1. In *a general sense*, to throw, cast, or thrust; to impel or drive by force to a distance, either with the hand or with an instrument, or by other means. We *send* a ball with the hand or with a bat; a bow *sends* an arrow; a cannon *sends* a shot; a trumpet *sends* the voice much farther than the unassisted organs of speech.

2. To cause to be conveyed or transmitted; as, to *send* letters or dispatches from one country to another.

3. To cause to go or pass from place to place; as, to *send* a messenger from London to Madrid.

4. To commission, authorize, or direct to go and act.

I have not *sent* these prophets, yet they ran. — Jer. xxiii.

5. To cause to come or fall; to bestow.

He *sendeth* rain on the just and on the unjust. — Matt. v.

6. To cause to come or fall; to inflict.

The Lord shall *send* upon thee cursing, vexation, and rebuke. — Deut. xxviii.

If I *send* pestilence among my people. — 2 Chron. vii.

7. To propagate; to diffuse.

Cherubic songs by night from neighboring hills
Aerial music *send.* *Milton.*

To send away; to dismiss; to cause to depart.

To send forth or *out*; to produce; to put or bring forth; as, a tree *sends forth* branches.

2. To emit; as, flowers *send forth* their fragrance. *James* iii.

SEND, *v. i.* To dispatch an agent or messenger for some purpose.

See ye how this son of a murderer hath *sent* to take away my head? — 2 Kings vi.

So we say, we *sent* to invite guests; we *sent* to inquire into the facts.

2. Among *seamen*, to pitch; as, the ship *sends* forward so violently as to endanger her masts. *Totten.*

To send for; to request or require by message to come or be brought; as, to *send for* a physician; to *send for* a coach. But these expressions are elliptical.

SEN'DAL, *n.* [Sp. *cendal.*]
A light, thin stuff of silk or thread. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

SEND'ER, *n.* One that sends. *Shak.*

SEN'E-GA, } *n.* A plant called RATTLESNAKE-ROOT,
SEN'E-KA, } the Polygala senega.

SEN'E-GAL. See GUM-SENEGAL.

SEN'E-GIN, *n.* The bitter, acrid principle of polygala senega. It is now known to be an acid, and has been called POLYGALIC ACID.

SE-NES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *senesco*, from *senex*, old. See SENATE.]
The state of growing old; decay by time. *Woodward.*

SEN'ES-CHAL, (sen'e-shal,) *n.* [Fr. *sénéchal*; It. *siniscalco*; Sp. *senescal*; G. *seneschall.* The origin and signification of the first part of the word are not ascertained. The latter part is the Teutonic *schalk* or *scealc*, a servant, as in *marshal.*]
A steward; an officer in the houses of princes and dignitaries, who has the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies. In some instances, the seneschal is an officer who has the dispensing of justice; as, the high *seneschal* of England. *Encyc.*

SEN'GREEN, *n.* A plant, the houseleek, of the genus Sempervivum. *Fam. of Plants.*

SĒ'NILE, *a.* [L. *senilis.*]
Pertaining to old age; proceeding from age. *Boyle.*

SE-NIL'I-TY, *n.* Old age. [*Not much used.*] *Boswell.*

SEN'IOR, (seen'yur,) *a.* [L. *senior*, comp. of *senex*, old. See SENATE.]

1. Elder or older; but as *an adjective*, it usually signifies older in office; as, the *senior* pastor of a church, where there are colleagues; a *senior* counselor. In such use, *senior* has no reference to age, for a *senior* counselor may be, and often is, the younger man.

2. Noting the fourth year of the collegiate course in the American colleges, or the third year in theological seminaries.

SEN'IOR, (seen'yur,) *n.* A person who is older than another; one more advanced in life.

2. One that is older in office, or one whose first entrance upon an office was anterior to that of another. Thus a senator or counselor of sixty years of age often has a *senior* who is not fifty years of age.

3. An aged person; one of the oldest inhabitants.

A *senior* of the place replies. *Dryden.*

4. One in the fourth year of his collegiate course at an American college; originally called *senior sophister.* [See SOPHISTER.] Also, one in the third year of his course at a theological seminary.

SEN-IOR'I-TY, (sēn-yor'e-te,) *n.* Eldership; superior age; priority of birth. He is the elder brother, and entitled to the place by *seniority.*

2. Priority in office; as, the *seniority* of a pastor or counselor.

SEN'IOR-Y, *n.* The same as SENIORITY. *Shak.*

SEN'NA, *n.* [Pers. and Ar. سنا *sana.* Qu. from Ch. and Syr. סנא, to strain, purge, purify. The common pronunciation, *senna*, is incorrect.]
The leaves of various species of Cassia, the best of which are natives of the East; used as a cathartic.

SEN'NIGHT, (sen'nit,) *n.* [Contracted from *seven-night*, as *fortnight* from *fourteennight.*]
The space of seven nights and days; a week. The court will be held this day *sennight*, that is, a week from this day; or the court will be held next Tuesday *sennight*, a week from next Tuesday.

SEN'NIT, *n.* A flat, braided cord, formed by plaiting rope-yarns together. *Totten.*

SE-NOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *seni*, six, and *oculus*, the eye.]
Having six eyes.

Most animals are binocular, spiders octonocular, and some senocular. *Derham.*

SENS'ATE, } *a.* [See SENSE.] Perceived by the
SENS'A-TED, } senses. *Hooke.*

SEN-SA'TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *sensazione*; Sp. *sensacion*; from L. *sensus*, *sentio*, to perceive. See SENSE.]

1. In *mental philosophy*, an impression made upon the mind through the medium of the senses. It differs from perception, which is the *knowledge* of external objects consequent on sensation.

2. Feeling awakened by external objects, or by some change in the internal state of the body; as, a *sensation* of heaviness, &c.

3. Feeling awakened by immaterial objects; as, *sensations* of awe in the divine presence.

4. A state of excited interest or feeling; as, "the *sensation* caused by the appearance of that work is still remembered by many." *Brougham.*

SENSE, (sens,) *n.* [Fr. *sens*; It. *senso*; Sp. *sentido*; from L. *sensus*, from *sentio*, to feel or perceive; W. *synnaw*, id.; *syn*, sense, feeling, perception; G. *sinn*, sense, mind, intention; D. *zin*; Sw. *sinne*; Dan. *sind*, *sands.*]

1. The faculty by which animals perceive external objects by means of impressions made on certain organs of the body. *Encyc.*
Sense is a branch of perception. The five *senses* of animals are, 1, *special*, as smell, sight, hearing, tasting; 2, *common*, as feeling.

2. Sensation; perception by the senses. *Bacon.*

3. Perception by the intellect; apprehension; discernment.

This Basilius, having the quick *sense* of a lover. *Sidney.*

4. Sensibility; quickness or acuteness of perception. *Shak.*

5. Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason.

Oppressed nature sleeps;
This rest might yet have balmed thy broken *senses.* *Shak.*

6. Reason; reasonable or rational meaning.

He raves; his words are loose
As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from *sense.* *Dryden.*

7. Opinion; notion; judgment.

I speak my private but impartial *sense*
With freedom. *Roscommon.*

8. Consciousness; conviction; as, a due *sense* of our weakness or sinfulness.

9. Moral perception.

Some are so hardened in wickedness, as to have no *sense* of the most friendly offices. *L'Estrange.*

10. Meaning; import; signification; as, the true *sense* of words or phrases. In interpretation, we are to examine whether words are to be understood in a literal or figurative *sense.* So we speak of a legal *sense*, a grammatical *sense*, an historical *sense*, &c.

Common sense; that power of the mind which, by

a kind of instinct, or a short process of reasoning, perceives truth, the relation of things, cause and effect, &c., and hence enables the possessor to discern what is right, useful, expedient, or proper, and adopt the best means to accomplish his purpose. This power seems to be the gift of nature, improved by experience and observation.

Moral sense; a determination of the mind to be pleased with the contemplation of those affections, actions, or characters of rational agents, which are called good or virtuous. *Encyc.*

SENS'ED, (senst,) *pp.* Perceived by the senses. [*Not in use.*] *Glanville.*

SENSE'FUL, *a.* Reasonable; judicious. [*Not in use.*] *Norris.*

SENSE'LESS, *a.* Wanting the faculty of perception. The body, when dead, is *senseless*; but a limb or other part of the body may be *senseless*, when the rest of the body enjoys its usual sensibility.

2. Unfeeling; wanting sympathy.

The *senseless* grave feels not your pious sorrows. *Rowe.*

3. Unreasonable; foolish; stupid.

They would repent this their *senseless* perverseness, when it would be too late. *Clarendon.*

4. Unreasonable; stupid; acting without sense or judgment.

They were a *senseless*, stupid race. *Swift.*

5. Contrary to reason or sound judgment; as, to destroy by a *senseless* fondness the happiness of children.

6. Wanting knowledge; unconscious; with *of*; as, libertines *senseless of* any charm in love. *Southern.*

7. Wanting sensibility or quick perception. *Peacham.*

SENSE'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably; as, a man *senselessly* arrogant. *Locke.*

SENSE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unreasonableness; folly; stupidity; absurdity. *Grew.*

SENS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *sensibilité*; from *sensible.*]

1. Susceptibility of impressions upon the organs of sense; the capacity of feeling or perceiving the impressions of external objects; *applied to animal bodies*; as when we say a frozen limb has lost its *sensibility.*

2. Acuteness of sensation; *applied to the body.*

3. Capacity or acuteness of perception; that quality which renders us susceptible of impressions; delicacy of feeling; as, *sensibility* to pleasure or pain; *sensibility* to shame or praise; exquisite *sensibility.*

4. Actual feeling.

This adds greatly to my *sensibility.* *Burke.*

[This word is often used in this manner for SENSATION.]

5. It is sometimes used in the plural.

His *sensibilities* seem rather to have been those of patriotism, than of wounded pride *Marshall.*

Sensibilities eminently to happiness may be acquired. *Encye*

6. Nice perception, so to speak, of a balance; that quality of a balance which renders it movable with the smallest weight, or the quality or state of any instrument that renders it easily affected; as, the *sensibility* of a balance or of a thermometer. *Lavoisier.*

SENS'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr and Sp. *id.*; It. *sensibile.*]

1. Having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; capable of perceiving by the instrumentality of the proper organs. We say, the body or the flesh is *sensible*, when it feels the impulse of an external body. It may be more or less *sensible.* *Darwin.*

2. Perceptible by the senses. The light of the moon furnishes no *sensible* heat.

Air is *sensible* to the touch by its motion. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Perceptible or perceived by the mind.

The disgrace was more *sensible* than the pain. *Temple.*

4. Perceiving or having perception, either by the mind or the senses.

A man cannot think at any time, waking or sleeping, without being *sensible* of it. *Locke.*

5. Having moral perception; capable of being affected by moral good or evil.

If thou wert *sensible* of courtesy,
I should not make so great a show of zeal. *Shak.*

6. Having acute intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected; as, to be *sensible* of wrong. *Dryden.*

7. Perceiving so clearly as to be convinced; satisfied; persuaded *Boswell.*

They are now *sensible* it would have been better to comply, than to refuse. *Addison.*

8. Intelligent; discerning; as, a *sensible* man.

9. Movable by a very small weight or impulse; as, a *sensible* balance is necessary to ascertain exact weight. *Lavoisier.*

10. Affected by a slight degree of heat or cold; as, a *sensible* thermometer. *Thomson.*

11. Containing good sense or sound reason.

He addressed Claudius in the following *sensible* and noble speech. *Henry.*

Sensible note; in *music*, that which constitutes a third major above the dominant, and a semitone beneath the tonic. *Encyc.*

SENS'I-BLE, *n.* Sensation; also, whatever may be perceived. [*Little used.*]

SENS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Possibility of being perceived by the senses; as, the *sensibleness* of odor or sound.

2. Actual perception by the mind or body; as, the *sensibleness* of an impression on the organs. [But qu.]

3. Sensibility; quickness or acuteness of perception; as, the *sensibleness* of the eye. *Sharp.*

4. Susceptibility; capacity of being strongly affected, or actual feeling; consciousness; as, the *sensibleness* of the soul and sorrow for sin. *Hammond.*

5. Intelligence; reasonableness; good sense.

6. Susceptibility of slight impressions. [See SENSIBLE, No. 9, 10.]

SENS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to be perceived by the senses; perceptibly to the senses; as, pain *sensibly* increased; motion *sensibly* accelerated.

2. With perception, either of mind or body. He feels his loss very *sensibly.*

3. Externally; by affecting the senses. *Hooker.*

4. With quick intellectual perception.

5. With intelligence or good sense; judiciously. The man converses very *sensibly* on all common topics.

SENS-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing sense. *Kirby.*

SENS-IF'IC, *a.* [L. *sensus* and *facio.*] Producing sensation. *Good.*

SENS'I-TIVE, *a.* [It. and Sp. *sensitivo*; Fr. *sensitif*; L. *sensitivus*, from *sensus*, *sentio.*]

1. Having sense or feeling, or having the capacity of perceiving impressions from external objects; as, *sensitive* soul; *sensitive* appetite; *sensitive* faculty. *Ray. Dryden.*

2. Having quick and acute sensibility, either to the action of external objects, or to impressions upon the mind and feelings.

3. That affects the senses; as, *sensitive* objects. *Hammond.*

4. Pertaining to the senses, or to sensation; depending on sensation; as, *sensitive* motions; *sensitive* muscular motions excited by irritation. *Darwin.*

SENS'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a sensitive manner. *Hammond.*

SENS'I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of having quick and acute sensibility, either to the action of external objects, or to impressions upon the mind and feelings.

SENS'I-TIVE-PLANT, *n.* A plant of the genus Mimosa, so called because its leaves and footstalks shrink, contract and fall, on being slightly touched. *Brande.*

SENS-O'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the sensory or sensorium; as, *sensorial* faculties; *sensorial* motions or powers. *Darwin.*

SENS-O'RI-UM, } SENS'O-RY, } *n.* [from L. *sensus*, *sentio.*]

1. The seat of sense and perception, commonly supposed to be seated in some part of the contents of the cranium.

2. Organ of sense; as, double *sensories*, two eyes, two ears, &c. *Bentley.*

SENS'U-AL, *a.* [It. *sensuale*; Sp. *sensual*; Fr. *sensuel*; from L. *sensus.*]

1. Pertaining to the senses, as distinct from the mind or soul.

For as creation's ample range extends,
The scale of *sensual*, mental powers ascends. *Pope.*

2. Consisting in sense, or depending on it; as, *sensual* appetites, hunger, lust, &c.

3. Affecting the senses, or derived from them; as, *sensual* pleasure or gratification. Hence,

4. In *theology*, carnal; pertaining to the flesh or body, in opposition to the spirit; not spiritual or holy; evil. *James* iii. *Jude* 19.

5. Devoted to the gratification of sense; given to the indulgence of the appetites; lewd; luxurious.

No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that in which *sensual* men place their felicity. *Atterbury.*

SENS'U-AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine that all our ideas, or the operations of the understanding, not only originate in *sensation*, but are *transformed sensations*, copies, or *relics* of sensations. *Condillac.*

2. A state of subjection to sensual feelings and appetite.

SENS'U-AL-IST, *n.* A person given to the indulgence of the appetites or senses; one who places his chief happiness in carnal pleasures. *South.*

SENS-U-AL'I-TY, } SENS'U-AL-NESS, } *n.* [It. *sensualità*; Sp. *sensualidad*; Fr. *sensualité.*]

Devotedness to the gratification of the bodily appetites, free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.

Those pamper'd animals
That rage in savage *sensuality.* *Shak.*
They avoid them lest they should have affections tainted by any *sensuality.* *Addison.*

SENS-U-AL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of sensualizing; the state of being sensualized.

SENS'U-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make sensual; to subject to the love of sensual pleasure, to debase by carnal gratifications; as, *sensualized* by pleasure. *Pope.*

By the neglect of prayer, the thoughts are *sensualized.* *T. H. Skinner.*

SENS'U-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made sensual.

SENS'U-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Subjecting to the love of sensual pleasure.

SENS'U-AL-LY, *adv.* In a sensual manner.

SENS'U-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to sense; feeling; connected with sensible objects; as, poetry is more simple, *sensuous*, and passionate. *Milton.*

SENT, *pret.* and *pp.* of SEND.

SEN'TENCE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *sentenza*; Sp. *sentencia*; from L. *sententia*, from *sentio*, to think.]

1. In *law*, a judgment pronounced by a court or judge upon a criminal; a judicial decision publicly and officially declared in a criminal prosecution. In *technical language*, sentence is used only for the declaration of judgment against one convicted of a crime. In civil cases, the decision of a court is called a JUDGMENT. In criminal cases, *sentence* is a judgment pronounced; doom.

2. In *language not technical*, a determination or decision given, particularly a decision that condemns, or an unfavorable determination.

Let him set out some of Luther's works, that by them we may pass *sentence* upon his doctrines. *Atterbury.*

3. An opinion; judgment concerning a controverted point. *Acts* xv.

4. A maxim; an axiom; a short saying containing moral instruction. *Broome.*

5. Vindication of one's innocence. *Ps.* xvii.

6. In *grammar*, a period; a number of words containing complete sense or a sentiment, and followed by a full pause. Sentences are simple or compound. A simple sentence consists of one subject and one finite verb; as, "the Lord reigns." A compound sentence contains two or more subjects and finite verbs, as in this verse:

He fills, he bounds, connects, and equals all. *Pope.*

A dark sentence; a saying not easily explained. *Dan.* viii.

SEN'TENCE, *v. t.* To pass or pronounce the judgment of a court on; to doom; as, to *sentence* a convict to death, to transportation, or to imprisonment.

2. To condemn; to doom to punishment.

Nature herself is *sentenced* to your doom. *Dryden.*

SEN'TENC-ED, (sen'tenst,) *pp.* Doomed; condemned.

SEN'TEN-CER, *n.* One who pronounces a sentence. *Southey.*

SEN'TEN-CING, *ppr.* Pronouncing the judgment of a court on.

SEN-TEN'TIAL, *a.* Comprising sentences. *Newcome.*

2. Pertaining to a sentence or full period; as, a *sentential* pause. *Sheridan.*

SEN-TEN'TIA-RY, *n.* *Formerly*, one who read lectures, or commented on the sentences of Peter Lombard, Archbishop of Paris, a school divine. *Henry, Brit.*

SEN-TEN'TIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [Fr. *sententieux*; It. *sentenzioso.*]

1. Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims; short and energetic; as, a *sententious* style or discourse; *sententious* truth. *Waller.*

How he apes his sire,
Ambitiously *sententious!* *Addison.*

2. Comprising sentences; as, *sententious* marks. *Grew.*

[This should be SENTENTIAL.]

SEN-TEN'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In short, expressive periods; with striking brevity.

Nausicaa delivers her judgment *sententiously*, to give it more weight. *Broome.*

SEN-TEN'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength.

The Medea I esteem for its gravity and *sententiousness.* *Dryden.*

SEN'TER-Y and SEN'TRY are corrupted from SENTINEL.

SEN'TIENT, (sen'shent,) *a.* [L. *sentiens*, *sentio.*] That perceives; having the faculty of perception. Man is a *sentient* being; he possesses a *sentient* principle.

SEN'TIENT, (sen'shent,) *a.* A being or person that has the faculty of perception.

2. He that perceives. *Glanville.*

SEN'TIENT-LY, *adv.* In a sentient or perceptive manner.

SEN'TI-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *sentimento*; Sp. *sentimiento*; from L. *sentio*, to feel, perceive, or think.]

1. *Properly*, a thought prompted by passion or feeling. *Kames.*

2. In *a popular sense*, thought; opinion; notion; judgment; the decision of the mind formed by deliberation or reasoning. Thus, in deliberative bodies, every man has the privilege of delivering his *sentiments* upon questions, motions, and bills.

3. The sense, thought, or opinion, contained in words, but considered as distinct from them. We may like the *sentiment*, when we dislike the language.

4. Sensibility; feeling. *Sheridan.*

SEN-TI-MENT'AL, *a.* Abounding with sentiment, or just opinions or reflections; as, a *sentimental* discourse.

2. Expressing quick intellectual feeling.

3. Affecting sensibility; *in a contemptuous sense.* *Sheridan.*

SEN-TI-MENT'AL-ISM, *n.* Sentimentality; affectation of exquisite feeling or sensibility. *Withington.*

SEN-TI-MENT'AL-IST, *n.* One that affects sentiment, fine feeling, or exquisite sensibility.

SEN-TI-MENT-AL'I-TY, *n.* Affectation of fine feeling or exquisite sensibility. *Warton.*

SEN-TI-MENT'AL-IZE, *v. i.* To affect exquisite sensibility.

SEN-TI-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* With intellectual feeling or sensibility.

SEN'TI-NEL, *n.* [Fr. *sentinelle*; It. and Port. *sentinella*; Sp. *centinela*; from L. *sentio*, to perceive.]

In *military affairs*, a soldier set to watch or guard an army, camp, or other place, from surprise, to observe the approach of danger and give notice of it. In *popular use*, the word is contracted into SENTRY.

SEN'TI-NEL-ED, *a.* Furnished with a sentinel.

SEN'TRY, *n.* [See SENTINEL.]

1. A sentinel; a soldier placed on guard.

2. Guard; watch; the duty of a sentinel.

O'er my slumbers *sentry* keep. *Brown.*

SEN'TRY-BOX, *n.* A box to cover a sentinel at his post, and shelter him from the weather.

SEN'ZA, [It.; Fr. *sans.*] Without.

SEP'AL, *n.* [from L. *sepio.*]

In *botany*, a distinct part of that sort of *calyx* which is called a PERIANTH. When a perianth consists of but one part, it is said to be *monosepalous*, when of two or more parts, it is said to be *di, tri, tetra, pentasepalous*, etc. When of a variable and indefinite number of parts, it is said to be *polysepalous.*

SEP'A-LOID, *a.* Like a sepal, or distinct part of a perianth.

SEP-A-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *separable.*] The quality of being separable, or of admitting separation or disunion.

Separability is the greatest argument of real distinction. *Glanville.*

SEP'A-RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *separabilis.* See SEPARATE.]

That may be separated, disjoined, disunited, or rent; as, the *separable* parts of plants; qualities not *separable* from the substance in which they exist.

SEP'A-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being capable of separation or disunion.

Trials permit me not to doubt of the *separableness* of a yellow tincture from gold. *Boyle.*

SEP'A-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a separable manner.

SEP'A-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *separo*; Fr. *separer*; It. *separare*; Sp. *separar*; Russ. *razberayu.* The Latin word is compounded of *se*, a prefix, and *paro*, evidently coinciding with the oriental ברא or ברר, the sense of which is, to throw or drive off. Class Br, No. 7, 8, 9, 10. See PARE and PARRY.]

1. To disunite; to divide; to sever; to part, in almost any manner, either things naturally or casually joined. The parts of a solid substance may be *separated* by breaking, cutting, or splitting, or by fusion, decomposition, or natural dissolution. A compound body may be *separated* into its constituent parts. Friends may be *separated* by necessity, and must be *separated* by death. The prism *separates* the several kinds of colored rays. A riddle *separates* the chaff from the grain.

2. To set apart from a number for a particular service.

Separate me Barnabas and Saul. — Acts xiii.

3. To disconnect; as, to *separate* man and wife by divorce.

4. To make a space between. The Atlantic *separates* Europe from America. A narrow strait *separates* Europe from Africa. *To separate one's self*; to withdraw; to depart.

Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me. — Gen. xiii.

SEP'A-RATE, *v. i.* To part; to be disunited; to be disconnected; to withdraw from each other. The parties *separated*, and each retired.

2. To cleave; to open; as, the parts of a substance *separate* by drying or freezing.

SEP'A RATE, *a.* [L. *separatus.*]

1. Divided from the rest; being parted from another; disjointed; disconnected; *used of things that have been united or connected.* *Gen.* xlix. 2 *Cor.* vi.

2. Unconnected; not united; distinct; *used of things that have not been connected.*

Christ was holy, harmless, undefiled, and *separate* from sinners. — Heb. vii.

3. Disunited from the body; as, a *separate* spirit; the *separate* state of souls. *Locke.*

SEP'A-RA-TED, *pp.* Divided; parted; disunited; disconnected.

SEP'A-RATE-LY, *adv.* In a separate or unconnected state; apart; distinctly; singly. The opinions of the council were *separately* taken.

SEP'A-RATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being separate.

SEP-A-RAT'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to separation in religion. *Dwight.*

SEP'A-RA-TING, *ppr.* Dividing; disjoining; putting or driving asunder; disconnecting; decomposing.

SEP-A-RA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *separatio*, It. *separazione*; Sp. *separacion.*]

1. The act of separating, severing, or disconnecting; disjunction; as, the *separation* of the soul from the body.

2. The state of being separate; disunion; disconnection.

All the days of his *separation* he is holy to the Lord. — Num. vi.

3. The operation of disuniting or decomposing substances; chemical analysis. *Bacon.*

4. Divorce, disunion of married persons. *Shak.*

SEP'A-RA-TISM, *n.* The act of separating; disposition to withdraw from a church, or practice of withdrawing.

SEP'A-RA-TIST, *n.* [Fr. *séparatiste.*]

One that withdraws from a church, or rather from an established church, to which he has belonged; a dissenter; a seceder; a schismatic; a sectary. *Bacon.*

SEP'A-RA-TOR, *n.* One that divides or disjoins; a divider.

SEP'A-RA-TO-RY, *a.* That separates; as, *separatory* ducts. [*Little used.*] *Cheyne.*

SEP'A-RA-TO-RY, *n.* A chemical vessel for separating liquors; and a surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium. *Parr.*

SE-PAWN', } *n.* A species of food consisting of meal
SE PON', } of maize boiled in water. It is in New York and Pennsylvania what hasty-pudding is in New England.

SEP'E-LI-BLE, *a.* [L. *sepelio.*] That may be buried.

SE'PI-A, *n.* [Gr. σηπια and σηπη, a bag.]

1. This term comprehends several genera of cephalopodous mollusca; as the Octopus, Loligo, etc. This term is also the name of an individual genus of this group. Most of these animals have an internal sac containing a natural ink, that is, a carbonaceous matter suspended in water by the intervention of gelatine. This they emit, when pursued by enemies, by which the water is so discolored, that they are often enabled to effect their escape. These animals are called CUTTLE-FISH, though they are not true fishes.

2. A pigment prepared from the ink of the sepia or cuttle-fish. *Ure.*

SEP'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *sepimentum*, from *sepio*, to inclose.]

A hedge; a fence; something that separates or defends.

SE-POSE', (se-pōze',) *v. t.* [L. *sepono, sepositus.*]

To set apart. [*Not in use.*] *Donne.*

SEP-O-SI'TION, (-zish'un,) *n.* The act of setting apart; segregation. [*Not in use.*] *Taylor.*

SE'POY, *n.* [Pers. *sipahi*; Hindoo, *sepahai*] A native of India, employed as a soldier in the service of European powers.

SEP'PI-A. See SEPIA.

SEPS, *n.* [L., from Gr. σηπω. *Cuvier.*]

The name of a genus of scincoid saurian reptiles, sometimes called SERPENT-LIZARDS. They are found in the East Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, and on the coasts of the Mediterranean. These animals have elongated bodies, short and indistinct feet, non-extensile tongues, and scales covering their bodies like tiles.

SEPT, *n.* [Qu. *sapia*, in the L. *prosapia*; or Heb. שבט. See Class Sb, No. 23.]

A clan, race, or family, proceeding from a common progenitor; used of the races or families in Ireland. *Spenser. Davies.*

SEP'TA, *n. pl.* of SEPTUM, which see.

SEPT-AN'GU-LAR, (-ang'gu-lar,) *a.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *angulus*, angle.]

Having seven angles.

SEP-TA'RI-UM, *n.*; *pl.* SEPTARIA. [L. *septa*, partitions.]

A name given to flattened imbedded nodules of clay or marl; also, to similar nodules intersected by seams. *Dana.*

SEP-TEM'BER, *n.* [L., from *septem*, seven; Fr. *Septembre*; It. *Settembre*; Sp. *Septiembre.*]

The seventh month from March, which was formerly the first month of the year. September is now the ninth month of the year.

SEP-TEM'BRIST, *n.* A name given to the agents in the massacre in Paris, September 2, 1792; hence, a term proverbial throughout Europe for one who is bloodthirsty and malignant. *Brande.*

SEP-TEM'PAR-TITE, *a.* Divided nearly to the base into seven parts.

SEP'TEN-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *septénaire*; It. *settenario*; Sp. *septenario*; L. *septenarius*, from *septem*, seven.]

Consisting of seven; as, a *septenary* number. *Watts.*

SEP'TEN-A-RY, *n.* The number seven. *Burnet.*

SEP-TEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *septennis*; *septem*, seven, and *annus*, year.]

1. Lasting or continuing seven years; as, *septennial* parliaments.

2. Happening or returning once in every seven years; as, *septennial* elections in England.

SEP-TEN'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* Once in seven years.

SEP-TEN'TRI-ON, *n.* [Fr., from L. *septentrio.*]

The north or northern regions. *Shak.*

SEP-TEN'TRI ON, } *a.* [L. *septentrionalis.*]
SEP-TEN TRI-ON-AL, }

Northern, pertaining to the north.

From cold *septentrion* blasts. *Milton.*

SEP-TEN TRI-ON-AL'I-TY, *n.* Northerliness. [*A bad word.*]

SEP-TEN'TRI-ON-AL-LY, *adv.* Northerly; toward the north. [*A bad word.*] *Brown.*

SEP-TEN'TRI-ON-ATE, *v. i.* To tend northerly. *Brown.*

[This word *septentrion* and its derivatives are hardly anglicized; they are harsh, unnecessary, and little used, and may well be suffered to pass into disuse.]

SEPT'-FOIL, *n.* [L. *septem* and *folium*; seven-leafed.]

A plant, the Tormentilla or Tormentil.

SEP'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. σηπτικος, from σηπω, to pu-
SEP'TIC-AL, } trefy.]

Having power to promote putrefaction. Many experiments were made by Sir John Pringle to ascertain the *septic* and *antiseptic* virtues of natural bodies. *Encyc. Brande.*

SEP'TIC, *n.* A substance that promotes the putrefaction of bodies. *Encyc.*

SEP-TI-CI'DAL, *a.* [L. *septum*, a partition, and *cædo*, to cut or divide.]

A *septicidal dehiscence of a pericarp*, is that which takes place between the laminæ of the dissepiment. *Lindley.*

SEP-TIC'I-TY, (sep-tis'e-te,) *n.* Tendency to putrefaction. *Fourcroy.*

SEP-TI-FA'RI-OUS, *a.* Having seven different ways.

SEP-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *septum* and *fero.*]

Bearing septa. [See SEPTUM.]

SEP-TIF'LU-OUS, *a.* Flowing in seven streams.

SEP-TI-FO'LI-OUS, *a.* Having seven leaves.

SEP'TI-FORM, *a.* Having seven forms.

SEP-TIF'RA-GAL, *a.* [L. *septum*, a partition, and *frango*, to break.]

A *septifragal dehiscence of a pericarp*, occurs when the dissepiments adhere to the axis, and separate from the valves.

SEP-TI-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *latus*, side.]

Having seven sides; as, a *septilateral* figure. *Brown.*

SEP-TIL'LION, (sep-til'yun,) *n.* According to *the English notation*, the product of a million involved to the seventh power, or a unit with forty-two ciphers annexed; according to *the French notation*, a unit with twenty-four ciphers annexed.

SEP-TIN'SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *insula*, isle.]

Consisting of seven isles; as, the *septinsular* republic of the Ionian Isles. *Qu. Rev.*

SEP'TON, *n.* [Gr. σηπω, to putrefy.]

That which promotes putrefaction.

SEP-TU-AG'EN-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *septuagénaire*; L. *septuagenarius*, from *septuaginta*, seventy.]

Consisting of seventy. *Brown.*

SEP-TU-A-GEN-A'RI-AN, } *n.* A person seventy
SEP-TU-AG'EN-A-RY, } years of age.

SEP-TU-A-GES'I-MA, *n.* [L. *septuagesimus*, seventieth.]

The third Sunday before Lent, or before Quadragesima Sunday, supposed to be so called because it is about seventy days before Easter. *P. Cyc.*

SEP-TU-A-GES'I-MAL, *a.* [Supra.] Consisting of seventy.

Our abridged and *septuagesimal* age. *Brown.*

SEP'TU-A-GINT, *n.* [L. *septuaginta*, seventy; *septem*, seven, and some word signifying ten.]

A Greek version of the Old Testament, so called because it was said to be the work of *seventy*, or rather of seventy-two, interpreters. This translation from the Hebrew is reported to have been made in the reign and by the order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, about two hundred and seventy or two hundred and eighty years before the birth of Christ. But this is very doubtful. From internal evidence it is clear that it was not all the work of one man, nor of one company of men; for the translators of different books were of very different degrees of competency, and were governed by very different rules of interpretation. It was probably not all the work of one age. *Murdock.*

SEP'TU-A-GINT, *a.* Pertaining to the Septuagint; contained in the Greek copy of the Old Testament.

The *Septuagint* chronology makes fifteen hundred years more from the creation to Abraham, than the present Hebrew copies of the Bible. *Encyc.*

SEP'TU-A-RY, *n.* [L. *septem*, seven.]

Something composed of seven; a week. [*Little used.*] *Ash. Cole.*

SEP'TUM, *n.*; *pl.* SEPTA. In *botany*, a partition that separates the cells of the fruit.

2. In *anatomy*, a partition which separates two cavities.

SEP'TU-PLE, *a.* [Low L. *septuplex*; *septem*, seven, and *plico*, to fold.]

Sevenfold; seven times as much.

SEP'UL-CHER, } *n.* [Fr. *sepulchre*; Sp. and Port.
SEP'UL-CHRE, } *sepulcro*; It. *sepolcro*; from L. *sepulchrum*, from *sepelio*, to bury, which seems to be formed with a prefix on the Goth. *filhan*, to bury.]

A grave; a tomb; the place in which the dead body of a human being is interred, or a place destined for that purpose. Among the Jews, *sepulchers* were often excavations in rocks. *Is.* xxii. *Matt.* xxvii.

SEP'UL-CHER, } *v. t.* To bury; to inter; to entomb;
SEP'UL-CHRE, } as, obscurely *sepulchered*. *Prior.*

SEP'UL-CHER-ED, } *pp.* or *a.* Deposited in a sepul-
SEP'UL-CHRED, } cher.

SE-PUL'CHRAL, *a.* [L. *sepulchralis*, from *sepulchrum*.]

Pertaining to burial, to the grave, or to monuments erected to the memory of the dead; as, a *sepulchral* stone; a *sepulchral* statue; a *sepulchral* inscription. *Milton.*

SEP'UL-TURE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sepultura*, from *sepelio*.]

Burial; interment; the act of depositing the dead body of a human being in the grave.

Where we may royal *sepulture* prepare. *Dryden.*

SE-QUA'CIOUS, (se-kwa'shus,) *a.* [L. *sequax*, from *sequor*, to follow. See SUE.]

1. Following; attendant.

Trees uprooted left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre. *Dryden.*
Tame and sequacious herd. *Thomson.*

2. Ductile; pliant.

The forge was easy, and the matter ductile and *sequacious*. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*

SE-QUA'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being sequacious; disposition to follow. *Taylor.*

SE-QUAC'I-TY, (se-kwas'o-te,) *n.* [Supra.] A following, or disposition to follow.

2. Ductility; pliableness. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

SE'QUEL, (se'kwel,) *n.* [Fr. *séquelle*; L. It. and Sp. *sequela*; from L. *sequor*, to follow.]

1. That which follows; a succeeding part; as, the *sequel* of a man's adventures or history.

2. Consequence; event. Let the sun or moon cease, fail, or swerve, and the *sequel* would be ruin. *Hooker*

3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness. [*Little used.*] *Whitgifte.*

SE'QUENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sequens*, *sequor*; It. *sequenza*.]

1. A following, or that which follows; a consequent. *Brown.*

2. Order of succession.

How art thou a king
But by fair *sequence* and succession? *Shak.*

3. Series; arrangement; method. *Bacon.*

4. In *music*, a regular alternate succession of similar chords. *Busby.*

5. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a hymn introduced in the mass on certain festival days, and recited or sung immediately before the gospel, and after the gradual or introit, whence the name. *Lp. Fitzpatrick.*

SE'QUENT, *a.* [Supra.] Following, succeeding.

2. Consequential. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

SE'QUENT, *n.* A follower. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SE-QUEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In succession.

SE-QUES'TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *séquestrer*; It. *sequestrare*; Sp. *secuestrar*; Low L. *sequestro*, to sever or separate, to put into the hands of an indifferent person, as a deposit; *sequester*, belonging to mediation or umpirage, and as a noun, an umpire, referee, mediator. This word is probably a compound of *se* and the root of *quæstus*, *quæsitus*, sought. See QUESTION.]

1. To separate from the owner for a time; to seize or take possession of some property which belongs to another, and hold it till the profits have paid the demand for which it is taken.

Formerly, the goods of a defendant in chancery were, in the last resort, *sequestered* and detained to enforce the decrees of the court. And now the profits of a benefice are *sequestered* to pay the debts of ecclesiastics. *Encyclopedia.*

2. To take from parties in controversy and put into the possession of an indifferent person. *Encyc.*

3. To put aside; to remove; to separate from other things.

I had wholly *sequestered* my civil affairs. *Bacon.*

4. To *sequester one's self*; to separate one's self from society; to withdraw or retire; to seclude one's self for the sake of privacy or solitude; as, to *sequester one's self* from action. *Hooker.*

5. To cause to retire or withdraw into obscurity.

It was his tailor and his cook, his fine fashions and his French ragouts, that *sequestered* him. *South.*

SE-QUES'TER, *v. i.* To decline, as a widow, any concern with the estate of her husband.

SE-QUES'TER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Seized and detained for a time, to satisfy a demand; separated; also, being in retirement; secluded; private; as, a *sequestered* situation.

SE-QUES'TER-ING, *ppr.* Seizing or taking possession of the property of another for a time, to satisfy a claim; removing; separating; secluding.

SE-QUES'TRA-BLE, *a.* That may be sequestered or separated; subject or liable to sequestration.

SE-QUES'TRATE, *v. t.* To sequester. [It is less used than SEQUESTER, but exactly synonymous.]

SE-QUES-TRA'TION, *n.* The act of taking a thing from parties contending for it, and intrusting it to an indifferent person. *Encyc.*

2. In *the civil law*, the act of the ordinary, disposing of the goods and chattels of one deceased, whose estate no one will meddle with. *Encyc.*

3. The act of taking property from the owner for a time, till the rents, issues, and profits satisfy a demand.

4. The act of seizing the estate of a delinquent for the use of the state.

5. Separation retirement; seclusion from society. *South.*

6. State of being separated or set aside. *Shak.*

7. Disunion; disjunction. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

SE-QUES-TRA'TOR, *n.* One that sequesters property, or takes the possession of it for a time, to satisfy a demand out of its rents or profits. *Taylor.*

2. One to whom the keeping of sequestered property is committed. *Baden.*

SE'QUIN, *n.* A gold coin of Italy and Turkey. The average value at Venice, and in other parts of Italy, is 9s. 5d. sterling, or about $2.00. In Turkey, the *sequin fonduclí* is valued at 7s. 7d. sterling, or about $1.75. It is sometimes written CHEQUIN and ZECHIN. [See ZECHIN.] *Kelly.*

SE-RAGL'IO, (se-ral'yo,) *n.* [Fr. *sérail*; Sp. *serrallo*; It. *serraglio*, from *serrare*, to shut or make fast, Fr. *serrer*; perhaps from צרר or יצר. Castell deduces the word from the Persian سراي *sarai*, *serai*, a great house, a palace. The Portuguese write the word *serralho*, and Fr. *serrer*, to lock, they write *cerrar*, as do the Spaniards.]

The place of the grand seignior, or Turkish sultan, or the palace of a prince. The *seraglio* of the sultan is a long range of buildings inhabited by the grand seignior and all the officers and dependents of his court; and in it is transacted all the business of government. In this also are confined the females of the harem. *Eton.*

Hence, *seraglio* has been often, though improperly, confounded with *harem*, and is sometimes used to signify a house of women kept for debauchery. *Smart.*

SE-RAI', *n.* In *India* and *Tartary*, a place for the accommodation of travelers; a Mohammedan name of the chultry, or rest-house. *Malcom.*

SER'APH, (ser'af) *n.*; *pl.* SERAPHS; but sometimes the Hebrew plural, SERAPHIM, is used, [from Heb. שרף, to burn.]

An angel of the highest order.

As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt *seraph* that adores and burns. *Pope.*

SE-RAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a seraph; angel-
SE-RAPH'IC-AL, } ic; sublime; as, *seraphic* purity; *seraphic* fervor.

2. Pure; refined from sensuality. *Swift.*

3. Burning or inflamed with love or zeal. Thus St. Bonaventure was called the *seraphic* doctor. *Encyc.*

SE-RAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a seraph.

SER'A-PHIM, (-fim,) *n.* [the Heb. plural of SERAPH.] Angels of the highest order in the celestial hierarchy. *Com. Prayer.*

[It is sometimes improperly written SERAPHIMS.]

SER'A-PHINE, } *n.* [from *seraph*.] A keyed wind-
SER-A-PHI'NA, } instrument, the tones of which are generated by the play of wind upon metallic reeds, as in the accordion. It consists, like the organ, of a key-board, wind-chest, and bellows. By means of a pedal, the stress of the wind upon the reeds may be so regulated as to give, with fine effect, the expression of accent, crescendo, and diminuendo. *E. T. Fitch.*

SE-RA'PIS, *n.* [L. and Gr.] An Egyptian deity. *Brande.*

SE-RAS'KIER, (se-ras'keer,) *n.* A Turkish general or commander of land forces.

SERE, *a.* Dry; withered. Usually written SEAR, which see.

SERE, *n.* [Ou. Fr. *serre*, to lock or make fast.]

A claw or talon. [*Not in use.*] *Chapman.*

SER-E-NADE', *n.* [Fr., from It. and Sp. *serenata*, from L. *serenus*, clear, sereno.]

1. Properly, music performed in the open air on a clear night, hence it is usually applied to musical entertainments given in the night, especially by gentlemen, in a spirit of gallantry, under the windows of ladies. *Brande.*

2. Also, a song composed for such an occasion. *Encyc.*

SER-E-NADE', *v. t.* To entertain with nocturnal music. *Spectator.*

SER-E-NADE', *v. i.* To perform nocturnal music. *Tatler.*

SE-RE'NA GUT'TA. See GUTTA SERENA.

SER-E-NA'TA, *n.* A piece of vocal music on an amorous subject. *Busby.*

SE-RENE', *a.* [Fr. *serein*; It. and Sp. *sereno*; L. *serenus*; Russ. *osarieyu*, Heb. Ch. Syr. and Ar. צהר, to shine. Class Sr, No. 2, 23, 47.]

1. Clear or fair, and calm; as, a *serene* sky; *serene* air. *Serene* imports great purity.

2. Bright.

The moon, *serene* in glory, mounts the sky. *Pope.*

3. Calm; unruffled; undisturbed; as, a *serene* aspect; a *serene* soul. *Milton.*

4. A title given to several princes and magistrates in Europe; as, *serene* highness; most *serene*.

SE-RENE', *n.* A cold, damp evening. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

SE-RENE', *v. t.* To make clear and calm; to quiet.

2. To clear; to brighten. *Philips.*

SE-RENE'LY, *adv.* Calmly; quietly.

The setting sun now shone *serenely* bright. *Pope.*

2. With unruffled temper; coolly. *Prior.*

SE-RENE'NESS, *n.* The state of being sereno; serenity.

SE-REN'I-TUDE, *n.* Calmness. [*Not in use.*] *Wotton.*

SE-REN'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *serenité*; L. *serenitas*.]

1. Clearness and calmness; as, the *serenity* of the air or sky.

2. Calmness; quietness; stillness; peace.

A general peace and *serenity* newly succeeded general trouble. *Temple.*

3. Calmness of mind; evenness of temper; undisturbed state; coolness.

I can not see how any men should transgress those moral rules with confidence and *serenity*. *Locke.*

4. A title of respect or courtesy. *Milton.*

SERF, *n.* [Fr. *serf*; L. *servus*. See SERVE.]

A servant or slave employed in husbandry, and, in some countries, attached to the soil, and transferred with it. The *serfs* in Poland are slaves. *Cyc.*

SERF'DOM, *n.* The state or condition of serfs. *Lyell.*

[SERFAGE *is less proper.*]

SERGE, *n.* [Fr. *serge*; Sp. *xerga*, coarse frieze, and jargon; It. *sargia*, a coverlet; D. *sergie*.]

A woolen twilled stuff manufactured in a loom with four treddles, after the manner of ratteens.

Silk serge is a twilled, silk fabric, used mostly by the tailors for lining parts of gentlemen's coats. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

SER'GEAN-CY, (sär'jen-se,) *n.* The office of a sergeant at law. *Hacket.*

SER'GEANT, (sär'jent,) *n.* [Fr. *sergent*; It. *sergente*; Sp. and Port. *sargento*; from L. *serviens*, serving, for so was this word written in Latin. But Castell deduces the word from the Persian سرجنك *sarchank*, or *sarjank*, a prefect, a subaltern military officer: (See Cast. Col. 336.) If this is correct, two different words are blended.]

1. *Formerly*, an officer in England, nearly answering to the more modern bailiff of the hundred; also, an officer whose duty was to attend on the king, and on the lord high steward in court, to arrest traitors and other offenders. This officer is now called SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, or MACE. There are, at present, other officers of an inferior kind, who attend mayors and magistrates to execute their orders.

2. In *military affairs*, a non-commissioned officer in a company of infantry or troop of cavalry, whose duty is to instruct recruits in discipline, to form the ranks, &c.

3. In *England*, a lawyer of the highest rank, and answering to the *doctor* of the civil law. *Blackstone.*

4. A title sometimes given to the king's servants; as, *sergeant*-surgeon, servant-surgeon. *Johnson.*

SER'GEANT-AT-ARMS, *n.* In *legislative bodies*, an officer who executes the commands of the body in preserving order and punishing offences. *Brande.*

SER'GEANT-MA'JOR, *n.* [*sergeant* and *major*.] A non-commissioned officer who acts as assistant to the adjutant. *Brande.*

SER'GEANT-Y, (sär'jent-e,) *n.* In *England*, *sergeanty* is of two kinds, *grand sergeanty* and *petit sergeanty*. *Grand sergeanty* is a particular kind of knight-service, a tenure by which the tenant was bound to do some special honorary service to the king in person, as to carry his banner, his sword, or the like, or to be his butler, his champion, or other officer, at his coronation, to lead his host, to be his marshal, to blow a horn when an enemy approaches, &c. *Cowel. Bleckstone.*

Petit sergeanty was a tenure by which the tenant was bound to render to the king annually some small implement of war, as a bow, a pair of spurs, a sword, a lance, or the like. *Littleton.*

SER'GEANT-SHIP, (sär'jent-ship, *n.* The office of a sergeant.

SERGE'-MAK-ER, *n.* A manufacturer of serges.

SĒ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a series; consisting of a series.

SĒ'RI-ALS, *n. pl.* Tales, or other writings, commenced in one number of a periodical work, and continued in successive numbers.

SĒ'RI-ATE, *a.* Arranged in a series or succession.

SĒ'RI-ATE-LY, *adv.* In a regular series.

SE-RI-Ā'TIM, [L.] In regular order.

SE-RI"CEOUS, (se-rish'us,) *a.* [L. *sericus*, from *sericum*, silk.]

Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silky. In *botany*, covered with very soft hairs pressed close to the surface; as, a *sericeous* leaf. *Martyn.*

SĒ'RIES, *n.* [L. This word belongs probably to the Shemitic שר. שור, ישר, the primary sense of which is, to stretch, or strain.]

1. A continued succession of things in the same order, and bearing the same relation to each other; as, a *series* of kings; a *series* of successors.

2. Sequence; order; course; succession of things; as, a *series* of calamitous events.

3. In *natural history*, an order or subdivision of some class of natural bodies. *Encyc.*

4. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, a number of terms in succession, increasing or diminishing according to a certain law; as, arithmetical *series* and geometrical *series*. [See Progression.]

SER'IN, *n.* [Fr.] A song bird of the finch family, found in the central parts of Europe. It has a small, horny, and short bill, and its habits are mostly similar to those of the canary bird. *Partington.*

SĒ'RI-O-COM'IC, } *a.* Having a mixture of seriousness and sport.
SĒ'RI-O-COM'IC-AL, }

SĒ'RI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *serieux*; Sp. *serio*; It. *serio*, *serioso*; L. *serius*.]

1. Grave in manner or disposition; solemn; not light, gay, or volatile; as, a *serious* man; a *serious* habit or disposition.

2. Really intending what is said; being in earnest; not jesting or making a false pretense. Are you *serious*, or in jest?

3. Important; weighty; not trifling.

> The Holy Scriptures bring to our ears the most *serious* things in the world. *Young.*

4. Particularly attentive to religious concerns or one's own religious state. *Wilberforce.*

SĒ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity; in an important degree. One of the first duties of a rational being is to inquire *seriously* why he was created, and what he is to do to answer the purpose of his creation.

SĒ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Gravity of manner or of mind; solemnity. He spoke with great *seriousness*, or with an air of *seriousness*.

2. Earnest attention, particularly to religious concerns.

> That spirit of religion and *seriousness* vanished all at once. *Atterbury.*

SER'JEANT, *n.* See Sergeant.

SER-MOC-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* Speech-making. [*Not used.*] *Peacham.*

SER-MOC-IN-Ā'TOR, *n.* One that makes sermons or speeches. [*Not in use.*]

SER'MON, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sermo*, from the root of *sero*, the primary sense of which is, to *throw* or *thrust*. See Assert, Insert.]

1. A discourse delivered in public by a licensed clergyman for the purpose of religious instruction, and usually grounded on some text or passage of Scripture. Sermons are extemporary addresses or written discourses.

> His preaching much, but more his practice, wrought
> A living *sermon* of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*

2. A printed discourse.

SER'MON, *v. t.* To discourse as in a sermon. [*Little used.*]

2. To tutor; to lesson; to teach. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

SER'MON, *v. i.* To compose or deliver a sermon. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

SER'MON-ING, *n.* Discourse; instruction; advice. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

SER'MON-ISH, *a.* Resembling a sermon.

SER'MON-IZE, *v. i.* To preach. *Bp. Nicholson.*

2. To inculcate rigid rules. *Chesterfield.*

3. To make sermons; to compose or write a sermon or sermons. [*This is the sense in which this verb is generally used in the United States.*]

SER'MON-IZ-ER, *n.* One that composes sermons.

SER'MON-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Preaching; inculcating rigid precepts; composing sermons.

SER'MON-IZ-ING, *n.* The act of composing sermons; the act of preaching sermons; the act of instructing in a formal manner. *Ash.*

SER'MOUNT-AIN, *n.* A plant of the genus Laserpitium, or laserwort kind, sometimes called Seseli. *Lee. Forsyth.*

SE-RON', } *n.* [Sp. *seron*, a frail or basket.]
SE-ROON', }

1. A seroon of almonds is the quantity of two hundred pounds; of anise seed, from three to four hundred weight; of Castile soap, from two hundred and a half to three hundred and three quarters. *Encyc.*

2. A bale or package made of skin or leather for holding drugs, &c. [See Ceroon.]

SE-ROS'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *serosité*. See Serum.]

A fluid obtained from the coagulated serum of the blood. *Ure.*

SER'O-TINE, *n.* A species of bat found in Europe, Scotophilus serotinus of Gray. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SĒ'ROUS, *a.* [Fr. *séreux*. See Serum.]

1. Thin; watery; like whey; used of that part of the blood which separates in coagulation from the grumous or red part.

2. Pertaining to serum. *Arbuthnot.*

SER'PENT, *n.* [L. *serpens*, creeping; *serpo*, to creep. Qu. Gr. ερπω; or from a root in *Sr.* In Welsh, *sarf*, a serpent, seems to be from *sâr*. The Sanscrit has the word *sarpa*, serpent.]

1. A snake; a popular name of Ophidian reptiles without feet. Their bodies are extremely elongated, and move by means of the folds they form when in contact with the ground. Their hearts have two auricles. This is the widest use of the term *serpent*. This term is likewise applied to a family of ophidian reptiles, which comprises all the genera without a sternum, and without any vestige of a shoulder, &c.

2. In *astronomy*, a constellation represented as a serpent held by Ophiucus or Serpentarius. *P. Cyc.*

3. A wind instrument of music, serving as a base to the horns or cornets. It is so called from its folds or wreaths. *Brande.*

4. *Figuratively*, a subtle or malicious person.

5. In *mythology*, a symbol of the sun.

SER'PENT-CU'CUM-BER, *n.* A plant of the genus Trichosanthes.

SER'PENT-EAT'ER, *n.* A bird of Africa that devours serpents.

SER'PENT-FISH, *n.* A fish with a body of a ribbon-like and compressed form, and a band of red running lengthwise. It is the Cepola tænia or rubescens, (Linnæus,) the red-band-fish. [Fr. *ruban.*] *P. Cyc.*

SER'PENT'S-TŌNGUE, (-tung,) *n.* A plant of the genus Ophioglossum; adder's-tongue.

2. A name given to the fossil teeth of a species of shark, because they resemble tongues with their roots. *Booth.*

SER-PEN-TĀ'RI-A, *n.* The trivial or specific name of numerous plants that have been reputed to be remedial of snake-bites; as, Aristolochia Serpentaria, Prenanthes Serpentaria, &c.

SER-PEN-TĀ'RI-US, *n.* [L.] A constellation in the northern hemisphere, also called Ophiucus. *Hutton.*

SER-PENT'I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a serpent. *Kirby.*

SER-PEN-TIG'E-NOUS, *a.* Bred of a serpent.

SER'PEN-TINE, *a.* [L. *serpentinus*, from *serpens*.]

1. Resembling a serpent; usually, winding or turning one way and the other, like a moving serpent; anfractuous; as, a *serpentine* road or course.

2. Spiral; twisted; as, a *serpentine* worm of a still.

3. Like a serpent; having the color or properties of a serpent.

Serpentine tongue, in the manege. A horse is said to have a serpentine tongue, when he is constantly moving it, and sometimes passing it over the bit. *Encyc.*

Serpentine verse; a verse which begins and ends with the same word.

SER'PEN-TINE, } *n.* A species of magnesian stone, usually of an obscure green color, with shades and spots, resembling a serpent's skin. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*
SER'PEN-TINE-STŌNE, }

A rock, generally unstratified, which is principally composed of hydrated silicate of magnesia.

Serpentine is often nearly allied to the harder varieties of steatite and potstone. It presents two varieties; precious serpentine and common serpentine. *Cleaveland.*

SER'PEN-TINE-LY, *adv.* In a serpentine manner.

SER'PENT-IZE, *v. i.* To wind; to turn or bend, first in one direction and then in the opposite; to meander.

> The road *serpentized* through a tall shrubbery. *Barrow, Travels in Africa.*

SER'PENT-LIKE, *a.* Like a serpent.

SER'PENT-RY, *n.* A winding like that of a serpent.

SER'PET, *n.* A basket. [*Not in use.*] *Ainsworth.*

SER-PIG'IN-OUS, *a.* [from L. *serpigo*, from *serpo*, to creep.] Affected with serpigo.

SER-PĪ'GO, *n.* [L., from *serpo*, to creep.]

An exploded name of Herpes circinatus or ringworm.

SER-PO'LI-DANS, } *n. pl.* Animals of the order Annelida, forming calcareous tubes which twine round and cover stones, shells, &c. *Kirby.*
SER-PO'LE-ANS, }

SER'PU-LITE, *n.* A petrified shell or fossil of the genus Serpula. *Jameson.*

SERR, *v. t.* [Fr. *serrer*; Sp. and Port. *cerrar*.]

To crowd, press, or drive together. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SER'RATE, } *a.* [L. *serratus*, from *serro*, to saw; *serra*, a saw.]
SER'RĀ-TED, }

Notched on the edge like a saw. In *botany*, having sharp notches about the edge, pointing toward the extremity; as, a *serrate* leaf.

When a serrate leaf has small serratures upon the large ones, it is said to be *doubly serrate*, as in the elm. We say also, a *serrate* calyx, corol, or stipule.

A *serrate-ciliate* leaf, is one having fine hairs, like the eyelashes, on the serratures.

A *serrate-dentate* leaf, has the serratures toothed.

SER-RĀ'TION, *n.* Formation in the shape of a saw.

SER'RA-TŪRE, *n.* A notching in the edge of any thing, like a saw. *Martyn.*

SER'RI-ED, (ser'rid,) *pp.* or *a.* Crowded; compacted; as, *serried* files.

SER'ROUS, *a.* Like the teeth of a saw; irregular. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

SER'RU-LATE, } *a.* Finely serrate; having very minute notches. *Martyn.*
SER'RU-LĀ-TED, }

SER'RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *serrer*.]

To crowd; to press together. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

SĒ'RUM, *n.* [L.] The thin, transparent part of the blood. It is analogous to albumen. *Silliman.*

2. The thin part of milk; whey.

SER'VAL, *n.* A digitigrade, carnivorous mammal, of the cat genus, the Felis Serval of Southern Africa. It is a middle-sized species, with a long tail and black spots.

SERV'ANT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *servans*, from *servo*, to keep or hold; properly, one that waits, that is, stops, holds, attends, or one that is bound.]

1. A person, male or female, that attends another, for the purpose of performing menial offices for him, or who is employed by another for such offices or for other labor, and is subject to his command. The word is correlative to *master*. *Servant* differs from *slave*, as the *servant's* subjection to a master is voluntary, the *slave's* is not. Every slave is a servant, but every servant is not a slave.

Servants are of various kinds; as, *household* or *domestic servants*, menial servants; *laborers*, who are hired by the day, week, or other term, and do not reside with their employers, or, if they board in the same house, are employed abroad, and not in domestic services; *apprentices*, who are bound for a term of years to serve a master, for the purpose of learning his trade or occupation.

In *a legal sense*, stewards, factors, bailiffs, and other agents, are *servants* for the time they are employed in such character, as they act in subordination to others.

2. One in a state of subjection.

3. In *Scripture*, a slave; a bondman; one purchased for money, and who was compelled to serve till the year of jubilee; also, one purchased for a term of years. *Exod.* xxi.

4. The subject of a king; as, the *servants* of David or of Saul.

> The Syrians became *servants* to David. — 2 Sam. viii.

5. A person who voluntarily serves another, or acts as his minister; as, Joshua was the *servant* of Moses, and the apostles the *servants* of Christ. So Christ himself is called a *servant*. *Is.* xlii. Moses is called the *servant* of the Lord. *Deut.* xxxiv.

6. A person employed or used as an instrument in accomplishing God's purposes of mercy or wrath. So Nebuchadnezzar is called the *servant* of God. *Jer.* xxv.

7. One who yields obedience to another. The saints are called the *servants* of God or of righteousness; and the wicked are called the *servants* of sin. *Rom.* vi.

8. That which yields obedience, or acts in subordination as an instrument. *Ps.* cxix.

9. One that makes painful sacrifices, in compliance with the weakness or wants of others. 1 *Cor.* ix.

10. A person of base condition or ignoble spirit. *Eccles.* x.

11. A word of civility. I am, sir, your humble or obedient *servant*.

> Our betters tell us they are our humble *servants*, but understand us to be their slaves. *Swift.*

Servant of servants; one debased to the lowest condition of servitude. *Gen.* ix.

SERV'ANT, *v. t.* To subject. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SERVE, (serv,) *v. t.* [Fr. *servir*; It. *servire*; Sp. *servir*; from L. *servio*. This verb is supposed to be from the noun *servus*, a servant or slave, and this from *servo*, to keep. If *servus* originally was a slave, he was probably so named from being *preserved* and taken prisoner in war, or more probably from being bound, and perhaps from the Shemitic צור, צרר, to bind. But the sense of *servant* is generally a waiter, one who attends or waits, and from the sense of stopping, holding, remaining.]

1. To work for; to bestow the labor of body and mind in the employment of another.

> Jacob loved Rachel, and said, I will *serve* thee seven years for Rachel thy younger daughter. — Gen. xxix.
> No man can *serve* two masters. — Matt. vi.

2. To act as the minister of; to perform official duties to; as, a minister *serves* his prince.

Had I *served* God as diligently as I have *served* the king, he would not have given me over in my gray hairs. *Cardinal Wolsey.*

3. To attend at command; to wait on.

A goddess among gods, adored and *served*
By angels numberless, thy daily train. *Milton.*

4. To obey servilely or meanly; as, to *serve* mammon.

When wealthy, show thy wisdom not to be
To wealth a servant, but make wealth *serve* thee. *Denham.*

5. To supply with food; as, to be *served* in plate. *Dryden.*

6. To be subservient or subordinate to.

Bodies bright and greater should not *serve*
The less not bright. *Milton.*

7. To perform the duties required in; as, the curate *served* two churches.

8. To obey; to perform duties in the employment of; as, to *serve* the king or the country in the army or navy.

9. To be sufficient to, or to promote; as, to *serve* one's turn, end, or purpose. *Locke.*

10. To help by good offices; as, to *serve* one's country. *Tate.*

11. To comply with; to submit to.

They think herein we *serve* the time, because thereby we other hold or seek preferment. *Hooker.*

12. To be sufficient for; to satisfy; to content.

One half-pint bottle *serves* them both to dine,
And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope.*

13. To be in the place of any thing to one. A sofa *serves* the Turks for a seat and a couch.

14. To treat; to requite; as, he *served* me ungratefully; he *served* me very ill. We say also, he *served* me a trick, that is, he deceived me, or practiced an artifice upon me.

15. In *Scripture* and *theology*, to obey and worship, to act in conformity to the law of a superior, and trust him with due reverence.

Fear the Lord, and *serve* him in sincerity and truth. As for me and my house, we will *serve* the Lord. — Josh. xxiv.

16. In *a bad sense*, to obey, to yield compliance, or act according to.

Serving divers lusts and pleasures. — Tit. iii.

17. To worship, to render homage to; as, to *serve* idols or false gods. *Exod.* xx.

18. To be a slave to, to be in bondage to. *Gen.* xv.

19. *To serve one's self of*; to use; to make use of; *a Gallicism*, [*se servir de.*]

I will *serve myself of* this concession. *Chillingworth.*

20. To use; to manage, to apply. The guns were well *served*.

21. To place on the table in dishes, (for *serve up*) as, to *serve* dinner.

22. In *seamen's language*, *to serve a rope* is to wind something, as spun yarn, &c., tight round it, to prevent friction. *Totten.*

To serve up; to prepare and present in a dish; as, to *serve up* a sirloin of beef in plate; *figuratively*, to prepare.

To serve in, as used by *Shakspeare*, for *to bring in*, as meat by an attendant, I have never known to be used in America.

To serve out to distribute in portions; as, to *serve out* provisions to soldiers.

To serve a writ; to read it to the defendant; or to leave an attested copy at his usual place of abode.

To serve an attachment, or *writ of attachment*; to levy it on the person or goods by seizure, or to seize.

To serve an execution; to levy it on lands, goods, or person, by seizure or taking possession.

To serve a warrant; to read it, and to seize the person against whom it is issued.

In general, to serve a process, is to read it, so as to give due notice to the party concerned, or to leave an attested copy with him or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode.

To serve an office; to discharge a public duty. [This phrase, I believe, is not used in America. We say, a man *serves* in an office, that is, serves the public in an office.]

SERVE, (serv,) *v. i.* To be a servant or slave.

The Lord shall give thee rest from thy sorrow, and from thy fear, and from the hard bondage wherein thou wast made to *serve*. — Is. xiv.

2. To be employed in labor or other business for another. *Gen.* xxix.

3. To be in subjection. *Is.* xliii.

4. To wait; to attend; to perform domestic offices to another. *Luke* x.

5. To perform duties, as in the army, navy, or in any office. An officer *serves* five years in India, or under a particular commander. The late secretary of the colony, and afterward state, of Connecticut, was annually appointed, and *served* in the office sixty years.

6. To answer; to accomplish the end.

She feared that all would not *serve*. *Sidney.*

7. To be sufficient for a purpose.

The little wood will *serve* to light your fire. *Dryden.*

8. To suit; to be convenient. Take this, and use it as occasion *serves*.

9. To conduce, to be of use.

Our victory only *served* to lead us on to further visionary prospects. *Swift.*

10. To officiate or minister; to do the honors of, as, to *serve* at a public dinner.

SERV'ED, *pp.* Attended, waited on; worshiped, levied.

SERV'ICE, (serv'is,) *n.* [Fr., It. *servizio*; Sp. *servicio*; from L. *servitium*.]

1. In *a general sense*, labor of body, or of body and mind, performed at the command of a superior, or in pursuance of duty, or for the benefit of another. Service is *voluntary* or *involuntary*. *Voluntary* service is that of hired servants or of contract, or of persons who spontaneously perform something for another's benefit. *Involuntary* service is that of slaves who work by compulsion.

2. The business of a servant; menial office. *Shak.*

3. Attendance of a servant. *Shak.*

4. Place of a servant, actual employment of a servant, as, to be out of *service*. *Shak.*

5. Any thing done by way of duty to a superior.

This poem was the last piece of *service* I did for my master King Charles. *Dryden.*

6. Attendance on a superior.

Madam, I entreat to a piece of you,
[illegible] *service*. *Shak.*

7. Profession of respect uttered or sent.

Pray do my *service* to his majesty. *Shak.*

8. Actual duty; that which is required to be done in an office; as, to perform the *services* of a clerk, a sheriff, or judge.

9. That which God requires of man; worship; obedience.

God requires no man's *service* upon hard and unreasonable terms. *Tillotson.*

10. Employment; business; office; as, to qualify a man for public *service*.

11. Use, purpose. The guns are not fit for public *service*.

12. Military duty by land or sea; as, military or naval *services*; also, the period of such duty. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

13. A military achievement. *Shak.*

14. Useful office; advantage conferred; that which promotes interest or happiness. Medicine often does no *service* to the sick; calumny is sometimes of *service* to the author.

15. Favor.

To woo a woman's *services* are due. *Shak.*

16. The duty which a tenant owes to his lord for his fee. Personal *service* consists in homage and fealty, &c.

17. Public worship, or office of devotion. Divine *service* was interrupted.

18. A musical church composition, consisting of chorusses, trios, duets, solos, &c.

19. The official duties of a minister of the gospel, as in church, at a funeral, marriage, &c.

20. Course; order of dishes at table.

There was no extraordinary *service* seen on the board. *Halsewell.*

21. A set or number of vessels ordinarily used at table; as, a *service* of plate or glass.

22. In *seamen's language*, the materials used for serving a rope, as spun yarn, small lines, &c.

23. A tree and its fruit, of the genus Pyrus or Sorbus. The *wild service* is of the genus Crataegus.

Service of a writ, process, &c.; the reading of it to the person to whom notice is intended to be given, or the leaving of an attested copy with the person or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode.

Service of an attachment; the seizing of the person or goods according to the direction

The service of an execution; the levying of it upon the goods, estate, or person of the defendant.

To see service, in *military language*, implies to come into actual contact with the enemy. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

SERV'ICE-A-BLE, *a.* That does service; that promotes happiness, interest, advantage, or any good; useful, beneficial; advantageous. Rulers may be very *serviceable* to religion by their example. The attentions of my friends were very *serviceable* to me when abroad. Rain and manure are *serviceable* to land.

2. Capable of or fit for military duty. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

3. Active; diligent; officious.

I know thee well, a *serviceable* [illegible]. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

SERV'ICE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Usefulness in promoting good of any kind; beneficialness.

All action being for some end, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its *serviceableness* or disserviceableness to some end. *Norris*

2. Officiousness; readiness to do service. *Sidney.*

SERV'ICE-A-BLY, *adv.* In a serviceable manner.

SERV'ICE-BOOK, *n.* A prayer book or missal

SERV'I-ENT, *a.* [L. *serviens*.]

Subordinate. [*Not in use.*] *Dyer.*

SERV'ILE, (serv'il,) *a.* [Fr., from L. *servilis*, from *servio*, to serve.]

1. Such as pertains to a servant or slave; slavish; mean, such as proceeds from dependence, as, *servile* fear, *servile* obedience.

2. Held in subjection; dependent.

Even fortune rules no more a *servile* land. *Pope.*

3. Cringing; fawning; meanly submissive; as, *servile* flattery.

She most loved the *servile* knee. *Thomson.*

4. In *grammar*, not belonging to the original root; as, a *servile* letter.

SERV'ILE, *n.* In *grammar*, a letter which forms no part of the original root, opposed to RADICAL.

SERV'ILE-LY, *adv.* Meanly, slavishly; with base submission or obsequiousness.

2. With base deference to another; as, to copy *servilely*; to adopt opinions *servilely*.

SERV'ILE-NESS, } *n.* Slavery; the condition of a
SER-VIL'I-TY, } slave or bondman.

To be a queen in bondage, is more vile
Than to be slave in base servility. *Shak.*

2. Mean submission, baseness; slavishness.

3. Mean obsequiousness; slavish deference; as, the common *servility* to custom; to copy manners or opinions with *servility*.

SERV'ING, *ppr.* Working for; acting in subordination to, yielding obedience to; worshiping, also, performing duties, as, *serving* in the army.

SERV'ING-MAID, *n.* A female servant, a menial.

SERV'ING-MAN, *n.* A male servant; a menial.

SERV'I-TOR, *n.* [It. *servitore*; Sp. *servidor*; Fr. *serviteur*; from L. *servio*, to serve.]

1. A servant; an attendant. *Hooker.*

2. One that acts under another; a follower or adherent. *Davies.*

3. One that professes duty and obedience. *Shak.*

4. In *the university of Oxford*, an undergraduate, who is partly supported by the college funds, such as is called in Cambridge a *sizar*. They formerly waited at table, but this is now dispensed with. *Brande.*

SERV'I-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a servitor. *Boswell.*

SERV'I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *servitudo* or *servitus*; It. *servitù*. See SERVE.]

1. The condition of a slave; the state of involuntary subjection to a master; slavery, bondage. Such is the state of the slaves in America. A large portion of the human race are in *servitude*.

2. The state of a servant. [*Less common and less proper.*]

3. The condition of a conquered country.

4. A state of slavish dependence. Some persons may be in love with splendid *servitude*. *South.*

5. Servants collectively. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SES'A-ME, } *n.* [Fr. *sesame*; It. *sesamo*; L. *sesa-*
SES'A-MUM, } *mum*, Gr. *σησαμη*, *σησαμον*.]

Oily grain; names given to annual herbaceous plants of the genus Sesamum, from the seeds of which much oil is expressed. One species is cultivated in Carolina, and the blacks use the seeds for food. It is called there Benne. *Encyc. Peloc.*

SES'A-MOID, } *a.* [Gr. *σησαμη*, sesame, and
SES-A-MOID'AL, } *ειδος*, form.]

A term applied to the small bones found at the articulations of the great toes, and sometimes at the joints of the thumbs and in other parts. *Brande. Forsyth.*

SES'BAN, *n.* [Ar.] A leguminous plant, a species of Sesbania or *Aschynomene*. *Loudon.*

SES'E-LI, *n.* [L. Gr. *seseli*.]

A genus of plants; meadow saxifrage; hartwort. *Encyc.*

SES'QUI, *n.* [L., one and a half.] In *chemistry*, this is much used as a prefix to the names of compounds of an acidifying and basifying principle with another element, to form a salifiable base, or of an acid with a salifiable base, to form a salt. It always denotes that the elementary or proximate principles of the compound are in the proportions of one and a half of the acidifying and basifying principle, or of the acid, to one of the other element or proximate principle; but as there can be no such thing as half of an equivalent, such compounds are always to be understood as consisting of three equivalents of the acidifying and basifying principle, or of the acid, to two equivalents of the other element or proximate principle.

Sesquidupli (L. *sesquiduplus*) is sometimes used in the same manner, to denote the proportions of two and a half to one, or rather of five to two.

SES-QUI-AL'TER, *n.* The name of a stop on the organ, containing three ranks of pipes. *P. Cyc.*

SES-QUI-AL'TER, } *a.* [L., from *sesqui*, the
SES-QUI-AL'TER-AL, } whole and half as much more, and *alter*, other.]

1. In *geometry*, designating a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more; as 9 contains 6 and its half. *Bentley.*

2. A *sesquialteral floret*, is when a large, fertile floret is accompanied with a small, abortive one. *Martyn.*

SES-QUI-AL'TER-ATE, *a.* In *arithmetic* and *geometry*, designating a ratio between two numbers, lines, &c., in which the greater is equal to once and a half of the less. *Hutton.*

SES-QUI-BRŌ'MID, *n.* A basic compound of bromine with another element, in the proportions of three equivalents of bromine to two of the other element.

SES-QUI-CAR'BO-NATE, *n.* A salt composed of three equivalents of carbonic acid, with two equivalents of any base; as, the *sesquicarbonate* of ammonia, i. e., the common volatile salt of hartshorn.

SES-QUI-CHLŌ'RID, *n.* A basic compound of chlorine with another element, in the proportions of three equivalents of chlorine to two of the other element.

SES-QUI-CȲ'A-NID, *n.* A basic compound of cyanogen with some element, in the proportions of three equivalents of cyanogen to two of the other element.

SES-QUI-DU'PLI-CATE, *a.* [L. *sesqui*, supra, and *duplicatus*, double.]

Designating the ratio of two and a half to one, or where the greater term contains the lesser twice and a half, as that of 50 to 20.

SES-QUI'O-DID, *n.* A basic compound of iodine with another element, in the proportions of three equivalents of iodine to two of the other element.

SES-QUIP'E-DAL, SES-QUIP-E-DĀ'LI-AN, *a.* [L. *sesqui*, one and a half, and *pedalis*, from *pes*, a foot.]

Containing a foot and a half; as, a *sesquipedalian* pigmy. *Arbuthnot.*

Addison uses *sesquipedal* as a noun.

SES-QUIP'LI-CATE, *a.* [L. *sesqui*, one and a half, and *plicatus*, *plico*, to fold.]

Designating the ratio of one and a half to one; as, the *sesquiplicate* proportion of the periodical times of the planets. *Cheyne.*

SES-QUI-SUL'PHID, *n.* A basic compound of sulphur with some other element, in the proportions of three equivalents of sulphur to two of the other element.

SES-QUI-TER'TIAN, SES-QUI-TER'TION-AL, *a.* [L. *sesqui*, one and a half, and *tertius*, third.]

Designating the ratio of one and one third to one. *Johnson.*

SES'QUI-TŌNE, *n.* In *music*, a minor third, or interval of three semitones. *Busby.*

SES-QUOX'YD, *n.* A basic compound of oxygen with some other element, in the proportions of three equivalents of the oxygen to two of the other element.

SESS, *n.* [L. *sessio.*]

A tax. [*Little used, or not at all.*] [See Assessment.]

SES'SILE, (ses'sil,) *a.* [L. *sessilis.* See Set.]

In *natural history*, sitting close upon the body to which it belongs, without any sensible projecting support. Thus, in *botany*, a *sessile* leaf issues directly from the main stem or branch, without a petiole or footstalk. A *sessile* flower has no peduncle. A *sessile* pappus has no stipe, but is placed immediately on the ovary. *Martyn.*

SES'SION, (sesh'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *sessio*, from *sedeo.* See Set.]

1. A sitting or being placed; as, the ascension of Christ, and his *session* at the right hand of God. *Hooker.*

2. The actual sitting of a court, council, legislature, &c.; or the actual assembly of the members of these or any similar body for the transaction of business. Thus we say, the court is now in *session*, meaning that the members are assembled for business.

3. The time, space, or term during which a court, council, legislature, and the like, meet daily for business; or the space of time between the first meeting and the prorogation or adjournment. Thus a *session* of parliament is opened with a speech from the throne, and closed by prorogation. The *session* of a judicial court is called a *term.* Thus a court may have two *sessions* or four *sessions* annually. The Supreme Court of the United States has one annual *session.* The legislatures of most of the States have one annual *session* only; some have more. The congress of the United States has one only.

4. *Sessions*, in *some of the States*, is particularly used for a court of justices, held for granting licenses to innkeepers or taverners, for laying out new highways, or altering old ones, and the like.

Quarter Sessions, in *England*, is a court held once in every quarter, by two justices of the peace, one of whom is of the quorum, for the trial of small felonies and misdemeanors.

Sessions of the Peace; a court consisting of justices of the peace, held in each county, for inquiring into trespasses, larcenies, forestalling, &c., and in general, for the conservation of the peace. *Laws of New York.*

Court of Session; the supreme civil court of Scotland. *Brande.*

SES'SION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a church session.

SESS'-POOL, *n.* [*sess* and *pool.*] A cavity sunk in the earth to receive and retain the sediment of water conveyed in drains. *Sess-pools* should be placed at proper distances in all drains, and particularly should one be placed at the entrance. *Encyc.*

SES'TERCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sestertius.*]

A Roman coin or denomination of money, in value the fourth part of a denarius, and originally containing two asses and a half, afterward four asses; equal to about two pence sterling, or four cents. The sestertium, that is, *sestertium pondus*, was two pounds and a half, or one thousand sesterces, equal to £8 17s. 1d. sterling, or about $40, before the reign of Augustus. After his reign it was valued at £7 16s. 3d. sterling. It was originally coined only in silver, but afterward both in silver and brass. *Smith's Dict.*

SET, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* Set. [Sax. *setan*, *setan*, *settan*, to set or place, to *seat* or fix, to appease, to calm, L. *sedo*; to compose, as a book, to dispose or put in order, to establish, found, or institute, to possess, to cease; G. *setzen*, to set, to risk or lay, as a wager, to plant, to appoint, to leap or make an onset; D. *zetten*; Sw. *sätta*; Dan. *sætter*; W. *sodi*, to fix, to constitute; *gosodi*, to set, to lay, to put, to establish, to ordain; *gosod*, a setting or placing, a *site*, a statute, an onset or assault; L. *sedo*, *sedeo*, and *sido*, coinciding with *set*, but all of one family. From the Norman orthography of this word, we have *assess*, *assise.* (See Assess.) Heb. and Ch. יסד and שית, to set, to place; Syr. ܣܬ *sett*, to found, to establish. Class Sd, No. 31, 56. The primary sense is, to throw, to drive, or intransitively, to rush.]

1. To put or place; to fix or cause to rest in a standing posture. We *set* a house on a wall of stone; we *set* a book on a shelf. In this use, *set* differs from *lay*; we *set* a thing on its end or basis; we *lay* it on its side.

2. To put or place in its proper or natural posture. We *set* a chest or trunk on its bottom, not on its end; we *set* a bedstead or a table on its feet or legs.

3. To put, place, or fix in any situation. God *set* the sun, moon, and stars in the firmament.

> I do *set* my bow in the cloud. — Gen. ix.

4. To put into any condition or state.

> The Lord thy God will *set* thee on high. — Deut. xxviii.
> I am come to *set* a man at variance against his father. — Matt. x.

So we say, to *set in order*, to *set at ease*, to *set to work*, or *at work.*

5. To put; to fix; to attach to.

> The Lord *set* a mark upon Cain. — Gen. iv.

So we say, to *set* a label on a vial or a bale.

6. To fix; to render motionless; as, the eyes are *set*; the jaws are *set.*

7. To put or fix, as a price. We *set* a price on a house, farm, or horse.

8. To fix; to state by some rule.

> The gentleman spoke with a *set* gesture and countenance. *Carew*
> The town of Berne has handsome fountains planted at *set* distances from one end of the street to the other. *Addison.*

9. To regulate or adjust; as, to *set* a timepiece by the sun.

> He *sets* his judgment by his passion. *Prior.*

10. To fit to music; to adapt with notes; as, to *set* the words of a psalm to music.

> *Set* thy own songs, and sing them to thy lute. *Dryden.*

11. To pitch; to begin to sing in public.

> He *set* the hundredth psalm. *Spectator.*

12. To plant, as a shrub, tree, or vegetable. *Prior.*

13. To variegate, intersperse, or adorn with something fixed; to stud; as, to *set* any thing with diamonds or pearls.

> High on their heads, with jewels richly *set*,
> Each lady wore a radiant coronet. *Dryden.*

14. To return to its proper place or state; to replace; to reduce from a dislocated or fractured state; as, to *set* a bone or a leg.

15. To fix; to place; as the heart or affections.

> *Set* your affections on things above. — Col. iii.
> Minds altogether *set* on trade and profit. *Addison.*

16. To fix firmly; to predetermine.

> The heart of the sons of men is fully *set* in them to do evil. — Eccles. viii.

Hence we say, a thing is done of *set* purpose; a man is *set*, that is, firm or obstinate in his opinion or way.

17. To fix by appointment; to appoint; to assign; as, to *set* a time for meeting; to *set* an hour or a day. *Bacon. South.*

18. To place or station; to appoint to a particular duty.

> Am I a sea, or a whale, that thou *settest* a watch over me? — Job vii.

19. To stake at play. [*Little used.*] *Prior.*

20. To offer a wager at dice to another. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

21. To fix in metal.

> And him too rich a jewel to be *set*
> In vulgar metal for a vulgar use. *Dryden.*

22. To fix; to cause to stop; to obstruct; as, to *set* a coach in the mire. The wagon or the team was *set* at the hill. In some of the states, Stall is used in a like sense.

23. To embarrass; to perplex.

> They are hard *set* to represent the bill as a grievance. *Addison.*

24. To put in good order; to fix for use; to bring to a fine edge; as, to *set* a razor.

25. To loose and extend; to spread; as, to *set* the sails of a ship.

26. To point out without noise or disturbance; as, a dog *sets* birds. *Johnson.*

27. To oppose.

> Will you *set* your wit to a fool's? *Shak.*

28. To prepare with runnet for cheese; as, to *set* milk.

29. To dim; to darken or extinguish.

> Ahijah could not see; for his eyes were *set* by reason of his age. — 1 Kings xiv.

To set by the compass; among *seamen*, to observe the bearing or situation of a distant object by the compass.

To set about; to begin, as an action or enterprise; to apply to. He has planned his enterprise, and will soon *set about* it.

To set one's self against; to place one's self in a state of enmity or opposition.

> The king of Babylon *set himself against* Jerusalem the same day. — Ezek. xxiv.

To set against; to oppose; to set in comparison, or to oppose as an equivalent in exchange; as, to *set* one thing *against* another; or to *set off* one thing *against* another.

To set apart; to separate to a particular use; to separate from the rest.

2. To neglect for a time. [*Not in use.*] *Knolles.*

To set aside; to omit for the present; to lay out of the question.

> *Setting aside* all other considerations, I will endeavor to know the truth and yield to that. *Tillotson.*

2. To reject.

> I embrace that of the deluge, and *set aside* all the rest. *Woodward.*

3. To annul; to vacate. The court *set aside* the verdict or the judgment.

To set abroach; to spread. *Shak.*

To set a-going; to cause to begin to move.

To set by; to set apart or on one side; to reject. [In this sense, *by* is emphatical.] [*Bacon.*

2. To esteem; to regard; to value. *Halliwell.* [In this sense, *set* is pronounced with more emphasis than *by.*]

To set down; to place upon the ground or floor.

2. To enter in writing; to register.

> Some rules were to be *set down* for the government of the army. *Clarendon.*

3. To explain or relate in writing.

4. To fix on a resolve. [*Little used.*] *Knolles.*

5. To fix; to establish; to ordain.

> This law we may name eternal, being that order which God hath *set down* with himself, for himself to do all things by. *Hooker.*

To set forth; to manifest; to offer or present to view. *Rom.* iii.

2. To publish; to promulgate; to make appear. *Waller.*

3. To send out; to prepare and send.

> The Venetian admiral had a fleet of sixty galleys, *set forth* by the Venetians. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*

4. To display; to exhibit; to present to view; to show. *Dryden. Milton.*

To set forward; to advance; to move on; also, to promote. *Hooker.*

To set in; to put in the way; to begin.

> If you please to assist and *set me in*, I will recollect myself. *Collier.*

To set off; to adorn; to decorate; to embellish.

> They *set off* the worst faces with the best airs. *Addison.*

2. To give a pompous or flattering description of; to eulogize; to recommend; as, to *set off* a character.

3. To place against as an equivalent; as, to *set off* one man's services against another's.

4. To separate or assign for a particular purpose; as, to *set off* a portion of an estate.

To set on or *upon*; to incite; to instigate; to animate to action.

> Thou, traitor, hast *set on* thy wife to this. *Shak.*

2. To assault or attack: *seldom used transitively, but the passive form is often used.*

> Alphonsus — was *set upon* by a Turkish pirate and taken. *Knolles.*

3. To employ, as in a task.

> *Set on* thy wife to observe. *Shak.*

4. To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with settled purpose.

> It becomes a true lover to have your heart more *set upon* her good than your own. *Sidney.*

To set out; to assign; to allot; as, to *set out* the share of each proprietor or heir of an estate; to *set out* the widow's thirds.

2. To publish, as a proclamation. [*Not elegant, nor common.*] *Bacon. Swift.*

3. To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space.

Determinate portions of those infinite abysses of space and duration, *set out*, or supposed to be distinguished from all the rest by known boundaries. *Locke.*

4. To adorn; to embellish.

An ugly woman is a rich habit, set out with jewels, nothing can become. *Dryden.*

5. To raise, equip, and send forth; to furnish.

The Venetians pretend they could *set out*, in case of great necessity, forty men-of-war. *Addison.*
[*Not elegant, and little used.*]

6. To show; to display; to recommend; to set off.

I could *set out* that best side of Luther. *Atterbury.*

7. To show; to prove.

These very reasons *set out* how heinous his sin was. [*Little used, and not elegant.*] *Atterbury.*

8. In *law*, to recite; to state at large. *Judge Sedgwick.*

To set up; to erect; as, to *set up* a building; to *set up* a post, a wall, a pillar.

2. To begin a new institution; to institute; to establish; to found; as, to *set up* a manufactory; to *set up* a school.

3. To enable to commence a new business; as, to *set up* a son in trade.

4. To raise; to exalt; to put in power; as, to *set up* the throne of David over Israel. 2 *Sam.* iii.

5. To place in view; as, to *set up* a mark.

6. To raise; to utter loudly; as, to *set up* the voice.

I'll *set up* such a note as she shall hear. *Dryden.*

7. To advance; to propose as truth or for reception; as, to *set up* a new opinion or doctrine. *Burnet.*

8. To raise from depression or to a sufficient fortune. This good fortune quite *set* him *up*.

9. In *seamen's language*, to extend, as the shrouds, stays, &c.

To set at naught; to undervalue; to contemn; to despise.

Ye have *set at naught* all my counsel. — Prov. i.

To set in order; to adjust or arrange; to reduce to method.

The rest will I *set in order* when I come. — 1 Cor. xi.

To set eyes on; to see; to behold; or to fix the eyes in looking on; to fasten the eyes on.

To set the teeth on edge; to affect the teeth with a painful sensation.

To set over; to appoint or constitute as supervisor, inspector, ruler, or commander.

2. To assign; to transfer; to convey.

To set right; to correct; to put in order.

To set sail; to make sail, or to commence sailing.

To set at ease; to quiet; to tranquilize; as, to *set* the heart *at ease*.

To set free; to release from confinement, imprisonment, or bondage; to liberate; to emancipate.

To set at work; to cause to enter on work or action; or to direct how to enter on work. *Locke.*

To set on fire; to communicate fire to; to inflame; and, *figuratively*, to enkindle the passions; to make to rage; to irritate; to fill with disorder. *James* iii.

To set before; to offer; to propose; to present to view. *Deut.* xi. xxx.

To set a trap, snare, or *gin*; to place in a situation to catch prey; to spread; *figuratively*, to lay a plan to deceive and draw into the power of another.

SET, *v. i.* To decline; to go down; to pass below the horizon; as, the sun *sets*; the stars *set*.

2. To be fixed hard; to be close or firm. *Bacon.*

3. To fit music to words. *Shak.*

4. To congeal or concrete.

That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to *set*. *Boyle.*

5. To begin a journey. The king is *set* from London.
[This is obsolete. We now say, to *set out*.]

6. To plant; as, "to sow dry, and to *set* wet." *Old Proverb.*

7. To flow; to have a certain direction in motion; as, the tide *sets* to the east or north; the current *sets* westward.

8. To catch birds with a dog that *sets* them, that is, one that lies down and points them out, and with a large net. *Boyle.*

To set one's self about; to begin; to enter upon; to take the first steps.

To set one's self; to apply one's self.

To set about; to fall on; to begin; to take the first steps in a business or enterprise. *Atterbury.*

To set in; to begin. Winter, in New England, usually *sets in* in December.

2. To become settled in a particular state.

When the weather was *set in* to be very bad. *Addison.*

To set forward; to move or march; to begin to march; to advance.

The sons of Aaron and the sons of Merari *set forward*. — Num. x.

To set on, or *upon*; to begin a journey or an enterprise.

He that would seriously *set upon* the search of truth. *Locke.*

2. To assault; to make an attack. *Shak.*

To set out; to begin a journey or course; as, to *set out* for London or from London; to *set out* in business; to *set out* in life or the world.

2. To have a beginning. *Brown.*

To set to; to apply one's self to. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To set up; to begin business or a scheme of life; as, to *set up* in trade; to *set up* for one's self.

2. To profess openly; to make pretensions. He *sets up* for a man of wit; he *sets up* to teach morality. *Dryden.*

SET, *pp.* Placed; put; located; fixed, adjusted; composed; studded or adorned; reduced, as a dislocated or broken bone.

2. *a.* Regular; uniform; formal; as, a *set* speech or phrase; a *set* discourse; a *set* battle.

3. Fixed in opinion; determined; firm; obstinate; as, a man *set* in his opinions or way.

4. Established; prescribed; as, *set* forms of prayer.

SET, *n.* A number or collection of things of the same kind and of similar form, which are ordinarily used together; as, a *set* of chairs; a *set* of tea-cups, a *set* of China or other ware.

2. A number of things fitted to be used together, though different in form; as, a *set* of dining tables.
A *set* implies more than two, which are called a *pair*.

3. A number of persons customarily or officially associated; as, a *set* of men, a *set* of officers; or a number of persons having a similitude of character, or of things which have some resemblance or relation to each other. Hence our common phrase, a *set* of opinions.

The fifth has different divisions or *sets* of nations connected under [illegible], &c. *Wood's Law of Nations.*

4. A number of particular things that are united in the formation of a whole, as, a *set* of features. *Addison.*

5. A young plant for growth; as, *sets* of white thorn or other shrub. *Encyc.*

6. The descent of the sun or other luminary below the horizon; as, the *set* of the sun. *Atterbury.*

7. A wager at dice.

That was but civil war, no equal *set*. *Dryden.*

8. A game.

We will, in France, play a *set*
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard. *Shak.*

A *dead set*; the act of a setter dog when it discovers the game, and remains intently fixed in pointing it out; said also by Grose to be a concerted scheme to defraud a person by gaming.

To be at a dead set, is to be in a fixed state or condition which precludes further progress.

To make a dead set upon; to make a determined onset.

SE-TA'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *seta*, a bristle.]

1. Bristly; set with bristles; consisting of bristles; as, a stiff, *setaceous* tail. *Derham.*

2. In *natural history*, bristle-shaped; having the thickness and length of a bristle; as, a *setaceous* leaf or leaflet. *Martyn.*

Setaceous worm; a name given to a water worm that resembles a horse hair, vulgarly supposed to be an animated hair. But this is a mistake. *Encyc.*

SET'-DOWN, *n.* A powerful rebuke or reprehension.

SET'-FOIL. See SEPT-FOIL.

SE-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *seta* and *fero*.]
Producing or having bristles.

SE'TI-FORM, *a.* [L. *seta*, a bristle, and *form*.]
Having the form of a bristle. *Journ. of Science*

SE'TI REME, *n.* [L. *seta* and *remus*.]
A name given to the jointed legs, whose inner side has a dense fringe of hairs, by means of which certain animals, as the diving-beetles, move in the water. *Kirby.*

SET'NESS, *n.* Regulation; adjustment; obstinacy. *Masters.*

SET'-OFF, *n.* [*set* and *off*.] The act of admitting one claim to counterbalance another. In a *set-off*, the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's demand, but *sets* up a demand of his own to counterbalance it in whole or in part.

The right of pleading a *set-off* depends on statute. *Blackstone.*

Note. — In *New England*, *offset* is sometimes used for *set-off*. But *offset* has a different sense, and it is desirable that the practice should be uniform, wherever the English language is spoken.

2. The part of a wall, &c., which is exposed horizontally when the portion above it is reduced in thickness; also called OFFSET. *Gloss. of Archit.*

SE'TON, *n.* [Fr., from L. *seta*, a bristle.]
In *surgery*, a few horse hairs or small threads, or a twist of silk, drawn through the skin by a large needle, by which a small opening is made and continued. *Encyc. Quincy.*

SE'TOSE, } *a.* [It. *setoso*; L. *setosus*, from *seta*, a
SE'TOUS, } bristle.]
In *natural history*, bristly; having the surface set with bristles; as, a *setous* leaf or receptacle. *Martyn.*

SET'-SPEECH, *n.* A speech carefully prepared before it is delivered in public. *Halliwell.*

SET-TEE', *n.* [from *set*.] A long seat with a back to it.

2. A vessel with one deck and a very long, sharp prow, carrying two or three masts with lateen sails; used in the Mediterranean. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*

SET'TER, *n.* One that sets; as, a *setter* on, or inciter; a *setter up*; a *setter forth*, &c.

2. A dog that beats the field and starts birds for sportsmen. It partakes of the characters of the pointer and spaniel. *P. Cyc.*

3. A man that performs the office of a setting dog, or finds persons to be plundered. *South.*

4. One that adapts words to music in composition.

5. Whatever sets off, adorns, or recommends. [*Not used.*] *Whitlock.*

SET'TER-WORT, (-wurt.) *n.* A plant, a species of hellebore, Helleborus fœtidus, also called STINKING HELLEBORE or BEAR'S FOOT. *Forsyth.*

SET'TING, *ppr.* Placing; putting; fixing; studding; appointing; sinking below the horizon, &c.

SET'TING, *n.* The act of putting, placing, fixing, or establishing.

2. The act of sinking below the horizon. The setting of stars is of three kinds, *cosmical*, *acronical*, and *heliacal*. [See these words.]

3. The act or manner of taking birds by a setting-dog.

4. Inclosure; as, *settings* of stones. *Exod.* xxviii.

5. The direction of a current, sea, or wind. *Hutton.*

6. The hardening of plaster or cement. *Gwilt.*

SET'TING-COAT, *n.* In *architecture*, the best sort of plastering on walls or ceilings. *Brande.*

SET'TING-DOG, *n.* A setter; a dog trained to find and start birds for sportsmen.

SET'TLE, (set'tl,) *n.* [Sax. *setl*, *setll*; G. *sessel*; D. *setel*; L. *sedile*. See SIT.]
A bench with a high, wooden back. *Dryden.*

SET'TLE, *v. t.* [from *set*.] To place in a permanent condition after wandering or fluctuation.

I will *settle* you after your old estates. — Ezek. xxxvi.

2. To fix; to establish; to make permanent in any place.

I will *settle* him in my house and in my kingdom forever. — 1 Chron. xvii.

3. To establish in business or way of life; as, to *settle* a son in trade.

4. To marry; as, to *settle* a daughter.

5. To establish; to confirm.

Her will alone could *settle* or revoke. *Prior.*

6. To determine what is uncertain; to establish; to free from doubt; as, to *settle* questions or points of law. The Supreme Court have *settled* the question.

7. To fix; to establish; to make certain or permanent; as, to *settle* the succession to a throne in a particular family. So we speak of *settled* habits and *settled* opinions.

8. To fix or establish; not to suffer to doubt or waver.

It will *settle* the wavering and confirm the doubtful. *Swift.*

9. To make close or compact.

Cover ant-hills up, that the rain may *settle* the turf before the spring. *Mortimer.*

10. To cause to subside after being heaved and loosened by frost; or to dry and harden after rain. Thus clear weather *settles* the roads.

11. To lower or cause to sink. *Totten.*

12. To fix or establish by gift, grant, or any legal act; as, to *settle* a pension on an officer, or an annuity on a child.

13. To fix firmly. *Settle* your mind on valuable objects.

14. To cause to sink or subside, as extraneous matter in liquors. In fining wine, we add something to *settle* the lees.

15. To compose; to tranquilize what is disturbed; as, to *settle* the thoughts or mind when agitated.

16. To establish in the pastoral office; to ordain over a church and society, or parish; as, to *settle* a minister. *United States. Boswell.*

17. To plant with inhabitants; to colonize. The French first *settled* Canada; the Puritans *settled* New England; Plymouth was *settled* in 1620. Hartford was *settled* in 1636. Wethersfield was the first *settled* town in Connecticut.

Provinces first *settled* after the flood. *Milford.*
Land which they are unable to *settle* and cultivate. *Vattel, Trans.*

18. To adjust; to close by amicable agreement or otherwise; as, to *settle* a controversy or dispute by agreement, treaty, or by force.

19. To adjust; to liquidate; to balance, or to pay; as, to *settle* accounts.

To settle the land; among *seamen*, to cause it to sink or appear lower by receding from it.

SET'TLE, *v. i.* To fall to the bottom of liquor; to

subside; to sink and rest on the bottom; as, lees or dregs *settle*. Slimy particles in water *settle* and form mud at the bottom of rivers.

This word is used of the extraneous matter of liquors, when it subsides spontaneously. But in chemical operations, when substances mixed or in solution are decomposed, and one component part subsides, it is said to be *precipitated*. But it may also be said to *settle*.

2. To lose motion or fermentation; to deposit, as feces.

A government, on such occasions, is always thick before it *settles*. *Addison.*

3. To fix one's habitation or residence. Belgians had *settled* on the southern coast of Britain, before the Romans invaded the isle.

English Puritans who first *settled* in New England. *Vattel, Trans.*

4. To marry and establish a domestic state. Where subsistence is easily obtained, children *settle* at an early period of life.

5. To become fixed after change or fluctuation; as, the wind came about and *settled* in the west. *Bacon.*

6. To become stationary; to quit a rambling or irregular course for a permanent or methodical one.

7. To become fixed or permanent; to take a lasting form or state; as, a *settled* conviction.

Chyle — runs through the intermediate colors till it *settles* in an intense red. *Arbuthnot.*

8. To rest; to repose.

When time hath worn out their natural vanity, and taught them discretion, their fondness *settles* on its proper object. *Spectator.*

9. To become calm; to cease from agitation.

Till the fury of his highness *settle*,
Come not before him. *Shak.*

10. To make a jointure for a wife.

He sighs with most success that *settles* well. *Garth.*

11. To sink by its weight; and in loose bodies, to become more compact. We say, a wall *settles*; a house *settles* upon its foundation, a mass of sand *settles* and becomes more firm.

12. To sink after being heaved, and to dry; as, roads *settle* in spring after frost and rain.

13. To be ordained or installed over a parish, church, or congregation. A. B. was invited to *settle* in the first society in New Haven. N. D. *settled* in the ministry very young.

14. To adjust differences or accounts; to come to an agreemen. He has *settled* with his creditors.

SET'TLED, (set'tld,) *pp.* or *a.* Placed; established; fixed; determined; composed; adjusted.

SET'TLED-NESS, *n.* The state of being settled; confirmed state. [*Little used.*] *K. Charles.*

SET'TLE-MENT, (set'tl-ment,) *n.* The act of settling, or state of being settled.

2. The falling of the foul or foreign matter of liquors to the bottom; subsidence.

3. The matter that subsides; lees; dregs. [*Not used.*] *Mortimer.*

[For this we use SETTLINGS.]

4. The act of giving possession by legal sanction.

My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,
With *settlement* as good as law can make. *Dryden.*

5. A jointure granted to a wife, or the act of granting it. We say, the wife has a competent *settlement* for her maintenance; or she has provision made for her by the *settlement* of a jointure.

6. The act of taking a domestic state; the act of marrying and going to housekeeping.

7. A becoming stationary, or taking a permanent residence after a roving course of life. *L'Estrange.*

8. The act of planting or establishing, as a colony; also, the place, or the colony established; as, the British *settlements* in America or India.

9. Adjustment; liquidation; the ascertainment of just claims, or payment of the balance of an account.

10. Adjustment of differences; pacification; reconciliation; as, the *settlement* of disputes or controversies.

11. The ordaining or installment of a clergyman over a parish or congregation.

12. A sum of money or other property granted to a minister on his ordination, exclusive of his salary.

13. Legal residence or establishment of a person in a particular parish or town, which entitles him to maintenance if a pauper, and subjects the parish or town to his support. In England, the poor are supported by the parish where they have a *settlement*. In New England, they are supported by the town. In England, the statutes 12 Richard II. and 19 Henry VII. seem to be the first rudiments of parish *settlements*. By statutes 13 and 14 Charles II. a legal *settlement* is declared to be gained by birth, by inhabitancy, by apprenticeship, or by service for forty days. But the gaining of a *settlement* by so short a residence produced great evils, which were remedied by statute 1 James II. *Blackstone.*

14. *Act of settlement*; in *British history*, the statute of 12 and 13 William III., by which the crown was limited to his present majesty's house, or the house of Hanover. *Blackstone.*

SET'TLING, *ppr.* Placing; fixing; establishing; regulating; adjusting; planting or colonizing; subsiding; composing; ordaining or installing; becoming the pastor of a parish or church.

SET'TLING, *n.* The act of making a settlement; a planting or colonizing.

2. The act of subsiding, as lees.

3. The adjustment of differences.

4. *Settlings, pl.*; lees; dregs; sediment.

SET'-TO, *n.* A conflict in boxing, argument, &c. *Halliwell.*

SET'WALL, *n.* [*set* and *wall.*] A plant. The *garden setwall* is a species of Valeriana.

SEV'EN, (sev'n,) *a.* [Sax. *seofa, seofan*; Goth. *sibun*; D. *zeven*; G. *sieben*; Sw. *sju*; Dan. *syv*; L. *septem*, whence Fr. *sept*, It. *sette*, Sp. *siete*, (or the two latter are the W. *saith*, Arm. *seith* or *seiz*;) Sans. *sapta*; Pers. هفت *haft*; Zend. *hapta*, Pehlavi, *haft*; Gr. ἑπτα; Ar. سبع *sabaa*; Heb. Ch. Syr. and Eth. שבע. In Ch. and Syr. שבע signifies to fill, to satisfy; in Ar. seven, and to make the number seven. In Heb. and Ch. שבע is seven; Ar. شبع *shabia*, to fill. With this orthography coincide the spelling of the Teutonic and Gothic words, whose elements are *Sb*, or their cognates. But the Latin and Sanscrit have a third radical letter, as has the Persic, viz., *t*, and these coincide with the Ar. سبت *sabata*, to observe the Sabbath, to rest, Heb. Ch. and Syr. שבת.]

It is obvious, then, that *seven* had its origin in these verbs, and if the Persic and Greek words are from the same source, which is very probable, we have satisfactory evidence that the sibilant letter *s* has been changed into an aspirate. And this confirms my opinion that a similar change has taken place in the Gr. ἁλς, salt, W. *halen*, and in many other words.]

Four and three; one more than six or less than eight. *Seven* days constitute a week. We read in Scripture of *seven* years of plenty, and *seven* years of famine, *seven* trumpets, *seven* seals, *seven* vials, &c.

Seven stars; a common name for the cluster of stars in the neck of Taurus, called *Pleiades*. *Hutton.*

SEV'EN-FOLD, *a.* [*seven* and *fold.*] Repeated seven times; doubled seven times; increased to seven times the size or amount; as, the *sevenfold* shield of Ajax; *sevenfold* rage. *Milton.*

SEV'EN-FOLD, *adv.* Seven times as much or often.

Whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him *sevenfold*. — Gen. iv.

SEV'EN-HILL-ED, *a.* Having seven hills. *More.*

SEV'EN-NIGHT, (sen'nit,) *n.* [*seven* and *night.*] A week; the period of seven days and nights; or the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following. Our ancestors numbered the diurnal revolutions of the earth by *nights*, as they reckoned the annual revolutions by *winters*. SEVENNIGHT is now contracted into SENNIGHT, which see.

SEV'EN-SCORE, *n.* [*seven* and *score*, twenty notches or marks.] Seven times twenty, that is, a hundred and forty.

The old Countess of Desmond, who lived *sevenscore* years, dentized twice or thrice. *Bacon.*

SEV'EN-TEEN, *a.* [Sax. *seofontyne*; seven-ten.] Seven and ten.

SEV'EN-TEENTH, *a.* [from *seventeen.* The Saxon *seofon-teotha* or *seofon-teogetha* is differently formed.] The ordinal of seventeen; the seventh after the tenth.

On the *seventeenth* day of the second month — all the fountains of the great deep were broken up. — Gen. vii.

SEV'ENTH, *a.* [Sax. *seofetha.*]

1. The ordinal of seven; the first after the sixth.

On the *seventh* day God ended his work which he had made; and he rested on the *seventh* day from all his work which he had made. — Gen. ii.

2. Containing or being one part in seven; as, the *seventh* part.

SEV'ENTH, *n.* The seventh part; one part in seven.

2. In *music*, a dissonant interval or heptachord. An interval consisting of four tones and two major semitones, is called a *seventh* minor. An interval composed of five tones and a major semitone, is called a *seventh* major, being a major semitone less than an octave. *Busby. Brande.*

SEV'ENTH-LY, *adv.* In the seventh place. *Bacon.*

SEV'EN-TI-ETH, *a.* [from *seventy.*] The ordinal of seventy; as, a man in the *seventieth* year of his age. The *seventieth* year begins immediately after the close of the sixty-ninth.

SEV'EN-TY, *a.* [D. *zeventig*; Sax. *seofa*, seven, and *tig*, ten; Goth. *tig*, Gr. δεκα, ten, but the Saxon writers prefixed *hund*, as *hund-seofontig*. See Lye, ad voc., and Sax. Chron. A. D. 1083.]

Seven times ten.

That he would accomplish *seventy* years in the desolations of Jerusalem. — Dan. ix.

SEV'EN-TY, *n.* The Septuagint or seventy translators of the Old Testament into the Greek language.

SEV'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *sevrer*; It. *sevrare*. There may be a doubt whether *sever* is derived from the Latin *separo*. The French has *sevrer*, as well as *separer*; and the Italian *sevrare, scevrare* and *scevrare*, as well as *separare*. The It. *scevrare* coincides well in orthography with Eng. *shiver*, and this with Heb. שבר, Ch. Syr. and Ar. חבר, to break. The latter are the same word with different prefixes. See Class Br, No. 26, 27.]

1. To part or divide by violence; to separate by cutting or rending; as, to *sever* the body or the arm at a single stroke.

2. To part from the rest by violence; as, to *sever* the head from the body.

3. To separate, to disjoin, as distinct things, but united, as, the dearest friends *severed* by cruel necessity.

4. To separate and put in different orders or places.

The angels shall come forth and *sever* the wicked from among the just. — Matt. xiii.

5. To disjoin; to disunite; in a *general sense*; but usually implying violence.

6. To keep distinct or apart. *Exod.* viii.

7. In *law*, to disunite; to disconnect; to part possession; as, to *sever* an estate in joint-tenancy. *Blackstone.*

SEV'ER, *v. i.* To make a separation or distinction; to distinguish.

The Lord will *sever* between the cattle of Israel and the cattle of Egypt. — Ex. ix.

2. To suffer disjunction; to be parted or rent asunder. *Shak.*

SEV'ER-AL, *a.* [from *sever.*] Separate; distinct; not common to two or more; as, a *several* fishery; a *several* estate. A *several* fishery is one held by the owner of the soil, or by title derived from the owner. A *several* estate is one held by a tenant in his own right, or a distinct estate unconnected with any other person. *Blackstone.*

2. Separate; different; distinct.

Divers sorts of beasts came from *several* parts to drink. *Bacon.*
Four *several* armies to the field are led. *Dryden.*

3. Divers; consisting of a number; more than two, but not very many. *Several* persons were present when the event took place.

4. Separate; single; particular.

Each *several* ship a victory did gain. *Dryden.*

5. Distinct; appropriate.

Each might his *several* province well command,
Would all but stoop to what they understand. *Pope.*

A *joint* and *several* note or bond, is one executed by two or more persons, each of whom is bound to pay the whole, in case the others prove to be insolvent.

SEV'ER-AL, *n.* Each particular, or a small number, singly taken.

Several of them neither rose from any conspicuous family, nor left any behind them. *Addison.*
There was not time enough to hear
The *severals*. *Shak.*

[*This latter use, in the plural, is now infrequent or obsolete.*]

2. An inclosed or separate place; inclosed ground; as, they had their *several* for the heathen, their *several* for their own people; put a beast into a *several*. *Hooker. Bacon.*

[*These applications are nearly or wholly obsolete.*]

In several; in a state of separation.

Where pastures *in several* be. [*Little used.*] *Tusser.*

SEV-ER-AL'I-TY, *n.* Each particular singly taken; distinction. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*

SEV'ER-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To distinguish. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*

SEV'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* Separately; distinctly; apart from others. Call the men *severally* by name.

I could not keep my eye steady on them *severally* so as to number them. *Newton.*

To be *jointly* and *severally* bound in a contract, is for each obligor to be liable to pay the whole demand, in case the other or others are not able.

SEV'ER-AL-TY, *n.* A state of separation from the rest, or from all others. An estate in *severalty*, is that which the tenant holds in his own right, without being joined in interest with any other person. It is distinguished from joint-tenancy, coparcenery, and common. *Blackstone.*

SEV'ER-ANCE, *n.* Separation; the act of dividing or disuniting. The *severance* of a jointure is made by destroying the unity of interest. Thus, when

there are two joint-tenants for life, and the inheritance is purchased by or descends upon either, it is a *severance*.

So also when two persons are joined in a writ, and one is nonsuited; in this case *severance* is permitted, and the other plaintiff may proceed in the suit. So also in assize, when two or more disseizees appear upon the writ, and not the other, *severance* is permitted. *Blackstone. Encyc.*

SE-VERE', *a.* [Fr., from L. *severus*; It. and Sp. *severo*.]

1. Rigid; harsh; not mild or indulgent; as, *severe* words; *severe* treatment; *severe* wrath. *Milton. Pope.*

2. Sharp; hard; rigorous.

Let your zeal — be more *severe* against thyself than against others. *Taylor.*

3. Very strict; or sometimes, perhaps, unreasonably strict or exact; giving no indulgence to faults or errors; as, *severe* government; *severe* criticism.

4. Rigorous, perhaps cruel; as, *severe* punishment; *severe* justice.

5. Grave; sober; sedate to an extreme; opposed to CHEERFUL, GAY, LIGHT, LIVELY.

Your looks must alter, as your subject does,
From kind to fierce, from wanton to *severe*. *Waller.*

6. Rigidly exact; strictly methodical; not lax or airy. I will not venture on so nice a subject with my *severe* style.

7. Sharp, afflictive; distressing; violent; as, *severe* pain, anguish, torture, &c.

8. Sharp; biting; extreme; as, *severe* cold.

9. Close; concise; not luxuriant.

The Latin, a most *severe* and compendious language. *Dryden.*

10. Difficult to be endured; exact; critical; nice; as, a *severe* test.

SE-VER'ED, *pp.* Parted by violence; disjoined.

SE-VERE'LY, *adv.* Harshly; sharply; as, to chide one *severely*.

2. Strictly; rigorously; as, to judge one *severely*.

To be or fondly or *severely* kind. *Savage.*

3. With extreme rigor; as, to punish *severely*.

4. Painfully; afflictively; greatly; as, to be *severely* afflicted with the gout.

5. Fiercely; ferociously.

More formidable Hydra stands within,
Whose jaws with iron teeth *severely* grin. *Dryden.*

SEV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Parting by violence; disuniting.

SEV'ER-ITE, *n.* A mineral found near St. Sever, in France, occurring in small masses, white without luster, a little harder than lithomarge. It is composed of silica, alumina, and water. *P. Cyc. Phillips.*

SE-VER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *severitas*.]

1. Harshness; rigor; austerity; want of mildness or indulgence; as, the *severity* of a reprimand or reproof.

2. Rigor; extreme strictness; as, *severity* of discipline or government.

3. Excessive rigor; extreme degree or amount. *Severity* of penalties or punishments often defeats the object by exciting pity.

4. Extremity; quality or power of distressing; as, the *severity* of pain or anguish.

5. Extreme degree; as, the *severity* of cold or heat.

6. Extreme coldness or inclemency; as, the *severity* of the winter.

7. Harshness; cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment; as, *severity* practiced on prisoners of war.

8. Exactness; rigor; niceness; as, the *severity* of a test.

9. Strictness; rigid accuracy.

Confining myself to the *severity* of truth. *Dryden.*

SEV-O-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *sevoco*.]

A calling aside.

SEV-RO'GA, *n.* A fish of the sturgeon kind, the Acipenser stellatus, of the Caspian Sea. *Tooke. Pallas.*

SEW, (sō.) To follow. [*Not used.*] [See SUE.] *Spenser.*

SEW, (sō,) *v. t.* Better written SOW. [Sax. *siwian, suwian*; Goth. *siuyan*; Sw. *sy*; Dan. *syer*; L. *suo*. This is probably a contracted word, and if its elements are *Sb* or *Sf*, it coincides with the Eth. ሰፈየ *shafai*, to sew; and the Ar. has اشفي *ishfai*, an awl. See Class Sb, No. 85, 100. The Hindoo has *siwaiea*, and the Gipsy *siwena*. But the elements are not obvious.]

To unite or fasten together with a needle and thread.

They *sewed* fig-leaves together, and made themselves aprons. — Gen. iii.

To sew up; to inclose by sewing; to inclose in any thing sewed.

Thou *sewest up* mine iniquity. — Job xiv.
Sew me up the skirts of the gown. *Shak.*

SEW, (sō,) *v. i.* To practice sewing; to join things with stitches.

SEW, (sū,) *v. t.* [L. *sicco*, to dry.]

To drain a pond for taking the fish. [*Obs.*]

SEW'ED, (sōde,) *pp.* United by stitches.

SEW'EL, (sū'el,) *n.* Among *huntsmen*, something hung up to prevent deer from entering a place.

SEW'ER, (sū'er,) *n.* [G. *anzucht*; perhaps from the root of *suck*, or L. *sicco*. But Elmes deduces the word from the old French *assecur*.]

A drain or passage to convey off water and filth under ground; a subterraneous canal, particularly in cities; corruptly pronounced *shoer* or *soer*.

SEW'ER, (sō'er,) *n.* [D. *schaffer*, from *schaffen*, to provide, to dish up; G. *schaffner*; Dan. *skaffer*; Sw. *skaffare*. See SHAPE.]

An officer who serves up a feast and arranges the dishes. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

SEW'ER, (sō'er,) *n.* One who sews or uses the needle.

SEW'ER-AGE, (sū'er-aje,) *n.* The making of a sewer; the discharging of water, &c., by a sewer.

SEW'ING, (sō'ing,) *ppr.* Joining with the needle or with stitches.

SEW'ING, (sō'ing,) *n.* The act or occupation of sewing or using the needle; that which is sewed with the needle. *Ash*

SEW'I-TUDE, (sū'e-tude,) *n.* A term from the civil law, equivalent to EASEMENT.

SEW'STER, (sō'ster,) *n.* A woman that sews or spins. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

SEX, *n.* [Fr. *sexe*; Sp. *sexo*; It. *sesso*; L. *sexus*; qu. G. *sicke*, she, female, from L. *seco*, to divide.]

1. The distinction between male and female; or that property or character by which an animal is male or female. The male sex is usually characterized by muscular strength, boldness, and firmness. The female sex is characterized by softness, sensibility, and modesty.

In *botany*, the structure of plants which corresponds to *sex* in animals. The Linnæan method of botany is formed on the *sexes* in plants. *Milne.*

2. *By way of emphasis*, womankind; females.

Unhappy *sex*! whose beauty is your snare. *Dryden.*
The *sex* whose presence civilizes men. *Cowper.*

SEX-A-GE-NA'RI-AN, *n.* [Infra.] A person who has arrived at the age of sixty years. *Cowper.*

SEX'A-GEN-A-RY or **SEX-AG'EN-A-RY**, *a.* [Fr. *sexagénaire*; L. *sexagenarius*, from *sex*, six, and a word signifying ten, seen in *viginti, bisgenti*.]

Designating the number sixty; *as a noun*, a person sixty years of age; also, something composed of sixty.

SEX-A-GES'I-MA, *n.* [L. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth.]

The second Sunday before Lent, the next to Shrove-Tuesday, so called as being about the 60th day before Easter.

SEX-A-GES'I-MAL, *a.* Sixtieth; pertaining to the number sixty. *Sexagesimal* or *sexagenary* arithmetic, is a method of computation by sixties, as that which is used in dividing degrees into minutes, minutes into seconds, &c.

Sexagesimals, or *sexagesimal fractions*, are those whose denominators proceed in the ratio of sixty; as, $\frac{1}{60}$, $\frac{1}{3600}$, $\frac{1}{216000}$. The denominator is sixty, or its power. These fractions are called, also, *astronomical fractions*, because formerly there were no others used in astronomical calculations. *Hutton.*

SEX'AN''GLE, (sex'ang-gl,) *n.* In *geometry*, a figure having six angles, and consequently six sides. *Hutton.*

SEX'AN''GLED, (-ang'gld,) } *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *angulus*, angle.]
SEX-AN''GU-LAR, (-ang'gu-lar,) }

Having six angles; hexagonal. *Dryden.*

SEX-AN''GU-LAR-LY, *adv.* With six angles; hexagonally.

SEX-DEC'I-MAL, *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *decem*, ten.]

In *crystallography*, when a prism or the middle part of a crystal has six faces and the two summits, taken together, ten faces. [*Not used.*] *Hatty.*

SEX-DU-O-DEC'I-MAL, *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *duodecim*, twelve.]

In *crystallography*, designating a crystal when the prism or middle part has six faces and the two summits, taken together, twelve faces. [*Not used.*] *Hatty.*

SEX-EN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *annus*, year.]

Lasting six years, or happening once in six years.

SEX-EN'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* Once in six years.

SEX'FID, *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *findo*, to divide.]

In *botany*, six-cleft; as, a *sexfid* calyx or nectary. *Martyn.*

SEX'LESS, *a.* Having no sex. *Shelly.*

SEX-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *loculus*, a cell.]

In *botany*, six-celled; having six cells for seeds; as, a *sexlocular* pericarp.

SEX'TAIN, *n.* [L. *sextans*, a sixth, from *sex*, six.]

A stanza of six lines.

SEX'TANT, *n.* [L. *sextans*, a sixth. The Romans divided the as into 12 ounces; a sixth, or two ounces, was the *sextans*.]

1. In *mathematics*, the sixth part of a circle. Hence,

2. An instrument for measuring the angular distances of objects by reflection. It is formed like a quadrant, excepting that its limb comprehends 60 degrees, or the sixth part of a circle. *Brande.*

3. In *astronomy*, a constellation situated across the equator and south of the ecliptic. *Brande.*

SEX'TA-RY, *n.* [L. *sextarius*.]

An ancient Roman measure, about equal to an English pint. It was double the hemina. *Smith's Dict.*

SEX'TA-RY, } *n.* The same as SACRISTAN. [*Not*
SEX'TRY, } *used.*] *Dict.*

SEX'TILE, (-til,) *n.* [L. *sextilis*, from *sex*, six.]

Denoting the aspect or position of two planets, when distant from each other 60 degrees or two signs. This position is marked thus *. *Hutton.*

SEX-TILL'ION, (seks-til'yun,) *n.* According to *the English notation*, the product of a million involved to the sixth power, or a unit with thirty-six ciphers annexed, according to *the French notation*, a unit with twenty-one ciphers annexed. *Barlow.*

SEX'TON, *n.* [Contracted from SACRISTAN, which see.]

An under officer of the church, whose business is to take care of the vessels, vestments, &c., belonging to the church, to attend on the officiating clergyman, and perform other duties pertaining to the church, to dig graves, &c. *Encyc.*

SEX'TON-SHIP, *n.* The office of a sexton. *Swift.*

SEX'TU-PLE, *a.* [Low L. *sextuplus*; *sex*, six, and *duplus*, double.]

1. Sixfold; six times as much. *Brown.*

2. In *music*, denoting a mixed sort of triple, beaten in double time, or a measure of two times composed of six equal notes, three for each time. *Busby. Encyc.*

SEX'U-AL, *a.* [from *sex*.] Pertaining to sex or the sexes; distinguishing the sex; denoting what is peculiar to the distinction and office of male and female; as, *sexual* characteristics; *sexual* intercourse, connection, or commerce.

2. *Sexual method*; in *botany*, the method which is founded on the distinction of sexes in plants, as male and female, each sex being furnished with appropriate organs or parts; the male producing a pollen or dust, which fecundates the stigma of the pistil or female organ, and is necessary to render it prolific. It is found that most plants are hermaphrodite, the male and female organs being contained in the same flower. This doctrine was taught to a certain extent by Theophrastus, Dioscorides, and Pliny, among the ancients, but has been more fully illustrated by Cæsalpinus, Grew, Camerarius, Linnæus, and many others among the moderns. *Milne. Encyc.*

SEX'U-AL-IST, *n.* One who believes and maintains the doctrine of sexes in plants; or one who classifies plants by the differences of the sexes and parts of fructification. *Milne. Encyc.*

SEX-U-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being distinguished by sex.

SEX'U-AL-LY, *adv.* In a sexual manner.

SFOR-ZA'TO, *a.* [It.] In *music*, a direction placed over a note, to signify to the performer that it must be struck with peculiar force. *Brande.*

SHAB, *v. i.* To play mean tricks. In some parts of New England, it signifies to reject or dismiss; as, a woman *shabs* her suitor. It is, however, very vulgar and nearly obsolete.

SHAB'BED, *a.* Mean; shabby. *A. Wood.*

SHAB'BI-LY, *adv.* [from *shabby*.] Raggedly; with rent or ragged clothes; as, to be clothed *shabbily*.

2. Meanly; in a despicable manner.

SHAB'BI-NESS, *n.* Raggedness; as, the *shabbiness* of a garment.

2. Meanness; paltriness.

SHAB'BY, *a.* [D. *schabbig*; G. *schäbig*, from *schaben*, to rub, to *shave*, to scratch; *schabe*, a moth, a shaving tool, a *scab*. This is a different orthography of SCABBY.]

1. Ragged; torn or worn to rags; as, a *shabby* coat; *shabby* clothes.

2. Clothed with ragged garments.

The dean was so *shabby*. *Swift.*

3. Mean; paltry; despicable; as, a *shabby* fellow; *shabby* treatment. *Clarendon.*

[For the idea expressed by *shabby*, there is not a better word in the language.]

SHAB'RACK, *n.* [Hungarian.] The cloth furniture or housing of a troop horse or charger. *Smart.*

SHACK, *n.* In *ancient customs of England*, a liberty of winter pasturage. In Norfolk and Suffolk, the lord of a manor has *shack*, that is, liberty of feeding his sheep at pleasure on his tenant's lands during the six winter months. In Norfolk, *shack* extends to the common for hogs, in all men's grounds, from harvest to seed-time; whence to go *a-shack* is to feed at large. *Cowel. Encyc.*

In *New England*, *shack* is used in a somewhat similar sense for mast or the food of swine, and for feeding at large or in the forest, [for we have no manors.]

2. A shiftless fellow; a low, itinerant beggar; a vagabond. *Forby.*

SHACK, *v. i.* To shed, as corn at harvest. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

2. To feed in stubble, or upon the waste corn of the field. [*Local.*] *Pegge.*

SHACK'LE, (shak'l,) *n.* Stubble.

[In Scottish, *shag* is the refuse of barley, or that which is not well filled, and is given to horses. The word *shack*, then, is probably from a root which signifies to break, to reject, or to waste, or it may be allied to *shag* and *shake*.]

SHACK'LE, *v. t.* [Sax. *sceacul*; D. *schakel*, a link or mesh; Sax. *sceac-line*, a rope to fasten the foot of a sail. Qu. the root שכל, Class Sg, No. 74. But we find the word, perhaps, in the Ar. شَكَلَ, from شَكَلَ *shakala*, to tie the feet of a beast or bird.]

1. To chain; to fetter; to tie or confine the limbs so as to prevent free motion.

So the stretched cord the *shackled* dancer tries,
As prone to fall as impotent to rise. *Smith.*

2. To bind or confine so as to obstruct or embarrass action.

You must not *shackle* him with rules about indifferent matters. *Locke.*

SHACK'LE, *n.* } [Generally used in
SHACK'LES, (shak'lz,) *n. pl.* } the plural.] Fetters, gyves, handcuffs, cords, or something else that confines the limbs so as to restrain the use of them, or prevent free motion. *Dryden.*

2. That which obstructs or embarrasses free action.

His very will seems to be in bonds and *shackles*. *South.*

SHACK'LED, *pp.* Tied; confined; embarrassed.

SHACK'LING, *ppr.* Fettering; binding; confining.

SHAD, *n.* It has no plural termination. *Shad* is singular or plural. [G. *schade*. In W. *ysgadan*, Ir. *egadan* is a herring.]

A fish of the genus Alosa, (Clupea, Linn.,) highly prized for food. *Shad* enter the rivers in England and America in the spring in immense numbers.

SHAD'DOCK, *n.* [The name of the man who first carried this fruit from the East to the West Indies.]

A large species of orange, Citrus decumana. *Ed. Encyc.*

SHADE, *n.* [Sax. *scad*, *scead*, *sced*, shade; *sceadan*, to separate, divide, or shade; G. *schatten*, shadow, and to shade; D. *schaduw*, *schaduwen*; Dan. *skatterer*, to shade a picture; W. *ysgawd*, a shade; *ysgodi*, to shade or shelter; *cysgodi*, id.; Corn. *skod* or *skez*; Ir. *sgath* and *sgatham*, to cut off, to shade. The Gr. *σκια* is probably the same word contracted, and perhaps *σκοτος*, darkness. In the sense of cutting off or separating, this word coincides exactly, as it does in elements, with the G. *scheiden*, L. *scindo*, for *scido*, which is formed on *cædo*, to strike off. Hence Sax. *gescead*, distinction, L. *scutum*, a shield, Sp. *escudo*, that which cuts off or intercepts. Owen deduces the Welsh word from *cawd*, something that incloses; but probably the sense is, that which cuts off or defends.]

1. *Literally*, the interception, cutting off, or interruption of the rays of light; hence, the obscurity which is caused by such interception. *Shade* differs from *shadow*, as it implies no particular form or definite limit; whereas a *shadow* represents in form the object which intercepts the light. Hence, when we say, let us resort to the *shade* of a tree, we have no reference to its form; but when we speak of measuring a pyramid or other object by its *shadow*, we have reference to its extent.

2. Darkness; obscurity; as, the *shades* of night. The *shade* of the earth constitutes the darkness of night.

3. An obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood, which precludes the sun's rays; and hence, a secluded retreat.

Let us seek out some desolate *shade*, and there
Weep our sad bosoms empty. *Shak.*

4. A screen; something that intercepts light or heat.

5. Protection; shelter. [See SHADOW.]

6. In *painting*, the dark part of a picture. *Dryden.*

7. Degree or gradation of light.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several degrees, or *shades* and mixtures, as green, come only in by the eyes. *Locke.*

8. A very minute difference; as, coffee is a *shade* higher. *Mercantile.*

9. A shadow. [See SHADOW.]

Envy will merit, as its *shade*, pursue. *Pope.*

[This is allowable in poetry.]

10. The soul, after its separation from the body; so called because the ancients supposed it to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch; a spirit; a ghost; as, the *shades* of departed heroes.

Swift as thought the flitting *shade*. *Dryden.*

SHADE, *v. t.* [Sax. *sceadan*, *gesceadan*, to separate, to divide, to *shade*.]

1. To shelter or screen from light by intercepting its rays; and when applied to the rays of the sun, it signifies to shelter from light and heat; as, a large tree *shades* the plants under its branches; *shaded* vegetables rarely come to perfection.

I went to crop the sylvan scenes,
And *shade* our altars with their leafy greens. *Dryden.*

2. To overspread with darkness or obscurity; to obscure.

Thou *shad'st*
The full blaze of thy beams. *Milton.*

3. To shelter; to hide.

Ere in our own house I do *shade* my head. *Shak.*

4. To cover from injury; to protect; to screen *Milton.*

5. To paint in obscure colors; to darken.

6. To mark with gradations of color; as, the *shading* pencil. *Milton.*

7. To darken; to obscure.

SHAD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Defended from the rays of the sun; darkened.

SHAD'ER, *n.* He or that which shades.

SHADES, *n. pl.* The lower region or place of the dead. Hence,

2. Deep obscurity; total darkness.

SHAD'I-LY, *adv.* Umbrageously.

SHAD'I-NESS, *n.* [from *shady*.] The state of being shady; umbrageousness; as, the *shadiness* of the forest.

SHAD'ING, *ppr.* Sheltering from the sun's rays.

SHAD'ING, *n.* The act or process of making a shade. *Scott.*

SHAD'OW, *n.* [Sax. *scadu*, *sceadu*. See SHADE.]

1. Shade within defined limits; obscurity or deprivation of light, apparent on a plane, and representing the form of the body which intercepts the rays of light; as, the *shadow* of a man, of a tree, or a tower. The *shadow* of the earth in an eclipse of the moon is proof of its sphericity.

2. Darkness; shade; obscurity.

Night's sable *shadows* from the ocean rise. *Denham.*

3. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air.

In secret *shadow* from the sunny ray,
On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid. *Spenser.*

4. Obscure place; secluded retreat.

To secret *shadows* I retire. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

5. Dark part of a picture. [*Obs.*] *Peacham.*

[In the two last senses, SHADE is now used.]

6. A spirit; a ghost. [*Obs.*]

[In this sense, SHADE is now used.]

7. In *painting*, the representation of a real shadow.

8. An imperfect and faint representation; opposed to SUBSTANCE.

The law having a *shadow* of good things to come.—Heb. x.

9. Inseparable companion.

She and her *shadow*, Death. *Milton.*

10. Type; mystical representation.

Types and *shadows* of that destined seed. *Milton.*

11. Protection; shelter; favor. *Lam.* iv. *Ps.* xci.

12. Slight or faint appearance. *James* i.

Shadow of death; terrible darkness, trouble, or death. *Job* iii.

SHAD'OW, *v. t.* To overspread with obscurity.

The warlike elf much wondered at this tree,
So fair and great, that *shadowed* all the ground. *Spenser.*

[SHADE is more generally used.]

2. To cloud; to darken.

The *shadowed* livery of the burning sun. *Shak.*

3. To make cool; to refresh by shade; or to shade.

Flowery fields and *shadowed* waters. *Sidney.*

4. To conceal; to hide; to screen.

Let every soldier hew him down a bough,
And bear't before him; thereby shall we *shadow*
The number of our host. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

5. To protect; to screen from danger; to shroud.

Shadowing their right under your wings of war. *Shak.*

6. To mark with slight gradations of color or light. *Locke.*

[In this sense, SHADE is chiefly used.]

7. To paint in obscure colors; as, void spaces deeply *shadowed*. *Dryden.*

8. To represent faintly or imperfectly.

Augustus is *shadowed* in the person of Æneas. *Dryden.*

9. To represent typically. The healing power of the brazen serpent *shadoweth* the efficacy of Christ's righteousness.

[The two last senses are in use. In place of the others, SHADE is now more generally used.]

SHAD'OW-CAST-ING, *a.* Casting a shadow.

SHAD'OW-ED, *pp.* Represented imperfectly or typically.

SHAD'OW-GRASS, *n.* A kind of grass so called. *Johnson.*

SHAD'OW-ING, *ppr.* Representing by faint or imperfect resemblance.

SHAD'OW-ING, *n.* Shade or gradation of light and color. [This should be SHADING.]

SHAD'OW-LESS, *a.* Having no shadow.

SHAD'OW-Y, *a.* [Sax. *sceadwig*.]

1. Full of shade; dark; gloomy.

This *shadowy* desert, unfrequented woods. *Shak.*

2. Not brightly luminous; faintly light.

More pleasant light,
Shadowy sets off the face of things. *Milton.*

3. Faintly representative; typical; as, *shadowy* expiations. *Milton.*

4. Unsubstantial; unreal.

Milton has brought into his poems two actors of a *shadowy* and fictitious nature, in the persons of Sin and Death. *Addison.*

5. Dark; obscure; opaque.

By command ere yet dim Night
Her *shadowy* cloud withdraws. *Milton.*

SHAD'OW-Y-NESS, *n.* State of being shadowy or unsubstantial.

SHA'DRACH, (-drak,) *n.* In *the smelting of iron*, a mass of iron on which the operation of smelting has failed of its intended effect. [*Local.*]

SHA'DY, *a.* [from *shade*.] Abounding with shade or shades; overspread with shade.

And Amaryllis fills the *shady* groves. *Dryden.*

2. Sheltered from the glare of light or sultry heat.

Cast it also that you may have rooms *shady* for summer and warm for winter. *Bacon.*

SHAF'FLE, *v. i.* [See SHUFFLE.] To hobble or limp. [*Not in use.*]

SHAF'FLER, *n.* A hobbler; one that limps. [*Not in use.*]

SHAFT, *n.* [Sax. *sceaft*; D. and G. *schaft*; Sw. and Dan. *skaft*; L. *scapus*; from the root of *shape*, from setting, or shooting, extending.]

1. An arrow; a missile weapon; as, the archer and the *shaft*. *More.*

So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow,
With vigor drawn, must send the *shaft* below. *Dryden.*

2. In *mining*, a pit or long, narrow opening or entrance into a mine. It is perpendicular or slightly inclined. [This may possibly be a different word, as in German it is written *schacht*, Dan. *skagte*.]

3. In *architecture*, the shaft of a column is the body of it, between the base and the capital.

4. The shaft of a chimney is that part of it which rises above the roof. *Gwilt.*

5. Any thing straight; as, the *shaft* of a steeple and many other things. *Peacham.*

6. The stem or stock of a feather or quill.

7. The pole of a carriage, sometimes called TONGUE or NEAP. The thills of a chaise or gig are also called SHAFTS.

8. The handle of a weapon.

Shaft, or *white-shaft*; a species of Trochilus or humming-bird, having a bill twenty lines in length, and two long white feathers in the middle of its tail. *Encyc.*

SHAFT'ED, *a.* Having a handle; a term in heraldry, applied to a spear-head.

SHAFT'MENT, *n.* [Sax. *sceaftmund*.]

A span, a measure of about six inches. [*Not in use.*] *Ray.*

SHAG, *n.* [Sax. *sceacga*, hair, shag; Dan. *skiag*; Sw. *skägg*, the beard, a brush, &c. In Eth. ሻጊ *shaky*, a hair cloth.]

1. Coarse hair or nap, or rough, woolly hair.

True Witney broadcloth, with its *shag* unshorn. *Gay.*

2. A kind of cloth having a long, coarse nap.

3. In *ornithology*, an aquatic fowl, the green cormorant or crested cormorant, Phalacrocorax cristatus *P. Cyc.*

SHAG, *a.* Hairy; shaggy. *Shak.*

SHAG, *v. t.* To make rough or hairy.

Shag the green zone that bounds the boreal skies. *J. Barlow.*

2. To make rough or shaggy; to deform. *Thomson.*

SHAG'BARK, *n.* The popular name of a kind of hickory, the caria squamosa, from its shaggy bark; also called SHELLBARK. *Sylv. Am.*

SHAG'GED, } *a.* Rough with long hair or wool.
SHAG'GY, }

About his shoulders hangs the *shaggy* skin. *Dryden.*

2. Rough; rugged; as, the *shaggy* tops of hills. *Milton.*

And throw the *shaggy* spoils about your shoulders. *Addison.*

SHAG'GI-NESS, } *n.* The state of being shaggy;
SHAG'GED-NESS, } — roughness, with long, loose hair or wool.

SHA-GREEN', *n.* [Pers. سغری *sagri*, the skin of a horse or an ass, &c., dressed.]

A kind of leather, prepared skins of horses, asses, mules, &c., and grained so as to be covered with small round pimples or granulations. The skin is steeped in water, scraped, and stretched on a frame; small seeds are forced into it; it is then dried, and the seeds are shaken out, leaving the surface indented. The skin is afterward polished, soaked, and dyed. *Shagreen* is prepared at Astrachan in

Russia, in various parts of the Levant, &c., and is much used for covering small cases and boxes.
P. Cyc. Ure.

SHA-GREEN', } a. Made of the leather called
SHA-GREEN'ED, } SHAGREEN.

SHA-GREEN', for CHAGRIN. [See CHAGRIN.]

SHAH, n. The title given by European writers to the king or monarch of Persia. *Brande.*

SHAIK, n. See SHEIK.

SHAIL, v. i. To walk sidewise. [*Low, and not in use.*]
L'Estrange.

[This word is probably the G. *schielen*, Dan. *skiele*, to squint.]

SHAKE, v. t.; *pret.* SHOOK; *pp.* SHAKEN. [Sax. *sceacan*, to shake, also to flee, to depart, to withdraw; Sw. *skaka*; D. *schokken*, to shake, to jolt, to heap; *schok*, a shock, jolt, or bounce; W. *ysgogiaw*, to shake by seizing one by the throat; *cegiaw*, to choke, from *ceg*, a choking, the mouth, an entrance. If the Welsh gives the true origin of this word, it is remarkably expressive, and characteristic of rough manners. I am not confident that the Welsh and Saxon are from a common stock.]

1. To cause to move with quick vibrations; to move rapidly one way and the other; to agitate; as, the wind *shakes* a tree; an earthquake *shakes* the hills or the earth.

I shook my lap, and said, So God *shake* out every man from his house. — Neh. v.

He *shook* the sacred honors of his head. *Dryden.*

As a fig tree casteth her untimely fruit, when it is *shaken* by a mighty wind. — Rev. vi.

2. To make to totter or tremble.

The rapid wheels *shake* heaven's basis. *Milton.*

3. To cause to shiver; as, an ague *shakes* the whole frame.

4. To throw down by a violent motion.

Macbeth is ripe for *shaking*. *Shak.*

[But see SHAKE OFF, which is generally used.]

5. To throw away; to drive off.

'Tis our first intent
To *shake* all cares and business from our age. *Shak.*
[See *Shake off.*]

6. To move from firmness; to weaken the stability of; to endanger; to threaten to overthrow. Nothing should *shake* our belief in the being and perfections of God, and in our own accountableness.

7. To cause to waver or doubt; to impair the resolution of; to depress the courage of.

That ye be not soon *shaken* in mind. — 2 Thess. ii.

8. To trill; as, to *shake* a note in music.

To shake hands; *sometimes*, to unite with; to agree or contract with; *more generally*, to take leave of, from the practice of shaking hands at meeting and parting. *Shak. K. Charles.*

To shake off; to drive off; to throw off or down by violence; as, to *shake off* the dust of the feet; also, to rid one's self; to free from; to divest of, as, to *shake off* disease or grief; to *shake off* troublesome dependents. *Addison.*

SHAKE, v. i. To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion; as, a tree *shakes* with the wind; the house *shakes* in a tempest.

The foundations of the earth do *shake*. — Is. xxiv.

2. To tremble; to shiver; to quake; as, a man *shakes* in an ague; or he *shakes* with cold, or with terror.

3. To totter.

Under his burning wheels
The steadfast empyrean *shook* throughout,
All but the throne itself of God. *Milton.*

SHAKE, n. Concussion; a vacillating or wavering motion; a rapid motion one way and the other; agitation.

The great soldier's horse was composed of thicker metal, which could endure a *shake*. *Herbert.*

2. A trembling or shivering; agitation.

3. A motion of hands clasped.

Our salutations were very hearty on both sides, consisting of many kind *shakes* of the hand. *Addison.*

4. In *music*, a trill; a rapid reiteration of two notes comprehending an interval not greater than one whole tone, nor less than a semitone. *Busby.*

5. A fissure or rent in timber caused by its being dried too suddenly. *Guilt.*

SHAKE'DOWN, n. A temporary substitute for a bed, as on chairs, or on the floor; derived, perhaps, originally from the shaking down of straw for this purpose. *England.*

SHAK'EN, (shāk'n,) *pp* Impelled with a vacillating motion; agitated.

2. *a.* Cracked or split; as, *shaken* timber. [See SHAKY.]

Nor is the wood *shaken* or twisted, as those about Capetown. *Barrow.*

SHAK'ER, *n.* A person or thing that shakes or agitates; as, the *shaker* of the earth. *Pope.*

2. In *the United States*, *Shakers* is the name given to a very singular sect of Christians, so called from the agitations or movements in dancing which characterize their worship.

SHAK'ING, *ppr.* Impelling to a wavering motion; causing to vacillate or waver; agitating.

2. Trembling; shivering; quaking.

SHAK'ING, n. The act of shaking or agitating; brandishing. *Job* xli.

2. Concussion. *Harmar.*

3. A trembling or shivering. *Waller.*

SHAK'O, n. A military cap.

SHA'KY, *a.* A term applied to timber when naturally full of slits or clefts. *Gwilt.*

SHALE, v. t. To peel. [*Not in use.*] [See SHELL.]

SHALE, n. [G. *schale*; a different orthography of SCHELL, but not in use. See SCHELL.]

1. A shell or husk. *Ehak.*

2. In *geology*, a fine-grained rock, having a slaty structure. *Dana.*

SHALL, v. i. *verb Auxiliary. pret.* SHOULD. [Sax. *sceolan*, *scylan*, to be obliged. It coincides in signification nearly with *ought*, it is a duty, it is necessary; D. *zal*, *zul*; G. *soll*, Sw. *skola*, pret. *skulle*; Dan. *skal*, *skulle*, *skulde*. The German and Dutch have lost the palatal letter of the verb; but it appears in the derivative G. *schuld*, guilt, fault, culpability, debt; D. *schuld*, id.; Sw. *skuld*, Dan. *skyld*, debt, fault, guilt, *skylder*, to owe; Sax. *scild*, debt, offence, L. *scelus*. The literal sense is, to hold or be held, hence to owe, and hence the sense of guilt, a being held, bound, or liable to justice and punishment. In the Teutonic dialects, *schuldig*, *sculd*, are used in the Lord's Prayer, as "forgive us our debts," but neither *debt* nor *trespass* expresses the exact idea, which includes sin or crime, and liability to punishment. The word seems to be allied in origin to *skill*, L. *calleo*, to be able, to know. (See SKILL.) *Shall* is defective, having no infinitive, imperative, or participle. It ought to be written *shal*, as the original has one *l* only, and it has one only in *shalt* and *should*.]

1. *Shall* is primarily in the present tense, and in our mother tongue was followed by a verb in the infinitive, like other verbs. "*Ic sceal fram the beon gefullod*," I *have need* to be baptized of thee. *Matt.* iii. "*Ic na sceal singan sarcwidas*," I must now sing mournful songs. *Boethius.*

We still use *shall* and *should* before another verb in the infinitive, without the sign *to*; but the signification of *shall* is considerably deflected from its primitive sense. It is now treated as a mere auxiliary to other verbs, serving to form some of the tenses. In the present tense, *shall*, before a verb in the infinitive, forms the future tense; but its force and effect are different with the different persons or personal pronouns. Thus, in the first person, *shall* simply foretells or declares what will take place; as, I or we *shall* ride to town on Monday. This declaration simply informs another of a fact that is to take place. The sense of *shall* here is changed from an expression of need or duty, to that of previous statement or information, grounded on intention or resolution. When uttered with emphasis, "I *shall* go," it expresses firm determination, but not a promise.

2. In the second and third persons, *shall* implies a promise, command, or determination. "You *shall* receive your wages," "he *shall* receive his wages," imply that you or he ought to receive them; but usage gives to these phrases the force of a *promise* in the person uttering them.

When *shall* is uttered with emphasis in such phrases, it expresses determination in the speaker, and implies an authority to enforce the act. "Do you refuse to go? Does he refuse to go? But you or he *shall* go."

3. *Shall I go*, *shall he go*, interrogatively, asks for permission or direction. But *shall you go*, asks for information of another's intention.

4. But after another verb, *shall*, in the third person, simply foretells. He says that he *shall* leave town to-morrow. So also in the second person; you say that you *shall* ride to-morrow.

5. After *if*, and some verbs which express condition or supposition, *shall*, in all the persons, simply foretells; as,

If { I *shall* say, or we *shall* say,
Thou *shalt* say, ye or you *shall* say,
He *shall* say, they *shall* say.

6. *Should*, in the first person, implies a conditional event. "I *should* have written a letter yesterday, had I not been interrupted." Or it expresses obligation, and that in all the persons.

I *should*, Thou *shouldst*, He *should*, You *should*, } have paid the bill on demand; it was my duty, your duty, his duty to pay the bill on demand, but it was not paid.

7. *Should*, though properly the past tense of *shall*, is often used to express a contingent future event; as, if it *should* rain to-morrow; if you *should* go to London next week; if he *should* arrive within a month. In like manner after *though*, *grant*, *admit*, *allow*,

SHAL-LOON', n. [Said to be from *Chalons*, in France; Sp. *chalcon*; Fr. *rase de Chalons*.]
A slight, woolen stuff. *Swift.*

SHAL'LOP, n. [Fr. *chaloupe*; Sp. and Port. *chalupa*; G. *schaluppe*. This word is changed into *sloop*; but the two words have now different significations.]
A sort of large boat with two masts, and usually rigged like a schooner. *Mar. Dict.*

SHAL-LOT', n. An eschalot, Allium ascalonicum, a bulbous plant resembling the garlic. [See ESCHALOT.]

SHAL'LOW, *a.* [from *shoal*, Sax. *sceol*, a crowd, or rather *scylf*, a shelf.]

1. Not deep; having little depth; shoal; as, *shallow* water; a *shallow* stream; a *shallow* brook. *Dryden.*

2. Not deep; not entering far into the earth; as, a *shallow* furrow; a *shallow* trench. *Dryden.*

3. Not intellectually deep; not profound; not penetrating deeply into abstruse subjects; superficial; as, a *shallow* mind or understanding; *shallow* skill.

Deep versed in books, and *shallow* in himself. *Milton.*

4. Slight; not deep; as, a *shallow* sound. *Bacon.*

SHAL'LOW, n. A shoal, a shelf; a flat; a sand-bank; any place where the water is not deep.

A swift stream is not heard in the channel, but upon *shallows* of gravel. *Bacon.*

Dashed on the *shallows* of the moving sand. *Dryden.*

SHAL'LOW, v. t. To make shallow. [*Little used.*]
Herbert.

SHAL'LOW-BRAIN-ED, *a.* Weak in intellect, foolish; empty-headed. *South.*

SHAL'LOW-LY, *adv.* With little depth. *Carew.*

2. Superficially; simply; without depth of thought or judgment, not wisely. *Shak.*

SHAL'LOW-NESS, n. Want of depth; small depth; as, the *shallowness* of water, of a river, of a stream.

2. Superficialness of intellect; want of power to enter deeply into subjects; emptiness; silliness.

SHAL'LOW-SEARCH'ING, (serch'ing,) *a.* Searching superficially. *Milton.*

SHALM, } (shawm,) } *n.* [Gr. *schalmeis*, from *schal-*
SHAWM, } *len*, to sound.]
A wind instrument of music, much like the clarionet in form. [*Not used.*] *Knolles. Fosbroke.*

SHA-LOTE', n. The French *echalote* anglicised, a bulbous plant resembling the garlic. [See ESCHALOT.]

SHAL'STONE, n. [G. *schale*, a scale, and *stone*, G. *stein*.] See TABULAR SPAR.

SHALT, the second person singular of SHALL; as, thou *shalt* not steal.

SHA'LY, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of shale.

SHAM, n. [W. *siom*, vacuity, void, balk, disappointment.]
That which deceives expectation; any trick, fraud or device that deludes and disappoints; delusion, imposture. [*Not an elegant word.*]

Believe who will the solemn *sham*, not I. *Addison.*

SHAM, *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended; as, a *sham* fight.

SHAM, v. t. [W. *siomi*, to balk or disappoint.]

1. To deceive expectation; to trick; to cheat; to delude with false pretenses.

They find themselves foiled and *shammed* into confusion. [*Not elegant.*] *L'Estrange.*

2. To obtrude by fraud or imposition. *L'Estrange.*

To *sham Abraham*; to feign sickness or infirmity. [See ABRAHAM MEN.] *Goldsmith.*

SHAM, v. i. To make false pretenses. *Prior.*

SHAM'AN, n. A priest, wizard, or conjurer, among the Ostiaks or other idolatrous tribes of the Finnish race. *Brande.*

SHAM'AN-ISM, n. The idolatrous worship or religion of the Ostiaks, Samoyedes, and other Finnish tribes.

SHAM'BLE, v. i. To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak. *Forby.*

SHAM'BLES, (-blz,) n. *pl.* [Sax. *scamel*, L. *scamnum*, a bench, It. *scanno*, Sp. *escaño*; from L. *scando*.]

1. The place where butcher's meat is sold; a flesh-market. 1 *Cor.* x.

2. In *mining*, a niche or shelf left at suitable distances to receive the ore which is thrown from one to another, and thus raised to the top.

SHAM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* [from *scamble*, *scambling*.]
Moving with an awkward, irregular, clumsy pace; as, a *shambling* trot; *shambling* legs. *Smith.*

SHAM'BLING, n. An awkward, clumsy, irregular pace or gait.

SHAME, n. [Sax. *scama*, *sceam*, *scom*; G. *scham*, D. *schaamen*; Sw. and Dan. *skam*. Qu. Ar. خشم *chashama*, with a prefix, to cause shame, to blush, to reverence. Class Sm, No. 48.]

1. A painful sensation excited by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something which injures reputation; or by the exposure of that which nature or modesty prompts us to conceal. *Shame* is particularly excited by the disclosure of actions which, in the view of men, are mean and degrading. Hence, it is often or always manifested by a downcast look or by blushes, called *confusion of face*.

Help, for *shame*,
Romans, your grandsires' images,
That blush at their degenerate progeny, *Dryden.*
Shame prevails when reason is defeated, *Rambler.*

2. The cause or reason of shame; that which brings reproach, and degrades a person in the esti-

mation of others. Thus an idol is called a *shame*. *Hos.* ix.

Guides, who are the *shame* of religion. *South.*

3. Reproach; ignominy; derision; contempt.

Ye have borne the *shame* of the heathen. — Ezek. xxxvi.

4. The parts which modesty requires to be covered.

5. Dishonor; disgrace. *Prov.* ix.

SHAME, *v. t.* To make ashamed; to excite a consciousness of guilt or of doing something derogatory to reputation; to cause to blush.

Who *shames* a scribbler, breaks a cobweb through. *Pope.*
I write not these things to *shame* you. — 1 Cor. iv.

2. To disgrace.

And with foul cowardice his carcass *shame*. *Spenser.*

3. To mock at.

Ye have *shamed* the counsel of the poor. — Ps. xiv.

SHAME, *v. i.* To be ashamed.

To its trunk authors give such a magnitude as I *shame* to repeat. *Raleigh.*

[This verb, I believe, is no longer used intransitively.]

SHAM'ED, *pp.* Made ashamed.

SHAME'FAC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* [Lye supposes this to be a corruption of Sax. *scam-fast*, shame-fast, held or restrained by shame.]

Bashful; easily confused or put out of countenance. A man may be *shamefaced* to excess.

Conscience is a blushing, *shamefaced* spirit. *Shak.*
Your *shamefaced* virtue shunned the people's praise. *Dryden.*

SHAME'FAC-ED-LY, (-fāste-,) *adv.* Bashfully; with excessive modesty. *Wootton.*

SHAME'FAC-ED-NESS, (-fāste-,) *n.* Bashfulness; excess of modesty. *Dryden.*

SHAME'FUL, *a.* [*shame* and *full.*] That brings shame or disgrace; scandalous; disgraceful; injurious to reputation. It expresses less than INFAMOUS and IGNOMINIOUS.

His naval preparations were not more surprising than his quick and *shameful* retreat. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Indecent; raising shame in others.

Phœbus flying so most *shameful* sight. *Spenser.*

SHAME'FUL-LY, *adv.* Disgracefully; in a manner to bring reproach. He *shamefully* deserted his friend.

2. With indignity or indecency; in a manner that may cause shame.

How *shamefully* that maid he did torment! *Spenser.*

SHAME'FUL-NESS, *n.* Disgracefulness. *Johnson.*

SHAME'LESS, *a.* [*shame* and *less.*] Destitute of shame; wanting modesty; impudent; brazen-faced; immodest; audacious; insensible to disgrace.

Such *shameless* bards we have. *Pope.*

2. Done without shame; indicating want of shame; as, a *shameless* denial of truth.

SHAME'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without shame; impudently; as, a man *shamelessly* wicked. *Hale.*

SHAME'LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of shame; want of sensibility to disgrace or dishonor; impudence.

He that blushes not at his crime, but adds *shamelessness* to shame, has nothing left to restore him to virtue. *Taylor.*

SHAM'ER, *n.* One who makes ashamed; that which confounds.

SHAM'-FIGHT, *n.* A pretended fight or engagement.

SHAM'ING, *ppr.* Making ashamed; causing to blush; confounding.

SHAM'MER, *n.* [from *sham.*] One that shams; an impostor. [*Low.*]

SHAM'MY, *n.* [Fr. *chamois*; It. *camozza*; Sp. *gamuza*; Port. *gamo*; from Sp. *gama*, a doe, or its root; W. *gavyr*, a goat; Corn. and Ir. *gavar.*]

1. A species of Antelope, the Antilope Rupicapra. [See CHAMOIS.]

2. A kind of leather prepared from the skin of this animal. It is dressed in oil or tanned, and much esteemed for its softness, pliancy, and the quality of bearing soap without damage. A great part of the leather which bears this name is counterfeit, being made of the skin of the common goat, the kid, or even of sheep. *Encyc.*

This word has also been written SHAMOY and SHAMOIS. [See CHAMOIS.]

SHAM-POO', } *v. t.* [Oriental?] To rub and percuss
SHAM-POO', } the whole surface of the body, and at the same time, to flex and extend the limbs and rack the joints, in connection with the hot bath.

SHAM-POO'ED, *pp.* Rubbed, percussed, &c., in connection with the hot bath.

SHAM-POO'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing and percussing the whole surface of the body, at the same time flexing and extending the limbs, and racking the joints, in connection with the hot bath.

SHAM-POO'ING, *n.* The act or practice of kneading, rubbing, and working any part of the body, as after bathing. What is now popularly called *shampooing*, was anciently called *tripsis*, and it is still so called technically.

SHAM'ROCK, *n.* The Irish name for a three-leafed plant, the Oxalis Acetosella, or common Wood-Sorrel. It has been often supposed to be the Trifolium repens, white trefoil or white clover.

Journal of Royal Institute. P. Cyc. Brande.

SHANK, *n.* [Sax. *scanc, sceanc*; G. and D. *schenkel*; Sw. *skank.*]

1. The whole joint from the knee to the ankle. In *a horse*, the part of the fore leg between the knee and the footlock.

2. The tibia or large bone of the leg; as, crooked *shanks.*

3. The long part of an instrument; as, the *shank* of a key. *Moxon.*

The beam or shaft of an anchor, having the ring at one end and the arms at the other. *Totten.*

4. The space between two channels of the Doric triglyph. *Gwilt.*

5. A plant, (Bryonia.) *Johnson.*

SHANK'ED, (shankt,) *a.* Having a shank

SHANK'ER, *n.* [from Fr. *chancre.*]

A primary, syphilitic ulcer, always occasioned by the application of the specific secretion from another primary syphilitic ulcer. It is always the first manifestation of true and regular syphilis. [See CHANCRE.]

SHANK'LIN SAND, *n.* A sandstone with other associated deposits, constituting the lower part of the cretaceous formation. *Mantell.*

SHANK'-PAINT-ER, *n.* With *seamen*, a short rope and chain which sustains the shank and flukes of an anchor against the ship's side, as the stopper fastens the ring and stock to the cat-head. *Totten.*

SHAN'SCRIT, *n.* The Sanscrit, or ancient language of Hindoostan. [See SANSCRIT.]

SHAN'TY, for JANTY. Gay; showy. [*Not in use, or local.*]

SHAN'TY, *n.* [Said to be from Ir. *sean*, old, and *tig*, a house.]

A hut, or mean dwelling.

SHAPE, *v. t.*; *pret.* SHAPED; *pp.* SHAPED or SHAPEN. [Sax. *sceapian, sceppan, scipan*, or *scyppan*, to form, to create; Sw. *skapa*; Dan. *skaber*; G. *schaffen*, to create, to make or get, to procure, furnish, or supply; D. *scheppen, schaffen*; Sans. *shafana.* The Sw. has *skaffa*, to provide, and the Dan. *skaffer.*]

1. To form or create.

I was *shapen* in iniquity. — Ps. li.

2. To mold or make into a particular form; to give form or figure to; as, to *shape* a garment.

Grace *shaped* her limbs, and beauty decked her face. *Prior.*

3. To mold; to cast; to regulate; to adjust; to adapt to a purpose. He *shapes* his plans or designs to the temper of the times.

4. To direct; as, to *shape* a course. *Denham.*

5. To image; to conceive.

Oft my jealousy
Shapes faults that are not. *Shak.*

SHAPE, *v. i.* To square; to suit; to be adjusted. *Shak.*

SHAPE, *n.* Form or figure as constituted by lines and angles; as, the *shape* of a horse or a tree; the *shape* of the head, hand, or foot.

2. External appearance.

He beat me grievously in the *shape* of a woman. *Shak.*

3. The form of the trunk of the human body; as, a clumsy *shape*; an elegant *shape.*

4. A being as endowed with form.

Before the gates there sat,
On either side, a formidable *shape*. *Milton.*

5. Idea; pattern. *Milton.*

6. Form. This application comes before the legislature in the *shape* of a memorial.

7. Manner.

SHAP'ED, (shāpt,) } *pp.* Formed; molded; cast;
SHAP'EN, (shāp'n,) } conceived.

SHAPE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of regular form; wanting symmetry of dimensions; as, deformed and *shapeless.* *Shak.*

The *shapeless* rock or hanging precipice. *Pope.*

SHAPE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of regular form.

SHAPE'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *shapely.*] Beauty or proportion of form. [*Little used.*]

SHAPE'LY, *a.* [from *shape.*] Well-formed; having a regular shape; symmetrical. *Warton.*

SHAPE'SMITH, *n.* [*shape* and *smith.*] One that undertakes to improve the form of the body. [*In burlesque.*] *Garth.*

SHAP'ING, *ppr.* Forming; molding; casting; conceiving; giving form.

SHAP'ING, *n.* The act of forming a shape. *Coleridge.*

SHARD, *n.* [Sax. *sceard*, from *scearan*, to *shear*, to separate.]

1. A piece or fragment of an earthen vessel, or of any brittle substance. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. The shell of an egg or of a snail. *Gower.*

3. A plant, (*chard.*) *Dryden.*

4. A frith or strait; as, a perilous *shard.* *Spenser*

5. A gap.

6. A fish.

SHARD'BORNE, *a.* [*shard* and *borne.*] Borne on sharded wings, like the beetle. *Shak.*

[Some, says Halliwell, are of opinion, that Shakspeare wrote the word *shard-born*, i. e., born among shards; but neither he nor any of the later lexicographers adopts this opinion. — *Ed.*]

SHARD'ED, *a.* Having wings sheathed with a hard case; as, the *sharded* beetle. *Todd*, from *Gower.*

SHARE, *n.* [Sax. *scear, sceara*, from *scearan*, to shear; W. *ysgar*, which is a compound.]

1. A part; a portion; a quantity; as, a small *share* of prudence or good sense.

2. A part or portion of a thing owned by a number in common; that part of an undivided interest which belongs to each proprietor; as, a ship owned in ten *shares*; a Tontine building owned in a hundred *shares.*

3. The part of a thing allotted or distributed to each individual of a number; dividend; separate portion. Each heir has received his *share* of the estate.

4. A part belonging to one; portion possessed.

Nor I without my *share* of fame. *Dryden.*

5. A part contributed. He bears his *share* of the burden.

6. The broad iron or blade of a plow which cuts the ground, or furrow-slice. *Mortimer.*

To go shares; to partake; to be equally concerned. *L'Estrange.*

SHARE, *v. t.* [Sax. *scearan, scieran*; but we have *shear* directly from this verb, and *share* seems to be from the noun; W. *ysgariaw.*]

1. To divide; to part among two or more.

Suppose I *share* my fortune equally between my children and a stranger. *Swift.*
And *share* his burden where he *shares* his heart. *Dryden.*

2. To partake or enjoy with others; to seize and possess jointly or in common.

Great Jove with Cæsar *shares* his sovereign sway. *Milton.*
— While avarice and rapine *share* the land. *Milton.*

3. To cut; to shear. [*Not now in use.*]

And the *shared* visage hangs on equal sides. *Dryden.*

SHARE, *v. i.* To have part.

A right of inheritance gave every one a title to *share* in the goods of his father. *Locke.*

SHARE'-BONE, *n.* The os pubis, a bone placed at the upper and fore part of the pelvis. *Forsyth.*

SHAR'ED, *pp.* Held or enjoyed with another or others; divided; distributed in shares.

SHARE'HOLD-ER, *n.* [*share* and *holder.*] One that holds or owns a share in a joint fund or property.

One of the proprietors of the mine, who was a principal *shareholder* in the company, died. *Med. Repos.*

SHAR'ER, *n.* A partaker; one that participates any thing with another; one who enjoys or suffers in common with another or others; as, a *sharer* in another's good fortune; a *sharer* in the toils of war; a *sharer* in a lady's affections.

SHAR'ING, *ppr.* Partaking; having a part with another; enjoying or suffering with others.

SHAR'ING, *n.* Participation.

SHARK, *n.* [L. *carcharias*; Gr. καρχαριας, from καρχαρος, sharp; Corn. *skarkas.*]

1. The name commonly given to many, and sometimes indiscriminately to all the voracious cartilaginous fishes of the family Squalidæ, (genus Squalus, Linn.,) comprehending numerous genera, as Carcharias, Scyllium, &c. The body is oblong and tapering; the skin rough and destitute of scales; the teeth are arranged in several rows, one within another, and are usually long, sharp, and triangular, with projections or serratures on the sides. The white shark, Carcharias vulgaris, one of the largest species, attains the length of twenty-five feet.

P. Cyc. Jardine's Nat. Lib.

2. A greedy, artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by sly tricks. [*Low.*] *South.*

3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine; as, to live upon *the shark.* [*Little used.*] *South.*

4. In *New England*, one that lives by shifts, contrivance, or stratagem.

SHARK, *v. t.* To pick up hastily, slily, or in small quantities. [*Low.*] *Shak.*

SHARK, *v. i.* To play the petty thief; or rather, to live by shifts and petty stratagems. [In *New England*, the common pronunciation is *shurk*, but the word rarely implies fraud.]

2. To cheat; to trick. [*Low.*] *Ainsworth.*

3. To fawn upon for a dinner; to beg. *Johnson.*

To shark out; to slip out or escape by low artifices. [*Vulgar.*]

SHARK'ER, *n.* One that lives by sharking; an artful fellow. *Wotton.*

SHARK'ING, *ppr.* Picking up in haste; living by petty rapine, or by shifts and devices.

SHARK'ING, *n.* Petty rapine; trick. *Westfield.*

2. The seeking of a livelihood by shifts and devices.

SHARP, *a.* [Sax. *scearp*; D. *scherp*; G. *scharf*; Dan. and Sw. *skarp*; Turk. *serp*; probably from the root of *shear, shire, short*; the radical letters being *Cr* or *Gr.*]

1. Having a very thin edge or fine point; keen; acute; not blunt. Thus we say, a *sharp* knife, or a *sharp* needle. A *sharp* edge easily severs a substance; a *sharp* point is easily made to penetrate it.

2. Terminating in a point or edge, not obtuse; as, a hill terminates in a *sharp* peak, or a *sharp* ridge.

3. Forming an acute or too small angle at the ridge; as, a *sharp* roof.

4. Acute of mind; quick to discern or distinguish; penetrating; ready at invention, witty; ingenious.

Nothing makes men *sharper* than want. *Addison.*

Many other things belong to the material world, wherein the *sharpest* philosophers have not yet obtained clear ideas. *Watts.*

5. Being of quick or nice perception; applied to the senses or organs of perception; as, a *sharp* eye; *sharp* sight.

To *sharp*-eyed reason this would seem untrue. *Dryden.*

6. Affecting the organs of taste like fine points, sour; acid, as, *sharp* vinegar; *sharp*-tasted citrons. *Dryden.*

7. Affecting the organs of hearing like sharp points; piercing; penetrating; shrill; as, a *sharp* sound or voice; a *sharp* note or tone, opposed to a *flat* note or sound.

8. Severe; harsh; biting; sarcastic; as, *sharp* words; *sharp* rebuke.

Be thy words severe,
Sharp as he merits; but the sword forbear. *Dryden.*

9. Severely rigid; quick or severe in punishing; cruel.

To that place the *sharp* Athenian law
Can not pursue us. *Shak.*

10. Eager for food; keen; as, a *sharp* appetite.

11. Eager in pursuit; keen in quest.

My fashion now is *sharp* and passing empty. *Shak.*

12. Fierce; ardent; fiery; violent; as, a *sharp* contest.

A *sharp* assault already is begun. *Dryden.*

13. Keen; severe; pungent; as, *sharp* pain.

14. Very painful or distressing; as, *sharp* tribulation; a *sharp* fit of the gout.

15. Very attentive or vigilant.

Sharp as her utmost ken she cast her eyes. *Dryden.*

16. Making nice calculations of profit; or close and exact in making bargains or demanding dues. *Swift.*

17. Biting; pinching; piercing; as, *sharp* air; *sharp* wind or weather. *Ray.*

18. Subtile; nice; witty; acute; *used of things*; as, a *sharp* discourse. [*Rare.*] *Hooker.*

19. Among *workmen*, hard; as, *sharp* sand. *Moxon.*

20. Emaciated; lean; thin; as, a *sharp* visage. *Milton.*

To brace sharp; in *seamanship*, to turn the yards to the most oblique position possible, that the ship may lay well up to the wind. *Mar. Dict.*

SHARP, *n.* In *music*, an acute sound. *Shak.*

2. A note artificially raised a semitone; or,

3. The character ♯, which directs the note to be thus elevated; opposed to a *flat*, which depresses a note a semitone. *Brande.*

4. A pointed weapon. [*Not in use.*] *Collier.*

SHARP, *v. t.* To make keen or acute. *B. Jonson.*

2. To render quick. *Spenser.*

3. To mark with a sharp, in musical composition; or to raise a note a semitone.

SHARP, *v. t.* To play tricks in bargaining; to act the sharper. *L'Estrange.*

SHARP'ED, (sharpt,) *pp.* Made keen.

2. Marked with a sharp in musical composition.

SHARP'-EDG-ED, (-ejd,) *a.* Having a fine, keen edge.

SHARP'EN, (sharp'n,) *v. t.* [G. *schärfen*; D. *scherpen*; Sw. *skärpa*.]

1. To make sharp; to give a keen edge or fine point to a thing; to edge; to point; as, to *sharpen* a knife, an ax, or the teeth of a saw; to *sharpen* a sword.

All the Israelites went down to the Philistines to *sharpen* every man his share and his coulter, and his ax and his mattock. — 1 Sam. xiii.

2. To make more eager or active; as, to *sharpen* the edge of industry. *Hooker.*

3. To make more pungent and painful. The abuse of wealth and greatness may hereafter *sharpen* the sting of conscience.

4. To make more quick, acute, or ingenious. The wit or the intellect is *sharpened* by study.

5. To render perception more quick or acute.

The air *sharpened* his visual ray
To obj cts distant far. *Milton.*

6. To render more keen; to make more eager for food, or for any gratification; as, to *sharpen* the appetite, to *sharpen* a desire. *Shak. Tillotson.*

7. To make biting, sarcastic, or severe.

Sharpen each word. *Smith.*

8. To render less flat, or more shrill or piercing.

Inclosures not only preserve sound, but increase and *sharpen* it. *Bacon.*

9. To make more tart or acid; to make sour; as, the rays of the sun *sharpen* vinegar.

10. To make more distressing, as, to *sharpen* grief or other evil.

11. In *music*, to raise a sound by means of a sharp. *Prof. Fisher.*

SHARP'EN, *v. i.* To grow or become sharp. *Shak.*

SHARP'EN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made sharp; edged; pointed, rendered more active, acute, keen, &c.

SHARP'EN-ING, *ppr.* See the verb.

SHARP'ER, *n.* A shrewd man in making bargains; a tricking fellow; a cheat in bargaining or gaming.

Sharpers, as place, prey upon their own kind. *L'Estrange.*

SHARP'ING, *ppr.* Making keen or acute.

2. Marking with a sharp, in musical composition.

SHARP'LY, *adv.* With a keen edge or a fine point.

2. Severely; rigorously; roughly. *Tit. I.*

They are to be more *sharply* chastised and reformed than the rude Irish. *Spenser.*

3. Keenly; acutely; vigorously; as the mind and memory *sharply* exercised. *B. Jonson.*

4. Violently; vehemently.

At the arrival of the English embassadors, the soldiers were *sharply* assailed with wants. *Hayward.*

5. With keen perception; exactly; minutely.

You contract your eye when you would see *sharply*. *Bacon.*

6. Acutely; wittily; with nice discernment.

SHARP'NESS, *n.* Keenness of an edge or point; as, the *sharpness* of a razor or a dart.

2. Not obtuseness. *Wotton.*

3. Pungency; acidity; as, the *sharpness* of vinegar. *Watts.*

4. Pungency of pain; keenness; severity of pain or affliction; as, the *sharpness* of pain, grief, or anguish.

5. Painfulness; afflictiveness; as, the *sharpness* of death or calamity.

And the best quarrels in the heat are cured
By those that feel their *sharpness*. *Shak.*

6. Severity of language; pungency; satirical sarcasm; as, the *sharpness* of satire or rebuke.

Some did all fully with just *sharpness* blame. *Dryden.*

7. Acuteness of intellect; the power of nice discernment; quickness of understanding; ingenuity; as, *sharpness* of wit or understanding. *Dryden. Addison.*

8. Quickness of sense or perception; as, the *sharpness* of sight.

9. Keenness; severity; as, the *sharpness* of the air or weather.

SHARP'-POINT-ED, *a.* Having a sharp point.

SHARP'-SET, *a.* [*sharp* and *set.*] Eager in appetite; affected by keen hunger; ravenous; as, an eagle or a lion *sharp-set*. *Brown.*

2. Eager in desire of gratification.

The town is *sharp-set* on new plays. *Pope.*

SHARP'-SHOOT'ER, *n.* [*sharp* and *shoot.*] One skilled in shooting at an object with exactness; one skilled in the use of the rifle.

SHARP'-SHOOT-ING, *n.* A shooting with great precision and effect.

SHARP'-SIGHT'ED, (-sīt'ed,) *a.* [*sharp* and *sight.*] Having quick or acute sight; as, a *sharp-sighted* eagle or hawk.

2. Having quick discernment or acute understanding; as, a *sharp-sighted* opponent; *sharp-sighted* judgment.

SHARP'-SIGHT'ED-NESS, (-sīt'ed-,) *n.* The state of having acute sight.

SHARP'-VIS-AG-ED, *a.* [*sharp* and *visage.*] Having a sharp or thin face. *Hale.*

SHARP'-WIT-TED, *a.* Having an acute or nicely discerning mind. *Wotton.*

SHAS'TER, } *n.* Among *the Hindoos*, a law or insti-
SHAS'TRA, } tute; applied particularly to a book containing the institutes of their religion, considered of divine authority. The term is applied, *in a wider sense*, to treatises containing the laws or institutes of the various arts and sciences, as rhetoric. *Wilson's Sanscrit Dict.*

[Sastra is the original word.]

SHAT'TER, *v. t.* [D. *schateren*, to crack, to make a great noise. This word seems to be allied to *scatter* and to *scath*, waste. The sense is, to force or drive apart.]

1. To break at once into many pieces; to dash, burst, rend, or part by violence into fragments; as, explosion *shatters* a rock or a bomb; lightning *shatters* the sturdy oak; steam *shatters* a boiler; a monarchy is *shattered* by revolt. *Locke.*

2. To rend; to crack; to split; to rive into splinters.

3. To dissipate; to make incapable of close and continued application; as, a man of *shattered* humor. *Norris.*

4. To disorder; to derange; to render delirious; as, to *shatter* the brain. The man seems to be *shattered* in his intellect.

SHAT'TER, *v. i.* To be broken into fragments; to fall or crumble to pieces by any force applied.

Some *shatter* and fly in many pieces. *Bacon.*

SHAT'TER-BRAIN-ED, } *a.* [*shatter* and *brain* or
SHAT'TER-PAT-ED, } *pate.*] Disordered or wandering in intellect.

2. Heedless; wild; not consistent. *Goodman.*

SHAT'TER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Broken or dashed to pieces; rent, disordered.

SHAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Dashing or breaking to pieces; rending; disordering.

SHAT'TERS, *n. pl.* [I believe used only in the plural.] The fragments of any thing forcibly rent or broken; used chiefly or solely in the phrases, to *break or rend into shatters*. *Swift.*

SHAT'TER-Y, *a.* Brittle; easily falling into many pieces; not compact; loose of texture; as, *shattery* spar. *Woodward.*

SHAVE, *v. t.; pret.* SHAVED; *pp* SHAVED or SHAVEN. [Sax. *sceafan, scafan*; D. *schaaven*; G. *schaben*; Dan. *skaver*; Sw. *skafva*.]

1. To cut or pare off something from the surface of a body by a razor or other edged instrument, by rubbing, scraping, or drawing the instrument along the surface; as, to *shave* the chin and cheeks; to *shave* the head of its hair.

He shall *shave* his head in the day of his cleansing. — Num. vi.

2. *To shave off*; to cut off.

Neither shall they *shave off* the corner of their beard. — Lev. xxi.

3. To pare close.

The bending scythe
Shaves all the surface of the waving green. *Gay.*

4. To cut off thin slices; or to cut in thin slices. *Bacon.*

5. To skim along the surface or near it; to sweep along.

He *shaves* with level wing the deep. *Milton.*

6. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to fleece.

7. To make smooth by paring or cutting off slices; as, to *shave* hoops or staves.

To shave a note; to purchase it at a great discount, or to take interest upon it much beyond the legal rate. [*A low phrase.*]

SHAVE, *n.* [Sw. *skaf*; G. *schabe*; Sax. *scafa, sceafa*; D. *schaaf*, a plane.]

An instrument with a long blade and a handle at each end for shaving hoops, &c.; called also a DRAWING KNIFE.

SHAV'ED, *pp.* Pared; made smooth with a razor or other cutting instrument; fleeced.

SHAVE'-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus Equisetum; the Dutch rush or scouring rush. *Booth.*

SHAVE'LING, *n.* A man shaved; a friar or religious; *in contempt.* *Spenser.*

SHAV'ER, *n.* One that shaves, or whose occupation is to shave.

2. One that is close in bargains, or a sharp dealer.

This Lewis is a cunning *shaver*. *Swift.*

3. One that fleeces; a pillager; a plunderer.

By these *shavers* the Turks were stripped of all they had. *Knolles.*

SHAV'ER, *n.* [Gipsy, *tschabe*, or *tschawo*, a boy; *schawo* or *tschawo*, a son; Ar. شَابّ a youth, from شَبَّ *shabba*, to grow up, to excite.]

A boy or young man. *Halliwell.*

[This word is still in common use in New England.]

SHAV'ING, *ppr.* Paring the surface with a razor or other sharp instrument; making smooth by paring; fleecing.

SHAV'ING, *n.* The act of paring the surface.

2. A thin slice pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, or other cutting instrument. *Mortimer.*

SHAW, *n.* [Sax. *scua, scawa*; Sw. *skugga*; Dan. *skove*, a thicket, and *skygge*, a shade.]

A thicket; a small wood or grove. *Halliwell.*

[*Local in England. In America not used.*]

SHAW'-FOWL, *n.* [*shaw* and *fowl.*] The representation or image of a fowl made by fowlers to shoot at. *Johnson.*

SHAWL, *n.* A cloth of wool, cotton, silk, or hair, used by females as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders. Shawls are of various sizes, from that of a handkerchief to that of a counterpane. Shawls were originally manufactured in the heart of India from the soft, woolly, inner hair of a variety of the common goat reared in Thibet, and the best shawls now come from Cashmere; but they are also manufactured in Europe. The largest kinds are used in train dresses and for long scarfs. *Encyc. McCulloch.*

SHAWM, *n.* [G. *schalmeie*, from *schallen*, to sound.]

A wind instrument of music, having much the form of the clarionet; now superseded by the hautboy and bassoon; written also SHALM. *Com. Prayer. Fosbroke.*

SHE, *pronoun personal*, of the feminine gender. [Sax. *seo*; Goth. *si*; D. *zy*; G. *sie*. The Danes and Swedes use *for he* and *she*, the word from which the English has *hen*: Dan. *han*, he, the male; *hun*, she, the female; *hane*, a cock; Sw. *han*, he; *hanne*, a cock;

ho, *hennes*, *henne*, she. This is the root of *Henry*. *She* is perhaps the Heb. נשׁה, a woman or wife. In the Saxon, *seo* is used as an adjective, and may be rendered *the* or *a*. It is also used as a relative, answering to *who*, L. *qui*. It is also used for *he* and *that*. In English, *she* has no variation, and is used only in the nominative case. In the oblique cases, we use *hers* and *her*, a distinct word.]

1. A pronoun which is the substitute for the name of a female, and of the feminine gender; the word which refers to a female mentioned in the preceding or following part of a sentence or discourse.

> Then Sarah denied, saying, I laughed not; for *she* was afraid. —Gen. xviii.

2. *She* is sometimes used as a noun for *woman* or *female*, and in the plural; but in contempt or in ludicrous language.

> Lady, you are the cruellest *she* alive. *Shak.*
> The *shes* of Italy shall not betray
> My interest. *Shak.*

3. *She* is used also in composition for female, representing sex; as, a *she*-bear; a *she*-cat.

SHEAD'ING, n. [G. *scheiden*, Sax. *sceadan*, to divide.]

In *the Isle of Man*, riding, a tithing, or division, in which there is a coroner, or chief constable. The isle is divided into six *sheadings*. *Encyc.*

SHEAF, (sheef,) n.; *pl.* SHEAVES. [Sax. *sceaf*; D. *schoof*. It appears to be connected with the D. *schuiven*, *schoof*, to *shove*, Sax. *scufan*. The sense then is, a mass or collection driven or pressed together. But the Welsh has *ysgub*, a *sheaf* and a besom, whence *ysgubaw*, to sweep, L. *scopa*, *scopo*, and said to be from *cub*, what is put together, a *cubic*. If these are of one family, as I suspect, the root is in Class Gb, and the sense, to collect or press together.]

1. A quantity of the stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or barley bound together; a bundle of stalks or straw.

> The reaper fills his greedy hands,
> And binds the golden *sheaves* in brittle bands. *Dryden.*

2. Any bundle or collection; as, a *sheaf* of arrows. *Dryden.*

3. In *mechanics*. See SHEAVE.

SHEAF, v. t. To collect and bind; to make sheaves. *Shak.*

SHEAF'Y, a. Pertaining to or consisting of sheafs.

SHEAL. See SHIELING. [*Gay.*

SHEAL, to *shell*, is not used. *Shak.*

SHEAR, v. t.; *pret.* SHEARED; *pp.* SHEARED or SHORN. The old *pret.* SHORE is entirely obsolete. [Sax. *sceran*, *scyran*, *scuran*, to shear, to divide, whence *share* and *shire*; G. *scheren*, to shear, or shave, and to vex, to rail, to *jeer*; *schier dich weg*, get you gone; *schier dich aus dem wege*, move out of the way; D. *scheeren*, to shave, shear, banter, stretch, warp; *de gek scheeren*, to play the fool; *zig weg scheeren*, to *shear off*; Dan. *skiærer*, to cut, carve, saw, hew; *skiærte*, a jest, jeer, banter; *skiertser*, to sport, mock, jeer; Sw. *skiära*, to reap, to mow, to cut off, to cleanse, to rinse; Sans. *schaura* or *chaura*, to shave; W. *ysgar*, a part, a *share*; *ysgariaw*, to separate. The Greek has ξυραω, to shave, and κειρω, to shave, shear, cut off, or lay waste. The primary sense is, to separate or force off in general; but a prominent signification is, to separate by rubbing, as in *scouring*, or as in *shaving*, cutting close to the surface. Hence the sense of *jeering*, as we say, to give one the rub. See SCOUR, and Class Gr, No. 5, 8.]

1. To cut or clip something from the surface with an instrument of two blades; to separate any thing from the surface by shears, scissors, or a like instrument; as, to *shear* sheep; to *shear* cloth. It is appropriately used for the cutting of wool from sheep or their skins, and for clipping the nap from cloth, but may be applied to other things; as, a horse *shears* the ground in feeding much closer than an ox.

2. To separate by shears; as, to *shear* a fleece.

3. To reap. [*Not in use.*] [*Scottish.*] *Gower.*

SHEAR, v. i. To deviate. [See SHEER.]

SHEAR'BILL, n. [*shear* and *bill*.] A water-fowl, the black-skimmer or cut-water (Rhyncops nigra) of the Antilles. *Encyc.*

SHEARD, (sherd,) n. A shard or fragment. [See SHARD.]

SHEAR'ED, pp. Clipped; deprived of wool, hair, or nap, by means of shears.

SHEAR'ER, n. One that shears; as, a *shearer* of sheep. *Milton.*

SHEAR'ING, ppr. Clipping; depriving of wool, hair, or nap, by means of shears.

SHEAR'ING, n. The act of shearing.

SHEAR'LING, n. A sheep that has been but once sheared.

SHEAR'MAN, n. One whose occupation is to shear cloth.

SHEARS, (sheerz,) n. *pl.* [from the verb.] An instrument consisting of two blades with a bevel edge, movable on a pin, used for cutting cloth and other substances. Shears differ from scissors chiefly in being larger.

> Fate urged the *shears*, and cut the sylph in twain. *Pope.*

The shears used by farriers, sheep-shearers, &c., are made of a single piece of steel, bent round until the blades meet, which open of themselves, by the elasticity of the metal.

2. Wings. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

3. An engine for raising heavy weights. [See SHEERS.]

4. The denomination of the age of sheep from the cutting of the teeth; as, sheep of one *shear*, two *shear*, &c. [*Local.*] *Mortimer.*

SHEAR'-STEEL, n. Steel prepared by a peculiar process for making clothiers' shears, scythes, &c. *Francis.*

SHEAR'WA-TER, n. A web-footed water-fowl of the genus Rynchops, also called CUT-WATER and BLACK-SKIMMER. It takes its food by skimming along the surface of the water with its sharp and thin lower mandible plunged beneath the water. *P. Cyc.*

2. A name of certain web-footed sea-fowls of the genus Puffinus, (Procellaria, Linn.,) allied to the petrels; also called PUFFINS. *P. Cyc.*

SHEAT. See SHEET.

SHEAT'-FISH, n. [G. *scheide*, Cuvier.]

A fish, a species of Silurus, having a long, slimy body, destitute of scales, and the back dusky, like that of the eel. It is the largest fresh-water fish of Europe, being sometimes six feet or more in length. *Jardine's Nat. Lib. P. Cyc.*

SHEATH, n. [Sax. *sceath*, *scaeth*; G. *scheide*; D. *scheede*; from separating, G. *scheiden*, D. *scheien*, Sax. *sceadan*. See SHADE.]

1. A case for the reception of a sword or other long and slender instrument; a scabbard. A *sheath* is that which separates, and hence a defense.

2. In *botany*, a membrane investing a stem or branch, as in grasses. *Martyn.*

3. Any thin covering for defense; the wing-case of an insect.

SHEATHE, v. t. To put into a case or scabbard; as, to *sheathe* a sword or dagger.

2. To inclose or cover with a sheath or case.

> The leopard — keeps the claws of his fore feet turned up from the ground, and *sheathed* in the skin of his toes. *Grew.*
> 'Tis in my breast she *sheathes* her dagger now. *Dryden.*

3. To cover or line; as, to *sheathe* the bowels with demulcent or mucilaginous substances.

4. To obtund or blunt, as acrimonious or sharp particles. *Arbuthnot.*

5. To fit with a sheath. *Shak.*

6. To case or cover with boards or with sheets of copper; as, to *sheathe* a ship, to preserve it from the worms.

To sheathe the sword; a figurative phrase; to put an end to war or enmity; to make peace. It corresponds to the Indian phrase, *to bury the hatchet*.

SHEATH'ED, pp. Put in a sheath; inclosed or covered with a case; covered; lined; invested with a membrane.

2. a. In *botany*, vaginate; invested by a sheath or cylindrical, membranaceous tube, which is the base of the leaf, as the stalk or culm in grasses. *Martyn.*

SHEATH'ER, n. One that sheathes.

SHEATH'ING, ppr. Putting in a sheath; inclosing in a case; covering; lining; investing with a membrane.

SHEATH'ING, n. The casing or covering of a ship's bottom and sides; or the materials for such covering.

SHEATH'LESS, a. Without a sheath or case for covering; unsheathed. *Percy's Masque.*

SHEATH'WING-ED, a. [*sheath* and *wing*.] Having cases for covering the wings; as, a *sheath-winged* insect. *Brown.*

SHEATH'Y, a. Forming a sheath or case. *Brown.*

SHEAVE, n. [In D. *schyf* is a slice, a truckle, a quoit, a fillet, a draughtsman, a pane. In G. *scheibe* is a mark, a pane, a wheel, the knee-pan, a slice.]

In *seamen's language*, a wheel in a block, rail, mast, yard, &c., on which the rope works. It is made of hard wood or of metal. *Totten.*

SHEAVE, v. t. To bring together; to collect. [*Not in use.*] *Ashmole.*

SHEAV'ED, a. Made of straw. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SHEAVE'-HOLE, n. A channel cut in a mast, yard, or other timber, in which to fix a sheave. *Mar. Dict.*

SHE-CHI'NAH. See SHEKINAH.

SHECK'LA-TON, n. [Fr. *ciclaton*. *Chalmers.*]

A kind of gilt leather. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SHED, v. t.; *pret.* and *pp.* SHED. [Sax. *sceadan*, to pour out. If *s* is a prefix, this word coincides in elements with D. *gieten*, to pour, to cast, G. *giessen*, Eng. *gush*. It coincides, also, in elements with *shoot*. See the noun.]

1. To cause or suffer to flow out; as, to *shed* tears; to *shed* blood. The sun *sheds* light on the earth; the stars *shed* a more feeble light.

> This is my blood of the New Testament, which is *shed* for many for the remission of sins. — Matt. xxvi.

2. To let fall; to cast; as, the trees *shed* their leaves in autumn; fowls *shed* their feathers; and serpents *shed* their skin.

3. To scatter; to emit; to throw off; to diffuse; as, flowers *shed* their sweets or fragrance.

[The peculiar sense of this word is, to cast off something that belongs to the body, either a substance or a quality. Applied to animals and plants, it expresses a periodical casting off of a natural covering.]

SHED, v. i. To let fall its parts.

> White oats are apt to *shed* most as they lie, and black as they stand. *Mortimer.*

SHED, n. [Sax. *sced*, a shade; Sw *skydd*, a defense; *skydda*, to protect, to defend, or shelter; Dan. *skytter*, id.; *skytter*, a shooter; *skyts*, a defense; *skyt*, a gun; *skyder*, to shoot; G. *schützen*, to defend; *schütze*, a shooter; D. *schutten*, to defend, to parry, or stop; *schutter*, a *shooter*. It appears that *shed*, the noun and verb, and *shoot*, are from one source, and *shade*, *scud*, *scath*, and several other words, when traced, all terminate in the same radical sense, to thrust, rush, or drive.]

1. A slight building; a covering of timber and boards, &c., for shelter against rain and the inclemencies of weather; a poor house or hovel; as, a *horse-shed*.

> The first Alotes born in lowly *shed*. *Fairfax.*
> *Sheds* of reeds which summer's heat repel. *Sandys.*

2. In *composition*, effusion; as in blood-*shed*. [See the verb.]

SHED, v. t. To keep off; to prevent from entering; as a hut, umbrella, or garment that *sheds* rain.

SHED'DER, n. One that sheds or causes to flow out; as, a *shedder* of blood.

SHED'DING, ppr. Effusing; causing to flow out; letting fall; casting; throwing off; sending out; diffusing; keeping off.

SHED'DING, n. That which is cast off.

2. The act of casting off or out.

SHEEL'ING, n. See SHIELING.

SHEEN, } a. [Sax. *scene*, *scen*, bright. This is the
SHEEN'Y, } old orthography of *shine*, which see.]

Bright; glittering; showy.

> Up rose each warrior bold and brave,
> Glistening in filed steel and armor *sheen*. *Fairfax.*

[*This word is used only in poetry.*]

SHEEN, n. Brightness; splendor. *Milton.*

SHEEP, n. *sing.* and *pl.* [Sax. *sceap*, *scep*; G. *schaf*; D. *schaap*; Bohemian, *skopec*, a wether.]

1. An animal of the genus Ovis, which is among the most useful species that the Creator has bestowed on man, as its wool constitutes a principal material of warm clothing, and its flesh is a great article of food. The sheep is remarkable for its harmless temper and its timidity. The varieties are numerous.

2. *In contempt*, a silly fellow. *Ainsworth.*

3. *Figuratively*, God's people are called *sheep*, as being under the government and protection of Christ, the great Shepherd. *John* x.

SHEEP'-BITE, v. t. [*sheep* and *bite*.] To practice petty thefts. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SHEEP'-BIT-ER, n. One who practices petty thefts. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SHEEP'COT, n. [*sheep* and *cot*.] A small inclosure for sheep; a pen. *Milton.*

SHEEP'FOLD, n. [*sheep* and *fold*.] A place where sheep are collected or confined. *Prior.*

SHEEP'HOOK, n. [*sheep* and *hook*.] A hook fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep. *Bacon. Dryden.*

SHEEP'ISH, a. Like a sheep; bashful; timorous to excess; over-modest; meanly diffident. *Locke.*

2. Pertaining to sheep.

SHEEP'ISH-LY, *adv.* Bashfully; with mean timidity or diffidence.

SHEEP'ISH-NESS, n. Bashfulness; excessive modesty or diffidence; mean timorousness. *Herbert.*

SHEEP'-MAR-KET, n. A place where sheep are sold.

SHEEP'-MAS-TER, n. [*sheep* and *master*.] A feeder of sheep; one that has the care of sheep.

SHEEP'S'-EYE, (-I,) n. [*sheep* and *eye*.] A modest, diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mistresses. *Dryden.*

SHEEP'-SHANK, n. [*sheep* and *shank*.] Among *seamen*, a peculiar kind of knot in a rope, made to shorten it temporarily. *Totten.*

SHEEP'S'-HEAD, (-hed,) n. [*sheep* and *head*.] A fish caught on the shores of Connecticut and of Long Island, so called from the resemblance of its head to that of a sheep. It is the Sargus Ovis of Mitchell, and is allied to the Gilt-head and Sea-bream. It is esteemed delicious food.

SHEEP'-SHEAR-ER, n. [*sheep* and *shear*.] One that shears or cuts off the wool from sheep. *Gen.* xxxviii.

SHEEP'-SHEAR-ING, n. The act of shearing sheep.

2. The time of shearing sheep; also, a feast made on that occasion. *South.*

SHEEP'-SKIN, n. The skin of a sheep; or leather prepared from it.

SHEEP'S'-SOR'REL, n. An herb, Rumex Acetosella, growing naturally on poor, dry, gravelly soil. *Loudon.*

SHEEP'STEAL-ER, *n.* [*sheep* and *steal.*] One that steals sheep.

SHEEP'STEAL-ING, *n.* The act of stealing sheep.

SHEEP'-WALK, (-wawk,) *n.* [*sheep* and *walk.*] Pasture for sheep; a place where sheep feed. *Milton.*

SHEER, *a.* [Sax. *scir*, *scyr*; G. *schier*; Dan. *skier*; Sans. *charu*, *tscharu*; from the root of *shear*, to separate; whence *sheer* is clear, pure. It might be deduced from the Shemitic שׁור, to be clear; Eth. ጸረየ, to be clean or pure. But the Danish and Saxon orthography coincides with that of *shear.*]

1. Pure; clear; separate from any thing foreign; unmingled; as, *sheer* ale. But this application is unusual. *Shak.*

We say, *sheer* argument, *sheer* wit, *sheer* falsehood, &c.

2. Clear; thin; as, *sheer* muslin.

SHEER, *adv.* Clean; quite; at once. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

SHEER, *v. t.* To shear. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

SHEER, *v. i.* [See SHEAR, the sense of which is, to separate.]

1. In *seamen's language*, to decline or deviate from the line of the proper course, as a ship when not steered with steadiness. *Mar. Dict.*

2. To slip or move aside.

To sheer off; to turn or move aside to a distance.

To sheer up; to turn and approach to a place or ship.

SHEER, *n.* The longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck or sides.

2. The position in which a ship is sometimes kept at single anchor, to keep her clear of it.

To break sheer; to deviate from that position, and risk fouling the anchor. *Mar. Dict.*

SHEER'-HULK, *n.* An old ship of war cut down to the lower deck, and fitted with sheers or apparatus to fix or take out the masts of other ships. *Totten.*

SHEER'LY, *adv.* At once, quite; absolutely. [*Obs.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

SHEERS, *n. pl.* An engine consisting of two or more pieces of timber or poles, fastened together near the top; used for raising heavy weights, particularly for hoisting the lower masts of ships. *Hebert.*

SHEET, *n.* [Sax. *sceat*, *sceta*, *scyte*; L. *scheda*; Gr. σχέδη. The Saxon *sceat* signifies, a garment, a cloth, towel, or napkin; *sceta* is rendered a *sheet*, and the Greek and Latin words signify a table or plate for writing on; from the root of Sax. *sceadan*, to separate, L. *scindo*, Gr. σχίζω.]

1. A broad piece of cloth used as a part of bed-furniture, next to the body.

2. A broad piece of paper, as it comes from the manufacturer. *Sheets* of paper are of different sizes, as royal, demi, foolscap, pot, and post-paper.

3. A piece of paper, printed, folded, and bound, or formed into a book in blank, and making four, eight, sixteen, or twenty-four pages, &c.

4. Any thing expanded; as, a *sheet* of water or of fire; a *sheet* of copper, lead, or iron.

5. *Sheets*, *pl.*; a book or pamphlet. The following *sheets* contain a full answer to my opponent.

6. A sail.

SHEET, *n.* [Fr. *escoute*; Sp. and Port. *escota*; It. *scotta.* This word seems to be connected with *scot* or *shot*; Sp. *escotar*, to cut out clothes, to pay one's *scot* or share of taxes, and, in nautical language, to free a ship of water by pumping. The word is probably from that root, or from *shoot.*]

In *nautical language*, a rope fastened to one or both the lower corners of a sail, to extend and retain it in a particular situation. When a ship sails with a side-wind, the lower corners of the main and fore-sails are fastened with a tack and a sheet. *Mar. Dict. Totten.*

SHEET, *v. t.* To furnish with sheets. [*Little used.*]

2. To fold in a sheet. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

3. To cover as with a sheet; to cover with something broad and thin.

> When snow the pasture *sheets.* *Shak.*

To sheet home, is to haul home a sheet, or extend the sail till the clew is close to the sheet-block.

SHEET'-ANCH-OR, *n.* The largest anchor of a ship, which in stress of weather is sometimes the seaman's last refuge to prevent the ship from going ashore. Hence,

2. The chief support; the last refuge for safety.

SHEET'-COP-PER, *n.* Copper in broad, thin plates.

SHEET'ING, *n.* Cloth for sheets.

SHEET'-I-RON, (-i-urn,) *n.* Iron in sheets, or broad, thin plates.

SHEET'-LEAD, (-led,) *n.* Lead in sheets.

SHEIK, (sheek *or* shāke. The latter is more nearly the pronunciation of Arabic scholars.) *n.* Among *the Arabians* and *Moors*, an old man; hence, a chief, a lord, a man of eminence. Also written SHEIKH.

SHEK'EL, (shek'l,) *n.* [Heb. שקל, to weigh; Ch. Syr. Ar. and Eth. *id.*; Eth., to append or suspend; Low L. *siclus*; Fr. *sicle.* From this root we have *shilling.* Payments were originally made by weight, as they still are in some countries. See POUND.]

An ancient weight and coin among the Jews, and other nations of the same stock, equal to twenty gerahs. Dr. Arbuthnot makes the weight to have been equal to 9 pennyweights, 2 4-7 grains, Troy weight, or about half an ounce, avoirdupois; and the value 2s. 3 3-8d. sterling, or about half a dollar. Later writers make its value nearly 2s. 7½d. sterling, or about 60 cents. *Encyc. P. Cyc. Winer.*

SHE-KI'NAH, *n.* In *Jewish history*, that miraculous light or visible glory which was a symbol of the divine presence. *Encyc. Am.*

SHELD'A-FLE, (-a-fl,) } *n.* A chaffinch. *Johnson.*
SHELD'A-PLE, (-a-pl,) }

This word is also written SHELL-APPLE. *Ed. Encyc.*

SHEL'DRAKE, *n.* An aquatic fowl, a species of duck, the Anas tadorna of Linnæus. It has a green or greenish-black head, and its body is variegated with white. It is much esteemed for food. *Encyc.*

SHEL'DUCK, *n.* A species of wild duck. [See SHELDRAKE.] *Mortimer.*

SHELF, *n.*; *pl.* SHELVES. [Sax. *scylf*, whence *scylfan*, to shelve; Fr. *escueil*, a sand-bank.]

1. A board or platform of boards or planks, elevated above the floor, and fixed or set horizontally on a frame, or contiguous to a wall, for holding vessels, utensils, books, and the like.

2. A sand-bank in the sea, or a rock, or ledge of rocks, rendering the water shallow and dangerous to ships.

3. In *mining*, a stratum lying in a very even manner; a flat, projecting layer of rock. *Hebert.*

SHELF'Y, *a.* Full of shelves; abounding with sand-banks or rocks lying near the surface of the water, and rendering navigation dangerous; as, a *shelfy* coast. *Dryden.*

2. Hard; firm. [See SHELF, No. 3.] [*Not in use.*] *Carew.*

SHELL, *n.* [Sax. *scyl*, *scyll*, *scell*, a shell, and *sceale*, a scale; D. *schil*, *schaal*; G. *schale*; Dan. and Sw. *skal*; Fr. *ecaille.* The word primarily signifies, that which is peeled or separated, as rind, or the outer coat of plants, or their fruit and as shells were used for dishes, the word came to signify a dish. See SCALE.]

1. The hard or stony covering of certain fruits and of certain animals; as, the *shell* of a nut; the *shell* of an oyster or lobster. The *shells* of animals are crustaceous or testaceous; crustaceous, as that of the lobster, and testaceous, as that of the oyster and clam.

2. The outer coat of an egg.

3. The outer part of a house unfinished. We say of a building that wants the interior timbers or finishing, that it is a mere *shell.*

4. A coarser kind of coffin.

5. An instrument of music, like *testudo* in Latin; the first lyre being made, it is said, by drawing strings over a tortoise-shell. *Dryden.*

6. The outer frame or case of a block. *Totten.*

7. Outer or superficial part; as, the *shell* of religion. *Ayliffe.*

8. A hollow sphere of iron, which, being filled with gunpowder, and fired from a mortar or howitzer, bursts into pieces; a bomb. *Brande.*

Fossil shells; shells dug from the earth.

SHELL, *v. t.* To strip or break off the shell; or to take out of the shell; as, to *shell* nuts or almonds.

2. To separate from the ear; as, to *shell* maize.

SHELL, *v. i.* To fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat.

2. To cast the shell or exterior covering. Nuts *shell* in falling.

3. To be disengaged from the husk; as, wheat or rye *shells* in reaping.

SHEL'LAC, } *n.* The resin lac spread into thin
SHELL'-LAC, } plates, after being melted and strained. *Ure.*

SHELL'-BARK, *n.* A species of hickory, (Carya squamosa,) whose bark is loose and peeling, shag bark. This species produces the most palatable nut.

SHELL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of the shell; also, separated from the ear; as, *shelled* corn or maize.

SHELL'-FISH, *n.* A testaceous mollusk, whose external covering consists of a shell; as oysters, clams, &c.

SHELL'ING, *ppr.* Taking off the shell; casting the external hard covering; separating from the husk and falling.

2. Separating from the ear, as maize.

SHELL'-MARL, *n.* A deposit of shells, which have been disintegrated into a gray or white pulverulent mass.

SHELL'-MEAT, *n.* Food consisting of shell-fish, or testaceous mollusca. *Fuller.*

SHELLS, *n. pl.* The husks or envelopes of the cocoa-nut, a decoction of which in boiling water is used as a substitute for chocolate, cocoa, &c. *McCulloch.*

SHELL'-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* Work composed of shells, or adorned with them. *Cotgrave.*

SHELL'Y, *a.* Abounding with shells; as, the *shelly* shore. *Prior.*

2. Consisting of shells.

SHEL'TER, *n.* [Sw. *skyla*, to cover; Dan. *skiul*, a shed or cover, a *shelter*; *skiuler*, to hide, conceal, cloak; L. *celo.*]

1. That which covers or defends from injury or annoyance. A house is a *shelter* from rain and other inclemencies of the weather; the foliage of a tree is a *shelter* from the rays of the sun.

> The healing plant shall aid,
> From storms a *shelter*, and from heat a shade. *Pope.*

2. The state of being covered and protected: protection; security.

> Who into *shelter* takes their tender bloom. *Young.*

3. He that defends or guards from danger; a protector. *Ps.* lxi.

SHEL'TER, *v. t.* To cover from violence, injury, annoyance, or attack; as, a valley *sheltered* from the north wind by a mountain.

> Those ruins *sheltered* once his sacred head. *Dryden.*
> We besought the deep to *shelter* us. *Milton.*

2. To defend; to protect from danger; to secure or render safe; to harbor.

> What endless honor shall you gain,
> To save and *shelter* Troy's unhappy train! *Dryden.*

3. To betake to cover or a safe place.

> They *sheltered* themselves under a rock. *Abbot.*

4. To cover from notice; to disguise for protection.

> In vain I strove to check my growing flame,
> Or *shelter* passion under friendship's name. *Prior.*

SHEL'TER, *v. i.* To take shelter.

> There the Indian herdsman, shunning heat,
> *Shelters* in cool. *Milton.*

SHEL'TER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered from injury or annoyance; defended; protected.

SHEL'TER-ING, *ppr.* Covering from injury or annoyance; protecting.

SHEL'TER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of shelter or protection; without home or refuge.

> Now sad and *shelterless* perhaps she lies. *Rowe.*

SHEL'TER-Y, *a.* Affording shelter. [*Little used.*] *White.*

SHEL'TIE, (shel'te,) *n.* A Shetland pony; a small but strong horse in Scotland; so called from Shetland, where it is produced. *Encyc.*

SHELVE, (shelv,) *v. t.* To place on a shelf or on shelves. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

SHELVE, (shelv,) *v. i.* [Sax. *scylfan*, to reel.] To incline; to be sloping.

SHELV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Inclining; sloping; having declivity.

> With rocks and *shelving* arches vaulted round. *Addison.*

SHELV'Y, *a.* Full of rocks or sand-banks; shallow; as, a *shelvy* shore. [See SHELFY.] *Shak.*

SHEM'ITE, *n.* A descendant of Shem.

SHEM-IT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Shem, the son of Noah. The *Shemitic* languages are the Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Hebrew, Samaritan, Ethiopic, and Old Phenician.

SHEM'IT-ISM, *n.* The system or peculiar forms of the Shemitic languages.

SHEND, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SHENT. [Sax. *scendan*; D. *schenden*, to violate, spoil, slander, revile; G. *schänden*, to mar, spoil, disfigure, violate, abuse, debauch. This is from the root of *scandal.*]

1. To injure, mar, or spoil. [*Obs.*]

> That much I fear my body will be *shent.* *Dryden.*

2. To blame, reproach, revile, degrade, disgrace.

> The famous name of knighthood foully *shend.* [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. To overpower or surpass. [*Obs.*]

> She passed the rest as Cynthia doth *shend*
> The lesser stars. *Spenser.*

SHENT, *pp.* Injured. [Obsolete, unless in poetry.]

SHE'OL, *n.* [Heb.] The place of departed spirits; Hades.

SHEP'HERD, (shep'perd,) *n.* [Sax. *sceap-heard* or *hyrd*; *sheep* and *herd.*]

1. A man employed in tending, feeding, and guarding sheep in the pasture. *Milton.*

2. A swain; a rural lover. *Raleigh.*

3. The pastor of a parish, church, or congregation; a minister of the gospel, who superintends a church or parish, and gives instruction in spiritual things. God and Christ are in Scripture denominated *Shepherds*, as they lead, protect, and govern their people, and provide for their welfare. *Ps.* xxiii. lxxx. *John* x.

SHEP'HERD-ESS, *n.* A woman that tends sheep; hence, a rural lass.

> She put herself into the garb of a *shepherdess.* *Sidney.*

SHEP'HERD-ISH, *a.* Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustic. *Sidney.*

SHEP'HERD-ISM, *n.* Pastoral life or occupation.

SHEP'HERD-LY, *a.* Pastoral; rustic. *Taylor.*

SHEP'HERD'S NEE'DLE, *n.* An annual plant of the genus Scandix; Venus's comb.

SHEP'HERD'S POUCH, } *n.* An annual cruciferous
SHEP'HERD'S PURSE, } plant of the genus Capsella, (Thlaspi, Linn.)

SHEP'HERD'S ROD, *n.* A plant of the genus Dipsacus; teasel.

SHEP'HERD'S STAFF, *n.* A plant of the genus Dipsacus or teasel kind.

SHER'BET, n. [Pers. شربت *sharbat*. This word, as well as *sirup* and *shrub*, and L. *sorbeo*, is from the Ar. شرب *sharaba*, to drink, to imbibe.]

A drink composed of water, lemon-juice, and sugar, sometimes with perfumed cakes dissolved in it, with an infusion of some drops of rose-water or other ingredient, to give it an agreeable taste. *P. Cyc.*

SHERD, n. A fragment; as, pot-*sherd*; usually written SHARD, which see.

SHER'IF, } n. An Arabic word which means *noble*,
SHER'EEF, } *illustrious*, given, in Arabia, Egypt, and Barbary, as a title to the descendants of Mohammed. The chief magistrate of Mecca, &c., has this title. *P. Cyc.*

This word is also written SCHERIF and SHERIFFE.

SHER'IFF, n. [Sax. *scir-gerefa*; *scyre*, *scire*, a shire or division, and *gerefa*, a *reeve*, a count, prefect, bailiff, provost, or steward; G. *graf*, D. *graaf*. This word, from its derivation, would more properly be written SHIRE-REEVE.]

An officer in each county, to whom is intrusted the execution of the laws. In England, sheriffs are appointed by the king. In the United States, sheriffs are elected by the legislature, or by the citizens, or appointed and commissioned by the executive of the State. The office of sheriff in England is judicial and ministerial. In the United States it is mostly or wholly ministerial. The sheriff, by himself or his deputies, executes civil and criminal process throughout the county, has charge of the jail and prisoners, attends courts, and keeps the peace.

SHER'IFF-AL-TY, } n. The office or jurisdiction
SHER'IFF-DOM, } of sheriff. [I believe none of
SHER'IFF-SHIP, } these words are now in use.
SHER'IFF-WICK, } See SHIREVALTY.]

SHER'RY, n. [Sometimes written SHERRIS.] A strong wine of a deep amber color, and having, when good, an aromatic odor; so called from Xeres, near Cadiz in Spain, where it is made. *McCulloch.*

SHEW, (shō,) } See SHOW, SHOWED, SHOWN.
SHEW'ED, (shōde,) }
SHEWN, (shōne.) }

SHEW'-BREAD, (shō'bred.) See SHOW-BREAD.

SHEW'ER, (shō'er,) n. One that shows. [See SHOWER.]

SHEW'ING, (shō'ing.) See SHOWING.

SHI'AH. See SHIITES.

SHIB'BO-LETH, n. [Heb., an ear of corn, or a stream of water.]

1. A word which was made the criterion by which to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites. The Ephraimites, not being able to pronounce the letter ש *sh*, pronounced the word *sibboleth*. See *Judges* xii. Hence,

2. The criterion of a party; or that which distinguishes one party from another; and *usually*, some peculiarity in things of little importance. *South.*

SHIDE, n. [Sax. *sceadan*, to divide.]

A piece split off; a cleft; a piece; a billet of wood; a splinter.

[*Not used in New England, and local in England.*]

SHIE, (shi,) v. t. To throw; as, to *shie* a stone; often spelled SHY. [*Various dialects.*] *Halliwell.*

SHIELD, (sheeld,) n. [Sax. *scyld*; Sw. *sköld*; Dan. *skiold*, *skildt*; D. and G. *schild*. This word is from covering, defending, Sw. *skyla*, to cover; or from separating, Sax. *scylan*, Dan. *skiller*, to separate. Protection is deduced from either, and indeed both may be radically one. (See SHELTER.) The L. *scutum* coincides in elements with the Sax. *sceadan*, to separate, and *clypeus* with the Gr. καλυπτω, to cover.]

1. A broad piece of defensive armor; a buckler; used in war for the protection of the body. The shields of the ancients were of different shapes and sizes, triangular, square, oval, &c., made of leather, or wood covered with leather, and borne on the left arm. This species of armor was a good defense against arrows, darts, spears, &c., but would be no protection against bullets.

2. Defense; shelter; protection; or the person that defends or protects; as, a chief, the ornament and *shield* of the nation.

Fear not, Abram; I am thy *shield*, and thy exceeding great reward. — Gen. xv.

3. In *heraldry*, the escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms.

4. In *botany*, a name given to the little colored cups or lines with a hard disk, surrounded by a rim, and containing the fructification of lichens. *Lindley.*

SHIELD, v. t. To cover as with a shield; to cover from danger; to defend; to protect; to secure from assault or injury.

To see the son the vanquished father *shield*. *Dryden.*
Hear one that comes to *shield* his injured honor. *Smith.*

2. To ward off; to defend against; as, clothes to *shield* one from cold.

SHIELD'ED, pp. Covered, as with a shield; defended; protected.

SHIELD'ING, ppr. Covering, as with a shield; defending from attack or injury; protecting.

SHIELD'LESS, a. Destitute of a shield or of protection.

SHIELD'LESS-LY, adv. Without protection.

SHIELD'LESS-NESS, n. Destitution of a shield or of protection.

SHIFT, v. t. [Sax. *scyftan*, to order or appoint, to divide or distribute, also to verge or decline, also to drive; D. *schiften*, to divide, distinguish, part, turn, discuss; Dan. *skifte*, a parting, sharing, division, lot, share; *skifter*, to part, share, divide; Sw. *skifta*, to shift, to distribute. This verb is apparently from the same root as *shiver*; Dan. *skifer sig*, to shiver; Sw. *skifta om*, to change. The primary sense is, to move, to depart; hence, to separate. We observe by the Swedish that *skifta om* (*om*, about, or round) was originally the true phrase, to move about or round; and we still say, to *shift about*.]

1. To move; to change place or position. Vegetables are not able to *shift* and seek nutriment. *Woodward.*

2. To change its direction; to vary; as, the wind *shifted* from south to west.

3. To change; to give place to other things. *Locke.*

4. To change clothes, particularly the under garment or chemise. *Young.*

5. To resort to expedients for a livelihood, or for accomplishing a purpose; to move from one thing to another, and seize one expedient when another fails.

Men in distress will look to themselves and leave their companions to *shift* as well as they can. *L'Estrange.*

6. To practice indirect methods. *Raleigh.*

7. To seek methods of safety.

Nature teaches every creature how to *shift* for itself in case of danger. *L'Estrange.*

8. To change place; as, a cargo *shifts* from one side to the other.

SHIFT, v. t. To change; to alter; as, to *shift* the scenes.

2. To transfer from one place or position to another; as, *shift* the helm; *shift* the sails.

3. To put out of the way by some expedient.

I *shifted* him away. *Shak.*

4. To change, as clothes; as, to *shift* a coat.

5. To dress in fresh clothes. Let him have time to *shift* himself.

To shift about: to turn quite round to a contrary side or opposite point.

To shift off: to delay, to defer; as, to *shift off* the duties of religion. *Rogers.*

2. To put away; to disengage or disencumber one's self, as of a burden or inconvenience.

SHIFT, n. A change; a turning from one thing to another; hence, an expedient tried in difficulty, one thing tried when another fails.

I'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away. *Shak.*

2. In a *bad sense*, mean refuge; last resource.

For fools souls on fools *shifts* rely. *Dryden.*

3. Fraud; artifice; expedient to effect a bad purpose; or an evasion; a trick to escape detection or evil. *Hooker. South.*

4. A woman's under garment; a chemise.

SHIFT'ED, pp. Changed from one place or position to another.

SHIFT'ER, n. One that shifts; the person that plays tricks or practices artifice.

2. In *ships*, a person employed to assist the ship's cook in washing, steeping, and shifting the salt provisions.

SHIFT'ING, ppr. or a. Changing place or position; resorting from one expedient to another.

SHIFT'ING, n. Act of shifting.

SHIFT'ING-LY, adv. By shifts and changes; deceitfully.

SHIFT'LESS, a. Destitute of expedients, or not resorting to successful expedients; wanting means to act or live; as, a *shiftless* fellow.

SHIFT'LESS-LY, adv. In a shiftless manner.

SHIFT'LESS-NESS, n. A state of being shiftless.

SHI'ITES, n. pl. [Heretics; from *shiah*, heresy.] That branch of the Mohammedans to which the Persians belong. They reject the first three caliphs, and consider Ali as being the first and only rightful successor of Mohammed. They do not acknowledge the Sunna or body of traditions respecting Mohammed as any part of the law, and on these accounts are treated as heretics by the Sunnites, or orthodox Mohammedans. *P. Cyc.*

SHILF, n. [G. *schilf*, sedge.] Straw. *Tooke.*

SHILL, to *shell*, is not in use.

SHILL, v. t. To put under cover; to sheal. [*Not in use, or local.*]

SHIL-LA'LY, } n. An oaken sapling or cudgel, said
SHIL-LA'LAH, } to be from a wood in Ireland of that name, famous for its oaks. [Irish.] Also spelled SHILLELY, SHILLELAH. *Grose.*

SHIL'LING, n. [Sax. *scill*, *scilling*; G. *schilling*; D. *schelling*; Sw. and Dan. *skilling*; Fr. *cecelin*; It. *scellino*; Sp. *chelin*; Port. *xelim*; from the Oriental שקל, *shakal*, to weigh. See SHEKEL.]

An English silver coin, and money of account, equal to twelve pence, or the twentieth part of a pound. The English shilling or shilling sterling, is equivalent nearly to twenty-three cents, money of the United States. Our ancestors introduced the name with the coin into this country but by depreciation the value of the shilling sunk in New England and Virginia one fourth, or to sixteen cents and two thirds, and in New York and North Carolina to twelve and a half cents.

This denomination of money still subsists in the United States, although there is no coin of that value current, except the Spanish coin of twelve and a half cents, which is a shilling in the money of the State of New York. Since the adoption of the present coins of the United States, eagles, dollars, dimes, cents, &c., the use of *shilling* is continued only by habit.

SHIL'LY-SHAL'LY, n. [Russ. *shalyu*, to be foolish, to play the fool, to play wanton tricks.]

Foolish trifling; irresolution. [*Vulgar.*]

[This word has probably been written SHILLY-SHALLY from an ignorance of its origin.]

SHI'LOH, n. [Heb.] The name given to the Messiah by Jacob. *Gen.* xlix. 10.

SHI'LY. See SHYLY.

SHIM, n. A tool used in tillage to break down the land, or to cut it up and clear it of weeds. *Farm. Encyc.*

SHIM'MER, v. i. [Sax. *scymrian*; G. *schimmern*; D. *schemeren*; Dan. *skimter*.]

To gleam, to glisten. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

SHIN, n. [Sax. *scina*, *scyne*, shin, and *scin-ban*, shinbone; G. *schiene*, *schien-bein*; D. *scheen*, *scheen-been*; Sw. *skenben*.]

The fore part of the leg, particularly of the human leg; the fore part of the crural bone called *tibia*. This bone, being covered only with skin, may be named from that circumstance — *skin-bone*; or it may be formed from the root of *chine*, edge.

SHINE, v. i.; *pret.* SHINED or SHONE; *pp.* SHINED or SHONE. [Sax. *scinan*; D. *schijnen*; G. *scheinen*; Sw. *skina*. If *s* is a prefix, this word accords with the root of L. *canus*, *caneo*; W. *edn*, white, bright. See CANT.]

1. To emit rays of light; to give light; to beam with steady radiance; to exhibit brightness or splendor; as, the sun *shines* by day, the moon *shines* by night. *Shining* differs from *sparkling*, *glistening*, *glittering*, as it usually implies a steady radiation or emission of light, whereas the latter words usually imply irregular or interrupted radiation. This distinction is not always observed; and we may say, the fixed stars *shine*, as well as that they *sparkle*. But we never say, the sun or the moon *sparkles*.

2. To be bright; to be lively and animated; to be brilliant.

Let thine eyes *shine* forth in their full lustre. *Denham.*

3. To be unclouded, as, the moon shines. *Bacon.*

4. To be glossy or bright, as silk.

Fish with their fins and *shining* scales. *Milton.*

5. To be gay or splendid.

So proud she *shined* in her princely state. *Spenser.*

6. To be beautiful.

Once brightest *shined* this child of heat and air. *Pope.*

7. To be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished as, to *shine* in courts. *Phil.* ii.

Few are qualified to *shine* in company. *Swift.*

8. To give light, real or figurative.

The light of righteousness hath not *shined* to us. *Wisdom.*

9. To manifest glorious excellencies. *Ps.* lxxx.

10. To be clearly published. *Is.* ix.

11. To be conspicuously displayed; to be manifest.

Let your light so *shine* before men. — Matt. v.

To cause the face to shine; to be propitious. *Num.* vi. *Ps.* lxvii.

SHINE, n. Fair weather.

Be it fair or foul, rain or *shine*. *Dryden.*

2. Brightness, splendor; luster; gloss.

The glittering *shine* of gold. *Ducy of Piety.*
Fair opening to some court's propitious *shine*. *Pope.*
[*Not elegant.*]

SHIN'ER, n. A small fresh-water fish, of the minnow kind, so called from its shiny appearance. *Storer.*

2. A cant name for bright pieces of money. [*Vulgar.*]

SHI'NESS. See SHYNESS.

SHIN'GLE, (shing'gl,) n. [G. *schindel*; Gr. σχινδαλμος; L. *scindula*, from *scindo*, to divide, G. *schneiden*.]

1. A thin board sawed or rived for covering buildings. Shingles are of different lengths, with one end made much thinner than the other, for lapping. They are used for covering roofs, and sometimes the body of the building.

2. Round, water-worn, and loose gravel and peb-

bles, or a collection of roundish stones, on shores and coasts.

The plain of La Crau, in France, is composed of *shingle*. *Pinkerton.*

Shingle-ballast is ballast composed of gravel.

SHIN''GLE, *v. t.* To cover with shingles; as, to *shingle* a roof.

SHIN''GLED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with shingles.

SHIN''GLE-ROOF-ED, (shing'gl-roft,) *a.* Having a roof covered with shingles. *Blackwood.*

SHIN''GLES, (shing'glz,) *n.* [L. *cingulum.*]

A kind of herpes, viz., Herpes Zoster, which spreads around the body like a girdle; an eruptive disease. *Arbuthnot.*

SHIN''GLING, *ppr.* Covering with shingles.

SHIN''GLING, *n.* The act of covering with shingles; a covering of shingles.

SHIN''GLY, *a.* Abounding with gravel or shingle.

SHIN'ING, *ppr.* Emitting light; beaming; gleaming.

2. *a* Bright; splendid; radiant.

3. Illustrious; distinguished; conspicuous; as, a *shining* example of charity.

SHIN'ING, *n.* Effusion or clearness of light; brightness. 2 *Sam.* xxiii.

SHIN'ING-NESS, *n.* Brightness; splendor. *Spenser.*

SHIN'Y, *a.* Bright; luminous; clear; unclouded.

Like distant thunder on a *shiny* day. *Dryden.*

SHIP, as a termination, denotes state or office; as in *lordship.* *Steward.*

SHIP. See SHAPE.

SHIP, *n.* [Sax. *scip, scyp*; D. *schip*; G. *schiff*, Sw. *skepp*; Dan. *skib*; L. *scapha*; from the root of *shape*; Sax. *sceapian, scippan, scyppan*, to create, form, or build.]

In *a general sense*, a large vessel or building of a peculiar structure, adapted to navigation, or floating on water by means of sails. In *an appropriate sense*, a building of a structure or form fitted for navigation, furnished with a bowsprit and three masts, a main-mast, a fore-mast, and a mizzen-mast, each of which is composed of a lower mast, a top-mast, and top-gallant-mast, and square rigged. Ships are of various sizes and fitted for various uses; most of them, however, fall under the denomination either of *ships of war* or of *merchant-ships.*

A ship of the line; usually a vessel of war of the rate of seventy-four guns or more. *Totten.*

Armed ship; in *English usages of war*, a private ship taken into the service of the government in time of war, and armed and equipped like a ship of war. *Brande.*

SHIP, *v. t.* [Sax. *scipian.*]

1. To put on board of a ship or vessel of any kind; as, to *ship* goods at Liverpool for New York.

2. To transport in a ship; to convey by water.

The sun no sooner shall the mountains touch,
But we will *ship* this home. *Shak.*

3. To engage for service on board of a ship; as, to *ship* seamen.

4. To receive into a ship or vessel; as, to *ship* a sea. *Mar. Dict.*

5. To fix any thing in its place; as, to *ship* the tiller. *Totten.*

To ship off; to send away by water; as, to *ship off* convicts.

SHIP, *v. i.* To engage for service on board of a ship. *Totten.*

SHIP'BOARD, *adv.* [*ship* and *board.*] To go on *shipboard* or *a shipboard*, is to go aboard; to enter a ship; to embark; *literally*, to *go over the side.* It is a peculiar phrase, and not much used. Seamen say, to go *aboard* or *on board.*

To be on shipboard; to be in a ship; but seamen generally say, *aboard* or *on board.*

2. *n.* The plank of a ship. *Ezek.* xxvii. [*Not now used.*]

SHIP'-BOY, *n.* [*ship* and *boy.*] A boy that serves on board of a ship.

SHIP'-BRO-KER, *n.* A broker who procures insurance on ships.

SHIP'-BUILD-ER, (-bild-er,) *n.* [*ship* and *builder.*] A man whose occupation is to construct ships and other vessels; a naval architect; a shipwright.

SHIP'-BUILD-ING, (-bild-ing,) *n.* [*ship* and *build.*] Naval architecture; the art of constructing vessels for navigation, particularly ships and other vessels of a large kind, bearing masts; in distinction from BOAT-BUILDING.

SHIP'-CAR'PEN-TER, *n.* A shipwright; a carpenter that works at ship-building.

SHIP'-CHAND-LER, *n.* [*ship* and *chandler*, G. *handler*, a trader or dealer.]

One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of ships.

SHIP'-HOLD-ER, *n.* [*ship* and *hold.*] The owner of a ship or of shipping.

SHIP'LESS, *a.* Destitute of ships. *Gray.*

SHIP'MAN, *n.* [*ship* and *man.*] A seaman or sailor. [*Obs.*] 1 *Kings* ix. *Acts* xxviii.

SHIP'-MAS-TER, *n.* [*ship* and *master.*] The captain, master, or commander, of a ship. *Jonah* i.

SHIP'MATE, *n.* [*ship* and *mate.*] A term applied to sailors who serve in the same ship.

SHIP'MENT, *n.* The act of putting any thing on board of a ship or other vessel; embarkation; as, he was engaged in the *shipment* of coal for London.

2. The goods or things shipped, or put on board of a ship or other vessel. We say, the merchants have made large *shipments* to the United States.

The question is whether the share of M in the *shipment* is exempted from condemnation by reason of his neutral domicil. *J. Story.*

SHIP'-MON-EY, (-mun-ne,) *n.* [*ship* and *money.*] In *English history*, an imposition formerly charged on the ports, towns, cities, boroughs, and counties, of England, for providing and furnishing certain ships for the king's service. The attempt made by Charles I. to revive and enforce this imposition was resisted by John Hampden, and was one of the causes which led to the death of Charles. It was finally abolished by stat. 17 Car. II. *Brande.*

SHIP'-OWN-ER, *n.* The owner of a ship or ships.

SHIP'PED, (shipt,) *pp.* Put on board of a ship or vessel; received on board.

SHIP'PEN, *n.* [Sax. *scipen.*]

A stable; a cow-house. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

SHIP'PER, *n.* One who places goods on board a ship for transportation.

SHIP'PING, *ppr.* Putting on board of a ship or vessel; receiving on board.

2. *a.* Relating to ships; as, *shipping* concerns. *Kent.*

SHIP'PING, *n.* Ships in general; ships or vessels of any kind for navigation. The *shipping* of the English nation exceeds that of any other; the tonnage of the *shipping* belonging to the United States is second only to that of Great Britain.

To take shipping; to embark; to enter on board a ship or vessel for conveyance or passage. *John* vi.

Shipping articles; articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen on board, in respect to the amount of wages, length of time for which they are shipped, &c. *Bouvier.*

SHIP'-SHAPE, *adv.* In a seamanlike manner; hence, properly; according to usage. *Totten.*

SHIP'S-HUS'BAND, *n.* One who attends to the requisite repairs of a ship while in port, and does all the other necessary acts preparatory to a voyage. *Bouvier.*

SHIP'WRECK, (-rek,) *n.* [*ship* and *wreck.*] The destruction of a ship or other vessel by being cast ashore or broken to pieces by striking against rocks, shoals, and the like. *Mar. Dict.*

2. The parts of a shattered ship. [*Unusual.*]

3. Destruction. [*Dryden.*

To make shipwreck concerning faith, is to apostatize from the love, profession, and practice, of divine truth which had been embraced. 1 *Tim.* i.

SHIP'WRECK, *v. t.* To destroy by running ashore or on rocks or sand-banks. How many vessels are annually *shipwrecked* on the Bahama rocks!

2. To suffer the perils of being cast away; to be cast ashore with the loss of the ship. The *shipwrecked* mariners were saved. *Addison. Soak.*

SHIP'WRECK-ED, (-rekt,) *pp.* or *a.* Cast ashore; dashed upon the rocks or banks; destroyed.

SHIP'WRIGHT, (-rite,) *n.* [*ship* and *wright.* See WORK.]

One whose occupation is to construct ships; a builder of ships or other vessels. *Swift.*

SHIRE or SHIRE, *n.* [Sax. *scir, scire, scyre*, a division, from *sciran*, to divide. (See SHARE and SHEAR.) It is pronounced, in compound words, *shir*, as in *Hampshire, Berkshire.*]

In *England*, a division of territory, otherwise called a *county.* The shire was originally a division of the kingdom under the jurisdiction of an earl or count, whose authority was intrusted to the *sheriff*, [shire-reeve.] On this officer the government ultimately devolved. In *the United States*, the corresponding division of a State is called a *county*, but we retain *shire* in the compound *half-shire*; as when the county court is held in two towns in the same county alternately, we call one of the divisions a *half-shire.*

In some States, *shire* is used as the constituent part of the name of a county, as *Berkshire, Hampshire*, in Massachusetts. These being the names established by law, we say, the *county of Berkshire*, and we can not with propriety say, the *county of Berks*, for there is no county in Massachusetts thus named.

SHIRE'-MOTE or SHIRE'-MOTE, *n.* [Sax. *scyrgemote*, shire-meeting.]

Anciently in England, the county court; sheriff's turn or court. *Cowel. Blackstone.*

SHIRK, *v. t.* or *i.* To avoid or get off from; to slink away. *Smart.* [*Vulgar.*] See also SHARK.

SHIRK, *n.* One who seeks to avoid duty; one who lives by shifts and tricks. [See SHARK.]

SHIRK'ING, *n.* A living by shifts and tricks. [See SHARK.]

SHIRL; a different spelling of SHORL. [See SHORL.]

SHIR'LEY, *n.* A bird, by some called the GREATER BULFINCH; having the upper part of the body of a dark brown, and the throat and breast red. *Diet.*

SHIR'RED, (shurd,) *a.* A term applied to articles having lines or cords inserted between two pieces of cloth, as the lines of India rubber in shirred suspenders.

SHIRT, (shurt,) *n.* [Dan. *skiorte*, Sw. *skiorta*, a shirt; Dan. *skiort*, a petticoat; Ice. *scyrta.* This word seems to be named from its *shortness* or cutting off, and might have signified originally a somewhat different garment *shortened*; Sax. *scyrt*, short, L. *curtus.*]

A loose garment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by men and boys next the body.

It is folly for a people to export beef and linen, while a great part of the people are obliged to subsist on potatoes, and have no *shirts* to wear *A. H.*

SHIRT, (shurt,) *v. t.* To cover or clothe, as with a shirt. *Dryden.*

2. To change the shirt, and put on a clean one.

SHIRT'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a shirt.

SHIRT'ING, *n.* Cloth for shirts.

SHIRT'LESS, (shurt'less,) *a.* Wanting a shirt. *Pope.*

SHIST. See SCHIST.

SHIT'TAH, } *n.* [Heb.] In *Scripture*, a sort of pre-
SHIT'TIM, } cious wood of which the tables, altars, and boards, of the tabernacle were made among the Jews. It is supposed to have been the wood of a species of Acacia, which is hard, tough, and smooth, and very beautiful. *Gesenius.*

SHIT'TLE, *a.* [See SHOOT.] Wavering; unsettled [*Not used, or local.*]

SHIT'TLE-COCK. See SHUTTLECOCK.

SHIT'TLE-NESS, *n.* Unsettledness; inconstancy. [*Not in use, or local.*]

SHIVE, *n.* [D. *schyf*; G. *schibe.* If *s* is a prefix, this word agrees radically with *chip.*]

1. A slice; a thin cut; as, a *shive* of bread. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

2. A thin, flexible piece cut off. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

3. A little piece or fragment; as, the *shives* of flax made by breaking.

SHIV'ER, *n.* [G. *schiefer*, a splinter, slate; *schiefern*, to shiver, to scale; Dan. *skive*, Sw. *skifva*, a slice; Dan. *skifer, skiver*, a slate; *skifer sig*, to shiver, peel, or split, Sw. *skifva sig.*]

1. In *mineralogy*, a variety of blue slate.

2. In *seamen's language*, a little wheel; a sheave.

SHIV'ER, *v. t.* [Supra. Qu. Heb. שבר, to break into pieces. Class Br, No. 26.]

1. To break into many small pieces or splinters; to shatter; to dash to pieces by a blow.

The ground with *shivered* armor strown. *Milton.*

2. Among *seamen*, to shake in the wind; applied to sails; as, "*shiver* the mizzen topsail." *Totten.*

SHIV'ER, *v. i.* To fall at once into many small pieces of parts.

The natural world, should gravity once cease, would instantly *shiver* into millions of atoms. *Woodward.*

2. To quake; to tremble; to shudder; to shake, as with cold, ague, fear, or horror.

The man that *shivered* on the brink of sea. *Dryden.*
Prometheus is laid
On icy Caucasus to *shiver.* *Swift.*

3. To be affected with a thrilling sensation, like that of chilliness.

Any very harsh noise will set the teeth on edge, and make all the body *shiver.* *Bacon.*

SHIV'ER, *n.* A small piece or fragment into which a thing breaks by any sudden violence.

He would pound thee into *shivers* with his fist, as a sailor breaks a biscuit. *Shak.*

SHIV'ER-ED, *pp.* Broken or dashed into small pieces.

SHIV'ER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Breaking or dashing into small pieces.

2. Quaking; trembling; shaking, as with cold or fear.

SHIV'ER-ING, *n.* The act of breaking or dashing to pieces, division; severance.

2. A trembling, a shaking with cold or fear.

SHIV'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* With shivering, or slight trembling.

SHIV'ER-SPAR, *n.* [G. *schiefer-spath.*]

A carbonate of lime, so called from its slaty structure; called also SLATE-SPAR. *Phillips.*

SHIV'ER-Y, *a.* Easily falling into many pieces; not firmly cohering; incompact; as, *shivery* stone.

SHOAD, *n.* Among *miners*, a train of metallic stones mixed with rubbish, which serve to direct them in the discovery of mines. *Encyc.*

SHOAD'-STONE, *n.* A small stone or fragment of ore made smooth by the action of the water passing over it. *Hallivell.*

SHOAL, *n.* [Sax. *sceol*, a crowd. It should rather be written SHOLE.]

1. A great multitude assembled; a crowd; a throng; as, *shoals* of people. Immense *shoals* of herring appear on the coast in the spring.

The vices of a prince draw *shoals* of followers. *Decay of Piety.*

2. A place where the water of a river, lake, or sea is shallow or of little depth; a sand-bank or bar; a shallow. The entrance of rivers is often rendered difficult or dangerous by *shoals.*

SHŌAL, *v. i.* To crowd; to throng; to assemble in a multitude. The fishes *shoaled* about the place. *Chapman.*

2. To become more shallow. The water *shoals* as we approach the town.

SHŌAL, *a.* Shallow; of little depth; as, *shoal* water.

SHŌAL'I,NESS, *n.* [from *shoaly.*] Shallowness; little depth of water.

2. The state of abounding with shoals.

SHŌAL'Y, *a.* Full of shoals or shallow places.

The toming vessel sailed on *shoaly* ground. *Dryden.*

SHŌAR, *n.* A prop. [See SHORE.]

SHOAT, *n.* A young hog. [See SHOTE.]

SHOCK, *n.* [D. *schok*, a bounce, jolt, or leap; Fr. *choc*, a striking or dashing against. See SHAKE.]

1. A violent collision of bodies, or the concussion which it occasions; a violent striking or dashing against.

The strong, unshaken mounds resist the *shocks*
Of tides and seas. *Blackmore.*

2. Violent onset; conflict of contending armies or foes.

He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes. *Addison.*

3. External violence; as, the *shocks* of fortune. *Addison.*

4. Offense; impression of disgust.

Fewer *shocks* a statesman gives his friend. *Young.*

5. In *electricity*, the effect on the animal system of a discharge of the fluid from a charged body.

6. A pile or assemblage of sheaves of wheat, rye, &c. The number of sheaves varies from twelve to sixteen. The latter is the number in New England. *Farm. Encyc.*

And cause it on *shocks* to be by and by set. *Tusser.*
Behind the master walks, builds up the *shocks*. *Thomson.*

7. A dog with long hair or shag. [from *shag.*]

SHOCK, *v. t.* [D. *schokken*; Fr. *choquer.*]

1. To shake by the sudden collision of a body.

2. To meet force with force; to encounter. *Shak.*

3. To strike, as with horror or disgust; to cause to recoil, as from something odious or horrible; to offend extremely; to disgust. I was *shocked* at the sight of so much misery. Avoid every thing that can *shock* the feelings of delicacy.

Advise him not to *shock* a father's will. *Dryden.*

SHOCK, *v. t.* To collect sheaves into a pile; to pile sheaves. *Tusser.*

SHOCK'ED, (shokt,) *pp.* Struck, as with horror; offended; disgusted.

2. Piled, as sheaves.

SHOCK'HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a thick and bushy head of hair.

SHOCK'ING, *ppr.* Shaking with sudden violence.

2. Meeting in onset or violent encounter.

And now with shouts the *shocking* armies closed. *Pope.*

3. *a.* Striking, as with horror; causing to recoil with horror or disgust; extremely offensive or disgusting.

The French humor—is very *shocking* to the Italians. *Addison.*

SHOCK'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to strike with horror or disgust. *Chesterfield.*

SHOCK'ING-NESS, *n.* The state of being shocking.

SHOD, for SHODE, *pret.* and *pp.* of SHOE.

SHOE, (shoo,) *n.*; *pl.* SHOES. [Sax. *sceo, scoeg*; G. *schuh*; D. *schoen*; Sw. *sko*; Dan. *skoe*, a shoe; *skoer*, to bind with iron, to shoe. It is uncertain to what this word was originally applied, whether to a band of iron, or to something worn on the human foot. It is a contracted word. In G. *handschuh*, hand-shoe, is a glove. The sense is probably a cover, or that which is put on.]

1. A covering for the foot, usually of leather, composed of a thick species for the sole, and a thinner kind for the vamp and quarters. Shoes for ladies often have some species of cloth for the vamp and quarters.

2. A plate or rim of iron nailed to the hoof of a horse to defend it from injury; also, a plate of iron for an ox's hoof, one for each division of the hoof. Oxen are shod in New England, sometimes to defend the hoof from injury in stony places, more generally to enable them to walk on ice, in which case the shoes are armed with sharp points. This is called *calking.*

3. The plate of iron which is nailed to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh, or any vehicle that slides on the snow in winter.

4. A piece of timber fastened with pins to the bottom of the runners of a sled, to prevent them from wearing.

5. The inclined piece at the bottom of a water trunk or lead pipe, for turning the course of the water, and discharging it from a building. *Gwilt.*

6. Something in form of a shoe, or answering the purpose of a shoe.

7. A cover for defense.

Shoe of an anchor; a small block of wood, convex on the back, with a hole to receive the point of the anchor fluke; used to prevent the anchor from tearing the planks of the vessel when raised or lowered. *Totten.*

SHOE, (shoo,) *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SHOD. To furnish with shoes; to put shoes on; as, to *shoe* a horse or an ox; to *shoe* a sled or sleigh.

2. To cover at the bottom. *Drayton.*

To shoe an anchor; to cover the flukes with broad, triangular pieces of plank. This is intended to give the anchor a stronger hold in soft grounds. *Totten.*

SHOE'BLACK, (shoo'blak,) *n.* [*shoe* and *black.*] A person that cleans shoes.

SHOE'BOY, *n.* [*shoe* and *boy.*] A boy that cleans shoes.

SHOE'BUCK-LE, (shoo'buk-l,) *n.* [*shoe* and *buckle.*] A buckle for fastening a shoe to the foot.

SHOE'ING, (shoo'ing,) *ppr.* Putting on shoes.

SHOE'ING-HORN, *n.* [*shoe* and *horn.*] A horn used to facilitate the entrance of the foot into a narrow shoe.

2. Any thing by which a transaction is facilitated; any thing used as a medium; in contempt. *Spectator.*

SHOE'-LEATH-ER, (shoo'leth-er,) *n.* [*shoe* and *leather.*] Leather for shoes.

SHOE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of shoes.

Caltrops very much incommoded the *shoeless* Moors. *Dr. Addison.*

SHOE'MAK-ER, *n.* [*shoe* and *maker.*] One whose occupation or trade is to make shoes and boots.

SHO'ER, *n.* One that fits shoes to the feet; one that furnishes or puts on shoes; as a farrier.

SHOE'STRING, *n.* [*shoe* and *string.*] A string used to fasten a shoe to the foot.

SHOE'TYE, (shoo'ti,) *n.* [*shoe* and *tye.*] A ribbon used for fastening a shoe to the foot. *Hudibras.*

SHOG, for SHOCK; a violent concussion. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

SHOG, *v. t.* To shake; to agitate. [*Not in use.*] *Carew.*

SHOG, *v. i.* To move off; to be gone; to jog. [*Not in use.*] [See JOG.] *Hall.*

SHOG'GING, *n.* Concussion. [*Not in use.*] *Harmar.*

SHOG'GLE, *v. t.* To shake; to joggle. [*Not in use.*] [See JOGGLE.] *Pegge.*

SHOLE, *n.* [Sax. *sceol*, a crowd.]

A throng; a crowd; a great multitude assembled. [This is the better orthography. See SHOAL.]

SHONE, *pp.* of SHINE.

SHOO, *v. t.* [G. *scheuchen*, to scare.]

To scare; to drive away by frightening; hence, be gone.

[*A word used in scaring away fowls, but used in the imperative only.*]

SHOOK, *pp.* of SHAKE.

SHOOK, *n.* In *commerce*, shooks are casks of hogshead staves prepared for use. Boards for boxes of sugar, prepared or fitted for use, bear the same name.

SHOOK, *v. t.* To pack staves in casks.

SHOON, *old pl.* of SHOE. [*Obs.*]

SHOOT, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SHOT. The old participle SHOTTEN is obsolete. [Sax. *sceotan, scytan*, to shoot, to dart, to rush, to lay out or bestow, to transfer, to point with the finger, whence to lead or direct; G. *schossen*, to shoot, and to pay scot, also *schiessen*, to shoot, to dart; D. *schieten*; Sw. *skuta*; Dan. *skyder*; Ir. *sciothim*, to vomit; *sciot*, an arrow or dart; It. *scattare*, to shoot an arrow; L. *scalco*, to shoot out water; W. *ysguthaw, ysgudaw*, to scud; *ysgwdu*, to thrust; *ysgythu*, to spout. It is formed with a prefix on *Gd.*]

1. To let fly and drive with force; as, to *shoot* an arrow.

2. To discharge and cause to be driven with violence; as, to *shoot* a ball.

3. To send off with force; to dart.

And from about her shot darts of desire. *Milton.*

4. To let off; used of the instrument.

The two ends of a bow shot off, fly from one another. *Boyle.*

5. To strike with any thing shot; as, to *shoot* one with an arrow or a bullet.

6. To send out; to push forth; as, a plant *shoots* a branch.

7. To push out; to emit; to dart; to thrust forth.

Beware the secret snake that *shoots* a sting. *Dryden.*

8. To push forward; to drive; to propel; as, to *shoot* a bolt.

9. To push out; to thrust forward.

They *shoot* out the lip.—Ps. xxii.

The phrase *to shoot out the lip*, signifies to treat with derision or contempt.

10. To pass through with swiftness; as, to *shoot* the Stygian flood. *Dryden.*

11. To plane straight, or fit by planing; a *workman's term.*

Two pieces of wood that are shot, that is, planed or pared with a chisel. *Moxon.*

12. To kill by a ball, arrow, or other thing shot; as, to *shoot* a duck.

13. To pass rapidly under by the force of a current; as, to *shoot* a bridge. *Totten.*

SHOOT, *v. i.* To perform the act of discharging, sending with force, or driving any thing by means of an engine or instrument; as, to *shoot* at a target or mark.

When you *shoot* and shut one eye. *Prior.*
The archers bare sorely grieved him, and *shot* at him.—Gen. xlix.

2. To germinate; to bud; to sprout; to send forth branches.

Onions, as they hang, will *shoot* forth. *Bacon.*
But the wild olive *shoots* and shades the ungrateful plain. *Dryden.*

Delightful task,
To teach the young idea how to *shoot*. *Thomson.*

3. To form by shooting, or by an arrangement of particles into spicula. Metals *shoot* into crystals. Every salt *shoots* into crystals of a determinate form.

4. To be emitted, sent forth, or driven along.

There *shot* a streaming lamp along the sky. *Dryden.*

5. To protuberate; to be pushed out; to jut; to project. The land *shoots* into a promontory.

6. To pass, as an arrow or pointed instrument; to penetrate.

Thy words *shoot* through my heart. *Addison.*

7. To grow rapidly; to become by rapid growth. The boy soon *shoots* up to a man.

He'll soon *shoot* up a hero. *Dryden.*

8. To move with velocity; as, a *shooting* star.

9. To feel a quick, darting pain. My temples *shoot.*

To shoot ahead; to outstrip in running, flying, or sailing.

SHOOT, *n.* The act of propelling or driving any thing with violence; the discharge of a fire-arm or bowl; as, a good *shoot.*

The Turkish bow giveth a very forcible *shoot*. *Bacon.*

2. The act of striking, or endeavoring to strike with a missive weapon. *Shak.*

3. A young branch.

Prune off superfluous branches and *shoots* of this second spring. *Evelyn.*

4. A young swine which is *shooting* or growing up. *Holloway.*

[In *New England*, pronounced *shote.*]

SHOOT'ER, *n.* One that shoots; an archer; a gunner. *Herbert.*

SHOOT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Discharging, as fire-arms; driving or sending with violence; pushing out; protuberating; germinating; branching; glancing, as pain.

SHOOT'ING, *n.* The act of discharging fire-arms, or of sending an arrow with force; a firing.

2. Sensation of a quick, glancing pain.

3. In *sportsmanship*, the act or practice of killing game with guns or fire-arms.

SHOOT'ING-STAR, *n.* A fire ball or meteor which darts across the sky with a transient light. Shooting-stars have been found to be more abundant at particular periods, the most remarkable of which are the 13th of November and the 9th or 10th of August. *Olmsted.*

SHOOT'Y, *a.* Of equal growth or size. *Grose.*

SHOP, *n.* [Norm. *schope*; Sax. *sceoppa*, a depository, from *sceapian*, to form or shape; Sw. *skap*, a repository; Dan. *skab*, a cupboard or chest of drawers. Qu. Fr. *echoppe.*]

1. A building in which goods, wares, drugs, &c., are sold by retail.

2. A building in which mechanics work, and where they keep their manufactures for sale.

Keep your *shop*, and your *shop* will keep you. *Franklin.*

SHOP, *v. i.* To visit shops for purchasing goods; used chiefly in the participle; as, the lady is *shopping.*

SHOP'BOARD, *n.* [*shop* and *board.*] A bench on which work is performed; as, a doctor or divine taken from the *shopboard.* *South.*

SHOP'BOOK, *n.* [*shop* and *book.*] A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts. *Locke.*

SHOP'KEEP-ER, *n.* [*shop* and *keep.*] A trader who sells goods in a shop or by retail; in distinction from a MERCHANT, or one who sells by wholesale. *Addison.*

SHOP'LIFT-ER, *n.* [*shop* and *lift.* See LIFT.] One who steals any thing in a shop, or takes goods privately from a shop; one who, under pretense of buying goods, takes occasion to steal. *Encyc.*

SHOP'LIFT-ING, *n.* Larceny committed in a shop; the stealing of any thing from a shop.

SHOP'LIKE, *a.* Low; vulgar. *B. Jonson.*

SHOP'MAN, *n.* [*shop* and *man.*] A petty trader. *Dryden.*

2. One who serves in a shop. *Johnson.*

SHOP'PING, *ppr.* Visiting shops for the purchase of goods.

SHOP'PING, *n.* The act of visiting shops for the purchase of goods.

SHORE, the *old pret.* of SHEAR. [*Obs.*]

SHORE, *n.* [Sax. *score.*]

The coast or land adjacent to the ocean or sea, or to a large lake or river. This word is applied primarily to the land contiguous to water; but it extends also to the ground near the border of the sea or of a lake, which is covered with water. We also use the word to express the land near the border of the

sea or of a great lake, to an indefinite extent; as when we say, a town stands on the *shore*. We do not apply the word to the land contiguous to a small stream. This we call a BANK.

SHŌRE, n. The popular but corrupt pronunciation of *sewer*; a pronunciation that should be carefully avoided.

SHŌRE, n. [Sp. and Port. *escora*; D. *schoor*.]
A prop or timber placed as a brace or support on the side of a building or other thing. *Watts. Gwilt.*

SHŌRE, v. t. To prop; to support by a post or buttress; usually with *up*; as, to *shore up* a building.
2. To set on shore. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SHŌR'ED, *pp.* Propped; supported by a prop.

SHŌR'ING, *ppr.* Propping, supporting.

SHŌRE'LESS, *a.* Having no shore or coast; of indefinite or unlimited extent; as, a *shoreless* ocean. *Boyle.*

SHŌRE'LING, } *n.* In *England*, the skin of a living
SHOR'LING, } sheep shorn, as distinct from the *morling*, or skin taken from the dead sheep. Hence, in some parts of England, a *shorling* is a sheep shorn, and a *morling* is one that dies. *Encyc.*

SHORL, *n.* [Sw. *skörl*, from *skor* brittle; Dan. *skiör.*]
A mineral, black tourmaline. *Dana.*

SHOR-LA'CEOUS, *a.* Like shorl; partaking of the nature and characters of shorl. *Kirwan.*

SHORL'ITE, *n.* A mineral of a greenish-white color, sometimes yellowish, a variety of topaz; mostly found in irregular, oblong masses or columns, inserted in a mixture of quartz and mica or granite. *Klaproth. Kirwan.*
Shorlite or shorlous topaz, the pycnite of Werner, is of a straw-yellow color. *Ure.*

SHORN, *pp.* of SHEAR. Cut off; as, a lock of wool *shorn*.
2. Having the hair or wool cut off or sheared; as, a *shorn* lamb.
3. Deprived; as, a prince *shorn* of his honors.

SHORT, *a.* [Sax. *sceort, scyrt*; G. *kurz*; D. Sw. and Dan. *kort*; Fr. *court*. It. *corto*; L. *curtus*; Ir. *gear*; Russ. *kortayu*, to shorten. It is from cutting off or separating. Qu. Dan. *skiör*, Sw. *skor*, brittle.]
1. Not long; not having great length or extension; as, a *short* distance; a *short* ferry; a *short* flight; a *short* piece of timber.

The bed is *shorter* than that a man can stretch himself on it. — Is. xxviii.

2. Not extended in time; not of long duration.

The triumphing of the wicked is *short*. — Job xx. 1 Thess. ii.

3. Not of usual or sufficient length, reach, or extent.

Weak though I am of limb, and *short* of sight. *Pope.*

4. Not of long duration; repeated at small intervals of time; as, *short* breath. *Dryden. Sidney.*
5. Not of adequate extent or quantity; not reaching the point demanded, desired, or expected; as, a quantity *short* of our expectations.

Not therefore am I *short*
Of knowing what I ought. *Milton.*

6. Deficient; defective; imperfect. This account is *short* of the truth.
7. Not adequate; insufficient; scanty; as, provisions are *short*; a *short* allowance of water for the voyage.
8. Not sufficiently supplied scantily furnished.

The English were inferior in number, and grew *short* in their provisions. *Hayward.*

9. Not far distant in time; future.

He commanded those who were appointed to attend him, to be ready by a *short* day. *Clarendon.*

We now say, at *short* notice. In *mercantile language*, a note or bill is made payable at *short* sight, that is, in a little time after being presented to the payer.
10. Not fetching a compass; as in the phrase, to *turn short*.
11. Not going to the point intended; as, to stop *short*.
12. Defective in quantity; as, sheep *short* of their wool. *Dryden.*
13. Narrow; limited; not extended; not large or comprehensive.

Their own *short* understandings reach
No further than the present. *Rowe.*

14. Brittle; friable; breaking all at once without splinters or shatters; as, marl so *short* that it can not be wrought into a ball. *Mortimer.*
15. Not bending.

The lance broke *short*. *Dryden.*

16. Abrupt; brief; pointed; petulant; severe. I asked him a question, to which he gave a *short* answer.

To be short; to be scantily supplied; as, *to be short* of bread or water.

To come short; to fail; not to do what is demanded or expected, or what is necessary for the purpose; applied *to persons*. We all *come short* of perfect obedience to God's will.
2. Not to reach or obtain. *Rom.* iii.
3. To fall; to be insufficient. Provisions *come short*.

To cut short; to abridge; to contract; to make too small or defective; also, to destroy or consume. 2 *Kings* x.

To fall short; to fail; to be inadequate or scanty; as, provisions *fall short*; money *falls short*.
2. To fail; not to do or accomplish; as, to *fall short* in duty.
3. To be less. The measure *falls short* of the estimate.

To stop short; to stop at once; also, to stop without reaching the point intended.

To turn short; to turn on the spot occupied; to turn without making a compass.

For turning *short* he struck with all his might. *Dryden.*

To be taken short; to be seized with urgent necessity. *Swift.*

In short; in few words; briefly; to sum up or close in a few words.

SHORT, *n.* A summary account; as, the *t* of the matter.

The *short* and long is our play is preferred. *Shak.*

SHORT, *adv.* Not long; as, *short*-enduring joy; a *short*-breathed man. *Dryden. Arbuthnot.*
In connection with verbs, *short* is a modifying word, or used adverbially; as, to *come short*, &c.

SHORT, *v. t.* To shorten.
2. *v. i.* To fail; to decrease. [*Not in use.*]

SHORT'-BREATH-ED, (-bretht,) *a.* Having short breath or quick respiration.

SHORT'-CAKE, *n.* A soft and friable cake, in which butter or lard has been mixed with the flour. *Forby.*

SHORT'COM-ING, (-kum'ing,) *n.* A failing of the usual produce, quantity, or amount, as of a crop. *Chalmers.*
2. A failure of full performance, as of duty.

SHORT'-DAT-ED, *a.* [*short* and *date.*] Having little time to run. *Sandys.*

SHORT'-DRAWN, *a.* Being of short breathing; imperfectly inspired, as breath.

SHORT'EN, (short'n,) *v. t.* [Sax. *scyrtan.*]
1. To make short in measure, extent, or time; as, to *shorten* distance; to *shorten* a road; to *shorten* days of calamity. *Matt.* xxiv.
2. To abridge; to lessen; as, to *shorten* labor or work.
3. To curtail; as, to *shorten* the hair by clipping.
4. To contract; to lessen; to reduce or diminish in extent or amount; as, to *shorten* sail; to *shorten* an allowance of provisions.
5. To confine; to restrain.

Here, where the subject is so fruitful, I am *shortened* by my chain. *Dryden.*

6. To lop; to deprive.

The youth — *shortened* of his ears. *Dryden.*

7. To make paste short or friable, with butter or lard.

SHORT'EN, (short'n,) *v. i.* To become short or shorter. The day *shortens* in northern latitudes from June to December.
2. To contract; as, a cord *shortens* by being wet; a metallic rod *shortens* by cold.

SHORT'EN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made short or shorter; abridged; contracted.

SHORT'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making short or shorter; contracting.

SHORT'EN-ING, *n.* A making short or shorter.
2. Something used in cookery to make paste short or friable, as butter or lard. *Halliwell.*

SHORT'-HAND, *n.* [*short* and *hand.*] Short writing; a compendious method of writing by substituting characters, abbreviations, or symbols for words; otherwise called STENOGRAPHY. *Locke.*

SHORT'-JOINT-ED, *a.* [*short* and *joint.*] A horse is said to be *short-jointed*, when the pastern is too short. *Encyc.*

SHORT'-LIV-ED, *a.* [*short* and *live.*] Not living or lasting long; being of short continuance; as, a *short-lived* race of beings; *short-lived* pleasure; *short-lived* passion. *Dryden. Addison.*

SHORT'LY, *adv.* Quickly; soon; in a little time.

The armies came *shortly* in view of each other. *Clarendon.*

2. In few words; briefly; as, to express ideas more *shortly* in verse than in prose. *Pope.*

SHORT'NER, *n.* He or that which shortens. *Swift.*

SHORT'NESS, *n.* The quality of being short in space or time; little length or little duration; as, the *shortness* of a journey or of distance; the *shortness* of the days in winter; the *shortness* of life.
2. Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness; as, the *shortness* of an essay. The prayers of the church, by reason of their *shortness*, are easy for the memory.
3. Want of reach or the power of retention; as, the *shortness* of the memory. *Bacon.*
4. Deficiency; imperfection; limited extent; as, the *shortness* of our reason. *Glanville.*

SHORT'-RIB, *n.* [*short* and *rib.*] One of the lower ribs; a rib shorter than the others, below the sternum; a false rib. *Wiseman.*

SHORTS, *n. pl.* The bran and coarse part of meal, in mixture. *Halliwell.*

SHORT'-SIGHT, (-site,) *n.* Short-sightedness; myopy; vision accurate only when the object is near. *Good.*

SHORT'-SIGHT'ED, (-site'-,) *a.* Not able to see far; having limited vision; in a *literal sense.*
2. Not able to look far into futurity; not able to understand things deep or remote; of limited intellect.

SHORT'-SIGHT'ED-NESS, *n.* A defect in vision, consisting in the inability to see things at a distance, or at the distance to which the sight ordinarily extends.
2. Defective or limited intellectual sight; inability to see far into futurity or into things deep or abstruse. *Addison.*

SHORT'-WAIST-ED, *a.* [*short* and *waist.*] Having a short waist or body. *Dryden.*

SHORT'-WIND-ED, *a.* [*short* and *wind.*] Affected with shortness of breath; having a quick respiration; as, dyspnœic and asthmatic persons. *May.*

SHORT'-WING-ED, *a.* [*short* and *wing.*] Having short wings; as, a *short-winged* hawk. *Dryden.*

SHORT'-WIT-TED, *a.* Having little wit; not wise; of scanty intellect or judgment. *Hales.*

SHŌR'Y, *a.* [from *shore.*] Lying near the shore or coast. [*Little used.*] *Burnet.*

SHOT, *pret.* and *pp.* of SHOOT.

SHOT, *n.* [Sax. *scyt*; D. *schoot, schot.* See SHOOT and SCOT.]
1. The act of shooting; discharge of a missile weapon.

He caused twenty *shot* of his greatest cannon to be made at the king's army. *Clarendon.*

Note. — The plural, *shots*, may be used, but *shot* is used in both numbers.

2. A missile weapon, particularly a ball or bullet. *Shot* is properly whatever is discharged from firearms or cannon by the force of gunpowder. Shot used in war is of various kinds; as, *round shot, balls*, or *bullets*; those for cannon made of iron, those for muskets and pistols, of lead. Secondly, *double-headed shot*, or *bar shot*, consisting of a bar with a round head at each end. Thirdly, *chain shot*, consisting of two balls chained together. Fourthly, *grape shot*, consisting of a number of balls bound together with a cord in canvas on an iron bottom, so as to form a cylindrical figure. Fifthly, *case shot* or *canister shot*, consisting of a great number of small bullets in a cylindrical tin box. Sixthly, *langrel* or *langrage*, which consists of pieces of iron of any kind or shape. *Small shot*, denotes musket balls. *Mar. Dict. Hebert.*
3. Small globular masses of lead, used for killing birds and other small animals. These are not called *balls* or *bullets*.
4. The flight of a missile weapon, or the distance which it passes from the engine; as, a cannon *shot*; a musket *shot*; a pistol *shot*; a bow *shot*.
5. A marksman; one who practices shooting; as, an excellent *shot*. *W. Irving.*
6. A reckoning; charge or proportional share of expense at a tavern, &c. [See SCOT.]
Shot of a cable; in *seamen's language*, the splicing of two cables together; or the whole length of two cables thus united. A ship will ride easier in deep water with one *shot of cable* thus lengthened, than with three short cables. *Encyc.*

SHOT, *v. t.* To load with shot over a cartridge; as, to *shot* the guns. *Totten.*

SHOT'-BELT-ED, *a.* Wearing a belt carrying shot.

SHOTE, *n.* [Sax. *scota*; from *shooting*, darting.]
1. A fish resembling the trout. *Carew.*
2. A young hog, or a half-grown unfatted hog. [See SHOOT.] *Ainsworth.*

SHOT'-FREE, *a.* [*shot* and *free.*] Free from charge; exempted from any share of expense; scot-free.
2. Not to be injured by shot. [*Not used.*] *Feltham.*
3. Unpunished. [*Not used.*]

SHOT'-GAUGE, *n.* [*shot* and *gauge.*] An instrument for measuring the diameter of round shot. *Totten.*

SHOT'-HOLE, *n.* A hole made by a bullet discharged.

SHOT'TED, *pp.* Loaded with shot over a cartridge, as guns.

SHOT'TEN, (shot'n,) *a.* [from *shoot.*] Having ejected the spawn. *Shak.*
2. Shooting into angles.
3. Shot out of its socket; dislocated; as a bone.
Shotten herring; a gutted herring dried for keeping; hence, a mean, meager fellow. *Shak. Halliwell.*

SHOUGH, (shok,) *n.* A kind of shaggy dog. [*Not in use.*] [See SHOCK.]

SHOULD, (shood.) The preterit of SHALL, but now used as an auxiliary verb, either in the past time or conditional present. "He *should* have paid the debt at the time the note became due." *Should* here denotes past time. "I *should* ride to town this day if the weather would permit." He *should* expresses present or future time conditionally. In the second and third persons, it denotes obligation or duty, as in the first example above.

1. *I should go.* When *should* in this person is uttered without emphasis, it declares simply that an event would take place, on some condition or under other circumstances.

But when expressed with emphasis, *should* in this person denotes obligation, duty, or determination.

2. *Thou shouldst* / *You should* } *go.* Without emphasis, *should*, in the second person, is nearly equivalent to *ought*; you ought to go, it is your duty, you are bound to go. [See SHALL.]

With emphasis, *should* expresses determination in the speaker conditionally to compel the person to act. "If I had the care of you, you *should* go, whether willing or not."

3. *He should go.* *Should*, in the third person, has the same force as in the second.

4. If *I should*, if *you should*, if *he should*, &c., denote a future contingent event.

5. After *should*, the principal verb is sometimes omitted without obscuring the sense.

> To only us love just blogs, or so they *should*. *Dryden.*

That is, so they *should love* them.

6. *Should be*; ought to be; a proverbial phrase, conveying some censure, contempt, or irony. Things are not as they *should be*.

> The boys think their mother no better than she *should* be. *Addison.*

7. "We think it strange that stones *should* fall from the aërial regions." In this use, *should* implies that stones do fall. In all similar phrases, *should* implies the actual existence of the fact, without a condition or supposition.

SHOUL'DER, *n.* [Sax. *sculdre*, *sculdor*, *sculder*; G. *schulter*; D. *schouder*; Sw. *skuldra*; Dan. *skulder*.]

1. The joint by which the arm of a human being or the fore leg of a quadruped is connected with the body; or in man, the projection formed by the bones called SCAPULÆ or SHOULDER-BLADES, which extend from the basis of the neck in a horizontal direction.

2. The upper joint of the fore leg of an animal cut for the market; as, a *shoulder* of mutton.

3. *Shoulders*, in the plural; the upper part of the back.

> Adown her *shoulders* fell her length of hair. *Dryden.*

4. *Figuratively*, support; sustaining power; or that which elevates and sustains.

> For on thy *shoulders* do I build my seat. *Shak.*

5. Among *artificers*, something like the human shoulder; a horizontal or rectangular projection from the body of a thing. *Moxon.*

6. In *fortification*, the angle of a bastion included between the face and flank. *Brande.*

SHOUL'DER, *v. t.* To push or thrust with the shoulder; to push with violence.

> Around her numberless the rabble flowed,
> *Shouldering* each other, crowding for a view,
> As they the earth would *shoulder* from her seat. *Rowe. Spenser.*

2. To take upon the shoulder; as, to *shoulder* a basket.

SHOUL'DER-BELT, *n.* [*shoulder* and *belt*.] A belt that passes across the shoulder. *Dryden.*

SHOUL'DER-BLADE, *n.* [*shoulder* and *blade*.] The bone of the shoulder, or blade-bone, broad and triangular, covering the hind part of the ribs; called by anatomists SCAPULA and OMOPLATA. *Encyc.*

SHOUL'DER-CLAP-PER, *n.* [*shoulder* and *clap*.] One that claps another on the shoulder, or that uses great familiarity. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SHOUL'DER-ED, *pp.* Pushed or thrust with the shoulder.

2. Supported on the shoulder.

SHOUL'DER-ING, *ppr.* Pushing with the shoulder.

2. Taking upon the shoulder.

SHOUL'DER-KNOT, (shōl'der-not,) *n.* [*shoulder* and *knot*.] An ornamental knot of ribbon or lace worn on the shoulder; an epaulet.

SHOUL'DER-SHOT-TEN, *a.* [*shoulder* and *shot*.] Strained in the shoulder, as a horse. *Shak.*

SHOUL'DER-SLIP, *n.* [*shoulder* and *slip*.] Dislocation of the shoulder or of the humerus. *Swift.*

SHOUT, *v. i.* [This word coincides with *shoot*, W. *ysgythu*, to jet, to spout.]

To utter a sudden and loud outcry, usually in joy, triumph, or exultation, or to animate soldiers in an onset.

> It is not the voice of them that *shout* for mastery. — Ex. xxxii.
> When ye hear the sound of the trumpet, all the people shall *shout* with a great shout. — Josh. vi.

SHOUT, *n.* A loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement and sudden outcry, particularly of a multitude of men, expressing joy, triumph, exultation, or animated courage. It is sometimes intended in derision. *Josh.* vi. *Ezra* iii.

> The Rhodians, seeing the enemy turn their backs, gave a great *shout* in derision. *Knolles.*

SHOUT, *v. t.* To treat with shouts or clamor. *Hall.*

SHOUT'ED, *pp.* Treated with shouts.

SHOUT'ER, *n.* One that shouts. *Dryden.*

SHOUT'ING, *ppr.* Uttering a sudden and loud outcry in joy or exultation.

SHOUT'ING, *n.* The act of shouting; a loud outcry expressive of joy or animation. 2 *Sam.* vi.

SHOVE, (shuv,) *v. t.* [Sax. *scufan*, to push or thrust; *scufan*, to suggest, to hint; D. *schuiven*; G. *schieben*, *schuppen*; Sw. *skuffa*; Dan. *skuffer*. The more correct orthography would be SHUV.]

1. To push; to propel; to drive along by the direct application of strength without a sudden impulse; *particularly*, to push a body by sliding or causing it to move along the surface of another body, either by the hand or by an instrument; as, to *shove* a bottle along a table; to *shove* a table along the floor; to *shove* a boat on the water.

> And *shove* away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton.*
> *Shoving* back this earth on which I sit. *Dryden.*

2. To push; to press against.

> He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow-servants to get near his mistress. *Arbuthnot.*

To shove away; to push to a distance; to thrust off.

To shove by; to push away; to delay, or to reject; as, to *shove by* the hearing of a cause; or to *shove by* justice. [*Not elegant.*] *Shak.*

To shove off; to thrust or push away.

To shove down; to overthrow by pushing. *Arbuthnot.*

SHOVE, (shuv,) *v. i.* To push or drive forward; to urge a course. *Swift.*

2. To push off; to move in a boat or with a pole; as, he *shoved* from shore. *Garth.*

To shove off; to move from shore by pushing with poles or oars.

SHOVE, *n.* The act of pushing or pressing against by strength, without a sudden impulse. *Swift.*

SHOV'ED, (shuvd,) *pp.* Pushed; propelled.

SHOV'EL, (shuv'l,) *n.* [Sax. *scoft*; G. *schaufel*; D. *schoffel*, *schop*; Dan. *skuffe*, a *scoop* or *shovel*; from *shoving*.]

An instrument consisting of a broad scoop or blade, more or less hollow, with a handle, used for throwing earth or other loose substances.

SHOV'EL, *v. t.* To take up and throw with a shovel; as, to *shovel* earth into a heap or into a cart, or out of a pit.

2. To gather in great quantities. *Derham.*

SHOV'EL-BOARD, *n.* A board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark. *Dryden.*

SHOV'EL-ED, (shuv'ld,) *pp.* Thrown with a shovel.

SHOV'EL-ER, *n.* [from *shovel*.] A species of duck, Anas clypeata of Linnæus, remarkable for the length and terminal expansion of the bill. *Brande.*

SHOV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Throwing with a shovel.

SHŌW, (shō,) *v. t.*; *pret.* SHOWED; *pp.* SHOWN or SHOWED. It is sometimes written SHEW, SHEWED, SHEWN. [Sax. *sceawian*; D. *schouwen*; G. *schauen*; Dan. *skuer*. This word, in most of the Teutonic dialects, signifies merely to look, see, view, behold. In Saxon, it signifies to show, look, view, explore, regard. This is doubtless a contracted word. If the radical letter lost was a labial, *show* coincides with the Gr. σκοπεω, σκεπτομαι. If a dental has been lost, this word accords with the Sw. *skada*, to view or behold.]

1. To exhibit or present to the view of others.

> Go thy way, *show* thyself to the priest. — Matt. viii.

2. To afford to the eye or to notice; to contain in a visible form.

> Nor want we skill or art, from whence to raise
> Magnificence; and what can heaven *show* more? *Milton.*

3. To make or enable to see. *Milton.*

4. To make or enable to perceive. *Milton.*

5. To make to know; to cause to understand; to make known to; to teach or inform. *Job* x.

> Know, I am sent
> To *show* thee what shall come in future days. *Milton.*

6. To prove; to manifest.

> I'll *show* my duty by my timely care. *Dryden.*

7. To inform; to teach; with *of*.

> The time cometh when I shall no more speak unto you in proverbs, but I shall *show* you plainly *of* the Father. — John xvi.

8. To point out, as a guide.

> Thou shalt *show* them the way in which they must walk. — Ex. xviii.

9. To bestow; to confer; to afford; as, to *show* favor or mercy on any person. *Ps.* cxii. 5.

10. To prove by evidence, testimony, or authentic registers or documents.

> They could not *show* their father's house. — Ezra ii.

11. To disclose; to make known.

> I durst not *show* you mine opinion. — Job xxxii.

12. To discover; to explain; as, to *show* a dream or interpretation. *Dan.* ii.

To show forth; to manifest; to publish; to proclaim. 1 *Pet.* ii.

To show off; to exhibit in an ostentatious manner.

To show up; to expose. [*Colloquial.*]

SHŌW, *v. i.* To appear; to look; to be in appearance.

> Just such the skies before a rising storm. *Dryden.*

2. To have appearance; to become or suit well or ill.

> My lord of York, it better *showed* with you. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

SHŌW, *n.* Superficial appearance; not reality.

> Mild Heaven
> Disapproves that care, though wise in *show*. *Milton.*

2. A spectacle; something offered to view for money. *Addison.*

3. Ostentatious display or parade.

> I envy none their pageantry and *show*. *Young.*

4. Appearance as an object of notice.

> The city itself makes the noblest *show* of any in the world. *Addison.*

5. Public appearance, in distinction from concealment; as, an open *show*.

6. Semblance; likeness.

> In *show* plebeian angel militant. *Milton.*

7. Speciousness; plausibility.

> But a short exile must for *show* precede. *Dryden.*

8. External appearance.

> And forced, at least in *show*, to prize it more. *Dryden.*

9. Exhibition to view; as, a *show* of cattle, or cattle-*show*. *Agricult. Societies.*

10. Pomp; magnificent spectacle.

> As for triumphs, masks, feasts, and such *shows*. *Bacon.*

11. A phantom; as, a fairy-*show*. *Dryden.*

12. Representative action; as, a dumb *show*. *Addison.*

13. External appearance; hypocritical pretense.

> Who devour widows' houses, and for a *show* make long prayers. — Luke xx.

Show of hands; a raising of hands, as a vote in a public meeting. *England.*

SHŌW'-BILL, *n.* A broad sheet containing an advertisement, in large letters, of books, goods, &c., placed at shop-doors, windows, &c. *Peck.*

SHŌW'-BOX, *n.* A box containing some object of curiosity, carried round as a show.

SHŌW'-BREAD, / SHEW'-BREAD, } (shō'bred,) } *n.* [*show* and *bread*.] Among the *Jews*, bread of exhibition; the loaves of bread which the priest of the week placed before the Lord, on the golden table in the sanctuary. They were made of fine flour unleavened, and changed every Sabbath. The loaves were twelve in number, and represented the twelve tribes of Israel. They were to be eaten by the priests only, and that in the holy place. *Leviticus. Kitto.*

SHŌW'-CASE, *n.* A case or box in shops, with plates or glass on the top or in front, within which delicate or valuable articles are placed for exhibition.

SHŌW'ER, *n.* One who shows or exhibits.

SHOW'ER, *n.* [Sax. *scur*; G. *schauer*, a shower, horror; *schauern*, to shower, to shiver, shudder, quake. Qu. Heb. Ch. and Ar. שער, to be rough, to shudder.]

1. A fall of rain or hail, of short duration. It may be applied to a like fall of snow, but this seldom occurs. It is applied to a fall of rain or hail of short continuance, of more or less violence, but never to a storm of long continuance.

2. A fall of things from the air in thick succession; as, a *shower* of darts or arrows; a *shower* of stones. *Pope.*

3. A copious supply bestowed; liberal distribution; as, a great *shower* of gifts. *Shak.*

SHOW'ER, *v. t.* To water with a shower; to wet copiously with rain; as, to *shower* the earth. *Milton.*

2. To bestow liberally; to distribute or scatter in abundance.

> Cesar's favor
> That *showers* down greatness on his friends. *Addison.*

3. To wet with falling water, as in the shower-bath.

SHOW'ER, *v. i.* To rain in showers.

SHOW'ER-BATH, *n.* [*shower* and *bath*.] Water showered upon a person by some contrivance from above; also, a contrivance for effecting this.

SHOW'ER-ED, *pp.* Wet with a shower or with falling water; watered abundantly; bestowed or distributed liberally.

SHOW'ER-ING, *ppr.* Wetting with a shower or with falling water; bestowing or distributing liberally.

SHOW'ER-LESS, *a.* Without showers. *Armstrong.*

SHOW'ER-Y, *a.* Raining in showers; abounding with frequent falls of rain.

SHOW'I-LY, *adv.* In a showy manner; pompously; with parade.

SHOW'I-NESS, *n.* State of being showy; pompousness; great parade.

SHŌW'ING, *ppr.* Presenting to view; exhibiting; proving.

SHŌW'ING, *n.* A presentation to view; exhibition.

SHŌW'ISH, *a.* Splendid; gaudy. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*

2. Ostentatious.

SHŌWN, *pp.* of SHOW. Exhibited; manifested; proved.

SHŌW'Y, *a.* Splendid; gay; gaudy; making a great show; fine. *Addison.*

2. Ostentatious.

SHRAG, *v. t.* To lop. [*Not in use.*]

SHRAG, *n.* A twig of a tree cut off. [*Not in use.*]
SHRAG'GER, *n.* One that lops; one that trims trees. [*Not in use.*]
SHRANK, *pret.* of SHRINK, is nearly obsolete.
SHRAP, SHRAPE, *n.* A place baited with chaff to invite birds. [*Not in use.*]
SHRAP'NELL SHELL, *n.* In *gunnery*, a name given to shells filled with a quantity of musket balls, which, when the shell explodes, are projected still further. *Brande.*
SHRED, *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* SHRED. [Sax. *screadan*, to cut off; Sw. *skraddare*, a tailor.]
To cut into small pieces, particularly narrow and long pieces, as of cloth or leather. It differs from MINCE, which signifies to chop into pieces fine and short.
SHRED, *n.* A long, narrow piece cut off; as, *shreds* of cloth. *Bacon.*
2. A fragment; a piece; as, *shreds* of wit. *Swift.*
SHRED'DING, *ppr.* Cutting into shreds.
SHRED'DING, *n.* A cutting into shreds; that which is cut off; a piece. *Hooker.*
SHRED'LESS, *a.* Having no shreds. *Byron.*
SHREW, (shrū,) *n.* [I know not the original sense of this word. If it signifies a brawler, it may be from D. *schreeuwen*, to brawl, G. *schreien*, Dan. *skriger*. But *beshrew*, in Chaucer, is interpreted to *curse*.]
1. A peevish, brawling, turbulent, vexatious woman. It appears originally to have been applied to males as well as females; but it is now restricted to the latter.
The man had got a *shrew* for his wife, and there could be no quiet in the house with her. *L'Estrange.*
2. A shrew-mouse.
SHREW, *v. t.* To beshrew; to curse. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
SHREWD, (shrūde,) *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; vexatious; troublesome; mischievous. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
2. Sly; cunning; arch; subtle; artful; astute; as, a *shrewd* man.
3. Sagacious; of nice discernment; as, a *shrewd* observer of men.
4. Proceeding from cunning or sagacity, or containing it; as, a *shrewd* saying; a *shrewd* conjecture.
5. Painful; vexatious; troublesome.
Every of this number
That have endured *shrewd* nights and days with us. *Shak.* [*Obs.*]
No enemy is so despicable but he may do one a *shrewd* turn. [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange.*
SHREWD'LY, (shrūde'le,) *adv.* Mischievously; destructively.
This practice hath most *shrewdly* passed upon thee. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
2. Vexatiously; *used of slight mischief.*
The obstinate and schismatical are like to think themselves *shrewdly* hurt by being cut from that body they chose not to be of. [*Obs.*] *South.*
Yet seemed she not to wince, through *shrewdly* pained. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*
3. Archly; sagaciously; with good guess; as, I *shrewdly* suspect; he *shrewdly* observed. *Locke.*
SHREWD'NESS, *n.* Sly cunning; archness.
The neighbors round admire his *shrewdness*. *Swift.*
2. Sagaciousness; sagacity; the quality of nice discernment.
3. Mischievousness; vexatiousness. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*
SHREW'ISH, (shrū'-,) *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; peevish; petulantly clamorous.
My wife is *shrewish* when I keep not hours. *Shak.*
SHREW'ISH-LY, *adv.* Peevishly; clamorously; turbulently.
He speaks very *shrewishly*. *Shak.*
SHREW'ISH-NESS, *n.* The qualities of a shrew; frowardness; petulance; turbulent clamorousness.
I have no gift in *shrewishness*. *Shak.*
SHREW'-MOUSE, *n.* [Sax. *screawa*.]
An insectivorous mammal resembling a mouse, but belonging to the genus Sorex; an animal that burrows in the ground, feeding on the larvæ of insects, &c. It is a harmless animal.
SHRIEK, (shreek,) *v. i.* [Dan. *skriger*; Sw. *skrika*; G. *schreien*; D. *schreijen*; the two latter contracted; W. *ysgregian*, from *ereg*, a scream or shriek, also rough, rugged, Eng. to *creak*, whence *screech*, and vulgarly *screak*; hence W. *ysgreg*, a jay, from its scream; *ereg*, hoarse, *crygi*, hoarseness, roughness, from the root of *rugged*, and L. *ruga*, wrinkled, *rugo*, to bray; all from straining, and hence breaking, bursting, cracking; allied to *crack* and *crackle*; It. *scricchiolare*.]
To utter a sharp, shrill cry; to scream; as in a sudden fright, in horror or anguish.
At this she *shrieked* aloud. *Dryden.*
It was the owl that *shrieked*. *Shak.*
SHRIEK, *n.* A sharp, shrill outcry or scream, such as is produced by sudden terror or extreme anguish.
Shrieks, clamors, murmurs, fill th' affrighted town. *Dryden.*
SHRIEK'ER, *n.* One who utters a shriek. *Crabbe.*
SHRIEK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crying out with a shrill voice.
SHRIEK'ING, *n.* A crying out with a shrill voice. *Bp. Taylor.*
SHRIEV'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a sheriff. [*Not in use.*]
SHRIEV'AL-TY, *n.* [from *sheriff*.] Sheriffalty; the office of a sheriff.
It was ordained by 28 Edward I. that the people shall have election of sheriff in every shire, where the *shrievalty* is not of inheritance. *Blackstone.*
SHRIEVE, *n.* Sheriff. [*Not in use.*]
SHRIFT, *n.* [Sax. *scrift*.]
Confession made to a priest. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
SHRIGHT, for SHRIEKED. *Chaucer.*
SHRIGHT, *n.* A shriek. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
SHRIKE, *n.* [See SHRIEK.] The butcher-bird; a common name of the birds belonging to the genus Lanius. The shrikes breed on trees and seize living prey. *Jardine.*
SHRILL, *a.* [W. *grill*, a sharp noise; Arm. *scrill*, a cricket, L. *gryllus*, Fr. *grillon*, Sp. and It. *grillo*; It. *strillare*, to scream.]
1. Sharp; acute; piercing; as sound; as, a *shrill* voice; *shrill* echoes. *Shak.*
2. Uttering an acute sound; as, the cock's *shrill*-sounding throat; a *shrill* trumpet.
Note. — A *shrill* sound may be tremulous or trilling; but this circumstance is not essential to it, although it seems to be from the root of *trill*.
SHRILL, *v. t.* To utter an acute, piercing sound.
Break we our pipes, that *shrilled* as loud as lark. *Spenser.*
SHRILL, *v. t.* To cause to make a shrill sound. *Spenser.*
SHRILL'NESS, *n.* Acuteness of sound; sharpness or fineness of voice. *Smith.*
SHRIL'LY, *adv.* Acutely, as sound; with a sharp sound or voice. *More.*
SHRIMP, *v. t.* [D. *krimpen*; Dan. *skrumper*, to crumple, to shrink; G. *schrumpfen*; W. *crom*, *crum*, bending or shrinking in.]
To contract. [*Not in use.*] *Echard.*
SHRIMP, *n.* [Supra.] A long-tailed, decapod, crustaceous animal, allied to the lobster. It has long, slender feelers, claws with a single, hooked fang, and three pair of legs. There are numerous species, some of which are esteemed delicious food.
2. A little, wrinkled man; a dwarf; in contempt. *Shak.*
SHRINE, *n.* [Sax. *scrin*; G. *schrein*; Sw. *skrin*; L. *scrinium*; It. *scrigno*; Fr. *scrin*. See SCREEN.]
A case or box; particularly applied to a case in which sacred things are deposited. Hence, a reliquary, tomb, or altar. We hear much of *shrines* for relics.
Come, offer at my *shrine*, and I will help thee. *Shak.*
SHRINK, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SHRUNK. The old *pret.* SHRANK, and *pp.* SHRUNKEN, are nearly obsolete. [Sax. *scrincan*. If *n* is not radical, the root is *rig* or *ryg*.]
1. To contract spontaneously; to draw or be drawn into less length, breadth, or compass by an inherent power; as, woolen cloth *shrinks* in hot water; a flaxen or hempen line *shrinks* in a humid atmosphere. Many substances *shrink* by drying.
2. To shrivel; to become wrinkled by contraction; as the skin.
3. To withdraw or retire, as from danger; to decline action from fear. A brave man never *shrinks* from danger; a good man does not *shrink* from duty.
4. To recoil, as in fear, horror, or distress. My mind *shrinks* from the recital of our woes.
What happier natures *shrink* at with affright,
The hard inhabitant contends is right. *Pope.*
5. To express fear, horror, or pain by shrugging or contracting the body. *Shak.*
SHRINK, *v. t.* To cause to contract; as, to *shrink* flannel by immersing it in boiling water.
O mighty Cæsar! dost thou lie so low?
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
Shrunk to this little measure? *Shak.*
SHRINK, *n.* Contraction; a spontaneous drawing into less compass; corrugation. *Woodward.*
2. Contraction; a withdrawing from fear or horror. *Daniel.*
SHRINK'AGE, *n.* A shrinking or contraction into a less compass. Make an allowance for the *shrinking* of grain in drying.
SHRINK'ER, *n.* One that shrinks; one that withdraws from danger.
SHRINK'ING, *ppr.* Contracting; drawing together; withdrawing from danger; declining to act from fear; causing to contract.
SHRINK'ING, *n.* A contraction or spontaneous drawing into less compass.
2. The act of drawing back through fear.
SHRINK'ING-LY, *adv.* By shrinking.
SHRIV'AL-TY. See SHRIEVALTY.
SHRIVE, *v. t.* [Sax. *scrifan*, to take a confession. But the sense seems to be, to enjoin or impose penance, or simply to enjoin.]
To hear or receive the confession of: to administer confession; as a priest.
He *shrives* this woman. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
SHRIV'EL, (shriv'l,) *v. i.* [from the root of *rivel*, Sax. *gerifled*.]
To contract; to draw or be drawn into wrinkles; to shrink and form corrugations; as, a leaf *shrivels* in the hot sun; the skin *shrivels* with age.
SHRIV'EL, *v. t.* To contract into wrinkles; to cause to shrink into corrugations. A scorching sun *shrivels* the blades of corn.
And *shriveled* herbs on withering stems decay. *Dryden.*
SHRIV'EL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Contracted into wrinkles.
SHRIV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Contracting into wrinkles.
SHRIV'ER, *n.* [from *shrive*.] A confessor. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
SHRIV'ING, *n.* Shrift; confession taken. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
SHROFF, *n.* In *the East Indies*, a banker.
SHROUD, *n.* [Sax. *scrud*, clothing.]
1. A shelter; a cover; that which covers, conceals, or protects.
Swaddled, as new born, in sable *shrouds*. *Sandys.*
2. The dress of the dead; a winding-sheet. *Young.*
3. *Shroud* or *shrouds* of a ship; a range of large ropes extending from the head of a mast to the right and left sides of the ship, to support the masts, and enable them to carry sail; as, the main *shrouds*; fore *shrouds*; mizzen *shrouds*. There are also futtock *shrouds*, bowsprit *shrouds*, &c. *Mar. Dict. Hebert.*
4. A branch of a tree. [*Not proper.*] *Warton.*
SHROUD, *v. t.* To cover; to shelter from danger or annoyance.
Under your beams I will me safely *shroud*. *Spenser.*
One of those trees, with all its young race, may *shroud* four hundred horsemen. *Raleigh.*
2. To dress for the grave; to cover; as a dead body.
The ancient Egyptian mummies were *shrouded* in several folds of linen besmeared with gums. *Bacon.*
3. To cover; to conceal; to hide; as, to be *shrouded* in darkness.
Some tempest rise,
And blow out all the stars that light the skies,
To *shroud* my shame. *Dryden.*
4. To defend; to protect by hiding.
So Venus from prevailing Greeks did *shroud*
The hope of Rome, and saved him in a cloud. *Waller.*
5. To overwhelm; as, to be *shrouded* in despair.
6. To lop the branches of a tree. [*Unusual or improper.*] *Chambers.*
SHROUD, *v. i.* To take shelter or harbor.
If your stray attendants be yet lodged
Or *shroud* within these limits. *Milton.*
SHROUD'ED, *pp.* Dressed; covered; concealed; sheltered; overwhelmed.
SHROUD'ING, *ppr.* Dressing; covering; concealing; sheltering; overwhelming.
SHROUD'Y, *a.* Affording shelter. *Milton.*
SHROVE, *v. i.* To join in the festivities of Shrove-tide. [*Obs.*] *Beaum.*
SHROVE'-TIDE, SHROVE'-TUES-DAY, (-tūz-de,) *n.* [from *shrove*, *pret.* of *shrive*, to take a confession. See TIDE and TUESDAY.]
Confession-time; confession-Tuesday; the Tuesday after Quinquagesima Sunday, or the day immediately preceding the first of Lent, or Ash Wednesday; on which day, all the people of England, when Roman Catholics, were obliged to confess their sins one by one to their parish priests; after which they dined on pancakes or fritters. The latter practice still continues. The bell rung on this day is vulgarly called PANCAKE-BELL, and the day itself PANCAKE-TUESDAY. *P. Cyc. Brande.*
SHROV'ING, *n.* The festivity of Shrove-tide.
SHRUB, *n.* [Sax. *scrob*, G. *scroff*, rugged; Ir. *sgrabach*, rough. See SCRUB.]
A low, dwarf tree; a woody plant of a size less than a tree; or, *more strictly*, a plant with several permanent woody stems, dividing from the bottom, more slender and lower than in trees; a plant with several woody stems from the same root. *Encyc. Martyn.*
Gooseberries and currants are *shrubs*; oaks and cherries are trees. *Locke.*
SHRUB, *n.* [Ar. شرب *shurbon*, drink, and from the same source, *sirup*. The Arabic verb signifies to drink, to imbibe, whence L. *sorbeo*. See SHERBET and ABSORB.]
A liquor composed of acid and sugar, with spirit to preserve it; usually the acid of lemons.
SHRUB, *v. t.* To clear of shrubs. *Anderson*
SHRUB'BER-Y, *n.* Shrubs in general.
2. A plantation of shrubs.
SHRUB'BI-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being shrubby.
SHRUB'BING, *ppr.* Clearing of shrubs.
SHRUB'BY, *a.* Full of shrubs; as, a *shrubby* plain.
2. Resembling a shrub; as, plants *shrubby* and curled. *Mortimer.*

3. Consisting of shrubs or brush; as, *shrubby* browse. *Philips.*

4. A *shrubby* plant is perennial, with several woody stems. *Martyn.*

SHRUB'LESS, *a.* Having no shrubs.

SHRUFF, *n.* [G. *schroff*, rugged.]

Dross; recrement of metals. [*Not in use.*] *Dict.*

SHRUG, *v. t.* [This word is probably formed from the root of G. *rücken*, the back, D. *rug*, Sax. *hrie* or *hryg*, the back, a *ridge*, W. *crug*, a heap, *crwg*, a crook, L. *ruga*, a wrinkle, Eng. *rough*.]

To draw up; to contract; as, to *shrug* the shoulders. The word seems to be limited in its use to the shoulders, and to denote a particular motion which raises the shoulders and rounds the back.

SHRUG, *v. i.* To raise or draw up the shoulders, as in expressing horror or dissatisfaction.

They grin, they *shrug*,
They bow, they snarl, they scratch, they hug. *Swift.*

SHRUG, *n.* A drawing up of the shoulders; a motion usually expressing dislike or slight contempt.

The Spaniards talk in dialogues
Of heads and shoulders, nods and *shrugs*. *Hudibras.*

SHRUG'GING, *ppr.* Drawing up, as the shoulders.

SHRUNK, *pret.* and *pp.* of SHRINK.

SHRUNK'EN, *pp.* of SHRINK. [*Nearly obsolete.*]

SHUCK, *n.* A shell or covering; a husk or pod. *Hallowell.*

SHUD'DER, *v. i.* [G. *schaudern*, *schütteln*; D. *schudden*. This word contains the same elements as the L. *quatio*.]

To quake; to tremble or shake with fear, horror, or aversion; to shiver.

I love — alas! I *shudder* at the name. *Smith.*

SHUD'DER, *n.* A tremor; a shaking with fear or horror. *Shak.*

SHUD'DER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Trembling or shaking with fear or horror; quaking.

SHUD'DER-ING, *n.* A trembling or shaking with fear or horror.

SHUD'DER-ING-LY, *adv.* With tremor.

SHUF'FLE, *v. t.* [D. *schoffelen*, to shove, to shovel, to shuffle; dim. of SHOVE. See SHOVE and SCUFFLE.]

1. *Properly*, to shove one way and the other; to push from one to another; as, to *shuffle* money from hand to hand. *Locke.*

2. To mix by pushing or shoving; to confuse; to throw into disorder; *especially*, to change the relative positions of cards in the pack.

A man may *shuffle* cards or raffle dice from noon to midnight, without tracing a new idea in his mind. *Rambler.*

3. To remove or introduce by artificial confusion.

It was contrived by your enemies, and *shuffled* into the papers that were seized. *Dryden.*

To shuffle off; to push off; to rid one's self of. When you lay blame to a child, he will attempt to *shuffle* it *off*.

To shuffle up; to throw together in haste; to make up or form in confusion or with fraudulent disorder; as, he *shuffled up* a peace. *Howell.*

SHUF'FLE, *v. i.* To change the relative position of cards in a pack by little shoves; as, to *shuffle* and cut.

2. To change the position; to shift ground; to prevaricate; to evade fair questions; to practice shifts to elude detection.

Hiding my honor in my necessity, I am fain to *shuffle*. *Shak.*

3. To struggle; to shift.

Your life, good master,
Must *shuffle* for itself. *Shak.*

4. To move with an irregular gait; as, a *shuffling* nag.

5. To shove the feet; to scrape the floor in dancing. [*Vulgar.*] *Shak.*

SHUF'FLE, *n.* A shoving, pushing, or jostling; the act of mixing and throwing into confusion by change of places.

The unguided agitation and rude *shuffles* of matter. *Bentley.*

2. An evasion; a trick; an artifice. *L'Estrange.*

SHUF'FLE-BOARD; the old spelling of SHOVEL-BOARD.

SHUF'FLE-CAP, *n.* A play performed by shaking money in a hat or cap. *Arbuthnot.*

SHUF'FLED, *pp.* Moved by little shoves; mixed.

SHUF'FLER, *n.* One that shuffles or prevaricates; one that plays tricks; one that shuffles cards.

SHUF'FLING, *ppr.* Moving by little shoves one way and the other; changing the places of cards; prevaricating; evading; playing tricks.

2. *a.* Evasive; as, a *shuffling* excuse.

SHUF'FLING, *n.* The act of throwing into confusion, or of changing the relative position of things by shoving or motion.

2. Trick; artifice; evasion.

3. An irregular gait.

SHUF'FLING-LY, *adv.* With shuffling; with an irregular gait or pace. *Dryden.*

SHU'MAC, *n.* Sumach, which see. *McCulloch.*

SHUN, *v. t.* [Sax. *scunian*, *ascunian*; allied, perhaps, to D. *schuinen*, to slope.]

1. To avoid; to keep clear of; not to fall on or come in contact with; as, to *shun* rocks and shoals in navigation. In *shunning* Scylla, take care to avoid Charybdis.

2. To avoid; not to mix or associate with; as, to *shun* evil company.

3. To avoid; not to practice; as, to *shun* vice.

4. To avoid; to escape; as, to *shun* a blow.

5. To avoid; to decline; to neglect.

I have not *shunned* to declare the whole counsel of God. — Acts xx.

SHUN'LESS, *a.* Not to be avoided; inevitable; unavoidable; as, *shunless* destiny. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

SHUN'NED, (shund,) *pp.* Avoided.

SHUN'NING, *ppr.* Avoiding; keeping clear from; declining.

SHUNT, *n.* [Contraction of *shun it*.] In *railways*, a turning off to a short rail, that the principal rail may be left free. [*England.*] *Smart.*

SHURK. See SHARK.

SHUT, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SHUT. [Sax. *scittan*, *seyttan*, to bolt or make fast, to shut in. This seems to be derived from or connected with *scyttel*, a bolt or bar, a *scuttle*, *scytta*, a *shooter*, an archer, *scytan*, *sceotan*, *scotian*, to shoot, D. *schutten*, to stop, defend, parry, pound, confine, which seems to be allied to *schutter*, a shooter. So in G. *schutzen*, to defend, and *schutze*, a shooter; Dan. *skytter*, to defend; *skytte*, a shooter; Sw. *skydda*, to defend; *skytt*, a marksman. The sense of these words is expressed by *shoot*, and this is the primary sense of a bolt that fastens, from thrusting, driving.]

1. To close so as to hinder ingress or egress; as, to *shut* a door or gate; to *shut* the eyes or the mouth.

2. To prohibit; to bar; to forbid entrance into; as, to *shut* the ports of a kingdom by a blockade.

Shall that be *shut* to man, which to the beast
Is open? *Milton.*

3. To preclude; to exclude.

But *shut* from every shore. *Dryden.*

4. To close, as the fingers; to contract; as, to *shut* the hand.

To shut in; to inclose; to confine.

And the Lord *shut* him in. — Gen. vii.

2. Spoken of points of land, when by the progress of a ship one point is brought to cover or intercept the view of another. It is then said, we *shut in* such a point, we *shut in* the land; or one point *shuts in* another.

To shut out; to preclude from entering; to deny admission to; to exclude; as, to *shut out* rain by a tight roof. An interesting subject occupying the mind, *shuts out* all other thoughts.

To shut up; to close; to make fast the entrances into; as, to *shut up* a house.

2. To obstruct.

Dangerous rocks *shut up* the passage. *Raleigh.*

3. To confine; to imprison; to lock or fasten in; as, to *shut up* a prisoner.

4. To confine by legal or moral restraint.

Before faith came, we were kept under the law, *shut up* to the faith, which should afterward be revealed. — Gal. iii.

5. To end; to terminate; to conclude.

When the scene of life is *shut up*, the slave will be above his master, if he has acted better. *Couper.*

SHUT, *v. i.* To close itself; to be closed. The door *shuts* of itself; it *shuts* hard. Certain flowers *shut* at night, and open in the day.

SHUT, *pp.* Closed; having the entrance barred.

2. *a.* Rid; clear; free. *L'Estrange.*

SHUT, *n.* Close; the act of closing; as, the *shut* of a door; the *shut* of evening. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

2. A small door or cover. But SHUTTER is more generally used.

SHUT'TER, *n.* A person that shuts or closes.

2. A close cover for a window or other aperture.

SHUT'TING, *ppr.* Closing; prohibiting entrance; confining.

SHUT'TLE, *n.* [from the root of *shoot*; Ice. *skutul*.]

An instrument used by weavers for passing or shooting the thread of the woof in weaving from one side of the cloth to the other, between the threads of the warp.

SHUT'TLE-COCK, SHUT'TLE-CORK, *n.* [*shuttle* and *cork*.]

A cork stuck with feathers, used to be struck by a battledore in play; also, the play.

SHY, *a.* [G. *scheu*, shy; *scheuchen*, to scare, and *schruen*, to shun; D. *schuw*, shy; *schuwen*, to shun; Sw. *skygg*, *shy*, and *sky*, to shun; Dan. *sky*, shy, and *skyer*, to shun, to eschew. In Sp. *esquivo* is *shy*, and *esquivar*, to shun; It. *schifo*, shy, and *schifare*, to shun. The two last-mentioned languages have a labial for the last radical; but possibly the words may be of the same family. The G. *scheuchen*, to scare, is our *shoo*, a word used for scaring away fowls.]

1. Fearful of near approach; keeping at a distance through caution or timidity; shunning approach; as, a *shy* bird.

She is represented in a shy, retiring posture. *Addison.*

2. Reserved; not familiar; coy; avoiding freedom of intercourse.

What makes you so *shy*, my good friend? *Arbuthnot.*

3. Cautious; wary; careful to avoid committing one's self or adopting measures.

I am very *shy* of using corrosive liquors in the preparation of medicines. *Boyle.*

4. Suspicious; jealous.

Princes are, by wisdom of state, somewhat shy of their successors. *Wotton.*

SHY, *v. i.* To start suddenly aside, as a horse. *Hallivell.*

SHY, *n.* In *horsemanship*, the starting suddenly aside of a horse. *Farm. Encye.*

SHY'LY, *adv.* In a shy or timid manner; not familiarly; with reserve.

SHY'NESS, *n.* Fear of near approach or of familiarity; reserve; coyness.

SI; the seventh note in the musical scale, *do* or *ut* being the first. It was added to Guido's scale by Le Maire, about the end of the seventeenth century. *Brande.*

SI-AL'O-GOGUE, (sī-al'o-gog,) *n.* [Gr. σιαλον, saliva, and αγωγος, leading.]

A medicine that promotes the flow of saliva. *Brande.*

SIB; a relation, in Saxon, but not in use in English.

SI-BE'RI-AN, *a.* [Russ. *sever*, north. *Siberia* is formed by annexing the Greek *ια*, country, from the Celtic, to *sever*, north.]

Pertaining to *Siberia*, a name given to a great and indefinite extent of territory in the north of Asia; as a *Siberian* winter.

SIB'ER-ITE, *n.* Red tourmaline. *Ure.*

SIB'I-LANT, *a.* [L. *sibilo*, to hiss, Fr. *siffler*; Russ. *sopiyu*, *sopyu*, id.]

Hissing; making a hissing sound. *S* and *z* are called *sibilant* letters.

SIB'I-LANT, *n.* A letter that is uttered with a hissing of the voice; as *s* and *z*.

SIB-I-LA'TION, *n.* A hissing sound. *Bacon.*

SIB'YL, *n.* [from the L.] In *pagan antiquity*, the *sibyls* were certain women said to be endowed with a prophetic spirit. Their number is variously stated; but the opinion of Varro, who states them to have been ten, is generally adopted. They resided in various parts of Persia, Greece, and Italy. It is pretended that they wrote certain prophecies on leaves in verse, which are called *sibylline verses*, or *sibylline oracles*. Hence the term is applied to a gipsy, or fortune-teller. *Lempriere.*

SIB'YL-LINE, *a.* Pertaining to the sibyls; uttered, written, or composed by sibyls; like the productions of sibyls.

SIB'YL-LINE BOOKS, *n. pl.* Books or documents of prophecies in verse, supposed to contain the fate of the Roman empire, and said to have been purchased by Tarquin the Proud from a sibyl. *Brande.*

SIC TRAN'SIT GLO'RI-A MUN'DI, [L.] Thus passes away the glory of the world.

SIC'A-MORE, *n.* More usually written SYCAMORE, which see.

SIC'CATE, *v. t.* To dry. [*Not in use.*]

SIC-CA'TION, *n.* The act or process of drying. [*Not in use.*]

SIC'CA-TIVE, *a.* [from L. *sicco*, to dry, Fr. *secher*, It. *seccare*, Sp. *secar*, W. *sygu*.]

Drying; causing to dry. *Encye.*

SIC'CA-TIVE, *n.* That which promotes the process of drying.

SIC-CIF'IC, (sik-sif'ik,) *a.* Causing dryness.

SIC'CI-TY, (sik'se-te,) *n.* [L. *siccitas*.]

Dryness; aridity; destitution of moisture; as, the *siccity* of the flesh or of the air. *Brown.*

SICE, (size,) *n.* [Fr. *six*.]

The number six at dice.

SICH, for SUCH. [See SUCH.] *Chaucer.*

SIC-IL-I-A'NO; in *music*, a composition in measures of 6-4 or 6-8, to be performed in a slow and graceful manner.

SIC-IL'IAN VES'PERS, *n. pl.* In *history*, the name of the great massacre of the French in Sicily, in the year 1282, on the evening of Easter Tuesday. *Brande.*

SICK, *a.* [Sax. *seoc*; D. *ziek*; Sw. *siuk*; Ice. *syka*; Qu. Gr. σιαγος, squeamish, loathing.]

1. Affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; as, *sick* at the stomach. [*This is probably the primary sense of the word.*] Hence,

2. Disgusted; having a strong dislike to; with *of*; as, to be *sick of* flattery; to be *sick of* a country life.

He was not so *sick of* his master as *of* his work. *L'Estrange.*

3. Affected with disease of any kind; not in health; followed by *of*; as, to be *sick of* a fever. [In *England*, *ill* is now more commonly used when disease is spoken of, and *sick*, when nausea or disgust is intended. — *Ed.*]

4. Corrupted. [*Not in use, nor proper.*] *Shak.*

5. *The sick*; the person or persons affected with disease. *The sick* are healed.

SICK, *v. t.* To make sick. [*Not in use.*] [See SICKEN.]

SICK'-BERTH, *n.* In *a ship of war*, an apartment for the sick.

SICK'-BRAIN-ED, *a.* Disordered in the brain.
SICK'EN, (sik'n,) *v. t.* To make sick; to disease.

Raise this to strength, and sicken that to death. *Prior.*

2. To make squeamish. It *sickens* the stomach.
3. To disgust. It *sickens* one to hear the fawning sycophant.
4. To impair. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SICK'EN, *v. i.* To become sick; to fall into disease.

The judges that sat upon the jail, and those that attended, *sickened* upon it, and died. *Bacon.*

2. To be satiated; to be filled to disgust. *Shak.*
3. To become disgusting or tedious.

The tasting pleasure *sickens* into pain. *Goldsmith.*

4. To be disgusted; to be filled with aversion or abhorrence. He *sickened* at the sight of so much human misery.
5. To become weak; to decay; to languish. Plants often *sicken* and die.

All pleasures *sicken*, and all glories sink. *Pope.*

SICK'EN-ED, (sik'nd,) *pp.* Made sick.
SICK'EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Becoming sick; making sick.
2. Disgusting.
SICK'ER, *a.* [L. *securus*; Dan. *sikker*; G. *sicher*; D. *zeker.*]
Sure; certain; firm. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
SICK'ER, *adv.* Surely; certainly. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
SICK'ER-LY, *adv.* Surely. [*Obs.*]
SICK'ER-NESS, *n.* Security. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
SICK'ISH, *a.* [from *sick.*] Somewhat sick or diseased. *Hakewill.*
2. Exciting disgust; nauseating; as, a *sickish* taste.
SICK'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a sickish manner.
SICK'ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of exciting disgust.
SICK'LE, (sik'l,) *n.* [Sax. *sigel, sicol*; G. *sichel*; D. *sikkel*; Gr. ξαικλη, ξαγκλον; L. *secula*, from the root of *seco*, to cut.]
A reaping-hook; a hooked instrument with teeth; used for cutting grain.

Thou shalt not move a *sickle* to thy neighbor's standing corn. — Deut. xxiii.

SICK'LED, *a.* Furnished with a sickle. *Thomson.*
SICK'LE-MAN, } *n.* One that uses a sickle, a reap-
SICK'LER, } er. [*Not used in New England.*] *Stat.*
SICK'LE-SHAP-ED, (sik'l-shāpt,) *a.* Shaped like a sickle.
SICK'LE-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Coronilla.
SICK'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *sickly.*] The state of being sickly; the state of being habitually diseased, *applied to persons.*
2. The state of producing sickness extensively; as, the *sickliness* of a season.
3. The disposition to generate disease extensively; as, the *sickliness* of a climate.
SICK'-LIST, *n.* A list containing the names of the sick.
SICK'LY, *a.* Not healthy; somewhat affected with disease; or habitually indisposed; as, a *sickly* person, or a *sickly* constitution; a *sickly* plant.
2. Producing disease extensively; marked with sickness; as, a *sickly* time; a *sickly* autumn.
3. Tending to produce disease; as, a *sickly* climate.
4. Faint; weak; languid.

The moon grows *sickly* at the sight of day. *Dryden.*

SICK'LY, *v. t.* To make diseased. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
SICK'NESS, *n.* [G. *sucht.*]
1. Nausea; squeamishness; as, *sickness* of the stomach.
2. State of being diseased.

I do lament the *sickness* of the king. *Shak.*

3. Disease; malady; a morbid state of the body of an animal or plant, in which the organs do not perfectly perform their natural functions.

Trust not too much your now resistless charms;
Those, age or *sickness* soon or late disarms. *Pope.*
Himself took our infirmities, and bore our *sicknesses*. — Matt. viii.

[In *England*, present usage inclines to *illness* as the word for expressing disease, confining *sickness* chiefly to nausea and disgust. — *Ed.*]

SIDE, *n.* [Sax. *sid, side, sida*, a side, also wide, like L. *latus*; D. *syde*, side, flank, page; *sid*, far; G. *seite*; Sw. *sida*; Dan. *side*, a side; *sid* or *siid*, long, trailing; *sidst*, last; Scot. *side*, long. These words indicate the radical sense to be, to extend, dilate, or draw out.]
1. The broad and long part or surface of a thing, as distinguished from the *end*, which is of less extent, and may be a point; as, the *side* of a plank; the *side* of a chest; the *side* of a house or of a ship. One *side* of a lens may be concave, the other convex.
Side is distinguished from *edge*; as, the *side* of a knife or sword.
2. Margin; edge; verge; border; the exterior line of any thing, considered in length; as, the *side* of a tract of land or a field, as distinct from the *end.* Hence we say, the *side* of a river; the *side* of a road; the east and west *side* of the American continent.
3. The part of an animal between the back and the face and belly; the part on which the ribs are situated; as, the right *side*; the left *side.* This, in quadrupeds, is usually the broadest part.
4. The part between the top and bottom; the slope, declivity, or ascent, as of a hill or mountain; as, the *side* of Mount Etna.
5. One part of a thing, or its superficies; as, the *side* of a ball or sphere.
6. Any part considered in respect to its direction or point of compass; as, to whichever *side* we direct our view; we see difficulties on every *side.*
7. Party; faction; sect; any man or body of men considered as in opposition to another. One man enlists on the *side* of the tories; another on the *side* of the whigs. Some persons change *sides* for the sake of popularity and office, and sink themselves in public estimation.

And sets the passions on the *side* of truth. *Pope.*

8. Interest; favor.

The Lord is on my *side*. — Ps. cxviii.

9. Any part being in opposition or contradistinction to another; *used of persons or propositions.* In that battle, the slaughter was great on both *sides.* Passion invites on one *side*; reason restrains on the other.

Open Justice bends on either *side*. *Dryden.*

10. Branch of a family, separate line of descent; as, by the father's *side*, he is descended from a noble family; by the mother's *side*, his birth is respectable.
11. Quarter; region; part; as, from one *side* of heaven to the other.
To take sides; to embrace the opinions or attach one's self to the interest of a party when in opposition to another.
To choose sides; to select parties for competition in exercises of any kind.

SIDE, *a.* Lateral; as, a *side* post; but perhaps it would be better to consider the word as compound.
2. Being on the side, or toward the side; oblique; indirect.

The law hath no *side* respect to their persons. *Hooker.*
One mighty squadron with a *side* wind sped. *Dryden.*

So we say, a *side* view, a *side* blow. *Bentley. Pope.*
3. Long; large; extensive. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

SIDE, *v. i.* To lean on one side. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
2. To embrace the opinions of one party, or engage in its interest, when opposed to another party; as, to *side* with the ministerial party.

All *side* in parties and begin the attack. *Pope.*

SIDE, *v. t.* To stand at the side of. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
2. To suit; to pair. [*Not in use.*] *Clarendon.*
SIDE'BOARD, *n.* [*side* and *board.*] A piece of furniture or cabinet work, consisting of a table or box with drawers or cells, placed at the side of a room or in a recess, and used to hold dining utensils, &c.
SIDE'-BOX, *n.* [*side* and *box.*] A box or inclosed seat on the side of a theater, distinct from the seats in the pit.
SIDE'-CUT, *n.* A canal branching out from the main one. *America.*
SID'ED, *a.* Having a side; used in composition; as, one-*sided*, many-*sided*, &c.
SIDE'-FLY, *n.* An insect. *Derham.*
SIDE'LING, *adv.* [from *side*; D. *zydelings.*]
1. Sidewise; with the side foremost; as, to go *sideling* through a crowd.
2. Sloping.
SIDE'LONG, *a.* [*side* and *long.*] Lateral; oblique; not directly in front; as, a *sidelong* glance. *Dryden.*
SIDE'LONG, *adv.* Laterally; obliquely; in the direction of the side. *Milton.*
2. On the side; as, to lay a thing *sidelong.* *Evelyn.*
SID'ER, *n.* One that takes a side or joins a party.
2. Cider. [*Not in use.*]
SID'ER-A-TED, *a.* [L. *sideratus.*]
Blasted, planet-struck. *Brown.*
SID-ER-A'TION, *n.* [L. *sideratio*; *sidero*, to blast, from *sidus*, a star.]
A blasting or blast in plants; a sudden deprivation of sense; an apoplexy; a slight erysipelas. [*Not used.*] *Ray. Coxe.*
A sphacelus, or a species of erysipelas, vulgarly called a BLAST. *Parr.*
SI-DE'RE-AL, } *a.* [L. *sideralis*, from *sidus*, a star.]
SID'ER-AL, }
1. Pertaining to a star or stars; astral; as, *sidereal* light.
2. Containing stars; starry; as, *sidereal* regions.
Sidereal day; in *astronomy*, the period in which a star apparently completes a revolution in the heavens, being the exact period in which the earth revolves on its axis.
Sidereal year; the period in which the earth makes one revolution in its orbit with respect to the stars, or the apparent period in which the sun completes one revolution round the earth. *Olmsted.*
SID'ER-ITE, *n.* [L. *siderites*; Gr. *id.*, from σιδηρος, iron.]
1. The loadstone; also, iron-wort, a plant; also, the common ground pine, (Teucrium chamæpitys, Linn.) *Coxe. Encyc. Parr.*
2. In *mineralogy*, a phosphate of iron. *Lavoisier. Fourcroy.*
SID-ER-O-CAL'CITE, *n.* Brown spar, composed of the carbonates of iron and lime or magnesia. *Ure.*
SID-ER-O-CLEP'TE, *n.* A mineral of a yellowish-green color, soft and translucid, occurring in reniform or botryoidal masses, supposed to be a variety of olivine or chrysolite. *Saussure.*
SID-ER-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* [See SIDEROGRAPHY.]
SID-ER-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } Pertaining to siderography, or performed by engraved plates of steel; as, *siderographic* art; *siderographic* impressions.
SID-ER-OG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who engraves steel plates, or performs work by means of such plates.
SID-ER-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. σιδηρος, steel, or iron, and γραφω, to engrave.]
The art or practice of engraving on steel, by means of which, impressions may be transferred from a steel plate to a steel cylinder in a rolling press of a particular construction. *Perkins.*
SID'ER-O SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. σιδηρος, iron, and σκοπεω, to view or explore.]
An instrument lately invented in France, for detecting small quantities of iron in any substance, mineral, vegetable, or animal. *Ferussac's Bul.* 1827.
SIDE'-SAD-DLE, (-sad'dl,) *n.* [*side* and *saddle.*] A saddle for a woman's seat on horseback.
SIDE'-SAD-DLE-FLOW-ER, *n.* A species of Sarracenia, or Sarrazinia, an aquatic plant, so called because the stigma of the flower resembles a woman's pillion. *London.*
SIDES'MAN, *n.* [*side* and *man.*] An assistant to the churchwarden.
2. A party man. *Milton.*
SIDE'-TA-BLE, *n.* A table placed either against the wall or aside from the principal table.
SIDE'TAK-ING, *n.* A taking sides, or engaging in a party. *Hall.*
SIDE'WAYS, } *adv.* [*side* and *way*; but *sidewise* is
SIDE'WISE, } the proper combination.]
1. Toward one side; inclining; as, to hold the head *sideways.*
2. Laterally; on one side; as, the refraction of light *sidewise.* *Newton.*
SID'ING, *ppr.* Joining one's side or party.
SID'ING, *n.* The attaching of one's self to a party.
2. The turn-out of a railroad. *England.*
SI'DLE, *v. i.* To go or move side foremost; as, to *sidle* through a crowd.
2. To lie on the side. *Swift.*
SIEGE, (seej,) *n.* [Fr. *siege*, a seat, a siege, the *see* of a bishop; Norm. *sege*, a seat; It. *seggia, seggio*; Arm. *sich, sicha, sich ean.* The radical sense is, to set, to fall, or to throw down; Sax. *sigan*, to fall, set, or rush down. These words seem to be connected with *sink*, and with the root of *seal*, L. *sigillum.*]
1. The setting of an army around or before a fortified place for the purpose of compelling the garrison to surrender; or the surrounding or investing of a place by an army, and approaching it by parsages and advanced works, which cover the besiegers from the enemy's fire. A *siege* differs from a *blockade*, as in a siege the investing army approaches the fortified place to attack and reduce it by force; but in a blockade, the army secures all the avenues to the place to intercept all supplies, and waits till famine compels the garrison to surrender.
2. Any continued endeavor to gain possession.

Love stood the *siege*, and would not yield his breast. *Dryden.*

3. Seat; throne. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
4. Rank; place; class. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
5. Stool. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*
SIEGE, *v. t.* To besiege. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
SI'EN-ITE, } *n.* A compound granular rock com-
SY'EN-ITE, } posed of quartz, hornblende, and feldspar, of a grayish color; so called because there are many ancient monuments, consisting of this rock, brought from Syene, in Upper Egypt. It differs from granite only in containing hornblende instead of mica. [As this word is from *Syene*, the proper spelling is SYENITE.] *Lunier. Dana.*
SI-EN-IT'IC, } *a.* Containing syenite; having the
SY-EN-IT'IC, } character of syenite. *Humble.*
SI-ER'RA, *n.* [Sp.] A word meaning *saw*, introduced into geography by the Spaniards, to designate a ridge of mountains and craggy rocks.
SI-ES'TA, *n.* [Sp.] A short sleep taken about the middle of the day, or after dinner.
SIÉ'UR, (sē'ur,) *n.* [Fr.] A title of respect used by the French.
SIEVE, (siv,) *n.* [Sax. *sife, syfe*; G. *sieb*; D. *zeef, zift*; the *sifter.* See SIFT.]
A utensil for separating flour from bran, or the fine part of any pulverized or fine substance from the coarse, by the hand; as, a fine *sieve*; a coarse *sieve.* It consists of a hoop with a bottom of hair, canvas, wire, &c., and performs in the family the service of a bolter in a mill.

SIFT, *v. t.* [Sax. *siftan*; G. *sieben*; D. *ziften.*]

1. To separate by a sieve, as the fine part of a substance from the coarse; as, to *sift* meal; to *sift* powder; to *sift* sand or lime.

2. To separate; to part. *Dryden.*

3. To examine minutely or critically; to scrutinize. Let the principles of the party be thoroughly *sifted.*

We have *sifted* your objections. *Hooker.*

SIFT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Separated by a sieve; purified from the coarser parts; critically examined.

SIFT'ER, *n.* One that sifts; that which sifts; a sieve.

SIFT'ING, *ppr.* Separating the finer from the coarser part by a sieve; critically examining.

SIG, a Saxon word signifying victory, is used in names, as in *Sigbert*, bright victory. It answers to the Greek νικ in *Nicander*, and the L. *vic* in *Victorinus.*

SIGH, (sI,) *v. i.* [Sax. *sican*, to sigh; D. *zugt*, a sigh; *zugten*, to sigh; Dan. *sukker*; Sw. *sucka*; allied perhaps to *suck*, a drawing in of the breath.]

To inhale a larger quantity of air than usual, and immediately expel it, to suffer a deep single respiration.

He *sighed* deeply in his spirit. — Mark viii.

SIGH, (sI,) *v. t.* To lament; to mourn.

Ages to come, and men unborn,
Shall bless her name and *sigh* her fate. *Prior.*

2. To express by sighs.

The gentle swain — *sighs* back her grief. *Hoole.*

SIGH, *n.* A single deep respiration; a long breath, the inhaling of a larger quantity of air than usual, and the sudden emission of it. This is an effort of nature to dilate the lungs and give vigor to the circulation of the blood, when the action of the heart and arteries is languid from grief, depression of spirits, weakness, or want of exercise. Hence *sighs* are indications of grief or debility.

SIGH'ER, (sI'er,) *n.* One that sighs.

SIGH'ING, *ppr.* Suffering a deep respiration; taking a long breath.

SIGH'ING, *n.* The act of suffering a deep respiration, or taking a long breath.

SIGH'ING-LY, *adv.* With sighing.

SIGHT, (sIte,) *n.* [Sax. *gesiht*, with a prefix; D. *gezigt*; G. *sicht*; Dan. *sigt*; Sw. *sickt*, from the root of *see.*]

1. The act of seeing; perception of objects by the eye; view; as, to gain *sight* of land; to have a *sight* of a landscape; to lose *sight* of a ship at sea.

A cloud received him out of their *sight.* — Acts i.

2. The faculty of vision, or of perceiving objects by the instrumentality of the eyes. It has been doubted whether moles have *sight.* Milton lost his *sight.* The *sight* usually fails at or before fifty years of age.

O loss of *sight*, of thee I most complain. *Milton.*

3. Open view; the state of admitting unobstructed vision; a being within the limits of vision. The harbor is in *sight* of the town. The shore of Long Island is in *sight* of New Haven. The White Mountain is in plain *sight* at Portland, in Maine; a mountain is or is not within *sight*; an engagement at sea is within *sight* of land.

4. Notice from seeing; knowledge; as, a letter intended for the *sight* of one person only.

5. Eye; the instrument of seeing.

From the depth of hell they lift their *sight.* *Dryden.*

6. A small aperture through which objects are to be seen; as, the *sight* of a quadrant.

7. That which is beheld; a spectacle; a show; *particularly*, something novel and remarkable; something wonderful.

They never saw a *sight* so fair. *Spenser.*
Moses said, I will now turn aside and see this great *sight*, why the bush is not burned. — Ex. iii.
Fearful *sights* and great signs shall there be from heaven. — Luke xxi.

8. A small piece of metal fixed on the muzzle of a musket, &c., to aid the eye in taking aim. *Camph. Mil. Dict.*

To take sight; to take aim; to look for the purpose of directing a piece of artillery, &c.

SIGHT'ED, *a.* In *composition only*, having sight, or seeing in a particular manner; as, *long-sighted*, seeing at a great distance; *short-sighted*, able to see only at a small distance; *quick-sighted*, readily seeing, discerning, or understanding; *sharp-sighted*, having a keen eye or acute discernment.

SIGHT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Clearness of sight. [*Not in use.*] *Sidney.*

SIGHT'LESS, (sIte'less,) *a.* Wanting sight; blind.

Of all who blindly creep, or *sightless* soar. *Pope.*

2. Offensive or unpleasing to the eye; as, *sightless* stains. [*Not well authorized.*] *Shak.*

SIGHT'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a sightless manner.

SIGHT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of sight.

SIGHT'LI-NESS, *n.* Comeliness; an appearance pleasing to the sight.

SIGHT'LY, (sIte'le,) *a.* Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view.

Many brave, *sightly* horses. *L'Estrange.*

2. Open to the view; that may be seen from a distance. We say, a house stands in a *sightly* place.

SIGHTS'MAN, *n.* Among *musicians*, one who reads music readily at first sight. *Busby.*

SIG'IL, (sij'il,) *n.* [L. *sigillum.*]

A seal; signature. *Dryden.*

SIG-IL-LA'RI-A, *n.* A name given to certain large plants found in the coal formation. *Brongniart.*

SI-GIL'LA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *sigillatif*; L. *sigillum.*]

Fit to seal; belonging to a seal; composed of wax. *Cotgrave.*

SIG'MA, *n.* The name of the Greek letter Σ, σ, (English S.) The Greeks originally used for this letter the form of the English C, and the Romans adopted this form for their tables. The most honorable placed at the table were the extremities. — *Elmsley.*

SIG'MOID, SIG-MOID'AL, } *a.* [Gr. σίγμα and εἶδος.]

Curved like the Greek ς, (sigma.) *Smith. Bigelow.*

The *sigmoid flexure*, in *anatomy*, is the last curve of the colon, before it terminates in the rectum. *Parr.*

SIGN, (sIne,) *n.* [Fr. *signe*; It. *segno*; Sp. *seña*; L. *signum*; Sax. *segen*; Arm. *sygn, syn*; Ir. *sighin*; G. *zeichen*; Sans. *saga.* From the last three words, it appears that *n* is not radical; the elements being *Sg.* If so, and the G. *zeichen* is of this family, then we learn that *sign* is only a dialectical orthography of *token*, for *zeichen* is the D. *teeken*, Dan. *tegn*, Sw. *tecken*, coinciding perhaps with Gr. δείκνυμι.]

1. A token; something by which another thing is shown or represented; any visible thing, any motion, appearance, or event, which indicates the existence or approach of something else. Thus we speak of *signs* of fair weather or of a storm, and of external marks, which are *signs* of a good constitution.

2. A motion, action, nod, or gesture, indicating a wish or command.

They made *signs* to his father, how he would have him called. — Luke i.

3. A wonder; a miracle; a prodigy; a remarkable transaction, event, or phenomenon.

Through mighty *signs* and wonders. — Rom. xv.

4. Some visible transaction, event, or appearance, intended as proof or evidence of something else; hence, proof; evidence by sight.

Show me a *sign* that thou talkest with me. — Judges vi.

5. Something hung or set near a house or over a door, to give notice of the tenant's occupation, or what is made or sold within; as, a trader's *sign*; a tailor's *sign*; the *sign* of the Eagle.

6. A memorial or monument; something to preserve the memory of a thing.

What time the fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they became a *sign.* — Num. xxvi.

7. Visible mark or representation; as, an outward *sign* of an inward and spiritual grace.

8. A mark of distinction.

9. Typical representation.

The holy symbols or *signs* are not barely significative. *Brerewood.*

10. In *astronomy*, the twelfth part of the ecliptic or zodiac. The signs are reckoned from the point of intersection of the ecliptic and equator at the vernal equinox, and are named, respectively, Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces. These names are borrowed from the constellations of the zodiac of the same denomination, which were respectively comprehended within the foregoing equal divisions of the ecliptic, at the time when those divisions were first made; but, on account of the precession of the equinoxes, the positions of these constellations in the heavens no longer correspond with the divisions of the ecliptic of the same name, but are considerably in advance of them. Thus the constellation Aries is now in that part of the ecliptic called Taurus.

11. In *algebra*, a character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed upon them, as the sign +, [plus,] prefixed to a quantity, indicates that the quantity is to be added; the sign — [minus] denotes that the quantity to which it is prefixed is to be subtracted. The former is prefixed to quantities called *affirmative* or *positive*; the latter to quantities called *negative.*

12. The subscription of one's name; signature; as, a *sign* manual.

13. Among *physicians*, an appearance or symptom in the human body, which indicates its condition as to health or disease.

14. In *music*, any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, &c.

SIGN, (sine,) *v. t.* To mark with characters or one's name. To *sign a paper, note, deed*, &c., is to write one's name at the foot, or underneath the declaration, promise, covenant, grant, &c., by which the person makes it his own act. To *sign one's name*, is to write or subscribe it on paper. Signing does not now include sealing.

2. To signify; to represent typically. [*Not in use.*] *Taylor.*

3. To mark.

4. To signify by the hand, to move the hand for intimating something to another.

SIGN, *v. i.* To be a sign or omen. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SIG'NAL, *n.* [Fr. *signal*; Sp. *señal*; from L. *signum.*]

A sign that gives or is intended to give notice; or the notice given. Signals are used to communicate notice, information, orders, and the like, to persons at a distance, and by any persons and for any purpose. A signal may be a motion of the hand, the raising of a flag, the firing of a gun, or any thing which, being understood by persons at a distance, may communicate notice.

Signals are particularly useful in the navigation of fleets and in naval engagements. There are *day-signals*, which are usually made by the sails, by flags and pendants, or guns; *night-signals*, which are lanterns disposed in certain figures, or false fires, rockets, or the firing of guns; *fog-signals*, which are made by sounds, as firing of guns, beating of drums, ringing of bells, &c. There are signals of evolution, addressed to a whole fleet, to a division, or to a squadron; signals of movements to particular ships; and signals of service, general or particular. Signals used in an army are mostly made by a particular beat of the drum, or by the bugle. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*

SIG'NAL, *a.* Eminent; remarkable; memorable; distinguished from what is ordinary; as, a *signal* exploit; a *signal* service; a *signal* act of benevolence. It is generally, but not always, used in a good sense.

SIG'NAL-FIRE, *n.* A fire intended for a signal.

SIG-NAL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being signal or remarkable. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

SIG'NAL-IZE, *v. t.* [from *signal.*] To make remarkable or eminent; to render distinguished from what is common. The soldier who *signalizes* himself in battle merits his country's gratitude. Men may *signalize* themselves, their valor, or their talents.

2. Among *seamen*, to make signals to, by means of flags, &c.

SIG'NAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made eminent.

SIG'NAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making remarkable.

SIG'NAL-LY, *adv.* Eminently; remarkably; memorably; in a distinguished manner.

SIG-NA'TION, *n.* Sign given; act of betokening. [*Not in use.*]

SIG'NA-TO-RY, *a.* Relating to a seal; used in sealing. *Dict.*

SIG'NA-TURE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *signo*, to sign.]

1. A sign, stamp, or mark impressed.

The brute, being well furnished with various traces, *signatures*, and images. *Wade.*
The natural and indelible *signature* of God, stamped on the human soul. *Bentley.*

2. In *old medical writers*, an external mark or character on a plant, which was supposed to indicate its suitableness to cure particular disease, or diseases of particular parts. Thus plants with yellow flowers were supposed to be adapted to the cure of jaundice, &c.

Some plants bear a very evident *signature* of their nature and use. *More.*

3. A mark for proof, or proof from marks.

4. Sign-manual; the name of a person written or subscribed by himself.

5. Among *printers*, a letter or figure at the bottom of the first page of a sheet or half sheet, by which the sheets are distinguished and their order designated, as a direction to the binder. Every successive sheet has a different letter or figure, and if the sheets are more numerous than the letters of the alphabet, then a small letter is added to the capital one; thus, A a, B b. In large volumes, the signatures are sometimes composed of letters and figures; thus, 5 A, 5 B. But some printers now use figures only for signatures.

6. In *physiognomy*, an external mark or feature by which some persons pretend to discover the nature and qualities of a thing, particularly the temper and genius of persons.

7. In *music*, the flats and sharps at the beginning of each staff, to mark the key of the movement.

SIG'NA-TURE, *v. t.* To mark; to distinguish. [*Not in use.*] *Cheyne.*

SIG'NA-TUR-IST, *n.* One who holds to the doctrine of signatures impressed upon objects, indicative of character or qualities. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

SIGN'BOARD, *n.* A board on which a man sets a notice of his occupation, or of articles for sale.

SIGN'ED, *pp.* Marked; subscribed.

SIGN'ER, *n.* One that signs or subscribes his name; as, a memorial with a hundred *signers.*

SIG'NET, *n.* A seal; *particularly in Great Britain*, the seal used by the king in sealing his private letters, and grants that pass by bill under his majesty's hand.

SIG-NIF'I-CANCE, SIG-NIF'I-CAN-CY, } *n.* [from L. *significans.* See SIGNIFY.]

1. Meaning; import; that which is intended to be expressed; as, the significance of a nod, or of a motion of the hand, or of a word or expression. — [illegible]

2. Force; energy; power of impressing the mind; as, a duty enjoined with particular [illegible]. — [illegible]

3. Importance; moment; weight; consequence.

> Many a [illegible] of less significancy has been construed into an overt act of high treason. — *Addison.*

SIG-NIF'I-CANT, *a.* [L. *significans.*]

1. Expressive of something beyond the external mark.

2. Bearing a meaning; expressing or containing signification or sense; as, a *significant* word or sound; a *significant* look.

3. Betokening something; standing as a sign of something.

> It was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were *significant*, but not efficient. — *Raleigh.*

4. Expressive or representative of some fact or event. The passover among the Jews was *significant* of the escape of the Israelites from the destruction which fell on the Egyptians. The bread and wine in the sacrament are *significant* of the body and blood of Christ.

5. Important; momentous. [*Not in use.*]

SIG-NIF'I-CANT-LY, *adv.* With meaning.

2. With force of expression. — *South.*

SIG-NI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *significatio.* See SIGNIFY.]

1. The act of making known, or of communicating ideas to another by signs or by words, by any thing that is understood, particularly by words.

> All speaking or *signification* of one's mind implies an act or address of one man to another. — *South.*

2. Meaning; that which is understood to be intended by a sign, character, mark, or word; that idea or sense of a sign, mark, word, or expression which the person using it intends to convey, or that which men in general, who use it, understand it to convey. The *signification* of words was originally arbitrary, and is dependent on usage. But when custom has annexed a certain sense to a letter or sound, or to a combination of letters or sounds, this sense is always to be considered the *signification* which the person using the word intends to communicate.

So, by custom, certain signs or gestures have a determined *signification.* Such is the fact also with figures, algebraic characters, &c.

SIG-NIF'I-CA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *significatif.*]

1. Betokening or representing by an external sign; as, the *significative* symbols of the eucharist. — *Brerewood.*

2. Having signification or meaning; expressive of a certain idea or thing.

> Neither in the degrees of kindred were they destitute of *significative* words. — *Camden.*

SIG-NIF'I-CA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* So as to represent or express by an external sign. — *Usher.*

SIG-NIF'I-CA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being significative.

SIG-NI-FI-CA'TOR, *n.* That which signifies. — *Burton.*

SIG-NIF'I-CA-TO-RY, *n.* That which betokens, signifies, or represents. — *Taylor.*

SIG'NI-FI-ED, *pp.* Made known by signs or words.

SIG'NI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *signifier*; L. *significo*; *signum*, a sign, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To make known something, either by signs or words; to express or communicate to another any idea, thought, wish, purpose, or command, either by words, by a nod, wink, gesture, signal, or other sign. A man *signifies* his mind by his voice, or by written characters; he may *signify* his mind by a nod or other motion, provided the person to whom he directs it, understands what is intended by it. A general, or an admiral, *signifies* his commands by signals to officers at a distance.

2. To mean; to have or contain a certain sense. The word Sabbath *signifies* rest. *Less*, in composition, as in *faithless*, *signifies* destitution or want. The prefix *re*, in *recommend*, seldom *signifies* any thing.

3. To import; to weigh; to have consequence; *used in particular phrases*; as, it *signifies* much or little; it *signifies* nothing. What does it *signify*? What *signify* the splendors of a court? Confession of sin, without reformation of life, can *signify* nothing in the view of God.

4. To make known; to declare.

> The government should *signify* to the Protestants of Ireland, that want of silver is not to be remedied. — *Swift.*

SIG'NI-FY, *v. i.* To express meaning with force. [*Little used.*]

SIG'NI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making known by signs or words.

SIGN'ING, *ppr.* Marking; subscribing; signifying by the hand.

SIGN'IOR, (seen'yur,) *n.* A title of respect among the Italians. [See SEIGNIOR.]

SIGN'IOR-IZE, (seen'yur-ize,) *v. t.* To exercise dominion; or to have dominion. [*Little used.*]

SIGN'IOR-Y, (seen'yur-y,) *n.* A different, but less common spelling of SEIGNIORY, which see. It signifies lordship, dominion, and in Shakspeare, *seniority.*

SIGN'-MAN'U-AL, *n.* One's own name written by himself; applied particularly to the signature of a sovereign or prince.

SIGN'-POST, *n.* [*sign* and *post.*] A post on which a sign hangs, or on which papers are placed to give public notice of any thing. By the laws of some of the New England States, a *sign-post* is to be erected near the center of each town.

SIK, } **SIKE**, } *a.* Such. [*Obs.*] — *Spenser.*

SIK'ER, *a.* or *adv.* Sure; surely. [*Obs.*] [See SICKER.]

SIK'ER-NESS, *n.* Sureness; safety. [*Obs.*] — *Chaucer.*

SILE, *v. t.* To strain, as fresh milk from the cow. [*Local.*]

SIL'ED, *pp.* Strained.

SI'LENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *silentium*, from *sileo*, to be still; It. *silenzio*; Sp. *silencio.* The sense is, to stop or hold; but this may proceed from setting, throwing down. See SILL.]

1. In a *general sense*, stillness, or entire absence of sound or noise; as, the *silence* of midnight.

2. In *animals*, the state of holding the peace; forbearance of speech in man, or of noise in other animals.

> I was dumb with *silence*; I held my peace, even from good. — Ps. xxxix.

3. Habitual taciturnity; opposed to LOQUACITY. — *Shak.*

4. Secrecy. These things were transacted in *silence.*

5. Stillness; calmness; quiet; cessation of rage, agitation, or tumult; as, the elements reduced to *silence.*

6. Absence of mention; oblivion.

> Eternal *silence* be their doom. — *Milton.*
> And what most merits fame, in *silence* hid. — *Milton.*

7. *Silence* is used elliptically for *let there be silence*, an injunction to keep silence.

SI'LENCE, *v. t.* To oblige to hold the peace; to restrain from noise or speaking.

2. To still; to quiet; to restrain; to appease.

> This would *silence* all further opposition. — *Clarendon.*
> These would have *silenced* their scruples. — *Rogers.*

3. To stop; as, to *silence* complaints or clamor.

4. To cause to cease firing by a vigorous cannonading; as, to *silence* guns or a battery. — *Totten.*

5. To restrain from preaching by revoking a license to preach; as, to *silence* a minister of the gospel. — *United States.*

> The Rev. Thomas Hooker, of Chelmsford in Essex, was *silenced* for Non-conformity. — *B. Trumbull.*

6. To put an end to; to cause to cease.

> The question between agriculture and commerce has received a decision which has *silenced* the rivalships between them. — *Hamilton.*

SI'LENC-ED, (si'lenst,) *pp.* Stilled; hushed.

SI'LENC-ING, *ppr.* Stilling.

SI'LENT, *a.* Not speaking; mute. *Ps.* xxii.

2. Habitually taciturn; speaking little; not inclined to much talking; not loquacious.

> Ulysses, he adds, was the most eloquent and the most *silent* of men. — *Broome.*

3. Still; having no noise; as, the *silent* watches of the night; the *silent* groves; all was *silent.*

4. Not operative; wanting efficacy. — *Ralegh.*

5. Not mentioning; not proclaiming.

> This new-created world, of which in hell
> Fame is not *silent.* — *Milton.*

6. Calm; as, the winds were *silent.* — *Parnell.*

7. Not acting; not transacting business in person; as, a *silent* partner in a commercial house.

8. Not pronounced; having no sound; as, *e* is *silent* in *fable.*

SI-LEN'TIA-RY, *n.* One appointed to keep silence and order in court; one sworn not to divulge secrets of state. — *Barrow.*

SI'LENT-LY, *adv.* Without speech or words.

> Each *silently*
> Demands thy grace, and seems to watch thy eye. — *Dryden.*

2. Without noise; as, to march *silently.*

3. Without mention. He mentioned other difficulties, but this he *silently* passed over. — *Locke.*

SI'LENT-NESS, *n.* State of being silent; stillness; silence. — *Ash.*

SI-LE'SIA, *n.* A duchy or country now chiefly belonging to Prussia; hence, a species of linen cloth so called; thin, coarse linen.

SI-LE'SIAN, (-shan,) *a.* Pertaining to Silesia; made in Silesia; as, *Silesian* linen.

SI'LEX, *n.* [L. *silex*, flint.]

Silicic acid, generally impure, as it is found in nature, constituting flint, quartz, and most sands, and sandstones. [See SILICA and SILICIC ACID.]

SIL'HOU-ETTE, (sil'oo-et,) *n.* [Fr., from the name of the improver.]

A profile; a representation of the outlines of an object filled in with a black color. — *Brande.*

SIL'I-CA, *n.* [L. *silex*, a flint.]

One of the names of *silicic acid* in a state of purity. It was considered to be one of the primitive earths. [See SILICIC ACID.]

SIL'I-CATE, *n.* A salt composed of silicic acid and a base.

SIL'I-CA-TED, *a.* Combined with silicic acid. [*Rare.*] — *Silliman.*

SI-LIC'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid, according to Thomson, composed of one equivalent of silicon and one of oxygen, or, according to Berzelius, one of silicon and three of oxygen. When pure, it is a light, white powder, which feels rough when rubbed between the fingers. It is both inodorous and insipid. It combines with bases, forming salts, which are called *silicates.* Rock crystal, flint, and other varieties of quartz, are nearly pure silicic acid.

SIL-IC'I-CAL-CA'RE-OUS, *a.* [*silex* and *calcareous.*] Consisting of silex and calcareous matter.

SIL-IC'I-CALCE, *n.* [L. *silex* or *silica* and *calx.*]

A silicious rock containing carbonate of lime. — *Saussure.*

SIL-I-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *silex* and *fero*, to produce.]

Producing silex; or united with a portion of silex.

SIL-IC-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* Petrifaction by flint or silex. — *Mantell.*

SIL-IC'I-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Petrified by flint.

SIL-IC'I-FY, (sil-is'e-fi,) *v. t.* [L. *silex*, flint, and *facio*, to make.]

To convert into silex, or petrify by flint.

> The specimens found near Philadelphia, are completely *silicified.* — *Say.*

SIL-IC'I-FY, *v. i.* To become silex.

SIL-IC'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Petrifying by silex.

SIL-IC-I-MU'RITE, *n.* [*silex* and *muria*, brine.]

An earth composed of silex and magnesia.

SI-LI''CIOUS, (se-lish'us,) *a.* Pertaining to silex, or partaking of its nature and qualities.

SI-LIC'I-TED, *a.* Impregnated with silex. — *Kirwan, Geol.*

SI-LI''CIUM, *n.* Silicon, which see. The name *silicium* was given by those who supposed it to be a metal like *sodium.* — *Silliman.*

SIL'I-CLE, } **SIL-IC'U-LA**, } *n.* [L. *silicula.*]

A pericarp or seed-vessel as broad as it is long, consisting of two valves, two sutures, and a dissepiment, with the seeds attached to both edges of the dissepiment, and alternately upon each side of it.

SIL'I-CON, *n.* A dark, nut-brown, elementary substance, destitute of a metallic luster, and a non-conductor of electricity. It is incombustible in atmospheric air, and in oxygen gas; but burns in certain salts containing oxygen. It is neither dissolved nor oxydized by sulphuric or nitric acids; but a mixture of the nitric and fluohydric acids dissolves it readily. Its external characters are much altered after exposure to a high temperature.

SI-LIC'U-LOSE, *a.* Having silicles, or pertaining to them.

SI-LIG'I-NOSE, *a.* [L. *siligo.*]

Made of fine wheat. — *Bailey.*

SIL'ING, *ppr.* Straining.

SIL'ING-DISH, *n.* [Dan. *siler*, to strain.]

A colander. [*Not in use.*] — *Barrett.*

SIL'I-QUA, *n.* [L.] With *gold-finers*, a carat, six of which make a scruple. — *Johnson.*

SIL'I-QUA, } **SIL'IQUE**, (sil'ik,) } *n.* [L. *siliqua.*]

An elongated pericarp or seed-vessel, consisting of two valves, two sutures, and a dissepiment, with the seeds attached to both edges of the dissepiment, and alternately upon each side of it.

SIL'I-QUI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a siliqua. — [*Smith.*

SIL'I-QUOSE, } **SIL'I-QUOUS**, } *a.* [L. *siliquosus.*]

Having that species of pericarp called *silique*; as, *siliquose* plants. — *Martyn.*

SILK, *n.* [Sax. *seolc*; Sw. *silke*; Dan. *id.*; Russ. *schilk*; Ar. and Pers. سلك *silk*; properly any thread, from Ar. سلك *salaka*, to send or thrust in, to insert, to pass or go.]

1. The fine, soft thread produced by various species of caterpillars, particularly by the larva of the insect called *silk-worm* or *Bombyx Mori.* That which we ordinarily call *silk*, is a thread composed of several finer threads, which the worm draws from its bowels, like the web of a spider, and with which the silk-worm envelops itself, forming what is called a COCOON. — *Encyc.*

2. Cloth made of silk. In this sense, the word has a plural, *silks*, denoting different sorts and varieties, as black *silk*, white *silk*, colored *silks.*

3. The filiform style of the female flower of maize, which resembles real silk in fineness and softness.

Virginia silk; a plant of the genus Periploca, which climbs and winds about other plants, trees, &c. No species of Periploca grows in Virginia, or any part of the United States.

SILK, *a.* Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk.

SILK-COT'TON-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus Bombax, growing to an immense size, and having its seeds enveloped in a cottony substance; a native of both the Indies. *Loudon.*

SILK'EN, (silk'n,) *a.* [Sax. *seolcen.*]

1. Made of silk; as, *silken* cloth; *'lken* vail. *Dryden.*
2. Like silk; soft to the touch.
3. Soft; delicate; tender; smooth, as, mild and *silken* language.
4. Dressed in silk; as, a *silken* wanton. *Shak.*

SILK'EN, (silk'n,) *v. t.* To render soft or smooth. *Dyer.*

SILK'EN-ED, *pp.* Rendered soft or smooth.

SILK'-GRASS, *n.* A filamentous plant of the genus Yucca. *Farm. Encyc.*

SILK'I-NESS, *n.* [from *silky.*] The qualities of silk; softness and smoothness to the feel.

2. Softness; effeminacy; pusillanimity. [*Little used.*] *B. Jonson.*

SILK'MAN, *n.* [*silk* and *man.*] A dealer in silks. *Shak.*

SILK'-MER-CER, *n.* [*silk* and *mercer.*] A dealer in silks.

SILK'-MILL, *n.* A mill for reeling, spinning, and manufacturing silk.

SILK'-WEAV-ER, *n.* [*silk* and *weaver.*] One whose occupation is to weave silk stuffs. *Watts.*

SILK'WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Asclepias, also called WILD COTTON, whose seed-vessels contain a long, silky down. *Farm. Encyc.*

SILK'-WORM, (-wurm,) *n.* [*silk* and *worm.*] The worm which produces silk, the larva of a lepidopterous insect called the *bombyx mori.* Silk-worms are said to have been first introduced into the Roman empire from China, in the reign of Justinian.

SILK'-WORM GUT, *n.* A substance prepared from the entrails of silk-worms, used in making lines for angling. *Ure.*

SILK'Y, *a.* Made of silk; consisting of silk.

2. Like silk; soft and smooth to the touch.
3. Pliant; yielding. *Shak.*

SILL, *n.* [Sax. *syl, sylle, syll*; Fr. *seuil*; G. *schwelle*; W. *sail, syl*, or *seiler*, foundation; *seiliaw*, to found; L. *solum*, allied to *solid.* The primary sense is, probably, to lay, set, or throw down.]

1. *Properly*, the basis or foundation of a thing; *appropriately*, a piece of timber on which a building rests; the lowest timber of any structure; as, the *sills* of a house, of a bridge, of a loom, and the like.
2. The timber or stone at the foot of a door; the threshold.
3. The timber or stone on which a window-frame stands; or the lowest piece in a window-frame.
4. The shaft or thill of a carriage. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SIL'LA-BUB, *n.* A liquor made by mixing wine or cider with milk, and thus forming a soft curd. *King.*

SIL'LI-LY, *adv.* [from *silly.*] In a silly manner; foolishly; without the exercise of good sense or judgment. *Dryden.*

SIL LI-MAN-ITE, *n.* A mineral found at Saybrook, in Connecticut, so named in honor of Prof. Silliman, of Yale College. It occurs in long, slender, rhombic prisms, engaged in gneiss. Its color is dark gray and hair brown; luster shining upon the external planes, but brilliant and sub-metallic upon those produced by cleavage in a direction parallel with the longer diagonal of the prism; hardness about the same with quartz; specific gravity, 3.410. It is composed of silica and alumina, with some oxyd of iron.

SIL'LI-NESS, *n.* Weakness of understanding; want of sound sense or judgment; simplicity; harmless folly. *L'Estrange.*

SIL'LOCK, *n.* The name given in the Orkney Isles to the fry of the coal-fish, which is allied to the cod-fish; also spelled SILLOCK and SELLOK. *Jamieson's Dict.*

SIL'LY, *a.* [I have not found this word in any other language; but the Sax. *asealcan* signifies to be dull, inert, lazy. This corresponds with the Ar. كَسِلَ *kasela*, to be stupid, Heb. כָּסַל. This may be radically the same word, with a prefix. Class Sl, No. 26.]

1. Weak in intellect; foolish; witless; destitute of ordinary strength of mind; simple; as, a *silly* man; a *silly* child.
2. Proceeding from want of understanding or common judgment; characterized by weakness or folly; unwise; as, *silly* thoughts; *silly* actions; a *silly scheme*; writings stupid or *silly.* *Watts.*
3. Weak; helpless.

After long storms —
With which my *silly* bark was tossed. [Obs.] *Spenser.*

SIL'LY-HOW, *n.* The membrane that covers the head of the fetus. [*I believe not used.*] *Brown.*

SILT, *n.* [Sw. *sylta*, to pickle.]

1. Saltness, or salt marsh or mud.
2. A deposit of mud or fine earth from running or standing water. *Dana.*

SILT, *v. t.* To choke, fill, or obstruct with mud.

SILT'ING, *ppr.* Choking, filling, or obstructing with mud.

SI-LURE', SI-LU'RUS, *n.* [L. *silurus*; Fr. *silure.*]

A fish of the genus Silurus, as the sheat-fish. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

SI-LU'RI-AN, *a.* [from the *Silures*, who anciently inhabited a part of England and Wales.]

In *geology*, a term applied to the fossiliferous strata below the old red sandstone. *Murchison.*

SI-LU'RI-DANS, *n. pl.* The family of fishes of which the *silurus* is the type. *Brande.*

SIL'VA, *n.* [L.] A collection of poems.

2. The natural history of the forest-trees of a country. [This word is more commonly spelled SYLVA.]

SIL'VAN, *a.* [L. *silva*, a wood or grove. It is also written SYLVAN.]

1. Pertaining to a wood or grove; inhabiting
2. Woody; abounding with woods. [woods.

Betwixt two rows of rocks, a *silvan* scene. *Dryden.*

SIL'VATE. See SYLVATE.

SIL'VAN, *n.* Another name of TELLURIUM. *Werner.*

SIL'VER, *n.* [Sax. *seolfer, silver*; Goth. *silubr*; G. *silber*; D. *zilver*; Sw. *silfver*; Dan. *sölv*; Lapponic, *sellowpe.* Qu. Russ. *serebro*; *r* for *l.*]

1. A metal of a white color and lively brilliancy. It has neither taste nor smell; its specific gravity is 10.552, according to Bergman, but according to Kirwan, it is less. A cubic foot weighs about 600 lbs. It is exceedingly malleable, and its ductility is little inferior to that of gold. It is harder and more elastic than tin or gold, but less so than copper, platinum, or iron. It is found native in thin plates or leaves, or in fine threads, or it is found mineralized by various substances. Great quantities of this metal are furnished by the mines of South America and of Mexico; and it is found in small quantities in Norway, Germany, Spain, the United States, &c. *Kirwan. Encyc.*
2. Money; coin made of silver.
3. Any thing of soft splendor.

Pallas — plowed for her plaintive cries,
In silence closed her *silver*-streaming eyes. *Pope.*

SIL'VER, *a.* Made of silver; as, a *silver* cup.

White like silver; as, *silver* hair. *Shak.*

Others on *silver* lakes and rivers bathed
Their downy breast. *Milton.*

3. White or pale; of a pale luster; as, the *silver* moon.
4. Soft and clear; as, *silver* tones or sound. [It. *suono argentino.*] *Spenser. Shak.*

SIL'VER, *v. t.* To cover superficially with a coat of silver; as, to *silver* a pin or a dial-plate.

2. To foliate; to cover with tinfoil amalgamated with quicksilver; as, to *silver* glass.
3. To adorn with mild luster; to make smooth and bright.

And smiling calmness *silvered* o'er the deep. *Pope.*

4. To make hoary.

His head was *silvered* o'er with age. *Gay.*

SIL'VER-BEAT-ER, *n.* [*silver* and *beater.*] One that foliates silver, or forms it into a leaf.

SIL'VER-BUSH, *n.* A plant, a species of Anthyllis.

SIL'VER-BUS'KIN-ED, *a.* Buskined with silver. *Milton.*

SIL'VER-ED, *pp.* Covered with a thin coat of silver; rendered smooth and lustrous; made white or hoary.

SIL'VER-FIR, (-fur,) *n.* A species of fir. *Berkeley.*

SIL'VER-FISH, *n.* A fish of the size of a small carp, having a white color, striped with silvery lines.

SIL'VER-HAIR-ED, *a.* Having hair of the color of silver. *South.*

SIL'VER-ING, *ppr.* Covering the surface with a thin coat of silver; foliating; rendering mildly lustrous; rendering white.

SIL'VER-ING, *n.* The art, operation, or practice of covering the surface of any thing with silver; as, the *silvering* of copper or brass. *Encyc.*

2. The silver thus laid on.

SIL'VER-LEAF, *n.* Silver beaten into a thin leaf.

SIL'VER-LING, *n.* A silver coin. *Is.* vii.

SIL'VER-LY, *adv.* With the appearance of silver. *Shak.*

SIL'VER-SMITH, *n.* [*silver* and *smith.*] One whose occupation is to work in silver, or in manufactures of which the precious metals form a part.

SIL'VER-THIS-TLE, (-this'l,) *n.* [*silver* and *thistle.*] A plant.

SIL'VER-TREE, *n.* An evergreen shrub, or small tree, of the genus Leucadendron, a native of South Africa. *Loudon.*

SIL'VER-WEED, *n.* A perennial plant, of the genus Potentilla.

SIL'VER-Y, *a.* [from *silver.*] Like silver; having the appearance of silver; white; of a mild luster.

Of all the enameled race whose *silvery* wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring. *Pope.*

2. Besprinkled or covered with silver.

SI'MA. See CYMA.

SIM'A-GRE, *n.* [Fr. *simagrée.*] Grimace. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

SI-MAR', SI-MARE', *n.* [Fr. *simarre.*] A woman's robe. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

SIM'I-A, *n.* [L., an ape.] A general name of the various tribes of monkeys.

SIM'I LAR, *a.* [Fr. *similaire*; It. *simile*; Sp. *similar*; L. *similis*; W. *heval, hevalyz*; from *mal*, like, Gr. ὁμαλος. The Welsh *mal* signifies, small, light, ground, bruised, smooth, allied to *mill*, W. *malu*, to grind. But I am not confident that these words are of one family.]

Like; resembling; having a like form or appearance. *Similar* may signify, exactly alike, or having a general likeness, a likeness in the principal points. Things perfectly *similar* in their nature must be of the same essence, or homogeneous; but we generally understand *similar* to denote a likeness that is not perfect. Many of the statutes of Connecticut are *similar* to the statutes of Massachusetts on the same subjects. The manners of the several States of New England are *similar*, the people being derived from common ancestors.

In *geometry*, *similar rectilineal figures* are such as have their several angles respectively equal each to each, and their sides about the equal angles proportional. *Similar solids* are such as are contained by the same number of similar planes, similarly situated, and having like inclination to one another. *Brande.*

SIM-I-LAR'I-TY, *n.* Likeness; resemblance; as, a *similarity* of features. There is a great *similarity* in the features of the Laplanders and Samoledes, but little *similarity* between the features of Europeans and the woolly-haired Africans.

SIM'I-LAR-LY, *adv.* In like manner; with resemblance. *Reid.*

SIM'I-LAR-Y. The same as SIMILAR.

SIM'I-LE, *n.* [L.] In *rhetoric*, similitude; a comparison of two things, which, however different in other respects, have some strong point or points of resemblance; by which comparison the character or qualities of a thing are illustrated, or presented in an impressive light. Thus the eloquence of Demosthenes was like a rapid torrent; that of Cicero like a large stream that glides smoothly along with majestic tranquility.

SI-MIL'I-TER, *n.* [L., in like manner.] In *law*, the technical designation of the form by which either party, in pleading, accepts the issue tendered by his opponent. *Brande.*

SI-MIL'I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *similitudo.*]

1. Likeness; resemblance; likeness in nature, qualities, or appearance; as, *similitude* of substance. *Bacon.*

Let us make man in our image, man
In our *similitude.* *Milton.*
Fate some future bard shall join
In sad *similitude* of grief to mine. *Pope.*

2. Comparison; simile. [See SIMILE.]

Tasso, in his *similitudes*, never departed from the woods. *Dryden.*

SI-MIL-I-TU'DIN-A-RY, *a.* Denoting resemblance or comparison. *Coke.*

SIM'I-LOR, *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc resembling brass, but of a golden color. *Ure.*

SIM'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *simia.*]

Pertaining to or like a monkey.

SIM'I-TAR. See CIMETER.

SIM'MER, *v. i.* [Qu. Gr. ζυμη, ζυμαω, to ferment.]

To boil gently, or with a gentle hissing. *Simmering* is incipient ebullition, when little bubbles are formed on the edge of the liquor next to the vessel. These are occasioned by the escape of heat and vapor.

SIM'MER-ING, *ppr.* Boiling gently.

SIM'NEL, *n.* [Dan. *simle*; Sw. *simla*; G. *semmel.*]

A kind of sweet cake; a bun.

SI-MŌ'NI-AC, *n.* [Fr. *simoniaque.* See SIMONY.]

One who buys or sells preferment in the church. *Ayliffe.*

SIM-O-NI'AC-AL, *a.* Guilty of simony. *Spectator.*

2. Consisting in simony, or the crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; as, a *simoniacal* presentation.

SIM-O-NI'AC-AL-LY, *adv.* With the guilt or offense of simony.

SI-MŌ'NI-ANS, *n. pl.* The followers of Simon Magus. *Saint Simonians.* See SAINT SIMONIANS. [gus.

SI-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* Partaking of simony; given to simony. *Milton.*

SIM'ON-Y, *n.* [from *Simon* Magus, who wished to purchase the power of conferring the Holy Spirit. *Acts* viii.]

The crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; or the corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward. By stat. 31 Elizabeth, c. vi., severe penalties are enacted against this crime.

SI-MOOM', SI-MOON', *n.* A hot, dry wind, that blows occasionally in Arabia, Syria, and the neighboring countries, generated by the extreme heat of the parched deserts or sandy plains. Its approach

is indicated by a redness in the air, and its fatal effects were formerly supposed to be avoided by falling on the face and holding the breath.
Encyc. P. Cyc.

SI'MOUS, *a.* [L. *simo*, one with a flat nose, Gr. σιμος.]
1. Having a very flat or snub nose, with the end turned up.
2. Concave; as, the *simous* part of the liver.
Brown.

SIM'PER, *v. i.* To smile in a silly manner. *Shak.*

SIM'PER, *n.* A smile with an air of silliness.
Addison.

SIM'PER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Smiling foolishly.

SIM'PER-ING, *n.* The act of smiling with an air of silliness.

SIM'PER-ING-LY, *adv.* With a silly smile.

SIM'PLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *simplex*; *sine*, without, and *plex*, *plica*, doubling, fold; It. *semplice*.]
1. Single; consisting of one thing; uncompounded; unmingled; uncombined with any thing else; as, a *simple* substance; a *simple* idea; a *simple* sound.
Watts.
2. Plain; artless; not given to design, stratagem, or duplicity; undesigning; sincere; harmless.

A *simple* husbandman in garments gray. *Hubbard.*

3. Artless; unaffected; unconstrained; inartificial; plain.

In *simple* manners all the secret lies. *Young.*

4. Unadorned; plain; as, a *simple* style or narration; a *simple* dress.
5. Not complex or complicated; as, a machine of *simple* construction.
6. Weak in intellect; not wise or sagacious; silly.

The *simple* believeth every word; but the prudent looketh well to his going. — Prov. xiv.

7. In *botany*, undivided, as a root, stem, or spike; only one on a petiole, as a *simple* leaf; only one on a peduncle, as a *simple* flower; having only one set of rays, as an umbel; having only one series of leaflets, as a *simple* calyx; not plumose or feathered, as a pappus.
Martyn.

Simple, when applied to minerals and rocks, has reference to their homogeneousness, and not to the number of elements which enter into their composition.
Encyc. Dryden.

A simple body, in *chemistry*, is one that has not been decomposed, or separated into two or more elementary bodies.

SIM'PLE, *n.* Something not mixed or compounded. In *the materia medica*, the general denomination of an herb or plant, as each vegetable is supposed to possess its particular virtue, and therefore to constitute a simple remedy.

SIM'PLE, *v. i.* To gather simples or plants.

As *simpling* on the flowery hills he strayed. *Garth.*

SIM'PLE-HEART'ED, *a.* Having a simple heart.
Scott.

SIM'PLE-MIND'ED, *a.* Artless; undesigning; unsuspecting.
Blackstone.

SIM'PLE-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* Artlessness.

SIM'PLE MIN'ER-AL, *n.* A mineral composed of a single substance. Rocks are generally aggregates of several simple minerals cemented together.

SIM'PLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being simple, single, or uncompounded; as, the *simpleness* of the elements.
Digby.
2. Artlessness; simplicity.
3. Weakness of intellect.

SIM'PLER, *n.* One that collects simples; an herbalist; a simplist.

SIM'PLESS, for SIMPLICITY or SILLINESS, is not in use.
Spenser.

SIM'PLE-TON, (-pl-tun,) *n.* A silly person; a person of weak intellect; a trifler; a foolish person.
Pope.

SIM-PLI''CIAN, (sim-plish'an,) *n.* An artless, unskilled, or undesigning person.
Arnway.

SIM-PLIC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *simplicitas*; Fr. *simplicité*; It. *simplicità*; Sp. *simplicidad*.]
1. Singleness; the state of being unmixed or uncompounded; as, the *simplicity* of metals or of earths.
2. The state of being not complex, or of consisting of few parts; as, the *simplicity* of a machine.
3. Artlessness of mind; freedom from a propensity to cunning or stratagem; freedom from duplicity; sincerity.

Marquis Dorset, a man for his harmless *simplicity* neither misliked nor much regarded. *Hayward.*

4. Plainness; freedom from artificial ornament; as, the *simplicity* of dress, of style, of language, &c. *Simplicity* in writing is the first of excellences.
5. Plainness; freedom from subtilty or abstruseness; as, the *simplicity* of scriptural doctrines or truth.
6. Weakness of intellect; silliness. *Hooker.*

Godly simplicity, in *Scripture*, is a fair, open profession and practice of evangelical truth, with a single view to obedience and to the glory of God.

SIM PLI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [See SIMPLIFY.] The act of making simple; the act of reducing to simplicity, or to a state not complex.
Ch. Obs.

SIM'PLI-FI-ED, *pp.* Made simple or not complex.

SIM'PLI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *simplex*, simple, and *facio*, to make; Fr. *simplifier*.]
To make simple; to reduce what is complex to greater simplicity; to make plain or easy.

The collection of duties is drawn to a point, and so far *simplified*.
Hare.

It is important, in scientific pursuits, to be cautious in admitting our deductions.
Nic

This is the true way to *simplify* the study of science.
Lavoisier, Trans.

SIM'PLI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making simple; rendering less complex.

SIM'PLIST, *n.* One skilled in simples or medical plants.
Brown.

SIM'PLO-CE. See SYMPLOCE.

SIM'PLY, *adv.* Without art; without subtilty; artlessly; plainly.

Subverting worldly strong and worldly wise
By *simply* meek.
Milton.

2. Of itself; without addition; alone.

They make that good or evil, which otherwise of itself were not *simply* the one nor the other.
Hooker.

3. Merely; solely.

Simply the thing I am
Shall make me live.
Shak.

4. Weakly; foolishly.

SIM'U-LA-CHRE, *n.* [L. *simulacrum*.]
An image. [*Not in use.*]
Elyot.

SIM'U-LAR, *n.* [See SIMULATE.] One who simulates or counterfeits something. [*Not in use.*]
Shak.

SIM'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *simulo*, from *similis*, like.]
To feign; to counterfeit; to assume the mere appearance of something, without the reality. The wicked often *simulate* the virtuous and good.

SIM'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *simulatus*.]
Feigned; pretended.
Bale.

SIM'U-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Feigned; pretended; assumed artificially.
Chesterfield.

SIM'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Feigning; pretending; assuming the appearance of what is not real.

SIM-U-LA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *simulatio*.]
The act of feigning to be that which one is not; the assumption of a deceitful appearance or character. *Simulation* differs from *dissimulation*. The former denotes the assuming of a false character; the latter denotes the concealment of the true character. Both are comprehended in the word HYPOCRISY.

SI-MUL-TA'NE-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *simultanée*; Sp. *simultaneo*; from L. *simul*, at the same time.]
Existing or happening at the same time; as, *simultaneous* events. The exchange of ratifications may be *simultaneous*.

SI-MUL-TA'NE-OUS LY, *adv.* At the same time.

SI-MUL-TA'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being or happening at the same time; as, the *simultaneousness* of transactions in two different places.

SIM'UL-TY, *n.* [L. *simultas*.]
Private grudge or quarrel. [*Not in use.*]
B. Jonson.

SIN, *n.* [Sax. *sin* and *syn*; G. *sünde*; D. *zonde*; Sw. and Dan. *synd*; Lapponic, Finnish, *sindia*; allied perhaps to Ir. *sainim*, to alter, to vary, to *sunder*. The primary sense is, probably, to depart, to wander.]
1. The voluntary departure of a moral agent from a known rule of rectitude or duty, prescribed by God; any voluntary transgression of the divine law, or violation of a divine command; a wicked act; iniquity. Sin is either a positive act in which a known divine law is violated, or it is the voluntary neglect to obey a positive divine command, or a rule of duty clearly implied in such command. Sin comprehends not actions only, but neglect of known duty, all evil thoughts, purposes, words, and desires, whatever is contrary to God's commands or law. 1 *John* iii. *Matt.* xv. *James* iv.

Sinners neither enjoy the pleasures of *sin*, nor the peace of piety.
Rob. Hall.

Among *divines*, sin is *original* or *actual*. *Actual* sin, above defined, is the act of a moral agent in violating a known rule of duty. *Original* sin, as generally understood, is native depravity of heart; that want of conformity of heart to the divine will, that corruption of nature or deterioration of the moral character of man, which is supposed to be the effect of Adam's apostasy, and which manifests itself in moral agents by positive acts of disobedience to the divine will, or by the voluntary neglect to comply with the express commands of God, which require that we should love God with all the heart, and soul, and strength, and mind, and our neighbor as ourselves. This native depravity, or alienation of affections from God and his law, is supposed to be what the apostle calls the *carnal mind* or *mindedness*, which is enmity against God, and is therefore denominated *sin* or *sinfulness*.

Unpardonable sin, or blasphemy against the Holy Spirit, is supposed to be a malicious and obstinate rejection of Christ and the gospel plan of salvation, or a contemptuous resistance made to the influences and convictions of the Holy Spirit. *Matt.* xii.
2. A sin-offering; an offering made to atone for sin.

He hath made him to be *sin* for us, who knew no sin. — 2 Cor. v.

3. A man enormously wicked. [*Not in use.*]
Shak.

Sin differs from *crime*, not in nature, but in application. That which is a *crime* against society, is *sin* against God.

SIN, *v. i.* [Sax. *singian*, *syngian*.]
1. To depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God to man; to violate the divine law in any particular, by actual transgression, or by the neglect or non-observance of its injunctions; to violate any known rule of duty.

All have *sinned* and come short of the glory of God. — Rom. iii.

It is followed by *against*.

Against thee, thee only, have I *sinned*. — Ps. li.

2. To offend against right, against men or society; to trespass.

I am a man
More *sinned* against than *sinning*.
Shak.
And who but wishes to invert the laws
Of order, *sins* against th' eternal cause.
Pope.

SIN, for SINCE, [Scot. *syne*,] is obsolete or vulgar.

SI-NA-IT'IC, *a.* [from Sinai, the mountain.] Pertaining to Mount Sinai; given or made at Sinai.
Macknight.

SIN'A-PIS-IN, *n.* A principle extracted from mustard seed, Sinapis alba. It is white, crystallizable, inodorous, and bitter.

SIN'A-PISM, *n.* [L. *sinapis*, *sinape*, mustard, G. *senf*, Sax. *senep*.]
In *pharmacy*, a cataplasm composed of mustard seed pulverized, with some other ingredients, and used as an external application. It is a powerful irritant.
Encyc.

SIN'-BORN, *a.* Derived from sin.

SINCE, *prep.* or *adv.* [Sw. *sedan*; Dan. *siden*; D. *sint*; supposed to be contracted from Sax. *siththan*, which is from *sithian*, to pass, to go; and *siththan* may be the participle, and denote past, gone, and hence after, afterward. *Sith*, in Saxon, has a like sense. Our early writers used *sith*, *sithen*, *sithence*; the latter is evidently a corruption of *siththan*. It may be doubted whether Sw. *sen*, Dan. *seen*, slow, late, is a contraction of this word; more probably it is not.]
1. After; from the time that. The proper signification of *since* is *after*, and its appropriate sense includes the whole period between an event and the present time. I have not seen my brother *since* January.

The Lord hath blessed thee, *since* my coming. — Gen. xxx.
Holy prophets, who have been *since* the world began. — Luke i. John ix.

Since, then, denotes, during the whole time after an event; or at any particular time during that period.
2. Ago; past; before this. "About two years *since*, an event happened," that is, two years having *passed*.
3. Because that; this being the fact that.

Since truth and constancy are vain,
Since neither love nor sense of pain
Nor force of reason can persuade,
Then let example be obeyed.
Glanville.

Since, when it precedes a noun, is called a preposition, but when it precedes a sentence, it is called an adverb. The truth is, the character of the word is the same in both cases. It is probably an obsolete participle, and according to the usual classification of words, may be properly ranked with the prepositions. In strictness, the last clause of the passage above cited is the case absolute. "The Lord hath blessed thee, *since my coming*," that is, my arrival being *past*. So, *since the world began*, is strictly, *past* the world began, the beginning of the world being *past*. In the first case, *since*, considered as a preposition, has *coming*, a noun, for its object, and in the latter case, the clause of a sentence. So we say, *against* your arrival, or *against* you come.

SIN-CERE', *a.* [Fr., from L. *sincerus*, which is said to be composed of *sine*, without, and *cera*, wax; as if applied originally to pure honey.]
1. Pure; unmixed.

As new-born babes, desire the *sincere* milk of the word. — 1 Pet. ii.
A joy which never was *sincere* till now.
Dryden.
There is no *sincere* acid in any animal juice.
Arbuthnot.
I would have all gallicisms avoided, that our tongue may be *sincere*.
Felton.

[This sense is, for the most part, obsolete. We use the phrases *sincere* joy, *sincere* pleasure, but we mean by them, *unfeigned*, *real* joy or pleasure.]
2. Unhurt; uninjured.

The inviolable body stood *sincere*. [*Obs.*]
Dryden.

3. Being in reality what it appears to be; not feigned; not simulated; not assumed or said for the sake of appearance; real; not hypocritical or pretended. *This is the present use of the word.* Let your intentions be pure, and your declarations *sincere*. Let love and friendship be *sincere*. No prayer can avail with a heart-searching God, unless it is *sincere*.

SIN-CERE'LY, *adv.* Honestly; with real purity of heart; without simulation or disguise; unfeignedly; as, to speak one's mind *sincerely*; to love virtue *sincerely*.

SIN-CERE'NESS, *n.* Sincerity.

SIN-CER'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *sincerité*; L. *sinceritas*.]

1. Honesty of mind or intention; freedom from simulation or hypocrisy. We may question a man's prudence, when we can not question his *sincerity*.

2. Freedom from hypocrisy, disguise, or false pretense; as, the *sincerity* of a declaration of love.

SIN'CI-PUT, *n.* [L.] The fore part of the head from the forehead to the coronal suture. *Encyc.*

SIN'DON, *n.* [L., fine linen.] A wrapper. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SINE, *n.* [L. *sinus*.]

In *geometry*, the *sine* or *right sine* of an arc is a line drawn from one end of that arc, perpendicular to the radius drawn through the other end, and is always equal to half the chord of double the arc.

Versed sine; that part of the diameter between the sine and the arc. *Hutton.*

SI'NE-CURE, *n.* [L. *sine*, without, and *cura*, cure, care.]

An office which has revenue without employment; in *church affairs*, a benefice without cure of souls. [*This is the original and proper sense of the word.*]

SI'NE-CUR-ISM, *n.* The state of having a sinecure.

SI'NE-CUR-IST, *n.* One who has a sinecure.

SI'NE DIE, [L., without day.] An adjournment *sine die* is an adjournment without fixing the time of resuming business or reassembling. When a defendant is suffered to go *sine die*, he is dismissed the court.

SIN'E-PITE, *n.* [L. *sinapi*, mustard.]

Something resembling mustard seed. *De Costa.*

SI'NE QUÂ NON, [L.] Without which a thing can not be; hence, an indispensable condition.

SIN'EW, (sin'nu,) *n.* [Sax. *sinu*, *sinw*, *sinwe*; G. *sehne*; D. *zenuw*; Sw. *sena*; Dan. *sene* or *seene*. The primary sense is, stretched, strained, whence the sense of strong; G. *sehnen*, to long; Ir. *sinnim*, to strain.]

1. In *anatomy*, a tendon; that which unites a muscle to a bone.

2. In *the plural*, strength; or rather that which supplies strength. Money is the *sinews* of war. *Dryden.*

3. Muscle; nerve. *Davies.*

SIN'EW, *v. t.* To knit as by sinews. *Shak.*

SIN'EW-ED, (sin'nûde,) *a.* Furnished with sinews; as, a strong-*sinewed* youth.

2. Strong; firm; vigorous.

When he sees
Ourselves well *sinewed* to our defense. *Shak.*

SIN'EW-LESS, *a.* Having no strength or vigor.

SIN'EW-SHRUNK, *a.* Gaunt-bellied; having the sinews under the belly shrunk by excess of fatigue, as a horse. *Far. Dict.*

SIN'EW-Y, *a.* Consisting of a sinew or nerve.

The *sinewy* thread my brain lets fall. *Donne.*

2. Nervous; strong; well braced with sinews; vigorous; firm; as, the *sinewy* Ajax. *Shak.*

The northern people are large, fair complexioned, strong, *sinewy*, and courageous. *Bale.*

SIN'FUL, *a.* [from *sin*.] Tainted with sin; wicked; iniquitous; criminal; unholy; as, *sinful* men.

Ah, *sinful* nation, a people laden with iniquity!—Is. i.

2. Containing sin, or consisting in sin; contrary to the laws of God; as, *sinful* actions; *sinful* thoughts; *sinful* words.

SIN'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a manner which the laws of God do not permit; wickedly; iniquitously; criminally.

SIN'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being sinful or contrary to the divine will; wickedness; iniquity; criminality; as, the *sinfulness* of an action; the *sinfulness* of thoughts or purposes.

2. Wickedness; corruption; depravity; as, the *sinfulness* of men or of the human race.

SING, *v. t.*; *pret.* SUNG, SANG; *pp.* SUNG. [Sax. *singan*, *syngan*; Goth. *siggwan*; G. *singen*; D. *zingen*; Sw. *sjunga*; Dan. *synger*. It would seem from the Gothic that n is casual, and the elements *Sg*. If so, it coincides with *say* and *seek*, all signifying to strain, urge, press, or drive.]

1. To utter sounds with various inflections or melodious modulations of voice, as fancy may dictate, or according to the notes of a song or tune.

The noise of them that *sing* do I hear.—Ex. xxxii.

2. To utter sweet or melodious sounds, as birds. It is remarkable that the female of no species of birds ever *sings*.

And *singing* birds in silver cages hung. *Dryden.*

3. To make a small, shrill sound; as, the air *sings* in passing through a crevice.

O'er his head the flying spear
Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

4. To tell or relate something in numbers or verse.

Sing
Of human hope by cross events destroyed. *Prior.*

SING, *v. t.* To utter with musical modulations of voice.

And they *sing* the song of Moses, the servant of God, and the song of the Lamb.—Rev. xv.

2. To celebrate in song; to give praises to in verse.

The last, the happiest British king,
Whom thou shalt paint or I shall *sing*. *Addison.*

3. To relate or rehearse in numbers, verse, or poetry.

Arms and the man I *sing*. *Dryden.*
While stretched at ease you *sing* your happy loves. *Gay.*

SINGE, (sinj,) *v. t.* [Sax. *sengan*; G. *sengen*; D. *zengen*.]

To burn slightly or superficially; to burn the surface of a thing, as the nap of cloth, or the hair of the skin; as, to *singe* off the beard. *Shak.*

Thus riding on his curls, he seemed to pass
A rolling fire along, and *singe* the grass. *Dryden.*

SINGE, *n.* A burning of the surface; a slight burn.

SING'ED, (sinjd,) *pp.* Burnt superficially.

SINGE'ING, *ppr.* Burning the surface.

SING'ER, *n.* [from *sing*.] One that sings.

2. One versed in music, or one whose occupation is to sing; as, a chorus of *singers*. *Dryden.*

3. A bird that sings. *Bacon.*

SING'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering melodious or musical notes; making a shrill sound; celebrating in song; reciting in verse.

SING'ING *n.* The act of uttering sounds with musical intonations; musical articulation; the utterance of melodious tones. *Cant.* ii.

SING'ING-BOOK, *n.* A music-book, *as it ought to be called*; a book containing tunes.

SING'ING-LY, *adv.* With sounds like singing; with a kind of tune. *North.*

SING'ING-MAN, *n.* [*singing* and *man*.] A man who sings, or is employed to sing; as in cathedrals.

SING'ING-MAS-TER, *n.* A music-master; one that teaches vocal music. *Addison.*

SING'ING-WOM-AN, *n.* A woman employed to sing.

SIN'GLE, (sing'gl,) *a.* [L. *singulus*; probably from a root that signifies to *separate*.]

1. Separate; one; only; individual; consisting of one only; as, a *single* star; a *single* city; a *single* act.

2. Particular; individual.

No *single* man is born with a right of controlling the opinions of all the rest. *Pope.*

3. Uncompounded.

Simple ideas are opposed to complex, and *single* to compound. *Watts.*

4. Alone; having no companion or assistant.

Who *single* hast maintained,
Against revolted multitudes, the cause of truth. *Milton.*

5. Unmarried; as, a *single* man; a *single* woman.

6. Not double; not complicated; as, a *single* thread; a *single* strand of a rope.

7. Performed with one person or antagonist on a side, or with one person only opposed to another; as, a *single* fight; a *single* combat.

8. Pure; simple; incorrupt; unbiased; having clear vision of divine truth. *Matt.* vi.

9. Small; weak; silly. [*Obs.*] *Beaum. & Fl. Shak.*

10. In *botany*, a *single* flower is when there is only one on a stem, and in common usage, one not double. *Martyn.*

SIN'GLE, (sing'gl,) *v. t.* To select, as an individual person or thing from among a number; to choose one from others.

A dog who can *single* out his master in the dark. *Bacon.*

2. To sequester; to withdraw; to retire; as, an agent *singling* itself from comforts. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

3. To take alone; as, men commendable when *singled* from society. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

4. To separate. *Sidney.*

SIN'GLED, *pp.* Selected from among a number.

SIN'GLE-HAND-ED, *a.* Having one hand or workman only.

SIN'GLE-HEART-ED, *a.* Having no duplicity. *More.*

SIN'GLE-MIND-ED, *a.* Having a single purpose. *Sedgwick.*

SIN'GLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being one only or separate from all others; the opposite of doubleness, complication, or multiplicity.

2. Simplicity; sincerity; purity of mind or purpose; freedom from duplicity; as, *singleness* of belief; *singleness* of heart. *Hooker. Law.*

SIN'GLES, (sing'glz,) *n. pl.* The reeled filaments of silk, twisted to give them firmness.

SIN'GLE-SEED-ED, *a.* Containing one seed only.

SIN'GLE-STICK, *n.* A cudgel.

2. A game at cudgels, in which he who first brings blood from his adversary's head is pronounced victor. *Halliwell.*

SIN'GLE-TREE, SWIN'GLE-TREE, } *n.* The cross piece to which the traces of a harnessed horse are fixed. A single tree is fixed upon each end of the double-tree when two horses draw abreast. *Haldeman.*

SIN'GLE-VALV-ED, *a.* Having one valve only.

SIN'GLIN, *n.* A single gleaning; a handful of gleaned grain. [*Local.*]

SIN'GLING, *ppr.* Selecting from among a number.

SIN'GLY, *adv.* Individually; particularly; as, to make men *singly* and personally good. *Tillotson.*

2. Only; by himself.

Look thee, 'tis so, thou *singly* honest man. *Shak.*

3. Without partners, companions, or associates; as, to attack another *singly*.

At ombre *singly* to decide their doom. *Dryden.*

4. Honestly; sincerely.

SING'-SONG, *n.* A term for bad singing or for drawling.

SIN'GU-LAR, (sing'gu-lar,) *a.* [Fr. *singulier*; L. *singularis*, from *singulus*, single.]

1. Single; not complex or compound.

That idea which represents one determinate thing, is called a *singular* idea, whether simple, complex, or compound. *Watts.*

2. In *grammar*, expressing one person or thing; as, the *singular* number. The *singular* number stands opposed to *dual* and *plural*.

3. Particular; existing by itself; unexampled; as, a *singular* phenomenon. Your case is hard, but not *singular*.

4. Remarkable; eminent; unusual; rare; as, a man of *singular* gravity, or *singular* attainments.

5. Not common; odd; implying something censurable or not approved.

His zeal
None seconded, as *singular* and rash. *Milton.*

6. Being alone; that of which there is but one.

The [illegible] of the emperors and empresses are scarce, and some [illegible] most *singular* in their kind. *Addison.*

SIN'GU-LAR, *n.* A particular instance. [*Unusual.*] *More.*

SIN'GU-LAR-IST, *n.* One who affects singularity.

SIN'GU-LAR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *singularité*.]

1. Peculiarity; some character or quality of a thing by which it is distinguished from all, or from most others.

Pliny addeth this *singularity* to that soil, that the second year the very falling of the seeds yieldeth corn. *Addison.*

2. An uncommon character or form; something curious or remarkable.

I took notice of this little figure for the *singularity* of the instrument. *Addison.*

3. Particular privilege, prerogative, or distinction.

No bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of *singularity*, (universal bishop.) *Hooker.*
Catholicum—must be understood in opposition to the legal *singularity* of the Jewish nation. *Pearson.*

4. Character or trait of character different from that of others. The *singularity* of living according to the strict precepts of the gospel is highly to be commended.

5. Oddity.

6. Celibacy. [*Not in use.*] *J. Taylor.*

SIN'GU-LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To make single. [*Not in use.*]

SIN'GU-LAR-LY, *adv.* Peculiarly; in a manner or degree not common to others. It is no disgrace to be *singularly* good.

2. Oddly; strangely.

3. So as to express one, or the singular number.

SIN'GULT, *n.* [L. *singultus*.] [*Morton.*

A sigh. [*Not in use.*]

SIN'I-CAL, *a.* [from *sine*.] Pertaining to a sine.

SIN'IS-TER, *a.* [L. Probably the primary sense is, weak, defective.]

1. Left; on the left hand, or the side of the left hand; opposed to DEXTER or RIGHT; as, the *sinister* cheek; or the *sinister* side of an escutcheon.

2. Evil; bad; corrupt; perverse; dishonest; as, *sinister* means; *sinister* purpose.

He scorns to undermine another's interest by any *sinister* or inferior arts. *South.*

3. Unlucky; inauspicious. *B. Jonson.*

Sinister aspect; in *astrology*, an appearance of two planets happening according to the succession of the signs; as, Saturn in Aries, and Mars in the same degree of Gemini. *Encyc.*

[This word, among the poets, is usually accented *si-nis'ter*.]

SIN'IS-TER-HAND'ED, *a.* Left-handed. [*Not in use.*]

SIN'IS-TER-LY, *adv.* Absurdly; perversely; unfairly. *A. Wood.*

SIN'IS-TRAL, *a.* To the left; sinistrous.

In *conchology*, a term applied to shells which have the turns of the spiral made to the left; the same as REVERSED. *Humble.*

SIN'IS-TRAL-LY, *adv.* Toward the left.

SIN-IS-TROR'SAL, *a.* [*sinister* and Gr. ορσω, to rise.]

Rising from left to right, as a spiral line or helix. *Henry.*

SIN'IS-TROUS, *a.* Being on the left side; inclined to the left. *Brown.*

2. Wrong; absurd; perverse.

A knave or fool can do as harm, even by the most *sinistrous* and absurd choice. *Bentley.*

SIN'IS-TROUS-LY, *adv.* Perversely; wrongly.

2. With a tendency to use the left as the stronger hand.

SINK, *v. i.; pret.* SUNK; *pp.* id. The old *pret.* SANK is nearly obsolete. [Sax. *sencan, sincan*; Goth. *sigcan*; G. *sinken*; D. *zinken*; Sw. *sjunka*; Dan. *synker*; coinciding with *siege.* Class Sg.]

1. To fall by the force of greater gravity, in a medium or substance of less specific gravity; to subside; opposed to SWIM or FLOAT. Some species of wood or timber will *sink* in water. Oil will not *sink* in water and many other liquids, for it is specifically lighter.

I *sink* in deep mire.—Ps. lxix.

2. To fall gradually.

He *sunk* down in his chariot.—2 Kings ix.

3. To enter or penetrate into any body.

The stone *sunk* into his forehead.—1 Sam. xvii.

4. To fall; to become lower; to subside or settle to a level.

The Alps and Pyrenees *sink* before him. *Addison.*

5. To be overwhelmed or depressed.

Our country *sinks* beneath the yoke. *Shak.*

6. To enter deeply; to be impressed.

Let these sayings *sink* down into your ears.—Luke ix.

7. To become deep; to retire or fall within the surface of any thing; as, the eyes *sink* into the head.

8. To fail; to decline; to decay; to decrease. A free state gradually *sinks* into ruin. It is the duty of government to revive a *sinking* commerce.

Let not the fire *sink* or slacken. *Mortimer.*

9. To fall into rest or indolence; as, to *sink* away in pleasing dreams. *Addison.*

10. To be lower; to fall; as, the price of land will *sink* in time of peace.

SINK, *v. t.* To cause to sink; to put under water; to immerse in a fluid; as, to *sink* a ship.

2. To make by digging or delving; as, to *sink* a pit or a well.

3. To depress; to degrade. His vices *sink* him in infamy or in public estimation.

4. To plunge into destruction.

If I have a conscience, let it *sink* me. *Shak.*

5. To cause to fall or to be plunged. *Woodward.*

6. To bring low; to reduce in quantity.

You *sunk* the river with repeated draughts. *Addison.*

7. To depress; to overbear; to crush. This would *sink* the spirit of a hero.

8. To diminish; to lower or lessen; to degrade.

I mean not that we should *sink* our figure out of covetousness. *Rogers.*

9. To cause to decline or fail.

Thy cruel and unnatural lust of power
Has *sunk* thy father more than all his years. *Rowe.*

10. To suppress; to conceal; to invert.

If sent with ready money to buy any thing, and you happen to be out of pocket, *sink* the money, and take up the goods on account. [*Unusual.*] *Swift.*

11. To depress; to lower in value or amount. Great importations may *sink* the price of goods.

12. To reduce; to pay; to diminish or annihilate by payment; as, to *sink* the national debt.

13. To waste; to dissipate; as, to *sink* an estate.

SINK, *n.* [Sax. *sinc.*]

1. A drain to carry off filthy water; a jakes. *Shak. Hayward.*

2. A kind of basin of stone or wood to receive filthy water.

SINK'ER, *n.* A weight on something, as on a fishline, to sink it.

SINK'-HOLE, *n.* A hole for dirty water to run through.

SINK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Falling; subsiding; depressing; declining.

Sinking fund; in *finance*, a fund created for *sinking* or paying a public debt, or purchasing the stock for the government.

SIN'LESS, *a.* [from *sin.*] Free from sin; pure; perfect. Christ yielded a *sinless* obedience.

2. Free from sin; innocent; as, a *sinless* soul. *Dryden.*

SIN'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a sinless manner; innocently.

SIN'LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from sin and guilt. *Boyle.*

SIN'NER, *n.* One that has voluntarily violated the divine law; a moral agent who has voluntarily disobeyed any divine precept, or neglected any known duty.

2. It is used in contradistinction to SAINT, to denote an unregenerate person; one who has not received the pardon of his sins.

3. An offender; a criminal. *Dryden.*

SIN'NER, *v. i.* To act as a sinner; *in ludicrous language.*

Whether the charmer *sinner* it or saint it. *Pope.*

SIN'-OF-FER-ING, *n.* [*sin* and *offering.*] A sacrifice for sin; something offered as an expiation for sin. *Exod.* xxix.

SIN'O-PER, } *n.* [L. *sinopis*; Gr. *συνωπις.*]
SIN'O-PLE, }

Red ferruginous quartz, of a blood or brownish-red color, sometimes with a tinge of yellow. It occurs in small, but very perfect crystals, and in masses that resemble some varieties of jasper. *Cleaveland.*

SIN'O-PLE, *n.* In *the heraldry of Continental Europe*, green; vert. *Brande.*

SIN'-OP-PRESS'ED, (-op-prest',) *a.* Oppressed with a sense of sin.

SIN'-STUNG, *a.* Stung with remorse for sin. *Baxter.*

SIN'TER, *n.* In *mineralogy*, calcareous sinter is a loose variety of carbonate of lime, composed of a series of successive layers, concentric, plain or undulated, and nearly or quite parallel. It appears under various forms. *Cleaveland.*

Siliceous sinter is a light cellular or fibrous quartz; also, a similar variety of opal.

Pearl sinter is a variety of opal, of a pearly luster, occurring in globular and botryoidal masses. *Dana.*

SIN'U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *sinuo.*]

To wind; to turn; to bend in and out. *Woodward.*

SIN'U-ATE, } *a.* In *botany*, a *sinuate* leaf is one
SIN'U-A-TED, } that has large curved breaks in the margin, resembling bays, as in the oak. *Martyn.*

SIN'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Winding; turning; bending in and out.

SIN-U-A'TION, *n.* A winding or bending in and out. *Hale.*

SIN-U-OS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *sinuosus, sinus.*]

The quality of bending or curving in and out; or a series of bends and turns in arches or other irregular figures.

SIN'U-OUS, } *a.* [Fr. *sinueux*, from L. *sinus.*]
SIN'U-OSE, }

Winding; crooked; bending in and out; of a serpentine or undulating form; as, a *sinuous* pipe.

Streaking the ground with *sinuous* trace. *Milton.*

SIN'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Windingly; crookedly.

SI'NUS, *n.* [L., a bay.] A bay of the sea; a recess in the shore, or an opening into the land. *Burnet.*

2. In *anatomy*, a cavity in a bone or other part, wider at the bottom than at the entrance. *Encyc.*

3. In *surgery*, a little elongated cavity, in which pus is collected; an elongated abscess with only a small orifice. *Encyc. Parr.*

4. In *conchology*, a groove or cavity. *Humble.*

5. An opening; a hollow.

SIP, *v. t.* [Sax. *sipan*, to sip, to drink in, to macerate; D. *zuipen*; G. *saufen*; Dan. *söber*; Sw. *supa*; Ir. *subham*; W. *sipiaw*, to draw the lips; *sipian*, to *sip*; Fr. *soupe, souper*; Eng. *sop, sup, supper.* See Class Sb, No. 79.]

1. To take a fluid into the mouth in small quantities by the lips; as, to *sip* wine; to *sip* tea or coffee. *Pope.*

2. To drink or imbibe in small quantities.

Every herb that *sips* the dew. *Milton.*

3. To draw into the mouth; to extract; as, a bee *sips* nectar from the flowers.

4. To drink out of.

They skim the floods, and *sip* the purple flowers. *Dryden.*

SIP, *v. i.* To drink a small quantity; to take a fluid with the lips. *Dryden.*

SIP, *n.* The taking of a liquor with the lips; or a small draught taken with the lips.

One *sip* of this
Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight,
Beyond the bliss of dreams. *Milton.*

SIPE, *v. i.* To ooze; to issue slowly; as a fluid. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SI'PHON, *n.* [L. *sipho, sipo*; Gr. *σιφων*; It. *sifone*; Fr. *siphon*; Sp. *sifon.* Qu. from the root of *sip.*]

1. A bent pipe or tube whose arms are of unequal length. It is chiefly used for drawing liquids, as from a cask, well, &c. The tube being in some way filled with a liquid, and the shorter arm being immersed in the fluid, the pressure of the atmosphere forces the fluid to rise in the tube above the level of its surface, and it is then discharged through the longer arm, the end of which must be kept lower than the level of the liquid.

2. The pipe by which the chambers of a shell communicate; a siphuncle. *Ed. Encyc.*

SI-PHON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a siphon.

SI-PHON-O-BRANCH'I-ATE, *a.* In *malacology*, provided with a siphon or tube, by which the water to be inhaled is carried to the gills, as in the mollusks of the order siphonobranchiata. The molluscans which have no siphons are called ASIPHONOBRANCHIATE.

SI'PHUN-CLE, (sī'funk-l,) *n.* In *conchology*, the opening which runs through the partitions of chambered or nautiloid shells.

SI'PHUN-CLED, *a.* Having a siphuncle. *Buckland.*

SI-PHUN'CU-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to a siphuncle. *Buckland.*

SI-PHUN'CU-LA-TED, *a.* [L. *siphunculus*, a little siphon.]

Having a little siphon or spout, as a valve. *Say.*

SIP'ING, *n.* The act of oozing. *Granger.*

SIP'PED, (sipt,) *pp.* Drawn in with the lips; imbibed in small quantities.

SIP'PER, *n.* One that sips.

SIP'PET, *n.* A small sop. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

SIP'PING, *ppr.* Drawing in with the lips; imbibing in small quantities.

SI QUIS, [L., if any one.] These words give name to a notification by a candidate for orders of his intention to inquire whether any impediment may be alleged against him.

SIR, (sur,) *n.* [Fr. *sire*, and *sieur*, in *monsieur*; Norm. *sire*, lord; Corn. *sira*, father; Heb. שור, *shur*, to sing, to look, observe, watch, also to rule. The primary sense is, to stretch, strain, hold, &c., whence the sense of a ruler or chief.]

1. A word of respect used in addresses to men, as *madam* is in addresses to women. It signifies properly *lord*, corresponding to *dominus* in Latin, *don* in Spanish, and *Herr* in German. It is used in the singular or plural.

Speak on, *sir.* *Shak.*
But, *sirs*, be sudden in the execution. *Shak.*

2. The title of a knight or baronet; as, *Sir* Horace Vere. *Bacon.*

3. It is used by Shakspeare for *man.*

In the election of a *sir* so rare. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

4. *Formerly*, in *American colleges*, the title of a master of arts.

5. It is prefixed to *loin*, in *sirloin*; as, a *sirloin* of beef. This practice is said to have originated in the knighting of a loin of beef by one of the English kings in a fit of good humor. *Addison.*

6. *Formerly*, the title of a priest. *Spenser.*

SIR-CAR', *n.* A Hindoo clerk or writer. *Malcom.*

SIR-DAR', *n.* A native chief in Hindoostan. *Malcom.*

SIRE, *n.* [Supra.] A father; *used in poetry.*

And raise his issue like a loving *sire.* *Shak.*

2. The male parent of a beast; particularly used of horses; as, the horse had a good *sire*, but a bad dam. *Johnson.*

3. It is used in composition; as, in *grandsire*, for grandfather; great-*grandsire*, great-grandfather.

SIRE, *v. t.* To beget; to procreate; *used of beasts.* *Shak.*

SIR'ED, (sīrd,) *pp.* Begotten.

SI'REN, *n.* [L.; Fr. *sirène*; It. *sirena*; from Heb. שור, *shur*, to sing.]

1. A mermaid. In *ancient mythology*, a goddess who enticed men into her power by the charms of music, and devoured them. Hence, in *modern use*, an enticing woman; a female rendered dangerous by her enticements.

Sing, *siren*, to thyself, and I will dote. *Shak.*

2. A batrachian reptile of Carolina, constituting a peculiar genus, destitute of posterior extremities and pelvis. The siren is a true amphibian, which respires at will throughout its life, either in the water by means of branchiæ, or in the air by means of lungs. *Cuvier.*

SI'REN, *a.* Pertaining to a siren, or to the dangerous enticements of music; bewitching; fascinating; as, a *siren* song.

SI-RENE', *n.* An instrument used for ascertaining the velocity of aerial vibration, corresponding to the different pitches of musical sounds. *Brande.*

SI'REN-IZE, *v. i.* To use the enticements of a siren; to charm.

SI'REN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Charmed.

SI'REN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Charming.

SI-RI'A-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *σειριασις.* See SIRIUS.]

A disease occasioned by the excessive heat of the sun; almost peculiar to children. *Johnson. Coxe.*

SIR'I-US, *n.* [L., from the Gr. *σειρ*, the sun.]

The large and bright star called the *dog-star*, in the mouth of the constellation Canis major.

SIR'LOIN, (sur'loin,) *n.* [Fr. *surlonge.*] A loin of beef, said to have been knighted by one of the English kings in a fit of good humor; but probably *surloin*, the upper part of the loin, like *sir-name*, which is properly *sur-name*, i. e., an additional name. *Smart.*

SIR'NAME is more correctly written SURNAME.

SI'RO, *n.* A mite. *Encyc.*

SI-ROC'CO, *n.* [It. id.; Sp. *siroco* or *zaloque.*] An oppressive, relaxing wind from the Libyan deserts, chiefly experienced in Italy, Malta, and Sicily. *Brande.*

SIR'RAH, *n.* A word of reproach and contempt; used in addressing vile characters.

Go, *sirrah*, to my cell. *Shak.*

[I know not whence we have this word. The common derivation of it from *sir, ha*, is ridiculous.]

SIRT, (surt,) *n.* [L. *syrtis.*]

A quicksand. [*Not in use.*]

SIR'UP, *n.* [Oriental. See SHERBET and ASSOAS.]

The sweet juice of vegetables or fruits, or other juice sweetened; or sugar boiled with vegetable infusions. *Coxe.*

[Smart and later writers prefer the pronunciation *sir'up*; Walker and others, *sur'up.*]

SIR'UP-ED, (sir'upt,) *a.* Moistened or tinged with sirup or sweet juice. *Drayton.*

SIR'UP-Y, *a.* Like sirup, or partaking of its qualities. *Mortimer.*

SIR-VENTE', (seer-vänt',) *n.* [Fr.] A peculiar species of poetry, usually satirical, often used by the troubadours of the middle ages. *Brande.*

SI-SAL' HEMP, } *n.* The prepared fiber of the
SI-SAL' GRASS, } Agave Americana, or American aloe, used for cordage; so called from Sisal, a port in Yucatan.

SISE, for Assize.

SISE, *n.* Six, a term in games.

SIS'KIN, *n.* A bird; another name of the aberdavine. *Johnson. Diet. Nat. Hist.*

The siskin or aberdavine is the Fringilla spinus. *Ed. Encyc.*

SISS, *v. i.* [D. *sissen*; Dan. *susser*; G. *sausen*; Sw. *susa*, to buzz, rush, hiss, whistle.]

To hiss; *a legitimate word, local in England, but in universal popular use in New England.* *Halliwell.*

SIS'TER, *n.* [Sax. *sweoster*; D. *zuster*; G. *schwester*; Sw. *syster*; Dan. *söster*; Russ. *sestra*; Pol. *siostra*; Dalmatian, *sestre*; Sans. *swasra.*]

1. A female born of the same parents; correlative to Brother.

2. A woman of the same faith; a female fellow-Christian.

If a brother or *sister* be naked and destitute of daily food. — James ii.

3. A female of the same kind. *Shak.*

4. One of the same kind, or of the same condition; as, *sister* fruits. *Pope.*

5. A female of the same society, as the nuns of a convent.

SIS'TER, *v. t.* To resemble closely. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

SIS'TER, *v. t.* To be akin; to be near to. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

SIS'TER-HOOD, *n.* [*sister* and *hood.*] Sisters collectively, or a society of sisters; or a society of females united in one faith or order. *Addison.*

2. The office or duty of a sister. [*Little used.*]

SIS'TER-IN-LAW, *n.* A husband's or wife's sister. *Ruth.*

SIS'TER-LY, *a.* Like a sister; becoming a sister; affectionate; as, *sisterly* kindness.

SIS'TRUM, *n.* [Gr. σεισπρον, from σειω, to shake.]

A kind of timbrel which the Egyptian priests of Isis used to shake at the festivals of that goddess. *Brande.*

SIS'Y-PHUS, *n.* [L., from Gr.] In *fabulous history*, a robber or traitor notorious for his cunning, and whose crimes were punished by his being compelled to roll to the top of a hill a huge stone, which constantly recoiled, and made his task incessant. *Brande.*

SIT, *v. i.*; *pret.* Sat; *old pp.* Sitten. [Goth. *sitan*; Sax. *sitan* or *sittan*; D. *sitten*; G. *sitzen*; Sw. *sitta*; Dan. *sidder*; L. *sedeo*; It. *sedere*; Fr. *seoir*, whence *assoir*, to set or place, to lay, to assess, from the participle of which we have *assise*, *assize*, a sitting, a session, whence *size*, by contraction; W. *sedu*, to sit habitually; *sedu*, to seat; *gorsez*, a supreme seat; *gorsezu*, to preside; Arm. *azeza*, *diazeza*, *sizhez*, to sit; Ir. *suidhim*, *suidhim*, and *seisim*; Corn. *seadha*, to *sit*. It coincides with the Ch. and Heb. ישׁב and Heb. שׁית, to set, place, or found, and perhaps with the Ar. سدّ *sadda*, to stop, close, or make firm. See Class Sd, No. 31, 56. (See Set.) The Sp. *sitiar*, to besiege, is the same word differently applied.]

1. To rest upon the buttocks, as animals; as, to *sit* on a sofa or on the ground.

2. To perch; to rest on the feet; as fowls.

3. To occupy a seat or place in an official capacity.

The scribes and the Pharisees *sit* in Moses's seat. — Matt. xxiii.

4. To be in a state of rest or idleness.

Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here? — Num. xxxii.

5. To rest, lie, or bear on, as a weight or burden; as, grief *sits* heavy on his heart.

6. To settle; to rest; to abide.

Pale horror sat on each Arcadian face. *Dryden.*

7. To incubate; to cover and warm eggs for hatching; as a fowl.

As the partridge *sitteth* on eggs and hatcheth them not. — Jer. xvii.

8. To be adjusted; to be, with respect to fitness or unfitness; as, a coat *sits* well or ill.

This new and gorgeous garment, majesty,
Sits not so easy on me as you think. *Shak.*

9. To be placed in order to be painted; as, to *sit* for one's picture.

10. To be in any situation or condition.

Suppose all the church lands to be thrown up to the laity; would the tenants *sit* easier in their rents than now? *Swift.*

11. To hold a session; to be officially engaged in public business; as judges, legislators, or officers of any kind. The House of Commons sometimes *sits* till late at night. The judges or the courts *sit* in Westminster Hall. The commissioners *sit* every day.

12. To exercise authority; as, to *sit* in judgment. One council *sits* upon life and death.

13. To be in any assembly or council as a member; to have a seat. 1 *Macc.*

14. To be in a local position. The wind *sits* fair. [*Unusual.*]

To sit at meat; to be at table for eating.

To sit down; to place one's self on a chair or other seat; as, to *sit down* at a meal.

2. To begin a siege. The enemy *sat down* before the town.

3. To settle; to fix a permanent abode. *Spenser.*

4. To rest; to cease as satisfied.

Here we can not *sit down*, but still proceed in our [illegible]. *Rogers.*

To sit out; to be without engagement or employment. [*Little used.*] *Saunderson.*

To sit up; to rise or be raised from a recumbent posture.

He that was dead *sat up*, and began to speak. — Luke vii.

2. Not to go to bed; as, to *sit up* late at night; also, to watch; as, to *sit up* with a sick person.

SIT, *v. t.* To keep the seat upon. He *sits* a horse well.

[*This phrase is elliptical.*]

2. To *sit me* down, to *sit him* down, to *sit them* down, equivalent to I *seated myself*, &c., are familiar phrases used by good writers, though deviations from strict propriety.

They *sat them* down to weep. *Milton.*

3. "The court *was sat*," an expression of Addison, is a gross impropriety.

SITE, *n.* [L. *situs*, Eng. *seat*; from the root of L. *sedeo*, to *sit*. The Roman pronunciation was *seetus.*]

1. Situation; local position; as, the *site* of a city or of a house.

2. A seat or ground-plot; as, a mill-*site*. But we usually say, mill-*seat*, by which we understand the place where a mill stands, or a place convenient for a mill.

3. The posture of a thing with respect to itself.

The semblance of a lover fixed
In melancholy *site*. *Thomson.*

[*This is improper.*]

SIT'ED, *a.* Placed; situated. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SIT'FAST, *n.* In *farriery*, an ulcerated horny sore growing on a horse's back, under the saddle. *Farm. Encyc.*

SITH, *adv.* [Sax. *sith*, *siththan.*]

Since; in later times. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SITHE, *n.* Time. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SITHE. See Scythe.

SITH'ENCE, } *adv.* [Sax. *siththan.*]
SITH'ES, }

Since; in later times. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SIT'TER, *n.* [from *sit.*] One that sits. The Turks are great *sitters*. *Bacon.*

2. A bird that sits or incubates. *Mortimer.*

SIT'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Resting on the buttocks, or on the feet, as fowls; incubating; brooding; being in the actual exercise of authority, or being assembled for that purpose.

2. *a.* In *botany*, sessile, i. e., without petiole, peduncle, or pedicel, &c.

SIT'TING, *n.* The posture of being on a seat.

2. The act of placing one's self on a seat; as, a *sitting* down.

3. A seat, or the space occupied by a person in a church. *England.*

4. The act or time of resting in a posture for a painter to take the likeness. For a portrait, six or seven *sittings* may be required.

5. A session; the actual presence or meeting of any body of men in their seats, clothed with authority to transact business; as, a *sitting* of the judges of the King's Bench; a *sitting* of the House of Commons; during the *sitting* of the Supreme Court.

6. An uninterrupted application to business or study for a time; course of study unintermitted.

For the understanding of any one of Paul's epistles, I read it through at one *sitting*. *Locke.*

7. A time for which one sits, as at play, at work, or on a visit. *Dryden.*

8. Incubation; a resting on eggs for hatching; as fowls.

The male bird amuses the female with his songs, during the whole time of her *sitting*. *Addison.*

SIT'U-ATE, *a.* [Fr. *situer*; It. *situare*, *situato*; Sp. *situar*; from L. *situs*, *sedeo.*]

1. Placed, with respect to any other object; as, a town *situate* on a hill or on the sea-shore.

2. Placed; consisting.

Pleasure *situate* in hill and dale. *Milton.*

Note. — In the United States, this word is less used than Situated, but both are well authorized.

SIT'U-A-TED, *a.* [See Situate.] Seated, placed, or standing with respect to any other object; as, a city *situated* on a declivity, or in front of a lake; a town well *situated* for trade or manufactures; an observatory well *situated* for observation of the stars. New York is *situated* in the forty-first degree of north latitude.

2. Placed or being in any state or condition with regard to men or things. Observe how the executor is *situated* with respect to the heirs.

SIT-U-A'TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *situazione.*]

1. Position; seat; location in respect to something else. The *situation* of London is more favorable for foreign commerce than that of Paris. The *situation* of a stranger among people of habits differing from his own, can not be pleasant.

2. State; condition. He enjoys a *situation* of ease and tranquillity.

3. Circumstances; temporary state; *used of persons in a dramatic scene.* *Johnson.*

4. Place; office. He has a *situation* in the war department, or under government.

SI'VA, *n.* In *Indian mythology*, a title of the Supreme Being, in the character of the avenger or destroyer.

SIV'AN, *n.* The third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, answering to part of our May and part of June.

SIV-A-THE'RI-UM, *n.* [*Siva*, an Indian deity, and Gr. θηριον, a wild animal.]

An extinct animal, whose skull and other bones were recently discovered in India. It had four horns and a proboscis; was larger than the rhinoceros, and must have resembled an immense antelope. *Mantell.*

SIX, *a.* [Fr. *six*; L. *sex*; It. *sei*; Sp. *seis*; D. *ses*; G. *sechs*; Dan. and Sw. *sex*; Sax. *six*; Gr. ἑξ. Qu. Sans. *shashta*, Heb. שׁשׁ *shish.*]

Twice three; one more than five.

SIX, *n.* The number of six, or twice three.

To be at six and seven, or, as more generally used, *at sixes and sevens*, is to be in disorder. *Bacon. Swift. Shak.*

SIX'FOLD, *a.* [*six* and *fold*; Sax. *six* and *feald.*]

Six times repeated; six double; six times as much.

SIX'PENCE, *n.* [*six* and *pence.*] An English silver coin of the value of six pennies; half a shilling.

2. The value of six pennies or half a shilling.

SIX'-PEN-NY, *a.* Worth sixpence; as, a *six-penny* loaf.

SIX'-PET-AL-ED, *a.* In *botany*, having six distinct petals or flower leaves. *Martyn.*

SIX'SCORE, *a.* [*six* and *score.*] Six times twenty; one hundred and twenty. *Sandys.*

SIX'TEEN, *a.* [Sax. *sixtene*, *sixtyne.*]

Six and ten; noting the sum of six and ten.

SIX'TEENTH, *a.* [Sax. *sixteotha.*]

The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen.

SIXTH, *a.* [Sax. *sixta.*]

The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six.

SIXTH, *n.* The sixth part.

2. In *music*, a hexachord, an interval of two kinds; the minor sixth, consisting of three tones and two semitones major, and the major sixth, composed of four tones and a major semitone. *Rousseau.*

SIXTH'LY, *adv.* In the sixth place. *Bacon.*

SIX'TI-ETH, *a.* [Sax. *sixteogotha.*]

The ordinal of sixty.

SIX'TY, *a.* [Sax. *sixtig.*]

Ten times six.

SIX'TY, *n.* The number of six times ten.

SIZ'A-BLE, *a.* [from *size.*] Of considerable bulk. *Hurd.*

2. Being of reasonable or suitable size; as, *sizable* timber.

SI'ZAR, *n.* In *the university of Cambridge, England*, the name of a body of students next below the pensioners, who eat at the public table, after the fellows, free of expense. They formerly waited on the table at meals, but this is done away with. They were probably so called from being thus employed in distributing the *size* or provisions. [See Size, No. 3.] *Huber.*

SIZE, *n.* [Either contracted from *assize*, or from the L. *scissus*. I take it to be from the former, and from the sense of setting, as we apply the word to the *assize* of bread.]

1. Bulk; bigness; magnitude; extent of superficies. Size particularly expresses thickness; as, the *size* of a tree or of a mast; the *size* of a ship or of a rock. A man may be tall, with little *size* of body.

2. A settled quantity or allowance. [Contracted from *assize.*]

3. At *the university of Cambridge, England*, food and drink from the buttery, aside from the regular dinner at commons, corresponding to Battel at Oxford. *Grad. ad Cantab.*

4. Figurative bulk; condition as to rank and character; as, men of low *size* and quality. [*Not much used.*] *L'Estrange.*

5. With *shoemakers*, a measure of length.

SIZE, *n.* [W. *syth*, stiff, rigid, and *sizo*, Sp. *sisa*; from the root of *assize*, that which sets or fixes.]

1. A kind of weak glue, used in manufactures.

2. An instrument consisting of thin leaves fastened together at one end by a rivet; used for ascertaining the size of pearls. *Encyc.*

SIZE, v. t. To adjust or arrange according to size or bulk. *Hudibras.*

2. To settle; to fix the standard of; as, to size weights and measures. [*Now little used.*]

3. To cover with size; to prepare with size.

4. To swell; to increase the bulk of. *Beaum. & Fl.*

5. Among *Cornish miners*, to separate the finer from the coarser parts of a metal by sifting them through a wire sieve. *Encyc.*

SIZE, v. i. At *the university of Cambridge, England*, to order food or drink from the buttery; a word corresponding to BATTEL at Oxford. *Grad. ad Cantab.*

SIZ'ED, *pp.* Adjusted according to size; prepared with size.

2. a. Having a particular magnitude. *Shak.*

Note.—This word is used in compounds; as, large-*sized*, common-*sized*, middle-*sized*, &c.

SI'ZEL, n. In *coining*, the residue of plates of silver, after pieces are cut out for coins.

SIZ'ER, n. In *the university of Cambridge*, a student of the rank next below that of a pensioner. [See SIZAR.]

SIZE'-STICK, n. With *shoemakers*, a measuring stick.

SIZ'I-NESS, n. [from *sizy.*] Glutinousness; viscousness; the quality of size; as, the *sliminess* of blood.

SIZ'ING, *ppr.* Arranging according to size.

SIZ'ING, n. A kind of weak glue used in manufactures. [See SIZE.]

SIZ'Y, a. [from *size.*] Glutinous; thick and viscous; ropy; having the adhesiveness of size; as, *sizy* blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SKAD'DLE, (skad'dl,) n. [Sax. *scath*, *sceath.*]

Hurt; damage. [*Not in use.*]

SKAD'DLE, a. Hurtful; mischievous. [*Not in use.*] *Ray.*

SKAD'DONS, *n. pl.* The embryos of bees. [*Not in use.*] *Bailey.*

SKAIN, n. [Fr. *escaigne.*]

A knot of thread, yarn, or silk, or a number of knots collected. *Encyc.*, art. *Rope.*

SKAINS'MATE, n. A messmate; a companion. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SKALD, n. [Qu. Sw. *scalla*, to sing.]

An ancient Scandinavian poet or bard.

SKAB, } a. Wild; timid; shy. *Grose.*
SKARE, }

SKATE, n. [D. *schaats*; probably from the root of *shoot*; It. *scatto*, a slip or slide.]

A frame of wood furnished with a smooth iron and fastened under the foot, for moving rapidly on ice.

SKATE, v. i. To slide or move on skates.

SKATE, n. [Sax. *sceadda*; L. *squalus*, *squalina*; W. *edth vor* or *morgath*, that is, *seacat.* This shows that *skate* is formed on *cat.* The primary sense of *cat* I do not know; but in W. *edth sithen* is a hare; that is, *furze* or *gorse-cat.*]

A popular name of numerous cartilaginous fishes of the genus Raia, having the body much depressed, and more or less of a rhomboidal form. The Raia Batis, called the *Skate*, *Gray Skate*, or *Blue Skate*, is the most common, weighing sometimes 200 pounds, and is much used for the table. *P. Cyc. Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SKAT'ER, n. One that skates on ice. *Johnson.*

SKAT'ING, n. The act or art of moving on skates.

SKAT'ING, *ppr.* Sliding or moving on skates.

SKEAN, n. [Sax. *sagen.*]

A short sword, or a knife. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon. Spenser.*

SKEED. See SKID.

SKEEL, n. [G. *schale*, Eng. *shell.*]

A shallow, wooden vessel for holding milk or cream. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SKEET, n. A long scoop used to wet the sides of ships or the sails of small vessels. *Mar. Dict.*

SKEG, n. A sort of wild plum. *Johnson.*

SKEG'GER, n. A little salmon. *Walton.*

SKEIN, (skān,) n. A knot or a number of knots of thread, silk, or yarn.

SKEL'DER, n. A cant term for a vagrant. *B. Jonson.*

SKEL'E-TON, n. [Fr. *squelette*; It. *scheletro*; Sp. *esqueleto*; Gr. σκελετος, dry, from σκελλω, to dry, that is, to contract; allied perhaps to L. *calleo*, *callus.*]

1. The bones of an animal body, separated from the flesh and retained in their natural position or connections. When the bones are connected by the natural ligaments, it is called a *natural* skeleton; when by wires, or any foreign substance, an *artificial* skeleton. *Encyc. - Wistar.*

2. The compages, general structure, or frame of any thing; the principal parts that support the rest, but without the appendages.

3. The heads and outline of a literary performance, particularly of a sermon.

4. A very thin or lean person.

SKEL'E-TON-KEY, n. A thin, light key, with nearly the whole substance of the bits filed away, so that it may be less obstructed by the wards of a lock.

SKEL'LUM, n. [G. *schelm.*] *Hebert.*

A scoundrel. [*Not in use.*]

SKEL'LY, v. i. To squint. *Brockett.*

SKELP, n. A blow; a smart stroke. *Brockett.*

SKEP, n. A coarse, round farm-basket. [*Not used in America.*] *Tusser. Farm. Encyc.*

2. In *Scotland*, the repository in which bees lay their honey. *Johnson.*

SKEP'TIC, n. [Gr. σκεπτικος, from σκεπτομαι, to look about, to consider, to speculate; Sax. *sceawian*, to look about, to see, also to show. See SHOW.]

1. One who doubts the truth and reality of any principle or system of principles or doctrines. In *philosophy*, a Pyrrhonist or follower of Pyrrho, the founder of a sect of skeptical philosophers, who maintained that no certain inferences can be drawn from the reports of the senses, and who therefore doubted of every thing. *Enfield.*

2. In *theology*, a person who doubts the existence and perfections of God, or the truth of revelation; one who disbelieves the divine original of the Christian religion.

Suffer not your faith to be shaken by the sophistries of *skeptics*. *Clarke.*

SKEP'TIC, } a. Doubting; hesitating to admit
SKEP'TIC-AL, } the certainty of doctrines or principles; doubting of every thing.

2. Doubting or denying the truth of revelation.

The *skeptical* system subverts the whole foundation of morals. *Rob. Hall.*

SKEP'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With doubt; in a doubting manner.

SKEP'TIC-AL-NESS, n. Doubt; pretense or profession of doubt.

SKEP'TI-CISM, n. [Fr. *scepticisme.*]

1. The doctrines and opinions of the Pyrrhonists or skeptical philosophers; universal doubt; the scheme of philosophy which denies the certainty of any knowledge respecting the phenomena of nature.

2. In *theology*, a doubting of the truth of revelation, or a denial of the divine origin of the Christian religion, or of the being, perfections, or truth of God.

Let no despondency, or timidity, or secret *skepticism*, lead any one to doubt whether this blessed prospect will be realized. *S. Miller.*

SKEP'TI-CIZE, v. i. To doubt; to pretend to doubt of every thing. [*Little used.*] *Shaftesbury.*

SKER'RY, n. A rocky isle.

SKETCH, n. [D. *schets*; G. *skizze*; Fr. *esquisse*; Sp. *esquicio*; It. *schizzo*, a sketch, a squirting, a spurt, a gushing, a leap, hop, or frisking; *schizzare*, to squirt, to spin, stream, or spout. We see the primary sense of the verb is, to throw, the sense of *shoot*, It. *scattare*, L. *scateo.*]

An outline or general delineation of any thing; a first rough or incomplete draught of a plan or any design; as, the *sketch* of a building; the *sketch* of an essay.

SKETCH, v. t. To draw the outline or general figure of a thing; to make a rough draught. *Watts.*

2. To plan by giving the principal points or ideas. *Dryden.*

SKETCH'ED, (skecht,) *pp.* Having the outline drawn.

SKETCH'ER, n. One who sketches.

SKETCH'I-NESS, n. State of being sketchy.

SKETCH'ING, *ppr.* Drawing the outline.

SKETCH'Y, a. Containing only an outline; incomplete.

SKEW, (skū,) *adv.* [G. *schief*; Dan. *skiev.*]

Awry; obliquely. [See ASKEW.]

SKEW, v. t. [Dan. *skiaver*, to twist or distort.]

1. To look obliquely upon; to notice slightly. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum.*

2. To shape or form in an oblique way. [*Not in use.*]

SKEW, v. i. To walk obliquely. [*Local.*]

SKEW'BACK, (skū'bak,) n. In *brickwork* and *masonry*, the abutment which slopes to receive the end of an arch. *Brande.*

SKEW'BRIDGE, n. A kind of bridge upon a railroad, when it intersects any existing communication at right angles. *Brande.*

SKEW'ER, (skū'er,) n. A pin of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting. *Dryden.*

SKEW'ER, v. t. To fasten with skewers.

SKEW'ER-ING, *ppr.* Fastening with skewers.

SKID, n. A piece of timber placed up and down the side of a vessel, to preserve it from injury by heavy bodies hoisted or lowered against it. *Totten.*

2. A chain used for fastening the wheels of a wagon, to prevent its turning when descending a steep hill. *Farm. Encyc.*

3. A name given to pieces of timber used for supports, as of a row of barrels, &c. *America.*

SKIFF, n. [Fr. *esquif*; It. *schifo*; Sp. *esquife*; Lc *scapha*; G. *schiff*; from the same root as *skip.*]

A small, light boat, resembling a yawl. *Mar. Dict.*

SKIFF, v. t. To pass over in a light boat.

SKILL, n. [Sax. *scylan*, to separate, to distinguish; Ice. and Sw. *skilia*, Dan. *skiller*, to divide, sever, part; whence *shield*, that which separates, and hence that which protects or defends; D. *scheelen*, to differ; *schillen*, to peel or pare. *Scale* is from the root of these words, as in *shell*, Sax. *scyl*, *sceal.* In Heb. סכל is, foolish, perverse, and as a verb, to pervert, to be foolish or perverse; in Ch. to understand or consider, to look, to regard, to cause to know, whence knowledge, knowing, wise, wisdom, understanding; Rab. to be ignorant or foolish; Syr. to be foolish, to wander in mind, also, to cause to understand, to know, to perceive, to discern, also, to err, to do wrong, to sin, to fail in duty; whence, foolish, folly, ignorance, error, sin, and understanding; Sam. to be wont or accustomed, to look or behold. The same verb with ש, Heb. שבל, signifies, to understand, to be wise, whence wisdom, understanding, also, to waste, to scatter, or destroy, to bereave, also, to prosper; Ch. to understand; שבלל to complete, to perfect; כלל with a prefix. This signifies, also, to found, to lay a foundation; Syr. to found, also, to finish, complete, adorn, from the same root; Ar. شكل *shakala*, to bind or tie, whence Eng. *shackles*; also, to be dark, obscure, intricate, difficult, to form, to make like, to be of a beautiful form, to know, to be ignorant, to agree, suit, or become. These verbs appear to be formed on the root כל, כול to hold, or restrain, which coincides in signification with the Ch. and Eth. כהל, to be able, L. *calleo*, that is, to strain, stretch, reach, and with כלל, to perfect, that is, to make sound, or to reach the utmost limit. The sense of folly, error, sin, perverseness, is from wandering, deviation, Gr. σκολιος; the sense of *skill* and understanding is from separation, discernment, or from taking, holding, or reaching to, for strength and knowledge are allied, and often from tension. The sense of ignorance and error is from wandering or deviation, or perhaps it proceeds from a negative sense given to the primary verb by the prefix, like *ex* in Latin and *s* in Italian. The Arabic sense of binding and shackles is from straining. The Eng. *shall* and *should* belong to this family.]

1. The familiar knowledge of any art or science, united with readiness and dexterity in execution or performance, or in the application of the art or science to practical purposes. Thus we speak of the *skill* of a mathematician, of a surveyor, of a physician or surgeon, of a mechanic or seaman. So we speak of *skill* in management or negotiation. *Dryden. Swift.*

2. Any particular art. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

SKILL, v. t. To know; to understand. [*Obs.*]

SKILL, v. i. To be knowing in; to be dextrous in performance. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To differ; to make difference; to matter or be of interest. [*Obs.*] *Hooker. Bacon.*

[*This is the Teutonic and Gothic sense of the word.*]

SKILL'ED, a. Having familiar knowledge united with readiness and dexterity in the application of it; familiarly acquainted with; expert; skillful; followed by *in*; as, a professor *skilled* in logic or geometry; one *skilled* in the art of engraving.

SKILL'LESS, a. Wanting skill; artless. *Shak.*

SKIL'LET, n. [Qu. Fr. *ecuelle*, *ecuellette.*]

A small vessel of iron, copper, or other metal, with a long handle, used for heating and boiling water and other culinary purposes.

SKILL'FUL, a. Knowing; well versed in any art; hence, dextrous; able in management; able to perform nicely any manual operation in the arts or professions; as, a *skillful* mechanic; a *skillful* operator in surgery.

2. Well versed in practice; as, a *skillful* physician. It is followed by *at* or *in*; as, *skillful at* the organ; *skillful in* drawing.

SKILL'FUL-LY, *adv.* With skill; with nice art; dextrously; as, a machine *skillfully* made; a ship *skillfully* managed.

SKILL'FUL-NESS, n. The quality of possessing skill; dextrousness; ability to perform well in any part or business, or to manage affairs with judgment and exactness, or according to good taste or just rules; knowledge and ability derived from experience.

SKIL'LING, n. A bay of a barn: also, a slight addition to a cottage. [*Local.*]

SKILT, n. [See SKILL.] Difference. [*Obs.*] *Cleaveland.*

SKIM, n. [A different orthography of SCUM. Fr. *écume*; It. *schiuma*; G. *schaum*; D. *schuim*; Dan. and Sw. *skum*; Ir. *sgeimhim*, to skim.]

Scum; the thick matter that forms on the surface of a liquor. [*Little used.*]

SKIM, v. t. To take off the thick, gross matter which separates from any liquid substance, and collects on the surface; as, to *skim* milk by taking off the cream.

2. To take off by skimming; as, to *skim* cream. *Dryden.*

3. To pass near the surface; to brush the surface slightly.

The swallow skims the river's watery face. *Dryden.*

SKIM, v. i. To pass lightly; to glide along in an even, smooth course, or without flapping; as, an eagle or hawk *skims* along the ethereal regions.

2. To glide along near the surface; to pass lightly. *Pope.*

3. To hasten over superficially or with slight attention.

They skim over a science in a superficial survey. *Watts.*

SKIM'BLE-SCAM'BLE, *a.* [A duplication of *scamble.*] Wandering; disorderly. *Shak.* [*A low, unauthorized word.*]

SKIM'-COLT'ER, } *n.* A colter for paring off the
SKIM'-COULT'ER, } surface of land.

SKIM'MED, *pp.* or *a.* Taken from the surface; having the thick matter taken from the surface; brushed along.

SKIM'MER, *n.* A utensil in the form of a scoop, used for skimming liquors.

2. One that skims over a subject. [*Little used.*]

3. A web-footed water-fowl, of the genus Rhynchops. The black skimmer, Rhynchops nigra, is also called CUTWATER and SHEARWATER, which see. *Nuttall. P. Cyc.*

SKIM'-MILK, } *n.* Milk from which the cream
SKIM'MED-MILK, } has been taken.

SKIM'MING, *ppr.* Taking from the surface, as cream from milk.

2. Gliding lightly along near the surface.

SKIM'MING-LY, *adv.* By gliding along the surface.

SKIM'MING-TON, } *n.* A vulgar word, [from the
SKIM'I-TRY, } Danish *skiemter*, to jest,] used in the phrase *to ride skimmington*, or *skimmitry*, which consisted in making a man who had been beaten by his wife ride behind a woman on a horse, with his face to the horse's tail, followed by a procession of rough music, as frying-pans, bulls'-horns, marrow-bones, cleavers, &c. *Halliwell.*

SKIM'MINGS, *n. pl.* Matters skimmed from the surface of liquors. *Edwards, West Indies.*

SKIN, *n.* [Sax. *scin*; Sw. *skinn*; Dan. *skind*, a skin; G. *schinden*, to flay; Ir. *scann*, a membrane; W. *ysgin*, a robe made of skin, a pelisse, said to be from *cin*, a spread or covering. But in Welsh *cên* is skin, peel, or rind. This may signify, a covering, or a peel, from stripping.]

1. The natural covering of animal bodies, consisting of the cuticle, or scarf-skin, the rete mucosum, and the cutis, or hide. The cuticle is very thin and insensible; the cutis is thicker and very sensible. *Harvey.*

2. A hide; a pelt; the skin of an animal separated from the body, whether green, dry, or tanned.

3. The body; the person; *in ludicrous language.* *L'Estrange.*

4. The bark or husk of a plant; the exterior coat of fruits and plants.

SKIN, *v. t.* To strip off the skin or hide; to flay; to peel. *Ellis.*

2. To cover with skin. *Dryden.*

3. To cover superficially. *Addison.*

SKIN, *v. i.* To be covered with skin; as, a wound *skins* over.

SKIN'-DEEP, *a.* Superficial; not deep; slight. *Feltham.*

SKIN'FLINT, *n.* [*skin* and *flint.*] A very niggardly person.

SKINK, *n.* [Sax. *scenc.*]

1. Drink; pottage. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. [L. *scincus.*] A small species of lizard, found in Northern and Western Africa, and considered by the ancients a sort of universal medicine; also, the common name of a genus of lizards, or saurian reptiles, to which the officinal skink belongs. They have a long body, entirely covered with rounded imbricate scales, and are all natives of warm climates. *Ed. Encyc. P. Cyc.*

SKINK, *v. t.* [Sax. *scencan*; G. and D. *schenken*; Dan. *skienker*; Sw. *skanka*; Ice. *skenkia*, to bestow, to make a present.]

To serve drink. [*Obs.*]

SKINK'ER, *n.* One that serves liquors. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

SKIN'LESS, *a.* [from *skin.*] Having a thin skin; as, *skinless* fruit.

SKIN'NED, *pp.* Stripped of the skin; flayed.

2. Covered with skin.

SKIN'NER, *n.* One that skins.

2. One that deals in skins, pelts, or hides.

SKIN'NI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being skinny.

SKIN'NING, *ppr.* Stripping of the skin, flaying.

SKIN'NY, *a.* Consisting of skin, or of skin only; wanting flesh. *Ray. Addison.*

SKIP, *v. i.* [Dan. *hipper*, to leap; Ice. *skopa.*]

To leap; to bound; to spring; as a goat or lamb.

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,
Had he thy reason, would he *skip* and play? *Pope.*

To skip over; to pass without notice; to omit. *Bacon.*

SKIP, *v. t.* To pass over or by; to omit; to miss; to leap over.

They who have a mind to see the issue, may *skip* these two chapters. *Burnet.*

SKIP, *n.* A leap; a bound; a spring. *Sidney.*

2. In *music*, a passage from one sound to another, by more than a degree at once. *Busby.*

SKIP'-JACK, *n.* An upstart. *L'Estrange.*

SKIP'-KEN-NEL, *n.* A lackey; a footboy.

SKIP'PER, *n.* [Dan. *skipper*; D. *schipper.* See SHIP.]

1. The master of a small trading or merchant vessel.

2. [from *skip.*] A dancer. [*sel.*

3. A youngling; a young, thoughtless person. *Shak.*

4. The hornfish, so called.

5. The cheese maggot.

SKIP'PET, *n.* [See SHIP and SKIFF.] A small boat. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SKIP'PING, *ppr.* or *a.* Leaping; bounding. *Skipping notes*, in *music*, are notes that are not in regular course, but separate.

SKIP'PING-LY, *adv.* By leaps.

SKIP'PING-ROPE, *n.* A small rope used by young persons in skipping, or leaping up and down.

SKIRM'ISH, (skur'mish,) *n.* [*Fr. escarmouche*; It. *scaramuccia*; Sp. *escaramuza*; Port. *escaramuça*; G. *scharmützel*; D. *schermutseling*; Sw. *skärmytsel*; Dan. *skiermydsel*; W. *ysgarm*, outcry; *ysgarmu*, to shout; *ysgarmes*, a shouting, a skirmish; from *garm*, a shout. The primary sense is, to throw or drive. In some of the languages, *skirmish* appears to be connected with a word signifying *defense*; but defense is from driving, repelling.]

1. A slight fight in war; a light combat by armies at a great distance from each other, or between detachments and small parties.

2. A contest; a contention.

They never meet but there's a *skirmish* of wit. *Shak.*

SKIRM'ISH, *v. i.* To fight slightly or in small parties.

SKIRM'ISH-ER, *n.* One that skirmishes.

SKIRM'ISH-ING, (skur'-,) *ppr.* Fighting slightly or in detached parties.

SKIRM'ISH-ING, (skur'-,) *n.* The act of fighting in a loose or slight encounter.

SKIRR, *v. t.* To scour; to ramble over in order to clear. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SKIRR, *v. i.* To scour; to scud; to run hastily. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SKIR'RET, *n.* A plant, the Sium Sisarum, a native of China, Cochinchina, Corea, Japan, &c. It has been cultivated in Europe, time immemorial, for the sake of its esculent root, which somewhat resembles the parsnep in flavor. It is eaten boiled, with butter, pepper, &c., or half-boiled, and subsequently fried. It is a valuable culinary vegetable.

SKIR'RHUS. See SCIRRHUS. [The spelling SKIRRHUS would be preferable.]

SKIRT, (skurt,) *n.* [Sw. *skiorta*, a shift or close garment; Dan. *skiort*, a petticoat; *skiorte*, a *shirt*, a shift. These words seem to be from the root of *short*, from cutting off.]

1. The lower and loose part of a coat or other garment; the part below the waist; as, the *skirt* of a coat or mantle. 1 *Sam.* xv.

2. The edge of any part of dress. *Addison.*

3. Border; edge; margin; extreme part; as, the *skirt* of a forest; the *skirt* of a town. *Dryden.*

4. A woman's garment like a petticoat.

5. The diaphragm or midriff in animals.

To spread the skirt over; in *Scripture*, to take under one's care and protection. *Ruth* iii.

SKIRT, *v. t.* To border; to form the border or edge; or to run along the edge; as, a plain *skirted* by rows of trees; a circuit *skirted* round with wood. *Addison.*

SKIRT, *v. i.* To be on the border; to live near the extremity.

Savages — who *skirt* along our western frontiers. *S. S. Smith.*

SKIRT'ING, } *n.* The narrow, vertical
SKIRT'ING-BOARD, } board, placed round the margin of a floor. *Gwilt.*

SKIRT'ED, *pp.* Bordered.

SKIRT'ING, *ppr.* Bordering; forming a border.

SKIT, *n.* A wanton girl; a reflection; a jeer or gibe; a whim. [*Obs.*]

SKIT, *v. t.* [Sax. *scitan*; primarily to throw, to *shoot.*]

To cast reflections. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SKIT'TISH, *a.* [Qu. Fr. *ecouteux.* See SCOUT.]

1. Shy; easily frightened; shunning familiarity; timorous; as, a restiff, *skittish* jade. *L'Estrange.*

2. Wanton; volatile; hasty. *Shak.*

3. Changeable; fickle; as, *skittish* fortune. *Shak.*

SKIT'TISH-LY, *adv.* Shyly; wantonly; changeably.

SKIT'TISH-NESS, *n.* Shyness; aptness to fear approach; timidity.

2. Fickleness; wantonness.

SKIT'TLES, (skit'tlz,) *n.* Ninepins. *Warton.*

SKI'VERS, *n. pl.* [*G. schiefern*, to shiver, to scale; D. *schyf*, a slice; Dan. *skive*, a slice, *skifer*, *skiver*, a slate.]

Sheepskins split or divided for the purpose of bookbinding.

SKOL'E-ZITE, } *n.* [SCOLECITE is, etymologically, the
SCOL'E-CITE, } proper spelling.] One division of the old species Mesotype, occurring in radiated crystallizations of a white color or transparent, and consisting of silica, alumina, and lime, with 13½ per cent. of water. When a small portion of it is placed in the exterior flame of the blowpipe, it twists like a worm. [*σκωλήξ.*] becomes opaque, and is converted into a bebby, colorless glass. *Dana. Phillips.*

SKONCE. See SCONCE.

SKOR'O-DITE, } *n.* [Gr. *σκορόδον*, garlic; from its
SCOR'O-DITE, } smell under the blowpipe. SCORODITE is, etymologically, the proper spelling.]

A native compound of arsenic acid and oxyd of iron, having a leek-green or brownish color. *Dana.*

SKOR'ZITE, *n.* [from *Skorza.*] A variety of epidote. [See SCORZA.]

SKREEN. See SCREEN.

SKRINGE, properly SCRINGE, a vulgar corruption of CRINGE.

SKUE. See SKEW.

SKUG, *v. t.* To hide. [*Local.*] *Halliwell.*

SKULK, *v. i.* [Dan. *skiuler*; Sw. *skyla*; D. *schuilen*, to hide, shelter, sculk; the Eng. *shelter.*]

To lurk; to withdraw into a corner, or into a close place for concealment.

No news of Phyl! the bridegroom came,
And thought his bride had *skulked* for shame, *Swift.*
And *skulk* behind the subterfuge of art. *Prior.*

SKULK, } *n.* A person who skulks; one who
SKULK'ER, } avoids duty. *Totten.*

SKULK'ED, (skulkt,) *pp.* Lurked; concealed.

SKULK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lurking; withdrawing into a close place for concealment.

SKULK'ING-LY, *adv.* In a skulking manner.

SKULL, *n.* [Sw. *skalle*, skull; *skal*, a shell; Dan. *skal*, a shell, the skull, and *skall*, the skull; D. *schoel*; G. *hirnschale*, brain-shell; Sp. *cholla.* See SHELL.]

1. The bone that forms the exterior of the head, and incloses the brain. It is composed of several parts united at the sutures.

2. A person.

Skulls that can not teach and will not learn. *Cowper.*

3. Skull, for *shoal* or *school*, of fish. [*Not used.*]

SKULL'-CAP, *n.* A head-piece.

2. A herbaceous plant of the genus Scutellaria, the calyx of whose flower, when inverted, appears like a helmet with the vizor raised. *Loudon.*

SKUNK, *n.* A digitigrade, carnivorous mammal, the Mephitis Americana, found over a very wide extent of country, both in North and South America. It is nearly allied to the weasel on the one hand, and to the otter on the other. This animal has two glands near the inferior extremity of the alimentary canal, which secrete an extremely fetid liquor, and which the animal has the power of emitting at pleasure as a means of defense. This liquor possesses valuable medicinal powers, but its extreme offensiveness interferes with its use.

SKUNK'-CAB'BAGE, } *n.* A herbaceous plant, the
SKUNK'-WEED, } Ictodes fœtidus or Pothos fœtida, so named from its smell. It has large leaves, and grows in low, wet grounds in America. *Bigelow. Dewey.*

SKUR'RY, *n.* Haste; impetuosity. *Brockett.*

SKOTE, *n.* A boat. [See SCOW.]

SKY, *n.* [Sw. *sky*, Dan. *skye*, a cloud; Dan. *skyhimmel*, the vault of heaven.]

1. The aerial region which surrounds the earth; the apparent arch or vault of heaven, which in a clear day is of a blue color. *Milton.*

2. The heavens. *Dryden.*

3. The weather; the climate. *Johnson.*

4. A cloud; a shadow. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

SKY'-BLUE, *a.* Of the blue color of the sky.

SKY'-BORN, *a.* Born or produced in the sky. *Collins.*

SKY'-BUILT, (-bilt,) *a.* Built in the sky. *Wordsworth.*

SKY'-COL-OR, (-kul-lur,) *n.* The color of the sky; a particular species of blue color; azure. *Boyle.*

SKY'-COL-OR-ED, (-kul-lurd,) *a.* Like the sky in color; blue; azure. *Addison.*

SKY'-DY-ED, (-dide,) *a.* Colored like the sky. *Pope.*

SKY'ED, (skide,) *a.* Surrounded by sky. [*Poetic.*] *Thomson.*

SKY'EY, *a.* Like the sky; ethereal.

SKY'-HIGH, *adv.* High as the sky; very high.

SKY'ISH, *a.* Like the sky, or approaching the sky.

The *skyish* head
Of blue Olympus. [*A bad word.*] *Shak.*

SKY'-LARK, *n.* A species of lark that mounts and sings as it flies, the Alauda arvensis. It is common in Europe and in some parts of Asia. *Spectator. Jardine.*

SKY'-LARK-ING, *n.* Among *seamen*, running about the rigging of a vessel in sport; frolicking. *Totten.*

SKY'-LIGHT, (-lite) *n.* A window placed in the roof of a building, or ceiling of a room, for the admission of light. *Pope.*

SKY'-POINT-ING, *a.* Pointing to the sky.

SKY'ROCK ET, *n.* A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies; a species of fireworks. *Addison.*

SKY'-ROOF-ED, (-roofl,) *a.* Having the sky for a roof. *Wordsworth.*

SKY'SAIL, *n.* The sail set next above the royal. *Totten.*

SKY'-SCRAP-ER, *n.* A sky-sail of a triangular form. *Totten.*

SKY'WARD, *a.* Toward the sky.

SLAB, *a.* Thick; viscous. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

SLAB, *n.* [W. *llab*, *ystab*, a thin strip.]

1. A thin piece of marble or other stone, having right angles and plane surfaces. *Gwilt.*

2. An outside piece taken from a log or timber in sawing it into boards, planks, &c.

3. A puddle. [See Slob.]

Slabs of tin: the lesser masses which the workers cast the metal into. These are run into molds of stone.

SLAB'BER, *v. t.* [D. *slabben*; G. *schlabben*, *schlabern*.]

To let the saliva or other liquid fall from the mouth carelessly; to drivel. It is also written Slaver and Slobber, and often pronounced *slob'ber*.

SLAB'BER, *v. t.* To sup up hastily, as liquid food. *Barret.*

2. To wet and foul by liquids suffered to fall carelessly from the mouth.

3. To shed; to spill.

SLAB'BER-ER, *n.* One that slabbers; an idiot

SLAB'BER-ING, *ppr.* Driveling.

SLAB'BI-NESS, *n.* The state of being thick or slabby.

SLAB'BY, *a.* Thick; viscous. [*Not much used.*] *Wiseman.*

2. Wet. [See Sloppy.]

SLAB'-LINE, *n.* A line or small rope by which seamen haul up the foot of the main-sail or fore-sail. *Totten.*

SLACK, *a.* [Sax. *slac*; Sw. *slak*; W. *llac*, *ystac*. See the verb.]

1. Not tense; not hard drawn; not firmly extended; as, a *slack* rope; *slack* rigging.

2. Weak; remiss; not holding fast; as, a *slack* hand.

3. Remiss; backward; not using due diligence; not earnest or eager; as, *slack* in duty or service; *slack* in business.

4. Not violent; not rapid; slow; as, a *slack* pace. *Dryden.*

Slack in stays; in *seamen's language*, slow in going about, as a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

SLACK'-WA'TER, *n.* In *seamen's language*, the time when the tide runs slowly, or the water is at rest; or the interval between the flux and reflux of the tide. *Mar. Dict.*

SLACK, *adv.* Partially; insufficiently; not intensely; as, *slack* dried hops; bread *slack* baked. *Mortimer.*

SLACK, *n.* The part of a rope that hangs loose, having no strain upon it. *Totten.*

SLACK, SLACK'EN, *v. t.* [Sax. *slacian*; D. *slaaken*; Sw. *slakna*; W. *ysllacau* and *ysllaciaw*, to slacken, to loosen, from *llac*, *llag*, slack, loose, lax, *sluggish*.]

1. To become less tense, firm, or rigid; to decrease in tension; as, a wet cord *slackens* in dry weather.

2. To be remiss or backward; to neglect. *Deut.* xxiii.

3. To lose cohesion or the quality of adhesion; as, lime *slacks* and crumbles into powder. *Mozon.*

4. To abate; to become less violent.

Whence these raging fires
Will *slacken*, if his breath stir not their flames. *Milton.*

5. To lose rapidity; to become more slow; as, a current of water *slackens*; the tide *slackens*. *Mar. Dict.*

6. To languish; to fail; to flag. *Ainsworth.*

SLACK, SLACK'EN, *v. t.* To lessen tension; to make less tense or tight; as, to *slacken* a rope or a bandage.

2. To relax; to remit; as, to *slacken* exertion or labor.

3. To mitigate; to diminish in severity; as, to *slacken* pain.

4. To become more slow; to lessen rapidity; as, to *slacken* one's pace.

5. To abate; to lower; as, to *slacken* the heat of a fire.

6. To relieve; to unbend; to remit; as, to *slacken* cares. *Denham.*

7. To withhold; to use less liberally. *Shak.*

8. To deprive of cohesion; as, to *slack* lime. *Mortimer.*

9. To repress; to check.

I should be grieved, young prince, to think my presence
Unbent your thoughts and *slackened* 'em to arms. *Addison.*

10. To neglect.

Slack not the good presage. *Dryden.*

11. To repress, or make less quick or active. *Addison.*

SLACK, *n.* Small coal; coal broken into small pieces. [*Eng.*]

SLACK, *n.* A valley, or small, shallow dell. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SLACK'ED, (slakt,) *pp.* or *a.* Relaxed; deprived of cohesion; as, *slacked* lime. [Slaked is more correct.]

SLACK'EN, *n.* Among *miners*, a spongy, semi-vitrified substance which they mix with the ores of metals to prevent their fusion. [See Slakin.] *Encyc.*

SLACK'EN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Relaxed or remitted.

SLACK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Relaxing or remitting.

SLACK'ING, *ppr.* Relaxing; depriving of cohesion; as, *slacking* lime. [Slaking is more correct.]

SLACK'LY, *adv.* Not tightly; loosely.

2. Negligently; remissly.

SLACK'NESS, *n.* Looseness; the state opposite to tension; not tightness or rigidness; as, the *slackness* of a cord or rope.

2. Remissness; negligence; inattention; as, the *slackness* of men in business or duty; *slackness* in the performance of engagements. *Hooker.*

3. Slowness; tardiness; want of tendency; as, the *slackness* of flesh to heal. *Sharp.*

4. Weakness; want of intenseness. *Brerewood.*

SLADE, *n.* [Sax. *slad.*]

A little dell or valley; also, a flat piece of low, moist ground. [*Local.*] *Drayton.*

SLAG, *n.* [Dan. *slagg*; G. *schlacke.*]

1. The dross or recrement of a metal; also, vitrified cinders. *Boyle. Kirwan.*

2. The scoria of a volcano. *Dana.*

SLAG'GY, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling slag.

SLAIE, (slā,) *n.* [Sax. *sla.*]

A weaver's reed.

SLAIN, *pp.* of Slay; so written for Slayen. Killed.

SLAKE, *v. t.* [Sw. *slacka*, Ice. *slacka*, to quench. It seems to be allied to *lay*.]

To quench; to extinguish; as, to *slake* thirst.

And *slake* the heavenly fire. *Spenser.*

SLAKE, *v. t.* To mix with water so that a true chemical combination shall take place; as, to *slake* lime.

SLAKE, *v. i.* To go out; to become extinct. *Brown.*

2. To grow less tense. [A mistake for Slack.]

SLAK'ED, (slākt,) *pp.* or *a.* Quenched; mixed with water so that a combination takes place.

SLAK'IN, *n.* Among *smelters*, a spongy, semi-vitrified substance, which they mix with metallic ores, to prevent their fusion. It is the scoria or scum from a former fusion of metals. *Hebert.*

SLAK'ING, *ppr.* Extinguishing, as thirst.

2. Mixing with water so as to produce combination, as with lime.

SLAM, *v. t.* [Ice. *lema*, to strike, Old Eng. *lam*; Sax. *klemman*, to sound.]

1. To strike with force and noise; to shut with violence; as, to *slam* a door.

2. To beat; to cuff. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

3. To strike down; to slaughter. [*Local.*]

4. To win all the tricks in a hand; as we say, to take all at a stroke or dash.

SLAM, *n.* A violent driving and dashing against; a violent shutting of a door.

2. Defeat at cards, or the winning of all the tricks.

3. The refuse of alum-works; used in Yorkshire as a manure, with sea-weed and lime. [*Local.*] *Hebert.*

SLAM'KIN, SLAM'MER-KIN, *n.* [G. *schlampe.*]

A slut; a slatternly woman. [*Not used, or local.*]

SLAM'MING, *ppr.* Striking or shutting with violence.

SLAN'DER, *n.* [Norm. *esclaunder*; Fr. *esclandre*; Russ. *klevu*, *kliauu*, to slander; Sw. *klandra*, to accuse or blame.]

1. A false tale or report maliciously uttered, and tending to injure the reputation of another, by lessening him in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, by exposing him to impeachment and punishment, or by impairing his means of living; defamation. *Blackstone.*

Slander, that worst of poisons, ever finds
An easy entrance to ignoble minds. *Harvey.*

2. Disgrace; reproach; disreputation; ill name. *Shak.*

SLAN'DER, *v. t.* To defame; to injure by maliciously uttering a false report respecting one; to tarnish or impair the reputation of one by false tales maliciously told or propagated.

SLAN'DER-ED, *pp.* Defamed; injured in good name by false and malicious reports.

SLAN'DER-ER, *n.* A defamer; one who injures another by maliciously reporting something to his prejudice.

SLAN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Defaming.

SLAN'DER-OUS, *a.* That utters defamatory words or tales; as, a *slanderous* tongue. *Pope.*

2. Containing slander or defamation; calumnious; as, *slanderous* words, speeches, or reports, false and maliciously uttered.

3. Scandalous; reproachful.

SLAN'DER-OUS-LY, *adv.* With slander; calumniously; with false and malicious reproach.

SLAN'DER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being slanderous or defamatory.

SLANG, *old pret.* of Sling. [We now use Slung.]

SLANG, *n.* Low, vulgar, unmeaning language. [*Low.*]

SLANG'-WHANG-ER, *n.* A noisy demagogue; a turbulent partisan. *Irving.*

[A cant word, of recent origin in America, used colloquially or in works of humor.]

SLANK, *n.* A plant, an Alga. *Ainsworth.*

SLANT, *a.* [Sw. *slinta*, *slanta*, to slip; perhaps allied to W. *ysglent*, a slide, and if *Ln* are the radical letters, this coincides with *lean*, *incline*.]

Sloping; oblique; inclined from a direct line, whether horizontal or perpendicular; as, the *slant* lightning. *Milton.*

SLANT, *v. t.* To turn from a direct line; to give an oblique or sloping direction to. *Fuller.*

SLANT, SLANT'ING, *n.* An oblique reflection or gibe; a sarcastic remark. [*In vulgar use.*]

2. *Slant*; a copper coin of Sweden, of which 196 pass for one rix-dollar.

Slant of wind: among *seamen*, a transitory breeze of wind, or the period of its duration.

SLANT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving or having an oblique direction; inclining from a right line; slant; as, a *slanting* ray of light; a *slanting* direction.

SLANT'ING-LY, *adv.* With a slope or inclination; also, with an oblique hint or remark.

SLANT'LY, SLANT'WISE, *adv.* Obliquely; in an inclined direction. *Tusser.*

SLAP, *n.* [G. *schlappe*, a slap; *schlappen*, to lap; W. *ysllapiaw*, to slap, from *ysllab*, that is lengthened, from *llab*, a stroke or slap; *llabiaw*, to slap, to strap. The D. has *flap* and *klap*; It. *schiaffo*, for *schlaffo*; L. *alapa* and *schloppus*; Ch. and Syr. סלפ. Class Lb, No. 36.]

A blow given with the open hand, or with something broad.

SLAP, *v. t.* To strike with the open hand, or with something broad.

SLAP, *adv.* With a sudden and violent blow. *Arbuthnot.*

SLAP'DASH, *adv.* [*slap* and *dash.*] All at once. [*Low.*]

SLAPE, *a.* Slippery; smooth. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SLAP'JACK, *n.* A sort of pancake.

SLAP'PER, SLAP'PING, *a.* Very large. [*Vulgar.*]

SLASH, *v. t.* [Ice. *slasa*, to strike, to *lash*; W. *llath*, Qu.]

1. To cut by striking violently and at random; to cut in long cuts.

2. To lash.

SLASH, *v. i.* To strike violently and at random with a sword, hanger, or other edged instrument; to lay about one with blows.

Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades. *Spenser.*

SLASH, *n.* A long cut; a cut made at random. *Clarendon.*

2. A large slit in the thighs and arms of the old costumes, made to show a brilliant color through the openings.

SLASH'ED, (slasht,) *pp.* Cut at random; cut in long strips or slits.

SLASH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Striking violently, and cutting at random.

SLAT, *n.* A narrow piece of board or timber used to fasten together larger pieces; as, the *slats* of a cart or a chair.

SLATCH, *n.* In *seamen's language*, the period of a transitory breeze. *Mar. Dict.*

2. An interval of fair weather. *Bailey.*

3. Slack. [See Slack.]

SLATE, *n.* [Fr. *eclater*, to split, Sw. *slita*; Ir. *sglata*, a tile. Class Ld.]

1. An argillaceous stone which readily splits into plates; argillite; argillaceous schist. The name is also given to other rocks or stones having a similar structure.

2. A piece of smooth, argillaceous stone, used for covering buildings.

3. A piece of smooth stone, of the above species, used for writing on.

SLATE, *v. t.* To cover with slate or plates of stone; as, to *slate* a roof. [It does not signify to *tile*.]

SLATE, SLETE, *v. t.* To set a dog loose at any thing. [*Local.*] *Ray.*

SLATE'-AX, *n.* A mattock with an ax-end; used in slating. *Encyc.*

SLAT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with slate.

SLAT'ER, *n.* One that lays slates, or whose occupation is to slate buildings.

SLAT'ING, *n.* The act of covering with slates.

2. The cover thus put on.

SLAT'ING, *ppr.* Covering with slates.

SLAT'TER, *v. t.* [G. *schlottern*, to hang loosely; *schlotterig*, negligent. See Slut.]

1. To be careless of dress, and dirty. *Ray.*

2. To be careless, negligent, or awkward; to spill carelessly.

SLAT'TERN, *n.* A woman who is negligent of her dress, or who suffers her clothes and furniture to be in disorder; one who is not neat and nice.

SLAT'TERN, *v. t.* To *slattern away*; to consume carelessly or wastefully; to waste. [*Rare.*] *Chesterfield*

SLAT'TERN-LI-NESS, *n.* State of being slatternly.

SLAT'TERN-LY, *adv.* Negligently; awkwardly. *Chesterfield.*

SLAT'Y, *a.* [from *slate.*] Resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate; composed of thin, parallel plates, capable of being separated by splitting; as, a *slaty* color or texture.

SLAUGH'TER, (slaw'ter,) *n.* [Sax. *slæge*; D. *slagting*; G. *schlachten*, to kill; Ir. *slaighe*; *slaighim*, to slay. See SLAY.]

1. In *a general sense*, a killing. *Applied to men*, slaughter usually denotes great destruction of life by violent means; as, the *slaughter* of men in battle.

2. *Applied to beasts*, butchery; a killing of oxen or other beasts for market.

SLAUGH'TER, (slaw'ter,) *v. t.* To kill; to slay; to make great destruction of life; as, to *slaughter* men in battle.

2. To butcher; to kill for the market; as beasts.

SLAUGH'TER-ED, (slaw'terd,) *pp.* or *a.* Slain; butchered.

SLAUGH'TER-ER, *n.* A person employed in slaughtering.

SLAUGH'TER-HOUSE, (slaw'ter-house,) *n.* A house where beasts are butchered for the market.

SLAUGH'TER-ING, (slaw'ter-ing,) *ppr.* Killing; destroying human life; butchering.

SLAUGH'TER-MAN, (slaw'ter-man,) *n.* One employed in killing. *Shak.*

SLAUGH'TER-OUS, (slaw'ter-us,) *a.* Destructive; murderous. *Shak.*

SLAUGH'TER-OUS-LY, (slaw-,) *adv.* Destructively; murderously.

SLAVE, *n.* [D. *slaaf*; G. *sclave*; Dan. *slave*, *sclave*; Sw. *slaf*; Fr. *esclave*; Arm. *sclaff*; It. *schiavo*; Sp. *esclavo*; Port. *escravo*; Ir. *sclabhadh*. This word is commonly deduced from *Sclavi*, *Sclavonians*, the name of a people who were made slaves by the Venetians. But this is not certain.]

1. A person who is wholly subject to the will of another; one who has no freedom of action, but whose person and services are wholly under the control of another. In the early state of the world, and to this day, among some barbarous nations, prisoners of war are considered and treated as *slaves*. The *slaves* of modern times are more generally purchased, like horses and oxen.

2. One who has lost the power of resistance; or one who surrenders himself to any power whatever; as, a *slave* to passion, to lust, to ambition. *Waller.*

3. A mean person; one in the lowest state of life.

4. A drudge; one who labors like a slave.

SLAVE, *v. i.* To drudge; to toil, to labor as a slave.

SLAVE'BORN, *a.* Born in slavery.

SLAVE'HOLD-ER, *n.* One who holds slaves.

SLAVE'HOLD-ING, *a.* Holding persons in slavery.

SLAVE'LIKE, *a.* Like or becoming a slave.

SLAV'ER, *n.* A vessel engaged in the slave-trade.

SLAV'ER, *n.* [The same as SLABBER.] Saliva driveling from the mouth. *Pope.*

SLAV'ER, *v. i.* To suffer the spittle to issue from the mouth.

2. To be besmeared with saliva. *Shak.*

SLAV'ER, *v. t.* To smear with saliva issuing from the mouth; to defile with drivel.

SLAV'ER-ED, *pp.* Defiled with drivel.

SLAV'ER-ER, *n.* A driveler; an idiot.

SLAV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Letting fall saliva.

SLAV'ER-Y, *n.* [See SLAVE.] Bondage; the state of entire subjection of one person to the will of another.

Slavery is the obligation to labor for the benefit of the master, without the contract or consent of the servant. *Paley.*

Slavery may proceed from crimes, from captivity, or from debt. Slavery is also *voluntary* or *involuntary*; *voluntary*, when a person sells or yields his own person to the absolute command of another; *involuntary*, when he is placed under the absolute power of another without his own consent. Slavery no longer exists in Great Britain, nor in the Northern States of America.

2. The offices of a slave; drudgery.

SLAVE'-TRADE, *n.* [*slave* and *trade.*] The barbarous and wicked business of purchasing men and women, transporting them to a distant country, and selling them for slaves.

SLAV'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to slaves; servile; mean; base; such as becomes a slave; as, a *slavish* dependence on the great.

2. Servile; laborious; consisting in drudgery; as, a *slavish* life.

SLAV'ISH-LY, *adv.* Servilely; meanly; basely.

2. In the manner of a slave or drudge.

SLAV'ISH-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being slavish; servility; meanness.

SLA-VON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Slavons, or ancient inhabitants of Russia.

SLA-VON'IC, *n.* The Slavonic language.

SLAW, *n.* [D. *slaa.*]

Cole-slaw is sliced cabbage, with or without vinegar.

SLAY, *v. t.*; *pret.* SLEW; *pp.* SLAIN. [Sax. *slegan*, *slagan*; Goth. *slahan*; G. *schlagen*; D. *slaan*; Sw. *sla*; Dan. *slaaer*, to strike, to kill. The proper sense is, to *strike*, and as beating was an early mode of killing, this word, like *smite*, came to signify to *kill*. It seems to be formed on the root of *lay*; as we say, to *lay on*.]

1. To kill; to put to death by a weapon or by violence. We say, he *slew* a man with a sword, with a stone, or with a club, or with other arms; but we never say, the sheriff *slays* a malefactor with a halter, or a man is *slain* on the gallows or by poison. So that *slay* retains something of its primitive sense of *striking* or *beating*. It is particularly applied to killing in battle, but is properly applied also to the killing of an individual man or beast.

2. To destroy.

Though he *slay* me, yet will I trust in him.—Job xiii. 15.

SLAY'ER, *n.* One that slays; a killer; a murderer; an assassin; a destroyer of life.

SLAY'ING, *ppr.* Killing; destroying life.

SLEAVE, *n.* [Ice. *slefa.*]

The knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; silk or thread untwisted. *Drayton.*

SLEAVE, *v. t.* To separate threads; or to divide a collection of threads; to sley; *used by weavers.*

SLEAV'ED, *a.* Raw; not spun or wrought.

SLEAV'ING, *ppr.* Separating threads. *Holinshed.*

SLEAZ'I-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being sleazy.

SLEAZ'Y, } *a.* [Probably from the root of *loose*; Sax.
SLEEZ'Y, } *lysan*, *alysan*, to loose.]

Thin; flimsy; wanting firmness of texture or substance; as, *sleazy* silk or muslin.

SLED, *n.* [D. *sleede*; G. *schlitten*; Sw. *slade*; Dan. *slæde*; W. *ysled*; probably from *sliding* or drawing.]

A carriage or vehicle moved on runners, much used in America for conveying heavy weights in winter, as timber, wood, stone, and the like. *Hallwell. North of England.*

SLED, *v. t.* To convey or transport on a sled; as, to *sled* wood or timber.

SLED'DED, *pp.* Conveyed on a sled.

2. Mounted on a sled. *Shak.*

SLED'DING, *ppr.* Conveying on a sled.

SLED'DING, *n.* The act of transporting on a sled.

2. The means of conveying on sleds; snow sufficient for the running of sleds. Thus we say in America, when there is snow sufficient to run a sled, it is good *sledding*; the *sledding* is good. Sometimes, in New England, there is little or no good *sledding* during the winter.

SLEDGE, (sle),) *n.* [Sax. *slecge*, *slegc*; D. *sley*; Dan. *slegge*; Sw. *sladga*; from the root of *slay*, to strike.]

1. A large, heavy hammer; used chiefly by ironsmiths, called also a SLEDGE HAMMER.

2. In *England*, a sled; a vehicle moved on runners or on low wheels. In this sense, the word is not used in America; but the same word is used in a somewhat different sense, and written SLEIGH.

SLEEK, *a.* [D. *lekken*, to leak, to smooth, or sleek; *gelekt*, made smooth; G. *schlicht*; allied to *lick*, or G. *gleich*, even, equal, *like*. See LIKE.]

1. Smooth; having an even, smooth surface; whence, glossy; as, *sleek* hair.

So *sleek* her skin, so faultless was her make. *Dryden.*

2. Not rough or harsh.

Those rugged names to our like mouths grow *sleek*. *Milton.*

SLEEK, *n.* That which makes smooth; varnish. [*Little used.*]

SLEEK, *v. t.* To make even and smooth; as, to *sleek* the hair. *B. Jonson.*

2. To render smooth, soft, and glossy.

Gentle my lord, *sleek* o'er your rugged looks. *Shak.*

SLEEK, *adv.* With ease and dexterity; with exactness. [*Vulgar.*]

SLEEK'LY, *adv.* Smoothly; nicely.

SLEEK'NESS, *n.* Smoothness of surface. *Feltham.*

SLEEK'-STONE, *n.* A smoothing stone. *Peacham.*

SLEEK'Y, *a.* Of a sleek or smooth appearance. [*Not in use.*] *Thomson.*

SLEEP, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SLEPT. [Sax. *slepan*, *slæpan*; Goth. *slepan*; G. *schlafen*; D. *slaapen*. This word seems to be allied to words which signify to rest or to relax; G. *schlaff*.]

1. To take rest by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of the body and mind. The proper time to *sleep* is during the darkness of night.

2. To rest; to be unemployed; to be inactive or motionless; as, the sword *sleeps* in its sheath.

3. To rest; to lie or be still; not to be noticed or agitated. The question *sleeps* for the present.

4. To live thoughtlessly.

We *sleep* over our happiness. *Atterbury.*

5. To be dead; to rest in the grave for a time. 1 *Thess.* iv.

6. To be careless, inattentive, or unconcerned; not to be vigilant. *Shak.*

SLEEP, *n.* A natural and healthy, but temporary and periodical suspension of the functions of the hemispheres of the cerebrum, or, in other words, of the intellectual powers. Sleep may be complete or incomplete.

That state of an animal in which the voluntary exertion of his mental and corporeal powers is suspended, and he rests unconscious of what passes around him, and not affected by the ordinary impressions of external objects. Sleep is generally attended with a relaxation of the muscles, but the involuntary motions, as respiration and the circulation of the blood, are continued. The mind is often very active in imperfect sleep, but its powers not being under the control of reason, its exercises are very irregular. Sleep is the natural rest or repose intended by the Creator to restore the powers of the body and mind, when exhausted or fatigued.

Sleep of plants; a state of plants, usually at night, when their leaflets approach each other, and conceal the flowers, as if in repose. *Linnæus.*

SLEEP'-CHARG-ED, *a.* Heavy with sleep. *Lamb.*

SLEEP'ER, *n.* A person that sleeps; also, a drone or lazy person. *Grew.*

2. That which lies dormant, as a law not executed. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

3. An animal that lies dormant in winter, as the bear, the marmot, &c. *Encyc.*

4. A piece of timber on or near the level of the ground for the support of some superstructure, as joists, &c., or to steady rails or framework. The sleepers on railways are sometimes blocks of stone. *Hebert.*

5. A rafter lying in the valley of a roof. [*Obs.*] *Gwilt.*

6. A term applied to the knees which connect the transoms to the after timbers on the ship's quarter. *Totten.*

7. In *the glass trade*, a large iron bar crossing the smaller ones, hindering the passage of coals, but leaving room for the ashes. *Encyc.*

8. A platform.

9. A fish, Exocetus. *Ainsworth.*

SLEEP'FUL, *a.* Strongly inclined to sleep. [*Rare.*]

SLEEP'FUL-NESS, *n.* Strong inclination to sleep. [*Little used.*]

SLEEP'I-LY, *adv.* Drowsily; with desire to sleep.

2. Dully; in a lazy manner; heavily. *Raleigh.*

3. Stupidly. *Atterbury.*

SLEEP'I-NESS, *n.* Drowsiness; inclination to sleep. *Arbuthnot.*

SLEEP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Resting; reposing in sleep.

2. *a.* Occupied with sleep; as, *sleeping* hours.

Sleeping partner. See DORMANT.

SLEEP'ING, *n.* The state of resting in sleep.

2. The state of being at rest, or not stirred or agitated. *Shak.*

SLEEP'LESS, *a.* Having no sleep; without sleep; wakeful.

2. Having no rest; perpetually agitated; as, Biscay's *sleepless* bay. *Byron.*

SLEEP'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a sleepless manner.

SLEEP'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want or destitution of sleep.

SLEEP'-WAK-ER, *n.* One under the influence of magnetic sleep.

SLEEP'-WAK-ING, *n.* The state of one mesmerized, who is asleep and awake at the same time.

SLEEP'-WALK-ER, (-wawk-,) *n.* A somnambulist; one who walks in his sleep.

SLEEP'-WALK-ING, (-wawk-,) *n.* Somnambulism; walking in one's sleep.

SLEEP'Y, *a.* Drowsy; inclined to sleep.

2. Not awake.

She waked her *sleepy* crew. *Dryden.*

3. Tending to induce sleep; soporiferous; somniferous; as, a *sleepy* drink or potion. *Milton.*

4. Dull; lazy; heavy; sluggish. *Shak.*

SLEEP'Y-LOOK-ING, *a.* Appearing to be sleepy.

SLEET, *n.* [Dan. *slud*, loose weather, rain and snow together; Ice. *slitta.*]

1. A fall of hail or snow mingled with rain, usually in fine particles. *Dryden.*

2. In *gunnery*, the part of a mortar passing from the chamber to the trunnions for strengthening that part. *Encyc.*

SLEET, *v. i.* To snow or hail with a mixture of rain.

SLEET'I-NESS, *n.* A state of weather in which rain falls mixed with snow.

SLEET'Y, *a.* Bringing sleet. *Warton.*

2. Consisting of sleet.

SLEEVE, *n.* [Sax. *slif*, *slif*; W. *llawes*; said to be from *llaw*, the hand.]

1. The part of a garment that is fitted to cover the arm; as, the *sleeve* of a coat or gown.

2. The raveled *sleeve* of care, in Shakspeare. See SLEAVE.

To laugh in the sleeve; to laugh privately or unperceived; that is, perhaps, originally, by hiding the face in the wide sleeves of former times. *Arbuthnot.*

To hang on the sleeve; to be or make dependent on others. *Ainsworth.*

SLEEVE, *v. t.* To furnish with sleeves; to put in sleeves.

SLEEVE'-BUT-TON, *n.* A button to fasten the sleeve or wristband.

SLEEV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with sleeves; having sleeves.

SLEEVE'LESS, *a.* Having no sleeves; as, a *sleeveless* coat. *Sandys.*

2. Wanting a cover, pretext, or palliation; unreasonable; as, a *sleeveless* tale of transubstantiation; a *sleeveless* errand. [*Little used.*]— *Hall. Spectator.*

SLEEV'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with sleeves.

SLEID, (slāde,) *v. t.* To sley or prepare for use in the weaver's sley or slate.

SLEID'ED, (slād'ed,) *pp.* Prepared for use in the weaver's sley.

SLEID'ING, (slād'ing,) *ppr.* Preparing for use in the weaver's sley.

SLEIGH, (slā,) *n.* [Probably allied to *sleek.*] A vehicle moved on runners, and greatly used in America for transporting persons or goods on snow or ice.

[This word the English write and pronounce SLEDGE, and apply it to what is called in America a SLED.]

SLEIGH'ING, (slā'ing,) *n.* The state of the snow or ice in winter which admits of running sleighs. *America.*

2. The act of riding in a sleigh. *America.*

SLEIGHT, (slite,) *n.* [G. *schlick*, trick, cunning; *schlicht*, plain, sleek; Sw. *slög*, dextrous; D. *sluik*, underhand; *sluiken*, to smuggle; Ir. *slightheach*, sly.]

1. An artful trick; sly artifice; a trick or feat so dexterously performed that the manner of performance escapes observation; as, *sleight* of hand; Fr. *legerdemain.* Not improbably *sleight* and Fr. *leger*, light, may have a common origin.

2 Dextrous practice; dexterity.

SLEIGHT'FUL, LIGHT'Y, EN'DER, *a.* (slite'-,) *a.* Artful; cunningly dextrous. Old D. *slinder.* This word is probably formed on the root of *lean*, Teut. *klein.*]

1. Thin; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick; as, a *slender* stem or stalk of a plant.

2. Small in the waist; not thick or gross. A *slender* waist is considered as a beauty.

3. Not strong; small; slight.

> Mighty beasts are held in *slender* chains. *Pope.*

4. Weak; feeble; as, *slender* hope; *slender* probabilities; a *slender* constitution.

5. Small; inconsiderable; as, a man of *slender* parts.

6. Small; inadequate; as, *slender* means of support; a *slender* pittance. *Shak.*

7. Not amply supplied.

> The good Ostorius often deigned
> To grace my *slender* table. *Philips.*

8. Spare; abstemious; as, a *slender* diet. *Arbuthnot.*

SLEN'DER-LY, *adv.* Without bulk.

2. Slightly; meanly; as, a debt to be *slenderly* regarded. *Hayward.*

3. Insufficiently; as, a table *slenderly* supplied.

SLEN'DER-NESS, *n.* Thinness; smallness of diameter in proportion to the length; as, the *slenderness* of a hair. *Newton.*

2. Want of bulk or strength; as, the *slenderness* of a cord or chain.

3. Weakness; slightness; as, the *slenderness* of a reason. *Whitgifte.*

4. Weakness; feebleness; as, the *slenderness* of a constitution.

5. Want of plenty, as, the *slenderness* of a supply.

6. Spareness; as, *slenderness* of diet.

SLENT, *v. t.* To make an oblique remark. [*Not used.*] [See SLANT.]

SLEPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of SLEEP.

SLEW, *pret.* of SLAY.

SLEY, (slā,) *n.* [Sax. *sla.*]

A weaver's reed. [See SLEAVE and SLEID.]

SLEY, (slā,) *v. t.* To separate; to part threads and arrange them in a reed; as weavers.

SLICE, *v. t.* [G. *schleissen*, to *slit*; Sax. *slitan.*]

1. To cut into thin pieces, or to cut off a thin, broad piece. *Sandys.*

2. To cut into parts. *Cleaveland.*

3. To cut; to divide. *Burnet.*

SLICE, *n.* A thin, broad piece cut off; as, a *slice* of bacon; a *slice* of cheese; a *slice* of bread.

2. A broad piece; as, a *slice* of plaster. *Pope.*

3. A peel, or fire-shovel. *Halliwell.*

4. A spatula; an instrument consisting of a broad plate with a handle, used by apothecaries for spreading plasters, &c.

5. In *ship-building*, a tapering piece of plank to be driven between the timbers before planking. *Encyc.*

SLIC'ED, (slist,) *pp.* or *a.* Cut into broad, thin pieces.

SLICH, SLICK, *n.* The ore of a metal, particularly of gold, pounded and prepared for further working. *Hebert. Encyc.*

SLIC'ING, *ppr.* Cutting into broad, thin pieces.

SLICK; the popular pronunciation of SLEEK, and so written by some authors. *Halliwell.*

SLICK'EN-SIDES, *n.* A name which workmen give to a variety of galena in Derbyshire *Ure.*

SLID, *pret.* of SLIDE.

SLID, SLID'DEN, *pp.* of SLIDE.

SLID'DER, *v. t.* [Sax. *sliderian, slidrian.* See SLIDE.]

To slide with interruption. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

SLID'DER, SLID'DER-LY, *a.* [See SLIDE.] Slippery. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

SLIDE, *v. i.* *t pret.* SLID; *pp.* SLID, SLIDDEN. [Sax. *slidan*; probably *glide*, with a different prefix; G. *gleiten.*]

1. To move along the surface of any body by slipping, or without bounding or rolling; to slip; to glide; as, a sled *slides* on snow or ice; a snow-slip *slides* down the mountain's side.

2. To move along the surface without stepping; as, a man *slides* on ice.

3. To pass inadvertently.

> Make a door and a bar for thy mouth; beware thou *slide* not by it. *Ecclus.*

4. To pass smoothly along without jerks or agitation; as, a ship or boat *slides* through the water.

5. To pass in silent, unobserved progression.

> Age shall *slide* away without perceiving. *Dryden.*

6. To pass silently and gradually from one state to another; as, to *slide* insensibly into vicious practices, or into the customs of others.

7. To pass without difficulty or obstruction.

> Parts answering parts shall *slide* into a whole. *Pope.*

8. To practice sliding or moving on ice.

> They bathe in summer, and in winter *slide.* *Waller.*

9. To slip; to fall.

10. To pass with an easy, smooth, uninterrupted course or flow.

SLIDE, *v. t.* To slip; to pass or put in imperceptibly; as, to *slide* in a word to vary the sense of a question. *Watts.*

2. To thrust along; or to thrust by slipping; as, to *slide* along a piece of timber.

SLIDE, *n.* A smooth and easy passage; also, a slider. *Bacon.*

2. Flow; even course. *Bacon.*

3. The descent of a detached mass of earth or rock down a declivity. *Dana.*

4. A place on the side of a hill or mountain for timber to descend; as, the *slide* of Alpnach, in Switzerland.

5. In *music*, a grace consisting of two small notes moving by degrees.

SLID'ER, *n.* One that slides.

2. The part of an instrument or machine that slides.

SLID'ING, *ppr.* Moving along the surface by slipping; gliding; passing smoothly, easily, or imperceptibly.

SLID'ING, *n.* The act of sliding; lapse; falling.

SLID'ING-KEEL, *n.* A narrow frame or platform let down through the bottom of a small vessel, like a deepening of the keel. It serves, like a lee-board, to sustain the vessel against the lateral force of the wind. *Brande.*

SLID'ING-RULE, *n.* A mathematical instrument for the mechanical performance of addition and subtraction, and, by means of logarithmic scales, of multiplication and division. The operations are performed by sliding one of the parts along another. *P. Cyc.*

SLID'ING-SCALE, *n.* In *the English corn-laws*, a scale for raising or lowering the duties in proportion to the fall or rise of prices.

SLIGHT, (slite,) *a.* [D. *slegt*; G. *schlecht*, plain, simple, mean; D. *slegten*, to level; G. *schlecken*, to lick. It seems that *slight* belongs to the family of *sleek*, smooth. Qu. Dan. *slet*, by contraction.]

1. Weak; inconsiderable; not forcible; as, a *slight* impulse; a *slight* effort.

2. Not strong or firm; not calculated to endure; as, a *slight* structure.

3. Not deep; as, a *slight* impression.

4. Not violent; as, a *slight* disease, illness, or indisposition.

5. Trifling; of no great importance.

> *Slight* is the subject, but not so the praise. *Pope.*

6. Not strong; not cogent.

> Some firmly embrace doctrines upon *slight* grounds. *Locke.*

7. Cursory; superficial; not thorough; as, *slight* examination.

8. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effort.

> The shaking of the head is a gesture of *slight* refusal. *Bacon.*

9. Foolish; silly; weak in intellect. *Hudibras.*

SLIGHT, (slite,) *n.* Neglect; disregard; a moderate degree of contempt manifested negatively by neglect. It expresses less than CONTEMPT, DISDAIN, and SCORN.

2. Artifice; dexterity. [See SLEIGHT.]

SLIGHT, (slite,) *v. t.* To neglect; to disregard from the consideration that a thing is of little value and unworthy of notice; as, to *slight* the divine commands, or the offers of mercy. *Milton. Locke.*

2. To overthrow; to demolish. [*Not used.*] *Clarendon.*

"The rogues *slighted* me into the river," in *Shakspeare*, is not used. [D. *slegten.*]

To slight over: to run over in haste; to perform superficially; to treat carelessly; as, to *slight over* a theme. *Dryden.*

SLIGHT'ED, (slit'ed,) *pp.* or *a.* Neglected.

SLIGHT'EN, (slit'n,) *v. t.* To slight or disregard. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SLIGHT'ER, *n.* One who neglects.

SLIGHT'ING, *ppr.* Neglecting; disregarding.

SLIGHT'ING-LY, *adv.* With neglect; without respect. *Boyle.*

SLIGHT'LY, (slite'ly,) *adv.* Weakly; superficially; with inconsiderable force or effect; in a small degree; as, a man *slightly* wounded; an audience *slightly* affected with preaching.

2. Negligently; without regard; with moderate contempt. *Hooker. Shak.*

SLIGHT'NESS, (slite'-,) *n.* Weakness; want of force or strength; superficialness; as, the *slightness* of a wound or an impression.

2. Negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence.

> How does it reproach the *slightness* of our sleepy, heartless addresses! *Decay of Piety.*

SLIGHT'Y, (slite'-,) *a.* Superficial; slight.

2. Trifling; inconsiderable. *Echard.*

SLI'LY, *adv.* [from *sly.*] With artful or dextrous secrecy.

> Satan *slily* robs us of our grand treasure. *Decay of Piety.*

SLIM, *a.* [Ice.] Slender; of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the hight; as, a *slim* person; a *slim* tree. *Grose.*

2. Weak; slight; unsubstantial.

3. Worthless.

SLIME, *n.* [Sax. *slim*; Sw. *slem*; D. *slym*; Dan. *slim*; G. *schlamm*; L. *limus.*]

Soft, moist earth, having an adhesive quality; viscous mud.

> They had brick for stone, and *slime* had they for mortar.—Gen. xi.

SLIME'-PIT, *n.* A pit of slime or adhesive mire.

SLIM'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of slime; viscosity. *Floyer.*

SLIM'NESS, *n.* State of being slim.

SLIM'Y, *a.* Abounding with slime; consisting of slime.

2. Overspread with slime; as, a *slimy* eel.

3. Viscous; glutinous; as, a *slimy* soil.

SLI'NESS, *n.* [from *sly.*] Dextrous artifice to conceal any thing; artful secrecy. *Addison.*

SLING, *n.* [D. *slinger.*]

1. An instrument for throwing stones, consisting of a strap and two strings; the stone, being lodged in the strap, is thrown by loosing one of the strings. With a *sling* and a stone David killed Goliah.

2. A throw; a stroke. *Milton.*

3. A kind of hanging bandage put round the neck, in which a wounded limb is sustained.

4. A rope by which a cask or bale is suspended and swung in or out of a ship.

SLING, *n.* [G. *schlingen*, to swallow.]

A drink composed of equal parts of rum or spirit and water sweetened. *Rush.*

SLING, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SLUNG. [Sax. *slingan*; D. *slingeren*; Sw. *slinka*, to dangle; Dan. *slingrer*, to reel. The primary sense seems to be, to swing.]

1. To throw with a sling.

2. To throw; to hurl. *Addison.*

3. To hang so as to swing; as, to *sling* a pack.

4. To move or swing by a rope which suspends the thing.

SLING'ER, *n.* One who slings or uses the sling.

SLING'ING, *ppr.* Throwing with a sling; hanging so as to swing; moving by a sling.

SLINK, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SLUNK. [Sax. *slincan*; G. *schleichen.*]

1. To sneak; to creep away meanly; to steal away.

> He would pinch the children in the dark, and then *slink* into a corner. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To miscarry, as a beast.

SLINK, *v. t.* To cast prematurely; to abort or miscarry of; as the female of a beast.

SLINK, *a.* Produced prematurely, as the young of a beast.

SLIP, *v. i.* [Sax. *slipan*; D. *sleppen*; Sw. *slippa*; Dan. *slipper*; G. *schlüpfen, schliefen*; W. *yslib*, smooth, glib, from *llib*; L. *labor*, to slide.]

1. To slide; to glide, to move along the surface of a thing without bounding, rolling, or stepping.

2. To slide; not to tread firmly. Walk carefully, lest your foot should *slip.*

3. To move or fly out of place; usually with *out*; as, a bone may *slip out* of its place. *Wiseman.*

4. To sneak; to slink; to depart or withdraw secretly; with *away.*

> Thus one tradesman *slips away*,
> To give his partner leave to play. *Prior.*

5. To err; to fall into error or fault.

> One *slippeth* in his speech, but not from his heart. *Ecclus.*

6. To glide; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly.

> And thrice the flitting shadow *slipped* away. *Dryden.*

7. To enter by oversight. An error may *slip* into a copy, notwithstanding all possible care.

8. To escape insensibly; to be lost.

Use the most proper methods to retain the ideas you have acquired, for the mind is ready to let many of them *slip*. *Watts.*

SLIP, v. t. To convey secretly.

He tried to *slip* a powder into her drink. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To omit; to lose by negligence. Let us not *slip* the occasion.

And *slip* no advantage
That may secure you. *B. Jonson.*

3. To part twigs from the branches or stem of a tree.

The branches also may be *slipped* and planted. *Mortimer.*

4. To escape from; to leave slily.

Lucentio *slipped* me like his greyhound. *Shak.*

From is here understood.

5. To let loose; as, to *slip* the hounds. *Dryden.*

6. To throw off; to disengage one's self from; as, a horse *slips* his bridle.

7. To pass over or omit negligently; as, to *slip* over the main points of a subject.

8. To tear off; as, to *slip* off a twig.

9. To suffer abortion; to miscarry; as a beast.

To slip a cable; to veer out, and let go the end. *Mar. Dict.*

To slip on; to put on in haste or loosely; as, to *slip* on a gown or coat.

SLIP, n. A sliding; act of slipping.

2. An unintentional error or fault. *Dryden.*

3. A twig separated from the main stock; as, the *slip* of a vine.

4. A leash or string by which a dog is held; so called from its being so made as to slip or become loose by relaxation of the hand. *Shak.*

5. An escape; a secret or unexpected desertion.

6. A long, narrow piece; as, a *slip* of paper. *Addison.*

Hence,

7. Among *printers*, a portion of the columns of a newspaper struck off by itself.

8. A counterfeit piece of money, being brass covered with silver. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

9. Matter found in troughs of grindstones after the grinding of edge-tools. [*Local.*] *Petty.*

10. A particular quantity of yarn. [*Local.*] *Barret.*

11. An opening between wharves or in a dock. *New York.*

12. A place having a gradual descent on the bank of a river or harbor, convenient for ship-building. *Mar. Dict.*

13. A long seat or narrow pew in churches. *United States.*

14. In *geology*, a mass of strata separated vertically or aslant.

SLIP'-BOARD, n. A board sliding in grooves. *Swift.*

SLIP'-KNOT, (-not,) n. A knot which will not bear a strain, but slips along the rope or line around which it is made. *Totten.*

SLIP'PED, (slipt,) *pp.* of SLIP.

SLIP'PER, n. [Sax.] A kind of light shoe, which may be slipped on with ease, and worn in undress; a slip-shoe. *Pope.*

2. A kind of apron for children, to be slipped over their other clothes to keep them clean.

3. A plant. [L. *crepis*.]

4. A kind of iron slide or lock for the use of a heavy wagon.

SLIP'PER, *a.* [Sax. *slipur*.]

Slippery. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SLIP'PER-ED, *a.* Wearing slippers. *Warton.*

SLIP'PER-I-LY, *adv.* [from *slippery*.] In a slippery manner.

SLIP'PER-I-NESS, n. The state or quality of being slippery; lubricity; smoothness; glibness; as, the *slipperiness* of ice or snow; the *slipperiness* of the tongue.

2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing. *Johnson.*

3. Lubricity of character.

SLIP'PER-Y, *a.* Smooth; glib; having the quality opposite to adhesiveness; as, oily substances render things *slippery*.

2. Not affording firm footing or confidence; as, a *slippery* promise. *Tusser.*

The *slippery* tops of human state. *Cowley.*

3. Not easily held; liable or apt to slip away.

The *slippery* god will try to loose his hold. *Dryden.*

4. Not standing firm; as, *slippery* standers. *Shak.*

5. Unstable; changeable; mutable; uncertain; as, the *slippery* state of kings. *Denham.*

6. Not certain in its effect; as, a *slippery* trick.

7. Lubricous; wanton; unchaste. *Shak.*

SLIP'PY, *a.* Slippery. [*Not in use, though regular. Sax. slipeg.*]

SLIP'SHOD, *a.* [*slip* and *shod*.] Wearing shoes like slippers, without pulling up the quarters. *Swift.*

SLIP'SLOP, n. Bad liquor.

SLIP'STRING, n. [*slip* and *string*.] One that has shaken off restraint; a prodigal; called also SLIPTHRIFT, but I believe seldom or never used. *Cotgrave.*

SLISH, n. A cut; a low word, formed by reduplicating SLASH; as, *slish* and *slash*. *Shak.*

SLIT, *v. t.*; *pret.* SLIT; *pp.* SLIT or SLITTED. [Sax. *clitan*; Sw. *slita*; G. *schleissen*; D. *slyten*; Dan. *slider*. The two latter signify, to wear out or waste. The German has the signification of splitting and of wearing out.]

1. To cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips; as, to *slit* iron bars into nail rods.

2. To cut or make a long fissure; as, to *slit* the ear or tongue, or the nose. *Temple. Newton.*

3. To cut in general. *Milton.*

4. To rend; to split.

SLIT, n. A long cut; or a narrow opening; as, a *slit* in the ear.

2. A cleft or crack in the breast of cattle. *Encyc.*

SLITH'ER, *v. i.* To slide. [*Various dialects.*] *Halliwell.*

SLIT'TER, n. One that slits.

SLIT'TING, *ppr.* Cutting lengthwise.

SLIT'TING-MILL, n. A mill where iron bars are slit into nail rods, &c.

SLIVE, *v. t.* To sneak. [*North of England.*] *Halliwell.*

SLIV'ER, *v. t.* [Sax. *clifan*; W. *ysleiviaw*, from *ysleio*, a slash or slice, from *gleio*, a sword or cimeter; *lleio*, shears or a shave; but all probably from the sense of cutting or separating. Class Lb.]

To cut or divide into long, thin pieces, or into very small pieces; to cut or rend lengthwise; as, to *sliver* wood.

SLIV'ER, n. A long piece cut or rent off, or a piece cut or rent lengthwise.

SLIV'ER-ED, *pp.* Divided into long, thin pieces; cut or rent lengthwise.

SLIV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Cutting or rending lengthwise into long, thin pieces, or very small pieces.

SLOAM, n. Layers of earth between those of coal.

SLOAT, (slote,) n. [from the root of Dan. *slutter*, to fasten, D. *sluiten*, Sw. *sluta*, G. *schliessen*; from the root of L. *claudo*.]

A narrow piece of timber which holds together large pieces; as, the *sloats* of a cart.

SLOB'BER, and its derivatives, are a different orthography of SLABBER, the original pronunciation of which was probably *slobber*. [See SLABBER and SLAVER.]

SLOCK, to quench, is a different orthography of SLAKE, but not used.

SLOE, n. [Sax. *slag*, *sla*; G. *schlehe*; D. *slee*, in *sleepruim*, and *slee* signifies sour; *slee-boom*, the sloe-tree; Dan. *slaae*, *slaaen*, or *slaaen-torne*.]

A small, bitter, wild plum, the fruit of the black thorn, Prunus spinosa. *Mortimer.*

SLOGAN, n. The war-cry or gathering word of a Highland clan in Scotland. *W. Scott.*

SLOOM, n. Slumber. [*North of Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

SLOOM'Y, *a.* Sluggish; slow. [*North of Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

SLOOP, n. [D. *sloep*, *sloepschip*; G. *schaluppe*; Dan. *sluppe*; Fr. *chaloupe*. It is written also SHALLOP.]

A vessel with one mast, the main-sail of which is attached to a gaff above, to a boom below, and to the mast on its foremost edge. It differs from a CUTTER by having a fixed steeving bowsprit and a jib-stay. Sloops are of various sizes, from the size of a boat to that of more than 100 tons' burthen. *Mar. Dict.*

Sloop of war; a vessel of war rigged either as a ship, brig, or schooner, and mounting between 18 and 32 guns. *Totten.*

SLOP, *v. t.* [Probably allied to *lap*.] To drink greedily and grossly. [*Little used.*]

SLOP, n. [Probably allied to *slabber*.] Water carelessly thrown about on a table or floor; a puddle; a soiled spot.

2. Mean liquor; mean liquid food.

3. *Slops*, *pl.*; ready-made clothes, bedding, &c. [See SLOPS.]

SLOPE, *a.* [This word contains the elements of L. *labor*, *lapsus*, and Eng. *slip*; also of L. *levo*, Eng. *lift*. I know not whether it originally signified ascending or descending, probably the latter.]

Inclined or inclining from a horizontal direction; forming an angle with the plane of the horizon; as, *slope* hills. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

SLOPE, n. An oblique direction; a line or direction inclining from a horizontal line; properly, a direction downward.

2. An oblique direction in general; a direction forming an angle with a perpendicular or other right line.

3. A declivity; any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon; also, an acclivity, as every declivity must be also an acclivity.

SLOPE, *v. t.* To form with a slope; to form to declivity or obliquity; to direct obliquely; to incline; as, to *slope* the ground in a garden; to *slope* a piece of cloth in cutting a garment.

SLOPE, *v. i.* To take an oblique direction; to be declivous or inclined.

SLOPE'NESS, n. Declivity; obliquity [*Not much used.*] *Wotton.*

SLOPE'WISE, *adv.* Obliquely. *Carew.*

SLOP'ING, *ppr.* Taking an inclined direction.

2. *a.* Oblique; declivous; inclining or inclined from a horizontal or other right line.

SLOP'ING-LY, *adv.* Obliquely; with a slope.

SLOP'PI-NESS, n. [from *sloppy*.] Wetness of the earth; muddiness.

SLOP'PY, *a.* [from *slop*.] Wet, as the ground; muddy; plashy.

SLOPS, *n. pl.* [Qu. D. *sluif*, a case or cover, or *slof*, an old slipper, or Sax. *slopen*, lax, loose; *toslupan*, to loosen.]

Trowsers; a loose lower garment; drawers; hence, ready-made clothes, bedding, &c. *Shak.*

SLOP'SELL-ER, n. One who sells ready-made clothes.

SLOP'SHOP, n. A shop where ready-made clothes are sold.

SLOSH, n. See SLUSH.

SLOSH'Y, *a.* See SLUSHY.

SLOT, *v. t.* [D. *sluiten*, to shut; G. *schliessen*; Dan. *slutter*; Sw. *sluta*; from the root of L. *claudo*.]

To shut with violence; to slam, that is, to drive. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Ray.*

SLOT, n. A broad, flat, wooden bar.

SLOT, n. [The Saxon has *slatinge*, tracks.]

The track of a deer. *Drayton.*

SLOTH or SLOTH, n. [Sax. *slawth*, from *slaw*, slow. See SLOW.]

1. Slowness; tardiness.

I abhor
This dilatory *sloth* and tricks of Rome. *Shak.*

2. Disinclination to action or labor; sluggishness; laziness; idleness.

They change their course to pleasure, ease, and *sloth*. *Milton.*
Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears. *Franklin.*

3. The popular name of a genus of tardigrade edentate mammals, a genus which comprises only two species, viz., Bradypus tridactylus or Ai, about the size of a common cat, and Bradypus didactylus or Unau, about half the size of the former, both of South America. These animals are so called from the remarkable slowness of their motions. It is said that their greatest speed seldom exceeds three yards an hour. They feed on vegetables.

SLOTH or SLOTH, *v. i.* To be idle. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*

SLOTH'FUL or SLOTH'FUL, *a.* Inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent; idle.

He that is *slothful* in his work, is brother to him that is a great waster. — Prov. xviii.

SLOTH'FUL-LY or SLOTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* Lazily; sluggishly; idly.

SLOTH'FUL-NESS or SLOTH'FUL-NESS, n. The indulgence of sloth; inactivity; the habit of idleness; laziness.

Slothfulness casteth into a deep sleep. — Prov. xix.

SLOT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Shut with violence. [*Local.*]

SLOT'TER-Y, *a.* [G. *schlotterig*, negligent; *schlottern*, to hang loosely, to wabble. See SLUT.]

1. Squalid; dirty; sluttish; untrimmed. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Foul; wet. [*Not in use.*] *Pryce.*

SLOT'TING, *ppr.* Shutting with violence; slamming.

SLOUCH, n. [This word probably belongs to the root of *lag*, *slug*.]

1. A hanging down; a depression of the head or of some other part of the body; an ungainly, clownish gait. *Swift.*

2. An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow. *Gay.*

SLOUCH, *v. i.* To hang down; to have a downcast, clownish look, gait, or manner. *Chesterfield.*

SLOUCH, *v. t.* To depress; to cause to hang down; as, to *slouch* the hat.

SLOUCH'ED, (sloucht,) *pp.* Made to hang down; depressed.

SLOUCH'ING, *ppr.* Causing to hang down.

2. *a.* Hanging down; walking heavily and awkwardly.

SLOUGH, (slou,) n. [Sax. *slog*; W. *yslwg*, a gutter or slough, from *llwg*, a lake.]

1. A place of deep mud or mire; a hole full of mire. *Milton.*

2. (*pron.* sluff.) The skin or cast skin of a serpent. [Its use for the skin in general, in *Shakspeare*, is not authorized.]

3. (*pron.* sluff.) The part that separates from a foul sore. *Wiseman.*

The dead part which separates from the living in mortification. *Cooper.*

SLOUGH, (sluff,) *v. i.* To separate from the sound flesh; to come off; as the matter formed over a sore; *a term in surgery*.

To slough off; to separate from the living parts, as the dead part in mortification.

SLOUGH'Y, (slou'e,) *a.* Full of sloughs; miry. *Swift.*

SLOV'EN, n. [D. *slof*, careless; *slaffen*, to neglect; W. *yslabi*, from *yslab*, extended; Ir. *slapaire*.]

A man careless of his dress, or negligent of cleanliness; a man habitually negligent of neatness and order. *Pope.*

SLOV'EN-LI-NESS, *n.* [from *slovenly.*] Negligence of dress, habitual want of cleanliness. *Hooton.*
2. Neglect of order and neatness. *Hall.*

SLOV'EN-LY, *a.* Negligent of dress or neatness; as, a *slovenly* man.
2. Loose; disorderly; not neat; as, a *slovenly* dress.

SLOV'EN-LY, *adv.* In a careless, inelegant manner.

SLOV'EN-RY, *n.* Negligence of order or neatness; dirtiness. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SLOW, *a.* [Sax. *slaw*, for *slag*; Dan. *slöv*, dull, blunt; contracted from the root of *slack*, *sluggard*, *lag.*]
1. Moving a small distance in a long time; not swift; not quick in motion; not rapid; as, a *slow* stream; a *slow* motion.
2. Late; not happening in a short time.

> The *slow* changes in the heavens, though *slow*, produced
> Like changes on sea and land, sudden wast. *Milton.*

3. Not ready; not prompt or quick; as, *slow* of speech, and *slow* of tongue. *Exod.* iv.
4. Dull, inactive; tardy.

> The Trojans are not *slow*
> To guard their shore from an expected foe. *Dryden.*

5. Not hasty; not precipitate; acting with deliberation.

> The Lord is merciful, *slow* to anger. *Com. Prayer.*
> He that is *slow* to wrath is of great understanding.—*Prov. xiv.*

6. Dull; heavy in wit. *Pope.*
7. Behind in time; indicating a time later than the true time; as, the clock or watch is *slow.*
8. Not advancing, growing, or improving rapidly, as, the *slow* growth of arts and sciences.

SLOW is used in composition, to modify other words; as, a *slow* paced horse.

SLOW, as *a verb*, to delay, is not in use. *Shak.*

SLOW, *n.* [Sax. *slaw.*]
A moth. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

SLOW'BACK, *n.* A lubber; an idle fellow: a lolterer.

SLOW'LY, *adv.* With moderate motion; not rapidly; not with velocity or celerity; as, to walk *slowly.*
2. Not soon; not early; not in a little time; not with hasty advance; as, a country that rises *slowly* into importance.
3. Not hastily; not rashly; not with precipitation; as, he determines *slowly.*
4. Not promptly; not readily; as, he learns *slowly.*
5. Tardily; with slow progress. The building proceeds *slowly.*

SLOW'NESS, *n.* Moderate motion; want of speed or velocity.

> Swiftness and *slowness* are relative ideas. *Watts.*

2. Tardy advance; moderate progression; as, the *slowness* of an operation. *Slowness* of growth or improvement.
3. Dullness to admit conviction or affection; as, *slowness* of heart. *Bentley.*
4. Want of readiness or promptness; dullness of intellect.
5. Deliberation; coolness; caution in deciding.
6. Dilatoriness; tardiness.

SLOW'-SIGHT ED, *a.* Slow to discern. *More.*

SLOW'-WING ED, *a.* Flying slowly.

SLOW-WORM, *n.* [Sax. *slow-wyrm.*]
A reptile, the blindworm, not venomous. It is the Anguis fragilis of Linnæus. *P. Cyc.*

SLUB'BER, *v. t.* To do hastily, imperfectly, or carelessly; to daub; to stain; to cover carelessly. [*Little used, and vulgar.*]

SLUB'BER DE GULL'ION, (-yun,) *n.* A mean, dirty, sorry wretch. *Hudibras.*

SLUB'BER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a slovenly manner. [*Not used, and vulgar.*] *Drayton.*

SLUDGE, *n.* [D. *slyk*, Sax. *slog*, a slough.]
Mud, mire, soft mud. *Mortimer.*

SLUDG'Y, *a.* Miry. *Partington.*

SLOE, (slō,) *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to turn any thing conical or cylindrical, &c., about its axis, without removing it from its place; to turn. *Mar. Dict. Totten.*

SLO'ED, (slōde,) *pp.* Turned about on its axis without removing it.

SLUG, *n.* [Allied to *slack*, *sluggard*; W. *llag*; D. *slak*, *slek*, a snail.]
1. A drone, a slow, heavy, lazy fellow. *Shak.*
2. A lumbersome; obstruction. *Bacon.*
3. A kind of snail, very destructive to plants, of the genus Limax. Slugs are naked snails, or snails without a shell.
4. [Qu. Sax. *sloca*, a mouthful; D. *slok*, a swallow; or Sax. *sleag*, a sledge.]
A cylindrical or oval piece of metal, used for the charge of a gun. *Pope.*

SLUG, *v. i.* To move slowly; to lie idle. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SLUG, *v. t.* To make sluggish. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

SLUG'A-BED, *n.* One who indulges in lying abed. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

SLUG'GARD, *n.* [from *slug* and *ard*, slow kind.] A person habitually lazy, idle, and inactive; a drone. *Dryden.*

SLUG'GARD, *a.* Sluggish; lazy. *Dryden.*

SLUG'GARD-IZE, *v. t.* To make lazy. [*Rare.*] *Shak.*

SLUG'GISH, *a.* Habitually idle and lazy; slothful; dull; inactive; as, a *sluggish* man.
2. Slow; having little motion; as, a *sluggish* river or stream.
3. Inert; inactive; having no power to move itself.

> Matter is *sluggish* and inactive. *Woodward.*

SLUG'GISH-LY, *adv.* Lazily; slothfully; drowsily; idly; slowly. *Milton.*

SLUG'GISH-NESS, *n.* Natural or habitual indolence or laziness; sloth; dullness; *applied to persons.*
2. Inertness; want of power to move; *applied to inanimate matter.*
3. Slowness; as, the *sluggishness* of a stream.

SLUG'GY, *a.* Sluggish. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer*

SLUGS, *n.* Among *miners*, half-roasted ore.

SLUICE, (slūse,) *n.* [D. *sluis*, a sluice, a lock; G. *schleuse*, a floodgate, and *schloss*, a lock, from *schliessen*, to shut; Sw. *sluss*; Dan. *sluse*; Fr. *ecluse*. It *chiusa*, an inclosure. The Dutch *sluiten*, Dan. *slutter*, to shut, are the G. *schliessen*; all formed on the elements of Ld, Ls, the root of Eng. *lid*, L. *claudo*, *clausi*, *clausum*; Low L. *exclusa.*]
1. A frame of timber, stone, &c., with a gate, for the purpose of excluding, retaining, or regulating the flow of water in a river, &c. *Brande.*
2. The stream of water issuing through a floodgate. If the word had its origin in *shutting*, it denoted the frame of boards or planks which closes the opening of a mill-dam; but I believe it is applied to the stream, the gate, and channel. It is a common saying, that a rapid stream runs like a *sluice.*
3. An opening; a source of supply; that through which any thing flows.

> Each *sluice* of affluent fortune opened soon. *Harte.*

SLUICE, *v. t.* To emit by floodgates. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

SLUI'CY, *a.* Falling in streams, as from a sluice.

> And oft whole sheets descend of *sluicy* rain. *Dryden.*

SLUM'ING, *ppr.* Turning on its axis.

SLUM'BER, *v. i.* [Sax. *slumerian*; D. *sluimeren*; G. *schlummern*; Dan. *slummer*, *slumrer*; Sw. *slumra.*]
1. To sleep lightly; to doze.

> He that keepeth Israel shall neither *slumber* nor sleep.—Ps. cxxi.

2. To sleep. *Slumber* is used as synonymous with *sleep*, particularly in the poetic and eloquent style. *Milton.*
3. To be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness, or inactivity.

> Why *slumbers* Pope? *Young.*

SLUM'BER, *v. t.* To lay to sleep.
2. To stun; to stupify. [*Little used, and hardly legitimate.*] *Spenser. Wotton.*

SLUM'BER, *n.* Light sleep; sleep not deep or sound.

> From carelessness it shall settle into *slumber*, and from *slumber* it shall settle into a deep and long sleep. *South.*

2. Sleep; repose.

> Rest to my soul, and *slumber* to my eyes. *Dryden.*

SLUM'BER-ED, *pp.* Laid to sleep.

SLUM'BER-ER, *n.* One that slumbers.

SLUM'BER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Dozing; sleeping.

SLUM'BER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a slumbering manner.

SLUM'BER-OUS, } *a.* Inviting or causing sleep; so-
SLUM'BER-Y, } porniferous.

> While pensive in the *slumberous* shade. *Pope.*

2. Sleepy; not waking. *Shak.*

SLUMP, *v. i.* [G. *schlump*; Dan. and Sw. *slump*, a hap or chance, accident, that is, a fall.]
To fall or sink suddenly into water or mud, when walking on a hard surface, as on ice or frozen ground, not strong enough to bear the person. [*This legitimate word is in common and respectable use in New England, and its signification is so appropriate that no other word will supply its place.*]

SLUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of SLING.

SLUNK, *pret.* and *pp.* of SLINK.

SLUR, *v. t.* [D. *slorden*, sluttish.]
1. To soil, to sully, to contaminate; to disgrace.
2. To pass lightly; to conceal.

> With periods, points, and tropes, to *slur* his crimes. *Dryden.*

3. To cheat; to trick. [*Unusual.*] *Prior.*
4. In *music*, to sing or perform in a smooth, gliding style. *Busby.*

SLUR, *n.* *Properly*, a black mark; hence, slight reproach or disgrace. Every violation of moral duty should be a *slur* to the reputation.
2. In *music*, a mark connecting notes that are to be sung to the same syllable, or made in one continued breath of a wind instrument, or with one stroke of a stringed instrument.

SLUR'RED, (slurd,) *pp.* Contaminated; soiled.
2. *a.* In *music*, marked with a slur; performed in a smooth, gliding style, like notes marked with a slur. [See SLUR, *n.* No 2.]

SLUSH, *n.* Soft mud. Also, in some places, a mixture of snow and water; snow broth. *Jamieson.*
2. A soft mixture of grease, &c., used to lubricate.

SLUSH'Y, *a.* Consisting of soft mud, or of snow and water, or of soft grease.

SLUT, *n.* [D. *slet*, a slut, a rag; G. *schlotterig*, negligent, slovenly, *schlottern*, to hang loosely, to wabble, or waddle.]
1. A woman who is negligent of cleanliness, and who suffers her person, clothes, furniture, &c., to be dirty or in disorder. *Shak. King.*
2. A name of slight contempt for a woman. *L'Estrange.*

SLUT'TER-Y, *n.* The qualities of a slut, *more generally*, the practice of a slut; neglect of cleanliness and order; dirtiness of clothes, rooms, furniture, or provisions. *Drayton.*

SLUT'TISH, *a.* Not neat or cleanly; dirty; careless of dress and neatness; disorderly; as, a *sluttish* woman.
2. Disorderly; dirty; as, a *sluttish* dress.
3. Meretricious. [*Little used.*] *Holiday.*

SLUT'TISH-LY, *adv.* In a sluttish manner, negligently; dirtily.

SLUT'TISH-NESS, *n.* The qualities or practice of a slut; negligence of dress; dirtiness of dress, furniture, and in domestic affairs generally. *Sidney. Ray.*

SLY, *a.* [G. *schlau*; Dan. *slue.* Qu. D. *sluik*, underhand, privately; *sluiken*, to smuggle; which seem to be allied to *sleek* and *sleight.*]
1. Artfully dextrous in performing things secretly, and escaping observation or detection; usually implying a certain degree of meanness, artfully cunning; *applied to persons*; as, a *sly* man or boy.
2. Done with artful and dextrous secrecy; as, a *sly* trick.
3. Marked with artful secrecy; as, *sly* circumspection. *Milton.*
4. Secret; concealed.

> Envy works in a *sly*, imperceptible manner. *Watts.*

On the sly; in a sly or secret manner. [*Eng.*]

SLY'-BOOTS, *n.* A sly, cunning, or waggish person. [*Low.*]

SLY'LY, SLY'NESS. See SLILY, SLINESS

SMACK, *v. i.* [W. *ysmac*, a stroke; Sax. *smaccan*, to taste; D. *smaaken*; G. *schmecken*, *schmatzen*; Sw. *smaka*; Dan. *smager*; D. *smak*, a cast or throw. The primary sense is, to throw, to strike, whence to touch or taste; Gr. μαχη, a battle; as, *battle* from *beat.*]
1. To kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to make a sound when they separate; to kiss with violence. *Pope.*
2. To make a noise by the separation of the lips after tasting any thing *Gay.*
3. To have a taste; to be tinctured with any particular taste.
4. To have a tincture or quality infused.

> All sects, all ages, smack of this vice. *Shak.*

SMACK, *v. t.* To kiss with a sharp noise. *Donne.*
2. To make a sharp noise with the lips.
3. To make a sharp noise by striking; to crack; as, to *smack* a whip.

SMACK, *n.* A loud kiss. *Shak.*
2. A quick, sharp noise, as of the lips or of a whip.
3. Taste; savor; tincture. *Spenser. Carew.*
4. Pleasing taste. *Tusser.*
5. A quick, smart blow.
6. A small quantity, a taste. *Dryden.*
7. [D. *smakschip.* Lye supposes it to be the Sax. *snacca*, from *snaca*, snake, and so named from its form. Qu.] A small vessel, commonly rigged as a sloop, used chiefly in the coasting and fishing trade. *Hubert.*

SMACK'ING, *ppr.* Kissing with a sharp noise; making a sharp noise with the lips or by striking.

SMALL, (smawl,) *a.* [Sax. *smal*, *smal*, thin, slender, little; G. *schmal*, D. *smal*, narrow; Dan. *smal*, narrow, strait; *smaler*, to narrow, to diminish; Sw. *smal*; Russ. *malo*, small, little, few; *malyu* and *umaliayu*, to diminish; Slav. to abase; W. *mal*, small, trivial, light, vain, like, similar; *malu*, to grind, and *malaa*, to make similar; Gr. βαλος. See MILL, MOLD, MEAL.]
1. Slender, thin; fine; of little diameter; hence, *in general*, little in size or quantity; not great, as, a *small* house; a *small* horse; a *small* farm; a *small* body; *small* particles.
2. Minute; slender; fine; as, a *small* voice.
3. Little in degree; as, *small* improvement; *small* acquirements; the trouble is *small.*

> There arose no small stir about that way.—Acts ix.

4. Being of little moment, weight, or importance; as, it is a *small* matter or thing; a *small* subject.
5. Of little genius or ability; petty; as, a *small* poet or musician.
6. Short; containing little; as, a *small* essay.
7. Little in amount; as, a *small* sum; a *small* price.
8. Containing little of the principal quality, or little strength; weak; as, *small* beer.
9. Gentle; soft, not loud. 1 *Kings* xix.
10. Mean; base; unworthy. [*Colloquial.*]

SMALL, *n.* The small or slender part of a thing; as, the *small* of the leg or of the back. *Sidney.*

SMALL, *v. t.* To make little or less. [*Not in use.*]

SMALL'AGE, *n.* A plant, Apium graveolens. In its improved state under cultivation, it is called CELERY. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

SMALL'-ARMS, *n. pl.* A general name of muskets, carbines, rifles, pistols, &c., in distinction from the great guns.

SMALL'-BEER, *n.* [*small* and *beer.*] A species of weak beer.

SMALL'-CLOTHES, *n. pl.* Breeches. *Booth.*

SMALL'-COAL, *n.* [*small* and *coal.*] Little wood coals used to light fires. *Gay.*

SMALL'-CRAFT, *n.* [*small* and *craft.*] A vessel, or vessels in general, of a small size, or below the size of ships and brigs intended for foreign trade.

SMALL'-GRAIN-ED, *a.* Having small grains. *Thompson.*

SMALL'ISH, *a.* Somewhat small. *Chaucer.*

SMALL'NESS, *n.* Littleness of size or extent; littleness of quantity; as, the *smallness* of a fly or of a horse; the *smallness* of a hill.

2. Littleness in degree; as, the *smallness* of trouble or pain.

3. Littleness in force or strength; weakness; as, *smallness* of mind or intellectual powers.

4. Fineness; softness; melodiousness; as, the *smallness* of a female voice.

5. Littleness in amount or value; as, the *smallness* of the sum.

6. Littleness of importance; inconsiderableness; as, the *smallness* of an affair.

SMALL-POX', *n.* [*small* and *pox, pocks.*] An exanthematic disease, consisting of a constitutional febrile affection, and a cutaneous eruption. The cutaneous eruption is first a papule, the top of which becomes a vesicle, and then a pustule, and finally forms a thick crust which sloughs after a certain time, often leaving a pit or scar. This disease is propagated exclusively by contagion or infection, and is very dangerous when it occurs casually. It is called, technically, VARIOLA. It has several quite distinct varieties.

SMALL'-WARES, *n. pl.* The name given, in *commerce*, to various small, textile articles, as tapes, braid, sash-cord, fringe, &c. *McCulloch.*

SMAL'LY, (smawl'ly,) *adv.* In a little quantity or degree; with minuteness. [*Little used.*] *Ascham.*

SMALT, *n.* [D. *smelten*, Dan. *smelter*, to melt; G. *schmelz*, from *schmelzen*, to melt, to smelt; Sw. *smält*, id.; a word formed on *melt.*]

Common glass tinged of a fine deep blue, by the protoxyd of cobalt.

SMALT'INE, *n.* Gray cobalt; tin-white cobalt, consisting of arsenic and cobalt.

SMAR'AGD, *n.* [Gr. σμαραγδος.]

The emerald.

SMA-RAG'DINE, (-din,) *a.* [L. *smaragdinus*, from the Greek.]

Pertaining to emerald; consisting of emerald, or resembling it; of an emerald-green.

SMA-RAG'DITE, *n.* A mineral; called also GREEN DIALLAGE. *Ure.*

SMART, *n.* [D. *smert*; G. *schmerz*; Dan. *smerte.* This word is probably formed on the root of L. *amarus*, bitter, that is, sharp, like Fr. *piquant.* See the root מרר, Ar. مر *marra.* Class Mr, No. 7.]

1. Quick, pungent, lively pain; a pricking, local pain, as the pain from puncture by nettles; as, the *smart* of bodily punishment.

2. Severe, pungent pain of mind; pungent grief; as, the *smart* of affliction.

SMART, *v. i.* [Sax. *smeortan*; D. *smerten*; G. *schmerzen*; Dan. *smerter.*]

1. To feel a lively, pungent pain, particularly a pungent, local pain from some piercing or irritating application. Thus Cayenne pepper, applied to the tongue, makes it *smart.*

2. To feel a pungent pain of mind; to feel sharp pain; as, to *smart* under sufferings.

3. To be punished; to bear penalties or the evil consequences of any thing.

He that is surety for a stranger shall *smart* for it.—Prov. xi.

SMART, *a.* Pungent; pricking; causing a keen, local pain; as, a *smart* lash or stroke; a *smart* quality or taste. *Shak. Granville.*

2. Keen; severe; poignant; as, *smart* pain or sufferings.

3. Quick; vigorous; sharp; severe; as, a *smart* skirmish.

4. Brisk; fresh; as, a *smart* breeze.

5. Acute and pertinent; witty; as, a *smart* reply; a *smart* saying.

6. Brisk; vivacious; as, a *smart* rhetorician.

Who, for the poor renown of being *smart*,
Would leave a sting within a brother's heart? *Young.*

7. Dressed in a showy manner.

SMART, *n.* A cant word for a fellow that affects briskness and vivacity.

SMART'EN, *v. t.* To make smart. [*Not in use.*]

SMART'ER, *a. comp.* More smart.

SMART'EST, *a. superl.* Most smart.

SMAR'TLE, (smär'tl,) *v. i.* To waste away. [*Not in use.*] *Ray.*

SMART'LY, *adv.* With keen pain; as, to ache *smartly.*

2. Briskly; sharply; wittily.

3. Vigorously; actively. *Clarendon.*

4. Showily; in a showy manner; as, *smartly* dressed.

SMART'-MON-EY, *n.* Money paid by a person to buy himself off from some unpleasant engagement or some painful situation.

2. Money allowed to soldiers or sailors in the English service, for wounds and injuries received. *Grose.*

SMART'NESS, *n.* The quality of being *smart* or pungent; poignancy; as, the *smartness* of pain.

2. Quickness; vigor; as, the *smartness* of a blow. *Boyle.*

3. Liveliness; briskness; vivacity; wittiness; as, the *smartness* of a reply or of a phrase. *Swift.*

SMART'-TICK-ET, *n.* A certificate given to wounded seamen, entitling them to smart-money. *Brande.*

SMART'-WEED, *n.* A name given to the arse-smart, or Polygonum punctatum, on account of its acrimony, which produces smarting if applied where the skin is tender.

SMASH, *v. t.* [Probably *mash*, with a prefix.] To break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to crush.

Here every thing is broken and *smashed* to pieces. [*Vulgar.*] *Burke.*

SMASH'ED, (smasht,) *pp.* or *a.* Dashed to pieces.

SMASH'ING, *ppr.* Dashing to pieces.

SMASH'ING, *n.* State of being smashed.

SMATCH, *n.* [Corrupted from *smack.*]

1. Taste; tincture. [*Not in use, or vulgar.*]

2. A bird.

SMAT'TER, *v. i.* [Qu. Dan. *smatter*, to smack, to make a noise in chewing; Sw. *smattra*, to crackle; Ice. *smadr.* It contains the elements of *mutter.*]

1. To talk superficially or ignorantly.

Of state affairs you cannot *smatter.* *Swift.*

2. To have a slight taste, or a slight, superficial knowledge.

SMAT'TER, *n.* Slight, superficial knowledge. *Temple.*

SMAT'TER-ER, *n.* One who has only a slight, superficial knowledge. *Swift.*

SMAT'TER-ING, *n.* A slight, superficial knowledge. [*This is the word commonly used.*]

SMEAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *smerian, smirian*; D. *smeeren*; G. *schmieren*; Dan. *smörer*; Sw. *smörja*; Ir. *smearam*; Russ. *marayu*; D. *smeer*; G. *schmier*, grease, tallow; Ir. *smear*, id.; Sw. and Dan. *smör*, butter. Qu. its alliance with *marrow, marl, mire*, from its softness. See Class Mr, No. 10, 21.]

1. To overspread with any thing unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; to besmear; to daub; as, to *smear* any thing with oil, butter, pitch, &c. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. To soil; to contaminate; to pollute; as, *smeared* with infamy. *Shak.*

SMEAR, *n.* A fat, oily substance; ointment. [*Little used.*]

SMEAR'ED, *pp.* Overspread with soft or oily matter; soiled.

SMEAR'ING, *ppr.* Overspreading with any thing soft and oleaginous; soiling.

SMEAR'Y, *a.* That smears or soils; adhesive. [*Little used.*] *Rowe.*

SMEATH, *n.* A sea-fowl.

SMEC'TITE, *n.* [Gr. σμηκτις, detersing.]

An argillaceous earth; fuller's earth; so called from its property of taking grease out of cloth, &c. *Pinkerton.*

SMEETH, *v. t.* To smoke. [*Not in use.*]

SMEETH, *v. t.* To smooth. [*North of England.*] *Halliwell.*

SMEG-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. σμηγμα, soap.]

Being of the nature of soap; soapy; cleansing; detersive.

SMELL, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SMELLED, SMELT. [I have not found this word in any other language.]

To perceive by the nose, or by the olfactory nerves; to have a sensation excited in certain organs of the nose by particular qualities of a body, which are transmitted in fine particles, often from a distance; as, to *smell* a rose; to *smell* perfumes.

To smell out, is a low phrase signifying to find out by sagacity. *L'Estrange.*

To smell a rat, is a low phrase signifying to suspect strongly.

SMELL, *v. i.* To affect the olfactory nerves; to have an odor or particular scent; followed by *of*; as, to *smell of* smoke; to *smell of* musk.

2. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality; as, a report *smells* of calumny. [*Not elegant.*] *Shak.*

3. To practice smelling. *Exod.* xxx. *Shak.*

4. To exercise sagacity.

SMELL, *n.* The sense or faculty by which certain qualities of bodies are perceived through the instrumentality of the olfactory nerves; or the faculty of perceiving by the organs of the nose; one of the five senses. In some species of beasts, the *smell* is remarkably acute, particularly in the canine species.

2. Scent; odor; the quality of bodies which affects the olfactory organs; as, the *smell* of mint; the *smell* of geranium.

The sweetest *smell* in the air is that of the white double violet. *Bacon.*

SMELL'ED, SMELT, } *pret.* and *pp.* of SMELL.

SMELL'ER, *n.* One that smells.

SMELL FEAST, *n.* [*smell* and *feast.*] One that is apt to find and frequent good tables; an epicure; a parasite. *L'Estrange.*

SMELL'ING, *ppr.* Perceiving by the olfactory nerves.

SMELL'ING, *n.* The sense by which odors are perceived.

SMELL'ING-BOT-TLE, *n.* A small bottle filled with something suited to stimulate the nose and revive the spirits. *Ash.*

SMELT. See SMELLED.

SMELT, *n.* [Sax.] A small fish that is very delicate food. It is of the genus Osmerus, belonging to the salmon family. It emits a peculiar odor, which has been compared to the smell of cucumbers, green rushes, or violets. The *sand-smelt* is the same as the atherine, which see. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SMELT, *v. t.* [D. *smelten*; G. *schmelzen*; Dan. *smelter*; Sw. *smälta*, to melt. This is *melt*, with *s* prefixed.]

To melt or fuse, as ore, for the purpose of separating the metal from extraneous substances.

SMELT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Melted for the extraction of the metal.

SMELT'ER, *n.* One that melts ore.

SMELT'ER-Y, *n.* A house or place for smelting ores.

SMELT'ING, *ppr.* Melting, as ore.

SMELT'ING, *n.* The operation of melting or fusing ores for the purpose of extracting the metal.

SMERK, *v. i.* [Sax. *smercian.*]

1. To smile affectedly or wantonly. *Swift.*

2. To look affectedly soft or kind; as, a *smerking* countenance; a *smerking* grace. *Young.*

SMERK, *n.* An affected smile.

SMERK, SMERK'Y, } *a.* Nice; smart; jaunty.

So *smerk*, so smooth, he pricked his ears. *Spenser.*

SMER'LIN, *n.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SMEW, (smū,) *n.* A migratory aquatic fowl, the Mergus albellus; also called WHITE NUN. *Ed. Encyc.*

SMICK'ER, *v. i.* [Sw. *smickra*, to flatter, Dan. *smigrer.*]

To smerk; to look amorously or wantonly. *Kersey.*

SMICK'ER-ING, *ppr.* Smerking; smiling affectedly.

SMICK'ER-ING, *n.* An affected smile or amorous look.

SMICK'ET, *n.*; *dim.* of SMOCK. [*Not used.*]

SMID'DY, *n.* [Sax. *smiththa.*]

A smithery or smith's workshop. [*Not in use.*]

SMIGHT, for SMITE, in *Spenser*, is a mistake.

SMIL'A-CIN, *n.* [Gr. σμιλαξ; L. *smilax*, the modern name of a genus of plants.]

A white crystallizable compound, considered to be the active principle of the officinal species of *smilax*, or sarsaparilla. It is tasteless when solid, but bitter in solution. It is now ascertained to be an acid, and is called PARILLINIC ACID. *Tully.*

SMILE, *v. i.* [Sw. *smila*; Dan. *smiler.*]

1. To contract the features of the face in such a manner as to express pleasure, moderate joy, or love and kindness; the contrary to FROWN.

The *smiling* infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and speckled snake. *Pope.*
She *smiled* to see the doughty hero slain. *Pope.*

2. To express slight contempt by a smiling look, implying sarcasm or pity; to sneer.

'Twas what I said to Craggs and Child,
Who praised my modesty and *smiled.* *Pope.*

3. To look gay and joyous; or to have an appearance to excite joy; as, *smiling* spring; *smiling* plenty.

The desert *smiled*,
And paradise was opened in the wild. *Pope.*

4. To be propitious or favorable; to favor; to countenance. May Heaven *smile* on our labors.

SMILE, *v. t.* To awe with a contemptuous smile. *Young.*

SMILE, *n.* A peculiar contraction of the features of the face, which naturally expresses pleasure, moderate joy, approbation, or kindness; opposed to FROWN.

Sweet intercourse of looks and *smiles.* *Milton.*

2. Gay or joyous appearance; as, the *smiles* of spring.

3. Favor; countenance; propitiousness; as, the *smiles* of Providence.

4. An expression of countenance, resembling a

smile, but indicative of opposite feelings, as contempt, scorn, &c.; as, a scornful *smile*.

SMILE'LESS, *a.* Not having a smile.

SMIL'ER, *n.* One who smiles.

SMIL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Having a smile on the countenance; looking joyous or gay; looking propitious.

SMIL'ING-LY, *adv.* With a look of pleasure.

SMIL'ING-NESS, *n.* State of being smiling. *Byron.*

SMILT, for SMELT. [*Not in use.*]

SMIRCH, (smurch,) *v. t.* [from *murk, murky.*] To cloud; to dusk; to soil; as, to *smirch* the face. [*Low.*] *Shak.*

SMIRK, (smurk,) *v. i.* To look affectedly soft or kind. [See SMERK.] *Young.*

SMIT, sometimes used for SMITTEN. [See SMITE.]

SMITE, *v. t.; pret.* SMOTE; *pp.* SMITTEN, SMIT. [Sax. *smitan*, to strike; *smitan ofer* or *on*, to put or place, that is, to throw; D. *smijten*, to smite, to cast or throw; G. *schmeissen*, to smite, to fling, to kick, to cast or throw, to fall down, that is, to throw one's self down; Sw. *smida*, to hammer or forge; Dan. *smider*, to forge, to strike, to coin, to invent, devise, counterfeit; D. *smeeden*, to forge; G. *schmieden*, to coin, forge, invent, fabricate. The latter verb seems to be formed on the noun *schmied*, a smith, or *schmiede*, a forge, which is from the root of *smite*. This verb is the L. *mitto*, Fr. *mettre*, with a prefixed. Class Md or Ms. It is no longer in common use, though not entirely obsolete.]

1. To strike; to throw, drive, or force against, as the fist or hand, a stone or a weapon; to reach with a blow or a weapon; as, to *smite* one with the fist; to *smite* with a rod or with a stone.

> Whosoever shall *smite* thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. — Matt. v.

2. To kill; to destroy the life of by beating, or by weapons of any kind; as, to *smite* one with the sword, or with an arrow or other engine. David *smote* Goliath with a sling and a stone. The Philistines were often *smitten* with great slaughter.

[This word, like SLAY, usually or always carries with it something of its original signification, that of *beating, striking*, the primitive mode of killing. We never apply it to the destruction of life by poison, by accident, or by legal execution.]

3. To blast; to destroy life; as by a stroke or by something sent.

> The flax and the barley were *smitten*. — Ex. ix.

4. To afflict; to chasten; to punish.

> Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him. *Wake.*

5. To strike or affect with passion.

> See what the charms that *smite* the simple heart. *Pope.*
> *Smit* with the love of sister arts we came. *Pope.*

To smite with the tongue; to reproach or upbraid. *Jer.* xviii.

SMITE, *v. i.* To strike; to collide.

> The heart melteth, and the knees *smite* together. — Nah. ii.

SMITE, *n.* A blow. [*Local.*]

SMIT'ER, *n.* One who smites or strikes.

> I gave my back to the *smiters*. — Is. l.

SMITH, *n.* [Sax. *smith*; Dan. and Sw. *smed*; D. *smit*; G. *schmied*; from *smiting*.]

1. *Literally*, the striker, the beater; hence, one who forges with the hammer; one who works in metals; as, an iron-*smith*, gold-*smith*, silver-*smith*, &c.

> Nor yet the *smith* hath learned to form a sword. *Tate.*

2. He that makes or effects any thing. *Dryden.*

Hence the name *Smith*, which, from the number of workmen employed in working metals in early ages, is supposed to be more common than any other.

SMITH, *v. t.* [Sax. *smithian*, to fabricate out of metal by hammering.]

To beat into shape; to forge. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

SMITH'CRAFT, *n.* [*smith* and *craft.*] The art or occupation of a smith. [*Little used.*] *Ralegh.*

SMITH'ER-Y, *n.* The workshop of a smith.

2. Work done by a smith. *Burke.*

SMITH'ING, *n.* The act or art of working a mass of iron into the intended shape. *Moxon.*

SMITH-SŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from Smithson, an English gentleman who has given by legacy a large sum of money to the United States, for the foundation and support of an institution for the diffusion of learning.

SMITH'Y, *n.* [Sax. *smiththa.*]

The shop of a smith. [*Seldom used.*]

SMIT'ING, *ppr.* Striking; killing; afflicting; punishing.

SMITT, *n.* The finest of the clayey ore made up into balls, used for marking sheep. *Woodward.*

SMIT'TEN, (smit'n,) *pp.* of SMITE. Struck; killed.

2. Affected with some passion; excited by beauty or something impressive.

SMIT'TLE, *v. t.* [from *smite.*] To infect. [*Local.*] [*Halliwell.*

SMIT'TLE, SMIT'TLISH, } *a.* Infectious.

SMOCK, *n.* [Sax. *smoc.*]

1. A shift; a chemise; a woman's under garment.

2. In *composition*, it is used for female, or what relates to women; as, *smock*-treason. *B. Jonson.*

3. A smock-frock, which see. *M. F. Tupper.*

SMOCK'-FAC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* [*smock* and *face.*] Pale-faced; maidenly; having a feminine countenance or complexion. *Fenton.*

SMOCK'-FROCK, *n.* [*smock* and *frock.*] A coarse, linen frock or shirt worn over the coat by farm-laborers. *Halliwell.*

SMOCK'-MILL, *n.* A wind-mill [illegible] only part which turns to meet the wind. *Francis.*

SMOCK'-RACE, *n.* A race run by women for the prize of a fine smock. *North of England.*

SMOCK'LESS, *a.* Wanting a smock. *Chaucer.*

SMŌKE, *n.* [Sax. *smoca*, [illegible] D. *smook*; W. *ysmwg*, from [illegible], smoke; Ir. [illegible] allied to [illegible] allied to the Gr. σμυχω, to consume [illegible].]

1. The [illegible] vapor, or substance that escapes or [illegible] combustion from the substance burning. It [illegible] to the volatile matter expelled from [illegible] matter, or wood, coal, peat, &c. The matter expelled from metallic [illegible] called Fume, Fumes.

2. Vapor; [illegible] exhalations.

SMŌKE, *v. i.* [Sax. [illegible], *smican*; Dan. *smöger*; D. [illegible]; G. [illegible].]

1. To emit smoke; to throw off volatile matter in the form of vapor or exhalation. Wood and other fuel *smokes* when burning; and *smokes* most when there is the least flame.

2. To burn; to be kindled; to rage; in Scripture.

> The anger of the Lord and his jealousy shall *smoke* against that man. — Deut. xxix.

3. To raise a dust or smoke by rapid motion.

> Proud of his steeds, he *smokes* along the field. *Dryden.*

4. To smell or hunt out; to suspect.

> I began to *smoke* that they were a parcel of mummers. [*Little used.*] *Addison.*

5. To use tobacco in a pipe or cigar, by kindling the tobacco, drawing the smoke into the mouth, and puffing it out.

6. To suffer; to be punished.

> Some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome. *Shak.*

SMŌKE, *v. t.* To apply smoke to; to hang in smoke; to scent, medicate, or dry by smoke; as, to *smoke* infected clothing; to *smoke* beef or hams for preservation.

2. To smell out; to find out.

> He was first *smoked* by the old Lord Lafeu. [*Now little used.*] *Shak.*

3. To sneer at; to ridicule to the face. *Congreve.*

SMŌKE'-CLOUD, *n.* A cloud of smoke. *Hemans.*

SMŌKE'-CON-SŪM'ING, *a.* Consuming smoke.

SMŌK'ED, (smōkt,) *pp.* or *a.* Cured, cleansed, or dried in smoke.

SMŌKE'-DRI-ED, (-drīde,) *a.* Dried in smoke. *Irving.*

SMŌKE'-DRȲ, *v. t.* To dry by smoke. *Mortimer.*

SMŌKE'-JACK, *n.* An engine for turning a spit by means of a fly or wheel turned by the current of ascending air in a chimney.

SMŌKE'LESS, *a.* Having no smoke; as, *smokeless* towers. *Pope.*

SMŌK'ER, *n.* One that dries by smoke.

2. One that uses tobacco by inhaling its smoke from a pipe or cigar.

SMŌKE'-SAIL, *n.* A small sail hoisted before the funnel of a vessel's galley, to allow the smoke to rise before it is blown aft by the wind. *Totten.*

SMŌK'I-LY, *adv.* So as to be full of smoke.

SMŌK'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being smoky. *Ash.*

SMŌK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Emitting smoke, as fuel, &c.

2. Applying smoke for cleansing, drying, &c.

3. Using tobacco in a pipe or cigar.

SMŌK'ING, *n.* The act of emitting smoke.

2. The act of applying smoke to.

3. The act or practice of inhaling tobacco smoke from a pipe or cigar.

SMŌK'Y, *a.* Emitting smoke; fumid; as, *smoky* fires. *Dryden.*

2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke; as, a *smoky* fog. *Harvey.*

3. Filled with smoke, or with a vapor resembling it; thick. New England, in autumn, frequently has a *smoky* atmosphere.

4. Subject to be filled with smoke from the chimneys or fireplaces; as, a *smoky* house.

5. Tarnished with smoke; noisome with smoke; as, *smoky* rafters; *smoky* cells. *Milton. Denham.*

SMŌL'DER-ING; the more desirable orthography of SMOULDERING, which see.

SMOOR, SMŌRE, } *v. t.* [Sax. *smoran.*]

To suffocate or smother. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

SMOOTH, *a.* [Sax. *smethe, smoeth*; W. *esmwyth*, from *mwyth*; allied to L. *mitis*, Ir. *myth, muoth*, soft, tender.]

1. Having an even surface, or a surface so even that no roughness or points are perceptible to the touch; not rough; as, *smooth* glass; *smooth* porcelain.

> The outlines must be *smooth*, imperceptible to the touch. *Dryden.*

2. Evenly spread; glossy; as, a *smooth*-haired horse. *Pope.*

3. Gently flowing; moving equally; not ruffled or undulating; as, a *smooth* stream; *smooth* Adonis. *Milton.*

4. That flows or is uttered without stops, obstruction, or hesitation; voluble; even; not harsh; as, *smooth* verse; *smooth* eloquence.

> When sage Minerva rose,
> From her sweet lips *smooth* elocution flows. *Gay.*

5. Bland; mild; soothing; flattering.

> This *smooth* discourse and mild behavior oft
> Conceal a traitor. *Addison.*

6. In *botany*, glabrous; having a slippery surface void of roughness.

SMOOTH, *n.* That which is smooth; the smooth part of any thing; as, the *smooth* of the neck. *Gen.* xxvii.

SMOOTH, *v. t.* [Sax. *smethian.*]

1. To make smooth; to make even on the surface by any means; as, to *smooth* a board with a plane; to *smooth* cloth with an iron.

> And *smoothed* the ruffled sea. *Dryden.*

2. To free from obstruction; to make easy.

> Thou, Abelard, the last sad office pay,
> And *smooth* my passage to the realms of day. *Pope.*

3. To free from harshness; to make flowing.

> In their motions harmony divine
> So *smooths* her charming tones. *Milton.*

4. To palliate; to soften; as, to *smooth* a fault. *Shak.*

5. To calm; to mollify; to allay.

> Each perturbation *smoothed* with outward calm. *Milton.*

6. To ease.

> The difficulty *smoothed*. *Dryden.*

7. To flatter; to soften with blandishments.

> Because I can not flatter and look fair,
> Smile in men's faces, smooth, deceive, and coy. *Shak.*

SMOOTH'-CHIN-NED, *a.* Beardless.

SMOOTH'ED, *pp.* Made smooth.

SMOOTH'EN, for SMOOTH, is used by mechanics; though not, I believe, in the United States.

SMOOTH'ER, *n.* One who smooths.

SMOOTH'ER, *a.*, comp. of SMOOTH.

SMOOTH'-FAC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* Having a mild, soft look; as, *smooth-faced* wooers. *Shak.*

SMOOTH'ING, *ppr.* Making smooth.

SMOOTH'ING-I-RON, *n.* An iron instrument with a polished face for smoothing clothes; a sad-iron.

SMOOTH'ING-PLANE, *n.* A small, fine plane, used for smoothing and finishing work. *Gwilt.*

SMOOTH'LY, *adv.* Evenly; not roughly or harshly.

2. With even flow or motion; as, to flow or glide *smoothly*.

3. Without obstruction or difficulty; readily; easily. *Hooker.*

4. With soft, bland, insinuating language.

SMOOTH'NESS, *n.* Evenness of surface; freedom from roughness or asperity; as, the *smoothness* of a floor or wall; *smoothness* of the skin; *smoothness* of the water.

2. Softness or mildness to the palate; as, the *smoothness* of wine.

3. Softness and sweetness of numbers; easy flow of words.

> Virgil, though smooth where *smoothness* is required, is far from affecting it. *Dryden.*

4. Mildness or gentleness of speech; blandness of address. *Shak.*

SMOOTH'-PAC-ED, (-pāste,) *a.* Having a smooth pace. *Scott.*

SMOOTH'-TONGUED, (-tungd,) *a.* Having a smooth tongue; plausible; flattering.

SMŌTE, *pret.* of SMITE.

SMOTH'ER, (smuth'er,) *v. t.* [Allied perhaps to Ir. *smuid*, smoke; Sax. *smethgian*, to smoke.]

1. To suffocate or extinguish life by causing smoke or dust to enter the lungs; to stifle.

2. To suffocate or extinguish by closely covering, and by the exclusion of air; as, to *smother* a child in bed.

3. To suppress; to stifle; as, to *smother* the light of the understanding. *Hooker.*

SMOTH'ER, (smuth'er,) *v. i.* To be suffocated.

2. To be suppressed or concealed.

3. To smoke without vent. *Bacon*

SMOTH'ER, (smuth'er,) *n.* Smoke; thick dust. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. A state of suppression. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SMOTH'ER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Suffocated; stifled; suppressed.

SMOTH'ER-I-NESS, *n.* State of being smothery.

SMOTH'ER-ING, (smuth'-,) *n.* Act of smothering. *More*

SMOTH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Suffocating; suppressing.

SMOTH'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* Suffocatingly; suppressingly.

SMOTH'ER-Y, (smuth'-,) *a.* Tending to smother.

SMOUCH, *v. t.* To salute. [*Not in use.*] *Stubbes.*

SMOUL'DER, *v. i.* To burn and smoke without vent. [See the next word.]

SMOUL'DER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* SMOU'LDRY, *a.* [A word formed from *mold*, *molder*, and therefore it ought to be written SMOLDERING. Perhaps we have the word directly from the Dan. *smuler*, *smuller*, Sw. *smula*, *smula*, to crumble or fall to dust; Dan. *smuld*, dust; which is from the same root as *mold*, *mould*, &c.]

Burning and smoking without vent. *Dryden.*

SMUDGE, *n.* A suffocating smoke. *Grose.*

SMUG, *a.* [Dan. *smuk*, neat, fine; G. *smuck*; Sax. *smiccre.*]

Nice; neat; affectedly nice in dress. [*North of England.*] *Hallowell.*

SMUG, *v. t.* To make spruce; to dress with affected neatness. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

SMUG'GLE, *v. t.* [Sw. *smyga*; D. *smokkelen*, which seems to be allied to *smuig*, under hand; *smuigen*, to eat in secret; G. *schmuggeln*; Dan. *smug*, clandestinely. We probably have the root *smug* in *kugger mugger.*]

1. To import or export secretly goods which are forbidden by the government to be imported or exported; or secretly to import or export dutiable goods without paying the duties imposed by law; to run.

2. To convey clandestinely.

SMUG'GLED, *pp.* or *a.* Imported or exported clandestinely and contrary to law.

SMUG'GLER, *n.* One that imports or exports goods privately and contrary to law, either contraband goods or dutiable goods, without paying the customs.

2. A vessel employed in running goods.

SMUG'GLING, *ppr.* Importing or exporting goods contrary to law.

SMUG'GLING, *n.* The offense of clandestinely importing or exporting prohibited goods, or other goods without paying the customs. *Blackstone.*

SMUG'LY, *adv.* Neatly; sprucely. [*Not in use.*] *Gay.*

SMUG'NESS, *n.* Neatness; spruceness without elegance. [*Not in use.*] *Sherwood.*

SMU'GLY, *a.* Looking smoothly; demure. [*Not used.*]

SMUT, *n.* [Dan. *smuds*; Sax. *smitta*; D. *smet*, a spot or stain; Sw. *smitta*, to taint; D. *smodding*, dirty, *smodderen*, to *smut*; G. *schmutz.*]

1. A spot made with soot or coal; or the foul matter itself.

2. A parasitic fungus, which forms on grain. Sometimes the whole ear is blasted and converted into *smut*. This is often the fact with maize. *Smut* lessens the value of wheat.

3. Obscene language.

SMUT, *v. t.* To stain or mark with smut; to blacken with coal, soot, or other dirty substance. *Addison.*

2. To taint with mildew. *Bacon.*

3. To blacken; to tarnish.

SMUT, *v. i.* To gather smut; to be converted into smut.

SMUT'-MILL, *n.* A machine for cleansing grain from smut. *Farm. Encyc.*

SMUTCH, *v. t.* [from *smoke*; Dan. *smudser.* Qu.]

To blacken with smoke, soot, or coal. *B. Jonson.*

Note. — We have a common word in New England, pronounced *smooch*, which I take to be *smutch*. It signifies to foul or blacken with something produced by combustion or other like substance.

SMUTCH'ED, (smucht,) *a.* Blackened with smoke, soot, or coal.

SMUT'TI-LY, *adv.* Blackly; smokily; foully.

2. With obscene language.

SMUT'TI-NESS, *n.* Soil from smoke, soot, coal, or smut.

2. Obsceneness of language.

SMUT'TY, *a.* Soiled with smut, coal, soot, or the like.

2. Tainted with mildew; as, *smutty* corn.

3. Obscene; not modest or pure; as, *smutty* language.

SNACK, *n.* [Qu. from the root of *snatch.*]

1. A share. It is now chiefly or wholly used in the phrase, to *go snacks* with one, that is, to have a share. *Pope.*

2. A slight, hasty repast.

SNACK'ET, SNECK'ET, *n.* The hasp of a casement. [*Local.*] *Sherwood. Gwilt.*

SNAC'OT, *n.* A fish. [L. *acus.*] *Ainsworth.*

SNAF'FLE, *n.* [D. *sneb*, *snavel*, bill, beak, snout; G. Dan. and Sw. *snabel*: from the root of *nib*, *neb.*]

A bridle consisting of a slender bit-mouth, without branches. *Encyc.*

SNAF'FLE, *v. t.* To bridle; to hold or manage with a bridle.

SNAG, *n.* A short branch, or a sharp or rough branch; a shoot; a knot.

The coat of arms
Now on a naked *snag* in triumph borne. *Dryden.*

2. A tooth, in contempt; or a tooth projecting beyond the rest. *Prior.*

3. In *the western rivers of the United States*, the trunk of a large tree firmly fixed to the bottom at one end, and rising nearly or quite to the surface at the other end, by which steamboats, &c., are often pierced and sunk.

SNAG, *v. t.* To run against the branches of a sunken tree as in American rivers.

SNAG'GED, (snagd,) *pp.* Run against a snag, or branch of a sunken tree.

SNAG'GED, SNAG'GY, *a.* Full of snags; full of short, rough branches or sharp points; abounding with knots; as, a *snaggy* tree; a *snaggy* stick; a *snaggy* oak. *Spenser. More.*

SNAIL, *n.* [Sax. *snagel*, *snegel*; Sw. *snigel*; Dan. *snegel*; G. *schnecke*; dim. from the root of *snake*, *sneak.*]

1. A slimy, slow-creeping animal, of the genus Helix, and order of Mollusca. The eyes of this insect are in the horns, one at the end of each, which it can retract at pleasure. Besides these shell-snails, there are also snails without shells, commonly called SLUGS, which see. *Encyc.*

2. A drone; a slow-moving person. *Shak.*

SNAIL'-CLA-VER, SNAIL'-TRE'FOIL, *n.* A plant of the genus Medicago.

SNAIL'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant of the genus Phaseolus, allied to the kidney-bean. *Loudon.*

SNAIL'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a snail; moving very slowly.

SNAIL'-LIKE, *adv.* In the manner of a snail; slowly.

SNAKE, *n.* [Sax. *snaca*; Dan. *snog*; G. *schnake*; (Sans. *naga.* Qu.) In G. *schnecke*, Dan. *snekke*, is a snail, from the root of Dan. *sniger*, Ir. *snaighim*, Sax. *snican*, to creep, to *sneak.*]

A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper, says Johnson. But in America, the common and general name of serpents, and so the word is used by the poets. *Dryden. Shak.*

SNAKE, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to wind a small rope round a large one spirally, the small rope lying in the spaces between the strands of the large one. This operation is called, also, WORMING.

SNAKE'ROOT, *n.* [*snake* and *root.*] A popular name applied to a great number of different plants, probably to 50 or 100. It is a literal translation of *Ophiorrhiza*, the name of a genus of plants. Some of the principal plants called by this name in America are the Virginia snakeroot, (Aristolochia serpentaria,) black snakeroot, (Sanicula Marylandica,) seneka snakeroot, (Polygala senega,) &c.

SNAKE'S'-HEAD, *n.* In *railroads constructed by nailing bars of iron on to stretchers*, a *snake's-head* is one of the bars which becomes loose, and, rising at one end, forces its way into the car. *America.*

SNAKE'S'-HEAD I'RIS, *n.* A bulbous plant, Iris tuberosa, of Arabia.

SNAKE'WEED, *n.* [*snake* and *weed.*] A plant, bistort, of the genus Polygonum.

SNAKE'WOOD, *n.* [*snake* and *wood.*] The smaller branches of a tree, growing in the Island of Timor and other parts of the East, having a bitter taste, and supposed to be a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded serpent. *Hill.*

It is the wood of the Strychnos colubrina. *Parr.*

SNAK'ING, *ppr.* Winding small ropes spirally round a large one.

SNAK'ISH, *a.* Having the qualities of a snake.

SNAK'Y, *a.* Pertaining to a snake or to snakes; resembling a snake; serpentine; winding.

2. Sly; cunning; insinuating; deceitful.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, girded with *snaky* wiles. *Milton.*

3. Having serpents; as, a *snaky* rod or wand. *Dryden.*

That *snaky*-headed gorgon shield. *Milton.*

SNAP, *v. t.* [D. *snappen*, *snaauwen*; G. *schnappen*, to snap, to snatch, to gasp or catch for breath; Dan. *snapper*; Sw. *snappa*; from the root of *knap* and D. *knippen.*]

1. To break at once; to break short; as substances that are brittle.

Breaks the doors open, *snaps* the locks. *Prior.*

2. To strike with a sharp sound. *Pope.*

3. To bite or seize suddenly with the teeth. *Addison. Gay.*

4. To break upon suddenly with sharp, angry words.

5. To crack; as, to *snap* a whip.

To snap off: to break suddenly.

2. To bite off suddenly. *Wiseman.*

To snap one up, to snap one up short; to treat with sharp words.

SNAP, *v. i.* To break short; to part asunder suddenly; as, a mast or spar *snaps*; a needle *snaps.*

If steel is too hard, that is, too brittle, with the least bending it will *snap.* *Moxon.*

2. To make an effort to bite; to aim to seize with the teeth; as, a dog *snaps* at a passenger; a fish *snaps* at the bait.

3. To utter sharp, harsh, angry words.

SNAP, *n.* A sudden breaking or rupture of any substance.

2. A sudden, eager bite; a sudden seizing, or effort to seize, with the teeth.

3. A crack of a whip.

4. A greedy fellow. *L'Estrange.*

5. A catch; a theft. *Johnson.*

SNAP'DRAG-ON, *n.* A plant. The popular name of several different plants; as, for example, of a species of Antirrhinum, of Ruellia, of Barleria, &c.

2. A play in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy, and put into the mouth. *Tatler.*

3. The thing eaten at snapdragon. *Swift.*

SNAP'HANCE, *n.* A kind of firelock. *Shelton.*

SNAP'PED, (snapt,) *pp.* Broken abruptly; seized or bitten suddenly; cracked, as a whip.

SNAP'PER, *n.* One that snaps. *Skel.*

SNAP'PISH, *a.* Eager to bite; apt to snap; as, a *snappish* cur.

2. Peevish; sharp in reply; apt to speak angrily or tartly.

SNAP'PISH-LY, *adv.* Peevishly; angrily; tartly.

SNAP'PISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being snappish; peevishness; tartness.

SNAP'SACK, *n.* A knapsack. [*Vulgar.*]

SNAR, *v. t.* To snarl. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SNARE, *n.* [Dan. *snare*; Sw. *snara*; Dan. *snore*, a string or cord, D. *snor*; Sw. *snöre*, a line; *snöra*, to lace.]

1. An instrument for catching animals, particularly birds, by the leg. It consists of a cord or string with slip-knots, in which the leg is entangled. A *snare* is not a net.

2. Any thing by which one is entangled and brought into trouble. 1 *Cor.* vii.

A fool's lips are the *snare* of his soul. — Prov. xviii.

SNARE, *v. t.* [Dan. *snarer.*]

To catch with a snare; to insnare; to entangle; to bring into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger.

The wicked is *snared* in the work of his own hands. — Ps. ix.

SNAR'ED, *pp.* Entangled; unexpectedly involved in difficulty.

SNAR'ER, *n.* One who lays snares or entangles.

SNAR'ING, *ppr.* Entangling; insnaring.

SNARL, *v. t.* [G. *schnarren*, to snarl, to speak in the throat, D. *snar*, snappish. This word seems to be allied to *gnarl*, and to proceed from some root signifying to twist, bind, or fasten, or to involve, entangle, and thus to be allied to *snare.*]

1. To growl, as an angry or surly dog; to gnarl; to utter grumbling sounds; but it expresses more violence than GRUMBLE.

That I should *snarl* and bite, and play the dog. *Shak.*

2. To speak roughly; to talk in rude, murmuring terms.

It is malicious and unmanly to *snarl* at the little lapses of a pen, from which Virgil himself stands not exempted. *Dryden.*

SNARL, *v. t.* To entangle; to complicate; to involve in knots; as, to *snarl* the hair; to *snarl* a skein of thread.

[*This word is in universal popular use in New England.*]

2. To embarrass.

SNARL, *n.* Entanglement; a knot or complication of hair, thread, &c., which it is difficult to disentangle; hence, a contention or quarrel. *J. Hallowell.*

[*Local in England, and still used occasionally in America.*]

SNARL'ER, *n.* One who snarls; a surly, growling animal; a grumbling, quarrelsome fellow. *Swift.*

SNARL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Growling; grumbling angrily.

2. Entangling.

SNAR'Y, *a.* [from *snare.*] Entangling; insidious.

Spiders in the vault their *snary* webs have spread. *Dryden.*

SNAST, *n.* [G. *schnauze*, a snout.]

The snuff of a candle. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SNATCH, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SNATCHED or SNATCHT [D. *snakken*, to grasp, to catch for breath.]

1. To seize hastily or abruptly.

When half our knowledge we must *snatch*, not take. *Pope.*

2. To seize without permission or ceremony; as, to *snatch* a kiss.

3. To seize and transport away; as, *snatch* me to heaven. *Thomson.*

SNATCH, *v. i.* To catch at; to attempt to seize suddenly.

Nay, the ladies too will be *snatching*. *Shak.*
He shall *snatch* on the right hand, and be hungry. — Is. ix.

SNATCH, *n.* A hasty catch or seizing.

2. A catching at or attempt to seize suddenly.

3. A short fit of vigorous action; as, a *snatch* at weeding after a shower. *Tusser.*

4. A broken or interrupted action; a short fit or turn.

They move by fits and *snatches*. *L. Wilkins.*
We have often little *snatches* of sunshine. *Spectator.*

5. A shuffling answer. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

SNATCH'-BLOCK, *n.* A particular kind of block used in ships, having an opening in one side to receive the bight of a rope. *Mar. Dict.*

SNATCH'ED, (snacht,) *pp.* Seized suddenly and violently.

SNATCH'ER, *n.* One that snatches or takes abruptly *Shak.*

SNATCH'ING, *ppr.* Seizing hastily or abruptly; catching at.

SNATCH'ING-LY, *adv.* By snatching; hastily; abruptly.

SNATH, *n.* [Sax. *snad*; Eng. *snathe, sneath.*] The handle of a scythe. *New England.*

[Also spelled SNATHE and SNEATHE.]

SNAFFLE, *v. t.* [Sax. *snidon, snithan.*] To lop; to prune. [*Not in use.*]

SNAT'TOCK, *n.* [Supra.] A chip; a slice. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Gayton.*

SNEAD, *n.* The handle of a scythe; snath. *Ash.*

SNEAK, (sneek,) *v. i.* [Sax. *snican*; Dan. *sniger*, to creep, or move softly. See SNAKE.]

1. To creep or steal away privately; to withdraw meanly, as a person afraid or ashamed to be seen; as, to *sneak* away from company; to *sneak* into a corner, or behind a screen.

You skulked behind the fence, and *sneaked* away. *Dryden.*

2. To behave with meanness and servility; to crouch; to truckle.

Will *sneaks* a scrivener, an exceeding knave. *Pope.*

SNEAK, *v. t.* To hide. [*Not in use.*] *Wake.*

SNEAK, *n.* A mean fellow.

SNEAK'ER, *n.* A small vessel of drink. [*Local.*] *Spectator.*

SNEAK'ING, *ppr.* Creeping away slily; stealing away.

2. *a.* Mean; servile; crouching. *Rowe.*

3. Meanly parsimonious; covetous; niggardly.

SNEAK'ING-LY, *adv.* In a sneaking manner; meanly. *Herbert.*

SNEAK'ING-NESS, *n.* Meanness; niggardliness. *Boyle.*

SNEAKS'BY, *n.* A paltry fellow. *Barrow.*

SNEAK'UP, *n.* A sneaking, cowardly, insidious fellow. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

SNEAP, (sneep,) *v. t.* [Dan. *snibbe*, reproach, reprimand; *snip*, the end or point of a thing; D. *snip*, a *snipe*, from its bill; *snippen*, to *snip* or *nip*; G. *schnippe*, a peak; from the root of *neb, nib, nip*, with the sense of shooting out, thrusting, like a sharp point.]

1. To check; to reprove abruptly; to reprimand. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To nip. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

SNEB, *v. t.* To check; to reprimand; the same as SNEAP. *Spenser.*

SNED, } *n.* See SNEAD.
SNEAD, }

SNEEK, *n.* The latch of a door. [*Not in use, or local.*]

SNEER, *v. i.* [from the root of L. *naris*, nose; to turn up the nose.]

1. To show contempt by turning up the nose, or by a particular cast of countenance; "naso suspendere adunco."

2. To insinuate contempt by a covert expression.

I could be content to be a little *sneered* at. *Pope.*

3. To utter with grimace. *Congreve.*

4. To show mirth awkwardly. *Tatler.*

SNEER, *n.* A look of contempt; or a turning up of the nose to manifest contempt; a look of disdain, derision, or ridicule. *Pope.*

2. An expression of ludicrous scorn. *Watts.*

SNEER'ER, *n.* One that sneers.

SNEER'FUL, *a.* Given to sneering. [*Not in use.*] *Shenstone.*

SNEER'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Manifesting contempt or scorn by turning up the nose, or by some grimace or significant look.

SNEER'ING-LY, *adv.* With a look of contempt or scorn.

SNEEZE, *v. i.* [Sax. *niesan*; D. *niezen*; G. *niesen*; Sw. *nysa*; from the root of *nose*, G. *nase*, Dan. *næse*, D. *neus*, L. *nasus*; the primary sense of which is, to project.]

To emit air, chiefly through the nose, audibly and violently, by a kind of involuntary convulsive force, occasioned by irritation of the inner membrane of the nose. Thus snuff, or any thing that tickles the nose, makes one *sneeze*. *Swift.*

SNEEZE, *n.* A sudden and violent ejection of air, chiefly through the nose, with an audible sound. *Milton.*

SNEEZE'WORT, (-wurt.) *n.* A plant. The popular name of several different plants; as of a species of Achillea, of Xeranthemum, &c.

SNEEZ'ING, *ppr.* Emitting air from the nose audibly.

SNEEZ'ING, *n.* The act of ejecting air violently and audibly, chiefly through the nose; sternutation.

SNELL, *a.* [Sax. *snel.*] Active; brisk; nimble. [*Not in use.*]

SNET, *n.* The fat of a deer. [*Local among sportsmen.*]

SNEW, *old pret.* of SNOW. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

SNIB, to nip or reprimand, is only a different spelling of SNEB, SNEAP. *Hubberd's Tale.*

SNICK, *n.* A small cut or mark; a latch. [*Not in use.*]

Snick and snee; a combat with knives. [*Not in use.*]

[*Snee* is a Dutch contraction of *snyden*, to cut.]

SNICK'ER, } *v. i.* [Sw. *nigg*, close. This can have
SNIG'GER, } no connection with *sneer*. The elements and the sense are different.]

To laugh slily; or to laugh in one's sleeve. *Halliwell.*

[*It is a word in common use in New England, not easily defined. It signifies, to laugh with small, audible catches of voice, as when persons attempt to suppress loud laughter.*]

SNIFF, *v. i.* To draw air audibly up the nose. [See SNUFF.] *Swift.*

SNIFF, *v. t.* To draw in with the breath through the nose. [*Not in use.*] *Todd.*

SNIFF, *n.* Perception by the nose. [*Not in use.*]

SNIFT, *v. i.* To snort. [*Not in use.*] [*Warton.*

SNIFTING-VALVE, *n.* A valve in the cylinder of a steam engine, for the escape of air; so called from the noise it makes. *Francis.*

SNIG, *n.* [See SNAKE.] A kind of eel. [*Local.*]

SNIG'GLE, *v. i.* [Supra.] To fish for eels, by thrusting the bait into their holes. [*Local.*] *Walton.*

SNIG'GLE, *v. t.* To snare; to catch. *Beaum. & Fl.*

SNIP, *v. t.* [D. *snippen*, to nip; *knippen*, to clip. See SNEAP.]

To clip; to cut off the nip or neb, or to cut off at once with shears or scissors.

SNIP, *n.* A clip; a single cut with shears or scissors. *Shak. Wiseman.*

2. A small shred. *Wiseman.*

3. Share; a snack. [*A low word.*] *L'Estrange.*

SNIPE, *n.* [D. *snip*; G. *schnepfe*; from *neb, nib*; so named from its bill.]

1. A bird of the genus Scolopax, that frequents the banks of rivers and the borders of fens, distinguished by its long, straight, slender bill. The several species of this bird are highly prized for food.

2. A fool; a blockhead. *Shak.*

SNIP'PER, *n.* One that snips or clips.

SNIP'PET, *n.* A small part or share. [*Not in use.*] *Hudibras.*

SNIP'PING, *ppr.* Clipping; cutting off with shears or scissors.

SNIP'SNAP; a cant word, formed by repeating *snap*, and signifying a tart dialogue with quick replies. *Pope.*

SNITE, *n.* [Sax.] A snipe. [*Not in use.*] *Carew.*

SNITE, *v. t.* [Sax. *snytan.*]

To blow the nose. [*Not in use.*]

In *Scotland, snite the candle*; snuff it. *Grew.*

SNITHE, } *a.* Sharp; piercing; cutting; *applied to*
SNITH'Y, } *the wind.*

SNIV'EL, (sniv'l,) *n.* [Sax. *snofel, snyfling.* Qu. *neb, nib, snuff.*]

Snot, mucus running from the nose.

SNIV'EL, *v. i.* To run at the nose.

2. To cry as children, with snuffing or sniveling.

SNIV'EL-ER, *n.* One that cries with sniveling.

2. One that weeps for slight causes, or manifests weakness by weeping.

SNIV'EL-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Running at the nose; crying as children.

SNIV'EL-Y, *a.* Running at the nose; pitiful; whining.

SNOB, *n.* A vulgar person, particularly one who apes gentility. *Halliwell.*

[*Used in England in various dialects, and recently introduced into books as a term of derision.*]

2. In *the English universities*, a townsman, as opposed to a gownsman.

3. A journeyman shoemaker. *Halliwell.*

SNOB'BISH, *a.* Belonging to or resembling a snob.

SNOD, *n.* [Sax.] A fillet. [*Not in use, or local.*]

SNOD, *a.* Trimmed; smooth. [*Local.*]

SNOOD, *n.* In *Scotland*, the fillet which binds the hair of a young unmarried woman. *Walter Scott.*

SNOOK, *v. i.* [Sw. *snoka.* Qu. *nook.*]

To lurk; to lie in ambush. [*Not in use.*] *Scott.*

SNOOZE, *n.* A nap. *Holloway.*

[*A low word, provincial in England, and sometimes heard in America.*]

SNORE, *v. i.* [Sax. *snora*, a snoring; D. *snorken*; G. *schnarchen*; Sw. *snarka*; from the root of L. *naris*, the nose or nostrils.]

To breathe with a rough, hoarse voice in sleep. *Roscommon.*

SNORE, *n.* A breathing with a harsh noise in sleep.

SNOR'ER, *n.* One that snores.

SNORING, *ppr.* Respiring with a harsh noise.

SNORT, *v. i.* [G. *schnarchen.* See SNORE.]

1. To force the air with violence through the nose; so as to make a noise, as high-spirited horses in prancing and play.

2. To snore. [*Not common.*]

SNORT, *v. t.* To turn up in anger, scorn, or derision, as the nose. [*Unusual.*] *Chaucer.*

SNORT'ER, *n.* One that snorts; a snorer.

SNORT'ING, *ppr.* Forcing the air violently through the nose.

SNORT'ING, *n.* The act of forcing the air through the nose with violence and noise. *Jer.* viii.

2. Act of snoring. [*Unusual.*]

SNOT, *n.* [Sax. *snote*; D. *snot*; Dan. *id.*]

Mucus discharged from the nose. *Swift.*

SNOT, *v. t.* [Sax. *snytan.*]

To blow the nose. *Sherwood.*

SNOT'TER, *v. i.* To snivel; to sob. [*Local.*]

SNOT'TY, *a.* Foul with snot. [*Grose.*

2. Mean; dirty.

SNOUT, *n.* [W. *ysnid*; D. *snuit*; G. *schnautze*, snout; *schnautzen*, to snuff, to blow the nose, Sax. *snytan*; Sw. *snyta*; Dan. *snude*, snout; *snyder*, to snuff.]

1. The long, projecting nose of a beast, as that of swine.

2. The nose of a man; in contempt. *Hudibras.*

3. The nozzle or end of a hollow pipe.

SNOUT, *v. t.* To furnish with a nozzle or point. *Camden.*

SNOUT'ED, *a.* Having a snout. *Heylin.*

SNOUT'Y, *a.* Resembling a beast's snout. *Otway.*

SNOW, *n.* [A contracted word; Sax. *snaw*; Goth. *snaiws*; D. *sneeuw*; G. *schnee*; Dan. *snee*; Sw. *sne*; Sclav. *sneg*; Bohem. *snih*; Ir. *sneacht*; Fr. *neige*; L. *nix, nivis*; It. and Port. *neve*; Sp. *nieve.* The Latin *nivis* is contracted from *nigris*, like Eng. *bone* from Sax. *bugan.* The prefix *s* is common in the other languages.]

1. Crystallized vapor; *particularly*, watery particles congealed into white crystals in the air, and falling to the earth. Meteorologists distinguish, by means of the microscope, 600 varieties of crystals of snow, some of which are extremely beautiful. *Olmsted.*

Red snow; snow of a red color, formerly supposed to be tinged by minute plants, but by more recent investigators considered as owing its color to the presence of certain animalculæ.

Snow line; the lowest limit of perpetual snow. *Brande.*

2. A vessel equipped with two masts, resembling the main and fore-masts of a ship, and a third small mast just abaft the main-mast, carrying a try-sail. *Mar. Dict.*

SNOW, *v. i.* [Sax. *snawan.*]

To fall in snow; as, it *snows*; it *snowed* yesterday.

SNOW, *v. t.* To scatter like snow. *Donne.*

SNOW'BALL, *n.* [*snow* and *ball.*] A round mass of snow, pressed or rolled together. *Locke. Dryden.*

SNOW'BALL, } *n.* A shrub or small tree of
SNOW'BALL-TREE, } the genus Viburnum, bearing large balls of white flowers; gelder rose.

SNOW'-BIRD, (snō'burd,) *n.* A bird which appears in the time of snow. The popular name of Emberiza nivalis, which is found both in Europe and America; of Fringilla nivalis, (Linn.,) found only in Europe; of Fringilla hiemalis, (Linn.,) found only in America; and of various other birds.

SNOW'-BROTH, *n.* [*snow* and *broth.*] Snow and water mixed; very cold liquor. *Shak.*

SNOW'-CAP-PED, } *a.* Capped or crowned with
SNOW'-CAPT, } snow.

SNOW'-CROWN-ED, *a.* [*snow* and *crown.*] Crowned or having the top covered with snow. *Drayton.*

SNOW'DEEP, *n.* [*snow* and *deep.*] A plant.

SNOW'-DRIFT, *n.* [*snow* and *drift.*] A bank of snow driven together by the wind.

SNOW'-DROP, *n.* [*snow* and *drop.*] A bulbous plant bearing a white flower, cultivated in gardens for its beauty, the Galanthus nivalis.

SNOW'-FED, *a.* Fed with snow. *Shelley.*

SNOW'-FLOOD, *n.* A flood from melted snow. *Moore.*

SNOW'LESS, *a.* Destitute of snow. *Tooke.*

SNOW'LIKE, *a.* Resembling snow.

SNOW'-PLOW, } *n.* A machine operating like a
SNOW'-PLOUGH, } plow, but on a larger scale, for clearing away the snow from roads, railways, &c. *Hebert.*

SNOW'-SHOE, (snō'shoo,) *n.* [*snow* and *shoe.*] A shoe or racket worn by men traveling on snow, to prevent their feet from sinking into the snow.

SNOW'-SLIP, *n.* [*snow* and *slip.*] A large mass of snow which slips down the side of a mountain, and sometimes buries houses. *Goldsmith.*

SNOW'-STORM, *n.* A storm with falling snow.

SNOW'-WHITE, *a.* [*snow* and *white.*] White as snow; very white.

SNOW'-WREATH, *n.* A wreath of snow. *Wilson.*

SNOW'Y, *a.* White like snow. *Shak.*

2. Abounding with snow; covered with snow.

The *snowy* top of cold Olympus. *Addison.*

3. White; pure; unblemished. *Hall.*

SNUB, *n.* [D. *sneb*; a different orthography of *snip, sneap, neb, nib, nip.*]

1. A knot or protuberance in wood; a snag. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

2. A check or rebuke. *J. Foster.*

SNUB, *v. t.* [Supra.] To nip; to clip or break off the end. Hence,

2. To check; to reprimand; to check, stop, or rebuke with a tart, sarcastic reply or remark. *J. Foster.*

[This is the same word radically as SNEAP, SNEB, and is the word chiefly used.]

To *snub a cable or rope*, among *seamen*, is to check it suddenly in running out. *Totten.*

SNUB, *v. i.* [G. *schnauben*, to snub, to snort, to pant for, to puff.]

To sob with convulsions. [*Not used.*]

SNUB'-NOSE, *n.* A short or flat nose.

SNUB'-NOS-ED, *a.* Having a short, flat nose.

SNUDGE, *v. i.* [Dan. *sniger.* See SNUG.]

To lie close; to snug. [*Not in use, or vulgar.*] *Herbert.*

SNUDGE, *n.* A miser, or a sneaking fellow. [*Not in use.*]

SNUFF, *n.* [D. *snuf*, whence *snuffen*, to snuff, to scent; G. *schnuppe*; allied to *snub*, *neb*, *nib*.]

1. The burning part of a candle-wick, or that which has been charred by the flame, whether burning or not. *Addison.*

2. A candle almost burnt out. *Shak.*

3. Pulverized tobacco and various other powders, taken, or prepared to be taken, into the nose.

4. Resentment; huff, expressed by a snuffing of the nose. *Bacon.*

SNUFF, *v. t.* [D. *snuffen*; G. *schnupfen*, to take snuff; *schnuppen*, to snuff a candle.]

1. To draw in with the breath; to inhale; as, to *snuff* the wind. *Dryden.*

2. To scent; to smell; to perceive by the nose. *Dryden.*

3. To crop the snuff, as of a candle; to take off the end of the snuff. *Swift.*

SNUFF, *v. i.* To snort; to inhale air with violence or with noise; as dogs and horses. *Dryden.*

2. To turn up the nose and inhale air in contempt. *Mal.* ii.

3. To take offense.

SNUFF'BOX, *n.* A box for carrying snuff about the person.

SNUFF'ER, *n.* One that snuffs.

SNUFF'ERS, *n. pl.* An instrument for cropping the snuff of a candle.

SNUFF'ING, *ppr.* Drawing in with the breath; scenting.

2. Cropping the snuff, as of a candle.

SNUFF'ING, *n.* The act of snuffing. *Byron.*

SNUF'FLE, (snuf'fl,) *v. i.* [D. *snuffelen*; G. *schnüffeln* and *schnaufeln*; Dan. *snövler*, to *snuffle*, to give a crabbed answer, to *snub*.]

To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose, or through the nose when obstructed.

> Some senseless Phillis, in a broken note,
> *Snuffling* at nose. *Dryden.*

SNUF'FLER, *n.* One that snuffles or speaks through the nose when obstructed.

SNUF'FLES, (snuf'flz,) *n.* Obstruction of the nose by mucus.

SNUF'FLING, *n.* A speaking through the nose. *Swift.*

SNUFF'TAK-ER, *n.* One that takes snuff, or inhales it into the nose.

SNUFF'Y, *a.* Soiled with snuff.

SNUG, *v. i.* [Dan. *smiger*, to sneak; Sax. *smican*, to creep; probably allied to *nigh*, close, Sw. *nugg*. See SNAKE.]

To lie close; as, a child *snugs* to its mother or nurse. *Sidney.*

SNUG, *a.* [Sw. *snygg*, neat.]

1. Lying close; closely pressed; as, an infant lies *snug*.

2. Close; concealed; not exposed to notice.

> At Will's
> Lie *snug*, and hear what critics say. *Swift.*

3. Being in good order; all convenient; neat; as, a *snug* little farm.

4. Close; neat; convenient; as, a *snug* house.

5. Slily or insidiously close.

> When you lay *snug*, to snap young Damon's goat. *Dryden.*

SNUG'GER-Y, *n.* A snug, comfortable place. [*Familiar.*] *Warren.*

SNUG'GLE, *v. i.* [from *snug*.] To move one way and the other to get a close place; to lie close for convenience or warmth.

SNUG'LY, *adv.* Closely; safely.

SNUG'NESS, *n.* Closeness; the state of being neat or convenient. *Hayley's Cowper.*

SŌ, *v. t.* Stand still; a word used in the imperative only, by milkmaids. [See the next word.]

SŌ, *adv.* [Goth. *swa*; Sax. *swa*; G. *so*; D. *zo*; Dan. *sad*; Sw. *sa*; perhaps L. *sic*, contracted, or Heb. שׂוּם, to compose, to set. In Ir. *so* is this or that. It is the same in Scots. It is from some root signifying to *set*, to *still*, and this sense is retained in the use of the word by milkmaids, who say to cows, *so*, *so*, that is, stand still, remain as you are; and in this use, the word may be the original verb.]

1. In like manner, answering to *as*, and noting comparison or resemblance; *as* with the people, *so* with the priest.

2. In such a degree; to that degree.

> Why is his chariot *so* long in coming? — Judges v.

3. In such a manner; sometimes repeated, *so* and *so*; as, certain colors mingled *so* and *so*. *Suckling.*

4. It is followed by *as*.

> There is something equivalent in France and Scotland; *so as* it is a hard calumny upon our soil to affirm that so excellent a fruit will not grow here. *Temple.*

But in like phrases, we now use *that*: "*so that* it is a hard calumny;" and this may be considered as the established usage.

5. In the same manner.

> Use your tutor with great respect, and cause all your family to do so too. *Locke.*

6. Thus; in this manner; as, New York, *so* called from the Duke of York. I know not why it is, but *so* it is.

> It concerns every man, with the greatest seriousness, to inquire whether these things are so or not. *Tillotson.*

7. Therefore; thus; for this reason; in consequence of this or that.

> It leaves instruction, and *so* instructors, to the sobriety of the settled articles of the church. *Holyday.*
> God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature, and *so* capable of dominion. *Locke.*
> This statute made the clipping of coin high treason, which it was not at common law; *so* that this was an enlarging statute. *Blackstone.*

8. On these terms, noting a conditional petition.

> Here, then, exchange we mutually forgiveness;
> *So* may the guilt of all my broken vows,
> My perjuries to thee, be all forgotten. *Rowe.*

So here might be expressed by *thus*, that is, in this manner, by this mutual forgiveness.

9. Provided that; on condition that. [L. *modo*.]

> So the doctrine be both wholesome and edifying — though there should be a want of exactness in the manner of speaking and reasoning, it may be overlooked. *Atterbury.*
> I care not who furnishes the means, *so* they are furnished. *Anon.*

10. In like manner, noting the concession of one proposition or fact, and the assumption of another; answering to *as*.

> *As* a war should be undertaken upon a just motive, so a prince ought to consider the condition he is in when he enters on it. *Swift.*

11. *So* often expresses the sense of a word or sentence going before. In this case it prevents a repetition, and may be considered as a substitute for the word or phrase. "France is highly cultivated, but England is more *so*," that is, *more highly cultivated*. *Arthur Young.*

> To make men *happy*, and to keep them *so*. *Creech.*

12. Thus; thus it is; this is the state.

> How sorrow shakes him!
> *So* now the tempest tears him up by th' roots. *Dryden.*

13. Well; the fact being such. And *so* the work is done, is it?

14. It is sometimes used to express a certain degree, implying comparison, and yet without the corresponding word *as*, to render the degree definite.

> An astringent is not quite so proper, where relaxing the urinary passages is necessary. *Arbuthnot.*

That is, not perfectly proper, or not so proper as something else not specified.

15. It is sometimes equivalent to *be it so*, *let it be so*, *let it be as it is*, or *in that manner*.

> There is Percy; if your father will do me any honor, *so*; if not, let him kill the next Percy himself. *Shak.*

16. It expresses a wish, desire, or petition.

> Ready are the appellant and defendant —
> *So* please your highness to behold the fight. *Shak.*

17. *So much as*; however much. Instead of *so*, we now generally use *as*; *as much as*; that much; whatever the quantity may be.

18. *So so*, or *so* repeated, used as a kind of exclamation; equivalent to well, well; or it is so, the thing is done.

> *So*, so, it works; now, mistress, sit you fast. *Dryden.*

19. *So so*; much as it was; indifferently; not well nor much amiss.

> His leg is but *so so*. *Shak.*

20. *So then*; thus then it is; therefore; the consequence is.

> *So then* the Volscians stand; but as at first
> Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make road
> Upon 's again. *Shak.*

SŌAK, *v. t.* [Sax. *socian*; W. *sugiaw*, to sonk, and *sugaw*, to suck. To *soak* is to *suck in*; D. *zuigen*, G. *saugen*, Ar. سقي *sakai*, to imbibe, that is, to draw; Ir. *sughthach*, soaking; perhaps hence Sw. *sackta*, D. *zagt*, soft. Class Sg, No. 36. Heb. Ch. and Syr. סגי No. 62.]

1. To steep; to cause or suffer to lie in a fluid till the substance has imbibed what it can contain; to macerate in water or other fluid; as, to *soak* cloth; to *soak* bread.

2. To drench; to wet thoroughly. The earth is *soaked* with heavy rains.

> Their land shall be *soaked* with blood. — Is. xxxiv.

3. To draw in by the pores; as the skin. *Dryden.*

4. To drain. [*Not authorized.*]

SŌAK, (sōke,) *v. i.* To lie steeped in water or other fluid. Let the cloth lie and *soak*.

2. To enter into pores or interstices. Water *soaks* into the earth or other porous matter.

3. To drink intemperately or gluttonously; to drench; as, a *soaking* club. [*Low.*] *Locke.*

SŌAK'ED, (sōkt,) *pp.* Steeped or macerated in a fluid; drenched.

SŌAK'ER, *n.* One that soaks or macerates in a liquid.

2. A hard drinker. [*Low.*]

SŌAK'ING, *ppr.* Steeping; macerating; drenching; imbibing.

2. *a.* That wets thoroughly; as, a *soaking* rain.

SŌAL, of a shoe. See SOLE.

SŌAP, (sōpe,) *n.* [Sax. *sapa*; D. *zeep*; G. *seife*; Sw. *sapa*; Dan. *sæbe*; Fr. *savon*; It. *sapone*; Sp. *xabon*; L. *sapo*; Gr. σαπων; Arm. *savann*; W. *sebon*; Hindoo, *saboon*, *savin*; Gipsy, *sapuna*; Pers. سابون; Ar. سابون *sabunon*. Class Sb, No. 29.]

A compound of one or more of the *oil-acids*, more especially with the metallic alkalies *potassa* or *soda*, but also with some other salifiable bases. The most common *soaps* are either *margarates* or *oleates* of *potassa* or *soda*, made by boiling some common oil with the lye of wood-ashes; used in washing and cleansing, in medicine, &c. Common soap is an unctuous substance.

SŌAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *sapan*; D. *zeepen*; G. *seifen*.]

To rub or wash over with soap.

SŌAP'BER-RY-TREE, *n.* An evergreen, tropical tree of several species, belonging to the genus Sapindus, bearing red, saponaceous berries, which are used as a substitute for soap in washing clothes. *P. Cyc. Loudon.*

SŌAP'-BOIL-ER, *n.* [*soap* and *boiler*.] One whose occupation is to make soap.

SŌAP'-BOIL-ING, *n.* The occupation of making soap.

SŌAP'ED, (sōpt,) *pp.* Rubbed or washed with soap.

SŌAP'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing or washing with soap.

SŌAP'STONE, *n.* Steatite; a magnesian mineral, usually gray, white, or yellow; the Lapis ollaris.

SŌAP'SUDS, *n. pl.* Suds; water well impregnated with soap.

SŌAP'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Saponaria; so called from its bruised leaves producing a lather like soap, on being agitated in water. *Farm. Encyc.*

SŌAP'Y, *a.* Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; soft and smooth.

2. Smeared with soap.

SŌAR, (sōre,) *v. i.* [Fr. *essorer*, to soar; *essor*, flight; It. *sorare*; Eth. ሠረረ *sarar*, to fly, to be lofty. Lud. Col. 109. Class Sr, No. 20.]

1. To fly aloft; to mount upon the wing; as an eagle. Hence,

2. To rise high; to mount; to tower in thought or imagination; to be sublime; as the poet or orator.

3. To rise high in ambition or heroism.

> Valor soars above
> What the world calls misfortune. *Addison.*

4. In *general*, to rise aloft; to be lofty.

SŌAR, *n.* A towering flight. *Milton.*

SŌAR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Mounting on the wing; rising aloft; towering in thought or mind.

SŌAR'ING, *n.* The act of mounting on the wing, or of towering in thought or mind; intellectual flight.

SOA'VE, **SOA-VE-MEN'TE**, } [It.] In *music*, sweet, or with sweetness. *Brande.*

SOB, *v. i.* [Sax. *seob reud*, complaining. Qu.]

To sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast, or a kind of convulsive motion; to sigh with deep sorrow or with tears.

> She sighed, she sobbed, and, furious with despair,
> She rent her garments, and she tore her hair. *Dryden.*

SOB, *n.* A convulsive sigh or catching of the breath in sorrow; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow. *Johnson.*

> Break, heart, or choke with sobs my hated breath. *Dryden.*

SOB, *v. t.* To sonk. [*Not in use.*] *Mortimer.*

SOB'BING, *ppr.* Sighing with a heaving of the breast.

SOB'BING, *n.* Lamentation.

SŌ'BER, *a.* [Fr. *sobre*; It. *sobrio*; L. *sobrius*; D. *sober*, poor, mean, spare, sober; Sax. *syfer*, sober, pure, chaste. See SOFT.]

1. Temperate in the use of spiritous liquors; habitually temperate; as, a *sober* man.

> Live a *sober*, righteous, and godly life. *Com. Prayer.*

2. Not intoxicated or overpowered by spiritous liquors; not drunken. The sot may at times be *sober*.

3. Not mad or insane; not wild, visionary, or heated with passion; having the regular exercise of cool, dispassionate reason.

> There was not a sober person to be had; all was tempestuous and blustering. *Dryden.*
> No *sober* man would put himself in danger for the applause of escaping without breaking his neck. *Dryden.*

4. Regular; calm; not under the influence of passion; as, *sober* judgment; a man in his *sober* senses.

5. Serious; solemn; grave; as, the *sober* livery of autumn.

> What parts gay France from *sober* Spain? *Prior.*
> See her *sober* over a sampler, or gay over a jointed baby. *Pope.*

SŎ'BER, *v. t.* To make sober; to cure of intoxication.

> There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
> And drinking largely sobers us again. *Pope.*

SŎ'BER-ED, *pp.* Made sober.

SŎ'BER-LY, *adv.* Without intemperance.
2. Without enthusiasm.
3. Without intemperate passion; coolly; calmly; moderately. *Bacon. Locke.*
4. Gravely; seriously.

SŎ'BER-MIND'ED, *a.* Having a disposition or temper habitually sober, calm, and temperate.

SŎ'BER-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* Calmness; freedom from inordinate passions; habitual sobriety. *Porteus.*

SŎ'BER-NESS, *n.* Freedom from intoxication; temperance.
2. Gravity; seriousness.
3. Freedom from heat and passion; calmness; coolness.

> The soberness of Virgil might have shown him the difference. *Dryden.*

SO-BRI'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *sobrieté*; L. *sobrietas*, from *sobrius*.]
1. Habitual soberness or temperance in the use of spirituous liquors; as when we say, a man of *sobriety*. *Hooker. Taylor.*
2. Freedom from intoxication.

> But a sobriety is a relative duty. *Blackstone.*

3. Habitual freedom from enthusiasm, inordinate passion, or overheated imagination; calmness; coolness; as, the *sobriety* of riper years; the *sobriety* of age. *Dryden.*
4. Seriousness; gravity without sadness or melancholy.

> Mirth makes them not mad,
> Nor sobriety sad. *Denham.*

SO-BRI-QUET', (soh-re-kā',) *n.* [Fr.] A nickname.

SŎC, *n.* [Sax. *soc*, from *socan*, *secan*, to *seek*, to follow, L. *sequor*.]
1. *Properly*, the sequela, secta, or suit, or the body of suitors; hence, the power or privilege of holding a court in a district, as in a manor; jurisdiction of causes, and the limits of that jurisdiction. *English Law. Wilkins. Lye.*
2. Liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burdens. *Cowel.*
3. An exclusive privilege claimed by millers of grinding all the corn used within the manor or township in which the mill stands. *Grose.*

SŎC'AGE, *n.* [from *soc*, supra, a privilege.] In *English law*, a tenure of lands and tenements by a certain or determinate service; a tenure distinct from chivalry or knight's service, in which the render was uncertain. The service must be certain, in order to be denominated *socage*; as to hold by fealty and twenty shillings rent. *Blackstone.*
Socage is of two kinds; *free socage*, where the services are not only certain, but honorable; and *villein socage*, where the services, though certain, are of a base nature. *Blackstone.*

SŎC'A-GER, *n.* A tenant by socage; a socman.

SŌ-CALL'ED, *a.* So named.

SO-CIA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *sociabilité*.]
Sociableness; disposition to associate and converse with others, or the practice of familiar converse.

SŌ'CIA-BLE, (sō'sha-bl,) *a.* [Fr. *sociable*; L. *sociabilis*, from *socius*, a companion, probably from *sequor*, to follow. See SEEK.]
1. That may be conjoined; fit to be united in one body or company; as, *sociable* parts united in one body. *Hooker.*
2. Ready or disposed to unite in a general interest.

> To make man mild, and sociable to man. *Addison.*

3. Ready and inclined to join in company or society; or frequently meeting for conversation; as, *sociable* neighbors.
4. Inclined to converse when in company; disposed to freedom in conversation; opposed to RESERVED and TACITURN.
5. Free in conversation; conversing much or familiarly. The guests were very *sociable*.

SŌ'CIA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Disposition to associate; inclination to company and converse; or actual frequent union in society or free converse. This word may signify either the disposition to associate, or the disposition to enter into familiar conversation, or the actual practice of associating and conversing.

SŌ'CIA-BLY, *adv.* In a sociable manner; with free intercourse; conversibly; familiarly; as a companion.

SŌ'CIAL, (-shal,) *a.* [L. *socialis*, from *socius*, companion.]
1. Pertaining to society; relating to men living in society, or to the public as an aggregate body; as, *social* interests or concerns; *social* pleasures; *social* benefits; *social* happiness; *social* duties.

> True self love and social are the same. *Pope.*

2. Ready or disposed to mix in friendly converse; companionable.

> Withers, adieu! yet not with thee remove
> Thy martial spirit or thy social love. *Pope.*

3. Consisting in union or mutual converse. *Milton.*
4. Disposed to unite in society. Man is a *social* being.

SŌ'CIAL-ISM, *n.* A social state in which there is a community of property among all the citizens; a new term for AGRARIANISM. [See COMMUNISM.]

SŌ'CIAL-IST, *n.* One who advocates a community of property among all the citizens of a state.

SO-CIAL'I-TY, *n.* Socialness; the quality of being social. *Sterne.*

SŌ'CIAL-LY, *adv.* In a social manner or way.

SŌ'CIAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being social.

SŌ'CIATE, (-shi-ate,) *v. i.* To associate; to mix with company. [*Obs.*] *Shelford.*

SO-CI'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *société*; Sp. *sociedad*; It. *società*; L. *societas*, from *socius*, a companion. See SOCIABLE.]
1. The union of a number of rational beings; or a number of persons united, either for a temporary or permanent purpose. Thus the inhabitants of a state or of a city constitute a *society*, having common interests; and hence it is called a *community*. In a more enlarged sense, the whole race or family of man is a *society*, and called *human society*.

> The true and natural foundations of society are the wants and fears of individuals. *Blackstone.*

2. Any number of persons associated for a particular purpose, whether incorporated by law, or only united by articles of agreement; a fraternity. Thus we have Bible *societies*, missionary *societies*, and charitable *societies* for various objects; *societies* of mechanics, and learned *societies*; *societies* for encouraging arts, &c.
3. Company; a temporary association of persons for profit or pleasure. In this sense, COMPANY is more generally used.
4. Company; fellowship. We frequent the *society* of those we love and esteem.
5. Partnership; fellowship; union on equal terms.

> Among unequals what society can sort? *Milton.*
> Heaven's greatness no society can bear. *Dryden.*

6. Persons living in the same neighborhood, who frequently meet in company and have fellowship. Literary *society* renders a place interesting and agreeable.
7. In *Connecticut*, a number of families united and incorporated for the purpose of supporting public worship, is called an *ecclesiastical society*. This is a parish, except that it has not territorial limits. In *Massachusetts*, such an incorporated society is usually called a *parish*, though consisting of persons only, without regard to territory.

SO-CIN'I-AN, *a.* [from *Socinus*, a native of Sienna, in Tuscany, the founder of the sect of Socinians in the 16th century.]
Pertaining to Socinus, or his religious creed.

SO-CIN'I-AN, *n.* One of the followers of Socinus. *Encyc.*

SO-CIN'I-AN-ISM, *n.* The tenets or doctrines of Socinus, who held Christ to have been a mere man inspired, denied his divinity and atonement, the doctrine of original depravity, and kindred doctrines. *Encyc.*

SOCK, *n.* [Sax. *socc*; L. *soccus*; Sw. *socka*; G. *socke*; D. *sok*; Dan. *sok*; Fr. *socque*; It. *socco*, *zoccolo*, *zoccolo*, a wooden shoe, a plinth, whence *zoccolo*, Fr. *socle*. Qu. L. *sicco*, to dry, Gr. σακκος, a bag.]
1. The shoe of the ancient actors of comedy. Hence the word is used for comedy, and opposed to BUSKIN, or tragedy.

> Great Fletcher never treads in buskins here,
> Nor greater Jonson dares in socks appear. *Dryden.*

2. A garment for the foot, like the foot of a stocking.
3. A plowshare. *Ed. Encyc.*

SOCK'ET, *n.* [Ir. *soicead.*]
1. The little hollow tube or place in which a candle is fixed in the candlestick.

> And in the sockets oily bubbles dance. *Dryden.*

2. Any hollow thing or place which receives and holds something else; as, the *sockets* of the teeth or of the eyes.

> His eyeballs in their hollow sockets sink. *Dryden.*
> Gomphosis is the connection of a tooth to its socket. *Wiseman.*

SOCK'ET-CHIS-EL, *n.* A strong chisel used by carpenters for mortising. *Gwilt.*

SOCK'ET-POLE, *n.* A pole armed with an iron socket, and used to propel boats, &c.

SOCK'LESS, *a.* Destitute of socks or shoes. *Beaum. & Fl.*

SŌ'CLE, (sō'kl,) *n.* In *architecture*, a plain block or plinth, forming a low pedestal to a statue, column, &c.; also, a plain face or plinth at the lower part of a wall. *Gloss. of Archit.*

SOC'MAN, *n.* [See SOCAGE.] One who holds lands or tenements by socage. *Cowel.*

SOC'MAN-RY, *n.* Tenure by socage. [*Not in use.*] *Cowel.*

SOC'OME, *n.* A custom of tenants to grind corn at the lord's mill. [*Not used.*] *Cowel.*

SOC'O-TO-RINE, (-rin,) } *a.* *Socotorine* or *socotrine*
SOC'O-TRINE, } *aloes*; a kind of aloes from Socotra, an isle in the Indian Ocean. *Encyc.*

SO-CRAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to Socrates, the
SO-CRAT'IC-AL, } Grecian sage, or to his language or manner of teaching and philosophizing. The *Socratic* method of reasoning and instruction was by a series of questions leading to the desired result.

SO-CRAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the Socratic method. *Goodman.*

SOC'RA-TISM, *n.* The doctrines or philosophy of Socrates.

SOC'RA-TIST, *n.* A disciple of Socrates. *Martyn.*

SOD, *n.* [D. *zoode*; G. *sode*. I suspect the radical sense is set, fixed; W. *sodi*, to set.]
Turf; sward; that stratum of earth on the surface which is filled with the roots of grass, or any portion of that surface. It differs from CLOD, which may be a compact mass of earth without roots; but sod is formed by earth held together by roots.

SOD, *a.* Made or consisting of sod.

SOD, *v. t.* To cover with sod; to turf.

SOD, *pret.* of SEETHE; also the passive participle. [See SODDEN.]

SŌ'DA, *n.* [G. *soda*; D. *soda*; It. *soda*; Sp. *soda* or *sosa*, glasswort, barilla.]
1. The protoxyd of the metal sodium, formerly called, though not appropriately, *mineral alkali*. It has likewise been called a *fixed alkali*, in contradistinction from *ammonia*, which is a volatile alkali.
2. The carbonate of soda, formerly called NATRON, obtained by lixiviating the ashes of marine plants, or decomposing the salts of soda. In this state, however, it is never pure.

SŌ'DA-ASH, *n.* Impure carbonate of soda.

SŌ'DA-LITE, *n.* A mineral occurring usually in small, bluish dodecahedrons, and containing a large proportion of soda, along with silica, alumina, and muriatic acid. *Dana.*

SO-DAL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *sodalitas*, from *sodalis*, a companion.]
A fellowship or fraternity. *Stillingfleet.*

SŌ'DA-SALTS, *n. pl.* In *chemistry*, salts which have soda for their base. *Silliman.*

SŌ'DA-WA-TER, *n.* A very weak solution of soda in water highly charged with carbonic acid. The popular beverage sold under this name in the shops is ordinarily nothing but common water highly charged with carbonic acid.

SOD'DED, *pp.* Covered with sod; turfed.

SOD'DEN, *pp.* of SEETHE. Boiled; seethed.

SOD'DY, *a.* [from *sod.*] Turfy; consisting of sod; covered with sod.

SOD'ER, *v. t.* [W. *sawd*, juncture; *sawdriaw*, to join, to soder; Fr. *souder*; Arm. *souda* or *soudta*; It. *soldare*, to make firm. It has been taken for granted that this is a contracted word, from L. *solido*, and hence written SOLDER. The fact may be doubted; but if true, the settled pronunciation seems to render it expedient to let the contracted orthography remain undisturbed. So Parkhurst writes it. Lexicon, פזז.]
To unite and make solid, as metallic substances; to unite the surfaces of metals by the intervention of a metal or metallic cement in a state of fusion, which hardens in cooling, and renders the joint solid.

SOD'ER, *n.* Metallic cement; a metal or metallic composition used in uniting other metallic substances.

SOD'ER-ED, *pp.* United by a metallic cement.

SOD'ER-ING, *ppr.* Uniting and making solid by means of a metallic substance in a state of fusion.

SOD'ER-ING, *n.* The process of uniting the surfaces of metals by the intervention of a more fusible metal or metallic cement.

SŌ'DI-UM, *n.* The metallic base of soda. It is soft, white, and opaque, and very malleable. It is lighter than water. Common culinary salt is chlorid of sodium. *Davy.*

SOD'OM-ITE, *n.* An inhabitant of Sodom.
2. One guilty of sodomy.

SOD-OM-IT'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to sodomy.

SOD'OM-Y, *n.* A crime against nature.

SŌE, *n.* [Scot. *sae*; perhaps *sea*.]
A large wooden vessel for holding water; a cowl. [*Local.*] *More.*

SO-EV'ER; so and ever, found in compounds, as in *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, *wheresoever*. [See these words.] It is sometimes used separate from the pronoun; as, in what things *soever* you undertake, use diligence and fidelity.

SŌ'FA, *n.* [Probably an Oriental word. Qu. Sw. *sofva*, to lull to sleep.]
An elegant long seat, usually with a stuffed bottom. Sofas are variously made. In the United States, the frame is of mahogany, and the bottom formed of stuffed cloth, with a covering of silk, chintz, calico, or hair-cloth; sometimes on springs. The sofa of the Orientals is a kind of alcove, raised half a foot above the floor, where visitors of distinction are received. It is also a seat by the side of the room covered with a carpet.

SŌ'FA-BED, *n.* A bed within a frame beneath a sofa, which can be used for lodging by night.

SŌ'FETT, *n.* A small sofa.

SŌ'FI, SŌ'PHI, (sō'fe,) n. In *Persia*, a religious person; a dervis.

SŌ'FISM, n. The mystical doctrines of the Sofis, or dervises of Persia. *Brande.*

SOF'FIT, n. [It. *soffitta.*] In *architecture*, a ceiling; a term seldom used except in reference to the undersides of the subordinate parts and members of buildings, such as staircases, entablatures, archways, cornices, &c. *Gloss. of Archit.*

SOFT, a. [Sax. *softe, softa.* The D. has *zagt*, Sw. *sackta*, D. *sagte*, and the G. *sanft*, in a like sense, but whether allied to *soft*, may be questioned.]

1. Easily yielding to pressure; the contrary of HARD; as, a *soft* bed; a *soft* peach; *soft* earth.

2. Not hard; easily separated by an edged instrument; as, *soft* wood. The chestnut is a *soft* wood, but more durable than hickory, which is a very hard wood. So we say, a *soft* stone, when it breaks or is hewed with ease.

3. Easily worked; malleable; as, *soft* iron.

4. Not rough, rugged, or harsh; smooth to the touch; delicate; as, *soft* silk; *soft* raiment; a *soft* skin.

5. Delicate; feminine; as, the *softer* sex.

6. Easily yielding to persuasion or motives; flexible; susceptible of influence or passion. In both these senses, *soft* is applied to females, and sometimes to males; as, a divine of a *soft* and servile temper. *K. Charles.*

One king is too *soft* and easy. *L'Estrange.*

7. Tender; timorous.

However *soft* within themselves they are,
To you they will be valiant by despair. *Dryden.*

8. Mild; gentle; kind; not severe or unfeeling; as, a person of a *soft* nature.

9. Civil; complaisant; courteous; as, a person of *soft* manners. He has a *soft* way of asking favors.

10. Placid; still; easy.

On her *soft* axle while she paces even,
She bears the *soft* with the smooth air along; *Milton.*

11. Effeminate; viciously nice.

An idle and *soft* course of life is the source of criminal pleasures. *Broome.*

12. Delicate; elegantly tender.

Her form more *soft* and feminine. *Milton.*

13. Weak; impressible.

The deceiver soon found this *soft* place of Adam's. [*Not elegant.*] *Glanville.*

14. Gentle; smooth or melodious to the ear; not loud, rough, or harsh; as, a *soft* voice or note; a *soft* sound; *soft* accents; *soft* whispers. *Dryden. Pope.*

15. Smooth; flowing; not rough or vehement.

The solemn nightingale tuned her *soft* lays. *Milton.*
Soft were my numbers, who could take offense? *Pope.*

16. Easy; quiet; undisturbed; as, *soft* slumbers.

17. Mild to the eye; not strong or glaring; as, *soft* colors; the *soft* coloring of a picture.

The sun, shining on the upper part of the clouds, made the *softest* lights imaginable. *Brown.*

18. Mild; warm; pleasant to the feelings; as, *soft* air.

19. Not tinged with salts; not hard; so as to decompose soap; as, *soft* water is the best for washing.

20. Mild; gentle; not rough, rude, or irritating.

A *soft* answer turneth away wrath. — Prov. xv.

21. Weak; foolish.

SOFT, *adv.* Softly; gently; quietly.

SOFT, *exclam.* For *be soft*; hold; stop; not so fast.

But, *soft*, my muse; the world is wide. *Suckling.*

SOFT'EN, (sof'n,) *v. t.* To make soft or more soft; to make less hard.

Their arrow's point they *soften* in the flame. *Gay.*

2. To mollify; to make less fierce or intractable; to make more susceptible of humane or fine feelings; as, to *soften* a hard heart; to *soften* savage natures. The heart is *softened* by pity.

Diffidence conciliates the proud, and *softens* the severe. *Rambler.*

3. To make less harsh or severe; as, to *soften* an expression.

4. To palliate; to represent as less enormous; as, to *soften* a fault.

5. To make easy; to compose; to mitigate; to alleviate.

Music can *soften* pain to ease. *Pope.*

6. To make calm and placid.

Let her be all that cheers or *softens* life. *Pope.*

7. To make less harsh, less rude, less offensive, or violent.

But sweetly tempered awe, and *softened* all he spoke. *Dryden.*

8. To make less glaring; as, to *soften* the coloring of a picture.

9. To make tender; to make effeminate; to enervate; as, troops *softened* by luxury.

10. To make less harsh or grating; as, to *soften* the voice.

SOFT'EN, (sof'n,) *v. i.* To become less hard; to become more pliable and yielding to pressure; as, iron or wax *softens* in heat; fruits *soften* as they ripen.

2. To become less rude, harsh, or cruel; as, savage natures *soften* by civilization.

3. To become less obstinate or obdurate; to become more susceptible of humane feelings and tenderness; to relent. The heart *softens* at the sight of woe.

4. To become more mild; as, the air *softens*.

5. To become less harsh, severe, or rigorous.

SOFT'EN-ED, (sof'nd,) *pp. or a.* Made less hard or less harsh; made less obdurate or cruel, or less glaring.

SOFT'EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making more soft; making less rough or cruel, &c.

SOFT'EN-ING, *n.* The act of making less hard, less cruel or obdurate, less violent, less glaring, &c.

SOFT'EN-ING, *n.* In *painting*, the blending of colors into each other.

SOFT'-HEART-ED, *a.* Having tenderness of heart; susceptible of pity or other kindly affection; gentle; meek.

SOFT'ISH, *a.* Somewhat soft. *D. Clinton.*

SOFT'LING, *n.* An effeminate person; one viciously nice. [*Little used.*] *Wootton.*

SOFT'LY, *adv.* Without hardness.

2. Not with force or violence; gently; as, he *softly* pressed my hand.

3. Not loudly; without noise; as, speak *softly*; walk *softly*.

In this dark silence *softly* leave the town. *Dryden.*

4. Gently; placidly.

She *softly* lays him on a flowery bed. *Dryden.*

5. Mildly; tenderly.

The king must die;
Though pity *softly* pleads within my soul. *Dryden.*

SOFT'NER, *n.* He or that which softens.

2. One that palliates. *Swift.*

SOFT'NESS, *n.* The quality of bodies which renders them capable of yielding to pressure, or of easily receiving impressions from other bodies; opposed to HARDNESS.

2. Susceptibility of feeling or passion; as, the *softness* of the heart, or of our natures.

3. Mildness; kindness; as, *softness* of words or expressions. *Watts.*

4. Mildness; civility; gentleness; as, *softness* of manners. *Dryden.*

5. Effeminacy; vicious delicacy.

He was not delighted with the *softness* of the court. *Clarendon.*

6. Timorousness; pusillanimity; excessive susceptibility of fear or alarm.

This virtue could not proceed out of fear or *softness*. *Bacon.*

7. Smoothness to the ear; as, the *softness* of sound, which is distinct from EXILITY or FINENESS. *Bacon.*

8. Facility; gentleness; candor; easiness to be affected; as, *softness* of spirit. *Hooker.*

9. Gentleness, as contrary to vehemence.

With strength and *softness*, energy and ease. *Harte.*

10. Mildness of temper; meekness.

For contemplation he and valor formed,
For *softness* she, and sweet attractive grace. *Milton.*

11. Weakness; simplicity.

12. Mild temperature; as, the *softness* of a climate. *Mitford.*

SOFT'-VOIC-ED, (-voist,) *a.* Having a soft voice.

SOG'GY, *a.* [Allied probably to *soak*, which see; W. *soeg*, and *soegi*, to steep.]

1. Wet; filled with water; soft with moisture; as, *soggy* land. Timber that has imbibed water is said to be *soggy*.

2. Steaming with damp. *B. Jonson.*

SO-HŌ', *exclam.* A word used in calling from a distant place: a sportsman's halloo. *Shak.*

SOI DI-SANT', (swa'de-zang',) [Fr.] Calling himself; self-styled; pretended; would be.

SOIL, *v. t.* [Sax. *solan, sylian*; Dan. *söler*; Sw. *söla*; Fr. *salir, souiller*; Arm. *saliza*; Ir. *salaighim*. Class Sl, No. 35, Syr.]

1. To make dirty on the surface; to foul; to dirt; to stain; to defile; to tarnish; to sully; as, to *soil* a garment with dust.

Our wonted ornaments now *soiled* and stained. *Milton.*

2. To cover or tinge with any thing extraneous; as, to *soil* the earth with blood. *Tate.*

3. To dung; to manure. *South.*

To soil a horse, is to purge him by giving him fresh grass. *Johnson.*

To soil cattle, in *husbandry*, is to feed them with grass or green food daily cut for them, instead of pasturing them. *Farm. Encyc.*

SOIL, *n.* [G. *stile.* See the verb.]

1. Dirt; any foul matter upon another substance; foulness; spot.

2. Stain; tarnish.

A lady's honor — will not bear a *soil*. *Dryden.*

3. The upper stratum of the earth; the mold, or that compound substance which furnishes nutriment to plants, or which is particularly adapted to support and nourish them. [L. *solum*; W. *sul.*]

4. Land; country. We love our native *soil*.

5. Dung; compost.

Improve land by dung and other sort of *soils*. *Mortimer.*

To take soil; to run into the water, as a deer when pursued. *B. Jonson.*

SOIL'ED, *pp. or a.* Fouled; stained; tarnished; manured; fed with grass or green food.

SOIL'I-NESS, *n.* Stain; foulness. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

SOIL'ING, *ppr.* Defiling; fouling; tarnishing; feeding with fresh grass or green food; manuring.

SOIL'ING, *n.* The act or practice of feeding cattle or horses with fresh grass or green food, cut daily for them, instead of pasturing them.

SOIL'LESS, *a.* Destitute of soil. *Bigsby.*

SOIL'URE, *n.* [Fr. *souillure.*] Stain; pollution. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SOIR-ÉE', (swar-ē',) *n.* [Fr. *soir*, evening.] An evening party.

SŌ'JOURN, (sō'jurn *or* so-jurn',) *v. i.* [Fr. *sejourner*; It. *soggiornare*, which seems to be formed from the noun *soggiorno*; *sub* and *giorno*, a day.]

To dwell for a time; to dwell or live in a place as a temporary resident, or as a stranger, not considering the place as his permanent habitation. So Abram *sojourned* in Egypt. *Gen.* xii.

The soldiers assembled at Newcastle, and there *sojourned* three days. *Hayward.*

SŌ'JOURN, (sō'jurn,) *n.* A temporary residence, as that of a traveler in a foreign land. *Milton.*

SŌ'JOURN-ER, *n.* A temporary resident; a stranger or traveler who dwells in a place for a time.

We are strangers before thee and *sojourners*, as all our fathers were. — 1 Chron. xxix.

SŌ'JOURN-ING, *ppr.* Dwelling for a time.

SŌ'JOURN-ING, *n.* The act of dwelling in a place for a time; also, the time of abode. *Exod.* xii.

SŌ'JOURN-MENT, (sō'jurn-,) *n.* Temporary residence, as that of a stranger or traveler. *Walsh.*

SŌKE, *n.* A district in which a particular privilege or power is exercised. *England.*

SOL, *n.* [L.] The sun.

SOL, *n.* [Norm. *soulze, soulds, sout*, from L. *solidus.*]

1. In *France*, a small copper coin; a penny; usually Sou, or Sous. *Encyc.*

2. A copper coin and money of account in Switzerland.

SŌL, *n.* [It.] The name of a note in music. It is the fifth in the gamut, *do* or *ut* being the first.

SOL'ACE, *v. t.* [It. *sollazzare*, from L. *solatium*; *solor*, to comfort, assuage, relieve. See CONSOLE.]

1. To cheer in grief or under calamity; to comfort; to relieve in affliction; to console; *applied to persons*; as, to *solace* one's self with the hope of future reward.

2. To allay; to assuage; as, to *solace* grief.

SOL'ACE, *v. i.* To take comfort; to be cheered or relieved in grief. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

SOL'ACE, *n.* [It. *sollazzo*; L. *solatium.*]

Comfort in grief; alleviation of grief or anxiety; also, that which relieves in distress; recreation.

The proper *solaces* of age are not music and compliments, but wisdom and devotion. *Rambler.*

SOL'AC-ED, (sol'ast,) *pp.* Comforted; cheered in affliction.

SOL'ACE-MENT, *n.* Act of comforting; state of being solaced.

SOL'A-CING, *ppr.* Relieving grief; cheering in affliction.

SO-LĀ'CIOUS, (so-lā'shus,) *a.* Affording comfort or amusement. [*Not in use.*]

SO-LAN'DER, *n.* [Fr. *soulandres.*] A disease in horses. *Dict.*

SŌ'LAN-GOOSE, *n.* The gannet, Sula Bassana, a web-footed sea-fowl, found on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, Labrador, Gulf of St. Lawrence, &c. It is nearly of the size of the domestic goose. *Jardine. Nuttall.*

SO-LAN'NA, SOL'A-NINE, (-nin,) *n.* [L. *solanum*, nightshade.]

A vegetable alkaloid, obtained from various species of Solanum, as *S. dulcamara, S. nigrum, S. tuberosum*, &c.

SO-LA'NO, *n.* A hot, oppressive wind in the Mediterranean, particularly on the eastern coast of Spain. It is a modification of the sirocco. *Brande.*

SO-LA'NUM, *n.* [L.] A genus of plants comprehending the potato, (*S. tuberosum*,) egg plant, (*S. Melongena*,) love apple or tomato, (*S. Lycopersicum*,) nightshade, &c.

SŌ'LAR, SŌ'LA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *solaire*; L. *solaris*, from *sol*, the sun, W. *haul*, Fr. *soleil*, It. *sole*, Sp. *sol.*]

1. Pertaining to the sun; as, the *solar* system; or proceeding from it; as, *solar* light; *solar* rays; *solar* influence.

2. In *astrology*, born under the predominant influence of the sun; as, a *solar* people. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

3. Measured by the progress of the sun, or by its revolution; as, the *solar* year.

Solar cycle. See Cycle, No. 3.

Solar flowers, are those which open and shut daily, at certain determinate hours. *Linnæus.*

Solar microscope; a microscope in which the object is illuminated by the light of the sun concentrated upon it. It consists of two parts; first, of a *magnifier*, by which the object placed behind it is made to form a highly-magnified image on a wall or screen in a dark room; and, secondly, of an *illuminating apparatus*, composed of a mirror thrust through an opening in the window shutter to reflect the light of the sun into the tube which carries the magnifier, and of several lenses called *condensers*, which receive the light from the mirror and concentrate it upon the object in the focus, the enlarged image of which is thus rendered luminous and distinct. *Olmsted.*

Solar spots; dark spots that appear on the sun's disk, usually visible only by the telescope, but sometimes so large as to be seen by the naked eye. They adhere to the body of the sun; indicate its revolutions on its axis; are very changeable in their figure and dimensions; and vary in size from mere points to spaces of 50,000 miles in diameter.

Solar system; the group of celestial bodies comprehending the sun, planets, and comets.

SŌ'LAR, *n.* A solar; a loft or upper chamber.

SŌLD, *pret.* and *pp.* of Sell. [*Gloss. of Archit.*

SŌLD, *n.* [from the root of *soldier*; Norm. *soude.*] Salary; military pay. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SOL'DAN, for Sultan, is not in use. *Milton.*

SOL'DA-NEL, *n.* [L. *convolvulus soldanella.*] A plant.

SOL'DER, *v. t.* [from L. *solido, solidus.*] To unite the surfaces of metals by the intervention of a more fusible metal or metallic cement. [See Solder.]

SOL'DER, *n.* A metal or metallic composition for uniting the surface of metals; a metallic cement.

SOL'DER-ED, *pp.* United as metals by a metallic cement.

SOL'DER-ING, *ppr.* Uniting, as metals, by a metallic cement.

SOL'DER-ING, *n.* The process of uniting the surfaces of metals by means of a more fusible metal or a metallic cement.

SŌL'DIER, (sōl'jur,) *n.* [Fr. *soldat*; Norm. *soudeyer, soudiers*; It. *soldato*; Sp. *soldado*; from L. *solidus*, a piece of money; the pay of a soldier; Norm. *soud*, contracted from *sould*, pay, wages; *soudoyer*, to keep in pay; Sw. *besolda*, to count out money to, to pay; Dan. *besolder*, to give a salary or wages.]

1. A man engaged in military service; one whose occupation is military; a man enlisted for service in an army; a private or one in the ranks.

> There ought to be some time for sober reflection between the life of a *soldier* and his death. *Hamilton.*

2. A man enrolled for service, when on duty or embodied for military discipline; a private; as, a militia *soldier*.

3. *Emphatically*, a brave warrior; a man of military experience and skill, or a man of distinguished valor. In this sense, an officer of any grade may be denominated a *soldier*. *Shak.*

SŌL'DIER-ESS, *n.* A female soldier. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

SŌL'DIER-LIKE, } *a.* Like or becoming a real sol-
SŌL'DIER-LY, } dier; brave; martial; heroic; honorable.

SŌL'DIER-SHIP, (sōl'jur-,) *n.* Military qualities; military character or state; martial skill; behavior becoming a soldier. *Shak.*

SŌL'DIER-Y, (sōl'jur-y,) *n.* Soldiers collectively; the body of military men.

> I charge not the *soldiery* with ignorance and contempt of learning, without exception. *Swift.*

2. Soldiership; military service. [*Obs.*] *Sidney.*

SŌLE, *n.* [Sax. *sol*; D. *zool*; G. *sohle*; Dan. *sole*; Fr. *id.*; It. *suolo*, soil and sole; Sp. *suela*, the sole of the foot, and *suelo*, soil; L. *solea, solum*; that which sets or is set or laid. The radical sense coincides with that of *sill.*]

1. The bottom of the foot; and by a figure, the foot itself. *Shak. Spenser.*

2. The bottom of a shoe; or the piece of leather which constitutes the bottom.

> The caliga was a military shoe with a very thick *sole*, tied above the instep. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The part of any thing that forms the bottom, and on which it stands upon the ground.

> Elm is proper for mills, *soles* of wheels, and pipes. *Mortimer.*

4. A marine flat fish of the genus Solea of Cuvier, (Pleuronectes, Linnæus,) so called, probably, because it keeps usually near the bottom of the sea. These fishes abound on the British coast, and hence the name of *sole bank*, to the southward of Ireland. This fish sometimes grows to the weight of six or seven pounds or more. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

The name *sole* is also given to certain other flat fishes of the genera Monochirus and Achirus, subdivisions of the old genus Pleuronectes. *P. Cyc. Storer.*

5. In *ship-Building*, a sort of lining, used to prevent the wearing of any thing.

6. A sort of horn under a horse's hoof. *Encyc.*

SŌLE, *v. t.* To furnish with a sole; as, to *sole* a shoe.

SŌLE, *a.* [L. *solus*; Fr. *seul*; It. and Sp. *solo*; probably from separating; Ar. زال *zala.* Class Sl, No. 3.]

1. Single; being or acting without another; individual; only. God is the *sole* Creator and Sovereign of the world.

2. In *law*, single; unmarried; as, a *femme sole.*

SOL'E-CISM, *n.* [Gr. σολοικισμος, said to be derived from *Soli*, a people of Attica, who, being transplanted to Cilicia, lost the purity of their language.]

1. Impropriety in language, or a gross deviation from the rules of syntax; incongruity of words; want of correspondence or consistency.

> A barbarism may be in one word; a *solecism* must be of more. *Johnson, from Cicero.*

2. Any unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety. *B. Jonson.*

> Cæsar, by dismissing his guards and retaining his power, committed a dangerous *solecism* in politics. *Middleton.*

SOL'E-CIST, *n.* [Gr. σολοικιστης.] One who is guilty of impropriety in language. *Blackwall.*

SOL-E-CIST'IC, } *a.* Incorrect; incongruous.
SOL-E-CIST'IC-AL, } *Johnson.*

SOL-E-CIST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a solecistic manner. *Blackwall.*

SOL'E-CIZE, *v. t.* [Gr. σολοικιζω.] To commit solecism. *More.*

SŌL'ED, *pp.* Furnished with a sole.

SŌLE'-LEATH-ER, (-leth-er,) *n.* Thick, strong leather, used for the soles of shoes.

SŌLE'LY, *adv.* Singly; alone; only; without another; as, to rest a cause *solely* on one argument; to rely *solely* on one's own strength.

SOL'EMN, (sol'em,) *a.* [Fr. *solennel*; It. *solenne*; Sp. *solemne*; L. *solennis*, from *soleo*, to be accustomed, to use, that is, to hold on or continue, as we have *wont*, from G. *wohnen*, to dwell.]

1. Anniversary; observed once a year with religious ceremonies.

> The worship of this image was advanced, and a *solemn* supplication observed every year. *Stillingfleet.*

[I doubt the correctness of this definition of Johnson; or whether *solemn*, in our language, ever includes the sense of *anniversary*. In the passage cited, the sense of *anniversary* is expressed by *every year*, and if it is included in *solemn* also, the sentence is tautological. I should say then, that *solemn*, in this passage of Stillingfleet, has the sense given in the second definition below.]

2. Religiously grave; marked with pomp and sanctity; attended with religious rites.

> His holy rites and *solemn* feasts profaned. *Milton.*

3. Religiously serious; piously grave; devout; marked by reverence to God; as, *solemn* prayer; the *solemn* duties of the sanctuary.

4. Affecting with seriousness; impressing or adapted to impress seriousness, gravity, or reverence; sober; serious.

> There reigned a *solemn* silence over all. *Spenser.*
> To 'swage with *solemn* touches troubled thoughts. *Milton.*

5. Grave; serious; or affectedly grave; as, a *solemn* face.

6. Sacred; enjoined by religion; or attended with a serious appeal to God; as, a *solemn* oath.

7. Marked with solemnities; as, a *solemn* day.

SOL'EMN-BREATH-ING, *a.* Diffusing or inspiring solemnity. *Gray.*

SOL'EM-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being solemn; reverential manner; gravity; as, the *solemness* of public worship.

2. Solemnity; gravity of manner. *Wotton.*

SO-LEM'NI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *solemnité.*]

1. A rite or ceremony annually performed with religious reverence.

> Great was the cause; our old *solemnities*
> From no blind zeal or fond tradition rise,
> But saved from death, our Argives yearly pay
> These grateful honors to the god of day. *Pope.*

[*Solemnities* seems here to include the sense of *anniversary*. See the fourth line. But in modern usage, that sense is rarely or never attached to the word.]

2. A religious ceremony; a ritual performance attended with religious reverence; as, the *solemnity* of a funeral or of a sacrament.

3. A ceremony adapted to impress awe; as, the *solemnities* of the last day.

4. Manner of acting awfully serious.

> With horrible *solemnity* he caused every thing to be prepared for his triumph of victory. *Sidney.*

5. Gravity; steady seriousness; as, the *solemnity* of the Spanish language. *Spectator.*

6. Affected gravity.

> *Solemnity* 's a cover for a sot. *Young.*

SOL-EM-NI-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of solemnizing; celebration; as, the *solemnization* of a marriage. *Bacon.*

SOL'EM-NIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *solenniser*; It. *solennizzare.*]

1. To dignify or honor by ceremonies; to celebrate; as, to *solemnize* the birth of Christ. *Boyle.*

> Their choice nobility and flower
> Met from all parts to *solemnize* this feast. *Milton.*

2. To perform with ritual ceremonies and respect, or according to legal forms; as, to *solemnize* a marriage. *Z. Swift.*

3. To perform religiously once a year. [Qu.] *Hooker.*

4. To make grave, serious, and reverential; as, to *solemnize* the mind for the duties of the sanctuary. *Wilberforce.*

[In this sense the word is occasionally used in England, and is well authorized in the United States. — *Ed.*]

SOL'EM-NIZ-ED, *pp.* Celebrated religiously; made grave.

SOL'EM-NIZ-ER, *n.* One who performs a solemn rite.

SOL'EM-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Honoring with sacred rites.

SOL'EMN-LY, *adv.* With gravity and religious reverence. Let us *solemnly* address the throne of grace.

2. With official formalities and by due authority. This question of law has been *solemnly* decided in the highest court.

3. With formal state. *Shak.*

4. With formal gravity and stateliness, or with affected gravity.

> There in deaf murmurs *solemnly* are wise. *Dryden.*

5. With religious seriousness; as, I *solemnly* declare myself innocent.

> I do *solemnly* assure the reader. *Swift.*

SŌLE'NESS, *n.* [from *sole.*] Singleness; a state of being unconnected with others. *Dering.*

SŌ'LEN-ITE, *n.* A petrified razor-shell, or bivalve of the genus Solen.

SOL-FA', *v. t.* To pronounce the notes of the gamut, ascending or descending, *do*, (or *ut*,) *re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, do*, and *vice versa.*

SOL-FA'ING, *ppr.* Pronouncing the notes of the gamut.

SOL-FA-TA'RA, n. [from the Italian volcano near Naples.] A volcanic vent or area, from which sulphur, sulphurous, watery, and acid vapors and gases are emitted. *Lyell.*

SOL-FEG'GI-O, n. [It.] In *music*, the system of arranging the scale by the names *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*, by which singing is taught.

SŌ'LI; in *music*, *pl.* of Solo.

SO-LIC'IT, (so-lis'it,) *v. t.* [L. *solicito*; Fr. *solliciter*; It. *sollecitare.* I know not whether this word is simple or compound; probably the latter. Qu. L. *lacio.*]

1. To ask with some degree of earnestness; to make petition to; to apply to for obtaining something. This word implies earnestness in seeking, but I think less earnestness than Beg, Implore, Entreat, and Importune, and more than Ask or Request; as when we say, a man *solicits* the minister for an office; he *solicits* his father for a favor.

> Did I *solicit* thee
> From darkness to promote me? *Milton.*

2. To ask for with some degree of earnestness; to seek by petition; as, to *solicit* an office; to *solicit* a favor.

3. To awake or excite to action; to summon; to invite.

> That fruit *solicited* her longing eye. *Milton.*
> Sounds and some tangible qualities *solicit* their proper senses, and force an entrance to the mind. *Locke.*

4. To attempt; to try to obtain.

> I view my crime, but kindle at the view,
> Repent old pleasures and *solicit* new. *Pope.*

5. To disturb; to disquiet; a Latinism rarely used.

> But anxious fears *solicit* my weak breast. *Dryden.*

SO-LIC'IT-ANT, *n.* One who solicits.

SO-LIC-IT-Ā'TION, *n.* Earnest request; a seeking to obtain something from another with some degree of zeal and earnestness; sometimes, perhaps, importunity. He obtained a grant by repeated *solicitations.*

2. Excitement; invitation; as, the *solicitation* of the senses. *Locke.*

SO-LIC'IT-ED, *pp.* Earnestly requested.

SO-LIC'IT-ING, *ppr.* Requesting with earnestness; asking for; attempting to obtain.

> This way and that *soliciting* the dart. *Dryden.*

SO-LIC'IT-OR, *n.* [Fr. *solliciteur.*]

1. One who asks with earnestness; one that asks for another. *Shak.*

2. An attorney, advocate, or counselor at law, who is authorized to practice in the English court of chancery. In *America*, an advocate or counselor at law, who, like the attorney-general or State's attorney, prosecutes actions for the State.

SO-LIC'IT-OR-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* In *Great Britain*, an officer of the crown, who is associated with the attorney-general in managing the legal business of the crown and public offices. *Brande.*

SO-LIC'IT-OUS, (-lis'it-us,) *a.* [L. *solicitus.*]

1. Careful; anxious; very desirous, as to obtain something. Men are often more *solicitous* to obtain the favor of their king or of the people, than of their Maker.

2. Careful; anxious; concerned; as respecting an unknown but interesting event; followed usually by *about* or *for*. We say, a man is *solicitous about* the fate of his petition, or *about* the result of the negotiation. He is *solicitous for* the safety of his ship.

3. Anxious; concerned; followed by *for*, as when something is to be obtained. Be not *solicitous for* the future.

SO-LIC'IT-OUS-LY, *adv.* Anxiously; with Care and concern. Errors in religion, or in science, are to be *solicitously* avoided. A wise prince *solicitously* promotes the prosperity of his subjects.

SO-LIC'IT-OUS-NESS, *n.* Solicitude.

SO-LIC'IT-RESS, *n.* A female who solicits or petitions.

SO-LIC'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *solicitudo.*]

Carefulness; concern; anxiety; uneasiness of mind occasioned by the fear of evil or the desire of good. A man feels *solicitude* when his friend is sick. We feel *solicitude* for the success of an enterprise. With what *solicitude* should men seek to secure future happiness!

SOL'ID, *a.* [L. *solidus*; Fr. *solide*; It. and Sp. *solido*; from the sense of *setting* or *pressure*, and hence allied to L. *solum*, Eng. *sill.*]

1. Hard; firm; compact; having its constituent particles so close or dense as to resist the impression or penetration of other bodies. Hence, solid bodies are not penetrable, nor are the parts movable and easily displaced, like those of fluids. *Solid* is opposed to *fluid* and *liquid*.

2. Not hollow; full of matter; as, a *solid* globe or cone, as distinguished from a *hollow* one.

3. Having all the geometrical dimensions; cubic; as, a *solid* foot contains 1728 *solid* inches. *Arbuthnot.*

[In this sense, Cubic is now generally used.]

4. Firm; compact; strong; as, a *solid* pier; a *solid* pile; a *solid* wall. *Addison.*

5. Sound; not weakly; as, a *solid* constitution of body. [Sound is more generally used.] *Watts.*

6. Real; sound; valid; true; just; not empty or fallacious. Wise men seek *solid* reasons for their opinions.

7. Grave; profound; not light, trifling, or superficial.

These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *solid* men. *Dryden.*

8. In *botany*, of a fleshy, uniform, undivided substance, as a bulb or root; not spongy or hollow within, as a stem. *Martyn.*

A *solid foot* contains 1728 solid inches, weighing 1000 ounces of rain water.

Solid angle; an angle formed by three or more plane angles, which are not in the same plane, meeting in a point.

Solid problem; one which can be construed geometrically only by the intersection of a circle and a conic section, or of two conic sections. *Hutton.*

Solid square, in *military language*, is a square body of troops; a body in which the ranks and files are equal.

SOL'ID, *n.* A firm, compact body. In *anatomy* and *medical science*, the bones, flesh, and vessels of animal bodies are called *solids*, in distinction from the blood, chyle, and other fluids.

In *geometry*, a solid is a magnitude which has length, breadth, and thickness.

SOL'I-DATE, *v. t.* [L. *solido.*]

To make solid or firm. [*Little used.*] *Cowley.*

SO-LID-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of making solid.

SO-LID'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Made solid.

SO-LID'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *solidus*, solid, and *facio*, to make.]

To make solid or compact. *Kirwan.*

SO-LID'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making solid.

SO-LID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *solidité*; L. *soliditas.*]

1. Firmness; hardness; density; compactness; that quality of bodies which resists impression and penetration; opposed to FLUIDITY.

That which hinders the approach of two bodies moving one toward another, I call *solidity*. *Locke.*

2. Fullness of matter; opposed to HOLLOWNESS.

3. Moral firmness; soundness; strength; validity; truth; certainty; as opposed to WEAKNESS or FALLACIOUSNESS; as, the *solidity* of arguments or reasoning; the *solidity* of principles, truths, or opinions. *Addison. Prior.*

In *geometry*, the solid contents of a body.

SOL'ID-LY, *adv.* Firmly; densely; compactly; as, the parts of a pier *solidly* united.

2. Firmly; truly; on firm grounds.

A complete brave man ought to know *solidly* the main end of his being in the world. *Digby.*

SOL'ID-NESS, *n.* The quality of being firm, dense, or compact; firmness; compactness; solidity; as of material bodies.

2. Soundness; strength; truth; validity; as of arguments, reasons, principles, &c.

SOL-ID-UN'GU-LATE, *a.* [L. *solidus* and *ungula.*]

One of a tribe of mammals having a single or solid hoof on each foot; a soliped.

SOL-ID-UN'GU-LOUS, *a.* [L. *solidus*, solid, and *ungula*, hoof.]

Having hoofs that are whole or not cloven. "A horse is a *solidungulous* animal. *Bacon. Barrow.*

SOL-I-FID'I-AN, *n.* [L. *solus*, alone, and *fides*, faith.]

One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is necessary to justification. *Hammond.*

SOL-I-FID'I-AN, *a.* Holding the tenets of Solifidians. *Feltham.*

SOL-I-FID'I-AN-ISM, *n.* The tenets of Solifidians.

SO-LIL'O-QUIZE, *v. i.* To utter a soliloquy.

SO-LIL'O-QUIZ-ING, *ppr.* Uttering a soliloquy.

SO-LIL'O-QUY, *n.* [Fr. *soliloque*; It. and Sp. *soliloquio*; L. *solus*, alone, and *loquor*, to speak.]

1. A talking to one's self, a talking or discourse of a person alone, or not addressed to another person, even when others are present.

Lovers are always allowed the comfort of *soliloquy*. *Spectator.*

2. A written composition, reciting what it is supposed a person speaks to himself.

The whole poem is a *soliloquy*. *Prior.*

SOL'I-PED, *n.* [L. *solus*, alone, or *solidus*, and *pes*, foot. But the word is ill formed.]

An animal whose hoof is not cloven. *Brown.*

The *solipeds* constitute a group of quadrupeds with undivided hoofs, as, for example, the Linnæan genus Equus. *Ed. Encyc.*

SO-LIP'ED-OUS, *a.* Having hoofs which are not cloven.

SOL-I-TAIRE', *n.* [Fr. *solitaire*, from L. *solitarius.* See SOLITARY.]

1. A person who lives in solitude; a recluse; a hermit. *Pope.*

2. An ornament for the neck. *Shenstone.*

3. A game which one person can play alone.

SOL-I-TA'RI-AN, *n.* A hermit. *Twisden.*

SOL'I-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* [from *solitary.*] In solitude; alone; without company.

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thy heritage, that dwell *solitarily* in the wood. — Micah xvi.

SOL'I-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being alone; forbearance of company; retirement, or habitual retirement.

At home, is wholesome *solitariness*. *Donne.*

2. Solitude; loneliness; destitution of company or of animated beings; *applied to place*; as, the *solitariness* of the country, or of a wood.

SOL'I-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *solitaire*; L. *solitarius*, from *solus*, alone.]

1. Living alone; not having company. Some of the more ferocious animals are *solitary*, seldom or never being found in flocks or herds. Thus the lion is called a *solitary* animal.

Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks. *Milton.*

2. Retired; remote from society; not having company, or not much frequented; as, a *solitary* residence or place.

3. Lonely; destitute of company; as, a *solitary* life.

4. Gloomy; still; dismal.

Let that night be *solitary*; let no joyful voice come therein. — Job iii.

5. Single; as, a *solitary* instance of vengeance; a *solitary* example.

6. In *botany*, separate; one only in a place; as, a *solitary* stipule.

A *solitary flower* is when there is only one to each peduncle; a *solitary seed*, when there is only one in a pericarp. *Martyn.*

SOL'I-TA-RY, *n.* One that lives alone or in solitude; a hermit; a recluse. *Pope.*

SOL'I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *solitudo*; from *solus*, alone.]

1. Loneliness; a state of being alone; a lonely life.

Whoever is delighted with *solitude*, is either a wild beast or a god. *Bacon.*

2. Loneliness; remoteness from society; destitution of company; *applied to places*: as, the *solitude* of a wood or a valley; the *solitude* of the country.

The *solitude* of his little parish is become matter of great comfort to him. *Law.*

3. A lonely place; a desert.

In these deep *solitudes* and awful cells,
Where heavenly, pensive Contemplation dwells. *Pope.*

SO-LIV'A-GANT, *a.* [L. *solivagus*; *solus*, alone, and *vagor*, to wander.]

Wandering alone. *Granger.*

SOL'LAR, *n.* [Low L. *solarium.*]

A garret or upper room. [*Not in use.*] *Tusser.*

SOL-MI-ZA'TION, *n.* [from *sol*, *mi*, musical notes.]

A sol-faing; a repetition or recital of the notes of the gamut. *Burney.*

SŌ'LO, *n.* [It., from L. *solus*, alone.]

A tune, air, or strain, to be played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice.

SOL'O-MON'S-LEAF, *n.* A plant.

SOL'O-MON'S-SEAL, *n.* The popular name of several plants belonging to the genera Polygonatum, Smilacina, Streptopus, &c.

SOL'STICE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *solstitium*; *sol*, the sun, and *sto*, to stand; It. *solstizio*; Sp. *solsticio.*]

In *astronomy*, the time when the sun, in its annual revolution, arrives at that point in the ecliptic farthest north or south of the equator, or reaches its greatest northern or southern declination. When near these points, which are called the *solstitial points*, the sun scarcely changes its declination for several days, and hence is said to *stand still*, whence the name *solstice*. The summer *solstice* occurs about the 22d of June; the winter *solstice* about the 22d of December. *Olmsted.*

SOL-STI'TIAL, (sol-stish'al,) *a.* Pertaining to a solstice; as, a *solstitial* point. *Brown.*

2. Happening at a solstice; usually, with us, at the summer solstice, or midsummer; as, *solstitial* heat. *Milton.*

SOL-U-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *soluble.*] The quality of a body which renders it susceptible of solution; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid. The *solubility* of resins is chiefly confined to spirits or alcohol.

SOL'U-BLE, *a.* [L. *solubilis*, from *solvo*, to melt.]

Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution. Sugar is *soluble* in water; salt is *soluble* only to a certain extent, that is, till the water is saturated.

SOL'U-BLE-NESS, *n.* Solubility.

SŌ'LUS, *a.* [L.] Alone.

SO-LUTE', *a.* [L. *solutus*, *solvo.*]

2. In *a general sense*, loose; free; as, a *solute* interpretation. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

3. In *botany*, loose; not adhering; opposed to ANNATE; as, a *solute* stipule. *Martyn.*

SO-LUTE', *v. t.* To dissolve. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SO-LU'TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *soluzione*; Sp. *solucion*; from L. *solutio*, from *solvo*, to loosen, melt, dissolve. See SOLVE.]

1. The act of separating the parts of any body; disruption; breach.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union and evitation of solution of continuity. *Bacon.*

2. A feeble combination, in which, with a mere mechanical change of properties, and without regard to definite proportions, one or more solids are equally diffused through some liquid. This mode of combination is so weak, that the liquid may be evaporated from the solid or solids, leaving them unchanged except in texture or aggregation. There is usually, and probably always, a limit to the quantity of the solid or solids which can be dissolved by a given liquid, and this is called *saturation*. The liquid in which the solution is effected is called the *solvent* or *menstruum*.

Note. — This word is not used, in chemistry or mineralogy, for the melting of bodies by the heat of fire.

The term *solution* is applied to a very extensive class of phenomena. When a solid disappears in a liquid, if the compound exhibits perfect transparency, we have an example of *solution*. The word is applied both to the *act* of combination and to the *result* of the process. Thus common salt disappears in water, that is, its *solution* takes place, and the liquid obtained is called a *solution of salt in water*. *Solution* is the result of attraction, or affinity, between the fluid and the solid. This affinity continues to operate to a certain point, where it is overbalanced by the cohesion of the solid; it then ceases, the fluid is said to be *saturated*, the point where the operation ceases is called *saturation*, and the fluid is called a *saturated solution*. *Brande.*

Solution is a true chemical union. *Mixture* is a mere mechanical union of bodies.

3. Resolution; explanation; the act of explaining or removing difficulty or doubt: as, the *solution* of a difficult question in morality; the *solution* of a doubt in casuistry.

4. Release; deliverance; discharge. *Barrow.*

5. In *algebra* and *geometry*, the answering of a question, or the resolving of a problem proposed.

Solution of continuity; the separation of connection, or connected substances or parts; *applied, in surgery, to a fracture, laceration, &c.*

SOL'U-TIVE, *a.* Tending to dissolve; loosening; laxative. *Encyc.*

SOLV-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Ability to pay all just debts. *Encyc.*

SOLV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be solved, resolved, or explained.

2. That can be paid. *Tooke.*

SOLV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Solvability.

SOLVE, *v. t.* [L. *solvo*; Fr. *soudre*; It. *solvere.* Class Sl. Several roots give the sense.]

1. *Properly*, to loosen or separate the parts of any thing; hence, to explain; to resolve; to eclaircise; to unfold; to clear up, as what is obscure, or difficult to be understood; as, to *solve* questions; to *solve* difficulties or a problem.

When God shall *solve* the dark decrees of fate. *Tickel.*

2. To remove; to dissipate; as, to *solve* doubts.

SOLV'ED, *pp.* Explained; resolved.

SOLV'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *solvens.*]
Ability to pay all debts or just claims; as, the *solvency* of a merchant is undoubted. The credit of a nation's notes depends on a favorable opinion of its *solvency*.

SOLV-END', *n.* A substance to be dissolved. *Kirwan.*

SOLV'ENT, *a.* Having the power of dissolving; as, a *solvent* body. *Boyle.*
2. Able to pay all just debts. The merchant is *solvent.*
3. Sufficient to pay all just debts. The estate is *solvent.*

SOLV'ENT, *n.* A fluid that dissolves any substance is called the *solvent*, or menstruum.

SOLV'ER, *n.* One who solves or explains.

SOLV'I-BLE, *a.* Solvable, which see.

SO-MAT'IC, SO-MAT'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. σωματικος, from σωμα, body.]
Corporeal; pertaining to a body. [*Not in use.*] *Scott.*

SO'MA-TIST, *n.* [Supra.] One who admits the existence of corporeal or material beings only; one who denies the existence of spiritual substances. *Glanville.*

SO-MA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. σωμα, body, and λογος, discourse.]
The doctrine of bodies or material substances.

SOM'BER, SOM'BRE, *a.* [Fr. *sombre*, from Sp. *sombra*, a shade.]
Dull; dusky; cloudy; gloomy.

SOM'BER-NESS, SOM'BRE-NESS, *n.* Darkness; gloominess.

SOM'BROUS, *a.* Gloomy. *Stephens.*

SOM'BROUS-LY, *adv.* Gloomily.

SOM'BROUS-NESS, *n.* State of being sombrous.

SOME, (sum,) *a.* [Sax. *sum, sume*; D. *sommige*; Sw. *somlige*; Sw. and Dan. *som*, who.]
1. Noting a certain quantity of a thing, but indeterminate; a portion greater or less. Give me *some* bread; drink *some* wine; bring *some* water.
2. Noting a number of persons or things, greater or less, but indeterminate.

> *Some* theoretical writers allege that there was a time when there was no such thing as society. *Blackstone.*

3. Noting a person or thing, but not known, or not specific and definite. *Some* person, I know not who, gave me the information. Enter the city, and *some* man will direct you to the house.

> Most gentlemen of property, at *some* period or other of their lives, are ambitious of representing their county in parliament. *Blackstone.*

4. Noting indeterminately that a thing is not very great; moderate; as, the censure was to *some* extent just.
5. It sometimes precedes a word of number or quantity, with the sense of *about* or *near*, noting want of certainty as to the specific number or amount, but something near it; as, a village of *some* eighty houses; *some* two or three persons; *some* seventy miles distant; an object at *some* good distance. *Bacon.*
6. *Some* is often opposed to *others.* *Some* men believe one thing, and *others* another.
7. *Some* is often used without a noun, and then, like other adjectives, is a substitute for a noun. We consumed *some* of our provisions, and the rest was given to the poor.

> *Some* to the shores do fly,
> *Some* to the woods. *Daniel.*
> Your edicts *some* reclaim from sins,
> But most your life and blest example wins. *Dryden.*

8. *Some* is used as a termination of certain adjectives, as in *handsome, mettlesome, blithesome, fulsome, lonesome, gladsome, gamesome.* In these words, *some* has primarily the sense of little, or a certain degree; a little *blithe* or *glad.* But in usage, it rather indicates a considerable degree of the thing or quantity; as, *mettlesome*, full of mettle or spirit, *gladsome*, very glad or joyous.

SOME'BOD-Y, (sum'-,) *n.* [*some* and *body.*] A person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate.

> Jesus said, *Somebody* hath touched me. — Luke viii.
> We must draw in *somebody* that may stand
> 'Twixt us and danger. *Denham.*

2. A person of consideration.

> Before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be *somebody.* — Acts v.

SOME'DEAL, (sum'-,) *adv.* [*some* and *deal.*] In some degree. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SOME'HOW, *adv.* [*some* and *how.*] One way or other; in some way not yet known. The thing must have happened *somehow* or other.

SOM'ER-SAULT, SOM'ER-SET, (sum'er-,) *n.* [Sp. *sobresalir*, to exceed in hight, to leap over; *sobresaltar*, to surprise; It. *soprassalire*, to attack unexpectedly; *soprassalto*, an overleap; L. *super* and *salio*, to leap.]
A leap in which a person turns with his heels over his head, and lights upon his feet. *Donne.*

SOM'ER-VILL-ITE, *n.* A Vesuvian mineral, occurring in pale, dull, yellow crystals, and related to Gehlenite. *Dana.*

SOME'THING, (sum'-,) *n.* [*some* and *thing.*] An indeterminate or unknown event. *Something* must have happened to prevent the arrival of our friends at the time fixed. I shall call at two o'clock, unless *something* should prevent. [See THING.]
2. A substance or material thing, unknown, indeterminate, or not specified. A machine stops because *something* obstructs its motion; there must be *something* to support a wall or an arch.
3. A part; a portion more or less.

> *Something* yet of doubt remains. *Milton.*
> [illegible] spare,
> [illegible] *Harte.*
> *Something* of [illegible] state. *Watts.*

4. A little; an indefinite quantity or degree. The man asked me for a dollar, but I gave him *something.*
5. Distance not great. [illegible]

> It must be done to-night, and *something* from the palace. *Shak.*

6. *Something* has been used adverbially for in some degree; as, he was *something* discouraged; but the use is not elegant. *Temple.*

SOME'TIME, (sum'-,) *adv.* Once; formerly.

> [illegible]
> [illegible] *Shak.*

2. At one time or other hereafter.
[*Sometime* is really a compound noun, and *at* is understood before it; *at some time.*]

SOME'TIMES, *adv.* At times; at intervals; not always; now and then. We are *sometimes* indisposed, *sometimes* occupied, *sometimes* at leisure; that is, at *some times.*

> It is good that we be *sometimes* contradicted. *Taylor.*

2. At one time, opposed to *another time.*

SOME'WHAT, (sum'hwot,) *n.* [*some* and *what.*] Something, though uncertain what. *Atterbury.*
2. More or less; a certain quantity or degree, indeterminate.

> These salts have *somewhat* of a nitrous taste. *Grew.*

3. A part, greater or less.

> *Somewhat* of his good sense will suffer in this transfusion, and much of the beauty of his thoughts will be lost. *Dryden.*

SOME'WHAT, *adv.* In some degree or quantity. This is *somewhat* more or less than was expected; he is *somewhat* [illegible]; he is *somewhat* disappointed; *somewhat* disturbed.

SOME'WHERE, *adv.* [*some* and *where.*] In some place, unknown or not specified; in one place or another. He lives *somewhere* in obscurity; Dryden *somewhere* says, "Peace to the manes of the dead."

SOME'WHILE, *adv.* [*some* and *while.*] Once; for a time. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SOME'WHITH-ER, *adv.* To some indeterminate place. *Johnson.*

SOM'MITE, *n.* Nepheline; a mineral which occurs in small crystals and crystalline grains in the lava of Mount Somma on Vesuvius. *Haüy.*

SOM-NAM-BU-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulo*, to walk.]
The act of walking in sleep. *Beddoes.*

SOM-NAM'BU-LIC, *a.* Walking in sleep; pertaining to somnambulism.

SOM-NAM'BU-LISM, *n.* [Supra.] The act or practice of walking in sleep. *Beddoes. Darwin.*

SOM-NAM'BU-LIST, *n.* A person who walks in his sleep. *Beddoes. Porteus.*

SOM'NER, for SUMMONER. [*Not in use.*]

SOM-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *somnifer*; *somnus*, sleep, and *fero*, to bring; Fr. *somnifère*; It. and Sp. *sonnifero.*]
Causing or inducing sleep; soporific; as, a *somniferous* potion. *Walton.*

SOM-NIF'IC, *a.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *facio*, to make.]
Causing sleep; tending to induce sleep.

SOM-NIL'O-QUIST, *n.* One who talks in his sleep.

SOM-NIL'O-QUOUS, *a.* Apt to talk in sleep.

SOM-NIL'O-QUY, SOM-NIL'O-QUISM, *n.* [L. *somnus* and *loquor.*]
A talking or speaking in sleep. *Coleridge.*

SOM-NIL'O-QUY, *n.* The talking of one in a state of somnipathy.

SOM-NIP'A-THIST, *n.* A person in a state of somnipathy.

SOM-NIP'A-THY, *n.* [L. *somnus* and Gr. παθος.]
Sleep from sympathy, or by the process of mesmerism.

SOM'NO-LENCE, SOM'NO-LEN-CY, *n.* [Low L. *somnolentia*; from *somnus*, sleep.]
Sleepiness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep. *Gower.*

SOM'NO-LENT, *a.* Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep. *Bullokar.*

SOM'NO-LENT-LY, *adv.* Drowsily.

SON, (sun,) *n.* [Sax. *sunu*; Goth. *sunus*; G. *sohn*; D. *zoon*; Sw. *son*; Dan. *sön*; Sans. *sunu*; Russ. *syn* or *sin.*]
1. A male child; the male issue of a parent, father or mother. Jacob had twelve *sons.* Ishmael was the *son* of Hagar by Abraham.
2. A male descendant, however distant; hence, in the plural, *sons* signifies descendants in general, a sense much used in the Scriptures. The whole human race are styled *sons of Adam.*
3. The compellation of an old man to a young one, or of a confessor to his penitent; a term of affection. Eli called Samuel his *son.*

> Be plain, good *son*, and homely in thy drift. *Shak.*

4. A native or inhabitant of a country; as, the *sons* of Britain. Let our country never be ashamed of her *sons.*
5. The produce of any thing.

> Earth's tall *sons*, the cedar, oak, and pine. *Blackmore.*

Note. — The primary sense of *child* is produce, issue; a shoot.
6. One adopted into a family.

> Moses was the *son* of Pharaoh's daughter. — Ex. ii.

7. One who is converted by another's instrumentality, is called his *son*; also, one educated by another; as, the *sons* of the prophets.
8. Christ is called the *Son* of God, as being conceived by the power of the Holy Spirit, or in consequence of his relation to the Father.
9. *Son* of pride, *sons* of light, *son* of Belial. These are Hebraisms, which denote that persons possess the qualities of pride, of light, or of Belial, as children inherit the qualities of their ancestors.

SO-NA'TA, *n.* [It. [illegible] SOUND.] A tune intended for an instrument only, as *cantata* is for the voice.

SONG, *n.* [Sax. [illegible]; D. [illegible]; G. *sang, gesang*; Sw. [illegible]; Dan. [illegible]]
1. In *general*, that which is sung or uttered with musical modulations of the voice, whether of the human voice or that of a bird.
2. A little poem to be sung or uttered with musical modulations; a ballad. The *songs* of a country are characteristic of its manners. Every country has its love *songs*, its war *songs*, and its patriotic *songs.*
3. A hymn; a sacred poem or hymn to be sung either in joy or thanksgiving, as that sung by Moses and the Israelites after escaping the dangers of the Arabian Gulf and of Pharaoh; or of lamentation, as that of David over the death of Saul and Jonathan. *Songs* of joy are represented as constituting a part of heavenly felicity.
4. A lay; a strain; a poem.

> The bard that first adorned our native tongue
> Tuned to his British lyre this ancient *song.* *Dryden.*

5. Poetry; poesy; verse.

> This subject for heroic *song*
> Pleased me. *Milton.*

6. Notes of birds. [See Def. 1.]
7. A mere trifle.

> The soldier's pay is a *song.* *Silliman.*

Old song; a trifle.

> I do not intend to be thus put off with an *old song.* *More.*

SON'CY, SON'SY, *a.* Lucky; fortunate; thriving. *Grose.*

SONG-EN-NO'BLED, *a.* Ennobled in song. *Coleridge.*

SONG'ISH, *a.* Consisting of songs. [*Low, and not in use.*] *Dryden.*

SONG'STER, *n.* [*song* and Sax. *steora*, one that steers.]
1. One that sings; one skilled in singing; not often applied to human beings, or only in slight contempt. *Howel.*
2. A bird that sings; as, the little *songster* in his cage. [*In this use the word is elegant.*]

SONG'STRESS, *n.* A female singer. *Thomson.*

SO-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *sonus*, sound, and *fero*, to bear.]
Sounding; producing sound.

SON'-IN-LAW, *n.* A man married to one's daughter.

SON'NET, *n.* [Fr., from It. *sonetto*; Sp. *soneto.* See SOUND.]
1. A short poem of fourteen lines, two stanzas of four verses each and two of three each, the rhymes being adjusted by a particular rule. *Milton. Johnson.*
2. A short poem. *Busby.*

> I have a *sonnet* that will serve the turn. *Shak.*

SON'NET, *v. i.* To compose sonnets. *Bp. Hall.*

SON-NET-EER', *n.* [Fr. *sonnetier.*]
A composer of sonnets or small poems; a small poet; usually in contempt. *Pope.*

SO-NOM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *sonus*, sound, and Gr. μετρεω, to measure.]
An instrument for measuring sounds or the intervals of sounds. *Ed. Encyc.*

SON-O-RIF'IC, *a.* [L. *sonus*, sound, and *facio*, to make.]
Producing sound; as, the *sonorific* quality of a body. *Watts.*

SO-NO'ROUS, *a.* [L. *sonorus*, from *sonus*, sound.]
1. Giving sound when struck. Metals are *sonorous* bodies.
2. Loud sounding; giving a clear or loud sound; as, a *sonorous* voice.
3. Yielding sound; as, the vowels are *sonorous.* *Dryden.*
4. High-sounding; magnificent of sound.

> The Italian opera, amidst all the meanness and familiarity of the thoughts, has something beautiful and *sonorous* in the expression. *Addison.*

SO-NŌ'ROUS-LY, *adv.* With sound; with a high sound.

SO-NŌ'ROUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of yielding sound when struck, or coming in collision with another body; as, the *sonorousness* of metals.

2. Having or giving a loud or clear sound; as, the *sonorousness* of a voice or an instrument.

3. Magnificence of sound. *Johnson.*

SŎN'SHIP, (sun'-,) *n.* [from *son.*] The state of being a son, or of having the relation of a son.

2. Filiation; the character of a son. *Johnson.*

SOO'DRA, } *n.* The lowest of the four great castes
SOO'DER, } among the Hindoos. More properly, SUDRA.

SOO'FE[1], *n.* Among *Mohammedans*, a believer in Soofeeism.

SOO'FEE-ISM, *n.* A refined mysticism among certain classes of Mohammedans, particularly in Persia, who reject the Koran and hold to a kind of pantheism. *Southgate.*

SOON, *adv.* [Sax. *sona*; Goth. *suns.*]

1. In a short time; shortly after any time specified or supposed; as, *soon* after sunrise; *soon* after dinner; I shall *soon* return; we shall *soon* have clear weather.

2. Early; without the usual delay; before any time supposed.

How is it that ye have come so soon to-day? — Ex. ii.

3. Readily; willingly. But in this sense it accompanies *would*, or some other word expressing *will*.

I *would* as soon see a river winding among woods or in meadows, as when it is tossed up in so many whimsical figures at Versailles. *Addison.*

As soon as, so soon as; immediately at or after another event. *As soon as* the mail arrives, I will inform you.

As soon as Moses came nigh to the camp, he saw the calf and the dancing. — Ex. xxxii.

SOON, *a.* Speedy; quick. [*Not in use.*]

SOON'LY, *adv.* Quickly; speedily. [*Not in use.*]

SOO-SHONG', }
SOU-CHONG', } *n.* A kind of black tea.

SOO'SOO, *n.* Among the *Bengalese*, the name of a cetaceous mammal with a long slender beak, the Soosoo Gangeticus, of Lesson, found in the Ganges. *Asiat. Res.*

SOOT, *n.* [Sax. *sot*; Sw. *sot*; Dan. *sod*, *sood*; Ir. *suth*; W. *soto*, soot, that which is volatile or sudden.

But qu.; for the word is from the Ar. سَادَ *sauda*, to be black.]

A black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in the process of combustion, rising in fine particles and adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke. *Soot* consists of more than sixteen different substances, of which carbon, ulmin, asboin, creosote, capnomor, &c., are perhaps the principal. The *soot* of burnt pine forms lampblack.

SOOT, *v. t.* To cover or foul with soot.

SOOT'ED, *pp.* Covered or soiled with soot. *Mortimer.*

SOOT'ER-KIN, *n.* A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves. *Swift.*

SOOTH, *n.* [Sax. *soth*; Ir. *seadh.*]

1. Truth; reality. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Prognostication. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. Sweetness; kindness. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

SOOTH, *a.* Pleasing; delightful. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

2. True; faithful. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

SOOTHE, *v. t.* [Sax. *gesothian*, to flatter. There seems to be a connection between this verb and the preceding *sooth*. The sense of *setting*, allay or softening, would give that of *truth*, and of *sweet*, that is, smooth.]

1. To flatter; to please with blandishments or soft words.

Can I *soothe* tyranny? *Dryden.*
I've tried the force of every reason on him,
Soothed and caressed, been angry, *soothed* again. *Addison.*

2. To soften; to assuage; to mollify; to calm; as, to *soothe* one in pain or passion; or to *soothe* pain. It is applied both to persons and things.

3. To gratify; to please.

Soothed with his future fame. *Dryden.*

SOOTH'ED, *pp.* Flattered; softened; calmed; pleased.

SOOTH'ER, *n.* A flatterer; he or that which softens or assuages.

SOOTH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Flattering; softening; assuaging.

SOOTH'ING-LY, *adv.* With flattery or soft words.

SOOTH'LY, *adv.* In truth; really. [*Obs.*] *Hales.*

SOOTH'SAY, *v. i.* [*sooth* and *say.*] To foretell; to predict. *Acts* xvi. [*Little used.*]

SOOTH'SAY-ER, *n.* A foreteller; a prognosticator; one who undertakes to foretell future events without inspiration.

SOOTH'SAY-ING, *n.* The foretelling of future events by persons without divine aid or authority, and thus distinguished from PROPHECY.

2. A true saying; truth. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

SOOT'I-NESS, *n.* [from *sooty.*] The quality of being sooty or foul with soot; fuliginousness.

SOOT'ISH, *a.* Partaking of soot; like soot. *Brown.*

SOOT'Y, *a.* [Sax. *sotig.*]

1. Producing soot; as, *sooty* coal. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of soot; fuliginous; as, *sooty* matter. *Wilkins.*

3. Foul with soot.

4. Black like soot; dusky; dark; as, the *sooty* flag of Acheron. *Milton.*

SOOT'Y, *v. t.* To black or foul with soot. [*Not authorized.*] *Chapman.*

SOP, *n.* [D. *sop*; Sax. *sop*; G. *suppe*, soup; Dan. *suppe*; Sw. *soppa*; Sp. *sopa*; It. *zuppa*; Fr. *soupe.* See Class Sb, No. 2, 30, &c. Qu. *soap.*]

1. Any thing steeped or dipped and softened in liquor, but chiefly something thus dipped in broth or liquid food, and intended to be eaten.

Sops in wine, quantity for quantity, inebriate more than wine itself. *Bacon.*

2. Any thing given to pacify; so called from the sop given to Cerberus, in mythology. Hence the phrase, to give a *sop* to Cerberus.

Sop-in-wine; a kind of pink. *Spenser.*

SOP, *v. t.* To steep or dip in liquor.

SŌPE. See SOAP.

SOPH, *n.* In *the university of Cambridge, England*, an abbreviation of SOPHISTER.

2. In *the American colleges*, an abbreviation of SOPHOMORE.

SŌ'PHI, (sō'fe,) *n.* A title of the king of Persia. [See also SOFI.]

SOPH'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. σοφος, wise; σοφια, wisdom.] Teaching wisdom. [*Not in use.*] *Harris.*

SOPH'ISM, *n.* [Fr. *sophisme*; L. *sophisma*; Gr. σοφισμα.]

A specious but fallacious argument; a subtlety in reasoning; an argument that is not supported by sound reasoning, or in which the inference is not justly deduced from the premises.

When a false argument puts on the appearance of a true one, then it is properly called a *sophism* or fallacy. *Watts.*

SOPH'IST, *n.* [L. *sophista*; Fr. *sophiste*; It. *sofista.*]

1. The name of a class of men who taught eloquence, philosophy, and politics in ancient Greece, and who, by their use of vain subtleties and false axioms, drew upon themselves general hatred and contempt.

2. A captious or fallacious reasoner.

SOPH'IST-ER, *n.* [Gr. σοφιστης.] The same as SOPHIST, which see. [*Obs.*]

2. In *the university of Cambridge, England*, the title of students who are advanced beyond the first year of their residence. The entire course at the university consists of three years and one term, during which the students have the titles of First-Year Men, or Freshmen; Second-Year Men, or Junior Sophs or Sophisters; Third-Year Men, or Senior Sophs or Sophisters; and, in the last term, Questionists, with reference to the approaching examination. In *the older American colleges*, the junior and senior classes were originally called Junior Sophisters and Senior Sophisters. The term is also used at Oxford and Dublin.

SOPH'IST-ER, *v. t.* To maintain by a fallacious argument. [*Not in use.*] *Cobham.*

SO-PHIST'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *sophistique*; It. *sofistico.*]
SO-PHIST'IC-AL, } Fallaciously subtile; not sound; as, *sophistical* reasoning or argument.

SO-PHIST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With fallacious subtlety. *Swift.*

SO-PHIST'IC-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *sophistiquer*; Sp. *sofisticar.*]

1. To adulterate; to corrupt by something spurious or foreign; to pervert; as, to *sophisticate* nature, philosophy, or the understanding. *Hooker. South.*

2. To adulterate; to render spurious; as merchandise; as, to *sophisticate* wares or liquors.

They purchase but *sophisticated* ware. *Dryden.*

SO-PHIST'IC-ATE, } *a.* Adulterated; not pure; not genuine.
SO-PHIST'IC-A-TED, }

So truth, whose only one supplied the state,
Grew scarce and dear, and yet *sophisticate*. *Dryden.*

SO-PHIST'IC-A-TED, *pp.* Adulterated; corrupted by something spurious or foreign.

SO-PHIST'IC-A-TING, *ppr.* Corrupting; adulterating.

SO-PHIST-IC-A'TION, *n.* The act of adulterating; a counterfeiting or debasing the purity of something by a foreign admixture; adulteration. *Boyle. Quincy.*

SO-PHIST'IC-A-TOR, *n.* One that adulterates; one who injures the purity and genuineness of any thing by foreign admixture. *Whitaker.*

SOPH'IST-RY, *n.* Fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only.

These men have obscured and confounded the nature of things by their false principles and wretched *sophistry*. *South.*

SOPH'O-MORE, *n.* One belonging to the second of the four classes in an American college.

[This word has generally been considered as an "American barbarism," but was probably introduced into our country, at a very early period, from the university of Cambridge, England. Among the cant terms at that university, as given in the Gradus ad Cantabrigiam, we find *Soph-Mor* as "the next distinctive appellation to Freshman." It is added, that "a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine thinks *mor* an abbreviation of the Greek μωρία, introduced at a time when the *Encomium Moriæ*, the Praise of Folly, by Erasmus, was so generally used." The ordinary derivation of the word, from σοφός and μωρός, would seem, therefore, to be incorrect. The younger Sophs at Cambridge appear, formerly, to have received the adjunct *mor* (μωρος) to their names, either as one which they courted for the reason mentioned above, or as one given them in sport, for the supposed exhibition of inflated feeling in entering on their new honors. The term, thus applied, seems to have passed, at a very early period, from Cambridge in England to Cambridge in America, as "the next distinctive appellation to Freshman," and thus to have been attached to the second of the four classes in our American colleges; while it has now almost ceased to be known, even as a cant word, at the parent institution in England, from whence it came. This derivation of the word is rendered more probable by the fact, that the early spelling was, to a great extent at least, Sophimore, as appears from the manuscripts of President Stiles, of Yale College, and the records of Harvard College down to the period of the American revolution. This would be perfectly natural if *Soph* or *Sophister* was considered as the basis of the word, but can hardly be explained if the ordinary derivation had then been regarded as the true one. — *Ed.*]

SOPH-O-MOR'IC-AL, *a.* Inflated in style or manner. [*America.*] *J. C. Calhoun.*

SŌ'PITE, *v. t.* To lay asleep. [*Not in use.*] *Cheyne.*

SO-PI'TION, (-pish'un,) *n.* [L. *sopio*, to lay asleep.] Sleep. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

SOP'O-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *sopero.*] To lay asleep. [*Not in use.*]

SOP-O-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *soporifer*; *sopor*, sleep, and *fero*, to bring; from *sopio*, to lull to sleep; Sans. *swapa*, sleep. *Sopio* agrees in elements with *sober.*]

Causing sleep, or tending to produce it; somniferous. The poppy possesses *soporiferous* qualities.

SOP-O-RIF'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* So as to produce sleep.

SOP-O-RIF'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of causing sleep.

SOP-O-RIF'IC, *a.* [L. *sopor*, sleep, and *facio*, to make.]

Causing sleep; tending to cause sleep; as, the *soporific* virtues of opium. *Locke.*

SOP-O-RIF'IC, *n.* A medicine, drug, plant, or other thing that has the quality of inducing sleep.

SŌ'PO-ROUS, *a.* [L. *soporus*, from *sopor*, sleep.] Causing sleep; sleepy. *Greenhill.*

SOP'PED, (sopt,) *pp.* Dipped in liquid food.

SOP'PER, *n.* [from *sop.*] One that sops or dips in liquor something to be eaten. *Johnson.*

SOP'PING, *ppr.* Steeping in liquid food.

SO-PRA'NIST, *n.* A treble singer.

SO-PRA'NO, [It.] In *music*, the treble; the highest female voice.

SORB, *n.* [Fr. *sorbe*; It. *sorba*, *sorbo*; L. *sorbum*, *sorbus.*]

The service-tree or its fruit.

SOR'BATE, *n.* A compound of malic or sorbic acid with a base. *Ure.*

SOR-BE-FA'CIENT, (-fā'shent,) *n.* [L. *sorbeo*, to absorb, and *facio*, to make.]

In *medicine*, that which produces absorption.

SOR-BE-FA'CIENT, *a.* In *medicine*, producing absorption.

SORB'ENT. See ABSORBENT.

SOR'BIC, *a.* Pertaining to the sorbus or service-tree; as, *sorbic* acid. *Sorbic acid* is only another name for the malic acid, or a name not at all in use.

SOR'BILE, (sor'bil,) *a.* [L. *sorbeo.*]

That may be drank or sipped. [*Not in use.*]

SOR-BI'TION, (-bish'un,) *n.* [L. *sorbitio.*]

The act of drinking or sipping. [*Not in use.*]

SOR-BON'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to a Sorbonist. *Bale*

SOR'BON-IST, *n.* A doctor of the Sorbonne, or theological college, in the university of Paris, founded by Robert de Sorbonne, A. D. 1250. *Sorbonne* is properly the name of the building, from which the theological faculty are called the *doctors of the Sorbonne.* *Murdock.*

SOR'CER-ER, *n.* [Fr. *sorcier*; Arm. *sorcz*; supposed to be from L. *sors*, lot. But see Class Sr, No. 24, Eth.]

A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician.

The Egyptian *sorcerers* contended with Moses. *Watts.*

SOR'CER-ESS, *n.* A female magician or enchantress. *Milton. Shak.*

SOR'CER-OUS, *a.* Containing enchantments. *Chapman.*

SOR'CE-RY, *n.* Magic; enchantment; witchcraft; divination by the assistance or supposed assistance

of evil spirits, or the power of commanding evil spirits. *Encyc.*

Adder's wisdom I have learned,
To fence my ears against thy *sorceries*. *Milton.*

SORD, for SWARD, is now vulgar. [See SWARD.]

SORD'A-WAL-ITE, *n.* A mineral so named from Sordawald, in Wibourg, Finland. It is nearly black, rarely gray or green, and contains silica, alumina, magnesia, and peroxyd of iron. *Phillips.*

SOR'DES, *n.* [L.] Foul matter; excretions; dregs; filthy, useless, or rejected matter of any kind. *Coxe. Woodward.*

SOR'DET, SOR'DINE, *n.* [Fr. *sourdine*; It. *sordina*; from Fr. *sourd*, L. *surdus*, deaf.]

A small instrument or damper in the mouth of a trumpet, or on the bridge of a violin or violoncello, to make it sound lower or fainter. *Encyc. Am. Bailey.*

SOR'DID, *a.* [Fr. *sordide*; It. *sordido*; L. *sordidus*, from *sordes*, filth.]

1. Filthy; foul; dirty; gross.

There Charon stands,
A *sordid* god. *Dryden.*

[*This literal sense is nearly obsolete.*]

2. Vile; base; mean; as, vulgar, *sordid* mortals. *Cowley.*

3. Meanly avaricious; covetous; niggardly.

He may be old,
And yet not *sordid*, who refuses gold. *Denham.*

SOR'DID-LY, *adv.* Meanly; basely; covetously.

SOR'DID-NESS, *n.* Filthiness; dirtiness. *Ray.*

2. Meanness; baseness; as, the execrable *sordidness* of the delights of Tiberius. *Cowley.*

3. Niggardliness.

SORE, *n.* [Dan. *saar*, a sore, a wound, or an ulcer; D. *zweer*; G. *geschwur*; Sw. *sår*. See the next word.]

1. A place in an animal body where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be pained with the slightest pressure.

2. An ulcer; a boil.

3. In *Scripture*, grief; affliction. 2 *Chron.* vi.

SORE, *a.* [Sax. *sar*, pain, also grievous, painful; D. *zeer*; G. *sehr*; also Sax. *swær*, *swar*, or *swer*, heavy, grievous; Dan. *svær*; G. *schwer*; D. *zwaar*. This seems to be radically the same word as the former. See SORROW.]

1. Tender and susceptible of pain from pressure; as, a boil, ulcer, or abscess, is very *sore*; a wounded place is *sore*; inflammation renders a part *sore*.

2. Tender, as the mind; easily pained, grieved, or vexed; very susceptible of irritation from any thing that crosses the inclination.

Malice and hatred are very fretting, and apt to make our minds *sore* and uneasy. *Tillotson.*

3. Affected with inflammation; as, *sore* eyes.

4. Violent with pain; severe; afflictive; distressing; as, a *sore* disease; *sore* evil or calamity; a *sore* night. *Com. Prayer. Shak.*

5. Severe; violent; as, a *sore* conflict.

6. Criminal; evil. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

SORE, *adv.* With painful violence; intensely; severely; grievously.

Thy hand presseth me *sore*. *Com. Prayer.*

2. Greatly; violently; deeply. He was *sorely* afflicted at the loss of his son.

Sore sighed the knight, who this long sermon heard. *Dryden.*

SORE, *v. t.* To wound; to make sore. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SORE, *n.* [Fr. *sor-falcon*. *Todd.*]

1. A hawk of the first year. *Spenser.*

2. [Fr. *saur*.] A buck of the fourth year. *Shak.*

SORE'HON, SORN, *n.* [Irish and Scottish.] A kind of servile tenure which subjected the tenant to maintain his chieftain gratuitously, whenever he wished to indulge himself in a debauch. So that, when a person obtrudes himself on another for bed and board, he is said to *sorn*, or be a *sorner*. *Spenser. Macbean.*

SOR'EL, *n.* [*dim.* of *sore*.] A buck of the third year. *Shak.*

SORE'LY, *adv.* [from *sore*.] With violent pain and distress; grievously; greatly; as, to be *sorely* pained or afflicted.

2. Greatly; violently; severely; as, to be *sorely* pressed with want; to be *sorely* wounded.

SORE'NESS, *n.* [from *sore*.] The tenderness of any part of an animal body, which renders it extremely susceptible of pain from pressure; as, the *soreness* of a boil, an abscess, or wound.

2. *Figuratively*, tenderness of mind, or susceptibility of mental pain.

SOR'GO, *n.* A plant of the genus Sorghum.

SO'RI, *n. pl.* See SORUS.

SO-RI'TES, *n.* [L., from Gr. σωρίτης, a heap.]

In *logic*, an abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms, of which the conclusion of each is a premise of the succeeding one. Thus, A = B, B = C, C = D; therefore, A = D. *Brande.*

SORN'ED, *pp.* Obtruded upon a friend for bed and board.

SORN'ER, *n.* One who obtrudes himself on another for bed and board.

SO-ROR'I-CIDE, *n.* [L. *soror*, sister, and *cædo*, to strike, to kill.]

The murder or murderer of a sister.

[Little used, and obviously because the crime is very infrequent.]

SOR'RAGE, *n.* The blades of green wheat or barley. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

SOR'RANCE, *n.* In *farriery*, any disease or sore in horses.

SOR'REL, *a.* [Fr. *saure*, yellowish brown; *saurer*, to dry in the smoke; It. *sauro*.]

Of a reddish color; as, a *sorrel* horse.

SOR'REL, *n.* A reddish color; a faint red.

SOR'REL, *n.* [Sax. *sur*, sour; Dan. *syre*, sorrel; W. *suran*.]

The popular name of certain species of Rumex, as Rumex acetosa, Rumex acetosella, &c., so named from its acid taste. The *wood sorrel* is of the genus Oxalis; the *Indian red* and *Indian white sorrels* are of the genus Hibiscus.

Salt of sorrel; binoxalate of potassa. *Brande.*

SOR'REL-TREE, *n.* A species of Andromeda, whose leaves are sometimes used as a substitute for sumach in dyeing. *Farm. Encyc.*

SOR'RI-LY, *adv.* [from *sorry*.] Meanly; despicably; pitiably; in a wretched manner.

Thy pipe, O Pan, shall help, though I sing *sorrily*. *Sidney.*

SOR'RI-NESS, *n.* Meanness; poorness; despicableness.

SOR'ROW, *n.* [Sax. *sorg*; Goth. *saurga*; Sw. and Dan. *sorg*, care, solicitude, sorrow; D. *zorg*; G. *sorge*, care, concern, uneasiness; from the same root as *sore*, heavy.]

The uneasiness or pain of mind which is produced by the loss of any good, real or supposed, or by disappointment in the expectation of good; grief; regret. The loss of a friend we love occasions *sorrow*; the loss of property, of health, or any source of happiness, causes *sorrow*. We feel *sorrow* for ourselves in misfortunes; we feel *sorrow* for the calamities of our friends and our country.

A world of woe and *sorrow*. *Milton.*
The safe and general antidote against *sorrow* is employment. *Rambler.*

SOR'ROW, *v. i.* [Sax. *sarian*, *sargian*, *sorgian*, Goth. *saurgan*, to be anxious, to sorrow.]

To feel pain of mind in consequence of the actual loss of good, or of frustated hopes of good, or of expected loss of happiness; to grieve; to be sad.

I rejoice, not that ye were made sorry, but that ye *sorrowed* to repentance. — 1 Cor. vii.
I desire no man to *sorrow* for me. *Hayward.*
Sorrowing most of all for the words which he spake, that they should see his face no more. — Acts xx.

SOR'ROW-BLIGHT-ED, (-blit-ed,) *a.* Blighted with sorrow. *Moore.*

SOR'ROW-ED, *pp.* Accompanied with sorrow. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SOR'ROW-FUL, *a.* Sad; grieving for the loss of some good, or on account of some expected evil.

2. Deeply serious; depressed; dejected. 1 *Sam.* i.

3. Producing sorrow; exciting grief; mournful; as, a *sorrowful* accident.

4. Expressing grief; accompanied with grief; as, *sorrowful* ment. *Job* vi.

SOR'ROW-FUL-LY, *adv.* In a sorrowful manner; in a manner to produce grief.

SOR'ROW-FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being sorrowful; grief.

SOR'ROW-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Feeling sorrow, grief, or regret.

SOR'ROW-ING, *n.* Expression of sorrow. *Browne.*

SOR'ROW-LESS, *a.* Free from sorrow.

SOR'ROW-STRICK-EN, *a.* Struck with sorrow; depressed.

SOR'RY, *a.* [Sax. *sarig*, *sari*, from *sar*, sore.]

1. Grieved for the loss of some good; pained for some evil that has happened to one's self, or friends, or country. It does not ordinarily imply severe grief, but rather slight or transient regret. It may be, however, and often is, used to express deep grief. We are *sorry* to lose the company of those we love; we are *sorry* to lose friends or property; we are *sorry* for the misfortunes of our friends or of our country.

And the king was *sorry*. — Matt. xiv.

2. Melancholy; dismal. *Spenser.*

3. Poor; mean; vile; worthless; as, a *sorry* slave; a *sorry* excuse. *L'Estrange. Dryden.*

Coarse complexions,
And cheeks of *sorry* grain. *Milton.*

SORT, *n.* [Fr. *sorte*; It. *sorta*; Sp. *suerte*; Port. *sorte*; G. *id.*; D. *soort*; Sw. and Dan. *sort*; L. *sors*, lot, chance, state, way, *sort*. This word is from the root of Fr. *sortir*, It. *sortire*, L. *sortior*; the radical sense of which is, to start or shoot, to throw or to fall, to come suddenly. Hence, *sors* is lot, chance, that which comes or falls. The sense of *sort* is probably derivative, signifying that which is thrown out, separated, or selected.]

1. A kind or species; any number or collection of individual persons or things characterized by the same or like qualities; as, a *sort* of men; a *sort* of horses; a *sort* of trees; a *sort* of poems or writings. *Sort* is not a technical word, and therefore is used with less precision or more latitude than *genus* or *species* in the sciences.

2. Manner; form of being or acting.

Flowers, in such *sort* worn, can neither be smelt nor seen well by those that wear them. *Hooker.*
To Adam in what *sort* shall I appear? *Milton.*

3. Class or order; as, men of the wiser *sort*, or the better *sort*; all *sorts* of people. [See def. 1.]

4. Rank; condition above the vulgar. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

5. A company or knot of people. [*Not in use.*] *Shak. Waller.*

6. Degree of any quality.

I shall not be wholly without praise, if in some *sort* I have copied his style. *Dryden.*

7. Lot. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

8. A pair; a set; a suit.

Out of sorts; out of order; hence, unwell. [*Low.*] *Halliwell.*

SORT, *v. t.* To separate, as things having like qualities from other things, and place them in distinct classes or divisions; as, to *sort* cloths according to their colors; to *sort* wool or thread according to its fineness.

Shell fish have been, by some of the ancients, compared and *sorted* with insects. *Bacon.*
Rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and *sorted* from one another. *Newton.*

2. To reduce to order from a state of confusion. [See supra.]

3. To conjoin; to put together in distribution.

The swain perceiving, by her words ill *sorted*,
That she was wholly from herself transported. *Drown.*

4. To cull; to choose from a number; to select.

That he may *sort* her out a worthy spouse. *Chapman.*

SORT, *v. i.* To be joined with others of the same species.

Nor do metals only *sort* with metals in the earth, and minerals with minerals. *Woodward.*

2. To consort; to associate.

The liberality of parents toward children makes them base and *sort* with any company. *Bacon.*

3. To suit; to fit.

They are happy whose natures *sort* with their vocations. *Bacon.*

4. To terminate; to issue; to have success. [Fr. *sortir*.] [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

5. To fall out. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SORT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be sorted.

2. Suitable; befitting. *Bacon.*

SORT'A-BLY, *adv.* Suitably; fitly.

SORT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to or designating a sort [*Not in use.*] *Locke.*

SORT'ANCE, *n.* Suitableness; agreement. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SORT'ED, *pp.* Separated and reduced to order from a state of confusion.

SOR'TIE, (sor'te,) *n.* [Fr., from *sortir*, to issue.]

A sally; the issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers.

SORT'I-LEGE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sortilegium*; *sors*, lot, and *lego*, to select.]

The act or practice of drawing lots; divination by drawing lots. *J. M. Mason.*

[SORTILEGY is not used.]

SORT-I-LE'GIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to sortilege. *Daubuz.*

SORT'ING, *ppr.* Separating, as things having like qualities from other things, and reducing to order.

SOR-TI''TION, (-tish'un,) *n.* [L. *sortitio*.]

Selection or appointment by lot. *Bp. Hall.*

SORT'MENT, *n.* The act of sorting; distribution into classes or kinds.

2. A parcel sorted. [This word is superseded by ASSORTMENT, which see.]

SŌ'RUS, *n.*; *pl.* SORI. [Gr. σωρος, a heap.] In *botany*, a name given to small clusters of minute capsules on the back of the fronds of ferns.

SŌ'RY, *n.* The ancient name of sulphate of iron.

SOSS, *v. i.* [G. *sinken*. See SOUSE.] [*Ure.*

To fall at once into a chair or seat; to sit lazily. [*Not in use.*] *Swift.*

SOSS, *n.* A lazy fellow. [Not in use; but some of the common people in New England call a lazy, slattish woman a *sozzle*.]

SOS-TE-NU'TO, [It.] In *music*, sustaining the sounds to the utmost of the nominal value of the time.

SOT, *n.* [Fr. *sot*; Arm. *sodt*; Sp. *zote*, *sota*; Port. *zote*; D. *zot*. The sense is stupid; Ch. שוט. Class Sd, No. 61.]

1. A stupid person; a blockhead; a dull fellow; a dolt. *Shak. South*

2. A person stupefied by excessive drinking; an habitual drunkard.

What can ennoble *sots*? *Pope.*

SOT, *v. t.* To stupefy; to infatuate; to besot.

I hate to see a brave, bold fellow *sotted*. *Dryden.*

[*Not much used.*] [See BESOT.]

SOT, *v. i.* To tipple to stupidity. [*Little used.*]

SO-TE-RI-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. σωτηριος, salubrious, and λογος, discourse.]
A discourse on health, or the science of promoting and preserving health.

SOTH'IC YEAR, *n.* The Egyptian year of 365 days, 6 hours, so called from *Sothis*, the dog star.

SOT'TISH, *a.* Dull; stupid; senseless; doltish; very foolish.

How ignorant are sottish pretenders to astrology! *Swift.*

2. Dull with intemperance.

SOT'TISH-LY, *adv.* Stupidly; senselessly; without reason. *Bentley.*

SOT'TISH-NESS, *n.* Dullness in the exercise of reason; stupidity.

Few consider into what degree of sottishness and confirmed ignorance men may sink themselves. *South.*

2. Stupidity from intoxication. *South.*

SOT'TO VO'CE, (-vō'chā,) [It.] In *music*, with a restrained voice or moderate tone.

SOU, (soo,) *n.*; *pl.* Sous. [Fr. *sou*, *sol.*]
A French money of account, and a copper coin, in value the 20th part of a livre, or of a franc.

SOU'BAH. See SUBAH.

SOU-CHONG', }
SOO-CHONG', } *n.* A kind of black tea.

SOUGH, (suff,) *v. i.* [Teut. *soeffen.*] To whistle; *applied to the wind.* *Hist. of the Royal Society.*

SOUGH, (suf,) *n.* A small drain; an adit. *Buchanan.*

2. (*pron.* sow.) A hollow murmur or roaring; a buzzing; as, a *sough* in the ears. *Ben Jonson.* *Halliwell.*

SOUGH, (suf,) *n.* [Scotch.] To whistle, as the wind.

SOUGHT, (sawt,) *pret.* and *pp.* of SEEK.

I am found of them who sought me not. — Is. lxv.

SOUL, (sōle,) *n.* [Sax. *sawel*, *sawl*, or *saul*; G. *seele*; D. *ziel*; Dan. *siel*; Sw. *siæl.*]
1. The spiritual, rational, and immortal substance in man, which distinguishes him from brutes; that part of man which enables him to think and reason, and which renders him a subject of moral government. The immortality of the *soul* is a fundamental article of the Christian system.

Such is the nature of the human *soul*, that it must have a God, an object of supreme affection. *J. Edwards.*

2. The understanding; the intellectual principle.

The eyes of our *souls* then only begin to see, when our bodily eyes are closing. *Law.*

3. Vital principle.

Thou sun, of this great world both eye and *soul.* *Milton.*

4. Spirit; essence; chief part; as, charity, the *soul* of all the virtues.

Emotion is the *soul* of eloquence. *E. Porter.*

5. Life; animating principle or part; as, an able commander is the *soul* of an army.

6. Internal power.

There is some soul of goodness in things evil. *Shak.*

7. A human being; a person. There was not a *soul* present. In Paris there are more than seven hundred thousand *souls*. London, Westminster, Southwark, and the suburbs, are said to contain twelve hundred thousand *souls*.

8. Animal life.

To deliver their *soul* from death, and to keep them alive in famine. — Ps. xxxiii.

9. Active power.

And heaven would fly before the driving *soul.* *Dryden.*

10. Spirit; courage; fire; grandeur of mind.

That he wants caution he must needs confess,
But not a *soul* to give our arms success. *Young.*

11. Generosity; nobleness of mind; *a colloquial use.*

12. An intelligent being.

Every *soul* in heaven shall bend the knee. *Milton.*

13. Heart; affection.

The *soul* of Jonathan was knit with the *soul* of David. — 1 Sam. xviii.

14. In *Scripture*, appetite; as, the full *soul*; the hungry *soul*. *Prov.* xxvii. *Job* xxxiii.

15. A familiar compellation of a person, but often expressing some qualities of the mind; as, alas! poor *soul*; he was a good *soul*.

SOUL, *v. t.* To endue with a soul. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

SOUL, }
SOWL, } *v. t.* [Sax. *sufl*, *sufel*, broth, pottage.]
To afford suitable sustenance. [*Not in use.*] *Warner.*

SOUL'-BELL, *n.* The passing bell. *Hall.*

SOUL'-BE-TRAY'ING, *a.* Tending to betray the soul.

SOUL'-CALM'ING, (-kām'ing,) *a.* Tranquilizing the soul. *Lee.*

SOUL'-DE-STROY'ING, *a.* Pernicious to the soul. Procrastination of repentance and faith is a *soul-destroying* evil.

SOUL'-DIS-EAS'ED, *a.* Diseased in soul or mind. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

SOUL'-DIS-SOLV'ING, *a.* Melting or tending to soften the soul. *Beattie.*

SOUL'ED, *a.* Instinct with soul or feeling; as, Grecian chiefs largely *souled.* *Dryden.*

SOUL'-EN-TRANC'ING, *a.* Enrapturing the soul. *Coleridge.*

SOUL'-FELT, *a.* Deeply felt.

SOUL'-HARD'EN-ED, *a.* Having an obdurate heart. *Coleridge.*

SOUL'LESS, *a.* Without a soul, or without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless.

Slave, soulless villain. *Shak.*

SOUL'-SCOT, }
SOUL'-SHOT, } *n.* [*soul* and *scot.*] A funeral duty, or money paid by the Roman Catholics, in former times, for a requiem for the soul. *Ayliffe.*

SOUL'-SEARCH-ING, (sōle'serch-ing,) *a.* Searching the soul or heart.

SOUL'-SELL-ING, *a.* [*soul* and *sell.*] Selling persons, dealing in the purchase and sale of human beings. *J. Barlow.*

SOUL'-SICK, *a.* [*soul* and *sick.*] Diseased in mind or soul, morally diseased. *Hall.*

SOUL'-STIR-RING, *a.* Exciting the soul. *E. Everett.*

SOUL'-SUB-DU'ING, *a.* Subduing the soul.

SOUND, *a.* [Sax. *sund*; D. *gezond*; G. *gesund*; Dan. and Sw. *sund*; Basque, *sendoa*; L. *sanus*; Fr. *sain*; Sp. and It. *sano*; Ch. and Syr. [illegible]. Class Sn, No. 1, 21, 35. It is from driving or straining, stretching.]
1. Entire; unbroken; not shaky, split, or defective; as, *sound* timber.
2. Undecayed; whole; perfect, or not defective; as, *sound* fruit; a *sound* apple or melon.
3. Unbroken; not bruised or defective; not lacerated or decayed; as, a *sound* limb.
4. Not carious; not decaying; as, a *sound* tooth.
5. Not broken or decayed; not defective; as, a *sound* ship.
6. Whole; entire; unhurt; unmutilated; as, a *sound* body.
7. Healthy; not diseased; not being in a morbid state; having all the organs complete and in perfect action; as, a *sound* body; *sound* health; a *sound* constitution; a *sound* man; a *sound* horse.
8. Founded in truth; firm; strong; valid; solid; that can not be overthrown or refuted; as, *sound* reasoning; a *sound* argument; a *sound* objection; *sound* doctrine; *sound* principles.
9. Right; correct; well founded; free from error; orthodox. 2 *Tim.* i.

Let my heart be *sound* in thy statutes. — Ps. cxix.

10. Heavy; laid on with force; as, *sound* strokes; a *sound* beating.
11. Founded in right and law; legal; valid; not defective; that can not be overthrown; as, a *sound* title to land; *sound* justice.
12. Fast; profound; unbroken; undisturbed; as, *sound* sleep.
13. Perfect, as intellect; not broken or defective; not enfeebled by age or accident; not wild or wandering; not deranged; as, a *sound* mind; a *sound* understanding or reason.
Sound currency; in *commerce*, a currency whose actual value is the same as its nominal value; and, if in bank notes or other substitute for silver and gold, a currency which is so sustained by funds that it is at any time convertible into gold and silver, and of course of equal value.

SOUND, *adv.* Soundly; heartily.

So *sound* he slept that nought might him awake. *Spenser.*

SOUND, *n.* The air-bladder of a fish.

SOUND, *n.* [Sax. *sund*, a narrow sea or strait, a swimming; Sw. and Dan. *sund*; Pers. شنا *shana*, a swimming, L. *natatio*. Qu. can this name be given to a narrow sea, because wild beasts were accustomed to pass it by swimming, like *Bosporus*; or is the word from the root of *sound*, whole, denoting a stretch, or narrowness, from stretching, like *straight*, or from its sounding?]
A narrow passage of water, or a strait between the main land and an isle; or a strait connecting two seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean; as, the *sound* which connects the Baltic with the ocean, between Denmark and Sweden; the *sound* that separates Long Island from the main land of New York and Connecticut.

SOUND, *n.* [*Fr. sonde*; *Sp. sonda.* See the following verb.]
An instrument which surgeons introduce into the bladder, in order to discover whether there is a stone in that viscus or not. *Cooper.* *Sharp.*

SOUND, *v. t.* [Sp. *sondar* or *sondear*; Fr. *sonder.* This word is probably connected with the L. *sonus*, Eng. *sound*, the primary sense of which is, to stretch, or reach.]
1. To try, as the depth of water and the quality of the ground, by sinking a plummet or lead attached to a line on which are marked the number of fathoms, to ascertain the depth of water. The lower end of the lead is covered with tallow, by means of which some portion of the earth, sand, gravel, shells, &c., of the bottom, adhere to it, and are drawn up. By these means, and the depth of water, and the nature of the bottom, which are carefully marked on good charts, seamen may know how far a ship is from land in the night, or in thick weather, and in many cases when the land is too remote to be visible.
2. To introduce a sound into the bladder of a patient, in order to ascertain whether a stone is there or not.

When a patient is to be *sounded.* *Cooper.*

3. To try; to examine; to discover, or endeavor to discover, that which lies concealed in another's breast; to search out the intention, opinion, will, or desires.

I was in jest,
And by that offer meant to *sound* your breast. *Dryden.*
I've *sounded* my Numidians man by man. *Addison.*

SOUND, *v. i.* To use the line and lead in searching the depth of water.

The shipmen *sounded*, and found it twenty fathoms. — Acts xxvii.

SOUND, *n.* The cuttle-fish. *Ainsworth.*

SOUND, *n.* [Sax. *son*; W. *swn*; Ir. *soin*; Fr. *son*; It. *suono*; Sp. *son*; L. *sonus*, from *sono*, to sound, sing, rattle, beat, &c. This may be a dialectical variation of L. *tonus*, *tono*, which seems to be allied to Gr. τεινω, to stretch, or strain, L. *teneo.*]
1. Noise; report; the object of hearing; that which strikes the ear; or, more philosophically, an impression, or the effect of an impression, made on the organs of hearing by an impulse or vibration of the air, caused by a collision of bodies, or by other means; as, the *sound* of a trumpet or drum; the *sound* of the human voice; a horrid *sound*; a charming *sound*; a sharp *sound*; a high *sound*.
2. A vibration of air caused by a collision of bodies, or other means, sufficient to affect the auditory nerves when perfect. Some persons are so entirely deaf that they can not hear the loudest *sounds*. *Audible sounds* are such as are perceptible by the organs of hearing. *Sounds*, not audible to men, may be audible to animals of more sensible organs.
3. Noise without signification; empty noise; noise and nothing else.

It is the sense, and not the *sound*, that must be the principle. *Locke.*

SOUND, *v. i.* To make a noise; to utter a voice; to make an impulse of the air that shall strike the organs of hearing with a particular effect. We say, an instrument *sounds* well or ill; it *sounds* shrill; the voice *sounds* harsh.

And first taught speaking trumpets how to *sound.* *Dryden.*

2. To exhibit by sound, or likeness of sound. This relation *sounds* rather like a fiction than a truth.
3. To be conveyed in sound; to be spread or published.

From you *sounded* out the word of the Lord. — 1 Thess. i.

To sound in damages, in *law*, is when there is no specific value of property in demand to serve as a rule of damages, as in actions of tort or trespass, as distinguished from actions of debt, &c. *Ellsworth.*

SOUND, *v. t.* To cause to make a noise; as, to *sound* a trumpet or a horn.
2. To utter audibly; as, to *sound* a note with the voice.
3. To play on; as, to *sound* an instrument.
4. To order or direct by a sound; to give a signal for, by a certain sound; as, to *sound* a retreat.
5. To celebrate or honor by sounds; to cause to be reported; as, to *sound* one's praise.
6. To spread by sound or report; to publish or proclaim; as, to *sound* the praises or fame of a great man, or a great exploit. We sometimes say, to *sound abroad.*

SOUND'-BOARD, }
SOUND'ING-BOARD, } *n.* A thin board which propagates the sound in an organ, violin, or other musical instrument.

To many a row of pipes the *sound-board* breathes. *Milton.*

2. A board, or structure with a flat surface, suspended over a pulpit, to prevent the sound of the preacher's voice from ascending, and thus propagating it farther in a horizontal direction.

SOUND'ED, *pp.* Caused to make a noise; uttered audibly.
2. Explored; examined.

SOUND'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having sound principles.

SOUND'-HEART-ED, (-hart-ed,) *a.* Having a sound heart or affections.

SOUND'ING, *ppr.* Causing to sound; uttering audibly.
2. Trying the depth of water by the plummet; examining the intention or will.
3. *a.* Sonorous; making a noise.
4. Having a magnificent sound; as, words more *sounding* or significant. *Dryden.*

SOUND'ING, *n.* The act of uttering noise; the act of endeavoring to discover the opinion or desires; the act of throwing the lead.
2. In *surgery*, the operation of introducing the

sound into the bladder; called SEARCHING for the stone. *Cooper.*

SOUND'ING-BOARD. See SOUND-BOARD.

SOUND'ING-POST, *n.* A small post in a violin and violoncello, set under the bridge for a support, for propagating the sounds to the back of the instrument.

SOUND'ING-ROD, *n.* A rod or piece of iron used to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold. It is let down in a groove by a pump. *Mar. Dict.*

SOUND'INGS, *n. pl.* Any place or part of the ocean, where a deep sounding-line will reach the bottom; also, the kind of ground or bottom where the lead reaches.

2. The quality of the ground brought up by the sounding-lead, and the depth of water. *Tot'en.*

SOUND'LESS, *a.* That can not be fathomed; having no sound.

SOUND'LY, *adv.* [from *sound*, entire.] Healthily; heartily.

2. Severely; lustily; with heavy blows; smartly; as, to beat one *soundly*.

3. Truly; without fallacy or error; as, to judge or reason *soundly*.

4. Firmly; as, a doctrine *soundly* settled. *Bacon.*

5. Fast; closely; so as not to be easily awakened; as, to sleep *soundly*. *Locke.*

SOUND'NESS, *n.* Wholeness; entireness; an unbroken, unimpaired, or undecayed state, as, the *soundness* of timber, of fruit, of the teeth, of a limb, &c. [See SOUND.]

2. An unimpaired state of an animal or vegetable body; a state in which the organs are entire, and regularly perform their functions. We say, the *soundness* of the body, the *soundness* of the constitution; the *soundness* of health.

3. Firmness; strength; solidity; truth; as, *soundness* of reasoning or argument, of doctrine or principle.

4. Truth; rectitude; firmness; freedom from error or fallacy; orthodoxy; as, *soundness* of faith.

SOUP, (soop,) *n.* [*Fr. soupe*; It. *zuppa*, sop; Sp. *sopa*, sop, or a sup; G. *suppe*; D. *soep*; Ice. *saup*. [See SUP and SOP.]

Strong broth; a decoction of flesh for food, highly seasoned.

SOUP, (soop,) *v. t.* To sup; to breathe out. [*Not in use.*] *Wiclif.*

SOUP, (soop,) *v. t.* To sweep. [*Not in use.*] [See SWEEP and SWOOP.] *Hall.*

SOUR, *a.* [Sax. *sur, surig*; G. *sauer*; D. *zuer*; Sw. *sur*; Dan. *suur*; W. *sur*; Arm. *sur*; Fr. *sur, sure*; Heb. סור, to depart, to decline, to turn, as liquors, to become sour. See Class Sr, No. 16, and No. 11.]

1. Acid; having a pungent taste; sharp to the taste; tart; as, vinegar is *sour*; *sour* cider; *sour* beer.

2. Acid and austere, or astringent; as, sun-ripe fruits are often *sour*.

3. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; austere; morose; as, a man of a *sour* temper.

4. Afflictive; as, *sour* adversities. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

5. Expressing discontent or peevishness. He never uttered a *sour* word.

The lord treasurer often looked on me with a *sour* countenance. *Swift.*

6. Harsh to the feelings; cold and damp; as, *sour* weather.

7. Rancid; musty.

8. Turned, as milk; coagulated.

SOUR, *n.* A sour or acid substance. *Spenser.*

SOUR, *v. t.* To make acid, to cause to have a sharp taste.

So the sun's heat, with different powers,
Ripens the grape, the liquor *sours*. *Swift.*

2. To make harsh, cold, or unkindly.

Tufts of grass *sour* land. *Mortimer.*

3. To make harsh in temper; to make cross, crabbed, peevish, or discontented. Misfortunes often *sour* the temper.

Pride had not *soured*, nor wrath debased my heart. *Harte.*

4. To make uneasy or less agreeable.

Hal, great king!
To *sour* your happiness I must report
The queen is dead. *Shak.*

5. In *rural economy*, to macerate, as lime, and render fit for plaster or mortar. *Encyc.*

SOUR, *v. i.* To become acid, to acquire the quality of tartness or pungency to the taste. Cider *sours* rapidly in the rays of the sun. When food *sours* in the stomach, it is evidence of imperfect digestion.

2. To become peevish or crabbed.

They hinder the hatred of vice from *souring* into severity. *Addison.*

SOURCE, *n.* [Fr. *source*; Arm *sourcenn*; either from *sourdre* or *sortir*, or the L. *surgo*. The Italian *sorgente* is from *surgo*.]

1. *Properly*, the spring or fountain from which a stream of water proceeds, or any collection of water within the earth or upon its surface, in which a stream originates. This is called also the *head* of the stream. We call the water of a spring, where it issues from the earth, the *source* of the stream or rivulet proceeding from it. We say also, that springs have their *sources* in subterranean ponds, lakes, or collections of water. We say also, that a large river has its *source* in a lake. For example, the St. Lawrence has its *source* in the great lakes of America.

2. First cause; original; that which gives rise to any thing. Thus ambition, the love of power, and of fame, have been the *sources* of half the calamities of nations. Intemperance is the *source* of innumerable evils to individuals.

3. The first producer; he or that which originates; as Greece, the *source* of arts. *Wal'er.*

SOUR'-CROUT, } *n.* [G. *sauer-kraut*, i. e., sour-cab-
SOUR'-KROUT, } bage.]

Cabbage cut fine, pressed into a cask, and suffered to ferment till it becomes sour.

SOUR'DET, *n.* [Fr. *sourdine*, from *sourd*, deaf.]

The little pipe of a trumpet.

SOUR'-DOCK, *n.* Sorrel, so called.

SOUR'ED, *pp.* Made sour; made peevish.

SOUR'-GOURD, *n.* An evergreen tree of the genus Adansonia, which yields a fruit resembling a gourd. [See ADANSONIA.]

SOUR'ING, *ppr.* Making acid; becoming sour; making peevish.

SOUR'ING, *n.* That which makes acid.

SOUR'ISH, *a.* Somewhat sour; moderately acid; as, *sourish* fruit; a *sourish* taste.

SOUR'LY, *adv.* With acidity.

2. With peevishness; with acrimony.

The stern Athenian prince
Then *sourly* smiled. *Dryden.*

3. Discontentedly. *Brown.*

SOUR'NESS, *n.* Acidity; sharpness to the taste; tartness; as, the *sourness* of vinegar or of fruit.

Sourness being one of those simple ideas which one can not describe. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Asperity; harshness of temper.

Take care that no *sourness* and moroseness mingle with our seriousness of mind. *Nelson.*

SOUR'-SOP, *n.* A small evergreen tree of the West Indies, the Anona muricata, which bears a large succulent fruit. It is closely allied to the custard apple. *Loudon. P. Cyc.*

SOUS, (soo,) *n.*; *pl.* of Sou or Sol. [See Sou.]

SOUSE, *n.* [Ir. *sousgrach*, watery.]

1. Pickle made with salt.

2. Something kept or steeped in pickle.

3. The ears, feet, &c., of swine pickled.

SOUSE, *v. t.* To steep in pickle.

But *souse* the cabbage with a bounteous heart. *Pope.*

2. To plunge into water.

They *soused* me into the Thames, with as little remorse as they drown blind puppies. *Shak.*

SOUSE, *v. t.* [Ger. *sausen*, to rush.]

To fall suddenly on; to rush with speed; as a hawk on its prey.

Jove's bird will *souse* upon the timorous hare. *Dryden.*

SOUSE, *v. t.* To strike with sudden violence. *Shak.*

SOUSE, *adv.* With sudden violence. [*This word is low and vulgar.*]

SOUS'ED, (soust,) *pp.* Steeped in pickle.

2. Plunged into water.

SOUT'ER, (soot'er,) *n.* [Sax. *sutere*; L. *sutor*.]

A shoemaker; a cobbler. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

SOUT'ER-LY, *adv.* Like a cobbler. [*Not in use.*]

SOUT'ER-RAIN, *n.* [Fr.; that is, *sub-terrain*, under ground.]

A grotto or cavern under ground. [*Not English.*] *Arbuthnot.*

SOUTH, *n.* [Sax. *suth*; G. *sud*; D. *suid*, Dan. *sud*, Sw. *söder*; Fr. *sud*; Arm. *su*.]

1. The north and south are opposite points in the horizon; each ninety degrees, or the quarter of a great circle, distant from the east and west. A man standing with his face toward the east or rising sun, has the *south* on his right hand. The meridian of every place is a great circle passing through the north and south points. *Strictly*, *south* is the horizontal point in the meridian of a place, on the right hand of a person standing with his face toward the east. But the word is applied to any point in the meridian, between the horizon and the zenith.

2. In a less exact sense, any point or place on the earth or in the heavens, which is near the meridian toward the right hand as one faces the east.

3. A southern region, country, or place; as, the queen of the *south*, in Scripture. So, in Europe, the people of Spain and Italy are spoken of as living in the *south*. In the United States, we speak of the States of the *south*, and of the north.

4. The wind that blows from the south. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

SOUTH, *a.* In *any place north of the tropic of Cancer*, pertaining to or lying in the meridian toward the sun; as, a *south* wind.

2. Being in a southern direction; as, the *south* sea.

SOUTH, *adv.* Toward the south. A ship sails *south*; the wind blows *south*.

SOUTH-COT'TI-AN, *n.* A follower of Joanna Southcott, a fanatical female, who made a great noise in England at the close of the last and beginning of the present century.

SOUTH-EAST', *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and east. *Bacon.*

SOUTH-EAST', *a.* In the direction of south-east, or coming from the south-east; as, a *south-east* wind.

SOUTH-EAST'ER-LY, *a.* In the direction of south-east or nearly so.

2. From the south-east, as wind.

SOUTH-EAST'ERN, *a.* Toward the south-east.

SOUTH'ER-LY, (suth'er-ly,) *a.* Lying at the south, or in a direction nearly south; as, a *southerly* point.

2. Coming from the south or a point nearly south; as, a *southerly* wind.

SOUTH'ERN, (suth'ern,) *a.* [Sax. *suth* and *ern*, place.]

1. Belonging to the south; meridional; as, the *southern* hemisphere.

2. Lying toward the south; as, a *southern* country or climate.

3. Coming from the south; as, a *southern* breeze.

SOUTH'ERN-ER, (suth'ern-er,) *n.* An inhabitant or native of the south or Southern States.

SOUTH'ERN-LY, (suth'ern-ly,) *adv.* Toward the south. *Hakewill.*

SOUTH'ERN-MOST, (suth'ern-most,) *a.* Furthest toward the south.

SOUTH'ERN WOOD, (suth'ern-wood,) *n.* A plant nearly allied to the wormwood. *Miller.*

The southernwood is the Artemisia abrotanum, a congener of the wormwood.

SOUTH'ING, *a.* Going toward the south; as, the *southing* sun. *Dryden.*

SOUTH'ING, *n.* Tendency or motion to the south. *Dryden.*

2. The *southing* of the moon, the time at which the moon passes the meridian. *Mar. Dict.*

3. Course or distance south; the difference of latitude made by a vessel to the southward.

SOUTH'MOST, *a.* Furthest toward the south. *Milton.*

SOUTH'RON, (suth'-,) *n.* An inhabitant of the more southern part of a country. *W. Scott.*

SOUTH'SAY, } See SOOTHSAY.
SOUTH'SAY-ER. }

SOUTH'WARD, (suth'ard,) *adv.* Toward the south; as, to go *southward*. *Locke.*

SOUTH'WARD, (suth'ard,) *n.* The southern regions or countries. *Raleigh.*

SOUTH-WEST', *n.* [*south* and *west*.] The point of the compass equally distant from the south and west. *Bacon.*

SOUTH-WEST', *a.* Lying in the direction of the south-west, as, a *south-west* country.

2. Coming from the south-west; as, a *south-west* wind.

SOUTH-WEST'ER-LY, *a.* In the direction of south-west, or nearly so.

2. Coming from the south-west, or a point near it; as, a *south-westerly* wind.

SOUTH-WEST'ERN, *a.* In the direction of south-west, or nearly so; as, to sail a *south-western* course.

SOUV'E-NANCE, (soov'e-nance,) *n.* [Fr.] Remembrance. [*Not English, nor is it used.*] *Spenser.*

SOUV'E-NIR, (soov'e-neer,) *n.* [Fr.] A remembrancer.

SOV'ER-EIGN, (suv'er-in,) *a.* [We retain this barbarous orthography from the Norman *souverain*, which doubtless was adopted through a mistake of its origin. The true spelling would be SUVERAN, from the L. *supernus*, *superus*; Fr. *souverain*; It. *sovrano*; Sp. and Port. *soberano*. See SUVERAN.]

1. Supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; as, a *sovereign* prince. God is the *sovereign* Ruler of the universe.

2. Supreme, superior to all others; chief. God is the *sovereign* good of all who love and obey him.

3. Supremely efficacious; superior to all others; predominant; effectual; as, a *sovereign* remedy.

4. Supreme; pertaining to the first magistrate of a nation; as, *sovereign* authority.

SOV'ER-EIGN, (suv'er-in,) *n.* A supreme lord or ruler; one who possesses the highest authority without control. Some earthly princes, kings, and emperors are *sovereigns* in their dominions.

2. A supreme magistrate; a king.

3. A gold coin of England, value 20*s.* or £1 sterling.

SOV'ER-EIGN-IZE, (suv'er-in ize,) *v. t.* To exercise supreme authority. [*Not in use.*] *Herbert.*

SOV'ER-EIGN-LY, (suv'er-in-le,) *adv.* Supremely; in the highest degree.

He was *sovereignly* lovely to himself. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

SOV'ER-EIGN-TY, (suv'er-in-te,) *n.* Supreme power; supremacy; the possession of the highest power, or of uncontrollable power. Absolute *sovereignty* belongs to God only.

SOW, *n.* [Sax. *suga*; Sw. *sugga*; D. *zeug*; G. *sau*.]

1. The female of the hog kind or of swine.

2. An oblong piece of lead. *Ainsworth.*

3. An insect; a milleped. *Ainsworth.*

SOW'-BREAD, (-bred,), *n.* A tuberous-rooted plant of the genus Cyclamen, on which wild swine in Italy feed. *Loudon.*

SOW'-BUG, *n.* An isopodous crustaceous animal; a milleped.

SOW'-THIS-TLE, (-this'l,) *n.* A plant of the genus Sonchus, said to be eaten by swine and some other animals. The *downy sow-thistle* is of the genus Andryala.

SŌW, *v. t.*; *pret.* Sowed; *pp.* Sowed or Sown. [Sax. *sawan*; G. *säen*; D. *zaajen*; Sw. *så*; Dan. *saaer*; Russ. *siyu*; perhaps L. *sevi*. This word is probably contracted.]

1. To scatter on ground, for the purpose of growth and the production of a crop; as, to *sow* good seed; to *sow* a bushel of wheat or rye to the acre; to *sow* oats, clover, or barley; to *sow* seed in drills, or to *sow* it broad-cast. Oats and flax should be *sown* early in the spring.

2. To scatter seed over for growth; as, to *sow* ground or land; to *sow* ten or a hundred acres in a year.

3. To spread, or to originate; to propagate; as, to *sow* discord.

Born to afflict my Marcia's family,
And sow dissension in the hearts of brothers *Addison.*

4. To supply or stock with seed.

The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, and it is the worst husbandry in the world to *sow* it with trifles. *Hale.*

5. To scatter over; to besprinkle.

He *sowed* with stars the heaven. *Milton.*
More now *sowed* the earth with orient pearl. *Milton.*

SŌW, *v. i.* To scatter seed for growth and the production of a crop. In New England, farmers begin to *sow* in April.

They that *sow* in tears shall reap in joy. — Ps. cxxvi.

SŌW, for Sew, is not in use. [See Sew.]

SOW'ANS, } *n. pl.* [Scottish.] A nutritious arti-
SOW'ENS, } cle of food made from the husk of the oat, by a process not unlike that by which common starch is made. In England it is called Flummery.

SOWCE, for Souse. [See Souse.]

SŌW'ED, *pp.* Scattered on ground, as seed; sprinkled with seed, as ground. We say, seed is *sowed*; or land is *sowed*.

SŌW'ER, *n.* He that scatters seed for propagation.

Behold, a *sower* went forth to sow. — Matt. xiii.

2. One who scatters or spreads; as, a *sower* of words. *Hakewill.*

3. A breeder; a promotor; as, a *sower* of suits. *Bacon.*

SŌW'ING, *ppr.* Scattering, as seed; sprinkling with seed, as ground; stocking with seed.

SŌW'ING, *n.* The act of scattering seed for propagation.

SOW'INS, *n. pl.* See Sowans.

SOWL, *v. t.* To pull by the ears. *Shak.*
[*Not used in America.*]

SŌWN, *pp.* Scattered, as seed; sprinkled with seed, as ground.

SOY, *n.* A kind of sauce for fish, brought chiefly from Japan, prepared principally from the seeds of a leguminose plant called Soja, or rather Sova, which is the Soja hispida. *Tully.*

SOZ'ZLE, *n.* [See Soss.] A sluttish woman, or one that spills water and other liquids carelessly. *New England.*

SPA, *n.* A general name for a spring of mineral water, from a place of this name in Germany.

SPAAD, (spād,) *n.* A kind of mineral; spar. [Sp. *espato.*] [*Obs.*] *Woodward.*

SPACE, *n.* [Fr. *espace*; Sp. *espacio*; It. *spatio*; L. *spatium*, space; *spatior*, to wander. This word is probably formed on the root of *pateo*. Class Bd.]

1. Room; extension. Space, in the abstract, is mere extension.

Pure *space* is capable neither of resistance nor motion. *Locke.*

2. Any quantity of extension. In relation to bodies, *space* is the interval between any two or more objects; as, the *space* between two stars or two hills. The quantity of *space* or extent between bodies, constitutes their distance from each other.

3. The distance or interval between lines; as in books. The *spaces* in music are named as well as the lines.

4. Quantity of time; also, the interval between two points of time.

Nine times the *space* that measures day and night. *Milton.*
God may defer his judgments for a time, and give a people a longer *space* for repentance. *Tillotson.*

5. A short time; a while.

To stay your deadly strife a *space*. *Spenser.*

[*This sense is nearly obsolete.*]

SPACE, *v. i.* To rove. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SPACE, *v. t.* Among *printers*, to make spaces or wider intervals between lines.

SPAC'ED, (spāst,) *pp.* Divided into wider intervals between lines.

SPACE'FUL, *a.* Wide; extensive. [*Not used.*] *Sandys.*

SPAC'ING, *ppr.* Making wider intervals between lines.

SPA'CIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *spacieux*; Sp. *spatioso*; It. *spazioso*; L. *spatiosus.*]

1. Wide; roomy; having large or ample room; not narrow; as, a *spacious* church; a *spacious* hall or drawing-room.

2. Extensive; vast in extent; as, the *spacious* earth; the *spacious* ocean.

SPA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Widely; extensively.

SPA'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Wideness; largeness of extent; roominess; as, the *spaciousness* of the rooms in a building.

2. Extensiveness; vastness of extent; as, the *spaciousness* of the ocean.

SPAD'DLE, *n.* [*dim.* of *spade.*] A little spade. *Mortimer.*

SPADE, *n.* [Sax. *spad*, *spada*; G. *spaten*; D. *spaade*; Dan. and Sw. *spade*; probably from breadth, extension, coinciding with L. *spatula*, from the root of *pateo.*]

1. An instrument for digging or cutting the ground, consisting of a broad and nearly rectangular blade of iron with a handle.

2. A suit of cards.

3. A deer three years old; written also Spaid.

4. A gelded beast. [L. *spado.*]

SPADE, *v. t.* To dig with a spade; or to pare off the sward of land with a spade.

SPADE'-BONE, *n.* [*spade* and *bone.*] The shoulder-blade. [*I believe little used.*]

SPADE'FUL, *n.* [*spade* and *full.*] As much as a spade will hold.

SPA-DI'CEOUS, (spa-dish'us,) *a.* [L. *spadiceus*, from *spadix*, a light red color.]

1. Of a light red color, usually denominated Bay. *Brown.*

2. In *botany*, a *spadiceous flower*, is a sort of aggregate flower, having a receptacle common to many florets, within a spatha, as in palms, dracontium, arum, &c. *Martyn.*

SPA-DILLE', (spa-dil',) *n.* [Fr.] The ace of spades at ombre.

SPAD'ING, *ppr.* Digging with a spade.

SPA'DIX, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, the receptacle in palms and some other plants, proceeding from a spatha. *Martyn.*

SPA'DO, *n.* [L.] A gelding. *Brown.*

SPA-DROON', *n.* A cut and thrust sword, lighter than a broadsword. *Smart.*

SPA-GYR'IC, *a.* [L. *spagyricus.*]
Chemical. [*Not in use.*]

SPA-GYR'IC, *n.* A chemist. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

SPAG'YR-IST, *n.* A chemist. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

SPA'HEE, } *n.* [Turk. *sipahi*; Pers. *sipahee.* See
SPA'HI, } Bearer.]
One of the Turkish cavalry. The *spahis* were disbanded with the janizaries.

SPAKE, *pret.* of Speak; nearly obsolete. We now use Spoke.

SPALL, (spawl,) *n.* [Fr. *epaule*; It. *spalla.*]

1. The shoulder. [*Not English.*] *Fairfax.*

2. A chip. [*Not in use.*]

SPALT, } *n.* A whitish, scaly mineral, used to pro-
SPELT, } mote the fusion of metals. *Bailey. Ash.*

SPALT, *a.* [Dan. *spalt*, a split; G. *spalten*, to split.]
Brittle; liable to break or split. *Halliwell.*

SPAN, *n.* [Sax. *span*; D. *span*; G. *spanne*; Dan. *spand*, a span in measure; Sw. *span*, a span in measure, and a set of coach horses, G. *gespann*; verbs, Sax. *spannan*, to span, to unite; *gespanian*, to join; D. and G. *spannen*; Dan. *spander*, to strain, stretch, bend, yoke. This word is formed on the root of *bend*, L. *pando.* The primary sense is, to strain, stretch, extend, hence to join a team, Dan. *forspand*, D. *gespan.*]

1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches; the eighth of a fathom. *Holder.*

2. A short space of time.

Life 's but a *span*; I'll every inch enjoy. *Farquhar.*

3. In *architecture*, the spread or extent of an arch between its abutments.

4. A *span of horses*, consists of two, usually of about the same color, and otherwise nearly alike, which are usually harnessed side by side. The word signifies properly the same as Yoke, when applied to horned cattle, from buckling or fastening together. But in America, *span* always implies resemblance in color at least; it being an object of ambition with gentlemen and with teamsters to unite two horses abreast that are alike.

5. In *seamen's language*, a rope secured at both ends to any object, the purchase being hooked to the bight. *Totten.*

SPAN, *v. t.* To measure by the hand with the fingers extended, or with the fingers encompassing the object; as, to *span* a space or distance; to *span* a cylinder.

2. To measure or reach from one side of to the other; as, to *span* the heavens.

SPAN, *v. i.* To agree in color, or in color and size; as, the horses *span* well. *New England.*

SPAN, *pret.* of Spin. [*Obs.*] We now use Spun.

SPAN'CEL, *n.* A rope to tie a cow's hind legs. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SPAN'CEL, *v. t.* To tie the legs of a horse or cow with a rope. [*Local.*] *Malone.*

SPAN'CEL-ING, *ppr.* Tying a cow's hind legs.

SPAN'COUN-TER, } *n.* A play at which money is
SPAN'FAR-THING, } thrown within a span or circuit marked *Swift.*

SPAN'DREL, *n.* The irregular triangular space between the curve of an arch and the rectangle inclosing it. *Gwilt.*

SPANE, *v. t.* [D. *spenen.*]
To wean. [*Not in use.*]

SPANG, *n.* [D. *spange*, a spangle; Gr. φεγγω.]
A spangle or shining ornament; a thin piece of metal or other shining material. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SPAN'GLE, (spang'gl,) *n.* [Supra.] A small plate or boss of shining metal; something brilliant used as an ornament.

2. Any little thing sparkling and brilliant, like pieces of metal; as crystals of ice.

For the rich *spangles* that adorn the sky. *Waller.*

SPAN'GLE, (spang'gl,) *v. t.* To set or sprinkle with spangles; to adorn with small, distinct, brilliant bodies; as, a *spangled* breastplate. *Donne.*

What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty. *Shak.*

SPAN'GLED, (span'gld,) *pp.* or *a.* Set with spangles.

SPAN'GLER, *n.* One that spangles. *Keates.*

SPAN'GLING, *ppr.* Adorning with spangles.

SPAN'IEL, (span'yel,) *n.* [Fr. *espagneul*; said to be from *Hispaniola*, now *Hayti.*]

1. A dog used in sports of the field, remarkable for his sagacity and obedience. *Dryden.*

2. A mean, cringing, fawning person. *Shak.*

SPAN'IEL, *a.* Like a spaniel; mean; fawning. *Shak.*

SPAN'IEL, *v. i.* To fawn; to cringe; to be obsequious.

SPAN'IEL, *v. t.* To follow like a spaniel.

SPAN'IEL-ING, *ppr.* Following like a spaniel.

SPAN'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Spain.

SPAN'ISH, *n.* The language of Spain.

SPAN'ISH-BROOM, *n.* A shrub of the genus spartium, thickly set with verdant, flexible, rush-like twigs. *Loudon.*

SPAN'ISH-BROWN, *n.* A species of earth used in paints. Its color depends upon the sesquoxyd of iron.

SPAN'ISH-FLY, *n.* A coleopterous insect, the Cantharis vesicatoria, used in vesicatories, or compositions for raising blisters.

SPAN'ISH-NUT, *n.* A bulbous plant, the Morea Sisyrinchium of the south of Europe. *Miller.*

SPAN'ISH-WHITE, *n.* A white earth from Spain, used in paints. What is so called in New England, is soft carbonate of calcia, or chalk, in fine powder.

SPANK, *v. t.* [W. *pang*, a blow; allied perhaps to the vulgar *bang*, and found in the Persic.]

1. To strike on the breech with the open hand; to slap.

2. *v. i.* To move with a quick, lively step between a trot and gallop. *Grose.*

SPANK'ER, *n.* A small coin. *Derham.*

2. In *seamen's language*, the after-sail of a ship or bark, being a fore-and-aft sail, attached to a gaff; formerly called Driver. *Totten.*

3. One that takes long strides in walking; also, a stout person. *Halliwell.*

SPANK'ING, *ppr.* Striking with the open hand; moving with a quick, lively pace.

2. *a.* Large; stout. [*Vulgar.*] *Halliwell.*

SPAN'-LONG, *a.* Of the length of a span. *B. Jonson.*

SPAN'NED, (spand,) *pp.* Measured with the hand.

SPAN'NER, *n.* One that spans.

2. The lock of a fusee or carbine; or the fusee itself. *Bailey. Bowering.*

3. An iron instrument used in the manner of a lever to tighten the nuts upon screws. *Brande.*

SPAN'-NEW, (-nū,) *a.* [G. *spannen*; allied perhaps to *spangle.*]
Quite new; probably Bright-new.

SPAN'NING, *ppr.* Measuring with the hand; encompassing with the fingers.

SPAN'-ROOF, *n.* A common roof, having eaves on two sides. *Gwilt.*

SPAN'-WORM, *n.* Another name for the canker-worm, of various species, (which see;) so called from its peculiar mode of progression.

SPAR, *n.* [D. *spar*, a rafter, a shingle; G. *sparren*, a spar, a rafter; Dan. *spar*, a spar, a small beam, the bar of a gate; Sw. *sparre*, a rafter; Fr. *barre*; It. *sbarra*, a bar; Sp. *esparr*, a fossil; *espar*, a drug. If this word is connected with *spare*, the primary sense is probably *thin.* The sense of *bar* and *spar* is, however, more generally derived from thrusting, shooting in length; so *spear* likewise. See Bar.]

1. Any earthy mineral that breaks with regular surfaces, and has some degree of luster; a crystallized earthy mineral of a shining luster. It is the German *spath.* *Dana.*

2. Among *seamen*, a general term for masts, yards, booms, and gaffs. *Totten.*

3. Among *old architects*, a piece of timber of various kinds; still used locally for rafters. *Gloss. of Archit.*

4. The bar of a gate or door. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

SPAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *sparran*; G. *sperren*; from *spar.*]

To bar; to shut close, or fasten with a bar. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

SPAR, *v. i.* [Sax. *spirian*, to argue, or dispute, to *aspire*; Russ. *sporyu*, to dispute, to contend; Ir. *sparam.* The Saxon word signifies, to dispute, also, to investigate, to inquire, or explore, to follow after. This is another form of the L. *spiro*, Gr. σπαιρω, σπειρω. The primary sense is, to urge, drive, throw, propel.]

1. To dispute; to quarrel in words; to wrangle. [*This is the sense of the word in America.*]

2. To fight with prelusive strokes. *Johnson.*

SPAR'A-BLE, *n.* [*sparrow-bill*, from the shape.] The name of shoemakers' nails.

SPAR'A-DRAP, *n.* [Fr.] A cere-cloth. [*Not English.*]

SPAR'AGE, } See ASPARAGUS. [*Vulgar.*]
SPAR'A-GUS. }

SPARE, *v. t.* [Sax. *sparian*; D. *spaaren*; G. *sparen*; Dan. *sparer*; Sw. *spara*; Fr. *epargner.* It seems to be from the same root as L. *parco*; It. *sparagnare.*]

1. To use frugally; not to be profuse; not to waste.

Then thy Father's thunder didst not *spare.* *Milton.*

2. To save or withhold from any particular use or occupation. He has no bread to *spare*, that is, to withhold from his necessary uses.

All the time he could *spare* from the necessary cares of his weighty charge, he bestowed on prayer and serving of God. *Knolles.*

3. To part with without much inconvenience; to do without.

I could have better *spared* a better man. *Shak.*
Nor can we *spare* you long. *Dryden*

4. To omit; to forbear. We might have *spared* this toil and expense.

Be pleased your politics to *spare.* *Dryden.*

5. To use tenderly; to treat with pity and forbearance; to forbear to afflict, punish, or destroy.

Spare us, good Lord. *Com. Prayer.*
Dim sadness did not *spare*
Celestial visages. *Milton.*
But man alone can whom he conquers *spare.* *Waller.*

6. Not to take when in one's power; to forbear to destroy; as, to *spare* the life of a prisoner.

7. To grant; to allow; to indulge.

Where angry Jove did never *spare*
One breath of kind and temperate air. *Rosscommon.*

8. To forbear to inflict or impose.

Spare my sight the pain
Of seeing what a world of tears it cost you. *Dryden.*

SPARE, *v. i.* To live frugally; to be parsimonious.

Who at some times spend, at others *spare*,
Divided between careful wives and care. *Pope.*

2. To forbear; to be scrupulous.

To pluck and eat my fill I *spared* not. *Milton.*

3. To be frugal; not to be profuse.

4. To use mercy or forbearance; to forgive; to be tender.

The king — was *sparing* and compassionate toward his subjects. *Bacon.*

SPARE, *a.* [Sax. *spar.*]

1. Scanty; parsimonious; not abundant; as, a *spare* diet.

He was *spare*, but discreet of speech. *Carew.*

[We more generally use, in the latter application, SPARING; as, he was *sparing* of words.]

2. That can be dispensed with; not wanted; superfluous. I have no *spare* time on my hands.

If that no *spare* clothes be had to give. *Spenser.*

3. Held in reserve, to be used in an emergency; as, a *spare* anchor.

4. Lean; wanting flesh; meager; thin.

O, give me your *spare* men, and spare me the great ones. *Shak.*

5. Slow. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Grose.*

SPARE, *n.* Parsimony; frugal use. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SPAR'ED, *pp.* Dispensed with; saved; forborne.

SPARE'LY, *adv.* Sparingly. *Milton.*

SPARE'NESS, *n.* State of being lean or thin; leanness. *Hammond.*

SPAR'ER, *n* One that avoids unnecessary expense *Wotton.*

SPARE'-RIB, *n.* [D. *spier*, a muscle, and *rib.*]

The piece of a hog taken from the side, consisting of the ribs with little flesh on them.

SPAR-GE-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *spargo*, to sprinkle.]

The act of sprinkling. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

SPAR'-HUNG, *a.* Hung with spar, as a cave. *Holmes.*

SPAR'ING, *ppr.* Using frugally; forbearing; omitting to punish or destroy.

2. *a.* Scarce; little.

Of this there is with you *sparing* memory, or none. *Bacon.*

3. Scanty; not plentiful; not abundant; as, a *sparing* diet.

4. Saving; parsimonious.

Virgil, being so very *sparing* of his words, and leaving so much to be imagined by the reader, can never be translated as he ought to any modern tongue. *Dryden.*

SPAR'ING-LY, *adv.* Not abundantly. *Shak.*

2. Frugally; parsimoniously; not lavishly.

High titles of honor were, in the king's minority, *sparingly* granted, because dignity then waited on desert. *Hayward.*
Commend but *sparingly* whom thou dost love. *Denham.*

3. Abstinently; moderately.

Christians are obliged to taste even the innocent pleasures of life but *sparingly.* *Atterbury.*

4. Seldom; not frequently.

The morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, is more *sparingly* used by Virgil. *Dryden.*

5. Cautiously; tenderly. *Bacon.*

SPAR'ING-NESS, *n.* Parsimony; want of liberality.

2. Caution. *Barrow.*

SPARK, *n.* [Sax. *spearc*; D. *spartelen*, to flutter, to sparkle; Dan. *sparker*, to wince, or kick. The sense is, that which shoots, darts off, or scatters; probably allied to L. *spargo* and Russ. *sverkayu.*]

1. A small particle of fire or ignited substance which is emitted from bodies in combustion, and which either ascends with the smoke, or is darted in another direction. *Pope.*

2. A small, shining body or transient light.

We have here and there a little clear light, and some *sparks* of bright knowledge. *Locke.*

3. A small portion of any thing active. If any *spark* of life is yet remaining.

4. A very small portion. If you have a *spark* of generosity.

5. A brisk, showy, gay man.

The finest *sparks* and cleanest linen. *Prior.*

6. A lover.

SPARK, *v. i.* To emit particles of fire, to sparkle. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SPARK'FUL, *a.* Lively; brisk; gay *Camden.*

SPARK'ISH, *a.* Airy; gay. *Walsh.*

2. Showy; well dressed; fine. *L'Estrange.*

SPARK'LE, (spärk'l,) *n.* A spark. *Dryden.*

2. A luminous particle.

SPARK'LE, (spärk'l,) *v. i.* [D. *spartelen.*]

1. To emit sparks; to send off small ignited particles; as burning fuel, &c.

2. To glitter; to glisten; as, a brilliant *sparkles*; *sparkling* colors. *Locke.*

3. To twinkle; to glitter; as, *sparkling* stars.

4. To glisten; to exhibit an appearance of animation; as, the eyes *sparkle* with joy. *Milton.*

5. To emit little bubbles, as spirituous liquors; as, *sparkling* wine.

SPARK'LE, *v. t.* To throw about; to scatter. [*Not in use.*] *Sackville.*

SPARK'LER, *n.* He or that which sparkles; one whose eyes sparkle. *Addison.*

SPARK'LET, *n.* A small spark. *Cotton.*

SPARK'LI-NESS, *n.* Vivacity. [*Not in use.*] *Aubrey.*

SPARK'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Emitting sparks; glittering; lively; as, *sparkling* wine; *sparkling* eyes

SPARK'LING-LY, *adv.* With twinkling or vivid brilliancy.

SPARK'LING-NESS, *n.* Vivid and twinkling luster.

SPAR'LING, *n.* A smelt. *Cotgrave.*

SPA'ROID, *a.* [L. *sparus* and Gr. ειδος.]

Like the gilt-head; belonging to that family of spinous-finned fishes which includes the gilt-head and sea-bream. *Brande.*

SPAR'RING, *n.* Prelusive contention, as among boxers.

2. Dispute; slight debate.

SPAR'ROW, *n.* [Sax. *speara*; Goth. *sparwa*; G. and Dan. *sperling*; Sw. *sparf*; probably allied to *spear* or *spare*, and so named from its smallness.]

The popular name of several small conic-billed birds which feed on insects and seeds. The common sparrow, or house-sparrow, of Europe, Pyrgita domestica of Cuvier, (Fringilla domestica, Linn.,) is noted for its familiarity and even impudence, its voracity and fecundity *P. Cyc. Jardine.*

SPAR'ROW-BILL, *n.* Small nails; cast-iron shoe-nails.

SPAR'ROW-GRASS; a corruption of ASPARAGUS.

SPAR'ROW-HAWK, } *n.* [Sax. *spearhafoc*, spear-
SPAR'HAWK, } hawk.]

A small species of short-winged hawk. A popular name of all those falcons whose tarsi are high and scutellated. The Falco Nisus is called *sparrow-hawk* by way of eminence.

SPAR'RY, *a.* [from *spar.*] Resembling spar, or consisting of spar; having a confused crystalline structure; spathose.

Sparry iron: carbonate of iron, or spathic iron. *Dana.*

SPARSE, (spärs,) *a.* [L. *sparsus*, scattered, from *spargo.*]

1. Thinly scattered; set or planted here and there; as, a *sparse* population. *Story.*

2. In *botany*, not opposite, nor alternate, nor in any apparent regular order; applied to branches, leaves, peduncles, &c. *Martyn.*

SPARSE, (spärs,) *v. t.* To disperse. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SPARS'ED, (spärst,) *a.* Scattered. *Lee.*

SPARS'ED-LY, *adv.* In a scattered manner *Evelyn.*

SPARSE'NESS, *n.* Thinness; scattered state; as, *sparseness* of population. *Story*, vol. ii. 70.

SPAR'TAN, *a.* Pertaining to ancient Sparta; hence, hardy; undaunted; as, *Spartan* souls; *Spartan* bravery

SPASM, *n.* [L. *spasmus*; Gr. σπασμα, from σπαω, to draw.]

An abnormal, sudden, and more or less violent but brief contraction of one or more muscles, or muscular fibers. *Spasm* is either *clonic* or *tonic.* In *clonic spasm*, the muscles or muscular fibers contract and relax alternately in very quick succession, producing the appearance of agitation, as in *epilepsy.* In *tonic spasm*, the muscles or muscular fibers contract in a steady and uniform manner, and remain contracted for a comparatively long time, as in *tetanus.* Some cases of *spasm* appear to be intermediate between these two varieties.

SPAS-MOD'IC, *a.* [Gr. σπασμος, spasm, and ειδος, likeness; implying something which is like *spasm*, without being such; Fr. *spasmodique*; It. *spasmodico.*]

Relating to spasm, consisting in spasm; as, a *spasmodic* affection.

SPAS-MOD'IC, *n.* A medicine good for removing spasm; but I believe the word generally employed is ANTI-SPASMODIC.

SPAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. σπαστικος.]

Relating to spasm. [*A term preferable to* SPASMODIC.]

SPAS-TIC'I-TY, (-tis'e-te,) *n.* A state of spasm.

2. The tendency to, or capability of suffering spasm.

SPAT, *pret.* of SPIT, but nearly obsolete.

SPAT, *n.* [from the root of *spit*; that which is ejected.]

1. The young of shell-fish. *Woodward.*

2. A blow. *Halliwell.*

3. Hence, a petty combat; a little quarrel or dissension. [*A vulgar use of the word in New England.*]

SPA-TAN'GUS, *n.* A genus of pedicellate echinodermatous animals.

SPATCH'-COCK, *n.* [*dispatch.*] A fowl killed and immediately broiled for some sudden occasion. *Halliwell.*

SPA'THA, } *n.* [L. *spatha*, a slice.]
SPATHE, }

In *botany*, the calyx of a spadix opening or bursting longitudinally, in form of a sheath. *Martyn.*

SPA-THA'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* Having that sort of calyx called a spatha.

SPATH'IC, *a.* [G. *spath.*]

Foliated or lamellar. *Spathic* iron is carbonate of iron, an ore of iron having a foliated structure, and a yellowish or brownish color. *Silliman.*

SPATH'I-FORM, *a.* [*spath* and *form.*] Resembling spar in form.

The ochreous, *spathiform*, and mineralized forms of uranite. *Lavoisier.*

SPATH'OSE, } *a.* In *botany*, having that sort of ca-
SPATH'OUS, } lyx called *spatha.*

2. In *mineralogy*, having the characters of spar; sparry. *Dana.*

SPATH'U-LATE See SPATULATE.

SPA'TIATE, (-shiate,) *v. i.* [L. *spatior.*]

To rove; to ramble. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SPAT'TER, *v. t.* [This root is a derivative of the family of *spit*, or L. *pateo.* See SPUTTER.]

1. To scatter a liquid substance on; to sprinkle with water or any fluid, or with any moist and dirty matter; as, to *spatter* a coat; to *spatter* the floor; to *spatter* the boots with mud. [This word, I believe, is applied always to fluid or moist substances. To say, to *spatter* with water, mud, blood, or gravy; but never to *spatter* with dust or meal.]

2. *Figuratively*, to asperse; to defame. [In this sense, ASPERSE is generally used.]

3. To throw out any thing offensive; as, to *spatter* foul speeches. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

4. To scatter about; as, to *spatter* water here and there.

SPAT'TER, *v. i.* To throw out of the mouth in a scattered manner; to *spatter.* [See SPUTTER.] *Milton.*

SPAT'TER-DASH-ES, *n. pl.* [*spatter* and *dash.*]

Coverings for the legs, to keep them clean from water and mud. [Since boots are generally worn, these things and their name are little used.]

SPAT'TER-ED, *pp.* Sprinkled or fouled by some liquid or dirty substance.

2. Aspersed.

SPAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Sprinkling with moist or foul matter.

2. Aspersing.

SPAT'TLE, *n.* Spittle. [*Not in use.*] *Bale.*

SPAT'TLING-POP'PY, *n.* A plant, Silene inflata.

SPAT'U-LA, } *n.* [L. *spathula*, *spatha*, a slice; W.
SPAT'TLE, } *yspodol*; from the root of L. *pateo*; so named from its breadth, or from its use in spreading things.]

A slice; an apothecary's instrument for spreading plasters, &c. *Quincy.*

SPAT'U-LATE, *a.* [from L. *spathula.*]

In *natural history*, shaped like a spatula or battledore, being roundish, with a long, narrow, linear base, as, the leaf of Cistus incanus. *Martyn.*

SPAV'IN, *n.* [It. *spavento*, *sparone*, spavin, a cramp; Fr. *sparvin*. Sp. *esparavan*. Port. *esparavam.*]

A swelling in or near some of the joints of a horse, by which lameness is produced. *Farm. Encyc.*

SPAV'IN-ED, *a.* Affected with spavin. *Goldsmith.*

SPAW, *n.* See SPA.

SPAWL, *v. i.* [G. *speichel*, spawl, *speien*, to spawl, to spew. *Spew* is a contracted word.]

To throw saliva from the mouth in a scattering form; to disperse spittle in a careless, dirty manner.

Why must he spatter, *spawl*, and slaver so? *Swift.*

SPAWL, *n.* Saliva or spittle thrown out carelessly. *Dryden.*

2. A fragment of stone.

SPAWL'ING, *ppr.* Throwing spittle carelessly from the mouth.

SPAWL'ING, *n.* Saliva thrown out carelessly.

SPAWN, *n.* [It has no plural. If this word is not contracted, it belongs to the root of L. *pono*, Sp. *poner*, Fr. *pondre*, to lay eggs. If contracted, it probably belongs to the root of *spew* or *spawl*. The radical sense is, that which is ejected or thrown out.]

1. The eggs of fish or frogs when ejected. *Ray.*

2. Any product or offspring; *an expression of contempt.* *Roscommon.*

3. In *English gardening*, the buds or branches produced from underground stems, also, the white fibrous matter forming the matrix from which fungi are produced. *P. Cyc.*

SPAWN, *v. t.* To produce or deposit, as fishes do their eggs.

2. To bring forth; to generate; *in contempt.* *Swift.*

SPAWN, *v. i.* To deposit eggs, as fish or frogs.

2. To issue, as offspring; *in contempt.* *Locke.*

SPAWN'ED, *pp.* Produced or deposited, as the eggs of fish or frogs.

SPAWN'ER, *n.* The female fish.

The *spawner* and the melter of the barbel cover their spawn with sand. *Walton.*

SPAY, (spā,) *v. t.* [W. *ysparu*, to exhaust, *dysparu*, to geld, Arm. *spara* or *spahein*, to geld, L. *spado*, a gelding; Gr. σπαω, to draw out.]

To extirpate the ovaries of a female.

SPAY'ED, *pp.* Having the ovaries extirpated.

SPAY'ING, *ppr.* Extirpating the ovaries.

SPEAK, (speek,) *v. i.*; *pret.* SPOKE, (SPAKE, nearly obs.,) *pp.* SPOKE, SPOKEN. [Sax. *specan*, *secan*; It. *spiccar le parole*, to speak distinctly; *spiccare*, to shine, that is, to shoot or thrust forth; Eth. ሰበከ *sabak*, to preach, to teach, to proclaim. The Sw. has *spå*, Dan. *spaer*, to foretell. It is easy to see that the root of this word is allied to that of BEAK, PEAK, PICK.]

1. To utter words or articulate sounds, as human beings; to express thoughts by words. Children learn to *speak* at an early age. The organs may be so obstructed, that a man may not be able to *speak.*

Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth. — 1 Sam. iii.

2. To utter a speech, discourse, or harangue; to utter thoughts in a public assembly. A man may be well informed on a subject, and yet too diffident to *speak* in public.

Many of the nobility made themselves popular by *speaking* in parliament against those things which were most grateful to his majesty. *Clarendon.*

3. To talk; to express opinions; to dispute.

An honest man, sir, is able to *speak* for himself, when the knave is not. *Shak.*

4. To discourse; to make mention of.

Luke *speaks* of a part of Cesar's army that came to him from the Leman Lake. *Addison.*

The Scripture *speaks* only of those to whom it speaks. *Hammond.*

5. To give sound.

Make all your trumpets *speak.* *Shak.*

To speak with; to converse with. Let me *speak with* my son.

SPEAK, *v. t.* To utter with the mouth; to pronounce; to utter articulately; as human beings.

They sat down with him on the ground seven days and seven nights, and none *spake* a word unto him. — Job ii.

Speak the word only, and my son shall be healed. — Matt. viii.

2. To declare; to proclaim; to celebrate.

It is my father's music
To *speak* your deeds. *Shak.*

3. To talk or converse in; to utter or pronounce, as in conversation. A man may know how to read and to understand a language which he can not *speak.*

4. To address; to accost.

He will smile upon thee, put thee in hope, and *speak* thee fair. *Ecclus.*

5. To exhibit; to make known.

Let heaven's wide circuit *speak*
The Maker's high magnificence. *Milton.*

6. To express silently, or by signs. The lady's looks or eyes *speak* the meaning or wishes of her heart.

7. To communicate; as, to *speak* peace to the soul.

To speak a ship; to hail and speak to her captain or commander.

Note. — We say, to *speak* a word or syllable, to *speak* a sentence, an oration, piece, composition, or a dialogue, to *speak* a man's praise, &c.; but we never say, to *speak* an argument, a sermon, or a story.

SPEAK'A-BLE, *a.* That can be spoken.

2. Having the power of speech. *Milton.*

SPEAK'ER, *n.* One that speaks, in whatever manner.

2. One that proclaims or celebrates.

No other *speaker* of my living actions. *Shak.*

3. One that utters or pronounces a discourse; usually, one that utters a speech in public. We say, a man is a good *speaker*, or a bad *speaker.*

4. The person who presides in a deliberative assembly, preserving order and regulating the debates; as, the *speaker* of the house of commons; the *speaker* of a house of representatives.

SPEAK'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of speaker.

SPEAK'ING, *ppr.* Uttering words; discoursing; talking.

SPEAK'ING, *n.* The act of uttering words; discourse.

2. In *colleges*, public declamation.

SPEAK'ING-TRUMP'ET, *n.* A trumpet by which the sound of the human voice may be propagated to a great distance.

SPEAR, *n.* [Sax. *speare*, *spere*; D. and G. *speer*; Dan. *spar*; W. *ysper*, from *pâr*, a spear. So W. *ber* is a spear, and a spit, that which shoots to a point. Class Br.]

1. A long, pointed weapon, used in war and hunting, by thrusting or throwing; a lance. *Milton. Pope.*

2. A sharp-pointed instrument with barbs, used for stabbing fish and other animals. *Carew.*

3. A shoot, as of grass; usually, SPIRE.

SPEAR, *v. t.* To pierce with a spear; to kill with a spear; as, to *spear* a fish.

SPEAR, *v. i.* To shoot into a long stem. [See SPIRE.] *Mortimer.*

SPEAR'ED, *pp.* Pierced or killed with a spear.

SPEAR'-FOOT, *n.* [*spear* and *foot.*] The far foot behind; *used of a horse.* *Encyc.*

SPEAR'-GRASS, *n.* [*spear* and *grass.*] A long, stiff grass. *Shak.*

2. In New England, this name is given to a species of Poa, a large, smooth-stalked meadow grass.

SPEAR'ING, *ppr.* Piercing or killing with a spear.

2. Shooting into a long stem.

SPEAR'MAN, *n.* [*spear* and *man.*] One who is armed with a spear. *Ps.* lxviii.

SPEAR'MINT, *n.* [*spear* and *mint.*] A plant, Mentha viridis; a species of mint.

SPEAR'-THISTLE, (-this-l,) *n.* A plant.

SPEAR'WORT, (-wurt,) *n.* A plant; the popular name of the Ranunculus flammula.

SPECHT, } *n.* A woodpecker. [*Not in use, or local.*]
SPEIGHT, } *Sherwood.*

SPE'CIAL, (spesh'al,) *a.* [Fr.; It. *speziale*; Sp. *especial*; from L. *specialis*, from *species*, form, figure, sort, from *specio*, to see. Hence *species*, primarily, is appearance, that which is presented to the eye. This word and ESPECIAL are the same.]

1. Designating a species or sort.

A *special* idea is called by the schools a species. *Watts.*

2. Particular; peculiar; noting something more than ordinary. She smiles with a *special* grace.

Our Saviour is represented every where in Scripture as the *special* patron of the poor and afflicted. *Atterbury.*

3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose. A private grant is made by a *special* act of parliament or of congress.

4. Confined to some particular class of subjects; as, a *special* dictionary, as one of medicine or law.

5. Extraordinary; uncommon. Our charities should be universal, but chiefly exercised on *special* opportunities. *Spral.*

6. Chief in excellence.

The king hath drawn
The *special* head of all the land together. *Shak.*

Special administration, in *law*, is one in which the power of an administrator is limited to the administration of certain specific effects, and not the effects in general, of the deceased. *Blackstone.*

Special bail consists of actual sureties recognized to answer for the appearance of a person in court, as distinguished from *common bail*, which is nominal. *Blackstone.*

Special bailiff is a bailiff appointed by the sheriff, for making arrests and serving processes.

Special contract. See SPECIALTY.

Special demurrer is one in which the cause of demurrer is particularly stated.

Special grace: the renewing and sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit, as distinguished from *common grace*, which only awakens and convicts. *Edwards*

Special imparlance is one in which there is a saving of all exceptions to the writ or count, or of all exceptions whatsoever. *Blackstone*

Special jury is one which is called upon motion of either party, when the cause is supposed to require it. *Blackstone.*

Special matter in evidence: the particular facts in the case on which the defendant relies.

Special plea, in *bar*, is a plea which sets forth the particular facts or reasons why the plaintiff's demand should be barred, as a release, accord, &c. *Blackstone.*

Special pleading: the allegation of special or new matter, as distinguished from a direct denial of the matter alleged on the opposite side. *Bouvier.*

Special property: a qualified or limited property, as the property which a man acquires in wild animals by reclaiming them from wildness.

Special session of a court: an extraordinary session; a session beyond the regular stated sessions; or, in corporations and counties in England, a petty session held by a few justices for dispatching small business. *Blackstone.*

Special statute is a private act of the legislature, such as respects a private person or individual.

Special tail is where a gift is restrained to certain heirs of the donee's body, and does not descend to the heirs in general. *Blackstone.*

Special verdict is a verdict in which the jury find the facts, and state them as proved, but leave the law arising from the facts to be determined by the court. Another method of finding a special verdict is when the jury find a verdict generally for the plaintiff, but subject to the opinion of the court on a special case stated by the counsel on both sides, with regard to a matter of law. *Blackstone.*

Special warrant: a warrant to take a person and bring him before a particular justice who granted the warrant.

SPE'CIAL, *n.* A particular. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

SPE'CIAL-IZE, (spesh'al-ize,) *v. t.* To mention specially. [*Not in use.*] *Sheldon.*

SPE'CIAL-LY, (spesh'al-le,) *adv.* Particularly; in a manner beyond what is common, or out of the ordinary course. Every signal deliverance from danger ought to be *specially* noticed as a divine interposition.

2. For a particular purpose. A meeting of the legislature is *specially* summoned.

3. Chiefly; especially.

SPE'CIAL-TY, (spesh'al-ty,) *n.* Particularity.

Specialty of rule hath been neglected. *Shak.*

2. A particular or peculiar case.

Note. — This word is now little used in the senses above. Its common acceptation is,

3. A special contract; an obligation or bond; the evidence of a debt by deed or instrument under seal. Such a debt is called a debt by *specialty*, in distinction from *simple contract.* *Blackstone.*

SPE'CIE, (spē'shy,) *n.* Coin; copper, silver, or gold coined, and used as a circulating medium of commerce. [See SPECIAL.]

SPE'CIES, (spē'shēz,) *n.* [L., from *specio*, to see. See SPECIAL.]

1. In *scientific classification*, a group of such individuals as have an essential identity in all qualities proceeding from their ultimate constitution or nature.

In *zoology* and *botany*, all individuals that are precisely alike in every character not capable of change by any accidental circumstances, and capable of uniform, invariable, and permanent continuance by natural propagation.

All changes produced by accidental causes, in individuals of a species, and which are not capable of uniform, invariable, and permanent continuance by natural propagation, indicate and mark what are called VARIETIES.

There are as many *species* as there are different invariable forms or structures of vegetables. *Martyn.*

2. In *logic*, a special idea, corresponding to the specific distinctions of things in nature. *Watts.*

3. Sort; kind, *in a loose sense*; as, a *species* of low cunning in the world; a *species* of generosity; a *species* of cloth.

4. Appearance to the senses; visible or sensible representation.

An apparent diversity between the *species* visible and audible, is that the visible doth not mingle in the medium, but the audible doth. *Bacon.*

The *species* of letters illuminated with indigo and violet. [*Little used.*] *Newton.*

5. Representation to the mind.

WIT — the faculty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs to represent. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

6. Show; visible exhibition.

Shows and *species* serve best with the common people. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

7. Coin, or coined silver and gold, used as a circulating medium; as, the current *species* of Europe. *Arbuthnot.*

In *modern practice*, this word is contracted into SPECIE. What quantity of *specie* has the bank in its vault? What is the amount of all the current *specie* in the country? What is the value in *specie* of a bill of exchange? We receive payment for goods in *specie*, not in bank notes.

8. In *pharmacy*, a simple; a component part of a compound medicine. *Johnson. Quincy.*

9. The old pharmaceutical term for powders. *Parr.*

SPE-CIF'IC, SPE-CIF'IC-AL, *a.* [Fr. *specifique*; It. *specifico.*]

1. That makes a thing of the species of which it is; designating the peculiar property or properties of a thing, which constitute its species, and distinguish it from other things. Thus we say, the *specific* form of an animal or a plant; the *specific* form of a cube or square; the *specific* qualities of a plant or a drug; the *specific* difference between an acid and an alkali; the *specific* distinction between virtue and vice.

Specific difference is that primary attribute which distinguishes each species from one another. *Watts.*

2. That specifies or particularizes; as, a *specific* statement.

3. In *medicine*, curing disease upon some principle peculiar to the supposed specific, a principle not common to two or more remedies; or infallibly curing all cases of certain diseases, to which the specific is deemed appropriate.

Specific character; in *botany*, a circumstance or circumstances distinguishing one species from every other species of the same genus. *Martyn.*

Specific gravity; in *philosophy*, the weight that belongs to an equal bulk of each body. [See GRAVITY.]

Specific name, in *botany*, is the trivial name, as distinguished from the *generic name*. *Martyn.*

Specific name is now used for the name which, appended to the name of the genus, constitutes the distinctive name of the species; but it was originally applied by Linnæus to the essential character of the species, or the *essential difference*. The present specific name he at first called the *trivial name*. *Smith.*

SPE-CIF'IC, *n.* In *medicine*, a remedy that cures diseases upon some principle peculiar to itself, and not common to any two or more remedies.

2. A remedy which infallibly cures all cases of certain diseases, to which it is deemed appropriate. No such thing as a *specific*, in either of these senses, exists.

SPE-CIF'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species. A body is *specifically* lighter than another, when it has less weight in the same bulk than the other.

Human reason — differs *specifically* from the instinct reason of brutes. *Grew*

Those several virtues that are *specifically* requisite to a due performance of duty. *South.*

2. Definitely; particularly.

SPE-CIF'IC-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *species*, form, and *facio*, to make.]

To show, mark, or designate the species, or the distinguishing particulars of a thing; to specify.

SPEC-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of determining by a mark or limit; notation of limits.

This *specification* or limitation of the question hinders the disputers from wandering away from the precise point of inquiry. *Watts.*

2. The act of specifying; designation of particulars; particular mention; as, the *specification* of a charge against a military or naval officer.

3. A written statement containing a minute description or enumeration of particulars, as of charges against a public officer, or the terms of a contract, &c.

4. Article or thing specified.

SPE-CIF'IC-NESS, *n.* Particular mark of distinction. *Annot. on Glanville.*

SPEC'I-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Particularized; specially named.

SPEC'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *specifier*; It. *specificare.*]

To mention or name, as a particular thing; to designate in words, so as to distinguish a thing from every other; as, to *specify* the uses of a plant; to *specify* the articles one wants to purchase.

He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where the countries and the uses of their soils are *specified*. *Pope.*

SPEC'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Naming or designating particularly.

SPEC'I-MEN, *n.* [L., from *species*, with the termination *men*, which corresponds in sense to the English *hood* or *ness*.]

A sample; a part or small portion of any thing, intended to exhibit the kind and quality of the whole, or of something not exhibited; as, a *specimen* of a man's handwriting; a *specimen* of painting or composition; a *specimen* of one's art or skill.

SPE'CIOUS, (spē'shus,) *a.* [Fr. *specieux*; It. *speciosо*; Sp. *especioso*; L. *speciosus.*]

1. Showy; pleasing to the view.

The rest, for greater part,
Will deem in outward rites and *specious* forms
Religion satisfied. *Milton.*

2. Apparently right; superficially fair, just, or correct; plausible; appearing well at first view; as, *specious* reasoning; a *specious* argument; a *specious* objection; *specious* deeds. Temptation is of greater danger, because it is covered with the *specious* names of good nature, good manners, nobleness of mind, &c.

SPE'CIOUS-LY, (spē'shus-,) *adv.* With a fair appearance; with show of right; as, to reason *speciously*.

SPE'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Plausible appearance; fair external show; as, the *speciousness* of an argument.

SPECK, *n.* [Sax. *specca*; D. *spikkel.* In Sp. *peca* is a freckle or spot raised in the skin by the sun. This word may be formed from *peck*, for *peckled* has been used for *speckled*, spotted as though pecked. Qu.

Ar. بقع *baka*, to be spotted. Class Bg, No. 31.]

1. A spot; a stain; a small place in any thing that is discolored by foreign matter, or is of a color different from that of the main substance; as, a *speck* on paper or cloth.

2. A very small thing.

SPECK, *v. t.* To spot; to stain in spots or drops.

SPECK'LE, (spek'l,) *n.* A little spot in any thing, of a different substance or color from that of the thing itself.

SPECK'LE, *v. t.* To mark with small spots of a different color; used chiefly in the participle passive, which see.

SPECK'LED, (spek'ld,) *pp.* or *a.* Marked with specks; variegated with spots of a different color from the ground or surface of the object; as, the *speckled* breast of a bird; a *speckled* serpent.

Speckled bird; a denomination given to a person who differs so much from the company he is in as to be an object of suspicion or distrust.

SPECK'LED-NESS, *n.* The state of being speckled.

SPECK'LING, *ppr.* Marking with small spots.

SPECKT, SPEIGHT, *n.* A woodpecker. [See SPECHT.]

SPEC'TA-CLE, (kl,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *spectaculum*, from *specto*, to behold; *specio*, to see; It. *spettacolo.*]

1. A show; something exhibited to view; usually, something presented to view as extraordinary, or something that is beheld as unusual and worthy of special notice. Thus we call things exhibited for amusement, public *spectacles*, as the combats of gladiators in ancient Rome.

We are made a *spectacle* unto the world, and to angels, and to men. — 1 Cor. iv.

2. Any thing seen; a sight. A drunkard is a shocking *spectacle*.

3. *Spectacles*, in the *plural*; an optical instrument consisting of two lenses set in a light frame, and used to assist or correct some defect in the organs of vision.

4. *Figuratively*, something that aids the intellectual sight.

Shakspeare — needed not the *spectacles* of books to read nature. *Dryden.*

SPEC'TA-CLED, *a.* Furnished with spectacles. *Shak.*

SPEC-TAC'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to shows. *Hickes.*

SPEC-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *spectatio.*]

Regard; respect. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

SPEC-TA'TOR, *n.* [L., whence Fr. *spectateur*; It. *spettatore.*]

1. One that looks on; one that sees or beholds; a beholder; as, the *spectators* of a show.

2. One personally present. The *spectators* were numerous.

SPEC-TA-TO'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the Spectator. *Addison.*

SPEC-TA'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The act of beholding. *Shak.*

2. The office or quality of a spectator. *Addison.*

SPEC-TA'TRESS, SPEC-TA'TRIX, *n.* [L. *spectatrix.*]

A female beholder or looker on. *Rowe.*

SPEC'TER, SPEC'TRE, *n.* [Fr. *spectre*; from L. *spectrum*, from *specto*, to behold.]

1. An apparition; the appearance of a person who is dead; a ghost.

The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend,
With bold fanatic *spectres* to rejoice. *Dryden.*

2. Something made preternaturally visible.

SPEC'TER-PEO-PLED, SPEC'TRE-PEO-PLED, (-pē'pld,) *a.* Peopled with ghosts. *Bowring.*

SPEC'TRAL, *a.* Pertaining to a spectre; ghostly.

SPEC'TRUM, *n.* [L.] A visible form; an image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed, covered, or turned away. This is called an OCULAR SPECTRUM. *Darwin.*

2. The elongated figure, formed in a dark chamber, of the seven prismatic colors, into which a beam of the sun's light is decomposed, by admitting it through an opening in the window-shutter, and letting it fall on a prism. *Olmsted.*

SPEC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *specularis*, from *speculum*, a mirror, from *specio*, to see.]

1. Having the qualities of a speculum or mirror; having a smooth, reflecting surface; as, a *specular* metal; a *specular* surface. *Newton.*

2. Assisting sight. [*Improper, and not used.*] *Philips.*

3. Affording view. *Milton.*

Specular iron; an ore of iron occurring frequently in crystals of a brilliant metallic luster; the peroxyd of iron; also called *oligist iron* or *rhombohedral iron ore*. *Dana.*

SPEC'U-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *speculor*, to view, to contemplate, from *specio*, to see; Fr. *speculer*; It. *speculare.*]

1. To meditate; to contemplate; to consider a subject by turning it in the mind and viewing it in its different aspects and relations; as, to *speculate* on political events; to *speculate* on the probable results of a discovery. *Addison.*

2. In *commerce*, to purchase land, goods, stock, or other things, with the expectation of an advance in price, and of selling the articles with a profit by means of such advance; as, to *speculate* in coffee, or in sugar, or in six per cent. stock, or in bank stock.

SPEC'U-LATE, *v. t.* To consider attentively; as, to *speculate* the nature of a thing. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

SPEC'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Meditating.

2. Purchasing with the expectation of an advance in price.

SPEC-U-LA'TION, *n.* Examination by the eye; view. [*Little used.*]

2. Mental view of any thing in its various aspects and relations; contemplation; intellectual examination. The events of the day afford matter of serious *speculation* to the friends of Christianity.

Thenceforth to *speculations* high or deep
I turned my thoughts. *Milton.*

3. Train of thoughts formed by meditation.

From him Socrates derived the principles of morality and most part of his natural *speculations*. *Temple.*

4. Mental scheme; theory; views of a subject not verified by fact or practice. This globe, which was formerly round only in *speculation*, has been circumnavigated. The application of steam to navigation is no longer a matter of mere *speculation*.

Speculations which originate in guilt, must end in ruin. *R. Hall.*

5. Power of sight.

Thou hast no *speculation* in those eyes. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

6. In *commerce*, the act or practice of buying land or goods, &c., in expectation of a rise of price and of selling them at an advance, as distinguished from a regular trade, in which the profit expected is the difference between the retail and wholesale prices, or the difference of price in the place where the goods are purchased and the place to which they are to be carried for market. In England, France, and America, public stock is the subject of continual *speculation*. In the United States, a few men have been enriched, but many have been ruined, by *speculation*.

SPEC'U-LA-TIST, *n.* One who speculates or forms theories; a speculator. *Milner.*

SPEC'U-LA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *speculatif*; It. *speculativo.*]

1. Given to speculation; contemplative; *applied to persons.*

The mind of man being by nature *speculative*. *Hooker.*

2. Formed by speculation; theoretical; ideal; not verified by fact, experiment, or practice; as, a scheme merely *speculative*.

3. Pertaining to view; also, prying. *Bacon.*

4. Pertaining to speculation in land, goods, &c.

SPEC'U-LA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In contemplation; with meditation.

2. Ideally; theoretically; in theory only, not in practice. Propositions seem often to be *speculatively* true, which experience does not verify.

3. In the way of speculation in lands, goods, &c.

SPEC'U-LA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being speculative, or of consisting in speculation only.

SPEC'U-LA-TOR, *n.* One who speculates or forms theories. *More.*

2. An observer; a contemplator. *Brown.*

3. A spy; a watcher. *Broome.*

4. In *commerce*, one who buys goods, land, or other things, with the expectation of a rise of price, and of deriving profit from such advance.

SPEC'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Exercising speculation. *Johnson.*

2. Intended or adapted for viewing or espying. *Warton.*

SPEC'U-LUM, *n.* [L.; G. and D. *spiegel*; Sw. *spegel*; Dan. *spejl.*]

1. A mirror or looking-glass.

2. A mirror employed in optical instruments. In

which the reflecting surface is formed of a metallic alloy, instead of glass coated with quicksilver. *Olmsted.*

3. In *surgery*, an instrument for dilating and keeping open certain parts of the body *Coxe.*

SPED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SPEED.

SPEECH, *n.* [Sax. *spæc.* See SPEAK.]

1. The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words, as in human beings; the faculty of expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds. *Speech* was given to man by his Creator for the noblest purposes.

2. Language; words as expressing ideas.

The acts of God to human ears
Can not without process of *speech* be told. *Milton.*

3. A particular language, as distinct from others. *Ps.* xix.

4. That which is spoken; words uttered in connection and expressing thoughts. You smile at my

5. Talk; mention; common saying. [*speech.*

The duke did of me demand
What was the *speech* among the Londoners
Concerning the French journey. *Shak.*

6. Formal discourse in public; oration; harangue. The member has made his first *speech* in the legislature.

7. Any declaration of thoughts.

I, with leave of *speech* implore I, replied. *Milton.*

SPEECH, *v. i.* To make a speech; to harangue. [*Little used.*]

SPEECH'I-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* Harangued.

SPEECH'I-FY, *v. i.* To make a speech; to harangue.

The noun *speechification* is sometimes used, but like *speechify*, rather as a term of sport or derision.

SPEECH'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Haranguing.

SPEECH'ING, *n.* The act of making a speech. *Moore.*

SPEECH'LESS, *a.* Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech. More generally,

2. Mute; silent; not speaking for a time.

Speechless with wonder, and half dead with fear. *Addison.*

SPEECH'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being speechless; muteness. *Bacon.*

SPEECH'-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes speeches; one who speaks much in a public assembly.

SPEED, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SPED, SPEEDED. [Sax. *spedian, spædan*; D. *spoeden*; G. *spediren*, to send; Gr. *σπευδω*. The L. *expedio* may be from the same root, which signifies to drive, to hurry, of the family of L. *peto*. Class Bd.]

1. To make haste; to move with celerity. *Shak.*

2. To have success; to prosper; to succeed; that is, to advance in one's enterprise.

He that's once denied will hardly *speed.* *Shak.*
Those that profaned and abused the second temple, *sped* no better. *Smith.*

3. To have any condition, good or ill: to fare.

Ships heretofore in seas like fishes *sped*;
The mightiest still upon the smallest fed. *Waller.*

SPEED, *v. t.* To dispatch; to send away in haste.

He *sped* him thence home to his habitation. *Fairfax.*

2. To hasten; to hurry; to put in quick motion.

But *sped* his steps along the hoarse-resounding shore. *Dryden.*

3. To hasten to a conclusion; to execute; to dispatch; as, to *speed* judicial acts. *Ayliffe.*

4. To assist; to help forward; to hasten.

With rising gales that *sped* their happy flight. *Dryden.*

5. To prosper; to cause to succeed. May Heaven *speed* this undertaking.

6. To furnish in haste.

7. To dispatch; to kill; to ruin; to destroy.

With a *speeding* thrust his heart he found. *Dryden.*
A dire dilemma! either way I'm *sped*!
If foes, they write, if friends, they read me dead. *Pope.*

Note.—In the phrase "God speed," there is probably a gross mistake in considering it as equivalent to "may God give you success." The true phrase is probably "*good speed*;" *good*, in Saxon, being written *god*. I bid you or wish you *good speed*, that is, good success.

SPEED, *n.* Swiftness; quickness; celerity; *applied to animals.* We say, a man or a horse runs or travels with *speed*: a fowl flies with *speed.* We speak of the *speed* of a fish in the water, but we do not speak of the *speed* of a river, or of wind, or of a falling body. I think, however, I have seen the word applied to the lapse of time and the motion of lightning, but in poetry only.

2. Haste; dispatch; as, to perform a journey with *speed*: to execute an order with *speed.*

3. Rapid pace; as, a horse of *speed.* We say, also, high *speed*, full *speed.*

4. Success; prosperity in an undertaking; favorable issue; that is, advance to the desired end.

O Lord God of my master Abraham, I pray thee, send me good *speed* this day.—Gen. xxiv.

This use is retained in the proverb, "to make more haste than good *speed*," and in the scriptural phrase, "to bid one good *speed*," [not *God speed*, as erroneously written.]

SPEED'FUL, *a.* Full of speed; hasty.

SPEED'I-LY, *adv.* Quickly; with haste; in a short time.

SPEED'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being speedy; quickness; celerity; haste; despatch.

SPEED'WELL, *n.* A plant of the genus Veronica, one species of which has been much recommended in Sweden and Germany as a substitute for tea. *Loudon.*

SPEED'Y, *a.* Quick; swift; nimble; hasty; rapid in motion; as, a *speedy* flight; on *speedy* foot. *Shak.*

2. Quick in performance; not dilatory or slow; as, a *speedy* dispatch of business.

SPEER, *v. t.* See SPERE.

SPEET, *v. t.* [G. *speeten*; from the root of *spit.*]
To stab. [*Not in use.*]

SPEIGHT, (spate,) *n.* A woodpecker. [*Not in use, or local.*]

SPEISS, (spise,) *n.* The mineral copper nickel, consisting of nickel and arsenic. *Ure.*

SPELK, *n* [Sax. *spelc.*]
A splinter; a small stick or rod used in thatching. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SPELL, *n.* [Sax. *spel* or *spell*, a story, narration, fable, speech, saying, fame, report, sudden rumor, a magic charm or song. Hence *gospel*, Sax. *god-spell.* In G. *spiel* is play, sport; *spielen*, to play, D. *speelen*, Sw. *spela*, Dan. *spiller.* But this is a different application of the same action. The verb primarily signifies to throw or drive, and is probably formed on the root of L. *pello*, Gr. *βαλλω.* (See PEAL and APPEAL, and Class Bl, No. 1, Eth.) In some of the applications of *spell*, we observe the sense of *turn.* We observe the same in *throw, warp, cant*, &c.]

1. A story; a tale [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. A charm consisting of some words of occult power.

Start not; her actions shall be holy;
You hear my *spell* is lawful. *Shak.*
Begin, begin, the mystic *spell* prepare. *Milton.*

3. Among *seamen*, a turn of work; relief; turn of duty; as, take a *spell* at the pump.

4. In *New England*, a short time; a little time; the continuance of any kind of weather. [*Used among seamen; not elegant.*] *New England.*

Their toil is so extreme, that they can not endure it above four hours in a day, but are succeeded by *spells.* *Carew.*

5. A turn of gratuitous labor, sometimes accompanied with presents. People give their neighbors a *spell.* *New England.*

SPELL, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SPELLED or SPELT. [Sax. *spellian, spelligan*, to tell, to narrate, to discourse, which gives our sense of *spell* in reading letters; *spelian, speligan*, to take another's turn in labor; D. *spellen*, to spell, as words; Fr. *epeler.*]

1. To tell or name the letters of a word, with a proper division of syllables, for the purpose of learning the pronunciation. In this manner children learn to read by first *spelling* the words.

2. To write or print with the proper letters; to form words by correct orthography.

The word *satire* ought to be *spelled* with i, and not with y. *Dryden.*

3. To take another's place or turn temporarily in any labor or service; to relieve. [*Used by seamen, and in New England.*]

4. To charm; as, *spelled* with words of power. *Dryden.*

5. To read; to discover by characters or marks; with *out*; as, to *spell out* the sense of an author. *Milton.*

We are not left to *spell out* a God in the works of creation. *South.*

6. To tell; to relate; to teach. [*Not in use.*] *Wotton.*

SPELL, *v. i.* To form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing. He knows not how to *spell.* Our orthography is so irregular that most persons never learn to *spell.*

2. To read. *Milton.*

SPELL'BOUND, *a.* Arrested or locked up by a spell.

SPELL'ED, SPELT, *pret.* and *pp.* of SPELL.

SPELL'ER, *n.* One that spells; one skilled in spelling.

SPELL'ING, *ppr.* Naming the letters of a word, or writing them; forming words with their proper letters.

2. Taking another's turn.

SPELL'ING, *n.* The act of naming the letters of a word, or the act of writing or printing words with their proper letters.

2. Orthography; the manner of forming words with letters. Bad *spelling* is disreputable to a gentleman.

SPELL'ING-BOOK, *n.* A book for teaching children to spell and read.

SPELL'-LAND, *n.* A land of spells or charms. *Mrs. Butler.*

SPELT, *n.* [Sax. *spelte*; D. *spelte*; G. *spelz*; It. *spelda, spelta.*]
A species of grain, the Triticum Spelta, much cultivated for food in Germany; called, also, GERMAN WHEAT. *Encyc.*

SPELT, *v. t.* [G. *spalten*; Dan. *spilder.*]
To split. [*Not in use.*] *Mortimer.*

SPEL'TER, *n.* [G. and D. *spiauter.*]
Natural, impure zinc, which contains a portion of lead, copper, iron, a little arsenic, manganese, and plumbago. *Webster's Manual.*

SPENCE, (spens,) *n.* [Old Fr. *dispense.*]
A buttery; a larder; a place where provisions are kept. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

SPEN'CER, *n.* One who has the care of the spence or buttery. [*Obs.*]

2. A short over-jacket worn by men or women.

3. Among *seamen*, a fore-and-aft sail set abaft the fore and mainmasts; a trysail.

SPEND, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SPENT. [Sax. *spendan*; Sw. *spendera*; Dan. *spanderer*; It. *spendere*; L. *expendo*, from the participle of which is Fr. *depenser*; from the root of L. *pando, pandeo*, the primary sense of which is, to strain, to open or sprend; allied to *span, pane*, &c., and probably to Gr. *σπενδω*, to pour out.]

1. To lay out; to dispose of; to part with; as, to *spend* money for clothing.

Why do ye *spend* money for that which is not bread?—Is. lv.

2. To consume; to waste; to squander; as, to *spend* an estate in gaming or other vices.

3. To consume; to exhaust. The provisions were *spent*, and the troops were in want.

4. To bestow for any purpose; often with *on* or *upon.* It is folly to *spend* words in debate *on* trifles.

5. To effuse. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

6. To pass, as time; to suffer to pass away.

They *spend* their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave.—Job xxi.

7. To lay out; to exert or to waste; as, to *spend* one's strength.

8. To exhaust of force; to waste; to wear away; as, a ball had *spent* its force. The violence of the waves was *spent.*

Heaps of *spent* arrows fall and strew the ground. *Dryden.*

9. To exhaust of strength; to harass; to fatigue.

Their bodies *spent* with long labor and thirst. *Knolles.*

SPEND, *v. i.* To make expense; to make disposition of money. He *spends* like a prudent man.

2. To be lost or wasted; to vanish; to be dissipated.

The sound *spendeth* and is dissipated in the open air. *Bacon.*

3. To prove in the use.

Butter *spent* as if it came from the richer soil. *Temple.*

4. To be consumed. Candles *spend* fast in a current of air. Our provisions *spend* rapidly.

5. To be employed to any use.

The vines they use for wine are so often cut, that their sap *spendeth* into the grapes. [*Unusual.*] *Bacon.*

SPEND'ER, *n.* One that spends; also, a prodigal; a lavisher. *Taylor. Bacon.*

SPEND'ING, *ppr.* Laying out; consuming; wasting; exhausting.

SPEND'ING, *n.* The act of laying out, expending, consuming, or wasting. *Whitlock.*

SPEND'THRIFT, *n.* [*spend* and *thrift.*] One who spends money profusely or improvidently; a prodigal; one who lavishes his estate. *Dryden. Swift.*

SPENT, *pret.* and *pp.* or *a.* from SPEND. Exhausted; deprived of its original force or peculiar qualities; as, *spent* hops; a *spent* ball, i. e., one which may still injure, but can not penetrate any hard object.

SPER, *v. t.* To shut in, support, enclose. Spelled also SPERR. *Shak.*

SPE'RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *sperabilis*, from *spero*, to hope.]
That may be hoped. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SPERE, *v. t.* To ask; to inquire. [Used in Scotland and the north of Ireland.] *Hallwell.*

SPER'ED, *pp.* Asked; inquired.

SPERM, *n.* [Fr. *sperme*; L. *sperma*; Gr. *σπερμα.*]

1. Animal seed; that by which the species is propagated. *Bacon. Ray.*

2. Spermaceti, which see.

3. Spawn of fishes or frogs.

SPERM-A-CE'TI, (-sē'te,) *n.* [L. *sperma*, sperm, and *cetus*, a whale. It is pronounced as it is written.]
A fatty matter obtained chiefly from the head of the cachalot, or spermaceti whale. When separated from the oil and purified, it becomes a white, semi-transparent, brittle, lamellar, crystalline mass, much used for making candles. *Ure. P. Cyc.*

SPERM-A-CE'TI-WHALE, SPERM'-WHALE, *n.* The cachalot, or species of whale of the genus Physeter, (Linn.,) from which spermaceti is obtained.

SPERM'A-PHORE, *n.* In *botany*, that part of the ovary from which the ovules arise; it is synonymous with PLACENTA.

SPERM-AT'IC, *a.* Consisting of seed; seminal. *More.*

2. Pertaining to the semen, or conveying it; as, *spermatic* vessels. *Ray. Coxe.*

SPERM'A-TIZE, *v. i.* To yield seed. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

SPERM-AT'O-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. σπερμα, seed, and κηλη, tumor.]
A swelling of the spermatic vessels, or vessels of the testicles. *Coxe.*

SPERM-A-TO-ZŌ'A, *n. pl.* [Gr. σπερμα and ζωον.] Minute particles in the spermatic fluid of animals resembling certain infusoria. *Journ. of Sciences.*

SPERM'O-DERM, *n.* [Gr. σπερμα and δερμα.]
In *botany*, the whole integuments of a seed in the aggregate. *Lindley.*

SPERM'-OIL, *n.* Oil obtained from the cachalot or spermaceti whale.

SPERM-OL'O-GIST, *n.* [Gr. σπερμολογος.] One who treats of seeds.

SPERSE, *v. t.* To disperse. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SPET, *v. t.* To spit; to throw out. [*Not used.*]

SPET, *n.* Spittle, or a flow. [*Not in use.*]

SPEW, (spū,) *v. t.* [Sax. *spiwan*; D. *spuwen*, *spuigen*; G. *speien*, contracted from *speichen*; Sw. *spy*; Dan. *spyer*; L. *spuo.*]
1. To vomit; to puke; to eject from the stomach.
2. To eject; to cast forth.
3. To cast out with abhorrence. *Lev.* xviii.

SPEW, (spū,) *v. i.* To vomit; to discharge the contents of the stomach. *B. Jonson.*

SPEW'ED, (spūdo,) *pp.* Vomited; ejected.

SPEW'ER, *n.* One who spews.

SPEW'ING, *ppr.* Vomiting; ejecting from the stomach.

SPEW'ING, *n.* The act of vomiting.

SPEW'Y, (spū'o,) *a.* Wet; foggy. [*Local.*] *Mortimer.*

SPHAC'E-LATE, (sfas'e-lāte,) *v. i.* [See SPHACELUS.]
1. To mortify; to become gangrenous; as flesh.
2. To decay or become carious, as a bone.

SPHAC'E-LATE, *v. t.* To affect with gangrene. *Sharp.*

SPHAC'E-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Affected with gangrene; mortified.

SPHAC-E-LA'TION, *n.* The process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification. *Med. Repos.*

SPHAC'E-LUS, (sfas'e-lus,) *n.* [Gr. σφακελος, from σφαζω, to kill.]
1. In *medicine* and *surgery*, gangrene; mortification of the flesh of a living animal.
2. Death of a bone. *Coxe.*

SPHAG'NOUS, (sfag'nus,) *a* [*sphagnum*, bog-moss. *Linnæus.*]
Pertaining to bog-moss; mossy. *Bigelow.*

SPHENE, (sfēne,) *n.* [Gr. σφην, a wedge.]
A mineral composed of silicic acid, titanic acid, and lime. Its colors are dull yellow, green, gray, brown, and black. It is found amorphous and in crystals. The primary form of its crystal is an oblique, rhombic prism.

SPHE'NOID, (sfe-,) *a.* [Gr. σφην, a wedge, and SPHE-NOID'AL, } eidos, form.]
Resembling a wedge.
The *sphenoid bone*, is the pterygoid bone of the basis of the skull. *Coxe.*

SPHERE, (sfēre,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *sphæra*, Gr. σφαιρα, whence It. *sfera*, Sp. *esfera*, G. *sphäre.*]
1. In *geometry*, a solid body contained under a single surface, which, in every part, is equally distant from a point called its center. The earth is not an exact *sphere*. The sun appears to be a *sphere*.
2. An orb or globe of the mundane system.

First the sun, a mighty *sphere*, he framed. *Milton.*
Then mortal ears
Had heard the music of the *spheres*. *Dryden.*

3. An orbicular body, or a circular figure representing the earth or apparent heavens. *Dryden.*
4. Circuit of motion; revolution; orbit; as, the diurnal *sphere*. *Milton.*
5. The concave or vast orbicular expanse in which the heavenly orbs appear.
6. Circuit of action, knowledge, or influence; compass; province; employment. Every man has his particular *sphere* of action, in which it should be his ambition to excel. Events of this kind have repeatedly fallen within the *sphere* of my knowledge. This man treats of matters not within his *sphere*.
7. Rank; order of society. Persons moving in a higher *sphere* claim more deference.
Sphere of activity of a body; the whole space or extent reached by the influence it exerts. *Encyc.*
A right sphere; that aspect of the heavens in which the circles of daily motion of the heavenly bodies are perpendicular to the horizon. A spectator at the equator views a *right sphere*.
A parallel sphere; that in which the circles of daily motion are parallel to the horizon. A spectator at either of the poles would view a *parallel sphere*.
An oblique sphere; that in which the circles of daily motion are oblique to the horizon, as is the case to a spectator at any point between the equator and either pole.
Armillary sphere; an artificial representation of the circles of the sphere, by means of brass rings.

SPHERE, (sfēre,) *v. t.* To place in a sphere.

The glorious planet Sol
In noble eminence enthroned, and *sphered*
Amidst the rest. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

2. To form into roundness; as, light *sphered* in a radiant cloud. *Milton.*

SPHĒRE'-BORN, *a.* Born among the spheres. *Milton.*

SPHĒR'ED, *pp.* Placed in a sphere.

SPHĒRE'-DE-SCEND'ED, *a.* Descended from the spheres.

SPHĒRE'-MEL'O-DY, *n.* Melody of the spheres. *Carlyle.*

SPHĒRE'-MŪ'SIC, *n.* The music or harmony of the spheres. *Ed. Rev.*

SPHER'IC, (sfer'ik,) } *a.* [It. *sferico*; Fr. *spherique*;
SPHER'I-CAL, } L. *sphæricus.*]
1. Globular; orbicular; having a surface in every part equally distant from the center; as, a *spherical* body. Drops of water take a *spherical* form.
2. Planetary; relating to the orbs of the planets.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and the stars, as if we were villains by *spherical* predominance. *Shak.*

Spherical geometry; that branch of geometry which treats of spherical magnitudes; the doctrine of the sphere; *particularly*, of the circles described on its surface.
Spherical angle; the angle formed on the surface of a sphere by the arcs of two great circles.
Spherical excess; in *trigonometry*, the sum by which the three angles of any triangle on the surface of a sphere or spheroid, exceed two right angles. *Brande.*
Spherical triangle; a figure on the surface of a sphere, bounded by the arcs of three great circles which intersect each other.
Spherical trigonometry; that branch of trigonometry which teaches to compute the sides and angles of spherical triangles.

SPHER'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the form of a sphere.

SPHER'IC-AL-NESS, } *n.* The state or quality of
SPHE-RIC'I-TY, } being orbicular or spherical; roundness; as, the *sphericity* of a drop of water.

SPHER'I-CLE, (sfer'e-kl,) *n.* A small sphere.

SPHER'ICS, *n.* The doctrine of the sphere; spherical geometry

SPHE'ROID, *n.* [Gr. σφαιρα, a sphere, and eidos, form.]
A body or figure approaching to a sphere, but not perfectly spherical. A spheroid is oblate or prolate. The earth is found to be an *oblate spheroid*, that is, flatted at the poles, whereas some astronomers formerly supposed it to be *prolate* or oblong.

SPHE-ROID'AL, } *a.* Having the form of a
SPHE-ROID'IC, } spheroid. *Cheyne.*
SPHE-ROID'IC-AL, }
2. In *crystallography*, bounded by several convex faces.

SPHE-ROID'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being spheroidal.

SPHE-ROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. σφαιρα, and μετρον.]
An instrument for measuring the thickness of small bodies, the curvature of optical glasses, &c. *Brande.*

SPHER-O-SID'ER-ITE, *n.* Carbonate of iron in spheroidal masses, occurring in trap. *Dana.*

SPHER'ULE, (sfer'ūl,) *n.* [L. *sphærula.*]
A little sphere or spherical body. Mercury or quicksilver, when poured upon a plane, divides itself into a great number of minute *spherules*.

SPHER'U-LITE, *n.* A variety of obsidian or pearlstone, found in rounded grains. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

SPHER'Y, *a.* Belonging to the spheres. *Milton.*
2. Round; spherical. *Shak.*

SPHINC'TER, (sfink'ter,) *n.* [from Gr. σφιγγω, to constrain, to draw close.]
In *anatomy*, a muscle that contracts or shuts an orifice or aperture round which it is placed; as, the *sphincter* labiorum; *sphincter vesicæ*. *Coxe.*

SPHINX, (sfinx,) *n.* [Gr. σφιγξ; L. *sphinx.*]
1. In *mythology*, a monster usually represented as having the body of a lion and the face of a young woman; also, in various other forms. The Grecian sphinx is said to have proposed a mysterious riddle to every one who passed by her dwelling near Thebes, and to have killed all who could not solve it.
2. In *entomology*, a genus of lepidopterous insects, the species of which are commonly called HAWK-MOTHS.

SPHRAG'IDE, (-id,) *n.* A species of ocherous clay which falls to pieces in water with the emission of many bubbles; called also EARTH OF LEMNOS.

SPHRA-GIS'TICS, *n.* [Gr. σφραγις, a seal.]
The science of seals, their history, age, distinctions; a branch of diplomatics. *Brande.*

SPHYG-MOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. σφυγμος, pulse, and μετρον.]
An instrument for exposing to the eye the action of the pulse, the strength of which it measures.

SPI'AL, *n.* A spy; a scout. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SPI'CATE, *a.* [L. *spicatus*, from *spica*, a spike.]
Having a spike or ear. *Lee.*

SPIC-CA'TO, [it.] In *music*, a term indicating that every note is to have its distinct sound; much like *staccato*. *Brande.*

SPICE, *n.* [Fr. *epice*; It. *spezie*; Sp. *especia.*]
1. A vegetable production, fragrant or aromatic to the smell and pungent to the taste; used in sauces and in cookery.
2. A small quantity; something that enriches or alters the quality of a thing in a small degree, as spice alters the taste of a thing.
3. A sample. [Fr. *espèce.*]

SPICE, *v. t.* To season with spice; to mix aromatic substances with; as, to *spice* wine.
2. To tincture; as, the *spiced* Indian air. *Shak.*
3. To render nice; to season with scruples. *Chaucer.*

SPIC'ED, (spist,) *pp.* or *a.* Seasoned with spice.

SPI'CER, *n.* One that seasons with spice.
2. One that deals in spice. *Camden.*

SPI'CER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *epicerie.*]
1. Spices in general; fragrant and aromatic vegetable substances used in seasoning.
2. A repository of spices. *Addison.*

SPICE'-WOOD, *n.* The Laurus benzoin, an American shrub, called also WILD-ALLSPICE and BENJAMIN-TREE. *Farm. Encyc.*

SPI'CI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being spicy.

SPIC'ING, *ppr.* Seasoning with spice.

SPICK AND SPAN, bright; shining; as, a garment *spick and span* new, or *span*-new. *Spick* is from the root of the It. *spicco*, brightness; *spiccare*, to shine; *spiccar le parole*, to *speak* distinctly; *spicciare*, to rush out, the radical sense of which is, to shoot or dart. *Span* is probably from the root of *spangle*, Gr. φεγγω, G. *spiegel*, a mirror.

SPICK'NEL, } *n.* The herb maidmony or bear-wort,
SPIG'NEL, } (*Dict.*,) the Meum Athamanticum, which, when eaten by cows, gives the same flavor to their milk and butter, as that of schab-ziege cheese.

SPI-COS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *spica.*]
The state of having or being full of ears, like corn. [*Not in use.*] *Dict.*

SPIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *spiculum*, a dart.]
Resembling a dart; having sharp points.

SPIC'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *spiculo*, to sharpen, from *spiculum*, a dart, from *spica*, or its root. See SPIKE.]
To sharpen to a point. *Mason.*

SPIC'ULE, *n.* A minute, slender granule or point.

SPIC'U-LI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a spicule.

SPIC-U-LIG'EN-OUS, *a.* Containing spicules.

SPI'CY, *a.* [from *spice.*] Producing spice; abounding with spices; as, the *spicy* shore of Arabia. *Milton.*
2. Having the qualities of spice; fragrant; aromatic; as, *spicy* plants.

Led by new stars, and borne by *spicy* gales. *Pope.*

SPI'DER, *n.* [I know not from what source this word is derived.]
1. The common name of the animals of the family Aranoidæ, of the class Arachnida, some of which are remarkable for spinning webs for taking their prey and forming a convenient habitation, and for the deposit of their food.

The *spider's* touch, how exquisitely fine! *Pope.*

2. A kitchen utensil, somewhat resembling a spider.
3. A trevet to support vessels over a fire.

SPI'DER-CATCH-ER, *n.* A bird so called.

SPI'DER-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a spider. *Shak.*

SPI'DER-WORT, (-wurt,) *n.* A plant of the genus Anthericum, or of the genus Tradescantia.

SPIG'NEL. See SPICKNEL.

SPIG'OT, *n.* [W. *ysgigaud*, from *ysgig*, Eng. *spike*; from *pig*, Eng. *pike*; Dan. *spiger*, a nail. See SPIKE and PIKE.]
A pin or peg used to stop a faucet, or to stop a small hole in a cask of liquor. *Swift.*

SPIKE, *n.* [W. *ysgig*, supra; D. *spyk*, *spyker*; G. *speiche*; Dan. *spiger*, Sw. *spik*, a nail; L. *spica*, an ear of corn. It signifies a shoot or point. Class Bg. See PIKE.]
1. A large nail; always in America applied to a nail or pin of metal. A similar thing made of wood is called a PEG or PIN. In England, it is sometimes used for a sharp point of wood.
2. An ear of corn or grain. It is applied to the ears of maize.
3. A shoot. *Addison.*
4. [L. *spica.*] In *botany*, a species of inflorescence, in which sessile flowers are alternate on a common simple peduncle, as lavender, &c. *Martyn.*

SPIKE, *n.* A species of lavender. *Hill.*

SPIKE, *v. t.* To fasten with spikes or long and large nails; as, to *spike* down the planks of a floor or bridge.
2. To set with spikes.

A youth leaping over the *spiked* pales — was caught by the spikes. [*Unusual.*] *Wiseman.*

3. To stop the vent with a spike, nail, &c.; as, to *spike* cannon.

SPIK'ED, (spikt,) *pp.* Furnished with spikes, as corn; fastened with spikes; stopped with spikes.

SPIKE'-LAV'EN-DER, *n.* Common lavender, the Lavandula spica.

SPIKE'LET, *n.* In *botany*, a small spike making a part of a large one; or a subdivision of a spike. *Barton.*

SPIKE'NARD, (spik'nard,) *n.* [L. *spica nardi.*]
1. A vague popular name applied to numerous widely different plants. In the United States it is applied to Aralia racemosa; in England, to Andropogon nardus of India; to Valeriana spica; and to several species of Baccharis, Conyza, &c.
2. A name of various fragrant essential oils.

SPIK'ING, *ppr.* Fastening with spikes; stopping with large nails.

SPIK'Y, *a.* Having a sharp point. *Dyer.*

SPILE, *n.* [D. *spil*, a pivot, a spindle; G. *spille*; Ir. *spile*; W. *ebill*, from the root of L. *pilus, pilum*, &c.]
1. A small peg or wooden pin, used to stop a hole.
2. A stake driven into the ground to protect a bank, form wharfs, abutments, &c.

SPILL, *n.* [A different orthography of SPILE, supra.]
1. A small peg or pin for stopping a cask; as, a vent-hole stopped with a *spill*. *Mortimer.*
2. A little bar or pin of iron. *Carew.*
3. A little sum of money. [*Not in use.*] *Ayliffe.*

SPILL, *v. t.*; *pret.* SPILLED or SPILT; *pp.* id. [Sax. *spillan*; D. and G. *spillen*; Sw. *spilla*; Dan. *spilder.*]
1. To suffer to fall or run out of a vessel; to lose or suffer to be scattered; applied only to fluids and to substances whose particles are small and loose. Thus we *spill* water from a pail; we *spill* spirit or oil from a bottle; we *spill* quicksilver or powders from a vessel or a paper; we *spill* sand or flour. *Spill* differs from *pour* in expressing accidental loss; a loss or waste not designed, or contrary to purpose.
2. To suffer to be shed; as, a man *spills* his own blood.
3. To cause to flow out or lose; to shed; as, a man *spills* another's blood.
[This is applied to cases of murder or other homicide, but not to venesection. In the latter case we say, to *let* or *take* blood.]

And to revenge his blood so justly *spilt*. *Dryden.*

4. To mischief; to destroy; as, to *spill* the mind or soul; to *spill* glory; to *spill* forms, &c.
[*This application is obsolete, and now improper.*]
5. To throw away. *Tickel.*
6. In *seamen's language*, to dislodge the wind out of the cavity or belly of a sail in order to reef or furl it. *Totten.*

SPILL, *v. i.* To waste; to be prodigal. [*Not in use.*]
2. To be shed; to be suffered to fall, be lost, or wasted.

He was so topfull of himself, that he let it *spill* on all the company. *Watts.*

SPILL'ED, *pp.* Suffered to fall, as liquids; shed.

SPILL'ER, *n.* One that spills or sheds.
2. A kind of fishing-line. *Carew.*

SPILL'ING, *ppr.* Suffering to fall or run out, as liquids; shedding.
Spilling-lines, in a *ship*, are ropes for furling more conveniently the square-sails. *Mar. Dict.*

SPILT, *pret.* and *pp.* of SPILL.

SPILTH, *n.* [from *spill.*] Any thing spilt. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SPIN, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SPUN. SPAN is not used. [Sax. *spinnan*; Goth. *spinnan*; D. and G. *spinnen*; Dan. *spinder*; Sw. *spinna.* If the sense is to draw out or extend, this coincides in origin with *span.*]
1. To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or machinery; as, to *spin* wool, cotton, or flax; to *spin* goats' hair.

All the yarn which Penelope *spun* in Ulysses' absence, did but fill Ithaca with moths. *Shak.*

2. To draw out tediously; to form by a slow process or by degrees; with *out*; as, to *spin out* large volumes on a subject.
3. To extend to a great length; as, to *spin out* a subject.
4. To draw out; to protract; to spend by delays; as, to *spin out* the day in idleness.

By one delay after another, they *spin out* their whole lives. *L'Estrange.*

5. To whirl with a thread; to turn or cause to whirl; as, to *spin* a top.
6. To draw out from the stomach in a filament; as, a spider *spins* a web.
To spin hay, in *military language*, is to twist it into ropes for convenient carriage on an expedition.

SPIN, *v. i.* To practice spinning; to work at drawing and twisting threads; as, the woman knows how to *spin*.

They neither know to *spin*, nor care to toil. *Prior.*

2. To perform the act of drawing and twisting threads; as, a machine or jenny *spins* with great exactness.
3. To move round rapidly; to whirl; as a top or a spindle.
4. To stream or issue in a thread or small current; as, blood *spins* from a vein. *Drayton.*

SPI-NĀ'CEOUS, *a.* Denoting the plant spinach and the class of plants to which it belongs. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

SPIN'ACH, } (spin'aje,) *n.* [L. *spinacia*; It. *spinace*;
SPIN'AGE, } Sp. *espinaca*; Fr. *epinards*; D. *spinagie*; G. *spinat*; Pers. *spanach.*]
A plant of the genus Spinacia, whose leaves are boiled for greens and used for other culinary purposes.

SPI'NAL, *a.* [See SPINE.] Pertaining to the spine or back-bone of an animal; as, the *spinal* cord; *spinal* muscles; *spinal* arteries. *Arbuthnot. Encyc.*

SPIN'DLE, *n.* [from *spin*; Sax. and Dan. *spindel.*]
1. The pin used in spinning wheels for twisting the thread, and on which the thread when twisted is wound. *Bacon.*
2. A slender, pointed rod, or pin, on which any thing turns; an axis or small axis; as, the *spindle* of a vane.
3. The fusee of a watch.
4. A long, slender stalk. *Mortimer.*
5. The iron pin or pivot on which a capstan turns. *Totten.*
6. In *geometry*, a solid generated by the revolution of a curve line about its base or double ordinate. *Brande.*

SPIN'DLE, *v. i.* To shoot or grow in a long, slender stalk or body. *Bacon. Mortimer.*

SPIN'DLE-LEGS, } *n.* A tall, slender person; *in*
SPIN'DLE-SHANKS, } *contempt.*

SPIN'DLE-SHANK-ED, (spin'dl-shankt,) *a.* Having long, slender legs.

SPIN'DLE-SHAP-ED, (spin'dl-shāpt,) *a.* Having the shape of a spindle; fusiform. *Martyn.*

SPIN'DLE-TREE, *n.* A shrub of the genus Euonymus, whose fine, hard-grained wood was used for spindles and skewers. *London.*

SPIN'DLE-WORM, *n.* The popular name of the caterpillar of a lepidopterous insect, which injures the maize in New England. *Harris.*

SPIN'DLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Tall and slender; shooting into a small, tall stalk. *Ash.*

SPINE, *n.* [L. and It. *spina*; Fr. *epine*; Sp. *espinazo*; W. *yspin*, from *pin.*]
1. The back-bone of an animal. *Coxe.*
2. The shin of the leg. *Coxe.*
3. A thorn; a sharp process from the woody part of a plant. It differs from a prickle, which proceeds from the bark. A *spine* sometimes terminates a branch, and sometimes is axillary, growing at the angle formed by the branch or leaf with the stem. The wild apple and pear are armed with *spines*; the rose, bramble, gooseberry, &c., are armed with prickles. *Martyn.*
4. In *zoölogy*, a thin, pointed spike, as in fishes.
5. Sometimes, a ridge.

SPI'NEL, } *n.* [It. *spinella.*]
SPI-NELLE', }
A mineral occurring in octohedrons, of great hardness, consisting of alumina and magnesia. When of a red or ruby color, it constitutes the gem Spinel-ruby, or the common ruby of jewelry. It occurs also of green, blue, brown, and black colors. *Dana.*

SPI-NELL'ANE, *n.* The same with the mineral Hauyne. *Dana.*

SPI-NES'CENT, *a.* [from *spine.*] Becoming hard and thorny. *Martyn.*

SPIN'ET, *n.* [It. *spinetta*; Fr. *epinette*; Sp. *espineta.*]
An instrument of music resembling a harpsichord, but smaller; a virginal; a clavichord.

SPI'NET, *n.* [L. *spinetum.*]
A small wood or place where briers and thorns grow. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

SPI-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *spina*, spine, and *fero*, to bear.]
Producing spines; bearing thorns.

SPINK, *n.* A bird; a finch. *Harte.*

SPIN'NER, *n.* One that spins; one skilled in spinning.
2. A spider. *Shak.*

SPIN'NER, } *n.* In *entomology*, an organ with
SPIN'NER-ET, } which insects form their silk or webs. *Brande.*

SPIN'NING, *ppr.* Drawing out and twisting into threads; drawing out; delaying.

SPIN'NING, *n.* The act, practice, or art of drawing out and twisting into threads, as wool, flax, and cotton.
2. The act or practice of forming webs, as spiders.

SPIN'NING-JEN-NY, *n.* An engine or complicated machine for spinning wool or cotton, in the manufacture of cloth.

SPIN'NING-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel for spinning wool, cotton, or flax into threads. *Gay.*

SPI-NOS'I-TY, *n.* The state of being spiny or thorny; crabbedness. *Glanville.*

SPI'NOUS, } *a.* [L. *spinosus*, from *spina.*]
SPI'NOSE, }
Full of spines; armed with thorns; thorny. *Martyn.*

SPI'NO-ZISM, *n.* The form of Pantheism taught by Benedict Spinoza, a Jew of Amsterdam, who maintained that God is not only the maker, but also the original *matter*, of the universe, so that creation was only a development of himself by the Deity. *Murdock.*

SPI'NO-ZIST, *n.* A believer in the doctrines of Spinoza.

SPIN'STER, *n.* [*spin* and *ster.*] A woman who spins, or whose occupation is to spin. Hence,
2. In *law*, the common title by which a woman without rank or distinction is designated; an unmarried woman.

If a gentlewoman is termed a *spinster*, she may abate the writ. *Coke.*

SPIN'STRY, *n.* The business of spinning. *Milton.*

SPIN'THERE, *n.* A mineral of a greenish-gray color. It is a variety of *sphene.* *Ure.*

SPIN'ULE, *n.* A minute spine. *Dana.*

SPIN'U-LOUS, *a.* Covered with minute spines.

SPI'NY, *a.* [from *spine.*] Full of spines; thorny; as, a *spiny* tree.
2. Perplexed; difficult; troublesome. *Digby.*

SPIR'A-CLE, (spir'a-kl *or* spī'ra-kl,) *n.* [L. *spiraculum*, from *spiro*, to breathe.]
1. A small aperture in animal and vegetable bodies, by which air or other fluid is exhaled or inhaled; a small hole, orifice, or vent; a pore; a minute passage; as, the *spiracles* of the human skin.
2. Any small aperture, hole, or vent. *Woodward.*

SPI'RAL, *a.* [It. *spirale*; Fr. *spiral*; from L. *spira*, a spire.]
Winding round a cylinder or other round body, or in a circular form, and at the same time rising or advancing forward; winding like a screw. The magnificent column in the Place Vendome, at Paris, is divided by a *spiral* line into compartments. It is formed with *spiral* compartments, on which are engraved figures emblematical of the victories of the French armies. A whirlwind is so named from the *spiral* motion of the air.

SPI'RAL, *n.* In *geometry*, the name given to a class of curves which continually recede from a center or pole, while they continue to revolve about it. *Brande.*

SPI'RAL-COAT-ED, *a.* Coated spirally. *Smith.*

SPI'RAL-LY, *adv.* In a spiral form or direction; in the manner of a screw. *Ray.*

SPI-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *spiratio.*] A breathing. [*Not used.*] *Barrow.*

SPIRE, *n.* [L. *spira*; Gr. σπειρα; Sp. *espira*; from the root of L. *spiro*, to breathe. The primary sense of the root is, to throw, to drive, to send, but it implies a winding motion, like *throw*, *warp*, and many others.]
1. A winding line like the threads of a screw; any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twist; a wreath.

His neck erect amidst his circling *spires*. *Milton.*
A dragon's fiery form belied the god;
Sublime on radiant *spires* he rode. *Dryden.*

2. A body that shoots up to a point; a tapering body; a round pyramid or pyramidical body; a steeple.

With glittering *spires* and pinnacles adorned. *Milton.*

3. A stalk or blade of grass or other plant. How humble ought man to be, who can not make a single *spire* of grass!
4. The top or uppermost point of a thing. *Shak.*

SPIRE, *v. i.* To shoot; to shoot up pyramidically.
2. To breathe. [*Not in use.*] [*Mortimer.*
3. To sprout, as grain in malting.

SPIR'ED, *a.* Having a spire. *Mason.*

SPI'RI-FER, *n.* [L. *spira*, a spire, and *fero*, to bear.]
The name of an extinct genus of mollusks, having a shell with two internal, calcareous, spiral appendages. *Brande.*

SPIR'IT, *n.* [Fr. *esprit*; It. *spirito*; Sp. *espiritu*; L. *spiritus*, from *spiro*, to breathe, to blow. The primary sense is, to rush or drive.]
1. *Primarily*, wind; air in motion; hence, breath.

All bodies have *spirits* and pneumatical parts within them. *Bacon.*

[*This sense is now unusual.*]
2. Animal excitement, or the effect of it; life; ardor; fire; courage; elevation or vehemence of mind. The troops attacked the enemy with great *spirit.* The young man has the *spirit* of youth. He speaks or acts with *spirit.* *Spirits*, in *the plural*, is used in nearly a like sense. The troops began to recover their *spirits.* *Swift.*
3. Vigor of intellect; genius.

His wit, his beauty, and his *spirit*. *Butler.*
The noblest *spirit* or genius can not deserve enough of mankind to pretend to the esteem of heroic virtue. *Temple.*

4. Temper; disposition of mind, habitual or temporary; as, a man of a generous *spirit*, or of a revengeful *spirit*; the ornament of a meek and quiet *spirit.*

Let us go to the house of God in the *spirit* of prayer. *Bickersteth.*

5. The soul of man; the intelligent, immaterial, and immortal part of human beings. [See SOUL.]

The *spirit* shall return to God that gave it. — Eccles. xii.

6. An immaterial, intelligent substance.

Spirit is a substance in which thinking, knowing, doubting, and a power of moving, do subsist. *Locke.*

Hence,
7. An immaterial, intelligent being.

By which he went and preached to the *spirits* in prison. — 1 Pet. iii.
God is a *spirit.* — John iv.

8. Turn of mind; temper; occasional state of the mind.

A perfect judge will read each work of wit
With the same *spirit* that its author writ. *Pope.*

9. Powers of mind distinct from the body.

In *spirit* perhaps he also saw
Rich Mexico, the seat of Montezume. *Milton.*

10. Sentiment; perception.

Your *spirit* is too true, your fears too certain. *Shak.*

11. Eager desire; disposition of mind excited and directed to a particular object.

God has made a *spirit* of building succeed a *spirit* of pulling down. *South.*

12. A person of activity; a man of life, vigor, or enterprise.

The watery kingdom is no bar
To stop the foreign *spirits*, but they come. *Shak.*

13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind.

Such *spirits* as he desired to please, such would I choose for my judges. *Dryden.*

14. Excitement of mind; animation; cheerfulness; usually in *the plural*. We found our friend in very good *spirits*. He has a great flow of *spirits*.

To sing thy praise, would Heaven my breath prolong,
Infusing *spirits* worthy such a song. *Dryden.*

15. Life or strength of resemblance; essential qualities; as, to set off the face in its true *spirit*. The copy has not the *spirit* of the original. *Wotton.*

16. Something eminently pure and refined.

Nor doth the eye itself,
That most pure *spirit* of senses, behold itself. *Shak.*

17. That which hath power or energy; the quality of any substance which manifests life, activity, or the power of strongly affecting other bodies; as, the *spirit* of wine, or of any liquor.

18. A strong pungent liquor, usually obtained by distillation, as rum, brandy, gin, whisky. In America, *spirit*, used without other words explanatory of its meaning, signifies the liquor distilled from cane-juice or rum. We say, now *spirit*, or old *spirit*, Jamaica *spirit*, &c.

19. An apparition; a ghost. [*Not in use.*]

20. The renewed nature of man. *Matt.* xxvi. *Gal.* v.

21. The influences of the Holy Spirit. *Matt.* xxii.

Holy Spirit; the third person in the Trinity.

Spirit of wine; pure alcohol, so called because formerly obtained only from wine.

SPIR'IT, *v. t.* To animate; to actuate; as a spirit.

So talked the *spirited* sly snake. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

2. To animate with vigor; to excite; to encourage; as, civil dissensions *spirit* the ambition of private men. *Swift.*

It is sometimes followed by *up*; as, to *spirit up*. *Middleton.*

3. To convey away rapidly and secretly, as if by the agency of a spirit; as, "I felt as if I had been *spirited* into some castle of antiquity." *Willis.*

4. To kidnap. *Blackstone.*

To spirit away; to entice or seduce.

SPIR'IT-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of the breath. [*Not in use.*] *Holder.*

SPIR'IT-ED, *pp.* Animated; encouraged; incited.

2. *a.* Animated; full of life; lively; full of spirit or fire; as, a *spirited* address or oration; a *spirited* answer. It is used in composition, noting the state of the mind; as in high-*spirited*, low-*spirited*, mean-*spirited*.

SPIR'IT-ED-LY, *adv.* In a lively manner; with spirit; with strength; with animation.

SPIR'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* Life; animation.

2. Disposition or make of mind; used in compounds; as, high-*spiritedness*, low-*spiritedness*, mean-*spiritedness*, narrow-*spiritedness*.

SPIR'IT-FUL, *a.* Lively; full of spirit. [*Not used.*] *Ash.*

SPIR'IT-FUL-LY, *adv.* In a lively manner. [*Not used.*]

SPIR'IT-FUL-NESS, *n.* Liveliness; sprightliness. [*Not used.*] *Harvey.*

SPIR'IT-ING, *ppr* Animating; actuating; bearing away.

SPIR'IT-LESS, *a.* Destitute of spirits; wanting animation; wanting cheerfulness; dejected; depressed.

2. Destitute of vigor; wanting life, courage, or fire; as, a *spiritless* slave.

A man so faint, so *spiritless*,
So dull, so dead in look. *Shak.*

3. Having no breath; extinct; dead. *Greenhill.*

SPIR'IT-LESS-LY, *adv.* Without spirit; without exertion. *More.*

SPIR'IT-LESS-NESS, *n.* Dullness; want of life or vigor.

SPIR'IT-LEV'EL, *n.* An instrument for obtaining an exact horizontal line, by means of a bubble of air on the surface of spirits of wine inclosed in a glass tube. *Buchanan.*

SPIR-I-TO'SO, [It.] In *music*, with spirit.

SPIR'IT-OUS, *a.* Like spirit; refined; defecated; pure.

More refined, more *spirituous* and pure. *Milton.*

2. Fine; ardent; active. *Smith.*

SPIR'IT-OUS-NESS, *n.* A refined state; fineness and activity of parts; as, the thinness and *spirituousness* of liquor. *Boyle.*

SPIR'IT-PIERC'ING, *a.* Piercing the spirit.

SPIR'IT-SEARCH'ING, *a.* Searching the spirit.

SPIR'IT-STIR'RING, } *a.* Exciting the spirit.
SPIR'IT-ROUS'ING, } *Scott.*

SPIR'IT-U-AL, *a.* [*Fr. spirituel*; It. *spirituale*; L. *spiritualis*.]

1. Consisting of spirit; not material; incorporeal; as, a *spiritual* substance or being. The soul of man is *spiritual*.

2. Mental; intellectual; as, *spiritual* armor. *Milton.*

3. Not gross; refined from external things; not sensual; relating to mind only; as, a *spiritual* and refined religion. *Calamy.*

4. Not lay or temporal; relating to sacred things; ecclesiastical; as, the *spiritual* functions of the clergy; the lords *spiritual* and temporal; a *spiritual* corporation.

5. Pertaining to spirit or to the affections, pure; holy.

God's law is *spiritual*; it is a transcript of the divine nature, and extends its authority to the acts of the soul of man. *Brown.*

6. Pertaining to the renewed nature of man; as, *spiritual* life.

7. Not fleshly; not material; as, *spiritual* sacrifices. 1 *Pet.* ii.

8. Pertaining to divine things; as, *spiritual* songs. *Eph.* v.

Spiritual court; an ecclesiastical court; a court held by a bishop or other ecclesiastic.

SPIR'IT-U-AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine, in opposition to the materialists, that all which exists is spirit or soul — that what is called the external world is either a succession of notions impressed on the mind by the Deity, as maintained by Berkeley, or else the mere educt of the mind itself, as taught by Fichte. *Brande.*

2. State of being spiritual.

SPIR'IT-U-AL-IST, *n.* One who professes a regard for spiritual things only; one whose employment is spiritual. *Hallywell.*

2. One who maintains the doctrine of spiritualism.

SPIR-IT-U-AL'I-TY, *n.* Essence distinct from matter; immateriality.

If this light be not spiritual, it approacheth nearest to *spirituality*. *Raleigh.*

2. Intellectual nature; as, the *spirituality* of the soul. *South.*

3. Spiritual nature; the quality which respects the spirit or affections of the heart only, and the essence of true religion; as, the *spirituality* of God's law.

4. Spiritual exercises and holy affections.

Much of our *spirituality* and comfort in public worship, depend on the state of mind in which we come. *Buckminster.*

5. That which belongs to the church, or to a person as an ecclesiastic, or to religion, as distinct from temporalities.

During the vacancy of a see, the archbishop is guardian of the *spiritualities* thereof. *Blackstone.*

6. An ecclesiastical body. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SPIR-IT-U-AL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of spiritualizing.

In *chemistry*, the operation of extracting spirit from natural bodies. *Encyc.*

SPIR'IT-U-AL-IZE, *v. t.* [*Fr. spiritualiser*, to extract spirit from mixed bodies.]

1. To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculences of the world; as, to *spiritualize* the soul. *Hammond.*

2. To imbue with spirituality, or life.

3. In *chemistry*, to extract spirit from natural bodies.

4. To convert to a spiritual meaning.

SPIR'IT-U-AL-IZ-ER, *n.* One who spiritualizes. *Warburton.*

SPIR'IT-U-AL-LY, *adv.* Without corporeal grossness or sensuality; in a manner conformed to the spirit of true religion; with purity of spirit or heart.

Spiritually minded; under the influence of the Holy Spirit, or of holy principles; having the affections refined and elevated above sensual objects, and placed on God and his law. *Rom.* viii.

Spiritually discerned; known, not by carnal reason, but by the peculiar illumination of the Holy Spirit. 1 *Cor.* ii.

SPIR'IT-U-AL-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of having spiritual exercises and holy affections; spirituality. *Owen.*

SPIR'IT-U-AL-TY, *n.* Ecclesiastical body. [*Not in use.*]

SPIR'IT-U-OUS, *a.* [*Fr. spiritueux.*]

1. Containing spirit; consisting of refined spirit; ardent; as, *spirituous* liquors. [This might well be written SPIRITOUS.]

2. Having the quality of spirit; fine; pure; active; as, the *spirituous* part of a plant. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Lively; gay; vivid; airy. [*Not in use.*] *Wotton.*

SPIR'IT-U-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being spirituous; ardor; heat; stimulating quality; as, the *spirituousness* of liquors.

2. Life; tenuity; activity.

SPIRT See SPURT, the more correct orthography

SPIR'TLE, *v. t.* To spirt in a scattering manner.

SPIR'TLED, (spur'tld,) *pp.* Spirted scatteringly.

SPIR'U-LA, *n.* [L.] A genus of cephalopods, having a discoid, multilocular shell. *P. Cyc.*

SPIR'Y, *a.* [from *spira*.] Of a spiral form; wreathed; curled; as, the *spiry* volumes of a serpent. *Dryden.*

2. Having the form of a pyramid; pyramidical; as, *spiry* turrets. *Pope.*

SPISS, *a.* [L. *spissus*.]

Thick; close; dense. [*Not in use.*]

SPISS'I-TUDE, *n.* [Supra.] Thickness of soft substances; the denseness or compactness which belongs to substances not perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid; as, the *spissitude* of coagulated blood or of any coagulum.

SPIT, *n.* [Sax. *spitu*; D. *spit*; G. *spiess*; Sw. *spett*; Dan. *spid*; It. *spiedo*; Ice. *spiot*, a spear. It belongs to Class Bd, and is from thrusting, shooting.]

1. An iron prong or bar pointed, on which meat is roasted.

2. [D. *spit*, a spade.] Such a depth of earth as is pierced by the spade at once; a spadeful. [*Various dialects.*] *Halliwell.*

3. A small point of land running into the sea, or a long, narrow shoal extending from the shore into the sea; as, a *spit* of sand.

SPIT, *n.* [Dan. *spyt*.]

What is ejected from the mouth; saliva.

SPIT, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To thrust a spit through; to put upon a spit; as, to *spit* a loin of veal.

2. To thrust through; to pierce. *Dryden.*

3. To spade; to dig.

SPIT, *v. t.* and *pp.* SPIT. SPAT is obsolete. [Sax. *spittan*; Sw. *spotta*; Dan. *spytter*; G. *spitzen*. The sense is, to throw, or drive. Class Bd.]

1. To eject from the mouth; to thrust out, as saliva or other matter, from the mouth.

2. To eject or throw out with violence.

SPIT, *v. i.* To throw out saliva from the mouth. It is a dirty trick to *spit* on the floor or carpet.

SPIT'AL, *n.* [Corrupted from *hospital*.] "Rob not the *spital*," or charitable foundation. *Johnson.*

[*Vulgar, and not in use.*]

SPIT'-BOX, *n.* A vessel to receive discharges of spittle.

SPITCH'COCK, *v. t.* To split an eel lengthwise and broil it. *King.*

SPITCH'COCK, *n.* An eel split and broiled. *Decker.*

SPITE, *n.* [D. *spyt*, spite, vexation; Ir. *spid*. The Fr. has *dépit*, Norm. *despite*. The It. *dispetto* and Sp. *despecho* seem to be from the L. *despectus*; but *spite* seems to be from a different root.]

Hatred; rancor; malice; malignity; malevolence. *Johnson.*

Spite, however, is not always synonymous with these words. It often denotes a less deliberate and fixed hatred than malice and malignity, and is often a sudden fit of ill will excited by temporary vexation. It is the effect of extreme irritation, and is accompanied with a desire of revenge, or at least a desire to vex the object of ill will.

Begone, ye critics, and recruit your *spite*;
Codrus writes on, and will for ever write. *Pope.*

In spite of; in opposition to all efforts; in defiance or contempt of. Sometimes *spite of* is used without *in*, but not elegantly. It is often used without expressing any malignity of meaning.

Whom God made use of to speak a word in season, and saved me *in spite of* the world, the devil, and myself. *South.*
In spite of all applications, the patient grew worse every day. *Arbuthnot.*

To owe one a spite; to entertain a temporary hatred for something.

SPITE, *v. t.* To be angry or vexed at.

2. To mischief; to vex; to treat maliciously; to thwart. *Shak.*

3. To fill with spite or vexation; to offend; to vex.

Darius, *spited* at the Magi, endeavored to abolish not only their learning, but their language. [*Not used.*] *Temple.*

SPIT'ED, *pp.* Hated; vexed.

SPITE'FUL, *a.* Filled with spite; having a desire to vex, annoy, or injure; malignant; malicious.

A wayward son,
Spiteful and wrathful. *Shak.*

SPITE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With a desire to vex, annoy, or injure; maliguantly; maliciously. *Swift.*

SPITE'FUL-NESS, *n.* The desire to vex, annoy, or do mischief, proceeding from irritation; malice; malignity.

It looks more like *spitefulness* and ill-nature, than a diligent search after truth. *Keil.*

SPIT'FIRE, *n.* A violent or passionate person. [*Low.*] *Grose.*

SPIT'-FULL, *n.* A spadeful.

SPIT'TED, *pp.* [from *spit*.] Put upon a spit.

2. Shot out into length. *Bacon.*

SPIT'TER, *n.* One that puts meat on a spit.
2. One who ejects saliva from his mouth.
3. A young deer whose horns begin to shoot or become sharp; a brocket or pricket. *Encyc.*

SPIT'TING, *ppr.* Putting on a spit.
2. Ejecting saliva from the mouth.

SPIT'TLE, (spit'tl,) *n.* [from *spit.*] Saliva; the thick, moist matter which is secreted by the salivary glands and ejected from the mouth.
2. A small sort of spade. [*spaddle.*]

SPIT'TLE. See SPITAL.

SPIT'TLE, *v. t.* To dig or stir with a small spade. [*Local.*]

SPIT-TOON', *n.* A more fashionable name for SPIT-BOX.

SPIT'VEN-OM, *n.* [*spit* and *venom.*] Poison ejected from the mouth. *Hooker.*

SPLANCH-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. σπλαγχνα, bowels, and λογος, discourse.]
1. The doctrine of the viscera; or a treatise or description of the viscera. *Hooper.*
2. The doctrine of diseases of the internal parts of the body. *Coze.*

SPLASH, *v. t.* [formed on *plash.*] To spatter with water, or with water and mud.

SPLASH, *v. i.* To strike and dash about water.

SPLASH, *n.* Water or water and dirt thrown upon any thing, or thrown from a puddle and the like.

SPLASH'-BOARD, *n.* A guard in front of a vehicle, to prevent its being splashed by mud from the horse's heels.

SPLASHED, (splasht,) *pp.* Spattered with water or mud.

SPLASH'ING, *ppr.* Spattering with water or mud.
2. Striking and dashing about water.

SPLASH'Y, *a.* Full of dirty water; wet; wet and muddy.

SPLAY, *v. t.* [See DISPLAY.] To dislocate or break a horse's shoulder-bone. *Johnson.*
2. To spread. [*Little used.*] *Mease.*

SPLAY, for DISPLAY. [*Not in use.*]

SPLAY, *a.* Displayed; spread; turned outward. *Sidney.*

SPLAY, *n.* A slanted or sloped surface; *particularly*, the expansion given to doors, windows, &c., by slanting their sides. *Gloss. of Archit.*

SPLAY'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Dislocated, as a horse's shoulder-bone.
2. *a.* In *architecture*, oblique; having one side which makes an oblique angle with the other.

SPLAY'FOOT, SPLAY'FOOT-ED, *a.* Having the foot turned outward; having a wide foot. *Pope.*

SPLAY'MOUTH, *n.* A wide mouth; a mouth stretched by design.

SPLEEN, *n.* [L. *splen*; Gr. σπλην.]
1. The milt; a spongy viscus situated in the left hypochondrium, near the fundus of the stomach, and under the ribs. It has an oval figure. Its use is not known. The ancients supposed this to be the seat of melancholy, anger, or vexation. Hence,
2. Anger; latent spite; ill humor. Thus we say, to vent one's *spleen.*

In noble minds some dregs remain,
Not yet purged off, of *spleen* and sour disdain. *Pope.*

3. A fit of anger. *Shak.*
4. A fit, a sudden motion. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
5. Melancholy; hypochondriacal affections.

Bodies changed to recent forms by *spleen.* *Pope.*

6. Immoderate merriment. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SPLEEN'ED, *a.* Deprived of the spleen. *Arbuthnot.*

SPLEEN'FUL, SPLEEN'ISH, *a.* Angry; peevish; fretful.

Myself have calmed their *spleenful* mutiny. *Shak.*

2. Melancholy; hypochondriacal. *Pope.*

SPLEEN'ISH, *a.* Spleeny; affected with spleen.

SPLEEN'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a spleenish manner.

SPLEEN'ISH-NESS, *n.* State of being spleenish.

SPLEEN'LESS, *a.* Kind; gentle; mild. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

SPLEEN'WORT, (-wurt,) *n.* [L. *splenium.*]
A plant of the genus Asplenium; milkwort. *Loudon.*

SPLEEN'Y, *a.* Angry; peevish; fretful.

A *spleeny* Lutheran, and not wholesome to
Our cause. *Shak.*

2. Melancholy; affected with nervous complaints.

SPLEN'DENT, *a.* [L. *splendens*, *splendeo*, to shine.]
1. Shining; glossy; beaming with light; as, *splendent* planets; *splendent* metals. *Newton.*
2. Very conspicuous; illustrious. *Wotton.*

SPLEN'DID, *a.* [L. *splendidus*, from *splendeo*, to shine; Fr. *splendide*; It. *splendido*; W. *ysplan*, from *plan*, clear. See PLAIN.]
1. *Properly*, shining; very bright; as, a *splendid* sun. Hence,
2. Showy; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous; as, a *splendid* palace; a *splendid* procession; a *splendid* equipage; a *splendid* feast or entertainment.
3. Illustrious; heroic; brilliant; as, a *splendid* victory.
4. Illustrious; famous; celebrated; as, a *splendid* reputation.

SPLEN'DID-LY, *adv.* With great brightness or brilliant light.
2. Magnificently; sumptuously; richly; as, a house *splendidly* furnished.
3. With great pomp or show. The king was *splendidly* attended.

SPLEN'DOR, *n.* [L., from the Celtic; W. *ysplander*, from *pleinaw*, *dysplenniaw*, to cast rays, from *plan*, a ray, a clon or shoot, a *plane*; whence *plant.* See PLANT and PLANET.]
1. Great brightness; brilliant luster; as, the *splendor* of the sun.
2. Great show of richness and elegance; magnificence; as, the *splendor* of equipage or of royal robes.
3. Pomp; parade; as, the *splendor* of a procession or of ceremonies.
4. Brilliance; eminence; as, the *splendor* of a victory.

SPLEN'DROUS, *a.* Having splendor. [*Not in use.*] *Drayton.*

SPLEN'E-TIC, SPLE-NET'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *spleneticus.*]
Affected with spleen; peevish; fretful.

You humor me when I am sick;
Why not when I am *splenetic?* *Pope.*

SPLEN'E-TIC, *n.* A person affected with spleen. *Teller.*

SPLE-NET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a morose or spleeny manner.

SPLEN'IC, *a.* [Fr. *splenique.*]
Belonging to the spleen; as, the *splenic* vein. *Ray.*

SPLEN'ISH, *a.* Affected with spleen; peevish; fretful. *Drayton.*

SPLE-NI'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the spleen.

SPLEN'I-TIVE, *a.* Hot; fiery; passionate; irritable. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SPLENT, *n.* See SPLINT.

SPLENT'-COAL, *n.* An inferior kind of cannel coal from Scotch collieries.

SPLICE, *v. t.* [Sw. *splissa*; D. *splissen*; G. *spleissen*; Dan. *splidser*; from *splider*, *spluter*, to *split*, to divide. It should be written SPLISE.]
To separate the strands of the two ends of a rope, and unite them by a particular manner of interweaving them; or to unite the end of a rope to any part of another by a like interweaving of the strands. There are different modes of splicing, as the short splice, long splice, eye splice, &c. *Mar. Dict.*
Splice the main brace; among *seamen*, a phrase that signifies an extra allowance of spirits in cases of cold or wet.

SPLICE, *n.* The union of ropes by interweaving the strands. *Mar. Dict.*

SPLICED, (splist,) *pp.* United, as a rope, by a particular manner of interweaving the two ends.

SPLI'CING, *ppr.* Separating the strands of two ends of a rope, and uniting them by interweaving.

SPLI'CING, *n.* The act or process of splicing.

SPLINT, SPLINT'ER, *n.* [D. *splinter*; G. *splint*, or *splitter*; Dan. *splinde.* Qu. is n radical?]
1. A piece of wood split off; a thin piece (in proportion to its thickness) of wood, or other solid substance, rent from the main body; as, *splinters* of a ship's side or mast rent off by a shot.
2. In *surgery*, a thin piece of wood, or other substance, used to hold or confine a broken bone when set.
3. A piece of bone rent off in a fracture.
4. *Splint*; in *farriery*, a hard excrescence growing on the shank-bones of horses. *Farm. Encyc.*

SPLINT, SPLINT'ER, *v. t.* To split or rend into long, thin pieces; to shiver; as, the lightning *splinters* a tree.
2. To confine with splinters, as a broken limb.

SPLINT'ER, *v. i.* To be split or rent into long pieces.

SPLINT'ER-BAR, *n.* A cross-bar in a coach, which supports the springs.

SPLINT'ER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Split into splinters; secured by splints.

SPLINT'ER-ING, *ppr.* Splitting into splinters; securing by splints.

SPLINT'ER-Y, *a.* Consisting of splinters, or resembling splinters; as, the *splintery* fracture of a mineral, which discovers scales arising from splits or fissures, parallel to the line of fracture. *Kirwan.*

SPLIT, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SPLIT. [D. *splitten*; Dan. *splitter*; G. *splittern*, or *spleissen*; Eth. ፈለጠ *falt*, to separate, to divide, the same verb which in other Shemitic languages, Heb. Ch. and Syr. פלט, signifies, to escape. See SPALT.]
1. To divide longitudinally or lengthwise; to separate a thing from end to end by force; to rive; to cleave; as, to *split* a piece of timber; to *split* a board. It differs from CRACK. To *crack* is to open, or partially separate; to *split* is to separate entirely.
2. To rend; to tear asunder by violence; to burst; as, to *split* a rock or a sail.

Cold winter *splits* the rocks in twain. *Dryden.*

3. To divide; to part; as, to *split* a hair. The phrases, to *split* the heart, to *split* a ray of light, are now inelegant and obsolete, especially the former. The phrase, to *split* the earth, is not strictly correct.
4. To dash and break on a rock; as, a ship stranded and *split.* *Mar. Dict.*
5. To divide; to break into discord; as, a people *split* into parties.
6. To strain and pain with laughter; as, to *split* the sides.

SPLIT, *v. i.* To burst; to part asunder; to suffer disruption; as, vessels *split* by the freezing of water in them. Glass vessels often *split* when heated too suddenly.
2. To burst with laughter.

Each had a gravity would make you *split.* *Pope.*

3. To be broken; to be dashed to pieces. We were driven upon a rock, and the ship immediately *split.* *Swift.*
To split on a rock; to fail; to err fatally; to have the hopes and designs frustrated. *Spectator.*

SPLIT, *n.* A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure. *Totten.*
2. A breach or separation as in a political party. [*Colloquial.*]

SPLIT'TER, *n.* One who splits. *Swift.*

SPLIT'TING, *ppr.* Bursting; riving; rending.

SPLUT'TER, *n.* A bustle; a stir. [*A low word, and little used.*]

SPLUT'TER, *v. i.* To speak hastily and confusedly. [*Low.*] *Carlton.*

SPODU-MENE, *n.* [Gr. σποδεω, to reduce to ashes.]
A mineral, called by Haüy TRIPHANE. It occurs in laminated masses, easily divisible into prisms with rhomboidal bases; the lateral faces smooth, shining, and pearly; the cross fracture uneven and splintery. Before the blowpipe it exfoliates into little yellowish or grayish scales, whence its name. *Cleaveland.*
It contains the rare earth lithia, combined with silica and alumina. *Dana.*

SPOIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *spolier*; It. *spogliare*; L. *spolio*; W. *yspeiliaw.* The sense is, probably, to pull asunder, to tear, to strip; coinciding with L. *vello*, or with *peel*, or with both. See Class Bl, No. 7, 8, 15, 32.]
1. To plunder; to strip by violence; to rob; with *of*; as, to *spoil* one *of* his goods or possessions.

My sons their old unhappy sire despise,
Spoiled of his kingdom, and deprived of eyes. *Pope.*

2. To seize by violence; to take by force; as, to *spoil* one's goods.

This mount
With all its verdure *spoiled.* *Milton.*

3. [Sax. *spillan.*] To corrupt; to cause to decay and perish. Heat and moisture will soon *spoil* vegetable and animal substances.
4. To corrupt; to vitiate; to mar.

Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces. *Taylor.*

5. To ruin; to destroy. Our crops are sometimes *spoiled* by insects.
6. To render useless by injury; as, to *spoil* paper by wetting it.
7. To injure fatally; as, to *spoil* the eyes by reading.

SPOIL, *v. i.* To practice plunder or robbery.

Outlaws, which, lurking in woods, used to break forth to rob and *spoil.* *Spenser.*

2. To decay; to lose the valuable qualities; to be corrupted; as, fruit will soon *spoil* in warm weather. Grain will *spoil*, if gathered when wet or moist.

SPOIL, *n.* [L. *spolium.*]
1. That which is taken from others by violence; *particularly*, in *war*, the plunder taken from an enemy; pillage; booty.
2. That which is gained by strength or effort.

Each science and each art his *spoil.* *Bentley.*

3. That which is taken from another without license.

Gentle gales,
Fanning their odoriferous wings, dispense
Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole
Their balmy *spoils.* *Milton.*

4. The act or practice of plundering; robbery; waste.

The man that hath not music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and *spoils.* *Shak.*

5. Corruption; cause of corruption.

Villainous company hath been the *spoil* of me. *Shak.*

6. The slough or cast skin of a serpent or other animal. *Bacon.*

SPOIL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Plundered; pillaged; corrupted; rendered useless.

SPOIL'ER, *n.* A plunderer; a pillager; a robber.
2. One that corrupts, mars, or renders useless.

SPOIL'FUL, *a.* Wasteful; rapacious. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

SPOIL'ING, *ppr.* Plundering; pillaging; corrupting; rendering useless.
2. Wasting; decaying.

SPOIL'ING, *n.* Plunder; waste.

SPOKE, *pret.* of SPEAK.

SPOKE, *n.* [Sax. *spaca*; D. *spaak*; G. *speiche.* The

word, whose radical sense is, to shoot, or thrust, coincides with *spike*, *spigot*, *pike*, and G. *spenen*, contracted from *speichen*, to *spew*.]

1. The radius or ray of a wheel; one of the small bars which are inserted in the hub or nave, and which serve to support the rim or felly. *Swift.*

2. The spar or round of a ladder. [*Not in use in the United States.*]

SPOK'EN, (spōk'n,) *pp.* of SPEAK.

SPŌKE'SHAVE, *n.* A kind of plane for dressing the spokes of wheels, the shells of blocks, and other curved work. *Buchanan.*

SPŌKES'MAN, *n.* [*speak*, *spoke*, and *man*.] One who speaks for another.

> He shall be thy *spokesman* to the people. — Ex. iv.

SPŌ'LI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *spolio*.] To plunder; to pillage. *Dict.*

SPŌ'LI-ATE, *v. i.* To practice plunder; to commit robbery. In time of war, rapacious men are let loose to *spoliate* on commerce.

SPŌ'LI-A-TED, *pp.* Plundered; robbed.

SPŌ'LI-A'TION, *n.* The act of plundering, particularly of plundering an enemy in time of war.

2. The act or practice of plundering neutrals at sea under authority.

3. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, the act of an incumbent in taking the fruits of his benefice without right, but under a pretended title. *Blackstone.*

SPON-DA'IC, } *a.* [See SPONDEE.] Pertaining
SPON-DA'IC-AL, } to a spondee; denoting two long feet in poetry.

SPON'DĒE, *n.* [Fr. *spondée*; It. *spondeo*; L. *spondæus*.] A poetic foot of two long syllables. *Broome.*

SPON'DYLE, } *n.* [L. *spondylus*; Gr. σπονδύλος; It.
SPON'DYL, } *spondilo*.] A joint of the back-bone; a vertebra. *Coxe.*

SPONGE, *n.* [L. *spongia*; Gr. σπογγια; Fr. *eponge*; It. *spugna*; Sp. *esponja*; Sax. *spongea*; D. *spons*.]

1. A porous, marine substance, found adhering to rocks, shells, &c., under water, and on rocks about the shore at low water. It is generally supposed to be of animal origin, and it consists of a fibrous, reticulated substance, covered by a soft, gelatinous matter, but in which no polypes have hitherto been observed. It is so porous as to imbibe a great quantity of water, and is used for various purposes in the arts and in surgery. *Encyc. Cuvier.*

2. In *gunnery*, an instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge. It consists of a cylinder of wood, covered with lamb-skin or wool, and having a handle or staff. For small guns, it is commonly fixed to one end of the handle of the rammer.

3. In *the manage*, the extremity or point of a horse-shoe, answering to the heel.

Pyrotechnical sponge, is made of mushrooms or fungi, growing on old oaks, ash, fir, &c., which are boiled in water, dried, and beaten, then put in a strong lye prepared with saltpeter, and again dried in an oven. This makes the black match, or tinder, brought from Germany. *Encyc.*

SPONGE, *v. t.* To wipe with a wet sponge, as, to *sponge* a slate.

2. To wipe out with a sponge, as letters or writing.

3. To cleanse with a sponge, as, to *sponge* a cannon.

4. To wipe out completely; to extinguish or destroy.

SPONGE, *v. i.* To suck in or imbibe, as a sponge.

2. To gain by mean arts, by intrusion, or hanging on; as, an idler who *sponges* on his neighbor.

SPONGE-CAKE, *n.* A kind of sweet cake which is very light and spongy.

SPONG'ED, (spunjd,) *pp.* Wiped with a sponge; wiped out, extinguished.

SPONG'ER, *n.* One who uses a sponge, a hanger on.

SPONG'I-FORM, *a.* [*sponge* and *form*.] Resembling a sponge, soft and porous; porous.

SPONG'I-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being spongy, or porous like sponge. *Harvey.*

SPONG'ING, *ppr.* Wiping with a wet sponge; cleansing with a sponge.

2. Gaining by mean arts, by intrusion, or hanging on.

SPONG'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A bailiff's house to put debtors in before being taken to jail.

SPON'GI-OLE, *n.* [See SPONGE.] In *botany*, a supposed expansion of minute parts at the termination of radicles, resembling a sponge, for absorbing the nutriment of plants.

SPONG'I-OUS, *a.* Full of small cavities, like a sponge, as, *spongious* bones. *Cheyne.*

SPONG'Y, *a.* Soft and full of cavities; of an open, loose, pliable texture; as, a *spongy* excrescence; *spongy* earth; *spongy* cake, the *spongy* substance of the lungs.

2. Full of small cavities; as, *spongy* bones.

3. Wet, drenched; soaked and soft, like *sponge*.

4. Having the quality of imbibing fluids.

SPONK, (spunk,) *n.* [A word probably formed on *punk*.]

Touchwood. In *Scotland*, a match; something dipped in sulphur for readily taking fire. [See SPUNK.]

SPON'SAL, *a.* [L. *sponsalis*, from *spondeo*, to betroth.] Relating to marriage or to a spouse.

SPON'SI-BLE, *a.* Worthy of credit. [*Local.*]

SPON'SION, *n.* [L. *sponsio*, from *spondeo*, to engage.] The act of becoming surety for another.

SPON'SION, (-shun,) *n.* In *international law*, an act or engagement on behalf of a state, by an agent not specially authorized for the purpose, or one who exceeds the limits of authority. *Brande.*

SPON'SOR, *n.* [L., supra.] A surety; one who binds himself to answer for another, and is responsible for his default. *Scott.*

2. In *some Christian communions*, the name given to those who, at the baptism of infants, profess the Christian faith in their name, and guaranty their religious education; a godfather or godmother. *Brande.*

SPON-SŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a sponsor.

SPON'SOR-SHIP, *n.* State of being a sponsor.

SPON-TA-NE'I-TY, } *n.* [L. *sponte*, will.]
SPON-TA'NE-OUS-NESS, } The quality of proceeding or acting from native feeling, proneness, or temperament, without constraint or external force.

SPON-TA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *spontaneus*, from *sponte*, of free will.]

1. Proceeding from natural feeling, temperament, or disposition, or from a native internal proneness, readiness, or tendency, without compulsion or constraint; as, a *spontaneous* gift or proposition.

[SPONTANEOUS is not perfectly synonymous with VOLUNTARY; the latter implies an act of the will, which may proceed from reason, or argument, without any natural feeling or affection. *Voluntary* is applicable to rational beings; *spontaneous* is applicable to animals destitute of reason.]

2. Acting by its own impulse, energy, or natural law, without external force; as, *spontaneous* motion; *spontaneous* growth; *spontaneous* combustion.

3. Produced without being planted, or without human labor; as, a *spontaneous* growth of wood.

Spontaneous combustion; a taking fire of itself. Thus oiled canvas, oiled wool, and many other combustible substances, when suffered to remain for some time in a confined state, suddenly take fire, or undergo *spontaneous combustion*.

SPON-TA'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* Of one's own internal or native feeling; of one's own accord; as, he acts *spontaneously*.

2. By its own force or energy; without the impulse of a foreign cause; *used of things*.

> Whey turns *spontaneously* acid. *Arbuthnot.*

SPON-TA'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* See SPONTANEITY.

SPON TOON', *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *esponton*; It. *spontone*.] A kind of half pike; a military weapon borne by inferior officers of infantry.

SPOOK, } *n.* [Ger. *spuk*.] A spirit; a ghost; a hob-
SPOKE, } goblin. *Bulwer.*

SPOOL, *n.* [G. *spule*; D. *spoel*; Dan. and Sw. *spole*.] A piece of cane or reed, or a hollow cylinder of wood with a ridge at each end, used by weavers to wind their yarn upon in order to slide it and wind it on the beam. The spool is larger than the quill, on which yarn is wound for the shuttle. But in manufactories, the word may be differently applied.

SPOOL, *v. t.* To wind on spools.

SPOOL'ED, *pp.* Wound on a spool.

SPOOL'ING, *ppr.* Winding on spools.

SPOOL'-STAND, *n.* An article holding spools of fine thread, turning on pins, used by ladies at their work.

SPOOM, *v. i.* To be driven swiftly; probably a mistake for SPOON. [See SPOON, the verb.]

SPOON, *n.* [Ir. *spong*.]

1. A small domestic utensil, with a bowl or concave part and a handle, for dipping liquids; as, a tea-*spoon*; a table-*spoon*.

2. An instrument consisting of a bowl or hollow iron and a long handle, used for taking earth out of holes dug for setting posts.

SPOON, *v. t.* To put before the wind in a gale. [*I believe not now used.*]

SPOON'BILL, *n.* [*spoon* and *bill*.] The popular name of certain wading birds of the grallic order, and genus Platalea, so named from the shape of their bill, which is long, large, much flattened, dilated and rounded at the extremity into the form of a spoon or spatula. The spoonbills in form and habits are allied to the herons. *Nuttall. P. Cyc.*

SPOON'-DRIFT, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a showery sprinkling of sea-water, swept from the surface in a tempest. *Totten.*

SPOON'FUL, *n.* [*spoon* and *full*.] As much as a spoon contains or is able to contain; as, a tea-*spoonful*; a table-*spoonful*.

2. A small quantity of a liquid. *Arbuthnot.*

SPOON'-MĒAT, *n.* [*spoon* and *meat*.] Food that is or must be taken with a spoon; liquid food.

> Diet must upon *spoon-meats*. *Harvey.*

SPOON'WORT, (-wurt,) *n.* A plant of the genus Cochlearia; scurvy grass.

SPO-RAD'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *sporadique*; Gr. σποραδικος, separate, scattered; whence
SPO-RAD'IC-AL, } certain isles of Greece were called *Sporades*.]

Separate; single; scattered; used only in reference to diseases. A *sporadic* disease is one which occurs in single and scattered cases, in distinction from an *epidemic* and *endemic*, which affects many persons at the same time.

Sporadic diseases are opposed to *epidemics* and *endemics*, as accidental, scattered complaints. *Parr.*

SPŌRE, } *n.* [Gr. σπορος, a sowing.]
SPOR'ULE, }

In *botany*, that part of flowerless plants which performs the function of seeds.

SPŌ'RID, *n.* In *botany*, a naked circle, destitute of radicle, cotyledon, and hilum. *Lindley.*

SPORT, *n.* [D. *boert*, jest; *boerten*, to jest; *boertig*, merry, facetious, jocular.]

1. That which diverts and makes merry; play; game; diversion; also, mirth. The word signifies both the cause and the effect; that which produces mirth, and the mirth or merriment produced.

> Her *sports* were such as carried riches of knowledge upon the stream of delight. *Sidney.*

Here the word denotes the *cause* of amusement.

> They called for Samson out of the prison-house; and he made them *sport*. — Judges xvi.

Here sport is the *effect*.

2. Mock; mockery; contemptuous mirth.

> Then make *sport* at me, then let me be your jest. *Shak.*
> They made a *sport* of his prophets. *Esdras.*

3. That with which one plays, or which is driven about.

> To fitting leaves, the *sport* of every wind. *Dryden.*
> Never does man appear to greater disadvantage than when he is the *sport* of his own ungoverned passions. *J. Clarke.*

4. Play; idle jingle.

> An author who should introduce such a *sport* of words upon our stage, would meet with small applause. *Broome.*

5. Diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, fishing. *Clarendon.*

In sport. To do a thing *in sport*, is to do it in jest, for play or diversion.

> So is the man that deceiveth his neighbor, and saith, Am not I in *sport*? — Prov. xxvi.

SPORT, *v. t.* To divert; to make merry, *used with the reciprocal pronoun*.

> Against whom do ye *sport yourselves*? — Is. lvii.

2. To represent by any kind of play.

> Now *sporting* on thy lyre the lore of youth. *Dryden.*

3. To exhibit or bring out in public; as, to *sport* a new equipage. [*Familiar.*] *Grose.*

SPORT, *v. i.* To play; to frolic; to wanton.

> See the brisk lambs that *sport* along the mead. *Anon.*

2. To practice the diversions of the field.

3. To trifle. The man that laughs at religion *sports* with his own salvation.

SPORT'ER, *n.* One who sports.

SPORT'FUL, *a.* Merry; frolicsome, full of jesting; indulging in mirth or play; as, a *sportful* companion.

> Down he alights among the *sportful* herd. *Milton.*

2. Ludicrous; done in jest or for mere play.

> These are no *sportful* productions of the cool. *Bentley.*

SPORT'FUL-LY, *adv.* In mirth; in jest; for the sake of diversion; playfully.

SPORT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Play, merriment; frolic; a playful disposition, playfulness; as, the *sportfulness* of kids and lambs.

SPORT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Indulging sport; practicing the diversions of the field.

SPORT'IVE, *a.* Gay, merry; wanton; frolicsome.

> Is it
> That drive thee from the *sportive* court? *Shak.*

2. Inclined to mirth; playful; as, a *sportive* humor.

SPORT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Gayly; merrily; playfully.

SPORT'IVE-NESS, *n.* Playfulness; mirth; merriment.

2. Disposition to mirth. [*Walton.*

SPORT'LESS, *a.* Without sport or mirth; joyless.

SPORTS'MAN, *n.* [*sport* and *man*.] One who pursues the sports of the field; one who hunts, fishes, and fowls.

2. One skilled in the sports of the fields. *Addison.*

SPORTS'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The practice of sportsmen.

SPORT'U LA-RY, *a.* [from L. *sporta*, a basket, an alms-basket.]

Subsisting on alms or charitable contributions. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

SPORT'ULE, *n.* [L. *sportula*, a little basket.]

An alms; a dole; a charitable gift or contribution. [*Not in use.*] *Ayliffe*

SPOR'ULE, *n.* A diminutive of SPORE, which see.

SPOT, *n.* [D. *spat*, a spot, spavin, a pop-gun; *spatten*, to *spot*, to *spatter*; Dan. *spette*, a spot, and *spet*, a pecker; *svart*, *spet*, a woodpecker. We see this word is of the family of *spatter*, and that the radical sense is, to throw or thrust. A *spot* is made by spattering or sprinkling.]

1. A mark on a substance made by foreign matter;

a speck; a blot; a place discolored. The least *spot* is visible on white paper.

2. A stain on character or reputation; something that soils purity; disgrace; reproach; fault; blemish. See 1 *Pet.* i. 17. *Eph.* v. 27.

Yet Chloe sure was formed without a *spot*. *Pope.*

3. A small extent of space; a place; any particular place.

The *spot* to which I point is paradise. *Milton.*
Fixed to one *spot*. *Otway.*

So we say, a *spot* of ground, a *spot* of grass or flowers; meaning a place of small extent.

4. A place of a different color from the ground; as, the *spots* of a leopard.

5. A variety of the common domestic pigeon, so called from a spot on its head just above its beak.

6. A dark place on the disk or face of the sun or of a planet. See Solar Spots, under Solar.

7. A lucid place in the heavens.

Upon the spot; immediately; before moving; without changing place. [So the French say, *sur le champ.*]

It was determined *upon the spot*. *Swift.*

SPOT, *v. t.* To make a visible mark with some foreign matter; to discolor; to stain; as, to *spot* a garment; to *spot* paper.

2. To patch by way of ornament. *Addison.*

3. To stain; to blemish; to taint; to disgrace; to tarnish; as reputation.

My virgin life no *spotted* thought shall stain. *Sidney.*

To spot timber, is to cut or chip it, in preparation for hewing.

SPOT'LESS, *a.* Free from spots, foul matter, or discoloration.

2. Free from reproach or impurity; pure; untainted; innocent; as, a *spotless* mind; *spotless* behavior.

A *spotless* virgin and a faultless wife. *Waller.*

SPOT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from spot or stain; freedom from reproach. *Donne.*

SPOT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Marked with spots or places of a different color from the ground; as, a *spotted* beast or garment.

SPOT'TED-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being spotted.

SPOT'TER, *n.* One that makes spots.

SPOT'TI-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being spotty.

SPOT'TING, *ppr.* Marking with spots; staining.

SPOT'TY, *a.* Full of spots; marked with discolored places.

SPOUS'AGE, *n.* [See Spouse.] The act of espousing. [*Not used.*]

SPOUS'AL, *a.* [from *spouse.*] Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal; as, *spousal* rites; *spousal* ornaments. *Pope.*

SPOUS'AL, *n.* [Fr. *epousailles*; Sp. *espensales*; L. *sponsalia.* See Spouse.]

Marriage; nuptials. It is now generally used in the plural; as, the *spousals* of Hippolita. *Dryden.*

SPOUSE, (spouz,) *n.* [Fr. *epouse*; Sp. *esposo, esposa*; It. *sposo, sposa*; L. *sponsus, sponsa*, from *spondeo*, to engage; Ir. *posam*, id. It appears that *n*, in *spondeo*, is not radical, or that it has been lost in other languages. The sense of the root is, to *put* together, to bind. In Sp. *esposas* signifies manacles.]

One engaged or joined in wedlock; a married person, husband or wife. We say of a man, that he is the *spouse* of such a woman; or of a woman, she is the *spouse* of such a man. *Dryden.*

SPOUSE, (spouz,) *v. t.* To wed; to espouse. [*Little used.*] [See Espouse.] *Chaucer.*

SPOUS'ED, *pp.* Wedded; joined in marriage; married; but seldom used. The word used in lieu of it is Espoused. *Milton.*

SPOUSE'LESS, (spouz'less,) *a.* Destitute of a husband or of a wife; as, a *spouseless* king or queen. *Pope.*

SPOUT, *n.* [D. *spuit*, a spout, *spuiten*, to spout. In G. *spritzen* is to *spit*, and *spotten* is to mock, banter, sport. These are of one family; *spout* retaining nearly the primary and literal meaning. Class Bd. See Bud and Pout.]

1. A pipe, or a projecting mouth of a vessel, useful in directing the stream of a liquid poured out; as, the *spout* of a pitcher, of a tea-pot or water-pot.

2. A pipe conducting water from another pipe, or from a trough on a house.

3. A violent discharge of water raised in a column at sea, like a whirlwind, or by a whirlwind. [See Waterspout.]

SPOUT, *v. t.* To throw out, as liquids through a narrow orifice or pipe; as, an elephant *spouts* water from his trunk.

Next on his belly floats the mighty whale —
He *spouts* the tide. *Creech.*

2. To throw out words with affected gravity; to mouth. *Beaum. & Fl.*

SPOUT, *v. i.* To issue with violence, as a liquid through a narrow orifice, or from a spout; as, water *spouts* from a cask or a spring; blood *spouts* from a vein.

All the glittering hill
Is bright with *spouting* rills. *Thomson.*

SPOUT'ED, *pp.* Thrown in a stream from a pipe or narrow orifice.

SPOUT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Throwing in a stream from a pipe or narrow opening; pouring out words violently or affectedly.

SPOUT'ING, *n.* The act of throwing out, as a liquid from a narrow opening; a violent or affected speech; a harangue.

SPRAG, *a.* Vigorous; sprightly. [*Local.*] *Halliwell.*

Note. — In America, this word is, in popular language, pronounced *spry*, which is a contraction of *sprigh*, in *sprightly.*

SPRAG, *n.* A young salmon. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SPRAIN, *v. t.* [Probably Sw. *språnga*, to break or loosen; Dan. *sprænger*, to *spring*, to burst or crack; or from the same root.]

To weaken the motive power of a part by sudden and excessive exertion; to overstrain the muscles or ligaments of a joint; to stretch the muscles or ligaments so as to injure them, but without luxation or dislocation. *Gay. Encyc.*

SPRAIN, *n.* The weakening of the motive power of a part, by sudden and excessive exertion; an excessive strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint, without dislocation. *Temple.*

SPRAIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Injured by excessive straining.

SPRAIN'ING, *ppr.* Injuring by excessive extension.

SPRAINTS, *n. pl.* The dung of an otter. *Bailey.*

SPRANG, *pret.* of Spring; but Sprung is more generally used.

SPRAT, *n.* [D. *sprot*; G. *sprotte*; Ir. *sprath.*]

A small fish closely allied to the herring and pilchard.

SPRAWL, *v. i.* [The origin and affinities of this word are uncertain. It may be a contracted word.]

1. To spread and stretch the body carelessly in a horizontal position; to lie with the limbs stretched out or struggling. We say, a person lies *sprawling*; or he *sprawls* on the bed or on the ground. *Hudibras.*

2. To move, when lying down, with awkward extension and motions of the limbs; to scrabble or scramble in creeping.

The birds were not fledged; but in *sprawling* and struggling to get clear of the flame, down they tumbled. *L'Estrange.*

3. To widen or open irregularly, as a body of horse.

SPRAWL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lying with the limbs awkwardly stretched; creeping with awkward motions; struggling with contortion of the limbs.

2. Widening or opening irregularly, as cavalry.

SPRAY, *n.* [Probably allied to *sprig* The radical sense is a shoot. Class Rg.]

1. A small shoot or branch; or branch of a tree; a twig. *Encyc.*

2. A collective body of small branches; as, the tree has a beautiful *spray.* *Downing.*

3. Among *seamen*, the water that is driven from the top of a wave by wind, and which spreads and flies in small particles. It differs from Spoon-Drift; as *spray* is only occasional, whereas *spoon-drift* flies continually along the surface of the sea.

SPREAD, (spred,) *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* Spread or Spred; [Sax. *sprædan, spredan*; Dan. *spreder*; Sw. *sprida*; D. *spreiden*; G. *spreiten.* This is probably formed on the root of *broad*, G. *breit*; *breiten*, to spread. The more correct orthography is Spred.]

1. To extend in length and breadth, or in breadth only; to stretch or expand to a broader surface; as, to *spread* a carpet or a table-cloth; to *spread* a sheet on the ground.

2. To extend; to form into a plate; as, to *spread* silver. *Jer.* x.

3. To set; to place; to pitch; as, to *spread* a tent. *Gen.* xxxiii.

4. To cover by extending something; to reach every part.

And an unusual paleness *spreads* her face. *Granville.*

5. To extend; to shoot to a greater length in every direction, so as to fill or cover a wider space.

The stately trees fast *spread* their branches. *Milton.*

6. To divulge; to propagate; to publish; as news or fame; to cause to be more extensively known; as, to *spread* a report.

In this use, the word is often accompanied with *abroad.*

They, when they had departed, *spread abroad* his fame in all that country. — Matt. ix.

7. To propagate; to cause to affect great numbers; as, to *spread* a disease.

8. To emit; to diffuse; as emanations or effluvia; as, odoriferous plants *spread* their fragrance.

9. To disperse; to scatter over a larger surface; as, to *spread* manure; to *spread* plaster or lime on the ground.

10. To prepare; to set and furnish with provisions; as, to *spread* a table. God *spread* a table for the Israelites in the wilderness.

11. To open; to unfold; to unfurl; to stretch; as, to *spread* the sails of a ship.

SPREAD, (spred,) *v. i.* To extend itself in length and breadth, in all directions, or in breadth only; to be extended or stretched. The larger elms *spread* over a space of forty or fifty yards in diameter; or the shade of the larger elms *spreads* over that space. The larger lakes in America *spread* over more than fifteen hundred square miles.

Plants, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall. *Bacon.*

2. To be extended by drawing or beating; as, a metal *spreads* with difficulty.

3. To be propagated or made known more extensively. Ill reports sometimes *spread* with wonderful rapidity.

4. To be propagated from one to another; as, a disease *spreads* into all parts of a city. The yellow fever of American cities has not been found to *spread* in the country.

SPREAD, (spred,) *n.* Extent; compass.

I have a fine *spread* of improvable land. *Addison.*

2. Expansion of parts.

No flower has that *spread* of the woodbine. *Bacon.*

3. A cloth used as a cover; a table, as spread or furnished with a meal. [*Colloquial.*]

SPREAD'-EA'GLE, *n.* In *armorial bearings*, the figure of an eagle, with its wings elevated and its legs extended. *Booth.*

SPREAD'ER, (spred'-,) *n.* One that spreads, extends, expands, or propagates; as, a *spreader* of discord. *Hooker.*

2. One that divulges; one that causes to be more generally known; a publisher; as, a *spreader* of news or reports. *Swift.*

SPREAD'ING, *ppr.* Extending; expanding; propagating; divulging; dispersing; diffusing.

2. *a.* Extending or extended over a large space; wide; as, the *spreading* oak.

Governor Winthrop, and his associates at Charlestown, had for a church a large *spreading* tree. *B. Trumbull.*

SPREAD'ING, *n.* The act of extending, dispersing, or propagating.

SPREE, *n.* A merry frolic; often with drinking. [*Low.*] *Halliwell.*

SPRENT, *pp.* Sprinkled. [*Obs.*] [See Sprinkle.] *Spenser.*

SPREW, (sprū,) *n.* [D. *sprouw* or *sprouw*, the disease called *thrush.*]

A disease of the mucous membrane, consisting in a specific inflammation of the muciparous glands, with an elevation of the epithelium, (or cuticle on the red part of the lips,) in round, oval, or irregular whitish or ash-colored vesicles. It is confined to the mouth and alimentary canal, and terminates in curd-like sloughs.

SPRIG, *n.* [W. *ysbrig*; *ys*, a prefix, and *brig*, top, summit; that is, a shoot, or shooting to a point. Class Brg.]

1. A small shoot or twig of a tree or other plant; a spray; as, a *sprig* of laurel or of parsley.

2. A brad, or nail without a head. [*Local.*]

3. The representation of a small branch in embroidery.

4. A small eye-bolt ragged at the point. *Encyc.*

SPRIG, *v. t.* To mark or adorn with the representation of small branches; to work with sprigs; as, to *sprig* muslin.

SPRIG'-CRYS'TAL, *n.* A cluster of pointed, prismatic crystals of quartz, adhering by one extremity to the rock. *Woodward.*

SPRIG'GED, *pp.* Wrought with representations of small twigs.

SPRIG'GING, *ppr.* Working with sprigs.

SPRIG'GY, *a.* Full of sprigs or small branches.

SPRIGHT, SPRITE, *n.* [G. *spriet*, spirit. It should be written Sprite.]

1. A spirit; a shade; a soul; an incorporeal agent.

Forth he called, out of deep darkness dread,
Legions of *sprights.* *Spenser.*
And gaping graves received the guilty *spright.* *Dryden.*

2. A walking spirit; an apparition. *Locke.*

3. Power which gives cheerfulness or courage.

Hold thou my heart, establish thou my *sprights.* [*Not in use.*] *Sidney.*

4. An arrow. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SPRIGHT, *v. t.* To haunt, as a spright. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

SPRIGHT'FUL, *a.* [This word seems to be formed on the root of *sprag*, a local word, pronounced in America *spry.* It belongs to the family of *spring* and *sprig.*]

Lively; brisk; nimble; vigorous; gay.

Spoke like a *sprightful* noble gentleman. *Shak.*
Stands *sprightful* as the light. *Cowley.*

[This word is little used in America. We use Sprightly in the same sense.]

SPRIGHT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Briskly; vigorously. *Shak.*

SPRIGHT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Briskness; liveliness; vivacity. *Hammond.*

SPRIGHT'LESS, (sprite'-,) *a.* Destitute of life; dull; sluggish; as, virtue's *sprightless* cold. *Cowley.*

SPRIGHT'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *sprightly.*] Liveliness; life; briskness; vigor; activity; gayety; vivacity.

In dreams, with what *sprightliness* and alacrity does the soul exert herself! *Addison.*

SPRIGHT'LY, (sprite'le,) *a.* Lively; brisk; animated; vigorous; airy; gay; as, a *sprightly* youth; a *sprightly* air; a *sprightly* dance.

The *sprightly* Sylvia trips along the green. *Pope.*
And *sprightly* wit and love inspires. *Dryden.*

SPRING, *v. i.*; *pret.* SPRUNG, [SPRANG, not wholly obsolete;] *pp.* SPRUNG. [Sax. *springan*; D. and G. *springen*; Dan. *springer*; Sw. *springa*; from the root Brg or Rg; *n* probably being casual. The primary sense is, to leap, to shoot.]

1. To vegetate and rise out of the ground; to begin to appear; as vegetables.

To satisfy the desolate ground, and cause the bud of the tender herb to *spring* forth. — Job xxxviii.

In this sense, *spring* is often or usually followed by *up*, *forth*, or *out*.

2. To begin to grow.

The teeth of the young not *sprung*. *Ray.*

3. To proceed, as from the seed or cause.

Much more good of sin shall *spring*. *Milton.*

4. To arise; to appear; to begin to appear or exist.

When the day began to *spring*, they let her go. — Judges xxi.
Do not blast my *springing* hopes. *Rowe.*

5. To break forth; to issue into sight or notice.

O, *spring* to light! auspicious babe, be born. *Pope.*

6. To issue or proceed, as from ancestors, or from a country. Aaron and Moses *sprung* from Levi.

7. To proceed, as from a cause, reason, principle, or other original. The noblest title *springs* from virtue.

They found new hope to *spring*
Out of despair. *Milton.*

8. To grow; to thrive.

What makes all this but Jupiter the king?
At whose command we perish and we *spring*. *Dryden.*

9. To proceed or issue, as from a fountain or source. Water *springs* from reservoirs in the earth. Rivers *spring* from lakes or ponds.

10. To leap; to bound; to jump.

The mountain stag that *springs*
From hight to hight, and bounds along the plains. *Philips.*

11. To fly back; to start; as, a bow, when bent, *springs* back by its elastic power.

12. To start or rise suddenly from a covert.

Watchful as fowlers when their game will *spring*. *Otway.*

13. To shoot; to issue with speed and violence.

And sudden light
Sprung through the vaulted roof. *Dryden.*

14. To bend or wind from a straight direction or plane surface. Our mechanics say, a piece of timber, or a plank, *springs* in seasoning.

To spring at; to leap toward, to attempt to reach by a leap.

To spring in; to rush in; to enter with a leap or in haste.

To spring forth; to leap out; to rush out.

To spring on or *upon*; to leap on; to rush on with haste or violence; to assault.

SPRING, *v. t.* To start or rouse, as game; to cause to rise from the earth, or from a covert; as, to *spring* a pheasant.

2. To produce quickly or unexpectedly.

The nurse, surprised with fright,
Starts up and leaves her bed, and *springs* a light. *Dryden.*

[*I have never heard such an expression.*]

3. To start; to contrive, or to produce, or propose on a sudden; to produce unexpectedly.

The friends to the cause *sprang* a new project. *Swift.*

[In lieu of *spring*, the people in the United States generally use *start*; to *start* a new project.]

4. To cause to explode; as, to *spring* a mine. *Addison.*

5. To burst; to cause to open; as, to *spring* a leak. When it is said, a vessel has *sprung a leak*, the meaning is, the leak has then commenced.

6. To crack; as, to *spring* a mast or a yard.

7. To cause to rise from a given spot; as, to *spring* an arch.

8. To cause to close suddenly, as the parts of a trap; as, to *spring* a trap.

To spring a butt; in *seaman's language*, to loosen the end of a plank in a ship's bottom.

To spring a leak; to commence leaking; to begin to leak.

To spring the luff; when a vessel yields to the helm, and sails nearer to the wind than before. *Mar. Dict.*

To spring a fence, for *to leap a fence*, is not a phrase used in this country. *Thomson.*

To spring an arch; to set off, begin, or commence an arch from an abutment or pier.

To spring a rattle. See WATCHMAN.

SPRING, *n.* A leap; a bound; a jump; as of an animal.

The prisoner with a *spring* from prison broke. *Dryden.*

2. A flying back; the resilience of a body recovering its former state by its elasticity; as, the *spring* of a bow.

3. Elastic power or force. The soul or the mind requires relaxation, that it may recover its natural *spring*.

Heavens! what a *spring* was in his arm! *Dryden.*

4. An elastic body; a body which, when bent or forced from its natural state, has the power of recovering it; as, the *spring* of a watch or clock.

5. Any active power; that by which action or motion is produced or propagated.

Like nature letting down the *springs* of life. *Dryden.*
Our author shuns by vulgar *springs* to move
The hero's glory. *Pope.*

6. A fountain of water; an issue of water from the earth, or the basin of water at the place of its issue. *Springs* are temporary or perennial. From *springs* proceed rivulets, and rivulets united form rivers. Lakes and ponds are usually fed by *springs*.

7. The place where water usually issues from the earth, though no water is there. Thus we say, a *spring* is dry.

8. A source; that from which supplies are drawn. The real Christian has in his own breast a perpetual and inexhaustible *spring* of joy.

The sacred *spring* whence right and honor stream. *Davies.*

9. Rise; original; as, the *spring* of the day. 1 *Sam.* ix.

10. Cause; original. The *springs* of great events are often concealed from common observation.

11. The season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and rise, the vernal season. This season comprehends the months of March, April, and May, in the middle latitudes north of the equator.

12. In *seamen's language*, a crack or fissure in a mast or yard, running obliquely or transversely. [In the sense of *leak*, I believe, it is not used.]

13. A rope or hawser by which a ship is held at one part, as the bow or quarter, in order to keep her in a particular position, or to turn her in a short compass. *Brande.*

14. A plant; a shoot; a young tree. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

15. A youth. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

16. A hand; a shoulder of pork. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

SPRING'AL, } *n.* A youth. [*Not in use.*]
SPRIN''GALL, } *Spenser.*

2. An ancient military engine for casting stones and arrows. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

SPRING'-BACK, *n.* In *the bindery*, the cover of a book which is not made fast to the back, but which springs back when the book is opened.

SPRING'-BOK, *n.* [D. *spring* and *bok*, a buck or he-goat.]

A ruminant mammal of the caprid tribe, the Antelope Euchore or Springer Antelope, which inhabits the plains of South Africa.

SPRINGE, (sprinj,) *n.* [from *spring.*] A gin; a noose, which, being fastened to an elastic body, is drawn close with a sudden spring, by which means it catches a bird.

SPRINGE, *v. t.* To catch in a springe; to insnare. *Beaum. & Fl.*

SPRING'ER, *n.* One who springs; one that rouses game.

2. A name given to the grampus.

3. In *architecture*, the impost, or point at which an arch unites with its support; also, the bottom stone of an arch, which lies on the impost; also, the rib of a groined roof.

4. *Springer*, or *springer antelope*; a species of antelope in Southern Africa; the spring-bok.

SPRING'-HALT, *n.* [*spring* and *halt.*] A kind of lameness in which a horse suddenly twitches up his legs. *Shak.*

SPRING'-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* A fountain or source. [*Useless.*] *Herbert.*

SPRING'I-NESS, *n.* [from *springy.*] Elasticity; also, the power of springing.

2. The state of abounding with springs; wetness; sponginess; as of land.

SPRING'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Arising; shooting up; leaping; proceeding; rousing.

Springing use; in *estates*, a contingent use; a use which may arise upon a contingency. *Blackstone.*

SPRING'ING, *n.* The act or process of leaping, arising, issuing, or proceeding.

2. Growth; increase. *Ps.* lxv.

3. In *building*, the side of an arch contiguous to the part on which it rests.

SPRIN''GLE, *n.* A springe; a noose. [*Not in use.*] *Carew.*

SPRING'-TIDE, *n.* [*spring* and *tide.*] The tide which happens at or soon after the new and full moon, which rises higher than common tides. *Mar. Dict. Dryden.*

SPRING'-TIME, *n.* The season of spring.

SPRING'-WHEAT, *n.* [*spring* and *wheat.*] A species of wheat to be sown in the spring; so called in distinction from *winter* wheat.

SPRING'Y, *a.* [from *spring.*] Elastic; possessing the power of recovering itself when bent or twisted.

2. Having great elastic power. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Having the power to leap; able to leap far.

4. Abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spongy; as, *springy* land.

SPRINK'LE, (sprink'l,) *v. t.* [Sax. *sprengen*; D. *sprenkelen*, *sprengen*; G. *sprengen*; Dan. *sprinkler*; Ir. *spreighim.* The L. *spargo* may be the same word with the letters transposed, *n* being casual. Class Brg.]

1. To scatter; to disperse; as a liquid or a dry substance composed of fine separable particles; as, Moses *sprinkled* handfuls of ashes toward heaven. *Exod.* ix.

2. To scatter on; to disperse on in small drops or particles; to besprinkle; as, to *sprinkle* the earth with water; to *sprinkle* a floor with sand; to *sprinkle* paper with iron filings.

3. To wash; to cleanse; to purify.

Having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience. — Heb. x.

SPRINK'LE, *v. i.* To perform the act of scattering a liquid or any fine substance, so that it may fall in small particles.

The priest shall *sprinkle* of the oil with his finger. — Lev. xiv.
Baptism may well enough be performed by *sprinkling* or effusion of water. *Ayliffe.*

2. To rain moderately; as, it *sprinkles.*

SPRINK'LE, *n.* A small quantity scattered; also, a utensil for sprinkling. *Spenser.*

SPRINK'LED, (sprink'ld,) *pp.* Dispersed in small particles, as a liquid or as dust.

2. Having a liquid or a fine substance scattered over.

SPRINK'LER, *n.* One that sprinkles.

SPRINK'LING, *ppr.* Dispersing, as a liquid or as dust.

2. Scattering on, in fine drops or particles.

SPRINK'LING, *n.* The act of scattering in small drops or parcels. *Hall.*

2. A small quantity falling in distinct drops or parts, or coming moderately; as, a *sprinkling* of rain or snow.

SPRIT, *v. t.* [Sax. *spryttan*, to sprout; D. *spruiten*; G. *sprossen*; Dan. *spruder*, *sproyter*, to spurt; Sw. *spritta*, to start. It is of the same family as *sprout.* Class Brd.]

To throw out with force from a narrow orifice; to eject; to spirt. [*Not in use.*] [See SPURT.]

SPRIT, *v. i.* To sprout; to bud; to germinate; as barley steeped for malt.

SPRIT, *n.* A shoot; a sprout. *Mortimer.*

2. [D. *sprit.*] A small boom, pole, or spar, which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper aftmost corner, which it is used to extend and elevate, *Totten.*

SPRITE, *n.* [If from G. *sprit*, this is the most correct orthography. The Welsh has *ysbrid*, a spirit.]

A spirit.

SPRITE'FUL. See SPRIGHTFUL.

SPRITE'FUL-LY. See SPRIGHTFULLY.

SPRITE'LI-NESS. See SPRIGHTLINESS.

SPRITE'LY. See SPRIGHTLY.

SPRIT'-SAIL, *n.* [*sprit* and *sail.*] The sail extended by a sprit.

2. A sail attached to a yard which hangs under the bowsprit. [*Not in use.*] *Totten.*

SPROD, *n.* A salmon in its second year. *Chambers.*

SPRONG, *old pret.* of SPRING. [Dutch.] [*Not in use.*]

SPROUT, *v. i.* [D. *spruiten*; G. *sprossen*; Sax. *spryttan*; Sp. *brotar*, the same word without *s.* See SPRIT.]

1. To shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; to push out new shoots. A grain that *sprouts* in ordinary temperature in ten days, may, by an augmentation of heat, be made to *sprout* in forty-eight hours. The stumps of trees often *sprout*, and produce a new forest.

2. To shoot into ramifications.

Vitriol is apt to *sprout* with moisture. *Bacon.*

3. To grow, like shoots of plants.

And on the ashes *sprouting* plumes appear. *Tickel.*

SPROUT, *n.* The shoot of a plant; a shoot from the seed, or from the stump, or from the root of a plant or tree. The *sprouts* of the cane, in Jamaica, are called *ratoons.* *Edwards, W. Ind.*

2. A shoot from the end of a branch. The young shoots of shrubs are called *sprouts*, and in the forest often furnish browse for cattle.

SPROUT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shooting in vegetation; germinating.

SPROUTS, *n. pl.* Young coleworts. *Johnson.*

SPROCE, *a.* Nice; trim; neat without elegance or dignity; formerly applied to things with a serious meaning; now applied to persons only.

He is so *spruce*, that he never can be genteel. *Tatler.*

SPROCE, *v. t.* To trim; to dress with affected neatness.

SPROCE, *v. i.* To dress one's self with affected neatness.

SPROCE, *n.* The fir-tree; a name applied to all the species of that section of the Linnæan genus Pinus which are comprehended under Abies, and likewise to some that are comprehended under Peuce. This term, however, belongs more especially to Pinus Abies or Norway spruce, a native of the north of Europe. In *the United States*, it is applied to Pinus nigra, Pinus alba, and Pinus rubra, which are used in families to give flavor to beer. They are used by way of decoction, or in the form of extract.

SPROCE'-BEER, *n.* A kind of beer which is tinctured with spruce, either by means of the extract or by decoction.

SPROCE'LY, *adv.* With extreme or affected neatness.

SPROCE'NESS, *n.* Neatness without taste or elegance; trimness; fineness; quaintness.

SPROE, *n.* In *Scotland*, that which is thrown off in casting metals; dross or scoria. [This is sometimes a vicious orthography of SPRAW, the name of the disease otherwise called *thrush*. See SPRAW.]

SPRUG, *v. t.* To make smart. [*Not in use.*]

SPRUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of SPRING. The man *sprung* over the ditch; the mast is *sprung*; a hero *sprung* from a race of kings.

SPRUNT, *v. i.* To spring up; to germinate; to spring forward. [*Not in use.*]

SPRUNT, *n.* Any thing short and not easily bent. [*Not in use.*]

2. A leap; a spring. [*Not in use.*]

3. A steep ascent in a road. [*Local.*]

SPRUNT, *a.* Active; vigorous; strong; becoming strong. [*Not in use.*]

SPRUNT'LY, *adv.* Vigorously; youthfully; like a young man. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

SPRY, *a.* Having great power of leaping or running; nimble; active; vigorous. [*Local.*] *Halliwell. Forby.*

[This word is in common use in New England, and is doubtless a contraction of *sprig*. See SPRIGHTLY.]

SPUD, *n.* [Dan. *spyd*, a spear; Ice. *spioot*. It coincides with *spit*.]

1. An implement somewhat like a chisel, with a long handle, used by farmers for destroying weeds. *Farm. Encye.*

2. Any short thing; *in contempt* *Swift.*

SPUL'LER, *n.* One employed to inspect yarn, to see that it is well spun, and fit for the loom. [*Local.*]

SPUME, *n.* [L. and It. *spuma*; Sp. *espuma*.]

Froth; foam; scum; frothy matter raised on liquors or fluid substances by boiling, effervescence, or agitation.

SPUME, *v. i.* To froth; to foam.

SPU-MES'CENCE, *n.* Frothiness; the state of foaming. *Kirwan.*

SPU-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing foam.

SPUM'OUS, SPUM'Y, *a.* [L. *spumeus*.]

Consisting of froth or scum; foamy.

The *spumy* waves proclaim the watery war. *Dryden.*
The *spumous* and fluid state of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SPUN, *pret.* and *pp.* of SPIN.

SPUNGE, *n.* See SPONGE.

SPUN'-HAY, *n.* Hay twisted into ropes for convenient carriage on a military expedition.

SPUNK, *n.* [Probably from *punk*.] Touchwood; wood that readily takes fire. Hence,

2. *Vulgarly*, an inflammable temper; spirit; as, a man of *spunk*. Ill-natured observations touched his *spunk*. [*Low.*]

SPUN'-YARN, *n.* Among *seamen*, a line or cord formed of two or three rope-yarns twisted.

SPUR, *n.* [Sax. *spur*; D. *spoor*; G. *sporn*; Dan. *spore*; Ir. *spor*; W. *ysbardun*; Fr. *eperon*; It. *sprone*; coinciding in elements with *spear*. Class Br.]

1. An instrument having a rowel or little wheel, with sharp points, worn on horsemen's heels, to prick the horses for hastening their pace.

Girt with rusty sword and *spur*. *Hudibras.*

Hence, *to set spurs* to a horse, is to prick him and put him upon a run.

2. Incitement; instigation. The love of glory is the *spur* to heroic deeds.

3. The largest or principal root of a tree; hence, perhaps, the short, wooden buttress of a post; [that is, in both cases, a shoot.]

4. The hard, pointed projection on a cock's leg, which serves as an instrument of defense and annoyance. *Ray.*

5. Something that projects; a snag. *Shak.*

6. In *America*, a mountain that shoots from any other mountain, or range of mountains, and extends to some distance in a lateral direction, or at right angles.

7. That which excites. We say, upon the *spur* of the occasion; that is, the circumstances or emergency which calls for immediate action.

8. A spurre or sea-swallow. *Ray.*

9. The hinder part of the nectary in certain flowers, shaped like a cock's spur. *Martyn.*

10. A fungus (Spermœdia Clavus) growing within the glumes of *rye*, *wheat*, *couch-grass*, *herd's-grass*, &c. [Fr. *ergot*.]

11. In *old fortifications*, a wall that crosses a part of the rampart and joins to the town wall.

SPUR, *v. t.* [Ir. *sporam*.]

1. To prick with spurs; to incite to a more hasty pace; as, to *spur* a horse.

2. To incite; to instigate; to urge or encourage to action, or to a more vigorous pursuit of an object. Some men are *spurred* to action by the love of glory, others by the love of power. Let affection *spur* us to social and domestic duties. *Locke.*

3. To impel; to drive.

Love will not be *spurred* to what it loathes. *Shak.*

4. To put spurs on.

SPUR, *v. i.* To travel with great expedition.

The Parthians shall be there,
And, *spurring* from the fight, confess their fear. *Dryden.*
[*Unusual.*]

2. To press forward.

Some bold men — by *spurring* on, refine themselves. *Grew.*

SPUR'-CLAD, *a.* Wearing spurs.

SPUR'GALL, *v. t.* [*spur* and *gall*.] To gall or wound with a spur. *Shak.*

SPUR'GALL, *n.* A place galled or excoriated by much using of the spur.

SPUR'GALL-ED, *pp.* Galled or hurt by a spur; as, a *spurgalled* hackney. *Pope.*

SPURGE, *n.* [Fr. *epurge*; It. *spurgo*, a purge; from L. *purgo*, *expurgo*.]

A plant of the genus Euphorbia. This name is applied to various species of Euphorbia, and by some, to the whole genus, which is very numerous.

SPURGE'-FLAX, *n.* An evergreen shrub, Daphne Gnidium, a native of Spain.

SPURGE'-LAU-REL, *n.* The Daphne Laureola, an evergreen shrub, a native of Europe.

SPURGE'-OL-IVE, *n.* An evergreen shrub, the Daphne Oleoides, a native of Crete. *Loudon.*

SPURGE'-WORT, (-wurt,) *n.* A plant.

SPURG'ING, for PURGING, is not in use. *B. Jonson.*

SPU RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *spurius*.]

1. Not genuine; not proceeding from the true source, or from the source pretended; counterfeit; false; adulterate. *Spurious* writings are such as are not composed by the authors to whom they are ascribed. *Spurious* drugs are common. The reformed churches reject *spurious* ceremonies and traditions.

2. Not legitimate; bastard; as, *spurious* issue. By the laws of England, one begotten and born out of lawful matrimony is a *spurious* child.

Spurious disease; a disease commonly mistaken for, and called by the name of, something which it is not; as *spurious pleurisy*, i. e., *rheumatism* of the intercostal muscles.

SPU'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Counterfeitly; falsely.

SPU'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being counterfeit, false, or not genuine; as, the *spuriousness* of drugs, of coin, or of writings.

2. Illegitimacy; the state of being bastard or not of legitimate birth; as, the *spuriousness* of issue.

SPUR'LING, *n.* A small sea-fish. *Tusser.*

SPUR'LING-LINE, *n.* Among *seamen*, the line which forms the communication between the wheel and the telitale.

SPURN, *v. t.* [Sax. *spurnan*; Ir. *sporam*; L. *sperno*, *aspernor*; from the root of *spur*, or from kicking.]

1. To kick; to drive back or away, as with the foot. *Shak.*

2. To reject with disdain; to scorn to receive or accept. What multitudes of rational beings *spurn* the offers of eternal happiness! *Locke.*

3. To treat with contempt.

SPURN, *v. i.* To manifest disdain in rejecting any thing; as, to *spurn* at the gracious offers of pardon.

2. To make contemptuous opposition; to manifest disdain in resistance.

Nay, more, to *spurn* at your most royal image. *Shak.*

3. To kick or toss up the heels.

The drunken chairman is the kennel *spurns*. *Gay.*

SPURN, *n.* Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

The insolence of office, and the *spurns*
That patient merit of the unworthy takes. *Shak.*

SPURN'ED, (spurnd,) *pp.* Rejected with disdain; treated with contempt.

SPURN'ER, *n.* One who spurns.

SPURN'EY, *n.* A plant. *Dict.*

SPURN'ING, *ppr.* Rejecting with contempt.

SPURN'-WA-TER, *n.* In *ships*, a channel at the end of a deck to restrain the water.

SPURRE, *n.* A name of the sea-swallow or common tern. [*Provincial.*] *Edin. Encye.*

SPUR'RED, (spurd,) *pp.* Furnished with spurs.

2. Incited; instigated.

3. *a.* Wearing spurs, or having shoots like spurs.

SPUR'RER, *n.* One who uses spurs.

SPUR'RI-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make spurs.

SPUR'RING, *ppr.* Pricking with spurs; inciting; urging.

SPUR-ROY'AL, *n.* A gold coin, first made in the reign of Edward IV. In the reign of James I., its value was fifteen shillings. Sometimes written SPUR-RIAL or RYAL. *Beaum. & Fl.*

SPUR'RY, *n.* A plant of the genus Spergula, which is sometimes cultivated in Europe for fodder. *Gardner.*

SPURT, *v. t.* [Sw. *sprita*; Dan. *sprøder* and *sprøyter*, to spout, to squirt, to syringe. The English word has suffered a transposition of letters. It is from the root of *sprout*, which see.]

To throw out, as a liquid in a stream; to drive or force out with violence, as a liquid from a pipe or small orifice; as, to *spurt* water from the mouth, or other liquid from a tube.

SPURT, *v. i.* To gush or issue out in a stream, as liquor from a cask; to rush from a confined place in a small stream.

Then the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,
Spurts in the gardener's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

SPURT, *n.* A sudden or violent ejection or gushing of a liquid substance from a tube, orifice, or other confined place; a jet.

2. A sudden or short occasion or exigency; sudden effort. [*Vulgar.*]

SPURT'ING, *ppr.* Forcing out a liquid from a pipe or small orifice.

SPUR'TLE, (spurt'l,) *v. t.* [from *spurt*.] To shoot in a scattering manner. [*Little used.*] *Drayton.*

SPUR'WAY, *n.* [*spur* and *way*.] A horse path; a narrow way; a bridle road; a way for a single beast. [*Not used in the United States.*]

SPUR'-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel with cogs around the edge pointing to the center.

SPU-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *sputo*, to spit.]

The act of spitting. [*Not used.*] *Harvey.*

SPU'TA-TIVE, *a.* [Supra.] Spitting much; inclined to spit. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*

SPUT'TER, *v. i.* [D. *sputten*, to spout; Sw. *sputta*; L. *sputo*, to spit. It belongs to the root of *spout* and *spit*; of the latter it seems to be a diminutive.]

1. To spit, or to emit saliva from the mouth in small or scattered portions, as in rapid speaking.

2. To throw out moisture in small, detached parts; as green wood *sputtering* in the flame. *Dryden.*

3. To fly off in small particles with some crackling or noise.

When sparkling lamps their *sputtering* lights advance. *Dryden.*

4. To utter words hastily and indistinctly; *literally*, to *spout small*; to speak so rapidly as to emit saliva.

They could neither of them speak their rage, and so they fell a *sputtering* at one another, like two roasting apples. *Congreve.*

SPUT'TER, *v. t.* To throw out with haste and noise; to utter with indistinctness.

In the midst of caresses — to *sputter* out the basest accusations. *Swift.*

SPUT'TER, *n.* Moist matter thrown out in small particles.

SPUT'TER-ED, *pp.* Thrown out in small portions, as liquids; uttered with haste and indistinctness, as words.

SPUT'TER-ER, *n.* One that sputters.

SPUT'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Emitting in small particles; uttering rapidly and indistinctly; speaking hastily; spouting.

SPU'TUM, *n.* [L.] Spittle; salival discharges from the mouth. *Hall.*

2. In *medicine*, that which is expectorated, or ejected from the lungs.

SPY, *n.* [It. *spia*; Fr. *espion*; Sp. *espia*; D. *spieds*; G. *späher*; Dan. *spejder*; W. *yspeiaw*, to espy, to explore; *yspeithiaw*, to look about; *yspaith*, that is open, visible; *paith*, an opening, a prospect, a glance. Class Bd; unless the word is a contraction, and of Class Sg.]

1. A person sent into an enemy's camp to inspect their works, ascertain their strength and their intentions, to watch their movements, and secretly communicate intelligence to the proper officer. By the laws of war among all civilized nations, a *spy* is subjected to capital punishment.

2. A person deputed to watch the conduct of others. *Dryden.*

3. One who watches the conduct of others.

Three wretched *spies* of wit. *Dryden.*

SPY, *v. t.* To see; to gain sight of; to discover at a distance, or in a state of concealment. It is the same as ESPY; as, to *spy* land from the mast head of a ship.

As tiger *spied* two gentle fawns. *Milton.*
One, in reading, skipped over all sentences where he *spied* a note of admiration. *Swift.*

2. To discover by close search or examination; as, a lawyer, in examining the pleadings in a case, *spies* a defect.

3. To explore; to view, inspect, and examine secretly; as a country; usually with *out*.

Moses sent to *spy* out Jaazer, and they took the villages thereof. — Num. xxi.

SPY, *v. i.* To search narrowly; to scrutinize.

It is my nature's plague
To *spy* into abuse. *Shak.*

SPY'-BOAT, *n.* [*spy* and *boat.*] A boat sent to make discoveries and bring intelligence. *Arbuthnot.*

SPY'-GLASS, *n.* The popular name of a small telescope, useful in viewing distant objects.

SPY'ISM, *n.* The act or business of spying.

SQUAB, (skwob,) *a.* [In G. *quappe* is a quab, an eelpout; *quabbelig*, plump, sleek; *quabbeln*, to be plump or sleek, and to vibrate, Eng. to *wabble*; Dan. *quabbe*, an eelpout; *quopped*, fat, plump, jolly, our vulgar *whopping*; *quopper*, to shake.]

1. Fat; thick; plump; bulky.

Nor the *squab* daughter, nor the wife were nice. *Betterton.*

2. Unfledged; unfeathered; as, a *squab* pigeon. *King.*

SQUAB, *n.* A young pigeon or dove.

[This word is in common or general use in America, and almost the only sense in which it is used is the one here given.]

2. A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion. [*Not used in America.*]

SQUAB, *adv.* Striking at once; with a heavy fall; plump.

The eagle dropped the tortoise *squab* upon a rock. [*Low and not used.*] *L'Estrange.*

[The vulgar word AWHAP, or WHOP, is used in a like sense in America. It is found in Chaucer.]

SQUAB, *v. t.* To fall plump; to strike at one dash, or with a heavy stroke. [*Not used.*]

SQUAB'BISH, SQUAB'BY, *a.* Thick; fat; heavy. *Harvey.*

SQUAB'BLE, (skwob'bl,) *v. i.* [I know not the origin of this word, but it seems to be from the root of *wabble*; G. *quabbeln*, to vibrate, to quake, to be sleek. See SQUAB.]

1. To contend for superiority; to scuffle; to struggle; as, two persons *squabble* in sport. *Shak.*

2. To contend; to wrangle; to quarrel. [*Inelegant or low.*] *Glanville.*

3. To debate peevishly; to dispute. If there must be disputes, it is less criminal to *squabble* than to murder. [*Inelegant or low.*]

4. Among *printers*, a page is said to be *squabbled* when the letters stand awry or out of their regular upright position. *Adams.*

SQUAB'BLE, *n.* A scuffle; a wrangle; a brawl; a petty quarrel. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUAB'BLER, *n.* A contentious person; a brawler.

SQUAB'BLING, *ppr.* Scuffling; contending; wrangling.

SQUAB'-PIE, (skwob'pi,) *n.* [*squab* and *pie.*] A pie made of squabs or young pigeons.

SQUAD, (skwod,) *n.* [Fr. *escouade.*]

1. In *military language*, a small party of men assembled for drill or inspection. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

2. Any small party.

SQUAD'RON, *n.* [Fr. *escadron*; It. *squadra*, a squadron, a square; Sp. *esquadron*; from L. *quadratus*, square; *quadro*, to square; allied to *quatuor*, four.]

1. In *its primary sense*, a square or square form; and hence, a square body of troops; a body drawn up in a square. So Milton has used the word.

Those half rounding guards
Just met, and closing stood in *squadron* joined.

[This sense is probably obsolete, unless in poetry.]

Hence, also,

2. A body of troops in any form.

3. In *military tactics*, the principal division of a regiment of cavalry, usually from 100 to 200 men. *P. Cye.*

SQUAD'RON-ED, (skwod'rund,) *a.* Formed into squadrons or squares. *Milton.*

SQUAL'ID, (skwol'id,) *a.* [L. *squalidus*, from *squaleo*, to be foul. Qu. W. *gual*, vile.]

Foul; filthy; extremely dirty.

Uncombed his locks, and *squalid* his attire. *Dryden.*

SQUAL-ID'I-TY, SQUAL'ID-NESS, *n.* Foulness; filthiness.

SQUAL'ID-LY, *adv.* In a squalid, filthy manner.

SQUALL, *v. i.* [Sw. *squala*; Dan. *squaldrer*, to prate. These words are probably of one family; but *squall*, like *squeal*, is probably from the root of Sax. *gyllan*, to creak, or Heb. צלל, D. *gillen*, to *yell*; or is formed from *wail.*]

To cry out; to scream or cry violently; as a woman frightened, or a child in anger or distress; as, the infant *squalled.* *Arbuthnot. Pope.*

SQUALL, *n.* A loud scream; a harsh cry. *Pope.*

2. [Sw. *squal.*] A sudden and violent gust of wind.

A black squall, is one attended with dark, heavy clouds.

A white squall, is one which comes unexpectedly, without being marked in its approach by the clouds. *Totten.*

SQUALL'ER, *n.* A screamer; one that cries aloud.

SQUALL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crying out harshly; screaming.

SQUALL'Y, *a.* Abounding with squalls; disturbed often with sudden and violent gusts of wind; as, *squally* weather.

2. In *agriculture*, broken into detached pieces; interrupted by unproductive spots. [*Local.*]

SQUA'LOID, *a.* [L. *squalus*, a shark, and Gr. εἶδος, likeness.]

Like a shark, or resembling a shark.

SQUA'LOR, *n.* [L.] Foulness; filthiness; coarseness. *Burton.*

SQUA'MI-FORM, *a.* [L. *squama*, a scale, and *form.*]

Having the form or shape of scales.

SQUA-MIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *squamiger*; *squama*, a scale, and *gero*, to bear.]

Bearing or having scales.

SQUAM'I-PEN, *n.* [L. *squama*, a scale, and *penna*, a fin.]

A fish whose dorsal and anal fins are covered with scales.

SQUA'MOSE, SQUA'MOUS, *a.* [L. *squamosus.*]

Scaly; covered with scales; as, the *squamous* cones of the pine. *Woodward.*

SQUAN'DER, (skwon'der,) *v. t.* [G. *verschwenden*, probably from *wenden*, to turn.]

1. To spend lavishly or profusely; to spend prodigally; to dissipate; to waste without economy or judgment; as, to *squander* an estate.

They often *squandered*, but they never gave. *Savage.*
The crime of *squandering* health is equal to the folly. *Rambler.*

2. To scatter; to disperse.

Our *squandered* troops he rallies. *Dryden.*

[*In this application not now used.*]

SQUAN'DER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Spent lavishly and without necessity or use; wasted; dissipated, as property.

SQUAN'DER-ER, *n.* One who spends his money prodigally, without necessity or use; a spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavisher. *Locke.*

SQUAN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Spending lavishingly; wasting.

SQUAN'DER-ING-LY, *adv.* By squandering.

SQUARE, *a.* [W. *cwdr*; Fr. *carré*, *quarré*; perhaps Gr. αρω, contracted from καρω. This is probably not a contraction of L. *quadratus.*]

1. Having four equal sides and four right angles; as, a *square* room; a *square* figure.

2. Forming a right angle; as, an instrument for striking lines *square.* *Moxon.*

3. Parallel; exactly suitable; true.

She's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

4. Having a straight front, or a frame formed with straight lines; not curving; as, a man of a *square* frame; a *square* built man.

5. That does equal justice; exact; fair; honest; as, *square* dealing.

6. Even; leaving no balance. Let us make or leave the accounts *square.*

Three square, five square; having three or five equal sides, &c.; an abusive use of *square.*

Square root; in *geometry and arithmetic.* The square root of a quantity or number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the quantity or number. Thus 7 is the square root of 49, for $7 \times 7 = 49$.

Square measure; the square of a lineal measure; the measure of a superficies or surface, which depends on the length and breadth taken conjointly.

Square number. See SQUARE, *n.* No. 5.

In *seamen's language*, the yards are square, when they are arranged at right angles with the mast or the keel, and parallel to the horizon. The yards and sails are said also to be square, when they are of greater length than usual. *Totten.*

SQUARE, *n.* A figure having four equal sides and four right angles.

2. An area of four sides, with houses on each side.

The statue of Alexander VII. stands in the large *square* of the town. *Addison.*

3. The content of the side of a figure squared.

4. A mathematical instrument, which consists essentially in having at least one straight edge at right angles to another. It is of several forms, as the T square, the carpenter's square, &c.

5. In *geometry* and *arithmetic*, a square or square number is the product of a number multiplied by itself. Thus 64 is the square of 8, for $8 \times 8 = 64$.

6. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship and conduct.

They of Galatia much more out of *square*. *Hooker.*
I have not kept my *square*. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

7. A square body of troops; as, the brave *squares* of war. *Shak.*

8. A quaternion; four. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

9. Level; equality.

We live not on the *square* with such as these. *Dryden.*

10. In *astrology*, quartile; the position of planets distant ninety degrees from each other. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

11. Rule; conformity; accord. I shall break no *squares* with another for a trifle.

Squares go. Let us see how the *squares go*, that is, how the game proceeds; a phrase taken from the game of chess, the chess-board being formed with squares. *L'Estrange.*

SQUARE, *v. t.* [Fr. *equarrir* and *carrer.*]

1. To form with four equal sides and four right angles.

2. To reduce to a square; to form to right angles; as, to *square* mason's work.

3. To reduce to any given measure or standard. *Shak.*

4. To adjust; to regulate; to mold; to shape; as, to *square* our actions by the opinions of others; to *square* our lives by the precepts of the gospel.

5. To accommodate; to fit; as, *square* my trial to my strength. *Milton.*

6. To respect in quartile. *Creech.*

7. To make even, so as to leave no difference or balance; as, to *square* accounts; *a popular phrase.*

8. In *arithmetic*, to multiply a number by itself; as, to *square* the number.

9. In *seamen's language*, to *square the yards* is to place them at right angles with the mast or keel.

To square the circle; to determine the exact contents of a circle in square measure.

SQUARE, *v. i.* To suit; to fit; to quadrate; to accord or agree. His opinions do not *square* with the doctrines of philosophers.

2. To quarrel; to go to opposite sides; to take an attitude of offense or defense, or of defiance.

Are you such fools
To *square* for this? *Shak.*

SQUAR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made in the form of a square, or with right angles; adjusted; regulated; multiplied by itself.

SQUARE'LY, *adv.* In a square form.

SQUARE'NESS, *n.* The state of being square; as, an instrument to try the *squareness* of work. *Moxon.*

SQUAR'ER, *n.* Johnson thinks that this word, in Shakspeare, denotes a hot-headed, contentious fellow. [See SQUARE, *v.*]

SQUARE'-RIG-GED, *a.* In *seamen's language*, a vessel is square-rigged when her principal sails are extended by yards suspended by the middle, and not by stays, gaffs, booms, and lateen yards. Thus a ship and a brig are *square-rigged* vessels. *Mar. Dict.*

SQUARE'-SAIL, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a four-sided sail extended to a yard suspended by the middle. *Mar. Dict.*

SQUAR'ING, *ppr.* Making in the form of a square, or with right angles; adjusting; regulating; multiplying by itself.

SQUAR'ISH, *a.* Nearly square. *Pennant.*

SQUAR'ROSE, SQUAR'ROUS, *a.* [Qu. Gr. ξυραω, scurf.]

In *natural history*, ragged, or full of loose scales; rough; jagged; composed of parts which diverge at right angles, and are irregular in size and direction. *P. Cye.*

A *squarrous* calyx consists of scales very widely divaricating; a *squarrous* leaf is divided into shreds or jags, raised above the plane of the leaf, and not parallel to it. *Martyn.*

SQUASH, (skwosh,) *v. t.* [from the root of *quash*, L. *quasso*, Fr. *casser.*]

To crush; to beat or press into pulp, or a flat mass.

SQUASH, *n.* Something soft and easily crushed. *Shak.*

2. [Qu. Gr. σικυος.] A plant of the genus Cucurbita, or gourd kind, and its fruit; a culinary vegetable.

3. Something unripe or soft; *in contempt.* [ble.

This *squash*, this gentleman. *Shak.*

4. A sudden fall of a heavy, soft body. *Arbuthnot.*

5. A shock of soft bodies.

My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash*. [*Vulgar.*] *Swift.*

SQUASH'-BUG, *n.* The common name of a bug injurious to squashes; the more usual one, in New England, belongs to the order Hemiptera.

SQUASH'Y, *adv.* Like a squash; also, muddy.

SQUAT, (skwot,) *v. i.* [W. *ysgwatiaw*, from *ysgwad*, a falling, or throw; It. *quatto*, squat, close; *quattare*, to squat, to cower, to lurk. It may, perhaps, be allied to It. *guatare*, to watch, Fr. *guetter*, to wait, to watch.]

1. To sit down upon the hams or heels; as a human being.

2. To sit close to the ground; to cower; as an animal.

3. In *the United States*, to settle on another's land without pretense of title, a practice very common in the wilderness.

4. To stoop or lie close to escape observation; as a partridge or rabbit

SQUAT, *v. t.* To bruise or make flat by a fall. [*Not in use.*] *Barret.*

SQUAT, *a.* Sitting on the hams or heels; sitting close to the ground; cowering.

Him there they found,
Squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve. *Milton.*

2. Short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting.

The head of the squill insect is broad and *squat*. *Grew.*

SQUAT, *n.* The posture of one that sits on his hams, or close to the ground. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden or crushing fall. [*Not in use.*] *Herbert.*

3. A small, separate vein of ore; a mineral consisting of tin ore and spar. *Halliwell. Woodward.*

SQUAT'TER, *n.* One that squats or sits close.

2. In *the United States*, one that settles on new land without a title.

SQUAW, *n.* Among *some tribes of American Indians*, a female, or wife.

SQUEAK, (skweek,) *v. i.* [Sw. *squäka*, to cry like a frog; G. *quicken*; W. *gwiçian*, to squeak. This word probably belongs to the family of *quack*. Class Gk.]

1. To utter a sharp, shrill cry, usually of short duration; to cry with an acute tone, as an animal; or to make a sharp noise, as a pipe or quill, a wheel, a door, and the like. Wheels *squeak* only when the axletree is dry.

Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans, *squeaking* through the mouth of a eunuch? *Addison.*

Zoilus calls the companions of Ulysses the *squeaking* pigs of Homer. *Pope.*

2. To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain; to speak. *Dryden.*

SQUEAK, *n.* A sharp, shrill sound suddenly uttered, either of the human voice or of any animal or instrument, such as a child utters in acute pain, or as pigs utter, or as is made by carriage-wheels when dry, or by a pipe or reed.

SQUEAK'ER, *n.* One that utters a sharp, shrill sound.

SQUEAK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crying with a sharp voice; making a sharp sound; as, a *squeaking* wheel.

SQUEAL, (skweel,) *v. i.* [This is only a different orthography of *squall*; Ir. *sgal*, a squealing. See SQUALL.]

To cry with a sharp, shrill voice. It is used of animals only, and chiefly of swine. It agrees in sense with SQUEAK, except that *squeal* denotes a more continued cry than *squeak*, and the latter is not limited to animals. We say, a *squealing* hog or pig, a *squealing* child, but more generally a *squalling* child.

SQUEAL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering a sharp, shrill sound or voice; as, a *squealing* pig.

SQUEAM'ISH, *a.* [Probably from the root of *wamble*.]

Literally, having a stomach that is easily turned, or that readily nauseates any thing; hence, nice to excess in taste; fastidious; easily disgusted; apt to be offended at trifling improprieties; scrupulous.

Quoth he, that honor 's very *squeamish*
That takes a basting for a blemish. *Hudibras.*
His muse is rustic, and perhaps too plain
The men of *squeamish* taste to entertain. *Southern.*

SQUEAM'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a fastidious manner; with too much niceness.

SQUEAM'ISH-NESS, *n.* Excessive niceness; vicious delicacy of taste; fastidiousness; excessive scrupulousness.

The thorough-paced politician must presently laugh at the *squeamishness* of his conscience. *South.*

SQUEAS'I-NESS, *n.* Nausea. [*Not used.*] [See QUEASINESS.]

SQUEAS'Y, *a.* Queasy; nice; squeamish; scrupulous. [*Not used.*] [See QUEASY.]

SQUEEZE, *v. t.* [Arm. *quasqu*, *goasca*; W. *gwasgu*.]

1. To press between two bodies; to press closely; as, to *squeeze* an orange with the fingers or with an instrument; to *squeeze* the hand in friendship.

2. To oppress with hardships, burdens, and taxes; to harass; to crush.

In a civil war, people must expect to be *squeezed* with the burden. *L'Estrange.*

3. To hug; to embrace closely.

4. To force between close bodies; to compel or cause to pass; as, to *squeeze* water through felt.

To squeeze out; to force out by pressure, as a liquid.

SQUEEZE, *v. i.* To press; to urge one's way; to pass by pressing; as, to *squeeze* hard to get through a crowd.

2. To crowd.

To squeeze through; to pass through by pressing and urging forward.

SQUEEZE, *n.* Pressure; compression between bodies. *Philips.*

2. A close hug or embrace.

SQUEEZ'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Pressed between bodies; compressed; oppressed.

SQUEEZ'ING, *ppr.* Pressing; compressing; crowding; oppressing.

SQUEEZ'ING, *n.* The act of pressing; compression; oppression.

2. That which is forced out by pressure; dregs.

The dregs and *squeezings* of the brain. *Pope.*

SQUELCH, } *v. t.* To crush. [*A low word, and not*
SQUELSH, } *used.*]

SQUELCH, *n.* A heavy fall. [*Low, and not used.*] *Hudibras.*

SQUIB, *n.* [This word probably belongs to the family of *whip*; denoting, that which is thrown.]

1. A little pipe or hollow cylinder of paper, filled with powder, or combustible matter, and sent into the air burning, and bursting with a crack; a cracker.

Lampoons, like *squibs*, may make a present blaze. *Waller.*
The making and selling of *squibs* is punishable. *Blackstone.*

2. A sarcastic speech, or little censorious writing published; a petty lampoon.

3. A pretty fellow. [*Not in use.*]

The *squibs*, in the common phrase, are called libelers. *Tatler.*

SQUIB, *v. i.* To throw squibs; to utter sarcastic or severe reflections; to contend in petty dispute; as, two members of a society *squib* a little in debate. [*Colloquial.*]

SQUIB'BING, *ppr.* Throwing squibs or severe reflections.

SQUIB'BING, *n.* The act of throwing squibs or severe reflections.

SQUIG'GLE, (skwig'gl,) *v. i.* To shake and wash a fluid about the mouth with the lips closed. [*Local.*] *Forby.*

SQUILL, *n.* [Fr. *squille*, L. *squilla*, a squill, a lobster or prawn; It. *squilla*, a squill, a sea-onion, a little bell; *squillare*, to ring; Sp. *esquila*, a small bell, a shrimp.]

1. A bulbous plant of the genus Scilla.

2. *Ornithogalum squilla*, or *Scilla maritima*; officinal squill. It has a large, acrid, bulbous root, like an onion, which is used in medicine.

3. A stomapodous, crustaceous animal, of the genus Squilla. *Encyc.*

4. An insect, called *squill insect*, from its resemblance to the preceding, having a long body covered with a crust, the head broad and squat. *Grew.*

SQUIN'AN-CY, *n.* [It. *squinanzia*; Fr. *squinancie*; L. *cynanche*; Gr. κυναγχη.]

The quinsy, which see. [SQUINANCY is not used.]

SQUINT, *a.* [D. *schuin*, sloping, oblique; *schuinte*, a slope; W. *ysgeinaw*, to spread, to sprinkle, to squint, from *ysgain*, to spread, to sprinkle. We see the sense is, to deviate from a direct line, to wander or shoot off.]

1. Looking obliquely.

2. Not having the optic axes of both eyes coincident; occasioned by a permanent shortening of one of the lateral, straight muscles, and a permanent elongation of its antagonist.

3. Looking with suspicion. *Spenser.*

SQUINT, *v. i.* To see obliquely.

Some can *squint* when they will. *Bacon.*

2. To have the axes of the eyes not coincident.

3. To slope; to deviate from a true line; to run obliquely. *Kirwan.*

SQUINT, *v. t.* To turn the eye to an oblique position; as, to *squint* an eye. *Bacon.*

2. To look with non-coincident optic axes.

He gives the web and the pin, *squints* the eye, and makes the hare-lip. *Shak.*

SQUINT, *n.* The act or habit of squinting.

SQUINT'-EYE, (-I,) *n.* An eye that squints.

SQUINT'-EY-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having eyes that squint; having eyes with non-coincident axes. *Knolles.*

2. Oblique; indirect; malignant; as, *squint-eyed* praise. *Denham.*

3. Looking obliquely or by side glances; as, *squint-eyed* jealousy or envy.

SQUINT-I-FE'GO, *n.* Squinting. *Dryden.*

[*A cant word, and not to be used.*]

SQUINT'ING, *ppr.* Seeing or looking with non-coincident axes of the eyes; looking by side glances.

SQUINT'ING, *n.* The act or habit of looking squint.

SQUINT'ING-LY, *adv.* With squint look; by side glances.

SQUIN'Y, *v. i.* To look squint. *Shak.*

[*A cant word, not to be used.*]

SQUIR, (skwur,) *v. t.* To throw with a jerk. Spelt also SQUIRR. [*Obs.*] *Addison.*

SQUIRE, *n.* [A popular contraction of ESQUIRE. See ESQUIRE.]

1. In *Great Britain*, the title of a gentleman, next in rank to a knight. *Shak.*

2. In *Great Britain*, an attendant on a noble warrior. *Dryden. Pope.*

3. An attendant at court. *Shak.*

4. In *the United States*, the title of magistrates and lawyers. In New England, it is particularly given to justices of the peace and judges; and in Pennsylvania, to justices of the peace only.

5. The title customarily given to gentlemen.

SQUIRE, *v. t.* To attend as a squire. *Chaucer.*

2. In *colloquial language*, to attend as a beau or gallant for aid and protection; as, to *squire* a lady to the gardens.

SQUIRE'HOOD, *n.* The rank and state of a squire. *Shelton.*

SQUIRE'LY, *a.* Becoming a squire. *Shelton.*

SQUIRE'SHIP, *n.* Office of a squire. *Swift.*

SQUIRM, (skwurm,) *v. t.* or *i.* To move like a worm or eel, with writhing or contortions.

2. To climb by embracing and clinging with the hands and feet, as to a tree without branches.

[Johnson writes this word SWARM, and this is probably the original word. Bailey writes it SQUIRM.]

SQUIRM'ING, *ppr.* Moving like a worm or eel; climbing by embracing.

SQUIRR. See SQUIR.

SQUIR'REL, (skwer'rel *or* skwur'rel,) *n.* [Fr. *ecureuil*; L. *sciurus*; Gr. σκιουρος, a compound of σκια, shade, and ουρα, tail.]

A small rodent mammal. The squirrel has two cutting teeth in each jaw, a long, tufted tail, four long toes on the fore feet, and a tubercle instead of a thumb, and five on the hind feet. Many species are enumerated. These animals are remarkably nimble, running up trees, and leaping from branch to branch with surprising agility. They subsist on nuts, of which they lay up a store for winter, some of them in hollow trees, others in the earth. Their flesh is delicate food.

[See also FLYING-SQUIRREL.]

SQUIR'REL-HUNT, *n.* In *America*, the hunting and shooting of squirrels by a company of men.

SQUIRT, (skwurt,) *v. t.* [from some root in Class Gr, or Wr, signifying to throw or drive.]

To eject or drive out of a narrow pipe or orifice, in a stream; as, to *squirt* water.

SQUIRT, *v. i.* To throw out words; to let fly. [*Not in use.*] *L'Estrange.*

SQUIRT, *n.* An instrument with which a liquid is ejected in a stream with force.

2. A small, quick stream.

SQUIRT'ED, *pp.* Ejected in a stream from a narrow orifice.

SQUIRT'ER, (skwurt'er,) *n.* One that squirts.

[*This word, in all its forms, is vulgar.*]

SQUIRT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Ejecting from a narrow orifice in a stream.

Squirting cucumber; the fruit of the plant Ecballum Elaterium, or Momordica Elaterium, which, when nearly ripe, separates suddenly from its peduncle, at the same time ejecting its juice and seeds.

STAB, *v. t.* [This word contains the elements, and is probably from the primary sense, of the L. *stabilis*, *stabilio*, *stipo*, D. *stippen*, to point or prick, Eng. *stiff*, and a multitude of others in many languages. The radical sense is, to thrust; but I know not to what Oriental roots they are allied, unless to the Heb. צר, Ar. وصب *wasaba*. Class Sb, No. 35, 37, or Class Db, No. 46, 53, 44.]

1. To pierce with a pointed weapon; as, to be *stabbed* by a dagger or a spear; to *stab* fish or eels.

2. To wound mischievously or mortally; to kill by the thrust of a pointed instrument. *Philips.*

3. To injure secretly or by malicious falsehood or slander; as, to *stab* reputation.

STAB, *v. i.* To give a wound with a pointed weapon.

None shall dare
With shortened sword to *stab* in closer war *Dryden.*

2. To give a mortal wound.

He speaks poniards, and every word *stabs*. *Shak.*

To stab at; to offer a stab; to thrust a pointed weapon at.

STAB, *n.* The thrust of a pointed weapon.

2. A wound with a sharp-pointed weapon; as, to fall by the *stab* of an assassin.

3. An injury given in the dark; a sly mischief; as, a *stab* given to character.

STA'BAT MA'TER, *n.* [L.] A celebrated Latin hymn, beginning with these words, set to music by most of the great composers, and performed in the church service of the Roman Catholics.

STAB'BED, *pp.* Pierced with a pointed weapon; killed with a spear or other pointed instrument.

STAB'BER, *n.* One that stabs; a privy murderer.

STAB'BING, *ppr.* Piercing with a pointed weapon; killing with a pointed instrument by piercing the body.

STAB'BING, *n.* The act of piercing with a pointed weapon; the act of wounding or killing with a pointed instrument.

The statute was made on account of the frequent quarrels and *stabbings* with short daggers. *Blackstone.*

STAB'BING-LY, *adv.* With intent to a secret act maliciously. *Bp. Parker.*

STA-BIL'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *stabilimentum*, from *stabilio*, to make firm. See STAB.]

Act of making firm; firm support.

They serve for *stabliment*, propagation, and shade. *Derham.*

STA-BIL'I-TATE, *v. t.* To make stable; to establish. [*Not used.*] *More.*

STA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *stabilitas*, from *stabilis*. See STAB.]

1. Steadiness; stableness; firmness; strength to stand without being moved or overthrown; as, the *stability* of a throne; the *stability* of a constitution of government.

2. Steadiness or firmness of character; firmness of resolution or purpose; the qualities opposite to *fickleness*, *irresolution*, or *inconstancy*. We say, a man of little *stability*, or of unusual *stability*.

3. Fixedness; as opposed to FLUIDITY. [*I believe not now used.*]

Since fluidness and *stability* are contrary qualities. *Boyle.*

STA'BLE, *a.* [L. *stabilis*; Fr. *stable*; It. *stabile*. The primary sense is set, fixed. See STAB.]

1. Fixed; firmly established; not to be easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; as, a *stable* government.

2. Steady in purpose; constant; firm in resolution; not easily diverted from a purpose; not fickle or wavering; as, a *stable* man; a *stable* character.

3. Fixed; steady; firm; not easily surrendered or abandoned; as, a man of *stable* principles.

4. Durable; not subject to be overthrown or changed.

In this region of chance and vanity, where nothing is *stable*. *Rogers.*

STA'BLE, *v. t.* To fix; to establish. [*Not used.*]

STA'BLE, *n.* [L. *stabulum*, that is, a stand, a fixed place, like *stall*. (See the latter.) These words do not primarily imply a *covering* for horses or cattle.]

A house or shed for beasts to lodge and feed in. In large towns, a stable is usually a building for horses only, or horses and oxen, and often connected with a coach-house. In the country towns in the Northern States of America, a stable is usually an apartment in a barn in which hay and grain are deposited.

STA'BLE, *v. t.* To put or keep in a stable. Our farmers generally *stable* not only horses, but oxen and cows, in winter, and sometimes young cattle.

STA'BLE, *v. i.* To dwell or lodge in a stable; to dwell in an inclosed place; to kennel. *Milton.*

STA'BLE-BOY, STA'BLE-MAN, } *n.* A boy or man who attends at a stable. *Swift.*

STA'BLED, *pp.* Put or kept in a stable.

STA'BLE-NESS, *n.* Fixedness; firmness of position or establishment; strength to stand; stability; as, the *stableness* of a throne, or of a system of laws.

2. Steadiness; constancy; firmness of purpose; stability; as, *stableness* of character, of mind, of principles, or opinions.

STA'BLE-STAND, *n.* [*stable* and *stand.*] In *law*, when a man is found at his standing in the forest, with a cross-bow bent, ready to shoot at a deer, or with a long bow; or standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip. This is one of the four presumptions that a man intends stealing the king's deer. *English Law.*

STA'BLING, *ppr.* Putting or keeping in a stable.

STA'BLING, *n.* The act or practice of keeping cattle in a stable.

2. A house, shed, or room for keeping horses and cattle.

STAB'LISH, *v. t.* [L. *stabilio*; Fr. *stablir*; It. *stabilire*; Sp. *establecer*. See STAB.]

To fix; to settle in a state for permanence; to make firm.

[In lieu of this, ESTABLISH is now always used.]

STA'BLY, *adv.* Firmly; fixedly; steadily; as, a government *stably* settled.

STAB-U-LA'TION, *n.* Act of housing beasts. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

STAC-CA'TO, [It.] In *music*, denoting a short, distinct, articulate style; the opposite to LEGATO.

STACK, *n.* [W. *ystac*, a stack; *ystaca*, a standard, from *tag*, a state of being stuffed; Dan. *stak*, a pile of hay; Sw. *stack*; Ir. *staca*dh. It signifies that which is set, and coincides with Sax. *stac*, D. *staak*, a stake. *Stock*, *stag*, *stage*, are of the same family, or at least have the same radical sense.]

1. A large, conical pile of hay, grain, or straw, sometimes covered with thatch. In *America*, the *stack* differs from the *cock* only in size, both being conical. A *long* pile of hay or grain is called a *rick*. In *England*, this distinction is not always observed. This word, in Great Britain, is sometimes applied to a pile of wood containing 408 cubic feet, and also to a pile of poles; but I believe never in America.

Against every pillar was a *stack* of billets above a man's bight. *Bacon.*

2. A number of funnels or chimneys standing together. We say, a *stack* of chimneys; which is correct, as a *chimney* is a passage. But we also call the whole *stack* a chimney. Thus we say, the *chimney* rises ten feet above the roof.

A *stack of arms*, is a number of muskets set up together, with the bayonets crossing one another, forming a sort of conical pile.

STACK, *v. t.* To lay in a conical or other pile; to make into a large pile; as, to *stack* hay or grain.

2. In *England*, to pile wood, poles, &c.

To stack arms; to set up muskets together, with the bayonets crossing one another, and forming a sort of conical pile.

STACK'ED, (stakt,) *pp.* Piled in a large, conical heap.

STACK'ING, *ppr.* Laying in a large, conical heap.

STACK'ING-BAND, STACK'ING-BELT, } *n.* A band or rope used in binding thatch or straw upon a stack.

STACK'ING-STAGE, *n.* A stage used in building stacks.

STACK'-YARD, *n.* A yard or inclosure for stacks of hay or grain.

STAC'TE, *n.* [L. *stacte*; Gr. στακτη.]

A fatty, resinous, liquid matter, of the nature of liquid myrrh, very odoriferous, and highly valued. But it is said we have none but what is adulterated, and what is so called is liquid storax. *Cyc.*

STAD'DLE, (stad'd,) *n.* [D. *stutzel*, from *stut*, a prop; *stutten*, to prop; Eng. *stud*; G. *stütze*. It belongs to the root of *stead*, *steady*.]

1. Any thing which serves for support; a staff; a crutch; the frame or support of a stack of hay or grain. *England.*

[*In this sense not used in New England.*]

2. In *New England*, a small tree of any kind, particularly a forest tree. In America, trees are called *staddles* from three or four years old till they are six or eight inches in diameter or more; but in this respect the word is indefinite. This is also the sense in which it is used by Bacon and Tusser.

STAD'DLE, *v. t.* To leave staddles when a wood is cut. *Tusser.*

STAD'DLE-ROOF, *n.* The roof or covering of a stack.

STAD'DLING, *ppr.* Leaving staddles when a wood is cut.

STADE, *n.* [L. *stadium*.] A stadium or furlong. *Smith's Dict.*

STA'DI-UM, *n.* [L.; Gr. στadιον.] A Greek measure of 125 geometrical paces; a furlong.

2. The course or career of a race.

STADT'HOLD-ER, (stat'-,) *n.* [D. *stadt*, a city, and *houder*, holder.]

Formerly, the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland; or the governor or lieutenant-governor of a province.

STADT'HOLD-ER-ATE, STADT'HOLD-ER-SHIP, } (stat'-) *n.* The office of a stadtholder.

STAFF, *n.*; *pl.* STAFFS or STAVES. [Sax. *staf*, a stick or club, a pole, a crook, a prop or support, a letter, an epistle; *stefn*, *stefn*, the voice; D. *staf*, a staff, scepter, or crook; *staaf*, a bar; G. *stab*, a staff, a bar, a rod; Dan. *stab*, *stav*, id.; *stavn*, *stavn*, the prow of a ship, that is, a projection, that which shoots out; Fr. *douve*. The primary sense is, to thrust, to shoot. See STAB.]

1. A stick carried in the hand for support or defense by a person walking; hence, a support; that which props or upholds. Bread is proverbially called the *staff* of life.

The boy was the very *staff* of my age. *Shak.*
Thy rod and thy *staff*, they comfort me. — Ps. xxiii.

2. A stick or club used as a weapon. *Dryden.*

3. A long piece of wood; a stick; the long handle of an instrument; a pole or stick, used for many purposes.

4. The five lines and the spaces on which music is written.

5. An ensign of authority; a badge of office; as, a constable's *staff*. *Shak. Hayward.*

6. The round of a ladder. *Brown.*

7. A pole erected in a ship to hoist and display a flag; called a flag-*staff*. There is also a jack-*staff*, and an ensign-*staff*.

8. [Fr. *estafette*, a courier or express; Dan. *staffette*; It. *staffetta*, an express; *staffiere*, a groom or servant; *staffa*, a stirrup; Sp. *estafeta*, a courier, a general post-office; *estafero*, a foot-boy, a stable-boy, an errand-boy; Port. *estafeta*, an express. This word seems to be formed from It. *staffa*, a stirrup, whence *staffiere*, a stirrup-holder or groom, whence a servant or horseman sent express.] In *military affairs*, an establishment of officers in various departments, attached to an army, or to the commander of an army. The general's staff consists of those officers about his person who are employed in carrying his commands into execution.

9. [Ice. *stef*.] A stanza; a series of verses so disposed that, when it is concluded, the same order begins again.

Cowley found out that no kind of *staff* is proper for a heroic poem, as being all too lyrical. *Dryden.*

STAFF'-AN'GLE, *n.* In *architecture*, a square rod of wood standing flush with the wall on each of its sides, at the external angles of plastering, to prevent their being damaged. *Brande.*

STAFF'FI-ER, *n.* An attendant bearing a staff. *Hudibras.*

STAFF'ISH, *a.* Stiff; harsh. [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

STAFF'-TREE, *n.* The popular name of the several species of the genus Celastrus, but not used except with some epithet prefixed, to distinguish the species or variety. Thus, Celastrus scandens of the United States, is called CLIMBING STAFF-TREE.

STAG, *n.* [This word belongs to the root of *stick*, *stage*, *stock*. The primary sense is, to thrust, hence, to fix, to stay, &c.]

1. The male red deer; the male of the hind.

2. A colt or filly; also, a romping girl. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

3. The tarrine male, castrated at such an age that he never gains the full size of a bull.

STAG'-BEE-TLE, *n.* A lamellicorn, colcopterous insect of the family Lucanidæ.

STAGE, *n.* [Fr. *etage*, a story, a degree; Arm. *estaich*; Sax. *stigan*, to go, to ascend; Dan. *stiger*, to step up, to ascend; Sw. *stiga*, to step; *steg*, a step; *stege*, a ladder; D. *stygen*, to mount, G. *steigen*.]

1. *Properly*, one degree of elevation; a step, floor, or story. *Chaucer.*

2. A floor or platform of any kind elevated above the ground or common surface, as for an exhibition of something to public view; as, a *stage* for a mountebank; a *stage* for speakers in public; a *stage* for mechanics. Seamen use floating *stages*, and *stages* suspended by the side of a ship, for calking and repairing.

3. The floor on which theatrical performances are exhibited, as distinct from the *pit*, &c. Hence,

4. The theater; the place of scenic entertainments.

Knights, squires, and steeds, must enter on the *stage*. *Pope.*

5. Theatrical representations. It is contended that the *stage* is a school of morality. Let it be inquired, where is the person whom the *stage* has reformed?

6. A place where any thing is publicly exhibited.

When we are born, we cry that we are come
To this great *stage* of fools. *Shak.*

7. Place of action or performance; as, the *stage* of life.

8. A place of rest on a journey, or where a relay of horses is taken. When we arrive at the next *stage*, we will take some refreshment. Hence,

9. The distance between two places of rest on a road; as, a *stage* of fifteen miles.

10. A single step; degree of advance; degree of progression, either in increase or decrease, in rising or falling, or in any change of state; as, the several *stages* of a war; the *stages* of civilization or improvement; *stages* of growth in an animal or plant; *stages* of a disease, of decline, or recovery; the several *stages* of human life.

11. [Instead of STAGE-COACH or STAGE-WAGON.] A coach or other carriage running regularly from one place to another, for the conveyance of passengers.

I went in the six-penny *stage*. *Swift.*
A parcel sent by the *stage*. *Cowper.*

[*American usage.*]

STAGE, *v. t.* To exhibit publicly. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

STAGE'-COACH, *n.* [*stage* and *coach.*] A coach that runs by stages; or a coach that runs regularly every day or on stated days, for the conveyance of passengers. *Addison.*

STAGE'LY, *a.* Pertaining to a stage; becoming the theater. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

STAGE'-PLAY, *n.* [*stage* and *play.*] Theatrical entertainment. *Dryden.*

STAGE'-PLAY-ER, *n.* An actor on the stage; one whose occupation is to represent characters on the stage. Garrick was a celebrated *stage-player*.

STAG'ER, (staj'er,) *n.* A player. [*Little used.*]

2. One that has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner; a person of cunning; as, an old, cunning *stager*; an experienced *stager*; a *stager* of the wiser sort. *Dryden.*

[*I do not recollect to have ever heard this word used in America.*]

STAG'ER-Y, *n.* Exhibition on the stage. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

STAG'-E-VIL, *n.* A disease in horses. *Diet.*

STAG'GARD, *n.* [from *stag.*] A stag of four years of age. *Ainsworth.*

STAG'GER, *v. t.* [D. *staggeren*. Kiliaan.]

1. To reel; to vacillate; to move to one side and the other in standing or walking; not to stand or walk with steadiness. *Boyle.*

Deep was the wound; he *staggered* with the blow. *Dryden.*

2. To fall; to cease to stand firm; to begin to give way.

The enemy *staggers*. *Addison.*

3. To hesitate; to begin to doubt and waver in purpose; to become less confident or determined. *Shak.*

Abraham *staggered* not at the promise of God through unbelief. — Rom. iv.

STAG'GER, *v. t.* To cause to reel. *Shak.*

2. To cause to doubt and waver; to make to hesitate; to make less steady or confident; to shock.

Whoever will read the story of this war, will find himself much *staggered*. *Howell.*
When a prince fails in honor and justice, it is enough to *stagger* his people in their allegiance. *L'Estrange.*

STAG'GER-ED, *pp.* Made to reel; made to doubt and waver.

STAG'GER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Causing to reel, to waver, or to doubt; reeling; vacillating.

STAG'GER-ING, *n.* The act of reeling. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The cause of staggering.

STAG'GER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a reeling manner.

2. With hesitation or doubt.

STAG'GERS, *n. pl.* A disease of horses and other animals, by which they fall down suddenly without sense or motion; apoplexy. *Farm. Encyc.*

2. Madness; wild, irregular conduct. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

STAG'GER-WORT, *n.* A plant; ragwort.

STAG'ING, *n.* A structure of posts and boards for support, as for building.

STAG'IR-ITE, *n.* An appellation given to Aristotle, from the place of his birth, *Stagira*, in Macedonia.

STAG'NAN-CY, *n.* [See STAGNANT.] The state of being without motion, flow, or circulation, as in a fluid.

STAG'NANT, *a.* [L. *stagnans*, from *stagno*, to be without a flowing motion, It. *stagnare*. Qu. W. *tagu*, to stop.]

1. Not flowing; not running in a current or stream; as, a *stagnant* lake or pond; *stagnant* blood in the veins.

2. Motionless; still; not agitated; as, water quiet and *stagnant*. *Woodward.*

The gloomy slumber of the *stagnant* soul. *Johnson.*

3. Not active; dull; not brisk; as, business is *stagnant*.

STAG'NANT-LY, *adv.* In a still, motionless, inactive manner.

STAG'NATE, *v. i.* [L. *stagno*, *stagnum*; It. *stagnare*.]

1. To cease to flow; to be motionless; as, blood *stagnates* in the veins of an animal; air *stagnates* in a close room.

2. To cease to move; not to be agitated. Water that *stagnates* in a pond or reservoir soon becomes foul.

3. To cease to be brisk or active; to become dull; as, commerce *stagnates*; business *stagnates*.

STAG-NA'TION, *n.* The cessation of flowing or circulation of a fluid; or the state of being without flow or circulation; the state of being motionless; as, the *stagnation* of the blood; the *stagnation* of water or air; the *stagnation* of vapors. *Addison.*

2. The cessation of action or of brisk action; the state of being dull; as, the *stagnation* of business.

STAG'-WORM, (-wurm,) *n.* An insect that is troublesome to deer.

STAID, *pret.* and *pp.* of STAY; so written for STAYED.

2. *a.* [from *stay*, to stop.] Sober; grave; steady; composed; regular; not wild, volatile, flighty, or fanciful; as, *staid* wisdom.

To ride out with *staid* guides. *Milton.*

STAID'NESS, *n.* Sobriety; gravity; steadiness; regularity; the opposite of WILDNESS.

If he sometimes appears too gay, yet a secret gracefulness of youth accompanies his writings, though the *staidness* and sobriety of age be wanting. *Dryden.*

STAIN, (stāne,) *v. t.* [W. *ystaeniaw*, to spread over, to stain; *ystaenu*, to cover with tin; *ystaen*, that is spread out or that is sprinkled, a *stain*, tin, L. *stannum*; *taen*, a spread, a sprinkle, a layer; *taenu*, to spread, expand, sprinkle, or be scattered. This coincides in elements with Gr. [illegible]. The French *teindre*, Sp. *teñir*, It. *tingere*, Port. *tingir*, to stain, are from the L. *tingo*, Gr. $\tau\epsilon\gamma\gamma\omega$, Sax. *deagan*, Eng. *dye*, a word formed by different elements. *Stain* seems to be from the Welsh, and if *tien* is not a contracted word, it has no connection with the Fr. *teindre*.]

1. To discolor by the application of foreign matter; to make foul; to spot; as, to *stain* the hand with dye; to *stain* clothes with vegetable juice; to *stain* paper; armor *stained* with blood.

2. To dye; to tinge with a different color; as, to *stain* cloth.

3. To impress with figures, in colors different from the ground; as, to *stain* paper for hangings.

4. To blot; to soil; to spot with guilt or infamy; to tarnish; to bring reproach on; as, to *stain* the character.

Of honor void, of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now soiled and *stained*. *Milton.*

STAIN, *n.* A spot; discoloration from foreign matter; as, a *stain* on a garment or cloth.

2. A natural spot of a color different from the ground.

Swift trouts, diversified with crimson *stains*. *Pope.*

3. Taint of guilt; tarnish; disgrace; reproach; as, the *stain* of sin.

Nor death itself can wholly wash their *stains*. *Dryden.*
Our opinion is, I hope, without any blemish or *stain* of heresy. *Hooker.*

4. Cause of reproach; shame.

Hereby I will lead her that is the praise and yet the *stain* of all womankind. *Sidney.*

STAIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Discolored; spotted; dyed; blotted; tarnished.

Stained glass; glass colored or stained by certain metallic pigments fused into its substance; often used for making durable pictures in windows. *Ure.*

STAIN'ER, *n.* One who stains, blots, or tarnishes.

2. A dyer.

STAIN'ING, *ppr.* Discoloring; spotting; tarnishing; dyeing.

STAIN'LESS, *a.* Free from stains or spots. *Sidney.*

2. Free from the reproach of guilt; free from sin. *Shak.*

STAIR, *n.* [D. *steiger*; Sax. *stæger*; from Sax. *stigan*, D. and G. *steigen*, Goth. *steigan*, to step, to go; Dan. *stiger*, to rise, to step up; Sw. *steg*, a step; Ir. *staighre*. See STAGE.]

1. A step; a stone or a frame of boards or planks by which a person rises one step. A stair, to make the ascent easy, should not exceed six or seven inches in elevation. When the riser is eight, nine, or ten inches in breadth, the ascent by stairs is laborious.

2. *Stairs*, in *the plural*, a series of steps by which persons ascend to a higher room in a building. [*Stair*, in this sense, is not in use.]

Flight of stairs, may signify the stairs which make the whole ascent of a story; or in winding stairs, the phrase may signify the stairs from the floor to a turn, or from one turn to another.

STAIR'CASE, *n.* [*stair* and *case*.] The part of a building which contains the stairs. Staircases are *straight* or *winding*. The straight are called FLIERS, or DIRECT FLIERS. Winding stairs, called SPIRAL, or COCKLE, are *square*, *circular*, or *elliptical*.

To make a complete *staircase*, is a curious piece of architecture. *Wotton.*

STAIR'-ROD, *n.* The name of metallic rods for holding a stair-carpet to its place.

STAITH, *n.* The line of rails forming the extremity of a railway, and generally occurring next to navigable waters, being laid on platforms for discharging coals, &c., into vessels. *Buchanan.*

2. A repository and mart for coals. [*Local.*]

STAKE, *n.* [Sax. *stac*; D. *staak*; Sw. *staka*; Ir. *stoc*; It. *steccone*, a stake; *stecco*, a stick; *steccare*, to fence with stakes; Sp. *estaca*, a *stake*, a *stick*. This coincides with *stick*, noun and verb, with *stock*, *stage*, &c. The primary sense is, to shoot, to thrust, hence, to *set*, or fix.]

1. A small piece of wood or timber, sharpened at one end and set in the ground, or prepared for setting, as a support to something. Thus *stakes* are used to support vines, to support fences, hedges, and the like. A *stake* is not to be confounded with a *post*, which is a larger piece of timber.

2. A piece of long, rough wood.

A sharpened *stake* strong Dryas found. *Dryden.*

3. A palisado, or something resembling it. *Milton.*

4. The piece of timber to which a martyr is fastened when he is to be burnt. Hence, to *perish at the stake*, is to die a martyr, or to die in torment. Hence,

5. *Figuratively*, martyrdom. The *stake* was prepared for those who were convicted of heresy.

6. That which is pledged or wagered; that which is *set*, *thrown down*, or *laid*, to abide the issue of a contest, to be gained by victory or lost by defeat.

7. The state of being laid or pledged as a wager. His honor is at *stake*.

8. A small anvil to straighten cold work, or to cut and punch upon. *Moxon.*

STAKE, *v. t.* To fasten, support, or defend with stakes; as, to *stake* vines or plants.

2. To mark the limits by stakes; with *out*; as, to *stake out* land; to *stake out* a new road, or the ground for a canal.

3. To wager; to pledge; to put at hazard upon the issue of competition, or upon a future contingency.

I'll *stake* yon lamb that near the fountain plays. *Pope.*

4. To point or sharpen stakes. [*Not used in America.*]

5. To pierce with a stake. *Spectator.*

STAK'ED, (stākt,) *pp.* Fastened or supported by stakes; set or marked with stakes; wagered; put at hazard.

STAKE'-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* In *rope-making*, a stake with wooden pins in the upper side to keep the strands apart.

STAKE'HOLD-ER, *n.* One with whom the bets are deposited when a wager is laid.

STAK'ING, *ppr.* Supporting with stakes; marking with stakes; wagering; putting at hazard.

2. Sharpening; pointing.

STA-LAC'TIC, } *a.* [from *stalactite*.] Pertaining
STA-LAC'TIC-AL, } to stalactite; resembling an icicle; stalactitic. *Kirwan.*

STA-LAC'TI-FORM, } *a.* Like stalactite; re-
STAL-AC-TIT'I-FORM, } sembling an icicle. *Phillips.*

STA-LAC'TITE, *n.* [Gr. $\sigma\tau\alpha\lambda\alpha\kappa\tau o\varsigma$, $\sigma\tau\alpha\lambda\alpha\kappa\tau\iota\varsigma$, from $\sigma\tau\alpha\lambda\alpha\zeta\omega$, to drop, from $\sigma\tau\alpha\lambda\alpha\omega$, L. *stillo*.]

A pendent cone or cylinder of carbonate of lime, attached, like an icicle, to the roof or side of a cavern, produced by the percolation through the rock above of water holding carbonate of lime in solution. Any mineral of similar form is also called a STALACTITE. *Dana.*

STAL-AC-TIT'IC, *a.* Having the form of an icicle; having the characters of a stalactite. *Dana.*

STA-LAG'MITE, *n.* [L. *stalagmium*, a drop; Gr. $\sigma\tau\alpha\lambda\alpha\gamma\mu o\varsigma$, supra.]

A deposit of earthy or calcareous matter, made by water dropping on the floors of caverns. *Encyc.* *Woodward.*

STAL-AG-MIT'IC, *a.* Having the form of stalagmite.

STAL-AG-MIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the form or manner of stalagmite. *Buckland.*

STAL'DER, *n.* A wooden frame to set casks on. [*Not used in the United States.*]

STALE, *a.* [I do not find this word in the other Teutonic dialects. It is probably from the root of *still*, G. *stellen*, to set, and equivalent to *stagnant*.]

1. Vapid or tasteless from age; having lost its life, spirit, and flavor, from being long kept; as, *stale* beer.

2. Having lost the life or graces of youth; worn out; decayed; as, a *stale* virgin. *Spectator.*

3. Worn out by use; trite; common; having lost its novelty and power of pleasing; as, a *stale* remark.

STALE, *n.* [Probably that which is set; G. *stellen*. See STALL.]

1. Something set or offered to view as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose; a decoy; a stool-fowl.

Still, as he went, he crafty *stales* did lay. *Spenser.*
A pretense of kindness is the universal *stale* to all base projects. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

[*In this sense obsolete.*]

2. A prostitute. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. Old vapid beer. [*Obs.*]

4. A long handle; as, the *stale* of a rake. [Sax. *stel*, *stele*; D. *steel*; G. *stiel*.] *Mortimer.*

5. A word applied to the king in chess when *stalled* or set; that is, when so situated that he can not be moved without going into check, by which the game is ended. *Bacon.*

STALE, *v. t.* To make vapid or useless; to destroy the life, beauty, or use of; to wear out.

Age can not wither her, nor custom *stale*
Her infinite variety. *Shak.*

STALE, *v. i.* [G. *stallen*; Dan. *staller*; Sw. *stalla*.]

To make water; to discharge urine; as horses and cattle.

STALE, *n.* Urine; *used of horses and cattle.*

STALE'LY, *adv.* Of old; of a long time. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

STALE'MATE, *n.* In *the game of chess*, the position of the king, when, though not in check, he can not move without being placed in check. *Hoyle.*

STALE'NESS, *n.* The state of being stale; vapidness; the state of having lost the life or flavor; oldness; as, the *staleness* of beer or other liquors; the *staleness* of provisions. *Bacon.* *Addison.*

2. The state of being worn out; triteness; commonness; as, the *staleness* of an observation.

STALK, (stawk,) *n.* [Sw. *stielk*; D. *steel*; G. *stiel*, a handle, and a stalk or stem; Sax. *stælg*, a column; Gr. $\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\chi o\varsigma$; from the root of *stall* and G. *stellen*, to set.]

1. The stem or main axis of a plant. Thus we speak of a *stalk* of wheat, rye, or oats, the *stalks* of maize or hemp. The *stalk* denotes that which is set, the fixed part of a plant, its support; or it is a shoot.

2. The pedicle of a flower, or the peduncle that supports the fructification of a plant.

3. The stem of a quill. *Grew.*

STALK, (stawk,) *v. i.* [Sax. *stælcan*.]

1. To walk with high and proud steps; usually implying the affectation of dignity, and hence the word usually expresses dislike. The poets, however, use the word to express dignity of step.

With manly mien he *stalk'd* along the ground. *Dryden.*
Then *stalking* through the deep
He fords the ocean. *Addison.*

2. It is used with some insinuation of contempt or abhorrence. *Johnson.*

Bertran
Stalks close behind her, like a witch's fiend,
Pressing to be employed. *Dryden.*
'Tis not to *stalk* about and draw fresh air
From time to time. *Addison.*

3. To walk behind a stalking horse or behind a cover.

The king crept under the shoulder of his led horse, and said, I must *stalk*. *Bacon.*

STALK, *n.* A high, proud, stately step, or walk. *Spenser.*

STALK'ED, (stawkt,) *a.* Having a stalk.

STALK'ER, (stawk'er,) *n.* One who walks with a proud step; also, a kind of fishing net.

STALK'ING, *ppr.* Walking with proud or lofty steps.

STALK'ING-HORSE, *n.* A horse, real or factitious, behind which a fowler conceals himself from the sight of the game which he is aiming to kill; hence, a mask; a pretense.

Hypocrisy is the devil's *stalking-horse*, under an affectation of simplicity and religion. *L'Estrange.*

STALK'LESS, *a.* Having no stalk.

STALK'Y, (stawk'e,) *a.* Hard as a stalk; resembling a stalk. *Mortimer.*

STALL, (stawl,) *n.* [Sax. *stal*, *steal*, *stall*, a place, a seat, or station, a stable, state, condition; D. *stal*; G. *stall*, a stable, a stye; Dan. *stald*; Sw. *stall*; Fr. *stalle* and *etal*; It. *stalla*; W. *ystal*; from the root of G. *stellen*, to set, that is, to throw down, to thrust down; Sans. *stala*, a place. See STILL.]

1. *Primarily*, a stand; a station; a fixed spot; hence, the stand or place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed; the division of a stable, or the apartment for one horse or ox. The stable contains eight or ten *stalls*.

2. A stable; a place for cattle.

At last he found a *stall* where oxen stood. *Dryden.*

3. In 1 *Kings* iv. 26, stall is used for *horse*. "Solomon had forty thousand *stalls* of horses for his chariots." In 2 *Chron.* ix. 25, stall means *stable*. "Solomon had four thousand *stalls* for horses and chariots." These passages are reconciled by the defini-

tion given above; Solomon had four thousand stables, each containing ten stalls; forty thousand stalls.

4. A bench, form, or frame of shelves in the open air, where any thing is exposed to sale. It is curious to observe the *stalls* of books in the boulevards and other public places in Paris.

5. A small house or shed in which an occupation is carried on; as, a butcher's *stall*. *Spenser.*

It is partially inclosed at the back and sides.

6. The seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

The dignified clergy, out of humility, have called their thrones by the name of *stalls*. {Probably a mistake of the reason.} *Warburton.*

STALL, *v. t.* To put into a stable; or to keep in a stable; as, to *stall* an ox.

Where King Ladmus then his oxen *stalled*. *Dryden.*

2. To install; to place in an office with the customary formalities. [For this, INSTALL is now used.]

3. To set; to fix; to plunge into mire so as not to be able to proceed; as, to *stall* horses or a carriage. *Halliwell.*

[This phrase I have heard in Virginia. In New England, *set* is used in a like sense.]

STALL, *v. i.* To dwell; to inhabit.

We could not *stall* together in the world. *Shak.*
[*Not in use.*]

2. To kennel.

3. To be set, as in mire.

4. To be tired of eating, as cattle.

STALL'AGE, (stawl'aje,) *n.* The right of erecting stalls in fairs; or rent paid for a stall.

2. In *old books*, laystall; dung; compost.

STAL-LA'TION, *n.* Installation. [*Not used.*] *Cavendish.*

STALL'ED, (stawld,) *pp.* or *a.* Put or kept in a stable.

STALL'-FED, *pp.* or *a.* Fed on dry fodder, or fattened in a stall or stable. [See STALL-FEED.]

STALL'-FEED, *v. t.* [*stall* and *feed.*] To feed and fatten in a stable or on dry fodder; as, to *stall-feed* an ox. [This word is used in America to distinguish this mode of feeding from *grass-feeding.*]

STALL'-FEED-ING, *ppr.* Feeding and fattening in the stable.

STALL'-FEED-ING, *n.* The act of feeding cattle in the stable.

STALL'ION, (stal'yun,) *n.* [G. *hengst*; Dan. *stald-hingst*; Fr. *etalon*; It. *stallone*; from *stall*, or its root, as we now use *stud horse*, from the root of *stud*, *bleed*; W. *ystal*, a stall, stock, produce; *ystalu*, to form a stock; *ystalwyn*, a stallion.]

A stone horse; a seed horse; or any male horse not castrated, whether kept for mares or not. According to the Welsh, the word signifies a stock horse, a horse intended for raising stock.

STALL'-WORN, in Shakspeare, Johnson thinks a mistake for STALWART, stout.

His *stall-worn* steed the champion stout bestrode. *Shak.*
[*This word is not in use.*]

STAL'WART, } *a.* [Scottish; Sax. *stal-weorth*,
STAL'WORTH, } worth taking.]

Brave; bold; strong; redoubted; daring; vehement; violent.

STA'MEN, *n.*; *pl.* STAMENS or STAM'I-NA. [L. This word belongs to the root of *sto*, *stabilis*, or of *stage.*]

1. In *a general sense*, usually in the plural, the fixed, firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it its strength and solidity. Thus we say, the bones are the *stamina* of animal bodies; the ligneous parts of trees are the *stamina* which constitute their strength. Hence,

2. Whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of any thing; as, the *stamina* of a constitution or of life; the *stamina* of a state.

3. In *botany*, an organ of flowers for the preparation of the pollen or fecundating dust. It consists of the filament and the anther. It is considered as the male organ of fructification. *Martin.*

STA'MEN-ED, *a.* Furnished with stamens.

STA'MIN, *n.* A slight woolen stuff. *Chaucer.*

STAM'I-NA, *n.*; *pl.* of STAMEN.

STAM'IN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to stamens or stamina; consisting in stamens or stamina. *Med. Repos.*

STAM'IN-ATE, *a.* Furnished with stamens.

STAM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* To endue with stamina.

STA-MIN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *staminosus.*]

1. Consisting of stamens.

2. Possessing stamens. *Staminous* flowers have no corol; they want the colored leaves called petals, and consist only of the style and stamina. Linnæus calls them *apetalous*; others, *imperfect* or *incomplete.* *Martyn.*

3. Pertaining to the stamen, or attached to it; as, a *staminous* nectary. *Lee.*

STAM-IN-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *stamen* and *fero*, to bear.]

A *staminiferous* flower is one which has stamens without a pistil. A *staminiferous* nectary is one that has stamens growing on it. *Martyn.*

STAM'MEL, *n.* A pale red color. *B. Jonson.*

2. A kind of woolen cloth. [See STAMIN.] *Com. on Chaucer.*

STAM'MER, *v. i.* [Sax. *stamer*, one who stammers; Goth. *stamms*, stammering; Sw. *stamma*; G. *stammeln*; D. *stameren*; Dan. *stammer*; from the root *stam* or *stem.* The primary sense is, to stop, to set, to fix. So *stutter* is from the root of *stead*, *stud.*]

Literally, to stop in uttering syllables or words; to stutter; to hesitate or falter in speaking; and hence, to speak with stops and difficulty. Demosthenes is said to have *stammered* in speaking, and to have overcome the difficulty by persevering efforts.

STAM'MER, *v. t.* To utter or pronounce with hesitation or imperfectly. *Beaum. & Fl.*

STAM'MER-ER, *n.* One that stutters or hesitates in speaking.

STAM'MER-ING, *ppr.* Stopping or hesitating in the uttering of syllables and words; stuttering.

2. *a.* Apt to stammer.

STAM'MER-ING, *n.* The act of stopping or hesitating in speaking; impediment in speech; articulation disturbed by irregular intermissions or snatches.

STAM'MER-ING-LY, *adv.* With stops or hesitation in speaking.

STAMP, *v. t.* [D. *stampen*; G. *stampfen*; Dan. *stamper*; Sw. *stampa*; Fr. *estamper*? It. *stampare*; Sp. *estampar.* I know not which is the radical letter, *m* or *p.*]

In *a general sense*, to strike; to beat; to press. Hence,

1. To strike or beat forcibly with the bottom of the foot or by thrusting the foot downward; as, to *stamp* the ground.

He frets, he fumes, he stares, he *stamps* the ground. *Dryden.*

[In this sense, the popular pronunciation is *stomp.*]

2. To impress with some mark or figure; as, to *stamp* a plate with arms or initials.

3. To impress; to imprint; to fix deeply; as, to *stamp* virtuous principles on the heart. [See ENSTAMP.]

4. To fix a mark by impressing it; as, a notion of the Deity *stamped* on the mind.

God has *stamped* no original characters on our minds, wherein we may read his being. *Locke.*

5. To make by impressing a mark; as, to *stamp* pieces of silver.

6. To coin; to mint; to form. *Shak.*

7. To cut out into various forms with a stamp.

8. To crush by the downward action of a kind of pestle, as ore in a stamping-mill.

STAMP, *v. i.* To strike the foot forcibly downward.

But starts, exclaims, and *stamps*, and raves, and dies. *Dennis.*

STAMP, *n.* Any instrument for making impressions on other bodies.

'Tis gold so pure,
It can not bear the *stamp* without alloy. *Dryden.*

2. A mark imprinted; an impression.

That sacred name gives ornament and grace,
And, like his *stamp*, makes basest metals pass. *Dryden.*

3. That which is marked; a thing stamped.

Hanging a golden *stamp* about their necks. *Shak.*

4. A picture cut in wood or metal, or made by impression; a cut; a plate.

At Venice they put out very curious *stamps* of the several edifices which are most famous for their beauty and magnificence. *Addison.*

5. A mark set upon things chargeable with duty to government, as evidence that the duty is paid. We see such *stamps* on English newspapers.

6. An instrument for cutting out materials (as paper, leather, &c.) into various forms by a downward pressure.

7. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed on any thing. These persons have the *stamp* of impiety. The Scriptures bear the *stamp* of a divine origin.

8. Authority; current value derived from suffrage or attestation.

Of the same *stamp* is that which is obtruded on us, that an adamant suspends the attraction of the lodestone. *Brown.*

9. Make; cast; form; character; as a man of the same *stamp*, or of a different *stamp.* *Addison.*

10. In *metallurgy*, a kind of pestle raised by water or steam power, for beating ores to powder; any thing like a pestle used for pounding or beating.

STAMP'-ACT, *n.* An act of the British parliament, imposing a duty on all paper, vellum, and parchment used in her American colonies, and declaring all writings on unstamped materials to be null and void. This act roused a general opposition in the colonies, and was one cause of the revolution.

STAMP'-DU-TY, *n.* [*stamp* and *duty.*] A duty or tax imposed on paper and parchment, the evidence of the payment of which is a stamp.

STAMP'ED, (stampt,) *pp.* or *a.* Impressed with a mark or figure; coined; imprinted; deeply fixed.

STAM-PEDE', *n.* In *the Western States*, a sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle or horses in droves or encampments on the prairies, and leading them to run for many miles, until they often sink down or die under their terrors. *Kendall.*

STAMP'ER, *n.* An instrument for pounding or stamping.

STAMP'ING, *ppr.* Impressing with a mark or figure; coining; imprinting.

STAMP'ING-MILL, *n.* An engine consisting of pestles, moved by water or steam power, for breaking or bruising ore.

STAN, as a termination, is said to have expressed the superlative degree; as in *Athelstan*, most noble; *Dunstan*, the highest. But qu. *Stan*, in Saxon, is *stone.*

STANCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *stancher*; Arm. *stanqoa*; Sp. and Port. *estancar*, to stop, to stanch, to be overtired; It. *stancare*, to weary; Sp. and Port. *estancia*, a stay or dwelling for a time, an abode, and a *stanza*; Sp. *estanco*, a stop; hence, Fr *etang*, a pond, and Eng. *tank.*]

In *a general sense*, to stop; to set or fix; but applied only to the blood; to stop the flowing of blood. Cold applications to the neck will often *stanch* the bleeding of the nose. *Bacon.*

STANCH, *v. t.* To stop, as blood; to cease to flow.

Immediately the issue of her blood *stanched*. — Luke viii.

STANCH, *a.* [This is the same word as the foregoing, the primary sense of which is to *set*; hence the sense of firmness.]

1. Sound; firm; strong and tight; as, a *stanch* ship.

2. Firm in principle; steady; constant and zealous; hearty; as, a *stanch* churchman; a *stanch* republican; a *stanch* friend or adherent.

In politics I hear you're *stanch*. *Prior.*

3. Strong; not to be broken. *Shak.*

4. Firm; close.

This is to be kept *stanch*. *Locke.*

A *stanch* hound, is one that follows the scent closely without error or remissness.

STANCH'ED, (stancht,) *pp.* Stopped or restrained from flowing.

STANCH'ER, *n.* He or that which stops the flowing of blood.

STANCH'ING, *ppr.* Stopping the flowing of blood.

STAN'CHION, (stan'shun,) *n.* [Fr. *etançon*; Arm. *stançonnu* and *stanconni*, to prop. See STARCH.]

A prop or support; a piece of timber in the form of a stake or post, used for a support. In *ship-building*, stanchions of wood or iron are of different forms, and are used to support the deck, the quarter-rails, the nettings, awnings, and the like. *Mar. Dict.*

STANCH'LESS, *a.* That can not be stanched or stopped. *Shak.*

STANCH'NESS, *n.* Soundness; firmness in principle; closeness of adherence.

STAND, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* STOOD. [Sax. *standan*; Goth. *standan.* This verb, if from the root of G. *stehen*, D. *staaen*, Dan. *staaer*, Sw. *sta*, Sans. *sta*, L. *sto*, is a derivative from the noun, which is formed from the participle of the original verb. In this case, the noun should properly precede the verb. It may be here remarked, that if *stan* is the radical word, *stand* and L. *sto* can not be from the same stock. But *stand* in the pret. is *stood*, and *sto* forms *steti.* This induces a suspicion that *stan* is not the root of *stand*, but that n is casual. I am inclined, however, to believe these words to be from different roots. The Russ. *stoyu*, to stand, is the L. *sto*, but it signifies also to be, to exist, being the substantive verb. So in It. *stare*, Sp. and Port. *estar.*]

1. To be upon the feet, as an animal; not to sit, kneel, or lie.

The absolution to be pronounced by the priest alone, *standing*. *Com. Prayer.*

And the king turned his face about and blessed all the congregation of Israel; and all the congregation of Israel *stood*. — 1 Kings viii.

2. To be erect, supported by the roots, as a tree or other plant. Notwithstanding the violence of the wind, the tree yet *stands.*

3. To be on its foundation; not to be overthrown or demolished; as, an old castle is yet *standing.*

4. To be placed or situated; to have a certain position or location. Paris *stands* on the Seine. London *stands* on the Thames.

5. To remain upright, in a moral sense; not to fall.

To *stand* or fall,
Free in thy own arbitrament it lies. *Milton.*

6. To become erect.

Mute and amazed, my hair with horror *stood*. *Dryden.*

7. To stop; to halt; not to proceed.

I charge thee, *stand*,
And tell thy name. *Dryden.*

8. To stop; to be at a stationary point.

Say, at what part of nature will they *stand*? *Pope.*

9. To be in a state of fixedness; hence, to continue; to endure. Our constitution has *stood* more than fifty years. It is hoped it will *stand* for ages.

Commonwealths by virtue ever *stood*. *Dryden.*

10. To be fixed or steady; not to vacillate. His mind *stands* unmoved.

11. To be in or to maintain a posture of resistance or defense. Approach with charged bayonets; the enemy will not *stand.*

The king granted the Jews to *stand* for their life. — Esth. viii.

12. To be placed with regard to order or rank. Note the letter that *stands* first in order. Gen. Washington *stood* highest in public estimation. Christian charity *stands* first in the rank of gracious affections.

13. To be in any particular state; to *be*, emphatically expressed, that is, to be fixed or set; *the primary sense of the substantive verb.* How does the value of wheat *stand*? God *stands* in no need of our services, but we always *stand* in need of his aid and mercy.

Accomplish what your signs foreshow;
I *stand* resigned. *Dryden.*

14. To continue unchanged or valid; not to fail or become void.

No conditions of our peace can *stand*. *Shak.*
My mercy will I keep for him, and my covenant shall *stand* fast with him. — Ps. lxxxix.

15. To consist; to have its being and essence.

Sacrifices — which *stood* only in meats and drinks. — Heb. ix.

16 To have a place.

Is excellent man, who *stood* not on the advantage-ground before, provoked men of all qualities. *Clarendon.*

17. To be in any state. Let us see how our matters *stand*.

As things now *stand* with us. *Calamy.*

18. To be in a particular respect or relation; as, to *stand* godfather to one. We ought to act according to the relation we *stand* in toward each other.

19. To be, with regard to state of mind.

Stand in awe, and sin not. — Ps. iv.

20. To succeed; to maintain one's ground; not to fall; to be acquitted; to be safe.

Readers by whose judgment I would *stand* or fall. *Spectator.*

21. To hold a course at sea; as, to *stand* from the shore; to *stand* for the harbor.

From the same parts of heaven his navy *stands*. *Dryden.*

22. To have a direction.

The wand did not really *stand* to the metal, when placed under it. *Boyle.*

23. To offer one's self as a candidate.

He *stood* to be elected one of the proctors of the university. *Sanderson.*

24. To place one's self; to be placed.

I *stood* between the Lord and you at that time. — Deut. v.

25. To stagnate; not to flow.

Or the black water of Pomptina *stands*. *Dryden.*

26. To be satisfied or convinced.

Though Page be a secure fool, and *stand* so firmly on his wife's frailty. *Shak.*

27. To make delay. I can not *stand* to examine every particular.

28. To persist; to persevere.

Never *stand* in a lie when thou art accused. *Taylor.*

29. To adhere; to abide.

Despair would *stand* to the sword. *Daniel.*

30. To be permanent, to endure; not to vanish or fade; as, the color will *stand*.

To stand by, to be near; to be a spectator; to be present. I *stood by* when the operation was performed. This phrase generally implies that the person is inactive, or takes no part in what is done. In *seamen's language*, to *stand by* is to attend and be ready. *Stand by* the halliards.

2. To be aside; to be placed aside with disregard.

In the mean time, we let the commands *stand by* neglected! *Decay of Piety.*

3. To maintain; to defend; to support, not to desert. I will *stand by* my friend to the last. Let us *stand by* our country. "To *stand by* the Arundelian marbles," in Pope, is to defend or support their genuineness.

4. To rest on for support; to be supported.

This reply *stands* by conjecture. *Whitgifte.*

To stand for; to offer one's self as a candidate.

How many *stand for* consulships? — Three. *Shak.*

2. To side with; to support; to maintain, or to profess or attempt to maintain. We all *stand for* freedom, *for* our rights or claims.

3. To be in the place of; to be the substitute or representative of. A cipher at the left hand of a figure *stands for* nothing.

I will not trouble myself, whether these names *stand for* the same thing, or really include one another. *Locke.*

4. In *seamen's language*, to direct the course toward.

To stand from: to direct the course from.

To stand one in; to cost. The coat *stands* him in twenty dollars.

To stand in, or *stand in for*, in *seamen's language*, is to direct a course toward land or a harbor.

To stand off, to keep at a distance. *Dryden.*

2 Not to comply. *Shak.*

3. To keep at a distance in friendship or social intercourse; to forbear intimacy.

We *stand off* from an acquaintance with God. *Atterbury.*

4. To appear prominent; to have relief.

Picture is best when it *stands off*, as if it were carved. *Wotton.*

To stand off, or *off from*, in *seamen's language*, is to direct the course from land.

To stand off and on, is to remain near a coast by sailing toward land and then from it.

To stand on; to continue on the same tack or course. *Totten.*

To stand out; to project; to be prominent.

Their eyes *stand out* with fatness. — Ps. lxxiii.

2. To persist in opposition or resistance; not to yield or comply; not to give way or recede.

His spirit is come in,
That so *stood out* against the holy church. *Shak.*

3. With *seamen*, to direct the course from land or a harbor.

To stand to; to ply; to urge efforts; to persevere.

Stand to your tackles, mates, and stretch your oars. *Dryden.*

2. To remain fixed in a purpose or opinion.

I will *stand* to it, that this is his sense. *Stillingfleet.*

3. To abide by; to adhere; as to a contract, assertion, promise, &c.; as, to *stand to* an award; to *stand to* one's word.

4. Not to yield; not to fly; to maintain the ground.

Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, whether they *stood* to it or ran away. *Bacon.*

To stand to sea; to direct the course from land.

To stand under; to undergo; to sustain. *Shak.*

To stand up; to rise from sitting; to be on the feet.

2. To arise in order to gain notice.

Against whom, when the accusers *stood up*, they brought no accusation of such things as I supposed. — Acts xxv.

3. To make a party.

When we *stood up* about the corn. *Shak.*

To stand up for; to defend; to justify; to support, or attempt to support, as, to *stand up for* the administration.

To stand upon; to concern; to interest. Does it not *stand upon* them to examine the grounds of their opinion? This phrase, I believe, obsolete; but we say, it *stands* us in hand, that is, it is our concern, it is for our interest.

2. To value; to pride.

We highly esteem and *stand* much upon our birth. *Ray.*

3. To insist; as, to *stand upon* security. *Shak.*

To stand with; to be consistent. The faithful servants of God will receive what they pray for, so far as *stands with* his purposes and glory.

It *stands with* reason that they should be rewarded liberally. *Davies.*

To stand together, is used, but the last two phrases are not in very general use, and are perhaps growing obsolete.

To stand against; to oppose; to resist.

To stand fast; to be fixed; to be unshaken or immovable.

To stand in hand; to be important to one's interest; to be necessary or advantageous. It *stands* us in *hand* to be on good terms with our neighbors.

To stand fire; to receive the fire of an enemy without giving way.

STAND, v. t. To endure; to sustain; to bear. I can not *stand* the cold or the heat.

2. To endure; to resist without yielding or receding.

So had I *stood* the shock of angry fate, *Smith.*
He *stood* the furious foe. *Pope.*

3. To await; to suffer; to abide by.

Let him disband the Italians —
And *stand* the judgment of a Roman senate. *Addison.*

To stand one's ground, to keep the ground or station one has taken, to maintain one's position, in a literal or figurative sense, as, an army *stands its ground*, when it is not compelled to retreat. A man *stands his ground* in an argument, when he is able to maintain it, or is not refuted.

To stand it, to bear, to be able to endure trials; or to maintain one's ground or state; *a popular phrase.*

To stand fire; to receive the fire of arms from an enemy without giving way.

To stand trial, is to sustain the trial or examination of a cause, not to give up without trial.

STAND, n. [Sans. *stana*, a place, a mansion, state, &c.]

1. A stop; a halt; as, to make a *stand*; to come to a *stand*, either in walking or in any progressive business.

The horse made a *stand*, when he charged them and routed them. *Clarendon.*

2. A station; a place or post where one stands; or a place convenient for persons to remain for any purpose. The sellers of fruit have their several *stands* in the market.

I took my *stand* upon an eminence. *Spectator.*

3. An erection, or raised station for spectators, as at a horse-race. *Willis.*

4. Rank; post; station.

Father, since your fortune did make
So high a *stand*, I mean not to descend. *Daniel.*

[In lieu of this, STANDING is now used. He is a man of high *standing* in his own country.]

5. The act of opposing.

We have come off
Like Romans, neither foolish in our *stands*,
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shak.*

6. The highest point; or the ultimate point of progression, where a stop is made, and regressive motion commences. The population of the world will not come to a *stand*, while the means of subsistence can be obtained. The prosperity of the Roman empire came to a *stand* in the reign of Augustus; after which it declined.

Vice is at *stand*, and at the highest flow. *Dryden.*

7. A young tree, usually reserved when the other trees are cut. [*English.*]

8. A small table, as, a candle-*stand*; or any frame on which vessels and utensils may be laid.

9. In *commerce*, a weight of from two hundred and a half to three hundred of pitch. *Encyc.*

10. Something on which a thing rests or is laid; as, a hay-*stand*.

11. The place where a witness stands to testify in court.

Stand of arms; in *military affairs*, a musket with its usual appendages, as a bayonet, cartridge-box, &c. *Marshall.*

To be at a stand; to stop on account of some doubt or difficulty; hence, to be perplexed; to be embarrassed; to hesitate what to determine, or what to do.

STAN'DARD, n. [It. *standardo*; Fr. *etendard*; Sp. *estandarte*; D. *standaard*; G. *standarte*; *stand* and *ard*, sort, kind.]

1. An ensign of war; a staff with a flag or colors. The troops repair to their *standard*. The royal *standard* of Great Britain is a flag, in which the imperial ensigns of England, Scotland, and Ireland are quartered with the armorial bearings of Hanover.

His armies, in the following day,
On these fair plains their *standards* proud display. *Fairfax.*

2. That which is established by sovereign power as a rule or measure by which others are to be adjusted. Thus the Winchester bushel was formerly the *standard* of measures in Great Britain, and has been adopted in the United States as their *standard*. So of weights and of lineal measure.

3. That which is established as a rule or model, by the authority of public opinion, or by respectable opinions, or by custom or general consent; as, writings which are admitted to be the *standard* of style and taste. Homer's Iliad is the *standard* of heroic poetry. Demosthenes and Cicero are the *standards* of oratory. Of modern eloquence, we have an excellent *standard* in the speeches of Lord Chatham. Addison's writings furnish a good *standard* of pure, chaste, and elegant English style. It is not an easy thing to erect a *standard* of taste.

4. In *coinage*, the proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority. The coins of England, and of the United States, are of nearly the same *standard*.

By the present *standard* of the coinage, sixty-two shillings is coined out of one pound weight of silver. *Arbuthnot.*

5. A standing tree or stem; a tree not supported or attached to a wall.

Plant fruit of all sorts and *standard*, mural, or shrubs which lose their leaf. *Evelyn.*

6. In *carpentry*, an upright support, as the poles of a scaffold. *Gloss. of Archit.*

7. In *ship-building*, an inverted knee placed upon the deck instead of beneath it, with its vertical branch turned upward from that which lies horizontally. *Mar. Dict.*

8. In *botany*, the upper petal or banner of a papilionaceous corol. *Martyn.*

STAND'ARD-BEAR'ER, n. [*standard* and *bear*.] An officer of an army, company, or troop, that bears a standard; an ensign of infantry, or a cornet of horse.

STAND'-CROP, n. A plant. *Ainsworth.*

STAND'EL, n. A tree of long standing. [*Not used.*] *Howell.*

STAND'ER, n. One who stands.

2. A tree that has stood long. [*Not used.*] *Ascham.*

STAND'ER-BY, n. One that stands near; one that is present; a mere spectator. *Hooker. Addison.*

[We now more generally use BY-STANDER.]

STAND'ER-GRASS, n. A plant. *Ainsworth.*

STAND'ING, ppr. Being on the feet; being erect. [See STAND.]

2. Moving in a certain direction to or from an object.

3. a. Settled; established, either by law or by custom, &c.; continually existing; permanent; not temporary; as, a *standing* army. Money is the *stand-*

ing measure of the value of all other commodities. Legislative bodies have certain *standing* rules of proceeding. Courts of law are, or ought to be, governed by *standing* rules. There are *standing* rules of pleading. The gospel furnishes us with *standing* rules of morality. The Jews, by their dispersion and their present condition, are a *standing* evidence of the truth of revelation and of the prediction of Moses. Many fashionable vices and follies ought to be the *standing* objects of ridicule.

4. Lasting; not transitory; not liable to fade or vanish; as, a *standing* color.

5. Stagnant; not flowing; as, *standing* water.

6. Fixed; not movable; as, a *standing* bed; distinguished from a *truckle*-bed. *Shak.*

7. Remaining erect; not cut down; as, *standing* corn.

Standing rigging, of a ship. This consists of the cordage or ropes which sustain the masts and remain fixed in their position. Such are the shrouds and stays. [See Rigging.]

STAND'ING, n. Continuance; duration or existence; as, a custom of long *standing*.

2. Possession of an office, character, or place; as, a patron or officer of long *standing*.

3. Station; place to stand in.

I will provide you with a good *standing* to see his entry. *Bacon.*

4. Power to stand.

I sink in deep mire, where there is no *standing*. — Ps. lxix.

5. Rank; condition in society; as, a man of good *standing*, or of high *standing*, among his friends.

Standing off; sailing from the land.

Standing on; sailing to land.

[Irving uses the nouns *standings off* and *standings on*.]

STAND'-POINT, n. A fixed point or station; a basis or fundamental principle; a position from which things are viewed. [From the German.]

STAND'ISH, n. [*stand* and *dish*.] A case for pen and ink.

I bequeath to Dean Swift my large silver *standish*. *Swift.*

STAND'-STILL, n. A standing without moving forward. *Blackwood.*

STANE, n. [Sax. *stan*.] A stone. [*Local.*] [See Stone.]

STANG, n. [Sax. *stang*, *steng*, a pole or stick; Dan. *stang*; G. *stange*; Sw. *stång*; It. *stanga*, a bar; W. *ystang*, a pole or perch; allied to *sting* and *stanchion*; from shooting.]

1. A pole, rod, or perch; a measure of land. [*Not in use.*] *Swift.*

2. A long bar; a pole; a shaft.

To ride the stang, is to be carried on a pole on men's shoulders, in derision. [*Local.*] *Todd.*

STANG, v. t. To shoot with pain. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

STAN'HOPE, n. A light, two-wheeled carriage, without a top, so called from Lord Stanhope, for whom it was contrived. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

STANK, a. Weak; worn out. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

STANK, v. i. To sigh. [*Not used.*]

STANK, *old pret.* of Stink. Stunk is now used.

STANK, n. [W. *ystanc*. See Stanch.] A dam or mound to stop water. [*Local.*] *Halliwell.*

STAN'NA-RY, a. [from L. *stannum*, tin; Ir. *stan*; W. *ystaen*. See Tin.] Relating to the tin works; as, *stannary* courts. *Blackstone.*

STAN'NA-RY, n. A tin mine. *Hall.*

STAN'NATE, n. [L. *stannum*, tin.] A salt formed of stannic acid united with a base.

STAN'NEL, } n. The kestrel, a species of hawk;
STAN'YEL, } called also Stone-Gall and Windhover. [*Local.*] *Ed. Encyc.*

STAN'NIC, a. [L. *stannum*, tin.] Pertaining to tin; procured from tin; as, the *stannic* acid. *Lavoisier.*

STAN'NIC AC'ID, n. The deutoxyd of tin, which performs the functions of an acid, uniting with bases, and forming salts called Stannates.

STAN-NIF'ER-OUS, a. [L. *stannum* and *fero*.] Containing or affording tin. *Ure.*

STAN'ZA, n. [It. *stanza*, an abode or lodging, a stanza, that is, a stop; Sp. and Port. *estancia*, from *estancar*, to stop; Fr. *stance*. See Staunch.]

1. In *poetry*, a number of lines or verses connected with each other, and ending in a full point or pause; a part of a poem, ordinarily containing every variation of measure in that poem. A stanza may contain verses of a different length or number of syllables, and a different number of verses; or it may consist of verses of equal length. Stanzas are said to have been first introduced from the Italian into French poetry about the year 1580, and thence they were introduced into England. The versions of the Psalms present examples of various kinds of *stanza*.

Horace confines himself to one sort of verse or *stanza* in every ode. *Dryden.*

2. In *architecture*, an apartment or division in a building.

STAN-ZA'IC, a. Consisting in stanzas.

STAPH'Y-LINE, (staf'-,) a. [Gr. *σταφυλη*, a bunch of grapes.] In *mineralogy*, having the form of a bunch of grapes; botryoidal. *Shepard.*

STAPH-Y-LO'MA, n. [Gr. *σταφυλη*, a grape, and *ωμα*, a termination in nosology denoting external protuberance.]

The name of a disease of the eye, characterized by enlargement of the eyeball, protuberance of the cornea, and dimness or entire abolition of sight. Nosologists reckon three varieties of this disease. 1, with a preternatural quantity of some one or more of the humors, the pupil being transparent, sometimes called Hydrophthalmia; 2, with an effusion of pus, the pupil being cloudy, sometimes called Onyx; and 3, with a rupture of the iris, and its protrusion against the cornea, constituting a grape-like tumor, the sight being destroyed, sometimes called Hypopium. *J. M. Good.*

STAPH-Y-LOR'A-PHY, (staf-e-lor'a-fe,) n. [Gr. *σταφυλη* and *ραφη*, a suture, from *ραπτω*.]

A surgical suture of the palate, for the purpose of uniting the edges of a fissure.

STA'PLE, (sta'pl,) n. [Sax. *stapel*, *stapul*, a stake; D. *stapel*, a pile, stocks, staple; *stapelen*, to pile; G. *stapel*, a stake, a pile or heap, a staple, stocks, a mart; Sw. *stapel*; Dan. *stabel*, a staple; *stabler*, to pile; *stabbe*, a block or log; *stab*, a *staff*. We see this word is from the root of *staff*. The primary sense of the root is, to set, to fix. *Staple* is that which is fixed, or a fixed place, or it is a pile or store.]

1. A settled mart or market; an emporium. In England, formerly, the king's *staple* was established in certain ports or towns, and certain goods could not be exported, without being first brought to these ports, to be rated and charged with the duty payable to the king or public. The principal commodities on which customs were levied, were *wool*, *skins*, and *leather*, and these were originally the *staple* commodities. Hence, the words *staple commodities* came in time to signify the principal commodities produced by a country for exportation or use. Thus, cotton is the *staple commodity* of South Carolina, Georgia, and other Southern States of America. Wheat is the *staple* of Pennsylvania and New York.

2. A city or town where merchants agree to carry certain commodities.

3. A principal commodity or production of a country or district.

4. The thread or pile of wool, cotton, or flax. Thus we say, this is wool of a coarse *staple*, or fine *staple*. In America, cotton is of a short *staple*, long *staple*, fine *staple*, &c. The cotton of short *staple* is raised on the upland; the sea-island cotton is of a fine, long *staple*.

5. *Figuratively*, the material or substance of a thing; as, the *staple* of a literary production.

6. [W. *ystyfol*.] A loop of iron, or a bar or wire bent and formed with two points, to be driven into wood, to hold a hook, pin, &c. *Pope.*

Staple of land; the particular nature and quality of land.

STA'PLE, a. Settled; established in commerce; as, a *staple* trade.

2. According to the laws of commerce; marketable; fit to be sold. [*Not much used.*] *Swift.*

3. Chief; principal; regularly produced or made for market; as, *staple* commodities.

[*This is now the most general acception of the word.*]

STA'PLER, n. A dealer; as, a wool *stapler*.

STAR, n. [Sax. *steorra*; Dan. and Sw. *stierna*; G. *stern*; D. *ster*; Arm. and Corn. *steren*; Basque, *izarra*; Gr. *αστηρ*; Sans. *tara*; Bengal, *otaro*; Pehlavi, *setaram*; Pers. *setareh* or *stara*; W. *seren*.]

1. An apparently small, luminous body in the heavens, that shines in the night, or when its light is not obscured by clouds, or lost in the brighter effulgence of the sun. *Stars* are fixed or planetary. The fixed stars are known by their perpetual twinkling, and by their being always in the same position in relation to each other. The planets, or wandering stars, do not twinkle, and they revolve about the sun. The fixed stars are considered by astronomers to be suns, and their immense numbers exhibit the astonishing extent of creation and of divine power.

2. The pole-star. A bright star in the tail of Ursa Minor, so called from its being very near the north pole. [*A particular application, not in use.*] *Shak.*

3. In *astrology*, a configuration of the planets, supposed to influence fortune. Hence the expression, "You may thank your *stars* for such and such an event."

A pair of star-crossed lovers. *Shak.*

4. The figure of a star; a radiated mark in writing or printing; an asterisk; thus *; used as a reference to a note in the margin, or to fill a blank, in writing or printing, where letters are omitted.

5. In *Scripture*, Christ is called the *bright and morning star*, the star that ushers in the light of an eternal day to his people. *Rev.* xxii.

Ministers are also called *stars in Christ's right hand*, as, being supported and directed by Christ, they convey light and knowledge to the followers of Christ. *Rev.* i.

The twelve *stars* which form the crown of the church, are the twelve apostles. *Rev.* xii.

6. A person of brilliant and attractive qualities on some public occasion; a theatrical performer, &c.

7. The figure of a star; a badge of rank; as, *stars* and garters.

8. A distinguished and brilliant theatrical performer.

Star of Bethlehem; a flower and bulbous plant of the genus Ornithogalum. There is also the star of Alexandria, and of Naples, and of Constantinople, of the same genus. *Cyc. Lee.*

STAR, v. t. To set or adorn with stars, or bright, radiating bodies; to bespangle; as, a robe *starred* with gems.

STAR'-AP-PLE, (-ap'pl,) n. The popular name of several species of Chrysophyllum, evergreen trees whose fruit is esculent. Chrysophyllum Cainito is the most important species. They grow in intertropical climates.

STAR'-CHAM-BER, n. *Formerly*, a court of criminal jurisdiction in England, which exercised extensive powers during the reigns of Henry VIII. and his successors. This court was abolished by stat. 16 Charles I. See *Blackstone*, B. iv. ch. xix.

STAR'-CROWN-ED, a. Crowned with stars.

STAR'-EN-CIR'CLED, a. Encircled with stars.

STAR'-FISH, n. [*star* and *fish*.] A marine animal; the sea-star or Asterias, a genus of pedicellate echinoderms or zoöphytes, so named because their body is divided into rays, generally five in number, in the center of which and below is the mouth, which is the only orifice of the alimentary canal. They are covered with a coriaceous skin, armed with points and spines, and pierced with numerous small holes, arranged in regular series, through which pass membranaceous *tentacula* or feelers, terminated each by a little disk or cup, by means of which they execute their progressive motions. *Cuvier.*

STAR'-FLOW-ER, n. A plant of the genus Ornithogalum. *Cyc.*

2. A plant of the genus Stellaria. *Lee.*

STAR'-FORT, n. A fort surrounded on the exterior with projecting angles; hence the name.

STAR'-GAZ-ER, n. [*star* and *gaze*.] One who gazes at the stars; a term of contempt for an astrologer, sometimes used ludicrously for an astronomer.

STAR'-GAZ-ING, n. The act or practice of observing the stars with attention; astrology. *Swift.*

STAR'-GRASS, n. [*star* and *grass*.] Starry duck meat, a plant of the genus Callitriche, and one also of the genus Aletris. *Lee.*

STAR'-HAWK, n. A species of hawk so called. *Ainsworth.*

STAR'-HY'A-CINTH, n. A bulbous plant of the genus Scilla.

STAR'-JEL-LY, n. A plant, the Tremella, one of the Fungi; also, star-shoot, a gelatinous substance which is also a Tremella.

STAR'-LED, a. Guided by the stars.

STAR'-LIKE, a. [*star* and *like*.] Resembling a star; stellated; radiated like a star; as, *starlike* flowers. *Mortimer.*

2. Bright; illustrious.

The having turned many to righteousness shall confer a *starlike* and immortal brightness. *Boyle.*

STAR'-PAV-ED, a. [*star* and *paved*.] Studded with stars.

The road of heaven, *star-paved*. *Milton.*

STAR'-PROOF, a. [*star* and *proof*.] Impervious to the light of the stars; as, a *star-proof* elm. *Milton.*

STAR'-RED, n. [*star* and *read*.] Doctrine of the stars; astronomy. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

STAR'-ROOF-ED, (-roft,) a. Roofed with stars.

STAR'-SHOOT, n. [*star* and *shoot*.] A gelatinous substance often found in wet meadows, and formerly by some supposed to be the extinguished residuum of a shooting star. It is, however, not of meteoric, but of vegetable origin; being a fungus of the genus Tremella.

I have seen a good quantity of that jelly, by the vulgar called a *star-shoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling star. *Bacon.*

STAR'-SPAN'GLED, (-spang-gld,) a. Spangled with stars. *E. Everett.*

STAR'-STONE, n. A variety of sapphire, which, in a certain direction, presents a reflection of light in the form of a star. *Brande.*

STAR'-THIS-TLE, (-this'l,) n. An annual plant of the genus Centaurea.

STAR'-WORT, n. A plant of the genus Aster. The species are shrubby or herbaceous, and their flowers resemble small stars. *Loudon.*

The *yellow starwort* is of the genus Inula or Elecampane.

STAR'BOARD, n. [Sax. *steor-board*; G. *steuerbort*, as if from *steuer*, the rudder or helm; D. *stuur-bord*, as if from *stuur*, helm; Sw. and Dan. *styr-bord*. But in Fr. *stribord*, Sp. *estribor*, Arm. *strybourz* or *stribourh*, are said to be contracted from *dexter-bord*,

right-side. *Star-board* is from *steer-bord*, the tiller being on the right hand of the steersman.]

The right hand side of a ship or boat, when a spectator stands with his face toward the head, stem, or prow.

STAR'BOARD, *a.* Pertaining to the right-hand side of a ship; being or lying on the right side; as, the *starboard* shrouds; *starboard* quarter; *starboard* tack. In *seamanship*, *starboard*, uttered by the master of a ship, is an order to the helmsman to put the helm to the starboard side. *Mar. Dict.*

STARCH, *n.* [Sax. *stearc*, rigid, stiff; G. *stärke*, strength, starch, *stark*, strong; D. *styk*, Dan. *stark*, Sw. *stark*, strong. See STARK and STERN.]

A substance used to stiffen linen and other cloth. It is the farina or fecula of various vegetables, a substance which is a white solid with no smell, and with very little taste, and which, when squeezed between the fingers, gives a very peculiar sound. It is insoluble in cold water, but with boiling water it forms a jelly very nearly transparent. Iodine forms, with starch, a blue compound, and hence is the best test of its presence. *Starch* forms the greatest portion of all farinaceous substances, particularly of wheat flour, and it is the chief ingredient of bread.

STARCH, *a.* Stiff; precise; rigid. *Kullingbeck.*

STARCH, *v. t.* To stiffen with starch. *Gay.*

STARCH'ED, (starcht,) *pp.* or *a.* Stiffened with starch.

2. *a.* Stiff; precise; formal. *Swift.*

STARCH'ED-NESS, *n.* Stiffness in manners; formality. *Addison.*

STARCH'ER, *n.* One who starches, or whose occupation is to starch. *Johnson.*

STARCH'-HY'A-CINTH, *n* A plant, the Muscari racemosum, of the same natural order with the hyacinth, and named from the smell of the flower. It is a native of Britain, and a garden plant in the United States. *Loudon.*

STARCH'ING, *ppr.* Stiffening with starch.

STARCH'LY, *adv.* With stiffness of manner; formally.

STARCH'NESS, *n.* Stiffness of manner; preciseness.

STARCH'Y, *a.* Consisting of starch; resembling starch; stiff; precise.

STARE, *n.* [Sax. *stær*; G. *stahr*; Sw. *stare.*]

A bird, the starling, or Sturnus.

STARE, *v. i.* [Sax. *staria*; Dan. *stirrer*; Sw. *stirra*; G. *starren*; D. *staaren.* In Sw. *stirra ut fingren* is to spread one's fingers. The sense, then, is, to open, or extend, and it seems to be closely allied to G. *starr*, stiff, and to *starch*, *stern*, which imply straining, tension.]

1. To gaze; to look with fixed eyes wide open; to fasten an earnest look on some object. *Staring* is produced by wonder, surprise, stupidity, horror, fright, and sometimes by eagerness to hear or learn something, sometimes by impudence. We say, he *stared* with astonishment.

Look not big, nor *stare*, nor fret. *Shak.*

2. To stand out; to be prominent

Take off all the *staring* straws and jaggs in the hive. [*Not used.*] *Mortimer.*

To stare in the face; to be before the eyes, or undeniably evident.

The law *stares* them in the face, while they are breaking it. *Locke.*

STARE, *n.* A fixed look with eyes wide open. *Dryden.*

STAR'ER, *n.* One who stares or gazes.

STAR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Gazing; looking with fixed eyes.

STAR'ING-LY, *adv.* Gazingly.

STARK, *a.* [Sax. *stere*, *steare*; D. *sterk*; G. *stark*, stiff, strong; formed on the root of the G. *starr*, stiff, rigid, Eng. *steer*; from *straining*, *stretching*. See STARCH and STERN.]

1. Stiff; strong; rugged.

Many a nobleman lies *stark* and stiff
Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies. *Shak.*
The north is not so *stark* and cold. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

2. Deep; full; profound; absolute.

Consider the *stark* security
The commonwealth is in now. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

3. Mere; gross; absolute.

He pronounces the citation *stark* nonsense. *Collier.*

STARK, *adv.* Wholly; entirely; absolutely; as, *stark* mad; *stark* blind; *stark* naked. These are the principal applications of this word now in use. The word is in popular use, but not an elegant word in any of its applications.

STARK'LY, *adv.* Stiffly; strongly. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

STAR'LESS, *a.* Having no stars visible, or no starlight; as, a *starless* night. *Milton. Dryden.*

STAR'LIGHT, (-lite,) *n.* [*star* and *light.*] The light proceeding from the stars.

Nor walk by noon,
Or glittering *starlight*, without thee is sweet. *Milton.*

STAR'LIGHT, (-lite,) *a.* Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only; as, a *starlight* evening. *Dryden.*

STAR'LING, *n.* [Sax. *stær*; Sw. *stare.*]

1. A bird of the genus Sturnus, Linn., also called STARE. The American starling is better known by the name of MEADOW-LARK. *Peabody.*

2. A name given to piles driven round the piers of a bridge for defense and support.

STAR'OST, *n.* In *Poland*, a nobleman who possessed a starosty.

STAR'OS-TY, *n.* In *Poland*, a name given to castles and domains conferred on noblemen for life by the crown. *Brande.*

STAR'RED, (stärd,) *pp.* or *a.* [from *star.*] Adorned or studded with stars; as, the *starred* queen of Ethiopia. *Milton.*

2. Influenced in fortune by the stars.

My third comfort
Starred most unluckily. *Shak.*

STAR'RING, *ppr.* or *a.* Adorning with stars.

2. Shining; bright; sparkling; as, *starring* comets. [*Not in use.*]

STAR'RY, *a.* [from *star.*] Abounding with stars; adorned with stars.

Above the clouds, above the *starry* sky. *Pope.*

2. Consisting of stars; stellar; stellary; proceeding from the stars; as, *starry* light; *starry* flame. *Spenser. Dryden.*

3. Shining like stars; resembling stars; as, *starry* eyes. *Shak.*

START, *v. i.* [D. *storten*, to pour, to spill, to fall, to rush, to tumble; Sw. *störta*, to roll upon the head, to pitch headlong; qu. G. *stürzen.* In Sax. *steort* is a tail, that is, a shoot or projection; hence the promontory so called in Devonshire. The word seems to be a derivative from the root of *star*, *steer.* The primary sense is, to shoot, to dart suddenly, or to spring.]

1. To move suddenly, as if by a twitch; as, to *start* in sleep, or by a sudden spasm.

2. To move suddenly, as by an involuntary shrinking from sudden fear or alarm.

I *start* as from some dreadful dream. *Dryden.*

3. To move with sudden quickness, as with a spring or leap.

A spirit fit to *start* into an empire,
And look the world to law. *Dryden.*

4. To shrink; to wince.

But if he *start*,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. *Shak.*

5. To move suddenly aside; to deviate; generally with *from*, *out of*, or *aside.*

The old drudging sun, from his long beaten way,
Shall at thy voice *start* and misguide the day. *Cowley.*
Keep your soul to the work when ready to *start aside.* *Watts.*

6. To set out; to commence a race, as from a barrier or goal. The horses *started* at the word "go."

At once they *start*, advancing in a line. *Dryden.*

7. To set out; to commence a journey or enterprise. The public coaches *start* at six o'clock.

When two *start* into the world together. *Collier.*

To start up; to rise suddenly, as from a seat or couch; or to come suddenly into notice or importance.

START, *v. t.* To alarm; to disturb suddenly; to startle; to rouse.

Upon malicious bravery dost thou come
To *start* my quiet? *Shak.*

2. To rouse suddenly from concealment; to cause to flee or fly; as, to *start* a hare or a woodcock; to *start* game. *Pope.*

3. To bring into motion; to produce suddenly to view or notice.

Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Cæsar. *Shak.*
The present occasion has *started* the dispute among us. *Lesley.*

So we say, to *start* a question, to *start* an objection; that is, to suggest or propose anew.

4. To invent or discover; to bring within pursuit.

Sensual men agree in the pursuit of every pleasure they can *start.* *Temple.*

5. To move suddenly from its place; to dislocate; as, to *start* a bone.

One *started* the end of the clavicle from the sternum. *Wiseman.*

6. To empty, as liquor from a cask; to pour out; as, to *start* wine into another cask. *Mar. Dict.*

START, *n.* A sudden motion of the body; a sudden twitch; a spastic affection; as, a *start* in sleep.

2. A sudden motion from alarm.

The fright awakened Arcite with a *start.* *Dryden.*

3. A sudden rousing to action; a spring; excitement.

Now fear I this will give it *start* again. *Shak.*

4. Sally; sudden motion or effusion; a bursting forth; as, *starts* of fancy.

To check the *starts* and sallies of the soul. *Addison.*

5. Sudden fit; sudden motion followed by intermission.

For she did speak in *starts* distractedly. *Shak.*
Nature does nothing by *starts* and leaps, or in a hurry. *L'Estrange.*

6. A quick spring; a darting; a shoot; a push; as, to give a *start.*

Both cause the string to give a quicker *start.* *Bacon.*

7. First motion from a place; act of setting out.

The *start* of first performance is all. *Bacon.*
You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the *start.* *Shak.*

To get the start; to begin before another; to gain the advantage in a similar undertaking.

Got the start of the majestic world. *Shak.*
She might have forsaken him, if he had not *got the start* of her. *Dryden.*

START, *n.* A projection; a push; a horn; a tail. In the latter sense it occurs in the name of the bird redstart. Hence, *the start*, in Devonshire.

START'ED, *pp.* Suddenly roused or alarmed; poured out, as a liquid; discovered; proposed; produced to view.

START'ER, *n.* One that starts; one that shrinks from his purpose. *Hudibras.*

2. One that suddenly moves or suggests a question or an objection.

3. A dog that rouses game. *Delany.*

START'FUL, *a.* Apt to start; skittish.

START'FUL-NESS, *n.* Aptness to start.

START'ING, *ppr.* Moving suddenly; shrinking; rousing; commencing, as a journey, &c.

START'ING, *n.* The act of moving suddenly.

START'ING-HOLE, *n.* A loophole; evasion. *Martin.*

START'ING-LY, *adv.* By sudden fits or starts. *Shak.*

START'ING-POST, *n.* [*start* and *post.*] A post, stake, barrier, or place, from which competitors in a race start, or begin the race.

START'ISH, *a.* Apt to start; skittish; shy.

START'LE, (start'l,) *v. t.* [dim. of *start.*] To shrink; to move suddenly, or be excited, on feeling a sudden alarm.

Why shrinks the soul
Back on herself, and *startles* at destruction? *Addison.*

START'LE, *v. t.* To impress with fear; to excite by sudden alarm, surprise, or apprehension; to shock; to alarm; to fright. We were *startled* at the cry of distress. Any great and unexpected event is apt to *startle* us.

The supposition that angels assume bodies, need not *startle* us. *Locke.*

2. To deter; to cause to deviate. [*Little used.*] *Clarendon.*

START'LE, *n.* A sudden motion or shock occasioned by an unexpected alarm, surprise, or apprehension of danger; sudden impression of terror.

After having recovered from my first *startle*, I was well pleased with the accident. *Spectator.*

START'LED, *pp.* Suddenly moved or shocked by an impression of fear or surprise.

START'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Suddenly impressing with fear or surprise.

START'LING-LY, *adv.* In a startling manner.

START'-UP, *n.* [*start* and *up.*] One that comes suddenly into notice. [*Not used.* We use UPSTART.] *Shak.*

2. A kind of high shoe. *Hall.*

START'-UP, *a.* Suddenly coming into notice. [*Not used.*] *Warburton.*

STARV-A'TION, *n.* The act of starving or state of being starved.

STARVE, *v. i.* [Sax. *steorfan*, to perish with hunger or cold; G. *sterben*, to die, either by disease or hunger, or by a wound; D. *sterven*, to die. Qu. is this from the root of Dan. *tarv*, Sw. *tarf*, necessity, want?]

1. To perish; to be destroyed. *Fairfax.*

[*In this general sense, obsolete.*]

2. To perish or die with cold; as, to *starve* with cold.

[*This sense is retained in England, but not in the United States.*]

3. To perish with hunger.

[*This sense is retained in England and the United States.*]

4. To suffer extreme hunger or want; to be very indigent.

Sometimes virtue *starves*, while vice is fed. *Pope.*

STARVE, *v. t.* To kill with hunger. Maliciously to *starve* a man is, in law, murder.

2. To distress or subdue by famine; as, to *starve* a garrison into a surrender.

3. To destroy by want; as, to *starve* plants by the want of nutriment.

4. To kill with cold. [*Not in use in the United States.*]

From beds of raging fire, to *starve* in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth. *Milton.*

5. To deprive of force or vigor.

The powers of their minds are *starved* by disuse. [*Unusual.*] *Locke.*

STARV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Killed with hunger; subdued by hunger; rendered poor by want.

2. Killed by cold. [*Not in use in the United States.*]

STARVE'LING, (stärv'ling,) *a.* Hungry; lean; pining with want. *Philips.*

STARVE'LING, (stärv'ling,) *n.* An animal or plant

that is made thin, lean, and weak through want of nutriment.

And thy poor *starveling* bountifully fed. *Donne.*

STARV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Perishing with hunger; killing with hunger; rendering lean and poor by want of nourishment.

2. Perishing with cold; killing with cold. [*English.*]

STAT PRO RĀ-TI-Ō'NE VO-LUN'TAS, (-rā-shē-ō'ne-,) [L.] The will stands for reason.

STA'TA-RY, *a.* [from *state.*] Fixed; settled. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

STATE, *n.* [L. *status*, from *sto*, to stand, to be fixed; It. *stato*; Sp. *estado*; Fr. *etât.* Hence G. *stat*, fixed; *statt*, place, abode, stead; *staat*, state; *stadt*, a town or city; D. *staat*, condition, state; *sted*, a city, Dan. and Sw. *stad*; Sans. *stidaha*, to stand; Pers. *istaden*, id. *State* is fixedness or standing.]

1. Condition; the circumstances of a being or thing at any given time. These circumstances may be internal, constitutional, or peculiar to the being, or they may have relation to other beings. We say, the body is in a sound *state*, or it is in a weak *state*; or it has just recovered from a feeble *state*. The *state* of his health is good. The *state* of his mind is favorable for study. So we say, the *state* of public affairs calls for the exercise of talents and wisdom. In regard to foreign nations, our affairs are in a good *state*. So we say, single *state*, and married *state*.

Declare the past and present *state* of things. *Dryden.*

2. Modification of any thing.

Keep the *state* of the question in your eye. *Boyle.*

3. Crisis; stationary point; height; point from which the next movement is regression.

Tumors have their several degrees and times, as beginning, augment, *state*, and declination. [*Not in use.*] *Wiseman.*

4. Estate; possession. [*Obs.*] [See ESTATE.] *Daniel.*

5. A political body, or body politic; the whole body of people united under one government, whatever may be the form of the government.

Municipal law is a rule of conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a *state*. *Blackstone.*

More usually the word signifies a political body governed by representatives; a commonwealth; as, the *states* of Greece; the *States* of America.

In this sense, *state* has sometimes more immediate reference to the government, sometimes to the people or community. Thus, when we say, the *state* has made provision for the paupers, the word has reference to the government or legislature; but when we say, the *state* is taxed to support paupers, the word refers to the whole people or community.

6. Any body of men united by profession, or constituting a community of a particular character; as, the civil and ecclesiastical *states* in Great Britain. But these are sometimes distinguished by the terms *church* and *state*. In this case, *state* signifies the civil community or government only.

7. Rank; condition; quality; as, the *state* of honor. *Shak.*

8. Pomp; appearance of greatness.

In *state* the monarchs marched. *Dryden.*
Where least of *state*, there most of love is shown. *Dryden.*

9. Dignity; grandeur.

She instructed him how he should keep *state*, yet with a modest sense of his misfortunes. *Bacon.*

10. A seat of dignity.

This chair shall be my *state*. *Shak.*

11. A canopy; a covering of dignity.

His high throne, under *state*
Of richest texture spread. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

12. A person of high rank. [*Not in use.*] *Latimer.*

13. The principal persons in a government.

The bold design
Pleased highly those infernal *states*. *Milton.*

14. The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country; as, the *states* general.

15. Joined with another word, it denotes public, or what belongs to the community or body politic; as, *state* affairs; *state* policy.

STATE, *v. t.* To set; to settle. [See STATED.]

2. To express the particulars of any thing in writing; to set down in detail or in gross; as, to *state* an account; to *state* debt and credit; to *state* the amount due.

3. To express the particulars of any thing verbally; to represent fully in words; to narrate; to recite. The witnesses *stated* all the circumstances of the transaction. They are enjoined to *state* all the particulars. It is the business of the advocate to *state* the whole case. Let the question be fairly *stated.*

STAT'ED, *pp.* Expressed or represented; told; recited.

2. *a.* Settled; established; regular; occurring at regular times; not occasional; as, *stated* hours of business.

3. Fixed; established; as, a *stated* salary.

STAT'ED-LY, *adv.* Regularly; at certain times; not occasionally. It is one of the distinguishing marks of a good man, that he *statedly* attends public worship.

STATE'LESS, *a.* Without pomp. *J. Barlow.*

STATE'LI-ER, *a. comp.* More lofty or majestic.

STATE'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *stately.*] Grandeur; loftiness of mien or manner; majestic appearance; dignity.

For *statliness* and majesty, what is comparable to a horse? *More.*

2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity. *Beaum. & Fl.*

STATE'LY, *a.* Lofty; dignified; majestic; as, *stately* manners; a *stately* gait.

2. Magnificent; grand; as, a *stately* edifice; a *stately* dome; a *stately* pyramid.

3. Elevated in sentiment. *Dryden.*

STATE'LY, *adv.* Majestically; loftily. *Milton.*

STATE'MENT, *n.* The act of stating, reciting, or presenting verbally or on paper.

2. A series of facts or particulars expressed on paper; as, a written *statement.*

3. A series of facts verbally recited; recital of the circumstances of a transaction; as, a verbal *statement.*

STATE'-MON'GER, (-mung-ger,) *n.* [*state* and *monger.*] One versed in politics, or one that dabbles in state affairs.

STATE'-PA'PER, *n.* A paper relating to the political interests or government of a state. *Jay.*

STATE'-PRIS'ON, *n.* A public prison or penitentiary.

STATE'-PRIS'ON-ER, *n.* One in confinement for political offenses.

STA'TER, *n.* The principal gold coin of ancient Greece. It varied much in value, but was usually worth about £1 3s. sterling, or $5½. The Attic silver tetradrachm was, in later times, called *stater.* *Smith's Dict.*

STATE'-ROOM, *n.* [*state* and *room.*] A magnificent room in a palace or great house. *Johnson.*

2. An apartment for lodging in a ship's cabin.

STATES, *n. pl.* Nobility. [See also STATE.] *Shak.*

STATES-GEN'ER-AL, *n. pl.* In *France*, before the revolution, the assembly of the three orders of the kingdom, viz., the clergy, the nobility, and the third estate, or commonalty. In *Netherlands* and *Holland*, the legislative body, composed of two chambers. *P. Cyc.*

STATES'MAN, *n.* [*state* and *man.*] A man versed in the arts of government; *usually*, one eminent for political abilities; a politician.

2. A small landholder. [*North of England.*] *Halliwell.*

3. One employed in public affairs. *Pope. Swift.*

STATES'MAN-LIKE, *a.* Having the manner or wisdom of statesmen.

STATES'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The qualifications or employments of a statesman. *Churchill.*

STATES'WŌM-AN, *n.* A woman who meddles in public affairs; *in contempt.* *Addison.*

STATE'-TRI'AL, *n.* A trial of persons for political offenses.

STAT'IC, STAT'IC-AL, } *a.* [See STATICS.] Pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium. *Olmsted.*

2. Resting; acting by mere weight; as, *statical* pressure.

STAT'ICS, *n.* [Fr. *statique*; It. *statica*; L. *statica*; Gr. *στατικη.*]

1. That branch of mechanics which treats of the forces that keep bodies at rest or in equilibrium. *Dynamics* treats of bodies in motion.

2. In *medicine*, a kind of epileptics, or persons seized with epilepsies. *Cyc.*

STAT'ING, *ppr.* Setting forth; expressing in particular.

STAT'ING, *n.* An act of making a statement; a statement. *Taylor.*

STA'TION, (-shun,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *statio*, from *sto*, *status*; It. *stazione*; Sp. *estacion.*]

1. The act of standing.

Their manner was to stand at prayer—on which their meetings for that purpose received the name of *stations.* [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

2. A state of rest.

All progression is performed by drawing on or impelling forward what was before in *station*, or at rest. [*Rare.*] *Brown.*

3. The spot or place where one stands, particularly where a person habitually stands, or is appointed to remain for a time; as, the *station* of a sentinel. Each detachment of troops had its *station.*

4. Post assigned; office; the part or department of public duty which a person is appointed to perform. The chief magistrate occupies the first political *station* in a nation. Other officers fill subordinate *stations.* The office of bishop is an ecclesiastical *station* of great importance. It is the duty of the executive to fill all civil and military *stations* with men of worth.

5. Situation; position.

The fig and date, why love they to remain
In middle *station*? *Prior.*

6. Employment; occupation; business.

By spending the Sabbath in retirement and religious exercises, we gain new strength and resolution to perform God's will in our several *stations* the week following. *Nelson.*

7. Character; state.

The greater part have kept their *station.* *Milton.*

8. Rank; condition of life. He can be contented with a humble *station.*

9. In *church history*, the fast of the fourth and sixth days of the week, Wednesday and Friday, in memory of the council which condemned Christ, and of his passion.

10. Among *Roman Catholics*, a church where indulgences are to be had on certain days. *Encyc.*

STA'TION, *v. t.* To place; to set; or to appoint to the occupation of a post, place, or office; as, to *station* troops on the right or left of an army; to *station* a sentinel on a rampart; to *station* ships on the coast of Africa, or in the West Indies; to *station* a man at the head of the department of finance.

STA'TION, STA'TION-HOUSE, } *n.* A resting-place on a railway, at which a halt is made to receive or let down passengers or goods. *Brande.*

STA'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a station. *Encyc.*

STA'TION-A-RY, *a.* Fixed; not moving, progressive, or regressive; not appearing to move. The sun becomes *stationary* in Cancer, in its advance into the northern signs. The court, in England, which was formerly itinerary, is now *stationary.*

2. Not advancing, *in a moral sense*; not improving; not growing wiser, greater, or better; not becoming greater or more excellent. *S. S. Smith.*

3. Respecting place.

The same harmony and *stationary* constitution. *Brown.*

Stationary engine; on a *railway*, a steam-engine in a fixed position, which draws a load by a rope or other means of communication extended along the road.

Stationary fever; a fever depending on peculiar seasons. *Coxe.*

STA'TION-BILL, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a list containing the appointed posts of the ship's company, when navigating the ship. *Mar. Dict.*

STA'TION-ER, *n.* *Originally*, a bookseller, from his occupying a stand or station; but *at present*, one who sells paper, quills, inkstands, pencils, and other furniture for writing.

STA'TION-ER-Y, *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers, as paper, ink, quills, &c.

STA'TION-ER-Y, *a.* Belonging to a stationer.

STA'TISM, *n.* Policy.

STA'TIST, *n.* [from *state.*] A statesman; a politician; one skilled in government.

Statists indeed,
And lovers of their country. [*Not now used.*] *Milton.*

STA-TIST'IC, STA-TIST'IC-AL, } *a.* [from *state* or *statist.*] Pertaining to the state of society, the condition of the people, their economy, their property, and resources.

STAT-IS-TI''CIAN, (-tish'an,) *n.* A person who is familiar with the science of statistics.

STA-TIST'ICS, *n.* A collection of facts respecting the state of society, the condition of the people in a nation or country, their health, longevity, domestic economy, arts, property, and political strength, the state of the country, &c. *Sinclair.*

2. The science which treats of these subjects.

STA'TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to a fixed camp.

STAT'U-A-RY, *n.* [It. *statuaria*; Sp. *estatuaria*; from L. *statuarius*, from *statua*, a statue; *statuo*, to set.]

1. The art of carving statues or images, as representatives of real persons or things; a branch of sculpture. *Temple.*

[*In this sense the word has no plural.*]

2. [It. *statuario*; Sp. *estatuario.*] One that professes or practices the art of carving images or making statues.

On other occasions the *statuaries* took their subjects from the poets. *Addison.*

STAT'UE, (stat'yu,) *n.* [L. *statua*; *statuo*, to set; that which is set or fixed.]

An image; a solid substance formed by carving into the likeness of a whole living being; as, a *statue* of Hercules, or of a lion.

STAT'UE, *v. t.* To place, as a statue; to form a statue of. *Shak.*

STA-TU'MI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *statumino.*]

To prop or support. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

STAT'URE, (stat'yur,) *n.* [L. and It. *statura*; Sp. *estatura*; Fr. *stature*; from L. *statuo*, to set.]

The natural height of an animal body. *It is more generally used of the human body.*

Foreign men of mighty *stature* came. *Dryden.*

STAT'UR-ED, *a.* Arrived at full stature. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

STA'TUS QUŌ, [L.] A treaty between belligerents, which leaves each party in *state quo ante bellum*, i. e., in the state in which it was before the war. *Brande.*

STAT'U-TA-BLE, *a.* [from *statute.*] Made or intro-

duced by statute; proceeding from an act of the legislature; as, a *statutable* provision or remedy.

2. Made or being in conformity to statute; as, *statutable* measures. *Addison.*

STAT'U-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to statute.

STAT'UTE, *n.* [Fr. *statut*; It. *statuto*; Sp. *estatuto*; L. *statutum*; from *statuo*, to set.]

1. An act of the legislature of a state, that extends its binding force to all the citizens or subjects of that state, as distinguished from an act which extends only to an individual or company; an act of the legislature commanding or prohibiting something; a positive law. *Statutes* are distinguished from *common law*. The latter owes its binding force to the principles of justice, to long use, and the consent of a nation. The former owe their binding force to a positive command or declaration of the supreme power.

Statute is commonly applied to the acts of a legislative body consisting of representatives. In monarchies, the laws of the sovereign are called *edicts*, *decrees*, *ordinances*, *rescripts*, &c.

2. A special act of the supreme power, of a private nature, or intended to operate only on an individual or company.

3. The act of a corporation, or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law; as, the *statutes* of a university.

STAT'UTE-MER'CHANT, *n.* In *English law*, a bond of record pursuant to the stat. 13 Edw. I., acknowledged before one of the clerks of the statutes-merchant and the mayor or chief warden of London, or before certain persons appointed for the purpose, on which, if not paid at the day, an execution may be awarded against the body, lands, and goods of the obligor. *Blackstone.*

STAT'UTE-STA'PLE, *n.* A bond of record acknowledged before the mayor of the staple, by virtue of which the creditor may forthwith have execution against the body, lands, and goods of the debtor, on non-payment. *Blackstone.*

STAT'U-TO-RY, *a.* Enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority; as, a *statutory* provision.

STAUNCH. See STANCH.

STAU'RO-LITE, } *n.* [Gr. *σταυρος*, a cross, and
STAU'RO-TIDE, } *λιθος*, stone, or *τιδης*, form.]

The granatit of Werner, or grenatite of Jameson; a mineral crystallized in prisms, either single or intersecting each other at right angles. Its color is white or gray, reddish or brown. It is often opaque, sometimes translucent. Its form and infusibility distinguish it from the garnet. It is composed essentially of silica, alumina, and oxyd of iron. The name *staurolite* has also been applied to the mineral Harmotome, one of the Zeolites. *Cleaveland. Dana.*

STAU'RO-TY-POUS, *a.* [Gr. *σταυρος*, a cross, and *τυπος*, form.]

In *mineralogy*, having its nuclei or spots in the form of a cross. *Mohs.*

STAVE, *n.* [from *staff*; Fr. *douve*, *douvain*. It has the first sound of *a*, as in *save*.]

1. A thin, narrow piece of timber, of which casks are made. *Staves* make a considerable article of export from New England to the West Indies.

2. A staff; a metrical portion; a part of a psalm appointed to be sung in churches.

3. In *music*, the five horizontal and parallel lines, and the spaces on which the notes of tunes are written or printed; the *staff*, as it is now more generally written.

STAVE, *v. t.*; *pret.* STOVE or STAVED; *pp.* id.

1. To break a hole in; to break; to burst; *primarily*, to thrust through with a staff; as, to *stave* a cask. *Mar. Dict.*

2. To push, as with a staff; with *off*.

The condition of a servant *staves* him *off* to a distance. *South.*

3. To delay; as, to *stave* off the execution of a project.

4. To pour out; to suffer to be lost by breaking the cask.

All the wine in the city has been *staved*. *Sandys.*

5. To furnish with staves or rundles. [*Not in use.*] *Knolles.*

To stave and tail: to part dogs by interposing a staff and by pulling the tail.

STAVE, *v. i.* To fight with staves. [*Not in use.*] *Hudibras.*

STAVES, (stāvz or stāvz,) *n.* An old plural of STAFF. Also, the regular plural of STAVE.

STAW, *v. i.* To be fixed or set. [*Not in use, or local.*]

STAY, *v. i.*; *pret.* STAID, for STAYED. [Fr. *stadam*; Sp. *estay*, a stay of a ship; *estada*, stay, a remaining; *estar*, to stop; Port. *estada*, abode; *estaca*, stays of a ship; *estear*, to stay, to prop; W. *ystad*, state; *ystadu*, to stay or remain; Fr. *etai*, *etayer*; D. *stut*, *stutten*. This word seems to be connected with *state*, and if so, is a derivative from the root of L. *sto*, to stand. But from the orthography of this word in the Irish, Spanish, and Portuguese, and of *steti*, the preterit of *sto*, in Latin, I am led to believe the elementary word was *stad* or *stat*. The sense is, to set, stop, or hold. It is to be observed further, that *stay* may be easily deduced from the G. and D. *stag*, a stay, *stag-segel*, stay-sail; W. *tagu*, to stop.]

1. To remain; to continue in a place; to abide for any indefinite time. Do you *stay* here, while I go to the next house; *stay* here a week; we *staid* at the Hotel *Montmorenci*, in Paris.

Stay, I command you; *stay* and hear me first. *Dryden.*

2. To continue in a state.

The flames augment, and *stay*
At their full height, then languish to decay. *Dryden.*

3. To wait; to attend; to forbear to act.

I *stay* for Turnus.' *Dryden.*
Would ye *stay* for them from having husbands? — Ruth i.

4. To stop; to stand still.

She would command the hasty sun to *stay*. *Spenser.*

5. To dwell.

I must *stay* a little on one action. *Dryden.*

6. To rest; to rely; to confide in; to trust.

Because ye despise this word, and trust in oppression, and *stay* thereon. — Is. xxx.

STAY, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* STAID, for STAYED.

1. To stop; to hold from proceeding; to withhold; to restrain.

All that may *stay* the mind from thinking that true which they heartily wish were false. *Hooker.*
To *stay* these sudden gusts of passion. *Howe.*

2. To delay; to obstruct; to hinder from proceeding.

Your ships are *staid* at Venice. *Shak.*
I was wrong to *stay* my reader on an argument that appeared to me to be new. *Locke.*

3. To keep from departure; as, you might have *staid* me here. *Dryden.*

4. To stop from motion or falling; to prop; to hold up; to support.

Aaron and Hur *stayed* up his hands. — Ex. xvii.
Sallows and reeds for vineyards useful found
To *stay* thy vines. *Dryden.*

5. To support from sinking; to sustain with strength; as, to take a luncheon to *stay* the stomach.

STAY, *n.* Continuance in a place; abode for a time indefinite; as, you make a short *stay* in this city.

Embrace the hero, and his *stay* implore. *Waller.*

2. Stand; stop; cessation of motion or progression.

Affairs of state seemed rather to stand at a *stay*. *Hayward.*

[But in this sense we now use *stand*; to be at a *stand*.]

3. Stop; obstruction; hinderance from progress.

Grieved with each step, tormented with each *stay*. *Fairfax.*

4. Restraint of passion; moderation; caution steadiness, sobriety.

With prudent *stay*, he long deferred
The rough contention. [Obs.] *Phillips.*

5. A fixed state.

Alas! what *stay* is there to human state! *Dryden.*

6. Prop; support.

Trees serve as so many *stays* for their vines. *Addison.*
My only strength and *stay*! *Milton.*
The Lord is my *stay*. — Ps. xviii.

The staff and the stay; the means of supporting and preserving life. *Is.* iii.

7. Steadiness of conduct. *Todd.*

8. In *the rigging of a ship*, a large, strong rope, employed to support the mast, by being extended from its upper end toward the stem of the ship. The *fore-stay* reaches from the fore-mast head toward the bowsprit end; the *main-stay* extends to the ship's stem; the *mizzen-stay* is stretched from a collar on the main-mast, above the quarter-deck, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

Stays, in *seamanship*, implies the operation of going about or changing the course of a ship, with a shifting of the sails.

To be in stays, is to lie with the head to the wind, and the sails so arranged as to check her progress.

To miss stays; to fail in the attempt to go about. *Brande.*

STAY'ED, (stād,) *pp.* or *a.* Staid; fixed; settled; sober. It is now written STAID, which see.

STAY'ED-LY, (stād'le,) *adv.* Composedly; gravely; moderately, prudently; soberly. [*Little used.*]

STAY'ED-NESS, (stād'ness,) *n.* Moderation; gravity; sobriety, prudence. [See STAIDNESS.]

2. Solidity; weight. [*Little used.*] *Camden.*

STAY'ER, *n.* One that stops or restrains; one who upholds or supports; that which props.

STAY'-LACE, *n.* A lace for fastening the bodice in female dress. *Swift.*

STAY'LESS, *a.* Without stop or delay. [*Little used.*]

STAY'-MAK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make stays. *Spenser.*

STAYS, *n. pl.* A bodice; a kind of waistcoat stiffened with whalebone or other thing, worn by females. *Gay.*

2. *Stays*, of a ship. [See STAY.]

3. Station; fixed anchorage. *Sidney.*

4. Any support; that which keeps another extended.

Weavers, stretch your *stays* upon the weft. *Dryden.*

STAY'-SAIL, *n.* [*stay* and *sail*.] Any sail extended on a stay. *Mar. Dict.*

STAY'-TACK-LE, (-tak'l,) *n.* [*stay* and *tackle*.] A large tackle attached to the main-stay by means of a pendant, and used to hoist heavy bodies, as boats, butts of water, and the like. *Mar. Dict.*

STEAD, *n.* [Goth. *stads*; Sax. and Dan. *sted*; G. *statt*; D. *stede*. See STAY.]

1. Place, *in general*.

Fly the fearful *stead*. *Spenser.*

[*In this sense not used.*]

2. Place or room which another had or might have, noting substitution, replacing, or filling the place of another; as, David died, and Solomon reigned in his *stead*.

God hath appointed me another seed in *stead* of Abel, whom Cain slew. — Gen. iv.

3. The frame on which a bed is laid.

Swallow the feet, the borders, and the *stead*. *Dryden.*

[But we never use this word by itself in this sense. We always use BEDSTEAD.]

To stand in stead; to be of use or great advantage.

The smallest act of charity shall *stand us in great stead*. *Atterbury.*

STEAD, STED, in *names of places distant from a river or the sea*, signifies *place*, as above; but *in names of places situated on a river or harbor*, it is from Sax. *stathe*, border, bank, shore. Both words, perhaps, are from one root.

STEAD, (sted,) *v. t.* To help; to support; to assist; as, it nothing *steads* us. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To fill the place of another. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

STEAD'FAST, *a.* [*stead* and *fast*.] Fast fixed; firm; firmly fixed or established; as, the *steadfast* globe of earth. *Spenser.*

2. Constant; firm; resolute; not fickle or wavering.

Abide *steadfast* to thy neighbor in the time of his trouble. *Ecclus.*
Him resist, *steadfast* in the faith. — 1 Pet. v.

3. Steady; as, *steadfast* sight. *Dryden.*

STEAD'FAST-LY, (sted'fast-le,) *adv.* Firmly; with constancy or steadiness of mind.

Steadfastly believe that whatever God has revealed is infallibly true. *Wake.*

STEAD'FAST-NESS, (sted'fast-,) *n.* Firmness of standing; fixedness in place.

2. Firmness of mind or purpose; fixedness in principle; constancy; resolution; as, the *steadfastness* of faith. He adhered to his opinions with *steadfastness*.

STEAD'I-LY, (sted'de-le,) *adv.* With firmness of standing or position; without tottering, shaking, or leaning. He kept his arm *steadily* directed to the object.

2. Without wavering, inconstancy, or irregularity; without deviating. He *steadily* pursues his studies.

STEAD'I-NESS, (sted'de-ness,) *n.* Firmness of standing or position; a state of being not tottering or easily moved or shaken. A man stands with *steadiness*; he walks with *steadiness*.

2. Firmness of mind or purpose; constancy; resolution. We say, a man has *steadiness* of mind, *steadiness* in opinion, *steadiness* in the pursuit of objects.

3. Consistent, uniform conduct.

Steadiness is a point of prudence as well as of courage. *L'Estrange.*

STEAD'Y, (sted'de,) *a.* [Sax. *stedig*.]

1. Firm in standing or position; fixed; not tottering or shaking; *applicable to any object.*

2. Constant in mind, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; not easily moved or persuaded to alter a purpose; as, a man *steady* in his principles, *steady* in his purpose, *steady* in the pursuit of an object, *steady* in his application to business.

3. Regular; constant; undeviating; uniform; as, the *steady* course of the sun. Steer the ship a *steady* course. A large river runs with a *steady* stream.

4. Regular, not fluctuating, as, a *steady* breeze of wind.

STEAD'Y, (sted'de,) *v. t.* To hold or keep from shaking, reeling, or falling; to support; to make or keep firm. *Steady* my hand.

STEAK, (stāke,) *n.* [Dan. *steeg*, *steg*, a piece of roast meat; *steger*, to roast or dress by the fire, to broil, to fry; Sw. *stek*, a steak; *steka*, to roast or broil; G. *stueck*, a piece.]

A slice of beef, pork, venison, &c., broiled or cut for broiling.

STEAL, *v. t.*; *pret.* STOLE; *pp.* STOLEN, STOLE. [Sax. *stelan*, *stelan*; G. *stehlen*, D. *steelen*; Dan. *stieler*; Sw. *stiala*; Ir. *tiallam*; probably from the root of L. *tollo*, to take, to lift.]

1. To take and carry away feloniously, as the personal goods of another. To constitute stealing or theft, the taking must be felonious, that is, with an intent to take what belongs to another, and without his consent. *Blackstone.*

Let him that *stole*, *steal* no more. — Eph. iv.

2. To withdraw or convey without notice, or clandestinely.

They could insinuate and *steal* themselves under the same by submission. *Spenser.*

3. To gain or win by address or gradual and imperceptible means.

Variety of objects has a tendency to *steal* away the mind from its steady pursuit of any subject. *Watts.*
So Absalom *stole* the hearts of the men of Israel.—2 Sam. xv.

STĒAL, *v. i.* To withdraw or pass privily; to slip in, along, or away, unperceived.

Fixed of mind to fly all company, one night she *stole* away. *Sidney.*
From whom you now must *steal* and take no leave. *Shak.*
A soft and solemn breathing sound
Rose like a steam of rich distilled perfumes,
And *stole* upon the air. *Milton.*

2. To practice theft; to take feloniously. He *steals* for a livelihood.

Thou shalt not *steal*.—Ex. xx.

STĒAL, *n.* A handle. [See STEEL.]
STĒAL'ER, *n.* One that steals; a thief.
STĒAL'ING, *ppr.* Taking the goods of another feloniously; withdrawing imperceptibly; gaining gradually.
STĒAL'ING-LY, *adv.* Slily; privately, or by an invisible motion. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*
STEALTH, (stelth,) *n.* The act of stealing; theft.

The owner proveth the *stealth* to have been committed on him by such an outlaw. *Spenser.*

2. The thing stolen; as, cabins that are dens to cover *stealth*. [*Not in use.*] *Raleigh.*

3. Secret act; clandestine practice; means unperceived employed to gain an object; way or manner not perceived; *used in a good or bad sense.*

Do good by *stealth*, and blush to find it fame. *Pope.*
The monarch, blinded with desire of wealth,
With steel invades the brother's life by *stealth*. *Pope.*

STEALTH'FUL, (stelth'-,) *a.* Given to stealth.
STEALTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a stealthful manner.
STEALTH'FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being stealthful.
STEALTH'I-LY, *adv.* By stealth.
STEALTH'Y, (stelth'e,) *a.* Done by stealth; clandestinely; unperceived.

Now withered Murder, with his *stealthy* pace,
Moves like a ghost. *Shak.*

STEAM, (steem,) *n.* [Sax. *steam, stem*; D. *stoom.*]

1. The vapor of water; or the elastic, aëriform fluid generated by heating water to the boiling point. When produced under the common atmospheric pressure, its elasticity is equivalent to the pressure of the atmosphere, and it is called LOW STEAM; but when heated in a confined state, its elastic force is rapidly augmented, and it is then called HIGH STEAM. On the application of cold, steam instantly returns to the state of water, and thus forms a sudden vacuum. From this property, and from the facility with which an elastic force is generated by means of steam, this constitutes a mechanical agent at once the most powerful and the most manageable, as is seen in the vast and multiplied uses of the steam engine.

Steam is invisible, and is to be distinguished from the cloud or mist which it forms in the air, that being water in a minute state of division, resulting from the condensation of steam. *Olmsted.*

2. In *popular use*, the mist formed by condensed vapor.

STEAM, *v. i.* To rise or pass off in vapor by means of heat; to fume.

Let the crude humors dance
In heated brass, *steaming* with fire intense. *Philips.*

2. To send off visible vapor.

Ye mists that rise from *steaming* lake. *Milton.*

3. To pass off in visible vapor.

The dissolved amber—*steamed* away into the air. *Boyle.*

STEAM, *v. t.* To exhale; to evaporate. [*Not much used.*] *Spenser.*

2. To expose to steam; to apply steam to for softening, dressing, or preparing; as, to *steam* cloth; to *steam* potatoes instead of boiling them; to *steam* food for cattle.

STEAM'-BŌAT, } *n.* A vessel propelled through
STEAM'-VES-SEL, } the water by steam.
STEAM'-BOIL-ER, *n.* A boiler for steaming food for cattle. *Encyc.*
STEAM'-CAR, *n.* A locomotive car used on railroads.
STEAM'-CAR RIAGE, *n.* A carriage upon wheels moved by steam on common roads. *Brande.*
STEAM'ED, *pp.* Exposed to steam; cooked or dressed by steam
STEAM'-EN-GINE, *n.* An engine worked by steam. A steam-engine is *high-pressure*, which uses high steam, and *low-pressure*, which uses low steam. [See STEAM.]
STEAM'ER, *n.* A vessel propelled by steam; a steamship.

2. A vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam, as in washing or cookery.

STEAM'-GUN, *n.* A machine or contrivance by which balls, or other projectiles, may be driven by the force of steam.
STEAM'ING, *ppr.* Exposing to steam; cooking or dressing by steam; preparing for cattle by steam, as roots.
STEAM'-PACK-ET, *n.* A packet or vessel propelled by steam.
STEAM'-PIPE, *n.* The pipe communicating with the upper part of the boiler, through which the steam passes in its way to the cylinder.
STEAM'-SHIP, *n.* A ship propelled by steam.
STEAM'-TUG, *n.* A steam-vessel used in towing ships. *England.*
STEAM'-WHIS-TLE, (-hwis-l,) *n.* A pipe attached to a steam-engine or locomotive, through which steam is rapidly discharged, producing a loud, shrill whistle, which serves as a warning or caution.
STĒAN, for STONE. [*Not in use.*] [*Spenser.*
STE-ARIC, *a.* Pertaining to stearin. The stearic acid is produced by the action of alkalies on stearin.
STĒ'AR-IN, *n.* [Gr. στεαρ, suet.]

One of the proximate principles of animal fat, as lard, tallow, &c. The various kinds of animal fat commonly consist of two substances principally, viz., *stearin* and *elain*; of which the former is solid and the latter liquid. In particular instances, several other different and distinct proximate principles are found in animal fats. *Olmsted.*

STĒ'A-TITE, *n.* [Gr. στεαρ, στεατος, fat.]

A compact rock of a granular texture and very soapy feel, presenting grayish-green and brown shades. It is a variety of talc, and consists of silica and magnesia. It forms extensive beds, and is quarried for fireplaces and for coarse utensils. POTSTONE, LANDSTONE, SOAPSTONE, are other names of the species.

Another allied mineral called by this name, and also SAPONITE, has a white or grayish color, impalpable texture, and the consistence of butter. It contains 12 to 18 per cent. of water. It occurs at Lizard Point, Cornwall, and elsewhere. *Dana.*

STE-A-TIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to soapstone; of the nature of steatite, or resembling it.
STE-AT'O-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. στεαρ, fat, and κηλη, a tumor.]

A tumor of the scrotum, containing fat. *Cyc.*

STE-A-TŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr.] A lupia or wen, i. e., an encysted tumor, containing matter like suet. *Coxe.*
STE-A-TŌ'MA-TOUS, *a.* Of the nature of a steatoma. *Hosack.*
STED, STED'FAST. See STEAD.
STEE, *n.* A ladder. [*Not in use.*]
STEED, *n.* [Sax. *stede.* Qu. *stud*, a stone-horse.]

A horse, or a horse for state or war. [This word is not much used in common discourse. It is used in poetry and descriptive prose, and is elegant.]

Stout are our men, and warlike are our *steeds*. *Waller.*

STEEK'AN, *n.* In *Holland*, a wine measure of about five gallons. *Wilcocke's Dict.*
STEEL, *n.* [Sax. *style*; D. *staal*; G. *stahl*; Dan. *staal*; Sw. *stål*; probably from setting, fixing, hardness; G. *stellen.*]

1. Iron combined with a small but definite portion of carbon. It is called in chemistry CARBURET OF IRON. It is used in making instruments, and particularly useful as the material of edged tools. Dr. Thomas Thomson considers that steel is most probably composed of 20 equivalents of iron and 1 equivalent of carbon.

After relaxing, *steel* strengthens the solids. *Arbuthnot.*

2. *Figuratively*, weapons; *particularly*, offensive weapons, swords, spears, and the like.

Brave Macbeth with his brandished *steel*. *Shak.*
While doubting thus he stood,
Received the *steel* bathed in his brother's blood. *Dryden.*

3. Extreme hardness; as, heads or hearts of *steel*.

STEEL, *a.* Made of steel; as, a *steel* plate or buckle.
STEEL, *v. t.* To overlay, point, or edge with steel; as, to *steel* the point of a sword; to *steel* a razor; to *steel* an ax.

2. To make hard or extremely hard.

O God of battles, *steel* my soldiers' hearts. *Shak.*
Lies well *steeled* with weighty arguments. *Shak.*

3. To make hard; to make insensible or obdurate; as, to *steel* the heart against pity; to *steel* the mind or heart against reproof or admonition.

STEEL'-CLAD, *a.* Clad or armed with steel.
STEEL'ED, *pp.* Pointed or edged with steel; hardened; made insensible.
STEEL'-GIRT, *a.* Girded with steel. *Hemans.*
STEEL'-HEART-ED, *a.* Having the heart hard as steel.
STEEL'I-NESS, *n.* [from *steely.*] Great hardness.
STEEL'ING, *ppr.* Pointing or edging with steel; hardening; making insensible or unfeeling. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*
STEEL'-PLAT-ED, *a.* Plated with steel.
STEEL'Y, *a.* Made of steel; consisting of steel.

Broached with the *steely* point of Clifford's lance. *Shak.*
Around his shop the *steely* sparkles flew. *Gay.*

2. Hard; firm.

That she would disarm her noble heart of that *steely* resistance against the sweet blows of love. *Sidney.*

STEEL'YARD, *n.* [*steel* and *yard.*] The Roman balance; an instrument for weighing bodies, usually consisting of a rod or bar marked with notches, designating the number of pounds and ounces, and a weight which is movable along this bar, and which is made to balance the weight of the body by being removed at a proper distance from the fulcrum. The principle of the steelyard is that of the lever; where an equilibrium is produced, when the products of the weights on opposite sides into their respective distances from the fulcrum, are equal to one another. Hence a less weight is made to indicate a greater, by being removed to a greater distance from the fulcrum. Sometimes the purpose is effected by means of a coiled spiral spring.
STEEN, } *n.* A vessel of clay or stone. [*Not in*
STĒAN, } *use.*]
STEEN'ING, } *n.* In *architecture*, the brick or stone
STĒAN'ING, } wall, or lining of a wall. *Brande.*
STEEN'KIRK, (-kurk,) *n.* A cant term for a neckcloth. [*Not now in use.*]
STEEP, *a.* [Sax. *steap*; allied to *stoop* and *dip.*]

Making a large angle with the plane of the horizon; ascending or descending with great inclination; precipitous; as, a *steep* hill or mountain; a *steep* roof; a *steep* ascent; a *steep* declivity.

STEEP, *n.* A precipitous place, hill, mountain, rock, or ascent; any elevated object which slopes with a large angle to the plane of the horizon; a precipice.

We had on each side rocks and mountains broken into a thousand irregular *steeps* and precipices. *Addison.*

STEEP, *v. t.* [Probably formed on the root of *dip.*] To soak in a liquid; to macerate; to imbue, to keep any thing in a liquid till it has thoroughly imbibed it, or till the liquor has extracted the essential qualities of the substance. Thus cloth is *steeped* in lye or other liquid in bleaching or dyeing. But plants and drugs are *steeped* in water, wine, and the like, for the purpose of tincturing the liquid with their qualities.
STEEP, *n.* Something that is steeped or used in steeping; a fertilizing liquid for hastening the germination of seeds.

2. A rennet-bag. [*Local.*]

STEEP'ED, (steept,) *pp.* Soaked; macerated; imbued.
STEEP'ER, *n.* A vessel, vat, or cistern in which things are steeped. *Edwards, W. Indies.*
STEEP'I-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being steep. *Howell.*
STEEP'ING, *ppr.* Soaking; macerating.
STEE'PLE, (stee'pl,) *n.* [Sax. *stepel, stypel.*]

A turret of a church, ending in a point; a spire. It differs from a tower, which usually ends in a square form, though the name is sometimes given to a tower. The bell of a church is usually hung in the steeple.

They, far from *steeples* and their sacred sound. *Dryden.*

STEE'PLE-CHASE, *n.* A race between a number of horsemen, to see which can first reach some distant object (as a church steeple) in a straight course, or one marked out within narrow limits.
STEE'PLED, (stee'pld,) *a.* Furnished with a steeple; adorned with steeples or towers. *Fairfax.*
STEE'PLE-HOUSE, *n.* A church. [*Not in use.*]
STEEP'LY, *adv.* With steepness; with precipitous declivity.
STEEP'NESS, *n.* The state of being steep; precipitous declivity; as, the *steepness* of a hill, a bank, or a roof. *Bacon.*
STEEP'Y, *a.* Having a steep or precipitous declivity; as, *steepy* crags; *a poetical word.*

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The *steepy* cliffs. *Dryden.*

STEER, *n.* [Sax. *steor, styra*; D. *stier.*]

A young male of the ox kind or common ox. It is rendered in Dutch, a bull; but in the United States, this name is generally given to a castrated taurine male from two to four years old.

With solemn pomp then sacrificed a *steer*. *Dryden.*

STEER, *v. t.* [Sax. *steoran*, to steer, to correct or chide, to discipline; G. *steuern*, to hinder, restrain, repress, to curb, to steer, to pilot, to aid, help, support. The verb is connected with, or derived from, *steuer*, a rudder, a helm, aid, help, subsidy, impost, tax, contribution. D. *sturen*, to steer, to send, and *stuur*, a helm; *stuuren*, to steer, to send; Dan. *styrer*, to govern, direct, manage, steer, restrain, moderate, curb, stem, hinder; *styre*, a helm, rudder, or tiller; *styr*, moderation, a tax or assessment; Sw. *styra*, to steer, to restrain; *styre*, a rudder or helm; Arm. *stur*, id.; Ir. *stiuram.* We see the radical sense is, to *strain*, variously applied, and this coincides with the root of *starch* and *stark*; stiffness being from stretching.]

1. To direct; to govern; *particularly*, to direct and govern the course of a ship by the movements of the helm. Hence,

2. To direct; to guide; to show the way or course to.

That with a staff his feeble steps did *steer*. *Spenser.*

STEER, *v. i.* To direct and govern a ship or other vessel in its course. Formerly seamen *steered* by the stars; they now *steer* by the compass.

> A ship — where the wind
> Veers oft, as oft so *steers* and shifts her sail. *Milton.*

2. To be directed and governed; as, a ship *steers* with ease.

3. To conduct one's self; to take or pursue a course or way.

STEER, *n.* A rudder or helm. [*Not in use.*]

STEER'AGE, *n.* The act or practice of directing and governing in a course; as, the *steerage* of a ship. *Addison.*

[*In this sense, I believe the word is now little used.*]

2. In *seamen's language*, the effort of a helm, or its effect on the ship; or the peculiar manner in which an individual ship is affected by the helm. *Mar. Dict.*

3. In *a ship*, an apartment forward of the great cabin, from which it is separated by a bulk-head or partition, or an apartment in the fore part of a ship for an inferior class of passengers. In ships of war it serves as a hall or antechamber to the great cabin. *Mar. Dict.*

4. The part of a ship where the tiller traverses. *Encyc.*

5. Direction; regulation.

> He that hath the *steerage* of my course. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

6. Regulation or management.

> You raise the honor of the peerage,
> Proud to attend you at the *steerage*. *Swift.*

7. That by which a course is directed.

> Here he hung on high,
> The *steerage* of his wings. *Dryden.*

[*Steerage*, in the general sense of direction or management, is in popular use, but by no means an elegant word. It is said, a young man, when he sets out in life, makes bad *steerage*; but no good writer would introduce the word into elegant writing.]

STEER'AGE-WAY, *n.* In *seamen's language*, that degree of progressive movement of a ship, which renders her governable by the helm.

STEER'ED, *pp.* Directed and governed in a course; guided. conducted.

STEER'ER, *n.* One that steers; a pilot. [*Little used.*]

STEER'ING, *ppr.* Directing and governing in a course, as a ship; guiding; conducting.

STEER'ING, *n.* The act or art of directing and governing a ship or other vessel in her course; the act of guiding or managing.

STEER'ING-WHEEL, *n.* The wheel by which the rudder of a ship is turned and the ship is steered.

STEER'LESS, *a.* Having no steer or rudder. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*

STEERS'MAN, *n.* [*steer* and *man.*] One that steers; the helmsman of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

STEERS'MATE, *n.* [*steer* and *mate.*] One who steers; a pilot. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

STEEVE, *v. t.* To make an angle with the horizon, or with the line of a vessel's keel; *applied to the bowsprit.* *Totten.*

STEEV'ING, *n.* In *seamen's language*, the angle of elevation which a ship's bowsprit makes with the horizon. *Mar. Dict.*

STEG, *n.* [Ice. *stegge.*]
A gander. [*Local.*] *Halliwell.*

STEG-A-NOG'RA-PHIST, *n.* [Gr. στεγανος, secret, and γραφω, to write.]
One who practices the art of writing in cipher. *Bailey.*

STEG-A-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Supra.] The art of writing in ciphers, or characters which are not intelligible except to the persons who correspond with each other. *Bailey.*

STEG'AN-O-PODS, *n. pl.* [Gr. στεγανος, covered, and πους, foot.]
A family of swimming birds with the four toes connected by the same web.

STEG-NOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. στεγνωτικος.]
Tending to render costive, or to diminish excretions or discharges generally.

STEG-NOT'IC, *n.* A medicine which tends to produce costiveness; one that diminishes excretions or discharges generally.

STEIN'HEIL-ITE, *n.* A blue mineral; a variety of lolite. *Cleaveland.*

STE'LA, *n.* [Gr. στηλη.]
In *architecture*, a small column without base or capital.

STELE, *n.* A stale or handle; a stalk. [*Obs.*]

STEL'E-CHITE, *n.* A fine kind of storax, in larger pieces than the calamite. *Cyc.*

STEL'ENE, *a.* [Gr. στηλη, a column.]
Columnar.

STEL'LAR, STEL'LA-RY, *a.* [It. *stellare*; L. *stellaris*, from *stella*, a star.]
1. Pertaining to stars; astral; as, *stellar* virtue; *stellar* figure. *Milton. Glanville.*
2. Starry; full of stars; set with stars; as, *stellary* regions.

STEL'LATE, STEL'LA-TED, *a.* [L. *stellatus.*]
1. Resembling a star; radiated.
2. In *botany*, arranged in the form of a star; *a term used when several narrow, acute parts are in opposition round a common axis.* *Lindley.*

STEL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *stella*, a star.]
Radiation of light. [*Not in use.*]

STEL'LED, (steld,) *a.* Starry. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

STEL-LER'I-DAN, *n.* A name of that family of echinoderms of which the asterias or star-fish is the type. *Brande.*

STEL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *stella*, a star, and *fero*, to produce.]
Having or abounding with stars.

STEL'LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *stella*, star, and *form.*]
Like a star; radiated.

STEL'LI-FY, *v. t.* To turn into a star. [*Not in use.*]

STELL'ION, (stel'yun,) *n.* [L. *stellio.*] [*Chaucer.*
A newt. *Ainsworth.*

STELL'ION-ATE, *n.* [Fr. *stellionat*, a cheating; Low L. *stellionatus.*]
In *law*, the crime of selling a thing deceitfully for what it is not; as to sell that for one's own which belongs to another. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

STEL'LITE, *n.* [L. *stella*, a star.]
1. A fossil asterias, or star-fish. [*Obs.*]
2. A zeolitic mineral occurring in radiated acicular crystals or fibers. *Dana.*

STEL'LU-LAR, *a.* Having the shape of little stars. *Humble.*

STEL'O-CHITE, *n.* A name given to the osteocolla.

STE-LOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. στηλογραφια; στηλος, a pillar, and γραφω, to write.]
The art of writing or inscribing characters on pillars. *Stackhouse.*

STEM, *n.* [Sax. *stemn*; G. *stamm*, stock, stem, race; D. and Sw. *stam*; Dan. *stamme*; Sans. *stamma.* The Latin has *stemma*, in the sense of the stock of a family or race. The primary sense is, to set, to fix.]
1. The principal body of a tree, shrub, or plant, of any kind; the main stock; the firm part which supports the branches.

> After they are shot up thirty feet in length, they spread a very large top, having no bough or twig on the *stem.* *Raleigh.*
> The lowering spring, with lavish rain,
> Beats down the slender *stem* and bearded grain. *Dryden.*

2. The peduncle of the fructification, or the pedicle of a flower; that which supports the flower or the fruit of a plant; the petiole, or leaf-stem.

3. The stock of a family; a race or generation of progenitors; as, a noble *stem.* *Milton.*

> Learn well their lineage and their ancient *stem.* *Tickel.*

4. Progeny; branch of a family.

> This is a *stirp*
> Of that victorious stock. *Shak.*

5. In *a ship*, a circular piece of timber to which the two sides of a ship are united at the fore end. The lower end of it is scarfed to the keel, and the bowsprit rests upon its upper end. [D. *steven.*] *Mar. Dict.*

6. In *music*, the short, perpendicular line added to the body of a note.

From stem to stern, is from one end of the ship to the other, or through the whole length.

STEM, *v. t.* To oppose, or resist, as a current; or to make progress against a current. We say, the ship was not able with all her sails to *stem* the tide.

> They *stem* the flood with their erected breasts. *Denham.*

2. To stop; to check; as a stream or moving force.

> At length Erasmus, that great injured name,
> *Stemmed* the wild torrent of a barbarous age,
> And drove those holy Vandals off the stage. *Pope.*

STEM'-CLASP-ING, *a.* Embracing the stem with its base; amplexicaul; as a leaf or petiole. *Martyn.*

STEM'-LEAF, *n.* A leaf growing from the stem.

STEM'LESS, *a.* Having no stem. [*Martyn.*

STEM'MED, *pp.* Opposed, as a current; stopped.

STEM'MING, *ppr.* Opposing, as a stream; stopping.

STEM'PLE, (stem'pl,) *n.* In *mining*, a cross-bar of wood in a shaft. *Encyc.*

STENCH, *n.* [Sax. *stenc*, *stenceg.* See STINK.]
An ill smell; offensive odor. *Bacon.*

STENCH, *v. t.* To cause to emit a hateful smell. [*Not in use.*] *Mortimer.*
2. To stanch; to stop. [*Not in use.*] *Harvey.*

STENCH'Y, *a.* Having an offensive smell. [*Not in use.*] *Dyer.*

STEN'CIL, *n.* A piece of thin leather or oil-cloth, used in painting on walls, to imitate paper. The pattern is cut out of the leather, &c., which is then laid flat on the wall, and the color brushed over it. *Buchanan.*

STEN'CIL, *v. t.* To paint or color in figures with stencils. *Encyc.*
2. To paint by having the pattern cut out of a thin material, and applied to the surface to be painted; the brush being applied to the stencil permits the interstices alone to be painted.

STEN-E-O-SAU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. στενος, narrow, strait, and σαυρα, a lizard.]
A genus of saurians, whose fossil remains only are found.

STE-NOG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. στενος, close, narrow, and γραφω, to write.]
One who is skilled in the art of short-hand writing.

STEN-O-GRAPH'IC, STEN-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* [Supra.] Pertaining to the art of writing in short-hand; expressing in characters or short-hand.

STE-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Supra.] The art of writing in short-hand, by using abbreviations or characters for whole words. *Encyc.*

STENT, *n.* An allotted portion; same as STINT. *Halliwell.*

[*Used in various dialects in England, and still heard in America.*]

STEN'TOR, *n.* [Gr. Στεντωρ.]
A herald, in *Homer*, having a very loud voice; hence, any person having a powerful voice.

STEN-TO'RI-AN, *a.* [from *Stentor.*] Extremely loud; as, a *stentorian* voice.
2. Able to utter a very loud sound; as, *stentorian* lungs.

STEN-TO-RO-PHON'IC, *a.* [From *Stentor*, a herald in Homer, whose voice was as loud as that of fifty other men, and Gr. φωνη, voice.]
Speaking or sounding very loud.

> Of this *stentorophonic* horn of Alexander there is a figure preserved at the Vatican. *Derham.*

STEP, *v. i.* [Sax. *steppan*, *steppan*; D. *stappen*; Gr. στειβω. Qu. Russ. *stopa*, the foot. The sense is, to set, as the foot, or more probably to open or part, to stretch or extend.]
1. To move the foot; to advance or recede by a movement of the foot or feet; as, to *step* forward, or to *step* backward.
2. To go; to walk a little distance; as, to *step* to one of the neighbors.
3. To walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely.

> Home the swain retreats,
> His flock before him *stepping* to the fold. *Thomson.*

To step forth: to move or come forth. *Cowley.*

To step aside: to walk to a little distance; to retire from company.

To step in, or into; to walk or advance into a place or state; or to advance suddenly in. *John* v.

2. To enter for a short time. I just *stepped into* the house.

3. To obtain possession without trouble; to enter upon suddenly; as, to *step into* an estate.

To step back; to move mentally; to carry the mind back.

> They are *stepping* almost three thousand years back into the remotest antiquity. *Pope.*

STEP, *v. t.* To set, as the foot.
2. To fix the foot of a mast in its step; to erect. *Totten.*

STEP, *n.* [Sax. *step*; D. *stap*; G. *stufe*; W. *tap*, a ledge; *tapiaw*, to form a step or ledge.]
1. A pace; an advance or movement made by one removal of the foot.
2. One remove in ascending or descending; a stair.

> The breadth of every single *step* or stair should be never less than one foot. *Wotton.*

3. The space passed by the foot in walking or running. The *step* of one foot is generally about three feet; it may be more or less.
4. A small space or distance. Let us go to the gardens; it is but a *step.*
5. The distance between the feet in walking or running.
6. Gradation; degree. We advance in improvement *step* by *step*, or by *steps.*
7. Progression; act of advancing.

> To derive two or three general principles of motion from phenomena, and afterward tell us how the properties and actions of all corporeal things follow from those manifest principles, would be a great *step* in philosophy. *Newton.*

8. Footstep; print or impression of the foot; track. *Dryden.*
9. Gait; manner of walking. The approach of a man is often known by his *step.*
10. Proceeding; measure; action.

> The reputation of a man depends on the first *steps* he makes in the world. *Pope.*

11. The round of a ladder.
12. *Steps*, in *the plural*; walk; passage.

> Conduct my *steps* to find the fatal tree
> In this deep forest. *Dryden.*

13. The bottom support on which the lower end of a mast, or of an upright shaft or wheel, rests. *Haldeman.*

STEP [Sax. *steop*, from *stepan*, to deprive] is prefixed to certain words to express a relation by marriage. Horne Tooke supposes *step*, in *step-father*, to be a corrupt spelling for *sted-father*, a father instead of the true father. Certain it is that, in Danish, *sted* is the word used instead of *step.*

STEP'-BROTH-ER, (-bruth-er,) *n.* A brother-in-law, or by marriage.

STEP'-CHILD, *n.* [*step* and *child.*] A son-in-law or daughter-in-law, (a child deprived of its parent.)

STEP'-DAME, *n.* A mother by marriage, (the mother of an orphan or one deprived.)

STEP'-DAUGH-TER, (-daw-ter,) n. A daughter by marriage, (an orphan daughter.)

STEP'-FA-THER, n. A father-in-law; a father by marriage only; (the father of an orphan.)

STEP'-MOTH-ER, (-muth-er,) n. A mother by marriage only; a mother-in-law; (the mother of an orphan.)

STEP'-SIS-TER, n. A sister-in-law, or by marriage, (an orphan sister.)

STEP'-SON, (-sun,) n. A son-in-law; an orphan son.

[In the foregoing explication of *step*, I have followed Lye. The D. and G. write *stief*, and the Swedes *styf*, before the name; a word which does not appear to be connected with any verb signifying to *bereave*, and the word is not without some difficulties. I have given the explanation which appears to be most probably correct. If the radical sense of *step*, a pace, is to part or open, the word coincides with Sax. *stepan*, to deprive, and in the compounds above, *step* may imply removal or distance.]

STEPPE, (step,) n. The Russian name given to the vast plains of Asia, corresponding to the prairies in North America. *Brande.*

[This sense of the Russian word is naturally deducible from Sax. *stepan*, to deprive. See STEP.]

STEP'PED, (stept,) *pp.* Set; placed; erected; fixed in its step, as a mast.

STEP'PING, *ppr.* Moving, or advancing by a movement of the foot or feet; placing; fixing or erecting, as a mast.

STEP'PING, n. The act of walking or running by steps.

STEP'PING-STONE, n. A stone to raise the feet above the dirt and mud in walking. *Swift.*

2. Hence, a means of progress or further advancement. *Smart.*

STEP'-STONE, n. A stone laid before a door as a stair to rise on in entering the house.

STER, in *composition*, is from the Sax. *steora*, a director. (See STEER.) It seems primarily to have signified chief, principal, or director, as in the L. *minister*, chief servant; but in other words, as in *spinster*, we do not recognize the sense of *chief*, but merely that of a person who carries on the business of spinning.

STER-CO-RA'CEOUS, (-shus,) a. [L. *stercoreus*, *stercorosus*, from *stercus*, dung.]

Pertaining to dung, or partaking of its nature. *Arbuthnot.*

STER-CO-RA'RI-AN, } n. [L. *stercus*, dung.]
STER'CO-RA-NIST, }

In *ecclesiastical history*, a nickname used in the fifth and sixth centuries, and denoting one who held that the consecrated elements in the eucharist undergo the process of digestion, so that the divine body, if materially present, must be changed into the fecal substance. *Murdock.*

STER'CO RA-RY, n. A place properly secured from the weather for containing dung.

STER-CO-RA'TION, n. [L. *stercoratio.*]

The act of manuring with dung. *Bacon. Ray.*

STER-CO'RI-AN-ISM, n. In *church history*, the doctrine that the host is liable to digestion.

STERE, n. In *the new French system of measures*, the unit for solid measure, equal to a cubic meter. *Lunier.*

STE-RE-O-GRAPH'IC, } a. [from *stereography.*]
STE-RE-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } Made or done according to the rules of stereography; delineated on a plane; as, a *stereographic* chart of the earth.

Stereographic projection. See PROJECTION.

STE-RE-O-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By delineation on a plane.

STE-RE-OG'RA-PHY, n. [Gr. στερεος, firm, and γραφω, to write.]

The art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of solid geometry which shows the construction of all solids which are regularly defined. *Encyc.*

STE-RE-OM'E-TER, n. [Gr. στερεος, solid, and μετρον.]

An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquid bodies, porous bodies, and powders, as well as solids. *Encyc. Brit.*

STE-RE-O-MET'RIC-AL, a. [See STEREOMETRY.] Pertaining to or performed by stereometry.

STE-RE-OM'E-TRY, n. [Gr. στερεος, firm, fixed, and μετρεω, to measure.]

The art of measuring solid bodies, and finding their solid contents. *Harris.*

STE-RE-O-TOM'IC-AL, a. Pertaining to or performed by stereotomy.

STE-RE-OT'O-MY, n. [Gr. στερεος, fixed, and τεμνω, to cut.]

The science or art of cutting solids into certain figures or sections, as arches, &c. *Encyc.*

STE'RE-O-TYPE, n. [Gr. στερεος, fixed, and τυπος, type, form.]

1. *Literally*, a fixed metal type; hence, a plate of fixed or solid metallic types for printing books. Thus, we say, a book is printed *on stereotype*, or *in stereotype*. In the latter use, the word seems rather to signify the workmanship or manner of printing, than the plate.

2. The art of making plates of fixed metallic types, or of executing work on such plates.

STE'RE-O-TYPE, a. Pertaining to fixed metallic types.

2. Done on fixed metallic types, or plates of fixed types; as, *stereotype* work; *stereotype* printing; a *stereotype* copy of the Bible.

STE'RE-O-TYPE, v. t. To make fixed metallic types or plates of type metal, corresponding with the words and letters of a book; to compose a book in fixed types; as, to *stereotype* the New Testament; certain societies have *stereotyped* the Bible.

STE'RE-O-TYP-ED, (-tipt,) *pp.* or a. Formed on fixed metallic types, or plates of fixed types.

2. a. Formed in a fixed, unchangeable manner; as, *stereotyped* opinions.

STE'RE-O-TYP-ER, n. One who makes stereotype.

STE'RE-O-TYP-ING, *ppr.* Making stereotype plates for any work; or impressing copies on stereotype plates.

STE-RE-O-TY-POG'RA-PHER, n. A stereotype printer.

STE-RE-O-TY-POG'RA-PHY, n. The art or practice of printing on stereotype. *Entick.*

STER'ILE, (ster'il,) a. [L. *sterilis*; It. and Fr. *sterile*; Sp. *esteril.*]

1. Barren; unfruitful; not fertile; producing little or no crop; as, *sterile* land; a *sterile* desert; a *sterile* year. *Bacon.*

2. Barren; producing no young. *More.*

3. Barren of ideas; destitute of sentiment; as, a *sterile* production or author.

Sterile flower, in *botany*, is a term given by Tournefort to the male flower, or that which bears only stamens. *Martyn.*

STE-RIL'I-TY, n. [L. *sterilitas*; Fr. *sterilité*; It. *sterilità.*]

1. Barrenness; unproductiveness; unfruitfulness; the quality or state of producing little or nothing; as, the *sterility* of land or soil. *Bacon.*

2. Barrenness; unfruitfulness; the state of not producing young; as of animals.

3. Barrenness of ideas or sentiments, as in writings.

4. Want of fertility or the power of producing sentiment; as, the *sterility* of an author or of his mind.

STER'IL-IZE, v. t. To make barren; to impoverish, as land; to exhaust of fertility; as, to *sterilize* soil or land. [*Little used.*] *Woodward.*

2. To deprive of fecundity, or the power of producing young. [*Little used.*]

STER'LET, n. A fish of the Caspian and of the rivers in Russia, the Acipenser ruthenus of Linnæus, highly esteemed for its flavor, and from whose roe is made the finest caviare. *Tooke. Coxe.*

STER'LING, a. [Probably from *Easterling*, once the popular name of German traders in England, whose money was of the purest quality. *Camden.*] An epithet by which English money of account is distinguished; as, a pound *sterling*; a shilling *sterling*; a penny *sterling*. It is not now applied to the coins of England; but *sterling* cost, *sterling* value are used.

2. Genuine; pure; of excellent quality; as, a work of *sterling* merit; a man of *sterling* wit or good sense.

STER'LING, n. English money.

And Roman wealth in English *sterling* view. *Arbuthnot.*

[In this use, *sterling* may signify English coins.]

2. Standard; rate. [*Little used in either sense.*]

STERN, a. [Sax. *styrn*, stern; G. *starr*, staring; *störrig*, stubborn. (See STARE, STARCH, STARK, with which this word is probably connected.) Gr. στερεος.]

1. Severe; austere; fixed with an aspect of severity and authority; as, a *stern* look; a *stern* countenance; a *stern* frown.

I would scotch the *sternest* eyes that look. *Shak.*

2. Severe of manner; rigid; harsh; cruel.

Stern as tutors, and as uncles hard. *Dryden.*
Ambition should be made of *sterner* stuff. *Shak.*

3. Hard; afflictive.

If wolves had at thy gate howled that *stern* time. *Shak.*

4. Rigidly steadfast; immovable.

Stern virtue is the growth of few souls. *Hamilton.*

STERN, n. [Sax. *steor* and *ern*, place; the *steer-place*, that is, helm-place.]

1. The hind part of a ship or other vessel, or of a boat; the part opposite to the stem or prow. This part of a ship is terminated by the tafferel above, and by the counters below. *Mar. Dict.*

2. Post of management; direction.

And sit at chiefest *stern* of public weal. *Shak.*

[*Not in use.* We now say, *to sit at the helm.*]

3. The hinder part of any thing. [*Not elegant.*] *Spenser.*

By the stern, is a phrase which denotes that a ship is more deeply laden abaft than forward.

STERN'AGE, n. Steerage or stern. *Shak.*

STER'NAL, a. Pertaining to the sternum or breast-bone. *Humble.*

STERN'BERG-ITE, n. [from Count Casper *Sternberg.*]

A foliated ore of silver, consisting of silver, iron, and sulphur. *Dana.*

STERN'-BOARD, n. [*stern* and *board.*] In *seamen's language*, the backward motion of a vessel; hence, a loss of way in making a tack. To *make a stern-board*, is when, by a current or other cause, a vessel has fallen back from the point she had gained in the last tack. *Mar. Dict.*

STERN'-CHASE, } n. [*stern* and *chase.*] A can-
STERN'-CHAS-ER, } non placed in a ship's stern, pointing backward, and intended to annoy a ship that is in pursuit of her. *Mar. Dict.*

A *stern chase* sometimes denotes one far behind or long continued.

STERN'ED, a. In *compounds*, having a stern of a particular shape; as, square-*sterned*; pink-*sterned*, &c.

STERN'ER, n. [Sax. *steoran*, to steer.]

A director. [*Not in use.*] *Clarke.*

STERN'-FAST, n. [*stern* and *fast.*] A rope used to confine the stern of a ship or other vessel.

STERN'-FRAME, n. [*stern* and *frame.*] The several pieces of timber which form the stern of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

STERN'LY, *adv.* [See STERN.] In a stern manner; with an austere or *stern* countenance; with an air of authority.

Sternly he pronounced
The rigid interdiction. *Milton.*

STERN'MOST, a. [*stern* and *most.*] Farthest in the rear; furthest astern; as, the *sternmost* ship in a convoy. *Mar. Dict.*

STERN'NESS, n. Severity of look; a look of austerity, rigor, or severe authority; as, the *sternness* of one's presence. *Shak.*

2. Severity or harshness of manner; rigor.

I have *sternness* in my soul enough
To bear of soldier's work. *Dryden.*

STER'NON, n. [Gr.] The breast-bone. But STERNUM is chiefly or wholly used.

STERN'-PORT, n. [*stern* and *port.*] A port or opening in the stern of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

STERN'-POST, n. [*stern* and *post.*] A straight piece of timber, erected on the extremity of the keel to support the rudder and terminate the ship behind. *Mar. Dict.*

STERN'-SHEETS, n. *pl.* [*stern* and *sheet.*] That part of a boat which is between the stern and the aftmost seat of the rowers; usually furnished with seats for passengers. *Mar. Dict.*

STER'NUM, n. [Gr. στερνον; from fixing; setting. See STARCH, STARK.]

The breast-bone; the bone which forms the front of the human chest from the neck to the stomach.

STER-NU-TA'TION, n. [L. *sternutatio.*]

The act of sneezing. *Quincy.*

STER-NU'TA-TIVE, a. [L. *sternuo*, to sneeze.]

Having the quality of provoking to sneeze.

STER-NU'TA-TO-RY, a. [Fr. *sternutatoire*, from L. *sternuo*, to sneeze.]

Having the quality of exciting to sneeze.

STER-NU'TA-TO-RY, n. A substance that provokes sneezing.

STERN'-WAY, n. [*stern* and *way.*] The movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost. *Mar. Dict.*

STER-QUIL'I-NOUS, a. [L. *sterquilinium*, a dunghill.]

Pertaining to a dunghill; mean; dirty; paltry. *Howell.*

STER-TO'RI-OUS, } a. [L. *sterto.*]
STER'TO-ROUS, }

Snoring. The last is the term almost invariably used.

STER'VEN, to *starve*, is not in use. *Spenser.*

STETH'O-SCOPE, n. [Gr. στεθος, the breast, and σκεπτω, to examine.]

A simple cylinder of some fine-grained, light wood, as cedar or maple, perforated longitudinally in the middle, with one extremity funnel-shaped and furnished with a conical plug; the other with a comparatively large orbicular ivory plate fastened by a screw. This instrument is used for distinguishing sounds within the thorax, and other cavities of the body, the funnel-shaped extremity, either with or without the plug, being placed upon the body, and the ivory plate to the ear of the listener. It is merely a substitute for the direct application of the ear, in cases in which this would be forbidden by delicacy.

Stethoscope is an ill-chosen term, since its application is not confined to the breast, and the termination *scope* does not well express its use. *Phonophorus* or *sound-conductor*, would be preferable.

STETH-O-SCOP'IC, a. Pertaining to a stethoscope.

STEVE, v. t. [from the root of *stow.*] To stow, as cotton or wool in a ship's hold. [*Local.*]

STE'VE-DORE, n. One whose occupation is to load or unload vessels in port. *New York.*

STE'VEN, n. [Sax. *stefnian*, to call.]

An outcry; a loud call; a clamor. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

STEW, (stū,) *v. t.* [Fr. *étuver*, to stew; *étuve*, a stove; It. *stufare*, to stew; *stufa*, a stove; *stufo*, weary, surfeited; Sp. *estufa*, a stove; *estofa*, stuff quilted; *estofar*, to quilt and to stew; D. *stoof*, a stove; *stooven*, to stew; Dan. *stue*, a room, (see Stow,) and *stueovn*, a stove; Sw. *stufva*, to stew and to stow.]

1. To seethe or gently boil; to boil slowly in a moderate manner, or with a simmering heat; as, to *stew* meat; to *stew* apples; to *stew* prunes. *Shak.*

2. To boil in heat.

STEW, (stū,) *v. i.* To be seethed in a slow, gentle manner, or in heat and moisture.

STEW, (stū,) *n.* A hot-house; a bagnio.

> The Lydians were inhibited by Cyrus to use any armor, and give themselves to baths and *stews*. *Abbot.*

2. A brothel; a house of prostitution; but generally or always used in the plural, Stews.

3. A prostitute. [*Not in use.*] [*Bacon. South.*

4. (See Stow.) A store pond; a small pond where fish are kept for the table. [*Not used.*]

5. Meat stewed; as, a *stew* of pigeons.

6. Confusion, as when the air is full of dust. [D. *stuiven*, to raise a dust; allied to *stew*, and proving that the primary sense of *stew* is to drive or agitate, to stir or excite.] [*Not in use or local.*] *Grose.*

STEW'ARD, (stū'-,) *n.* [Sax. *stiward.* *Ward* is a keeper; but the meaning of the first syllable is not evident. It is probably a contraction of G. *stube*, a room, Eng. *stow*, Sax. *stow*, place, or *sted*, place, or of Dan. *stob*, a cup. The *steward* was, then, originally a chamberlain or a butler.]

1. A man employed in great families to manage the domestic concerns, superintend the other servants, collect the rents or income, keep accounts, &c.

2. A fiscal agent of certain bodies; as, the *steward* of a congregation in the Methodist church, &c.

3. An officer of state; as, lord high *steward*; *steward* of the household, &c. *England.*

4. In *colleges*, an officer who provides food for the students, and superintends the kitchen.

5. In *vessels*, one who has the charge of distributing food and drink, or of waiting on the officers, passengers, &c.

6. In *Scripture* and *theology*, a minister of Christ, whose duty is to dispense the provisions of the gospel, to preach its doctrines and administer its ordinances.

> It is required in *stewards*, that a man be found faithful. — 1 Cor. iv.

STEW'ARD, (stū'-,) *v. t.* To manage as a steward. [*Not in use.*] *Fuller.*

STEW'ARD-ESS, *n.* A female who waits on ladies in steamboats, &c.

STEW'ARD-LY, *adv.* With the care of a steward. [*Little used.*] *Tooker.*

STEW'ARD-SHIP, *n.* The office of a steward. *Calamy.*

STEW'ART-RY, *n.* An overseer or superintendent.

> The *stewartry* of provisions. *Tooke.*

STEW'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Gently boiled; boiled in heat.

STEW'ING, *ppr.* Boiling in a moderate heat.

STEW'ING, *n.* The act of seething slowly.

STEW'ISH, *a.* Suiting a brothel. *Hall.*

STEW'PAN, *n.* A pan in which things are stewed.

STHEN'IC, *a.* [Gr. σθένος.]

In *medicine*, attended with a preternatural and morbid increase of vital energy, and strength of action in the heart and arteries; phlogistic.

STIB'I-AL, *a.* [L. *stibium*, antimony.]

Like or having the qualities of antimony; antimonial.

STIB-I-Ā'RI-AN, *n.* [from L. *stibium.*]

A violent man. *White.*

[*An improper word, and not in use.*]

STIB'I-Ā-TED, *a.* Impregnated with antimony.

STIB'I-UM, *n.* [L.] Antimony.

STIC'A-DOS, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

STICH, (stik,) *n.* [Gr. στίχος.]

1. In *poetry*, a verse, of whatever measure or number of feet.

[*Stich* is used in numbering the books of Scripture.]

2. In *rural affairs*, an order or rank of trees.

[In New England, as much land as lies between double furrows, is called *stich*, or a land.]

STICH'O-MAN-CY, (stik'o-man-se,) *n.* [Gr. στίχος and μαντεία.]

Divination by lines or passages of books taken at hazard. *Brande.*

STICH-OM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. στίχος, a line of a book, and μέτρον, measure.]

An account of the magnitude or length of books, as ascertained by the number of lines which they contain. *Murdoch.*

STICH'WORT, } **STITCH'WORT**, } (-wurt,) *n.* A grassy-looking plant of the genus Stellaria. *Loudon.*

STICK, *n.* [Sax. *sticca*; G. *stecken*; D. *stok*; Dan. *stikke*; Sw. *stake*, *sticka*; It. *stecca.* This word is connected with the verb to *stick*, with *stock*, *stack*, and other words having the like elements. The primary sense of the root is, to thrust, to shoot, and to set; Fr. *tige*, a stalk.]

1. The small shoot or branch of a tree or shrub, cut off; a rod; also, a staff; as, to strike one with a *stick.*

2. Any stem of a tree, of any size, cut for fuel or timber. It is applied in America to any long and slender piece of timber, round or square, from the smallest size to the largest, used in the frames of buildings; as, a *stick* of timber for a post, a beam, or a rafter.

3. Many instruments, long and slender, are called *sticks*; as, the composing *stick* of printers.

4. A thrust with a pointed instrument that penetrates a body; a stab.

Stick of eels; the number of twenty-five eels. *Halliwell.* A bind contains ten *sticks.* *Encyc.*

STICK, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* Stuck. [Sax. *stican*, *sticcan*; G. *sticken*, to sting or prick, and *stecken*, to stick, to adhere; D. *steeken*, to prick or stab; *stikken*, to stitch; Dan. *stikker*, to sting, to prick; Sw. *sticka*; Gr. στίζω, στίγμαι; W. *ystigaw*; Ir. *steacham.* If formed on the elements *Dg*, *Tg*, this family of words coincides in elements with *tack*, *attack*, *attach.*]

1. To pierce; to stab; to cause to enter, as a pointed instrument; hence, to kill by piercing; as, to *stick* a beast in slaughter. [*A common use of the word.*]

2. To thrust in; to fasten or cause to remain by piercing; as, to *stick* a pin on the sleeve.

> The points of spears are *stuck* within the shield. *Dryden.*

3. To fasten; to attach by causing to adhere to the surface; as, to *stick* on a patch or plaster; to *stick* on a thing with paste or glue.

4. To set; to fix in; as, to *stick* card teeth.

5. To set with something pointed; as, to *stick* cards.

6. To fix on a pointed instrument; as, to *stick* an apple on a fork.

To stick out; to project, or cause to be prominent.

STICK, *v. i.* To adhere; to hold to by cleaving to the surface, as by tenacity or attraction; as, glue *sticks* to the fingers; paste *sticks* to the wall, and causes paper to *stick.*

> I will cause the fish of thy rivers to *stick* to thy scales. — Ezek. xxix.

2. To be united; to be inseparable; to cling fast to, as something reproachful.

> If on your fame our sex a blot has thrown,
> 'Twill ever *stick*, through malice of your own. *Young.*

3. To rest with the memory; to abide. *Bacon.*

4. To stop; to be impeded by adhesion or obstruction; as, the carriage *sticks* in the mire.

5. To stop; to be arrested in a course.

> My faltering tongue
> *Sticks* at the sound. *Smith.*

6. To stop; to hesitate. He *sticks* at no difficulty; he *sticks* at the commission of no crime; he *sticks* at nothing.

7. To adhere; to remain; to resist efforts to remove.

> I had most need of blessing, and amen
> *Stuck* in my throat. *Shak.*

8. To cause difficulties or scruples; to cause to hesitate.

> This is the difficulty that *sticks* with the most reasonable. *Swift.*

9. To be stopped or hindered from proceeding; as, a bill passed the senate, but *stuck* in the house of representatives.

> They never doubted the commons, but heard all *stuck* in the lords' house. *Clarendon.*

10. To be embarrassed or puzzled.

> They will *stick* long at part of a demonstration, for want of perceiving the connection between two ideas. *Locke.*

11. To adhere closely in friendship and affection.

> There is a friend that *sticketh* closer than a brother. — Prov. xviii.

To stick to; to adhere closely; to be constant; to be firm; to be persevering; as, to *stick to* a party or cause.

> The advantage will be on our side, if we *stick to* its essentials. *Addison.*

To stick by; to adhere closely; to be constant; to be firm in supporting.

> We are your only friends; *stick by* us, and we will *stick by* you. *Davenant.*

2. To be troublesome by adhering.

> I am satisfied to trifle away my time, rather than let it *stick by* me. *Pope.*

To stick upon; to dwell upon; not to forsake.

> If the matter be knotty, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and *stick upon* it with labor and thought. [*Not elegant.*] *Locke.*

To stick out; to project; to be prominent.

> His bones that were not seen, *stick out.* — Job xxxiii.

STICK'I-NESS, *n.* [from *stick.*] The quality of a thing which makes it adhere to a plane surface; adhesiveness; viscousness; glutinousness; tenacity; as, the *stickiness* of glue or paste.

STICK'-LAC, *n.* Lac in its natural state, incrusting small twigs.

STICK'LE, (stik'l,) *v. i.* [from the practice of prize-fighters, who placed seconds with staffs or sticks, to interpose occasionally. *Johnson.*]

1. To take part with one side or other.

> Fortune, as she wont, turned fickle,
> And for the foe began to *stickle*. *Hudibras.*

2. To contend; to contest; to altercate. Let the parties *stickle* each for his favorite doctrine.

3. To trim; to play fast and loose; to pass from one side to the other. *Dryden.*

STICK'LE, *v. t.* To arbitrate. [*Not in use.*] *Drayton.*

STICK'LE-BACK, *n.* The popular name of certain small fishes, of the genus Gasterosteus. They have their English name from the spines which arm their back, ventral fins, and other parts. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

STICK'LER, *n.* A sidesman to fencers; a second to a duelist; one who stands to judge a combat.

> Basilius, the judge, appointed *sticklers* and trumpets whom the others should obey. *Sidney.*

2. An obstinate contender about any thing; as, a *stickler* for the church or for liberty.

> The tory or high church clergy were the greatest *sticklers* against the exorbitant proceedings of King James. *Swift.*

3. *Formerly*, an officer who cut wood for the priory of Ederose, within the king's parks of Clarendon. *Cowel.*

STICK'LING, *ppr.* Trimming; contending obstinately or eagerly.

STICK'Y, *a.* Having the quality of adhering to a surface; adhesive; gluey; viscous; viscid; glutinous; tenacious. Gums and resins are *sticky* substances.

STID'DY, *n.* [Ice. *stethi.*]

An anvil; also, a smith's shop. [*Various dialects.*] *Halliwell.*

STIFF, *a.* [Sax. *stif*; G. *steif*; D. and Sw. *stijf*; Dan. *stiv*; allied to L. *stipo*, *stabilis*, Eng. *staple*, Gr. στείφω, στιβαρός, στερεός.]

1. Not easily bent; not flexible or pliant; not flaccid; rigid, *applicable to any substance*; as, *stiff* wood; *stiff* paper; cloth *stiff* with starch; a limb *stiff* with frost.

> They, riding on *stiff* pinions, tower
> The mid aerial sky. *Milton.*

2. Not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; inspissated; not soft nor hard. Thus melted metals grow *stiff* as they cool; they are *stiff* before they are hard. The paste is too *stiff*, or not *stiff* enough.

3. Strong; violent; impetuous in motion; as in *seamen's language*, a *stiff* gale or breeze.

4. Hardy; stubborn; not easily subdued.

> How *stiff* is my vile sense! *Shak.*

5. Obstinate; pertinacious; firm in perseverance or resistance.

> It is a shame to stand *stiff* in a foolish argument. *Taylor.*
> A war ensues; the Cretans own their cause,
> *Stiff* to defend their hospitable laws. *Dryden.*

6. Harsh; formal; constrained; not natural and easy; as, a *stiff* formal style.

7. Formal in manner; constrained; affected; starched; not easy or natural; as, *stiff* behavior.

> The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians *stiff*, ceremonious, and reserved. *Addison.*

8. Strongly maintained, or asserted with good evidence.

> This is *stiff* news. *Shak.*

9. In *seamen's language*, a *stiff* vessel is one that will bear a press of canvas without careening much. *Totten.*

STIFF'EN, (stif'n,) *v. t.* [Sax. *stifian*; Sw. *stifna*; D. *stijven*; G. *steifen*; Dan. *stivner*, to stiffen, to starch.]

1. To make stiff; to make less pliant or flexible; as, to *stiffen* cloth with starch.

> He *stiffened* his neck and hardened his heart from turning to the Lord God of Israel. — 2 Chron. xxxvi.
> *Stiffen* the sinews; summon up the blood. *Shak.*

2. To make torpid; as, *stiffening* grief. *Dryden.*

3. To inspissate; to make more thick or viscous; as, to *stiffen* paste.

STIFF'EN, (stif'n,) *v. i.* To become stiff; to become more rigid or less flexible.

> Like bristles rose my *stiffening* hair. *Dryden.*

2. To become more thick, or less soft; to be inspissated; to approach to hardness; as, melted substances *stiffen* as they cool.

> The tender soil then *stiffening* by degrees. *Dryden.*

3. To become less susceptible of impression; to become less tender or yielding; to grow more obstinate.

> Some souls, we see,
> Grow hard and *stiffen* with adversity. *Dryden.*

STIFF'EN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made stiff or less pliant.

STIFF'EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making or becoming less pliable, or more thick, or more obstinate.

STIFF'EN-ING, *n.* Something that is used to make a substance more stiff or less soft.

STIFF'-HEART'ED, (-hart'ed,) *a.* [*stiff* and *heart.*] Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

> They are impudent children and *stiff-hearted.* — Ezek. ii.

STIFF'LY, *adv.* Firmly; strongly; as, the boughs of a tree *stiffly* upheld. *Bacon.*

2. Rigidly; obstinately; with stubbornness. The doctrine of the infallibility of the Roman Catholic church is *stiffly* maintained by its adherents.

STIFF'-NECK-ED, (-nekt,) *a.* [*stiff* and *neck.*] Stubborn; inflexibly obstinate; contumacious; as, a *stiff-necked* people; *stiff-necked* pride. *Denham.*

STIFF'NESS, *n.* Rigidness; want of pliableness or flexibility; the firm texture or state of a substance which renders it difficult to bend it; as, the *stiffness* of iron or wood; the *stiffness* of a frozen limb. *Bacon.*

2 Thickness; spissitude; a state between softness and hardness; as, the *stiffness* of sirup, paste, or starch.

3. Torpidness; inaptitude to motion.

An icy *stiffness*
Benumbs my blood. *Denham.*

4. Tension; as, the *stiffness* of a cord. *Dryden.*

5. Obstinacy; stubbornness; contumaciousness.

The vices of old age have the *stiffness* of it too. *South.*
Stiffness of mind is not from adherence to truth, but submission to prejudice. *Locke.*

6. Formality of manner; constraint; affected precision.

All this religion sat easily upon him, without *stiffness* and constraint. *Atterbury.*

7. Rigorousness; harshness.

But speak no word to her of these and plights,
Which her too constant *stiffness* doth constrain. *Spenser.*

8. Affected or constrained manner of expression or writing; want of natural simplicity and ease; as, *stiffness* of style.

STI'FLE, (sti'fl,) *v. t.* [The French *etouffer*, to stifle, is nearly allied to *stoffe*, Eng. *stuff*, L. *stupa*. But *stifle* seems to be more nearly allied to L. *stipo*, and Eng. *stiff* and *stop*; all, however, of one family. Qu. Gr. τι-φω.]

1. To suffocate; to stop the breath or action of the lungs by crowding something into the windpipe, or by infusing a substance into the lungs, or by other means; to choke; as, to *stifle* one with smoke or dust.

2. To stop; as, to *stifle* the breath; to *stifle* respiration.

3. To oppress; to stop the breath temporarily; as, to *stifle* one with kisses; to be *stifled* in a close room or with bad air.

4. To extinguish; to deaden; to quench; as, to *stifle* flame; to *stifle* a fire by smoke or by ashes.

5. To suppress; to hinder from transpiring or spreading; as, to *stifle* a report.

6. To extinguish; to check or restrain and destroy; to suppress; as, to *stifle* a civil war in its birth. *Addison.*

7. To suppress or repress; to conceal; to withhold from escaping or manifestation; as, to *stifle* passion; to *stifle* grief; to *stifle* resentment.

8. To suppress; to destroy; as, to *stifle* convictions.

STI'FLE, *n.* The joint of a horse next to the buttock, and corresponding to the knee in man; called also the STIFLE JOINT.

2. A disease in the knee-pan of a horse or other animal. *Cyc.*

STI'FLED, *pp.* or *a.* Suffocated; suppressed.

STI'FLING, *ppr.* Suffocating; suppressing.

STIGH, *n.* See STY.

STIG'MA, *n.* [L., from Gr. στιγμα, from στιζω, to prick or *stick.*]

1. A brand; a mark made with a burning iron.

2. Any mark of infamy; any reproachful conduct which stains the purity or darkens the luster of reputation.

3. In *botany*, the top of the pistil, which always has a peculiar structure different from that of the style, and is moist and pubescent, to detain and burst the pollen or prolific powder. *Martyn.*

STIG-MA'RI-A, *n.* A fossil coal plant, having a large dome shaped trunk or stem. *Buckland.*

STIG'MA-TA, *n. pl.* The apertures in the bodies of insects communicating with the trachem or air-vessels; the spiracles. *Encyc.*

2. In *the Roman Catholic church*, marks said to have been supernaturally impressed upon the bodies of certain persons, in imitation of the wounds on the crucified body of Christ. The *stigmata* of St. Francis were much blazoned by his followers. *Mosheim*

STIG-MAT'IC, } *a.* Marked with a stigma, or
STIG-MAT'IC-AL, } with something reproachful to character. *Shak.*

2. Impressing with infamy or reproach.

STIG-MAT'IC, *n.* A notorious profligate, or criminal who has been branded. [*Little used.*]

2. One who bears about him the marks of infamy or punishment. [*Little used.*] *Bullokar.*

3. One on whom nature has set a mark of deformity. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

STIG-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With a mark of infamy or deformity.

STIG'MA-TIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *stigmatiser.*]

1. To mark with a brand, *in a literal sense*; as, the ancients *stigmatized* their slaves and soldiers.

2. To set a mark of disgrace on; to disgrace with some note of reproach or infamy.

To find virtue extolled and vice *stigmatized*. *Addison.*
Some enthusiasts affect to *stigmatize* the finest and most elegant authors, ancient and modern, as dangerous to religion. *Addison.*

STIG'MA-TIZ-ED, *pp.* Marked with disgrace.

STIG'MA-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Branding with infamy.

STIG'O-NO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. στιγων, from στιζω, to mark with points, μαντεια.]

Divination by writing on the bark of a tree. *Ash.*

STI'LAR, *a.* [from *stile.*] Pertaining to the style of a dial.

Draw a line for the *stilar* line. *Moxon.*

STIL'BITE, *n.* [Gr. στιλβω, to shine.]

A mineral of the zeolite family, occurring in white or yellowish, semi-pellucid, rectangular crystals, pearly and highly foliated in one direction; also in sheaf-like aggregations and foliated masses. It consists of silica, alumina, and lime, with 17 or 18 per cent. of water. Most commonly found in amygdaloid with other zeolitic minerals *Dana.*

STILE, *n.* [This is another spelling of STYLE. See STYLE and STILL.]

A pin set on the face of a dial to form a shadow.

Erect the *stile* perpendicularly over the sub-stilar line, so as to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Moxon.*

STILE, *n.* [Sax. *stigel*, a step, ladder, from *stigan*, to step, to walk, to ascend; G. *stegel*; Dan. *steil*, from *stiger*, to rise, to step up; Sw. *steg*, a step, *stiga*, to step. See STAIR.]

A step or set of steps for ascending and descending, in passing a fence or wall. *Swift.*

In *architecture*, the upright piece in framing or paneling. *Brande.*

STI-LET'TO, *n.* [It., dim. from *stilo*; Fr. *stylet.* See STYLE.]

1. A small dagger with a round, pointed blade.

2. A pointed instrument for making eyelet holes in working muslin.

STI-LET'TO, *v. t.* To stab or pierce with a stiletto. *Bacon.*

STI-LET'TO-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Stabbed or pricked with a stiletto. *Chesterfield.*

STILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *stillan*; G. and D. *stillen*; Dan. *stille*; Sw. *stilla*, to *still*, to quiet or appease, that is, to set, to repress; coinciding with G. *stellen*, to put, set, place, Gr. στελλω, to send, and with *style*, *stool*, *stall.*]

1. To stop, as motion or agitation; to check or restrain; to make quiet; as, to *still* the raging sea.

2. To stop, as noise; to silence.

With his name the mothers *still* their babes. *Shak.*

3. To appease; to calm; to quiet; as tumult, agitation or excitement; as, to *still* the passions.

STILL, *a.* Silent; uttering no sound; *applicable to animals or to things.* The company or the man is *still*; the air is *still*; the sea is *still.*

2. Quiet; calm; not disturbed by noise; as, a *still* evening.

3. Motionless; as, to stand *still*; to lie or sit *still.*

4. Quiet; calm; not agitated; as, a *still* atmosphere.

STILL, *n.* Calm; silence; freedom from noise; as, the *still* of midnight. [*A poetic word.*] *Shak.*

STILL, *adv.* To this time; till now.

It hath been anciently reported, and is *still* received. *Bacon.*

[*Still* here denotes this time; set or fixed.

2. Nevertheless; notwithstanding.

The desire of fame betrays an ambitious man into indecencies that lessen his reputation; he is *still* afraid lest any of his actions should be thrown away in private. *Addison.*

[*Still* here signifies *set*, *given*, and refers to the whole of the first clause of the sentence. The desire of fame betrays an ambitious man into indecencies that lessen his reputation; *that fact being given* or *set*, or *notwithstanding*, he is afraid, &c.]

3. It precedes or accompanies words denoting increase of degree; as, a *still* further advancement of prices may be expected.

4. Always; ever; continually.

Trade begets trade, and people go much where many people have already gone; so men run *still* to a crowd in the streets, though only to see. *Temple.*
The fewer *still* you name, you wound the more. *Pope.*

5. After that; after what is stated.

In the primitive church, such as by fear were compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, after repented, and kept *still* the office of preaching the gospel. *Whitgifte.*

6. In continuation.

And, like the watchful minutes to the hour,
Still and anon cheered up the heavy time. *Shak.*

STILL, *n.* [L. *stillo*, to drop. See DISTILL.]

A vessel, boiler, or copper, used in the distillation of liquors; as, vapor ascending out of the *still.* *Newton.*

[The word is used in a more general sense for the vessel and apparatus. A *still house* is also called a *still.*]

STILL, *v. t.* [L. *stillo.*]

To expel spirit from liquor by heat, and condense it in a refrigeratory; to distill. [See DISTILL.]

STILL, *v. i.* To drop. [*Not in use.*] [See DISTILL.]

STIL-LA-TI'TIOUS, (-tish'us,) *a.* [L. *stillatitius.*]

Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

STIL'LA-TO-RY, *n.* An alembic; a vessel for distillation. [*Little used, or not at all.*] *Bacon.*

2. A laboratory; a place or room in which distillation is performed. [*Little used.*] *Wotton. More.*

STILL'BORN, *a.* [*still* and *born.*] Dead at the birth; as, a *still-born* child.

2. Abortive; as, a *still-born* poem. *Swift.*

STILL'BURN, *v. t.* [*still* and *burn.*] To burn in the process of distillation; as, to *stillburn* brandy. *Smollett.*

STILL'ED, *pp.* [See STILL, the verb.] Calmed; appeased; quieted; silenced.

STILL'ER, *n.* One who stills or quiets.

STIL'LI-CIDE, *n.* [L. *stillicidium*; *stilla*, a drop, and *cado*, to fall.]

A continual falling or succession of drops. [*Not much used.*] *Bacon.*

STIL-LI-CID'I-OUS, *a.* Falling in drops. *Brown.*

STILL'ING, *ppr.* Calming; silencing; quieting.

STILL'ING, *n.* The act of calming; silencing or quieting.

2. A stand for casks. [*Not used in America.*]

STILL'-LIFE, *n.* In *painting*, a picture of dead game, vegetables, and other things destitute of life. *Mason.*

2. Dead animals or paintings representing the dead. *Gray.*

STILL'NESS, *n.* Freedom from noise or motion; calmness; quiet; silence; as, the *stillness* of the night, the air, or the sea.

2. Freedom from agitation or excitement; as, the *stillness* of the passions.

3. Habitual silence; taciturnity.

The gravity and *stillness* of your youth
The world hath noted. *Shak.*

STILL'-ROOM, *n.* An apartment for distilling.

STILL'-STAND, *n.* Absence of motion. [*Little used.*]

STILL'Y, *a.* Still; quiet; calm. *More.*
[*An old word, used chiefly in poetry.*]

STILL'Y, *adv.* Silently; without noise.

2. Calmly; quietly; without tumult.

STILP-NO-SID'E-RITE, *n.* [Gr. στιλπνος, shining, and σιδηρος, iron.]

An ore of iron, called also PITCHY IRON ORE, occurring massive, in curving concretions, with a splendent resinous lustre. It is a hydrated peroxyd of iron. *Dana.*

STILT, *n.* [Gr. *stelze*; D. *stelt*, *stelten*; Dan. *stylter.*]

A stilt is a piece of wood, often with a shoulder, to raise the foot above the ground in walking. Boys sometimes use *stilts* for raising their feet above the mud in walking, but they are rarely seen.

Men must not walk upon *stilts*. *L'Estrange.*

STILT, *v. t.* To raise on stilts; to elevate. *Young.*

2. To raise by unnatural means.

STILT'-BIRD, *n.* A long-legged bird; particularly applied to a bird called the LONG-LEGGED PLOVER, of the genus *Himantopus.* *Brande.*

STILT'ED, *pp.* Raised on stilts.

2. Unreasonably elevated.

STILT'ING, *ppr.* Raising on stilts.

STIME, *n.* A glimpse. [*North of England.*] [*Halliwell.*

STIM'U-LANT, *a.* [L. *stimulans.*]

In *medicine*, producing a quickly-diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries.

STIM'U-LANT, *n.* In *medicine*, an article which produces a quickly-diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arterial system.

STIM'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *stimulo*, to prick, to goad, to excite; *stimulus*, a goad.]

1. *Literally*, to prick or goad. Hence,

2. To excite, rouse, or animate, to action or more vigorous exertion by some pungent motive or by persuasion, as, to *stimulate* one by the hope of reward, or by the prospect of glory.

3. In *medicine*, to produce a quickly-diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries.

STIM'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Goaded; roused or excited to more vigorous exertion.

STIM'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Goading; exciting to more vigorous exertion.

STIM-U-LA'TION, *n.* The act of goading or exciting.

2. In *medicine*, a quickly-diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries.

STIM'U-LA-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of stimulating.

STIM'U-LA-TIVE, *n.* That which stimulates; that which rouses into more vigorous action.

STIM'U-LA-TOR, *n.* One that stimulates.

STIM'U-LUS, *n.* [L. This word may be formed on the root of *stem*, a shoot.]

1. *Literally*, a goad; hence, something that rouses the mind or spirits; as, the hope of gain is a powerful *stimulus* to labor and action.

2. In *medicine*, that which produces a quickly-diffused or transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in the circulating system.

STING, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* STUNG. STANG is obsolete. [Goth. *stigwan*; Sax. *stingan*, *styngan*, to rush or thrust, hence to sting; G. *stechen*, to stick, to sting; *stachel*, a prick, goad, sting; D. *steken*, *steckel*; Dan. *stikker*, to stick, to sting; *sting*, a thrust, a stitch, a sting; Sw. *sticka*. The Dutch has *steng*, a pole or perch; Sw. *stång*, id.; and *stånga*, to push with the horns, to gore. We see that *sting* is *stick* altered in orthography and pronunciation.]

1. To pierce with the sharp-pointed instrument with which certain animals are furnished, such as bees, wasps, scorpions, and the like. Bees will seldom *sting* persons unless they are first provoked.

2. To pain acutely; as, the conscience is *stung* with remorse.

Slander *stings* the brave. *Pope.*

STING, *n.* [Sax. *sting*, *stincg*; Ice. *staung*, a spear; W. *ystang*; D. *steng*, a pole or perch; Sw. *stång*; It. *stanga*, a bar. These words are all of one family.]

1. A sharp-pointed weapon or instrument with which certain animals are armed by nature for their defense, and which they thrust from the hinder part of the body, to pierce any animal that annoys or provokes them. In most instances, this instrument is a tube, through which a poisonous matter is discharged, which inflames the flesh, and, in some instances, proves fatal to life.

2. The thrust of a sting into the flesh. The *sting* of most insects produces acute pain.

3. Any thing that gives acute pain. Thus we speak of the *stings* of remorse; the *stings* of reproach.

4. The point in the last verse; as, the *sting* of an epigram. *Dryden.*

5. That which gives the principal pain or constitutes the principal terror.

The *sting* of death is sin.—1 Cor. xv.

STING'ER, *n.* That which stings, vexes, or gives acute pain.

STIN'GI-LY, *adv.* [from *stingy*.] With mean covetousness; in a niggardly manner

STIN'GI-NESS, *n.* [from *stingy*.] Extreme avarice; mean covetousness; niggardliness.

STING'ING-LY, *adv.* With stinging.

STING'LESS, *a.* [from *sting*.] Having no sting.

STIN'GO, *n.* [from the sharpness of the taste.] Old beer. [*A cant word.*] *Addison.*

STIN'GY, *a.* [from straitness; W. *ystang*, something strait; *ystangu*, to straiten, to limit.]

Extremely close and covetous; meanly avaricious; niggardly; narrow-hearted; as a *stingy* churl. [*A word in popular use, but low, and not admissible into elegant writing.*]

STINK, *v. i.*; *pret.* STANK or STUNK. [Sax. *stincan*; G. and D. *stinken*; Dan. *stinker*; Sw. *stinka*.]

To emit a strong, offensive smell. *Locke.*

STINK, *n.* A strong, offensive smell. *Dryden.*

STINK'ARD, *n.* A mean, stinking, paltry fellow.

2. A mephitic, burrowing quadruped, the *Mydaus meliceps* of Cuvier, about 18 inches in length, found in Java and Sumatra. *C. H. Smith.*

STINK'ER, *n.* Something intended to offend by the smell. *Harvey.*

STINK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Emitting a strong, offensive smell.

STINK'ING-LY, *adv.* With an offensive smell. *Shak.*

STINK'-POT, *n.* An earthen jar, charged with powder, grenades, and other materials of an offensive and suffocating smell; sometimes used in boarding an enemy's vessel. *Mar. Dict.*

STINK'-STONE, *n.* Swine-stone, a variety of carbonate of lime, which emits a fetid odor on being struck. *Dana.*

STINT, *v. t.* [Sax. *stintan*, to *stint*, or *stunt*; Ice. *stunta*; Gr. στενός, narrow.]

1. To restrain within certain limits; to bound; to confine; to limit; as, to *stint* the body in growth; to *stint* the mind in knowledge; to *stint* a person in his meals.

Nature wisely *stints* our appetite. *Dryden.*

2. To assign a certain task in labor, which being performed, the person is excused from further labor for the day, or for a certain time; *a common, popular use of the word in America.*

STINT, *n.* A small, grallatory bird, the Tringa cinclus.

STINT, *n.* Limit; bound; restraint. *Dryden.*

2. Quantity assigned; proportion allotted. The workmen have their *stint*.

Our *stint* of woe
Is common. *Shak.*

STINT'ANCE, *n.* Restraint; stoppage. [*Not used, or local.*]

STINT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Restrained to a certain limit or quantity; limited.

STINT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being stinted.

STINT'ER, *n.* He or that which stints

STINT'ING, *ppr.* Restraining within certain limits; assigning a certain quantity to; limiting.

STIPE, *n.* [L. *stipes*; Gr. στύπος, a stake.]

In *botany*, the base of a frond; or a species of stem passing into leaves, or not distinct from the leaf. The stem of a fungus is also called *stipe*. The word is also used for the filament or slender stalk which supports the pappus, and connects it with the seed. *Martyn.*

STI'PEND, *n.* [L. *stipendium*; *stipe*, a piece of money, and *pendo*, to pay.]

Settled pay or compensation for services, whether daily or monthly wages; or an annual salary.

STI'PEND, *v. t.* To pay by settled wages. *Shelton.*

STI-PEND'I-A-RY, *a.* [L. *stipendiarius*.]

Receiving wages or salary; performing services for a stated price or compensation.

His great *stipendiary* prelate came with troops of evil-appointed horsemen not half full. *Knolles.*

STI-PEND'I-A-RY, *n.* [Supra.] One who performs services for a settled compensation, either by the day, month, or year.

If thou art become
A tyrant's vile *stipendiary*. *Glover.*

STIP'I-TATE, *a.* [See STIPE.] In *botany*, supported by a stipe; elevated on a stipe; as pappus. *Martyn.*

STIP'PLE, (stip'pl,) *v. t.* To engrave by means of dots, in distinction from engraving in lines. *Todd.*

STIP'PLED, *pp.* Formed or executed with dots.

STIP'PLING, *ppr.* Forming or executing with dots.

STIP'PLING, *n.* In *engraving* and *miniature painting*, a mode of execution which produces the effect by a succession of dots or small points instead of lines. *Jocelyn.*

STIP'TIC. See STYPTIC.

STIP'U-LA, } *n.* [L. *stipula*, a straw or stubble.]
STIP'ULE, }

In *botany*, an appendage at the base of petioles. Stipules are in pairs, or solitary; they are lateral, extrafoliaceous, intrafoliaceous, &c. *Martyn.*

A leafy appendage to the proper leaves, or to their footstalks; commonly situated at the base of the latter, in pairs. *Smith.*

STIP-U-LA'CEOUS, } *a.* [from L. *stipula*, *stipularis*.
STIP'U-LAR, } See STIPULA.]

1. Resembling stipules; consisting of stipules.

2. Growing on stipules, or close to them; as, *stipular glands*. *Martyn. Lee.*

STIP'U-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *stipulor*, from *stipes*, or from the primary sense of the root, as in *stipe*, to crowd; whence the sense of agreement, binding, making fast.]

1. To make an agreement or covenant with any person or company to do or forbear any thing; to contract; to settle terms; as, certain princes *stipulated* to assist each other in resisting the armies of France. Great Britain and the United States *stipulate* to oppose and restrain the African slave trade. A has *stipulated* to build a bridge within a given time. B has *stipulated* not to annoy or interdict our trade.

2. To bargain. A has *stipulated* to deliver me his horse for fifty guineas.

STIP'U-LATE, *a.* [from *stipula*.] Having stipules on it; as, a *stipulate* stalk.

STIP'U-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Agreed; contracted; covenanted. It was *stipulated* that Great Britain should retain Gibraltar.

STIP'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Agreeing; contracting; bargaining.

STIP-U-LA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *stipulatio*.]

1. The act of agreeing and covenanting; a contracting or bargaining.

2. An agreement or covenant made by one person with another for the performance or forbearance of some act; a contract or bargain; as, the *stipulations* of the allied powers to furnish each his contingent of troops.

3. In *botany*, the situation and structure of the stipules. *Martyn.*

STIP'U-LA-TOR, *n.* One who stipulates, contracts, or covenants.

STIP'ULE, *n.* See STIPULA.

STIP'UL-ED, *a.* Furnished with stipules or leafy appendages. *Smith.*

STIR, (stur,) *v. t.* [Sax. *styrian*, *styrigan*; D. *stooren*; G. *stören*, to stir, to disturb; W. *ystwrnaw*. This word gives *storm*; Ice. *stir*, war.]

1. To move; to change place in any manner.

My foot I had never yet in five days been able to *stir*. *Temple.*

2. To agitate; to bring into debate.

Stir not questions of jurisdiction. *Bacon.*

3. To tackle to action; to instigate; to prompt.

An Ate *stirring* him to blood and strife. *Shak.*

4. To excite; to raise; to put into motion.

And for her sake some mutiny will *stir*. *Dryden.*

To stir up; to incite; to animate; to instigate by inflaming passions; as, to *stir up* a nation to rebellion.

The words of Judas were good, and able to *stir* them up to valor.—2 Macc.

2. To excite; to put into action; to begin; as, to *stir up* a mutiny or insurrection; to *stir up* strife.

3. To quicken; to enliven; to make more lively or vigorous; as, to *stir up* the mind.

4. To disturb; as, to *stir up* the sediment of liquor.

STIR, (stur,) *v. i.* To move one's self. He is not able to *stir*.

2. To go or be carried in any manner. He is not able to *stir* from home, or to *stir* abroad.

3. To be in motion; not to be still. He is continually *stirring*.

4. To become the object of notice or conversation.

They fancy they have a right to talk freely upon every thing that *stirs* or appears. *Watts.*

5. To rise in the morning. [*Colloquial.*] *Shak.*

STIR, (stur,) *n.* [W. *ystwr*.]

1. Agitation; tumult; bustle; noise or various movements.

Why all these words, this clamor, and this *stir*? *Denham.*
Consider, after so much *stir* about the genus and species, how few words have yet settled definitions. *Locke.*

2. Public disturbance or commotion; tumultuous disorder, seditious uproar.

Being advertised of some *stir* raised by his unnatural sons in England, he departed from Ireland, without a blow. *Davies.*

3. Agitation of thoughts; conflicting passions. *Shak.*

STIR'A-BOUT, (stur'-,) *n.* A Yorkshire dish formed of oatmeal boiled in water to a certain consistency. *Malone.*

STIR'I-A-TED, *a.* [L. *stiria*, an icicle.]

Adorned with pendants like icicles.

STIR'I-OUS, *a.* [Supra.] Resembling icicles. [*Not much used.*] *Brown.*

STIRK, (sturk,) *n.* A young ox or heifer. [*Local.*]

STIR'LESS, *a.* Still without stirring.

STIRP, (sturp,) *n.* [L. *stirps*.]

Stock; race; family. [*Not English.*] *Bacon.*

STIR'RED, *pp.* Moved; agitated; put in action.

STIR'RER, *n.* One who is in motion.

2. One who puts in motion.

3. A riser in the morning. *Shak.*

4. An inciter or exciter; an instigator.

5. A *stirrer up*; an exciter; an instigator.

STIR'RING, *ppr.* Moving; agitating; putting in motion.

2. *a.* Active; active in business; habitually employed in some kind of business; accustomed to a busy life.

STIR'RING, *n.* [Supra.] The act of moving or putting in motion.

STIR'RUP, (stur'rup,) *n.* [Sax. *stige-rapa*, step-rope; *stigan*, to step, or ascend, and *rap*, rope; G. *steig-bügel*, step-bow, or mounting-bow; D. *styg-beugel*; Sw. *steg-bügel*; Dan. *stigböjle*. The first stirrups appear to have been ropes.]

1. A kind of ring, or bending piece of metal, horizontal on one side for receiving the foot of the rider, and attached to a strap which is fastened to the saddle; used to assist persons in mounting a horse, and to enable them to sit steadily in riding, as well as to relieve them by supporting a part of the weight of the body.

2. Among *seamen*, a rope secured to a yard, with a thimble in its lower end, for reeving a foot-rope. *Totten.*

STIR'RUP-CUP, *n.* A parting cup taken on horseback. *Scott.*

STIR'RUP-LEATH-ER, (stur'rup-leth-er,) *n.* A strap that supports a stirrup.

STITCH, *v. t.* [G. *sticken*; D. *stikken*; Dan. *stikker*; Sw. *sticka*. This is another form of *stick*.]

1. To sew with a back puncture of the needle, so as to double the thread; as, to *stitch* a wristband; to sew or unite together; as, to *stitch* the leaves of a book and form a pamphlet.

2. To form land into ridges. *New England.*

To stitch up; to mend or unite with a needle and thread; as, to *stitch up* a rent; to *stitch up* an artery. *Wiseman.*

STITCH, *v. i.* To practice stitching.

STITCH, *n.* A single pass of a needle in sewing.

2. A single turn of the thread round a needle in knitting; a link of yarn; as, to let down a *stitch*; to take up a *stitch*.

3. A land; the space between two double furrows in plowed ground. *Halliwell.*

4. A local, sharp pain; an acute lancinating pain, like the piercing of a needle; as, a *stitch* in the side.

STITCH'ED, (stitcht,) *pp.* or *a.* Sewed with a back puncture of the needle; sewed together.

STITCH'EL, *n.* A kind of hairy wool. [*Local.*]

STITCH'ER, *n.* One that stitches.

STITCH'ER-Y, *n.* Needlework; in *contempt*. *Shak.*

STITCH'-FALL-EN, *a.* Fallen, as a stitch in knitting. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

STITCH'ING, *ppr.* Sewing in a particular manner; uniting with a needle and thread.

STITCH'ING, *n.* The act of stitching.

2. Work done by sewing in a particular manner.

3. The forming of land into ridges or divisions.

STITCH'WÖRT, n. A plant, chamomile. *Ainsworth.*
2. A grassy-looking plant, of the genus Stellaria. *Loudon.*

STITH, a. [Sax.] Strong; rigid. [*Not in use.*]

STITH'Y, n. [Supra. Ice. *stedia.*]
1. An anvil. [*Local.*] *Shak.*
2. A disease in oxen.

STITH'Y, v. t. To forge on an anvil. [*Local.*] *Halliwell.*

STITH'Y-ING, *ppr.* Forging on an anvil.

STIVE, v. t. [See Stuff and Stew.] To stuff up close. [*Not in use.*] *Sandys.*
2. To make hot, sultry, and close. [*Not in use.*]

STI'VER, n. [Sw. *stifver*; D. *stuiver.*] [*Wotton.*
A Dutch coin and money of account, of the value of two cents, or about one penny sterling.

STOAK, v. t. To stop; to choke; *in seamen's language.*

STOAT, n. An animal, the ermine. This animal is called *stoat* when of a reddish color, and *ermine* when white, as in winter. It is a digitigrade, carnivorous mammal, the Putorius Erminea. *Ed. Encyc.*

STOCAH, n. [Ir. and Erse.] An attendant; a valet boy. [*Not English, nor used.*] *Spenser.*

STOC-CADE', } n. [It. *stoccata*, a thrust, from *stocco*,
STOC-CA'DO, } a stock or race, a rapier or long-sword; Sp. *estocada*; Fr. *estocade.* This gives the sense of thrust. But we give the word another signification, from *stock*, a post, or fixed piece of timber. The It. *stocco* and Eng. *stock* are the same word.]
1. A stab; a thrust with a rapier. *Shak.*
2. A fence or barrier made with stakes or posts planted in the earth; a slight fortification. [See Stockade.]

STOC-CADE', v. t. To fortify with sharpened posts.

STOC-CAD'ED, *pp.* Fortified with posts.

STOC-CAD'ING, *ppr.* Fortifying with posts.

STO-CHAS'TIC, (sto-kas'tik,) a. [Gr. στοχαστικος.]
Conjectural; able to conjecture. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

STOCK, n. [Sax. *stoc*, a place, the stem of a tree; G. *stock*, a stem, a staff, a *stick*, a block; D. and Dan. *stok*, id.; Sw. *stock*; Fr. *estoc*; It. *stocco.* This word coincides with *stake*, *stick*, *stack*; that which is set or fixed.]
1. The stem or main body of a tree or other plant; the fixed, strong, firm part; the origin and support of the branches. *Job* xiv.
2. The stem in which a graft is inserted, and which is its support.
The olive overruleth the *stock* quite. *Bacon.*
3. A post; something fixed, solid, and senseless.
When all our fathers worship'd *stocks* and stones. *Milton.*
4. A person very stupid, dull, and senseless.
Let's be no stoics, nor no *stocks*. *Shak.*
5. The part of a tool for boring wood with a crank whose end rests against the breast of the workman. *Gwilt.*
6. The wood in which the barrel of a musket or other firearm is fixed.
7. A thrust with a rapier. [*Not in use.*]
8. A cravat or band for the neck
9. A cover for the leg. [*Obs.*] [Now Stocking.]
10. The original progenitor; also, the race or line of a family; the progenitors of a family and their direct descendants; lineage; family. From what *stock* did he spring?
Thy mother was no goddess, nor thy *stock*
From Dardanus. *Denham.*
Men and brethren, children of the *stock* of Abraham. — Acts xiii.
11. A fund; capital; the money or goods employed in trade, manufactures, insurance, banking, &c.; as, the *stock* of a banking company; the *stock* employed in the manufacture of cotton, in making insurance, and the like. *Stock* may be individual or joint.
12. Money lent to government, or property in a public debt; a share or shares of a national or other public debt, or in a company debt. The United States borrow of the bank or of individuals, and sell stock bearing an interest of five, six, or seven per cent. British *stocks* are the objects of perpetual speculation.
13. Supply provided; store. Every one may be charitable out of his own *stock*. So we say, a *stock* of honor, a *stock* of fame.
Add to that *stock* which justly we bestow. *Dryden.*
14. In *agriculture*, the domestic animals or beasts belonging to the owner of a farm; as, a *stock* of cattle or of sheep. It is also used for the crop or other property belonging to the farm. *Encyc*
15. Living beasts shipped to a foreign country; as, a brig sailed yesterday with *stock* on deck. The cattle are called also *live stock.* *America.*
16. In *the West Indies*, the slaves of a plantation.
17. *Stocks, pl.*; a machine consisting of two pieces of timber, in which the legs of criminals are confined by way of punishment.
18. The frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building.
19. The *stock* of *an anchor* is the piece of timber into which the shank is inserted. *Mar. Dict.*
20. In *book-keeping*, the owner or owners of the books. *Encyc.*

STOCK, v. t. To store; to supply; to fill; as, to *stock* the mind with ideas. Asia and Europe are well *stocked* with inhabitants.
2. To lay up in store; as, he *stocks* what he can not use. *Johnson.*
3. To put in the stocks. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
4. To pack; to put into a pack; as, to *stock* cards.
5. To supply with domestic animals; as, to *stock* a farm.
6. To supply with seed; as, to *stock* land with clover or herdsgrass. *American Farmers.*
7. To suffer cows to retain their milk for twenty-four hours or more previous to sale.
To stock up; to extirpate; to dig up. *Edwards's W. Indies.*

STOCK-ADE', n. [See Stockade.] In *fortification*, a sharpened post or stake set in the earth.
2. A line of posts or stakes set in the earth as a fence or barrier.

STOCK-ADE', v. t. To surround or fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground.

STOCK-AD'ED, *pp.* Fortified with stockades.

STOCK-AD'ING, *ppr.* Fortifying with sharpened posts or stakes.

STOCK'-BRÖK-ER, n. [*stock* and *broker.*] A broker who deals in the purchase and sale of stocks or shares in the public funds.

STOCK'-DOVE, (-duv,) n. [*stock* and *dove.*] The wild pigeon of Europe, (Columba œnas,) long considered as the *stock* of the domestic pigeon, but now regarded as a distinct species. *Ed. Encyc.*

STOCK'-FISH, n. [*stock* and *fish.*] Cod dried hard and without salt.

STOCK-GIL'LY-FLOW-ER, n. A plant, a species of Cheiranthus; sometimes written Stock July Flower. *Encyc. Fam. of Plants.*

STOCK'HÖLD-ER, n. [*stock* and *hold.*] One who is a proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in the funds of a bank or other company.

STOCK'ING, n. [from *stock*; Ir. *stoca*; supposed by Johnson to be a corruption of *stocken*, plural of *stock.* But qu.]
A garment made to cover the foot and leg.

STOCK'ING, v. t. To dress in stockings. *Dryden.*

STOCK'ISH, a. Hard; stupid; blockish. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

STOCK'-JOB-BER, n. [*stock* and *job.*] One who speculates in the public funds for gain; one whose occupation is to buy and sell stocks.

STOCK'-JOB-BING, n. The act or art of dealing in the public funds. *Encyc.*

STOCK'-LOCK, n. [*stock* and *lock.*] A lock fixed in a wooden case or frame. *Buchanan.*

STOCKS. See under Stock.

STOCK'-STILL, a. [*stock* and *still.*] Still as a fixed post; perfectly still.
Our preachers stand *stock-still* in the pulpit. *Anon.*

STOCK'Y, a. [from *stock.*] Thick and firm; stout. A *stocky* person is one rather thick than tall or corpulent; one whose bones are covered well with flesh, but without a prominent belly.

STÖ'IC, n. [Gr. στωικος, from στοα, a porch in Athens, where the philosopher Zeno taught.]
A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who founded a sect. He taught that men should be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed. *Enfield.*

STÖ'IC, } a. Pertaining to the Stoics or to their
STÖ'IC-AL, } doctrines.
2. Not affected by passion; unfeeling; manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain.

STÖ'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of the Stoics; without apparent feeling or sensibility; with indifference to pleasure or pain. *Chesterfield.*

STÖ'IC-AL-NESS, n. The state of being stoical; indifference to pleasure or pain.

STÖ'I-CISM, n. The opinions and maxims of the Stoics.
2. A real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain; insensibility.

STÖKE [Sax. *stocce*, *stoc*, place] is the same word as Stock, differently applied. It is found in many English names of towns.

STÖ'KER, n. One who looks after the fire of a brew-house, or of a steam-engine. *Green.*

STÖ'LA, n. [Gr. στολη.]
A long garment, descending to the ankles, worn by Roman women.

STÖLE, *pret.* of Steal.

STÖLE, n. [L. and It. *stola*; Sp. *estola.*]
1. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a long and narrow scarf, with fringed extremities, worn by a priest around the neck, and crossed over the breast in front. *Hook.*
2. [L. *stolo.*] A sucker; a shoot from the root of a plant, by which some plants may be propagated. [Written also Stool.]
Groom of the stole; the first lord of the bed-chamber, in the household of the king of England. *Brande.*

STÖL'EN, (stöl'n,) *pp.* or a. [from *steal*, which see.]
Stolen waters are sweet. — Prov. ix.

STOL'ID, a. [L. *stolidus*; from the root of *still*, *stall*, to set.]
Dull; foolish; stupid. [*Not used.*]

STO-LID'I-TY, n. [Supra.] Dullness of intellect; stupidity. [*Little used.*] *Bentley.*

STÖ'LON, n. [L. *stolo.*]
In *botany*, a runner or shoot proceeding horizontally from a plant, as in the strawberry.

STOL-O-NIF'ER-OUS, a. [L. *stolo*, a sucker, and *fero*, to produce.]
Producing suckers; putting forth suckers; as, a *stoloniferous* stem. *Martyn.*

STÖ'MA, n. } [Gr.] In *botany*, oval spaces be-
STOM'A-TA, n. pl. } tween the sides of cells opening into inter-cellular cavities in the subjacent tissue, and bordered by a rim. *Lindley.*

STO-MAC'A-CE, n. [Gr. στομα and κακος.] A fetor of breath, arising from ulcerated gums. *Brande.*

STÖM'ACH, (stum'ak,) n. [L. *stomachus*; Sp. *estomago*; It. *stomacho*; Fr. *estomac.*]
1. In *animal bodies*, a membraneous receptacle, the principal organ of digestion, in which food is prepared for entering into the several parts of the body for its nourishment.
2. Appetite; the desire of food caused by hunger; as, a good *stomach* for roast beef.
[*A popular use of the word.*]
3. Inclination; liking. *Bacon.*
He which hath no *stomach* to this fight,
Let him depart. *Shak.*
4. Anger; violence of temper.
Stern was his look, and full of *stomach* vain. *Spenser.*
5. Sullenness; resentment; willful obstinacy; stubbornness.
This sort of crying proceeding from pride, obstinacy, and *stomach*, the will, where the fault lies, must be bent. *Locke.*
6. Pride; haughtiness.
He was a man
Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking
Himself with princes. *Shak.*
Note. — This word, in all the foregoing senses except the first, is nearly obsolete or inelegant.

STÖM'ACH, (stum'ak,) v. t. [L. *stomachor.*]
1. To resent; to remember with anger.
The lion began to show his teeth, and to *stomach* the affront. *L'Estrange.*
This sense is not used in America, as far as my observation extends. In America, at least in New England, the sense is,
2. To brook; to bear without open resentment or without opposition. [*Not elegant.*]

STÖM'ACH, v. i. To be angry. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

STÖM'ACH AL, a. [Fr. *stomacal.*]
Cordial; helping the stomach. *Colgrave.*

STÖM'ACH-ED, a. Filled with resentment. *Shak.*

STÖM'A-CHER, n. An ornament or support to the breast, worn by females. *Is.* iii. *Shak.*

STÖM'ACH-FUL, (stum'ak-,) a. Willfully obstinate; stubborn; perverse; as, a *stomachful* boy. *L'Estrange.*

STÖM'ACH-FUL-NESS, n. Stubbornness; sullenness; perverse obstinacy.

STO-MACH'IC, } a. Pertaining to the stomach;
STO-MACH'IC-AL, } as, *stomachic* vessels. *Harvey.*
2. Strengthening to the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach. *Coxe.*

STO-MACH'IC, (sto-mak'ik) n. A medicine that strengthens the stomach and excites its action.

STÖM'ACH-ING, *ppr.* Brooking; bearing without open resentment.

STÖM'ACH ING, n. Resentment. [*Not in use.*]

STÖM'ACH-LESS, (stum'ak-,) a. Being without a stomach or appetite. *Hall.*

STÖM'ACH OUS, a. Stout; sullen; obstinate. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

STÖM'ACH-PUMP, n. A small pump or syringe with a flexible tube, for drawing liquids from the stomach, or for injecting them into it.

STÖM'ACH Y, a. Obstinate; sullen. *Jennings.*

STÖ'MA-POD, n. [Gr. στομα, a mouth, and πους, a foot.]
One of an order of crustaceous animals, including the squilla, in which several of the organs of the mouth have the form of feet. *Dana.*

STOMP; a vulgar pronunciation of Stamp, which see.

STOND, n. [for Stand.] A stop; a post; a station. [*Obs.*] [See Stand.]

STONE, n. [Sax. *stan*; Goth. *stains*; G. *stein*; D. and Dan. *steen*; Sw. *sten*; Dalmatian, *sstina*; Croatian, *stina.* This word may be a derivative from the root of *stand*, or it may belong to some root in Class Dn. The primary sense is, to set, to fix; Gr. στεας.]
1. A mass of concreted, earthy, or mineral matter. In *popular language*, very large masses of stone are called *rocks*; small masses are called *stones*; and the finer kinds, *gravel* or *sand*, or *grains of sand.* Stone is of great and extensive use in the construction of

buildings of all kinds, for walls, fences, piers, abutments, arches, monuments, sculpture, and the like.

When we speak of the substance generally, we use *stone* in the singular; as, a house or wall of *stone*. But when we speak of particular, separate masses, we say, *a stone*, or *the stones*.

2. A gem; a precious stone.

Inestimable *stones*, unvalued jewels. *Shak.*

3. Any thing made of stone; a mirror. *Shak.*

4. A calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus.

5. A testicle.

6. The nut of a drupe or stone fruit; or the hard covering inclosing the kernel, and itself inclosed by the pulpy pericarp. *Martyn.*

7. In *Great Britain*, the weight of fourteen pounds. [8, 12, 14, or 16.]

[*Not used in the United States, except in reference to the riders of horses in races.*]

8. A monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead.

Should some relentless eye
Glance on the *stone* where our cold relics lie. *Pope.*

9. It is used to express torpidness and insensibility; as, a heart of *stone*.

I have not yet forgot myself to *stone*. *Pope.*

10. *Stone* is prefixed to some words to qualify their signification. Thus *stone-dead* is perfectly dead, as lifeless as a stone; *stone-still*, still as a stone, perfectly still; *stone-blind*, blind as a stone, perfectly blind.

To leave no stone unturned; a proverbial expression which signifies to do every thing that can be done; to use all practicable means to effect an object.

Meteoric stones; stones which fall from the atmosphere, as after the displosion of a meteor.

Philosopher's stone; a pretended substance that was formerly supposed to have the property of turning any other substance into gold.

STŌNE, *a.* Made of stone, or like stone; as, a *stone* jug.

STŌNE, *v. t.* [Sax. *stenan.*]

1. To pelt, beat, or kill with stones.

And they *stoned* Stephen, calling on God, and saying, Lord Jesus, receive my spirit. — Acts vii.

2. To harden.

O perjured woman, thou dost *stone* my heart. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

3. To free from stones; as, to *stone* raisins.

4. To wall or face with stones; to line or fortify with stones; as, to *stone* a well; to *stone* a cellar.

STŌNE'-BLIND, *a.* [*stone* and *blind.*] Blind as a stone; perfectly blind.

STŌNE'-BŌR-ER, *n.* An animal that bores stones; applied to certain bivalve mollusks which form holes in rocks. *Kirby.*

STŌNE'-BŌW, *n.* [*stone* and *bow.*] A cross-bow for shooting stones.

STŌNE'-BREAK, *n.* [*stone* and *break*; L. *saxifraga.*]

A plant. *Ainsworth.*

STŌNE'-CHAT, } *n.* [*stone* and *chatter.*] A
STŌNE'-CHAT-TER, } small bird of the eastern continent, the Saxicola rubicola of Bechstein, (Motacilla rubicola, Linn.) It is allied to the English robin redbreast, and its note often resembles the knocking together of two stones. *Jardine. Ed. Encyc.*

STŌNE'-CŌAL, *n.* Hard coal; mineral coal.

STŌNE'-CRAY, *n.* A distemper in hawks.

STŌNE'-CROP, *n.* [Sax. *stan-crop.*]

1. A sort of tree. *Mortimer.*

2. A low, succulent plant of the genus Sedum, growing on rocks and dry, arid places; wall-pepper. The stone-crop tree or shrubby grass wort is of the genus Chenopodium. *Loudon. Lee.*

STŌNE'-CUR-LEW, *n.* A large species of the plover family, Œdicnemus crepitans of Temminck. It frequents stony places, and is also called THICK KNEED PLOVER or BUSTARD, and THICK-KNEE. *Jardine.*

STŌNE'-CUT-TER, *n.* [*stone* and *cut.*] One whose occupation is to hew stones. *Swift.*

STŌNE'-CUT-TING, *n.* The business of hewing stones for walls, steps, cornices, monuments, &c.

STŌNE'-EAT-ER, *n.* An animal that eats stone; applied to certain bivalve mollusks which form holes in rocks. *Kirby.*

STŌN'ED, *pp.* Pelted or killed with stones; freed from stones; walled with stones.

STŌNE'-DEAD, (-ded,) *a.* As lifeless as a stone.

STŌNE'-EAT-ER, *n.* An animal that eats stone.

STŌNE'-FERN, *n.* [*stone* and *fern.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

STŌNE'-FLY, *n.* [*stone* and *fly.*] An insect. *Ainsworth.*

STŌNE'-FRUIT, *n.* [*stone* and *fruit.*] Fruits whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, cherries, plums, &c.; a drupe. *Boyle.*

STŌNE'-HAWK, *n.* [*stone* and *hawk.*] A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

STŌNE'-HEART-ED, } *a.* [*stone* and *heart.*] Hard-
STŌN'Y-HEART-ED, } hearted; cruel; pitiless; unfeeling. *Shak.*

STŌNE'HENGE, *n.* An assemblage of upright and horizontal stones on Salisbury Plain, England; generally supposed to be the remains of an ancient Druidical temple. *P. Cyc.*

STŌNE'-HORSE, *n.* [*stone* and *horse.*] A horse not castrated. *Mortimer.*

STŌNE'-HOUSE, *n.* [*stone* and *house.*] A house built of stone.

STŌNE'-PARS-LEY, *n.* A plant of the genus Bubon. *Fam. of Plants.*

STŌNE'-PIT, *n.* [*stone* and *pit.*] A pit or quarry where stones are dug. *Woodward.*

STŌNE'-PITCH, *n.* [*stone* and *pitch.*] Hard, inspissated pitch. *Bacon.*

STŌNE'-PLŌV-ER, (-pluv-ər,) *n.* [*stone* and *plover.*] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

STŌN'ER, *n.* One who beats or kills with stones; one who walls with stones.

STŌNE'S'-CAST, } *n.* [*stone* and *cast* or *throw.*]
STŌNE'S'-THRŌW, } The distance which a stone may be thrown by the hand.

STŌNE'S'-MICK-LE, *n.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

STŌNE'-SQUAR-ER, *n.* [*stone* and *square.*] One who forms stones into squares. 1 *Kings* v.

STŌNE'-STILL, *a.* [*stone* and *still.*] Still as a stone; perfectly still or motionless.

STŌNE'-WALL, *n.* [*stone* and *wall.*] A wall built of stones.

STŌNE'-WARE, *n.* A species of potter's ware of a coarse kind, glazed and baked.

STŌNE'-WEED, *n.* A troublesome weed, of the genus Lithospermum, having spear-shaped flowers with yellowish or milk-white corols. *Farm. Encye.*

STŌNE'-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* Work or wall consisting of stone; mason's work of stone. *Mortimer.*

STŌN'I-NESS, *n.* [from *stony.*] The quality of abounding with stones; as, the *stoniness* of ground renders it difficult to till.

2. Hardness of heart. *Hammond.*

STŌN'ING, *ppr.* Pelting with stones; walling with stones.

STŌN'Y, *a.* [D. *steenig*; G. *steinig*; Sw. *stenig.*]

1. Made of stone; as, a *stony* tower. *Shak.*

2. Consisting of stone; as, a *stony* cave. *Milton.*

3. Full of stones; abounding with stones; as, *stony* ground.

4. Petrifying; as, the *stony* dart of senseless cold. *Spenser.*

5. Hard; cruel; unrelenting; pitiless; as, a *stony* heart. *Milton.*

6. Insensible; obdurate; perverse; morally hard.

STŌN'Y-HEART-ED, *a.* Hard-hearted. *Scott.*

STOOD, *pret.* of STAND.

STOOK, *n.* [Scotch; W. *ystuc*, a shock of grain.]

A small collection of sheaves set up in the field. [In *England*, a stook is twelve sheaves.]

STOOK, *v. t.* To set up sheaves of grain in stooks. [*Local.*]

STOOK'ING, *n.* The act of setting up sheaves of grain in stooks or shocks.

STOOL, *n.* [Sax. *stol*, Goth. *stols*, a seat, a throne; G. *stuhl*, a stool, a stock, a pew, a chair, the see of a bishop; D. and Dan. *stoel*, id.; Sw. *stol*; W. *ystal.* This coincides with *stall* and *still.* A *stool* is that which is set, or a seat; Russ. *prestol*, a throne.]

1. A seat without a back; a little form consisting of a board with three or four legs, intended as a seat for one person. *Watts.*

2. The seat used in evacuating the contents of the bowels; hence, an evacuation; a discharge from the bowels.

3. [L. *stolo.*] The root or stem of a tree or plant cut off near the ground, from which shoots spring up. *Brande.*

Stool of repentance; in *Scotland*, an elevated seat in the church, on which persons sit, as a punishment for fornication and adultery; the cutty-stool, which see. *Johnson.*

STOOL, *v. i.* In *agriculture*, to ramify; to tiller, as grain; to shoot out suckers.

STOOL'-BALL, *n.* [*stool* and *ball.*] A play in which balls are driven from stool to stool. *Prior.*

STOOM, *v. t.* To put bags of herbs or other ingredients into wine, to prevent fermentation. [*Local.*] *Chambers.*

STOOP, *v. i.* [Sax. *stupian*; D. *stuipen.*]

1. To bend the body downward and forward; as, to *stoop* to pick up a book.

2. To bend or lean forward; to incline forward in standing or walking. We often see men *stoop* in standing or walking, either from habit or from age.

3. To yield; to submit; to bend by compulsion; as, Carthage at length *stooped* to Rome. *Dryden.*

4. To descend from rank or dignity; to condescend. In modern days, attention to agriculture is not called *stooping*, in men of property.

Where men of great wealth *stoop* to husbandry, it multiplieth riches exceedingly. *Bacon.*

5. To yield; to be inferior.

Those are arts, my prince,
In which our Zama does not *stoop* to Rome. *Addison.*

6. To come down on prey, as a hawk.

The bird of Jove *stooped* from his airy tour,
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove. *Milton.*

7. To alight from the wing.

And *stoop* with closing pinions from above. *Dryden.*

8. To sink to a lower place.

Cowering low
With blandishments, each bird *stoop'd* on his wing. *Milton.*

STOOP, *v. t.* To cause to incline downward; to sink; as, to *stoop* a cask of liquor.

2. To cause to submit. [*Little used.*]

STOOP, *n.* The act of bending the body forward; inclination forward.

2. Descent from dignity or superiority; condescension.

Can any loyal subject see
With patience such a *stoop* from sovereignty? *Dryden.*

3. Fall of a bird on his prey.

STOOP, *n.* [D. *stoep*, a step.]

The steps of a door. In *New England*, a stoop has a balustrade and seats on the sides.

STOOP, *n.* [Sax. *stoppa*; D. *stoop*, a measure of about two quarts; Sw. *stop*, a measure of about three pints.]

1. A vessel of liquor; a flagon; as, a *stoop* of wine or ale. *Denham. King. Shak.*

2. A post fixed in the earth. [*Local.*]

STOOP'ED, (stoopt,) *pp.* Caused to lean.

STOOP'ER, *n.* One that bends the body forward. *Sherwood.*

STOOP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bending the body forward; yielding; submitting; condescending; inclining.

STOOP'ING-LY, *adv.* With a bending of the body forward.

STOOR, *v. i.* To rise in clouds, as dust or smoke; from the Welsh *ystur*, a stir. [*Local.*] *Halliwell.*

STOOT'ER, *n.* A small silver coin in Holland, value 2 1-2 stivers. *P. Cyc.*

STOP, *v. t.* [D. *stoppen*; G. *stopfen*, to stop, to check, to pose, to fill, to cram, to *stuff*, to quilt, to darn, to mend; Dan. *stopper*, to stop, to puzzle, to darn, to cram, to *stuff*; Sw. *stoppa*, to stop, to *stuff*; It. *stoppare*, to stop with tow; *stoppa*, tow, L. *stupa*; Sp. *estopa*, tow; *estofa*, quilted stuff; *estofar*, to quilt, to *stew* meat with wine, spice, or vinegar; Port. *estofa*, stuff; *estofar*, to quilt, to stuff; Fr. *etoupe*, tow; *etouper*, to stop with tow; *etouffer*, to choke, to *stifle*, (see STIFLE;) L. *stupa*, tow; *stipo*, to stuff, to crowd, and *stupeo*, to be stupefied, whence *stupid*, *stupor*, (that is, to *stop*, or a *stop*;) Ir. *stopam*, to stop, to shut. The primary sense is either to cease to move, or to *stuff*, to press, to thrust in, to *cram*; probably the latter.]

1. To close; as an aperture, by filling or by obstructing; as, to *stop* a vent; to *stop* the ears; to *stop* wells of water. 2 *Kings* iii.

2. To obstruct; to render impassable; as, to *stop* a way, road, or passage.

3. To hinder; to impede; to arrest progress; as, to *stop* a passenger in the road; to *stop* the course of a stream.

4. To restrain; to hinder; to suspend; as, to *stop* the execution of a decree.

5. To repress; to suppress; to restrain; as, to *stop* the progress of vice.

6. To hinder; to check; as, to *stop* the approaches of old age or infirmity.

7. To hinder from action or practice.

Whose disposition, all the world well knows,
Will not be rubbed nor *stopped*. *Shak.*

8. To put an end to any motion or action; to intercept; as, to *stop* the breath; to *stop* proceedings.

9. To regulate the sounds of musical strings; as, to *stop* a string. *Bacon.*

10. In *seamanship*, to make fast.

11. To point; as a written composition. [*Not in use.*]

STOP, *v. i.* To cease to go forward.

Some strange commotion
Is in his brain; he bites his lip, and starts;
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground. *Shak.*

2. To cease from any motion or course of action. When you are accustomed to a course of vice, it is very difficult to *stop*.

The best time to *stop* is at the beginning. *Lesley.*

STOP, *n.* Cessation of progressive motion; as, to make a *stop*. *L'Estrange.*

2. Hinderance of progress; obstruction; act of stopping.

Occult qualities put a *stop* to the improvement of natural philosophy. *Newton.*

3. Repression; hinderance of operation or action.

It is a great step toward the mastery of our desires, to give this *stop* to them. *Locke.*

4. Interruption.

These *stops* of thine fright me the more. *Shak.*

5. Prohibition of sale; as, the *stop* of wine and salt. *Temple.*

6. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment.

A fatal *stop* traversed their headlong course. *Daniel.*
So melancholy a prospect should inspire us with zeal to oppose some bar to the rising torrent. *Rogers.*

7. The instrument by which the sounds of wind music are regulated; as, the *stops* of a flute or an organ.

8. Regulation of musical chords by the fingers.

In the *stops* of lutes, the higher they go, the less distance is between the frets. *Bacon.*

9. The act of applying the stops in music.

The organ-sound a time survives the *stop*. *Daniel.*

10. A point or mark in writing, intended to distinguish the sentences, parts of a sentence, or clauses, and to show the proper pauses in reading. The stops generally used are the comma, semicolon, colon, and period. To these may be added the marks of interrogation and exclamation.

STOP'-COCK, *n.* [*stop* and *cock.*] A pipe for letting out a fluid, stopped by a turning-cock. *Grew.*

STOP'-GAP, *n.* [*stop* and *gap.*] A temporary expedient. [*Not used.*]

STOP'LESS, *a.* Not to be stopped. [*Not in use.*] *Davenant.*

STOP'PAGE, *n.* The act of stopping or arresting progress or motion; or the state of being stopped; as, the *stoppage* of the circulation of the blood; the *stoppage* of commerce.

STOP'PED, (stopt,) *pp.* Closed; obstructed; hindered from proceeding; impeded; intercepted.

STOP'PER, *n.* One who stops, closes, shuts, or hinders; that which stops or obstructs; that which closes or fills a vent or hole in a vessel.

2. In *seamen's language*, a short piece of rope used for making something fast, as the anchor or cables. Stoppers are also used to prevent the running rigging from coming up whilst the men are belaying it.

STOP'PER, *v. t.* To close or secure with a stopper.

STOP'PER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Closed or secured with a stopper; as, a *stoppered* retort. *Henry.*

STOP'PER-ING, *ppr.* Closing with a stopper.

STOP'PING, *ppr.* Closing; shutting; obstructing; hindering from proceeding; ceasing to go or move; putting an end to; regulating the sounds of.

STOP'PLE, (stop'pl,) *n.* [Sw. *stopp.*]

That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; as, a glass *stopple*; a cork *stopple*.

STOR'AGE, *n.* [from *store.*] The act of depositing in a store or warehouse for safe keeping; or the safe keeping of goods in a warehouse.

2. The price charged or paid for keeping goods in a store.

STŌ'RAX, *n.* [The English corruption of L. *styrax*, Gr. στυραξ.]

A fragrant resin exuding from Styrax officinalis, (Linn.,) in the form of small, reddish globules, but usually brought to market in large, flat masses, of a reddish-brown color, soft and unctuous to the touch, but pliable and brittle. Like other resins, it is soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in water. When distilled with alcohol or water, it scarcely affords any oil. In medicine it is used as an expectorant. *Tully.*

Liquid storax is a fragrant, bitterish, honey-like substance, which exudes from various plants, differing from storax. It is used in medicine as an expectorant.

STŌRE, *n.* [W. *ystor*, that forms a bulk, a store; Sax. *stor*; Dan. *stor*; Sw. *id.*, great, ample, spacious, main; Ir. *stor*, *storas*; Heb. Ch. Eth. and Ar. אתר, *atsar*. Class Sr, No. 39.]

1. A large number; as, a *store* of years. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

2. A large quantity; great plenty; abundance; as, a *store* of wheat or provisions. *Bacon.*

3. A stock provided; a large quantity for supply; ample abundance. The troops have great *stores* of provisions and ammunition; the ships have *stores* for a long voyage.

[This is the present usual acceptation of the word, and in this sense, the plural, STORES, is commonly used. When applied to a single article of supply, it is still sometimes used in the singular; as, a good *store* of wine or of bread.]

4. Quantity accumulated; fund; abundance; as, *stores* of knowledge.

5. A storehouse; a magazine; a warehouse. Nothing can be more convenient than the *stores* on Central Wharf in Boston.

6. In *the United States*, shops for the sale of goods of any kind, by wholesale or retail, are often called *stores*.

In store: in a state of accumulation, in a *literal sense*; hence, in a state of preparation for supply; in a state of readiness. Happiness is laid up in *store* for the righteous; misery is in *store* for the wicked.

[See also STORES.]

STŌRE, *a.* Hoarded; laid up; as, *store* treasure. [*Not in use.*]

STŌRE, *v. t.* To furnish; to supply; to replenish.

When Plato sold the world with men was *stored*. *Denham.*
Her mind with thousand virtues *stored*. *Prior.*

2. To stock against a future time; as, a garrison well *stored* with provisions.

One having *stored* a pond of four acres with carp, tench, and other fish. *Hale.*

3. To deposit in a store or warehouse for preservation; to warehouse; as, to *store* goods. *Bacon.*

STŌR'ED, *pp.* Furnished; supplied.

2. Laid up in store; warehoused.

STŌRE'HOUSE, *n.* [*store* and *house.*] A building for keeping grain or goods of any kind; a magazine; a repository; a warehouse.

Joseph opened all the *storehouses* and sold to the Egyptians. — Gen. xli.

2. A repository.

The Scripture of God is a *storehouse* abounding with inexhaustible treasures of wisdom and knowledge. *Hooker.*

3. A great mass reposited. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

STŌRE'-KEEP-ER, *n.* [*store* and *keeper.*] A man who has the care of a store.

STŌR'ER, *n.* One who lays up or forms a store.

STŌRE'-ROOM, *n.* Room in a storehouse or repository; a room in which articles are stored.

STŌRES, *n. pl.* *Military* and *naval stores* are arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing, &c.

2. In *commercial navigation*, the supplies of different articles provided for the subsistence and accommodation of the ship's crew and passengers. *McCulloch.*

STOR'GE, *n.* [Gr.] Parental affection; tender love; that strong, instinctive affection which animals have for their young.

STŌ'RI-AL, *a.* [from *story.*] Historical. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

STŌ'RI-ED, (stō'rid,) *pp.* or *a.* [from *story.*] Furnished with stories; adorned with historical paintings.

Some greedy minion, or imperious wife,
The trophied arches, *storied* halls, invade. *Pope.*

2. Related or referred to in story; told or recited in history.

STŌ'RI-ER, *n.* A relater of stories; a historian. [*Not in use.*]

STŌ'RI-FY, *v. t.* To form or tell stories. [*Not in use.*] *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

STŌR'ING, *ppr.* Laying up in a store or warehouse.

STORK, *n.* [Sax. *storc*; Dan. Sw. *stork.*]

A large bird with a long, straight, conical bill, allied to the heron. There are several species, which belong to the genus Ciconia of Brisson, (Ardea, Linn.) The stork is famed for its great affection toward its young; and the various species render important services to man in clearing away noxious animals and filth. *P. Cyc.*

STORK'S'-BILL, *n.* A plant of the genus Pelargonium, which see. *Loudon.*

STORM, *n.* [Sax. *storm*; D. Dan. and Sw. *storm*; G. *sturm*; W. *ystorm*; D. *stooren*, to disturb; W. *ystwriaw*, Eng. to *stir*. In Italian, *stormo* is a flight, combat, a band, or troop; *stormire*, to make a noise; *stormeggiare*, to throng together, to ring the alarm bell. The Italian seems to be from Latin *turma*. The primary sense of *storm* is, a rushing, raging or violent agitation.]

1. The violent action of one or more of the meteorological elements, wind, rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning. According to the etymology, the proper sense of the word is, rushing, violence. It has, primarily, no reference to a fall of rain or snow. But, as a violent wind is often attended with rain or snow, the word *storm* has come to be used for a fall of rain or snow without wind.

O, beat those *storms*, and roll the seas in vain. *Pope.*

2. A violent assault on a fortified place; a furious attempt of troops to enter and take a fortified place by scaling the walls, forcing the gates, and the like. *Dryden.*

3. Violent civil or political commotion; sedition; insurrection; also, clamor; tumult; disturbance of the peace.

I will stir up in England some black *storms*. *Shak.*
Her sister
Began to scold and raise up such a *storm*. *Shak.*

4. Affliction; calamity; distress; adversity.

A brave man struggling with the *storms* of fate. *Pope.*

5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force. *Hooker.*

STORM, *v. t.* To assault; to attack and attempt to take by scaling the walls, forcing gates or breaches, and the like; as, to *storm* a fortified town.

STORM, *v. i.* To raise a tempest. *Spenser.*

2. To blow with violence; *impersonally*; as, *it storms.*

3. To rage, to be in a violent agitation of passion; to fume. The master *storms.*

STORM'-BEAT, *a.* [*storm* and *beat.*] Beaten or impaired by storms. *Spenser.*

STORM'ED, *pp.* Assaulted by violence.

STORM'FUL, *a.* Abounding with storms.

STORM'FUL-NESS, *n.* Abundance of storms. *Coleridge.*

STORM'I-NESS, *n.* Tempestuousness; the state of being agitated by violent winds.

STORM'ING, *ppr.* Attacking with violent force; raging.

STORM'-MEN'A-CING, *a.* Threatening a storm.

STORM'-PET'REL, *n.* A name of certain small, black sea-birds, often seen, during storms, flying swiftly, or seeming to run upon the waves. They constitute the genus Thalassidroma of Vigors, a subdivision of the Linnæan genus Procellaria. *Nuttall. P. Cyc.*

STORM'-PRE-SAG'ING, *a.* Presaging a storm. *Hemans*

STORM'-SAIL, *n.* A coarse or strong sail used in gales of wind. *Glynn.*

STORM'-TOSS-ED, (-tost,) *a.* Tossed by storms or high winds.

STORM'-VEX-ED, (-vext,) *a.* Harassed with storms. *Coleridge.*

STORM'Y, *a.* Tempestuous; agitated with furious winds; boisterous; as, a *stormy* season; a *stormy* day or week.

2. Proceeding from violent agitation or fury; as, a *stormy* sound; *stormy* shocks. *Addison.*

3. Violent; passionate. [*Unusual.*]

STORTH'ING, (stort'ing,) *n.* [Dan. *stor*, great, and *ting*, court.]

The parliament of Norway, elected once in three years.

STŌ'RY, *n.* [Sax. *star*, *ster*; It. *storia*; L. *historia*; Gr. ιστορια.]

1. A verbal narration or recital of a series of facts or incidents. We observe in children a strong passion for hearing *stories*.

2. A written narrative of a series of facts or events. There is probably on record no *story* more interesting than that of Joseph, in Genesis.

3. History; a written narrative or account of past transactions, whether relating to nations or individuals.

The four great monarchies make the subject of ancient *story*. *Temple.*

4. Petty tale; relation of a single incident, or of trifling incidents. *Addison.*

5. A trifling tale; a fiction; a fable; as, the *story* of a fairy. In popular usage, *story* is sometimes a softer term for a lie.

6. A loft; a floor; or a set of rooms on the same floor or level. A *story* comprehends the distance from one floor to another; as, a *story* of nine or ten feet elevation. Hence, each floor terminating the space is called a *story*; as, a house of one *story*, of two *stories*, of five *stories*. The farm-houses in New England have usually two *stories*: the houses in Paris have usually five *stories*, a few have more; those in London four. But, in the United States, the floor next the ground is the first *story*: in France and England, the first floor or *story* is the second from the ground.

7. A falsehood. [*Various dialects.*] *Halliwell.*

STŌ'RY, *v. t.* To tell in historical relation; to narrate.

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear hereafter, rather than *story* him in his own hearing. *Shak.*
It is *storied* of the brazen colossus in Rhodes, that it was seventy cubits high. *Wilkins.*

[*This verb is chiefly used in the passive participle.*]

2. To range under one another. [*Little used.*] *Bentley.*

STŌ'RY-ING, *ppr.* Telling in historical relation.

STŌ'RY-POST, *n.* A vertical post used to support a floor or superincumbent wall.

STŌ'RY-TELL-ER, *n.* [*story* and *tell.*] One who tells stories; a narrator of a series of incidents; as, an amusing *story-teller*.

2. A historian; *in contempt.* *Swift.*

3. One who tells fictitious stories.

STOT, *n.* [Sax. *stotte*, a poor horse.]

1. A horse. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

2. A young bullock or steer. [*Scottish.*] *W. Scott.*

STŌTE. See STOAT.

STOUND, *v. i.* [Ice. *stunda.*]

1. To be in pain or sorrow. [*Not in use.*]

2. Stunned. [*Not in use.*] [See ASTOUND.]

STOUND, *n.* Sorrow; grief. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

2. A shooting pain. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

3. Noise. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

4. Astonishment; amazement. [*Not in use.*] *Gay.*

5. Hour; time; season. [Dan. *stund.*] [*Not in use.*] *Gay.*

6. A vessel to put small beer in. [*Local.*] *Halliwell.*

STOUP, (stoop,) *n.* A flagon; a vessel or measure for liquids. [*Scottish.*] *Jamieson.*

STOUR, *n.* [Sax. *styrian*, to stir.]

A battle or tumult. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

[*Stour* signifies a river; as in *Sturbridge.*]

STOUT, *a.* [D. *stout*, bold, stout, *stooten*, to push; Dan. *stöder*, to push; *studser*, to strut. The primary sense is, to shoot forward, or to swell.]

1. Strong; lusty.

A *stouter* champion never handled sword. *Shak.*

2. Bold; intrepid; valiant; brave.

He lost the character of a bold, *stout*, magnanimous man. *Clarendon.*

3. Large; bulky. [*A popular use of the word.*]

4. Proud; resolute; obstinate.

The lords all stand to clear their cause,
Most resolutely *stout*. *Daniel.*

5. Strong; firm; as, a *stout* vessel. *Dryden.*

STOUT, *n.* A cant name for strong beer. *Swift.*

STOUT'-BUILT, (-bilt,) STOUT'-MADE, } *a.* Having a stout frame.

STOUT'-HEART-ED, *a.* Having a stout heart. *Scott.*

STOUT'LY, *adv.* Lustily; boldly; obstinately. He *stoutly* defended himself.

STOUT'NESS, *n.* Strength; bulk.

2. Boldness; fortitude. *Ascham.*

3. Obstinacy; stubbornness. *Shak.*

STOVE, *n.* [Sax. *stofa*; Sw. *stufwa*; D. *stoof*; It. *stufa*; Sp. *estufa*, a warm, close room, a bath, a room where pitch and tar are heated; *estofar*, to stew meat, and to quilt; Fr. *etuve*; G. *badstube*, a bagnio, or hothouse; *stube*, a room; *stuben-ofen*, a stove; Dan. *stover*, to stew; *stue*, a room; *stue-ovn*, a stove. This, primarily, is merely a room, a place. See STOW.]

1. A hothouse; a house or room artificially warmed. *Bacon. Woodward.*

2. A small box with an iron pan, used for holding coals to warm the feet. It is a bad practice for young persons to accustom themselves to sit with a warm *stove* under the feet.

3. An iron box, cylinder, or fireplace, in which fire is made to warm an apartment. Stoves for this purpose are of various forms.

4. An iron box with various apartments in it for cooking; a culinary utensil, of various forms.

STOVE, *v. t.* To keep warm in a house or room by artificial heat; as, to *stove* orange-trees and myrtles. *Bacon.*

2. To heat as in a stove; as, to *stove* feathers.

STOVE, *pret.* of STAVE.

STO'VER, *n.* [A contraction of *estover*.] Fodder for cattle; *primarily*, fodder from threshed grain; but in New England, any kind of fodder from the barn or stack.

STOV'ING, *ppr.* Keeping warm by the heat of a stove, or by artificial heat; heating, as in a stove.

STOW, *v. t.* [Sax. *stow*, a place, a fixed place or mansion; G. *stauen*, D. *stuwen*, Dan. *stuver*, to stow, to place; Sp. and Port. *estivar*, id., coinciding with L. *stipo*, to crowd, to *stuff*; Sp. *estiva*, a rammer; L. *stiva*, the handle of a plow. The sense is, to set or throw down, from the more general sense of throwing, driving.]

1. To place; to put in a suitable place or position; as, to *stow* bags, bales, or casks in a ship's hold; to *stow* hay in a mow; to *stow* sheaves. The word has reference to the placing of many things, or of one thing among many, or of a mass of things.

2. To lay up; to reposit.

Stow, in names, signifies place, as in *Barstow*.

To stow the hold of a vessel; to stow or arrange articles in the hold. *Totten.*

STOW'AGE, *n.* The act or operation of placing in a suitable position; or the suitable disposition of several things together. The *stowage* of a ship's cargo to advantage, requires no little skill. It is of great consequence to make good *stowage*.

[*This is the principal use of the word.*]

2. Room for the reception of things to be reposited.

In every vessel there is *stowage* for immense treasures. *Addison.*

3. The state of being laid up. I am curious to have the plate and jewels in safe *stowage*.

4. Money paid for stowing goods. [*Little used.*]

STOW'ED, (stōde,) *pp.* Placed in due position or order; reposited.

STOW'ING, *ppr.* Placing in due position; disposing in good order.

STRA'BISM, } *n.* [L. *strabismus*, from *strabo*,
STRA-BIS'MUS, } *strabo*, a squint-eyed person.]

A non-coincidence of the optic axes of the eyes upon an object, occasioned by a permanent lengthening of one of the lateral muscles of the ball of the eye, and a permanent shortening of its antagonist.

A squinting; the act or habit of looking asquint.

STRAD'DLE, *v. i.* [from the root of *stride*; Sax. *stredan*, to scatter.]

To part the legs wide; to stand or walk with the legs far apart.

STRAD'DLE, *v. t.* To place one leg on one side and the other on the other of any thing; as, to *straddle* a fence or a horse.

STRAD'DLING, *ppr.* Standing or walking with the legs far apart; placing one leg on one side and the other on the other.

STRAG'GLE, (strag'l,) *v. i.* [This word seems to be formed on the root of *stray*. In Sax. *stregan* is to strew, to spread; D. *strekken*, to stretch; G. *streichen*, to pass, to migrate; W. *treglaw*, to turn, revolve, wander.]

1. To wander from the direct course or way; to rove. When troops are on the march, let not the men *straggle*.

2. To wander at large without any certain direction or object; to ramble.

The wolf spied a *straggling* kid. *L'Estrange.*

3. To exuberate; to shoot too far in growth. Prune the *straggling* branches of the hedge. *Mortimer.*

4. To be dispersed; to be apart from the main body.

They came between Scylla and Charybdis and the *straggling* rocks. *Raleigh.*

STRAG'GLER, *n.* A wanderer; a rover; one that departs from the direct or proper course; one that rambles without any settled direction. *Swift.*

2. A vagabond; a wandering, shiftless fellow.

3. Something that shoots beyond the rest, or too far.

4. Something that stands by itself.

STRAG'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Wandering; roving; rambling; being in a separate position.

STRAHL'STEIN, *n.* [G. *strahl*, a beam or gleam, and *stein*, stone.]

Another name of actinolite. *Ure.*

STRAIGHT, (strāte,) *a.* [L. *strictus*, from *stringo*; Sax. *strac*; formed from the root of *reach*, *stretch*, *right*, L. *rectus*, G. *recht*, Fr. *droit*, It. *stretto*, in which the palatal letter is lost; but the Spanish retains it in *estrecho*, *estrechar*. It is lost in the Port. *estreito*. It is customary to write *straight* for direct or right, and *strait* for narrow, but this is a practice wholly arbitrary, both being the same word. *Strait* we use in the sense in which it is used in the south of Europe. Both senses proceed from *stretching*, *straining*.]

1. Right, in a mathematical sense; direct; passing from one point to another by the nearest course; not deviating or crooked; as, a *straight* line; a *straight* course; a *straight* piece of timber.

2. Narrow; close; tight; as, a *straight* garment. [See STRAIT, as it is generally written.]

3. Upright; according with justice and rectitude; not deviating from truth or fairness.

STRAIGHT, (strāte,) *adv.* Immediately; directly; in the shortest time.

I know thy generous temper well;
Fling but th' appearance of dishonor on it,
It *straight* takes fire, and mounts into a blaze. *Addison.*

STRAIGHT'-EDGE, *n.* A small board or piece of metal having one edge perfectly straight; used to ascertain whether a surface is perfectly plain.

STRAIGHT'EN, (strāt'n,) *v. t.* To make straight; to reduce from a crooked to a straight form. *Hooker.*

2. To make narrow, tense, or close; to tighten.

3. To reduce to difficulties or distress.

STRAIGHT'EN-ED, *pp.* Made straight; made narrow.

STRAIGHT'EN-ER, *n.* He or that which straightens.

STRAIGHT'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making straight or narrow.

STRAIGHT'FORTH, *adv.* Directly; henceforth.

STRAIGHT-FOR'WARD, *a.* Proceeding in a straight course; not deviating.

STRAIGHT-FOR'WARD-NESS, *n.* Direction in a straight course; undeviating rectitude.

STRAIGHT'LIN-ED, *a.* Having straight lines.

STRAIGHT'LY, *adv.* In a right line; not crookedly.

2. Tightly; closely.

STRAIGHT'NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being straight; rectitude. *Bacon.*

2. Narrowness; tension; tightness.

STRAIGHT'-PIGHT, (strāte'pite,) *a.* *Literally*, straight-fixed; erect. *Shak.*

STRAIGHT'WAY, *adv.* [*straight* and *way*.] Immediately; without loss of time; without delay.

He took the damsel by the hand, and said to her, Talitha cumi. And *straightway* the damsel arose. — Mark v.

[STRAIGHTWAYS is obsolete.]

STRAIKS, *n. pl.* Strong plates of iron on the circumference of a cannon wheel, over the joints of the felloes.

STRAIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *streindre*; It. *stringere*; Sp. *estrehir*; L. *stringo*. This word retains its original signification, to stretch. *Strain* is the L. *stringo*, as *straight* is *strictus*, in different dialects.]

1. To stretch; to draw with force; to extend with great effort; as, to *strain* a rope; to *strain* the shrouds of a ship; to *strain* the cords of an instrument.

2. To cause to draw with force, or with excess of exertion; to injure by pressing with too much effort. He *strained* his horses or his oxen by overloading them.

3. To stretch violently or by violent exertion; as, to *strain* the arm or the muscles.

4. To put to the utmost strength. Men in desperate cases will *strain* themselves for relief.

5. To press or cause to pass through some porous substance; to purify or separate from extraneous matter by filtration; to filter; as, to *strain* milk. Water may be *strained* through sand. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*

6. To sprain; to injure by drawing or stretching.

Proles decayed about my track,
Strain their necks with looking back. *Swift.*

7. To make tighter; to cause to bind closer.

To *strain* his future with a stricter care. *Dryden.*

8. To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural

His mirth is *forced* and *strained*. *Denham.*

STRAIN, *v. i.* To make violent efforts.

To build his fortune I will *strain* a little. *Shak.*
Straining with too weak a wing. *Pope.*

2. To be filtered. Water *straining* through sand becomes pure.

STRAIN, *n.* A violent effort; a stretching or exertion of the limbs or muscles; the force exerted on any material tending to disarrange or destroy the cohesion of its parts.

2. An injury by excessive exertion, drawing or stretching. *Grew.*

3. Style; continued manner of speaking or writing; as, the genius and *strain* of the book of Proverbs. *Tillotson.*

So we say, poetic *strains*, lofty *strains*.

4. Song; note; sound; or a particular part of a tune.

Their heavenly harps a lower *strain* began. *Dryden.*

5. Turn; tendency; inborn disposition.

Because hercules have a *strain* of madness, he applied her with some corporal chastisements. *Hayward.*

6. Manner of speech or action.

Such take too high a *strain* at first. *Bacon.*

7. Race; generation; descent.

He is of a noble *strain*. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

8. Hereditary disposition.

Intemperance and lust breed diseases, which, propagated, spoil the *strain* of a nation. [*Not in use.*] *Tillotson.*

9. Rank; character. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

STRAIN'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being strained. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

STRAIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Stretched; violently exerted; filtered.

STRAIN'ER, *n.* That through which any liquid passes for purification; an instrument for filtration.

STRAIN'ING, *ppr.* Stretching; exerting with violence; making great efforts; filtering.

STRAIN'ING, *n.* The act of stretching; the act of filtering; filtration.

STRAINT, *n.* A violent stretching or tension. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

STRAIT, (strāte,) *a.* [See STRAIGHT.] Narrow; close; not broad.

Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way that leadeth to life, and few there be that find it. — Matt. vii.

2. Close; intimate; as, a *strait* degree of favor. *Sidney.*

3. Strict; rigorous.

He now, forsooth, takes on him to reform
Some certain edicts, and some *strait* decrees. *Shak.*

4. Difficult; distressful.

5. Straight; not crooked.

STRAIT, *n.* [See STRAIGHT.] A narrow pass or passage, either in a mountain or in the ocean, between continents or other portions of land; as, the *straits* of Gibraltar; the *straits* of Magellan; the *straits* of Dover. [*In this sense, the plural is more generally used than the singular, and often without any apparent reason or propriety.*]

2. Distress; difficulty; distressing necessity; formerly written STRAIGHT. [*Used either in the singular or plural.*]

Let no man, who owns a Providence, become desperate under any calamity or *strait* whatsoever. *South.*
Ulysses made use of the pretense of natural infirmity to conceal the *straits* he was in at that time in his thoughts. *Broome.*

STRAIT, *v. t.* To put to difficulties. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

STRAIT'EN, (strāt'n,) *v. t.* To make narrow.

In narrow circuit, *straitened* by a foe. *Milton.*

2. To contract; to confine; as, to *straiten* the British commerce. *Addison.*

3. To make tense or tight; as, to *straiten* a cord. *Dunciad.*

4. To distress; to perplex; to press with poverty or other necessity; as, a man *straitened* in his circumstances.

5. To press by want of sufficient room.

Waters, when *straitened*, as at the falls of bridges, give a roaring noise. *Bacon.*

STRAIT'EN-ED, *pp.* Made narrow; contracted; perplexed.

STRAIT'-HAND-ED, *a.* [*strait* and *hand*.] Parsimonious; sparing; niggardly. [*Not much used.*]

STRAIT'-HAND'ED-NESS, *n.* Niggardliness; parsimony. *Hall.*

STRAIT'-LAC-ED, (-lāste,) *a.* Griped with stays.

We have few well-shaped that are *strait-laced*. *Locke.*

2. Stiff; constrained. Hence,

3. Rigid in opinion; strict.

STRAIT'LY, *adv.* Narrowly; closely.

2. Strictly; rigorously. [For this, STRICTLY is now used.]

3. Closely; intimately.

STRAIT'NESS, *n.* Narrowness; as, the *straitness* of a place; *straitness* of mind; *straitness* of circumstances. *Bacon.*

2. Strictness; rigor; as, the *straitness* of a man's proceedings. *Shak.*

3. Distress; difficulty; pressure from necessity of any kind, particularly from poverty.

4. Want; scarcity; or rather narrowness; as, the *straitness* of the conveniences of life. *Locke.*

STRAIT'-WAIST-COAT, } n. An apparatus to con-
STRAIT'-JACK-ET, } fine the limbs of a distracted person.

STRAKE, *pret.* of STRIKE. [*Obs.*] [See STRAFE.]

STRAKE, *n.* [Sp. *straca.*]

1. A streak. [Not used, unless in reference to the range of planks in a ship's side.] [See STREAK.]

2. A narrow board. [*Not used.*]

3. The iron band of a wheel. [In the United States, this is called a *band*, or the tire of a wheel.]

STRAM, *v. i.* [Dan. *stammer*, to stretch, to spread.] To spread out the limbs; to sprawl. [*Local and vulgar.*]

STRAM'ASH, *v. t.* [It. *stramazzare.*] To strike, beat, or bang; to break; to destroy. [*Local and vulgar.*] *Grose.*

STRA-MIN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *straminetus*, from *stramen*, straw.]

1. Strawy; consisting of straw. *Robinson.*

2. Chaffy; like straw; light. *Burton.*

STRA-MO'NI-UM, } *n.* The thorn-apple, Datura
STRAM'O-NY, } Stramonium, whose seeds and leaves are used in medicine.

STRAND, *n.* [Sax. *strand*; G. D. Dan. and Sw. *strand.*]

1. The shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or of a large lake, and perhaps of a navigable river. It is never used of the bank of a small river or pond. The Dutch on the Hudson apply it to a landing place; as, the *strand* at Kingston.

2. One of the twists or parts of which a rope is composed. [Russ. *strune*, a cord or string.] *Mar. Dict.*

STRAND, *v. t.* To drive or run aground on a shore or strand, as a ship.

2. To break one of the strands of a rope. *Mar. Dict.*

STRAND, *v. i.* To drift or be driven on shore; to run aground; as, a ship *strands* at high water.

STRAND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Run ashore.

2. Having a strand broken.

STRAND'ING, *ppr.* Running ashore; breaking a strand.

STRANG, *a.* Strong. [*North of England.*] *Halliwell.*

STRANGE, *a.* [Fr. *etrange*; It. *strano*, strange, foreign, pale, wan, rude, unpolite; *stranare*, to alienate, to remove, to abuse; *straniare*, to separate; Sp. *extraño*, foreign, extraneous, rare, wild; L. *extraneus*; W. *estronaiz*, strange; *estrawn*, a stranger. The primary sense of the root *tran*, is to depart, to proceed, W. *traws*, over; *traw*, an advance or distance.]

1. Foreign; belonging to another country.

I do not controul the knowledge of *strange* and divers tongues. [*This sense is nearly obsolete.*] *Ascham.*

2. Not domestic; belonging to others.

So she, impatient her own faults to see,
Turns from herself, and in *strange* things delights. *Davies.*
[*Nearly obsolete.*]

3. New; not before known, heard, or seen. The former custom was familiar; the latter was *strange* to them. Hence,

4. Wonderful; causing surprise; exciting curiosity. It is *strange* that men will not receive improvement, when it is shown to be improvement.

Bared at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me. *Milton.*

5. Odd; unusual; irregular; not according to the common way.

He's *strange* and peevish. *Shak.*

6. Remote. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

7. Uncommon; unusual.

This made David to admire the law of God as that *strange* rate. *Tuscon.*

8. Unacquainted.

They were now at a gaze, looking *strange* at one another. *Bacon.*

9. *Strange* is sometimes uttered by way of exclamation.

Strange! what extremes should thus preserve the snow
High on the Alps, or in deep caves below. *Waller.*

This is an elliptical expression for *it is strange.*

A *strange sail*; among *seamen*, an unknown vessel.

STRANGE, *v. t.* To alienate; to estrange. [*Not in use.*]

STRANGE, *v. i.* To wonder, to be astonished. [*Not in use.*] *Glanville.*

2. To be estranged or alienated. [*Not in use.*]

STRANGE'-LOOK ING, *a.* Having an odd or unusual look.

STRANGE'LY, *adv.* With some relation to foreigners. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Wonderfully; in a manner or degree to excite surprise or wonder.

How *strangely* active are the arts of peace! *Dryden.*
It would *strangely* delight you to see with what spirit he con-
[illegible] *Law.*

STRANGE'NESS, *n.* Foreignness; the state of belonging to another country.

If I will obey the gospel, no distance of place, no *strangeness* of country, can make any man a stranger to me. *Spret.*

2. Distance in behavior; reserve; coldness; forbidding manner.

Will you not observe
The *strangeness* of his altered countenance? *Shak.*

3. Remoteness from common manners or notions; uncouthness.

Men worthier than himself
Here tend the savage *strangeness* he puts on. *Shak.*

4. Alienation of mind; estrangement; mutual dislike.

This might seem a means to continue a *strangeness* between the two nations. *Bacon.*

[*This sense is obsolete or little used.*]

5. Wonderfulness; the power of exciting surprise and wonder; uncommonness that raises wonder by novelty.

This raised greater tumults in the hearts of men, than the *strangeness* and seeming unreasonableness of all the former articles. *South.*

STRAN'GER, *n.* [Fr. *etranger.*]

1. A foreigner; one who belongs to another country. Paris and London are visited by *strangers* from all the countries of Europe.

2. One of another town, city, state, or province, in the same country. The Commencements in American colleges are frequented by multitudes of *strangers* from the neighboring towns and states.

3. One unknown. The gentleman is a *stranger* to me.

4. One unacquainted.

My child is yet a *stranger* to the world. *Shak.*
I was no *stranger* to the original. *Dryden.*

5. A guest; a visitor. *Milton.*

6. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship.

Aliens on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And *strangers* to the sun yet ripen here. *Granville.*

7. In *law*, one not privy or party to an act.

STRAN'GER, *v. t.* To estrange; to alienate. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

STRAN'GLE, (strang'gl,) *v. t.* [Fr. *etrangler*; It. *strangolare*; L. *strangulo.*]

1. To choke; to suffocate; to destroy life by stopping respiration.

Our Saxon ancestors compelled the adulteress to *strangle* herself *Ayliffe.*

2. To suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance. *Shak.*

STRAN'GLE-A-BLE, (strang'gl-a-bl,) *a.* That may be strangled. *Chesterfield.*

STRAN'GLED, *pp.* or *a.* Choked; suffocated; suppressed

STRAN'GLER, *n.* One who strangles.

STRAN'GLES, (-glz,) *n.* Swellings in a horse's throat.

STRAN'GLING, *ppr.* Choking; suffocating; suppressing.

STRAN'GLING, *n.* The act of destroying life by stopping respiration.

STRAN'GU-LA-TED, (strang'gu-la-ted,) *a.* In *surgery*, having the circulation stopped in any part by compression. A hernia is said to be *strangulated*, when it is so compressed as to obstruct the circulation in the part, and cause dangerous symptoms. *Cyc.*

STRAN'GU-LA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *strangulatio.*]

1. The act of strangling; the act of destroying life by stopping respiration; suffocation. *Wiseman.*

2. That kind of suffocation which is common to women in hysterics; also, the compression of the intestines in hernia, so as to suspend the circulation in the part. *Cyc.*

STRAN-GU'RI-OUS, *a.* Laboring under strangury; of the nature of strangury; denoting the pain of strangury. *Cheyne.*

STRAN'GU-RY, *n.* [L. *stranguria*; Gr. στραγγουρια; στραγξ, a drop, and ουρον, urine.]

A painful and stillatitious discharge of urine.

STRAP, *n.* [D. *strop*, a rope or halter; Dan. and Sw. *strop*; Sax. *stropp*; L. *strupus.* *Strap* and *strop* appear to be from *stripping*, and perhaps *stripe* also; all having resemblance to a *strip* of bark peeled from a tree.]

1. A long, narrow slip of cloth or leather, of various forms and for various uses; as, the *strap* of a shoe or boot; *straps* for fastening trunks or other baggage, for stretching limbs in surgery, &c.

2. A piece of leather prepared for sharpening a razor; a strop.

3. In *botany*, the flat part of the corollet in ligulate florets; also, the leaf exclusive of its sheath in some grasses. *Martyn.*

4. An iron plate for connecting two or more timbers, into which it is screwed by bolts. *Gwilt.*

5. A piece of rope formed into a circle, used to retain a block in its position. *Totten.*

STRAP, *v. t.* To beat or chastise with a strap.

2. To fasten or bind with a strap.

3. To rub on a strap for sharpening, as a razor.

STRAP-PA'DO, *n.* [It. *strappata*, a pull, strappade; *strappare*, to pull.]

A military punishment formerly practiced. It consisted in drawing an offender to the top of a beam, and letting him fall, by which means a limb was sometimes dislocated. *Shak.*

STRAP-PA'DO, *v. t.* To torture. *Milton.*

STRAP'PED, (strapt,) *pp.* Drawn or rubbed on a strap; beaten with a strap; fastened with a strap.

STRAP'PING, *ppr.* Drawing on a strap, as a razor.

2. Binding with a strap.

3. *a.* Tall; lusty; as, a *strapping* fellow.

STRAP'-SHAP-ED, (-shāpt,) *a.* Shaped like a strap. In *botany*, ligulate.

STRASS, *n.* A colorless glass, which is the base of all artificial gems, and consists chiefly of silex, potash, borax, and oxyd of lead. *Ure.*

STRA'TA, *n. pl.* [See STRATUM.] Beds; layers; as, *strata* of sand, clay, or coal.

STRAT'A GEM, *n.* [L. *stratagema*; Fr. *stratageme*; It. *stratagemma*; Gr. στρατηγημα, from στρατηγεω, to lead an army.]

1. An artifice, particularly in war; a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy. *Shak.*

2. Any artifice; a trick by which some advantage is intended to be obtained.

Those oft are *stratagems* which errors seem. *Pope.*

STRAT-A-GEM'IC-AL, *a.* Containing stratagem or artifice. [*Little used.*]

STRAT'E-GUS, *n.* [Gr. στρατηγος.]

An Athenian general officer. *Mitford.*

STRA-TE'GIC, } *a.* Pertaining to strategy; ef-
STRA-TE'GIC-AL, } fected by artifice.

STRAT'E-GIST, *n.* One skilled in strategy or the science of directing great military movements.

STRAT'E-GY, *n.* Generalship; the science of military command, or the science of directing great military movements.

STRATH, *n.* [W. *ystrad.*] A valley of considerable size, through which a river runs. [*Scottish.*] *Jamieson.*

STRATH'SPEY, *n.* A lively dance of the Scotch.

STRAT-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [from *stratify.*] The process by which substances in the earth have been formed into strata or layers.

2. The state of being formed into layers in the earth.

3. The act of laying in strata.

STRAT'I-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* or *a.* Formed into a layer, as a terrene substance; arranged in strata or layers.

STRAT'I-FORM, *a.* In the form of strata. *Phillips.*

STRAT'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *stratifier*, from L. *stratum.*]

1. To form into a layer, as substances in the earth. Thus clay, sand, and other species of earth, are often found *stratified.*

2. To lay in strata.

STRAT'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Arranging in a layer, as terrene substances.

STRAT-I-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to stratography. *Sedgwick.*

STRAT-I-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a stratigraphical manner. *Sedgwick.*

STRA-TOC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. στρατος, an army, and κρατεω, to hold.]

A military government; government by military chiefs and an army. *Guthrie.*

STRA-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. στρατος, an army, and γραφω, to describe.]

Description of armies, or what belongs to an army.

STRA-TON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to an army.

STRA-TOT'IC, *a.* Warlike; military.

STRA'TUM, *n.*; *pl.* STRATUMS or STRATA. The latter is most common. [L., from *sterno*, to spread or lay; Sax. *streone.*]

1. In *geology* and *mineralogy*, a layer; any species of earth, sand, coal, and the like, arranged in a flat form, distinct from the adjacent matter. The thicker strata are called BEDS; and these beds are sometimes stratified.

2. A bed or layer artificially made.

STRA'TUS, *n.* [L., from *sterno*, to spread or lay.]

In *meteorology*, a name given to one of the four fundamental clouds, from its being spread over the face of the sky, either uniformly or in horizontal layers. *Olmsted.*

STRAUGHT, *pp.* for STRETCHED. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

STRAW, *n.* [Sax. *streow*, straw, and a stratum or bed; G. *stroh*; D. *stroo*; Dan. *straae*; Sw. *strå*; L. *stramentum*, from *sterno*, *stravi*, *stratum.* See STREW.]

1. The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, &c., chiefly of wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, and peas. When used of single stalks, it admits of a plural, STRAWS. *Straws* may show which way the wind blows. We say of grain while growing, the *straw* is large, or it is rusty.

2. A mass of the stalks of certain species of grain when cut, and after being thrashed; as, a bundle of *straw*, a load of *straw.* In this sense, the word admits not the plural number.

3. Any thing proverbially worthless. I care not a *straw* for the play; I will not abate a *straw*.
Hudibras.

STRAW, *v. t.* To spread or scatter. [See STREW and STROW.]

STRAW'BER-RY, *n.* [*straw* and *berry*; Sax. *strawberie.*]
A plant and its fruit of the genus Fragaria. Strawberries are of various kinds, all delicious fruit.

STRAW'BER-RY-TREE, *n.* An evergreen shrub of the genus Arbutus; the fruit is of a fleshy substance, like a strawberry. *Lee. Miller.*

STRAW'-BUILT, (-bilt,) *a.* Constructed of straw; as, the suburbs of a *straw-built* citadel. *Milton.*

STRAW'-COL-OR, (-kul-lur,) *n.* The color of dry straw; a beautiful yellowish color.

STRAW'-COL-OR-ED, (-kul-lurd,) *a.* Of a light yellow, the color of dry straw.

STRAW'-CROWN-ED, *a.* Covered with straw.

STRAW'-CUT-TER, *n.* An instrument to cut straw for fodder.

STRAW'-DRAIN, *n.* A drain filled with straw.

STRAW'-HAT, *n.* A hat made of braided straw.

STRAW'-ROOF-ED, (-roofl,) *a.* Having a roof of straw. *Hemans.*

STRAW'-STUFF-ED, (-stuft,) *a.* Stuffed with straw. *Hall.*

STRAW'-WORM, (-wurm,) *n.* [*straw* and *worm.*]
A worm bred in straw.

STRAW'Y, *a.* Made of straw; consisting of straw. *Boyle.*

2. Like straw; light.

STRAY, *v. i.* [The elements of this word are not certainly known. If they are *Strg*, the word coincides with Sax. *stregan*, *stregan*, to scatter, to spread, the L. *stravi*, Eng. to *strow*, *strew*, or *straw*, also with G. *streichen*, to wander, to strike; both probably from the root of *reach*, *stretch*. Possibly *stray* is from the It. *straviare*, from L. *extra* and *via*. I am inclined, however, to refer it to a Teutonic origin. See STRAGGLE.]

1. To wander, as from a direct course; to deviate or go out of the way. We say, to *stray* from the path or road into the forest or wood.

2. To wander from company, or from the proper limits; as, a sheep *strays* from the flock; a horse *strays* from an inclosure.

3. To rove; to wander from the path of duty or rectitude; to err; to deviate.

We have erred and *strayed*. *Com. Prayer.*

4. To wander; to rove at large; to play free and unconfined.

Lo, the glad gales o'er all her beauties *stray*,
Breathe on her lips and in her bosom play. *Pope.*

5. To wander; to run a serpentine course.

Where Thames among the wanton valleys *strays*. *Denham.*

STRAY, *v. t.* To mislead. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

STRAY, *n.* Any domestic animal that has left an inclosure or its proper place and company, and wanders at large or is lost. The laws provide that *strays* shall be taken up, impounded, and advertised.

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a *stray*. *Dryden.*

2. The act of wandering. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

STRAY'ER, *n.* A wanderer.

STRAY'ING, *ppr.* Wandering; roving; departing from the direct course, from the proper inclosure, or from the path of duty.

STRAY'ING, *n.* The act of wandering away.

STREAK, (streek,) *n.* [Sax. *strica*, a line, direction, course; *stricau*, to go; *stric*, a stroke, a plague, and *stree*, a stretch; G. *streich*, a stroke or stripe, and *strich*, id.; D. *streek*, a course; Dan. *streg*, a stroke or line; *strikke*, a cord; *strög*, a stroke, a tract, a row; Sw. *strak*; Ir. *strioc*. These have all the same elements, and the L. *stria* is probably a contraction of the same word; Sp. *traca*, without a prefix.]

1. A line or long mark, of a different color from the ground; a stripe.

What mean those colored *streaks* in heaven? *Milton.*

2. In a *ship*, a uniform range of planks on the side or bottom, reaching from the stem to the stern.
Mar. Dict.
[Sometimes pronounced *strake*.]

3. In *mineralogy*, the color and appearance which the surface of a mineral presents when scratched.
Dana.

STREAK, *v. t.* To form streaks or stripes in; to stripe; to variegate with lines of a different color, or of different colors.

A mule admirably *streaked* and dappled with white and black.
Sandys.

Now *streaked* and glowing with the morning red. *Prior.*

2. To stretch. [*Not elegant.*] *Halliwell.*

STREAK, *v. i.* To run swiftly. Hence, perhaps, the vulgar expression, to *streak it*, i. e., to stretch it, for run swiftly.

STREAK'ED, (streekt or streek'ed,) *pp.* or *a.* Marked or variegated with stripes of a different color.

STREAK'ING, *ppr.* Making streaks in.

STREAK'Y, *a.* Having stripes; striped; variegated with lines of a different color.

STREAM, *n.* [Sax. *stream*; G. *strom*; D. *stroom*; Dan. *ström*; Sw. *ström*; W. *ystrym*; Ir. *sreamh* or *sruth*. If *m* is radical, this word belongs to Class Rm.]

1. A current of water or other fluid; a liquid substance flowing in a line or course, either on the earth, as a river or brook, or from a vessel or other reservoir or fountain. Hence,

2. A river, brook, or rivulet.

3. A current of water in the ocean; as, the Gulf *Stream*.

4. A current of melted metal or other substance; as, a *stream* of lead or iron flowing from a furnace; a *stream* of lava from a volcano.

5. Any thing issuing from a source and moving with a continued succession of parts; as, a *stream* of words; a *stream* of sand.

A *stream* of beneficence. *Atterbury.*

6. A continued current or course; as, a *stream* of weather. [*Not used.*] *Raleigh.*

The *stream* of his life. *Shak.*

7. A current of air or gas, or of light.

8. Current; drift; as of opinions or manners. It is difficult to oppose the *stream* of public opinion.

9. Water.

STREAM, *v. i.* To flow; to move or run in a continuous current. Blood *streams* from a vein.

Beneath the banks where rivers *stream*. *Milton.*

2. To emit; to pour out in abundance. His eyes *streamed* with tears.

3. To issue with continuance, not by fits.

From opening skies my *streaming* glories shine. *Pope.*

4. To issue or shoot in streaks; as, light *streaming* from the east.

5. To extend; to stretch in a long line; as, a flag *streaming* in the wind.

STREAM, *v. t.* To mark with colors or embroidery in long tracts.

The herald's mantle is *streamed* with gold. *Bacon.*

STREAM'ER, *n.* An ensign or flag; a pennon extended or flowing in the wind; *a poetic use of the word.*

Brave Rupert from afar appears,
Whose waving *streamers* the glad general knows. *Dryden.*

2. A luminous beam or column, sometimes called *auroral streamer*; one of the forms of the Aurora Borealis.

STREAM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Flowing; running in a current.

2. Emitting; pouring out in abundance; as, *streaming* eyes.

3. Flowing; floating loosely; as a flag.

STREAM'LET, *n.* A small stream; a rivulet; a rill. *Thomson.*

STREAM'-TIN, *n.* Particles or masses of tin-ore found in alluvial ground. *Brande.*

STREAM'Y, *a.* Abounding with running water.

Arcadia,
However *streamy* now, adust and dry,
Denied the goddess water. *Prior.*

2. Flowing with a current or streak.

His nodding helm emits a *streamy* ray. *Pope.*

STREAM'-WORKS, *n. pl.* Among *Cornish miners*, alluvial deposits of tin-ore, usually worked in the open air. *Ure.*

STREEK, *v. t.* [Sax. *strecean*, to stretch.]
To lay out, as a dead body. [*Not in use.*] *Brande.*

STREET, *n.* [Sax. *strete*, *strete*; G. *strasse*; D. *straat*; Sw. *strät*; Dan. *strade*; Ir. *sraid*; W. *ystryd*; It. *strada*; Sp. *estrada*; L. *stratum*, from *stratus*, strowed or spread. See STREW.]

1. *Properly*, a paved way or road; but in usage, any way or road in a city, *chiefly* a main way, in distinction from a lane or alley.

2. Among *the people of New England*, any public highway.

3. *Streets*, *pl.*; any public way, road, or place.

That there be no complaining in our *streets*.—Ps. cxliv.

STREET'-WALK-ER, (-wawk-,) *n.* [*street* and *walk*.]
A common prostitute that offers herself to sale in the streets.

STREET'-WARD, *n.* [*street* and *ward*.] *Formerly*, an officer who had the care of the streets. *Cowel.*

STREIGHT, (strāte,) *n.* A narrow. [*Obs.*] [See STRAIT.]

STREIGHT, *adv.* Strictly. [*Obs.*] [See STRAIT.]

STREL'ITZ, *n.* [Russ.] A soldier of the ancient Muscovite militia. *Brande.*

STRENE, *n.* Race; offspring. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

STRENGTH, *n.* [Sax. *strength*, from *streng*, strong. See STRONG.]

1. That property or quality of an animal body by which it is enabled to move itself or other bodies. We say, a sick man has not *strength* to walk, or to raise his head or his arm. We say, a man has *strength* to lift a weight, or to draw it. This quality is called also POWER and FORCE. But *force* is also used to denote the effect of strength exerted, or the quantity of motion. *Strength*, in this sense, is positive, or the power of producing positive motion or action, and is opposed to WEAKNESS.

2. Firmness; solidity or toughness; the quality of bodies by which they sustain the application of force without breaking or yielding. Thus we speak of the *strength* of a bone, the *strength* of a beam, the *strength* of a wall, the *strength* of a rope. In this sense, *strength* is a passive quality, and is opposed to WEAKNESS or FRANGIBILITY.

3. Power or vigor of any kind.

This act
Shall crush the *strength* of Satan. *Milton.*
Strength there must be either of love or war. *Holyday.*

4. Power of resisting attacks; fastness; as, the *strength* of a castle or fort.

5. Support; that which supports; that which supplies strength; security.

God is our refuge and *strength*.—Ps. xlvi.

6. Power of mind; intellectual force; the power of any faculty; as, *strength* of memory; *strength* of reason; *strength* of judgment.

7. Spirit; animation.

Methinks I feel new *strength* within me rise. *Milton.*

8. Force of writing; vigor; nervous diction. The *strength* of words, of style, of expression, and the like, consists in the full and forcible exhibition of ideas, by which a sensible or deep impression is made on the mind of a hearer or reader. It is distinguished from SOFTNESS or SWEETNESS. *Strength* of language enforces an argument, produces conviction, or excites wonder or other strong emotion; *softness* and *sweetness* give pleasure.

And praise the easy vigor of a line,
Where Denham's *strength* and Waller's sweetness join. *Pope.*

9. Vividness; as, *strength* of colors or coloring.

10. Spirit; the quality of any liquor which has the power of affecting the taste, or of producing sensible effects on other bodies; as, the *strength* of wine or spirit; the *strength* of an acid.

11. The virtue or spirit of any vegetable, or of its juices or qualities.

12. Legal or moral force; validity; the quality of binding, uniting, or securing; as, the *strength* of social or legal obligations; the *strength* of law; the *strength* of public opinion or custom.

13. Vigor; natural force; as, the *strength* of natural affection.

14. That which supports; confidence.

The allies, after a successful summer, are too apt, upon the *strength* of it, to neglect preparation for the ensuing campaign. *Addison.*

15. Amount of force, military or naval; an army or navy; number of troops or ships well appointed. What is the *strength* of the enemy by land, or by sea?

16. Soundness; force; the quality that convinces, persuades, or commands assent; as, the *strength* of an argument or of reasoning; the *strength* of evidence.

17. Vehemence; force proceeding from motion, and proportioned to it; as, the *strength* of wind, or a current of water.

18. Degree of brightness or vividness; as, the *strength* of light.

19. Fortification; fortress; as, an inaccessible *strength*. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

20. Support; maintenance of power.

What they boded would be a mischief to us, you are providing shall be one of our principal *strengths*. [*Not used.*] *Sprat.*

STRENGTH, *v. t.* To strengthen. [*Not in use.*]

STRENGTH'EN, (strength'n,) *v. t.* To make strong or stronger; to add strength to, either physical, legal, or moral; as, to *strengthen* a limb; to *strengthen* an obligation.

2. To confirm; to establish; as, to *strengthen* authority.

3. To animate; to encourage; to fix in resolution.

Charge Joshua, and encourage him, and *strengthen* him.—Deut. iii.

4. To cause to increase in power or security.

Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest,
With powerful policy *strengthen* themselves. *Shak.*

STRENGTH'EN, *v. i.* To grow strong or stronger.

The disease that shall destroy at length,
Grows with his growth, and *strengthens* with his strength.
Pope.

STRENGTH'EN-ED, *pp.* Made strong or stronger; confirmed.

STRENGTH'EN-ER, *n.* That which increases strength, physical or moral.

2. In *medicine*, something which, taken into the system, increases vital energy and strength of action.

STRENGTH'EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Increasing strength, physical or moral; confirming; animating.

STRENGTH'LESS, *a.* Wanting strength; destitute of power.

2. Wanting spirit. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

STREN'U-OUS, (stren'yu-us,) *a.* [L. *strenuus*; It. *strenuo*; W. *tren*, force, also, impetuous. The sense is, pressing, straining, or rushing forward.]

1. Eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; ardent;

as, a *strenuous* advocate for national rights; a *strenuous* opposer of African slavery.

2. Bold and active; valiant, intrepid, and ardent; as, a *strenuous* defender of his country.

STREN'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* With eager and pressing zeal; ardently.

2. Boldly; vigorously; actively.

STREN'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Eagerness; earnestness; active zeal; ardor in pursuit of an object, or in opposition to a measure.

STREP'ENT, *a.* [L. *strepens*, *strepo*.] Noisy; loud. [*Little used.*] *Shenstone.*

STREP'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *strepo*.] Loud; boisterous. [*Little used.*]

STRESS, *n.* [W. *trais*, force, violence, oppression; *traisiaw*, to force or drive; Ir. *treise*, force; Arm. *traçzen*, a twist; *trouza*, *trousal*, to *truss*, Fr. *trousser*. Hence, *distress*, *trestle*, &c.]

1. Force; urgency; pressure; importance; that which bears with most weight; as, the *stress* of a legal question. Consider how much *stress* is laid on the exercise of charity in the New Testament.

This, on which the great *stress* of the business depends. *Locke.*

2. Force, or violence; as, *stress* of weather.

3. Force; violence; strain.

Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength. *Locke.*

STRESS, *v. t.* To press; to urge; to distress; to put to difficulties. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

STRETCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *streccan*; D. *strekken*; G. *strecken*; Dan. *strekker*; Sw. *stracka*; probably formed on the root of *reach*, *right*, L. *rego*, &c.]

1. To draw out to greater length; to extend in a line; as, to *stretch* a cord or a rope.

2. To extend in breadth; as, to *stretch* cloth.

3. To spread; to expand; as, to *stretch* the wings.

4. To reach; to extend.

Stretch thine hand to the poor. — Ecclus.

5. To spread; to display; as, to *stretch* forth the heavens. *Tillotson.*

6. To draw or pull out in length, to strain; as, to *stretch* a tendon or muscle.

7. To make tense; to strain.

So the *stretched* cord the shackled dancer tries. *Smith.*

8. To extend mentally; as, to *stretch* the mind or thoughts.

9. To exaggerate; to extend too far; as, to *stretch* the truth; to *stretch* one's credit.

STRETCH, *v. i.* To be extended; to be drawn out in length or in breadth, or both. A wet hempen cord or cloth contracts; in drying, it *stretches*.

2. To be extended; to spread; as, a lake *stretches* over a hundred miles of earth. Lake Erie *stretches* from Niagara nearly to Huron. Hence,

3. *To stretch to*, is to reach.

4. To be extended, or to bear extension, without breaking, as elastic substances.

The inner membrane — because it would *stretch* and yield, remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

5. To strain beyond the truth; to exaggerate. A man who is apt to *stretch* has less credit than others.

6. In *navigation*, to sail; to direct a course. It is often understood to signify to sail under a great spread of canvas close hauled. In this it differs from STAND, which implies no press of sail. We were *standing* to the east, when we saw a ship *stretching* to the southward.

7. To make violent efforts in running.

STRETCH, *n.* Extension in length or in breadth; reach; as, a great *stretch* of wings. *Ray.*

2. Effort; struggle; strain.

Those put lawful authority upon the *stretch* to the abuse of power, under color of prerogative. *L'Estrange.*

3. Force of body; straining.

By *stretch* of arms the distant shore to gain. *Dryden.*

4. Utmost extent of meaning.

Quotations, in their utmost *stretch*, can signify no more than that Luther lay under severe agonies of mind. *Atterbury.*

5. Utmost reach of power.

This is the utmost *stretch* that nature can. *Granville.*

6. In *sailing*, a tack; the reach or extent of progress on one tack. *Mar. Dict.*

7. Course; direction; as, the *stretch* of seams of coal. *Kirwan.*

STRETCH'ED, (strecht,) *pp.* or *a.* Drawn out in length; extended; exerted to the utmost.

STRETCH'ER, *n.* He or that which stretches.

2. A brick or stone laid with its longer face in the surface of the wall. *Gwilt.*

3. A piece of timber in building.

4. A narrow piece of plank placed across a boat for the rowers to set their feet against. *Mar. Dict.*

STRETCH'ING, *ppr.* Drawing out in length; extending; spreading; exerting force.

STREW, (strū *or* strō,) *v. t.* [Goth. *strawan*; Sax. *streawian*, *streowian*; G. *streuen*; D. *strooijen*; Dan. *strör*; Sw. *strö*; contracted from *stragan*, which is retained in the Saxon. The Latin has *sterno*, *stravi*; the latter is our *strew*, *straw*. This verb is written *straw*, *strew*, or *strow*; *straw* is nearly obsolete, and *strow* is obsolescent. *Strew* is generally used.]

1. To scatter; to spread by scattering; always applied to dry substances separable into parts or particles; as, to *strew* seed in beds; to *strew* sand on or over a floor; to *strew* flowers over a grave.

2. To spread by being scattered over.

The moss which does the top of Pindus *strew*. *Spenser.*
Is thine alone the seed that *strews* the plain? *Pope.*

3. To scatter loosely.

And *strewed* his mangled limbs about the field. *Dryden.*

STREW'ED, (strūde,) *pp.* Scattered; spread by scattering; as, sand *strewed* on paper.

2. Covered or sprinkled with something scattered; as, a floor *strewed* with sand.

STREW'ING, *ppr.* Scattering; spreading over.

STREW'ING, *n.* The act of scattering or spreading over.

2. Any thing fit to be strewed. *Shak.*

STREW'MENT, *n.* Any thing scattered in decoration. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

STRI'Æ, *n. pl.* [L. See STREAK.] In *natural history*, small channels or thread-like lines in the shells of cockles and in other substances.

2. The fillets between the flutes of columns, pilasters, &c. *Gloss. of Archit.*

STRI'ATE, STRI'A-TED, } *a.* Formed with small channels; channeled.

2. In *natural history*, streaked; marked or scored with superficial or very slender lines; marked with fine parallel lines. *Martyn. Smith.*

Striated fracture, in *mineralogy*, consists of long, narrow, separable parts, laid on or beside each other. *Kirwan.*

STRI-A'TION, *n.* The state of being striated or marked with fine parallel lines.

STRI'A-TURE, *n.* See STRIATION. *Woodward.*

STRICK, *n.* [Gr. στριξ, L. *strix*, a screech-owl.] A bird of ill omen. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

STRICK'EN, *pp.* of STRIKE. Struck; smitten; as, the *stricken* deer. [See STRIKE.] *Spenser.*

2. Advanced; worn; far gone.

Abraham was old and well *stricken* in age. — Gen. xxiv. [*Obs.*]

STRICK'LE, (strik'l,) *n.* A strike; an instrument to strike grain to a level with the measure. [In the United States the word STRIKE is used.]

2. An instrument for whetting scythes.

STRICT, *a.* [L. *strictus*, from *stringo*; Sax. *strac*. See STRAIN.]

1. Strained; drawn close; tight; as, a *strict* embrace; a *strict* ligature. *Arbuthnot. Dryden.*

2. Tense; not relaxed; as, a *strict* or lax fiber. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Exact; accurate; rigorously nice; as, to keep *strict* watch. Observe the *strictest* rules of virtue and decorum.

4. Severe; rigorous; governed or governing by exact rules; observing exact rules; as, the father is very *strict* in observing the Sabbath. The master is very *strict* with his apprentices.

5. Rigorous; not mild or indulgent; as, *strict* laws.

6. Confined; limited; not with latitude; as, to understand words in a *strict* sense.

STRICT'LY, *adv.* Closely; tightly.

2. Exactly; with nice accuracy; as, patriotism, *strictly* so called, is a noble virtue.

3. Positively. He commanded his son *strictly* to proceed no further.

4. Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence.

Examine thyself *strictly*, whether thou didst not best at first. *Bacon.*

STRICT'NESS, *n.* Closeness; tightness; opposed to LAXITY.

2. Exactness in the observance of rules, laws, rites, and the like; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity or precision.

I could not grant too much or distrust too little, to men that pretended singular piety and religious *strictness*. *K. Charles.*

3. Rigor; severity.

These commissioners proceeded with such *strictness* and severity as did much obscure the king's mercy. *Bacon.*

STRICT'URE, (strikt'yur,) *n.* [L. *strictura*. See STRIKE and STROKE, which unite with L. *stringo*.]

1. A stroke; a glance; a touch. *Hale.*

2. A touch of criticism; critical remark; censure.

I have given myself the liberty of these *strictures* by way of reflection on every passage. *Hammond.*

3. A drawing; a spastic or other morbid contraction of any passage of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

STRIDE, *n.* [Sax. *strade*, a step; *gestridan*, to stride; *bestridan*, to bestride; probably formed on the root of L. *gradior*, Shemitic גרה, in Syr. to go, Ch. to spread, Sax. *stredan*, id.]

A long step.

Her voice theatrically loud,
And masculine her *stride*. *Swift.*

STRIDE, *v. t.*; *pret.* STRID, STRODE; *pp.* STRID, STRIDDEN.

1. To walk with long steps.

Mars in the middle of the shining shield
Is graved, and *strides* along the field. *Dryden.*

2. To straddle.

STRIDE, *v. t.* To pass over at a step

See him *stride*
Valleys wide. *Arbuthnot.*

STRID'ING, *ppr.* Walking with long steps; passing over at a step.

STRI'DOR, *n.* [L.] A harsh, creaking noise, or a crack. *Dryden.*

STRID'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *stridulus*.] Making a small, harsh sound, or a creaking. *Brown.*

STRIFE, *n.* [Norm. *estrif*. See STRIVE.]

1. Exertion or contention for superiority; contest of emulation, either by intellectual or physical efforts. *Strife* may be carried on between students or between mechanics.

Doting about questions and *strifes* of words. — 1 Tim. vi.
Thus gods contended — noble *strife* —
Who most should ease the wants of life. *Congreve.*

2. Contention in anger or enmity; contest; struggle for victory; quarrel or war.

I and my people were at great *strife* with the children of Ammon. — Judges xi.
These vows, thus granted, raised a *strife* above,
Betwixt the god of war and queen of love. *Dryden.*

3. Opposition; contrariety; contrast.

Artificial *strife*
Lives in these touches livelier than life. *Shak.*

4. The agitation produced by different qualities; as, the *strife* of acid and alkali. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

STRIFE'FUL, *a.* Contentious; discordant.

The ape was *strifeful* and ambitious,
And the fox guileful and most covetous. *Spenser.*

STRIG'IL, *n.* [L.] Among the *ancients*, an instrument of metal, ivory, or horn, used for scraping the skin at the bath. *Smith's Dict.*

STRIG'MENT, *n.* [L. *strigmentum*, from *stringo*.] Scraping; that which is scraped off. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

STRI-GOSE', STRI'GOUS, } *a.* [L. *strigosus*, from *strigo*.] In *botany*, a *strigose* leaf is one set with stiff lanceolate bristles. *Martyn.*

STRIKE, *v. t. & i. pret.* STRUCK; *pp.* STRUCK and STRICKEN; but *struck* is in the most common use. STROOK is wholly obsolete. [Sax. *astrican*, to strike, D. *stryken*, to strike, and to *stroken*, to smooth, to anoint or rub over, to slide; G. *streichen*, to pass, move, or ramble, to depart, to touch, to *stroke*, to glide or glance over, to lower or *strike*, as sails, to curry, (L. *stringo*, *strigil*,) to sweep together, to spread, as a plaster, to play on a violin, to card, as wool, to *strike* or whip, as with a rod; *streich*, *strich*, a stroke, stripe, or lash, Eng. *streak*; Dan. *streg*, a stroke; *stryger*, to rub, to *stroke*, to *strike*, to trim, to iron, or smooth, to *strike*, as sails, to whip, to play on a violin, to glide along, to plane; Sw. *stryka*, id. We see that *strike*, *stroke*, and *streak*, and the L. *stringo*, whence *strain*, *strict*, *stricture*, &c., are all radically one word. *Strong* is of the same family. Hence we see the sense is, to rub, to scrape; but it includes often the sense of thrusting. It is to touch or graze with a sweeping or stroke. Hence our sense of *striking* a measure of grain, and *strike*, *strickle*, and a *stroke* of the pencil in painting. Hence the use of *stricken*, applied to age, worn with age, as in the L. *strigo*, the same word differently applied. Hence also we see the propriety of the use of *stricture*, applied to criticism. It seems to be formed on the root of *rake* and *stretch*.]

1. To touch or hit with some force, either with the hand or an instrument; to give a blow to, either with the open hand, the fist, a stick, club, or whip, or with a pointed instrument, or with a ball or an arrow discharged. An arrow *struck* the shield; a ball *strikes* a ship between wind and water.

He at Philippi kept
His sword e'en like a dancer, while I *struck*
The lean and wrinkled Cassius. *Shak.*

2. To dash; to throw with a quick motion.

They shall take of the blood, and *strike* it on the two side-posts. Ex. xii.

3. To stamp; to impress; to coin; as, to *strike* coin at the mint; to *strike* dollars or sovereigns, or copper coin.

4. To thrust in; to cause to enter or penetrate; as, a tree *strikes* its root deep.

5. To punish; to afflict; as SMITE is also used.

To punish the just is not good, nor to *strike* princes for equity. — Prov. xvii.

6. To cause to sound; to notify by sound; as, the clock *strikes* twelve; the drums *strike* up a march. *Shak. Knolles.*

7. In *seamanship*, to lower; to let down; as, to *strike* sail; to *strike* a flag or ensign; to *strike* a yard or a top-mast in a gale; [that is, to run or slip down.] *Mar. Dict.*

8. To impress strongly; to affect sensibly with

strong emotion; as, to *strike* the mind with surprise; to *strike* with wonder, alarm, dread, or horror.

Nice works of art *strike* and surprise us most on the first view. *Atterbury.*

There pleases as beauties, here as wonders *strike*. *Pope.*

9. To make and ratify; as, to *strike* a bargain, L. *fœdus ferire*. This expression probably arose from the practice of the parties striking a victim when they concluded a bargain.

10. To produce by a sudden action.

Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *strikes* a universal peace through sea and land. *Milton.*

11. To affect in some particular manner by a sudden impression or impulse; as, the plan proposed *strikes* me favorably; to *strike* one dead; to *strike* one blind; to *strike* one dumb. *Shak. Dryden.*

12. To level a measure of grain, salt, or the like, by scraping off with a straight instrument what is above the level of the top.

13. To lade into a cooler. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

14. To be advanced or worn with age; *used in the participle*; as, he was *stricken* in years or age; well *struck* in years. *Shak.*

15. To run on; to ground; as a ship.

To strike up; to cause to sound; to begin to beat.

Strike up the drums. *Shak.*

2. To begin to sing or play; as, to *strike up* a tune.

To strike off; to erase from an account; to deduct; as, to *strike off* the interest of a debt.

2. To impress; to print; as, to *strike off* a thousand copies of a book.

3. To separate by a blow or any sudden action; as, to *strike off* a man's head with a cimeter; to *strike off* what is superfluous or corrupt.

To strike out; to produce by collision; to force out; as, to *strike out* sparks with steel.

2. To blot out; to efface; to erase.

To methodize is as necessary as to *strike out*. *Pope.*

3. To form something new by a quick effort; to devise; to invent; to contrive; as, to *strike out* a new plan of finance.

STRIKE, *v. i.* To make a quick blow or thrust.

It pleased the king
To *strike* at me upon his misconstruction. *Shak.*

2. To hit; to collide; to dash against; to clash; as, a hammer *strikes* against the bell of a clock.

3. To sound by percussion; to be struck. The clock *strikes*.

4. To make an attack.

A puny subject *strikes*
At thy great glory. *Shak.*

5. To hit; to touch; to act on by appulse.

Under light from *striking* on it, and its colors vanish. *Locke.*

6. To sound with blows.

Whilst any trump did sound, or drum *struck* up. *Shak.*

7. To run upon; to be stranded. The ship *struck* at twelve, and remained fast.

8. To pass with a quick or strong effect; to dart; to penetrate.

Now and then a beam of wit or passion *strikes* through the obscurity of the poem. *Dryden.*

9. To lower a flag or colors in token of respect, or to signify a surrender of the ship to an enemy.

10. To break forth; as, to *strike* into reputation. [*Not in use.*]

To strike in; to enter suddenly; also, to recede from the surface, as an eruption; to disappear.

To strike in with; to conform to; to suit itself to; to join with at once. *South.*

To strike out; to wander; to make a sudden excursion; as, to *strike out* into an irregular course of life. *Collier.*

To strike; among *workmen in manufactories*, in *England*, is to quit work in a body, or by combination, in order to compel their employers to raise their wages.

STRIKE, *n.* An instrument with a straight edge for leveling a measure of grain, salt, and the like, for scraping off what is above the level of the top. *America.*

2. A bushel; four pecks. [*Local.*] *Tusser.*

3. A measure of four bushels or half a quarter. [*Local.*] *Encye.*

4. The act of combining and demanding higher wages for work. [*Modern English.*]

5. In *geology*, the direction in which the edge of a stratum appears at the surface.

Strike of flax; a handful that may be hackled at once. [*Local.*]

STRIKE'-BLOCK, *n.* [*strike* and *block.*] A plane shorter than a jointer, used for shooting a short joint. *Moxon.*

STRIK'ER, *n.* One that strikes, or that which strikes.

2. In *Scripture*, a quarrelsome man. *Tit. i.*

STRIK'ING, *ppr.* Hitting with a blow; impressing; imprinting; punishing; lowering, as sails, or a mast, &c.

2. *a.* Affecting with strong emotions; surprising; forcible; impressive; as, a *striking* representation or image.

3. Strong; exact; adapted to make impression; as, a *striking* resemblance of features.

STRIK'ING-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to affect or surprise; forcibly; strongly; impressively.

STRIK'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of affecting or surprising.

STRING, *n.* [Sax. *string*; D. and Dan. *streng*; G. *strang*; also Dan. *strikke*; G. *strick*; connected with *strong*, L. *stringo*, from drawing, stretching; Ir. *srang*, a string; *srangaim*, to draw.]

1. A small rope, line, or cord, or a slender strip of leather or other like substance, used for fastening or tying things.

2. A ribbon.

Round Ormond's knee thou tyest the mystic *string*. *Prior.*

3. A thread on which any thing is filed; and hence, a line of things; as, a *string* of shells or beads. *Addison.*

4. The cord of a musical instrument, as of a harpsichord, harp, or violin; as, an instrument of ten *strings*. *Scripture.*

5. A fiber, as of a plant.

Duckweed putteth forth a little *string* into the water, from the bottom. *Bacon.*

6. A nerve or tendon of an animal body.

The *string* of his tongue was loosed. — Mark vii.

[*This is not a technical word.*]

7. The line or cord of a bow.

He twangs the quivering *string*. *Pope.*

8. A series of things connected or following in succession; any concatenation of things; as, a *string* of arguments; a *string* of propositions.

9. In *ship-building*, the highest range of planks in a ship's ceiling, or that between the gunwale and the upper edge of the upper deck ports. *Mar. Dict.*

10. The tough substance that unites the two parts of the pericarp of leguminous plants; as, the *strings* of beans.

11. Among *Cornish miners*, the name of small, filamentous ramifications of a metallic vein. *Ure.*

To have two strings to the bow; to have two expedients for executing a project or gaining a purpose; to have a double advantage, or to have two views. [*In the latter sense; unusual.*]

STRING, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* STRUNG. To furnish with strings.

Has not wise nature *strung* the legs and feet? *Gay.*

2. To put in tune a stringed instrument.

For here the Muse so oft her harp has *strung*. *Addison.*

3. To file; to put on a line; as, to *string* beads or pearls. *Spectator.*

4. To make tense; to strengthen.

Toil *strung* the nerves and purified the blood. *Dryden.*

5. To deprive of strings; as, to *string* beans.

STRING'-BOARD, *n.* A board with its face next the well-hole, in a wooden staircase, which receives the end of the steps. *Brande.*

STRING'-COURSE, *n.* A projecting, horizontal band or line of moldings in a building. *Gloss. of Archit.*

STRING'ED, *a.* Having strings; as, a *stringed* instrument.

2. Produced by strings; as, *stringed* noise. *Milton.*

STRIN'GENT, *a.* Binding strongly; urgent.

STRING'HALT, *n.* [*string* and *halt.*] A sudden twitching of the hinder leg of a horse, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough. *Far. Dict.*

[This word, in some of the United States, is corrupted into SPRINGHALT.]

STRING'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being stringy.

STRING'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with strings; putting in tune; filing; making tense; depriving of strings.

STRING'LESS, *a.* Having no strings.

His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument. *Shak.*

STRING'-PIECE, *n.* A piece of timber in bridges.

STRING'Y, *a.* Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; filamentous; as, a *stringy* root. *Grew.*

2. Ropy; viscid; gluey; that may be drawn into a thread.

STRIP, *v. t.* [G. *streifen*, to strip, to flay, to stripe or streak, to graze upon, to swerve, ramble, or stroll; D. *streepen*, to stripe, to reprimand; Dan. *striber*, to stripe or streak, and *stripper*, to *strip*, to skin or flay, to ramble; Sax. *bestrypan*. Some of the senses of these verbs seem to be derived from the noun *stripe*, which is probably from *stripping*. Regularly, this verb should be referred to the root of *rip*, L. *rapio*.]

1. To pull or tear off, as a covering; as, to *strip* the skin from a beast; to *strip* the bark from a tree; to *strip* the clothes from a man's back.

2. To deprive of a covering; to skin; to peel; as, to *strip* a beast of his skin; to *strip* a tree of its bark; to *strip* a man of his clothes.

3. To deprive; to bereave; to make destitute; as, to *strip* a man of his possessions.

4. To divest; as, to *strip* one of his rights and privileges. Let us *strip* this subject of all its adventitious glare.

5. To rob; to plunder; as, robbers *strip* a house.

6. To bereave; to deprive; to impoverish; as, a man *stripped* of his fortune.

7. To deprive; to make bare by cutting, grazing, or other means; as, cattle *strip* the ground of its herbage.

8. To pull off husks; to husk; as, to *strip* maize, or the ears of maize. *America.*

9. To press out the last milk at a milking. *Halliwell.*

10. To unrig; as, to *strip* a ship. *Locke.*

11. To pare off the surface of land in strips, and turn over the strips upon the adjoining surface.

To strip off; to pull or take off; as, to *strip off* a covering; to *strip off* a mask or disguise.

2. To cast off. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

3. To separate from something connected. [*Not in use.*]

[We may observe the primary sense of this word is to peel or skin, hence to pull off in a long, narrow piece; hence *stripe*.]

STRIP, *n.* [*G. streif*, a stripe, a streak; D. *streep*, a stroke, a line, a stripe; Dan. *stribe*.]

1. A narrow piece, comparatively long; as, a *strip* of cloth.

2. Waste, *in a legal sense*; destruction of fences, buildings, timber, &c. [Norm. *estripe*.] *Massachusetts.*

STRIPE, *n.* [See STRIP. It is probable that this word is taken from stripping.]

1. A line, or long, narrow division of any thing, of a different color from the ground; as, a *stripe* of red on a green ground; hence, any linear variation of color. *Bacon.*

2. A strip, or long, narrow piece attached to something of a different color; as, a long *stripe* sewed upon a garment.

3. The wale, or long, narrow mark discolored by a lash or rod.

4. A stroke made with a lash, whip, rod, strap, or scourge.

Forty *stripes* may he give him, and not exceed. — Deut. xxv.

[A blow with a club is not a *stripe*.]

5. Affliction; punishment; sufferings.

By his *stripes* we are healed. — Is. liii.

STRIPE, *v. t.* To make stripes; to form with lines of different colors; to variegate with stripes.

2. To strike; to lash. [*Little used.*]

STRIP'ED, (stript,) *pp.* Formed with lines of different colors.

2. *a.* Having stripes of different colors.

STRIP'ING, *ppr.* Forming with stripes.

STRIP'LING, *n.* [from *strip*, *stripe*; primarily, a tall, slender youth, one that shoots up suddenly.]

A youth in the state of adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad.

And the king said, Inquire thou whose son the *stripling* is. — 1 Sam. xvii.

STRIP'PED, (stript,) *pp.* Pulled or torn off; peeled; skinned; deprived; divested; made naked; impoverished; husked, as maize.

STRIP'PER, *n.* One that strips.

STRIP'PING, *ppr.* Pulling off; peeling; skinning; flaying; depriving; divesting; husking.

STRIP'PINGS, *n. pl.* The last milk drawn from a cow at a milking. *Halliwell.* [*Various dialects.*] *New England.*

STRIVE, *v. i.*; *pret.* STROVE; *pp.* STRIVEN. [G. *streben*; D. *streeven*; Sw. *sträfva*; Dan. *stræber*; formed perhaps on the Heb. נרה. This word coincides in elements with *drive*, and the primary sense is nearly the same. See RIVAL.]

1. To make efforts; to use exertions; to endeavor with earnestness; to labor hard; *applicable to exertions of body or mind*. A workman *strives* to perform his task before another; a student *strives* to excel his fellows in improvement.

Was it for this that his ambition *strove*
To equal Cæsar first, and after Jove? *Cowley.*
Strive with me in your prayers to God for me. — Rom. xv.
Strive to enter in at the strait gate. — Luke xiii.

2. To contend; to contest; to struggle in opposition to another; to be in contention or dispute; followed by *against* or *with* before the person or thing opposed; as, *strive against* temptation; *strive* for the truth.

My spirit shall not always *strive* with man. — Gen. vi.

3. To oppose by contrariety of qualities.

Now private pity *strove* with public hate,
Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate. *Denham.*

4. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate; to contend in excellence.

Not that sweet grove
Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspired
Castalian spring, might with this paradise
Of Eden *strive*. *Milton.*

STRIV'ER, *n.* One that strives or contends; one who makes efforts of body or mind.

STRIV'ING, *ppr.* Making efforts; exerting the powers of body or mind with earnestness; contending.

STRIV'ING, n. The act of making efforts: contest; contention.

Avoid foolish questions, and genealogies, and contentions, and strivings about the law. — Tit. iii.

STRIV'ING-LY, *adv.* With earnest efforts; with struggles.

STRIX, n. [L., an owl.] A channel in a fluted column or pillar.

STROAM, *v. i.* To wander about idly and vacantly

STROB'IL, n. [L. *strobilus.*]

In *botany*, an ament, the carpels of which are scale-like, and spread open and bear naked seeds; sometimes the scales are thin, with little cohesion; but they are often woody, and cohere into a single tuberculated mass. Example, the fruit of the *pines.* *Lindley.*

STRO-BIL'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *strobilus* and *forma*, supra.]

Shaped like a strobil.

STRO'CAL, } n. An instrument used by glass-makers
STRO'KAL, } to empty the metal from one pot to another. *Encyc.*

STROKE, } for Struck. [*Obs.*]
STROOK, }

STROKE, n. [from *strike.*] A blow; the striking of one body against another; *applicable to a club or to any heavy body, or to a rod, whip, or lash.* A piece of timber falling may kill a man by its *stroke*; a man, when whipped, can hardly fail to flinch or wince at every *stroke.*

The oars were silver,
Which to the time of flutes kept *stroke.* *Shak.*

2. A hostile blow or attack.

He entered and won the whole kingdom of Naples without striking a *stroke.* *Bacon.*

3. A sudden attack of disease or affliction; calamity.

At this one *stroke* the man looked dead in law. *Harte.*

4. Fatal attack; as, the *stroke* of death.

5. The sound of the clock.

What is 't o'clock?
Upon the *stroke* of four. *Shak.*

6. The touch of a pencil.

O, lasting as those colors may they shine,
Free as thy *stroke*, yet faultless as thy line. *Pope.*
Some parts of my work have been brightened by the *strokes* of your lordship's pencil. *Middleton.*

7. A touch; a masterly effort; as, the boldest *strokes* of poetry. *Dryden.*

He will give one of the finishing *strokes* to it. *Addison.*

8. An effort suddenly or unexpectedly produced.

9. Power; efficacy.

He has a great *stroke* with the reader, when he condemns any of my poems, to make the world have a better opinion of them. *Dryden.*

[*I believe this sense is obsolete.*]

10. Series of operations; as, to carry on a great *stroke* in business. [*A common use of the word.*]

11. A dash in writing or printing; a line; a touch of the pen; as, a hair-*stroke.*

12. In *seamen's language*, the sweep of an oar in rowing; as, to row with a long *stroke.*

STROKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *stracan*; Sw. *stryka*; Russ. *strogayu*, *strugayu*, to plane. See Strike and Strict.]

1. To rub gently with the hand, by way of expressing kindness or tenderness; to soothe.

He dried the falling drops, and, yet more kind,
He *stroked* her cheeks. *Dryden.*

2. To rub gently in one direction. *Gay.*

3. To make smooth.

STROK'ED, (strökt,) *pp.* Rubbed gently with the hand.

STROK'ER, n. One who strokes; one who pretends to cure by stroking.

STROKES'MAN, n. In *rowing*, the man who rows the aftmost oar, and whose stroke is to be followed by the rest. *Totten.*

STROK'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing gently with the hand.

STRÖLL, *v. i.* [Formed probably on *troll*, *roll.*]

To rove; to wander on foot; to ramble idly or leisurely.

These mothers *stroll* to beg sustenance for their helpless infants. *Swift.*

STRÖLL, n. A wandering on foot; a walking idly and leisurely.

STRÖLL'ER, n. One who strolls; a vagabond; a vagrant. *Swift.*

STRÖLL'ING, *ppr.* Roving idly; rambling on foot.

STRO-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. στρωμα.]

Miscellaneous; composed of different kinds.

STROM'BITE, n. A petrified shell, of the genus Strombus. [*Obs.*] *Jameson.*

STROM-BU'LI-FORM, *a.* In *geology*, formed like a top.

STROM'BUS, n. [L.] A genus of marine gastropodous molluska, having the external border or lip dilated into a wing. *Cuvier.*

STROM'EY-ER-ITE, n. [from M. *Stromeyer.*]

A steel-gray ore of silver, consisting of sulphur, silver, and copper. *Dana.*

STROND, n. The beach. [*Not much used.*] [See Strand.]

STRONG, *a.* [Sax. *strong*, *strang*, or *streng*; from the latter is formed *strength*; G. *strenge*; D. and Dan. *streng*; Sw. *sträng*, strict, severe, rigid. As n is casual in this word, the original orthography was *strag*, *streg*, or *strog*, coinciding with L. *strictus*, *stringo.* The sense of the radical word is, to stretch, strain, draw, and probably from the root of *stretch* and *reach.* We observe in all the kindred dialects on the continent the sense of the word is somewhat different from that of the English. The Russ. *strogei*, strict, rigid, severe, retains the original orthography without n.]

1. Having physical active power, or great physical power; having the power of exerting great bodily force; vigorous. A patient is recovering from sickness, but is not yet *strong* enough to walk. A *strong* man will lift twice his own weight.

That our oxen may be *strong* to labor. — Ps. cxliv.
Once the *strong* to greater strength must yield. *Dryden.*

2. Having physical passive power; having ability to bear or endure; firm; solid; as, a constitution *strong* enough to bear the fatigues of a campaign.

3. Well fortified; able to sustain attacks; not easily subdued or taken; as, a *strong* fortress or town.

4. Having great military or naval force; powerful; as, a *strong* army or fleet; a *strong* nation; a nation *strong* at sea.

5. Having great wealth, means, or resources; as, a *strong* house or company of merchants.

6. Moving with rapidity; violent; forcible; impetuous; as, a *strong* current of water or wind; the wind was *strong* from the north-east; we had a *strong* tide against us.

7. Hale; sound; robust; as, a *strong* constitution.

8. Powerful; forcible; cogent; adapted to make a deep or effectual impression on the mind or imagination; as, a *strong* argument; *strong* reasons; *strong* evidence; a *strong* example or instance. He used *strong* language.

9. Ardent; eager; zealous; earnestly engaged; as, a *strong* partisan; a *strong* whig or tory.

Her mother, ever *strong* against that match. *Shak.*

10. Having virtues of great efficacy; or having a particular quality in a great degree; as, a *strong* powder or tincture; a *strong* decoction; *strong* tea; *strong* coffee.

11. Full of spirit; intoxicating; as, *strong* liquors.

12. Affecting the sight forcibly; as, *strong* colors.

13. Affecting the taste forcibly; as, the *strong* flavor of onions.

14. Affecting the smell powerfully; as, a *strong* scent.

15. Not of easy digestion; solid; as, *strong* meat. *Heb.* v.

16. Well established; firm; not easily overthrown or altered; as, a custom grown *strong* by time.

17. Violent; vehement; earnest.

Who, in the days of his flesh, when he offered up prayers with *strong* crying and tears. — Heb. v.

18. Able; furnished with abilities.

I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*

19. Having great force of mind, of intellect, or of any faculty; as, a man of *strong* powers of mind; a man of a *strong* mind or intellect; a man of *strong* memory, judgment, or imagination.

20. Having great force; comprising much in few words.

Like her sweet voice is thy harmonious song,
As high, as sweet, as easy, and as *strong.* *Smith.*

21. Bright; glaring; vivid; as, a *strong* light.

22. Powerful to the extent of force named; as, an army ten thousand *strong.*

STRONG'-COL-OR-ED, *a.* Having strong colors.

STRON''GER, (strong'ger,) *a.*; *comp.* of Strong. Having more strength.

STRON''GEST, (strong'gest,) *a.*; *superl.* of Strong. Having most strength.

STRONG'-FIST-ED, *a.* [*strong* and *fist.*] Having a strong hand; muscular. *Arbuthnot.*

STRONG'-HAND, n. [*strong* and *hand.*] Violence; force; power.

It was their meaning to take what they needed by *strong-hand.* *Raleigh.*

[*Not properly a compound word.*]

STRONG'-HAND-ED, *a.* Having strong hands, or having many hands, for the execution of a work.

STRONG'HOLD, n. [*strong* and *hold.*] A fastness; a fort; a fortified place; a place of security.

STRONG'LY, *adv.* With strength; with great force or power; forcibly; *a word of extensive application.*

2. Firmly; in a manner to resist attack; as, a town *strongly* fortified.

3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly. The evils of this measure were *strongly* represented to the government.

STRONG'-MIND-ED, *a.* Having a vigorous mind. *Scott.*

STRONG'-SET, *a.* [*strong* and *set.*] Firmly set or compacted. *Swift.*

STRONG'-VOIC-ED, (strong'voist,) *a.* Having great strength of voice. *Scott.*

STRONG'-WA-TER, n. [*strong* and *water.*] Distilled or ardent spirits. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

STRON'TIAN, } n. [from *Strontian*, in Argyleshire,
STRON'TIA, } where it was first found.]

An earth which, when pure and dry, is perfectly white, and resembles baryta in many of its properties. It is a compound of oxygen and a base to which is given the name of *strontium*, in the proportion of 8 of the former to 44 of the latter. *Davy.*

STRON'TIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to strontian.
STRON-TIT'IC, }

STRON'TIAN-ITE, n. Carbonate of strontian, a mineral that occurs massive, fibrous, stellated, and crystallized in the form of a modified rhombic prism. *Phillips.*

Prismatic baryte, a species of heavy spar. *Ure.*

STRON-TI'TES, n. Strontium, which see.

STRON'TIUM, n. The base of strontian. *Davy.*

STROOK, for Struck. [*Not in use.*]

STROP, n. A strap. [See Strap.] This orthography is particularly used for a strip of leather used for sharpening razors, and giving them a fine, smooth edge; a razor-strop. But Strap is preferable.

2. [Sp. *estrovo.*] A piece of rope spliced into a circular wreath, and put round a block for hanging it. *Mar. Dict.*

STROP, *v. t.* To draw over a strop with a view to sharpen. *Gardner.*

STRÖ'PHE, n. [Fr. *strophe*; It. *strofa*, *strofe*; Gr. στροφη, a turn, from στρεφω, to turn.]

In *the ancient theater*, that part of a song or dance around the altar which was performed by turning from the right to the left. It was succeeded by the antistrophe, in a contrary direction. Hence, in ancient lyric poetry, the former of two stanzas was called the *strophe*, and the latter the *antistrophe.* To these an *epode* was sometimes added.

STRÖ'PHI-O-LATE, } *a.* [L. *strophium*, a gar-
STRÖ'PHI-O-LA-TED, } land.]

Furnished with a garland, or that which resembles a garland. *Smith.*

STROUT, *v. t.* [For Strut.] To swell; to puff out. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

STRÖVE, *pret.* of Strive.

STRÖW is only a different orthography of Strew. [See Strew.]

STRÖWL, for Stroll, is not in use. [See Stroll.]

STROY, for Destroy, is not in use. [See Destroy.]

STRUCK, *pret.* and *pp.* of Strike. [See Strike.]

STRUCK'EN, the *old pp.* of Strike, is obsolete.

STRUC'TUR-AL, (strukt'yur-al,) *a.* Pertaining to structure. *Marshall Hall.*

STRUC'TURE, (strukt'yur,) n. [Fr., from L. *structura*, from *struo*, (for *strugo*,) to set or lay; It. *struttura.*]

1. Act of building; practice of erecting buildings.

His son builds on, and never is content
Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent. *Dryden.*
[*Rarely used.*]

2. Manner of building; form; make; construction; as, the want of insight into the *structure* and constitution of the terraqueous globe. *Woodward.*

3. Manner of organization of animals and vegetables, &c.

4. A building of any kind, but chiefly a building of some size or of magnificence; an edifice. The iron bridge over the Seine, in Paris, is a beautiful *structure.*

There stands a *structure* of majestic frame. *Pope.*

5. In *mineralogy*, the particular arrangement of the integrant particles or molecules of a mineral. *Brongniart.*

STRODE, } n. A stock of breeding mares. *Bailey.*
STRÖDE, }

STRUG'GLE, (strug'gl,) *v. i.* [This word may be formed on the root of *stretch*, *right*, &c., which signifies to strain; or more directly on the same elements in L. *rugo*, to wrinkle, and Eng. *wriggle.* In W. *ystreiglaw* is to turn.]

1. *Properly*, to strive, or to make efforts with a twisting, or with contortions of the body. Hence,

2. To use great efforts; to labor hard; to strive; to contend; as, to *struggle* to save life; to *struggle* with the waves; to *struggle* against the stream; to *struggle* with adversity.

3. To labor in pain or anguish; to be in agony; to labor in any kind of difficulty or distress.

'Tis wisdom to beware,
And better shun the bait than *struggle* in the snare. *Dryden.*

STRUG'GLE, n. Great labor; forcible effort to obtain an object, or to avoid an evil; *properly*, a violent effort with contortions of the body.

2. Contest; contention; strife.

An honest man might look upon the *struggle* with indifference. *Addison.*

3. Agony; contortions of extreme distress.

STRUG'GLER, n. One who struggles, strives, or contends.

STRUG'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making great efforts; using violent exertions; affected with contortions.

STRUG'GLING, n. The act of striving; vehement or earnest effort.

STRU'MA, n. [L.] Scrofula; the king's evil; a specific, morbid condition, considered by many as a

peculiar sort of inflammation, manifested, in very many cases, by an indolent enlargement, which sometimes suppurates, but slowly and imperfectly, and heals with difficulty.

STRO'MOUS, *a.* Scrofulous; having struma.

STRUM'PET, *n.* [Ir. *strubrid*, *striopach*.] A prostitute.

STRUM'PET, *a.* Like a strumpet; false; inconstant. *Shak.*

STRUM'PET, *v. t.* To debauch. *Shak.*

STRUNG, *pret.* of STRING.

STRUT, *v. i.* [G. *strotzen*; Dan. *strutter*.]

1. To walk with a lofty, proud gait and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

Does he not hold up his head and *strut* in his gait? *Shak.*

2. To swell; to protuberate.

The bellying canvas *strutted* with the gale. *Dryden.*
[*Not used.*]

STRUT, *n.* A lofty, proud step or walk with the head erect; affectation of dignity in walking.

2. In *architecture*, a piece of timber obliquely placed from a king or queen post to support a rafter, sometimes called a BRACE. *Brande.*

STRU'THI-OUS, *a.* [L. *struthio*.] Pertaining to or like the ostrich; belonging to the ostrich tribe.

STRUT'TER, *n.* One who struts. *Swift.*

STRUT'TING, *ppr.* Walking with a lofty gait and erect head.

STRUT'TING, *n.* The act of walking with a proud gait.

STRUT'TING-LY, *adv.* With a proud, lofty step; boastingly.

STRYCH'NI-A, } *n.* [Gr. στρυχνος, an ancient
STRYCH'NI-NA, } Greek name for several plants,
STRYCH'NINE, } most of which were narcotics.

A vegetable alkaloid, the sole active principle of Strychnos Tieuté, the most active of the Java poisons, and one of the active principles of Strychnos Ignatii, Str. Nux-vomica, Str. Colubrina, etc. This alkaloid has an intensely bitter taste, leaving an impression in the mouth similar to that from certain metallic salts. It is a most valuable medicine, much used at the present day.

STUB, *n.* [Sax. *steb*; Dan. *stub*; Sw. *stubbe*, a stock or stem; L. *stipes*; from setting, fixing. See STOP.]

1. The stump of a tree; that part of the stem of a tree which remains fixed in the earth when the tree is cut down. [*Stub*, in the United States, I believe, is never used for the *stump* of a herbaceous plant.]

2. A log; a block. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

STUB, *v. t.* To grub up by the roots; to extirpate; as, to *stub* up edible roots. *Grew.*

2. To strike the toes against a stump, stone, or other fixed object. *New England.*

STUB'BED, *a.* Short and thick like something truncated; blunt; obtuse. [Sw. *stubbig*.]

2. Hardy; not nice or delicate. *Berkeley.*

STUB'BED-NESS, *n.* Bluntness; obtuseness.

STUB'BING, *ppr.* Grubbing up by the roots; extirpating.

STUB'BLE, (stub'bl,) *n.* [D. and G. *stoppel*; Sw. *stubb*; L. *stipula*. It is a diminutive of *stub*.]

The stumps of wheat, rye, barley, oats, or buckwheat, left in the ground; the part of the stalk left by the scythe or sickle.

After the first crop is off, they plow in the *stubble*. *Mortimer.*

STUB'BLE-GOOSE, *n.* [*stubble* and *goose*.] A goose fed among stubble. *Chaucer.*

STUB'BLE-RAKE, *n.* A rake with long teeth for raking together stubble.

STUB'BORN, *a.* [This word is doubtless formed on the root of *stub* or *stiff*, and denotes fixed, firm. Chaucer writes it *stibborne*, 6038. But the origin of the latter syllable is not obvious.]

1. Unreasonably obstinate; inflexibly fixed in opinion; not to be moved or persuaded by reasons, inflexible; as, a *stubborn* son; a *stubborn* mind or soul.

The queen is obstinate —
Stubborn to justice. *Shak.*

2. Persevering; persisting; steady; constant; as, *stubborn* attention. *Locke.*

3. Stiff; not flexible; as, a *stubborn* bow. *Chapman.*

Take a plant of *stubborn* oak. *Dryden.*

4. Hardy; firm; enduring without complaint; as, *stubborn* Stoics. *Swift.*

5. Harsh; rough; rugged. [*Little used.*]

6. Refractory, not easily melted or worked; as, a *stubborn* ore or metal.

7. Refractory, obstinately resisting command, the goad, or the whip, as, a *stubborn* ass or horse.

STUB'BORN-LY, *adv.* Obstinately; inflexibly, contumaciously.

STUB'BORN-NESS, *n.* Perverse and unreasonable obstinacy; inflexibility; contumacy

Stubbornness and obstinate disobedience must be mastered with blows. *Locke.*

2. Stiffness; want of pliancy.

3. Refractoriness, as of ores.

STUB'BY, *a.* [from *stub*.] Abounding with stubs.

2. Short and thick; short and strong; as, *stubby* bristles. *Grew.*

STUB'-NAIL, *n.* [*stub* and *nail*.] A nail broken off; a short, thick nail.

STUC'CO, *n.* [It. *id.*; Fr. *stuc*; Sp. *estuco*; allied probably to *stick*, *stuck*.]

1. A general name for plaster of any kind used as a coating for walls; *particularly*, a fine plaster, composed of lime or gypsum, with sand and pounded marble, used for internal decorations, &c.

2. Work made of stucco.

STUC'CO, *v. t.* To plaster; to overlay with fine plaster.

STUC'CO-ED, (-kōde,) *pp.* or *a.* Overlaid with stucco.

STUC'CO-ER, *n.* One versed in stucco work.

STUC'CO-ING, *ppr.* Plastering with stucco.

STUCK, *pret.* and *pp.* of STICK.

Stuck o'er with titles, and hung round with strings. *Pope.*

STUCK, *n.* A thrust. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

STUCK'LE, (stuk'l,) *n.* [from *stook*.] A number of sheaves set together in the field. [*Scottish.*] [*Not in use in the United States.*]

STUD, *n.* [Sax. *stod*, *studa*; Ice. *stod*; D. *stut*; Sw. *stöd*; G. *stütze*, a stay or prop; *stützen*, to butt at, to gore, Dan. *stöder*, to push, to thrust, G. *stossen*. The sense of the root is, to set, to thrust. It coincides with *stead*, place, Ir. *stadam*, to stay or stand, *stid*, a prop.]

1. In *building*, a small piece of timber or joist inserted in the sills and beams, between the posts, to support the beams or other main timbers. The boards on the outside, and the laths on the inside, of a building, are also nailed to the *studs*.

2. A nail with a large head, inserted in work chiefly for ornament; an ornamental knob

A belt of straw, and ivy buds,
With coral clasps and amber *studs*. *Raleigh.*
Crystal and myrrhine cups, embossed with gems
And *studs* of pearl. *Milton.*

3. A collection of breeding horses and mares; or the place where they are kept.

In the *studs* of Ireland, where care is taken, we see horses bred of excellent shape, vigor, and fire. *Temple.*

4. An ornamental button for a shirt bosom, &c.

STUD, *v. t.* To adorn with shining studs or knobs.

Their horses shall be trapped,
Their harness *studded* all with gold and pearl. *Shak.*

2. To set with detached ornaments or prominent objects.

STUD'DED, *pp.* Adorned with studs.

2. Set with detached ornaments.

The sloping sides and summits of our hills, and the extensive plains that stretch before our view, are *studded* with substantial, neat, and commodious dwellings of freemen. *Bp. Hobart.*

STUD'DING, *ppr.* Setting or adorning with studs or shining knobs.

STUD'DING-SAIL, *n.* In *navigation*, a sail that is set beyond the skirts of the principal sails. The studding-sails are set only when the wind is moderate and steady. They appear like wings upon the yard-arms. *Mar. Dict. Totten.*

STU'DENT, *n.* [L. *studens*, *studeo*. See STUDY.]

1. A person engaged in study; one who is devoted to learning, either in a seminary or in private; a scholar; as, the *students* of an academy, of a college or university; a medical *student*; a law *student*.

2. A man devoted to books; a bookish man; as, a hard *student*; a close *student*.

Keep a gamester from dice, and a good *student* from his books. *Shak.*

3. One who studies or examines; as, a *student* of nature's works.

STU'DENT-SHIP, *n.* The state of being a student.

STUD'-HORSE, *n.* [Sax. *stod-hors*; Low L. *stotarius*; Chaucer, *stot*.]

A breeding horse; a horse kept for propagating his kind.

STUD'I-ED, (stud'did,) *pp.* [from *study*.] Read; closely examined; read with diligence and attention; well considered. The book has been *studied*. The subject has been well *studied*.

2. *a.* Learned; well versed in any branch of learning, qualified by study; as, a man well *studied* in geometry, or in law, or medical science. *Bacon.*

3. Premeditated.

4. Having a particular inclination. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

STUD'I-ED-LY, (stud'did-le,) *adv.* Premeditatedly.

STUD'I-ER, *n.* [from *study*.] One who studies, a student.

Lipsius was a great *studier* in the stoical philosophy. *Tillotson.*

STU'DI O, *n.* [It.] The work-shop of a sculptor; sometimes, though less properly, applied to the work-shop of a painter. *Jocelyn.*

STU'DI OUS, *a.* [Fr. *studieux*; L. *studiosus*.]

1. Given to books or to learning; devoted to the acquisition of knowledge from books; as, a *studious* scholar.

2. Contemplative; given to thought, or to the examination of subjects by contemplation.

3. Diligent, eager to discover something, or to effect some object; as, he *studious* to please; *studious* to find new friends and allies. *Tickel.*

4. Attentive to; careful; with *of*.

Divines must become *studious of* pious and venerable antiquity. *White.*

5. Planned with study; deliberate.

For the frigid villainy of *studious* lewdness, for the calm malignity of labored impiety, what apology can be invented? *Rambler.*

6. Favorable to study; suitable for thought and contemplation; as, the *studious* shade.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the *studious* cloister pale. *Milton.*

[*The latter signification is forced, and not much used.*]

STU'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With study; with close attention to books.

2. With diligent contemplation. *Dryden.*

3. Diligently, with zeal and earnestness. *Atterbury.*

4. Carefully; attentively.

STU'DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The habit or practice of study; addictedness to books. Men of sprightly imagination are not generally the most remarkable for *studiousness*.

STUD'Y, *n.* [Fr. *étude*; L. *studium*, from *studeo*, to study, that is, to *set* the thoughts or mind. (See ASSIDUOUS.) *Studeo* is connected with the English *stud*, *stead*.]

1. *Literally*, a setting of the mind or thoughts upon a subject; hence, application of mind to books, to arts or science, or to any subject, for the purpose of learning what is not before known.

Hammond generally spent thirteen hours of the day in *study*. *Fell.*

Study gives strength to the mind; conversation, grace. *Temple.*

2. Attention; meditation; contrivance.

Just men they seemed, and all their *study* bent
To worship God aright, and know his works. *Milton.*

3. Any particular branch of learning that is studied. Let your *studies* be directed by some learned and judicious friend.

4. Subject of attention.

The Holy Scriptures, especially the New Testament, are her daily *study*. *Law.*

5. A building or an apartment devoted to study or to literary employment. *Clarendon. Dryden.*

6. Deep cogitation; perplexity. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

7. In *painting* and *sculpture*, a work undertaken for improvement in the art, and usually left incomplete.

STUD'Y, *v. i.* [L. *studeo*.]

1. To fix the mind closely upon a subject; to muse; to dwell upon in thought.

I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable. *Swift.*

2. To apply the mind to books. He *studies* eight hours in the day.

3. To endeavor diligently.

That ye *study* to be quiet and do your own business. — 1 Thess. iv.

STUD'Y, *v. t.* To apply the mind to; to read and examine for the purpose of learning and understanding; as, to *study* law or theology; to *study* languages.

2. To consider attentively; to examine closely. *Study* the works of nature.

Study thyself; what rank or what degree
Thy wise Creator has ordained for thee. *Dryden.*

3. To form or arrange by previous thought; to con over; or to commit to memory; as, to *study* a speech.

STUD'Y-ING, *ppr.* Applying the mind to; reading and examining closely.

STU'FA, *n.* [It., a stove.] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth.

STUFF, *n.* [D. *stof*, *stoffe*; G. *stoff*; Dan. *stöv*; Sw. *stoft*; Goth. *stubyus*; It. *stoffa*; Sp. *estofa*, quilted stuff; *estofar*, to quilt, to stow. See STOVE and STREW.]

1. A mass of matter, indefinitely; or a collection of substances; as a heap of dust, of chips, or of dross.

2. The matter of which any thing is formed; materials. The carpenter and joiner speak of the *stuff* with which they build; mechanics pride themselves on having their wares made of good *stuff*.

Time is the *stuff* which life is made of *Franklin.*
Degrading power explains his meaning ill,
And shows the *stuff*, and not the workman's skill. *Roscommon.*
Cæsar hath wept;
Ambition should be made of sterner *stuff*. *Shak.*

3. Furniture; goods; domestic vessels in general. [*Nearly obsolete.*]

He took away locks, and gave away the king's *stuff*. *Hayward.*

4. That which fills any thing.

Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous *stuff*
That weighs upon the heart. *Shak.*

5. Essence; elemental part; as, the *stuff* of the conscience.

6. A medicine. [*Vulgar.*] *Shak.*

7. Cloth; fabrics of the loom; as, silk *stuffs*; woolen *stuffs*. In this sense the word has a plural. Stuff comprehends all cloths, but it signifies particularly woolen cloth of slight texture for linings. *Encyc.*

8. Matter or thing; *particularly*, that which is trifling or worthless; *a very extensive use of the word.* Flattery is fulsome *stuff*; poor poetry is miserable *stuff*.

Anger would indite
Such woful *stuff* as I or Shadwell write. *Dryden.*

9. Among *seamen*, a melted mass of turpentine, tallow, &c., with which the masts, sides, and bottom of a ship are smeared. *Mar. Dict.*

STUFF, *v. t.* To fill; as, to *stuff* a bedtick.

2. To fill very full; to crowd.

The crook dr w hard to ighs ulown,
And *stuffed* her apron wide with nuts so brown. *Gay.*

3. To thrust in; to crowd; to press.

Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth, *stuffing* them close together. *Bacon.*

4. To fill by being put into any thing.

With inward arms the dire machine they load,
And iron bowels *stuff* the dark abode. *Dryden.*

5. To swell or cause to bulge out by putting something in.

Stuff me out with straw. *Shak.*

6. To fill with something improper.

For thee I dim these eyes, and *stuff* this head
With all such reading as was never read. *Pope.*

7. To obstruct, as any of the organs.

I'm *stuffed*, cousin; I can not smell. *Shak.*

8. To fill meat with seasoning; as, to *stuff* a leg of veal.

9. To fill the skin of a dead animal for presenting and preserving his form; as, to *stuff* a bird or a lion's skin.

10. To form by filling.

An Eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence, and ordered his hide to be *stuffed* into a cushion, and placed upon the tribunal. *Swift.*

STUFF, *v. i.* To feed gluttonously.

Taught harmless man to cram and *stuff*. *Swift.*

STUFF'ED, (stuft,) *pp.* or *a.* Filled; crowded; crammed.

STUFF'ING, *ppr.* Filling; crowding.

STUFF'ING, *n.* That which is used for filling any thing; as, the *stuffing* of a saddle or cushion.

2. Seasoning for meat; that which is put into meat to give it a higher relish.

STUKE, for Stucco. [*Not in use.*]

STULM, *n.* A shaft to draw water out of a mine. *Bailey.*

STULP, *n.* A post. [*Local.*] *Halliwell.*

STUL'TI-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* Made foolish.

STUL'TI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *stultus*, foolish, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To make foolish; to make one a fool. *Burke.*

2. In *law*, to allege or prove to be insane, for avoiding some act. *Blackstone.*

STUL'TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making foolish.

STUL-TIL'O-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *stultus*, foolish, and *loquentia*, a talking.]

Foolish talk; a babbling. *Dict.*

STUL-TIL'O-QUY, *n.* [L. *stultiloquium*, supra.]

Foolish talk; silly discourse; babbling. *Taylor.*

STUM, *n.* [D. *stom*, *stum*, dumb; G. *stumm*, Dan. and Sw. *stum*, dumb, mute.]

1. Must; wine unfermented. *Addison.*

2. New wine used to raise fermentation in dead or vapid wines. *B. Jonson.*

3. Wine revived by new fermentation. *Hudibras.*

STUM, *v. t.* To renew wine by mixing must with it, and raising a new fermentation.

We *stum* our wines to renew their spirits. *Floyer.*

2. To fume a cask of liquor with burning brimstone. [*Local.*]

STUM'BLE, *v. i.* [Ice. *stumra.* This word is probably from a root that signifies to stop or to strike, and may be allied to *stammer.*]

1. To trip in walking or moving in any way upon the legs; to strike the foot so as to fall, or to endanger a fall; *applied to any animal.* A man may *stumble*, as well as a horse.

The way of the wicked is as darkness; they know not at what they *stumble*. — Prov. iv.

2. To err; to slide into a crime or an error.

He that loveth his brother abideth in the light, and there is no occasion of *stumbling* in him. — 1 John ii.

3. To strike upon without design; to fall on; to light on by chance. Men often *stumble* upon valuable discoveries.

Ovid *stumbled* by some inadvertence upon Livia in a bath. *Dryden.*

STUM'BLE, *v. t.* To obstruct in progress; to cause to trip or stop.

2. To confound; to puzzle; to put to a nonplus; to perplex.

One thing more *stumbles* me in the very foundation of this hypothesis. *Locke.*

STUM'BLE, *n.* A trip in walking or running.

2. A blunder; a failure.

One *stumble* is enough to deface the character of an honorable life. *L'Estrange.*

STUM'BLED, *pp.* Obstructed; puzzled.

STUM'BLER, *n.* One that stumbles or makes a blunder. *Herbert.*

STUM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Tripping; erring; puzzling.

STUM'BLING-BLOCK, } *n.* [*stumble*, and *block* or
STUM'BLING-STONE, } *stone.*] Any cause of stumbling; that which causes to err.

We preach Christ crucified, to the Jews a *stumbling-block*, and to the Greeks foolishness. — 1 Cor. i.

This *stumbling stone* we hope to take away. *Burnet.*

STUM'BLING-LY, *adv.* In a stumbling manner.

STUM'MED, (stumd,) *pp.* Renewed by mixing must with it, and raising a new fermentation.

STUMP, *n.* [Sw. and Dan. *stump*; Dan. *stumper*, Sw. *stympa*, to mutilate; D. *stomp*, a stump, and blunt; G. *stumpf.*]

1. The stub of a tree; the part of a tree remaining in the earth after the tree is cut down, or the part of any plant left in the earth by the scythe or sickle.

2. The part of a limb or other body remaining after a part is amputated or destroyed; as, the *stump* of a leg, of a finger, or a tooth. *Dryden. Swift.*

3. *Stumps*, *pl.*; legs; as, to stir one's *stumps*. *Halliwell.*

To take the stump, or *to stump it*, denotes, in the Western States, to make public addresses for electioneering purposes; a phrase derived from the speaker's originally mounting the stump of a tree in making his address.

STUMP, *v. t.* To strike any thing fixed and hard with the toe. [*Vulgar.*]

2. To challenge. [*Vulgar.*]

STUMP'ED, (stumpt,) *pp.* Struck hard with the toe.

2. Challenged.

STUMP'-OR'A-TOR, *n.* A man who harangues the populace from the stump of a tree, or other elevation. *America.*

STUMP'-OR'A-TO-RY, *n.* An electioneering speech from a stump, or other elevation. *America.*

STUMP'Y, *a.* Full of stumps.

2. Hard; strong. [*Little used.*] *Mortimer.*

3. Short and thick; stubby. [*Little used.*] *Todd.*

STUN, *v. t.* [Sax. *stunian*; Fr. *etonner*. The primary sense is, to strike or to stop, to blunt, to stupefy.]

1. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow on the head; as, to be *stunned* by a fall, or by a falling timber.

One hung a pole-ax at his saddle-bow,
And one a heavy mace to stun the foe. *Dryden.*

2. To overpower the sense of hearing; to blunt or stupefy the organs of hearing. To prevent being *stunned*, cannoneers sometimes fill their ears with wool.

3. To confound or make dizzy by loud and mingled sound.

A universal hubbub wild
Of *stunning* sounds and voices all confused. *Milton.*

STUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of Sting.

STUNK, *pret.* of Stink.

STUN'NED, (stund,) *pp.* Having the sense of hearing overpowered; confounded with noise.

STUN'NING, *ppr.* or *a.* Overpowering the organs of hearing; confounding with noise.

STUNT, *v. t.* [Ice. *stunta*; Sax. *stintan*, to stint; *stunt*, foolish, stupid. See Stint.]

To hinder from growth; *applied to animals and plants*; as, to *stunt* a child; to *stunt* a plant. *Arbuthnot. Pope. Swift.*

STUNT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Hindered from growth or increase.

STUNT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being stunted. *Cheyne.*

STUNT'ING, *ppr.* Hindering from growth or increase.

STUPE, *n.* [L. *stupa*, tow; probably allied to *stuff.*]

Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments and applied to a hurt or sore; fomentation; sweating bath. *Wiseman. Coxe.*

STUPE, *v. t.* To foment. *Wiseman.*

STUPE, *n.* A stupid person. [*Not in use.*]

STU-PE-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *stupefacio*; *stupeo*, whence *stupidus*, and *facio*. See Stop.]

1. The act of rendering stupid.

2. A stupid or senseless state; insensibility; dullness; torpor; stupidity.

Resistance of the dictates of conscience brings a hardness and *stupefaction* upon it. *South.*

STU-PE-FAC'TIVE, *a.* Causing insensibility; deadening or blunting the sense of feeling or understanding.

STU'PE-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made dull or stupid; having the perception or understanding blunted.

STU'PE-FI-ER, *n.* [from *stupefy.*] That which causes dullness or stupidity.

STU'PE-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *stupefier*; L. *stupefacio.*]

1. To make stupid; to make dull; to blunt the faculty of perception or understanding; to deprive of sensibility. It is a great sin to attempt to *stupefy* the conscience.

The fumes of passion intoxicate his discerning faculties, as the fumes of drink stupefy the brain. *South.*

2. To deprive of material motion.

It is not malleable nor fluent, but *stupefied*. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

STU'PE-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rendered extremely dull or insensible.

[It would be convenient to write Stupifaction, Stupifactive, and place these words after Stupidness as indicative of their meaning.]

STU-PEN'DOUS, *a.* [Low L. *stupendus*, from *stupeo*, to astonish.]

Literally, striking dumb by its magnitude; hence, astonishing; wonderful; amazing; *particularly*, of astonishing magnitude or elevation; as, a *stupendous* pile; a *stupendous* edifice; a *stupendous* mountain; a *stupendous* bridge. *Milton. Dryden.*

STU-PEN'DOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to excite astonishment.

STU-PEN'DOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being stupendous or astonishing.

STU'PID, *a.* [Fr. *stupide*; L. *stupidus*, from *stupeo*, to be stupefied, properly to *stop*. See Stop.]

1. Very dull; insensible; senseless; wanting in understanding; heavy; sluggish.

O that men should be so *stupid* grown,
As to forsake the living God. *Milton.*
With wild surprise,
A moment *stupid*, motionless he stood. *Thomson.*

2. Dull; heavy; formed without skill or genius.

Observe what loads of *stupid* rhymes
Oppress us in corrupted times. *Swift.*

STU-PID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *stupidité*; L. *stupiditas.*]

Extreme dullness of perception or understanding; insensibility; sluggishness. *Dryden.*

STU'PID-LY, *adv.* With extreme dullness; with suspension or inactivity of understanding; sottishly; absurdly; without the exercise of reason or judgment. *Milton. Dryden.*

STU'PID-NESS, *n.* Stupidity.

STU'POR, *n.* [L.] Great diminution or suspension of sensibility; suppression of sense; numbness; as, the *stupor* of a limb. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Intellectual sensibility; moral stupidity; heedlessness or inattention to one's interests.

STU'PRATE, *v. t.* [L. *stupro.*]

To ravish; to debauch.

STU-PRA'TION, *n.* Rape; violation of chastity by force.

STUR'DI-LY, *adv.* [from *sturdy.*] Hardily; stoutly; lustily.

STUR'DI-NESS, *n.* [from *sturdy.*] Stoutness; hardiness; as, the *sturdiness* of a school-boy. *Locke.*

2. Brutal strength.

STUR'DY, *a.* [G. *störrig*, connected with *storren*, a stub.]

1. Hardy; stout; foolishly obstinate; implying coarseness or rudeness.

This must be done, and I would fain see
Mortal so *sturdy* as to gainsay. *Hudibras.*
A *sturdy*, hardened sinner advances to the utmost pitch of impiety with less reluctance than he took the first step. *Atterbury.*

2. Strong; forcible; lusty; as, a *sturdy* lout. *Sidney.*

3. Violent; laid on with strength; as, *sturdy* strokes. *Spenser.*

4. Stiff; stout; strong; as, a *sturdy* oak.

He was not of a delicate contexture, his limbs rather *sturdy* than dainty. *Wotton.*

STUR'DY, *n.* A disease in sheep, marked by dullness and stupor. *Cyc.*

STUR'GEON, (stur'jun,) *n.* [Fr. *esturgeon*; Sp. *esturion*; It. *storione*; Low L. *sturio*; D. *steur*; G. *stör*; Sw. *stör*, the *stirrer*, one that turns up the mud; G. *stören.*]

A large cartilaginous fish of the genus Acipenser. Several species are found in Northern Europe, in the Black and Caspian Seas and their tributaries, the lakes of North America, &c. Its flesh is valued for food. Caviare is prepared from the roe, and isinglass from the air-bladder. *Encyc. Am. P. Cyc.*

STU-RI-O'NI-AN, *n.* One of a family of cartilaginous fishes, of which the sturgeon is the type.

STURK, *n.* [Sax. *styrc.*]

A young ox or heifer. [*Scottish.*]

STUT'TER, *v. i.* [D. *stotteren*; G. *stottern*; that is, to stop. *Stut* is not used.]

To stammer; to hesitate in uttering words. *Bacon.*

STUT'TER, *n.* The act of stuttering. *Smart.*

STUT'TER-ER, *n.* A stammerer.

STUT'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Stammering; speaking with hesitation.

STUT'TER-ING, *n.* The act of stammering.

STUT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* With stammering.

STY, *n.* [Sax. *stige.*]

1. A pen or inclosure for swine.

2. A place of bestial debauchery.

To roll with pleasure in a sensual *sty*. *Milton.*

3. An inflamed tumor on the edge of the eyelid.

STY, *v. t.* To shut up in a sty. *Shak.*

STY, *v. i.* [Sax. *stigan*; Goth. *steigan.*]
To soar; to ascend. [*Not in use.*] [See STIRRUP.] *Spenser.*

STYC'A, *n.* A Saxon copper coin of the lowest value. *Leake.*

STYG'I-AN, *a.* [L. *Stygius, Styx.*]
Pertaining to Styx, fabled by the ancients to be a river of hell over which the shades of the dead passed, or the region of the dead; hence, hellish; infernal).

> At that so sudden blaze, the *Stygian* throng
> Bent their aspect. *Milton.*

STY'ING, *ppr.* Shutting up in a sty.

STY-LA-GAL-MA'IC, *a.* or *n.* [Gr. στυλος and αγαλμα.]
A term, in *architecture*, denoting figures which perform the office of columns.

STYLE, *n.* [L. *stylus*; D. and G. *styl*; It. *stile*; Sp. *estilo*; Fr. *style* or *stile*, Gr. στυλος, a column, a pen, or bodkin; from the root of the Teutonic *stellen*, to set or place.]
1. Manner of writing with regard to language, or the choice and arrangement of words; as, a harsh *style*; a dry *style*; a turnid or bombastic *style*; a loose *style*; a terse *style*; a laconic or verbose *style*; a flowing *style*; a lofty *style*; an elegant *style*; an epistolary *style*. The character of *style* depends chiefly on a happy selection and arrangement of words.

> Proper words in proper places make the true definition of *style*. *Swift.*
>
> Yet let some lord but own the happy lines,
> How the wit brightens and the *style* refines! *Pope.*

2. Manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters; or, in general, the character of the language used.

> No *style* is held for base, where love will named is. *Sidney.*
> According to the usual *style* of dedications. *Addison.*

So we say, a person addresses another in a *style* of haughtiness, in a *style* of rebuke.

3. A characteristic or peculiar mode of execution in the fine arts.

> The ornamental *style* also possesses its own peculiar merit. *Reynolds.*

4. A particular character of music; as, a grave *style*.

5. Title; appellation; as, the *style* of majesty.

> Propitious hear our prayer,
> Whether the *style* of Titan please thee more. *Pope.*

6. Course of writing. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

7. *Style of court*, is properly the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding. *Ayliffe.*

8. In *popular use*, manner; form; as, the entertainment was prepared in excellent *style*.

9. A pointed instrument formerly used in writing on tables of wax; an instrument of surgery.

10. Something with a sharp point, as a graver; the pin of a dial; written also STILE.

11. In *botany*, the middle portion of the pistil, connecting the stigma with the germ; sometimes called the SHAFT. The *styles* of plants are capillary, filiform, cylindric, subulate, or clavate. *Martyn.*

12. In *chronology*, a mode of reckoning time, with regard to the Julian and Gregorian calendar. Style is *Old* or *New*. The *Old* Style follows the Julian manner of computing the months and days, or the calendar as established by Julius Cesar, in which every fourth year consists of 366 days, and the other years of 365 days. This is something more than 11 minutes in a year too much. Pope Gregory XIII. reformed the calendar by retrenching 10 days in October, 1582, in order to bring back the vernal equinox to the same day as at the time of the council of Nice, A. D. 325; this reformation was adopted by act of parliament in Great Britain in 1751, by which act 11 days in September, 1752, were retrenched, and the third day was reckoned the fourteenth. This mode of reckoning is called *New* Style, according to which every year divisible by 4, unless it is divisible by 100, without being divisible by 400, has 366 days, and any other year 365 days. *P. Cyc. Ed. Encyc.*

STYLE, *v. t.* To call; to name; to denominate; to give a title to in addressing. The emperor of Russia is *styled* autocrat; the king of Great Britain is *styled* defender of the faith.

STYL'ED, *pp.* Named; denominated; called.

STY'LET, *n.* [from *style.*] A small poniard or dagger. *Encyc.*

STY'LI-FORM, *a.* [*style* and *form.*] Like a style, pin, or pen.

STYL'ING, *ppr.* Calling; denominating.

STYL'ISH, *a.* Being in fashionable form, or in high style. [*Colloquial.*]

STY'LITE, *n.* [Gr. στυλος, a column.]
In *ecclesiastical history*, the Stylites were a sect of solitaries, who stood motionless on columns or pillars for the exercise of their patience.

STY'LO-BATE, *n.* [Gr. στυλος, a pillar, and βασις, base.] In *architecture*, the uninterrupted or continuous base below a range of columns. *Brande.*

STY-LO-BA'TION, *n.* The pedestal of a column.

STY LO-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or used in stylography; as, *stylographic cards*, cards which may be written upon with a style.
Stylographic pencil; a pencil or style for this kind of writing.

STY-LOG'RA-PHY, *n.* A mode of writing or tracing lines by means of a style or pointed instrument on cards or tablets.

STY'LOID, *a.* [L. *stylus* and Gr. *eidos.*]
Having some resemblance to a style or pen; as, the *styloid* process of the temporal bone. *Encyc.*

STYP'TIC, *a.* [Fr. *styptique*; L. *stypticus*; Gr. στυπτικος; from the root of L. *stipo*, Eng. *stup.*]
Astringent; that produces contraction; that stops bleeding; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage.

STYP TIC, *n.* A medicine which has an astringent quality. Styptics are mere astringents.

STYP-TIC'I-TY, (-tis'e-te,) *n.* The quality of astringency.

STY'RAX, *n.* [Gr. στυραξ, the resin now called in English STORAX; also the sharp iron at the lower end of a spear.]
The name of a genus of plants, which is typical of the natural order Styracem, and to which it gives name. Sprengel recognizes and describes seven species of the genus Styrax, two of which furnish articles of the materia medica, viz., S. officinalis, (Linnæus,) growing in Syria, Palestine, Greece, Peloponnesus, and the Levant generally, which furnishes Storax; and S. Benzoin, (Dryander,) growing in Sumatra, Borneo, Java, and Siam, which furnishes Benzoin. *Tully.*

STYTH'Y, *v. t.* To forge on an anvil. [See STITHY.]

STYX, *n.* [L.; Gr. Στυξ.] In *ancient mythology*, the principal river of the lower world which was to be crossed in passing to the regions of the dead. The divinity of the river, who dwelt in a rock palace, was also called STYX.

SO-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Liability to be sued; the state of being subject by law to civil process. *Judge Story.*

SO'A-BLE, *a.* [from *sue.*] That may be sued; subject by law to be called to answer in court.

SUADE, for PERSUADE, is not in use. [*Judge Story.*

SUAGE, for ASSUAGE, is not in use.

SO'ANT, *a.* [Fr. *suivant*, from *suivre*, to follow; Norm. *suante.*]
Even; uniform; spread equally over the surface. [*New England, but local.*]

SUA'SI-BLE, (swā'se-bl,) *a.* [L. *suadeo.*]
That may be persuaded or easily persuaded.

SUA'SION, (swā'zhun,) *n.* The act of persuading. [See PERSUADE.]

SUA'SIVE, (swā'siv,) *a.* [L. *suadeo.*]
Having power to persuade. *South.*

SUA'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner tending to persuade.

SUA'SO-RY, (swā'so-re,) *a.* [L. *suasorius.*]
Tending to persuade; having the quality of convincing and drawing by argument or reason. *Hopkins.*

SUAV'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Rendered affable.

SUAV'I-FY, (swav'e-fy,) *v. t.* [L. *suavis*, sweet.]
To make affable.

SUAV'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making affable.

SUA-VIL'O-QUY, *n.* [L. *suavis* and *loquor.*]
Sweetness of speech.

SUAV'I-TER IN MO'DO, [L.] Agreeably or kindly in manner.

SUAV'I-TY, (swav'e-te,) *n.* [L. *suavitas*; Fr. *suavité*; It. *soavud*; Sp. *suavidad*; from L. *suavis*, sweet.]
1. Sweetness, in a literal sense. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

2. Sweetness, in a figurative sense; that which is to the mind what sweetness is to the tongue; agreeableness; softness; pleasantness; as, *suavity* of manners; *suavity* of language, conversation, or address.

SUB; a Latin preposition, denoting *under* or *below*, used in English as a prefix, to express a subordinate degree, or imperfect state of a quality. Before *f* and *p* it is changed into those letters, as in *suffer* and *suppose*; and before *m*, into that letter, as in *summon.*

SUB-AC'ID, *a.* [*sub* and *acid.*] Moderately acid or sour; as, a *subacid* juice. *Arbuthnot.*

SUB-AC'ID, *n.* A substance moderately acid.

SUB-AC'RID, *a.* [*sub* and *acrid.*] Moderately sharp, pungent, or acrid. *Floyer.*

SUB-ACT', *v. t.* [L. *subactus, subago*; *sub* and *ago.*]
To reduce; to subdue. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SUB-AC'TION, *n.* The act of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or of beating them to a powder. *Bacon.*

SUB-A-CUTE', *a.* Acute in a moderate degree.

SUB-A-E'RI-AL, *a.* [*sub* and *aerial.*] Beneath the sky, or in the open air; opposed to SUBMARINE; as, a *subaerial* volcano. *Dana.*

SUB-AG-I-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *subagitatio.*]
Carnal knowledge. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

SU'BAH, *n.* In *India*, a province or viceroyship.

SU'BAH-DAR, *n.* In *India*, a viceroy, or the governor of a province; also, a native of India, who ranks as captain in the European companies.

SU'BAH-SHIP, *n.* The jurisdiction of a subahdar.

SUB-AL'TERN, *a.* [Fr. *subalterne*; L. *sub* and *alternus.*]
Inferior; subordinate; that in different respects is both superior and inferior; as, a *subaltern* officer. It is used chiefly of military officers.

SUB-AL'TERN, *n.* A subordinate officer in an army or military body. It is applied to officers below the rank of captain.

SUB-AL-TERN'ATE, *a.* [Supra.] Successive; succeeding by turns. *Hooker.*

SUB-AL-TERN-A'TION, *n.* State of inferiority or subjection.
2. Act of succeeding by course.

SUB-AN''GU-LAR, *a.* Slightly angular.

SUB-AP'EN-NINE, *a.* Under or at the foot of the Apennine mountains.
2. In *geology*, a term applied to a series of tertiary strata of the older pliocene period. *Lyell.*

SUB-A-QUAT'IC, SUB-A'QUE-OUS, *a.* [L. *sub* and *aqua*, water.]
Being under water, or beneath the surface of water. *Darwin.*

SUB-AR-RA'TION, *n.* [Low L. *subarrare.*]
The ancient custom of betrothing. *Wheatly.*

SUB-AS'TRAL, *a.* [*sub* and *astral.*] Beneath the stars or heavens; terrestrial. *Warburton.*

SUB-AS-TRIN'GENT, *a.* Astringent in a small degree.

SUB-AU-DI''TION, (-aw-dish'un,) *n.* [L. *subaudito*; *sub* and *audio*, to hear.]
The act of understanding something not expressed. *Richardson.*

SUB-AX'IL-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *sub* and *axilla*, the armpit.]
Placed under the axil or angle formed by the branch of a plant with the stem, or by a leaf with the branch. *Darwin.*

SUB'-BASE, *n.* In *music*, the deepest pedal stop, or the lowest notes of an organ.

SUB-BEA'DLE (-bē'dl,) *n.* [*sub* and *beadle.*] An inferior or under beadle.

SUB-BRIG-A-DIER', *n.* An officer in the horse guards, who ranks as cornet. *Encyc.*

SUB-CAR'BU RET-ED, *a.* Consisting of a greater number of equivalents of the base than of the carbon.

SUB-CAR-TI-LAG'IN-OUS, *a.* Partially cartilaginous.

SUB-CAU'DAL, *a.* Beneath the tail.

SUB-CE-LES'TIAL, (-les'chal,) *a.* Being beneath the heavens; as, *sub-celestial* glories. *Glanville.*

SUB-CEN'TRAL, *a.* Being under the center. *Say.*

SUB-CHANT'ER, *n.* [*sub* and *chanter.*] An underchanter; a deputy of the precentor of a cathedral. *Johnson.*

SUB-CLA'VI-AN, *a.* [L. *sub* and *clavis*, a key.]
Situated under the clavicle or collar-bone; as, the *subclavian* arteries.

SUB-COM MIT'TEE, *n.* [*sub* and *committee.*] An under committee; a part or division of a committee.

SUB-COM-PRESS'ED, (-prest',) *a.* Not fully compressed.

SUB-CON-FORM'A-BLE, *a.* Partially conformable.

SUB-CON'IC-AL, *a.* Conical in a slight degree.

SUB-CON-STEL-LA'TION, *n.* A subordinate constellation. *Brown.*

SUB-CON'TRACT, *n.* A contract under a previous contract.

SUB-CON-TRACT'ED, *a.* [*sub* and *contracted.*] Contracted after a former contract. *Shak.*

SUB-CON'TRA-RY, *a.* [*sub* and *contrary.*] Contrary in an inferior degree. In *geometry*, a term applied to a section of an oblique cone on a circular base by a plane not parallel to the base, but inclined to the axis, so that the section is a circle. *Brande.*

SUB-CORD'ATE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *cor*, the heart.]
In shape somewhat like a heart. *Martyn.*

SUB-COS'TAL, *a.* [L. *sub* and *costa*, a rib.]
The *subcostal* muscles are the internal, intercostal muscles. *Winslow. Cyc.*

SUB-CRYS'TAL-LINE, *a.* Imperfectly crystallized. *Buffon.*

SUB-CU-TA'NE-OUS, *a.* [*sub* and *cutaneous*; L. *cutis*, skin.]
Situated under the skin.

SUB-CU-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *sub* and *cuticula*, cuticle.]
Being under the cuticle or scarf-skin. *Darwin.*

SUB-CYL IN DRIC-AL, *a.* Imperfectly cylindrical.

SUB-DEA'CON, *n.* [*sub* and *deacon.*] An under deacon; a deacon's servant, in the Roman Catholic church. *Ayliffe.*

SUB-DEA'CON-RY, SUB-DEA'CON-SHIP, *n.* The order and office of subdeacon in the Roman Catholic church.

SUB-DEAN', *n.* [*sub* and *dean.*] An under dean, a dean's substitute or vicegerent. *Ayliffe.*

SUB-DEAN'ER-Y, *n.* The office and rank of subdean.

SUB-DEC'U-PLE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *decuplus.*]
Containing one part of ten. *Johnson.*

SUB-DENT'ED, *a.* [*sub* and *dent.*] Indented beneath *Encyc.*

SUB-DE-POS'IT, *n.* That which is deposited beneath something else. *Schoolcraft.*

SUB-DER-I-SO'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *sub* and *derisor.*]
Ridiculing with moderation or delicacy. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

SUB-DI-LA'TED, *a.* Partially dilated.

SUB-DI-TI''TIOUS, (-de-tish'us,) *a.* [L. *subdititius*, from *subdo*, to substitute.]
Put secretly in the place of something else. [*Little used.*]

SUB-DI-VERS'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Diversified again.

SUB-DI-VERS'I-FY, *v. t.* [*sub* and *diversify.*] To diversify again what is already diversified. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

SUB-DI-VERS'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Diversifying again what is already diversified.

SUB-DI-VIDE', *v. t.* [*sub* and *divide.*] To divide a part of a thing into more parts; to part into smaller divisions.

> In the rise of eight in tones, are two half tones; so as if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but seven whole and equal notes; and if you subdivide that into half notes, as in the stops of a lute, it maketh the number thirteen. *Bacon.*
>
> The progeny of Cham and Japhet swarmed into colonies, and those colonies were subdivided into many others. *Dryden.*

SUB-DI-VIDE', *v. i.* To be subdivided.

SUB-DI-VID'ED, *pp.* Divided again, or into smaller parts.

SUB-DI-VID'ING, *ppr.* Dividing into smaller parts that which is already divided.

SUB-DI-VIS'I-BLE, *a.* Susceptible of subdivision.

SUB-DI-VI''SION, (-de-vizh'un,) *n.* The act of subdividing or separating a part into smaller parts. *Watts.*

2. The part of a thing made by subdividing; the part of a larger part.

> In the decimal table, the *subdivisions* of the cubit, as span, palm, and digit, are deduced from the shorter cubit. *Arbuthnot.*

SUB'DO-LOUS, *a.* [L. *subdolus*; *sub* and *dolus*, deceit.]
Sly; crafty; cunning; artful; deceitful. [*Little used.*]

SUB-DOM'I-NANT, *n.* In *music*, the fourth note above the tonic, being under the dominant.

SUB-DO'A-BLE, *a.* That may be subdued. *Ward.*

SUB-DO'AL, *n.* [from *subdue.*] The act of subduing. *Warburton.*

SUB-DUCE', } *v. t.* [L. *subduco*; *sub* and *duco*, to
SUB-DUCT', } draw.]

1. To withdraw; to take away.

> Or from my side *subducting*, took perhaps
> More than enough. *Milton.*

2. To subtract by arithmetical operation.

> If, out of that infinite multitude of antecedent generations, we should *subduct* ten. *Hale.*

SUB-DUC'ED, (-dūst',) *pp.* Withdrawn; taken away.

SUB-DUC'ING, *ppr.* Withdrawing; subtracting by arithmetical operation.

SUB-DUC'TION, *n.* The act of taking away or withdrawing. *Hale.*

2. Arithmetical subtraction. *Hale.*

SUB-DUE', (sub-dū',) *v. t.* † [This is a compound word, and the latter component part is contracted from some word in Class Db or Dg.]

1. To conquer by force or the exertion of superior power, and bring into permanent subjection; to reduce under dominion. Thus, Cesar *subdued* the Gauls; Augustus *subdued* Egypt; the English *subdued* Canada. Subduing implies *conquest* or *vanquishing*; but it implies, also, more permanence of subjection to the conquering power than either of these words.

> I will *subdue* all thine enemies. — 1 Chron. xvii.

2. To oppress; to crush; to sink; to overpower so as to disable from further resistance.

> Nothing could have *subdued* nature
> To such a lowness, but his unkind daughters. *Shak.*
> If aught were worthy to *subdue*
> The soul of man. *Milton.*

3. To tame; to break by conquering a refractory temper or evil passions; to render submissive; as, to *subdue* a stubborn child.

4. To conquer; to reduce to mildness; as, to *subdue* the temper or passions.

5. To overcome by persuasion or other mild means; as, to *subdue* opposition by argument or entreaties.

6. To overcome; to conquer; to captivate; as by charms.

7. To soften; to melt; to reduce to tenderness; as, to *subdue* ferocity by tears.

8. To overcome; to overpower and destroy the force of; as, medicines *subdue* a fever.

9. To make mellow; to break, as land; also, to destroy, as weeds.

SUB-DU'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Conquered and reduced to subjection; oppressed; crushed; tamed; softened.

SUB-DUE'MENT, *n.* Conquest. *Shak.*

SUB-DU'ER, *n.* One who conquers and brings into subjection; a tamer. *Spenser.*

2. That which subdues or destroys the force of. *Arbuthnot.*

SUB-DU'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Vanquishing and reducing to subjection; crushing; destroying the power of resistance; softening.

SUB'DU-PLE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *duplus*, double.]
Containing one part of two. *Wilkins.*

SUB-DU'PLI-CATE, *a.* [*sub* and *duplicate.*] Having the ratio of the square roots. *Cyc.*

SUB-E-LON''GATE, *a.* Not fully elongated.

SUB-E'QUAL, *a.* Nearly equal. *Martyn.*

SU'BER-ATE, *n.* [L. *suber*, cork.]
A salt formed by the suberic acid in combination with a base. *Chemistry.*

SU'BER-IC, *a.* Pertaining to cork, or extracted from it; as, *suberic* acid. *Chemistry.*

SU'BE-RIN, *n.* [L. *suber*, the cork-tree.]
The cellular tissue of the thick, spongy epidermis of Quercus Suber, (Linnæus,) freed from the ordinary contents of its cells. It constitutes about seven tenths of common cork. It is not quite certain that it is a distinct individual vegetable proximate principle, since hitherto it has been but imperfectly examined. If it is not, it should not have the name of such a principle. It is certainly not an alkaloid, and at all events, should not have a name having the form appropriated to distinguish that class of compounds. *Tully.*

SUB'ER-ŌSE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *erosus*, gnawed.]
In *botany*, having the appearance of being gnawed; appearing as if a little eaten or gnawed. *Martyn.*

SU'BER-OUS, *a.* [from L. *suber*, cork.]
Corky; soft and elastic.

SUB-FUSC', *a.* [L. *subfuscus*; *sub* and *fuscus.*]
Duskish; moderately dark; brownish; tawny. *Tatler.*

SUB-GE-LAT'IN-OUS, *a.* Imperfectly gelatinous.

SUB-GE-NER'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a subgenus.

SUB-GE'NUS, *n.* A subdivision of a genus, comprehending one or more species.

SUB-GLO-BOSE', *a.* Not quite globose.

SUB-GLOB'U-LAR, *a.* Having a form approaching to globular. *Say.*

SUB-GLU-MA'CEOUS, (-glu-mā'shus,) *a.* Somewhat glumaceous. *Lindley.*

SUB-GRAN'U-LAR, *a.* Somewhat granular.

SUB-HAS-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *sub hasta*, under the spear.]
A public sale or auction, so called from the Roman practice. *Burnet.*

SUB-HORN-BLEND'IC, *a.* Applied to rocks containing disseminated hornblende. *Percival's Geol.*

SUB-HY-DRO-SUL'PHU-RET, *n.* A compound of sulphureted hydrogen with a less number of equivalents of the base than of the sulphureted hydrogen.

SUB-IN-DI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *sub* and *indico.*]
The act of indicating by signs. *Barrow.*

SUB-IN-DUCE', *v. t.* To insinuate; to offer indirectly. *Sir E. Dering.*

SUB-IN-FEU-DA'TION, *n.* [*sub* and *infeudation.* See Feud.]

1. In *law*, the act of enfeoffing by a tenant or feoffee, who holds lands of the crown; the act of a greater baron, who grants land or a smaller manor to an inferior person. By 34 Edward III. all *subinfeudations* previous to the reign of King Edward I. were confirmed. *Blackstone.*

2. Under tenancy.

> The widow is immediate tenant to the heir, by a kind of *subinfeudation* or under tenancy. *Blackstone.*

SUB-IN-GRES'SION, (-in-gresh'un,) *n.* [L. *sub* and *ingressus.*]
Secret entrance. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

SUB-I-TA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *subitaneus.*]
Sudden; hasty.

SUB'I-TA-NY, *a.* Sudden. [*Not in use.*]

SU'BI-TO, [It.] In *music*, quick.

SUB-JA'CENT, *a.* [L. *subjacens*; *sub* and *jaceo*, to lie.]

1. Lying under or below.

2. Being in a lower situation, though not directly beneath. A man placed on a hill surveys the *subjacent* plain.

SUB'JECT, *a.* † [L. *subjectus*, from *subjicio*; *sub* and *jacio*, to throw, that is, to drive or force; It. *suggetto*; Sp. *sujeto.*]

1. Placed or situate under.

> The eastern tower,
> Whose height commands, as *subject*, all the vale,
> To see the fight. *Shak.*

2. Being under the power and dominion of another; as, Jamaica is *subject* to Great Britain.

> Esau was never *subject* to Jacob. *Locke.*

3. Exposed; liable from extraneous causes; as, a country *subject* to extreme heat or cold.

4. Liable from inherent causes; prone; disposed.

> All human things are *subject* to decay. *Dryden.*

5. Obedient. Tit. iii. Col. ii.

SUB'JECT, *n.* [L. *subjectus*; Fr. *sujet*; It. *suggetto.*]

1. One that owes allegiance to a sovereign, and is governed by his laws. The natives of Great Britain are *subjects* of the British government. The natives of the United States, and naturalized foreigners, are *subjects* of the federal government. Men in free governments are *subjects* as well as citizens; as citizens, they enjoy rights and franchises; as *subjects*, they are bound to obey the laws.

> The *subject* must obey his prince, because God commands it, and human laws require it. *Swift.*

2. That on which any mental operation is performed; that which is treated or handled; as, a *subject* of discussion before the legislature; a *subject* of negotiation.

> This *subject* for heroic song pleased me. *Milton.*

3. In *logic*, the *subject* of a proposition is that concerning which any thing is affirmed or denied. *Watts.*

4. That on which any physical operation or experiment is performed; as in mesmerism, &c.

5. That in which any thing inheres or exists.

> Anger is certainly a kind of baseness, as it appears well in the weakness of those *subjects* in whom it reigns. *Bacon.*

6. The person who is treated of; the hero of a piece.

> Authors of biography are apt to be prejudiced in favor of their *subject.* *Middleton.*

7. In *grammar*, the nominative case to a verb passive.

8. In *music*, the principal melody or theme of a movement.

9. In *the fine arts*, that which it is the object and aim of the artist to express. *Brande.*

10. In *anatomy*, a dead body for the purposes of dissection.

SUB-JECT', *v. t.* To bring under the power or dominion of. Alexander *subjected* a great part of the civilized world to his dominion.

> Firmness of mind that *subjects* every gratification of sense to the rule of right reason. *Middleton.*

2. To put under or within the power of.

> In one short view *subjected* to our eye,
> Gods, emperors, heroes, sages, beauties, lie. *Pope.*

3. To enslave; to make obnoxious.

> He is the most *subjected*, the most enslaved, who is so in his understanding. *Locke.*

4. To expose; to make liable. Credulity *subjects* a person to impositions.

5. To submit; to make accountable.

> God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation to the scrutiny of our thoughts. *Locke.*

6. To make subservient.

> *Subjected* to his service angel wings. *Milton.*

7. To cause to undergo; as, to *subject* a substance to a white heat; to *subject* it to a rigid test.

SUB-JECT'ED, *pp.* Reduced to the dominion of another; enslaved; exposed; submitted; made to undergo.

SUB-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Reducing to submission; enslaving; exposing; submitting; causing to undergo.

SUB-JEC'TION, *n.* The act of subduing; the act of vanquishing and bringing under the dominion of another.

> The conquest of the kingdom and the *subjection* of the rebels. *Hale.*

2. The state of being under the power, control, and government of another. The safety of life, liberty, and property, depends on our *subjection* to the laws. The isles of the West Indies are held in *subjection* to the powers of Europe. Our appetites and passions should be in *subjection* to our reason, and our will should be in entire *subjection* to the laws of God.

SUB-JECT'IVE, *a.* † An epithet applied to those internal states of thought or feeling of which the mind is the *subject*; opposed to Objective, which is applied to things considered as separate from the mind, and as *objects* of its attention. Thus, *subjective* truth or reality is that which is verified by consciousness; *objective* truth or reality is that which results from the nature and relations of things. A *subjective* motive is an internal feeling or propensity; an *objective* motive is something external to the mind, which is suited to awaken desire. *Subjective* views are those which are produced or modified by internal feeling; *objective* views are those which are governed by external objects. That which is *subjective* in one relation may be *objective* in another. Thus, *subjective* states of mind, when recalled and dwelt on for the purpose of inspection or analysis, become *objective.* *Encyc. Amer.*

SUB-JECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In relation to the subject. *Pearson.*

SUB-JECT'IVE-NESS, *n.* State of being subjective.

SUB-JECT-IV'I-TY, *n.* The state of being subjective.

SUB'JECT-MAT'TER, *n.* The matter or thought presented for consideration in some statement or discussion. *Blackstone.*

SUB-JOIN', *v. t.* † [*sub* and *join*; L. *subjungo.*]
To add at the end; to add after something else has been said or written; as, to *subjoin* an argument or reason.
[*It is never used in a literal physical sense, to express the joining of material things.*]

SUB-JOIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Added after something else said or written.

SUB-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Adding after something else said or written.

SUB JU'DI-CE, [L.] Before the judge; not decided.

SUB'JU-GATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. subjuguer*; L. *subjugo*; *sub* and *jugo*, to yoke. See YOKE.]

To subdue and bring under the yoke of power or dominion; to conquer by force, and compel to submit to the government or absolute control of another

He *subjugated* a king, and called him his vassal. *Baker.*

[*Subjugate* differs from *subject* only in implying a reduction to a more tyrannical or arbitrary sway; but they are often used as synonymous.]

SUB'JU-GA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to the absolute control of another.

SUB'JU-GA-TING, *ppr.* Conquering and bringing under the absolute power of another.

SUB-JU-GA'TION, *n.* The act of subduing and bringing under the power or absolute control of another.

SUB-JUNC'TION, *n.* The act of subjoining, or state of being subjoined. *Clarke.*

SUB-JUNC'TIVE, *a.* [L. *subjunctivus*; Fr. *subjonctif*; It. *soggiunto.* See SUBJOIN.]

1. Subjoined or added to something before said or written.

2. In *grammar*, designating a form of verbs which follow other verbs or words expressing condition, hypothesis, or contingency; as, "Veni *ut* me *videas*," I came that you may see me; "*Si fecerint* æquum," If they should do what is just.

3. *Subjunctive* is often used as a noun denoting the subjunctive mode.

SUB-KING'DŌM, *n.* A subordinate kingdom. *Kirby.*

SUB'LA-NATE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *lana*, wool.]

In *botany*, somewhat woolly.

SUB-LAP-SA'RI-AN, **SUB-LAPS'A-RY**, *a.* [L. *sub* and *lapsus*, fall.]

Pertaining to the Sublapsarians, or to their opinions. *Murdock.*

SUB-LAP-SA'RI-AN, *n.* An Infralapsarian; one of that class of Calvinists who consider the decree of election as contemplating the apostasy as past, and the elect as being in a fallen and guilty state. The doctrine of their antagonists, the Supralapsarians, was, that the decree of election contemplated the elect as to be created, and to apostatize with the rest of the race, and then to be rescued and saved by divine grace. The Sublapsarians considered the election of grace as a *remedy* for an *existing evil*: while the Supralapsarians viewed it as a part of God's original purpose in regard to men. *Murdock.*

SUB-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *sublatio.*]

The act of taking or carrying away. *Bp. Hall.*

SUB-LET', *v. t.* [*sub* and *let.*] To underlet; to lease, as a lessee to another person. [*Unusual.*] *Smollett.*

SUB-LE-VA'TION, *n.* [L. *subleva.*]

The act of raising on high.

SUB-LI-BRA'RI-AN, *n.* An under librarian.

SUB-LIEU-TEN'ANT, (-lū-ten'ant *or* -lef-ten'ant,) *n.* An officer in the royal regiment of artillery and fusileers, in which are no ensigns, and who is the same as second lieutenant. *England.*

SUB-LI-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *subligo*; *sub* and *ligo*, to bind.]

The act of binding underneath.

SUB-LIM'A-BLE, *a.* [from *sublime.*] That may be sublimated; capable of being raised by heat into vapor, and again condensed by cold.

SUB-LIM'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being sublimable.

SUB'LI-MATE, *v. t.* [from *sublime.*] To bring a solid substance, as camphor or sulphur, into the state of vapor by heat, which, on cooling, returns again to the solid state. [See SUBLIMATION.]

2. To refine and exalt; to lighten; to elevate.

And as his actions rose, so raise they still their vein,
In words whose weight best suits a *sublimated* strain. *Dryden*

SUB'LI-MATE, *n.* The product of a sublimation. *Corrosive sublimate* is the *protochlorid of mercury*, a valuable medicine, which, in excessive doses, produces poisonous effects, like every other medicine.

Blue sublimate is a preparation of mercury with flowers of sulphur and sal ammoniacum; *used in painting.*

SUB'LI-MATE, *a.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat, and again condensed, as solid substances.

SUB'LI-MA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat, as a solid substance; refined.

SUB'LI-MA-TING, *ppr.* Converting into the state of vapor by heat, and condensing, as solid substances.

SUB-LI-MA'TION, *n.* The operation of bringing a solid substance into the state of vapor by heat, and condensing it again into a solid by cold. Sublimation bears the same relation to a solid that distillation does to a liquid. Both processes purify the substances to which they are severally applied, by separating them from the fixed and grosser matters with which they are connected.

2. Exaltation; elevation; act of lightening or improving.

Religion, the perfection, refinement, and *sublimation* of morality. *South.*

SUB-LIME', *a.* [L. *sublimis*; Fr. It. and Sp. *sublime.*]

1. High in place; exalted aloft.

Sublime on these a tower of steel is reared. *Dryden.*

2. High in excellence; exalted by nature; elevated.

Can it be that south *sublime*
Return to visit our terrestrial clime? *Dryden.*

3. High in style or sentiment; lofty; grand.

Easy is style thy work, in sense *sublime.* *Prior.*

4. Elevated by joy; as, sublime with expectation.

5. Lofty of mien; elevated in manner. [*Milton.*

His fair large front and eye *sublime* declared
Absolute rule. *Milton.*

SUB-LIME', *n.* A grand or lofty style; a style that expresses lofty conceptions.

The *sublime* rises from the nobleness of thoughts, the magnificence of words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phrase. *Addison.*

SUB-LIME', *v. t.* To sublimate, which see.

2. To raise on high. *Denham.*

3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve.

The soul —
Which not alone the southern wit *sublimes*,
But ripens spirits in cold northern climes. *Pope.*

SUB-LIME', *v. i.* To be brought or changed into a state of vapor by heat, and then condensed by cold, as a solid substance.

Particles of antimony which will not *sublime* alone. *Newton.*

SUB-LIM'ED, *pp.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat, and, when cooled, changed to a solid state.

SUB-LIME'LY, *adv.* With elevated conceptions; loftily; as, to express one's self *sublimely.*

In English lays, and all *sublimely* great,
Thy Homer charms with all his ancient heat. *Parnell.*

SUB-LIME'NESS, *n.* Loftiness of style or sentiment; sublimity.

SUB-LIM-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *sublimis* and *facio.*] The act of making sublime. *Gilpin.*

SUB-LIM'ING, *ppr.* Sublimating; exalting.

SUB-LIM'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *sublimité*; L. *sublimitas.*]

1. Elevation of place; lofty height.

2. Height in excellence; loftiness of nature or character; moral grandeur; as, God's incomprehensible *sublimity.* *Raleigh.*

3. An elevated feeling, consisting of a union of astonishment and awe, at the contemplation of great scenes and objects, or of exalted excellence.

4. In *oratory* and *composition*, lofty conceptions, or such conceptions expressed in corresponding language; loftiness of sentiment or style.

Milton's distinguishing excellence lies in the *sublimity* of his thoughts. *Addison.*

SUB-LIN-E-A'TION, *n.* [L. *sub* and *linea.*]

Mark of a line or lines under a word in a sentence. *Let. to Abp. Usher.*

SUB-LIN''GUAL, (-ling'gwal,) *a.* [L. *sub* and *lingua*, the tongue.]

Situated under the tongue; as, the *sublingual* glands. *Coxe.*

SUB-LU'NAR, **SUB'LU-NA-RY**, *a.* [Fr. *sublunaire*; L. *sub* and *luna*, the moon.]

Literally, beneath the moon; but *sublunary*, which is the word chiefly used, denotes merely terrestrial, earthly, pertaining to this world.

All things *sublunary* are subject to change. *Dryden.*

SUB'LU-NA-RY, *n.* Any worldly thing. *Feltham.*

SUB-LUX-A'TION, *n.* [*sub* and *luxation.*]

In *surgery*, an incomplete dislocation.

SUB-MA-RINE', (-ma-reen',) *a.* [L. *sub* and *marinus*, from *mare*, the sea.]

Being, acting, or growing, under water in the sea; as, *submarine* navigators; *submarine* plants.

SUB-MAX'IL-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *sub* and *maxilla*, the jaw-bone.]

Situated under the jaw. *Med. Repos.*

The *submaxillary glands* are two salivary glands, situated, one on either side, immediately within the angle of the lower jaw. *Wistar.*

SUB-MĒ'DI-AL, *a.* Lying under the middle. *Buffon.*

SUB-MĒ'DI-AN, *a.* Lying under or below the middle of a body.

SUB-MĒ'DI-ANT, *n.* In *music*, the sixth note, or middle note between the octave and subdominant. *Busby.*

SUB-MERGE', (sub-merj',) *v. t.* [L. *submergo*; *sub* and *mergo*, to plunge.]

2. To put under water; to plunge.

3. To cover or overflow with water; to drown.

So half my Egypt was *submerged.* *Shak.*

SUB-MERGE', (sub-merj',) *v. i.* To plunge under water, as swallows.

SUB-MERG'ED, *pp.* Put under water; overflowed.

SUB-MERG'ENCE, *n.* The act of submerging; the state of being submerged. *Lyell.*

SUB-MERG'ING, *ppr.* Putting under water; overflowing.

SUB-MERSE', **SUB-MERS'ED**, (sub-merst',) *a.* [L. *submersus.*]

Being or growing under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants.

SUB-MER'SION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *submersus.*]

1. The act of putting under water or causing to be overflowed; as, the *submersion* of an isle or tract of land. *Hale.*

2. The act of plunging under water; the act of drowning.

SUB-MIN'IS-TER, **SUB-MIN'IS-TRATE**, *v. t.* [L. *subministro*; *sub* and *ministro.*]

To supply; to afford. [*Not in use.*] *Hale.*

SUB-MIN'IS-TER, *v. i.* To subserve; to be useful to.

Our passions — *subminister* to the best and worst of purposes. *L'Estrange.*

[*Not in use.*] [See MINISTER and ADMINISTER.]

SUB-MIN'IS-TRANT, *a.* Subservient; serving in subordination. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SUB-MIN-IS-TRA'TION, *n.* The act of furnishing or supplying. [*Not in use.*] *Wotton.*

SUB-MISS', *a.* [L. *submissus*, *submitto.*]

Submissive; humble; obsequious. *Milton.*

[*Rarely used, and in poetry only.*]

SUB-MIS'SION, (-mish'un,) *n.* [L. *submissio*, from *submitto*; Fr. *soumission*; It. *sommessione.*]

1. The act of submitting; the act of yielding to power or authority; surrender of the person and power to the control or government of another.

Submission, dauphin! 'tis a mere French word;
We English warriors wot not what it means. *Shak.*

2. Acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; humble or suppliant behavior.

In all *submission* and humility,
York doth present himself unto your highness. *Shak.*

3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error.

Be not so extreme in *submission* as to offend. *Shak.*

4. Obedience; compliance with the commands or laws of a superior. *Submission* of children to their parents is an indispensable duty.

5. Resignation; a yielding of one's will to the will or appointment of a superior without murmuring. Entire and cheerful *submission* to the will of God is a Christian duty of prime excellence.

SUB-MIS'IVE, *a.* Yielding to the will or power of another; obedient.

2. Humble; acknowledging one's inferiority; testifying one's submission.

Her at his feet, *submissive* in distress,
He thus with peaceful words upraised. *Milton.*

SUB-MIS'IVE-LY, *adv.* With submission; with acknowledgment of inferiority; humbly.

The goddess,
Soft in her tone, *submissively* replies. *Dryden.*

SUB-MIS'IVE-NESS, *n.* A submissive temper or disposition.

2. Humbleness; acknowledgment of inferiority.

3. Confession of fault.

Frailty gets pardon by *submissiveness.* *Herbert.*

SUB-MISS'LY, *adv.* Humbly; with submission. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

SUB-MISS'NESS, *n.* Humbleness; obedience. [*Little used.*] *Burton.*

SUB-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *submitto*; *sub*, under, and *mitto*, to send; Fr. *soumettre*; It. *sommettere*; Sp. *someter.*]

1. To let down; to cause to sink or lower.

Sometimes the hill *submits* itself a while. *Dryden.*

[*This use of the word is nearly or wholly obsolete.*]

2. To yield, resign, or surrender to the power, will, or authority of another; *with the reciprocal pronoun.*

Return to thy mistress, and *submit thyself* under her hand. — Gen. xvi.

Wives, *submit yourselves* to your own husbands. — Eph. v.

Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man. — 1 Pet. ii.

3. To refer; to leave or commit to the discretion or judgment of another; as, to *submit* a controversy to arbitrators; to *submit* a question to the court.

SUB-MIT', *v. i.* To surrender; to yield one's person to the power of another; to give up resistance. The enemy *submitted.*

The revolted provinces presently *submitted.* *Middleton.*

2. To yield one's opinion to the opinion or authority of another. On hearing the opinion of the court, the counsel *submitted* without further argument.

3. To be subject; to acquiesce in the authority of another

To thy husband's will
Thine shall *submit.* *Milton.*

4. To be submissive; to yield without murmuring.

Our religion requires us — to *submit* to pain, disgrace, and even death. *Rogers.*

SUB-MIT'TED, *pp.* Surrendered; resigned; yielded; referred.

SUB-MIT'TER, *n.* One who submits.

SUB-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Surrendering; resigning; yielding; referring to another for decision.

SUB-MON'ISH, *v. t.* [L. *submoneo.*]

To suggest; to prompt.

SUB-MO-NI''TION, (-nish'un,) *n.* Suggestion. *Granger.*

SUB-MUL'TI-PLE, *n.* [See MULTIPLY.] A number or quantity which is contained in another an exact number of times, or is an aliquot part of it.

Thus 7 is the *submultiple* of 56, being contained in it eight times. The word is used as an adjective also; as, a *submultiple* number; *submultiple* ratio. *Cyc.*

SUB-NAR-COT'IC, *a.* Moderately narcotic. *Barton.*

SUB-NAS'CENT, *a.* [L. *sub* and *nascor.*] Growing underneath.

SUB-NECT', *v. t.* [L. *subnecto.*] To tie, buckle, or fasten beneath. [*Not in use.*] *Pope.*

SUB-NOR'MAL, *n.* [L. *sub* and *norma*, a rule.] In *geometry*, that part of the axis of a curve line which is intercepted between the ordinate and the normal. *Brande.*

SUB-NUDE', *a.* [L. *sub* and *nudus*, naked.] In *botany*, almost naked or bare of leaves. *Lee.*

SUB-OB-SCURE'LY, *adv.* Somewhat obscurely or darkly. *Donne.*

SUB-OC-CIP'I-TAL, *a.* Being under the occiput, as, the *suboccipital* nerves. *Parr.*

SUB-OC'TAVE, } *a.* [L. *sub* and *octavus*, or *octu-*
SUB-OC'TU-PLE, } *ple.*] Containing one part of eight. *Wilkins. Arbuthnot.*

SUB-OC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *sub* and *oculus.*] Being under the eye. *Barrow.*

SUB-OR-BIC'U-LAR, } *a.* [L. *sub* and *orbicula-*
SUB-OR-BIC'U-LATE, } *tus.*] Almost orbiculate or orbicular; nearly circular *Martyn. Say.*

SUB-OR'DIN-A-CY, *n.* [See SUBORDINATE.] The state of being subordinate or subject to control, as, to bring the imagination to act in *subordinacy* to reason. *Spectator.*

2. Series of subordination. [*Little used.*] *Temple.*

SUB-OR'DIN-AN-CY, *n.* [*Not in use.*] See SUBORDINACY.

SUB-OR'DIN-ATE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *ordinatus*, from *ordo*, order.]

1. Inferior in order, in nature, in dignity, in power, importance, &c.; as, *subordinate* officers.

It was *subordinate*, not enslaved, to the understanding. *South.*

2. Descending in a regular series.

The several kinds and *subordinate* species of each are easily distinguished. *Woodward.*

SUB-OR'DIN-ATE, *n.* One who stands in order or rank below another. *Milton.*

SUB-OR'DIN-ATE, *v. t.* To place in an order or rank below something else; to make or consider as of less value or importance; as, to *subordinate* one creature to another; to *subordinate* temporal to spiritual things.

2. To make subject; as, to *subordinate* the passions to reason. *Scott.*

SUB-OR'DIN-A-TED, *pp.* Placed in an inferior rank; considered as of inferior importance; subjected.

SUB-OR'DIN-ATE-LY, *adv.* In a lower rank or of inferior importance.

2. In a series regularly descending. *Decay of Piety.*

SUB-OR-DIN-A'TION, *n.* [Fr. See SUBORDINATE.] The state of being inferior to another; inferiority of rank or dignity.

2. A series regularly descending.

Natural creatures having a local *subordination.* *Holiday.*

3. Place of rank among inferiors.

Persons who in their several *subordinations* would be obliged to follow the example of their superiors. *Swift.*

4. Subjection, state of being under control or government.

The most glorious military achievements would be a calamity and a curse, if purchased at the expense of habits of *subordination* and love of order. *J. Evarts.*

[SUBORDINATENESS is not used.]

SUB-ORN', *v. t.* [Fr. *suborner*; It. *subornare*, Sp. *subornar*, L. *suborno*, *sub* and *orno*. The sense of *orno*, in this word, and the primary sense, is, to *put on*, to furnish. Hence, *suborno*, to furnish privately, that is, to bribe.]

1. In *law*, to procure a person to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury. *Blackstone.*

2. To procure privately, or by collusion.

Or else thou art *suborned* against his honor. *Shak.*

3. To procure by indirect means.

Those who by despair *suborn* their death. *Dryden.*

SUB-OR-NA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] In *law*, the crime of procuring a person to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury. *Blackstone.*

2. The crime of procuring one to do a criminal or bad action. *Shak. Swift.*

SUB-ORN'ED, *pp.* Procured to take a false oath, or to do a bad action.

SUB-ORN'ER, *n.* One who procures another to take a false oath, or to do a bad action.

SUB-ORN'ING, *ppr.* Procuring one to take a false oath, or to do a criminal action.

SUB-O'VAL, *a.* Somewhat oval.

SUB-O'VATE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *ovatus*, from *ovum*, an egg.] Almost ovate, nearly in the form of an egg, but having the inferior extremity broadest. *Martyn.*

SUB-PE'NA, } *n.* [L. *sub* and *pœna*, pain, penalty.]
SUB-PŒ'NA, } A writ commanding the attendance in court of the person on whom it is served, as witnesses, &c.

SUB-PE'NA, } *v. t.* To serve with a writ of subpœna;
SUB-PŒ'NA, } to command attendance in court by a legal writ.

SUB-PE'NA-ED, *pp.* Served with a writ of subpœna.

SUB-PE'NA-ING, *ppr.* Commanding attendance in court by a legal writ.

SUB-PER-PEN-DIC'U-LAR, *n.* [*sub* and *perpendicular.*] A subnormal, which see.

SUB-PET'I-O-LATE, *a.* [*sub* and *petiole.*] In *botany*, having a very short petiole. *Martyn.*

SUB-POR-PHY-RIT'IC, *a.* Allied to porphyritic, but containing smaller and less distinctly marked points or crystals. *Percival's Geol.*

SUB-PRI'OR, *n.* [*sub* and *prior.*] The vicegerent of a prior, a claustral officer who assists the prior. *South. Cyc.*

SUB-PUR'CHA-SER, *n.* A purchaser who buys from a purchaser.

SUB-QUAD'RATE, *a.* Nearly square. *Say.*

SUB-QUAD'RU-PLE, *a.* [*sub* and *quadruple.*] Containing one part of four; as, *subquadruple* proportion. *Wilkins.*

SUB-QUIN'QUE-FID, *a.* [*sub* and *quinquefid.*] Almost quinquefid. *Lee.*

SUB-QUIN'TU-PLE, *a.* [*sub* and *quintuple.*] Containing one part of five, as, *subquintuple* proportion. *Wilkins.*

SUB-RA'MOSE, } *a.* [L. *sub* and *ramosus*, full of
SUB-RA'MOUS, } branches.] In *botany*, having few branches. *Lee.*

SUB-REC'TOR, *n.* [*sub* and *rector.*] A rector's deputy or substitute. *Walton.*

SUB-REP'TION, *n.* [L. *subreptio*, from *subrepo*, to creep under.] The act of obtaining a favor by surprise or unfair representation, that is, by suppression or fraudulent concealment of facts. *Dict.*

SUB-REP-TI'TIOUS, (-tish'us,) } *a.* [L. *surreptitius*,
SUB-REP'TIVE, } supra.] Falsely crept in; fraudulently obtained. [See SURREPTITIOUS.]

SUB-REP-TI'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* By falsehood; by stealth. *Sherwood.*

SUB'RO-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *subrogo.*] To put in the place of another. [*Not in use.*] [See SURROGATE.]

SUB-RO-GA'TION, *n.* In *the civil law*, the substituting of one person in the place of another, and giving him his rights. *Encyc.*

SUB RO'SA, [L.] *Literally*, under the rose. Secretly, privately, in a manner that forbids disclosure; the rose being, among the ancients, the symbol of secrecy, and hung up at entertainments as a token that nothing there said was to be divulged. *Booth.*

SUB-RO-TUND', *a.* [L. *sub* and *rotundus*, round.] Almost round; almost orbicular. *Lee.*

SUB-SAL-INE', *a.* Moderately saline or salt. *Encyc.*

SUB'SALT, *n.* A salt having an excess of the base.

SUB-SAN-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *subsanno.*] Derision, scorn. *More.*

SUB-SCAP'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *sub* and *scapula.*] The *subscapular* artery is the large branch of the axillary artery, which rises near the lowest margin of the scapula. *Cyc.*

SUB-SCRIB'A-BLE, *a.* That may be subscribed.

SUB-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [L. *subscribo*, *sub* and *scribo*, to write, Fr. *souscrire*, It. *soscrivere*, Sp. *subscribir.*] *Literally*, to write underneath. Hence,

1. To sign with one's own hand, to give consent to something written, or to bind one's self by writing one's name beneath, as, parties *subscribe* a covenant or contract, a man *subscribes* a bond or articles of agreement.

2. To attest by writing one's name beneath; as, officers *subscribe* their official acts, and secretaries and clerks *subscribe* copies of records.

3. To promise to give, by writing one's name; as, each man *subscribed* ten dollars, or ten shillings.

4. To submit. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SUB-SCRIBE', *v. i.* To promise to give a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper. The paper was offered, and many *subscribed*.

2. To assent; as, I could not *subscribe* to his opinion.

SUB-SCRIB'ED, *pp.* Having a name or names written underneath. The petition is *subscribed* by two thousand persons.

2. Promised by writing the name and sum. A large sum is *subscribed*.

SUB-SCRIB'ER, *n.* One who subscribes; one who contributes to an undertaking by subscribing.

2. One who enters his name for a paper, book, map, and the like.

SUB-SCRIB'ING, *ppr.* Writing one's name underneath, assenting to or attesting by writing the name beneath, entering one's name as a purchaser.

SUB'SCRIPT, *n.* Any thing underwritten. *Bentley.*

SUB-SCRIP'TION, *n.* [L. *subscriptio.*]

1. Any thing, particularly a paper, with names subscribed.

2. The act of subscribing, or writing one's name underneath; name subscribed; signature.

3. Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name.

4. The act of contributing to any undertaking.

5. Sum subscribed; amount of sums subscribed. We speak of an individual *subscription*, or of the whole *subscription* to a fund.

6. Submission; obedience. [*Not in use.*]

SUB-SEC'TION, *n.* [L. *sub* and *sectio.*] The part or division of a section; a subdivision; the section of a section. *Dict.*

SUB-SEC'U-TIVE, *a.* [L. *subsequor*, *subsecutus.*] Following in a train or succession. [*Little used.*]

SUB-SEMI-TONE, *n.* In *music*, the leading note, or sharp seventh, of any key. *Brande.*

SUB-SEP'TU-PLE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *septuplus.*] Containing one of seven parts. *Wilkins.*

SUB'SE-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *subsequor*, *subsequens*; *sub* and *sequor*, to follow.] A following; a state of coming after something. *Grew.*

SUB'SE-QUENT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *subsequens*, supra.]

1. Following in time, coming or being after something else at any time, indefinitely; as, *subsequent* events, *subsequent* ages or years, a period long *subsequent* to the foundation of Rome.

2. Following in the order of place or succession; succeeding, as, a *subsequent* clause in a treaty. What is obscure in a passage may be illustrated by *subsequent* words.

SUB'SE-QUENT-LY, *adv.* At a later time; in time after something else. Nothing was done at the first meeting, what was *subsequently* transacted, I do not know.

2. After something else in order. These difficulties will be *subsequently* explained.

SUB-SERVE', (sub-serv',) *v. t.* [L. *subservio*; *sub* and *servio*, to serve.] To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally. In most engines, we make the laws of matter *subserve* the purposes of art.

Not made to rule,
But to *subserve* where wisdom bears command. *Milton.*

SUB-SERV'ED, *pp.* Served in subordination.

SUB-SERV'I-ENCE, } *n.* Instrumental use; use or
SUB-SERV'I-EN-CY, } operation that promotes some purpose.

The body, wherein appears much fitness, use, and *subserviency* to infinite functions. *Bentley.*

There is a regular co-ordination and *subserviency* among all the parts to beneficial ends. *Cheyne.*

SUB-SERV'I-ENT, *a.* [L. *subserviens.*]

1. Useful as an instrument to promote a purpose; serving to promote some end.

Hammond had an incredible dexterity, scarcely ever reading any thing which he did not make *subservient* in one kind or other. *Fell.*

2. Subordinate; acting as a subordinate instrument. These are the creatures of God, subordinate to him, and *subservient* to his will.

These ranks of creatures are *subservient* one to another. *Ray.*

SUB-SERV'I-ENT-LY, *adv.* In a subservient manner.

SUB-SERV'ING, *ppr.* Serving in subordination; serving instrumentally.

SUB SES'SILE, (-ses sil,) *a.* [L. *sub* and *sessilis.*] In *botany*, almost sessile, having very short footstalks. *Martyn. Lee.*

SUB-SEX'TU-PLE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *sextuplus.*] Containing one part in six. *Wilkins.*

SUB-SIDE', *v. i.* [L. *subsido*, *sub* and *sido*, to settle. See SET.]

1. To sink or fall to the bottom, to settle, as lees.

2. To fall into a state of quiet, to cease to rage, to be calmed; to become tranquil. Let the passions *subside*. The tumults of war will *subside*. Christ commanded, and the storm *subsided*.

3. To tend downward, to sink, as, a *subsiding* hill. The land *subsides* into a plain.

4. To abate, to be reduced.

In cases of danger, pride and envy naturally *subside*. *N. Clifton.*

SUB-SI'DENCE, } *n.* The act or process of sinking
SUB-SI'DEN-CY, } or falling, as in the lees of liquors.

2. The act of sinking or gradually descending, as ground. *Dict.*

SUB-SID'I-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *subsidiaire*, L. *subsidiarius.* See SUBSIDY.]

1. Aiding, assistant, furnishing help. *Subsidiary* troops are troops of one nation hired by another for military service.

2. Furnishing additional supplies, as, a *subsidiary* stream.

SUB-SID'I-A-RY, *n.* An assistant, an auxiliary; he or that which contributes aid or additional supplies. *Stephens.*

SUB'SI-DIZE, *v. t.* [from *subsidy.*] To furnish with a subsidy, to purchase the assistance of another by the payment of a subsidy to him. Great Britain *subsidized* some of the German powers in the late war with France.

SUB'SI-DIZ-ED, *pp.* Engaged as an auxiliary by means of a subsidy.

SUB'SI-DIZ-ING, *ppr* Purchasing the assistance of by subsidies.

SUB'SI-DY, *n.* [Fr. *subside*; L. *subsidium*, from *subsido*, literally, to be or sit under or by.]

1. Aid in money; supply given; a tax; something furnished for aid, as by the people to their prince; as, the *subsidies* granted formerly to the kings of England.

Subsidies were a tax, not immediately on property, but on persons in respect of their reputed estates, after the nominal rate of 4s. the pound for lands, and 2s. 8d. for goods. *Blackstone.*

2. A sum of money paid by one prince or nation to another, to purchase the service of auxiliary troops, or the aid of such foreign prince in a war against an enemy. Thus, Great Britain paid *subsidies* to Austria and Prussia, to engage them to resist the progress of the French.

SUB-SIGN', (sub-sine',) *v. t.* [L. *subsigno*; *sub* and *signo*, to sign.]

To sign under; to write beneath: [*Little used.*] *Camden.*

SUB-SIG-NA'TION, *n.* The act of writing the name under something for attestation. [*Little used.*]

SUB SI-LEN'TI-O, (-she-o,) [L.] In silence or secrecy.

SUB-SIST', *v. i.* [Fr. *subsister*; It. *sussistere*; Sp. *subsistir*; L. *subsisto*; *sub* and *sisto*: to stand, to be fixed.]

1. To be; to have existence; *applicable to matter or spirit.*

2. To continue; to retain the present state.

Firm we *subsist*, but possible to swerve. *Milton.*

3. To live; to be maintained with food and clothing. How many of the human race *subsist* on the labors of others! How many armies have *subsisted* on plunder!

4. To inhere; to have existence by means of something else; as, qualities that *subsist* in substances.

SUB-SIST', *v. t.* To feed; to maintain; to support with provisions. The king *subsisted* his troops on provisions plundered from the enemy.

SUB-SIST'ENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *subsistence*; It. *sussis-*
SUB-SIST'EN-CY, } *tenza.*]

1. Real being; as, a chain of differing *subsistences.* *Glanville.*

Not only the things had *subsistence*, but the very images were of some creatures existing. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Competent provisions; means of supporting life.

His viceroy could only propose to himself a comfortable *subsistence* out of the plunder of his province. *Addison.*

3. That which supplies the means of living; as money, pay or wages.

4. Inherence in something else; as, the *subsistence* of qualities in bodies.

SUB-SIST'ENT, *a.* [L. *subsistens.*]

1. Having real being; as, a *subsistent* spirit. *Brown.*

2. Inherent; as, qualities *subsistent* in matter. *Bentley.*

SUB'SOIL, *n.* [*sub* and *soil.*] The bed or stratum of earth which lies between the surface soil and the base on which they rest. *Cyc.*

SUB-SPE'CIES, (-spē'shēz,) *n.* [*sub* and *species.*] A subordinate species; a division of a species. *Thomson.*

SUB'STANCE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *sustanza*; Sp. *substancia*; L. *substantia*, *substo*; *sub* and *sto*, to stand.]

1. In a *general sense*, being; something existing by itself, that which really is or exists; *equally applicable to matter or spirit.* Thus, the soul of man is called an immaterial *substance*, a cogitative *substance*, a *substance* endued with thought. We say, a stone is a hard *substance*; tallow is a soft *substance.*

2. That which supports accidents.

That which subsists by itself is called *substance*; that which subsists in and by another is called a mode or manner of being. *Watts.*

3. The essential part; the main or material part. In this epitome we have the *substance* of the whole book.

This edition is the same in *substance* with the Latin. *Burnet.*

4. Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty.

Heroic virtue did his actions guide,
And be the *substance*, not th' appearance, chose. *Dryden.*

5. Body; corporeal nature or matter.

The qualities of plants are more various than those of animal *substances* *Arbuthnot.*

6. Goods; estate; means of living. Job's *substance* was seven thousand sheep, three thousand camels, &c. *Job* 1.

We are — exhausting our *substance*, but not for our own interest. *Swift.*

SUB-STAN'TIAL, (-shal,) *a.* Belonging to substance; real; actually existing.

If this atheist would have his chance to be a real and *substantial* agent, he is more stupid than the vulgar. *Bentley.*

2. Real; solid; true; not seeming or imaginary.

If happiness be a *substantial* good. *Denham.*
The *substantial* ornaments of virtue. *L'Estrange.*

3. Corporeal; material.

The rainbow appears like a *substantial* arch in the sky. *Watts.*

4. Having substance; strong; stout; solid; as, *substantial* cloth; a *substantial* fence or gate.

5. Possessed of goods or estate; responsible; moderately wealthy; as, a *substantial* freeholder or farmer; a *substantial* citizen. *Addison.*

SUB-STAN-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of real existence.

2. Corporeity; materiality.

The soul is a stranger to such gross *substantiality.* *Glanville.*

SUB-STAN'TIAL-IZE, *v. t.* To realize.

SUB-STAN'TIAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made real or solid.

SUB-STAN'TIAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making real in substance?

SUB-STAN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a substance; with reality of existence.

In him his Father shone, *substantially* expressed. *Milton.*

2. Strongly; solidly. *Clarendon.*

3. Truly; solidly; really.

The laws of this religion would make men, if they would truly observe them, *substantially* religious toward God, chaste and temperate. *Tillotson.*

4. In substance; in the main; essentially. This answer is *substantially* the same as that before given.

5. With competent goods or estate.

SUB-STAN'TIAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being substantial.

2. Firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting; as, the *substantialness* of a wall or column. *Wotton.*

SUB-STAN'TIALS, *n. pl.* Essential parts. *Ayliffe.*

SUB-STAN'TIATE, *v. t.* To make to exist. *Ayliffe.*

2. To establish by proof or competent evidence; to verify; to make good; as, to *substantiate* a charge or allegation; to *substantiate* a declaration. *Canning. Adams. Dexter. Ch. Obs.*

SUB'STAN-TIVE, *a.* Betokening existence; as, the *substantive* verb. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Solid; depending on itself. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

Substantive color; one which communicates its color without the intervention of a mordant or base; opposed to *adjective color.*

SUB'STAN-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a noun or name; the part of speech which expresses something that exists, either material or immaterial. Thus man, horse, city, goodness, excellence, are *substantives.* [Better called *name*, L. *nomen*, or even *noun*, a corruption of *nomen.*]

SUB'STAN-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In substance; essentially.

2. In *grammar*, as a name or noun. An adjective or pronoun may be used *substantively.*

SUB'STILE, *n.* See SUBSTYLE.

SUB'STI-TUTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *substituer*; It. *sustituire*; Sp. *substituir*; L. *substituo*; *sub* and *statuo*, to set.]

To put in the place of another.

Some few verses are inserted or *substituted* in the room of others. *Congreve.*

SUB'STI-TUTE, *n.* One person put in the place of another to answer the same purpose. A person may be a *substitute* with full powers to act for another in an office. Representatives in legislation are the *substitutes* of their constituents. The orthodox creed of Christians is that Christ died as the *substitute* of sinners.

2. One thing put in the place of another. If you have not one medicine, use another as its *substitute*

SUB'STI-TU-TED, *pp.* Put in the place of another.

SUB'STI-TU-TING, *ppr.* Putting in the place of another.

SUB-STI-TU'TION, *n.* The act of putting one person or thing in the place of another to supply its place; as, the *substitution* of an agent, attorney, or representative, to act for one in his absence; the *substitution* of bank notes for gold and silver, as a circulating medium.

2. In *grammar*, syllepsis, or the use of one word for another.

SUB-STI-TU'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to substitution.

SUB-STRACT', *v. t.* [L. *subtraho*, *subtractum.*]

To subtract.

Note. — SUBSTRACT was formerly used in analogy with ABSTRACT. But in modern usage, it is written according to the Latin, SUBTRACT. [See this word and its derivatives.]

SUB-STRAC'TION, *n.* In *law*, the withdrawing or withholding of some right. Thus the *substraction* of conjugal rights, is when either the husband or wife withdraws from the other and lives separate. The *substraction* of a legacy is the withholding or detaining of it from the legatee by the executor. In like manner, the withholding of any service, rent, duty, or custom, is a *substraction*, for which the law gives a remedy. *Blackstone.*

SUB'STRATE, *n.* That which lies beneath; a substratum. *Good.*

SUB'STRATE, *a.* Having very slight furrows.

SUB-STRA'TUM, *n.*; *pl.* SUBSTRATA. [L. *substratus*, spread under; *sub* and *sterno.*]

1. That which is laid or spread under; a layer of earth lying under another. In *agriculture*, the subsoil. *Cyc.*

2. In *metaphysics*, the matter or substance supposed to furnish the basis in which the perceptible qualities inhere.

SUB-STRUC'TION, *n.* [L. *substructio*]

Under building. *Wotton.*

SUB-STRUCT'URE, *n.* [L. *sub* and *structura.*]

An under structure; a foundation.

SUB-STY'LAR, *a.* *Substylar line*; the substyle, which see.

SUB'STYLE, *n.* [*sub* and *style.*] In *dialing*, a right line, on which the style or gnomon of a dial is erected, being the common section of the face of the dial and a plane perpendicular to it passing through the style. *Hutton.*

SUB-SUL'PHATE, *n.* A sulphate with an excess of the base. *Thomson.*

SUB-SUL'TIVE, } *a.* [from L. *subsultus*, a leap,
SUB-SUL'TO-RY, } from *subsulto*; *sub* and *salio.*]

Bounding; leaping; moving by sudden leaps or starts, or by twitches.

SUB-SUL'TO-RI-LY, *adv.* In a bounding manner, by leaps, starts, or twitches. *Bacon.*

SUB-SUL'TUS, *n.* [L.] In *medicine*, a starting, twitching, or convulsive motion; as, *subsultus* tendinum. *Coxe.*

SUB-SUME', *v. t.* [L. *sub* and *sumo.*]

To assume as a position by consequence. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

SUB-TAN'GENT, *n.* In *geometry*, the part of the axis contained between the ordinate and tangent drawn to the same point in a curve.

SUB-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *sub* and *tendo*, to stretch.]

To extend under, or be opposite to; as, the line of a triangle which *subtends* the right angle; the chord which *subtends* an arch.

SUB-TEND'ED, *pp.* Extended under.

SUB-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Extending under.

SUB-TENSE', (sub-tens',) *n.* [L. *sub* and *tensus.*]

The chord of an arc.

SUB-TEP'ID, *a.* [L. *sub* and *tepidus*, warm.]

Very moderately warm.

SUB'TER, a Latin preposition, signifies *under.*

SUB-TE-RETE', *a.* Somewhat terete or taper.

SUB-TER'FLU-ENT, } *a.* [L. *subterfluens*, *subter-*
SUB-TER'FLU-OUS, } *fluo.*]

Running under or beneath.

SUB'TER-FUGE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *subter* and *fugio*, to flee.]

Literally, that to which a person resorts for escape or concealment; hence, a shift; an evasion; an artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument, or to justify opinions or conduct.

Affect not little shifts and *subterfuges*, to avoid the force of an argument. *Watts.*

SUB'TER-RANE, *n.* [Infra.] A cave or room under ground. *Bryant.*

SUB-TER-RA'NE-AN, } *a.* [L. *subter*, under, and
SUB-TER-RA'NE-OUS, } *terra*, earth; Fr. *souterrain*; It. *sotterraneo.*]

Being or lying under the surface of the earth; situated within the earth or under ground; as, *subterranean* springs; a *subterraneous* passage.

[SUBTERRANEAL and SUBTERRANY are not in use.]

SUB-TER-RAN'I-TY, *n.* A place under ground. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

SUB'TER-RA-NY, *n.* What lies under ground. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SUB'TER-RENE, *a.* Subterraneous. *Taylor.*

SUB'TILE, *a.* [Fr. *subtil*; L. *subtilis*; It. *sottile.* This word, except in the first two senses, is now generally pronounced *sut'l.*]

1. Thin; not dense or gross; as, *subtile* air; *subtile* vapor; a *subtile* medium.

2. Nice; fine; delicate.

I do distinguish plain
Each *subtile* line of her immortal face. *Donne.*

3. Acute; piercing; as, *subtile* pain. *Prior.*

4. Sly; artful; cunning; crafty; insinuating; as, a *subtile* person; a *subtile* adversary.

5. Planned by art; deceitful; as, a *subtile* scheme.

6. Deceitful: treacherous. *Shak.*

7. Refined; fine; acute; as, a *subtile* argument.

SUB'TILE-LY, *adv.* Thinly; not densely.

2. Finely; not grossly or thickly.

The open vast bodies, if *subtilely* divided — become perfectly transparent. *Newton.*

3. Artfully; cunningly; craftily; as, a scheme *subtilely* contrived.

SUB'TILE-NESS, *n.* Thinness; rareness; as, the *subtileness* of air.

2. Fineness; acuteness; as, the *subtileness* of an argument.

3. Cunning; artfulness; as, the *subtileness* of a foe.

SUB-TIL'I-ATE, *v. t.* To make thin. [*Not in use.*] *Harvey.*

SUB-TIL-I-A'TION, *n.* The act of making thin or rare. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

SUB-TIL'I-TY, *n.* Fineness. *Smellie.*

SUB-TIL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* [from *subtilize.*] The act of making subtile, fine, or thin. In *the laboratory*, the operation of making so volatile as to rise in steam or vapor. *Cheyne.*

2. Refinement; extreme acuteness.

SUB'TIL-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *subtiliser*, from L. *subtilis.*]

1. To make thin or fine; to make less gross or coarse. *Cheyne.*

2. To refine; to spin into niceties; as, to *subtilize* arguments.

SUB'TIL-IZE, *v. i.* To refine in argument; to make very nice distinctions.

In whatever manner the papist might *subtilize.* *Milner.*

SUB'TIL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made thin or fine.

SUB'TIL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making thin or fine; refining.

SUB'TIL-TY, *n.* [Fr. *subtilité*; L. *subtilitas.*]

1. Thinness; fineness; exility; *in a physical sense*; as, the *subtilty* of air or light; the *subtilty* of sounds. *Bacon. Grew.*

2. Refinement; extreme acuteness.

Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much *subtilty* in nice divisions. *Locke.*

3. Slyness in design; cunning; artifice. [This word, except in the first sense, is now generally pronounced *sut'tl.*]

SUB'TLE, (sut'tl,) *a.* [See Subtile.] Sly in design; artful; cunning; insinuating; *applied to persons*; as, a *subtle* foe.

2. Cunningly devised; as, a *subtle* stratagem.

SUB'TLE-TY, (sut'tl-te.) See Subtilty.

SUB'TLY, (sut'tle,) *adv.* Slily; artfully; cunningly.

Thus acest how *subtly* to detain thee I devise. *Milton.*

2. Nicely; delicately.

In the nice bee, what sense so *subtly* true? *Pope.*

SUB-TON'IC, } *n.* The semitone or note next
SUB-SEMI-TONE, } below the tonic; the leading note of the scale.

SUB-TRACT', *v. t.* [L. *subtraho, subtractus*; *sub* and *traho*, to draw.]

To withdraw or take a part from the rest; to deduct. *Subtract* 5 from 9, and the remainder is 4.

SUB-TRACT'ED, *pp.* Withdrawn from the rest; deducted.

SUB-TRACT'ER, *n.* He that subtracts.

2. The number to be taken from a larger number. [*Not used.*] [See Subtrahend.]

SUB-TRACT'ING, *ppr.* Withdrawing from the rest; deducting.

SUB-TRAC'TION, *n.* [L. *subtractio.*]

1. The act or operation of taking a part from the rest.

2. In *arithmetic*, the taking of a lesser number or quantity from a greater of the same kind or denomination; an operation by which is found the difference between two sums.

SUB-TRACT'IVE, *a.* Tending or having power to subtract.

SUB-TRA-HEND', *n.* In *arithmetic*, the sum or number to be subtracted or taken from another.

SUB-TRANS-LU'CENT, *a.* Imperfectly translucent.

SUB-TRANS-PAR'ENT, *a.* Imperfectly transparent.

SUB-TRIF'ID, *a.* Slightly trifid. *Martyn.*

SUB-TRIP'LE, (-trip'l,) *a.* [*sub* and *triple.*] Containing a third or one part of three. *Wilkins.*

SUB-TRIP'LI-CATE, *a.* A term applied to ratio, indicating the ratio of the cube roots. *A. D. Stanley.*

SUB-TU'TOR, *n.* [*sub* and *tutor.*] An under tutor.

SUB'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *subula*, an awl.] In *natural history*, awl-shaped; linear; very narrow, and tapering gradually to a fine point from a broadish base. *Lindley.*

SUB-UN-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *sub* and *unda.*] Flood; deluge. *Huloet.*

SUB-UN'GUAL, (-ung'gwal,) *a.* [L. *sub* and *unguis.*] Under the nail.

SUB'URB, *n. s.* } [L. *suburbium*; *sub* and *urbs*, a
SUB'URBS, *n. pl.* } city.]

1. A building without the walls of a city, but near them; or, *more generally*, the parts that lie without the walls, but in the vicinity of a city. The word may signify buildings, streets, or territory. We say, a house stands in the *suburbs*; a garden is situated in the *suburbs* of London or Paris.

2. The confines; the out part.

The *suburb* of their straw-built citadel. *Milton.*

SUB-URB'AN, } *a.* [L. *suburbanus.* See Suburbs.]
SUB-URB'I-AL, } Inhabiting or being in the suburbs of a city.

SUB'URB-ED, *a.* Bordering on a suburb; having a suburb on its out part. *Carew.*

SUB-URB-I-CA'RI-AN, } *a.* [Low L. *suburbicarius.*]
SUB-URB'I-CA-RY, } Being in the suburbs; an epithet applied to the provinces of Italy which composed the ancient diocese of Rome. *Barrow.*

SUB-VA-RI'E-TY, *n.* [*sub* and *variety.*] A subordinate variety, or division of a variety. *Mineralogy.*

[Such a distinction is not now made. *Dana.*]

SUB-VEN-TA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *subventaneus*; *sub* and *ventus.*]

Addle; windy. [*Bad, and not in use.*] *Brown.*

SUB-VEN'TION, *n.* [L. *subvenio.*]

1. The act of coming under.

2. The act of coming to relief; support; aid. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

SUB-VERSE', (sub-vers',) *v. t.* To subvert. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SUB-VER'SION, (-shun,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *subversio.* See Subvert.]

Entire overthrow; an overthrow of the foundation; utter ruin; as, the *subversion* of a government or state; the *subversion* of despotic power; the *subversion* of the constitution or laws; the *subversion* of an empire.

SUB-VERS'IVE, *a.* Tending to subvert; having a tendency to overthrow and ruin. Every immorality is *subversive* of private happiness. Public corruption of morals is *subversive* of public happiness.

SUB-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *subverto*; *sub* and *verto*, to turn; Fr. and Sp. *subvertir*; It. *sovvertere.*]

1. To overthrow from the foundation; to overturn; to ruin utterly. The northern nations of Europe *subverted* the Roman empire. He is the worst enemy of man, who endeavors to *subvert* the Christian religion. The elevation of corrupt men to office will slowly, but surely, *subvert* a republican government.

This would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge. *Locke.*

2. To corrupt; to confound; to pervert the mind, and turn it from the truth. 2 *Tim.* ii.

SUB-VERT'ED, *pp.* Overthrown; overturned; entirely destroyed.

SUB-VERT'ER, *n.* One who subverts; an overthrower.

SUB-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be subverted.

SUB-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Overthrowing; entirely destroying.

SUB-WORK'ER, (-wurk'er,) *n.* [*sub* and *worker.*] A subordinate worker or helper. *South.*

SUC-CE-DA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *succedaneus*; *sub* and *cedo.*]

Supplying the place of something else; being or employed as a substitute. *Boyle.*

SUC-CE-DA'NE-UM, *n.* [Supra.] That which is used for something else; a substitute. *Warburton.*

SUC-CEED', *v. t.* Succeon is the more analogical spelling, as in *concede, recede.* [Fr. *succeder*; It. *succedere*; Sp. *suceder*; L. *succedo*; *sub* and *cedo*, to give way, to pass.]

1. To follow in order; to take the place which another has left; as, the king's eldest son *succeeds* his father on the throne. John Adams *succeeded* General Washington in the presidency of the United States. Lewis XVIII. of France has lately deceased, and is *succeeded* by his brother Charles X.

2. To follow; to come after; to be subsequent or consequent.

Those destructive effects *succeeded* the curse. *Brown.*

3. To prosper; to make successful. [*Rare.*]

Succeed my wish, and second my design. *Dryden.*

SUC-CEED', *v. t.* To follow in order.

Not another comfort like to this
Succeeds in unknown fate. *Shak.*

2. To come in the place of one that has died or quitted the place, or of that which has preceded. Day *succeeds* to night, and night to day.

Enjoy till I return
Short pleasures; for long woes are to *succeed.* *Milton.*
Revenge *succeeds* to love, and rage to grief. *Dryden.*

3. To obtain the object desired; to accomplish what is attempted or intended; to have a prosperous termination. The enemy attempted to take the fort by storm, but did not *succeed.* The assault was violent, but the attempt did not *succeed.*

It is almost impossible for poets to *succeed* without ambition. *Dryden.*

4. To terminate with advantage; to have a good effect.

Spenser endeavored imitation in the Shepherd's Kalendar; but neither will it *succeed* in English. *Dryden.*

5. To go under cover.

Or will you to the cooler cave *succeed*? *Dryden.*
[*Not much used.*]

SUC-CEED'ED, *pp.* Followed in order; prospered; attended with success.

SUC-CEED'ER, *n.* One that follows or comes in the place of another; a successor. [*But the latter word is generally used.*]

SUC-CEED'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Following in order; subsequent; coming after; as, in all *succeeding* ages. He attended to the business in every *succeeding* stage of its progress.

2. Taking the place of another who has quitted the place, or is dead; as, a son *succeeding* his father; an officer *succeeding* his predecessor.

3. Giving success; prospering.

SUC-CEED'ING, *n.* The act or state of prospering or having success. There is a good prospect of his *succeeding.*

SUC-CEN'TOR, *n.* A person who sings the base in a concert.

SUC-CESS', *n.* [Fr. *succès*; L. *successus*, from *succedo.*]

1. The favorable or prosperous termination of any thing attempted; a termination which answers the purpose intended; *properly in a good sense, but often in a bad sense.*

Or teach with more *success* her son
The vices of the time to shun. *Waller.*
Every reasonable man can not but wish me *success* in this attempt. *Addison.*
Be not discouraged, in a laudable undertaking, at the ill *success* of the first attempt. *Anon.*
Military *successes*, above all others, elevate the minds of a people *Atterbury.*

2. Succession. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

Note.—*Success*, without an epithet, generally means a prosperous issue.

SUC-CESS'FUL, *a.* Terminating in accomplishing what is wished or intended; having the desired effect; hence, *in a good sense*, prosperous; fortunate; happy; as, a *successful* application of medicine; a *successful* experiment in chemistry or in agriculture; a *successful* enterprise.

2. In a *bad sense*; as, a *successful* attempt to subvert the constitution.

SUC-CESS'FUL-LY, *adv.* With a favorable termination of what is attempted; prosperously; favorably.

A reformation *successfully* carried on. *Swift.*

SUC-CESS'FUL-NESS, *n.* Prosperous conclusion; favorable event; success. *Hammond.*

SUC-CES'SION, (-sesh'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *successio.*]

1. A following of things in order; consecution; series of things following one another, either in time or place. Thus we speak of a *succession* of events in chronology, a *succession* of kings or bishops, and a *succession* of words or sentences.

2. The act of succeeding or coming in the place of another; as, this happened after the *succession* of that prince to the throne. So we speak of the *succession* of heirs to the estates of their ancestors, or collateral *succession.*

3. Lineage; an order or series of descendants.

A long *succession* must ensue. *Milton.*

4. The power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors. He holds the property by the title of *succession.*

What people is so void of common sense,
To vote *succession* from a native prince. *Dryden.*

5. In *music*, the successive notes in melody, in distinction from the successive chords of harmony, called *progression.*

Apostolical succession, in *theology*, is the regular and uninterrupted transmission of ministerial authority, by a succession of bishops from the apostles to any subsequent period. *Hook.*

Succession of crops, in *agriculture*, is more generally called *rotation.*

SUC-CES'SION-AL, *a.* Noting a regular order or succession.

SUC-CES'SION-AL-LY, *adv.* In a successional manner.

SUC-CES'SIVE, *a.* [Fr. *successif*; It. *successivo.*]

1. Following in order or uninterrupted course, as a series of persons or things, and either in time or place; as, the *successive* revolutions of years or ages; the *successive* kings of Egypt. The author holds this strain of declamation through seven *successive* pages or chapters.

Bend the *successive* ills through ages down. *Prior.*

2. Inherited by succession; as, a *successive* title; a *successive* empire. [*Little used.*] *Shak. Raleigh.*

SUC-CES'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a series or order, one following another. He left three sons, who all reigned *successively.*

The whiteness at length changed *successively* into blue, indigo, and violet *Newton.*

SUC-CES'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being successive. *Hale.*

SUC-CESS'LESS, *a.* Having no success; unprosperous; unfortunate; failing to accomplish what was intended.

Successless all her soft caresses prove. *Pope.*
Lest tempered steel *successless* proved in field. *Philips.*

SUC-CESS'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unprosperous conclusion. *Boyle.*

SUC-CES'SOR, *n.* [L.] One that succeeds or follows; one that takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character; correlative to Predecessor; as, the *successor* of a deceased king; the *successor* of a president or governor; a man's son and *successor.*

A gift to a corporation, either of lands or of chattels, without naming their *successors*, vests an absolute property in them so long as the corporation subsists. *Blackstone.*

SUC-CID'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *succiduus*; *sub* and *cado.*]

Ready to fall; falling. [*Little used.*]

SUC-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *succus*, juice, and *fero*, to bear.]

Producing or conveying sap.

SUC'CI-NATE, *n.* [from L. *succinum*, amber.]

A salt formed by the succinic acid and a base.

SUC'CI-NA-TED, *a.* Combined with the acid of amber.

SUC CINCT', *a.* [L. *succinctus*; *sub* and *cingo*, to surround.]

1. Tucked up; girded up; drawn up to permit the legs to be free.

His habit fit for speed *succinct*. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

2. Compressed into a narrow compass; short; brief; concise; as, a *succinct* account of the proceedings of the council.

Let all your precepts be *succinct* and clear. *Roscommon.*

SUC-CINCT'LY, *adv.* Briefly; concisely. The facts were *succinctly* stated.

SUC-CINCT'NESS, *n.* Brevity; conciseness; as, the *succinctness* of a narration.

SUC-CIN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to amber; drawn from amber; as, the *succinic* acid.

SUC'CI-NITE, *n.* [L. *succinum*, amber.]

A mineral of an amber color, considered as a variety of garnet. It frequently occurs in globular or granular masses, about the size of a pea. *Cleaveland.*

SUC'CI-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to amber.

SUC'COR, *v. t.* [Fr. *secourir*; It. *soccorrere*; Sp. *socorrer*; L. *succurro*; *sub* and *curro*, to run.]

Literally, to run to, or run to support; hence, to help or relieve when in difficulty, want, or distress; to assist and deliver from suffering; as, to *succor* a besieged city; to *succor* prisoners.

He is able to *succor* them that are tempted. — Heb. ii.

SUC'COR, *n.* Aid; help; assistance; *particularly*, assistance that relieves and delivers from difficulty, want, or distress.

My father
Flying for *succor* to his servant Banister. *Shak.*

2. The person or thing that brings relief. The city, when pressed, received *succors* from an unexpected quarter.

The mighty *succor* which made glad the foe. *Dryden.*

SUC'COR-ED, *pp.* Assisted; relieved.

SUC'COR-ER, *n.* He that affords relief; a helper; a deliverer.

SUC'COR-ING, *ppr.* Assisting; relieving.

SUC'COR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of help or relief. *Thomson.*

SUC'CO-RY, *n.* A plant of the genus Cichorium, commonly called Chicory or Wild Endive. *P. Cyc.*

SUC'CO-TASH, *n.* In *America*, green maize and beans boiled together. The dish, as well as the name, is borrowed from the native Indians.

SUC'CU-BA, **SUC'CU-BUS**, *n.* [L. *sub* and *cubo*.]

A pretended kind of demon. *Mir. for Mag.*

SUC'CU-LENCE, **SUC'CU-LEN-CY**, *n.* [See Succulent.] Juiciness; as, the *succulence* of a peach.

SUC'CU-LENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *succulentus*, from *succus*, juice.]

Full of juice; juicy. *Succulent* plants are such as have a juicy and soft stem, as distinguished from such as are ligneous, hard, and dry. Thus the grasses are *succulent* herbs, as are peas, beans, and the like.

SUC'CU-LENT-LY, *adv.* Juicily

SUC-CUMB', *v. i.* [L. *succumbo*; *sub* and *cumbo*, *cubo*, to lie down.]

1. To yield; to submit; as, to *succumb* to a foreign power.

2. To yield; to sink unresistingly; as, to *succumb* under calamities.

SUC-CUM'BING, *ppr.* Yielding; submitting; sinking.

SUC-CUS-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *succusso*, to shake.]

1. A trotting. *Brown.*

2. A shaking; succussion.

SUC-CUS'SION, (-kush'un,) *n.* [L. *succussio*, from *succusso*, to shake; *sub* and *quasso*.]

1. The act of shaking; a shake.

2. In *medicine*, an ague; a shaking.

SUCH, *a.* [It is possible that this word may be a contraction of Sax. *swelc*, *swylc*, G. *solch*, D. *zulk*. More probably it is the Russ. *sitse*, *a kind*, our vulgar *sichy*, or the old Scotch *sich*. Qu. Lat. *sic*.]

1. Of that kind; of the like kind. We never saw *such* a day; we have never had *such* a time as the present.

It has *as* before the thing to which it relates. Give your children *such* precepts *as* tend to make them wiser and better.

It is to be noted that the definitive adjective *a* never precedes *such*, but is placed between it and the noun to which it refers; as, *such a* man; *such as* honor.

2. The same that. This was the state of the kingdom at *such* time as the enemy landed.

3. The same as what has been mentioned.

That action art happy, owe to God;
That thou continuest *such*, owe to thyself. *Milton.*

4. Referring to what has been specified. I have commanded my servant to be at *such* a place.

5. *Such and such*, is used in reference to a person or place of a certain kind.

The sovereign authority may enact a law, commanding *such and such* an action. *South*

SUCK, *v. t.* [Sax. *sucan*, *succan*: G. *saugen*; D. *zuigen*; Sw. *suga*; Dan. *suer*, contracted; Ir. *sugham*; W. *sugaw*; L. *sugo*; Fr. *sucer*; It. *succiare*, *succhiare*; Sp. and Port. *sacar*, to draw out.]

1. To draw with the mouth; to draw out, as a liquid from a cask, or milk from the breast; to draw into the mouth. To *suck* is to exhaust the air of the mouth or of a tube; the fluid then rushes into the mouth or tube by means of the pressure of the surrounding air.

2. To draw milk from with the mouth; as, the young of an animal *sucks* the mother or dam, or the breast.

3. To draw into the mouth; to imbibe; as, to *suck* in air; to *suck* the juice of plants

4. To draw or drain.

Old ocean *sucked* through the porous globe. *Thomson.*

5. To draw in, as a whirlpool; to absorb. *Dryden.*

6. To inhale.

To suck in; to draw into the mouth; to imbibe; to absorb.

To suck out; to draw out with the mouth; to empty by suction.

To suck up; to draw into the mouth.

SUCK, *v. i.* To draw by exhausting the air, as with the mouth, or with a tube.

2. To draw the breast; as, a child, or the young of an animal, is first nourished by *sucking*.

3. To draw in; to imbibe. *Bacon.*

SUCK, *n.* The act of drawing with the mouth. *Boyle.*

2. Milk drawn from the breast by the mouth. *Shak.*

SUCK'ED, (sukt,) *pp.* Drawn with the mouth, or with an instrument that exhausts the air; imbibed; absorbed.

SUCK'ER, *n.* He or that which draws with the mouth.

2. The embolus or piston of a pump. *Boyle.*

3. A pipe through which any thing is drawn. *Philips.*

4. The shoot of a plant from the roots or lower part of the stem; so called, perhaps, from its drawing its nourishment from the root or stem.

5. A fish of the family Cyclopteridæ, one of which is called the Lump-Sucker or Lump-Fish, which see. Also, the remora, which see.

6. A fresh water fish of the carp family, and genus Catostomus. *Storer's Mass. Report.*

7. A cant name for an inhabitant of Illinois. *U. S.*

SUCK'ER, *v. t.* To strip off shoots; to deprive of suckers; as, to *sucker* maize.

SUCK'ET, *n.* A sweetmeat for the mouth. *Clearland.*

SUCK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Drawing with the mouth or with an instrument; imbibing; absorbing.

SUCK'ING-BOT'TLE, *n.* A bottle to be filled with milk, for infants to suck instead of the pap. *Locke.*

SUCK'ING-PUMP, *n.* See Suction-Pump.

SUCK'LE, (suk'l,) *n.* A teat. [*Not in use.*]

SUCK'LE, *v. t.* To give suck to; to nurse at the breast. Romulus and Remus are fabled to have been *suckled* by a wolf.

SUCK'LED, (suk'ld,) *pp.* Nursed at the breast.

SUCK'LING, *ppr.* Nursing at the breast.

SUCK'LING, *n.* A young child or animal nursed at the breast. *Ps. viii.*

2. A sort of white clover. *Cyc.*

SUC'TION, (suk'shun,) *n.* [Fr.] The act of sucking or drawing into the mouth, as fluids. *Boyle. Arbuthnot.*

2. The act of drawing, as fluids into a pipe or other thing.

SUC'TION-PUMP, *n.* The common pump, in which the water is raised into the barrel by atmospheric pressure.

SUC-TO'RI-AL, *a.* Adapted for sucking; that live by sucking; as, the humming-birds are *suctorial* birds. *Swainson.*

2. Capable of adhering by suction; as, the *suctorial* feet. *P. Cyc.*

SUC-TO'RI-AN, *n.* A name of cartilaginous fishes with a mouth adapted for suction, as the lamprey. *Brande.*

SUC-TO'RI-OUS, *a.* Suctorial. [*Rare.*]

SU'DAK, *n.* A fish, a species of Perca. *Tooke.*

SU'DA-RY, *n.* [L. *sudarium*, from *sudo*, to sweat.]

A napkin or handkerchief. [*Not in use.*] *Wolf.*

SU-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *sudatio*.]

A sweating.

SU'DA-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *sudatorium*, from *sudo*, to sweat.]

A hot-house; a sweating-bath. *Herbert.*

SU'DA-TO-RY, *a.* Sweating.

SUD'DEN, *a.* [Sax. *soden*; Fr. *soudain*; Norm. *sudain*; L. *subitaneus*.]

1. Happening without previous notice; coming unexpectedly, or without the common preparatives.

And *sudden* fear troubleth thee. — Job xxii.
For when they shall say, Peace and safety, then *sudden* destruction cometh upon them. — 1 Thess. v.

2. Hasty; violent; rash; precipitate; passionate. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SUD'DEN, *n.* An unexpected occurrence; surprise [*Not in use.*]

On a sudden; sooner than was expected; without the usual preparatives.

How art thou lost, how on a *sudden* lost! *Milton.*

[*Of a sudden*, is not usual, and is less elegant.]

SUD'DEN-LY, *adv.* In an unexpected manner, unexpectedly; hastily; without preparation.

Therefore his calamity shall come *suddenly*. — Prov. vi.

2. Without premeditation.

SUD'DEN-NESS, *n.* State of being sudden; a coming or happening without previous notice. The *suddenness* of the event precluded preparation.

SU-DOR-IF'IC, *a.* [Fr. *sudorifique*; L. *sudor*, sweat, and *facio*, to make.]

Causing sweat; as, *sudorific* herbs. *Bacon.*

SU-DOR-IF'IC, *n.* A medicine that produces sweat. *Coxe.*

SU'DOR-OUS, *a.* [L. *sudor*, sweat.]

Consisting of sweat. *Brown.*

SU'DRA, *n.* [Often spelt Soodran.] The lowest of the four great castes among the Hindoos.

SUDS, *n. sing.* [Qu. W. *sut*, moisture, or its connection, *seethe*, *sodden*.]

Water impregnated with soap.

To be in the suds; to be in turmoil or difficulty; a *familiar phrase.*

SUE, (sū,) *v. t.* [Fr. *suivre*, to follow, L. *sequor*. See Case and Essay.]

1. To seek justice or right from one by legal process; to institute process in law against one; to prosecute in a civil action for the recovery of a real or supposed right, as, to *sue* one for debt; to *sue* one for damages in trespass. *Matt. v.*

2. To gain by legal process.

3. To clean the beak, as a hawk; a *term of falconry.*

To sue out; to petition for and take out; or to apply for and obtain; as, to *sue out* a writ in chancery; to *sue out* a pardon for a criminal.

SUE, *v. i.* To prosecute; to make legal claim; to seek for in law; as, to *sue* for damages.

2. To seek by request; to apply for; to petition; to entreat.

My adverse destiny constrained to *sue*
For counsel and redress, lo! *sues* to you. *Pope.*

3. To make interest for; to demand.

Cæsar came to Rome to *sue* for the double honor of a triumph and the consulship. *Middleton.*

SU'ED, (sūde,) *pp.* Prosecuted; sought in law.

SU'ET, *n.* [W. *seyo* and *seyved*, a surface, coating, *cuet*, yert, &c.]

The fat of an animal, particularly the harder and less fusible about the kidneys and loins. *Wiseman.*

SU'ET-Y, *a.* Consisting of suet, or resembling it; as, a *suety* substance. *Sharp.*

SUF'FER, *v. t.* [L. *sufero*; *sub*, under, and *fero*, to bear; as we say, to *undergo*; Fr. *souffrir*; It. *soffrire*; Sp. *sufrir*. See Bear.]

1. To feel or bear what is painful, disagreeable, or distressing, either to the body or mind; to undergo. We *suffer* pain of body; we *suffer* grief of mind. The criminal *suffers* punishment; the sinner *suffers* the pangs of conscience in this life, and is condemned to *suffer* the wrath of an offended God. We often *suffer* wrong; we *suffer* loss; we *suffer* injustice.

2. To endure; to support; to sustain; not to sink under.

Our spirits and strength entire,
Strongly to *suffer* and support our pains. *Milton.*

3. To allow; to permit; not to forbid or hinder. Will you *suffer* yourself to be insulted?

I *suffer* them to enter and possess. *Milton.*
Thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbor, and not *suffer* sin upon him. — Lev. xix.

4. To undergo; to be affected by. Substances *suffer* an entire change by the action of fire, or by entering into new combinations.

5. To sustain; to be affected by; as, to *suffer* loss or damage.

SUF'FER, *v. i.* To feel or undergo pain of body or mind, to bear what is inconvenient. We *suffer* with pain, sickness, or sorrow; we *suffer* with anxiety; we *suffer* by evils past, and by anticipating others to come; we *suffer* from fear and from disappointed hopes.

2. To undergo, as punishment.

The father was first condemned to *suffer* on a day appointed, and the son afterward, the day following. *Clarendon.*

3. To be injured; to sustain loss or damage. A building *suffers* for want of reasonable repairs. It is just that we should *suffer* for neglect of duty.

Public business *suffers* by private Affairs. *Temple.*

SUF'FER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be tolerated or permitted; allowable.

2. That may be endured or borne. *Wotton.*

SUF'FER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Tolerableness. *Scott.*

SUF'FER-A-BLY, *adv.* Tolerably; so as to be endured. *Addison.*

SUF'FER-ANCE, *n.* The bearing of pain; endurance; pain endured; misery.

> He must not only die,
> But thy unkindness shall the death draw out
> To lingering *sufferance.* *Shak.*

2. Patience; moderation; a bearing with patience.

> But hasty heat tempering with *sufferance* wise. *Spenser.*

3. Toleration; permission; allowance; negative consent by not forbidding or hindering.

> In process of time, sometimes by *sufferance*, sometimes by special leave and favor, they erected to themselves oratories. *Hooker.*

> In their beginning, they are weak and wan,
> But soon through *sufferance* grow to fearful end. *Spenser.*

An estate at sufferance, in *law*, is where a person comes into possession of land by lawful title, but keeps it after the title ceases, without positive leave of the owner. *Blackstone.*

SUF'FER-ED, *pp.* Borne; undergone; permitted; allowed.

SUF'FER-ER, *n.* One who endures or undergoes pain, either of body or mind; one who sustains inconvenience or loss; as, *sufferers* by poverty or sickness; men are *sufferers* by fire or losses at sea; they are *sufferers* by the ravages of an enemy; still more are they *sufferers* by their own vices and follies.

2. One that permits or allows.

SUF'FER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bearing; undergoing pain, inconvenience, or damage; permitting; allowing.

SUF'FER-ING, *n.* The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; pain endured; distress, loss, or injury incurred; as, *sufferings* by pain or sorrow; *sufferings* by want or by wrongs.

SUF'FER-ING-LY, *adv.* With suffering or pain.

SUF-FICE', (suf-fize',) *v. i.* [Fr. *suffire*; L. *sufficio*; *sub* and *facio.*]

To be enough or sufficient; to be equal to the end proposed.

> To recount almighty works,
> What words or tongue of seraph can *suffice?* *Milton.*

SUF-FICE', (suf-fize',) *v. t.* To satisfy; to content; to be equal to the wants or demands of.

> Let it *suffice* thee; speak no more to me of this matter. — Deut. iii.

> Lord, show us the Father, and it *sufficeth* us. — John xiv.

2. To afford; to supply.

> The power appeased, with wind *sufficed* the sail. *Dryden.* [*Not in use.*]

SUF-FIC'ED, (suf-fizd',) *pp.* Satisfied; adequately supplied.

SUF-FI''CIEN-CY, (-fish'en-se,) *n.* The state of being adequate to the end proposed.

> His *sufficiency* is such, that he bestows and possesses, his plenty being unexhausted. *Boyle.*

2. Qualification for any purpose.

> I am not so confident of my own *sufficiency* as not willingly to admit the counsel of others. *K. Charles.*

3. Competence; adequate substance or means.

> An elegant *sufficiency*, content. *Thomson.*

4. Supply equal to wants; ample stock or fund. *Watts.*

5. Ability; adequate power.

> Our *sufficiency* is from God. — 2 Cor. iii.

6. Conceit; self confidence. [See Self-Sufficiency.]

SUF-FI''CIENT, (-fish'ent,) *a.* [L. *sufficiens.*]

1. Enough; equal to the end proposed; adequate to wants; competent; as, provision *sufficient* for the family; water *sufficient* for the voyage; an army *sufficient* to defend the country.

> My grace is *sufficient* for thee. — 2 Cor. xii.

2. Qualified; competent; possessing adequate talents or accomplishments; as, a man *sufficient* for an office. *Shak.*

3. Fit; able; of competent power or ability.

> Who is *sufficient* for these things? — 2 Cor. ii.

SUF-FI''CIENT-LY, (-fish'ent-ly,) *adv.* To a sufficient degree; enough; to a degree that answers the purpose, or gives content; as, we are *sufficiently* supplied with food and clothing; a man *sufficiently* qualified for the discharge of his official duties.

SUF-FIC'ING, (suf-fiz'ing,) *ppr.* Supplying what is needed; satisfying.

SUF-FI'SANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Sufficiency; plenty. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SUF'FIX, *n.* [L. *suffixus*; *suffigo*; *sub* and *figo*, to fix.]

A letter or syllable added or annexed to the end of a word. *Parkhurst. M. Stuart.*

SUF-FIX', *v. t.* To add or annex a letter or syllable to a word.

SUF-FIX'ED, (-fixt',) *pp.* Added to the end of a word.

SUF-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Adding to the end of a word.

SUF-FLAM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *sufflamen*, a stop.]

1. To retard the motion of a carriage by preventing one or more of its wheels from revolving, either by a chain or otherwise.

2. To stop; to impede. [*Not in use.*] *Barrow.*

SUF-FLATE', *v. t.* [L. *sufflo*; *sub* and *flo*, to blow.]

To blow up; to inflate. [*Little used.*] *Bailey.*

SUF-FLA'TION, *n.* [L. *sufflatio.*]

The act of blowing up or inflating. *Coles.*

SUF'FO-CATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *suffoquer*; It. *suffogare*; Sp. *sufocar*; L. *suffoco*; *sub* and *focus*, or its root.]

1. To choke or kill by stopping respiration. Respiration may be stopped by the interception of air, as in hanging and strangling, or by the introduction of smoke, dust, or mephitic air into the lungs. Men may be *suffocated* by the halter; or men may be *suffocated* in smoke or in carbonic acid gas, as in mines and wells.

> And let not hemp his windpipe *suffocate.* *Shak.*

2. To stifle; to destroy; to extinguish; as, to *suffocate* fire or live coals.

> A swelling discontent is apt to *suffocate* and strangle without passage. *Collier.*

SUF'FO-CATE, *a.* Suffocated. *Shak.*

SUF'FO-CA-TED, *pp.* Choked; stifled.

SUF'FO-CA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Choking; stifling.

SUF'FO-CA-TING-LY, *adv.* So as to suffocate; as, *suffocatingly* hot.

SUF-FO-CA'TION, *n.* The act of choking or stifling; a stopping of respiration, either by intercepting the passage of air to and from the lungs, or by inhaling smoke, dust, or air that is not respirable.

2. The act of stifling, destroying, or extinguishing.

SUF'FO-CA-TIVE, *a.* Tending or able to choke or stifle; as, *suffocative* catarrhs. *Arbuthnot.*

SUF-FOS'SION, (suf-fosh'un,) *n.* [L. *suffossio*; *sub* and *fodio*, to dig.]

A digging under; an undermining. *Bp. Hall.*

SUF'FRA-GAN, *a.* [Fr. *suffragant*; It. *suffraganeo*; L. *suffragans*, assisting; *suffragor*, to vote for, to favor.]

Assisting; as, a *suffragan* bishop.

SUF'FRA-GAN, *n.* A bishop considered as an assistant to his metropolitan; or, rather, an assistant bishop. By 26 Henry VIII. *suffragans* are to be denominated from some principal place in the diocese of the prelate whom they are to assist. *Bp. Barlow.*

SUF'FRA-GANT, *n.* An assistant; a favorer; one who concurs with. [*Obs.*] *Taylor.*

SUF'FRA-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *suffragor.*]

To vote with. [*Not in use.*] *Hale.*

SUF'FRA-GA-TOR, *n.* [L.] One who assists or favors by his vote. *Bp. of Chester.*

SUF'FRAGE, *n.* [L. *suffragium*; Fr. *suffrage*; Sax. *fregnan*, to ask, G. *fragen.*]

1. A vote; a voice given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a man for an office or trust. Nothing can be more grateful to a good man, than to be elevated to office by the unbiased *suffrages* of free, enlightened citizens.

> Lactantius and St. Austin confirm by their *suffrages* the observation made by heathen writers. *Atterbury.*

2. United voice of persons in public prayer.

3. Aid; assistance; *a Latinism.* [*Not in use.*]

SUF-FRAG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *suffrago*, the pastern or hough.]

Pertaining to the knee joint of a beast. *Brown.*

SUF-FRU-TES'CENT, *a.* Moderately frutescent.

SUF-FRU'TI-COSE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *fruticosus*; *frutex*, a shrub.]

In *botany*, under-shrubby, or part shrubby; permanent or woody at the base, but the yearly branches decaying, as sage, thyme, hyssop, &c. *Martyn. Cyc.*

SUF-FU'MI-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *suffumigo.*]

To apply fumes or smoke to the parts of the body, as in medicine.

SUF-FU'MI-GA-TING, *ppr.* Applying fumes to the parts of the body.

SUF-FU-MI-GA'TION, *n.* Fumigation; the operation of smoking any thing, or rather of applying fumes to the parts of the body.

2. A term applied to all medicines that are received in the form of fumes. *Cyc.*

SUF-FU'MIGE, *n.* A medical fume. *Harvey.*

SUF-FUSE', (suf-fuze',) *v. t.* [L. *suffusus*, *suffundo*; *sub* and *fundo*, to pour.]

To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture; as, eyes *suffused* with tears; cheeks *suffused* with blushes.

> When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies. *Pope.*

SUF-FUS'ED, (suf-fuzd',) *pp.* Overspread, as with a fluid or with color.

SUF-FUS'ING, *ppr.* Overspreading, as with a fluid or tincture.

SUF-FU'SION, (-zhun,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *suffusio.*]

1. The act or operation of overspreading, as with a fluid or with a color.

2. The state of being suffused or spread over.

> To those that have the jaundice or like *suffusion* of eyes, objects appear of that color. *Ray.*

3. That which is suffused or spread over.

SUG, *n.* [L. *sugo*, to suck.]

A kind of worm. *Walton.*

SUG'AR, (shug'ar,) *n.* [Fr. *sucre*; Arm. *sucr*; Sp. *azucar*; It. *zucchero*; G. *zucker*; D. *suiker*; Dan. *sukker*, *sukker*; Sw. *socker*; W. *sugyr*; Ir. *siucra*; L. *saccharum*; Gr. *σακχαρον*; Pers. Ar. سكر *sukkar*; Sans. *scharkara*; Slavonic, *zakar.* It is also in the Syr. and Eth.]

1. A well-known substance manufactured chiefly from the sugar-cane, Saccharum officinarum; but in the United States, great quantities of this article are made from the sugar maple; and in France, from the beet. The saccharine liquor is concentrated by boiling, which expels the water; lime is added to neutralize the acid that is usually present; the grosser impurities rise to the surface, and are separated in the form of scum; and finally, as the liquor cools, the sugar separates from the molasses in grains. The sirup or molasses is drained off, leaving the sugar in the state known in commerce by the name of *raw* or *muscovado* sugar. This was formerly purified by means of clay, or more extensively by bullocks' blood, which, forming a coagulum, enveloped the impurities. This process is now more usually performed by means of animal charcoal or bone black, and by steam. Thus clarified, it takes the names of *lump*, *loaf*, *refined*, &c., according to the different degrees of purification. Sugar is a proximate element of the vegetable kingdom, and is found in most ripe fruits, and many farinaceous roots. By fermentation, sugar is converted into alcohol, and hence forms the basis of those substances which are used for making intoxicating liquors, as molasses, grapes, apples, malt, &c.

The *ultimate* elements of sugar are oxygen, carbon, and hydrogen. Of all vegetable principles, it is considered by Dr. Rush as the most wholesome and nutritious. *P. Cyc. Silliman.*

2. An old chemical term; as, the *sugar* of lead, (acetate of lead,) so called because it has a close resemblance to sugar in appearance, and tastes sweet. *Tully.*

SUG'AR, (shug'ar,) *v. t.* To impregnate, season, cover, sprinkle, or mix with sugar. *Crashaw.*

2. To sweeten.

> But flattery still in *sugared* words betrays. *Denham.*

SUG'AR-BAK'ER, *n.* One who makes loaf-sugar. *Johnson's Idler.*

SUG'AR-CAN'DY, *n.* [*sugar* and *candy.*] Sugar clarified and concreted or crystallized.

SUG'AR-CANE, *n.* [*sugar* and *cane.*] The cane or plant from whose juice sugar is obtained; Saccharum officinarum.

SUG'AR-ED, (shug'ard,) *pp.* or *a.* Sweetened.

SUG'AR-HOUSE, *n.* A building in which sugar is refined.

SUG'AR-KET'TLE, *n.* A kettle used in boiling down the sap or juice from which sugar is made.

SUG'AR-LESS, *a.* Free from sugar.

SUG'AR-LOAF, *n.* A conical mass of refined sugar.

SUG'AR-MA'PLE, } *n.* A species of maple, the Acer
SUG'AR-TREE, } saccharinum, from whose sap sugar is made by boiling.

SUG'AR-MILL, *n.* A machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane.

SUG'AR-MITE, *n.* [*sugar* and *mite.*]

The Lepisma saccharina is an apterous or wingless insect, covered with silvery scales. *Ed. Encyc.*

SUG'AR-PLUM, *n.* [*sugar* and *plum.*] A species of sweetmeat in small balls.

SUG'AR-Y, (shug'ar-e,) *a.* Tinctured or sweetened with sugar; sweet; tasting like sugar.

2. Fond of sugar, or of sweet things. *Todd.*

3. Containing sugar. *Ash.*

4. Like sugar. *Ash.*

SU-GES'CENT, *a.* [L. *sugens*, sucking.]

Relating to sucking. *Paley.*

SUG-GEST', (sug-jest',) *v. t.* [L. *suggero*, *suggestus*; *sub* and *gero*; It. *suggerire*; Fr. *suggerer.*]

1. To hint; to intimate or mention in the first instance; as, to *suggest* a new mode of cultivation; to *suggest* a different scheme or measure; to *suggest* a new idea.

2. To offer to the mind or thoughts.

> Some ideas are *suggested* to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

3. To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation.

> Knowing that tender youth is soon *suggested.* *Shak.* [*Not in use.*]

4. To inform secretly.

> We must *suggest* the people. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SUG-GEST'ED, *pp.* Hinted; intimated.

SUG-GEST'ER, *n.* One that suggests.

SUG-GEST'ING, *ppr.* Hinting; intimating.

SUG-GES'TION, (sug-jest'yun,) *n.* [Fr.; from *suggest.*] A hint; a first intimation, proposal, or mention. The measure was adopted at the *suggestion* of an eminent philosopher.

2. Presentation of an idea to the mind; as, the *suggestions* of fancy or imagination; the *suggestions* of conscience.

3. Insinuation; secret notification or incitement. *Shak.*

4. In *law*, information without oath.

SUG-GEST'IVE, *a.* Containing a hint or intimation.
SUG'GIL, *v. t.* [L. *suggillo.*]
To defame. [*Not in use.*] *Parker.*
SUG'GIL-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *suggillo.*]
To beat livid or black and blue. [*Not in use.*] *Wiseman.*
SUG-GIL-A'TION, *n.* A livid or black and blue mark; a blow; a bruise. [*Not in use.*]
SO-I-CI'DAL, *a.* Partaking of the crime of suicide.
SO-I-CI'DAL-LY, *adv.* In a suicidal manner.
SO'I-CIDE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *suicidium*; *se* and *cædo*, to slay.]
1. Self-murder; the act of designedly destroying one's own life. To constitute suicide, the person must be of years of discretion and of sound mind. *Blackstone.*
2. One guilty of self-murder; a felo de se.
SO'I-CI-DISM, *n.* State of self-murdering.
SO'I-CISM, for Suicide, is not in use.
SUI GEN'ER-IS, [L.] Of its own or peculiar kind; singular.
SO IL-LAGE, (sōl'il-laje,) *n.* [Fr. *souillage.*]
Drain of filth. [*Obs.*] *Wotton.*
SO'ING, *ppr.* of Sue. Prosecuting.
SO'ING, *n.* [Fr. *suer*, to sweat, L. *sudo.*]
The process of soaking through any thing. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*
SOIT, (sūte,) *n.* [Norm. *suit* or *suyt*; Fr. *suite*, from *suivre*, to follow, from L. *sequor.* (See Seek.) In Law Latin, *secta* is from the same source.]
Literally, a following; and so used in the old English statutes.
1. Consecution; succession; series; regular order; as, the same kind and *suit* of weather. [*Not now so applied.*] *Bacon.*
2. A set; a number of things used together, and in a degree necessary to be united, in order to answer the purpose; as, a *suit* of curtains; a *suit* of armor; sometimes with less dependence of the particular parts on each other, but still united in use; as, a *suit* of clothes; a *suit* of apartments.
3. A set of the same kind or stamp; as, a *suit* of cards.
4. Retinue; a company or number of attendants or followers; attendance; train; as, a nobleman and his *suit.* [This is sometimes pronounced as a French word, *sweet*; but in all its senses, this is the same word, and the affectation of making it French in one use and English in another, is improper, not to say ridiculous. The French orthography Suite is rejected very properly by Jameson.]
5. A petition; a seeking for something by petition or application.

Many shall make *suit* to thee. — Job xi.

6. Solicitation of a woman in marriage; courtship. *Shak.*
7. In *law*, an action or process for the recovery of a right or claim; legal application to a court for justice; prosecution of right before any tribunal; as, a civil *suit*; a criminal *suit*; a *suit* in chancery.

In England, the several *suits*, or remedial instruments of justice, are distinguished into three kinds, actions personal, real, and mixed. *Blackstone.*

8. Pursuit; prosecution; chase. *Spenser. Cye.*
Suit and service; in *feudal law*, the duty of feudatories to attend the courts of their lords or superiors in time of peace, and in war to follow them and perform military service. *Blackstone.*
To bring suit; a phrase in law, denoting literally to bring *secta*, followers or witnesses to prove the plaintiff's demand. The phrase is antiquated, or rather it has changed its signification; for to *bring a suit*, now, is to institute an action.
Out of suits; having no correspondence. *Shak.*
Suit-covenant, in *law*, is a covenant to sue at a certain court. *Bailey.*
Suit-court; in *law*, the court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord. *Bailey.*
SOIT, *v. t.* To fit; to adapt; to make proper. *Suit* the action to the word. *Suit* the gestures to the passion to be expressed. *Suit* the style to the subject.
2. To become; to be fitted to.

Ill *suits* his cloth the praise of railing well. *Dryden.*
Raise her notes to that sublime degree
Which *suits* a song of piety and thee. *Prior.*

3. To dress; to clothe.

Such a Sebastian was my brother too;
So went he suited to his watery tomb. *Shak.*

4. To please; to make content. He is well *suited* with his place.
SOIT, *v. i.* To agree; to accord; as, to *suit with*; to *suit to.* Pity *suits with* a noble nature. *Dryden.*

Give me not an office
That *suits* with me so ill. *Addison.*
The place itself was *suited* to his care. *Dryden.*

[The use of *with* after *suit* is now most frequent.]
SOIT'A-BLE, (sūt'a-bl,) *a.* Fitting; according with; agreeable to; proper; becoming; as, ornaments *suitable* to one's character and station; language *suitable* to the subject.
2. Adequate. We can not make *suitable* returns for divine mercies.
SOIT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Fitness; propriety; agreeableness; a state of being adapted or accommodated. Consider the laws, and their *suitableness* to our moral state.
SOIT'A-BLY, *adv.* Fitly; agreeably; with propriety. Let words be *suitably* applied.
SUITE, (sweet,) *n.* [Fr.] Retinue. [See Suit, *n.* No. 4.]
SOIT'ED, *pp.* Fitted; adapted; pleased.
SOIT'ING, *ppr.* Fitting; according with; becoming; pleasing.
SOIT'OR, *n.* One that sues or prosecutes a demand of right in law; as a plaintiff, petitioner, or appellant.
2. One who attends a court, whether plaintiff, defendant, petitioner, appellant, witness, juror, and the like. These, in legal phraseology, are all included in the word *suitors.*
3. A petitioner; an applicant.

She hath been a *suitor* to me for her brother. *Shak.*

4. One who solicits a woman in marriage; a wooer; a lover.
SOIT'RESS, *n.* A female supplicant. *Rowe.*
SUL'CATE,
SUL'CA-TED, } *a.* [L. *sulcus*, a furrow.]
In *natural history*, furrowed; grooved; scored with deep, broad channels longitudinally; as, a *sulcated* stem. *Martyn.*
SULK, *v. i.* [Sax. *solcen.*] To be silently sullen; to be morose or obstinate. [*Obs.*]
SULK'I-LY, *adv.* Sullenly; morosely. *Iron Chest.*
SULK'I-NESS, *n.* [from *sulky.*] Sullenness; sourness; moroseness.
SULKS, *n. pl.* *To be in the sulks*, is to be sulky or discontented and sullen.
SULK'Y, *a.* [Sax. *solcen*, sluggish.]
Sullen; sour; heavy; obstinate; morose.

While these animals remain in their inclosure, they are *sulky.* *Am. Rev.*

SULK'Y, *n.* A two-wheeled carriage for a single person.
SULL, *n.* [Sax. *sulh.*] A plow. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*
SUL'LAGE, *n.* [See Sullage.] A drain of filth, or filth collected from the street or highway. *Cyc.*
SUL'LEN, *a.* [Perhaps, set, fixed, and allied to *silent*, *still*, &c.]
1. Gloomily angry and silent; cross; sour; affected with ill humor.

And *sullen* I forsook th' imperfect feast. *Prior.*

2. Mischievous; malignant.

Such *sullen* planets at my birth did shine. *Dryden.*

3. Obstinate; intractable.

Things are so *sullen* as we are. *Tillotson.*

4. Gloomy; dark; dismal.

Why are thine eyes fixed to the *sullen* earth? *Shak.*
Night with her *sullen* wings. *Milton.*
No cheerful breeze this *sullen* region knows. *Pope.*

5. Heavy; dull; sorrowful.

Be thou the trumpet of our wrath,
And *sullen* presage of your own decay. *Shak.*

SUL'LEN-LY, *adv.* Gloomily; malignantly; intractably; with moroseness. *Dryden.*
SUL'LEN-NESS, *n.* Ill nature with silence; silent moroseness; gloominess; malignity; intractableness. *Milton. Temple.*
SUL'LENS, *n. pl.* A morose temper; gloominess. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
SUL'LI-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *souillage.*]
Foulness; filth. [*Not in use.*]
SUL'LI-ED, (sul'lid,) *pp.* Soiled; tarnished; stained.
SUL'LY, *v. t.* [Fr. *souiller*; from the root of *soil*, G. *sule.*]
1. To soil; to dirt; to spot; to tarnish.

And statues *sullied* yet with sacrilegious smoke. *Roscommon.*

2. To tarnish; to darken.

Let there be no spots to *sully* the brightness of this solemnity. *Atterbury.*

3. To stain; to tarnish; as the purity of reputation; as, virtues *sullied* by slander; character *sullied* by infamous vices.
SUL'LY, *v. i.* To be soiled or tarnished.

Silvering will *sully* and canker more than gilding. *Bacon.*

SUL'LY, *n.* Soil; tarnish; spot.

A noble and triumphant merit breaks through little spots and *sullies* on his reputation. *Spectator.*

SUL'LY-ING, *ppr.* Soiling; tarnishing; staining.
SUL'PHATE, *n.* [from *sulphur.*] A salt formed by sulphuric acid in combination with any base; as, *sulphate* of lime. *Lavoisier.*
SUL'PHITE, *n.* [from *sulphur.*] A salt formed by a combination of sulphurous acid with a base. *Lavoisier.*
SUL-PHO-CY-AN'IC AC'ID, *n.* A compound of sulphur, carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen.
SUL-PHO-NAPH-THAL'IC AC'ID, *n.* A compound of sulphuric acid and naphthaline.
SUL'PHO-SALT,
SUL'PHO-SEL, } *n.* A double sulphuret, or a salt containing sulphur in both the acid and the base. *Dana.*
SUL-PHO-VIN'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid upon alcohol; œnothionic acid. *Brande.*
SUL'PHUR, *n.* [L., whence Fr. *soufre*; It. *solfo*; Sp. *azufre*; Port. *enxofre*; D. *solfer.*]
A simple mineral substance, of a yellow color, brittle, insoluble in water, but fusible by heat. It is called also Brimstone, that is, *burn-stone*, from its great combustibility. It burns with a blue flame and a peculiar suffocating odor. Sulphur native or prismatic is of two kinds, common and volcanic. It is an acidifying and basifying principle. *Nicholson. Ure.*
SUL'PHU-RATE, *a.* [L. *sulphuratus.*]
Belonging to sulphur; of the color of sulphur. [*Little used.*] *More.*
SUL'PHU-RATE, *v. t.* To combine with sulphur. [*Obs.*]
SUL'PHU-RA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Combined or impregnated with sulphur; as, *sulphurated* hydrogen gas. [*Obs.*] *Lavoisier.*
SUL'PHU-RA-TING, *ppr.* Combining or impregnating with sulphur. [*Obs.*]
SUL-PHU-RA'TION, *n.* The subjecting of a thing to the action of sulphur, especially of sulphurous gas. *Ure.*
SUL-PHO'RE-OUS, *a.* Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur or brimstone; impregnated with sulphur.

Her snakes undid, *sulphureous* waters drink. *Pope.*

SUL-PHO'RE-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a sulphureous manner.
SUL-PHO'RE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being sulphureous.
SUL'PHU-RET, *n.* A combination of sulphur with a base; as, a *sulphuret* of potassium. *Lavoisier. Hooper.*
SUL'PHU RET-ED, *a.* Applied to bodies having sulphur in combination.
Sulphuretted hydrogen is a colorless gas, with the fetid odor of rotten eggs, composed of one equivalent of sulphur and one of hydrogen; also called *hydrosulphuric acid.*
SUL-PHO'RIC, *a.* Pertaining to sulphur; *more strictly*, designating an acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with three equivalents of oxygen; as, *sulphuric* acid, formerly called *vitriolic acid*, or *oil of vitriol.* *Chemistry.*
Sulphuric ether; common ether. [See Ether.]
SUL'PHUR-OUS, *a.* Like sulphur; containing sulphur; also, designating an acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with two equivalents of oxygen. This is called *sulphurous acid.*
SUL'PHUR-WORT, *n.* An umbelliferous herb, hog's fennel, of the genus Peucodanum.
SUL'PHUR-Y, *a.* Partaking of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur.
SUL'TAN, *n.* [Qu. Ch. Syr. and Heb. שלט, to rule.]
An appellation given to the emperor of the Turks, denoting ruler or commander. The title is sometimes given to other Mohammedan sovereigns.
SUL-TA'NA, } *n.* The queen of a sultan; the em-
SUL'TAN-ESS, } press of the Turks. *Cleaveland.*
SUL'TAN-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant; a species of Centaurea.
SUL'TAN-RY, *n.* An eastern empire; the dominions of a sultan. *Bacon.*
SUL'TAN-SHIP, *n.* The office or state of a sultan.
SUL'TRI-NESS, *n.* [from *sultry.*] The state of being sultry; heat with a moist or close air.
SUL'TRY, *a.* [G. *schwül*, sultry; Sax. *swolath*, *swole*, heat, G. *schwüle.* See Swelter.]
1. Very hot, burning, and oppressive; as, Libya's *sultry* deserts. *Addison.*
2. Very hot and moist, or hot, close, stagnant, and unelastic; as air or the atmosphere. A *sultry* air is usually enfeebling and oppressive to the human body.

Such as, born beneath the burning sky
And *sultry* sun, betwixt the tropics lie. *Dryden.*

SUM, *n.* [Fr. *somme*; G. *summe*; D. *som*; Dan. *sum*; Sw. and L. *summa*, a sum: Sax. *somed*, L. *simul*, together; Sax. *somnian*, to assemble. These words may be from the root of Ch. סום, *som*, Syr. ܣܡ, Heb. שׂום, *shom*, to set or place.]
1. The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; the amount or whole of any number of individuals or particulars added. The *sum* of 5 and 7 is 12.

How precious are thy thoughts to me, O God! how great is the *sum* of them! — Ps. cxxxix.
Take the *sum* of all the congregation. — Num. i.

[*Sum* is now applied more generally to numbers, and *number* to persons.]
2. A quantity of money or currency; any amount indefinitely. I sent him a *sum* of money, a small *sum*, or a large *sum.* I received a large *sum* in bank notes.
3. Compendium; abridgment; the amount; the substance. This is the *sum* of all the evidence in the case. This is the *sum* and substance of all his objections. The *sum* of all I have said is this.
The phrase *in sum* is obsolete, or nearly so.

In sum, the gospel, considered as a law, prescribes every virtue to our conduct, and forbids every sin. *Rogers.*

4. Height; completion.

Thus have I told thee all my state, and brought
My story to the *sum* of earthly bliss. *Milton.*

SUM, *v. t.* To add particulars into one whole; to collect two or more particular numbers into one number; to cast up; usually followed by *up*, but it is superfluous. Custom enables a man to *sum up* a long column of figures with surprising facility and correctness.

The hour doth rather *sum up* the moments, than divide the day. *Bacon.*

2. To bring or collect into a small compass; to comprise in a few words; to condense. He *summed up* his arguments, at the close of his speech, with great force and effect.

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard," in few words, *sums up* the moral of this fable. *L'Estrange.*

3. In *falconry*, to have feathers full grown.

With prosperous wing full *summed*. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

SU'MAC, SU'MACH, (shū'mak,) *n.* [Fr. *sumach*; G. *id.*; D. *sumak*; Ar. and Pers. سماق *sumak.*]

1. A plant or shrub of the genus Rhus, of many species, some of which are used in tanning, some in dyeing, and some in medicine.

2. The powdered leaves, peduncles, and young branches, of certain species of the sumac plant, used in tanning and dyeing. *Ure.*

SUM'LESS, *a.* Not to be computed; of which the amount can not be ascertained.

The *sumless* treasure of exhausted mines. *Pope.*

SUM'MA-RI-LY, *adv.* [from *summary.*] In a summary manner; briefly; concisely; in a narrow compass or in few words. The Lord's Prayer teaches us *summarily* the things we are to ask for.

2. In a short way or method.

When the parties proceed *summarily*, and they choose the ordinary way of proceeding, the cause is made plenary. *Ayliffe.*

SUM'MA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *sommaire*; from *sum*, or L. *summa.*]

Reduced into a narrow compass, or into few words; short; brief; concise; compendious; as, a *summary* statement of arguments or objections; a *summary* proceeding or process.

SUM'MA-RY, *n.* An abridged account; an abstract, abridgment, or compendium, containing the sum or substance of a fuller account; as, the comprehensive *summary* of our duty to God in the first table of the law.

SUM-MA'TION, *n.* The act of forming a sum or total amount.

2. An aggregate.

SUM'MED, (sumd,) *pp.* [from *sum.*] Collected into a total amount; fully grown, as feathers.

SUM'MER, *n.* One who casts up an account. *Sherwood.*

SUM'MER, *n.* [Sax. *sumer*, *sumor*; G. and Dan. *sommer*; D. *zomer*; Sw. *sommar*; Ir. *samh*, the sun, and summer, and *samhradh*, summer.]

With us, the season of the year comprehended in the months June, July, and August; during which time, the sun, being north of the equator, shines more directly upon this part of the earth, which, together with the increased length of the days, renders this the hottest period of the year. In latitudes south of the equator, just the opposite takes place, or it is summer there when it is winter here.

The entire year is also sometimes divided into summer and winter, the former signifying the warmer, and the latter the colder, part of the year.

This word is sometimes used as an adjective.

Indian summer: in *the United States*, a period of warm weather late in autumn, when, it is said, the Indians go hunting to supply themselves with the flesh of wild animals for provisions in the winter.

SUM'MER, *v. i.* To pass the summer or warm season.

The fowls shall *summer* upon them. — Is. xviii.

SUM'MER, *v. t.* To keep or carry through the summer. *Shak.*

SUM'MER, *n.* [Fr. *sommier*, a hair quilt, the sound-board of an organ, the winter and head of a printer's press, a large beam, and a sumpter-horse; W. *sumer*, that which supports or keeps together, a summer. From the latter explanation, we may infer that *summer* is from the root of *sum.*]

1. A large stone, the first that is laid over columns and pilasters, beginning to make a cross vault; or a stone laid over a column, and hollowed to receive the first haunce of a platband. *Cyc.*

2. A large timber supported on two strong piers or posts, serving as a lintel to a door or window, &c. *Brande.*

3. A large timber or beam laid as a central floor timber, inserted into the girders, and receiving the ends of the joists and supporting them. This timber is seen in old buildings in America and in France. In America, it is wholly laid aside. It is called in England SUMMER-TREE.

SUM'MER-COLT, *n.* The undulating state of the air near the surface of the ground when heated. [*Not used in America.*]

SUM'MER-CY'PRESS, *n.* An annual plant of the genus Kochia. *Loudon.*

SUM'MER-FAL'LOW, *n.* [See FALLOW.] A fallow made during the warm months, to kill weeds. *Gardner.*

SUM'MER-FAL'LOW, *v. t.* To plow and work repeatedly in summer, to prepare for wheat or other crop.

SUM'MER-HOUSE, *n.* A house or apartment in a garden to be used in summer. *Pope. Watts.*

2. A house for summer's residence.

SUM'MER-SET, *n.* [Corruption of Fr. *soubresaut.*]

A leap in which the heels are thrown over the head, and the person lights on his feet. *Hudibras. Walton.*

SUM'MER-WHEAT, *n.* Spring wheat.

SUM'MING, *ppr.* of SUM. Adding together.

SUM'MIST, *n.* One that forms an abridgment. [*Little used.*] *Dering.*

SUM'MIT, *n.* [L. *summitas*, from *summus*, highest.]

1. The top; the highest point; as, the *summit* of a mountain.

2. The highest point or degree; utmost elevation. The general arrived to the *summit* of human fame.

3. In *conchology*, the most elevated part of the shell, in which the hinge is placed. *Humble.*

Summit level; the highest level of a canal or railroad, &c., in surmounting an ascent.

SUM'MIT-LESS, *a.* Having no summit. *H. Taylor.*

SUM'MIT-Y, *n.* The hight or top of any thing. *Swift.*

2. The utmost degree; perfection. *Halliwell.*

SUM'MON, *v. t.* [L. *submoneo*; *sub* and *moneo*; Fr. *sommer*. See ADMONISH.]

1. To call, cite, or notify, by authority to appear at a place specified, or to attend in person to some public duty, or both; as, to *summon* a jury; to *summon* witnesses.

The parliament is *summoned* by the king's writ or letter. *Blackstone.*

Nor trumpets *summon* him to war. *Dryden.*

2. To give notice to a person to appear in court and defend.

3. To call or command.

Love, duty, safety, *summon* us away. *Pope.*

4. To call up; to excite into action or exertion; with *up*. *Summon up* all your strength or courage.

Stiffen the sinews, *summon up* the blood. *Shak.*

SUM'MON-ED, *pp.* Admonished or warned by authority to appear or attend to something; called or cited by authority.

SUM'MON-ER, *n.* One who summons or cites by authority. In *England*, the sheriff's messenger, employed to warn persons to appear in court.

SUM'MON-ING, *ppr.* Citing by authority to appear or attend to something.

SUM'MONS, *n.* With a plural termination, but used in the singular number; as, a *summons* is prepared. [L. *submoneas.*]

1. A call by authority or the command of a superior to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty.

This *summons* he resolved not to disobey. *Fell.*

He sent to summon the seditious and to offer pardon; but neither summons nor pardon was regarded. *Hayward.*

2. In *law*, a warning or citation to appear in court; or a written notification signed by the proper officer, to be served on a person, warning him to appear in court at a day specified, to answer to the demand of the plaintiff.

SUM'MUM BO'NUM, [L.] The chief good.

SU-MOOM', *n.* A pestilential wind of Persia. [See SIMOOM.]

SUMP, *n.* In *metallurgy*, a round pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving the metal on its first fusion. [*Rare.*] *Ray.*

2. A pond of water reserved for salt-works.

3. In *mining*, a pit sunk below the levels of the mine, to circulate air, &c. [*Rare.*] *Carr.*

SUMPH, *n.* A dunce. [*Scottish.*] *John Wilson.*

SUMP'TER, *n.* [Fr. *sommier*; It. *somaro.*]

A horse that carries clothes or furniture; a baggage-horse; usually called a PACK-HORSE. *Shak.*

SUMP'TION, (sump'shun,) *n.* [L. *sumo*, *sumptus.*]

A taking. [*Not in use.*] *Taylor.*

SUMPT'U-A-RY, *a.* [L. *sumptuarius*, from *sumptus*, expense; Fr. *somptuaire.*]

Relating to expense. *Sumptuary* laws or regulations are such as restrain or limit the expenses of citizens in apparel, food, furniture, &c. *Sumptuary* laws are abridgments of liberty, and of very difficult execution. They can be justified only on the ground of extreme necessity.

SUMPT-U-OS'I-TY, *n.* [from *sumptuous.*] Expensiveness; costliness. [*Not in use.*] *Ralegh.*

SUMPT'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *sumptuosus*; It. *suntuoso*; from *sumptus*, cost, expense.]

Costly; expensive; hence, splendid; magnificent; as, a *sumptuous* house or table; *sumptuous* apparel.

We are too magnificent and *sumptuous* in our tables and attendance. *Atterbury.*

SUMPT'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Expensively; splendidly; with great magnificence. *Bacon. Swift.*

SUMPT'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Costliness; expensiveness.

I will not fall out with those who can reconcile *sumptuousness* and charity. *Boyle.*

2. Splendor; magnificence.

SUN, *n.* [Sax. *sunna*; Goth. *sunno*; G. *sonne*; D. *zon*; Sans. *sunuh*. The Danish has *söndag*, Sunday, Sclav. *sonze*. Qu. W. *tan*, Ir. *teine*, fire, and *shan*, in *Bethshan.*]

1. The splendid orb or luminary which, being in or near the center of our system of worlds, gives light and heat to all the planets. The light of the sun constitutes the day, and the darkness which proceeds from its absence, or the shade of the earth, constitutes the night. *Ps.* cxxxvi.

2. In *popular usage*, a sunny place; a place where the beams of the sun fall; as, to stand in the *sun*; that is, to stand where the direct rays of the sun fall.

3. Any thing eminently splendid or luminous; that which is the chief source of light or honor. The native Indians of America complain that the *sun* of their glory is set.

I will never consent to put out the *sun* of sovereignty to posterity. *K. Charles.*

4. In *Scripture*, Christ is called the *sun* of righteousness, as the source of light, animation, and comfort to his disciples.

5. The luminary or orb which constitutes the center of any system of worlds. The fixed stars are supposed to be *suns* in their respective systems.

Under the sun; in the world; on earth; a proverbial expression.

There is no new thing *under the sun.* — Eccles. i.

SUN, *v. t.* To expose to the sun's rays; to warm or dry in the light of the sun; to insolate; as, to *sun* cloth; to *sun* grain.

Then to *sun* thyself in open air. *Dryden.*

SUN'BEAM, *n.* [*sun* and *beam.*] A ray of the sun. Truth written with a *sunbeam*, is truth made obviously plain.

Gliding through the even on a *sunbeam*. *Milton.*

SUN'-BEAT, *a.* [*sun* and *beat.*] Struck by the sun's rays; shone brightly on. *Dryden.*

SUN'-BRIGHT, (-brite,) *a.* [*sun* and *bright.*] Bright as the sun; like the sun in brightness; as, a *sun-bright* shield; a *sun-bright* chariot. *Spenser. Milton.*

How and which way I may bestow myself
To be regarded in her *sun-bright* eye. *Shak.*

SUN'-BURN, *v. t.* To discolor or scorch by the sun. *Gauden.*

SUN'-BURNED, *a.* [*sun* and *burnt.*] Discolored by the heat or rays of the sun; tanned; darkened in hue; as, a *sun-burnt* skin.

Sun-burnt and swarthy though she be. *Dryden.*

2. Scorched by the sun's rays; as, a *sun-burnt* soil.

SUN'-BURN-ING, *n.* [*sun* and *burning.*] The burning or tan occasioned by the rays of the sun on the skin. *Boyle.*

SUN'-CLAD, *a.* [*sun* and *clad.*] Clad in radiance or brightness.

SUN'-DART, *n.* A ray of the sun. *Hemans.*

SUN'DAY, *n.* [Sax. *sunna-dæg*; G. *sonntag*; D. *zondag*; Dan. *söndag*; Sw. *söndag*: so called because this day was anciently dedicated to the sun, or to its worship.]

The Christian Sabbath; the first day of the week, a day consecrated to rest from secular employments, and to religious worship. It is called also the LORD'S DAY. Many pious persons, however, discard the use of *Sunday*, and call the day the SABBATH. [See SABBATH.]

SUN'DAY, *a.* Belonging to the Lord's day, or Christian Sabbath.

SUN'DAY-SCHOOL, *n.* A school for the religious instruction of children and youth on the Lord's day.

SUN'DER, *v. t.* [Sax. *sundrian*, *syndrian*; G. *sondern*; Dan. *sönder*, torn in pieces; Sw. *söndra*, to divide.]

1. To part; to separate; to divide; to disunite in almost any manner, either by rending, cutting, or breaking; as, to *sunder* a rope or cord; to *sunder* a limb or joint; to *sunder* friends, or the ties of friendship. The executioner *sunders* the head from the body at a stroke. A mountain may be *sundered* by an earthquake.

Bring me lightning, give me thunder;
Jove may kill, but ne'er shall *sunder*. *Glanville.*

2. To expose to the sun. [*Provincial in England.*]

SUN'DER, *n.* *In sunder*; in two.

He cutteth the spear *in sunder.* — Ps. xlvi.

SUN'DER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Separated; divided; parted.

SUN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Parting; separating.

SUN'-DEW, (sun'dū,) *n.* [*sun* and *dew.*] A plant of the genus Drosera. *Lee.*

SUN'-DI-AL, *n.* [*sun* and *dial.*] An instrument to show the time of day, by means of the shadow of a gnomon or style on a plate. *Locke.*

SUN'-DOG, *n.* A luminous spot occasionally seen a

few degrees from the sun, supposed to be formed by the intersection of two or more haloes. Sometimes the spot appears when the haloes themselves are invisible. *Olmsted.*

SUN'DOWN, *n.* Sunset; sunsetting.

SUN'-DRI-ED, (-dride,) *a.* [*sun* and *dry.*] Dried in the rays of the sun.

SUN'DRY, *a.* [Sax. *sundor*, separate.]
Several; divers; more than one or two.
[This word, like *several*, is indefinite; but it usually signifies a small number, sometimes many.]

I have composed *sundry* collects. *Saunderson.*
Sundry fo.s the rural realm surround. *Dryden.*

SUN'FISH, *n.* [*sun* and *fish.*] A large, soft-finned sea-fish of the order Plectognathi, and genus Orthagoriscus, supposed to be so named from its nearly circular form and shining surface. These fishes look more like the dissevered head of a fish, than the entire animal. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*
2. In *the United States*, a small, fresh-water fish, of the perch family, belonging to the genus Pomotis; also called POND PERCH. *Encyc. Am. D. H. Storer.*
3. A species of shark, Selachus maximus, the basking shark. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SUN'FLOW-ER, *n.* [*sun* and *flower.*] A plant of the genus Helianthus; so called from the form and color of its flower, or from its habit of turning to the sun. The *bastard sunflower* is of the genus Helenium; the *dwarf sunflower* is of the genus Rudbeckia, and another of the genus Tetragonotheca; the *little sunflower* is of the genus Cistus. *Fam. of Plants.*

SUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of SING.

While to his harp divine Amphion *sung*. *Pope.*

SUN'-GILT, *a.* Gilded by the rays of the sun. *Johnson.*

SUNK, *pret.* and *pp.* of SINK.

Or tossed by hope, or *sunk* by care. *Prior.*

SUNK'EN, *a.* Sunk; lying on the bottom of a river or other water.

SUN'LESS, *a.* [*sun* and *less.*] Destitute of the sun or its rays; shaded. *Thomson.*

SUN'LIGHT, (-lite,) *n.* The light of the sun.

SUN'LIKE, *a.* [*sun* and *like.*] Resembling the sun. *Cheyne.*

SUN'LIT, *a.* Lighted by the sun. *Todd.*

SUN'NED, *pp.* Exposed to the sun's rays.

SUN-NI'AH, *n.* A name of the sect of Sunnites, which see.

SUN'NING, *ppr.* Exposing to the sun's rays; warming in the light of the sun.

SUN'NITES, *n. pl.* The orthodox Mohammedans who receive the *Sunna* (a collection of traditions) as of equal importance with the Koran. *Encyc. Am.*

SUN'NY, *a.* [from *sun.*] Like the sun; bright. *Spenser.*
2. Proceeding from the sun; as, *sunny* beams. *Spenser.*
3. Exposed to the rays of the sun; warmed by the direct rays of the sun; as, the *sunny* side of a hill or building.

Her blooming mountains, and her *sunny* shores. *Addison.*

4. Colored by the sun.

Her *sunny* locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. *Shak.*

SUN'-PLANT, *n.* A plant cultivated in India and Sumatra, Crotularia juncea, from whose fibers are made small ropes and twine.

SUN'PROOF, *a.* [*sun* and *proof.*] Impervious to the rays of the sun. *Peele.*

SUN'RISE, } *n.* [*sun* and *rise.*] The first appear-
SUN'RIS-ING, } ance of the sun above the horizon in the morning; or, *more generally*, the time of such appearance, whether in fair or cloudy, weather.
2. The east. *Raleigh.*

SUN'-SCORCHED, (-skorcht,) *a.* Scorched by the sun. *Coleridge.*

SUN'SET, } *n.* [*sun* and *set.*] The descent of
SUN'SET-TING, } the sun below the horizon; or the time when the sun sets; evening. *Raleigh. Dryden.*

SUN'SHINE, *n.* [*sun* and *shine.*] The light of the sun, or the place where it shines; the direct rays of the sun, or the place where they fall.

But all *sunshine*, as when his beams at noon
Culminate from the equator. *Milton.*

2. A place warmed and illuminated; warmth; illumination.

The man that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the *sunshine* of his favor. *Shak.*

SUN'SHINE, } *a.* Bright with the rays of the sun;
SUN'SHIN-Y, } clear, warm, or pleasant; as, a *sunshiny* day; *sunshiny* weather. *Boyle.*
2. Bright like the sun.

Flashing beams of that *sunshiny* shield. *Spenser.*

SUN'-STROKE, *n.* A stroke of the sun, or his heat.

SUO JU'RE, [L.] In one's own right.

SUO MAR'TE, [L.] By his own strength or exertion.

SUP, *v. t.* [Sax. *supan*; D. *zuipen*; Fr. *souper.* See SOUP and SIP.]
To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; to take or drink by a little at a time; to sip.

There I'll *sup*
Balm and nectar in my cup. *Crashaw.*

SUP, *v. i.* To eat the evening meal.

When they had *supped*, they brought Tobias in. *Tobit.*

SUP, *v. t.* To treat with supper.

Sup them well. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SUP, *n.* A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips; a sip.

Tom Thumb got a little *sup*. *Drayton.*

SO'PER, a Latin preposition, [Gr. ὑπερ,] signifies *above, over, excess.* It is much used in composition.

SO'PER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *superabilis*, from *supero*, to overcome.]
That may be overcome or conquered. These are *superable* difficulties.

SO'PER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being conquerable or surmountable.

SO'PER-A-BLY, *adv.* So as may be overcome.

SU-PER-A-BOUND', *v. i.* [*super* and *abound.*] To be very abundant or exuberant; to be more than sufficient. The country *superabounds* with corn.

SU-PER-A-BOUND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Abounding beyond want or necessity; abundant to excess or a great degree.

SU-PER-A-BUND'ANCE, *n.* More than enough; excessive abundance, as, a *superabundance* of the productions of the earth. *Edward.*

SU-PER-A-BUND'ANT, *a.* Abounding to excess, being more than is sufficient; as, *superabundant* zeal. *Swift.*

SU-PER-A-BUND'ANT-LY, *adv.* More than sufficiently. *Cheyne.*

SU-PER-A-CID'U-LA-TED, *a.* [*super* and *acidulated.*] Acidulated to excess.

SU-PER-ADD', *v. t.* [*super* and *add.*] To add over and above; to add to what has been added.
2. To add or annex something extrinsic.

The strength of a living creature, in those external motions, is more long distinct from, and *superadded* to, its natural gravity. *Wilkins.*

SU-PER-ADD'ED, *pp.* Added over and above.

SU-PER-ADD'ING, *ppr.* Adding over and above; adding something extrinsic.

SU-PER-AD-DI'TION, (-ad-dish'un,) *n.* [*super* and *addition.*] The act of adding to something, or of adding something extraneous. *More.*
2. That which is added.

This *superaddition* is nothing but fat. *Arbuthnot.*

SU-PER-AD-VE'NI-ENT, *a.* [L. *superadveniens.*] Coming upon; coming to the increase or assistance of something.

When a man has done bravely by the *superadvenient* assistance of his God. *More.*

2. Coming unexpectedly. [*This word is little used.*]

SU-PER-AN-GEL'IC, *a.* [*super* and *angelic.*] Superior in nature or rank to the angels. One class of Unitarians believe Christ to be a *superangelic* being.

SU-PER-AN'NU-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *super* and *annus*, a year.]
To impair or disqualify by old age and infirmity; as, a *superannuated* magistrate. *Swift.*

SU-PER-AN'NU-ATE, *v. i.* To last beyond the year. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SU-PER-AN'NU-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Impaired or disqualified by old age.
2. Having passed the regular term of service.

SU-PER-AN-NU-A'TION, *n.* The state of being too old for office or business, or of being disqualified by old age.

SU-PERB', *a.* [Fr. *superbe*; L. *superbus*, proud, from *super.*]
1. Grand; magnificent; as, a *superb* edifice; a *superb* colonnade.
2. Rich; elegant; as, *superb* furniture or decorations.
3. Showy; pompous; as, a *superb* exhibition.
4. Rich; splendid; as, a *superb* entertainment.
5. August; stately.

SU-PERB'LY, *adv.* In a magnificent or splendid manner; richly; elegantly.

SU-PER-CAR'GO, *n.* [*super* and *cargo.*] An officer or person in a merchant's ship, whose business is to manage the sales and superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage.

SU-PER-CE-LES'TIAL, (-lest'yal,) *a.* [*super* and *celestial.*] Situated above the firmament or great vault of heaven. *Trans. Pausanias. Raleigh. Woodward.*

SU-PER-CHARGE', *v. t.* In *heraldry*, to place one bearing on another.

SU-PER-CHARG'ED, *pp.* Borne upon another.

SU-PER-CHARG'ING, *ppr.* Placing one bearing on another.

SU-PER-CIL'IA-RY, *a.* [L. *super* and *cilium*, the eyebrow.]
Situated or being above the eyebrow. *Asiat. Res.*
The *superciliary arch*, is the bony superior arch of the orbit. *Cyc.*

SU-PER-CIL'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *superciliosus.* See above.]
1. Lofty with pride; haughty; dictatorial; overbearing; as, a *supercilious* officer.
2. Manifesting haughtiness, or proceeding from it; overbearing; as, a *supercilious* air; *supercilious* behavior.

SU-PER-CIL'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* Haughtily; dogmatically; with an air of contempt. *Clarendon.*

SU-PER-CIL'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* Haughtiness; an overbearing temper or manner.

SU-PER-CON-CEP'TION, *n.* [*super* and *conception.*] A conception after a former conception. *Brown.*

SU-PER-CON'SE-QUENCE, *n.* [*super* and *consequence.*] Remote consequence. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

SU-PER-CRES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *super* and *crescens.*]
That which grows upon another growing thing. *Brown.*

SU-PER-CRES'CENT, *a.* [Supra.] Growing on some other growing thing. *Johnson.*

SU-PER-DOM'IN-ANT, *n.* In *music*, the sixth of the key, in the descending scale.

SU-PER-EM'I-NENCE, }
SU-PER-EM'I-NEN-CY, } *n.* [L. *super* and *eminco.*]
Eminence superior to what is common; distinguished eminence; as, the *supereminence* of Cicero as an orator; the *supereminence* of Dr. Johnson as a writer, or of Lord Chatham as a statesman.

SU-PER-EM'I-NENT, *a.* Eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others in excellence; as, a *supereminent* divine; the *supereminent* glory of Christ.

SU-PER-EM'I-NENT-LY, *adv.* In a superior degree of excellence; with unusual distinction.

SU-PER-ER'O-GANT, *a.* Supererogatory, which see. *Stackhouse.*

SU-PER-ER'O-GATE, *v. i.* [L. *super* and *erogatio*, *erogo.*]
To do more than duty requires. Aristotle's followers have *supererogated* in observance. [*Little used.*] *Glanville.*

SU-PER-ER-O-GA'TION, *n.* [Supra.] Performance of more than duty requires.

There is no such thing as works of *supererogation*. *Tillotson.*

Works of supererogation; in *the Roman Catholic church*, those good deeds supposed to have been performed by saints, over and above what is required for their own salvation. *Hook.*

SU-PER-E-ROG'A-TIVE, *a.* Supererogatory. [*Not much used.*] *Stafford.*

SU-PER-E-ROG'A-TO-RY, *a.* Performed to an extent not enjoined or not required by duty; as, *supererogatory* services. *Howell.*

SU-PER-ES-SEN'TIAL, (-sen'shal,) *a.* [*super* and *essential.*] Essential above others, or above the constitution of a thing. *Pausanias, Trans.*

SU-PER-EX-ALT', (-egz-,) *v. t.* [*super* and *exalt.*]
To exalt to a superior degree. *Barrow.*

SU-PER-EX-ALT-A'TION, *n.* [*super* and *exaltation.*]
Elevation above the common degree. *Holiday.*

SU-PER-EX-ALT'ED, *pp.* Exalted to a superior degree.

SU-PER-EX-ALT'ING, *ppr.* Exalting to a superior degree.

SU-PER-EX'CEL-LENCE, *n.* [*super* and *excellence.*] Superior excellence.

SU-PER-EX'CEL-LENT, *a.* Excellent in an uncommon degree; very excellent. *Decay of Piety.*

SU-PER-EX-CRES'CENCE, *n.* [*super* and *excrescence.*] Something superfluously growing. *Wiseman.*

SU-PER-FE'CUND'I-TY, *n.* [*super* and *fecundity.*] Superabundant fecundity or multiplication of the species. *Paley.*

SU-PER-FE'TATE, *v. i.* [L. *super* and *fetus.*]
To conceive after a prior conception.

The female is said to *superfetate*. *Grew.*

SU-PER-FE-TA'TION, *n.* A second conception after a prior one, and before the birth of the first, by which two fetuses are growing at once in the same womb. *Howell.*

SO'PER-FETE, *v. i.* To superfetate. [*Little used.*] *Howell.*

SO'PER-FETE, *v. t.* To conceive after a former conception. [*Little used.*] *Howell.*

SO'PER-FICE, (sū'per-fis,) *n.* Superficies; surface. [*Little used.*] [See SUPERFICIES.]

SU-PER-FI'CIAL, (-fish'al,) *a.* [It. *superficiale*; Sp. *superficial*; Fr. *superficiel*; from *superficies.*]
1. Being on the surface; not penetrating the substance of a thing; as, a *superficial* color; a *superficial* covering.
2. Pertaining to the surface or exterior part; as, *superficial* measure or contents.
3. Shallow; contrived to cover something.

This *superficial* tale
Is but a preface to her worthy praise. *Shak.*

4. Shallow; not deep or profound; reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent; as, a *superficial* scholar; *superficial* knowledge. *Dryden.*

SU-PER-FI'CI-AL'I-TY, (-fish-e-al'e-te,) *n.* The quality of being superficial. [*Not much used.*] *Brown.*

SU-PER-FI'CIAL-LY, *adv.* On the surface only; as, a substance *superficially* tinged with a color.

2. On the surface or exterior part only; without penetrating the substance or essence; as, to survey things *superficially*. *Milton.*

3. Without going deep or searching things to the bottom; slightly. He reasons *superficially*.

I have laid down *superficially* my present thoughts. *Dryden.*

SU-PER-FI''CIAL-NESS, (-fish'al-ness,) *n.* Shallowness; position on the surface.

2. Slight knowledge; shallowness of observation or learning; show without substance.

SU-PER-FI''CIES, (su-per-fish'ēz,) *n.* [L. from *super*, upon, and *facies*, face.]

The surface; the exterior part of a thing. A superficies consists of length and breadth; as, the *superficies* of a plate or of a sphere. Superficies is rectilinear, curvilinear, plane, convex, or concave.

SU'PER-FINE, *a.* [*super* and *fine*.] Very fine or most fine; surpassing others in fineness; as, *superfine* cloth. The word is chiefly used of cloth, but sometimes of liquors; as, *superfine* wine or cider; and of other things, as *superfine* wire, *superfine* flour.

SU-PER'FLU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *super* and *fluo*, to flow.]

Superfluity; more than is necessary. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

SU-PER-FLO'I-TANCE, *n.* [L. *super* and *fluito*, to float.]

The act of floating above or on the surface. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

SU-PER-FLO'I-TANT, *a.* Floating above or on the surface. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

SU-PER-FLO'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *superfluité*; It. *superfluità*; L. *superfluitas*; *super* and *fluo*, to flow.]

1. Superabundance; a greater quantity than is wanted; as, a *superfluity* of water or provisions.

2. Something that is beyond what is wanted; something rendered unnecessary by its abundance. Among the *superfluities* of life we seldom number the abundance of money.

SU-PER'FLU-OUS, *a.* [L. *superfluus*, overflowing; *super* and *fluo*, to flow.]

1. More than is wanted; rendered unnecessary by superabundance; as, a *superfluous* supply of corn.

2. More than sufficient; unnecessary; useless; as, a composition abounding with *superfluous* words. *Superfluous* epithets rather enfeeble than strengthen description. If what has been said will not convince, it would be *superfluous* to say more.

Superfluous interval, in *music*, is one that exceeds a true diatonic interval by a semitone minor. *Cyc.*

Superfluous polygamy, (Polygamia superflua;) a kind of inflorescence or compound flower, in which the florets of the disk are hermaphrodite and fertile, and those of the ray, though female or pistilliferous only, are also fertile; designating the second order of the class Syngenesia of Linnæus. *Martyn.*

Superfluous sound, or *tone*, is one which contains a semitone minor more than a tone. *Cyc.*

SU-PER'FLU-OUS-LY, *adv.* With excess; in a degree beyond what is necessary.

SU-PER'FLU-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being superfluous or beyond what is wanted.

SU'PER-FLUX, *n.* [L. *super* and *fluxus*.]

That which is more than is wanted. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

SU-PER-FO-LI-A'TION, *n.* [*super* and *foliation*.] Excess of foliation. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

SU'PER-HU'MAN, *a.* [*super* and *human*.] Above or beyond what is human; divine.

SU-PER-IM-PEND'ING, *ppr.* Hanging over; threatening from above.

SU'PER-IM-PŌSE', (su-per-im-pōze',) *v. t.* [*super* and *impose*.]

To lay or impose on something else; as, a stratum of earth *superimposed* on a different stratum. *Kirwan.*

SU-PER-IM-PŌS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid or imposed on something. *Humboldt.*

SU-PER-IM-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Laying on something else.

SU-PER-IM-PO SI''TION, (-im-po-zish'un,) *n.* The act of laying, or the state of being placed, on something else. *Kirwan.*

SU-PER-IM-PREG-NA'TION, *n.* [*super* and *impregnation*.]

The act of impregnating upon a prior impregnation; impregnation when previously impregnated. *Cox.*

SU-PER-IN-CUM'BENT, *a.* [*super* and *incumbent*.] Lying or resting on something else.

SU-PER-IN-DUCE' *v. t.* [*super* and *induce*.] To bring in or upon as an addition to something; as, to *superinduce* a virtue or quality upon a person not before possessing it.

Long custom of sinning *superinduces* upon the soul new and almost desperate. *South.*

SU-PER-IN-DUC'ED, (-in-dūst',) *pp.* or *a.* Induced or brought upon something.

SU-PER-IN-DUC'ING, *ppr.* Inducing on something else.

SU-PER-IN-DUC'TION, *n.* The act of superinducing.

The *superinduction* of ill habits quickly defaces the first rude draught of virtue. *South.*

SU-PER IN-FUSE', *v. t.* To infuse over.

SU-PER-IN-JEC'TION, *n.* [*super* and *injection*.] An injection succeeding another. *Dict.*

SU-PER-IN-SPECT', *v. t.* [*super* and *inspect*.] To oversee; to superintend by inspection. [*Little used.*]

SU-PER-IN-STI-TU'TION, *n.* [*super* and *institution*.] One institution upon another; as when A is instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B is instituted and admitted upon a presentation of another. *Bailey.*

SU-PER-IN-TEL-LECT'U-AL, *a.* [*super* and *intellectual*.]

Being above intellect. *Pausanias, Trans.*

SU-PER-IN-TEND', *v. t.* [*super* and *intend*.] To have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to oversee with the power of direction; to take care of with authority; as, an officer *superintends* the building of a ship or the construction of a fort. God exercises a *superintending* care over all his creatures.

SU-PER-IN-TEND'ED, *pp.* Overseen; taken care of.

SU-PER-IN-TEND'ENCE, } *n.* The act of superin-
SU-PER-IN-TEND'EN-CY, } tending; care and oversight for the purpose of direction, and with authority to direct.

SU-PER-IN-TEND'ENT, *n.* One who has the oversight and charge of something, with the power of direction; as, the *superintendent* of an alms-house or work-house; the *superintendent* of public works; the *superintendent* of customs or finance.

2. An ecclesiastical superior in some Protestant churches.

SU-PER-IN-TEND'ER, *n.* A superintendent. *Whewell.*

SU-PER-IN-TEND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Overseeing with the authority to direct what shall be done and how it shall be done.

SU-PE'RI-OR, *a.* [Sp. and L. from *super*, above; Fr. *superieur*; It. *superiore*.]

1. Higher; upper; more elevated in place; as, the *superior* limb of the sun; the *superior* part of an image. *Newton.*

2. Higher in rank or office; more exalted in dignity; as, a *superior* officer; a *superior* degree of nobility.

3. Higher or greater in excellence; surpassing others in the greatness, goodness, or value of any quality; as, a man of *superior* merit, of *superior* bravery, of *superior* talents or understanding, of *superior* accomplishments.

4. Being beyond the power or influence of; too great or firm to be subdued or affected by; as, a man *superior* to revenge.

There is not on earth a spectacle more worthy than a great man *superior* to his sufferings. *Spectator.*

5. In *botany*, a *superior flower* has the receptacle of the flower above the germ; a *superior germ* is included within the corol. *Martyn.*

SU-PE'RI-OR, *n.* One who is more advanced in age. Old persons or elders are the *superiors* of the young.

2. One who is more elevated in rank or office.

3. One who surpasses others in dignity, excellence, or qualities of any kind. As a writer of pure English, Addison has no *superior*.

4. The chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey.

SU-PE-RI-OR'I-TY, *n.* Preeminence; the quality of being more advanced or higher, greater or more excellent than another in any respect; as, *superiority* of age, of rank or dignity, of attainments or excellence. The *superiority* of others in fortune and rank, is more readily acknowledged than *superiority* of understanding.

SU-PER-OX'YD, *n.* [*super* and *oxyd*.] An oxyd containing more equivalents of oxygen than of the base with which it is combined; a hyperoxyd.

SU-PER-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *superlatio*.]

Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety. [*I believe not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

SU-PER'LA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *superlatif*; L. *superlativus*; *super* and *latio*, *latus*, *fero*.]

1. Highest in degree; most eminent; surpassing all other; as, a man of *superlative* wisdom or prudence, of *superlative* worth; a woman of *superlative* beauty.

2. Supreme; as, the *superlative* glory of the divine character.

3. In *grammar*, expressing the highest or utmost degree; as, the *superlative* degree of comparison.

SU-PER'LA-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, the superlative degree of adjectives and adverbs, which is formed by the termination *est*, as *meanest*, *highest*, *bravest*; or by the use of *most*, as *most* high, *most* brave; or by *least*, as *least* amiable; also a word in the superlative degree.

SU-PER'LA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner expressing the utmost degree.

I shall not speak *superlatively* of them. *Bacon.*

2. In the highest or utmost degree. Tiberius was *superlatively* wicked; Clodius was *superlatively* profligate.

SU-PER'LA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being in the highest degree.

SU-PER-LU'NAR, } *a.* [L. *super* and *luna*, the
SU-PER-LU'NA-RY, } moon.]

Being above the moon; not sublunary, or of this world.

The head that turns at *superlunar* things. *Pope.*

SU-PER-MĒ'DI-AL, *a.* Lying or being above the middle. *Buffon.*

SU-PER-MŌLE'CULE, *n.* A compounded molecule, or combination of two molecules of different substances. *Prout.*

SU-PER-MUN'DANE, *a.* [*super* and *mundane*.] Being above the world. *Pass. Trans.*

SU-PER-NAC'U-LUM, *n.* [L. *super* and G. *nagel*, a nail.]

Good liquor, of which not enough is left to wet one's nail. *Grose.*

SU-PER'NAL, *a.* [L. *supernus*, *super*.]

1. Being in a higher place or region; locally higher; as, the *supernal* orbs; *supernal* regions. *Raleigh.*

2. Relating to things above; celestial; heavenly; as, *supernal* grace.

Not by the suffrings of *supernal* power. *Milton.*

SU-PER-NA'TANT, *a.* [L. *supernatans*, *supernato*; *super* and *nato*, to swim.]

Swimming above; floating on the surface; as, oil *supernatant* on water. *Boyle.*

SU-PER-NA-TA'TION, *n.* The act of floating on the surface of a fluid. *Bacon.*

SU-PER-NAT'U-RAL, *a.* [*super* and *natural*.] Being beyond or exceeding the powers or laws of nature; miraculous. A *supernatural* event is one which is not produced according to the ordinary or established laws of natural things. Thus, if iron has more specific gravity than water, it will sink in that fluid; and the floating of iron on water must be a *supernatural* event. Now, no human being can alter a law of nature; the floating of iron on water, therefore, must be caused by divine power specially exerted to suspend, in this instance, a law of nature. Hence, *supernatural* events or miracles can be produced only by the immediate agency of divine power.

SU-PER-NAT'U-RAL-ISM, } *n.* The state of being
SU-PER-NAT'U-RAL-ISM, } supernatural. *Carlyle.*

2. The doctrine of a divine and supernatural agency in the production of the miracles and revelations recorded in the Bible, and in the grace which renews and sanctifies men; in opposition to the doctrine which denies the operation of any other than physical or natural causes in these several things. *Murdock.*

SU-PER-NAT'U-RAL-IST, *n.* One who holds the principles of supernaturalism.

SU-PER-NAT'U-RAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner exceeding the established course or laws of nature. The prophets must have been *supernaturally* taught or enlightened, for their predictions were beyond human foreknowledge.

SU-PER-NAT'U-RAL-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being beyond the power or ordinary laws of nature.

SU-PER-NO'MER-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *supernumeraire*; L. *super* and *numerus*, number.]

1. Exceeding the number stated or prescribed; as, a *supernumerary* officer in a regiment; a *supernumerary* canon in the church.

2. Exceeding a necessary, a usual, or a round number; as, *supernumerary* addresses; *supernumerary* expense. *Addison. Fell.*

SU-PER-NO'MER-A-RY, *n.* A person or thing beyond the number stated, or beyond what is necessary or usual. On the reduction of the regiments, several *supernumeraries* were to be provided for.

SU-PER-PAR-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [*super* and *particular*.] Noting a ratio when the excess of the greater term over the less is a unit; as, the ratio of 1 to 2, or of 3 to 4. [*Not in use.*] *Hutton.*

SU-PER-PAR'TIENT, (-par'shent,) *a.* [L. *super* and *partio*.] Noting a ratio when the excess of the greater term over the less is more than a unit; as, that of 3 to 5, or of 7 to 10. [*Not in use.*] *Hutton.*

SU'PER-PLANT, *n.* [*super* and *plant*.] A plant growing on another plant; as the mistletoe. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

[We now use Parasite and Epiphyte.]

SU'PER-PLUS. See Surplus.

SU'PER-PLUS-AGE, *n.* [L. *super* and *plus*.] That which is more than enough; excess. *Fell.*

[We now use Surplusage, which see.]

SU-PER-PON'DER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *super* and *pondero*.] To weigh over and above. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

SU-PER-PŌSE', (su-per-pōze',) *v. t.* [L. *super* and Fr. *poser*, to lay.]

To lay upon, as one kind of rock on another.

SU-PER-PŌS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid or being upon something. *Humboldt.*

SU-PER-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Placing upon something.

SU-PER-PO-SI''TION, (-po-zish'un,) *n.* [*super* and *position*.] A placing above; a lying or being situated above or upon something; as, the *superposition* of rocks. *Humboldt.*

2. That which is situated above or upon something else.

SU'PER-PRAISE, (sū'per-prāze,) *v. t.* To praise to excess. *Shak.*

SU-PER-PRO-POR'TION, n. [*super* and *proportion.*] Overplus of proportion. *Digby.*

SU-PER-PUR-GA'TION, n. [*super* and *purgation.*] More purgation than is sufficient. *Wiseman.*

SU-PER-RE-FLEC'TION, n. [*super* and *reflection.*] The reflection of an image reflected. *Bacon.*

SU-PER-RE-WARD', v. t. To reward to excess. *Bacon.*

SU-PER-ROY'AL, a. [*super* and *royal.*] Larger than royal; denoting the largest species of printing paper.

SU-PER-SA'LI-EN-CY, n. [L. *super* and *salio*, to leap.] The act of leaping on any thing. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

SU-PER SA'LI-ENT, a. Leaping upon.

SO'PER-SALT, n. In *chemistry*, a salt with a greater number of equivalents of acid than base. The *binoxalate* and *quaternoxalate of potassa* are *supersalts.*

SU-PER-SAT'U-RATE, v. t. [L. *super* and *saturo.*] To add to beyond saturation.

SU-PER-SAT'U-RA-TED, *pp.* or a. More than saturated.

SU-PER-SAT'U-RA-TING, *ppr.* More than saturating; filling to excess.

SU-PER-SAT-U-RA'TION, n. The operation of adding beyond saturation, or the state of being thus supersaturated. *Fourcroy.*

SU-PER-SCRIBE', v. t. [L. *super* and *scribo*, to write.] To write or engrave on the top, outside, or surface; or to write the name or address of one on the outside or cover; as, to *superscribe* a letter.

SU-PER-SCRIB'ED, *pp.* Inscribed on the outside.

SU-PER-SCRIB'ING, *ppr.* Inscribing, writing, or engraving on the outside, or on the top.

SU-PER-SCRIP'TION, n. The act of superscribing.

2. That which is written or engraved on the outside, or above something else. *Waller.*

The *superscription* of his accusation was written over, The King of the Jews. — Mark xv. Luke xxiii.

3. An impression of letters on coins. *Matt.* xxii. [Shakespeare uses SUPERSCRIPT.]

SU-PER-SEC'U-LAR, a. [*super* and *secular.*] Being above the world or secular things.

SU-PER-SEDE', v. t. [L. *supersedeo*; *super* and *sedeo*, to sit.]

1. *Literally*, to set above; hence, to make void, inefficacious, or useless, by superior power, or by coming in the place of; to set aside; to render unnecessary; to suspend. The use of artillery in making breaches in walls, has *superseded* the use of the battering-ram. The effect of passion is to *supersede* the workings of reason. *South.*

Nothing is supposed that can *supersede* the known laws of natural motion. *Bentley.*

2. To come or be placed in the room of; hence, to displace or render unnecessary; as, an officer is *superseded* by the appointment of another person.

SU-PER-SE'DE-AS, n. [L.] In *law*, a writ of *supersedeas*, is a writ or command to suspend the powers of an officer in certain cases, or to stay proceedings. This writ does not destroy the power of an officer, for it may be revived by another writ called a *procedendo.* *Blackstone.*

SU-PER-SED'ED, *pp.* Made void; rendered unnecessary or inefficacious; displaced; suspended.

SU-PER-SED'ING, *ppr.* Coming in the place of; setting aside; rendering useless; displacing; suspending.

SU-PER-SED'URE, n. The act of superseding; as, the *supersedure* of trial by jury. [*New.*] *Hamilton, Fed.*

SU-PER-SEN'SI-BLE, a. Beyond the reach of the senses; above the natural powers of perception. *Murdock.*

SU-PER-SENS'U-AL, a. Above the senses.

SU-PER-SERV'ICE-A-BLE, a. [*super* and *serviceable.*] Over officious; doing more than is required or desired. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SU PER-SES'SION, (-sesh'un,) n. The act of superseding.

SU-PER-STI'TION, (-stish'un,) n. [Fr., from L. *superstitio*, *supersto*; *super* and *sto*, to stand.]

1. Excessive exactness or rigor in religious opinions or practice; extreme and unnecessary scruples in the observance of religious rites not commanded, or of points of minor importance; excess or extravagance in religion; the doing of things not required by God, or abstaining from things not forbidden; or the belief of what is absurd, or belief without evidence. *Brown.*

Superstition has reference to God, to religion, or to beings superior to man. *Encyc.*

2. False religion; false worship.

3. Rite or practice proceeding from excess of scruples in religion. In this sense, it admits of a plural.

They the truth
With *superstitions* and traditions taint. *Milton.*

4. Excessive nicety; scrupulous exactness.

5. Belief in the direct agency of superior powers in certain extraordinary or singular events, or in omens and prognostics.

SU-PER-STI'TION-IST, n. One addicted to superstition. *More.*

SU-PER-STI'TIOUS, (-stish'us,) a. [Fr. *superstitieux*; L. *superstitiosus.*]

1. Over scrupulous and rigid in religious observances; addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to religion; as, *superstitious* people.

2. Proceeding from superstition; manifesting superstition; as, *superstitious* rites; *superstitious* observances.

3. Over exact; scrupulous beyond need.

Superstitious use; in *law*, the use of land for a religious purpose, or by a religious corporation.

SU-PER-STI'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a superstitious manner, with excessive regard to uncommanded rites or unessential opinions and forms in religion. *Bacon.*

2. With too much care; with excessive exactness or scruple.

3. With extreme credulity in regard to the agency of superior beings in extraordinary events

SU-PER-STI'TIOUS-NESS, n. Superstition.

SU-PER-STRAIN', v. t. [*super* and *strain.*] To overstrain or stretch. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

SU-PER-STRAIN'ED, *pp.* Overstrained or stretched.

SU-PER-STRA'TUM, n. [*super* and *stratum.*] A stratum or layer above another, or resting on something else. *Addit. illus.*

SU-PER-STRUCT', v. t. [L. *superstruo*; *super* and *struo*, to lay.] To build upon; to erect.

This is the only proper basis on which to *superstruct* true knowledge and then virtue. [*Little used.*] *Decay of Piety.*

SU-PER-STRUCT'ED, *pp.* Built upon.

SU-PER-STRUCT'ING, *ppr.* Building upon.

SU-PER-STRUC'TION, n. An edifice erected on something.

My own profession hath taught me not to erect new *superstructions* on an old ruin. *Denham.*

SU-PER-STRUCT'IVE, a. Built or erected on something else. *Hammond.*

SU-PER-STRUCT'URE, n. Any structure or edifice built on something else; *particularly*, the building raised on a foundation. This word is used to distinguish what is erected on a wall or foundation from the foundation itself.

2. Any thing erected on a foundation or basis. In education, we begin with teaching languages as the foundation, and proceed to erect on that foundation the *superstructure* of science.

SU-PER-SUB-STAN'TIAL, a. [*super* and *substantial.*] More than substantial; being more than substance. *Cyc.*

SU-PER-SUL'PHATE, n. Sulphate with a greater number of equivalents of acid than base.

SU-PER-SUL'PHU-RET-ED, a. Consisting of a greater number of equivalents of sulphur than of the base with which the sulphur is combined. *Ekin.*

SU-PER-TER-RENE', a. [*super* and *terrena.*] Being above ground, or above the earth. *Hill.*

SU-PER-TER-RES'TRI-AL, a. Being above the earth, or above what belongs to the earth. *Backminster.*

SU-PER-TON'IC, n. In *music*, the note next above the key-note. *Busby.*

SU-PER-TRAG'IC-AL, a. Tragical to excess. *Warton.*

SU-PER-VA-CA'NE-OUS, a. [L. *supervacaneus*; *super* and *vaco*, to make void.] Superfluous, unnecessary; needless; serving no purpose. *Howell.*

SU-PER-VA-CA'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* Needlessly.

SU-PER-VA-CA'NE-OUS-NESS, n. Needlessness. *Bailey.*

SU-PER-VENE', v. t. [L. *supervenio*; *super* and *venio.*]

1. To come upon as something extraneous.

Such a mutual gravitation can never *supervene* to matter, unless impressed by divine power. *Bentley.*

2. To come upon; to happen to.

SU-PER VE'NI-ENT, a. Coming upon as something additional or extraneous

That branch of belief was in him *superveniant* to Christian practice. *Hammond.*

Divorces can be granted, a *mensa et toro*, only for *supervenient* causes. *L. Swift.*

SU-PER-VEN'TION, n. The act of supervening.

SU-PER-VI'SAL, (su-per-vi'zal,) n. [from *supervise.*] The act of overseeing; inspection; superintendence. *Touke. Walsh.*

SU-PER-VISE', (su-per-vize',) n. Inspection. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

SU-PER-VISE', v. t. [L. *super* and *visus*, *video*, to see.] To oversee for direction; to superintend; to inspect; as, to *supervise* the press for correction.

SU-PER VIS'ED, (-vizd',) *pp.* Inspected.

SU-PER-VIS'ING, *ppr.* Overseeing; inspecting; superintending.

SU-PER-VI'SOR, n. An overseer; an inspector; a superintendent; as, the *supervisor* of a pamphlet. *Dryden.*

SU-PER-VI'SO-RY, a. Pertaining to or having supervision.

SU-PER-VIVE', v. t. [L. *super* and *vivo*, to live.] To live beyond, to outlive. The soul will *survive* all the revolutions of nature. [*Little used.*] [See SURVIVE.]

SU-PI-NA'TION, n. [L. *supino.*]

1. The act of lying, or state of being laid, with the face upward.

2. The act of turning the palm of the hand upward. *Lawrence's Lect.*

SU-PI-NA'TOR, n. In *anatomy*, a muscle that turns the palm of the hand upward.

SU-PINE', a. [L. *supinus.*]

1. Lying on the back, or with the face upward; opposed to PRONE.

2. Leaning backward, or inclining with exposure to the sun.

If the vine
On rising ground be placed on hills *supine.* *Dryden.*

3. Negligent; heedless; indolent; thoughtless; inattentive.

He became pusillanimous and *supine*, and openly exposed to any temptation. *Woodward.*

These men suffer by their *supine* credulity. *K. Charles.*

SO'PINE, n. [L. *supinum.*]

In *grammar*, a name of certain forms or modifications of the Latin verb ending in *um* and *u*.

SU-PINE'LY, *adv.* With the face upward.

2. Carelessly; indolently; drowsily; in a heedless, thoughtless state.

Who on beds of ease *supinely* lie. *Sandys.*

SU-PINE'NESS, n. A lying with the face upward.

2. Indolence; drowsiness; heedlessness. Many of the evils of life are owing to our own *supineness.*

SU PIN'I-TY, for SUPINENESS, is not used.

SUP'PAGE, n. [from *sup.*] What may be supped; pottage. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

SUP-PAL-PA'TION, n. [L. *suppalpor*; *sub* and *palpor*, to stroke.] The act of enticing by soft words. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

SUP-PAR-A-SI-TA'TION, n. [L. *supparasitor*; *sub* and *parasite.*] The act of flattering merely to gain favor. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

SUP-PAR'A-SITE, v. t. To flatter; to cajole. *Dr. Clarke.*

SUP-PAWN'. See SPAWN.

SUP'PED, (supt,) *pp.* Having taken the evening meal.

SUP-PE-DA'NE-OUS, a. [L. *sub* and *pes*, the foot.] Being under the feet. *Brown.*

SUP-PED'I-TATE, v. t. [L. *suppedito.*] To supply. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

SUP-PED-I-TA'TION, n. [L. *suppeditatio.*] Supply; aid afforded. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

SUP'PER, n. [Fr. *souper.* See SUP.] The evening meal. People who dine late eat no *supper.* The dinner of fashionable people would be the *supper* of rustics.

SUP'PER-LESS, a. Wanting supper; being without supper; as, to go *supperless* to bed. *Spectator.*

SUP-PLANT', v. t. [Fr. *supplanter*; L. *supplanto*; *sub* and *planta*, the bottom of the foot.]

1. To trip up the heels.

Supplanted down he fell. *Milton.*

2. To remove or displace by stratagem; or to displace and take the place of; as, a rival *supplants* another in the affections of his mistress, or in the favor of his prince.

Suspecting that the courtier had *supplanted* the friend. *Pope.*

3. To overthrow; to undermine.

SUP-PLANT-A'TION, n. The act of supplanting.

SUP-PLANT'ED, *pp.* Tripped up; displaced.

SUP-PLANT'ER, n. One that supplants.

SUP-PLANT'ING, *ppr.* Tripping up the heels; displacing by artifice.

SUP'PLE, (sup'pl,) a. [Fr. *souple*; Arm. *soubla*, *soublein*, to bend.]

1. Pliant; flexible; easily bent; as, *supple* joints; *supple* fingers. *Bacon. Temple.*

2. Yielding; compliant; not obstinate.

If punishment makes not the will *supple*, it hardens the offender. *Locke.*

3. Bending to the humor of others; flattering; fawning. *Addison.*

4. That makes pliant; as, *supple* government. *Shak.*

SUP'PLE, (sup'pl,) v. t. To make soft and pliant; to render flexible, as, to *supple* leather.

2. To make compliant.

A mother persisting till she had *supplied* the will of her daughter. *Locke.*

SUP'PLE, v. i. To become soft and pliant; as, stones *supplied* into softness. *Dryden.*

SUP'PLED, (sup'pld,) *pp.* Made soft and pliant; made compliant.

SUP'PLE-LY, (sup'pl-le,) *adv.* Softly; pliantly; mildly. *Cotgrave.*

SUP'PLE-MENT, n. [Fr., from L. *supplementum*, *supplco*; *sub* and *pleo*, to fill.]

1. *Literally*, a supply; hence, an addition to any thing, by which its defects are supplied, and it is made more full and complete. The word is particularly used of an addition to a book or paper.

2. Store; supply. [*Not in use.*] *Chapman.*

3. In *trigonometry*, the quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180 degrees, or a semicircle.

SUP'PLE-MENT, *v. t.* To add something to a writing, &c.

SUP'PLE-MENT'AL, SUP-PLE-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Additional; added to supply what is wanted; as, a *supplemental* law or bill.

SUP'PLE-MENT-ING, *ppr.* Adding a supplement. *Chalmers.*

SUP'PLE-NESS, (sup'pl-ness,) *n.* [from *supple.*] Pliancy; pliableness; flexibility; the quality of being easily bent; as, the *suppleness* of the joints.

2. Readiness of compliance; the quality of easily yielding; facility; as, the *suppleness* of the will. *Locke.*

SUP'PLE-TO-RY, SUP'PLE-TIVE, *a.* [from L. *supplex*, to supply.] Supplying deficiencies; as, a *suppletory* oath. *Blackstone.*

SUP'PLE-TO-RY, *n.* That which is to supply what is wanted. *Hammond.*

SUP-PLI'AL, *n.* The act of supplying. [*Not used.*] *Warburton.*

SUP-PLI'ANCE, *n.* Continuance. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SUP'PLI-ANT, *a.* [Fr., from *supplier*, to entreat, contracted from L. *supplico*, to *supplicate*; *sub* and *plico*, to fold. See COMPLY and APPLY.]

1. Entreating; beseeching; supplicating; asking earnestly and submissively.

The rich grow *suppliant*, and the poor grow proud. *Dryden.*

2. Manifesting entreaty; expressive of humble supplication.

To bow and sue for grace with *suppliant* knee. *Milton.*

SUP'PLI-ANT, *n.* A humble petitioner; one who entreats submissively.

Spare this life, and hear thy *suppliant's* prayer. *Dryden.*

SUP'PLI-ANT-LY, *adv.* In a suppliant or submissive manner.

SUP'PLI-CANT, *a.* [L. *supplicans.*] Entreating; asking submissively. *Bp. Bull.*

SUP'PLI-CANT, *n.* One that entreats; a petitioner who asks earnestly and submissively.

The wise *supplicant* left the event to God. *Rogers.*

SUP'PLI-CAT, *n.* In *the English universities*, a petition; *particularly*, a written application with a certificate that the requisite conditions have been complied with.

SUP'PLI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *supplico*; *sub* and *plico*. See SUPPLIANT.]

1. To entreat for; to seek by earnest prayer; as, to *supplicate* blessings on Christian efforts to spread the gospel.

2. To address in prayer; as, to *supplicate* the throne of grace.

SUP'PLI-CATE, *v. i.* To entreat; to beseech; to implore; to petition with earnestness and submission.

A man can not brook to *supplicate* or beg. *Bacon.*

SUP'PLI-CA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Entreating; imploring.

SUP'PLI-CA-TING-LY, *adv.* By way of supplication.

SUP-PLI-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *supplicatio.*]

1. Entreaty; humble and earnest prayer in worship. In all our *supplications* to the Father of mercies, let us remember a world lying in ignorance and wickedness.

2. Petition; earnest request.

3. In *Roman antiquity*, a religious solemnity observed in consequence of some military success, and also in times of distress and danger, to avert the anger of the gods. *Smith's Dict.*

SUP'PLI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing supplication; humble; submissive. *Johnson.*

SUP-PLI'ED, *pp.* [from *supply.*] Fully furnished; having a sufficiency.

SUP-PLI'ER, *n.* He that supplies.

SUP-PLIES', *n. i pl. of* SUPPLY. Things supplied in sufficiency. In *England*, moneys granted by parliament for public expenditure.

SUP-PLY', *v. t.* [L. *supplico*; *sub* and *plico*, disused, to fill; Fr. *suppléer*; Sp. *suplir*; It. *supplire.*]

1. To fill up, as any deficiency happens; to furnish what is wanted; to afford or furnish a sufficiency; as, to *supply* the poor with bread and clothing; to *supply* the daily wants of nature; to *supply* the navy with masts and spars; to *supply* the treasury with money. The city is well *supplied* with water.

I wanted nothing fortune could *supply*. *Dryden.*

2. To serve instead of.

Burning ships the banished sun *supply*. *Waller.*

3. To give; to bring or furnish.

Nearer care *supplies*
Sighs to my breast, and sorrow to my eyes. *Prior.*

4. To fill vacant room.

The sun was set, and Vesper, to *supply*
His absent beams, had lighted up the sky. *Dryden.*

5. To fill; as, to *supply* a vacancy.

6. *In general*, to furnish; to give or afford what is wanted.

Modern infidelity *supplies* no such motives. *Rob. Hall.*

SUP-PLY', *n.* Sufficiency of things for use or want. The poor have a daily *supply* of food; the army has ample *supplies* of provisions and munitions of war. Customs, taxes, and excise constitute the *supplies* of revenue.

SUP-PLY'ING, *ppr.* Yielding or furnishing what is wanted; affording a sufficiency.

SUP-PLY'MENT, *n.* A furnishing. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SUP-PORT', *v. t.* [Fr. *supporter*; It. *sopportare*; L. *supporto*; *sub* and *porto*, to carry.]

1. To bear; to sustain; to uphold; as, a prop or pillar *supports* a structure; an abutment *supports* an arch; the stem of a tree *supports* the branches. Every edifice must have a foundation to *support* it; a rope or cord *supports* a weight.

2. To endure without being overcome; as, to *support* pain, distress, or misfortunes.

This fierce demeanor and his insolence
The patience of a god could not *support*. *Dryden.*

3. To bear; to endure; as, to *support* fatigues or hardships; to *support* violent exertions. The eye will not *support* the light of the sun's disk.

4. To sustain; to keep from fainting or sinking; as, to *support* the courage or spirits.

5. To sustain; to act or represent well; as, to *support* the character of King Lear; to *support* the part assigned.

6. To bear; to supply funds for or the means of continuing; as, to *support* the annual expenses of government.

7. To sustain; to carry on; as, to *support* a war or a contest; to *support* an argument or debate.

8. To maintain with provisions and the necessary means of living; as, to *support* a family; to *support* a son in college; to *support* the ministers of the gospel.

9. To maintain; to sustain; to keep from failing; as, to *support* life; to *support* the strength by nourishment.

10. To sustain without change or dissolution; as, clay *supports* an intense heat.

11. To bear; to keep from sinking; as, water *supports* ships and other bodies; air *supports* a balloon.

12. To bear without being exhausted; to be able to pay; as, to *support* taxes or contributions.

13. To sustain; to maintain; as, to *support* a good character.

14. To maintain; to verify; to make good; to substantiate. The testimony is not sufficient to *support* the charges; the evidence will not *support* the statements or allegations; the impeachment is well *supported* by evidence.

15. To uphold by aid or countenance; as, to *support* a friend or a party.

16. To vindicate; to maintain; to defend successfully; as, to be able to *support* one's own cause.

17. To act as one's aid or attendant on some public occasion, by sitting or walking at his side; as, Mr. O'Connell left the prison, *supported* by his two sons *England.*

SUP-PORT', *n.* The act or operation of upholding or sustaining.

2. That which upholds, sustains, or keeps from falling; as a prop, a pillar, a foundation of any kind.

3. That which maintains life; as, food is the *support* of life, of the body, of strength. Oxygen, or vital air, has been supposed to be the *support* of respiration and of heat in the blood.

4. Maintenance; subsistence; as, an income sufficient for the *support* of a family; or revenue for the *support* of the army and navy.

5. Maintenance; an upholding; continuance in any state, or preservation from falling, sinking, or failing; as, taxes necessary for the *support* of public credit; a revenue for the *support* of government.

6. *In general*, the maintenance or sustaining of any thing, without suffering it to fail, decline, or languish; as, the *support* of health, spirits, strength, or courage; the *support* of reputation, credit, &c.

7. That which upholds or relieves; aid; help; succor; assistance.

SUP-PORT'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may be upheld or sustained.

2. That may be borne or endured; as, the pain is *supportable*, or not *supportable*. Patience renders evils *supportable*.

3. Tolerable; that may be borne without resistance or punishment; as, such insults are not *supportable*.

4. That can be maintained; as, the cause or opinion is *supportable*.

SUP-PORT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being tolerable. *Hammond.*

SUP-PORT'A-BLY, *adv.* In a supportable manner.

SUP-PORT'ANCE, *n.* Maintenance; support. [*Not in use.*]

SUP-PORT-A'TION, *n.* Maintenance; support. [*Not in use.*]

SUP-PORT'ED, *pp.* Borne; endured; upheld; maintained; subsisted; sustained; carried on.

SUP-PORT'ER, *n.* One that supports or maintains.

2. That which supports or upholds; a prop, a pillar, &c.

The sockets and *supporters* of flowers are figured. *Bacon.*

3. A sustainer; a comforter.

The saints have a companion and *supporter* in all their miseries *South.*

4. A maintainer; a defender.

Worthy *supporters* of such a reigning impiety. *South.*

5. One who maintains or helps to carry on; as, the *supporters* of a war.

6. An advocate; a defender; a vindicator; as, the *supporters* of religion, morality, justice, &c.

7. An adherent; one who takes part; as, the *supporter* of a party or faction.

8. One who sits by or walks with another, on some public occasion, as an aid or attendant.

9. In *ship-building*, a knee placed under the cathead.

10. *Supporters*, in *heraldry*, are figures of beasts that appear to *support* the arms. *Johnson.*

SUP-PORT'FUL, *a.* Abounding with support. [*Not used.*]

SUP-PORT'ING, *ppr.* Bearing; enduring; upholding; sustaining; maintaining; subsisting; vindicating.

SUP-PORT'LESS, *a.* Having no support. *Battle of Frogs and Mice.*

SUP-PORT'MENT, *n.* Support. [*Not in use.*] *Wotton.*

SUP-PÖS'A-BLE, *a.* [from *suppose.*] That may be supposed; that may be imagined to exist. That is not a *supposable* case.

SUP-PÖS'AL, *n.* [from *suppose.*] Position without proof; the imagining of something to exist; supposition.

Interest with a Jew never proceeds but upon *supposal*, at least, of a fair and sufficient bottom. [*Obs.*] *South.*

SUP-PÖSE', (sup-pöze',) *v. t.* [Fr. *supposer*; L. *suppositus*, *suppono*; It. *supporre*; Sp. *suponer*; *sub* and *pono*, to *put.*]

1. To lay down or state as a proposition or fact that may exist or be true, though not known or believed to be true or to exist; or to imagine or admit to exist, for the sake of argument or illustration. Let us *suppose* the earth to be the center of the system, what would be the consequence?

When we have so great assurance that a thing is, as we could possibly, *supposing* it were, we ought not to doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

2. To imagine; to believe; to receive as true.

Let not my lord *suppose* that they have slain all the young men, the king's sons; for Amnon only is dead.—2 Sam. xiii.

3. To imagine; to think.

I *suppose*,
If our proposals once again were heard. *Milton.*

4. To require to exist or be true. The existence of things *supposes* the existence of a cause of the things.

One falsehood *supposes* another, and renders all you say suspected. *Female Quixote.*

5. To put one thing by fraud in the place of another. [*Not in use.*]

SUP-PÖSE', *n.* Supposition; position without proof.

Fit to be trusted on a bare *suppose*
That she is honest. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

SUP-PÖS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid down or imagined as true; imagined; believed; received as true.

SUP-PÖS'ER, *n.* One who supposes. *Shak.*

SUP-PÖS'ING, *ppr.* Laying down or imagining to exist or be true; stating as a case that may be; imagining; receiving as true.

SUP-PO-SI'TION, (-po-zish'un,) *n.* The act of laying down, imagining, or admitting as true or existing, what is known not to be true, or what is not proved.

2. The position of something known not to be true or not proved; hypothesis.

This is only an infallibility upon *supposition*, that if a thing be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson.*

3. Imagination; belief without full evidence.

4. In *music*, the use of two successive notes of equal length, one of which, being a discord, supposes the other a concord.

SUP-PO-SI'TION-AL, *a.* Hypothetical. *South.*

SUP-POS-I-TI'TIOUS, (-poz-e-tish'us,) *a.* [L. *suppositicius*, from *suppositus*, *suppono.*]

Put by trick in the place or character belonging to another; not genuine; as, a *suppositious* child; a *suppositious* writing. *Addison.*

SUP-POS-I-TI'TIOUS-LY, (-tish'us-,) *adv.* Hypothetically; by supposition.

SUP-POS-I-TI'TIOUS-NESS, (-tish'us-,) *n.* The state of being suppositious.

SUP-POS'I-TIVE, *a.* Supposed; including or implying supposition. *Chillingworth.*

SUP-POS'I-TIVE, *n.* [Supra.] A word denoting or implying supposition. *Harris.*

SUP-POS'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With, by, or upon supposition. *Hammond.*

SUP-POS'I-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *suppositoire.*]

In *medicine*, a pill or bolus introduced into the rec-

tum to procure stools when clysters cannot be administered. *Parr.*

SUP-PRESS', v. t. [L. *suppressus, supprimo; sub* and *premo*, to press.]

1. To overpower and crush; to subdue; to destroy; as, to *suppress* a rebellion; to *suppress* a mutiny or riot; to *suppress* opposition.

Every rebellion, when it is *suppressed*, makes the subject weaker, and the government stronger. *Davies.*

2. To keep in; to restrain from utterance or vent; as, to *suppress* the voice; to *suppress* sighs.

3. To retain without disclosure; to conceal; not to tell or reveal; as, to *suppress* evidence.

She *suppresses* the name, and thus keeps him in a pleasing suspense. *Broome.*

4. To retain without communication or making public; as, to *suppress* a letter; to *suppress* a manuscript.

5. To stifle; to stop; to hinder from circulation; as, to *suppress* a report.

6. To stop; to restrain; to obstruct from discharges; as, to *suppress* a diarrhea, a hemorrhage, and the like.

SUP-PRESS'ED, (-prest',) *pp.* or *a.* Crushed; destroyed; retained; concealed; stopped; obstructed.

SUP-PRESS'ING, *ppr.* Subduing; destroying; retaining closely; concealing; hindering from disclosure or publication; obstructing.

SUP-PRES'SION, (sup-presh'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *suppressio.*]

1. The act of suppressing, crushing, or destroying; as, the *suppression* of a riot, insurrection, or tumult.

2. The act of retaining from utterance, vent, or disclosure; concealment; as, the *suppression* of truth, of reports, of evidence, and the like.

3. The retaining of any thing from public notice; as, the *suppression* of a letter or any writing.

4. The stoppage, obstruction, or morbid retention of discharges; as, the *suppression* of urine, of diarrhea, or other discharge.

5. In *grammar* or *composition*, omission; as, the *suppression* of a word.

SUP-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Tending to suppress; subduing; concealing. *Seward.*

SUP-PRESS'OR, *n.* One that suppresses; one that subdues; one that prevents utterance, disclosure, or communication.

SUP'PU-RATE, *v. i.* [L. *suppuro; sub* and *pus, puris*; Fr. *suppurer*; It. *suppurare.*]

To generate pus; as, a boil or abscess *suppurates.*

SUP'PU-RATE, *v. t.* To cause to suppurate. *Arbuthnot.*

[*In this sense, unusual.*]

SUP'PU-RA-TING, *ppr.* Generating pus.

SUP-PU-RA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *suppuratio.*]

1. The process of producing purulent matter, or of forming pus, as in a wound or abscess; one of the natural terminations of phlegmonous inflammation. *Cyc. Cooper. Wiseman.*

2. The matter produced by suppuration.

SUP'PU-RA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *suppuratif.*]

Tending to suppurate; promoting suppuration.

SUP'PU-RA-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that promotes suppuration.

SUP-PU-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *supputatio, supputo; sub* and *puto*, to think.]

Reckoning; account; computation. *Holder.*

SUP-POTE', *v. t.* [L. *supputo*, supra.]

To reckon; to compute. [*Not in use.*]

SO'PRA; a Latin preposition, signifying *above, over,* or *beyond.*

SU-PRA-AX'IL-LA-RY, *a.* [*supra* and *axil.*] In *botany*, growing above the axil; inserted above the axil; as a peduncle. [See SUPRAFOLIACEOUS.] *Lee.*

SU-PRA-CIL'IA-RY, *a.* [L. *supra* and *cilium*, eyebrow.]

Situated above the eyebrow. *Ure.*

SU-PRA-CRE-TA'CEOUS, SU-PER-CRE-TA'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *supra*, or *super*, and *creta.*]

In *geology*, applied to rocks which lie above the chalk.

SU-PRA-DE-COM'POUND, *a.* [*supra* and *decompound.*]

More than decompound; thrice compound. A *supra-decompound leaf*, is when a petiole divided several times, connects many leaflets; each part forming a decompound leaf. *Martyn.*

SU-PRA-FO-LI-A'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *supra* and *folium*, a leaf.]

In *botany*, inserted into the stem above the leaf, or petiole, or axil, as a peduncle or flower. *Martyn.*

SU-PRA-LAP-SA'RI-AN, SU-PRA-LAP'SA-RY, *a.* [L. *supra* and *lapsus*, fall.]

Pertaining to the Supralapsarians, or to their opinions. *Murdock.*

SU-PRA-LAP-SA'RI-AN, *n.* One of that class of Calvinists, who believed that God's decree of election was a part of his original plan, according to which he determined to create men, and that they should apostatize, and that he would then save a part of them by a Redeemer. [See SUBLAPSARIAN.] *Murdock.*

SU-PRA-MUN'DANE, *a.* [L. *supra* and *mundus*, the world.]

Being or situated above the world or above our system.

SU-PRA-NAT'U-RAL-ISM, *n.* The same as SUPERNATURALISM, which see. *Murdock.*

SU-PRA-NAT'U-RAL-IST, *n.* The same as SUPERNATURALIST, which see.

SU-PRA-ORB'IT-AL, *a.* [*supra* and *orbit.*] Being above the orbit of the eye.

SU-PRA-RE'NAL, *a.* [L. *supra* and *ren, renes*, the kidneys.]

Situated above the kidneys.

SU-PRA-SCAP'U-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *supra* and *scapula.*]

Being above the scapula.

SU-PRA-VUL'GAR, *a.* [*supra* and *vulgar.*] Being above the vulgar or common people. *Collier.*

SU-PREM'A-CY, *n.* [See SUPREME.] State of being supreme or in the highest station of power; highest authority or power; as, the *supremacy* of the king of Great Brita n; or the *supremacy* of parliament.

The usurped power of the pope being destroyed, the crown was restored to its *supremacy* over spiritual men and causes. *Blackstone.*

Oath of supremacy: in *Great Britain*, an oath which acknowledges the supremacy of the king in spiritual affairs, and renounces or abjures the supremacy of the pope in ecclesiastical or temporal affairs. *Brande.*

SU-PREME', *a.* [L. *supremus*, from *supra*; Fr. *suprême.*]

1. Highest in authority; holding the highest place in government or power. In *the United States*, the congress is *supreme* in regulating commerce, and in making war and peace. The parliament of Great Britain is *supreme* in legislation; but the king is *supreme* in the administration of the government. In *the universe*, God only is the *supreme* ruler and judge. His commands are *supreme*, and binding on all his creatures.

2. Highest, greatest, or most excellent; as, *supreme* love; *supreme* glory; *supreme* degree.

3. It is sometimes used in a bad sense; as, *supreme* folly or baseness, folly or baseness carried to the utmost extent.

[*A bad use of the word.*]

SU-PREME'LY, *adv.* With the highest authority. He rules *supremely.*

2. In the highest degree; to the utmost extent; as, *supremely* blest. *Pope.*

SUR, a prefix, from the French, contracted from L. *super, supra*, signifies *over, above, beyond, upon.*

SUR-AD-DI'TION, (-ad-dish'un,) *n.* [Fr. *sur*, on or upon, and *addition.*]

Something added to the name. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

SU'RAL, *a.* [L. *sura.*]

Being in or pertaining to the calf of the leg; as, the *sural* artery. *Wiseman.*

SU'RANCE, for ASSURANCE, is not used. *Shak.*

SUR'BASE, *n.* [*sur* and *base.*] A cornice or series of moldings on the top of the base of a pedestal, podium, &c. *Francis.*

SUR'BAS-ED, (sur'bāste,) *a.* Having a surbase, or molding above the base.

SUR-BASE'MENT, *n.* The trait of any arch or vault which describes a portion of an ellipse. *Elmes.*

SUR-BATE', *v. t.* [L. *sobattere*; either L. *sub* and *battere*, or *solea*, sole, and *battere*, to beat the sole or hoof.]

1. To bruise or batter the feet by travel.

Chalky land *surbates* and spoils oxen's feet. *Mortimer.*

2. To harass; to fatigue. *Clarendon.*

SUR-BAT'ED, *pp.* Bruised in the feet; harassed; fatigued.

SUR-BAT'ING, *ppr.* Bruising the feet of; fatigued.

SUR-BEAT' or SUR-BET', for SUNBATE, is not in use.

SUR-BED', *v. t.* [*sur* and *bed.*] To set edgewise, as a stone; that is, in a position different from that which it had in the quarry. *Plot.*

SUR-BED'DED, *pp.* Set edgewise.

SUR-BED'DING, *ppr.* Setting edgewise.

SUR-CEASE', *v. t.* [Fr. *sur* and *cesser*, to cease.]

1. To cease; to stop; to be at an end. *Donne.*

2. To leave off; to practice no longer; to refrain finally.

So prayed he, whilst an angel's voice from high
Bade him *surcease* to importune the sky. *Harte.*

[This word is entirely useless, being precisely synonymous with CEASE, and it is nearly obsolete.]

SUR-CEASE', *v. t.* To stop; to cause to cease. [*Obs.*]

SUR-CEASE', *n.* Cessation; stop. [*Obs.*]

SUR-CHARGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *surcharger*; *sur* and *charge.*]

1. To overload; to overburden; as, to *surcharge* a beast or a ship; to *surcharge* a cannon.

Your head reclined, as hiding grief from view,
Droops like a rose *surcharged* with morning dew. *Dryden.*

2. In *law*, to overstock; to put more cattle into a common than the person has a right to do, or more than the herbage will sustain. *Blackstone.*

SUR-CHARGE', *n.* An excessive load or burden; a load greater than can be well borne *Bacon.*

SUR-CHARG'ED, *pp.* Overloaded; overstocked.

SUR-CHARG'ER, *n.* One that overloads or overstocks.

SUR-CHARG'ING, *ppr.* Overloading; burdening to excess; overstocking with cattle or beasts.

SUR'CIN''GLE, (-sing-gl,) *n.* [Fr. *sur*, upon, and L. *cingulum*, a belt.]

1. A belt, band, or girth, which passes over a saddle, or over any thing laid on a horse's back, to bind it fast.

2. The girdle of a cassock by which it is fastened round the waist. *Marvel.*

SUR'CIN''GLED, *a.* Girt; bound with a surcingle.

SUR'CLE, (sur'kl,) *n.* [L. *surculus.*]

A little shoot, a twig; a sucker.

SUR'COAT, *n.** [Fr. *sur* and Eng. *coat.*]

A short coat worn over the other clothes.

SUR'CREW,' (sur'krū,) *n.* [*sur* and *crew.*] Additional crew or collection. [*Not in use.*] *Camden. Wotton.*

SUR'CU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *surculo.*]

To prune. [*Not in use.*]

SUR-CU-LA'TION, *n.* The act of pruning. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

SURD, *a.* [L. *surdus*, deaf.]

1. Deaf; not having the sense of hearing. [*Not used.*]

2. Unheard. [*Not used.*]

3. Designating a quantity which can not be expressed in rational numbers.

SURD, *n.* In *algebra*, a quantity which can not be expressed by rational numbers. Thus the square root of 2 is a *surd.*

SURD'I-TY, *n.* Deafness. [*Not used.*]

SURD'-NUM-BER, *n.* A number that is incommensurate with unity.

SURE, (shūre,) *a.* [Fr. *sûr, seur*; Arm. *sur*; Norm. *seor, seur.* In G. *zwar* signifies indeed, to be sure, it is true; which leads me to suspect *sure* to be contracted from the root of *secer*, in L. *assevero*, and to be connected with *swear*, and perhaps with L. *verus*; *s* being the remains of a prefix. But *sure* may be a contraction of L. *securus.*]

1. Certain; unfailing; infallible.

The testimony of the Lord is *sure*.—Ps. xix.
We have also a more *sure* word of prophecy.—2 Pet. i.

2. Certainly knowing; or having full confidence.

We are *sure* that the judgment of God is according to truth.—Rom. ii.
Now we are *sure* that thou knowest all things.—John xvi.

3. Certain; safe; firm; permanent.

Thy kingdom shall be *sure* to thee.—Dan. iv.

4. Firm; stable; steady; not liable to failure, loss, or change; as, a *sure* covenant. 2 Sam. xxiii. Neh. ix. Is. xxviii.

The Lord will make my lord a *sure* house.—1 Sam. xxv.

So we say, to stand *sure*, to be *sure* of foot.

5. Certain of obtaining or of retaining; as, to be *sure* of game; to be *sure* of success; to be *sure* of life or health.

6. Strong; secure; not liable to be broken or disturbed.

Go your way, make it as *sure* as ye can.—Matt. xxvii.

7. Certain; not liable to failure. The income is *sure*.

To be sure, or *be sure*; certainly. Shall you go? *be sure* I shall.

To make sure; to make certain; to secure so that there can be no failure of the purpose or object.

Make sure of Cato. *Addison.*
A peace is not bad, provided we *make sure* of Spain. *Temple.*
Give all diligence to make your calling and election *sure*.—2 Pet. i.

SURE, *adv.* Certainly; without doubt; doubtless.

Sure the queen would wish him still unknown. *Smith.*

[But in this sense, SURELY is more generally used.]

SURE'FOOT-ED, *a.* [*sure* and *foot.*] Not liable to stumble or fall; as, a *surefooted* horse.

SURE'LY, *adv.* Certainly; infallibly; undoubtedly.

In the day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt *surely* die.—Gen. ii.
He that created something out of nothing, *surely* can raise great things out of small. *South.*

2. Firmly; without danger of falling.

He that walketh uprightly walketh *surely*.—Prov. x.

SURE'NESS, (shūre'-,) *n.* Certainty.

For more *sureness* he repeats it. [*Little used.*] *Woodward.*

SURE'TI-SHIP, (shūre'te-,) *n.* [from *surety.*] The state of being surety; the obligation of a person to answer for another, and make good any debt or loss which may occur from another's delinquency

He that hateth *suretiship* is sure.—Prov. xi.

SURE'TY, (shūre'te,) *n.* [Fr. *sureté.*]

1. Certainty; indubitableness.

Know of a *surety*, that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land that is not theirs.—Gen. xv.

2. Security; safety.

Yet for the more *surety* they looked round about. *Sidney.*

3. Foundation of stability; support.

We our state
Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds;
On other *surety* none. *Milton.*

4. Evidence; ratification; confirmation.

She called the saints to *surety*,
That she would never put it from her finger,
Unless she gave it *to* yourself. *Shak.*

5. Security against loss or damage; security for payment.

There remains unpaid
A hundred thousand more, in *surety* of the which
One part of Aquitain is bound to us. *Shak.*

6. In *law*, one that is bound with and for another; one who enters into a bond or recognizance to answer for another's appearance in court, or for his payment of a debt, or for the performance of some act, and who, in case of the principal debtor's failure, is compellable to pay the debt or damages; a bondsman; a bail.

He that is *surety* for a stranger shall smart for it. — Prov. xi.
Thy servant became *surety* for the lad to my father. — Gen. xliv.

7. In *Scripture*, Christ is called "the *surety* of a better testament." *Heb.* vii. 22. He undertook to make atonement for the sins of men, and thus prepare the way to deliver them from the punishment to which they had rendered themselves liable.

8. A hostage.

SURF, *n.* The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, or upon sand-banks or rocks. *Mar. Dict.*

2. In *agriculture*, the bottom or conduit of a drain. [*Local.*]

SUR'FACE, *n.* [Fr. *sur*, upon, and *face*.]

1. The exterior part of any thing that has length and breadth; one of the limits that terminates a solid; the superficies; outside; as, the *surface* of the earth; the *surface* of the sea; the *surfaces* of a diamond; the *surface* of the body; the *surface* of a cylinder; an even or an uneven *surface*; a smooth or rough *surface*; a spherical *surface*. *Newton. Pope.*

2. In *geometry*, a magnitude that has length and breadth without thickness. *Euclid.*

SUR'FEIT, (sur'fit,) *v. t.* [Fr. *sur*, over, and *faire*, *fait*, to do, L. *facio*.]

1. To feed with meat or drink, so as to oppress the stomach and derange the functions of the system; to overfeed and produce sickness or uneasiness.

2. To cloy; to fill to satiety and disgust. He *surfeits* us with his eulogies.

SUR'FEIT, *v. i.* To be fed till the system is oppressed and sickness or uneasiness ensues.

They are as sick that *surfeit* with too much, as they that starve with nothing. *Shak.*

SUR'FEIT, *n.* Fullness and oppression of the system, occasioned by excessive eating and drinking. He has not recovered from a *surfeit*.

2. Excess in eating and drinking.

Now comes the sick hour that his *surfeit* made. *Shak.*

SUR'FEIT-ED, *pp.* Surcharged and oppressed with eating and drinking to excess; cloyed.

SUR'FEIT-ER, *n.* One who riots; a glutton. *Shak.*

SUR'FEIT-ING, *ppr.* Oppressing the system by excessive eating and drinking; cloying; loading or filling to disgust.

SUR'FEIT-ING, *n.* The act of feeding to excess; gluttony. *Luke* xxi.

SUR'FEIT-WA-TER, *n.* [*surfeit* and *water*.] Water for the cure of surfeits. *Locke.*

SURGE, *n.* [L. *surgo*, to rise; Fans. *surgo*, hight.]

1. A large wave or billow; a great, rolling swell of water.

[*It is not applied to small waves, and is chiefly used in poetry and eloquence.*]

He flies aloft, and, with impetuous roar,
Pursues the foaming *surges* to the shore. *Dryden.*

2. In *ship-building*, the tapered part in front of the whelps, between the chocks of a capstan, on which the messenger may surge. *Cyc.*

SURGE, *v. t.* To let go a portion of a rope suddenly. *Surge* the messenger. *Mar. Dict.*

SURGE, *v. i.* To swell; to rise high and roll; as waves.

The *surging* waters like a mountain rise. *Spenser.*

2. To slip back; as, the cable *surges*.

SURGE'LESS, (surj'less,) *a.* Free from surges; smooth; calm.

SUR'GEON, (sur'jun,) *n.* [Contracted from *chirurgeon*.]

One whose profession or occupation is to cure diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation. In *a more general sense*, one whose occupation is to cure external diseases, whether by manual operation, or by medicines externally or internally.

SUR'GEON-CY, *n.* The office or employment of a surgeon in the naval or military service.

SUR'GER-Y, *n.* *Properly*, the act of healing by manual operation; or that branch of medical science which treats of manual operations for the healing of diseases or injuries of the body. In *a more general sense*, the act or art of healing external diseases by manual operation, or by medicines; or that branch of medical science which has for its principal object the cure of external injuries. *Cooper.*

SUR'GIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to surgeons or surgery; done by means of surgery.

SUR'GING, *ppr.* or *a.* Swelling and rolling, as billows.

Surging waves against a solid rock. *Milton.*

SUR'GY, *a.* Rising in surges or billows; full of surges; as, the *surgy* main. *Pope.*

SU'RI-CATE, *n.* A carnivorous African quadruped, allied to the ichneumon, and belonging to the subgenus Ryzæna. It is somewhat smaller than the domestic cat. *C. H. Smith.*

SUR'LI-LY, *adv.* [from *surly*.] In a surly, morose manner.

SUR'LI-NESS, *n.* Gloomy moroseness; crabbed ill nature; as, the *surliness* of a dog.

SUR'LING, *n.* A sour, morose fellow. [*Not in use.*] *Camden.*

SUR'LOIN, *n.* See SIRLOIN.

SUR'LY, *a.* [W. *sur*, surly, snarling; *suri*, surliness, sullenness. Qu. its alliance with *sour*.]

1. Gloomily morose; crabbed; snarling; sternly sour; rough; cross and rude; as, a *surly* grocom; a *surly* dog.

That *surly* spirit, melancholy. *Shak.*

2. Rough; dark; tempestuous.

Now softened into joy the *surly* storm. *Thomson.*

SUR-MIS'AL, *n.* Surmise. [*Not in use.*]

SUR-MISE', (sur-mize',) *v. t.* [Norm. *surmys*, alleged; *surmettre*, to surmise, to accuse, to suggest; Fr. *sur* and *mettre*, to put.]

To suspect; to imagine without certain knowledge; to entertain thoughts that something does or will exist, but upon slight evidence.

It wafted nearer yet, and then she knew
That what before she but *surmised*, was true. *Dryden.*
This change was not wrought by altering the form or position of the earth, as was *surmised* by a very learned man, but by dissolving it. *Woodward.*

SUR-MISE', *n.* Suspicion; the thought or imagination that something may be, of which, however, there is no certain or strong evidence; as, the *surmises* of jealousy or of envy.

We double honor gain
From his *surmise* proved false. *Milton.*
No man ought to be charged with principles he disowns, unless his practices contradict his professions; not upon small *surmises*. *Swift.*

SUR-MIS'ED, *pp.* Suspected; imagined upon slight evidence.

SUR-MIS'ER, *n.* One who surmises.

SUR-MIS'ING, *ppr.* Suspecting; imagining upon slight evidence.

SUR-MIS'ING, *n.* The act of suspecting; surmise; as, evil *surmisings*. 1 *Tim.* vi.

SUR-MOUNT', *v. t.* [Fr. *surmonter*; *sur* and *monter*, to ascend.]

1. To rise above.

The mountains of Olympus, Athos, and Atlas, *surmount* all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*

2. To conquer; to overcome; as, to *surmount* difficulties or obstacles.

3. To surpass; to exceed.

What *surmounts* the reach
Of human sense. *Milton.*

SUR-MOUNT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be overcome; superable.

SUR-MOUNT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being surmountable.

SUR-MOUNT'ED, *pp.* Overcome; conquered; surpassed.

2. *a.* In *architecture*, used to denote an arch or dome, which rises higher than a semicircle.

3. In *heraldry*, a term used when one figure is laid over another. *Brande.*

SUR-MOUNT'ER, *n.* One that surmounts.

SUR-MOUNT'ING, *ppr.* Rising above; overcoming; surpassing.

SUR-MUL'LET, *n.* A fish of the genus Mullus, (M. barbatus,) remarkable for the brilliancy of its colors, and for the changes which they undergo as the fish expires. The name is also applied to other species of the genus, which belongs to the perch family. *Ed. Encyc. Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SUR'MU-LOT, *n.* [Fr.] A name given by Buffon to the brown or Norway rat. *Ed. Encyc.*

SUR'NAME, *n.* [Fr. *surnom*; It. *soprannome*; Sp. *sobrenombre*; L. *super* and *nomen*.]

1. An additional name; a name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name, and which becomes a family name. Surnames, with us, originally designated occupation, estate, place of residence, or some particular thing or event that related to the person. Thus, William *Rufus*, or *red*; Edmund *Ironsides*; Robert *Smith*, or the *smith*; William *Turner*.

2. An appellation added to the original name.

My *surname* Coriolanus. *Shak.*

SUR-NAME', *v. t.* [Fr. *surnommer*.]

To name or call by an appellation added to the original name.

Another shall subscribe with his hand to the Lord, and *surname* himself by the name of Israel. — Is. xliv.
And Simon he *surnamed* Peter. — Mark iii.

SUR-NAM'ED, *pp.* Called by a name added to the Christian or original name.

SUR-NAM'ING, *ppr.* Naming by an appellation added to the original name.

SUR-OX'YD, *n.* [*sur* and *oxyd*.] An oxyd containing a greater number of equivalents of oxygen than of the base with which it is combined. [*French.*] [*Not used.*]

SUR-OX'YD-ATE, *v. t.* To form a suroxyd. [*Not used.*]

SUR-PASS', *v. t.* [Fr. *surpasser*; *sur* and *passer*, to pass beyond.]

To exceed; to excel; to go beyond in any thing good or bad. Homer *surpasses* modern poets in sublimity. Pope *surpasses* most other poets in smoothness of versification. Achilles *surpassed* the other Greeks in strength and courage. Clodius *surpassed* all men in the profligacy of his life. Perhaps no man ever *surpassed* Washington in genuine patriotism and integrity of life.

SUR-PASS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be exceeded. *Dict.*

SUR-PASS'ED, (-past',) *pp.* Exceeded; excelled.

SUR-PASS'ING, *ppr.* Exceeding; going beyond.

2 *a.* Excellent in an eminent degree; exceeding others.

O thou, that with *surpassing* glory crowned. *Milton.*

SUR-PASS'ING-LY, *adv.* In a very excellent manner, or in a degree surpassing others.

SUR-PASS'ING-NESS, *n.* The state of surpassing.

SUR'PLICE, (sur'plis,) *n.* [Fr. *surplis*; Sp. *sobrepelliz*; L. *super pellicium*, above the robe of fur.]

A white garment worn over their other dress by the clergy of the Roman Catholic, Episcopal, and certain other churches, in some of their ministrations.

SUR'PLIC-ED, (sur'plist,) *a.* Wearing a surplice. *Mallet.*

SUR'PLICE-FEES, *n. pl.* [*surplice* and *fees*.] Fees paid to the English clergy for occasional duties. *Warton.*

SUR'PLUS, *n.* [Fr. *sur* and *plus*, L. *id.*, more.]

1. Overplus; that which remains when use is satisfied; excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted. In the United States, the *surplus* of wheat and rye not required for consumption or exportation is distilled.

2. In *law*, the residuum of an estate after the debts and legacies are paid.

SUR'PLUS-AGE, *n.* Surplus; as, *surplusage* of grain or goods beyond what is wanted.

2. In *law*, something in the pleadings or proceedings not necessary or relevant to the case, and which may be rejected.

3. In *accounts*, a greater disbursement than the charge of the accountant amounteth to. *Rees.*

SUR-PRIS'AL, (sur-priz'al,) *n.* [See SURPRISE.] The act of surprising, or coming upon suddenly, and unexpectedly; or the state of being taken unawares.

SUR-PRISE', (sur-prize',) *v. t.* [Fr., from *surprendre*; *sur* and *prendre*, to take; It. *sorpresa*, *sorprendere*; Sp. *sorpresa*, *sorprehender*; L. *super*, *supra*, and *prendo*, to take.]

1. To come or fall upon suddenly and unexpectedly; to take unawares.

The castle of Macduff I will *surprise*. *Shak.*
Who can speak
The mingled passions that *surprised* his heart? *Thomson.*

2. To strike with wonder or astonishment by something sudden, unexpected, or remarkable, either in conduct, words, or story, or by the appearance of something unusual. Thus we are *surprised* at desperate acts of heroism, or at the narration of wonderful events, or at the sight of things of uncommon magnitude or curious structure.

3. To confuse; to throw the mind into disorder by something suddenly presented to the view or to the mind.

Up he starts, discovered and *surprised*. *Milton.*

SUR-PRISE', *n.* The act of coming upon unawares, or of taking suddenly and without preparation. The fort was taken by *surprise*.

2. The state of being taken unexpectedly.

3. An emotion excited by something happening suddenly and unexpectedly, as something novel told or presented to view. Nothing could exceed his *surprise* at the narration of these adventures. It expresses less than WONDER and ASTONISHMENT.

4. A dish with nothing in it. [*Not in use.*] *King.*

SUR-PRIS'ED, *pp.* Come upon or taken unawares, struck with something novel or unexpected.

SUR-PRIS'ING, *ppr.* Falling on or taking suddenly or unawares; striking with something novel; taking by a sudden or unexpected attack.

2. *a.* Exciting surprise; extraordinary; of a nature to excite wonder and astonishment; as, *surprising* bravery; *surprising* patience; a *surprising* escape from danger.

SUR-PRIS'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that

excites surprise. He exerted himself *surprisingly* to save the life of his companion.

SUR-PRIS'ING-NESS, *n.* State of being surprising.

SUR'QUED-RY, *n.* [*sur* and Norm. Fr. *cuider*, to think. Qu. Sp. *cuidar*, to heed. See HEED.]

Overweening pride; arrogance. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SUR-RE-BUT', *v. i.* [*sur* and *rebut.*] In *legal pleadings*, to reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rebutter.

SUR-RE-BUT'TER, *n.* The plaintiff's reply in pleading to a defendant's rebutter. *Blackstone.*

SUR-RE-JOIN', *v. i.* [*sur* and *rejoin.*] In *legal pleadings*, to reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

SUR-RE-JOIN'DER, *n.* The answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

SUR-REN'DER, *v. t.* [Fr. *se rendre*, to yield. *Surrender* is probably a corruption of *se rendre.*]

1. To yield to the power of another; to give or deliver up possession upon compulsion or demand; as, to *surrender* one's person to an enemy, or to commissioners of bankrupt; to *surrender* a fort or a ship.

[To *surrender up* is not elegant.]

2. To yield; to give up; to resign in favor of another; as, to *surrender* a right or privilege; to *surrender* a place or an office.

3. To give up; to resign; as, to *surrender* the breath.

4. In *law*, to yield an estate, as a tenant, into the hands of the lord for such purposes as are expressed in the act. *Blackstone.*

5. To yield to any influence, passion, or power; as, to *surrender* one's self to grief, to despair, to indolence, or to sleep.

SUR-REN'DER, *v. i.* To yield; to give up one's self into the power of another. The enemy, seeing no way of escape, *surrendered* at the first summons.

SUR-REN'DER, *n.* The act of yielding or resigning one's person, or the possession of something, into the power of another; as, the *surrender* of a castle to an enemy; the *surrender* of a right, or of claims.

2. A yielding or giving up.

3. In *law*, the yielding of an estate by a tenant to the lord, for such purposes as are expressed by the tenant in the act. *Blackstone.*

SUR-REN'DER-ED, *pp.* Yielded or delivered to the power of another; given up; resigned.

SUR-REN-DER-EE', *n.* In *law*, a person to whom the lord grants surrendered land; the *cestuy que use.*

SUR-REN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Yielding or giving up to the power of another; resigning.

SUR-REN'DER-OR, *n.* The tenant who surrenders an estate into the hands of his lord.

Till the admittance of *cestuy que use*, the lord takes notice of the *surrenderor* as his tenant. *Blackstone.*

SUR-REN'DRY, *n.* A surrender.

[SURRENDER is the most elegant and best authorized.]

SUR-REP'TION, *n.* [L. *surreptus*, *surrepo*; *sub* and *repo*, to creep.]

A coming unperceived; a stealing upon insensibly. [*Little used.*]

SUR-REP-TI'TIOUS, (-tish'us,) *a.* [L. *surreptitius*, supra.]

Done by stealth, or without proper authority; made or introduced fraudulently; as, a *surreptitious* passage in a manuscript.

A correct copy of the Dunciad, the many *surreptitious* ones have rendered necessary. *Letter to Publisher of Dunciad.*

SUR-REP-TI'TIOUS-LY, (-tish'us-le,) *adv.* By stealth; without authority; fraudulently.

SUR'RO-GATE, *n.* [L. *surrogatus*, *surrogo*, *subrogo*; *sub* and *rogo*, to propose. *Rogo*, to ask or propose, signifies primarily to reach, put, or thrust forward; and *subrogo* is to put or set in the place of another.]

In a *general sense*, a deputy; a delegate; a substitute; *particularly*, in *England*, the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, most commonly of a bishop or his chancellor. In *some of the United States*, an officer who presides over the probate of wills and testaments, and the settlement of estates.

SUR'RO-GATE, *v. t.* To put in the place of another. [*Little used.*]

SUR-RO-GA'TION, *n.* The act of substituting one person in the place of another. [*Little used.*]

SUR-ROUND', *v. t.* [*sur* and *round*, Fr. *rond.*]

1. To encompass; to environ; to inclose on all sides; as, to *surround* a city. They *surrounded* a body of the enemy.

2. To lie or be on all sides of; as, a wall or ditch *surrounds* the city.

SUR-ROUND'ED, *pp.* Encompassed; inclosed; beset.

SUR-ROUND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Encompassing; inclosing; lying on all sides of.

SUR-ROUND'ING, *n.* An encompassing.

SUR-SOL'ID, *n.* [*sur* and *solid*, or *surdesolid.*] In *mathematics*, the fifth power of a number; or the product of the fourth multiplication of a number considered as the root. Thus $3 \times 3 = 9$, the square of 3, and $9 \times 3 = 27$, the third power or cube, and $27 \times 3 = 81$, the fourth power, and $81 \times 3 = 243$, which is the *sursolid* of 3.

SUR-SOL'ID, *a.* Denoting the fifth power.

Sursolid problem, is that which can not be resolved but by curves of a higher kind than the conic sections. *Recs.*

SUR-TOUT', *n.* [Fr. *sur-tout*, over all.]

A man's coat to be worn over his other garments.

SUR'TUR-BRAND, *n.* Fibrous brown coal or bituminous wood; so called in Iceland. *Ure.*

SUR-VEIL'LANCE, (sur-vāl'yans,) *n.* [Fr.] Watch; inspection.

SUR-VENE', *v. t.* [Fr. *survenir*; *sur* and *venir*, to come.]

To supervene; to come as an addition; as, a suppuration that *survenes* lethargies. [*Little used.*] *Harvey*

SUR-VEY', (sur-vā',) *v. t.* [Norm. *survcer*, *surveoir*; *sur* and Fr. *voir*, to see or look, contracted from L. *video*, *videre.*]

1. To inspect or take a view of; to view with attention, as from a high place; as, to stand on a hill, and *survey* the surrounding country. It denotes more particular and deliberate attention than LOOK or SEE.

2. To view with a scrutinizing eye; to examine.

With such altered looks,
All pale and speechless, he *surveyed* me round. *Dryden.*

3. To examine with reference to condition, situation, and value; as, to *survey* a building to determine its value and exposure to loss by fire.

4. To measure, as land; or to ascertain the contents of land by lines and angles.

5. To examine or ascertain the position and distances of objects on the shore of the sea, the depth of water, nature of the bottom, and whatever may be necessary to facilitate the navigation of the waters and render the entrance into harbors, sounds, and rivers easy and safe. Thus officers are employed to *survey* the coast and make charts of the same.

6. To examine and ascertain, as the boundaries and royalties of a manor, the tenure of the tenants, and the rent and value of the same.

7. To examine and ascertain, as the state of agriculture.

SUR'VEY, (sur'vā,) *n.* [Formerly accented on the last syllable.]

1. An attentive view; a look or looking with care. He took a *survey* of the whole landscape.

Under his proud *survey* the city lies. *Denham.*

2. A particular view; an examination of all the parts or particulars of a thing, with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity, or quality; as, a *survey* of the stores, provisions, or munitions of a ship. So also a *survey* of roads and bridges is made by proper officers; a *survey* of buildings is intended to ascertain their condition, value, and exposure to fire. A *survey* of a harbor, sound, or coast, comprehends an examination of the distance and bearing of points of land, isles, shoals, depth of water, course of channels, &c. A *survey* of agriculture includes a view of the state of property, buildings, fences, modes of cultivation, crops, gardens, orchards, woods, live stock, &c. And in general, *survey* denotes a particular view and examination of any thing.

3. The act by which the quantity of a piece of land is ascertained; also, the paper containing a statement of the courses, distances, and quantity of land. *Bouvier.*

4. In *the United States*, a district for the collection of the customs, under the inspection and authority of a particular officer.

Trigonometrical survey; a survey on a large scale by means of a series of triangles, as for making a geometrical map of a country, or for measuring an arc of the terrestrial meridian. *Brande.*

SUR-VEY'AL, *n.* Survey; a viewing.

SUR-VEY'ED, (sur-vād',) *pp.* Viewed with attention; examined; measured.

SUR-VEY'ING, (sur-vā'ing,) *ppr.* Viewing with attention; examining particularly; measuring.

SUR-VEY'ING, *n.* That branch of mathematics which teaches the art of measuring land; the act or business of measuring land.

SUR-VEY'OR, (sur-vā'ur,) *n.* An overseer; one placed to superintend others. *Shak.*

2. One that views and examines for the purpose of ascertaining the condition, quantity, or quality of any thing; as, a *surveyor* of highways; *surveyors* of ordnance.

3. One that measures land.

4. In *the customs*, a gauger; an officer who ascertains the contents of casks, and the quantity of liquors subject to duty; also, in the United States, an officer who ascertains the weight and quantity of goods subject to duty.

SUR-VEY'OR-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* A principal surveyor; as, the *surveyor-general* of the king's manors, or of woods and parks in England. In *the United States*, the chief surveyor of lands; as, the *surveyor-general* of the United States, or of a particular State.

SUR-VEY'OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a surveyor.

SUR-VIEW', (sur-vū'.) *v. t.* To survey. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SUR-VIEW', *n.* Survey. [*Not in use.*]

SUR-VISE', *v. t.* [Fr. *sur* and *viser.*]

To look over. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

SUR-VIV'AL, *n.* [See SURVIVE.] A living beyond the life of another person, thing, or event; an outliving.

SUR-VIV'ANCE, *n.* Survivorship. [*Little used.*] *Hume.*

SUR-VIVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *survivre*; *sur* and *vivre*, to live; It. *sopravvivere*; Sp. *sobrevivir*; L. *supervivo.*]

1. To outlive; to live beyond the life of another; as, the wife *survives* her husband; or a husband *survives* his wife.

2. To outlive any thing else; to live beyond any event. Who would wish to *survive* the ruin of his country? Many men *survive* their usefulness or the regular exercise of their reason.

SUR-VIVE', *v. i.* To remain alive.

Try pleasure,
Which, when no other enemy *survives*
Still conquers all the conquerors. *Denham.*

SUR-VIV'EN-CY, *n.* A surviving; survivorship.

SUR-VIV'ER, *n.* One that outlives another. [See SURVIVOR.]

SUR-VIV'ING, *ppr.* Outliving; living beyond the life of another, or beyond the time of some event.

2. *a.* Remaining alive; yet living; as, *surviving* friends or relatives.

SUR-VIV'OR, *n.* One who outlives another.

2. In *law*, the longer liver of two joint tenants, or of any two persons who have a joint interest in any thing. *Blackstone.*

SUR-VIV'OR-SHIP, *n.* The state of outliving another.

2. In *law*, the right of a joint tenant, or other person who has a joint interest in an estate, to take the whole estate upon the death of the other. When there are more than two joint tenants, the whole estate remains to the last survivor by right of *survivorship.* *Blackstone.*

SUS-CEP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *susceptible.*] The quality of admitting or receiving either something additional or some change, affection, or passion; as, the *susceptibility* of color in a body; *susceptibility* of culture or refinement; *susceptibility* of love or desire, or of impressions.

SUS-CEP'TI-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *suscipio*, to take; *sub* and *capio.*]

1. Capable of admitting any thing additional, or any change, affection, or influence; as, a body *susceptible* of color or of alteration; a body *susceptible* of pain; a heart *susceptible* of love or of impression.

2. Tender; capable of impression; impressible. The minds of children are more *susceptible* than those of persons more advanced in life.

3. Having nice sensibility; as, a man of a *susceptible* heart.

SUS-CEP'TI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Susceptibility, which see.

SUS-CEP'TI-BLY, *adv.* In a susceptible manner.

SUS-CEP'TION, *n.* The act of taking. [*But little used.*] *Ayliffe.*

SUS-CEP'TIVE, *a.* Capable of admitting; readily admitting. Our natures are *susceptive* of errors. *Watts.*

SUS-CEP-TIV'I-TY, *n.* Capacity of admitting. [*Little used.*] *Wollaston.*

SUS-CEP'TOR, *n.* [L.] One who undertakes; a godfather.

SUS-CIP'I-EN-CY, *n.* Reception; admission.

SUS-CIP'I-ENT, *a.* Receiving; admitting.

SUS-CIP'I-ENT, *n.* One who takes or admits; one that receives. *Bp. Taylor.*

SUS'CI-TATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *susciter*; L. *suscito*; *sub* and *cito.*]

To rouse; to excite; to call into life and action.

SUS'CI-TA-TED, *pp.* Roused; excited. [*Brown.*

SUS'CI-TA-TING, *ppr.* Exciting; calling into life and action.

SUS-CI-TA'TION, *n.* The act of raising or exciting. *Pearson.*

SUS'LIK, *n.* A spotted animal, of the marmot kind. A quadruped of the genus Arctomys, of a yellowish-brown color, with small, white spots; the earless marmot. *Ed. Encyc.*

SUS-PECT', *v. t.* [L. *suspectus*, *suspicio*; *sub* and *specio*, to see or view.]

1. To mistrust; to imagine or have a slight opinion that something exists, but without proof, and often upon weak evidence or no evidence at all. We *suspect* not only from fear, jealousy, or apprehension of evil, but, in modern usage, we *suspect* things which give us no apprehension.

Nothing makes a man *suspect* much, more than to know little. *Bacon.*

From her hand I could *suspect* no ill. *Milton.*

2. To imagine to be guilty, but upon slight evidence or without proof. When a theft is committed, we are apt to *suspect* a person who is known to have been guilty of stealing; but we often *suspect* a person who is innocent of the crime.

3. To hold to be uncertain; to doubt; to mistrust; as, to *suspect* the truth of a story.

4. To hold to be doubtful. The veracity of a historian, and the impartiality of a judge, should not be *suspected.*

5. To conjecture. *Philosophy of Rhetoric.*

SUS-PECT', *v. i.* To imagine guilt.

If I *suspect* without cause, why, then, let me be your jest. *Shak.*

SUS-PECT', *a.* Doubtful. [*Not much used.*] *Glanville.*

SUS-PECT', *n.* Suspicion. [*Obs.*] *Bacon. Shak.*

SUS-PECT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be suspected. [*Little used.*]

SUS-PECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Imagined without proof; mistrusted.

SUS-PECT'ED-LY, *adv.* So as to excite suspicion; so as to be suspected.

SUS-PECT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being suspected or doubted. *Robinson.*

SUS-PECT'ER, *n.* One who suspects.

SUS-PECT'FUL, *a.* Apt to suspect or mistrust. *Bailey.*

SUS-PECT'ING, *ppr.* Imagining without evidence; mistrusting upon slight grounds.

SUS-PECT'LESS, *a.* Not suspecting; having no suspicion. *Herbert.*

2. Not suspected; not mistrusted. *Beaum.*

SUS-PEND', *v. t.* [Fr. *suspendre*; It. *sospendere*; Sp. *suspender*; L. *suspendo*; *sub* and *pendo*, to hang.]

1. To hang; to attach to something above; as, to *suspend* a ball by a thread; to *suspend* the body by a cord or by hooks; a needle *suspended* by a lodestone.

2. To make to depend on. God hath *suspended* the promise of eternal life on the condition of faith and obedience.

3. To interrupt; to intermit; to cause to cease for a time.

The guard nor fights nor flies; their fate so near
At once *suspends* their courage and their fear. *Denham.*

4. To stay; to delay; to hinder from proceeding for a time.

Suspend your indignation against my brother. *Shak.*
I *suspend* their doom. *Milton.*

5. To hold in a state undetermined; as, to *suspend* one's choice or opinion. *Locke.*

6. To debar from any privilege, from the execution of an office, or from the enjoyment of income.

Good men should not be *suspended* from the exercise of their ministry and deprived of their livelihood, for ceremonies which are acknowledged indifferent. *Sanderson.*

7. To cause to cease for a time from operation or effect; as, to *suspend* the habeas corpus act.

SUS-PEND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Hung up; made to depend on; caused to cease for a time; delayed; held undetermined; prevented from executing an office or enjoying a right.

SUS-PEND'ER, *n.* One that suspends.

2. *Suspenders, pl.*; straps worn for holding up pantaloons, &c.; bracos.

SUS-PEND'ING, *ppr.* Hanging up; making to depend on; intermitting; causing to cease for a time; holding undetermined; debarring from action or right.

SUS-PENSE', (sus-pens',) *n.* [L. *suspensus.*]

1. A state of uncertainty; indetermination; indecision. A man's mind is in *suspense* when it is balancing the weight of different arguments or considerations, or when it is uncertain respecting facts unknown, or events not in his own power.

Ten days the prophet in *suspense* remained. *Denham.*

2. Stop; cessation for a time.

A cool *suspense* from pleasure or from pain. *Pope.*

3. In *law*, suspension; a temporary cessation of a man's right; as when the rent or other profits of land cease by unity of possession of land and rent.

SUS-PENSE', *a.* Held from proceeding. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

SUS-PENS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being suspended, or sustained from sinking; as, the *suspensibility* of indurated clay in water. *Kirwan.*

SUS-PENS'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being suspended, or held from sinking.

SUS-PEN'SION, (-shun,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *suspensio.* See SUSPEND.]

1. The act of hanging up, or of causing to hang by being attached to something above.

2. The act of making to depend on any thing for existence or taking place; as, the *suspension* of payment on the performance of a condition.

3. The act of delaying; delay; as, the *suspension* of a criminal's execution, called a *respite* or *reprieve.*

4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment; forbearance of determination; as, the *suspension* of opinion, of judgment, of decision, or determination. *Suspension* of judgment often proceeds from doubt or ignorance of facts.

5. Temporary cessation; interruption; intermission; as, the *suspension* of labor or of study; the *suspension* of pain.

6. Temporary privation of powers, authority, or rights, usually intended as a censure or punishment; as, the *suspension* of an ecclesiastic or minister for some fault. This may be merely a *suspension* of his office, or it may be both of his office and his income. A military or naval officer's *suspension* takes place when he is arrested.

7. Prevention or interruption of operation; as, the *suspension* of the habeas corpus act.

8. In *rhetoric*, a keeping of the hearer in doubt and in attentive expectation of what is to follow, or what is to be the inference or conclusion from the arguments or observations.

9. In *Scots law*, a stay or postponement of execution of a sentence condemnatory, by means of letters of suspension granted on application to the lord ordinary. *Cyc.*

10. In *mechanics, points of suspension* in a balance are the points in the axis or beam where the weights are applied, or from which they are suspended. *Hutton.*

11. In *music*, every sound of a chord to a given base, which is continued to another base, is a *suspension.* *Cyc.*

Suspension of arms: in *war*, a short truce or cessation of operations agreed on by the commanders of the contending parties, as for burying the dead, making proposals for surrender or for peace, &c. *Cyc.*

SUS-PEN'SION-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge supported by chains or ropes, which pass over high piers or columns at each end, and are secured below. *Buchanan.*

SUS-PENS'IVE, *a.* Doubtful. *Beaum. & Fl.*

SUS-PENS'OR, *n.* In *surgery*, a bandage to suspend the scrotum.

SUS-PENS'O-RY, *a.* That suspends; suspending; as, a *suspensory* muscle.

SUS-PENS'O-RY, *n.* That which suspends, or holds up; a truss.

SUS'PI-CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *suspicor.*]

That may be suspected; liable to suspicion. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

SUS-PI''CION, (sus-pish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *suspicio.* See SUSPECT.]

The act of suspecting; the imagination of the existence of something without proof, of upon very slight evidence, or upon no evidence at all. *Suspicion* often proceeds from the apprehension of evil; it is the offspring or companion of jealousy.

Suspicions among thoughts are like bats among birds; they ever fly by twilight. *Bacon.*

SUS-PI''CIOUS, (sus-pish'us,) *a.* [L. *suspiciosus.*]

1. Inclined to suspect; apt to imagine without proof.

Nature itself, after it has done an injury, will ever be *suspicious*, and no man can love the person he suspects. *South.*

2. Indicating suspicion or fear.

We have a *suspicious*, fearful, constrained countenance. *Swift.*

3. Liable to suspicion; adapted to raise suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill; as, an author of *suspicious* innovations. *Hooker.*

I spy a black, *suspicious*, threatening cloud. *Shak.*

4. Entertaining suspicion; given to suspicion.

Many mischievous insects are daily at work to make men of merit *suspicious* of each other. *Pope.*

SUS-PI''CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With suspicion.

2. So as to excite suspicion. *Sidney.*

SUS-PI''CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being liable to suspicion, or liable to be suspected; as, the *suspiciousness* of a man's appearance, of his weapons, or of his actions.

2. The quality or state of being apt to suspect; as, the *suspiciousness* of a man's temper or mind.

SUS-PI'RAL, *n.* [L. *suspiro*, to breathe; *sub* and *spiro.*]

1. A breathing-hole; a vent or ventiduct. *Rees.*

2. A spring of water passing under ground toward a cistern or conduit. [*Local.*] *Rees.*

SUS-PI-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *suspiratio*, *suspiro*, to sigh; *sub* and *spiro*, to breathe.]

The act of sighing or fetching a long and deep breath; a sigh. *More.*

SUS-PIRE', *v. i.* [Supra.] To sigh; to fetch a long, deep breath; to breathe. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

SUS-PIR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Wished for; desired. [*Not in use.*]

SUS-TAIN', *v. t.* [L. *sustineo*; *sub* and *teneo*, to hold under; Fr. *soutenir*; It. *sostenere*; Sp. *sostener*, *sustentar.*]

1. To bear; to uphold; to support; as, a foundation *sustains* the superstructure; pillars *sustain* an edifice; a beast *sustains* a load.

2. To hold; to keep from falling; as, a rope *sustains* a weight.

3. To support; to keep from sinking in despondence. The hope of a better life *sustains* the afflicted amidst all their sorrows.

4. To maintain; to keep alive; to support; to subsist; as, provisions to *sustain* a family or an army.

5. To support in any condition by aid; to assist or relieve.

His sons who seek the tyrant to *sustain*. *Dryden.*

6. To bear; to endure without failing or yielding. The mind stands collected, and *sustains* the shock.

Shall Turnus thus such endless toil *sustain*? *Dryden.*

7. To suffer; to bear; to undergo.

You shall *sustain* more new disgraces. *Shak.*

8. To maintain; to support; not to dismiss or abate. Notwithstanding the plea in bar or in abatement, the court *sustained* the action or suit.

9. To maintain as a sufficient ground. The testimony or the evidence is not sufficient to *sustain* the action, the accusation, the charges, or the impeachment.

10. In *music*, to continue, as the sound of notes through their whole length. *Busby.*

SUS-TAIN', *n.* That which upholds. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

SUS-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be sustained or maintained. The action is not *sustainable.*

SUS-TAIN'ED, *pp.* Borne; upheld; maintained; supported; subsisted; suffered.

SUS-TAIN'ER, *n.* He or that which sustains, upholds, or suffers.

SUS-TAIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bearing; upholding; maintaining; suffering; subsisting.

SUS-TAIN'MENT, *n.* The act of sustaining; support.

SUS-TAL'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *συσταλτικος.*]

Mournful; affecting; an epithet given to a species of music by the Greeks. *Busby.*

SUS'TE-NANCE, *n.* [Norm. Fr.; from *sustain.*]

1. Support; maintenance; subsistence; as, the *sustenance* of the body; the *sustenance* of life.

2. That which supports life; food; victuals; provisions. This city has ample *sustenance.*

SUS-TEN'TA-CLE, *n.* [L. *sustentaculum.*]

Support. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

SUS-TEN-TA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sustentatio*, *sustento.*]

1. Support; preservation from falling. *Boyle.*

2. Use of food. *Brown.*

3. Maintenance; support of life. *Bacon.*

SU-SUR-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *susurratio*; *susurro*, to whisper.]

A whispering; a soft murmur.

SU'TILE, (sū'til,) *a.* [L. *sutilis*, from *suo*, to sew.]

Done by stitching. [*Not in use.*] *Boswell.*

SUT'LER, *n.* [D. *soetelaar*, as if from *soet*, sweet. But in German, *sudelkoch* is a paltry victualer, as if from *sudeln*, to soil; *sudler*, a dirty fellow. In Danish, *sudelkock* is a pastry-cook, from the same root; *sudler*, to soil. The Danish may be the original signification.]

A person who follows an army, and sells to the troops provisions and liquors.

SUT'LING, *a.* Belonging to sutlers; engaged in the occupation of a sutler. *Tatler.*

SUT-TEE', *n.* In the *Sanscrit*, or *sacred language of the Hindoos*, a female deity.

2. A widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband.

3. The sacrifice of burning a widow on the funeral pile of her husband.

SUT-TEE'ISM, *n.* The practice of self-immolation among widows in Hindostan.

SUT'TLE, (sut'tl,) *a.* *Suttle weight*, in *commerce*, is the weight when the tare has been deducted, and tret is yet to be allowed. *McCulloch.*

SŪT'UR-AL, *a.* [L. *sutura*, a seam.]

Relating to a suture or seam.

In *botany*, the dehiscence of a pericarp is *sutural*, when it takes place at a suture.

SŪT'UR-A-TED, *a.* Stitched; sewed or knit together. *Smith.*

SŪT'URE, (sūt'yure,) *n.* [L. *sutura*, from *suo*, to sew.]

1. *Literally*, a sewing; hence, the uniting of the parts of a wound by stitching. *Coxe.*

2. The seam or joint which unites the bones of the skull; or the peculiar articulation or connection of those bones; as, the coronal *suture*; the sagittal *suture.*

3. In *botany*, the line or seam formed by the union of two margins in any part of a plant.

SŪT'UR-ED, *a.* Having sutures; knit or united together.

SŪ'UM CUIQUE TRI-BŪ'TO, (-kī'kwe-,) [L.] Give every one his due.

SŌ'ZE-RAIN-TY, *n.* [Fr. *suzeraineté*, from *suzerain*, a lord paramount.]

Paramount authority or command. *Enfantin.*

SWAB, (swob,) *n.* [Sax. *swebban*, to sweep; formed perhaps on the root of *wipe*, as G. *schweben*, to wave or soar, is on that of *wave*, and D. *zweepen*, on that of *whip.*]

1. A mop for cleaning floors; *on board of ships*, a large mop or bunch of old rope yarn, used to clean the deck and cabin.

2. A bit of sponge fastened to a handle for cleansing the mouth of the sick, or for giving them nourishment. *Miner.*

SWAB, *v. t.* [Supra.] To clean with a mop; to wipe when wet or after washing; as, to *swab* the deck of a ship.

SWAB'BED, (swobd,) *pp.* Cleaned with a mop.

SWAB'BER, *n.* [D. *zwabber.*]

One that uses a swab to clean a floor or deck; *on board of ships of war*, an inferior officer, whose business is to see that the ship is kept clean.

SWAB'BING, *ppr.* Cleaning with a mop.

SWAD, *n.* A pod, as of beans or peas. [*Local.*]
2. A short, fat person. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*
3. In *New England*, a lump, mass, or bunch; also, a crowd. [*Vulgar.*]

SWAD'DLE, (swod'dl,) *v. t.* [Sax. *swathe*, *swethel*, a border, fringe, or band; *beswethan*, to swathe; D. *zwaad*, G. *schwaden*, a *swath.*]
1. To swathe; to bind, as with a bandage; to bind tight with clothes; used generally of infants; as, to *swaddle* a child.

They *swaddled* me in my night-gown. *Addison.*

2. To beat; to cudgel. [*Low, and not in use.*] *Hudibras.*

SWAD'DLE, *n.* Clothes bound tight round the body.

They put me in bed in all my *swaddles.* *Addison.*

SWAD'DLED, *pp.* Swathed; bound in tight clothes.

SWAD'DLING, *ppr.* Swathing; binding in tight clothes.

SWAD'DLING-BAND, } *n.* A band or froth wrap-
SWAD'DLING-CLOTH, } ped round an infant. *Luke* ii.

SWAG, *v. t.* [Qu. Sax. *sigan*, to fall; Ice. *soigia*; Sw. *svag*; Dan. *id.*, feeble; Dan. *svækker*, to weaken. See WEAK.]
To sink down by its weight; to lean. *Grew.*

SWAG'-BEL-LI-ED, (-bel-lid,) *a.* Having a prominent, overhanging belly. *Shak.*

SWAGE, *v. t.* [Probably allied to *swag* and *weak*; from falling or throwing down.]
To ease; to soften; to mitigate.

Apt words have power to *swage*
The tumors of a troubled mind. *Milton.*

[See ASSUAGE, which is the word now used.]

SWAGE, *n.* Among *workmen in sheet iron*, a tool used for making moldings upon sheet iron.

SWAGE, *v. t.* To use a swage; to fashion a piece of iron by drawing it into a groove or mold, having the required shape. *Haldeman.*

SWAG'GER, *v. i.* [Sax. *swegan*, to sound or rattle.]
To bluster; to bully; to boast or brag noisily; to be tumultuously proud.

What a pleasure it is to *swagger* at the bar! *Arbuthnot.*
To be great is not to *swagger* at our footmen. *Colier.*

SWAG'GER-ER, *n.* A blusterer; a bully; a boastful, noisy fellow. *Shak.*

SWAG'GER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Blustering; boasting noisily.

SWAG'GING, *ppr.* Sinking or inclining.

SWAG'GY, *a.* [from *swag.*] Sinking, hanging, or leaning by its weight. *Brown.*

SWAIN, *n.* [Sax. *swein*, *swan*, a boy, a youth, a servant, a herdsman; Sw. *sven*, a boy; Dan. *svend*; Ice. *svein.*]
1. A young man. *Spenser.*
2. A country servant employed in husbandry.
3. A pastoral youth. [*Shak.*

Blest *swains!* whose nymphs in every grace excel. *Pope.*

[It is used chiefly in this sense, and in poetry.]

SWAIN'ISH, *a.* Rustic. *Milton.*

SWAIN'MOTE, } *n.* [*swain* and *mote*, meeting.] In
SWEIN'MOTE, } *England*, a court held before the
SWAN'I-MOTE, } verderors of the forest as judges, by the steward of the court, thrice every year; the swains or freeholders within the forest composing the jury. Its principal jurisdiction is to inquire into the oppressions and grievances committed by the officers of the forest. It receives and tries also presentments certified from the court of attachments against offenses in vert and venison. This court is incident to a forest, as a court of piepoudre is to a fair. *Blackstone.*

SWAIP, *v. i.* To walk proudly. [*Used in the north of England for* SWEEP.]

SWALE, *n.* [Probably from *vale.*] A local word in *New England*, signifying an interval or vale; a tract of low land.
2. In *England*, a shade. *Cyc.*

SWALE, *v. i.* To waste. [See SWEAL.]

SWALE, *v. t.* To dress a hog for bacon, by singeing or burning off his hair. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

SWAL'LET, *n.* [See WELL.] Among *the tinners*, water breaking in upon the miners at their work. *Bailey.*

SWAL'LOW, (swol'lo,) *n.* [Sax. *swalewe*; D. *zwaluw*; G. *schwalbe*; Dan. *svale*; Sw. *svala.*]
A bird of the genus Hirundo, of many species, among which are the barn swallow and the martin. *Swallows* have great powers of flight, and feed mostly on winged insects, which they seize while flying. They have the tail forked.

SWAL'LOW-FISH, *n.* A sea-fish of the genus Trigla, called in Cornwall TUB-FISH; remarkable for the size of its gill-fins. It is called also the SAPPHIRINE GURNARD. *Cyc.*

SWAL'LOW-TAIL, *n.* In *joinery* and *carpentry*, the same as DOVE-TAIL.

SWAL'LOW-TAIL, *n.* A species of willow. *Bacon.*

SWAL'LOW-TAIL-ED, *a.* Dove-tailed, which see.

SWAL'LOW-WORT, (-wurt,) *n.* A plant of the genus Asclepias or Cynanchum. It grows in the southern part of Europe, and is said to have been successfully used as a medicine, chiefly in dropsical cases. *Cyc.*
The *African swallow-wort* is of the genus Stapelia. *Lee.*

SWAL'LOW, *v. t.* [Sax. *swelgan*, *swilgan*, to swallow, to swill; D. *swelgen*; Sw. *svalja*, to swallow; *svalg*, the throat; Dan. *svelger.* Qu. the Fr. *avaler*, with a prefix, and the root of *fall.*]
1. To take into the stomach; to receive through the gullet or œsophagus into the stomach; as, to *swallow* food or drink. Food should be well chewed before it is *swallowed.*
2. To absorb; to draw and sink into an abyss or gulf; to ingulf; usually followed by *up.* The Maelstrom off the coast of Norway, it is said, will *swallow up* a ship.

In bogs *swallowed* up and lost. *Milton.*
The earth opened and *swallowed* them up.—Num. xvi.

3. To receive or embrace, as opinions or belief, without examination or scruple; to receive implicitly. *Locke.*
4. To engross; to appropriate.

Homer—has *swallowed up* the honor of those who succeeded him. *Pope.*

5. To occupy; to employ.

The necessary provision of life *swallows* the greatest part of their time. *Locke.*

6. To seize and waste.

Corruption *swallowed* what the liberal hand
Of bounty scattered. *Thomson.*

7. To engross; to engage completely.

The priest and the prophet have erred through strong drink; they are *swallowed up* of wine.—Is. xxviii.

8. To exhaust; to consume. His expenses *swallow up* all his income.

SWAL'LOW, *n.* The gullet or œsophagus; the throat.
2. Voracity. *South.*
3. As much as is swallowed at once.

SWAL'LOW-ED, *pp.* Taken into the stomach; absorbed; received without scruple; engrossed; wasted; exhausted.

SWAL'LOW-ER, *n.* One who swallows; also, a glutton. *Tatler.*

SWAL'LOW-ING, *ppr.* Taking into the stomach; absorbing; ingulfing; receiving implicitly; engrossing; wasting; exhausting.

SWAL'LOW-ING, *n.* The act of taking into the stomach or of absorbing; the act of receiving implicitly; the act of engrossing.

SWAM, *pret.* of SWIM.

SWAMP, (swomp,) *n.* [Sax. *swam*, a fungus or mushroom; Goth. *swamms*, a sponge; G. *schwamm*, D. *zwam*, Dan. *svamp*; Sw. *id.*, a sponge, a fungus.]
Spongy land; low ground filled with water; soft, wet ground. In *New England*, I believe this word is never applied to marsh, or the boggy land made by the overflowing of salt water, but always to low, soft ground in the interior country; wet and spongy land, but not usually covered with water. This is the true meaning of the word. *Swamps* are often mowed. In *England*, the word is explained in books by boggy land, morassy or marshy ground.

SWAMP, (swomp,) *v. t.* To plunge, whelm, or sink in a swamp; hence, to overset or sink and be lost in water.
2. To plunge into inextricable difficulties.

SWAMP'ED, (swompt,) *pp.* Overwhelmed; plunged into difficulties.

SWAMP'ING, *ppr.* Overwhelming; plunging into inextricable difficulties. *Quart. Rev.*

SWAMP'-ORE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, an ore of iron found in swamps and morasses; bog ore, or bog iron ore. *Cyc.*

SWAMP'Y, *a.* Consisting of swamp; like a swamp; low, wet, and spongy; as, *swampy* land.

SWAN, (swon,) *n.* [Sax. *swan*; D. *zwaan*; G. *schwan*; Dan. *svane*; Sw. *svan.* Qu. *wan*, white, with a prefix.]
A large, aquatic fowl of the genus Cygnus, apparently intermediate between ducks and geese. Swans have the neck very long, plumage close, thick, soft, and light. They are remarkable for grace and elegance upon the water. The adults of the common species are white, but an Australian species is black. *Nuttall. P. Cyc.*

SWANG, *n.* A piece of low land or green sward, liable to be covered with water. [*Local in England.*]

SWAN'S'-DOWN, *n.* A fine, soft, thick cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

SWAN'SKIN, *n.* [*swan* and *skin.*] A species of flannel of a soft texture, thick and warm.

SWAP, (swop,) *adv.* [Qu. *sweep.*] Hastily; at a snatch. [*A low word, and local.*]

SWAP, (swop,) *v. t.* To exchange; to barter; to swap. [See SWOP.] [*This word is not elegant, but common in colloquial language in America.*]

SWAP, *n.* A blow; a stroke. *Beaum. & Fl.*

SWAPE, *n.* [Qu. *sweep.*] A pole supported by a fulcrum, on which it turns, used for raising water from a well, for churning, &c. *Everbank.*
[This Bailey spells SWIPE, and in New England it is pronounced *sweep*, as in *well-sweep.*]

SWAP'PED, (swopt,) *pp.* Exchanged; bartered.

SWAP'PING, *ppr.* Exchanging.

SWARD, *n.* [Sax. *sweard*; Dan. *svor*; D. *zwoord*; G. *schwarte*, rind, skin; W. *gwyryd*, an excretion, sward, moss.]
1. The skin of bacon. [*Local.*]
2. The grassy surface of land; turf; that part of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass, forming a kind of mat. When covered with green grass, it is called GREEN-SWARD.

SWARD, *v. t.* To produce sward; to cover with sward. *Mortimer.*

SWARD'-CUT-TER, *n.* An instrument for cutting sward across the ridges.

SWARD'ED, *a.* Covered with sward. *Drake.*

SWARD'Y, *a.* Covered with sward or grass; as, *swardy* land.

SWARE, *old pret.* of SWEAR. [We now use SWORE.]

SWARE, } *n.* A copper coin and money of ac-
SCHWARE, } count in Bremen, value one fifth of a groat, and 72 groats make a thaler, (rix dollar.) It is therefore worth nearly ¼ farthing sterling, or ½ cent. *McCulloch.*

SWARM, *n.* [Sax. *swearm*; G. *schwarm*; D. *zwerm*; Dan. *sværm*; Sw. *svärm.* This seems to be formed on the root of *warm.* The Sp. *hervir*, to boil, to swarm, is the L. *ferveo*, and boiling is very expressive of the motions of a swarm of bees. See the verb.]
1. In *a general sense*, a large number or body of small animals or insects, particularly when in motion; but *appropriately*, a great number of honey bees which emigrate from a hive at once, and seek new lodgings under the direction of a queen; or a like body of bees united and settled permanently in a hive. The bees that leave a hive in spring, are the young bees produced in the year preceding. *Exod.* viii. *Judges* xiv.
2. A swarm or multitude; *particularly*, a multitude of people in motion. *Swarms* of northern nations overran the south of Europe in the fifth century.
Note.—The application of this word to inanimate things, as swarms of *advantages*, by Shakspeare, and swarms of *themes*, by Young, is not legitimate, for the essence of the word is motion.

SWARM, *v. t.* [Sax. *swearmian*; D. *zwermen*; G. *schwärmen*; Dan. *svermer*; Sw. *svärma*, to swarm, to rove, to wander, to swerve.]
1. To collect and depart from a hive by flight in a body, as bees. Bees *swarm* in warm, clear days in summer.
2. To appear or collect in a crowd; to run; to throng together; to congregate in a multitude.

In crowds around the *swarming* people join. *Dryden.*

3. To be crowded; to be thronged with a multitude of animals in motion. The forests in America often *swarm* with wild pigeons. The northern seas in spring *swarm* with herrings.

Every place *swarms* with soldiers. *Spenser.*

[Such phrases as "life *swarms* with ills," "those days *swarmed* with fables," are not legitimate, or wholly obsolete. *Brown. Young.*]
4. To breed multitudes. *Milton.*
5. To climb, as a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs, and scrambling.

At the top was placed a piece of money, as a prize for those who could *swarm* up and seize it. *Core's Russ.*

Note.—This, by the common people in New England, is pronounced *squirm* or *squurm*, and it is evidently formed on *worm*, indicating that *worm* and *warm*, on which *swarm* and *squirm* are formed, are radically the same word. The primary sense is, to bend, wind, twist, as a worm or a swarm of bees. It may be formed on the root of *veer*, *vary.*]

SWARM, *v. t.* To crowd or throng. [*Not in use.*]

SWARM'ED, *pp.* of SWARM.

SWARM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* from SWARM. [See the verb.]

SWART, } *a.* [Sax. *sweart*, *sweart*; Sw. *svart*; Dan.
SWARTH, } *svarte*; G. *schwarz*; D. *zwart.*]
1. Being of a dark hue; moderately black; tawny.

A nation strange with visage *swart.* *Spenser.*

[I believe SWART and SWARTH are never used in the United States, certainly not in New England. SWARTHY is a common word.]
2. Gloomy; malignant. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

SWART, *v. t.* To make tawny. *Brown.*

SWARTH, } *n.* An apparition of a person about to
SWARTH, } die. *Grose.*
[*Not used in New England.*]

SWARTH'I-LY, *adv.* [from *swarthy.*] Duskily; with a tawny hue.

SWARTH'I-NESS, *n.* Tawniness; a dusky or dark complexion.

SWARTH'Y, *a.* [See SWART.] Being of a dark hue or dusty complexion; tawny. In warm climates,

the complexion of men is universally *swarthy* or black. The Moors, Spaniards, and Italians, are more *swarthy* than the French, Germans, and English.

Their *swarthy* hosts would darken all our plains. *Addison.*

2. Black; as, the *swarthy* African.

SWART'I-NESS, *n.* A tawny color. *Sherwood.*

SWART'ISH, *a.* Somewhat dark or tawny.

SWART'Y, *a.* Swarthy; tawny. *Burton.*

SWARVE, *v. i.* To swerve. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SWASH, (swosh,) *n.* An oval figure, whose moldings are oblique to the axis of the work. *Mozon.*

[*A cant word. Johnson.*]

SWASH, (swosh,) *n.* A blustering noise; a vaporing. [*Not in use, or vulgar.*]

2. Impulse of water flowing with violence. In the Southern States of America, *swash* or *swosh* is a name given to a narrow sound or channel of water lying within a sand-bank, or between that and the shore. Many such are found on the shores of the Carolinas.

SWASH, *v. t.* [D. *zwetsen*, to boast.]

To bluster; to make a great noise; to vapor or brag. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SWASH, } *a.* Soft, like fruit too ripe. [*Local.*]
SWASH'Y, } *Pegge.*

SWASH'-BUCK-LER, *n.* A sword-player; a bully or braggadocio. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

SWASH'ER, *n.* One who makes a blustering show of valor or force of arms. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SWAT, } *v. t.* To sweat. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
SWATE, }

SWATCH, *n.* A swath. [*Not in use.*] *Tusser.*

SWATH, (swawth,) *n.* [Sax. *swathe*, a track, a border or fringe, a band; D. *swaad*; G. *schwaden.*]

1. A line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe in mowing or cradling.

2. The whole breadth or sweep of a scythe in mowing or cradling; as, a wide *swath.* *Farmers.*

3. A band or fillet. They wrapped me in a hundred yards of *swath.* *Guardian.*

SWATHE, *v. t.* To bind with a band, bandage, or rollers; as, to *swathe* a child:

2. To bind or wrap.

Their children are never *swathed* or bound about with any thing when first born. *Abbot.*

SWATHE, *n.* A bandage.

SWATH'ED, *pp.* Bound with a bandage or rollers.

SWATH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Binding or wrapping.

SWAY, *v. t.* [D. *zwaaijen*, to turn, to wield, to swing, to sway. This word is probably formed on the root of *weigh*, *wave*, Sax. *wag*, *weg*, and *swag*, and probably *swing* is written for *swig*, and is of the same family; Ice. *sweigia*; Sw. *sviga.*]

1. To move or wave; to wield with the hand; as, to *sway* the scepter.

2. To bias; to cause to lean or incline to one side. Let not temporal advantages *sway* you from the line of duty. The king was *swayed* by his council from the course he intended to pursue.

As bowls run true by being made
On purpose false, and to be *swayed.* *Hudibras.*

3. To rule; to govern; to influence or direct by power and authority, or by moral force.

This was the race
To *sway* the world, and land and sea subdue. *Dryden.*
She could not *sway* her house. *Shak.*
Take heed lest passion *sway*
Thy judgment to do aught which else free will
Would not admit. *Milton.*

SWAY, *v. i.* To be drawn to one side by weight; to lean. A wall *sways* to the west.

The balance *sways* on our part. *Bacon.*

[This sense seems to indicate that this word and *swag* are radically one.]

2. To have weight or influence.

The example of sundry churches — doth *sway* much. *Hooker.*

3. To bear rule; to govern.

Hadst thou *swayed* as kings should do. *Shak.*

4. In *seamen's language*, to hoist, particularly applied to the lower yards and to the topmast yards, &c.

SWAY, *n.* The swing or sweep of a weapon.

To strike with huge two-handed *sway.* *Milton.*

2. Any thing moving with bulk and power.

Are not you *moved* when all the *sway* of earth
Shakes like a thing unfirm? *Shak.*

3. Preponderation; turn or cast of balance.

Expert
When to advance, or stand, or turn the *sway* of battle. *Milton.*

4. Power exerted in governing; rule; dominion; control.

When vice prevails, and impious men bear *sway,*
The post of honor is a private station. *Addison.*

5. Influence; weight or authority that inclines to one side; as, the *sway* of desires. All the world is subject to the *sway* of fashion.

6. A switch used by thatchers to bind their work. *Halliwell.*

SWAY'ED, (swāde,) *pp.* Wielded; inclined to one side; ruled; governed; influenced; biased.

SWAY'ING, *ppr.* Wielding; causing to lean; biasing; ruling.

SWAY'ING, *n.* *Swaying of the back*, among *beasts*, is a kind of lumbago, caused by a fall or by being overloaded. *Cyc.*

SWEAL, *v. i.* [Sax. *swelan*, sometimes written Swale. In *America*, it is pronounced as written, *sweal* or *sweel.*]

1. To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; to waste away without feeding the flame.

2. To blaze away. [See also Swale.]

SWEAL'ING, *ppr.* Melting and wasting away.

SWEAR, (swāre,) *v. i.*; *pret.* Swore, (formerly Sware;) *pp.* Sworn. [Sax. *swerian*, *sverigan*; Goth. *swaran*; D. *zweeren*; G. *schwören*; Sw. *svärja*, to swear, and *svara*, to answer; Dan. *sværger*, to swear, and *svarer*, to answer. The latter seems to be from *swarrer*, to turn, Eng. *veer.* *Swear* seems to be allied to *aver* and the L. *assevero*, and to belong to the root *Wr.*]

1. To affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed.

Ye shall not *swear* by my name falsely. — Lev. xix.
But I say to you, *Swear* not at all. — Matt. v.

2. To promise upon oath.

Jacob said, *Swear* to me this day; and he *swore* to him. — Gen. xxv.

3. To give evidence on oath; as, to *swear* to the truth of a statement. He *swore* that the prisoner was not present at the riot.

4. To be profane; to practice profaneness. Certain classes of men are accustomed to *swear.* For men to *swear* is sinful, disreputable, and odious; but for females or ladies to *swear* appears more abominable and scandalous.

SWEAR, *v. t.* To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of the declaration; as, to *swear* on oath.

[This seems to have been the primitive use of *swear*; that is, to affirm.]

2. To put to an oath; to cause to take an oath; as, to *swear* witnesses in court; to *swear* a jury; the witness has been *sworn*; the judges are *sworn* into office.

3. To declare or charge upon oath; as, to *swear* treason against a man.

4. To obtest by an oath.

Now, by Apollo, king, thou *swear'st* thy gods in vain. *Shak.*

To swear the peace against one; to make oath that one is under the actual fear of death or bodily harm from the person; in which case the person must find sureties of the peace.

SWEAR'ER, *n.* One who swears; one who calls God to witness for the truth of his declaration.

2. A profane person.

Then the liars and *swearers* are fools. *Shak.*

SWEAR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Affirming upon oath; uttering a declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of it.

2. Putting upon oath; causing to swear.

SWEAR'ING, *n.* The act or practice of affirming on oath. *Swearing* in court is lawful.

2. Profaneness. All *swearing* not required by some law, or in conformity with law, is criminal. False *swearing*, or perjury, is a crime of a deep dye.

SWEAT, (swet,) *n.* [Sax. *swat*; D. *zweet*; G. *schweiss*; Dan. *sveed*; Sw. *svett*; L. *sudor.*]

1. The fluid or sensible moisture which is excreted from the skin of an animal.

In the *sweat* of thy face shalt thou eat bread. — Gen. iii.

2. Labor; toil; drudgery. *Milton.*

3. Moisture evacuated from any substance; as, the *sweat* of hay or grain in a mow or stack.

SWEAT, (swet,) *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* Sweat or Sweated. Swot is obsolete. [Sax. *swætan*; Sw. *svetta*; Dan. *sveeder*; D. *zweeten*; G. *schwitzen*; L. *sudo*; Fr. *suer.*]

1. To excrete sensible moisture from the skin. Horses *sweat*; oxen *sweet* little or not at all.

2. To toil; to labor; to drudge.

He'd have the poets *sweat.* *Waller.*

3. To emit moisture, as green plants in a heap.

SWEAT, (swet,) *v. t.* To emit or suffer to flow from the pores; to exude.

For him the rich Arabia *sweats* her gums. *Dryden.*

2. To cause to excrete moisture from the skin. His physicians attempted to *sweat* him by the most powerful sudorifics.

SWEAT'ER, *n.* One that causes to sweat.

SWEAT'I-LY, (swet'e-le,) *adv.* So as to be moist with sweat.

SWEAT'I-NESS, (swet'e-ness,) *n.* The state of being sweaty or moist with sweat.

SWEAT'ING, (swet'ing,) *ppr.* Excreting moisture from the skin; throwing out moisture; exuding.

2. Causing to emit moisture from the skin.

SWEAT'ING-BATH, *n.* A sudatory; a bath for producing sensible sweat; a hypocaust or stove. *Cyc.*

SWEAT'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house for sweating persons in sickness. *Cyc.*

SWEAT'ING-I-RON, (swet'ing-i-urn,) *n.* A kind of knife or a piece of a scythe, used to scrape off sweat from horses. *Cyc.*

SWEAT'ING-ROOM, *n.* A room for sweating persons.

2. In *rural economy*, a room for sweating cheese and carrying off the superfluous juices. *Cyc.*

SWEAT'ING-SICK'NESS, *n.* A febrile epidemic disease which prevailed in some countries of Europe, but particularly in England, in the 15th and 16th centuries. Its first appearance was in the army of the earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII., on his landing at Milford Haven, in 1485. The invasion of the disease was sudden, and usually marked by a local affection producing the sensation of intense heat, afterward diffusing itself over the whole body, and immediately followed by profuse sweating, which continued through the whole course of the disease, or till death, which often happened in a few hours. *Cyc.*

SWEAT'Y, (swet'e,) *a.* Moist with sweat; as, a *sweaty* skin; a *sweaty* garment.

2. Consisting of sweat.

No noisy whiffs or *sweaty* streams. *Swift.*

3. Laborious; toilsome; as, the *sweaty* forge. *Prior.*

SWEDE, *n.* A native of Sweden.

2. A Swedish turnip.

SWE-DEN-BOR'GI-AN, *n.* A follower of Emanuel Swedenborg, who claimed to have habitual intercourse with the world of spirits, and to have received divine instructions from on high. He denied the doctrine of the Trinity, and maintained that Jesus Christ alone is God. He taught the doctrine of *correspondences*, i. e., that there is a spiritual meaning of the Scriptures lying back of the literal one, which constitutes the only true meaning. *Encyc. Am.*

SWE-DEN-BOR'GI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Swedenborgians.

SWED'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Sweden.

SWED'ISH-TUR'NIP, *n.* The Brassica campestris or ruta baga, a hard sort of turnip, of two kinds, the white and the yellow. The latter is most valued. *Cyc.*

SWEEP, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* Swept. [Sax. *swapan*, *sweopan.* It seems to be allied to *swab*, and may be formed on the root of *wipe.* G. *schweifen.*]

1. To brush or rub over with a brush, broom, or besom, for removing loose dirt; to clean by brushing; as, to *sweep* a chimney or a floor. When we say, to *sweep* a room, we mean to *sweep* the floor of the room; and to *sweep* the house, is to *sweep* the floors of the house.

2. To carry with a long, swinging, or dragging motion; to carry with pomp.

And like a peacock, *sweep* along his tail. *Shak.*

3. To drive or carry along or off by a long, brushing stroke or force, or by flowing on the earth. Thus the wind *sweeps* the snow from the tops of the hills; a river *sweeps* away a dam, timber, or rubbish; a flood *sweeps* away a bridge or a house. Hence,

4. To drive, destroy, or carry off many at a stroke, or with celerity and violence; as, a pestilence *sweeps* off multitudes in a few days. The conflagration *swept* away whole streets of houses.

I have already *swept* the stakes. *Dryden.*

5. To rub over.

Their long descending train,
With rubies edged and sapphires, *swept* the plain. *Dryden.*

6. To strike with a long stroke.

Wake into voice each silent string,
And *sweep* the sounding lyre. *Pope.*

7. To draw or drag over; as, to *sweep* the bottom of a river with a net, or with the bight of a rope, to hook an anchor. *Mar. Dict.*

SWEEP, *v. i.* To pass with swiftness and violence, as something broad, or brushing the surface of any thing; as, a *sweeping* rain; a *sweeping* flood. A fowl that flies near the surface of land or water, is said to *sweep* along near the surface.

2. To pass over or brush along with celerity and force; as, the wind *sweeps* along the plain.

3. To pass with pomp; as, a person *sweeps* along with a trail.

She *sweeps* it through the court with troops of ladies. *Shak.*

4. To move with a long reach; as, a *sweeping* stroke. *Dryden.*

SWEEP, *n.* The act of sweeping.

2. The compass of a stroke; as, a long *sweep.*

3. The compass of any turning body or motion; as, the *sweep* of a door.

4. The compass of any thing flowing or brushing; as, the flood carried away every thing within its *sweep.*

5. Violent and general destruction; as, the *sweep* of an epidemic disease. *Graunt.*

6. Direction of any motion not rectilinear; as, the *sweep* of a compass.

7. The mold of a ship when she begins to compass in, at the rung heads; also, any part of a ship shaped

by the segment of a circle; as, a floor-*sweep*; a back-*sweep*, &c.

8. Among *refiners of metals*, the almond-furnace.

9. Among *seamen*, a name given to large oars, used in small vessels, to impel them during a calm, or to increase their speed during a chase, &c. *Totten.*

10. The pole or piece of timber moved on a fulcrum or post, used to raise and lower a bucket in a well for drawing water; written by Bailey, SWIPE, and in Yorkshire, England, SWAPE.

11. A chimney sweeper.

Sweep of the tiller; a circular frame on which the tiller traverses in large ships.

SWEEP'ER, *n.* One that sweeps.

SWEEP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Brushing over; rubbing with a broom or besom; cleaning with a broom or besom; brushing along; passing over; dragging over.

SWEEP'ING-LY, *adv.* By sweeping.

SWEEP'INGS, *n. pl.* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish. The *sweepings* of streets are often used as manure.

SWEEP'-NET, *n.* [*sweep* and *net.*] A large net for drawing over a large compass.

SWEEP'STAKE, *n.* [*sweep* and *stake.*] A man that wins all; usually SWEEPSTAKES. *Shak.*

SWEEP'STAKES, *n. pl.* The whole money or other things staked or won at a horse-race.

SWEEP'-WASH-ER, *n.* The person who extracts from the sweepings, potsherds, &c., of refineries of gold and silver, the small residuum of precious metal. *Ure.*

SWEEP'Y, *a.* Passing with speed and violence over a great compass at once.

The branches bend before their *sweepy* sway. *Dryden.*

2. Strutting.

3. Wavy.

SWEET, *a.* [Sax. *swete*; D. *zoet*; G. *süss*; Sw. *söt*; Dan. *sød*; Sans. *swad.* Qu. L. *suavis.*]

1. Agreeable or grateful to the taste; as, sugar or honey is *sweet.*

2. Pleasing to the smell; fragrant; as, a *sweet* rose; *sweet* odor. *sweet* incense. *Ex.* XXVI.

3. Pleasing to the ear; soft; melodious; harmonious; as, the *sweet* notes of a flute or an organ; *sweet* music; a *sweet* voice.

4. Pleasing to the eye; beautiful; as, a *sweet* face; a *sweet* color or complexion; a *sweet* form. *Shak.*

5. Fresh; not salt; as, *sweet* water. *Bacon.*

6. Not sour; as, *sweet* fruits; *sweet* oranges.

7. Mild; soft; gentle.

Canst thou bind the *sweet* influences of Pleiades? — Job XXXVIII.

8. Mild; soft; kind; obliging; as, *sweet* manners.

9. Grateful; pleasing.

Sweet interchange of hill and valley. *Milton.*

10. Making soft or excellent music; as, a *sweet* singer.

11. Not stale; as, *sweet* butter; the bread is *sweet.*

12. Not turned; not sour; as, *sweet* milk.

13. Not putrescent or putrid; as, the meat is *sweet.*

SWEET, *n.* Something pleasing or grateful to the mind; as, the *sweets* of domestic life.

A little bitter mingled in our sup, leaves no relish of the *sweet.* *Locke.*

2. A *sweet* substance; *particularly*, any vegetable juice which is added to wines to improve them. *Encye.*

3. A perfume. *Prior. Dryden.*

4. A word of endearment.

5. *Sweets*, *pl.*; home made wines, mead, metheglin, &c. *McCulloch.* Also, cane juice, molasses, or other sweet vegetable substance. *Edwards, West Indies.*

SWEET'-AP-PLE, *n.* [*sweet* and *apple.*] The Anona squamosa, or sweet-sop, which see. *Lee.*

SWEET'-BREAD, (bred,) *n.* [*sweet* and *bread.*] The pancreas of a calf, the pancreas of any animal.

SWEET'-BRIER, *n.* [*sweet* and *brier.*] A shrubby plant of the genus Rosa, cultivated for its fragrant smell.

SWEET'-BROOM, *n.* [*sweet* and *broom.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

SWEET-CIC'E-LY, *n.* A plant of the genus Scandix; and another of the genus Osmorrhiza.

SWEET-CIS'TUS, *n.* An evergreen shrub, the Cistus. *Mason.*

SWEET'-CORN, *n.* A variety of the maize, of a sweet taste.

SWEET'EN, (sweet'n,) *v. t.* To make sweet; as, to *sweeten* tea or coffee.

2. To make pleasing or grateful to the mind; as, to *sweeten* life, to *sweeten* friendship.

3. To make mild or kind; as, to *sweeten* the temper.

4. To make less painful; as, to *sweeten* the cares of life.

5. To increase agreeable qualities; as, to *sweeten* the joys or pleasures of life.

6. To soften; to make delicate.

Correggio has made his name immortal by the strength he has given to his figures, and by *sweetening* his lights and shades. *Dryden.*

7. To make pure and salubrious by destroying noxious matter; as, to *sweeten* rooms or apartments that have been infected; to *sweeten* the air.

8. To make warm and fertile; as, to dry and *sweeten* soils.

9. To restore to purity; as, to *sweeten* water, butter, or meat.

SWEET'EN, (sweet'n,) *v. i.* To become sweet. *Bacon.*

SWEET'EN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made sweet, mild, or grateful.

SWEET'EN-ER, *n.* He or that which sweetens; he that palliates; that which moderates acrimony.

SWEET'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making sweet or grateful.

SWEET'EN-ING, *n.* The act of making sweet; that which sweetens. *Ash.*

SWEET'-FLAG, *n.* An aromatic plant of the genus Acorus.

SWEET'-GUM, *n.* A tree of the genus Liquidamber.

SWEET'HEART, *n.* A lover or mistress. *Shak.*

SWEET'ING, *n.* A sweet apple. *Ascham.*

2. A word of endearment. *Shak.*

SWEET'ISH, *a.* Somewhat sweet or grateful to the taste. *Encye.*

SWEET'ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being sweetish. *Berkeley.*

SWEET'-JOHNS, (jonz,) *n.* A plant, a species of Dianthus or pink.

SWEET'LY, *adv.* In a sweet manner; gratefully, agreeably.

He *sweetly* tempered awe. *Dryden.*
No poet ever *sweetly* sung,
Unless he was, like Phœbus, young. *Swift.*

SWEET-MAR'JO-RAM, *n.* A very fragrant plant of the genus Origanum.

SWEET-MAUD'LIN, *n.* A species of Achillea, allied to milfoil. *Loudon.*

SWEET'MEAT, *n.* [*sweet* and *meat.*] Fruit preserved with sugar; as peaches, pears, melons, nuts, orange peel, and the like.

SWEET'NESS, *n.* The quality of being sweet, in any of its senses; as gratefulness to the taste, or to the smell; fragrance; agreeableness to the ear, melody; as, *sweetness* of the voice; *sweetness* of elocution. *Middleton.*

2. Agreeableness of manners; softness; mildness; obliging civility; as, *sweetness* of behavior.

3. Softness, mildness; amiableness; as, *sweetness* of temper.

SWEET'-PEA, *n.* A pea cultivated for ornament, an annual leguminous plant, of the genus Lathyrus. *Cye.*

SWEET'-PO-TA'TO, *n.* A plant and the esculent part of its root, the Convolvulus Batatas, a native of both Indies and of China. It is the potato of Shakspeare and cotemporary writers. *London.*

SWEET'-ROOT, *n.* The liquorice, or Glycyrrhiza.

SWEET'-RUSH, *n.* Another name of the sweet-flag, a species of Acorus.

SWEET'-SCENT-ED, *a.* [*sweet* and *scent.*] Having a sweet smell; fragrant.

SWEET'-SMELL-ING, *a.* [*sweet* and *smell.*] Having a sweet smell, fragrant.

SWEET'-SOP, *n.* An evergreen shrub or tree, Anona squamosa, allied to the custard apple. It grows in the West Indies, and bears a greenish fruit, sweet and pulpy, covered with scales like a pine-apple. *P. Cye.*

SWEET-SUL'TAN, *n.* An annual flowering plant, Centaurea moschata.

SWEET'-TEM'PER-ED, *a.* Having a sweet disposition.

SWEET'-TON-ED, *a.* Having a sweet sound.

SWEET'-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Capraria, and another of the genus Scoparia.

SWEET-WIL'LIAM, *n.* The name of several species of pink, of the genus Dianthus. *Cye.*

The Dianthus Barbatus, a species of pink of many varieties. *Encye. Lee.*

SWEET-WIL'LOW, *n.* A plant, the Myrica gale, or Dutch myrtle. *Lee.*

SWEET'-WOOD, *n.* A plant, a species of Laurus. *Lee.*

SWEET'WORT, *n.* Any plant of a sweet taste.

SWELL, *v. i.*; *pret.* SWELLED; *pp.* SWELLED. SWOLLEN is nearly obsolete. [Sax. *swellan*; D. *zwellen*; G. *schwellen*; Dan. *svaller*; Sw. *svalla.* Qu. is it not from the verb to *well*, or its root?]

1. To grow larger; to dilate or extend the exterior surface or dimensions, by matter added to the interior part, or by expansion of the inclosed substance. Thus, the legs *swell* in dropsy; a bruised part *swells*; a tumor *swells*; a bladder *swells* by inflation.

2. To increase in size or extent by any addition; as, a river *swells*, and overflows its banks.

3. To rise or be driven into waves or billows. In a tempest, the ocean *swells* into waves mountain high.

4. To be puffed up or bloated; as, to *swell* with pride.

5. To be bloated with anger; to be exasperated. He *swells* with rage.

6. To be inflated; to belly; as, *swelling* sails.

7. To be turgid or bombastic; as, *swelling* words; a *swelling* style. *Roscommon.*

8. To protuberate; to bulge out; as, a cask *swells* in the middle.

9. To be elated; to rise into arrogance.

Your equal mind yet *swells* not into state. *Dryden.*

10. To grow more violent; as, a moderate passion may *swell* to fury.

11. To grow upon the view; to become larger.

And monarchs to behold the *swelling* scene. *Shak.*

12. To become larger in amount. Many little debts added, *swell* to a great amount.

13. To become louder; as, a sound gradually *swells* as it approaches.

14. To strut; to look big.

Swelling like a turkey-cock. *Shak.*

15. To rise in altitude; as, land *swells* into hills.

SWELL, *v. t.* To increase the size, bulk, or dimensions of; to cause to rise, dilate, or increase. Rains and dissolving snow *swell* the rivers in spring, and cause floods. Jordan is *swelled* by the snows of Mount Libanus.

2. To aggravate; to heighten.

It is low ebb with the accuser, when such peccadilloes are put to *swell* the charge. *Atterbury.*

3. To raise to arrogance; as, to be *swelled* with pride or haughtiness.

4. To enlarge. These sums *swell* the amount of taxes to a fearful size. These victories served to *swell* the fame of the commander.

5. In *music*, to augment, as the sound of a note.

SWELL, *n.* Extension of bulk. *Shak.*

2. Increase, as of sound; as, the *swell* of a note, or the increase and diminution of sound, *crescendo* and *diminuendo*, in one continued note.

3. A gradual ascent or elevation of land; as, an extensive plain abounding with little *swells.*

4. A wave or billow, *more generally*, a succession of large waves; as, a heavy *swell* sets into the harbor. *Swell* is also used to denote the waves or fluctuation of the sea after a storm, and the waves that roll in and break upon the shore.

5. In *an organ*, a certain number of pipes inclosed in a box, which, being uncovered, produce a *swell* of sound. *Busby.*

SWELL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Enlarged in bulk; inflated; tumefied.

SWELL'ING, *ppr.* Growing or enlarging in its dimensions; growing tumid; inflating; growing or making louder.

2. Tumid; turgid; as style or language.

SWELL'ING, *n.* A tumor or any morbid enlargement of the natural size; as, a *swelling* on the hand or leg.

2. Protuberance; prominence.

The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and *swellings.* *Newton.*

3. A rising or enlargement by passion; as, the *swellings* of anger, grief, or pride. *Tatler.*

SWELT, for SWELLED, is not in use. *Spenser.*

SWELT, *v. i.* [Sax. *sweltan*; Goth. *swiltan*; *ga-swiltan*, to perish, to die; *properly*, to fall, to swoon. Qu. is not this formed on the root of *wilt?*]

To faint; to swoon. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

SWELT, *v. t.* To overpower, as with heat; to cause to faint. [*Obs.*] [We now use SWELTER.] *Hall.*

SWELT'ER, *v. i.* [from *swelt.*] To be overcome and faint with heat; to be ready to perish with heat.

SWELT'ER, *v. t.* To oppress with heat. *Bentley.*

SWELT'ER-ED, *pp.* Oppressed with heat.

SWELT'ER-ING, *ppr.* Fainting or languishing with heat; oppressing with heat.

SWELT'RY, *a.* Suffocating with heat; oppressive with heat; sultry. [See SULTRY, which is probably a contraction of SWELTRY.]

SWEPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of SWEEP.

SWERD, for SWARD, is not in use.

SWERVE, (swerv,) *v. i.* [D. *zwerven*, to swerve, to rove. In sense it coincides with the verb to *swarm*, and in German it is rendered *schwärmen.* It seems to be formed on *warp*, and all may spring from the root of *veer.* See VARY.]

1. To wander; to rove. *Sidney.*

The *swerving* vines on the tall elms prevail. *Dryden.*

2. To wander from any line prescribed, or from a rule of duty; to depart from what is established by law, duty, or custom; to deviate.

I *swerve* not from thy commandments. *Com. Prayer.*
They *swerve* from the strict letter of the law *Clarendon.*
Many who, through the contagion of evil example, *swerve* exceedingly from the rules of their holy religion. *Atterbury.*

3. To bend; to incline. *Milton.*

4. To climb or move forward by winding or turning.

The tree was high;
Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *swerved.* *Dryden.*

[This use of the word coincides with that of SWARM, which see.]

SWERV'ING, *ppr.* Roving; wandering; deviating from any rule or standard; inclining; climbing or moving by winding and turning.

SWERV'ING, *n.* The act of wandering; deviation from any rule, law, duty, or standing.

SWE'VEN, *n.* A dream. *Wiclif.*

SWIFT, *a.* [Sax. *swift*, from *swifan*, to turn, to rove, to wander, to whirl round; D. *zweeven*, to rove, to hover, to fluctuate; Dan. *svæver*; Sw. *svifva*; G. *schweben*, to wave, soar, or hover. The latter appear to be formed on the root of *wave*. See SWIVEL and WAFT.]

1. Moving a great distance, or over a large space in a short time; moving with celerity or velocity; fleet; rapid; quick; speedy. We say, *swift* winds, a *swift* stream, *swift* lightnings, *swift* motion, *swift* as thought, a fowl *swift* of wing, a man *swift* of foot. *Swift* is applicable to any kind of motion.

2. Ready; prompt.

Let every man be *swift* to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath.—James i.

3. Speedy; that comes without delay.

There shall be false teachers among you, who shall privily bring in damnable heresies, even denying the Lord that bought them, and bring upon themselves *swift* destruction.—2 Pet. ii.

SWIFT, *n.* The current of a stream. [*Little used.*] *Walton.*

2. In *domestic affairs*, a reel or turning instrument for winding yarn. [*This is a sense directly from the Saxon verb.*]

3. A bird, a species of swallow, so called from the rapidity of its flight. *Derham.*

4. The common newt or eft, a species of lizard. *Cyc.*

SWIFT'ER, *n.* In a *ship*, a rope used to confine the bars of the capstan in their sockets, while men are turning it; also, a rope used to encircle a boat longitudinally, to strengthen and defend her sides from the impulse of other boats. Swifters, also, are two shrouds fixed on the starboard and larboard sides of the lower masts, above all the other shrouds, to give the masts additional security

SWIFT'ER, *v. t.* To stretch, as shrouds by tackles.

SWIFT'ER, *a.* [*comp.* of SWIFT.] More swift.

SWIFT'EST, *a.* [*sup.* of SWIFT.] Most swift.

SWIFT'-FOOT, *a.* Nimble.

SWIFT'-HEEL-ED, *a.* Swift-foot; rapid.

SWIFT'LY, *adv.* Fleetly; rapidly; with celerity; with quick motion or velocity.

SWIFT'NESS, *n.* Speed; rapid motion; quickness; celerity; velocity; rapidity. *Swiftness* is a word of general import, applicable to every kind of motion, and to every thing that moves; as, the *swiftness* of a bird; the *swiftness* of a stream; *swiftness* of descent in a falling body; *swiftness* of thought, &c.

SWIG, *v. t.* or *i.* [Ice. *sviga*. Qu. *suck*.]

To drink by large draughts; to suck greedily. *Grose.*

SWIG, *n.* A large draught. [*Vulgar.*]

2. In *seamen's language*, a pulley with ropes which are not parallel.

SWIG, *v. t.* [Sax. *swigan*, to stupefy.]

To castrate, as a ram, by binding the testicles tight with a string, so that they mortify and slough off. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

SWILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *swelgan*, *swylgan*, to swallow.]

1. To drink grossly or greedily; as, to *swill* down great quantities of liquors. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To wash; to drench. *Shak.*

3. To inebriate; to swell with fullness.

I should be loath
To meet the rudeness and *swilled* insolence
Of such late wassailers. *Milton.*

SWILL, *v. i.* To be intoxicated. [*Obs.*] *Whately.*

SWILL, *n.* Large draughts of liquor; or drink taken in excessive quantities.

2. The wash or mixture of liquid substances, given to swine; called in some places SWILLINGS.

SWILL'ED, *pp.* Swallowed grossly in large quantities.

SWILL'ER, *n.* One who drinks voraciously.

SWILL'ING, *ppr.* Swallowing excessive quantities of liquors.

SWILL'INGS, *n. pl.* Swill.

SWIM, *v. i.*; *pret.* SWAM; *pp.* SWUM. [Sax. *swimman*; D. *zwemmen*, to swim; *zwymen*, to swoon; G. *schwemmen*, *schwimmen*; Dan. *svimler*, *svömmer*; Sw. *svima*, to swoon.]

1. To float; to be supported on water or other fluid; not to sink. Most species of wood will *swim* in water. Any substance will *swim*, whose specific gravity is less than that of the fluid in which it is immersed.

2. To move progressively in water by means of the motion of the hands and feet, or of fins. In Paris, boys are taught to *swim* by instructors appointed for that purpose. *Is.* xxv.

Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And *swim* to yonder point. *Shak.*

3. To float; to be borne along by a current. In all states there are men who will *swim* with the tide of popular opinion.

4. To glide along with a smooth motion, or with a waving motion.

She with pretty and with *swimming* gait. *Shak.*
A hovering mist came *swimming* o'er his sight. *Dryden.*

5. To be dizzy or vertiginous; to have a waving motion of the head, or a sensation of that kind, or a reeling of the body. The head *swims* when we walk on high.

6. To be floated; to be overflowed or drenched; as, the earth *swims* in rain. *Spectator.*

Sudden the ditches swell, the meadows *swim*. *Thomson.*
All the night I make my bed to *swim*; I water my couch with my tears.—Ps. vi.

7. To overflow; to abound; to have abundance.

They now *swim* in joy. *Milton.*

SWIM, *v. t.* To pass or move on; as, to *swim* a stream. Deer are known to *swim* rivers and sounds.

Sometimes he thought to *swim* the stormy main. *Dryden.*

2. To immerse in water that the lighter parts may swim; as, to *swim* wheat for seed. *Encyc.*

SWIMM, *n.* The bladder of fishes, by which they are said to be supported in water. *Grew.*

SWIM'MER, *n.* One that swims.

2. A protuberance on the leg of a horse. *Far. Dict.*

3. An order of birds that swim are called swimmers. They are webfooted, as the duck and goose.

SWIM'MING, *ppr.* or *a.* Floating on a fluid; moving on a fluid; having a waving or reeling motion; overflowing; abounding.

SWIM'MING, *n.* The act or art of moving on the water by means of the limbs; a floating.

2. Dizziness.

SWIM'MING-LY, *adv.* Smoothly; without obstruction; with great success. [*Not elegant.*]

SWIN'DLE, (swin'dl,) *v. t.* [D. *zwendelen*.]

To cheat and defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice; as, to *swindle* a man out of his property.

SWIN'DLED, *pp.* Grossly cheated and defrauded.

SWIN'DLER, *n.* [G. *schwindler*.]

A cheat; a rogue; one who defrauds grossly, or one who makes a practice of defrauding others by imposition or deliberate artifice.

SWIN'DLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Cheating; defrauding.

SWIN'DLING, *n.* The act of defrauding; knavery.

SWINE, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Sax. *swin*; Sw. and Dan. *svin*; D. *swyn*; G. *schwein*; L. *sus*, *suinus*. It is found in the Fr. *marsouin*, a porpoise; L. *mare*, the sea, and *suinus*; the seahog; Port. *suino*, pertaining to swine; Polish, *swinia*; Bohemian, *swine*; Corn. *swynia*.]

A hog; a pachydermatous mammal of the genus Sus, which furnishes man with a large portion of his most nourishing food. The fat or lard of this animal enters into various dishes in cookery. The swine is a heavy, stupid animal, and delights to wallow in the mire.

SWINE'-BREAD, (-bred,) *n.* A kind of plant, truffle. *Bailey.*

SWINE'-CASE, } *n.* A hog-sty; a pen for swine.
SWINE'-COAT, } [*Local.*]
SWINE'-CROE, }

SWINE'-GRASS, *n.* A plant, knot-grass. *Ainsworth.*

SWINE'HERD, *n.* [*swine* and *herd*.] A keeper of swine. *Tusser.*

SWINE'-OAT, *n.* [*swine* and *oat*.] A kind of oats, cultivated for the use of pigs, as in Cornwall; the Avena nuda of botanists. *Cyc.*

SWINE'-PIPE, *n.* [*swine* and *pipe*.] A species of thrush, the red-wing. *Ed. Encyc.*

SWINE'-POX, *n.* A variety of the chicken-pox, with acuminated vesicles containing a watery fluid; the water-pox. *Good.*

SWINE'S'-CRESS, *n.* A species of cress, of the genus Coronopus or Cochlearia.

SWINE'-STONE, *n.* [*swine* and *stone*.] A name given to those kinds of limestone which, when rubbed, emit a fetid odor, resembling that of naphtha combined with sulphureted hydrogen; also called STINKSTONE. *Cyc.*

SWINE'-STY, *n.* A sty or pen for swine.

SWINE'-THIS-TLE, (-this'l,) *n.* A plant, the sow-thistle. *Cyc.*

SWING, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SWUNG. [G. *schwingen*, to swing, to brandish, to beat with a swingle-staff; D. *zwingelen*, to beat; Sw. *svinga*; Dan. *svinger*, to swing, to brandish, to soar. It seems that this is the Sax. *swingan*, to beat, strike, flagellate, whence to *swingle* flax. *Swing* seems to be formed on the root of *wag*.]

1. To move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air; to wave; to vibrate.

I tried if a pendulum would *swing* faster, or continue *swinging* longer in our receiver, if exhausted. *Boyle.*

2. To practice swinging; as, a man *swings* for health or pleasure.

3. To move or float; also, to turn round an anchor; as, a ship *swings* with the tide. *Mar. Dict.*

4. To be hanged. *D. Webster.*

SWING, *v. t.* To make to play loosely; to cause to wave or vibrate; as a body suspended in the air.

2. To whirl round in the air.

Swing thee in air, then dash thee down. *Milton.*

3. To wave; to move to and fro; as, a man *swings* his arms when he walks.

He *swings* his tail, and swiftly turns him round. *Dryden.*

4. To brandish; to flourish.

SWING, *n.* A waving or vibratory motion; oscillation; as, the *swing* of a pendulum.

2. Motion from one side to the other. A haughty man struts or walks with a *swing*.

3. A line, cord, or other thing suspended and hanging loose; also, an apparatus suspended for persons to *swing* in.

4. Influence or power of a body put in motion.

The rain that tatters down the wall,
For the great *swing* and rudeness of his poise. *Shak.*

5. Free course; unrestrained liberty or license.

Take thy *swing*. *Dryden.*
To prevent any thing which may prove an obstacle to the full *swing* of his genius. *Burke.*

6. The sweep or compass of a moving body.

7. Unrestrained tendency; as, the prevailing *swing* of corrupt nature; the *swing* of propensities. *South. Glanville.*

SWING'-BRIDGE, *n.* [*swing* and *bridge*.] A bridge that may be moved by swinging; used on canals.

SWINGE, (swinj,) *v. t.* [Sax. *swingan*, supra.]

1. To beat soundly; to whip; to bastinade; to chastise; to punish.

You *swinged* me for my love. *Shak.*
And *swinges* his own vices in his son. *Dryden.*

2. To move as a lash. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

[*This verb is obsolescent and vulgar.*]

SWINGE, (swinj,) *n.* A sway, a swing; the sweep of any thing in motion. [*Not in use.*] *Waller.*

SWINGE'-BUCK-LER, (swinj'buck-ler,) *n.* A bully; one who pretends to feats of arms. [*Not in use.*] *Sanderson.*

SWIN'GEL, (swing'gl,) *n.* That part of a flail which falls on the grain in threshing. [*Various dialects.*] *Halliwell.*

SWING'ER, *n.* One who swings; one who hurls.

SWING'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [from *swing*.] Waving; vibrating; brandishing.

SWING'ING, *n.* The act of swinging; an exercise for health or pleasure.

SWING'ING, *ppr.* of SWINGE. Beating soundly.

2. *a.* Huge; very large. [*Vulgar.*]

SWING'ING-LY, *adv.* Vastly; hugely. [*Vulgar.*]

SWIN'GLE, (swing'gl,) *v. i.* [from *swing*.] To dangle; to wave hanging.

2. To swing for pleasure. [*Not in use.*]

SWIN'GLE, (swing'gl,) *v. t.* [Sax. *swingan*, to beat. See SWINGE.]

To beat; to clean flax by beating it with a wooden instrument resembling a large knife, and called in New England a SWINGLING-KNIFE. Flax is first broke and then *swingled*.

SWIN'GLE, *n.* In wire-works, a wooden spoke fixed to the barrel that draws the wire; also, a crank. *Cyc.*

SWIN'GLED, (swing'gld,) *pp.* Beat and cleaned by a swingling-knife.

SWIN'GLE-TREE, *n.* A whiffle-tree or whipple-tree. [See SINGLE-TREE.]

SWIN'GLING, *ppr.* Beating and cleaning, as flax.

SWIN'GLING-KNIFE, } *n.* A wooden instrument
SWIN'GLE, } like a large knife, about two feet long, with one thin edge, used for cleaning flax of the shives.

SWIN'GLING-TOW, *n.* The coarse part of flax, separated from the finer by swingling and hatcheling.

SWING'-PLOW, } *n.* A plow without a fore-
SWING'-PLOUGH, } wheel under the beam. *Gardner.*

SWING'-TREE, *n.* [*swing* and *tree*.] The bar of a carriage to which the traces are fastened. In *America*, it is often or generally called the WHIFFLE-TREE, or WHIPPLE-TREE.

SWING'-WHEEL, *n.* [*swing* and *wheel*.] In a time-piece, the wheel which drives the pendulum. In a watch or balance clock, it is called the CROWN-WHEEL. *Cyc.*

SWIN'ISH, *a.* [from *swine*.] Befitting swine; like swine; gross; hoggish; brutal; as, a *swinish* drunkard or sot; *swinish* gluttony.

SWIN'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a swinish manner.

SWINK, *v. i.* [Sax. *swincan*.]

To labor; to toil; to drudge. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SWINK, *v. t.* To overlabor. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

SWINK, *n.* Labor; toil; drudgery. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SWINK'ER, *n.* A laborer; a plowman. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

SWIPE, *n.* A swape or sweep, which see.

SWIP'PER, *a.* [Sax. *swipan*, to move quick.]

Nimble; quick. [*Not in use.*]

SWISS, *n.* A native of Switzerland or Swisserland.

2. The language of Switzerland.

SWITCH, *n.* [Sw. *svege*.]

1. A small, flexible twig or rod.

On the medal, Mauritania leads a horse by a thread with one hand, and in the other holds a *switch*. *Addison.*

2. On *railways*, a movable part of the rail for transferring a car from one track to another.

SWITCH, *v. t.* To strike with a small twig or rod; to beat; to lash. *Chapman.*

SWITCH, *v. i.* To walk with a jerk. [*Obsolete or local.*]

SWITCH'EL, n. A beverage made of molasses and water. *New England.*

SWIV'EL, (swiv'l,) n. [from Sax. *swifan*, to turn or whirl round; or from the root of *whiffle*, which see. In D. *weifelen* is to falter, to waver, to whiffle.]

1. A ring which turns upon a staple; or a strong link of iron used in mooring ships, and which permits the bridles to be turned round; any ring or staple that turns. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A small cannon or piece of artillery, carrying a shot of half a pound, fixed in a swivel or in a socket on the top of a ship's side, stern, or bow, or in her tops, in such a manner as to be turned in any direction. *Mar. Dict. Brande.*

SWIV'EL, (swiv'l,) v. t. To turn on a staple, pin, or pivot.

SWIV'EL-HOOK, n. A hook that turns in the end of an iron block strap, for the ready taking the turns out of a tackle. *Cyc.*

SWOB, n. A mop. [See SWAB.]

SWOB, v. t. To clean or wipe with a swob. [See SWAB.]

SWOB'BER, n. One who swabs or cleans with a mop. [See SWABBER.]

2. *Swobbers*; four privileged cards, only used incidentally in betting at the game of whist. *Swift.*

SWŌLL'EN, } pp. of SWELL; irregular and obsolescent.
SWŌLN, } The regular participle, SWELLED, is to be preferred.

SWŌM, *old pret.* of SWIM, is obsolete. We now use SWUM and SWAM.

SWOON, v. i. [Sax. *awunan*. Qu. *wane*, *vain*, *vanish*.]

To faint; to sink into a fainting fit, in which there is an apparent suspension of the vital functions and mental powers.

The most in years *swooned* first away for pain. *Dryden.*
He seemed ready to *swoon* away in the surprise of joy. *Tatler.*

SWOON, n. A fainting fit; lipothymy; syncope. *Coxe.*

SWOON'ING, *ppr.* Fainting away.

SWOON'ING, n. The act of fainting; syncope. *Hall.*

SWOOP, v. t. [This is probably from *sweep*, or the same root.]

1. To fall on at once and seize; to catch while on the wing; as, a hawk *swoops* a chicken; a kite *swoops* up a mouse.

2. To seize; to catch up; to take with a sweep. *Glanville.*

3. To pass with violence. [*Not in use.*] *Drayton.*

SWOOP, v. t. To pass with pomp. *Drayton.*

SWOOP, n. A falling on and seizing, as of a rapacious fowl on his prey.

The eagle fell — and carried away a whole litter of cubs at a *swoop*. *L'Estrange.*

SWOP, v. t. To exchange; to barter; to give one commodity for another.

[See SWAP.] This is a common word, but not in elegant use.

SWŌRD, (swōrd *or* sōrd,) n. [Sax. *sword*, *sweord*; G. *schwert*; D. *zwaard*; Dan. *sværd*; Sw. *svärd*.]

1. An offensive weapon worn at the side, and used by hand either for thrusting or cutting.

2. *Figuratively*, destruction by war.

I will bring a *sword* upon you. — Lev. xxvi. Is. li.

3. Vengeance or justice.

She quits the balance, and resigns the *sword*. *Dryden.*

4. Emblem of authority and power.

The ruler — beareth not the *sword* in vain. — Rom. xiii.

5. War; dissension.

I came not to send peace, but a *sword*. — Matt. x.

6. Emblem of triumph and protection.

The Lord — the *sword* of thy excellence. — Deut. xxxiii.

SWŌRD'-BEAR-ER, n. [*sword* and *bear*.] An officer in the city of London, who carries a sword as an emblem of justice before the lord mayor when he goes abroad.

SWŌRD'-BELT, n. [*sword* and *belt*.] A belt by which a sword is suspended and borne by the side.

SWŌRD'-BLADE, n. [*sword* and *blade*.] The blade or cutting part of a sword.

SWŌRD'ED, a. Girded with a sword. *Milton.*

SWŌRD'ER, n. A soldier; a cut-throat. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SWŌRD'-FIGHT, (-fīte,) n. [*sword* and *fight*.] Fencing; a combat or trial of skill with swords.

SWŌRD'FISH, n. [*sword* and *fish*.] A genus of fishes, called, in ichthyology, XIPHIAS; so named from the nose, snout, or upper jaw, which is shaped like a sword. *Cyc.*

SWŌRD'-GRASS, n. [*sword* and *grass*.] A kind of sedge glader; the sweet rush, a species of Acorus. *Ainsworth. Cyc.*

SWŌRD'-KNOT, (-not,) n. [*sword* and *knot*.] A ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword. *Pope.*

SWŌRD'-LAW, n. [*sword* and *law*.] Violence; government by force. *Milton.*

SWŌRD'LESS, a. Destitute of a sword.

SWŌRD'-MAN, n. [*sword* and *man*.] A soldier; a fighting man. *Shak.*

SWŌRD'-PLAY-ER, n. [*sword* and *player*.] A fencer; a gladiator; one who exhibits his skill in the use of the sword. *Hakewill.*

SWŌRD'-SHAP-ED, (-shāpt,) a. [*sword* and *shape*.] Ensiform; shaped like a sword; as, a *sword-shaped* leaf. *Martyn.*

SWŌRE, *pret.* of SWEAR.

SWŌRN, *pp.* or *a.* from SWEAR. The officers of government are *sworn* to a faithful discharge of their duty.

Sworn friends is a phrase equivalent to determined, close or firm friends.

I am *sworn* brother, sweet,
To grim necessity. *Shak.*

Sworn enemies are determined or irreconcilable enemies.

SWOUND, v. i. To swoon. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SWUM, *pret.* and *pp.* of SWIM.

SWUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of SWING.

SYB, }
SIB, } a. [Sax.] Related by blood. [*Obs.*]

SYB'A-RITE, n. [from *Sybaris*, an ancient Italian town.]

A person devoted to luxury and pleasure.

SYB-A-RIT'IC, }
SYB-A-RIT'IC-AL, } a. [From *Sybarites*, inhabitants of Sybaris, in Italy, who were proverbially voluptuous.]

Luxurious; wanton. *Bp. Hall.*

SYC'A-MINE. See SYCAMORE.

SYC'A-MORE, n. [Gr. συκαμινος, συκομορος, from συκος, a fig, and μορον.]

A species of fig-tree. The name is also incorrectly given to the Acer pseudo-platanus, a species of maple. *Cyc. Lee.*

The *sycamore*, (falsely so called,) or plane-tree of North America, is the Platanus occidentalis of Linnæus, commonly called BUTTON-WOOD, or COTTON-TREE.

SYC'A-MORE-MOTH, n. A large and beautiful moth, or night-butterfly, so called because its caterpillar feeds on the leaves of the sycamore. *Cyc.*

SY-CEE', }
SY-CEE'-SIL'VER, } n. In *China*, silver in the form of small half globes, bearing the stamp of the office that issues it, and used as a currency. *Vincent. Brande.*

SYC'ITE, n. [Gr. συκος, a fig.]

Fig-stone; a name which some authors give to nodules of flint or pebbles which resemble a fig. [*Not used.*] *Cyc.*

SY-CŌ'MA, n. [Gr. συκον, a fig.]

A tumor shaped like a fig.

SYC'O-PHAN-CY, n. [Infra.] *Originally*, information of the clandestine exportation of figs; hence, mean tale-bearing; obsequious flattery; servility.

SYC'O-PHANT, n. [Gr. συκοφαντης; συκος, a fig, and φαινω, to discover.]

Originally, an informer against those who stole figs or exported them contrary to law, &c. Hence, in time it came to signify a tale-bearer or informer, in general; hence, a parasite; a mean flatterer; especially, a flatterer of princes and great men; hence, a deceiver; an impostor. Its most general use is in the sense of an obsequious flatterer or parasite. *Encyc. Potter's Antiq.*

SYC'O-PHANT, }
SYC'O-PHANT-IZE, } v. t. To play the sycophant; to flatter meanly and officiously; to inform or tell tales for gaining favor.

SYC-O-PHANT'IC, a. Tale-bearing; *more generally*, obsequiously flattering; parasitic; courting favor by mean adulation.

2. *Sycophantic plants*, or *parasites*, are such as adhere to other plants, and depend on them for support.

SYC'O-PHANT-RY, n. Mean and officious tale-bearing or adulation. *Barrow.*

SY-CŌ'SIS, n. A tubercular eruption upon the scalp, or bearded part of the face.

SYD-NE'AN, }
SYD-NE'IAN, } a. Denoting a species of white earth brought from Sidney Cove, in South Wales. *Kirwan.*

SY'EN-ITE, n. A compound granular rock composed of quartz, hornblende, and feldspar, of a grayish color; so called because there are many ancient monuments consisting of this rock, brought from Syene, in Upper Egypt. It differs from granite only in containing hornblende instead of mica. *Lunier. Dana.*

SYKE, n. A small brook or rill in low ground. [*Local.*]

SYL-LAD'IC, }
SYL-LAB'IC-AL, } a. [from *syllable*.] Pertaining to a syllable or syllables; as, *syllabic* accent.

2. Consisting of a syllable or syllables; as, a *syllabic* augment.

SYL-LAB'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a syllabic manner.

SYL-LAB-I-CA'TION, n. The act of forming syllables; the act or method of dividing words into syllables. *Ash.*

SYL'LA-BLE, n. [L. *syllaba*; Gr. συλλαβη, from συλλαμβανω, to comprehend; συν and λαμβανω, to take.]

1. A letter, or a combination of letters, uttered together, or at a single effort or impulse of the voice. A vowel may form a syllable by itself, as *a*, the definitive, or in *aware*; *e* in *scene*; *o* in *over*, and the like. A syllable may also be formed of a vowel and one consonant, as in *go*, *do*, *in*, *at*; or a syllable may be formed by a vowel with two articulations, one preceding, the other following it, as in *can*, *bat*, *tan*; or a syllable may consist of a combination of consonants, with one vowel or diphthong, as *strong*, *short*, *camp*, *voice*.

A syllable sometimes forms a word, and is then significant, as in *go*, *run*, *write*, *sun*, *moon*. In other cases a syllable is merely a part of a word, and by itself is not significant. Thus *ac*, in *active*, has no signification.

At least one vowel, or open sound, is essential to the formation of a syllable; hence in every word there must be as many syllables as there are single vowels, or single vowels and diphthongs. A word is called according to the number of syllables it contains, viz.:—

Monosyllable: a word of one syllable.
Dissyllable: a word of two syllables.
Trisyllable: a word of three syllables.
Polysyllable: a word of many syllables.

2. A small part of a sentence or discourse; something very concise. This account contains not a *syllable* of truth.

Before a *syllable* of the law of God was written. *Hooker.*

SYL'LA-BLE, v. t. To utter; to articulate. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

SYL'LA-BUB, n. A compound drink made of wine and milk; a different orthography of SILLABUB.

SYL'LA-BUS, n. [L., from the same source as *syllabic*.]

An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse, &c.

SYL-LEP'SIS, n. [Gr. συλληψις. See SYLLABLE.]

1. In *grammar*, a figure by which we conceive the sense of words otherwise than the words import, and construe them according to the intention of the author; otherwise called SUBSTITUTION.

2. The agreement of a verb or adjective, not with the word next to it, but with some other word in the sentence, to which a preference is given; as, *rex et regina beati*. *Andrews & Stoddard.*

SYL'LO-GISM, n. [L. *syllogismus*; Gr. συλλογισμος; συν, with, and λεγω, to speak; λογιζομαι, to think.]

A form of reasoning, or argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the two first are called the *premises*, and the last the *conclusion*. In this argument, the conclusion necessarily follows from the premises; so that if the two first propositions are true, the conclusion must be true, and the argument amounts to demonstration. Thus:

A plant has not the power of locomotion;
An oak is a plant;
Therefore an oak has not the power of locomotion.

These propositions are denominated the *major*, the *minor*, and the *conclusion*.

SYL-LO-GIS'TIC, }
SYL-LO-GIS'TIC-AL, } a. Pertaining to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism, or of the form of reasoning by syllogisms; as, *syllogistic* arguments or reasoning.

SYL-LO-GIS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the form of a syllogism; by means of syllogisms; as, to reason or prove *syllogistically*.

SYL-LO-GI-ZA'TION, n. A reasoning by syllogisms. *Harris.*

SYL'LO-GIZE, v. i. To reason by syllogisms.

Men have endeavored to teach boys to *syllogize*, or to frame arguments and refute them, without real knowledge. *Watts.*

SYL'LO-GIZ-ER, n. One who reasons by syllogisms.

SYL'LO-GIZ-ING, *ppr.* Reasoning by syllogisms.

SYLPH, (silf,) n. [Fr. *sylphide*; Gr. σιλφη, a moth, a beetle.]

An imaginary being inhabiting the air. [*Temple. Pope.*

SYLPH'ID, n. [Fr. *sylphide*.]

A diminutive of SYLPH.

SYLPH'-LIKE, a. Resembling a sylph.

SYL'VA, n. [L., a wood or forest.] In *poetry*, a poetical piece composed in a start, or kind of transport.

2. A collection of poetical pieces of various kinds. *Cyc.*

3. A work containing a botanical description of the forest trees of any region or country; as Michaux's *Sylva Americana*.

4. The forest trees themselves of any region or country.

SYL'VAN. See SILVAN.

SYL'VAN, n. A fabled deity of the wood; a satyr; a faun; sometimes, perhaps, a rustic.

Her private orchards, walled on every side,
To lawless sylvans all access denied. *Pope.*

SYL'VAN-ITE, n. Native tellurium, a metallic substance discovered in Transylvania. *Dict. Ure.*

SYL'VATE, n. A compound of sylvic acid with a base.

SYL'VIC AC'ID, n. A crystallizable substance obtained from colophony, or common rosin, by the action of alcohol. *Cooley. Graham.*

SYM'BAL. See CYMBAL.

SYM'BOL, n. [L. *symbolum*; Gr. συμβολον; συν, with, and βαλλω, to throw; συμβαλλω, to compare.]

1. The sign or representation of any moral thing by the images or properties of natural things. Thus the lion is the *symbol* of courage; the lamb is the *symbol* of meekness or patience. Symbols are of various kinds; as types, enigmas, parables, fables, allegories, emblems, hieroglyphics, &c. *Encyc.*

2. An emblem or representation of something else. Thus in the eucharist the bread and wine are called *symbols* of the body and blood of Christ.

3. A letter or character which is significant. The Chinese letters are most of them *symbols*. The *symbols* in algebra are arbitrary.

4. In *medals*, a certain mark or figure representing a being or thing; as a trident is the *symbol* of Neptune, the peacock of Juno, &c.

5. Among *Christians*, an abstract or compendium; the creed, or a summary of the articles of religion. *Baker.*

6. Lot; sentence of adjudication. [*Not in use.*] *Taylor.*

SYM-BOL'IC, } a. Representative; exhibiting or
SYM-BOL'IC-AL, } expressing by resemblance or signs; as, the figure of an eye is *symbolical* of sight and knowledge. The ancients had their *symbolical* mysteries.

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such *symbolical* actions as he appointed. *Taylor.*

Symbolical philosophy is the philosophy expressed by hieroglyphics.

SYM-BOL'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By representation or resemblance of properties; by signs; typically. Courage is *symbolically* represented by a lion.

SYM-BOL'ICS, *n.* The science of creeds.

SYM'BOL-ISM, *n.* Among *chemists*, consent of parts. *Encyc.*

SYM-BOL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* [See SYMBOLIZE.] The act of symbolizing; resemblance in properties. *Brown.*

SYM'BOL-IZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *symboliser.*]

1. To have a resemblance of qualities or properties.

The *pleasing* of color *symbolizeth* with the pleasing of a single tone to the ear; but the pleasing of order doth *symbolize* with harmony. *Bacon.*

They both *symbolize* in this, that they love to look upon themselves through multiplying glasses. *Howell.*

2. To agree; to hold the same faith or religious belief.

The believers in pretended miracles have always previously *symbolized* with the performers of them. *G. S. Faber.*

SYM'BOL-IZE, *v. t.* To make to agree in properties.

2. To make representative of something.

Some *symbolize* the same from the mystery of its colors. *Brown.*

SYM'BOL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made to agree in properties.

SYM'BOL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Representing by some properties in common; making to agree or resemble in properties.

SYM-BOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. συμβολον and λογος.] The art of expressing by symbols.

SYM'ME-TRAL, *a.* [from *symmetry.*] Commensurable, *More.*

SYM-ME'TRI-AN, } *n.* [from *symmetry.*] One emi-
SYM'ME-TRIST, } nently studious of proportion or symmetry of parts. *Sidney. Wotton.*

SYM-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* [from *symmetry.*] Proportional in its parts; having its parts in due proportion as to dimensions; as, a *symmetrical* body or building.

2. In *botany*, flowers are *symmetrical* when the segments of the calyx; the petals, and the stamens, are regular, equal, and alike. *Lindley.*

Symmetrical solids: a name given by Legendre to solids which, though equal and similar, can not be brought to coincide with each other, or to occupy the same portion of space. A man's two hands afford an example of symmetrical solids. *Brande.*

SYM-MET'RIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With due proportion of parts.

SYM-MET'RIC-AL-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being symmetrical.

SYM'ME-TRIZE, *v. t.* To make proportional in its parts; to reduce to symmetry. *Burke.*

SYM'ME-TRIZ-ED, *pp.* Made proportional.

SYM'ME-TRIZ-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to symmetry.

SYM'ME-TRY, *n.* [Gr. συμμετρια; συν, with, together, and μετρον, measure; μετρεω, to measure; Fr. *symetrie*; It. and Sp. *simetria.*]

A due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; adaptation of the dimensions of the several parts of a thing to each other; or the union and conformity of the members of a work to the whole. Symmetry arises from the proportion, which the Greeks call *analogy*, which is the relation of conformity of all the parts to a certain measure; as, the *symmetry* of a building or an animal body. *Cyc.*

Uniform symmetry, in *architecture*, is where the same ordonnance reigns throughout the whole.

Respective symmetry is where only the opposite sides are equal to each other. *Cyc.*

SYM-PA-THET'IC, } a. [Fr. *sympathique.* See
SYM-PA-THET'IC-AL, } SYMPATHY.]

1. Pertaining to sympathy.

2. Having common feeling with another; susceptible of being affected by feelings like those of another, or of feelings in consequence of what another feels; as, a *sympathetic* heart.

3. In *medicine*, the term *sympathetic* is applied to symptoms and affections which occur in parts more or less remote from the primary seat of disease, and are occasioned by some nervous connection of the parts. A disease which is immediately preceded and occasioned by another disease is sometimes said to be *sympathetic*, in contradistinction from *idiopathic*, which is applied to a disease not preceded or occasioned by any other; but, in this case, the term *symptomatic* is not only more appropriate, but more commonly employed.

4. Among *alchemists*, an epithet applied to a kind of powder, possessed of the wonderful property that, if spread on a cloth dipped in the blood of a wound, the wound will be healed, though the patient is at a distance. This opinion is discarded as charlatanry.

This epithet is given also to a species of ink or liquor, with which a person may write letters which are not visible till something else is applied. [See INK.]

5. In *anatomy*, the term *sympathetic* is applied to that system of nerves which takes its origin from the semilunar ganglion in the centre of the epigastrium, and is sent to the whole nutritive system, and also to the organs of reproduction.

SYM-PA-THET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With sympathy or common feeling; in consequence of sympathy; by communication from something else.

SYM'PA-THIZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *sympathiser.* See SYMPATHY.]

1. To have a common feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain.

The mind will *sympathize* so much with the anguish and debility of the body, that it will be too distracted to fix itself in meditation. *Buckminster.*

2. To feel in consequence of what another feels; to be affected by feelings similar to those of another, in consequence of knowing the person to be thus affected. We *sympathize* with our friends in distress; we feel some pain when we see them pained, or when we are informed of their distresses, even at a distance.

It is generally and properly used of suffering or pain, and not of pleasure or joy. It may be sometimes used with greater latitude.

3. To agree; to fit. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

SYM'PA-THIZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Feeling mutually, or in consequence of what another feels; tender; compassionate.

SYM'PA-THY, *n.* [Gr. συμπαθεια; συμπαθεω; συν, with, and παθος, passion.]

1. Fellow-feeling; the quality of being affected by the affection of another, with feelings correspondent in kind, if not in degree. We feel *sympathy* for another when we see him in distress, or when we are informed of his distresses. This *sympathy* is a correspondent feeling of pain or regret.

Sympathy is produced through the medium of organic impression. *Chipman.*

I value myself upon *sympathy*; I hate and despise myself for envy. *Kames.*

2. An agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural temperament, which makes two persons pleased with each other. *Encyc.*

To such associations may be attributed most of the *sympathies* and antipathies of our nature. *Anon.*

3. In *medicine*, a correspondence of various parts of the body in similar sensations or affections; or an affection of the whole body, or some part of it, in consequence of an injury or disease of another part, or of a local affection. Thus a contusion on the head will produce nausea and vomiting. This is said to be by *sympathy*, or consent of parts. *Cyc.*

4. In *natural history*, a propension of inanimate things to unite, or to act on each other. Thus we say, there is a *sympathy* between the lodestone and iron. *Cyc.*

SYM-PHO'NI-OUS, *a.* [from *symphony.*] Agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious.

Sounds
Symphonious of ten thousand harps. *Milton.*

SYM'PHO-NIST, *n.* A composer of symphonies or instrumental music.

SYM'PHO-NY, (sim'fo-ne,) *n.* [L. *symphonia*; Fr. *symphonie*; Gr. συμφωνια; συν, with, and φωνη, voice.]

1. A consonance or harmony of sounds, agreeable to the ear, whether the sounds are vocal or instrumental, or both.

The trumpets sound,
And warlike *symphony* is heard around. *Dryden.*

2. A musical instrument mentioned by French writers.

3. A musical composition for a full band of instruments; formerly synonymous with OVERTURE. *P. Cyc.*

4. Also, a term applied to the instrumental introductions, terminations, &c., of vocal compositions. *P. Cyc.*

SYM'PHY-SIS, *n.* [Gr. συμφυσις; συν, together, and φυω, to grow.]

1. In *anatomy*, the union of bones by cartilage; a connection of bones without a movable joint. *Coxe. Cyc.*

2. In *surgery*, a coalescence of a natural passage; also, the first intention of cure in a wound. *Coxe.*

SYM-PI-E-SOM E-TER, *n.* [Gr. συμπιεζω, to compress, and μετρον.]

An instrument employed, like the barometer, for measuring the pressure of the atmosphere. A column of oil supplies the place of the mercurial column in the barometer, while hydrogen gas occupies the place of the Torricellian vacuum. The instrument, for certain purposes, is preferred to the barometer, being smaller and more portable, and not liable to derangement by the motions of a ship at sea. *Olmsted.*

SYM'PLO-CE, *n.* [Gr. συμπλοκη.]

In *grammar*, the repetition of a word at the beginning and another at the end of successive clauses.

SYM PO'SI-AC, *a.* [Gr. συμποσια, a drinking together; συν, together, and πινω, to drink.]

Pertaining to compotations and merry-making; happening where company is drinking together; as, *sympostac* meetings. *Brown.*

Symposiac disputations. [*Not much used.*] *Arbuthnot.*

SYM-PO'SI-AC, *n.* A conference or conversation of philosophers at a banquet. *Plutarch.*

SYM-PO'SI-ARCH, *n.* [Gr. συμποσιον and αρχω.]

In *ancient Greece*, the master of a feast.

SYM-PO'SI-UM, *n.* [Supra.] A drinking together; a merry feast. *Warton.*

SYMP'TOM, *n.* [Fr. *symptome*; Gr. συμπτωμα, a falling, or accident, from συν, with, and πιπτω, to fall.]

1. *Properly*, something that happens in concurrence with another thing, as an attendant. Hence, in *medicine*, any affection which accompanies disease; a perceptible change in the body or its functions which indicates disease. The causes of disease often lie beyond our sight, but we learn the nature of them by the *symptoms*. Particular *symptoms* which more uniformly accompany a morbid state of the body, and are characteristic of it, are called *pathognomonic* or *diagnostic symptoms*.

2. A sign or token; that which indicates the existence of something else; as, open murmurs of the people are a *symptom* of disaffection to law or government.

SYMP-TO-MAT'IC, } a. Pertaining to symptoms;
SYMP-TO-MAT'IC-AL, } happening in concurrence with something; indicating the existence of something else.

2. In *medicine*, a *symptomatic* disease is one which proceeds from some prior disorder in some part of the body. Thus a *symptomatic* fever may proceed from local injury or local inflammation. It is opposed to IDIOPATHIC. *Encyc. Coxe.*

3. According to symptoms; as, a *symptomatical* classification of diseases.

SYMP-TO-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of symptoms: in the nature of symptoms. *Wiseman.*

SYMP-TO-MA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. συμπτωμα and λογος, discourse.]

The doctrine of symptoms; that part of the science of medicine which treats of the symptoms of diseases. *Coxe.*

SYN-ÆR'E-SIS, (sin-er'e-sis,) *n.* [Gr. συν and αιρεω.]

In *grammar*, a figure by which two vowels that are ordinarily separated are drawn together into one syllable; the opposite of DIÆRESIS.

SYN-A-GOG'IC-AL, *a.* [from *synagogue.*] Pertaining to a synagogue. *Dict.*

SYN'A-GOGUE, (sin'a-gog,) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. συναγωγη; συν, together, and αγω, to drive; properly, an assembly.]

1. A congregation or assembly of Jews met for the purpose of worship, or the performance of religious rites.

2. The house appropriated to the religious worship of the Jews.

3. The court of the seventy elders among the Jews, called the GREAT SYNAGOGUE, or SANHEDRIM. *Cyc.*

SYN-A-LE'PHA, *n.* [Gr. συναλοιφη.]

In *grammar*, a contraction of syllables by suppressing some vowel or diphthong at the end of a word, before another vowel or diphthong; as, *ill' ego*, for *ille ego.*

SYN-AL-LAG-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. συν and αλλασσω.]

An epithet applied, in *the civil law*, to a contract which imposes reciprocal obligations upon the parties. *Bouvier.*

SYN'AR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. συναρχια.]

Joint rule or sovereignty. *Stackhouse.*

SYN-AR-THRO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συν, with, and αρθροω, to articulate.]

Union of bones without motion; close union; as in sutures, symphysis, and the like. *Coxe.*

SY-NAX'IS, *n.* [Gr., from συναγω, to congregate; συν and αγω.]

A congregation; also, a term formerly used for the Lord's supper. *Saxon Laws.*

SYN-CARP'OUS, *a.* [Gr. συν and καρπος, fruit.]

In *botany*, having the carpels of a compound fruit completely united; as in the apple and pear. *Lindley.*

SYN-CAT-E-GO-RE-MAT'IC, *n.* [Gr. συν and κατηγορημα.]

In *logic*, a word which can not be used as a term by itself; as an adverb or preposition.

SYN-CHON-DRO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συν and χονδρος, cartilage.]

The connection of bones by means of cartilage or gristle. *Wiseman.*

SYN'CHRO-NAL, *a.* [Gr. συν, with, and χρονος, time.]

Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

SYN'CHRO-NAL, *n.* [Supra.] That which happens at the same time with something else, or pertains to the same time. *More.*

SYN-CHRON'IC-AL, *a.* [See Synchronism.] Happening at the same time; simultaneous. *Boyle.*

SYN'CHRO-NISM, *n.* [Gr. συν, with, and χρονος, time.]

1. Concurrence of two or more events in time; simultaneousness. *Hale.*

2. The tabular arrangement of history according to dates, cotemporary persons or things being brought together. *Brande.*

SYN-CHRO-NI-ZA'TION, *n.* The concurrence of events in respect to time.

SYN'CHRO-NIZE, *v. i.* [Supra.] To agree in time; to be simultaneous. *Robinson.*

SYN'CHRO-NOUS, *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneous. *Arbuthnot.*

SYN'CHRO-NOUS-LY, *adv.* [Supra.] At the same time.

SYN'CHY-SIS, *n.* [Gr. συν and χυω.]

Confusion; derangement; confusion of words in a sentence; derangement of humors in the eye.

SYN-CLI'NAL, *a.* [Gr. συγκλινω.] Inclined downward from opposite directions, so as to meet in a common point or line; opposed to Anticlinal.

Synclinal valley; a valley formed by such a dip. *Dana.*

SYN'CO-PATE, *v. t.* [See Syncope.] To contract, as a word, by taking one or more letters or syllables from the middle.

2. In *music*, to prolong a note begun on the unaccented part of a bar, to the accented part of the next bar; or to connect the last note of a bar with the first of the following; or to end a note of one part, in the middle of a note of another part.

SYN'CO-PA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Contracted by the loss of a letter from the middle of the word.

2. Inverted, as the measure in music.

SYN'CO-PA-TING, *ppr.* Contracting by the loss of a letter in the middle of a word.

SYN-CO-PA'TION, *n.* The contraction of a word by taking a letter, letters, or a syllable from the middle.

2. In *music*, an interruption of the regular measure; an inversion of the order of notes; a prolonging of a note begun on the unaccented part of a bar, to the accented part of the next bar; also, a term used when a note of one part at the beginning of a measure or half measure ends in the middle of a note of another part, and is followed by two or more longer notes before another short note occurs, of equal length with the first note, to make the number even. *Encyc. Brande.*

SYN'CO-PE, *n.* [Gr. συγκοπη, from συγκοπτω; συν and κοπτω, to cut off.]

1. In *music*, the same as Syncopation; the division of a note introduced when two or more notes of one part answer to a single note of another.

2. In *grammar*, an elision or retrenchment of one or more letters or a syllable from the middle of a word.

3. In *medicine*, a fainting or swooning; a diminution or interruption of the motion of the heart, and of respiration, accompanied with a suspension of the action of the brain and a temporary loss of sensation, volition, and other faculties. *Cyc.*

SYN'CO-PIST, *n.* One who contracts words.

SYN'CO-PIZE, *v. t.* To contract by the omission of a letter or syllable.

SYN'CRE-TISM, *n.* [Gr. συγκρασις.]

Attempted union of principles or parties irreconcilably at variance with each other. *Murdock.*

He is plotting a carnal *syncretism*, and attempting the reconcilement of Christ and Belial. *Baxter.*

SYN'CRE-TIST, *n.* An appellation given to George Calixtus and other Germans of the seventeenth century, who sought to mitigate the asperities of the Protestant sects toward each other and toward the Roman Catholics, and thus occasioned a long and violent controversy in the Lutheran church. *Murdock.*

SYN-CRE-TIST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Syncretists.

SYN-DAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. συν and δακτυλος.] Any perching bird which has the external and middle toes united as far as the second joint. *Brande.*

SYN-DAC-TYL'IC, *a.* Having the characteristics of the syndactyls. *Partington.*

SYN-DES-MO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συνδεσμος.] The union of one bone with another by ligaments. *Brande.*

SYN'DIC, *n.* [L. *syndicus*; Gr. συνδικος; συν, with, and δικη, justice.]

An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; also, one chosen to transact business for others; as in France, *syndics* are appointed by the creditors of a bankrupt to manage the property. In Geneva, the *syndic* is the chief magistrate. Almost all the companies in Paris, the university, &c., have their *syndics*. The university of Cambridge has its *syndics*, who are chosen from the senate to transact special business, as the regulation of fees, forming of laws, &c. *Cam. Calendar.*

SYN'DIC-ATE, *n.* A council, or body of syndics; a branch of government. *Burnet.*

SYN'DIC-ATE, *v. t.* To judge, or to censure.

SYN'DRO-ME, *n.* [Gr. συνδρομη, a running together.]

1. Concurrence. *Glanville.*

2. In *medicine*, the concourse or combination of symptoms in a disease. *Cyc.*

SYN-EC'DO-CHE, *n.* [Gr. συνεκδοχη συν and εκδεχομαι, to take.]

In *rhetoric*, a figure or trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole; as the genus for the species, or the species for the genus, &c. *Cyc.*

SYN-EC-DOCH'IC-AL, *a.* Expressed by synecdoche; implying a synecdoche. *Boyle.*

SYN-EC-DOCH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the synecdochical mode of speaking. *Pearson.*

SYN-E'CHI-A, *n.* [Gr. συνεχω.]

A disease of the eye, in which the iris adheres to the cornea or to the capsule of the crystalline lens. *Brande.*

SYN-EC-PHO-NE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συνεκφωνησις.] A contraction of two syllables into one. *Mason.*

SYN'E-PY, *n.* [Gr. συνιημι, union of sounds.]

The interjunction of words in uttering the clauses of sentences. *Smart.*

SYN-ER-GET'IC, *a.* [Gr. συνεργητικος.]

Coöperating. *Dean Tucker.*

SYN'ER-GIST, *n.* [Gr. συνεργαζομαι.]

In *the Lutheran church*, one who held that divine grace required a correspondent action of the will to make it effectual. *Brande.*

SYN ER-GIST'IC, *a.* Coöperating. *Dean Tucker.*

SYN GE-NE'SIA, *n.* [Gr. συν, with, and γενεσις, generation, origin.]

In *botany*, a class of plants whose stamens are united in a cylindrical form by the anthers.

SYN GE-NE'SIAN, **SYN-GE-NE'SIOUS**, *a.* Pertaining to the class Syngenesia.

SYN'GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. συν and γραφη.]

A writing signed by both parties to a contract or bond.

SYN-I-ZE'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] An obliteration of the pupil of the eye, a closed pupil. *Brande.*

SYN-NEU-RO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συν and νευρον, a nerve.]

In *anatomy*, the connection of parts by means of ligaments, as in the movable joints. *Coxe Parr.*

SYN'O-CHA, *n.* [Gr.] A simple continuous phlogistic fever, not becoming atonic or asthenic in its course and progress.

SYN'O-CHUS, *n.* [Gr.] A simple continuous fever, commonly said to be phlogistic in its early stage, and atonic or asthenic in its progress.

SYN'OD, *n.* [Gr. συνοδος, a convention; συν and οδος, way.]

1. In *church history*, a council or meeting of ecclesiastics, to consult on matters of religion. Synods are of four kinds: 1. *General*, or *ecumenical*, which are composed of bishops from different nations. 2. *National*, in which the bishops of one nation only meet, to determine points of doctrine or discipline. 2. *Provincial*, in which the bishops of one province only meet. This is called a Convocation. 4. *Diocesan*.

Among *Presbyterians*, a synod is composed of several adjoining presbyteries. The members are the ministers and a ruling elder from each parish.

2. A meeting, convention, or council; as, a *synod* of gods.

3. In *astronomy*, a conjunction of two or more planets or stars in the same optical place of the heavens. [*Not used.*] *Encyc.*

SYN'OD-AL, *n.* *Anciently*, a pecuniary rent paid to the bishop or archdeacon, at the time of his Easter visitation, by every parish priest; a procuration. *Encyc.*

Synodals are due of common right to the bishop only. *Gibson.*

2. Constitutions made in provincial or diocesan synods are sometimes called *synodals*. *Encyc.*

SYN'OD-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or occasioned by a synod. *Fuller.*

SYN-OD'IC, **SYN-OD'IC-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to a synod; transacted in a synod; as, *synodical* proceedings or forms; a *synodical* epistle. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Pertaining to the period in which two heavenly bodies pass from one conjunction to another; as, a *synodical* month. [See Month.] *Olmsted.*

SYN-OD'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By the authority of a synod. *Sanderson.*

SYN-OM'O-SY, *n.* [Gr. συνωμοσια; συν, with, and ομνυμι, to swear.]

Sworn brotherhood; a society in ancient Greece nearly resembling a modern political club. *Mitford.*

SYN-ON'Y-MAL-LY, *adv.* Synonymously. *Spelman.*

SYN'O-NYM, *n.* [Gr. συνωνυμος; συν, with, and ονομα, name.]

A noun, or other word, having the same signification as another, is its *synonym*. Two words containing the same idea are *synonyms*.

He has extricated the *synonyms* of former authors. *Cure's Rem.*

SYN-ON'Y-MA, *n. pl.* Words having the same signification. But Synonyms is a regular English word.

SYN-ON'Y-MAL, *a.* Synonymous. [*Not in use.*]

SYN-ON'Y-MIST, *n.* One who collects and explains synonymous words.

2. Among *botanists*, a person who collects the different names or synonyms of plants, and reduces them to one another. *Cyc.*

SYN-ON'Y-MIZE, *v. t.* To express the same meaning in different words. *Camden.*

SYN-ON'Y-MIZ-ED, *pp.* Expressed in different words.

SYN-ON'Y-MIZ-ING, *ppr.* Expressing the same thing in different words.

SYN-ON'Y-MOUS, *a.* Expressing the same thing; conveying the same idea. We rarely find two words precisely *synonymous*. *Wave* and *billow* are sometimes *synonymous*, but not always. When we speak of the large rolling swell of the sea, we may call it a *wave* or a *billow*; but when we speak of the small swell of a pond, we may call it a *wave*, but we may not call it a *billow*.

SYN-ON'Y-MOUS-LY, *adv.* In a synonymous manner; in the same sense; with the same meaning. Two words may be used *synonymously* in some cases, and not in others.

SYN-ON'Y-MY, *n.* The quality of expressing the same meaning by different words.

2. In *rhetoric*, a figure by which synonymous words are used to amplify a discourse.

SYN-OP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συνοψις; συν, with, and οψις, view.]

A general view, or a collection of things or parts so arranged as to exhibit the whole or the principal parts in a general view.

SYN-OP'TIC, **SYN-OP'TIC-AL**, *a.* Affording a general view of the whole, or of the principal parts of a thing; as, a *synoptic* table. *Buckland.*

SYN-OP'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to present a general view in a short compass.

SYN-O'VI-A, *n.* In *anatomy*, the fluid secreted into the cavities of joints, for the purpose of lubricating them. *Cyc.*

SYN-O'VI-AL, *a.* [Supra.] Pertaining to synovia; secreting a lubricating fluid; as, the *synovial* membrane; *synovial* gland. *Cyc.*

SYN-TAC'TIC, **SYN-TAC'TIC-AL**, *a.* [See Syntax.] Pertaining to syntax, or the construction of sentences.

2. According to the rules of syntax or construction. *Encyc.*

SYN-TAC'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In conformity to syntax.

SYN'TAX, **SYN-TAX'IS**, *n.* [L. *syntaxis*; Gr. συνταξις; συν, together, and τασσω, to put.]

1. In *grammar*, the construction of sentences; the due arrangement of words in sentences, according to established usage. Syntax includes concord and regimen, or the agreement and government of words. Words, in every language, have certain connections and relations, as verbs and adjectives with nouns, which relations must be observed in the formation of sentences. A gross violation of the rules of syntax is a *solecism*.

2. Connected system or order; union of things. [*Not in use.*] *Glanville.*

SYN-TE-RE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συν and τηρεω.]

Remorse of conscience. *Bp. Ward.*

SYN-TE-RET'IC, *a.* Preserving health.

SYN-TET'IC, *a.* Wasting with consumption.

SYN-TEX'IS, *n.* [Gr.] A deep consumption.

SYN'THE-SIS, *n.* [Gr. συνθεσις; συν, and τιθημι, to put or set.]

1. Composition, or the putting of two or more things together, as in compound medicines. *Cyc.*

2. In *logic*, composition, or that process of reasoning in which we advance by a regular chain from principles before established or assumed, and propositions already proved, till we arrive at the conclusion. *Synthesis* is the opposite of *analysis* or *resolution*. *Encyc.*

3. In *surgery*, the operation by which divided parts are reunited. *Cyc.*

4. In *chemistry*, the uniting of elements into a compound; the opposite of *analysis*, which is the separation of a compound into its constituent parts. That water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen, is proved both by analysis and *synthesis*.

SYN-THET'IC, **SYN-THET'IC-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to synthesis; consisting in synthesis or composition; as, the *synthetic* method of reasoning, as opposed to the *analytical*.

SYN-THET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By synthesis; by composition.

SYN'THE-TIZE, *v. t.* To unite in regular structure. [*Not much used.*]

SYN'TO-MY, *n.* [Gr. *συντομια.*]
Brevity; conciseness.

SYN-TON'IC, *a.* [Gr. *συν*, with, and *τονος*, tone.]
In *music*, sharp; intense; *Rousseau.*

SYPH'I-LIS, (sif'e-lis,) *n.* [A term coined by Fracastorius, and introduced into nosology by Sauvages. Its etymology is unknown.] A disease characterized by ulcers of a peculiar character on the genitals, succeeded by inguinal buboes. So far, the disease is local. The indications of a constitutional affection are ulcers in the throat, copper-colored eruptions on the skin, pains in the bones, nodes, &c. This malady is exclusively contagious.

SYPH-I-LIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to syphilis.

SY'PHON, *n.* [Gr. *σιφων.*]
A tube or pipe. More correctly SIPHON, which see.

SY'REN. See SIREN.

SYR'I-AC, *n.* The language of Syria, especially the ancient language of that country.

SYR'I-AC, *a.* [from *Syria.*] Pertaining to Syria, or its language; as, the *Syriac* version of the Pentateuch; *Syriac* Bible.

SYR'I-A-CISM, } *n.* A Syrian idiom. } *Milton.*

SYR'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Syria.

SYR'I-AN-ISM, *n.* A Syrian idiom, or a peculiarity in the Syriac language. *Paley.*

SYR'I-ASM, *n.* The same as SYRIACISM.
Warburton. Stuart.

SY-RIN'GA, *n.* [Gr. *σιφων*, *συριγξ*, *συριγγος*, a pipe.]
A genus of plants, the lilac.

SYR'INGE, (sir'inj,) *n.* [supra.] An instrument for injecting liquids into animal bodies, into wounds, &c.; or an instrument in the form of a pump, serving to draw in any fluid, and then to expel it with force.

SYR'INGE, *v. t.* To inject by means of a pipe or syringe; to wash and cleanse by injections from a syringe.

SYR'ING-ED, *pp.* Injected by means of a pipe or syringe.

SY-RIN'GO-DEN'DRON, *n.* [Gr. *συριγξ*, a pipe or tube, and *δενδρον*, tree.]
A fossil plant; applied to many species of sigillaria, from the parallel, pipe-shaped flutings that extend from the top to the bottom of their trunks.
Buckland.

SYR-IN-GOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *συριγξ*, a pipe, and *τεμνω*, to cut.]
The operation of cutting for the fistula. *Cyc.*

SYR'MA, (sur'ma,) *n.* [Gr.] A long dress, reaching to the floor, worn by tragic actors.

SYRT, (surt,) *n.* [L. *syrtis.*] A quicksand; a bog.
Young.

SYR'TIS, *n.* [L.] A quicksand. [*Not English.*]

SYR'UP. See SIRUP. *Milton.*

SYS-SAR-CO'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] The junction of bones by intervening muscles. *Brande.*

SYS'TA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *συστασις.*]
The consistence of a thing; constitution. [*Little used.*] *Burke.*

SYS'TEM, *n.* [Fr. *système*; L. *systema*; Gr. *συστημα*; *συν* and *ιστημι*, to set.]
1. An assemblage of things adjusted into a regular whole, or a whole plan or scheme consisting of many parts connected in such a manner as to create a chain of mutual dependencies; or a regular union of principles or parts forming one entire thing. Thus we say, a *system* of logic, a *system* of philosophy, a *system* of government, a *system* of principles, the solar *system*, the Copernican *system*, a *system* of divinity, a *system* of law, a *system* of morality, a *system* of husbandry, a *system* of botany or of chemistry.
2. Regular method or order.
3. In *music*, an interval compounded, or supposed to be compounded, of several lesser intervals, as the fifth, octave, &c., the elements of which are called *diastems.* *Busby.*

SYS-TEM-AT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to system, consisting in system; methodical; formed with regular connection and adaptation
SYS-TEM-AT'IC-AL, } or subordination of parts to each other, and to the design of the whole; as, a *systematic* arrangement of plants or animals; a *systematic* course of study.
2. Proceeding according to system or regular method; as, a *systematic* writer.

SYS-TEM-AT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the form of a system; methodically. *Boyle.*

SYS'TEM-A-TIST, *n.* One who forms a system, or reduces to system.

SYS'TEM-A-TIZE, } *v. t.* [SYSTEMIZE would be preferable, as it is the more simple
SYS'TEM-IZE, } form.] To reduce to system or regular method; as, to *systemize* plants or fossils.

SYS'TEM-A-TIZ-ED, } *pp.* Reduced to system or
SYS'TEM-IZ-ED, } method.

SYS'TEM-A-TIZ-ER, } *n.* One who reduces things
SYS'TEM-IZ-ER, } to system.

SYS'TEM-A-TIZ-ING, } *ppr.* Reducing to system or
SYS'TEM-IZ-ING, } due method.

SYS-TEM-I-ZA'TION, *n.* [from *systemize.*] The act or operation of systemizing; the reduction of things to system or regular method.

SYS'TEM-MAK-ER, *n.* One who forms a system.

SYS'TEM-MON'GER, (-mung'ger,) *n.* One given to the forming of systems. *Chesterfield.*

SYS'TO-LE, *n.* [Gr. *συστολη*, from *συστελλω*, to contract; *συν* and *στελλω*, to send.]
1. In *grammar*, the shortening of a long syllable.
2. In *anatomy*, the contraction of the heart and arteries, for expelling the blood, and carrying on the circulation. [See DIASTOLE.]

SYS-TOL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to systole or contraction.

SYS'TYLE, *n.* [Gr. *συν*, with or together, and *στυλος*, a column.]
In *architecture*, the manner of placing columns, where the space between the two shafts consists of two diameters or four modules. *Gwilt.*

SYTHE, *n.* See SCYTHE.

SYZ'Y-GY, *n.* [Gr. *συζυγια*; *συν* and *ζυγοω*, to join.]
A common name for the period both of new and full moon, when the sun, the moon, and the earth, are in one line *Olmsted.*

T.

T IS the twentieth letter of the English alphabet, and a close consonant. It represents a close joining of the end of the tongue to the root of the upper teeth, as may be perceived by the syllable *at, et, it, ot, ut*, in attempting to pronounce which, the voice is completely intercepted. It is therefore numbered among the mutes, or close articulations, and it differs from *d* chiefly in its closeness, for in pronouncing *ad, ed*, we perceive the voice is not so suddenly and entirely intercepted, as in pronouncing *at* and *et*. *T*, by itself, has one sound only, as in *take, turn, bat, bolt, smite, bitter.* So we are accustomed to speak, but in reality, *t* can be hardly said to have any sound at all. Its use, like that of all mute articulations, is to modify the manner of uttering the vocal sound which precedes or follows it.

When *t* is followed by *h*, as in *think* and *that*, the combination really forms a distinct sound, for which we have no single character. This combination has two sounds in English, aspirated, as in *think*, and vocal as in *that.*

The letters *ti*, before a vowel, and unaccented, usually pass into the sound of *sh*, as in *nation, mution, partial, substantiate*, which are pronounced *nashon, moshon, parshal, substanshate.* In this case, *t* loses entirely its proper sound or use, and being blended with the subsequent letter, a new sound results from the combination, which is in fact a simple sound. In a few words, the combination *ti* has the sound of the English *ch*, as in *Christian, mixtion, question.*

T is convertible with *d*. Thus the Germans write *tag*, where we write *day*, and *gut*, for *good.* It is also convertible with *s* and *z*, for the Germans write *wasser*, for *water*, and *zahm*, for *tame.*

T, as an *abbreviation*, stands for *theologia*; as, S. T. D., *sanctæ theologiæ doctor*, doctor of divinity. In *ancient monuments and writings*, T. is an abbreviature, which stands for *Titus, Titius*, or *Tullius.*

As a *numeral*, T, among the *Latins*, stood for 160, and with a dash over the top, T, for 160,000. *Encyc.*

In *music*, T is the initial of tenor, vocal and instrumental, of *tacet*, for silence, as *adagio tacet*, when a person is to rest during the whole movement. In *concertos and symphonies*, it is the initial of *tutti*, the whole band, after a solo. It sometimes stands for *tr.* or *trillo*, a shake.

TAB, *n.* The instep of a shoe fastened with a string or otherwise. [*Local.*] *Forby.*
2. The end of a lace, a tag. *Forby.*
3. A cup. [*Local.*]

TAB'ARD, *n.* [W. *tabar*, from *tab*, a spread or surface; It. *tabarro.*]
A sort of tunic or mantle formerly worn, covering the body before and behind, and reaching below the loins, but open at the sides, from the shoulders downward; a herald's coat. *Brande.*

TAB'ARD-ER, *n.* One who wears a tabard.

TAB'A-RET, *n.* A stout, satin-striped silk, used for furniture.

TAB-A-SHEER', *n.* A Persian word signifying a concretion found in the joints of the bamboo, which has been found to be pure silex. It is highly valued in the East Indies as a medicine, for the cure of bilious vomitings, bloody flux, piles, &c. *Encyc. Thomson.*

TAB'BI-ED, (tab'bid,) *pp. or a.* Watered; made wavy.

TAB'BI-NET, *n.* A more delicate kind of tabby.

TAB'BY, *a.* [See the noun.] Brinded; brindled; diversified in color; as, a *tabby* cat. *Addison.*

TAB'BY, *n.* [Fr. *tabis*; It. Sp. and Port. *tabi*; Dan. *tabin*; D. *tabbyn*; G. *tobin*; Arm. *taftas*, taffeta. Qu. Fr. *tacheter*, to spot.]
1. A kind of waved silk, usually watered. It is manufactured like taffeta, but is thicker and stronger. The watering is given to it by the calender. *Cyc.*
2. A mixture of lime with shells, gravel, or stones in equal proportions, with an equal proportion of water, forming a mass, which, when dry, becomes as hard as rock. This is used in Morocco instead of bricks for the walls of buildings. It was used formerly in Georgia, U. S. *Spalding.*

TAB'BY, *v. t.* To water or cause to look wavy; as, to *tabby* silk, mohair, ribbon, &c. This is done by a calender without water. *Cyc.*

TAB'BY-ING, *n.* The passing of stuffs under a calender to give them a wavy appearance.

TAB-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *tabeo*, to waste, and *facio*, to make. See TABEFY.]
A wasting away; a gradual losing of flesh by disease.

TAB'E-FY, *v. t.* [Heb. and Ch. תאב, to pine; or Ar. تَبَّ *tabba*, to be weakened, to perish. Class Db.]
To consume; to waste gradually; to lose flesh. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

TA-BELL'ION, (-bel'yun,) *n.* A secretary or notary under the Roman empire, or in France during the old monarchy. *Brande.*

TAB'ERD. See TABARD.

TAB'ER-NA-CLE, *n.* [L. *tabernaculum*, a tent, from *taberna*, a shop or shed, from *tabula*, a board; or rather from its root. See TABLE.]
1. A tent. *Num.* xxiv. *Matt.* xvii.
2. A temporary habitation. *Milton.*
3. Among *the Jews*, a movable building, so contrived as to be taken to pieces with ease and reconstructed, for the convenience of being carried during the wanderings of the Israelites in the wilderness. It was of a rectangular figure, thirty cubits long, ten broad, and ten high. The interior was divided into two rooms by a vail or curtain, and it was covered with four different spreads or carpets. *Cruden.*
It is also applied to the temple. *Ps.* xv.
4. A place of worship; a sacred place. *Addison.*
5. Our natural body. 2 *Cor.* v. 2 *Pet.* i.
6. God's gracious presence, or the tokens of it. *Rev.* xxi.
7. An ornamented erection or representation of an edifice placed on Roman Catholic altars as a receptacle of the consecrated vessels.
Gwilt. Glose of Archit.

TAB'ER-NA-CLE, *v. i.* To dwell; to reside for a time; to be housed; as we say, Christ *tabernacled* in the flesh.

TAB-ER-NAC'U-LAR, *a.* Latticed. *Warton.*

TA'BES, *n.* [L.] A dysthetic or cachectic disease, characterized by a gradually progressive emaciation of the whole body, accompanied with languor, depressed spirits, and, for the most part, imperfect or obscure hectic, without any topical affection of any of the viscera of the head, chest, or belly. Tabes and consumption are different diseases.

TA-BET'IC, *a.* Tabid, affected with tabes.

TAB'ID, *a.* [Fr. *tabide*; L. *tabidus*, from *tabeo*, to waste.]
Wasted by disease.
In *tabid* persons, milk is the best restorative. *Arbuthnot.*

TAB'ID-NESS, *n.* State of being wasted by disease.

TAB'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *tabitudo.*] The state of one affected with tabes.

TAB'LA-TURE, *n.* [from *table.*] Painting on walls and ceilings; a single piece comprehended in one view, and formed according to one design.
Johnson. Lord Shaftesbury.
2. In *music*, the expression of sounds or notes of composition by letters of the alphabet or ciphers, or other characters not used in modern music. In a stricter sense, the manner of writing a piece for the

lute, theorbo, guitar, base viol, or the like; which is done by writing on several parallel lines (each of which represents a string of the instrument) certain letters of the alphabet, referring to the frets on the neck of the instrument, each letter directing how some note is to be sounded. *Cyc.*

3. In *anatomy*, a division or parting of the skull into two tables. *Cyc.*

TA'BLE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *tabula*; It. *tavola*; Sp. *tabla*; W. *tawell*, a flat mass, a tablet, a slice, a spread; *tâb*, *tâv*, a spread, an extended surface; *tavlu*, to throw, to project; *tavu*, to spread or overspread; Sax. *tæfl*, a die, a table-man; D. *tafel*, a board, a table, whence in ships, *tafferel*; G. and Sw. *tafel*, a board or table; Russ. *id.*; Fr. *tableau*, a picture.]

1. A flat surface of some extent, or a thing that has a flat surface; as, a *table* of marble.

2. An article of furniture, consisting usually of a frame with a surface of boards or of marble, supported by legs, and used for a great variety of purposes, as for holding dishes of meat, for writing on, &c.

> The nymph the *table* spread. *Pope.*

3. Fare or entertainment of provisions; as, he keeps a good *table*.

4. The persons sitting at table or partaking of entertainment.

> I drink to the general joy of the whole *table*. *Shak.*

5. A tablet; a surface on which any thing is written or traced. The ten commandments were written on two *tables* of stone. *Exod.* xxxii.

> Written — not on *tables* of stone, but on fleshly *tables* of the heart. — 2 Cor. iii.

6. A picture, or something that exhibits a view of any thing on a flat surface.

> Saint Anthony has a *table* that hangs up to him from a poor peasant. *Addison*

7. Among *Christians*, the table, or Lord's table, is the sacrament, or holy communion of the Lord's supper.

8. The altar of burnt-offering. *Mal.* i.

9. In *architecture*, a smooth, simple member or ornament of various forms, most usually in that of a long square.

10. In *perspective*, a plain surface, supposed to be transparent and perpendicular to the horizon. It is called also PERSPECTIVE PLANE. *Cyc.*

11. In *anatomy*, a division of the cranium or skull. The cranium is composed of two tables or lamina, with a cellular structure between them, called the *meditullium* or *diploe*. *Cyc. Wistar.*

12. In *the glass manufacture*, a circular sheet of finished glass, usually about four feet in diameter, each weighing from ten to eleven pounds. Twelve of these are called a *side* or *crate of glass*.

13. In *literature*, an index; a collection of heads or principal matters contained in a book, with reference to the pages where each may be found; as, a *table* of contents. *Watts.*

14. A synopsis; many particulars brought into one view. *B. Jonson.*

15. The palm of the hand.

> Mistress of a fairer *table*
> Hath not hickory nor fable. *B. Jonson.*

16. Draughts; small pieces of wood shifted on squares.

> We are in the world like men playing at *tables*. *Taylor.*

17. In *mathematics*, tables are systems of numbers calculated to be ready for expediting operations; as, a *table* of logarithms; a multiplication *table*.

18. *Astronomical tables*, are computations of the motions, places, and other phenomena of the planets, both primary and secondary. *Cyc.*

19. In *chemistry*, a list or catalogue of substances or their properties; as, a *table* of known acids; a *table* of acidifiable bases; a *table* of binary combinations; a *table* of specific gravities. *Lavoisier.*

20. In *general*, any series of numbers formed on mathematical or other correct principles.

21. A division of the ten commandments; as, the first and second *tables*. The first table comprehends our more immediate duties to God; the second table our more immediate duties to each other.

22. Among *jewelers*, a table diamond or other precious stone, is one whose upper surface is quite flat, and the sides only cut in angles. *Cyc.*

23. A list or catalogue; as, a *table* of stars.

Raised table; in *sculpture*, an embossment in a frontispiece for an inscription or other ornament, supposed to be the abacus of Vitruvius. *Cyc.*

Round table. Knights of the round table are a military order, instituted by Arthur, the first king of the Britons, A. D. 516. [See ROUND TABLE.]

Twelve tables; the laws of the Romans, so called, probably, because engraved on so many tables.

To turn the tables; to change the condition or fortune of contending parties: a metaphorical expression taken from the vicissitudes of fortune in gaming. *Dryden.*

To serve tables; to provide for the poor; or to distribute provisions for their wants. *Acts* vi. [See TABLES.]

TA'BLE, *v. i.* To board; to diet or live at the table of another. Nebuchadnezzar *tabled* with the beasts. *South.*

TA'BLE, *v. t.* To form into a table or catalogue; as, to *table* fines. In England, the chirographer *tables* the fines of every county, and fixes a copy in some open place of the court. *Cyc.*

2. To board; to supply with food.

3. To let one piece of timber into another by alternate scores or projections from the middle.

4. In *the Presbyterian church*, to enter upon the docket; as, to *table* charges against some one.

TAB'LEAU, (tab'lō,) *n.* [Fr.] A picture; a striking and vivid representation.

TAB'LEAUX VI'VANTS, (tab'lō vē'văng,) [Fr.] Living pictures; an amusement in which groups of persons, in proper dresses, in a darkened room, represent some interesting scene, usually one described by authors.

TA'BLE-BED, *n.* [*table* and *bed*.] A bed in the form of a table.

TA'BLE-BEER, *n.* [*table* and *beer*.] Beer for the table, or for common use; small beer.

TA'BLE-BELL, *n.* A small bell to be used at table for calling servants.

TA'BLE-BOOK, *n.* [*table* and *book*.] A book on which any thing is traced or written without ink; tablets.

> Put into your *table-book* whatever you judge worthy. *Dryden.*

TA'BLE-CLOTH, *n.* [*table* and *cloth*.] A cloth for covering a table, *particularly* for spreading on a table before the dishes are set for meals.

TA'BLE D'HOTE, (tabl-dōt,) [Fr.] A common table for guests at a French hotel, an ordinary.

TA'BLED, *pp.* Formed into a table.

TA'BLE-LAND, *n.* Elevated flat land.

TA'BLE-MAN, *n.* [*table* and *man*.] A man at draughts; a piece of wood. *Bacon.*

TA'BLER, *n.* One who boards. *Ainsworth.*

TA'BLES, (tā'blz,) *n. pl.* An old game resembling backgammon. *Gifford.*

TA'BLE-SPAR, *n.* The same as TABULAR SPAR, which see.

TAB'LET, *n.* A small table or flat surface.

2. Something flat on which to write, paint, draw, or engrave

> The pillared marble and the *tablet* brass. *Prior.*

3. A medicine in a square form. *Tablets* of arsenic were formerly worn as a preservative against the plague. *Bacon.*

4. A solid kind of electuary or confection, made of dry ingredients, usually with sugar, and formed into little flat squares; called also LOZENGE and TROCHE. *Cyc.*

TA'BLE-TALK, (tawk,) *n.* [*table* and *talk*.] Conversation at table or at meals.

TA'BLING, *ppr.* Boarding; forming into a table; letting one timber into another by scores.

TA'BLING, *n.* A forming into tables; a setting down in order.

2. The letting of one timber into another by alternate scores or projections, as in ship-building. *Cyc.*

3. In *sail-making*, a broad hem made on the skirts of sails by turning over the edge of the canvas, and sewing it down. *Cyc.*

TA-BOO', *n.* In *the isles of the Pacific*, a word denoting prohibition or religious interdict, which is of great force among the inhabitants.

TA-BOO', *v. t.* To forbid, or to forbid the use of; to interdict approach or use; as, to *taboo* the ground set apart as a sanctuary for criminals. *Tabooed* ground is held sacred and inviolable.

TA'BOR, *n.* [W. *tabwrz*: It. *tabar*; Old Fr. *tabour*. This, in some languages, is written *tambour* and *timbrel*. The *atabal* of the Spaniards is probably of the same family. It is probably named from striking, beating; Eng. *tap*, Gr. ταπτω, Syr. ܛܒܠ *tabal*, Ar. طبع *tabaa*. Class Db, No. 28.]

A small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife. *Cyc*

TA'BOR, *v. i.* To strike lightly and frequently.

> Her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves, *tabering* upon their breasts. — Nahum ii.

2. To play on a tabor or little drum.

TA'BOR-ER, *n.* One who beats the tabor. *Shak.*

TAB'O-RET, *n.* [from *tabor*.] A small tabor. *Spectator.*

TAB'O-RINE, **TAB'O-RIN**, *n.* [Fr. *tabourin*; from *tabor*.] A tabor; a small, shallow drum. *Shak.*

TA'BOR-ITE, *n.* A name given to certain Bohemian reformers who suffered persecution in the 15th century, named from *Tabor*, a hill or fortress where they encamped during a part of their struggles. *Brande.*

TAB'OU-RET, *n.* [Fr.] A convex seat without arms or back, made of gilt wood, cushioned and stuffed, covered with silk cloth, and ornamented with silk lace, fringe, tassels, &c.

TAB'RERE, *n.* A taborer. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

TAB'RET, *n.* [See TABOR.] A tabor. 1 *Sam.* xviii.

TAB'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *tabularis from tabula*, table.]

1. In the form of a table; having a flat or square surface.

2. Having the form of laminæ or plates.

3. Set down in tables; as, a *tabular* list of substances.

4. Set in squares. *Johnson.*

Tabular crystal; one in which the prism is very short. *Phillips.*

Tabular spar; a mineral consisting of silica and lime, occurring in rather brittle, laminated masses, the surface of the laminæ having a fibrous and pearly appearance. It is usually white or bluish-white. It is the schaalstein of Werner. *Dana.*

TAB'U-LATE, *v. t.* To reduce to tables or synopses.

2. To shape with a flat surface. *Johnson.*

TAB'U-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Having a flat or square flat surface; as, a *tabulated* diamond. *Green.*

TAC-A-MA-HA'CA, **TAC'A-MA-HAC**, *n.* The popular name of Icica Tacamahaca, a tree of South America; also of Calophyllum Tacamahaca, a tree of Madagascar and the Isle of Bourbon; and according to the younger Michaux, (but probably by mistake,) of Populus balsamifera, a tree of North America.

2. There are two sorts of *resin* which bear this name, one of them said to be the produce of Calophyllum Tacamahaca above mentioned; and the other of Elaphrium tomentosum, sometimes called *Fagara octandra*, a tree of the island of Curaçon, and other islands in its neighborhood.

TA'CE, [from L. *taceo*.] A term used in Italian music, directing to be silent.

TA'CET, [L.] In *music*, is used when a vocal or instrumental part is to be silent during a whole movement. *Cyc.*

TACH, **TACHE**, *n.* [See TACK.] Something used for taking hold or holding; a catch; a loop; a button. It is found in Scripture, but I believe is not now used in discourse or writing. *Exod.* xxvi.

TA-CHOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ταχος, speed, and μετρον.]

An instrument employed for measuring the velocity of machines, by means of the depression occasioned in a column of fluid by the centrifugal force, which causes the fluid in the cistern (with which the graduated column is connected) to sink in the center more and more with every increase of velocity. Thus the graduated column falls on the scale as the velocity is augmented, and rises as the velocity is diminished *Olmsted.*

TACH-Y-DRŎ'MI-AN, *n.* [Gr. ταχυς and δρομος, swift course.]

One of a family of wading birds, allied to the plovers; also, one of a tribe of saurian reptiles. *Brande.*

TACH-Y-GRAPH'IC, **TACH-Y-GRAPH'IC-AL**, *a.* Written in short hand. *Gliddon.*

TA-CHYG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ταχυς, quick, and γραφω, to write.]

The art or practice of quick writing.

[We now use STENOGRAPHY and SHORT HAND WRITING.]

TAC'IT, (tas'it,) *a.* [Fr. *tacite*; L. *tacitus*, from *taceo*, to be silent, that is, to stop, or to close. See TACK.]

Silent; implied, but not expressed. *Tacit* consent is consent by silence, or not interposing an objection. So we say, a *tacit* agreement or covenant of men to live under a particular government, when no objection or opposition is made; a *tacit* surrender of a part of our natural rights; a *tacit* reproach, &c.

TAC'IT-LY, *adv.* Silently; by implication; without words; as, he *tacitly* assented.

TAC'I-TURN, *a.* [L. *taciturnus*.]

Habitually silent; not free to converse; not apt to talk or speak. *Smollett.*

TAC-I-TURN'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *taciturnité*, from L. *taciturnitas*, from *taceo*, to be silent.]

Habitual silence or reserve in speaking.

> Too great loquacity and too great taciturnity by fits. *Arbuthnot.*

TAC'I-TURN-LY, *adv.* Silently; without conversation.

TACK, *v. t.* [Gr. ταασσω, to set, place, ordain, the root of which was ταγω, as appears from its derivatives, ταγτις, ταγμα. Hence, Fr. *attacher*, It. *attaccare*, Sp. *atacar*, W. *tagu*, to stop, Sp. *taco*, a stopper. (See ATTACH.) The primary sense is probably to thrust or send.]

1. To fasten; to attach. In the solemn or grave style, this word now appears ludicrous; as, to get a commendam *tacked* to their sees. *Swift.*

> And tack the center to the sphere. *Herbert.*

2. To unite by stitching together; as, to *tack* together the sheets of a book; to *tack* one piece of cloth to another. [*In the familiar style, this word is in good use.*]

3. To fasten slightly by nails; as, to *tack* on a board or shingle.

TACK, **TACHE**, *n.* [Fr. *tache*.]

A spot. [*Not used.*]

TACK, *n.* [Ir. *taca*; Arm. *tach.*]

1. A small nail.

2. A rope used to confine the foremost lower corners of the courses and stay-sails, when the wind crosses the ship's course obliquely; also, a rope employed to pull the lower corner of a studding-sail to the boom. Hence,

3. The part of a sail to which the tack is usually fastened; the foremost lower corner of the courses. Hence,

4. The course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails; as, the starboard *tack*, or larboard *tack*; the former when she is close-hauled with the wind on her starboard, the latter when close-hauled with the wind on her larboard. *Mar. Dict.*

To hold tack; to last or hold out. *Tusser.*

Tack of a flag; a line spliced into the eye at the bottom of the tabling, for securing the flag to the halliards.

TACK, *v. t.* To change the course of a ship by shifting the tacks and position of the sails from one side to the other. *Mar. Dict.*

TACK, *n.* In *rural economy*, a shelf on which cheese is dried. [*Local.*]

Tack of land; the term of a lease. [*Local.*]

TACK'ER, *n.* One who tacks or makes an addition.

TACK'ET, *n.* A small nail. *Barret.*

TACK'ING, *ppr.* Changing a ship's course.

TACK'ING, *n.* In *law*, a union of securities given at different times, all of which must be redeemed before an intermediate purchaser can interpose his claim. *Bouvier.*

TACK'LE, (tak'l,) *n.* [D. *takel*, a pulley and tackle; *takelen*, to rig; G. *takel*, *takeln*; Sw. *tackel*, *tackla*; Dan. *takkel*, *takler*; W. *taclu*, to put in order, to dress, deck, set right; *taclau*, tackling; accouterments; *tacyl*, a tool. This seems to belong to the family of *tack*, Gr. ταασω. The primary sense is, to put on, or to set or to put in order.]

1. A machine for raising or lowering heavy weights, consisting of a rope and blocks called a *pulley*. *Mar. Dict.*

2. Instruments of action; weapons.

> She to her tackle fell. *Hudibras.*

3. An arrow. *Chaucer.*

4. The rigging and apparatus of a ship.

Tackle-fall; the rope, or rather the end of the rope of a pulley, which falls and by which it is pulled.

Ground-tackle; anchors, cables, &c.

Gun-tackle; the instruments for hauling cannon in or out.

Tack-tackle; a small tackle to pull down the tacks of the principal sails. *Mar. Dict.*

TACK'LE, (tak'l,) *v. t.* To harness; as, to *tackle* a horse into a gig, sleigh, coach, or wagon. [*A legitimate and common use of the word in America.*]

2. To seize; to lay hold of; as, a wrestler *tackles* his antagonist; a dog *tackles* the game. This is a common popular use of the word in New England, though not elegant. But it retains the primitive idea, to put on, to fall or throw on. [See ATTACK.]

3. To supply with tackle. *Beaum. & Fl.*

TACK'LED, (tak'ld,) *pp.* or *a.* Harnessed; seized.

2. Made of ropes tacked together.

> My man shall
> Bring thee cords, made like a *tackled* stair. *Shak.*

TACK'LING, *ppr.* Harnessing; putting on harness; seizing; falling on.

TACK'LING, *n.* Furniture of the masts and yards of a ship, as cordage, sails, &c.

2. Instruments of action; as, fishing *tackling*. *Walton.*

3. Harness; the instruments of drawing a carriage.

TACKS'MAN, *n.* One who holds a tack or lease of land from another; a tenant or lessee. [*Local.*]

TACT, *n.* [L. *tactus*, from *tango*, (for *tago*,) to touch; Fr. *tact*; It. *tatto*; Sp. *tacto*.]

1. Touch; feeling; *formerly*, the stroke in beating time in music. [Dan. *tagt.*]

2. Peculiar skill or faculty; nice perception or discernment. *Am. Rev.*

TAC'TIC, } *a.* [See TACTICS.] Pertaining to the
TAC'TIC-AL, } art of military and naval dispositions for battle, evolutions, &c.

TAC-TI''CIAN, (-tish'an,) *n.* One versed in tactics.

TAC'TICS, *n.* [Gr. ταικτικος, from ταασω, ταττω, to set, to appoint; ταξις, order; Fr. *tactique*. See TASK.]

1. The science and art of disposing military and naval forces in order for battle, and performing military and naval evolutions. In the most extensive sense, tactics, *la grande tactique* of the French, comprehends every thing that relates to the order, formation, and disposition of armies, their encampments, &c.

2. The art of inventing and making machines for throwing darts, arrows, stones, and other missile weapons. *Cyc.*

TAC'TILE, (-til,) *a.* [Fr. *tactile*, from L. *tactilis*, from *tango*, to touch.]

Tangible; susceptible of touch; that may be felt; as, *tactile* sweets; *tactile* qualities. *Hale.*

TAC-TIL'I-TY, *n.* Tangibleness; perceptibility of touch.

TAC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *tactio*, *tango*, to touch.] The act of touching; touch.

TACT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of tact. *Ec. Rev.*

TACT'U-AL, *a.* Pertaining to touch; consisting in or derived from touch. *Chalmers*

TA-DOR'NA, *n.* [Sp. *tadorno*.] The sheldrake. *Cyc.*

TAD'PŌLE, *n.* [Sax. *tade*, toad, with *pola*, coinciding with L. *pullus*, young.]

A frog in its first state from the spawn; a porwiggle.

TÆ'DI-UM, *n.* [L.] Tedium, which see.

Tedium vitæ; weariness of life; a mental disorder.

TAEL, (tāle,) *n.* In *China*, a denomination of money worth nearly seven shillings sterling, or about a dollar and a half; also, a weight of one ounce and a third. *McCulloch.*

TĀ'EN, (tāne.) The poetical contraction of TAKEN.

TAF'EL-SPATH, *n.* [G.] Tabular spar, which see.

TAF'FER-EL, } *n.* [D. *tafereel*, from *tafel*, table.]
TAFF'RAIL, }

The upper part of a ship's stern, which is flat like a table on the top, and sometimes ornamented with carved work. *Mar. Dict. Cyc.*

TAF'FE-TA, } *n.* [Fr. *taffetas*; *taffetas*; Sp. *tafetan*;
TAF'FE-TY, } It. *taffetta*; D. *taf*; G. *taffet.*]

A fine, smooth stuff of silk, having usually a remarkable wavy luster, imported by pressure and heat with the application of an acidulous fluid, to produce the effect called *watering*. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

TAF'I-A, *n.* A variety of rum, so called by the French. *Ure.*

TAG, *n.* [Sw. *tagg*, a point or prickle; Ice. *tag*; Dan. *tagger*, *takker*. The primary sense is probably a shoot, coinciding with the first syllable of L. *digitus*, (see TOE;) or the sense is from putting on, as in *tackle*. In Goth. *taga* is hair, the hair of the head, that which is shot out, or that which is thick. The latter sense would show its alliance to the W. *tagu*, to choke.]

1. A metallic point put to the end of a string.

2. Something mean and paltry; the rabble. [*Vulgar.*]

> Tag-rag people did not clap him. *Shak.*
> Will you hence
> Before the tag return? *Shak.*

3. A young sheep of the first year. [*Local.*] *Halliwell.*

TAG, *v. t.* To fit with a point; as, to *tag* lace.

2. To fit one thing to another; to append to.

> His courteous host
> *Tags* every sentence with some fawning word. *Dryden.*

3. To join or fasten. *Swift.*

To tag after one; to follow closely, as if were an appendage.

TAG, *n.* A play in which the person gains who tags, that is, touches another. This was a common sport among boys in Connecticut formerly, and it may be still. The word is inserted here for the sake of the evidence it affords of the affinity of languages, and of the original orthography of the L. *tango*, to touch, which was *tago*. This vulgar *tag* is the same word; the primitive word retained by the common people. It is used also as a verb, to *tag*. [See TOUCH.]

TAG'GED, *pp.* or *a.* Fitted with a point appended to.

TAG'GING, *ppr.* Fitting with a point; fitting one thing to another.

TAGL'IA, (tal'ya,) *n.* [It.] In *mechanics*, a particular combination of pulleys. *Brande.*

TAGL-IA-CŌ'TIAN, (tal-ya-kō'shan,) *a.* [from *Tagliacozzi*, a Venetian surgeon.]

Rhinoplastic; *applied to the surgical operation for restoring the nose.*

TAG'RAG, *n.* or *a.* A term applied to the lowest class of people. [*Low.*] *Shak.*

TAG'-SORE, *n.* A disease under the tail of a sheep. *Cyc.*

TAG'TAIL, *n.* [*tag* and *tail.*] A worm which has its tail of another color. *Walton.*

TAIL, (tāle,) *n.* [Sax. *tagl*; Ice. *tagl*; dim. of *tag*, a shoot, or from Goth. *taga*, hair.]

1. The part of an animal which terminates its body behind. In many quadrupeds, the tail is a shoot or projection covered with hair, hanging loose from the extremity of the vertebræ. In birds, the tail consists of feathers, or is covered with them, which serve to assist in the direction of their flight. In fishes, the tail is formed usually by a gradual sloping of the body, ending in a fin. The tail of a fish may assist the animal in steering, but its principal use is to propel the fish forward. It is the instrument of swimming.

2. The lower part, noting inferiority. [Deut. xxviii.

> The Lord will make thee the head, and not the *tail*.—Deut.

3. Any thing hanging long; a catkin. *Harvey.*

4. The hinder part of any thing. *Butler.*

5. In *anatomy*, that tendon of a muscle which is fixed to the movable part. *Cyc.*

6. In *botany*, the *tail of a seed* is a downy or feathery appendage to certain seeds, formed of the permanent elongated style. *Cyc.*

7. *Horse's tail*, among *the Tartars* and *Chinese*, is an ensign or flag; among *the Turks*, a standard borne before the grand vizier, bashaws, and the sangiacs. For this purpose it is fitted to a half-pike with a gold button, and is called *Tova*. There are bashaws of one, two, and three tails. *Cyc.*

8. In *heraldry*, the tail of a hart.

9. In *music*, the part of a note running upward or downward.

10. The extremity or last end; as, the *tail* of a storm.

Tail of a comet; a luminous train extending from the nucleus or body often to a great distance, and usually in a direction opposite to the sun. *Olmsted.*

To turn tail is to run away; to flee.

Tail of a lock, on *a canal*, the lower end, or entrance into the lower pond.

TAIL, *n.* [Fr. *tailler*, Sp. *tallar*, It. *tagliare*, Port. *talhar*, Ir. *tallam*, to cut off; W. *tali*, to curtail, to separate, to *deal* out, from *tawl*, a sending or throwing, a cast or throw, a separation, diminution, interruption. This is from the same root as *deal*. Class Dl, No. 15. See DEAL.]

In *law*, an *estate in tail* is a limited fee; an estate limited to certain heirs, and from which the other heirs are precluded. Estates tail are *general* or *special*; *general*, where lands and tenements are given to one, and to the heirs of his body begotten; *special*, where the gift is restrained to certain heirs of the donee's body, as to his heirs by a particular woman named. [See ENTAIL.] *Blackstone.*

TAIL, *v. t.* To pull by the tail. *Hudibras.*

To tail in; in *architecture*, to fasten by one of the ends into a wall, as a timber. *Brande.*

TAIL'AGE, }
TAL'LI-AGE, } *n.* [Fr. *tailler*, to cut off.]

Literally, a share; hence, a tax or toll. [*Obs.*] *Blackstone.*

TAIL'ED, *a.* Having a tail. *Grew.*

TAIL'INGS, *n. pl.* [from *tail.*] The lighter parts of grain blown to one end of the heap in winnowing. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

TAILLE, (tāle,) *n.* The fee which is opposite to fee-simple, because it is so minced or pared that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but it is, by the first giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the issue of the donee. *Cowel.*

TAIL'LESS, *a.* Having no tail. *Lawrence.*

TAI'LOR, *n.* [Fr. *tailleur*; from *tailler*, to cut, It. *tagliare*, Ir. *tallam.*]

One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's garments.

TAI'LOR, *v. i.* To practice making men's clothes. *Green.*

TAI'LOR-ESS, *n.* A female who makes garments for men.

TAI'LOR-ING, *n.* The business of a tailor.

TAIL'-PIECE, *n.* A piece at the end, as of a series of engravings.

2. In *a violin*, a piece of ebony attached to the end of the instrument, to which the strings are fastened. *Cyc.*

TAIL'-RACE, *n.* The stream of water which runs from the mill after it has been applied to produce the motion of the wheel.

TAIL'ZIE, *n.* In *Scottish law*, an entailment or deed whereby the legal course of succession is cut off, and an arbitrary one substituted. *Brande.*

TAINT, *v. t.* [Fr. *teindre*, to dye or stain; L. *tingo*; Gr. τεγγω, to dye, literally, to dip, primarily, to thrust, the sense of L. *tango*; and n not being radical, the real word is *tago* or *tago*, coinciding with Eng. *duck*; hence its sense in *extinguo*. See DYE, ATTAINT, and TINGE.]

1. To imbue or impregnate, as with some extraneous matter which alters the sensible qualities of the substance.

2. *More generally*, to impregnate with something odious, noxious, or poisonous; as, putrid substances *taint* the air.

3. To infect; to poison. The breath of consumptive lungs is said to *taint* sound lungs. *Harvey.*

4. To corrupt, as by incipient putrefaction; as, *tainted* meat.

5. To stain; to sully; to tarnish. *Shak.*

6. To corrupt, as blood; to attaint. [*Not in use.*] [See ATTAINT.]

TAINT, *v. i.* To be infected or corrupted; to be touched with something corrupting.

> I can not taint with fear. *Shak.*

2. To be affected with incipient putrefaction. Meat soon *taints* in warm weather.

TAINT, *n.* Tincture; stain.

2. Infection; corruption; depravation. Keep children from the *taint* of low and vicious company.

3. A stain; a spot; a blemish on reputation. *Shak.*

4. An insect; a kind of spider. *Brown.*

TAINT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Impregnated with something noxious, disagreeable to the senses, or poisonous; infected; corrupted; stained.

TAINT'-FREE, *a.* [*taint* and *free.*] Free from taint or guilt. *Heath.*

TAINT'ING, *ppr.* Impregnating with something foul or poisonous; infecting; corrupting; staining.

TAINT'LESS, *a.* Free from taint or infection; pure. *Swift.*

TAINT'LESS-LY *adv.* Without taint.

TAINT'URE, *n.* [L. *tinctura.*]
Taint; tinge; defilement; stain; spot. [*Not much used.*] *Shak.*

TA-JA'CU, } *n.* The peccary or Mexican hog, the
TA-JAS'SU, } Dicotyles torquatus, a pachydermatous mammal inhabiting the eastern side of South America.

TAKE, *v. t.*; *pret.* Took; *pp.* Taken. [Sax. *tæcan*, to *take*, and to *teach*; also, *thicgan*, to take, as food; Sw. *taga*; Dan. *tager*; Icc. *taka*; Gr. δέχομαι; L. *duceo.* This word seems to be allied to *think*, for we say, I *think* a thing to be so, or I *take* it to be so. It seems also to be allied to Sax. *teogan*, to draw, to *tug*, L. *duco*; for we say, to *take* a likeness, and to *draw* a likeness. We use *taking* also for engaging, attracting. We say, a child *takes* to his mother or nurse, and a man *takes* to drink; which seem to include *attaching* and holding. We observe that *take* and *teach* are radically the same word.]

1. In *a general sense*, to get hold or gain possession of a thing in almost any manner, either by receiving it when offered, or by using exertion to obtain it. *Take* differs from *seize*, as it does not always imply haste, force, or violence. It more generally denotes to gain or receive into possession in a peaceable manner, either passively or by active exertions. Thus,

2. To receive what is offered.

Then I took the cup at the Lord's hand. — Jer. xxv.

3. To lay hold of; to get into one's power for keeping.

No man shall take the nether or the upper millstone to pledge. — Deut. xxiv.

4. To receive with a certain affection of mind. He *takes* it in good part; or he *takes* it very ill.

5. To catch by surprise or artifice; to circumvent.

Men in their loose, unguarded hours they take;
Not that themselves are wise, but others weak. *Pope.*

6. To seize; to make prisoner. The troops entered, slew and *took* three hundred janizaries. *Knolles.*

This man was taken by the Jews. — Acts xxiii.

7. To captivate with pleasure; to engage the affections; to delight.

Neither let her take thee with her eyelids. — Prov. vi.
Columbretus was so taken with this prospect, that he had no patience. *Wake.*

8. To get into one's power by engines or nets; to entrap; to insnare; as, to *take* foxes with traps; to *take* fishes with nets, or with hook and line.

9. To understand in a particular sense; to receive as meaning. I *take* your meaning.

You take me right. *Bacon.*
Charity, taken in its largest extent, is nothing else but the sincere love to God and our neighbor. *Wake.*

10. To exact and receive.

Take no usury of him or increase. — Lev. xxv.

11. To employ; to occupy. The prudent man always *takes* time for deliberation, before he passes judgment.

12. To agree to; to close in with; to comply with.

I take thee at thy word. *Rowe.*

13. To form and adopt; as, to *take* a resolution. *Clarendon.*

14. To catch; to embrace; to seize; as, to *take* one by the hand; to *take* in the arms.

15. To admit; to receive as an impression; to suffer; as, to *take* a form or shape.

Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command;
Now take the mold. *Dryden.*

16. To obtain by active exertion; as, to *take* revenge or satisfaction for an injury.

17. To receive; to receive into the mind.

They took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus. — Acts iv.
It appeared in his face that he took great contentment in this our question. *Bacon.*

18. To swallow, as meat or drink; as, to *take* food; to *take* a glass of wine.

19. To swallow, as medicine; as, to take pills; to *take* stimulants.

20. To choose; to elect. *Take* which you please. But the sense of *choosing*, in this phrase, is derived from the connection of *take* with *please.* So we say, *take* your choice.

21. To copy.

Beauty alone could beauty take so right. *Dryden.*

22. To fasten on; to seize. The frost has *taken* the corn; the worms have *taken* the vines.

Whersoever he taketh him, he teareth him, and he foameth. — Mark ix.

23. To accept; not to refuse. He offered me a fee, but I would not *take* it.

Ye shall take no satisfaction for the life of a murderer. — Num. xxxv.

24. To adopt.

I will take you to me for a people. — Ex. vi.

25. To admit.

Let not a widow be taken into the number under threescore. — 1 Tim. v.

26. To receive, as any temper or disposition of mind; as, to *take* shame to one's self; to *take* delight; to *take* pride or pleasure.

27. To endure; to bear without resentment; or to submit to without attempting to obtain satisfaction. He will *take* an affront from no man. Can not you *take* a jest?

28. To draw; to deduce.

The firm belief of a future judgment is the most forcible motive to a good life, because taken from this consideration of the most lasting happiness and misery. *Tillotson.*

29. To assume; as, I *take* the liberty to say. *Locke.*

30. To allow; to admit; to receive as true, or not disputed; as, to *take* a thing for granted.

31. To suppose; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion; to understand. This I *take* to be the man's motive.

He took that for virtue and affection which was nothing but vice in disguise. *South.*
You'd doubt his sex, and take him for a girl. *Tate.*

32. To seize; to invade; as, to be *taken* with a fever.

33. To have recourse to; as, the sparrow *takes* a bush; the cat *takes* a tree. [In this sense, we usually say, the bird *takes to* a bush, the squirrel *takes to* a tree.]

34. To receive into the mind.

Those do best who take material hints to be judged by history. *Locke.*

35. To hire; to rent; to obtain possession on lease; as, to *take* a house or farm for a year.

36. To admit in copulation.

37. To draw; to copy; to paint a likeness; as, a likeness *taken* by Reynolds.

38. To conquer and cause to surrender; to gain possession of by force or capitulation; as, to *take* an army, a city, or a ship.

39. To be discovered or detected. He was *taken* in the very act.

40. To require or be necessary. It *takes* so much cloth to make a coat.

To take away; to deprive of; to bereave; as, a bill for *taking away* the votes of bishops.

By your own law I take your life away. *Dryden.*

2. To remove; as, to *take away* the consciousness of pleasure. *Locke.*

To take care; to be careful; to be solicitous for.

Doth God take care for oxen? — 1 Cor. ix.

2. To be cautious or vigilant. *Take care* not to expose your health.

To take care of; to superintend or oversee; to have the charge of keeping or securing.

To take a course; to resort to; to have recourse to measures.

The violence of storming is the course which God is forced to take for the destroying of sinners. *Hammond.*

To take one's own course; to act one's pleasure; to pursue the measures of one's own choice.

To take down; to reduce; to bring lower; to depress; as, to *take down* pride, or the proud.

2. To swallow; as, to *take down* a potion.

3. To pull down; to pull to pieces; as, to *take down* a house or a scaffold.

4. To write; as, to *take down* a man's words at the time he utters them.

To take from; to deprive of.

I will smite thee, and take thine head *from* thee. — 1 Sam. xvii.

2. To deduct; to subtract; as, to *take* one number *from* another.

3. To detract; to derogate. *Dryden.*

To take heed; to be careful or cautious.

Take heed what doom against yourself you give. *Dryden.*

To take heed to; to attend to with care. *Take heed to* thy ways.

To take hold; to seize; to fix on.

To take in; to inclose; to fence. *Mortimer.*

2. To encompass or embrace; to comprise; to comprehend.

3. To draw into a smaller compass; to contract; to braid or furl; as, to *take in* sail.

4. To cheat; to circumvent; to gull; to deceive. [*Not elegant.*]

5. To admit; to receive; as, a vessel will *take in* more water; the landlord said he could *take in* no more lodgers.

6. To win by conquest. [*Not in use.*] *Felton.*

7. To receive into the mind or understanding.

Some bright genius can take in a long train of propositions. *Watts.*

To take in hand; to undertake; to attempt to execute any thing. *Luke* i.

To take notice; to observe; or to observe with particular attention.

2. To show by some act that observation is made; to make remark upon. He heard what was said, but *took* no *notice* of it.

To take oath; to swear with solemnity, or in a judicial manner.

To take off; to remove, in various ways; to remove from the top of any thing; as, to *take off* a load; to *take off* one's hat, &c.

2. To cut off; as, to *take off* the head or a limb.

3. To destroy; as, to *take off* life.

4. To remove; to invalidate; as, to *take off* the force of an argument.

5. To withdraw; to call or draw away.

Keep foreign ideas from taking off the mind from its present pursuit. *Locke.*

6. To swallow; as, to *take off* a glass of wine.

7. To purchase; to take from in trade.

The Spaniards having no commodities that we will take off. *Locke.*

8. To copy.

Take off all their models in wood. *Addison.*

9. To imitate; to mimic.

10. To find place for; as, more scholars than preferments can *take off.*

To take off from; to lessen; to remove in part. This *takes off from* the deformity of vice.

To take order with; to check. [*Not much used.*] *Bacon.*

To take out; to remove from within a place; to separate; to deduct.

2. To draw out; to remove; to clear or cleanse from; as, to *take out* a stain or spot from cloth; to *take out* an unpleasant taste from wine.

To take part; to share. *Take part* in our rejoicing.

To take part with; to unite with; to join with.

To take place; to happen; to come, or come to pass.

2. To have effect; to prevail.

Where arms take place, all other pleas are vain. *Dryden.*

To take effect; to have the intended effect; to be efficacious.

To take root; to live and grow, as a plant.

2. To be established, as principles.

To take up; to lift; to raise.

2. To buy or borrow; as, to *take up* goods to a large amount; to *take up* money at the bank.

3. To begin; as, to *take up* a lamentation. *Ezek.* xix.

4. In *surgery*, to fasten with a ligature.

5. To engross; to employ; to engage the attention; as, to *take up* the time.

6. To have final recourse to.

Arnobius asserts that men of the finest parts took up their rest in the Christian religion. *Addison.*

7. To seize; to catch; to arrest; as, to *take up* a thief; to *take up* vagabonds.

8. To admit.

The ancients took up experiments upon credit. *Bacon.*

9. To answer by reproof; to reprimand.

One of his relations took him up roundly. *L'Estrange.*

10. To begin where another left off.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale. *Addison.*

11. To occupy; to fill; as, to *take up* a great deal of room.

12. To assume; to carry on or manage for another; as, to *take up* the quarrels of our neighbors.

13. To comprise; to include.

The noble poem of Palemon and Arcite takes up seven years. *Dryden.*

14. To adopt; to assume; as, to *take up* current opinions.

They take up our old trade of conquering. *Dryden.*

15. To collect; to exact a tax. *Knolles.*

16. To pay and receive; as, to *take up* a note at the bank. *Johnson's Reports.*

To take up arms; } to begin war; to begin resist-
To take arms; } ance by force.

To take up the gauntlet. See Gauntlet.

To take the field; in *military language*, to encamp; to commence the operations of a campaign. *Campbell's Military Dict.*

To take upon; to assume; to undertake. He *takes upon* himself to assert that the fact is capable of proof.

2. To appropriate to; to admit to be imputed to; as, to *take upon* one's self a punishment.

To take sides; to join one of two differing parties; to take an interest in one party.

To take to heart; to be sensibly affected by; to feel any thing sensibly.

To take advantage of; to catch by surprise; or to make use of a favorable state of things, to the prejudice of another.

To take the advantage of; to use any advantage offered.

To take air; to be divulged or made public; to be disclosed; as a secret.

To take the air; to expose one's self to the open air.

To take a course; to begin a certain direction or way of proceeding.

To take leave; to bid adieu or farewell.

To take breath; to rest; to be recruited or refreshed.

To take aim; to direct the eye or a weapon to a particular object.

To take along; to carry, lead, or convey.

To take a way; to begin a particular course or direction.

TAKE, *v. i.* To move or direct the course; to resort to, or to attach one's self; to betake one's self. The fox, being hard pressed, *took* to the hedge. My friend has left his music, and *taken* to books.

The deflexion, *taking* to his breast, wasted his longs. *Bacon.*

2. To please; to gain reception. The play will not *take*, unless it is set off with proper scenes.

Each wit may praise it for his own dear sake,
And hint he writ it, if the thing should *take*. *Addison.*

3. To have the intended or natural effect.

As impressions from mind to mind, the impression *taketh*. *Bacon.*

4. To catch; to fix, or be fixed. He was inoculated, but the infection did not *take*.

When flame *taketh* and openeth, it giveth a noise. *Bacon.*

To take after; to learn to follow; to copy; to imitate; as, he *takes after* a good pattern.

2. To resemble; as, the son *takes after* his father.

To take in with; to resort to. *Bacon.*

To take for; to mistake; to suppose or think one thing to be another.

The lord of the land *took us for* spies. — Gen. xlii.

To take on: to be violently affected; as, the child *takes on* at a great rate.

2. To claim, as a character

I *take not on* me here as a physician. *Shak.*

To take to; to apply to; to be fond of; to become attached to; as, to *take to* books; to *take to* evil practices.

2. To resort to; to betake to.

Men of learning, who *take to* business, discharge it generally with greater honesty than men of the world. *Addison.*

To take up; to stop.

Sinners at last *take up* and settle in a contempt of all religion. [*Not in use.*] *Tillotson*

2. To reform. [*Not in use.*] *Locke.*

To take up with; to be contented to receive; to receive without opposition; as, to *take up with* plain fare.

In affairs which may have an extensive influence on our future happiness, we should not *take up with* probabilities. *Watts.*

2. To lodge; to dwell. [*Not in use.*] *South.*

To take with; to please. The proposal *takes* well *with* him.

TAK'EN, (tāk'n,) *pp.* of TAKE. Received; caught; apprehended; captivated, &c.

TAK'ER, *n.* One that takes or receives; one who catches or apprehends.

2. One that subdues and causes to surrender; as, the *taker* of captives or of a city.

TAK'ING, *ppr.* Receiving; catching; getting possession; apprehending.

2. *a.* Alluring; attracting.

TAK'ING, *n.* The act of gaining possession; a seizing; seizure; apprehension.

2. Agitation; distress of mind.

What a *taking* was he in, when your husband asked what was in the basket! *Shak.*

TAK'ING-LY, *adv.* In a taking or attractive manner. *Beaum. & Fl.*

TAK'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of pleasing. *Taylor.*

TAL'A-POIN, } *n.* In *Siam* and *Burmah*, a name
TEL'A-POIN, } given, by some European nations, to a priest. Also, a species of monkey.

TAL'BOT, *n.* A sort of dog, noted for his quick scent and eager pursuit of game. [The figure of a dog is said to be borne in the arms of the Talbot family.] *Cyc. Johnson.*

TALC, *n.* [G. *talk*, isinglass; *talg*, tallow; Sw. *talk*, *talg*, id.; Dan. *talg*, *talg*, tallow, and *talk*, *talgsteen*, tallow-stone; D. *talk*, tallow; Port. and Sp. *talco*.]

A magnesian mineral, consisting of broad, flat, smooth lamins or plates, unctuous to the touch, of a shining luster, translucent, and often transparent. By the action of fire, the lamins open a little, the fragment swells, and the extremities are with difficulty fused into a white enamel. When rubbed with resin, talc acquires positive electricity. Its prevailing colors are white, apple-green, and yellow. *Cyc. Kirwan.*

TALCK'ITE, *n.* A species of talc of a loose form; nacrite.

TALC'OSE, } *a.* Talcky; pertaining to or composed
TALC'OUS, } of talc.

TALC'Y, *a.* Like talc; consisting of talc; as, a *talcky feel*; a *talcky* substance.

2. Containing talc.

TALE, *n.* [See TELL.] A story; a narrative; the rehearsal of a series of events or adventures, commonly some trifling incidents; or a fictitious narrative; as, the *tale* of a tub; Marmontel's *tales*; idle *tales*. *Luke* xxiv.

We spend our years as a *tale* that is told. — Ps. xc.

2. Oral relation. *Shak.*

3. Reckoning, account set down. *Exod.* v.

In packing, they keep a just *tale* of the number. *Carew.*

4. Number reckoned.

The Egyptians who measure by *tale*, not by weight. *Hooker.*

5. A telling; information; disclosure of any thing secret.

Birds are aptest by their voice to tell *tales* what they find. *Bacon.*

6. In *law*, a count or declaration. [*Tale*, in this sense, is obsolete.]

7. In *commerce*, a weight for gold and silver in China and other parts of the East Indies; also, a money of account. In *China*, each tale is 10 maces = 100 candareens = 1000 cash. *Cyc.*

TALE, *v. i.* To tell stories. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

TALE'BEAR-ER, *n.* [*tale* and *bear*.] A person who officiously tells tales; one who impertinently communicates intelligence or anecdotes, and makes mischief in society by his officiousness.

Where there is no *talebearer*, the strife ceaseth. — Prov. xxvi.

TALE'BEAR-ING, *a.* Officiously communicating information.

TALE'BEAR-ING, *n.* The act of informing officiously; communication of secrets maliciously.

TALE'FUL, *a.* Abounding with stories. *Thomson.*

TAL'ENT, *n.* [L. *talentum*; Gr. ταλαντον, from ταλαω, to bear, allied to L. *tollo*. The word is said to have originally signified a balance or scales.]

1. Among *the ancient Greeks*, a weight and denomination of money equal to 60 minæ or 6000 drachmæ. The Attic talent, as a weight, was nearly equal to 57 lbs. avoirdupois; as a denomination of silver money, £243 15 s. sterling, or more than $1100. *Smith's Dict.*

2. Among *the Hebrews*, a weight and denomination of money equivalent to 3000 shekels. As a weight, therefore, it was equal to about 93 lbs. avoirdupois; as a denomination of silver, it has been variously estimated at from £340 to £396 sterling, or from about $1500 to $1800. The highest value is that given by the latest authorities. *Arbuthnot. P. Cyc. Hussey.*

3. Faculty; natural gift or endowment; a metaphorical application of the word, said to be borrowed from the scriptural parable of the talents. *Matt.* xxv.

He is chiefly to be considered in his three different *talents*, as a critic, a satirist, and a writer of odes. *Dryden.*

4. Eminent abilities; superior genius; as, he is a man of *talents*.

[*Talent*, in the singular, is sometimes used in a like sense.]

5. Particular faculty; skill. He has a *talent* at drawing.

6. [Sp. *talante*, manner of performing any thing, will, disposition.] Quality; disposition. *Swift.*

TAL'ENT-ED, *a.* Furnished with talents; possessing skill or talents. *Ch. Spectator.*

[This word is formed like a participle, but without a verb, like BIGOTED, TURRETED, TABORETED.]

TA'LES, *n. pl.* [L. *talis*, pl. *tales*.]

In *law*, *tales de circumstantibus*, spectators in court, from whom the sheriff is to select men to supply any defect of jurors who are impanneled, but who may not appear, or may be challenged.

TALES'MAN, *n.* A person summoned to act as a juror from among the by-standers at court. Such persons were called, in law, *tales de circumstantibus*. *Bouvier.*

TALE'TELL-ER, *n.* One who tells tales or stories. *Guardian.*

TA'LI-ON, *n.* Law of retaliation. *Scott.*

TA-LI-O'NIS, LEX TA-LI-O'NIS, [L.] In *law*, the law of retaliation. [See RETALIATE.]

TAL'I-PED, *n.* [L. *talus*, an ankle, and *pes*, a foot.]

The disease called *club foot*; also, a person affected with this disease.

TAL'IS-MAN, *n.* [Gr. τελισμα, tribute, or τελεσμος, accomplishment, both from τελεω, to terminate. A term introduced into medicine by Apollonius of Lydana. *Sprengel.*]

1. A magical figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the configuration of the heavens, to which wonderful effects are ascribed; or it is the seal, figure, character, or image, of a heavenly sign, constellation, or planet, engraven on a sympathetic stone, or on a metal corresponding to the star, in order to receive its influence. The talismans of the Samothracians were pieces of iron, formed into images and set in rings, &c. They were held to be preservatives against diseases and all kinds of evils. *Cyc.*

Talismans are of three kinds, *astronomical*, *magical*, and *mixed*. Hence,

2. Something that produces extraordinary effects; as, a *talisman* to destroy diseases. *Swift.*

TAL-IS-MAN'IC, *a.* Magical; having the properties of a talisman, or preservative against evils by secret influence. *Addison.*

TALK, (tawk,) *v. i.* [Dan. *tolker*; Sw. *tolka*, to interpret, translate, explain; D. *tolken*, id.; Russ. *tolkuyu*, id. This is probably the same word differently applied. The word is formed from *tell*. See TELL, for the Danish and Swedish.]

1. To converse familiarly; to speak, as in familiar discourse, when two or more persons interchange thoughts.

I will buy with you, sell with you, *talk* with you; but I will not eat with you. *Shak.*

In *Æsop's* time
When all things *talked*, and *talked* in rhyme. *Trumbull.*

I will come down and *talk* with thee. — Num. xi.

Did not our hearts burn within us, while he *talked* with us by the way? — Luke xxiv.

2. To prate; to speak impertinently. *Milton.*

3. *To talk of*; to relate; to tell; to give account. Authors *talk of* the wonderful remains of Palmyra.

The natural histories of Switzerland *talk* much *of* the fall of those rocks, and the great damage done. *Addison.*

So shall I *talk of* thy wondrous works. — Ps. cxix.

4. To speak; to reason; to confer.

Let me *talk* with thee of thy judgments. — Jer. xii.

To talk to: In *familiar language*, to advise or exhort; or to reprove gently. I will *talk to* my son respecting his conduct.

TALK, (tawk,) *n.* Familiar converse; mutual discourse; that which is uttered by one person in familiar conversation, or the mutual converse of two or more.

Should a man full of *talk* be justified? — Job xi.
In various *talk* th' instructive hours they passed. *Pope.*

2. Report; rumor.

I hear a *talk* up and down of raising money. *Locke*

3. Subject of discourse. This noble achievement is the *talk* of the whole town

4. Among *the Indians of North America*, a public conference, as respecting peace or war, negotiation, and the like; or an official verbal communication made from them to another nation or its agents, or made to them by the same.

TALK a mineral. [See TALC.]

TALK'A-TIVE, (tawk'a-tiv,) *a.* Given to much talking; full of prate; loquacious; garrulous. One of the faults of old age is to be *talkative*.

TALK'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a talkative manner.

TALK'A-TIVE-NESS, (tawk'a-tiv-ness,) *n.* Loquacity; garrulity; the practice or habit of speaking much in conversation. *Swift.*

TALK'ER, (tawk'er,) *n.* One who talks; also, a loquacious person, male or female; a prattler. *Shak.*

2. A boaster. *Taylor.*

TALK'ING, (tawk'ing,) *ppr.* Conversing; speaking in familiar conversation. *Matt.* xvii.

2. *a.* Given to talking; loquacious; as, *talking* age. *Goldsmith.*

TALK'ING, (tawk'ing,) *n.* The act of conversing familiarly; as, foolish *talking*. *Eph.* v.

TALL, (tawl,) *a.* [W. *tal*; *talu*, to grow *tall*. The primary sense is, to stretch or extend; W. *tellu*, to stretch; Sp. *talla*, raised work, also stature; *talle*, shape, size; *tallo*, a shoot or sprout; *tallado*, tall, slender; *talon*, the heel, that is, a shoot; Port. *tala*, a stalk; *talado*, stalky; Ar. طال *taula*, to be long, to spread, to be extended, to defer or delay, that is, to draw out in time, Eng. *dally*, Class Dl, No. 20; allied, probably, to L. *tollo*, Gr. τελλω. In Sw. *tall* is a pine-tree.]

1. High in stature: long and comparatively slender; applied to a person, or to a standing tree, mast, or pole. *Tall* always refers to something erect, and of which the diameter is small in proportion to the height. We say, a *tall* man or woman, a *tall* boy for his age; a *tall* tree, a *tall* pole, a *tall* mast; but we never say, a *tall* house or a *tall* mountain. The application of the word to a palace or its shadow, in Waller, is now improper.

Darts shadows cast, and as his palace *tall*. *Waller.*

2. Sturdy; lusty; bold. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

TAL'LAGE, } *n.* [Fr. *tailler*, to cut off. See TAIL.]
TAL'LI-AGE, }

Anciently, a certain rate or tax paid by barons, knights, and inferior tenants, toward the public expenses. When it was paid out of knight's fees, it was called SCUTAGE; when by cities and burghs, TALLIAGE; when upon lands not held by military tenure, HIDAGE. *Blackstone.*

TAL'LAGE, *v. t.* To lay an impost. *Bp. Ellis.*

TAL'LI-ED, (tal'lid,) *pp.* Scored with correspondent notches; fitted; suited.

TAL'LI-ER, *n.* One who keeps tally. *Pope.*

TALL'NESS, *n.* Hight of stature. [See TALL.]

TAL'LOW, *n.* [Dan. *talg*; D. *talk*; G. and Sw. *talg*; Eth. ጠለኀ *talal*, to be fat; Ar. طل *talla*, to be moist. Class Dl, No. 21.]

A sort of animal fat, particularly that which is obtained from animals of the sheep and ox kinds. We speak of the *tallow* of an ox or cow, or of sheep. This substance grows chiefly about the kidneys, and on the intestines. The fat of swine we never call *tallow*, but *lard*. I see, in English books mention is

made of the tallow of hogs, (see *Cyclopedia*, article *Tallow*;) but in America I never heard the word thus applied. It may be applied to the fat of goats and deer. The fat of bears we call bear's *grease*. Tallow is applied to various uses, but chiefly to the manufacture of candles.

TAL'LŌW, *v. t.* To grease or smear with tallow.

2. To fatten; to cause to have a large quantity of tallow; as, to *tallow* sheep. *Farmers.*

TAL'LŌW-CAN'DLE, *n.* A candle made of tallow.

TAL'LŌW-CHAND'LER, *n.* [*Chandler* is generally supposed to be from the Fr. *chandelier*, and the word to signify *tallow-candler*, a maker of candles; for in Fr. *chandelier* is a tallow-chandler. See CORN-CHANDLER.]

One whose occupation is to make, or to make and sell, tallow candles.

TAL'LŌW-ED, *pp.* Greased or smeared with tallow.

2. Made fat; filled with tallow.

TAL'LŌW-ER, *n.* An animal disposed to form tallow internally. *Cyc.*

TAL'LŌW-FAC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* Having a sickly complexion; pale. *Burton.*

TAL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Greasing with tallow.

2. Causing to gather tallow; *a term in agriculture.*

TAL'LŌW-ING, *n.* The act, practice, or art, of causing animals to gather tallow; or the property in animals of forming tallow internally, *a term in agriculture.* *Cyc.*

TAL'LŌW-ISH, *a.* Having the properties or nature of tallow.

TAL'LŌW-TREE, *n.* The Stillingia sebifera, a tree of China and other parts. It takes this name from its producing a substance like tallow, and which is applied to the same purposes. The Vateria Indica, a tree of Hindostan, affords a substance, in its general properties, intermediate between wax and tallow, and called PINEY TALLOW. *P. Cyc.*

TAL'LŌW-Y, *a.* Greasy; having the qualities of tallow.

TAL'LY, *n.* [Fr. *tailler*, Port. *talhar*, Sp. *tallar*, to cut. See TAIL.]

1. A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut, as the marks of number. In purchasing and selling, it is customary for traders to have two sticks, or one stick cleft into two parts, and to mark with a score or notch, on each, the number or quantity of goods delivered; the seller keeping one stick, and the purchaser the other. Before the use of writing, this, or something like it, was the only method of keeping accounts, and *tallies* are received as evidence in courts of justice. In the English exchequer are tallies of loans, one part being kept in the exchequer, the other being given to the creditor in lieu of an obligation for money lent to government. *Cyc.*

2. One thing made to suit another.

> They were framed the *tallies* for each other. *Dryden.*

TAL'LY, *v. t.* To score with correspondent notches; to fit; to suit; to make to correspond.

> They are not so well *tallied* to the present juncture. *Pope.*

2. In *seamanship*, to pull aft the sheets or lower corners of the main and fore-sail.

TAL'LY, *v. i.* To be fitted; to suit; to correspond.

> I found pieces of tiles that exactly *tallied* with the channel. *Addison.*

TAL'LY, *adv.* Stoutly; with spirit. [*Obs.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

TAL'LY-HŌ; the huntsman's cry to his hounds. *Booth.*

TAL'LY-ING, *ppr.* Fitting to each other; making to correspond.

2. Agreeing; corresponding.

3. Hauling aft the corners of the main and fore-sail. *Mar. Dict.*

TAL'LY-MAN, *n.* [*tally* and *man.*] One who sells for weekly payment. *Dict.*

2. One who keeps the tally, or marks the sticks.

TAL'LY-SHOP, *n.* A shop at which goods or articles are sold to customers who agree to pay for them by certain weekly or monthly installments. *McCulloch.*

TAL'MUD, *n.* [Ch., from למד *lamad*, to teach.]

The body of the Hebrew laws, traditions, and explanations, or the book that contains them. The Talmud contains the laws, and a compilation of expositions of duties imposed on the people, either in Scripture, by tradition, or by authority of their doctors, or by custom. It consists of two parts, the Mishna and the *Gemara*; the former being the written law, and the latter a collection of traditions and comments of Jewish doctors. *[illegible]*

TAL-MUD'IC, **TAL-MUD'IC-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to the Talmud; contained in the Talmud; as, Talmudic fables. *[illegible]*

TAL'MUD-IST, *n.* One versed in the Talmud.

TAL-MUD-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Talmud; resembling the Talmud.

TAL'ON, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *talon*, the heel, that is, a shoot or protuberance. See TALL.]

1. The claw of a fowl. *Bacon.*

2. In *architecture*, a kind of molding, concave at the bottom and convex at the top. When the concave part is at the top, it is called an *inverted talon.* It is usually called by workmen an *ogee*, or *O G*, and by authors an *upright* or *inverted cymatium.* *Cyc.*

TAL'PA, *n.* [L.] In *zoölogy* and *surgery*, a mole, which see.

TA'LUS, *n.* [L. *talus*, the ankle.]

1. In *anatomy*, the astragalus, or that bone of the foot which is articulated to the leg.

2. In *architecture*, a slope; the inclination of any work.

3. In *fortification*, the slope of a work, as a bastion, rampart, or parapet.

4. In *geology*, a sloping heap of broken rocks and stones at the foot of any cliff. *Lyell.*

TAM'A-BLE, *a.* [from *tame.*] That may be tamed; capable of being reclaimed from wildness or savage ferociousness; that may be subdued.

TAM'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being tamable.

TAM'A-RACK, *n.* The American larch; hackmatack.

TAM'A-RIN, *n.* The name of several species of small South American monkeys, of the genus Midas, with long, squirrel-like tails. *Jardine.*

TAM'A-RIND, *n.* [Sp. *tamarindo*; Port. *pl. tamarindos*; It. *tamarino*, *tamarindi*; Fr. *tamarin*; said to be a compound of תמר, the palm-tree, and *indus* or *ind*, the root of *India.*]

A tree of the genus Tamarindus, which yields the fruit called TAMARINDS. Two species are recognized, one of which is a native of the East Indies, and of Arabia and Egypt; the other a native of the West Indies and of South America. It is cultivated in both the Indies for the sake of its shade, and for its cooling, grateful acid fruit, the pulp of which, dried either alone or with salt, or mixed with boiled sugar, is imported into northern countries. The stem of the tree is lofty, large, and crowned with wide-spreading branches; the flowers are in simple clusters, terminating the short lateral branches. *P. Cyc.*

TAM'A-RINDS, *n. pl.* The preserved seed-pods of the tamarind, which abound with an acid pulp. *Cyc.*

TAM'A-RISK, *n.* A tree or shrub of the genus Tamarix, of several species. *Cyc.*

TAM'BAC, *n.* An alloy of copper. [See TOMBAC.] *Buchanan.*

2. Agallochum or aloes-wood. [See AGALLOCHUM.] *Booth.*

TAM'BOUR, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *tambor*, a drum; It. *tamburo.* The *m* is probably casual. See TABOR.]

1. A small drum, used by the Biscayans as an accompaniment to the flageolet. *Cyc.*

2. In *architecture*, a term applied to the vase or naked ground of the Corinthian and Composite capitals, which bears some resemblance to a drum; also, the wall of a circular temple surrounded with columns; also, the circular vertical part above or below a cupola. *Gwilt.*

3. A lobby or vestibule, inclosed with folding doors, to break the current of wind from without, as at the entrance of a church, banking-house, &c. *Francis.*

4. A round course of stones, several of which form the shaft of a pillar, not so high as a diameter.

5. In *the arts*, a species of embroidery in which threads of gold and silver are worked in leaves, flowers, &c.; also, a frame resembling a drum, on which it is worked. *Hebert.*

TAM'BOUR, *v. t.* To embroider with a tambour.

TAM-BOUR-INE', *n.* [Fr. *tambourin*, from *tambour*, tabor; Sp. *tamboril.* See TABOR.]

1. A small drum. At present, it is a shallow drum with only one skin, played on with the hand, and having bells at the sides.

2. A lively French dance, formerly in vogue in operas. *Cyc.*

TAME, *a.* [Sax. *tam*; Dan. and D. *tam*; Sw. *tam*, *tamd*; G. *zahm.* See the verb.]

1. That has lost its native wildness and shyness; mild; accustomed to man; domestic; as, a *tame* deer, a *tame* bird.

2. Crushed; subdued; depressed; spiritless.

> And you, *tame* slaves of the laborious plow. *Roscommon.*

3. Spiritless; unanimated; as, a *tame* poem. [*Not elegant, nor in use.*]

TAME, *v. t.* [Sax. *tamian*, *getemian*; Goth. *ga-tamyan*; Dan. *tæmmer*; Sw. *tämja*; D. *tammen*; G. *zahmen*; L. *domo*; Gr. δαμαω; Fr. *dompter*; Sp. and Port. *domar*; It. *domare*; Ch. and Heb. דמם, to be silent, dumb; or Ar. كظم *kathama*, to restrain, to stop, shut, silence, subdue, tame. See Class Dm, No. 3, 25, and No. 23, 24.]

1. To reclaim; to reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to make gentle and familiar; as, to *tame* a [illegible]

2. [illegible]; as, to tame the ferocious inhabitants [illegible]

3. [illegible] to conquer; to depress; as, to *tame* [illegible] youth.

4. To subdue; to repress; as wildness or licentiousness.

> The tongue can no man *tame.* — James iii.

TAM'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reclaimed from wildness; domesticated; made gentle; subdued.

TAME'LESS, *a.* Wild; untamed; untamable. [*Not much used.*] *Hall.*

TAME'LY, *adv.* With unresisting submission; meanly; servilely; without manifesting spirit; as, to submit *tamely* to oppression, to bear reproach *tamely.*

TAME'NESS, *n.* The quality of being tame or gentle; a state of domestication.

2. Unresisting submission; meanness in bearing insults or injuries; want of spirit. *Rogers.*

TAM'ER, *n.* One that tames or subdues; one that reclaims from wildness. *Pope.*

TAM'ING, *ppr.* Reclaiming from a wild state; civilizing; subduing.

TAM'INE, **TAM'MY**, *n.* A strainer or bolter of hair. *Colgrave.*

2. The same as TAMIS.

TAM'IS, *n.* A worsted cloth used for the purpose of straining sauces. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

TAM'KIN, *n.* A stopper. [See TAMPION.]

TAMP, *v. t.* To fill up a hole bored in a rock for blasting.

TAM'PER, *v. i.* To meddle; to be busy; to try little experiments; as, to *tamper* with a disease.

2. To meddle, to have to do with without fitness or necessity.

> 'Tis dangerous *tampering* with a muse. *Roscommon.*

3. To deal; to practice secretly.

> Others *tampered*
> For Fleetwood, Desborough, and Lambert. *Hudibras.*

TAM'PER-ING, *ppr.* Meddling; dealing; practicing secretly.

TAM'PER-ING, *n.* The act of meddling or practicing secretly.

TAMP'ING, *n.* [Allied probably to *tame*, *dam*, *stem*, *stamp*, &c.]

The filling up of a hole in a rock for the purpose of blasting; also, the matter used in thus filling up.

TAM'PI-ON, **TOM'PI-ON**, *n.* [Fr. *tampon*; Arm. *tapon.*]

The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance, consisting of a cylinder of wood. *Mar. Dict.*

TAM'PŌE, *n.* A fruit of the East Indies, somewhat resembling an apple. It is eaten by the natives, and called sometimes MANGOUSTAN, though a different fruit, and less agreeable to the taste. *Cyc.*

TAM'TAM, *n.* A large, flat drum used by the Hindoos.

TAN, *v. t.* [Fr. *tanner*, to tan; *tanne*, a little black spot on the face; It. *tane*, tawny color. Gregoire, in his Armoric dictionary, suggests that this may be from *tan* or *dan*, which, in Leon, signifies an oak. But this is very doubtful. In Ir. *tionus* signifies a *tan-house*, and *tionsonaim* is to drop or distil. *Spotting* is often from sprinkling, and *dyeing* from dipping. In Gaelic, *dean* is color. It seems to be allied to *tawny*, and perhaps to *dun.*]

1. In *the arts*, to convert animal skins into leather by steeping them in an infusion of oak or some other bark, by which they are impregnated with tannin or tannic acid, an astringent substance which exists in several species of bark, and thus rendered firm, durable, and, in some degree, impervious to water.

2. To make brown; to imbrown by exposure to the rays of the sun; as, to *tan* the skin.

TAN, *n.* The bark of the oak, &c., bruised and broken by a mill for tanning hides. It bears this name before and after it has been used. Tan, after being used in tanning, is used in gardening for making hotbeds; and it is also made into cakes and used as fuel.

TAN'A-GER, *n.* The name of certain American birds allied to the finches and sparrows. *Swainson.*

TAN'-BED, *n.* [*tan* and *bed.*] In *gardening*, a bed made of tan; a bark bed.

TAN'-HOUSE, *n.* [*tan* and *house.*] A building in which tanner's bark is stored.

TAN'-PIT, *n.* [*tan* and *pit.*] A bark pit; a vat in which hides are laid in tan.

TAN'-SPUD, *n.* [*tan* and *spud.*] An instrument for peeling the bark from oak and other trees. [*Local.*]

TAN'-STOVE, *n.* [*tan* and *stove.*] A hothouse with a bark bed.

TAN'-VAT, *n.* [*tan* and *vat.*] A vat in which hides are steeped in liquor with tan.

TAN'-YARD, *n.* An inclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on.

TAN'DEM. [Horseman's Latin.] Horses are harnessed *tandem*, when they are placed single, one before another. But *tandem* properly refers to *time*, and not to *length of line.*

TANG, *n.* [Gr. ταγγη, rancor; ταγγος, rancid; It. *tanfo.*]

1. A strong taste; *particularly*, a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself; as, wine or cider has a *tang* of the cask. *Locke.*

2. Relish; taste. [*Not elegant.*]

3. Something that leaves a sting or pain behind.

She had a tongue with a *tang*. *Shak.*

4. Sound; tone. [*Not in use.*] *Holder.*

TANG, *v. t.* To ring with. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

[This may be allied to *ding, dong.*]

TAN'GEN-CY, *n.* A contact or touching.

TAN'GENT, *n.* [Fr. *tangente*; L. *tangens*, touching. See Touch.]

In *geometry*, a right line which touches a curve, but which, when produced, does not cut it. In *trigonometry*, the tangent of an arc is a right line touching the arc at one extremity, and terminated by a secant passing through the other extremity.

TAN-GEN'TIAL, *a.* *Tangential force*; a force which acts so as to give a tendency to a revolving body to fly off in a tangent to its orbit. *Olmsted.*

TAN-GEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In the direction of a tangent. *Olmsted.*

TAN-GI-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from *tangible.*] The quali-
TAN'GI-BLE-NESS, } ity of being perceptible to the touch or sense of feeling.

TAN'GI-BLE, *a.* [from L. *tango*, to touch.]

1. Perceptible by the touch; tactile.

2. That may be possessed or realized.

TAN'GI-BLY, *adv.* Perceptibly to the touch.

TAN''GLE, (tang'gl,) *v. t.* [This word, if a is casual, seems to be allied to the W. *tagu*, to choke, Goth. *taga*, hair; from crowding together. In Ar. دجا *dagaa*, signifies to involve.]

1. To implicate; to unite or knit together confusedly; to interweave or interlock, as threads, so as to make it difficult to ravel the knot.

2. To insnare; to entrap; as, to be *tangled* in the folds of dire necessity. *Milton.*

Tangled in amorous nets. *Milton.*

3. To embroil; to embarrass.

When my simple weakness strays,
Tangled in forbidden ways. *Crashaw.*

[Entangle, the compound, is the more elegant word.]

TAN''GLE, *v. i.* To be entangled or united confusedly.

TAN''GLE, (tang'gl,) *n.* A knot of threads or other things united confusedly, or so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged; as, hair or yarn in *tangles*. *Milton.*

2. A kind of sea-weed.

TAN''GLED, *pp.* or *a.* United confusedly.

TAN''GLING, *ppr.* Uniting without order.

TAN''GLING-LY, *adv.* In a tangling manner.

TAN'-HOUSE, *n.* A building in which tanner's bark is stored.

TAN'IST, *n.* [Gaelic, *tanaiste*, a lord, the governor of a country; in *Ireland*, the heir apparent of a prince; probably from *tan*, a region or territory, or from the Gr. *δυναστης*, a lord, which is from *δυναμαι*, to be powerful or able, the root of the Gaelic *duine*, a man. But both may be of one family, the root *tan*, *ten*, Gr. *τεινω*, L. *teneo*, W. *tannu*, to stretch, strain, or hold.]

Among *the descendants of the Celts in Ireland*, a lord, or the proprietor of a tract of land; a governor or captain. This office or rank was elective, and often obtained by purchase or bribery. *Davies.*

TAN'IST-RY, *n.* [Gaelic, *tanaisteachd.*] In *Ireland*, a tenure of lands by which the proprietor had only a life estate, and to this he was admitted by election. The primitive intention seems to have been that the inheritance should descend to the oldest or most worthy of the blood and name of the deceased. This was, in reality, giving it to the strongest, and the practice often occasioned bloody wars in families. *Davies. Cyc.*

TANK, *n.* [Fr. *etang*, a pond; Sp. *estanque*; Port. *tanque*; Sans. *tanghi*; Japan, *tange*. This seems to be from the root of *stanch*, to stop, to hold.]

A large basin or cistern; a reservoir of water. *Dryden.*

TANK'ARD, *n.* [Ir. *tancaird*; Gaelic, *tancard*; *tank* and *ard.*]

A large vessel for liquors, or a drinking vessel, with a cover.

Marius was the first who drank out of a silver *tankard*, after the manner of Bacchus. *Arbuthnot.*

TANK'ARD-TUR-NIP, *n.* A sort of turnip that stands high above the ground. *Cyc.*

TAN'LING, *n.* One tanned or scorched by the heat of the sun.

TAN'NATE, *n.* A compound of tannic acid and a base. *Brande.*

TAN'NED, (tand,) *pp.* or *a.* [from *tan.*] Converted into leather. [See Tan.]

2. Darkened by the rays of the sun.

TAN'NER, *n.* One whose occupation is to tan hides, or convert them into leather by the use of tan.

TAN'NER-Y, *n.* The house and apparatus for tanning.

TAN'NIC AC'ID, *n.* The principle of astringency in vegetables, as, for example, the bark of the oak, chestnut, and gall-nuts. It is the substance used to change raw hides into leather.

TAN'NI-ER, *n.* One of the popular names of the Arum esculentum, an esculent root. *Mease.*

TAN'NIN, *n.* The name formerly applied to the tannic acid, before its acid character was known and understood.

TAN'NING, *ppr.* Converting raw hides into leather.

TAN'NING, *n.* The practice, operation, and art of converting the raw hides of animals into leather by the use of tan.

TAN'REC, } *n.* The popular name of the several
TEN'REC, } species of the insectivorous mam-
TEN'DRAC, } malian genus Centenes, of which there are three species. They are small quadrupeds, inhabiting Madagascar and the Isle of France.

TAN'SY, *n.* [Fr. *tanaisie*; It. and Sp. *tanaceto*; L. *tanacetum.* Qu. Gr. *αθανασια*, immortality. This is doubtful, and rather improbable.]

A plant of the genus Tanacetum, of many species. It is extremely bitter to the taste, and used for medicinal and culinary purposes. *Cyc.*

TANT, *n.* A small spider with two eyes and eight long legs, and of an elegant scarlet color. *Cyc.*

TAN'TA-LISM, *n.* [See Tantalize.] The punishment of Tantalus; a teasing or tormenting by the hope or near approach of good which is not attainable.

Is not such a provision like *tantalism* to this people? *J. Quincy.*

TAN'TA-LITE, *n.* Another name for the mineral called Columbite, which is found in New England and in Europe.

TAN-TA-LI-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of tantalizing.

TAN'TA-LIZE, *v. t.* [from *Tantalus.*] To tease or torment by presenting some good to the view and exciting desire, but continually frustrating the expectations by keeping that good out of reach; to tease; to torment.

Thy vain desires, at strife
While themselves, have *tantalized* thy life. *Dryden.*

TAN'TA-LIZ-ED, *pp.* Teased or tormented by the disappointment of the hope of good.

TAN'TA-LIZ-ER, *n.* One that tantalizes.

TAN'TA-LIZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Teasing or tormenting by presenting to the view some unattainable good.

TAN'TA-LIZ-ING-LY, *adv.* By tantalizing.

TAN'TA-LUM, *n.* A name once used for Columbium, the metallic basis of the mineral called Tantalite or Columbite.

TAN'TA-LUS, *n.* [L., from Gr.] In *fabulous history*, a Lydian king who was condemned to be plunged in water, with choice fruits hanging over him, without the power of reaching them to satisfy his hunger or his thirst.

TAN'TA-MOUNT, *a.* [L. *tantus*, so much, and *amount.*]

Equal; equivalent in value or signification; as, a sum *tantamount* to all our expenses. Silence is sometimes *tantamount* to consent.

TAN'TIV-Y, *adv.* [Said to be from the note of a hunting-horn; L. *tanta vi.*]

To ride *tantivy*, is to ride with great speed. *Johnson.*

TANT'LING, *n.* [See Tantalize.] One seized with the hope of pleasure unattainable. *Shak.*

TAP, *v. t.* [Fr. *taper*; Arm. *tapa*, *tapein*; Dan. *tapper*, to throb; Gr. *τυπτω*, *τυπος*. See Class Db, No. 28.]

To strike with something small, or to strike a very gentle blow; to touch gently; as, to *tap* one with the hand; to *tap* one on the shoulder with a cane.

TAP, *v. i.* To strike a gentle blow. He *tapped* at the door.

TAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *tæppan*; Sw. *tappa*; Dan. *tapper*; D. *tappen*; G. *zapfen.*]

1. To pierce or broach a cask, and insert a tap.

2. To open a cask and draw liquor. *Addison.*

3. To pierce for letting out fluid; as, to *tap* a tumor; to *tap* a dropsical person. *Sharp.*

4. To box, or bore into; as, to *tap* a maple-tree to obtain the *sap* for making sugar. *Mease.*

TAP, *n.* A gentle blow; a slight blow with a small thing.

She gives her right-hand woman a *tap* on the shoulder. *Addison.*

2. A spile or pipe for drawing liquor from a cask.

[But in Sp. *tapar* is to stop, and a *tap* may be a stopper. In this case, the verb to *tap* should follow the noun.]

TAPE, *n.* [Sax. *tæppe.*]

A narrow fillet or band; a narrow piece of woven work, used for strings and the like; as, curtains tied with *tape*. *Pope.*

TAPE'LINE, *n.* A painted tape, marked with inches, &c., and inclosed in a case, used by engineers, &c., in measuring.

TA'PER, *n.* [Sax. *taper*, *tapur.* Qu. It. *doppiere*, a torch, W. *tampyr.*]

A small wax candle; a small lighted wax candle, or a small light.

Get me a *taper* in my study, Lucius. *Shak.*

TA'PER, *a.* [Supposed to be from the form of a taper.]

Regularly narrowed toward the point; becoming small toward one end; conical; pyramidical; as, *taper* fingers. *Dryden.*

TA'PER, *v. t.* To diminish or become gradually smaller toward one end; as, a sugar loaf *tapers* toward a point.

TA'PER, *v. t.* To make gradually smaller in diameter.

TA'PER-ING, *ppr.* Making gradually smaller.

2. *a.* Becoming regularly smaller in diameter toward one end; gradually diminishing toward a point.

TA'PER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a tapering manner.

TA'PER-NESS, *n.* The state of being taper.

TAP'ES-TRI-ED, *pp.* Ornamented with tapestry.

TAP'ES-TRY, *n.* [Fr. *tapis*, a carpet; *tapisserie*, hangings, tapestry; L. *tapes*, tapestry; Fr. *se tapir*, to crouch, to lie flat; Sp. *tapiz*, tapestry, and a grass-plot; It. *tappeto*, a carpet; *tappezzeria*, tapestry; Arm. *tapiçz*, a carpet; *tapiçziry*, tapestry. Qu. from weaving or spreading.]

A kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, often enriched with gold and silver, representing figures of men, animals, landscapes, &c. The most celebrated were the Gobelins, so called from a manufacturer in Paris. *Cyc.*

TAP'ES-TRY, *v. t.* To adorn with tapestry.

TAP'ET, *n.* [Supra.] Worked or figured stuff. *Spenser.*

TAP'E-TI, (tap'e-te,) *n.* An animal of the hare kind; the Lepus Brasiliensis, a rodent mammal inhabiting South America.

TAPE'-WORM, (-wurm,) *n.* [*tape* and *worm.*] A worm bred in the human intestines. The popular name of various worms infesting the alimentary canal of different animals. They are parenchymatous entozoa, of the teniold family. The broad tape-worm is the Bothriacephalus latus; the common tape-worm is the Tænia Solium. Both of these infest the human species, and are destroyed by the oil of turpentine in cathartic doses.

TAP'-HOUSE, *n.* [*tap* and *house.*] A house where liquors are retailed.

TAP-I-O'CA, *n.* The popular name of the fecula obtained by scraping and washing the roots of the cassava or cassada plant, the Manihot Cannabina of the intertropical parts of America. It is made into a kind of bread. It was an important article of food among the Caribs when they were first discovered by Europeans. They called it Yuca.

TA'PIR, *n.* The name of two quadrupeds, which constitute a genus of pachydermatous mammals, the one inhabiting South America generally, and the other Sumatra. These animals are allied to the rhinoceros, but are much smaller, and likewise to the hog.

TA'PIS, *n.* [Fr.] Tapestry; formerly the cover of a council-table. *Upon the tapis*; under consideration, or on the table.

TAP'PED, (tapt,) *pp.* Broached; opened.

TAP'PING, *ppr.* Broaching; opening for the discharge of a fluid.

TAP'-ROOT, *n.* [*tap* and *root.*] The root of a plant, which penetrates the earth directly downward to a considerable depth without dividing. *Loudon.*

TAP'STER, *n.* One whose business is to draw ale or other liquor. *Swift.*

TAR, *n.* [Sax. *tare*, *tyr*, *tyrwa*; D. *teer*; G. *theer*; Sw. *tiara*; Dan. *tiere*; Gaelic, *tearr.* In D. *teeren* signifies to smear with tar or pitch, and to pine, waste, consume, digest, prey, subsist, feast; and *teer* is tender, as well as tar. The D. *teeren* is the G. *zehren*, Dan. *tærer*, Sw. *tära*, to fret, gnaw, consume; Eng. *tare*, in commerce. *Tar*, then, is from flowing, or from wasting, perhaps in combustion.]

1. A thick, impure, resinous substance, of a dark brown or black color, obtained from pine and fir-trees, by burning the wood with a close, smothering heat. *Encyc. Cyc.*

Tar inspissated is called Pitch, and is much used in ships and cordage. *Cyc.*

2. A sailor; so called from his tarred clothes.

Mineral tar; a soft, native bitumen.

TAR, *v. t.* To smear with tar; as, to *tar* ropes.

2. [Sax. *tiran*, *tyrian.*] To stimulate; to provoke. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TAR'A-NIS, *n.* A Celtic divinity, regarded as the evil principle, but confounded by the Romans with Jupiter. *Brande.*

TA-RAN'TU-LA, *n.* See Tarentula, which is the most correct orthography.

TAR-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *tardo.* See Tardy.]

The act of retarding or delaying. [*Not used.*] [We use, for this, Retardation.]

TAR'DI-GRADE, } *a.* [L. *tardigradus*; *tardus*,
TAR'DI-GRA-DOUS, } slow, and *gradus*, step.]

Slow-paced; moving or stepping slowly. *Brown.*

TAR'DI-GRADE, *n.* The tardigrades are a section of edentate mammals or quadrupeds, including the Bradypus or sloth, and so named from the slowness of their motions on the ground.

TAR'DI-LY, *adv.* [from *tardy.*] Slowly; with slow pace or motion. *Shak.*

TAR'DI-NESS, *n.* [from *tardy.*] Slowness, or the slowness of motion or pace.

2. Unwillingness; reluctance manifested by slowness.

3. Lateness; as, the *tardiness* of witnesses or ju-

tore in attendance; the *tardiness* of students in attending prayers or recitation.

TAR'DI-TY, *n.* [L. *tarditas.*]
Slowness; tardiness. [*Not used.*]

TAR'DO, [It.] In *music*, denoting a slow movement.

TAR DY, *a.* [Fr. *tardif*; Sp. and It. *tardo*, from L. *tardus*; from W. *tariaw*, to strike against, to stop, to stay, to *tarry*, whence *target*; *tar*, a shock; *taran*, that gives a shock, a clap of thunder; *taranu*, to thunder. We see the word is a derivative from a root signifying to strike, to clash, to dash against, hence, to retard or stop.]

1. Slow; with a slow pace or motion.

And check the *tardy* flight of time. *Sandys.*

2. Late; dilatory; not being in season.

The *tardy* plants in our cold orchards placed. *Waller.*
You may freely censure him for being *tardy* in his payments. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Slow; implying reluctance.

Tardy to vengeance, and with mercy brave. *Prior.*

4. In *colleges*, late in attendance on a public exercise.

5. Unwary. [*Not in use.*] *Hudibras.*

6. Criminal. [*Not in use.*] *Collier.*

TAR'DY, *v. i.* [Fr. *tarder.*]
To delay. [*Not in use.*]

TAR'DY-GAIT'ED, *a.* [*tardy* and *gait.*] Slow-paced; having a slow step or pace.

The mellow horn
Chides the *tardy-gaited* morn. *Clifton.*

TARE, *n.* [I know not the origin of this word. See the next word.]

1. A weed that grows among corn; alleged by modern naturalists to be the Lolium temulentum, or Darnel. *Locke.*

Declare to us the parable of the *tares* of the field. — Matt. xiii.

2. *Tare* is the popular name of Vicia sativa, and also of most of the species of Ervum, both genera being leguminose plants.

3. In *agriculture*, a plant of the vetch kind, of which there are two sorts, the *purple-flowered spring* or *summer tare*, and the *purple-flowered wild* or *winter tare*. It is much cultivated in England for fodder. *Cyc.*

TARE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. and Sp. *tara*; D. *tarra*; It. *tarare*, to abate; Dan. *tarer*, to waste, Sw. *tära*, D. *teeren*, G. *zehren.*]

In *commerce*, deficiency in the weight or quantity of goods by reason of the weight of the cask, bag, or other thing containing the commodity, and which is weighed with it, hence, the allowance or abatement of a certain weight or quantity from the weight or quantity of a commodity sold in a cask, chest, bag, or the like, which the seller makes to the buyer on account of the weight of such cask, chest, or bag; or the abatement may be on the price of the commodity sold. When the tare is deducted, the remainder is called the *net* or *neat* weight.

TARE, *v. t.* To ascertain or mark the amount of tare. *Laws of Penn.*

TARE, *old pret.* of Tear. We now use Tore.

TAR'ED, *pp.* Having the tare ascertained and marked.

TA-REN'TISM, TA-RAN'TISM, *n.* [L. *tarentismus*, from *tarentum.*]

A fabulous disease supposed to be produced by the bite of a certain spider, the Lycosa Tarentula, and considered to be incapable of cure except by protracted dancing to appropriate music. On some subjects the bite of the tarentula produces no effect; and on others it is about equal to the sting of a wasp.

TA-REN'TU-LA, TA-RAN'TU-LA, *n.* [L. diminutive of *Tarentum*, now *Taranto*, in the kingdom of Naples.]

A species of spider, or citigrade pulmonary arachnid, the Lycosa Tarentula. Its bite sometimes produces a trifling effect, about equal to the sting of a wasp.

TARGE, for Target, is obsolete. *Spenser.*

TAR'GET, *n.* [Sax. *targ*, *targa*; Fr. *targe*; It. *targa*; W. *targed*, from *taraw*, to strike, whence *tariad*, a striking against, or collision, a stopping, a staying, a *tarrying*; *tariaw*, to strike against, to stop, to *tarry*. We see that *target* is that which stops; hence, a defense; and from the root of *tarry* and *tardy.*]

1. A shield or buckler of a small kind, used as a defensive weapon in war.

2. A mark for the artillery to fire at in their practice.

TAR'GET-ED, *a.* Furnished or armed with a target. *Gauden.*

TAR-GET-EER', *n.* One armed with a target. *Chapman.*

TAR'GUM, *n.* [Ch. תרגום, *targum*, interpretation.]

A translation or paraphrase of the sacred Scriptures in the Chaldee language or dialect. Of these, the *Targum* of Jonathan, and that of Onkelos, are held in most esteem by the Jews.

TAR'GUM-IST, *n.* The writer of a Targum. *Parkhurst.*

TAR'IFF, *n.* [Fr. *tarif*; It. *tariffa*; Sp. *Tarifa*, a town in Spain, at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar, where duties were formerly collected. Hence the proper spelling would be Tarif.]

1. *Properly*, a list or table of goods with the duties or customs to be paid for the same, either on importation or exportation, whether such duties are imposed by the government of a country, or agreed on by the princes or governments of two countries holding commerce with each other.

2. A list or table of duties or customs to be paid on goods imported or exported.

TAR'IFF, *v. t.* To make a list of duties on goods.

TAR'IN, *n.* [Fr.] A European bird, of the grosbeak kind, kept in cages for its beauty and fine notes. *Cyc.*

TAR'ING, *ppr.* Ascertaining or marking the amount of tare.

TARN, *n.* [Ice. *tiorn.*]

1. A lake. *Halliwell.*

2. A bog; a marsh; a fen. *Ray.*

TAR'NISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *ternir*, *ternissant.*]

1. To sully; to soil by an alteration induced by the air, or by dust, and the like; to diminish or destroy luster; as, to *tarnish* a metal; to *tarnish* gilding; to *tarnish* the brightness or beauty of color.

2. To diminish or destroy the purity of; as, to *tarnish* reputation or honor.

TAR'NISH, *v. t.* To lose luster; to become dull; as, polished substances or gilding will *tarnish* in the course of time. Metals *tarnish* by oxydation.

TAR'NISH-ED, (tär'nisht,) *pp.* or *a.* Sullied; having lost its brightness by oxydation, or by some alteration induced by exposure to air, dust, and the like.

Gold and silver, when *tarnished*, resume their brightness by rubbing them over certain dyes. Copper and pewter, &c., *tarnished*, recover their luster with tripoli and potashes. *Cyc.*

TAR'NISH-ING, *ppr.* Sullying; losing brightness.

TA'RO, *n.* A plant of the genus Arum, having leaves like a water-lily, and large, thick, oblong roots, which, when baked, are used as food in the Pacific Ocean. *Loudon.*

TAR-PAU'LIN, *n.* [from *tar.*] A piece of canvas covered with tar, or a composition, to render it water-proof, used for covering the hatches of a ship, hammocks, boats, &c.

2. A name given to hats covered with painted or tarred cloth, worn by sailors. *Totten.*

3. A sailor; *in contempt.* *Dennis.*

TAR'QUIN-ISH, *a.* Like Tarquin, a king of Rome; proud; haughty. *Quart. Rev.*

TAR'RACE. See Trass.

TAR'RA-GON, *n.* A plant of the genus Artemisia, (A. dracunculus,) celebrated for perfuming vinegar in France. *Ed. Encyc. Mease.*

TAR'RAS, *n.* See Trass.

TARRE, *v. t.* To stimulate or set on. *Shak.*

TAR'RED, (tärd,) *pp.* or *a.* Smeared with tar.

TAR'RI-ANCE, *n.* [from *tarry.*] A tarrying; delay; lateness. [*Not in use.*]

TAR'RI-ED, (tar'rid,) *pp.* Waited for; staid; delayed.

TAR'RI-ER, *n.* A dog. [See Terrier.]

2. [from *tarry.*] One who tarries or delays.

["*Tarrier*, in a poet contemporary with Shakespeare, appears with a marginal explanation, as being an unusual word."

West. Rev. No. 27, p. 86. — *E. H. Barker.*]

TAR'RING, *ppr.* Smearing with tar. *Shak.*

TAR'ROCK, *n.* A sea-fowl, of the gull kind, the Larus tridactylus. It is of the size of the common pigeon, and is remarkable for having no hind toe, but in lieu of it a small protuberance. *Cyc.*

The *tarrock* is now considered the young of the kittiwake gull, Larus risus. *Jardine.*

TAR'RY, *v. i.* [W. *tariaw*, to strike against any thing, to stop, to stay, to tarry; Ir. and Gaelic, *tairsim.* It is of the same family as *tardy* and *target.* The primary sense is, to thrust, or drive, hence, to strike against, to stop; W. *taru*, L. *taurus*, a bull, is from the same root.]

1. To stay; to abide; to continue; to lodge.

Tarry all night and wash your feet. — Gen. xix.

2. To stay behind. *Exod.* xii.

3. To stay in expectation; to wait.

Tarry ye here for us, till we come again to you. — Ex. xxiv.

4. To delay; to put off going or coming; to defer.

Come down to me, *tarry* not. — Gen. xlv.

5. To remain; to stay.

He that telleth lies shall not *tarry* in my sight. — Ps. ci.

TAR'RY, *v. t.* To wait for.

I can not *tarry* dinner. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TAR'RY, *n.* Stay; stop; delay. [*Obs.*] *Rich. Dict.*

TAR'RY, *a.* [from *tar.*] Consisting of tar, or like tar. *Mure*

TAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Staying; delaying.

TAR'RY-ING, *n.* Delay. *Ps.* xl.

[*This word is in respectable use.*]

TAR'SAL, *a.* Pertaining to the tarsus.

TARSE, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. ταρσος.]

The tarsus, which see. *Brande.*

TAR'SEL, *n.* A male hawk. [See Tercel.] *Shak.*

TAR'SI, *n. pl.* The feet in insects, which are articulated, and formed of five or a less number of joints.

TAR'SUS, *n.* [Gr. ταρσος; Fr. *tarse.*]

That part of the foot to which the leg is articulated, the front of which is called the Instep. *Cyc.*

TART, *a.* [Sax. *teart*; D. *taartig.* See the next word.]

1. Acid; sharp to the taste; acidulous; as, a *tart* apple.

2. Sharp; keen; severe; as, a *tart* reply; *tart* language; a *tart* rebuke.

TART, *n.* [D. *taart*; Sw. *tårt*; Fr. *tarte*; It. *torta*; G. *torte*; Sp. *tarta.* The Italian and German orthography seems to connect this word with *torte*, L. *tortus*, twisted; and this may be the primary sense of *tart*, acid, sharp, and hence this noun, something acid or made of acid fruit. But qu.]

A species of pie or pastry, consisting of fruit baked on paste.

TAR'TAN, *n.* Woolen cloth, checkered or cross-barred with threads of various colors. [*Scottish.*] *Jamieson's Dict.*

A checkered worsted stuff, called Tartan or Plaid, is made in various parts of England. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

TAR'TAN, *n.* [Sp. and It. *tartana.*]

A small coasting vessel with one mast and a bowsprit, and the principal sail, which is very large, extended by a lateen-yard. *Mar. Dict.*

TAR'TAR, *n.* [Fr. *tartre*; Sp. *tartaro*; from *tart*, acid.]

1. An acid concrete salt, deposited from wines completely fermented, and adhering to the sides of the casks in the form of a hard crust. It is white or red, the white being most esteemed. In its crude state, under the name of *argal* or *argol*, it is much used as a flux in the assaying of ores. *Nicholson. Cyc.*

The tartar of wine is a bitartrate of potassa, i. e., common cream of tartar.

2. A popular name for the concretion which often incrusts the teeth, consisting of salivary mucus, animal matter, and phosphate of lime. *Brande.*

3. A person of a keen, irritable temper.

4. A native of Tartary.

To catch a Tartar; to lay hold of or encounter a person who proves too strong for the assailant.

TAR'TAR, *n.* [L. *Tartarus.*]
Hell. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TAR-TA'RE-AN, TAR-TA'RE-OUS, *a.* Hellish; pertaining to Tartarus. *Milton.*

TAR'TAR E-MET'IC, *n.* A double salt, consisting of tartaric acid in combination with potassa and protoxyd of antimony. *Brande.*

TAR-TA'RE-OUS, *a.* Consisting of tartar, resembling tartar, or partaking of its properties. *Grew.*

TAR-TAR'IC, TAR-TA'RE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Tartary in Asia.

Tartaric acid; the acid of tartar.

TAR'TA-RIN, *n.* [from *tartar.*] Fixed vegetable alkali or potassa.

TAR'TA-RI-NA-TED, *a.* Combined with tartaric.

TAR'TAR-IZE, *v. t.* To impregnate with tartar; to refine by means of the salt of tartar. *Cyc.*

TAR'TAR-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Impregnated with tartar; refined by tartar.

TAR'TAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Impregnating with tartar; refining by means of the salt of tartar.

TAR'TAR-OUS, *a.* Containing tartar; consisting of tartar, or partaking of its qualities.

TAR'TA-RUM, *n.* A preparation of tartar, called Petrified Tartar. *Cyc.*

TAR'TA-RUS, *n.* [Gr. ταρταρος.]

The name of the infernal regions, over which Pluto or Hades ruled.

TART'ISH, *a.* [from *tart.*] Somewhat tart.

TART'LY, *adv.* Sharply; with acidity.

2. Sharply; with poignancy; severely; as, to reply or rebuke *tartly.*

3. With sourness of aspect. *Shak.*

TART'NESS, *n.* Acidity; sharpness to the taste; as, the *tartness* of wine or fruit.

2. Sharpness of language or manner; poignancy; keenness; severity; as, the *tartness* of rebuke.

TAR'TRATE, *n.* [from *tartar.*] A salt formed by the combination of tartaric acid with a base; as, *tartrate* of potassa; *tartrate* of soda.

TAR-TRO-VIN'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of tartaric acid in combination with the elements of ether. *Brande.*

TAR-TUFFE', *n.* [Fr. *tartufe.*] A nickname from the French for a hypocritical devotee, derived from the name of the hero in Molière's celebrated comedy. *Brande.*

TAR-TUFF'ISH, *a.* [Fr. *tartuffe*, a hypocrite.]
Precise; hypocritical. [*Not in use.*] *Sterne.*

TAR'-WA-TER, *n.* [*tar* and *water.*] A cold infusion of tar in water, used as a medicine. *Cyc.*

TASK, *n.* [Fr. *tache*; W. *tasg*, a bond, a pledge, that which is settled or agreed to be done, a job, a *task*; Gaelic and Ir. *tasg*, task, and *tasgaire*, a slave; It. *tassa.* The sense is, that which is *set* or fixed, from throwing or putting on.]

1. Business imposed by another, often a definite quantity or amount of labor. Each man has his *task.* When he has performed his *task*, his time is his own. *Exod.* v.

2. Business; employment.

His mental powers were equal to greater *tasks*. *Atterbury.*

3. Burdensome employment.

To take to task; to reprove: to reprimand; as, to *take* one *to task* for idleness. *Addison.*

TASK, *v. t.* [W. *tasgu*, to bind, to rate, to task, to spring, start, leap back, to urge.]

1. To impose a task; to assign to one a definite amount of business or labor.

2. To burden with some employment; to require to perform.

There *task* thy maids, and exercise the loom. *Dryden.*

TASK'ED, (taskt,) *pp.* Required to perform something.

TASK'ER, *n.* One that imposes a task

TASK'ING, *ppr.* Imposing a task on; requiring to perform.

TASK'MAS-TER, *n.* [*task* and *master*.] One who imposes a task, or burdens with labor. Sinful propensities and appetites are men's most unrelenting *taskmasters*. They condemn us to unceasing drudgery, and reward us with pain, remorse, and poverty. Next to our sinful propensities, fashion is the most oppressive *taskmaster*.

2. One whose office is to assign tasks to others. *Exod.* i. iii.

TAS'SEL, *n.* [W. *tasel*, a sash, a bandage, a fringe, a tassel; *tasiaw*, to tie; *tas*, that binds or hems in; It. *tassello*, the collar of a cloak.]

1. A sort of pendent ornament, attached to the corners of cushions, to curtains, and the like, ending in loose threads.

2. A small ribbon of silk sewed to a book, to be put between the leaves. *Cyc.*

3. In *building*, tassels are the pieces of boards that lie under the mantel-tree.

4. A bur. [See TRASSEL.]

5. A male hawk; properly *tarsel*, It. *tersuolo*. [See TERCEL.]

TAS'SEL-ED, *a.* Furnished or adorned with tassels; as, the *tasseled* horn. *Milton.*

TAS'SES, *n. pl.* Armor for the thighs; appendages to the ancient corslet, consisting of skirts of iron that covered the thighs. They were fastened to the cuirass with hooks.

TAST'A-BLE, *a.* [from *taste*.] That may be tasted; savory; relishing.

TASTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *tâter*, to feel; It. *tastare*; Norm. *taster*, to touch, to try; G. and D. *tasten*; Dan. *tasser*. The Dutch has *toetsen*, to touch, to try, to *test*; Dan. *taster and*, to attack or assault. This shows that the primary sense is to thrust or drive; allied perhaps to *dash*; hence, to strike, to touch, to bring one thing in contact with another.]

1. To perceive by means of the tongue; to have a certain sensation in consequence of something applied to the tongue, the organ of taste; as, to *taste* bread; to *taste* wine; to *taste* a sweet or an acid.

2. To try the relish of by the perception of the organs of taste

3. To try by eating a little; or to eat a little.

Because I *tasted* a little of this honey. — 1 Sam. xiv.

4. To essay first. *Dryden.*

5. To have pleasure from. *Carew.*

6. To experience; to feel; to undergo.

That he, by the grace of God, should *taste* death for every man. — Heb. ii.

7. To relish intellectually; to enjoy.

Thou, Adam, wilt *taste* no pleasure. *Milton.*

8. To experience by shedding, as blood.

When Commodus had once *tasted* human blood, he became incapable of pity or remorse. *Gibbon.*

TASTE, *v. i.* To try by the mouth; to eat or drink; or to eat or drink a little only; as, to *taste* of each kind of wine.

2. To have a smack; to excite a particular sensation, by which the quality or flavor is distinguished; as, butter *tastes* of garlic; apples boiled in a brass kettle, sometimes *taste* of brass.

3. To distinguish intellectually.

Scholars, when good sense describing,
Call it *tasting* and imbibing. *Swift.*

4. To try the relish of any thing. *Taste* of the fruits; *taste* for yourself.

5. To be tinctured; to have a particular quality or character.

Every idle, nice, and wanton reason
Shall, to the king, *taste* of this action. *Shak.*

6. To experience; to have perception of.

The valiant never *taste* of death but once. *Shak.*

7. To take to be enjoyed.

Of nature's bounty men forbore to *taste*. *Waller.*

8. To enjoy sparingly.

For age but *tastes* of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

9. To have the experience or enjoyment of.

They who have *tasted* of the heavenly gift, and the good word of God. — Heb. vi.

TASTE, *n.* The act of tasting; gustation. *Milton.*

2. A particular sensation excited in an animal by the application of a substance to the tongue, the proper organ; as, the *taste* of an orange or an apple; a bitter *taste*; an acid *taste*; a sweet *taste*.

3. The sense by which we perceive the relish of a thing. This sense appears to reside in the tongue or its papillæ. Men have a great variety of *tastes*. In the influenza of 1790, the *taste*, for some days, was entirely extinguished.

4. Intellectual relish; as, he had no *taste* of true glory. *Addison.*

I have no *taste*
Of popular applause. *Dryden.*

Note. — In this use, the word is now followed by *for*. "He had no *taste for* glory." When followed by *of*, the sense is ambiguous, or rather it denotes experience, trial.

5. Judgment; discernment; nice perception, or the power of perceiving and relishing excellence in human performances; the faculty of discerning beauty, order, congruity, proportion, symmetry, or whatever constitutes excellence, particularly in the fine arts and belles lettres. *Taste* is not wholly the gift of nature, nor wholly the effect of art. It depends much on culture. We say, a good *taste*, or a fine *taste*. *Gerard.*

6. Style; manner, with respect to what is pleasing; as, a poem or music composed in good *taste*. *Cyc.*

7. Essay; trial; experiment. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

8. A small portion given as a specimen.

9. A bit; a little piece tasted or eaten.

10. A kind of narrow ribbon.

TAST'ED, *pp.* Perceived by the organs of taste; experienced.

TASTE'FUL, *a.* Having a high relish; savory; as, *tasteful* herbs. *Pope.*

2. Having good taste.

TASTE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With good taste.

TASTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* The state of being tasteful.

TASTE'LESS, *a.* Having no taste; insipid; as, *tasteless* fruit.

2. Having no power of giving pleasure; as, *tasteless* amusements.

3. Having no power to perceive taste. [*Not used.*]

4. Having no intellectual gust. [*Little used.*]

TASTE'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a tasteless manner.

TASTE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of taste or relish; insipidness; as, the *tastelessness* of fruit.

2. Want of perception of taste. [*Not in use.*]

3. Want of intellectual relish. [*Not in use.*]

TAST'ER, *n.* One who tastes.

2. One who first tastes food or liquor.

Thy tutor be thy *taster*, e'er thou eat. *Dryden.*

3. A dram-cup. *Ainsworth.*

TAST'I-LY, *adv.* With good taste.

TAST'ING, *ppr.* Perceiving by the tongue.

2. Trying; experiencing; enjoying or suffering.

TAST'ING, *n.* The act of perceiving by the tongue.

2. The sense by which we perceive or distinguish savors; or the perception of external objects through the instrumentality of the tongue or organs of taste.

TAS'TO SO'LO, (It.) in *music*, denotes that the passage should be performed with no other chords than unisons and octaves.

TAST'Y, *a.* Having a good taste, or nice perception of excellence; *applied to persons*; as, a *tasty* lady.

2. Being in conformity to the principles of good taste; elegant; as, *tasty* furniture; a *tasty* dress.

TAT'TA, *n.* In *India*, a bamboo frame or trellis over which water is suffered to trickle, with a view of cooling the air as it enters the windows or doors.

TAT'TER, *v. t.* [Qu. Sax. *toteran*; compounded of *teran*, to *tear*, and the prefix *to*, or D. *tod*, Scot. *dad*, a rag.]

To rend or tear into rags. [*Not used except in the participle.*]

TAT'TER, *n.* A rag, or a part torn and hanging to the thing; chiefly used in the plural, TATTERS.

TAT-TER-DE-MAL'ION, (-de-mal'yun,) *n.* A ragged fellow. *L'Estrange.*

TAT'TER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Rent; torn; hanging in rags; as, a *tattered* garment.

Where waved the *tattered* ensigns of Rag-fair. *Pope.*

TAT'TLE, (tat'tl,) *v. i.* [D. *tateren*; It. *tattamellare*.]

1. To prate; to talk idly; to use many words with little meaning.

Excuse is by the *tattling* quality of age, which is always narrative. *Dryden.*

2. To tell tales; to communicate secrets; as, a *tattling* girl.

TAT'TLE, *n.* Prate; idle talk or chat; trifling talk.

They told the *tattle* of the day. *Swift.*

TAT'TLER, *n.* One who tattles; an idle talker; one that tells tales.

TAT'TLER-Y, *n.* Idle talk or chat.

TAT'TLING, *ppr.* Talking idly; telling tales.

2. *a.* Given to idle talk; apt to tell tales.

TAT'TLING-LY, *adv.* In a tattling, telltale manner.

TAT-TOO', *n.* [If this word was originally *taptoe* or *tapto*, it is from the Fr. *tapoter*, to beat; *tapotez tous*, beat, all of you; from *taper*, Gr. τυπτω, Eng. *tap*.]

A beat of drum at night, giving notice to soldiers to retreat, or to repair to their quarters in garrison, or to their tents in camp. *Cyc.*

TAT-TOO', *v. t.* In *the South Sea isles*, to prick the skin, and stain the punctured spots with a colored fluid or substance, forming lines and figures upon the body. In some isles, the inhabitants *tattoo* the face, in others, only the body. The same practice exists among other rude nations. *Barrow. Mackenzie.*

TAT-TOO', *n.* Figures on the body, made by punctures and stains in lines and figures.

TAT-TOO'ED, (tat-tood',) *pp.* or *a.* Marked by stained lines and figures on the body.

TAT-TOO'ING, *ppr.* Marking with various figures by stained lines.

TAT-TOO'ING, *n.* The operation or practice of pricking the skin and staining the punctured spots with a colored substance, so as to form lines and figures on the body. *P. Cyc.*

TAUGHT, (tawt,) *a.* [from the root of *tight*.] Tight; stretched; not slack. *Tatten.*

TAUGHT, (tawt,) *pret.* and *pp.* of TEACH. [L. *doctus*.]

Experience *taught* him wisdom. He has been *taught* in the school of experience.

TAUNT, *a.* Among *seamen*, a term signifying very high or tall, as the masts of a ship. *Tatten.*

TAUNT, (tânt,) *v. t.* [Qu. Fr. *tancer*, to rebuke or chide; W. *tantiaw*, to stretch; or Pers. تَوانيدَن *tauanidan*, to pierce with words.]

1. To reproach with severe or insulting words; to revile; to upbraid.

When I had at my pleasure *taunted* her. *Shak.*

2. To exprobrate; to censure.

Rail thou in Fulvia's phrase, and *taunt* my faults. *Shak.*

TAUNT, *n.* Upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective.

With scoffs and scorns, and contumelious *taunts*. *Shak.*
With sacrilegious *taunt* and impious jest. *Prior.*

TAUNT'ED, *pp.* Upbraided with sarcastic or severe words.

TAUNT'ER, *n.* One who taunts, reproaches, or upbraids, with sarcastic or censorious reflections.

TAUNT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Treating with severe reflections; upbraiding.

TAUNT'ING-LY, *adv.* With bitter and sarcastic words; insultingly; scoffingly.

TAU-RI-CORN'OUS, *a.* [L. *taurus*, a bull, and *cornu*, horn.]

Having horns like a bull. *Brown.*

TAU'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *taurus*, a bull, and *form*.]

Having the form of a bull. *Fabers.*

TAU'RINE, *a.* [L. *taurus*, a bull.]

1. Relating to a bull.

2. Relating to the *Taurus Urus*, the species to which the common bull, or ox, and cow belong, and for which there is no peculiar name in English.

TAU'RO-COL, *n.* A gluey substance made from a bull's hide.

TAU'RUS, *n.* [L.; W. *tarw*.]

1. The Bull; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, and the second in order, or that next to Aries.

2. The Linnæan name of the species to which the common bull, or ox, and cow belong, and for which there is no peculiar name in English.

TAUT, *a.* Tight. [See TAUGHT.] *Tatten.*

TAU'TO-CHRONE, *n.* [Gr. ταυτο and χρονος.]

A curve line of such property that a heavy body descending along it by the action of gravity will always arrive at the lowest point in the same time, wherever in the curve it may begin to fall. *Brande.*

TAU-TOG', *n.* A fish found on the coast of New England, (Labrus Americanus,) valued for food; also called BLACKFISH. *Storer's Mass. Rep.*

TAU'TO-LITE, *n.* A velvet-black mineral occurring in volcanic, feldspathic rocks.

TAU-TO-LOG'IC, } *a.* [See TAUTOLOGY.] Re-
TAU-TO-LOG'IC-AL, } peating the same thing; having the same signification; as, a *tautological* expression or phrase.

Tautological echo; an echo that repeats the same sound or syllable many times.

TAU-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who uses different words or phrases, in succession, to express the same sense.

TAU-TOL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To repeat the same thing in different words.

TAU-TOL'O-GOUS, *a.* Tautological. *Dwight.*

TAU-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ταυτολογια; ταυτα, the same, and λογος, word or expression.]

A repetition of the same meaning in different words; needless repetition of a thing in different words or phrases; or a representation of any thing as the cause, condition, or consequence of itself, as in the following lines. *Cyc.*

The dawn is overcast, the morning lowers,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day. *Addison.*

TAU-TO-PHON'IC-AL, *a.* Repeating the same sound.

TAU-TOPH'O-NY, (taw-tof'o-ne,) n. [Gr. ταυτα, the same, and φωνη, voice.]
Repetition of the same sound.

TAV'ERN, n. [Fr. *taverne*; W. *tavarn*; L. *taberna*; *tab*, the root of *table*, a board, and Sax. *ern*, place.]
A house licensed to sell liquors in small quantities, to be drank on the spot. In some of the United States, *tavern* is synonymous with *inn* or *hotel*, and denotes a house for the entertainment of travelers, as well as for the sale of liquors, licensed for that purpose.

TAV'ERN-ER, } n. One who keep a tavern.
TAV'ERN-KEEP-ER, } In *the United States*, one who is licensed to sell liquors to be drank in his house, and to entertain travelers and lodgers, together with the horses or oxen composing their teams. *Taverners* are by law to be provided with suitable beds for their guests, and with fodder for horses and cattle. *Laws of Conn.*

TAV'ERN-HAUNT-ER, n. [*tavern* and *haunt*.] One who frequents taverns; one who spends his time and substance in tippling in taverns.

TAV'ERN-ING, n. A feasting at taverns. *Hall.*

TAV'ERN-MAN, n. [*tavern* and *man*.] The keeper of a tavern. [*Not in use.*]
2. A tippler.

TAW, v. t. [Sax. *tawian*; D. *touwen*. In Sax. *teagan* has the like signification. In Persic, تاوِيدن *tauidan*, is to scrape and curry hides.]
To dress white leather; to dress and prepare skins in white, as the skins of sheep, lambs, goats, and kids, for gloves and the like, by imbuing them with alum, salt, and other matters. *Cyc.*

TAW, n. A marble to be played with, a game at marbles. *Swift.*

TAW'DRI-LY, adv. In a tawdry manner.

TAW'DRI-NESS, n. [from *tawdry*.] Tinsel in dress; excessive finery; ostentatious finery without elegance.
A clumsy person makes his ungracefulness more ungraceful by *tawdriness* of dress. *Richardson.*

TAW'DRY, a. Very fine and showy in colors, without taste or elegance; having an excess of showy ornaments without grace; as, a *tawdry* dress; *tawdry* feathers; *tawdry* colors.
He rails from morning to night at essenced fops and *tawdry* courtiers. *Spectator.*

TAW'DRY, n. A slight ornament. *Drayton.*

TAW'ED, (tawd,) pp. or a. Dressed and made white, as leather.

TAW'ER, n. A dresser of white leather.

TAW'ER-Y, n. A place where skins are tawed or dyed with alum. *Maunder.*

TAW'ING, ppr. Dressing, as white leather.

TAW'ING, n. The art and operation of preparing skins, and forming them into white leather, by imbuing them with alum, salt, and other matters. *Brande.*

TAW'NI-NESS, n. The quality of being tawny.

TAW'NY, a. [Fr. *tanné*, from *tanner*, to tan.]
Of a yellowish-dark color, like things tanned, or persons who are sunburnt; as, a *tawny* Moor or Spaniard; the *tawny* sons of Numidia; the *tawny* lion. *Addison. Milton.*

TAX, n. [Fr. *taxe*; Sp. *tasa*; It. *tassa*; from L. *taxo*, to tax. If from the Gr. ταξις, τασσω, the root was *tago*, the sense of which was to set, to thrust on. But this is doubtful. It may be allied to *task*.]
1. A rate or sum of money assessed on the person or property of a citizen by government, for the use of the nation or state. *Taxes*, in free governments, are usually laid upon the property of citizens according to their income, or the value of their estates. *Tax* is a term of general import, including almost every species of imposition on persons or property for supplying the public treasury, as tolls, tribute, subsidy, excise, impost, or customs. But more generally, *tax* is limited to the sum laid upon polls, lands, houses, horses, cattle, professions, and occupations. So we speak of a land *tax*, a window *tax*, a *tax* on carriages, &c. Taxes are *annual* or *perpetual*.
2. A sum imposed on the persons and property of citizens to defray the expenses of a corporation, society, parish, or company; as, a city *tax*, a county *tax*, a parish *tax*, and the like. So a private association may lay a *tax* on its members for the use of the association.
3. That which is imposed; a burden. The attention that he gives to public business is a heavy *tax* on his time.
4. Charge; censure. *Clarendon.*
5. Task.

TAX, v. t. [L. *taxo*; Fr. *taxer*; It. *tassare*.]
1. To lay, impose, or assess upon citizens a certain sum of money or amount of property, to be paid to the public treasury, or to the treasury of a corporation or company, to defray the expenses of the government or corporation, &c.
We are more heavily *taxed* by our idleness, pride, and folly, than we are *taxed* by government. *Franklin.*
2. To load with a burden or burdens.
The narrator — never *taxes* our faith beyond the obvious bounds of probability. *J. Sparks.*
3. To assess, fix, or determine judicially, as the amount of cost on actions in court; as, the court *taxes* bills of cost.
4. To charge; to censure; to accuse; usually followed by *with*; as, to *tax* a man *with* pride. He was *taxed with* presumption.
Men's virtues I have commended as freely as I have *taxed* their crimes. *Dryden.*
[To *tax of* a crime, is not in use, nor to *tax for*. Both are now improper.]

TAX-A-BIL'I-TY, n. The state of being taxable.

TAX'A-BLE, a. That may be taxed; liable by law to the assessment of taxes; as, *taxable* estate. By the laws of some States, polls are not *taxable* after the age of seventy.
2. That may be legally charged by a court against the plaintiff or defendant in a suit; as, *taxable* costs.

TAX'A-BLE-NESS, n. The state of being taxable.

TAX'A-BLY, adv. In a taxable manner.

TAX-A'TION, n. [Fr., from L. *taxatio*.]
1. A taxing; the act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes on the subjects of a state, by government, or on the members of a corporation or company by the proper authority. *Taxation* is probably the most difficult subject of legislation.
2. Tax; sum imposed. [*Little used.*]
He daily such *taxations* did exact. *Daniel.*
3. Charge; accusation. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
4. The act of taxing or assessing a bill of cost.

TAX'ED, (takst,) pp. or a. Rated; assessed; accused.

TAX'ER, n. One who taxes.
2. In *Cambridge, England*, the name of two officers chosen yearly to see the true gauge of weights and measures observed. [See TAXOR.] *Cyc.*

TAX'I-ARCH, n. [Gr. ταξιαρχης; ταξις, order, and αρχος, chief.]
An Athenian military officer commanding a taxis or battalion. *Mitford.*

TAX'I-CORNS, n. pl. [L. *taxus* and *cornu*.]
A family of coleopterous insects whose antennæ are largest at the apex. *Cuvier.*

TAX-I-DER'MIC, a. Belonging to the art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals.

TAX'I-DER-MIST, n. A person skilled in preparing and preserving the skins of animals, so as to represent their natural appearance.

TAX'I-DER-MY, n. [Gr. ταξις, order, and δερμα, skin.]
The art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals, for cabinets, so as to represent their natural appearance.

TAX'ING, ppr. Imposing a tax; assessing, as a bill of cost; accusing.

TAX'ING, n. The act of laying a tax; taxation. *Luke* ii.

TAX-ON'O-MY, n. [Gr. ταξις, order, and νομος, law.]
1. That department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification.
2. The laws or principles themselves of classification.

TAX'OR, n. In *the university of Cambridge, England*, an officer appointed to regulate the assize of bread, the true gauge of weights, &c. *Cam. Cal.*

TEA, (tee,) n. [Chinese, *tcha*, or *tha*. *Grosier.* Russ. *tshai*; Sp. *te*; It. *te*; Fr. *thé*.]
1. The leaves of the tea-tree as dried and imported. There are several kinds of tea; as imperial tea, hyson and young hyson, called *green teas*; souchong and bohea, called *black teas*, &c.
2. A decoction or infusion of tea-leaves in boiling water. *Tea* is a refreshing beverage.
3. Any infusion or decoction of vegetables; as, sage *tea*; chamomile *tea*, &c.

TEA, v. i. To take or drink tea. *Halliwell.*
[*Various dialects of England.*]

TEA'-BOARD, n. [*tea* and *board*.] A board to put tea furniture on.

TEA'-CAN-IS-TER, n. [*tea* and *canister*.] A canister or box in which tea is kept.

TEA'-CUP, n. [*tea* and *cup*.] A small cup in which tea is drank.

TEA'-DEAL-ER, n. A merchant who sells teas.

TEA'-DRINK-ER, n. [*tea* and *drinker*.] One who drinks much tea.

TEA'-PLANT, n. The tea-shrub, Camellia Thea.

TEA'-POT, n. [*tea* and *pot*.] A vessel with a spout in which tea is made, and from which it is poured into tea-cups.

TEA'-SAU-CER, n. [*tea* and *saucer*.] A small saucer in which a tea-cup is set.

TEA'-SPOON, n. [*tea* and *spoon*.] A small spoon used in drinking tea and coffee.

TEA'-TA-BLE, n. [*tea* and *table*.] A table on which tea-furniture is set, or at which tea is drank.

TEA'-TREE, n. [*tea* and *tree*.] The shrub or plant, Camellia Thea, that produces the leaves which are imported and called *tea*. It is a native of China, Japan, and Tonquin, but has recently been introduced into South America. *Encyc.*

TEA'-URN, n. A vessel in the form of a vase, for supplying heated water for tea. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

TEACH, (teech,) v. t.; *pret.* and *pp.* TAUGHT. [Sax. *tæcan*, to *teach*, and to *take*; L. *doceo*; Ir. *deachtaim*, to teach, to dictate; Gaelic, *deachdam*, which seems to be the L. *dico*, *dicto*, and both these and the Gr. *δεικνω*, to show, may be of one family; all implying sending, passing, communicating, or rather leading, drawing.]
1. To instruct; to inform; to communicate to another the knowledge of that of which he was before ignorant.
He will *teach* us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths. — Is. ii.
Lord, *teach* us to pray, as John also *taught* his disciples. — Luke xi.
2. To deliver any doctrine, art, principles, or words for instruction. One sect of ancient philosophers *taught* the doctrines of stoicism, another those of epicureanism.
In vain they worship me, *teaching* for doctrines the commandments of men. — Matt. xv.
3. To tell; to give intelligence. *Tusser.*
4. To instruct, or to practice the business of an instructor; to use or follow the employment of a preceptor; as, a man *teaches* school for a livelihood.
5. To show; to exhibit so as to impress on the mind.
If some men *teach* wicked things, it must be that others may practice them. *South.*
6. To accustom; to make familiar.
They have *taught* their tongue to speak lies. — Jer. ix.
7. To inform or admonish; to give previous notice to.
For he *taught* his disciples, and said. — Mark ix.
8. To suggest to the mind.
For the Holy Spirit shall *teach* you in that same hour what ye ought to say. — Luke xii.
9. To signify or give notice.
He *teacheth* with his fingers. — Prov. vi.
10. To counsel and direct. *Hab.* ii.

TEACH, v. i. To practice giving instruction; to perform the business of a preceptor.
The heads thereof judge for reward, and the priests thereof *teach* for hire. — Micah iii.

TEACH, n. [Ir. and Gaelic, *teaghan*, to heat.]
In *sugar works*, the last boiler. *Edwards, W. Ind.*

TEACH'A-BLE, (teech'a-bl,) a. That may be taught; apt to learn; also, readily receiving instruction; docile.
We ought to bring our minds free, unbiased, and *teachable*, to learn our religion from the word of God. *Wells.*

TEACH'A-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of being capable of receiving instruction; *more generally*, a willingness or readiness to be informed and instructed; docility; aptness to learn.

TEACH'ER, n. One who teaches or instructs.
2. An instructor; a preceptor; a tutor; one whose business or occupation is to instruct others.
3. One who instructs others in religion; a preacher; a minister of the gospel.
The *teachers* in all the churches assembled themselves. *Raleigh.*
4. One who preaches without regular ordination. *Swift.*

TEACH'ING, ppr. Instructing; informing.

TEACH'ING, n. The act or business of instructing.
2. Instruction.

TEACH'LESS, a. Unteachable; indocile. *Shelley.*

TEAD, } n. [L. *tæda*.]
TEDE, }
A torch; a flambeau. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

TEAGUE, (teeg,) n. An Irishman; *in contempt.* *Johnson.*

TEAK, } n. A tree of the East Indies, which furTEEK, } nishes an abundance of ship timber. It is the tectonia grandis.

TEAL, (teel,) n. [D. *taling*.]
A web-footed water-fowl, nearly allied to the common duck, but smaller. The common teal is the Boschas (Anas, Linn.) crecca. *Swainson.*

TEAM, (teem,) n. [Sax. *team*, offspring, progeny, race of descendants, hence a suit or long series; tyman, to *teem*, to bear, to bring forth, also to call, to summon. The primary sense is to shoot out or extend.]
1. Two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed together to the same vehicle for drawing, as to a coach, chariot, wagon, cart, sled, sleigh, and the like. It has been a great question whether *teams* of horses or oxen are most advantageously employed in agriculture. In land free from stones and stumps, and of easy tillage, it is generally agreed that horses are preferable for *teams*.
2. Any number passing in a line; a long line.
Like a long *team* of snowy swans on high. *Dryden.*
[*This is the primary sense, but is rarely used.*]

TEAM'STER, n. [*team* and *ster*.] One who drives a team.

TEAM'-WORK, (teem'wurk,) n. [*team* and *work*.] Work done by a team, as distinguished from personal labor. *New England.*

TEAR, (teer,) n. [Gaelic, *dear*, *deur*; Goth. *tagr*, contracted in Sax. *tear*; G. *zähre*; Sw. *tår*; Dan. *taare*; W. *daigyr*; Gr. δάκρυ; from flowing or pouring forth; Ar. تَاقَ *tauka*, to burst forth, as tears, or وَدَقَ *wadaka*, to drop or distil. See Class Dg, No. 16, 24, 48, 63.]

1. Tears are the limpid fluid secreted by the lacrymal gland, and appearing in the eyes, or flowing from them. A *tear*, in the singular, is a drop or a small quantity of that fluid. Tears are excited by passions, particularly by grief. This fluid is also called forth by any injury done to the eye. It serves to moisten the cornea and preserve its transparency, and to remove any dust or fine substance that enters the eye and gives pain.

2. Something in the form of a transparent drop of fluid matter.

TEAR, (tĕre,) v. t.; *pret.* Tore; *pp.* Torn; *old pret.* Tare, obs. [Sax. *teran*, to tear; *tiran*, *tyran*, *tyrian*, *tyrgan*, to fret, gnaw, provoke; Russ. *derra*, to tear. In Sw. *tära* is to fret, consume, waste; Dan. *tærer*, id.; D. *tarren*, G. *zehren*, id. These are probably the same word varied in signification, and they coincide with L. *tero*, Gr. τείρω. In W. *tori*, Arm. *torn*, Corn. *terhi*, is to break; Ch. and Syr. טרר, to tear, to rend. Class Dr, No. 42, 51.]

1. To separate by violence or pulling; to rend; to lacerate; as, to *tear* cloth; to *tear* a garment; to *tear* the skin or flesh. We use *tear* and *rip* in different senses. To *tear* is to rend or separate the *texture* of cloth; to *rip* is to open a *seam*, to separate parts sewed together.

2. To wound; to lacerate.

The women beat their breasts, their cheeks they *tear*. *Shak.*

3. To rend; to break; to form fissures by any violence; as, torrents *tear* the ground. *Dryden.*

4. To divide by violent measures; to shatter; to rend; as, a state or government *torn* by factions. *Locke.*

5. To pull with violence; as, to *tear* the hair. *Dryden.*

6. To remove by violence; to break up.

Or on rough seas from their foundation torn. *Dryden.*

7. To make a violent rent.

In the midst, a *tearing* groan did break
The name of Antony. *Shak.*

To tear from: to separate and take away by force; as, an isle *torn from* its possessor.

The hand of fate
Has torn thee *from* me. *Addison.*

To tear off; to pull off by violence; to strip.

To tear out; to pull or draw out by violence; as, to *tear out* the eyes.

To tear up; to rip up; to remove from a fixed state by violence; as, to *tear up* a floor; to *tear up* the foundations of government or order.

TEAR, (tĕre,) v. i. To rave; to rage; to rant; to move and act with turbulent violence; as a mad bull. *L'Estrange.*

TEAR, (tĕre,) n. A rent; a fissure. [*Little used.*]

TEAR'ER, n. One who tears or rends any thing.

2. One that rages or raves with violence.

TEAR'-FALL-ING, (teer'fawl-,) a. [*tear* and *fall*.] Shedding tears; tender; as, *tear-falling* pity. *Shak.*

TEAR'-FILL-ED, (teer'fild,) a. Filled with tears. *Fraser.*

TEAR'FUL, (teer'-,) a. [*tear* and *full*.] Abounding with tears; weeping; shedding tears; as, *tearful* eyes. *Shak.*

TEAR'ING, (tĕre'-,) *ppr.* [from *tear*, to rend.] Rending; pulling apart; lacerating; violent; raging.

TEAR'LESS, (teer'-,) a. Shedding no tears; without tears; unfeeling. *Sandys.*

TEASE, (teeze,) v. t. [Sax. *tæsan*, to pull or tear.]

1. To comb or card, as wool or flax.

2. To scratch, as cloth in dressing, for the purpose of raising a nap.

3. To vex with importunity or importinence; to harass, annoy, disturb, or irritate, by petty requests, or by jests and raillery. Parents are often *teased* by their children into unreasonable compliances.

My friends *tease* me about him, because he has no estate. *Spectator.*

TEAS'ED, (teezd,) *pp.* Carded.

2. Vexed; irritated; annoyed.

TEA'SEL, (tee'zl,) n. [Sax. *tesl*.]

1. A plant of the genus Dipsacus, one kind of which bears a large bur, which is used for raising a nap on woolen cloth. Hence,

2. The bur of the plant.

TEA'SEL, v. t. To cut and gather teasels.

TEA'SEL-ER, n. One who uses the teasel for raising a nap on cloth. *Kelham.*

TEA'SEL-ING, *ppr.* Gathering teasels; as a noun, the cutting and gathering of teasels.

TEAS'ER, (teez'er,) n. One that teases or vexes.

TEAS'ING, *ppr.* Combing; carding; scratching for the purpose of raising a nap; vexing with importunity.

TEAT, } n. [Sax. *til*, *tit*, as it is usually pronounced
TIT, } to this day; G. *zitze*; D. *tet*, W. *tith*; Corn. *tit*; Ir. *tid*; Basque, *titia*; Gaelic, *did*; Fr. *téton*, breast, It. *tetta*; Port. and Sp. *teta*; Gr. τιτθός. It coincides with *tooth*, *teeth*, in elements, and radical sense, which is a shoot.]

The projecting part of the female breast; the dug of a beast; the pap of a woman; the nipple. It consists of an elastic erectile substance, embracing the lactiferous ducts, which terminate on its surface, and thus serves to convey milk to the young of animals.

TEATHE, n. The soil, manure, or fertility, left on lands by feeding them. [*Local.*]

TEATHE, v. t. To feed and enrich by live stock. [*Local.*]

TEA'ZLE, n. Teasel, which see. *P. Cyc.*

TECH'I-LY, *adv.* [from *techy*, so written for Touchy.] Peevishly; fretfully; frowardly.

TECH'I-NESS, n. Peevishness; fretfulness. *Bp. Hall.*

TECH'NIC, } a. [L. *technicus*; Gr. τεχνικός, from
TECH'NIC-AL, } τέχνη, art, artifice, from τεύχω, to fabricate, make, or prepare. This word and τεύχω have the same elements.]

1. Pertaining to art or the arts. A *technical* word is a word that belongs properly or exclusively to an art; as the verb to *smelt* belongs to metallurgy. So we say, *technical* phrases, *technical* language. Every artificer has his *technical* terms.

2. Belonging to a particular profession; as, the words of an indictment must be *technical*. *Blackstone, Index.*

It is of the utmost importance clearly to understand the *technical* terms used by the Eastern theologians. *Prof. Lee.*

TECH'NIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a technical manner; according to the signification of terms of art or the professions.

TECH'NIC-AL-NESS, } n. The quality or state of
TECH-NIC-AL'I-TY, } being technical or peculiar to the arts. *Forster.*

TECH'NICS, n. The doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning as respect the arts.

TECH-NO-LOG'IC-AL, a. [See Technology.] Pertaining to technology. *Beddoes. Tooke.*

2. Pertaining to the arts; as, *technological* institutes. *Journ. of Science.*

TECH-NOL'O-GIST, n. One who discourses or treats of arts, or of the terms of art.

TECH-NOL'O-GY, n. [Gr. τέχνη, art, and λόγος, word or discourse.]

1. A description of arts; or a treatise on the arts.

2. An explanation of the terms of the arts. *Crabbe.*

TECH'Y, a. [So written for Touchy.] Peevish; fretful; irritable. [More correctly Touchy.] *Shak.*

TEC-TI-BRANCH'I-ATE, a. or n. [L. *tego*, *tectum*, and *branchiæ*.]

A term denoting an order of gastropodous mollusks, having the branchiæ or gills covered more or less by the mantle, which almost always contains in its thickness a small shell. *Cuvier.*

TEC-TON'IC, a. [Gr. τεκτονικός, from τεύχω, to fabricate.]

Pertaining to building. *Bailey.*

TEC'TRI-CES, n. *pl.* [from L. *tego*, *tectum*.] The feathers of a bird which cover the quill feathers and other parts of the wing; the coverts. *Brande.*

TED, v. t. [W. *tîd* and *tîz*, (*teth*,) a spread; *tedu*, to distend.]

Among *farmers*, to spread; to turn new mowed grass from the swath, and scatter it for drying. [*Local.*] *Mortimer. Milton.*

TED'DED, *pp.* or a. Spread from the swath; as, *tedded* grass. *Milton.*

TED'DER, n. [W. *tid*, a chain; Ir. *tead*, *teidin*; Gaelic, *tead*, *teidin*, *teud*, a chain, cord, or rope; Sw. *tuder*; probably from extending. See Tend.]

1. A rope or chain by which an animal is tied that he may feed on the ground to the extent of the rope and no further. Hence the popular saying, a person has gone to the length of his *tedder*.

2. That by which one is restrained. *Child.*

TED'DER, v. t. To tie with a tedder; to permit to feed to the length of a rope or chain.

2. To restrain to certain limits.

TED'DER-ED, *pp.* Tied with a tedder; restrained to certain limits.

TED'DING, *ppr.* Spreading from the swath.

TE DE'UM, n. [L.] A hymn to be sung in churches or on occasions of joy; so called from the first words, "*Te Deum laudamus*," thee, God, we praise.

TE'DI-OUS, a. [Sp. and It. *tedioso*, from *tedio*, L. *tedium*; probably connected with W. *tad*, tedder, from the sense of drawing out.]

1. Wearisome; tiresome from continuance, prolixity, or slowness which causes prolixity. We say, a man is *tedious* in relating a story; a minister is *tedious* in his sermon. We may also, a discourse is *tedious*, when it wearies by its length or dullness.

2. Slow; as, a *tedious* course. *Harte.*

TE'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to weary.

TE'DI-OUS-NESS, n. Wearisomeness by length of continuance or by prolixity; as, the *tediousness* of an oration or argument.

2. Prolixity; length. *Shak.*

3. Tiresomeness; quality of wearying; as, the *tediousness* of delay.

4. Slowness that wearies.

TE'DI-UM, n. [L. *tedium*.]

Irksomeness; wearisomeness. *Cowper.*

TE'DI-UM-STRICK-EN, a. Struck with irksomeness. *Ed. Rev.*

TEEM, v. i. [Sax. *tyman*, to bring forth, to bear; *team*, offspring; also, *tyman*, *teaman*, to call, to summon; D. *teemen*, to whine, to cant, that is, to throw.]

1. To bring forth, as young.

If she must *teem*,
Create her child of spleen. *Shak.*

2. To be pregnant; to conceive; to engender young.

Teeming buds and cheerful greens appear. *Dryden.*

3. To be full; to be charged; as a breeding animal; to be prolific. Every head *teems* with politics. *Addison.*

4. To bring forth; to produce, particularly in abundance. The earth *teems* with fruits; the sea *teems* with fishes.

TEEM, v. t. To produce; to bring forth.

What's the newest *grief*
Each minute *teems* a new one. *Shak.*

[*This transitive sense is not common.*]

2. To pour. [*Not in use.*] *Swift.*

TEEM'ER, n. One that brings forth young.

TEEM'FUL, a. Pregnant; prolific.

2. Brimful. *Ainsworth.*

TEEM'ING, *ppr.* or a. Producing young; fruitful; prolific.

TEEM'LESS, a. Not fruitful or prolific; barren; as, the *teemless* earth. *Dryden.*

TEEN, n. [Infra.] Grief; sorrow. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

TEEN, v. t. [Sax. *teonan*, *tynan*, to irritate.]

To excite; to provoke. [*Not in use.*]

TEENS, n. *pl.* [from *teen*, ten.] The years of one's age having the termination *teen*. These years begin with *thirteen*, and end with *nineteen*. Miss is in her *teens*.

TEE'TER, v. i. or v. t. To ride on the ends of a balanced plank, &c., as children do for sport. [This word, which is common in America, is the same as Titer, a provincial word in England. See *Hollow way*.]

TEETH, n. ; pl. of Tooth, which see

In the teeth; directly; in direct opposition; in front.

Nor strive with all the tempest in my *teeth*. *Pope.*

TEETH, v. i. [from the noun.] To breed teeth.

TEETH'ING, *ppr.* Breeding teeth; undergoing dentition.

TEETH'ING, n. The operation or process of the first growth of teeth, or the process by which they make their way through the gums, called Dentition.

TEE-TO'TAL-ER, n. One pledged to entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks; a cant word formed in England, from the initial letter of *temperance* and the adjective *total*. Hence, Teetotalism and Teetotal.

TEE-TO'TUM, n. A child's toy somewhat resembling a top, and twirled by the fingers. *Dickens.*

TEG'MEN, n.; pl. Teg'mi-na. [L.] A tegument or covering. *Brande.*

TEG'U-LAR, a. [L. *tegula*, a tile, from *tego*, to cover or make close.]

Pertaining to a tile; resembling a tile; consisting of tiles.

TEG'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In the manner of tiles on a roof. *Kirwan.*

TEG'U-MENT, n. [L. *tegumentum*, from *tego*, to cover.]

A cover or covering; seldom used except in reference to the covering of a living body. [See Integument.]

TEG-U-MENT'A-RY, a. Pertaining to teguments, or consisting of teguments.

TE-HEE'; a sound made in laughing.

TE-HEE', v. i. To laugh. [*A cant word.*]

TEIL, (teel,) } n. [L. *tilia*; Ir. *teile*.]
TEIL'-TREE, }

The lime-tree, otherwise called the Linden.

TEINDS, n. pl. In *Scotland*, tithes.

TEIN'O-SCOPE, n. [Gr. τείνω and σκοπέω.] An instrument called also the Prism Telescope, formed by combining prisms so that the chromatic aberration of the light is corrected, and the linear dimensions of objects seen through them increased or diminished. *Brande.*

TEINT, (tint,) n. [Fr. *teint*, from *teindre*, L. *tingo*, to dye.]

Color; tinge. [See Tint.]

TEL-A-MO'NES, *n. pl.* [L., Gr.] Figures of men supporting entablatures, as caryatides of women.

TEL'A-RY, *a.* [L. *tela*, a web.]

1. Pertaining to a web.

2. Spinning webs; as, a *telary* spider. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

TEL'E-GRAPH, (tel'e-graf,) *n.* [Gr. τηλε, at a distance, and γραφω, to write.]

A machine for communicating intelligence from a distance by various signals or movements previously agreed on; which signals represent letters, words, or ideas which can be transmitted from one station to another, as far as the signals can be seen. This machine was invented by the French about the year 1793 or 1794, and is now adopted by other nations. *Cyc.*

Electro-magnetic telegraph; an instrument or apparatus for communicating words or language to a distance by the use of electricity. [See ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

TEL'E-GRAPH, *v. t.* To convey or announce by telegraph.

TEL-E-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the telegraph; made by a telegraph; as, *telegraphic* movements or signals; *telegraphic* art.

2. Communicated by a telegraph; as, *telegraphic* intelligence.

TEL-E-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By the telegraph.

TEL-EG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art or practice of communicating intelligence by a telegraph.

TE-LE-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to teleology.

TE-LE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τελος, end, and λογος, discourse.]

The science of the final causes of things.

TE-LE-O-SAU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. τελειος, perfect, complete, and σαυρα, a lizard.]

A genus of fossil saurians, with long and narrow snouts. *St. Hilaire.*

[Sometimes written TELEOSAUR.]

TEL-E-PHON'IC, *a.* [Gr. τηλε and φωνη.]

Far-sounding; that propels sound a great distance.

TEL'E-SCOPE, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. τελος, end, or τηλε, at a distance, probably the latter, and σκοπεω, to see; It. and Sp. *telescopio.*]

An optical instrument employed in viewing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies. It assists the eye chiefly in two ways; first, by enlarging the visual angle under which a distant object is seen, and thus magnifying that object; and secondly, by collecting and conveying to the eye a larger beam of light than would enter the naked organ, and thus rendering objects distinct and visible which would otherwise be indistinct or invisible. Its essential parts are the *object-glass*, or concave *mirror*, which collects the beam of light, and forms an image of the object, and the *eye-glass*, which is a microscope, by which the image is magnified.

Reflecting telescope; a telescope in which the image is formed by a concave speculum, instead of an object-glass.

Refracting telescope; a telescope in which the image is formed by an object-glass.

Galilean telescope; a refracting telescope in which the eye-glass is a concave instead of a convex lens. This was the construction originally adopted by Galileo, the inventor of the instrument.

Gregorian telescope; a reflecting telescope of the form invented by James Gregory, of Edinburgh, in which two concave mirrors are combined. It has, for the most part, given place to the Herschelian telescope.

Herschelian telescope; a reflecting telescope of the form invented by Sir William Herschel, in which only one speculum is employed, by means of which an image of the object is formed near one side of the open end of the tube, and to this the eye-glass is applied directly.

Newtonian telescope; a reflecting telescope of the form invented by Sir Isaac Newton, in which, by means of a plane mirror, the image is reflected to the eye through one side of the tube, where it is viewed by the eye-glass. *Olmsted.*

TEL'E-SCOPE-SHELL, *n.* In *conchology*, a species of Turbo with plane, striated, and numerous spires.

TEL-E-SCOP'IC, TEL-E-SCOP'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a telescope; performed by a telescope; as, a *telescopic* view.

2. Seen or discoverable only by a telescope; as, *telescopic* stars.

TEL-E-SCOP'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By the telescope.

TE-LE'SIA, *n.* Sapphire. *Ure.*

TEL'ESM, *n.* [Ar.] A kind of amulet or magical charm. *Gregory.*

TEL-ES-MAT'IC, TEL-ES-MAT'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to telesme; magical. *Gregory.*

TE-LES'TICH, (te-les'tik,) *n.* [Gr. τελος, end, and στιχος, a verse.]

A poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name. *Paus. Trans. B. Jonson.*

TEL'IC, *a.* [Gr. τελος, end.] Denoting the final end or purpose. Thus ἱνα, ὁπως, &c., when translated "in order that," are said to be *telic*, as distinguished from their *ecbatic* use, when they denote "so that." *Gibbs.*

TELL, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* TOLD. [Sax. *tellan*; G. *zahlen*; D. *tellen*, to count, number, or tell; Dan. *taler*, to count; *taler*, to talk, speak, reason; Sw. *tala*, to speak, to talk; *tal*, talk, discourse, speech, number; Dan. *tale*, Ice. *tala*, id. The primary sense is, to throw or drive, L. *telum*, Ar. دل *dalla.* Class Dl, No. 6. So L. *appello* and *peal*, L. *pello*, Gr. βαλλω.]

1. To utter; to express in words; to communicate to others.

I will not eat till I have *told* my errand.—Gen. xxiv.

2. To relate; to narrate; to rehearse particulars; as, to *tell* a story. *Gen.* xxxvii.

And not a man appears to *tell* their fate. *Pope.*

3. To teach; to inform; to make known; to show by words. *Tell* us the way.

Why didst thou not *tell* me that she was thy wife?—Gen. xii.

4. To discover; to disclose; to betray.

They will *tell* it to the inhabitants of this land.—Num. xiv.

5. To count; to number.

Look now toward heaven, and *tell* the stars.—Gen. xv.

6. To relate in confession; to confess or acknowledge.

Tell me now what thou hast done.—Josh. vii.

7. To publish.

Tell it not in Gath.—2 Sam. i.

8. To unfold; to interpret; to explain. *Ezek.* xxiv.

9. To make excuses.

Tush, never *tell* me. [*Not elegant.*] *Shak.*

10. To make known.

Our feelings *tell* us how long they ought to have subsisted. *Junius.*

11. To discover; to find; to discern. The colors are so blended that I can not *tell* where one ends and the other begins.

To tell off; to count; to divide. *W. Scott.*

Tell, though equivalent, in some respects, to *speak* and *say*, has not always the same application. We say, to *tell* this, that, or what, to *tell* a story, to *tell* a word, to *tell* truth or falsehood, to *tell* a number, to *tell* the reasons, to *tell* something or nothing; but we never say, to *tell* a speech, discourse, or oration, or to *tell* an argument or a lesson. It is much used in commands. *Tell* me the whole story; *tell* me all you know, or all that was said. *Tell* has frequently the sense of *narrate*, which *speak* and *say* have not.

TELL, *v. i.* To give an account; to make report.

That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and *tell* of all thy wondrous works.—Ps. xxvi.

2. To take effect; as, every shot *tells*.

3. To produce some effect; as, every expression *tells*.

To tell of, } to inform. You must not disobey; I
To tell on; } will *tell of* you if you do.

This is a common popular use of the word. To *tell on*, is quite vulgar, as well as improper.

TELL'ER, *n.* One that tells, relates, or communicates, the knowledge of something.

2. One who numbers.

3. In *the exchequer of England*, there are four officers called *tellers*, whose business is to receive all moneys due to the crown, and throw down a bill through a pipe into the tally-court, where it is received by the auditor's clerks, who write the words of the bill on a tally, and deliver it to be entered by the clerk of the pell. The tally is then split by the two deputy chamberlains, who have their seals, and while the senior deputy reads the one part, the junior examines the other with the other two clerks. *Cyc.*

[This word is supposed to be from *tally*, being in ancient records written TALLIER.]

4. An officer of a bank, who receives and pays money on checks.

TELL'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office or employment of a teller.

TEL-LI'NA, *n.* A genus of bivalve mollusks, having shells rather thin and delicate.

TELL'ING, *ppr.* Uttering; relating; disclosing; counting.

TEL'LI-NITE, *n.* [from *tellina*, a genus of testaceous animals.]

A petrified or fossil bivalve shell of the genus Tellina. [*Obs.*] *Kirwan.*

TELL'-TALE, *a.* Telling tales; babbling. *Shak.*

TELL'-TALE, *n.* [*tell* and *tale.*] One who officiously communicates information of the private concerns of individuals; one who tells that which prudence should suppress, and which, if told, often does mischief among neighbors. *Milton. Shak.*

2. A movable piece of ivory or lead on a chamber organ, that gives notice when the wind is exhausted. *Busby.*

3. In *seamanship*, a small piece of wood, traversing in a groove across the front of the poop deck, and which, by communicating with a small barrel on the axis of the steering-wheel, indicates the position or situation of the helm. *Mar. Dict.*

TEL'LU-RAL, *a.* [L. *tellus.*]

Pertaining to the earth.

TEL'LU-RATE, *n.* A compound of telluric acid and a base.

TEL'LU-RET-ED, *a.* Tellureted hydrogen is hydrogen combined with tellurium in a gaseous form. *Ure.*

Tellureted hydrogen is an old name for an acid, composed of hydrogen and tellurium, in which the former is the base and the latter the acidifying principle.

TEL-LU'RIC, *a.* [L. *tellus*, the earth.]

Pertaining to the earth or proceeding from the earth, as, a disease of *telluric* origin.

TEL-LU'RIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of one equivalent of tellurium, and three of oxygen.

TEL-LU'RI-ON, *n.* An instrument for showing the operation of the causes which produce the succession of day and night, and the changes of the seasons. *Francis.*

TEL'LU-RITE, *n.* A compound of tellurous acid and a base.

TEL-LU'RI-UM, *n.* A metal discovered by Müller in 1782, combined with gold and silver in the ores, and received from the Bannat of Temeswar. The ores are denominated *native*, *graphic*, *yellow*, and *black.* The native tellurium is of a color between tin and silver, and sometimes inclines to a steel gray. The graphic tellurium is steel gray, but sometimes white, yellow, or lead gray. These ores are found massive or crystallized. *Cyc.*

TEL'LU-ROUS AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of one equivalent of tellurium and three of oxygen.

TEM-E-RA'RI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *temeraire*; L. *temerarius*; from the root of *time*, *tempest*, which see. The sense is, rushing or advancing forward.]

1. Rash; headstrong; unreasonably adventurous; despising danger; as, *temerarious* folly. *L'Estrange.*

2. Careless; heedless; done at random; as, the *temerarious* lash of an unguided pen. *Ray.*

[*This word is not much used.*]

TEM-E-RA'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Rashly; with excess of boldness. *Swift.*

TE-MER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *temeritas*; properly, a rushing forward. See TIME.]

1. Rashness; unreasonable contempt of danger; as, the *temerity* of a commander in war.

2. Extreme boldness.

The figures are bold even to *temerity*. *Croly.*

TEM'IN, *n.* A money of account in Algiers, equivalent to 2 carubes, or 29 aspers, about 3 cents, or 1½d. sterling. *Ed. Encyc.*

TEM'PER, *v. t.* [L. *tempero*, to mix, or moderate; It. *temperare*; Sp. *templar*, to temper, to soften, or moderate, to anneal, as glass, to tune an instrument, to trim sails to the wind; Fr. *temperer*, to temper, allay, or abate; W. *tymperu*, to temper, to mollify; *tym*, space; *tymp*, enlargement, birth, season. The latter unites this word with *time*. The sense of this word is probably from making seasonable or timely; hence, to make suitable.]

1. To mix so that one part qualifies the other; to bring to a moderate state; as, to *temper* justice with mercy. *Milton.*

2. To compound; to form by mixture; to qualify, as by an ingredient; or, in general, to mix, unite, or combine two or more things, so as to reduce the excess of the qualities of either, and bring the whole to the desired consistence or state.

Thou shalt make it a perfume, a confection after the art of the apothecary, *tempered* together, pure and holy.—Ex. xxx.

3. To unite in due proportion; to render symmetrical; to adjust, as parts to each other.

God hath *tempered* the body together.—1 Cor. xii.

4. To accommodate; to modify.

Thy sustenance, serving to the appetite of the eater, *tempered* itself to every man's liking. *Wisdom.*

5. To soften; to mollify; to assuage; to soothe; to calm; to reduce any violence or excess.

Solon—labored to *temper* the warlike courages of the Athenians with sweet delights of learning. *Spenser.*

Woman! nature made thee
To *temper* man; we had been brutes without you. *Otway.*

6. To form to a proper degree of hardness; as, to *temper* iron or steel.

The *tempered* metals clash, and yield a silver sound. *Dryden.*

7. To govern. [*A Latinism.*] [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

8. In *music*, to modify or amend a false or imperfect concord by transferring to it a part of the beauty of a perfect one, that is, by dividing the tones. *Cyc.*

TEM'PER, *n.* Due mixture of different qualities; or the state of any compound substance which results from the mixture of various ingredients; as, the *temper* of mortar.

2. Constitution of body. [In this sense we more generally use TEMPERAMENT.]

3. Disposition of mind; the constitution of the mind, particularly with regard to the passions and affections; as, a calm *temper*; a hasty *temper*; a fret-

ful *temper*. *This is applicable to beasts as well as to man.*

Remember with what mild
And gracious *temper* he both heard and judged. *Milton.*

4. Calmness of mind; moderation.

Restore yourselves to your *tempers*, fathers. *B. Jonson.*
To fall with dignity, with *temper* rise. *Pope.*

5. Heat of mind or passion; irritation. The boy showed a great deal of *temper* when I reproved him.

So we say, a man of violent *temper*, when we speak of his irritability. [*This use of the word is common, though a deviation from its original and genuine meaning.*]

6. The state of a metal, particularly as to its hardness; as, the *temper* of iron or steel. *Sharp.*

7. Middle course; mean, or medium. *Swift.*

8. In *sugar works*, white lime or other substance stirred into a clarifier filled with cane-juice, to neutralize the superabundant acid. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

TEM'PER-A-MENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *temperamentum.*]

1. Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality; as, the *temperament* of the body.

Bodies are denominated hot and cold, in proportion to the present *temperament* of that part of our body to which they are applied. *Locke.*

2. Medium; due mixture of different qualities.

The common law — has reduced the kingdom to its just state and *temperament*. *Hale.*

3. In *music*, *temperament* is an operation which, by means of a slight alteration in the intervals, causes the difference between two contiguous sounds to disappear, and makes each of them appear identical with the other. *Rousseau.*

Temperament is the accommodation or adjustment of the imperfect sounds, by transferring a part of their defects to the more perfect ones, to remedy in part the false intervals of instruments of fixed sounds, as the organ, harpsichord, pianoforte, &c. *Busby.*

The harshness of a given concord increases with the *temperament*. *Prof. Fisher.*

TEM-PER-A-MENT'AL, *a.* Constitutional. [*Not much used.*] *Brown.*

TEM'PER-ANCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *temperantia*, from *tempero.*]

1. Moderation; particularly, habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; restrained or moderate indulgence; as, *temperance* in eating and drinking; *temperance* in the indulgence of joy or mirth. *Temperance* in eating and drinking is opposed to *gluttony* and *drunkenness*, and in other indulgences to *excess*.

2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion.

He calmed his wrath with goodly *temperance*. *Spenser.*
[*Unusual.*]

TEM'PER-ATE, *a.* [L. *temperatus.*]

1. Moderate; not excessive; as, *temperate* heat; a *temperate* climate; *temperate* air. *Bacon.*

2. Moderate in the indulgence of the appetites and passions; as, *temperate* in eating and drinking; *temperate* in pleasures; *temperate* in speech.

Be sober and *temperate*, and you will be healthy. *Franklin.*

3. Cool; calm; not marked with passion; not violent; as, a *temperate* discourse or address; *temperate* language.

4. Proceeding from temperance; as, *temperate* sleep. *Pope.*

5. Free from ardent passion.

She is not hot, but *temperate* as the morn. *Shak.*

Temperate zone; the space on the earth between the tropics and the polar circles, where the heat is less than in the tropics, and the cold less than in the polar circles.

TEM'PER ATE-LY, *adv.* Moderately; without excess or extravagance.

2. Calmly; without violence of passion; as, to reprove one *temperately*.

3. With moderate force.

Winds that *temperately* blow. *Addison.*

TEM'PER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Moderation; freedom from excess; as, the *temperateness* of the weather or of a climate.

2. Calmness; coolness of mind. *Daniel.*

TEM'PER-A-TIVE, *a.* Having the power or quality of tempering.

TEM'PER-A-TURE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *temperatura.*]

1. In *physics*, the state of a body with regard to heat or cold, as indicated by the thermometer; or the degree of free caloric which a body possesses, when compared with other bodies. When a body applied to another expands that body, we say it is of a *higher temperature*, that is, it possesses more free caloric. When it contracts another body, it is said to be of a *lower temperature*. Thus we speak of the *temperature* of air, of water, of a climate, &c.; two countries of the same *temperature*.

2. Constitution; state; degree of any quality.

Memory depends upon the consistence and *temperature* of the brain. *Watts.*

3. Moderation; freedom from immoderate passions.

In that proud port, which her so goodly graceth,
Most goodly *temperature* you may descry *Spenser.*
[*Not in use.*]

TEM'PER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Duly mixed or modified; reduced to a proper state; softened; allayed; hardened.

2. Adjusted by musical temperament.

3. *a.* Disposed; as, a well-*tempered*, good-*tempered*, or bad-*tempered* man.

TEM'PER-ING, *ppr.* Mixing and qualifying; qualifying by mixture; softening; mollifying; reducing to a state of moderation; hardening.

TEM'PEST, *n.* [Fr. *tempête*; L. *tempestas*; Sp. *tempestad*; It. *tempesta*; from L. *tempus*, time, season. The primary sense of *tempus*, time, is a falling, or that which falls, comes, or happens, from some verb which signifies to fall or come suddenly, or rather, to drive, to rush. *Time* is, properly, a coming, a season, that which presents itself, or is present. The sense of *tempest* is from the sense of rushing or driving. See TEMERITY and TEMERARIOUS.]

1. An extensive current of wind, rushing with great velocity and violence, and commonly attended with rain, hail, or snow; a storm of extreme violence. We usually apply the word to a violent storm of considerable duration; but we say also of a tornado, it blew a *tempest*. The currents of wind are named, according to their respective degrees of force or rapidity, a *breeze*, a *gale*, a *storm*, a *tempest*, a *hurricane*; but *gale* is also used as synonymous with *storm*, and *storm* with *tempest*. *Gust* is usually applied to a sudden blast of short duration.

We, caught in a fiery *tempest*, shall be hurled
Each on his rock transfixed. *Milton.*

2. A violent tumult or commotion; as, a popular or political *tempest*; the *tempest* of war.

3. Perturbation; violent agitation; as, a *tempest* of the passions.

TEM'PEST, *v. t.* To disturb as by a tempest. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

TEM'PEST, *v. t.* [Fr. *tempester.*] To storm. *Sandys.*

2. To pour a tempest on. *B. Jonson.*

TEM'PEST-BEAT-EN, *a.* [*tempest* and *beat.*] Beaten or shattered with storms. *Dryden.*

TEM-PEST'IVE, *a.* Seasonable.

TEM-PEST-IV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *tempestivus.*] Seasonableness. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

TEM'PEST-TOST, *a.* [*tempest* and *toss.*] Tossed or driven about by tempests. *Shak.*

TEM-PEST'U-OUS, (tem-pest'yu-us,) *a.* [Sp. *tempestuoso*; It. *tempestoso*; Fr. *tempêtueux.*]

1. Very stormy; turbulent; rough with wind; as, *tempestuous* weather; a *tempestuous* night.

2. Blowing with violence; as, a *tempestuous* wind.

TEM-PEST'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* With great violence of wind or great commotion; turbulently. *Milton.*

TEM-PEST'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Storminess; the state of being tempestuous or disturbed by violent winds; as, the *tempestuousness* of the winter or of weather.

TEM'PLAR, *n.* [from the *Temple*, a house near the Thames, which originally belonged to the Knights Templars. The latter took their denomination from an apartment of the palace of Baldwin II., in Jerusalem, near the temple.]

1. A student of the law. *Pope.*

2. *Templars, Knights of the Temple*; a religious military order, first established at Jerusalem in favor of pilgrims traveling to the Holy Land. The order originated with some persons who, in 1118, devoted themselves to the service of God, promising to live in perpetual chastity, obedience, and poverty, after the manner of canons. In 1228, this order was confirmed in the council of Troyes, and subjected to a rule of discipline. It flourished, became immensely rich, and its members became so insolent and vicious, that the order was suppressed by the council of Vienne, in 1312. *Cyc.*

TEM'PLATE, *n.* See TRENAIL.

TEM'PLE, (tem'pl,) *n.* [Fr.; L. *templum*; It. *tempio*; Sp. *templo*; W. *temyl*, temple, that is extended, a seat; *temlu*, to form a seat, expanse, or temple; Gaelic, *teampul.*]

1. A public edifice erected in honor of some deity. Among *pagans*, a building erected to some pretended deity, and in which the people assembled to worship. *Originally*, temples were open places, as the Stonehenge in England. In Rome, some of the temples were open, and called *sacella*; others were roofed, and called *ædes*. The most celebrated of the ancient pagan temples were that of Belus in Babylon, that of Vulcan at Memphis, that of Jupiter at Thebes, that of Diana at Ephesus, that of Apollo in Miletus, that of Jupiter Olympius in Athens, and that of Apollo at Delphi. The most celebrated and magnificent temple erected to the true God, was that built by Solomon in Jerusalem, which is often called, by way of eminence, *the temple*.

In *Scripture*, the tabernacle is sometimes called by this name. 1 *Sam.* i.—iii.

2. A church; an edifice erected among Christians as a place of public worship.

Can he, whose life is a perpetual insult to the authority of God, enter with any pleasure a *temple* consecrated to devotion and sanctified by prayer? *Buckminster.*

2. A place in which the divine presence specially resides; the church as a collective body. *Eph.* ii.

4. In *England*, the *Temple* consists of two inns of court, thus called because anciently the dwellings of the Knights Templars. They are called the INNER and the MIDDLE TEMPLE.

TEM'PLE, *n.* [L. *tempus*, *tempora*. The primary sense of the root of this word is to fall. See TIME.]

1. *Literally*, the fall of the head; the part where the head slopes from the top.

2. In *anatomy*, the anterior and lateral part of the head, where the skull is covered by the temporal muscles. *Cye.*

TEM'PLE, *v. t.* To build a temple for; to appropriate a temple to. [*Little used.*] *Feltham.*

TEM'PLED, *a.* Furnished with a temple; inclosed in a temple.

TEM'PLET, *n.* In *masonry*, a mold used by bricklayers and masons in cutting or setting out their work.

2. A mold used by mill-wrights for shaping the teeth of wheels.

3. A short piece of timber under a girder or other beam. *Brande.*

TEM'PO, *n.* [It.] In *music*, time. *Brande.*

O TEMPO-RA, O MORES, [L.] O the times, O the manners.

TEM'PO-RAL, *a.* [Fr. *temporel*; from L. *temporalis*, from *tempus*, time.]

1. Pertaining to this life, or this world, or the body only; secular; as, *temporal* concerns; *temporal* affairs. In this sense, it is opposed to SPIRITUAL. Let not *temporal* affairs or employments divert the mind from spiritual concerns, which are far more important.

In this sense also it is opposed to ECCLESIASTICAL; as, *temporal* power, that is, secular, civil, or political power; *temporal* courts, those which take cognizance of civil suits. *Temporal* jurisdiction is that which regards civil and political affairs.

2. Measured or limited by time, or by this life or this state of things; having limited existence; opposed to ETERNAL.

The things which are seen are *temporal*, but the things which are not seen are eternal. — 2 Cor. iv.

3. In *grammar*, the *temporal* augment is the short initial vowel of a verb, lengthened, in certain tenses, into the corresponding long one.

4. [Fr. *temporal.*] Pertaining to the temple or temples of the head; as, the *temporal* bone; a *temporal* artery or vein; *temporal* muscle.

TEM-PO-RAL'I-TIES, *n. pl.* Secular possessions; revenues of an ecclesiastic proceeding from lands, tenements, or lay-fees, tithes, and the like. It is opposed to SPIRITUALITIES. *Bacon.*

TEM'PO-RAL-LY, *adv.* With respect to time or this life only. *South.*

TEM'PO-RAL-NESS, *n.* Worldliness. [*Not used.*]

TEM'PO-RAL-TY, *n.* The laity. [*Little used.*]

2. Secular possessions. [See TEMPORALITIES.]

TEM-PO-RA'NE-OUS, *a.* Temporary. [*Little used.*]

TEM'PO-RA-RI-LY, *adv.* For a time only; not perpetually.

TEM'PO-RA-RI-NESS, *n.* [from *temporary.*] The state of being temporary; opposed to PERPETUITY.

TEM'PO-RA-RY, *a.* [L. *temporarius.*]

Lasting for a time only; existing or continuing for a limited time; as, the patient has obtained *temporary* relief. There is a *temporary* cessation of hostilities. There is a *temporary* supply of provisions. In times of great danger, Rome appointed a *temporary* dictator.

TEM-PO-RI-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of temporizing.

TEM'PO-RIZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *temporiser*; from L. *tempus*, time.]

1. To comply with the time or occasion; to humor or yield to the current of opinion or to circumstances; *a conduct that often indicates obsequiousness.*

They might their grievance inwardly complain,
But outwardly they needs must *temporize*. *Daniel.*

2. To delay; to procrastinate.

Well, you will *temporize* with the hours. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

3. To comply. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TEM'PO-RIZ-ER, *n.* One who yields to the time, or complies with the prevailing opinions, fashions, or occasions; a trimmer. *Shak.*

TEM'PO-RIZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Complying with the time, or with the prevailing humors and opinions of men; time-serving.

TEM'PO-RIZ-ING, *n.* A yielding to the time; a complying with the prevailing opinions, fashions, or occasions. *Holland.*

TEM'PO-RIZ-ING-LY, *adv.* In a temporizing manner.

TEMPT, *v. t.* [Arm. *tempti*; L. *tento*; Fr. *tenter*; It. *tentare*; Sp. *tentar.* It is from the root of L. *teneo*, Gr. τείνω, and the primary sense is, to strain, urge, press.]

1. To incite or solicit to an evil act; to entice to something wrong by presenting arguments that are,

plausible or convincing, or by the offer of some pleasure or apparent advantage as the inducement.

My Lady Gray *tempts* him to this harsh extremity. *Shak.*
Every man is *tempted*, when he is drawn away by his own lust and enticed. — James i.

2. To provoke; to incite.

Tempt not the brave and needy to despair. *Dryden.*

3. To solicit; to draw; *without the notion of evil.*

Still his strength concealed,
Which *tempted* our attempt, and wrought our fall. *Milton.*

4. To try; to venture on; to attempt.

Ere leave be given *to tempt* the nether sky. *Dryden.*

5. In *Scripture*, to try; to prove; to put to trial for proof.

God did *tempt* Abraham. — Gen. xxii.
Ye shall not *tempt* the Lord your God. — Deut. vi.

TEMPT'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to be tempted. *Swift.*
TEMPT-A'TION, *n.* The act of tempting; enticement to evil by arguments, by flattery, or by the offer of some real or apparent good.

When the devil had ended all the *temptation*, he departed from him for a season. — Luke iv.

2. Solicitation of the passions; enticements to evil proceeding from the prospect of pleasure or advantage.

3. The state of being tempted or enticed to evil. When by human weakness you are led into *temptation*, resort to prayer for relief.)

4. Trial.

Lead us not into *temptation*. *Lord's Prayer.*

5. That which is presented to the mind as an inducement to evil.

Dare to be great without a guilty crown;
View it, and lay the bright *temptation* down. *Dryden.*

6. In *colloquial language*, an allurement to any thing indifferent, or even good.

TEMPT-A'TION-LESS, *a.* Having no temptation or motive. [*Little used.*]
TEMPT'ED, *pp.* Enticed to evil; provoked; tried.
TEMPT'ER, *n.* One that solicits or entices to evil.

Those who are bent to do wickedly will never want *tempters* to urge them on. *Tillotson.*

2. The great adversary of man; the devil. *Matt.* iv.
TEMPT'ING, *ppr.* Enticing to evil; trying.
2. *a.* Adapted to entice or allure; attractive; as, *tempting* pleasures.
TEMPT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to entice to evil; so as to allure.
TEMPT'ING-NESS, *n.* The state of being tempting.
TEMPT'RESS, *n.* A female who entices.
TEMSE, *n.* A sieve. [Written also TAMS and TEMPSE.]
TEMSE'-BREAD, (tems'bred,) } *n.* [Fr. *tamiser*,
TEMS'ED-BREAD, (temst'bred,) } It. *tamisare*, *tamigiare*, to sift; Fr. *tamis*, It. *tamiso*, *tamigio*, a sieve.]

Bread made of flour better sifted than common flour. [*I know not where this word is used.*] *Johnson.*

TEM'U-LENCE, } *n.* [L. *temulentia.*]
TEM'U-LEN-CY, }

Intoxication; inebriation; drunkenness. [*Not used.*]

TEM'U-LENT, *a.* [L. *temulentus.*]

Intoxicated. [*Not in use.*]

TEM'U-LENT-IVE, *a.* Drunken; in a state of inebriation. [*Not in use.*]
TEN, *a.* [Sax. *tyn*; D. *tien*; G. *zehn*; Dan. *tie*; Sw. *tio.* I suppose this word to be contracted from the Gothic *tiguns*, ten, from *tig*, ten. If so, this is the Greek *δεκα*, L. *decem*, W. *deg*, Gaelic, *deich*, Fr. *dix*, It. *dieci*, Sp. *diez.*]

1. Twice five; nine and one.

With twice *ten* sail I crossed the Phrygian Sea. *Dryden.*

2. It is a kind of proverbial number.

There's a proud modesty in merit,
Averse to beggings, and resolved to pay
Ten times the gift it asks. *Dryden.*

The meaning in this use is, a great deal more, indefinitely.

TEN'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *teneo*, to hold. See TENANT.]

That may be held, maintained, or defended against an assailant, or against attempts to take it; as, a *tenable* fortress. The works were not deemed *tenable.* The ground taken in the argument is not *tenable.*

TEN'A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The state of being tenable.
TEN-A-BIL'I-TY, }
TEN'ACE, *n.* In *whist*, the state of holding the first and third best cards. *Smart.*
TE-NA'CIOUS, (te-nā'shus,) *a.* [L. *tenax*, from *teneo*, to hold; Fr. *tenace.*]

1. Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; inclined to retain what is in possession; as, men *tenacious* of their just rights. Men are usually *tenacious* of their opinions, as well as of their property. *Locke. Arbuthnot.*

2. Retentive; apt to retain long what is committed to it; as, a *tenacious* memory. *Locke.*

3. Adhesive; apt to adhere to another substance; as oily, glutinous, or viscous matter. Few substances are so *tenacious* as tar.

4. Niggardly; close-fisted. *Ainsworth.*

TE-NA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With a disposition to hold fast what is possessed.

2. Adhesively.

3. Obstinately; with firm adherence.

TE-NA'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of holding fast; unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go; as, a man's *tenaciousness* of his rights or opinions.

2. Adhesiveness; stickiness; as, the *tenaciousness* of clay or glue.

3. Retentiveness; as, the *tenaciousness* of memory.

TE-NAC'I-TY, (te-nas'e-te,) *n.* [Fr. *tenacité*; L. *tenacitas*, from *teneo*, to hold.]

1. Adhesiveness; that quality of bodies which makes them stick or adhere to others; glutinousness; stickiness; as, the *tenacity* of oils, of glue, of tar, of starch, and the like.

2. That quality of bodies which keeps them from parting without considerable force; cohesiveness; the effect of attraction; opposed to BRITTLENESS or FRAGILITY. *Cyc.*

TE-NAC'U-LUM, *n.* [L.] A surgical instrument by which the mouths of bleeding arteries are seized and drawn out.

TEN'A-CY, *n.* Tenaciousness. [*Not in use.*] *Barrow.*

TE-NAILLE', *n.* [Fr. *tenaille*, from *tenir*, L. *teneo*, to hold.]

In *fortification*, a rampart raised in the main ditch, in front of the curtain, between two bastions, having two faces parallel to those of the bastions, and often a third face, which forms a curtain. *P. Cyc.*

TE-NAIL'LON, (te-nāl'yun,) *n.* In *fortification*, tenaillons are works constructed on each side of the ravelins, like the lunets, to increase the strength of the ravelins, procure additional ground beyond the ditch, or cover the shoulders of the bastions. *P. Cyc.*

TEN'AN-CY, *n.* [Sp. *tenencia*; Fr. *tenant*; L. *tenens.*]

In *law*, a holding or possession of lands or tenements; tenure; as, *tenancy* in fee-simple; *tenancy* in tail; *tenancy* by the courtesy; *tenancy* at will. *Tenancy* in common happens where there is a unity of possession merely. *Blackstone.*

TEN'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *tenant*, from *tenir*, to hold; L. *teneo*; Gr. *τεινω*, to strain, stretch, extend; W. *tanu*, to stretch; *tynu*, to pull; *tyn*, a stretch; *ten*, drawn; It. *tenere*, Sp. *tener*, to hold.]

1. A person holding land or other real estate under another, either by grant, lease, or at will; one who has the occupation or temporary possession of lands or tenements, whose title is in another; as, a *tenant* in tail; *tenant* in common; *tenant* by the courtesy; *tenant* in parcenery; *tenant* for life; *tenant* at will; *tenant* in dower.

2. One who has possession of any place; a dweller.

The happy *tenant* of your shade. *Cowley.*

Tenant in capite, or *tenant in chief*, by the laws of England, is one who holds immediately of the king. According to the feudal system, all lands in England are considered as held immediately or mediately of the king, who is styled lord paramount. Such tenants, however, are considered as having the fee of the lands and permanent possession. *Blackstone.*

TEN'ANT, *v. t.* To hold or possess as a tenant.

Sir Roger's estate is *tenanted* by persons who have served him or his ancestors. *Addison.*

TEN'ANT-A-BLE, *a.* Fit to be rented; in a state of repair suitable for a tenant.
TEN'ANT-ED, *pp.* Held by a tenant.
TEN'ANT-ING, *ppr.* Holding as a tenant.
TEN'ANT-LESS, *a.* Having no tenant; unoccupied; as, a *tenantless* mansion. *Thodey.*
TEN'ANT-RY, *n.* The body of tenants; as, the *tenantry* of a manor or a kingdom. *Paley.*

2. Tenancy. [*Not in use.*] *Ridley.*

TEN'ANT-SAW. See TENON-SAW.
TENCH, *n.* [Fr. *tenche*; Sp. *tenca*; L. *tinca.*]

A European fresh-water fish, of the carp family, very tenacious of life.

TEND, *v. t.* [Contracted from *attend*, L. *attendo*; *ad* and *tendo*, to stretch, W. *tanu.* Attention denotes a straining of the mind.]

1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as an assistant or protector.

And flaming ministers to watch and *tend*
Their earthly charge. *Milton.*
There is a pleasure in that simplicity, in beholding princes *tending* their flocks. *Pope.*

2. To hold and take care of; as, to *tend* a child.

3. To be attentive to.

Unmarked of lamb or kid that *tend* their play. *Milton.*

4. *To tend a vessel*, is to cause her to swing, at single anchor, so as not to foul the cable round the stock or flukes of the anchor. *Totten.*

TEND, *v. i.* [L. *tendo*; Fr. *tendre*. It *tendere*; formed on L. *teneo*, Gr. *τεινω*, Sans. *tan.*]

1. To move in a certain direction.

Having overheard two gentlemen *tending* toward that sight. *Wotton.*
Here Dardanus was born, and hither *tends.* *Dryden.*

2. To be directed to any end or purpose; to aim at; to have or give a leaning.

The laws of our religion *tend* to the universal happiness of mankind. *Tillotson.*

3. To contribute. Our petitions, if granted, might *tend* to our destruction. *Hammond.*

4. [For ATTEND.] To attend; to wait as attendants or servants.

He *tends* upon my father. [*Colloquial.*] *Shak.*

5. To attend as something inseparable. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

6. To wait; to expect. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TEND'ANCE, *n.* Attendance; state of expectation.

2. Persons attending. *Shak.*

3. Act of waiting; attendance. *Shak.*

4. Care; act of tending. *Milton.*

[This word is entirely obsolete in all its senses. We now use ATTENDANCE.]

TEND'ED, *pp.* Attended; taken care of; nursed; as an infant or a sick person.
TEND'EN-CY, *n.* [from *tend*; L. *tendens*, tending.]

Drift; direction or course toward any place, object, effect, or result. Read such books only as have a good moral *tendency.* Mild language has a *tendency* to allay irritation.

Writings of this kind, if conducted with candor, have a more particular *tendency* to the good of their country. *Addison.*

TEND'ER, *n.* [from *tend.*] One that attends or takes care of; a nurse.

2. A small vessel employed to attend a larger one, for supplying her with provisions and other stores, or to convey intelligence, and the like. *Mar. Dict.*

3. On *railroads*, a car which attends on locomotives, to supply the fuel.

4. [Fr. *tendre*, to reach.] In *law*, an offer, either of money to pay a debt, or of service to be performed, in order to save a penalty or forfeiture, which would be incurred by non-payment or non-performance; as, the *tender* of rent due, or of the amount of a note or bond with interest. To constitute a legal tender, such money must be offered as the law prescribes; the offer of bank notes is not a legal tender. So also the tender must be at the time and place where the rent or debt ought to be paid, and it must be to the full amount due.

There is also a *tender* of issue in pleadings, a *tender* of an oath, &c.

5. Any offer for acceptance. The gentleman made me a *tender* of his services.

6. The thing offered. This money is not a legal *tender.*

7. Regard; kind concern. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TEND'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *tendre*, to reach or stretch out; L. *tendo.*]

1. To offer in words; or to exhibit or present for acceptance.

All conditions, all minds, *tender* down
Their service to Lord Timon. *Shak.*

2. To hold; to esteem.

Tender yourself more dearly. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

3. To offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand, for saving a penalty or forfeiture; as, to *tender* the amount of rent or debt.

TEN'DER, *a.* [Fr. *tendre*; It. *tenero*; Port. *tenro*; In and Gaelic, *tin*; W. *tyner*; L. *tener*; allied probably to *thin*, L. *tenuis*, W. *tenau*; Ar. وذن *wadana*, to be soft or thin. Class Dn, No. 12, and see No. 25.]

1. Soft; easily impressed, broken, bruised, or injured; not firm or hard; as, *tender* plants; *tender* flesh; *tender* grapes. *Deut.* xxxii. *Cant.* ii.

2. Very sensible to impression and pain; easily pained.

Our bodies are not naturally more *tender* than our faces. *L'Estrange.*

3. Delicate; effeminate; not hardy, or able to endure hardship.

The *tender* and delicate woman among you. — Deut. xxviii.

4. Weak; feeble; as, *tender* age. *Gen.* xxxiii.

5. Young and carefully educated. *Prov.* iv.

6. Susceptible of the softer passions, as love, compassion, kindness; compassionate; pitiful; easily affected by the distresses of another, or anxious for another's good; as, the *tender* kindness of the church; a *tender* heart.

7. Compassionate; easily excited to pity, forgiveness, or favor.

The Lord is pitiful, and of *tender* mercy. — James v. Luke i.

8. Exciting kind concern.

I love Valentine;
His life is as *tender* to me as his soul. *Shak.*

9. Expressive of the softer passions; as, a *tender* strain.

10. Careful to save inviolate, or not to injure; with *of*. Be *tender of* your neighbor's reputation.

The civil authority should be *tender of* the honor of God and religion. *Tillotson.*

11. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain.

You, that are so *tender* o'er his follies,
Will never do him good *Shak.*

12. Apt to give pain; as, that is a *tender* subject; things that are *tender* and unpleasing. *Bacon.*

13. Adapted to excite feeling or sympathy; pathetic; as, *tender* expressions; *tender* expostulations.

TEND'ER-ED, *pp.* Offered for acceptance.

TEN'DER-HEART'ED, (-hart'ed,) *a.* [*tender* and *heart.*] Having great sensibility; susceptible of impressions or influence.

When Rehoboam was young and *tender-hearted*, and could not withstand them.—2 Chron. xiii.

2. Very susceptible of the softer passions of love, pity, or kindness.

Be ye kind one to another, and *tender-hearted.*—Eph. iv.

TEN'DER-HEART'ED-LY, *adv.* With tender affection.

TEN'DER-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Susceptibility of the softer passions.

TEN'DER-HEFT-ED, *a.* Having great tenderness. *Shak.*

TEND'ER-ING, *ppr.* Offering for acceptance.

TEN'DER-LING, *n.* A fondling; one made tender by too much kindness.

2. The first horns of a deer.

TEN'DER-LOIN, *n.* A tender part of flesh in the hind quarter of beef, the Psoas muscle.

TEN'DER-LY, *adv.* With tenderness; mildly; gently; softly; in a manner not to injure or give pain.

Brutus *tenderly* reproves. *Pope.*

2. Kindly; with pity or affection.

TEN'DER-MOUTH-ED, *a.* Having a tender mouth.

TEN'DER-NESS, *n.* The state of being tender or easily broken, bruised, or injured; softness; brittleness; as, the *tenderness* of a thread; the *tenderness* of flesh.

2. The state of being easily hurt; soreness; as, the *tenderness* of flesh when bruised or inflamed.

3. Susceptibility of the softer passions; sensibility.

Well we know your *tenderness* of heart. *Shak.*

4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another, or to save him from pain. *Bacon.*

5. Scrupulousness; caution; extreme care or concern not to give or to commit offense; as, *tenderness* of conscience. *South.*

6. Cautious care to preserve, or not to injure; as, a *tenderness* of reputation. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

7. Softness of expression; pathos.

TEND'ERS, *n. pl.* Proposals for performing a service.

TEND'ING, *ppr.* Having a certain direction; taking care of.

TEND'ING, *n.* The act of attending.

TEND'ING, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a swinging round or movement of a ship upon her anchor.

TEN'DIN-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *tendineux*; It. *tendinoso*; from L. *tendines*, tendons, from *tendo*, to stretch.]

1. Pertaining to a tendon; partaking of the nature of tendons.

2. Full of tendons; sinewy; as, nervous and *tendinous* parts. *Wiseman.*

TEND'MENT, *n.* Attendance; care. [*Obs.*] *Hall.*

TEN'DON, *n.* [L. *tendo*; Gr. τενων; from τεινω, L. *teneo*, *tendo*.]

In *anatomy*, a hard, insensible cord or bundle of fibers, by which a muscle is attached to a bone.

TEN'DRAC, TEN'REC, TAN'REC, *n.* The popular name of three insectivorous mammals, of the genus Centenes. They are small quadrupeds, found in Madagascar and the Isle of France.

TEN'DRIL, *n.* [Fr. *tendron*, from *tenir*, to hold.]

A filiform, spiral shoot of a plant that winds round another body for the purpose of support. *Tendrils*, or claspers, are given to plants that have weak stalks. *Ray.*

They are also given to creeping vines which require support on the earth.

A *tendril*, in most cases, is a peculiar modification of a petiole; though sometimes it is a modification of some part of the inflorescence, as in the vine. *Lindley.*

TEN'DRIL, *a.* Clasping; climbing; as a tendril. *Dyer.*

TEND'RY, *n.* Proposal to acceptance; tender. *Heylin.*

TEND'SOME, (ten'sum,) *a.* Requiring much attendance; as, a *tendsome* child.

TEN'E-BROUS, TE-NE'BRI-OUS, *a.* [L. *tenebrosus*, from *tenebræ*, darkness.]

Dark; gloomy. *Young.*

TEN'E-BROUS-NESS, TEN-E-BROS'I-TY, *n.* Darkness; gloom.

TEN'E-MENT, *n.* [Fr.; Low L. *tenementum*, from *teneo*, to hold.]

1. In *common acceptation*, a house; a building for a habitation; or an apartment in a building, used by one family.

2. A house or lands depending on a manor; or a fee farm depending on a superior. *Cyc.*

3. In *law*, any species of permanent property that may be held, as lands, houses, rents, commons, an office, an advowson, a franchise, a right of common, a peerage, &c. These are called *free* or *frank tenements.*

The thing held is a *tenement*, and the possessor of it a *tenant*, and the manner of possession is called *tenure.* *Blackstone.*

TEN-E-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to tenanted lands; that is or may be held by tenants.

Tenemental lands they distributed among their tenants. *Blackstone.*

TEN-E-MENT'A-RY, *a.* That is or may be leased; held by tenants. *Spelman.*

TE-NER'I-TY, *n.* Tenderness. [*Not in use.*]

TE-NES'MUS, *n.* [L.; *literally*, a straining or stretching.]

An urgent, distressing, and almost painful sensation, as if a discharge from the intestines must take place immediately; always referred to the lower extremity of the rectum.

TEN'ET, *n.* [L. *tenet*, he holds.]

Any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine, which a person believes or maintains as true; as, the *tenets* of Plato or of Cicero. The *tenets* of Christians are adopted from the Scriptures; but different interpretations give rise to a great diversity of *tenets.*

TEN'FOLD, *a.* [*ten* and *fold.*] Ten times more.

Fire kindled into *tenfold* rage. *Milton.*

TE'NI-OID, *a.* A term applied to a family of parenchymatous entozoa, comprising what are commonly called TAPEWORMS.

TEN'NANT-ITE, *n.* [from Smithson *Tennant.*] A blackish, lead-gray ore of copper, from Cornwall, consisting of copper, iron, arsenic, and sulphur. *Dana.*

TEN'NIS, *n.* [If this word is from L. *teneo*, Fr. *tenir*, it must be from the sense of holding on, continuing to keep in motion.]

A play in which a ball is driven continually or kept in motion by rackets.

TEN'NIS, *v. t.* To drive a ball. *Spenser.*

TEN'NIS-COURT, *n.* A place or court for playing the game of tennis. *Rich. Dict.*

TEN'NIS-ED, (ten'nist,) *pp.* Driven, as a ball.

TEN'NIS-ING, *ppr.* Driving, as a ball.

TEN'ON, *n.* [Fr., from *tenir*, L. *teneo*, to hold.]

In *building* and *cabinet work*, the end of a piece of timber, which is reduced in its dimensions so as to be fitted into a mortise for insertion, or inserted, for fastening two pieces of timber together. The form of a tenon is various, as square, dovetailed, &c.

TEN'ON-SAW, *n.* A saw with a brass or steel back, for cutting tenons. *Gwilt.*

TEN'OR, *n.* [L. *tenor*, from *teneo*, to hold; that is, a holding on in a continued course; Fr. *teneur*; It. *tenore*; Sp. *tenor.*]

1. Continued run or currency; whole course or strain. We understand a speaker's intention or views from the *tenor* of his conversation; that is, from the general course of his ideas, or general purport of his speech.

Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law positively require humility and meekness to all men? *Spral.*

2. Stamp; character. The conversation was of the same *tenor* as that of the preceding day.

This success would look like chance, if it were not perpetual and always of the same *tenor.* *Dryden.*

3. Sense contained; purport; substance; general course or drift; as, close attention to the *tenor* of the discourse. Warrants are to be executed according to their form and *tenor.* *Locke.*

Bid me tear the bond,
When it is paid according to the *tenor.* *Shak.*

4. [Fr. *tenor.*] In *music*, the most common natural pitch of a man's voice in singing, or the higher of the two kinds of voices usually belonging to adult males; hence, the part of a tune adapted to this voice, the second of the four parts in the scale of sounds, reckoning from the base; and originally the air, to which the other parts were auxiliary.

5. The persons who sing the tenor, or the instrument that plays it.

TE-NOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. τενων and τεμνω.] In *surgery*, the division or the act of dividing a tendon.

TEN'REC, *n.* The name of three small insectivorous quadrupeds, of the genus Centenes, allied to the hedgehog, and found in Madagascar and the Isle of France. [Also written TANREC and TENDRAC.]

TENSE, (tens,) *a.* [L. *tensus*, from *tendo*, to stretch.]

Stretched; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax; as, a *tense* fiber.

For the free passage of the sound into the ear, it is requisite that the tympanum be *tense.* *Holder.*

TENSE, (tense,) *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *temps*, L. *tempus.*]

In *grammar*, time, or a particular form of a verb, or a combination of words, used to express the time of action, or of that which is affirmed; or tense is an inflection of verbs, by which they are made to signify or distinguish the time of actions or events.

The primary simple tenses are three—those which express time *past*, *present*, and *future*; but these admit of modifications, which differ in different languages. The English language is rich in *tenses*, beyond any other language in Europe.

TENSE'LY, *adv.* With tension.

TENSE'NESS, (tens'nese,) *n.* The state of being tense or stretched to stiffness; stiffness; opposed to LAXNESS; as, the *tenseness* of a string or fiber; *tenseness* of the skin. *Sharp.*

TENS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state that admits tension.

TENS'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being extended. *Bacon.*

TENS'ILE, (ten'sil,) *a.* Capable of extension.

TEN'SION, (ten'shun,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *tensio*, *tendo.*]

1. The act of stretching or straining; as, the *tension* of the muscles.

2. The state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; or the state of being bent or strained; as, different degrees of *tension* in chords give different sounds; the greater the *tension*, the more acute the sound.

3. The stretching or degree of stretching to which a wire, cord, piece of timber, &c., is strained by drawing it in the direction of its length; strain.

4. Distention. [*Gwilt.*

TENS'IVE, *a.* Giving the sensation of tension, stiffness, or contraction; as, a *tensive* pain. *Floyer.*

TEN'SOME. See TENDSOME.

TENS'OR, *n.* In *anatomy*, a muscle that extends or stretches a part.

TEN'SURE; the same as TENSION, and not used. *Bacon.*

TENT, *n.* [W. *tent*, from *ten*, *tyn*, stretched; Fr. *tente*; Sp. *tienda*; L. *tentorium*, from *tendo*, to stretch.]

1. A pavilion or portable lodge consisting of canvas or other coarse cloth, stretched and sustained by poles; used for sheltering persons from the weather, *particularly* soldiers in camp. The wandering Arabs and Tartars lodge in *tents.* The Israelites lodged in *tents* forty years, while they were in the desert.

2. In *surgery*, a roll of lint or linen, used to dilate an opening in the flesh, or to prevent the healing of an opening from which matter or other fluid is discharged. *Cye.*

TENT, *n.* [Sp. *tinto*, deep colored, from L. *tinctus.*]

A kind of wine of a deep red color, chiefly from Galicia or Malaga in Spain.

TENT, *v. i.* To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle. *Shak.*

TENT, *v. t.* To probe; to search as with a tent; as, to *tent* a wound.

I'll *tent* him to the quick. *Shak.*

2. To keep open with a tent. *Wiseman.*

TENT'-BED, *n.* A high-post bedstead, having curtains in an arched form above. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

TEN'TA-CLE, TEN-TAC'U-LA, *n. pl.* [Tech. L. *tentacula.*]

A filiform process or organ, simple or branched, on the bodies of various animals of the Linnæan class Vermes, and of Cuvier's Mollusca, Annelida, Echinodermata, Actinia, Medusæ, Polypi, &c., either an organ of feeling, prehension, or motion, sometimes round the mouth, sometimes on other parts of the body.

TEN-TAC'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to tentacles.

TEN-TAC'U-LA-TED, *a.* Having tentacles.

TEN-TA-CU-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *tentaculum* and *fero*, to bear.]

Producing tentacula or tentacles. *Kirby.*

TENT'AGE, *n.* An encampment. [*Unusual.*] *Drayton.*

TEN-TA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *tentatio*; *tento*, to try.]

Trial; temptation. [*Little used.*] *Dreum.*

TENT'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr.] Trying; essaying.

TENT'A-TIVE, *n.* An essay; trial. *Berkeley.*

TENT'ED, *a.* Covered or furnished with tents, as soldiers.

2. Covered with tents; as, a *tented* field.

TENT'ER, *n.* [L. *tendo*, *tentus*, to stretch.]

A machine for stretching cloth, by means of hooks, called TENTER-HOOKS. *Hebert.*

To be on the tenters; to be on the stretch; to be in distress, uneasiness, or suspense. *Hudibras.*

TENT'ER, *v. t.* To hang or stretch on tenters.

TENT'ER, *v. i.* To admit extension. [*Bacon.*

Woolen cloths will *tenter.* *Bacon.*

TENT'ER-ED, *pp.* Stretched or hung on tenters.

TENT'ER-GROUND, *n.* Ground on which tenters are erected.

TENT'ER-HOOK, *n.* A sharp, hooked nail, used in stretching cloth on the frame called TENTER.

TENT'ER-ING, *ppr.* Stretching or hanging on tenters.

TENTH, *a.* [from *ten.*] The ordinal of ten; the first after the ninth.

TENTH, *n.* The tenth part.

2. Tithe; the tenth part of annual produce or increase. The *tenth* of income is payable to the clergy in England, as it was to the priests among the Israelites.

In *music*, the octave of the third; an interval

comprehending nine conjoint degrees, or ten sounds, diatonically divided. *Busby.*

TENTH'LY, *adv.* In the tenth place.

TEN-TIG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *tentigo*, a stretching.] Stiff; stretched. [*Not in use.*] *Dict.*

TENT'ING, *ppr.* Probing; keeping open with a tent.

TENT'O-RY, *n.* [L. *tentorium.*] The awning of a tent. *Evelyn.*

TENT'WORT, (-wurt,) *n.* [*tent* and *wort.*] A plant of the genus Asplenium.

TEN'U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *tenuo.*] To make thin.

TEN'U-A-TED, *pp.* Made thin.

TEN'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Making thin.

TEN-U-I-FO'LI-OUS, *a.* [L. *tenuis* and *folium.*] Having thin or narrow leaves.

TE-NU'I-OUS, *a.* Rare or subtile; opposed to Dense.

TEN-U-I-ROS'TERS, *n. pl.* [L. *tenuis* and *rostrum.*] A tribe of insessorial or perching birds, including those which have a long and slender bill. *Brande.*

TEN-U-I-ROS'TRAL, *a.* Thin-billed; applied to birds with a slender bill, as the humming-birds. *Swainson.*

TE-NU'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *tenuité*; L. *tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, thin. See THIN.]

1. Thinness; smallness in diameter; exility; thinness, applied to a broad substance, and slenderness, applied to one that is long; as, the *tenuity* of paper or of a leaf; the *tenuity* of a hair or filament.

2. Rarity; rareness; thinness; as of a fluid; as, the *tenuity* of the air in the higher regions of the atmosphere; the *tenuity* of the blood. *Bacon.*

3. Poverty. [*Not in use.*] *K. Charles.*

TEN'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *tenuis.*]

1. Thin; small; minute. *Brown.*

2. Rare.

TEN'URE, (ten'yur,) *n.* [Fr., from *tenir*, L. *teneo*, to hold.]

1. A holding. In *English law*, the manner of holding lands and tenements of a superior. All the species of ancient tenures may be reduced to four, three of which subsist to this day. 1. Tenure by knight service, which was the most honorable. This is now abolished. 2. Tenure in free socage, or by a certain and determinate service, which is either free and honorable, or villein and base. 3. Tenure by copy of court roll, or copyhold tenure. 4. Tenure in ancient demain. There was also tenure in frankalmoign, or free alms. The tenure in free and common socage has absorbed most of the others. *Blackstone.*

In the United States, almost all lands are held in fee-simple; not of a superior, but the whole right and title to the property being vested in the owner.

Tenure in general, then, is the particular manner of holding real estate, as by exclusive title or ownership, by fee-simple, by fee-tail, by courtesy, in dower, by copyhold, by lease, at will, &c.

2. The consideration, condition, or service which the occupier of land gives to his lord or superior for the use of his land.

3. Manner of holding in general. In absolute governments, men hold their rights by a precarious tenure.

TE-O-CAL'LE, *n.* *Literally*, God's house; a pyramid for the worship of the gods among the Mexicans and other aborigines of America. *Humboldt.*

TEP-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *tepefacio*; *tepidus*, warm, and *facio*, to make.] The act or operation of warming, making tepid or moderately warm.

TEP'E-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* Made moderately warm.

TEP'E-FY, *v. t.* [L. *tepefacio.*] To make moderately warm. *Goldsmith.*

TEP'E-FY, *v. i.* To become moderately warm.

TEPH'RA-MAN-CY, (tef'ra-man-se,) *n.* [Gr. τέφρα and μαντεία.] Divination by the ashes on which the victim had been consumed in sacrifice. *Smart.*

TEP'ID, *a.* [L. *tepidus*, from *tepeo*, to be warm; Russ. *toplyu.*] Moderately warm; lukewarm; as, a *tepid* bath; *tepid* rays; *tepid* vapors.

Tepid mineral waters, are such as have less sensible cold than common water. *Cyc.*

TEP'ID-NESS, } *n.* Moderate warmth; lukewarmTE-PID'I-TY, } ness. *Rambler.*

TE'POR, *n.* [L.] Gentle heat; moderate warmth. *Arbuthnot.*

TER'APH, (ter'af,) *n.* [Heb.] Supposed by some to be an idol; by others, to be a charm or amulet. *Smart.*

TER'A-PHIM, *n. pl.* [Heb.] Household deities or images.

TER-A-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τέρας, a prodigy, and λόγος, discourse.]

1. That part of physiology which treats of malformations and monstrosities.

2. Bombast in language; affectation of sublimity. [*Not used.*] *Bailey.*

TERCE, (ters,) *n.* [Sp. *tercia*; Fr. *tiers*, *tierce*, a third.] A cask whose contents are 42 gallons, the third of a pipe or butt.]

TER'CEL, *n.* [Fr. *tiers*, third; so named for his smallness.] The male of the common falcon, Falco peregrinus. *Ed. Encyc.*

The name *tercel* is also given to the male of every species of falcon or hawk, when he has no other individual designation. *Booth.*

TERCE'-MA-JOR, *n.* A sequence of the three best cards.

TER'CINE, (ter'sin,) *n.* [L. *tertius.*] In *botany*, the outer coat of the nucleus of the ovule of a plant. *Lindley.*

TER'E-BINTH, *n.* [Fr. *terebinthe*; Gr. τερεβινθος.] The turpentine-tree. *Spenser.*

TER-E-BIN'THIN-ATE, *a.* Terebinthine; impregnated with the qualities of turpentine. *Ramsay.*

TER-E-BIN'THINE, (-thin,) *a.* [L. *terebinthinus*, from *terebinthina*, turpentine.] Pertaining to turpentine; consisting of turpentine, or partaking of its qualities.

TER'E-BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *terebro*, *tero.*] To bore; to perforate with a gimlet. [*Little used.*] *Derham.*

TER'E-BRA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Boring; perforating; applied to mollusks, which form holes in rocks, wood, &c. *Humble.*

TER-E-BRA'TION, *n.* The act of boring. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

TER-E-BRAT'U-LA, *n.* A genus of bivalve mollusks, of the class Brachiopoda, in which one of the valves is perforated for the transmission of a sort of tendinous ligament, by which the animal fixes itself to submarine bodies. *P. Cyc.*

TER-E-BRAT'U-LITE, *n.* Fossil terebratula, a kind of shell. [*Obs.*]

TER'E-DINE, (-din,) *n.* [See TEREDO.] A borer; the teredo.

TE-RE'DO, *n.* [L., from *tero*, to wear.] A genus of acephalous testaceous mollusks that bore and penetrate the bottom of ships, and other submersed wood.

TE-RETE', *a.* [L. *teres.*] Cylindrical and tapering; columnar; as some stems of plants. *Martyn.*

TER-GEM'IN-AL, } *a.* [L. *tergeminus.*]
TER-GEM'IN-ATE, }

Thrice double; as, a *tergeminate* leaf. *Martyn.*

TER-GEM'IN-OUS, *a.* [Supra.] Threefold.

TER-GIF'E-ROUS, *a.* [L. *tergum*, the back, and *fero*, to bear.]

Tergiferous plants, are such as bear their seeds on the back of their leaves, as ferns. *Cyc.*

TER'GI-VER-SATE, (ter'je-ver-sāte,) *v. i.* [L. *tergum*, the back, and *verto*, to turn.] To shift; to practice evasion. [*Little used.*] *Bailey.*

TER-GI-VER-SA'TION, *n.* A shifting; shift; subterfuge; evasion.

Writing is to be preferred before verbal conference, as being more free from passion and *tergiversation.* *Bramhall.*

2. Change; fickleness of conduct.

The colonel, after all his *tergiversation*, lost his life in the king's service. *Clarendon.*

TER'GUM, *n.* [L., the back.] In *entomology*, the upper surface of the abdomen. *Brande.*

TERM, *n.* [Gr. τερμα; Fr. *terme*; It. *termine*; Sp. *termino*; L. *terminus*, a limit or boundary; W. *terv*, *tervyn*, from *tero*, extremo.]

1. A limit; a bound or boundary; the extremity of any thing; that which limits its extent.

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation, and they two are as nature's two *terms* or boundaries. *Bacon.*

2. The time for which any thing lasts; any limited time; as, the *term* of five years; the *term* of life.

3. In *geometry*, a point, line, or superficies, that limits. A line is the *term* of a superficies, and a superficies is the *term* of a solid.

4. In *law*, the limitation of an estate; or rather the whole time or duration of an estate; as, a lease for the *term* of life, for the *term* of three lives, for the *term* of twenty-one years.

5. In *law*, the time in which a court is held or open for the trial of causes. In England there are four terms in the year; Hilary term, from January 23d to February 12th; Easter term, from Wednesday, fortnight after Easter, to the Monday next after Ascension-day; Trinity term, from Friday next after Trinity Sunday to the Wednesday fortnight after; and Michaelmas term, from November 6th to the 28th. These terms are observed by the courts of King's Bench, the Common Pleas and Exchequer, but not by the parliament, the chancery, or by inferior courts. The rest of the year is called *vacation.* In the United States, the terms to be observed by the tribunals of justice, are prescribed by the statutes of congress and of the several States.

6. In *universities* and *colleges*, the time during which instruction is regularly given to students, who are obliged by the statutes and laws of the institution to attend to the recitations, lectures, and other exercises.

7. In *grammar*, a word or expression; that which fixes or determines ideas.

In painting, the greatest beauties can not be always expressed for want of *terms.* *Dryden.*

8. In *the arts*, a word or expression that denotes something peculiar to an art; as, a technical *term.*

9. In *logic*, a syllogism embraces three terms, the major, the minor, and the middle. The predicate of the conclusion is called the *major* term, because it is the most general, and the subject of the conclusion is called the *minor* term, because it is less general. These are called the *extremes*; and the third term, introduced as a common measure between them, is called the *mean* or *middle* term. Thus in the following syllogism:—

Every vegetable is combustible;
Every tree is a vegetable;
Therefore every tree is combustible;

Combustible is the predicate of the conclusion, or the major term; *every tree* is the minor term; *vegetable* is the middle term. *Hedge's Logic.*

10. In *architecture*, a kind of pillar or column, adorned on the top with the figure of a head, either of a man, woman, or satyr. The pillar part frequently tapers downward, or is narrowest at the base. Terms rudely carved were used for landmarks or boundaries. *P. Cyc. Guilt.*

11. Among *the ancients*, terms, *termini viliares*, were the heads of certain divinities placed on square landmarks of stone, to mark the several stadia on roads. These were dedicated to Mercury, who was supposed to preside over highways. *Cyc.*

12. In *algebra*, a member of a compound quantity; as, *a*, in a + b; or *ab*, in ab + cd. *Day.*

13. Among *physicians*, the monthly uterine secretion of females is called *terms.* *Bailey.*

14. In *contracts*, *terms*, in the plural, are conditions; propositions stated or promises made, which, when assented to or accepted by another, settle the contract and bind the parties. A engages to build a house for B for a specific sum of money, in a given time; these are his *terms.* When B promises to give to A that sum for building the house, he has agreed to the *terms*; the contract is completed and binding upon both parties.

Terms of proportion; in *mathematics*, the four members of which it is composed.

To make terms; to come to an agreement.

To come to terms; to agree; to come to an agreement.

To bring to terms; to reduce to submission or to conditions.

TERM, *v. t.* To name; to call; to denominate.

Men *term* what is beyond the limits of the universe imaginary space. *Locke.*

TER'MA-GAN-CY, *n.* [from *termagant.*] Turbulence; tumultuousness; as, a violent *termagancy* of temper. *Baker.*

TER'MA-GANT, *a.* [In Sax. *tir* or *tyr* is a deity, Mars or Mercury, and a prince or lord. As a prefix, it augments the sense of words, and is equivalent to *chief* or *very great.* The Sax. *magan*, Eng. *may*, is a verb denoting to be able, to prevail; from the sense of straining, striving, or driving. Qu. the root of *stir.*] Tumultuous; turbulent; boisterous or furious; quarrelsome; scolding.

The eldest was a *termagant*, imperious, prodigal, profligate wench. *Arbuthnot.*

TER'MA-GANT, *n.* A boisterous, brawling, turbulent woman. It seems in Shakspeare to have been used of men. In ancient farces and puppet-shows, *Termagant* was a vociferous, tumultuous deity.

She threw his periwig into the fire. "Well," said he, "thou art a brave *termagant.*" *Tatler.*

The sprites of fiery *termagants* in flame. *Pope.*

TER'MA-GANT-LY, *adv.* In a turbulent or scolding manner.

TERM'ED, *pp.* Called; denominated.

TERM'ER, *n.* One who travels to attend a court term. *Spenser.*

2. One who has an estate for a term of years or for life.

TER'MES, *n.*; *pl.* TER'MI-TES. [Gr. τερμα, the end, because this insect destroys every thing it attacks.] A neuropterous insect, commonly called WHITE ANT. It is mostly found within the tropics. It destroys every thing it attacks. It will reduce a house of wood to a mere shell in a very short time.

TERM'-FEE, *n.* Among *lawyers*, a fee or certain sum charged to a suitor for each term his cause is in court.

TERM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* [from *term.*] That may be bounded; limitable. *Dict.*

TERM'IN-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being terminable.

TERM'IN-AL, *a.* [from L. *terminus.*] In *botany*, growing at the end of a branch or stem; terminating; as, a *terminal* scape, flower, or spike. *Martyn.*

2. Forming the end or extremity; as, a *terminal* edge.

TER-MIN-A'LI-A, *n. pl.* [L.] Annual festivals held by the Romans in February in honor of *Terminus*, the god of boundaries. *Brande.*

TERM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *terminer*; L. *termino*; Sp. *terminar*; It. *terminare*, from L. *terminus*, W. *terryn.*]

1. To bound; to limit; to set the extreme point or side of a thing; as, *to terminate* a surface by a line.

2. To end; to put an end to; as, to *terminate* a controversy.

TERM'IN-ATE, *v. i.* To be limited; to end; to come to the furthest point in space; as, a line *terminates* at the equator; the torrid zone *terminates* at the tropics.

2. To end; to close; to come to a limit in time. The session of congress, every second year, must *terminate* on the third of March.

The wisdom of this world, its designs and efficacy, *terminate* on this side heaven. *South.*

TERM'IN-A-TED, *pp.* Limited; bounded; ended.

TERM'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Limiting; ending; concluding.

TERM-IN-A'TION, *n.* The act of limiting or setting bounds; the act of ending or concluding.

2. Bound, limit in space or extent; as, the *termination* of a line.

3. End in time or existence; as, the *termination* of the year or of life; the *termination* of happiness.

4. In *grammar*, the end or ending of a word; the syllable or letter that ends a word. Words have different *terminations* to express number, time, and

5. End; conclusion; result. [sex.

6. Last purpose. *White.*

7. Word; term. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TERM-IN-A'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or forming, the end or concluding syllable. *Walker.*

TERM'IN-A-TIVE, *a.* Directing termination. *Bp. Rust.*

TERM'IN-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Absolutely; so as not to respect any thing else. *Taylor.*

TERM'IN-A-TOR, *n.* In *astronomy*, the dividing line between the enlightened and the unenlightened part of the moon. *Olmsted.*

TERM'IN-ER, *n.* A determining; as, in *oyer* and *terminer.*

TERM'ING, *ppr.* Calling; denominating.

TERM'IN-IST, *n.* In *ecclesiastical history*, one of a class of theologians who maintain that God has fixed a certain term for the probation of individual persons, during which period, and no longer, they have the offer of grace. *Murdock.*

TERM-IN-OL'O-GY, TERM-ON-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τερμων and λογος.]

1. The doctrine of terms; a treatise on terms.

2. In *natural history*, that branch of the science which explains all the terms used in the description of natural objects. *Ed. Encyc.*

TER-MIN'THUS, *n.* [Gr. τερμινθος, a pine nut.]

In *medicine*, a sort of *carbuncle*, spreading in the shape, and assuming the figure and blackish green color of the fruit of the *pine*, called PINE-NUT. *Good.*

TER'MIN-US, *n.*; *pl.* TERMINI. [L.] A boundary; a column; the extreme point at either end of a railroad, &c. Among *the Romans*, the deity that presided over boundaries.

TER'MITE, *n.*; *pl.* TERMITES. The white ant, *Termes.*

TERM'LESS, *a.* Unlimited; boundless; as, *termless* joys. *Raleigh.*

TERM'LY, *a.* Occurring every term; as, a *termly* fee. *Bacon.*

TERM'LY, *adv.* Term by term, every term; as, a fee *termly* given. *Bacon.*

TERM-ON-OL'O-GY, *n* [Gr. τερμων, a term, and λογος.]

This is a more correct word than TERMINOLOGY, and is preferred by the best authors.

TERM'OR, *n.* One who has an estate for a term of years or life; spelt also TERMER. *Blackstone.*

TERN, *n.* [L. *sterna.*]

A common name of certain long-winged aquatic fowls of the genus Sterna, of Linnæus, closely allied to the gulls; as the great or common tern, or sea-swallow, (*S. Hirundo*,) the black tern, the lesser tern, or hooded tern, &c. The brown tern, or brown gull, is considered as the young of the pewit gull or sea-crow, (*Larus ridibundus*,) before molting. *Ed. Encyc.*

TERN, *a.* [L. *ternus.*]

Threefold; consisting of three.

Tern leaves; in threes, or three by three; expressing the number of leaves in each whorl or set.

Tern peduncles; three growing together from the same axil.

Tern flowers; growing three and three together. *Martyn.*

TERN'A-RY, *a.* [L. *ternarius*, of three.]

Proceeding by threes; consisting of three. The *ternary* number, in antiquity, was esteemed a symbol of perfection, and held in great veneration. *Cyc.*

TERN'A-RY, TER'NI-ON, *n.* [L. *ternarius*, *ternio.*]

The number three. *Holder.*

TERN'ATE, *a.* [L. *ternus*, *terni.*]

In *botany*, a *ternate* leaf is one that has three leaflets on a petiole, as in trefoil, strawberry, bramble, &c. There are leaves also *biternate* and *triternate*, having three ternate or three biternate leaflets. *Martyn.*

These leaves must not be confounded with *folia terna*, which are leaves that grow three together in a whorl, on a stem or branch. These are, however, more correctly called VERTICILLATE-TERNATE. *Cyc.*

Ternate bat; a species of bat of a large kind, found in the isle Ternate, and other East India isles. [See VAMPYRE.]

TERP-SICH-O-RE'AN, *a.* Relating to Terpsichore, the muse who presided over dancing.

TER'RACE, *n.* [Fr. *terrasse*; It. *terrazzo*; Sp. *terrado*; from L. *terra*, the earth.]

1. A raised level space or platform of earth, supported on one or more sides by a wall or bank of turf, &c., used either for cultivation or for a promenade.

2. A balcony or open gallery. *Johnson.*

3. The flat roof of a house. All the buildings of the Oriental nations are covered with *terraces*, where people walk or sleep.

TER'RACE, *v. t.* To form into a terrace.

2. To open to the air and light. *Wotton.*

TER'RAC-ED, (ter'raste,) *pp.* or *a.* Formed into a terrace; having a terrace. *Thomson.*

TER'RAC-ING, *ppr.* Forming into a terrace; opening to the air.

TER'RA COTTA, *n.* [It.] *Literally*, baked clay; a name given to statues, architectural decorations, figures, vases, &c., modeled or cast in a paste made of pipe or potter's clay and a fine colorless sand. *Brande.*

TER-RA-CUL'TUR-AL, *a.* Denoting tillage of the earth.

TER-RA-CUL'TURE, *n.* [L. *terra* and *cultura.*]

Cultivation of the earth.

TER'RÆ FIL'I-US, *n.* [L.] *Formerly*, one appointed to write a satirical Latin poem at the public acts in the university of Oxford; not unlike the prevaricator at Cambridge, England.

TER'RA FIR'MA, *n.* [L.] Firm or solid earth.

TER'RA IN-COG'NI-TA, *n.* [L.] An unknown region.

TER'RA JA-PON'I-CA, *n.* [L.] The same as CATECHU, a substance obtained from the juice of a species of acacia. It was formerly supposed to be a kind of earth from Japan; hence the name.

TER'RA LEM'NI-A, *n.* [L.] A species of red, bolary earth.

TER'RA-PIN, *n.* A name given to a species of tide-water tortoise.

TER RA PON-DE-RO'SA, *n.* [L.] Barytes or heavy spar. *Ure.*

TER-RA'QUE-OUS, *a.* [L. *terra*, earth, and *aqua*, water; W. *tir*, Sans. *dara*, earth.]

Consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth. This epithet is given to the earth in regard to the surface, of which more than three fifths consist of water, and the remainder of earth or solid materials.

TER'RAR, *n.* A register of lands. [*Not in use.*] *Cowel.*

TER'RAS, *n.* See TRASS.

TER'RA SI-EN'NA, *n.* [It.] A brown bole or ochre from Sienna, in Italy, used as a pigment.

TERRE'-BLOE, (tãre'blũ,) *n.* [Fr. *terre*, earth, and *blue.*]

A kind of earth. *Woodward.*

TERRE'-MOTE, (tãre'mõte,) *n.* [L. *terra*, earth, and *motus*, motion.]

An earthquake. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*

TERRE'-PLEIN, (tãre'plane.) [Fr. *terre*, earth, and *plein*, full.]

In *fortification*, the top, platform, or horizontal surface of a rampart, on which the cannon are placed.

TERRE-TEN'ANT, TER-TEN'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *terre-tenant.*]

One who has the actual possession of land; the occupant.

TERRE'-VERTE, (tãre'vãrte,) *n.* [Fr. *terre*, earth, and *verd*, *verte*, green.]

A species of olive-green earth, used by painters, containing oxyd of iron, silica, potash, and water, with other variable ingredients.

TER-REEN', *n.* [Fr. *terrine*, from L. *terra*, earth.]

An earthen or porcelain vessel for table furniture, used often for containing soup. A similar vessel of metal.

TER'REL, *n.* [from *terra.*] Little earth, a magnet of a just spherical figure, and so placed that its poles, equator, &c., correspond exactly to those of the world.

TER-RENE', *a.* [L. *terrenus*, from *terra*, W. *tir*, earth.]

1. Pertaining to the earth; earthy; as, *terrene* substance.

2. Earthly; terrestrial.

God set before him a mortal and immortal life, a nature celestial and *terrene*. *Raleigh.*

TER'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *terreus*, from *terra*, earth.]

Earthy; consisting of earth; as, *terreous* substances; *terreous* particles. *Brown.*

TER-RES'TRI-AL, *a.* [L. *terrestris*, from *terra*, the earth.]

1. Pertaining to the earth; existing on the earth; as, *terrestrial* animals; bodies *terrestrial.* 1 *Cor.* xv.

2. Consisting of earth; as, the *terrestrial* globe.

3. Pertaining to the world, or to the present state; sublunary. Death puts an end to all *terrestrial* [illegible].

TER-RES'TRI-AL-LY, *adv.* After an earthly manner. *More.*

TER-RES'TRI-OUS, *a.* Earthy. [*Little used.*]

2. Pertaining to the earth; being or living on the earth; terrestrial. *Brown.*

TER'RI-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *terribilis*, from *terreo*, to frighten.]

1. Frightful; adapted to excite terror; dreadful; formidable.

Prudent in peace, and *terrible* in war. *Prior.*
The form of the image was *terrible*. — Dan. 2.

2. Adapted to impress dread, terror, or solemn awe and reverence.

The Lord thy God is among you, a mighty God and *terrible*. — Deut. vii.
Let them praise thy great and *terrible* name, for it is holy. — Ps. xcix.
He hath done for thee these great and *terrible* things, which thine eyes have seen. — Deut. x.

3. *adv.* Severely; very; so as to give pain; as, *terrible* cold; *a colloquial phrase.*

TER'RI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Dreadfulness; formidableness; the quality or state of being terrible; as, the *terribleness* of a sight.

TER'RI-BLY, *adv.* Dreadfully; in a manner to excite terror or fright.

When he ariseth to shake *terribly* the earth. — Is. 2.

2. Violently; very greatly.

The poor man squalled *terribly*. *Sid.*

TER'RI-ER, *n.* [Fr., from *terra*, earth.]

1. A dog or little hound, that creeps into ground after animals that burrow. *Dryden*

2. A lodge or hole where certain animals, as foxes, rabbits, badgers, and the like, secure themselves. *Cyc.*

3. *Originally*, a collection of acknowledgments of the vassals or tenants of a lordship, containing the rents and services they owed to the lord, &c.; *at present*, a book or roll in which the lands of private persons or corporations are described by their site, boundaries, number of acres, &c. *Cyc.*

4. A wimble, auger, or borer. [L. *tero.*] *Ainsworth.*

TER-RIF'IC, *a.* [L. *terrificus* from *terreo*, *terror*, and *facio.*]

Dreadful; causing terror; adapted to excite great fear or dread; as, a *terrific* form; *terrific* sight.

TER'RI-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Frightened; affrighted.

TER'RI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *terror* and *facio*, to make.]

To frighten; to alarm or shock with fear.

They were *terrified* and affrighted. — Luke xxiv.
When ye shall hear of wars and commotions, be not *terrified*. — Luke xxi. Job vii.

TER'RI-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Frightening; affrighting.

TER-RIG'EN-OUS, *a.* [L. *terrigena*, one born of the earth; *terra* and *gigno.*]

Earth-born; produced by the earth.

TER-RI-TO'RI-AL, *a.* [from *territory.*] Pertaining to territory or land; as, *territorial* limits; *territorial* jurisdiction. *Tooke.*

2. Limited to a certain district. Rights may be personal or *territorial.*

TER-RI-TO'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In regard to territory; by means of territory. *E. Everett.*

TER'RI-TO-RI-ED, *a.* Possessed of territory. *Selden.*

TER'RI-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *territoire*; It. and Sp. *territorio*; L. *territorium*, from *terra*, earth.]

1. The extent or compass of land within the bounds, or belonging to the jurisdiction, of any state, city, or other body.

Linger not in my *territories*. *Shak.*
They erected a house within their own *territory*. — *Hayward.*
Arts and sciences took their rise and flourished only in those small *territories* where the people were free. *Swift.*

2. A tract of land belonging to, or under the dominion of, a prince or state, lying at a distance from the parent country or from the seat of government; as, the *territories* of the East India Company; the *territories* of the United States; the *territory* of Michigan; North-west *territory.* These districts of country, when received into the Union and acknowledged to be States, lose the appellation of *territory.* *Constitution of the United States.*

TER'ROR, *n.* [L. *terror*, from *terreo*, to frighten; Fr. *terreur*; It. *terrore.*]

1. Extreme fear; violent dread; fright; fear that agitates the body and mind.

The sword without and *terror* within. — Deut. xxxii.
The *terrors* of God do set themselves in array against me. — Job v.
Amaze and *terror* seized the rebel host. *Milton.*

2. That which may excite dread; the cause of extreme fear.

Rulers are not a *terror* to good works, but to the evil. — Rom. xiii.
Those enormous *terrors* of the Nile. *Prior.*

3. In *Scripture*, the sudden judgments of God are called *terrors*. *Ps.* lxxiii.

4. The threatenings of wicked men, or evil apprehended from them. 1 *Pet.* iii.

5. Awful majesty, calculated to impress fear. 2 *Cor.* v.

6. Death is emphatically styled the *king of terrors*.

Reign of terror; in *French history*, that period during the revolution when executions were most numerous, and the people were kept in the greatest fear by their rulers. This extended from October, 1793, to July, 1794. *Brande.*

TER'ROR-ISM, *n.* A state of being terrified, or a state impressing terror. *Jefferson.*

TER'ROR-IST, *n.* A name given to the agents and partisans of the revolutionary tribunal during the reign of terror in France. *Brande.*

TER'ROR LESS, *a.* Free from terror.

TER'ROR-SMIT'TEN, *a.* Smitten with terror. *Coleridge.*

TER'ROR-STRUCK, *a.* Stricken with terror.

TERSE, (ters,) *a.* [L. *tersus*, from *tergo*, to wipe.]

Cleanly written; neat; elegant without pompousness; as, *terse* language; a *terse* style.

Diffused, yet *terse*, poetical, though plain. *Herv.*

TERSE'LY, (ters'ly,) *adv.* Neatly.

TERSE'NESS, (ters'ness,) *n.* Neatness of style; smoothness of language. *Warton.*

TER-SUL'PHU-RET, *n.* A sulphuret containing three equivalents of sulphur.

TER-TEN'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *terre* and *tenant*.]

The occupant of land.

TER'TIAL, *a.* A term applied to the quills growing on the last or innermost joint of a bird's wing. *Swainson.*

TER'TIALS, (-shalz,) *n. pl.* In *ornithology*, the quills or large feathers which grow near the junction of the wing with the body.

TER'TIAN, *a.* [L. *tertianus*, from *tertius*, third.]

Occurring every other day; as, a *tertian* fever.

TER'TIAN, *n.* A disease or fever whose paroxysms return every other day; an intermittent whose paroxysms occur after intervals of a little less than forty-eight hours. *Cyc. Coxe.*

2. A measure of 84 gallons, the third part of a tun. [*Obs.*]

TER'TIA-RY, *a.* Third; of the third formation.

Tertiary formation; in *geology*, a series of strata, more recent than the chalk, consisting of sandstones, clay beds, limestones, and frequently containing numerous fossils, a few of which are identical with existing species. It has been divided into EOCENE, MIOCENE, and PLIOCENE, which see. *Dana.*

TER'TIATE, (ter'shiate,) *v. t.* [L. *tertius*, third; *tertio*, to do every third day.]

1. To do any thing the third time. *Johnson.*

2. To examine the thickness of the metal at the muzzle of a gun; or, in general, to examine the thickness to ascertain the strength of ordnance.

TER'TIA-TED, *pp.* Done the third time.

TER'TIUM QUID, [L.] A third something.

TER'ZA RI'MA, (tert'sa rē'mȧ,) *n.* [It.] *Literally*, a peculiar and complicated system of versification, borrowed by the early Italian poets from the Troubadours. *Brande.*

TER-ZET'TO, (tert-set'to,) *n.* [It.] In *music*, a composition in three parts. *Brande.*

TES'SEL-AR, *a.* Formed in squares.

TES'SEL-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *tessela*, a little square stone.]

To form into squares or checkers; to lay with checkered work.

TES'SEL-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Checkered; formed in little squares or mosaic work; as, a *tesselated* pavement.

2. In *botany*, spotted like a chess-board; as, a *tesselated* leaf. *Martyn.*

TES'SEL-A-TING, *ppr.* Forming in little squares.

TES SEL-A'TION, *n.* Mosaic work, or the operation of making it. *Forsyth, Italy.*

TES'SE RA, *n.*; *pl.* TESSERÆ. [Gr.] A six-sided die, like modern dice, used among the Romans as a token, and in architecture in laying tesselated work. *Brande.*

TES-SE-RA'IC, *a.* [L. *tessera*, a square thing.]

Diversified by squares; tesselated. *Atkyns.*

TES'SE-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to or containing tesseræ.

2. In *crystallography*, a term applied to crystals having equal axes, like the cube.

TES'SU-LAR, *a.* Related to the cube, or having equal axes, like the cube.

TEST, *n.* [L. *testa*, an earthen pot; It. *testa* or *testo*; Fr. *têt*.]

1. In *metallurgy*, a large cupel, or a vessel in the nature of a cupel, formed of wood ashes and finely powdered brick dust, in which metals are melted for trial and refinement. *Cyc.*

2. Trial; examination by the cupel; hence, any critical trial and examination.

Thy virtue, prince, has stood the *test* of fortune
Like purest gold. *Addison.*

3. Means of trial.

Each *test* and every light her muse will bear. *Dryden.*

4. That with which any thing is compared for proof of its genuineness; a standard.

Life, force, and beauty must to all impart,
At once the source, the end and *test* of art. *Pope.*

5. Discriminative characteristic; standard.

Our *test* excludes your tribe from benefit. *Dryden.*

6. Judgment; distinction.

Who would excel, when few can make a *test*
Betwixt indifferent writing and the best? *Dryden.*

7. In *chemistry*, a substance employed to detect any unknown constituent of a compound, by causing it to exhibit some known property. Thus ammonia is a *test* of copper, because it strikes a blue color with that metal, by which a minute quantity of it can be discovered when in combination with other substances. *Olmsted.*

TEST, *n.* [L. *testis*, a witness, properly one that affirms.]

In *England*, an oath and declaration against transubstantiation, which all officers, civil and military, were formerly obliged to take within six months after their admission. They were obliged also to receive the sacrament, according to the usage of the Church of England. These requisitions were made by stat. 25 Charles II., which is called the *test act*. The receiving of the sacrament is now dispensed with, and a declaration substituted, by a law passed in 1828. *Brande. Blackstone.*

TEST, *v. t.* To compare with a standard; to try; to prove the truth or genuineness of any thing by experiment or by some fixed principle or standard; as, to *test* the soundness of a principle; to *test* the validity of an argument.

The true way of *testing* its character, is to suppose it [the system] will be preserved in. *Edin. Review.*
Experience is the surest standard by which to *test* the real tendency of the existing constitution. *Washington's Address.*
To *test* this position. *Hamilton, Rep.*
In order to *test* the correctness of this system. *Adams's Lect.*
This experiment has been already *tested*. *Walsh, Rev.*

2. To attest and date; as, a writing *tested* on such a day.

3. In *metallurgy*, to refine gold or silver by means of lead, in a test, by the vitrification, scorification, &c., of all extraneous matter.

TES'TA, *n.* [L.] The shelly covering of testaceous animals *Humble.*

2. In *botany*, the integuments of a seed. *Lindley.*

TEST'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *testor*. See TESTAMENT.]

That may be devised or given by will. *Blackstone.*

TES-TA'CEA, } *n. pl.* Shelled animals. [See TES-
TES-TA'CEANS, } TACEOUS.]

TES-TA-CE-OG'RA-PHY. See TESTACEOLOGY.

TES-TA-CE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [L. *testacea*, or *testa*, and Gr. λογος.]

The science of testaceous mollusks, or of those soft and simple animals which have a testaceous covering; conchology.

[Words thus formed of two languages are rather anomalous.]

TES-TA'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *testaceus*, from *testa*, a shell. The primary sense of *testa*, *testis*, *testor*, &c., is, to thrust or drive; hence the sense of hardness, compactness, in *testa* and *testis*; and hence the sense of *attest*, *contest*, *detest*, *testator*, *testament*, all implying a sending, driving, &c.]

Pertaining to shells; consisting of a hard shell, or having a hard, continuous shell. *Testaceous animals* are such as have a strong, thick, entire shell, as oysters and clams; and are thus distinguished from *crustaceous animals*, whose shells are more thin and soft, and consist of several pieces jointed, as lobsters.

Testaceous medicines, are all preparations of shells and like substances, as the powders of crab's claws, pearl, &c. *Cyc. Encyc.*

TEST'A-MENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *testamentum*, from *testor*, to make a will.]

1. A solemn, authentic instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death. This is otherwise called a WILL. A *testament*, to be valid, must be made when the testator is of sound mind, and it must be subscribed, witnessed, and published in such manner as the law prescribes.

A man in certain cases may make a valid will by words only, and such will is called NUNCUPATIVE. *Blackstone.*

2. The name of each general division of the canonical books of the sacred Scriptures; as, the Old *Testament*; the *New Testament*. The name is equivalent to COVENANT, and in our use of it, we apply it to the books which contain the old and new dispensations—that of Moses, and that of Jesus Christ.

TEST-A-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a will or to wills; as, *testamentary* causes in law.

2. Bequeathed by will; given by testament; as, *testamentary* charities. *Atterbury.*

3. Done by testament or will.

Testamentary guardian of a minor, is one appointed by the deed or will of a father, until the child becomes of age.

TEST-A-MENT-A'TION, *n.* The act or power of giving by will. [*Little used.*] *Burke.*

TEST'ATE, *a.* [L. *testatus*.]

Having made and left a will; as, a person is said to die *testate*.

TEST-A'TION, *n.* [L. *testatio*.]

A witnessing or witness. *Bp. Hall.*

TEST-A'TOR, *n.* [L.] A man who makes and leaves a will or testament at death.

TEST-A'TRIX, *n.* A woman who makes and leaves a will at death.

TEST'ED, *pp.* Tried or approved by a test. *Shak. Parkhurst.*

TES'TER, *n.* [Fr. *tête*, head.]

The top covering of a bed, consisting of some species of cloth, supported by the bedstead.

TES'TER, } *n.* An old coin, of the value of about
TES'TON, } sixpence sterling, originally eighteen pence, then ninepence. *Tooke.*

TES'TERN, *n.* A sixpence; a tester.

TES'TERN, *v. t.* To present with a sixpence. [*Obs.*]

TES'TI-CLE, (tes'te-kl,) *n.* [L. *testiculus*; literally, a hard mass, like *testa*, a shell.]

The testicles are the glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males.

TES-TIC'U-LATE, *a.* In *botany*, shaped like a testicle. *Lee.*

TEST-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *testificatio*. See TESTIFY.]

The act of testifying or giving testimony or evidence; as, a direct *testification* of our homage to God. *South.*

TEST'I-FI-CA-TOR, *n.* One who gives witness or evidence.

TEST'I-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* [from *testify*.] Given in evidence; witnessed; published; made known.

TEST'I-FI-ER, *n.* [from *testify*.] One who testifies; one who gives testimony or bears witness to prove any thing.

TEST'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *testificor*; *testis* and *facio*; It. *testificare*; Sp. *testificar*.]

1. To make a solemn declaration, verbal or written, to establish some fact; to give testimony for the purpose of communicating to others a knowledge of something not known to them.

Jesus needed not that any should *testify* of man, for he knew what was in man.—John ii.

2. In *judicial proceedings*, to make a solemn declaration under oath, for the purpose of establishing or making proof of some fact to a court; to give testimony in a cause depending before a tribunal.

One witness shall not *testify* against any person to cause him to die.—Num. xxxv.

3. To declare a charge against one.

O Israel, I will *testify* against thee.—Ps. l.

4. To protest; to declare against.

I *testified* against them in the day wherein they sold provisions.—Neh. xiii.

TEST'I-FY, *v. t.* To affirm or declare solemnly, for the purpose of establishing a fact.

We speak that we do know, and *testify* that we have seen.—John iii.

2. In *law*, to affirm or declare under oath before a tribunal, for the purpose of proving some fact.

3. To bear witness to; to support the truth of by testimony.

To *testify* the gospel of the grace of God.—Acts xx.

4. To publish and declare freely.

Testifying both to the Jews, and also to the Greeks, repentance toward God and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ.—Acts xx.

TEST'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Affirming solemnly or under oath, for the purpose of establishing a fact; giving testimony; bearing witness; declaring.

TEST'I-LY, *adv.* [from *testy*.] Fretfully; peevishly; with petulance.

TEST-I-MO'NI-AL, *n.* [Fr., from L. *testimonium*.]

A writing or certificate in favor of one's character or good conduct. *Testimonials* are required on many occasions. A person must have *testimonials* of his learning and good conduct before he can obtain license to preach. *Testimonials* are to be signed by persons of known respectability of character.

TEST-I-MO'NI-AL, *a.* Relating to or containing testimony.

TEST'I-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *testimonium*.]

1. A solemn declaration or affirmation made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact. Such affirmation, in judicial proceedings, may be verbal or written, but must be under oath. *Testimony* differs from *evidence*; *testimony* is the declaration of a witness, and *evidence* is the effect of that declaration on the mind, or the degree of light which it affords.

2. Affirmation; declaration. These doctrines are supported by the uniform *testimony* of the fathers. The belief of past facts must depend on the evidence of human *testimony*, or the *testimony* of God.

3. Open attestation; profession. [Rare.

Thou, for the *testimony* of truth, hast borne
Universal reproach. *Milton.*

4. Witness; evidence; proof of some fact.

Shake off the dust under your feet, for a *testimony* against them.—Mark vi.

5. In *Scripture*, the two tables of the law.

Thou shalt put into the ark the *testimony* which I shall give thee. Ex. xxv.

6. The book of the law.

He brought forth the king's son — and gave him the *testimony*. — 2 Kings xi.

7. The gospel, which testifies of Christ, and declares the will of God. 1 *Cor.* ii. 2 *Tim.* i.

8. The ark. *Exod.* xvi.

9. The word of God; the Scriptures.

The *testimony* of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple. — Ps. xix.

10. The laws or precepts of God. "I love thy *testimonies*." "I have kept thy *testimonies*." *Psalms.*

11. That which is equivalent to a declaration; manifestation.

Sacrifices were appointed by God for a *testimony* of his hatred of sin. *Clarke.*

12. Evidence suggested to the mind: as, the *testimony* of conscience. 2 *Cor.* i.

13. Attestation; confirmation.

TEST'I-MO-NY, *v. t.* To witness. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TEST'I-NESS, *n.* [from *testy.*] Fretfulness; peevishness; petulance.

Testiness is a disposition or aptness to be angry. *Locke.*

TEST'ING, *ppr.* [from *test.*] Trying for proof; proving by a standard or by experiment.

A plan for *testing* alkalies. *Ure.*

TEST'ING, *n.* The act of trying for proof.

2. In *metallurgy*, the operation of refining large quantities of gold or silver by means of lead, in the vessel called a *test*. In this process, the extraneous matter is vitrified, scorified, or made to change its form, and the metal left pure. This operation is performed in the manner of cupellation. *Cyc.*

TES-TOON', *n.* A silver coin in Italy and Portugal. The Roman testoon is worth 1*s.* 3*d.* sterling, or 29 cents; the Portuguese, 6*d.*, or about 11 cents. *Kelly.*

TEST'-PA-PER, *n.* A paper impregnated with a chemical reagent, as litmus, &c. *Parke.*

TES-TU'DI-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to the tortoise, or resembling it. *Fleming.*

TES-TU'DI-NATE, TES-TU'DI-NA-TED, *a.* [L. *testudo.*] Shaped like the back of a tortoise; roofed; arched; vaulted.

TES-TU-DIN'E-OUS, *a.* Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

TES-TU'DO, *n.* [L.] A tortoise. Among *the Romans*, a cover or screen which a body of troops formed with their shields or targets, by holding them over their heads when standing close to each other. This cover resembled the back of a tortoise, and served to shelter the men from darts, stones, and other missiles. A similar defense was sometimes formed of boards and moved on wheels.

2. In *medicine*, a broad, soft tumor between the skull and the skin, called also TALPA or MOLE, as resembling the subterraneous windings of the tortoise or mole. *Cyc.*

TEST'Y, *a.* [from Fr. *teste, tête*, the head, or from the same root.] Fretful, peevish; petulant; easily irritated. Pyrrhus cured his *testy* courtiers with a kick.

Must I stand and crouch under your *testy* humor? *Shak.*

TE-TAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or denoting tetanus.

TET'A-NUS, *n.* [Gr. τετανος, stretched.] [*P. Cyc.*

A disease characterized by paroxysms of tonic spasms in the muscles of voluntary motion, producing incurvation of the body.

TE-TAR'TO-PRIS MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. τεταρτος, fourth.] One fourth prismatic; *applied to oblique rhombic prisms.* *Moks.*

TE-TAUG', *n.* The name of a fish on the coast of New England; called also BLACK FISH. [See TAUTOG.]

TETCH'I-NESS, TETCH'Y, } See TECHINESS, TECHY. [Corrupted from *touchy, touchiness.*]

TETE, (tāte,) *n.* [Fr., head.] False hair; a kind of wig or cap of false hair.

TETE'-A-TETE', (tāte'a-tāte',) *n.* [Fr.] Head to head; private conversation; in private.

TETE'-DE-PONT', (tāte'de-pon',) *n.* [Fr.] A work thrown up at the entrance of a bridge, for covering the communication across a river. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

TETH'ER, *n.* [See TEDDER.] A rope or chain by which a beast is confined for feeding within certain limits.

TETH'ER, *v. t.* To confine, as a beast, with a rope or chain, for feeding within certain limits.

[It would be well to write this word uniformly TEDDER.]

TETH'ER-ED, *pp.* Confined with a rope.

TE-THY'DANS, *n. pl.* [Gr. τεθυς.] An order of acephalous molluscan animals, covered by a tunic, and not by a shell.

TE'THYS, *n.* [Gr.] A gelatinous animal of the nudibranchiate gastropod tribe, having an envelope or mantle that extends above and beyond the head, fringed or undulated at the margin. *Kirby.*

TET'RA-CHORD, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and χορδη, a chord.]

In *ancient music*, a diatessaron; a series of four sounds, of which the extremes, or first and last, constituted a fourth. These extremes were immutable; the two middle sounds were changeable. *Cyc.*

TET'RAD, *n.* [Gr. τετρας, the number four.] The number four; a collection of four things.

TET-RA-DAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr.] An animal having four toes. *Kirby.*

TET-RA-DAC'TYL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. τετρα and δακτυλος.] Having four toes.

TET-RA-DI-A-PA'SON, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and *diapason.*] Quadruple diapason or octave; a musical chord, otherwise called a QUADRUPLE EIGHTH or TWENTY-NINTH. *Cyc.*

TET'RA-DRACHM, (-dram,) TET-RA-DRACH'MA, } *n.* [Gr. τετρα and δραχμη.] In *ancient coinage*, a silver coin worth four drachmas. The Attic *tetradrachm* was equal to 3*s.* 3*d.* sterling, or 75 cents. *Smith's Dict.*

TET-RA DY-NA'MI-A, *n.* [Gr. τετρα and δυναμις, power, strength.] In *botany*, a class of plants having six stamens, four of which are longer than the others.

TET-RA-DY-NA'MI-AN, TET-RA-DYN'A-MOUS, } *a.* Having six stamens, four of which are uniformly longer than the others.

TET'RA GON, *n.* [Gr. τετρα)ωνος; τετρα, for τεσσαρες, four, and γωνια, an angle.] 1. In *geometry*, a plane figure having four angles; a quadrangle; as a square, a rhombus, &c.

2. In *astrology*, an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are distant from each other ninety degrees, or the fourth of a circle. *Hutton.*

TE-TRAG'ON-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles or sides. Thus a square, a parallelogram, a rhombus, and a trapezium, are *tetragonal* figures.

2. In *botany*, having prominent longitudinal angles, as a stem. *Martyn.*

TET'RA-GO-NISM, *n.* The quadrature of the circle. [*Little used.*] *Cyc.*

TET-RA-GRAM'MA-TON, *n.* [Gr. τετρα and γραμμα.] Among *several ancient nations*, the name of the mystic number *four*, which was often symbolized to represent the Deity, whose name was expressed by four letters. *Brande.*

TET-RA-GYN'I-A, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and γυνη, a female.] In *botany*, an order of monoclinous or hermaphrodite plants having four styles. *Linnæus.*

TET-RA-GYN'I-AN, TE-TRAG'YN-OUS, } *a.* Being monoclinous or hermaphrodite, and having four styles.

TET'RA-HE'DRAL, *a.* [See TETRAHEDRON.] Having four equal triangles. *Bailey.*

2. In *botany*, having four sides. *Martyn.*

TET-RA-HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and εδρα, side.] In *geometry*, a solid figure comprehended under four equilateral and equal triangles; or one of the five regular Platonic bodies of that figure. *Cyc.*

TET-RA-HEX-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and *hexahedral.*] In *crystallography*, exhibiting four ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces.

TET-RA-HEX-A-HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, εξ, six, and εδρα, face.] A solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, four corresponding to each face of the cube. *Dana.*

TE-TRAL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τετρα and λογος.] A collection of four dramatic pieces, of which three were tragedies and one a satiric piece, represented on the same occasion at Athens. *Smith's Dict.*

TE-TRAM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and μετρον, measure.] In *ancient poetry*, a verse consisting of four measures, i. e., in iambic, trochaic, and anapæstic verse, of eight feet; in other kinds of verse, of four feet. *Liddell & Scott.*

TE-TRAN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and ανηρ, a male.] In *botany*, a class of monoclinous or hermaphrodite plants having four stamens. *Linnæus.*

TE-TRAN'DRI-AN, TE-TRAN'DROUS, } *a.* Being monoclinous or hermaphrodite, and having four stamens.

TE-TRA'O-NID, *a.* or *n.* A term denoting a bird belonging to the tribe of which the tetrao is the type; as the grouse, partridge, quail, &c.

TET-RA-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and πεταλον, leaf.] In *botany*, containing four distinct petals or flower leaves; as, a *tetrapetalous* corol. *Martyn.*

TET-RA-PHAR'MA-CON, *n.* [Gr.] A combination of wax, resin, lard, and pitch, composing an ointment. *Brande.*

TE-TRAPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and φυλλον, leaf.] In *botany*, having four leaves; consisting of four distinct leaves or leaflets. *Martyn.*

TET'RA-PLA, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, or τεσσαρες, and απλοος.] A Bible consisting of four different versions arranged in four columns, as by Origen. *Brande.*

TE-TRAP'TER-ANS, *n. pl.* Insects which have four wings. *Brande.*

TE TRAP'TER-OUS, *a.* Having four wings.

TET'RAP-TOTE, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and πτωσις, case.] In *grammar*, a noun that has four cases only; as, L. *actus*, &c.

TE'TRARCH, *n.* [Gr. τετραρχης; τετρα, four, and αρχη, rule.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; a subordinate prince. In time, this word came to denote any petty king or sovereign.

TE-TRARCH'ATE, *n.* The fourth part of a province under a Roman tetrarch; or the office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

TE-TRARCH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a tetrarchy. *Herbert.*

TET'RAR-CHY, *n.* The same as TETRARCHATE.

TET-RA-SPAS'TON, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and σπαω, to pull.] A machine in which four pulleys act together. *Brande.*

TET-RA-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and σπερμα, seed.] In *botany*, having four seeds. *Martyn.*

A *tetraspermous plant*, is one which produces four seeds in each flower, as the rough-leaved or verticillate plants. *Martyn.*

TE-TRAS'TICH, (te-tras'tik,) *n.* [Gr. τετρα-στιχος; τετρα, four, and στιχος, verse.] A stanza, epigram, or poem, consisting of four verses. *Pope.*

TET'RA-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and στυλος, column.] In *ancient architecture*, a building with four columns in front. *Brande.*

TET-RA-SYL-LAB'IC, TET-RA-SYL-LAB'IC-AL, } *a.* Consisting of four syllables. *Cyc.*

TET-RA-SYL'LA-BLE, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and συλλαβη, syllable.] A word consisting of four syllables.

TET'RIC, TET'RIC-AL, TET'RIC-OUS, } *a.* [L. *tetricus.*] Froward; perverse; harsh; sour; rugged. [*Not in use.*] *Knolles.*

TET'RIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Frowardness; perverseness. [*Not used.*]

TE-TRIC'I-TY, (te-tris'e-te,) *n.* Crabbedness; perverseness. [*Not in use.*]

TET'TER, *n.* [Sax. *teter, tetr*; allied perhaps to L. *titillo.*] 1. In *medicine*, a vague name of several cutaneous diseases.

2. In *farriery*, a cutaneous disease of animals, which spreads on the body in different directions, and occasions a troublesome itching. *Cyc.*

TET'TER, *v. t.* To affect with the disease called TETTERS.

TET'TISH, *a.* [Qu. Fr. *tête*, head.] Captious; testy. [*Not in use.*]

TEU-TON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Teutons, a people of Germany, or to their language; as a *noun*, the language of the Teutons, the parent of the German, Dutch, and Anglo-Saxon or native English.

Teutonic order; a military religious order of knights, established toward the close of the twelfth century, in imitation of the Templars and Hospitalers. It was composed chiefly of Teutons or Germans, who marched to the Holy Land in the crusades, and was established in that country for charitable purposes. It increased in numbers and strength till it became master of all Prussia, Livonia, and Pomerania. *Cyc.*

TEW, (tū,) *v. t.* To work; to soften. [*Not in use.*] [See TAW.]

2. To work; to pull or tease; *among seamen.*

TEW, (tū,) *n.* [probably *tow.*] Materials for any thing. [*Not in use.*] *Skinner.*

2. An iron chain. [*Not in use.*] *Ainsworth.*

TEW'EL, (tū'el,) *n.* [Fr. *tuyau.*] A pipe or funnel, as for smoke; an iron pipe in a forge to receive the pipe of a bellows. *Moxon.*

TEW'TAW, (tū'taw,) *v. t.* To beat; to break. [*Not in use.*] [See TEW.] *Mortimer.*

TEXT, *n.* [Fr. *texte*; L. *textus*, woven; It. *testo.* See TEXTURE.]

1. A discourse or composition on which a note or commentary is written. Thus we speak of the *text* or original of the Scripture, in relation to the comments upon it. Infinite pains have been taken to ascertain and establish the genuine original *text.*

2. A verse or passage of Scripture which a preacher selects as the subject of a discourse.

How oft, when Paul has served us with a *text*,
Has Epictetus, Plato, Tully preached! *Cowper.*

3. Any particular passage of Scripture, used as

authority in argument for proof of a doctrine. In modern sermons, *texts* of Scripture are not as frequently cited as they were formerly.

4. In *ancient law authors*, the four Gospels, by way of eminence. *Cyc.*

TEXT, v. t. To write, as a text. [*Not much used.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

TEXT'-BOOK, n. In *universities* and *colleges*, a classic author written with wide spaces between the lines, to give room for the observations or interpretation dictated by the master or regent. *Cyc.*

2. A book containing the leading principles or most important points of a science or branch of learning, arranged in order for the use of students.

TEXT'-HAND, n. A large hand in writing; so called because it was the practice to write the text of a book in a large hand, and the notes in a smaller hand.

TEXT'ILE, (tekst'il,) *a.* [L. *textilis.*] Woven, or capable of being woven.

TEXT'ILE, (tekst'il,) *n.* That which is or may be woven. *Bacon. Wilkins.*

TEXT'-MAN, n. A man ready in the quotation of texts. *Saunderson.*

TEX-TO'RI-AL, *a.* [L. *textor.*] Pertaining to weaving.

TEXT'RINE, (tekst'rin,) *a.* Pertaining to weaving; as, the *textrine* art. *Derham.*

TEXT'U-AL, (tekst'yu-al,) *a.* Contained in the text. *Milton.*

2. Serving for texts. *Bp. Hall.*

TEXT'U-AL-LY, *adv.* In the text or body of a work; in accordance with the text.

TEXT'U-AL-IST,
TEXT'U-A-RIST,
TEXT'U-A-RY, } *n.* [Fr. *textuaire*, from *texte.*]

1. One who is well versed in the Scriptures, and can readily quote texts.

2. One who adheres to the text.

TEXT'U-A-RY, *a.* Textual; contained in the text. *Brown.*

2. Serving as a text; authoritative. *Glanville.*

TEXT'U-IST, n. One ready in the quotation of texts.

TEXT'URE, (tekst'yur,) *n.* [L. *textura*, *textus*, from *texo*, to weave.]

1. The act of weaving.

2. A web; that which is woven.

Others, far on the grassy dale,
Their humble *texture* weave. *Thomson.*

3. The disposition or connection of threads, filaments, or other slender bodies interwoven; as, the *texture* of cloth or of a spider's web.

4. The disposition of the several parts of any body in connection with each other; or the manner in which the constituent parts are united; as, the *texture* of earthy substances or fossils; the *texture* of a plant; the *texture* of paper, of a hat or skin; a loose *texture*; or a close, compact *texture.*

5. In anatomy. See TISSUE.

THACK, for THATCH, is local. [See THATCH.]

THA'LER, n. [L. *thalerus.*] The German spelling of DOLLAR.

THA-LI'A, n. [Gr.] In *mythology*, the muse who presided over pastoral and comic poetry, and who was regarded as the patroness of agriculture.

THAL'I-DAN, n. [Gr. θαλια, bloom.] That group of aggregate naked acephalous mollusca, of which the genus Thalia is the type. They have a small crest or vertical fin near the posterior extremity of the back.

THAL'LITE, n. [Gr. θαλλος, a green twig.] A variety of epidote.

THAM'MUZ, n. The tenth month of the Jewish civil year, containing 29 days, and answering to a part of June and a part of July.

2. The name of a deity among the Phœnicians.

THAN, *adv.* or *conj.* [Sax. *thanne*; Goth. *than*; D. *dan.* This word signifies also *then*, both in English and Dutch. The Germans express the sense by *als*, as.]

This word is placed after some comparative adjective or adverb, to express comparison between what precedes and what follows. Thus Elijah said, I am not better *than* my fathers; wisdom is better *than* strength; Israel loved Joseph more *than* all his children; all nations are counted less *than* nothing; I who am less *than* the least of all saints; the last error shall be worse *than* the first; he that denies the faith is worse *than* an infidel.

After *more*, or an equivalent termination, the following word implies *less*, or *worse*; after *less*, or an equivalent termination, it implies *more* or *better.*

THANE, n. [Sax. *thegn*, *thegn*, a minister or servant; *thegnian*, *thenian*, to serve; D. and G. *dienen*, to serve; Sw. *tiena*, to serve, *tienare*, a servant; Dan. *tiener*, to serve; *tiener*, a servant. If *g* is radical, this word belongs to Class Dg; if not, to Class Dn, No. 10.]

The thanes in England were formerly persons of some dignity; of these there were two orders, the king's thanes, who attended the Saxon and Danish kings in their courts, and held lands immediately of them, and the ordinary thanes, who were lords of manors, and who had a particular jurisdiction within their limits. After the Conquest, this title was disused, and *baron* took its place.

THANE'DOM, n. The property or jurisdiction of a thane.

THANE'-LANDS, n. *pl.* Lands granted to thanes.

THANE'SHIP, n. The state or dignity of a thane; or his seigniory.

THANK, v. t. [Sax. *thancian*; G. and D. *danken*; Ice. *thacka*; Sw. *tacka*; Dan. *takker.* We see by the Gothic dialects that *n* is not radical. To ascertain the primary sense, let us attend to its compounds; G. *abdanken*, (which in English would be *off-thank*,) to dismiss, discharge, discard, send away, put off, to disband or break, as an officer; *verdanken*, to owe or be indebted; D. *afdanken*, to cashier or discharge. These senses imply a sending. Hence, *thank* is probably from the sense of giving, that is, a render or return.]

1. To express gratitude for a favor; to make acknowledgments to one for kindness bestowed.

We are bound to *thank* God always for you. — 2 Thess. i.
Joab bowed himself and *thanked* the king. — 2 Sam. xiv.

2. It is used ironically.

Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliss,
And *thank* yourself, if aught should fall amiss. *Dryden.*

THANK, n.
THANKS, n. *pl.* } Generally in the plural. [Sax. *thanc*; Gaelic, *tainc.*]

Expression of gratitude; an acknowledgment made to express a sense of favor or kindness received. Gratitude is the feeling or sentiment excited by kindness; *thanks* are the expression of that sentiment. *Luke* vi.

Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory. — 1 Cor. xv.
Thanks be to God for his unspeakable gift. — 2 Cor. ix.
He took bread and gave *thanks* to God. — Acts xxvii.

THANK'ED, (thankt,) *pp.* Having received expressions of gratitude.

THANK'FUL, *a.* [Sax. *thancfull*; Gaelic, *taincal.*] Grateful; impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it. The Lord's supper is to be celebrated with a *thankful* remembrance of his sufferings and death.

Be *thankful* unto him and bless his name. — Ps. c.

THANK'FUL-LY, *adv.* With a grateful sense of favor or kindness received.

If you have lived, take *thankfully* the past. *Dryden.*

THANK'FUL-NESS, n. Expression of gratitude; acknowledgment of a favor.

2. Gratitude; a lively sense of good received.

The celebration of these holy mysteries being ended, retire with all *thankfulness* of heart for having been admitted to that heavenly feast. *Taylor.*

THANK'ING, *ppr.* Expressing gratitude for good received.

THANK'LESS, *a.* Unthankful; ungrateful; not acknowledging favors.

That she may feel
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is,
To have a *thankless* child. *Shak.*

2. Not obtaining thanks, or not likely to gain thanks; as, a *thankless* office. *Wotton.*

THANK'LESS-LY, *adv.* With ingratitude; unthankfully.

THANK'LESS-NESS, n. Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge a kindness. *Donne.*

THANK'-OF-FER-ING, n. [*thank* and *offering.*] An offering made in acknowledgment of mercy. *Watts.*

THANKS-GIVE', (thanks-giv',) v. t. [*thanks* and *give.*] To celebrate or distinguish by solemn rites. [*Not in use.*] *Meds.*

THANKS-GIV'ER, n. One who gives thanks or acknowledges a kindness. *Barrow.*

THANKS-GIV'ING, *ppr.* Rendering thanks for good received.

THANKS-GIV'ING, n. The act of rendering thanks or expressing gratitude for favors or mercies.

Every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if received with *thanksgiving.* — 1 Tim. iv.

2. A public celebration of divine goodness; also, a day set apart for religious services, specially to acknowledge the goodness of God, either in any remarkable deliverance from calamities or danger, or in the ordinary dispensation of his bounties. The practice of appointing an annual *thanksgiving* originated in New England.

THANK'WOR'THI-NESS, (-wur'the-ness,) n. The state of being thankworthy.

THANK'WOR-THY, (-wur'the,) *a.* [*thank* and *worthy.*] Deserving thanks; meritorious. 1 *Pet.* ii.

THARM, n. [Sax. *thearm*; G. and D. *darm.*] Intestines twisted into a cord. [*Local.*]

THAT, *an adjective, pronoun, or substitute.* [Sax. *thet*, *that*; Goth. *thata*; D. *dat*; G. *das*; Dan. *det*; Sw. *det.* Qu. Gr. ταυτος. This word is called in Saxon and German an article, for it sometimes signifies *the.* It is called also in Saxon a pronoun, equivalent to *id*, *istud*, in Latin. In Swedish and Danish, it is called a pronoun of the neuter gender. But these distinctions are groundless and of no use. It is probably from the sense of setting.]

1. *That* is a word used as a definitive adjective, pointing to a certain person or thing before mentioned, or supposed to be understood. Here is *that* book we have been seeking this hour; here goes *that* man we were talking of.

It shall be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment, than for *that* city. — Matt. x.

2. *That* is used definitively, to designate a specific thing or person emphatically.

The woman was made whole from *that* hour. — Matt. ix.

In these cases, *that* is an adjective. In the two first examples, *the* may be substituted for it. Here is *the* book we have been seeking; here goes *the* man we were talking of. But in other cases, *the* can not supply its place, and *that* may be considered as more emphatically definitive than *the.*

3. *That* is used as the representative of a noun, either a person or a thing. In this use, it is often a pronoun and a relative. When it refers to persons, it is equivalent to *who*, and when it refers to a thing, it is equivalent to *which.* In this use, it represents either the singular number or the plural.

He *that* reproveth a scorner getteth to himself shame. — Prov. ix.
They *that* hate me without a cause are more than the hairs of my head. — Ps. lxix.
A judgment *that* is equal and impartial must incline to the greater probability. *Wilkins.*
They shall gather out of his kingdom all things *that* offend. — Matt. xiii.

4. *That* is also the representative of a sentence or part of a sentence, and often of a series of sentences. In this case, *that* is not strictly a pronoun, a word standing for a noun, but is, so to speak, a *pro-sentence*, the substitute for a sentence, to save the repetition of it.

And when Moses heard *that*, he was content. — Lev. x.

That here stands for the whole of what Aaron had said, or the whole of the preceding verse.

I will know your business, *that* I will. *Shak.*
Ye defraud, and *that* your brethren. — 1 Cor. vi.

That, sometimes, in this use, precedes the sentence or clause to which it refers.

That be far from thee, to do after this manner, *to slay the righteous with the wicked.* — Gen. xviii.

That here represents the clause in Italics.

5. *That* sometimes is the substitute for an adjective. You allege that the man is *innocent*; *that* he is not.

6. *That*, in the following use, has been called a conjunction. I heard *that* the Greeks had defeated the Turks. But in this case, *that* has the same character as in No. 4. It is the representative of the part of the sentence which follows, as may be seen by inverting the order of the clauses. The Greeks had defeated the Turks; I heard *that.* It is not *that* I love you less. *That* here refers to the latter clause of the sentence, as a kind of demonstrative.

7. *That* was formerly used for *that which*, like *what.*

We speak *that* we do know, and testify *that* we have seen. — John iii.

[This use is no longer held legitimate.]

8. *That* is used in opposition to *this*, or by way of distinction.

If the Lord will, we shall live, and do this or *that.* — James iv.

9. When *this* and *that* refer to foregoing words, *this*, like the Latin *hic* and Fr. *ceci*, refers to the latter, and *that* to the former. It is the same with *these* and *those.*

Self-love and *reason* to one end aspire,
Pain their aversion, pleasure their desire;
But greedy *that*, its object would devour,
This taste the honey, and not wound the flower. *Pope.*

10. *That* sometimes introduces an explanation of something going before. "Religion consists in living up to those principles; *that* is, in acting in conformity to them." Here, *that* refers to the whole first clause of the sentence.

11. "Things are preached, not in *that* they are taught, but in *that* they are published." Here, *that* refers to the words which follow it.

So when *that* begins a sentence. "*That* we may fully understand the subject, let us consider the following propositions." *That* denotes purpose, or rather introduces the clause expressing purpose, as will appear by restoring the sentence to its natural order. "Let us consider the following propositions, *that* [for the purpose expressed in the following clause] we may fully understand the subject." "Attend *that* you may receive instruction." Here, also, *that* expresses purpose elliptically: "Attend for the purpose *that* you may receive instruction;" *that* referring to the last member.

This elliptical use of *that* is very frequent; the preposition *for* being understood. "A man travels *that* he may regain his health." He travels *for that* purpose, he may regain his health. The French often retains the preposition in such cases; *pour que.* "Do all things without murmurings and disputings, *that* ye may be blameless and harmless." *Phil.* ii. 14. Do all things without murmurings, *for that* purpose, *to that* effect, ye may be blameless.

In that; a phrase denoting consequence, cause, or reason; *that* referring to the following sentence. *Heb.* v. 7.

THATCH, *n.* [Sax. *thac*, connected with *theccan*, *thecan*, to cover; L. *tego*, Eng. *deck*; G. *dach*, a roof; D. *tak*; Sw. *tak*; Dan. *tag*, *takke*; Gaelic, *tughe*, *tuighe*. The primary sense is, to put on, to spread over, or make close.]

Straw or other substance used to cover the roofs of buildings, or stacks of hay or grain, for securing them from rain, &c.

THATCH, *v. t.* To cover with straw, reeds, or some similar substance; as, to *thatch* a house, or a stable, or a stack of grain.

THATCH'ED, (thacht,) *pp.* or *a.* Covered with straw or thatch.

THATCH'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to thatch houses.

THATCH'ING, *ppr.* Covering with straw or thatch.

THATCH'ING, *n.* The act or art of covering buildings with thatch, so as to keep out water; the materials used for this purpose.

THAU'MA-TROPE, *n.* [Gr. Θαυμα and τροπος.]

An optical toy or instrument for showing the duration of an impression of light upon the eye after the luminous object is withdrawn. Thus the rapid revolution of a card having a chariot represented on one side, and a charioteer on the other, causes the two figures to appear together, the charioteer driving the chariot. *Olmsted.*

THAU-MA-TUR'GIC, } *a.* [See THAUMATURGY.]
THAU-MA-TUR'GIC-AL, } Exciting wonder. *Burton.*

THAU'MA-TUR-GIST, *n.* One who deals in wonders, or believes in them.

THAU-MA-TUR'GUS, *n.* [Gr. Θαυμα and εργον.]

A miracle-worker. A title given by the Roman Catholics to some of their saints. *Buchanan.*

THAU'MA-TUR-GY, *n.* [Gr. Θαυμα, a wonder, and εργον, work.]

The act of performing something wonderful. *Warton.*

THAW, *v. i.* [Sax. *thawan*; G. *thauen*; D. *dooyen*; Dan. *töer*; Sw. *töa*; Gr. τηκω. Class Dg.]

1. To melt, dissolve, or become fluid, as ice or snow.

[It is remarkable that this word is used only of things that congeal by frost. We never say, to *thaw* metal of any kind.]

2. To become so warm as to melt ice and snow; *used of weather.*

THAW, *v. t.* To melt; to dissolve; as ice, snow, hail, or frozen earth.

THAW, *n.* The melting of ice or snow; the resolution of ice into the state of a fluid; liquefaction by heat of any thing congealed by frost.

THAW'ED, (thawd,) *pp.* Melted, as ice or snow.

THAW'ING, *ppr.* Dissolving; resolving into a fluid; liquefying; as any thing frozen.

THE, an *adjective*, or *definitive adjective*. [Sax. *the*; D. *de*. Qu. Ch. ד.]

1. This adjective is used as a definitive, that is, before nouns which are specific or understood; or it is used to limit their signification to a specific thing or things, or to describe them; as, *the* laws of the twelve tables. *The* independent tribunals of justice in our country are *the* security of private rights, and *the* best bulwark against arbitrary power. *The* sun is *the* source of light and heat.

This he calls *the* preaching of the cross. *Simeon.*

2. *The* is also used rhetorically before a noun in the singular number, to denote a species by way of distinction; a single thing representing the whole. *The* fig-tree putteth forth her green figs; *the* almond-tree shall flourish; *the* grasshopper shall be a burden.

3. In *poetry*, *the* sometimes loses the final vowel before another vowel.

The adorning thee with so much art,
Is but a barbarous skill. *Cowley.*

4. *The* is used before adjectives in the comparative and superlative degree. *The longer* we continue in sin, *the more difficult* it is to reform. *The most strenuous* exertions will be used to emancipate Greece. *The most* we can do is to submit; *the best* we can do; *the worst* that can happen.

THE-AN'DRIC, *a.* [Gr. Θεος, God, and ανηρ, a man.]

Designating the union of divine and human operation in Christ, or the joint agency of the divine and human nature. *Murdock.*

THE-AN'THRO-PISM, *n.* [Gr. Θεος and ανθρωπος.]

A state of being God and man. *Coleridge.*

THE'AR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. Θεος, God, and αρχη, rule.]

Government by God; more commonly called THEOCRACY. *Ch. Rel. Appeal.*

THE'A-TER, } *n.* [Fr. *theatre*; L. *theatrum*; Gr. Θεα-
THE'A-TRE, } τρον, from Θεαομαι, to see.]

1. Among *the ancients*, an edifice in which spectacles or shows were exhibited for the amusement of spectators.

2. In *modern times*, a house for the exhibition of dramatic performances, as tragedies, comedies, and farces; a playhouse, comprehending the stage, the pit, the boxes, galleries, and orchester.

3. Among *the Italians*, an assemblage of buildings which, by a happy disposition and elevation, represents an agreeable scene to the eye. *Cyc.*

4. A place rising by steps or gradations, like the seats of a theater.

Shade above shade, a woody *theater*
Of stateliest view. *Milton.*

5. A place of action or exhibition; as, the *theater* of the world.

6. A building for the exhibition of scholastic exercises, as at Oxford, or for other exhibitions.

7. In *medical institutions*, a room with circular seats, and a table in the centre turning on a pivot, for anatomical demonstrations. *Cyc.*

THE'A-TINS, *n. pl.* An order of Italian monks, established, in 1524, expressly to oppose the Reformation, and to raise the tone of piety among Roman Catholics. They hold no property, nor do they beg, but depend on what Providence sends. Their chief employment is preaching and giving religious instruction. At one time, they attempted missions to Tartary and Georgia, in Asia, but soon abandoned them. Their name, *Theatins*, is derived from *Theate*, or *Chieti*, a city of Naples, the archbishop of which was a principal founder of the order. But they bore various names, as *Regular Clerks of the Community*, *Pauline Monks*, *Apostolic Clerks*, and *Regular Clerks of the Divine Providence*. The order never flourished much out of Italy. *Murdock.*

THE'A-TRAL, *a.* Belonging to a theater. [*Not in use.*]

THE-AT'RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a theater, or to
THE-AT'RIC-AL, } scenic representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers; as, *theatrical* dress; *theatrical* performances; *theatrical* gestures.

THE-AT'RIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of actors on the stage; in a manner suiting the stage.

THE-AT'RIC-ALS, *n. pl.* Dramatic performances.

THEAVE, }
THAVE, } *n.* A ewe of the first year. [*Local.*]

THE'BAN-YEAR, *n.* In *ancient chronology*, the Egyptian year of 365 days and 6 hours. *Bryant.*

THE'CA, *n.* [L., from Gr. Θηκη.]

A sheath or case.

THE'CA-PHORE, *n.* [Gr. Θηκη, a case or cover, and φορεω, to bear or carry.]

In *botany*, the pedicel or stipe of an ovary, when it has one, called also GYNOPHORE, BASTOPHORE, and PODOGYNIUM. *Lindley.*

THE'CO-DONTS, *n. pl.* [Gr. Θηκη and οδους.]

A tribe of extinct saurians, having the teeth implanted in sockets. *Owen.*

THEE, *pron.*; *obj. case of* THOU. [Contracted from Sax. *thec*; Cimb. *thig*; Francic, *thec*; Goth. *thuk*. See THOU.]

THEE, *v. i.* [Goth. *thihan*: Sax. *theon*.]

To thrive; to prosper. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

THEFT, *n.* [Sax. *thyfthe*. See THIEF.]

1. The act of stealing. In *law*, the private, unlawful, felonious taking of another person's goods or movables, with an intent to steal them. To constitute *theft*, the taking must be in private, or without the owner's knowledge; and it must be unlawful or felonious, that is, it must be with a design to deprive the owner of his property privately and against his will. *Theft* differs from *robbery*, as the latter is a violent taking from the person, and of course not private.

2. The thing stolen. *Exod.* xxii

THEFT'-BOTE, *n.* [*theft* and Sax. *bote*, compensation.]

In *law*, the receiving of a man's goods again from a thief; or a compensation for them, by way of composition, and to prevent the prosecution of the thief. This in England subjects a person to a heavy fine, as by this means the punishment of the criminal is prevented.

THEI'-FORM, *a.* Having the form of tea.

THEIN, *n.* A principle obtained from tea. It is identical with CAFFEIN, which see.

THEIR, (thâre,) *a. pron.* [Sax. *hiora*; Ice. *theirra*.]

1. *Their* has the sense of a pronominal adjective, denoting *of them*, or the possession of two or more; as, *their* voices; *their* garments; *their* houses; *their* land; *their* country.

2. *Theirs* is used as a substitute for the adjective and the noun to which it refers, and in this case, it may be the nominative to a verb. "Our land is the most extensive, but *theirs* is the best cultivated." Here *theirs* stands as the representative of *their land*, and is the nominative to *is*.

Nothing but the name of zeal appears
'Twixt our best actions and the worst of *theirs*. *Denham.*

In this use, *theirs* is not in the possessive case, for then there would be a double possessive.

THE'ISM, *n.* [from Gr. Θεος, God.]

The belief or acknowledgment of the existence of a God, as opposed to ATHEISM. *Theism* differs from *deism*, for although *deism* implies a belief in the existence of a God, yet it signifies, in modern usage, a denial of revelation, which *theism* does not.

THE'IST, *n.* One who believes in the existence of a God.

THE-IST'IC, }
THE-IST'IC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to theism, or to a theist; according to the doctrine of theists.

THEM, *pron.*, the *objective case* of THEY, and of both genders. [In our mother tongue, *them* is an adjective, answering to *the*, in the dative and ablative cases of both numbers. The common people continue to use it in the plural number as an adjective, for they say, bring *them* horses, or *them* horses are to be led to water.]

Go ye to *them* that sell, and buy for yourselves. — Matt. xxv.
Then shall the king say to *them* on his right hand, Come, ye blessed of my Father. — Matt. xxv.

THEME, *n.* [L. *thema*; Gr. Θεμα, from τιθημι, to set or place.]

1. A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks. The preacher takes a text for the *theme* of his discourse.

When a soldier was the *theme*, my name
Was not far off. *Shak.*

2. A short dissertation composed by a student. *Milton.*

3. In *grammar*, a radical verb, or the verb in its primary absolute state, not modified by inflections; as, the infinitive mode in English. But a large portion of the words called *themes* in Greek, are not the radical words, but are themselves derivative forms of the verb. The fact is the same in other languages.

4. In *music*, a series of notes selected as the text or subject of a new composition.

THE'MIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *the mythology of the Greeks*, the goddess of law.

THEM-SELVES', a compound of *them* and *selves*, and added to *they* by way of emphasis or pointed distinction. Thus we say, *they themselves* have done the mischief, they can not blame others. In this case, *themselves* is in the nominative case, and may be considered as an emphatical pronoun.

In some cases, *themselves* is used without *they*, and stands as the only nominative to the following verb. *Themselves* have done the mischief.

This word is used also in the objective case after a verb or preposition. Things in *themselves* innocent, may, under certain circumstances, cease to be so.

They open to *themselves* at length the way. *Milton.*

THEN, *adv.* [Goth. *thanne*; Sax. *thanne*; G. *dann*; D. *dan*. See THENCE.]

1. At that time, referring to a time specified, either past or future.

And the Canaanite was *then* in the land. — Gen. xii.

That is, when Abram migrated and came into Canaan.

Now I know in part, but *then* shall I know even as I am known. 1 Cor. xiii.

2. Afterward; soon afterward or immediately.

First be reconciled to thy brother, and *then* come and offer thy gift. — Matt. v.

3. In that case; in consequence. *Gal.* iii. *Job* iii.

If all this be so, *then* man has a natural freedom. *Locke.*

4. Therefore; for this reason.

Now, *then*, be all thy weighty cares away. *Dryden.*

5. At another time; as, *now* and *then*, at one time and another. *Milton.*

6. That time.

Till *then* who knew
The force of those dire arms? *Milton.*

Then is often used elliptically for the *then existing*; as, the *then* administration. *Burke.*

THENCE, (thens,) *adv.* [Sax. *thanan*, *thanon*; G. *dannen*; from *than*, *dann*, then, supra. *Then* signifies, properly, place, or set time, from *setting*, and *thence* is derived from it. So the Germans say, *von dannen*, from *thence*.]

1. From that place.

When you depart *thence*, shake off the dust of your feet. — Mark vi.

It is more usual, though not necessary, to use *from* before *thence*.

Then will I send and fetch thee *from thence*. — Gen. xxvii.

2. From that time.

There shall be no more *thence* an infant of days. — Is. lxv.

3. For that reason.

Not to sit idle with so great a gift
Useless, and *thence* ridiculous about him. *Milton.*

THENCE'FORTH, (thens'forth,) *adv.* [*thence* and *forth*.] From that time.

If the salt hath lost its savor, it is *thenceforth* good for nothing. — Matt. v.

This is also preceded by *from*, though not from any necessity.

And *from thenceforth* Pilate sought to release him. — John xix.

THENCE-FOR'WARD, *adv.* [*thence* and *forward*.] From that time onward. *Kettlewell.*

THENCE-FROM', *adv.* [*thence* and *from*.] From that place. [*Not in use.*] *Smith.*

THE-O-BRŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr. Θεος and βρωμα.]
1. The name of a genus of plants producing the cacao or chocolate nut.
2. A superior preparation of the cacao or cocoa. *Loudon.*

THE-O-CHRIST'IC, *a.* [Gr. Θεος and χριστος.] Anointing by God.

THE-OC'RA CY, *n.* [Fr. *theocratie*; It. *teocrazia*; Sp. *teocracia*; Gr. Θεος, God, and κρατος, power; κρατεω, to hold.]
Government of a state by the immediate direction of God; or the state thus governed. Of this species the Israelites furnish an illustrious example. The *theocracy* lasted till the time of Saul.

THE'O-CRA-SY, *n.* [Gr. Θεος and κρασις, mixture.]
In *ancient philosophy*, an intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation.

THE-O-CRAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a theocracy;
THE-O-CRAT'IC-AL, } administered by the immediate direction of God; as, the *theocratical* state of the Israelites. The government of the Israelites was *theocratic*.

THE-OD'I-CY, *n.* [Fr. *theodicée*, from Gr. Θεος, God, and δικη, justice.]
A vindication of the justice of God in regard to the natural and moral evil that exists under his government. *Leibnitz.*

THE-OD'O-LITE, *n.* [Qu. Gr. Θεω, to run, and δολιχος, long.]
A surveyor's compass furnished with a small telescope for the more accurate measurement of angles. *Olmsted.*

THE-OG'O-NIST, *n.* A writer on theogony.

THE-OG'O-NY, *n.* [Fr. *theogonie*; Gr. Θεογονια; Θεος, God, and γονη, or γινομαι, to be born.]
In *mythology*, the generation of the gods; or that branch of heathen theology which taught the genealogy of their deities. Hesiod composed a poem concerning that theogony, or the creation of the world and the descent of the gods.

THE-OL'O-GAS-TER, *n.* A kind of quack in divinity; as, a quack in medicine is called MEDICASTER. *Burton.*

THE O-LŌ'GI-AN, *n.* [See THEOLOGY.] A divine; a person well versed in theology, or a professor of divinity. *Milton.*

THE-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* [See THEOLOGY.] Pertaining
THE-O-LOG'IC-AL, } to divinity, or the science of God and of divine things; as, a *theological* treatise; *theological* criticism. *Swift. Cyc.*

THE-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the principles of theology.

THE-OL'O-GIST, *n.* A divine; one studious in the science of divinity, or one well versed in that science.

THE-OL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To render theologient. *Glanville.*

2. *v. i.* To frame a system of theology. [*Little used.*]

THE-OL'O-GIZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered theological.

THE-OL'O-GIZ-ER, *n.* A divine, or a professor of theology. [*Unusual.*] *Boyle.*

THE-OL'O-GIZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering theological.

THE'O-LOGUE, (-log,) for THEOLOGIST, is not in use.

THE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Fr. *theologie*; It. and Sp. *teologia*; Gr. Θεολογια; Θεος, God, and λογος, discourse.]
Divinity; the science of God and divine things; or the science which teaches the existence, character, and attributes of God, his laws and government, the doctrines we are to believe, and the duties we are to practice. Theology consists of two branches, *natural* and *revealed*. *Natural theology* is the knowledge we have of God from his works, by the light of nature and reason. *Revealed theology* is that which is to be learned only from revelation.
Moral theology teaches us the divine laws relating to our manners and actions, that is, our moral duties.
Speculative theology teaches or explains the doctrines of religion, as objects of faith.
Scholastic theology is that which proceeds by reasoning, or which derives the knowledge of several divine things from certain established principles of faith. *Tillotson. Cyc.*

THE-OM'A-CHIST, (-kist,) *n.* [Gr. Θεος, God, and μαχη, combat.]
One who fights against the gods. *Bailey.*

THE-OM'A-CHY, *n.* [Supra.] A fighting against the gods, as the battle of the giants with the gods.
2. Opposition to the divine will.

THE'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. Θεος and μαντεια.]
A kind of divination drawn from the responses of oracles among heathen nations.

THE O-PA-THET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to theopathy. *Hartley.*

THE-OP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. Θεος, God, and παθος, passion.]
Sympathy with the divine nature; like feelings to those of God. *Hartley.*

THE-OPH'A-NY, *n.* [Gr. Θεος and φαινομαι, to appear.]
A manifestation of God to man by actual appearance.

THE-O-PHI-LAN'THRO-PIST, *n.* [Gr. Θεος and φιλανθρωπος.]
A title assumed by some persons in France during the revolution. Their object was to establish reason in the place of Christianity.

THE-OP-NEUST'IC, *a.* [Gr. Θεος and πνευστικος.]
Given by the inspiration of the Spirit of God.

THE'OP-NEUST-Y, *n.* Divine inspiration; the mysterious power which the divine Spirit exercises in making men to know and communicate the truth. *Gaussen.*

THE-OR'BO, *n.* [It. *tiorba*; Fr. *tuorbe*, or *teorbe*.]
A musical instrument made like a large lute, but with two heads, to each of which some of the strings were attached. It was also called the ARCHLUTE, and was used chiefly, if not only, as an accompaniment to the voice. It has long fallen into disuse. *P. Cyc.*

THE'O-REM, *n.* [Fr. *theoreme*; Sp. and It. *teorema*; Gr. Θεωρημα, from Θεωρεω, to see.]
1. In *mathematics*, a *theorem* is a proposition to be proved by a chain of reasoning. A *theorem* is something to be proved; a *problem* is something to be done. *Day.*
2. In *algebra* or *analysis*, it is sometimes used to denote a rule, particularly when that rule is expressed by symbols. *Cyc.*
A *universal theorem* extends to any quantity without restriction.
A *particular theorem* extends only to a particular quantity.
A *negative theorem* expresses the impossibility of any assertion.

THE-O-RE-MAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a theo-
THE-O-RE-MAT'IC-AL, } rem; comprised in a the-
THE-O-REM'IC, } rem; consisting of theorems; as, *theoremic* truth. *Grew.*

THE-O-RET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. Θεωρητικος. See THEO-
THE-O-RET'IC-AL, } ORY.]
Pertaining to theory; depending on theory or speculation; speculative; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical; as, *theoretical* learning; *theoretic* sciences. The sciences are divided into *theoretical*, as theology, philosophy, and the like, and *practical*, as medicine and law.

THE-O-RET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In or by theory; in speculation; speculatively; not practically. Some things appear to be *theoretically* true which are found to be practically false.

THE'O-RIC, *n.* Speculation. *Shak.*

THE-OR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the theorica.
2. Theoretic. [*Obs.*] *Smith's Dict.*

THE-OR'I-CA, *n. pl.* [Gr. Θεωρικος.]
A term applied to the public moneys expended at Athens on festivals, sacrifices, and public entertainments, particularly theatrical performances, and in largesses among the people. *Smith's Dict.*

THE-OR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Speculatively. [*Not used.*]

THE'O-RIST, } *n.* One who forms theories; one
THE'O-RIZ-ER, } given to theory and speculation.
The greatest *theorists* have given the preference to such a government as that of this kingdom. *Addison.*

THE'O-RIZE, *v. i.* To form a theory or theories; to speculate; as, to *theorize* on the existence of phlogiston.

THE'O-RIZ-ER, *n.* A theorist.

THE'O-RIZ-ING, *ppr.* Forming a theory.

THE'O-RY, *n.* [Fr. *theorie*; It. *teoria*; L. *theoria*; Gr. Θεωρια, from Θεωρεω, to see or contemplate.]
1. Speculation; a doctrine, or scheme of things, which terminates in speculation or contemplation, without a view to practice. It is here taken in an unfavorable sense, as implying something visionary.
2. An exposition of the general principles of any science; as, the *theory* of music.
3. The science distinguished from the art; as, the *theory* and practice of medicine.
4. The philosophical explanation of phenomena, either physical or moral; as, Lavoisier's *theory* of combustion; Smith's *theory* of moral sentiments.
Theory is distinguished from *hypothesis* thus: a *theory* is founded on inferences drawn from principles which have been established on independent evidence; a *hypothesis* is a proposition assumed to account for certain phenomena, and has no other evidence of its truth than that it affords a satisfactory explanation of those phenomena. *Olmsted.*

THE-O-SOPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to theosophy.
THE-O-SOPH'IC-AL, } *Murdock.*

THE-OS'O-PHISM, *n.* [Gr. Θεος, God, and σοφισμα, comment; σοφος, wise.]
Theosophy, or a process of it. *Murdock.*

THE-OS'O-PHIST, *n.* One addicted to theosophy. *Murdock.*

THE-OS'O-PHIZE, *v. i.* To practice theosophy. *Murdock.*

THE-OS'O-PHY, *n.* [Gr. Θεος, God, and σοφια, wisdom.]
Supposed intercourse with God and superior spirits, and consequent attainment of superhuman knowledge, by physical processes; as by the theurgic operations of some ancient Platonists, or by the chemical processes of the German fire philosophers. *Murdock.*

THER-A-PEU'TIC, *a.* [Gr. θεραπευτικος, from θεραπευω, to nurse, serve, or cure.]
Curative; that pertains to the healing art; that is concerned in discovering and applying remedies for diseases.
Medicine is justly distributed into prophylactic, or the art of preserving health, and *therapeutic*, or the art of restoring it. *Wells.*

THER-A-PEU'TICS, *n.* That part of medicine which respects the discovery and application of remedies for diseases. Therapeutics teaches the use of diet and of medicines. *Cyc.*
2. A religious sect described by Philo. They were devotees to their religious tenets.

THERE, (thāre,) *adv.* [Sax. *thar*; Goth. *thar*; D. *daar*; Sw. *dar*; Dan. *der*. This word was formerly used as a pronoun, as well as an adverb of place. Thus, in Saxon, *tharto* was *to him, to her*, or *to it*.]
1. In that place.
The Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden, and *there* he put the man whom he had formed. — Gen. ii.
2. It is sometimes opposed to HERE; *there* denoting the place most distant.
Darkness *there* might well seem twilight *here*. *Milton.*
3. *Here and there*; in one place and another; as, *here* a little, and *there* a little.
4. It is sometimes used by way of exclamation, calling the attention to something distant; as, *there, there! see there!* look *there!*
5. *There* is used to begin sentences, or before a verb; sometimes pertinently, and sometimes without signification; but its use is so firmly established that it can not be dispensed with.
Wherever *there* is sense or perception, there some idea is actually produced. *Locke.*
There have been that have delivered themselves from their ills by their good fortune or virtue. *Suckling.*
And *there* came a voice from heaven, saying, Thou art my beloved Son. — Mark i.
6. In *composition*, *there* has the sense of a pronoun, as in Saxon; as *thereby*, which signifies by *that*.

THERE-A-BOUT', } *comp.* [*there* and *about*. The
THERE-A-BOUTS', } latter is less proper, but most commonly used.]
1. Near that place. *Shak.*
2. Nearly; near that number, degree, or quantity; as, ten men, or *thereabouts*.
3. Concerning that. [*Not much used.*] *Luke* xxiv.

THERE-AFT'ER, *comp.* [*there* and *after*. Sax. *thereafter*, after that.]
1. According to that; accordingly.
When you can draw the head indifferently well, proportion the body *thereafter*. *Peacham.*
2. After that. *Spenser.*

THERE AT', *comp.* [*there* and *at*.] At that place.
Wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in *thereat*. — Matt. vii.
2. At that; at that thing or event; on that account.
Every error is a stain to the beauty of nature; for which cause it loatheth *thereat*. *Hooker.*

THERE-BY', *comp.* [*there* and *by*.] By that; by that means; in consequence of that.
Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace; *thereby* good shall come unto thee. — Job xxii.

THERE-FOR', *comp.* [*there* and *for*.] For that, or this, or it.

THERE'FORE, (ther'fore *or* thāre'fore,) *comp.* [*there* and *for*.] For that; for that or this reason, referring to something previously stated.
I have married a wife, and *therefore* I can not come. — Luke xiv.
2. Consequently.
He blushes; *therefore* he is guilty. *Spectator.*
3. In return or recompense for this or that.
What shall we have, *therefore*? — Matt. xix.

THERE-FROM', *comp.* [*there* and *from*.] From this or that.
Turn not aside *therefrom* to the right hand or to the left. — Josh. xxiii.

THERE-IN', *comp.* [*there* and *in*.] In that or this place, time, or thing.
Bring forth abundantly in the earth and multiply *therein*. — Gen. ix.
Ye shall keep the Sabbath — whosoever doeth any work *therein* — that soul shall be cut off. — Ex. xxxi.
Therein our letters do not well agree. *Shak.*

THERE-IN-TO', *comp.* [*there* and *into*.] Into that *Bacon.*

THERE-OF', *comp.* [*there* and *of*.] Of that or this
In the day thou eatest *thereof*, thou shalt surely die. — Gen. ii.

THERE-ON', *comp.* [*there* and *on*.] On that or this
Then the king said, Hang him *thereon*. — Esther vii.

THERE-OUT', *comp.* [*there* and *out*.] Out of that or this. *Lev.* ii.

THERE-TO', } *comp.* [*there* and *to*, or *unto*.] To
THERE-UN-TO', } that or this.
Add the fifth part *thereto*. — Lev. v.

THERE-UN'DER, *comp.* [*there* and *under*.] Under that or this. *Raleigh.*

THERE-UP-ON', *comp.* [*there* and *upon*.] Upon that or this.
The remnant of the house of Judah, they shall feed *thereupon*. Zeph. ii.

2. In consequence of that.

He hopes to find you forward,
And thereupon he sends you this good news. *Shak.*

3. Immediately.

THERE-WHILE', *comp.* [*there* and *while.*] At the same time. [*Obs.*] *Wiclif.*

THERE-WITH', *comp.* [*there* and *with.*] With that or this.

I have learned in whatsoever state I am, *therewith* to be content. —Phil. iv.

THERE-WITH-AL', *comp.* [*there* and *withal.*] Over and above.

2. At the same time.

3. With that. [*This word is obsolete.*]

[The foregoing compounds of *there* with the prepositions are for the most part deemed inelegant and obsolete. Some of them, however, are in good use, and particularly in the law style.]

THERF'-BREAD, (therf'bred,) *n.* [Sax. *tharf, theorf*, unfermented.]

Unleavened bread. [*Not in use.*] *Wiclif.*

THE'RI-AC, } *n.* [L. *theriaca*, Gr. Θηριακη, treac-
THE-RI'A-CA, } cle.]

A name given by the ancients to various compositions esteemed efficacious against the effects of poison, but afterward restrained chiefly to what has been called THERIACA ANDROMACHI, or VENICE TREACLE, which is a compound of sixty-four drugs, prepared, pulverized, and reduced by means of honey to an electuary. *Cyc.*

THE'RI-AC, } *a.* Pertaining to theriac; medici-
THE-RI'AC-AL, } nal. *Bacon.*

THER'MAL, *a.* [L. *thermæ*, warm baths; Gr. Θερμαι, from Θερω, to warm.]

Pertaining to heat, warm; a term applied chiefly to warm springs; as, *thermal* waters.

THER'MI-DOR, *n.* [Gr. Θερμος, warm.] The name of the 11th month of the French republican year, commencing July 19, and ending August 17.

THER'MO-E-LEC-TRIC'I-TY, *n.* [Gr. Θερμος and *electricity.*] Electricity developed by heat. *Lyell.*

THER'MO-GEN, *n.* [Gr. Θερμη, heat, and γενος, γενομαι, to generate.]

The elementary matter of heat; caloric; a term applied chiefly to warm springs. *Good.*

THER'MO-LAMP, *n.* [Gr. Θερμος, warm, from Θερμη, heat, and *lamp.*]

An instrument for furnishing light by means of inflammable gas. *Med. Repos.*

THER-MOM'E TER, *n.* [Gr. Θερμος, warm, from Θερμη, heat, and μετρον, measure.]

An instrument for measuring heat; founded on the property which heat possesses of expanding all bodies, the rate or quantity of expansion being supposed proportional to the degree of heat applied, and hence indicating that degree. The thermometer indicates only the *sensible* heat of bodies, and gives us no information respecting the quantity of latent heat, or of combined heat, which those bodies may contain. [See also DIFFERENTIAL THERMOMETER.] *Olmsted.*

THER-MO-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a thermometer; as, the *thermometrical* scale or tube.

2. Made by a thermometer; as, *thermometrical* observations.

THER-MO-MET'RIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of a thermometer.

THER'MO-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. Θερμη, heat, and σκοπεω, to see.]

An instrument contrived by Count Rumford for measuring minute differences of temperature. As modified by Professor Leslie, it was afterward called the DIFFERENTIAL THERMOMETER. *Olmsted.*

THER-MO-SCOP'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the thermoscope.

THER MO-STAT, *n.* [Gr. Θερμος and ἱστημι.] A self-acting physical apparatus for regulating temperature, by the unequal expansion of different metals by heat. *Ure.*

THER-MO-STAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the thermostat. *Ure.*

THER-MO-TEN'SION, *n.* [Gr. Θερμος, hot, and L. *tensio*, a stretching.]

Literally, a stretching by heat. This word is applied by Professor Johnson to a process of increasing the direct cohesion of wrought iron. It consists in heating the metal to a determinate temperature, generally from 500 to 600 degrees Fahrenheit, and in that state giving to it, by appropriate machinery, a mechanical strain or tension in the direction in which the strength is afterward to be exerted. The degree of tensile force applied is determined beforehand by trials on the same quality of metal at ordinary atmospheric temperature, to ascertain what force would, in that case, have been sufficient to break the piece which is to be submitted to thermotension. If this process should succeed, it may be of great use in giving strength to chain cables.

THESE, (theez,) *pron. pl.* of THIS; used as an adjective or substitute. *These* is opposed to *those*, as *this is to that*: and when two persons or things, or collections of things, are named, *these* refers to the things or persons which are nearest in place or order, or which are last mentioned.

Some place the bliss in action, some in ease;
Those call it pleasure, and contentment *these*. *Pope.*

Here *these* is a substitute for *these persons*, and for the persons last mentioned, who place their bliss in ease.

THE'SIS, *n.* [L. *thesis*; Gr. Θεσις, a position, from τιθημι, to set.]

1. A position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain, or which is actually maintained by argument; a theme; a subject; *particularly*, a subject or proposition for a school or university exercise, or the exercise itself.

2. In *logic*, every proposition may be divided into *thesis* and *hypothesis*. Thesis contains the thing affirmed or denied, and hypothesis the conditions of the affirmation or negation. *Cyc.*

3. In *music*, the unaccented or unpercussed part of the measure, which the Greeks expressed by the downward beat.

THES'MO-THETE, *n.* [Gr. Θεσμοθετης.] A lawgiver; a legislator; one of the six inferior archons
THES'PI-AN, *a.* [from *Thespis.*] [at Athens.

A term applied to tragic acting.

THE'TA, *n.* [Gr. θ.]

The unlucky letter of the Greek alphabet, so called from being used by the judges in passing condemnation on a prisoner, it being the first letter of the Greek θανατος, death.

THET'IC-AL, *a.* [from Gr. Θετικος. See THESIS.] Laid down. *More.*

THE-UR'GIC, } *a.* [from *theurgy.*] Pertaining
THE-UR'GIC-AL, } to theurgy.

Theurgic hymns; songs of incantation.

THE'UR-GIST, *n.* One who pretends to or is addicted to theurgy. *Hallywell.*

THE'UR-GY, *n.* [Gr. Θεουργια; Θεος, God, and εργον, work.]

Among *the Egyptian Platonists*, an imaginary science and art. As a *science*, it was supposed to have been revealed to men by the gods themselves in very ancient times, and to have been handed down traditionally by the priests. As an *art*, it was the ability, by means of certain acts, habits, words, and symbols, of moving the gods to impart to us secrets which surpass the powers of reason, to lay open to us the future, and to render themselves visible. See *Jamblichus de Mysteriis Egypt*, I. c. 26—29. *Murdock.*

THEW, (thū.) *n.* [Sax. *theaw*; Gr. ἐθος.]

1. Manner; custom; habit; form of behavior. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

2. Muscle or strength. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

THEW'ED, (thūde,) *a.* Accustomed; educated. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

THEY, (thā,) *pron. pl.*; objective case, THEM. [Sax. *thege*; Goth. *thai, thaim.*]

1. The men, the women, the animals, the things. It is never used adjectively, but always as a pronoun referring to persons, or as a substitute referring to things.

They and their fathers have transgressed against me. — Ezek. ii.
They of Italy salute you. — Heb. xiii.
Blessed are *they* which do hunger and thirst after righteousness. — Matt. v.

2. It is used indefinitely, as our ancestors used *man*, and as the French use *on*. *They* say, (*on dit*,) that is, it is said by persons indefinitely.

THI'BLE, *n.* A slice; a skimmer; a spatula. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Ainsworth.*

THICK, *a.* [Sax. *thic, thicca*; G. *dick, dicht*; D. *dik, digt*; Sw. *tock*; Dan. *tyk* and *digt*, thick, tight; Gael. and Ir. *tiugh*; W. *tew*, contracted. See Class Dg, No. 3, 8, 10, 22, 36, 57. The sense is probably taken from driving, forcing together, or pressing.]

1. Dense; not thin; as, *thick* vapors; a *thick* fog.

2. Inspissated; as, the paint is too *thick*.

3. Turbid; muddy; feculent; not clear; as, the water of a river is *thick* after a rain.

4. Noting the diameter of a body; as, a piece of timber seven inches *thick*.

My little finger shall be *thicker* than my father's loins. — 1 Kings xii.

5. Having more depth or extent from one surface to its opposite than usual; as, a *thick* plank; *thick* cloth; *thick* paper.

6. Close; crowded with trees or other objects; as, a *thick* forest or wood; *thick* grass; *thick* corn.

The people were gathered *thick* together. *Locke.*

7. Frequent; following each other in quick succession. The shot flew *thick* as hail.

Favors came *thick* upon him. *Wotton.*
Not *thicker* billows beat the Libyan main. *Dryden.*

8. Set with things close to each other; not easily pervious.

Black was the forest, *thick* with beech it stood. *Dryden.*

9. Not having due distinction of syllables or good articulation; as, a *thick* utterance. He speaks too *thick*.

10. Dull; somewhat deaf; as, *thick* of hearing.

11. Intimate. [*Various dialects.*]

THICK, *n.* The thickest part, or the time when any thing is thickest.

In the *thick* of the dust and smoke he presently entered his men. *Knolles.*

2. A thicket. [*Not in use.*] *Drayton.*

Thick and thin; whatever is in the way.

Through *thick and thin* she followed him. *Hudibras.*

THICK, *adv.* Frequently; fast.

I hear the trampling of *thick* beating feet. *Dryden.*

2. Closely; as, a plat of ground *thick* sown. *Norris.*

3. To a great depth, or to a thicker depth than usual; as, a bed covered *thick* with tan; land covered *thick* with manure.

Thick and threefold; in quick succession, or in great numbers. [*Not in use.*] *L'Estrange.*

THICK, *v. i.* To become thick or dense. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

THICK'EN, (thik'n,) *v. t.* [Sax. *thiccian.*]

1. To make thick or dense.

2. To make close; to fill up interstices; as, to *thicken* cloth.

3. To make concrete; to inspissate; as, to *thicken* paint, mortar, or a liquid.

4. To strengthen; to confirm.

And this may help to *thicken* other proofs. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

5. To make frequent, or more frequent; as, to *thicken* blows.

6. To make close, or more close; to make more numerous; as, to *thicken* the ranks.

THICK'EN, (thik'n,) *v. i.* To become thick or more thick; to become dense; as, the fog *thickens*.

2. To become dark or obscure.

Thy luster *thickens*
When he shines by. *Shak.*

3. To concrete; to be consolidated; as, the juices of plants *thicken* into wood.

4. To be inspissated; as, vegetable juices *thicken* as the more volatile parts are evaporated.

5. To become close, or more close or numerous.

The press of people *thickens* to the court. *Dryden.*

6. To become quick and animated.

The combat *thickens*. *Addison.*

7. To become more numerous; to press; to be crowded. Proofs of the fact *thicken* upon us at every step.

THICK'EN-ED, (thik'nd,) *pp.* or *a.* Made dense, or more dense; made more close or compact; made more frequent; inspissated.

THICK'EN ING, *ppr.* Making dense, or more dense, more close, or more frequent; inspissating.

THICK'EN-ING, *n.* Something put into a liquid or mass to make it more thick.

THICK'ER, *a. comp.* More thick.

THICK'EST, *a. superl.* Most thick.

THICK'ET, *n.* A wood or collection of trees or shrubs closely set; as, a ram caught in a *thicket*. *Gen.* xxii.

THICK'HEAD-ED, (-hed-,) *a.* Having a thick skull; dull; stupid.

THICK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat thick.

THICK'LY, *adv.* Deeply; to a great depth. *Boyle.*

2. Closely; compactly.

3. In quick succession.

THICK'NESS, *n.* The state of being thick; denseness; density; as, the *thickness* of fog, vapor, or clouds.

2. The state of being concrete or inspissated; consistence; spissitude; as, the *thickness* of paint or mortar; the *thickness* of honey; the *thickness* of the blood.

3. The extent of a body from side to side, or from surface to surface; as, the *thickness* of a tree; the *thickness* of a board; the *thickness* of the hand; the *thickness* of a layer of earth.

4. Closeness of the parts; the state of being crowded or near; as, the *thickness* of trees in a forest; the *thickness* of a wood.

5. The state of being close, dense, or impervious; as, the *thickness* of shades. *Addison.*

6. Dullness of the sense of hearing; want of quickness or acuteness; as, *thickness* of hearing. *Swift.*

THICK'SET, *a.* [*thick* and *set.*] Close planted; as, a *thicket* wood. *Dryden.*

2. Having a short, thick body.

THICK'SKIN, *n.* [*thick* and *skin.*] A coarse, gross person; a blockhead. *Entick.*

THICK'SKULL, *n.* [*thick* and *skull.*] Dullness; or a dull person; a blockhead. *Entick.*

THICK'SKULL-ED, *a.* Dull; heavy; stupid; slow to learn.

THICK'SPRUNG, *a.* [*thick* and *sprung.*] Sprung up close together. *Entick. Shak.*

THIEF, (theef,) *n.*; *pl.* THIEVES. [Sax. *theof*; Sw. *tuf*, D. *dief*; G. *dieb*; Goth. *thiubs*; Dan. *tyv.*]

A person guilty of theft.

1. One who secretly, unlawfully, and feloniously takes the goods or personal property of another. The *thief* takes the property of another privately; the robber by open force. *Blackstone.*

2. One who takes the property of another wrongfully, either secretly or by violence. *Job* xxx.

A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among *thieves*, who stripped him of his raiment. — Luke x.

3. One who seduces by false doctrine. *John* x.

4. One who makes it his business to cheat and defraud; as, a den of *thieves*. *Matt.* xxi.

5. An excrescence or waster in the snuff of a candle. *May.*

THIEF'-CATCH-ER, *n.* [*thief* and *catch.*] One who catches thieves, or whose business is to detect thieves and bring them to justice.

THIEF'-LEAD-ER, *n.* [*thief* and *lead.*] One who leads, or takes or leads away a thief. [*Not much used.*]

THIEF'-TAK-ER, *n.* [*thief* and *taker.*] One whose business is to find and take thieves, and bring them to justice.

THIEVE, (thēve,) *v. i.* To steal; to practice theft.

THIEV'ER-Y, *n.* The practice of stealing; theft. [See THEFT.]

Among the Spartans, *thievery* was a practice morally good and honest. *South.*

2. That which is stolen. *Shak.*

THIEV'ISH, *a.* Given to stealing; addicted to the practice of theft; as, a *thievish* boy.

Or with a base and boisterous sword enforce
A *thievish* living on the common road. *Shak.*

2. Secret; sly; acting by stealth; as, *thievish* minutes. *Shak.*

3. Partaking of the nature of theft; as, a *thievish* practice.

THIEV'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a thievish manner; by theft.

THIEV'ISH NESS, *n.* The disposition to steal.

2. The practice or habit of stealing.

THIGH, (thī,) *n.* [Sax. *theigh, theo*, or *theoh*: D. *dye*; G. *dick bein*, thick-bone. The German explains the word; *thigh* is *thick.*]

That part of men, quadrupeds, and fowls, which is between the leg and the trunk. As the word signifies, it is the thick part of the lower limbs.

THIGH'-BONE, *n.* The bone of the thigh.

THILK, *pron.* [Sax. *thilc.*]

The same. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

THILL, *n.* [Sax. *thil* or *thill.*]

The shaft of a cart, gig, or other carriage. The thills are the two pieces of timber extending from the body of the carriage on each side of the last horse, by which the carriage is supported in a horizontal position.

THILL'ER, } *n.* The horse which goes be-
THILL'-HORSE, } tween the thills or shafts, and supports them. In a *team*, the last horse. *Cyc. Shak.*

THIM'BLE, (thim'bl,) *n.* [I know not the origin or primary sense of this word. Possibly it may be from *thumb*. In Gaelic, *temchcal* is a cover.]

1. A kind of cap or cover for the finger, usually made of metal, used by tailors and seamstresses for driving the needle through cloth.

2. In *sea language*, an iron ring with a hollow or groove round its whole circumference, to receive the rope which is spliced about it; used to keep the eye of the rope from being chafed. *Totten.*

THIM'BLE-RIG, *n.* A sleight of hand trick played with three small cups, shaped like thimbles, and a small ball.

THIME. See THYME.

THIN, *a.* [Sax. *thinn, thynn*: G. *dünn*; D. *dun*; Sw. *tunn*; Dan. *tynd*; W. *tenau, teneu*; L. *tenuis*; Gaelic, *tanadh*; Russ. *tonkoi*. Qu. Gr. στενος, narrow. It appears to be connected with W. *ten, tan*, stretched, extended, Gr. τεινω. Qu. Ar. وذن *wadana*. In sense it is allied to Syr. Heb. Ch. and Eth. יפף, but I know not whether the first consonant of this word is a prefix. See Class Dn, No. 12, 25.]

1. Having little thickness or extent from one surface to the opposite; as, a *thin* plate of metal; *thin* paper; a *thin* board; a *thin* covering.

2. Rare; not dense; applied to fluids or soft mixtures; as, *thin* blood; *thin* milk; *thin* air.

In the day when the ale is more *thin*. *Bacon.*

3. Not close; not crowded; not filling the space; not having the individuals that compose the thing in a close or compact state; as, the trees of a forest are *thin*: the corn or grass is *thin*. A *thin* audience in church is not uncommon. Important legislative business should not be transacted in a *thin* house.

4. Not full or well grown.

Seven *thin* ears. — Gen. xli.

5. Slim; small; slender; lean. A person becomes *thin* by disease. Some animals are naturally *thin*.

6. Exile; small; fine; not full.

Thin, hollow sounds, and lamentable screams. *Dryden.*

7. Not thick or close; of a loose texture; not impervious to the sight; as, a *thin* veil.

8. Not crowded or well stocked; not abounding.

Ferrara is very large, but extremely thin of people. *Addison.*

9. Slight; not sufficient for a covering; as, a *thin* disguise.

THIN, *adv.* Not thickly or closely; in a scattered state; as, seed sown *thin*.

Spain is *thin* sown of people. *Bacon.*

THIN, *v. t.* [Sax. *thinnian*; Russ. *tonyu*; L. *tenuo*. See ATTENUATE.]

1. To make thin; to make rare or less thick; to attenuate; as, to *thin* the blood.

2. To make less close, crowded, or numerous; as, to *thin* the ranks of an enemy; to *thin* the trees or shrubs of a thicket.

3. To attenuate; to rarefy; to make less dense; as, to *thin* the air; to *thin* the vapors.

THIN'-OUT, *v. i.* In *geology*, strata are said to *thin out* when they gradually diminish in thickness until they disappear. *Brande.*

THIN'-SKIN-NED, *a.* Having a thin skin; hence, unduly sensitive.

THINE, *pronominal adj.* [Goth. *theins, theina*: Sax. *thin*: G. *dein*: Fr. *tien*; probably contracted from *thigen*. See THOU.]

Thy; belonging to thee; relating to thee; being the property of thee. It was formerly used for *thy*, before a vowel.

Then *thou* mayest eat grapes *thy* fill, at *thine* own pleasure. — Deut. xxiii.

But in common usage, *thy* is now used before a vowel in all cases.

The principal use of *thine* now is when a verb is interposed between this word and the noun to which it refers. I will not take any thing that is *thine*. *Thine* is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory.

In the following passage, *thine* is used as a substitute for *thy righteousness*.

I will make mention of *thy righteousness*, even of *thine* only. — Ps. lxxi.

In some cases it is preceded by the sign of the possessive case, like nouns, and is then also to be considered as a substitute.

If any *of thine* be driven out to the utmost parts of heaven. — Deut. xxx.

It is to be observed that *thine*, like thou, is used only in the solemn style. In familiar and common language, *your* and *yours* are always used in the singular number as well as the plural.

THING, *n.* [Sax. *thing*, a thing, a cause; *for his thingon*, for his cause or sake; also, *thing*, and *gething*, a meeting, council, or convention; *thingan, thingian*, to hold a meeting, to plead, to supplicate; *thingere*, an intercessor; *thingung*, intercession; G. *ding*, a thing, a court; *dingen*, to go to law, to hire or haggle; *Dingstag*, Tuesday, (*thing's day*?) *beding*, condition, clause; *dedingen*, to agree, to bargain or contract, to cheapen; D. *ding*, thing, business; *dingen*, to plead, to attempt, to cheapen; *dingbank*, the bar; *dingdagen*, session-days; *dinger, dingster*, a pleader; *dingtaal*, plea, *Dingsdag*, Tuesday, *beding*, condition, agreement; *bedingen*, to condition; Sw. *ting*, thing, cause, also a court, assizes; *tinga*, to hire, bargain, or agree; Dan. *ting*, a thing, affair, business, case, a court of justice; *tinger*, to strike up a bargain, to haggle; *tingbog*, records of a court, (*thing book.*) *tingdag*, the court day, the assizes; *tingvold*, jurisdiction; *tingmand*, juror, jury, (*thing-men.*) *tingsag*, a cause or suit at law, (*thing-sake.*) The primary sense of *ting*, is that which comes, falls, or happens, like *event*, from L. *evenio*. The primary sense of the root, which is *tig* or *thig*, is to press, urge, drive, or strain, and hence its application to courts, or suits at law; a seeking of right. We observe that *Dingsday, Dingdag*, in some of the dialects, signifies *Tuesday*, and this from the circumstance that that day of the week was, as it still is in some states, the day of opening courts; that is, *litigation day*, or *suitors' day*, a day of striving for justice; or perhaps *combat day*, the day of trial by battle. This leads to the unfolding of another fact. Among our ancestors, *Tig*, or *Tug*, was the name of the deity of combat and war, the Teutonic Mars; that is, strife, combat deified. This word was contracted into *tiw* or *tu*, and hence *Tiwes-dag* or *Tues-dag*, Tuesday, the day consecrated to *Tig*, the god of war. But it seems this is merely the day of commencing court and trial; *litigation day*. This *Tug*, the god of war, is *strife*, and this leads us to the root of *thing*, which is, to drive, urge, strive. So *res*, in Latin, is connected with *reus*, accused. For words of like signification, see SAKE and CAUSE.]

1. An event or action; that which happens or falls out, or that which is done, told, or proposed. This is the general signification of the word in the Scriptures; as, after these *things*, that is, events.

And the *thing* was very grievous in Abraham's sight, because of his son. — Gen. xxi.
Then Laban and Bethuel answered and said, The *thing* proceedeth from the Lord. — Gen. xxiv.
And Jacob said, All these *things* are against me. — Gen. xlii.
I will tell you by what authority I do these *things*. — Matt. xxi.
These *things* said Esaias when he saw his glory. — John xii.
In learning French, choose such books as will teach you *things* as well as language. *Joy to Littlepage.*

2. Any substance; that which is created; any particular article or commodity.

He sent after this manner; ten asses laden with the good *things* of Egypt. — Gen. xlv.
They took the *things* which Micah had made. — Judg. xviii.

3. An animal; as, every living *thing*; every creeping *thing*. *Gen.* i.

[*This application of the word is improper, but common in popular and vulgar language.*]

4. A portion or part; something.

Wicked men who understand any *thing* of wisdom. *Tillotson.*

5. In contempt.

I have a *thing* in prose. *Swift.*

6. Used of persons in contempt or disparagement.

See, sons, what *things* you are. *Shak.*
The poor *thing* ruin'd. *Addison.*
I'll be the abject *thing* no more. *Granville.*

7. Used in a sense of honor.

I see thee here,
Thou noble *thing*! *Shak.*

8. *Things*, *pl.*; clothes. [*Colloquial.*] *Walter Scott.*

THINK, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* THOUGHT, (thawt.) [Sax. *thincan, thencan*: Goth. *thagkyan*: Sw. *tycka* and *tanka*: Dan. *tykker* and *tænker*: D. *denken*, to think, and *gedagt*, thought; G. *denken*, to think, and *gedachtniss*, remembrance; *gedanke*, thought; *nachdenken*, to ponder or meditate; Gr. δοκεω: Syr. and Ch. פכר, allied to L. *duco*. We observe n is casual, and omitted in the participle *thought*. The sense seems to be, to set in the mind, or to draw out, as in meditation. Class Dg, No. 9.]

1. To have the mind occupied on some subject; to have ideas, or to revolve ideas in the mind.

For that I am
I know, because I *think*. *Dryden.*
These are not matters to be slightly *thought* on. *Tillotson.*

2. To judge; to conclude; to hold as a settled opinion. I *think* it will rain to-morrow. I *think* it not best to proceed on our journey.

Let them marry to whom they *think* best. — Num. xxxvi.

3. To intend.

Thou *thought'st* to help me. *Shak.*
I *thought* to promote thee unto great honor. — Num. xxiv.

4. To imagine; to suppose; to fancy.

Edmund, I *think*, is gone
In pity of his misery, to dispatch
His nighted life. *Shak.*
Let him that *thinketh* he standeth, take heed lest he fall. — 1 Cor. x.

5. To muse; to meditate.

While Peter *thought* on the vision. — Acts x.
Think much, speak little. *Dryden.*

6. To reflect; to recollect or call to mind.

And when Peter *thought* thereon, he wept. — Mark xiv.

7. To consider; to deliberate. *Think* how this thing could happen.

He *thought* within himself, saying, What shall I do? — Luke xii.

8. To presume.

Think not to say within yourselves, We have Abraham to our father. — Matt. iii.

9. To believe; to esteem.

To think on or *upon*; to muse on; to meditate on.

If there be any virtue, if there be any praise, *think on* these things. — Phil. iv.

2. To light on by meditation. He has just *thought on* an expedient that will answer the purpose.

3. To remember with favor.

Think upon me, my God, for good. — Neh. v.

To think of; to have ideas come into the mind. He *thought of* what you told him. I would have sent the books, but I did not *think of* it.

To think well of; to hold in esteem; to esteem.

THINK, *v. t.* To conceive; to imagine.

Charity *thinketh* no evil. — 1 Cor. xiii.

2. To believe; to consider; to esteem.

Nor *think* superfluous others' aid. *Milton.*

3. To seem or appear, as in the phrases, *me thinketh* or *methinks*, and *methought*. These are genuine Saxon phrases, equivalent to *it seems to me, it seemed to me*. In these expressions, *me* is actually in the dative case; almost the only instance remaining in the language. Sax. "*genoh thuht*," *satis visum est*, it appeared enough or sufficient; "*me thinceth*," *mihi videtur*, it seems to me; I perceive.

To think much; to grudge.

He *thought* not much to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*

To think much of; to hold in high esteem.

To think scorn; to disdain. *Esth.* iii.

THINK'ER, *n.* One who thinks; but *chiefly*, one who thinks in a particular manner; as, a close *thinker*; a deep *thinker*; a coherent *thinker*. *Locke. Swift.*

THINK'ING, *ppr.* Having ideas; supposing; judging; imagining; intending; meditating.

2. *a.* Having the faculty of thought, cogitative; capable of a regular train of ideas. Man is a *thinking* being.

THINK'ING, *n.* Imagination; cogitation; judgment.

I heard a bird so sing,
Whose music, to my *thinking*, pleased the king. *Shak.*

THINK'ING-LY, *adv.* By thought.

THIN'LY, *adv.* [from *thin.*] In a loose, scattered manner; not thickly; as, ground *thinly* planted with trees; a country *thinly* inhabited.

THIN'NED, *pp.* Made thin; made rare or less thick.

THIN'NESS, *n.* The state of being thin; smallness of extent from one side or surface to the opposite, as, the *thinness* of ice; the *thinness* of a plate; the *thinness* of the skin.

2. Tenuity; rareness; as, the *thinness* of air or other fluid.

3. A state approaching to fluidity, or even fluidity; opposed to SPISSITUDE; as, the *thinness* of honey, of whitewash, or of paint.

4. Exility; as, the *thinness* of a point.

5. Rareness; a scattered state; paucity; as, the *thinness* of trees in a forest; the *thinness* of inhabitants.

THIN'NING, *ppr.* Making thin, rare, or less thick; attenuating.

THIRD, (thurd,) *a.* [Sax. *thridda*; Goth. *thridya*; G. *dritte*; D. *derde*; Sw. and Dan. *tredie*; Fr. *tiers*; L. *tertius*; Gr. τριτος; W. *trydy.*]

The first after the second; the ordinal of three. The *third* hour in the day, among the ancients, was nine o'clock in the morning.

Third estate, in *the British nation*, is the commons, or, in *the legislature*, the house of commons.

Third order, among *the Roman Catholics*, is a sort of religious order attached to the Franciscans, Carmelites, &c., composed of associates, not bound by vows, but conforming, to a certain extent, to the general designs of the order. *Brande.*

Third point, or *tierce point*: in *architecture*, the point of section in the vertex of an equilateral triangle. *Cyc.*

Third rate, in *navies.* A third-rate ship carries from 64 to 80 guns.

Third sound, in *music.* See the noun THIRD.

THIRD, (thurd,) *n.* The third part of any thing. A man takes land and tills it for one *third* of the produce, the owner taking two *thirds*.

2. The sixtieth part of a second of time.

3. In *music*, an interval containing three diatonic sounds; the major, composed of two tones, called by the Greeks DITONE, and the minor, called HEMIDITONE, consisting of a tone and a half. *Rousseau. Busby.*

THIRD'-BOR-OUGH, (thurd'bur-ro,) *n.* [*third* and *borough.*]

An under constable. *Johnson.*

THIRD'INGS, *n. pl.* The third part of the corn or grain growing on the ground, at the tenant's death, due to the lord for a heriot, within the manor of Turfat in Herefordshire. *Cyc.*

THIRD'LY, *adv.* In the third place. *Bacon.*

THIRDS, (thurdz,) *s. pl.* The third part of the estate of a deceased husband, which, by law, the widow is entitled to enjoy during her life. *New England.*

THIRL, (thurl,) *v. t.* [Sax. *thirlian.*]

To bore; to perforate. It is now written DRILL and TRILL. [See the *e* words, and see NOSTRIL.]

THIRL'AGE, (thurl'aj,) *n.* In *English customs*, the right which the owner of a mill possesses, by contract or law, to compel the tenants of a certain district to bring all their grain to his mill for grinding. *Cyc.*

THIRST, (thurst,) *n.* [Sax. *thurst, thyrst*; G. *durst*; D. *dorst*; Sw. *törst*; Dan. *törst*, from *tör*, dry; *törer*, to dry, D. *dorren*, L. *torreo*, Sw. *torka.*]

1. A painful sensation of the throat or fauces, occasioned by the want of drink.

Wherefore is it that thou hast brought us out of Egypt, to kill us, and our children, and our cattle, with *thirst*? — Ex. xvii.

2. A vehement desire of drink. *Ps.* civ.

3. A want and eager desire after any thing.

Thirst of worldly wood. *Fletcher.*
Thirst of knowledge. *Milton.*
Thirst of praise. *Granville.*
Thirst after happiness. *Cheyne.*

But *for* is now more generally used after *thirst*; as, a *thirst for* worldly honors; a *thirst for* praise.

4. Dryness; drought.

The rapid current, through veins
Of porous earth with kindly *thirst* updrawn,
Rose a fresh fountain. *Milton.*

THIRST, (thurst,) *v. i.* [Sax. *thyrstan*; D. *dorsten*; G. *dursten*; Sw. *törsta*; Dan. *törster.*]

1. To experience a painful sensation of the throat or fauces, for want of drink.

The people *thirsted* there for water. — Ex. xvii.

2. To have a vehement desire for any thing.

My soul *thirsteth* for the living God. — Ps. xlii.

THIRST, *v. t.* To want to drink; as, to *thirst* blood. [*Not English.*] *Prior.*

THIRST'ER, *n.* One who thirsts.

THIRST'I-LY, *adv.* In a thirsty manner.

THIRST'I-NESS, *n.* [from *thirsty.*] The state of being thirsty; thirst. *Wotton.*

THIRST'ING, *ppr.* Feeling pain for want of drink; having eager desire.

THIRST'Y, *a.* [from *thirst.*] Feeling a painful sensation of the throat or fauces, for want of drink.

Give me a little water, for I am *thirsty*. — Judges iv.
I was *thirsty*, and ye gave me no drink. — Matt. xxv.

2. Very dry; having no moisture; parched.

The *thirsty* land shall become springs of water. — Is. xxxv.

3. Having a vehement desire of any thing; as, in blood-*thirsty*. *Is.* xliv. lxv.

THIR'TEEN, (thur'teen,) *a.* [Sax. *threottyne*; *three* and *ten*; Sw. *trettton*; G. *dreyzehn*; D. *dertien.*]

Ten and three; as, *thirteen* times.

THIR'TEENTH, (thur'teenth,) *a.* [Supra.] The third after the tenth; the ordinal of thirteen; as, the *thirteenth* day of the month.

THIR'TEENTH, (thur'teenth,) *n.* In *music*, an interval forming the octave of the sixth, or sixth of the octave. *Busby.*

THIR'TI ETH, (thur'te-eth,) *a.* [from *thirty*; Sax. *thritigotha.*]

The tenth threefold; the ordinal of thirty; as, the *thirtieth* day of the month.

THIR'TY, (thur'te,) *a.* [Sax. *thrittig*; G. *dreissig*; D. *dertig.*]

Three: ten; ten three times repeated; or twenty and ten. The month of June consists of *thirty* days; Joseph was *thirty* years old when he stood before Pharaoh.

THIS, *definitive adjective*, or *substitute*; *pl.* THESE. [Sax. *this*; Dan. *pl. disse*; Sw. *dessa, desse*; G. *das, dessen*; D. *deeze, dit.*]

1. *This* is a definitive, or definitive adjective, denoting something that is present or near in place or time, or something just mentioned. Is *this* your younger brother? What trespass is *this* which ye have committed?

Who did sin, *this* man or his parents, that he was born blind? — John ix.
When *they* heard *this*, they were pricked to the heart. — Acts ii.

In the latter passage, *this* is a substitute for what had preceded, viz., the discourse of Peter just delivered. In like manner, *this* often represents a word, a sentence, or clause, or a series of sentences or events.

In some cases, it refers to what is future, or to be immediately related.

But know *this*, that if the good man of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be broken up. — Matt. xxiv.

Here *this* refers to the whole subsequent member of the sentence.

2. *By this*, is used elliptically for *by this time*; as, *by this* the mail has arrived.

3. *This* is used with words denoting time past; as, I have taken no snuff for *this* month; and often with plural words. I have not wept *this* forty years.

In this case, *this*, in the singular, refers to the whole term of time or period; *this period* of forty years.

4. *This* is opposed to *that*.

This way and *that* the wavering sails they bend. *Pope.*
A body of *this* or *that* denomination is produced. *Boyle.*

This and *that*, in this use, denote difference indefinitely.

5. When *this* and *that* refer to different things before expressed, *this* refers to the thing last mentioned, and *that* to the thing first mentioned. [See THESE.]

Their judgment in *this* we may not, and in *that* we need not, follow. *Hooker.*

6. It is sometimes opposed to *other*.

Consider the arguments which the author had to write *this*, or to design the *other*, before you arraign him. *Dryden.*

THIS'TLE, (this'l,) *n.* [Sax. *thistel*; G. and D. *distel*; Sw. *tistel.*]

The common name of numerous prickly plants of the class Syngenesia, and several genera; as the common corn thistle, or Canada thistle; the spear thistle; the milk thistle, of the genus Carduus; the blessed thistle, of the genus Centaurea; the globe thistle, of the genus Echinops; the cotton thistle, of the genus Onopordon; and the sow thistle, of the genus Sonchus. The name is also given to other prickly plants not of the class Syngenesia; as the fuller's thistle or teasel, of the genus Dipsacus, and the melon thistle, and torch thistle, of the genus Melocactus. *Lee. Bigelow.*

One species of thistle (Carduus arvensis) grows in fields among grain, and is extremely troublesome to farmers. It is called in America the CANADA THISTLE, as it first appeared in Canada, where it was probably introduced from France, as it abounds in Normandy, and also in England. A larger species in America (Carduus lanceolatus) is indigenous, but it spreads slowly, and gives no trouble.

Thorns also and *thistles* shall it bring forth to thee. — Gen. iii.

The thistle is the national emblem of Scotland. *Brande.*

THIS'TLY, (this'ly,) *a.* Overgrown with thistles; as, *thistly* ground.

THITH'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *thider, thyder.*]

1. To that place; opposed to HITHER.

This city is near; O, let me escape *thither*. — Gen. xix.
Where I am, *thither* ye can not come. — John viii.

2. To that end or point.

Hither and thither; to this place and to that; one way and another.

THITH'ER-TO, *adv.* To that point; so far. [*Not in use.*]

THITH'ER-WARD, *adv.* [*thither* and *ward.*] Toward that place.

They shall ask the way to Zion, with their faces *thitherward*. — Jer. l.

THO; a contraction of THOUGH. [See THOUGH.]

2. *Tho*, for Sax. *thone*, the *n*. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

THOLE, *n.* [Sax. *thol*; Ir. and Gaelic, *dula*, a pin or peg.]

1. A pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat, to keep the oar in the row-lock, when used in rowing. *Mar. Dict.*

2. The pin or handle of a scythe-snath.

THOLE, *v. t.* [Sax. *tholian*; Goth. *thulan*; G. and D. *dulden*; Sw. *vila*; L. *tollo, tolero.*]

To bear; to endure; to undergo. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

THOLE, *v. i.* [Supra.] To wait. [*Local.*]

THOLE, *n.* [L. *tholus.*]

The roof of a temple. [*Not used, or local.*]

THOL'O-BATE, *n.* [Gr. θολος and *Basis*, *Base*.]

The substructure on which a dome or cupola rests; a term proposed by Mr. Hosking. *Gloss. of Archit.*

THO-MÆ'AN, } *n.* A name given in Europe to the
THŌ'MITE, } ancient church of Christians established on the Malabar coast of India, and thought to have been originally founded by St. Thomas. *Brande.*

THŌ'MA-ISM, } *n.* The doctrine of St. Thomas Aquinas with respect to predestination
THŌ'MISM, } and grace.

THŌ'MIST, *n.* A follower of Thomas Aquinas, in opposition to the Scotists.

THOM'SON-ITE, (tom'sun-,) *n.* [from *Thomson.*] A mineral of the zeolite family, occurring generally in masses of a radiated structure, and glassy or vitreous luster. It consists of silica, alumina, and lime, with some soda, and 14 per cent. of water.

The mineral Comptonite is identical with this species. *Dana.*

THONG, *n.* [Sax. *thwang.*]

A strap of leather, used for fastening any thing.

And nails for loosened spears, and *thongs* for shields, provide. *Dryden.*

THOR, *n.* In *Scandinavian mythology*, the son of Odin and Freya, and the deity that presided over all mischievous spirits in the elements. This deity was considered the god of thunder. From his name, *Thor*, we have *Thursday*, and from his attribute as god of thunder, the Germans have their *Donnerstag.* [See THURSDAY.] *Brande.*

THO-RAC'IC, (tho-ras'ik,) *a.* [L. *thorax*, the breast.]

Pertaining to the thorax or breast; as, the *thoracic* arteries. *Coxe.*

The *thoracic duct*, is the trunk of the absorbent vessels. It runs up along the spine from the receptacle of the chyle to the left subclavian vein, in which it terminates. *Cyc. Farr.*

THO-RAC'ICS, *n. pl.* In *ichthyology*, an order of bony fishes, respiring by means of gills only, the character of which is, that the branchiæ are ossiculated, and the ventral fins are placed underneath the *thorax*, or beneath the pectoral fins. *Linnæus. Cyc.*

THŌ'RAL, *a.* [L. *torus.*]

Pertaining to a bed. *Ayliffe.*

THŌ'RAX, *n.* [L.] In *anatomy*, that part of the human skeleton which consists of the bones of the chest; also, the cavity of the chest. *Cyc.*

2. In *entomology*, the second segment of insects; that part of the body between the head and the abdomen.

3. A breastplate, cuirass, or corselet.

THŌ'RI-A, } *n.* A white, earthy substance, obtained
THO-RI'NA, } by Berzelius, in 1829, from the mineral called *thorite.* It is an oxyd of thorium.

THŌ'RITE, *n.* A massive and compact mineral, found in Norway, and resembling gadolinite. It contains 58 per cent. of the rare earth *thoria*, combined with silica. *Dana.*

THŌ'RI-UM, } *n.* The metallic base of thoria. It
THO-RI'NUM, } is of a grayish color.

THORN, *n.* [Sax. *thorn*; G. *dorn*; D. *doorn*; Dan. *torne*; Slav. *tern*; Goth. *thaurnus*; W. *draen.* Qu. is not the latter contracted from the Gaelic *dreaghum*?]

1. A tree or shrub armed with spines, or sharp, ligneous shoots; as, the black *thorn*, white *thorn*, hawthorn, buckthorn, &c. The word is sometimes incorrectly applied to a bush with prickles; as, a rose on a *thorn.*

2. A sharp, ligneous, or woody shoot from the stem of a tree or shrub; a sharp process from the woody part of a plant; a spine. *Thorn* differs from *prickle*; the latter being applied to the sharp points issuing from the bark of a plant, and not attached to the wood, as in the rose and bramble. But, in common usage, *thorn* is applied to the prickle of the rose, and, in fact, the two words are used promiscuously.

3. Any thing troublesome. St. Paul had a *thorn* in the flesh. 2 *Cor.* xii. *Num.* xxxiii.

4. In *Scripture*, great difficulties and impediments.

I will hedge up thy way with *thorns*. — Hos. ii.

5. Worldly cares; things which prevent the growth of good principles. *Matt.* xiii.

THORN'-AP-PLE, (-ap-pl,) *n.* [*thorn* and *apple*.] An annual plant of the genus Datura; a popular name of the Datura Stramonium and Datura Tatula. *Bigelow.*

THORN'BACK, *n.* [*thorn* and *back*.] A fish of the ray kind, which has prickles on its back. *Cyc.*

THORN'-BUSH, *n.* A shrub that produces thorns.

THORN'BUT, *n.* A fish, a burt or turbot. *Ainsworth.*

THORN'-HEDGE, *n.* [*thorn* and *hedge*.] A hedge or fence consisting of thorn.

THORN'LESS, *a.* Destitute of thorns; as, a *thornless* shrub or tree. *Muhlenberg.*

THORN'-SET, *a.* Set with thorns.

THORN'Y, *a.* Full of thorns or spines; rough with thorns; as, a *thorny* wood; a *thorny* tree; a *thorny* diadem or crown. *Dryden. Raleigh.*

2. Troublesome; vexatious; harassing; perplexing; as, *thorny* care; the *thorny* path of vice.

3. Sharp; pricking; vexatious; as, *thorny* points. *Shak.*

THORN'Y REST'-HAR-ROW, *n.* A plant. *Cyc.*

THORN'Y-TRE'FOIL, *n.* A prickly plant of the genus Fagonia. *Lee.*

THOR'OUGH, (thur'ro) *a.* [Sax. *thurh*; G. *durch*; D. *door*. In these languages, the word is a preposition; but as a preposition, we write it *through*. (See this word.)* It is evidently from the root of *door*, which signifies a passage, and the radix of the word signifies to pass.]

1. *Literally*, passing through or to the end; hence, complete; perfect; as, a *thorough* reformation; *thorough* work; a *thorough* translator; a *thorough* poet. *Dryden.*

2. Passing through; as, *thorough* lights in a house. *Bacon.*

THOR'OUGH, (thur'ro,) *prep.* From side to side, or from end to end.

2. By means of. [*Not now used.*] [See THROUGH.]

THOR'OUGH, (thur'ro,) *n.* An inter-furrow between two ridges. *Cyc.*

THOR'OUGH-BASE, (thur'ro-bāse,) *n.* [*thorough* and *base*.]

In *music*, an accompaniment to a continued base by figures. [See BASE, *n.*, No. 14.]

THOR'OUGH-BRED, (thur'ro-bred,) *a.* [*thorough* and *bred*.]

1. In *horsemanship*, bred from the best blood, as horses.

2. Completely bred or accomplished.

THOR'OUGH-FARE, (thur'ro-fāre,) *n.* [*thorough* and *fare*.]

1. A passage through; a passage from one street or opening to another; an unobstructed way.

2. Power of passing. *Milton.*

THOR'OUGH-GO-ING, *a.* Going all lengths. *Irving.*

THOR'OUGH-LIGHT-ED, (thur'ro-lit-ed,) *a.* A term applied to a room which has windows on opposite sides. *Gwilt.*

THOR'OUGH-LY, (thur'ro-le,) *adv.* Fully; entirely; completely; as, a room *thoroughly* swept; a business *thoroughly* performed. Let the matter be *thoroughly* sifted; let every part of the work be *thoroughly* finished.

THOR'OUGH-NESS, (thur'ro-ness,) *n.* Completeness; perfectness *Stowe.*

THOR'OUGH-PAC-ED, (thur'ro-pāste,) *a.* [*thorough* and *paced*.] Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; going all lengths; as, a *thorough-paced* tory or whig. *Swift.*

THOR'OUGH-SPED, (thur'ro-sped,) *a.* [*thorough* and *sped*.] Fully accomplished; thorough-paced. *Swift.*

THOR'OUGH-STITCH, (thur'ro-stich,) *adv.* [*thorough* and *stitch*.] Fully; completely; going the whole length of any business. [*Not elegant.*] *L'Estrange.*

THOR'OUGH-WAX, (thur'ro-wax,) *n.* [*thorough* and *wax*.] An umbelliferous plant of the genus Bupleurum. *Lee.*

THOR'OUGH-WORT, (thur'ro-wurt,) *n.* The popular name of a plant, the Eupatorium perfoliatum, also called BONESET, a native of North America. It is medicinal.

THORP, Sax. *thorpe*; D. *dorp*; G. *dorf*; Sw. and Dan. *torp*; W. *tref*; Gaelic, Ir. *treabh*; L. *tribus*. The word in Welsh signifies, a dwelling place, a homestead, a hamlet, a town. When applied to a single house, it answers to the Sax. *ham*, a house, whence *hamlet* and *home*. In the Teutonic dialects, it denotes a village. The primary sense is, probably, a house, a habitation, from fixedness; hence, a hamlet, a village, a tribe; as in rude ages the dwelling of the head of a family was soon surrounded by the houses of his children and descendants. In our language, it occurs now only in names of places and persons.

THOSE, *pron. pl.* of THAT; as, *those* men; *those* temples. When *those* and *these* are used in reference to two things or collections of things, *those* refers to the first-mentioned, as *these* does to the last-mentioned. [See THESE, and the example there given.]

THOTH, *n.* Among *the ancient Egyptians*, the god of eloquence, and supposed to be the inventor of writing and philosophy. He corresponded to the *Mercury* of the Romans.

THOU, *pron.*; in *the obj.* THEE. [Sax. *thu*; G. Sw. and Dan. *du*; L. Fr. It. Sp. Port. and Russ. *tu*; Sans. *tuam*. The nominative case is probably contracted, for in the oblique cases it is in Sw. and Dan. *dig*, in Goth. *thuk*, Sax. *thec*. So in Hindoo, *tu* in the nominative makes in the dative *tuko*; Gipsy, *tu*, *tuke*. In Russ. the verb is *tukayu*, to thou.]

The second personal pronoun, in the singular number; the pronoun which is used in addressing persons in the solemn style.

Art *thou* he that should come? — Matt. xi.
I will fear no evil, for *thou* art with me. — Ps. xxiii.

Thou is used only in the solemn style, unless in very familiar language and by the Quakers.

THOU, *v. t.* To treat with familiarity.

If *thou thouest* him some thrice, it shall not be amiss. *Shak.*

THOU, *v. i.* To use *thou* and *thee* in discourse.

THOUGH, (thō,) *v. i.* [Sax. *theah*; Goth. *thauh*; G. *doch*; Sw. *dock*; D. and Dan. *dog*. This is the imperative of a verb; Ir. *daighim*, to give, D. *dokken*.]

1. Grant; admit; allow. "If thy brother be waxen poor, thou shalt relieve him; yea, *though* he be a stranger." *Grant* or *admit* the fact that he is a stranger, yet thou shalt relieve him. *Lev.* xxv.

Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him. — Job xiii.

That is, *grant* or *admit* that he shall slay me, yet will I trust in him.

Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not be unpunished. — Prov. xi.

That is, *admit* the fact that the wicked unite their strength, yet this will not save them from punishment.

Not that I so affirm, *though* so it seem. *Milton.*

That is, *grant* that it seems so, yet I do not so affirm.

2. Used with *as*.

In the vine were three branches, and it was *as though* it budded. Gen. xl.

So we use *as if*; it was *as if* it budded; and *if* is *gif*, give. The appearance was like the real fact, *if* admitted or true.

3. It is used in familiar language, at the end of a sentence.

A good cause would do well *though*. *Dryden.*

This is generally or always elliptical, referring to some expression preceding or understood.

4. It is compounded with *all* in ALTHOUGH, which see.

THOUGHT, (thawt,) *pret.* and *pp.* of THINK.

THOUGHT, (thawt,) *n.* [Primarily the passive participle of *think*, supra; Sax. *theaht*.]

1. *Properly*, that which the mind thinks. Thought is either the act or operation of the mind, when attending to a particular subject or thing, or it is the idea consequent on that operation. We say a man's *thoughts* are employed on government, on religion, on trade or arts; or his *thoughts* are employed on his dress or his means of living. By this we mean that the mind is directed to that particular subject or object; that is, according to the literal import of the verb *think*, the mind, the intellectual part of man, is *set* upon such an object, it holds it in view or contemplation, or it extends to it, it stretches to it.

Thought can not be superadded to matter, so as in any sense to render it true that matter can become cogitative. *Dwight.*

2. Idea; conception. I wish to convey my *thoughts* to another person. I employ words that express my *thoughts*, so that he may have the same ideas; in this case, our *thoughts* will be alike.

3. Fancy; conceit; something framed by the imagination.

Thoughts come crowding in so fast upon me, that my only difficulty is to choose or reject. *Dryden.*

4. Reflection; particular consideration.

Why do you keep alone,
Using those *thoughts* which should have died
With them they think on? *Shak.*

5. Opinion; judgment.

Thus Bethel spoke, who always speaks his *thoughts*. *Pope.*

6. Meditation; serious consideration.

Pride, of all others the most dangerous fault,
Proceeds from want of sense or want of *thought*. *Roscommon.*

7. Design; purpose.

All their *thoughts* are against me for evil. — Ps. lvi. xxxiii. Jer. xxix.

8. Silent contemplation. *Shak.*

9. Solicitude; care; concern.

Hawis was put to trouble, and died with *thought* and anguish before his business came to an end. *Bacon.*

10. Inward reasoning; the workings of conscience.

Their *thoughts* the meanwhile accusing or else excusing one another. — Rom. ii.

11. A small degree or quantity, as, a *thought* longer; a *thought* better. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker. Sidney.*

To take thought; to be solicitous or anxious. *Matt.* vi.

THOUGHT'FUL, *a.* Full of thought; contemplative; employed in meditation; as, a man of *thoughtful* mind.

2. Attentive; careful; having the mind directed to an object; as, *thoughtful* of gain. *Philips.*

3. Promoting serious thought; favorable to musing or meditation.

War, horrid war, your *thoughtful* walks invades. *Pope.*

4. Anxious; solicitous.

Around her crowd distrust, and doubt, and fear,
And *thoughtful* foresight, and tormenting care. *Prior.*

THOUGHT'FUL-LY, *adv.* With thought or consideration; with solicitude.

THOUGHT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Deep meditation. *Blackmore.*

2. Serious attention to spiritual concerns.

3. Anxiety; solicitude.

THOUGHT'LESS, *a.* Heedless; careless; negligent.

Thoughtless of the future. *Rogers.*

2. Gay; dissipated.

3. Stupid; dull.

Thoughtless as monarch oaks that shade the plain. *Dryden.*

THOUGHT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without thought; carelessly; stupidly. *Garth.*

THOUGHT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of thought; heedlessness; carelessness; inattention.

THOUGHT'-SICK, *a.* [*thought* and *sick*.] Uneasy with reflection. *Shak.*

THOU'SAND, *a.* [Sax. *thusend*; Goth. *thusund*; G. *tausend*; D. *duisend*; Sw. *tusend*; Dan. *tusind*.]

1. Denoting the number of ten hundred.

2. *Proverbially*, denoting a great number indefinitely. It is a *thousand* chances to one that you succeed.

THOU'SAND, *n.* The number of ten hundred.

A *thousand* shall fall at thy side, and ten *thousand* at thy right hand. — Ps. xci.

Thousand is sometimes used *plurally*, without the plural termination, as in the passage above, ten *thousand*: but it often takes the plural termination. In former times, how many *thousands* perished by famine!

THOU'SAND-FOLD, *a.* Multiplied by a thousand.

THOU'SANDTH, *a.* The ordinal of *thousand*; as, the *thousandth* part of a thing; also, *proverbially*, very numerous.

THOU'SANDTH, *n.* The thousandth part of any thing; as, two *thousandths* of a tax.

THOWL. See THOLE.

THRACK, *v. t.* To load or burden. [*Not in use.*] *South.*

THRALL, *n.* [Sax. *thrall*, a slave or servant; Dan. *trael*; Sw. *träll*; Ice. *troel*; Ir. *trail*; Gaelic, *traill*.]

1. A slave.

2. Slavery. [*Obs.*]

THRALL, *v. t.* To enslave. [*Obs.*] [ENTHRALL is in use.]

THRALL'DOM, (thrawl'dum,) *n.* [Dan. *traldom*.]

Slavery; bondage; a state of servitude. The Greeks lived in *thralldom* under the Turks nearly four hundred years.

He shall rule, and she in *thralldom* live. *Dryden.*
[*This word is in good use.*]

THRAL'LESS, *a.* Having no thralls.

THRA'NITE, *n.* [Gr. Θρανίτης.]

The uppermost of the three classes of rowers in an Athenian trireme. *Brande.*

THRAP'PLE, (thrap'pl,) *n.* The windpipe of an animal. [*Not an English word.*] *Scott.*

THRASH, *v. t.* [Sax. *tharecan*, or *therecan*; G. *dreschen*; D. *dorschen*; Sw. *tröska*; Ice. *therskia*. It is written THRASH or THRESH. The common pronunciation is *thrash*.]

1. To beat out grain from the husk with a flail; as, to *thrash* wheat, rye, or oats.

2. To beat Indian corn off from the cob or spike; as, to *thrash* maize.

3. To beat soundly with a stick or whip; to drub. *Shak.*

THRASH, *v. i.* To practice thrashing; to perform the business of thrashing; as, a man who *thrashes* well.

2. To labor; to drudge

I rather would be Merlin, *thrash* for rhymes,
Like his, the scorn and scandal of the times. *Dryden.*

THRASH'ED, (thrasht,) *pp.* Beaten out of the husk or off the ear.

2. Freed from the grain by beating.

THRASH'ER, *n.* One who thrashes grain.

2. The fox-shark or sea-fox, Alopias Vulpes, a large species of shark.

3. *Brown thrasher*; an American singing-bird of the thrush family, Turdus rufus; the brown thrush.

THRASH'ING, *ppr.* Beating out of the husk or off the ear; beating soundly with a stick or whip.

THRASH'ING, *n.* The act of beating out grain with a flail; a sound drubbing.

THRASH'ING-FLOOR, *n.* [*thrash* and *floor.*] A floor or area on which grain is beaten out. *Dryden.*

THRASH'ING-MA-CHINE', (-sheen',) *n.* [*thrash* and *machine.*] A machine or apparatus for separating grain from the straw. *Brande.*

THRA-SON'IC-AL, *a.* [from *Thraso*, a boaster in old comedy.]

1. Boasting; given to bragging.

2. Boastful; implying ostentatious display. *Shak.*

THRA-SON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Boastfully. *Johnson.*

THRAVE, *n.* [Sax. *draf*, a drove.]

A drove; a herd. [*Not in use.*]

THRAVE, *n.* [W *dreva*, twenty-four; *dreu*, a bundle or tie.]

1. The number of two dozen.

2. Twenty-four (in some places, twelve) sheaves of wheat. [*North of England.*] *Halliwell.*

THREAD, (thred,) *n.* [Sax. *thred*, *thraed*; D. *draad*; Sw. *trad*; Dan. *traad*; probably from drawing.]

1. A very small twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk, or other fibrous substance, drawn out to considerable length.

2. The filament of a flower. *Botany.*

3. The filament of any fibrous substance, as of bark.

4. A fine filament or line of gold or silver.

5. *Air-threads*; the fine, white filaments which are seen floating in the air in summer, the production of spiders.

6. Something continued in a long course or tenor; as, the *thread* of a discourse. *Burnet.*

7. The prominent spiral part of a screw.

THREAD, (thred,) *v. t.* To pass a thread through the eye; as, to *thread* a needle.

2. To pass or pierce through, as a narrow way or channel.

They would not *thread* the gates. *Shak.*
Heavy trading ships — *threading* the Bosphorus. *Milford.*

THREAD'BARE, *a.* [*thread* and *bare.*] Worn to the naked thread; having the nap worn off; as, a *threadbare* coat; *threadbare* clothes. *Spenser. Dryden.*

2. Worn out; trite; hackneyed; used till it has lost its novelty or interest; as, a *threadbare* subject; stale topics and *threadbare* quotations. *Swift.*

THREAD'BARE-NESS, *n.* The state of being threadbare or trite.

THREAD'EN, (thred'n,) *a.* Made of thread; as, *threaden* sails. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

THREAD'-SHAP-ED, (thred'shāpt,) *a.* In *botany*, filiform.

THREAD'Y, (thred'e,) *a.* Like thread or filaments; slender. *Granger.*

2. Containing thread. *Dyer.*

THREAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *threapian*, or rather *threagan.*]

To chide, contend, or argue. [*Local.*] *Ainsworth.*

THREAT, (thret,) *n.* [Sax. *threat.* See the verb.]

A menace; denunciation of ill; declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, loss, or pain on another.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your *threats.* *Shak.*

THREAT, (thret,) *v. t.* To threaten, which see. *Threat* is used only in poetry. *Dryden.*

THREAT'EN, (thret'n,) *v. t.* [Sax. *threatian*, from *threat.* But *threat* appears to be contracted from *threagan*, which is written also *threawian*; D. *dreigen*; G. *drohen*; Dan. *trette*, to chide, to scold, dispute, wrangle.]

1. To declare the purpose of inflicting punishment, pain, or other evil on another, for some sin or offense; to menace. God *threatens* the finally impenitent with everlasting banishment from his presence.

2. To menace; to terrify or attempt to terrify by menaces; as for extorting money. To send *threatening* letters is a punishable offense.

3. To charge or enjoin with menace, or with implied rebuke; or to charge strictly.

Let us straitly *threaten* them, that they speak henceforth to no man in this name. — Acts iv.

4. To menace by action; to present the appearance of coming evil; as, rolling billows *threaten* to overwhelm us.

5. To exhibit the appearance of something evil or unpleasant approaching; as, the clouds *threaten* us with rain or a storm.

THREAT'EN-ED, (thret'nd,) *pp.* or *a.* Menaced with evil.

THREAT'EN-ER, (thret'n-er,) *n.* One that threatens. *Milton.*

THREAT'EN-ING, (thret'n-ing,) *ppr.* Menacing; denouncing evil.

2. *a.* Indicating a threat or menace; as, a *threatening* look.

3. Indicating something impending; as, the weather is *threatening*; the clouds have a *threatening* aspect.

THREAT'EN-ING, (thret'n-ing,) *n.* The act of menacing; a menace; a denunciation of evil, or declaration of a purpose to inflict evil on a person or country, usually for sins and offenses. The prophets are filled with God's *threatenings* against the rebellious Jews. *Acts* iv.

THREAT'EN-ING-LY, (thret'n-ing-le,) *adv.* With a threat or menace; in a threatening manner. *Shak.*

THREAT'FUL, (thret'ful,) *a.* Full of threats; having a menacing appearance; minacious. *Spenser.*

THREE, *a.* [Sax. *threo*, *thri*, *thry*, and *thrig*; Sw. and Dan. *tre*; G. *drei*; D. *drie*; Fr. *trois*; It. *tre*; Sp. and L. *tres*; Gael. and W. *tri*; Gipsy, *tre*; Gr. τρεις; Sans. *treja*, *tri.* I know not the last radical, nor the primary sense of *three.* Owen, in his Welsh Dictionary, suggests that it signifies *fixed*, *firm.* But see EXTRICATE and TRICK. It is probably contracted from *thrig.*]

1. Two and one

I offer thee *three* things. — 2 Sam. xxiv.

2. It is often used, like other adjectives, without the noun to which it refers.

Ahishai — attained not unto the first *three.* — 2 Sam. xxiii.

3. *Proverbially*, a small number.

Away, thou *three*-inched fool. *Shak.*
[*I believe obsolete.*]

THREE'-CAP'SUL-ED, *a.* Tricapsular; having three capsules.

THREE'-CELL-ED, *a.* Trilocular; having three cells.

THREE'-CLEFT, *a.* Trifid; being thrice cleft.

THREE'-COR-NER-ED, *a.* [*three* and *corner.*] Having three corners or angles; as, a *three-cornered* hat.

2. In *botany*, having three prominent, longitudinal angles, as a stem. *Martyn.*

THREE'-EDG-ED, (-ejd,) *a.* Having three edges.

THREE'-FLOW-ER-ED, *a.* [*three* and *flower.*] Bearing three flowers together. *Martyn.*

THREE'FOLD, *a.* [*three* and *fold.*] Three-double; consisting of three; or thrice repeated; as, *threefold* justice. *Raleigh.*

A *threefold* cord is not quickly broken. — Eccles. iv.

THREE'-GRAIN-ED, *a.* Tricoccous; having three kernels.

THREE'-LEAF-ED, (-leeft,) *a.* [*three* and *leaf.*] Consisting of three distinct leaflets. *Martyn.*

THREE'-LOB-ED, *a.* [*three* and *lobe.*] A *three-lobed leaf* is one that is divided to the middle into three parts, standing wide from each other, and having convex margins. *Martyn.*

THREE'-NERV-ED, *a.* [*three* and *nerve.*] A *three-nerved leaf* has three distinct vessels or nerves running longitudinally without branching. *Martyn.*

THREE'-PART-ED, *a.* [*three* and *parted.*] Tripartite. A *three-parted leaf* is divided into three parts down to the base, but not entirely separate. *Martyn.*

THREE'PENCE, (thrip'ense,) *n.* [*three* and *pence.*] A small silver coin of three times the value of a penny. *Shak.*

THREE'PEN-NY, (thrip'en-ne,) *a.* Worth three pence only; mean.

THREE'-PET-AL-ED, *a.* [*three* and *petal.*] Tripetalous; consisting of three distinct petals; as a corol. *Botany.*

THREE'-PILE, *n.* [*three* and *pile.*] An old name for good velvet. *Shak.*

THREE'-PIL-ED, *a.* Set with a thick pile. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

THREE'-PLY, *a.* [*three* and Fr. *plier*, L. *plico.*]

Threefold; consisting of three thicknesses, as cloth or carpeting.

THREE'-POINT-ED, *a.* Tricuspidate; having three lengthened points ending in a bristle.

THREE'-RIB-BED, *a.* Having three ribs.

THREE'SCORE, *a.* [*three* and *score.*] Thrice twenty; sixty; as, *threescore* years.

THREE'-SEED-ED, *a.* [*three* and *seed.*] Having three seeds; as, a *three-seeded* capsule. *Botany.*

THREE'-SID-ED, *a.* [*three* and *side.*] Having three plane sides; as, a *three-sided* stem, leaf, petiole, peduncle, scape, or pericarp. *Martyn.*

THREE'-VALV-ED, *a.* [*three* and *valve.*] Trivalvular; consisting of three valves; opening with three valves; as, a *three-valved* pericarp.

THRENE, *n.* [Gr. θρηνος.] [*Lee. Martyn.*

Lamentation. [*Not used.*]

THRE-NET'IC, *a.* Sorrowful; mournful. *Shak.*

THREN'O-DY, *n.* [Gr. θρηνος, lamentation, and ᾠδη, ode.]

A song of lamentation. *Herbert.*

THRESH, *v. t.* To thrash. [See THRASH.] The latter is the popular pronunciation, but the word is written THRASH or THRESH, indifferently. [See the derivation and definitions under THRASH.]

THRESH'ER, *n.* A thrasher, which see.

THRESH'OLD, *n.* [Sax. *threrscwald*; G. *thürschwelle*; Sw. *tröskel*; Ice. *threxuldur.* The Saxon and Swedish words seem by their orthography to be connected with *thrash*, *thresh*, and the last syllable to be *wald*, wood; but the German word is obviously compounded of *thür*, door, and *schwelle*, sill; door-sill.]

1. The door-sill; the plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies at the bottom or under a door, particularly of a dwelling-house, church, temple, or the like; hence, entrance; gate; door.

2. Entrance; the place or point of entering or beginning. He is now at the *threshold* of his argument.

Many men that stumble at the *threshold.* *Shak.*

THREW, (thrū,) *pret.* of THROW.

THRICE, *adv.* [from *three*; perhaps *three* and L. *vicis*; or a change of Fr. *tiers.*]

1. Three times.

Before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me *thrice.* — Matt. xxvi.

2. Sometimes used by way of amplification; very.

Thrice noble lord, let me entreat of you
To pardon me. *Shak.*

THRICE'-FA-VOR-ED, *a.* Favored thrice; highly favored. *Irving.*

THRID, *v. t.* [W. *treiziaw*, to penetrate; *treiddiaw*, to course, to range.]

To slide through a narrow passage; to slip, shoot, or run through, as a needle, bodkin, or the like.

Some *thrid* the mazy ringlets of her hair. *Pope.*

THRID'DED, *pp.* Slid through.

THRID'DING, *ppr.* Sliding through; causing to pass through.

THRIFT, *n.* [from *thrive.*] Frugality; good husbandry; economical management in regard to property.

The rest — willing to fall to *thrift*, prove very good husbands. *Spenser.*

2. Prosperity; success and advance in the acquisition of property; increase of worldly goods; gain.

I have a mind presages me such *thrift.* *Shak.*

3. Vigorous growth, as of a plant.

4. In *botany*, a name of several species of flowering plants of the genera Statice and Armeria. *Loudon.*

THRIFT'I-LY, *adv.* Frugally; with parsimony.

2. With increase of worldly goods.

THRIFT'I-NESS, *n.* Frugality; good husbandry; as, *thriftiness* to save; *thriftiness* in preserving one's own. *Wotton. Spenser.*

2. Prosperity in business; increase of property.

THRIFT'LESS, *a.* Having no frugality or good management; profuse; extravagant; not thriving. *Shak.*

THRIFT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without thriving; extravagantly.

THRIFT'LESS-NESS, *n.* A state of being thriftless.

THRIFT'Y, *a.* Frugal; sparing; using economy and good management of property.

I am glad he has so much youth and vigor left, of which he has not been *thrifty.* *Swift.*

2. *More generally*, thriving by industry and frugality; prosperous in the acquisition of worldly goods; increasing in wealth; as, a *thrifty* farmer or mechanic.

3. Thriving; growing rapidly or vigorously; as a plant.

4. Well husbanded.

I have five hundred crowns,
The *thrifty* hire I saved under your father. *Shak.*

THRILL, *n.* [See the verb.] A drill.

2. A warbling. [See TRILL.]

3. A breathing place or hole. *Herbert.*

4. A thrilling sensation; as, a *thrill* of horror.

THRILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *thyrlian*, *thirlian*; D. *drillen*, to drill, to bore; *trillen*, to shiver, pant, quaver; G. *drillen*, to drill; *triller*, a shake; *trillern*, to *trill*; Dan. *drille*, to bore, to drill; *trilder*, Sw. *trilla*, to roll; Dan. *trille*, a trill; W. *trolio*, to troll or roll; all probably of one family, from the root of *roll.* See DRILL.]

1. To bore; to drill; to perforate by turning a gimlet or other similar instrument.

But in the literal sense, DRILL is now chiefly or wholly used. Spenser used it literally in the clause "with *thrilling* point of iron brand."

2. To pierce; to penetrate; as something sharp.

The cruel word her tender heart so *thrilled*,
That sudden cold did run through every vein. *Spenser.*
A servant that he bred, *thrilled* with remorse. *Shak.*

THRILL, *v. i.* To pierce; to penetrate; as something sharp; *particularly*, to cause a tingling sensation that runs through the system with a slight shivering; as, a sharp sound *thrills* through the whole frame. *Addison.*

A faint, cold fear *thrills* through my veins. *Shak.*

2. To feel a sharp, shivering sensation running through the body.

To seek sweet safety out
In vaults and prisons; and to *thrill* and shake. *Shak.*

THRILL'ED, (thrild,) *pp.* Penetrated; pierced.

THRILL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Perforating; drilling.

2. Piercing; penetrating; having the quality of penetrating; passing with a tingling, shivering sensation.

3. Feeling a tingling, shivering sensation running through the system.

THRILL'ING-LY, *adv.* With thrilling sensations.

THRILL'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being thrilling.

THRILL'INGS, *n. pl.* Thrilling sensations.

THRING, *v. t.* To press, crowd, or throng. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

THRIPS, *n.* [L.; Gr.] A small spotted fly. *Harris. Herrick.*

THRIS'SA, *n.* A fish of the shad and herring kind, whose flesh is considered as being sometimes poisonous. It is found in the waters of intertropical America, India, &c.

THRIVE, *v. i.; pret.* THRIVED; *pp.* THRIVED, THRIVEN. [Dan. *trives*, to thrive, to increase; Sw. *trifvas*. It may belong to the family of *trip*, to hasten, or to that of *drive*.]

1. To prosper by industry, economy, and good management of property; to increase in goods and estate. A farmer *thrives* by good husbandry. When the body of laboring men *thrive*, we pronounce the state prosperous.

> Did grace and humility is the way to *thrive* in the riches of the understanding, as well as in gold. *Watts.*

2. To prosper in any business; to have increase or success.

> O son, why sit we here, each other viewing
> Idly, while Satan, our great author, *thrives*? *Milton.*
> They by vices *thrive*. *Sandys.*

3. To grow; to increase in bulk or stature; to flourish. Young cattle *thrive* in rich pastures; and trees *thrive* in a good soil.

4. To grow; to advance; to increase or advance in any thing valuable.

THRIV'ER, *n.* One that prospers in the acquisition of property.

THRIV'ING, *ppr.* Prospering in worldly goods.

2. *a.* Being prosperous or successful; advancing in wealth; increasing; growing; as, a *thriving* mechanic; a *thriving* trader.

THRIV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a prosperous way.

THRIV'ING-NESS, THRIV'ING, *n.* Prosperity; growth; increase. *Decay of Piety.*

THRO'; a contraction of THROUGH. [*Not now used.*]

THRŌAT, (thrōte,) *n.* [Sax. *throta*, *throte*; D. *strote*; Russ. *grud.*]

1. The anterior part of the neck of an animal, in which are the gullet and windpipe, or the passages for the food and breath.

In *medicine*, the fauces; all that hollow or cavity in the part of the mouth which may be seen when the mouth is wide open. *Cyc.*

2. The *throat* of a chimney is the part between the gathering, or portion of the funnel which contracts in ascending, and the flue. *Gwilt.*

3. In *seamen's language*, that end of a gaff which is next the mast; also, the rounded angular point where the arm of an anchor is joined to the shank. *Totten.*

4. In *ship-building*, the inside of the knee-timber at the middle or turns of the arms.

Throat-braile; bralls attached to the gaff close to the mast.

Throat-halliards are those that raise the throat of the gaff. *Mar. Dict.*

THRŌAT, *v. t.* To mow beans in a direction against their bending. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

THRŌAT'-LATCH, *n.* A strap of a bridle, halter, &c., passing under a horse's throat.

THRŌAT'-PIPE, *n.* [*throat* and *pipe*.] The windpipe, weasand, or trachea.

THRŌAT'WŌRT, (thrōte'wurt,) *n.* [*throat* and *wort*.] A plant of the genus Campanula, a perennial weed common in pasture-ground; also, a plant of the genus Trachelium. *Cyc. Lee.*

THRŌAT'Y, *a.* Guttural. *Howell.*

THROB, *v. i.* [Perhaps allied to *drive* and to *drub*; at least its elements and signification coincide; Gr. Θορυβέω.]

To beat, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force or rapidity; to beat in consequence of agitation; to palpitate. The heart *throbs* with joy, desire, or fear; the violent action of the heart is perceived by a *throbbing* pulse.

> My heart *throbs* to know one thing. *Shak.*

We apply the word also to the breast.

> Here may his head live on my *throbbing* breast. *Shak.*

THROB, *n.* A beat or strong pulsation; a violent beating of the heart and arteries; a palpitation.

> Thou talk'st like one who never felt
> Th' impatient *throbs* and longings of a soul
> That pants and reaches after distant good. *Addison.*

THROB'BING, *ppr.* or *a.* Beating with unusual force, as the heart and pulse; palpitating.

THROB'BING, *n.* The act of beating with unusual force, as the heart and pulse; palpitation.

THROD'DEN, *v. i.* To grow; to thrive. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Grose.*

THRŌE, (thrō,) *n.* [Sax. *throwian*, to suffer, to agonize; but this is the same word as *throw*, and the sense is to strain, as in twisting, to struggle.]

Extreme pain; violent pang; anguish; agony. It is particularly applied to the anguish of travail in childbirth, or parturition.

> My *throes* came thicker, and my cries increased. *Dryden.*

THRŌE, *v. i.* To agonize; to struggle in extreme pain.

THRŌE, *v. t.* To put in agony. *Shak.*

THROM'BUS, *n.* [Gr. Θρόμβος.] A small tumor which sometimes ensues from the escape of blood into the cellular membrane in the operation of bleeding. *Brande.*

THRŌNE, *n.* [L. *thronus*; Gr. Θρονος; Fr. *trone*.]

1. A royal seat; a chair of state. The throne is sometimes an elegant chair richly ornamented with sculpture and gilding, raised a step above the floor, and covered with a canopy.

2. The seat of a bishop. *Ayliffe.*

3. In *Scripture*, sovereign power and dignity.

> Only in the *throne* will I be greater than thou. — Gen. xli.
> Thy *throne*, O God, is forever. — Ps. xlv.

4. Angels. *Col.* i.

5. The place where God peculiarly manifests his power and glory.

> The heaven is my *throne*, and the earth is my footstool. — Is. lxvi.

THRŌNE, *v. t.* To place on a royal seat; to enthrone.

2. To place in an elevated position; to give an elevated place to; to exalt.

> True image of the Father, whether *throned*
> In the bosom of bliss and light of light. *Milton.*

THRŌN'ED, *pp.* Placed on a royal seat, or on an elevated seat; exalted.

THRŌNE'LESS, *a.* Having no throne.

THRONG, *n.* [Sax. *throng*; Ir. *drong*; G. and D. *drang*. See the verb.]

1. A crowd; a multitude of persons or of living beings pressing or pressed into a close body or assemblage; as, a *throng* of people at a playhouse.

2. A great multitude; as, the heavenly *throng*.

THRONG, *v. i.* [Sax. *thringan*; D. *dringen*; G. *drängen*; Dan. *trænger*; Sw. *tränga*. If n is not radical, this word coincides with Sw. *tryka*, Dan. *trykker*, to press, to print. Class Rg.]

To crowd together; to press into a close body, as a multitude of persons; to come in multitudes.

> I have seen
> The dumb men *throng* to see him. *Shak.*

THRONG, *v. t.* To crowd or press, as persons; to oppress or annoy with a crowd of living beings.

> Much people followed him, and *thronged* him. — Mark v.

THRONG'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Crowded or pressed by a multitude of persons.

THRONG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crowding together; pressing with a multitude of persons.

THRONG'ING, *n.* The act of crowding together.

THRONG'LY, *adv.* In crowds. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

THRŌN'ING, *ppr.* Placing on a royal seat; enthroning.

THROP'PLE, (throp'pl,) *n.* The windpipe of a horse. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

THROS'TLE, (thros'l,) *n.* [Sax. *thorstle*; G. *drossel*.] A bird of the thrush kind, Merula musica, (*Turdus musicus*, Linnæus;) also called SONG THRUSH. It is found in all the countries of Europe. *Jardine. P. Cyc.*

THROS'TLE, (thros'l,) *n.* A machine for spinning, which makes the wool smooth and wiry. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

THROS'TLING, *n.* A disease of cattle of the ox kind, occasioned by a swelling under their throats, which, unless checked, will choke them. *Cyc.*

THROT'TLE, (throt'tl,) *n.* [from *throat*.] The windpipe or trachea. *Brown.*

THROT'TLE, *v. i.* To choke; to suffocate; or to obstruct so as to endanger suffocation. *Dryden.*

2. To breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated.

THROT'TLE, *v. t.* To utter with breaks and interruptions, as a person half suffocated.

> *Throttle* their practiced accents in their fears. *Shak.*

THROT'TLED, (throt'tld,) *pp.* Uttered with breaks and interruptions.

2. Choked; suffocated.

THROT'TLING, *ppr.* Choking; suffocating.

THROUGH, (throo,) *prep.* [Sax. *thurh*; D. *door*; G. *durch*; W. *trwy* or *trw*, whence *trwyaw*, to pervade; Ir. *treoghdham*, Gaelic, *treaghaim*, to pierce or bore.]

1. From end to end, or from side to side; from one surface or limit to the opposite; as, to bore *through* a piece of timber, or *through* a board; a ball passes *through* the side of a ship.

2. Noting passage; as, to pass *through* a gate or avenue.

> *Through* the gates of ivory he dismissed
> His valiant offspring. *Dryden.*

3. By transmission, noting the means of conveyance.

> *Through* these hands this science has passed with great applause. *Temple.*
> Material things are presented only *through* the senses. *Cheyne.*

4. By means of; by the agency of; noting instrumentality. This signification is a derivative of the last.

> *Through* the scent of water it will bud. — Job xiv.
> Some *through* ambition, or *through* thirst of gold,
> Have slain their brothers, and their country sold. *Dryden.*
> Sanctify them *through* thy truth. — John xvii.
> The gift of God is eternal life *through* Jesus Christ our Lord. — Rom. vi.

5. Over the whole surface or extent; as, to ride *through* the country.

> Their tongue walketh *through* the earth. — Ps. lxxiii.

6. Noting passage among or in the midst of, as, to move *through* water, as a fish; to run *through* a thicket, as a deer

THROUGH, (throo,) *adv.* From one end or side to the other; as, to pierce a thing *through*.

2. From beginning to end; as, to read a letter *through*.

3. To the end; to the ultimate purpose; as, to carry a project *through*.

To carry through; to complete; to accomplish.

To go through, to prosecute a scheme to the end.

2. To undergo; to sustain; as, to *go through* hardships.

THROUGH'-BRED should be THOROUGH-BRED.

THROUGH'-LIGHT-ED should be THOROUGH-LIGHTED. [*Not used.*]

THROUGH'LY, (throo'le,) *adv.* Completely; fully; wholly. *Bacon.*

2. Without reserve; sincerely. *Tillotson.*

[For this THOROUGHLY is now used.]

THROUGH-OUT', (throo-out',) *prep.* [*through* and *out*.]

Quite through; in every part; from one extremity to the other. This is the practice *throughout* Ireland. A general opinion prevails *throughout* England. *Throughout* the whole course of his life, he avoided every species of vice.

THROUGH-OUT', (throo-out',) *adv.* In every part. The cloth was of a piece *throughout*.

THROUGH'-PAC-ED, (throo'pāste.) [*Not used.*] See THOROUGH-PACED. *More.*

THRŌVE, *old pret.* of THRIVE.

THRŌW, (thrō,) *v. t.; pret.* THREW; *pp.* THROWN. [Sax. *thrawan*; perhaps D. *draaijen*, to turn, wind, twist, whirl; G. *drehen*; W. *troi*. The Saxon word signifies to twist, to turn, to curl, throw, and to revolve. It is contracted, and probably coincides in elements with Gr. τρεχω, to run, for this was applied primarily to wheels, as we see by its derivatives, τροχος, a wheel, τροχιλος, a top, L. *trochilus*.]

1. *Properly*, to hurl; to whirl; to fling or cast in a winding direction.

2. To fling or cast in any manner; to propel; to send; to drive to a distance from the hand or from an engine. Thus we *throw* stones or dust with the hand; a cannon *throws* a ball; a bomb *throws* a shell. The Roman balista *threw* various weapons. A fire-engine *throws* water to extinguish flames.

3. To wind; as, to *throw* silk.

4. To turn; as, to *throw* balls in a lathe. [*Not in general use.*]

5. To venture at dice.

> Set less than thou *throwest*. *Shak.*

6. To cast; to divest or strip one's self of; to put off; as, a serpent *throws* his skin. *Shak.*

7. To cast; to send.

> I have *thrown*
> A brave defiance in King Henry's teeth. *Shak.*

8. To put on; to spread carelessly.

> O'er his fair limbs a flowery vest he *threw*. *Pope.*

9. To overturn; to prostrate in wrestling; as, a man *throws* his antagonist.

10. To cast; to drive by violence; as, a vessel or sailors *thrown* upon a rock.

To throw away; to lose by neglect or folly; to spend in vain; as, to *throw away* time; to *throw away* money.

2. To bestow without a compensation.

3. To reject; as, to *throw away* a good book, or a good offer. *Taylor.*

To throw by; to lay aside or neglect as useless; as, to *throw by* a garment.

To throw down; to subvert; to overthrow; to destroy; as, to *throw down* a fence or wall.

2. To bring down from a high station; to depress. *Spectator.*

To throw in; to inject.

2. To put in; to deposit with others; also, to give up or relinquish.

To throw off; to expel; to clear from; as, to *throw off* a disease.

2. To reject; to discard; as, to *throw off* all sense of shame; to *throw off* a dependent.

To throw on; to cast on; to load.

To throw out; to cast out; to reject or discard; to expel. *Swift.*

2. To utter carelessly; to speak; as, to *throw out* insinuations or observations.

3. To exert; to bring forth into act.

> She *threw out* thrilling shrieks. *Spenser.*

4. To distance; to leave behind. *Addison.*

5. To exclude; to reject. The bill was *thrown out* on the second reading.

To throw up; to resign; as, to *throw up* a commission.

2. To resign angrily.

> Bad games are *thrown up* too soon. *Hudibras.*

3. To discharge from the stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

To throw one's self down; to lie down.

To throw one's self on; to resign one's self to the favor, clemency, or sustaining power of another; to repose. *Taylor.*

To throw silk, is to twist *singles* into a cord in a direction contrary to that in which the singles of which it is composed are twisted.

THRŌW, *v. i.* To perform the act of throwing.

2. To cast dice.

To throw about; to cast about; to try expedients. *Not much used.*] *Spenser.*

THRŌW, *n.* The act of hurling or flinging; a cast; a driving or propelling from the hand or from an engine.

He heaved a stone, and, rising to the *throw*,
He sent it in a whirlwind at the foe. *Addison.*

2. A cast of dice; and the manner in which dice fall when cast; as, a good *throw*. None but a fool hazards all upon one *throw*.

3. The distance which a missile is or may be thrown; as, a stone's *throw*.

4. A stroke; a blow.

Nor shield defend the thunder of his *throws*. *Spenser.*

5. Effort; violent sally.

Your youth admires
The throws and swellings of a Roman soul. *Addison.*

6. The agony of travail. [See THROE.]

7. A turner's lathe. [*Local.*]

THRŌW'ER, *n.* One that throws; one that twists or throws silk; a throwster.

THRŌW'ING, *ppr.* Casting; hurling; flinging.

THRŌWN, *pp.* of THROW. Cast; hurled; wound or twisted.

THRŌWN'-SILK, *n.* Silk consisting of two or more singles twisted together like a rope, in a direction contrary to that in which the singles of which it is composed are twisted. *McCulloch.*

THRŌW'STER, *n.* One that twists or winds silk.

THRUM, *n.* [Ice. *thraum*; G. *trumm*; D. *drom*, the end of a thing; Gr. Θρυμμα, a fragment; Θρυπτω, to break.]

1. The ends of weavers' threads.

2. Any coarse yarn. *Bacon.*

3. *Thrums*; among *gardeners*, the thread-like, internal bushy parts of flowers; the stamens.

THRUM, *v. t.* [D. *trom*, a drum.]

To play coarsely on an instrument with the fingers. *Dryden.*

THRUM, *v. t.* To weave; to knot; to twist; to fringe. *Cavendish.*

2. Among *seamen*, to insert short pieces of rope yarn or spun yarn in a sail or mat. *Dict.*

THRUM'MING, *ppr.* Playing coarsely on an instrument.

2. Weaving; knotting; twisting.

THRUSH, *n.* [Sax. *thrisc*; G. *drossel*; W. *tresglan*; Sw. *trast.*]

1. A dentirostral singing bird of various species, as the missel-thrush, (Merula viscivora of Selby, Turdus viscivorus of Linnæus,) the song-thrush or throstle, (Merula musica or Turdus musicus,) the brown thrush or thrasher, (Turdus rufus,) &c. Thrushes are nearly omnivorous, are found in every quarter of the world, and some of them are remarkable for the melody of their notes. *Jardine. P. Cyc.*

2. [Qu. *thrust.*] An affection of the inflammatory and suppurating kind, in the feet of the horse and some other animals. In the horse it is in the frog. *Cyc.*

3. In *medicine*, (L. *aphtha*,) minute ulcers in the mouth and fauces. *Coxe. Arbuthnot.*

A disease characterized by roundish granular vesicles of a pearl color, affecting the lips and mouth, and sometimes the whole alimentary canal, terminating in curd-like sloughs; occasionally occurring in successive crops. *Good.*

THRUST, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* THRUST. [L. *trudo, trusum, trusito*; Ch. סרר; Ar. طرد *tarada*. Class Rd, No. 63.]

1. To push or drive with force; as, to *thrust* any thing with the hand or foot, or with an instrument.

Neither shall one *thrust* another. — Joel ii. John xx.

2. To drive; to force; to impel.

To thrust away or *from*; to push away; to reject. *Acts* vii.

To thrust in; to push or drive in.

Thrust in thy sickle and reap. — Rev. xiv.

To thrust on; to impel; to urge. *Shak.*

To thrust off; to push away.

To thrust through; to pierce; to stab. *Num.* xxv. 2 Sam. xviii.

To thrust out; to drive out or away; to expel. *Exod.* xii.

To thrust one's self; to obtrude; to intrude; to enter where one is not invited or not welcome. *Locke.*

To thrust together; to compress.

THRUST, *v. i.* To make a push; to attack with a pointed weapon; as, a fencer *thrusts* at his antagonist.

2. To enter by pushing; to squeeze in.

And *thrust* between my father and the foe. *Dryden.*

3. To intrude. *Rowe.*

4. To push forward; to come with force; to press on.

Young, still, *thrust* there
In mighty concourse. *Chapman.*

THRUST, *n.* A violent push or driving, as with a pointed weapon, or with the hand or foot, or with any instrument; a word much used in fencing.

Polites Pyrrhus with his lance pursues,
And often reaches, and his *thrusts* enclose. *Dryden.*

2. Attack; assault.

There is one *thrust* at your pure, pretended mechanism. *More.*

In *architecture*, a horizontal, outward pressure, as of an arch against its abutments, or of rafters against the walls which support them. *Brande.*

Note. *Push* and *shove* do not exactly express the sense of *thrust*. The two former imply the application of force by one body already in contact with the body to be impelled. *Thrust*, on the contrary, often implies the impulse or application of force by a moving body, a body in motion before it reaches the body to be impelled. This distinction does not extend to every case.

THRUST'ER, *n.* One who thrusts or stabs.

THRUST'ING, *ppr.* Pushing with force; driving; impelling; pressing.

THRUST'ING, *n.* The act of pushing with force.

2. In *dairies*, the act of squeezing curd with the hand, to expel the whey. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

THRUST'INGS, *n. pl.* In *cheese-making*, the white whey, or that which is last pressed out of the curd by the hand, and of which butter is sometimes made. *Cyc.*

[*The application of this word to cheese-making is, I believe, entirely unknown in New England.*]

THRUST'ING-SCREW, (-skrū,) *n.* A screw for pressing curd in cheese-making. [*Local.*]

THRUS'TLE, *n.* The thrush. [See THROSTLE.]

THRY'FAL-LŌW, *v. t.* [*thrice* and *fallow.*] To give the third plowing in summer. *Tusser.*

THUG, *n.* [Hindoo, *thugna*, to deceive.]

One of an association of robbers and murderers in India.

THŪ'LE, *n.* The name given, in early history, to the northernmost part of the habitable world, as Norway, or, more probably, Iceland; hence the Latin phrase *ultima Thule*.

THŪ'LITE, *n.* A variety of epidote, of a peach-blossom color, found in Norway. *Ure.*

THUMB, (thum,) *n.* [Sax. *thuma*; G. *daumen*; D. *duim*; Dan. *tomme*; Sw. *tumme.*]

The short, thick finger of the human hand, or the corresponding member of other animals.

[The preferable orthography would be THUM.]

THUMB, (thum,) *v. t.* To handle awkwardly; to play with the fingers; as, to *thumb* over a tune.

2. To soil with the fingers.

THUMB, (thum,) *v. i.* To play on with the fingers.

THUMB'-BAND, *n.* [*thumb* and *band.*] A twist of any thing as thick as the thumb. *Mortimer.*

THUMB'ED, (thumd,) *a.* Having thumbs.

THUMB'ED, *pp.* Handled awkwardly; soiled with the fingers.

THUMB'ING, *ppr.* Soiling with the fingers.

THUMB'KIN, } *n.* An instrument of torture for
THUMB'-SCREW, } compressing the thumb.

THUMB'-RING, *n.* A ring worn on the thumb. *Shak.*

THUMB'-STALL, *n.* [*thumb* and *stall.*] A kind of thimble or ferule of iron, horn, or leather, for protecting the thumb in making sails, &c. *Cyc.*

THUM'ER-STONE, *n.* The same mineral with AXINITE, which see. *Dana.*

THUM'MIM, *n. pl.* A Hebrew word denoting perfections. The *Urim* and *Thummim* were worn in the breastplate of the high-priest; but what they were, has never been satisfactorily ascertained.

THUMP, *n.* [L. *thombo.*]

A heavy blow given with any thing that is thick, as with a club, or the fist, or with a heavy hammer, or with the breech of a gun.

The watchman gave so great a *thump* at my door, that I awaked at the knock. *Tatler.*

THUMP, *v. t.* To strike or beat with something thick or heavy. *Shak.*

THUMP, *v. i.* To strike or fall on with a heavy blow.

A watchman at night *thumps* with his pole. *Swift.*

THUMP'ED, (thumpt,) *pp.* Struck with something heavy.

THUMP'ER, *n.* The person or thing that thumps.

THUMP'ING, *ppr.* Striking or beating with something thick or blunt.

2. *a.* Heavy.

3. *Vulgarly*, stout; fat; large.

THUN'DER, *n.* [Sax. *thunder*, *thunor*; G. *donner*; D. *donder*; Sw. *dunder*; Dan. *dundren*; L. *tonitru*, from

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tono, to sound; Fr. *tonnerre*; It. *tuono*; Pers. تندر *thonder*, or *thundur.*]

1. The sound which follows a flash of lightning; the report of a discharge of atmospheric electricity. Thunder is caused by the sudden separation and reunion of the air through which the lightning passes. *Olmsted.*

[*Thunder* is not *lightning*, but the effect of it. See Johnson's Dictionary, under THUNDER.]

There were *thunders* and lightnings. — Ex. xix.

2. *Thunder* is used for *lightning*, or for a *thunderbolt*, either originally through ignorance, or by way of metaphor, or because the lightning and thunder are closely united.

The revenging gods
'Gainst parricides all the *thunder* bend. *Shak.*

3. Any loud noise; as, the *thunder* of cannon.

Sons of *thunder*. — Mark iii.

4. Denunciation published; as, the *thunders* of the Vatican.

THUN'DER, *v. i.* To sound, rattle, or roar, as an explosion of electricity.

Canst thou *thunder* with a voice like him? — Job xl.

2. To make a loud noise, particularly a heavy sound of some continuance.

His dreadful voice no more
Would *thunder* in my ears. *Milton.*

3. To rattle, or give a heavy, rattling sound.

And roll the *thundering* chariot o'er the ground. *J. Trumbull.*

THUN'DER, *v. t.* To emit with noise and terror.

Oracles severe
Were daily *thundered* in our general's ear. *Dryden.*

2. To publish any denunciation or threat.

An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may *thunder* out an ecclesiastical censure. *Ayliffe.*

THUN'DER-BLAST'ED, *a.* Blasted by thunder. *Scott.*

THUN'DER-BOLT, *n.* [*thunder* and *bolt.*] A shaft of lightning; a brilliant stream of the electrical fluid, passing from one part of the heavens to another, and particularly from the clouds to the earth. *Ps.* lxxviii.

2. *Figuratively*, a daring or irresistible hero; as, the Scipios, those *thunderbolts* of war. *Dryden.*

3. Fulmination; ecclesiastical denunciation.

He severely threatens such with the *thunderbolt* of excommunication. *Hakewill.*

4. In *mineralogy*, thunder-stone. *Spectator.*

THUN'DER-BURST, *n.* A burst of thunder. *Hemans.*

THUN'DER-CLAP, *n.* [*thunder* and *clap.*] A burst of thunder; sudden report of an explosion of electricity.

When suddenly the *thunder-clap* was heard. *Dryden.*

THUN'DER-CLOUD, *n.* [*thunder* and *cloud.*] A cloud that produces lightning and thunder.

THUN'DER-ER, *n.* He that thunders. *Waller. Dryden.*

THUN'DER-HOUSE, *n.* An instrument for illustrating the manner in which buildings receive damage by lightning. *Cyc.*

THUN'DER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making the noise of an electrical explosion; uttering a loud sound; fulminating denunciations.

THUN'DER-ING, *n.* The report of an electrical explosion; thunder.

Entreat the Lord that there be no more mighty *thunderings* and hail. — Ex. ix.

THUN'DER-OUS, *a.* Producing thunder.

How he before the *thunderous* throne doth lie. *Milton.*
[*Little used.*]

THUN'DER-SHOW-ER, *n.* [*thunder* and *shower.*] A shower accompanied with thunder.

THUN'DER-STONE, *n.* A stone, otherwise called BRONTIA. *Cyc.*

THUN'DER-STORM, *n.* [*thunder* and *storm.*] A storm accompanied with lightning and thunder. Thunder-clouds are often driven by violent winds. In America, the violence of the wind at the commencement is sometimes equal to that of a hurricane, and at this time the explosions of electricity are the most terrible. The violence of the wind seldom continues longer than a few minutes, and after this subsides, the rain continues, but the peals of thunder are less frequent. These violent showers sometimes continue for hours; more generally, they are of shorter duration.

THUN'DER-STRIKE, *v. t.* [*thunder* and *strike.*] To strike, blast, or injure, by lightning. *Sidney.*

[*Little used in its literal sense.*]

2. To astonish, or strike dumb, as with something terrible.

[*Little used, except in the participle.*]

THUN'DER-STRUCK, *pp.* or *a.* Astonished; amazed; struck dumb by something surprising or terrible suddenly presented to the mind or view.

[*This is a word in common use.*]

THUN'DER-Y, *a.* Accompanied with thunder. [*Little used.*]

THŪ'RI-BLE, *n.* [L. *thuribulum*, from *thus*, *thuris*, frankincense.]

A censer of metal, usually in the form of a vase, with a cover perforated to allow the fumes of the burning incense to escape. *Gloss. of Archit. Cowel.*

THU-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *thurifer*; *thus* and *fero*, to bear.]

Producing or bearing frankincense.

THU-RI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *thus*, *thuris*, and *facio*, to make.]

The act of fuming with incense; or, the act of burning incense. *Stillingfleet.*

THURL, *n.* A short communication between adits in mines. *Brande.*

THURS'DAY, *n.* [Dan. *Torsdag*, that is *Thor's day*, the day consecrated to *Thor*, the god of thunder, answering to the Jove of the Greeks and Romans, L. *dies Jovis*; It. *Giovedi*; Sp. *Jueves*; Fr. *Jeudi*. So in G. *donnerstag*, D. *donderdag*, thunder-day. This *Thor* is from the root of W. *taran*, thunder; *taraw*, to strike, hit, or produce a shock; Gaelic and Ir. *toirn*, a great noise; *toirneas*, thunder. The root of the word signifies, to drive, to rush, to strike. In Sw. *thördon* is thunder.]

The fifth day of the week.

THUS, *n.* [Gr. Θεω, to sacrifice.]

The resin of the spruce fir, so called from its use.

THUS, *adv.* [Sax. *thus*; D. *dus*.]

1. In this or that manner; on this wise; as, *thus* saith the Lord; the Pharisee prayed *thus*.

Thus did Noah, according to all that God commanded him. — Gen. vi.

2. To this degree or extent; as, *thus* wise; *thus* peaceable. *Holyday.*

Thus far extend, *thus far* thy bounds. *Milton.*

3. In the phrase *thus much*, it seems to be an adjective, equivalent to *this much*.

THWACK, *v. t.* [Qu. Sax. *thaccian*, to feel or stroke lightly. It does not well accord with this verb. The word *twit* is the Sax. *ethwitan*, or *othwitan*, a compound of *eth*, or *oth*, to, or at, and *witan*. In like manner, *thwack* may be formed from our vulgar *whack*, which is precisely the Eth. ዐቀዐ *wakea*, Ar. وقع *wakaa*, to strike.]

To strike with something flat or heavy; to bang; to beat or thrash. *Arbuthnot.*

THWACK, *n.* A heavy blow with something flat or heavy. *Addison.*

THWACK'ING, *ppr.* Striking with a heavy blow.

THWAITE, *n.* A fish; a species of the shad. [See Twaite.] *Cyc.*

2. A plain parcel of ground, cleared of wood and stumps, inclosed and converted to tillage. [*Local.*]

THWART, (thwort,) *a.* [D. *dwars*; Dan. *tvær*, *tvært*, *tvers*; Sw. *tvärs*, *tvart*; probably a compound of Sax. *eth*, *oth*, to, and the root of *veer*, L. *verto*, *versus*.]

Transverse; being across something else.

Moved contrary with *thwart* obliquities. *Milton.*

THWART, (thwort,) *v. t.* To cross; to be, lie, or come across the direction of something.

Swift as a shooting star
In autumn *thwarts* the night. *Milton.*

2. To cross, as a purpose; to oppose; to contravene; hence, to frustrate or defeat. We say, to *thwart* a purpose, design, or inclination; or to *thwart* a person.

If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me. *Shak.*
The proposals of the one never *thwarted* the inclinations of the other. *South.*

THWART, *v. t.* To be in opposition.

A proposition that shall *thwart* at all with these internal oracles. [*Unusual and improper.*]

THWART, *n.* The seat or bench of a boat on which the rowers sit, placed athwart the boat. *Totten.*

THWART'ED, *pp.* Crossed; opposed; frustrated.

THWART'ER, *n.* A disease in sheep, indicated by shaking, trembling, or convulsive motions. *Cyc.*

THWART'ING, *ppr.* Crossing; contravening; defeating.

THWART'ING, *n.* The act of crossing or frustrating.

THWART'ING-LY, *adv.* In a cross direction; in opposition.

THWART'NESS, *n.* Untowardness; perverseness.

THWART'-SHIPS, *adv.* Across the ship. *Mar. Dict.*

THWITE, *v. t.* [Sax. *thwitan*.]

To cut or clip with a knife. [*Local.*] *Chaucer.*

THWIT'TLE, (thwit'tl,) *v. t.* To whittle. [See Whittle.] *Chaucer.*

THY, *a.* [Contracted from *thine*, or from some other derivative of *thou*. It is probable that the pronoun was originally *thig*, *thug*, or *thuk*, and the adjective *thigen*. See Thou.]

Thy is the adjective of *thou*, or a pronominal adjective, signifying, of thee, or, belonging to thee, like *tuus*, in Latin. It is used in the solemn and grave style.

These are *thy* works, Parent of good. *Milton.*

THY'INE-WOOD, *n.* A precious wood, mentioned *Rev.* xviii., probably the wood of Callitris quadrivalvis, formerly called *Thuja*, or *Thyia articulata*, known to the Romans by a name signifying Citron-Wood. This tree is a native of Barbary, allied to the pines, and is thought to produce the *sandarac* of commerce. *Kitto. P. Cyc.*

THYME, (usually pronounced, irregularly, *time*,) *n.* [Fr. *thym*; L. *thymus*; Gr. Θυμος.]

A plant of the genus Thymus. The garden thyme is a warm, pungent aromatic, much used to give a relish to seasonings and soups.

THY'MUS, *n.* [Gr. Θυμος.]

In *anatomy*, a glandular body, divided into lobes, situated behind the sternum in the duplicature of the mediastinum. It is largest in the fetus, diminishes after birth, and in adults often entirely disappears. It has no excretory duct, and its use is unknown. In calves it is called Sweetbread; but the term *sweetbread* is also applied to the *pancreas*, a very different organ. *Hooper. Wistar. Parr.*

THY'MY, (ti'me,) *a.* Abounding with thyme; fragrant.

THY'ROID, *a.* [Gr. Θυρεος, a shield, and *eidos*, form.]

Resembling a shield; applied to one of the cartilages of the larynx, so called from its figure, to a gland situated near that cartilage, and to the arteries and veins of the gland. *Cyc.*

The *thyroid cartilage* constitutes the anterior, superior, and largest part of the larynx, and is sometimes popularly called Adam's Apple. *Hooper.*

The *thyroid gland* is situated on the sides and front of the lower part of the larynx, and the upper part of the trachea. It is copiously supplied with blood, but is not known to furnish any secretion. It is the seat of the bronchocele, or goiter. *Hooper. Parr.*

THYRSE, (thurs,) } *n.* [L. *thyrsus*; Gr. Θυρσος.]
THYR'SUS, (thur'sus,) }

In *botany*, a species of inflorescence; a panicle, very compact, with the lower branches shorter than those of the middle, as in the lilac. *Lindley.*

THYR'SOID, (thur-,) *a.* Having somewhat the form of a thyrse or thyrsus.

THYR'SUS, (thur-,) *n.* [Gr. Θυρσος.] A staff entwined with ivy, which formed part of the accoutrement of a Bacchanal, or performer in the orgies of Bacchus. *Brande.*

THYS-AN-U'RANS, *n. pl.* [Gr. Θυσανουρος, having a long, bushy tail.]

An order of apterous insects, supported by six feet, that undergo no metamorphosis, and have in addition particular organs of motion, either on the sides or at the extremity of the abdomen. *Cuvier.*

THY-SELF', *pron.* [*thy* and *self*.] A pronoun used after *thou*, to express distinction with emphasis. "*Thou thyself* shalt go;" that is, thou shalt go, and no other. It is sometimes used without *thou*, and in the nominative as well as objective case.

TI-A'RA, *n.* [Fr. *tiare*; L. Sp. and It. *tiara*; Gr. τιαρα; Sax. *tyr*. See Syr.; تهر *chadar*, Class Dr, No. 15, and Heb. עדר *atar*, No. 34. From the former probably the Latins had their *cidaris*, and *tiara* from the latter; the same word with different prefixes.]

1. An ornament or article of dress with which the ancient Persians covered their heads; a kind of turban. As different authors describe it, it must have been of different forms. The kings of Persia alone had a right to wear it straight or erect: the lords and priests wore it depressed, or turned down on the fore side. Xenophon says the tiara was encompassed with the diadem, at least in ceremonials. *Cyc.*

2. An ornament worn by the Jewish high priest. *Exod.* xxviii.

3. The popo's triple crown. The tiara and keys are the badges of the papal dignity; the tiara of his civil rank, and the keys of his jurisdiction. It was formerly a round, high cap. It was afterward encompassed with a crown, then with a second and a third. *Cyc.*

TI-A'RA-ED, (ti-a'rad,) *a.* Adorned with a tiara.

TIB'I-A, *n.* [L.] The shin-bone; the larger of the two bones which form the second segment of the leg. *Brande.*

TIB'I-AL, *a.* [L. *tibia*, a flute, and the large bone of the leg.]

1. Pertaining to the large bone of the leg; as, the *tibial* artery; *tibial* nerve. *Med. Repos.*

2. Pertaining to a pipe or flute.

TIB'U-RO, *n.* A fish of the shark kind.

TIC DOU-LOU-REUX', *n.* [Fr.] A painful affection of a nerve, coming on in sudden attacks, usually in the head.

TICE, for Entice. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

TICH'OR-RHINE, *n.* [Gr. τειχος and ῥις.]

A fossil rhinoceros, with a middle, vertical, bony septum or wall supporting the nose. *Brande.*

TICK, *n.* [In Gaelic, *doigh* is trust. But I suspect *tick* to signify a cut, a notch, W. *toc*, from the manner of keeping accounts among unlettered men. See Dock and Ticket.]

Credit; trust; as, to buy upon *tick*. *Locke.*

TICK, *n.* [Fr. *tique*; G. *zecke*; It. *zecca*.]

A little insect, of a livid color and globose-ovate form, that infests sheep, dogs, goats, cows, &c., a species of Acarus. *Cyc.*

TICK, *n.* [D. *teek*, *tyk*; probably from covering, L. *tego*, Eng. to *deck*; Russ. *tik*, tent-cloth.]

The cover or case of a bed, which contains the feathers, wool, or other material.

TICK, *v. t.* [from *tick*, credit.] To run upon score.

2. To trust. *Arbuthnot.*

TICK, *v. t.* [D. *tikken*. It coincides in elements with L. *tango*, *tago*.]

To beat; to pat; or to make a small noise by beating or otherwise; as a watch.

TICK'-BEAN, *n.* A small bean employed in feeding horses and other animals. *Cyc.*

TICK'EN, *n.* Cloth for bed-ticks, or cases for beds.

TICK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *etiquette*; W. *tocyn*, a short piece or slip, a ticket, from *tocian*, to curtail, to clip, to *dock*. We have *dock* and *docket* from the same root. It denotes a piece or slip of paper.]

1. A piece of paper or a card which gives the holder a right of admission to some place; as, a *ticket* for the playhouse, or for other exhibition.

2. A piece of paper or writing acknowledging some debt, or a certificate that something is due to the holder. *Spenser.*

3. A piece of paper bearing some number in a lottery, which entitles the owner to receive such prize as may be drawn against that number. When it draws no prize, it is said to draw a blank, and the holder has nothing to receive.

TICK'ET, *v. t.* To distinguish by a ticket. *Bentley.*

TICK'ET-ED, *pp.* Distinguished by a ticket.

TICK'ET-ING, *ppr.* Distinguishing by a ticket.

TICK'ET-PORT'ER, *n.* A licensed porter wearing a ticket, by which he may be identified. [*England.*] *Dickens.*

TICK'ING, *ppr.* Beating; patting.

2. Trusting; scoring.

TICK'ING, *n.* A closely-woven cloth used to contain the feathers or other materials of beds.

TICK'LE, (tik'l,) *v. t.* [dim. of *touch*; perhaps directly from *tick*, to pat, or it is the L. *titillo*, corrupted.]

1. To touch lightly, and cause a peculiar thrilling sensation, which can not be described. A slight sensation of this kind may give pleasure, but when violent it is insufferable.

2. To please by slight gratification. A glass of wine may *tickle* the palate.

Such a nature
Tickled with good success. *Shak.*

TICK'LE, (tik'l,) *v. i.* To feel titillation.

He with secret joy therefore
Did *tickle* inwardly in every vein. *Spenser.*

TICK'LE, *a.* Tottering; wavering; or liable to waver and fall at the slightest touch; unstable; easily overthrown.

Thy head stands so *tickle* on thy shoulders, that a milkmaid, if she lose, may sign it off. *Shak.*
The state of Normandy
Stands on a *tickle* point. *Shak.*

[This word is wholly obsolete, at least in New England. Ticklish is the word used.]

TICK'LE-NESS, *n.* Unsteadiness. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer*

TICK'LER, *n.* One that tickles or pleases.

TICK'LING, *ppr.* Affecting with titillation.

TICK'LING, *n.* The act of affecting with titillation.

TICK'LISH, *a.* Sensible to slight touches; easily tickled. The bottom of the foot is very *ticklish*, as are the sides; the palm of the hand, hardened by use, is not *ticklish*.

2. Tottering; standing so as to be liable to totter and fall at the slightest touch; unfixed; easily moved or affected.

Ireland was a *ticklish* and unsettled state. *Bacon.*

3. Difficult; nice; critical; as, these are *ticklish* times. *Swift.*

TICK'LISH-LY, *adv.* In a ticklish manner.

TICK'LISH-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being ticklish or very sensible.

2. The state of being tottering or liable to fall.

3. Criticalness of condition or state.

TICK'SEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Coriospermum. The tickseed sunflower is of the genus Coreopsis. *Loudon.*

TICK'-TACK, *n.* A game at tables. [See Tric-trac.]

TID, *a.* [Sax. *tyddor*.]

Tender; soft; nice.

TID'AL, *a.* Pertaining to tides; periodically rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing; as, *tidal* waters. *Modern English.*

TID'BIT, *n.* [*tid* and *bit*.] A delicate or tender piece of any thing eatable.

TID'DLE, } *v. t.* To use with tenderness; to fondle.
TID'DER, }

TID'DLED, *pp.* Fondled.

TIDE, *n.* [Sax. *tidan*, to happen; *tid*, time, season, opportunity, an hour; G. *zeit*; D. *tyd*; Sw. and Dan. *tid*. This word is from a root that signifies to come, to happen, or to fall or rush, as in *betide*; corresponding in sense with time, season, hour, opportunity. *Tid*, time, is the fall, the occasion, the event. Its original meaning is entirely obsolete, except in composition, as in Shrovetide, Whitsuntide.]

1. Time; season.

Which, at the appointed *tide*,
Each one did make his bride. *Spenser.*
[*This sense is obsolete.*]

2. The alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean, and of bays, rivers, &c., connected therewith. The tide ebbs and flows twice in a little more than twenty-four hours. It is occasioned by the attraction of the sun and moon, (the influence of the

latter being three times that of the former,) acting unequally on the waters in different parts of the earth, thus disturbing their equilibrium. *Olmsted.*

We commonly distinguish the flow or rising of the water by the name of FLOOD TIDE, and the reflux by that of EBB TIDE.

[See, also, SPRING-TIDE and NEAP-TIDE.]

3. Stream; course; current; as, the *tide* of the times.

Time's onward *tide*. *Byron.*

4. Favorable course.

There is a *tide* in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune *Shak.*

5. Violent confluence. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

6. Among *miners*, the period of twelve hours. *Cyc.*

7. Current; flow of blood.

And life's red *tide* runs ebbing from the wound.
Battle of Frogs and Mice.

TIDE, *v. t.* To drive with the stream. *Dryden.*

TIDE, *v. i.* To work in or out of a river or harbor by favor of the tide, and anchor when it becomes adverse. *Totten.*

TIDE'-GATE, *n.* A gate through which water passes into a basin when the tide flows, and which is shut, to retain the water from flowing back at the ebb.

2. Among *seamen*, a place where the tide runs with great velocity. *Totten.*

TIDE'-GAUGE, *n.* A contrivance for registering the state of the tide continuously at every instant of time. *Brande.*

TIDE'LESS, *a.* Having no tide.

TIDE'-MILL, *n.* [*tide* and *mill*.] A mill that is moved by tide-water; also, a mill for clearing lands from tide-water.

TIDES'-MAN, *n.* An officer who remains on board of a merchant's ship till the goods are landed, to prevent the evasion of the duties.

TIDE'-WAIT-ER, *n.* [*tide* and *wait*.] An officer who watches the landing of goods, to secure the payment of duties.

TIDE'-WAY, *n.* [*tide* and *way*.] The channel in which the tide sets. *Mar. Dict.*

TI'DI-ED, (ti did,) *pp.* Made tidy.

TI'DI-LY, *adv.* [from *tidy*.] Neatly; with neat simplicity; as, a female *tidily* dressed.

TI'DI-NESS, *n.* Neatness without richness or elegance; neat simplicity, as, the *tidiness* of dress.

2. Neatness, as, the *tidiness* of rooms.

TI'DING LESS, *a.* Having no tidings.

TI'DINGS, *n. pl.* [Sw. *tidning*; Dan. *tidende*, news. It is the participle of Sax. *tidan*, to happen, or some other verb connected with *tide*, and denotes coming, or that which arrives.]

News; advice; information; intelligence; account of what has taken place, and was not before known.

I shall make my master glad with these *tidings*. *Shak.*
Behold, I bring you good *tidings* of great joy, which shall be to all people. — Luke ii.

TI'DY, *a* [from *tide*, time, season; Dan. and Sw. *tidig*, seasonable.]

1. In *its primary sense*, seasonable; favorable; being in proper time; as, weather fair and *tidy*. *Tusser.*

2. Neat; dressed with neat simplicity; as, a *tidy* lass; the children are *tidy*; their dress is *tidy*; that is, *primarily*, proper for the time or occasion.

3. Neat; being in good order. The apartments are well furnished and *tidy*.

TI'DY, *v. t.* To make neat, to put in good order.

TI'DY-ING, *ppr.* Making tidy.

TIE, TYE, *v. t.* [Sax. *tian*, for *tigan*, to bind; *tig*, *tige*, a tie, a purse. The primary sense is to strain, and hence its alliance to *tug*, to draw, Sw. *tiga*, L. *taceo*, to be silent. The Gr. δεω may be the same word. On account of the participle *tying*, it might be well to write the verb *tye*.]

1. To bind; to fasten with a band or cord and knot.

My son, keep thy father's commandments — bind them continually upon thine heart, and tie them about thy neck. — Prov. vi.

2. To fold and make fast; as, to *tie* a knot.

3. To knit; to complicate.

We do not tie this knot with an intention to puzzle the argument. *Burnet.*

4. To fasten; to hold; to unite so as not to be easily parted.

In bond of virtuous love together tied. *Fairfax.*

5. To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine. People, in their jealousy, may *tie* the hands of their ministers and public agents, so as to prevent them from doing good.

Not ties to rules of policy, you find
Revenge lies sweet than a forgiving mind. *Dryden.*

6. In *music*, to unite notes by a cross line, or by a curve line drawn over them.

To tie up; to confine; to restrain; to hinder from motion or action; as, to *tie up* the tongue; to *tie up* the hands. *Addison.*

To tie down; to fasten so as to prevent from rising.

2. To restrain; to confine; to hinder from action.

TIE, *n.* A knot; fastening.

2. Bond; obligation, moral or legal; as, the sacred *ties* of friendship or of duty, the *ties* of allegiance.

3. A knot of hair. *Young.*

4. In *architecture*, a piece of timber or metal for binding two bodies together.

5. In *music*, a character to connect syncopated notes.

6. An equality in numbers, as of votes, &c., which prevents either party from being victorious.

TIE'-BEAM, *n.* The beam which connects the bottom of a pair of principal rafters, and prevents them from thrusting out the wall. *Gwilt.*

TI'ED, TY'ED, (tide,) *pp.* Bound; fasted with a knot, confined, restrained; united, as notes.

TIER, (teer,) *n.* [Heb. תור *tur*. Class Dr, No. 24. See TIRE.]

A row, a rank; particularly when two or more rows are placed one above another; as, a *tier* of seats in a church or theater. Thus, in ships of war, the range of guns on one deck and one side of a ship is called a *tier*. Those on the lower deck are called the lower *tier*, and those above, the middle or upper *tiers*. Ships with three *tiers* of guns are three-deckers.

The *tiers* of a cable are the ranges of fakes or windings of a cable, laid one within another when coiled.

Tier, in *organs*, is a rank or range of pipes in the front of the instrument, or in the interior, when the compound stops have several ranks of pipes. *Cyc.*

TIERCE, (teers *or* teers,) *n.* [Fr., from *tiers*, third.]

1. A cask whose content is one third of a pipe, that is, forty gallons; or it may be the measure.

2. In *Ireland*, a weight by which provisions are sold. The *tierce* of beef for the navy is 304 lb., and for India, 336 lb.

3. In *music*, a third.

4. In *gaming*, a sequence of three cards of the same color.

5. A thrust in fencing.

6. In *heraldry*, a field divided into three parts.

TIER'CEL, TIERCE'LET, *n.* In *falconry*, a name given to the male hawk, as being a third part less than the female. *Cyc.*

TIER'CET, (teer'set,) *n.* [from *tierce*.] In *poetry*, a triplet; three lines, or three lines rhyming.

TIERS'-ÉTAT', (teerz'a-ta',) *n.* [Fr.] In *France*, the third branch, or commonalty, answering to the commons in Great Britain; [*literally*, the third estate.]

TIFF, *n.* [Qu. *tipple*, *tope*.]

1. Liquor; or rather a small draught of liquor. [*Vulgar.*] *Philips. Halliwell.*

2. A pet or fit of peevishness; a slight altercation. *Johnson.*

[*I know not where this word is used in the latter sense.*]

TIFF, *v. t.* To be in a pet. [*Low.*] *Johnson.*

TIFF, *v. t.* To dress. [*Not in use.*]

TIF'FA-NY, *n.* [According to the Italian and Spanish dictionaries, this word is to be referred to TARLETA.]

A species of gauze or very thin silk.

TIFFE-DE-MER', *n.* A species of sea-plant, so called by Count Marsigli, from its resemblance to the heads of the *Typha palustris*, or cat's tail. It has a smooth surface and a velvety look. It grows to two feet in height, and is elegantly branched. It grows on rocks and stones, and when first taken out of the sea, is full of a yellow, viscous water; but when this is pressed out, and the substance is dried, it becomes of a dusky-brown color. *Cyc.*

TIF FIN, *n.* A word introduced from India, denoting a lunch or slight repast between breakfast and dinner. *Malcom. Blackwood.*

TIG, *n.* A play. [See TAG.]

TIGE, (teej,) *n.* [Fr., a stalk.] The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital. *Bailey.*

TI'GER, *n.* [Fr. *tigre*; It. *tigre*; L. *tigris*; said to be from גיר *gir*, a dart; whence תגר *tiger*.]

1. A fierce and rapacious animal of the genus Felis, (*F. tigris*,) one of the largest and most terrible of the genus, inhabiting Asia. *American tiger* is a name sometimes given to the jaguar, (*Felis jaguar*.)

2. A servant in livery, who rides with his master or mistress.

TI'GER-CAT, *n.* A name sometimes given to the lesser striped and spotted feline quadrupeds, not including the tigers, leopards, and panthers. *P. Cyc.*

TI'GER-FOOT-ED, *a.* Hastening to devour; furious. *Entick.*

TI'GER ISH, *a.* Like a tiger.

TI'GER'S-FOOT, *n.* A plant of the genus Ipomœa or Convolvulus. *Lee.*

TI'GER-SHELL, *n.* [*tiger* and *shell*.] A name given to a red shell with large white spots. In the Linnean system, the *tiger-shell* is a species of Cypræa. *Cyc.*

TIGH, (ti,) *n.* In *Kent*, a close or inclosure.

TIGHT, (tite,) *a.* [G. *dicht*; D. Sw. and Dan. *digt*; allied to *thick* and *tie*, and to Sw. *täga*, to be silent, L. *taceo*; that is, close, closely compressed; Russ *tugoi*, stiff. See TACK.]

1. Close; compact, not loose or open; having the joints so close that no fluid can enter or escape, not leaky, as, a *tight* ship, or a *tight* cask.

2. Close, not admitting much air; as, a *tight* room.

3. Fitting close to the body, as, a *tight* coat or other garment.

4. Close; not having holes or crevices; not loose; applied to many vessels, &c.

5. Close, hard; as, a *tight* bargain. [*In common use in America.*]

6. Close, parsimonious; saving, as, a man *tight* in his dealings. [*In common use in America.*]

7. Closely dressed, not ragged.

I'll spin and card, and keep our children *tight*. *Gay.*

8. Handy, adroit. *Shak.*

9. Not slack or loose; applied to a rope extended or stretched out. *Totten.*

Note. — This is the *taut* or *taught* of seamen, applied to a rope stretched. The primary sense is, strained.

TIGHT'EN, (tit'n,) *v. t.* To draw tighter, to straiten; to make more close in any manner.

TIGHT'EN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn tighter; straitened.

TIGHT'EN-ING, *ppr.* Drawing tighter; making more close in any manner.

TIGHT'ER, *n.* A ribbon or string used to draw clothes closer. [*Not used.*]

2. *a.* More tight.

TIGHT'LY, *adv.* Closely; compactly.

2. Neatly; adroitly.

TIGHT'NESS, *n.* Closeness of joints; compactness; straitness.

2. Neatness, as in dress.

3. Parsimoniousness; closeness in dealing.

TI'GRESS, *n.* [from *tiger*.] The female of the tiger.

TI'GRINE, (ti'grin,) *a.* Like a tiger.

TI'GRISH, *a.* Resembling a tiger. *Sidney.*

TIKE, *n.* A tick. [See TICK.]

TIKE, *n.* [Celtic, *tuik*, *tiac*, a plowman; Arm. *tiez*, a housekeeper.]

1. A countryman or clown.

2. A dog. *Shak.*

TIL'BU-RY, *n.* A kind of gig or two-wheeled carriage, without a top or cover. *Scott.*

TILE, *n.* [Sax. *tigel*; D. *tegel* or *tichgel*; G. *ziegel*; Dan. and Sw. *tegel*; L. *tegula*; It. *tegola*; Sp. *teja*, contracted. This word is undoubtedly from the root of L. *tego*, to cover, Eng. to *deck*.]

1. A plate or piece of baked clay, used for covering the roofs of buildings.

The pins for fastening tiles are made of oak or fir. *Moxon.*

2. In *metallurgy*, a small, flat piece of dried earth or earthenware, used to cover vessels in which metals are fused.

3. A piece of baked clay used in drains.

TILE, *v. t.* To cover with tiles; as, to *tile* a house.

2. To cover, as tiles.

The muscle, sinew, and vein,
Which *tile* this house, will come again. *Donne.*

TIL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with tiles.

TILE'-EARTH, (-erth,) *n.* A species of strong, clayey earth; stiff and stubborn land. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

TILE'-ORE, *n.* A variety of octahedral red copper ore. *Ure.*

TIL'ER, *n.* A man whose occupation is to cover buildings with tiles. *Bacon.*

TIL'ING, *ppr.* Covering with tiles.

TIL'ING, *n.* A roof covered with tiles. *Luke v.*

2. Tiles in general.

TILL, *n.* A vetch; a tare. [*Local.*]

TILL, *n.* A money-box in a shop; a drawer.

TILL, *prep.* or *adv.* [Sax. *til*, *tille*; Sw. and Dan. *til*; Sax. *stillan*, to reach or come to. This word in Sw. and Dan., as in Scottish, signifies *to* or *at*, and is the principal word used where we use *to*. The primary sense of the verb is expressed in the Saxon.]

1. To the time or time of. I did not see the man *till* the last time he came; I waited for him *till* four o'clock; I will wait *till* next week.

Till now; to the present time. I never heard of the fact *till now*.

Till then; to that time. I never heard of the fact *till then*.

2. It is used before verbs and sentences in a like sense, denoting to the time specified in the sentence or clause following. I will wait *till* you arrive.

He said to them, Occupy *till* I come. — Luke xix.
Certain Jews — bound themselves under a curse, saying that they would neither eat nor drink *till* they had killed Paul. — Acts xxiii.
Meditate so long *till* you make some act of prayer to God. *Taylor.*

Note. — In this use, *till* is not a conjunction; it does not connect sentences like *and*, or like *or*. It neither denotes union nor separation, nor an alternative. It has always the same office, except that it precedes a single word or a single sentence; the time to which it refers being in one case expressed

by a single word, as *now*, or *then*, or *time*, with *this*, or *that*, &c., and in the other by a verb with its adjuncts; as, occupy *till I come*, that is, *to* I come. In the latter use, *till* is a preposition preceding a sentence, like *against*, in the phrase, *against* I come.

TILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *tilian*, *tiligan*, to work, to *toil*, to cultivate, to prepare; W. *telu*, to strain. In G. *bestellen*, from *stellen*, to set, to put in order, has the sense of *tilling*, cultivating. These words are doubtless of one family.]

1. To labor; to cultivate; to plow and prepare for seed, and to dress crops. This word includes not only plowing, but harrowing, and whatever is done to prepare ground for a crop, and to keep it free from weeds.

The Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden, to *till* the ground from whence he was taken. —Gen. iii.

2. In *the most general sense*, to till may include every species of husbandry, and this may be its sense in Scripture.

TILL'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being tilled; arable; fit for the plow. *Carew.*

TILL'AGE, *n.* The operation, practice, or art of preparing land for seed, and keeping the ground free from weeds which might impede the growth of crops. Tillage includes manuring, plowing, harrowing, and rolling land, or whatever is done to bring it to a proper state to receive the seed, and the operations of plowing, harrowing, and hoeing the ground; to destroy weeds and loosen the soil after it is planted; culture; a principal branch of agriculture. *Tillage* of the earth is the principal, as it was the first, occupation of man, and no employment is more honorable.

TILL'ED, (tild,) *pp.* Cultivated; prepared for seed and kept clean.

TILL'ER, *n.* One who tills; a husbandman; a cultivator; a plowman.

2. The bar or lever employed to turn the rudder of a ship.

3. A small drawer; a till.

4. Among *farmers*, the shoot of a plant, springing from the root or bottom of the original stalk; also, the sprout or young tree that springs from the root or stump.

5. A young timber tree. [*Local.*]

TILL'ER, *v. i.* To put forth new shoots from the root, or round the bottom of the original stalk; as, we say, wheat or rye *tillers*; it spreads by *tillering*. The common orthography is TILLER. Sir Joseph Banks writes it TILLOW.

TILL'ER-ING, *ppr.* Sending out new shoots round the bottom of the original stem.

TILL'ER-ING, *n.* The act of sending forth young shoots from the root, or around the bottom, of the original stalk.

TILL'ER-ROPE, *n.* The rope which forms a communication between the fore end of the tiller and the wheel. *Mar. Dict.*

TILL'ING, *ppr.* Cultivating.

TILL'ING, *n.* The operation of cultivating land; culture.

TILL'MAN, *n.* A man who tills the earth; a husbandman. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

TILL'Y-FAL-LY, } *adv.* or *n.* A word formerly used
TILL'Y-VAL-LY, } when any thing said was rejected as trifling or impertinent. [*Obs.*]

TIL'MUS, *n.* [Gr. τιλλω.]

Picking of the bed-clothes, or floccillation; a symptom of the fatal termination of some disorders. *Brande.*

TILT, *n.* [Sax. *teld*; Dan. *telt*; Ice. *tiald*; W. *telu*, to stretch over.]

1. A tent; a covering over head. *Denham.*

2. The cloth covering of a cart or wagon.

3. The cover of a boat; a small canopy or awning of canvas or other cloth, extended over the sternsheets of a boat. *Mar. Dict.*

TILT, *v. t.* To cover with a cloth or awning. *Phillips.*

TILT, *n.* [See the verb.] A thrust; as, a *tilt* with a lance. *Addison.*

2. *Formerly*, a military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants attacked each other with lances; as, *tilts* and tournaments.

3. A large hammer; a tilt-hammer; used in iron manufactures.

4. Inclination forward; as, the *tilt* of a cask; or a cask is *a-tilt*.

TILT, *v. t.* [Sax. *tealtian*, to lean, to incline, to nod; Dan. *tylder*, to pour out, to decant. In D. *tillen* signifies to lift, L. *tollo*. This is probably a derivative verb.]

1. To incline; to raise one end, as of a cask, for discharging liquor; as, to *tilt* a barrel.

2. To point or thrust, as a lance.

Sons against fathers *tilt* the fatal lance. *Phillips.*

3. To hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer or tilt; as, to *tilt* steel to render it more ductile. *Cyc.*

4. To cover with a tilt.

TILT, *v. i.* To run, or ride, and thrust with a lance; to practice the military game or exercise of thrusting at each other on horseback. *Milton.*

2. To fight with rapiers.

Swords out and *tilting* one at other's breast. *Shak.*

3. To rush, as in combat. *Collier.*

4. To play unsteadily; to ride, float, and toss.

The fleet swift *tilting* o'er the surges flew. *Pope.*

5. To lean; to fall, as on one side.

The trunk of the body is kept from *tilting* forward by the muscles of the back. *Grew.*

TILT'-BOAT, *n.* A boat covered with canvas or other cloth.

TILT'ED, *pp.* Inclined; made to stoop; covered with cloth or awning.

2. Hammered; prepared by beating, as steel.

TILT'ER, *n.* One who tilts; one who uses the exercise of pushing a lance on horseback; one who fights.

Let me alone to match your *tilter*. *Granville.*

2. One who hammers with a tilt.

TILTH, *n.* [Sax. *tilth*; from *till*.]

1. The state of being tilled or prepared for a crop. We say, land is in good *tilth*, when it is manured, plowed, broken, and mellowed, for receiving the seed. We say, also, ground is in bad *tilth*. When we say, land is *in tilth*, we mean, in good condition for the seed; *not in tilth*, in a bad condition.

2. That which is tilled; tillage ground. [*Not in use.*]

TILT'-HAM-MER, *n.* [*tilt* and *hammer*.] A heavy hammer, used in iron-works, which is lifted by a wheel.

TILT'ING, *ppr.* Inclining; causing to stoop or lean; using the game of thrusting with the lance, on horseback; also, hammering with a tilt-hammer.

TILT'ING, *n.* The process by which blister-steel is rendered ductile. This is done by beating with the tilt-hammer. *Buchanan.*

TIM'BAL, *n.* A kettle-drum. [See TYMBAL.]

TIM'BER, *n.* [Sax. *timber*, wood, a tree, structure; *timbrian*, to build, to edify, in a moral sense; Goth. *timbryan*, to construct; Sw. *timmer*, wood fit for building; *timra*, to build, to frame; Dan. *tömmer*, timber; *tömrer*, to build; D. *timmer*, an apartment; *timber*, a crest; *timmeren*, to build; *timmerhout*, timber; G. *zimmer*, an apartment; *zimmern*, to square, fit, fabricate; *zimmerholz*, timber. If *m* is radical, which is probable, this word coincides with Gr. *δεμω*, L. *domus*, a house, and Gr. *δεμας*, the body. The primary sense is, probably, to set, lay, or found.]

1. That sort of wood which is proper for buildings or for tools, utensils, furniture, carriages, fences, ships, and the like. We apply the word to standing trees which are suitable for the uses above mentioned; as, a forest contains excellent *timber*; or to the beams, rafters, scantling, boards, planks, &c., hewed or sawed from such trees. Of all the species of trees useful as *timber*, in our climate, the white oak, and the white pine, hold the first place in importance.

2. The body or stem of a tree. *Shak.*

3. The materials; *in irony*.

Such dispositions — are the fittest *timber* to make politics of. *Bacon.*

4. A single piece or squared stick of wood for building, or already framed.

Many of the *timbers* were decayed. *Case's Suits.*

5. In *ships*, a *timber* is a rib or curving piece of wood, branching outward from the keel in a vertical direction. One *timber* is composed of several pieces united in one frame. *Mar. Dict.*

Timber, or *timmer*, *of furs*, as of martens, ermines, sables, and the like, denotes forty skins; of other skins, one hundred and twenty. *Laws of Ed. Confessor.*

Timbers of ermine, in *heraldry*, denote the ranks or rows of ermine in noblemen's coats.

TIM'BER, *v. t.* To furnish with timber [See TIMBERED]

TIM'BER, *v. i.* To light on a tree. [*Not in use.*] *L'Estrange.*

2. In *falconry*, to make a nest. *Cyc.*

TIM'BER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with timber; as, a well-*timbered* house. In *the United States*, we say, land is well *timbered*, when it is covered with good timber-trees.

2. Built; formed; contrived. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

TIM'BER-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* [*timber* and *head*.] In *ships*, the top end of a timber, rising above the gunwale, and serving for belaying ropes, &c.; otherwise called KEVEL-HEAD. *Mar. Dict.*

TIM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with timber.

TIM'BER-SOW, *n.* A worm in wood. *Bacon.*

TIM'BER-TREE, *n.* [*timber* and *tree*.] A tree suitable for timber.

TIM'BER-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* [*timber* and *work*.] Work formed of wood.

TIM'BER-YARD, *n.* [*timber* and *yard*.] A yard or place where timber is deposited.

TIM'BRE, (tim'ber,) *n.* [D. *timber*.]

A crest on a coat of arms. It ought to be written TIMBER.

TIM'BREL, *n.* [Sp. *tamboril*, a tabor or drum; It. *tamburo*; Fr. *tambourin*, *tambour*; Ir. *tiompan*; L. *tympanum*; Gr. τυμπανον. This is probably the same as *tabor*, or from the same root; *m* being casual. It is from beating; Gr. τυπτω.]

An instrument of music; a kind of drum, tabor, or tabret, which has been in use from the highest antiquity.

And Miriam took a *timbrel* in her hand — and all the women went out after her with *timbrels* and with dances. — Ex. xv.

TIM'BREL-ED, *a.* Sung to the sound of the timbrel. *Milton.*

TIME, *n.* [Sax. *tim*, *tima*, time in general; Dan. *time*, Sw. *timme*, an hour; L. *tempus*; It. and Port. *tempo*; Sp. *tiempo*; Fr. *temps*, time in general; all from the root of the Sw. *tima*, to happen, to come, to befall; but the root, in some of its applications, must have signified, to rush with violence. Hence the sense of *temples*, L. *tempora*, the falls of the head, also *tempest*, &c. (See TEMPEST.) *Time* is primarily equivalent to *season*; to the Gr. ωρα, in its original sense, *opportunity*, *occasion*, a fall, an event, that which comes.]

1. A particular portion or part of duration, whether past, present, or future. The *time* was; this *time* has been; the *time* is; the *time* will be.

Lost *time* is never found again. *Franklin.*

God, who, at sundry times and in divers manners, spake in *time* past unto the fathers by the prophets. — Heb. i.

2. A proper time; a season.

There is a *time* to every purpose. — Eccles. iii.

The *time* of figs was not yet. — Mark xi.

3. Duration.

The equal and uniform flux of *time* does not affect our senses. *Cyc.*

Time is *absolute* or *relative*; *absolute* time is considered without any relation to bodies or their motions. *Relative* time is the sensible measure of any portion of duration, by means of motion. Thus, the diurnal revolution of the sun measures a space of time or duration. Hence,

4. A space or measured portion of duration. We were in Paris two months, and all that *time* enjoyed good health.

5. Life or duration in reference to occupation. One man spends his *time* in idleness; another devotes all his *time* to useful purposes.

Believe me, your *time* is not your own; it belongs to God, to religion, to mankind. *Buckminster.*

6. Age; a part of duration distinct from other parts; as, ancient *times*; modern *times*. The Spanish Armada was defeated in the *time* of Queen Elizabeth.

7. Hour of travail.

She was within one month of her *time*. *Clarendon.*

8. Repetition; repeated performance, or mention with reference to repetition. The physician visits his patient three *times* in a day.

9. Repetition; doubling; addition of a number to itself; as, to double cloth four *times*; four *times* four amount to sixteen.

10. Measure of sounds in music; as, common *time*, and treble *time*. In concerts, it is all important that the performers keep *time*, or exact *time*.

11. The state of things at a particular period; as when we say, good *times*, or bad *times*, hard *times*, dull *times* for trade, &c. In this sense, the plural is generally used.

12. The present life, as, in *time* or eternity.

13. In *grammar*, tense.

In time; in good season; sufficiently early. He arrived *in time* to see the exhibition.

2. A considerable space of duration; process or continuation of duration. You must wait patiently; you will *in time* recover your health and strength.

At times; at distinct intervals of duration. *At times* he reads; *at* other *times* he rides.

The Spirit began to move him *at times*. — Judges xiii.

Time enough; in season; early enough.

Stanley, at Bosworth field, came *time enough* to save his life. *Bacon.*

To lose time; to delay.

2. To go too slow; as, a watch or clock *loses time*.

Apparent time; in *astronomy*, true solar time, regulated by the apparent motions of the sun.

Mean time; a mean or average of apparent time. It is indicated by a clock which moves with entire exactness.

Sidereal time, is that which is shown by the apparent diurnal revolutions of the stars.

Astronomical time of day, is the time past *mean* noon of that day, and is reckoned on to twenty-four hours in *mean time*. *Brande.*

TIME, *v. t.* To adapt to the time or occasion; to bring, begin, or perform at the proper season or time; as, the measure is well-*timed*, or ill-*timed*. No small part of political wisdom consists in knowing how to *time* propositions and measures.

Mercy is good, but kings mistake its *timing*. *Dryden.*

2. To regulate as to time; as, he timed the stroke. *Addison.*

3. To measure; as in music or harmony. *Shak.*

TIM'ED, *pp.* Adapted to the season or occasion.

TIME'FUL, *a.* Seasonable; timely; sufficiently early. [*Not much used.*] *Raleigh.*

TIME'-HON-OR-ED, (-on'urd,) *a.* Honored for a long time.

TIME'IST, *n.* In *music*, a performer who keeps good time. *Busby.*

2. One who conforms with the times; a time-server. [*Obs.*]

TIME'-KEEP-ER, *n.* [*time* and *keeper.*] A clock, watch, or other chronometer.

TIME'-KILL-ING, *a.* Adapted to kill time.

TIME'LESS, *a.* Unseasonable; done at an improper time.

Nor fits it to prolong the heavenly feast
Timeless. [*Not used.*] *Pope.*

2. Untimely; immature; done or suffered before the proper time; as, a *timeless* grave. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

TIME'LESS-LY, *adv.* Unseasonably. *Milton.*

TIME'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *timely.*] Seasonableness; a being in good time.

TIME'LY, *a.* Seasonable; being in good time; sufficiently early. The defendant had *timely* notice of this motion.

2. Keeping time or measure. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

TIME'LY, *adv.* Early soon; in good season.

Timely advised, the coming evil shun. *Prior.*

TIME'OUS-LY, *a.* Seasonably; in good time. *Watts.*

TIME'-PIECE, *n.* [*time* and *piece.*] A clock, watch, or other instrument to measure or show the progress of time; a chronometer.

TIME'-PLEAS-ER, *n.* [*time* and *please.*] One who complies with the prevailing opinions, whatever they may be. *Shak.*

TIME'-SANC-TION-ED, *a.* Sanctioned by long use. *Channing.*

TIME'-SCORN-ER, *n.* One who scorns time.

TIME'-SERV-ER, *n.* [*time* and *serve.*] One who adapts his opinions and manners to the times; one who obsequiously complies with the ruling power. *Hall.*

TIME'-SERV-ING, *a.* Obsequiously complying with the humors of men in power.

TIME'-SERV-ING, *n.* An obsequious compliance with the humors of men in power, which implies a surrender of one's independence, and sometimes of one's integrity.

TIME'-WAST-ING, *a.* Wasting time.

TIME'-WORN, *a.* Impaired by time. *Irving.*

TIM'ID, *a.* [Fr. *timide*; L. *timidus*, from *timeo*, to fear; Gaelic, *tim*, *time*, fear; Sp. *temblar*, to shake with fear; *temer*, to fear. The sense is, probably, to shake, or to fall, fall, recede, or shrink.]

Fearful; wanting courage to meet danger; timorous; not bold.

Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare. *Thomson.*

TI-MID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *timidité*; L. *timiditas.*]

Fearfulness; want of courage or boldness to face danger; timorousness; habitual cowardice. *Timidity* in one person may be a good trait of character, while in another it is a deep reproach.

TIM'ID-LY, *adv.* In a timid manner; weakly; without courage.

TIM'ID-NESS, *n.* Timidity.

TIM'ING, *ppr.* Adapting to the season or occasion.

TIM'IST. See TIMEIST.

TI-MOC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. τιμη, honor, worth, and κρατεω, to hold.]

Government by men of property, who are possessed of a certain income. *Gillies's Aristotle.*

TIM-O-NEER', *n.* [Fr. *timon*; L. *temo.*]

A helmsman. *Mar. Dict.*

TIM'OR-OUS, *a.* [It. *timoroso*; from L. *timor.* See TIMID.]

1. Fearful of danger; timid; destitute of courage; as, a *timorous* female.

2. Indicating fear; full of scruples; as, *timorous* doubts; *timorous* beliefs. *Brown. Prior.*

TIM'OR-OUS-LY, *adv.* Fearfully; timidly; without boldness; with much fear.

Let dastard souls be *timorously* wise. *Philips.*

TIM'OR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Fearfulness; timidity; want of courage. *Swift.*

TIM'O-THY GRASS, *n.* A valuable grass, the Phleum pratense, or cat's-tail grass, much prized in America for fodder. *Farm. Encyc.*

TI'MOUS, *a.* [from *time.*] Early; timely. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

TI'MOUS-LY, *adv.* In good season. [*Not in use.*] *Ch. Relig. Apprai.*

TIN, *n.* [Sax. *tin*; D. *tin*; G. *zinn*; Sw. *tenn*; Dan. *tin*, pewter, and *tinblik*, tin, that is, *tin-plate*; Ir. *stan*; W. *ystaen*, that is, spread or is sprinkled over, a stain, and tin; Corn. *staen*; Arm. *stean*; Fr. *etain*; L. *stannum*; Sp. *estaño*; Port. *estanho*; It. *stagno.* The latter signifies tin, pewter, and a pond, L. *stagnum.*]

1. A white metal, with a slight tinge of yellow. It is soft, non-elastic, very malleable, and when a bar of it is bent near the ear, distinguished by a crackling sound called the *cry* of tin. It is used for culinary vessels, being for this purpose usually combined with lead, forming *pewter*; and, alloyed with small proportions of antimony, copper, and bismuth, is formed into various wares resembling silver, under the names of *block-tin*, *britannia*, &c. Equal parts of tin and lead compose *soder.* Tin, united with copper in different proportions forms *bronze*, *bell-metal*, and *speculum-metal.* Tinfoil coated with quicksilver forms the reflecting surface of glass mirrors. *Olmsted. Ure.*

2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

TIN, *v. t.* To cover with tin, or overlay with tinfoil.

TINC'AL, *n.* A name of crude borax, as it is imported from the East Indies, in yellow, greasy crystals. *Ure.*

TIN'CHEL, *n.* A circle of sportsmen, who, by surrounding an extensive space, and gradually closing in, bring a number of deer and game within a narrow compass. *Walter Scott.*

TINCT, *v. t.* [L. *tingo*, *tinctus.*]

To stain or color; to imbue. [*Obs.*]

TINCT, *n.* Stain; color.

[*Obsolete.* We now use TINGE and TINCTURE.]

TINC-TO'RI-AL, *a.* *Tinctorial matter* is coloring matter. *Ure.*

TINC'TURE, (tinkt'yur,) *n.* [L. *tinctura*; Fr. *teinture.* See TINGE.]

1. The finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a solvent; or an extract of a part of the substance of a body, communicated to the solvent. Hence,

2. In *medicine*, a spirituous solution of such of the proximate principles of vegetables and animals as are soluble in pure alcohol, or proof-spirit; spirit containing medicinal substances in solution. *Cye. Coxe.*

3. A tinge or shade of color; as, a *tincture* of red.

4. Slight taste superadded to any substance; as, a *tincture* of orange-peel.

5. Slight quality added to any thing; as, a *tincture* of French manners.

All manners take a *tincture* from our own. *Pope.*

6. In *heraldry*, a term applied to metals, colors, and furs. *Brande.*

TINC'TURE, *v. t.* To tinge; to communicate a slight foreign color to; to impregnate with some extraneous matter.

A little black paint will *tincture* and spoil twenty gay colors. *Watts.*

2. To imbue the mind; to communicate a portion of any thing foreign; as, a mind *tinctured* with skepticism.

TINC'TUR-ED, (tinkt'yurd,) *pp.* Tinged; slightly impregnated with something foreign.

TINC'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Tinging; imbuing; impregnating with a foreign substance.

TIND, *v. t.* [Sax. *tendan*, *tynan*, to kindle; Goth. *tandyan*; Sw. *tanda*; Dan. *tander*; Eng. *tine*; *tinder*, G. *zunder*; probably allied to Ir. and Gaelic, *teine*, fire, W. Corn. and Arm. *tan*; and perhaps our word *sun* is of the same family.]

To kindle. [*Obs.*] But hence,

TIN'DER, *n.* [Sax. *tyndre.*]

Something very inflammable, used for kindling fire from a spark, as scorched linen. *Swift.*

TIN'DER-BOX, *n.* [*tinder* and *box.*] A box in which tinder is kept. *Atterbury.*

TIN'DER-LIKE, *a.* [*tinder* and *like.*] Like tinder; very inflammable. *Shak.*

TINE, *v. t.* [Sax. *tynan.*]

To kindle; to set on fire. [*Obs.*] [See TIND.] *Spenser.*

TINE, *v. t.* [Sax. *tynan*; L. *teneo.*]

To shut or inclose; to fill. [*Not in use, or local.*]

TINE, *n.* [Sax. *tinder*; Ice. *tindr*; probably the L. *dens*, G. *zahn*, W. *dant*, a tooth; at any rate, it is a shoot.]

1. The tooth or spike of a fork; a prong; also, the tooth of a harrow or drag.

2. Trouble; distress. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

TINE, *v. i.* [Sax. *tynan*, from *teine*, *tan*, fire, supra.]

To rage; to smart; to fight. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

TIN'ED, *a.* Furnished with tines; as, a three-*tined* fork.

TINE'MAN, *n.* Anciently, an officer of the forest in England, who had the nocturnal care of vert and venison. *Cyc.*

TI'NET, *n.* [*tine*, to shut, supra.] In *old writers*, brushwood and thorns for making and repairing hedges. *Cyc.*

TIN'-FOIL, *n.* [*tin* and L. *folium*, a leaf.]

Tin reduced to a thin leaf.

TING, *n.* A sharp sound.

[*Not in use.* Children use DING, DONG.] [See TINGLE.]

TING, *v. t.* To sound or ring. [*Not in use.*]

TINGE, *v. t.* [L. *tingo*; Gr. τεγγω, Sax. *deagan*; Eng. to *dye*; G. *tunken*, to dip; Fr. *teindre*, to stain.

See DYE. Ar. تَلِفَ *taicha*, to perish, to *die*, to *tinge.*

Class Dg, No. 40. See also No. 8, and 19. Tinging is from dipping. The primary sense of the verb is to plunge, or to throw down, to thrust, and intransitively to fall; hence we see the words to *die*, that is, to fall or perish, and to *dye*, or color, may be from one root.]

To imbue or impregnate with something foreign; to communicate the qualities of one substance, in some degree, to another, either by mixture, or by adding them to the surface; as, to *tinge* a blue color with red; an infusion *tinged* with a yellow color by saffron; to *tinge* a decoction with a *bitter* taste. The jaundice *tinges* the eyes with yellow.

The virtues of Sir Roger, as well as his imperfections, are *tinged* with extravagance. *Addison.*

TINGE, *n.* Color; dye; taste; or rather a slight degree of some color, taste, or something foreign, infused into another substance or mixture, or added to it; tincture; as, a red color that has a *tinge* of blue; a dish of food that has a *tinge* of orange-peel in its taste.

TING'ED, (tinjd,) *pp.* Imbued or impregnated with a small portion of something foreign.

TING'ENT, *a.* Having the power to tinge.

As for the white part, it appeared much less enriched with the *tingent* property. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

TING'ING, *ppr.* Imbuing or impregnating with something foreign.

TIN'-GLASS, *n.* Bismuth, which see.

TIN'GLE, (ting'gl,) *v. i.* [W. *tincial*, *tincian*, or *tinciaw*, to tink, to tinkle, or tingle, to ring, to draw, or drain the last drop. Qu. D. *tintelen*, Fr. *tinter*, L. *tinnio.*]

1. To feel a kind of thrilling sound.

At which both the ears of every one that heareth it shall *tingle.* —1 Sam. iii.

2. To feel a sharp, thrilling pain.

The pale boy senator yet *tingling* stands. *Pope.*

3. To have a thrilling sensation, or a sharp, slight, penetrating sensation.

They suck pollution through their *tingling* veins. *Tickel.*

TIN'GLING, *ppr.* Having a thrilling sensation.

TIN'GLING, (ting'gling,) *n.* A thrilling sensation.

TINK, *v. i.* [W. *tincian*, supra.]

To make a sharp, shrill noise; to tinkle. [*The latter is generally used.*]

TINK'ER, *n.* [W. *tincer*, the ringer, from *tincian*, to ring.]

A mender of brass kettles, pans, and the like.

TINK'ER-ING, *n.* The act or employment of a tinker.

TINK'ER-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a tinker. *Hackewill.*

TINK'LE, (tink'l,) *v. i.* [W. *tincial*, supra, under *tingle.*]

1. To make small, quick, sharp sounds, as by striking on metal; to clink.

And have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a *tinkling* cymbal. —1 Cor. xiii. 1s. 16.

The spangled horse
Moves to the music of his *tinkling* bells. *Dodsley.*

The moment the money *tinkles* in the chest, the soul mounts out of purgatory. *Tetzel in Milner.*

2. To hear a small, sharp sound.

And his ears *tinkled*, and his color fled. *Dryden.*

TINK'LE, *v. t.* To cause to clink or make sharp, quick sounds.

TINK'LER, *n.* A tinker. [*North of England.*]

TINK'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making a small, quick, sharp noise.

TINK'LING, *n.* A small, quick, sharp sound.

Making a *tinkling* with their feet. —Is. iii.

TIN'MAN, *n.* [*tin* and *man.*] A manufacturer of tin vessels; a dealer in tin ware. *Prior.*

TIN'-MINE, *n.* [*tin* and *mine.*] A mine where tin is obtained.

TIN'NED, (tind,) *pp.* or *a.* Covered with tin.

TIN'NER, *n.* [from *tin.*] One who works in the tin mines. *Bacon.*

TIN'NI-ENT, *a.* Emitting a clear sound. [*Obs.*]

TIN'NING, *ppr.* [from *tin.*] Covering with tin or tinfoil.

TIN'NING, *n.* The act, art, or practice of covering or lining any thing with melted tin, or with tinfoil, as kitchen utensils, locks, bits, &c.

2. The covering or lining thus put on.

TIN'NY, *a.* Abounding with tin. *Drayton.*

TIN'-PEN-NY, *n.* [*tin* and *penny.*] A customary duty in England, formerly paid to tithingmen. *Bailey.*

TIN'-PLATE, *n.* Thin sheet-iron coated with tin.

TIN-PY-RI'TES, *n.* A native sulphuret of tin, usually containing some copper, and sometimes iron. *Buchanan.*

TIN'-STONE, *n.* A native oxyd of tin, found in Cornwall. *Buchanan.*

TIN'SEL, *n.* [Fr. *étincelle*, a spark.]

1. Something very shining and gaudy; something superficially shining and showy, or having a false luster, and more gay than valuable.

Who can discern the *tinsel* from the gold? *Dryden.*

If the man will too curiously examine the superficial *tinsel* good, he undeceives himself to his cost. *Norris.*

2. A kind of shining cloth. *Fairfax.*
3. A kind of lace.

TIN'SEL, *a.* Gaudy; showy to excess; specious; superficial.

TIN'SEL, *v. t.* To adorn with something glittering and showy, without much value; to make gaudy.

She, dressed o'er in robes of varying hues. *Pope.*

TIN'SEL-ED, *pp.* Decorated with gaudy ornaments.

TIN'SEL-ING, *ppr.* Adorning with tinsel or superficial luster.

TINT, *n.* [It. *tinta*; Fr. *teint*; from L. *tinctus*, *tingo*. See TINGE.]

A dye; a color, or rather a slight coloring or tincture distinct from the ground or principal color; as, red with a blue *tint*, or *tint* of blue. In painting, *tints* are the colors considered as more or less bright, deep, or thin, by the due use and intermixture of which a picture receives its shades, softness, and variety.

Or blend in beauteous dint the colored mass. *Pope.*
Their vigor sickens, and their tints decline. *Harte.*

TINT, *v. t.* To tinge; to give a slight coloring to. *Seward.*

TIN-TA-MAR', *n.* [Fr. *tintamarre*; L. *tinnitus* and *Mars*. *Ash.*]

A hideous or confused noise. [*Not in use.*]

TINT'ED, *pp.* Tinged.

TINT'ING, *ppr.* Giving a slight coloring to.

TINT'ING, *n.* A forming of tints.

TIN-TIN-NAB'U-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *tintinnabulum*, a little bell.]

Having or making the sound of a bell.

TIN'-WORM, (-wurm,) *n.* [*tin* and *worm*.] An insect. *Bailey.*

TIN'Y, *a.* [from the root of *thin*, which see.] Very small; little; puny. [*A word used by children, and in burlesque.*]

When that I was a little tiny boy. *Shak.*

TIP, *n.* [D. *tip*, a different orthography of *top*; G. *tipfel*; that is, a shoot or extension to a point. Qu. Eth. ፕፕ *thybe*, the nipple.]

1. The end; the point or extremity of any thing small; as, the *tip* of the finger; the *tip* of a spear; the *tip* of the tongue; the *tip* of the ear. *Addison. Pope.*
2. One part of the play at ninepins. *Dryden.*
3. In *botany*, an anther. *Withering.*

TIP, *v. t.* To form a point with something; to cover the tip, top, or end; as, to *tip* any thing with gold or silver.

With truncheon tipped with iron head. *Hudibras.*
Tipped with jet,
Fair ermines spotless as the snows they press. *Thomson.*

2. [For TAP.] To strike slightly, or with the end of any thing small; to tap.

A third rogue tips me by the elbow. *Swift.*

3. To lower one end, or to throw upon the end; as, to *tip* a cart for discharging a load. *New England.*

To tip the wink; to direct a wink, or to wink to another for notice. *Pope.*

TIP, *v. t.* In the phrase, to *tip off*, that is, to fall headlong; hence, to die.

TIP'PED, **TIPT,** *pp.* Having the end covered.

TIP'PET, *n.* [Sax. *tæppet*. It seems to be formed from *tæppa*, tape.]

A narrow garment or covering for the neck, worn by females. It is now made of fur, though formerly of some kind of cloth. *Bacon.*

TIP'PING, *ppr.* Covering the end or tip.

2. In *music*, a distinct articulation given to the flute, by striking the tongue against the roof of the mouth.

TIP'PLE, (tip'pl,) *v. i.* [Qu. D. *tuipen*: Fr. *toper*. This word and *tope* are probably of one family, and I suspect them to be from the root of *dip*. See DRINK.]

To drink spiritous or strong liquors habitually; to indulge in the frequent and improper use of spiritous liquors. When a man begins to *tipple*, let his creditors secure their debts.

TIP'PLE, *v. t.* To drink, as strong liquors, in luxury or excess.

Himself for saving charges
A peeled, sliced onion eats, and sippets verjuice. *Dryden.*

TIP'PLE, *n.* Drink; liquor taken in tippling. *L'Estrange.*

TIP'PLED, (tip'pld,) *pp.* Drank in excess.

2. *a.* Intoxicated; inebriated. *Dryden.*

TIP'PLER, *n.* One who habitually indulges in the excessive use of spiritous liquors. It often signifies a person who habitually drinks strong liquors, without absolute drunkenness.

TIP'PLING, *ppr.* Indulging in the habitual use of strong or spiritous liquors.

TIP'PLING, *n.* The habitual practice of drinking strong or spiritous liquors; a drinking to excess.

TIP'PLING-HOUSE, *n.* [*tipple* and *house*.] A house in which liquors are sold in drams or small quantities, and where men are accustomed to spend their time and money in excessive drinking.

TIP'SI-LY, *adv.* In a tipsy manner.

TIP'STAFF, *n.* [*tip* and *staff*.] An officer who bears a staff tipped with metal; a constable.

2. A staff tipped with metal. *Bacon.*

TIP'SY, *a.* [from *tipple*.] Fuddled; overpowered with strong drink; intoxicated.

TIP'TOE, *n.* [*tip* and *toe*.] The end of the toe.

Upon his tiptoes stalketh stately by. *Spenser.*

To be or *to stand a tiptoe*; to be awake or alive to any thing; to be roused; as, to *be a tiptoe* with expectation.

TIP'TOP, *n.* The highest or utmost degree.

TIP'U-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *tipula*.]

Pertaining to insects of the genus Tipula or crane fly. *Humboldt.*

TI-RADE', *n.* [It. *tirata*; Fr. *tirade*, a train or series, from *tirer*, to draw.]

1. *Formerly*, in *French music*, the filling of an interval by the intermediate diatonic notes. *Cyc.*
2. In *modern usage*, a strain or flight; a series of violent declamation.

Here he delivers a violent *tirade* against all persons who profess to know any thing about angels. *Quart. Review.*

TI-RAIL'LEUR, (te-rál'yur,) *n.* A French skirmishing soldier, often put in front of the line, to annoy the enemy. *Smart.*

TIRE, *n.* [Heb. תור *tur*, a row or series. See Class Dr, No. 24, 34, 35, 38, and No. 15.]

1. A tier; a row or rank. This is the same word as TIER, differently written. [See TIER and TOUR.]
2. A head-dress; something that encompasses the head. [See TIARA.] *Ezek.* xxiv. *Is.* lii.

On her head she wore a *tire* of gold. *Spenser.*

3. Furniture; apparatus; as, the *tire* of war. *Philips.*
4. Attire. [See ATTIRE.]
5. A band or hoop of iron, used to bind the felloes of wheels, to secure them from wearing and breaking; as, cart-*tire*; wagon-*tire*. This tire, however, is sometimes formed of different pieces, and not one entire hoop.

TIRE, *v. t.* To adorn; to attire; to dress; as the head. [*Obs.*] [See ATTIRE.] 2 *Kings* ix.

TIRE, *v. t.* [Sax. *teorian*, *ateorian*, *geteorian*, to fail. In D. *teeren* signifies to *tar*, to pine, to waste or consume, to digest; Gr. τειρω; L. *tero*. In Ir. and Gaelic, *tor*, *toras*, *tuirse*, is weariness; *tuirsighim*, to weary, to tire.]

1. To weary; to fatigue; to exhaust the strength by toil or labor; as, to *tire* a horse or an ox. A long day's work in summer will *tire* the laborer.

Tired with toil, all hopes of safety past. *Dryden.*

2. To weary; to fatigue; to exhaust the power of attending, or to exhaust patience with dullness or tediousness. A dull advocate may *tire* the court and jury, and injure his cause.

To tire out; to weary or fatigue to excess; to harass. *Tickel.*

TIRE, *v. i.* To become weary; to be fatigued; to have the strength fail; to have the patience exhausted. A feeble body soon *tires* with hard labor.

TIR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Wearied; fatigued.

TIR'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being wearied; weariness. *Hakewill.*

TIRE'SOME, (tire'sum,) *a.* Wearisome; fatiguing; exhausting the strength; as, a *tiresome* day's work; a *tiresome* journey.

2. Tedious; exhausting the patience; as, a *tiresome* discourse. The debates in congress are said to be sometimes very *tiresome*.

TIRE'SOME-NESS, *n.* The act or quality of tiring or exhausting strength or patience; wearisomeness; tediousness; as, the *tiresomeness* of work, or of a dull speaker.

TIRE'WOM-AN, *n.* [*tire* and *woman*.] A woman whose occupation is to make head-dresses. *Locke.*

TIR'ING, *ppr.* Wearying; fatiguing; exhausting strength or patience.

TIR'ING-HOUSE, **TIR'ING-ROOM,** *n.* The room or place where players dress for the stage. *Shak.*

TI-RO'NI-AN, *a.* *Tironian notes*; the shorthand of Roman antiquity. *Brande.*

TIR'RIT, *n.* Terror; affright. *Shak.*

TIR'WIT, *n.* A grallatory bird, the Tringa Vanellus, as large as a pigeon, of a bronze-black, with a long and slender crest. It arrives in Europe in the spring, builds its nest in the fields and meadows, and departs in the autumn. Its eggs are esteemed a great delicacy. It is found also in Asia and Africa.

N. B. The lapwing is called TEEWIT in Scotland, (*Ed. Encyc.*) and is the same bird.

'TIS, a contraction of *it is*.

TIS'IC, **TIS'IC-AL,** *a.* [For PHTHISIC, PHTHISICAL.] Consumptive.

TIS'IC, *n.* [Supra.] Consumption; morbid waste.

TIS'RI, (tiz'ri,) *n.* The first Hebrew month of the civil year, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical; answering to a part of our September and a part of October.

TIS'SUE, (tish'yu,) *n.* [Fr. *tissu*, woven; *tisser*, to lay the groundwork of lace, to weave.]

1. Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colors.

A robe of *tissue*, stiff with golden wire. *Dryden.*

2. In *anatomy*, texture or organization of parts. The peculiar, intimate structure of a part is called its *tissue*. A part of a fibrous structure is called a *fibrous tissue*. The organs of the body are made up of simpler elements, some generally diffused through the body, and others peculiar to particular organs. These simpler structures are called the *tissues* of the body; as, the cellular *tissue*, the mucous *tissue*, &c. The *cellular tissue* is the cellular membrane. *Bichat. Cyc.*
3. A connected series; as, the whole story is a *tissue* of forgeries or of falsehood.

Tissue paper; very thin, gauze-like paper, such as is used to protect engravings in books.

TIS'SUE, (tish'yu,) *v. t.* To form tissue; to interweave; to variegate.

The chariot was covered with cloth of gold *tissued* upon blue. *Bacon.*

TIS'SU-ED, (tish'yude,) *pp.* Interwoven; formed with variegated work.

TIS'SU-ING, (tish'yu-ing,) *ppr.* Interweaving; forming with variegated work.

TIT, *n.* A small horse, *in contempt*; a woman, *in contempt*; a small bird; a titmouse or tomtit.

TI-TAN'IC, **TI-TAN-IT'IC,** *a.* Pertaining to titanium.

TI-TAN-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*titanium* and L. *fero*.]

Containing or affording titanium; as, *titaniferous* pyrites. *Cleaveland.*

TI'TAN-ITE, *n.* The same mineral with sphene, which see. *Dana.*

TI-TA'NI-UM, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a metal discovered by Gregor, in 1791, in Cornwall, England. It is of a deep-blue color. It occurs in different states of oxydation or intermixture, in various parts of the world. The ores of this metal are called *menachanite*, from *Menachan*, in Cornwall, where it was originally found; *iserine*, from the River *Iser*, in Silesia; *nigrine*, from its black color; *sphene*, *rutile*, and *octahedrite*.

TIT'BIT, *n.* A tender piece. [See TIDBIT.]

TITH'A-BLE, *a.* Subject to the payment of tithes. *Swift.*

TITHE, *n.* [Sax. *teotha*, probably contracted from *teogetha*, as the verb is *teogothian*, to decimate. See TEN.]

The tenth part of any thing; but *appropriately*, the tenth part of the increase annually arising from the profits of land and stock, allotted to the clergy for their support. Tithes are *personal*, *predial*, or *mixed*; *personal*, when accruing from labor, art, trade, and navigation; *predial*, when issuing from the earth, as hay, wood, and fruit; and *mixed*, when accruing from beasts which are fed from the ground. *Blackstone.*

TITHE, *v. t.* To levy a tenth part on; to tax to the amount of a tenth.

Whose thou hast made an end of tithing all the tithes of thine increase. — Deut. xxvi.
Ye tithe mint and rue. — Luke xi.

TITHE, *v. i.* To pay tithes. *Turner.*

TITH'ED, (tithd,) *pp.* Taxed a tenth.

TITHE'-FREE, *a.* Exempt from the payment of tithes.

TITHE'-PAY-ING, *a.* Paying tithes; subjected to pay tithes. *Franklin.*

TITH'ER, *n.* One who collects tithes.

TITH'ING, *ppr.* Levying a tax on to the amount of a tenth.

TITH'ING, *n.* A decennary; a number or company of ten householders who, dwelling near each other, were sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behavior of each other. The institution of tithings in England is ascribed to Alfred. *Blackstone.*

TITH'ING-MAN, *n.* [*tithing* and *man*.] The chief man of a tithing; a headborough; one elected to preside over the tithing. *Blackstone.*

2. A peace officer; an under constable.
3. In *New England*, a parish officer annually elected to preserve good order in the church during divine service, and to make complaint of any disorderly conduct.

TI-THON'IC, *a.* [Gr. Τιθωνος.]

Pertaining to or denoting those rays of light which produce chemical effects.

TITH-O-NIC'I-TY, *n.* A name given to that property of light by which it produces chemical effects; supposed by some to be a distinct, imponderable agent. *Draper.*

TITH'Y-MAL, *n.* [Fr. *tithymale*; Gr. τιθυμαλος, from τιτθος, the breast.]

A plant of the genus Euphorbia.

TIT'IL-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *titillo*.]

To tickle.

The pungent grains of titillating dust. *Pope.*

TIT'IL-LA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Tickling.

TIT-IL-LA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *titillatio*.]

1. The act of tickling; or the state of being tickled. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*

2. Any slight pleasure.

The products of those *titillations* that reach no higher than the senses. *Glanville.*

TIT'LARK, *n.* [*tit* and *lark.*] A small bird, a species of Alauda, or lark.

TI'TLE, (ti'tl,) *n.* [L. *titulus*; It. *titolo*. This may belong to the family of Gr. τίθημι, to set or put; Sax. *tithian*, to give.]

1. An inscription put over any thing as a name by which it is known.

2. The inscription in the beginning of a book, containing the subject of the work, and sometimes the author's name.

3. In *the civil* and *canon laws*, a chapter or division of a book.

4. An appellation of dignity, distinction, or preëminence given to persons; as duke, marquis, and the like. *Cyc.*

5. A name; an appellation.

Ill worthy I such *title* should belong
To me transgressor. *Milton.*

6. Right; or that which constitutes a just cause of exclusive possession; that which is the foundation of ownership; as, a good *title* to an estate; or an imperfect *title*. The lowest degree of *title* is naked possession, then comes the right of possession, and lastly the right of property, all which united complete the *title*. *Blackstone.*

But *possession* is not essential to a complete title. A title to personal property may be acquired by occupancy. A *claim* is not a *title*.

7. The instrument which is evidence of a right.

8. In *the canon law*, that by which a beneficiary holds a benefice. This is *true* and *valid* or *colorable*. A *valid* title gives a right to the benefice. A *colorable* title appears to be valid, but is not. *Cyc.*

9. In *ancient church records*, a church to which a priest was ordained, and where he was to reside. *Cowel.*

TI'TLE, *v. t.* To name; to call; to entitle. *Milton.*

TI'TLED, (ti'tld,) *pp.* Called; named.

2. *a.* Having a title.

TI'TLE-LESS, *a.* Not having a title or name. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TI'TLE-PAGE, *n.* [*title* and *page.*] The page of a book which contains its title.

TI'TLING, *ppr.* Calling; denominating; entitling.

TIT'MOUSE, *n.*; *pl.* TITMICE. [*tit*, small, and *mouse.*] A small bird of the genus Parus, of Linnæus. There are numerous species, which feed on insects, seeds, &c. Their notes are shrill and wild. *Dryden. Jardine.*

TIT'TER, *v. i.* To laugh with the tongue striking against the root of the upper teeth; to laugh with restraint. *Pope.*

TIT'TER, *n.* A restrained laugh.

2. A weed.

TIT'TER-ING, *n.* Restrained laughter.

TIT'TLE, (tit'tl,) *n.* [from *tit*, small.] A small particle; a minute part; a jot; an iota.

TIT'TLE-TAT'TLE, *n.* [*tattle* doubled.] Idle, trifling talk; empty prattle. *Prior.*

2. An idle, trifling talker. [*Less proper.*]

TIT'TLE-TAT'TLE, *v. i.* To talk idly; to prate. *Sidney.*

TIT'TLE-TAT'TLING, *n.* The act of prating idly.

TIT'U-BATE, *v. i.* [L. *titubo.*] To stumble.

TIT-U-BA'TION, *n.* [L. *titubo*, to stumble.] The act of stumbling.

TIT'U-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *titulaire*; from L. *titulus.*]

1. Existing in title or name only; nominal; having or conferring the title only; as, a *titular* king or prince.

2. Having the title to an office or dignity without discharging the duties of it.

Both Valerius and Austin were *titular* bishops. *Ayliffe.*

TIT'U-LAR, / **TIT'U-LA-RY**, *n.* A person invested with a title, in virtue of which he holds an office or benefice, whether he performs the duties of it or not. *Cyc.*

TIT-U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being titular.

TIT'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* Nominally; by title only.

TIT'U-LA-RY, *a.* Consisting in a title. *Bacon.*

2. Pertaining to a title. *Bacon.*

TIV'ER, *n.* A kind of ocher which is used in marking sheep in some parts of England. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

TIV'ER, *v. t.* To mark sheep with tiver, in different ways and for different purposes. [*Local.*]

TIV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Marking with tiver. [*Local.*]

TIV'ER-ING, *n.* The act or practice of marking with tiver. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

TIV'Y, *adv.* [See TANTIVY.] With great speed; a huntsman's word or sound. *Dryden.*

TME'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] A figure by which a compound word is separated, by the intervention of one or more words; as *quæ meo cunque animo*, for *quæcunque meo animo*.

TO, *prep.* [Sax. *to*; D. *te*, or *toe*; G. *zu*; Ir. and Gaelic, *do*; Corn. *tho*. This is probably a contracted word, but from what verb it is not easy to ascertain. The sense is obvious; it denotes passing, moving toward. The pronunciation is *to* or *too*, and this depends much on its application or its emphasis.]

1. Noting motion toward a place; opposed to FROM, or placed after another word expressing motion *toward*. He is going *to* church.

2. Noting motion toward a state or condition. He is going *to* a trade; he is rising *to* wealth and honor.

3. Noting accord or adaptation; as, an occupation suited *to* his taste; she has a husband *to* her mind.

4. Noting address or compellation, or the direction of a discourse. These remarks were addressed *to* a large audience.

To you, my noble lord of Westmoreland;
I pledge your grace. *Shak.*

5. Noting attention or application.

Go, buckle *to* the law. *Dryden.*
Meditate on these things; give thyself wholly *to* them. — 1 Tim. iv.

6. Noting addition.

Add *to* your faith virtue. — 2 Pet. i.
Wisdom he has, and *to* his wisdom, courage. *Denham.*

7. Noting opposition. They engaged hand *to* hand.

8. Noting amount, rising to. They met us *to* the number of three hundred.

9. Noting proportion; as, three is *to* nine as nine is *to* twenty seven. It is ten *to* one that you will offend by your officiousness.

10. Noting possession or appropriation. We have a good seat; let us keep it *to* ourselves.

11. Noting perception; as, a substance sweet *to* the taste; an event painful *to* the mind.

12. Noting the subject of an affirmation.

I have a king's oath *to* the contrary. *Shak.*

13. Noting the subject of remark; as, I shall speak *to* one point only. *Lord Chatham.*

14. In comparison of.

All that they did was piety *to* this. *B. Jonson.*

15. As far as.

Few of the Esquimaux can count *to* ten. *Quart. Review.*

16. Noting intention.

Marks and points out each man of us *to* slaughter. *B. Jonson.*

[In this sense, FOR is now used.]

17. After an adjective, noting the object; as, deaf *to* the cries of distress; alive *to* the sufferings of the poor. He was attentive *to* the company, or *to* the discourse.

18. Noting obligation; as, duty *to* God, and *to* our parents.

19. Noting enmity; as, a dislike *to* spirituous liquors.

20. Toward; as, she stretched her arms *to* heaven. *Dryden.*

21. Noting effect or end. The prince was flattered *to* his ruin. He engaged in a war *to* his cost. Violent factions exist *to* the prejudice of the state.

Numbers were crowded *to* death. *Clarendon.*

22. *To*, as a sign of the infinitive, precedes the radical verb. Sometimes it is used instead of the ancient form, *for to*, noting purpose. David in his lifetime intended *to* build a temple. The legislature assembles annually *to* make and amend laws. The court will sit in February *to* try some important causes.

23. It precedes the radical verb after adjectives, noting the object; as, ready *to* go; prompt *to* obey; quick *to* hear, but slow *to* censure.

24. It precedes the radical verb, noting the object.

The delay of our hopes teaches us *to* mortify our desires. *Smalridge.*

25. It precedes the radical verb, noting consequence.

I have done my utmost to lead my life so pleasantly as *to* forget my misfortunes. *Pope.*

26. It notes extent, degree, or end. He languishes *to* death, even *to* death. The water rises *to* the hight of twenty feet. The line extends from one end *to* the other.

27. After the substantive verb, and with the radical verb, it denotes futurity. The construction, we *are to* meet at ten o'clock, every man at death *is to* receive the reward of his deeds, is a particular form of expressing future time.

28. After *have*, it denotes duty or necessity. I have a debt *to* pay on Saturday.

29. *To-day, to-night, to-morrow*, are peculiar phrases derived from our ancestors. *To*, in the two first, has the sense or force of *this*; *this day, this night*. In the last, it is equivalent to *in* or *on*; *in* or *on* the morrow. The words may be considered as compounds, *to-day, to-night, to-morrow*, and usually as adverbs. But sometimes they are used as nouns; as, *to-day* is ours. *Cowley.*

To and fro, backward and forward. In this phrase, *to* is adverbial.

To the face, in presence of; not in the absence of.

I withstood him *face to face*. — Gal. ii.
To-morrow, to-morrow, and to-morrow;
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day. *Shak.*

Note. — In the foregoing explanation of *to*, it is to be considered that the definition given is not always the sense of *to* by itself, but the sense rather of the word preceding it, or connected with it, or of *to* in connection with other words. In general, *to* is used in the sense of moving toward a place, or toward an object, or it expresses direction *toward* a place, end, object, or purpose.

To is often used adverbially to modify the sense of verbs; as, to *come to*; to *heave to*. The sense of such phrases is explained under the verbs respectively.

In popular phrases like the following, "I will not come; you shall *to* or *too*," a genuine Saxon phrase, *to* denotes moreover, besides, L. *insuper*.

TOAD, *n.* [Sax. *tade*, *tadige*.]

A paddock; a batrachian reptile, of the genus Bufo; a small, clumsy animal, the body warty and thick, perfectly harmless, and indeed it is said to be useful in gardens by feeding on noxious insects.

TOAD'-EAT-ER, *n.* A vulgar name given to a fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant.

TOAD'-FISH, *n.* [*toad* and *fish.*] A fish of the genus Batrachus, allied to the fishing frog or angler. *Storer's Mass. Rep.*

TOAD'-FLAX, *n.* [*toad* and *flax.*] A plant, the Linaria vulgaris or calves' snout.

TOAD'ISH, *a.* Like a toad. [*Not used.*] *Stafford.*

TOAD'-STONE, *n.* [*toad* and *stone.*] In *mineralogy*, a variety of trap-rock, of a brownish-gray color. The *toad stone* of Derbyshire is generally a dark-brown basaltic amygdaloid, composed of basalt and green earth, and containing oblong cavities filled with calcareous spar. *Cyc.*

TOAD'-STOOL, *n.* [*toad* and *stool.*] A mushroom, a plant which commonly grows in moist and rich grounds.

TOAD'Y, *n.* A toad-eater. [*Vulgar.*] *W. Scott.*

TOAST, *v. t.* [Sp. and Port. *tostar*, to *toast* or *roast*. Qu. are these from the L. *tostus*?]

1. To dry and scorch by the heat of a fire; as, to *toast* bread or cheese.

[*It is chiefly limited in its application to these two articles.*]

2. To warm thoroughly; as, to *toast* the feet. [*Not much used.*]

3. To name when a health is drunk; to drink to the health in honor of; as, to *toast* a lady. Addison writes "to *toast* the health," a form of expression, I believe, not now used.

TOAST, *n.* Bread dried and scorched by the fire; or such bread dipped in melted butter, or in some liquor. Dry toast is bread scorched, or it is scorched bread with butter spread upon it. Soft toast is made by immersing toasted bread in melted butter, and called *dipped toast*.

2. A female whose health is drunk in honor or respect.

The wise man's passion, and the vain man's *toast*. *Pope.*

3. He or that which is named in honor in drinking.

TOAST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Scorched by heat; named in drinking the health.

TOAST'ER, *n.* One who toasts.

2. An instrument for toasting bread or cheese.

TOAST'ING, *ppr.* Scorching by fire; drinking to the honor of.

TO-BAC'CO, *n.* [Perhaps from *Tabaco*, a province of Yucatan, in Spanish America, where it was first found by the Spaniards. But this account of its origin is very doubtful. Las Casas says that in the first voyage of Columbus the Spaniards saw in Cuba many persons smoking dry herbs or leaves rolled up in tubes called *tabacos*. Charlevoix, in his History of St. Domingue, says that the instrument used in smoking was called *tabaco*.]

A plant, a native of America, of the genus Nicotiana, much used for smoking, and chewing, and in snuff. As a medicine, it is narcotic, emetic, and cathartic, and it possesses two additional powers at least, if not more. Tobacco has a strong disagreeable smell, and an acrid taste. When first used, it sometimes occasions vomiting, *&c.*; but the practice of using it in any form soon conquers distaste, and forms a relish for it that is strong and almost unconquerable.

TO-BAC'CO-NING, *a.* Smoking tobacco. *Bp. Hall.*

TO-BAC'CO-NIST, *n.* A dealer in tobacco; also, a manufacturer of tobacco.

TO-BAC'CO-PIPE, *n.* [*tobacco* and *pipe.*] A pipe used for smoking tobacco, often made of clay and baked, sometimes of other material.

TO-BAC'CO-PIPE CLAY, *n.* A species of clay used in making tobacco pipes; called also CIMOLITE.

TO-BAC'CO-PIPE FISH, *n.* A name of the Syngnathus Acus, of Linnæus; called also NEEDLE-FISH. *Cyc.*

TO-BAC'CO-STOP'PER, *n.* An instrument for pressing down the tobacco as it is smoked in a pipe.

TO'BINE, (-bin,) *n.* A stout twilled silk, used for dresses; it much resembles the Florentine.

TOC-CA'TA, *n.* [It.] In *music*, a prelude.

TOCK'AY, *n.* A species of gecko or spotted lizard in India. *Cyc.*

TO-COL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τοκος, and λογος.]

The science of obstetrics or midwifery; or that department of medicine which treats of parturition.

TOC'SIN, *n.* [Fr.; Armoric, *tocq*, a stroke, from the root of *touch*, and *sonn* or *seing*, sound.]

An alarm bell, or the ringing of a bell for the purpose of alarm.

TOD, *n.* [In Gaelic, *tod* is a clod, a mass.]

1. A bush; a thick shrub. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. A quantity of wool of twenty-eight pounds, or two stone.

3. A fox. *B. Jonson.*

TOD, *v. t.* To weigh; to produce a tod. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TO-DAY', *n.* [*to* and *day.*] The present day.

TOD'DLE, (tod'dl,) *v. i.* To walk with short steps, as a child. *Halliwell.*

TOD'DY, *n.* A juice drawn from various kinds of the palm in the East Indies; or a spiritous liquor prepared from it.

2. A mixture of spirit and water sweetened. *Toddy* differs from *grog* in having a less proportion of spirit, and in being sweetened.

TŌ'DY, *n.* The popular name of an insectivorous genus of passerine birds of America, somewhat resembling the king fishers.

TŌE, (tō,) *n.* [Sax. *ta*; G. *zehe*; Sw. *tå*; Dan. *taae*; Fr. *doigt du pied*; L. *digitus. Toe* is contracted from *tog*, the primary word on which L. *digitus* is formed, coinciding with *dug*, and signifying a shoot. Class Dg.]

1. One of the small members which form the extremity of the foot, corresponding to a finger on the hand. The toes, in their form and structure, resemble the fingers, but are shorter.

2. The fore part of the hoof of a horse, and of other hoofed animals.

3. The member of a beast's foot corresponding to the toe in man.

TŌ'ED, (tōde,) *a.* In *compounds*, having toes; as, narrow-*toed*; thick-*toed*; slender-*toed*. *Hitchcock.*

TO-FORE', *prep.* or *adv.* [Sax. *toforan*; *to* and *fore.*] Before; formerly. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

TOFT, *n.* [Probably from the root of *tuft.*]

1. A grove of trees. *Cye.*

2. [Dan. *tofte* or *tomt.*] In *law books*, a place where a messuage has stood, but is decayed.

TŌ'FUS, *n.* See TUFA. [*Cowel. Cye.*

TŌ'GĀ-TED, } *a.* [L. *toga*, a gown; *togatus*,
TŌ'GED, } gowned.]

Gowned; dressed in a gown; wearing a gown; as, *toged* consuls. *Shak.*

TŌ'GA VI-RILIS, [L.] The manly gown. This was assumed by Roman boys about the time of completing their fourteenth year. *Smith's Dict.*

TO-GETH'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *togæthre*; *to* and *gather.*]

1. In company. We walked *together* to the wood.

2. In or into union.

The king joined humanity and policy *together*. *Bacon.*

3. In the same place; as, to live *together* in one house.

4. In the same time; as, to live *together* in the same age.

5. In concert; as, the allies made war upon France *together*.

6. Into junction or a state of union; as, to sew, knit, pin, or fasten two things *together*; to mix things *together*.

Together with; in union with; in company or mixture with.

Take the bad *together with* the good. *Dryden.*

TOG'GEL, *n.* A small wooden pin tapering toward both ends. *Mar. Dict.*

TOG'GER-Y, *n.* [L. *toga.*] Clothes; garments. [*Sportive or low.*]

TOG'GLE-JOINT, *n.* An elbow or knee-joint, consisting of two bars so connected that they may be brought into a straight line.

TOIL, *v. i.* [Sax. *teolan*, *tiolan*, to strive, strain, urge, to prepare, to heal, to *toil*, and *tilian*, *tiligan*, to prepare or provide, to *till*, to *toil*, to study or be solicitous; Russ. *dialayu.* The primary sense is expressed in the Saxon, to strain, to urge. Class Dl.]

To labor; to work; to exert strength with pain and fatigue of body or mind, *particularly* of the body, with efforts of some continuance or duration.

TOIL, *v. t.* To *toil out*; to labor; to work out.

Toiled out my uncouth passage. *Milton.*

2. To weary; to overlabor; as, *toiled* with works of war. [*Not in use, nor proper.*] *Shak.*

TOIL, *n.* Labor with pain and fatigue; labor that oppresses the body or mind. *Toil* may be the labor of the field, or the workshop, or of the camp. What *toils* men endure for the acquisition of wealth, power, and honor! *Gen.* v.

TOIL, *n.* [Fr. *toiles*, snare, trap; Ir. *dul*, a snare or gin; L. *tela*, a web; from spreading, extending, or laying.]

A net or snare; any thread, web, or string spread for taking prey

TOIL'ER, *n.* One who toils, or labors with pain.

TOIL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *toilette*, from *toile*, cloth.]

1. A covering or cloth of linen, silk, or tapestry, spread over a table in a chamber or dressing-room. Hence,

2. A dressing-table. *Pope.*

3. Mode of dressing; as, her *toilet* is perfect.

To *make one's toilet*; to adjust one's dress with care.

TOI-LI-NETTE', *n.* [Fr.] A cloth, the weft of which is of woolen yarn, and the warp of cotton and silk. It is used for waistcoats. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

TOIL'ING, *ppr.* Laboring with pain.

TOIL'LESS, *a.* Free from toil.

TOIL'SOME, *a.* Laborious; wearisome; attended with fatigue and pain; as, *toilsome* work; a *toilsome* task.

What can be *toilsome* to these pleasant walks? *Milton.*

2. Producing toil; as, a *toilsome* day or journey.

TOIL'SOME-LY, *adv.* In a toilsome manner.

TOIL'SOME-NESS, *n.* Laboriousness; wearisomeness.

TOISE, (toiz,) *n.* [Fr.] A fathom or long measure in France, containing six French feet, or about six and a half English feet. It is equal to two meters. *Edin. Encyc. McCulloch.*

TO-KAY', *n.* A kind of wine produced at Tokay in Hungary, made of white grapes. It is distinguished from other wines by its aromatic taste. It is not good till it is about three years old, and it continues to improve as long as it is kept.

TŌ'KEN, (tō'kn,) *n.* [Sax. *tacn*, *tacen*; Goth. *taikns*; D. *teeken*; Dan. *tegn*; Sw. *tecken*; G. *zeichen.* This may be the same word as the L. *signum*, dialectically varied, or from the same radix; Gr. *δείκνυμι.*]

1. A sign; something intended to represent or indicate another thing or an event. Thus the rainbow is a *token* of God's covenant established with Noah. The blood of the paschal lamb, sprinkled on the doors of the Hebrews, was a *token* to the destroying angel of God's will that he should pass by those houses. *Gen.* ix. *Exod.* xii.

Show me a *token* for good.—Ps. lxxxvi.

2. A mark. In *pestilential diseases*, tokens are livid spots upon the body, which indicate the approach of death. *Cye.*

3. A memorial of friendship; something by which the friendship of another person is to be kept in mind. *Shak.*

4. In *coinage*, tokens were coins struck in the reign of Elizabeth in the cities of Bristol, Oxford, and Worcester, and also by private persons, which were put into circulation, and upon being returned, the issuer gave the value of them in current money. *Cye.*

5. In *printing*, ten quires of paper; an extra quire is usually added to every other token, when counted out for the press.

TŌ'KEN, *v. t.* To make known. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TŌ'KEN-ED, *a.* Being marked with spots. *Shak.*

TŌ'KEN-ING, *ppr.* Making known; marking with spots.

TŌL, *v. t.* [L. *tollo.*]

To take away; a law term. [See TOLL.] *Cye.*

TŌ'LA, *n.* In *India*, a weight for gold and silver, but different in different places.

TŌL'-BOOTH. See TOLL-BOOTH.

TŌLD, *pret.* and *pp.* of TELL.

Who *told* thee that thou wast naked?—Gen. iii.
Thou hast mocked me, and *told* me lies.—Judges xvi.
Sheep and oxen that could not be *told*.—1 Kings viii.

TŌLE, *v. t.* [I know not from what source we have this word; but it coincides with the Ar. دل *dalla*, to draw. The Ethiopic has ΤΛΦ *talwa*, *taloo*, to follow, and ΑΤΛΦ *atalwa*, to cause to follow. It is a legitimate word, and in good use.]

To draw or cause to follow by presenting something pleasing or desirable to view; to allure by some bait. Thus our farmers *tole* sheep and make them follow, by holding to them a measure of corn or some portion of fodder. In *New England*, it is applied only to the alluring of beasts. Locke has applied it to men.

TŌL'ED, *pp.* Drawn; allured; induced to follow.

TO-LE'DO, *n.* A sword of the finest temper; so called from *Toledo*, in Spain, once famous for its swords. *B. Jonson.*

TOL'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *tolerabilis.* See TOLERATE.]

1. That may be borne or endured; supportable, either physically or mentally. The cold in Canada is severe, but *tolerable.* The insults and indignities of our enemies are not *tolerable.*

It shall be more *tolerable* for the land of Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment, than for that city.—Matt. x.

2. Moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; not very excellent or pleasing, but such as can be borne or received without disgust, resentment, or opposition; as, a *tolerable* translation; a *tolerable* entertainment; a *tolerable* administration. *Swift.*

TOL'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being tolerable.

TOL'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* Supportably; in a manner to be endured.

2. Moderately well; passably; not perfectly; as, a constitution *tolerably* firm. The advocate speaks *tolerably* well.

TOL'ER-ANCE, *n.* [L. *tolerantia*, from *tolero*, to bear.]

The power or capacity of enduring; or the act of enduring

Diogenes, one frosty morning, came to the market-place, shaking, to show his *tolerance*. *Bacon.*

[*Little used.* But INTOLERANCE is in common use.]

TOL'ER-ANT, *a.* Enduring; indulgent; favoring toleration.

TOL'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *tolerer*; L. *tolero*, from *tollo*, to lift; Ch. טול, to lift or raise. See Class Dl, No. 3, and see No. 6, 7, 18, 20, 28, 32.]

To suffer to be or to be done without prohibition or hinderance; to allow or permit negatively, by not preventing; not to restrain; as, to *tolerate* opinions or practices. The Protestant religion is *tolerated* in France, and the Romish in Great Britain.

Crying should not be *tolerated* in children. *Locke.*
The law of love *tolerates* no vice, and patronizes every virtue. *G. Spring.*

TOL'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Suffered; allowed; not prohibited or restrained.

TOL'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Enduring; suffering to be or to be done; allowing; not restraining.

TOL-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *toleratio.*]

The act of tolerating; the allowance of that which is not wholly approved; *appropriately*, the allowance of religious opinions and modes of worship in a state, when contrary to or different from those of the established church or belief. *Toleration* implies a right in the sovereign to control men in their opinions and worship, or it implies the actual exercise of power in such control. Where no power exists, or none is assumed, to establish a creed and a mode of worship, there can be no *toleration*, in the strict sense of the word, for one religious denomination has as good a right as another to the free enjoyment of its creed and worship.

TŌL'ING, *ppr.* Drawing away; inducing to follow.

TŌLL, *n.* [Sax. *toll*; D. *tol*; Sw. *tull*; Dan. *told*; G. *zoll*; W. *toll*, a fraction, a toll; *toli* and *toliaw*, to curtail, to diminish, to take away, to spare or save, to *deal* out, from *tawl*, a throw, a casting off, a separation, a cutting off; *tolli*, from *toll*, to subtract, to take *toll*; Gr. τέλος, toll, custom, and end, exit, from cutting off, Fr. *tailler*, to cut off, (see TAIL;) Ir. *dealm*, to separate; *dail*, a share, Eng. *dole*; *dialam*, to sell, to exchange, to pay *toll.* This is from the root of *deal.* See DEAL, Sax. *bedælan.* Class Dl, No. 12.]

1. A tax paid for some liberty or privilege, particularly for the privilege of passing over a bridge or on a highway, or for that of vending goods in a fair, market, or the like.

2. A liberty to buy and sell within the bounds of a manor. *Cye.*

3. A portion of grain taken by a miller as a compensation for grinding.

TŌLL, *v. i.* To pay toll or tallage. *Shak.*

2. To take toll, as by a miller. *Tusser.*

TŌLL, *v. i.* [W. *tol*, *tolo*, a loud sound, a din; Pers. تالیدن *talidan*, to sound, to ring. We see that W. *tawl*, supra, is a throw or cast, a driving, and this is the radical sense of SOUND.]

To sound or ring, as a bell, with strokes uniformly repeated at intervals, as at funerals, or in calling assemblies, or to announce the death of a person.

Now dink to sorrows with a *tolling* bell. *Pope.*

TŌLL, *v. t.* [Supra.] To cause a bell to sound with strokes, slowly and uniformly repeated, as for summoning public bodies or religious congregations to their meetings, or for announcing the death of a person, or to give solemnity to a funeral. *Tolling* is a different thing from *ringing.*

TŌLL, *v. t.* [L. *tollo.*]

1. To take away; to vacate; to annul; a law term.

2. To draw. [See TOLE.] *Bacon.*

TŌLL, *n.* A particular sounding of a bell. [See the verb.]

TŌLL'-BAR, *n.* [*toll* and *bar.*] A bar or beam used for stopping boats on a canal at the toll-house, or on a road for stopping passengers.

TŌLL'-BOOTH, *n.* [*toll* and *booth.*] A place where goods are weighed to ascertain the duties or toll.

2. A prison. *Ainsworth.*

TŌLL'-BOOTH, *v. t.* To imprison in a toll-booth. *Corbet.*

TŌLL'-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge where toll is paid for passing it.

TŌLL'ER, *n.* One who collects taxes; a toll-gatherer. *Barret.*

2. One who tolls a bell.

TŌLL'-DISH, *n.* A dish for measuring toll in mills.

TŌLL'-GATE, *n.* A gate where toll is taken.

TŌLL'-GATH-ER-ER, *n.* The man who takes toll.

TŌLL'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed placed by a road

near a toll-gate, or at the end of a toll-bridge, or by a canal, where the man who takes the toll remains.

TOLL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Causing to sound in a slow, grave manner.

2. Taking away; removing

3. Sounding, as a bell.

TOLT, *n.* [L. *tollo, tolle.*]

In *English courts*, the precept of a sheriff, by which a writ of right is removed from the court baron into the county court. *Blackstone.*

TO-LU' BAL'SAM, *n.* A resin, or oleo-resin, produced by a tree of South America, the Myrospermum toluiferum. It is said to have been first brought from a place called Tolu. In *medicine*, it is called *Balsam*

TOL-U-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *tolutio.*] [*of Tolu.*

A pacing or ambling. [*Not used.*]

Brown. Hudibras.

TOM'A-HAWK, *n.* An Indian hatchet.

TOM'A-HAWK, *v. t.* To cut or kill with a hatchet called a tomahawk.

TOM'A-HAWK-ED, (-hawkt) *pp.* Smitten or killed with a tomahawk.

TOM'A-HAWK-ING, *ppr.* Striking or killing with a tomahawk.

TO-MA'TO or TO-MA'TO, *n.* A plant and its fruit, the Lycopersicum esculentum of late botanists, and the Solanum lycopersicum of the older ones. It is called sometimes the LOVE-APPLE.

TOMB, (toom,) *n.* [Fr. *tombe, tombeau*; W. *tom, tomen, tom, twmp*, a mound, a heap; Ir. *tuama*; Sp. *tumba*; L. *tumulus*, a heap or hillock; *tumeo*, to swell, Gr. *τυμβος*. Class Dm. This name was given to a place for the dead by men who raised a heap of earth over the dead.]

1. A grave; a pit in which the dead body of a human being is deposited.

As one cast in the bottom of a *tomb.* *Shak.*

2. A house or vault formed wholly or partly in the earth, with walls and a roof for the reception of the dead.

3. A monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead.

TOMB, *v. t.* To bury; to inter. [See ENTOMB.]

TOM'BAC, *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc, or a species of brass, with an excess of zinc. When arsenic is added, it is *white tombac.* *Brande.*

TOMB'ED, (toomd,) *a.* Deposited in a tomb.

TOMB'LESS, (toom'les,) *a.* Destitute of a tomb or sepulchral monument.

TOMB'NOR-RY, *n.* A Shetland bird, the puffin.

TOM'BOY, *n.* [*Tom, Thomas*, and *boy.*] A rude, boisterous boy; also, in sarcasm, a romping girl. [*Vulgar.*]

TOMB'STONE, (toom'-,) *n.* [*tomb* and *stone.*] A stone erected over a grave, to preserve the memory of the deceased; a monument.

TOM'COD, *n.* A small American fish of the cod kind, about ten or twelve inches long. *Storer.*

TOME, *n.* [Fr., from G. *τομος*, a piece or section, from *τεμνω*, to cut off.]

A book; as many writings as are bound in a volume, forming the part of a larger work. It may be applied to a single volume.

TO MEN-TOSE', } *a.* [L. *tomentum*, down.]
TO-MEN'TOUS, }

In *botany*, downy; nappy; cottony; or flocky; covered with hairs so close as scarcely to be discernible, or with a whitish down, like wool, as, a *tomentose* stem or leaf. *Martyn. Lee.*

TOM'FOOL, *n.* A great fool; a trifler.

TOM-FOOL'ER-Y, *n.* Foolish trifling. *Ec. Rev.*

TOM'-NOD-DY, *n.* A sea-bird, the puffin. *Booth.*

TO-MOR'ROW, *n.* [*to* and *morrow.*] The day after the present.

One to-day is worth two *to-morrows.* *Franklin.*

TOM'PI-ON, *n.* [Fr. *tampon*, a stopple.]

1. The stopper of a cannon. [See TAMPION.]

2. The iron bottom to which grape-shot are fixed.

TOM'RIG, *n.* A rude, wild, wanton girl. *Dennis.*

TOM'TIT, *n.* A little bird, the titmouse.

TOM'TOM, *n.* Same as TAMTAM, a large, flat drum, used by the Hindoos.

TON, the termination of names of places, is *town*, a hill or fortress. [See TOWN.]

TON, *n.* [Fr.] The prevailing fashion.

TON, (tun,) *n.* [Sax. *tunna*; Fr. *tonne*; Sp. *tonel*, a cask, a tun or butt.]

The weight of twenty hundred gross, or 2240 pounds. In some of the United States the ton is estimated at 2000 pounds. The orthography TUN would be preferable, as more accordant with the derivation. The word is from the Saxon *tunna*, a cask, and the sense of weight is taken from that of a cask or butt.

TONE, *n.* [Fr. *ton*; Sp. *tono*; It. *tuono*; Sw. and G. *ton*; D. *toon*; Dan. *tone*; L. *tonus*; Gr. *τονος*, sound; L. *tono*, Gr. *τονεω*, to sound, from the root of *τεινω*, to strain or stretch. The L. *sonus* is probably the same word in a different dialect.]

1. Sound, or a modification of sound; any impulse or vibration of the air which is perceptible by the ear; as, a low *tone*, high *tone*, or loud *tone*: a grave *tone*, an acute *tone*: a sweet *tone*; a harsh *tone*.

2. Accent; or rather, a particular inflection of the voice, adapted to express emotion or passion: a *rhetorical sense of the word.* *E. Porter.*

Eager his *tone*, and ardent were his eyes. *Dryden.*

3. A whining sound; a whine; a kind of mournful strain of voice; as, children often read with a *tone.*

4. An affected sound in speaking.

5. In *music*, an interval of sound; as, the difference between the fifth or diapente and fourth or diatessaron, is a *tone.* Of tones there are two kinds, major and minor. The tone major is in the ratio of 8 to 9, which results from the difference between the fourth and fifth. The tone minor is as 9 to 10, resulting from the difference between the minor third and the fourth. *Cyc.*

6. The *tone* of an instrument, is its peculiar sound with regard to softness, evenness, and the like. *Cyc.*

7. In *medicine*, that state of a body, in which the animal functions are healthy and performed with due vigor. *Tone*, in its primary signification, is *tension*, and tension is the primary signification of strength. Hence its application to the natural healthy state of animal organs. Tone, therefore, in medicine, is the strength and activity of the organs, from which proceed healthy functions. So we say, the body is in a *sound* state, the health is *sound* or *firm.*

8. In *painting*, the harmonious relation of the colors of a picture in light and shade. The term is often used to qualify, or as synonymous with, DEPTH, RICHNESS, and SPLENDOR, in pictures. It has also more recently been used to denote the characteristic expression of a picture, as distinguished by its color. In musical science the word KEY performs a similar office. *Jocelyn.*

TONE, *v. t.* To utter with an affected tone.

2 To tune. [See TUNE.]

TON'ED, *a.* Having a tone; used in composition; as, high-*toned*; sweet-*toned.*

TONE'LESS, *a.* Having no tone; unmusical. *Entick.*

TONE'-SYL-LA-BLE, *n.* An accented syllable. *M. Stuart.*

TONG, (tung,) *n.* [See TONGS.] The catch of a buckle. [*Not used.*] [See TONGUE.] *Spenser.*

TONGS, *n. pl.* [Sax. *tang*; Dan. and D. *tang*; G. *zange*; Sw. *tång*; Ice. *taung*; Gaelic, *teangas.* This seems by its orthography to be the same word as *tongue, tongues*, and to signify projections, shoots.]

An instrument of metal, consisting of two parts or long shafts joined at one end; used for handling things, particularly fire or heated metals. We say, a *pair of tongs*, a smith's *tongs.*

TONGUE, (tung,) [Sax. *tung, tunge*; Goth. *tuggo*; Sw. *tunga*; Dan. *tunge*; D. *tong*; G. *zunge*; Ir. and Gaelic, *teanga*; Ant. L. *tungua.* We see by the Gothic, that *n* is not radical; the word belongs to Class Dg. It signifies a shoot or extension, like L. *digitus* and *dug.* TUNG would be the preferable orthography, in accordance with the etymology.]

1. In man, one of the instruments of taste, and also one of the instruments of speech; and in other animals one of the instruments of taste. It is also an instrument of deglutition. In some animals, the tongue is used for drawing the food into the mouth, as in animals of the bovine genus, &c. Other animals lap their drink, as dogs.

The tongue is covered with membranes, and the outer one is full of papillæ of a pyramidical figure, under which lies a thin, soft, reticular coat, perforated with innumerable holes, and always lined with a thick and white or yellowish mucus. *Cyc.*

2. Speech; discourse; sometimes, fluency of speech.

Much *tongue* and much judgment seldom go together. *L'Estrange.*

3. The power of articulate utterance; speech.

Parrots imitating human *tongue.* *Dryden.*

4. Speech, as well or ill used; mode of speaking.

Keep a good *tongue* in thy head. *Shak.*
The *tongue* of the wise is health. — Prov. xii.

5. A language; the whole sum of words used by a particular nation. The English *tongue*, within two hundred years, will probably be spoken by two or three hundred millions of people in North America.

6. Speech; words or declarations only; opposed to THOUGHTS or ACTIONS.

Let us not love in word, neither in *tongue*, but in deed and in truth. — 1 John iii.

7. A nation, as distinguished by their language.

I will gather all nations and *tongues.* — Is. lxvi.

8. A point; a projection; as, the *tongue* of a buckle or of a balance.

9. A projection on the side of a board which fits into a groove.

10. A point, or long, narrow strip of land, projecting from the main into a sea or a lake.

11. The taper part of any thing; in the rigging of a ship, a short piece of rope spliced into the upper part of standing backstays, &c., to the size of the mast-head.

To hold the tongue; to be silent. *Addison.*

TONGUE, (tung,) *v. t.* To chide; to scold.

How might she *tongue* me. *Shak.*

TONGUE, (tung,) *n. i.* To talk; to prate. *Shak.*

TONGU'ED, (tungd,) *a.* Having a tongue.

Tongued like the night-crow. *Donne.*

TONGUE'-GRAFT'ING, (tung'-,) *n.* A mode of grafting by inserting the end of a cion in a particular manner.

TONGUE'LESS, (tung'-,) *a.* Having no tongue.

2. Speechless; as, a *tongueless* block. *Shak.*

3. Unnamed; not spoken of.

One good deed dying *tongueless.* [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

TONGUE'-PAD, (tung-,) *n.* A great talker. [*Not in use.*] *Tatler.*

TONGUE'-SHAP-ED, (tung'-shāpt,) *a.* In *botany*, a *tongue-shaped leaf*, is linear and fleshy, blunt at the end, convex underneath, and having usually a cartilaginous border. *Martyn.*

TONGUE'-TIE, (tung'tī,) *v. t.* [*tongue* and *tie.*] To deprive of speech or the power of speech, or of distinct articulation. *Goodman.*

TONGUE'-TIED, (tung'tīde,) *a.* Destitute of the power of distinct articulation; having an impediment in the speech. *Holder.*

2. Unable to speak freely, from whatever cause.

Love and *tongue-tied* simplicity. *Shak.*

TON'IC, *a.* [from Gr. *τονος*, L. *tonus.* See TONE.]

1. *Literally*, increasing tension; hence, increasing strength; as, *tonic* power.

2. In *medicine*, increasing strength, or the tone of the animal system, obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions.

3. Relating to tones or sounds.

4. Extended. [*Not in use.*] *Browne.*

Tonic spasm, in *medicine*, is a steady and continuous spastic contraction enduring for a comparatively long time. It is opposed to a *clonic spasm*, in which the muscular fibers contract and relax alternately in very quick succession, producing the appearance of agitation. In *tonic spasms*, however, there is always alternate contraction and relaxation. The *spasms* of *tetanus* are *tonic.*

TON'IC, *n.* A medicine that increases the strength and gives vigor of action to the system.

2. In *music*, the key-note or principal sound which generates all the rest. [Fr. *tonique.*] *Cyc.*

3. In *music*, a certain degree of tension, or the sound produced by a vocal string in a given degree of tension.

TON'KA-BEAN, } *n.* The fruit of the Dipteria
TON'QUIN-BEAN, } odorata, a shrubby plant of Guiana. It has a peculiarly agreeable smell, and is employed in the scenting of snuff. *Buchanan.*

TO-NIGHT', *n.* [*to* and *night.*] The present night, or the night after the present day.

TON'NAGE, (tun'-,) *n.* [from *ton.*] The weight of goods carried in a boat or ship.

2. The cubical content or burthen of a ship in tuns; or the amount of weight which she may carry.

3. A duty or impost on ships, estimated per tun; or a duty, toll, or rate payable on goods per tun, transported on canals.

TON'SIL, *n.* [L. *tonsilla.* This word seems to be formed from *tonsus, tondeo*, to clip.]

In *anatomy*, a glandular body in the throat or fauces. The *tonsils* are called also, from their shape, *amygdalæ*, and, in popular language, *almonds.* The *tonsils* have several excretory ducts opening into the mouth. *Cyc. Hooper.*

TON'SILE, (-sil,) *a.* That may be clipped. *Mason.*

TON-SO'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a barber or to shaving.

TON'SURE, (ton'shūre,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *tonsura*, from *tonsus*, shaved; *tondeo*, to clip or shave.]

1. The act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the crown of the head; or the state of being shorn. *Addison.*

2. In *the Roman Catholic church*, tonsure is the first ceremony used for devoting a person to the service of God and the church; the first degree of the clericate, given by a bishop, who cuts off a part of his hair with prayers and benedictions. Hence *tonsure* is used to denote entrance or admission into holy orders. *Cyc.*

3. In *the Roman Catholic church*, the corona or crown which priests wear as a mark of their order and of their rank in the church. *Cyc.*

TON-TINE', (ton-teen') *n.* [Fr. *tontine*; said to be from its inventor, *Tonti*, an Italian.]

An annuity or survivorship; or a loan raised on life-annuities, with the benefit of survivorship. Thus an annuity is shared among a number, on the principle that the share of each, at his death, is enjoyed by the survivors, until at last the whole goes to the last survivor, or to the last two or three, according to the terms on which the money is advanced.

TO'NY, *n.* A simpleton. [*Ludicrous.*] *Dryden.*

TOO, *adv.* [Sax. *to.*]

1. Over; more than enough; noting excess; as, a thing is *too* long, *too* short, or *too* wide; *too* high; *too* many; *too* much.

His will too strong to bend, too proud to learn. *Cowley.*

2. Likewise; also; in addition.

A courtier and a patriot *too.* *Pope.*
Let those eyes that view
The daring crime, behold the vengeance *too.* *Pope.*

3. *Too, too*, repeated, denotes excess emphatically; but this repetition is not in respectable use.

[The original application of *to*, now *too*, seems to have been to a word signifying a great quantity; as, speaking or giving *to* much; that is, *to* a great amount. *To* was thus used by old authors.]

TOOK, *pret.* of TAKE.

Enoch was not, for God took him.—Gen. v.

TOOL, *n.* [Sax. *tol*, Qu. Fr. *outil*. In old Law Latin, we find *attile*, *attilia*, stores, tools, implements. Qu. *artillery*, by corruption.]

1. An instrument of manual operation, particularly such as are used by farmers and mechanics; as, the *tools* of a joiner, smith, or shoemaker.

2. A person used as an instrument by another person; *a word of reproach.* Men of intrigue always have their *tools*, by whose agency they accomplish their purposes.

TOOL, *v. t.* To shape with a tool. *Entick.*

TOOL'ING, *n.* Workmanship performed with a tool.

TOOM, *a.* Empty. [*Not in use.*] *Wiclif.*

TOON'-WOOD, *n.* A wood of a reddish-brown color, employed in India for cabinet-work. It is the Cedrela Toona of botanists. *P. Cyc.*

TOOT, *v. i.* [Sax. *totian*, to shoot, to project; D. *toeten*, to blow the horn; *toet-horn*, a bugle-horn; G. *duten*; Sw. *tuta*. This word corresponds in elements with Gr. τιθημι and W. *dodi*, to put, set, lay, give; L. *do, dedi*. The Saxon expresses the primary sense.]

1. To stand out or be prominent. [*Not in use.*] *Howell.*

2. To make a particular noise with the tongue, articulating with the root of the upper teeth, at the beginning and end of the sound; also, to sound a horn in a particular manner.

This writer should wear a *tooting* horn. *Howell.*

3. To peep; to look narrowly. [*Not in use, and probably a mistaken interpretation.*] *Spenser.*

TOOT, *v. t.* To sound; as, to *toot* the horn.

TOOT'ER, *n.* One who plays upon a pipe or horn. *B. Jonson.*

TOOTH, *n.*; *pl.* TEETH. [Sax. *toth*, pl. *teth*. It corresponds with W. *dad* and *tith*, a *teat*, Gaelic, *did*, *dead*, and with *toot*, supra; signifying a shoot. If *s* is not radical in the L. *dens*, Gr. οδους, οδοντος, this is the same word.]

1. A bony substance growing out of the jaws of animals, and serving as the instrument of mastication. The *teeth* are also very useful in assisting persons in the utterance of words, and when well-formed and sound, they are ornamental. The teeth of animals differ in shape, being destined for different offices. The front teeth, in men and quadrupeds, are called *incisors*, or *incisive* or *cutting teeth*; next to these are the pointed teeth, called *laniary, canine*, or *dog teeth*; and on the sides of the jaws are the *molar teeth* or *grinders*.

2. Taste; palate.

These are not dishes for thy dainty *tooth.* *Dryden.*

3. A tine; a prong; something pointed and resembling an animal tooth; as, the *teeth* of a rake, a comb, a card, a harrow, a saw, or of a wheel. The teeth of a wheel are sometimes called Cogs, and are destined to catch corresponding parts of other wheels.

Tooth and nail; [by biting and scratching,] with one's utmost power; by all possible means. *L'Estrange.*

To the teeth; in open opposition; directly to one's face.

That I shall live, and tell him *to his teeth.* *Shak.*

To cast in the teeth; to retort reproachfully; to insult to the face. *Hooker.*

In spite of the teeth; in defiance of opposition; in opposition to every effort. *Shak.*

To show the teeth; to threaten.

When the Law *shows her teeth*, but dares not bite. *Young.*

TOOTH, *v. t.* To furnish with teeth; as, to *tooth* a rake.

2. To indent; to cut into teeth; to jag; as, to *tooth* a saw.

3. To lock into each other. *Moxon.*

TOOTH'ACHE, (tooth'āke,) *n.* [*tooth* and *ache.*] Pain in the teeth.

TOOTH'ACHE-TREE, *n.* An evergreen shrub of the genus Xanthoxylum. *Lee.*

TOOTH'-DRAW-ER, *n.* [*tooth* and *draw.*] One whose business is to extract teeth with instruments *Wiseman.*

TOOTH'-DRAW-ING, *n.* The act of extracting a tooth; the practice of extracting teeth.

TOOTH'ED, (tootht,) *pp.* or *a.* Having teeth or jags. In *botany*, dentate; having projecting points, remote from each other, about the edge. *Martyn. Smith.*

TOOTH'EDGE, (-ej,) *n.* [*tooth* and *edge.*] The sensation excited by grating sounds, and by the touch of certain substances. *Darwin.*

Tingling uneasiness, almost amounting to pain, in the teeth, from stridulous sounds, vellication, or acid or acrid substances. *Good.*

TOOTH'FUL, *a.* Palatable. [*Not in use.*]

TOOTH'LESS, *a.* Having no teeth. *Dryden.*

TOOTH'LET-ED, *a.* In *botany*, denticulate; having very small teeth or projecting points; as a leaf. *Martyn.*

TOOTH'PICK, TOOTH'PICK-ER, } *n.* [*tooth* and *pick.*] An instrument for cleaning the teeth of substances lodged between them. *Shak.*

TOOTH'SOME, (tooth'sum,) *a.* Palatable; grateful to the taste. *Carew.*

TOOTH'SOME-NESS, *n.* Pleasantness to the taste.

TOOTH'WORT, (tooth'wurt,) *n.* A plant whose roots resemble human teeth, such as the Lathræa squamaria, various species of Dentaria, the Cornilorrhiza innata, &c. This name is also given to the lead-wort, of the genus Plumbago, from its toothed coral. *Cyc.*

TOOTH'Y, *a.* Toothed; having teeth. *Crozall.*

TOOT'ING, *ppr.* Sounding in a particular manner, as a horn.

TOP, *n.* [Sax. *top*; D. and Dan. *top*; Sw. *topp*; W. *tob* or *top*; *topiaw*, to top, to form a crest.]

1. The highest part of any thing; the upper end, edge, or extremity; as, the *top* of a tree; the *top* of a spire; the *top* of a house; the *top* of a mountain.

2. Surface; upper side; as, the *top* of the ground.

3. The highest place; as, the *top* of preferment. *Locke. Swift.*

4. The highest person; the chief. *Shak.*

5. The utmost degree.

The *top* of my ambition is to contribute to that work. *Pope.*
If you attain the *top* of your desires in time. *Pope.*

6. The highest rank. Each boy strives to be at the *top* of his class, or at the *top* of the school.

7. The crown or upper surface of the head. *Shak.*

8. The hair on the crown of the head; the forelock. *Shak.*

9. The head of a plant. *Watts.*

10. [G. *topf.*] An inverted conoid which children play with by whirling it on its point. One end has its motion continued by means of a whip. *Shak.*

11. In *ship-building*, a sort of platform, surrounding the head of the lower mast, and projecting on all sides. It serves to extend the shrouds, by which means they more effectually support the mast; and, in ships of war, the top furnishes a convenient stand for swivels and small arms to annoy the enemy. *Cyc.*

TOP'-AR-MOR, *n.* In *ships*, a railing on the top, supported by stanchions and equipped with netting.

TOP'-BLOCK, *n.* In *ships*, a block hung to an eye-bolt in the cap, used in swaying and lowering the top-mast.

TOP'-CHAIN, *n.* In *ships*, a chain to sling the lower yards in time of action, to prevent their falling, when the ropes by which they are hung are shot away.

TOP'-CLOTH, *n.* In *ships*, a piece of canvas used to cover the hammocks which are lashed to the top in action.

TOP'-DRAIN-ING, *n.* The act or practice of draining the surface of land.

TOP'-DRESS-ING, *n.* A dressing of manure laid on the surface of land. *Cyc.*

TOP'FUL, *a.* [*top* and *full.*] Full to the brim.

TOP-GAL'LANT, *a.* [See TOP-SAIL.] [*Watts.*

2. Highest; elevated; splendid; as, a *top-gallant* spark. *L'Estrange.*

TOP'-HEAV-Y, (top'hev-e,) *a.* [*top* and *heavy.*] Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower. *Wotton.*

TOP'-KNOT, (-not,) *n.* [*top* and *knot.*] A knot worn by females on the top of the head.

TOP'LESS, *a.* Having no top; as, a *topless* height. *Chapman.*

TOP'MAN, *n.* [*top* and *man.*] The man who stands above in sawing.

2. In *ships*, a man standing in the top.

TOP'MAST, *n.* In *ships*, the second mast, or that which is next above the lower mast. Above that is the top-gallant-mast.

TOP'MOST, *a.* [*top* and *most.*] Highest; uppermost; as, the *topmost* cliff; the *topmost* branch of a tree. *Dryden. Addison.*

TOP'-PROUD, *a.* [*top* and *proud.*] Proud to the highest degree. *Shak.*

TOP'-ROPE, *n.* A rope to sway up a topmast, &c.

TOP'-SAIL, *n.* A sail extended across the top-mast, above which is the top-gallant-sail.

TOP'-SHAP-ED, (-shāpt.) *a.* In *botany*, turbinate, i. e., inversely conical, with a contraction toward the point.

TOP'-SOIL-ING, *n.* The act or art of taking off the top-soil of land, before a canal is begun.

TOP'-STONE, *n.* A stone that is placed on the top, or which forms the top.

TOP'-TACK-LE, (tak'l,) *n.* A large tackle hooked to the lower end of the top-mast top-rope and to the deck. *Mar. Dict.*

TOP, *v. i.* To rise aloft; to be eminent; as, lofty ridges and *topping* mountains. *Dryden.*

2. To predominate; as, *topping* passions; *topping* uneasiness.

3. To excel; to rise above others.

But write thy best and *top.* *Dryden*

TOP, *v. t.* To cover on the top; to tip; to cap.

A mount
Of alabaster, *topped* with golden spires. *Milton.*
Mountains *topped* with snow. *Waller.*

2. To rise above.

A gourd—climbing by the boughs twined about them, till it *topped* and covered the tree. *L'Estrange.*
Topping all others in boasting. *Shak.*

3. To outgo; to surpass.

4. To crop; to take off the top or upper part.

Top your rose-trees a little with your knife near a leaf-bud. *Evelyn*

So in America we say, to *top* corn, that is, maize, by cutting off the stalk just above the ear.

5. To rise to the top of; as, he *topped* the hill. *Denham.*

6. To perform eminently. [*Not in use.*]

TO'PAN, *n.* A name of the horned Indian rhinoceros bird, the Buceros rhinoceros, of the Passerine order. *Cyc.*

TO'PARCH, *n.* [Gr. τοπος, a place, and αρχος, a chief.]

The principal man in a place or country.

TO'PARCH-Y, *n.* A little state, consisting of a few cities or towns; a petty country governed by a toparch. Judea was formerly divided into ten *toparchies*.

TO'PAZ, *n.* [Gr. τοπαζιον.]

A mineral, said to be so called from Topazos, a small isle in the Arabic Gulf, where the Romans obtained a stone which they called by this name, but which is the chrysolite of the moderns. Topaz is one of the gems. It occurs in rhombic prisms, and is generally of a yellowish color and pellucid; but is also met with colorless, and of greenish, bluish, or brownish shades, and sometimes massive and opaque. It consists of silica, alumina, and fluoric acid. *Dana.*

TO-PAZ'O-LITE, *n.* A variety of precious garnet, of a topaz yellow color, or an olive green. *Ure. Cleaveland.*

TOPE, *n.* A fish of the shark family, and genus Galeus, resembling the dog-fish in its general aspect. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

2. In *Hindostan*, a grove or clump of trees. *Malcom.*

TOPE, *v. i.* [Fr. *toper.* Qu. *dip.*]

To drink hard; to drink strong or spiritous liquors to excess.

If you *tope* in form, and treat. *Dryden.*

TO'PER, *n.* One who drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.

TOP'ET, *n.* A small bird, the crested titmouse.

N. B.—The crested titmouse of Latham, Parus bicolor, is the toupet titmouse of Pennant. *Ed. Encyc.*

TOPH, TOPH'IN, } *n.* [from the Latin *tophus.*] A kind of sandstone.

TO-PHA'CEOUS, (to-fā'shus,) *a.* Gritty; sandy; rough; stony. *Arbuthnot.*

TO'PHET, (tō'fet,) *n.* [Heb. תפת *tophet*, from תף, *toph*, a drum.]

Hell; so called from a place east of Jerusalem, where children were burnt to Moloch, and where drums were used to drown their cries.

TOP'I-A-RY, *a.* [L. *topiarius*, ornamented.]

Shaped by cutting; as, *topiary work*, which consists in giving all kinds of fanciful forms to arbors and thickets, trees and hedges. *Francis.*

TOP'IC, *n.* [Gr. τοπος, place; L. *topicus*, *topica*; Sans. *tapa.*]

1. Any subject of discourse or argument. The Scriptures furnish an unlimited number of *topics* for the preacher, and *topics* infinitely interesting.

2. In *rhetoric*, a probable argument drawn from the several circumstances and places of a fact. Aristotle wrote a book of *topics*. Cicero defines *topics* to be the art of finding arguments. *Cyc.*

3. Principle of persuasion.

Contumacious persons whom no *topics* can work upon. *Wilkins.*

4. In *medicine*, an external remedy; a remedy to be applied outwardly to a particular part of the body, as a plaster, a poultice, a blister, and the like. *Cyc.*

TOP'IC, TOP'IC-AL, } *a.* [Supra.] Pertaining to a place; limited; local; as, a *topical* remedy.

2. Pertaining to a topic or subject of discourse, or to a general head.

TOP'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Locally; with limitation to a part.

2. With application to a particular part; as, a remedy *topically* applied.

TO-POG'RA-PHER, *n.* [See TOPOGRAPHY.] One who describes a particular place, town, city, or tract of land.

TOP-O-GRAPH'IC, TOP-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to topography; descriptive of a place.

TOP-O-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of topography.

TO-POG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. τοπος, place, and γραφη, description.]

The description of a particular place, city, town, manor, parish, or tract of land. It is of more limited application than CHOROGRAPHY.

TOP'PED, (topt,) } *pp.* or *a.* Covered on the top; TOPT, } capped; surpassed; cropped; having the top cut off.

TOP'PING, *ppr.* Covering the top; capping; surpassing; cropping; lopping.

2. *a.* Fine; gallant. *Johnson.*

[*But Johnson's definition is probably incorrect.*]

3. Proud; assuming superiority. [*This is the sense in which the common people of New England use the word, and I believe the true sense; but it is not elegant.*]

TOP'PING, *n.* In *seamen's language*, the act of pulling one extremity of a yard higher than the other. *Mar. Dict.*

TOP'PING-LIFT, *n.* A large, strong tackle employed to suspend or top the outer end of a gaff, or of the boom of a main-sail, in a brig or schooner. *Mar. Dict*

TOP'PING-LY, *adv.* Proudly; with airs of disdain. [*Not an elegant word, nor much used.*]

TOP'PLE, (top'pl,) *v. i.* [from *top.*] To fall forward; to pitch or tumble down.

Though castles topple on their warders' heads *Shak.*

[*This word is used chiefly of children when beginning to walk.*]

TOP'PLING, *ppr.* Falling forward.

TOP'SY-TUR'VY, *adv.* In an inverted posture; with the top or head downward; as, to turn a carriage *topsy-turvy*. *South.*

TOQUE, (tōk,) } *n.* [Fr., a cap.] A kind of TO-QUET', (to-kā',) } bonnet or head-dress for women.

TOR, *n.* [Sax. *tor*; L. *turris.*]

A tower; a turret; also, a high, pointed hill; *used in names.*

TORCH, *n.* [It. *torcia*; Sp. *antorcha*; Fr. *torche*; D. *toorts*; probably a twist, It. *torciare*, to twist, Sp. *torcer*, W. *torci*, L. *torqueo, tortus.*]

A light or luminary formed of some combustible substance, as of resinous wood; a large candle or flambeau.

They light the nuptial *torch*. *Milton.*

TORCH'-BEAR-ER, *n.* [*torch* and *bear.*] One whose office is to carry a torch. *Sidney.*

TORCH'ER, *n.* One that gives light. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TORCH'-LIGHT, (-lite,) *n.* [*torch* and *light.*] The light of a torch or of torches.

2. A light kindled to supply the want of the sun. *Bacon.*

TORCH'-THIS-TLE, (-this-l,) *n.* A plant of the genus Cereus. *Lee.*

The common name of a genus of the order Cactaceæ, called *cereus*, from *cera*, wax, from the resemblance of the stems to a wax candle. *Torch-thistle* is from the prickly stems used by the Indians for torches. *Cyc.*

TORCH'WORT, (-wurt,) *n.* A plant. *More.*

TORE, *pret. of* TEAR. He *tore* his robe.

TORE, *n.* [Perhaps from *tear*; W. *tori*, to break.]

The dead grass that remains on mowing land in winter and spring. [*Used in New England.*] *Mortimer.*

TORE, *n.* [L. *torus.*]

In *architecture*, a large, round molding on the base of a column; a torus. *Gloss. of Archit.*

TO-REU-MA-TOG'RA PHY, *n.* [Gr. τορευμα, sculpture, and γραφη, description.]

A description of ancient sculptures and basso-relievos. *Cyc*

TO-REU-MA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τορευμα, sculpture, and λογος.]

The art or description of sculpture and bas-relief.

TO REU'TIC, *a.* [Gr. τορευτος, polished.]

In *sculpture*, highly finished or polished; *applied properly to figures in hard wood, ivory, &c. Brande.*

TOR'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *tourment*; L. *tormentum*; It. and Sp. *tormento*; probably from the root of L. *torqueo, torn*, Eng. *tour*; that is, from twisting, straining.]

1. Extreme pain; anguish; the utmost degree of misery, either of body or mind.

The more I see
Pleasure about me, so much more I feel
Torment within me. *Milton.*
Lest they also come into this place of *torment*.—Luke xvi.
Her is. xiv

2. That which gives pain, vexation, or misery.

They brought unto him all sick people that were taken with divers diseases and *torments*.—Matt. iv

3. An engine for casting stones. *Elyot.*

TOR-MENT', *v. t.* To put to extreme pain or anguish; to inflict excruciating pain and misery, either of body or mind.

Art thou come hither to *torment* us before the time?—Matt. viii.
He shall be *tormented* with fire and brimstone.—Rev. xiv

2. To pain; to distress.

Lord, my servant lieth at home sick of the palsy, grievously *tormented*.—Matt. viii.

3. To tease; to vex; to harass; as, to be *tormented* with importunities, or with petty annoyances.

4. To put into great agitation.

They, soaring on main wing,
Tormented all the air. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

TOR-MENT'ED, *pp.* Pained to extremity; teased; harassed.

TOR'MEN-TIL, *n.* [Fr. *tormentille*; It. *tormentilla.*]

The septfoil, Potentilla Tormentilla. The root is used in medicine as a powerful astringent, and for alleviating gripes or *tormina* in cases of diarrhea, whence its name. *Cyc.*

TOR-MENT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Paining to an extreme degree; inflicting severe distress and anguish; teasing; vexing.

TOR-MENT'ING, *n.* In *agriculture*, an imperfect sort of horse-hoeing. *Cyc.*

TOR-MENT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner tending to produce distress or anguish.

TOR-MENT'OR, } *n.* He or that which torments: TOR-MENT'ER, } one who inflicts penal anguish or tortures. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. In *agriculture*, an instrument for reducing a stiff soil, resembling a harrow, but running upon wheels. *Hebert.*

TORN, *pp.* or *a.* [from *tear.*]

Never eat any flesh that is *torn* by the beasts in the field.—Ex. xxii

TOR NA'DO, *n.* [from the root of *turn*; that is, a whirling wind. The Sp. and Port. *tornada* is a return.]

A violent gust of wind, or a tempest, distinguished by a whirling motion. Tornadoes of this kind happen after extreme heat, and sometimes, in the United States, rend up fences and trees, and in a few instances have overthrown houses and torn them to pieces. Tornadoes are usually accompanied with severe thunder, lightning, and torrents of rain, but they are of short duration, and narrow in breadth.

TO ROSE', } *a.* [L. *torosus.*]
TO'ROUS, }

In *botany*, protuberant, swelling in knobs, like the veins and muscles; as, a *torous* pericarp. *Martyn.*

TOR-PE'DO, *n.* [L., from *torpeo*, to be numb.]

1. The cramp fish or electric ray. This name designates a genus of fishes of several species, which are commonly confounded with each other. These fishes are usually taken in forty fathoms water, on the coast of France and England, and in the Mediterranean. A touch of them occasions a numbness in the limb, accompanied with an indescribable and painful sensation, and is really an electric shock. When dead, they lose the power of producing this sensation. *Cyc.*

2. An engine invented for the purpose of destroying ships by blowing them up.

TOR'PENT, *a.* [L. *torpens*, *torpeo.*]

Benumbed; torpid; having no motion or activity; incapable of motion.

A frail and *torpent* memory. *Evelyn.*

TOR'PENT, *n.* In *medicine*, that which diminishes the exertion of the irritative motions. *Darwin.*

TOR-PES'CENC'E, *n.* A state of insensibility; torpidness; numbness; stupidity.

TOR PES'CENT, *a.* [L. *torpescens.*]

Becoming torpid or numb. *Shenstone.*

TOR'PID, *a.* [L. *torpidus*, *torpeo*; perhaps W. *turp*, a lump.]

1. Having lost motion or the power of exertion and feeling; numb, as, a *torpid* limb.

Without heat all things would be *torpid*. *Ray.*

2. Dull; stupid; sluggish; inactive. The mind, as well as the body, becomes *torpid* by indolence. Impenitent sinners remain in a state of *torpid* security. *Barrington.*

TOR-PID'I-TY, *n.* Torpidness.

TOR'PID LY, *adv.* In a dull, inactive manner.

TOR'PID-NESS, } *n.* The state of being torpid; TOR'PI TUDE, } numbness. Torpidness may amount to total insensibility or loss of sensation.

2. Dullness, inactivity, sluggishness, stupidity.

TOR'PI-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* Rendered torpid.

TOR'PI FY, *v. t.* To make torpid.

TOR'PI FY-ING, *ppr.* Rendering torpid.

TOR'POR, *n.* [L.] Numbness, inactivity; loss of motion, or of the power of motion. Torpor may amount to a total loss of sensation, or complete insensibility. It may, however, be applied to the state of a living body which has not lost all power of feeling and motion.

2. Dullness; laziness; sluggishness; stupidity.

TOR-PO-RIF'IC, *a.* [L. *torpor* and *facio.*]

Tending to produce torpor.

TOR RE-FAC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *torrefacio*; *torridus* and *facio.*]

1. The operation of drying by a fire.

2. In *metallurgy*, the operation of roasting ores.

3. In *pharmacy*, the drying or roasting of drugs on a metalline plate, placed over or before coals of fire, till they become friable to the fingers, or till some other desired effect is produced. *Cyc.*

TOR'RE-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* or *a.* Dried; roasted; scorched. *Torrefied earth*, in *agriculture*, is that which has undergone the action of fire. *Cyc.*

TOR'RE-FY, *v. t.* [L. *torrefacio*; L. *torridus*, *torreo*; and *facio*; Fr. *torrefier.*]

1. To dry by a fire. *Brown.*

2. In *metallurgy*, to roast or scorch, as metallic ores.

3. In *pharmacy*, to dry or parch, as drugs, on a metalline plate till they are friable, or are reduced to any state desired.

TOR'RE-FY-ING, *ppr.* Drying by a fire; roasting; parching.

TOR'RENT, *n.* [L. *torrens.* This is the participle of *torreo*, to parch. But the sense of the word *torrent* allies it to the W. *tori*, to break, and the Eng. *tear.* They are all of one family, denoting violent action.]

1. A violent rushing stream of water or other fluid, a stream suddenly raised and running rapidly, as down a precipice; as, a *torrent* of lava.

2. A violent or rapid stream; a strong current; as, a *torrent* of vices and follies; a *torrent* of corruption.

Examine that great, injured name,
Stemmed the wild *torrent* of a barbarous age. *Pope.*

TOR'RENT, *a.* Rolling or rushing in a rapid stream; as, waves of *torrent* fire.

TOR-RI-CEL'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Torricelli, an Italian philosopher and mathematician, who discovered the true principle on which the barometer is constructed.

Torricellian tube, is a glass tube thirty or more inches in length, open at one end, and hermetically sealed at the other, such as is used in the barometer.

Torricellian vacuum: a vacuum produced by filling with mercury a tube hermetically closed at one end, and, after immersing the other end in a vessel of mercury, allowing the inclosed mercury to descend till it is counterbalanced by the weight of an equal column of the atmosphere, as in the barometer. *Hutton.*

TOR'RID, *a.* [L. *torridus*, from *torreo*, to roast.]

1. Parched, dried with heat; as, a *torrid* plain or desert.

2. Violently hot; burning or parching; as, a *torrid* heat. *Milton.*

Torrid zone: In *geography*, that space or broad belt of the earth included between the tropics, over which the sun is vertical at some period every year, and where the heat is always great.

TOR'RID-NESS, *n.* The state of being very hot or parched.

TORSE, *n* [Fr. *torse*; L. *tortus.*]

In *heraldry*, a wreath.

TOR'SEL, *n.* [Supra.] Any thing in a twisted form; as, *torsels* for mantel-trees. *Moxon.*

TOR'SION, *n.* [L. *torsio*, from *torqueo*, to twist.]

The act of turning or twisting.

Torsion balance, an instrument for estimating very minute forces by the motion of an index attached to the ends of two fine wires or threads, which twist around each other. *Olmsted.*

TOR SO, *n.* [It.] The trunk of a statue, mutilated of head and limbs; as, the *torso* of Hercules.

TORT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *tortus*, twisted, from *torqueo.* The primary sense is, to turn or strain; hence, to twist.]

1. In *law*, any wrong or injury. *Torts* are injuries done to the person or property of another, as trespass, assault and battery, defamation, and the like. *Blackstone.*

2. Mischief; calamity. *Spenser.*

[*Except in the legal sense above explained, it is obsolete.*]

TOR'TEAU, (tor'to,) *n.* In *heraldry*, a red roundel.—*E. H. Barker.*

TORT'ILE, (tort'il,) *a.* [L. *tortilis.*]

Twisted; wreathed, coiled. In *botany*, coiled like a rope, as, a *tortile* awn. *Martyn.*

TOR'TION, (tor'shun,) *n.* [L. *tortus.*]

Torment; pain. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

TOR'TIOUS, (tor'shus,) *a.* [from *tort.*] Injurious; done by wrong.

2. In *law*, implying tort, or injury for which the law gives damages.

TORT'IVE, *a.* [L. *tortus.*]

Twisted; wreathed. *Shak.*

TOR'TOISE, (tor'tis,) *n.* [from L. *tortus*, twisted.]

1. An animal of the order Testudinata, or Chelonia, covered with a shell or crust.

2. In *the military art*, a defense used by the ancients, formed by the troops arranging themselves in close order and placing their bucklers over their heads, making a cover resembling a tortoise-shell.

TOR'TOISE-SHELL, *n.* [*tortoise* and *shell.*] The shell, or horny scutes or plates of the tortoise, used in inlaying and in various manufactures; *particularly*, the shell of a species of sea turtle, the hawk's bill turtle, Chelone imbricata. *Brande.*

TORT-U-OSE', *a.* Wreathed; twisted; winding. *Loudon*

TORT-U-OS'I-TY, *n.* [from *tortuous.*] The state of being twisted or wreathed; wreath; flexure. *Brown.*

TORT'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *tortuosus*; Fr. *tortueux.*]
1. Twisted; wreathed; winding; as, a *tortuous* train; a *tortuous* leaf or corol, in botany. *Milton. Martyn.*
2. Tortious. [*Not used.*] [See TORTIOUS.] *Spenser.*

TORT'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a winding manner.
TORT'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being twisted.
TORT'URE, (tort'yur,) *n.* [Fr. *torture*; It. and Sp. *tortura*; from L. *tortus*, *torqueo*, to twist, W. *torgi*; probably from the root of *turn.* See TOUR.]
1. Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; pang; agony; torment.

Ghastly spasm or racking torture. *Milton.*

2. Severe pain inflicted judicially, either as a punishment for a crime, or for the purpose of extorting a confession from an accused person. Torture may be, and is, inflicted in a variety of ways, as by water or by fire, or by the boot or thumbkin. But the most usual mode is by the rack or wheel. *Paley. Cyc.*

TORT'URE, *v. t.* To pain to extremity; to torment.
2. To punish with torture; to put to the rack; as, to *torture* an accused person.
3. To vex; to harass. *Addison.*
4. To keep on the stretch, as a bow. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

TORT'UR-ED, (tort'yurd,) *pp.* Tormented; stretched on the wheel; harassed.
TORT'UR-ER, *n.* One who torments; a tormenter. *Bacon.*
TORT'UR-ING, *ppr.* Tormenting; stretching on the rack; vexing.
TORT'UR-ING-LY, *adv.* So as to torture or torment. *Beaum. & Fl.*
TORT'UR-OUS, *a.* Tormenting. [*Not in use.*] *More.*
TOR-U-LOSE', *a.* In *botany*, cylindrical, with several swells and contractions.
TŌ'RUS, *n.* [L.] In *architecture*, a large molding used in the bases of columns. Its profile is semicircular. *Brande.*
2. In *botany*, the receptacle, or part of the flower on which the carpels are seated. *Lindley.*
TOR'VI-TY, *n.* [L. *torvitas*; from twisting, supra.] Sourness or severity of countenance.
TOR'VOUS, *a.* [L. *torvus*, from the root of *torqueo*, to twist.]
Sour of aspect; stern; of a severe countenance. *Derham.*

TŌ'RY, *n.* [Said to be an Irish word, denoting a robber; perhaps from *tor*, a bush, as the Irish banditti lived in the mountains or among trees.]
The name given to an adherent to the ancient constitution of England and to the ecclesiastical hierarchy. The tories form a party which are charged with supporting more arbitrary principles in government than the whigs, their opponents.
In America, during the revolution, those who opposed the war, and favored the claims of Great Britain, were called *tories.*
TŌ'RY, *a.* Pertaining to the tories.
TŌ'RY-ISM, *n.* The principles of the tories.
TŌSE, *v. t.* To tease wool. [*Not in use, or local.*]
TOSS, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* TOSSED or TOST. [W. *tosiaw*, to toss, to jerk. Qu. G. *stossen*, to thrust.]
1. To throw with the hand, particularly, to throw with the palm of the hand upward, or to throw upward; as, to *toss* a ball.
2. To throw with violence. *Shak.*
3. To lift or throw up with a sudden or violent motion; as, to *toss* the head; or to *toss* up the head.

He tossed his arm aloft. *Addison.*

4. To cause to rise and fall; as, to be *tossed* on the waves.

We being exceedingly *tossed* with a tempest. — Acts xxvii.

5. To move one way and the other. *Prov.* xxi.
6. To agitate; to make restless.

Calm region once,
And full of peace, now *tost* and turbulent. *Milton.*

7. To keep in play; to tumble over; as, to spend four years in *tossing* the rules of grammar. *Ascham.*
To toss the oars, in *a boat*, is to throw them with their blades up, in a perpendicular direction, as a salute.
TOSS, *v. i.* To fling; to roll and tumble; to writhe; to be in violent commotion.

To *toss* and fling, and to be restless, only frets and enrages our pain. *Tillotson.*

2. To be tossed. *Shak.*
To toss up, is to throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it will fall. *Brampston.*
TOSS, *n.* A throwing upward or with a jerk; the act of tossing; as, the *toss* of a ball.
2. A throwing up of the head; a particular manner of raising the head with a jerk. It is much applied to horses, and may be applied to an affected manner of raising the head in men.
TOSS'ED, (tost,) *pp.* Thrown upward suddenly or with a jerk; made to rise and fall suddenly.

TOS'SEL. See TASSEL.
TOSS'ER, *n.* One who tosses.
TOSS'ING, *ppr.* Throwing upward with a jerk; raising suddenly; as the head.
TOSS'ING, *n.* The act of throwing upward; a rising and falling suddenly; a rolling and tumbling.

Dire was the *tossing*, deep the groans. *Milton.*

TOSS'POT, *n.* [*toss* and *pot.*] A toper; one habitually given to strong drink.
TOST, *pret.* and *pp.* of TOSS.

In a troubled sea of passion *tost.* *Milton.*

TŌ'TAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *totalis*, *totus*; W. *twt.*]
1. Whole; full; complete; as, *total* darkness; a *total* departure from the evidence; a *total* loss; the *total* sum or amount.
2. Whole; not divided.

Myself the *total* crime. *Milton.*

TŌ'TAL, *n.* The whole; the whole sum or amount. These sums added make the grand *total* of five millions.
TO-TAL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *totalité.*]
The whole sum; whole quantity or amount.
TŌ'TAL-LY, *adv.* Wholly; entirely; fully; completely; as, to be *totally* exhausted; all hope *totally* failed; he was *totally* absorbed in thought.
TŌ'TAL-NESS, *n.* Entireness.
TŌTE, *v. t.* To carry or bear.
[A word used in slaveholding countries; said to have been introduced by the blacks. This word is said also to be the same as TOLT, which see, the *l* being omitted. It is most used in the Southern and Middle United States, is occasionally heard in New England, and is said also to be used in England.]
TŌTE, *n.* [L. *totus.*]
The entire body, or all; as, the whole *tote.* [*Halliwell says still in use.*] [*Colloquial.*]
TŌT'ED, *pp.* Carried or borne.
T'OTH'ER; a vulgar pronunciation of *the other.*
TOT'I-DEM VER'BIS, [L.] In so many words; in the very words.
TŌ'TI-ES QUŌ'TI-ES, (tō'she-eez-kwō'she-eez,) [L.] As often as one, so often the other.
TŌ'TO CŒ'LO, (-see'lo,) [L.] By the whole hemisphere; as opposite as possible.
In toto, [L.] In the whole.
TOT'TER, *v. i.* [This may be allied to *titter.*]
1. To shake so as to threaten a fall; to vacillate; as, an old man *totters* with age; a child *totters* when he begins to walk.
2. To shake; to reel; to lean.

As a bowing wall shall ye be, and as a *tottering* fence. — Ps. lxii.
Troy nods from high, and *totters* to her fall. *Dryden.*

TOT'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shaking, as threatening a fall; vacillating; reeling; inclining.
TOT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a tottering manner.
TOT'TER-Y, } *a.* Shaking; trembling or vacillating,
TOT'TY, } as if about to fall; unsteady [*Not in use.*]
[Spenser wrote TOTTLE, as the common people of New England still pronounce it.]
TOU'CAN, *n.* A bird of tropical America, of several species, belonging to the genus Ramphastos, remarkable for the large size of its bill. The feet of toucans, like those of parrots, are formed for grasping. *P. Cyc.*
2. A small modern constellation of the southern hemisphere. *Hutton.*
TOUCH, (tuch,) *v. t.* [Fr. *toucher*; Arm. *toucha*, *touchan*, or *touchein*; Goth. *tekan*, *attekan*; G. *tucken*; D. *tekken*; Sp. and Port. *tocar*; It. *toccare*; Gr. θιγω; L. *tango*, originally *tago*, (our vulgar *tag*,) pret. *tetigi*, pp. *tactus*. The sense is, to thrust or strike. Class Dg. It appears by the laws of Numa Pompilius, that, in his days, this word was written without *n*. "Pellex aram Junonis ne *tagito*."]
1. To come in contact with; to hit or strike against.

He *touched* the hollow of his thigh. — Gen. xxxii. Matt. ix.
Esther drew near and *touched* the top of the scepter. — Esth. v.

2. To perceive by the sense of feeling.

Nothing but body can be *touched* or *touch.* *Creech.*

3. To come to; to reach; to attain to.

The god vindictive doomed them never more,
Ah, men unblessed! to *touch* that natal shore. *Pope.*

4. To try, as gold with a stone.

Wherein I mean to *touch* your love indeed. *Shak.*

5. To relate to; to concern.

The quarrel *toucheth* none but thee alone. *Shak.*

[*This sense is now nearly obsolete.*]
6. To handle slightly. *Brown.*
7. To meddle with. I have not *touched* the books.
8. To affect.

What of sweet
Hath *touched* my sense, flat seems to this. *Milton.*

9. To move; to soften; to melt.

The tender sire was *touched* with what he said. *Addison.*

10. To mark or delineate slightly.

The lines, though *touched* but faintly. *Pope.*

11. To infect; as, men *touched* with pestilent diseases. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
12. To make an impression on.

Its face must be — so hard that the file will not *touch* it. *Moxon.*

13. To strike, as an instrument of music; to play on.

They *touched* their golden harps. *Milton.*

14. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly

No decree of mine,
To *touch* with lightest moment of impulse
His free will. *Milton.*

15. To treat slightly. In his discourse, he barely *touched* upon the subject deemed the most interesting.
16. To afflict or distress. *Gen.* xxvi.
To touch up; to repair, or to improve by slight touches or emendations. *Addison.*
To touch the wind, in *seamen's language*, is to keep the ship as near the wind as possible.
TOUCH, (tuch,) *v. i.* To be in contact with; to be in a state of junction, so that no space is between. Two spheres *touch* only at points. *Johnson.*
2. To fasten on; to take effect on.

Strong waters will *touch* upon gold, that will not *touch* silver. *Bacon.*

3. To treat of slightly in discourse. *Addison.*
4. Among *seamen*, the sails are said to *touch* when they are braced so sharp, or so near the wind, that they begin to shake. *Totten.*
To touch at; to come or go to, without stay. The ship *touched at* Lisbon.

The next day we *touched* at Sidon. — Acts xxvii.

To touch on or *upon*; to mention slightly.

If the antiquaries have *touched upon* it, they have immediately quitted it. *Addison.*

2. In the sense of *touch at.* [*Little used.*]
TOUCH, (tuch,) *n.* Contact; the hitting of two bodies; the junction of two bodies at the surface, so that there is no space between them. The mimosa shrinks at the slightest *touch.*
2. The sense of feeling or common sensation, one of the five senses. We say, a thing is cold or warm to the *touch*; silk is soft to the *touch.*

The spider's *touch*, how exquisitely fine! *Pope.*

3. The act of touching. The *touch* of cold water made him shrink.
4. The state of being touched.

That never *touch* was welcome to thy hand
Unless I *touched.* *Shak.*

5. Examination by a stone. *Shak.*
6. Test; that by which any thing is examined.

Equity, the true *touch* of all laws. *Carew.*

7. Proof; tried qualities.

My friends of noble *touch.* *Shak.*

8. Single act of a pencil on a picture.

Never give the least *touch* with your pencil, till you have well examined your design. *Dryden.*

9. Feature; lineament.

Of many faces, eyes, and hearts,
To have the *touches* dearest prized. *Shak.*

10. Act of the hand on a musical instrument.

Soft stillness and the night
Become the *touches* of sweet harmony. *Shak.*

11. Power of exciting the affections.

Not alone
The death of Fulvia, with more urgent *touches*
Do strongly speak t' us. *Shak.*

12. Something of passion or affection.

He both makes intercession to God for sinners, and exercises dominion over all men, with a true, natural, and sensible *touch* of mercy. *Hooker.*

13. Particular application of any thing to a person.

Speech of *touch* toward others should be sparingly used. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

14. A stroke; as, a *touch* of raillery; a satiric *touch.* *Addison.*
15. Animadversion; censure; reproof.

I never bore any *touch* of conscience with greater regret. *K. Charles.*

16. Exact performance of agreement.

I keep *touch* with my promise. [*Obs.*] *More.*

17. A small quantity intermixed.

Madam, I have a *touch* of your conscience. *Shak.*

18. A hint; suggestion; slight notice.

A small *touch* will put him in mind of them. *Bacon.*

19. A cant word for a slight essay

Print my preface in such form as, in the bookseller's phrase, will make a sixpenny *touch.* [*Not in use.*] *Swift.*

20. In *music*, the resistance of the keys of an instrument to the fingers; as, a heavy *touch* or light *touch.*
21. In *music*, an organ is said to have a good *touch* or stop, when the keys close well.
22. In *ship-building*, touch is the broadest part of a plank worked top and butt, or the middle of a plank worked anchor-stock fashion; also, the angles of the stern timbers at the counters. *Cyc.*

TOUCH'A-BLE, (tuch'a-bl,) *a.* That may be touched; tang.ble.

TOUCH'HOLE, (tuch'hōle,) *n.* [*touch* and *hole.*] The vent of a cannon or other species of firearms, by which fire is communicated to the powder of the charge. It is now called the VENT.

TOUCH'I-LY, (tuch'e-le,) *adv.* With irritation; peevishly.

TOUCH'I-NESS, (tuch'e-ness,) *n.* [from *touchy.*] Peevishness; irritability; irascibility. *K. Charles.*

TOUCH'ING, (tuch'ing,) *ppr.* Coming in contact with; hitting; striking; affecting.

2. Concerning; relating to; with respect to.

Now, as *touching* things offered to idols.—1 Cor. viii.

3. *a.* Affecting; moving; pathetic.

TOUCH'ING, (tuch'ing,) *n.* Touch; the sense of feeling.

TOUCH'ING-LY, (tuch'ing-le,) *adv.* In a manner to move the passions; feelingly. *Garth.*

TOUCH'-ME-NOT, *n.* A plant of the genus Impatiens, and another of the genus Momordica.

TOUCH'-NEE-DLE, (tuch'nee-dl,) *n.* [*touch* and *needle.*]

Touch-needles are small bars of gold and silver, some of which are pure, and others alloyed with various definite proportions of copper, prepared for trying gold and silver by the touchstone, by comparison with the mark they leave upon it.

TOUCH'STONE, (tuch'stōne,) *n.* [*touch* and *stone.*]

1. A variety of extremely compact siliceous schist, almost as close as flint, used for ascertaining the purity of gold and silver by the streak impressed on the stone; also called LYDIAN STONE.

2. Any test or criterion by which the qualities of a thing are tried; as, money, the *touchstone* of common honesty. *L'Estrange.*

Irish touchstone, is the basalt, the stone which composes the Giant's Causeway.

TOUCH'WOOD, (tuch'wood) *n.* [*touch* and *wood.*] Decayed wood, used like a match for taking fire from a spark. *Howell.*

TOUCH'Y, (tuch'e,) *a.* [Vulgarly TECHY.] Peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire. [*Not elegant.*] *Arbuthnot.*

TOUGH, (tuf,) *a.* [Sax. *toh*; D. *taai*; G. *zähe.* Qu. *tight, thick.*]

1. Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness; yielding to force without breaking. The ligaments of animals and India rubber are remarkably *tough.* *Tough* timber, like young ash, is the most proper for the shafts and springs of a carriage.

2. Firm; strong; not easily broken; able to endure hardship; as, an animal of a *tough* frame. *Dryden.*

3. Not easily separated; viscous; clammy; tenacious; ropy; as, *tough* phlegm.

4. Stiff, not flexible.

TOUGH'EN, (tuf'n,) *v. i.* To grow tough. *Mortimer.*

TOUGH'EN, (tuf'n,) *v. t.* To make tough.

TOUGH'EN-ED, *pp.* Made or become tough.

TOUGH'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making tough.

TOUGH'ISH, (tuf'ish,) *a.* Tough in a slight degree.

TOUGH'LY, (tuf'le,) *adv.* In a tough manner.

TOUGH'NESS, (tuf'ness,) *n.* The quality of a substance which renders it in some degree flexible, without brittleness or liability to fracture; flexibility with a firm adhesion of parts; as, the *toughness* of steel. *Dryden.*

2. Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness; as, the *toughness* of mucus.

3. Firmness; strength of constitution or texture. *Shak.*

TOU-PEE', TOU-PET', (too-pā',) *n.* [Fr. *toupet*, from *touffe*, a *tuft*, or its root.]

A little tuft; a curl or artificial lock of hair.

TOUR, (toor,) *n.* [Fr. *tour*, a turn; D. *toer*; Heb. תור, Ar. ثار *taura*, to go round. Class Dr, No. 38.]

1. *Literally*, a going round; hence, a journey in a circuit; as, the *tour* of Europe; the *tour* of France or England.

2. A turn; a revolution; as, the *tours* of the heavenly bodies. [*Not now in use.*]

3. A turn; as, a *tour* of duty; a military use of the word.

4. A tress or circular border of hair on the head, worn sometimes by both sexes. *Cyc.*

5. A tower. [*Not in use.*]

TOUR-BIL'LION, (toor-bil'yon,) *n.* An ornamental firework, peculiar for turning round, when in the air, so as to present the appearance of a scroll of fire. *Francis.*

TOUR'IST, (toor'ist,) *n.* One who makes a tour, or performs a journey in a circuit.

TOUR'MA-LIN, TUR'MA-LIN, *n.* [Probably a corruption of TOURNAMAL, a name given to this stone in Ceylon.]

A mineral occurring usually in black three-sided or six-sided prisms, terminated by three-sided pyramids. It also presents brown, blue, green, and red colors. The blue has been called INDICOLITE; the red, RUBELLITE. Both the green and red varieties are highly esteemed in jewelry, when clear and of a large size. The black tourmalin was formerly called SCHORL.

Crystals of tourmalin, when heated, are remarkable for exhibiting electric polarity. *Dana.*

TOURN, *n.* The sheriff's turn or court; also, a spinning-wheel. [*Not American.*]

TOURN'A-MENT, (turn'a-ment,) *n.* [from Fr. *tourner*, to turn.]

A mock-fight or military sport, in which quite a number of combatants were engaged as an exhibition of their address and bravery. It differed from the *joust*, which was a trial of skill between one man and another.

TOURN'I-QUET, (turn'e-ket,) *n.* [Fr.] A surgical instrument or bandage which is straitened or relaxed with a screw, and used to check hemorrhages. *Cyc.*

TOURN'EY, (turn'e,) *n.* A tournament. [Supra.]

TOURN'EY, (turn'e,) *v. i.* To tilt; to perform tournaments. *Spenser.*

TOUR-NOIS', (toor-nwä',) *n.* A *livre tournois* was a French money of account worth 20 sous, or a franc. It was thus called in distinction from the Paris livre, which contained 25 sous. *Dict. de l'Acad.*

TOUR-NURE', *n.* [Fr.] Turn; contour.

TOUSE, *n.* A pulling, a disturbance. *Halliwell.*

TOUSE, (touz,) *v. t.* [G. *zausen*, to pull.]

To pull; to haul; to tear. [Hence TOWSER.]

As a bear, whom hungry cure have *toused.* *Spenser.*

TOU'SLE, TOU'SEL, (touz'l,) *v. t.* The same as TOUSE; to put into disorder; to tumble; to tangle. [*Used by the common people of New England.*]

TOUT, *v. i.* To toot, which see.

2. To ply or seek for customers. Hence, a *touter* is one who *touts* for an inn. [*Various Dialects.*] *Smart. Halliwell.*

TOW, *v. t.* [Sax. *teogan, teon*; Fr. *tirer*; G. *ziehen*, to pull; *zug*, a pulling, a *tug*; L. *duco.* See Class Dg, No. 62, 64.]

To drag, as a boat or ship, through the water by means of a rope. *Towing* is performed by another boat or ship, or by men on shore, or by horses. Boats on canals are usually *towed* by horses.

TOW, *n.* [Sax. *tow*; Fr. *etoupe*; L. *stupa*; It. *stoppa*; Sp. *estopa.* It coincides with *stuff.*]

The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp, separated from the finer part by the hatchel or swingle.

TOW'AGE, *n.* [from *tow*, the verb.] The act of towing.

2. The price paid for towing. *Walsh.*

TO'WARD, (tō'ard,) *prep.* [Sax. *toward*; *to* and *ward*, *weard*; L. *versus, verto.*]

1. In the direction to

He set his face *toward* the wilderness.—Num. xxiv.

2. With direction to; *in a moral sense*; with respect to; regarding.

His eye shall be evil *toward* his brother.—Deut. xxviii.
Herein do I exercise myself to have always a conscience void of offense *toward* God and *toward* men.—Acts xxiv.
Hearing of thy love and faith which thou hast *toward* the Lord Jesus Christ, and *toward* all saints.—Philemon 5.

3. With ideal tendency to.

This was the first alarm England received *toward* any trouble. *Clarendon.*

4. Nearly.

I am *toward* nine years older since I left you. *Swift.*

TO'WARD, *adv.* Near; at hand; in a state of preparation.

TO'WARD, *a.* Ready to do or learn; not froward; apt; as, a *toward* youth.

TO'WARD-LI-NESS, *n.* [from *towardly.*] Readiness to do or learn; aptness; docility.

The beauty and *towardliness* of these children moved her brethren to envy. *Raleigh.*

TO'WARD-LY, *a.* Ready to do or learn; apt; docile; tractable; compliant with duty. *Bacon.*

TO'WARD-NESS, *n.* Docility; towardliness. *South.*

TOW'-BOAT, *n.* A boat which is towed, or drawn by a tow-line.

TOW'EL, *n.* [Fr. *touaille*; Gaelic, *tubailt*; It. *tovaglia*; Port. *toalha*; Arm. *touadhon*; Sp. *toballa, tobaja, toaja*, or *toalla.* In Italian, the word signifies a table-cloth.]

A cloth used for wiping the hands, and for other things.

TOW'EL-ING, *n.* Cloth for towels.

TOW'ER, *n.* [Sax. *tor, turre*; Ir. *tor*; Fr. and Arm. *tour*; Sp. It. and Port. *torre*; W. *tur*, a heap or pile; Corn. *id.*; G. *thurm*; D. *toren*; L. *turris*; Gr. τυρις; Heb. מירה. Class Dr, No. 24.]

1. A building, either round or square, raised to a considerable elevation, and consisting of several stories. When towers are erected with other buildings, as they usually are, they rise above the main edifice. They are generally flat on the top, thus differing from steeples or spires; and hence the *tower* of a church is that part which contains the bells. Before the invention of guns, places were fortified with *towers*, and attacked with movable *towers* mounted on wheels, which placed the besiegers on a level with the walls. *Cyc.*

2. A citadel; a fortress. *Ps.* lxi.

3. A high head-dress. *Hudibras.*

4. High flight; elevation. *Johnson.*

Tower bastion; in *fortification*, a small tower in the form of a bastion, with rooms or cells underneath for men and guns. *Cyc.*

Tower of London; a collection of buildings in the eastern part of London, formerly containing a state-prison, and now used as an arsenal and repository of various objects of public interest. *P. Cyc.*

Round tower. See ROUND TOWER.

TOW'ER, *v. i.* To rise and fly high; to soar; to be lofty.

Sublime thoughts, which *tower* above the clouds. *Locke.*

TOW'ER-ED, *a.* Adorned or defended by towers. *Milton.*

TOW'ER-ING, *ppr.* Rising aloft; mounting high; soaring.

2. *a.* Very high: elevated; as, *a towering* height.

TOW'ER-MUS-TARD, *n.* [*tower* and *mustard.*] An annual plant of the genus Turritis, whose leaves and seeds give the stem a pyramidal form. *Loudon.*

TOW'ER-Y, *a.* Having towers; adorned or defended by towers; as, *towery* cities. *Pope.*

TOW'ING, *ppr.* Drawing on water, as a boat.

TOW'-LINE, *n.* [*tow* and *line.*] A small hawser, used to tow a ship, &c.

TOW'-PATH, TOW'ING-PATH, *n.* A path used by men or horses that tow boats.

To wit; to know; namely.

TOWN, *n.* [Sax. *tun*; W. *din, dinas*, a fortified hill, a fort; Gaelic, *dun*; Sax. *dun, dune*, a hill, whence *downs.* The Sax. *tun* signifies an inclosure, a garden, a village, a town, and *tynan* is to shut, to make fast; G. *zaun*, a hedge; D. *tuin*, a garden. If the original word signified a hill, the sense is a mass or collection. But probably the original word signified fortified, and the rude fortifications of uncivilized men were formed with hedges and stakes; hence also a garden. (See GARDEN and TUN.) Sax. *leac tune*, a garden, that is, *leek-town*, an inclosure for leeks, that is, plants. This shows that the primary sense of *town* is an inclosure for defense.]

1. *Originally*, a walled or fortified place; a collection of houses inclosed with walls, hedges, or pickets for safety. Rahab's house was on the *town* wall. *Josh.* ii.

A town that hath gates and bars.—1 Sam. xxiii.

2 Any collection of houses larger than a village. In this use the word is very indefinite, and a *town* may consist of twenty houses or of twenty thousand.

3. In *England*, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or the see of a bishop. *Johnson.*

A town, in modern times, is generally without walls, which is the circumstance that usually distinguishes it from a city. *Cyc.*

In *the United States*, the circumstance that distinguishes a town from a city, is, generally, that a city is incorporated with special privileges, and a town is not. But a city is often called a town.

4. The inhabitants of a town. The *town* voted to send two representatives to the legislature, or they voted to lay a tax for repairing the highways. [*New England.*] *Chapman.*

5. In *popular usage*, in *America*, a township; the whole territory within certain limits.

6. In *England*, the court end of London. *Pope.*

7. The inhabitants of the metropolis. *Pope.*

8. The metropolis. The gentleman lives in *town* in winter; in summer, he lives in the country. The same form of expression is used in regard to other populous towns.

TOWN'-CLERK, *n.* [*town* and *clerk.*] An officer who keeps the records of a town, and enters all its official proceedings.

TOWN-CRI'ER, *n.* [*town* and *cry.*] A public crier; one who makes proclamation. *Shak.*

TOWN'-HALL, *n.* A public room or building for transacting the business of a town.

TOWN'-HOUSE, *n.* [*town* and *house.*] The house where the public business of the town is transacted by the inhabitants, in legal meeting. *New England.*

2. A house in town; in opposition to a house in the country.

TOWN'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to the inhabitants of a town; like the town.

TOWN'LESS, *a.* Having no town. *Howell.*

TOWN'SHIP, *n.* The district or territory of a town. In *New England*, the States are divided into townships of five, six, seven, or perhaps ten miles square, and the inhabitants of such townships are invested with certain powers for regulating their own affairs, such as repairing roads, providing for the poor, &c.

TOWNS'MAN, *n.* [*town* and *man.*] An inhabitant of a place; or one of the same town with another.

2. A selectman; an officer of the town in New

England, who assists in managing the affairs of the town. [See SELECTMEN.]

TOWN'-TALK, (tawk,) *n.* The common talk of a place, or the subject of common conversation.

TOW'-ROPE, *n.* [*tow* and *rope.*] Any rope used in towing ships or boats. *Mar. Dict.*

TOWS'ER, *n.* [from *touse.*] The name of a dog.

TOX'I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. τοξικον.] Poisonous. [*Little used.*]

TOX-I-CO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to toxicology.

TOX-I-CO-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a toxicological manner.

TOX-I-COL'O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of poisons.

TOX-I-COL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τοξικον, pertaining to an arrow; and as arrows were frequently poisoned, hence, a *poison*; and λ γ ς, a treatise.]

That branch of medicine which treats of the morbid and deleterious effects of excessive and inordinate doses and quantities of medicines, commonly called *poisoning.*

TOX'O-DON, *n.* [Gr. τοξον, a bow, and *odous*, a tooth.]

A gigantic, pachydermatous quadruped, now extinct, having teeth bent like a bow. *Brande.*

TOX-OPH'I-LITE, *n.* [Gr. τοξον, a bow or an arrow, and φιλος, a lover.]

A lover of archery. *Smart.*

TOY, *n.* [Qu. D. *tooi*, tire, ornament.]

1. A plaything for children; a bawble.

2. A trifle; a thing for amusement, but of no real value.

3. An article of trade of little value.

They exchange gold and pearl for *toys.* *Abbot.*

4. Matter of no importance.

Nor light and idle *toys* my lines may vainly swell. *Drayton.*

5. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion.

6. Amorous dalliance; play; sport. *Milton.*

7. An old story; a silly tale. *Shak.*

8. Slight representation; as, the *toy* of novelty. *Hooker.*

9. Wild fancy; odd conceit. *Shak.*

TOY, *v. i.* [Dan. *töver*, Sw. *töfva*, to stay, to tarry, to dally. This seems to be the true origin of *toy*, supra.]

To dally amorously; to trifle; to play.

TOY, *v. t.* To treat foolishly. [*Not used.*] *Dering.*

TOY'ER, *n.* One who toys; one who is full of trifling tricks.

TOY'FUL, *a.* Full of trifling play. *Donne.*

TOY'ING, *ppr.* Dallying; trifling.

TOY'ISH, *a.* Trifling; wanton. *Crowley.*

TOY'ISH-NESS, *n.* Disposition to dalliance or trifling.

TOY'MAN, *n.* [*toy* and *man.*] One that deals in toys.

TOY'SHOP, *n.* [*toy* and *shop.*] A shop where toys are sold.

TOZE, *v. t.* To pull by violence. [See TOUSE.]

TRA'BE-A, *n.* [L.] In *Roman history*, a robe worn by kings, consuls, and augurs.

TRA-BE-A'TION, *n.* [L. *trabs*, a beam.]

In *architecture*, the same as ENTABLATURE.

TRACE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *traccia*; Sp. *traza*; L. *tractus*, *tracto.* See TRACK, and the verb TRACE.]

1. A mark left by any thing passing; a footstep; a track; a vestige; as, the *trace* of a carriage or sled; the *trace* of a man or of a deer.

2. Remains; a mark, impression, or visible appearance of any thing left when the thing itself no longer exists. We are told that there are no *traces* of ancient Babylon now to be seen.

The shady empire shall retain no *trace*
Of war or blood, but in the sylvan chase. *Pope.*

TRACE, *n.* [Fr. *tirasse*; or W. *tres.* See TRESTLE.]

Traces, in *a harness*, are the straps, chains, or ropes by which a carriage or sleigh is drawn by horses. [*Locally*, these are called TUGS; Sax. *teogan*, to draw.]

TRACE, *v. t.* [Fr. *tracer*; It. *tracciare*; Sp. *trazare*; L. *tracto*, from *traho*, Eng. to *draw*, to *drag.*]

1. To mark out; to draw or delineate with marks; as, to *trace* a figure with a pencil; to *trace* the outline of any thing.

2. To follow by some mark that has been left by something which has preceded; to follow by footsteps or tracks.

You may *trace* the deluge quite round the globe. *Burnet.*
I feel thy power to *trace* the ways
Of highest agents. *Milton.*

3. To follow with exactness.

That servile path thou nobly dost decline,
Of *tracing* word by word, and line by line. *Denham.*

4. To walk over.

We do *trace* this alley up and down. *Shak.*

TRACE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be traced. *Drummond.*

TRACE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being traceable.

TRACE'A-BLY, *adv.* In a traceable manner.

TRA'CED, (trāst,) *pp.* Marked out; delineated; followed.

TRA'CER, *n.* One that traces or follows by marks.

TRA'CER-Y, *n.* In *Gothic architecture*, an ornamental divergency of the mullions, in the head of a window, into arches, curves, and flowing lines, enriched with foliations; also, the subdivisions of groined vaults, &c. *Gwilt.*

TRA'CHE-A, (trā'ke-ă,) *n.* [Low L., from Gr τραχυς, rough.]

In *anatomy*, the windpipe.

TRA'CHE-Æ, *n. pl.* The spiral vessels of leaves and insects.

TRA'CHE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the trachea or windpipe; as, the *tracheal* artery. *Coxe.*

TRA-CHEL'I-POD, *n.* [Gr. τραχελος, the neck, and πους, foot.]

A univalve mollusk with a spiral shell, having the foot proceeding from or joined to the neck.

TRA-CHEL-IP'O-DOUS, *a.* Having the foot united with the neck; having the characters of a trachelipod.

TRA'CHE-O-CELE, *n.* [*trachea* and κηλη, a tumor.]

An enlargement of the thyroid gland; bronchocele or goiter. *Cyc.*

TRA-CHE-OT'O-MY, *n.* [*trachea* and τεμνω, to cut.]

In *surgery*, the operation of making an opening into the windpipe. *Cyc.*

TRA'CHYTE, (trā'kite,) *n.* [Gr. τραχυς, rough.]

A nearly compact, feldspathic, volcanic rock, breaking with a rough surface, and often containing crystals of glassy feldspar, with sometimes hornblende and mica. *Dana.*

TRA-CHYT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to trachyte, or consisting of it.

TRA'CING, *ppr.* [from *trace.*] Marking out; drawing in lines; following by marks or footsteps.

Tracing lines, in *a ship*, are lines passing through a block or thimble, and used to hoist a thing higher.

TRA'CING, *n.* Course; regular track or path. *Davies.*

TRACK, *n.* [It. *traccia*; Sp. *traza*; Fr. *trace.* (See TRACE.) *Track* is properly a mark made by drawing, not by stepping; the latter is a derivative sense.]

1. A mark left by something that has passed along; as, the *track* of a ship, a wake; the *track* of a meteor; the *track* of a sled or sleigh.

2. A mark or impression left by the foot, either of man or beast. Savages are said to be wonderfully sagacious in finding the *tracks* of men in the forest.

3. A road; a beaten path.

Behold Torquatus the same *track* pursue. *Dryden.*

4. Course; way; as, the *track* of a comet.

TRACK, *v. t.* To follow when guided by a trace, or by the footsteps, or marks of the feet; as, to *track* a deer in the snow.

2. To tow; to draw a vessel by a line reaching from her to the shore.

TRACK'AGE, *n.* A drawing or towing, as of a boat.

TRACK'ED, (trakt,) *pp.* Followed by the footsteps.

TRACK'ING *ppr.* Following by the impression of the feet drawing a boat; towing.

TRACK'LESS, *a.* Having no track; marked by no footsteps; untrodden; as, a *trackless* desert.

TRACK'LESS-LY, *adv.* So as to leave no track.

TRACK'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being without a track.

TRACK'-ROAD, *n.* [*track* and *road.*] A towing-path. *Cyc.*

TRACK'-SCOUT, *n.* [*track* and D. *schuit*, boat.]

A boat or vessel employed on the canals in Holland, usually drawn by a horse. See TREKSCHUYT.] *Cyc.*

TRACT, *n.* [L. *tractus*; It. *tratto*; Fr. *trait*, from L. *traho*, Fr. *traire*, to draw.]

1. Something drawn out or extended.

2. A region, or quantity of land or water, of indefinite extent. We may apply *tract* to the sandy and barren deserts of Syria and Arabia, or to the narrow vales of Italy and Sardinia. We say, a rich *tract* of land in Connecticut or Ohio, a stony *tract*, or a mountainous *tract.* We apply *tract* to a single farm, or to a township or state.

3. A treatise; a written discourse or dissertation of indefinite length, but generally not of great extent.

4. In *hunting*, the trace or footing of a wild beast. *Cyc.*

5. Treatment; exposition. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

6. Track. [*Not in use.*]

7. Continuity or extension of any thing; as, a *tract* of speech. [*Not much used.*]

8. Continued or protracted duration; length; extent; as, a long *tract* of time. *Milton.*

TRACT, *v. t.* To trace out; to draw out. [*Not in use.*]

TRACT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *tractable.*] The quality or state of being tractable or docile; docility; tractableness. *Beddoes.*

TRACT'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *tractabilis*, from *tracto*, to handle or lead; Fr. *traitable*; It. *trattabile.*]

1. That may be easily led, taught, or managed; docile; manageable; governable; as, *tractable* children; a *tractable* learner. *Locke.*

2. Palpable; such as may be handled; as, *tractable* measures. *Holder.*

TRACT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being tractable or manageable; docility; as, the *tractableness* of children. *Locke.*

TRACT'A-BLY, *adv.* In a tractable manner; with ready compliance.

TRACT-A'RI-AN, *n.* A term applied to the writers of the Oxford tracts in favor of Puseyism. Which see.

TRACT'ATE, *n.* [L. *tractatus.*]

A treatise; a tract. [*Not now in use.*] *Brown. Hale.*

TRACT-A'TION, *n.* [L. *tractatio.*]

Treatment or handling of a subject; discussion. *Bp. Hall.*

TRACT-A'TRIX, *n.* In *geometry*, a curve line.

TRACT'ILE, (trakt'il,) *a.* [L. *tractus.*]

Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile.

Bodies are *tractile* or intractile. *Bacon.*

TRACT-IL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being tractile; ductility. *Derham.*

TRAC'TION, (-shun,) *n.* [L. *tractus*, *traho.*]

1. The act of drawing, or state of being drawn; as, the *traction* of a muscle. *Holder.*

2. Attraction; a drawing toward. *Cyc.*

TRAC-TI'TIOUS, (-tish'us,) *a.* Treating of; handling.

TRACT'OR, *n.* That which draws, or is used for drawing. *Journ. of Science.*

The *metallic tractors* of Perkins were two small, pointed bars of brass and steel, which, being drawn over diseased parts of the body, were supposed to give relief through the agency of electricity or magnetism.

TRACT'O-RY, TRACT'RIX, } *n.* [L. *trahe.*]

A curve whose tangent is always equal to a given line.

TRADE, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *trato*; *tratar*, to handle, to trade; It. *tratta*, *trattare*; from L. *tracto*, to handle, use, treat. The Fr. *traite*, *traiter*, are the same words.]

1. The act or business of exchanging commodities by barter; or the business of buying and selling for money; commerce; traffic; barter. Trade comprehends every species of exchange or dealing, either in the produce of land, in manufactures, in bills, or money. It is, however, chiefly used to denote the barter or purchase and sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, either by wholesale or retail. Trade is either *foreign* or *domestic*, or *inland.* *Foreign* trade consists in the exportation and importation of goods, or the exchange of the commodities of different countries. *Domestic* or *home* trade is the exchange or buying and selling of goods within a country. Trade is also by the *wholesale*, that is, by the package or in large quantities, or it is by *retail*, or in small parcels. The *carrying* trade is that of transporting commodities from one country to another by water.

2. The business which a person has learned, and which he carries on, for procuring subsistence, or for profit; occupation; particularly, mechanical employment; distinguished from the liberal arts and learned professions, and from agriculture. Thus we speak of the *trade* of a smith, of a carpenter, or mason; but we never say, the *trade* of a farmer, or of a lawyer, or physician.

3. Business pursued; occupation; *in contempt*: as, piracy is their *trade.*

Hunting their sport, and plundering was their *trade.* *Dryden.*

4. Instruments of any occupation.

The shepherd bears
His house and household goods, his *trade* of war. *Dryden.*

5. Employment not manual; habitual exercise. *Bacon.*

6. Custom; habit; standing practice.

Thy sin 's not accidental, but a *trade.* *Shak.*

7. Men engaged in the same occupation. Thus booksellers speak of the customs of the *trade.*

8. *The trades*; the trade-winds.

TRADE, *v. i.* To barter, or to buy and sell; to deal in the exchange, purchase, or sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, or any thing else; to traffic; to carry on commerce as a business. Thus, American merchants *trade* with the English at London and at Liverpool; they *trade* with the French at Havre and Bordeaux, and they *trade* with Canada. The country shopkeepers *trade* with London merchants. Our banks are permitted to *trade* in bills of exchange.

2. To buy and sell or exchange property, in a single instance. Thus we say, a man treats with another for his farm, but can not *trade* with him. A *traded* with B for a horse, or a number of sheep.

3. To act merely for money.

How did you dare
To *trade* and traffic with Macbeth? *Shak.*

4. To have a trade-wind.

They on the *trading* flood ply toward the pole. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

TRADE, *v. t.* To sell or exchange in commerce.

They *traded* the persons of men.—Ezek. xxvii.

[This, I apprehend, must be a mistake; at least, it is not to be vindicated as a legitimate use of the verb.]

TRAD'ED, a. Versed; practiced. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TRADE'FUL, a. Commercial; busy in traffic. *Spenser.*

TRAD'ER, n. One engaged in trade or commerce; a dealer in buying and selling or barter; as, a *trader* to the East Indies; a *trader* to Canada; a country *trader*.

TRADE'-SALE, n. An auction by and for booksellers.

TRADES'FOLK, n. People employed in trade. [*Not in use.*] *Swift.*

TRADES'MAN, n. [*trade* and *man*.] A shopkeeper. A merchant is called a *trader*, but not a *tradesman*. *Johnson.*

[In America, a shopkeeper is usually called a *retailer*.]

TRADES'WOM-AN, n. A woman who trades or is skilled in trade.

TRADE'-WIND, n. [*trade* and *wind*.] A name given to winds in the torrid zone, and often a little beyond it, which blow from the same quarter throughout the year, unless when affected by local causes. Their general direction is from N. E. to S. W. on the north side of the equator, and from S. E. to N. W. on the south side of the equator. *Olmsted.*

TRAD'ING, *ppr.* Trafficking; exchanging commodities by barter, or buying and selling them.

2. a. Carrying on commerce; as, a *trading* company.

TRAD'ING, n. The act or business of carrying on commerce.

TRA-DI''TION, (-dish'un,) n. [Fr., from L. *traditio*, from *trado*, to deliver.]

1. Delivery; the act of delivering into the hands of another.

A deed takes effect only from the *tradition* or delivery. *Blackstone.*

The sale of a movable is completed by simple *tradition*. *Cyc.*

2. The delivery of opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, and customs, from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity; the transmission of any opinions or practice from forefathers to descendants by oral communication, without written memorials. Thus, children derive their vernacular language chiefly from *tradition*. Most of our early notions are received by *tradition* from our parents.

3. That which is handed down from age to age by oral communication. The Jews pay great regard to *tradition* in matters of religion, as do the Roman Catholics. Protestants reject the authority of *tradition* in sacred things, and rely only on the written word. *Traditions* may be good or bad, true or false.

Stand fast, and hold the *traditions* which ye have been taught, whether by word or our epistle. — 2 Thess. ii.

Why do ye also transgress the commandment of God by your *traditions*? — Matt. xv.

TRA-DI''TION-AL, TRA-DI''TION-A-RY, (-dish'un,) a. Delivered orally from father to son; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only; transmitted from age to age without writing; as, *traditional* opinions; *traditional* evidence; the *traditional* expositions of the Scriptures.

The reveries of the Talmud, a collection of Jewish *traditionary* interpolations, are unrivaled in the regions of absurdity. *Buckminster.*

2. Observant of tradition. [*Not used.*]

TRA-DI''TION-AL-LY, (-dish'un-,) *adv.* By transmission from father to son, or from age to age; as, an opinion or doctrine *traditionally* derived from the apostles is of no authority.

TRA-DI''TION-A-RI-LY, (-dish'un-,) *adv.* By tradition. *Dwight.*

TRA-DI''TION-A-RY, (-dish'un-,) n. Among *the Jews*, one who acknowledges the authority of traditions, and explains the Scriptures by them. The word is used in opposition to CARAITE, one who denies the authority of traditions.

TRA-DI''TION-ER, TRA-DI''TION-IST, (-dish'un-,) n. One who adheres to tradition. *Gregory.*

TRAD'I-TIVE, a. [Fr., from L. *trado*.] Transmitted or transmissible from father to son, or from age to age, by oral communication.

Suppose we on things *traditive* divide. *Dryden.*

TRAD'I-TOR, n. [L.] A deliverer; a name of infamy given to Christians who delivered the Scriptures or the goods of the church to their persecutors, to save their lives. *Milner.*

TRA-DUCE', v. t. [L. *traduco*; *trans*, over, and *duco*, to lead; Fr. *traduire*; It. *tradurre*.]

1. To represent as blamable; to condemn.

The best stratagem that Satan hath, is by *traducing* the form and manner of the devout prayers of God's church. *Hooker.*

2. To calumniate; to vilify; to defame; willfully to misrepresent.

As long as men are malicious and designing, they will be *traducing*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

He had the baseness to *traduce* me in libel. *Dryden.*

3. To propagate; to continue by deriving one from another.

From these only the race of perfect animals was propagated and *traduced* over the earth. [*Not in use.*] *Hale.*

TRA-DUC'ED, (tra-dust',) *pp.* Misrepresented; calumniated.

TRA-DUCE'MENT, n. Misrepresentation; ill-founded censure; defamation; calumny. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

TRA-DU'CENT, a. Slandering; slanderous. *Entick.*

TRA-DUC'ER, n. One that traduces; a slanderer; a calumniator.

TRA-DU'CI-BLE, a. That may be orally derived or propagated. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

TRA-DUC'ING, *ppr.* Slandering; defaming; calumniating.

TRA-DUC'ING-LY, *adv.* Slanderously; by way of defamation.

TRA-DUCT', v. t. [L. *traductus*, *traduco*.] To derive. [*Not used.*] *Fotherby.*

TRA-DUC'TION, n. [L. *traductio*.]

1. Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation.

If by *traduction* came thy mind,
Our wonder is the less to find
A soul so charming from a stock so good. *Dryden.*

2. Tradition; transmission from one to another; as, traditional communication and *traduction* of truth. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

3. Conveyance; transportation; act of transferring; as, the *traduction* of animals from Europe to America by shipping. *Hale.*

4. Transition. *Bacon.*

TRA-DUCT'IVE, a. Derivable; that may be deduced. *Warburton.*

TRAF'FIC, n. [Fr. *trafic*; It. *traffico*; Sp. *trafago*; a compound of L. *trans*, Celtic *tra*, and *facio*, or some other verb of the like elements.]

1. Trade, commerce, either by barter or by buying and selling. This word, like TRADE, comprehends every species of dealing in the exchange or passing of goods or merchandise from hand to hand for an equivalent, unless the business of retailing may be excepted. It signifies appropriately foreign trade, but is not limited to that.

My father,
A merchant of great *traffic* through the world. *Shak.*

2. Commodities for market. *Gay.*

TRAF'FIC, v. i. [Fr. *trafiquer*; It. *trafficare*; Sp. *traficar* or *trafagar*.]

1. To trade; to pass goods and commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money; to barter; to buy and sell wares; to carry on commerce. The English and Americans *traffic* with all the world. *Gen.* xlii.

2. To trade meanly or mercenarily. *Shak.*

TRAF'FIC, v. t. To exchange in traffic.

TRAF'FIC-A-BLE, a. Marketable. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*

TRAF'FICK-ED, (traf'fikt,) *pp.* Exchanged in traffic.

TRAF'FICK-ER, n. One who carries on commerce; a trader; a merchant. *Is.* viii. *Shak.*

TRAF'FICK-ING, *ppr.* Trading; bartering; buying and selling goods, wares, and commodities.

TRAF'FIC-LESS, a. Destitute of trade.

TRAG'A-CANTH, n. [L. *tragacanthus*; Gr. τραγακανθα; τραγος, a goat, and ακανθα, thorn.]

1. Goat's thorn; a plant of the genus Astragalus, of several species, growing in Syria, Candia, &c., almost all of which were included by Linnæus in the tragacanthas, and all of which produce the gum tragacanth.

2. A gum obtained from the goat's thorn. It comes in small, contorted pieces, resembling worms. It is of different colors; that which is white, clear, smooth, and vermicular, is the best. It is somewhat soft to the touch, but only imperfectly soluble. It is softening, and used in coughs and catarrhs. *Nicholson. Cyc.*

TRA-GE'DI-AN, n. [L. *tragedus*. See TRAGEDY.]

1. A writer of tragedy. *Stillingfleet.*

2. *More generally*, an actor of tragedy. *Dryden.*

TRAG'E-DY, n. [Fr. *tragedie*; It. and Sp. *tragedia*; Gr. τραγωδια; said to be composed of τραγος, a goat, and ωδη, a song, because originally it consisted in a hymn sung in honor of Bacchus by a chorus of music, with dances and the sacrifice of a goat.]

1. A dramatic poem representing some signal action performed by illustrious persons, and generally having a fatal issue. Æschylus is called the father of *tragedy*.

All our *tragedies* are of kings and princes. *Taylor.*

2. A fatal and mournful event; any event in which human lives are lost by human violence, more particularly by unauthorized violence.

TRAG'IC, TRAG'IC-AL, a. [L. *tragicus*; Fr. *tragique*; It. *tragico*.]

1. Pertaining to tragedy; of the nature or character of tragedy; as, a *tragic* poem; a *tragic* play or representation. *Shak.*

2. Fatal to life; mournful; sorrowful; calamitous; as, the *tragic* scenes of Hayti; the *tragic* horrors of Scio and Mesilonghi; the *tragical* fate of the Greeks.

3. Mournful; expressive of tragedy, the loss of life, or of sorrow.

I now must change those notes to *tragic*. *Milton.*

TRAG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a tragical manner; with fatal issue; mournfully; sorrowfully. The play ends *tragically*.

TRAG'IC-AL-NESS, n. Fatality; mournfulness; sadness.

We moralize this fable in the *tragicalness* of the event. *Duke of Piny.*

TRAG-I-COM'E-DY, n. [Fr. *tragi-comedie*; *tragedy* and *comedy*.]

A kind of dramatic piece representing some action passed among eminent persons, the event of which is not unhappy, in which serious and comic scenes are blended; a species of composition not now used, or held in little estimation. *Cyc.*

TRAG-I-COM'IC, TRAG-I-COM'IC-AL, a. Pertaining to tragi-comedy; partaking of a mixture of grave and comic scenes.

TRAG-I-COM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a tragi-comical manner.

TRAIL, (trāle,) v. t. [W. *rhel*, a flagging, a trailing; *rhelyn*, a trail; Sp. *trallar*, to level the ground; *trailla*, a leash, packthread, an instrument for leveling the ground; W. *trad*, a drawing over, a trail, a turn, as if from *traigyl*, a turn or revolution; *trelliaw*, to turn, to roll, to traverse, to dredge, Gaelic, *triallam*, to go, to walk, (qu. *travel*;) Port. *tralho*, a fishing net, as if from drawing, L. *trahe*; D. *trellen*, to draw, to tow; Norm. *traller*, to search for. The Welsh seems to accord with *troll*; the others appear to be formed on *drag*, L. *trahe*. Qu.]

1. To hunt by the track. [See the Norman, supra.]

2. To draw along the ground. *Trail* your pikes.

And hung his head, and *trailed* his legs along. *Dryden.*
They shall not *trail* me through the streets
Like a wild beast. *Milton.*
That long behind he *trails* his pompous robe. *Pope.*

3. To lower; as, to *trail* arms.

4. In *America*, to tread down grass by walking through; to lay flat; as, to *trail* grass.

TRAIL, (trāle,) v. t. To be drawn out in length.

When his brother saw the red blood *trail*. *Spenser.*

TRAIL, n. Track followed by the hunter; scent left on the ground by the animal pursued.

How cheerfully on the false *trail* they cry! *Shak.*

2. Any thing drawn to length; as, the *trail* of a meteor; a *trail* of smoke. *Dryden.*

When lightning shoots in glittering *trails* along. *Rowe.*

3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations; a train.

And drew behind a radiant *trail* of hair. *Pope.*

4. The entrails of a fowl; applied sometimes to those of sheep. *Smollett.*

Trail-boards, in *ship-building*, a term for the carved work between the cheeks of the head, at the heel of the figure. *Cyc.*

TRAIL'ED, *pp.* or a. Hunted by the tracks; laid flat; drawn along on the ground; brought to a lower position; as, *trailed* arms.

TRAIL'ING, *ppr.* or a. Hunting by the track; drawing on the ground; treading down; laying flat; bringing to a lower position; drawing out in length.

Since the flames pursued the *trailing* smoke. *Dryden.*
Swift men of foot, whose broad-set backs their *trailing* hair did hide *Chapman.*

TRAIN, v. t. [Fr. *trainer*; It. *trainare*, *tranare*, to draw or drag; Sp. *traina*, a train of gunpowder. Qu. *drain*; or is it a contracted word, from L. *trahe*, to *draw*?]

1. To draw along.

In hollow cube he *trained*
His devilish enginery. *Milton.*

2. To draw; to entice; to allure.

If but twelve French
Were there in arms, they would be as a call
To train ten thousand English to their side. *Shak.*

3. To draw by artifice or stratagem.

O, *train* me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note. *Shak.*

4. To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise.

We did *train* him on. *Shak.*

5. To exercise; to discipline; to teach and form by practice; as, to *train* the militia to the manual exercise; to *train* soldiers to the use of arms and to tactics. Abram armed his *trained* servants. *Gen.* xiv.

The warrior horse here bred he's taught to *train*. *Dryden.*

6. To break, tame, and accustom to draw, as oxen.

7. In *gardening*, to lead or direct and form to a wall or espalier; to form to a proper shape by growth, lopping, or pruning; as, to *train* young trees.

8. In *mining*, to trace a lode or any mineral appearance to its head.

To train a gun, is to point it at some object either

forward or else abaft the beam, i. e., not directly on the side. *Totten.*

To train or *train up*; to educate; to teach; to form to action or practice; to bring up.

Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it. — Prov. xxii.

The first Christians were, by great hardships, *trained up* for glory. *Tillotson.*

TRAIN, *n.* Artifice; stratagem of enticement.

Now to my charms,
And to my wily *trains*. *Milton.*

2. Something drawn along behind, the end of a gown, &c.; as, the *train* of a gown or robe.

3. The after part of a gun carriage. *Totten.*

4. The tail of a bird.

The *train* steers their flight, and turns their bodies, like the rudder of a ship. *Ray.*

5. A retinue; a number of followers or attendants.

My *train* are men of choice and rarest parts. *Shak.*
The king's daughter with a lovely *train*. *Addison.*

6. A series; a consecution or succession of connected things.

Rivers now stream and draw their humid *train*. *Milton.*
Other truths require a *train* of ideas placed in order. *Locke.*
The *train* of ills our love would draw behind it. *Addison.*

7. Process; regular method; course. Things are now in a *train* for settlement.

If things were once in this *train* — our duty would take root in our nature. *Swift.*

8. A company in order; a procession.

Fairest of stars, last in the *train* of night. *Milton.*

9. The number of beats which a watch makes in any certain time. *Cyc.*

10. A line of gunpowder, laid to lead fire to a charge, or to a quantity intended for execution.

11. A continuous line of cars on a railroad.

Train of artillery; any number of cannon, mortars, &c., with the attendants and carriages which follow them into the field. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

TRAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be trained. [*Little used.*]

TRAIN'-BAND, *n.* [*train* and *band.*] A band or company of militia. *Train-bands*, in *the plural*: militia; so called because trained to military exercises.

TRAIN'-BEAR-ER, *n.* [*train* and *bearer.*] One who holds up a train.

TRAIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn; allured; educated; formed by instruction.

TRAIN'ER, *n.* One who trains up; an instructor. *Ash.*

2. One who trains or prepares men, horses, &c., for athletic exercises.

TRAIN'ING, *ppr.* Drawing; alluring; educating; teaching and forming by practice.

TRAIN'ING, *n.* The act or process of drawing or educating; education.

2. The act of preparing men for athletic exercises, or horses for the race.

3. The disciplining of troops.

4. In *gardening*, the operation or art of forming young trees to a wall or espalier, or of causing them to grow in a shape suitable for that end. *Cyc.*

TRAIN'-OIL, *n.* [*train* and *oil.*] The oil procured from the blubber or fat of whales by boiling. *Cyc.*

TRAIN'-ROAD, *n.* [*train* and *road.*] In *mines*, a slight railway for small wagons. *Cyc.*

TRAIN'-TACK-LE, *n.* A tackle hooked to the train of a gun, to hold it to its place. *Totton.*

TRAIN'Y, *a.* Belonging to train-oil. [*Not in use.*] *Gay.*

TRAIPSE, (trāpse,) *v. i.* To walk sluttishly or carelessly. [*A low word.*] *Pope.*

TRAIT, (trāte,) *n.* [*Fr. trait*, from *traire*, to draw; L. *tractus.* See TRACT and TREAT.]

1. A stroke; a touch.

By this single *trait*, Homer makes an essential difference between the Iliad and Odyssey. *Broome.*

2. A line; a feature; as, a *trait* of character.

TRAI'TOR, *n.* [*Fr. traître*; Arm. *treitre, treytor*; Sp. *traidor*; from L. *traditor*; *trado*, to deliver.]

1. One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one guilty of treason; one who, in breach of trust, delivers his country to its enemy, or any fort or place intrusted to his defense, or who surrenders an army or body of troops to the enemy, unless when vanquished; or one who takes arms and levies war against his country; or one who aids an enemy in conquering his country. [See TREASON.]

2. One who betrays his trust.

TRAI'TOR-LY, *a.* Treacherous. [*Not in use.*]

TRAI'TOR-OUS, *a.* Guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious; faithless; as, a *traitorous* officer or subject.

2. Consisting in treason; partaking of treason; implying breach of allegiance; as, a *traitorous* scheme or conspiracy.

TRAI'TOR-OUS-LY, *adv.* In violation of allegiance and trust; treacherously; perfidiously.

They had *traitorously* endeavored to subvert the fundamental laws. *Clarendon.*

TRAI'TOR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Treachery; the quality of being treasonable. *Scott.*

TRAI'TRESS, *n.* A female who betrays her country or her trust. *Dryden.*

TRA-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *trajectus, trajicio*; *trans* and *jacio*, to throw.]

To throw or cast through; as, to *traject* the sun's light through three or more cross prisms. *Newton.*

TRAJ'ECT, *n.* A ferry; a passage, or place for passing water with boats. *Shak.*

TRA-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Casting through.

TRA-JEC'TION, (tra-jek'shun,) *n.* The act of casting or darting through. *Boyle.*

2. Transportation.

3. Emission. *Brown.*

TRA-JECT'O-RY, *n.* The curve which a body describes in space, as a planet or comet in its orbit, or a stone thrown upward obliquely in the air. *Brande.*

TRA-LA'TION, *n.* [from L. *translatio.*]

A change in the use of a word, or the use of a word in a less proper but more significant sense. *Bp. Hall.*

TRAL-A-TI'TIOUS, (tral-a-tish'us,) *a.* [L. *translatus, transfero.*]

Metaphorical; not literal.

TRAL-A-TI'TIOUS-LY, (tral-a-tish'us-le,) *adv.* Metaphorically; not in a literal sense. *Holder.*

TRA-LIN'E-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *trans* and *linea*, line.]

To deviate from any direction. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

TRA-LU'CENT, *a.* [L. *tralucens*; *trans* and *luceo.*]

Transparent; clear. *Davies.*

TRAM, *n.* A name given to coal wagons in some parts of England, especially at Newcastle.

TRAM'-WAY, } *n.* A road laid with narrow tracks
TRAM'-ROAD, } of stone, wood, or iron, for *trams*, or wagons. The iron tram-rail has a flange on the side, to prevent wagons from running off the track, thus differing from the *edge*-rail of our common railroads. *Brande.*

TRAM'MEL, *n.* [*Fr. tramail*, a drag-net; *tra* and *mail.* In Sp. *traba* is a fetter, Fr. *entraves.* This seems to be a different word.]

1. A kind of long net for catching birds or fishes.

The *trammel* differs not much from the shape of the bunt. *Carew.*

2. A kind of shackles used for regulating the motions of a horse and making him amble.

3. An iron hook, of various forms and sizes, used for hanging kettles and other vessels over the fire.

4. In *mechanics*, a joiner's instrument for drawing ovals upon boards. One part consists of a cross with two grooves at right angles to each other; the other is a beam carrying two pins which slide in those grooves, and also the describing pencil. *Brande.*

TRAM'MEL, *v. t.* [Sp. *trabar*, to join, to seize, to shackle. Qu.]

1. To catch; to intercept. *Shak.*

2. To confine; to hamper; to shackle.

TRAM'MEL-ED, *pp.* Caught; confined; shackled.

2. In *the manege*, a horse is said to be trammeled, when he has blazes or white marks on the fore and hind foot of one side. *Cyc.*

TRAM'MEL-ING, *ppr.* Catching; confining; shackling.

TRA-MON'TANE, *n.* One living beyond the mountain; a stranger.

TRA-MON'TANE, *a.* [It. *tramontana*; *tra*, L. *trans*, beyond, and *mons*, mountain.]

Literally, lying or being beyond the mountain; foreign; barbarous. The Italians sometimes use this epithet for *ultramontane*, and apply it to the countries north of the Alps, as France and Germany, and particularly to their ecclesiastics, jurists, painters, &c.; and a north wind is called a *tramontane* wind. The French lawyers call certain Italian canonists *tramontane* or *ultramontane* doctors; considering them as favoring too much the court of Rome. [See ULTRAMONTANE.] *Brande. Cyc.*

TRAMP, *v. t.* [Sw. *trampa.*]

To tread.

TRAMP, *v. i.* To travel; to wander or stroll.

TRAMP'ER, *n.* A stroller; a vagrant or vagabond.

TRAM'PLE, (tram'pl,) *v. t.* [G. *trampeln, trampen*; Dan. *tramper*; Sw. *trampa.* If *m* is casual, as I suppose, these words are the D. *trappen*, to tread; *trap*, a step.]

1. To tread under foot; *especially*, to tread upon with pride, contempt, triumph, or scorn.

Neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they *trample* them under their feet. — Matt. vii.

2. To tread down; to prostrate by treading; as, to *trample* grass.

3. To treat with pride, contempt, and insult.

TRAM'PLE, *v. i.* To tread in contempt.

Diogenes *trampled* on Plato's pride with greater pride than his own. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. To tread with force and rapidity. *Dryden.*

TRAM'PLE, *n.* The act of treading under foot with contempt. *Milton.*

TRAM'PLED, *pp.* Trod on; trodden under foot.

TRAM'PLER, *n.* One that tramples; one that treads down.

TRAM'PLING, *ppr.* Treading under foot; prostrating by treading; treading with contempt and insult.

TRAM-POOSE', *v. t.* [See TRAMPLE.] To walk with labor, or heavily.

TRAM-POOS'ING, *ppr.* Traveling heavily.

TRA-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *trano.*]

The act of passing over by swimming. [*Not in use.*]

TRANCE, *n.* [Fr. *transe*; supposed to be from the L. *transitus*, a passing over; *transeo*, to pass over; *trans* and *eo*. The L. *trans* seems to be the W *tra*, It. *tra* and *tras*, Sp. *tras*, and Fr. *tres*, very; so that it may be inferred that *n* is not radical.]

1. An ecstasy; a state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body into celestial regions, or to be rapt into visions.

My soul was ravished quite as in a *trance*. *Spenser.*
While they made ready, he fell into a *trance*, and saw heaven opened. — Acts x.

2. In *medicine*, catalepsy, i. e., total suspension of mental power and voluntary motion; pulsation and breathing continuing; muscles flexible; body yielding to and retaining any given position not incompatible with the laws of gravitation. *Trance*, or *catalepsy*, differs from ecstasy in the circumstance that in the latter the muscles are rigid, and the body erect and inflexible. *Good.*

TRANCED, (transt,) *a.* Lying in a trance.

And there I left him *tranced*. *Shak.*

TRAN'GRAM, *n.* An odd thing intricately contrived *Arbuthnot.*

[*It is said to be a cant word, and is not used.*]

TRAN'NEL, used by Moxon, is a mistake for TREENAIL, pronounced by ship-builders *trun'nel.*

TRAN'QUIL, (trank'wil,) *a.* [Fr. *tranquille*; L. *tranquillus.*]

Quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful; not agitated. The atmosphere is *tranquil*. The state is *tranquil*. A *tranquil* retirement is desirable; but a *tranquil* mind is essential to happiness.

TRAN-QUIL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of tranquilizing, or state of being tranquilized. *Newman.*

TRAN'QUIL-IZE, (trank'wil-ize,) *v. t.* To quiet; to allay when agitated; to compose; to make calm and peaceful; as, to *tranquilize* a state disturbed by factions or civil commotions; to *tranquilize* the mind.

TRAN'QUIL-IZ-ED, (trank'wil-izd,) *pp.* Quieted; calmed; composed.

TRAN'QUIL-IZ-ER, *n.* A kind of chair, in which a raving maniac may be so fixed as to be motionless. It is used for the production of tranquillity, in a paroxysm of raving.

TRAN'QUIL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Quieting; composing.

TRAN'QUIL-IZ-ING-LY, *adv.* So as to tranquilize.

TRAN-QUIL'LI-TY, *n.* [L. *tranquillitas.*]

Quietness; a calm state; freedom from disturbance or agitation. We speak of the *tranquillity* of public affairs, of the state, of the world, the *tranquillity* of a retired life, the *tranquillity* of mind proceeding from conscious rectitude.

TRAN'QUIL-LY, *adv.* Quietly; peacefully.

TRAN'QUIL-NESS, *n.* Quietness; peacefulness.

TRANS, a Latin preposition, used in English as a prefix, signifies *over*, *beyond*, as in *transalpine*, beyond the Alps. Hence, in a moral sense, it denotes a complete change; as, to *transform*; also, *from one to another*; as, to *transfer.*

TRANS-ACT', *v. t.* [L. *transactus, transigo*; *trans* and *ago*, to act or drive through.]

To do; to perform; to manage; as, to *transact* commercial business. We *transact* business in person or by an agent.

TRANS-ACT', *v. i.* To conduct matters; to treat; to manage. *South.*

TRANS-ACT'ED, *pp.* Done; performed; managed.

TRANS-ACT'ING, *ppr.* Managing; performing.

TRANS-AC'TION, *n.* The doing or performing of any business; management of any affair.

2. That which is done; an affair. We are not to expect in history a minute detail of every *transaction.*

3. In *the civil law*, an adjustment of a dispute between parties by mutual agreement.

TRANS-ACT'OR, *n.* One who performs or conducts any business. *Derham.*

TRANS-AL'PINE, (-al'pin,) *a.* [L. *trans*, beyond, and *Alpine*, of the Alps.]

Lying or being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome, that is, on the north or west of the Alps; as, *Transalpine* Gaul; opposed to CISALPINE.

TRANS-AN'I-MATE, *v. t.* [*trans* and *animate.*] To animate by the conveyance of a soul to another body. *King.*

TRANS-AN'I-MA-TED, *pp.* Animated by the conveyance of the soul from one body to another.

TRANS-AN-I-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *trans* and *anima.*]

Conveyance of the soul from one body to another; transmigration. *Brown.*

[*The latter is the word generally used.*]

TRANS-AT-LAN'TIC, *a.* [L. *trans*, beyond, and *Atlantic.*]

Lying or being beyond the Atlantic. When used by a person in Europe or Africa, *transatlantic* signifies being in America; when by a person in America, it denotes being or lying in Europe or Africa. We apply it chiefly to something in Europe.

TRANS-CEND', (trans-send',) *v. t.* [L. *transcendo*; *trans* and *scando*, to climb.]

1. To rise above; to surmount; as, lights in the heavens *transcending* the region of the clouds.

2. To pass over; to go beyond.

It is a dangerous opinion to such hopes as shall *transcend* their limits. *Bacon.*

3. To surpass; to outgo; to excel; to exceed.

How much her worth *transcended* all her kind. *Dryden.*

TRANS-CEND', *v. i.* To climb. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

TRANS-CEND'ED, *pp.* Overpassed; surpassed; exceeded.

TRANS-CEND'ENCE, } *n.* Superior excellence;
TRANS-CEND'EN-CY, } supereminence.

2. Elevation above truth; exaggeration. *Bacon.*

TRANS-CEND'ENT, *a.* [L. *transcendens.*]

1. Very excellent; superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing others; as, *transcendent* worth; *transcendent* valor.

Clothed with *transcendent* brightness. *Milton.*

2. In the *Kantian philosophy*, transcending or going beyond the bounds of human knowledge; *applied to baseless or illusory knowledge.* *Murdock.*

TRANS-CEND-EN'TAL, *a.* Superominent; surpassing others; as, *transcendental* being or qualities. *Grew.*

2. In *the Kantian philosophy*, pertaining to that which can be determined *a priori* in regard to the fundamental principles of all human knowledge. What is *transcendental*, therefore, transcends empiricism; but it does not transcend all human knowledge, or become *transcendent.* *Murdock.*

Transcendental quantity; in *algebra*, a quantity which can not be represented by an algebraic expression of a finite number of terms.

Transcendental equation; an equation into which a transcendental quantity enters.

Transcendental curve; a curve defined by a transcendental equation. *Brande.*

TRANS-CEND-ENT'AL-ISM, *n.* In *the Kantian philosophy*, the transcending or going beyond empiricism, and ascertaining *a priori* the fundamental principles of human knowledge. But, as Schelling and Hegel claimed to have discovered the absolute identity of the objective and subjective in human knowledge, or of things and human conceptions of them, the Kantian distinction between *transcendent* and *transcendental* ideas can have no place in their philosophy. And hence, with them, transcendentalism claims to have a true knowledge of all things, material and immaterial, human and divine, so far as the mind is capable of knowing them. And in this sense the word *transcendentalism* is now most used. *Murdock.*

The word is also sometimes used for that which is vague and illusive in philosophy.

TRANS-CEND-ENT'AL-IST, *n.* One who believes in transcendentalism.

TRANS-CEND-ENT'AL-LY, *adv.* In a transcendental manner.

TRANS-CEND'ENT-LY, *adv.* Very excellently; superominently; by way of eminence.

The law of Christianity is eminently and *transcendently* called the word of truth. *South.*

TRANS-CEND'ENT-NESS, *n.* Superior or unusual excellence.

TRANS-CEND'ING, *ppr.* Rising above; surmounting; surpassing.

TRANS'CO-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *trans* and *colo*, to strain.]

To strain; to cause to pass through a sieve or colander. *Harvey.*

TRANS'CO-LA-TING, *ppr.* Straining through a sieve.

TRAN-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [L. *transcribo*; *trans*, over, and *scribo*, to write.]

To copy; to write over again or in the same words; to write a copy of any thing; as, to *transcribe* Livy or Tacitus; to *transcribe* a letter.

TRAN-SCRIB'ED, *pp.* Copied.

TRAN-SCRIB'ER, *n.* A copier; one who writes from a copy. *Addison.*

TRAN-SCRIB'ING, *ppr.* Writing from a copy; writing a copy.

TRAN'SCRIPT, *n.* [L. *transcriptum.*]

1. A copy; a writing made from and according to an original; a writing or composition consisting of the same words with the original.

The decalogue of Moses was but a *transcript*, not an original. *South.*

2. A copy of any kind.

The Roman learning was a *transcript* of the Grecian. *Glanville*

TRAN-SCRIP'TION, (tran-skrip'shun,) *n.* [Fr.] The act of copying. Corruptions creep into books by repeated *transcriptions.*

TRAN-SCRIPT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In manner of a copy. *Brown.*

TRANS-CUR', *v. i.* [L. *transcurro*; *trans* and *curro*, to run.]

To run or rove to and fro. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

TRANS-CUR'RENCE, *n.* A roving hither and thither.

TRANS-CUR'SION, (trans-kur'shun,) *n.* [Supra.] A rambling or ramble; a passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation; as, the *transcursion* of a comet. *More.*

I am to make often *transcursions* into the neighboring forests as I pass along. *Howell.*

[Excursion has in a great measure superseded this word.]

TRANS-DUC'TION, *n.* [L. *trans* and *duco.*]

The act of conveying over. *Entick.*

TRANSE, *n.* Ecstasy. [See TRANCE.]

TRANS-EL-E-MENT-A'TION, *n.* [*trans* and *element.*]

The change of the elements of one body into those of another, as of the bread and wine into the actual body and blood of Christ; transubstantiation. *Burnet.*

TRAN'SEPT, *n.* [L. *trans* and *septum.*] The transverse portion of a cruciform church, being one of the arms projecting each way on the side of the stem of the cross. *Gwilt.*

TRAN-SEX'ION, (-sek'shun,) *n.* Change of sex.

TRANS-FER', *v. t.* [L. *transfero*; *trans* and *fero*, to carry.]

1. To convey from one place or person to another; to transport or remove to another place or person; as, to *transfer* the laws of one country to another. The seat of government was *transferred* from New York to Albany. We say, a war is *transferred* from France to Germany. Pain, or the seat of disease in the body, is often *transferred* from one part to another.

2. To make over; to pass; to convey, as a right, from one person to another; to sell; to give. The title to land is *transferred* by deed. The property of a bill of exchange may be *transferred* by indorsement. Stocks are *transferred* by assignment, or entering the same under the name of the purchaser in the proper books.

TRANS'FER, *n.* The removal conveyance of a thing from one place or person another.

2. The conveyance of right, title, or property, either real or personal, from one person to another, either by sale, by gift, or otherwise.

TRANS-FER'A-BLE, *a.* That may be transferred or conveyed from one place or person to another.

2. Negotiable, as a note, bill of exchange, or other evidence of property, that may be conveyed from one person to another by indorsement or other writing. The stocks of the public, and of companies, are *transferable.*

TRANS-FER'RED, *pp.* Conveyed from one to another.

TRANS-FER-REE', *n.* The person to whom a transfer is made. *Hamilton.*

TRANS-FER'RENCE, *n.* Act of transferring.

TRANS-FER'RER, *n.* One who makes a transfer or conveyance.

TRANS-FER'RING, *ppr.* Removing from one place or person to another; conveying to another, as a right.

TRANS-FIG-U-RA'TION, *n.* [Fr. See TRANSFIGURE.] A change of form; *particularly*, the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Savior on the mount. See *Matt.* xvii.

2. A feast held by the Roman Catholic church on the 6th of August, in commemoration of the miraculous change above mentioned. *Cyc.*

TRANS-FIG'URE, (-fig'yur,) *v. t.* [L. *trans* and *figura*; Fr. *transfigurer.*]

To transform; to change the outward form or appearance.

And was *transfigured* before them. — Matt. xvi.

TRANS-FIG'UR-ED, *pp.* Changed in form.

TRANS-FIG'UR ING, *ppr.* Transforming; changing the external form

TRANS-FIX', *v. t.* [L. *transfixus*, *transfigo*; *trans* and *figo.*]

To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon; as, to *transfix* one with a dart or spear. *Dryden.*

TRANS-FIX'ED, (-fikst',) *pp.* Pierced through.

TRANS-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Piercing through with a pointed weapon.

TRANS'FO-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *transforo.*]

To bore through.

TRANS'FO-RA-TED, *pp.* Pierced; perforated.

TRANS'FO-RA-TING, *ppr.* Boring through.

TRANS-FORM', *v. t.* [Fr. *transformer*; L. *trans* and *forma.*]

1. To change the form of; to change the shape or appearance; to metamorphose; as, a caterpillar *transformed* into a butterfly.

2. To change one substance into another; to transmute. The alchemists sought to *transform* lead into gold.

3. In *theology*, to change the natural disposition and temper of man from a state of enmity to God and his law into the image of God, or into a disposition and temper conformed to the will of God.

Be ye *transformed* by the renewing of your mind. — Rom. xii.

4. In *the Roman Catholic church*, to change the elements, bread and wine, into the flesh and blood of Christ.

5. Among *the mystics*, to change the contemplative soul into a divine substance, by which it is lost or swallowed up in the divine nature.

6. In *algebra*, to change an equation into another of a different form, without destroying the equality of its members; to change into another form without altering the value.

TRANS-FORM', *v. i.* To be changed in form; to be metamorphosed.

His hair *transforms* to down. *Addison.*

TRANS-FORM-A'TION, *n.* The act or operation of changing the form or external appearance.

2. Metamorphosis; change of form in insects; as from a caterpillar to a butterfly.

3. Transmutation; the change of one metal into another, as of copper or tin into gold.

4. The change of the soul into a divine substance, as among the mystics.

5. Transubstantiation.

6. In *theology*, a change of heart in man, by which his disposition and temper are conformed to the divine image; a change from enmity to holiness and love.

7. In *algebra*, the change of an equation into one of a different form, without destroying the equality of its members; a change into another form without altering the value. *A. D. Stanley.*

TRANS-FORM'A-TIVE, *a.* Having power or a tendency to transform. *Davies.*

TRANS-FORM'ED, *pp.* Changed in form or external appearance; metamorphosed; transmuted; renewed.

TRANS-FORM'ING, *ppr.* Changing the form or external appearance; metamorphosing; transmuting; renewing.

2. *a.* Effecting, or able to effect, a change of form or state; as, the *transforming* power of true religion.

TRANS-FREIGHT', (trans-frāt',) *v. t.* To pass over the sea. [*Not in use.*] *Waterland.*

TRANS-FRE-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *trans* and *fretum*, a strait.]

The passing over a strait or narrow sea. [*Little used.*] *Davies.*

TRANS-FUND', *v. t.* [L. *transfundo.*]

To pour from one vessel into another. [*Not used.*]

TRANS-FUND'ED, *pp.* Transfused.

TRANS-FUND'ING, *ppr.* Transfusing. *Barrow.*

TRANS-FUSE', (trans-fūze',) *v. t.* [L. *transfusus*, *transfundo*; *trans* and *fundo.*]

1. To pour, as liquor, out of one vessel into another.

2. To transfer, as blood, from one animal to another.

3. To cause to pass from one to another; to cause to be instilled or imbibed; as, to *transfuse* a spirit of patriotism from one to another; to *transfuse* a love of letters.

TRANS-FUS'ED, *pp.* Poured from one vessel into another

TRANS-FU'SI-BLE, (-fū'zo-bl,) *a.* That may be transfused, &c. *Boyle.*

TRANS-FUS'ING, *ppr.* Pouring out of one vessel into another; transferring.

TRANS-FU'SION, (trans-fū'zhun,) *n.* The act of pouring, as liquor, out of one vessel into another. In chemistry and pharmacy, *transfusions* of liquors are frequent. *Cyc.*

2. The act or operation of transferring the blood of one animal into the vascular system of another by means of a tube. *Cyc.*

TRANS-GRESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *transgresser*; L. *transgressus*, *transgredior*; *trans* and *gradior*, to pass.]

1. To pass over or beyond any limit; to surpass. *Dryden.*

2. In *a moral sense*, to overpass any rule prescribed as the limit of duty; to break or violate a law, civil or moral. To *transgress* a divine law, is sin. Legislators should not *transgress* laws of their own making.

TRANS-GRESS', *v. i.* To offend by violating a law; to sin. 1 *Chron.* ii.

TRANS-GRESS'ED, (trans-grest',) *pp.* Overpassed; violated.

TRANS-GRESS'ING, *ppr.* Passing beyond; surpassing; violating; sinning.

TRANS-GRES'SION, (-gresh'un,) *n.* [Fr.] The act of passing over or beyond any law or rule of moral duty; the violation of a law or known principle of rectitude; breach of command.

He mourned because of the *transgression* of them that had been carried away. — Ezra x.

Forgive thy people all their *transgressions.* — 1 Kings viii.

2. Fault; offense; crime. *Shak.*

TRANS-GRES'SION-AL, (-gresh'un-al,) *a.* That violates a law or rule of duty.

TRANS-GRESS'IVE, *a.* Faulty; culpable; apt to transgress. *Brown.*

TRANS-GRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* By transgressing.

TRANS-GRESS'OR, *n.* One who breaks a law or violates a command; one who violates any known rule or principle of rectitude; a sinner.

The way of *transgressors* is hard. — Prov. xiii.

TRAN-SHIP', *v. t.* [*trans* and *ship.*] To convey from one ship to another; *a commercial word.*

TRAN-SHIP'MENT, *n.* The act of transferring, as goods, from one ship to another.

TRAN-SHIP'PED, (-shipt',) *pp.* Carried from one ship to another.

TRAN-SHIP'PING, *ppr.* Carrying from one ship to another.

TRAN'SIENT, (tran'shent,) *a.* [L. *transiens, transeo; trans* and *eo.*]

1. Passing; not stationary; hence, of short duration; not permanent; not lasting or durable. How *transient* are the pleasures of this life!

Measured this *transient* world. *Milton.*

2. Hasty; momentary; imperfect; as, a *transient* view of a landscape.

Transient person; a person that is passing or traveling through a place; one without a settled habitation. *America.*

Transient effect, in *painting*, is a representation of appearances in nature produced by causes which are not stationary, as the shadows cast by a passing cloud. The term ACCIDENTS has often the same signification. *Jocelyn.*

TRAN'SIENT-LY, (-shent-,) *adv.* [Supra.] In passage; for a short time; not with continuance.

I touch here but *transiently* — on some few of those many rules of imitating nature, which Aristotle drew from Homer. *Dryden.*

TRAN'SIENT-NESS, (-shent-,) *n.* [Supra.] Shortness of continuance; speedy passage.

TRAN-SIL'I-ENCE, } *n.* [L. *transiliens, transilio;*
TRAN-SIL'I-EN-CY, } *trans* and *salio.*]

A leap from thing to thing. [*Not much used.*] *Glanville.*

TRANS'IT, *n.* [L. *transitus*, from *transeo.*]

1. A passing; a passing over or through; conveyance; as, the *transit* of goods through a country.

2. The passing of an inferior planet across the sun's disk. I witnessed the *transit* of Venus over the sun's disk, June 3, 1769. When a smaller body passes behind a larger, it is said to suffer an *occultation.*

3. The culmination or passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place.

TRANS'IT, *v. t.* To pass over the disk of a heavenly body. *Cyc.*

TRANS'IT-DU'TY, *n.* A duty paid on goods that pass through a country.

TRANS'IT-ED, *pp.* Passed over the disk of a heavenly body.

TRAN-SI''TION, (tran-sizh'un,) *n.* [L. *transitio.*]

1. Passage from one place or state to another; change; as, the *transition* of the weather from hot to cold. Sudden *transitions* are sometimes attended with evil effects.

The spots are of the same color throughout, there being an immediate *transition* from white to black. *Woodward.*

2. In *rhetoric*, a passing from one subject to another. This should be done by means of some connection in the parts of the discourse, so as to appear natural and easy.

He with *transition* sweet new speech resumes. *Milton.*

3. In *music*, a change of key from major to minor, or the contrary; or, in short, a change from any one genus or key to another; also, the softening of a distinct interval by the introduction of intermediate sounds. *Cyc. Busby.*

Transition rocks; in *geology*, a name formerly applied to the lowest uncrystalline stratified rocks, supposed to contain no fossils, and so called because thought to have been formed when the world was passing from an uninhabitable to a habitable state. *Dana.*

TRAN-SI''TION-AL, (-sizh'un-,) *a.* Containing or denoting transition.

TRANS'I-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of passing. *Bacon.*

2. In *grammar*, a *transitive verb* is one which is or may be followed by an object; a verb expressing an action which passes from the agent to an object, from the subject which *does* to the object on which it is *done*. Thus, "Cicero *wrote* letters to Atticus." In this sentence, the act of writing, performed by Cicero, the agent, terminates on letters, the object. All verbs not passive may be arranged in two classes, *transitive* and *intransitive*. In English, this division is correct and complete.

TRANS'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a transitive manner.

TRANS'I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being transitive.

TRANS'I-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* [See TRANSITORY.] With short continuance.

TRANS'I-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* A passing with short continuance; speedy departure or evanescence. Who is not convinced of the *transitoriness* of all sublunary happiness?

TRANS'I-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *transitorius.*]

1. Passing without continuance; continuing a short time; fleeting; speedily vanishing.

O Lord, comfort and succor all them who, in this *transitory* life, are in trouble. *Com. Prayer.*

2. In *law*, a *transitory action* is one which may be brought in any county, as actions for debt, detinue, slander, and the like. It is opposed to *local action.* *Blackstone. Bouvier.*

TRANS-LAT'A-BLE, *a.* [from *translate.*] Capable of being translated or rendered into another language.

TRANS-LATE', *v. t.* [L. *translatus*, from *transfero; trans*, over, and *fero*, to bear; Sp. *trasladar*; It. *traslatare.*]

1. To bear, carry, or remove, from one place to another. It is applied to the removal of a bishop from one see to another.

The bishop of Rochester, when the king would have *translated* him to a better bishopric, refused. *Camden.*

2. To remove or convey to heaven, as a human being, without death.

By faith Enoch was *translated*, that he should not see death. — Heb. xi.

3. To transfer; to convey from one to another. 2 *Sam.* iii.

4. To cause to remove from one part of the body to another; as, to *translate* a disease.

5. To change.

Happy is your grace,
That can *translate* the stubbornness of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a style. *Shak.*

6. To interpret; to render into another language; to express the sense of one language in the words of another. The Old Testament was *translated* into the Greek language more than two hundred years before Christ. The Scriptures are now *translated* into most of the languages of Europe and Asia.

7. To explain.

TRANS-LAT'ED, *pp.* Conveyed from one place to another; removed to heaven without dying; rendered into another language.

TRANS-LAT'ING, *ppr.* Conveying or removing from one place to another; conveying to heaven without dying; interpreting in another language.

TRANS-LA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *translatio.*]

1. The act of removing or conveying from one place to another; removal; as, the *translation* of a disease from the foot to the breast.

2. The removal of a bishop from one see to another.

3. The removal of a person to heaven without subjecting him to death.

4. The act of turning into another language; interpretation; as, the *translation* of Virgil or Homer.

5. That which is produced by turning into another language; a version. We have a good *translation* of the Scriptures.

TRANS-LA-TI''TIOUS, (-tish'us,) *a.* Transposed; transported.

TRANS-LA'TIVE, *a.* Taken from others.

TRANS-LA'TOR, *n.* One who renders into another language; one who expresses the sense of words in one language by equivalent words in another.

TRANS'LA-TO-RY, *a.* Transferring; serving to translate. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANS-LA'TRESS, *n.* A female translator.

TRANS-LO-CA''TION, *n.* [L. *trans* and *locatio, loco.*]

Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places; or rather substitution of one thing for another.

There happened certain *translocations* of animal and vegetable substances at the deluge. *Woodward.*

TRANS-LU'CEN-CY, } *n.* [L. *translucens; trans*,
TRANS-LU'CENCE, } through, and *luceo*, to shine.]

1. The property of transmitting rays of light without permitting objects to be seen.

2. Transparency.

TRANS-LU'CENT, *a.* Transmitting rays of light without permitting objects to be seen.

2. Transparent; clear.

Replenished from the cool, *translucent* springs. *Pope.*

TRANS-LU'CENT-LY, *adv.* In a translucent manner.

TRANS-LU'CID, *a.* [L. *translucidus*, supra.]

Transparent; clear. [See TRANSLUCENT.] *Bacon.*

TRANS-MA-RINE', (-ma-reen',) *a.* [L. *transmarinus; trans* and *marinus: mare*, sea.]

Lying or being beyond the sea. *Howell.*

TRANS-MEW', (-mū',) *v. t.* [Fr. *transmuer*; L. *transmuto.*]

To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

TRANS'MI-GRANT, *a.* [See TRANSMIGRATE.] Migrating; passing into another country or state for residence, or into another form or body.

TRANS'MI-GRANT, *n.* One who migrates, or leaves his own country and passes into another for settlement. *Bacon.*

2. One who passes into another state or body.

TRANS'MI-GRATE, *v. i.* [L. *transmigro; trans* and *migro*, to migrate.]

1. To migrate; to pass from one country or jurisdiction to another, for the purpose of residing in it; as men or families. *Brown.*

2. To pass from one body into another.

Their souls may *transmigrate* into each other. *Howell.*

TRANS'MI-GRA-TING, *ppr.* Passing from one country, state, or body, into another.

TRANS-MI-GRA'TION, *n.* The passing of men from one country to another for the purpose of residence, particularly of a whole people.

2. The passing of a thing into another state, as of one substance into another. *Hooker.*

3. The passing of the soul into another body, according to the opinion of Pythagoras.

TRANS'MI-GRA-TOR, *n.* One who transmigrates. *Ellis.*

TRANS-MI'GRA-TO-RY, *a.* Passing from one place, body, or state, to another. *Fuller.*

TRANS-MIS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *transmissible.*] The quality of being transmissible.

TRANS-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* [See TRANSMIT.] That may be transmitted or passed from one to another. *Blackstone. Burke.*

2. That may be transmitted through a transparent body.

TRANS-MIS'SION, (trans-mish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *transmissio.*]

1. The act of sending from one place or person to another; as, the *transmission* of letters, writings, papers, news, and the like, from one country to another; or the *transmission* of rights, titles, or privileges from father to son, and from one generation to another. *Newton. Bacon.*

2. The passing of a substance through any body, as of light through glass.

TRANS-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Transmitted; derived from one to another.

Itself a sun, it with *transmissive* light
Enlivens worlds denied to human sight. *Prior.*

TRANS-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *transmitto; trans* and *mitto*, to send.]

1. To send from one person or place to another; as, to *transmit* a letter or a memorial; to *transmit* dispatches; to *transmit* money or bills of exchange from one city or country to another. Light is *transmitted* from the sun to the earth; sound is *transmitted* by means of vibrations of the air. Our civil and religious privileges have been *transmitted* to us from our ancestors; and it is our duty to *transmit* them to our children.

2. To suffer to pass through; as, glass *transmits* light; metals *transmit* electricity.

TRANS-MIT'TAL, *n.* Transmission. *Swift.*

TRANS-MIT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Sent from one person or place to another; caused or suffered to pass through.

TRANS-MIT'TER, *n.* One who transmits.

TRANS-MIT'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be transmitted.

TRANS-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Sending from one person or place to another; suffering to pass through.

TRANS-MU-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See TRANSMUTE.] Susceptibility of change into another nature or substance.

TRANS-MU'TA-BLE, *a.* [from *transmute.*] Capable of being changed into a different substance, or into something of a different form or nature.

The fluids and solids of an animal body are *transmutable* into one another. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANS-MU'TA-BLY, *adv.* With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

TRANS-MU-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *transmutatio.*]

1. The change of any thing into another substance, or into something of a different nature. For a long time, the *transmutation* of base metals into gold was deemed practicable, but nature proved refractory, and the alchemists were frustrated.

2. In *geometry*, the change or reduction of one figure or body into another of the same area or solidity, but of a different form, as of a triangle into a square. *Brande.*

3. The change of colors, as in the case of a decoction of the nephritic wood. *Cyc.*

4. In *the vegetable economy*, the change of a plant into another form, as of wheat into chess, according to the popular opinion. [See CHESS.]

TRANS-MU-TA'TION-IST, *n.* One who believes in the transmutation of metals. *Lyell.*

TRANS-MUTE', *v. t.* [L. *transmuto; trans* and *muto*, to change.]

To change from one nature or substance into another. Water may be *transmuted* into ice, and ice into water; the juices of plants are *transmuted* into solid substances; but human skill has not been able to *transmute* lead or copper into gold.

A holy conscience sublimates every thing; it *transmutes* the common affairs of life into acts of solemn worship to God. *J. M. Mason.*

The caresses of parents and the blandishments of friends *transmute* us into idols. *Buckminster.*

TRANS-MŪT'ED, *pp.* Changed into another substance or nature.

TRANS-MŪT'ER, *n.* One that transmutes.

TRANS-MŪT'ING, *ppr.* Changing or transforming into another nature or substance.

TRAN'SŌM, *n.* [L. *transenna*, from *trans*, over, across.]

1. A beam or timber extended across the stern post of a ship, to strengthen the aft-part and give it due form. *Mar. Dict.*

2. In *architecture*, a horizontal mullion or cross-bar in a window; or a lintel over a door; the vane of a cross-staff. *Cyc. Johnson.*

TRANS'PA-DANE, *a.* [L. *trans* and *Padus*, the River Po.]

Being beyond the River Po. *Stephens.*

TRANS-PAR'EN-CY, *n.* [See TRANSPARENT.] That state or property of a body by which it suffers rays of light to pass through it, so that objects can be distinctly seen through it; diaphaneity. This is a property of glass, water, and air, which, when clear, admit the free passage of light. Transparency is opposed to OPAQUENESS.

2. A picture prepared on very thin cloth, and with semi-transparent materials, to be exhibited by light passing through it from behind.

TRANS-PAR'ENT, *a.* [Fr. *id.*; L. *trans* and *pareo*, to appear.]

1. Having the property of transmitting rays of light, so that bodies can be distinctly seen through; pervious to light; diaphanous; pellucid; as, *transparent* glass; a *transparent* diamond; opposed to OPAQUE.

2. Admitting the passage of light; open; porous; as, a *transparent* veil. *Dryden.*

TRANS-PAR'ENT-LY, *adv.* Clearly; so as to be seen through.

TRANS-PAR'ENT-NESS, *n.* The quality of being transparent; transparency.

TRANS-PASS', *v. t.* [*trans* and *pass.*] To pass over. [*Not in use.*] *Gregory.*

TRANS-PASS', *v. i.* To pass by or away. [*Not in use.*] *Daniel.*

TRANS-PIC'Ū-OUS, *a.* [L. *trans* and *specio*, to see.] Transparent; pervious to the sight.

The wide, *transpicuous* air. *Milton.*

TRANS-PIERCE', (-peers',) *v. t.* [Fr. *transperter.*] To pierce through; to penetrate; to permeate, to pass through.

His forceful spear the sides *transpierced*. *Dryden.*

TRANS-PIERC'ED, (-peerst',) *pp.* Pierced through; penetrated.

TRANS-PIERC'ING, *ppr.* Penetrating; passing through.

TRANS-PIR'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; from *transpire.*] Capable of being emitted through pores.

TRANS-PI-RA'TION, *n.* [Fr.; from *transpire.*] The act or process of passing off through the excretories of the skin; cutaneous exhalation; as, the *transpiration* of obstructed fluids. *Sharp.*

TRANS-PIRE', *v. t.* [Fr. *transpirer*; L. *transpiro*; *trans* and *spiro.*] To emit through the excretories of the skin; to send off in vapor.

TRANS-PIRE', *v. i.* To be emitted through the excretories of the skin; to exhale; to pass off in insensible perspiration; as, fluids *transpire* from the human body.

2. To escape from secrecy; to become public. The proceedings of the council have not yet *transpired.*

3. To happen or come to pass.

TRANS-PIR'ED, *pp.* Emitted through the excretories of the skin; exhaled.

2. Escaped from secrecy.

TRANS-PIR'ING, *ppr.* Exhaling; passing off in insensible perspiration becoming public.

TRANS-PLACE', *v. t.* [*trans* and *place.*] To remove; to put in a new place.

It was *transplaced* from the left side of the Vatican to a more eminent place. [*Little used.*] *Wilkins.*

TRANS-PLANT', *v. t.* [Fr. *transplanter*; *trans* and *plant*, L. *planto.*]

1. To remove and plant in another place; as, to *transplant* trees.

2. To remove and settle or establish for residence in another place; as, to *transplant* inhabitants. Salmanasser *transplanted* the Cuthites to Samaria.

3. To remove. *Clarendon. Milton.*

TRANS-PLANT-A'TION, *n.* The act of transplanting; the removal of a plant or of a settled inhabitant to a different place for growth or residence.

2. Removal; conveyance from one to another. Formerly men believed in the *transplantation* of diseases. *Baker. Cyc.*

TRANS-PLANT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Removed and planted or settled in another place.

TRANS-PLANT'ER, *n.* One who transplants.

2. A machine for transplanting trees.

TRANS-PLANT'ING, *ppr.* Removing and planting or settling in another place

TRAN-SPLEND'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *trans* and *splendens.* See SPLENDOR.]

Supereminent splendor. *More.*

TRAN-SPLEND'ENT, *a.* Resplendent in the highest degree.

TRAN-SPLEND'ENT-LY, *adv.* With eminent splendor. *More.*

TRANS-PŌRT', *v. t.* [L. *transporto*; *trans* and *porto*, to carry.]

1. To carry or convey from one place to another, either by means of beasts or vehicles on land, or by ships on water, or by balloons in air; as, to *transport* the baggage of an army; to *transport* goods from one country to another; to *transport* troops over a river.

2. To carry into banishment, as a criminal. Criminals are *transported* as a punishment for their crimes, which often amounts to banishment.

3. To hurry or carry away by violence of passion.

They laugh as if *transported* with some fit
Of passion. *Milton.*

4. To ravish with pleasure; to bear away the soul in ecstasy; as, to be *transported* with joy. *Milton.*

5. To remove from one place to another, as a ship by means of hawsers and anchors. *Mar. Dict.*

TRANS'PŌRT, *n.* Transportation; carriage; conveyance.

The Romans stipulated with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for *transport* and war. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A ship or vessel employed for transporting; particularly for carrying soldiers, warlike stores, or provisions, from one place to another, or to convey convicts to the place of their destination.

3. Rapture; ecstasy. The news of the victory was received with *transports* of joy.

4. A convict transported or sentenced to exile.

TRANS-PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be transported. *Beddoes.*

TRANS-PŌRT'ANCE, *n.* Conveyance. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TRANS-PŌR-TA'TION, *n.* The act of carrying or conveying from one place to another, either on beasts or in vehicles, by land, or water, or in air. Goods, in Asia, are *transported* on camels; in Europe and America, either on beasts or on carriages or sleds. But *transportation* by water is the great means of commercial intercourse.

2. Banishment for felony.

3. Transmission; conveyance. *Dryden.*

4. Transport; ecstasy. [*Little used.*] *South.*

5. Removal from one country to another; as, the *transportation* of plants.

TRANS-PŌRT'ED, *pp.* Carried; conveyed; removed; ravished with delight.

TRANS-PŌRT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a state of rapture.

TRANS-PŌRT'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of rapture. *Bp. Hall.*

TRANS-PŌRT'ER, *n.* One who transports or removes.

TRANS-PŌRT'ING, *ppr.* Conveying or carrying from one place to another; removing; banishing for a crime.

2. *a.* Ravishing with delight; bearing away the soul in pleasure; ecstatic; as, *transporting* joy.

TRANS-PŌRT'ING-LY, *adv.* Ravishingly.

TRANS-PŌRT'MENT, *n.* Transportation. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

TRANS-PŌS'AL, (trans-pōz'al,) *n.* [from *transpose.*] The act of changing the places of things, and putting each in the place which was before occupied by the other.

TRANS-PŌSE', (trans-pōze',) *v. t.* [Fr. *transposer*; *trans* and *poser*, to put.]

1. To change the place or order of things by putting each in the place of the other; as, to *transpose* letters, words, or propositions. *Locke.*

2. To put out of place. *Shak.*

3. In *algebra*, to bring any term of an equation from one side over to the other, without destroying the equation. Thus, if $a+b=c$, and we make $a=c-b$, then b is said to be *transposed.*

4. In *grammar*, to change the natural order of words.

5. In *music*, to change the key.

TRANS-PŌS'ED, (trans-pōzd',) *pp.* Being changed in place, and one put in the place of the other.

TRANS-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Changing the place of things, and putting each in the place of the other.

2. Bringing any term of an equation from one side over to the other.

3. Changing the natural order of words.

TRANS-PO-SI'TION, (-zish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *transpositio.*]

1. A changing of the places of things, and putting each in the place before occupied by the other; as, the *transposition* of words in a sentence.

2. The state of being reciprocally changed in place. *Woodward.*

3. In *algebra*, the bringing of any term of an equation from one side over to the other, without destroying the equation.

4. In *grammar*, a change of the natural order of words in a sentence. The Latin and Greek languages admit *transposition* without inconvenience to a much greater extent than the English.

5. In *music*, a change in the composition, either in the transcript or the performance, by which the whole is removed into another key. *Busby.*

TRANS-PO-SI'TION-AL, (-zish'un-al,) *a.* Pertaining to transposition. *Pegge.*

TRANS-POS'I-TIVE, *a.* Made by transposing; consisting in transposition.

TRANS-SHAPE', *v. t.* [*trans* and *shape.*] To change into another form.

TRANS-SHAP'ED, (-shāpt',) *pp.* Transformed.

TRANS-SHĀP'ING, *ppr.* Transforming.

TRANS-SHIP', *v. t.* See TRANSHIP.

TRAN-SUB-STAN'TIATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *transubstantier*; *trans* and *substance.*]

To change to another substance; as, to *transubstantiate* the sacramental elements, bread and wine, into the flesh and blood of Christ, according to the Roman Catholic doctrine.

TRAN-SUB-STAN'TIA-TED, *pp.* Changed to another substance.

TRAN-SUB-STAN'TIA-TING, *ppr.* Changing to another substance.

TRAN-SUB-STAN-TI-A'TION, (-stan-she-ā'shun,) *n.* Change of substance.

In *the Roman Catholic theology*, the supposed conversion of the bread and wine in the eucharist into the body and blood of Christ. *Cyc.*

TRAN-SUB-STAN'TIA-TOR, *n.* One who maintains the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation. *Barrow.*

TRAN-SU-DA'TION, *n.* [from *transude.*] The act or process of passing off through the pores of a substance, as sweat or other fluid. *Boyle.*

TRAN-SŪ'DA-TO-RY, *a.* Passing by transudation.

TRAN-SŪDE', *v. i.* [L. *trans* and *sudo*, to sweat.]

To pass through the pores or interstices of texture, as perspirable matter or other fluid; as, liquor may *transude* through leather or through wood.

TRAN-SŪD'ING, *ppr.* Passing through the pores of a substance, as sweat or other fluid.

TRAN-SŪME', *v. t.* [L. *transumo*; *trans* and *sumo*, to take.]

To take from one to another. [*Little used.*]

TRAN-SUMPT', (-sumt',) *n.* A copy or exemplification of a record. [*Not in use.*] *Herbert.*

TRAN-SUMP'TION, (-sum'shun,) *n.* The act of taking from one place to another. [*Little used.*] *South.*

TRAN-SUMPT'IVE, *a.* Taking from one to another.

TRANS-VEC'TION, *n.* [L. *transvectio.*]

The act of conveying or carrying over.

TRANS-VERS'AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *trans* and *versus.*]

Running or lying across; as, a *transversal* line. *Hale.*

TRANS-VERS'AL, *n.* In *geometry*, a straight or curved line which traverses or intersects any system of other lines; as a line intersecting the three sides of a triangle. *Brande.*

TRANS-VERS'AL-LY, *adv.* In a direction crosswise. *Wilkins.*

TRANS-VERSE', (-vers',) *a.* [L. *transversus*; *trans* and *versus*, *verto.*]

1. Lying or being across or in a cross direction; as, a *transverse* diameter or axis.

2. In *botany*, a *transverse* partition, in a pericarp is at right angles with the valves, as in a silique. *Martyn.*

TRANS'VERSE, *n.* The longer axis of an ellipse.

TRANS-VERSE', (-vers',) *v. t.* To overturn. [*Little used.*]

TRANS-VERS'ED, (-verst',) *pp.* Overturned.

TRANS-VERSE'LY, (-vers'le,) *adv.* In a cross direction; as, to cut a thing *transversely.*

At Stonehenge, the stones lie *transversely* upon each other. *Sullingfleet.*

TRANS-VERS'ING, *ppr.* Overturning.

TRAN'TER, *n.* A carrier. [*Various dialects in England.*] *Halliwell.*

TRAP, *n.* [Sax. *tropp*, *trepp*; Fr. *trape*; It. *trapola* Sp. *trampa.*]

1. An engine that shuts suddenly or with a spring, used for taking game; as, a *trap* for foxes. A *trap* is a very different thing from a *snare*; though the latter word may be used in a figurative sense for a *trap.*

2. An engine for catching men. [*Not used in the United States.*]

3. An ambush; a stratagem; any device by which men or other animals may be caught unawares.

Let their table be made a snare and a *trap*. — Rom. xi.

4. A play in which a ball is thrown up into the air by striking the end of a balanced stick on which it rests, and is then struck with a bat. *Strutt.*

TRAP, *n.* [Sw. *trappa*, Dan. *trappe*, a stair, because the rocks of this class often occur in large, tabular masses, rising one above another, like steps.]

A heavy, igneous rock, of a greenish-black or grayish color, consisting of an intimate mixture of feldspar and hornblende. When the hornblende is replaced by augite, it is termed BASALT; and when, in addition, the feldspar is replaced by Labradorite, the rock is called DOLERITE. GREENSTONE is another name for the rock. *Dana.*

TRAP, *v. t.* To catch in a trap; as, to *trap* foxes or beaver.

2. To insnare; to take by stratagem.

I *trapped* the foe. *Dryden.*

3. To adorn; to dress with ornaments. [See TRAPPINGS.] [*The verb is little used in this sense.*] *Spenser.*

TRAP, *v. t.* To set traps for game; as, to *trap* for beaver.

TRA-PAN', *v. t.* [Sax. *treppan*; from *trap*.] To insnare; to catch by stratagem. *South.*

TRA-PAN', *n.* A snare; a stratagem.

TRA-PAN'NER, *n.* One who insnares.

TRA-PAN'NING, *ppr.* Insnaring.

TRAP'-DOOR, *n.* [*trap* and *door*.] A door in a floor, which shuts close like a valve. *Ray.*

TRAPE, *v. i.* To traipse; to walk carelessly and sluttishly. [*Not much used.*]

TRAPES, *n.* A slattern; an idle, sluttish woman.

TRA-PE'ZI-AN, *a.* [See TRAPEZIUM.] In *crystallography*, having the lateral planes composed of trapeziums situated in two ranges, between two bases.

TRA-PE'ZI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a trapezium.

TRA-PE'ZI-UM, *n.*; *pl.* TRAPEZIA or TRAPEZIUMS. [L., from Gr. τραπεζιον, a little table.]

1. In *geometry*, a plane figure contained under four right lines, of which both the opposite pairs are not parallel. *Hutton.*

2. In *anatomy*, a bone of the carpus.

TRAP-E-ZO-HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. τραπεζιον and ἑδρα, side.]

A solid bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapeziums. *Cleaveland.*

TRAP'E-ZOID, *n.* [Gr. τραπεζιον and εἰδος.]

A plane, four-sided figure, having two of the opposite sides parallel to each other. *Olmsted.*

TRAP-E-ZOID'AL, *a.* Having the form of a trapezoid.

2. Having the surface composed of twenty-four trapeziums, all equal and similar. *Cleaveland.*

TRAP'PE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to or denoting trap or trap-rock.

TRAP'PED, (trapt,) *pp.* Caught in a trap; insnared.

TRAP'PER, *n.* [from TRAP.] One who sets traps to catch beavers and other wild animals, usually for furs. *Irving.*

TRAP'PING, *ppr.* Setting traps for wild animals; *used also as a noun.*

TRAP'PINGS, *n. pl.* [from *trap*. The primary sense is, that which is set, spread, or put on.]

1. Ornaments of horse furniture.

> Caparisons and steeds,
> Bases and tinsel *trappings*. *Milton.*

2. Ornaments; dress; external and superficial decorations.

> These but the *trappings* and the suits of woe. *Shak.*
> *Trappings* of life, for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*
> Affectation is part of the *trappings* of folly. *Rambler.*

TRAP'PIST, *n.* One of a very strict religious order founded in 1140, in the valley of La Trappe, and still existing in Normandy.

TRAP'POUS, *a.* [from *trap*, in geology. It ought to be TRAPPY.]

Pertaining to trap; resembling trap, or partaking of its form or qualities. *Kirwan.*

TRAPS, *n. pl.* Goods, furniture, &c. *Halliwell.*

TRAP'STICK, *n.* A stick used by boys at the game of trap; hence, a slender leg. *Addison.*

TRAP'-TO-FA, } *n.* A kind of sandstone made up
TRAP'-TUFF, } of fragments and earthy materials from trap-rocks. *Dana.*

TRASH, *n.* [In G. *drüse* is a gland; *drusen*, dregs. In Sw. *trasa* is a rag. The word may be allied to *thrash*.]

1. Any waste or worthless matter

> Who steals my purse, steals *trash*. *Shak.*

2. Loppings of trees; bruised canes, &c. In *the West Indies*, the decayed leaves and stems of canes are called *field-trash*; the bruised or macerated rind of canes is called *cane-trash*; and both are called *trash*. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

3. Fruit or other matter improper for food, but eaten by children, &c. It is used particularly of unripe fruits.

4. A worthless person. [*Not proper.*] *Shak.*

5. A piece of leather or other thing fastened to a dog's neck, to retard his speed.

TRASH, *v. t.* To lop; to crop. *Warburton.*

2. To strip of leaves; as, to *trash* ratoons. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

3. To crush; to humble; as, to *trash* the Jews. *Hammond.*

4. To clog; to encumber; to hinder. *Shak.*

TRASH, *v. i.* To follow with violence and trampling. *Todd.*

TRASH'ED, (trasht,) *pp.* Lopped; stripped of leaves.

TRASH'Y, *a.* Waste; rejected; worthless; useless. *Dryden.*

TRASS, *n.* A volcanic earth or mud-rock resembling puzzolana, used as a cement; or a coarse sort of plaster or mortar, durable in water, and used to line cisterns and other reservoirs of water. The Dutch trass is made of a soft rock-stone, found near Collen, on the lower part of the Rhine. It is burnt like lime, and reduced to powder in mills. It is of a grayish color. *Cyc.*

TRAU'LISM, *n.* A stammering. [*Not in use.*]

TRAU-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. τραυμα, a wound.]

1. Pertaining to or applied to wounds. *Coxe.*

2. Vulnerary; adapted to the cure of wounds. *Wiseman.*

TRAU-MAT'IC, *n.* A medicine useful in the cure of wounds.

TRAV'AIL, (trav'il,) *v. i.* [Fr. *travailler*; W. *travaelu*, to toil; a compound of W. *tra*, that is, *tras*, L. *trans*, over, beyond, and *mael*, work, Eng. *moil*; It. *travagliare*; Sp. *trabajar*.]

1. To labor with pain; to toil.

2. To suffer the pangs of childbirth; to be in parturition. *Gen. xxiv.*

TRAV'AIL, *v. t.* To harass; to tire; as, troubles sufficient to *travail* the realm. [*Not in use.*] *Hayward.*

TRAV'AIL, *n.* Labor with pain; severe toil.

> As every thing of price, so doth this require *travail*. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

2. Parturition; as, a severe *travail*; an easy *travail*.

TRAV'AIL-ED, *pp.* Harassed; labored in childbirth.

TRAV'AIL-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Laboring with toil; being in parturition. *Is. xlii.*

TRAVE, } *n.* [Sp. *traba*; Fr. *entraves*. See TRAM-
TRAV'IS, } MEL.]

1. A wooden frame to confine a horse while the smith is setting his shoes. This is not used for horses in America, but a similar frame is used for confining oxen for shoeing.

2. A beam; a lay of joists; a traverse. *Wood.*

TRAV'EL, *v. t.* [A different orthography and application of TRAVAIL.]

1. To walk; to go or march on foot; as, to *travel* from London to Dover, or from New York to Philadelphia. So we say, a man ordinarily *travels* three miles an hour.

[This is the proper sense of the word, which implies *toil*.]

2. To journey; to ride to a distant place in the same country; as, a man *travels* for his health; he is *traveling* to Virginia. A man *traveled* from London to Edinburgh in five days.

3. To go to a distant country, or to visit foreign states or kingdoms, either by sea or land. It is customary for men of rank and property to *travel* for improvement; Englishmen *travel* to France and Italy; some men *travel* for pleasure or curiosity; others *travel* to extend their knowledge of natural history.

4. To pass; to go; to move. News *travels* with rapidity.

> Time *travels* in divers paces with divers persons. *Shak.*

5. To labor. [See TRAVAIL.]

6. To move, walk, or pass, as a beast, a horse, ox, or camel. A horse *travels* fifty miles in a day; a camel, twenty.

TRAV'EL, *v. t.* To pass; to journey over; as, to *travel* the whole kingdom of England.

> I *travel* this profound. *Milton.*

2. To force to journey.

> The corporations — shall not be *traveled* forth from their franchises. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

TRAV'EL, *n.* A passing on foot; a walking.

2. Journey; a passing or riding from place to place.

> His *travels* ended at his country-seat. *Dryden.*

3. *Travel* or *travels*; a journeying to a distant country or countries. The gentleman has just returned from his *travels*.

4. The distance which a man rides in the performance of his official duties; or the fee paid for passing that distance; as, the *travel* of the sheriff is twenty miles; or that of a representative is seventy miles; his *travel* is a dollar for every twenty miles. *United States.*

5. *Travels*, in *the plural*; an account of occurrences and observations made during a journey; as, a book of *travels*; the title of a book that relates occurrences in traveling; as, *travels* in Italy.

6. Labor; toil; parturition. [See TRAVAIL.]

TRAV'EL-ED, *pp.* Gained or made by travel; as, *traveled* observations. [*Unusual.*] *Quart. Rev.*

2. *a.* Having made journeys. *Wotton.*

TRAV'EL-ER, *n.* One who travels in any way. *Job xxxi.*

2. One who visits foreign countries.

3. In *ships*, an iron ring made to travel on a rope or boom. *Totten.*

TRAV'EL-ER'S JOY, *n.* The Clematis vitalba, a climbing plant with white flowers. *Loudon.*

TRAV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Walking; going; making a journey. *Matt. xxv.*

2. *a.* Pertaining to or connected with travel; as, a *traveling* companion, expenses, fees, &c.

TRAV'EL-ING, *n.* A passing from place to place; the act of performing a journey. *Ash.*

TRAV'EL-TAINT-ED, *a.* [*travel* and *tainted*.] Harassed; fatigued with travel. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TRAV'ERS, *adv.* [Fr.] [See TRAVERSE.] Across; athwart. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

TRAV'ERS-A-BLE, *a.* [See TRAVERSE, in law.] That may be traversed or denied; as, a *traversable* allegation.

TRAV'ERSE, *adv.* [Fr., *a traverse*.] Athwart; crosswise.

> The ridges of the field lay *traverse*. *Hayward.*

TRAV'ERSE, *prep.* [Supra.] Through; crosswise.

> He *traverse*
> The whole battalion views their order'dum. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

TRAV'ERSE, *a.* [Fr. *traverse*; *tra*, *tras*, and L. *versus*; *transversus*.]

Lying across; being in a direction across something else; as, paths cut with *traverse* trenches. *Hayward.*

> Oak — may be trusted in *traverse* work for summers. *Wotton.*

TRAV'ERSE, *n.* [Supra.] Any thing laid or built across.

> There is a *traverse* placed in the loft where she sitteth. *Bacon.*

2. Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; a cross accident. He is satisfied he should have succeeded, had it not been for unlucky *traverses* not in his power.

3. In *fortification*, a trench with a little parapet for protecting men on the flank; also, a wall raised across a work. *Cyc.*

4. In *architecture*, a gallery or loft of communication in a church or other large building. *Gwilt.*

5. In *navigation*, traverse sailing is the mode of computing the place of a ship by reducing several short courses made by sudden shifts or turns, to one longer course. *Olmsted.*

6. In *law*, a denial of what the opposite party has advanced in any stage of the pleadings. When the *traverse* or denial comes from the defendant, the issue is tendered in this manner, "and of this he puts himself on the country." When the *traverse* lies on the plaintiff, he prays "this may be inquired of by the country." *Blackstone.*

The technical words introducing a traverse, are *absque hoc*, without this; that is, without this which follows.

7. A turning; a trick.

TRAV'ERSE, *v. t.* To cross; to lay in a cross direction.

> The parts should be often *traversed* or crossed by the flowing of the folds. *Dryden.*

2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart; to obstruct.

> Frog thought to *traverse* this new project. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To wander over; to cross in traveling; as, to *traverse* the habitable globe.

> What seas you *traversed*, and what fields you fought. *Pope.*

4. To pass over and view; to survey carefully.

> My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties of this detestable vice, ingratitude. *South.*

5. To turn and point in any direction; as, to *traverse* a cannon. *Cyc.*

6. To plane in a direction across the grain of the wood; as, to *traverse* a board. *Cyc.*

7. In *law pleadings*, to deny what the opposite party has alleged. When the plaintiff or defendant advances new matter, he avers it to be true, and *traverses* what the other party has affirmed. So to *traverse* an indictment or an office, is to deny it.

To traverse a yard, in *sailing*, is to brace it aft.

TRAV'ERSE, *v. i.* In *fencing*, to use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction.

> To see thee fight, to see thee *traverse*. *Shak.*

2. To turn, as on a pivot; to move round; to swivel. The needle of a compass *traverses*; if it does not *traverse* well, it is an unsafe guide.

3. In *the manege*, to cut the thread crosswise, as a horse that throws his croup to one side and his head to the other. *Cyc.*

TRAV'ERSE-BOARD, *n.* [*traverse* and *board*.] In a *ship*, a small board to be hung in the steerage, and bored full of holes upon lines, showing the points of compass upon it. By moving a peg on this, the steersman keeps an account of the number of glasses a ship is steered on any point. *Cyc. Mar. Dict.*

TRAV'ERS-ER, *n.* A term in law for one who traverses or opposes a plea.

TRAV'ERSE-TA-BLE, *n.* [*traverse* and *table*.] In *navigation*, a table of difference of latitude and departure.

TRAV'ERS-ING, *ppr.* Crossing; passing over; thwarting; turning; denying.

TRAV'ER-TIN, *n.* A white concretionary limestone, usually hard and semi-crystalline, deposited from the water of springs holding lime in solution. *Lyell.*

TRAV'ES-TI-ED, (trav'es-tid,) *pp.* Disguised by dress; turned into ridicule.

TRAV'ES-TY, *a.* [Infra.] Having an unusual dress; disguised by dress so as to be ridiculous. It is applied to a book or composition translated in a manner to make it burlesque.

TRAV'ES-TY, *n.* A parody; a burlesque translation of a work. *Travesty* may be intended to ridicule ab-

surdity, or to convert a grave performance into a humorous one.

TRAV'ES-TY, *v. t.* [Fr. *travestir*; It. *travestire*; *tra*, *tras*, over, and Fr. *vestir*, *vêtir*, to clothe.]

To translate into such language as to render ridiculous or ludicrous.

G. Batista Lalli *travestied* Virgil, or turned him into Italian burlesque verse. *Cyc. Good's Sacred Idyls.*

TRAV'ES-TY-ING, *ppr.* Turning into ridicule.

TRAWL'ER, *n.* A fishing vessel which *trails* or drags a net behind it. [*Eng.*]

TRAY, *n.* [Sw. *trag*, Sax. *treg*, Dan. *trug*, a *trough*. It is the same word as Trough, differently written; L. *trua.*]

A small trough or wooden vessel, sometimes scooped out of a piece of timber and made hollow, used for making bread in, chopping meat, and other domestic purposes.

TRAY'-TRIP, *n.* A kind of play. *Shak.*

TREACH'ER, TREACH'ET-OUR, TREACH'OUR, } (trech-,) *n.* [Fr. *tricheur.*]

A traitor. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

TREACH'ER-OUS, (trech'er-us,) *a.* [See Treachery.] Violating allegiance or faith pledged; faithless; traitorous to the state or sovereign; perfidious in private life; betraying a trust. A man may be *treacherous* to his country, or *treacherous* to his friend, by violating his engagements or his faith pledged.

TREACH'ER-OUS-LY, (trech'er-us-ly,) *adv.* By violating allegiance or faith pledged; by betraying a trust; faithlessly; perfidiously; as, to surrender a fort to an enemy *treacherously*; to disclose a secret *treacherously.*

You *treacherously* practised to undo me. *Otway.*

TREACH'ER-OUS-NESS, (trech'er-us-nes,) *n.* Breach of allegiance or of faith; faithlessness; perfidiousness.

TREACH'ER-Y, (trech'er-e,) *n.* [Fr. *tricherie*, a cheating; *tricher*, to cheat. This word is of the family of *trick*, *intrigue*, *intricate.*]

Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence. The man who betrays his country in any manner, violates his allegiance, and is guilty of *treachery.* This is treason. The man who violates his faith pledged to his friend, or betrays a trust in which a promise of fidelity is implied, is guilty of *treachery.* The disclosure of a secret committed to one in confidence, is *treachery.* This is perfidy.

TRÉA'CLE, (trē'kl,) *n.* [Fr. *theriaque*; It. *teriaca*; Sp. *triaca*; L. *theriaca*; Gr. Θηριακη, from Θηρ, a wild beast; Θηριακα φαρμακα.]

1. A viscid, uncrystallizable sirup, which drains from the sugar-refiner's molds, sometimes called Sugar-House Molasses. Molasses is the drainings of crude sugar. The word *treacle*, however, is often used for molasses.

2. A saccharine fluid, consisting of the inspissated juices or decoctions of certain vegetables, as the sap of the birch, sycamore, &c. *Cyc.*

3. A medicinal compound of various ingredients. [See Theriac.]

TRÉA'CLE-MUS'TARD, *n.* A plant of the genus Thlaspi, whose seeds are used in the theriaca; Mithridate mustard. *Cyc.*

TRÉA'CLE-WA'TER, *n.* A compound cordial, distilled with a spiritous menstruum from any cordial and sudorific drugs and herbs, with a mixture of Venice treacle. *Cyc.*

TREAD, (tred,) *v. i.*; *pret.* Trod; *pp.* Trod, Trodden. [Sax. *tredan*, *tredan*; Goth. *trudan*; D. *tred*, a step; *treeden*, to tread; G. *treten*; Dan. *træder*; Sw. *träda*; Gaelic, *troidh*, the foot; W. *troed*, the foot; *troediaw*, to use the foot, to tread. It coincides in elements with L. *trudo.*]

1. To set the foot.

Where'er you *tread*, the blushing flowers shall rise. *Pope.*
Fools rush in where angels fear to *tread.* *Burke.*

2. To walk or go.

Every place whereon the soles of your feet shall *tread*, shall be yours. — Deut. xi.

3. To walk with form or state.

Ye that stately *tread*, or lowly creep. *Milton.*

4. To copulate, as fowls. *Shak.*

To tread or *tread on*: to trample; to set the foot on in contempt.

Thou shalt *tread upon* their high places. — Deut. xxxiii.

TREAD, (tred,) *v. t.* To step or walk on.

Forbid to *tread* the promised land he saw. *Prior.*

2. To press under the feet.

3. To beat or press with the feet; as, to *tread* a path; to *tread* land when too light; a well-*trodden* path.

4. To walk in a formal or stately manner.

He thought she *trod* the ground with greater grace. *Dryden.*

5. To crush under the foot; to trample in contempt or hatred, or to subdue. *Ps.* xliv. lx.

6. To compress, as a fowl.

To tread the stage: to act as a stage-player; to perform a part in a drama.

To tread or *tread out*: to press out with the feet; to press out wine or wheat; as, to *tread out* grain with cattle or horses.

They *tread* their wine-presses and suffer thirst. — Job xxiv.

TREAD, (tred,) *n.* A step or stepping; pressure with the foot; as, a nimble *tread*; cautious *tread*; doubtful *tread.* *Milton. Dryden.*

2. Way; track; path. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

3. The act of copulation in birds.

4. Manner of stepping; as, a horse has a good *tread.*

5. In *architecture*, the horizontal part of a step, on which the foot is placed. *Brande.*

TREAD'ER, (tred'er,) *n.* One who treads. *Is.* xvi.

TREAD'ING, (tred'ing,) *ppr.* Stepping; pressing with the foot; walking on.

TREAD'ING, *n.* Act of pressing with the foot.

TREAD'LE, TRED'DLE, } (tred'dl,) } *n.* The part of a loom or other machine which is moved by the *tread* or foot.

2. The albuminous cords which unite the yelk of the egg to the white.

TREAD'-MILL, (tred'mill,) *n.* A mill worked by persons treading on steps upon the periphery of a wide horizontal wheel. It is used chiefly as a means of prison discipline.

TRÉAGUE, (treeg,) *n.* [Goth. *triggwa*; It. *tregua*; Ice. *trigd*, a truce, a league.]

A truce. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

TRÉA'SON, (trē'zn,) *n.* [Fr. *trahison*; Norm. *trahir*, to draw in, to betray, to commit treason, Fr. *trahir*, L. *traho.* See Draw and Duke.]

Treason is the highest crime, of a civil nature, of which a man can be guilty. Its signification is different in different countries. *In general*, it is the offense of attempting to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance, or of betraying the state into the hands of a foreign power. In *monarchies*, the killing of the king, or an attempt to take his life, is treason. In *England*, to imagine or compass the death of the king, or of the prince, or of the queen consort, or of the heir apparent of the crown, is high treason; as are many other offenses created by statute.

In *the United States*, treason is confined to the actual levying of war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. *Constitution of the United States.*

Treason, in *Great Britain*, is of two kinds, *high treason* and *petit treason.* *High treason* is a crime that immediately affects the king or state; such as the offenses just enumerated. *Petit treason* involves a breach of fidelity, but affects individuals. Thus, for a wife to kill her husband, a servant his master or lord, or an ecclesiastic his lord or ordinary, is *petit treason.* But in the United States this crime is unknown; the killing, in the latter cases, being murder only.

TRÉA'SON-A-BLE, (trē'zn-a-bl,) *a.* Pertaining to treason; consisting of treason; involving the crime of treason, or partaking of its guilt.

Most men's heads had been intoxicated with imaginations of plots and *treasonable* practices. *Clarendon.*

TRÉA'SON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being treasonable.

TRÉA'SON-A-BLY, *adv.* In a treasonable manner.

TRÉA'SON-OUS, for Treasonable, is not in use.

TREAS'URE, (trezh'ur,) *n.* [Fr. *tresor*; Sp. and It. *tesoro*; L. *thesaurus*; Gr. Θησαυρος.]

1. Wealth accumulated; *particularly*, a stock or store of money in reserve. Henry VII. was frugal and penurious, and collected a great *treasure* of gold and silver.

2. A great quantity of any thing collected for future use.

We have *treasures* in the field, of wheat and of barley, and of oil and of honey. — Jer. xli.

3. Something very much valued. *Ps.* cxxxv.

Ye shall be a peculiar *treasure* to me. — Ex. xix.

4. Great abundance.

In whom are hid all the *treasures* of wisdom and knowledge. — Col. ii.

TREAS'URE, (trezh'ur,) *v. t.* To hoard; to collect and deposit, either money or other things, for future use; to lay up; as, to *treasure* gold and silver; usually with *up.* Sinners are said to *treasure up* wrath against the day of wrath. *Rom.* ii.

TREAS'URE-CIT-Y, (trezh'ur-sit-e,) *n.* A city for stores and magazines. *Ez.* i.

TREAS'URE-ED, (trezh'urd,) *pp.* Hoarded; laid up for future use.

TREAS'URE-HOUSE, (trezh'ur-hous,) *n.* A house or building where treasures and stores are kept. *Taylor.*

TREAS'UR-ER, (trezh'ur-er,) *n.* One who has the care of a treasure or treasury; an officer who receives the public money arising from taxes and duties, or other sources of revenue, takes charge of the same, and disburses it upon orders drawn by the proper authority. Incorporated companies and private societies have also their *treasurers.*

In *England*, the lord high treasurer is the principal officer of the crown, under whose charge is all the national revenue.

The treasurer of the household, in the absence of the lord-steward, has power with the controller and other officers of the Green-cloth, and the steward of the Marshalsea, to hear and determine treasons, felonies, and other crimes committed within the king's palace. There is also the treasurer of the navy, and the treasurers of the county. *Cyc.*

TREAS'UR-ER-SHIP, (trezh'ur-er-ship,) *n.* The office of treasurer.

TREAS'UR-ESS, (trezh'ur-es,) *n.* A female who has charge of a treasure. *Dering.*

TREAS'URE-TROVE, (trezh'ur-trōve,) *n.* [*treasure* and Fr. *trouvé*, found.]

Any money, bullion, and the like, found in the earth, the owner of which is not known. *Eng. Laws.*

TREAS'UR-ING, *ppr.* Hoarding; laying up for future use.

TREAS'UR-Y, (trezh'ur-e,) *n.* A place or building in which stores of wealth are reposited; *particularly*, a place where the public revenues are deposited and kept, and where money is disbursed to defray the expenses of government.

2. A building appropriated for keeping public money. *John* viii. Also for keeping accounts of public money.

3. The officer or officers of the treasury department.

4. A repository of abundance. *Ps.* cxxxv.

TREAT, (treet,) *v. t.* [Fr. *traiter*; It. *trattare*; Sp. *tratar*; L. *tracto*; Sax. *trahtian.*]

1. To handle; to manage; to use. Subjects are usually faithful or treacherous, according as they are well or ill *treated.* To *treat* prisoners ill, is the characteristic of barbarians. Let the wife of your bosom be kindly *treated.*

2. To discourse on. This author *treats* various subjects of morality.

3. To handle in a particular manner, in writing or speaking; as, to *treat* a subject diffusely.

4. To give food or drink, especially the latter, as a compliment or expression of regard; as, to *treat* the whole company.

5. To negotiate; to settle; as, to *treat* a peace. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

6. To manage in the application of remedies; as, to *treat* a disease or a patient.

7. To subject to the action of; as, to *treat* a substance with sulphuric acid. *Ure.*

TREAT, *v. i.* To discourse; to handle in writing or speaking; to make discussions. Cicero *treats* of the nature of the gods; he *treats* of old age and of duties.

2. To come to terms of accommodation

Inform us, — will the emperor *treat*? *Swift.*

3. To give food or drink, especially the latter, as a compliment or expression of regard.

To treat with; to negotiate; to make and receive proposals for adjusting differences. Envoys were appointed to *treat with* France, but without success.

TREAT, *n.* An entertainment given as an expression of regard; as, a parting *treat.* *Dryden.*

2. Something given for entertainment; as, a rich

3. *Emphatically*, a rich entertainment. [*treat.*

TREAT'A-BLE, *a.* Moderate; not violent.

The heats or the colds of seasons are less *treatable* than with us. [*Not in use.*] *Temple.*

TREAT'A-BLY, *adv.* Moderately. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

TREAT'ED, *pp.* Handled; managed; used; discoursed on; entertained.

TREAT'ER, *n.* One that treats; one that handles or discourses on; one that entertains.

TREAT'ING, *ppr.* Handling; managing; using; discoursing on; entertaining.

TREAT'ISE, (treet'is,) *n.* [L. *tractatus.*]

A tract; a written composition on a particular subject, in which the principles of it are discussed or explained. A treatise is of an indefinite length; but it implies more form and method than an essay, and less fullness or copiousness than a system. *Cyc.*

TREAT'IS-ER, *n.* One who writes a treatise. [*Not used.*] *Featley.*

TREAT'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *traitement.*]

1. Management; manipulation; manner of mixing or combining, of decomposing, and the like; as, the *treatment* of substances in chemical experiments.

2. Usage; manner of using; good or bad behavior toward.

Accept such *treatment* as a swain affords. *Pope.*

3. Manner of applying remedies to cure; mode or course pursued to check and destroy; as, the *treatment* of a disease.

4. Manner of applying remedies to; as, the *treatment* of a patient.

TREAT'Y, *n.* [Fr. *traité*; It. *trattato.*]

1. Negotiation; act of treating for the adjustment of differences, or for forming an agreement; as, a *treaty* is on the carpet.

He cast by *treaty* and by traine
Her to persuade. *Spenser.*

2. An agreement, league, or contract, between two

or more nations or sovereigns, formally signed by commissioners properly authorized, and solemnly ratified by the several sovereigns, or the supreme power of each state. Treaties are of various kinds; as *treaties* for regulating commercial intercourse, *treaties* of alliance, offensive and defensive, *treaties* for hiring troops, *treaties* of peace, &c.

3. Entreaty. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TREAT'Y-MAK-ING, *a.* Authorized to make or form treaties. The *treaty-making* power is lodged in the executive government. In monarchies, it is vested in the king or emperor; in the United States of America, it is vested in the president, by and with the consent of the senate.

TREB'LE, (trib'l,) *a.* [*Fr. triple*; L. *triplex, triplus*; *tres*, three, and *plexus*, fold. This should be written TRIBLE.]

1. Threefold; triple; as, a lofty tower with *treble* walls. *Dryden.*

2. In *music*, acute; sharp; as, a *treble* sound. *Bacon.*

3. That plays or sings the highest part or most acute sounds; that plays or sings the treble; as, a *treble* violin or voice. *Cyc.*

TREB'LE, (trib'l,) *n.* The highest of the four principal parts in music; the part usually sung by females. This is sometimes called the FIRST TREBLE, to distinguish it from the SECOND TREBLE, which is sung by lower female voices.

TREB'LE, (trib'l,) *v. t.* [L. *triplico*; Fr. *tripler.*]

To make thrice as much; to make threefold. Compound interest soon *trebles* a debt.

TREB'LE, (trib'l,) *v. i.* To become threefold. A debt at compound interest soon *trebles* in amount.

TREB'LE-NESS, (trib'l-ness,) *n.* The state of being treble; as, the *trebleness* of tones. *Bacon.*

TREB'LY, (trib'le,) *adv.* In a threefold number or quantity; as, a good deed *trebly* recompensed.

TRE'BUCK-ET, } *n.* A cucking-stool; a tumbrel.
TREB'U-CHET, }

2. A kind of trap.

TRECK'-SCHUYT, *n.* [D., track-boat.] A covered boat for goods and passengers on the Dutch and Flemish canals. *Brande.*

TREE, *n.* [Sax. *treo, treow*; Dan. *tre*; Sw. *trä*, wood, and *träd*, a tree; Gr. *δενδρ*; Slav. *drevo*; Sans. *druh*, or *drus*. Qu. W. *dar*, an oak; Sans. *taru*, a tree. It is not easy to ascertain the real original orthography; most probably it was as in the Swedish or Greek.]

1. A plant whose stem or stock is woody, branched, and perennial, and above a certain size. Trees and shrubs differ only in size, and there is no absolute limit between them. When a plant of the above description is more than eight or ten feet high, and not climbing, it is generally called a *tree*. When it is less than this, it is called a *shrub*; but there are many exceptions to this, on both sides.

Trees are of various kinds; as *nuciferous*, or nut-bearing trees; *bacciferous*, or berry-bearing, *coniferous*, or cone-bearing, &c. Some are *forest-trees*, and useful for timber or fuel; others are *fruit-trees*, and cultivated in gardens and orchards; others are used chiefly for shade and ornament.

2. Something resembling a tree, consisting of a stem or stalk and branches; as, a genealogical *tree*.

3. In *ship-building*, pieces of timber are called *cheek-trees, cross-trees, roof-trees, trussel-trees*, &c.

4. In *Scripture*, a cross.

Jesus, "whom they slew and hanged on a *tree*. — Acts x.

5. Wood. [*Obs.*] *Wiclif.*

TREE, *v. t.* To drive to a tree; to cause to ascend a tree. A dog *trees* a squirrel.

TREE'-FROG, *n.* [*tree* and *frog.*] } A batrachian rep-
TREE'-TOAD, *n.* [*tree* and *toad.*] } tile, differing from proper frogs in having the extremities of their toes expanded into a rounded, viscous surface, that enables them to adhere to bodies, and to climb trees, where they remain all summer, living upon insects. There are numerous species. Their generic name in natural history is *Hyla*.

TREE'-GER-MAN'DER, *n.* A plant of the genus Teucrium. *Cyc.*

TREE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of trees. *Byron.*

TREE'-LOUSE, *n.* [*tree* and *louse.*] An insect of the genus Aphis.

TREE'-MOSS, *n.* A species of lichen. *Cyc.*

TREEN, *a.* Wooden; made of wood. [*Obs.*] *Camden.*

TREEN, *n.* The *old plural* of TREE. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

TREE'NAIL, (*commonly pronounced* trun'nel,) *n.* [*tree* and *nail.*]

A long, wooden pin, used in fastening the planks of a ship to the timbers. *Mar. Dict.*

TREE'-OF-LIFE', *n.* An evergreen tree of the genus Thuja.

TREE'-TOAD, *n.* [*tree* and *toad.*] See TREE-FROG.

TRE'FOIL, *n.* [*Fr. trèfle*; L. *trifolium*; *tres*, three, and *folium*, leaf.]

1. The common name for many species of Trifolium, a genus of plants including white clover, red clover, &c.; also, a plant of the medic and lucern kind, the Medicago Lupulina, or nonesuch, cultivated for fodder. *Cyc.*

2. In *architecture*, an ornament of three cusps in a circle, resembling three-leaved clover. *Brande.*

TREIL'LAGE, (trel'la,) *n.* [Fr., from *trellis*, trellis.]

In *gardening*, a sort of rail-work, consisting of light posts and rails for supporting espaliers, and sometimes for wall-trees. *Cyc.*

TREL'LIS, *n.* [Fr. *treillis*, grated work.]

A structure or frame of cross-barred work, or lattice-work, used for various purposes, as for screens for supporting plants.

TREL'LIS-ED, (trel'list,) *a.* Having a trellis or trellises. *Herbert.*

TRE-MAN'DO, [It.] Trembling; applied, in music, to a general shaking of the whole chord. *Brande.*

TREM'BLE, (trem'bl,) *v. i.* [Fr. *trembler*; L. *tremo*; Gr. *τρεμω*; It. *tremare*; Sp. *temer.*]

1. To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, or weakness; to quake; to quiver; to shiver; to shudder.

Frighted Turnus *trembled* as he spoke. *Dryden.*

2. To shake; to quiver; to totter.

Sinai's gray top shall *tremble*. *Milton.*

3. To quaver; to shake, as sound; as when we say, the voice *trembles*.

TREM'BLE-MENT, *n.* In *French music*, a trill or shake.

TREM'BLER, *n.* One that trembles.

TREM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shaking, as with fear, cold, or weakness; quaking; shivering.

TREM'BLING, *n.* The act or state of shaking involuntarily.

TREM'BLING-LY, *adv.* So as to shake; with shivering or quaking.

Tremblingly she stood. *Shak.*

TREM'BLING-POP'LAR, *n.* The aspen-tree, so called; Populus tremula.

TRE-MEL'LA, *n.* A fungus of a gelatinous consistence; the name of a genus of fungi found in moist grounds.

TRE-MEN'DOUS, *a.* [L. *tremendus*, from *tremo*, to tremble.]

1. Such as may excite fear or terror; terrible; dreadful. Hence,

2. Violent; such as may astonish by its force and violence; as, a *tremendous* wind; a *tremendous* shower; a *tremendous* shock or fall; a *tremendous* noise.

TRE-MEN'DOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to terrify or astonish; with great violence.

TRE-MEN'DOUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being tremendous, terrible, or violent.

TREM'O-LITE, *n.* A mineral, so called from *Tremola*, a valley in the Alps, where it was discovered. It is a white variety of hornblende, in long, blade-like crystals, and coarsely fibrous masses. *Dana.*

TRE'MOR, *n.* [L., from *tremo.*]

An involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion; as, the *tremor* of a person who is weak, infirm, or old.

He fell into a universal *tremor*. *Harvey.*

TREM'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *tremulus*, from *treme*, to tremble.]

1. Trembling; affected with fear or timidity; as, a *trembling* Christian. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Shaking; shivering; quivering; as, a *tremulous* limb; a *tremulous* motion of the hand or the lips; the *tremulous* leaf of the poplar. *Holder. Thomson.*

TREM'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* With quivering or trepidation.

TREM'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of trembling or quivering; as, the *tremulousness* of an aspen-leaf.

TREN, *n.* A fish-spear. *Ainsworth*

TRENCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *trancher*, to cut; It. *trincea*, a trench; *trinciare*, to cut; Sp. *trincar, trinchear*; Arm. *troucha*; W. *tryçu.*]

1. To cut or dig, as a ditch, a channel for water, or a long hollow in the earth. We *trench* land for draining.

[*This is the appropriate sense of the word.*]

2. To fortify by cutting a ditch and raising a rampart or breastwork of earth thrown out of the ditch.

[In this sense, ENTRENCH is more generally used.]

3. To furrow; to form with deep furrows by plowing.

4. To cut a long gash. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TRENCH, *v. i.* To encroach. [See ENTRENCH.]

TRENCH, *n.* A long, narrow cut in the earth; a ditch; as, a *trench* for draining land.

2. In *fortification*, a deep ditch cut for defense, or to interrupt the approach of an enemy. The wall or breastwork formed by the earth thrown out of the ditch, is also called a *trench*, as also any raised work formed with bavins, gabions, wool-packs, or other solid materials. Hence the phrases, *to mount the trenches*, to *guard the trenches*, to *clear the trenches*, &c.

To open the trenches; to begin to dig, or to form the lines of approach.

TRENCH'ANT, *a.* [Fr. *tranchant.*]

Cutting; sharp. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

TRENCH'ED, (trencht,) *pp.* Cut into long hollows or ditches; furrowed deep.

TRENCH'ER, *n.* [Fr. *tranchoir.*]

1. A wooden plate. *Trenchers* were in use among the common people of New England till the revolution.

2. The table. *Shak.*

3. Food; pleasures of the table.

It would be no ordinary declension that would bring *some men* to place their *summum bonum* upon their *trenchers*. *South.*

TRENCH'ER-FLY, *n.* [*trencher* and *fly.*] One that haunts the tables of others; a parasite. *L'Estrange.*

TRENCH'ER-FRIEND, (-frend,) *n.* [*trencher* and *friend.*] One who frequents the tables of others; a sponger.

TRENCH'ER-MAN, *n.* [*trencher* and *man.*] A feeder; a great eater. *Shak.*

2. A cook. [*Obs.*]

TRENCH'ER-MATE, *n.* [*trencher* and *mate.*] A table companion; a parasite. *Hooker.*

TRENCH'ING, *ppr.* Cutting into trenches; digging; ditching.

TRENCH'ING, *n.* The preparation of soils by digging two or more spades deep, and exposing the soil. *Gardner.*

TRENCH'-PLOW, } *n.* [*trench* and *plow.*] A
TRENCH'-PLOUGH, } kind of plow for opening land to a greater depth than that of common furrows. *Cyc.*

TRENCH'-PLOW, } *v. t.* [*trench* and *plow.*] To
TRENCH'-PLOUGH, } plow with deep furrows.

TRENCH'-PLOW-ING, } *n.* The practice or op-
TRENCH'-PLOUGH-ING, } eration of plowing with deep furrows, for the purpose of loosening the land to a greater depth than usual. *Cyc.*

TREND, *v. i.* [This word seems to be allied to *trundle* or to *run.*]

To run; to stretch; to tend; to have a particular direction; as, the shore of the sea *trends* to the south-west.

TREND, *n.* Inclination in a particular direction; as, the *trend* of a coast. *Wilkes.*

TREND, *v. t.* In *rural economy*, to free wool from its filth. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

TREND'ER, *n.* One whose business is to free wool from its filth. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

TREND'ING, *ppr.* Running; tending.

2. Cleaning wool. [*Local.*]

TREND'ING, *n.* Inclination; stretching.

2. The operation of freeing wool from filth of various kinds. *Cyc.*

TREN'DLE, *n.* [Sax.; probably connected with *trundle*; Sw. *trind*, round; that is, *round*, with a prefix.]

Any thing round used in turning or rolling; a little wheel.

TREN'TAL, *n.* [Fr. *trente*, thirty; contracted from L. *triginta*, It. *trenta.*]

An office for the dead in the Roman Catholic service, consisting of thirty masses rehearsed for thirty days successively after the party's death. *Cyc.*

TRE-PAN', *n.* [Fr. *trepan*; It. *trapano*; Gr. *τρυπανον*, from *τρυπαω*, to bore; *τρυπα*, a hole; *τρυω*. Qu. L. *tero, terebra*, on the root *Rp.*]

In *surgery*, a circular saw for perforating the skull. It resembles a wimble. *Cyc.*

TRE-PAN', *v. t.* To perforate the skull and take out a piece; a surgical operation for relieving the brain from pressure or irritation. *Cyc.*

TRE-PAN', a snare, and TRE-PAN', to insnare, are from *trap*, and written TRAPAN, which see.

TRE-PAN'NED, *pp.* Having the skull perforated.

TRE-PAN'NER, *n.* One who trepans.

TRE-PAN'NING, *ppr.* Perforating the skull with a trepan.

TRE-PAN'NING, *n.* The operation of making an opening in the skull, for relieving the brain from compression or irritation. *Cyc.*

TRE-PHINE' or TRE-PHINE', *n.* [See TREPAN.] An instrument for trepanning, more modern than the trepan. It is a circular or cylindrical saw, with a handle like that of a gimlet, and a little sharp perforator, called the *center-pin*. *P. Cyc.*

TRE-PHINE', *v. t.* To perforate with a trephine; to trepan. *P. Cyc.*

TRE-PHIN'ED, (tre-find',) *pp.* Trepanned.

TREP'ID, *a.* [L. *trepidus.*]

Trembling; quaking. [*Not used.*]

TREP-I-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *trepidatio*, from *trepido*, to tremble; Russ. *trepeg*, a trembling; *trepeschu*, to tremble.]

1. An involuntary trembling; a quaking or quivering, particularly from fear or terror; hence, a state of terror. The men were in great *trepidation*.

2. A trembling of the limbs, as in paralytic affections.

3. In *the old astronomy*, a libration of the eighth sphere, or a motion which the Ptolemaic system

ascribes to the firmament, to account for the changes and motion of the axis of the world. *Hutton.*

4. Hurry; confused haste.

TRES'PASS, v. *i.* [Norm. *trespasser; tres*, L. *trans*, beyond, and *passer*, to pass.]

1. *Literally*, to pass beyond; hence, *primarily*, to pass over the boundary line of another's land; to enter unlawfully upon the land of another. A man may *trespass* by walking over the ground of another, and the law gives a remedy for damages sustained.

2. To commit any offense, or to do any act that injures or annoys another; to violate any rule of rectitude, to the injury of another.

If any man shall *trespass* against his neighbor, and an oath be laid upon him.—1 Kings viii. See Luke xvii. 3 and 4.

3. In *a moral sense*, to transgress voluntarily any divine law or command; to violate any known rule of duty.

In the time of his distress did he *trespass* yet more.—2 Chron. xxviii.

We have *trespassed* against our God.—Ezra x.

4. To intrude; to go too far; to put to inconvenience by demand or importunity; as, to *trespass* upon the time or patience of another.

TRES'PASS, n. In *law*, an unlawful act, committed with force and violence (*vi et armis*) on the person, property, or relative rights of another. *Blackstone.*

2. Any injury or offense done to another.

If ye forgive not men their *trespasses*, neither will your Father forgive your *trespasses*.—Matt. vi.

3. Any voluntary transgression of the moral law; any violation of a known rule of duty; sin. *Col.* ii.

You hath he quickened, who were dead in *trespasses* and sins.—Eph. ii.

TRES'PASS-ER, n. One who commits a trespass; one who enters upon another's land, or violates his rights.

2. A transgressor of the moral law; an offender; a sinner.

TRES'PASS-ING, *ppr.* Entering another man's inclosure; injuring or annoying another; violating the divine law or moral duty.

TRESS, n. [Fr. and Dan. *tresse*; Sw. *tress*, a lock or weft of hair; Dan. *tresser*, Sw. *tressa*, Russ. *trasuyu*, to weave, braid, or twist. The Sp. has *trenza*, and the Port. *trança*, a tress. The French *tresse* may possibly be from the It. *treccia*, but probably it is from some dialect of the north of Europe.]

A knot or curl of hair; a ringlet.

Fair *tresses* man's imperial race insnare. *Pope.*

TRESS'ED, (trest,) a. Having tresses.

2. Curled; formed into ringlets. *Spenser.*

TRESS'EL, n. See TRESTLE.

TRESS'URE, n. In *heraldry*, a kind of border.

TRES'TLE, (tres'l,) n. [*Fr. trêteau*, for *tresteau*; W. *três*, a trace, a chain, a stretch, labor; *treslaw*, to labor, that is, to strain; *trestyl*, a strainer, a trestle. This root occurs in *stress* and *distress*.]

1. The frame of a table. [Qu. D. *driestal*, a three-legged stool.]

2. A movable form for supporting any thing.

3. In *bridges*, a frame consisting of two posts with a head or cross beam and braces, on which rest the string-pieces. [This is the use of the word in New England. It is vulgarly pronounced *trussel* or *trussil*.]

Trestle-trees, in *a ship*, are two strong bars of timber, fixed horizontally on the opposite sides of the mast-head, to support the frame of the top. *Totten.*

TRET, n. [Probably from L. *tritus*, *tero*, to wear.]

In *commerce*, an allowance to purchasers, for waste or refuse matter, of 4 pounds on every 104 pounds of suttle weight, or weight after the tare is deducted. *McCulloch.*

TRETH'INGS, n. *pl.* [W. *trêth*, a tax; *trethu*, to tax.]

Taxes; imposts. *Johnson.*

[*I know not where used. It is unknown, I believe, in the United States.*]

TREV'ET, n. [*three-feet*; *tripod*; Fr. *trepied*.]

A stool or other thing that is supported by three legs.

TREY, (trā,) n. [L. *tres*, Eng. *three*, Fr. *trois*.]

A three at cards; a card of three spots. *Shak.*

TRI, a prefix in words of Greek and Latin origin, signifies *three*, from Gr. τρεις.

TRI'A-BLE, a. [from *try*.] That may be tried; that may be subjected to trial or test. *Boyle.*

2. That may undergo a judicial examination; that may properly come under the cognizance of a court. A cause may be *triable* before one court, which is not *triable* in another. In *England*, testamentary causes are *triable* in the ecclesiastical courts.

TRI'A-BLE-NESS, n. The state of being triable.

TRI-A-CON-TA-HE'DRAL, a. [Gr. τριακοντα, thirty, and εδρα, side.]

Having thirty sides. In *mineralogy*, bounded by thirty rhombs. *Cleaveland.*

TRI'A-CON-TER, n. [Gr. τριακοντηρης.]

In *ancient Greece*, a vessel of thirty oars. *Mitford.*

TRI'AD, n. [L. *trias*, from *tres*, three.]

The union of three; three united.

In *music*, the common chord, consisting of a note sounded along with its third and fifth, with or without the octave. *Callcott. Ed. Encyc.*

TRI'AL, n. [from *try*.] Any effort or exertion of strength for the purpose of ascertaining its effect, or what can be done. A man tries to lift a stone, and on *trial* finds he is not able. A team attempts to draw a load, and after unsuccessful *trial*, the attempt is relinquished.

2. Examination by a test; experiment; as in chemistry and metallurgy.

3. Experiment; act of examining by experience. In gardening and agriculture, we learn by *trial* what land will produce; and often repeated *trials* are necessary.

4. Experience; suffering that puts strength, patience, or faith to the test; afflictions or temptations that exercise and prove the graces or virtues of men.

Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and scourgings.—Heb. xi.

5. In *law*, the examination of a cause in controversy between parties, before a proper tribunal. Trials are *civil* or *criminal*. Trial in civil causes may be by record or inspection; it may be by witnesses and jury, or by the court. By the laws of England and of the United States, trial by jury, in criminal cases, is held sacred. No criminal can be legally deprived of that privilege.

6. Temptation, test of virtue.

Every station is exposed to some *trials*. *Rogers.*

7. State of being tried. *Shak.*

TRI-AL'I-TY, n. [from *three*.] Three united; state of being three. [*Little used.*] *Wharton.*

TRI-AN'DRI-A, n. [Gr. τρεις, three, and ανηρ, a male.]

A class of monoclinous or hermaphrodite plants, having three distinct and equal stamens. *Linnæus.*

TRI-AN'DRI-AN, } a. Having three distinct and
TRI-AN'DROUS, } equal stamens, in the same flower with a pistil or pistils.

TRI'AN''GLE, (tri'ang-gl,) n. [Fr., from L. *triangulum*; *tres*, *tria*, three, and *angulus*, a corner.]

1. In *geometry*, a figure bounded by three lines, and containing three angles. The three angles of a plane triangle are equal to two right angles, or 180°, the number of degrees in a semicircle.

If the three lines or sides of a triangle are all right, it is a *plane* or *rectilinear* triangle.

If all the three sides are equal, it is an *equilateral* triangle.

If two of the sides only are equal, it is an *isosceles* or *equicrural* triangle.

If all the three sides are unequal, it is a *scalene* or *scalenous* triangle.

If one of the angles is a right angle, the triangle is *rectangular*.

If one of the angles is obtuse, the triangle is called *obtusangular* or *amblygonous*.

If all the angles are acute, the triangle is *acutangular* or *oxygonous*.

If the three lines of a triangle are all curves, the triangle is said to be *curvilinear*.

If some of the sides are right and others curve, the triangle is said to be *mixtilinear*.

If the sides are all arcs of great circles of the sphere, the triangle is said to be *spherical*. *Cyc.*

2. An instrument of percussion in music, made of a rod of polished steel, bent into the form of a triangle.

3. In *military punishments*, three halberts stuck in the ground and united at the top, to which soldiers are bound when flogged.

TRI'AN''GLED, a. Having three angles.

TRI-AN''GU-LAR, a. Having three angles.

In *botany*, a *triangular stem* has three prominent longitudinal angles; a *triangular leaf* has three prominent angles, without any reference to their measurement or direction. *Martyn. Smith.*

Triangular numbers; the series of numbers formed by the successive sums of the terms of an arithmetical progression, of which the common difference is 1. *Brande.*

TRI-AN''GU-LAR-LY, *adv.* After the form of a triangle. *Harris.*

TRI-AN''GU-LA''TION, n. The use of a series of triangles in a trigonometrical survey; or the series of triangles thus used. *A. D. Stanley.*

TRI'ARCH-Y, n. [Gr. τρεις and αρχη.]

Government by three persons.

TRI-A'RI-AN, a. [L. *triarii*.]

Occupying the third post or place. *Cowley.*

TRI'AS, n. A name sometimes given to the upper new red sandstone. *Lyell.*

TRI-AS'SIC, a. Pertaining to or composed of trias.

TRI'BAL, a. Belonging to a tribe.

TRIBE, n. [W. *trev*; Gael. *treabh*; Sax. *thorpe*, D. *dorp*, G. *dorf*; Sw. and Dan. *torp*, a hamlet or village; L. *tribus*. We have *tribe* from the last. In Welsh, the word signifies a dwelling-place, homestead, hamlet, or town, as does the Sax. *thorpe*. The Sax. *traf* is a tent; Russ. *derevni*, an estate, a hamlet. From the sense of house, the word came to signify a family, a race of descendants from one progenitor, who originally settled round him and formed a village.]

1. A family, race, or series of generations, descending from the same progenitor, and kept distinct, as in the case of the twelve tribes of Israel, descended from the twelve sons of Jacob.

2. A division, class, or distinct portion of people, from whatever cause that distinction may have originated. The city of Athens was divided into ten *tribes*. Rome was originally divided into three *tribes*; afterward the people were distributed into thirty *tribes*, and afterward into thirty-five. *Roman Hist.*

3. A number of things having certain characters or resemblances in common, as, a *tribe* of plants; a *tribe* of animals

Linnæus distributed the vegetable kingdom into three *tribes*, viz., Monocotyledonous, Dicotyledonous, and Acotyledonous plants, and these he subdivided into *genera* or nations. *Martyn.*

By recent naturalists, *tribe* has been used for a division of animals or vegetables, intermediate between order and genus. Cuvier divides his orders into *families*, and his families into *tribes*, including under the latter one or more *genera*. Leach, in his arrangement of insects, makes his tribes, on the contrary, the primary subdivisions of his orders, and his families subordinate to them, and immediately including the genera. *Cuvier. Ed. Encyc.*

Tribes of plants, in *gardening*, are such as are related to each other by some natural affinity or resemblance; as by their duration, the *annual*, *biennial*, and *perennial* tribes; by their roots, as the *bulbous*, *tuberous*, and *fibrous-rooted* tribes; by the loss or retention of their leaves, as the *deciduous* and *evergreen* tribes; by their fruits and seeds, as the *leguminous*, *bacciferous*, *coniferous*, *nuciferous*, and *pomiferous* tribes, &c. *Cyc.*

4. A division; a number considered collectively.

5. A nation of savages; a body of rude people united under one leader or government; as, the *tribes* of the six nations; the Seneca *tribe* in America.

6. A number of persons of any character or profession; *in contempt*; as, the scribbling *tribe*. *Roscommon.*

TRIBE, v. *t.* To distribute into tribes or classes. [*Not much used.*] *Bp. Nicholson.*

TRIB'LET, } n. A goldsmith's tool for making
TRIB'O-LET, } rings. *Ainsworth.*

TRI-BOM'E-TER, n. [Gr. τριβω, to rub or wear, and μετρον, measure.]

An instrument to ascertain the degree of friction in rubbing surfaces. *Brande.*

TRI'BRACH, n. [Gr. τρεις, three, and βραχυς, short.]

In *ancient prosody*, a poetic foot of three short syllables, as *mĕlĭŭs*.

TRI-BRAC'TE-ATE, a. Having three bracts. *Decandolle.*

TRIB-U-LA'TION, n. [Fr., from L. *tribulo*, to thrash, to beat.]

Severe affliction; distresses of life; vexations. In *Scripture*, it often denotes the troubles and distresses which proceed from persecution.

When *tribulation* or persecution ariseth because of the word, by and by he is offended.—Matt. xiii.

In the world ye shall have *tribulation*.—John xvi.

TRI-BU'NAL, n. [L. *tribunal*, from *tribunus*, a tribune, who administered justice.]

1. *Properly*, the seat of a judge; the bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice.

2. *More generally*, a court of justice; as, the house of lords in England is the highest *tribunal* in the kingdom.

3. [Fr. *tribune*.] In *France*, a gallery or eminence in a church or other place, in which the musical performers are placed for a concert.

TRIB'U-NA-RY, a. [from *tribune*.] Pertaining to tribunes.

TRIB'UNE, (trib'yune,) n. [Fr. *tribun*; L. *tribunus*, from *tribus*, tribe; Sp. and It. *tribuno*.]

1. In *ancient Rome*, an officer or magistrate chosen by the people, to protect them from the oppression of the patricians or nobles, and to defend their liberties against any attempts that might be made upon them by the senate and consuls. These magistrates were at first two, but their number was increased ultimately to ten. There were also military tribunes, officers of the army, of whom there were from four to six in each legion. In the year of Rome 731, the senate transferred the authority of the tribunes to Augustus and his successors. There were also other officers called tribunes; as, *tribunes* of the treasury, &c. *Cyc. Smith's Dict.*

2. A bench or elevated place, from which speeches were delivered.

3. In *France*, a pulpit or elevated place in the chamber of deputies, where a speaker stands to address the assembly.

TRIB'UNE-SHIP, } n. The office of a tribune.
TRIB'U-NATE, } *Addison.*

TRIB-U-NI'CIAN, (trib-yu-nish'an,) } *a.* Pertaining
TRIB-U-NI'TIAL, (trib-yu-nish'al,) } to tribunes; as, *tribunician* power or authority. *Middleton.*

2. Suiting a tribune.

TRIB'U-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* In a tributary manner.

TRIB'U-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being tributary.

TRIB'U-TA-RY, *a.* [from *tribute.*] Paying tribute to another, either from compulsion, as an acknowledgment of submission, or to secure protection, or for the purpose of purchasing peace. The republic of Ragusa is *tributary* to the grand seignior. Many of the powers of Europe are *tributary* to the Barbary States.

2. Subject; subordinate.

He, to grace his *tributary* gods. *Milton.*

3. Paid in tribute.

No flattery tunes these *tributary* lays. *Concanen.*

4. Yielding supplies of any thing. The Ohio has many large *tributary* streams, and is itself *tributary* to the Mississippi.

TRIB'U-TA-RY, *n.* One that pays tribute or a stated sum to a conquering power, for the purpose of securing peace and protection, or as an acknowledgment of submission, or for the purchase of security. What a reproach to nations, that they should be the *tributaries* of Algiers!

TRIB'UTE, (trib'yute,) *n.* [*Fr. tribut*; L. *tributum*, from *tribuo*, to give, bestow, or divide.]

1. An annual or stated sum of money or other valuable thing, paid by one prince or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace and protection, or by virtue of some treaty. The Romans made all their conquered countries pay *tribute*, as do the Turks, at this day; and in some countries the *tribute* is paid in children. *Cyc.*

2. A personal contribution, as, a *tribute* of respect.

3. Something given or contributed.

TRIB'UTE, *v. t.* To pay as tribute.

TRIB'U-TED, *pp.* Paid as tribute.

TRIB'U-TING, *ppr.* Paying as tribute.

TRI-CAP'SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *capsula*, a little chest.]

In *botany*, three-capsuled; having three capsules to each flower. *Martyn.*

TRICE, *v. t.* To haul up by means of a rope.

TRICE, *n.* A very short time; an instant; a moment.

If they get never so great spoil at any time, they waste the same in a *trice*. *Spenser.*
A man shall make his fortune in a *trice*. *Young.*

TRI-CEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *tricennium.*]

Denoting thirty years, or what pertains to that number.

TRI-CHOT'O-MOUS, (tri-kot'o-mus,) *a.* [See TRICHOTOMY.] Divided into three parts, or divided by threes; as, a *trichotomous* stem. *Martyn.*

TRI CHOT'O-MY, (tri-kot'o-me,) *n.* [Gr. τριχα, thrice, and τεμνω, to cut or divide.]

Division into three parts. *Watts.*

TRI CHRO-ISM, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and χροα.]

The quality of presenting different colors in three different directions. *Dana.*

TRICK, *n.* [D. *trek*, a pull or drawing, a *trick*; *trekken*, to *draw*, to *drag*; *bedriegen*, to cheat; *driegen*, to tack or baste, G. *triegen*, to deceive; *trug*, *betrug*, fraud, *trick*; Dan. *trække*, a trick; *trekker*, to draw, to entice; Fr. *tricher*, to cheat; It *treccare*, to cheat; *trecca*, a huckster; *treccia*, a lock of hair, from folding, involving, Gr. Sp. *trica*, a quibble; L. *tricor*, to play tricks, to trifle, to baffle. We see the same root in the Low L. *intrico*, to fold, and in *intrigue*. *Trick* is from *drawing*, that is, a drawing aside, or a folding, interweaving, implication.]

1. An artifice or stratagem for the purpose of deception; a fraudful contrivance for an evil purpose, or an underhand scheme to impose upon the world; a cheat or cheating. We hear of *tricks* in bargains, and *tricks* of state.

He comes to me for counsel, and I show him a *trick*. *South.*

2. A dextrous artifice.

On one nice *trick* depends the general fate. *Pope.*

3. Vicious practice; as, the *tricks* of youth.

4. The sly artifice or legerdemain of a juggler; as, the *tricks* of a merry-andrew.

5. A parcel of cards falling to a winner at one turn.

6. An unexpected event.

Some *trick* not worth an egg. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

7. A particular habit or manner; as, he has a *trick* of drumming with his fingers, or a *trick* of frowning.

[*This word is in common use in America, and by no means vulgar.*]

8. Among *seamen*, the period spent by a sailor at the helm. *Totten.*

TRICK, *v. t.* To deceive; to impose on; to defraud; to cheat; as, to *trick* another in the sale of a horse.

TRICK, *v. t.* [W. *treciaw*, to furnish or harness, to trick out; *trec*, an implement, harness, gear, from *trêg*, a breaking forth, properly a throwing or extending. This may be a varied application of the foregoing word.]

To dress; to decorate; to set off, to adorn fantastically.

Trick her off in air. *Pope.*

It is often followed by *up*, *off*, or *out*.

People are lavish in *tricking up* their children in fine clothes, yet starve their minds. *Locke.*

TRICK, *v. i.* To live by deception and fraud. *Dryden.*

TRICK'ED, (trikt,) *pp.* Cheated; deceived; dressed.

TRICK'ER, } *n.* One who tricks; a deceiver; a
TRICK'STER, } cheat.

TRICK'ER, *n.* A trigger. [See TRIGGER.]

TRICK'ER-Y, *n.* The art of dressing up; artifice; stratagem. *Parr. Burke.*

TRICK'ING, *ppr.* Deceiving; cheating; defrauding.

Dressing; decorating.

TRICK'ING, *n.* Dress; ornament. *Shak.*

TRICK'ISH, *a.* Artful in making bargains; given to deception and cheating; knavish. *Pope.*

TRICK'ISH-LY, *adv.* Artfully; knavishly.

TRICK'ISH-NESS, *n.* The state of being trickish or deceitful.

TRICK'LE, (trik'l,) *v. i.* [Allied perhaps to Gr. τρεχω, to run, and a diminutive.]

To flow in a small, gentle stream; to run down; as, tears *trickle* down the cheek; water *trickles* from the eaves.

Fast beside there *trickled* softly down
A gentle stream. *Spenser.*

TRICK'LING, *ppr.* Flowing down in a small, gentle stream.

TRICK'LING, *n.* The act of flowing in a small, gentle stream.

He wakened by the *trickling* of his blood. *Wiseman*

TRICK'MENT, *n.* Decoration. [*Not used.*]

TRICK'SY, *a.* [from *trick.*] Pretty; brisk. [*Not much used.*] *Shak.*

TRICK'-TRACK, *n.* A game resembling backgammon.

TRIC'LI-NATE, *a.* [Gr. τρις, threefold, and κλινω, to incline.]

In *mineralogy*, a term applied to crystals in which the three axes are all obliquely inclined to one another, as in the oblique rhomboidal prism. *Dana.*

TRI CLIN I-A-RY, *a.* [L. *triclinium*, from *triclinium*, a couch to recline on at dinner.]

Pertaining to a couch for dining, or to the ancient mode of reclining at table.

TRI-CLIN'I-UM, *n.* [L., from *tres* and *clino.*]

Among *the Romans*, a couch for reclining on at meals, usually for three persons; also, a dining-room, furnished with such couches on three sides. *Smith's Dict.*

TRI-COC'COUS, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *coccus*, a berry.]

A tricoccous or three-grained capsule is one which is swelling out in three protuberances internally divided into three cells, with one seed in each; as in Euphorbia. *Martyn.*

TRI'COL-OR, *n.* The national French banner, of three colors, blue, white, and red, adopted at the first revolution.

TRI COL-OR-ED, *a.* Having three colors; a term applied to the present flag of France.

TRI-COR-NIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *tres* and *cornu.*]

Having three horns.

TRI-COR'PO-RAL, *a.* [L. *tricorpor*; *tres* and *corpus.*]

Having three bodies. *Todd.*

TRI-CUSP'ID, *a.* Having three points; as, the *tricuspid* valve, i. e., the valve of the right ventricle of the heart. *Brande.*

TRI-CUSP'I-DATE, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *cuspis*, a point.]

In *botany*, three-pointed; ending in three points; as, a *tricuspidate* stamen.

TRI-DAC'TYL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and δακτυλος, a toe.]

Having three toes.

TRIDE, *a.* Among hunters, short and ready; fleet; as, a *tride* pace, *Bailey. Cyc.*

TRI'DENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *tridens*; *tres*, three, and *dens*, tooth.]

In *mythology*, a kind of scepter or spear with three prongs, which the fables of antiquity put into the hands of Neptune, the deity of the ocean.

TRI'DENT, } *a.* Having three teeth or prongs.
TRI'DENT-ED, }

TRI-DENT'ATE, *a.* [L. *tres* and *dens*, tooth.]

Having three teeth. *Lee.*

TRI-DENT'INE, *a.* [from L. *Tridentum.*]

Pertaining to Trent, or the celebrated council held in that city. *Encyc. Am.*

TRI-DI-A-PA'SON, *n.* [*tri* and *diapason.*] In *music*, a triple octave or twenty-second. *Busby.*

TRI'DING. See TRITHING.

TRI-DO-DEC-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and *dodecahedral.*]

In *crystallography*, presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each containing twelve faces.

TRID'UAN, *a.* [L. *triduum*; *tres* and *dies*, day.]

Lasting three days, or happening every third day. [*Little used.*]

TRI EN'NI-AL, *a.* [*Fr. triennal*; L. *triennis*, *triennium*; *tres*, three, and *annus*, year.]

1. Continuing three years; as, *triennial* parliaments.

2. Happening every three years; as, *triennial* elections. *Triennial* elections and parliaments were established in England in 1695; but these were discontinued in 1717, and septennial elections and parliaments were adopted, which still continue.

TRI-EN'NI AL-LY, *adv.* Once in three years.

TRI'ENS, *n.* [L.] A Roman copper coin, equal to one third of the *as*.

TRI'ER, *n.* [from *try.*] One who tries; one who makes experiments; one who examines any thing by a test or standard.

2. One who tries judicially; a judge who tries a person or cause. [See TRIAL.]

3. A name given to persons appointed according to law, to try whether a person challenged to the favor is qualified to serve on a jury. *Bouvier.*

4. A test; that which tries or approves. *Shak.*

TRI'ER-ARCH, *n.* [Gr. τριηρης, a trireme, and αρχος, a chief.]

In *ancient Greece*, the commander of a trireme; *particularly* at *Athens*, one who, at his own expense, equipped the vessel, kept it in repair, and procured the crew. *Smith's Dict.*

TRI'ER-ARCH-Y, *n.* The office or duty of a trierarch. *Smith's Dict.*

TRI-E-TER'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *tricterius*; *tres*, three, and Gr. ετος, year.]

Triennial; kept or occurring once in three years. [*Little used.*] *Gregory.*

TRI FAL-LOW, *v. t.* [L. *tres*, three, and *fallow.*]

To plow land the third time before sowing. *Mortimer.*

TRI FAL-LOW-ED, *pp.* Plowed the third time before sowing.

TRI FAL-LOW-ING, *ppr.* Plowing the third time before sowing. *Ash.*

TRI FA'RI-OUS, *a.* Arranged in three rows. *P. Cyc.*

TRI'FID, *a.* [L. *trifidus*; *tres*, three, and *findo*, to divide.]

In *botany*, divided half way into three parts by linear sinuses with straight margins; three-cleft. *Martyn.*

TRI FIS'TU LA RY, *a.* [L. *tres* and *fistula*, a pipe.]

Having three pipes. *Brown.*

TRI'FLE, (tri'fl,) *n.* [It coincides with TRIVIAL, which see.]

1. A thing of very little value or importance; a *word applicable to any thing and every thing of this character.*

With such poor *trifles* toying. *Drayton.*
Moments make the year, and *trifles*, life. *Young.*
Trifles
Are to the jealous confirmation strong. *Shak.*

2. A dish composed of alternate layers of sweetments and cake, with syllabub.

3. A cake.

TRI'FLE, *v. i.* To act or talk without seriousness, gravity, weight, or dignity; to act or talk with levity.

They *trifle*, and they beat the air about nothing which toucheth us. *Hooker.*

2. To indulge in light amusements. *Law.*

To trifle with; to mock; to play the fool with; to treat without respect or seriousness.

To trifle with, } to spend in vanity; to waste to no
To trifle away; } good purpose; as, to *trifle* with time, or to *trifle away* time; to *trifle with* advantages.

TRI'FLE, *v. t.* To make of no importance. [*Not in use.*]

TRI'FLER, *n.* One who trifles or acts with levity. *Bacon.*

TRI'FLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Acting or talking with levity, or without seriousness or being in earnest.

2. *a.* Being of small value or importance; trivial; as, a *trifling* debt; a *trifling* affair.

TRI'FLING, *n.* Employment about things of no importance.

TRI'FLING-LY, *adv.* In a trifling manner; with levity; without seriousness or dignity. *Locke.*

TRI'FLING-NESS, *n.* Levity of manners; lightness. *Entick.*

2. Smallness of value; emptiness; vanity.

TRI-FLO'ROUS, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *flos*, *floris*, flower.]

Three-flowered; bearing three flowers; as, a *triflorous* peduncle. *Martyn.*

TRI-FO'LI-ATE, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *folium*, leaf.]

Having three leaves. *Harte.*

TRI-FO'LI-O-LATE, *a.* Having three folioles. *Decandolle.*

TRI'FO-LY, *n.* Sweet trefoil. [See TREFOIL.] *Mason.*

TRI-FO'RI-UM, *n.* [L.] The gallery or open space

between the vaulting and the roof of the aisles of a church. *Gwilt.*

TRI'FORM, *a.* [L. *triformis*; *tres* and *forma.*]

Having a triple form or shape; as, the *triform* countenance of the moon. *Milton.*

TRI-FUR'CA-TED, *a.* Having three branches or forks.

TRIG, *v. t.* [W. *trigaw.* See TARRY.] To fill; to stuff. [*Not in use.*]

2. To stop, as a wheel. *Bailey*

TRIG, *a.* Full; trim; neat. [*Not in use.*]

TRIG'A-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. τρεις and γαμος, marriage.]

In *botany*, having three sorts of flowers in the same head, male, female, and hermaphrodite. *Brande.*

TRIG'A-MY, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and γαμος, marriage.]

State of being married three times; or the state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time. *Herbert.*

TRIG'GER, *n.* [W. *trigaw*, to stop; Dan. *trekker*, to draw; *trykker*, to press or pinch; or *trygger*, to make sure; *trug*, Sw. *trygg*, safe, secure; *trycka*, to press. This is the Eng. *true*, or from the same root.]

1. A catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity.

2. The catch of a musket or pistol; the part which, being pulled, looses the lock for striking fire.

TRI-GIN'TALS, *n. pl.* [L. *triginta.*]

Trentals. [See TRENTAL.]

TRIG'LYPH, (trig'lif,) *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and γλυφη, sculpture.]

An ornament in the frieze of the Doric column, repeated at equal intervals. Each triglyph consists of two entire gutters or channels, cut to a right angle, called *glyphs*, and separated by three intersticos, called *femora.* *Cyc.*

TRI-GLYPH'IC, } *a.* Consisting of or pertaining
TRI-GLYPH'IC-AL, } to triglyphs.

2. Containing three sets of characters or sculptures. *Gliddon.*

TRI'GON, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and γωνια, angle.]

1. A triangle; a term used in astrology for a division consisting of three signs; also, trine, an aspect of two planets distant 120 degrees from each other. *Hutton.*

2. A kind of triangular lyre or harp used among the ancients.

TRIG'O NAL, } *a.* Triangular; having three angles
TRIG'O-NOUS, } or corners.

2. In *botany*, having three prominent longitudinal angles. *Martyn.*

TRIG-O-NO-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry; performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry.

TRIG-O-NO-MET'RIC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the rules or principles of trigonometry. *Asiat. Res.*

TRIG-O-NOM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. τριγωνος, a triangle, and μετρεω, to measure.]

The measuring of triangles; the science of determining the sides and angles of triangles, by means of certain parts which are given. When this science is applied to the solution of plane triangles, it is called *plane* trigonometry; when its application is to spherical triangles, it is called *spherical* trigonometry.

TRI-GRAM-MAT'IC, *a.* Containing three sets of characters or letters. *Gliddon.*

TRI-GRAM'MIC, *a.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and γραμμα, a letter.]

Consisting of three letters.

TRI'GRAPH, (-graf,) *n.* [τρεις and γραφη.]

A name given to three letters having one sound.

TRI-GYN'I-A, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and γυνη, a female.]

In *botany*, an order of plants having three styles.

TRI-GYN'I-AN, } *a.* In *botany*, having three
TRIG'YN-OUS, } styles.

TRI-HE'DRAL, *a.* [See TRIHEDRON.] Having three equal sides or faces.

TRI-HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and ἑδρα, side.]

A figure having three equal sides.

TRIJ'U-GOUS, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *jugum*, yoke.]

In *botany*, having three pairs of leaflets. A *trijugous* leaf is a pinnate leaf with three pairs of leaflets. *Martyn.*

TRI-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *tres*, three, and *latus*, side.]

Having three sides.

TRI-LAT'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* With three sides.

TRI-LIN'GUAL, (-ling'gwal,) *a.* [L. *tres* and *lingua.*]

Consisting of three languages or tongues.

TRI-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *litera*, letter.]

Consisting of three letters; as, a *triliteral* root or word.

TRI-LIT'ER-AL, *n.* A word consisting of three letters.

TRIL'I-THON, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and λιθος, a stone.]

Three stones placed together like door posts and a lintel.

TRILL, *n.* [It. *trillo*; Dan. *trille*; G. *triller*; W. *treillaw*, to turn, to roll. But the latter may be contracted from *treiglaw*, to turn; *traill*, *traegyl*, a turn or roll, from the root of *draw*, *drag.* *Trill* coincides with *Arc.* and *drill*; D. *drillen.* Qu. *reel.*]

A quaver; a shake of the voice in singing, or of the sound of an instrument. [See SHAKE.]

TRILL, *v. t.* [It. *trillare.*]

To utter with a quavering or tremulousness of voice; to shake.

The sober-suited songstress *trills* her lay. *Thomson.*

TRILL, *v. i.* To flow in a small stream, or in drops rapidly succeeding each other; to trickle.

And now and then, an ample tear *trilled* down
Her delicate cheek. *Shak.*

2. To shake or quaver; to play in tremulous vibrations of sound.

To judge of *trilling* notes and tripping feet. *Dryden.*

TRILL'ED, *pp.* Shaken; uttered with rapid vibrations.

TRILL'ING, *ppr.* Uttering with a quavering or shake.

TRILL'ION, (tril'yun,) *n.* [A word formed arbitrarily of *three*, or Gr. τριτος, and *million.*]

According to *the English notation*, the product of a million involved to the third power, or the product of a million multiplied by a million, and that product multiplied by a million; the product of the square of a million multiplied by a million. Thus, 1,000,000 × 1,000,000 = 1,000,000,000,000, and this product multiplied by a million = 1,0 0,000,000,000,000,000.

According to *the French notation*, the number expressed by a unit with twelve ciphers annexed = 1,000,000,000,000.

TRI-LO'BATE, *a.* [L. *tres* and *lobus.*]

Having three lobes. *Journ. of Science.*

TRI LO-BITE, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and λοβος, a lobe.]

One of an extinct family of crustacea, found in the earliest fossiliferous strata.

TRI LOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *tres* and *locus*, a cell.]

In *botany*, three-celled; having three cells for seeds; as, a *trilocular* capsule.

TRIL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and λογος.] A series of three dramas, which, although each of them is in one sense complete, yet bear a mutual relation, and form but parts of one historical and poetical picture. Shakspeare's Henry VI. is an example.

TRI-LO'MIN-AR, } *a.* [L. *tres* and *lumen*, light.]
TRI-LO'MIN-OUS, } Having three lights.

TRIM, *a.* [Sax. *trum*, firm, stable, strong, secure; *tryman*, *getrymian*, to make firm, to strengthen, to prepare, to order or dispose, to exhort, persuade, or animate. The primary sense is, to set, to strain, or to make straight.]

Firm; compact; tight; snug; being in good order. We say of a ship, she is *trim*, or *trim-built*; every thing about the man is *trim.* We say of a person, he is *trim*, when his body is well-shaped and firm; and we say his dress is *trim*, when it sits closely to his body and appears tight and snug; and of posture we say, a man or a soldier is *trim*, when he stands erect. It is particularly applicable to soldiers, and in Saxon, *truma* is a troop or body of soldiers.

TRIM, *v. t.* [Sax. *trumian*, *trymian*, to make firm or strong, to strengthen, to prepare, to put in order.]

1. In *a general sense*, to make right, that is, to put in due order for any purpose.

The hermit *trimmed* his little fire. *Goldsmith.*

2. To dress; to put the body in a proper state.

I was *trimmed* in Jolla's gown. *Shak.*

3. To decorate; to invest or embellish with extra ornaments; as, to *trim* a gown with lace. *Dryden.*

4. To clip, as the hair of the head; also, to shave; that is, to put in due order.

5. To lop, as superfluous branches; to prune; as, to *trim* trees. *Mortimer.*

6. To adjust for use; as, to *trim* a lamp.

7. To make neat; to adjust.

I found her *trimming* up the diadem
On her dead mistress. *Shak.*

8. In *carpentry*, to dress, as timber; to make smooth.

9. To adjust the cargo of a ship, or the weight of persons or goods in a boat, so equally on each side of the center and at each end, that she shall sit well on the water and sail well. Thus we say, to *trim* a ship or a boat.

10. To rebuke; to reprove sharply; *a popular use of the word.*

11. To arrange in due order for sailing; as, to *trim* the sails.

To trim in: in *carpentry*, to fit, as a piece of timber into other work. *Moxon.*

To trim up: to dress; to put in order.

TRIM, *v. i.* To balance; to fluctuate between parties, so as to appear to favor each. *South.*

TRIM, *n.* Dress; gear; ornaments. *Dryden.*

2. The state of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, &c., by which she is well prepared for sailing.

Trim of the masts, is their position in regard to the ship and to each other, as near or distant, far forward or much aft, erect or raking. *Mar. Dict.*

Trim of sails, is that position and arrangement which is best adapted to impel the ship forward *Mar. Dict.*

TRI-MES'TER, *n.* [L. *trimestris*, *tres*, three, and *mensis*, month.]

A term or period of three months. *Ger. Universities.*

TRIM'E-TER, *n.* A poetical division of verse, consisting of three measures. *Lowth.*

TRIM'E-TER, } *a.* [Gr. τριμετρος, three measures.]
TRI-MET'RIC-AL, }

Consisting of three poetical measures, forming an iambic of six feet. *Roscommon.*

TRI-MET'RIC, *a.* [Gr. τρις, threefold, and μετρον, measure.]

In *mineralogy*, crystals with the axes of three kinds, the three being unequal, as the rectangular and rhombic prisms. *Dana.*

TRIM'LY, *adv.* Nicely; neatly; in good order. *Spenser.*

TRIM'MED, (trimd,) *pp.* Put in good order; dressed; ornamented; clipped; shaved; balanced; rebuked.

TRIM'MER, *n.* One that trims; a time-server.

2. A small beam, into which are framed the ends of several joists, as when a well-hole is to be left for stairs, or to avoid bringing joists near chimneys, &c. *Gwilt.*

TRIM'MING, *ppr.* Putting in due order; dressing; decorating; pruning; balancing; fluctuating between parties.

TRIM'MING, *n.* Ornamental appendages to a garment, as lace, ribbons, and the like.

TRIM'MING-LY, *adv.* In a trimming manner.

TRIM'NESS, *n.* Neatness; snugness; the state of being close and in good order.

TRI'NAL, *a.* [L. *trinus*, three.] Threefold. *Milton.*

TRINE, *a.* Threefold; as, *trine* dimensions, that is, length, breadth, and thickness.

TRINE, *n.* [Supra.] In *astrology*, the aspect of planets distant from each other 120 degrees, or one third of the zodiac. *Brande.*

TRINE, *v. t.* To put in the aspect of a trine. *Dryden*

TRIN'ED, *pp.* Put in the aspect of a trine.

TRI-NERV'ATE, *a.* [L. *tres* and *nervus.*]

In *botany*, having three unbranched vessels extending from the base to the apex of the leaf.

TRI'NERVE, } *a.* In *botany*, a *trinerved* or three-
TRI'NERV-ED, } nerved leaf, has three unbranched vessels extending from the base to the apex or point.

TRIN'GLE, (tring'gle,) *n.* [Fr.] In *architecture*, a little square member or ornament, as a listel, regula, platband, and the like, but particularly a little member fixed exactly over every triglyph. *Cyc.*

TRIN-I-TA'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity.

TRIN-I-TA'RI-AN, *n.* One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity.

2. One of a religious order who made it their business to redeem Christians from Turks or infidels.

TRIN-I-TA'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of Trinitarians.

TRIN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *trinitas*; *tres* and *unus*, *unitas*, one, unity.]

In *theology*, the union of three persons in one Godhead, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

In my whole essay, there is not any thing like an objection against the *Trinity.* *Locke.*

TRIN'I-TY-HOUSE, *n.* An institution in London for the promotion of commerce and navigation, by licensing pilots, ordering and erecting beacons, &c.

TRINK'ET, *n.* [If n is casual, this is from W. *trecio*, to furnish. See TRICK.]

1. A small ornament, as a jewel, a ring, and the like. *Dryden. Swift.*

2. A thing of little value; tackle; tools. *Tusser. L'Estrange.*

TRINK'ET-RY, *n.* Ornaments of dress; trinkets.

TRI-NO'MI-AL, *a.* [L. *tres* and *nomen.*]

In *mathematics*, a *trinomial* quantity is a quantity consisting of three terms, connected by the signs + or −. Thus $x + y + z$, or $a + b - c$.

TRI-NO'MI-AL, *n.* A quantity consisting of three terms.

TRI'O, *n.* Three united.

2. In *music*, a composition in three parts; often pronounced *trē'o.* *Brande.*

TRI-OB'O-LAR, } *a.* [L. *triobolaris*; *tres* and *obolus.*]
TRI-OB'O-LA-RY, }

Of the value of three oboli; mean; worthless. *Cheyne.*

TRI-OC-TA-HE'DRAL, *a.* [*tri* and *octahedral.*] In *crystallography*, presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing eight faces.

TRI-OC'TILE, *n.* [L. *tres*, three, and *octo*, eight.]

In *astrology*, an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are three octants or three eighths of a circle, that is, 135 degrees, distant from each other. *Hutton.*

TRIN'I-TY-SUN'DAY, *n.* The Sunday next after Whitsunday; so called from the feast held on that day in honor of the Holy Trinity.

TRI'O-LET, *n.* A stanza of eight lines, in which the first line is thrice repeated. *Brande.*

TRI'OR, } *n.* [from *try.*] In *law*, a person appointed
TRI'ER, } by the court to examine whether a challenge to a panel of jurors, or to any juror, is just.

The *triors* are two indifferent persons. *Cyc.*

TRIP, *v. t.* [G. *trippeln*; D. *trippen*; Sw. *trippa*; Dan. *tripper*; W. *tripiaw*, to trip, to stumble; from *rhip*, a skipping. See טרף and טרד, in Castell.]

1. To supplant; to cause to fall by striking the feet suddenly from under the person; usually followed by *up*; as, to *trip up* a man in wrestling; to *trip up* the heels. *Shak.*

2. To supplant; to overthrow by depriving of support. *Bramhall.*

3. To catch; to detect. *Shak.*

4. To loose an anchor from the bottom by its cable or buoy-rope. *Mar. Dict.*

TRIP, *v. i.* To stumble; to strike the foot against something, so as to lose the step and come near to fall; or to stumble and fall.

2. To err; to fail; to mistake; to be deficient.

Virgil pretends sometimes to *trip*. *Dryden.*

TRIP, *v. t.* [Ar. طَرِبَ *tariba*, to move lightly; allied perhaps to Sw. *trappa*, Dan. *trappe*, G. *treppe*, stairs.]

1. To run or step lightly; to walk with a light step.

She bounded by and *tripped* so light
They had not time to take a steady sight. *Dryden.*
Thus from the lion *trips* the trembling doe. *Dryden.*

2. To take a voyage or journey.

TRIP, *n.* A stroke or catch by which a wrestler supplants his antagonist.

And watches with a *trip* his foe to foil, *Dryden.*

2. A stumble by the loss of foothold, or a striking of the foot against an object.

3. A failure; a mistake.

Figuratively, a slight error arising from haste or inconsideration.

Each stumbling *trip*, and each digressive start. *Harte.*

4. A brief journey, or a voyage; an excursion or jaunt.

I took a *trip* to London on the death of the queen. *Pope.*

5. In *navigation*, a single board in plying to windward. *Cyc.*

6. Among *farmers*, a small flock of sheep, or a small stock of them. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

TRIP'AR-TITE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *tripartitus*; *tres*, three, and *partitus*, divided; *partior.*]

1. Divided into three parts. In *botany*, a *tripartite* leaf is one which is divided into three parts down to the base, but not wholly separate. *Martyn.*

2. Having three corresponding parts or copies, as, indentures *tripartite.*

TRI-PAR-TI''TION, (-tish'un,) *n.* A division by three, or the taking of a third part of any number or quantity. *Cyc.*

TRIPE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; Sp. *tripa*; It. *trippa*; G. *tripp*; Russ. *trebucha*; W. *tripa*, from *rhip*, from *rhib*, a streak or driblet. In Sp. *tripe*, Dan. *trip*, is shag, plush. This word is probably from tearing, ripping, like *strip.*]

1. *Properly*, the entrails; but in *common usage*, the large stomach of ruminating animals, prepared for food.

2. In *ludicrous language*, the belly. *Johnson.*

TRIP'E-DAL, *a.* [L. *tres* and *pes.*] Having three feet.

TRIPE'-MAN, *n.* A man who sells tripe. *Swift.*

TRI PEN'NATE, } *a.* [L. *tres* and *penna* or *pinna.*]
TRI-PIN'NATE, }

In *botany*, a *tripinnate* leaf is a species of supradecompound leaf, when a petiole has bipinnate leaves ranged on each side of it. *Martyn.*

TRI PER'SON-AL, *a.* [L. *tres* and *persona.*] Consisting of three persons. *Milton.*

TRI-PER-SON-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of existing in three persons in one Godhead. *Milton.*

TRI PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and πεταλον, leaf.] In *botany*, three-petaled; having three petals or flower leaves.

TRIP'-HAM-MER, *n.* A large hammer used in forges.

TRI'PHANE, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and φαινω.] A mineral, spodumene. *Ure.*

TRIPH'THONG, (trif'thong,) *n.* [Gr τρεις, three, and φθογγος, sound.] A coalition of three vowels in one compound sound, or in one syllable, as in *adieu*, *eye.*

TRIPH-THON''GAL, (trif-thong'gal,) *a.* Pertaining to a triphthong; consisting of a triphthong.

TRIPH'Y-LINE, (-lin,) *n.* [Gr. τρις, threefold, and φυλη, family, in allusion to its containing three phosphates.] A mineral of a grayish-green or bluish color, consisting of the phosphates of iron, manganese, and lith... *Dana.*

TRIPHYL'LOUS, *a.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and φυλλον, leaf.] In *botany*, three-leaved; having three leaves.

TRIP'LE, (trip'l,) *a.* [Fr., from L. *triplex*, *triplus*; *tres* and *plico*, to fold.]

1. Threefold; consisting of three united; as, a *triple* knot; a *triple* tie.

By thy *triple* shape as thou art seen. *Dryden.*

2. Treble; three times repeated. [See TREBLE.]

Triple salt; in *chemistry*, a salt in which two bases are combined with one acid; more properly regarded as a double salt. *Brande.*

Triple time, in *music*, is that in which each bar is divided into three measures or equal parts, as three minims, three crotchets, three quavers, &c.

TRIP'LE, *v. t.* To treble; to make threefold, or thrice as much or as many. [Usually written TREBLE.] *Lee.*

TRIP'LE-CROWN-ED, *a.* Having three crowns.

TRIP'LED, (trip'ld,) *pp.* Made threefold.

TRIP'LE-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having three heads.

TRIP'LET, *n.* [from *triple.*] Three of a kind, or three united.

2. In *poetry*, three verses rhyming together.

3. In *music*, three notes sung or played in the time of two.

TRIP'LI-CATE, *a.* [L. *triplicatus*, *triplico*; *tres* and *plico*, to fold.] Made thrice as much; threefold.

Triplicate ratio is the ratio which cubes bear to each other. *Cyc.*

TRIP LI-CATE, *n.* A third paper or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind.

TRIP'LI-CATE-TERN'ATE, *a.* In *botany*, thrice ternate. The same as TRITERNATE, which see.

TRIP-LI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of trebling or making threefold, or adding three together. *Glanville.*

2. In *the civil law*, the same as surrejoinder in common law.

TRI-PLIC'I-TY, (tri-plis'e-te,) *n.* [Fr. *triplicité*; from L. *triplex.*] Trebleness; the state of being threefold. *Watts.*

TRIP'LING, *n.* Making threefold.

TRIP'LITE, *n.* An imperfectly crystallized mineral, of a very dark-brown color, consisting of phosphoric acid and the oxyds of manganese and iron. *Dana.*

TRIP'LY-RIB-BED, (-ribd,) *a.* [*triple* and *rib.*] In *botany*, having a pair of large ribs branching off from the main one above the base, as in the leaves of many species of sunflower. *Smith.*

TRIP'-MAD-AM, *n.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

TRI POD, *n.* [L. *tripus*, *tripodis*; Gr. τριπους; τρεις, three, and ποους, foot.] A bench, stool, or seat supported by three legs, on which the priest and sibyls in ancient times were placed to render oracles. *Dryden. Cyc.*

TRIP'O-LI, (trip'o-li,) *n.* In *mineralogy*, an earthy substance originally brought from Tripoli, used in polishing stones and metals. It has a dull, argillaceous appearance, but is not compact. It has a fine, hard grain, but does not soften by water, or mix with it. It is principally silica, and has been found to consist almost wholly of the cast shells of microscopic animalcules. *Dana. Cyc.*

TRIP'O-LINE, (-lin,) *a.* Pertaining to tripoli.

TRI POS, *n.*; *pl.* TRIPOSES. A tripos paper, which see.

2. One who prepares a tripos paper.

TRI'POS PA'PER. *n.* At *the university of Cambridge*, England, a printed list of the successful candidates for mathematical honors, accompanied by a piece in Latin verse. There are two of these, designed to commemorate the two Tripos days. The first contains the names of the wranglers and senior optimes, and the second the names of the junior optimes. The word *tripos* is supposed to refer to the three-legged stool, formerly used at the examinations for these honors, though some derive it from the three *brackets* formerly printed on the back of the paper. *C. A. Bristed.*

Classical tripos examination; the final university examination for classical honors, optional to all who have taken the mathematical honors. *C. A. Bristed.*

TRIP'PED, (tript,) *pp.* [from *trip.*] Supplanted.

TRIP'PER, *n.* One who trips or supplants; one that walks nimbly.

TRIP'PING, *ppr.* Supplanting; stumbling; falling; stepping nimbly.

2. *a.* Quick; nimble. *Milton.*

TRIP'PING, *n.* The act of tripping.

2. A light dance. *Milton.*

3. The loosing of an anchor from the ground by its cable or buoy-rope.

TRIP'PING-LY, *adv.* Nimbly; with a light, nimble, quick step; with agility.

Sing and dance it *trippingly*. *Shak.*
Speak the speech *trippingly* on the tongue. *Shak.*

TRIP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. τριψις, friction, the act of rubbing, from τριβω, to rub.] The process of rubbing and percussing the whole surface of the body, and, at the same time, flexing and extending the limbs, and racking the joints, in connection with the use of the hot bath, which is common in Egypt, Turkey, Greece, and Russia, in modern times, and which was practiced by the ancients. It is used in India without the bath. In modern Greek, it is called *tripsimon.* It is also called SHAMPOOING.

TRIP'TOTE, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and πτωσις, case.] In *grammar*, a name or noun having three cases only. *Clarke.*

TRI-PU'DI-A-RY, *a.* [L. *tripudium.*] Pertaining to dancing; performed by dancing. *Brown.*

TRI-PU'DI-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *tripudio.*] To dance. *Cockeram.*

TRI-PU-DI-A'TION, *n.* [L. *tripudio*, to dance.] Act of dancing. *Johnson.*

TRI-QUE'TROUS, *a.* [L. *triquetrus*, from *triquetra*, a triangle.] Three-sided; having three plane sides. *Encyc.*

TRI-RA'DI-A-TED, *a.* [L. *tres* and *radius.*] Having three rays.

TRI'REME, *n.* [L. *triremis*; *tres* and *remus.*] A galley or vessel with three benches or ranks of oars on a side. *Mitford.*

TRI-RHOM-BOID'AL, *a.* [*tri* and *rhomboidal.*] Having three rhombic faces or sides.

TRI-SAC RA-MENT-A'RI-AN, *n.* [L. *tres*, three, and *sacrament.*] One of a religious sect who admit of three sacraments and no more. *Cyc.*

TRIS-A'GI-ON, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and αγιος, holy.] A hymn in which the word *holy* is repeated three times. *Bull. Cyc.*

TRI-SECT', *v. t.* [L. *tres*, three, and *seco*, to cut.] To cut or divide into three equal parts. *Allen.*

TRI-SECT'ED, *pp.* Divided into three equal parts.

TRI-SECT'ING, *ppr.* Dividing into three equal parts.

TRI-SEC TION, *n.* [L. *tres* and *sectio*, a cutting.] The division of a thing into three parts; *particularly*, in *geometry*, the division of an angle into three equal parts. *Hutton.*

TRI-SEP'A-LOUS, *a.* In *botany*, having three sepals, or small bracts of a calyx. *Decandolle.*

TRIS-OC-TA-HE DRON, *n.* [Gr. τρις, three times, οκτω, eight, and εδρα, face.] A solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, three corresponding to each face of an octahedron. *Dana.*

TRI'SPAST, } *n.* [Gr. τρεις and σπαω, to draw.]
TRI-SPAS'TON, }

In *mechanics*, a machine with three pulleys for raising great weights. *Brande.*

TRI-SPER'MOUS, *a.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and σπερμα, seed.] Three-seeded; containing three seeds; as, a *trispermous* capsule.

TRIST, } *a.* [L. *tristis*, sad.]
TRIST'FUL, }

Sad; sorrowful; gloomy. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

TRIST'FUL-LY, *adv.* Sadly.

TRIS-TI''TIATE, (-tish'āte,) *v. t.* [L. *tristitia.*] To make sad. [*Not used.*] *Feltham.*

TRI'SULE, *n.* [L. *trisulcus.*] Something having three furrows. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

TRI-SULC'ATE, *a.* Having three furrows.

TRIS-YL-LAB'IC, } *a.* [from *trisyllable.*] Per-
TRIS-YL-LAB'IC-AL, } taining to a trisyllable; consisting of three syllables; as, a *trisyllabic* word or foot.

TRIS-YL'LA-BLE, *n.* [L. *tres*, three, and *syllaba*, syllable.] A word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE, *a.* [L. *tritus*, from *tero*, to wear.] Worn out; common; used till so common as to have lost its novelty and interest; as, a *trite* remark; a *trite* subject. *Swift.*

TRITE'LY, *adv.* In a common manner.

TRITE'NESS, *n.* Commonness; staleness; a state of being worn out; as, the *triteness* of an observation or a subject.

TRI-TERN'ATE, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *ternate.*] Three times ternate; applied to a petiole which separates into three, and is again divided at each point into three, and on each of these nine points bears three leaflets.

TRI'THE-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *tritheisme*; Gr. τρεις, three, and θεος, God.] The opinion that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, are three beings or Gods. *Murdock.*

TRI'THE-IST, *n.* One who believes that the three persons in the Godhead are three distinct beings or Gods. *Murdock.*

TRI-THE-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to tritheism.

TRI'THE-ITE, *n.* A tritheist.

TRI'THING, *n.* [from *three.*] One of the divisions of the county of York, in England, which is divided into three parts. It is now called RIDING. *Blackstone.*

TRIT'IC-AL, *a.* [from *trite.*] Trite; common. [*Not in use.*]

TRIT'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Triteness. [*Not used.*] *Warton.*

TRI'TON, *n.* In *mythology*, a fabled sea demi-god

supposed to be the trumpeter of Neptune. He is represented by poets and painters as half man and half fish. *Cyc.*

2. According to Linnæus, a genus of Mollusca comprehending only one species, which inhabits the cavities of submarine rocks in Italy.

3. According to Cuvier, a genus of Batrachian reptiles, or aquatic salamanders, comprehending numerous species.

TRI'TONE, *n.* [L. *tres* and *tonus*.]

In *music*, a false concord, or dissonant interval, consisting of three tones, or of two tones and two semitones. *Cyc.*

TRI-TOX'YD, *n.* [Gr. τριτος, third, and *oxyd*.]

In *chemistry*, a non-acid compound of one equivalent of a base, with three equivalents of oxygen.

TRIT'U-RA-BLE, *a.* [See TRITURATE.] Capable of being reduced to a fine powder by pounding, rubbing, or grinding. *Brown.*

TRIT'U-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *tritura*, from *tritus*, *tero*, to wear.]

To rub or grind to a very fine powder, and properly to a finer powder than that made by pulverization.

TRIT'U-RA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to a very fine powder.

TRIT'U-RA-TING, *ppr.* Grinding or reducing to a very fine powder.

TRIT-U-RA'TION, *n.* The act of reducing to a fine powder by grinding.

TRIT'URE, *n.* A rubbing or grinding. [*Not used.*] *Cheyne.*

TRI-TO'RI-UM, *n.* A vessel for separating liquors of different densities.

TRI'UMPH, *n.* [Fr. *triomphe*; It. *trionfo*; Sp. *triunfo*; L. *triumphus*; Gr. θριαμβος.]

1. Among *the ancient Romans*, a pompous ceremony performed in honor of a victorious general. He was allowed to enter the city crowned with a wreath of laurel, bearing a scepter in one hand, and a branch of laurel in the other, riding in a circular chariot, of a peculiar form, drawn by four horses. He was preceded by the senate and magistrates, musicians, the spoils, the captives in fetters, &c., and followed by his army on foot in marching order. The procession advanced in this manner to the Capitoline hill, where sacrifices were offered and the victorious commander entertained with a public feast. The honor of a triumph was granted by the senate only to a dictator, consul, or pretor, and after a decisive victory or the complete subjugation of a province. The *ovation* was an honor inferior to a triumph, and less imposing in its ceremonies. *Smith's Dict.*

2. State of being victorious.

> Hercules from Spain
> Arrived in *triumph*, from Geryon slain. *Dryden.*

3. Victory; conquest.

> The vain coquettes the trifling *triumphs* boast. *Logie.*

4. Joy or exultation for success.

> Great *triumph* and rejoicing was in heaven. *Milton.*

5. A card that takes all others; now written TRUMP, which see.

TRI'UMPH, *v. i.* To celebrate victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory.

> How long shall the wicked *triumph*? — Ps. xciv.

2. To obtain victory.

> There be thy faith, and *triumph* o'er the world. *Rowe.*
> Attired with stars, we shall forever sit
> *Triumphing* over death. *Milton.*

3. To insult upon an advantage gained.

> Let not my enemies *triumph* over me. — Ps. xxv.
> Sorrow on all the pack of you
> That *triumph* thus upon my misery. *Shak.*

4. To be prosperous; to flourish.

> Where commerce *triumphed* on the favoring gales. *Trumbull.*

To triumph over; to succeed in overcoming; to surmount; as, *to triumph over* all obstacles.

TRI-UMPH'AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *triumphalis*.]

Pertaining to triumph; used in a triumph; as, a *triumphal* crown or car; a *triumphal* arch. *Pope. Swift.*

TRI-UMPH'AL, *n.* A token of victory. *Milton.*

TRI-UMPH'ANT, *a.* [L. *triumphans*.]

1. Celebrating victory; as, a *triumphant* chariot. *South.*

2. Rejoicing as for victory.

> Successful beyond hope to lead you forth
> *Triumphant* out of this infernal pit. *Milton.*

3. Victorious; graced with conquest.

> So shall it be in the church *triumphant*. *Perkins.*
> Athens, war's *triumphant* maid. *Pope.*

4. Celebrating victory; expressing joy for success; as, a *triumphant* song.

TRI-UMPH'ANT-LY, *adv.* In a triumphant manner; with the joy and exultation that proceeds from victory or success.

> Through armed ranks *triumphantly* she drives. *Glanville*

2. Victoriously; with success.

> *Triumphantly* tread on thy country's ruin. *Shak.*

3. With insolent exultation. *South.*

TRI'UMPH-ER, *n.* One who triumphs or rejoices for victory; one who vanquishes.

2. One who was honored with a triumph in Rome. *Peacham.*

TRI'UMPH-ING, *ppr.* Celebrating victory with pomp; vanquishing; rejoicing for victory; insulting on an advantage.

TRI-UM'VIR, *n.*; *pl.* TRIUM'VIRI or TRIUM'VIRS. [L. *tres*, three, and *vir*, man.]

One of three men united in office. The triumvirs (L. *triumviri*) of Rome were three men who jointly obtained the sovereign power in Rome. The first of these were Julius Cesar, Crassus, and Pompey.

TRI-UM'VI-RATE, *n.* A coalition of three men; *particularly*, the union of three men who obtained the government of the Roman empire.

2. Government by three men in coalition.

TRI'UNE, (trī'yune,) *a.* [L. *tres* and *unus*.]

Three in one; an epithet applied to God, to express the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons. *Cyc.*

TRI-U'NI-TY, *n.* Trinity.

TRI-VALV'U-LAR, *a.* Three-valved; having three valves.

TRIV'ANT, *n.* A truant. *Burton.*

TRI-VERB'I-AL, *a.* [L. *triverbium*.]

Triverbial days, in the Roman calendar, were juridical or court days, days allowed to the pretor for hearing causes; called also DIES FASTI. There were only twenty-eight in the year. *Cyc.*

TRIV'ET, *n.* A three-legged stool. [See TREVET.]

TRIV'I-AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *trivialis*, probably from the Gr. τριβω, L. *tero*, *trivi*, to wear, or from *trivium*, a highway.]

1. Trifling; of little worth or importance; inconsiderable; as, a *trivial* subject; a *trivial* affair. *Dryden. Pope.*

2. Worthless; vulgar. *Roscommon.*

Trivial name; in *natural history*, the name for the species, which added to the generic name forms the complete denomination of the plant; the specific name. Thus in *Lathyrus aphaca*, *lathyrus* is the generic name, and *aphaca* the trivial or specific name, and the two combined form the complete denomination of the plant. Linnæus at first applied the phrase *specific name* to the essential character of the species, now called the *specific definition* or *difference*, but it is now applied solely to the trivial name. *Martyn. Cyc.*

TRIV-I-AL'I-TY, *n.* Trivialness. [*Not much used.*]

TRIV'I-AL-LY, *adv.* Commonly; vulgarly.

2. Lightly; inconsiderably; in a trifling degree.

TRIV'I-AL-NESS, *n.* Commonness.

2. Lightness; unimportance.

TRIV'I-UM, *n.* [L.] The three arts of grammar, logic, and rhetoric. So the *quadrivium* was the four arts, music, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy. These are the seven liberal sciences. *Brande.*

TRŌAT, *v. i.* To cry, as a buck in rutting time. *Dict.*

TRŌAT, *n.* The cry of a buck in rutting time.

TRŌ'CAR, *n.* [Fr. *un trois quart*, expressive of its triangular point.]

A surgical instrument for tapping dropsical persons and the like.

TRO-CHA'IC, } *a.* [See TROCHEE.] In *poetry*,
TRO-CHA'IC-AL, } consisting of trochees; as, *trochaic* measure or verse.

TRO-CHAN'TER, (kan'ter,) *n.* [Gr. τροχαντηρ.]

In *anatomy*, the *trochanters* are two processes of the thigh-bone, at its upper end, called *major* and *minor*, the major on the outside, and the minor on the inside. *Coxe. Cyc.*

TRŌ'CHE, (trō'kē,) *n.* [Gr. τροχη, a wheel.]

A form of medicine in a circular cake or tablet, or a stiff paste cut into proper portions and dried. It is made by mixing the medicine with sugar and mucilage, and is intended to be gradually dissolved in the mouth and slowly swallowed, as a demulcent.

TRŌ'CHEE, (trō'kee,) *n.* [L. *trochæus*; Gr. τροχαιος, from τρεχω.]

In *verse*, a foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short.

TRO-CHIL'IC, *a.* Having power to draw out or turn round.

TRO-CHIL'ICS, *n.* [Gr. τροχιλια, from τρεχω; L. *trochilus*.]

The science of rotary motion.

TROCH'I-LUS, } *n.* [L. *trochilus*; Gr. τροχιλος, from
TRŌ'CHIL, } τρεχω, to run.]

1. In *zoology*, the humming-bird or honey-sucker, a kind of beautiful little birds, natives of America. *Cyc.*

2. In *architecture*, a hollow ring round a column; called also SCOTIA, and by workmen the CASEMENT. *Cyc.*

3. An aquatic bird, a swift runner, with long legs, which is said to get its meat out of the crocodile's mouth. *Sir T. Herbert.*

4. A name given to the golden-crowned wren. *Cyc.*

TRŌ'CHINGS, (trō'kingz,) *n. pl.* The small branches on the top of a deer's head. *Cyc.*

TRŌ'CHISCH, (trō'kisk,) *n.* [Gr. τροχισκος.]

A kind of tablet or lozenge. [See TROCHE.] *Bacon.*

TROCH'LE-A, (trok'-,) *n.* [L., a pulley, from Gr. τρεχω, to run.]

A pulley-like cartilage, through which the tendon of the trochleary muscle passes. *Coxe. Parr.*

TROCH'LE-A-RY, *a.* [from L. *trochlea*.]

Pertaining to the trochlea; as, the *trochleary* muscle, the superior oblique muscle of the eye; the *trochleary* nerve, the pathetic nerve, which goes to that muscle. *Parr.*

TRŌ'CHOID, (trō'koid,) *n.* [Gr. τροχος, L. *trochus*, from τρεχω, to run, and *eidos*.]

In *geometry*, the curve described by any point in a wheel rolling straight forward on a level; a cycloid. *Brande.*

TROD, *pret.* of TREAD.

TROD, **TROD'DEN**, } *pp.* of TREAD.

TRODE, *old pret.* of TREAD.

TRODE, *n.* Tread; footing. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

TROG'LO-DYTE, *n.* [Gr. τρωγλη, a cavern, and δυω, to enter.]

One dwelling in a subterraneous cave; applied by the ancients to certain tribes living far up the Nile.

TROLL, *v. t.* [G. *trollen*; W. *trolliaw*, to troll, to roll; *trolli*, to turn, wheel, or whirl; *trosll*, a wheel, a reel; *trol*, a roller. It is probably formed on *roll*.]

To move in a circular direction; to roll; to move volubly; to turn; to drive about.

> They learn to roll the eye, and *troll* the tongue. *Anon.*

TROLL, *v. i.* To roll; to run about; as, to *troll* in a coach and six. *Swift.*

2. Among *anglers*, to fish, as for pikes, with a rod whose line runs on a wheel or pulley. *Gay. Cyc.*

TROLL'ED, *pp.* Rolled; turned about.

TROLL'ING, *ppr.* Rolling; turning; driving about; fishing with a rod and reel.

TROL'LOP, *n.* [G. *trolle*; from *troll*, strolling.]

A stroller; a loiterer; a woman loosely dressed; a slattern. *Milton.*

TROL-LOP-EE', *n.* Formerly a loose dress for females. [*Obs.*] *Goldsmith.*

TROL'MY-DAMES, *n.* [Fr. *trou-madame*.]

The game of nine-holes. *Shak.*

TROM'BONE, *n.* [It.] A deep-toned instrument of the trumpet kind, consisting of three tubes; the first, to which the mouth-piece is attached, and the third, which terminates in a bell-shaped orifice, are placed side by side; the middle tube is doubled, and slides into the other two like the tube of a telescope. By the slide of the tube it commands every semitone throughout its whole compass, and surpasses every other instrument in admitting, like the violin or the voice, the introduction of the slide. *E. T. Fitch.*

TROMP, *n.* [See TRUMPET.] A blowing machine formed of a hollow tree, used in furnaces.

TROMP'IL, *n.* An aperture in a tromp.

TRŌ'NA, *n.* A native sesquicarbonate of soda, found on the banks of the soda lakes of Sukena, in Africa. *Brande.*

TRO'NAGE, *n.* *Formerly*, a toll or duty paid for weighing wool. *Cyc.*

TRO-NA'TOR, *n.* An officer in London whose business was to weigh wool.

TRON'CO, *n.* [L. *truncus*.]

A term, in *Italian music*, directing a note or sound to be cut short, or just uttered and then discontinued. *Cyc.*

TRONE, *n.* A provincial word, in *some parts of England*, for a small drain. *Cyc.*

TRONE, **TRONES**, } *n.* A steelyard. [*North of England.*]

TRON'-WEIGHT, *n.* A weight formerly used in Scotland. A pound in this weight varied from 21 to 28 ounces avoirdupois. *Brande.*

TROOP, *n.* [Fr. *troupe*; It. *truppa*; Sp. and Port. *tropa*; Dan. and D. *trop*; G. *trupp*; Sw. *tropp*. The Gaelic *trapan*, a bunch or cluster, is probably the same word. The sense is, a crowd, or a moving crowd.]

1. A collection of people; a company; a number; a multitude. *Gen.* xlix. 2 *Sam.* xxiii. *Hos.* vii.

> That which should accompany old age,
> As honor, love, obedience, *troops* of friends,
> I must not look to have. *Shak.*

2. A body of soldiers. But, applied to infantry, it is now used in the plural, *troops*; and this word signifies soldiers in general, whether more or less numerous, including infantry, cavalry, and artillery. We apply the word to a company, a regiment, or an army. The captain ordered his *troops* to halt; the colonel commanded his *troops* to wheel, and take a position on the flank; the general ordered his *troops* to attack; the *troops* of France amounted to 400,000 men.

3. *Troop*, in *the singular*; a small body or company of cavalry, light horse, or dragoons, commanded by a captain.

4. A company of stage-players. *Coxe's Russ.*

TROOP, *v. i.* To collect in numbers.

> Armies, at the call of trumpet,
> *Troop* to their standard. *Milton.*

2. To march in a body.

I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men. *Shak.*

3. To march in haste or in company. *Shak. Chapman.*

TROOP'ER, *n.* A private or soldier in a body of cavalry; a horse-soldier.

TROOP'ING, *ppr.* Moving together in a crowd, marching in a body.

TRŌPE, *n.* [L. *tropus*; Gr. τροπος, from τρεπω, to turn; W. *trova*, a turn, a *tropic*; *trovâu*, to turn.]

In *rhetoric*, a word or expression used in a different sense from that which it properly signifies; or a word changed from its original signification to another, for the sake of giving life or emphasis to an idea; as when we call a stupid fellow an ass, or a shrewd man a fox.

☞ Tropes are chiefly of four kinds; *metaphor*, *metonymy*, *synecdoche*, and *irony*. Some authors make *figures* the genus, of which *trope* is a species; others make them different things, defining *trope* to be a change of sense, and *figure* to be any ornament, except what becomes so by such change.

TRŌ'PHI, *n. pl.* [Gr. τροφος, one who feeds.]

In *entomology*, the parts employed in feeding.

TRŌ'PHI-ED, (trō'fid,) *a.* [from *trophy*.] Adorned with trophies.

The *trophied* arches, storied halls invade. *Pope.*

TRO-PHŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Grecian architect Trophonius, or his cave, or his architecture. *Dwight.*

TROPH'O-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. τροφος, one who feeds, a nurse, and σπερμα, seed.]

In *botany*, that part of the ovary from which the ovules arise. It is most commonly called PLACENTA, sometimes SPERMAPHORE, and sometimes RECEPTACLE of the seeds. *Lindley.*

TRŌ'PHY, (trō'fe.) *n.* [L. *tropæum*; Gr. τροπαιον; Fr. *trophée*; Sp. and It. *trofeo*.]

1. Among *the ancients*, a pile of arms, taken from a vanquished enemy, raised on the field of battle by the conquerors, often placed on the trunk of a tree, fixed on an elevation; also, the representation of such a pile in marble, on medals, and the like. Hence,

2. Any thing taken and preserved as a memorial of victory; as arms, flags, standards, and the like, taken from an enemy.

Around the posts hung helmets, darts, and spears,
And captive chariots, axes, shields, and bars,
And broken beaks of ships, the *trophies* of their wars. *Dryden.*

3. In *architecture*, an ornament representing the stem of a tree, charged or encompassed with arms and military weapons, offensive and defensive. *Cyc.*

4. Something that is evidence of victory; memorial of conquest. Present every hearer to Christ as a *trophy* of grace.

TRŌ'PHY-MON-EY, (trō'fe-mun-ne,) *n.* A duty paid in England annually, by housekeepers, toward providing harness, drums, colors, &c., for the militia. *Cyc.*

TROP'IC, *n.* [Fr. *tropique*; L. *tropicus*; from the Gr. τροπη, a turning; τρεπω, to turn.]

1. In *astronomy*, a name given to two parallels of latitude, one (the tropic of Cancer) being 23° 28′ north of the equator, and the other (the tropic of Capricorn) being 23° 28′ south of the equator. They mark the point at which the sun *turns* again toward the equator from its utmost declination to the north or south. The space lying between the tropics is called the *torrid zone*. *Olmsted.*

TROP'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the tropics; being within the tropics; as, *tropical* climates; *tropical* latitudes; *tropical* heat; *tropical* winds.

2. Incident to the tropics; as, *tropical* diseases.

3. [from *trope*.] Figurative; rhetorically changed from its proper or original sense.

The foundation of all parables is some analogy or similitude between the *tropical* or allusive part of the parable and the thing intended by it. *South.*

Tropical writing, or *hieroglyphic*, is such as represents a thing by qualities which resemble it. *Warburton.*

TROP'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a tropical or figurative manner. *Enfield.*

TROP'IC-AL-YEAR, *n.* The period occupied by the sun in passing from one tropic, or one equinox, to the other. On account of the precession of the equinoxes, it is 20 m. 20 s. shorter than the sidereal year. *Olmsted.*

TROP'IC-BIRD, (-burd,) *n.* An aquatic fowl of the genus Phaëton, having very long wings and two long slender tail-feathers, found in or near the torrid zone. *Ed. Encyc.*

TRŌ'PIST, *n.* [from *trope*.] One who explains the Scriptures by tropes and figures of speech; one who deals in tropes.

TROP-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [See TROPOLOGY.] Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.

TRO-POL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τροπος, trope, and λογος, discourse.]

A rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes, or change from the original import of the word. *Brown.*

TROSS'ERS, *n. pl.* Trowsers. [*Not used.*] [See TROWSERS.] *Shak.*

TROT, *v. i.* [Fr. *trotter*; G. *trotten*, to trot, to tread; It. *trottare*; Sp. and Port. *trotar*; allied probably to *tread* and to *strut*.]

1. To move faster than in walking, as a horse or other quadruped, by lifting one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time. *Cyc.*

2. To walk or move fast; or to run.

He that rises late must *trot* all day, and will scarcely overtake his business at night. *Franklin.*

TROT, *n.* The pace of a horse or other quadruped, when he lifts one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time. This pace is the same as that of a walk, but more rapid. The trot is often a jolting, hard motion; but in some horses, it is as easy as the amble or pace, and has a more stately appearance.

2. An old woman; *in contempt.*

TROTH, *n.* [Sax. *treothe*; the old orthography of *truth*. See TRUTH.]

1. Belief; faith; fidelity; as, to plight one's *troth*. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Truth; verity; veracity; as, in *troth*; by my *troth*. [*Obs.*]

TROTH'LESS, *a.* Faithless; treacherous. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

TROTH'-PLIGHT, (-plite,) *v. t.* To betroth or affiance. [*Obs.*]

TROTH'-PLIGHT, (-plite,) *a.* Betrothed; espoused; affianced. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

TROTH'-PLIGHT, (-plite,) *n.* The act of betrothing or plighting faith.

TROTH'-PLIGHT-ED, *a.* Having fidelity pledged.

TROT'TER, *n.* A beast that trots, or that usually trots.

2. A sheep's foot.

TROT'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving with a trot; walking fast, or running.

TROU'BA-DOUR, *n.* [from Fr. *trouver*, to find.]

One of a school of poets who flourished from the eleventh to the latter end of the thirteenth century; principally at Provence, in the south of France, and also in the north of Italy. *Brande.*

TROUB'LE, (trub'l,) *v. t.* [Fr. *troubler*; It. *turbare*; Sp. and Port. *turbar*; L. *turbo*; Gaelic, *treabhlaim*, which seems to be connected with *treabham*, to plow, that is, to turn or to stir, W. *torva*, L. *turba*, a crowd, and perhaps *trova*, a turn; Gr. τρεπω. The primary sense is, to turn or to stir, to whirl about, as in L. *turbo*, *turbinis*, a whirlwind. Hence the sense of agitation, disturbance.]

1. To agitate; to disturb; to put into confused motion.

God, looking forth, will *trouble* all his host. *Milton.*
An angel went down at a certain season into the pool, and *troubled* the water. — John v.

2. To disturb; to perplex.

Never *trouble* yourself about those faults which age will cure. *Locke.*

3. To afflict; to grieve; to distress.

Those that *trouble* me rejoice when I am moved. — Ps. xiii.

4. To busy; to cause to be much engaged or anxious.

Martha, thou art careful, and *troubled* about many things. — Luke x.

5. To tease; to vex; to molest.

The boy so *troubles* me,
'Tis past enduring. *Shak.*

6. To give occasion for labor to. I will not *trouble* you to deliver the letter. I will not *trouble* myself in this affair.

7. To sue for a debt. He wishes not to *trouble* his debtors.

TROUB'LE, (trub'l,) *n.* Disturbance of mind; agitation; commotion of spirits; perplexity; *a word of very extensive application.*

2. Affliction; calamity.

He shall deliver thee in six *troubles*. — Job v.
Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his *troubles*. — Ps. xxv.

3. Molestation; inconvenience; annoyance.

Lest the fiend some new *trouble* raise. *Milton.*

4. Uneasiness; vexation. *Milton.*

5. That which gives disturbance, annoyance, or vexation; that which afflicts.

TROUB'LED, (trub'ld,) *pp.* or *a.* Disturbed; agitated; afflicted; annoyed; molested.

TROUB'LER, (trub'ler,) *n.* One who disturbs; one who afflicts or molests; a disturber; as, a *troubler* of the peace.

The rich *troublers* of the world's repose. *Waller.*

TROUB'LE-SŌME, (trub'l-sum,) *a.* Giving trouble or disturbance; molesting; annoying; vexatious. In warm climates, insects are very *troublesome*.

2. Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome.

My mother will never be *troublesome* to me. *Pope.*

3. Giving inconvenience to. I wish not to be *troublesome* as a guest.

4. Teasing; importunate; as, a *troublesome* applicant.

TROUB'LE-SOME-LY, (trub'l-sum-le,) *adv.* In a manner or degree to give trouble; vexatiously.

TROUB'LE-SOME-NESS, (trub'l-sum-nes,) *n.* Vexatiousness; the quality of giving trouble or of molesting. *Bacon.*

2. Unseasonable intrusion; importunity.

TROUB'LE-STATE, *n.* A disturber of the community. [*Not used.*]

TROUB'LING, (trub'ling,) *ppr.* Disturbing; agitating; molesting; annoying; afflicting.

TROUB'LING, (trub'ling,) *n.* The act of disturbing or putting in commotion. *John* v.

2. The act of afflicting.

TROUB'LOUS, (trub'lus,) *a.* Agitated; tumultuous; full of commotion.

A tall ship tossed in *troublous* seas. *Spenser.*

2. Full of trouble or disorder; tumultuous; full of affliction.

The street shall be built again, and the wall, even in *troublous* times. — Dan. ix.

TROUGH, (trawf,) [Sax. *trog*; D. and G. *trog*; Dan. *trug*; It. *truogo*.]

1. A vessel hollow longitudinally, or a large log or piece of timber excavated longitudinally on the upper side; used for various purposes.

2. A tray. [*This is the same word dialectically altered.*]

3. A canoe; the rude boat of uncivilized men. *Abbot.*

4. The channel that conveys water, as in mills.

Trough of the sea; the space between two high waves.

TROUL, for TROLL. See TROLL.

TROUNCE, (trouns,) *v. t.* [Qu. Fr. *tronçon*, *tronçonner*.]

To punish, or to beat severely. [*A low word.*]

TROUNC'ING, *ppr.* Beating severely.

TROUNC'ING, *n.* A severe beating.

TROUSE, (trowz,) *n.* [See TROWSERS.] A kind of trowsers worn by children.

TROU'SERS, *n. pl.* See TROWSERS.

TROUS-SEAU', (troo-sō',) *n.* [Fr.] The collective lighter equipments of a lady when about to be married.

TROUT, *n.* [Sax. *truht*; Fr. *truite*; It. *trota*; D. *truit*; L. *trutta*; Sp. *trucha*. *Trout* is contracted from *trocta*.]

A name applied to various fresh-water fishes of the genus Salmo, variegated with spots, and esteemed as most delicate food.

TROUT'-COL-OR-ED, (-kul-lurd,) *a.* White with spots of black bay, or sorrel; as, a *trout-colored* horse.

TROUT'-FISH-ING, *n.* The fishing for trouts.

TROUT'-STREAM, *n.* A stream in which trout breed.

TRŌ'VER, *n.* [Fr. *trouver*, It. *trovare*, to find; Sw. *träffa*, to hit; Dan. *treffer*, to meet with; *traf*, an accident; D. and G. *treffen*, to meet, to hit.]

Trover is, properly, the finding of any thing. Hence,

1. In *law*, the gaining possession of any goods, whether by finding or by other means.

2. An action which a man has against another who has found or obtained possession of any of his goods, and who refuses to deliver them on demand. This is called an action of *trover* and *conversion*. In this case, the trover or finding is an immaterial fact; but the plaintiff must prove his own property, and the possession and conversion of the goods by the defendant. *Blackstone.*

TRŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *treowian*, *treowan*, to believe, to trust; G. *trauen*; Sw. *tro*; Dan. *troer*; contracted from *trogan*, and coinciding with the root of *truth*. See TRUE.]

To believe; to trust; to think or suppose. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Hooker.*

TRŌW is used in the imperative, as a word of inquiry. What means the fool, *trow*?

TROW'EL, *n.* [Fr. *truelle*; L. *trulla*; D. *troffel*. Qu. D. and G. *treffen*, to hit, to strike, hence to put on.]

1. A mason's tool, used in spreading and dressing mortar, and breaking bricks to shape them.

2. A gardener's tool, somewhat like a trowel, made of iron and scooped; used in taking up plants, and for other purposes. *Cyc.*

TROW'EL-ED, *a.* Formed with a trowel; as, *troweled* stucco, i. e., stucco laid on and ready for the reception of paint.

TROW'SERS, *n. pl.* [Gaelic, *triusan*; Fr. *trousse*, a truss, a bundle; W. *tros*, a garment that covers; *trouse*, dress; *trosa*, a truss, a packet; *trosiaw*, to dress; Gaelic, *trusam*, to gird or truss up.]

A loose garment worn by males, extending from the waist to the knee or to the ankle, and covering the lower limbs.

TROY, } *n.* [Said to have been
TROY'-WEIGHT, (-wāte,) } named from *Troyes*, in France, where it was first adopted in Europe. The

troy ounce is supposed to have been brought from Cairo during the crusades. Some persons, however, say that the original name was *true*.]

The weight by which gold and silver, jewels, medicines, &c., are weighed. In this weight, 20 grains = a scruple, 3 scruples = a dram, 8 drams = an ounce, and 12 ounces = one pound. In weighing gold, silver, &c., scruples and drams are not used, but the *pennyweight*, which is 24 grains, is employed in their stead; the pennyweight is not used in weighing medicines.

TRU'ANT, *a.* [Fr. *truand.*]

Idle; wandering from business; loitering; as, a *truant* boy.

> While *truant* Jove, in infant pride,
> Played barefoot on Olympus' side. *Trumbull.*

TRU'ANT, *n.* An idler; an idle boy. *Dryden.*

TRU'ANT, *v. i.* To idle away time; to loiter or be absent from employment. *Shak.*

TRU'ANT-LY, *adv.* Like a truant; in idleness.

TRU'ANT-SHIP, *n.* Idleness; neglect of employment. *Asham.*

TRUBS, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

TRUB'TAIL, *n.* A short, squat woman. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

TRUCE, *n.* [Goth. *triggwa*: It. *tregua*: Norm. *treues*: Ice. *trigd*: Cimbric, *trugth*: properly, a league or pact, from the root of *trick*, to make fast, to fold. See TRUE.]

1. In *war*, a suspension of arms by agreement of the commanders; a temporary cessation of hostilities, either for negotiation or other purpose.

2. Intermission of action, pain, or contest; temporary cessation; short quiet.

> There he may find
> *Truce* to his restless thoughts. *Milton.*

TRUCE'-BREAK-ER, *n.* [*truce* and *breaker.*] One who violates a truce, covenant, or engagement. 2 *Tim.* iii.

TRUCH'MAN, *n.* An interpreter. [See DRAGOMAN.]

TRU-CI-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *trucido*, to kill.]

The act of killing.

TRUCK, *v. i.* [Fr. *troquer*: Sp. and Port. *trocar*: allied probably to W. *trwc*, L. *trochus*, a round thing, Eng. *truck*: Gr. τροχος, τρεχω.]

To exchange commodities; to barter. Our traders *truck* with the Indians, giving them whisky and trinkets for skins. [*Truck* is now vulgar.]

TRUCK, *v. t.* To exchange; to give in exchange; to barter; as, to *truck* knives for gold dust. [*Vulgar.*] *Swift.*

TRUCK, *n.* Permutation; exchange of commodities; barter.

2. A small, wooden wheel, not bound with iron; a cylinder.

3. A small wheel; hence *trucks*, a low carriage for carrying goods, stone, &c., either on common roads or on railroads. Indeed, this kind of carriage is often called a *truck*, in the singular.

4. A small, wooden cap, at the summit of a flagstaff or mast-head.

Truck system: the practice of paying workmen in goods, instead of money. *McCulloch.*

TRUCK'AGE, *n.* The practice of bartering goods. *Milton.*

TRUCK'ER, *n.* One who traffics by exchange of goods.

TRUCK'ING, *ppr.* Exchanging goods; bartering.

TRUCK'LE, (truk'l,) *n.* A small wheel or caster. *Hudibras.*

TRUCK'LE, *v. t.* [dim. of *truck.*] To yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to submit; to creep. Small states must *truckle* to large ones.

> Religion itself is forced to *truckle* with worldly policy. *Norris.*

TRUCK'LE-BED, *n.* [*truckle* and *bed.*] A bed that runs on wheels and may be pushed under another; a trundle-bed.

TRUCK'LING, *ppr.* Yielding obsequiously to the will of another.

TRU'CU-LENCE, *n.* [L. *truculentia*, from *trux*, fierce, savage.]

1. Savageness of manners; ferociousness.

2. Terribleness of countenance.

TRU'CU-LENT, *a.* Fierce; savage; barbarous; as, the *truculent* inhabitants of Scythia. *Ray.*

2. Of a ferocious aspect.

3. Cruel; destructive; as, a *truculent* plague. *Harvey.*

TRU'CU-LENT-LY, *adv.* Fiercely; destructively.

TRUDGE, *v. i.* To travel on foot. The father rode; the son *trudged* on behind.

2. To travel or march with labor.

> And *trudged* to Rome upon my naked feet. *Dryden.*

TRUE, (trū,) *a.* [Sax. *treow*, *treowe*, faithful, and, as a noun, faith, trust; Sw. *tro*, Dan. *tro*: G. *treu*: D. *trouw*, trust, loyalty, fidelity, faith; *trouwen*, to marry; Goth. *triggus*, faithful; *triggwa*, a pact or league, a *truce*. This is the real orthography, coinciding with Sw. *trygg*, Dan. *tryg*, safe, secure, and W. *trigiaw*, to stay, to tarry, to dwell, that is, to stop, to set. The primary sense of the root is, to make close and fast, to set, or to stretch, strain, and thus make straight and close.]

1. Conformable to fact; being in accordance with the actual state of things; as, a *true* relation or narration; a *true* history. A declaration is *true*, when it states the facts. In this sense, *true* is opposed to *false*.

2. Genuine; pure; real; not counterfeit, adulterated, or false; as, *true* balsam; the *true* bark; *true* love of country; a *true* Christian.

> The *true* light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world. — John i.

3. Faithful; steady in adhering to friends, to promises, to a prince, or to the state; loyal; not false, fickle, or perfidious; as, a *true* friend; a *true* lover; a man *true* to his king, *true* to his country, *true* to his word; a husband *true* to his wife; a wife *true* to her husband; a servant *true* to his master; an officer *true* to his charge.

4. Free from falsehood; as, a *true* witness.

5. Honest; not fraudulent; as, good men and *true*.

> If King Edward be as *true* and just. *Shak.*

6. Exact; right to precision; conformable to a rule or pattern; as, a *true* copy; a *true* likeness of the original.

7. Straight; right; as, a *true* line; the *true* course of a ship.

8. Not false or pretended; real; as, Christ was the *true* Messiah.

9. Rightful; as, George IV. is the *true* king of England.

TRUE'-BILL, *n.* In *law*, these words are indorsed on a bill of indictment, when a grand jury are of opinion that there is sufficient cause for putting the accused on trial. *Bouvier.*

TRUE'-BLUE, *a.* An epithet applied to a person of inflexible honesty and fidelity; from the *true* or *Coventry blue*, formerly celebrated for its unchanging color. *Toone. Halliwell.*

TRUE'-BORN, *a.* [*true* and *born.*] Of genuine birth; having a right by birth to any title; as, a *true-born* Englishman. *Shak.*

TRUE'-BRED, *a.* [*true* and *bred.*] Of a genuine or right breed; as, a *true-bred* beast. *Dryden.*

2. Being of genuine breeding or education; as, a *true-bred* gentleman.

TRUE'-HEART'ED, *a.* [*true* and *heart.*] Being of a faithful heart; honest; sincere; not faithless or deceitful; as, a *true-hearted* friend.

TRUE'-HEART-ED-NESS, *n.* Fidelity; loyalty; sincerity.

TRUE'-LOVE, (trū'luv,) *n.* One really beloved.

2. A plant, the herb Paris.

TRUE'-LOVE'KNOT, (trū'luv'not,) *n.* [Qu. is not this from the Dan. *trolover*, to betroth, to promise in marriage; *tro*, true, and *lover*, to promise; the knot of faithful promise or engagement.]

A knot composed of lines united with many involutions; the emblem of interwoven affection or engagements.

TRUE'NESS, *n.* Faithfulness; sincerity.

2. Reality; genuineness.

3. Exactness; as, the *trueness* of a line.

TRUE'PEN-NY, *n.* [*true* and *penny.*] A familiar phrase for an honest fellow. *Bacon.*

TRUF'FLE, (trūf'l,) *n.* [Fr. *truffe*; Sp. *trufa*, deceit, imposition, and *truffles*; and if this vegetable is named from its growth under ground, it accords with It. *traffare*, to deceive.]

A subterraneous vegetable production, a kind of mushroom, of a fleshy, fungous structure and roundish figure; an esculent substance, much esteemed. It is of the genus Tuber. *Cyc.*

TRUF'FLE-WORM, (trūf'l-wurm,) *n.* A worm found in truffles, the larva of a fly. *Cyc.*

TRUG, *n.* A hod. This is our TROUGH and TRAY; the original pronunciation being retained in some parts of England. The word was also used formerly for a measure of wheat, as much, I suppose, as was carried in a trough; three *trugs* making two bushels.

TRU'ISM, *n.* [from *true.*] An undoubted or self-evident truth.

> Trifling *truisms* clothed in great, swelling words of vanity. *J. P. Smith.*

TRULL, *n.* [W. *trolaw*, to troll or roll, whence *strall*; or *trulliaw*, to drill. Qu. Gr. πατρυλλη.]

A low, vagrant strumpet.

TRUL-LI-ZA'TION, *n.* [L. *trullisso.*]

The laying of strata of plaster with a trowel.

TRU'LY, *adv.* [from *true.*] In fact; in deed; in reality.

2. According to truth; in agreement with fact; as, to see things *truly*; the facts are *truly* represented.

3. Sincerely; honestly; really; faithfully, as, to be *truly* attached to a lover; the citizens are *truly* loyal to their prince or their country.

4. Exactly; justly; as, to estimate *truly* the weight of evidence.

TRUMP, *n.* [It. *tromba*; Gaelic, *trompa*. See TRUMPET.]

1. A trumpet; a wind instrument of music; a poetical word used for TRUMPET. It is seldom used in prose, in common discourse, but is used in Scripture, where it seems peculiarly appropriate to the grandeur of the subject.

> At the last *trump*; for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised. — 1 Cor. xv. 1 Thess. iv.

2. [Contracted from *triumph*; It. *trionfo*, Fr. *triomphe.*] A winning card; one of the suit of cards which takes any of the other suits.

3. An old game with cards.

To put to the trumps; } to reduce to the last expe-
To put on the trumps, } dient, or to the utmost exertion of power.

TRUMP, *v. t.* To take with a trump card.

2. To obtrude; also, to deceive. [Fr. *tromper.*] [*Not in use.*]

To trump up; to devise; to seek and collect from every quarter.

TRUMP, *v. i.* To blow a trumpet. *Widif.*

TRUMP'ED, (trumpt,) *pp.* Taken with a trump card.

TRUMP'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *tromperie.*]

1. Falsehood; empty talk. *Raleigh.*

2. Useless matter; things worn out and cast aside. [*This is the sense of the word in New England.*]

TRUMP'ET, *n.* [It. *tromba*, *trombetta*: Sp. *trompa*, *trompeta*: Fr. *trompette*: Gaelic, *trompa*, *trompaid*: G. *trompete*: D. and Sw. *trompet*: Dan. *trompette*: Arm. *trompetti.* The radical letters and the origin are not ascertained.]

1. A wind instrument of music, used chiefly in war and military exercises. It consists of a long metallic tube, nearly in the form of a parabolic conoid, with a bell-shaped opening at one end for the emission of sound.

> The *trumpet's* loud clangor
> Excites us to arms. *Dryden.*

2. An instrument for conveying or receiving articulate sounds with increased force, called in the former case a SPEAKING TRUMPET, and in the latter an EAR TRUMPET.

3. In *the military style*, a trumpeter.

> He wisely desired that a *trumpet* might be first sent for a pass. *Clarendon.*

4. One who praises or propagates praise, or is the instrument of propagating it. A great politician was pleased to be the *trumpet* of his praises.

TRUMP'ET, *v. t.* To publish by sound of trumpet; also, to proclaim; as, to *trumpet* good tidings.

> They did nothing but publish and *trumpet* all the reproaches they could devise against the Irish. *Bacon.*

TRUMP'ET-CALL, *n.* A call at the sound of the trumpet.

TRUMP'ET-ED, *pp.* Sounded abroad; proclaimed.

TRUMP'ET-ER, *n.* One who sounds a trumpet. *Dryden.*

2. One who proclaims, publishes, or denounces.

> These men are good *trumpeters*. *Bacon.*

3. A bird, a variety of the domestic pigeon. Also, a bird of South America, the agami, of the genus Psophia, about the size of the domestic fowl, and somewhat resembling both the pheasants and the cranes; so called from its uttering a hollow noise, like that of a trumpet. It is sometimes domesticated. *P. Cyc. Ed. Encyc.*

TRUMP'ET-FISH, *n.* A sea-fish, so named from its tubular muzzle, the Centriscus scolopax, called also the SEA SNIPE. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

TRUMP'ET-FLOW-ER, *n.* A flower of the genus Bignonia, another of the genus Tecoma, and another still of the genus Lonicera. *Cyc.*

TRUMP'ET-HON'EY-SUCK-LE, (-hun'ne-suk-l,) *n.* A twining plant of the genus Caprifolium or Lonicera, with trumpet-shaped flowers. *Loudon.*

TRUMP'ET-ING, *ppr.* Blowing the trumpet; proclaiming.

TRUMP'ET-SHELL, *n.* The name of a genus of univalvular shells, of the form of a trumpet, (Buccinum, Linnæus.) *Cyc.*

TRUMP'ET-TONGU-ED, (-tungd,) *a.* Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet. *Shak.*

TRUMP'ING, *ppr.* Taking with a trump card.

TRUMP'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a trumpet. *Chapman.*

TRUNC'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the trunk or body.

TRUNC'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *trunco*, to cut off; W. *tryçu*, Arm. *troucha*; coinciding with Fr. *trancher.*]

To cut off; to lop; to maim.

TRUNC'ATE, *a.* In *botany*, appearing as if cut off at the tip; ending in a transverse line; as, a *truncate* leaf. *Martyn.*

TRUNC'A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Cut off; cut short; maimed.

A *truncated* cone is one whose vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its base.

2. In *mineralogy*, replaced by a plane equally inclined to the adjoining faces; as, a *truncated* edge. *Dana.*

TRUNC'A-TING, *ppr.* Cutting off.

TRUN-CA'TION, *n.* The act of lopping or cutting off.

2. A state of being truncated.

3. In *mineralogy*, the replacement of an edge by a plane equally inclined to the adjoining faces. *Dana.*

TRUN'CHEON, (trun'shun,) *n.* [Fr. *tronçon*, from *tronc*, trunk, L. *truncus*.]

1. A short staff; a club; a cudgel.

2. A baton, or military staff of command.

The marshal's *truncheon* nor the judge's robe. *Shak.*

3. A name given to stout stems of trees, with the branches lopped off, to produce rapid growth. *Gardner.*

TRUN'CHEON, (trun'shun,) *v. t.* To beat with a truncheon; to cudgel. *Shak.*

TRUN-CHEON-EER', *n.* A person armed with a truncheon.

TRUN'DLE, (trun'dl,) *v. i.* [Sax. *trendle*: *trendle*, any round body; Dan. and Sw. *trind*, round; W. *trŵn*, a circle, a round, a throne; *trŵni*, to run; from the root of *rundle*, *round*.]

1. To roll, as on little wheels; as, a bed *trundles* under another.

2. To roll, as a hoop.

TRUN'DLE, *v. t.* To roll, as a thing on little wheels; as, to *trundle* a bed or a gun-carriage.

TRUN'DLE, *n.* A round body; a little wheel, or a kind of low cart with small wooden wheels.

TRUN'DLE-BED, *n.* A bed that is moved on trundles or little wheels; called also TRUCKLE-BED.

TRUN'DLED, *pp.* Rolled.

TRUN'DLE-HEAD, (trun'dl-hed,) *n.* The wheel that turns a mill-stone.

TRUN'DLE-TAIL, *n.* A round tail; a dog so called from his tail. *Shak.*

TRUN'DLING, *ppr.* Rolling, as a thing on little wheels.

TRUNK, *n.* [Fr. *tronc*; It. *troncone*; Sp. *tronco*; L. *truncus*, from *trunco*, to cut off. The primitive Celtic word of this family is in Fr. *trancher*, It. *trinciare*, Sp. *trincar*, *trinchar*. The *n* is not radical, for in Arm. the word is *troucha*, W. *tryçu*.]

1. The stem or body of a tree, severed from its roots. This is the proper sense of the word; but, surprising as it may seem, it is used most improperly to signify the stem of a standing tree or vegetable in general. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. The body of an animal without the limbs. *Shak.*

3. The main body of any thing; as, the *trunk* of a vein or of an artery, as distinct from the branches.

4. The snout or proboscis of an elephant; the limb or instrument with which he feeds himself.

5. The proboscis of an insect. [*Obs.*]

6. That segment of the body of an insect which is between the head and abdomen, and bears the organs of motion.

7. In *architecture*, the shaft of a column.

8. A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown. *Ray.*

9. A box or chest covered with skin, for containing clothes, &c.

10. A watercourse made of planks, and generally to conduct the water from the race to the water-wheel.

Fire-trunks: In *fire-ships*, wooden funnels fixed under the shrouds, to convey or lead the flames to the masts and rigging.

TRUNK, *v. t.* To lop off; to curtail; to truncate. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

TRUNK'ED, (trunkt,) *pp.* Cut off; curtailed. [*Obs.*]

2. *a.* Having a trunk. *Howell.*

TRUNK'-HOSE, *n.* [*trunk* and *hose*.] Large breeches formerly worn. *Prior.*

TRUN'NION, (trun'yun,) *n.* [Fr. *trognon*.]

The trunnions of a piece of ordnance are two knobs which project from the opposite sides of a piece, whether gun, mortar, or howitzer, and serve to support it on the cheeks of the carriage. *Mar. Dict.*

TRUN'NION-PLATE, *n.* The *trunnion-plates* are two plates in guns having traveling carriages, mortars, and howitzers, which cover the upper parts of the side-pieces, and go under the trunnions. *Cyc.*

TRUN'NION-RING, *n.* A ring on a cannon next before the trunnions.

TRU'SION, (tru'zhun,) *n.* [L. *trudo*.]

The act of pushing or thrusting. *Bentley.*

TRUSS, *n.* [Fr. *trousse*; Dan. *trosse*, a cord or rope; Sw. *tross*; W. *trwsa*, a truss, a packet. See TROWSERS.]

1. In a *general sense*, a bundle; as, a *truss* of hay or straw. A *truss* of hay, in England, is half a hundred. A *truss* of straw is of different weights in different places.

2. In *surgery*, a bandage or apparatus used in cases of hernia, to keep up the reduced parts and hinder further protrusion, and for other purposes. *Cyc.*

3. Among *botanists*, a truss or bunch is a tuft of flowers formed at the top of the main stalk or stem of certain plants. *Cyc.*

4. In *navigation*, the rope used to keep the center of a yard to the mast. *Totten.*

5. In *architecture*, a framed assemblage of timbers for fastening or binding a beam, or for supporting a roof, &c.

6. [See TROUSS.]

TRUSS, *v. t.* To bind or pack close. *Shak.*

2. To skewer; to make fast.

To truss up; to strain; to make close or tight.

TRUSS'ED, (trust,) *pp.* Packed or bound closely.

TRUSS'ING, *ppr.* Packing or binding closely.

TRUST, *n.* [Dan. *tröst*, consolation; *tröster*, to comfort, that is, to strengthen; *miströster*, to distrust, to discourage; Sw. *tröst*, confidence, trust, consolation; *trösta*, to console; *miströsta*, to distrust, to despair. The Saxon has *trywsian*, to trust, to obligate. Qu. Gr. Θαρσεω.]

1. Confidence; a reliance or resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship, or other sound principle of another person.

He that putteth his *trust* in the Lord shall be safe. — Prov. xxix.

2. He or that which is the ground of confidence.

O Lord God, thou art my *trust* from my youth. — Ps. lxxi.

3. Charge received in confidence.

Reward them well, if they observe their *trust*. *Denham.*

4. That which is committed to one's care Never violate a sacred *trust*.

5. Confident opinion of any event.

His *trust* was with th' Eternal to be deemed
Equal to strength. *Milton.*

6. Credit given without examination; as, to take opinions on *trust*.

7. Credit on promise of payment, actual or implied; as, to take or purchase goods on *trust*.

8. Something committed to a person's care for use or management, and for which an account must be rendered. Every man's talents and advantages are a *trust* committed to him by his Maker, and for the use or employment of which he is accountable.

9. Confidence; special reliance on supposed honesty.

10. State of him to whom something is intrusted.

I serve him truly, that will put me in *trust*. *Shak.*

11. Care; management. 1 *Tim.* vi.

12. In *law*, an estate, devised or granted in confidence that the devisee or grantee shall convey it, or dispose of the profits, at the will or for the benefit of another; an estate held for the use of another. *Blackstone.*

TRUST, *v. t.* To place confidence in; to rely on. We can not *trust* those who have deceived us.

He that *trusts* every one without reserve, will at last be deceived. *Rambler.*

2. To believe; to credit.

Trust me, you look well. *Shak.*

3. To commit to the care of, in confidence. *Trust* your Maker with yourself and all your concerns.

4. To venture confidently.

Pooled by thee, to *trust* thee from my side. *Milton.*

5. To give credit to; to sell to upon credit, or in confidence of future payment. The merchants and manufacturers *trust* their customers annually with goods to the value of millions.

It is happier to be sometimes cheated, than not to *trust*. *Rambler.*

TRUST, *v. i.* To be confident of something present or future.

I *trust* to come to you, and speak face to face. — 2 John xii.
We *trust* we have a good conscience. — Heb. xiii.

2. To be credulous; to be won to confidence.

Well, you may fast too far —
Safer than *trust* too far. *Shak.*

To trust in; to confide in; to place confidence in; to rely on; *a use frequent in the Scriptures.*

Trust in the Lord, and do good. — Ps. xxxvii.
They shall be greatly ashamed that *trust* in graven images. — Is. xlii.

To trust to; to depend on; to have confidence in; to rely on.

The men of Israel — *trusted* to the liers in wait. — Judges xx.

TRUST'ED, *pp.* Confided in; relied on; depended on; *applied to persons.*

2. Sold on credit, as goods or property.

3. Delivered in confidence to the care of another; as, letters or goods *trusted* to a carrier or bailee.

TRUST-EE', *n.* A person to whom property is legally committed in trust, to be applied either for the benefit of specified individuals, or for public uses.

TRUST'ER, *n.* One who trusts or gives credit.

TRUST'FUL, *a.* Faithful.

TRUST'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a trustful manner.

TRUST'FUL-NESS, *n.* Faithfulness.

TRUST'I-LY, *adv.* [from *trusty*.] Faithfully; honestly; with fidelity.

TRUST'I-NESS, *n.* [from *trusty*.] That quality of a person by which he deserves the confidence of others; fidelity; faithfulness; honesty; as, the *trustiness* of a servant.

TRUST'ING, *ppr.* Confiding in; giving credit; relying on.

TRUST'ING-LY, *adv.* With trust or implicit confidence.

TRUST'LESS, *a.* Not worthy of trust; unfaithful. *Sp*

TRUST'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unworthiness of trust.

TRUST'WOR-THI-NESS, (-wur-the-nes,) *n.* Quality of being trustworthy.

TRUST'WOR-THY, *a.* Worthy of trust or confidence.

TRUST'Y, *a.* That may be safely trusted; that justly deserves confidence; fit to be confided in; as, a *trusty* servant. *Addison.*

2. That will not fail; strong; firm; as, a *trusty* sword. *Spenser.*

TROTH, *n.* [Sax. *treowth*, truth, and troth; G. *treue*; D. *getrouwheid*, fidelity, from *trouw*, trust, faith, fidelity, whence *trouwen*, to marry.]

1. Conformity to fact or reality; exact accordance with that which is, or has been, or shall be. The *truth* of history constitutes its whole value. We rely on the *truth* of the scriptural prophecies.

My mouth shall speak *truth*. — Prov. viii.
Sanctify them through thy *truth*; thy word is truth. — John xvii.

2. True state of facts or things. The duty of a court of justice is to discover the *truth*. Witnesses are sworn to declare the *truth*, the whole *truth*, and nothing but the *truth*.

3. Conformity of words to thoughts, which is called *moral truth*.

Shall *Truth* fail to keep her word? *Milton.*

4. Veracity; purity from falsehood; practice of speaking truth; habitual disposition to speak truth; as when we say, a man is a man of *truth*.

5. Correct opinion. *Harte.*

6. Fidelity; constancy.

The thoughts of past pleasure and *truth*,
The best of all blessings below. *Song.*

7. Honesty; virtue.

It must appear
That malice bears down *truth*. *Shak.*

8. Exactness; conformity to rule.

Plows, to go true, depend much on the *truth* of the iron work. [*Not in use.*] *Mortimer.*

9. Real fact or just principle; real state of things. There are innumerable *truths* with which we are not acquainted.

10. Sincerity.

God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in *truth*. — John iv.

11. The *truth* of God is his veracity and faithfulness. *Ps.* lxxi.

Or his revealed will.

I have walked in thy *truth*. — Ps. xxvi.

12. Jesus Christ is called *the truth*. *John* xiv.

13. It is sometimes used by way of concession.

She said, *Truth*, Lord; yet the dogs eat of the crumbs. — Matt. xv.

That is, it is a truth; what you have said I admit to be true.

In truth; in reality; in fact.

Of a truth; in reality; certainly.

To do truth, is to practice what God commands. *John* iii.

TROTH'FUL, *a.* Full of truth. *Barrington.*

TROTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a truthful manner.

TROTH'FUL-NESS, *n.* The state of being true, or the truth.

TROTH'LESS, *a.* Wanting truth; wanting reality

2. Faithless. *Fuller.*

TROTH'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being truthless.

TROTH'-SPEAK-ING, *a* Uttering truth.

TROTH'-TELL-ER, *n.* One who tells the truth.

TRU-TI-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *trutina*, a balance; *trutinor*, to weigh.]

The act of weighing. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

TRUT-TA'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [from L. *trutta*, trout.]

Pertaining to the trout; as, fish of the *truttaceous* genus. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

TRY, *v. t.* [This word is from the root of Dan. *trekker*, to draw, or *trykker*, Sw. *trycka*, to press, to urge; *trachta*, to seek or strive to obtain; D. *tragten*, to endeavor; Dan. *tragter*, id. The primary sense of all these words is, to strain, to use effort, to stretch forward.]

To exert strength; to endeavor; to make an effort; to attempt. *Try* to learn; *try* to lift a weight. The horses *tried* to draw the load.

[*These phrases give the true sense.*]

TRY, *v. t.* To examine; to make experiment on; to prove by experiment.

Come, *try* upon yourselves what you have seen me. *Shak.*

2. To experience; to have knowledge by experience of.

Or *try* the Libyan heat, or Scythian cold. *Dryden.*

3. To prove by a test; as, to *try* weights and measures by a standard; to *try* one's opinions by the divine oracles.

4. To act upon as a test.

The fire seven times *tried* this. *Shak.*

5. To examine judicially by witnesses and the principles of law; as, causes *tried* in court.

6. To essay; to attempt.

Let us *try* adventurous work. *Milton.*

7. To purify; to refine; as, silver seven times *tried*.

8. To search carefully into. *Ps.* xi.

9. To use as means; as, to *try* remedies for a disease.

10. To strain; as, to *try* the eyes; *the literal sense of the word.*

To try on; to put on a garment to see if it fits the person.

To try tallow, &c., is to melt and separate it from the membranes.

To try out; to pursue efforts till a decision is obtained.

TRY'GON, *n.* [Gr. τρυγών, a sort of fish.]
The name of a genus of fishes, to which the stingray belongs.

TRY'ING, *ppr.* Exerting strength; attempting.
2. Examining by searching or comparison with a test; proving; using; straining, &c.
3. *a.* Adapted to try, or put to severe trial.

TRY'-SAIL, *n.* A sail used by a ship in a storm; *literally,* the *strain-sail.*

TUB, *n.* [D. *tobbe*; G. *zuber*; Gaelic, *tubag.*]
1. An open wooden vessel formed with staves, heading, and hoops; used for various domestic purposes, as for washing, for making cheese, &c.
2. A state of salivation; so called because the patient was formerly sweated in a tub. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
3. A certain quantity; as, a *tub* of tea, which is 60 pounds; a *tub* of camphor, from 56 to 60 pounds; a *tub* of vermilion, from 300 to 400 pounds. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*
4. A wooden vessel in which vegetables are planted, for the sake of being movable and set in a house in cold weather.
5. A small cask.

TUB, *v. t.* To plant or set in a tub.

TUB'BER, *n.* In *Cornwall,* a mining instrument called in other places a BEELE. The man who uses this tool is called TUBBER-MAN or BEEL-MAN. *Cyc.*

TUB'BING, *ppr.* Setting in a tub.

TUB'BY, *a.* [from *tub.*] Wanting elasticity of sound; *a term in music.* *Percival.*

TUBE, *n.* [Fr. *tube*; L. *tubus.*]
1. A pipe; a siphon; a canal or conduit; a hollow cylinder, either of wood, metal, or glass, used for the conveyance of fluids, and for various other purposes.
2. A vessel of animal bodies or plants, which conveys a fluid or other substance.
3. In *botany,* the narrow, hollow part of a monopetalous corol, by which it is fixed to the receptacle. *Martyn.*
4. In *artillery,* an instrument of tin, used in quick firing. *Cyc.*

TUBE, *v. t.* To furnish with a tube; as, to *tube* a spring. *Journ. of Science.*

TUB'ED, *pp.* Furnished with a tube.

TUBE'FORM, *a.* In the form of a tube.

TU'BER, *n.* [L.] In *botany,* a knob in roots; a fleshy, rounded stem or root, usually containing starchy matter, as the potato or arrow-root. *Martyn. Loudon.*

TU'BER-CLE, (tū'ber-kl,) *n.* [Fr. *tubercule,* from L. *tuberculum,* from *tuber,* a bunch.]
1. A pimple; a small push, swelling, or tumor, on animal bodies. In cutaneous diseases, it is a small, hard, superficial tumor, circumscribed and permanent, or suppurating partially. A scrofulous or strumous *tubercle* is a tumor containing a curdy and often a little ichorous matter. *Bateman. Tully.*
2. A little knob, like a pimple, on plants; a little knob or rough point on the leaves of some lichens, supposed to be the fructification. *Martyn.*

TU-BER'CU-LAR, } *a.* Full of knobs or tubercles.
TU-BER'CU-LOUS, } *Fourcroy.*
2. Affected with tubercles. *Journ. of Science.*

TU-BER'CU-LATE, *a.* Having small knobs or tubercles, as a plant. *Lee.*

TU-BER-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing or bearing tubers.

TUBE'ROSE or TU'BER-OSE, *n.* [A corruption of *L. tuberosa,* knobby.] A plant with a tuberous root and a lilaceous flower; the Pollanthes tuberosa.

TU-BER-OS'I-TY, *n.* The state of being knobbed or protuberant.

TU'BER-OUS, *a.* [from L. *tuber,* a bunch.]
Knobbed. In *botany,* consisting of roundish, fleshy bodies, or tubers, connected into a bunch by intervening threads, as the roots of potatoes. *Martyn.*

TUB'-FAST, *n.* An old mode of treatment for the venereal disease, by sweating in a close place or tub, and fasting. *Warburton on Shak.*

TUB'-FISH, *n.* [*tub* and *fish.*] A species of Trigla or Gurnard, sometimes called the FLYING-FISH. *Cyc.*

TU'BI-CORN, *n.* [L. *tubus* and *cornu.*]
One of a family of ruminant animals having horns composed of a horny axis, covered with a horny sheath. *Brande.*

TUB'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a tube.

TU'BI-PORE, *n.* [*tube* and *pore.*] One of a genus of coral zoöphytes; organ-pipe coral. The coral consists of a cluster of small tubes, and has a red color.

TU'BI-PO-RITE, *n.* A fossil tubipore.

TUB'-MAN, *n.* In *the exchequer,* a barrister so called. *England.*

TU'BU-LAR, *a.* [from L. *tubus.*]
Having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a pipe; fistular; as, a *tubular* snout; a *tubular* calyx. *Martyn.*

TU'BU-LA-TED, } *a.* Made in the form of a small
TU'BU-LOUS, } tube. *Fife.*
2. Furnished with a small tube; as, a *tubulated* retort.

TU'BULE, *n.* [L. *tubulus.*]
A small pipe or fistular body. *Woodward.*

TU'BU-LI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a small tube. *Kirwan.*

TU'BU-LOUS, *a.* Longitudinally hollow.
2. Containing small tubes; composed wholly of tubulous florets; as, a *tubulous* compound flower.
3. In *botany,* having a bell-shaped border, with five reflex segments, rising from a tube; as, a *tubulous* floret. *Martyn.*

TUCH, *n.* A kind of marble. *Herbert.*

TUCK, *n.* [Gaelic, *tuca*; W. *twca*; from the sense of cutting or thrusting, and the root of *dock.* The It. has *stocco,* and the Fr. *estoc.*]
1. A long, narrow sword; a rapier. *Halliwell.*
2. A kind of net. *Carew.*
3. [from the verb following.] In *a ship,* the part where the ends of the bottom planks are collected under the stern. *Cyc.*
4. A horizontal fold made in the garment, to accommodate it to the height of a growing person. *Halliwell.*
5. A pull; a lugging. See TUG.

TUCK, *v. t.* [In G. *tucken* signifies to stir, to stoop, to shrug. In some parts of England, this verb signifies to full, as cloth; Ir. *tucalam.*]
1. To thrust or press in or together; to fold under; to press into a narrower compass; as, to *tuck* up a bed; to *tuck* up a garment; to *tuck* in the skirt of any thing. *Addison.*
2. To inclose by pushing close around; as, to *tuck* a child into a bed. *Locke.*
3. To full, as cloth. [*Local.*]

TUCK, *v. i.* To contract; to draw together. [*Not in use.*] *Sharp.*

TUCK'A-HOE, *n.* A curious vegetable of the Southern States on the Atlantic, growing under the surface of the ground, like the truffle of Europe. Sometimes called INDIAN BREAD or INDIAN LOAF. *Farm. Encyc.*

TUCK'ED, (tukt,) *pp.* Pressed in or together.

TUCK'ER, *n.* A small piece of linen for shading the breast of women. *Addison.*
2. A fuller, whence the name. [*Local.*]

TUCK'ET, *n.* [It. *tocato,* a touch.]
1. A slight flourish on a trumpet. *Halliwell.*
2. [It. *tocchetto.*] A steak; a collop.

TUCK'ET-SO-NANCE, *n.* The sound of the tucket. *Shak.*

TUCK'ING, *ppr.* Pressing under or together; folding.

TOE'FALL, *n.* A building with a sloping roof on one side only. *England.*

TOES'DAY, (tūze'dy,) *n.* [Sw. *Tisdag*; Dan. *Tirsdag*; D. *Dingsdag*; G. *Dingstag*; Sax. *Tiwesdæg* or *Tuesdæg,* from *Tig, Tiig,* or *Tiwco,* the Mars of our ancestors, the deity that presided over combats, strife, and litigation. Hence *Tuesday* is court day, assize day; the day for combat or commencing litigation. See THING.]
The third day of the week.

TU'FA, } *n.* [It. *tufo,* porous ground; Fr. *tuf,* soft
TUFF, } gravel-stone or sandstone; G. *tof.*]
1. A soft or porous stone formed by depositions from water, usually calcareous.
2. A volcanic sand-rock, rather friable, formed of agglutinated, volcanic earth or scoria; also, a similar rock of trap or basaltic material. *Dana.*

TU-FA'CEOUS, (tu-fa'shus,) *a.* Pertaining to tufa; consisting of tufa, or resembling it.

TUFF, *n.* See TUFA.

TUF-FOON', *n.* [A corruption of *typhon.*] A violent tempest or tornado with thunder and lightning, frequent in the Chinese Sea and the Gulf of Tonquin.

TUFT, *n.* [W. *tuf*; Fr. *touffe, toupet*; Sw. *tofs*; Sp. *tupe,* a tuft; *tupir,* to press together; *tupa,* satiety.]
1. A collection of small things in a knot or bunch; as, a *tuft* of flowers; a *tuft* of feathers; a *tuft* of grass or hair. A *tuft* of feathers forms the crest of a bird. *Dryden. Addison.*
2. A cluster; a clump; as, a *tuft* of trees; a *tuft* of olives. *Shak.*
3. In *botany,* a head of flowers, each elevated on a partial stalk, and all forming together a dense, roundish mass. The word is sometimes applied to other collections, as little bundles of leaves, hairs, and the like. *Cyc.*

TUFT, *v. t.* To separate into tufts.
2. To adorn with tufts or with a tuft. *Thomson.*

TUF-TAF'FE-TA, *n.* A villous kind of silk. [*Not in use.*]

TUFT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Adorned with a tuft; as, the *tufted* duck; growing in a tuft or clusters; as, a *tufted* grove. *Milton. Pope.*

TUFT'-HUNT-ER, *n.* A cant term in the English universities for a hanger-on to noblemen and persons of quality. So called from the *tuft* in the cap of the latter. *Halliwell.*

TUFT'ING, *ppr.* Separating into tufts; adorning with tufts.

TUFT'Y, *a.* Abounding with tufts; growing in clusters; bushy. *Thomson.*

TUG, *v. t.* [Sax. *teogan, teon*; G. *ziehen,* to draw; *zug,* a *tug*; Fr. *tirer*; L. *duco.* See TOW, to drag.]
1. To pull or draw with great effort; to drag along with continued exertion; to haul along.

There sweat, there strain, *tug* the laborious oar. *Roscommon.*

2. To pull; to pluck.

To ease the pain,
His *tugged* ears suffered with a strain. *Hudibras.*

TUG, *v. i.* To pull with great effort; as, to *tug* at the oar; to *tug* against the stream.
2. To labor; to strive; to struggle.

They long wrestled and strenuously *tugged* for their liberty.—[*This is not elegant.*] *Howe.*

TUG, *n.* [G. *zug.*]
1. A pull with the utmost effort.

At the *tug* he falls—
Vast ruins come along. *Dryden.*

2. A sort of carriage, used in some parts of England for conveying bavins or fagots and other things. *Cyc.*
3. A steam-vessel used to tow ships; a steam-tug.
4. In *some parts of New England,* the traces of a harness are called *tugs.*

TUG'GED, *pp.* Pulled with great effort.

TUG'GER, *n.* One who tugs or pulls with great effort.

TUG'GING, *ppr.* Pulling or dragging with great exertion; hauling.

TUG'GING, *n.* Laborious pulling.

TUG'GING-LY, *adv.* With laborious pulling. *Bailey.*

TU-I'TION, (tu-ish'un,) *n.* [L. *tuitio,* from *tueor,* to see, behold, protect, &c. This verb is probably contracted from *tugo,* Ir. *tuighim.* If so, it coincides with the Dan. *tugt,* education, *tugter,* to chastise, D. *tugt,* G. *zucht.* In this case, it coincides nearly with L. *duco,* to lead.]
1. Guardianship; superintending care over a young person; the particular watch and care of a tutor or guardian over his pupil or ward.
2. *More especially,* instruction; the act or business of teaching the various branches of learning. We place our children under the preceptors of academies for *tuition.* [*This is now the common acceptation of the word.*]
3. The money paid for instruction. In our colleges, the *tuition* is from thirty to forty dollars a year.

TU-I'TION-A-RY, (-ish'un-,) *a.* Pertaining to tuition.

TU'LIP, *n.* [Fr. *tulipe*; L. *tulipa*; It. *tulipano*; Sp. *tulipan*; D. *tulp*; G. *tulpe*; Sw. *tulpan*; Dan. *tulipan.*]
A bulbous plant and a flower of the genus Tulipa, of a great variety of colors, and much cultivated for its beauty.

TU-LIP-O-MA'NI-A, *n.* A violent passion for the acquisition or cultivation of tulips. *P. Cyc.*

TU'LIP-TREE, *n.* An American tree, growing to a large size, and bearing flowers resembling the tulip, the Liriodendron Tulipifera; also called WHITEWOOD. *Lee.*

TOLLE, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of silk open work or lace.

TUL'LI-AN, *a.* Belonging to Tully or Cicero.

TUM'BLE, *v. i.* [Sax. *tumbian,* to tumble, to dance; Sw. *tumla,* to fall, to tumble; Dan. *tumler,* to shake, toss, reel, tumble; Fr. *tomber*; Sp. *tumbar,* to *tumble,* roll, keel, as a ship, to throw down; *tumba,* a *tomb,* a vault, a *tumble* or fall; L. *tumulus, tumultus, tumeo*; It. *tomare,* to fall; *tombolare,* to tumble; W. *twmp,* a hillock; G. *taumeln,* to reel.]
1. To roll; to roll about by turning one way and the other; as, a person in pain *tumbles* and tosses. *Shak.*
2. To fall; to come down suddenly and violently; as, to *tumble* from a scaffold.
3. To roll down. The stone of Sisyphus is said to have *tumbled* to the bottom, as soon as it was carried up the hill. *Addison.*
4. To play mountebank tricks by various libertions and movements of the body. *Rowe.*

TUM'BLE, *v. t.* To turn over; to turn or throw about for examination or searching; sometimes with *over*; as, to *tumble over* books or papers; to *tumble over* clothes. [*To tumble over in thought,* is not elegant.]
2. To disturb; to rumple; as, to *tumble* a bed.

To tumble out; to throw or roll out; as, to *tumble out* casks from a store.

To tumble down; to throw down carelessly. *Locke.*

TUM'BLE, *n.* A fall. *L'Estrange.*

TUM'BLED, *pp.* Rolled; disturbed; rumpled; thrown down.

TUM'BLER, *n.* One who tumbles; one who plays the tricks of a mountebank. *Pope.*
2. A large drinking glass.
3. A variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from

his practice of tumbling or turning over in flight. It is a short-bodied pigeon, of a plain color, black, blue, or white. *Cyc.*

4. A sort of dog, so called from his practice of tumbling before he attacks his prey. *Sloan.*

TUM'BLING, *ppr.* Rolling about; falling; disturbing; rumpling.

Tumbling-home, in *a ship*, is the inclination of the top sides from a perpendicular, toward the center of the ship; or the part of a ship which falls inward above the extreme breadth. *Cyc. Mar. Dict.*

TUM'BLING, *n.* The act of tumbling; the performances of a tumbler.

TUM'BLING-BAY, *n.* In *a canal*, an overfall or weir. *Cyc.*

TUM'BREL, *n.* [*Fr. tombereau*, from *tomber.* See TUMBLE.]

1. A ducking-stool for the punishment of scolds.

2. A rough cart; a dung-cart. *Tusser. Tatler.*

3. A cart or carriage with two wheels, which accompanies troops or artillery, for conveying the tools of pioneers, cartridges, and the like.

TUM'BRIL, *n.* A contrivance of the basket kind, or a kind of cage of osiers, willows, &c., for keeping hay and other food for sheep. *Cyc.*

TU-ME-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *tumefacio*, to make tumid. See TUMID.]

The act or process of swelling or rising into a tumor; a tumor; a swelling.

TU'ME-FI-ED, (tū'me-fide,) *pp.* or *a.* [from *tumefy.*] Swelled; enlarged; as, a *tumefied* joint. *Wiseman.*

TU'ME-FY, *v. t.* [L. *tumefacio*; *tumidus*, *tumeo*, and *facio.*]

To swell, or cause to swell.

TU'ME-FY, *v. i.* To swell; to rise in a tumor.

TU'ME-FY-ING, *ppr.* Swelling; rising in a tumor.

TU'MID, *a.* [L. *tumidus*, from *tumeo*, to swell.]

1. Being swelled, enlarged, or distended; as, a *tumid* leg; *tumid* flesh.

2. Protuberant; rising above the level.

So high as heaved the *tumid* hills. *Milton.*

3. Swelling in sound or sense; pompous; puffy; bombastic; falsely sublime; as, a *tumid* expression; a *tumid* style. *Boyle.*

TU'MID-LY, *adv.* In a swelling form.

TU'MID-NESS, *n.* A swelling or swelled state.

TU'MOR, *n.* [L., from *tumeo*, to swell.]

1. In *surgery*, a swelling; a morbid enlargement of any part of the body; *a word of very comprehensive signification.*

The morbid enlargement of a particular part, without being caused by inflammation. *Parr.*

Any swelling which arises from the growth of distinct superfluous parts or substances, which did not make any part of the original structure of the body, or from a morbid increase in the bulk of other parts, which naturally and always existed in the human frame. *Cyc.*

The term *tumor* is limited, by Abernethy, to such swellings as arise from new productions, and includes only the *sarcomatous* and *encysted* tumors. *Parr.*

An *encysted tumor* is one which is formed in a membrane called a *cyst*, connected with the surrounding parts by the neighboring cellular substance. There are also fatty tumors, called *lipomatous* or *adipose*, (*adipose sarcoma*,) formed by an accumulation of fat in a limited extent of the cellular substance. *Cyc.*

2. Affected pomp; bombast in language; swelling words or expressions; false magnificence or sublimity. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

TU'MOR-ED, *a.* Distended; swelled. *Junius.*

TU'MOR-OUS, *a.* Swelling; protuberant. *Wotton.*

2. Vainly pompous; bombastic; as language or style. [*Little used.*] *B. Jonson.*

TUMP, *n.* [Infra.] A little hillock.

TUMP, *v. t.* [W. *twmp*, a round mass, a hillock; L. *tumulus.* See TOMB.]

In *gardening*, to form a mass of earth or a hillock round a plant; as, to *tump* teasel. [This English phrase is not used in America, but it answers nearly to our HILLING. See HILL.]

TUMP'ED, (tumpt,) *pp.* Surrounded with a hillock of earth.

TUMP'ING, *ppr.* Raising a mass of earth round a plant.

TU'MU-LAR, *a.* [L. *tumulus*, a heap.]

Consisting in a heap; formed or being in a heap or hillock. *Pinkerton.*

TU'MU-LATE, *v. i.* To swell. [*Not in use.*]

TU-MU-LOS'I-TY, *n.* [Infra.] Hilliness. *Bailey.*

TU'MU-LOUS, *a.* [L. *tumulosus.*]

Full of hills. *Bailey.*

TU'MULT, *n.* [L. *tumultus*, a derivative, from *tumeo*, to swell.]

1. The commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude, usually accompanied with great noise, uproar, and confusion of voices.

What meaneth the noise of this *tumult*?—1 Sam. iv.
Till in loud tumult all the Greeks arose. *Pope.*

2. Violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds; as, the *tumult* of the elements. *Spectator.*

3. Agitation; high excitement; irregular or confused motion; as, the *tumult* of the spirits or passions.

4. Bustle; stir.

TU'MULT, *v. i.* To make a tumult; to be in great commotion. *Milton.*

TU-MULT'U-A-RI-LY, *adv.* [from *tumultuary.*] In a tumultuary or disorderly manner.

TU-MULT'U-A-RI-NESS, *n.* Disorderly or tumultuous conduct; turbulence; disposition to tumult. *K. Charles.*

TU-MULT'U-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *tumultuaire*; from L. *tumultus.*]

1. Disorderly; promiscuous; confused; as, a *tumultuary* conflict. *K. Charles.*

2. Restless; agitated; unquiet.

Men, who live without religion, live always in a *tumultuary* and restless state. *Atterbury.*

TU-MULT'U-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *tumultuo.*]

To make a tumult. [*Not used.*] *South.*

TU-MULT-U-A'TION, *n.* Commotion; irregular or disorderly movement; as, the *tumultuation* of the parts of a fluid. *Boyle.*

TU-MULT'U-OUS, (-mult'yu-us,) *a.* [Fr. *tumultueux.*]

1. Conducted with tumult; disorderly; as, a *tumultuous* conflict; a *tumultuous* retreat.

2. Greatly agitated; irregular; noisy; confused; as, a *tumultuous* assembly or meeting.

3. Agitated; disturbed; as, a *tumultuous* breast.

4. Turbulent; violent; as, a *tumultuous* speech.

5. Full of tumult and disorder; as, a *tumultuous* state or city. *Sidney.*

TU-MULT'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a disorderly manner; by a disorderly multitude.

TU-MULT'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being tumultuous; disorder; commotion.

TU'MU-LUS, *n.* [L.] An artificial hillock raised over those who were buried in ancient times. Hence *tomb.*

TUN, *n.* [Sax. *tunna*, Sw. *tunna*, a cask; Fr. *tonne*, *tonneau*; Ir. *tonna*; Arm. *tonnel*; Sp. and Port. *tonel*, *tonelada*; G. *tonne*; D. *ton*; W. *tynell*, a barrel or tun. This word seems to be from the root of L. *tenco*, to hold, Gr. τεινω, to stretch, W. *tyn*, stretched, strained, tight, *tynâu*, to strain, to tighten; and this seems also to be the Sax. *tun*, a *town*; for this word signifies also a garden, evidently from inclosing, and a close, from collecting or holding.]

1. In *a general sense*, a large cask; an oblong vessel bulging in the middle, like a pipe or puncheon, and girt with hoops.

2. A certain measure for liquids, as for wine, oil, &c.

3. A quantity of wine, consisting of two pipes or four hogsheads, or 252 gallons. In different countries, the tun differs in quantity.

4. In *commerce*, the weight of twenty hundred gross, each hundred consisting of 112 lbs. = 2240 lbs. But by a law of Connecticut, passed June, 1827, gross weight is abolished, and a tun is the weight of 2000 lbs. It is also a practice in New York to sell by 2000 lbs. to the tun.

5. A certain weight by which the burden of a ship is estimated; as, a ship of three hundred tuns, that is, a ship that will carry three hundred tuns two thousand weight. Forty-two cubic feet are allowed to a *tun.*

6. A certain quantity of timber, consisting of forty solid feet, if round, or fifty-four feet, if square. *Cyc.*

7. *Proverbially*, a large quantity. *Shak.*

8. In *burlesque*, a drunkard. *Dryden.*

9. At the end of names, *tun*, *don*, or *don*, signifies *town*, village, or hill.

TUN, *v. t.* To put into casks. *Bacon. Boyle.*

TUN'A-BLE, *a.* [from *tune.*] Harmonious; musical.

And *tunable* as sylvan pipe or song. *Milton.*

2. That may be put in tune.

TUN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Harmony; melodiousness.

TUN'A-BLY, *adv.* Harmoniously; musically.

TUN'-BEL-LI-ED, *a.* [*tun* and *belly.*] Having a large, protuberant belly. *Entick.*

TUN'-DISH, *n.* [*tun* and *dish.*] A tunnel.

TONE, *n.* [Fr. *ton*; It. *tuono*; D. *toon*; W. *ton*; Ir. *tona*; L. *tonus.* It is a different spelling of TONE, which see.]

1. A series of musical notes, in some particular measure, and consisting of a single series, for one voice or instrument, the effect of which is melody, or a union of two or more series or parts to be sung or played in concert, the effect of which is harmony. Thus we say, a *merry tune*, a lively *tune*, a grave *tune*, a psalm *tune*, a martial *tune.*

2. Sound; note. *Shak.*

3. Harmony; order; concert of parts.

A continual parliament I thought would but keep the commonweal in *tune.* *K. Charles.*

4. The state of giving the proper sounds; as when we say, a harpsichord is in *tune*; that is, when the several chords are of that tension, that each gives its proper sound, and the sounds of all are at due intervals, both of tones and semitones.

5. Proper state for use or application; right disposition; fit temper or humor. The mind is not in *tune* for mirth.

A child will learn three times as fast when he is in *tune*, as he will when he is dragged to his task. *Locke.*

TONE, *v. t.* To put into a state adapted to produce the proper sounds; as, to *tune* a piano-forte; to *tune* a violin.

Tune your harps. *Dryden.*

2. To sing with melody or harmony.

Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow
Melodious murmurs, warbling *tune* his praise. *Milton.*

So we say of birds, they *tune* their notes or lays.

3. To put into a state proper for any purpose, or adapted to produce a particular effect. [*Little used.*]

TONE, *v. i.* To form one sound to another. [*Shak.*

While *tuning* to the waters' fall,
The small birds sang to her. *Drayton.*

2. To utter inarticulate harmony with the voice.

TUN'ED, *pp.* Uttered melodiously or harmoniously; put in order to produce the proper sounds.

TUNE'FUL, *a.* Harmonious; melodious; musical; as, *tuneful* notes; *tuneful* birds. *Milton. Dryden.*

TUNE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Harmoniously; musically.

TUNE'LESS, *a.* Unmusical; unharmonious.

2. Not employed in making music; as, a *tuneless* harp.

TUN'ER, *n.* One who tunes. *Shak.*

2. One whose occupation is to tune musical instruments.

TUNG'STATE, *n.* A salt formed of tungstic acid and a base.

TUNG'STEN, *n.* [Sw. and Dan. *tung*, heavy, and *sten*, stone.]

1. A metal discovered by D'Elhuyart, in 1781. It has a grayish-white color, and considerable luster. It is brittle, nearly as hard as steel, and less fusible than *manganese.* Its specific gravity is near 17.6. When heated to redness in the open air, it takes fire, and is converted into *tungstic acid.* It is sometimes called WOLFRAMIUM.

2. An obsolete name for the mineral *tungstate of lime.*

TUNG-STEN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or procured from tungsten. [*Obs.*]

TUNG'STIC ACID, *n.* An acid composed of one equivalent of the metal tungsten, and three equivalents of oxygen.

TU'NIC, *n.* [Fr. *tunique*; L. *tunica.* See TOWN and TUN.]

1. An under garment worn by both sexes in ancient Rome and the East, reaching to or below the knees. *Smith's Dict.*

2. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a long under garment worn by the officiating clergy. *Cyc.*

3. In *anatomy*, a membrane that covers or composes some part or organ; as, the *tunics* or coats of the eye; the *tunics* of the stomach, or the membranous and muscular layers which compose it. *Cyc.*

4. A natural covering; an integument; as, the *tunic* of a seed.

TU'NIC-A-RY, *n.* [from *tunic.*] An animal of the molluscan tribe, enveloped with a double tunic. *Kirby.*

TU'NIC-A-TED, *a.* In *botany*, covered with a tunic, or membrane; coated.

A *tunicated bulb*, is one composed of numerous concentric coats, as an onion. *Martyn.*

TU'NI-CLE, (tū'ne-kl,) *n.* [from *tunic.*] A natural covering, an integument. *Ray. Bentley.*

TUN'ING, *ppr.* Uttering harmoniously or melodiously; putting in due order for making the proper sounds.

TUN'ING-FORK, *n.* A steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle; used for tuning instruments. *Busby.*

TUN'ING-HAM-MER, *n.* A tool for tuning instruments of music. *Busby.*

TUNK'ER, *n.* [G. *tunken*, to dip.]

The Tunkers are a religious sect in Pennsylvania, of German origin, resembling the English Baptists.

TUN'NAGE, *n.* [from *tun.*] The amount of tuns that a ship will carry; the content or burden of a ship. A ship pays duty according to her *tunnage.*

2. The duty charged on ships according to their burden, or the number of tuns at which they are rated. *U. States' Laws.*

3. A duty laid on liquors according to their measure. *Cyc.*

4. A duty paid to mariners by merchants for unloading their ships, after a rate by the tun. *Cyc.*

5. The whole amount of shipping, estimated by the tuns.

TUN'NEL, *n.* [Fr. *tonnelle.*]

1. A vessel with a broad mouth at one end, and a pipe or tube at the other, for conveying liquor into casks, bottles, &c.

2. The opening of a chimney for the passage of smoke; called generally a FUNNEL.

3. An artificial arch or passage for conducting canals or railroads under elevated ground, for the formation of roads under rivers or canals, and the construction of sewers, drains, &c. *Hebert.*

TUN'NEL, *v. t.* To form like a tunnel; as, to *tunnel* fibrous plants into nests. *Derham.*

2. To catch in a net called a tunnel-net.

3. To form with net-work. *Derham.*

4. To make an opening or way for passage, through a hill, or mountain, or under a river.

TUN'NEL-ED, *pp.* Formed like a tunnel; penetrated by an artificial opening for a passage.

TUN'NEL-ING, *ppr.* Forming like a tunnel; penetrating by a subterraneous passage.

TUN'NEL-KILN, (-kil,) *n.* A lime-kiln in which coal is burnt, as distinguished from a FLAME-KILN, in which wood or peat is used. *Cyc.*

TUN'NEL-NET, *n.* A net with a wide mouth at one end and narrow at the other. *Cyc.*

TUN'NEL-PIT, *n.* A shaft sunk from the top of the ground to the level of an intended tunnel, for drawing up the earth and stones.

TUN'NING, *ppr.* Putting into casks.

TUN'NY, *n.* [It. *tonno*; Fr. *thon*; G. *thunfisch*; L. *thynnus.*]

A fish of the genus Thynnus, of the mackerel family. Its form is similar to that of the mackerel, but much larger, rounder, and with a shorter snout. It is one of the largest of fishes, tunnies weighing 1000 pounds not being rare in the Mediterranean. The tunny is considered excellent food.

TUP, *n.* A ram. [*Local.*] [*Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

TUP, *v. t.* [Gr. τυπτω.]

1. To butt, as a ram. [*Local.*]

2. To cover, as a ram. [*Local.*]

TU'PE-LO, *n.* A North American tree of the genus Nyssa. Some of the species are called BLACK-GUM, SOUR-GUM, GUM-TREE, &c. *Drayton. Mease.*

TUP'-MAN, *n.* A man who deals in tups. [*Local.*]

TUR'BAN, *n.* [Ar.] A head-dress worn by the Orientals, consisting of a cap, and a sash, scarf, or shawl, usually of cotton or linen, artfully wound about the cap, and sometimes hanging down the neck. *Brande.*

The name is also applied to a head-dress worn by ladies.

2. In *conchology*, the whole set of whirls of a shell. *Cyc.*

TUR'BAN-CROWN-ED, *a.* Crowned with a turban. *West. Rev.*

TUR'BAN-ED, *a.* Wearing a turban; as, a *turbaned* Turk. *Shak.*

TUR'BAN-SHELL, *n.* A popular name given to Echini, or sea-urchins, when deprived of their spines, from some resemblance to a turban. *Dana.*

TUR'BAN-TOP, *n.* A plant of the genus Helvella; a kind of fungus or mushroom. *Cyc.*

TUR'BA-RY, *n.* [from *turf*: Latinized, *turbaria.*]

1. In *law*, a right of digging turf on another man's land. *Common of turbary*, is the liberty which a tenant enjoys of digging turf on the lord's waste.

2. The place where turf is dug. *Cowel.*

TUR'BID, *a.* [L. *turbidus*, from *turbo*, to disturb, that is, to stir, to turn.]

Properly, having the lees disturbed; but in *a more general sense*, muddy; foul with extraneous matter; thick, not clear; *used of liquids of any kind*: as, *turbid* water; *turbid* wine. Streams running on clay generally appear to be *turbid*. This is often the case with the River Seine.

TUR'BID-LY, *adv.* Proudly; haughtily; *a Latinism.* [*Not in use.*] *Young.*

TUR'BID-NESS, *n.* Muddiness; foulness.

TUR-BILL'ION, (-bil'yun,) *n.* [Fr. *tourbillon.*]

A whirl; a vortex. *Spectator.*

TUR'BIN-ATE, } *a.* [L. *turbinatus*, formed like a
TUR'BIN-A-TED, } top, from *turbo*, *turben*, a top.]

1. In *conchology*, spiral, or wreathed conically from a larger base to a kind of apex; as, *turbinated* shells. *Cyc.*

2. In *botany*, shaped like a top or cone inverted; narrow at the base, and broad at the apex; as, a *turbinated* germ, nectary, or pericarp. *Lee.*

3. Whirling. [*Little used.*]

TUR-BIN-A'TION, *n.* The act of spinning or whirling, as a top.

TUR'BIN-ITE, } *n.* A petrified shell of the genus
TUR'BITE, } Turbo. [*Obsolete.*] *Cyc. Kirwan.*

TUR'BIT, *n.* A variety of the domestic pigeon, remarkable for its short beak; called by the Dutch *kort-beak*, short beak. *Cyc. Ed. Encyc.*

2. The turbot. *Cyc.*

TUR'BITH, *n.* An incorrect spelling of TURBETH, which see.

TUR'BOT, *n.* [Fr.] A flat-fish of the genus Rhombus of Cuvier, (Pleuronectes, Linn.,) with a body nearly circular. It grows to the weight of twenty or thirty pounds, and is much esteemed by epicures.

TUR'BU-LENCE, } *n.* [See TURBULENT.] A dis-
TUR'BU-LEN-CY, } turbed state; tumult; confusion; as, the *turbulence* of the times; *turbulence* in political affairs. *Milton.*

2. Disorder or tumult of the passions; as, *turbulence* of mind. *Dryden.*

3. Agitation; tumultuousness; as, *turbulence* of blood. *Swift.*

4. Disposition to resist authority; insubordination; as, the *turbulence* of subjects.

TUR'BU-LENT, *a.* [L. *turbulentus*, from *turbo*, to disturb.]

1. Disturbed; agitated; tumultuous; being in violent commotion; as, the *turbulent* ocean.

Calm region once,
And full of peace, now tossed and *turbulent.* *Milton.*
The *turbulent* mirth of wine. *Dryden.*

2. Restless; unquiet; refractory; disposed to insubordination and disorder; as, *turbulent* spirits.

3. Producing commotion.

Whose heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes. *Milton.*

TUR'BU-LENT-LY, *adv.* Tumultuously; with violent agitation; with refractoriness.

TUR'CISM, *n.* The religion of the Turks.

TU-REEN', *n.* [Fr. *terrine.*]

A vessel for holding soup.

TURF, *n.* [Sax. *tyrf*; D. *turf*; G. and Sw. *torf*; Fr. *tourbe*; Ir. *tarp*, a clod. The word seems to signify a collection, a mass, or perhaps an excrescence.]

1. That upper stratum of earth and vegetable mold, which is filled with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to adhere and form a kind of mat. This is otherwise called SWARD and SOD.

2. Peat; a peculiar kind of blackish, fibrous, vegetable, earthy substance, used as fuel.]

[Dryden and Addison wrote TURFS, in the plural. But when turf or peat is cut into small pieces, the practice now is to call them TURVES.]

3. Race ground; or horse-racing.

The honors of the *turf* are all our own. *Cowper.*

TURF, *v. t.* To cover with turf or sod; as, to *turf* a bank or the border of a terrace.

TURF'-CLAD, *a.* Covered with turf.

TURF'-COV-ER-ED, *a.* Covered with turf. *Tooke.*

TURF'-DRAIN, *n.* A drain filled with turf or peat. *Cyc.*

TURF'ED, (turft,) *pp.* Covered with turf or green sod.

TURF'EN, *a.* Made of turf; covered with turf.

TURF'-HEDGE, *n.* A hedge or fence formed with turf and plants of different kinds. *Cyc.*

TURF'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed formed of turf, common in the northern parts of Europe. *Cyc. Tooke.*

TURF'I-NESS, *n.* [from *turfy.*] The state of abounding with turf, or of having the consistence or qualities of turf.

TURF'ING, *ppr.* Covering with turf.

TURF'ING, *n.* The operation of laying down turf, or covering with turf.

TURF'ING-I-RON, *n.* An implement for paring off turf.

TURF'ING-SPADE, *n.* An instrument for undercutting turf, when marked out by the plow. *Cyc.*

TURF'-MOSS, *n.* A tract of turfy, mossy, or boggy land. *Cyc.*

TURF'-SPADE, *n.* A spade for cutting and digging turf, longer and narrower than the common spade. *Cyc.*

TURF'Y, *a.* Abounding with turf.

2. Having the qualities of turf.

TUR'GENT, *a.* [L. *turgens*, from *turgeo*, to swell.]

Swelling; tumid; rising into a tumor or puffy state; as, when the humors are *turgent.* *Gov. of the Tongue.*

TUR-GES'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *turgescens.*]
TUR-GES'CEN-CY, }

1. The act of swelling.

2. The state of being swelled. *Brown.*

3. Empty pompousness: inflation; bombast.

TUR-GES'CENT, *a.* Swelling; growing big.

TUR'GID, *a.* [L. *turgidus*, from *turgeo*, to swell.]

1. Swelled; bloated; distended beyond its natural state by some internal agent or expansive force.

A bladder held by the fire *grew turgid.* *Boyle.*

More generally, the word is applied to an enlarged part of the body; as, a *turgid* limb.

2. Swelling in style or language; vainly ostentatious; tumid; pompous; inflated; bombastic; as, a *turgid* style; a *turgid* manner of talking. *Watts.*

TUR-GID'I-TY, *n.* State of being swelled; tumidness.

TUR'GID-LY, *adv.* With swelling or empty pomp.

TUR'GID-NESS, *n.* A swelling or swelled state of a thing; distention beyond its natural state by some internal force or agent, as in a limb.

2. Pompousness; inflated manner of writing or speaking; bombast; as, the *turgidness* of language or style.

TU-RI-O-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *turio*, a shoot, and *fero*, to bear.]

Producing shoots. *Barton.*

TUR'KEY, *n.* [As this fowl was not brought from Turkey, it would be more correct to write the name TURKY, as it is written in the Encyclopedia Britannica.]

A large gallinaceous fowl, the Meleagris gallopavo. It is a native of America, and its flesh furnishes most delicious food. Wild turkeys abound in the forests of America, and domestic turkeys are bred in other countries, as well as in America. There is another species, the Meleagris ocellata, found about the Bay of Honduras.

TUR'KEY-BUZ'ZARD, *n.* In *America*, a common species of vulture, having a distant resemblance to a turkey, and remarkable for its graceful flight in the higher regions of the air. It is the Cathartes aura. *Huldeman.*

TUR'KEY-RED, *n.* A fine, durable red, dyed with madder upon calico or woolen cloth. *Brande.*

TUR'KEY-STONE, *n.* Another name of the ox-stone, from Turkey.

TURK'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to the Turks.

TURK'ISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of the Turks.

TUR-KOIS', (-kotz' *or* -keez',) *n.* [Fr. *turquoise*; from *Turkey.*]

A mineral, called also CALAITE, brought from Persia, of a peculiar bluish-green color, occurring in reniform masses, with a botryoidal surface. It is susceptible of a high polish, and is used in jewelry, and when highly colored is much esteemed as a gem. *Dana.*

TURK'S'-CAP, *n.* A plant of the genus Lilium; and also of the genus Melocactus.

TURK'S'-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* A name of plants of the genera Mammillaria and Melocactus.

TURK'S'-TUR-BAN, *n.* A plant of the genus Ranunculus.

TUR'LU-PINS, *n. pl.* In *French ecclesiastical history*, a nickname for the precursors of the reformation, corresponding to Lollards, &c. *Brande.*

TURM, *n.* [L. *turma.*]

A troop. [*Not English.*] *Milton.*

TUR'MA-LIN, *n.* An electric stone. [See TOURMALIN.]

TUR'MER-IC, *n.* [It. *turtumaglio.* Thomson says, Sans. and Pers. *tur*, yellow, and *mirich*, pepper.]

A medicinal root brought from the East Indies, the Curcuma longa. It is externally grayish, but internally of a deep, lively yellow or saffron color. It has a slight aromatic smell, and a bitterish, slightly acrid taste. It is used for dyeing, and as a medicine. This name is sometimes given to the blood-root (Sanguinaria Canadensis) of America, and also to the Hydrastis Canadensis. *Cyc. Bigelow.*

TUR-MOIL', *n.* [I know not the origin of this word; but it is probably from the root of the L. *turba*, *turbo*, *turma*, or of *turn.*]

Disturbance; tumult; harassing labor; trouble; molestation by tumult.

There I'll rest, as after much turmoil
A blessed soul doth in Elysium. *Shak.*

TUR-MOIL', *v. t.* To harass with commotion.

It is her fatal misfortune — to be miserably tossed and *turmoiled* with these storms of affliction. *Spenser.*

2. To disquiet; to weary. *Milton.*

TUR-MOIL', *v. i.* To be disquieted; to be in commotion. *Milton.*

TUR-MOIL'ED, *pp.* Harassed with commotions.

TURN, *v. t.* [Sax. *turnan*, *tyrnan*; L. *torno*; Gr. τορνοω; Fr. *tourner*; Arm. *turnein*; It. *torno*, a wheel, L. *turnus*; *torniare*, to turn; *tornare*, to return; *torneare*, *torniare*, to turn, to fence round, to tilt; *torniamento*, tournament; Sp. *torno*, *tornear*; G. *turnier*, a tilt; Sw. *tornera*, to run tilt, Dan. *turnerer*; W. *tarn*, turn, from *tar*, a turning; Gaelic, *turna*, a spinning wheel; *turnair*, a turner. This is probably a derivative verb from the root of Ar. دار *daura*, to turn. Class Dr, No. 3, and see No. 15, 13, 18, 38.]

1. To cause to move in a circular course; as, to *turn* a wheel; to *turn* a spindle; to *turn* the body.

2. To change or shift sides; to put the upper side downward, or one side in the place of the other. It is said a hen *turns* her eggs often when sitting.

3. To alter, as a position.

Expert
When to advance, or stand, or *turn* the sway of battle. *Milton.*

4. To cause to preponderate; to change the state of a balance; as, to *turn* the scale. *Dryden.*

5. To bring the inside out; as, to *turn* a coat.

6. To alter, as the posture of the body, or direction of the look.

The monarch *turns* him to his royal guest. *Pope.*

7. To form on a lathe; to make round.

8. To form; to shape; *used in the participle*; as, a body finely *turned.*

His limbs now *turned.* *Pope.*

9. To change; to transform; as, to *turn* evil to good; to *turn* goods into money.

Impatience *turns* an ague into a fever. *Taylor.*
I pray thee, *turn* the counsel of Ahithophel into foolishness. — 2 Sam. xv.

10. To metamorphose; as, to *turn* a worm into a winged insect.

11. To alter or change, as color; as, to *turn* green to blue.

12. To change or alter in any manner; to vary. *Shak.*

13. To translate; as, to *turn* Greek into English.

Who *turns* a Persian tale for half a crown. *Pope.*

14. To change, as the manner of writing; as, to *turn* prose into verse.

15. To change, as from one opinion or party to another; as, to *turn* one from a tory to a whig; to *turn* a Mohammedan or a pagan to a Christian.

16. To change in regard to inclination or temper.

Turn thee *unto*, and have mercy on me. — Ps. xxv.

17. To change or alter from one purpose or effect to another.

God will make these evils the occasion of greater good, by *turning* them to our advantage. *Tillotson.*

18. To transfer.

Therefore he slew him, and *turned* the kingdom to David. — 1 Chron. x.

19. To cause to nauseate or loathe; as, to *turn* the stomach.

20. To make giddy.

Eastern priests in giddy circles run,
And *turn* their heads to imitate the sun. *Pope.*

21. To infatuate; to make mad, wild, or enthusiastic; as, to *turn* the brain. *Addison.*

22. To change direction to or from any point; as, to *turn* the eyes to the heavens; to *turn* the eyes from a disgusting spectacle.

23. To direct by a change to a certain purpose or object; to direct, as the inclination, thoughts, or mind. I have *turned* my mind to the subject.

My thoughts are *turned* on peace. *Addison.*

24. To revolve; to agitate in the mind.

Turn those ideas about in your mind. *Watts.*

25. To bend from a perpendicular direction; as, to *turn* the edge of an instrument.

26. To move from a direct course or straight line; to cause to deviate; as, to *turn* a horse from the road, or a ship from her course.

27. To apply by a change of use.

When the passage is open, land will be *turned* most to cattle. *Temple.*

28. To reverse.

The Lord thy God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compassion on thee. — Deut. xxx.

29. To keep passing and changing in the course of trade; as, to *turn* money or stock two or three times in the year.

30. To adapt the mind; *chiefly in the participle.*

He was perfectly well *turned* for trade. *Addison.*

31. To make acid; to sour; as, to *turn* cider or wine; to *turn* milk.

32. To persuade to renounce an opinion; to dissuade from a purpose, or cause to change sides. You can not *turn* a firm man.

To turn aside; to avert.

To turn away: to dismiss from service; to discard; as, to *turn away* a servant.

2. To avert; as, to *turn away* wrath or evil.

To turn back: to return; as, to *turn back* goods to the seller. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

To turn down; to fold or double down.

To turn in; to fold or double; as, to *turn* in the edge of cloth.

To turn off: to dismiss contemptuously; as, to *turn off* a sycophant or parasite.

2. To give over; to resign. We are not so wholly *turned off* from that reversion.

3. To divert; to deflect; as, to *turn off* the thoughts from serious subjects.

To be turned of; to be advanced beyond; as, to be *turned of* sixty-six.

To turn out: to drive out; to expel; as, to *turn* a family *out* of doors, or *out* of the house.

2. To put to pasture, as cattle or horses.

To turn over; to change sides; to roll over.

2. To transfer; as, to *turn over* business to another hand.

3. To open and examine one leaf after another; as, to *turn over* a Concordance. *Swift.*

4. To overset.

To turn to: to have recourse to.

Helvetius's tables may be *turned* to on all occasions. *Locke.*

To turn upon; to retort; to throw back; as, to *turn* the arguments of an opponent *upon* himself. *Atterbury.*

To turn the back; to flee; to retreat. *Exod.* xxiii.

To turn the back upon; to quit with contempt; to forsake.

To turn the die or *dice*; to change fortune.

TURN, v. i. To move round; to have a circular motion; as, a wheel *turns* on its axis; a spindle *turns* on a pivot; a man *turns* on his heel.

2. To be directed.

The understanding *turns* inward on itself, and reflects on its own operations. *Locke.*

3. To show regard by directing the look toward any thing.

Turn, mighty monarch, *turn* this way;
Do not refuse to hear. *Dryden.*

4. To move the body round. He *turned* to me with a smile.

5. To move; to change posture. Let your body be at rest; do not *turn* in the least.

6. To deviate, as, to *turn* from the road or course.

7. To alter, to be changed or transformed, as, wood *turns* to stone; water *turns* to ice, one color *turns* to another.

8. To become by change; as, the fur of certain animals *turns* in winter.

Cygnets from gray *turn* white. *Bacon.*

9. To change sides. A man in a fever *turns* often. *Swift.*

10. To change opinions or parties; as, to *turn* Christian or Mohammedan.

11. To change the mind or conduct.

Turn from thy fierce wrath. — Ex. xxxii.

12. To change to acid; as, milk *turns* suddenly during a thunder-storm.

13. To be brought eventually; to result or terminate in. This trade has not *turned* to much account or advantage. The application of steam *turns* to good account, both on land and water.

14. To depend on for decision. The question *turns* on a single fact or point.

15. To become giddy.

I'll look no more,
Lest my brain *turn*. *Shak.*

16. To change a course of life; to repent.

Turn ye, *turn* ye from your evil ways, for why will ye die? — Ezek. xxxiii.

17. To change the course or direction; as, the tide *turns*.

To turn about; to move the face to another quarter.

To turn away; to deviate.

2. To depart from; to forsake.

To turn in; to bend inward.

2. To enter for lodgings or entertainment. *Gen.* xix.

3. To go to bed.

To turn off: to be diverted; to deviate from a course. The road *turns off* to the left.

To turn on or *upon*; to reply or retort.

2. To depend on.

To turn out; to move from its place, as a bone.

2. To bend outward; to project.

3. To rise from bed; also, to come abroad; to prove in the result.

To turn over; to turn from side to side; to roll; to tumble.

2. To change sides or parties.

To turn to: to be directed; as, the needle *turns to* the magnetic pole.

To turn under; to bend or be folded downward.

To turn up; to bend or be doubled upward.

TURN, n. The act of turning; movement or motion in a circular direction, whether horizontally, vertically, or otherwise; a revolution; as, the *turn* of a wheel.

2. A winding; a meandering course; a bend or bending; as, the *turn* of a river. *Addison.*

3. A walk to and fro.

I will take a *turn* in your garden. *Dryden.*

4. Change; alteration; vicissitude; as, the *turns* and varieties of passions. *Hooker.*

Too well the *turns* of mortal chance I know. *Pope.*

5. Successive course.

Nobleness and bounty — which virtues had their *turns* in the king's nature. *Bacon.*

6. Manner of proceeding; change of direction. This affair may take a different *turn* from that which we expect.

7. Chance; hap; opportunity.

Every one has a fair *turn* to be as great as he pleases. *Collier.*

8. Occasion; incidental opportunity.

An old dog, falling from his speed, was loaded at every *turn* with blows and reproaches. *L'Estrange.*

9. Time at which, by successive vicissitudes, any thing is to be had or done. They take each other's *turn*.

His *turn* will come to laugh at you again. *Denham.*

10. Action of kindness or malice.

Thanks are half lost when good *turns* are delayed. *Fairfax.*
Some malicious natures place their delight in doing ill *turns*. *L'Estrange.*

11. Reigning inclination or course. Religion is not to be adapted to the *turn* and fashion of the age.

12. A step off the ladder at the gallows. *Butler.*

13. Convenience; occasion; purpose; exigence; as, this will not serve his *turn*. *Clarendon. Temple.*

14. Form; cast; shape; manner; in a literal or figurative sense; as, the *turn* of thought; a man of a sprightly *turn* in conversation.

The *turn* of his thoughts and expression is unharmonious. *Dryden.*
Female virtues are of a domestic *turn*. *Addison.*
The Roman poets, in their description of a beautiful man, often mention the *turn* of his neck and arms. *Addison.*

15. Manner of arranging words in a sentence.

16. Change; new position of things. Some evil happens at every *turn* of affairs.

17. Change of direction; as, the *turn* of the tide from flood to ebb.

18. One round of a rope or cord.

19. In *mining*, a pit sunk in some part of a drift. *Cyc.*

20. *Turn*, or *tourn*, in *law*. The sheriff's *turn* is a court of record, held by the sheriff twice a year in every hundred within his county. *England.*

By turns; one after another; alternately. They assist each other *by turns*.

2. At intervals.

They feel *by turns* the bitter change. *Milton.*

To take turns; to take each other's place alternately.

TURN'-BENCH, *n.* [*turn* and *bench.*] A kind of iron lathe. *Moxon.*

TURN'-CAP, *n.* A chimney-top which turns round with the wind. *Francis.*

TURN'COAT, *n.* [*turn* and *coat.*] One who forsakes his party or principles. *Shak.*

TURN'ED, *pp.* Moved in a circle; changed.

TURN'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to form things with a lathe; one who turns.

TURN'ER-ITE, *n.* A rare mineral, occurring in small crystals of a yellowish-brown color, externally brilliant and translucent. *Phillips.*

It somewhat resembles sphene in its crystals, but differs from sphene in containing alumina, lime, magnesia, and a little iron, but no titanium. *Dana.*

TURN'ER-Y, *n.* The art of forming solid substances into cylindrical or other forms by means of a lathe.

2. Things made by a turner or in the lathe.

TURN'ING, *ppr.* Moving in a circle; changing; winding.

TURN'ING, *n.* A winding; a bending course; flexure; meander.

2. Deviation from the way or proper course.

3. Turnery, or the act of forming solid substances into various forms by means of a lathe.

TURN'ING-NESS, *n.* Quality of turning; tergiversation. [*Not in use.*] *Sidney.*

TURN'ING-POINT, *n.* The point which decides a case.

TUR'NIP, *n.* [A compound of *tur*, round, and Sax. *nepe*, L. *napus*, a turnip.]

The common name of two bulbous roots or plants, Brassica rapa and Brassica campestris, distinct species, both of great value for food.

TURN'KEY, *n.* A person who has charge of the keys of a prison, for opening and fastening the doors.

TURN'OUT, *n.* [*turn* and *out.*] The act of coming forth; a quitting of employment.

2. The place in a railway where cars turn out of the way; applied also to an equipage.

TURN'PIKE, *n.* [*turn* and *pike.*] *Strictly*, a frame consisting of two bars crossing each other at right angles, and turning on a post or pin, to hinder the passage of beasts, but admitting a person to pass between the arms.

2. A gate set across a road to stop travelers and carriages till toll is paid for keeping the road in repair.

3. A turnpike road.

4. In *military affairs*, a beam filled with spikes to obstruct passage. *Cyc.*

TURN'PIKE, *v. t.* To form, as a road, in the manner of a turnpike road; to throw the path of a road into a rounded form. *Med. Repos. Knowles.*

TURN'PIK-ED, (-pikt,) *pp.* Formed in the manner of a turnpike-road.

TURN'PIKE-ROAD, *n.* A road on which turnpikes or toll-gates are established by law, and which are made and kept in repair by the toll collected from travelers or passengers who use the road. *Cyc.*

TURN'-SERV-ING, *n.* [*turn* and *serve.*] The act or practice of serving one's turn, or promoting private interest. *Bacon.*

TURN'SICK, *a.* [*turn* and *sick.*] Giddy. *Bacon.*

TURN'SOLE, *n.* [*turn* and L. *sol*, the sun.]

A plant of the genus Heliotropium, so named because its flower is supposed to turn toward the sun; the heliotrope.

TURN'SPIT, *n.* [*turn* and *spit.*] A person who turns a spit.

His lordship is his majesty's *turnspit*. *Burke.*

2. A variety of the dog, so called from turning the spit.

TURN'STILE, *n.* [*turn* and *stile.*] A revolving frame in a footpath. *Gay.*

TURN'STONE, *n.* [*turn* and *stone.*] A bird, called the Sea-Dotterel, of the genus Strepsilas, (Tringa morinella, Linn.,) a little larger than an English blackbird. This bird takes its name from its practice of turning up small stones in search of mollusks, &c. *P. Cyc.*

TURN'-TA-BLE, *n.* A large revolving platform, for turning railroad cars, locomotives, &c., into a different direction. It is also called Turn-Plate. *Buchanan.*

TUR'PEN-TINE, *n.* [L. *terebinthina*; Sp. and It. *trementina*; G. *terpentin.* I know not the origin of this word; the first syllable may coincide with the root of *tar.*]

An oleo-resinous substance, flowing naturally or by incision from several species of trees, as from the pine larch, fir, pistacia, &c. Common turpentine is of about the consistence of honey; but there are several varieties. *Cyc.*

TUR'PEN-TINE-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus Pistacia, a native of the eastern continent, which yields turpentine, and produces not only its proper fruit, but a kind of horny substance which grows on the surface of its leaves. This is an excrescence, the effect of the puncture of an insect, and is produced in the same manner as the galls of other plants. *P. Cyc.*

TUR'PETH, *n.* [L. *turpetum*; Gr. τυρπεθον.]

The name of the root of Ipomœa Turpethum, a plant of Ceylon, Malabar, and New Holland, which has a cathartic power. It is sometimes called VEGETABLE TURPETH, to distinguish it from MINERAL TURPETH.

TUR'PETH-MIN'ER-AL, *n.* A name applied to the diprotosulphate of mercury, a salt composed of two equivalents of the protoxyd of mercury and one equivalent of sulphuric acid. It is a good emetic.

TUR'PI-TUDE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *turpitudo*, from *turpis*, foul, base.]

1. Inherent baseness or vileness of principle in the human heart; extreme depravity.

2. Baseness or vileness of words or actions; shameful wickedness. *South.*

TUR'REL, *n.* A tool used by coopers. *Sherwood.*

TUR'RET, *n.* [L. *turris.*]

1. A little tower; a small eminence or spire attached to a building and rising above it.

And lift her *turrets* nearer to the sky. *Pope.*

2. In *the art of war*, movable turrets, used formerly by the Romans, were buildings of a square form, consisting of ten or even twenty stories, and sometimes one hundred and twenty cubits high, usually moved on wheels. They were employed in approaches to a fortified place, for carrying soldiers, engines, ladders, casting-bridges, and other necessaries. *Smith's Dict. Cyc.*

TUR'RET-ED, *a.* Formed like a tower; as, a *turreted* lamp. *Bacon.*

2. Furnished with turrets.

TUR'RIL-ITE, *n.* A fossil belonging to an extinct genus of turreted chambered shells, allied to the ammonites. *Lyell.*

TUR'TLE, (tur'tl,) *n.* [Sax. *id.*; Fr. *tourterelle*; L. *turtur*; Gaelic, *turtuir*; It. *tortora, tortola, torturella.*]

1. A gallinaceous bird, the Columba Turtur, called also the TURTLE-DOVE and TURTLE-PIGEON. It is a wild species, frequenting the thickest parts of the woods, and its note is plaintive and tender. *Ed. Encyc.*

2. The name sometimes given to the common tortoise.

3. The name given to the large sea-tortoise. *Cyc.*

TUR'TLE-DOVE, (tur'tl-duv,) *n.* A species of the genus Columba, celebrated for the constancy of its affection. [See TURTLE.]

TUR'TLE-SHELL, *n.* [*turtle* and *shell.*] A shell, a beautiful species of Murex; also, tortoise-shell.

TUS'CAN, *a.* Pertaining to Tuscany in Italy; an epithet given to one of the orders of architecture, the most ancient and simple.

TUS'CAN, *n.* An inhabitant of Tuscany.

TUSH; an exclamation indicating check, rebuke, or contempt. *Tush, tush! never tell me such a story*

TUSH, *n.* [Sax. *tux.*] [as that!

A tooth.

TUSK, *n.* [Sax. *tux.*]

The long, pointed tooth of certain rapacious, carnivorous, or fighting animals; as, the *tusks* of the boar.

TUSK, *v. t.* To gnash the teeth, as a boar. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

TUSK'ED, (tuskt,) } *a.* Furnished with tusks; as, the
TUSK'Y, } *tusky* boar. *Dryden.*

TUS'SLE, (tus'sl,) *n.* A struggle; a conflict. [*Vulgar.*] [See TOUSE.]

TUS'SUCK, } *n.* A tuft of grass or twigs. [*Obs.*]
TUS'SOCK, } *Grew.*

TUT; an exclamation, used for checking or rebuking.

TUT, *n.* An imperial ensign of a golden globe with a cross on it.

Tut bargain; among *miners*, a bargain by the lump. [Qu. L. *totus.*] *Cyc.*

TU'TEL-AGE, *n.* [from L. *tutela*, protection, from *tueor*, to defend.]

1. Guardianship; protection; *applied to the person protecting*; as, the king's right of seigniory and *tutelage.* *Bacon.*

2. State of being under a guardian.

TU'TE LAR, } *a.* [L. *tutelaris*, supra.]
TU'TE LA-RY, }

Having the guardianship or charge of protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting, as, *tutelary* genii; *tutelary* goddesses. *Temple. Dryden.*

TU'TE-NAG, *n.* Chinese copper, an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel.

2. A name given, in *India*, to zinc or spelter. *Brande.*

TU'TOR, *n.* [L., from *tueor*, to defend; Fr. *tuteur*]

1. In *the civil law*, a guardian; one who has the charge of a child or pupil and his estate.

2. One who has the care of instructing another in various branches or in any branch of human learning. Some gentlemen employ a *tutor* to teach in their families, others to attend a son in his travels.

3. In *English universities* and *colleges*, an officer or member of some hall, who has the charge of hearing the lessons of the students, and otherwise giving them instruction in the sciences and various branches of learning.

In *the American colleges*, tutors are graduates selected by the trustees, for the instruction of undergraduates of the three first years. They are usually officers of the institution, who have a share, with the president and professors, in the government of the students.

TU'TOR, *v. t.* To teach; to instruct. *Shak.*

2. To treat with authority or severity. *Addison.*

3. To correct.

TU'TOR-AGE, *n.* In *the civil law*, guardianship; the charge of a pupil and his estate. In France, *tutorage* does not expire till the pupil is twenty-five years of age.

2. The authority or solemnity of a tutor. [*Little used.*]

TU'TOR-ED, *pp.* Instructed; corrected; disciplined.

TU'TOR ESS, *n.* A female tutor; an instructress; a governess. *More.*

TU-TO'RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to or exercised by a tutor or instructor.

TU'TOR-ING, *ppr.* Teaching; directing; correcting.

TU'TOR-ING, *n.* The act of instructing; education.

TU'TOR-SHIP, *n.* Office of a tutor. *Hooker.*

2. The care of one who is unable to take care of himself.

TU'TRIX, *n.* A female guardian. *Smollett.*

TUT'SAN, *n.* A plant, park-leaves, of the genus Hypericum. *Lee.*

TUT'TI, (toot'te,) *n.* [It., *all*; L. *toti.*]

In *Italian music*, a direction for all to play in full concert.

TUT'TY, *n.* [It. *tutia*; Low L. *tutia.*]

An impure protoxyd of zinc, collected from the chimneys of smelting furnaces. It is said, also, to have been found native in Persia. *Buchanan.*

TUZ, *n.* [Qu. *touse.*] A lock or tuft of hair. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

TWAD'DLE, (twod'dl,) *v. i.* [Sax. *twadde.*]

To prate much in a weak and silly manner, like one whose faculties are decayed.

TWAD'DLER, *n.* One who prates in a weak and silly manner, like one whose faculties are decayed.

TWAD'DLING, *n.* Silly talk, as of one whose faculties are decayed.

TWAD'DY, *n.* Idle trifling; insignificant discourse.

TWAIN, *a.* or *n.* [Sax. *twegen*; Sw. *tvenne*; Dan. *tvende*, for *tvegende.* Whether *two* is contracted from *tweg*, is not apparent, but we see in the Danish *tvende* the first syllable of *twenty*; *tven-tig*, two tens.]

Two.

When old winter splits the rocks in *twain.* *Dryden.*

[*Nearly obsolete in common discourse, but used in poetry and burlesque.*]

TWAITE, *n.* A fish, a species of shad, Alosa finta, found on the British coast. *Yarrell.*

2. In *old writers*, wood grubbed up and converted into arable land. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

TWANG, *v. i.* [D. *dwang*, Dan. *twang*, Sw. *twang*, G. *zwang*, force, compulsion; G. *zwingen, swingen*, D. *dwingen*, Sw. *tvinga*, Dan. *tvinger*, to constrain.]

To sound with a quick, sharp noise; to make the sound of a string which is stretched and suddenly pulled; as, the *twanging* bowe. *Philips.*

TWANG, *v. t.* To make to sound, as by pulling a tense string and letting it go suddenly. *Shak.*

Sound the tough horn, and *twang* the quivering string. *Pope.*

TWANG, *n.* A sharp, quick sound; as, the *twang* of a bowstring; a *twang* of the nose. *Butler.*

2. An affected modulation of the voice; a kind of nasal sound.

He has a *twang* in his discourse. *Arbuthnot.*

TWANG'ING, *ppr.* Making a sharp sound.

2. *a.* Contemptibly noisy. *Shak.*

TWAN'GLE, (twang'gl,) *v. t.* To twang. *Shak.*

TWANK; a corruption of TWANG. *Addison.*

TWAN'KAY, *n.* A sort of green tea. *McCulloch.*

'TWAS; a contraction of IT WAS.

TWAT'TLE, (twot'tl,) *v. i.* [G. *schwatzen*, with a different prefix. See TWITTER.]

To prate; to talk much and idly; to gabble; to chatter; as, a *twattling* gossip. *L'Estrange.*

TWAT'TLE, *v. t.* To pet; to make much of. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

TWAT'TLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Prating; gabbling; chattering.

TWAT'TLING, *n.* The act of prating; idle talk.

TWAY, for TWAIN, two. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

TWAY'-BLADE, } *n.* [*tway* and *blade.*] A plant,
TWY'-BLADE, } Listera ovata, growing in Britain.

TWEAG, } *v. t.* [Sax. *tuiccian*, to twitch; G. *zwicken*;
TWEAK, } D. *zwikken.* It is radically the same word as TWITCH, and of the same signification.]

To twitch; to pinch and pull with a sudden jerk; as, to *tweag* or *tweak* the nose. *Shak. Swift.*

TWEAG, *n.* Distress; a pinching condition. [*Not in use.*] *Arbuthnot.*

TWEE'DLE, (twe'dl,) *v. t.* To handle lightly; used of awkward fiddling. [Qu.] *Addison.*

TWEEL, *v. t.* To weave with multiplied leashes in the harness, by increasing the number of threads in each split of the reed, and the number of treddles, &c.; to twill. *Cyc.*

TWEER, *n.* [Fr. *tuyau.*]

In *a smelting furnace*, the point of the blast-pipe. It is sometimes written TWIER or TUYER.

TWEE'ZER-CASE, *n.* A case for carrying tweezers.

TWEE'ZERS, *n. pl.* [This seems to be formed on the root of *case*, an instrument for pinching.]

Nippers; small pincers used to pluck out hairs.

TWELFTH, *a.* [Sax. *twelfta*; Sw. *tolfte*; Dan. *tolvte*; D. *twaalfde*; G. *zwölfte.*]

The second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

TWELFTH'-TIDE, *n.* [*twelfth* and *tide.*] The twelfth day after Christmas, or Epiphany; called, also, TWELFTH-DAY; so twelfth-night is the evening of Epiphany. *Tusser.*

TWELVE, (twelv,) *a.* [Sax. *twelf*; D. *twaalf*; G. *zwölf*; Sw. *tolf*; Dan. *tolv.* Qu. *two left* after ten.]

The sum of two and ten; twice six; a dozen. *Twelve* men compose a petit jury.

TWELVE'MONTH, (twelv'munth,) *n.* [*twelve* and *month.*] A year which consists of twelve calendar months.

I shall laugh at this a *twelvemonth* hence. *Shak.*

TWELVE'PENCE, *n.* [*twelve* and *pence.*] A shilling.

TWELVE'PEN-NY, *a.* Sold for a shilling; worth a shilling; as, a *twelvepenny* gallery. *Dryden.*

TWELVE'SCORE, *a.* [*twelve* and *score.*] Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty. *Dryden.*

TWEN'TI-ETH, *a.* [Sax. *twentigtha, twentogotha.* See TWENTY.]

The ordinal of twenty; as, the *twentieth* year. *Dryden.*

TWEN'TY, *a.* [Sax. *twenti, twentig*; composed of *twend, twenne, twan*, two, and Goth. *tig*, ten, Gr. δεκα, L. *decem*, W. *deg.* See TWAIN.]

1. Twice ten; as, *twenty* men; *twenty* years.

2. *Proverbially*, an indefinite number.

Maximilla, upon *twenty* respects, could not have been the man *Bacon.*

TWEN'TY-FOLD, *a.* Twenty times as many.

TWI'BIL, *n.* [*two* and *bil.*] A kind of mattock, and a halbert.

TWICE, *adv.* [from *two.*] Two times.

He *twice* employed to cast his son in gold. *Dryden.*

2. Doubly; as, *twice* the sum. He is *twice* as fortunate as his neighbor.

3. *Twice* is used in composition; as in *twice*-told, *twice*-born, *twice*-planted, *twice*-conquered.

TWID'DLE, for TWEEDLE. See TWEEDLE.

TWI'FAL-LOW, *v. t.* [*twi*, two, and *fallow.*] To plow a second time land that is fallowed.

TWI'FAL-LOW-ED, *pp.* Plowed twice, as summer fallow.

TWI'FAL-LOW-ING, *ppr.* Plowing a second time.

TWI'FAL-LOW-ING, *n.* The operation of plowing a second time, as fallow land, in preparing it for seed.

TWI'FOLD, *a.* Twofold. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

TWIG, *n.* [Sax. *twig*; D. *twyg*; G. *zweig.* Qu. L. *vigeo*, with a prefix.]

A small shoot or branch of a tree or other plant, of no definite length or size.

The Britons had boats made of *willow twigs*, covered on the outside with hides. *Raleigh.*

TWIG'GEN, *a.* Made of twigs; wicker. *Grew.*

TWIG'GY, *a.* Full of twigs; abounding with shoots. *Evelyn.*

TWI'LIGHT, (-lite,) *n.* [Sax. *twion-leoht*, doubtful light, from *twion, twogan*, to doubt, from *twegen*, two.]

1. The faint light which is reflected upon the earth after sunset and before sunrise; crepuscular light. In latitudes remote from the equator, the *twilight* is of much longer duration than at and near the equator.

2. Dubious or uncertain view; as, the *twilight* of probability. *Locke.*

TWI'LIGHT, *a.* Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; shaded.

O'er the *twilight* groves and dusky caves *Pope.*

2. Seen or done by twilight. *Milton.*

TWILL, *v. t.* To weave in ribs or ridges; to quill [See QUILL.]

TWILL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Woven in ribs or ridges.

TWILT, *n.* A quilt. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

TWIN, *n.* [Sax. *twinan*, to twine; from *two.*]

1. One of two young produced at a birth by an animal that ordinarily brings but one; used mostly in the plural, *twins*; applied to the young of beasts, as well as to human beings.

2. The *Twins*, *pl.*; a sign of the zodiac; Gemini. *Thomson.*

3. One very much resembling another.

TWIN, *a.* Noting one of two born at a birth; as, a *twin* brother or sister.

2. Very much resembling.

3. In *botany*, swelling out into two protuberances, as an anther or germ. *Martyn.*

4. In *mineralogy*, a term applied to a crystal composed of two united crystals. *Dana.*

TWIN, *v. i.* To be born at the same birth. *Shak.*

2. To bring two at once. *Tusser.*

3. To be paired; to be suited. *Sandys.*

[*This verb is little used.*]

TWIN, *v. t.* To separate into two parts. *Chaucer.*

TWIN'-BORN, *a.* [*twin* and *born.*] Born at the same birth.

TWINE, *v. t.* [Sax. *twinan*; D. *twynen*; Sw. *tvinna*; Dan. *tvinder*; from *two.*]

1. To twist; to wind, as one thread or cord around another, or as any flexible substance around another body; as, *fine twined* linen. *Exod.* xxxix.

2. To unite closely; to cling to; to embrace.

3. To gird; to wrap closely about.

Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine.* *Pope.*

TWINE, *v. i.* To unite closely or by interposition of parts.

Friends now fast sworn, whose *twine* in love. *Shak.*

2. To wind; to bend; to make turns.

As rivers, though they bend and *twine.* *Swift.*

3. To turn round; as, her spindles *twine.* *Chapman.*

TWINE, *n.* A strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together, used for binding small parcels, and for sewing sails to their bolt-ropes, &c. Twine of a stronger kind is used for nets.

2. A twist; a convolution; as Typhon's snaky *twine.* *Milton.*

3. Embrace; act of winding round. *Philips.*

TWIN'ED, *pp.* Twisted; wound round.

TWINGE, (twinj,) *v. t.* [Sw. *tvinga*, D. *dwingen*, Dan. *twinger*, G. *zwingen*, to constrain; but the sense is primarily to *twitch.* See TWANG, TWEAK, TWITCH.]

1. To affect with a sharp, sudden pain; to torment with pinching or sharp pains.

The goat *twinged* the lion till he made him tear himself, and so he mastered him. *L'Estrange.*

2. To pinch; to tweak; to pull with a jerk; as, to *twinge* one by the ears and nose. *Hudibras.*

TWINGE, (twinj,) *v. i.* To have a sudden, sharp, local pain, like a twitch; to suffer a keen, darting, or shooting pain; as, the side *twinges.*

[This is the sense in which this word is generally used within the limits of my acquaintance.]

TWINGE, (twinj,) *n.* A sudden, sharp pain; a darting, local pain of momentary continuance; as, a *twinge* in the arm or side.

2. A sharp rebuke of conscience.

3. A pinch; a tweak; as, a *twinge* of the ear. *L'Estrange.*

TWING'ING, *ppr.* Suffering a sharp, local pain of short continuance; pinching with a sudden pull.

TWING'ING, *n.* The act of pinching with a sudden twitch; a sudden, sharp, local pain.

TWIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Twisting; winding round; uniting closely to; embracing.

2. In *botany*, ascending spirally around a branch, stem, or prop. *Martyn.*

TWINK. See TWINKLE.

TWINK'LE, (twink'l,) *v. i.* [Sax. *twinclian*; most probably formed from *wink*, with the prefix *eth*, *ed*, or *oth*, like *twit.*]

1. To sparkle; to flash at intervals; to shine with a tremulous, intermitted light, or with a broken, quivering light. The fixed stars *twinkle*; the planets do not.

These stars do not *twinkle*, when viewed through telescopes that have large apertures. *Newton.*

2. To open and shut the eye by turns; as, the *twinkling* owl. *L'Estrange.*

3. To play irregularly; as, her eyes will *twinkle.* *Donne.*

TWINK'LE, } *n.* A sparkling; a shining with in-
TWINK'LING, } termitted light; as, the *twinkling* of the stars.

2. A motion of the eye. *Dryden.*

3. A motion; an instant; the time of a wink.

In a moment, in the *twinkling* of an eye, at the last trump — the dead shall be raised incorruptible. — 1 Cor. xv.

TWINK'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Sparkling.

TWIN'-LIKE-NESS, *n.* Near resemblance.

TWIN'LING, *n.* [from *twin.*] A twin lamb. *Tusser.*

TWIN'NED, *a.* [from *twin.*] Produced at one birth, like twins; united. *Milton.*

TWIN'NER, *n.* [from *twin.*] A breeder of twins. *Tusser.*

TWIN'TER, *n.* [*two* and *winter.*] A beast two winters old. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

TWIRE, *v. i.* To take short flights; to flutter; to quiver; to twitter. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

TWIRL, (twurl,) *v. t.* [D. *dwarlen*; G. *querlen*; formed on *whirl.* The German coincides with our vulgar *quirk.*]

To move or turn round with rapidity; to whirl round.

See ruddy maids,
Some taught with dextrous hand to *twirl* the wheel. *Dodsley.*

TWIRL, *v. i.* To revolve with velocity; to be whirled round.

TWIRL, *n.* A rapid, circular motion; quick rotation.

2. Twist; convolution. *Woodward.*

TWIRL'ED, *pp.* Whirled round.

TWIRL'ING, *ppr.* Turning with velocity; whirling.

TWIST, *v. t.* [Sax. *getwistan*; D. *twisten*, to dispute, Sw. *twista*; Dan. *twister*, to dispute, to litigate; G. *zwist*, a dispute. In all the dialects except ours, this word is used figuratively, but it is remarkably expressive and well applied.]

1. To unite by winding one thread, strand, or other flexible substance round another; to form by convolution, or winding separate things round each other; as, to *twist* yarn or thread. So we say, to double and *twist.*

2. To form into a thread from many fine filaments; as, to *twist* wool or cotton.

3. To contort; to writhe; as, to *twist* a thing into a serpentine form. *Pope.*

4. To wreathe; to wind; to encircle.

Pillars of smoke *twisted* about with wreaths of flame. *Burnet.*

5. To form; to weave; as, to *twist* a story. *Shak.*

6. To unite by intertexture of parts; as, to *twist* bays with ivy. *Waller.*

7. To unite; to enter by winding; to insinuate; as, avarice *twists* itself into all human concerns.

8. To pervert; as, to *twist* a passage in an author.

9. To turn from a straight line.

TWIST, *v. i.* To be contorted or united by winding round each other. Some strands will *twist* more easily than others.

TWIST, *n.* A cord, thread, or any thing flexible, formed by winding strands or separate things round each other.

2. A cord; a string; a single cord.

3. A contortion; a writhe. *Addison.*

4. A little roll of tobacco.

5. Manner of twisting. *Arbuthnot.*

6. A twig. [*Not in use.*]

TWIST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed by winding threads or strands round each other.

TWIST'ER, *n.* One that twists.

2. The instrument of twisting. *Wallis.*

TWIST'ING, *ppr.* Winding different strands or threads round each other; forming into a thread by twisting.

TWIT, *v. t.* [Sax. *othwitan*, *edwitan*, *atwitan*, to reproach, to upbraid; a compound of *ad*, *ath*, or *oth*, and *witan.* The latter verb signifies to know, Eng. to *wit*, and also to impute, to ascribe, to prescribe or appoint, also to reproach; and with *ge*, a different prefix, *gewitan*, to depart. The original verb then signifies to set, send, or throw. We have in this word decisive evidence that the first letter, *t*, is a prefix, the remains of *ath* or *oth*, a word that probably coincides with the L. *ad*, to; and hence we may fairly infer that other words, in which *t* precedes *w*, are also compound. That some of them are so, appears evident from other circumstances.]

To reproach; to upbraid; as for some previous act. He *twitted* his friend of falsehood.

With this these scoffers *twitted* the Christians. *Tillotson.*
Æsop made men of their errors, without *twitting* them for what is amiss. *L'Estrange.*

TWITCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *twiccian.* See TWANG.]

To pull with a sudden jerk; to pluck with a short, quick motion; to snatch; as, to *twitch* one by the sleeve; to *twitch* a thing out of another's hand; to *twitch* off clusters of grapes.

TWITCH, *n.* A pull with a jerk; a short, sudden, quick pull; as, a *twitch* by the sleeve.

2. A short, spastic contraction of the fibers or muscles; as, a *twitch* in the side; convulsive *twitches.* *Sharp.*

TWITCH'ED, (twitcht,) *pp.* Pulled with a jerk.

TWITCH'ER, *n.* One that twitches.

TWITCH'-GRASS, *n.* Couch-grass; a species of grass which it is difficult to exterminate. This term is applied to various species of grass that are difficult to pull out of the ground. But qu. is not this word a corruption of QUITCH-GRASS, or QUICH-GRASS?

TWITCH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Pulling with a jerk; suffering short spastic contractions.

TWITCH'ING, *n.* The act of pulling with a jerk; the act of suffering short spasmodic contractions.

TWIT'TED, *pp.* Upbraided.

TWIT'TER, *v. t.* [D. *kwetteren*; Dan. *quidrer*; Sw. *quittra.*]

1. To make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises; as, the swallow *twitters.* *Dryden.*

2. To have a slight trembling of the nerves.

3. To make the sound of a half-suppressed laugh; to titter.

TWIT'TER, *n.* [from *twit.*] One who twits or reproaches.

TWIT'TER, *n.* A small, intermitted noise, as in half-suppressed laughter; or the sound of a swallow.

2. A slight trembling of the nerves.

TWIT'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering a succession of small, interrupted sounds, as in a half-suppressed laugh, or as a swallow.

TWIT'TING, *ppr.* Upbraiding; reproaching.

TWIT'TING-LY, *adv.* With upbraiding. *Junius.*

TWIT'TLE-TWAT'TLE, (twit'tl-twot'tl,) *n.* Tattle; gabble. [*Vulgar.*] *L'Estrange.*

'TWIXT; a contraction of BETWIXT, used in poetry.

TWO, (too,) *a.* [Sax. *twa*; Goth. *twa*, *twai*, *twos*; D. *twee*; G. *zwei*; Sw. *tva*; Ir. and Gaelic, *da* or *do*; Russ. *twa*, *twoe*; Slav. *dwa*; Sans. *dui*, *dwaja*; Gipsy, *duj*; Hindoo, Ch. and Pers. *du*; L. *duo*; Gr. *δυο*; It. *due*; Sp. *dos*; Port. *dous*; Fr. *deux.*]

1. One and one. *Two* similar horses used together are called a span, or a pair.

2. *Two* is used in composition; as, in *two*-legged. Man is a *two*-legged animal.

In two; into two parts; as, cut *in two.*

TWO'-CAP-SUL-ED, (too'kap-sûld,) *a.* Bicapsular; having two distinct capsules.

TWO'-CELL-ED, *a.* Bilocular; having two cells.

TWO'-CLEFT, *a.* Bifid; divided half way from the border to the base into two segments.

TWO'-EDG-ED, (too'ejd,) *a.* Having two edges, or edges on both sides; as, a *two*-edged sword.

TWO'-FLOW-ER-ED, *a.* Bearing two flowers at the end, as a peduncle.

TWO'FOLD, *a.* [*two* and *fold.*] Two of the same kind, or two different things existing together; as, *twofold* nature; a *twofold* sense; a *twofold* argument.

2. Double; as, *twofold* strength or desire.

3. In *botany*, two and two together, growing from the same place; as, *twofold* leaves. *Martyn.*

TWO'FOLD, *adv.* Doubly; in a double degree. *Matt.* xxiii.

TWO'-FORK-ED, (too'forkt,) *a.* Dichotomous; divided into two parts somewhat after the manner of a fork.

TWO'-HAND-ED, *a.* Having two hands.

2. Used with both hands; as, a *two-handed* sword.

3. An epithet used as equivalent to LARGE, STOUT, and STRONG. *Milton.*

TWO'-LEAV-ED, *a.* Diphyllous; having two distinct leaves.

TWO'-LOB-ED, *a.* Bilobate; having two distinct lobes.

TWO'-MAST-ED, *a.* Having two masts.

TWO'-PART-ED, *a.* Bipartite; divided from the border to the base into two distinct parts.

TWO'-PENCE, *n.* A small coin. *Shak.*

TWO'-PEN-NY, *a.* Of the value of two-pence.

TWO'-PET-AL-ED, *a.* Dipetalous; having two perfectly distinct petals.

TWO'-PLY, *a.* [*two* and Fr. *plier*, L. *plico.*] Double; consisting of two thicknesses, as cloth.

TWO'-SEED-ED, *a.* In *botany*, dispermous; containing two seeds, as a fruit; having two seeds. *Martyn.*

TWO'-TIP-PED, (too'tipt,) *a.* Bilabiate; divided in such a manner as to resemble the two lips when the mouth is more or less open.

TWO'-TONGU-ED, (too'tungd,) *a.* Double-tongued; deceitful. *Sandys.*

TWO'-VALV-ED, *a.* Bivalvular, as a shell, pod, or glume.

TY-CHON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Tycho Brahe, or designating his system of astronomy. *Wilberforce.*

TYE, (ti,) *v. t.* [See TIE, the more usual orthography, and TYING.]

To bind or fasten.

TYE, *n.* A knot. [See TIE.]

2. A bond; an obligation.

By the soft *tye* and sacred name of friend. *Pope.*

3. In *ships*, a runner or short, thick rope.

TY'ER, *n.* One who ties or unites. *Fletcher.*

TY'GER. See TIGER.

TY'ING, *ppr.* [See TIE and TYE.] Binding; fastening.

[As this participle must be written with *y*, it might be well to write the verb TYE.]

TYKE, *n.* A dog; or one as contemptible as a dog. *Shak.*

TYM'BAL, *n.* [Fr. *timbale*; It. *taballo*; Sp. *timbal.* *M* is probably not radical. It is from beating, Gr. τυπτω.]

A kind of kettle-drum.

A tymbal's sound were better than my voice. *Prior.*

TYM'PAN, *n.* [L. *tympanum.* See TYMBAL.]

Among *printers*, a frame covered with parchment or cloth, on which the blank sheets are put, in order to be laid on the form to be impressed.

TYM-PAN-I'TES, *n.* In *medicine*, a flatulent distention of the belly; tympany. *Cyc.*

TYM-PAN-IT'IC, *a.* Relating to tympany or tympanites; affected with tympany or tympanites.

TYM'PAN-IZE, *v. i.* To act the part of a drummer.

TYM'PAN-IZE, *v. t.* To stretch, as a skin over the head of a drum.

TYM'PAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Stretched, as a skin over the head of a drum.

TYM'PAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Stretching, as a skin over the head of a drum.

TYM'PAN-UM, *n.* [L.] The drum of the ear.

2. In *mechanics*, a wheel placed round an axis.

3. The area of a pediment; also, the part of a pedestal called the TRUNK or DYE. *Cyc.*

4. The panel of a door.

5. A triangular space or table in the corners or sides of an arch, usually enriched with figures.

TYM'PAN-Y, *n.* A flatulent distention of the belly. [See TYMPANITES.]

TYN'Y, *a.* Small. [See TINY.]

TYPE, *n.* [Fr. *type*; L. *typus*; Gr. τυπος, from the root of *tap*, Gr. τυπτω, to beat, strike, impress.]

1. The mark of something; an emblem; that which represents something else.

> Thy emblem, gracious queen, the British rose,
> Type of sweet rule and gentle majesty. *Prior.*

2. A sign; a symbol; a figure of something to come; as, Abraham's sacrifice and the paschal lamb were *types* of Christ. To this word is opposed ANTITYPE. Christ, in this case, is the *antitype*.

3. A model or form of a letter in metal, or other hard material; used in printing.

4. In *medicine*, some peculiarity in the form of a disease.

5. In *natural history*, that which combines most prominently the several characteristics of a group. Thus, a particular individual may be the *type* of a species, a species the *type* of a genus; a genus of a family, &c. *Dana.*

6. A stamp or mark. *Swift.*

TYPE, *v. t.* To prefigure; to represent by a model or symbol beforehand. [*Little used.*] *White.*

TYPE'-MET-AL, *n.* A compound of lead and antimony in the proportion of three to one; used in making types. *Turner.*

TY-PHE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Typhœus, the fabled giant with a hundred heads.

TY'PHOID, *a.* [*typhus* and Gr. εἶδος, form.] Resembling typhus; weak; low. *Say.*

TY'PHON, *n.* The evil genius in Egyptian mythology. *Brande.*

TY-PHOON', *n.* [Gr. τυφων.] The name given to a violent tornado or hurricane in the Chinese seas. *Brande.*

TY'PHOUS, *a.* Relating to typhus.

TY'PHUS, *n.* [Gr. τυφοω, to render stupid, to burn with a smothered fire, and with more smoke than flame; hence τυφος, stupor or coma.]

A genus of simple, continuous fevers, essentially attended with a greater or less degree of atony or exhaustion, throughout their whole course, and from beginning to end. A preternaturally weak pulse always attends all these fevers. They are liable to be attended with coma in some of their stages.

TYP'IC, TYP'IC-AL, *a.* Emblematic; figurative; representing something future by a form, model, or resemblance. Abraham's offering of his only son, Isaac, was *typical* of the sacrifice of Christ. The brazen serpent was *typical* of the cross.

2. In *natural history*, pertaining to or constituting a type.

Typic fever, is one that is regular in its attacks; opposed to *erratic fever*. *Cyc.*

TYP'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a typical manner; by way of image, symbol, or resemblance.

TYP'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being typical.

TYP'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Represented by symbol or emblem.

TYP'I-FY, *v. t.* To represent by an image, form, model, or resemblance. The washing of baptism *typifies* the cleansing of the soul from sin by the blood of Christ. Our Savior was *typified* by the goat that was slain. *Brown.*

TYP'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Representing by model or emblem.

TYP'O-COS-MY, *n.* [Gr. τυπος and κοσμος.] A representation of the world. [*Not much used.*] *Camden.*

TY-POG'RA-PHER, *n.* [See TYPOGRAPHY.] A printer. *Warton.*

TY-PO-GRAPH'IC, TY-PO-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to printing; as, the *typographic* art.

2. Emblematic.

TY-PO-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of types; after the manner of printers.

2. Emblematically; figuratively.

TY-POG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. τυπος, type, and γραφω, to write.]

1. The art of printing, or the operation of impressing letters and words on forms of types.

2. Emblematical or hieroglyphic representation. *Brown.*

TYP'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. τυπος, form, and λιθος, stone.] In *natural history*, a stone or fossil which has on it impressions or figures of plants and animals. *Cyc.*

TY'RAN, *n.* A tyrant. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

TYR'AN-NESS, *n.* [from *tyrant*.] A female tyrant. *Spenser. Akenside.*

TY-RAN'NIC, TY-RAN'NIC-AL, *a.* [Fr. *tyrannique*; Gr. τυραννικος.] Pertaining to a tyrant; suiting a tyrant; arbitrary; unjustly severe in government; imperious; despotic; cruel; as, a *tyrannical* prince; a *tyrannical* master; *tyrannical* government or power.

> Our arms a more *tyrannic* power assume. *Roscommon.*
> Th' oppressor ruled *tyrannic* where he durst. *Pope.*

TY-RAN'NIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With unjust exercise of power; arbitrarily; oppressively.

TY-RAN'NIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Tyrannical disposition or practice. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

TY-RAN'NI-CIDE, *n.* [L. *tyrannus*, tyrant, and *cædo*, to kill.]

1. The act of killing a tyrant.

2. One who kills a tyrant. *Hume.*

TYR'AN-NING, *ppr.* or *a.* Acting as a tyrant. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

TYR'AN-NIZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *tyranniser*.] To act the tyrant; to exercise arbitrary power; to rule with unjust and oppressive severity; to exercise power over others not permitted by law or required by justice, or with a severity not necessary to the ends of justice and government. A prince will often *tyrannize* over his subjects; republican legislatures sometimes *tyrannize* over their fellow-citizens; masters sometimes *tyrannize* over their servants or apprentices. A husband may not *tyrannize* over his wife and children.

TYR'AN-NIZ-ED, *pp.* Ruled with oppressive severity.

TYR'AN-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Exercising arbitrary power; ruling with unjust severity.

TYR'AN-NOUS, *a.* Tyrannical; arbitrary; unjustly severe; despotic. *Sidney.*

TYR'AN-NY, *n.* [Fr. *tyrannie*; from *tyran*.]

1. Arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; the exercise of power over subjects and others with a rigor not authorized by law or justice, or not requisite for the purposes of government. Hence tyranny is often synonymous with CRUELTY and OPPRESSION.

2. Cruel government or discipline; as, the *tyranny* of a master.

3. Unresisted and cruel power.

4. Absolute monarchy cruelly administered.

5. Severity; rigor; inclemency. *Shak.*

TY'RANT, *n.* [L. *tyrannus*; Gr. τυραννος. The Welsh has *teyrn*, a king or sovereign, which Owen says is compounded of *te* (that spreads) and *gyrn*, imperious, supreme, from *gyr*, a driving. The Gaelic has *tiarna* and *tighearna*, a lord, prince, or ruler, from *tigh*, a house; indicating that the word originally signified the master of a family merely, or the head of a clan. There is some uncertainty as to the real origin of the word. It originally signified merely a chief, king, or prince.]

1. A monarch or other ruler or master, who uses power to oppress his subjects; a person who exercises unlawful authority, or lawful authority in an unlawful manner; one who by taxation, injustice, or cruel punishment, or the demand of unreasonable services, imposes burdens and hardships on those under his control, which law and humanity do not authorize, or which the purposes of government do not require.

2. A despotic ruler; a cruel master; an oppressor.

> Love, as a yielding heart, is a king, to a resisting heart, is a tyrant. *Sidney.*

TYRE. See TIRE. *Hakewill.*

TYRE, *v. t.* To prey upon. [See TIRE.]

TYR'I-AN, *n.* A native of Tyre.

TYR'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the ancient Tyre.

2. Being of a purple color.

TY'RO, *n.* [L. *tiro*; Sp. *tiron*, from *tirar*, to draw, tug, pull; Port. *tirar*; Fr. *tirer*. Hence L. *tirocinium*.]

1. A beginner in learning; a novitiate; one who tugs in the rudiments of any branch of study. Hence,

2. A person imperfectly acquainted with a subject.

TYTHE. See TITHE.

TYTH'ING. See TITHING.

TZAR, (zär,) *n.* The emperor of Russia. [See CZAR.]

TZAR-I'NA, (zär-ē'nä,) *n.* The empress of Russia. [See CZARINA.]

U.

U IS the twenty-first letter and the fifth vowel in the English alphabet. Its true primary sound, in Anglo-Saxon, was the sound which it still retains in most of the languages of Europe; that of *oo* in *cool*, *tool*, answering to the French *ou* in *tour*. This sound was changed, probably under the Norman kings, by the attempt made to introduce the Norman French language into common use. However this fact may be, the first or long and proper sound of *u*, in English, is now not perfectly simple, and it can not be strictly called a *vowel*. The sound seems to be nearly that of *eu*, shortened and blended. This sound, however, is not precisely that of *eu* or *yu*, except in a few words, as in *unite*, *union*, *uniform*; the sound does not begin with the distinct sound of *e*, nor end in the distinct sound of *oo*, unless when prolonged. It can not be well expressed in letters. This sound is heard in the unaffected pronunciation of *annuity*, *numerate*, *brute*, *mute*, *dispute*, *duke*, *true*, *truth*, *rule*, *prudence*, *opportunity*, *infusion*.

Some modern writers make a distinction between the sound of *u*, when it follows *r*, as in *rude*, *truth*, and its sound when it follows other letters, as in *mute*, *duke*; making the former sound equivalent to *oo*; *rood*, *trooth*; and the latter a diphthong equivalent to *eu* or *yu*. This is a mischievous innovation, and not authorized by any general usage either in England or the United States. The difference, very nice indeed, between the sound of *u* in *mute* and in *rude*, is owing entirely to the articulation which precedes that letter. For example, when a labial, as *m* or *p*, precedes *u*, we enter on its sound with the lips closed, and in opening them to the position required for uttering *u*, there is almost necessarily a slight sound of *e* formed before we arrive at the proper sound of *u*. When *r* precedes *u*, the mouth is open before the sound of *u* is commenced. But in both cases, *u* is to be considered as having the same sound.

In some words, as in *bull*, *full*, *pull*, the sound of *u* is that of the Italian *u*, the French *ou*, but shortened. This is a vowel.

U has another short sound, as in *tun*, *run*, *sun*, *turn*, *rub*. This also is a vowel.

U'BER-OUS, *a.* [L. *uber*.] Fruitful; copious. [*Little used.*]

U'BER-TY, *n.* [L. *ubertas*, from *uber*, fruitful or copious.] Abundance; fruitfulness. [*Little used.*]

U-BI-CA'TION, U-BI'E-TY, *n.* [L. *ubi*, where.] The state of being in a place; local relation. [*Not much used.*] *Glanville.*

U'BI-QUIST, (yū'be-kwist,) U-BIQ-UI-TA'RI-AN, (yu-bik'we-,) *n.* In *church history*, the Ubiquists were a school of Lutheran divines, so called from their tenet that the body of Christ is present in the eucharist, in virtue of his omnipresence. *Brande.*

U-BIQ'UI-TA-RI-NESS, (yu-bik'we-,) *n.* Existence every where. [*Little used.*] *Fuller.*

U-BIQ'UI-TA-RY, (yu-bik'we-ter-re,) *a.* [L. *ubique*, from *ubi*, where.] Existing every where, or in all places. *Howell.*

U-BIQ'UI-TA-RY, (yu-bik'we-ter-re,) *n.* [Supra.] One that exists every where. *Hall.*

U-BIQ'UI-TOUS, *a.* Existing or being every where.

U-BIQ'UI-TY, (yu-bik'we-te,) *n.* [L. *ubique*, every where.]

Existence in all places or every where at the same time; omnipresence. The *ubiquity* of God is not disputed by those who admit his existence. *South.*

U'BI SU'PRA, [L.] In the place above mentioned; noting reference to some passage or page before named.

U'DAL, (yū'dal,) *n.* A freehold in the Shetland Isles.

U'DAL-ER, *n.* A freeholder in the Shetland Isles, without feudal dependencies. *Jameson.*

UD'DER, *n.* [Sax. *uder*; G. *euter*; D. *uyer*; Gr. οὐθαρ.]

The breast of a female; but the word is applied chiefly or wholly to the glandular organ of female breasts, in which the milk is secreted and retained for the nourishment of their young, commonly called the BAG, in cows and other quadrupeds. *Gay.*

UD'DER-ED, *a.* Furnished with udders.

U-DOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ and μετρον.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of water which falls from the atmosphere; a rain-gauge.

UG'LI-LY, *adv.* In an ugly manner; with deformity.

UG'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *ugly*.] Total want of beauty; deformity of person; as, old age and *ugliness*. *Dryden.*

2. Turpitude of mind; moral depravity; loathesomeness.

Their dull ribaldry must be offensive to any one who does not, for the sake of the sin, pardon the *ugliness* of its circumstances. *South.*

UG'LY, *a.* [W. *hag*, a cut or gash; *hagyr*, ugly, rough. See HACK.]

Deformed; offensive to the sight; contrary to beauty; hateful; as, an *ugly* person; an *ugly* face.

O, I have passed a miserable night,
So full of ugly sights, of ghastly dreams. *Shak.*

U-KASE', *n.* In *Russia*, a proclamation or imperial order published, having the force of law. *Brande.*

U'LANS, *n. pl.* A certain description of militia among the modern Tartars. *Jones.*

UL'CER, *n.* [Fr. *ulcere*; It. *ulcera*; L. *ulcus*; Gr. ἕλκος.]

A sore; a solution of continuity in any of the soft parts of the body, either open to the surface or to some natural cavity, and attended with a secretion of pus or some kind of discharge. *Cooper.*

UL'CER-ATE, *v. i.* To be formed into an ulcer; to become ulcerous.

UL'CER-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ulcerer*; L. *ulcero.*]

To affect with an ulcer or with ulcers. *Harvey.*

UL'CER-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Affected with ulcers.

UL'CER-A-TING, *ppr.* Turning to an ulcer; generating ulcers.

UL-CER-A'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ulceratio.*]

1. The process of forming into an ulcer; or the process of becoming ulcerous.

2. An ulcer, a morbid sore that discharges pus or other fluid. *Arbuthnot.*

UL'CER-ED, *a.* Having become an ulcer. *Temple.*

UL'CER-OUS, *a.* Having the nature or character of an ulcer; discharging purulent or other matter. *Harvey.*

2. Affected with an ulcer or with ulcers.

UL'CER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an ulcerous manner.

UL'CER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being ulcerous.

UL-CUS'CULE, *n.* [L. *ulcusculum*, from *ulcus.*]

A little ulcer.

U-LE'MA, *n.* In *Turkey*, a corporation composed of the hierarchy, viz., the imans, or ministers of religion, the muftis, or doctors of law, and the cadis, or administrators of justice.

U'LE-TREE, *n.* In *botany*, a tree whose milky juice yields that kind of elastic gum called by the Mexicans ULE. *Cyc.*

U-LIG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *uliginosus*, from *uligo*, moisture.]

Muddy; oozy; slimy. *Woodward.*

UL'LAGE, *n.* In *commerce*, the wantage of casks of liquor, or what a cask wants of being full. *Cyc.*

UL'MIC ACID, *n.* [L. *ulmus*, an elm.]

A vegetable acid, exuding spontaneously from the elm, the chestnut, the oak, and various other trees. It is a dark-brown and nearly black solid, insipid, inodorous, and very sparingly soluble in water and alcohol. It constitutes the essential ingredient of peat, &c. It appears to constitute what is usually called *vegetable manure.* *Th. Thomson. Turner.*

UL'MIN, *n.* An exploded name of ulmic acid, applied before its acidifying powers had been discovered.

UL'NA, *n.* [L.] The larger of the two bones of the fore arm, which forms the point of the elbow.

UL'NAGE. See ALNAGE, AUNAGE.

UL'NAR, *a.* [L. *ulna.*]

Pertaining to the ulna or cubit; as, the *ulnar* nerve. *Coxe.*

U-LO-DEN'DRON, *n.* [Gr. οὖλος and δένδρον.]

A genus of trees now extinct, and found only in a fossil state.

ULT. Last; a contraction from ULTIMO.

UL-TE'RI-OR, *a.* [L., comparative.] Further; as, *ulterior* demands; *ulterior* propositions. What *ulterior* measures will be adopted is uncertain. *Smollett.*

2. In *geography*, being or situated beyond or on the further side of any line or boundary; opposed to CITERIOR, or hither.

UL'TI-MA RA'TI-O, [L.] The last reason or argument.

UL'TI-MA RA'TI-O RE'GUM, [L.] The last reason of kings is war, force of arms.

UL'TI-MATE, *a.* [L. *ultimus*, furthest.]

1. Furthest; most remote; extreme. We have not yet arrived at the *ultimate* point of progression.

2. Final, being that to which all the rest is directed, as to the main object. The *ultimate* end of our actions should be the glory of God, or the display of his exalted excellence. The *ultimate* end and aim of man is to be happy, and, to attain to this end, we must yield that obedience which will honor the law and character of God.

3. Last in a train of consequences; intended in the last resort.

Many actions apt to procure fame are not conducive to this our *ultimate* happiness. *Addison.*

4. Last; terminating; being at the furthest point. *Darwin.*

5. The last into which a substance can be resolved; constituent. *Darwin.*

Ultimate analysis, in *chemistry*, is the resolution of a substance into its elements; opposed to the *proximate analysis.*

Ultimate ratio: the ratio of evanescent quantities.

UL'TI-MATE-LY, *adv.* Finally; at last; in the end or last consequence. Afflictions often tend to correct immoral habits, and *ultimately* prove blessings.

UL'TI-MA THU'LE, [L.] The utmost stretch or boundary. [See THULE.]

UL-TI-MA'TUM, *n.* [L.] In *diplomacy*, the final propositions, conditions, or terms, offered as the basis of a treaty; the most favorable terms that a negotiator can offer, and the rejection of which usually puts an end to negotiation. It is sometimes used in the plural, *ultimata.*

2. Any final proposition or condition.

UL-TIM'I-TY, *n.* The last stage or consequence. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

UL'TI-MO, *n.* [L. *ultimo mense.*]

The last month preceding the present; as, on the first *ultimo.*

UL'TRA, *a.* [L.] Beyond; hence, extreme; as, *ultra* principles; used also to denote a person who advocates extreme measures.

UL'TRA-ISM, *n.* The principles of men who advocate extreme measures, as a radical reform, &c. *H. More.*

UL'TRA-IST, *n.* One who pushes a principle or measure to extremes.

UL-TRA-MA-RINE', (-reen',) *a.* [L. *ultra*, beyond, and *marinus*, marine.]

Situated or being beyond the sea. *Ainsworth.*

UL-TRA-MA-RINE', *n.* [Supra.] A beautiful and durable sky blue, a color formed of the mineral called *lapis lazuli.*

According to Gmelin of Tubingen, sulphuret of sodium is the coloring principle of lapis lazuli, to which the color of ultramarine is owing. He has succeeded in preparing artificial ultramarine by heating sulphuret of sodium with a mixture of silicic acid and alumina. *An. de Ch.*

2. Azure stone.

Ultramarine ashes; a pigment which is the residuum of lapis lazuli, after the ultramarine has been extracted. Their appearance is that of the ultramarine, a little tinged with red, and diluted with white. *Cyc.*

UL-TRA-MON'TANE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *ultra* and *montanus.*]

Being beyond the mountains, or Alps. In respect to the one who speaks. This term was first applied, somewhat contemptuously, by the Italians, to the nations north of the Alps, especially Germany and France, their painters, jurists, &c. At a later period, the French and Germans applied it to the Italians. It is now more particularly used in respect to religious matters; and *ultramontane doctrines*, when spoken of north of the Alps, denote the extreme views of the pope's rights and supremacy maintained by Bellarmin and other Italian writers. *Dict. de l'Acad.*

UL-TRA-MON'TANE, *n.* A foreigner; one who resides beyond the mountains.

UL-TRA-MON'TA-NISM, *n.* A term applied, north of the Alps, to those who maintain extreme views as to the pope's supremacy. *Encyc. Am.*

UL-TRA-MON'TA-NIST, *n.* One who holds to ultramontanism.

UL-TRA-MUN'DANE, *a.* [L. *ultra* and *mundus*, world.]

Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system.

UL-TRO'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *ultro*, of one's own accord.]

Spontaneous; voluntary. [*Not used.*]

UL'U-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *ululo*, to howl.]

To howl, as a dog or wolf. *Herbert.*

UL-U-LA'TION, *n.* A howl, as of the wolf or dog.

UM'BEL, *n.* [L. *umbella*, a screen or fan.]

In *botany*, a particular mode of inflorescence or flowering, which consists of a number of flower-stalks or rays, nearly equal in length, spreading from a common center, their summits forming a level, convex, or even globose surface, more rarely a concave one, as in the carrot. It is simple or compound; in the latter, each peduncle bears another little umbel, umbellet, or umbellule. *Cyc. Martyn.*

Umbel is sometimes called a *rundle*, from its roundness.

UM'BEL-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to an umbel; having the form of an umbel.

UM'BEL-LATE, **UM'BEL-LA-TED**, *a.* Bearing umbels; consisting of an umbel; growing on an umbel; as, *umbellate* plants or flowers.

UM'BEL-LET, **UM'BEL-LULE**, *n.* A little or partial umbel. *Martyn.*

UM-BEL'LI-FER, *n.* [L. *umbella* and *fero.*]

In *botany*, a plant producing an umbel. *Lindley.*

UM-BEL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *umbella* and *fero*, to bear.]

Producing the inflorescence called an *umbel*; bearing umbels; as, *umbelliferous* plants.

UM'BER, *n.* In *mineralogy*, an ocherous ore of iron, of a brown, yellowish, or blackish-brown color, so called from Umbria, in Italy, where it was first obtained. It is used in painting. A specimen from Cyprus afforded, of a hundred parts, 48 parts of oxyd of iron, 20 of oxyd of manganese, the remainder silex, alumina, and water. *Cyc.*

Also, a variety of peat or brown coal, of a similar color, and used for a similar purpose. *Brande.*

UM'BER, *n.* The Scopus umbretta, a bird of the grallic order and heron family, inhabiting Africa. *Swainson.*

UM'BER, *n.* A fish of the salmon family, called the GRAYLING, or Thymallus vulgaris, a fresh-water fish of a fine taste. *Cyc.*

UM'BER, *v. t.* To color with umber; to shade or darken. *Shak.*

UM'BER-ED, *a.* [L. *umbra*, a shade.]

1. Shaded; clouded. *Shak.*

2. [from *umber.*] Painted with umber.

UM-BIL'IC, *n.* [Infra.] The navel; the center. *Herbert.*

UM-BIL'IC, **UM-BIL'IC-AL**, *n.* [L. *umbilicus*, the navel.]

Pertaining to the navel; as, *umbilical* vessels; *umbilical* region.

Umbilical points; in *mathematics*, the same as *foci.*

Umbilical vessels, in *vegetables*, are the small vessels which pass from the heart of the seed into the side seed-lobes, and are supposed to imbibe the saccharine, farinaceous, or oily matter which is to support the new vegetable in its germination and infant growth. *Cyc. Darwin.*

UM-BIL'IC, *n.* In *conchology*, a conical depression at the base of a univalve shell.

UM-BIL'IC-ATE, **UM-BIL'IC-A-TED**, *a.* Navel-shaped; formed in the middle like a navel; as a flower, fruit, or leaf. *Martyn. Cyc.*

UM'BLES, (um'blz,) *n. pl.* [Fr.] The entrails of a deer.

UM'BO, *n.* [L.] The boss or protuberant part of a shield. *Cyc. Ash.*

2. In *conchology*, the point of a bivalve shell immediately above the hinge.

UM'BO-NATE, **UM'BO-NA-TED**, *a.* In *botany*, having a boss or elevated point in the middle. *P. Cyc.*

UM'BRA, *n.* [L.] A shadow. In *astronomy*, a term applied to the dark cone projected from a planet or satellite, on the side opposite to the sun. *Brande.*

UM-BRAC'U-LI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of an umbraculum or arbor.

UM'BRAGE, *n.* [Fr. *ombrage*, from *ombre*; L. *umbra*, a shade.]

1. A shade; a screen of trees; as, the *umbrage* of woods. *Milton.*

2. Shadow; shade; slight appearance.

The opinion carries no show of truth nor *umbrage* of reason on its side. [Obs.] [See *Shadow.*] *Woodward.*

3. Suspicion of injury; offense; resentment. The court of France took *umbrage* at the conduct of Spain.

UM-BRA'GEOUS, (-jus,) *a.* [Fr. *ombrageux.*]

1. Shading; forming a shade; as, *umbrageous* trees or foliage. *Thomson.*

2. Shady; shaded; as, an *umbrageous* grotto or garden.

Umbrageous grots and caves of cool recess. *Milton.*

3. Obscure. *Wotton.*

UM-BRA'GEOUS-LY, *adv.* In an umbrageous manner.

UM-BRA'GEOUS-NESS, *n.* Shadiness; as, the *umbrageousness* of a tree. *Raleigh.*

UM'BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *umbro*, to shade.]

To shade; to shadow. [*Little used.*]

UM'BRA-TED, *pp.* Shaded; shadowed. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

UM-BRAT'IC, **UM-BRAT'IC-AL**, *a.* [L. *umbraticus.*]

1. Shadowy; typical. *Barrow.*

2. Keeping in the shade or at home. *B. Jonson.*

UM'BRA-TILE, (-til,) *a.* [L. *umbratilis.*]

1. Being in the shade. *Johnson.*

2. Unreal; unsubstantial. *B. Jonson.*

3. Being in retirement; secluded; as, an *umbratile* life. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

UM-BRA'TIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [See UMBRAGE.] Suspicious; apt to distrust; captious; disposed to take umbrage. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

UM-BREL' is nearly obsolete.

UM-BREL'LA, *n.* [from L. *umbra*, shade.]

A shade, screen, or guard, carried in the hand for sheltering the person from the rays of the sun, or from rain or snow. It is formed of silk, cotton, or other cloth extended on strips of whalebone, or other elastic material, inserted in or fastened to a rod or stick. [See PARASOL.]

UM-BRIERE', (-breer',) *n.* The visor of a helmet. *Spenser.*

UM-BRIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *umbra* and *fero.*]

Casting or making a shade.

UM'BROSE, *a.* Shady.

UM-BROS'I TY, *n.* [L. *umbrosus.*]

Shadiness. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

UM'PI-RAGE, *n.* [from *umpire.*] The power, right, or authority of an umpire to decide. *President's Message, Oct. 1803.*

2. The decision of an umpire.

UM'PIRE, *n.* [Norm. *impere*; L. *imperium*, contracted as in *empire*.]

1. A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred. Thus, the emperor of Russia was constituted *umpire* between Great Britain and the United States, to decide the controversy respecting the slaves carried from the States by the British troops.

2. In *law*, a third person called in to decide a controversy or question submitted to arbitrators, when the arbitrators do not agree in opinion. *Blackstone.*

UM'PIRE, *v. t.* To arbitrate; to decide as umpire; to settle, as a dispute. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

UN, a prefix or inseparable preposition, [Sax. *un* or *on*, usually *un*, G. *un*, D. *on*, Sans. *an*,] is the same word as the L. *in*. It is a particle of negation, giving to words to which it is prefixed a negative signification. We use *un* or *in* indifferently for this purpose; and the tendency of modern usage is to prefer the use of *in*, in some words, where *un* was formerly used. *Un* admits of no change of *n* into *l*, *m*, or *r*, as *in* does, in *illuminate*, *immense*, *irresolute*. It is prefixed generally to adjectives and participles, and almost at pleasure. In a few instances, it is prefixed to verbs, as in *unbend*, *unbind*, *unharness*. As the compounds formed with *un* are so common and so well known, the composition is not noticed under the several words. For the etymologies, see the simple words.

UN-A-BAN'DON-ED, *a.* Not abandoned.

UN-A-BĀS'ED, (-bāst',) *a.* Not abased; not humbled.

UN-A-BASH'ED, (-basht',) *a.* Not abashed; not confused with shame, or by modesty. *Pope.*

UN-A-BAT'ED, *a.* Not abated; not diminished in strength or violence. The fever remains *unabated*.

UN-A-BAT'ING, *a.* Not abating; continuing in full force, or without alleviation or diminution.

UN-AB-BRE'VI-A-TED, *a.* Not abbreviated; not shortened.

UN-A-BET'TED, *a.* Not abetted; not aided.

UN-A-BID'ING, *a.* Not abiding or permanent.

UN-A-BID'ING-LY, *adv.* Not abidingly.

UN-A-BID'ING-NESS, *n.* State of being not permanent.

UN-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* Want of ability. [*Not used.*]
UN-A'BLE-NESS, } [We use INABILITY.]

UN-AB-JOR'ED, *a.* Not abjured; not renounced on oath.

UN-A'BLE, (-ā'bl,) *a.* Not able; not having sufficient strength or means; impotent; weak in power, or poor in substance. A man is *unable* to rise when sick; he is *unable* to labor; he is *unable* to support his family or to purchase a farm; he is *unable* for a particular enterprise.

2. Not having adequate knowledge or skill. A man is *unable* to paint a good likeness; he is *unable* to command a ship or an army.

UN-A-BOL'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not abolishable; that may not be abolished, annulled, or destroyed. *Milton.*

UN-A-BOL'ISH-ED, (-a-bol'isht,) *a.* Not abolished; not repealed or annulled; remaining in force. *Hooker.*

UN-AB-RAD'ED, *a.* Not abraded or worn by friction. *Mantell.*

UN-A-BRIDG'ED, *a.* Not abridged; not shortened.

UN-AB'RO-GA-TED, *a.* Not abrogated; not annulled.

UN-AB-SOLV'ED, *a.* Not absolved; not acquitted or forgiven.

UN-AB-SORB'A-BLE, *a.* Not absorbable; not capable of being absorbed. *Davy.*

UN-AB-SORB'ED, *a.* Not absorbed; not imbibed.

UN-A-BUS'ED, (-a-būzd',) *a.* Not abused. [*Davy.*

UN-AC-CEL'ER-A-TED, *a.* Not accelerated; not hastened.

UN-AC-CENT'ED, *a.* Not accented; having no accent; as, an *unaccented* syllable. *Holder.*

UN-AC CEPT'A-BLE, *a.* Not acceptable; not pleasing; not welcome; not such as will be received with pleasure. *Clarendon.*

UN-AC-CEPT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of not pleasing. *Collier.*

UN-AC-CEPT'A-BLY, *adv.* In an unwelcome or unpleasing manner.

UN AC-CEPT'ED, *a.* Not accepted or received; rejected. *Prior.*

UN-AC-CESS'I-BLE, *a.* Inaccessible.
[*This latter word is now used.*]

UN-AC CESS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of not being approachable; inaccessibleness.
[*The latter is the word now used.*]

UN-AC-CESS'I-BLY, *adv.* In an unaccessible manner

UN-AC-CLI'MA-TED, *a.* Not inured to the climate.

UN-AC-COM'MO-DA-TED, *a.* Not accommodated; not furnished with external conveniences. *Shak.*

2. Not fitted or adapted. *Mitford.*

UN-AC-COM'MO-DA-TING, *a.* Not accommodating; not ready to oblige, uncompliant.

UN-AC COM'PA-NI-ED, (-kum'pa nid,) *a.* Not attended; having no attendants, companions, or followers. *Hayward.*

2. Having no appendages.

UN-AC-COM'PLISH-ED, (-ak-kom'plisht,) *a.* Not accomplished; not finished; incomplete. *Dryden.*

2. Not refined in manners; not furnished with elegant literature or with polish of manners.

UN-AC-COM'PLISH-MENT, *n.* Want of accomplishment or execution. *Milton.*

UN-AC-CORD'ANT, *a.* Not accordant or harmonious.

UN-AC-CORD'ING, *a.* Not according; not agreeing. *Fearn.*

UN-AC-COUNT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of not being accountable; or the state of being unaccountable for. *Swift.*

UN-AC-COUNT'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be accounted for. Such folly is *unaccountable*.

2. Not explicable; not to be solved by reason or the light possessed; not reducible to rule. The union of soul and body is to us *unaccountable*. *Swift.*

3. Not subject to account or control; not subject to answer; not responsible.

UN-AC-COUNT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Strangeness.

2. Irresponsibility.

UN-AC COUNT'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be explained; strangely. *Addison.*

UN-AC-CRED'IT-ED, *a.* Not accredited; not received; not authorized. The minister or the consul remained *unaccredited*.

UN-AC CU-RATE, *a.* Inaccurate; not correct or exact. *Boyle.*
[But INACCURATE is now used.]

UN-AC'CU-RATE-NESS, *n.* Want of correctness.
[But we now use INACCURATENESS or INACCURACY.]

UN-AC-CUS'ED, (-ak-kūzd',) *a.* Not accused; not charged with a crime or fault.

UN-AC-CUS'TOM-ED, *a.* Not accustomed; not used; not made familiar; not habituated; as, a bullock *unaccustomed* to the yoke. *Jer.* xxxi.

2. New; not usual; not made familiar; as, *unaccustomed* air; *unaccustomed* ideas. *Watts.*

UN-A-CHIEV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be done or accomplished. *Farindon.*

UN-A-CHIEV'ED, *a.* Not achieved; not accomplished or performed.

UN-ACH'ING, (-ak'ing,) *a.* Not aching; not giving or feeling pain. *Shak.*

UN-AC-KNOWL'EDG-ED, (-nol'ejd,) *a.* Not acknowledged; not recognized, as, an *unacknowledged* agent or consul.

2. Not owned; not confessed; not avowed; as, an *unacknowledged* crime or fault.

UN-AC-QUAINT'ANCE, *n.* Want of acquaintance or familiarity; want of knowledge; followed by *with*; as, an utter *unacquaintance with* his design. *South.*

UN-AC-QUAINT'ED, *a.* Not well known; unusual.

And th' *unacquainted* light began to fear. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

2. Not having familiar knowledge; followed by *with*.

My ears are *unacquainted*
With such bold to-me. *Denham.*

UN AC-QUAINT'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of acquaintance. *Whiston.*

UN-AC-QUIR'ED, *a.* Not acquired; not gained.

UN-AC-QUIT'TED, *a.* Not acquitted; not declared innocent.

UN-ACT'ED, *a.* Not acted; not performed; not executed. *Shak.*

UN-ACT'IVE, *a.* Not active; not brisk.
[We now use INACTIVE.]

2. Having no employment.

3. Not busy; not diligent; idle.

4. Having no action or efficacy. [See INACTIVE.]

UN-ACT'U-A-TED, *a.* Not actuated; not moved. *Glanville.*

UN-A-DAPT'ED, *a.* Not adapted; not suited. *Mitford.*

UN-A-DAPT'ED-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness.

UN-AD-DICT'ED, *a.* Not addicted; not given or devoted.

UN-AD-DRESS'ED, (-drest',) *a.* Not addressed.

UN-AD-HE'SIVE, *a.* Not adhesive.

UN-AD-JUDG'ED, *a.* Not adjudged; not judicially decided

UN-AD-JUST'ED, *a.* Not adjusted; not settled; not regulated; as, differences *unadjusted*.

2. Not settled; not liquidated; as, *unadjusted* accounts.

UN-AD-MIN'IS-TER-ED, *a.* Not administered.

UN-AD-MIR'ED, *a.* Not admired; not regarded with great affection or respect. *Pope.*

UN-AD-MIR'ING, *a.* Not admiring.

UN-AD-MON'ISH-ED, (-mon'isht,) *a.* Not admonished; not cautioned, warned, or advised. *Milton.*

UN-A-DOPT'ED, *a.* Not adopted; not received as one's own.

UN-A-DOR'ED, *a.* Not adored; not worshiped. *Milton.*

UN-A-DORN'ED, *a.* Not adorned; not decorated; not embellished. *Milton.*

UN-A-DUL'TER-A-TED, *a.* Not adulterated; genuine; pure. *Addison.*

UN-A-DUL'TER OUS, *a.* Not guilty of adultery.

UN-A-DUL'TER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without being guilty of adultery.

UN-AD-VEN'TUR-OUS, *a.* Not adventurous; not bold or resolute. *Milton.*

UN-AD-VIS'A-BLE, *a.* Not advisable; not to be recommended; not expedient; not prudent.

UN-AD-VIS'A-BLY, *adv.* In an unadvisable manner.

UN-AD-VIS'ED, (-vizd',) *a.* Not prudent; not discreet. *Shak.*

2. Done without due consideration; rash; as, an *unadvised* measure or proceeding. *Shak.*

UN-AD-VIS'ED-LY, *adv.* Imprudently; indiscreetly; rashly; without due consideration. *Hooker.*

UN-AD-VIS'ED-NESS, *n.* Imprudence; rashness.

UN-Æ'ER-A-TED, *a.* Not combined with carbonic acid.

UN-AF'FA-BLE, *a.* Not affable; not free to converse; reserved.

UN-AF-FECT'ED, *a.* Not affected; plain; natural; not labored or artificial; simple, as, *unaffected* ease and grace.

2. Real; not hypocritical; sincere; as, *unaffected* sorrow. *Dryden.*

3. Not moved; not having the heart or passions touched. Men often remain *unaffected* under all the solemn monitions of Providence.

UN-AF-FECT'ED-LY, *adv.* Really; in sincerity; without disguise; without attempting to produce false appearances. He was *unaffectedly* cheerful. *Locke.*

UN-AF-FECT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unaffected.

UN-AF-FECT'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be affected. *Cudworth.*

UN-AF-FECT'ING, *a.* Not pathetic; not adapted to move the passions.

UN-AF-FEC'TION-ATE, *a.* Not affectionate; wanting affection.

UN-AF-FIRM'ED, *a.* Not affirmed; not confirmed.

UN-AF-FLICT'ED, *a.* Not afflicted; free from trouble.

UN-AF-FRIGHT'ED, (-frit'ed,) *a.* Not frightened.

UN-AG'GRA-VA-TED, *a.* Not aggravated.

UN-AG'I-TA-TED, *a.* Not agitated; calm.

UN-A-GREE'A-BLE, *a.* Not consistent; unsuitable *Milton.*

UN-A-GREE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness; inconsistency with. *Decay of Piety.*

UN-A-GREE'A-BLY, *adv.* In an unagreeable manner.

UN-AID'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be aided or assisted. [*Not used.*]

UN-AID'ED, *a.* Not aided; not assisted. *Blackmore.*

UN-AIM'ING, *a.* Having no particular aim or direction. *Glanville.*

UN-AIR'ED, *a.* Not aired.

UN-A-LARM'ED, *a.* Not alarmed; not disturbed with fear. *Cowper.*

UN-A-LARM'ING, *a.* Not alarming.

UN-AL'IEN-A-BLE, (-āl'yen-a-bl,) *a.* Not alienable; that can not be alienated; that may not be transferred; as, *unalienable* rights. *Swift.*

UN-AL'IEN-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of no alienation; as, property *unalienably* vested.

UN-AL'IEN-ATE, (-āl'yen-ate,) *a.* Not alienate. *H. Taylor.*

UN-AL'IEN-A-TED, *a.* Not alienated; not transferred; not estranged.

UN-AL-LAY'ED, *a.* Not allayed; not appeased or quieted.

2. For UNALLOYED. [See UNALLOYED.]

UN-AL-LE'VI-A-TED, *a.* Not alleviated; not mitigated.

UN-AL-LI'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be allied or connected in amity. *Cheyne.*

UN-AL-LI'ED, (-al-lide',) *a.* Having no alliance or connection, either by nature, marriage, or treaty; as, *unallied* families, or nations, or substances.

2. Having no powerful relation.

UN-AL LOW'A-BLE, *a.* That may not be allowed.

UN-AL-LOW'ED, *a.* Not allowed; not permitted.

UN AL-LOY'ED, *a.* Not alloyed; not reduced by foreign admixture; as, metals *unalloyed*.

I enjoyed *unalloyed* satisfaction in his company. *Mitford.*

UN-AL-LUR'ED, *a.* Not allured; not enticed.

UN-AL-LUR'ING, *a.* Not alluring; not tempting. *Mitford.*

UN-AL-LUR'ING-LY, *adv.* Not alluringly.

UN-ALMS'ED, (un-amzd',) *a.* Not having received alms. [*Bad.*] *Pollok.*

UN-AL'TER-A-BLE, *a.* Not alterable; unchangeable, immutable. *South.*

UN-AL'TER-A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* Unchangeableness,
UN-AL-TER-A-BIL'I-TY, } immutability. *Woodward.*

UN-AL'TER-A-BLY, *adv.* Unchangeably, immutably.

UN-AL'TER-ED, *a.* Not altered or changed. *Dryden.*

UN-AL'TER-ING, *a.* Not altering. *Wiseman.*

UN-A-MAZ'ED, *a.* Not amazed; free from astonishment. *Milton.*

UN-AM-BIG'U-OUS, *a.* Not ambiguous; not of doubtful meaning; plain: clear; certain. *Chesterfield.*

UN-AM-BIG'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a clear, explicit manner.

UN-AM-BIG'U-OUS-NESS, } *n.* Clearness: explicit-
UN-AM-BI-GU'I-TY, } ness.

UN-AM-BI''TIOUS, (-am-bish'us,) *a.* Not ambitious; free from ambition.

2. Not affecting show; not showy or prominent; as, *unambitious* ornaments.

UN-AM-BI''TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Not ambitiously.

UN-AM-BI''TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from ambition.

UN-A-ME'NA-BLE, *a.* Not amenable or responsible.

UN-A-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of emendation. *Pope.*

UN-A-MEND'ED, *a.* Not amended; not rectified. *Ash.*

UN-A'MI-A-BLE, *a.* Not amiable; not conciliating love; not adapted to gain affection. *Spectator.*

UN-A'MI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of amiableness.

UN-A-MUS'ED, (-muzd',) *a.* Not amused; not entertained.

UN-A MUS'ING, *a.* Not amusing; not affording entertainment. *Roscoe. Mitford.*

UN-A-MUS'ING-LY, *adv.* Not amusingly.

UN-A-MU'SIVE, *a.* Not affording amusement.

UN-AN-A-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Not analogical.

UN-A-NAL'O-GOUS, *a.* Not analogous; not agreeable to. *Darwin.*

UN-AN'A-LYZ-ED, *a.* Not analyzed; not resolved into simple parts. *Boyle.*

UN-ANCH'OR-ED, *a.* Not anchored; not moored. *Pope.*

UN-A-NEL'ED, *a.* Not having received extreme unction. [See ANELE.] *Shak.*

UN-AN''GU-LAR, (-ang'gu-lar,) *a.* Having no angles.

UN-AN'I-MAL-IZ-ED, *a.* Not formed into animal matter.

UN-AN'I-MA-TED, *a.* Not animated; not possessed of life.

2. Not enlivened; not having spirit: dull.

UN-AN'I-MA-TING, *a.* Not animating; dull.

U-NA-NIM'I-TY, (yu-na-nim'e-te,) *n.* [Fr. *unanimité*; L. *unus*, one, and *animus*, mind.]

Agreement of a number of persons in opinion or determination; as, there was perfect *unanimity* among the members of the council.

U-NAN'I-MOUS, (yu-nan'e-mus,) *a.* Being of one mind, agreeing in opinion or determination; as, the house of assembly was *unanimous*; the members of the council were *unanimous*.

2. Formed by unanimity; as, a *unanimous* vote.

U-NAN'I-MOUS-LY, *adv.* With entire agreement of minds. *Addison.*

U-NAN'I-MOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being of one mind.

2. Proceeding from unanimity; as, the *unanimousness* of a vote.

UN-AN-NEAL'ED, *a.* Not annealed; not tempered by heat; suddenly cooled.

UN-AN-NEX'ED, (-an-nekst',) *a.* Not annexed; not joined.

UN-AN-NI'HI-LA-BLE, *a.* That can not be annihilated.

UN-AN NOUN'CED, (-an nounst',) *a.* Not announced or proclaimed.

UN-AN-NOY'ED, *a.* Not annoyed or incommoded.

UN-A-NOINT'ED, *a.* Not anointed.

2. Not having received extreme unction. *Shak.*

UN-AN'SWER-A-BLE, (-an'ser-a bl,) *a.* Not to be satisfactorily answered; not capable of refutation; as, an *unanswerable* argument.

UN-AN'SWER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being unanswerable.

UN-AN'SWER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be answered; beyond refutation. *South.*

UN-AN'SWER-ED, *a.* Not answered; not opposed by a reply. *Milton.*

2. Not refuted. *Hooker.*

3. Not suitably returned. *Dryden.*

UN-AN-TIC'I PA-TED, *a.* Not anticipated.

UN-ANX'IOUS, (-ank'shus,) *a.* Free from anxiety.

UN-A-POC'RY-PHAL, *a.* Not apocryphal; not of doubtful authority. *Milton.*

UN-AP-PALL'ED, (-ap-pawld',) *a.* Not appalled; not daunted; not impressed with fear.

With eyes erect, and visage *unappalled*. *Smith.*

UN-AP-PAR'EL-ED, *a.* Not appareled; not clothed. *Bacon.*

UN-AP-PAR'ENT, *a.* Not apparent; obscure; not visible. *Milton.*

UN-AP-PEAL'A-BLE, *a.* Not appealable; admitting no appeal; that can not be carried to a higher court by appeal; as, an *unappealable* cause.

UN-AP-PEAS'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be appeased or pacified; as, an *unappeasable* clamor.

2. Not placable; as, *unappeasable* wrath.

UN-AP-PEAS'ED, (-ap-pēzd',) *a.* Not appeased; not pacified *Dryden.*

UN-AP-PLAUD'ED, *a.* Not applauded.

UN-AP-PLAUD'ING, *a.* Not applauding.

UN-AP-PLAU'SIVE, *a.* Not applauding.

UN-AP-PLI'A-BLE, *a.* Inapplicable. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

UN-AP'PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* Inapplicable; that can not be applied. [We now use INAPPLICABLE.]

UN-AP-PLI'ED, *a.* Not applied; not used according to the destination; as, *unapplied* funds.

UN-AP'PO-SITE, (-ap'po-zit,) *a.* Not apposite; not suitable. *Gerard.*

UN-AP-PRE'CIA-BLE, *a.* Not appreciable.

UN-AP-PRE'CIA-TED, *a.* Not duly estimated or valued.

UN-AP-PRE-HEND'ED, *a.* Not apprehended; not taken.

2. Not understood. *Hooker.*

UN-AP-PRE-HEN'SI-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being understood. *South.*

UN-AP-PRE HEN'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being unapprehensible.

UN-AP-PRE-HEN'SIVE, *a.* Not apprehensive; not fearful or suspecting.

2. Not intelligent; not ready of conception. *South.*

UN-AP-PRE-HEN'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Not apprehensively.

UN-AP-PRE-HEN'SIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being unapprehensive.

UN AP-PRIS'ED, *a.* Not apprised; not previously informed.

UN-AP-PROACH'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be approached; inaccessible.

UN-AP-PROACH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Inaccessibleness.

UN AP-PROACH'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be approachable.

UN-AP-PROACH'ED, (-ap-prōcht',) *a.* Not approached; not to be approached. *Milton.*

UN-AP-PRO'PRI-ATE, *a.* Inappropriate.

UN-AP-PRO'PRI-A-TED, *a.* Not appropriated; not applied or directed to be applied to any specific object; as money or funds. *Hamilton.*

2. Not granted or given to any person, company, or corporation; as, *unappropriated* lands. *B. Trumbull.*

UN-AP PROV'ED, (-ap-proovd',) *a.* Not approved; not having received approbation. *Milton.*

UN-AP-PROV'ING, *a.* Not approving.

UN-AP-PROV'ING LY, *adv.* With disapprobation.

UN-APT', *a.* Not apt; not ready or propense.

A soldier, *unapt* to weep. *Shak.*

2. Dull; not ready to learn.

3. Unfit; not qualified; not disposed; with *to* before a verb, and *for* before a noun; as, *unapt to* admit a conference with reason. *Hooker.*

Unapt for noble, wise, spiritual employments. *Taylor.*

4. Improper; unsuitable. *Johnson.*

UN-APT'LY, *adv.* Unfitly; improperly. *Grew.*

UN-APT'NESS, *n.* Unfitness; unsuitableness. *Spenser.*

2. Dullness; want of quick apprehension. *Shak.*

3. Unreadiness; disqualification; want of propension. The mind, by excess of exertion, gets an *unaptness* to vigorous attempts. *Locke.*

UN-AR'GU-ED, *a.* Not argued; not debated.

2. Not disputed; not opposed by argument. *Milton.*

3. Not censured; a *Latinism.* [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

UN-ARM', *v. t.* To disarm; to strip of armor or arms. [*Not used.*] [See DISARM.] *Shak.*

UN ARM'ED, *a.* Not having on arms or armor; not equipped. Man is born *unarmed*; it is mean to attack even an enemy *unarmed*.

2. Not furnished with scales, prickles, or other defense, as animals and plants.

UN-AR-RAIGN'ED, *a.* Not arraigned; not brought to trial. *Daniel.*

UN-AR-RANG'ED, *a.* Not arranged; not disposed in order.

UN-AR-RAY'ED, *a.* Not arrayed; not dressed. *Dryden.*

2. Not disposed in order.

UN-AR-REST'ED, *a.* Not stopped; not apprehended.

UN-AR RIV'ED, *a.* Not arrived. [*Ill formed.*] *Young.*

UN-ART'ED, *a.* Ignorant of the arts. [*Not in use.*] *Waterhouse.*

UN-ART'FUL, *a.* Not artful; artless; not having cunning. *Dryden.*

2. Wanting skill. [*Little used.*] *Cheyne.*

UN-ART'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without art; in an unartful manner. *Swift.*

[In lieu of these words, ARTLESS and ARTLESSLY are generally used.]

UN-AR-TIC'U-LA-TED, *a.* Not articulated or distinctly pronounced. *Encyc.*

UN-AR-TI-FI''CIAL, (-ar-te-fish'al,) *a.* Not artificial; not formed by art.

UN-AR-TI-FI''CIAL-LY, *adv.* Not with art; in a manner contrary to art. *Derham.*

UN-AR'TIST-LIKE, *a.* Not like an artist.

UN-AS-CEND'ED, *a.* Not ascended.

UN-AS-CEND'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be ascended. *Marshall.*

UN-AS-CER-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be ascertained, or reduced to a certainty; that can not be certainly known.

The treaties are *unascertainable*. *Wheaton's Rep.*

UN-AS-CER-TAIN'ED, *a.* Not reduced to a certainty; not certainly known. *Hamilton.*

UN-A-SHAM'ED, *a.* Not ashamed.

UN-ASK'ED, (un-askt',) *a.* Not asked; unsolicited; as, to bestow favors *unasked*; that was an *unasked* favor.

2. Not sought by entreaty or care.

The bearded corn ensued
From earth *unasked*. *Dryden.*

UN-AS-PECT'IVE, *a.* Not having a view to. *Feltham.*

UN-AS'PI-RA-TED, *a.* Having no aspirate. *Parr.*

UN-AS-PIR'ING, *a.* Not aspiring; not ambitious. *Rogers.*

UN-AS-PIR'ING-LY, *adv.* In an unaspiring manner

UN-AS-SAIL'A-BLE, *a.* Not assailable; that can not be assaulted. *Shak.*

UN-AS-SAIL'A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be unassailable.

UN-AS-SAIL'ED, *a.* Not assailed; not attacked by violence.

To keep my life and honor *unassailed*. *Milton.*

UN-AS-SAULT'ED, *a.* Not assaulted; not attacked.

UN-AS-SAY'ED, (-as-sāde',) *a.* Not essayed; not attempted. [We now use UNESSAYED.]

2. Not subjected to assay or trial.

UN-AS-SEM'BLED, *a.* Not assembled or congregated.

UN-AS-SERT'ED, *a.* Not asserted; not affirmed; not vindicated.

UN-AS-SESS'ED, (-as-sest',) *a.* Not assessed; not rated.

UN-AS-SIGN'A BLE, *a.* Not assignable; that can not be transferred by assignment or indorsement. *Jones. Wheaton.*

UN-AS-SIGN'A-BLY, *adv.* In an unassignable manner.

UN-AS SIGN'ED, (-sīnd',) *a.* Not assigned; not declared; not transferred.

UN-AS-SIM'I-LA-TED, *a.* Not assimilated; not made to resemble.

2. In *physiology*, not united with, and actually made a part, either of the proper fluids or solids of the body; not animalized, as food.

UN-AS-SIM'I-LA-TING, *a.* Not assimilating.

UN-AS-SIST'ED, *a.* Not assisted; not aided or helped; as, *unassisted* reason. *Rogers.*

UN-AS-SIST'ING, *a.* Giving no help. *Dryden.*

UN-AS-SO'CIA-TED, *a.* Not associated, not united with a society.

2. In *Connecticut*, not united with an ecclesiastical association; as, an *unassociated* church.

UN-AS-SORT'ED, *a.* Not assorted; not distributed into sorts.

UN-AS-SUAG'ED, *a.* Not appeased.

UN-AS-SUM'ED, *a.* Not assumed.

UN-AS-SUM'ING, *a.* Not assuming; not bold or forward; not making lofty pretensions; not arrogant; modest; as, an *unassuming* youth; *unassuming* manners.

UN-AS-SUR'ED, (-ash-shūrd',) *a.* [See SURE.] Not assured; not confident; as, an *unassured* countenance. *Glanville.*

2. Not to be trusted; as, an *unassured* foe. *Spenser.*

3. Not insured against loss; as, goods *unassured*.

UN-A-TON'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be appeased; not to be reconciled. *Milton.*

UN-A-TON'ED, *a.* Not expiated.

A brother's blood yet *unatoned*. *Rowe.*

UN-AT-TACH'ED, (-tacht',) *a.* Not attached; not arrested. *Junius.*

2. Not closely adhering; having no fixed interest; as, *unattached* to any party.

3. Not united by affection.

UN-AT-TACK'A BLE, *a.* Not attackable.

UN-AT-TACK'ED, (-at-takt',) *a.* Not attacked; not assaulted.

UN-AT-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be gained or obtained; as, *unattainable* good.

UN-AT-TAIN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being beyond the reach of power. *Locke.*

UN-AT-TAIN'A-BLY, *adv.* In an unattainable manner.

UN-AT-TAIN'ED, *a.* Not attained or reached.

UN-AT-TAIN'ING, *a.* Not attaining.

UN-AT-TAINT'ED, *a.* Not attainted; not corrupted.

UN-AT-TEM'PER-ED, *a.* Not tempered by mixture.

UN-AT-TEMPT'ED, *a.* Not attempted; not tried; not essayed.

Things *unattempted* yet in prose or rhyme. *Milton.*

UN-AT-TEND'ED, *a.* Not attended; not accompanied; having no retinue or attendance. *Milton.*

2. Forsaken. *Shak.*

3. Not medically attended; not dressed; as, *unattended* wounds. *Mitford.*

UN-AT-TEND'ING, *a.* Not attending or listening; not being attentive.

Ill is lost that praise
That is addressed to *unattending* ears. *Milton.*

UN-AT-TEN'TIVE, *a.* Not regarding; inattentive. [*The latter word is now used.*]
UN-AT-TEN'U-A-TED, *a.* Not attenuated.
UN-AT-TEST'ED, *a.* Not attested; having no attestation. *Barrow.*
UN-AT-TIR'ED, *a.* Not attired; not adorned.
UN-AT-TRACT'ED, *a.* Not attracted; not affected by attraction.
UN-AT-TRACT'IVE, *a.* Not attractive.
U-NAU', *n.* An edentate mammal, the Bradypus didactylus, or two-toed sloth. This animal is larger by one half than a cat; is of a uniform grayish-brown color, sometimes with a reddish tint. It is found only in the hot parts of South America.
UN-AUD'IT-ED, *a.* Not audited or adjusted.
UN-AUG-MENT'ED, *a.* Not augmented or increased; in *grammar*, having no augment, or additional syllable. *Richardson.*
UN-AU-THEN'TIC, *a.* Not authentic; not genuine or true.
UN-AU-THEN'TIC-A-TED, *a.* Not authenticated; not made certain by authority.
UN-AU-THOR'I-TA-TIVE, *a.* Not authoritative. *Campbell.*
UN-AU-THOR'I-TA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Without authority.
UN-AU'THOR IZ-ED, *a.* Not authorized; not warranted by proper authority; not duly commissioned.
UN-A-VAIL'A-BLE, *a.* Not available; not having sufficient power to produce the intended effect; not effectual; vain; useless. *Hooker.*
UN-A-VAIL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Inefficacy; uselessness. *Sandys.*
UN-A-VAIL'A-BLY, *adv.* Without availing or success.
UN-A-VAIL'ING, *a.* Not having the effect desired; ineffectual; useless; vain; as, *unavailing* efforts; *unavailing* prayers.
UN-A-VAIL'ING-LY, *adv.* Without effect.
UN-A VENGE'A-BLE, *a.* Not avengeable.
UN-A-VENG'ED, *a.* Not avenged; not having obtained satisfaction; as, a person is *unavenged*.
2. Not punished; as, a crime is *unavenged*.
UN-AV'E-NU-ED, *a.* Having no avenue. *Pollok.*
UN-A-VERT'ED, *a.* Not averted; not turned away.
U'NÂ VO'CE, [L.] With one voice; unanimously.
UN-A-VOID'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be made null or void. *Blackstone.*
2. Not avoidable; not to be shunned; inevitable; as, *unavoidable* evils.
3. Not to be missed in ratiocination. *Locke.*
UN-A-VOID'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being unavoidable; inevitableness. *Glanville.*
UN-A-VOID'A-BLY, *adv.* Inevitably; in a manner that prevents failure or escape.
UN-A-VOID'ED, *a.* Not avoided or shunned.
2. Inevitable. [*Not legitimate.*] *B. Jonson.*
UN-A-VOW'ED, *a.* Not avowed; not acknowledged; not owned; not confessed.
UN-A-WAK'ED, UN-A-WAK'EN-ED, *a.* Not awakened; not roused from sleep.
2. Not roused from spiritual slumber or stupidity. *Scott.*
UN-A-WAK'EN-ING, *a.* Not awakening.
UN-A-WARE', *a.* Without thought; inattentive. *Swift.*
UN-A-WARE', UN-A-WARES', *adv.* Suddenly; unexpectedly; without previous preparation. The evil came upon us *unawares*.
2. Without premeditated design. He killed the man *unawares*.
At unawares; unexpectedly.
He breaks *at unawares* upon our walks. *Dryden.*
UN-AW'ED, *a.* Not awed; not restrained by fear; undaunted. *Dryden.*
UN-BACK'ED, (-bakt',) *a.* Not having been backed; as, an *unbacked* colt.
2. Not tamed; not taught to bear a rider. *Shak.*
3. Unsupported; left without aid. *Daniel.*
UN-BAF'FLED, *a.* Not defeated; not confounded.
UN-BAK'ED, (-bākt',) *a.* Not baked.
UN-BAL'ANC-ED, (-bal'anst,) *a.* Not balanced; not poised; not in equipoise.
Let Earth *unbalanced* from her orbit fly. *Pope.*
2. Not adjusted; not settled; not brought to an equality of debt and credit; as, an *unbalanced* account.
3. Not restrained by equal power; as, *unbalanced* parties. *J. Adams.*
UN-BAL'LAST, *v. t.* To free from ballast; to discharge the ballast from. *Totten.*
UN-BAL'LAST-ED, *pp.* Freed from ballast.
2. *a.* Not furnished with ballast; not kept steady by ballast or by weight; unsteady; as, *unballasted* wits.
"*Unballast* vessel," for *unballasted*, in Addison, is an unauthorized phrase.
UN-BAN'DAG-ED, *a.* Not bandaged.
UN-BAND'ED, *a.* Stripped of a band; having no band. *Shak.*
UN-BAN'NER-ED, *a.* Having no banner. *Pollok.*
UN-BAP-TIZ'ED, *a.* Not baptized. *Hooker.*
UN-BAP-TIZ'ING, *a.* Not baptizing. *Coleridge.*

UN-BAR', *v. t.* To remove a bar or bars from; to unfasten; to open; as, to *unbar* a gate.
UN-BARB'ED, *a.* Not shaven. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
UN-BARK'ED, (-barkt',) *a.* Stripped of its bark. *Bacon.*
[We now use BARKED in the same sense.]
UN-BAR'RED, (-bard',) *pp.* Having its bars removed; unfastened.
UN-BAR'RING, *ppr.* Removing the bars from; unfastening.
UN-BASH'FUL, *a.* Not bashful; bold; impudent. *Shak.*
UN-BASH'FUL-LY, *adv.* Boldly; impudently.
UN-BAT'ED, *a* Not repressed; not blunted. [*Not in use.*]
UN-BATH'ED, *a.* Not bathed; not wet. *Dryden.*
UN-BAT'TER-ED, *a.* Not battered; not bruised or injured by blows. *Shak.*
UN-BAY', *v. t.* To open; to free from the restraint of mounds.
I ought to unbay the current of my passions. *Norris.*
[*Not in use.*]
UN-BEAR'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be borne or endured.
UN-BEARD'ED, (un-bērd'ed,) *a.* Having no beard; beardless.
UN-BEAR'ING, *a.* Bearing or producing no fruit. *Dryden.*
UN-BEAT'EN, *a.* Not beaten; not treated with blows. *Corbet.*
2. Untrod; not beaten by the feet; as, *unbeaten* paths. *Roscommon.*
UN-BEAU'TE-OUS, UN-BEAU'TI-FUL, (-bū'te-,) *a.* Not beautiful; having no beauty. *Hammond.*
UN-BEAU'TE-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an unbeauteous manner.
UN-BEAU'TI-FI-ED *a.* Not beautified or adorned.
UN-BEAU'TI-FUL-LY, *adv.* In an unbeautiful manner.
UN-BE-COME', (-be-kum',) *v. t.* Not to become; not to be suitable to; to misbecome. [*Not used.*] *Sherlock.*
UN-BE-COM'ING, (-kum'ing,) *a.* Unsuitable; improper for the person or character; indecent; indecorous.
My grief lets *unbecoming* speeches fall. *Dryden.*
UN-BE-COM'ING-LY, *adv.* In an unsuitable manner; indecorously. *Barrow.*
UN-BE-COM'ING-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness to the person, character, or circumstances; impropriety; indecorousness. *Locke.*
UN-BED', *v. t.* To raise or rouse from bed.
Eels *unbed* themselves and stir at the noise of thunder. *Walton.*
UN-BED'DED, *pp.* Raised from bed; disturbed.
UN-BED'DING, *ppr.* Raising from bed.
UN-BE-FIT'TING, *a.* Not befitting; unsuitable; unbecoming. *Swift.*
UN-BE-FRIEND'ED, (-be-frend'ed,) *a.* Not befriended; not supported by friends; having no friendly aid. *Killingbeck.*
UN-BE-GET', *v. t.* To deprive of existence. *Dryden.*
UN-BE GOT', UN-BE-GOT'TEN, *a.* Not generated; eternal. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Not yet generated. *Shak.*
3. Not begotten; not generated. *South.*
UN-BE-GUILE', *v. t.* To undeceive; to free from the influence of deceit.
Then *unbeguile* thyself. *Donne.*
UN-BE-GUIL'ED, *pp.* Undeceived.
UN-BE-GUIL'ING, *ppr.* Undeceiving.
UN-BE-GUN', *a.* Not begun. *Hooker.*
UN-BE-HELD', *a.* Not beheld; not seen; not visible. *Milton.*
UN-BE'ING, *a.* Not existing. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*
UN-BE-LIEF', (-be-leef',) *n.* [Sax. *ungeleafa.*]
1. Incredulity; the withholding of belief; as, *unbelief* is blind. *Milton.*
2. Infidelity; disbelief of divine revelation. *Hooker.*
3. In *the New Testament*, disbelief of the truth of the gospel, rejection of Christ as the Savior of men, and of the doctrines he taught; distrust of God's promises and faithfulness, &c. *Matt.* xiii. *Mark* xvi. *Heb.* iii. *Rom.* iv.
4. Weak faith. *Mark* ix.
UN-BE-LIEVE', *v. t.* To discredit; not to believe or trust. *Wotton.*
2. Not to think real or true. *Dryden.*
UN-BE-LIEV'ED, *pp.* Not believed; discredited.
UN-BE-LIEV'ER, *n.* An incredulous person; one who does not believe.
2. An infidel; one who discredits revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ. 2 *Cor.* vi.
UN-BE-LIEV'ING, *a.* Not believing; incredulous.
2. Infidel; discrediting divine revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ; as, the *unbelieving* Jews. *Acts* xiv. *Rev.* xxi.
UN-BE-LIEV'ING-LY, *adv.* In an unbelieving manner.
UN-BE-LIEV'ING-NESS, *n.* State of being unbelieving.

UN-BE-LOV'ED, (-luvd',) *a.* Not loved. *Dryden.*
UN-BE-MOAN'ED, *a.* Not lamented. *Pollok.*
UN-BEND', *v. t.* To free from flexure; to make straight; as, to *unbend* a bow. *Dryden.*
2. To relax; to remit from a strain or from exertion; to set at ease for a time; as, to *unbend* the mind from study or care. *Denham.*
3. To relax effeminately.
You *unbend* your noble strength. *Shak.*
4. In *seamanship*, to take the sails from their yards and stays; also, to cast loose a cable from the anchors; also, to untie one rope from another. *Brande.*
UN-BEND'ING, *ppr.* Relaxing from any strain; remitting; taking from their yards, &c., as sails.
2. *a.* Not suffering flexure.
3. Unyielding; resolute; inflexible; *applied to persons.*
4. Unyielding; inflexible; firm; *applied to things*; as, *unbending* truths. *J. M. Mason.*
5. Devoted to relaxation.
I hope it may entertain your lordship at an *unbending* hour. *Rowe.*
UN-BEND'ING-LY, *adv.* Without bending; obstinately.
UN-BEN'E-FIC-ED, (-ben'e-fist,) *a.* Not enjoying or having a benefice. *Dryden.*
UN-BEN-E-FI'CIAL, (-fish'al,) *a.* Not beneficial.
UN-BEN'E-FIT-ED, *a.* Not having received benefit.
UN-BE-NEV'O-LENT, *a.* Not benevolent; not kind. *Rogers.*
UN-BE-NEV'O-LENT-LY, *adv.* In an unbenevolent manner.
UN-BE-NIGHT'ED, (-nit'ed,) *a.* Never visited by darkness. *Milton.*
UN-BE-NIGN', *a.* Not benign; not favorable or propitious; malignant. *Milton.*
UN-BENT', *pp.* of UNBEND. Relaxed; remitted; removed from strain or exertion. *Denham.*
2. In *seamen's language*, taken from the yards; loosed; as, the sails are *unbent*: the cable is *unbent*.
3. Not strained, unstrung; as, a bow *unbent*.
4. Not crushed; not subdued; as, the soul is *unbent* by woes.
UN-BE-QUEATH'ED, (-be-kweethd',) *a.* Not bequeathed; not given by legacy.
UN-BE-SEEM'ING, *a.* Unbecoming; not befitting; unsuitable.
UN-BE-SEEM'ING-LY, *adv.* In an unbecoming manner.
UN-BE-SEEM'ING-NESS, *n.* State of being unbecoming.
UN-BE-SOUGHT', (un-be-sawt',) *a.* Not besought; not sought by petition or entreaty. *Milton.*
UN-BE-SPOK'EN, *a.* Not bespoken, or ordered beforehand.
UN-BE-STAR'RED, (-stārd',) *a.* Not adorned or distinguished by stars. *Pollok.*
UN-BE-STOW'ED, *a.* Not bestowed; not given; not disposed of.
UN-BE-TRAY'ED, *a.* Not betrayed. *Daniel.*
UN-BE-WAIL'ED, *a.* Not bewailed; not lamented. *Shak.*
UN-BE-WITCH', *v. t.* To free from fascination. *South.*
UN-BI'AS, *v. t.* To free from bias or prejudice.
The truest service a private man can do his country, is to *unbias* his mind, as much as possible, between the rival powers. *Swift.*
UN-BI'AS-ED, (-bi'ast,) *pp.* Freed from prejudice or bias.
2. *a.* Free from any undue partiality or prejudice; impartial; as, an *unbiased* mind; *unbiased* opinion or decision.
UN-BI'AS-ED-LY, *adv.* Without prejudice; impartially.
UN-BI'AS-ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from bias or prejudice. *Bp. Hall.*
UN-BID', UN-BID'DEN, *a.* Not bid; not commanded. *Milton.*
2. Spontaneous; as, thorns shall the earth produce *unbid*. *Milton.*
3. Uninvited; not requested to attend; as, *unbidden* guests. *Shak.*
UN-BIG'OT-ED, *a.* Free from bigotry. *Addison.*
UN-BIND', *v. t.* To untie; to remove a band from; to unfasten; to loose; to set free from shackles. *Unbind* your fillets; *unbind* the prisoner's arms; *unbind* the load.
UN-BIND'ING, *ppr.* Untying; setting free.
UN-BISH'OP, *v. t.* To deprive of episcopal orders. *South.*
UN-BISH'OP-ED, (-bish'opt,) *pp.* Deprived of episcopal orders.
UN-BIT', *a.* Not bitten. *Young.*
UN-BIT', *v. t.* In *seamanship*, to remove the turns of a cable from off the bitts. *Totten.*
2. To unbridle.
UN-BIT'TED, *pp.* Removed from the bitts; unbridled.
UN-BIT'TING, *ppr.* Unbridling; removing from the bitts.
UN-BLAM'A-BLE, *a.* Not blamable; not culpable; innocent. *Bacon.*

UN-BLAM'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being chargeable with no blame or fault. *More.*
UN-BLAM'A-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to incur no blame. 1 *Thess.* ii.
UN-BLAM'ED, *a.* Not blamed; free from censure. *Pope.*
UN-BLAST'ED, *a.* Not blasted; not made to wither. *Peacham.*
UN-BLEACH'ED, (-bleecht',) *a.* Not bleached; not whitened.
UN-BLEED'ING, *a.* Not bleeding; not suffering loss of blood. *Byron.*
UN-BLEM'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being blemished. *Milton.*
UN-BLEM'ISH-A-BLY, *adv.* Without being blemishable.
UN-BLEM'ISH-ED, (-blem'isht,) *a.* Not blemished; not stained; free from turpitude or reproach; in a moral sense; as, an *unblemished* reputation or life.
2. Free from deformity.
UN-BLENCH'ED, (-blencht',) *a.* Not disgraced; not injured by any stain or soil; as, *unblenched* majesty. *Milton.*
UN-BLENCH'ING, *a.* Not shrinking or flinching; firm.
UN-BLEND'ED, *a.* Not blended; not mingled. *Glanville.*
UN-BLEST', *a.* Not blest; excluded from benediction. *Bacon.*
2. Wretched; unhappy. *Prior.*
UN-BLIGHT'ED, *a.* Not blighted; not blasted. *Cowper.*
UN-BLIGHT'ED-LY, *adv.* Without being blighted.
UN-BLIND'ED, *a.* Not blinded.
UN-BLOCK-AD'ED, *a.* Not blockaded.
UN-BLOOD'ED, *a.* Not stained with blood. *Shak.*
UN-BLOOD'Y, *a.* Not stained with blood.
2. Not shedding blood; not cruel. *Dryden.*
UN-BLOS'SOM-ING, *a.* Not producing blossoms.
UN-BLOT'TED, *a.* Not blotted. *Mason.*
UN-BLOWN', *a.* Not blown; not having the bud expanded. *Shak.*
2. Not extinguished. *More.*
3. Not inflated with wind. *Sandys.*
UN-BLUNT'ED, *a.* Not made obtuse or dull; not blunted. *Cowley.*
UN-BLUSH'ING, *a.* Not blushing; destitute of shame; impudent. *Thomson.*
UN-BLUSH'ING-LY, *adv.* In an impudent manner.
UN-BOAST'ED, *a.* Not boasted.
UN-BOAST'FUL, *a.* Not boasting; unassuming; modest. *Thomson.*
UN-BOAST'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without being boastful.
UN-BOD'I-ED, (-bod'id,) *a.* Having no material body; incorporeal; as, *unbodied* spirits. *Watts.*
2. [illegible] from the body. *Spenser.*
UN-BOIL'ED, *a.* Not boiled; as, *unboiled* rice. *Bacon.*
UN-BOLT', *v. t.* To remove a bolt from; to unfasten; to open; as, to *unbolt* a gate. *Shak.*
UN-BOLT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Freed from fastening by bolts.
2. *a.* Unsifted; not bolted; not having the bran or coarse part separated by a bolter; as, *unbolted* meal.
UN-BOLT'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from fastening by bolts.
UN-BON'NET-ED, *a.* Having no bonnet on. *Shak.*
UN-BOOK'ISH, *a.* Not addicted to books or reading.
2. Not cultivated by erudition. *Shak.*
UN-BOOT', *v. t.* To take off boots from.
UN-BOOT'ED, *pp.* Stripped of boots.
2. *a.* Not having boots on.
UN-BOOT'ING, *ppr.* Taking off boots.
UN-BORN', } *a.* [It is accented either on the first or
UN'BORN, } second syllable.]
Not born; not brought into life; future.

> Some unborn sorrow, ripe in fortune's womb. *Shak.*
> The [illegible] to come the children yet *unborn*
> [illegible] this day. *Shak.*

UN-BOR'ROW-ED, *a.* Not borrowed; genuine; original; native; one's own; as, *unborrowed* beauties; *unborrowed* gold; *unborrowed* excellence.
UN-BO'SOM, *v. t.* To disclose freely one's secret opinions or feelings. *Milton.*
2. To reveal in confidence.
UN-BO'SOM-ED, *pp.* Disclosed, as secrets; revealed in confidence.
UN-BO'SOM-ING, *ppr.* Disclosing, as secrets; revealing in confidence.
UN-BOT'TOM-ED, *a.* Having no bottom; bottomless.

> The dark, *unbottomed*, infinite abyss. *Milton.*

2. Having no solid foundation. *Hammond.*
UN-BOUGHT', (un-bawt',) *a.* Not bought; obtained without money or purchase.

> The *unbought* dainties of the poor. *Dryden.*

2. Not having a purchaser. *Locke.*
UN-BOUND', *a.* Not bound; loose; wanting a cover; as, *unbound* books.
2. Not bound by obligation or covenant.
3. *pret.* of UNBIND.
UN-BOUND'ED, *a.* Having no bound or limit; unlimited in extent; infinite; interminable; as, *unbounded* space; *unbounded* power.
2. Having no check or control; unrestrained. The young man has *unbounded* license; his extravagance is *unbounded.*
UN-BOUND'ED-LY, *adv.* Without bounds or limits.
UN-BOUND'ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from bounds or limits. *Cheyne.*
UN-BOUN'TE-OUS, *a.* Not bounteous; not liberal. *Milton.*
UN-BOW', *v. t.* To unbend. *Fuller.*
UN-BOW'ED, *a.* Not bent. *Shak.*
UN-BOW'ED, *a.* Not arched.
UN-BOW'EL, *v. t.* To deprive of the entrails; to exenterate; to eviscerate. *Decay of Piety.*
UN-BOW'EL-ED, *pp.* Eviscerated.
UN-BOW'EL-ING, *ppr.* Taking out the bowels.
UN-BRACE', *v. t.* To loose; to relax; as, to *unbrace* a drum; to *unbrace* the arms; to *unbrace* the nerves.
UN-BRAC'ED, (-brāst',) *pp.* Loosed; relaxed.
UN-BRAC'ING, *ppr.* Loosing; relaxing.
UN-BRAID', *v. t.* To separate the strands of a braid; to disentangle.
UN-BRAID'ED, *pp.* Disentangled, as the strands of a braid.
UN-BRAID'ING, *ppr.* Separating the strands of a braid.
UN-BRANCH'ED, (-brancht',) *a.* Not ramified; not shooting into branches.
UN-BRANCH'ING, *a.* Not dividing into branches. *Goldsmith.*
UN-BREAST', (un-brest',) *v. t.* To disclose or lay open. *P. Fletcher.*
UN-BREAST'ED, *pp.* Disclosed; laid open.
UN-BREAST'ING, *ppr.* Disclosing.
UN-BREATH'A-BLE, *a.* Not breathable or respirable.
UN-BREATH'ED, (-brēthd',) *a.* Not exercised.

> Our *unbreathed* memories. *Shak.*

UN-BREATH'ING, *a.* Unanimated; as, *unbreathing* stones. *Shak.*
UN-BRED', *a.* Not well bred; not polished in manners; ill-educated; rude; as, *unbred* minds; *unbred* servants. *Locke.*
2. Not taught; as, *unbred* to spinning. *Dryden.*
UN-BREECH'ED, *a.* Having no breeches. *Shak.*
UN-BREW'ED, (-brūde',) *a.* Not mixed; pure; genuine. *Young.*
UN-BRIB'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be bribed. *Feltham.*
UN-BRIB'ED, *a.* Not bribed; not corrupted by money; not unduly influenced by money or gifts. *Dryden.*
UN-BRIDG'ED, *a.* Not furnished or crossed by a bridge; as, an *unbridged* stream.
UN-BRI'DLE, *v. t.* To free from the bridle.
UN-BRI'DLED, *pp.* Loosed from the bridle.
2. *a.* Unrestrained; licentious; as, *unbridled* lust; *unbridled* boldness; [illegible]
UN-BRIGHT'EN-ED, *a.* Not brightened.
UN-BROKE', } *a.* Not broken; not violated. Pre-
UN-BRO'KEN, } serve your vows *unbroken.*
2. Not weakened; not crushed; not subdued.

> How broad his shoulders spread, by age *unbroke.* *Pope.*

3. Not tamed; not taught; not accustomed to the saddle, harness, or yoke; as, an *unbroken* horse or ox.
UN-BROTH'ER-LY, (-broth'er-le,) *a.* Not becoming a brother; not suitable to the character and relation of a brother; unkind.
[UNBROTHERLIKE is not used.]
UN-BRUIS'ED, (-brūzd',) *a.* Not bruised; not crushed or hurt. *Shak.*
UN-BUCK'LE, (-buk'l,) *v. t.* To loose from buckles; to unfasten; as, to unbuckle a shoe; to unbuckle a girdle; to *unbuckle* a helm. *Shak.*
UN-BUCK'LED, *pp.* Loosed from buckles; unfastened.
UN-BUCK'LING, *ppr.* Loosing from buckles; unfastening.
UN-BUILD', (-bild',) *v. t.* To demolish what is built; to raze; to destroy. *Milton.*
UN-BUILT', (-bilt',) *a.* Not yet built; not erected.
UN-BUOY'ED, (-bwŏyd',) *a.* Not buoyed or borne up.
UN-BUR'DEN-SOME, *a.* Not oppressive.
UN-BUR'I-ED, (un-ber'rid,) *a.* Not buried; not interred. *Dryden.*
UN-BURN'ED, } *a.* Not burned; not consumed by
UN-BURNT', } fire.
2. Not injured by fire; not scorched.
3. Not baked, as brick.
UN-BURN'ING, *a.* Not consuming away by fire.
UN-BUR'THEN, } *v. t.* To rid of a load; to free
UN-BUR'DEN, } from a burden; to ease. *Shak.*
2. To throw off. *Shak.*
3. To relieve the mind or heart by disclosing what lies heavy on it. *Shak.*
UN-BUR'THEN-ED, } *pp.* Freed from a load; thrown
UN-BUR'DEN-ED, } off; [illegible], relieved.
UN-BUR'THEN-ING, } [illegible] load or
UN-BUR'DEN-ING, } burden; relieving from what [illegible]
UN-BUR'I-ED, (un-ber'rid,) *a.* Not buried; not entombed. [illegible]
UN-BUS'I-NESS-LIKE, *a.* Not business-like.
UN-BUS'Y, (un-biz'zy,) *a.* Not busy.
UN-BUT'TON, *v. t.* To loose from being fastened by buttons; to loose buttons. *Shak.*
UN-BUT'TON-ED, *pp.* Loosed from buttons. *Addison.*
UN-BUT'TON-ING, *ppr.* Loosing from buttons.
UN-CAGE', *v. t.* To loose from a cage.
UN-CAG'ED, *pp.* Released from a cage or from confinement.
UN-CAL-CIN'ED, *a.* Not calcined. [See CALCINE.] *Boyle.*
UN-CAL'CU-LA-TED, *a.* Not subjected to calculation. *J. Barlow.*
UN-CAL'CU-LA-TING, *a.* Not making calculations.
UN-CAL'CU-LA-TING-LY, *adv.* Without calculation.
UN-CALL'ED, (-kawld',) *a.* Not called; not summoned; not invited. *Milton.*
Uncalled for; not required; not needed or demanded.
UN-CALM', (-kām',) *v. t.* To disturb. [*Not in use, and an ill word.*] *Dryden.*
UN-CA-LUM'NI-A-TED, *a.* Not calumniated or defamed.
UN-CAN'CEL-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be canceled.
UN-CAN'CEL-ED, *a.* Not canceled; not erased; not abrogated or annulled. *Dryden.*
UN-CAN'DID, *a.* Not candid; not frank or sincere; not fair or impartial.
UN-CAN'DID-LY, *adv.* In an uncandid manner.
UN-CA-NON'IC-AL, *a.* Not agreeable to the canons; not acknowledged as authentic. *Barrow.*
UN-CA-NON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an uncanonical manner.
UN-CA-NON'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being uncanonical. *Lloyd.*
UN-CAN'ON-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of canonical authority.
2. To reduce from the rank of a canon or saint.
UN-CAN'O-PI-ED, *a.* Not covered by a canopy.
UN-CAN'VASS-ED, (-kan'vast,) *a.* Not canvassed.
UN-CAP', *v. t.* To remove a cap or cover; to open.
UN-CA'PA-BLE, *a.* Incapable. [The latter word has superseded UNCAPABLE.]
UN-CAPE', *v. t.* Among sportsmen, to let loose, or to let out of a bag; as, to *uncape* a fox. [illegible]
UN-CAP'PED, (-kapt',) *pp.* Opened.
UN-CAP'TI-VA-TED, *a.* Not captivated. *Rambler.*
UN-CAR'ED *for*, *a.* Not regarded; not heeded. *Hooker.*
UN-CA-RESS'ED, (-ka-rest',) *a.* Not caressed.
UN-CAR'NATE, *a.* Not fleshly. *Brown.*
UN-CAR'PET-ED, *a.* Not covered with a carpet.
UN-CASE', *v. t.* To disengage from a covering; to take off or out.
2. To flay; to strip. *L'Estrange.*
UN-CAS'ED, (-kāste',) *pp.* Stripped of a covering or case.
UN-CAS'ING, *ppr.* Disengaging from a cover.
UN-CAS'TRA-TED, *a.* Not castrated.
UN-CAT'E-CHIS-ED, (-kat'e-kizd,) *a.* Not catechised; untaught. [illegible]
UN-CAUGHT', (un-kawt',) *a.* Not yet caught or taken. *Shak.*
UN-CAUS'ED, *a.* Having no precedent cause; existing without an author.
UN-CAU'TIOUS, *a.* Not cautious; not wary; heedless. [INCAUTIOUS is now generally used.] [illegible]
UN-CEAS'ING, *a.* Not ceasing; not intermitting; continual.
UN-CEAS'ING-LY, *adv.* Without intermission or cessation; continually.
UN-CED'ED, *a.* Not ceded; not granted or transferred.
UN-CEL'E-BRA-TED, *a.* Not celebrated; not solemnized. [illegible]
UN-CE-LES'TIAL, (-lest'yal,) *a.* Not heavenly. *Feltham.*
UN-CE-MENT'ED, *a.* Not cemented.
UN-CEN'SUR-A-BLE, *a.* Not worthy of censure. [illegible]
UN-CEN'SUR-A-BLY, *adv.* In an uncensurable manner.
UN-CEN'SUR-ED, *a.* Not censured; exempt from blame or reproach.

> Whose right it is *uncensured* to be dull. *Pope.*

UN-CEN'TRIC-AL, *a.* Not central; distant from the center.
UN-CER-E-MO'NI-AL, *a.* Not ceremonial.
UN-CER-E-MO'NI-OUS, *a.* Not ceremonious; not formal.
UN-CER-E-MO'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without ceremony or form.
UN-CER'TAIN, (-ser'tin,) *a.* Not certain; doubtful; not certainly known. It is *uncertain* who will be the next president.
2. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge.

> [illegible] — Is *uncertain* of every thing that he [illegible]. *Tillotson.*

3. Not sure in the consequence.

> Or whistling slings dismissed th' *uncertain* stone. *Gay.*

4. Not sure; not exact.

> Soon bent his bow, *uncertain* in his aim. *Dryden.*

5. Unsettled; irregular. *Hooker.*

UN-CER'TAIN-LY, *adv.* Not surely; not certainly.
2. Not confidently. [*Dryden.*

Standards that can not be known at all, or but imperfectly and *uncertainly*. *Locke.*

UN-CER'TAIN-TY, *n.* Doubtfulness; dubiousness; as, The truth is not ascertained; the latest accounts have not removed the *uncertainty*.
2. Want of certainty; want of precision; as, the *uncertainty* of the signification of words.
3. Contingency.

Steadily grasping the greatest and most slippery *uncertainties*. *South.*

4. Something unknown.

Our shepherd's case is every man's case that quits a certainty for an *uncertainty*. *L'Estrange.*

UN-CES'SANT, *a.* Continual; incessant. [*The latter is the word now used.*]
UN-CES'SANT-LY, *adv.* Incessantly. [*Obs.*]
UN-CHAIN', *v. t.* To free from chains or slavery. *Prior.*
UN-CHAIN'ED, *pp.* Disengaged from chains, shackles, or slavery.
UN-CHAIN'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from chains, bonds, or restraint.
UN-CHAL'LENGE-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be challenged. *Scott.*
UN-CHAL'LENGE-A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be unchallengeable.
UN-CHANGE'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of change; immutable; not subject to variation. God is an *unchangeable* being.
UN-CHANGE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being subject to no change; immutability. *Newton.*
UN-CHANGE'A-BLY, *adv.* Without change; immutably.
UN-CHANG'ED, *a.* Not changed or altered. *Dryden.*
2. Not alterable.
UN-CHANG'ING, *a.* Not changing; suffering no alteration.
UN-CHANG'ING-LY, *adv.* Without changing.
UN-CHAR-AC-TER-IS'TIC, *a.* Not characteristic; not exhibiting a character. *Gregory.*
UN-CHAR-AC-TER-IS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not in a characteristic manner.
UN-CHARGE', *v. t.* To retract an accusation. [*Not used.*]
UN-CHARG'ED, *a.* Not charged; not loaded. *Shak.*
UN-CHAR'I-TA-BLE, *a.* Not charitable; contrary to charity, or the universal love prescribed by Christianity; as, *uncharitable* opinions or zeal.
UN-CHAR'I-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of charity. If we hate our enemies we sin; we are guilty of *uncharitableness*.
UN-CHAR'I-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to charity.
UN-CHARM', *v. t.* To release from some charm, fascination, or secret power. *Beaum.*
UN-CHARM'ED, *a.* Not charmed; not fascinated.
UN-CHARM'ING, *a.* Not charming; no longer able to charm. *Dryden.*
UN-CHART'ED, *a.* Not described or delineated on a chart.
UN-CHART'ER-ED, *a.* Having no charter.
UN-CHAR'Y, *a.* Not wary, not frugal. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
UN-CHASTE', *a.* Not chaste; not continent; not pure; libidinous; lewd. *Sidney. Milton.*
UN-CHASTE'LY, *adv.* Incontinently; lewdly. *Milton.*
UN-CHAS-TIS'A-BLE, *a.* [See CHASTISE.] That can not be chastised. *Milton.*
UN-CHAS-TIS'ED, *a.* Not chastised; not punished.
2. Not corrected; not restrained.
UN-CHAS'TI-TY, *n.* Incontinence; lewdness; unlawful indulgence of the sexual appetite. *Woodward.*
UN-CHEAT'ED, *a.* Not cheated.
UN-CHECK'ED, (-chekt',) *a.* Not checked; not restrained; not hindered. *Milton.*
2. Not contradicted. *Shak.*
UN-CHECK'ER-ED, *a.* Not checkered; not diversified.
UN-CHEER'ED, *a.* Not cheered.
UN-CHEER'FUL, *a.* Not cheerful; sad. *Shak.*
UN-CHEER'FUL-LY, *adv.* In an uncheerful manner.
UN-CHEER'FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of cheerfulness; sadness. *Spectator.*
UN-CHEER'Y, *a.* Dull; not enlivening. *Sterne.*
UN-CHEW'ED, (-chūde',) *a.* Not chewed or masticated. *Dryden.*
UN-CHID'ED, *a.* Not chided or rebuked.
UN-CHILD', *v. t.* To bereave of children. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
UN-CHIV'AL-ROUS, (-shiv'al-rus,) *a.* Not according to the rules of chivalry.
UN-CHIV'AL-ROUS-LY, *adv.* Not chivalrously.
UN-CHOL'ER-IC, *a.* Not choleric. *Carlisle.*
UN-CHRIS'TEN-ED, *a.* Not baptized and named.
UN-CHRIS'TIAN, (-krist'yan,) *a.* Contrary to the laws of Christianity; as, an *unchristian* reflection; *unchristian* temper or conduct.
2. Not evangelized; not converted to the Christian faith; infidel.
UN-CHRIS'TIAN, *v. t.* To deprive of the constituent qualities of Christianity. *South.*
UN-CHRIS'TIAN-IZE, *v. t.* To turn from the Christian faith; to cause to degenerate from the belief and profession of Christianity. *Buchanan.*
UN-CHRIS'TIAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Not Christianized.
UN-CHRIS'TIAN-LIKE, *a.* Not like a Christian.
UN-CHRIS'TIAN-LY, *a.* Contrary to the laws of Christianity; unbecoming Christians. *Milton.*
UN-CHRIS'TIAN-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to Christian principles. *Bedell.*
UN-CHRIS'TIAN-NESS, *n.* Contrariety to Christianity. *K. Charles.*
UN-CHRON'I-CLED, *a.* Not recorded in a chronicle.
UN-CHURCH', *v. t.* To expel from a church; to deprive of the character and rights of a church. *Milner.*
UN-CHURCH'ED, (-churcht',) *pp.* Expelled from a church.
UN-CHURCH'ING, *ppr.* Expelling from a church.
UN'CIAL, (un'shal,) *a.* [L. *uncialis.*] Pertaining to or denoting letters of a large size, used in ancient manuscripts.
UN'CIAL, *n.* An uncial letter.
UN'CI-FORM, *a.* Having a curved or hooked form.
UN'CI-NATE, *a.* [L. *uncinatus*, from *uncus*, a hook.] In *botany*, hooked at the end. *Martyn.*
UN-CIR'CU-LAR, *a.* Not circular or spherical. *Chandler.*
UN-CIR'CUM-CIS-ED, *a.* Not circumcised. *Scripture.*
UN-CIR-CUM-CI''SION, (-sur-kum-sizh'un,) *n.* Absence or want of circumcision. *Hammond.*
2. In *Scripture*, the Gentiles who did not practice circumcision. *Rom.* iv. 9.
UN-CIR'CUM-SCRIB-ED, *a.* Not circumscribed; not bounded; not limited.

Where the prince is *uncircumscribed*, obedience ought to be unlimited. *Addison.*

UN-CIR'CUM-SPECT, *a.* Not circumspect; not cautious. *Hayward.*
UN-CIR'CUM-SPECT-LY, *adv.* Without circumspection.
UN-CIR-CUM-STAN'TIAL, *a.* Not important. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*
UN-CIV'IL, *a.* Not civil; not complaisant; not courteous in manners; *applied to persons.*
2. Not polite; rude; *applied to manners*; as, *uncivil* behavior.
UN-CIV-IL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* A state of savageness; rude state. *Dict.*
UN-CIV'IL-IZ-ED, *a.* Not reclaimed from savage life; as, the *uncivilized* inhabitants of Canada or New Zealand.
2. Coarse; indecent; as, the most *uncivilized* words in our language. [*Not in use.*] *Addison.*
UN-CIV'IL-LY, *adv.* Not complaisantly; not courteously; rudely. *Brown.*
UN-CLAD', *a.* Not clad; not clothed.
UN-CLAIM'ED, *a.* Not claimed; not demanded; not called for; as, *unclaimed* dividends of a bank.
UN-CLAR'I-FI-ED, *a.* Not purified; not fined; not depurated by a separation of feculent or foreign matter.
UN-CLASP', *v. t.* To loose a clasp; to open what is fastened with a clasp; as, to *unclasp* a book. *Shak.*
UN-CLASP'ING, *ppr.* Loosing a clasp.
UN-CLAS'SIC, } *a.* Not classic; not according
UN-CLAS'SIC-AL, } to the best models of writing.
2. Not pertaining to the classic writers; as, *unclassic* ground.
UN-CLAS'SIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not according to the classics.
UN'CLE, (unk'l,) *n.* [Fr. *oncle*; contracted from L. *avunculus.*]
The brother of one's father or mother.
UN-CLEAN', *a.* Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy.
2. In *the Jewish law*, ceremonially impure; not cleansed by ritual practices. *Num.* xix. *Lev.* xi. *Rom.* xiv.
3. Foul with sin. *Matt.* x.

That holy place where no *unclean* thing shall enter. *Rogers.*

4. Not in covenant with God. 1 *Cor.* vii.
5. Lewd; unchaste.

Adultery of the heart, consisting of inordinate and unclean affections. *Perkins.*

No *unclean* person — hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and of God. — *Eph.* v.

UN-CLEAN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be cleansed. *Swift.*
UN-CLEAN'LI-NESS, (un-klen'le-ness,) *n.* Want of cleanliness; filthiness. *Clarendon.*
UN-CLEAN'LY, (un-klen'ly,) *a.* Foul; filthy; dirty. *Shak.*
2. Indecent; unchaste; obscene.

It is a pity that these harmonious writers have indulged any thing *uncleanly* or impure to defile their paper. *Watts.*

UN-CLEAN'NESS, *n.* Foulness; dirtiness; filthiness.

Be not troublesome to thyself or to others by *uncleanness*. *Taylor.*

2. Want of ritual or ceremonial purity. *Lev.* xv.
3. Moral impurity; defilement by sin, sinfulness

I will save you from all your *uncleannesses*. — *Ezek.* xxxvi.

4. Lewdness; incontinence. *Col.* iii. 2 *Pet.* ii.
UN-CLEANS'ED, (-klenzd',) *a.* Not cleansed; not purified. *Bacon.*
UN-CLEAV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be cleaved, split, or divided.
UN-CLEW', *v. t.* To undo; to unwind, unfold, or untie.
UN-CLEW'ED, *pp.* Undone; unwound, or untied.
UN-CLINCH', *v. t.* To open the closed hand; as, to *unclinch* the fist. *Garth.*
UN-CLINCH'ED, (-klincht',) *pp.* Opened; unclosed.
UN-CLIP'PED, (-klipt',) *a.* Not clipped; not cut; not diminished or shortened by clipping; as, *unclipped* money; *unclipped* hair.
UN-CLOG', *v. t.* To disencumber of difficulties and obstructions; to free from encumbrances, or anything that retards motion.
UN-CLOG'GED, (-klogd',) *pp.* or *a.* Disencumbered set free from obstructions.
UN-CLOG'GING, *ppr.* Disencumbering.
UN-CLOIS'TER, *v. t.* To release from a cloister or from confinement; to set at liberty. *Norris.*
UN-CLOIS'TER-ED, *pp.* Released from a cloister or from confinement.
UN-CLOIS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Releasing from confinement.
UN-CLOK'ED, (-klōkt',) *a.* Not covered or disguised.
UN-CLOSE', *v. t.* To open; to break the seal of; as, to *unclose* a letter. *Pope.*
2. To disclose; to lay open.
UN-CLOS'ED, (-klōzd',) *pp.* Opened.
2. *a.* Not separated by inclosures; open. *Clarendon.*
3. Not finished; not concluded. *Madison.*
4. Not closed; not sealed.
UN-CLOS'ING, *ppr.* Opening; breaking the seal of.
UN-CLOTHE', *v. t.* To strip of clothes; to make naked; to divest.

To have a distinct knowledge of things, we must *unclothe* them. *Watts.*

UN-CLOTH'ED, *pp.* Stripped of clothing or covering.

Not for that we would be *unclothed*, but clothed upon. — 2 *Cor.* v.

2. *a.* Not clothed; wanting clothes.
UN-CLOTH'ED-LY, *adv.* Without clothing. *Bacon.*
UN-CLOTH'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of clothing.
2. *n.* Act of taking off clothes.
UN-CLOUD', *v. t.* To unvail; to clear from obscurity or clouds.
UN-CLOUD'ED, *a.* Not cloudy; free from clouds; clear; as, an *unclouded* sky.
2. Not darkened; not obscured.
UN-CLOUD'ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from clouds; clearness.
2. Freedom from obscurity or gloom. *Boyle.*
UN-CLOUD'ING, *ppr.* Clearing from clouds or obscurity.
UN-CLOUD'Y, *a.* Not cloudy; clear; free from clouds, obscurity, or gloom. *Gay.*
UN-CLUTCH', *v. t.* To open something closely shut.

Unclutch his griping hand. *Decay of Piety.*

UN-CO-AG'U-LA-BLE, *a.* That can not be coagulated. *Good.*
UN-CO-AG'U-LA-TED, *a.* Not coagulated or concreted.
UN-COAT'ED, *a.* Not coated; not covered with a coat.
UN-COCK'ED, (-kokt',) *a.* Not cocked, as a gun.
2. Not made into cocks, as hay.
3. Not set up, as the brim of a hat.
UN-COF'FIN-ED, *a.* Not furnished with a coffin.
UN-CO'GENT, *a.* Not cogent or forcible. *Baxter.*
UN-COIF', *v. t.* To pull the cap off. *Arbuthnot.*
UN-COIF'ED, (-koift',) *a.* Not wearing a coif.
UN-COIL', *v. t.* To unwind or open, as the turns of a rope or other line.
UN-COIL'ED, *pp.* Opened; unwound.
UN-COIL'ING, *ppr.* Opening; unwinding.
UN-COIN'ED, *a.* Not coined; as, *uncoined* silver.
UN-COL-LECT'ED, *a.* Not collected; not received; as, *uncollected* taxes; debts *uncollected*.
2. Not collected; not recovered from confusion, distraction, or wandering; as, the mind yet *uncollected*.
UN-COL-LECT'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of not being collected.
UN-COL-LECT'I-BLE, *a.* Not collectible; that can not be collected or levied, or paid by the debtor; as, *uncollectible* taxes; *uncollectible* debts. *Wolcott.*
UN-COL'OR-ED, (-kul'lurd,) *a.* Not colored; not stained or dyed. *Bacon.*
2. Not heightened in description.
UN-COMB'ED, (kōmd',) *a.* Not combed; not dressed with a comb. *Dryden.*
UN-COM-BIN'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of combining or of being combined. *Davy.*
UN-COM-BIN'A-BLY, *adv.* In an uncombinable manner.
UN-COM-BIN'ED, *a.* Not combined; separate; simple.

UN-COME'LI-NESS, (-kum'le-ness,) *n.* Want of comeliness; want of beauty or grace; as, *uncomeliness* of person, of dress, or behavior. *Locke. Wotton.*

UN-COME'LY, (-kum'le,) *a.* Not comely; wanting grace; as, an *uncomely* person; *uncomely* dress; *uncomely* manners.

2. Unseemly; unbecoming; unsuitable.

UN-COM'FORT-A-BLE, (-kum'fort-,) *a.* Affording no comfort; gloomy.

Christmas—the most *uncomfortable* time of the year. *Addison.*

2. Giving uneasiness; as, an *uncomfortable* seat or condition.

UN-COM'FORT-A-BLE-NESS, (-kum'fort-,) *n.* Want of comfort or cheerfulness. *Taylor.*

2. Uneasiness.

UN-COM'FORT-A-BLY, *adv.* In an uncomfortable manner; without comfort or cheerfulness; in an uneasy state.

UN-COM-MAND'ED, *a.* Not commanded; not required by precept, order, or law; as, *uncommanded* austerities. *South.*

UN-COM-MEM'O-RA-TED, *a.* Not commemorated. *E. Everett.*

UN-COM-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* Not commendable; not worthy of commendation; illaudable. *Feltham.*

UN-COM-MEND'ED, *a.* Not praised; not commended. *South.*

UN-COM-MER'CIAL, (-mer'shal,) *a.* Not commercial; not carrying on commerce.

UN-COM-MER'CIAL-LY, *adv.* Not according to commercial usage.

UN-COM-MIS'ER-A-TED, *a.* Not commiserated; not pitied.

UN-COM-MIS'SION-ED, (-mish'und,) *a.* Not commissioned; not having a commission. *Tooke.*

UN-COM-MIT'TED, *a.* Not committed. *Hammond.*

2. Not referred to a committee.

3. Not pledged by any thing said or done.

UN-COM'MON, *a.* Not common; not usual; rare; as, an *uncommon* season; an *uncommon* degree of cold or heat; *uncommon* courage.

2. Not frequent; not often seen or known; as, an *uncommon* production.

UN-COM'MON-LY, *adv.* Rarely; not usually.

2. To an uncommon degree.

UN-COM'MON-NESS, *n.* Rareness of occurrence; infrequency. The *uncommonness* of a thing often renders it valuable.

UN-COM-MU'NI-CA-TED, *a.* Not communicated; not disclosed or delivered to others.

2. Not imparted to or from another; as, the *uncommunicated* perfections of God.

UN-COM-MU'NI-CA-TING, *a.* Not making communication.

UN-COM-MU'NI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Not communicative; not free to communicate to others; reserved.

UN-COM-PACT', *a.* Not compact; not firm; not of close texture; loose. *Addison.*

UN-COM-PACT'ED, *a.* Not compact; not firm. *Johnson.*

UN-COM-PACT'ED-LY, *adv.* Not compactedly.

UN-COM'PA-NI-ED, (-kum'pa-nid,) *a.* Having no companion. *Fairfax.*

[UNACCOMPANIED is mostly used.]

UN-COM-PAN'ION-A-BLE, *a.* Not companionable or sociable.

UN-COM-PAS'SION-ATE, (-pash'un-,) *a.* Not compassionate; having no pity. *Shak.*

UN-COM-PAS'SION-ED, (-pash'und,) *a.* Not pitied.

UN-COM-PEL'LA-BLE, *a.* Not compellable; that can not be forced or compelled. *Feltham.*

UN-COM-PELL'ED, *a.* Not forced; free from compulsion. *Pope.*

UN-COM-PEN'SA-TED, *a.* Not compensated; unrewarded.

UN-COM-PLAIN'ING, *a.* Not complaining; not murmuring; not disposed to murmur.

UN-COM-PLAIN'ING-LY, *adv.* Without complaining.

UN-COM-PLAIN'ING-NESS, *n.* An uncomplaining state.

UN-COM'PLAI-SANT, *a.* Not complaisant; not civil; not courteous. *Locke.*

UN-COM'PLAI-SANT-LY, *adv.* Uncivilly; discourteously.

UN-COM-PLETE', *a.* Not complete; not finished; not perfect. [But INCOMPLETE is chiefly used.]

UN-COM-PLET'ED, *a.* Not finished; not completed.

UN-COM'PLI-CA-TED, *a.* Not complicated; simple.

UN-COM-PLI-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Not complimentary.

UN-COM-PLY'ING, *a.* Not complying; not yielding to request or command; unbending.

UN-COM-POS'ED, *a.* Not composed.

UN-COM-POUND'ED, *a.* Not compounded; not mixed.

Hardness may be reckoned the property of all *uncompounded* matter. *Newton.*

2. Simple; not intricate. *Hammond.*

UN-COM-POUND'ED-LY, *adv.* Without being compounded.

UN-COM-POUND'ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from mixture; simplicity of substance. *Hammond.*

UN-COM-PRE-HEN'SIVE, *a.* Not comprehensive.

2. Unable to comprehend. *South.*

UN-COM-PRESS'ED, (-kom-prest',) *a.* Not compressed; free from compression. *Boyle.*

UN-COM'PRO-MIS-ING, *a.* Not admitting of compromise; not agreeing to terms; not yielding. *Review.*

UN-CON-CEAL'A-BLE, *a.* Not concealable.

UN-CON-CEAL'ED, *a.* Not concealed.

UN-CON-CEIV'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be conceived or understood; that can not be comprehended. *Locke.*

[But INCONCEIVABLE is chiefly used.]

UN-CON-CEIV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being inconceivable. [*Little used.*] *Locke.*

UN-CON-CEIV'ED, *a.* Not thought; not imagined. *Creech.*

UN-CON-CERN', *n.* Want of concern; absence of anxiety; freedom from solicitude. *Swift.*

UN-CON-CERN'ED, *a.* Not concerned; not anxious; feeling no solicitude. He is *unconcerned at* what has happened. He is *unconcerned about* or *for* the future.

Happy mortals, *unconcerned for* more. *Dryden.*

[It has *at* sometimes before a past event, but *about* or *for* is more generally used before a past or future event.]

2. Having no interest in. He is *unconcerned* in the events of the day.

UN-CON-CERN'ED-LY, *adv.* Without interest or affection; without anxiety.

And *unconcernedly* cast his eyes around. *Dryden.*

UN-CON-CERN'ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from concern or anxiety. *South.*

UN-CON-CERN'ING, *a.* Not interesting; not affecting; not belonging to one. [*Not used.*] *Addison.*

UN-CON-CERN'MENT, *n.* The state of having no share. [*Not used.*] *South.*

UN-CON-CERT'ED, *a.* Not concerted.

UN-CON-CIL'I-A-TED, *a.* Not reconciled.

UN-CON-CIL'I-A-TING, *a.* Not conciliating; not adapted or disposed to gain favor, or to reconciliation.

UN-CON-CIL'I-A-TO-RY, *a.* Not tending to conciliate. *Jefferson.*

UN-CON-CLOD'I-BLE, *a.* Not determinable. [*Not used.*] *More.*

UN-CON-CLOD'ING, } *a.* Not decisive; not infer-
UN-CON-CLOD'ENT, } ring a plain or certain conclusion or consequence. [*Little used.*] *Hale. Locke.*

[In the place of these, INCONCLUSIVE is generally used.]

UN-CON-CLOD'ING-NESS, *n.* Quality of being inconclusive. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

UN-CON-CLU'SIVE, *a.* Not decisive. *Hammond.*

[But INCONCLUSIVE is now used.]

UN-CON-COCT'ED, *a.* Not concocted; not digested. *Brown.*

UN-CON-DEMN'ED, (-kon-demd',) *a.* Not condemned; not judged guilty.

A man that is a Roman and *uncondemned.*—Acts xxii.

2. Not disapproved; not pronounced criminal; as, a practice yet *uncondemned.* *Locke.*

UN-CON-DENS'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be condensed.

UN-CON-DENS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* A state of being incapable of condensation.

UN-CON-DENS'ED, (-kon-denst',) *a.* Not condensed.

UN-CON-DI''TION-AL, (-kon-dish'un-,) *a.* Absolute; unreserved; not limited by any conditions. We are required to make an *unconditional* surrender of ourselves to our Maker. The king demanded an *unconditional* submission.

O, pass not, Lord, an absolute decree,
Or bind thy sentence *unconditional.* *Dryden.*

UN-CON-DI''TION-AL-LY, *adv.* Without conditions; without terms of limitation; without reservation. The troops did not surrender *unconditionally*, but by capitulation.

UN-CON-DUC'ING, *a.* Not leading to. *Phillips.*

UN-CON-DUCT'ED, *a.* Not led; not guided. *Barrow.*

UN-CON-FESS'ED, (-kon-fest',) *a.* Not confessed; not acknowledged.

UN-CON-FESS'ING, *a.* Not making confession.

UN-CON-FIN'A-BLE, (-kon-fin'a-bl,) *a.* Unbounded. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

2. That can not be confined or restrained. *Thomson.*

UN-CON-FIN'ED, *a.* Not confined; free from restraint; free from control. *Pope.*

2. Having no limits; illimitable; unbounded. *Spectator.*

UN-CON-FIN'ED-LY, *adv.* Without confinement or limitation. *Barrow.*

UN-CON-FIRM'ED, (-kon-furmd',) *a.* Not fortified by resolution; weak; raw; as, troops *unconfirmed* by experience.

2. Not confirmed; not strengthened by additional testimony.

His witness *unconfirmed.* *Milton.*

3. Not confirmed according to the church ritual.

UN-CON-FORM', *a.* Unlike; dissimilar; not analogous. [*Not in use.*] *Ld. Bacon.*

UN-CON-FORM'A-BLE, *a.* Not consistent; not agreeable; not conforming.

Moral evil is an action *unconformable* to the rule of our duty. *Watts.*

2. In *geology*, not lying in a parallel position, as strata. *Monteil.*

UN-CON-FORM'A-BLY, *adv.* In an unconformable manner.

UN-CON-FORM'I-TY, *n.* Incongruity; inconsistency; want of conformity. *South.*

UN-CON-FOUND'ED, *a.* Not confounded.

UN-CON-FOUND'ED-LY, *adv.* Without being confounded.

UN-CON-FUS'ED, *a.* Free from confusion or disorder. *Locke.*

2. Not embarrassed.

UN-CON-FUS'ED-LY, *adv.* Without confusion or disorder. *Locke.*

UN-CON-FUT'A-BLE, *a.* Not confutable; not to be refuted or overthrown; that can not be disproved or convicted of error; as, an *unconfutable* argument. *Sprat.*

UN-CON-GEAL'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being congealed.

UN-CON-GEAL'ED, *a.* Not frozen; not congealed; not concreted. *Brown.*

UN-CON-GE'NI-AL, *a.* Not congenial.

UN-CON'JU-GAL, *a.* Not suitable to matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or husband. *Milton.*

UN-CON-JUNC'TIVE, *a.* That can not be joined. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

UN-CON-NECT'ED, *a.* Not connected; not united; separate.

2. Not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts; loose; vague; desultory; as, an *unconnected* discourse.

UN-CON-NIV'ING, *a.* Not conniving; not overlooking or winking at. *Milton.*

UN-CON'QUER-A-BLE, *a.* Not conquerable; invincible; that can not be vanquished or defeated; that can not be overcome in contest; as, an *unconquerable* foe.

2. That can not be subdued and brought under control; as, *unconquerable* passions or temper.

UN-CON'QUER-A-BLY, *adv.* Invincibly; insuperably; as, foes *unconquerably* strong. *Pope.*

UN-CON'QUER-ED, (-konk'erd,) *a.* Not vanquished or defeated.

2. Unsubdued; not brought under control.

3. Invincible; insuperable. *Sidney.*

UN-CON-SCI-EN'TIOUS, (-kon-she-en'shus,) *a.* Not conscientious; not regulated or limited by conscience. *Kent.*

UN-CON'SCION-A-BLE, *a.* Unreasonable; exceeding the limits of any reasonable claim or expectation; as, an *unconscionable* request or demand. *L'Estrange.*

2. Forming unreasonable expectations. You can not be so *unconscionable* as to expect this sacrifice on my part.

3. Enormous; vast; as, *unconscionable* size or strides. [*Not elegant.*]

4. Not guided or influenced by conscience. *Scott.*

UN-CON'SCION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unreasonableness of hope or claim.

UN-CON'SCION-A-BLY, *adv.* Unreasonably; in a manner or degree that conscience and reason do not justify. *Hudibras.*

UN-CON'SCIOUS, *a.* Not conscious; having no mental perception; as, *unconscious* causes. *Blackmore.*

2. Not conscious; not knowing; not perceiving; as, *unconscious* of guilt or error.

UN-CON'SCIOUS-LY, *adv.* Without perception, without knowledge.

UN-CON'SCIOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of perception; want of knowledge.

UN-CON'SE-CRATE, *v. t.* To render not sacred; to desecrate. [*Not used.*] *South.*

UN-CON'SE-CRA-TED, *a.* Not consecrated; not set apart for a sacred use by religious ceremonies; not dedicated or devoted; as, a temple *unconsecrated*; *unconsecrated* bread.

UN-CON'SE-CRA-TED-NESS, *n.* A state of being unconsecrated.

UN-CON-SENT'ED *to.* Not consented to; not yielded; not agreed to. *Wake.*

UN-CON-SENT'ING, *a.* Not consenting; not yielding consent.

UN-CON-SID'ER-ED, *a.* Not considered; not attended to. *Shak.*

UN-CON-SID'ER-ING, *a.* Not considering.

UN-CON-SOL'ED, *a.* Not consoled; not comforted.

UN-CON-SOL'I-DA-TED, *a.* Not consolidated or made solid.

UN-CON-SOL'ING, *a.* Not consoling; affording no comfort. *Buckminster.*

UN-CON'SO-NANT, *a.* Not consonant; not consistent; incongruous; unfit. *Hooker.*

UN-CON-SPIC'U-OUS, *a.* Not open to the view; not conspicuous.

UN-CON-SPIR'ING-NESS, *n.* Absence of plot or conspiracy. [*An ill-formed word, and not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

UN-CON'STANT, *a.* Not constant; not steady or faithful; fickle; changeable. *Shak.*

[INCONSTANT is now used.]

UN-CON-STI-TU'TION-AL, *a.* Not agreeable to the constitution; not authorized by the constitution; contrary to the principles of the constitution. It is not *unconstitutional* for the king of Great Britain to declare war without the consent of parliament; but for the president of the United States to declare war, without an act of congress authorizing it, would be *unconstitutional.*

UN-CON-STI-TU-TION-AL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being unauthorized by the constitution, or contrary to the provisions or principles. The Supreme Court has power to decide upon the *unconstitutionality* of a Law.

UN-CON-STI-TU'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner not warranted by or contrary to the constitution.

UN-CON-STRAIN'ED, *a.* Free from constraint: acting voluntarily; voluntary. *Dryden.*

2. Not proceeding from constraint, as actions.

UN-CON-STRAIN'ED-LY, *adv.* Without force or constraint; freely; spontaneously; voluntarily. *South.*

UN-CON-STRAINT', *n.* Freedom from constraint; ease. *Felton.*

UN-CON-SULT'ED, *a.* Not asked or consulted.

UN-CON-SULT'ING, *a.* Taking no advice; rash; unprudent. *Sidney.*

UN-CON-SUM'ED, *a.* Not consumed; not wasted, expended, or dissipated; not destroyed. *Milton.*

UN-CON-SUM'MATE, *a.* Not consummated. *Dryden.*

UN-CON-TEMN'ED, (-temd',) *a.* Not despised.

UN-CON-TEM'PLA-TED, *a.* Not contemplated.

UN-CON-TEND'ED, *a.* Not disputed. *Dryden.*

Uncontended for; not contended for; not urged for.

UN-CON-TEND'ING, *a.* Not contending; not contesting; not disputing.

UN-CON-TENT'ED, *a.* Not contented; not satisfied. *Dryden.*

UN-CON-TENT'ING-NESS, *n.* Want of power to satisfy. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

UN-CON-TEST'A-BLE, *a.* Indisputable; not to be controverted. [INCONTESTABLE is the word now used.]

UN-CON-TEST'ED, *a.* Not contested; not disputed.

2. Evident; plain. *Blackmore.*

UN-CON-TRA-DICT'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be contradicted. *Fell.*

UN-CON-TRA-DICT'ED, *a.* Not contradicted; not denied. *Pearson.*

UN-CON'TRITE, *a.* Not contrite; not penitent. *Hammond.*

UN-CON-TRIV'ED, *a.* Not contrived; not formed by design. *Dwight.*

UN-CON-TRIV'ING, *a.* Not contriving; improvident. *Goldsmith.*

UN-CON-TROLL'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be controlled; ungovernable, that can not be restrained, as, an *uncontrollable* temper, *uncontrollable* subjects.

2. That can not be resisted or diverted; as, *uncontrollable* events.

3. Indisputable; irrefragable; as, an *uncontrollable* maxim; the king's *uncontrollable* title to the English throne.

UN-CON-TROLL'A-BLY, *adv.* Without power of opposition.

2. In a manner or degree that admits of no restraint or resistance; as, a stream *uncontrollably* violent.

UN-CON-TROLL'ED, *a.* Not governed; not subjected to a superior power or authority; not restrained.

2. Not resisted; unopposed. *Dryden.*

3. Not convinced; not refuted. [*Unusual.*] *Hayward.*

UN-CON-TROLL'ED-LY, *adv.* Without control or restraint; without effectual opposition. *Decay of Piety.*

UN-CON'TRO-VERT-ED, *a.* Not disputed; not contested; not liable to be called in question. *Glanvil.*

UN-CON-VERS'A-BLE, *a.* Not free in conversation; not social; reserved.

2. Not suited to conversation. *Rogers.*

UN-CON'VER-SANT, *a.* Not conversant; not familiarly acquainted with. *Mitford.*

UN-CON-VERT'ED, *a.* Not converted; not changed in opinion, not turned from one faith to another.

2. Not persuaded of the truth of the Christian religion, as, *unconverted* pagans. *Addison. Hooker.*

3. Not renewed, not regenerated; not having the natural enmity of the heart subdued, and a principle of grace implanted *Baxter.*

4. Not turned or changed from one form to another.

UN-CON-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be converted or changed in form. Lead is *unconvertible* into silver.

UN-CON-VIN'CED, (-kon-vinst',) *a.* Not convinced; not convinced. *Locke.*

UN-CON-VIN'CING, *a.* Not sufficient to convince.

UN-CON-VULS'ED, (-kon-vulst',) *a.* Not convulsed.

UN-CORD', *v. t.* To loose from cords; to unfasten or unbind; as, to *uncord* a bed; to *uncord* a package.

UN-CORD'ED, *pp.* Loosed from cords; unbound.

UN-CORD'I-AL, *a.* Not cordial; not hearty.

UN-CORD'ING, *ppr.* Unfastening; unbinding.

UN-CORK', *v. t.* To draw the cork from; as, to *uncork* a bottle.

UN-CORK'ED, (-korkt',) *pp.* Not having the cork drawn.

UN-CORK'ING, *ppr.* Drawing the cork from.

UN-COR'O-NET-ED, *a.* Not honored with a coronet or title. *Pollok.*

UN-COR'PU-LENT, *a.* Not corpulent; not fleshy. *Pollok.*

UN-COR-RECT'ED, *a.* Not corrected; not revised; not rendered exact; as, an *uncorrected* copy of a writing.

2. Not reformed; not amended; as, life or manners *uncorrected.*

UN-COR-RI-GI-BLE, *a.* That can not be corrected, depraved beyond correction.

[For this, INCORRIGIBLE is now used.]

UN-COR-ROB'O-RA-TED, *a.* Not confirmed.

UN-COR-RUPT', *a.* Not corrupt; not depraved; not perverted; not tainted with wickedness; not influenced by iniquitous interest; as, an *uncorrupt* judgment. *uncorrupt* manners. *Hooker.*

UN-COR-RUPT'ED, *a.* Not corrupted; not vitiated, not depraved; as, the dictates of *uncorrupted* reason, *uncorrupted* records. *Dryden. Locke.*

UN-COR-RUPT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being uncorrupted. *Milton.*

UN-COR-RUPT'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be corrupted.

[But INCORRUPTIBLE is the word now used.]

UN-COR-RUPT'LY, *adv.* With integrity; honestly. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

UN-COR-RUPT'NESS, *n.* Integrity; uprightness. *Tit. ii.*

UN-COUN'SEL-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be advised; not consistent with good advice or prudence. *Clarendon.*

UN-COUN'SEL-ED, *a.* Not having counsel or advice. *Burke.*

UN-COUNT'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be counted; innumerable. *Raleigh.*

UN-COUNT'ED, *a.* Not counted; not numbered. *Soak.*

UN-COUN'TE-NANC-ED, (-koun'te-nanst,) *a.* Not encouraged.

UN-COUN-TER-ACT'ED, *a.* Not counteracted; not effectually opposed. *N. W. Taylor.*

UN-COUN'TER-FEIT, *a.* Not counterfeit, not spurious; genuine; as, *uncounterfeit* zeal. *Spral.*

UN-COUN'TER-FEIT-ED, *a.* Not counterfeited.

UN-COUN-TER-MAND'ED, *a.* Not countermanded.

UN-COU'P'LE, (un-kup'pl,) *v. t.* To loose dogs from their couples, to set loose; to disjoin. *Sisk. Dryden.*

UN-COUP'LED, (un-kup'p'd,) *pp.* Disjoined; set free.

UN-COUP'LING, (un-kup'pling,) *ppr.* Disuniting; setting free.

UN-COURT'E-OUS, *a.* Uncivil; unpolite; not kind and complaisant. *Sidney.*

UN-COURT'E-OUS-LY, *adv.* Uncivilly; unpolitely.

UN-COURT'E-OUS-NESS, *n.* Incivility; disobliging treatment.

UN-COURT'LI-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness of manners to a court; inelegance; as, *uncourtliness* of manners or phrases. *Addison.*

UN-COURT'LY, *a.* Inelegant in manners; not becoming a court; not refined; not polite; as, *uncourtly* behavior or language. *Swift.*

2. Not courteous or civil; as, an *uncourtly* speech.

3. Not versed in the manners of a court.

UN-COUTH', (-kooth',) *a.* [Sax. *uncuth*, unknown.] Odd; strange; unusual; not rendered pleasing by familiarity; as, an *uncouth* phrase or expression; *uncouth* manners; *uncouth* dress.

UN-COUTH'-LOOK-ING, *a.* Having uncouth looks. *Irving.*

UN-COUTH'LY, *adv.* Oddly; strangely. *Dryden.*

UN-COUTH'NESS, (-kooth'ness,) *n.* Oddness; strangeness; want of agreeableness derived from familiarity; as, the *uncouthness* of a word or of dress.

UN-COV'E-NANT-ED, *a.* Not promised by covenant; not resting on a covenant or promise. *S. Miller.*

UN-COV'ER, (un-kuv'er,) *v. t.* To divest of a cover, to remove any covering from; *a word of general use.*

2. To deprive of clothes; to strip; to make naked. *Shak.*

3. To unroof, as a building.

4. To take off the hat or cap; to bare the head.

5. To strip of a veil, or of any thing that conceals; to lay open; to disclose to view.

UN-COV'ER-ED, (-kuv'erd,) *pp.* Divested of a covering or clothing; laid open to view; made bare.

UN-COV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Divesting of a cover or of clothes, stripping of a veil, laying open to view.

UN-COWL', *v. t.* To deprive of a cowl.

UN-COWL'ED, *pp.* Deprived of a cowl.

UN-CRAMP'ED, (-krampt',) *a.* Not cramped; not confined or fettered; free from constraint. *Ed. Rev.*

UN-CRE-ATE', *v. t.* To annihilate; to deprive of existence.

Who can *uncreate* thee, thou shalt know. *Milton.*

UN-CRE-AT'ED, *pp.* Reduced to nothing; deprived of existence.

2. *a.* Not yet created; as, misery *uncreated.* *Milton.*

3. Not produced by creation. God is an *uncreated* being. *Locke.*

UN-CRE-AT'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of existence.

UN-CRED'I-BLE, *a.* Not to be believed; not entitled to credit. [For this, INCREDIBLE is used.]

UN-CRED'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Not in good credit or reputation, not reputable. *Hammond.*

2. Not for the credit or reputation. *Mitford.*

UN-CRED'IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of reputation. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The quality of being disreputable.

UN-CRED'IT-ED, *a.* Not believed. *Warner.*

UN-CRIT'IC-AL, *a.* Not critical.

2. Not according to the just rules of criticism. *M. Stuart.*

UN-CRIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not critically.

UN-CROP'PED, (-kropt',) *a.* Not cropped; not gathered. *Milton.*

UN-CROSS'ED, (-krost',) *a.* Not crossed; not canceled.

2. Not thwarted; not opposed.

UN-CROWD'ED, *a.* Not crowded; not compressed; not straitened for want of room.

UN-CROWN', *v. t.* To deprive of a crown; to dethrone.

2. To pull off the crown. *Dryden.*

UN-CROWN'ED, *pp.* Deprived of a crown.

2. *a.* Not crowned; having no crown.

UN-CROWN'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a crown.

UN-CRUSH'ED, (-krusht',) *a.* Not crushed.

UN-CRYS'TAL-LINE, *a.* Not crystalline; not having the character of a crystal; not presenting a distinct crystalline texture. *Dana.*

UN-CRYS'TAL-LIZ-A-BLE, *a.* Not susceptible of crystallization. *Ure.*

UN-CRYS'TAL-LIZ-ED, *a.* Not crystallized.

UNC'TION, *n.* [Fr. *onction*; L. *unctio*, from *ungo*, to anoint.]

1. The act of anointing. *Hooker.*

2. Unguent; ointment. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

3. The act of anointing medically, as, mercurial *unction.* *Arbuthnot.*

4. Any thing softening or lenitive. *Shak.*

5. That fervor and tenderness of address which excites piety and devotion. *Johnson.*

6. Richness of gracious affections.

7. Divine or sanctifying grace. 1 *John* ii.

Extreme unction: the rite of anointing in the last hours; or the application of sacred oil to the head, the hands, and the feet, of a dying person. *Encye. Am.*

UNCT-U-OS'I-TY, *n.* Oiliness; fatness; the quality of being greasy. *Brown.*

UNCT'U-OUS, *a.* Fat; oily; greasy. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. Having a resemblance to oil; as, the *unctuous* feel of a stone.

UNCT'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Fatness; oiliness.

2. The quality of resembling oil.

UN-CULL'ED, *a.* Not gathered.

2. Not separated; not selected.

UN-CUL'PA-BLE, *a.* Not blamable; not faulty. *Hooker.*

UN-CULT', *a.* [*un* and L. *cultus.*] Uncultivated; rude; illiterate. [*Not in use.*] *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

UN-CUL'TI-VA-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being tilled or cultivated.

UN-CUL'TI-VA-TED, *a.* Not cultivated; not tilled; not used in tillage; as, an *uncultivated* tract of land.

2. Not instructed; not civilized; rude; rough in manners; as, an *uncultivated* nation or age. *Locke. Rosscommon.*

UN-CUL'TI-VA-TED-NESS, *n.* An uncultivated state.

UN-CUM'BER-ED, *a.* Not burdened; not embarrassed. *Dryden.*

UN-CUR'A-BLE, *a.* Incurable. [*The latter is mostly used.*]

UN-CUR'A-BLY, *adv.* Incurably.

UN-CURB'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be curbed or checked. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UN-CURB'ED, *a.* Not curbed; not restrained; licentious. *Shak.*

UN-CURL', *v. t.* To loose from ringlets.

The lion *uncurls* his angry mane. *Dryden.*

UN-CURL', *v. i.* To fall from a curled state, as ringlets, to become straight. *Shak.*

UN-CURL'ED, *pp.* Loosed from ringlets.

2. *a.* Not curled; not formed into ringlets.

UN-CURL'ING, *ppr.* Loosing from ringlets.
UN-CUR'RENT, *a.* Not current; not passing in common payment; as, *uncurrent* coin or notes. *Shak.*
UN-CURSE', (un-kurs',) *v. t.* To free from any execration. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
UN-CURS'ED, } *a.* Not cursed; not execrated.
UN-CURST', } *K. Charles.*
UN-CUR-TAIL'ED, *a.* Not curtailed; not shortened.
UN-CUR'TAIN, *v. t.* To remove a curtain or covering from.
UN-CUS'TOM-A-RI-LY, *adv.* In an unusual manner.
UN-CUS'TOM-A-RI-NESS, *n.* State of being not customary.
UN-CUS'TOM-A-RY, *a.* Not customary; not usual. *Dwight.*
UN-CUS'TOM-ED, *a.* Not subjected to customs or duty. *Ash.*
2. That has not paid duty, or been charged with customs. *Smollett.*
UN-CUT', *a.* Not cut; as, trees *uncut.* *Waller.*
UN-DAM', *v. t.* To free from a dam, mound, or obstruction. *Dryden.*
UN-DAM'AG-ED, *a.* Not damaged; not made worse; as, *undamaged* goods.
UN-DAM'MED, *pp.* Freed from a dam, mound, or obstruction.
UN-DAMP'ED, (-dampt',) *a.* Not damped; not depressed.
UN-DAN'GER-OUS, *a.* Not dangerous. *Thomson.*
UN-DARK'EN-ED, *a.* Not darkened or obscured.
UN'DA-TED, *a.* [L. *undatus*; *unda*, a wave.]
Waved; rising and falling in waves toward the margin, as a leaf. *Lee.*
UN-DAT'ED, *a.* Not dated; having no date.
UN-DAUNT'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be daunted. *Harmar.*
UN-DAUNT'ED, *a.* Not daunted; not subdued or depressed by fear; intrepid. *Dryden.*
UN-DAUNT'ED-LY, *adv.* Boldly; intrepidly. *South.*
UN-DAUNT'ED-NESS, *n.* Boldness; fearless bravery; intrepidity. *Pope.*
UN-DAWN'ING, *a.* Not yet dawning; not growing light; not opening with brightness. *Cowper.*
UN-DAZ'ZLED, (-daz'zld,) *a.* Not dazzled; not confused by splendor. *Milton. Boyle.*
UN-DEAF', (-deef' *or* -def',) *v. t.* To free from deafness. [*Not in use.*]
UN-DE-BAR'RED, (-bärd',) *a.* Not debarred.
UN-DE-BAS'ED, (-bāste',) *a.* Not debased; not adulterated. *Shak.*
UN-DE-BAUCH'ED, (-bawcht',) *a.* Not debauched; not corrupted; pure. *Dryden.*
UN-DEC'A-GON, *n.* [L. *undecim*, eleven, and Gr. γωνια, angle.]
A figure of eleven angles, and consequently of eleven sides.
UN-DE-CAY'ED, *a.* Not decayed; not impaired by age or accident; being in full strength. *Dryden.*
UN-DE-CAY'ING, *a.* Not decaying; not suffering diminution or decline.
2. Immortal; as, the *undecaying* joys of heaven.
UN-DE-CEIT'FUL, *a.* Not deceitful.
UN-DE-CEIV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be deceived; not subject to deception. *Holder.*
UN-DE-CEIVE', *v. t.* To free from deception, cheat, fallacy, or mistake, whether caused by others or by ourselves. If we rely on our own works for salvation, the Scriptures may *undeceive* us.
UN-DE-CEIV'ED, *pp.* Disabused of cheat, deception, or fallacy.
2. Not deceived; not misled or imposed on.
UN-DE-CEIV'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from deception or fallacy.
UN-DE'CEN-A-RY, *a.* [L. *undecim*, eleven.]
Eleventh; occurring once in every period of eleven years. *Pres. Stiles.*
UN-DE'CEN-CY, *n.* Unbecomingness; indecency. [*The latter word is now used.*]
UN-DE'CENT, *a* Not decent: indecent. [*The latter is the word used.*]
UN-DE'CENT-LY, *adv.* Indecently. [*The latter is the word used.*]
UN-DE-CEP'TIVE, *a.* Not deceptive.
UN-DE-CI'DA-BLE, *a.* That can not be decided. *South.*
UN-DE-CID'ED, *a.* Not decided; not determined; not settled. *Hooker.*
UN-DE-CID'ED-LY, *adv.* In an undecided manner.
UN-DE-CI'PHER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be deciphered.
UN-DE-CI'PHER-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be decipherable.
UN-DE-CI'PHER-ED, *a.* Not deciphered or explained.
UN-DE-CI'SIVE, *a.* Not decisive; not conclusive; not determining the controversy or contest. *Glanville.*
UN-DECK', *v. t.* To divest of ornaments. *Shak.*
UN-DECK'ED, (-dekt',) *pp.* Deprived of ornaments.
2. *a.* Not decked; not adorned. *Milton.*
UN-DE-CLAR'ED, *a.* Not declared; not avowed.
UN-DE-CLIN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be declined.
2. Not to be avoided. *Hackett.*

UN-DE-CLIN'ED, *a.* Not deviating; not turned from the right way. *Sandys.*
2. Not varied in termination; as, a noun *undeclined.*
UN-DE-CLIN'ING, *a.* Not declining.
UN-DE-COM-PŌS'A-BLE, *a.* Not admitting decomposition; that can not be decomposed. *Chemistry.*
UN-DE-COM-PŌS'ED, *a.* Not decomposed; not separated; as constituent particles. *Chemistry.*
UN-DE-COM-POUND'ED, *a.* Not decompounded. *Davy.*
UN-DEC'O-RA-TED, *a.* Not adorned; not embellished; plain.
To leave the character of Christ *undecorated*, to make its own impression. *Buckminster.*
UN-DED'I-CA-TED, *a.* Not dedicated; not consecrated.
2. Not inscribed to a patron.
UN-DEED'ED, *a.* Not signalized by any great action. *Shak.*
2. Not transferred by deed; as, *undeeded* land. [*Local.*]
UN-DE-FACE'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be defaced.
UN-DE-FAC'ED, (-fāste',) *a.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured; as, an *undefaced* statue.
UN-DE-FAC'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being undefaced.
UN-DE-FEAS'I-BLE, *a.* Not defeasible.
[But INDEFEASIBLE is chiefly used.]
UN-DE-FEND'ED, *a.* Not defended; not protected.
2. Not vindicated.
3. Open to assault; being without works of defense.
UN-DE-FEND'ING, *a.* Not making defense.
UN-DE-FI'ED, (-fide',) *a.* Not set at defiance; not challenged. *Spenser.*
UN-DE-FIL'ED, *a.* Not defiled; not polluted; not vitiated. *Milton.*
UN-DE-FIN'A-BLE, *a.* Not definable; not capable of being described or limited; as, the *undefinable* bounds of space. *Grew.*
2. That can not be described by interpretation or definition.
Simple ideas are *undefinable.* *Locke.*
UN-DE-FIN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being undefinable. *E. T. Fitch.*
UN-DE-FIN'ED, *a.* Not defined; not described by definition or explanation.
2. Not having its limits described.
UN-DE-FLOUR'ED, *a.* Not debauched; not vitiated. *Milton.*
UN-DE-FORM'ED, *a.* Not deformed; not disfigured.
UN-DE-FRAUD'ED, *a.* Not defrauded. [*Pope.*
UN-DE-FRAY'ED, *a.* Not defrayed; not paid.
UN-DE-GRAD'ED, *a.* Not degraded.
UN-DE'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Reduced from the state of deity.
UN-DE'I-FY, *v. t.* To reduce from the state of deity. *Addison.*
UN-DE-LAY'ED, (-de-lāde',) *a.* Not delayed.
UN-DE-LAY'ING, *a.* Not making delay.
UN-DEL'E-GA-TED, *a.* Not delegated; not deputed; not granted; as, *undelegated* authority; *undelegated* powers.
UN-DE-LIB'ER-ATE, *a.* Not deliberate.
UN-DE-LIB'ER-A-TED, *a.* Not carefully considered; as, an *undeliberated* measure. [*Not correct.*] *Clarendon.*
UN-DE-LIB'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Want of deliberation.
UN-DE-LIB'ER-A-TING, *a.* Not deliberating; not hesitating; hasty; prompt.
UN-DE-LIGHT'ED, *a.* Not delighted; not well pleased. *Milton.*
UN-DE-LIGHT'FUL, *a.* Not giving delight or great pleasure. *Clarendon.*
UN-DE-LIGHT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without giving delight.
UN-DE-LIV'ER-ED, *a.* Not delivered; not communicated.
UN-DE-LŪD'ED, *a.* Not deluded or deceived.
UN-DE-LU'SIVE, *a.* Not delusive.
UN-DE-LU'SIVE LY, *adv.* Not delusively.
UN-DE-LU'SIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being not delusive.
UN-DE-MAND'ED, *a.* Not demanded; not required.
UN-DE-MOL'ISH-ED, (-de-mol'isht,) *a.* Not demolished; not pulled down. *Swift.*
2. Not destroyed.
UN-DE-MON'STRA-BLE, *a.* Not capable of fuller evidence. *Hooker.*
2. Not capable of demonstration.
UN-DE-MON'STRA-BLY, *adv.* Without proving by demonstration.
UN-DE-MON'STRA-TED, *a.* Not proved by demonstration. *Chalmers.*
UN-DE-NI'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be denied; as, *undeniable* evidence.
UN-DE-NI'A-BLY, *adv.* So plainly as to admit no contradiction or denial. *Dryden.*
UN-DE-PEND'ING, *a.* Not dependent. *Milton.*
UN-DE-PLŌR'ED, *a.* Not lamented. *Dryden.*
UN-DE-PŌS'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be deposed from office. *Milton.*
UN-DE-PRAV'ED, *a.* Not corrupted; not vitiated.

UN-DEP'RE-CA-TED, *a.* Not deprecated.
UN-DE-PRE'CIA-TED, *a.* Not depreciated; not lowered in value. *Walsh.*
UN-DE-PRIV'ED, *a.* Not deprived; not divested of by authority; not stripped of any possession.
UN'DER, *prep.* [Goth. *undar*; Sax. *under*; D. *onder*; G. *unter*; probably compounded of *on* and *nether*; *on the nether side.*]
1. Beneath; below; so as to have something over or above. He stood *under* a tree; the carriage is *under* cover. We may see things *under* water; we have a cellar *under* the whole house.
2. In a state of pupilage or subjection to; as, a youth *under* a tutor; a ward *under* a guardian; colonies *under* the British government.
I also am a man *under* authority, having soldiers *under* me. — Matt. viii.
3. In a less degree than. The effect of medicine is sometimes *under* and sometimes above or over its natural strength. *Hooker.*
4. For less than. He would not sell the horse *under* forty pounds.
5. Less than; below. There are parishes in England *under* forty pounds a year.
6. With the pretense of; with the cover or pretext of. He does this *under* the name of love. This argument is not to be evaded *under* some plausible distinction.
7. With less than.
Several young men could never leave the pulpit *under* half a dozen conclusions. *Swift.*
8. In a degree, state, or rank inferior to.
It was too great an honor for any man *under* a duke. *Addison.*
9. In a state of being loaded; in a state of bearing or being burdened; as, to travel *under* a heavy load; to live *under* extreme oppression.
10. In a state of oppression or subjection to; the state in which a person is considered as bearing or having any thing laid upon him; as, to have fortitude *under* the evils of life; to have patience *under* pain, or *under* misfortunes; to behave like a Christian *under* reproaches and injuries.
11. In a state of liability or obligation. No man shall trespass but *under* the pains and penalties of the law. Attend to the condition *under* which you enter upon your office. We are *under* the necessity of obeying the laws. Nuns are *under* vows of chastity. We all lie *under* the curse of the law until redeemed by Christ.
12. In the state of bearing and being known by; as, men trading *under* the firm of Wright & Co.
13. In the state of; in the enjoyment or possession of. We live *under* the gospel dispensation.
14. During the time of. The American revolution commenced *under* the administration of Lord North.
15. Not having reached or arrived to; below. He left three sons *under* age.
16. Represented by; in the form of. Morpheus is represented *under* the figure of a boy asleep. [But *morph*, in Ethiopic, signifies cessation, rest.]
17. In the state of protection or defense. *Under* favor of the prince, our author was promoted. The enemy landed *under* cover of their batteries.
18. As bearing a particular character.
The duke may be mentioned *under* the double capacity of a poet and a divine. *Felton.*
19. Being contained or comprehended in.
Under this head may be mentioned the contests between the popes and the secular princes. *Lesley.*
20. Attested by; signed by. Here is a deed *under* his hand and seal.
He has left us evidence *under* his own hand. *Locke.*
21. In a state of being handled, treated, or discussed, or of being the subject of. The bill is now *under* discussion. We shall have the subject *under* consideration next week.
22. In subordination to. *Under* God, this is our only safety.
23. In subjection or bondage to; ruled or influenced by; *in a moral sense*; within the dominion of.
They are all *under* sin. — Rom. iii.
Under a signature; bearing, as a name or title.
Under the lee; to the leeward; as, *under the lee* of the land. *Totten.*
Under way; in *seamen's language*, moving; in a condition to make progress.
To keep under; to hold in subjection or control; to restrain.
I *keep under* my body. — 1 Cor. ix.

UN'DER, *a.* Lower in degree; subject; subordinate; as, an *under* officer; *under* sheriff.
Under is much used in composition. For the etymologies, see the principal words.
UN-DER-AC'TION, *n.* Subordinate action; action not essential to the main story.
The least episodes or *underactions* — are parts necessary to the main design. *Dryden.*
UN-DER-A'GENT, *n.* A subordinate agent. *South.*
UN-DE-RANG'ED, *a.* Not deranged.
UN-DER-BEAR', *v. t.* To support; to endure. *Shak.*

2. To line; to guard; as, cloth of gold *underborne* with blue tinsel. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

UN-DER-BEAR'ER, *n.* In *funerals*, one who sustains the corpse.

UN-DER-BID', *v. t.* To bid or offer less than another, as in auctions, when a contract or service is set up to the lowest bidder.

UN-DER-BID'DING, *ppr.* Bidding less than another.

UN-DER-BORNE', *pp.* Supported.

UN-DER-BOUGHT', (-bawt',) *pp.* Bought at less than a thing is worth.

UN'DER-BRED, *a.* Of inferior breeding or manners.

UN'DER-BRUSH, *n.* Shrubs and small trees in a wood or forest, growing under large trees.

UN-DER-BUY', *v. t.* To buy at less than a thing is worth. [*Not used.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

UN-DER-CHAM'BER-LAIN, *n.* A deputy chamberlain of the exchequer.

UN'DER-CLAY, *n.* A stratum of clay lying beneath other strata. *Lyell.*

UN'DER-CLERK, *n.* A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.

UN'DER-CROFT, *n.* A vault under the choir or chancel of a church; also, a vault or secret walk under ground. *Bullokar.*

UN-DER-CUR'RENT, *n.* A current below the surface of the water, frequently contrary to that on the surface. *Totten.*

UN-DER-DITCH', *v. t.* To form a deep ditch or trench to drain the surface of land.

UN-DER-DO', *v. t.* To act below one's abilities. *B. Jonson.*

2. To do less than is requisite. *Grew.*

UN-DER-DONE', *pp.* Done less than is requisite.

UN'DER-DOSE, *n.* A quantity less than a dose.

UN-DER-DOSE', *v. t.* To take small doses. *Cheyne.*

UN'DER-DRAIN, *n.* A drain or trench below the surface of the ground.

UN-DER-DRAIN', *v. t.* To drain by cutting a deep channel below the surface.

UN-DER-DRAIN'ED, *pp.* Drained by cutting a deep channel below the surface.

UN-DER-FAC'TION, *n.* A subordinate faction.

UN-DER-FARM'ER, *n.* A subordinate farmer.

UN'DER-FEL-LOW, *n.* A mean, sorry wretch. *Sidney.*

UN-DER-FILL'ING, *n.* The lower part of a building. *Wotton.*

UN-DER-FONG', *v. t.* [Sax. *fangan* to seize.] To take in hand. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

UN-DER-FOOT', *adv.* Beneath. *Milton.*

UN-DER-FOOT', *a.* Low; base; abject; trodden down. *Milton.*

UN-DER-FUR'NISH, *v. t.* To supply with less than enough. *Collier.*

UN-DER-FUR'NISH-ED, (-fur'nisht,) *pp.* Supplied with less than enough.

UN-DER-FUR'NISH-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with less than enough.

UN-DER-FUR'ROW, *adv.* In *agriculture*, to *sow underfurrow*, is to plow in seed. This phrase is applied to other operations, in which something is covered by the furrow-slice.

UN-DER-GIRD', (-gurd',) *v. t.* [See GIRD.] To bind below; to gird round the bottom. *Acts* xxvii.

UN-DER-GIRD'ING, *ppr.* Binding below; girding round the bottom.

UN-DER-GO', *v. t.* To suffer; to endure something burdensome or painful to the body or the mind; as, to *undergo* toil and fatigue; to *undergo* pain; to *undergo* grief or anxiety; to *undergo* the operation of amputation.

2. To pass through. Bread in the stomach *undergoes* the process of digestion; it *undergoes* a material alteration.

3. To sustain without fainting, yielding, or sinking. Can you *undergo* the operation or the fatigue?

4. To be the bearer of; to possess.

Virtues —
As infinite as man may *undergo*. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

5. To support; to hazard.

I have moved certain Romans
To *undergo* with me an enterprise. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

6. To be subject to.

Claudio *undergoes* my challenge. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

UN-DER-GO'ING, *ppr.* Suffering; enduring.

UN-DER-GONE', (un-der-gawn',) *pp.* Borne; suffered; sustained; endured. Who can tell how many evils and pains he has *undergone*?

UN-DER-GRAD'U-ATE, *n.* A student or member of a university or college, who has not taken his first degree.

UN-DER-GRAD'U-ATE-SHIP, *n.* The state of being an undergraduate. *Life of Paley.*

UN-DER-GROUND', *n.* A place or space beneath the surface of the ground. *Shak.*

UN'DER-GROUND, *a.* Being below the surface of the ground; as, an *underground* story or apartment.

UN-DER-GROUND', *adv.* Beneath the surface of the earth.

UN'DER-GROWTH, *n.* That which grows under trees; shrubs or small trees growing among large ones. *Milton.*

UN'DER-HAND, *adv.* By secret means; in a clandestine manner. *Hooker.*

2. By fraud; by fraudulent means. *Dryden.*

UN'DER-HAND, *a.* Secret; clandestine; usually implying meanness or fraud, or both. He obtained the place by *underhand* practices.

UN-DER-HAND'ED, *a.* Underhand; clandestine.

[*This is the word in more general use in the United States.*]

UN-DER-HAND'ED-LY, *adv.* Secretly; clandestinely.

UN-DER-HEW', *v. t.* To hew a piece of timber which should be square, in such a manner that it appears to contain a greater number of cubic feet than it really does. *Haldeman.*

UN-DE-RIV'ED, *a.* Not derived; not borrowed; not received from a foreign source.

UN-DER-KEEP'ER, *n.* A subordinate keeper. *Gray.*

UN-DER-LA'BOR-ER, *n.* A subordinate workman. *Wilkins.*

UN-DER-LAID', *pp.* or *a.* [from *underlay.*] Having something lying or laid beneath; as, sand *underlaid* with clay.

UN-DER-LAY', *v. t.* To lay beneath; to support by something laid under.

UN-DER-LAY'ING, *ppr.* Laying beneath; supporting by laying something under.

UN'DER-LEAF, *n.* A sort of apple good for cider. *Cyc. Mortimer.*

UN-DER-LET', *v. t.* To let below the value. *Smollett.*

2. To let or lease, as a lessee or tenant; to let under a lease.

It is a matter of much importance — that the tenant should have power to *underlet* his farms. *Cyc.*

UN-DER-LET'TER, *n.* A tenant who leases.

UN-DER-LET'TING, *ppr.* Letting or leasing under a lease, or by a lessee.

UN-DER-LET'TING, *n.* The act or practice of letting lands by lessees or tenants.

[This is called also SUBLETTING.]

UN-DER-LIE', *v. t.* To lie beneath.

UN-DER-LINE', *v. t.* To mark with a line below the words; sometimes called SCORING.

2. To influence secretly. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*

UN-DER-LIN'ED, *pp.* Marked with a line underneath.

UN'DER-LING, *n.* An inferior person or agent; a mean, sorry fellow. *Milton.*

UN-DER-LIN'ING, *ppr.* Marking with a line below.

UN'DER-LOCK, *n.* A lock of wool hanging under the belly of a sheep. *Cyc.*

UN-DER-MAST'ED, *a.* Denoting vessels which have masts under the usual dimensions. *Totten.*

UN-DER-MAS'TER, *n.* A master subordinate to the principal master. *Lowth.*

UN'DER-MEAL, *n.* A repast before dinner. *B. Jonson.*

UN-DER-MINE', *v. t.* To sap; to excavate the earth beneath, for the purpose of suffering to fall, or of blowing up; as, to *undermine* a wall.

2. To excavate the earth beneath. Rapid streams often *undermine* their banks and the trees growing upon them.

3. To remove the foundation or support of any thing by clandestine means; as, to *undermine* reputation; to *undermine* the constitution of the State.

He should be warned who are like to *undermine* him. *Locke.*

UN-DER-MIN'ED, *pp.* Sapped; having the foundation removed.

UN-DER-MIN'ER, *n.* One that saps, or excavates the earth beneath any thing.

2. One that clandestinely removes the foundation or support; one that secretly overthrows; as, an *undermíner* of the church.

UN-DER-MIN'ING, *ppr.* Sapping; digging away the earth beneath; clandestinely removing the supports of.

UN'DER-MOST, *a.* Lowest in place beneath others.

2. Lowest in state or condition.

The party that is *undermost*. *Addison.*

UN'DERN, *n.* [Sax.] The third hour of the day, or nine o'clock. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

UN-DER-NEATH', *adv.* [*under* and *neath*. See NETHER.] Beneath; below; in a lower place.

Or sullen mole that runneth *underneath*. *Milton.*
The slate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage *underneath*. *Addison.*

UN-DER-NEATH', *prep.* Under; beneath.

Underneath this stone doth lie
As much beauty as could die. *B. Jonson.*

UN-DER-OF'FI-CER, *n.* A subordinate officer.

UN-DE-ROG'A-TO-RY, *a.* Not derogatory. *Boyle.*

UN'DER-PART, *n.* A subordinate part. *Dryden.*

UN-DER-PET'TI-COAT, *n.* A petticoat worn under a shirt or another petticoat. *Spectator.*

UN-DER-PIN', *v. t.* To lay stones under the sills of a building, on which it is to rest.

2. To support by some solid foundation; or to place something underneath for support.

UN-DER-PIN'NED, (-pind',) *pp* Supported by stones or a foundation.

UN-DER-PIN'NING, *ppr.* Placing stones under the sills for support.

UN-DER-PIN'NING, *n.* The act of laying stones under sills.

2. The stones on which a building immediately rests.

UN'DER-PLOT, *n.* A series of events in a play, proceeding collaterally with the main story, and subservient to it. *Dryden.*

2. A clandestine scheme.

UN-DER-PRAISE', *v. t.* To praise below desert. *Dryden.*

UN-DER-PRIZE', *v. t.* To value at less than the worth; to undervalue. *Shak.*

UN-DER-PRIZ'ED, *pp.* Undervalued.

UN-DER-PRIZ'ING, *ppr.* Undervaluing.

UN-DER-PROP', *v. t.* To support; to uphold.

And *underprop* the head that bears the crown. *Fenton.*

UN-DER-PRO-POR'TION-ED, *a.* Having too little proportion.

Scanty and *underproportioned* returns of civility. *Collier.*

UN-DER-PROP'PED, (-propt',) *pp.* Supported; upheld.

2. *a.* Having props underneath. *Baxter.*

UN-DER-PULL'ER, *n.* An inferior puller. [*Not in use.*] *Collier.*

UN-DER-RATE', *v. t.* To rate too low; to rate below the value; to undervalue. *Buck.*

UN'DER-RATE, *n.* A price less than the worth; as, to sell a thing at an *underrate*.

UN-DER-RAT'ED, *pp.* Rated too low; undervalued.

UN-DER-RUN', *v. t.* To pass under in a boat; as, to *underrun* a cable. *Totten.*

To underrun a tackle; to separate its parts and put them in order. *Mar. Dict.*

UN-DER-SAT'U-RA-TED, *a.* Not fully saturated; a *chemical term.*

UN-DER-SAY', *v. t.* To say by way of derogation or contradiction. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

UN-DER-SCORE', *v. t.* To draw a mark under.

UN-DER-SCOR'ED, *pp.* Marked underneath.

UN-DER-SCOR'ING, *ppr.* Marking underneath.

UN-DER-SEC'RE-TA-RY, *n.* A secretary subordinate to the principal secretary. *Bacon.*

UN-DER-SELL', *v. t.* To sell the same articles at a lower price than another.

UN-DER-SELL'ING, *ppr.* Selling at a lower price.

UN-DER-SERV'ANT, *n.* An inferior servant.

UN-DER-SET', *v. t.* To prop; to support. *Bacon.*

UN'DER-SET, *n.* A current of water below the surface. *Mar. Dict.*

UN-DER-SET'TER, *n.* A prop; a pedestal; a support. 1 *Kings* vii.

UN-DER-SET'TING, *ppr.* Propping; supporting.

UN-DER-SET'TING, *n.* The lower part; the pedestal. *Wotton.*

UN-DER-SHER'IFF, *n.* A sheriff's deputy.

UN-DER-SHER'IFF-RY, *n.* The office of an undersheriff. [*Not in use.*]

UN'DER-SHOT, *a.* Moved by water passing under the wheel; opposed to OVERSHOT, as, an *undershot* mill or mill-wheel.

UN'DER-SHRUB, *n.* A low shrub, permanent and woody at the base, but the branches decaying yearly. *Burton. Martyn.*

UN-DER-SIGN', *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of a letter or any legal instrument.

UN-DER-SIGN'ED, *pp.* Written or subscribed at the bottom or end of a writing.

UN-DER-SIGN'ED, *n.* One who undersigns.

UN-DER-SIGN'ING, *ppr.* Subscribing.

UN-DER-SIZ'ED, *a.* Being of a size less than common.

UN'DER-SOIL, *n.* Soil beneath the surface; subsoil. *Amer. Rev.*

UN-DER-SOLD', *pp.* Sold at a lower price.

UN'DER-SONG, *n.* Chorus; burden of a song.

Menalcas shall sustain his *undersong*. *Dryden.*

UN-DER-SPAR'RED. See UNDERMASTED.

UN-DER-STAND', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* UNDERSTOOD [*under* and *stand*. The sense is, to support or hold in mind.]

1. To have just and adequate ideas of; to comprehend; to know; as, to *understand* a problem in Euclid; to *understand* a proposition or a declaration.

2. To have the same ideas as the person who speaks, or the ideas which a person intends to communicate. I *understood* the preacher; the court perfectly *understand* the advocate or his argument.

3. To receive or have the ideas expressed or intended to be conveyed in a writing or book; to know the meaning. It is important that we should *understand* the sacred oracles.

4. To know the meaning of signs, or of any thing intended to convey ideas; as, to *understand* a nod or a wink, or a motion.

5. To suppose to mean.

The most learned interpreters *understood* the words of sin, and not of Abel. *Locke.*

6. To know by experience. *Milton.*

7. To know by instinct.

Amorous layes, well *understood*. *Milton.*

8. To interpret, at least mentally. *Stillingfleet.*
9. To know another's meaning. *Milton.*
10. To hold in opinion with conviction. *Milton.*
11. To mean without expressing.

War then, war,
Open or *understood*, must be resolved. *Milton.*

12. To know what is not expressed. *Milton.*

I bring them to receive
From thee their names, and pay thee fealty
With low subjection; *understand* the same
Of fish. *Milton.*

13. To learn; to be informed. I *understand* that congress have passed the bill.

UN-DER-STAND', *v. i.* To have the use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent and conscious being.

All my soul be
Imparadised in you, in whom alone
I *understand*, and grow, and see. *Donne.*

2. To be informed by another; to learn.

I *understood* of the evil that Eliashib did. — Neh. x 3.

UN-DER-STAND'A-BLE, *a.* That can be understood. [*Not much used.*] *Chillingworth.*

UN-DER-STAND'ER, *n.* One who understands or knows by experience. [*Little used.*] *Benum. & Fl.*

UN-DER-STAND'ING, *ppr.* Comprehending; apprehending the ideas or sense of another, or of a writing; learning or being informed.

2. *a.* Knowing; skillful. He is an *understanding* man.

UN-DER-STAND'ING, *n.* The faculty of the human mind by which it apprehends the real state of things presented to it, or by which it receives or comprehends the ideas which others express and intend to communicate. The understanding is called also the *intellectual faculty*. It is the faculty by means of which we obtain a great part of our knowledge. *Luke* xxiv. *Eph.* i.

By *understanding*, I mean that faculty whereby we are enabled to apprehend the objects of knowledge, generals or particulars, absent or present, and to judge of their truth or falsehood, good or evil. *Watts.*

There is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth him *understanding*. — Job xxxii.

2. Knowledge; exact comprehension.

Right *understanding* consists in the perception of the visible or probable agreement or disagreement of ideas. *Locke.*

3. Intelligence between two or more persons; agreement of minds; union of sentiments. There is a good *understanding* between the minister and his people.

UN-DER-STAND'ING-LY, *adv.* Intelligibly; with full knowledge or comprehension of a question or subject; as, to vote upon a question *understandingly*; to act or judge *understandingly*.

The gospel may be neglected, but it can not be *understandingly* disbelieved. *J. Hawes.*

UN-DER-STATE', *v. t.* To state or represent less strongly than the truth will bear.

UN-DER-STOOD', *pret.* and *pp.* of UNDERSTAND.

UN'DER-STRAP-PER, *n.* A petty fellow; an inferior agent. *Swift.*

UN-DER-STRA'TUM, *n.* Subsoil; the bed or layer of earth on which the mold or soil rests. *Cyc.*

UN-DER-STROKE', *v. t.* To underline. *Swift.*

UN-DER-TAK'A-BLE, *a.* That may be undertaken. [*Not in use.*] *Chillingworth.*

UN-DER-TAKE', *v. t.*; *pret.* UNDERTOOK; *pp.* UNDERTAKEN. [*under* and *take.*]

1. To engage in; to enter upon; to take in hand; to begin to perform. When I *undertook* this work, I had a very inadequate knowledge of the extent of my labors.

2. To covenant or contract to perform or execute. A man *undertakes* to erect a house, or to make a mile of canal, when he enters into stipulations for that purpose.

3. To attempt; as, when a man *undertakes* what he can not perform.

4. To assume a character. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

5. To engage with; to attack.

Your lor'ship should not *undertake* every companion you offend. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

6. To have the charge of.

Who *undertakes* you to your end. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UN-DER-TAKE', *v. i.* To take upon or assume any business or province.

O Lord, I am oppressed; *undertake* for me. — Is. xxxviii.

2. To venture; to hazard. They dare not *undertake*.

3. To promise; to be bound.

I dare *undertake* they will not lose their labor. *Woodward.*

To undertake for; to be bound; to become surety for.

UN-DER-TAK'EN, *pp.* of UNDERTAKE. The work was *undertaken* at his own expense.

UN-DER-TAK'ER, *n.* One who undertakes; one who engages in any project or business. *Clarendon.*

2. One who stipulates or covenants to perform any work for another. *Swift.*

3. One who manages funerals. *Young.*

UN-DER-TAK'ING, *ppr.* Engaging in; taking in hand; beginning to perform; stipulating to execute.

UN-DER-TAK'ING, *n.* Any business, work, or project which a person engages in, or attempts to perform; an enterprise. The canal, or the making of the canal, from the Hudson to Lake Erie, a distance of almost four hundred miles, was the greatest *undertaking* of the kind in modern times. The attempt to find a navigable passage to the Pacific round North America, is a hazardous *undertaking*, and probably useless to navigation.

UN-DER-TEN'ANT, *n.* The tenant of a tenant; one who holds lands or tenements of a tenant.

UN'DER-TIME, *n.* Undern-tide; the time after dinner, or in the evening. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

UN-DER-TOOK', *pret.* of UNDERTAKE.

UN'DER-TOW, *n.* [*under* and *tow.*] A current of water below, in a different direction from that on the surface.

UN-DER-TREAS'UR-ER, (un-der-trezh'ur-er,) *n.* A subordinate treasurer.

UN-DER-VAL-U-A'TION, *n.* The act of valuing below the real worth; rate not equal to the worth.

UN-DER-VAL'UE, *v. t.* To value, rate, or estimate below the real worth.

2. To esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth.

In comparison of the discharge of my duties, I *undervalued* all designs of authority. *Auterbury.*

3. To despise; to hold in mean estimation.

I write not this with the least intention to *undervalue* the other parts of poetry. *Dryden.*

UN-DER-VAL'UE, *n.* Low rate or price; a price less than the real worth. *Hamilton.*

UN-DER-VAL'U-ED, *pp.* Estimated at less than the real worth; slighted; despised.

UN-DER-VAL'U-ER, *n.* One who esteems lightly. *Welton.*

UN-DER-VAL'U-ING, *ppr.* Estimating at less than the real worth; slighting; despising.

UN-DER-WENT', *pret.* of UNDERGO. He *underwent* severe trials.

UN'DER-WOOD, *n.* Small trees that grow among large trees; coppice. *Mortimer.*

UN'DER-WORK, (un'der-wurk,) *n.* Subordinate work; petty affairs. *Addison.*

UN-DER-WORK', (un-der-wurk',) *v. t.* To destroy by clandestine measures. *Shak.*

2. To work or labor upon less than is sufficient or proper. *Dryden.*

3. To work at a less price than others in the like employment; as, one mason may *underwork* another; a shoemaker can not *underwork* a tinner.

UN'DER-WORK-ER, *n.* One who underworks; or a subordinate workman.

UN-DER-WORK'ING, *ppr.* Destroying clandestinely; working at less price than others in the like employment.

UN-DER-WORK'MAN, *n.* A subordinate workman.

UN-DER-WRITE', (-rite',) *v. t.* [See WRITE.] To write under something else.

The change I have made, I have here *underwritten*. *Saunderson.*

2. To subscribe. We, whose names are *underwritten*, agree to pay the sums expressed against our respective names.

3. To subscribe one's name for insurance; to set one's name to a policy of insurance, for the purpose of becoming answerable for loss or damage, for a certain premium per cent. Individuals *underwrite* policies of insurance, as well as companies.

The broker who procures insurance, ought not, by *underwriting* the policy, to deprive the parties of his unbiased testimony. *Marshall.*

UN-DER-WRITE', *v. t.* To practice insuring.

UN'DER-WRIT-ER, *n.* One who insures; an insurer; so called because he underwrites his name to the conditions of the policy.

UN-DER-WRIT'ING, *ppr.* Writing under something.

2. Subscribing a policy; insuring.

UN'DER-WRIT-ING, *n.* The act or practice of insuring ships, goods, houses, &c.

UN-DER-WRIT'TEN, *pp.* Written under; subscribed.

UN-DE-SCEND'I-BLE, *a.* Not descendible; not capable of descending to heirs.

UN-DE-SCRIB'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be described.

UN-DE-SCRIB'ED, *a.* Not described. *Hooker.*

UN-DE-SCRIED', *a.* Not descried; not discovered; not seen. *Wollaston.*

UN-DE-SERV'ED, *a.* Not deserved; not merited. *Sidney.*

UN-DE-SERV'ED-LY, *adv.* Without desert, either good or evil. *Milton. Dryden.*

UN-DE-SERV'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of being worthy. *Newton.*

UN-DE-SERV'ER, *n.* One of no merit. *Shak.*

UN-DE-SERV'ING, *a.* Not deserving; not having merit. God continually supplies the wants of his *undeserving* creatures.

2. Not meriting, with *of*; as, a man *undeserving of* happiness, or *of* punishment. *Sidney. Pope.*

UN-DE-SERV'ING-LY, *adv.* Without meriting any particular advantage or harm. *Milton.*

UN-DES'IG-NA-TED, *a.* Not designated. *Warton.*

UN-DE-SIGN'ED, (-sind',) *a.* Not designed; not intended; not proceeding from purpose; as, to do an *undesigned* injury.

UN-DE-SIGN'ED-LY, *adv.* Without design or intention.

UN-DE-SIGN'ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from design or set purpose. *Paley.*

UN-DE SIGN'ING, *a.* Not acting with set purpose.

2. Sincere; upright; artless; having no artful or fraudulent purpose. It is base to practice on *undesigning* minds.

UN-DE-SIR'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be desired; not to be wished; not pleasing. *Milton.*

UN-DE-SIR'ED, *a.* Not desired, or not solicited.

UN-DE-SIR'ING, *a.* Not desiring; not wishing. *Dryden.*

UN-DE-SIR'OUS, *a.* Not desirous.

UN-DE-SPAIR'ING, *a.* Not yielding to despair. *Dyer.*

UN-DE-SPOIL'ED, *a.* Not despoiled.

UN-DES'TIN-ED, *a.* Not destined.

UN-DE-STROY'A-BLE, *a.* Indestructible. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

UN-DE-STROY'ED, *a.* Not destroyed; not wasted; not ruined. *Locke.*

UN-DE-TACH'ED, (un-de-tacht',) *a.* Not detached; not separated.

UN-DE-TECT'ED, *a.* Not detected; not discovered; not laid open. *R. G. Harper.*

UN-DE-TERM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be determined or decided. *Locke.*

UN-DE-TERM'IN-ATE, *a.* Not determinate; not settled or certain. [But INDETERMINATE is now generally used.]

UN-DE-TERM'IN-ATE-NESS, *n.* Uncertainty; unsettled state.

UN-DE-TERM-IN-A'TION, *n.* Indecision; uncertainty of mind. [See INDETERMINATION, which is chiefly used.]

UN-DE-TERM'IN-ED, *a.* Not determined; not settled; not decided. *Locke.*

2. Not limited; not defined; indeterminate. *Hale.*

UN-DE-TER'RED, *a.* Not deterred; not restrained by fear or obstacles. *Mitford.*

UN-DE-TEST'ING, *a.* Not detesting; not abhorring. *Thomson.*

UN-DE-VEL'OP-ED, (-de-vel'opt,) *a.* Not opened or unfolded.

UN-DE'VI-A-TING, *a.* Not deviating; not departing from the way, or from a rule, principle, or purpose; steady; regular; as, an *undeviating* course of virtue. *Panoplist.*

2. Not erring; not wandering; not crooked. *Cowper.*

UN-DE'VI-A-TING-LY, *adv.* Without wandering; steadily; regularly.

UN-DE'VI-OUS, *a.* Not devious.

UN-DE'VI OUS-LY, *adv.* Not deviously.

UN-DE-VOT'ED, *a.* Not devoted. *Clarendon.*

UN-DE-VOUR'ED, *a.* Not devoured.

UN-DE-VOUT', *a.* Not devout; having no devotion.

UN-DEX'TROUS, *a.* Not dextrous; clumsy.

UN-DI'A-DEM-ED, *a.* Not adorned with a diadem.

UN-DI-APH'A-NOUS, *a.* Not transparent; not pellucid. *Boyle.*

UN-DID', *pret.* of UNDO.

UN-DIF-FUS'ED, (-dif-fuz'ed,) *a.* Not diffused.

UN-DIG'E-NOUS, (-dij'e-nus,) *a.* [L. *unda*, wave, and Gr. γενος, kind.] Generated by water. *Kirwan.*

UN-DI-GEST'ED, *a.* Not digested; not subdued by the stomach; crude. *Arbuthnot.*

UN-DIGHT', (-dite',) *v. t.* To put off. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

UN-DIG'NI-FI-ED, (-fide,) *a.* Not dignified; common, mean. *Swift.*

UN-DI-MIN'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of diminution. *Scott.*

UN-DI-MIN'ISH-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be diminishable.

UN-DI-MIN'ISH-ED, (-de-min'isht,) *a.* Not diminished; not lessened; unimpaired. *Milton. Dryden.*

UN-DI-MIN'ISH-ING, *a.* Not diminishing; not becoming less.

UN-DIM'MED, *a.* Not made dim; not obscured. *Allen.*

UN-DINE', *n.* [L. *unda.*] A name given by the Cabalists to a class of spirits residing in the waters. *Brande.*

UN-DINT'ED, *a.* Not impressed by a blow. *Shak.*

UN-DIP-LO-MAT'IC, *a.* Not according to the rules of diplomatic bodies.

UN-DIP'PED, (-dipt',) *a.* Not dipped; not plunged *Dryden.*

UN-DI-RECT'ED, a. Not directed; not guided; left without direction.
2. Not addressed; not superscribed; as a letter.
UN-DIS-AP-POINT'ED, a. Not disappointed. *Elphinstone.*
UN-DIS-BAND'ED, a. Not disbanded.
UN-DIS-CERN'ED, (-diz-zernd',) a. Not discerned; not seen; not observed; not descried; not discovered; as, truths *undiscerned.* *Brown.*
UN-DIS-CERN'ED-LY, (-diz-zern'ed-le,) *adv.* In such a manner as not to be discovered or seen. *Boyle.*
UN-DIS-CERN'I-BLE, (-diz-zern'e-bl,) a. That can not be discerned, seen, or discovered; invisible; as, *undiscernible* objects or distinctions. *Rogers.*
UN-DIS-CERN'I-BLE-NESS, (-diz-zern'-,) n. The state or quality of being undiscernible.
UN-DIS-CERN'I-BLY, *adv.* In a way not to be discovered or seen; invisibly; imperceptibly. *South.*
UN-DIS-CERN'ING, (-diz-zern'-,) a. Not discerning; not making just distinctions; wanting judgment or the power of discrimination.
UN-DIS-CERN'ING, n. Want of discernment. *Spectator.*
UN-DIS-CHARG'ED, a. Not discharged.
UN-DIS'CI-PLIN-ED, a. Not disciplined; not duly exercised and taught; not subdued to regularity and order; raw; as, *undisciplined* troops; *undisciplined* valor. *Madison.*
2. Not instructed; untaught; as, *undisciplined* minds.
UN-DIS-CLOSE', (un-dis-klōze',) v. t. Not to discover. [*A bad word.*] *Daniel.*
UN-DIS-CLOS'ED, a. Not disclosed; not revealed.
UN-DIS-COL'OR-ED, (-dis-kul'lurd,) a. Not discolored.
UN-DIS-CON-CERT'ED, a. Not disconcerted.
UN-DIS-CORD'ANT, a. Not discordant.
UN-DIS-CORD'ING, a. Not disagreeing; not jarring in music; harmonious; as, *undiscording* voices. *Milton.*
UN-DIS-COUR'AG-ED, a. Not disheartened.
UN-DIS-COV'ER-A-BLE, (-kuv'er-,) a. That can not be discovered or found out; as, *undiscoverable* principles.
UN-DIS-COV'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be discovered.
UN-DIS-COV'ER-ED, (-kuv'ord,) a. Not discovered; not seen; not descried. *Dryden.*
UN-DIS-CRED'IT-ED, a. Not discredited. *Warburton.*
UN-DIS-CREET', a. Not discreet; not prudent or wise. [Instead of this, INDISCREET is used.]
UN-DIS-CREET'LY, *adv.* Indiscreetly. [See INDISCREETLY.]
UN-DIS-CRIM'IN-A-TING, a. Not discriminating.
UN-DIS-CUSS'ED, (-dis-kust',) a. Not discussed; not argued or debated. *Du Ponceau.*
UN-DIS-GRAC'ED, (-dis-grāst',) a. Not disgraced or dishonored.
UN-DIS-GUIS'A-BLE, a. That can not be disguised.
UN-DIS-GUIS'ED, (-gizd',) a. [See GUISE.] Not disguised; not covered with a mask, or with a false appearance. *Dryden.*
2. Open; frank; candid; plain; artless. *Rogers.*
UN-DIS-HEART'EN-ED, a. Not discouraged.
UN-DIS-HON'OR-ED, (-diz-on'urd,) a. [See HONOR.] Not dishonored; not disgraced. *Shak.*
UN-DIS-MAY'ED, (-mād',) a. Not dismayed; not disheartened by fear; not discouraged; as, troops *undismayed.*
UN-DIS-O-BLIG'ING, a. Inoffensive. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*
UN-DIS-OR'DER-ED, a. Not disordered; not disturbed.
UN-DIS-PENS'ED, (-dis-penst',) a. Not dispensed.
2. Not freed from obligation.
UN-DIS-PENS'ING, a. Not allowing to be dispensed with. *Milton.*
UN-DIS-PERS'ED, (-dis-perst',) a. Not dispersed; not scattered. *Boyle.*
UN-DIS-PLAY'ED, a. Not displayed; not unfolded.
UN-DIS-PŌS'ED, (-dis-pōzd',) a. Not disposed.
Undisposed of; not disposed of; not bestowed; not parted with; as, employments *undisposed of.* *Swift.*
UN-DIS-PŌS'ED-NESS, n. Indisposition; disinclination.
UN-DIS'PU-TA-BLE, a. Not disputable.
[But the word now used is INDISPUTABLE.]
UN-DIS'PU-TA-BLE-NESS, n. A state of not being disputable.
UN-DIS-PŪT'ED, a. Not disputed; not contested; not called in question; as, an *undisputed* title; *undisputed* truth. *Dryden.*
UN-DIS-QUI'ET-ED, a. Not disquieted; not disturbed. *Tooke.*
UN-DIS-SEM'BLED, a. Not dissembled; open; undisguised; unfeigned; as, *undissembled* friendship or piety. *Warton. Atterbury.*
UN-DIS-SEM'BLING, a. Not dissembling; not exhibiting a false appearance; not false. *Thomson.*
UN-DIS-SI-PA-TED, a. Not dissipated; not scattered. *Boyle.*

UN-DIS-SOLV'A-BLE, a. [See DISSOLVE.] That can not be dissolved or melted. *Greenhill.*
2. That may not be loosened or broken; as, the *undissolvable* ties of friendship.
UN-DIS-SOLV'ED, a. Not dissolved; not melted *Cowper.*
UN-DIS SOLV'ING, a. Not dissolving; not melting; as, the *undissolving* ice of the Alps.
UN-DIS-TEM'PER-ED, a. Not diseased; free from malady.
2. Free from perturbation. *Temple.*
UN-DIS-TEND'ED, a. Not distended; not enlarged.
UN-DIS TILL'ED, a. Not distilled.
UN-DIS-TIN''GUISH-A-BLE, (-ting'gwish-a-bl,) a. That can not be distinguished by the eye; not to be distinctly seen. *Shak.*
2. Not to be known or distinguished by the intellect, by any peculiar property. *Locke.*
UN-DIS-TIN''GUISH-A-BLY, *adv.* Without distinction; so as not to be known from each other, or to be separately seen. *Barrow.*
UN-DIS-TIN''GUISH-ED, (-dis-ting'gwisht,) a. Not distinguished; not so marked as to be distinctly known from each other.
Undistinguished seeds of good and ill. *Dryden.*
2. Not separately seen or described. *Dryden.*
3. Not plainly discerned. *Swift.*
4. Having no intervenient space. *Shak.*
5. Not marked by any particular property. *Denham.*
6. Not treated with any particular respect. *Pope.*
7. Not distinguished by any particular eminence.
UN-DIS-TIN''GUISH-ING, a. Making no difference; not discriminating; as, *undistinguishing* favor.
Undistinguishing distribution of good and evil. *Addison.*
UN-DIS-TORT'ED, a. Not distorted; not perverted. *More.*
UN-DIS-TRACT'ED, a. Not perplexed by contrariety or confusion of thoughts; desires, or concerns. *Boyle.*
UN-DIS-TRACT'ED-LY, *adv.* Without disturbance from contrariety of thoughts or multiplicity of concerns. *Boyle.*
UN-DIS-TRACT'ED-NESS, n. Freedom from disturbance or interruption from contrariety or multiplicity of thoughts and concerns. *Boyle.*
UN-DIS-TRIB'U-TED, a. Not distributed or allotted.
UN-DIS-TURB'ED, a. Free from interruption; not molested or hindered; as, *undisturbed* with company or noise.
2. Free from perturbation of mind; calm; tranquil; placid; serene; not agitated. To be *undisturbed* by danger, by perplexities, by injuries received, is a most desirable object.
3. Not agitated; not stirred; not moved; as, the surface of water *undisturbed.* *Dryden.*
UN-DIS-TURB'ED-LY, *adv.* Calmly; peacefully. *Locke.*
UN-DIS-TURB'ED-NESS, n. Calmness; tranquillity; freedom from molestation or agitation.
UN-DIS-TURB'ING, a. Not disturbing.
UN-DI-VERS'I-FI-ED, a. Not diversified; not varied; uniform. *Roscoe.*
UN-DI-VERT'ED, a. Not diverted; not turned aside.
2. Not amused; not entertained or pleased.
UN-DI-VID'A-BLE, a. That can not be divided; not separable; as, an *undividable* scene. *Shak.*
UN-DI-VID'ED, a. Not divided; not separated or disunited; unbroken; whole; as, *undivided* attention or affections.
2. In *botany*, not lobed, cleft, or branched. *Cyc.*
UN-DI-VID'ED-LY, *adv.* So as not to be parted. *Feltham.*
UN-DI-VORC'ED, (-de-vōrst',) a. Not divorced. *Young.*
UN-DI-VULG'ED, a. Not divulged; not revealed or disclosed; secret. *Belknap. Robertson.*
UN-DO', v. t.; *pret.* UNDID; *pp.* UNDONE. To reverse what has been done; to annul; to bring to naught any transaction. We can *undo* many kinds of work; but we can not *undo* crimes, errors, or faults.
To-morrow, ere the setting sun,
She'd all *undo* what she had done. *Swift.*
2. To loose; to open; to take to pieces; to unravel; to unfasten; to untie; as, to *undo* a knot. *Waller.*
3. To ruin; to bring to poverty; to impoverish. Many are *undone* by unavoidable losses; but more *undo* themselves by vices and dissipation, or by indolence.
4. To ruin, in a moral sense; to bring to everlasting destruction and misery.
5. To ruin in reputation.
UN-DOCK', v. t. To take out of dock; as, to *undock* a ship. *Encyc.*
UN-DO'ER, n. One who undoes or brings destruction; one who reverses what has been done; one who ruins the reputation of another.
UN-DO'ING, *ppr.* Reversing what has been done; ruining.
UN-DO'ING, n. The reversal of what has been done.
2. Ruin; destruction. *Hooker.*

UN-DO-MES'TIC, a. Not domestic.
UN-DO-MES'TIC-A-TED, a. Not domesticated; not accustomed to a family life. *Chalmers.*
2. Not tamed.
UN-DONE', (un-dun',) *pp.* Reversed; annulled.
2. Ruined; destroyed.
When the legislature is corrupted, the people are *undone.* *J. Adams.*
3. a. Not done; not performed; not executed. We are apt to leave *undone* what we ought to do.
UN-DOUBT'ED, (un-dout'ed,) a. Not doubted; not called in question; indubitable; indisputable; as, *undoubted* proof; *undoubted* truth. *Milton.*
UN-DOUBT'ED-LY, (un-dout'ed-ly,) *adv.* Without doubt; without question; indubitably. *Tillotson.*
UN-DOUBT'FUL, (un-dout'ful,) a. Not doubtful; not ambiguous; plain; evident. *Shak.*
UN-DOUBT'ING, (un-dout'ing,) a. Not doubting; not hesitating respecting facts; not fluctuating in uncertainty; as, an *undoubting* believer; an *undoubting* faith. *Hammond.*
UN-DOUBT'ING-LY, *adv.* Without doubting.
UN-DRAIN'ED, a. Not drained; not freed from water.
UN-DRA-MAT'IC, } a. Not dramatic; not according to the rules of the drama, or not suited to the drama. *Young.*
UN-DRA-MAT'IC-AL, }
UN-DRAP'ED, (-drāpt',) a. Not covered with drapery.
UN-DRAWN', a. Not drawn; not pulled by an external force. *Milton.*
2. Not allured by motives or persuasion.
3. Not taken from the box; as, an *undrawn* ticket.
UN-DREAD'ED, (un-dred'ed,) a. Not dreaded; not feared. *Milton.*
UN-DREAD'ING, a. Not dreading; fearless.
UN-DREAM'ED, a. Not dreamed; not thought of. *Shak.*
UN-DRESS', v. t. To divest of clothes; to strip. *Addison.*
2. To divest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation; to disrobe. *Prior.*
UN'DRESS, n. A loose, negligent dress. *Dryden.*
2. Among *soldiers*, dress worn when not on duty.
UN-DRESS'ED, (un drest',) *pp.* Divested of dress; disrobed.
2. a. Not dressed; not attired.
3. Not prepared; as, meat *undressed.*
4. Not pruned; not trimmed; not put in order; as, an *undressed* vineyard.
UN-DRI'ED, (-drīde',) a. Not dried; wet; moist; as, *undried* cloth.
2. Not dried; green; as, *undried* hay; *undried* hops. *Mortimer.*
UN-DRILL'ED, a. Not drilled.
UN-DRINK'A-BLE, a. Not drinkable.
UN-DRIV'EN, a. Not driven; not impelled. *Dryden.*
UN-DROOP'ING, a. Not drooping; not sinking; not despairing. *Thomson.*
UN-DROSS'Y, a. Free from dross or recrement. *Pope.*
UN-DROWN'ED, a. Not drowned. *Shak.*
UN-DOU'BI-TA-BLE, a. Not to be doubted; unquestionable.
[But the word now used is INDUBITABLE.]
UN-DUE', a. Not due; not yet demandable by right; as, a debt, note, or bond *undue.*
2. Not right; not legal, improper; as, an *undue* proceeding.
3. Not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty; not proportioned; excessive; as, an *undue* regard to the externals of religion; an *undue* attachment to forms; an *undue* rigor in the execution of law.
UN-DUKE', v. t. To deprive of dukedom. *Swift.*
UN'DU LA-RY, a. [L. *undula*, a little wave.] Playing like waves; waving. *Brown.*
UN'DU-LATE, } a. Wavy; waved obtusely up and
UN'DU-LA-TED, } down, near the margin, as a leaf or corol. *Lee. Smith.*
UN'DU-LATE, v. t. [L. *undula*, a little wave; *unda*, a wave; Low L. *undulo.*]
To move back and forth, or up and down, as waves; to cause to vibrate.
Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated and *undulated.* *Holder.*
UN'DU-LATE, v. i. To vibrate; to move back and forth; to wave; as, *undulating* air. *Pope.*
UN'DU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Waving; vibrating.
2. a. Wavy; rising and falling.
UN'DU-LA-TING-LY, *adv.* In the form of waves.
UN-DU-LA'TION, n. [from *undulate.*] A waving motion or vibration; as, the *undulations* of a fluid, of water, or air; the *undulations* of sound. The *undulations* of a fluid are propagated in concentric circles.
2. In *medicine*, a particular uneasy sensation of an undulatory motion in the heart. *Cyc.*
3. In *music*, a rattling or jarring of sounds, as when discordant notes are sounded together. It is called also BEAT. *Cyc.*
4. In *surgery*, a certain motion of the matter of an abscess when pressed, which indicates its fitness for opening. *Cyc.*
UN'DU-LA-TO-RY, a. [from *undulate.*] Moving in the manner of waves; or resembling the motion of

waves, which successively rise or swell and fall. We speak of the *undulatory* motion of water, of air, or other fluid, and this *undulatory* motion of air is supposed to be the cause of sounds. This is sometimes called *vibratory*; but *undulatory* seems to be most correct.

Undulatory theory: in *optics*, the theory that the phenomena of light are produced by the undulations of an independent medium, set in motion by the luminous body; opposed to the *theory of emanations*, according to which light is a material fluid of extreme subtilty. According to the former theory, the fluid is only the medium of light, as air is the medium of sound, and the impression is conveyed from the radiant to the eye by successive undulations of this medium; according to the latter, the motion is simply that of a chain of particles moving in right lines. *Olmsted.*

UN-DULL', *v. t.* To remove dullness or obscurity; to clear, to purify. [*Not used.*] *Whitlock.*

UN-DU'LY, *adv.* Not according to duty or propriety.

2. Not in proper proportion; excessively. His strength was *unduly* exerted.

UN-DUR'A-BLE, *a.* Not durable; not lasting. [*Not in use.*] *Arnway.*

UN-DUST', *v. t.* To free from dust. [*Not in use.*] *Mountagus.*

UN-DU'TE-OUS, *a.* Not performing duty to parents and superiors; not obedient; as, an *undutiful* child, apprentice, or servant. *Dryden.*

UN-DU'TI-FUL, *a.* Not obedient; not performing duty; as, an *undutiful* son or subject. *Tillotson.*

UN-DU'TI-FUL-LY, *adv.* Not according to duty; in a disobedient manner. *Dryden.*

UN-DU'TI-FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of respect, violation of duty; disobedience; as, the *undutifulness* of children or subjects.

UN-DY'ING, *a.* Not dying; not perishing.

2. Not subject to death; immortal; as, the *undying* souls of men.

UN-EARN'ED, (-ernd',) *a.* Not merited by labor or services.

Hoping Heaven will bless
Thy slighted fruits, and give thee bread *unearned.* *Philips.*

UN-EARTH', (un-erth',) *v. t.* To drive from the earth; to uncover.

UN-EARTH'ED, (-erthd',) *a.* Driven from a den, cavern, or burrow. *Thomson.*

UN-EARTH'LY, (-erth'le,) *a.* Not terrestrial. *Shak.*

UN-EAS'I-LY, *adv.* With uneasiness or pain.

He lives *uneasily* under the burden. *L'Estrange.*

2. With difficulty; not readily. *Boyle.*

UN-EAS'I-NESS, *n.* A moderate degree of pain; restlessness; want of ease; disquiet.

2. Unquietness of mind; moderate anxiety or perturbation; disquietude.

3. That which makes uneasy or gives trouble; ruggedness; as, the *uneasiness* of the road. [*Unusual.*] *Burnet.*

UN-EAS'Y, *a.* Feeling some degree of pain; restless; disturbed; unquiet. The patient is *uneasy.*

2. Giving some pain; as, an *uneasy* garment.

3. Disturbed in mind; somewhat anxious; unquiet. He is *uneasy* respecting the success of his project.

The soul, *uneasy* and confined from home,
Rests and expatiates in a life to come. *Pope.*

4. Constraining; cramping; as, *uneasy* rules. *Roscommon.*

5. Constrained; stiff; not graceful; not easy; as, an *uneasy* deportment. *Locke.*

6. Giving some pain to others; disagreeable; unpleasing.

A sour, unfractable nature make him *uneasy* to those who approach him. *Spectator.*

7. Difficult.

Things—so *uneasy* to be satisfactorily understood. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

UN-EAT'A-BLE, *a.* Not eatable; not fit to be eaten. *Miller.*

UN-EAT'EN, *a.* Not eaten; not devoured. *Clarendon.*

UN-EATH', *adv.* [us and Sax. *eath*, easy.]

1. Not easily. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

2. Beneath; below. [*Not in use.*] [See NEITHER and BENEATH.] *Spenser.*

UN-EBB'ING, *a.* Not ebbing.

UN-ECH'O-ING, (-ek'o ing,) *a.* Not echoing.

UN-E-CLIPS'ED, (-klipst',) *a.* Not eclipsed; not obscured.

UN-E-CO-NOM'IC-AL, *a.* Not economical. *Qu. Rev.*

UN-ED'I-FY-ING, *a.* Not edifying; not improving to the mind. *Atterbury.*

UN-ED'I-FY-ING-LY, *adv.* Not in an edifying manner.

UN-ED'U-CA-TED, *a.* Not educated; illiterate.

UN-EF-FA'CED, (-fāsto',) *a.* Not effaced; not obliterated. *Cheyne.*

UN-EF-FECT'ED, *a.* Not effected or performed.

UN-EF-FECT'U-AL, *a.* Ineffectual. [*The latter is the word now used.*]

UN-E-LAB'OR-ATE, *a.* Finished with little labor or study.

UN-E-LAS'TIC, *a.* Not elastic; not having the property of recovering its original state, when bent or forced out of its form.

UN-E-LAS-TIC'I-TY, *n.* State of being unelastic.

UN-E-LAT'ED, *a.* Not elated; not puffed up.

UN-EL'BOW-ED, *a.* Not attended by any at the elbow. *Pope.*

UN-E-LECT'ED, *a.* Not elected; not chosen; not preferred. *Shak.*

UN-EL'E-GANT, *a.* Not elegant. [*Not used.*] [See INELEGANT.]

UN-EL'I-GI-BLE, *a.* Not proper to be chosen; ineligible. [*The latter is the word now used.*]

UN-E-MAN'CI-PA-TED, *a.* Not emancipated or liberated from slavery.

UN-EM-BALM'ED, *a.* Not embalmed.

UN-EM-BAR'RASS-ED, (-rast,) *a.* Not embarrassed; not perplexed in mind; not confused. The speaker appeared *unembarrassed.*

2. Free from pecuniary difficulties or encumbrances. He or his property is *unembarrassed.*

3. Free from perplexing connection; as, the question comes before the court *unembarrassed* with irrelevant matter.

UN-EM-BOD'I-ED, *a.* Free from a corporeal body; as, *unembodied* spirits. *Elliott.*

2. Not embodied; not collected into a body; as, *unembodied* militia. *Smollett.*

UN-EM-BROID'ER-ED, *a.* Not embroidered. *Ash.*

UN-EM-PHAT'IC, *a.* Having no emphasis.

UN-EM-PHAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Without energy or emphasis.

UN-EM-PLOY'ED, *a.* Not employed; not occupied; not busy; at leisure; not engaged. *Addison.*

2. Not being in use; as, *unemployed* capital or money.

UN-EM-POW'ER-ED, *a.* Not empowered or authorized.

UN-EMP'TI-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be emptied; inexhaustible. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

UN-EM'U-LA-TING, *a.* Not emulating; not striving to excel. *Ruffhead.*

UN-EN-CHANT'ED, *a.* Not enchanted; that can not be enchanted. *Milton.*

UN-EN-COUNT'ER-ED, *a.* Not encountered.

UN-EN-CUM'BER, *v. t.* To free from encumbrance.

UN-EN-CUM'BER-ED, *pp.* Disengaged from encumbrance.

2. *a.* Not encumbered; not burdened.

UN-EN-DEAR'ED, *a.* Not attended with endearment. *Milton.*

UN-EN-DEAV'OR-ING, (-dev'-,) *a.* Making no effort.

UN-END'ED, *a.* Not ended. *Bentham.*

UN-END'ING, *a.* Not ending. *N. A. Rev.*

UN-EN-DOW'ED, *a.* Not endowed; not furnished; not invested; as, a man *unendowed* with virtues.

2. Not furnished with funds; as, an *unendowed* college or hospital.

UN-EN-DUR'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be endured; intolerable.

UN-EN-DUR'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be endured.

UN-EN-DUR'ING, *a.* Not lasting; of temporary duration. *Dwight.*

UN-E-NERV'A-TED, *a.* Not enervated or weakened. *Beattie.*

UN-EN-FEE'BLED, *a* Not enfeebled.

UN-EN-GAG'ED, *a.* Not engaged; not bound by covenant or promise; free from obligation to a particular person; as, a lady is *unengaged.*

2. Free from attachment that binds; as, her affections are *unengaged.*

3. Unemployed; unoccupied; not busy.

4. Not appropriated; as, *unengaged* revenues. [We generally say, *unappropriated* revenue or money.]

UN-EN-GAG'ING, *a.* Not adapted to engage or win the attention or affections; not inviting.

UN-EN'GLISH, (-ing'glish,) *a.* Not English. *West. Rev.*

UN-EN-JOY'ED, *a.* Not enjoyed; not obtained; not possessed. *Dryden.*

UN-EN-JOY'ING, *a.* Not using; having no fruition. *Creek.*

UN-EN-LARG'ED, *a.* Not enlarged; narrow. *Watts.*

UN-EN-LIGHT'EN-ED, (-lit'nd,) *a.* Not enlightened; not illuminated. *Atterbury.*

UN-EN-LIV'EN-ED, *a.* Not enlivened. *Moore*

UN-EN-SLAV'ED, *a.* Not enslaved; free. *Addison.*

UN-EN-TAN'GLE, (-tang'gl,) *v. t.* To free from complication or perplexity; to disentangle. *Donne.*

UN-EN-TAN'GLED, *pp.* Disentangled.

2. *a.* Not entangled; not complicated; not perplexed.

UN-EN'TER-PRIS-ING, *a.* Not enterprising; not adventurous.

UN-EN'TER-PRIS-ING-LY, *adv.* Without enterprise.

UN-EN-TER-TAIN'ING, *a.* Not entertaining or amusing; giving no delight. *Pope.*

UN-EN-TER-TAIN'ING-LY, *adv.* Without entertainment.

UN-EN-TER-TAIN'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being unentertaining or dull.

UN-EN-THRALL'ED, *a.* Not enslaved; not reduced to thralldom.

UN-EN-TOMB'ED, (-toomd',) *a.* Not buried; not interred. *Dryden.*

UN-EN-TO-MO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Not entomological. *Kirby.*

UN-E-NU'MER-A-TED, *a.* Not numbered; not included among enumerated articles.

UN-EN'VI-A-BLE, *a.* Not enviable. *Byron.*

UN-EN'VI-ED, *a.* Not envied; exempt from the envy of others.

UN-EN'VI-OUS, *a.* Not envious; free from envy.

UN-EN'VY-ING, *a.* Not envying. *Ed. Rev.*

UN-E-PIS'CO-PAL, *a.* Not episcopal. *Ed. Rev.*

UN-EP'I-TAPH-ED, (-e-taft,) *a.* Having no epitaph *Pollok.*

UN-E'QUA-BLE, *a.* Different from itself; different at different times; not uniform; diverse; as, *unequable* motions; *unequable* months or seasons.

UN-E'QUAL, *a.* [L. *inequalis.*] [*Bentley.*

1. Not equal; not even; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, &c.; as, men of *unequal* stature; houses of *unequal* dimensions.

2. Not equal in strength, talents, acquirements, &c.; inferior.

3. Not equal in age or station; inferior.

4. Insufficient; inadequate. His strength is *unequal* to the task.

5. Partial; unjust; not furnishing equivalents to the different parties; as, an *unequal* peace; an *unequal* bargain.

Against *unequal* arms to fight in pain. *Milton.*

7. Not regular; not uniform; as, *unequal* pulsations. *Dryden.*

8. In *botany*, not having the two sides symmetrical. *Lindley.*

UN-E'QUAL-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be equaled. *Boyle.*

UN-E'QUAL-ED, *a.* Not to be equaled; unparalleled; unrivaled; *in a good or bad sense*; as, *unequaled* excellence; *unequaled* ingratitude or baseness.

UN-E'QUAL-LY, *adv.* Not equally; in different degrees; in disproportion to each other.

2. Not with like sentiments, temper, or religious opinions or habits. 2 *Cor.* vi.

UN-E'QUAL-NESS, *n.* State of being unequal; inequality. *Temple.*

UN-E-QUIP'PED, (-kwipt',) *a.* Not equipped.

UN-EQ'UI-TA-BLE, (-ek'we-ta-bl,) *a.* Not equitable; not just.

2. Not impartial. [INEQUITABLE is generally used.]

UN-E-QUIV'O-CAL, *a.* Not equivocal; not doubtful; clear; evident; as, *unequivocal* evidence.

2. Not ambiguous; not of doubtful signification; not admitting different interpretations; as, *unequivocal* words or expressions.

UN-E-QUIV'O-CAL-LY, *adv.* Without doubt; without room to doubt; plainly; with full evidence.

UN-E-QUIV'O-CAL-NESS, *n.* State of being unequivocal.

UN-E-RAD'I-CA-BLE, *a.* That can not be eradicated. *Allen.*

UN-E-RAD'I-CA-TED, *a.* Not eradicated; not exterminated.

UN-ER'RA-BLE, *a.* Incapable of erring; infallible. *Sheldon.*

UN-ER'RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incapacity of error. *Decay of Piety.*

UN-ERR'ING, *a.* Committing no mistake; incapable of error; as, the *unerring* wisdom of God.

2. Incapable of failure; certain. He takes *unerring* aim.

UN-ERR'ING-LY, *adv.* Without mistake. *Glanville.*

UN ES-CHEW'A-BLE, *a.* Unavoidable. [*Not in use.*] *Carew.*

UN-ES-CUTCH'EON-ED, (-kuch'und,) *a.* Not having a coat of arms or ensign. *Wordsworth.*

UN-ES-PI'ED, (-es-pide',) *a.* Not espied; not discovered; not seen. *Dryden.*

UN-ES-SAY'ED, *a.* Not essayed; unattempted. *Milton.*

UN-ES-SEN'TIAL, (-shal,) *a.* Not essential; not absolutely necessary; not of prime importance.

2. Not constituting the essence.

3. Void of real being; as, *unessential* night. *Milton.*

UN-ES-SEN'TIAL, *n.* Something not constituting essence, or not of absolute necessity. Forms are among the *unessentials* of religion.

UN-ES-SEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* Not essentially.

UN-ES-TAB'LISH, *v. t.* To unfix; to deprive of establishment. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

UN-ES-TAB'LISH-ED, *a.* Not established; not permanently fixed.

UN-EU-CHA-RIST'IC-AL, *a.* Not eucharistical. *Ec. Rev.*

UN-E-VAN-GEL'IC-AL, *a.* Not orthodox; not according to the gospel. *Milner.*

UN-E-VAN'GEL-IZ-ED, *a.* Not evangelized.

UN-E-VAP'O-RA-TED, *a.* Not evaporated. *Coleridge.*

UN-E'VEN, (un-ē'vn,) *a.* Not even; not level; as, an *uneven* road or way; *uneven* ground. *Addison.*

2. Not equal; not of equal length.

Hebrew verse consists of uneven feet. *Pemberton.*

3. Not uniform; as, an *uneven* temper.

Uneven number; a number not divisible by two without a remainder; an odd number.

UN-E'VEN-LY, *adv.* In an uneven manner.

UN-E'VEN-NESS, *n.* Surface not level; inequality of surface; as, the *unevenness* of ground or of roads. *Ray.*

2. Turbulence; change; want of uniformity; as, the *unevenness* of King Edward's reign. [*Unusual.*] *Hale.*

3. Want of uniformity; as, *unevenness* of temper.

4. Want of smoothness

UN-E-VENT'FUL, *a.* Not eventful. *Southey.*

UN-EV'I-TA-BLE, *a.* Not to be escaped; unavoidable. [The word now used is INEVITABLE.]

UN-E-VOLV'ED, *pp.* Not evolved.

UN-EX-ACT', (-egz-,) *a.* Not exact. [See INEXACT, which is generally used.]

UN-EX-ACT'ED, (-egz-,) *a.* Not exacted; not taken by force. *Dryden.*

UN-EX-AG'GER-A-TED, *a.* Not exaggerated. *Buckminster.*

UN-EX-AG'GER-A-TING, *a.* Not enlarging in description.

UN-EX-AM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be examined or inquired into. *Milton.*

UN-EX-AM'IN-ED, *a.* Not examined; not interrogated strictly; as a witness.

2. Not inquired into; not investigated; as a question.

3. Not discussed; not debated.

UN-EX-AM'IN-ING, *a.* Not examining; not given to examination. *Allen.*

UN-EX-AM'PLED, (-egz-,) *a.* Having no example or similar case; having no precedent; unprecedented; unparalleled; as, the *unexampled* love and sufferings of our Savior.

UN-EX-CEPT'ED, *a.* Not excepted. *Chalmers.*

UN-EX-CEP'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection; unobjectionable; as, *unexceptionable* conduct; *unexceptionable* testimony.

UN-EX-CEP'TION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being unexceptionable. *More.*

UN-EX-CEP'TION-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner liable to no objection; as, a point *unexceptionably* proved.

UN-EX-CIS'ED, (-eks-sizd',) *a.* Not charged with the duty of excise.

UN-EX-CIT'ED, *a.* Not excited; not roused. *Brown.*

UN-EX-CLUD'ED, *a.* Not excluded. *Wordsworth.*

UN-EX-CLU'SIVE, *a.* Not exclusive. *Ed. Rev.*

UN-EX-COG'I-TA-BLE, *a.* Not to be found out. [*Not in use.*] *Raleigh.*

UN-EX-COM-MU'NI-CA-TED, *a.* Not excommunicated. *Scott.*

UN-EX-CUS'A-BLE, *a.* Not excusable. [We now use INEXCUSABLE.]

UN-EX-CUS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Inexcusableness, which see.

UN-EX'E-CU-TED, *a.* Not performed; not done; as, a task, business, or project *unexecuted*.

2. Not signed or sealed; not having the proper attestations or forms that give validity; as, a contract or deed *unexecuted*.

UN-EX'EM-PLA-RY, (-egz'-,) *a.* Not exemplary; not according to example. *Swift.*

UN-EX-EM'PLI-FI-ED, (-egz-em'plo-fide,) *a.* Not exemplified; not illustrated by example. *Boyle.*

UN-EX-EMPT', (-egz-,) *a.* Not exempt; not free by privilege. *Milton.*

UN-EX'ER-CIS-ED, *a.* Not exercised; not practiced; not disciplined; not experienced. *Dryden.*

UN-EX-ERT'ED, (-egz-,) *a.* Not called into action; not exerted. *Brown.*

UN-EX-HAUST'ED, (-egz-,) *a.* Not exhausted; not drained to the bottom, or to the last article. *Addison.*

2. Not spent; as, *unexhausted* patience or strength.

UN-EX-IST'ENT, (-egz-,) *a.* Not existing. *Brown.*

UN-EX-IST'ING, (-egz-,) *a.* Not existing. *Brown.*

UN-EX'OR-CIS-ED, *a.* Not exorcised; not cast out by exorcism.

UN-EX-PAND'ED, *a.* Not expended; not spread out. *Blackmore.*

UN-EX-PECT-A'TION, *n.* Want of foresight. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*

UN-EX-PECT'ED, *a.* Not expected; not looked for; sudden; not provided against. *Hooker.*

UN-EX-PECT'ED-LY, *adv.* At a time or in a manner not expected or looked for; suddenly.

UN-EX-PECT'ED-NESS, *n.* The quality of being unexpected, or of coming suddenly and by surprise. *Watts.*

UN-EX-PEC'TO-RA-TING, *a.* Not expectorating; not discharging from the lungs.

UN-EX-PE'DI-ENT, *a.* Not expedient. [But INEXPEDIENT is the word now used.]

UN-EX-PEND'ED, *a.* Not expended; not laid out. There is an *unexpended* balance of the appropriation.

UN-EX-PENS'IVE, *a.* Not expensive; not costly. *Milton.*

UN-EX-PE'RI-ENC-ED, (-eks-pē're-enst,) *a.* Not experienced; not versed; not acquainted by trial or practice. *Dryden.*

2. Untried; *applied to things.* [*Unusual.*] *Cheyne.*

UN-EX-PER-I-MENT'AL, *a.* Not experimental. *Ed. Rev.*

UN-EX-PERT', *a.* Wanting skill; not ready or dextrous in performance. *Prior.*

UN-EX-PERT'LY, *adv.* Inexpertly; without skill.

UN-EX-PIR'ED, *a.* Not expired; not ended.

UN-EX-PLAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be explained. *Med. Repos.*

UN-EX-PLAIN'ED, *a.* Not explained; not interpreted; not illustrated.

UN-EX-PLŌR'ED, *a.* Not explored; not searched or examined by the eye; unknown.

2. Not examined intellectually.

UN-EX-PLŌ'SIVE, *a.* Not explosive.

UN-EX-PŌRT'ED, *a.* Not exported or sent abroad.

UN-EX-PŌS'ED, *a.* Not laid open to view; concealed. *R. G. Harper.*

2. Not laid open to censure.

UN-EX-POUND'ED, *a.* Not expounded; not explained.

UN-EX-PRESS'ED, (-eks-prest',) *a.* Not expressed; not mentioned or named; not exhibited.

UN-EX-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be expressed. [But INEXPRESSIBLE is the word now used.]

UN-EX-PRESS'I-BLY, *adv.* Inexpressibly. [*The latter is most used.*]

UN-EX-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Not having the power of expressing.

2. Inexpressible; unutterable. *Shak.*

UN-EX-PRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* Inexpressibly; unutterably.

UN-EX-PUNG'ED, *a.* Not expunged.

UN-EX-TEND'ED, *a.* Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions; as, a spiritual, an *unextended* substance. *Locke.*

UN-EX-TINCT', *a.* Not extinct; not being destroyed; not having perished.

UN-EX-TIN''GUISH-A-BLE, (-eks-ting'gwish-,) *a.* That can not be extinguished; unquenchable; as, *unextinguishable* fire.

2. That can not be annihilated or repressed; as, an *unextinguishable* thirst for knowledge. [But INEXTINGUISHABLE is more generally used.]

UN-EX-TIN''GUISH-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes extinction. *Johnson.*

UN-EX-TIN''GUISH-ED, (-eks-ting'gwisht,) *a.* Not extinguished; not quenched, not entirely repressed. *Dryden.*

UN-EX-TIR'PA-TED, *a.* Not extirpated; not rooted out.

UN-EX-TOR'TED, *a.* Not extorted; not wrested.

UN-EX-TRACT'ED, *a.* Not extracted or drawn out.

UN-FAD'ED, *a.* Not faded; not having lost its strength of color.

2. Unwithered, as a plant. *Dryden.*

UN-FAD'ING, *a.* Not liable to lose strength or freshness of coloring.

2. Not liable to wither; as, *unfading* laurels. *Pope.*

UN-FAD'ING-LY, *adv.* In an unfading manner.

UN-FAD'ING-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being unfading. *Hall.*

UN-FAIL'A-BLE, *a.* That can not fail. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

UN-FAIL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being unfailable. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

UN-FAIL'ING, *a.* Not liable to fail; not capable of being exhausted; as, an *unfailing* spring; *unfailing* sources of supply.

2. That does not fail; certain; as, an *unfailing* promise.

UN-FAIL'ING-LY, *adv.* Without failure.

UN-FAIL'ING-NESS, *n.* The state of being unfailing. *Hall.*

UN-FAINT'ING, *a.* Not fainting; not sinking; not failing under toil. *Sandys.*

UN-FAIR', *a.* Not honest; not impartial; disingenuous; using trick or artifice; as, an *unfair* dealer.

2. Not honest; not just; not equal; as, *unfair* practices.

3. Proceeding from trick or dishonesty; as, *unfair* advantages.

UN-FAIR'LY, *adv.* Not in a just or equitable manner. *Parnell.*

UN-FAIR'NESS, *n.* Dishonest or disingenuous conduct or practice; use of trick or artifice; *applied to persons.* He is noted for his *unfairness* in dealing.

2. Injustice; want of equitableness; as, the *unfairness* of a proceeding.

UN-FAITH'FUL, *a.* Not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty; violating trust or confidence; treacherous; perfidious; as, an *unfaithful* subject; an *unfaithful* husband or wife; an *unfaithful* servant; an *unfaithful* bailee or agent.

2. Not performing the proper duty.

My feet through wine *unfaithful* to their weight. *Pope.*

3. Impious; infidel. *Milton.*

4. Negligent of duty; as, an *unfaithful* workman.

UN-FAITH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In violation of promises, vows, or duty; treacherously; perfidiously. *Bacon.*

2. Negligently; imperfectly; as, work *unfaithfully* done.

UN-FAITH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Neglect or violation of vows, promises, allegiance, or other duty; breach of confidence or trust reposed; perfidiousness; treachery; as, the *unfaithfulness* of a subject to his prince or the state; the *unfaithfulness* of a husband to his wife, or of a wife to her husband; the *unfaithfulness* of an agent, servant, or officer.

UN-FAL'CA-TED, *a.* Not curtailed; having no deductions. *Swift.*

UN-FALL'EN, *a.* Not fallen. *Young.*

UN-FAL'LOW-ED, *a.* Not fallowed. *Philips.*

UN-FAL'TER-ING, *a.* Not faltering; not failing; not hesitating.

UN-FAL'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* Without faltering; unhesitatingly.

UN-FA-MIL'IAR, *a.* Not accustomed; not common; not rendered agreeable by frequent use. *Warton.*

UN-FA-MIL-IAR'I-TY, *n.* Want of familiarity. *Johnson.*

UN-FA-MIL'IAR-LY, *adv.* Not familiarly.

UN-FAS'CIN-A-TED, *a.* Not fascinated.

UN-FAS'CIN-A-TING, *a.* Not fascinating.

UN-FASH'ION-A-BLE, *a.* Not fashionable; not according to the prevailing mode; as, *unfashionable* dress or language.

2. Not regulating dress or manners according to the reigning custom; as, an *unfashionable* man.

UN-FASH'ION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Neglect of the prevailing mode; deviation from reigning custom. *Locke.*

UN-FASH'ION-A-BLY, *adv.* Not according to the fashion; as, to be *unfashionably* dressed.

UN-FASH'ION-ED, *a.* Not modified by art; amorphous; shapeless; not having a regular form; as, a lifeless lump *unfashioned.* *Dryden. Good.*

UN-FAST', *a.* Not safe; not secure.

UN-FAST'EN, (-fas'n,) *v. t.* To loose; to unfix; to unbind; to untie.

UN-FAST'EN-ED, *pp.* Loosed; untied; unfixed.

UN-FAST'ING, *a.* Not fasting.

UN-FA'THER-ED, *a.* Fatherless. *Shak.*

UN-FA'THER-LY, *a.* Not becoming a father; unkind. *Cowper.*

UN-FATH'OM-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be sounded by a line; as, an *unfathomable* lake. *Addison.*

2. So deep or remote that the limit or extent can not be found. The designs of Providence are often *unfathomable.*

UN-FATH'OM-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being unfathomable. *Norris.*

UN-FATH'OM-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be capable of being sounded. *Thomson.*

UN-FATH'OM-ED, *a.* Not sounded; not to be sounded. *Dryden.*

UN-FA-TIGU'ED, (-fa-teegd',) *a.* Not wearied; not tired. *Philips.*

UN-FAUL'TY, *a.* Free from fault; Innocent. *Milton.*

UN-FA'VOR-A-BLE, *a.* Not favorable; not propitious; not disposed or adapted to countenance or support. We found the minister's opinion *unfavorable* to our project. The committee made a report *unfavorable* to the petitioner.

2. Not propitious; not adapted to promote any object; as, weather *unfavorable* for harvest.

3. Not kind; not obliging.

4. Discouraging; as, *unfavorable* prospects.

UN-FA'VOR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unpropitiousness; unkindness; want of disposition to countenance or promote.

UN-FA'VOR-A-BLY, *adv.* Unpropitiously; unkindly; so as not to countenance, support, or promote; in a manner to discourage.

UN-FA'VOR-ED, *a.* Not favored; not assisted. *Goldsmith.*

UN-FEAR'ED, *a.* Not affrighted; not daunted. *B. Jonson.*

2. Not feared; not dreaded. *Milton.*

UN-FEAR'FUL, *a.* Not fearful; courageous.

UN-FEAR'ING, *a.* Not fearing. *Montgomery.*

UN-FEAR'ING-LY, *adv.* Without fear. *Coleridge.*

UN-FEAS'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be done; impracticable.

UN-FEATH'ER-ED, *a.* Having no feathers; unfledged; implumous; naked of feathers. *Dryden.*

UN-FEAT'UR-ED, *a.* Wanting regular features; deformed.

Visage rough,
Deformed, *unfeatured.* *Dryden.*

UN-FED', *a.* Not fed; not supplied with food. *Spenser.*

UN-FEED', *a.* Not feed; not retained by a fee.

2. Unpaid; as, an *unfeed* lawyer. *Shak.*

UN-FEEL'ING, *a.* Insensible; void of sensibility.

2. Cruel; hard.

UN-FEEL'ING-LY, *adv.* In an unfeeling or cruel manner.

UN-FEEL'ING-NESS, *n.* Insensibility; hardness of heart; cruelty. *Darwin.*

UN-FEIGN'ED, (-fānd',) *a.* Not feigned; not counterfeit; not hypocritical; real; sincere; as, *unfeigned* piety to God; *unfeigned* love to man.

UN-FEIGN'ED-LY, *adv.* Without hypocrisy; really; sincerely.

He pardoneth all them that truly repent, and *unfeignedly* believe his holy gospel. *Com. Prayer.*

UN-FE-LIC'I-TA-TING, *a.* Not producing felicity. [*Unusual.*] *J. Lathrop.*

UN-FEL'LOW-ED, *a.* Not matched.

UN-FELT', *a.* Not felt; not perceived. *Dryden.*

UN-FE'MI-NINE, *a.* Not feminine; not according to the female character or manners. *Roberts.*

UN-FENCE', (-fense',) *v. t.* To strip of fence; to remove a fence from. *South.*

UN-FENC'ED, (-fenst',) *pp.* Deprived of a fence.

2. *a.* Not fenced; not inclosed; defenseless; as, a tract of land *unfenced.*

UN-FER-MENT'ED, *a.* Not fermented; not having undergone the process of fermentation; as liquor.

2. Not leavened; as bread.

UN-FER'TILE, (-fer'til,) *a.* Not fertile; not rich; not having the qualities necessary to the production of good crops.

2. Barren; unfruitful; bare; waste.

3. Not prolific.

[This word is not obsolete, but INFERTILE is much used instead of it.]

UN-FER'TILE-NESS, *n.* State of being unfertile. *Johnson.*

UN-FET'TER, *v. t.* To loose from fetters; to unchain; to unshackle.

2. To free from restraint; to set at liberty; as, to *unfetter* the mind.

UN-FET'TER-ED, *pp.* Unchained; unshackled; freed from restraint.

2. *a.* Not restrained.

UN-FET'TER-ING, *ppr.* Unchaining; setting free from restraint.

UN-FIG'URE-ED, *a.* Representing no animal form. *Wotton.*

UN-FIL'IAL, (-fil'yal,) *a.* Unsuitable to a son or child; undutiful; not becoming a child. *Shak.*

UN-FIL'IAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner unbecoming a child.

UN-FILL'ED, *a.* Not filled; not fully supplied. *Taylor.*

UN-FILM'ED, *a.* Not covered with a film. *Brit. Spy.*

UN-FIN'ISH-ED, (un-fin'isht,) *a.* Not finished; not complete; not brought to an end; imperfect; wanting the last hand or touch; as, an *unfinished* house; an *unfinished* painting. *Dryden.*

UN-FIR'ED, *a.* Not fired; not inflamed.

UN-FIRM', *a.* [See FIRM.] Not firm; weak; feeble; infirm.

Note.—When we speak of the weakness of the human frame, we use INFIRM. When we speak of the weakness of other things, as a bridge, wall, and the like, we say, it is UNFIRM.

2. Not stable; not well fixed.

With feet *unfirm.* *Dryden.*

UN-FIRM'NESS, *n.* A weak state; instability.

UN-FIT', *a.* Not fit; improper; unsuitable. *Milton.*

2. Unqualified; as, a man *unfit* for an office.

UN-FIT', *v. t.* To disable; to make unsuitable; to deprive of the strength, skill, or proper qualities for any thing. Sickness *unfits* a man for labor.

2. To disqualify; to deprive of the moral or mental qualities necessary for any thing. Sin *unfits* us for the society of holy beings.

UN-FIT'LY, *adv.* Not properly; unsuitably.

UN-FIT'NESS, *n.* Want of suitable powers or qualifications, physical or moral; as, the *unfitness* of a sick man for labor, or of an ignorant man for office; the *unfitness* of sinners for the enjoyment of heaven.

2. Want of propriety or adaptation to character or place; as, *unfitness* of behavior or of dress.

UN-FIT'TED, *pp.* Rendered unsuitable; disqualified.

UN-FIT'TING, *ppr.* Rendering unsuitable; disqualifying.

2. *a.* Improper; unbecoming.

UN-FIX', *v. t.* To loosen from any fastening; to detach from any thing that holds; to unsettle; to unhinge; as, to *unfix* the mind or affections.

2. To make fluid; to dissolve.

Nor can the rising sun
Unfix their frosts. *Dryden.*

UN-FIX'ED, (-fikst',) *pp.* Unsettled; loosened.

2. *a.* Wandering; erratic; inconstant; having no settled habitation.

3. Having no settled view or object of pursuit.

UN-FIX'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being unsettled.

UN-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Unsettling; loosening.

UN-FLAG'GING, *a.* Not flagging; not drooping; maintaining strength or spirit. *South.*

UN-FLAT'TER-ED, *a.* Not flattered. *Young.*

UN-FLAT'TER-ING, *a.* Not flattering; not gratifying with obsequious behavior; not coloring the truth to please.

2. Not affording a favorable prospect; as, the weather is *unflattering.*

UN-FLAT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* Without flattery.

UN-FLAW'ED, (-flawd',) *a.* Having no flaw.

UN-FLEDG'ED, *a.* Not yet furnished with feathers; implumous; as, an *unfledged* bird.

2. Young; not having attained to full growth. *Shak.*

UN-FLESH'ED, (-flesht',) *a.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; raw; as, an *unfleshed* hound; *unfleshed* valor. *Shak.*

UN-FLINCH'ING, *a.* Not flinching; not shrinking; determined. *Allen.*

UN-FLIT'TING, *a.* Not flitting. *E. Irving.*

UN-FLOW'ER-ING, *a.* Not flowering. *Montgomery.*

UN-FOIL'ED, *a.* Not vanquished; not defeated. *Temple.*

UN-FOLD', *v. t.* To open folds; to expand; to spread out.

2. To open any thing covered or close; to lay open to view or contemplation; to disclose; to reveal; as, to *unfold* one's designs; to *unfold* the principles of a science.

3. To declare; to tell; to disclose.

Unfold the passion of my love. *Shak.*

4. To display; as, to *unfold* the works of creation.

5. To release from a fold or pen; as, to *unfold* sheep. *Shak.*

UN-FOLD'ED, *pp.* Opened; expanded; revealed; displayed; released from a fold.

UN-FOLD'ING, *ppr.* Opening; expanding; disclosing; displaying; releasing from a fold.

UN-FOLD'ING, *n.* The act of expanding, displaying, or disclosing; disclosure.

UN-FOL'LOW-ED, *a.* Not followed. *Scott.*

UN-FOOL', *v. t.* To restore from folly. [*Not in use.*]

UN-FOR-BEAR'ING, *a.* Not forbearing.

UN-FOR-BID', UN-FOR-BID'DEN, } *a.* Not forbid; not prohibited; *applied to persons.* *Milton.*

2. Allowed; permitted; legal; *applied to things.*

UN-FOR-BID'DEN-NESS, *n.* The state of being unforbidden. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

UN-FORC'ED, (-forst',) *a.* Not forced; not compelled; not constrained. *Dryden.*

2. Not urged or impelled. *Donne.*

3. Not feigned; not heightened; natural; as, *unforced* passions; *unforced* expressions of joy.

4. Not violent; easy; gradual; as, an easy and *unforced* ascent. *Denham.*

5. Easy; natural; as, an *unforced* posture.

UN-FOR'CI-BLE, *a.* Wanting force or strength; as, an *unforcible* expression. *Hooker.*

UN-FORD'A-BLE, *a.* Not fordable; that can not be forded, or passed by wading; as, an *unfordable* river. *Whitaker.*

UN-FORE-BOD'ING, *a.* Giving no omens. *Pope.*

UN-FORE-KNOWN', *a.* Not previously known or foreseen. *Milton.*

UN-FORE-SEE'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be foreseen. [*A bad word, and not in use.*] *South.*

UN-FORE-SEEN', *a.* Not foreseen; not foreknown. *Dryden.*

UN-FORE-SEE'ING, *a.* Not foreseeing. *South.*

UN-FORE'SKIN-NED, *a.* Circumcised. [*Bad.*]

UN-FORE-TOLD', *a.* Not predicted. [*Milton.*

UN-FORE-WARN'ED, *a.* [See WARN.] Not previously warned or admonished.

UN-FOR'FEIT-ED, *a.* Not forfeited. *Rogers.*

UN-FOR-GET'FUL, *a.* Not forgetful. *Wilson.*

UN-FOR-GIV'EN, *a.* Not forgiven; not pardoned.

UN-FOR-GIV'ING, *a.* Not forgiving, not disposed to overlook or pardon offenses; implacable. *Dryden.*

UN-FOR-GOT', UN-FOR-GOT'TEN, } *a.* Not forgot; not lost to memory. *Knolles.*

2. Not overlooked; not neglected.

UN-FORM', *v. t.* To destroy; to unmake; to decompose or resolve into parts. *Good.*

UN-FORM'AL, *a.* Not formal. *Blackwood.*

UN-FORM'ED, *pp.* Decomposed or resolved into parts.

2. *a.* Not molded into regular shape; as, *unformed* matter. *Spectator.*

UN-FOR-SAK'EN, *a.* Not forsaken; not deserted; not entirely neglected.

UN-FOR'TI-FI-ED, (-fide,) *a.* Not fortified; not secured from attack by walls or mounds. *Pope.*

2. Not guarded; not strengthened against temptations or trials; weak; exposed; defenseless; as, an *unfortified* mind.

3. Wanting securities or means of defense. *Collier.*

UN-FOR'TU-NATE, *a.* Not successful; not prosperous; as, an *unfortunate* adventure; an *unfortunate* voyage; *unfortunate* attempts; an *unfortunate* man; an *unfortunate* commander; *unfortunate* business.

UN-FOR'TU-NATE-LY, *adv.* Without success; unsuccessfully; unhappily. The scheme *unfortunately* miscarried.

UN-FOR'TU-NATE-NESS, *n.* Ill luck; ill fortune; failure of success. *Sidney.*

UN-FOS'SIL-IZ-ED, *a.* Not fossilized.

UN-FOS'TER-ED, *a.* Not fostered; not nourished.

2. Not countenanced by favor; not patronized.

UN-FOUGHT', (-fawt',) *a.* Not fought. *Knolles.*

UN-FOUL'ED, *a.* Not fouled; not polluted; not soiled; not corrupted; pure. *Young.*

UN-FOUND', *a.* Not found; not met with. *Dryden.*

UN-FOUND'ED, *a.* Not founded; not built or established.

2. Having no foundation; vain; idle; as, *unfounded* expectations.

UN-FOUND'ED-LY, *adv.* In an idle or unfounded manner.

UN-FRA'GRANT, *a.* Not fragrant.

UN-FRAM'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be framed or molded. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

UN-FRAM'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of not being framable. [*Not in use.*] *Sanderson.*

UN-FRAM'ED, *a.* Not framed; not fitted for creation; as, *unframed* timber.

2. Not formed; not constructed; not fashioned. *Dryden.*

UN-FRA-TER'NAL, *a.* Not brotherly.

UN-FRA-TER'NAL-LY, *adv.* In an unbrotherly manner.

UN-FREE', *a.* Not free; as, *unfree* peasants. *Tooke.*

UN-FRE'QUEN-CY, *n.* The state of being unfrequent. *Cowper.*

UN-FRE'QUENT, *a.* Not frequent; not common; not happening often; infrequent. *Brown.*

UN-FRE-QUENT', *v. t.* To cease to frequent. [*Not in use.*] *Philips.*

UN-FRE-QUENT'ED, *a.* Rarely visited; seldom resorted to by human beings; as, an *unfrequented* place or forest. *Addison.*

UN-FRE'QUENT-LY, *adv.* Not often; seldom. *Brown.*

UN-FRI'A-BLE, *a.* Not easily crumbled. *Paley.*

UN-FRIEND', *n.* One not a friend. [*Bad.*] *Scott.*

UN-FRIEND'ED, (un-frend'ed,) *a.* Wanting friends; not countenanced or supported. *Shak.*

UN-FRIEND'LI-NESS, (-frend'le-ness,) *n.* Want of kindness; disfavor. *Boyle.*

UN-FRIEND'LY, *a.* Not friendly; not kind or benevolent; as, an *unfriendly* neighbor.

2. Not favorable; not adapted to promote or support any object; as, weather *unfriendly* to health.

UN-FRIEND'SHIP, *n.* State of being unfriendly. *Scott.*

UN-FROCK', *v. t.* To divest. *Hurd.*

UN-FROCK'ED, (-frokt',) *pp.* Divested of a gown.

UN-FRÖZ'EN, *a.* Not frozen; not congealed. *Boyle.*

UN-FRU'GAL, *a.* Not frugal; not saving or economical.

UN-FRUIT'FUL, *a.* Not producing fruit; barren; as, an *unfruitful* tree.

2. Not producing offspring; not prolific; barren; as, an *unfruitful* female.

3. Not producing good effects or works; as, an *unfruitful* life.

4. Unproductive; not fertile; as, an *unfruitful* soil.

UN-FRUIT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without producing fruit.

UN-FRUIT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Barrenness; infecundity; unproductiveness; *applied to persons or things.*

UN-FRUS'TRA-BLE, *a.* That can not be frustrated. *Edwards.*

UN-FUL-FILL'ED, *a.* Not fulfilled; not accomplished; as, a prophecy or prediction *unfulfilled.*

UN-FUM'ED, *a.* Not fumigated.

2. Not exhaling smoke; not burnt. *Milton.*

UN-FUND'ED, *a.* Not funded; having no permanent funds for the payment of its interest; as, an *unfunded* debt. *Hamilton.*

UN-FURL', *v. t.* To loose and unfold; to expand; to open or spread; as, to *unfurl* sails.

UN-FURL'ED, *pp.* Unfolded; expanded.

UN-FURL'ING, *ppr.* Unfolding; spreading.

UN-FUR'NISH, *v. t.* To strip of furniture; to divest; to strip.

2. To leave naked. *Shak.*

UN-FUR'NISH-ED, (-fur'nisht,) *pp.* Stripped of furniture; degarnished.

UN-FUR'NISH-ED, (-fur'nisht,) *a.* Not furnished; not supplied with furniture; as, an *unfurnished* room or house.

2. Unsupplied with necessaries or ornaments.

3. Empty; not supplied.

UN-FÜS'ED, *a.* Not fused; not melted.

UN-FÜS'I-BLE, *a.* Infusible. [*The latter word is generally used.*]

UN-GAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be gained. [*Little used.*] *Pierce.*

UN-GAIN'FUL, *a.* Unprofitable; not producing gain. *Hall.*

UN-GAIN'FUL-LY, *adv.* Unprofitably.

UN-GAIN'LI-NESS, *n.* Clumsiness; awkwardness.

UN-GAIN'LY, *a.* [Sax. *ungægne.*]

Not expert or dextrous; clumsy; awkward; uncouth; as, an *ungainly* strut in walking. *Swift.*

[I believe UNGAIN is not used.]

UN-GAL'LANT or UN-GAL-LANT', *a.* Not gallant. [See GALLANT.] *Ed. Rev.*

UN-GAL'LANT-LY or UN-GAL-LANT'LY, *adv.* Not gallantly.

UN-GALL'ED, *a.* Unhurt; not galled. *Shak.*

UN-GAR'LAND-ED, *a.* Not crowned with a garland. *Mrs. Butler.*

UN-GAR'NISH-ED, (-gär'nisht,) *a.* Not garnished or furnished; unadorned.

UN-GAR'RI-SON-ED, *a.* Not garrisoned; not furnished with troops for defense.

UN-GAR'TER-ED, *a.* Being without garters. *Shak.*

UN-GATH'ER-ED, *a.* Not gathered; not cropped; not picked. *Dryden.*

UN-GEAR', *v. t.* To unharness: to strip of gear.
UN-GEAR'ED, *pp.* Unharnessed.
UN-GEAR'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of harness or gear.
UN-GEN'ER-A-TED, *a.* Having no beginning; unbegotten. *Raleigh.*
UN-GEN'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Not capable of begetting a child; as, "a motion that's *ungenerative*," i. e., a mere puppet, incapable of generation. *Shak.*
UN-GEN'ER-OUS, *a.* Not of a noble mind; not liberal; *applied to persons*; as, an *ungenerous* man or prince.
2. Not noble; not liberal; *applied to things*; as, an *ungenerous* act. *Pope.*
3. Dishonorable; ignominious.

The victor never will impose on Cato
Ungenerous terms. *Addison.*

UN-GEN'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Unkindly; dishonorably.
UN-GE'NI-AL, *a.* Not favorable to nature or to natural growth; as, *ungenial* air; *ungenial* soils.

Sullen eous that washed th' *ungenial* pole. *Thomson.*

UN-GEN-TEEL', *a.* Not genteel; *used of persons*; not consistent with polite manners or good breeding; *used of manners.*
UN-GEN-TEEL'LY, *adv.* Uncivilly; not with good manners.
UN-GEN'TLE, *a.* Not gentle; harsh; rude. *Shak.*
UN-GEN'TLE-MAN-LIKE, *a.* Not like a gentleman. *Chesterfield.*
UN-GEN'TLE-MAN-LI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ungentlemanlike. *Quart. Rev.*
UN-GEN'TLE-MAN-LY, *a.* Not becoming a gentleman.
UN-GEN'TLE-NESS, *n.* Want of gentleness; harshness; severity; rudeness. *Tusser.*
2. Unkindness; incivility. *Shak.*
UN-GEN'TLY, *adv.* Harshly; with severity; rudely. *Shak.*
UN-GE-O-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Not agreeable to the rules of geometry. *Cheyne.*
UN-GIFT'ED, *a.* Not gifted; not endowed with peculiar faculties. *Arbuthnot.*
UN-GILD'ED, UN-GILT', *a.* Not gilt; not overlaid with gold.
UN-GILD'ING, *a.* Not gilding.
UN-GIRD', (-gurd', *v. t.* [See GIRD.] To loose from a girdle or band; to unbind. *Gen.* xxiv.
UN-GIRD'ED, *pp.* Loosed from a girth or band.
UN-GIRD'ING, *ppr.* Loosing from a girdle or band.
UN-GIRT', (-gurt',) *pp.* Unbound.
2. *a.* Loosely dressed. *Waller.*
UN-GIV'EN, *a.* Not given or bestowed.
UN-GIV'ING, *a.* Not bringing gifts. *Dryden.*
UN-GLAD'DEN-ED, *a.* Not gladdened.
UN-GLAZE', *v. t.* To strip of glass; to remove the glass from windows.
UN-GLAZ'ED, *a.* Destitute of glass; not furnished with glass; as, the windows are *unglazed*; the house is yet *unglazed.*
2. Wanting glass windows.
3. Not covered with vitreous matter; as, *unglazed* potter's ware.
UN-GLAZ'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of glass in windows.
UN-GLO'RI-FI-ED, (-fide,) *a.* Not glorified; not honored with praise or adoration.
UN-GLO'RI-FY, *v. t.* To deprive of glory. *Watts.*
UN-GLO'RI-OUS, *a.* Not glorious; bringing no glory or honor. *J. Lathrop.*
UN-GLOVE', (-gluv',) *v. t.* To take off the gloves. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*
UN-GLOV'ED, *a.* Without glove or gloves. *Bacon.*
UN-GLUE', *v. t.* To separate any thing that is glued or cemented. *Swift.*
UN-GLU'ED, *pp.* Loosed from glue or cement.
UN-GLU'ING, *ppr.* Separating what is cemented.
UN-GOAD'ED, *a.* Not goaded *Coleridge.*
UN-GOD', *v. t.* To divest of divinity. *Dryden.*
UN-GOD'LI-LY, *adv.* Impiously; wickedly. *Gov. of the Tongue*
UN-GOD'LI-NESS, *n.* Impiety; wickedness; disregard of God and his commands, and neglect of his worship; or any positive act of disobedience or irreverence.

The wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all *ungodliness.* — Rom. i.

UN-GOD'LY, *a.* Wicked; impious; neglecting the fear and worship of God, or violating his commands. 1 *Pet.* iv
2. Sinful; contrary to the divine commands; as, *ungodly* deeds. *Jude* iv.
3. Polluted by wickedness; as, an *ungodly* day. *Shak.*
UN-GOR'ED, *a.* Not gored; not wounded with a horn.
2. Not wounded.
UN-GORG'ED, *a.* Not gorged; not filled; not sated. *Dryden.*
UN-GOT', UN-GOT'TEN, *a.* Not gained.
2. Not begotten. *Shak.*
UN-GOV'ERN-A-BLE, (-guv'ern-,) *a.* That can not be governed; that can not be ruled or restrained.
2. Licentious; wild; unbridled; as, *ungovernable* passions *Atterbury.*
UN-GOV'ERN-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be governed or restrained. *Goldsmith.*
UN-GOV'ERN-ED, *a.* Not being governed.
2. Not subjected to laws or principles; not restrained or regulated; unbridled; licentious; as, *ungoverned* appetite; *ungoverned* passions.
UN-GOWN', *v. t.* To strip of a gown, as a clergyman.
UN-GOWN'ED, *a.* Not having or not wearing a gown. *Pollok.*
UN-GOWN'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a gown.
UN-GRAC'ED, (-grāst',) *a.* Not graced. *Scott.*
UN-GRACE'FUL, *a.* Not graceful; not marked with ease and dignity; wanting beauty and elegance; as, *ungraceful* manners. Without politeness, learning is *ungraceful.* *Locke. Addison.*
UN-GRACE'FUL-LY, *adv* Awkwardly; inelegantly.
UN-GRACE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of gracefulness; want of ease and dignity; want of elegance; awkwardness; as, *ungracefulness* of manners.
UN-GRA'CIOUS, *a.* Wicked; odious; hateful. *Shak. Dryden.*
2. Offensive; unpleasing; as, *ungracious* manners.
3. Unacceptable; not well received; not favored.

Any thing of grace toward the Irish rebels was as *ungracious* at Oxford as at London. *Clarendon.*

UN-GRA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With disfavor. The proposal was received *ungraciously.*
2. Not in a pleasing manner.
UN-GRAM-MAT'IC-AL, *a.* Not according to the established and correct rules of grammar.
UN-GRAM-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of grammar.
UN-GRANT'ED, *a.* Not granted; not bestowed; not transferred by deed or gift; as, *ungranted* lands. *U. States. Hamilton.*
2. Not granted; not yielded; not conceded in argument.
UN-GRATE', *a.* Not agreeable; ungrateful. [*Not in use.*] *Taylor. Swift.*
UN-GRATE'FUL, *a.* Not grateful; not feeling thankful for favors.
2. Not making returns, or making ill returns for kindness. *South.*
3. Making no returns for culture; as, an *ungrateful* soil.
4. Unpleasing; unacceptable. Harsh sounds are *ungrateful* to the ear.
UN-GRATE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With ingratitude. *Wake.*
2. Unpleasingly; unacceptably.
UN-GRATE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Ingratitude; want of due feelings of kindness for favors received; ill return for good.
2. Disagreeableness; unpleasing quality.
UN-GRAT'I-FI-ED, (-fide,) *a.* Not gratified; not compensated.
2. Not pleased.
3. Not indulged; as, *ungratified* appetite.
UN-GRAVE'LY, *adv.* Without gravity or seriousness.
UN-GRE-GA'RI-OUS, *a.* Not gregarious. *Good.*
UN-GROAN'ING, *a.* Not groaning. *Byron.*
UN-GROUND'ED, *a.* Having no foundation or support; as, *ungrounded* hopes or confidence.
UN-GROUND'ED-LY, *adv.* Without ground or support; without reason. *Ray.*
UN-GROUND'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of foundation or support. *Steele.*
UN-GRUDG'ED, *a.* Not grudged. *Dwight.*
UN-GRUDG'ING, *a.* Not grudging; freely giving.
UN-GRUDG'ING-LY, *adv.* Without ill will; heartily; cheerfully; as, to bestow charity *ungrudgingly.*
UN'GUAL, (ung'gwal,) *a.* [L. *unguis.*]
A term applied to such bones of the feet as have attached to them a nail, claw, or hoof. *Humble.*
UN-GUARD'ED, *a.* Not guarded; not watched.
2. Not defended; having no guard.
3. Careless; negligent; not attentive to danger; not cautious; as, to be *unguarded* in conversation.
4. Negligently said or done; not done or spoken with caution; as, an *unguarded* expression or action.
UN-GUARD'ED-LY, *adv.* Without watchful attention to danger; without caution; carelessly; as, to speak or promise *unguardedly.*
UN'GUENT, (un'gwent,) *n.* [L. *unguentum*, from *ungo*, to anoint.]
Ointment; a soft composition used as a topical remedy, as for sores, burns, and the like. An unguent is stiffer than a liniment, but softer than a cerate. *Cyc.*
UN-GUENT'OUS, UN'GUEN-TA-RY, *a.* Like unguent, or partaking of its qualities.
UN-GUESS'ED, (-gest',) *a.* [See GUEST.] Not obtained by guess or conjecture. *Spenser.*
UN-GUEST'LIKE, *a.* [See GUEST.] Not becoming a guest. *Milton.*
UN'GUI-AL, (ung'gwik-al,) *a.* [L. *unguis*, a claw.]
Pertaining to a claw; like a claw. *Mantell.*
UN-GUIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *unguis*, the nail.]
In *botany*, the length of the human nails, or half an inch. *Lee. Martyn.*
UN-GUIC'U-LATE, UN-GUIC'U-LA-TED, *a.* [L. *unguis*, a claw.]
1. Clawed; having claws. *Encyc.*
2. In *botany*, clawed; having a narrow base; as the petal in a polypetalous coral. *Martyn.*
UN-GUID'ED, *a.* Not guided; not led or conducted.
2. Not regulated.
UN-GUID'ED-LY, *adv.* Without a guide.
UN'GUI-FORM, *a.* Shaped like claws.
UN-GUILT'I-LY, *adv.* Without guilt.
UN-GUILT'Y, (un-gilt'y,) *a.* Not guilty; not stained with crime; innocent. *Spenser.*
UN'GUIN-OUS, (un'gwin-us,) *a.* [L. *unguinosus.*]
Oily; unctuous; consisting of fat or oil, or resembling it. *Foster, North. Voyages.*
UN'GU-LA, *n.* [L., a hoof.] In *geometry*, a section or part of a cylinder, cone, or other solid of revolution, cut off by a plane oblique to the base. *Brande.*
UN'GU-LATE, *a.* Shaped like a hoof.
UN-HAB'IT-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *inhabitable*; L. *inhabitabilis, inhabito.*]
That can not be inhabited by human beings; uninhabitable.
[*The latter word is generally used.*]
UN-HA-BIT'U-A-TED, *a* Not habituated; not accustomed. *Tooke.*
UN-HACK'ED, (-hakt',) *a.* Not hacked; not cut, notched, or mangled. *Shak.*
UN-HACK'NEY-ED, *a.* Not hackneyed; not much used or practiced.
UN-HALE', *a.* Unsound; not entire; not healthy
UN-HAL'LOW, *v. t.* To profane; to desecrate.

The vanity *unhallows* the virtue. *L'Estrange.*

UN-HAL'LOW-ED, *pp* Profaned; deprived of its sacred character.
2 *a.* Profane; unholy; impure; wicked. *Milton. Dryden.*

In the cause of truth, no *unhallowed* violence — is either necessary or admissible. *E. D. Griffin.*

UN-HAL'LOW-ING, *ppr.* Profaning; desecrating.
UN-HAND', *v. t.* To loose from the hand; to let go. *Shak.*
UN-HAND'ED, *pp.* Loosed from the hand; let go.
UN-HAND'I-LY, *adv.* Awkwardly; clumsily.
UN-HAND'I-NESS, *n.* Want of dexterity; clumsiness.
UN-HAND'LED, *a.* Not handled; not treated; not touched. *Shak.*
UN-HAND'SOME, (-han'sum,) *a.* Ungraceful; not beautiful.

I can not admit that there is any thing *unhandsome* or irregular in the globe. *Woodward.*

2. Unfair; illiberal; disingenuous.
3. Uncivil; unpolite.
UN-HAND'SOME-LY, *adv.* Inelegantly; ungracefully.
2. Illiberally; unfairly.
3. Uncivilly; unpolitely.
UN-HAND'SOME-NESS, *n.* Want of beauty and elegance.
2. Unfairness; disingenuousness.
3. Incivility.
UN-HAND'Y, *a.* Not dextrous; not skillful; not ready in the use of the hands; awkward; as, a person *unhandy* at his work.
2. Not convenient; as, an *unhandy* posture for writing.
UN-HANG', *v. t.* To divest or strip of hangings, as a room.
2. To take from the hinges; as, to *unhang* a gate.
UN-HANG'ED, UN-HUNG', *a.* Not hung or hanged; not punished by hanging. *Shak.*
UN-HAP', *n.* Ill luck; misfortune. [*Not in use.*] *Sidney.*
UN-HAP'PI-ED, *a.* Made unhappy. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
UN-HAP'PI-LY, *adv.* Unfortunately; miserably; calamitously. *Milton.*
UN-HAP'PI-NESS, *n.* Misfortune; ill luck. *Burnet.*
2. Infelicity; misery.

It is our great *unhappiness*, when any calamities fall upon us, that we are uneasy and discontented. *Wake.*

[But it usually expresses less than MISERY or WRETCHEDNESS.]
3. Mischievous prank. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
UN-HAP'PY, *a.* Unfortunate; unlucky. He has been *unhappy* in his choice of a partner. Affairs have taken an *unhappy* turn.
2. Not happy; in a degree miserable or wretched. She is *unhappy* in her marriage. Children sometimes render their parents *unhappy.*
3. Evil; calamitous; marked by infelicity; as, an *unhappy* day.

This *unhappy* morn. *Milton.*

4. Mischievous; irregular. *Shak.*
UN-HAR'ASS-ED, (-har'ast,) *a.* Not harassed; not vexed or troubled. *Trumbull.*
UN-HAR'BOR, *v. t.* To drive from harbor or shelter
UN-HAR'BOR-ED, *a.* Not sheltered, or affording no shelter. *Milton.*
UN-HAR'BOR-ING, *a.* Not harboring. *Scott.*

UN-HARD'EN-ED, (-härd'nd,) *a.* Not hardened; not indurated; as metal.

2. Not hardened; not made obdurate; as the heart. *Shak.*

UN-HARD'Y, *a.* Not hardy; feeble; not able to endure fatigue.

2. Not having fortitude; not bold; timorous. *Milton.*

UN-HARM'ED, *a.* Unhurt; uninjured; unimpaired. *Locke.*

UN-HARM'FUL, *a.* Not doing harm; harmless; innoxious.

Themselves *unharmful*, let them live unharmed. *Dryden.*

UN-HAR-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* Not having symmetry or congruity; disproportionate. *Milton.*

2. Discordant; unmusical; jarring; as sounds. *Swift.*

UN-HAR-MŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With jarring; discordantly.

UN-HAR'NESS, *v. t.* To strip of harness; to loose from harness or gear.

2. To disarm; to divest of armor.

UN-HAR'NESS-ED, (-har'nest,) *pp.* Stripped of harness; divested of armor.

UN-HAR'NESS-ING, *ppr.* Stripping off harness or gear.

UN-HATCH'ED, (-hacht',) *a.* Not hatched; not having left the egg.

2. Not matured and brought to light; not disclosed.

UN-HAZ'ARD-ED, *a.* Not hazarded; not put in danger; not exposed to loss; not adventured. *Milton.*

UN-HAZ'ARD-OUS, *a.* Not hazardous. *Coleridge.*

UN-HEAD', (-hed',) *v. t.* To take out the head of; as, to *unhead* a cask.

UN-HEAD'ED, (-hed'ed,) *pp.* Having the head taken out.

UN HEAD'ING, (-hed'-,) *ppr.* Taking out the head of.

UN-HEALTH'FUL, (-helth'-,) *a.* Not healthful; injurious to health; insalubrious, unwholesome; noxious; as, an *unhealthful* climate or air.

2. Abounding with sickness or disease; sickly; as, an *unhealthful* season.

UN-HEALTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In an unhealthful manner.

UN-HEALTH'FUL-NESS, (-helth'-,) *n.* Unwholesomeness; insalubriousness, noxiousness to health.

2. The state of being sickly, as, the *unhealthfulness* of the autumn.

UN-HEALTH'I-LY, (-helth'-,) *adv.* In an unwholesome or unsound manner. *Milton.*

UN-HEALTH'I-NESS, (-helth'-,) *n.* Want of health; habitual weakness or indisposition; *applied to persons.*

2. Unsoundness; want of vigor; as, the *unhealthiness* of trees or other plants.

3. Unfavorableness to health; as, the *unhealthiness* of a climate.

UN-HEALTH'Y, (-helth'e,) *a.* Wanting health; wanting a sound and vigorous state of body; habitually weak or indisposed; as, an *unhealthy* person.

2. Unsound; wanting vigor of growth; as, an *unhealthy* plant.

3. Sickly; abounding with disease; as, an *unhealthy* region or city.

4. Insalubrious; unwholesome; adapted to generate diseases; as, an *unhealthy* climate or country.

5. Morbid; not indicating health.

UN-HEARD', (-herd',) *a.* Not heard; not perceived by the ear. *Milton.*

2. Not admitted to audience.

What pangs I feel, unpitied and *unheard!* *Dryden.*

3. Not known in fame; not celebrated.

Nor was his name *unheard.* *Milton.*

4. Unheard of; obscure; not known by fame. *Granville.*

Unheard of; new; unprecedented. *Swift.*

UN HEART', *v. t.* To discourage; to depress; to dishearten. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UN-HEAT'ED, *a.* Not heated; not made hot. *Boyle.*

UN-HEAV'EN-LY, (-hev'n-le,) *a.* Not heavenly.

UN-HEDG'ED, *a.* Not hedged; not surrounded by a hedge.

UN-HEED'ED, *a.* Not heeded; disregarded; neglected.

The world's great victor passed *unheeded* by. *Pope.*

UN-HEED'ED-LY, *adv.* Without being noticed. *Byron.*

UN-HEED'FUL, *a.* Not cautious; inattentive; careless. *Beaum.*

UN-HEED'FUL-LY, *adv.* Not heedfully.

UN-HEED'ING, *a.* Not heeding; careless; negligent. *Dryden.*

UN-HEED'ING-LY, *adv.* Without giving heed.

UN-HEED'Y, *a.* Precipitate; sudden. *Spenser.*

UN-HELE', *v. t.* To uncover. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

UN-HELM', *v. t.* To deprive of a helm or guide. *Scott.*

UN-HELM'ED, *pp.* Deprived of a helm.

2. *a.* Having no helm. *Pollok.*

UN-HELM'ET, *v. t.* To deprive of a helmet. *Scott.*

UN-HELM'ET-ED, *pp.* Deprived or destitute of a helmet.

UN-HELM'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a helm.

UN-HELP'ED, (-helpt',) *a.* Unaseisted; having no aid or auxiliary; unsupported. *Dryden.*

UN-HELP'FUL, *a.* Affording no aid. *Shak.*

UN-HELP'FUL-LY, *adv.* In an unhelpful manner.

UN-HE-RŌ'IC, *a.* Not heroic; not brave. *Pope.*

UN-HES'I-TA-TING, *a.* Not hesitating; not remaining in doubt; prompt; ready. *Eclec Review.*

UN-HES'I-TA-TING-LY, *adv.* Without hesitation or doubt.

UN-HEWN', (-hūne',) *a.* Not hewn; rough. *Dryden.*

UN-HIDE'BOUND, *a.* Not hidebound; capacious. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

UN-HIN'DER-ED, *a.* Not hindered; not opposed; exerting itself freely. *S. Clarke.*

UN-HINGE', (un-hinj',) *v. t.* To take from the hinges; as, to *unhinge* a door.

2. To displace, to unfix by violence. *Blackmore.*

3. To unfix; to loosen; to render unstable or wavering; as, to *unhinge* the mind; to *unhinge* opinions.

UN-HING'ED, *pp.* Loosed from a hinge or fastening.

UN-HINGE'MENT, *n.* The act of unhinging or state of being unhinged. [*Unusual.*] *Chalmers.*

UN-HING'ING, *ppr.* Loosening from a hinge or fastening.

UN-HIR'ED, *a.* Not hired.

UN-HIS-TOR'IC-AL, *a.* Not historical. *Park.*

UN-HIVE', *v. t.* To drive from a hive.

2. To deprive of habitation or shelter, as a crowd.

UN-HIV'ED, *pp.* Driven from the hive or shelter. *Neal.*

UN-HOARD', *v. t.* To steal from a hoard; to scatter.

UN-HOARD'ED, *pp.* Stolen from a hoard; scattered.

UN-HOARD'ING, *ppr.* Scattering.

UN-HŌ'LI-LY, *adv.* In an unholy manner.

UN-HŌ'LI-NESS, *n.* Want of holiness; an unsanctified state of the heart.

2. Impiety; wickedness; profaneness. *Raleigh.*

UN-HŌ'LY, *a.* Not holy; not renewed and sanctified. *Tim.* iii.

2. Profane; not hallowed; not consecrated; common. *Heb.* x.

3. Impious; wicked.

4. Not ceremonially purified. *Lev.* x.

UN-HON'EST, (-on'est,) *a.* [See HONEST.] Dishonest; dishonorable. [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

UN-HON'OR-ED, (-on'urd,) *a.* [See HONOR.] Not honored; not regarded with veneration; not celebrated. *Dryden.*

UN-HOOK', *v. t.* To loose from a hook.

UN-HOOK'ED, (-hookt',) *pp.* Loosed from a hook.

UN-HOOP', *v. t.* To strip of hoops. *Addison.*

UN-HOOP'ED, (-hoopt',) *pp.* Stripped of hoops.

UN-HŌP'ED, (-hōpt',) *a.* Not hoped for; not so probable as to excite hope.

With *unhoped* success. *Dryden.*

Unhoped for; unhoped, as above.

UN-HŌPE'FUL, *a.* Such as leaves no room to hope. *Boyle.*

UN-HŌPE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In an unhopeful manner.

UN-HORN'ED, *a.* Having no horns. *Tooke.*

UN-HORSE', (-hors',) *v. t.* To throw from a horse; to cause to dismount. *Shak.*

UN-HORS'ED, (-horst',) *pp.* Thrown from a horse. *Dryden.*

UN-HORS'ING, *ppr.* Throwing from a horse; dismounting.

UN-HOS'PI-TA-BLE, *a.* Not kind to strangers. [But INHOSPITABLE is the word now used.]

UN-HOS'TILE, (-hos'til,) *a.* Not belonging to a public enemy. *Philips.*

UN-HOUSE', (-houz',) *v. t.* To drive from the house or habitation; to dislodge. *Milton.*

2. To deprive of shelter.

UN-HOUS'ED, (-houzd',) *pp.* Driven from a house or habitation. *Shak.*

2. *a.* Wanting a house; homeless. *Shak.*

3. Having no settled habitation. *Shak.*

4. Destitute of shelter or cover. Cattle in severe weather should not be left *unhoused.*

UN-HOUS'EL-ED, *a.* Not having received the sacrament. *Shak.*

UN-HOUS'ING, *ppr.* Driving from a habitation.

UN-HU'MAN, *a.* Inhuman.

[But INHUMAN is the word now used.]

UN-HU'MAN-IZE, *v. t.* To render inhuman or barbarous. *J. Barlow.*

UN-HUM'BLED, *a.* Not humbled; not affected with shame or confusion; not contrite in spirit. *Milton.*

2. In *theology*, not having the will and the natural enmity of the heart to God and his law subdued.

UN-HUNT', *a.* Not hunted.

UN-HUNT'ED, *a.* Not hunted.

UN-HURT', *a.* Not hurt; not harmed; free from wound or injury. *Dryden.*

UN-HURT'FUL, *a.* Not hurtful; harmless; innoxious. *Shak.*

UN-HURT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without harm; harmlessly.

UN-HUS'BAND-ED, *a.* Deprived of support; neglected. *Browne.*

2. Not managed with frugality.

UN-HUSK'ED, (-huskt',) *a.* Not being stripped of husks.

U-NI-AX'AL, *a.* Having but one axis.

U-NI-CAP'SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *capsula*, chest.]

Having one capsule to each flower. *Martyn.*

U'NI-CORN, *n.* [L. *unicornis*; *unus*, one, and *cornu*, horn.]

1. An animal with one horn; the monoceros. This name is often applied to the rhinoceros.

2. The *unicorn*, in *heraldry*, is the fabulous unicorn, represented with the figure of a horse and a single horn issuing from its forehead. *Brande.*

3. The *sea unicorn*, called *narwal*, is of the whale kind, and is remarkable for a horn growing out at his nose. *Cyc.*

4. A bird. *Grew.*

Fossil unicorn, or *fossil unicorn's horn*; a substance formerly of great repute in medicine, a terreno crustaceous spar, named from having been supposed to be the bone or horn of the unicorn. *Rees. Cyc.*

U'NI-CORN-ROOT, *n.* A popular name of two plants, viz. Chamælirium Carolinianum, to which this name was first applied, and Aletris farinosa, to which it has been subsequently applied; both used in medicine.

U-NI-CORN'OUS, *a.* Having only one horn. *Brown.*

UN-I-DE'AL, *a.* Not ideal; real. *Johnson.*

U-NI-FA'CIAL, *a.* Having but one front surface; thus, some foliaceous corals are *unifacial*, the polypmouths being confined to one surface. *Dana.*

U-NI-FLŌ'ROUS, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *flos*, flower.]

Bearing one flower only; as, a *uniflorous* peduncle. *Martyn.*

U'NI-FORM, *a.* [L. *uniformis*; *unus*, one, and *forma*, form.]

1. Having always the same form or manner; not variable. Thus we say, the dress of the Asiatics is *uniform*, or has been *uniform* from early ages. So we say, it is the duty of a Christian to observe a *uniform* course of piety and religion.

2. Consistent with itself; not different; as, one's opinions on a particular subject have been *uniform.*

3. Of the same form with others; consonant; agreeing with each other; conforming to one rule or mode.

How far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies is doubted. *Hooker.*

4. Having the same degree or state; as, *uniform* temperature.

Uniform motion; the motion of a body is *uniform* when it passes over equal spaces in equal times. *Olmsted.*

Uniform matter, is that which is all of the same kind and texture. *Cyc.*

U'NI-FORM, *n.* A dress of the same kind, by which persons are purposely assimilated who belong to the same body, whether military, naval, or any other. We say, the *uniform* of a company of militia, the *uniform* of the artillery or matross companies, the *uniform* of a regiment, &c. This dress is called a *uniform*, because it is alike among all those composing the class or body.

U-NI-FORM-I-TA'RI-AN, *n.* A term applied to theorists in geology, who believe that existing causes, acting in the same manner as at the present time, are sufficient to account for all geological changes. *Dana.*

U-NI-FORM'I-TY, *n.* Resemblance to itself at all times; even tenor; as, the *uniformity* of design in a poem.

2. Consistency; sameness; as, the *uniformity* of a man's opinions.

3. Conformity to a pattern or rule; resemblance, consonance, or agreement; as the *uniformity* of different churches in ceremonies or rites.

4. Similitude between the parts of a whole; as, the *uniformity* of sides in a regular figure. Beauty is said to consist in *uniformity* with variety. *Cyc.*

5. Continued or unvaried sameness or likeness.

Act of uniformity; in *England*, the act of parliament by which the form of public prayers, administration of sacraments, and other rites, is prescribed to be observed in all the churches. 1 *Eliz.* and 13 and 14 *Car.* II.

U'NI-FORM-LY, *adv.* With even tenor; without variation; as, to impart *uniformly* gold.

2. Without diversity of one from another.

U-NI-GEN'I-TURE, *n.* [L. *unigenitus*; *unus* and *genitus*.]

The state of being the only begotten.

U-NI-GE'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *unigena.*]

Of one kind; of the same genus. *Kirwan.*

U-NI-LA'BI-ATE, *a.* In *botany*, having one lip only, as a corol. *Martyn. Anct. Res.*

U-NI-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *latus*, side.]

1. Being on one side or party only. [*Unusual.*]

2. Having one side.

A *unilateral raceme*, is when the flowers grow only on one side of the common peduncle. *Martyn.*

U-NI-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *litera*, letter.]
Consisting of one letter only.

UN-IL-LU'MIN-A-TED, *a.* Not illuminated; not enlightened; dark.
2. Ignorant.

UN-IL-LU'MIN-ED, *a.* Not illumined.

UN-IL-LUS'TRA-TED, *a.* Not illustrated; not made plain. *Gumd.*

UN-IL-LUS'TRA-TIVE, *a.* Not illustrative.

U-NI-LOC'U-LAR, (yu-ne-lok'yu-lar,) *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *loculus*, cell.]
Having one cell or chamber only; as, a *unilocular* pericarp or shell.

UN-IM-AG'IN-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be imagined; not to be conceived. *Tillotson.*

UN-IM-AG'IN-A-BLY, *adv.* To a degree not to be imagined. *Boyle.*

UN-IM-AG'IN-A-TIVE, *a.* Not imaginative. *Wordsworth.*

UN-IM-AG'IN-ED, *a.* Not imagined; not conceived.

UN-IM-BIT'TER-ED, *a.* Not imbittered; not aggravated. *Roscoe.*

UN-IM-BO'ED, *a.* Not imbued; not tinctured. *Drake.*

UN-IM'I-TA-BLE, *a.* That can not be imitated.
[But the word now used is IMITABLE.]

UN-IM'I-TA-TED, *a.* Not imitated. *Johnson.*

UN-IM-MOR'TAL, *a.* Not immortal; perishable. *Milton.*

UN-IM-PAIR'A-BLE, *a.* Not liable to waste or diminution. *Hakewill.*

UN-IM-PAIR'ED, *a.* Not impaired; not diminished; not enfeebled by time or injury; as, an *unimpaired* constitution.

UN-IM-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* Not impassionate.

UN-IM-PAS'SION-ATE-NESS, *n.* A state of being unimpassionate.

UN-IM-PAS'SION-ED, *a.* Not endowed with passions. *Thomson.*
2. Free from passion; calm; not violent; as, an *unimpassioned* address.

UN-IM-PEACH'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be impeached; that can not be accused; free from stain, guilt, or fault; as, an *unimpeachable* reputation.
2. That can not be called in question; as, an *unimpeachable* claim or testimony.

UN-IM-PEACH'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be impeachable.

UN-IM-PEACH'ED, (-im-peecht',) *a.* Not impeached; not charged or accused; fair; as, an *unimpeached* character.
2. Not called in question; as, testimony *unimpeached.*

UN-IM-PED'ED, *a.* Not impeded; not hindered. *Rawle.*

UN-IM'PLI-CA-TED, *a.* Not implicated; not involved. *Mitford.*

UN-IM-PLI'ED, (-im-plide',) *a.* Not implied; not included by fair inference. *Madison.*

UN-IM-PLOR'ED, *a.* Not implored; not solicited. *Milton.*

UN-IM-PORT'ANCE, *n.* Want of importance. *Dwight.*

UN-IM-PORT'ANT, *a.* Not important; not of great moment.
2. Not assuming airs of dignity. *Pope.*

UN-IM-PORT'ANT-LY, *adv.* Without weight or importance.

UN-IM-POR-TON'ED, *a.* Not importuned; not solicited.

UN-IM-POS'ING, *a.* Not imposing; not commanding respect.
2. Not enjoining as obligatory; voluntary. *Thomson.*

UN-IM-PREG'NA-TED, *a.* Not impregnated.

UN-IM-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* Not impressible.

UN-IM-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Not impressive; not forcible; not adapted to affect or awaken the passions. *Beddoes.*

UN-IM-PRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* Unforcibly; without impression.

UN-IM-PRIS'ON-ED, *a.* Not confined in prison.

UN-IM-PRO'PRI-A-TED, *a.* Not impropriated.

UN-IM-PROV'A-BLE, (-im-proov'a-bl,) *a.* Not capable of improvement, melioration, or advancement to a better condition. *Rambler.*
2. Incapable of being cultivated or tilled. *Wolcott.*

UN-IM-PROV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being not improvable. *Hammond.*

UN-IM-PROV'A-BLY, *adv.* Without being improvable.

UN-IM-PROV'ED, (-im-proovd',) *a.* Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners, or excellence. *Rawle. Pope. Glanville.*
2. Not used for a valuable purpose. How many advantages *unimproved* have we to regret! *As. Research.* i. x.
3. Not used; not employed. *Hamilton. Ramsay.*
4. Not tilled; not cultivated; as, *unimproved* land or soil; *unimproved* lots of ground. *Laws of Penn. Franklin. Ramsay.*
5. Uncensured; not disapproved. [This sense, from the L. *improbo*, is entirely obsolete.]

UN-IM-PROV'ING, *a.* Not improving; not tending to advance or instruct. *Johnson.*

UN-IM-PUT'A-BLE, *a.* Not imputable or chargeable to.

U-NI-MUS'CU-LAR, *a.* Having one muscle only, and one muscular impression, as a bivalve mollusc an. *Kirby.*

UN-IN-CAR'NATE, *a.* Not incarnate.

UN-IN-CENS'ED, (-senst',) *a.* Not incensed or angry. *Ash.*

UN-IN-CIT'ED, *a.* Not incited. *Wordsworth.*

UN-IN-CLOS'ED, *a.* Not inclosed.

UN-IN-COR'PO-RA-TED, *a.* Not incorporated.

UN-IN-CREAS'A-BLE, *a.* Admitting no increase. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

UN-IN-CREAS'ED, (-kreest',) *a.* Not increased. *Ash.*

UN-IN-CUM'BER-ED, *a.* Not encumbered; not burdened.
2. Free from any temporary estate or interest, or from mortgage, or other charge or debt; as, an estate *unencumbered* with dower.

UN-IN-DEBT'ED, (-det'-) *a.* Not indebted.
2. Not borrowed. [*Unusual.*] *Young.*

UN-IN-DIF'FER-ENT, *a.* Not indifferent; not unbiased; partial, leaning to one party *Hooker.*

UN-IN-DORS'ED, *a.* Not indorsed; not assigned; as, an *unindorsed* note or bill.

UN-IN-DUC'ED, (-düste',) *a.* Not induced

UN-IN-DUS'TRI-OUS, *a.* Not industrious; not diligent in labor, study, or other pursuit. *Decay of Piety.*

UN-IN-DUS'TRI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without industry.

UN-IN-FECT'ED, *a.* Not infected; not contaminated or affected by foul, infectious air.
2. Not corrupted.

UN-IN-FEC'TIOUS, *a.* Not infectious; not foul; not capable of communicating disease.

UN-IN-FEST'ED, *a.* Not infested.

UN-IN-FLAM'ED, *a.* Not inflamed; not set on fire. *Bacon.*
2. Not highly provoked.

UN-IN-FLAM'MA-BLE, *a.* Not inflammable; not capable of being set on fire. *Boyle.*

UN-IN'FLU-ENC-ED, (-in'flu-enst,) *a.* Not influenced; not persuaded or moved by others, or by foreign considerations; not biased; acting freely.
2. Not proceeding from influence, bias, or prejudice; as, *uninfluenced* conduct or actions.

UN-IN-FLU-EN'TIAL, *a.* Not having influence.

UN-IN-FORM'ED, *a.* Not informed; not instructed; untaught. *Milton.*
2. Unanimated; not enlivened. *Spectator.*

UN-IN-FORM'ING, *a.* Not furnishing information; uninstructive. *Mitford.*

UN-IN-GEN'IOUS, *a.* Not ingenious; dull. *Burke.*

UN-IN-GEN'IOUS-LY, *adv.* Without ingenuity.

UN-IN-GEN'U-OUS, *a.* Not ingenuous; not frank or candid; disingenuous. *Decay of Piety.*

UN-IN-GEN'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Not ingenuously.

UN-IN-GEN'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Want of ingenuousness.

UN-IN-HAB'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Not inhabitable; that in which men can not live; unfit to be the residence of men. *Raleigh.*

UN-IN-HAB'IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being uninhabitable.

UN-IN-HAB'IT-ED, *a.* Not inhabited by men; having no inhabitants. *Swift.*

UN-IN-I''TIATE, (-ish'ate,)
UN-IN-I''TIA-TED, (-ish'ā-ted,) } *a.* Not initiated.

UN-IN'JUR-ED, *a.* Not injured; not hurt; suffering no harm. *Milton.*

UN-IN-JU'RI-OUS, *a.* Not injurious.

UN-IN-QUIR'ING, *a.* Not inquiring or disposed to inquire.

UN-IN-QUIS'I-TIVE, *a.* Not inquisitive; not curious to search and inquire. *Warton.*

UN-IN-SCRIB'ED, *a.* Not inscribed; having no inscription. *Pope.*

UN-IN-SPIR'ED, *a.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination. *Locke.*

UN-IN-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Not inspirited.

UN-IN'STI-TU-TED, *a.* Not instituted. *Witherspoon.*

UN-IN-STRUCT'ED, *a.* Not instructed or taught; not educated.
2. Not directed by superior authority; not furnished with instructions.

UN-IN-STRUCT'ING, *a.* Not instructing.

UN-IN-STRUCT'IVE, *a.* Not instructive; not conferring improvement. *Addison.*

UN-IN-STRUCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Not instructively.

UN-IN'SU-LA-TED, *a.* Not insulated; not being separated or detached from every thing else. *Ure.*

UN-IN-SULT'ED, *a.* Not insulted.

UN-IN-SUR'ED, (-shürd',) *a.* [See SURE.] Not insured; not assured against loss.

UN-IN-TEL-LECT'U-AL, *a.* Not intellectual. *Good.*

UN-IN-TEL-LECT'U-AL-LY, *adv.* Not intellectually.

UN-IN-TEL'LI-GENT, *a.* Not having reason or consciousness; not possessing understanding. *Bentley.*
2. Not knowing; not skillful; dull. *Locke.*

UN-IN-TEL'LI-GENT-LY, *adv.* Not intelligently.

UN-IN-TEL-LI-GI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being not intelligible. *Burnet.*

UN-IN-TEL'LI-GI-BLE, *a.* Not intelligible; that can not be understood. *Swift.*

UN-IN-TEL'LI-GI-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being unintelligible.

UN-IN-TEL'LI-GI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be understood.

UN-IN-TEND'ED, *a.* Not intended; not designed. *Locke.*

UN-IN-TEN'TION-AL, *a.* Not intentional; not designed; done or happening without design. *Boyle.*

UN-IN-TEN'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* Without design or purpose.

UN-IN'TER-EST-ED, *a.* Not interested; not having any interest or property in; having nothing at stake; as, to be *uninterested* in any business or calamity.
2. Not having the mind or the passions engaged; as, to be *uninterested* in a discourse or narration.

UN-IN'TER-EST-ING, *a.* Not capable of exciting an interest, or of engaging the mind or passions; as, an *uninteresting* story or poem.

UN-IN'TER-EST-ING-LY, *adv.* So as not to excite interest.

UN-IN-TER-MIS'SION, (-mish'un,) *n.* Defect or failure of intermission. *Parker.*

UN-IN-TER MIT'TED, *a.* Not intermitted; not interrupted; not suspended for a time; continued. *Hale.*

UN-IN-TER-MIT'TED-LY, *adv.* Without being intermitted.

UN-IN TER-MIT'TING, *a.* Not intermitting; not ceasing for a time; continuing.

UN-IN-TER-MIT'TING-LY, *adv.* Without cessation; continually. *Mitford.*

UN-IN-TER-MIX'ED, *a.* Not intermixed; not mingled.

UN-IN'TER-PO-LA-TED, *a.* Not interpolated; not inserted at a time subsequent to the original writing.

UN-IN-TER'PRET-ED, *a.* Not explained or interpreted.

UN-IN-TER'RED, *a.* Not buried. *Pollok.*

UN-IN-TER-RUPT'ED, *a.* Not interrupted; not broken. *Addison.*
2. Not disturbed by intrusion or avocation.

UN-IN-TER-RUPT'ED-LY, *adv.* Without interruption; without disturbance.

UN-IN-TOX'I-CA-TING, *a.* Not intoxicating.

UN-IN-TRENCH'ED, (-in-trencht',) *a.* Not intrenched; not defended by intrenchments. *Pope.*

UN-IN'TRI-CA-TED, *a.* Not perplexed; not obscure or intricate. [*Not in use.*] *Hammond.*

UN-IN-TRO-DUC'ED, (-in-tro-düste',) *a.* Not introduced; not properly conducted; obtrusive. *Young.*

UN-IN-UR'ED, *a.* Not inured; not hardened by use or practice. *Philips.*

UN-IN-VAD'ED, *a.* Not invaded.

UN-IN-VENT'ED, *a.* Not invented; not found out.

UN-IN-VENT'IVE, *a.* Not inventive. [*Milton.*

UN-IN-VENT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Not inventively.

UN-IN-VEST'ED, *a.* Not invested; not clothed. *Dwight.*
2. Not converted into some species of property less fleeting than money; as, money *uninvested.* *Hamilton.*

UN-IN-VES'TI-GA-BLE, *a.* That can not be investigated or searched out. *Ray.*

UN-IN-VES'TI-GA-TED, *a.* Not investigated.

UN-IN-VES'TI-GA-TIVE, *a.* Not adapted or given to investigation.

UN-IN-VID'I-OUS, *a.* Not invidious.

UN-IN-VIT'ED, *a.* Not invited; not requested; not solicited. *Philips.*

UN-IN-VIT'ING, *a.* Not inviting. *Stewart.*

UN-IN-VŌK'ED, (-in-vōkt',) *a.* Not invoked.

U'NI-O, *n.* [L.] A genus of fresh-water bivalves, commonly called FRESH-WATER CLAMS. *Dana.*

UN'ION, (yūn'yun,) *n.* [Fr. *union*; It. *unione*; L. *unio*, to unite, from *unus*, one.]
1. The act of joining two or more things into one, and thus forming a compound body or a mixture; or the junction or coalition of things thus united. *Union* differs from *connection*, as it implies the bodies to be in contact, without an intervening body; whereas things may be *connected* by the intervention of a third body, as by a cord or chain.

One kingdom, joy and *union* without end. *Milton.*

2. Concord; agreement and conjunction of mind, will, affections, or interest. Happy is the family where perfect *union* subsists between all its members.
3. The junction or united existence of spirit and matter; as, the *union* of soul and body.
4. Among *painters*, a symmetry and agreement between the several parts of a painting. *Cyc.*
5. In *architecture*, harmony between the colors in the materials of a building. *Cyc.*
6. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, the combining or consolidating of two or more churches into one. This can not be done without the consent of the bishop, the patron, and the incumbent. Union is by *accession*, when the united benefice becomes an accessory of

the principal; by *confusion*, where the two titles are suppressed, and a new one created, including both; and by *equality*, where the two titles subsist, but are equal and independent. *Cyc.*

7. States united. Thus the United States of America are sometimes called *the Union*.
Marshall. Hamilton.

8. A pearl. [L. *unio.*] [*Not in use.*]

9. In *the flag of the United States*, a square portion at the upper left-hand corner, in which the stars are united on a blue ground, denoting the union of the States. *Totten.*

The British flag has a similar *union*, composed of the three crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, denoting the union of the three kingdoms. *Glynn.*

Union downward: a signal of distress at sea made by reversing the flag, or turning its union *downward*.

Union, or *act of union*: the act by which Scotland was united to England, or by which the two kingdoms were incorporated into one, in 1707.

Legislative union; the union of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1800.

Union by the first intention: in *surgery*, the process by which the opposite surfaces of recent wounds, when they are kept in contact with each other, grow together and unite without suppuration; the result of a wonderful self-healing power in living bodies. *Cyc.*

U-NIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *pario*, to bear.]
Producing one at a birth. *Brown.*

U-NIQUE', (yu-neek',) *a.* [Fr.] Sole; unequaled; single in its kind or excellence.

U-NIQUE'LY, *adv.* In a unique manner.

U-NI-RA'DI-A-TED, *a.* Having one ray. *Encyc.*

UN-IR'RI-TA-TED, *a.* Not irritated; not fretted.
2. Not provoked or angered.

UN-IR'RI-TA-TING, *a.* Not irritating or fretting.
2. Not provoking.
3. Not exciting. *Beddoes.*

UN-IR'RI-TA-TING-LY, *adv.* So as not to irritate.

U-NI-SE'RI-ATE, *a.* Having a single line or series.

U-NI-SE'RI-ATE-LY, *adv.* In single line or series.

U-NI-SEX'U-AL, *a.* In *botany*, having one sex only.

U'NI-SON, *n.* [L. *unus*, one, and *sonus*, sound.]
1. In *music*, an accordance or coincidence of sounds proceeding from an equality in the number of vibrations made in a given time by a sonorous body. If two chords of the same matter have equal length, thickness, and tension, they are said to be in *unison*, and their sounds will be in *unison*. Sounds of very different qualities and force may be in *unison*: as the sound of a bell may be in *unison* with a sound of a flute. *Unison* then consists in sameness of degree, or similarity in respect to gravity or acuteness, and is applicable to any sound, whether of instruments or of the human organs, &c.
2. A single, unvaried note. *Pope.*
In unison; in agreement: in harmony.

U'NI-SON, *a.* Sounding alone.
Sounds intermixed with voice,
Choral or *unison*. *Anon.*

U-NIS'O-NANCE, *n.* Accordance of sounds.
What constitutes *unisonance* is the equality of the number of vibrations of sonorous bodies, in two equal times. *Cyc.*

U-NIS'O-NANT, *a.* Being in unison; having the same degree of gravity or acuteness.

U-NIS'O NOUS, *a.* Being in unison. *Busby.*

U'NIT, (yū'nit,) *n.* [L. *unus*, one; *unitas*, unity.]
1. One; a word which denotes a single thing or person; the least whole number.
Units are the integral parts of any large number. *Watts.*
2. In *mathematics*, any known determinate quantity, by the constant repetition of which, any other quantity of the same kind is measured. [See UNITY.] *Olmsted.*

U-NI TA'RI-AN, *n.* [L. *unitas*, *unus*.]
One who denies the doctrine of the trinity, and ascribes divinity to God the Father only. The Arian and Socinian are both comprehended in the term *Unitarian*.

U-NI-TA'RI-AN, *a* Pertaining to Unitarians.

U-NI-TA'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of Unitarians, who deny the divinity of Christ.

U-NITE', *v. t.* [L. *unio*, *unitus*; Fr. and Sp. *unir*; It. *unire*.]
1. To put together or join two or more things, which make one compound or mixture. Thus we *unite* the parts of a building to make one structure. The kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland *united*, form one empire. So we *unite* spirit and water and other liquors. We *unite* strands to make a rope. The States of North America, *united*, form one nation.
2. To join; to connect in a near relation or alliance; as, to *unite* families by marriage; to *unite* nations by treaty.
3. To make to agree or be uniform; as, to *unite* a kingdom in one form of worship; to *unite* men in opinions. *Clarendon.*
4. To cause to adhere; as, to *unite* bricks or stones by cement.
5. To join in interest or fellowship. *Gen.* xlix.
6. To tie; to splice; as, to *unite* two cords or ropes.
7. To join in affection; to make near; as, to *unite* hearts in love.
[*Unite* is followed by *to* or *with*. To unite *to*, is to join. *Gen.* xlix. vi. To unite *with*, is to associate; but the distinction is not always obvious or important.]
To unite the heart; to cause all its powers and affections to join with order and delight in the same objects. *Ps.* lxxxvi.

U-NITE', *v. i.* To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert. All parties *united* in petitioning for a repeal of the law.
2. To coalesce; to be cemented or consolidated; to combine; as, bodies *unite* by attraction or affinity.
3. To grow together, as the parts of a wound.
The spur of a young cock, grafted into the comb, will *unite* and grow. *Duhamel.*
4. To coalesce, as sounds.
5. To be mixed. Oil and water will not *unite*.

U-NIT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Joined; made to agree; cemented; mixed; attached by growth.
United Brethren; a religious community commonly called *Moravians*.
United flowers, are such as have the stamens and pistils in the same flower. *Cyc.*

U-NIT'ED-LY, *adv.* With union or joint efforts.

U-NIT'ER, *n.* The person or thing that unites.

U-NIT'ING, *ppr.* Joining; causing to agree; consolidating; coalescing; growing together.

U-NI''TION, (yu-nish'un,) *n.* Junction; act of uniting. [*Not in use.*] *Wiseman.*

U'NI-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of uniting. [*Not used.*] *Norris.*

U'NIT-JAR, *n.* A small, insulated Leyden jar, placed between the electrical machine and a larger jar or battery, so as to announce, by its repeated discharges, the number of them which have passed into the larger jar. *Brande.*

U'NI-TY, (yū'ne-te,) *n.* [L. *unitas.*]
1. The state of being one; oneness. *Unity* may consist of a simple substance or existing being, as the soul; but usually it consists in a close junction of particles or parts, constituting a body detached from other bodies. *Unity* is a thing undivided itself, but separate from every other thing. *School Philosophy.*
2. Concord; conjunction; as, a *unity* of proofs. *Shak.*
3. Agreement; uniformity; as, *unity* of doctrine; *unity* of worship in a church. *Hooker.*
4. In *Christian theology*, oneness of sentiment, affection, or behavior.
How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in *unity*! — Ps. cxxxiii.
5. In *mathematics*, the abstract expression for any unit whatsoever. The number 1 is *unity* when it is not applied to any particular object; but a *unit*, when it is so applied. *Olmsted.*
6. In *poetry*, the principle by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation is preserved. In *the Greek drama*, the three unities required were those of *action*, of *time*, and of *place*; in other words, that there should be but one main plot; that the time supposed should not exceed twenty-four hours; and that the place of the action before the spectators should be one and the same throughout the piece.
7. In *music*, such a combination of parts as to constitute a whole, or a kind of symmetry of style and character. *Rousseau.*
8. In *law*, the properties of a joint estate are derived from its *unity*, which is fourfold; unity of *interest*, unity of *title*, unity of *time*, and unity of *possession*: in other words, joint-tenants have one and the same interest, accruing by one and the same conveyance, commencing at the same time, and held by one and the same undivided possession. *Blackstone.*
9. In *law*, *unity of possession* is a joint possession of two rights by several titles, as when a man has a lease of land upon a certain rent, and afterward buys the fee-simple. This is a *unity of possession*, by which the lease is extinguished.
Unity of faith is an equal belief of the same truths of God, and possession of the grace of faith in like form and degree. *Brown.*
Unity of spirit is the oneness which subsists between Christ and his saints, by which the same spirit dwells in both, and both have the same disposition and aims: and it is the oneness of Christians among themselves, united under the same head, having the same spirit dwelling in them, and possessing the same graces, faith, love, hope, &c. *Brown.*

U'NI-VALVE, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *valvæ*.]
Having one valve only, as a shell or pericarp.

U'NI-VALVE, *n.* A shell having one valve only; a mollusk whose shell is composed of a single piece. The *univalves* form one of the three divisions into which shells are usually divided. *Linnæus.*

U-NI-VALV'U-LAR, *a.* Having one valve only; as, a *univalvular* pericarp or shell. *Martyn. Cyc.*

U-NI-VERS'AL, *a.* [L. *universalis*: *unus* and *versor*.]
1. All; extending to or comprehending the whole number, quantity, or space; as, *universal* ruin; *universal* good, *universal* benevolence.
The *universal* cause
Acts not by partial, but by general laws. *Pope.*
2. Total; whole.
From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This *universal* frame began. *Dryden.*
3. Comprising all the particulars; as, *universal* kinds. *Darics.*
4. In *botany*, a *universal umbel* is a primary or general umbel; the first or largest set of rays in a compound umbel; opposed to *partial*. A *universal involucre* is not unfrequently placed at the foot of a universal umbel. *Martyn.*
Universal dial is a dial by which the hour may be found by the sun in any part of the world, or under any elevation of the pole.
Universal joint: a contrivance employed to give motion obliquely to certain instruments, as the telescope. Two universal joints are so combined as to give motion separately, in directions at right angles to each other, e. g., one horizontally and the other vertically; but, when both act together, the motion is oblique between the two separate directions. It usually consists of two arms terminating in semicircles, connected by pins or shafts at right angles to each other. *Olmsted.*
Universal proposition; one in which the subject is taken in its widest extent, and the predicate applies to every thing which the subject can denote. *Whately.*

U-NI-VERS'AL, *n.* [See the adjective.] In *logic*, a universal is *complex* or *incomplex*. A *complex universal* is either a universal proposition, as "every whole is greater than its parts," or whatever raises a manifold conception in the mind, as the definition of a reasonable animal.
An *incomplex universal* is what produces one conception only in the mind, and is a simple thing respecting many; as human nature, which relates to every individual in which it is found *Cyc.*
2. The whole; the general system of the universe. [*Not in use.*]

U-NI-VERS'AL-ISM, *n.* In *theology*, the doctrine or belief that all men will be saved or made happy in a future life.

U-NI-VERS'AL-IST, *n.* One who holds the doctrine that all men will be saved.
2. One who affects to understand all particulars. [*Obs.*] *Bentley.*

U-NI-VER-SAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of extending to the whole; as, the *universality* of a proposition; the *universality* of sin; the *universality* of the deluge. *Woodward.*

U-NI-VERS'AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make universal. *Coleridge.*

U-NI-VERS'AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered universal. *More.*

U-NI-VERS'AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering universal. *Howe.*

U-NI-VERS'AL-LY, *adv.* With extension to the whole; in a manner to comprehend all; without exception. Air is a fluid *universally* diffused. God's laws are *universally* binding on his creatures.

U-NI-VERS'AL-NESS, *n.* Universality.
Note. — UNIVERSAL and its derivatives are used in common discourse for GENERAL. This kind of universality is by the schoolmen called *moral*, as admitting of some exceptions, in distinction from *metaphysical*, which precludes all exceptions.

U'NI-VERSE, *n.* [Fr. *univers*: L. *universitas.*]
The collective name of heaven and earth and all that belongs to them; the whole system of created things; the *το πᾶν* of the Greeks, and the *mundus* of the Latins.

U-NI-VERS'I-TY, *n.* An assemblage of colleges established in any place, with professors for instructing students in the sciences and other branches of learning, and where degrees are conferred. A *university* is properly a universal school, in which are taught all branches of learning, or the four faculties of theology, medicine, law, and the sciences and arts. *Cyc.*

U-NIV'O-CAL, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *vox*, word.]
1. Having one meaning only. A *univocal* word is opposed to an *equivocal*, which has two or more significations. *Watts.*
2. Having unison of sounds, as the octave in music and its replicates. *Rousseau.*
3. Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenor. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

U-NIV'O-CAL-LY, *adv.* In one term; in one sense.
How can *univocally* distinguished into vocal and mortal, if the vocal be not so? *Hale.*
2. In one tenor. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*

U-NIV-O-CA'TION, *n.* Agreement of name and meaning. *Cyc.*

UN-JAR'RING, *a.* Not discordant.

UN-JEAL'OUS, (-jel'us,) *a.* Not mistrusting.

UN-JOIN'ED, *a.* Not joined. *Hooker.*

UN-JOINT', *v. t.* To disjoint. *Fuller.*

UN-JOINT'ED, *pp.* Disjointed; separated. *Milton.*

2. *a.* Having no joint or articulation; as, an *unjointed* stem. *Botany.*

UN-JOY'OUS, *a.* Not joyous; not gay or cheerful. *Thomson.*

UN-JOY'OUS-LY, *adv.* Uncheerfully; not joyously.

UN-JUDG'ED, (-jujd',) *a.* Not judged; not judicially determined *Prior.*

UN-JUST', *a.* Not just; acting contrary to the standard of right established by the divine law; not equitable; as, an *unjust* man.

2. Contrary to justice and right; wrongful; as, an *unjust* sentence; an *unjust* demand; an *unjust* accusation.

UN-JUST'I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* Not justifiable; that can not be proved to be right; not to be vindicated or defended; as, an *unjustifiable* motion or action. *Atterbury.*

UN-JUST'I-FI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of not being justifiable. *Clarendon.*

UN-JUST'I-FI-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that can not be justified or vindicated.

UN-JUST'I-FI-ED, (-fide,) *a.* Not justified or vindicated.

2. Not pardoned. *J. M. Mason.*

UN-JUST'LY, *adv.* In an unjust manner; wrongfully.

UNK'ED, } for Uncouth. Odd; strange. [*Not in*
UNK'ID, } *use.*]

UN-KEM'MED, } *a.* Uncombed; unpolished.
UN-KEMPT', } *Spenser.*

[*Obsolete except in poetry.*]

UN-KEN'NEL, *v. t.* To drive from his hole; as, to *unkennel* a fox. *Shak.*

2. To rouse from secrecy or retreat. *Shak.*

3. To release from a kennel.

UN-KEN'NEL-ED, *pp.* Driven or let loose from confinement, as a fox or dog.

UN-KENT', *a.* [*un* and *ken*, to know.] Unknown. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

UN-KEPT', *a.* Not kept; not retained; not preserved.

2. Not observed; not obeyed; as a command. *Hooker.*

UN-KER'CHIEF-ED, (-ker'chift,) *a.* Not having on a kerchief.

UN-KERN'EL-ED, *a.* Destitute of a kernel. *Pollok.*

UN-KIND', *a.* Not kind; not benevolent; not favorable; not obliging. *Shak.*

2. Unnatural. *Spenser.*

UN-KIND'LI-NESS, *n.* Unfavorableness.

UN-KIND'LY, *a.* Unnatural; contrary to nature; as, an *unkindly* crime. *Spenser.*

2. Unfavorable; malignant; as, an *unkindly* fog. *Milton.*

UN-KIND'LY, *adv.* Without kindness; without affection; as, to treat one *unkindly*.

2. In a manner contrary to nature; unnaturally.

All works of nature,
Abortive, monstrous, or *unkindly* mixed. *Milton.*

UN-KIND'NESS, *n.* Want of kindness; want of natural affection, want of good will.

2. Disobliging treatment; disfavor.

UN-KING', *v. t.* To deprive of royalty. *Shak.*

UN-KING'LIKE, } *a.* Unbecoming a king; not no-
UN-KING'LY, } ble. *Milner. Shak.*

UN-KISS'ED, (-kist',) *a.* Not kissed. *Shak.*

UNK'LE. See Uncle.

UN-KNELL'ED, (-neld',) *a.* Untolled. *Byron.*

UN-KNIGHT'LY, *a.* Unbecoming a knight. *Sidney.*

UN-KNIT', (-nit',) *v. t.* To separate threads that are knit; to open; to loose work that is knit or knotted. *Shak.*

2. To open. *Shak.*

UN-KNOT', (-not',) *v. t.* To free from knots; to untie.

UN-KNOT'TED, *pp.* Freed from knots; untied.

UN-KNOW', (-nō',) *v. t.* To cease to know [*Not in use.*]

UN-KNOW'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be known. *Watts.*

UN-KNOW'ING, *a.* Not knowing; ignorant; with *of*

Unknowing of deceit. *Pope.*

UN-KNOW'ING-LY, *adv.* Ignorantly, without knowledge or design. *Addison.*

UN-KNOWN', *a.* Not known. The author of the invention is *unknown*.

2. Greater than is imagined. *Bacon.*

3. Not having had cohabitation. *Shak.*

4. Not having communication. *Addison.*

UN-LA'BOR-ED, *a.* Not produced by labor; as, *unlabored* harvests. *Dryden.*

2. Not cultivated by labor; not tilled. *Blackmore.*

3. Spontaneous; voluntary; that offers without effort; natural.

And from the theme *unlabored* beauties rise. *Tickel.*

4. Easy; natural; not stiff; as, an *unlabored* style. *Roscoe.*

UN-LA-BO'RI-OUS, *a.* Not laborious; not difficult to be done. *Milton.*

UN-LA-BO'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without labor.

UN-LACE', *v. t.* To loose from lacing or fastening by a cord or strings passed through loops and holes; as, to *unlace* a helmet or a garment.

2. To loose a woman's dress.

3. To divest of ornaments. *Shak.*

4. In *sea language*, to loose and take off a bonnet from a cail, or to cast off any lacing in any part of the rigging of a vessel. *Totten.*

UN-LAC'ED, (-lāste',) *pp.* Loosed from lacing; unfastened.

UN-LAC'ING, *ppr.* Loosing from lacing or fastening.

UN-LACK'EY-ED, (-lak'id,) *a.* Unattended by a lackey. *Cowper.*

UN-LADE', *v. t.* To unload; to take out the cargo of; as, to *unlade* a ship.

2. To unload; to remove, as a load or burden. *Acts* xxi.

UN-LĀD'EN, *pp.* of Lade. Unloaded.

UN-LĀD'ING, *ppr.* Removing the cargo from a ship.

UN-LĀ'DY-LIKE, *a.* Not ladylike.

UN-LAID', *a.* Not placed, not fixed. *Hooker.*

2. Not allayed; not pacified; not suppressed. *Milton.*

3. Not laid out, as a corpse. *B. Jonson.*

UN-LA-MENT'ED, *a.* Not lamented; whose loss is not deplored.

Thus *unlamented* pass the proud away. *Pope.*

UN-LANCH'ED, *a.* Not lanched.

UN-LAP', *v. t.* To unfold.

UN-LAP'PED, (-lapt', *pp.* Unfolding.

UN-LAP'PING, *ppr.* Unfolding.

UN-LARD'ED, *a.* Not intermixed or inserted for improvement. *Chesterfield.*

UN-LATCH', *v. t.* To open or loose by lifting the latch.

UN-LATCH'ING, *ppr.* Opening or loosing by lifting the latch.

UN-LAUNCH'ED, (-lanch',) *a.* Not launched.

UN-LAU'REL-ED, *a.* Not crowned with laurel; not honored. *Byron.*

UN-LAV'ISH, *a.* Not lavish; not profuse; not wasteful.

UN-LAV'ISH-ED, (-lav'isht,) *a.* Not lavished; not spent wastefully.

UN-LAW', *v. t.* To deprive of the authority of law. *Milton.*

UN-LAW'FUL, *a.* Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal; not permitted by law. *Dryden.*

Unlawful assembly; in *law*, the meeting of three or more persons with intent mutually to assist each other in the execution of some enterprise of a private nature with force and violence. *Bouvier.*

UN-LAW'FUL-LY, *adv.* In violation of law or right; illegally. *Taylor.*

2. Illegitimately; not in wedlock; as, a child *unlawfully* born. *Addison.*

UN-LAW'FUL-NESS, *n.* Illegality; contrariety to law. *South.*

2. Illegitimacy.

UN-LAW'LIKE, *a.* Not lawlike.

UN-LEACH'ED, (-leecht',) *a.* Not leached; as, *unleached* ashes.

UN-LEARN', (-lern',) *v. t.* To forget or lose what has been learned. It is most important to us all to *unlearn* the errors of our early education.

I had learned nothing right; I had to *unlearn* every thing. *Luther in Milner.*

UN-LEARN'ED, (*pp. pron.* un-lernd', and *a.* un-lern'ed,) *pp.* Forgotten.

2. *a.* Not learned; ignorant; illiterate; not instructed. *Dryden.*

3. Not gained by study; not known. *Milton.*

4. Not suitable to a learned man; as, *unlearned* verses. *Shak.*

UN-LEARN'ED-LY, *adv.* Ignorantly. *Brown.*

UN-LEARN'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of learning; illiterateness. *Sylvester.*

UN-LEARN'ING, *ppr.* Forgetting what one has learned.

UN-LEAV'EN-ED, (-lev'nd,) *a.* Not leavened; not raised by leaven, barm, or yeast. *Exod.* xii.

UN-LEC'TUR-ED, *a.* Not taught by lecture. *Young.*

UN-LED', *a.* Not led or conducted.

UN-LEIS'UR-ED, (-leezh'urd *or* -lezh'urd,) *a.* Not having leisure. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

UN-LENT', *a.* Not lent.

UN-LESS', *conj.* [Sax. *onlesan*, to loose or release.]

Except, that is, remove or dismiss the fact or thing stated in the sentence or clause which follows. "We can not thrive *unless* we are industrious and frugal." The sense will be more obvious with the clauses of the sentence inverted. *Unless* [remove this fact, suppose it not to exist] *we are industrious and frugal*, we can not thrive. *Unless*, then, answers for a negation. If we are *not* industrious, we can not thrive.

UN-LESS'EN-ED, *a.* Not diminished.

UN-LES'SON-ED, *a.* Not taught; not instructed. *Shak.*

UN-LET'TER-ED, *a.* Unlearned; untaught; ignorant. *Dryden.*

UN-LET'TER-ED-NESS, *n.* Want of learning. *Waterhouse.*

UN-LEV'EL-ED, *a.* Not leveled; not laid even. *Tickel.*

UN-LI-BID'IN-OUS, *a.* Not libidinous; not lustful. *Milton.*

UN-LI'CENS-ED, (-li'sen-t,) *a.* Not licensed; not having permission by authority; as, an *unlicensed* innkeeper.

The vending of ardent spirits, in places licensed or *unlicensed*, is a tremendous evil. *L. Beecher.*

UN-LICK'ED, (-likt',) *a.* Shapeless; not formed to smoothness, as, an *unlicked* bear whelp. *Shak.*

UN-LIGHT'ED, *a.* Not lighted; not illuminated. *Prior.*

2. Not kindled or set on fire.

UN-LIGHT'SOME, (-lite'sum,) *a.* Dark; gloomy; wanting light. *Milton.*

UN-LIKE', *a.* Dissimilar; having no resemblance. Never were two men more *unlike*. The cases are entirely *unlike*.

2. Improbable, unlikely. *Bacon.*

UN-LIKE'LI-HOOD, } *n.* Improbability.
UN-LIKE'LI-NESS, } *South. Locke.*

UN-LIKE'LY, *a.* Improbable; such as can not be reasonably expected, as, an *unlikely* event The thing you mention is very *unlikely*.

2. Not promising success. He employs very *unlikely* means to effect his object.

UN LIKE'LY, *adv.* Improbably. *Addison.*

UN LIKE'NESS, *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilitude. *Dryden.*

UN LIM'BER, *a.* Not limber; not flexible; not yielding.

UN-LIM'BER, *v. t.* In *military language*, to take off the limbers, as, to *unlimber* the guns.

UN-LIM'BER-ED, *pp.* Freed from the limbers.

UN-LIM'BER ING, *ppr.* Taking off the limbers.

UN-LIM'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Admitting no limits; boundless. [We now use Illimitable.] [less.

UN LIM'IT-ED, *a.* Not limited; having no bounds; boundless. *Boyle.*

2. Undefined; indefinite; not bounded by proper exceptions; as, *unlimited* terms.

3. Unconfined; not restrained.

Ascribe not to God such an *unlimited* exercise of mercy as may destroy his justice. *Rogers.*

Unlimited problem, is one which is capable of an infinite number of solutions. *Cyc.*

UN-LIM'IT-ED-LY, *adv.* Without bounds. *Decay of Piety.*

UN-LIM'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being boundless, or of being undefined. *Johnson.*

UN-LIN'E-AL, *a.* Not in a line; not coming in the order of succession. *Shak.*

UN-LINK', *v. t.* To separate links; to loose; to unfasten; to untwist. *Shak.*

UN-LIQ'UI-DĀ-TED, (-lik'we-dā-ted,) *a.* Not liquidated; not settled; not having the exact amount ascertained; as, an *unliquidated* debt; *unliquidated* accounts. *Hamilton.*

2. Unpaid; unadjusted. *Wheaton.*

UN-LIQ'UI-FI-ED, (-lik'we-fide,) *a.* Unmelted; not dissolved. *Addison.*

UN-LIQ'UOR-ED, (-lik'urd,) *a.* Not moistened; not smeared with liquor; not filled with liquor. *Bp. Hall. Milton*

UN-LIS'TEN-ING, *a.* Not listening; not hearing; not regarding. *Thomson.*

UN-LIVE'LI-NESS, *n.* Want of life; dullness.

UN-LIVE'LY, *a.* Not lively; dull. [*Milton.*

UN-LŌAD', *v. t.* To take the load from; to discharge of a load or cargo; as, to *unload* a ship; to *unload* a cart.

2. To disburden; as, to *unload* a beast.

3. To disburden; to relieve from any thing onerous or troublesome. *Shak.*

UN-LŌAD'ED, *pp.* Freed from a load or cargo; disburdened.

UN-LŌAD'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from a load or cargo; disburdening; relieving of a burden.

UN-LŌ'CA-TED, *a.* Not placed; not fixed in a place.

2. In *America*, unlocated lands are such new or wild lands as have not been surveyed, appropriated, or designated by marks, limits, or boundaries, to some individual, company, or corporation.

UN-LOCK', *v. t.* To unfasten what is locked; as, to *unlock* a door or a chest.

2. To open, in general; to lay open.

Unlock your springs, and open all your shades. *Pope.*

UN-LOCK'ED, (-lokt',) *pp.* Opened.

2. *a.* Not locked; not made fast.

Unlooked for; not expected; not foreseen. *Bacon.*

UN-LOOSE', (un-loos',) *v. t.* To loose.

Shak. John i. 27.

[This word is unnecessary, the idea being expressed by Loose.]

UN-LOOSE', (un-loos',) *v. t.* To fall in pieces; to lose all connection or union. [See above.] *Collier.*

UN-LŌS'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be lost. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

UN-LŌV'ED, (-luvd',) *a.* Not loved. *Sidney.*

UN-LŌVE'LI-NESS, *n.* Want of loveliness; unamableness; want of the qualities which attract love. *Sidney.*

UN-LŌVE'LY, (-luv'le,) *a.* Not lovely; not amiable; destitute of the qualities which attract love, or possessing qualities that excite dislike.

UN-LŌV'ING, *a.* Not loving; not fond. *Shak.*
UN-LŌV'ING-LY, *adv.* In an unloving manner.
UN-LU'BRI-CĀ-TED, *a.* Not lubricated.
UN-LUCK'I-LY, *adv.* Unfortunately; by ill fortune. *Addison.*
UN-LUCK'I-NESS, *n.* Unfortunateness; ill fortune.
2. Mischievousness. [*Addison.*
UN-LUCK'Y, *a.* Unfortunate; not successful; as, an *unlucky* man.
2. Unfortunate; not resulting in success; as, an *unlucky* adventure; an *unlucky* throw of dice; an *unlucky* game.
[This word is usually applied to incidents in which success depends on single events, to games of hazard, &c., rather than to things which depend on a long series of events, or on the ordinary course of providence. Hence we say, a man is *unlucky* in play or in a lottery; but not that a farmer is *unlucky* in his husbandry, or a commander *unlucky* in the result of a campaign.]
3. Unhappy; miserable; subject to frequent misfortunes. *Spenser.*
4. Slightly mischievous; mischievously waggish; as, a *unlucky* boy; an *unlucky* wag.
5. Ill-omened; inauspicious

Haunt me not with that *unlucky* face. *Dryden.*

UN-LUS'TROUS, *a.* Wanting luster; not shining. *Shak.*
UN-LUS'TROUS-LY, *adv.* With want of luster.
UN-LUST'Y, *a.* Not lusty; not stout; weak.
UN-LŌTE', *v. t.* To separate things cemented or luted; to take the lute or clay from.
UN-LŌT'ED, *pp.* Separated, as luted vessels.
UN-LŌT'ING, *ppr.* Separating, as luted vessels
UN-LUX-U'RI-OUS, *a.* Not luxurious.
UN-MAD'DEN-ED, *a.* Not maddened.
UN-MADE', *pp.* Deprived of its form or qualities. *Woodward.*
2. *a.* Not made; not yet formed. *Spenser.*
3. Omitted to be made. *Blackmore.*
UN-MAG-NET'IC, *a.* Not having magnetic properties. *Cavallo.*
UN-MAID'EN-LY, *a.* Not becoming a maiden. *Hall.*
UN-MAIM'ED, *a.* Not maimed; not disabled in any limb; sound; entire. *Pope.*
UN-MAIN-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be maintained or supported. *Story.*
UN-MAK'A-BLE, *a.* Not possible to be made. [*Little used.*] *Grew.*
UN-MAKE', *v. t.* To destroy the form and qualities which constitute a thing what it is.

God does not make or *unmake* things to try experiments. *Burnet.*

2. To deprive of qualities before possessed.
UN-MAK'ING, *ppr.* Destroying the peculiar properties of a thing.
UN-MA-LI'CIOUS, (-lish'us,) *a.* Not malicious.
UN-MAL LE-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being unmalleable.
UN-MAL'LE-A-BLE, *a.* Not malleable; not capable of being hammered into a plate, or of being extended by beating.
UN-MAN', *v. t.* To deprive of the constitutional qualities of a human being, as reason, &c. *South.*
2. To deprive of men; as, to *unman* a ship.
3. To emasculate; to deprive of virility.
4. To deprive of the courage and fortitude of a man; to break or reduce into irresolution; to dishearten; to deject. *Dryden. Pope.*
5. To depeople; as, towns *unmanned.* *Goldsmith.*
UN-MAN'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* Not manageable; not easily restrained, governed, or directed; not controllable.
2. Not easily wielded. *Locke.*
UN-MAN'AGE-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be manageable.
UN-MAN'A-GED, *a.* Not broken by horsemanship. *Taylor.*
2. Not tutored; not educated. *Felton.*
UN-MAN'LIKE, } *a.* Not becoming a human being.
UN-MAN'LY, } *Collier.*
2. Unsuitable to a man; effeminate.

Unmanly warmth and tenderness of love. *Addison.*

3. Not worthy of a noble mind; ignoble; base; ungenerous; cowardly.
UN-MAN'LI-NESS, *n.* State of being unmanly.
UN-MAN'NED, *pp.* Deprived of the qualities of a man.
UN-MAN'NER-ED, *a.* Uncivil; rude. *B. Jonson.*
UN-MAN'NER-LI-NESS, *n.* Want of good manners; breach of civility; rudeness of behavior. *Locke.*
UN-MAN'NER-LY, *a.* Ill-bred; not having good manners; rude in behavior; as, an *unmannerly* youth.
2. Not according to good manners; as, an *unmannerly* jest. *Swift.*
UN-MAN'NER-LY, *adv.* Uncivilly. *Shak.*
UN-MAN'NING, *ppr.* Depriving of the powers or qualities of a man.
UN-MAN'TLED, *a.* Not covered or furnished with a mantle.
UN-MAN-U-FAC'TUR-ED, *a.* Not manufactured; not wrought into the proper form for use.
UN-MA-NŪR'ED, *a.* Not manured; not enriched by manure.
2. Uncultivated. *Spenser.*
UN-MARK'ED, (-märkt',) *a.* Not marked; having no mark.
2. Unobserved; not regarded; undistinguished. *Pope.*
UN-MAR'RED, *a.* Not marred; not injured; not spoiled; not obstructed.
UN-MAR'RI-A-BLE, *a.* Not marriageable. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*
UN-MAR'RIAGE-A-BLE, (-mar'rij-a-bl,) *a.* Not fit to be married.
UN-MAR'RIAGE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or condition of not being fit to be married.
UN-MAR'RI-ED, (-mar'rid,) *a.* Not married; having no husband or no wife. *Bacon.*
UN-MAR'RY, *v. t.* To divorce. *Milton.*
UN-MAR'SHAL-ED, *a.* Not disposed or arranged in due order.
UN-MAS'CU-LATE, *v. t.* To emasculate. *Fuller.*
UN-MAS'CU-LINE, (-lin,) *a.* Not masculine or manly; feebly effeminate. *Milton.*
UN-MAS'CU-LINE-LY, *adv.* In an unmasculine manner.
UN-MASK', *v. t.* To strip of a mask or of any disguise; to lay open what is concealed. *Roscommon.*
UN-MASK', *v. i.* To put off a mask.
UN-MASK'ED, (-mäskt',) *pp.* Stripped of a mask or disguise.
2. *a.* Open; exposed to view. *Dryden.*
UN-MASK'ING, *ppr.* Stripping off a mask or disguise.
UN-MAS'TER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be mastered or subdued. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*
UN-MAS'TER-ED, *a.* Not subdued; not conquered.
2. Not conquerable.

He can not his *unmastered* grief sustain. *Dryden.*

UN-MAS'TI-CA-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being chewed.
UN-MATCH'A BLE, *a.* That can not be matched; that can not be equaled, unparalleled. *Hooker.*
UN-MATCH'ED, (-matcht',) *a.* Matchless; having no match or equal. *Dryden.*
UN-MEAN'ING, *a.* Having no meaning or signification; as, *unmeaning* words.
2. Not expressive; not indicating intelligence; as, an *unmeaning* face.

There pride sits blazoned on th' *unmeaning* brow. *Trumbull.*

UN-MEAN'ING-LY, *adv.* Without significance.
UN-MEAN'ING-NESS, *n.* Want of meaning. *Dr. Campbell.*
UN-MEANT', (un-ment',) *a.* Not meant; not intended. *Dryden.*
UN-MEAS'ŪR-A-BLE, (-mezh'ur-a-bl,) *a.* That can not be measured; unbounded; boundless. *Swift.*
[For this, IMMEASURABLE is generally used.]
UN-MEAS'ŪR-A-BLY, *adv.* Beyond all measure. *Howell.*
UN-MEAS'ŪR-ED, *a.* Not measured; plentiful beyond measure. *Milton.*
2. Immense; infinite; as, *unmeasured* space. *Blackmore.*
UN-ME-CHAN'IC-AL, *a.* Not mechanical; not according to the laws or principles of mechanics.
UN-ME-CHAN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not according to the laws of mechanics.
UN-MECH'AN-IZ-ED, *a.* Not formed by design, art, or skill. *Paley.*
UN-MED'DLED WITH; not meddled with; not touched; not altered. *Carew.*
UN-MED'DLING, *a.* Not meddling; not interfering with the concerns of others; not officious. *Chesterfield.*
UN-MED'DLING LY, *adv.* Without meddling.
UN-MED'DLING-NESS, *n.* Forbearance of interposition. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*
UN-MED'I-TA-TED, *a.* Not meditated; not prepared by previous thought. *Milton.*
UN-MEET', *a.* Not fit; not proper; not worthy or suitable. *Milton. Prior.*
UN-MEET'LY, *adv.* Not fitly; not properly; not suitably. *Spenser.*
UN-MEET'NESS, *n.* Unfitness; unsuitableness. *Milton.*
UN-MEL'LŌW-ED, *a.* Not mellowed; not fully matured. *Shak.*
UN-ME-LŌ'DI-OUS, *a.* Not melodious; wanting melody; harsh. *Herbert.*
UN-ME-LŌ'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without melody.
UN-ME-LŌ'DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being destitute of melody.
UN-MELT'ED, *a.* Undissolved; not melted. *Waller.*
2. Not softened.
UN-MELT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unmelted.
UN-MEM'BER, *v. t.* To deprive of membership in a church.
UN-MEM'BER-ED, *pp.* Deprived of membership.
UN-MEN'A-CED, (-men'ast,) *a.* Not threatened. *Byron.*
UN-MEN'A-CING, *a.* Not threatening.
UN-MEN'A-CING-LY, *adv.* Without menacing.
UN-MEN'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be mentioned. *Ex. Rev.*
2. *n.* As a *noun*, a garment not to be named.
UN-MEN'TION-ED, *a.* Not mentioned; not named. *Clarendon.*
UN-MER'CAN-TILE, (-til,) *a.* Not according to the customs and rules of commerce.
UN-MER'CE-NA-RY, *a.* Not mercenary; not hired.
UN-MER'CHANT-A-BLE, *a.* Not merchantable; not of a quality fit for the market.
UN-MER'CI-FUL, *a.* Not merciful; cruel; inhuman to such beings as are in one's power; not disposed to spare or forgive *Rogers.*
2. Unconscionable; exorbitant; as, *unmerciful* demands. *Pope.*
UN-MER'CI-FUL-LY, *adv.* Without mercy or tenderness; cruelly *Addison.*
UN-MER'CI-FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of mercy; want of tenderness and compassion toward those who are in one's power; cruelty in the exercise of power or punishment. *Taylor.*
UN-MER'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Having no merit or desert. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
UN-MER'IT-ED, *a.* Not merited; not deserved; obtained without service or equivalent; as, *unmerited* promotion.
2. Not deserved; cruel; unjust; as, *unmerited* sufferings or injuries.
UN-MER'IT-ED-LY, *adv.* Not deservedly.
UN-MER IT-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unmerited *Boyle.*
UN-MET', *a.* Not met. *B. Jonson.*
UN-ME-TAL'LIC, *a.* Not metallic; not having the properties of metal; not belonging to metals. *Encye.*
UN-MET-A-PHYS'IC AL, *a.* Not metaphysical; not pertaining to metaphysics.
UN-METH'OD-IZ-ED, *a.* Not methodized. *H. Taylor.*
UN-MIGHT'Y, (-mite'-,) *a.* Not mighty; not powerful.
UN-MILD', *a.* Not mild; harsh; severe; fierce.
UN-MILD'LY, *adv.* Not mildly; harshly.
UN-MILD'NESS, *n.* Want of mildness; harshness. *Milton.*
UN-MIL'I-TA-RY, *a.* Not according to military rules or customs.
UN-MILK'ED, (-milkt',) *a.* Not milked. *Pope.*
UN-MILL'ED, *a.* Not milled; not indented or grained; as, *unmilled* coin.
UN-MIND'ED, *a.* Not minded; not heeded. *Milton.*
UN-MIND'FUL, *a.* Not mindful; not heedful; not attentive; regardless; as, *unmindful* of laws; *unmindful* of health or of duty. *Milton.*
UN-MIND'FUL-LY, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly.
UN-MIND'FUL-NESS, *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; carelessness.
UN-MIN'GLE, (-ming'gl,) *v. t.* To separate things mixed. *Bacon.*
UN-MIN'GLE-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be mixed. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*
UN-MIN'GLED, (-ming'gld,) *a.* Not mingled, not mixed; pure. *Pope.*
2. Pure; not vitiated or alloyed by foreign admixture; as, *unmingled* joy.
UN-MIN-IS-TE'RI-AL, *a.* Not ministerial.
UN-MIN-IS-TE'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* Unsuitably to a minister.
UN-MI-RAC'U-LOUS, *a.* Not miraculous.
UN-MI-RAC'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* Without a miracle.
UN-MIR'Y, *a.* Not miry; not muddy; not foul with dirt. *Gay.*
UN-MISS'ED, (-mist',) *a.* Not missed; not perceived to be gone or lost. *Gray.*
UN-MIS-TAK'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be mistaken. [*Little used.*] *Cheyne.*
UN MIS-TAK'EN, *a.* Not mistaken; sure. *Trumbull.*
UN-MIS-TRUST'ING, *a.* Not mistrusting; not suspecting; unsuspicious.
UN-MIT'I-GA BLE, *a.* Not capable of being mitigated, softened, or lessened. *Shak.*
UN-MIT'I-GA-TED, *a.* Not mitigated; not lessened; not softened in severity or harshness. *Shak.*
UN-MIX'ED, } *a.* Not mixed; not mingled; pure;
UN-MIXT', } unadulterated; unvitiated by foreign admixture. *Bacon.*
2. Pure; unalloyed; as, *unmixed* pleasure.
UN-MŌAN'ED, *a.* Not lamented. *Shak.*
UN-MOD'I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be modified or altered in form; that can not be reduced to a more acceptable or desired form.
UN-MOD'I-FI-ED, (-fide,) *a.* Not modified; not altered in form; not qualified in meaning.
UN-MŌD'ISH, *a.* Not modish; not according to custom. *Pope.*
UN-MOD'U-LA-TED, *a.* Not modulated. *Shelly.*
UN-MOIST', *a.* Not moist; not humid; dry. *Philips.*
UN-MOIST'EN-ED, *a.* Not made moist or humid. *Boyle.*
UN-MŌLD', } *v. t.* To change the form; to reduce
UN-MŌULD', } from any form.

UN-MŌLD'ED, *pp.* Not changed in form.
2. *a.* Not molded; not shaped or formed.
UN-MŌLD'ER-ING, *a.* Not crumbling or wasting away. *Bryant.*
UN-MO-LEST'ED, *a.* Not molested; not disturbed; free from disturbance. *Pope.*
UN-MŎN'EY-ED, (-mun'nid,) *a.* Not having money.
UN-MO-NOP'O-LIZE, *v. t.* To recover from being monopolized. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*
UN-MO-NOP'O-LIZ-ED, *v. t.* Not monopolized.
UN-MOOR', *v. t.* In *sea language*, to bring to the state of riding with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables. *Cyc.*
2. To loose from anchorage. *Pope.*
UN-MOOR'ED, *pp.* Loosed from anchorage, or brought to ride with a single anchor.
UN-MOOR'ING, *ppr.* Loosing from anchorage, or bringing to ride with a single anchor.
UN-MOR'AL-IZ-ED, *a.* Untutored by morality; not conformed to good morals. *Norris.*
UN-MORT'GAG-ED, (-mor'gajd,) *a.* [See MORTGAGE.] Not mortgaged, not pledged. *Addison. Dryden.*
UN-MOR'TI-FI-ED, *a.* Not mortified; not shamed
2. Not subdued by sorrow; as, *unmortified* sin.
UN-MŎTH'ER-LY, *a.* Not becoming a mother.
UN-MŌULD'. To change the form. [See UNMOLD.]
UN-MOUNT'ED, *a.* Not mounted. *Unmounted* dragoons are such as have not horses.
UN-MŌURN'ED, *a.* Not lamented. *Rogers.*
UN-MOV'A-BLE, (-moov'a-bl,) *a.* That can not be moved or shaken; firm; fixed. *Locke.*
[IMMOVABLE is more generally used.]
UN-MOV'A-BLY, *adv.* Unalterably. *Ellis*
UN-MOV'ED, (-moovd',) *a.* Not moved; not transferred from one place to another. *Locke.*
2. Not changed in purpose; unshaken; firm *Milton.*
3. Not affected; not having the passions excited; not touched or impressed. *Pope.*
4. Not altered by passion or emotion. *Dryden.*
UN-MOV'ED-LY, *adv.* Without being moved.
UN-MOV'ING, *a.* Having no motion. *Cheyne.*
2. Not exciting emotion; having no power to affect the passions.
UN-MUF'FLE, (-muf'fl,) *v. t.* To take a covering from the face. *Milton.*
2. To remove the muffling of a drum.
UN-MUF'FLED, *pp.* Uncovered.
UN-MUF'FLING, *ppr.* Removing a covering.
UN-MUR'MUR-ED, *a.* Not murmured at. *Beaum. & Fl.*
UN-MUR'MUR-ING, *a.* Not murmuring; not complaining; as, *unmurmuring* patience.
UN-MUR'MUR-ING-LY, *adv.* Uncomplainingly.
UN-MU'SIC-AL, *a.* Not musical; not harmonious or melodious.
2. Harsh; not pleasing to the ear. *B. Jonson.*
UN-MU'SIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Without harmony; harshly.
UN-MU'SING, *a.* Not musing.
UN-MU'SING-LY, *adv.* In an unmusing manner.
UN-MU'TI-LA-TED, *a.* Not mutilated; not deprived of a member or part; entire.
UN-MUZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To loose from a muzzle. *Shak.*
UN-MUZ'ZLED, *pp.* Loosed from a muzzle.
UN-NAM'ED, *a.* Not named; not mentioned. *Milton.*
UN-NA'TION-AL, (-nă'shun- *or* -nash'un-,) *a.* Not national.
UN-NA'TIVE, *a.* Not native; not natural; forced. *Thomson.*
UN-NAT'U-RAL, *a.* Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the natural feelings. *L'Estrange.*
2. Acting without the affections of our common nature; as, an *unnatural* father or son.
3. Not in conformity to nature; not agreeable to the real state of persons or things; not representing nature; as, affected and *unnatural* thoughts; *unnatural* images or descriptions.
UN-NAT'U-RAL-IZE, *v. t.* To divest of natural feelings. *Hales.*
UN-NAT'U-RAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Divested of natural feelings.
2. *a.* Not naturalized; not made a citizen by authority.
UN-NAT'U-RAL-LY, *adv.* In opposition to natural feelings and sentiments. *Tillotson.*
UN-NAT'U-RAL-NESS, *n.* Contrariety to nature. *Sidney.*
UN-NAV'I-GA-BLE, *a.* Not navigable.
[But UNNAVIGABLE is more generally used.]
UN-NAV'I-GA-TED, *a.* Not navigated; not passed over in ships or other vessels. *Cook's Voyages.*
UN-NEC'ES-SA-RI-LY, *adv.* Without necessity; needlessly. *Hooker.*
UN-NEC'ES-SA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being unnecessary; needlessness.
UN-NEC'ES-SA-RY, *a.* Not necessary; needless; not required by the circumstances of the case; useless; as, *unnecessary* labor or care; *unnecessary* rigor. *Dryden.*
UN-NE-CES'SI-TA-TED, *a.* Not required by necessity *Eton.*
UN-NEED'ED, *a.* Not needed.
UN-NEED'FUL, *a.* Not needful; not wanted; needless. *Milton.*
UN-NEED'FUL-LY, *adv.* Not needfully.
UN-NEIGH'BOR-LY, (-nā'bor-le,) *a.* Not suitable to the duties of a neighbor; not becoming persons living near each other; not kind and friendly.
UN-NEIGH'BOR-LY, *adv.* In a manner not suitable to a neighbor; in a manner contrary to the kindness and friendship which should subsist among neighbors. *Shak.*
UN-NERV'ATE, *a.* Not strong; feeble. [*Not in use.*] *Brooms.*
UN-NERVE', (un-nerv',) *v. t.* To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to weaken; to enfeeble; as, to *unnerve* the arm. *Addison.*
UN-NERV'ED, *pp.* Deprived of strength *Shak.*
2. *a.* Weak; feeble.
UN-NERV'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of strength.
UN-NETH', } *adv.* Scarcely; hardly. [*Obs.*, See
UN-NĒTHES', } UNEATH.] *Spenser.*
UN-NEU'TRAL, *a.* Not neutral; not uninterested.
UN-NŌ'BLE, *a.* Not noble; ignoble; mean. *Shak.*
UN-NŌT'ED, *a.* Not noted; not observed; not heeded; not regarded. *Pope.*
2. Not honored.
UN-NŌ'TIC-ED, (-nō'tist,) *a.* Not observed; not regarded.
2. Not treated with the usual marks of respect; not kindly and hospitably entertained.
UN-NŌ'TIC-ING, *a.* Not taking notice.
UN-NUM'BER-ED, *a.* Not numbered; innumerable; indefinitely numerous. *Prior.*
UN-NUR'TUR-ED, *a.* Not nurtured; not educated.
UN-NU-TRI'TIOUS, (-trish'us,) *a.* Not affording nourishment.
UN-O-BEY'ED, (-o-bād',) *a.* Not obeyed. *Milton.*
UN-O-BEY'ING, *a.* Not yielding obedience.
UN-OB-JECT'ED, *a.* Not objected; not charged as a fault or error. *Atterbury.*
UN-OB-JEC'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Not liable to objection; that need not be condemned as faulty, false, or improper. *Stephens.*
UN-OB-JEC'TION-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not liable to objection.
UN-O-BLIG'ED, *a.* Not obliged.
UN-O-BLIG'ING, *a.* Not belonging or disposed to oblige.
UN-OB-LIT'ER-A-TED, *a.* Not obliterated or effaced.
UN-OB-NOX'IOUS, *a.* Not liable; not exposed to harm. *Milton.*
UN-OB-NOX'IOUS-LY, *adv.* In an unobnoxious manner.
UN-OB-SCŌR'ED, *a.* Not obscured; not darkened. *Milton.*
UN-OB-SE'QUI-OUS, *a.* Not obsequious; not servilely submissive.
UN-OB-SE'QUI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Not with servile submissiveness.
UN-OB-SE'QUI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Want of servile submissiveness or compliance; incompliance.
UN-OB-SERV'A-BLE, *a.* That is not observable; not discoverable. *Boyle.*
UN-OB-SERV'ANCE, *n.* Want of observation; inattention; regardlessness. *Whitlock.*
UN-OB-SERV'ANT, *a.* Not observant; not attentive; heedless. *Glanville.*
2. Not obsequious.
UN-OB-SERV'ANT-LY, *adv.* Not observantly.
UN-OB-SERV'ED, *a.* Not observed; not noticed; not seen; not regarded; not heeded. *Bacon.*
UN-OB-SERV'ED-LY, *adv.* Without being observed.
UN-OB-SERV'ING, *a.* Not observing; inattentive; heedless. *Dryden.*
UN-OB-SERV'ING-LY, *adv.* Inattentively.
UN-OB-STRUCT'ED, *a.* Not obstructed; not filled with impediments; as, an *unobstructed* stream or channel.
2. Not hindered; not stopped. *Blackmore.*
UN-OB-STRUCT'ED-LY, *adv.* Without being obstructed.
UN-OB-STRUCT'IVE, *a.* Not presenting any obstacle. *Blackmore.*
UN-OB-STRUCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Without obstruction.
UN-OB-STRUCT'IVE-NESS, *n.* State of being not obstructive.
UN-OB-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be obtained; not within reach or power.
UN-OB-TAIN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being unobtainable.
UN-OB-TAIN'ED, *a.* Not obtained; not gained; not acquired. *Hooker.*
UN-OB-TRU'SIVE, *a.* Not obtrusive; not forward; modest. *Young.*
UN-OB-TRU'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Modestly.
UN-OB-TRU'SIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being unobtrusive.
UN-OB'VI-OUS, *a.* Not obvious; not readily occurring to the view or the understanding. *Boyle.*
UN-OC'CU-PI-ED, *a.* Not occupied; not possessed; as, *unoccupied* land.
2. Not engaged in business; being at leisure. The man is *unoccupied*
3. Not employed or taken up; as, time *unoccupied*.
UN-OF-FEND'ED, *a.* Not offended; not having taken offense.
UN-OF-FEND'ING, *a.* Not offending; not giving offense.
2. Not sinning; free from sin or fault.
3. Harmless; innocent.
UN-OF-FENS'IVE, *a.* Not offensive; giving no offense; harmless.
[For this, INOFFENSIVE is more generally used.]
UN-OF'FER-ED, *a.* Not offered; not proposed to acceptance. *Clarendon.*
UN-OF-FI'CIAL, (-fish'al,) *a.* Not official; not pertaining to office.
2. Not proceeding from the proper officer or from due authority; as, *unofficial* news or notice.
UN-OF-FI'CIAL-LY, *adv.* Not officially; not in the course of official duty. The man was *unofficially* informed by the sheriff or commander.
UN-OF-FI'CIOUS, (-fish'us,) *a.* Not officious; not forward or intermeddling.
UN-OF-FI'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Not officiously.
UN-OF-FI'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of not being officious.
UN-OFT'EN, (-of'fn,) *adv.* Rarely. [*Not used.*]
UN-OIL', *v. t.* To free from oil. *Dryden.*
UN-OIL'ED, *pp.* Freed from oil.
2. *a.* Not oiled; free from oil.
UN-Ō'PEN-ED, (-ō'pnd,) *a.* Not opened; remaining fast, close, shut, or sealed. *Chesterfield.*
UN-Ō'PEN-ING, *a.* Not opening. *Pope.*
UN-OP'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Not operative; producing no effect. *South.*
[But INOPERATIVE is generally used.]
UN-O-PER'CU-LA-TED, *a.* Having no cover or operculum.
UN-OP-PŌS'ED, *a.* Not opposed; not resisted; not meeting with any obstruction; as, an army or stream *unopposed*. *Dryden.*
UN-OP-PRESS'ED, (-op-prest',) *a.* Not oppressed; not unduly burdened.
UN-OP-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Not oppressive.
UN-OR'DER-ED, *a.* Not ordered.
UN-OR'DER-LY, *a.* Not orderly; disordered; irregular.
[DISORDERLY is more generally used.] *Sanderson.*
UN-OR'DI-NA-RY, *a.* Not ordinary; not common. [*Not in use.*] *Locke.*
UN-OR'GAN-IZ-ED, *a.* Not organized; not having organic structure or vessels for the preparation, secretion, and distribution of nourishment, &c. Metals are *unorganized* bodies.
[This word is in use, but INORGANIZED is also used.]
UN-O-RI-ENT'AL, *a.* Not oriental. *Byron.*
UN-O-RIG'IN-AL, *a.* Not original; derived.
2. Having no birth; ungenerated. *Milton.*
UN-O-RIG'IN-A-TED, *a.* Not originated; having no birth or creation.

God is underived, *unoriginated*, and self-existent. *Stephens.*

UN-OR-NA-MENT'AL, *a.* Not ornamental. *West.*
UN-OR'NA-MENT-ED, *a.* Not ornamented; not adorned; plain. *Coventry.*
UN-OR'THO-DOX, *a.* Not orthodox; not holding the genuine doctrines of the Scriptures. *Decay of Piety.*
UN-OR'THO-DOX-LY, *adv.* Not orthodoxly.
UN-OS-TEN-TA'TIOUS, *a.* Not ostentatious; not boastful; not making show and parade; modest.
2. Not glaring; not showy; as, *unostentatious* coloring.
UN-OS-TEN-TA'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Without show parade, or ostentation.
UN-OS-TEN-TA'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being free from ostentation.
UN-ŌW'ED, (-ōde',) *a.* Not owed; not due.
UN-ŌWN'ED, *a.* Not owned; having no known owner; not claimed.
2. Not avowed; not acknowledged as one's own; not admitted as done by one's self.
UN-OX'Y-DA-TED, } *a.* Not having oxygen in
UN-OX'Y-DIZ-ED, } combination.
UN-OX'Y-GEN-A-TED, }
UN-OX'Y-GEN-IZ-ED, }
UN-PA-CIF'IC, *a.* Not pacific; not disposed to peace; not of a peaceable disposition. *Warton.*
UN-PA-CIF'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not pacifically.
UN-PAC'I-FI-ED, (-pas'e-fide,) *a.* Not pacified; not appeased; not calmed. *Browne.*
UN-PACK', *v. t.* To open, as things packed; as, to *unpack* goods.
2. To disburden. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
UN-PACK'ED, (-pakt',) *pp.* Opened, as goods.
2. *a.* Not packed; not collected by unlawful artifices; as, an *unpacked* jury. *Hudibras.*
UN PACK'ING, *ppr.* Opening, as a package.
UN-PAID', *a.* Not paid; not discharged; as a debt. *Milton.*
2. Not having received his due; as, *unpaid* workmen. *Pope.*
Unpaid for, not paid for; taken on credit.
UN-PAIN'ED, *a.* Not pained; suffering no pain. *Milton.*
UN-PAIN'FUL, *a.* Not painful; giving no pain. *Locke.*

UN-PAIN'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without pain.
UN-PAINT'ED, *a.* Not painted.
UN PAL'A-TA-BLE, *a.* Not palatable; disgusting to the taste. *Collier.*
2. Not such as to be relished; disagreeable; as, an *unpalatable* law. *Dryden.*
UN-PAL'A-TA-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be relished.
UN-PAL'ED, *a.* Not deadened.
UN-PAN'O-PLI-ED, (-pan'o-plid,) *a.* Destitute of panoply or complete armor. *Pollok.*
UN-PAR'A-DISE, *v. t.* To deprive of happiness like that of paradise; to render unhappy. *Young.*
UN-PAR'A-GON-ED, *a.* Unequaled; unmatched. *Shak.*
UN-PAR'AL-LEL-ED, *a.* Having no parallel or equal; unequaled; unmatched *Addison*
The *unparalleled* perseverance of the armies of the United States, under every suffering and discouragement, was little short of a miracle. *Washington.*
UN-PAR'DON-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be forgiven; that can not be pardoned or remitted; as, an *unpardonable* sin. *Rogers.*
UN-PAR'DON-A-BLY, *adv.* Beyond forgiveness. *Atterbury.*
UN-PAR'DON-ED, *a.* Not pardoned; not forgiven; as, *unpardoned* offenses. *Rogers.*
2. Not having received a legal pardon. The convict returned *unpardoned.*
UN-PAR'DON-ING, *a.* Not forgiving; not disposed to pardon. *Dryden.*
UN-PAR-LIA-MENT'A-RI-LY, *adv.* Not according to the rules of parliament.
UN-PAR-LIA-MENT'A-RI-NESS, *n.* Contrariety to the rules, usages, or constitution of parliament. *Clarendon.*
UN-PAR-LIA-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in parliament.
2. Contrary to the rules or usages of legislative bodies.
UN-PART'ED, *a.* Not parted; not divided; not separated. *Prior.*
UN-PAR'TIAL, *a.* Not partial. [*Not in use.*] [See IMPARTIAL.]
UN-PAR'TIAL-LY, *adv.* Fairly; impartially. [*Not used.*]
UN-PAR-TIC'I-PA-TED, *a.* Not participated or shared. *Allen.*
UN-PAR-TIC'I-PA-TING, *a.* Not participating.
UN-PASS'A-BLE, *a.* Not admitting persons to pass; impassable; as, *unpassable* roads, rivers, or mountains.
[IMPASSABLE is more generally used.]
2. Not current; not received in common payments; as, *unpassable* notes or coins.
[Instead of this, UNCURRENT and NOT CURRENT are now used.]
UN-PAS'SION-ATE, } *a.* Calm; free from pas-
UN-PAS'SION-A-TED, } sion; impartial.
[Instead of these words, DISPASSIONATE is now used.]
UN-PAS'SION-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without passion; calmly. *K. Charles.*
[For this, DISPASSIONATELY is now used.]
UN-PAS'SION-ED, *a.* Not excited by passion; calm.
UN-PAS'TOR-AL, *a.* Not pastoral; not suitable to pastoral manners. *Warton.*
UN-PAT'ENT-ED, *a.* Not granted by patent. *Cranch.*
UN-PATH'ED, (-pathd',) *a.* Unmarked by passage; not trodden. *Shak.*
2. Not being beaten into a path; as, *unpathed* snow.
UN-PA-THET'IC, *a.* Not pathetic; not adapted to move the passions or excite emotion. *Warton.*
UN-PA-THET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Without moving the passions or exciting emotion.
UN PA-TRI-OT'IC, } *a.* Not patriotic.
UN-PA-TRI-OT'IC AL, }
UN-PA-TRI-OT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not patriotically.
UN-PAT'RON-IZ-ED, *a.* Not having a patron; not supported by friends. *Johnson.*
UN-PAT'TERN-ED, *a.* Having no equal. *Beaum. & Fl.*
UN-PAV'ED, *a.* Not paved; not covered with stone.
UN-PAWN'ED, *a.* Not pawned; not pledged. *Pope.*
UN-PAY', *v. t.* To undo. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
2. Not to pay or compensate. [*Not used.*]
UN-PAY'ING, *a.* Neglecting payment.
UN-PAY'ING-LY, *adv.* Unprofitably.
UN-PEACE'A-BLE, *a.* Not peaceable; quarrelsome. *Hammond.*
UN-PEACE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unquietness; quarrelsomeness. *Parker.*
UN-PEACE'A-BLY, *adv.* Unquietly.
UN-PEACE'FUL, *a.* Not pacific or peaceful; unquiet. *Cowley.*
UN-PEACE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Not peacefully.
UN-PEACE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Disquiet; inquietude.
UN-PED'I-GREED, *a.* Not distinguished by a pedigree. *Pollok.*
UN-PEG', *v. t.* To loose from pegs; to open.
2. To pull out the peg from.
UN-PEG'GED, *pp.* Loosed from pegs; opened.
UN-PELT'ED, *a.* Not pelted; not assailed with stones.
UN-PEN', *v. t.* To let out or suffer to escape by breaking a dam or opening a pen.
If a man *unpens* another's water. *Blackstone.*
UN-PE'NAL, *a.* Not penal; not subject to a penalty. *Clarendon.*
UN-PEN'E-TRA-BLE, *a.* Not to be penetrated.
[But IMPENETRABLE is chiefly used.]
UN-PEN'E-TRA-TED, *a.* Not entered or pierced
UN-PEN'I-TENT, *a.* Not penitent.
[But IMPENITENT is the word now used.]
UN-PEN'NED, *pp.* Unfastened; let out.
UN-PEN'NING, *ppr.* Suffering to escape; unlocking.
UN-PEN'SION-ED, *a.* Not pensioned; not rewarded by a pension; as, an *unpensioned* soldier.
2. Not kept in pay; not held in dependence by a pension. *Pope.*
UN-PEO'PLE, (-pē'pl,) *v. t.* To deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate; to dispeople. *Milton. Dryden.*
UN-PEO'PLED, (-pē'pld,) *pp.* Depopulated; dispeopled.
UN-PEO'PLING, (-pē'pling,) *ppr.* Depopulating.
UN-PER-CEIV'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be perceived; not perceptible.
UN-PER-CEIV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be perceived.
UN-PER-CEIV'ED, *a.* Not perceived; not heeded; not observed; not noticed. *Milton.*
UN-PER-CEIV'ED-LY, *adv.* So as not to be perceived. *Boyle.*
UN-PER'FECT, *a.* Not perfect; not complete.
[But the word now used is IMPERFECT.]
UN-PER'FECT-ED, *a.* Not perfected; not completed. *Hammond.*
UN-PER'FECT-NESS, *n.* Want of perfectness; incompleteness. [IMPERFECTNESS and IMPERFECTION are now used.]
UN-PER'FO-RA-TED, *a.* Not perforated; not penetrated by openings.
UN-PER-FORM'ED, *a.* Not performed; not done; not executed; as, the business remains *unperformed.*
2. Not fulfilled; as, an *unperformed* promise. *Taylor.*
UN-PER-FORM'ING, *a.* Not performing; not discharging its office. *Dryden.*
UN-PER'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not perishable; not subject to decay. [The word now used is IMPERISHABLE.]
UN-PER'ISH-A-BLY, *adv.* Imperishably.
UN-PER'ISH-ING, *a.* Not perishing; durable.
UN-PER'ISH-ING-LY, *adv.* Not perishingly.
UN-PER'JUR-ED, *a.* Free from the crime of perjury. *Dryden.*
UN-PER'MA-NENT, *a.* Not permanent; not durable.
UN-PER-MIT'TED, *a.* Not permitted. *Southey.*
UN-PER-PLEX', *v. t.* To free from perplexity. *Donne.*
UN-PER-PLEX'ED, (-per-plekst',) *a.* Not perplexed; not harassed; not embarrassed.
2. Free from perplexity or complication; simple.
UN-PER'SE-CU-TED, *a.* Free from persecution.
UN-PER-SPIR'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be perspired, or emitted through the pores of the skin. *Arbuthnot.*
UN-PER-SUAD'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be persuaded, or influenced by motives urged. *Sidney.*
UN-PER-TURB'ED, *a.* Not disturbed. *Scott.*
UN-PE-RUS'ED, *a.* Not read.
UN-PER-VERT'ED, *a.* Not perverted; not wrested or turned to a wrong sense or use.
UN-PET'RI-FI-ED, (-pet're-fide,) *a.* Not petrified; not converted into stone.
UN-PHIL-AN-THROP'IC, *a.* Not philanthropic.
UN-PHIL-O-SOPH'IC, } *a.* Not according to the
UN-PHIL-O-SOPH'IC-AL, } rules or principles of sound philosophy; contrary to philosophy or right reason. *Newton.*
UN-PHIL-O-SOPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the principles of sound philosophy or right reason. *South.*
UN-PHIL-O-SOPH'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Incongruity with philosophy. *Norris.*
UN-PHI-LOS'O-PHIZE, *v. t.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher. *Pope.*
UN-PHI-LOS'O-PHIZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Degraded from the rank of a philosopher.
2. Not sophisticated or perverted by philosophy; as, *unphilosophized* revelation. *Good.*
UN-PHRE-NO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Not pertaining to phrenology.
UN-PHYS'ICK-ED, (-fiz'ikt,) *a.* Not influenced by medicine; not physicked. [*Not used.*] *Howell.*
UN-PIC-TUR-ESQUE', (-esk',) *a.* Not picturesque.
UN-PIERCE'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be pierced. *Southey.*
UN-PIERC'ED, (-peerst',) *a.* Not penetrated. *Gay.*
UN-PIL'LAR-ED, *a.* Deprived of pillars; as, an *unpillared* temple. *Pope.*
UN-PIL'LOW-ED, *a.* Having no pillow; having the head not supported. *Milton.*
UN-PI'LOT-ED, *a.* Not steered by a pilot.
UN PIN', *v. t.* To loose from pins; to unfasten what is held together by pins; as, to *unpin* a frock; to unpin the frame of a building.
UN-PINK'ED, (-pinkt',) *a.* Not pinked; not marked or set with eyelet holes. *Shak.*
UN-PIN'NED, *pp.* Loosed from pins.
UN-PIN'NING, *ppr.* Unfastening what is held together by pins.
UN-PIT'I-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be pitied.
UN-PIT'I-ED, (-pit'id,) *a.* Not pitied; not compassionated, not regarded with sympathetic sorrow. *Dryden. Pope.*
UN-PIT'I-FUL, *a.* Having no pity; not merciful. *Davies.*
2. Not exciting pity.
UN-PIT'I-FUL-LY, *adv.* Unmercifully; without mercy. *Shak.*
UN-PIT'Y-ING, *a.* Having no pity; showing no compassion. *Granville.*
UN-PLA'CA-BLE, *a.* Not to be appeased.
[IMPLACABLE is the word now used.]
UN-PLA'CED, (-plāste',) *a.* Having no office or employment under the government. *Pope.*
2. Undetermined as to place; as, *unplaced* kings, whose position in the series of Egyptian kings is undetermined. *Gliddon.*
UN-PLAGU'ED, (-plāgd',) *a.* Not plagued; not harassed; not tormented. *Shak.*
UN-PLANT'ED, *a.* Not planted; of spontaneous growth. *Waller.*
UN-PLAS'TER-ED, *a.* Not plastered.
UN-PLAUS'I-BLE, *a.* Not plausible; not having a fair appearance; as, arguments not *unplausible.* *Milton.*
UN-PLAUS-I-BLY, *adv.* Not with a fair appearance. *Swift.*
UN-PLAU'SIVE, *a.* Not approving; not applauding.
UN-PLEAD'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be pleaded. *South.*
UN-PLEAS'ANT, (un-plez'ant,) *a.* Not pleasant; not affording pleasure; disagreeable. *Hooker.*
UN-PLEAS'ANT-LY, (un-plez'ant-ly,) *adv.* In a manner not pleasing; uneasily. *Pope.*
UN-PLEAS'ANT-NESS, (un-plez'ant-ness,) *n.* Disagreeableness; the state or quality of not giving pleasure. *Hooker.*
UN-PLEAS'ED, *a.* Not pleased; displeased. *Dryden.*
UN-PLEAS'ING, *a.* Offensive; disgusting. *Milton. Dryden.*
UN-PLEAS'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to displease.
UN-PLEAS'ING-NESS, *n.* Want of qualities to please. *Milton.*
UN-PLEAS'UR-A-BLE, *a.* Not pleasurable. *Coleridge.*
UN-PLEDG'ED, *a.* Not pledged; not mortgaged.
UN-PLI'A-BLE, *a.* Not pliable; not easily bent.
UN-PLI'A BLY, *adv.* In an unpliable manner.
UN-PLI'ANT, *a.* Not pliant; not easily bent; stiff. *Wotton.*
2. Not readily yielding the will; not compliant.
UN-PLI'ANT-LY, *adv.* Not pliantly; stiffly.
UN-PLOW'ED, } *a.* Not plowed. *Mortimer.*
UN-PLOUGH-ED, }
UN-PLUMB', (-plum',) *a.* Not perpendicular. *Burke.*
UN-PLUME', *v. t.* To strip of plumes or feathers; to degrade. *Glanville.*
UN-PLUM'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of plumes; destitute of plumes.
UN-PLUN'DER-ED, *a.* Not plundered or stripped.
UN-PO-ET'IC, } *a.* Not poetical; not having the
UN-PO-ET'IC-AL, } beauties of verse.
2. Not becoming a poet. *Corbet.*
UN-PO-ET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner not comporting with the nature of poetry.
2. In a manner unbecoming a poet.
UN-POINT'ED, *a.* Having no point or sting. *B. Jonson.*
2. Not having marks by which to distinguish sentences, members, and clauses in writing.
3. Not having the vowel points or marks; as, an *unpointed* manuscript in Hebrew or Arabic. *M. Stuart.*
UN-POIS'ED, (-poizd',) *a.* Not poised; not balanced. *Thomson.*
UN-POIS'ON, *v. t.* To remove or expel poison. *South.*
UN-PO'LAR-IZ-ED, *a.* Not polarized; not having polarity.
UN POL'I-CI-ED, (-pol'e-sid,) *a.* Not having civil polity, or a regular form of government.
UN-POL'ISH-ED, (-pol'isht,) *a.* Not polished; not made smooth or bright by attrition. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Not refined in manners; uncivilized; rude; plain. *Dryden.*
UN-PO-LITE', *a.* Not refined in manners; not elegant.
2. Not civil; not courteous; rude. [See IMPOLITE.]
UN-PO-LITE'LY, *adv.* In an uncivil or rude manner.
UN-PO-LITE'NESS, *n.* Want of refinement in manners; rudeness.
2. Incivility; want of courtesy.
UN-POL'I-TIC, *a.* Impolitic. [*The latter is used.*]
UN-POLL'ED, *a.* Not registered as a voter.
2. Unplundered; not stripped. *Fuller.*

UN-POL-LOT'ED, *a.* Not polluted; not defiled; not corrupted.

UN-POP'U-LAR, *a.* Not popular; not having the public favor; as, an *unpopular* magistrate.

2. Not pleasing the people; as, an *unpopular* law.

UN-POP-U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* The state of not enjoying the public favor, or of not pleasing the people.

UN-POP'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* Not popularly.

UN-PORT'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be carried. *Raleigh.*

UN-POR'TION-ED, *a.* Not endowed or furnished with a portion or fortune; as, an *unportioned* daughter.

UN-PORT'U-OUS, *a.* Having no ports. *Burke.*

UN-POS-SESS'ED, (-poz-zest',) *a.* Not possessed; not held; not occupied. *Milton.*

UN-POS-SESS'ING, *a.* Having no possessions. *Shak.*

UN-POS'SI-BLE, *a.* Not possible. [*Obs.*]

[The word now used is IMPOSSIBLE.]

UN-PO'TA-BLE, *a.* Not drinkable.

UN-POW'DER-ED, *a.* Not sprinkled with powder.

UN-PRAC'TI-CA-BLE, *a.* Not feasible; that can not be performed.

[The word now used is IMPRACTICABLE.]

UN-PRAC'TIC-ED, (-prak'tist,) *a.* Not having been taught by practice; not skilled; not having experience; raw; unskillful. *Shak.*

2. Not known; not familiar by use. [*Not used.*] *Prior.*

UN-PRAIS'ED, (-prāzd',) *a.* Not praised; not celebrated. *Milton. Dryden.*

UN-PREACH'ING, *a.* Not preaching; as, *unpreaching* prelates. *H. More.*

UN-PRE-CA'RI-OUS, *a.* Not dependent on another; not uncertain. *Blackmore.*

UN-PRE-CĒD'ED, *a.* Not preceded.

UN-PREC'E-DENT-ED, *a.* Having no precedent or example; not preceded by a like case; not having the authority of prior example. *Swift.*

UN-PREC'E-DENT-ED-LY, *adv.* Without precedent.

UN-PRE-CISE', *a.* Not precise; not exact. *Warton.*

UN-PRE-DES'TIN-ED, *a.* Not previously determined or destined. *Milton.*

UN-PRE-DICT', *v. t.* To retract prediction. *Milton.*

UN-PRE-FER'RED, (-ferd',) *a.* Not preferred; not advanced. *Collier.*

UN-PREG'NANT, *a.* Not pregnant.

2. Not prolific; not quick of wit. *Shak.*

UN-PRE-JU'DI-CATE, *a.* Not prepossessed by settled opinions. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

UN-PREJ'U-DIC-ED, (-pred'ju-dist,) *a.* Not prejudiced, free from undue bias or prepossession; not preoccupied by opinion, impartial; as, an *unprejudiced* mind. *Addison.*

2. Not warped by prejudice; as, an *unprejudiced* judgment.

UN-PREJ'U-DIC-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unprejudiced. *Clarke.*

UN-PRE-LAT'IC-AL, *a.* Unsuitable to a prelate. *Clarendon.*

UN-PRE-LAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Unlike or unsuitably to a prelate.

UN-PRE-MED'I-TATE, } *a.* Not previously meditated or prepared in the mind.
UN-PRE-MED'I-TA-TED, }

2. Not previously purposed or intended; not done by design.

UN-PRE-MED'I-TA-TED-LY, *adv.* Without premeditation.

UN-PRE-OC'CU-PI-ED, *a.* Not preoccupied.

UN-PRE-PAR'ED, *a.* Not prepared; not ready; not fitted or furnished by previous measures. *Milton.*

2. Not prepared, by holiness of life, for the event of death and a happy immortality. *Roscommon.*

UN-PRE-PAR'ED-LY, *adv.* Without preparation.

UN-PRE-PAR'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unprepared.

UN-PRE-POS-SESS'ED, (-pos-sest',) *a.* Not prepossessed; not biased by previous opinions; not partial. *South.*

UN-PRE-POS-SESS'ING, *a.* Not having a winning appearance.

UN-PRE-SERV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be preserved.

UN-PRESS'ED, (-prest',) *a.* Not pressed. *Shak. Tickel.*

2. Not enforced. *Clarendon.*

UN-PRE-SOM'ING, *a.* Not too confident or bold.

UN-PRE-SUMPT'U-OUS, *a.* [See PRESUME.] Not presumptuous; not rash; modest; submissive. *Cowper.*

UN-PRE-SUMPT'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without presumption.

UN-PRE-TEND'ING, *a.* Not claiming distinction; modest. *Pope.*

UN-PRE-TEND'ING-LY, *adv.* Without pretension.

UN-PRE-VAIL'ING, *a.* Being of no force; vain. *Shak.*

UN-PREV'A-LENT, *a.* Not prevalent.

UN-PRE-VENT'A-BLE, *a.* Not preventable.

UN-PRE-VENT'ED, *a.* Not prevented; not hindered. *Shak.*

2. Not preceded by any thing. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

UN-PRIEST', *v. t.* To deprive of the orders of a priest. *Milton.*

UN-PRIEST'LY, *a.* Unsuitable to a priest. *Bale.*

UN-PRINCE', (un-prins',) *v. t.* To deprive of principality or sovereignty. *Swift.*

UN-PRINCE'LY, (un-prins'ly,) *a.* Unbecoming a prince; not resembling a prince. *E. Charles.*

UN-PRIN'CI-PLED, *a.* Not having settled principles; as, souls *unprincipled* in virtue. *Milton.*

2. Having no good moral principles; destitute of virtue; not restrained by conscience; profligate.

UN-PRIN'CI-PLED-NESS, *n.* Want of principle.

UN-PRINT'ED, *a.* Not printed, as a literary work. *Pope.*

2. Not stamped with figures; white; as, *unprinted* cotton.

UN-PRIS'ON-ED, (-priz'nd,) *a.* Set free from confinement. *Donne.*

UN-PRIV'I-LEG-ED, *a.* Not privileged; not enjoying a particular immunity. *Jefferson.*

UN-PRIZ'A-BLE, *a.* Not valued; not of estimation.

UN-PRIZ'ED, *a.* Not valued. *Shak.*

UN-PRO-CLAIM'ED, *a.* Not proclaimed; not notified by public declaration. *Milton.*

UN-PRO-DUC'TIVE, *a.* Not productive; barren *Burke.*

2. *More generally*, not producing large crops; not making profitable returns for labor; as, *unproductive* land.

3. Not profitable; not producing profit or interest; as capital; as, *unproductive* funds or stock.

4. Not efficient; not producing any effect.

UN-PRO-DUC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* Barrenly; without profit.

UN-PRO-DUC'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being unproductive, as land, stock, capital, labor, &c.

UN-PRO-FAN'ED, *a.* Not profaned; not violated. *Dryden.*

UN-PRO-FESS'ED, (-pro-fest',) *a.* Not professed.

UN-PRO-FES'SION-AL, (-fesh'un-al,) *a.* Not pertaining to one's profession. *Beddoes.*

2. Not belonging to a profession.

UN-PRO-FES'SION-AL-LY, *adv.* In opposition to professional practice.

UN-PRO-FI''CIEN-CY, (-fish'en-se,) *n.* Want of proficiency or improvement. *Hall.*

UN-PROF'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Bringing no profit; producing no gain beyond the labor, expenses, and interest of capital; as, *unprofitable* land; *unprofitable* stock; *unprofitable* employment.

2. Producing no improvement or advantage; useless; serving no purpose; as, an *unprofitable* life; *unprofitable* study. *Job* xv.

3. Not useful to others.

4. Misimproving talents; bringing no glory to God; as, an *unprofitable* servant. *Matt.* xxv.

UN-PROF'IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of producing no profit or good; uselessness; inutility. *Addison.*

UN-PROF'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* Without profit; without clear gain; as, capital *unprofitably* employed.

2. Without any good effect or advantage; to no good purpose. *Addison.*

UN-PROF'IT-ED, *a.* Not having profit or gain. *Shak.*

UN-PRO-GRESS'IVE, *a.* Not advancing.

UN-PRO-HIB'IT-ED, *a.* Not prohibited; not forbid; lawful.

UN-PRO-JECT'ED, *a.* Not planned; not projected. *South.*

UN-PRO-LIF'IC, *a.* Not prolific; barren; not producing young or fruit. *Hale.*

2. Not producing in abundance.

UN-PROM'I-NENT, *a.* Not prominent.

UN-PROM'ISED, (-prom'ist,) *a.* Not promised or engaged.

UN-PROM'IS-ING, *a.* Not promising; not affording a favorable prospect of success, of excellence, of profit, &c.; as, an *unpromising* youth; an *unpromising* season.

UN-PROMPT'ED, *a.* Not prompted; not dictated.

2. Not excited or instigated.

UN-PRO-NOUNCE'A-BLE, (un-pro-nouns'a-bl,) *a.* That can not be pronounced. *Walker.*

UN-PRO-NOUNC'ED, (-pro-nounst',) *a.* Not pronounced; not uttered. *Milton.*

UN-PROP', *v. t.* To remove a prop from; to deprive of support.

UN-PROP'ER, *a.* Not fit or proper. [*Obs.*]

[IMPROPER is the word now used.]

UN-PROP'ER-LY, *adv.* Unfitly. [*Obs.*] [See IMPROPERLY.]

UN-PRO-PHET'IC, } *a.* Not foreseeing or not
UN-PRO-PHET'IC-AL, } predicting future events.

UN-PROPH'ET-LIKE, *a.* Not like a prophet.

UN-PRO-PI''TIOUS, (-pish'us,) *a.* Not propitious; not favorable; not disposed to promote; inauspicious. *Pope.*

UN-PRO-PI''TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Unfavorably; unkindly.

UN-PRO-PI''TIOUS-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being unpropitious.

UN-PRO-POR'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Wanting due proportion.

UN-PRO-POR'TION-A-BLY, *adv.* Not in due proportion.

UN-PRO-POR'TION-ATE, *a.* Wanting proportion; disproportionate; unfit.

UN-PRO-POR'TION-ED, *a.* Not proportioned; not suitable. *Shak.*

UN-PRO-POS'ED, *a.* Not proposed; not offered. *Dryden.*

UN-PROP'PED, (-propt',) *a.* Not propped; not supported or upheld. *Milton.*

UN-PROS'E-LY-TED, *a.* Not made a convert. *W. Scott.*

UN-PROS'PER-OUS, *a.* Not prosperous; not attended with success; unfortunate. *Pope.*

UN-PROS'PER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Unsuccessfully; unfortunately. *Taylor.*

UN-PROS'PER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Want of success; failure of the desired result. *Hammond.*

UN-PROS'TI-TU-TED, *a.* Not prostituted; not debased.

UN-PRO-TECT'ED, *a.* Not protected; not defended. *Hooker.*

2. Not countenanced; not supported.

UN-PRO-TECT'ED-LY, *adv.* Without being protected.

UN-PRO-TECT'ING, *a.* Not protecting; not defending.

UN-PRO-TRACT'ED, *a.* Not protracted; not drawn out in length.

UN-PROV'ED, (-proovd',) *a.* Not proved; not known by trial. *Spenser.*

2. Not established as true by argument, demonstration, or evidence.

UN-PRO-VIDE', *v. t.* To unfurnish; to divest or strip of qualifications. *Southern.*

UN-PRO-VID'ED, *pp.* Divested of qualifications.

2. *a.* Not provided; unfurnished; unsupplied. *Dryden.*

UN-PROV'I-DENT, *a.* Improvident. [*Obs.*]

UN-PRO-VI''SION-ED, (-pro-vizh'und,) *a.* Not furnished with provisions. *Pollok.*

UN-PRO-VOK'ED, (-pro-vōkt',) *a.* Not provoked; not incited; *applied to persons.*

2. Not proceeding from provocation or just cause; as, an *unprovoked* attack. *Addison.*

UN-PRO-VOK'ING, *a.* Giving no provocation or offense. *Fleetwood.*

UN-PRO-VOK'ING-LY, *adv.* Without giving provocation.

UN-PRU-DEN'TIAL, *a.* Imprudent. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

UN-PRUN'ED, *a.* Not pruned; not lopped. *Shak.*

UN-PUB'LIC, *a.* Not public; private; not generally seen or known. *Taylor.*

UN-PUB'LISH-ED, (-pub'lisht,) *a.* Not made public; secret; private. *Shak.*

2. Not published; as a manuscript or book. *Pope.*

UN-PUNC'TU-AL, (-punkt'yu-al,) *a.* Not punctual; not exact in time. *Pope.*

UN-PUNC-TU-AL'I-TY, } *n.* Want of punctuality
UN-PUNC'TU-AL-NESS, }

UN-PUNC'TU-AL-LY, *adv.* Not punctually.

UN-PUNC'TU-A-TED, *a.* Not punctuated; not pointed. *Busby.*

UN-PUN'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may not be punished. *Milton.*

UN-PUN'ISH-ED, (-pun'isht,) *a.* Not punished; suffered to pass without punishment or with impunity; as, a thief *unpunished*; an *unpunished* crime. *Dryden.*

UN-PUN'ISH-ING, *a.* Not punishing.

UN-PUR'CHAS-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be bought. *Adams.*

UN-PUR'CHAS-ED, (-pur'chast,) *a.* Not purchased; not bought. *Denham.*

UN-PURE', *a.* Not pure; impure. [*Obs.*] [See IMPURE.]

UN-PURG'ED, *a.* Not purged; unpurified. *Milton.*

UN-PU'RI-FI-ED, (-fide,) *a.* Not purified; not freed from recrement or foul matter.

2. Not cleansed from sin; unsanctified. *Decay of Piety.*

UN-PUR'POS-ED, (-pur'pust,) *a.* Not intended; not designed. *Shak.*

UN-PURS'ED, (-purst',) *a.* Robbed of a purse. *Pollok.*

UN-PUR-SU'ED, *a.* Not pursued; not followed; not prosecuted. *Milton.*

UN-PU'TRE-FI-ED, *a.* Not putrefied; not corrupted. *Bacon.*

UN-QUAFF'ED, (-kwaft',) *a.* Not quaffed; not drank. *Byron.*

UN-QUAIL'ING, *a.* Not failing; not sinking; firm.

UN-QUAK'ING, *a.* Not shaking or trembling. *Wilson.*

UN-QUAL'I-FI-ED, (-kwol'e-fide,) *a.* Not qualified; not fit; not having the requisite talents, abilities, or accomplishments. *Swift.*

2. Not having taken the requisite oath or oaths.

3. Not modified or restricted by conditions or exceptions; as, *unqualified* praise.

UN-QUAL'I-FI-ED-LY, *adv.* In a manner so as not to be qualified.

UN-QUAL'I-FI-ED-NESS, *n.* Condition of being unqualified.

UN-QUAL'I-FY, *v. t.* To divest of qualifications.

[But instead of this, DISQUALIFY is now used.]

UN-QUAL'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Divesting of qualifications.

UN-QUAL'I-FI-ED, (-kwol'e-fid,) *a.* Deprived of the usual faculties. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UN-QUAR'REL-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be impugned. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

UN-QUEEN', *v. t.* To divest of the dignity of queen. *Shak.*

UN-QUELL'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be quelled

UN-QUELL'ED, *a.* Not quelled; not subdued. *Thomson.*

UN-QUENCH'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be quenched; that will never be extinguished; inextinguishable. *Matt.* iii. *Luke* iii.

UN-QUENCH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being inextinguishable. *Hakewill.*

UN-QUENCH'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree so as not to be quenched.

UN-QUENCH'ED, (-kwenchť,) *a.* Not extinguished. *Bacon.*

UN-QUES'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be questioned; not to be doubted; indubitable; certain; as, *unquestionable* evidence or truth; *unquestionable* courage. *Addison.*

UN-QUES'TION-A-BLY, *adv.* Without doubt; indubitably. *Sprat.*

UN-QUES'TION-ED, *a.* Not called in question; not doubted.

2. Not interrogated; having no questions asked; not examined. *Dryden.*

3. Indisputable; not to be opposed *B. Jonson.*

UN-QUES'TION-ING, *a* Not calling in question; not doubting; unhesitating. *J. M. Mason.*

UN-QUICK', *a.* Not quick; slow.

2. Not alive; motionless. [*Not in use.*] *Daniel.*

UN-QUICK'EN-ED, *a.* Not animated; not matured to vitality; as, *unquickened* progeny. *Blackstone.*

UN-QUI'ET, *a.* Not quiet; not calm or tranquil; restless; uneasy; as, an *unquiet* person; an *unquiet* mind.

2. Agitated; disturbed by continual motion; as, the *unquiet* ocean.

3. Unsatisfied; restless. *Pope.*

UN-QUI'ET, *v. t.* To disquiet. [*Not in use.*] *Herbert.*

UN-QUI'ET-LY, *adv.* In an unquiet state; without rest; in an agitated state. *Shak.*

UN-QUI'ET-NESS, *n.* Want of quiet; want of tranquillity; restlessness; uneasiness. *Taylor. Denham.*

2. Want of peace; as of a nation. *Spenser.*

3. Turbulence; disposition to make trouble or excite disturbance. *Dryden.*

UN-QUI'E-TUDE, *n.* Uneasiness, restlessness. [*Obs.*]

[For this, DISQUIETUDE and INQUIETUDE are used.]

UN-RACK'ED, (-rakt',) *a.* Not racked; not poured from the lees.

UN-RAIS'ED, *a.* Not elevated or raised. *Coleridge.*

UN-RAK'ED, (-rākt',) *a.* Not raked; as, land *unraked.*

2. Not raked together; not raked up; as fire. *Shak.*

UN-RANG'ED, *a.* Not ranged; not reduced to order.

UN-RAN'SACK-ED, (-ran'sakt,) *a.* Not ransacked; not searched.

2. Not pillaged. *Knolles.*

UN-RAN'SOM-ED, *a.* Not ransomed; not liberated from captivity or bondage by payment for liberty. *Pope.*

UN-RASH', *a.* Not rash; not presumptuous. *Clarendon.*

UN-RAV'AG-ED, *a.* Not wasted or destroyed. *Burke.*

UN-RAV'EL, *v. t.* To disentangle; to disengage or separate threads that are knit.

2. To free; to clear from complication or difficulty. *Addison.*

3. To separate connected or united parts; to throw into disorder.

Nature all *unraveled.* *Dryden.*

4. To unfold, as the plot or intrigue of a play. *Pope.*

UN-RAV'EL, *v. i.* To be unfolded; to be disentangled.

UN-RAV'EL-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be disentangled.

UN-RAV'EL-ED, *pp.* Unfolded; disentangled.

UN-RAV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Disentangling; unfolding; clearing from difficulty.

UN-RAV'EL-MENT, *n.* The development of the plot in a play. *Mickel.*

UN-RA'ZOR-ED, *a.* Unshaven. *Milton.*

UN-REACH'ED, (-reecht',) *a.* Not reached; not attained to. *Dryden.*

UN-READ', (-red',) *a.* Not read; not recited; not perused *Hooker. Dryden.*

2. Untaught; not learned in books. *Dryden.*

UN-READ'A-BLE, *a.* Not legible; that can not be read.

UN-READ'I-LY, (-red'e-le,) *adv.* Not promptly; not cheerfully. *Mitford.*

UN-READ'I-NESS, (-red'e-ness,) *n.* Want of readiness; want of promptness or dexterity. *Hooker.*

2. Want of preparation. *Taylor.*

UN-READ'Y, (-red'e,) *a.* Not ready; not prepared; not fit. *Shak.*

2. Not prompt; not quick *Brown.*

3. Awkward; ungainly. *Bacon.*

UN-RE'AL, *a.* Not real; not substantial; having appearance only. *Milton. Shak.*

UN-RE-AL'I-TY, *n.* Want of reality or real existence. *Fearn.*

UN-RE'AL-IZ-ING, *a.* Not realizing; not making real.

UN-REAP'ED, (-reept',) *a.* Not reaped; as, *unreaped* wheat; an *unreaped* field.

UN-RĒA'SON, (-rē'zn,) *n.* Want of reason.

UN-RĒA'SON-A-BLE, *a.* Not agreeable to reason. *Hooker.*

2. Exceeding the bounds of reason; claiming or insisting on more than is fit; as, an *unreasonable* demand.

3. Immoderate; exorbitant; as, an *unreasonable* love of life or of money.

4. Irrational. [In this sense, see IRRATIONAL.]

UN-RĒA'SON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Inconsistency with reason; as, the *unreasonableness* of sinners.

2. Exorbitance; excess of demand, claim, passion, and the like; as, the *unreasonableness* of a proposal.

UN-REA'SON-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to reason.

2. Excessively; immoderately; more than enough.

UN-REA'SON-ED, *a.* Not reasoned. *Burke.*

2. Not derived from reasoning. *Chalmers.*

UN-REA'SON-ING, *a.* Not reasoning; not having reasoning faculties. *Everett.*

UN-REAVE', *v. t.* [See REAVE, UNREEVE, and RAVEL.] To unwind; to disentangle; to loose. *Spenser.*

2. Not to rive; not to tear asunder; not to unroof. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

UN-RE-BAT'ED, *a.* Not blunted. *Hakewill.*

UN-RE-BŪK'A-BLE, *a.* Not deserving rebuke; not obnoxious to censure. 1 *Tim.* vi.

UN-RE-BŪK'A-BLY, *adv.* Not rebukably.

UN-RE-BŪK'ED, (-būkt',) *a.* Not rebuked.

UN-RE-CANT'ED, *a.* Not retracted.

UN-RE-CEIV'ED, *a.* Not received; not taken; as, sacraments *unreceived.*

2. Not come into possession; as, a letter *unreceived.*

3. Not adopted; not embraced; as, opinions *unreceived.*

UN-RECK'ON-ED, *a* Not reckoned or enumerated. *Bp. Gardiner.*

UN-RE-CLAIM'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be reclaimed, reformed, or domesticated.

UN-RE-CLAIM'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be reclaimable.

UN-RE-CLAIM'ED, *a.* Not reclaimed; not brought to a domestic state; not tamed; as, a wild beast *unreclaimed.*

2. Not reformed; not called back from vice to virtue. *Rogers.*

UN-RE-CLAIM'ING, *a.* Not reclaiming.

UN-RE-CLIN'ING, *a.* Not reclining or resting.

UN-RE-COG'NI-ZA-BLE, *a.* That can not be recognized. [See RECOGNIZABLE.] *Coleridge.*

UN-REC'OG-NIZ-ED, *a* Not acknowledged or known.

UN-REC'OM-PENS-ED, (-rek'om-penst,) *a.* Not recompensed; not rewarded.

UN-REC-ON-CIL'A BLE, *a.* That can not be reconciled; that can not be made consistent with; as, two *unreconcilable* propositions.

[In this sense, IRRECONCILABLE is generally used.]

2. Not reconcilable; not capable of being appeased; implacable *Shak.*

3. That can not be persuaded to lay aside enmity or opposition, and to become friendly or favorable; as, *unreconcilable* neighbors. [IRRECONCILABLE is generally used.]

UN-REC-ON-CIL'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be reconcilable.

UN-REC'ON-CIL-ED, *a.* Not reconciled; not made consistent.

2. Not appeased; not having become favorable.

3. In *a theological sense*, not having laid aside opposition and enmity to God; not having made peace with God through faith in Christ.

UN-RE-CORD'ED, *a.* Not recorded; not registered; as, an *unrecorded* deed or lease.

2. Not kept in remembrance by public monuments; not recorded in the rolls of fame. *Pope.*

UN-RE-COUNT'ED, *a.* Not recounted; not told; not related or recited. *Shak.*

UN-RE-COV'ER-A-BLE, (-kuv'er-a-bl,) *a.* That can not be recovered; past recovery. *Feltham.*

2. That can not be regained.

UN-RE-COV'ER-ED, *a.* Not recovered; not recalled into possession; not regained. *Drayton.*

2. Not restored to health.

UN-RE-CROIT'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be recruited.

2. Incapable of recruiting. [*Bad, and not used.*] *Milton.*

UN-REC'TI-FI-ED, *a.* Not rectified; not corrected or set right.

UN-RE CUM'BENT, *a.* Not reclining or reposing.

UN-RE-CŪR'ING, *a.* That can not be cured. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UN-RE-CUR'RING, *a.* Not recurring.

UN-RE-DEEM'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be redeemed.

UN-RE-DEEM'ED, *a.* Not redeemed; not ransomed.

2. Not paid; not recalled into the treasury or bank by payment of the value in money; as, *unredeemed* bills, notes, or stock.

UN-RE-DRESS'ED, (-drest',) *a.* Not redressed; not relieved from injustice; *applied to persons.*

2. Not removed; not reformed; as, *unredressed* evils.

UN-RE-DUC'ED, (-dūste',) *a.* Not reduced; not lessened in size, quantity, or amount.

UN-RE-DU'CI-BLE, *a.* Not capable of reduction. *Ash.*

UN-RE-DU'CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of not being capable of reduction. *South.*

UN-REEL'ED, *a.* Not reeled, or wound on a reel, from cocoons.

UN-REEVE', (un-reev',) *v. t.* To withdraw or take out a rope from a block, thimble, &c. [See UNREAVE.]

UN-RE-FIN'ED, *a.* Not refined; not purified; as, *unrefined* sugar.

2. Not refined or polished in manners.

UN-RE-FORM'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being put into a new form. *Hammond.*

2. That can not be reformed or amended. *Cowper.*

UN-RE-FORM'ED, *a.* Not reformed; not reclaimed from vice; as, an *unreformed* youth.

2. Not amended; not corrected; as, *unreformed* manners; *unreformed* vices.

3. Not reduced to truth and regularity; not freed from error; as, an *unreformed* calendar. *Holder.*

UN-RE-FRACT'ED, *a* Not refracted, as rays of light.

UN-RE-FRESH'ED, (-re-freshť,) *a.* Not refreshed; not relieved from fatigue; not cheered.

UN-RE-FRESH'FUL, *a.* Not adapted to refresh.

UN-RE-FRESH'ING, *a.* Not refreshing; not invigorating; not cooling; not relieving from depression or toil. *Beddoes.*

UN-RE-FUS'ING, *a.* Not rejecting; not declining to accept.

UN-RE-FUT'ED, *a.* Not proved to be false.

UN-RE-GARD'ED, *a.* Not regarded; not heeded; not noticed; neglected; slighted. *Dryden. Swift.*

UN-RE-GARD'FUL, *a.* Not giving attention; heedless; negligent.

UN-RE-GARD'FUL-LY, *adv.* Not regardfully.

UN-RE-GEN'ER-A-CY, *n.* State of being unregenerate or unrenewed in heart. *Hammond.*

UN-RE-GEN'ER-ATE, *a.* Not regenerated; not renewed in heart; remaining at enmity with God. *Stephens.*

UN-RE-GEN-ER-A'TION, *n.* Want of regeneration. *H. Martyn.*

UN-REG'IS-TER-ED, *a.* Not registered; not recorded. *Shak.*

UN-RE-GRET'TED, *a.* Not lamented.

UN-REG'U-LA-TED, *a.* Not regulated; not reduced to order. *Milner.*

UN-RE-HEARS'ED, (un-re-herst',) *a.* Not recited or repeated, as words.

UN-REIN'ED, (un-rānd',) *a.* Not restrained by the bridle; unchecked. *Milton.*

UN-RE-JOIC'ING, *a.* Unjoyous; gloomy; sad. *Thomson.*

UN-RE-JOIC'ING-LY, *adv.* Unjoyously; gloomily.

UN-RE-LAT'ED, *a.* Not related by blood or affinity.

2. Having no connection with.

UN-REL'A-TIVE, *a.* Not relative; not relating; having no relation to. *Chesterfield.*

[IRRELATIVE is more generally used.]

UN-REL'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Without relation to. [*Little used.*] *Bolingbroke.*

UN-RE-LAX'ING, *a.* Not slackening; not abating in severity or attention.

UN-RE-LAX'ING-LY, *adv.* Without relaxation.

UN-RE-LENT'ING, *a.* Not relenting; having no pity; hard; cruel; as, an *unrelenting* heart.

2. Not yielding to pity; as, *unrelenting* cruelty.

3. Not yielding to circumstances; inflexibly rigid; as, an *unrelenting* rule. *Paley.*

UN-RE-LENT'ING-LY, *adv.* Without relenting.

UN-RE-LIEV'A-BLE, *a.* Admitting no relief or succor. *Boyle.*

UN-RE-LIEV'ED, (-re-leevd',) *a.* Not relieved; not eased or delivered from pain.

2. Not succored; not delivered from confinement or distress; as, a garrison *unrelieved.*

3. Not released from duty; as, an *unrelieved* sentinel.

UN-RE-LIG'IOUS, *a.* Not religious.

UN-RE-LUCT'ANT, *a.* Not unwilling.

UN-RE-LUCT'ANT-LY, *adv.* Willingly. *Scott.*

UN-RE-MARK'A-BLE, *a.* Not remarkable; not worthy of particular notice.

2. Not capable of being observed. *Digby.*

UN-RE-MARK'A-BLY, *adv.* Not remarkably.

UN-RE-MARK'ED, (-re-mārkt',) *a.* Not remarked; unobserved. *Melmoth.*

UN-RE-MĒ'DI-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be cured; admitting no remedy. *Sidney.*

UN-RE-ME'DI-A-BLY, *adv.* Without remedy.
UN-REM'E-DI-ED, *a.* Not cured; not remedied. *Milton.*
UN-RE-MEM'BER-ED, *a.* Not remembered; not retained in the mind; not recollected. *Wotton.*
UN-RE-MEM'BER-ING, *a.* Having no memory or recollection. *Dryden.*
UN-RE-MEM'BRANCE, *n.* Forgetfulness; want of remembrance. [*Not in use.*] *Watts.*
UN-RE-MIND'ED, *a.* Not put in mind.
UN-RE-MIT'TED, *a.* Not remitted; not forgiven; as, punishment *unremitted.*
2. Not having a temporary relaxation; as, pain *unremitted.*
3. Not relaxed; not abated.
UN-RE-MIT'TING, *a.* Not abating; not relaxing for a time; incessant; continued; as, *unremitting* exertions.
UN-RE-MIT'TING-LY, *adv.* Without abatement or cessation. *Fleming.*
UN-RE-MIT'TING-NESS, *n.* State of being unremitting.
UN-RE-MOV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be removed; fixed. *Shak.*
UN-RE-MOV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being fixed and not capable of being removed. *Hall.*
UN-RE-MOV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of no removal. *Shak.*
UN-RE-MOV'ED, *a.* Not removed; not taken away.
2. Not capable of being removed.

Like Atlas *unremoved.* *Milton.*

UN-RE-NEW'ED, *a.* Not made anew; as, the lease is *unrenewed.*
2. Not regenerated; not born of the Spirit; as, a heart *unrenewed.*
UN-RE-NOWN'ED, *a.* Not celebrated or eminent.
UN-RE-PAID', *a.* Not repaid; not compensated; not recompensed; as, a kindness *unrepaid.* *Johnson.*
UN-RE-PAIR'ED, *a.* Not repaired or mended.
UN-RE-PEAL'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be repealed.
UN-RE-PEAL'ED, *a.* Not repealed; not revoked or abrogated; remaining in force.
UN-RE-PEAT'ED, *a.* Not repeated.
UN-RE-PEAT'ING, *a.* Not repeating.
UN-RE-PENT'ANCE, *n.* State of being impenitent. [*Little used.*] *Warton.*
UN-RE-PENT'ANT, } *a.* Not repenting; not penUN-RE-PENT'ING, } tent; not contrite for sin. *Dryden.*
UN-RE-PENT'ED, *a.* Not repented of. *Hooker.*
UN-RE-PENT'ING-LY, *adv.* Without repentance.
UN-RE-PIN'ING, *a.* Not repining; not peevishly murmuring or complaining. *Rowe.*
UN-RE-PIN'ING-LY, *adv.* Without peevish complaints.
UN-RE-PLEN'ISH-ED, (-plen'isht,) *a.* Not replenished; not filled; not adequately supplied. *Boyle.*
UN-RE-PORT'ED, *a.* Not reported.
UN-RE-POS'ED, *a.* Not reposed.
UN-REP-RE-SENT'ED, *a.* Not represented; having no one to act in one's stead.
UN-RE-PRESS'ED, (-prest',) *a.* Not crushed; not subdued.
UN-RE-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be repressed.
UN-RE-PRIEV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be reprieved or respited from death.
UN-RE-PRIEV'ED, *a.* Not reprieved; not respited.
UN-RE-PROACH'A-BLE, *a.* Not deserving reproach.
UN-RE-PROACH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being unreproachable.
UN-RE-PROACH'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be reproachable.
UN-RE-PROACH'ED, (re-prōcht',) *a.* Not upbraided; not reproached.
UN-RE-PROACH'ING, *a.* Not reproaching.
UN-RE-PROV'A-BLE, *a.* Not deserving reproof; that can not be justly censured. *Col. i.*
UN-RE-PROV'ED, *a.* Not reproved; not censured. *Sandys.*
2. Not liable to reproof or blame. *Milton.*
UN-RE-PUG'NANT, *a.* Not repugnant; not opposite.
UN-REP'U-TA-BLE, *a.* Not reputable. [*Hooker.*
[For this, DISREPUTABLE is generally used.]
UN-REP'U-TA-BLY, *adv.* Disreputably.
UN-RE-QUEST'ED, *a.* Not requested; not asked. *Knolles.*
UN-RE-QUIR'ED, *a.* Not demanded; not needed.
UN-RE-QUIT'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be retaliated. *Boyle.*
UN-RE-QUIT'ED, *a.* Not requited; not recompensed.
UN-RES'CU-ED, *a.* Not rescued; not delivered. *Pollok.*
UN-RE-SENT'ED, *a.* Not resented; not regarded with anger. *Rogers.*
UN-RE-SENT'ING, *a.* Not regarding with anger.
UN-RE-SERVE', (-re-zerv',) *n.* Absence of reserve; frankness; freedom of communication. *Warton.*
UN-RE-SERV'ED, *a.* Not reserved; not retained when a part is granted.
2. Not limited; not withheld in part; full; entire; as, *unreserved* obedience to God's commands. *Rogers.*
3. Open; frank; concealing or withholding nothing; free; as, an *unreserved* disclosure of facts.
UN-RE-SERV'ED-LY, *adv.* Without limitation or reservation. *Boyle.*
2. With open disclosure; frankly; without concealment. *Pope.*
UN-RE-SERV'ED-NESS, *n.* Frankness; openness; freedom of communication; unlimitedness. *Boyle. Pope.*
UN-RE-SIGN'ED, *a.* Not given up; not surrendered.
2. Not submissive to God's will.
UN-RE-SIST'ED, (-re-zist'ed,) *a.* [See RESIST.] Not resisted; not opposed. *Bentley.*
2. Resistless; such as can not be successfully opposed. *Pope.*
UN-RE-SIST'I-BLE, *a.* Irresistible. *Temple.*
UN-RE-SIST'ING, *a.* Not making resistance; yielding to physical force or to persuasion. *Dryden.*
2. Submissive; humble. *Buckminster.*
UN-RE-SIST'ING-LY, *adv.* Without resistance. *Randolph.*
UN-RE-SOLV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be solved or resolved. *South.*
UN-RE-SOLV'ED, *a.* Not resolved; not determined. *Shak.*
2. Not solved; not cleared. *Locke.*
UN-RE-SOLV'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being undetermined; irresolution.
UN-RE-SOLV'ING, *a.* Not resolving; undetermined. *Dryden.*
UN-RE-SPECT'A-BLE, *a.* Not respectable. [*Not used.*] *Malone.*
UN-RE-SPECT'ED, *a.* Not respected; not regarded with respect. *Shak.*
UN-RE-SPECT'IVE, *a.* Inattentive; taking little notice. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
UN-RE-SPIR'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be breathed.
UN-RES'PIT-ED, *a.* Not respited.
2. Admitting no pause or intermission. *Milton.*
UN-RE-SPONS'I-BLE, *a.* Not answerable; not liable.
2. Not able to answer; not having the property to respond.
[IRRESPONSIBLE is also used in the like sense.]
UN-RE-SPONS'IVE, *a.* Not responsive.
UN-REST', *n.* Unquietness; uneasiness. [*Little used.*] *Spenser. Wotton.*
UN-REST'ED, *a.* Not rested; not laid on for support. *E. Erving.*
UN-REST'ING, *a.* Not resting; continually in motion. *Byron.*
UN-REST'ING-LY, *adv.* Without rest.
UN-RE-STOR'ED, *a.* Not restored; not having recovered health.
2. Not restored to a former place, to favor, or to a former condition.
UN-RE-STRAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be restrained. *Darwin.*
UN-RE-STRAIN'ED, *a.* Not restrained; not controlled; not confined; not hindered. *Dryden.*
Licentious; loose. *Shak.*
3. Not limited; as, an *unrestrained* power; *unrestrained* truth.
UN-RE-STRAINT', *n.* Freedom from restraint.
UN-RE-STRICT'ED, *a.* Not restricted; not limited or confined. *Smollett.*
UN-RE-TRACT'ED, *a.* Not retracted; not recalled. *Collier.*
UN-RE-TRACT'ILE, *a.* That can not be withdrawn.
UN-RE-TURN'ED, *a.* Not returned.
UN-RE-VEAL'ED, *a.* Not revealed; not discovered; not disclosed. *Pope.*
UN-RE-VEAL'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unrevealed. *Baxter.*
UN-RE-VENG'ED, *a.* Not revenged; as, an injury *unrevenged.*
2. Not vindicated by just punishment.

Scipio's ghost walks *unrevenged.* *Addison.*

UN-RE-VENGE'FUL, (-re-venj'-,) *a.* Not disposed to revenge. *Hacket.*
UN-RE-VENGE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without revenge.
UN-REV'E-NU-ED, (-rev'e-nūde,) *a.* Not furnished with a revenue. *Pollok.*
UN-RE-VER'ED, *a.* Not revered.
UN-REV'ER-EN-CED, (-rev'er-enst,) *a.* Not reverenced.
UN-REV'ER-END, *a.* Not reverend.
2. Disrespectful; irreverent; as, an *unreverend* tongue. *Shak.*
UN-REV'ER-ENT, *a.* Irreverent.
[*The latter is chiefly used.*]
UN-REV'ER-ENT-LY, *adv.* Irreverently, which see.
UN-RE-VERS'ED, (-re-verst',) *a.* Not reversed; not annulled by a counter decision; as, a judgment or decree *unreversed.*
UN-RE-VERT'ED, *a.* Not reversed; not turned back.
UN-RE-VIS'ED, *a.* Not revised; not reviewed; not corrected.
UN-RE-VIV'ED, *a.* Not revived; not recalled into life or force.
UN-RE-VŌK'ED, (-re-vōkt',) *a.* Not revoked; not recalled; not annulled. *Milton.*
UN-RE-WARD'ED, *a.* Not rewarded; not compensated. *Pope.*
UN-RE-WARD'ING, *a.* Not recompensing.
UN-RHE-TOR'IC-AL, (-re-tor'ik-al,) *a.* Not rhetorical.
UN-RHE-TOR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not in a rhetorical manner.
UN-RHYM'ED, *a.* Not put into rhyme. *Ed. Rev.*
UN-RID'DEN, *a.* Not ridden.
UN-RID'DLE, *v. t.* To solve or explain; as, to *unriddle* an enigma or mystery.
2. To explain.

And where you can't *unriddle*, learn to trust. *Parnell.*

UN-RID'DLED, *pp.* Explained; interpreted.
UN-RID'DLER, *n.* One who explains an enigma.
UN-RID'DLING, *ppr.* Solving; explaining.
UN-RI-DIC'U-LOUS, *a.* Not ridiculous.
UN-RI'FLED, *a.* Not rifled; not robbed; not stripped *Hume.*
UN-RIG', *v. t.* To strip of both standing and running rigging; as, to *unrig* a ship. *Tatler.*
UN-RIG'GED, *pp.* Stripped of rigging.
UN-RIG'GING, *ppr.* Stripping of rigging.
UN-RIGHT', *n.* Not right; wrong. [*Obs.*]
UN-RIGHT'EOUS, (un-rī'chus,) *a.* [Sax. *unrihtwis*; that is, not right-wise.]
1. Not righteous; not just; not conformed in heart and life to the divine law; evil; wicked; *used of persons.*
2. Unjust; contrary to law and equity; as, an *unrighteous* decree or sentence.
UN-RIGHT'EOUS-LY, (un-rī'chus-ly,) *adv.* Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully. *Dryden.*
UN-RIGHT'EOUS-NESS, (un-rī'chus-ness,) *n.* Injustice; a violation of the divine law, or of the plain principles of justice and equity; wickedness. *Unrighteousness* may consist of a single unjust act, but more generally, when applied to persons, it denotes an habitual course of wickedness. *Rom.* i. vi. 2 *Cor.* vi.

Every transgression of the law is *unrighteousness.* *Hall.*

UN-RIGHT'FUL, *a.* Not rightful; not just. *Shak.*
UN-RIGHT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Wrongfully.
UN-RIGHT'FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being unrightful.
UN-RING', *v. t.* To deprive of a ring or of rings. *Hudibras.*
UN-RING'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a ring or rings.
UN-RI OT-ED, *a.* Free from rioting. [*Not used.*] *May.*
UN-RIP', *v. t.* To rip. *Bacon.*
[This word is unnecessary; the idea being expressed by RIP.]
UN-RIPE', *a.* Not ripe; not mature; not brought to a state of perfection; as, *unripe* fruit. *Shak.*
2. Not seasonable; not yet proper.

He fixed his unripe vengeance to defer. *Dryden.*

3. Not prepared; not completed; as, an *unripe* scheme.
4. Too early; as, the *unripe* death of Dorilaus. [*Unusual.*] *Sidney.*
UN-RIP'EN-ED, *a.* Not ripened; not matured. *Addison.*
UN-RIPE'NESS, *n.* Want of ripeness; immaturity; as, the *unripeness* of fruit or of a project.
UN-RIS'EN, (-riz'n,) *a.* Not risen. *Neale.*
UN-RI'VAL-ED, *a.* Having no rival; having no competitor. *Pope.*
2. Having no equal; peerless.
UN-RIV'ET, *v. t.* To loose from rivets; to unfasten. *Hale.*
UN-RIV'ET-ED, *pp.* Loosed from rivets; unfastened.
UN-RIV'ET-ING, *ppr.* Unfastening; loosing from rivets.
UN-ROBE', *v. t.* To strip of a robe; to undress; to disrobe. *Young.*
UN-ROB'ED, *pp.* Undressed; disrobed.
UN-ROB'ING, *ppr.* Divesting of robes; undressing.
UN-ROIL'ED, *a.* Not rendered turbid; not disturbed in mind.
UN-ROLL', *v. t.* To open what is rolled or convolved; as, to *unroll* cloth.
2. To display. *Dryden.*
UN-ROLL'ED, *pp.* Opened, as a roll; displayed.
UN-ROLL'ING, *ppr.* Opening, as a roll; displaying.
UN-RO'MAN-IZ-ED, *a.* Not subjected to Roman arms or customs. *Whitaker.*
2. Not subjected to the principles or usages of the Roman Catholic church.
UN-RO-MAN'TIC, *a.* Not romantic; not fanciful. *Swift.*
UN-RO-MAN'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not romantically.
UN-ROOF', *v. t.* To strip off the roof or covering of a house.
UN-ROOF'ED, (-roōft',) *pp.* Stripped of the roof.
UN-ROOF'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of the roof.
UN-ROOST'ED, *a.* Driven from the roost. *Shak.*
UN-ROOT', *v. t.* To tear up by the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate; as, to *unroot* an oak. *Dryden.*
UN-ROOT', *v. i.* To be torn up by the roots.
UN-ROOT'ED, *pp.* Extirpated; torn up by the roots.
UN-ROOT'ING, *ppr.* Tearing up by the roots; extirpating.
UN-ROUGH', (un-ruff',) *a.* Not rough; unbearded; smooth. *Shak.*
UN-ROUND'ED, *a.* Not made round. *Donne.*

UN-ROUT'ED, *a.* Not routed; not thrown into disord r. *Beaum.*

UN-ROY'AL, *a.* Not royal; unprincely. *Sidney.*

UN-ROY'AL-LY, *a.* Not like a king; not becoming a king. *R. Potter.*

UN-RUF'FLE, (-ruf'fl,) *v. i.* To cease from being ruffled or agitated; to subside to smoothness. *Addison.*

UN-RUF'FLED, *a.* Calm; tranquil; not agitated.

Calm and *unruffled* as a summer's sea. *Addison.*

2. Not disturbed; not agitated; as, an *unruffled* temper.

UN-RUL'ED, *a.* Not ruled; not governed; not directed by superior power or authority. *Spenser.*

UN-RU'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *unruly.*] Disregard of restraint; licentiousness; turbulence; as, the *unruliness* of men, or of their passions.

2. The disposition of a beast to break over fences and wander from an inclosure; the practice of breaking or leaping over fences.

UN-RU'LY, *a.* Disregarding restraint; licentious; disposed to violate laws; turbulent; ungovernable; as, an *unruly* youth.

The tongue can no man tame; it is an *unruly* evil.—James iv.

2. Accustomed to break over fences and escape from inclosures; apt to break or leap fences; as, an *unruly* ox.

The owner of the *unruly* ox paid a sum of money, as a civil penalty for the ransom of his life. *S. E. Dwight.*

UN-RU'MI-NA-TED, *a.* Not well chewed; not well digested. *Bolingbroke.*

UN-RUM'PLE, *v. t.* To free from rumples; to spread or lay even. *Addison.*

UN-RUM'PLED, *pp.* Freed from rumples.

UN-SAB'BATH-LIKE, *a.* Not according to usage on the Sabbath.

UN-SAD'DEN, (un-sad'n,) *v. t.* To relieve from sadness. *Whitlock.*

UN-SAD'DEN-ED, *pp.* Relieved from sadness.

UN-SAD'DEN-ING, *ppr.* Relieving from sadness.

UN-SAD'DLE, (-sad'dl,) *v. t.* To strip of a saddle; to take the saddle from; as, to *unsaddle* a horse.

UN-SAD'DLED, *pp.* Divested of the saddle.

2. *a.* Not saddled; not having a saddle on.

UN-SAFE', *a.* Not safe; not free from danger; exposed to harm or destruction. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. Hazardous; as, an *unsafe* adventure.

UN-SAFE'LY, *adv.* Not safely; not without danger; in a state exposed to loss, harm, or destruction. *Grew.*

UN-SAFE'NESS, *n.* State of being unsafe. *Willis.*

UN-SAFE'TY, *n.* State of being unsafe; exposure to danger. *Bacon.*

UN-SAID', (un-sed',) *pp.* or *a.* Not said; not spoken; not uttered. *Dryden.*

UN-SAINT', *v. t.* To deprive of saintship. *South.*

UN-SAINT'ED, *pp.* Not sainted.

UN-SAINT'LY, *a.* Not like a saint.

UN-SAL'A-BLE, *a.* Not salable; not in demand; not meeting a ready sale; as *unsalable* goods.

UN-SALT'ED, *a.* Not salted; not pickled; fresh; as, *unsalted* meat.

UN-SA-LOT'ED, *a.* Not saluted; not greeted.

UN-SANC-TI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* A state of being unsanctified.

UN-SANC'TI-FI-ED, (-fide,) *a.* Not sanctified; unholy. *Thodey.*

2. Not consecrated.

UN-SANC'TION-ED, *a.* Not sanctioned; not ratified; not approved; not authorized. *Walsh.*

UN-SAN'DAL-ED, *a.* Not wearing sandals.

UN-SAT'ED, *a.* Not sated; not satisfied or satiated. *Shenstone.*

UN-SA'TIA-BLE, *a.* That can not be satisfied.

[But INSATIABLE is generally used.]

UN-SA'TIATE, *a.* Not satisfied. [*Obs.*] *More.*

[INSATIATE is the word now used.]

UN-SA'TIA-TING, *a.* Not satiating. *Tucker.*

UN-SAT'ING, *a.* Not sating or filling.

UN-SAT-IS-FAC'TION, *n.* Dissatisfaction. *Brown.*

UN-SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RI-LY, *adv.* So as not to give satisfaction.

UN-SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RI-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of not being satisfactory; failure to give satisfaction. *Boyle.*

UN-SAT-IS FAC'TO-RY, *a.* Not giving satisfaction; not convincing the mind.

2. Not giving content; as, an *unsatisfactory* compensation

UN-SAT'IS-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be satisfied. *Taylor.*

UN-SAT'IS-FI-ED, *a.* Not satisfied; not having enough; not filled; not gratified to the full; as, *unsatisfied* appetites or desires.

2. Not content; not pleased; as, to be *unsatisfied* with the choice of an officer; to be *unsatisfied* with the wages or compensation allowed.

3. Not settled in opinion; not resting in confidence of the truth of any thing; as, to be *unsatisfied* as to the freedom of the will.

4. Not convinced or fully persuaded. The judges appeared to be *unsatisfied* with the evidence.

5. Not fully paid.

An execution returned *unsatisfied.* *Daggett, Wheaton's Rep.*

UN-SAT'IS-FI-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being not satisfied or content.

UN-SAT'IS-FY-ING, *a.* Not affording full gratification of appetite or desire; not giving content; not convincing the mind. *Addison.*

UN-SAT'IS-FY-ING-NESS, *n.* Incapability of gratifying to the full. *Bp. Taylor.*

UN-SAT'U-RA-TED, *a.* Not saturated; not supplied to the full. *Chemistry.*

UN-SAV'ED, *a.* Not saved; not having eternal life. *Pollok.*

UN-SA'VOR-I-LY, *adv.* So as to displease or disgust. *Milton.*

UN-SA'VOR-I-NESS, *n.* A bad taste or smell. *Johnson.*

UN-SA'VOR-Y, *a.* Tasteless; having no taste. *Job* vi.

2. Having a bad taste or smell. *Milton. Brown.*

3. Unpleasing; disgusting. *Hooker. Shak.*

UN-SAY', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* UNSAID. To recant or recall what has been said; to retract; to deny something declared.

Say, and unsay, feign, flatter, or abjure. *Milton.*

UN-SCA'LY, *a.* Not scaly; having no scales. *Gay.*

UN-SCAN'NED, *a.* Not measured; not computed. *Shak.*

UN-SCAR'ED, *a.* Not scared; not frightened away.

UN-SCAR'RED, *a.* Not marked with scars or wounds.

UN-SCATH'ED, (-skathd',) *a.* Uninjured. [*Shak.*

UN-SCAT'TER-ED, *a.* Not scattered; not dispersed; not thrown into confusion.

UN-SCEP'TER-ED, *a.* Having no scepter or royal authority; not crowned as king.

UN-SCHOL'AR-LY, (-skol'ar-le,) *a.* Not suitable to a scholar. *Asiat. Res.*

UN-SCHO-LAS'TIC, *a.* Not bred to literature; as, *unscholastic* statesmen. *Locke.*

2. Not scholastic.

UN-SCHOOL'ED, *a.* Not taught; not educated; illiterate. *Hooker.*

UN-SCI-EN-TIF'IC, *a.* Not scientific; not according to the rules or principles of science.

2. Not versed in science. *Mantell.*

UN-SCI-EN-TIF'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules or principles of science.

UN-SCIN'TIL-LA-TING, *a.* Not sparkling; not emitting sparks. *J. Barlow.*

UN-SCORCH'ED, (-skorcht',) *a.* Not scorched; not affected by fire. *Shak.*

UN-SCO'RI-FI-ED, *a.* Not scorified; not converted into dross.

UN-SCOUR'ED, *a.* Not scoured; not cleaned by rubbing; as, *unscoured* armor. *Shak.*

UN-SCRATCH'ED, (-skracht',) *a.* Not scratched; not torn. *Shak.*

UN-SCREEN'ED, *a.* Not screened; not covered; not sheltered; not protected; not sifted. *Boyle.*

UN-SCREW', (-skrū',) *v. t.* To draw the screws from; to loose from screws; to unfasten. *Burnet.*

UN-SCREW'ED, *pp.* Loosed from screws.

UN-SCREW'ING, *ppr.* Drawing the screws from.

UN-SCRIP'TUR-AL, *a.* Not agreeable to the Scriptures; not warranted by the authority of the word of God; as, an *unscriptural* doctrine.

UN-SCRIP'TUR-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner not according with the Scriptures.

UN-SCRU'PU-LOUS, *a.* Not scrupulous; having no scruples. *Milford.*

UN-SCRU'PU-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In an unscrupulous manner.

UN-SCRU'PU-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of scrupulousness. *Milford.*

UN-SCRU'TA-BLE. See INSCRUTABLE.

UN-SCULP'TUR-ED, *pp.* Not engraved.

UN-SCUTCH'EON-ED, (-skuch'und,) *a.* Not honored with a coat of arms. *Pollok.*

UN-SEAL', *v. t.* To break or remove the seal of; to open what is sealed; as, to *unseal* a letter.

UN-SEAL'ED, *pp.* Opened, as something sealed.

2. *a.* Not sealed; having no seal, or the seal broken. *Shak.*

UN-SEAL'ING, *ppr.* Breaking the seal of; opening.

UN-SEAM', *v. t.* To rip; to cut open. *Shak.*

UN-SEAM'ED, *pp.* Ripped; cut open.

UN-SEARCH'A-BLE, (-serch'a-bl,) *a.* That can not be searched or explored; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious.

The counsels of God are to us *unsearchable.* *Rogers.*

UN-SEARCH'A-BLE-NESS, (-serch'a-bl-ness,) *n.* The quality or state of being unsearchable, or beyond the power of man to explore *Bramhall.*

UN-SEARCH'A-BLY, (-serch'a bly,) *adv.* In a manner so as not to be explored.

UN-SEARCH'ED, (-serchť,) *a.* Not searched; not explored; not critically examined.

UN SEARCH'ING, *a.* Not searching; not penetrating.

UN-SEAR'ED, *a.* Not seared; not hardened. *Pollok.*

UN-SEA'SON-A-BLE, (-sē'zn-a-bl,) *a.* Not seasonable; not being in the proper season or time. He called at an *unseasonable* hour.

2. Not suited to the time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed; as, *unseasonable* advice; an *unseasonable* digression.

3. Late; being beyond the usual time. He came home at an *unseasonable* time of night.

4. Not agreeable to the time of the year; as, an *unseasonable* frost. The frosts of 1816, in June, July, and August, in New England, were considered *unseasonable*, as they were unusual.

UN-SEA'SON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* [Supra.] The quality or state of being unseasonable, ill-timed, or out of the usual time.

UN-SEA'SON-A-BLY, *adv.* Not seasonably; not in due time, or not in the usual time; not in the time best adapted to success. *Dryden. Arbuthnot.*

UN-SEA'SON-ED, (-sē'znd,) *a.* Not seasoned; not exhausted of the natural juices, and hardened for use; as, *unseasoned* wood, boards, timber, &c.

2. Not inured; not accustomed; not fitted to endure any thing by use or habit; as, men *unseasoned* to tropical climates are exposed to fevers.

3. Unformed, not qualified by use or experience; as, an *unseasoned* courtier. *Shak.*

4. Not salted; not sprinkled, filled, or impregnated with any thing to give relish; as, *unseasoned* meat.

5. Unseasonable. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UN-SEAT', *v. t.* To throw from the seat. *Cowper*

UN-SEAT'ED, *pp.* Thrown from the seat.

2. *a.* Not seated; having no seat or bottom.

3. Not settled with inhabitants; as, an *unseated* lands. [We usually say UNSETTLED.] [*Wolcott.*

UN-SEAT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing from a seat.

UN-SEA'WOR-THI-NESS, *n.* The state of being unable to sustain the ordinary violence of the sea in a tempest. *Kent.*

UN-SEA'WOR-THY, *a.* Not fit for a voyage; not able to sustain the violence of the sea; as, the ship is *unseaworthy.*

UN-SEC'OND-ED, *a.* Not seconded; not supported. The motion was *unseconded*; the attempt was *unseconded*

2. Not exemplified a second time. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

UN-SE'CRET, *a.* Not secret; not close; not trusty. *Shak.*

UN-SE'CRET, *v. t.* To disclose; to divulge. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

UN-SEC-TA'RI-AN, *a.* Not sectarian; not intended or adapted to promote a sect. *Buckham.*

UN-SEC'U-LAR, *a.* Not worldly.

UN-SEC'U-LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To detach from secular things; to alienate from the world. *Ch. Obs.*

UN-SE-CURE', *a.* Not secure; not safe.

[But INSECURE is generally used.]

UN-SE-CUR'ED, *a.* Not secured.

UN-SED'EN-TA-RY, *a.* Not accustomed to sit much. *Wordsworth.*

UN-SE-DUC'ED, (-dūst',) *a.* Not seduced; not drawn or persuaded to deviate from the path of duty. *Milton*

UN-SEED'ED, *a.* Not seeded; not sown. *Ash. Cowper.*

UN-SEE'ING, *a.* Wanting the power of vision; not seeing. *Shak.*

UN-SEEM', *v. t.* Not to seem. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UN-SEEM'LI-NESS, *n.* Uncomeliness; indecency; indecorum; impropriety. *Hooker.*

UN-SEEM'LY, *a.* Not fit or becoming; uncomely; unbecoming; indecent.

My sons, let your *unseemly* discord cease. *Dryden.*

UN-SEEM'LY, *adv.* Indecently; unbecomingly. *Philips.*

UN-SEEN', *a.* Not seen; not discovered. *Milton.*

2. Invisible; not discoverable; as, the *unseen* God.

3. Unskilled; inexperienced. [*Not in use.*] *Clarendon.*

UN-SEIZ'ED, *a.* Not seized; not apprehended.

2. Not possessed; not taken into possession.

UN-SEL'DOM, *adv.* Not seldom. [*Dryden.*

UN-SE-LECT'ED, *a.* Not selected; not separated by choice.

UN-SE-LECT'ING, *a.* Not selecting.

UN-SELF'ISH, *a.* Not selfish; not unduly attached to one's own interest. *Spectator.*

UN-SELF'ISH-LY, *adv.* Without selfishness.

UN-SENS'ED, (-senst',) *a.* Wanting a distinct meaning; without a certain signification. *Paller.*

UN-SENS'I-BLE, *a.* Not sensible.

[But INSENSIBLE is now used.]

UN-SENS'U-AL-IZ-ED, *a.* Not sensualized.

UN-SENT', *a.* Not sent; not dispatched; not transmitted.

Unsent for: not called or invited to attend.

UN-SEN'TIENT, (-sen'shent,) *a.* Not sentient.

UN-SEN'TI-NEL-ED, *a.* Without a sentinel. *Ed. Rev.*

UN-SEP'A-RA-BLE, *a.* That can not be parted.

[But INSEPARABLE is now used.]

UN-SEP'A-RA-TED, *a.* Not separated or parted.

UN-SEP'UL-CHER-ED, UN-SEP'UL-CHRED, *a.* Having no grave; unburied. *Chapman.*

UN-SEP'UL-TUR-ED, *a.* Unburied.

UN-SERV'ED, *a.* Not served.

UN-SERVICE-A-BLE, *a.* Not serviceable; not bringing advantage, use, profit, or convenience; useless; as, an *unserviceable* utensil or garment; an *unserviceable* tract of land; *unserviceable* muskets.

UN-SERV'ICE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being useless; unfitness for use. *Sanderson.*

UN-SERV'ICE-A-BLY, *adv.* Without use; without advantage. *Woodward.*

UN-SET', *a.* Not set; not placed. *Hooker.*

2. Not sunk below the horizon.

UN-SET'TLE, *v. t.* To unfix; to move or loosen from a fixed state; to unhinge; to make uncertain or fluctuating; as, to *unsettle* doctrines and opinions.

2 To move from a place. *L'Estrange.*

3. To overthrow. *Fleetwood.*

UN-SET'TLE, *v. i.* To become unfixed. *Shak.*

UN-SET'TLED, *pp.* Unfixed; unhinged; rendered fluctuating.

2. *a.* Not settled; not fixed; not determined; as doctrines, questions, opinions, and the like.

3. Not established. *Dryden.*

4. Not regular; unequal; changeable; as, an *unsettled* season; *unsettled* weather. *Bentley.*

5. Not having a legal settlement in a town or parish.

6. Having no fixed place of abode. *Hooker.*

7. Not having deposited its fecal matter; turbid; as, *unsettled* liquor.

8. Having no inhabitants; not occupied by permanent inhabitants; as, *unsettled* lands in America. *Belknap. Hamilton.*

UN-SET'TLED-NESS, *n.* The state of being unfixed, unsettled, or undetermined.

2. Irresolution; fluctuation of mind or opinions.

3. Uncertainty.

4. Want of fixedness; fluctuation. *South.*

UN-SET'TLE-MENT, *n.* Unsettled state; irresolution. *Barrow.*

UN-SET'TLING, *ppr* Unfixing; removing from a settled state.

UN-SE-VERE', *a.* Not severe. *Pollok.*

UN-SEV'ER-ED, *a.* Not severed; not parted; not divided. *Shak.*

UN-SEX', *v. t.* To deprive of the sex, or to make otherwise than the sex commonly is. *Shak.*

UN-SEX'ED, (-sekst',) *pp.* Made otherwise than the sex commonly is.

UN-SHAC'K'LE, (-shak'l,) *v. t.* To unfetter; to loose from bonds; to set free from restraint; as, to *unshackle* the hands; to *unshackle* the mind.

UN-SHACK'LED, *pp.* Loosed from shackles or restraint.

UN-SHACK'LING, *ppr* Liberating from bonds or restraint.

UN-SHAD'ED, *a.* Not shaded; not overspread with shade or darkness. *Boyle.*

2. Not clouded; not having shades in coloring.

UN-SHAD'OW-ED, *a.* Not clouded; not darkened.

UN-SHA'DY, *a.* Not shady.

UN-SHAK'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be shaken. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UN-SHAK'ED, for UNSHAKEN, is not in use. *Shak.*

UN-SHAK'EN, *a.* Not shaken; not agitated; not moved: firm; fixed.

2. Not moved in resolution; firm; steady.

3 Not subject to concussion.

UN-SHAM'ED, *a.* Not shamed; not ashamed; not abashed. *Dryden.*

UN-SHAME'FA-CED, (-fāste,) *a.* Wanting modesty; impudent.

UN-SHAME'FA-CED-NESS, *n.* Want of modesty; impudence. *Chalmers.*

UN-SHAP'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be shaped. *Good.*

UN-SHAPE', *v. t.* To throw out of form or into disorder; to confound; to derange. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

UN-SHAP'EN, *a.* Misshapen; deformed; ugly. *Addison.*

UN-SHAR'ED, *a.* Not shared; not partaken or enjoyed in common; as, *unshared* bliss. *Milton.*

UN-SHAV'ED, *a.* Not shaved. *Tooke.*

UN-SHEATHE', *v. t.* To draw from the sheath or scabbard.

Unsheathe the sword. *Shak.*

To unsheathe the sword; to make war

UN-SHEATH'ED, *pp.* Drawn from the sheath.

UN-SHEATH'ING, *ppr.* Drawing from the scabbard.

UN-SHED', *a.* Not shed; not spilt; as, blood *unshed.* *Milton.*

UN-SHEET'ED, *a.* Not furnished with sheets.

UN-SHEL'TER-ED, *a.* Not sheltered; not screened; not defended from danger or annoyance. *Decay of Piety.*

UN-SHEL'TER-ING, *a.* Not protecting; not defending from danger or annoyance.

UN-SHENT', *a.* Not spoiled; not disgraced.

UN-SHIELD'ED, *a.* Not defended by a shield; not protected; exposed. *Dryden.*

UN-SHIFT'ING, *a.* Not changing place, position, or expedients. *E. Erving.*

UN-SHIP', *v. t.* To take out of a ship or other water craft; as, to *unship* goods.

2. To remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted; as, to *unship* an oar; to *unship* capstan bars; to *unship* the tiller. *Mar. Dict.*

UN-SHIP'PED, (-shipt',) *pp.* Removed from a ship or from its place.

2. Destitute of a ship.

UN-SHIRT'ED, *a.* Not covered with a shirt.

UN-SHIV'ER-ED, *a.* Not shivered or split.

UN-SHIV'ER-ING, *a.* Not shivering.

UN-SHIV'ER-ING LY, *adv.* Without shivering.

UN-SHIV'ER-ING-NESS, *n.* State of being unshivering.

UN-SHOCK'ED, (-shokt',) *a.* Not shocked; not disgusted; not astonished *Tickel*

UN-SHOD', *a.* Not shod; having no shoes. *Clarendon.*

UN-SHOOK', *a.* Not shaken; not agitated. *Pope.*

UN-SHORN', *a.* Not shorn; not sheared; not clipped, as, *unshorn* locks. *Milton.*

UN-SHOT', *a.* Not hit by shot. *Waller.*

2. Not shot; not discharged.

UN-SHOUT', *v. t.* To retract a shout. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UN-SHOW'ER-ED, *a.* Not watered or sprinkled by showers; as, *unshowered* grass. *Milton.*

UN-SHRIN'ED, *a.* Not deposited in a shrine. *Southey.*

UN-SHRINK'ING, *a.* Not shrinking; not withdrawing from danger or toil; not recoiling; as, *unshrinking* firmness.

UN-SHRINK'ING-LY, *adv.* Without shrinking.

UN-SHRIV'EN, *a.* Not shriven.

UN-SHROUD'ED, *a.* Not shrouded or covered.

UN-SHROUD'ING, *a.* Not shrouding.

UN-SHRUNK', *a.* Not shrunk; not contracted.

UN-SHUN'NA-BLE, *a.* That can not be shunned; inevitable. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UN-SHUN'NED, *a.* Not shunned; not avoided.

UN-SHUT', *a.* Not shut; open; unclosed.

UN-SIFT'ED, *a.* Not sifted; not separated by a sieve. *May.*

2. Not critically examined; untried.

UN-SIGHT' UN-SEEN'; a vulgar phrase, denoting *unseeing unseen*, or *unseen* repeated; as, to buy a thing *unsight unseen*, that is, without seeing it. *Hudibras.*

UN-SIGH'ING, (-si'ing,) *a.* Not sighing. *Byron.*

UN-SIGHT'ED, (-sīt'ed,) *a.* Not seen; invisible. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

UN-SIGHT'LI-NESS, *n.* Disagreeableness to the sight; deformity; ugliness. *Wiseman.*

UN-SIGHT'LY, (-sīt'le,) *a.* Disagreeable to the eye; ugly; deformed. *Milton.*

UN-SIG'NAL-IZ-ED, *a.* Not signalized or distinguished.

UN-SIG-NIF'I-CANT, *a.* Having no meaning. [*Obs.*] [See INSIGNIFICANT.]

UN-SIG'NI-FI-ED, *a.* Not made known by words or signs.

UN-SIL'VER-ED, *a.* Not covered with quicksilver; as, an *unsilvered* mirror. *Ure.*

UN-SIN-CERE', *a.* Not sincere; hypocritical. [See INSINCERE.]

2. Not genuine; adulterated. *Boyle.*

3. Not sound; not solid.

[Obsolete in the two last significations, and for the first, INSINCERE is generally used.]

UN-SIN-CER'I-TY, *n.* Insincerity; cheat [*Not used.*] [See INSINCERITY.]

UN-SIN'EW, *v. t.* To deprive of strength. *Dryden.*

UN-SIN'EW-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of strength or force; weak; nerveless. *Shak.*

UN-SIN'EW-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of strength; enfeebling.

UN-SIN'FUL, *a.* Not sinful.

UN-SIN'FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being unsinful.

UN-SING'ED, (-sinjd',) *a.* Not singed; not scorched. *Brown.*

UN-SIN'GLED, *a.* Not singled; not separated. *Dryden.*

UN-SINK'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be sunk.

UN-SINK'ING, *a.* Not sinking; not failing.

UN-SIN'NING, *a.* Committing no sin; impeccable; untainted with sin; as, *unsinning* obedience. *Rogers.*

UN-SIS'TER-LY, *adv.* or *a.* Not like a sister.

UN-SIZ'A-BLE, *a.* Not being of the proper size, magnitude, or bulk. *Smollett.*

UN-SIZ'ED, *a.* Not sized or stiffened; as, *unsized* paper.

UN-SKILL'ED, *a.* Wanting skill; destitute of readiness or dexterity in performance. *Pope.*

2. Destitute of practical knowledge. *Dryden.*

UN-SKILL'FUL, *a.* Not skillful; wanting the knowledge and dexterity which are acquired by observation, use, and experience; as, an *unskillful* surgeon; an *unskillful* mechanic; an *unskillful* logician.

UN-SKILL'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without skill, knowledge, or dexterity; clumsily. *Shak.*

UN-SKILL'FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of art or knowledge; want of that readiness in action or execution, which is acquired by use, experience, and observation. *Taylor.*

UN-SLACK'ED, (un-slakt',) *a.* Not saturated with water; as, *unslacked* lime.

UN-SLACK'EN-ED, *a.* Not slackened.

UN-SLAIN', *a.* Not slain; not killed. *Dryden*

UN-SLAK'ED, (-slākt',) *a.* Not slaked; unquenched; as, *unslaked* thirst.

UN-SLEEP'ING, *a.* Not sleeping; ever wakeful. *Milton.*

UN-SLEPT', *a.* Not slept.

UN-SLING', *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to take off the slings of a yard, a cask, &c.; to release from the slings. *Totten.*

UN-SLIP'PING, *a.* Not slipping; not liable to slip. *Shak.*

UN SLOW', *a.* Not slow. [*Not in use.*]

UN-SLUM'BER-ING, *a.* Never sleeping or slumbering, always watching or vigilant. *Th'dey.*

UN-SLUM'BER-ING-LY, *adv.* Without slumbering.

UN-SMIRCH'ED, (-smurcht',) *a.* Not stained, not soiled or blacked. *Shak.*

UN-SMIRK'ING, *a.* Not smirking. *Chesterfield.*

UN-SMOK'ED, (-smōkt',) *a.* Not smoked; not dried in smoke.

2. Not used in smoking, as a pipe. *Swift.*

UN-SMOOTH', *a.* Not smooth; not even; rough. *Milton.*

UN SMOOTH'ED, *a.* Not made smooth. *Scott.*

UN-SŌ'BER, *a.* Not sober. [*Not used.*]

UN SŌ'CIA BLE, *a.* Not suitable to society; not having the qualities which are proper for society, and which render it agreeable; as, an *unsociable* temper.

2. Not apt to converse; not free in conversation; reserved.

UN-SŌ'CIA-BLE-NESS, } *n.* State of being unsocia-
UN-SŌ-CIA-BIL'I-TY, } ble.

UN-SŌ'CIA-BLY, *adv.* Not kindly.

2. With reserve.

UN-SŌ'CIAL, *a.* Not adapted to society; not beneficial to society. *Shenstone.*

UN-SOCK'ET, *v. t.* To loose or take from a socket. *Swift.*

UN-SOD'ER, *v. t.* To separate what is sodered.

UN-SOFT', *a.* Not soft; hard. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

UN-SOFT', *adv.* Not with softness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

UN-SOFT'EN-ED, *a.* Not softened.

UN-SOIL'ED, *a.* Not soiled; not stained; unpolluted. *Dryden.*

2. Not disgraced; not tainted; as character.

UN-SOL'AC-ED, *a.* Not comforted or consoled.

UN-SŌLD', *a.* Not sold; not transferred for a consideration.

UN-SŌL'DIER-ED, *a.* Not having the qualities of a soldier. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum.*

UN SŌL'DIER-LIKE, } *a.* [See SOLDIER.] Unbe-
UN-SŌL'DIER-LY, } coming a soldier. *Broome.*

UN-SOL'EMN, *a.* Not sacred, serious, or grave. *Taylor.*

UN-SO-LIC'IT-ED, *a.* Not solicited; not requested; unasked. *Halifax.*

2. Not asked for; as, an *unsolicited* favor.

UN-SO-LIC'IT-ED-LY, *adv.* Without being earnestly requested.

UN-SO-LIC'IT-OUS, *a.* Not solicitous; not anxious; not very desirous.

UN-SOL'ID, *a.* Not solid; not firm; not substantial; as, *unsolid* arguments or reasoning; an *unsolid* foundation.

2. Fluid. *Locke.*

UN-SOLV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be solved; inexplicable. *More.*

UN-SOLV'ED, *a.* Not solved; not explained. *Watts.*

UN-SŌ'NA-BLE, *a.* That can not be sounded. [*Obs.*]

UN-SON'SIE, *a.* Unlucky; not fortunate. [*Scottish.*]

UN-SOOT', for UNSWEET. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

UN-SO-PHIST'IC-A-TED, *a.* Not adulterated by mixture; not counterfeit; pure; as, *unsophisticated* drugs: *unsophisticated* arguments. *Locke.*

UN-SOR'ROW-ED, *a.* Not lamented; not bewailed. *Hooker.*

UN-SORT'ED, *a.* Not separated into sorts; not distributed according to kinds or classes; as, *unsorted* types; *unsorted* ideas. *Watts.*

UN-SOUGHT', (-sawt',) *a.* Not sought; not searched for.

2. Had without searching; as, *unsought* honor; *unsought* ideas. *Locke.*

UN-SŌUL', *v. t.* To deprive of mind or understanding. *Shelton.*

UN-SOUND', *a.* Not sound; defective; as, *unsound* timber.

2. Infirm; sickly; as, *unsound* in health; an *unsound* constitution.

3. Not orthodox; defective; as, *unsound* in faith; *unsound* doctrine. *Milner.*

4. Not sound in character; not honest; not faithful; not to be trusted; defective; deceitful. *Shak.*

5. Not true; not solid; not real; not substantial; as, *unsound* pleasures; *unsound* delights. *Spenser.*

6. Not close; not compact; as, *unsound* cheese. *Mortimer.*

7. Not sincere; not faithful; as, *unsound* love. *Gay.*

8. Not solid; not material. *Spenser.*

9. Erroneous; wrong; deceitful; sophistical; as, *unsound* arguments

10. Not strong; as, *unsound* ice.

11. Not fast; not calm; as, *unsound* sleep.

12. Not well established; defective; questionable; as, *unsound* credit. *Hamilton.*

UN-SOUND'ED, *a.* Not sounded; not tried with the lead.

UN-SOUND'LY, *adv.* Not with soundness; as, he reasons *unsoundly*; he sleeps *unsoundly*.

UN-SOUND'NESS, *n.* Defectiveness; as, the *unsoundness* of timber.

2. Defectiveness of faith; want of orthodoxy. *Hooker.*

3. Corruptness; want of solidity; as, the *unsoundness* of principles. *Hooker.*

4. Defectiveness; as, the *unsoundness* of fruit.

5. Infirmity; weakness; as of body; as, the *unsoundness* of the body or constitution.

UN-SOUR'ED, *a.* Not made sour. *Bacon.*

2. Not made morose or crabbed. *Dryden.*

UN-SOW'ED, } *a.* Not sown; not sowed; as, *unsown*
UN-SOWN', } or *unsowed* ground. *Bacon.*

2. Not scattered on land for seed; as, seed *unsown*.

3. Not propagated by seed scattered; as, *unsown* flowers. *Dryden.*

UN-SPAR'ED, *a.* Not spared. *Milton.*

UN-SPAR'ING, *a.* Not parsimonious; liberal; profuse. *Milton.*

2. Not merciful or forgiving. *Milton.*

UN-SPAR'ING-LY, *adv.* In abundance; lavishly.

UN-SPAR'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being liberal or profuse. *Milford.*

UN-SPARK'LING, *a.* Not emitting sparks; not glittering. *Wilson.*

UN-SPEAK', *v. t.* To recant; to retract what has been spoken. *Shak.*

UN-SPEAK'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be uttered: that can not be expressed; unutterable; as, *unspeakable* grief or rage. 2 *Cor.* xii

Joy unspeakable and full of glory.—1 Pet. i.

UN-SPEAK'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that can not be expressed; inexpressibly; unutterably.

UN-SPEAK'ING, *a.* Not uttering words.

UN-SPEC'I-FI-ED, (-spes'e-fide,) *a.* Not specified; not particularly mentioned. *Brown.*

UN-SPE'CIOUS, (-spē'shus,) *a.* Not specious: not plausible. *Asiat. Res.*

UN-SPE'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Not speciously.

UN-SPEC'U-LA-TIVE, *a.* Not speculative or theoretical.

UN-SPED', *a.* Not performed; not dispatched. [*Obs.*] *Garth.*

UN-SPENT', *a.* Not spent; not used or wasted; as, water in a cistern *unspent*.

2. Not exhausted; as, strength or force *unspent*.

3. Not having lost its force or impulse; as, an *unspent* ball.

UN-SPHERE', *v. t.* To remove from its orb. *Shak.*

UN-SPHER'ED, *pp.* Removed from its orb.

UN-SPI'ED, *a.* Not searched; not explored. *Milton.*

2. Not seen; not discovered. *Tickl.*

UN-SPILT', *a.* Not spilt; not shed.

2. Not spoiled. [*Not in use.*] *Turner.*

UN-SPIR'IT, *v. t.* To depress in spirits; to dispirit; to dishearten. [*Little used.*] [The word used is DISPIRIT.]

UN-SPIR'IT-ED, *pp.* Dispirited.

UN-SPIR'IT-U-AL, *a.* Not spiritual; carnal; worldly. *Swift.*

UN-SPIR'IT-U-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of spirituality. *South.*

UN-SPIR'IT-U-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Deprived of spirituality.

UN-SPIR'IT-U-AL-LY, *adv.* Worldly; carnally.

UN-SPLIT', *a.* Not split; as, *unsplit* wood will not season.

UN-SPOIL'ED, *a.* Not spoiled; not corrupted; not ruined; not rendered useless. *Pope.*

2. Not plundered; not pillaged.

UN-SPŌK'EN, *a.* Not spoken or uttered.

UN-SPORTS'MAN-LIKE, *a.* Not like a sportsman.

UN SPOT'TED, *a.* Not stained; free from spot.

2. Free from moral stain; untainted with guilt; unblemished; immaculate; as, *unspotted* reputation.

UN-SPOT'TED-NESS, *n.* State of being free from stain or guilt. *Feltham.*

UN-SPREAD', (-spred',) *a.* Not stretched or extended: not set and furnished with provisions.

UN-SQUAR'ED, *a.* Not made square; as, *unsquared* timber.

2. Not regular; not formed. *Shak.*

UN-SQUIRE', *v. t.* To divest of the title or privilege of an esquire. *Swift.*

UN-STA'BLE, *a.* [L. *instabilis.*]

1. Not stable; not fixed.

2. Not steady; inconstant; irresolute; wavering. *James* i.

UN-STA'BLE-NESS, *n.* Instability.

UN-STAID', *a.* Not steady; mutable; not settled in judgment; volatile, fickle, as, *unstaid* youth. *Shak.*

UN-STAID'NESS, *n.* Unfixed or volatile state or disposition; mutability; fickleness; indiscretion.

2. Uncertain motion; unsteadiness. *Sidney.*

UN-STAIN'ED, *a.* Not stained; not dyed.

2. Not polluted; not tarnished; not dishonored; as, an *unstained* character.

UN-STAMP'ED, (-stampt',) *a.* Not stamped or impressed.

UN-STANCH'ED, (-stänchť;) *a.* Not stanched; not stopped; as blood.

UN-STATE', *v. t.* To deprive of dignity. *Shak.*

UN-STATES'MAN-LIKE, *a.* Not becoming a statesman.

UN-STA'TION-ED, *a.* Not stationed.

UN-STAT'U-TA-BLE, *a.* Contrary to statute; not warranted by statute. *Swift.*

UN-STAY'ED, *a.* Not stayed; not stopped or retarded.

UN-STEAD'FAST, (-sted'fast,) *a.* Not fixed; not standing or being firm.

2. Not firmly adhering to a purpose.

UN-STEAD'FAST-LY, *adv.* Not steadfastly.

UN-STEAD'FAST-NESS, (-sted'fast-ness,) *n.* Want of steadfastness; instability; inconstancy. *K. James.*

UN-STEAD'I-ED, (-sted'id,) *a.* Not supported; not kept from shaking.

UN-STEAD'I-LY, (-sted'e-le,) *adv.* Without steadiness: in a wavering, vacillating manner.

2. Inconstantly; in a fickle manner.

3. Not in the same manner at different times; variously. *Locke.*

UN-STEAD'I-NESS, (-sted'-,) *n.* Unsteadiness; inconstancy; want of firmness; irresolution: mutableness of opinion or purpose. *Addison.*

2. Frequent change of place; vacillation.

UN-STEAD'Y, (-sted'e,) *a.* Not steady, not constant; irresolute. *Denham.*

2. Mutable; variable; changeable; as, *unsteady* winds.

3. Not adhering constantly to any fixed plan or business.

UN-STEEP'ED, (un-steept',) *a.* Not steeped; not soaked. *Bacon.*

UN-STIG'MA-TIZ-ED, *a.* Not marked with disgrace.

UN-STIM'U-LA-TED, *a.* Not stimulated; not excited; as, *unstimulated* nature. *L. Beecher.*

UN-STIM'U-LA-TING, *a.* Not exciting motion or action.

UN-STING', *v. t.* To disarm of a sting. *South.*

Elegant dissertations on virtue and vice—will not *unsting* calumny. *J. M. Mason.*

UN-STING'ED, *pp.* Deprived of its sting. *Pollok.*

UN-STINT'ED, *a.* Not stinted; not limited. *Skelton.*

UN-STIR'RED, (-sturd',) *a.* Not stirred; not agitated. *Boyle.*

UN-STIR'RING, *a.* Not moving; not agitating.

UN-STITCH', *v. t.* To open by picking out stitches. *Collier.*

UN STITCH'ED, (-sticht',) *a.* Not stitched.

UN STITCH'ING, *ppr.* Opening by picking out stitches.

UN-STOOP'ING, *a.* Not stooping; not bending; not yielding; as, *unstooping* firmness. *Shak.*

UN-STOP', *v. t.* To free from a stopple, as a bottle or cask.

2. To free from any obstruction; to open. *Boyle.*

UN-STOP'PED, (-stopt',) *pp.* Opened.

2. *a.* Not meeting any resistance. *Dryden.*

UN STOP'PING, *ppr.* Taking out a stopper; opening; freeing from obstruction.

UN-STŌR'ED, *a.* Not stored; not laid up in store; not warehoused.

2. Not supplied with stores; as, a fort *unstored* with provisions.

UN-STŌ'RI-ED, *pp.* Not related in story.

UN-STORM'ED, *a.* Not assaulted; not taken by assault. *Addison.*

UN-STRAIN'ED, *a.* Not strained; as, *unstrained* oil.

2. Easy; not forced; natural; as, an *unstrained* derivation. *Hakewill.*

UN STRAIT'EN-ED, *a.* Not straitened; not contracted.

UN-STRAT'I-FI-ED, *a.* Not stratified; not formed or being in strata or layers. *Cleaveland.*

UN-STRENGTH'EN ED, *a.* Not strengthened; not supported; not assisted. *Hooker.*

UN-STRING', *v. t.* To relax tension; to loosen; as, to *unstring* the nerves.

2. To deprive of strings; as, to *unstring* a harp.

3. To loose; to untie.

4. To take from a string; as, to *unstring* beads.

UN-STRING'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of strings; loosing from a string.

UN-STRUCK', *a.* Not struck; not impressed; not affected: as, *unstruck* with horror. *Philips.*

UN-STRUNG', *pp.* Relaxed in tension; loosed; untied; taken from a string, as beads.

UN STUD'I-ED, (-stud'id,) *a.* Not studied; not premeditated. *Dryden.*

2. Not labored; easy; natural; as, an *unstudied* style.

UN-STŪ'DI-OUS, *a.* Not studious; not diligent in study. *Dwight.*

UN-STUFF'ED, (-stuft',) *a.* Not stuffed; not filled; not crowded. *Shak.*

UN-STUNG', *pp.* Not stung.

UN-SUB-DŪ'ED, *a.* Not subdued; not brought into subjection; not conquered; as, nations or passions *unsubdued*.

UN-SUB'JECT, *a.* Not subject; not liable; not obnoxious.

UN-SUB-JECT'ED, *a.* Not subjected; not subdued.

UN-SUB'JU-GA-TED, *a.* Not subjugated.

UN-SUB-MISS'IVE, *a.* Not submissive; disobedient.

UN-SUB-MISS'IVE-LY, *adv.* Not submissively.

UN-SUB-MIT'TING, *a.* Not submitting; not obsequious; not readily yielding. *Thomson.*

UN-SUB-OR'DI-NA-TED, *a.* Not subordinated or reduced to subjection.

UN-SUB-ORN'ED, *a.* Not suborned; not procured by secret collusion. *Ash. Hume.*

UN-SUB-SCRIB'ING, *a.* Not subscribing. *Cowper.*

UN SUB'SI-DIZ-ED, *a.* Not engaged in another's service by receiving subsidies.

UN-SUB-STAN'TIAL, (-shal,) *a.* Not substantial; not solid. *Milton.*

2. Not real; not having substance. *Addison.*

UN-SUB-STAN'TIAL-IZ-ED, *a.* Not made substantial.

UN-SUB-STAN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* Without solidity or substance.

UN-SUB-VERT'ED, *a.* Not overthrown; not entirely destroyed.

UN-SUC-CEED'ED, *a.* Not succeeded; not followed. *Milton.*

UN-SUC-CESS'FUL, *a.* Not successful; not producing the desired event; not fortunate. *Addison.*

UN-SUC CESS'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without success; without a favorable issue; unfortunately. *South.*

UN-SUC-CESS'FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of success or favorable issue.

UN-SUC-CESS'IVE, *a.* Not proceeding by a flux of parts or by regular succession. *Hale.*

UN-SUCK'ED, (un-sukt',) *a.* Not having the breasts drawn. *Milton.*

UN-SUF'FER-A-BLE, *a.* Not sufferable; not to be endured; intolerable.

[But the word now used is INSUFFERABLE.]

UN-SUF'FER-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be endured.

[For this, INSUFFERABLY is chiefly used.]

UN-SUF'FER-ING, *a.* Not suffering; not tolerating. *Young.*

UN-SUF-FI'CIENCE, (-fish'ens,) *n.* Inability to answer the end proposed.

[For this, INSUFFICIENCY is used.]

UN-SUF-FI'CIENT, (-fish'ent,) *a.* Not sufficient; inadequate.

[For this, INSUFFICIENT is now used.]

UN-SUG'AR-ED, *a.* Not sweetened with sugar. *Bacon.*

UN-SUIT'A BLE, *a.* Not suitable, unfit; not adapted; as, timber *unsuitable* for a bridge.

2. Unbecoming; improper; as, a dress *unsuitable* for a clergyman; *unsuitable* returns for favors.

UN-SUIT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unfitness; incongruity, impropriety. *South.*

UN-SUIT'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner unbecoming or improper.

2. Incongruously; as, a man and wife *unsuitably* matched.

UN-SUIT'ED, *a.* Not suited; not fitted; not adapted; not accommodated.

UN-SUIT'ING, *a.* Not fitting; not becoming. *Shak.*

UN-SUL'LI-ED, *a.* Not sullied; not stained; not tarnished.

2. Not disgraced; free from imputation of evil.

UN-SUL'LI-ED-LY, *adv.* Without being sullied.

UN-SUNG', *a.* Not sung; not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse. *Addison.*

UN-SUN NED, *a.* Not having been exposed to the sun. *Milton.*

UN SU-PER'FLU-OUS, *a.* Not more than enough. *Milton.*

UN-SUP-PLANT'ED, *a.* Not supplanted; not overthrown by secret means or stratagem.

UN SUP-PLI'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be supplied.

UN SUP-PLI'ED, *a.* Not supplied; not furnished with things necessary. *Dryden.*

UN SUP-PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be supported; intolerable. [But INSUPPORTABLE is generally used.]

UN SUP-PORT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Insupportableness. [*The latter is chiefly used.*]

UN SUP-PORT'A-BLY, *adv.* Insupportably. [*The latter is generally used.*]

UN-SUP-PŌRT'ED, *a.* Not supported; not upheld; not sustained. *Milton.*

2. Not countenanced; not assisted. *Brown.*

UN-SUP-PRESS'ED, (-sup-prest',) *a.* Not suppressed; not subdued; not extinguished.

UN-SUP'PU-RA-TIVE, *a.* Not suppurating.

UN-SURE', (-shūre',) *a.* [See SURE.] Not fixed; not certain. *Pope.*

UN-SUR'GIC-AL, *a.* Not in a surgical manner; not according to the principles and rules of surgery.

UN-SUR-MIS'ED, *a.* Not surmised.

UN-SUR-MOUNT'A BLE, *a.* That can not be surmounted or overcome; insuperable. *Locke.*

UN-SUR-PASS'ED, (-sur-pāst',) *a.* Not surpassed; not exceeded.

UN-SUR-REN'DER-ED, *a.* Not surrendered; not yielded to others. *Story.*

UN-SUS-CEP'TI-BLE, *a.* Not susceptible; not capable of admitting or receiving; as, a heart *unsusceptible* of impressions; a substance *unsusceptible* of change or of permanent colors.

UN-SUS-CEP'TI-BLE-NESS, UN-SUS-CEP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Want of susceptibility.

UN-SUS-CEP'TI-BLY, *adv.* Without susceptibility.

UN-SUS-PECT', for UNSUSPECTED, is not in use.

UN-SUS-PECT'ED, *a.* Not suspected; not considered as likely to have done an evil act, or to have a disposition to evil. *Swift. Dryden.*

UN-SUS-PECT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a manner to avoid suspicion. *Pope.*

UN-SUS-PECT'ING, *a.* Not imagining that any ill is designed; free from suspicion. *Pope.*

UN-SUS-PECT'ING-LY, *adv.* Without suspicion.

UN-SUS-PI''CIOUS, (-sus-pish'us,) *a.* Having no suspicion; not indulging the imagination of evil in others; as, an *unsuspicious* youth.

2. Not to be suspected; as, *unsuspicious* testimony. *Mitford.*

UN-SUS-PI''CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Without suspicion.

UN-SUS-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* Not sustainable; that can not be maintained or supported; as, *unsustainable* pain; a suit in law *unsustainable.*

UN-SUS-TAIN'ED, *a.* Not sustained; not supported; not seconded.

UN-SUS-TAIN'ING, *a.* Not sustaining.

UN-SWATHE', *v. t.* To take a swathe from; to relieve from a bandage. *Addison.*

UN-SWATH'ED, *pp.* Relieved from a bandage.

UN-SWAY'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be swayed, governed, or influenced by another. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

UN-SWAY'ED, (-swāde',) *a.* Not swayed; not wielded; as a scepter.

2. Not biased; not controlled or influenced.

UN-SWAY'ED-NESS, *n.* Steadiness; state of being ungoverned by another. *Hale.*

UN-SWEAR', *v. t.* To recant or recall an oath. *Spenser.*

UN-SWEAT', (-swet',) *v. t.* To ease or cool after exercise or toil. *Milton.*

UN-SWEAT'ING, (-swet'ing,) *a.* Not sweating. *Dryden.*

UN-SWEET', *a.* Not sweet. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

UN-SWEPT', *a.* Not cleaned with a broom; not swept; not brushed. *Shak.*

UN-SUS-PEND'ED, *a.* Not hung up; not delayed; not held undetermined. *Wordsworth.*

UN-SWERV'ING, *a.* Not roving; not deviating from any rule or standard.

UN-SWERV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a firm, undeviating manner.

UN-SWORN', *a.* Not sworn; not bound by an oath; not having taken an oath; as, the witness is *unsworn.*

UN-SYM-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Wanting symmetry or due proportion of parts.

2. In *botany*, unsymmetrical flowers are such as have not the segments of the calyx and corolla, and the sepals and petals, and also the stamens, regular and similar. *Lindley.*

UN-SYM-MET'RIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not symmetrically.

UN-SYM'PA-THIZ-ING, *a.* Not sympathizing.

UN-SYM'PA-THIZ-ING-LY, *adv.* Without sympathy.

UN-SYS-TEM-AT'IC, UN-SYS-TEM-AT'IC-AL, *a.* Not systematic; not having regular order, distribution, or arrangement of parts. *Ames.*

UN-SYS-TEM-AT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Without system.

UN-SYS'TEM-A-TIZ-ED, UN-SYS'TEM-IZ-ED, *a.* Not systemized; not arranged in due order; not formed into system.

UN-TACK', *v. t.* To separate what is tacked; to disjoin; to loosen what is fast. *Milton.*

UN-TAINT'ED, *a.* Not rendered impure by admixture; not impregnated with foul matter; as, *untainted* air.

2. Not sullied; not stained; unblemished; as, *untainted* virtue or reputation.

3. Not rendered unsavory by putrescence; as, *untainted* meat.

4. Not charged with a crime; not accused; as, he lived *untainted.* *Shak.*

UN-TAINT'ED-LY, *adv.* Without spot; without blemish; without imputation of crime.

UN-TAINT'ED-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being untainted; purity. *Hall.*

UN-TAK'EN, (-tak'n,) *a.* Not taken; not seized; not apprehended; as, a thief *untaken.*

2. Not reduced; not subdued; as, *untaken* Troy. *Pope.*

3. Not swallowed.

Untaken away; not removed. 2 *Cor.* iii.

Unt ken up; not occupied; not filled. *Boyle.*

UN-TALK'ED *of*; not talked of; not made the subject of conversation.

UN-TAM'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be tamed or domesticated; that can not be reclaimed from a wild state. *Grew.*

2. Not to be subdued or reduced to control.

UN-TAM'A-BLY, *adv.* Not tamably.

UN-TAM'ED, *a.* Not reclaimed from wildness; not domesticated; not made familiar with man; as, an *untamed* beast.

2. Not subdued; not brought under control; as, a turbulent, *untamed* mind. *Dryden.*

3. Not softened or rendered mild by culture; as, an *untamed* people. *Spenser.*

UN-TAN'GI-BLY, *adv.* Intangibly.

UN-TAN''GLE, (-tang'gl,) *v. t.* To disentangle; to loose from tangles or intricacy; as, to *untangle* thread.

Untangle this cruel chain. *Prior.*

UN-TAN''GLED, (-tang'gld,) *pp.* Disentangled.

UN-TAN''GLING, *ppr.* Disentangling.

UN-TAR'NISH-ED, (-tär'nisht,) *a.* Not soiled; not tarnished; not stained; unblemished; as, *untarnished* silk; *untarnished* reputation.

UN-TASK'ED, (-taskt',) *a.* Not tasked.

UN-TAST'ED, *a.* Not tasted; not tried by the taste or tongue.

2. Not enjoyed; as, *untasted* pleasures.

UN-TASTE'FUL, *a.* Having no taste; being without taste.

UN-TASTE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without taste or gracefulness; in bad taste. *Br. Rev.*

UN-TAST'ING, *a.* Not tasting; not perceiving by the taste. *Smith.*

UN-TAUGHT', (-tawt',) *a.* Not taught; not instructed; not educated; unlettered; illiterate. *Dryden.*

2. Unskilled; new; not having use or practice.

A tongue *untaught* to plead for favor. *Shak.*

UN-TAX'ED, (-takst',) *a.* Not taxed; not charged with taxes.

2. Not accused.

UN-TEACH', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* UNTAUGHT. To cause to forget or lose what has been taught.

Experience will *untaach* us. *Brown.*

UN-TEACH'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be taught or instructed; indocile. *Milton.*

UN-TEACH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of not readily receiving instruction; indocility. *Scott.*

UN-TEEM'ING, *a.* Not producing young; barren.

UN-TEM'PER-ATE, *a.* Intemperate.

[*The latter is now used.*]

UN-TEM'PER-ED, *a.* Not tempered; not duly mixed for use; not durable or strong.

UN-TEMPT'ED, *a.* Not tempted; not tried by enticements or persuasions; not invited by any thing alluring.

UN-TEMPT'ING, *a.* Not tempting; not adapted to tempt, invite, or allure. *Bacon.*

UN-TEMPT'ING-LY, *adv.* Not in a tempting manner.

UN-TEN'A-BLE, *a.* Not tenable; that can not be held in possession; as, an *untenable* post or fort. *Dryden. Clarendon.*

2. That can not be maintained or supported; not defensible; as, an *untenable* doctrine; *untenable* ground in argument.

UN-TEN'ANT-A-BLE, *a.* Not fit for an occupant; not in suitable repair or condition for a tenant.

UN-TEN'ANT-ED, *a.* Not occupied by a tenant; not inhabited. *Temple.*

UN-TEND'ED, *a.* Not tended; not having any attendant. *Thomson.*

UN-TEN'DER, *a.* Not tender; not soft.

2. Wanting sensibility or affection. *Shak.*

UN-TEND'ER-ED, *a.* Not tendered; not offered; as, *untendered* money or tribute. *Shak.*

UN-TEN'DER-LY, *adv.* Without tenderness.

UN-TENT', *v. t.* To bring out of a tent. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

UN-TENT'ED, *a.* Not tented; not having a tent applied. *Shak.*

UN-TERM'IN-A-TING, *a.* Not limiting; not ending.

UN-TER'RI-FI-ED, (-re-fide,) *a.* Not terrified; not affrighted; not daunted. *Milton.*

UN-TEST'ED, *a.* Not tested; not tried by a standard. *Adams's Lect.*

UN-THANK'ED, (-thankt',) *a.* Not thanked; not repaid with acknowledgments. *Dryden.*

2. Not received with thankfulness; as, an *unthanked* reprieve. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

UN-THANK'FUL, *a.* Not thankful; ungrateful; not making acknowledgments for good received.

For he is kind to the *unthankful* and to the evil. — Luke vi.

UN-THANK'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without thanks; without a grateful acknowledgment of favors. *Boyle.*

UN-THANK'FUL-NESS, *n.* Neglect or omission of acknowledgment for good received; want of a sense of kindness or benefits; ingratitude.

Immoderate favors breed first *unthankfulness*, and afterward hate. *Hayward.*

[See *Tacitus's Ann.* iv. 18.]

UN-THAW'ED, *a.* Not thawed; not melted or dissolved; as ice or snow. *Pope.*

UN-THE-O-RET'IC, UN-THE-O-RET'IC-AL, *a.* Not depending on theory or speculation; not speculative. *Coleridge.*

UN-THINK', *v. t.* To dismiss a thought. *Shak.*

UN-THINK'ING, *a.* Not thinking; not heedful; thoughtless; inconsiderate; as, *unthinking* youth.

2. Not indicating thought or reflection; as, a round, *unthinking* face. *Pope.*

UN-THINK'ING-LY, *adv.* Without reflection; thoughtlessly.

UN-THINK'ING-NESS, *n.* Want of thought or reflection; habitual thoughtlessness. *Halifax.*

UN-THORN'Y, *a.* Not thorny; free from thorns. *Brown.*

UN-THOUGHT'FUL, (-thawt'ful,) *a.* Thoughtless; heedless. *Cowley.*

UN-THOUGHT' *of*; not thought of; not regarded; not heeded. *Shak.*

UN-THREAD', (-thred',) *v. t.* To draw or take out a thread from; as, to *unthread* a needle.

2. To loose. *Milton.*

UN-THREAD'ED, *pp.* Deprived of a thread.

UN-THREAD'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a thread.

UN-THREAT'EN-ED, (-thret'nd,) *a.* Not threatened; not menaced. *K. Charles.*

UN-THREAT'EN-ING, *a.* Not indicating a menace.

UN'THRIFT, *n.* A prodigal; one who wastes his estate by extravagance. *Dryden.*

UN-THRIFT'I-LY, *adv.* Without frugality. *Collier.*

UN-THRIFT'I-NESS, *n.* Waste of property without necessity or use; prodigality; profusion. *Hayward.*

UN-THRIFT'Y, *a.* Prodigal; lavish; profuse; spending property without necessity or use. *Sidney.*

2. Not thriving; not gaining property; as, an *unthrifty* farmer.

3. Not gaining flesh; as, an *unthrifty* ox.

4. Not vigorous in growth, as a plant

UN-THRIV'ING, *a.* Not thriving; not prospering in temporal affairs; not gaining property.

UN-THRONE', *v. t.* To remove from a throne, or from supreme authority; to dethrone.

UN-THRON'ED, *pp.* Removed from a throne; deposed.

UN-THRONG'ED, *a.* Not crowded by a multitude.

UN-TI'DI-LY, *adv.* In an untidy manner.

UN-TI'DI-NESS, *n.* Want of tidiness or neatness.

2. Unseasonableness.

UN-TI'DY, *a.* Not tidy; not seasonable; not ready.

2. Not neatly dressed; not in good order.

UN-TIE', *v. t.* To loosen, as a knot; to disengage the parts that form a knot. *Untie* the knot.

2. To unbind; to free from any fastening; as, to *untie* an iron chain. *Waller.*

3. To loosen from coils or convolution; as, snakes *untied.* *Pope.*

4. To loose; to separate something attached; as, to *untie* the tongue.

5. To resolve; to unfold; to clear. *Watts.*

UN-TI'ED, (-tide',) *pp.* Loosed, as a knot; unbound; separated; resolved.

2. *a.* Not tied; not bound or gathered in a knot; loose.

3. Not fastened with a knot.

4. Not held by any tie or band.

UN-TIL', *prep.* [*un* and *till.* See TILL.] To; *used of time.*

He and his sons were priests of the tribe of Dan, *until* the day of the captivity. — Judges xviii.

2. To; *used of objects.* [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. Preceding a sentence or clause, to; that is, to the event mentioned, or the time of it; as, *until* this hour; *until* this year.

The scepter shall not depart from Judah — *until* Shiloh come. — Gen. xlix.

4. To the point or place of.

In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth seems joined unto the sky. *Dryden.*

5. To the degree that.

Thou shalt push Syria, *until* they be consumed. — 2 Chron. xviii.

Note. — *Until* is always the same part of speech in fact, and has the same signification. The only difference is, that it is followed sometimes by a single word denoting time, and in other cases by a verb denoting an event, or a word denoting place or degree. The sense is in all cases *to*; and *till* may be used as its substitute, and in modern usage it is most common.

UN-TILE', *v. t.* To take the tiles from; to uncover by removing tiles. *Swift.*

UN-TIL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Stripped of tiles; not tiled.

UN-TIL'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of tiles.

UN-TILL'ED, *a.* Not tilled; not cultivated. *Mortimer.*

UN-TIM'BER-ED, *a.* Not furnished with timber. *Shak.*

2. Not covered with timber-trees; as, *untimbered* land.

UN-TIME'LY, *a.* Happening before the usual time; as, *untimely* frost.

2. Happening before the natural time; premature; as, *untimely* death; *untimely* fate. *Dryden.*

UN-TIME'LY, *adv.* Before the natural time.

What is *untimely* done. *Shak.*

UN-TINC'TUR-ED, *a.* Not tinctured; not tinged, stained, mixed, or infected. *Goldsmith.*

UN-TING'ED, (-tinjd',) *a.* Not tinged; not stained; not discolored; as, water *untinged*; *untinged* beams of light. *Boyle.*
2. Not infected. *Swift.*
UN-TIR'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be wearied; indefatigable; unwearied. *Shak.*
UN-TIR'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being untirable.
UN-TIR'ED, *a.* Not tired; not exhausted by labor. *Dryden.*
UN-TIR'ING, *a.* Not becoming tired or exhausted; as, *untiring* patience.
UN-TIR'ING-LY, *adv.* Indefatigably.
UN-TITH'ED, *a.* Not subjected to tithes. *Pollok.*
UN-TI'TLED, *a.* Having no title; as, an *untitled* tyrant. *Shak.*
UN'TO, *prep.* [Compound of *un*, not, and *to*.] It is used instead of *to*, but it is not in our mother tongue, nor is it used in popular discourse or in modern writings. It is therefore to be rejected, as obsolete and not legitimate.
UN-TOLD', *a.* Not told; not related; not revealed. *Waller. Dryden.*
2. Not numbered; as, money *untold*.
UN-TOMB', (-toom',) *v. t.* To disinter. *Fuller.*
UN-TOMB'ED, (-toomd',) *pp.* Disinterred; removed from a tomb.
UN-TOOTH'SOME, *a.* Not pleasant to the taste.
UN-TOR-MENT'ED, *a.* Not put in pain; not tossed.
UN-TOSS'ED, (-tost',) *a.* Not tossed.
UN-TOUCH'A-BLE, (-tuch'a-bl,) *a.* Not to be touched. *Feltham.*
UN-TOUCH'ED, (un-tucht',) *a.* Not touched; not reached; not hit. *Stephens.*
2. Not moved; not affected; as, the heart *untouched*.
3. Not meddled with; as, books *untouched* for years.
UN-TO'WARD, *a.* Froward; perverse; refractory; not easily guided or taught. *Acts ii.*
2. Awkward; ungraceful; as, *untoward* words. *Creech.*
3. Inconvenient; troublesome; unmanageable; as, an *untoward* vow. *Hudibras.*
UN-TO'WARD-LY, *adv.* In a froward or perverse manner; perversely; ungainly. *Tillotson.*
UN-TO'WARD-LY, *a.* Awkward; perverse; froward. *Locke.*
UN-TO'WARD-NESS, *n.* Awkwardness; frowardness; perverseness. *Bp. Wilson.*
UN-TOW'ER-ED, *a.* Not defended by towers.
UN-TRACE'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be traced or followed. *South.*
UN-TRAC'ED, (un-trāste',) *a.* Not traced; not followed.
2. Not marked by footsteps. *Denham.*
3. Not marked out.
UN-TRAC'K'ED, (-trakt',) *a.* Not tracked; not marked by footsteps.
2. Not followed by the tracks.
UN-TRACT'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *intractabilis*.]
1. Not tractable; not yielding to discipline; stubborn; indocile; ungovernable; as, an *untractable* son. *Locke.*
2. Rough; difficult. *Milton.*
3. Not yielding to the heat or to the hammer, as an ore.
[INTRACTABLE is more generally used.]
UN-TRACT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Refractoriness; stubbornness; unwillingness to be governed, controlled, or managed. *Locke.*
UN-TRAD'ING, *a.* Not engaged in commerce; as, an *untrading* country or city.
UN-TRAIN'ED, *a.* Not trained; not disciplined; not skillful. *Milton.*
2. Not educated; not instructed.
My wit *untrained*. *Shak.*
3. Irregular; ungovernable; as, *untrained* hope. *Herbert.*
UN-TRAM'MEL-ED, *a.* Not trammeled; not shackled. *Herbert.*
UN-TRAM'PLED, *a.* Not trod upon.
UN-TRANS-FER'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be transferred or passed from one to another; as, power or right *untransferable*.
UN-TRANS-FER'RED, *a.* Not transferred; not conveyed or assigned to another; as, titles or rights *untransferred*.
UN-TRANS-FORM'ED, *a.* Not metamorphosed; not transmuted.
UN-TRANS-LAT'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being translated. *Gray.*
UN-TRANS-LAT'ED, *a.* Not translated or rendered into another language.
UN-TRANS'MI-GRA-TED, *a.* Not transmigrated. *Scott.*
UN-TRANS-MIT'TED, *a.* Not transmitted.
UN-TRANS-MUT'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be changed into a different substance.
UN-TRANS PAR'ENT, *a.* Not transparent; not diaphanous; opaque; not permeable by light. *Boyle.*
UN-TRANS-PIR'ED, *a.* Not having escaped from secrecy.
UN-TRANS-PORT'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be transported. *Ed. Rev.*
UN-TRANS-PORT'ED, *a.* Not transported.
UN-TRANS-POS'ED, (un-trans-pōzd',) *a.* Not transposed; having the natural order. *Rambler.*
UN-TRAV'EL-ED, *a.* Not traveled; not trodden by passengers; as, an *untraveled* forest.
2. Having never seen foreign countries; as, an *untraveled* Englishman. *Addison.*
UN-TRAV'ERS-ED, (-trav'erst,) *a.* Not traversed; not passed over.
UN-TREAD', (un-tred',) *v. t.* To tread back; to go back in the same steps. *Shak.*
UN-TREAS'UR-ED, (un-trezh'urd,) *a.* Not treasured; not laid up; not reposited. *Shak.*
UN-TREAT'A-BLE, *a.* Not treatable; not practicable. [*Not used.*] *Decay of Piety.*
UN-TREM'BLING, *a.* Not trembling or shaking; firm; steady. *Montgomery.*
UN-TREM'BLING-LY, *adv.* Without trembling; firmly.
UN-TRENCH'ED, (-trencht',) *a.* Not cut into long hollows.
UN-TRES'PASS-ING, *a.* Not violating another's right.
UN-TRI'ED, *a.* Not tried; not attempted. *Milton.*
2. Not yet experienced; as, *untried* sufferings.
3. Not having passed trial; not heard and determined in law. The cause remains *untried*.
UN-TRIM'MED, *a.* Not trimmed; not pruned; not dressed; not put in order.
UN-TRIT'U-RA-TED, *a.* Not reduced to powder by rubbing or grinding. *Journ. Sci.*
UN-TRI'UMPH-A-BLE, *a.* That admits no triumph. [*Barbarous, and not used.*] *Hudibras.*
UN-TRI'UMPH-ED, (-trī'umft,) *a.* Not triumphed over.
UN-TROD', UN-TROD'DEN, *a.* Not having been trod; not passed over; not marked by the feet. *Milton. Addison.*
UN-TROLL'ED, *a.* Not bowled; not rolled along. *Dryden.*
UN-TROUB'LED, (un-trub'ld,) *a.* Not troubled; not disturbed by care, sorrow, or business; free from trouble. *Shak.*
2. Not agitated; not ruffled; not confused; free from passion; as, an *untroubled* mind. *Milton.*
3. Not agitated; not moved; as, an *untroubled* lake.
4. Not disturbed or interrupted in the natural course; as, *untroubled* nature. *Spenser.*
5. Not foul; not turbid; clear; as, an *untroubled* stream.
UN-TROUB'LED-NESS, *n.* State of being free from trouble; unconcern. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*
UN-TRUE', *a.* Not true; false; contrary to the fact. The story is *untrue*.
2. Not faithful to another; not fulfilling the duties of a husband, wife, vassal, &c.; false; disloyal.
3. Inconstant, as a lover. [*Dryden.*
UN-TRU'LY, *adv.* Not truly; falsely; not according to reality.
UN-TRUSS', *v. t.* To untie or unfasten; to loose from a truss; to let out. *Dryden.*
UN-TRUSS'ED, (-trust',) *a.* Not trussed; not tied up.
UN-TRUST'I-NESS, *n.* Unfaithfulness in the discharge of a trust.
UN-TRUST'WOR-THY, *a.* Not deserving of confidence.
UN-TRUST'Y, *a.* Not trusty; not worthy of confidence; unfaithful.
UN-TRUTH', *n.* Contrariety to truth; falsehood.
2. Want of veracity. *Sandys.*
3. Treachery; want of fidelity. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
4. False assertion.
No *untruth* can possibly avail the patron and defender long. *Hooker.*
UN-TRUTH'FUL, *a.* Wanting in veracity.
UN-TRUTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* Not truthfully; falsely.
UN-TRUTH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of veracity or fidelity.
UN-TUCK', *v. t.* To unfold or undo a tuck. *Ash.*
UN-TUCK'ER-ED, *a.* Having no tucker; as, an *untuckered* neck. *Addison.*
UN-TUM'BLED, *a.* Not rolled; not rumpled.
UN-TUN'A-BLE, *a.* Not harmonious; not musical. *Bacon.*
2. Not capable of making music. *Tatler.*
3. Not capable of being tuned or brought to the proper pitch.
UN-TUN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of harmony.
UN-TUN'A-BLY, *adv.* Inharmoniously.
UN-TUNE', *v. t.* To make incapable of harmony.
Untune that string. *Shak.*
2. To disorder.
Untuned and jarring senses. *Shak.*
UN-TUN'ED, *pp.* Made incapable of producing harmony.
UN-TUR'BAN-ED, *a.* Not wearing a turban. *Southey.*
UN-TURN'ED, *a.* Not turned. He left no stone *unturned*.
UN-TO'TOR-ED, *a.* Uninstructed; untaught; as, *untutored* infancy. *Prior.*
UN-TWINE', *v. t.* To untwist. *Waller.*
2. To open; to disentangle. *Bacon.*
3. To separate, as that which winds or clasps. *Acham.*
UN-TWIN'ED, *pp.* Untwisted; disentangled.
UN-TWIST', *v. t.* To separate and open, as threads twisted; or to turn back that which is twisted.
2. To open; to disentangle; as intricacy.
UN-TWIST'ED, *pp.* Separated; opened.
UN-TWIST'ING, *ppr.* Separating; disentangling.
UN-TY' See UNTIE.
UN-U'NI-FORM, *a.* Not uniform; wanting uniformity. [*Little used.*]
UN-U-NIT'ED, *a.* Not united. *Cudworth.*
UN-UP-BRAID'ING, *a.* Not upbraiding.
UN-UP-HELD', *a.* Not upheld; not sustained. *Pollok.*
UN-UP-LIFT'ED, *a.* Not raised up.
UN-URG'ED, (-urjd',) *a.* Not urged; not pressed with solicitation. *Shak.*
UN-US'ED, (-yūzd',) *a.* Not put to use; not employed.
2. That has never been used.
3. Not accustomed; as, hands *unused* to labor; hearts *unused* to deceit.
UN-USE'FUL, *a.* Useless; serving no good purpose. *Philips.*
UN-US'U AL, (-yū'zhu-al,) *a.* Not usual; not common; rare; as, an *unusual* season; a person of *unusual* graces or erudition.
UN-US'U-AL-LY, (-yū'zhu-al-le,) *adv.* Not commonly; not frequently; rarely. This summer, 1828, has been *unusually* rainy.
UN-US'U-AL-NESS, *n.* Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness of occurrence. *Browne.*
UN-UT'TER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be uttered or expressed; ineffable; inexpressible; as, *unutterable* anguish; *unutterable* joy.
UN-VA'CA-TED, *a.* Not made vacant. *H. Clay.*
UN-VAIL', *v. t.* To remove a vail from; to uncover; to disclose to view. She *unvailed* her face.
UN-VAIL'ED, *a.* Stripped of a vail; disclosed.
UN-VAIL'ING, *a.* Removing a vail from; uncovering; disclosing.
UN-VAL'U-A-BLE, *a.* Being above price; invaluable. [But INVALUABLE is the word now used.]
UN-VAL'U-ED, (-val'yude,) *a.* Not valued; not prized; neglected. *Shak.*
2. Inestimable; not to be valued. *Shak.*
3. Not estimated; not having the value set.
UN-VAN QUISH-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be conquered. *Bp. King.*
UN-VAN'QUISH-ED, (-vank'wisht,) *a.* Not conquered; not overcome. *Milton.*
UN-VA'RI-A-BLE, *a.* Not variable; not changeable or alterable. [But INVARIABLE is the word now used.]
UN-VA'RI-ED, *a.* Not varied; not altered; not diversified.
UN-VA'RI-E-GA-TED, *a.* Not variegated; not diversified.
UN-VAR'NISH-ED, (-vär'nisht,) *a.* Not overlaid with varnish.
2. Not artificially colored or adorned; not artfully embellished; plain.
I will a round, *unvarnished* tale deliver. *Shak.*
UN-VA'RY-ING, *a.* Not altering; not liable to change; uniform. *Locke.*
UN-VA'RY-ING-LY, *adv.* Without being liable to change.
UN-VEIL', (-vāle'.) See UNVAIL.
UN-VEIL'ED-LY, *adv.* Plainly; without disguise. [*Little used.*]
UN-VEN'ER-A-BLE, *a.* Not venerable; not worthy of veneration. *Shak.*
UN-VEN'TI LA-TED, *a.* Not fanned by the wind; not purified by a free current of air.
UN-VER'DANT, *a.* Not verdant; not green; having no verdure. *Congreve*
UN-VER'I-TA-BLE, *a.* Not true. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*
UN-VERS'ED, (-verst',) *a.* Not skilled; not versed; unacquainted; as, *unversed* in spinning. *Blackmore.*
UN-VEX'ED, (-vekst',) *a.* Not vexed; not troubled; not disturbed or irritated. *Dryden.*
UN-VIN'DI-CA-TED, *a.* Not defended.
UN-VI'O-LA-TED, *a.* Not violated; not injured; as, *unviolated* honor.
2. Not broken; not transgressed; as, laws *unviolated*.
UN-VIR'TU-OUS, (-vurt'yu-us,) *a.* Not virtuous; destitute of virtue. *Shak.*
UN-VIR'TU-OUS-LY, *adv.* Not virtuously.
UN-VIS'ARD, *v. t.* To unmask. *Milton.*
UN-VIS'IT-ED, *a.* Not visited; not resorted to; not frequented.
UN-VI'TAL, *a.* Not vital; not affecting life. *Med. Repos.*
UN-VI''TIA-TED, UN-VI''CIA-TED, (-vish'ā-ted,) *a.* Not vitiated; not corrupted. *B. Jonson.*

UN-VIT'RI-FI-ED, *a.* Not vitrified; not converted into glass.
UN-VOL'A-TIL-IZ-ED, *a.* Not volatilized. *Aikin.*
UN-VŌTE', *v. t.* To contravene by vote a former vote; to annul a former vote. *Burke.*
UN-VOUCH'ED, (-vouchť,) *a.* Not fully attested.
UN-VOW'ED, *a.* Not consecrated by solemn promise. *Hooker.*
UN-VOW'EL-ED, *a.* Having no vowels. *Skinner.*
UN-VOY'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be navigated or passed over on a fluid. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*
UN-VUL'GAR, *a.* Not common. *B. Jonson.*
UN-VUL'NER-A-BLE, *a.* Not vulnerable; that can not be wounded. [INVULNERABLE is mostly used.]
UN-WAIT'ED *on*; not attended.
UN-WAK'EN-ED, *a.* Not awakened; not roused from sleep or stupidity.
UN-WALL'ED, *a.* Not surrounded, fortified, or supported by a wall. *Knolles.*
UN-WANT'ED, *a.* Not wanted. *Mulford.*
UN-WĀRES', *adv.* Unexpectedly.
[For this, UNAWARES is used.]
UN-WA'RI-LY, *adv.* Without vigilance and caution; heedlessly. *Digby.*
UN-WA'RI-NESS, *n.* Want of vigilance; want of caution; carelessness; heedlessness. *Spectator.*
UN-WAR'LIKE, *a.* [See WAR.] Not fit for war; not used to war; not military. *Waller.*
UN-WARM'ED, *a.* [See WARM.] Not warmed.
2. Not excited; not animated. *Addison.*
UN-WARN'ED, *a.* [See WARN.] Not cautioned; not previously admonished of danger. *Locke.*
UN-WARP', *v. t.* [See WARP.] To reduce back what is warped. *Evelyn.*
UN-WARP'ED, (-worpt',) *a.* Not warped; not biased; not turned from the true direction; impartial. *Thomson.*
UN-WARP'ING, *a.* Not bending; unyielding; not deviating. *Dwight.*
UN-WAR'RANT-A-BLE, *a.* Not defensible; not vindicable; not justifiable; illegal; unjust; improper. *South.*
UN-WAR'RANT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being unwarrantable.
UN-WAR'RANT-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that can not be justified. *Wake.*
UN-WAR'RANT-ED, *a.* Not warranted; not authorized.
2. Not ascertained; not assured or certain.
3. Not covenanted to be good, sound, or of a certain quality; as, an *unwarranted* horse.
UN-WĀ'RY, *a.* Not vigilant against danger; not cautious; unguarded; precipitate. *Locke. Dryden.*
2. Unexpected. [*Obs.*]
UN-WASH'ED, (-woshtť,) *a.* Not washed; not cleansed by water.
UN-WASH'EN, } *Matt.* xv.
UN-WAST'ED, *a.* Not lost by extravagance or negligence; not lavished away; not dissipated.
2. Not consumed by time or violence.
3. Not lost by exhaustion, evaporation, or other means.
UN-WAST'ING, *a.* Not growing less; not decaying. *Pope.*
UN-WAST'ING-LY, *adv.* Without waste.
UN-WĀTCH'ED, (-wotchtť,) *a.* Not guarded with vigilance.
UN-WĀTCH'FUL, *a.* Not vigilant. *Scott.*
UN-WĀ'TER-ED, *a.* [See WATER.] Not watered; dry. *Pope.*
UN-WA'VER-ING, *a.* Not wavering or unstable; firm; not fluctuating.
UN-WĀ'VER-ING-LY, *adv.* With firm constancy.
UN-WAY'ED, (-wādeť,) *a.* Not used to travel. [*Bad, and not used.*] *Suckling.*
UN-WEAK'EN-ED, *a.* Not weakened; not enfeebled. *Boyle.*
UN-WEALTH'Y, (un-welth'y,) *a.* Not wealthy. *Langhorne.*
UN-WEAN'ED, *a.* Not weaned; not withdrawn from the mother's milk.
UN-WEAP'ON-ED, (un-wep'nd,) *a.* Not furnished with weapons or offensive arms. *Raleigh.*
UN-WEA'RI-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be wearied; indefatigable. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*
UN-WEA'RI-ED, *a.* Not tired; not fatigued. *Dryden.*
2. Indefatigable; continual; that does not tire or sink under fatigue; as, *unwearied* perseverance. *Rogers.*
UN-WEA'RI-ED-LY, *adv.* Without tiring or sinking under fatigue.
UN-WEA'RI-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unwearied. *Baxter.*
UN-WEA'RY, (-weeťre,) *a.* Not weary; not tired.
UN-WEA'RY, *v. t.* To refresh after fatigue. *Temple.*
UN-WEA'RY-ING, *a.* Not making weary.
UN-WEAVE', *v. t.* To unfold; to undo what has been woven. *Sandys.*
UN-WEAV'ING, *ppr.* Undoing what has been woven.
UN-WED', *a.* Unmarried. *Shak.*
UN-WED'DED, *a.* Unmarried; remaining single.
UN-WEDGE'A-BLE, (un-wedj'a-bl,) *a.* Not to be split with wedges. [*Barbarous, and not used.*] *Shak.*
UN-WEED'ED, *a.* Not weeded; not cleared of weeds. *Shak.*
UN-WEEP'ED, (-weeptť.) See UNWEPT.
UN-WEET'ING, *a.* [See WEET and WIT.] Ignorant; unknowing. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
UN-WEET'ING-LY, *adv.* Ignorantly. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
UN-WEIGH'ED, (-wādeť,) *a.* Not weighed; not having the weight ascertained.
Solomon left all the vessels *unweighed*. — 1 Kings vii.
2. Not deliberately considered and examined; as, to leave arguments or testimony *unweighed*.
3. Not considerate; negligent; as, words *unweighed*. *Pope.*
UN-WEIGH'ING, (-wā'ing,) *a.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless. *Shak.*
UN-WEL'COME, *a.* Not welcome; not grateful; not pleasing; not well received; as, *unwelcome* news; an *unwelcome* guest.
UN-WEL'COME-LY, *adv.* Not in a welcome manner.
UN-WELL', *a.* Not well; indisposed; not in good health.
[It expresses less than SICK.]
UN-WELL'NESS, *n.* State of being indisposed. [*Not in use.*] *Chesterfield.*
UN-WEPT', *a.* Not lamented; not mourned. The profligate lives despised, and dies *unwept*.
UN-WET', *a.* Not wet or moist. *Dryden.*
UN-WHIP'PED, (-whipt',) } *a.* Not whipped; not
UN-WHIPT', } corrected with the rod. *Pope.*
UN-WHIS'PER-ED, *a.* Not whispered.
UN-WHOLE', *a.* [See WHOLE.] Not sound; infirm. [*Not in use.*]
UN-WHOLE'SOME, (-holesum,) *a.* Not wholesome; unfavorable to health; insalubrious; as, *unwholesome* air or food. *Bacon.*
2. Pernicious; as, *unwholesome* advice.
UN-WHOLE'SOME-NESS, *n.* Insalubrity; state or quality of being injurious or noxious to health; as, the *unwholesomeness* of a climate.
UN-WIELD'I-LY, *adv.* Heavily; with difficulty. *Dryden.*
UN-WIELD'I-NESS, *n.* Heaviness; difficulty of being moved; as the *unwieldiness* of a corpulent body. *Donne.*
UN-WIELD'Y, *a.* That is moved with difficulty; unmanageable; bulky; ponderous; as, an *unwieldy* bulk; an *unwieldy* rock.
UN-WILL'ED, *a.* Not willed; not produced by the will.
UN-WILL'ING, *a.* Not willing; loath; disinclined; reluctant; as, an *unwilling* servant.
UN-WILL'ING-LY, *adv.* Not with good will; not cheerfully; reluctantly.
UN-WILL'ING-NESS, *n.* Loathness; disinclination; reluctance.
UN-WILT'ED, *a.* Not wilted; fresh.
UN-WIND', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* UNWOUND. To wind off; to loose or separate what is wound or convolved; as, to *unwind* thread or a ball.
2. To disentangle. *Hooker.*
UN-WIND', *v. i.* To admit evolution. *Mortimer.*
UN-WIND'ING, *a.* Not winding.
2. *ppr.* Winding off.
UN-WING'ED, *a.* Not provided with wings.
UN-WIP'ED, (-wipt',) *a.* Not cleaned by rubbing. *Shak.*
UN-WISE', *a.* Not wise; not choosing the best means for the end; defective in wisdom; as, an *unwise* man; *unwise* kings.
2. Not dictated by wisdom; not adapted to the end; as, *unwise* measures.
UN-WISE'LY, *adv.* Not wisely; not prudently; as, *unwisely* rigid; *unwisely* studious.
UN-WISH', *v. t.* To wish that which is not to be. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
UN-WISH'ED, (-wishtť,) *a.* Not wished; not sought; not desired. *Pope.*
UN-WIST', *a.* Not known. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
UN-WIT', *v. t.* To deprive of understanding. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
UN-WITH-DRAW'ING, *a.* Not withdrawing; continually liberal. *Milton.*
UN-WITH'ER-ED, *a.* Not withered or faded.
UN-WITH'ER-ING, *a.* Not liable to wither or fade. *Cowper.*
UN-WITH-STOOD', *a.* Not opposed. *Philips.*
UN-WIT'NESS-ED, (-wit'nest,) *a.* Not witnessed; not attested by witnesses; wanting testimony.
UN-WIT'TI-LY, *adv.* Without wit *Cowley.*
UN-WIT'TING-LY, *adv.* Without knowledge or consciousness; ignorantly; as, he has *unwittingly* injured himself, or his neighbor.
UN-WIT'TY, *a.* Not witty; destitute of wit. *Shenstone.*
UN-WIV'ED, *a.* Having no wife. [*Not used.*] *Selden.*
UN-WŌM'AN, *v. t.* To deprive of the qualities of a woman. *Sandys.*
UN-WŌM'AN-LY, *a.* Unbecoming a woman.
UN-WONT', } (-wunt',) } *a.* Unaccustomed; unUN-WONT'ED, } used; not made familiar by practice, as, a child *unwonted* to strangers; sea calves *unwonted* to fresh water. *Mag.*
2. Uncommon; unusual; infrequent; rare; as, an *unwonted* meteor; *unwonted* changes. *Dryden.*
UN-WONT'ED-LY, *adv.* In an unaccustomed manner.
UN-WONT'ED-NESS, *n.* Uncommonness; rareness. *Taylor.*
UN-WOOD'ED, *a.* Destitute of trees, timber, or wood; not producing trees. The prairies of the west are *unwooded*.
UN-WOO'ED, *a.* Not wooed; not courted. *Shak.*
UN-WORK'ING, *a.* Living without labor. *Locke.*
UN-WORK'MAN-LIKE, *a.* Unskillful.
UN-WORLD'LI-NESS, *n.* State of being unworldly.
UN-WORLD'LY, (-wurld'le,) *a.* Not worldly.
UN-WORM'ED, *a.* Not wormed. [*Not used.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*
UN-WORN', *a.* Not worn; not impaired. *Young.*
UN-WOR'RI-ED, (-wur'rid,) *a.* Not worried.
UN-WOR'SHIP-ED, (-wur'shipt,) *a.* Not worshiped; not adored. *Milton.*
UN-WOR'SHIP-ING, *a.* Not worshiping; habitually neglecting the worship of God. *J. M. Mathews.*
UN-WOR'THI-LY, (-wur'the-le,) *adv.* [See WORTHY and WORTH.] Not according to desert; without due regard to merit: as, to treat a man *unworthily*.
UN-WOR'THI-NESS, *n.* Want of worth or merit.
UN-WOR'THY, (-wur'the,) *a.* Not deserving; followed by *of*. As sinners, we are utterly *unworthy of* the divine favor.
2. Not deserving; wanting merit. Receive your *unworthy* son into favor. One great evil of government is, that *unworthy* men are elected or appointed to fill important offices.
3. Unbecoming; vile; base; as, *unworthy* usage or treatment. *Dryden.*
4. Not suitable; inadequate. This opinion is *unworthy* of its author.
UN-WOUND', *pp.* of UNWIND. Wound off; untwisted. *Mortimer.*
UN-WOUND'ED, *a.* Not wounded; not hurt; not injured in body; as, *unwounded* enemies. *Milton.*
2. Not hurt; not offended; as, *unwounded* ears. *Pope.*
UN-WOUND'ING, *a.* Not hurting.
UN-WŌVE', *pret.* of UNWEAVE.
UN-WŌV'EN, *a.* Not woven.
UN-WRAP', (-rapť,) *v. t.* To open what is wrapped or folded.
UN-WREATHE', *v. t.* To untwist or untwine. *Boyle.*
UN-WRENCH'ED, (-renchtť,) *a.* Not strained; not distorted. *Cowper.*
UN-WRINK'LE, (rink'l,) *v. t.* To reduce wrinkles; to smooth. *Anacharsis.*
UN-WRINK'LED, *a.* Not shrunk into furrows and ridges.
UN-WRIT'ING, *a.* Not writing; not assuming the character of an author; as, an *unwriting* citizen.
UN-WRIT'TEN, (-rit'n,) *a.* Not written; not reduced to writing; verbal.
2. Blank; containing no writing. *South.*
Unwritten doctrines, in religion, are such as have been handed down by word of mouth; oral or traditional doctrines.
Unwritten laws, are such as have been delivered down by tradition or in songs. Such were the laws of the early nations of Europe.
The *unwritten law* (L. *lex non scripta*) of England and of the United States, called *common law*, is such as has not the authority of statutes, not having originated from any legislative act, or originating from some act not now extant. This law is now contained in the reports of judicial decisions.
UN-WRONG'ED, *a.* Not treated unjustly.
UN-WROUGHT', (-rawtť,) *a.* Not labored; not manufactured; not reduced to due form. *Dryden.*
UN-WRUNG', (-rungť,) *a.* Not pinched. *Shak.*
UN-YIELD'ED, (-yeeld'ed,) *a.* Not yielded; not conceded; not given up. *Dryden.*
UN-YIELD'ING, *a.* Not yielding to force or persuasion; unbending; unpliant; stiff; firm; obstinate. *Med. Repos.*
2. Not giving place. *Thomson.*
UN-YIELD'ING-LY, *adv.* Unbendingly; obstinately.
UN-YIELD'ING-NESS, *n.* State of being unyielding.
UN-YOKE', *v. t.* To loose from a yoke; to free from a yoke.
Unyoke the steers. *Shak.*
2. To part; to disjoin. *Shak.*
UN-YŌK'ED, (-yokt',) *pp.* Freed from the yoke.
2. *a.* Not having worn the yoke. *Dryden.*
3. Licentious; unrestrained. *Shak.*
UN-YŌK'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from the yoke.
UN-ZŌN'ED, *a.* Not bound with a girdle; as, an *unzoned* bosom. *Prior.*
UP, *adv.* [Sax. *up*, *upp*; G. *auf*; D. and Dan. *op*; Sw. *up*.]
1. Aloft; on high.
But up or down. *Milton.*

2. Out of bed. He is not *up*. *Shak.*
3. Having risen from a seat.

Sir Roger was *up*. *Addison.*

4. From a state of concealment or discumbiture.
5. In a state of being built.

Up with my tent. *Shak.*

6. Above the horizon. The sun is *up*.
7. To a state of excitement. He was wrought *up* to a rage.
8. To a state of advance or proficiency.

Till we have wrought ourselves *up* to this degree of Christian indifference. *Atterbury.*

9. In a state of elevation or exaltation.

Those that were *up* kept others low. *Spenser.*

10. In a state of climbing or ascending. We went *up* to the city or town.
11. In a state of insurrection.

The gentle archbishop of York is *up*. *Shak.*
My soul is *up* in arms. *Dryden.*

12. In a state of being increased or raised. The river is *up*; the flood is *up*. *Dryden.*
13. In a state of approaching; as, *up* comes a fox. *L'Estrange.*
14. In order. He drew *up* his regiment.
15. From younger to elder years; as, from his youth *up*.

Up and down; from one place to another; here and there.

2. From one state or position to another; backward and forward.

Up to; to an equal hight with; as, *up to* the chin in water.

2. To a degree or point adequate. Live *up to* the principles professed.

Up with; raise; lift; as, *up with* the fist; *up with* the timber.

Up is much used to modify the actions expressed by verbs. It is very often useful and necessary, very often useless.

To bear up; to sustain.
To go up; to ascend.
To lift up; to raise.
To get up; to rise from bed or a seat.
To bind up; to bind together.
To blow up; to inflate; to distend; to inflame.
To grow up; to grow to maturity.
Up stream; from the mouth toward the head of a stream; against the stream; hence, *up* is in a direction toward the head of a stream or river; as, *up* the country.
Up sound; in the direction from the sea; opposed to *down sound*, that is, in the direction of the ebb tide.

Up is used elliptically for *get up*, expressing a command or exhortation.

Up, let us be going. —Judges xix.

UP, *prep.* From a lower to a higher place. Go *up* the hill. *Bacon.*

U'PAS, *n.* A tree common in the forests of Java and of the neighboring isles, the secretions of which are poisonous. It has been fabulously reported that the atmosphere surrounding it is deleterious. *P. Cyc. Brande.*

UP-BEAR', *v. t.*; *pret.* UPBORE; *pp.* UPBORNE. [*up* and *bear*. See BEAR.]

1. To raise aloft; to lift; to elevate. *Milton.*
2. To sustain aloft; to support in an elevated situation.

Upborne they fly. *Pope.*

3. To support; to sustain. *Spenser.*

UP-BIND', *v. t.* To bind up. *Collins.*

UP-BLOW', *v. t.* To blow up. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

UP-BRAID', *v. t.* [Sax. *upgebredan*, to reproach; *gebrædan*, to roast, to dilate or extend, to draw, as a sword; *bredan*, to braid; Dan. *bebrejder*, to upbraid.]

1. To charge with something wrong or disgraceful; to reproach; to cast in the teeth; followed by *with* or *for*, before the thing imputed; as, to *upbraid* a man *for* his folly or his intemperance.

Yet do not
Upbraid us *with* our distress. *Shak.*
He *upbraided* them *with* their unbelief. — Matt. xvi.

[The use of *to* and *of*, after *upbraid*, — as, to *upbraid* a man *of* his gain by iniquity, to *upbraid to* a man his evil practices, — has been long discontinued.]

2. To reproach; to chide.

God, who giveth to all men liberally, and *upbraideth* not. — James i.

3. To reprove with severity.

Then he began to *upbraid* the cities wherein most of his mighty works were done. — Matt. xi.

4. To bring reproach on. *Addison.*

How much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my wickedness! *Sidney.*

5. To treat with contempt. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

UP-BRAID'ED, *pp.* Charged with something wrong or disgraceful; reproached; reproved.

UP-BRAID'ER, *n.* One who upbraids or reproves.

UP-BRAID'ING, *ppr.* Accusing; casting in the teeth; reproaching; reproving.

UP-BRAID'ING, *n.* A charging with something wrong or disgraceful; the act of reproaching or reproving.

I have too long borne
Your blunt *upbraidings*. *Shak.*

2. The reproaches or accusations of conscience.

UP-BRAID'ING-LY, *adv.* In an upbraiding manner.

UP-BRAY', for UPBRAID, to shame, is not in use. *Spenser.*

UP-BROUGHT', (up-brawt',) *a.* Brought up; educated. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

UP'CAST, *a.* Cast up; *a term in bowling.*

2. Thrown upward; as, with *upcast* eyes. *Dryden.*

UP'CAST, *n.* In *bowling*, a cast; a throw. *Shak.*

UP-COIL'ED, *a.* Made into a coil. *Wordsworth.*

UP-COIL'ING, *a.* Winding into a coil. *Southey.*

UP-DRAW', *v. t.* To draw up. [*Not in use.*]

UP-DRAWN', *pp.* Drawn up. *Milton.*

UP-FILL'ING, *a.* Filling up.

UP-FLUNG', *a.* Thrown up.

UP-GATH'ER, *v. t.* To contract. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

UP-GROW', *v. i.* To grow up. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

UP'HAND, *a.* Lifted by the hand. *Moxon.*

UP-HEAV'AL, *n.* A heaving or lifting up.

UP-HEAVE', *v. t.* To heave or lift up from beneath.

UP-HEAV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Heaved or lifted up from beneath.

UP-HEAV'ING, *ppr.* Heaving or lifting up.

UP-HELD', *pret.* and *pp.* of UPHOLD. Sustained; supported.

UP'HERS, *n. pl.* In *architecture*, a name given to poles used in scaffolding. *Brande.*

UP'HILL, *a.* Difficult, like the act of ascending a hill; as, *uphill* labor. *Clarissa.*

UP-HOARD', *v. t.* To hoard up. [*Not used.*] *Spenser. Shak.*

UP-HOLD', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* UPHELD. [UPHOLDEN is obsolete.]

1. To lift on high; to elevate. *Dryden.*
2. To support; to sustain; to keep from falling or slipping.

Honor shall *uphold* the humble in spirit. — Prov. xxix.

3. To keep from declension. *Atterbury.*
4. To support in any state. *Raleigh.*
5. To continue; to maintain. *Hooker.*
6. To keep from being lost.

Faulconbridge,
In spite of spite, alone *upholds* the day. *Shak.*

7. To continue without failing. *Holder.*
8. To continue in being. *Hakewill.*

UP-HOLD'ER, *n.* One that upholds; a supporter; a defender; a sustainer. *Swift. Hale.*

2. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals. *Gay.*

UP-HOL'STER-ER, *n.* [from *up* and *hold.*] One who furnishes houses with beds, curtains, and the like. *Pope.*

UP-HOL'STER-Y, *n.* Furniture supplied by upholsterers.

UP'LAND, *n.* [*up* and *land.*] High land; ground elevated above the meadows and intervals which lie on the banks of rivers, near the sea, or between hills; land which is generally dry. It is opposed to MEADOW, MARSH, SWAMP, INTERVAL, &c. Uplands are particularly valuable as affording pasture for sheep.

UP'LAND, *a.* Higher in situation; being on upland; as, *upland* inhabitants.

2. Pertaining to uplands; as, *upland* pasturage.

UP-LAND'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to uplands; dwelling on high lands or mountains. *Chapman.*

UP-LAY', *v. t.* To lay up; to hoard. [*Not in use.*] *Donne.*

UP-LEAD', *v. t.* To lead upward. *Milton.*

UP-LED', *pp.* Led upward.

UP-LIFT', *v. t.* To raise aloft; to raise; to elevate; as, to *uplift* the arm. It is chiefly used in the participle; as, *uplifted* eyes; *uplifted* arms. *Milton. Swift.*

UP-LIFT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Raised high; lifted; elevated.

UP-LIFT'ING, *ppr.* Lifting up; elevating.

UP-LOOK', *v. t.* To look up. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UP'MOST, *a.* [*up* and *most.*] Highest; topmost. *Dryden.*

[*Little used.* We generally use UPPERMOST.]

UP-ON', *prep.* [Sax. *ufan*, *ufon*, or *ufe*. This is probably *up* and *on*; the Sax. *ufe* being the G. *auf*, up.] On. *Upon* has the sense of *on*, and might perhaps be wholly dispensed with.

1. Resting or being on the top or surface; as, being *upon* a hill, or *upon* a rock; *upon* a field; *upon* a table; *upon* a river; *upon* the altar; *upon* the roof. He has his coat *upon* his back; his hat is *upon* his head.
2. In a state of resting or dependence; as, *upon* this condition; he will contract with you *upon* these terms. *Upon* our repentance we hope to be forgiven.
3. Denoting resting, as a burden. Impose *upon* yourself this task.
4. In the direction or part of; as, *upon* the right hand.
5. Relating to. They are now engaged *upon* the affairs of the bank.
6. In consideration of; as, *upon* the whole matter. *Dryden.*
7. Near to; as, a village *upon* the Thames.
8. With, or having received. He came *upon* an hour's warning.
9. On the occasion of; engaged in for the execution of. He sent the officer *upon* a bold enterprise.
10. In; during the time of; as, *upon* the seventh day; *upon* the first of January.
11. Noting security; as, to borrow money *upon* lands, or *upon* mortgage.
12. Noting approach or attack.

The Philistines be *upon* thee, Samson. — Judges xvi.

13. Noting exposure or incurring some danger or loss. You do this *upon* pain of death, or *upon* the penalties of the law.
14. At the time of; on occasion of. What was their conduct *upon* this event?
15. By inference from, or pursuing a certain supposition. *Upon* his principles, we can have no stable government.
16. Engaged in. What is he *upon*? *Locke.*
17. Having a particular manner. The horse is now *upon* a hard trot. *Dryden.*
18. Resting or standing, as on a condition. He is put *upon* his good behavior.
19. Noting means of subsistence or support. Cattle live *upon* grass.
20. Noting dependence for subsistence; as, paupers come *upon* the parish or town.

To take upon; to assume.

To assume upon; in *law*, to promise; to undertake.

UP'PER, *a.* [*comp.* from *up.*] Higher in place; as the *upper* lip; the *upper* side of a thing. An *upper* story is a higher one; *the upper* story is the highest. So the *upper* deck of a ship.

2. Superior in rank or dignity; as, the *upper* house of a legislature.

Upper-works; in *a ship*, the parts above water when the ship is properly balanced for a voyage; or that part which is above the main wale. *Cyc.*

UP'PER-LEATH'ER, (-leth'er,) *n.* The leather for the vamps and quarters of shoes.

UP-PER-HAND', *n.* Ascendency; superiority.

UP'PER-MOST, *a. superl.* [*upper* and *most.*]

1. Highest in place; as, the *uppermost* seats.
2. Highest in power or authority.

Whatever faction happens to be *uppermost*. *Swift.*

3. Predominant; most powerful. *Dryden.*

UP-PIL'ED, *a.* Piled upward. *Wordsworth.*

UP'PISH, *a.* Proud; arrogant. [*A low word.*]

UP-RAISE', *v. t.* [*up* and *raise.*] To raise; to lift up

UP-RAIS'ED, *pp.* Lifted up.

UP-RAIS'ING, *n.* A raising or elevation.

UP-REAR', *v. t.* [*up* and *rear.*] To rear up; to raise. *Gay.*

UP-REAR'ED, *pp.* Reared up; raised.

UP'RIGHT, (up'rite,) *a.* [*up* and *right.* This word is marked in books with the accent on the first syllable. But it is frequently pronounced with the accent on the second, and the accent on either syllable of its derivatives is admissible.]

1. Erect; perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; as, an *upright* tree; an *upright* post. Among *mechanics*, plumb.
2. Erected; pricked up; shooting directly from the body.

All have their ears *upright*. *Spenser.*
With chattering teeth and bristling hair *upright*. *Dryden.*

3. Honest, just; adhering to rectitude in all social intercourse; not deviating from correct moral principles; as, an *upright* man. *Job* i.
4. Conformable to moral rectitude.

Conscience rewards *upright* conduct with pleasure. *J. M. Mason.*

UP'RIGHT, *n.* In *architecture*, a representation or draught of the front of a building; called also an ELEVATION, or ORTHOGRAPHY. [*Little used.*] *Cyc. Gwilt.*

2. Something standing erect or perpendicular.

UP-RIGHT'EOUS-LY, (-ri'chus-,) *adv.* In an upright or just manner. *Shak.*

UP'RIGHT-HEART'ED, *a.* Having an upright heart.

UP'RIGHT-LY, *adv.* In a direction perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; in an erect position.

2. Honestly; with strict observance of rectitude; as, to live *uprightly*. *Dryden.*

He that walketh *uprightly* walketh surely. — Prov. x.

UP'RIGHT-NESS, *n.* Perpendicular erection. *Waller.*

2. Honesty; integrity in principle or practice; conformity to rectitude and justice in social dealings.

The truly upright man is infeasible in his *uprightness*. *Atterbury.*

UP-RISE', *v. i.*; *pret.* UPROSE; *pp.* UPRISEN. To rise from bed or from a seat.

Uprose the virgin with the morning light. *Pope.*

2. To ascend above the horizon.

Uprose the sun. *Cowley.*

3. To ascend, as a hill. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

UP-RISE', n. A rising; appearance above the horizon. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

UP-RIS'ING, *ppr.* Rising; ascending.

UP-RIS'ING, n. The act of rising.

Thou knowest my down-sitting and mine *uprising*.—Ps. cxxxix.

UP'RŌAR, n. [D. *oproer*; G. *aufruhr*; *auf*, up, and *rühren*, to stir, to beat, D. *roeren*, Sw. *röra*, *uproar*. In verse, it is sometimes accented on the second syllable.]

Great tumult; violent disturbance and noise; bustle and clamor.

The Jews who believed not—set all the city in an *uproar*.—Acts xvii.

Horror thus prevailed,
And wild *uproar*. *Philips.*

UP-RŌAR', v. t. To throw into confusion. [*Not in use.*]

UP-RŌAR'I-OUS, a. Making a great noise and tumult.

UP-RŌAR'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* With great noise and tumult.

UP-RŌLL', v. t. [*up* and *roll*.] To roll up. *Milton.*

UP-RŌLL'ED, *pp.* Rolled up.

UP-ROOT', v. t. [*up* and *root*.] To root up; to tear up by the roots; as, to *uproot* the hills or trees. *Dryden.*

UP-ROOT'ED, *pp.* Torn up by the roots.

UP-ROUSE', (up-rouz',) v. t. [*up* and *rouse*.] To rouse from sleep; to awake. *Shak.*

UP-ROUS'ED, *pp.* Roused from sleep.

UP-ROUS'ING, *ppr.* Rousing from sleep.

UP-SET', v. t. [*up* and *set*.] To overturn; to overthrow; to overact; as a carriage.

UP-SET', n. An overturn; an overthrow; as of a carriage.

UP'SHOT, n. [*up* and *shot*.] Final issue; conclusion; end; as, the *upshot* of the matter.

Here is the *upshot* and result of all. *Burnet.*

Upside down; the upper part undermost. As a phrase, this denotes in confusion; in complete disorder. *South.*

UP-SNATCH'ING, a. Snatching up; seizing. *Atherstone.*

UP'SPRING, n. [*up* and *spring*.] An upstart. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UP-SPRING', v. i. To spring up. [*Not in use.*] *Sackville.*

UP-STAND', v. i. To be erected. [*Not used.*] *May.*

UP-START', v. i. [*up* and *start*.] To start or spring up suddenly. *Dryden.*

UP'START, n. One that suddenly rises from low life to wealth, power, or honor. *Spenser*

2. Something that springs up suddenly. *Milton. Bacon.*

UP'START, a. Suddenly raised. *Shak.*

UP-STAY', v. t. [*up* and *stay*.] To sustain; to support. *Milton.*

UP-STAY'ING, *ppr.* Supporting.

UP-SWARM', v. t. [See SWARM.] To raise in a swarm. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UP-TAKE', v. t. [*up* and *take*.] To take into the hand. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

UP-TEAR', v. t. [*up* and *tear*.] To tear up. *Milton.*

UP-TRAIN', v. t. [*up* and *train*.] To train up; to educate. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

UP-TURN', v. t. [*up* and *turn*.] To turn up; to throw up; as, to *upturn* the ground in plowing. *Milton. Pope.*

UP'WARD, a. [*up* and *ward*, Sax. *weard*, L. *versus*.] Directed to a higher place; as, with *upward* eye; with *upward* speed. *Dryden. Prior.*

UP'WARD, n. The top. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UP'WARD, *adv.* Toward a higher place; opposed to DOWNWARD.

Upward I lift my eye. *Watts.*

2. Toward heaven and God.

Looking inward, we are struck dumb; looking *upward*, we speak and prevail. *Hooker.*

3. With respect to the higher part.

Upward man,
Downward fish. *Milton.*

4. More than, indefinitely. *Upward* of ten years have elapsed; *upward* of a hundred men were present.

5. Toward the source. Trace the stream *upward*.

And trace the muses *upward* to their spring. *Pope.*

UP-WHIRL', (-hwurl',) v. t. [*up* and *whirl*.] To rise upward in a whirl; to whirl upward. *Milton.*

UP-WHIRL', v. t. To raise upward in a whirling direction.

UP-WIND', v. t. [*up* and *wind*.] To wind up. *Spenser.*

U'RAN-GLIM'MER, n. Uranite, which see.

U-RA'NI-A, n. In *mythology*, the muse of astronomy.

U'RAN-ITE, n. An ore of uranium, of a bright green or yellow color, and foliated like mica. The green variety consists of oxyd of uranium, phosphoric acid, and copper, and is called CHALCOLITE or COPPER URANITE. The yellow contains lime instead of copper, and is called LIME URANITE. *Dana.*

U-RAN-IT'IC, a. Pertaining to uranite, or resembling it.

U-RA'NI-UM, n. [Gr. *ουρανος*, heaven, or a planet so called.]

A metal discovered in 1789 by Klaproth, in the mineral called *pitchblende*. It is occasionally found native in uran-ocher and uran-mica; but more generally it is obtained from pitchblende, in which it exists with iron, copper, lead, and sometimes with arsenic, cobalt, and zinc. Uranium is of a reddish-brown color, has a metallic luster, and is commonly obtained in a crystalline form. It suffers no change from exposure to the air at common temperatures, but when heated in open vessels, it absorbs oxygen, and is converted into a protoxyd. *Henry.*

U'RAN-MI'CA, n. Uranite, which see.

U'RAN-O'CHER, n. A yellow, earthy incrustation, supposed to be the oxyd of uranium, combined with carbonic acid. This name is also applied to pitchblende, which see. *Dana.*

U-RAN-OG'RA-PHY, n. [Gr. *ουρανος* and *γραφω*.] A description of the heavens.

U-RAN-OL'O-GY, n. [Gr. *ουρανος*, heaven, and *λογος*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on the heavens. *Mitchill.*

U-RAN-OS'CO-PY, n. [Gr. *ουρανος*, heaven, and *σκοπεω*, to view.] Contemplation of the heavenly bodies.

U'RA-NUS, n. [L.] One of the primary planets. It is about 1,800,000,000 miles from the sun, about 35,000 miles in diameter, and its period of revolution round the sun is nearly 84 of our years. It has also been called HERSCHEL and GEORGIUM SIDUS. *Brande.*

U-RA'O, n. The native name of a sesquicarbonate of soda found in Mexico and South America; the same with TRONA. *Ure.*

U'RATE, n. A compound of uric acid and a base.

UR'BAN, a. [L. *urbanus*, from *urbs*, a city.] Belonging to a city; as, an *urban* population.

UR-BANE', a. [See above.] Civil; courteous in manners; polite.

UR-BAN'I-TY, n. [Fr. *urbanité*; L. *urbanitas*, from *urbs*, a city.]

1. That civility or courtesy of manners which is acquired by associating with well-bred people; politeness; polished manners. *Dryden. Brown.*

2. Facetiousness. *L'Estrange.*

UR'BAN-IZE, v. t. To render civil and courteous; to polish. *Howell.*

UR'CE-O-LATE, a. [L. *urceolus*, *urceus*, a pitcher.] In *botany* and *conchology*, shaped like a pitcher; swelling out like a pitcher, as respects the body, and contracted at the orifice; as a calyx or corol. *Martyn. Lee.*

UR'CHIN, n. [Arm. *keureuchin*, L. *erinaceus*.]

1. A name given to the hedgehog.

2. A name of slight anger given to a child; as, the little *urchin* cried.

URE, n. Use; practice. [Obsolete, but retained in INURE.]

U'RE-A, n. An animal substance obtained from urine. It is crystalline, transparent, and colorless, and of a pearly luster. It has the form of a tetrahedral prism. It is composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, and is a salifiable base.

U-RE'TER, n. [Gr. *ουρητηρ*, from *ουρεω*. See URINE.] The excretory duct of the kidney, a tube conveying the urine from the kidney to the bladder. There are two ureters, one on each side. *Coxe. Quincy.*

U-RE'THRA, n. [Gr. *ουρηθρα*, from *ουρεω*. See URINE.] The canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged. *Coxe.*

U-RE'THRAL, a. Pertaining to the urethra.

URGE, v. t. [L. *urgeo*. This belongs probably to the family of Gr. *εργω*, and L. *arceo*.]

1. To press; to push; to drive; to impel; to apply force to, in almost any manner.

And great Achilles *urge* the Trojan fate. *Dryden.*

2. To press the mind or will; to press by motives, arguments, persuasion, or importunity.

My brother
Did *urge* me in his act. *Shak.*

3. To provoke; to exasperate

Urge not my father's anger. *Shak.*

4. To follow close; to impel.

Heir *urges* heir, like wave impelling wave. *Pope.*

5. To labor vehemently; to press with eagerness.

Through the thick deserts headlong *urged* his flight. *Pope.*

6. To press; as, to *urge* an argument; to *urge* a petition; to *urge* the necessity of a case.

7. To importune; to solicit earnestly. He *urged* his son to withdraw.

8. To apply forcibly; as, to *urge* an ore with intense heat.

URGE, v. i. To press forward; as, he strives to *urge* upward.

URG'ED, *pp.* Pressed; impelled; importuned.

URG'EN-CY, n. Pressure; importunity; earnest solicitation; as, the *urgency* of a request.

2. Pressure of necessity; as, the *urgency* of want or distress; the *urgency* of the occasion.

URG'ENT, a. Pressing with importunity. *Exod.* xii

2. Pressing with necessity; violent; vehement; as, an *urgent* case or occasion.

URG'ENT-LY, *adv.* With pressing importunity; violently; vehemently; forcibly.

URG'ER, n. One who urges; one who importunes.

URGE'-WON-DER, (-wun-der,) n. A sort of grain. *Mortimer.*

URG'ING, *ppr.* Pressing; driving; impelling.

2. a. Pressing with solicitations; importunate.

U'RIC AC'ID, LITH'IC AC'ID, n. [Gr. *ουρον*, urine.] An acid contained in urine, and in gouty concretions. It is white, tasteless, and inodorous. It forms salts, which are called URATES or LITHATES.

U'RIM, (yū'rim,) n. [Heb. אורים.] The Urim and Thummim, among *the Israelites*, signify lights and perfections. These were a kind of ornament belonging to the habit of the high priest, in virtue of which he gave oracular answers to the people; but what they were has not been satisfactorily ascertained. *Cyc.*

U'RIN-AL, n. [Fr. *urinal*; L. *urinalis*, from urina, urine.]

1. A bottle in which urine is kept for inspection.

2. A vessel for containing urine.

U'RIN-A-RY, a. [from *urine*.] Pertaining to urine; as, the *urinary* bladder; *urinary* calculi; *urinary* abscesses.

U'RIN-A-RY, U-RIN A'RI-UM, n. In *agriculture*, a reservoir or place for the reception of urine, &c., for manure. *Cyc.*

U'RIN-A-TIVE, a. Provoking urine. *Bacon.*

U-RIN-A'TOR, n. [L., from *urino*, to dive.] A diver; one who plunges and sinks in water in search of something, as for pearls. *Ray.*

U'RINE, (yū'rin,) n. [L. *urina*; Gr. *ουρον*, from *ουρεω*; G. *harn*, *harnen*.] An animal fluid or liquor secreted by the kidneys, whence it is conveyed into the bladder by the ureters, and through the urethra discharged. The urine of beasts is sometimes called STALE.

U'RIN-ATE, U'RINE, v. i. [Supra.] To discharge urine. *Bacon.*

U'RIN-OUS, a. Pertaining to urine, or partaking of its qualities. *Arbuthnot.*

U'RITH, n. The flexible rods bound around hedges. [*Provincial.*] *Farm. Encyc.*

URN, n. [L. *urna*.]

1. A kind of vase of a roundish form, largest in the middle; used as an ornament. *Cyc.*

2. A vessel for water.

3. A vessel in which the ashes of the dead were formerly kept.

4. A Roman measure for liquids, containing about three gallons and a half, wine measure. It was half the amphora, and four times the congius. *Cyc.*

URN'-SHAP-ED, (urn'shāpt,) a. Having the shape of an urn.

U-ROS'CO-PY, n. [Gr. *ουρον* and *σκεπω*.] The judgment of diseases by inspection of urine. *Brown.*

UR'RY, n. A sort of blue or black clay, lying near a vein of coal. *Mortimer.*

UR'SA, n. [L.] A bear.

Ursa major; the Great Bear, one of the most conspicuous of the northern constellations, situated near the pole. It contains the stars which form the *Dipper*, or *Charles's Wain*.

Ursa Minor; the constellation nearest the north pole. It contains the pole-star, which is situated in the extremity of the tail. *Olmsted.*

UR'SI-FORM, a. [L. *ursa*, bear, and *form*.] In the shape of a bear.

UR'SINE, (ur'sin,) a. [L. *ursinus*.] Pertaining to or resembling a bear.

UR'SU-LINE, a. Denoting an order of nuns, so called from their institutress, St. Ursula, who devote themselves to the succor of poverty and sickness, and the education of the young. Used also as a noun.

U'RUS, URE, n. [L. *urus*.] [Cyc.

1. The wild bull.

2. In *natural history*, the trivial or specific name of the species of Bos or Taurus, to which the common bull or ox and cow belong. In its wild state, it formerly inhabited the central parts of Europe.

US, *pron.*; objective case of WE.

Give *us* this day our daily bread. *Lord's Prayer.*

U. S.; an abbreviation for *United States*. U. S. A., for *United States of America*.

U'SA-BLE, a. That may be used.

U'SAGE, n. [Fr., from *user*, to use. See USE.]

1. Treatment; an action or series of actions performed by one person toward another, or which directly affect him; as, good *usage*; ill *usage*; hard

usage. Gentle *usage* will often effect what harsh *usage* will not. The elephant may be governed by mild *usage*.

2. Use, or long-continued use; custom; practice. Uninterrupted *usage* for a long time, or immemorial *usage*, constitutes prescription. Custom is a local *usage*; prescription is a personal *usage*. In language, *usage* is the foundation of all rules.

Of things once received and confirmed by use, long *usage* is a law sufficient. *Hooker.*

3. Manners; behavior. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

U'SAG-ER, (yū'zā-jer,) *n.* [Fr.] One who has the use of any thing in trust for another. [*Not in use.*] *Daniel.*

U'SANCE, (yū'zans,) *n.* [Fr.] Use; proper employment. *Spenser.*

2. Usury; interest paid for money. *Shak.*

3. In *commerce*, the time which, by *usage* or custom, is allowed in certain countries for the payment of a bill of exchange. This time may be one, two, or three months after the date of the bill, according to the custom of the places between which the exchanges run. *Bouvier.*

USE, (yūze,) *n.* [L. *usus*; It. *uso*; Fr. *us*, pl.]

1. The act of handling or employing in any manner, and for any purpose, but especially for a profitable purpose; as, the *use* of a pen in writing; the *use* of books in study; the *use* of a spade in digging. *Use* is of two kinds—that which employs a thing without destroying it or its form, as the *use* of a book or of a farm; or it is the employment of a thing which destroys or wastes it, as the *use* of bread for provision; the *use* of water for turning a mill.

2. Employment; application of any thing to a purpose, good or bad. It is our duty to make a faithful *use* of our opportunities and advantages for improvement.

Books can never teach the *use* of books. *Bacon.*

3. Usefulness; utility; advantage; production of benefit. The value of a thing is to be estimated by its *use*. His friendship has been of *use* to me.

'Tis *use* alone that sanctifies expense. *Pope.*

4. Need of employment, or occasion to employ. I have no further *use* for this book.

5. Power of receiving advantage. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

6. Continued practice or employment.

Sweetness, truth, and every grace,
Which time and *use* are wont to teach. *Waller.*

7. Custom; common occurrence.

O Cæsar, these things are beyond all *use*. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

8. Interest; the premium paid for the possession and employment of borrowed money. *South.*

9. In *law*, the benefit or profit of lands and tenements. *Use* imports a trust and confidence reposed in a man for the holding of lands. He to whose *use* or benefit the trust is intended, shall enjoy the profits. An estate is granted and limited to A for the *use* of B.

Statute of uses in *England*, the Stat. 27 Henry VIII., cap. 10, which transfers uses into possession, or which unites the use and possession.

Cestuy que use: in *law*, the person who has the use of lands and tenements.

Contingent use, in *law*. A contingent or springing use, is where the use is suspended on a future event.

Resulting use, is one which, being limited by the deed, expires or can not vest, and results or returns to him who raised it, after such expiration.

Secondary or *shifting use*, is that which, though executed, may change from one to another by circumstances. *Blackstone.*

In use: in employment; as, the book is now *in use*.

2. In customary practice or observance. Such words, rites, and ceremonies, have long been *in use*.

USE, (yūze,) *v. t.* [Fr. *user*; It. *usare*; Sp. *usar*; L. *utor*, *usus*; Gr. εὔω.]

1. To employ; to handle, hold, occupy, or move, for some purpose; as, to *use* a plow, to *use* a chair; to *use* a book; to *use* time. Most men *use* the right hand with more convenience than the left, and hence its name, *right*.

2. To waste, consume, or exhaust, by employment; as, to *use* flour for food, to *use* beer for drink; to *use* water for irrigation, or for turning the wheel of a mill.

3. To accustom; to habituate; to render familiar by practice, as, men *used* to cold and hunger, soldiers *used* to hardships and danger. *Addison. Swift.*

4. To treat; as, to *use* one well or ill, to *use* people with kindness and civility; to *use* a beast with cruelty.

Cato has *used* me ill. *Addison.*

5. To practice customarily.

Use hospitality one to another.—1 Pet. iv.

To use one's self: to behave. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

USE, *v. i.* To be accustomed, to practice customarily.

They *use* to place him that shall be their captain on a stone. *Spenser.*

2. To be wont.

Fears *used* to be represented in an imaginary fashion. *Bacon.*

3. To frequent; to inhabit.

Where never foot did *use*. *Spenser.*

USED, (yūzd,) *pp.* Employed; occupied; treated.

USE'FUL, (yūse'ful,) *a.* Producing or having power to produce good; beneficial; profitable; helpful toward advancing any purpose; as, vessels and instruments *useful* in a family; books *useful* for improvement; *useful* knowledge; *useful* arts.

USE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to produce or advance some end; as, instruments or time *usefully* employed.

USE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Conduciveness to some end, properly to some valuable end; as, the *usefulness* of canal navigation; the *usefulness* of machinery in manufactures.

USE'LESS, *a.* Having no use; unserviceable; producing no good end; answering no valuable purpose; not advancing the end proposed; as, a *useless* garment; *useless* pity. *Gay.*

USE'LESS LY, *adv.* In a useless manner; without profit or advantage. *Locke.*

USE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unserviceableness; unfitness for any valuable purpose, or for the purpose intended; as, the *uselessness* of pleasure.

US'ER, *n.* One who uses, treats, or occupies.

USH'ER, *n.* [Fr. *huissier*, a door-keeper, from *huis*, It. *uscio*, a door.]

1. *Properly*, an officer or servant who has the care of the door of a court, hall, chamber, or the like; hence, an officer whose business is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank. In the king's household there are four gentlemen-ushers of the privy chamber. There is also an usher of the exchequer, who attends the barons, sheriffs, juries, &c. [*England.*] *Cyc.*

2. An under-teacher or assistant to the preceptor of a school.

USH'ER, *v. t.* To introduce, as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun.

The stars, that *usher* evening, rose. *Milton.*

The Examiner was *ushered* into the world by a letter, setting forth the great genius of the author. *Addison.*

USH'ER-ED, *pp.* Introduced.

USH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Introducing, as a forerunner.

USH'ER SHIP, *n.* The office of an usher.

US'QUE-BAUGH, (us'kwe-baw,) *n.* [Ir. *usige*, water, and *bagh*, life.]

A compound distilled spirit. From this word, by contraction, we have WHISKY.

US'TION, (ust'yun,) *n.* [Fr. *ustion*; L. *ustio*, from *uro*, *ustus*, to burn.]

The act of burning; the state of being burnt.

US-TO'RI-OUS, *a.* [Supra.] Having the quality of burning. *Watts.*

US-TU-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *ustulatus*.]

1. The act of burning or roasting. *Petty.*

2. In *metallurgy*, ustulation is the operation of expelling one substance from another by heat, as sulphur and arsenic from ores, in a muffle.

3. In *pharmacy*, the roasting or drying of moist substances so as to prepare them for pulverizing; also, the burning of wine. *Cyc.*

US'U-AL, (yū'zhu-al,) *a.* [Fr. *usuel*; from *use*.]

Customary; common; frequent; such as occurs in ordinary practice or in the ordinary course of events. Rainy weather is not *usual* in this climate.

Consultation with oracles was formerly a thing very *usual*. *Hooker.*

US'U-AL-LY, *adv.* Commonly; customarily; ordinarily. Men *usually* find some excuse for their vices. It is *usually* as cold in North America in the fortieth degree of latitude, as it is in the west of Europe in the fiftieth.

US'U-AL-NESS, *n.* Commonness; frequency.

U-SU-CAP'TION, *n.* [L. *usus*, use, and *capio*, to take.]

In *the civil law*, the same as PRESCRIPTION in the common law; the acquisition of the title or right to property by the uninterrupted and undisputed possession of it for a certain term prescribed by law.

U'SU-FRUCT, *n.* [L. *usus*, use, and *fructus*, fruit.]

In *law*, the right of enjoying a thing which belongs to another, and of deriving from it all the profit or benefit it may produce, provided it be without altering the substance of the thing. *Bouvier.*

U-SU-FRUCT'U-A-RY, *n.* A person who has the use and enjoyment of property for a time, without having the title or property. *Johnson.*

US'URE, *v. i.* To practice usury. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

US'U-RER, (yū'zhu-rer,) *n.* [See USURY.] *Formerly*, a person who lent money and took interest for it.

2. In *present usage*, one who lends money at a rate of interest beyond that established by law.

U-SO'RI-OUS, (yu-zū're-us,) *a.* Practicing usury; taking exorbitant interest for the use of money; as, a *usurious* person.

2. Partaking of usury; containing usury; as, a *usurious* contract, which by statute is void.

U-SO'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a usurious manner.

U-SO'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being usurious.

U-SURP', (yu-zurp',) *v. t.* [Fr. *usurper*; L. *usurpo*.]

To seize and hold in possession by force or without right; as, to *usurp* a throne; to *usurp* the prerogatives of the crown; to *usurp* power. To *usurp* the right of a patron, is to oust or dispossess him.

Vice sometimes *usurps* the place of virtue. *Denham.*

[*Usurp* is not applied to common dispossession of private property.]

U-SURP-A'TION, *n.* [Supra.] The act of seizing or occupying and enjoying the power or property of another without right; as, the *usurpation* of a throne; the *usurpation* of the supreme power. *Usurpation*, in a peculiar sense, denotes the absolute ouster and dispossession of the patron of a church, by presenting a clerk to a vacant benefice, who is thereupon admitted and instituted. *Cyc.*

U-SURP'A-TO-RY, *a.* Usurping; marked by usurpation.

U-SURP'ED, (yu-zurpt',) *pp.* or *a.* Seized or occupied and enjoyed by violence, or without right.

U-SURP'ER, *n.* One who seizes or occupies the power or property of another without right, as, the *usurper* of a throne, of power, or of the rights of a patron. *Shak. Dryden. Cyc.*

U-SURP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Seizing or occupying the power or property of another without right.

U-SURP'ING-LY, *adv.* By usurpation; without just right or claim. *Shak.*

US'U-RY, (yu'zhu-re,) *n.* [Fr. *usure*; L. *usura*, from *utor*, to use.]

1. *Formerly*, interest; or a premium paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the use of money.

[*Usury* formerly denoted any legal interest; but in this sense, the word is no longer in use.]

2. In *present usage*, illegal interest; a premium or compensation paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the use of money borrowed or returned, beyond the rate of interest established by law.

3. The practice of taking interest. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

U'SUS LO-QUEN'DI, [L.] The usual mode of speaking.

UT: the first note in Guido's musical scale; now usually superseded by Do.

U-TEN'SIL, *n.* [Fr. *utensile*. This seems to be formed on the participle of the L. *utor*.]

An instrument; that which is used; particularly, an instrument or vessel used in a kitchen, or in domestic and farming business.

U'TER-INE, (yū'ter-in,) *a.* [Fr. *uterine*; L. *uterinus*, from *uterus*.]

Pertaining to the womb. *Uterine* brother or sister, is one born of the same mother, but by a different father. *Cyc.*

U-TE-RO-GES-TA'TION, *n.* Gestation in the womb from conception to birth. *Pritchard.*

U'TE-RUS, *n.* [L.] The womb.

U'TILE, (yū'til,) *a.* Profitable; useful.

U'TI-LE DUL'CI, [L.] The useful with the agreeable.

U-TIL-I-TA'RI-AN, *a.* Consisting in or pertaining to utility; pertaining to utilitarianism.

U-TIL-I-TA'RI-AN, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.

U-TIL-I-TA'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions. *J. Bentham.*

2. The term has also been applied to the doctrine of Hume, that utility is the sole standard of moral conduct; or that every thing is right which appears to be useful, irrespective of God's decision on the subject in his Word.

3. The term has also sometimes been applied to the doctrine that virtue is founded in utility; or that the practice of virtue is enjoined by God solely on the ground of its tendency to promote the highest happiness of the universe.

U-TIL'I-TY, (yu-til'e-je,) *n.* [Fr. *utilité*; L. *utilitas*, from *utor*, to use.]

Usefulness; production of good; profitableness to some valuable end; as, the *utility* of manures upon land; the *utility* of the sciences; the *utility* of medicines.

U-TIL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* A making profitable; a gaining.

U'TIL IZE, *v. t.* [It. *utilizzare*; Sp. *utilizar*; from *utile*, *util*, useful.]

1. To gain profit; to acquire. *Journ. of Science.*

2. To turn to profitable account or use.

U'TIL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made profitable.

U'TIL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering profitable; gaining.

U'TI POS-SI-DE'TIS, [L., as you possess.] In *politics*, the basis or principle of a treaty which leaves belligerents mutually in possession of what they have acquired by their arms during the war. *Brande.*

U'TIS, *n.* [Fr. *huit*.]

1. An ancient law term, signifying the eighth day after any festival; it also denotes the festival itself.

2. Bustle; stir. *Shak.*

UT'MOST, *a.* [Sax. *utmest*, *utmest*; *ut*, out, and *mest*, most, that is, to the *outermost* point.]

1. Extreme; being at the furthest point or extremity; as, the *utmost* limit of North America; the *utmost* limits of the land; the *utmost* extent of human knowledge.

2. Being in the greatest or highest degree; as, the *utmost* assiduity; the *utmost* harmony; the *utmost* misery or happiness; the *utmost* peril. *Shak.*

UT'MOST, n. The most that can be; the greatest power, degree, or effort. He has done his *utmost*. Try your *utmost*.

I will be free
Even to the *utmost* as I please in words. *Shak.*

U-TO'PI-A, n. A term invented by Sir Thomas More, [from the Gr. *ουτοπος*, no place,] and applied to an imaginary isle, which he represents as enjoying the greatest perfection in politics, laws, &c. The word is now used in all the languages of Europe, to signify a state of ideal perfection. *Brande.*

U-TO'PI-AN, a. [from More's *Utopia*.] Ideal; chimerical; fanciful; not well founded.

U-TO'PI-AN-ISM, n. Chimerical schemes in theory or practice. *Chalmers.*

U'TRI-CLE, (yū'tri-kl,) n. [L. *utriculus*, a little bag or bottle.]

1. A little bag or bladder; a little cell; a reservoir in plants to receive the sap. *Fourcroy. Martyn.*

2. A capsule of one cell, and containing a solitary seed, often very thin and semi-transparent, constantly destitute of valves, and falling with the seed. *Gærtner. Cyc. Smith.*

U-TRIC'U-LAR, a. Containing utricles; furnished with glandular vessels like small bags; as plants.

UT'TER, a. [Sax.; that is, *outer*.] Situated on the outside or remote from the center *Milton.*

2. Placed or being beyond any compass; out of any place; as, the *utter* deep. *Milton.*

3. Extreme; excessive; utmost; as, *utter* darkness.

4. Complete; total; final; as, *utter* ruin.

5. Peremptory; absolute; as, an *utter* refusal or denial.

6. Perfect; mere; quite; as, *utter* strangers.

Utter barrister; one recently admitted as barrister, who was accustomed to plead without the bar, as distinguished from the *benchers*, who were permitted to plead within the bar. *Cowel.*

UT'TER, v. t. To speak; to pronounce; to express; as, to *utter* words; to *utter* sounds. *Addison.*

2. To disclose; to discover; to divulge; to publish. He never *utters* a syllable of what I suppose to be intended as a secret.

3. To sell; to vend; as, to *utter* wares.

[*This is obsolete, unless in the law style.*]

4. To put or send into circulation; to put off, as currency, or cause to pass in commerce; as, to *utter* coin or notes. A man *utters* a false note, who gives it in payment, knowing it to be false.

UT'TER-A-BLE, a. That may be uttered, pronounced, or expressed.

UT'TER-ANCE, n. The act of uttering words; pronunciation; manner of speaking; as, a good or bad *utterance*.

They began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them *utterance*. — Acts ii.

2. Emission from the mouth; vocal expression; as, the *utterance* of sounds.

3. [Fr. *outrance*.] Extremity; furthest part. [*Not in use*.] *Shak.*

UT'TER-ED, pp. Spoken; pronounced; disclosed; published; put into circulation.

UT'TER-ER, n. One who utters; one who pronounces.

2. One who divulges or discloses.

3. One who puts into circulation.

4. A seller; a vender.

UT'TER-ING, ppr. Pronouncing; disclosing; putting into circulation; selling.

UT'TER-LY, adv. To the full extent; fully; perfectly; totally; as, *utterly* tired; *utterly* debased; *utterly* lost to all sense of shame; it is *utterly* vain; *utterly* out of my power.

UT'TER-MOST, a. [*utter* and *most*.] Extreme; being in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree; as, the *uttermost* extent or end; the *uttermost* distress.

UT'TER-MOST, n. The greatest. The *uttermost* we can do is to be patient.

To the uttermost; in the most extensive degree; fully. *Heb.* vii.

U'VE-OUS, (yū've-us,) a. [L. *uva*, a grape.]

1. Resembling a grape. *Ray.*

2. The *uveous* coat of the eye, or *uvea*, is the posterior lamina of the iris; so called by the ancients, because in the animals which they dissected, it resembles an unripe grape. *Parr.*

U'VU-LA, n. [L.] A soft, round, spongy body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils, over the glottis. *Wiseman.*

The small conical body projecting from the middle of the soft palate. *Cyc.*

UX-O'RI-OUS, a. [L. *uxorius*, from *uxor*, wife.] Submissively fond of a wife. *Bacon.*

UX-O'RI-OUS-LY, adv. With fond or servile submission to a wife. *Dryden.*

UX-O'RI-OUS-NESS, n. Connubial dotage; foolish fondness for a wife. *More.*

V.

V IS the twenty-second letter of the English alphabet, and a labial articulation, formed by the junction of the upper teeth with the lower lip, as in pronouncing *av, ev, ov, vain*. It is not a close articulation, but one that admits of some sound. It is nearly allied to *f*, being formed by the same organs; but *v* is vocal, and *f* is aspirate, and this constitutes the principal difference between them. *V* and *u* were formerly the same letter, derived, no doubt, from the Oriental *vau* or *waw*; but they have now as distinct uses as any two letters in the alphabet, and are therefore to be considered as different letters. *V* has one sound only, as in *very, vote, lavish*.

As a *numeral*, V stands for 5. With a dash over it, in old books, $\overline{V}$, it stands for 5000.

V. R., among *the Romans*, stood for *uti rogas*, as you desire; V. C. for *vir consularis*; V. G. for *verbi gratia*; V. L. for *videlicit*.

In *music for instruments*, V. stands for *violin*; V. V. for *violins*.

VA'CAN-CY, n. [L. *vacans*, from *vaco*, to be empty; Fr. *vacance*; It. *vacanza*; Sp *vacancia*; W. *gwag*; Heb. פנ, to empty. Class Bg, No. 28.]

1. Empty space; vacuity.

[In this sense, VACUITY is now generally used.] *Shak.*

2. Chasm; void space between bodies or objects; as, a *vacancy* between two beams or boards in a building; a *vacancy* between two buildings; a *vacancy* between words in a writing. *Watts.*

3. The state of being destitute of an incumbent; want of the regular officer to officiate in a place. Hence,

4. The office, post, or benefice which is destitute of an incumbent; as, a *vacancy* in a parish; *vacancies* in the treasury or war office. There is no *vacancy* on the bench of the Supreme Court.

5. Time of leisure; freedom from employment; intermission of business.

Those little *vacancies* from toils are sweet. *Dryden.*

6. Listlessness; emptiness of thought. *Wotton.*

7. A place or office not occupied, or destitute of a person to fill it; as, a *vacancy* in a school.

VA'CANT, a. [Fr., from L. *vacans*.]

1. Empty; not filled; void of every substance except air; as, a *vacant* space between houses: *vacant* room. *Milton.*

2. Empty; exhausted of air; as, a *vacant* receiver. *Boyle.*

3. Free; unencumbered; unengaged with business or care.

Pellosophy is the interest of those only who are *vacant* from the affairs of the world. *More.*

4. Not filled or occupied with an incumbent or possessor; as, a *vacant* throne; a *vacant* parish.

5. Being unoccupied with business; as, *vacant* hours; *vacant* moments. *Addison.*

6. Empty of thought; thoughtless; not occupied with study or reflection; as, a *vacant* mind.

7. Indicating want of thought.

The duke had a pleasant and *vacant* face. *Wotton.*

8. In *law*, abandoned; having no heir; as, *vacant* effects or goods.

VA'CANT-LY, adv. In a vacant manner.

VA'CATE, v. t. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority or validity; as, to *vacate* a commission; to *vacate* a charter.

The necessity of observing the Jewish sabbath was *vacated* by the apostolical institution of the Lord's day. *Nelson.*

2. To make vacant; to quit possession and leave destitute. It was resolved by parliament that James had *vacated* the throne of England.

3. To defeat; to put an end to.

He *vacates* my revenge. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

VA'CA-TED, pp. Annulled; made void; made vacant.

VA'CA-TING, ppr. Making void; making vacant.

VA-CA'TION, n. [Fr., from L. *vacatio*.]

1. The act of making void, vacant, or of no validity; as, the *vacation* of a charter.

2. Intermission of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term and the beginning of the next; non-term.

3. The intermission of the regular studies and exercises of a college or other seminary, when the students have a recess.

4. Intermission of a stated employment.

5. The time when a see or other spiritual dignity is vacant.

During the *vacation* of a bishopric, the dean and chapter are guardians of the spiritualities. *Cyc.*

6. Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity. [*Now little used.*] *Hammond.*

VAC'CA-RY, n. [L. *vacca*, a cow.] An old word signifying a cow-house, dairy-house, or a cow-pasture. *Bailey. Cyc.*

VAC'CIN-ATE, (vak'sin-āte,) v. t. [L. *vacca*, a cow.] To inoculate with the cow-pox, or a virus taken from cows, called *vaccine* matter.

Cow-pox is *small-pox*, modified by the fact of its having been communicated to a cow.

VAC'CIN-A-TED, pp. Inoculated with the cow-pox.

VAC'CIN-A-TING, ppr. Inoculating with the cow-pox.

VAC-CIN-A'TION, n. The act, art, or practice of inoculating persons with the cow-pox.

VAC'CIN-A-TOR, } n. One who inoculates with the
VAC'CIN-IST, } cow-pox.

VAC'CINE, (-sin,) a. [L. *vaccinus*, from *vacca*, a cow.] Pertaining to cows; derived from cows; as, the *vaccine* disease or cow-pox.

VACH'ER-Y, (vash'er-y,) n. [Fr. *vache*, a cow.] A pen or inclosure for cows. *Flint.*

VAC'IL-LAN-CY, (vas'sil-lan-se,) n. [L. *vacillans*, from *vacillo*, to waver, Eng. to *waggle*, from the root of *wag*, which see.]

A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy. *More.*

VAC'IL-LANT, a. [Supra.] Wavering; fluctuating; unsteady. *Smellie.*

VAC'IL-LATE, v. i. [L. *vacillo*; G. *wackeln*; Eng. to *waggle*, a diminutive of *wag*. See WAG.]

1. To waver; to move one way and the other; to reel or stagger.

2. To fluctuate in mind or opinion; to waver; to be unsteady or inconstant.

VAC'IL-LA-TING, ppr. Wavering; reeling; fluctuating.

2. a. Unsteady; inclined to fluctuate.

VAC'IL-LA-TING-LY, adv. Unsteadily.

VAC-IL-LA'TION, n. [Fr., from L. *vacillatio*.]

1. A wavering; a moving one way and the other; a reeling or staggering.

2. Fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness; change from one object to another. *S. Lee.*

VAC-U-A'TION, n. [L. *vacuo*.] The act of emptying. [*Little used.*] [See EVACUATION.]

VAC'U-IST, n. [from *vacuum*.] One who holds to the doctrine of a vacuum in nature; opposed to a PLENIST. *Boyle.*

VA-CU'I-TY, n. [L. *vacuitas*, from *vacuus*.]

1. Emptiness; a state of being unfilled

Hunger is such a state of *vacuity* as to require a fresh supply. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Space unfilled or unoccupied, or occupied with an invisible fluid only.

A *vacuity* is interspersed among the particles of matter. *Bentley.*

3. Emptiness; void.

God only can fill every *vacuity* of the soul. *Rogers.*

4. Inanity; emptiness; want of reality. *Granville.*

5. Vacuum, which see.

VAC'U-OUS, a. Empty; unfilled; void. *Milton.*

VAC'U-OUS-NESS, n. The state of being empty. *Mountagu.*

VAC'U-UM, n. [L.] Space empty or devoid of all matter or body. Whether there is such a thing as an absolute *vacuum* in nature, is a question which has been much controverted. The Peripatetics assert that nature abhors a *vacuum*.

Torricellian vacuum; the vacuum produced by sufficiently filling a tube with mercury, and allowing it to descend till it is counterbalanced by the weight of the atmosphere, as in the barometer invented by Torricelli.

VADE, v. i. [L. *vado*.] To vanish; to pass away. [*Not in use*.] *Wotton.*

VA'DE-ME'CUM, n. [L., go with me.] A book or

other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion; a manual.

VA'FROUS, *a.* [L. *vafer.*]
Crafty; cunning. *More.*

VAG'A-BOND, *a.* [L. *vagabundus*, from *vagor*, to wander; from the root of *wag.*]
1. Wandering; moving from place to place without any settled habitation; as, a *vagabond* exile. *Shak.*
2. Wandering; floating about without any certain direction; driven to and fro.
Like to a *vagabond* flag upon the stream. *Shak.*

VAG'A-BOND, *n.* [Supra.] A vagrant; one who wanders from town to town or place to place, having no certain dwelling, or not abiding in it, and usually without the means of honest livelihood. By the laws of England and of the United States, *vagabonds* are liable to be taken up and punished.

VAG'A-BOND-AGE, VAG'A-BOND ISM, VAG'A-BOND-RY, } *n.* A state of wandering about in idleness.

VAG'A-BOND-IZE, *v. t.* To wander about in idleness.

VA-GA'RY, *n.* [L. *vagus*, wandering.]
A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim; a whimsical purpose.
They changed their minds,
Flew off, and into strange vagaries fell. *Milton.*

VA'GI-ENT, *a.* [L. *vagiens.*]
Crying like a child. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

VA-GI'NA, *n.* [L., a sheath.]
1. In *anatomy*, the canal which leads from the external orifice to the uterus or womb. *Forsyth.*
2. In *botany*, the leaf-stalk of those plants in which it becomes thin and rolls round the stem, to which it then forms a sheath. *Brande.*

VAG'I-NAL, (vaj'ę-nal,) *a.* [L. *vagina*, a sheath. See WAIN.]
1. Pertaining to a sheath, or resembling a sheath; as, a *vaginal* membrane.
2. Pertaining to the vagina.

VAG'I-NANT, *a.* [L. *vagina.*]
In *botany*, sheathing; as, a *vaginant* leaf, one investing the stem or branch by its base, which has the form of a tube. *Martyn.*

VAG'I-NA-TED, *a.* In *botany*, sheathed; invested by the tubular base of the leaf; as a stem. *Martyn.*

VAG-I-NO-PEN'NOUS, *a.* [L. *vagina* and *penna.*]
Having the wings covered with a hard case or sheath, as some insects; sheath-winged.

VA'GOUS, *a.* [L. *vagus*; Fr. *vague.*]
Wandering; unsettled. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*

VA'GRAN CY, *n.* [from *vagrant.*] A state of wandering without a settled home. *Vagrancy*, in idle strollers or vagabonds, is punishable by law.

VA'GRANT, *a.* [L. *vagor.*]
1. Wandering from place to place without any settled habitation; as, a *vagrant* beggar.
2. Wandering; unsettled; moving without any certain direction.
That beauteous Emma *vagrant* courses took. *Prior.*

VA'GRANT, *n.* [Norm. *vagarant.*]
An idle wanderer; a vagabond; one who strolls from place to place; a sturdy beggar; one who has no settled habitation, or who does not abide in it.
Vagrants and outlaws shall offend thy view. *Prior.*

VA'GRANT-LY, *adv.* In a wandering, unsettled manner.

VAGUE, (vāg,) *a.* [Fr., from L. *vagus*, wandering.]
1. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond; as, *vague* villains. [*In this literal sense, not used.*] *Hayward.*
2. Unsettled; unfixed; undetermined; indefinite. He appears to have very *vague* ideas of this subject.
3. Proceeding from no known authority; flying; uncertain; as, a *vague* report.

VAIL, *n.* [Fr. *voile*; It. *velo*; L. *velum*, from *velo*, to cover, to spread over; Gaelic, *falach*, a vail. It is correctly written VAIL, for *e*, in Latin, is our *a.*]
1. Any kind of cloth which is used for intercepting the view and hiding something, as, the *vail* of the temple among the Israelites.
2. A piece of thin cloth or silk stuff, used by females to hide their faces. In some Eastern countries, certain classes of females never appear abroad without *vails.*
3. A cover; that which conceals; as, the *vail* of oblivion.
4. In *botany*, the membranous covering of the germen in the Musci and Hepaticæ; the calypter. *Cyc.*
5. *Vails*; money given to servants. [*Not used in America.*] *Dryden.*

VAIL, *v. t.* [L. *velo.*]
To cover; to hide from the sight; as, to *vail* the face.

VAIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *avaler.*]
1. To let fall.
They stiffly refused to *vail* their bonnets. *Carew.*
[*I believe wholly obsolete.*]
2. To let fall; to lower; as, to *vail* the top-sail. [*Obs.*]
3. To let fall; to sink. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

VAIL, *v. i.* To yield or recede; to give place; to show respect by yielding.
Thy convenience must *vail* to thy neighbor's necessity. [*Obs.*] *South.*

VAIL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered; concealed.

VAIL'ER, *n.* One who yields from respect. [*Obs.*] *Overbury.*

VAIL'ING, *ppr.* Covering; hiding from the sight.

VAIN, *a.* [Fr. *vain*; It. *vano*; L. *vanus*; Gaelic, *fann*, weak; *faon*, void; W. *gwan*; Sans. *vana*; probably allied to Eng. *wan*, *wane*, *want.*]
1. Empty; worthless; having no substance, value, or importance. 1 *Pet.* i.
To your *vain* answer will you have recourse. *Blackmore.*
Every man walketh in a *vain* show.—Ps. xxxix.
Why do the people imagine a *vain* thing?—Ps. ii.
2. Fruitless; ineffectual. All attempts, all efforts were *vain.*
Vain is the force of man. *Dryden.*
3. Proud of petty things, or of trifling attainments; elated with a high opinion of one's own accomplishments, or with things more showy than valuable; conceited.
The minstrels played on every side,
Vain of their art. *Dryden.*
4. Empty; unreal; as, a *vain* chimera.
5. Showy; ostentatious.
Load some *vain* church with old theatric state. *Pope.*
6. Light; inconstant; worthless. *Prov.* xii.
7. Empty; unsatisfying. The pleasures of life are *vain.*
8. False; deceitful; not genuine; spurious. *James* i.
9. Not effectual; having no efficacy.
Bring no more *vain* oblations.—Is. i.

In vain; to no purpose; without effect; ineffectual.
In vain do they worship me.—Matt. xv.

To take the name of God in vain; to use the name of God with levity or profaneness.

VAIN-GLO'RI-OUS, *a.* [*vain* and *glorious.*]
1. Vain to excess of one's own achievements; elated beyond due measure; boastful.
Vainglorious man. *Spenser.*
2. Boastful; proceeding from vanity.
Arrogant and *vainglorious* expression. *Hale.*

VAIN-GLO'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With empty pride. *Milton.*

VAIN-GLO'RY, *n.* [*vain* and *glory.*] Exclusive vanity excited by one's own performances; empty pride; undue elation of mind.
He hath nothing of *vainglory*. *Bacon.*
Let nothing be done through strife or *vainglory*.—Phil. ii.

VAIN'LY, *adv.* Without effect; to no purpose; ineffectually; in vain.
In weak complaints you *vainly* waste your breath. *Dryden.*
2. Boastingly; with vaunting; proudly; arrogantly.
Humility teaches us not to think *vainly* nor vauntingly of ourselves. *Delany.*
3. Idly; foolishly.
Nor *vainly* hope to be invulnerable. *Milton.*

VAIN'NESS, *n.* The state of being vain; inefficacy; ineffectualness; as, the *vainness* of efforts.
2. Empty pride; vanity.

VAIR, VAIR'Y, } *a.* In *heraldry*, charged with vair; variegated with argent and azure colors, when the term is *vairy proper*; and with other colors, when it is *vair* or *vairy composed.* *Todd.*

VAIR, *n.* A kind of fur [of frequent occurrence in early heraldry; it is not now known of what animal. It is represented by little bell-shaped pieces alternately of two colors, and usually white and blue. —*E. H. Barker.*]

VAI'VODE, *n.* [Sclav.] A prince of the Dacian provinces; sometimes written WAIWODE, for this is the pronunciation.

VAL'ANCE, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *avalant*, falling; Norm. *valaunt*, descending.]
A piece of drapery hanging round the tester and head of a bed, and also from the head of window-curtains. *Swift.*

VAL'ANCE, *v. t.* To decorate with hanging fringes. *Shak.*

VAL'AN-CED, (val'anst,) *pp.* Decorated with hanging fringes.

VALE, *n.* [Fr. *vall*; It. *valle*; L. *vallis.* Qu. W. *gwael*, low, and Eng. to *fall*, Fr. *avaler.*]
1. A tract of low ground or of land between hills; a valley. [*Vale* is used in poetry, and *valley* in prose and common discourse.]
In those fair *vales*, by nature formed to please. *Harte.*
2. A little trough or canal; as, a pump *vale* to carry off the water from a ship's pump.
3. *Vales*; money given to servants, [*avails.*] [*Not used in America.*]

VAL-E-DIC'TION, *n.* [L. *valedico*; *vale*, farewell, and *dico*, to say.]
A farewell; a bidding farewell.

VAL-E-DIC-TŌ'RI-AN, *n.* The student of a college who pronounces the valedictory oration at the annual commencement.

VAL-E-DIC'TO-RY, *a.* Bidding farewell; as, a *valedictory* oration.

VAL-E-DIC'TO-RY, *n.* In *American colleges*, an oration or address spoken at commencement, by a member of the class which receive the degree of bachelor of arts, and take their leave of college and of each other.

VAL'EN-TINE, *n.* A sweetheart or choice made on Valentine's day. *Wotton.*
2. A letter containing professions of love or affection, sent by one young person to another on Valentine's day. *Burton.*

VAL'EN-TINE'S-DAY, *n.* A day sacred to St. Valentine, the 14th of February. It was a very old notion, alluded to by Shakspeare, that on this day birds begin to couple. Hence, perhaps, arose the custom of sending on this day letters containing professions of love and affection.

VA-LĒ'RI-AN, *n.* A plant of the genus Valeriana, of many species. The root of the officinal valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*) has a strong smell, is very attractive to cats and rats, and is much used in medicine. *P. Cyc.*

VAL'ET, (val'et *or* val'ĭt,) *n.* [Fr.; formerly written VADLET, VALECT, VALLET, &c.]
1. A waiting servant; a servant who attends on a gentleman's person.
2. In *the manege*, a kind of goad or stick armed with a point of iron. *Cyc.*

VAL'ET DE CHAM'BRE, (val'ĭt do shām'br,) [Fr.] A body servant or personal attendant.

VAL-E-TU DI-NA'RI-AN, VAL-E-TO'DI-NA-RY, } *a.* [L. *valetudinarius*, from *valetudo*, from *valeo*, to be well.]
Sickly; weak; infirm; seeking to recover health.

VAL-E-TU-DI-NA'RI-AN, VAL-E-TO'DI-NA-RY, } *n.* A person of a weak, infirm, or sickly constitution; one who is seeking to recover health.
Valetudinarians must live where they can command and scold. *Swift.*

VAL-E-TU-DI-NA'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* A state of feeble health; infirmity. *Ch. Spectator.*

VAL-HAL'LA, *n.* In *the Scandinavian mythology*, the palace of immortality, inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle. *Brande.*

VAL'IANCE, (val'yans,) *n.* Bravery; valor. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

VAL'IANT, (val'yant,) *a.* [Fr. *vaillant*, from *valoir*, L. *valeo*, to be strong.]
1. *Primarily*, strong; vigorous in body; as, a *valiant* fencer. *Walton.*
2. Brave; courageous; intrepid in danger; heroic; as, a *valiant* soldier.
Be thou *valiant* for me, and fight the Lord's battles.—1 Sam. xviii.
3. Performed with valor; bravely conducted; heroic; as, a *valiant* action or achievement; a *valiant* combat. *Nelson.*

VAL'IANT-LY, *adv.* Stoutly; vigorously; with personal strength.
2. Courageously; bravely; heroically.

VAL'IANT-NESS, *n.* Stoutness; strength.
2. *Most generally*, valor; bravery; intrepidity in danger.
Achimetes, having won the top of the walls, by the *valiantness* of the defendants was forced to retire. *Knolles.*

VAL'ID, *a.* [Fr. *valide*; L. *validus*, from *valeo*, to be strong. The primary sense of the root is, to strain or stretch.]
1. Having sufficient strength or force; founded in truth; sound; just; good; that can be supported; not weak or defective; as, a *valid* reason; a *valid* argument; a *valid* objection.
2. Having legal strength or force; efficacious; executed with the proper formalities; that can not be rightfully overthrown or set aside; supportable by law or right; as, a *valid* deed; a *valid* covenant; a *valid* instrument of any kind; a valid claim or title; a *valid* marriage.
3. Strong; powerful; *in a literal sense*; as, *valid* arms. [*Not in use.*]

VAL-ID-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of giving validity to. *Knowles.*

VA-LID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *validité*; from *valid.*]
1. Strength or force to convince; justness; soundness; as, the *validity* of an argument or proof; the *validity* of an objection.
2. Legal strength or force; that quality of a thing which renders it supportable in law or equity; as, the *validity* of a will; the *validity* of a grant; the *validity* of a claim or of a title. Certain forms and solemnities are usually requisite to give *validity* to contracts and conveyances of rights.
3. Value. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

VAL'ID-LY, *adv.* In a valid manner; in such a manner or degree as to make firm or to convince.

VAL'ID-NESS, *n.* Validity, which see.

VAL'INCH, *n.* A tube for drawing liquors from a cask by the bung-hole.

VA-LISE', (va-lees',) *n.* [Fr.] A small leather sack or case, opening on the side, for containing the clothes, &c., of a traveler.

VAL-LAN'CY, *n.* [from *valance.*] A large wig that shades the face. *Dryden.*

VAL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *vallatus*, from *vallum*, a wall.] A rampart or entrenchment. *Warton.*

VAL'LEY, *n.*; *pl.* VALLEYS. [Fr. *vallée*; L. *vallis.* See VALE.]

1. A hollow or low tract of land between hills or mountains.

2. A low, extended plain, usually alluvial, penetrated or washed by a river. The *valley* of the Connecticut is remarkable for its fertility and beauty.

> Ye mountains, sink; ye *valleys*, rise:
> Prepare the Lord his way. *Watts.*

3. In *building*, the gutter or internal angle formed by two inclined sides of a roof. *Brande.*

VAL'LUM, *n.* [L.] A rampart, trench, or wall. *Warton.*

VA-LO'NI-A, *n.* A species of acorn, produced in the Morea and the Levant, and used by tanners. *McCulloch.*

VAL'OR, *n.* [L. *valor*; Fr. *valeur*; from L. *valeo*, to be strong, to be worth.]

Strength of mind in regard to danger; that quality which enables a man to encounter danger with firmness; personal bravery; courage; intrepidity; prowess.

> When *valor* preys on reason,
> It eats the sword it fights with. *Shak.*
> For contemplation he and *valor* formed. *Milton.*

AD VA-LO'REM, [L.] In *commerce*, according to the value; as, an *ad valorem* duty.

VAL'OR-OUS, *a.* Brave; courageous; stout; intrepid; as, a *valorous* knight.

VAL'OR-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a brave manner; heroically.

VAL'U-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *valable*; from *value.*]

1. Having value or worth; having some good qualities which are useful and esteemed; precious; as, a *valuable* horse; *valuable* land; a *valuable* house.

2. Worthy; estimable; deserving esteem; as, a *valuable* friend; a *valuable* companion.

VAL-U-A'TION, *n.* [from *value.*] The act of estimating the value or worth; the act of setting a price; as, the just *valuation* of civil and religious privileges.

2. Apprizement; as, a *valuation* of lands for the purpose of taxation.

3. Value set upon a thing; estimated worth.

> So slight a *valuation.* *Shak.*

VAL-U-A'TOR, *n.* One who sets a value; an apprizer.

VAL'UE, (val'yu,) *n.* [Fr. *valoir*, *valu*; from L. *valor*, from *valeo*, to be worth; It. *valore*; Sp. *valor.*]

1. Worth; that property or those properties of a thing which render it useful or estimable; or the degree of that property or of such properties. The *real* value of a thing is its utility, its power or capacity of procuring or producing good. Hence, the *real* or *intrinsic* value of iron is far greater than that of gold. But there is, in many things, an *estimated* value, depending on opinion or fashion, such as the *value* of precious stones. The *value* of land depends on its fertility, or on its vicinity to a market, or on both.

2. Price; the rate of worth set upon a commodity, or the amount for which a thing is sold. We say, the *value* of a thing is what it will bring in market.

3. Worth; *applied to persons.*

> Ye are all physicians of no *value.* — Job xiii.
> Ye are of more *value* than many sparrows. — Matt. x.

4. High rate.

> Cesar is well acquainted with your virtue,
> And therefore sets this *value* on your life. *Addison.*

5. Importance; efficacy in producing effects; as, considerations of no *value.*

> Before events shall have decided on the *value* of the measures. *Marshall.*

6. Import; precise signification; as, the *value* of a word or phrase. *Milford.*

VAL'UE, (val'yu,) *v. t.* To estimate the worth of; to rate at a certain price; to apprize; as, to *value* lands or goods.

2. To rate at a high price; to have in high esteem; as, a *valued* poem or picture. A man is apt to *value* his own performances at too high a rate; he is even disposed to *value* himself for his humility.

3. To esteem; to hold in respect and estimation; as, to *value* one for his works or virtues.

4. To take account of.

> The mind doth *value* every moment. *Bacon.*

5. To reckon or estimate with respect to number or power.

> The queen is *valued* thirty thousand strong. *Shak.*

6. To consider with respect to importance.

> The king must take it ill,
> So slightly *valued* in his messenger. *Shak.*
> Neither of them *valued* their promises according to the rules of honor or integrity. *Clarendon.*

7. To raise to estimation.

> Some *value* themselves to their country by jealousies to the crown. [*Not in use.*] *Temple.*

8. To be worth. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

VAL'U-ED, (val'yude,) *pp.* or *a.* Estimated at a certain rate; apprized; esteemed.

VAL'UE-LESS, *a.* Being of no value; having no worth.

VAL'U-ER, *n.* One who values; an apprizer; one who holds in esteem.

VAL'U-ING, *ppr.* Setting a price on; estimating the worth of; esteeming.

VALV'ATE, *a.* [See VALVE.] Having or resembling a valve; consisting of valves; valvular.

VALVE, (valv,) *n.* [L. *valvæ*, folding doors; coinciding with *volvo.*]

1. A folding door.

> Swift through the *valves* the visionary fair
> Repassed. *Pope.*

2. A lid or cover to an aperture, so formed as to open a communication in one direction, and close it in the other. Thus the valve of a common pump opens upward to admit the water, and closes downward to prevent its return.

3. In *anatomy*, a membranous partition within the cavity of a vessel, which opens to allow the passage of a fluid in one direction, and shuts to prevent its regurgitation. *Parr.*

4. In *botany*, a name given to the pieces into which a pericarp naturally separates when it bursts; also to similar parts in other organs, as the anther. *Brande.*

5. One of the pieces or divisions in bivalve and multivalve shells. *Ed. Encyc.*

VALV'ED, *a.* Having valves; composed of valves.

VALV'LET, } *n.* A little valve; one of the pieces
VALV'ULE, } which compose the outer covering of a pericarp.

VALV'U-LAR, *a.* Containing valves. *Moor. Med. Dict.*

VAM'BRACE, *n.* [Fr. *avant-bras.*]

In *plate armor*, the piece which protected the arm below the elbow. *Brande.*

VAMP, *n.* [W. *gwam*, that incloses, or goes partly round.]

The upper leather of a shoe.

VAMP, *v. t.* To piece an old thing with a new part; to repair.

> I had never much hopes of your vamped play. *Swift.*

VAMP'ED, (vampt,) *pp.* Pieced; repaired.

VAMP'ER, *n.* One who pieces an old thing with something new.

VAMP'ING, *ppr.* Piecing with something new.

VAM'PIRE, *n.* [G. *vampyr.*]

1. In *mythology*, an imaginary demon, which was fabled to suck the blood of persons during the night.

2. In *zoölogy*, the Linnæan trivial or specific name of Pteropus Edwardsii, or the great bat of Madagascar; also, the popular name of Phyllostoma spectrum, or the Vampyre bat of New Spain; also, the popular name of the genus of bats named Vampyrus. The Phyllostoma spectrum has been accused of causing the death of men and brute animals, by sucking their blood. The length of this bat is about six inches, and the wound which it makes is very small. It can hardly, therefore, do serious injury. There can be little doubt that the ancient fable has crept into the works of some of the naturalists.

VAM'PIR-ISM, *n.* The actions of a vampire; the practice of blood-sucking; *figuratively*, the practice of extortion.

VAM'PLATE, *n.* A round plate of iron on a tilting spear, to protect the hand. *Fosbroke.*

VAN, *n.* [The radical word from which is formed the Fr. *avant*, *avancer*, Eng. *advance*, *advantage.* It is from the root of L. *venio*, the primary sense of which is to pass.]

1. The front of an army; or the front line or foremost division of a fleet, either in sailing or in battle.

2. Among *farmers*, a fan for winnowing grain. [This in New England is always pronounced FAN, which see. But the winnowing machine has nearly superseded the use of it.]

3. In *mining*, the cleansing of ore or tin stuff by means of a shovel. *Cye.*

4. A wing with which the air is beaten.

> He wheeled in air, and stretched his *vans* in vain. *Dryden.*

5. In *England*, a large, light, covered wagon for the transportation of goods, &c.

VAN, *v. t.* [Fr. *vanner.*]

To fan. [*Not in use.*] [See FAN.]

VAN'A-DATE, } *n.* A compound of vanadic acid
VA-NA'DI-ATE, } and a base.

VA-NAD'IC ACID, *n.* A compound of vanadium and oxygen in the proportion of one equivalent of vanadium and three of oxygen. *Berzelius.*

VA-NAD'IN-ITE, *n.* The mineral vanadate of lead, occurring in yellowish and brownish hexagonal crystals. *Dana.*

VA-NA'DI-UM, *n.* [from *Vanadis*, a Scandinavian deity.]

A metal discovered by Sefström in 1830. This metal has a white color, and a strong metallic luster, considerably resembling silver, but still more like molybdenum. It is extremely brittle. It is not oxydized either by air or water, though by continuous exposure to the atmosphere, its luster grows weaker, and it acquires a reddish tint.

VAN-COU'RI-ERS, (-koo're-erz,) *n. pl.* [Fr. *avant-coureurs.*]

In *armies*, light-armed soldiers sent before armies to beat the road upon the approach of an enemy; pioneers. *Cye.*

VAN'DAL, *n.* [It signifies a wanderer.] The name of one of the most barbarous of the northern nations that invaded Rome in the 5th century, notorious for destroying the monuments of art and literature. Hence,

2. One hostile to the arts and literature; one who is ignorant and barbarous.

VAN-DAL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Vandals; designating the south shore of the Baltic, where once lived the Vandals, a nation of ferocious barbarians; hence, ferocious; rude; barbarous.

VAN'DAL-ISM, *n.* The spirit or conduct of Vandals; ferocious cruelty; hostility to the arts and literature. *Ramsay.*

VAN-DYKE', *n.* A small, round covering for the neck, worn by females, as seen in the portraits of persons painted by Vandyke in the reign of Charles I.

VANE, *n.* [D. *vaan.* The primary sense is, extended.]

1. A plate or thin slip of metal, wood, &c., placed on a spindle at the top of a spire, for the purpose of showing, by its turning and direction, which way the wind blows. In *ships*, a piece of bunting is used for the same purpose.

2. The thin, membranous part or web of a feather on the side of the shaft. *Paley.*

VAN'FOSS, *n.* A ditch on the outside of the counterscarp. *Cyc.*

VANG, *n.* The vangs of a ship are a sort of braces to steady the peak of a gaff. *Totten.*

VAN'-GUARD, *n.* [*van* and *guard.*] The troops who march in front of an army; the first line.

VA-NIL'LA, *n.* A genus of orchidaceous plants, natives of tropical America. The capsule of Vanilla aromatica is remarkable for its fragrant odor, and for the volatile, odoriferous oil extracted from it. As a medicine, it is supposed to possess powers analogous to valerian, while, at the same time, it is far more grateful. *Cyc.*

VAN'ISH, *v. i.* [L. *vanesco*; Fr. *evanouir*; It. *svanire* from L. *vanus*, vain, or its root; Eng. to *wane.* The primary sense is, to withdraw or depart.]

1. To disappear; to pass from a visible to an invisible state; as, vapor *vanishes* from the sight by being dissipated. Light *vanishes* when the rays of the illuminating body are intercepted; darkness *vanishes* before the rising sun.

2. To disappear; to pass beyond the limit of vision; as, a ship *vanishes* from the sight of spectators on land.

3. To disappear; to pass away; to be annihilated or lost. How cheering is the well-founded hope of enjoying delights which can never *vanish!*

VAN'ISH, *n.* A sound that gradually becomes weaker till it ceases. *Rush.*

VAN'ISH-ED, (van'isht,) *a.* Having no perceptible existence. *Pope.*

VAN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Disappearing; passing from the sight or possession; departing forever.

Vanishing line; in *perspective*, the intersection of the parallel of any original plane and the picture.

Vanishing point; the point to which all parallel lines in the same plane tend in the representation. *Gwilt.*

VAN'ISH-MENT, *n.* A vanishing. *Quincy.*

VAN'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *vanité*; L. *vanitas*, from *vanus*, vain.]

1. Emptiness; want of substance to satisfy desire; uncertainty; inanity.

> *Vanity of vanities*, saith the preacher; all is *vanity.* — Eccles. i.

2. Fruitless desire or endeavor.

> *Vanity* possesseth many who are desirous to know the certainty of things to come. *Sidney.*

3. Trifling labor that produces no good. *Raleigh.*

4. Emptiness; untruth.

> Here I may well show the *vanity* of what is reported in the story of Walsingham. *Davies.*

5. Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment.

> She with *vanity* had filled the works of men. *Milton.*
> Think not when woman's transient breath is fled,
> That all her *vanities* at once are dead;
> Succeeding *vanities* she still regards. *Pope.*

6. Ostentation; arrogance. *Raleigh.*

7. Inflation of mind upon slight grounds; empty pride, inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attainments or decorations. Fops can not be cured of their *vanity.*

> *Vanity* is the food of fools. *Swift.*
> No man sympathizes with the sorrows of *vanity.* *Johnson.*

VAN'QUISH, (vank'wish,) *v. t.* [Fr. *vaincre*; L. *vinco*; It. *vincere*; Sp. *vencer*; probably allied to L. *vincio*, to bind.]

1. To conquer; to overcome; to subdue in battle; as an enemy.

They vanquished the rebels in all encounters. — *Clarendon.*

2. To defeat in any contest; to refute in argument. — *Atterbury.*

VAN'QUISH, (vank'wish,) *n.* A disease in sheep, in which they pine away.

VAN'QUISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be conquered. — *Gayton.*

VAN'QUISH-ED, (vank'wisht,) *pp.* or *a.* Overcome in battle; subdued; defeated.

VAN'QUISH-ER, *n.* A conqueror; a victor. — *Milton.*

VAN'QUISH-ING, *ppr.* Conquering; subduing; defeating; refuting.

VAN'SIRE, *n.* In *zoology*, the Mangusta galera, a digitigrade, carnivorous mammal; a small quadruped, somewhat resembling a weasel, of a deep-brown color, speckled with yellow, the tail of equal size its whole length; inhabiting Madagascar and the Isle of France.

VANT, *v. i.* [Fr. *vanter.*]

To boast. [This is the more correct orthography. See VAUNT.]

VAN'TAGE, *n.* [Sp. *ventaja*; from the root of L. *venio.* See ADVANTAGE and VAN.]

1. Gain; profit. [*Obs.*]

2. Superiority; state in which one has better means of action or defense than another.

[This, I believe, is used only in the compound, VANTAGE-GROUND.]

3. Opportunity; convenience. [*Obs.*] — *Shak.*

VAN'TAGE, *v. t.* To profit. [*Not in use.*]

VAN'TAGE-GROUND, *n.* Superiority of state or place; the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another.

VANT'BRASS, *n.* [Fr. *avant-bras.*]

Armor for the arm. [*Obs.*] — *Milton.*

VAP'ID, *a.* [L. *vapidus.* The radical verb is not in the Latin, but the sense must be, to pass or fly off, to escape; or to strike down, L. *vapulo.* It is probably allied to *vapor.*]

1. Having lost its life and spirit; dead; spiritless; flat; as, *vapid* beer; a *vapid* state of the blood.

2. Dull; unanimated.

VAP'ID-LY, *adv.* In a vapid manner.

VAP'ID-NESS, } *n.* The state of having lost its life
VA-PID'I-TY, } or spirit; deadness; flatness; as, the *vapidness* of ale or cider.

2. Dullness; want of life or spirit.

VA'POR, *n.* [L. and Sp. *vapor*: Fr. *vapeur*; It. *vapore.* It is probably from a verb signifying to depart, to fly off.]

1. In *a general sense*, an invisible, elastic fluid, rendered aëriform by heat, and capable of being condensed, or brought back to the liquid or solid state by cold. The vapor of water is distinguished by the name of STEAM, which see.

2. A visible fluid floating in the atmosphere. All substances which impair the transparency of the atmosphere, as smoke, fog, &c., are in common language called *vapors*, though the term *vapor* is technically applied only to an invisible and condensible substance, as in No. 1; fog, &c., being vapor condensed, or water in a minute state of division. *Vapor* rising into the higher regions of the atmosphere, and condensed in large volumes, forms *clouds.* — *Olmsted.*

3. Substances resembling smoke, which sometimes fill the atmosphere, particularly in America during the autumn.

4. Wind; flatulence. — *Bacon.*

5. Mental fume; vain imagination; unreal fancy. — *Hammond.*

6. *Vapors*; a disease of nervous debility, in which a variety of strange images float in the brain, or appear as if visible. Hence hypochondriacal affections and spleen are called *vapors.*

7. Something unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory.

For what is your life? It is even a vapor, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away. — *James iv.*

VA'POR, *v. i.* [L. *vapore.*]

1. To pass off in fumes, or a moist, floating substance; to steam; to be exhaled; to evaporate.

[In this sense, EVAPORATE is generally used.]

2. To emit fumes.

Running water vapors not so much as standing water. [*Little used.*] — *Bacon.*

3. To bully; to boast or vaunt with a vain, ostentatious display of worth; to brag.

[*This is the most usual signification of the word.*]

And what in real value 's wanting,
Supply with *vaporing* and ranting. — *Hudibras.*

VA'POR, *v. t.* To emit, cast off, or scatter in fumes or steam; as, to *vapor* away a heated fluid.

Another, sighing, vapors forth his soul. — *B. Jonson.*

VAP-O-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of vaporization. — *Dispensatory.*

VAP'O-RA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor by the agency of caloric.

VAP'O-RATE, *v. i.* To emit vapor. [See EVAPORATE.]

VAP-O-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *vaporatio.*]

The act or process of converting into vapor, or of passing off in vapor.

VA'POR-BATH, *n.* [*vapor* and *bath.*] The application of vapor to the body in a close place; also, the place itself.

2. In *chemistry*, an apparatus for heating bodies by the vapor of water. — *Cyc.*

VA'POR-ED, *a.* Moist; wet with vapors.

2. Splenetic; peevish. — *Green.*

VA'POR-ER, *n.* A boaster; one who makes a vaunting display of his prowess or worth; a braggart.

VAP-O-RIF'IC, *a.* [L. *vapor* and *facio*, to make.]

Forming into vapor; converting into steam, or expelling in a volatile form, as fluids.

VA'POR-ING, *ppr.* Boasting; vaunting ostentatiously and vainly.

VA'POR-ING-LY, *adv.* In a boasting manner

VA'POR-ISH, *a.* Full of vapors.

2. Hypochondriac; splenetic; affected by hysterics.

VAP'O-RI-ZA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor.

VAP-O-RI-ZA'TION, *n.* The artificial formation of vapor.

VAP'OR IZE, *v. t.* To convert into vapor by the application of heat or artificial means.

VAP'OR-IZE, *v. i.* To pass off in vapor.

VAP'OR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Expelled in vapor.

VAP'OR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Converting into vapor.

VA'POR-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *vaporeux.*]

1. Full of vapors or exhalations; as, the *vaporous* air of valleys. — *Derham.*

2. Vain; unreal; proceeding from the vapors. — *Bacon.*

3. Windy; flatulent; as, *vaporous* food is the most easily digested. — *Arbuthnot.*

VA'POR-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being full of vapors.

VA'POR-Y, *a.* Vaporous; full of vapors. — *Thomson.*

2. Hypochondriac; splenetic; peevish. — *Thomson.*

VAP-U-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *vapulo.*]

The act of beating or whipping. [*Not in use.*]

VARE, *n.* [Sp. *vara.*]

A wand or staff of justice. [*Not in use.*] — *Howell.*

VAR'EC, *n.* The French name for kelp or incinerated sea-weed; wrack; Fucus vesiculosus. — *Ure.*

VA'RI, *n.* In *zoology*, the Prosimia catta, a quadrumanous mammal, the ring-tailed lemur, a quadruped having its tail marked with rings of black and white; a native of Madagascar. The vari of Buffon is the black maucauco, Prosimia nigra, with the neck bearded like a ruff. — *Cyc. Ed. Encyc.*

VA'RI-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. See VARY.] That may vary or alter; capable of alteration in any manner; changeable; as, *variable* winds or seasons; *variable* colors.

2. Susceptible of change; liable to change; mutable; fickle, unsteady; inconstant; as, the affections of men are *variable*; passions are *variable.*

His heart I know, how variable and vain! — *Milton.*

3. In *mathematics*, subject to continual increase or decrease; in opposition to CONSTANT, retaining the same value.

VA'RI-A-BLE, *n.* In *mathematics*, a quantity which is in a state of continual increase or decrease. The indefinitely small quantity by which a variable is continually increased or diminished is called its *differential*, and the method of finding these quantities the *differential calculus.* — *Hutton.*

VA'RI-A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* Susceptibility of change;
VA-RI-A-BIL'I-TY, } liableness or aptness to alter; changeableness; as, the *variableness* of the weather.

2. Inconstancy; fickleness; unsteadiness; levity; as, the *variableness* of human passions.

VA'RI-A-BLY, *adv.* Changeably; with alteration; in an inconstant or fickle manner.

VA'RI-ANCE, *n.* [See VARY.] In *law*, an alteration of something formerly laid in a writ; or a difference between a declaration and a writ, or the deed on which it is grounded.

2. Any alteration or change of condition.

3. Difference that produces dispute or controversy; disagreement; dissension; discord. A mere *variance* may become a war. Without a spirit of condescension, there will be an everlasting *variance.*

At variance: in disagreement; in a state of difference or want of agreement.

2. In a state of dissension or controversy; in a state of enmity.

VA'RI-ANT, *a.* Different; diverse. — *Rawle.*

VA'RI-ATE, *v. t.* To alter; to make different. — *King.*

2. To vary. [*A bad word.*]

VA-RI-A'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *variatio.* See VARY.]

1. Alteration; a partial change in the form, position, state, or qualities of the same thing; as, a *variation* of color in different lights; a *variation* in the size of a plant from day to day; the unceasing, though slow, *variation* of language; a *variation* in a soil from year to year. Our opinions are subject to continual *variations.*

The essences of things are conceived not capable of such variation. — *Locke.*

2. Difference; change from one to another.

In some other places are born more females than males; which, upon this variation of proportion, I recommend to the curious. — *Graunt.*

3. In *grammar*, change of termination of nouns and adjectives, constituting what is called *case*, *number*, and *gender*; as, the *variation* of words.

4. Deviation; as, a *variation* of a transcript from the original. — *Dryden.*

5. In *astronomy*, the *variation* of the moon is an inequality of the moon's motion, depending on the angular distance of the moon from the sun. — *Brande.*

6. In *geography* and *navigation*, the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north point; called also DECLINATION. — *Cyc.*

The *variation* of the needle at New Haven, in 1819, as ascertained from the mean of numerous observations made by Professor Fisher, was 4° 25′ 25″ west; and from that time to 1847 it was increasing at the rate of about 4′ annually. — *Olmsted.*

7. In *music*, the different manner of singing or playing the same air or tune, by subdividing the notes into several others of less value, or by adding graces, yet so that the tune itself may be discovered through all its embellishments. — *Cyc.*

Calculus of variations; a branch of mathematics whose principal object is to solve certain classes of questions respecting *maxima* and *minima*, which can not be solved by the ordinary processes of the differential calculus. — *Brande.*

VAR'I-CO-CELE, *n.* [L. *varix*, a dilated vein, and Gr. κηλη, a tumor. A bad term, being part Greek and part Latin. CIRSOCELE is the correct term, and is that which is much the most commonly used.]

In *surgery*, a varicose enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord; or, more rarely, a like enlargement of the veins of the scrotum. — *Cyc.*

VAR'I-COSE, } *a.* [L. *varicosus*, having enlarged
VAR'I-COUS, } veins.]

Preternaturally enlarged, or permanently dilated; *applied only to veins.*

VA'RI-ED, (va'rid,) *pp.* or *a.* from VARY. Altered; partially changed; changed.

VA'RI-ED-LY, *adv.* Diversely.

VA'RI-E-GATE, *v. t.* [It. *variegiare*; from L. *vario*, *varius.* See VARY.]

To diversify in external appearance; to mark with different colors; as, to *variegate* a floor with marble of different colors.

The shells are filled with a white spar, which variegates and adds to the beauty of the stone. — *Woodward.*
Ladies like variegated tulips show. — *Pope.*

VA'RI-E-GA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Diversified in colors or external appearance.

Variegated leaves, in *botany*, are such as are irregularly marked with white or yellow spots. — *Cyc.*

VA'RI-E-GA-TING, *ppr.* Diversifying with colors.

VA-RI-E-GA'TION, *n.* The act of diversifying, or state of being diversified, by different colors; diversity of colors.

VA-RI'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *varieté*; L. *varietas*, from *vario*, to vary.]

1. Intermixture of different things, or of things different in form; or a succession of different things.

Variety is nothing else but a continued novelty. — *South.*
The variety of colors depends on the composition of light. — *Newton.*

2. One thing of many which constitute variety. In this sense, it has a plural; as, the *varieties* of a species.

3. Difference; dissimilitude.

There is a variety in the tempers of good men. — *Atterbury.*

4. Variation; deviation; change from a former state. — *Hale.*

5. Many and different kinds. The shopkeeper has a great *variety* of cottons and silks.

He wants to do a variety of good things. — *Law.*

6. In *natural history*, a difference not permanent or invariable, but occasioned by an accidental change; as, a *variety* of any species of plant.

Naturalists formerly erred very much in supposing an accidental *variety* of plants, animals, or minerals, to be a distinct species. Ray has established a good test for *varieties* in botany. A plant is distinct, which propagates itself in its own form by its seed; but when the difference disappears in the new plant, it is only a variety. Variety, then, is a difference between individuals, not permanent nor important; such as in size, fullness, curling, &c.

7. Different sort; as, *varieties* of soil or land.

VA'RI-FORM, *a.* Having different shapes or forms.

VA'RI-FORM-ED, *a.* Formed with different shapes.

VA'RI-FORM-ING, *ppr.* Making of different forms.

VA'RI-O-LITE, *n.* [L. *varius* and Gr. λιθος, stone.]

A kind of porphyritic rock, in which the imbedded substances are imperfectly crystallized, or are rounded, giving the stone a spotted appearance. — *Cyc.*

VA'RI-O-LOID, *n.* [L. *variola*, and Gr. εἰδος, form.]

A name recently given to a particular variety of the small-pox.

VA-RI'O-LOUS, *a.* [L. *variola*, from *vario*, to diversify.]

Pertaining to or designating the small-pox; having

pits or sunken impressions like those of the small-pox.

VA-RI-O'RUM, [L.] *Variorum editions* of the classics are those containing the notes of various commentators, *cum notis variorum*. *Brande.*

VA'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *varius.*] [See VARY.]
1. Different; several; manifold; as, men of *various* names and *various* occupations.
2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed.

The names of mixed modes — are very *various* and doubtful. *Locke.*

3. Unlike each other; diverse. *Dryden.*

So many and so *various* laws are given. *Milton.*

4. Variegated; diversified. *Milton.*

VA'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In different ways; with change; with diversity; as, objects *variously* represented; flowers *variously* colored. The human system is *variously* affected by different medicines.

VA'RIX, *n.* [L.] An uneven and permanent dilatation of a vein.

VAR'LET, *n.* [Old Fr. See VALET.] *Anciently*, a servant or footman. *Tusser.*
2. A scoundrel; a rascal; as, an impudent *varlet*. *Addison.*

VAR'LET-RY, *n.* The rabble; the crowd. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

VAR'NISH, *n.* [Fr. *vernis*; Sp. *barniz*; Port. *verniz*; It. *vernice*; Low L. *vernix*; G. *firniss*; D. *vernis*.]
1. A thick, viscid, glossy liquid, consisting of a solution of resinous matter, laid on work by painters and others, to give it a smooth, hard surface, and a beautiful gloss. Varnishes are made of different materials, and for different purposes. Amber varnish is made of amber, linseed oil, litharge, and turpentine. Black varnish, for japanning wood and leather, is made by mixing lampblack with a proper quantity of a strong solution of lac in spirit of wine. *Cyc.*
2. An artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct.

VAR'NISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *vernisser*, *vernir*.]
1. To lay varnish on; to cover with a liquid, for giving any thing a glossy surface; as, to *varnish* a sideboard or table.
2. To cover with something that gives a fair external appearance.

Close ambition, *varnished* o'er with zeal. *Milton.*

3. To give a fair external appearance in words; to give a fair coloring to; as, to *varnish* errors or deformity.

Cato's voice was ne'er employed
To clear the guilty, and to *varnish* crimes. *Addison.*
And bow the knee to pomp that loves to *varnish* guilt. *Byron.*

VAR'NISH-ED, (var'nisht,) *pp.* Covered with varnish; made glossy.
2. Rendered fair in external appearance.

VAR'NISH-ER, *n.* One who varnishes, or whose occupation is to varnish.
2. One who disguises or palliates; one who gives a fair external appearance. *Pope.*

VAR'NISH-ING, *ppr.* Laying on varnish; giving a fair external appearance.

VAR'NISH-ING, *n.* The act of laying on varnish.

VAR'NISH-TREE, *n.* The popular English name of Rhus vernicifera, a large shrub, or small tree, of Japan, nearly resembling the North American Rhus venenata, or swamp sumac.

VART'A-BED, *n.* One of an order of ecclesiastics in the Armenian church. They differ from the priests by living in seclusion and in celibacy. They also preach, while the priests do not. The bishops are all taken from the order of *Vartabeds*, and are ordained by them. *Coleman.*

VAR'VELS, } *n. pl.* [Fr. *vervel.*]
VER'VELS, }
Silver rings about the legs of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved. *Dict.*

VAR'VI-CITE, *n.* An ore of manganese. *Brande.*

VA'RY, *v. t.* [L. *vario*; Fr. *varier*; Sp. *variar*; It. *variare*; probably allied to Eng. *veer*, Sp. *birar*, L. *verto*, Eth. በረየ *bari*, whence አስተበረየ to alternate. See Class Br, No. 11, and No. 23.]
1. To alter in form, appearance, substance, or position; to make different by a partial change; as, to *vary* a thing in dimensions; to *vary* its properties, proportions, or nature; to *vary* the posture or attitude of a thing; to *vary* one's dress.
2. To change to something else.

Gods, that never change their state,
Vary oft their love and hate. *Waller.*
We are to *vary* the customs according to the time and country where the scene of action lies. *Dryden.*

3. To make of different kinds.

God hath *varied* the inclinations of men, according to the variety of actions to be performed. *Browne.*

4. To diversify; to variegate.

God hath here
Varied his bounty so with new delights. *Milton.*

VA'RY, *v. i.* To alter or be altered in any manner; to suffer a partial change. Colors often *vary* when held in different positions. Customs *vary* from one age to another, until they are entirely changed.
2. To be changeable; to alter; as, the *varying* hues of the clouds; the *varying* plumage of a dove.
3. To differ or be different; to be unlike. The laws of different countries *vary*. The laws of France *vary* from those of England.
4. To be changed; to become different. The man *varies* in his opinions; his opinions *vary* with the times.
5. To become unlike one's self; to alter.

He *varies* from himself no less. *Pope.*

6. To deviate; to depart; as, to *vary* from the law; to *vary* from the rules of justice or reason. *Locke.*
7. To alter or change in succession.

While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
Pant in her breast, and *vary* in her face. *Addison.*

8. To disagree; to be at variance; as, men *vary* in opinion.

VA'RY, *n.* Alteration; change. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

VA'RY-ING, *ppr.* Altering; changing; deviating.

VAS'CU-LAR, *a.* [L. *vasculum*, a vessel, from *vas*, id.]
1. Pertaining to the vessels of animal or vegetable bodies; as, the *vascular* functions.
2. Full of vessels; consisting of animal or vegetable vessels, as arteries, veins, lacteals, and the like; as, the *vascular* system. Animal flesh is all *vascular*, none of it parenchymous. *Cyc.*

VAS-CU-LA'RES, *n. pl.* Plants which have stamens, pistils, and spiral vessels, and bear proper flowers. *Lindley.*

VAS-CU-LAR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being vascular. *Med. Repos.*

VAS-CU-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *vasculum* and *fero*, to bear.]
Vasculiferous plants, are such as have seed-vessels divided into cells. *Cyc.*

VASE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vas*, *vasa*, a vessel; It. *vaso*.]
1. A vessel for domestic use, or for use in temples; as, a *vase* for sacrifice, an urn, &c.
2. An ancient vessel dug out of the ground or from rubbish, and kept as a curiosity.
3. In *architecture*, an ornament of sculpture, placed on socles or pedestals, representing the vessels of the ancients, as incense-pots, flower-pots, &c. They usually crown or finish façades or frontispieces. *Cyc.*
4. The body or naked ground of the Corinthian and Composite capital; called also the TAMBOUR or DRUM.
5. Among *florists*, the calyx of a plant. *Cyc.*
6. Among *goldsmiths*, the middle of a church candlestick. *Cyc.*
7. A solid piece of ornamental marble. *Johnson.*
[Down to the time of Walker, this word was made to rhyme with *base*, *case*, &c., and is still so pronounced, to a great extent, in the United States. In England, it is more commonly pronounced, as Walker gives it, *vaze*, though by some *vàz*, and by a few *vawz*. — *Ed.*]

VAS'SAL, *n.* [Fr. *vassal*; It. *vassallo*; Sp. *vasallo*; W. *gwâs*, a boy or youth, a page, a servant; *gwasâu*, to serve.]
1. A feudatory; a tenant; one who holds land of a superior, and who vows fidelity and homage to him. A *rear* vassal is one who holds of a lord who is himself a vassal.
2. A subject; a dependent. *Hooker.*
3. A servant. *Shak.*
4. In *common language*, a bondman; a political slave. We will never be the *vassals* of a foreign prince.

VAS'SAL, *v. t.* To subject to control; to enslave.

VAS'SAL-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *vasselage*; Sp. *vasalage*.]
1. The state of being a vassal or feudatory.
2. Political servitude; dependence; subjection; slavery. The Greeks were long held in *vassalage* by the Turks.

VAS'SAL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Enslaved; subjected to absolute power; as, a *vassaled* land. *Trumbull.*

VAST, *a.* [L. *vastus*; Fr. *vaste*; It. *vasto*. The primary sense of the root must be, to part or spread, as this is connected with the verb to *waste*.]
1. Being of great extent; very spacious or large; as, the *vast* ocean; a *vast* abyss; the *vast* empire of Russia; the *vast* plains of Syria; the *vast* domains of the Almighty.
2. Huge in bulk and extent; as, the *vast* mountains of Asia; the *vast* range of the Andes.
3. Very great in numbers or amount; as, a *vast* army; *vast* numbers or multitudes were slain; *vast* sums of money have been expended to gratify pride and ambition.
4. Very great in force; mighty; as, *vast* efforts; *vast* labor.
5. Very great in importance; as, a subject of *vast* concern.

VAST, *n.* An empty waste.

Through the *vast* of heaven it sounded. *Milton.*
The watery *vast*. *Pope.*

VAS-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *vastatio*, from *vasto*, to waste.]
A laying waste; waste; depopulation.
[DEVASTATION is generally used.]

VAS-TID'I-TY, *n.* Vastness; immensity. [*Not English.*] *Shak.*

VAST'I-TUDE, *n.* Vastness; immense extent. *Foster.*

VAST'LY, *adv.* Very greatly; to a great extent or degree; as, a space *vastly* extended. Men differ *vastly* in their opinions and manners.

VAST'NESS, *n.* Great extent; immensity; as, the *vastness* of the ocean or of space.
2. Immense bulk and extent; as, the *vastness* of a mountain.
3. Immense magnitude or amount; as, the *vastness* of an army, or of the sums of money necessary to support it.
4. Immense importance.

VAST'Y, *a.* Being of great extent; very spacious.

I can call spirits from the *vasty* deep. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

VAT, *n.* [D. *vat*; Sax. *fat*; G. *fass*.]
1. A large vessel or cistern for holding liquors in an immature state; as, *vats* for wine.

Let him produce his *vats* and tubs, in opposition to heaps of arms and standards. *Addison.*

2. A square box or cistern in which hides are laid for steeping in tan.
3. An oil measure in Holland; also, a wine measure.
4. A square, hollow place on the back of a calcining furnace, where tin-ore is laid to dry. *Cyc.*

VAT'I-CAN, *n.* [L. *vates*.]
In *Rome*, a magnificent palace of the pope on the Vatican hill, adjoining the celebrated church of St. Peter, containing vast repositories of the arts, &c. From its being the pope's residence, we have the phrase, the *thunders of the Vatican*, meaning the anathemas or denunciations of the pope.

VAT'I-CIDE, *n.* [L. *vates*, a prophet, and *cædo*, to kill.]
The murderer of a prophet. *Pope.*

VA-TIC'I-NAL, (va-tis'e-nal,) *a.* [L. *vaticinor*, to prophesy.]
Containing prophecy. *Warton.*

VA-TIC'I-NATE, *v. i.* [L. *vaticinor*, from *vates*, a prophet.]
To prophesy; to foretell; to practice prediction. [*Little used.*] *Howell.*

VA-TIC-I-NA'TION, *n.* Prediction; prophecy. *Bentley.*

VAUDE'VIL, (vōde'vil,) *n.* [Fr.] A song common among the vulgar, and sung about the streets. A ballad; a trivial strain.
In *the French theater*, a *vaudeville* is a piece whose dialogue is intermingled with light or comic songs. *Dict. de l'Acad.*

VAULT, *n.* [Fr. *voûte*; It. *volta*, a vault; *volto*, the face, visage, and a vault, L. *vultus*; a derivative of L. *volvo*, *volutus*; Sp. *voltear*, to turn, to tumble.]
1. A continued arch, or an arched roof. Vaults are of various kinds, circular, elliptical, single, double, cross, diagonal, Gothic, &c. *Cyc.*
2. A cellar.

To banish rats that haunt our *vault*. *Swift.*

3. A cave or cavern.

The silent *vaults* of death, unknown to light. *Sandys.*

4. A repository for the dead. *Shak.*
5. In *the manege*, the leap of a horse.

VAULT, *v. t.* To arch; to form with a vault; or to cover with a vault; as, to *vault* a passage to a court.

VAULT, *v. i.* [Sp. *voltear*; It. *voltare*; Fr. *vautrer*.]
1. To leap; to bound; to jump; to spring.

Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself. *Shak.*
Leaning on his lance, he *vaulted* on a tree. *Dryden.*
Lucan *vaulted* upon Pegasus with all the heat and intrepidity of youth. *Addison.*

2. To tumble; to exhibit feats of tumbling or leaping.

VAULT'AGE, *n.* Vaulted work; an arched cellar. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

VAULT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Arched; concave; as, a *vaulted* roof.
2. Covered with an arch or vault.
3. *a.* In *botany*, arched like the roof of the mouth, as the upper lip of many ringent flowers. *Martyn.*

VAULT'ER, *n.* One that vaults; a leaper; a tumbler.

VAULT'ING, *ppr.* Arching; covering with an arch.
2. Leaping; tumbling; exhibiting feats of leaping.

VAULT'Y, *a.* Arched; concave. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

VAUNT, *v. i.* [Fr. *vanter*; It. *vantarsi*, from *vanto*, a boasting, from *vano*, vain, L. *vanus*. This ought to be written VANT.]
To boast; to make a vain display of one's own worth, attainments, or decorations; to talk with vain ostentation; to brag.

Pride — prompts a man to *vaunt* and overvalue what he is. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

VAUNT, *v. t.* To boast of; to make a vain display of.

My vanquisher, spoiled of his *vaunted* spoil. *Milton.*
Charity *vaunteth* not itself. — 1 Cor. xiii.

VAUNT, *n.* Boast; a vain display of what one is, or has, or has done; ostentation from vanity.

Him I seduced
With other *vaunts* and other promises. *Milton.*

VAUNT, (vânt,) *n.* [Fr. *avant.*]
The first part. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

VAUNT-COU'RI-ER, (-koo're-er,) *n.* [Fr. *avant-coureur.*]
A precursor. *Shak.*

VAUNT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Vainly boasted of or displayed.

VAUNT'ER, *n.* A vain, conceited boaster; a braggart; a man given to vain ostentation. *Spenser.*

VAUNT'FUL, *a.* Boastful; vainly ostentatious.

VAUNT'ING, *ppr.* Vainly boasting; ostentatiously setting forth what one is or has.

VAUNT'ING, *n.* Vain-glorious boasting.

VAUNT'ING-LY, *adv.* Boastfully; with vain ostentation. *Shak.*

VAUNT'-MURE, *n.* [Fr. *avant-mur.*]
A false wall; a work raised in front of the main wall. *Camden.*

VAUQUE'LIN-ITE, (vōke'lin-ite,) *n.* Chromate of copper and lead, green, of various shades. *Ure.*

VAV'A-SOR, *n.* [This word, in old books, is variously written, VALVASOR, VAVASOUR, VALVASOUR. It is said to be from *vassal.* But qu.]
Camden holds that the *vavasor* was next below a baron. Du Cange maintains that there were two sorts of vavasors; the greater, who held of the king, such as barons and counts; and the lesser, called *valvasini*, who held of the former. The dignity or rank is no longer in use, and the name is known only in books. *Cyc.*

VAV'A-SO-RY, *n.* The quality or tenure of the fee held by a vavasor. *Cyc.*

VA'WARD, *n.* [*van* and *ward.*] The fore part. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

V. D. M.; an abbreviation for L. *verbi Dei minister*, minister of God's word.

VEAL, *n.* [Fr. *veau*, a calf; probably contracted from L. *vitellus.*]
The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

VEC'TION, *n.* [L. *vectio*, from *veho*, to carry.]
The act of carrying, or state of being carried.

VEC-TI-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *vectito.*]
A carrying. [*Not in use.*] *Arbuthnot.*

VEC'TOR, *n.* [L., from *veho*, to carry.]
In *astronomy*, commonly called RADIUS VECTOR, which see.

VEC'TURE, *n.* [L. *vectura*, from *veho*, supra.]
A carrying; carriage; conveyance by carrying. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

VE'DA, *n.* The generic name of the four oldest sacred books of the Hindoos, viz., Rig, Yajust, Saman, and Atharvan, which were considered as directly revealed by Brahma. These are divided into four parts or vedas. The word is sometimes written VEDAM. *Sir W. Jones. Colebrooke.*

VE-DETTE', *n.* [Fr. *vedette*; It. *vedetta*, from *vedere*, L. *video*, to see.]
A sentinel on horseback; a dragoon or horseman stationed on the outpost of an army, to watch an enemy and give notice of danger.

VEER, *v. i.* [Fr. *virer*; Sp. *virar*; D. *vieren*; allied probably to L. *vario* and *verto.* See WARE.]
To turn; to change direction; as, the wind *veers* to the west or north.

And as he leads, the following navy *veers.* *Dryden.*
And turns your *veering* heart with every gale. *Roscommon.*

To veer and haul, as wind; to alter its direction.

VEER, *v. t.* To turn; to direct to a different course.
To veer out; to suffer to run or to let out to a greater length; as, to *veer out* a rope.
To veer away; to let out; to slacken and let run; as, to *veer away* the cable. This is called also *paying out* the cable.
To veer and haul; to pull tight and slacken alternately. *Totten.*

VEER'A-BLE, *a.* Changeable; shifting. [*Not in use.*] *Randolph.*

VEER'ED, (veerd,) *pp.* Turned; changed in direction; let out.

VEER'ING, *ppr.* Turning; letting out to a greater length.

VEER'ING-LY, *adv.* Changingly; shiftingly.

VEG-E-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *vegetable.*] Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without sensation. *Brown.*

VEG'E-TA-BLE, *n.* [Fr., from *vegeter*, L. *vigeo*, to grow.]
1. A plant; an organized body destitute of sense and voluntary motion, deriving its nourishment through pores on its outer surface or vessels, in most instances adhering to some other body, as the earth, and in general, propagating itself by seeds. Some vegetables have spontaneous motion. Vegetables alone have the power of deriving nourishment from inorganic matter, or organic matter entirely decomposed.
2. In a *more limited sense*, vegetables are such plants as are used for culinary purposes and cultivated in gardens, or are destined for feeding cattle and sheep. Vegetables, for these uses, are such as are of a more soft and fleshy substance than trees and shrubs; such as cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, potatoes, peas, beans, &c.

VEG'E-TA-BLE, *a.* Belonging to plants; as, a *vegetable* nature; *vegetable* qualities; *vegetable* juices.
2. Consisting of plants; as, the *vegetable* kingdom.
3. Having the nature of plants; as, a *vegetable* body.
Vegetable marrow; the fruit of a species of gourd, Cucurbita ovifera, a native of Persia. It is used for culinary purposes, and is named from the peculiar tenderness and softness of its flesh. *Farm. Encye.*
Vegetable ivory; a close-grained, and very hard vegetable substance, resembling the finest ivory in texture and color, and often wrought into ornamental work. It is the product of a species of palm, the Phytelephas macrocarpa, in the form of a nut called IVORY NUT, often as large as a hen's egg. *Silliman.*

VEG'E-TAL, *a.* Having power to cause growth. As a *noun*, a vegetable. [*Not in use.*]

VEG'E-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *vegeto*; Fr. *vegeter*; from L. *vigeo*, to flourish.]
To sprout; to germinate; to grow; as plants; to grow and be enlarged by nutriment imbibed from the earth, air, or water, by means of roots and leaves. Plants will not *vegetate* without a certain degree of heat; but some plants *vegetate* with less heat than others. Potatoes will *vegetate* after they are pared, provided what are called the eyes or chits are not removed or injured.

See dying vegetables life sustain,
See life dissolving *vegetate* again. *Pope.*

VEG'E-TA-TING, *ppr.* Germinating; sprouting; growing; as plants.

VEG-E-TA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The process of growing, as plants, by means of nourishment derived from the earth, or from water and air, and received through roots and leaves. We observe that vegetation depends on heat and on certain substances which constitute the nutriment of plants. Rapid *vegetation* is caused by increased heat and a rich soil.
2. Vegetables or plants in general. In June, *vegetation* in our climate wears a beautiful aspect.
Vegetation of salts, so called, consists in certain crystalline concretions formed by salts, after solution in water, when set in the air for evaporation. These concretions appear round the surface of the liquor, affixed to the sides of the vessel.

VEG'E-TA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *vegetatif.*]
1. Growing, or having the power of growing, as plants. *Raleigh.*
2. Having the power to produce growth in plants; as, the *vegetative* properties of soil. *Broome.*

VEG'E-TA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of producing growth.

VE-GETE', *a.* [L. *vegetus.*]
Vigorous; active. [*Little used.*] *Wallis.*

VEG'E-TIVE, *a.* [L. *vegeto, vigeo.*]
Vegetable; having the nature of plants; as, *vegetive* life. [*Little used.*] *Tusser.*

VEG'E-TIVE, *n.* A vegetable. [*Not in use.*] *Sandys.*

VEG'E-TO-AN'I-MAL, *a.* Partaking of the nature both of vegetable and animal matter. *Vegeto-animal matter*, is a term formerly applied to vegetable gluten, which is found in the seeds of certain plants, in a state of union with fecula or starch. It is remarkably elastic, and when dry, semi-transparent. By distillation it affords, like animal substances, ammonia, and an empyreumatic oil. *Cyc. Fourcroy.*

VEG'E-TOUS, *a.* Vigorous; lively; vegete. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

VE'HE-MENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *vehemence*; from L. *vehe-*
VE'HE-MEN-CY, } *mens*, from *veho*, to carry, that is, to rush or drive.]
1. Violence; great force; *properly*, force derived from velocity; as, the *vehemence* of wind. But it is applied to any kind of forcible action; as, to speak with *vehemence.*
2. Violent ardor; great heat; animated fervor; as, the *vehemence* of love or affection; the *vehemence* of anger or other passion.

I tremble at his *vehemence* of temper. *Addison.*

VE'HE-MENT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *vehemens.*]
1. Violent; acting with great force; furious; very forcible; as, a *vehement* wind; a *vehement* torrent; a *vehement* fire or heat.
2. Very ardent; very eager or urgent; very fervent; as, a *vehement* affection or passion; *vehement* desire; *vehement* eloquence. *Milton.*

VE'HE-MENT-LY, *adv.* With great force and violence.
2. Urgently; forcibly; with great zeal or pathos. *Tillotson.*

VE'HI-CLE, (vē'he-kl,) *n.* [Fr. *vehicule*; L. *vehiculum*, from *veho*, to carry.]
1. That in which any thing is or may be carried; any kind of carriage moving on land, either on wheels or runners. This word comprehends coaches, chariots, gigs, sulkies, wagons, carts of every kind, sleighs, and sleds. These are all *vehicles.* But the word is more generally applied to wheel carriages, and rarely, I believe, to water craft.
2. That which is used as the instrument of conveyance. Language is the *vehicle* which conveys ideas to others. Letters are *vehicles* of communication.

A simple style forms the best *vehicle* of thought to a popular assembly. *Wirt.*

3. A substance in which medicine is taken.
4. A menstruum in which paints, gums, &c., are dissolved and prepared for use.

VE'HI-CLED, *a.* Conveyed in a vehicle. *Green.*

VE-HIC'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to a vehicle.

VEH'MIC, *a.* *Vehmic courts* were the tribunals of a secret society in Germany during the middle ages, which for a time held a powerful sway over the people by their terrible executions. *Brande.*

VEIL, (vāle,) *n.* [L. *velum.*]
1. A cover; a curtain; something to intercept the view and hide an object.
2. A cover; a disguise. [See VAIL. The latter orthography gives the Latin pronunciation as well as the English, and is to be preferred.]

VEIL, (vāle,) *v. t.* To cover with a veil; to conceal.
2. To invest; to cover.
3. To hide. [See VAIL.]

VEIN, *n.* [Fr. *veine*; L. *vena*, from the root of *venio*, to come, to pass. The sense is, a passage, a conduit.]
1. A vessel in animal bodies, which receives the blood from the extreme arteries, and returns it to the heart. The veins may be arranged in three divisions. (1.) Those that commence from the capillaries all over the body, and return the blood to the heart. (2.) The pulmonary veins. (3.) The veins of the vena portæ, in which the blood that has circulated through the organs of digestion is conveyed to the liver. *Cyc.*
2. In *plants*, a tube, or an assemblage of tubes, through which the sap is transmitted along the leaves. The term is more properly applied to the finer and more complex ramifications, which interbranch with each other like net-work; the larger and more direct assemblages of vessels being called RIBS and NERVES. Veins are also found in the calyx and corol of flowers. *Cyc.*
The vessels which branch or variously divide over the surface of leaves are called VEINS. *Martyn.*
3. In *geology*, a seam of any substance, more or less wide, intersecting a rock or stratum, and not corresponding with the stratification. *Dana. Cyc.*
4. A streak or wave of different color, appearing in wood, marble, and other stones; variegation.
5. A cavity or fissure in the earth or in other substance.
6. Tendency or turn of mind; a particular disposition or cast of genius; as, a rich vein of wit or humor; a satirical *vein.*

Invoke the muses, and improve my *vein.* *Waller.*

7. Current.

He can open a vein of true and noble thinking. *Swift.*

8. Humor; particular temper. *Shak.*
9. Strain; quality; as, my usual *vein.* *Oldham.*

VEIN'ED, (vānd,) *a.* [from *vein.*] Full of veins; streaked; variegated; as, *veined* marble.
2. In *botany*, having vessels branching over the surface, as a leaf.

VEIN'ING, (vān'ing,) *a.* Forming veins.

VEIN'LESS, *a.* In *botany*, having no veins; as, a *veinless* leaf. *Barton.*

VEIN'-STONE, *n.* The rock or mineral material which accompanies or incloses ores in veins; the gangue. *Ure.*

VEIN'Y, (vān'e,) *a.* Full of veins; as, *veiny* marble. *Thomson.*

VE-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *velum*, a sail, and *fero*, to bear.]
Bearing or carrying sails. *Evelyn.*

VEL-I-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *velitatio.*]
A dispute or contest; a slight skirmish. [*Not in use.*] *Burton.*

VE-LIV'O-LANT, *a.* [L. *velum* and *volo.*]
Passing under full sail.

VELL, *n.* [Qu. *fell*, a skin.]
A rennet bag. [*Local.*]

VELL, *v. t.* [Qu. *fell*, a skin.]
To cut off the turf or sward of land. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

VEL-LE'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *velleité*; from L. *velle*, to will.]
A term by which the schools express the lowest degree of desire. *Locke.*

VEL'LI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *vellico*, from *vello*, to pull. It may be from the root of *pull.*]
To twitch; to stimulate; *applied to the muscles and fibers of animals*; to cause to twitch convulsively. *Cyc.*

VEL'LI-CA-TED, *pp.* Twitched or caused to twitch.

VEL'LI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Twitching; convulsing.

VEL-LI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of twitching, or of causing to twitch.
2. A twitching or convulsive motion of a muscular fiber.

VEL'LI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of vellicating, plucking, or twitching.

VEL'LUM, *n.* [Fr. *velin.* It coincides with *fell*, D. *vel*, skin; probably from the root of L. *vello.*]
A finer kind of parchment or skin, rendered clear and white for writing.

VEL'LUM-PŌST, *n.* A peculiar sort of superior writing-paper.

VEL'LUM-Y, *a.* Resembling vellum.

VE-LO'CE, (va-lō'chā,) [It.] In *music*, quick.

VE-LOC'I-PEDE, *n.* [L. *velox*, swift, and *pes*, foot.]
A carriage for one person, having two wheels placed one before the other, in the same line, and connected by a beam, on which the person sits astride, and propels the vehicle by striking the tips of his toes against the earth.

VE-LOC'I-TY, (-los'e-te,) *n.* [Fr. *velocité*; L. *velocitas*, from *velox*, swift, allied to *volo*, to fly.]
1. Swiftness; celerity; rapidity; as, the *velocity* of wind; the *velocity* of a planet or comet in its orbit or course; the *velocity* of a cannon-ball; the *velocity* of light. In these phrases, *velocity* is more generally used than *celerity*. We apply *celerity* to animals, as, a horse or an ostrich runs with *celerity*, and a stream runs with *rapidity* or *velocity*: but bodies moving in the air or in ethereal space move with greater or less *velocity*, not *celerity*. This usage is arbitrary, and perhaps not universal.
2. In *philosophy*, *velocity* is that affection of motion by which a body moves over a certain space in a certain time. Velocity is in direct proportion to the space over which a body moves. Velocity is *absolute* or *relative*: *absolute*, when a body moves over a certain space in a certain time; *relative*, when it has respect to another moving body. Velocity is also *uniform* or *equal*: or it is *unequal*, that is, retarded or accelerated.

VEL'URE, *n.* [Fr. *velours*.]
Velvet. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

VEL'VET, *n.* [It. *velluto*; Sp. *velludo*; Fr. *velours*; L. *vellus*, hair, nap.]
A rich, silk stuff, covered on the outside with a close, short, fine, soft shag or nap.
Cotton velvet: an imitation of velvet, made of cotton; also called *velveteen*.

VEL'VET, *v. t.* To paint velvet. *Peacham.*

VEL'VET, VEL'VET-ED, *a.* Made of velvet; or soft and delicate, like velvet.

VEL-VET-EEN', *n.* A kind of cloth made of cotton, in imitation of velvet; cotton velvet.

VEL'VET-ING, *n.* The fine shag of velvet. *Cyc.*

VEL'VET-PAV-ED, *a.* Paved with velvet.

VEL'VET-Y, *a.* Made of velvet, or like velvet; soft; smooth; delicate. *Med. Repos.*

VE'NAL, *a.* [L. *vena*, a vein.]
Pertaining to a vein or to veins; contained in the veins; as, *venal* blood. [See VENOUS, which is generally used.]

VE'NAL, *a.* [L. *venalis*, from *veneo*, to be sold.]
1. Mercenary; prostitute; that may be bought or obtained for money or other valuable consideration; as, a *venal* muse; *venal* services.
2. That may be sold; set to sale; as, all offices are *venal* in a corrupt government.
3. Purchased; as, a *venal* vote. *Junius.*

VE-NAL'I-TY, *n.* Mercenariness; the state of being influenced by money; prostitution of talents, offices, or services, for money or reward; as, the *venality* of a corrupt court.

VEN'A-RY, *a.* [L. *venor*, to hunt.]
Relating to hunting.

VE-NAT'IC, VE-NAT'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *venaticus*, from *venor*, to hunt.]
Used in hunting.

VE-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *venatio*, from *venor*, to hunt.]
1. The act or practice of hunting. *Brown.*
2. The state of being hunted. *Brown.*
3. In *botany*, the manner in which the veins of leaves are arranged. *Lindley.*

VEND, *v. t.* [L. *vendo*; Fr. *vendre*; It. *vendere*; Sp. *vender*.]
To sell; to transfer a thing and the exclusive right of possessing it to another person, for a pecuniary equivalent; as, to *vend* goods; to *vend* meat and vegetables in market. *Vending* differs from *barter*. We *vend* for money, we *barter* for commodities. *Vend* is applicable only to wares, merchandise, or other small articles, not to lands and tenements. We never say, to *vend* a farm, a lease, or a bond, a right, or a horse.

VEND'ED, *pp.* Sold; transferred for money; as goods.

VEND-EE', *n.* The person to whom a thing is sold.

VEND'ER, *n.* [Fr. *vendeur*.]
A seller; one who transfers the exclusive right of possessing a thing, either his own, or that of another as his agent. Auctioneers are the *venders* of goods for other men.

VEND-I-BIL'I-TY, VEND'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being vendible or salable.

VEND'I-BLE, *a.* L. [*vendibilis*.]
Salable, that may be sold, that can be sold; as, *vendible* goods. *Vendible* differs from *marketable*: the latter signifies *proper* or *fit for market*, according to the laws or customs of a place. *Vendible* has no reference to such legal fitness.

VEND'I-BLE, *n.* Something to be sold or offered for sale. *Mitford.*

VEND'I-BLY, *adv.* In a salable manner.

VEN-DI-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *venditatio*.]
A boastful display. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

VEN DI'TION, (ven-dish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *venditio*.]
The act of selling; sale.

VEND'OR, *n.* A vender; a seller.

VEN-DUE', *n.* [Fr. *vendu*, sold.]
Auction; a public sale of any thing by outcry, to the highest bidder.

VEN-DUE'-MAS'TER, *n.* One who is authorized to make sale of any property to the highest bidder, by notification and public outcry; an auctioneer.

VE-NEER', *v. t.* [G. *furnieren*. This word seems to be from the root of *furnish*, the primary sense of which is, to put on.]
To lay, or fix firmly, thin leaves of a fine or superior wood over a coarse or inferior wood, so as to give the latter the appearance of a solid mass of the former. *Hebert.*

VE-NEER', *n.* A thin leaf of a superior wood for overlaying an inferior wood.

VE-NEER'ED, *pp.* Overlaid with a thin leaf of a superior wood.

VE-NEER'ING, *ppr.* Overlaying with a thin leaf of a superior wood.

VE-NEER'ING, *n.* The act or art of overlaying a coarse or inferior wood with thin leaves of superior wood; the covering thus laid on.

VEN'E-FICE, (-fis,) *n.* [L. *veneficium*.]
The practice of poisoning. [*Not in use.*]

VEN-E-FI'CIAL, (-fish'al,) VEN-E-FI'CIOUS, (-fish'us,) *a.* [L. *veneficium*.]
Acting by poison; bewitching. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

VEN-E-FI'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* By poison or witchcraft. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

VEN'EM-OUS. See VENOMOUS.

VEN'E-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *veneno*; *venenum*, poison; W. *gwenwyn*; from raging.]
To poison; to infect with poison. *Harvey.*

VEN-E-NA'TION, *n.* The act of poisoning.
2. Poison; venom. *Brown.*

VE-NENE', VEN'E-NOSE, *a.* [Fr. *venereux*.]
Poisonous; venomous. [*Not used.*] *Harvey.*

VEN-ER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being venerable. [*Not used.*] *More.*

VEN'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *venerabilis*, from *veneror*, to honor, to worship.]
1. Worthy of veneration or reverence; deserving of honor and respect; as, a *venerable* magistrate; a *venerable* parent.
2. Rendered sacred by religious associations, or being consecrated to God and to his worship; to be regarded with awe and treated with reverence; as, the *venerable* walls of a temple or church.

The places where saints have suffered for the testimony of Christ — rendered *venerable* by their death. *Hooker.*

VEN'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being venerable. *South.*

VEN'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite reverence.

An awful pile! stands *venerably* great. *Addison.*

VEN'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *venerer*; L. *veneror*.]
To regard with respect and reverence; to reverence; to revere. We *venerate* an old, faithful magistrate; we *venerate* parents and elders; we *venerate* men consecrated to sacred offices. We *venerate* old age or gray hairs. We *venerate*, or ought to *venerate*, the gospel and its precepts.

And seemed to *venerate* the sacred shade. *Dryden.*

VEN'ER-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Reverenced; treated with honor and respect.

VEN'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Regarding with reverence.

VEN-ER-A'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *veneratio*.]
The highest degree of respect and reverence; respect mingled with some degree of awe; a feeling or sentiment excited by the dignity and superiority of a person, or by the sacredness of his character, and with regard to place, by its consecration to sacred services.

We find a secret awe and *veneration* for one who moves about us in a regular and illustrious course of virtue. *Addison.*

VEN'ER-A-TOR, *n.* One who venerates and reverences.

VE NE'RE AL, *a.* [L. *venereus*, from *Venus*; W. *Gwener*, from *gwen*, white, fair. See VENUS.]
1. Pertaining to sexual intercourse.
2. Connected with sexual intercourse; as, a *venereal* disease; *venereal* virus or poison.
3. Adapted to the cure of venereal diseases; as, *venereal* medicines.
4. Adapted to excite venereal desire; aphrodisiac. *Cyc.*
5. Consisting of or pertaining to copper, formerly called by chemists VENUS. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

VE-NE'RE-AN, *a.* Venereal. [*Not used.*] *Howell.*

VE-NE'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *venereus*.]
Lustful; libidinous. *Derham.*

VEN'ER-OUS, for VENEREOUS. [*Not used.*]

VEN'ER-Y, *n.* [from *Venus*.] Sexual intercourse.

Contentment, without the pleasure of lawful *venery*, is continence; of unlawful, chastity. *Grew.*

VEN'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *venerie*; from L. *venor*, to hunt, that is, to drive or rush.]
The act or exercise of hunting; the sports of the chase.

Beasts of *venery* and fishes. *Brown.*

VEN-E-SEC'TION, *n.* [L. *vena*, vein, and *sectio*, a cutting.]
The act or operation of opening a vein for letting blood; blood-letting; phlebotomy. *Cyc. Wiseman.*

VE-NE'TIAN, *a.* Belonging to Venice.
Venetian chalk: a white, compact talc or steatite, used for marking on cloth, &c. *Dana.*
Venetian door: a door having long, narrow windows on the sides.
Venetian window: one consisting of a main window with a long and narrow window on each side.
Venetian blind, a blind for windows, doors, &c., made of thin slats set in a frame, movable on endpins, and so disposed as to overlap each when close, and to show a series of open spaces for the admission of air and light when in the other position.

VEN'EY, *n.* [Fr. *venez*, from *venir*, to come.]
A bout; a thrust; a hit, a turn at fencing.

Three *veneys* for a dish of stewed prunes. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

[Sometimes spelt VENEW.]

VENGE, (venj,) *v. t.* [Fr. *venger*.]
To avenge, to punish. [*Not in use.*] [See AVENGE and REVENGE.] *Shak.*

VENGE'A-BLE, (venj'a-bl,) *a.* [from *venge*.] Revengeful; as, *vengeable* despite. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

VENGE'ANCE, (venj'ance,) *n.* [Fr., from *venger*, to revenge, L. *vindico*.]
The infliction of pain on another, in return for an injury or offense. Such infliction, when it proceeds from malice or mere resentment, and is not necessary for the purposes of justice, is revenge, and a most heinous crime. When such infliction proceeds from a mere love of justice, and the necessity of punishing offenders for the support of the laws, it is *vengeance*, and is warrantable and just. In this case, vengeance is a just retribution, recompense, or punishment. In this latter sense the word is used in Scripture, and frequently applied to the punishments inflicted by God on sinners.

To me belongeth *vengeance* and recompense. — Deut. xxxii.
The Lord will take *vengeance* on his adversaries. — Nahum i.

With a vengeance, in *familiar language*, signifies with great violence or vehemence; as, to strike one *with a vengeance*.
Formerly, *what a vengeance*, was a phrase used for *what* emphatical.

But *what a vengeance* makes thee fly? *Hudibras.*

VENGE'FUL, (venj'ful,) *a.* Vindictive; retributive; as, God's *vengeful* ire. *Milton.*
2. Revengeful.

VENGE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Vindictively.

VENGE'MENT, (venj'ment,) *n.* Avengement; penal retribution.
[AVENGEMENT is generally used.]

VENG'ER, *n.* An avenger. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

VE'NI, VI'DI, VI'CI. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered. These were the words which Cesar used when he informed the Roman senate of his victories in Gaul.

VE'NI-A-BLE, *a.* [See VENIAL.] Venial; pardonable. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

VE'NI-A-BLY, *adv.* Pardonably; excusably. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

VE'NI-AL, *a.* [It. *veniale*; Sp. *venial*; Fr. *veniel*; from L. *venia*, pardon, leave to depart, from the root of *venio*, and signifying literally a going or passing.]
1. That may be forgiven; pardonable; as, a *venial* fault or transgression. The reformed churches hold all sins to be *venial*, through the merits of the Redeemer; but the most trifling sins not to be *venial*, except through the righteousness and atonement of Christ.
Venial sin, in *the Roman Catholic church*, a sin which weakens, but does not wholly destroy, sanctifying grace, like mortal or deadly sins. It does not, therefore, exclude from absolution and communion, when there is evidence of repentance. *Brande. Encyc. Am.*
2. In *familiar language*, excusable; that may be allowed or permitted to pass without censure; as, a *venial* slip or fault.
3. Allowed.

Permitting him the while
Venial discourse unblamed. *Milton.*

VE'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* Pardonably.

VE'NI-AL-NESS, *n.* State of being excusable or pardonable.

VE-NIRE FA'CI-AS, or *VE-NIRE*, [L.] In *law*, a writ or precept directed to the sheriff, requiring him to summon twelve men, to try an issue between parties. It is also a writ in the nature of the summons to cause the party indicted on a penal statute to appear.

VEN'I-SON, (ven'e-zn or ven'zn,) *n.* [Fr. *venaison*, from L. *venatio*, a hunting, from *venor*, to hunt.]
The flesh of edible beasts of chase.

In England, the word is more especially applied to the flesh of deer, hares, and certain birds called game. *Booth.*

It is, in the United States, applied exclusively to the flesh of the deer or cervine genus of animals.

VEN'OM, *n.* [Fr. *venin*: It. *veneno*; L. *venenum*; W. *gwenwyn*. It appears by the Welsh word and its affinities, that the primary sense is raging, furious; and hence it is to be referred to the root of L. *venor*, to hunt, to drive, or chase; *venio*, to come. See Venus, &c.]

1. Poison; matter fatal or injurious to life. *Venom* is generally used to express noxious matter that is applied externally, or that is discharged from animals, as that of bites and stings of serpents, scorpions, &c.; and *poison*, to express substances taken into the stomach. *Cyc.*

2. Spite; malice.

VEN'OM, *v. t.* To poison; to infect with venom.

[*Little used*, but ENVENOM is in use and elegant. *Venom* may be elegantly used in poetry.]

VEN'OM-ED, *pp.* Poisoned; infected with poison.

VEN'OM-OUS, *a.* Poisonous; noxious to animal life; as, the bite of a serpent may be *venomous*. The sack at the base of the rattlesnake's teeth contains *venomous* matter.

2. Noxious; mischievous; malignant; as, a *venomous* progeny. *Brown.*

3. Spiteful; as, a *venomous* writer.

VEN'OM-OUS-LY, *adv.* Poisonously; malignantly; spitefully. *Dryden.*

VEN'OM-OUS-NESS, *n.* Poisonousness; noxiousness to animal life.

2. Malignity; spitefulness.

VE'NOUS, *a.* [L. *venosus*, from *vena*, a vein.]

1. Pertaining to a vein or to veins; contained in veins; as, *venous* blood, which is distinguished from arterial blood by its darker color.

2. In *botany*, veined. A *venous leaf* has vessels branching, or variously divided, over its surface. *Martyn.*

VENT, *n.* [Fr. *vente*, Sp. *venta*, sale, from *vendre*, Sp. *vender*; from the root of L. *venio*, Eng. *wind*, &c.; properly, a passage.]

1. A small aperture; a hole or passage for air or other fluid to escape; as, the *vent* of a cask.

2. The opening in a cannon or other piece of artillery, by which fire is communicated to the charge.

3. Passage from secrecy to notice; publication. *Wotton.*

4. The act of opening. *Philips.*

5. Emission; passage; escape from confinement; as, his smothered passions urge for *vent*.

6. Discharge; utterance; means of discharge.

Had like grief been dewed in tears,
Without the *vent* of words. *Milton.*

7. Sale; as, the *vent* of a thousand copies of a treatise. *Pope.*

8. Opportunity to sell; demand.

There is no *vent* for any commodity except wool. *Temple.*

9. [Sp. *venta*.] An inn; a baiting place. [*Not in use.*]

10. In *birds*, the place for the discharge of excrement.

To give vent to; to suffer to escape; to let out; to pour forth.

VENT, *v. t.* To let out at a small aperture.

2. To let out; to suffer to escape from confinement; to utter; to pour forth; as, to *vent* passion or complaint.

The queen of heaven did thus her fury *vent*. *Dryden.*

3. To utter; to report. [*Not in use.*] *Stephens.*

4. To publish.

The sectaries did greatly enrich their inventions by *venting* the stolen treasures of divine letters. [*Not used.*] *Raleigh.*

5. To sell.

Therefore did those nations *vent* such spice. [*Not in use.*] *Raleigh.*

[Instead of *vent*, in the latter sense, we use VEND.]

VENT, *v. t.* To snuff. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

VENT'AGE, *n.* A small hole. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

VENT'AIL, *n.* [Fr., a folding door.] That part of a helmet made to be lifted up; the part intended for the admission of air, or for breathing; the visor of a helmet.

VEN-TAN'NA, *n.* [Sp. *ventana*.] A window. [*Not English.*] *Dryden.*

VENT'ER, *n.* One who utters, reports, or publishes. *Barrow.*

VENT'ER, *n.* [L.] In *anatomy*, the abdomen, or lower belly; formerly applied to any large cavity containing viscera, as the head, thorax, and abdomen, called the three *venters*. *Parr.*

2. The womb; and hence, mother. A has a son B by one *venter*, and a daughter C by another *venter*; children by different *venters*. *Law Language.*

3. The belly of a muscle.

VEN'TI-DUCT', *n.* [L. *ventus*, wind, and *ductus*, a canal; It. *ventidotti*.]

In *building*, a passage for wind or air; a passage or pipe for ventilating apartments. *Gwilt.*

VEN'TI-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *ventilo*, from *ventus*, wind; Fr. *ventiler*.]

1. To fan with wind; to open and expose to the free passage of air or wind; as, to *ventilate* a room; to *ventilate* a cellar.

2. To cause the air to pass through; as, to *ventilate* a mine.

3. To winnow; to fan; as, to *ventilate* wheat.

4. To examine; to discuss; that is, to agitate; as, to *ventilate* questions of policy. [*Not now in use.*]

VEN'TI-LA-TED, *pp.* Exposed to the action of the air; fanned; winnowed; discussed.

VEN'TI-LA-TING, *ppr.* Exposing to the action of wind; fanning; discussing.

VEN TI-LA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ventilatio*.]

1. The act of ventilating; the act or operation of exposing to the free passage of air, or of causing the air to pass through any place, for the purpose of expelling impure air and dissipating any thing noxious.

2. The act of fanning or winnowing, for the purpose of separating chaff and dust.

3. Vent; utterance. [*Not in use.*] *Wotton.*

4. Refrigeration. [*Not in use.*] *Harvey.*

VEN'TI-LA-TOR, *n.* A contrivance or machine for drawing off or expelling foul or stagnant air from any close place or apartment, and introducing that which is fresh and pure. Ventilators are of very different constructions and sizes.

VENT'ING, *ppr.* Letting out; uttering.

VEN-TOS'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *ventosité*; from L. *ventosus*.]

Windiness; flatulence. *Bacon.*

VEN'TRAL, *a.* [from L. *venter*, belly.]

Belonging to the belly.

The *ventral fins*, in *fishes*, are placed between the anus and the throat. *Ed. Encyc.*

VEN'TRI-CLE, (ven'tre-kl,) *n.* [L. *ventriculus*, from *venter*, belly.]

In *a general sense*, a small cavity in an animal body. It is applied to the stomach. It is also applied to two cavities of the heart, which propel the blood into the arteries. The word is also applied to cavities in different parts of the brain. *Cyc.*

VEN'TRI-COSE, } *a.* [L. *ventricosus*, from *venter*,
VEN'TRI-COUS, } belly.]

In *natural history*, bellied; distended; swelling out in the middle; as, a *ventricous* perianth. *Martyn.*

VEN-TRIC'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to ventricle. *Tully.*

VEN-TRIC'U-LOUS, *a.* [Supra.] Somewhat distended in the middle.

VEN-TRI-LO-CO'TION, *n.* A speaking after the manner of a ventriloquist.

VEN-TRI-LO'QUI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to ventriloquism.

VEN-TRIL'O-QUISM, } *n.* [L. *venter*, belly, and
VEN-TRIL'O-QUY, } *loquor*, to speak.]

The act, art, or practice of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person, but from some distant place, as from the opposite side of the room, from the cellar, &c.

VEN-TRIL'O-QUIST, *n.* One who speaks in such a manner that his voice appears to come from some distant place.

The ancient *ventriloquists* seemed to speak from their bellies. *Encye.*

VEN-TRIL'O-QUOUS, *a.* Speaking in such a manner as to make the sound appear to come from a place remote from the speaker.

VEN'TURE, (vent'yur,) *n.* [Fr. *aventure*; It. and Sp. *ventura*; from L. *venio*, *ventus*, *venturus*, to come.]

1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance or danger; the risking of something upon an event which can not be foreseen with tolerable certainty.

I, in this *venture*, double gains pursue. *Dryden.*

2. Chance; hap; contingency; luck; an event that is not or can not be foreseen. *Bacon.*

3. The thing put to hazard; *particularly*, something sent to sea in trade.

My *ventures* are not in one bottom trusted. *Shak.*

At a venture: at hazard; without seeing the end or mark; or without foreseeing the issue.

A bargain *at a venture* made. *Hudibras.*
A certain man drew a bow *at a venture*. — 1 Kings xxii.

VEN'TURE, *v. t.* To dare; to have courage or presumption to do, undertake, or say. A man *ventures* to mount a ladder; he *ventures* into battle; he *ventures* to assert things which he does not know.

2. To run a hazard or risk.

Who freights a ship to *venture* on the seas. *Dryden.*

To venture at, } to dare to engage in; to attempt without any certainty
To venture on or *upon*; } of success. It is rash to *venture upon* such a project.

And when I *venture* at the comic style. *Waller*

VEN'TURE, *v. t.* To expose to hazard; to risk; as, to *venture* one's person in a balloon.

2. To put or send on a venture or chance; as, to *venture* a horse to the West Indies.

VEN'TUR-ED, *pp.* Put to the hazard; risked.

VEN'TUR-ER, *n.* One who ventures or puts to hazard.

VEN'TURE-SOME, (vent'yur-sum,) *a* Bold; daring; intrepid; as, a *venturesome* boy.

VEN'TURE-SOME-LY, *adv.* In a bold, daring manner.

VEN'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Putting to hazard; daring.

VEN'TUR-ING, *n.* The act of putting to risk; a hazarding.

VEN'TUR-OUS, *a.* Daring; bold; hardy; fearless; intrepid; adventurous; as, a *venturous* soldier

With *venturous* arm
He plucked, he tasted. *Milton.*

VEN'TUR-OUS-LY, *adv.* Daringly; fearlessly; boldly. *Bacon.*

VEN'TUR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Boldness; hardiness; fearlessness; intrepidity. The event made them repent of their *venturousness*.

VEN'UE, }
VISNE, } *n.* [L. *vicinia*; Norm. *visne*.]

In *law*, a neighborhood or near place; the place where an action is laid. In certain cases, the court has power to change the *venue*. *Cyc.*

The twelve men who are to try the cause, must be of the same *venue* where the demand is made. *Blackstone.*

VEN'UE, *n.* A thrust. [See VENEY.]

VEN'U-LITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus Venus. [*Not used.*]

VE'NUS, *n.* [L.; W. *Gwener*, from *gwen*, white, fair, the feminine of *gwyn*, white, fair, that affords happiness; also *gwyo*, rage, violent impulse of the mind, lust, smart; *gwyndu*, to whiten; *gwynt*, wind, L. *ventus*; *gwynawg*, full of rage; *gwent*, an open country; *gwenu*, to smile; *gwenwyn*, poison, L. *venenum*, Eng. *venom*; *gwenwynaw*, to poison, to fret or irritate. These affinities lead to the true origin of these words. The primary sense of the root is, to shoot or rush, as light or wind. From light is derived the sense of white, fair, Venus, or it is from opening, parting; and from rushing, moving, comes *wind*, and the sense of raging, fury, whence L. *venenum*, poison, that which frets or causes to rage. These words all coincide with L. *venio*, which signifies to rush, to fall, to happen; *venor*, to hunt, &c. The Greeks had the same idea of the goddess of love, viz., that her name signified fairness, whiteness, and hence the fable that she sprung from froth, whence her Greek name Αφροδιτη, from αφρος, froth. But Venus may be from lust or raging.]

1. In *mythology*, the goddess of beauty and love; that is, beauty or love deified; just as the Gaelic and Irish *diana*, swiftness, impetuosity, is denominated the goddess of hunting.

2. In *astronomy*, one of the inferior planets, whose orbit is between the Earth and Mercury. As morning star, it was called by the ancients *Lucifer*; as evening star, *Hesperus*. Its distance from the sun is about 68,000,000 of miles; its diameter, 7707 miles; and its period of revolution round the sun, 224 days. *Olmsted.*

3. In *the old chemistry*, a name given to copper.

4. In *conchology*, a genus of bivalve mollusks, including the common clam.

VE'NUS'S COMB, *n.* An annual plant of the genus Scandix, shepherd's needle. *Lee.*

VE'NUS'S FLY'-TRAP, *n.* A plant, Dionæa muscipula. It seizes and holds fast insects which brush against its leaves.

VE'NUS'S LOOK'ING-GLASS, *n.* An annual plant of the genus Campanula, allied to the bell-flower.

VE'NUS'S NAVEL-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Omphalodes or Cynoglossum, so named from the shape of its seeds. *Loudon.*

VE-NUST', *a.* [L. *venustus*.]

Beautiful. [*Not used.*]

VE-RA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *verax*, from *verus*, true.]

1. Observant of truth; habitually disposed to speak truth.

2. True. [*Little used.*] *Pinkerton.*

VE-RA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Truthfully.

VE-RAC'I-TY, (ve-ras'e-te,) *n.* [It. *veracità*; from L. *verax*, from *verus*, true.]

1. Habitual observance of truth, or habitual truth; as, a man of *veracity*. His *veracity* is not called in question. The question of the court is, whether you know the witness to be a man of *veracity*. We rely on history, when we have confidence in the *veracity* and industry of the historian.

"The *veracity* of facts," is not correct language. *Truth* is applicable to men and to facts; *veracity* to men only, or to sentient beings.

2. Invariable expression of truth; as, the *veracity* of our senses. *Kames.*

VE-RAN'DA, *n.* An Oriental word denoting a kind of open portico, formed by extending a sloping roof beyond the main building. *Chalmers.*

VE-RA'TRINE, }
VE-RAT'RI-NA, } *n.* [L. *veratrum*.]
VE-RA'TRI-A, }

A vegetable alkaloid, obtained from Asagræa officinalis, and called VERATRINA from a mistake of the analyst, who supposed he was analyzing the seeds of Veratrum Sabadilla. Although called veratrine, it is not known to be contained in any

species of the genus veratrum. This alkaloid is remarkable for its sternutatory powers. *Tully.*

VE-RA'TRUM, *n.* A genus of plants having very poisonous qualities.

VERB, *n.* [L. *verbum*; Fr. *verbe*; Sp. and It. *verbo*; Ir. *fearb*; probably from the root of L. *fero*.]

1. In *grammar*, a part of speech that expresses action, motion, being, suffering, or a request or command to do or forbear any thing. The verb affirms, declares, asks, or commands; as, I *write*; he *runs*; the river *flows*; they *sleep*; we *see*; they *are deceived*; *depart*; *go*; *come*; *write*; *does* he *improve*?

When the action expressed by a verb is exerted on an object, or terminates upon it, the act is considered as passing to that object, and the verb is called *transitive*; as, I *read* Livy. When the act expressed by the verb terminates in the agent or subject, the verb is called *intransitive*; as, I *run*; I *walk*; I *sleep*.

When the agent and object change places, and the agent is considered as the instrument by which the object is affected, the verb is called *passive*; as, Goliath *was slain* by David.

2. A word. *South.*

VERB'AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *verbalis*.]

1. Spoken; expressed to the ear in words; not written; as, a *verbal* message; a *verbal* contract; *verbal* testimony.

2. Oral; uttered by the mouth. *Shak.*

3. Consisting in mere words; as, a *verbal* reward.

4. Respecting words only; as, a *verbal* dispute.

5. Minutely exact in words, or attending to words only; as, a *verbal* critic.

6. Literal; having word answering to word; as, a *verbal* translation.

7. In *grammar*, derived from a verb; as, a *verbal* noun.

8. Verbose; abounding with words. *Shak.*

VERB'AL, *n.* In *grammar*, a noun derived from a verb. *Brande.*

VERB'AL-ISM, *n.* Something expressed orally.

VERB-AL'I-TY, *n.* Mere words; bare literal expressions. *Brown.*

VERB'AL-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into a verb.

VERB'AL-LY, *adv.* In words spoken; by words uttered orally. *South.*

2. Word for word; as, to translate *verbally*. *Dryden.*

VER-BA'TIM, *adv.* [L.] Word for word; in the same words; as, to tell a story *verbatim* as another has related it.

VER-BE'NA, *n.* Vervain; a genus of plants. Two sorts are extensively cultivated, one for its lemon-scented foliage, and the other for the great beauty of its flowers. *Mead.*

VER'BEN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *verbena*, vervain.] Strewed with vervain.

VER'BEN-A-TED, *pp.* Strewed or sanctified with vervain, according to a custom of the ancients.

VER'BEN-A-TING, *ppr.* Strewing with vervain. *Drake.*

VER'BER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *verbero*.] To beat; to strike. [*Not in use.*]

VER-BER-A'TION, *n.* A beating or striking blows. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The impulse of a body, which causes sound. *Cyc.*

VERB'I-AGE, *n.* [Fr.] Verbosity; use of many words without necessity; superabundance of words.

VER-BOSE', *a.* [L. *verbosus*.] Abounding in words; using or containing more words than are necessary; prolix; tedious by a multiplicity of words; as, a *verbose* speaker; a *verbose* argument.

VER-BOSE'LY, *adv.* Wordily.

VER-BOS'I-TY, VER-BOSE'NESS, *n.* Employment of a superabundance of words; the use of more words than are necessary; as, the *verbosity* of a speaker.

2. Superabundance of words; prolixity; as, the *verbosity* of a discourse or argument.

VER'DAN-CY, *n.* [See VERDANT.] Greenness. *Norris.*

VER'DANT, *a.* [Fr. *verdoyant*; L. *viridans*, from *viridis*, from *vireo*, to be green. The radical sense of the verb is, to grow or advance with strength.]

1. Green; fresh; covered with growing plants or grass; as, *verdant* fields; a *verdant* lawn.

2. Flourishing.

VER'DANT-LY, *adv.* Freshly; flourishingly.

VERD-AN-TIQUE', (verd-an-teek',) *n.* [Fr.] Ancient green; a term given to a green incrustation on ancient coins, brass or copper. It is a hydrated dicarbonate of copper. *Turner.*

2. A mottled-green serpentine marble; also, a green porphyry, used as marble, and called ORIENTAL VERD-ANTIQUE. *Dana.*

VER'DER-ER, VER'DER-OR, *n.* [Fr. *verdier*, from *verd*, green; or Low L. *viridarius*.] An officer in England, who has the charge of the king's forest, to preserve the vert and venison, keep the assizes, view, receive and enroll attachments and presentments of all manner of trespasses. *Blackstone.*

VER'DICT, *n.* [L. *verum dictum*, true declaration.]

1. The answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause, civil or criminal, committed to their trial and examination. In criminal causes, the jury decide the law as well as the fact. Verdicts are *general* or *special*; *general*, when they decide in general terms, or in the terms of the general issue, as *no wrong*, *no disseisin*; *special*, when the jury find and state the facts at large, and as to the law, pray the judgment of the court. *Blackstone.*

2. Decision; judgment; opinion pronounced; as, to be condemned by the *verdict* of the public.

These enormities were condemned by the *verdict* of common humanity. *South.*

VER'DI-GRIS, (vur'de-grees,) *n.* [Fr. *verd* and *gris*; green-gray.] Diacetate of copper. In an impure state, it is much used as a green pigment. In a pure state, it is employed in medicine.

VER'DI-TER, *n.* [*verde-terre*, green earth; *terreverte*.] A fine azure-blue mineral. It is a hydrated subsesquicarbonate of copper. It is prepared artificially, but the process is kept secret. It is sometimes used as a pigment. *Thomas Thomson.*

VER'DI-TURE, *n.* The faintest and palest green.

VERD'URE, (verd'yur,) *n.* [Fr.; from L. *vireo*.] Green; greenness; freshness of vegetation; as, the *verdure* of the meadows in June; the *verdure* of spring.

VERD'UR-OUS, *a.* Covered with green; clothed with the fresh color of vegetables; as, *verdurous* pastures. *Philips.*

VER'E-CUND, *a.* [L. *verecundus*.] Bashful; modest. [*Not much used.*] *Wotton.*

VER-E-CUND'I-TY, *n.* Bashfulness; modesty; blushing. [*Not in much use.*]

VERGE, (verj,) *n.* [Fr.; It. *verga*, L. *virga*, a rod, that is, a shoot.]

1. A rod, or something in the form of a rod or staff, carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean. *Swift.*

2. The stick or wand with which persons are admitted tenants, by holding it in the hand, and swearing fealty to the lord. On this account, such tenants are called *tenants by the verge*. *Cyc. England.*

3. In *law*, the compass or extent of the king's court, within which is bounded the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household; so called from the verge or staff which the marshal bears. *Cowel.*

4. The extreme side or end of any thing which has some extent of length; the brink; edge; border; margin.

[This seems to be immediately connected with the L. *vergo*.]

5. Among *gardeners*, the edge or outside of a border; also, a slip of grass adjoining to gravel-walks, and dividing them from the borders in the parterre-garden. *Cyc.*

6. A part of a timepiece.

VERGE, *v. i.* [L. *vergo*.]

1. To tend downward; to bend; to slope; as, a hill *verges* to the north.

2. To tend; to incline; to approach.

I find myself *verging* to that period of life which is to be labor and sorrow. *Swift.*

VERG'ER, *n.* He that carries the mace before the bishop, dean, &c. *Farquhar. Cyc.*

2. An officer who carries a white wand before the justices of either bench in England. *Cyc.*

3. A pew-opener or attendant at a church.

VERG'ING, *ppr.* Bending or inclining; tending.

VER'GOU-LEOSE, *n.* A variety of pear; contracted to VERGALOO; written also VERGALIEU.

VE-RID'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *veridicus*; *verus* and *dico*.] Telling truth. [*Not used.*]

VER'I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *verify*.] That may be verified; that may be proved or confirmed by incontestable evidence. *South.*

VER-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr. See VERIFY.] The act of verifying or proving to be true; the act of confirming or establishing the authenticity of any powers granted, or of any transaction, by legal or competent evidence.

VER'I-FI-ED, (ver'e-fide,) *pp.* Proved; confirmed by competent evidence.

VER'I-FI-ER, *n.* One that proves or makes appear to be true.

VER'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *verifier*; L. *verus*, true, and *facio*, to make; G. *wahr*, D. *waar*, W. *gwir*, pure, true, ether, purity; *gwiraw*, to verify.]

1. To prove to be true; to confirm.

This is *verified* by a number of examples. *Bacon.*

2. To fulfill, as a promise; to confirm the truth of a prediction; to show to be true. The predictions of this venerable patriot have been *verified*. *Gen.* xlii. 1 *Kings* viii.

3. To confirm or establish the authenticity of any thing by examination or competent evidence. The first act of the house of representatives is to *verify* their powers, by exhibiting their credentials to a committee of the house, or other proper authority. *United States.*

VER'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Proving to be true; confirming; establishing as authentic.

VER'I-LY, *adv.* [from *very*.] In truth; in fact; certainly.

2. Really; truly; with great confidence. It was *verily* thought the enterprise would succeed.

VER-I-SIM'I-LAR, *a* [L. *verisimilis*; *verus*, true, and *similis*, like.] Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely. *White.*

VER-I-SI-MIL'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *verisimilitudo*.] The appearance of truth; probability; likelihood.

Verisimilitude and opinion are an easy purchase; but true knowledge is dear and difficult. *Glanville.*

VER-I-SI-MIL'I-TY, for VERISIMILITUDE, is not in use.

VER'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] True; agreeable to fact. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

VER'I-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a true manner. [*Obs.*]

VER'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *verité*; L. *veritas*, from *verus*, true; W. *gwirez*; Sans. *wartha*.]

1. Truth; consonance of a statement, proposition, or other thing to fact. 1 *Tim.* ii.

It is a proposition of eternal *verity*, that none can govern while he is governed. *South.*

2. A true assertion or tenet.

By this it seems to be a *verity*. *Davies.*

3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts. *Johnson.*

VER'JUICE, (-jūse,) *n.* [Fr. *verjus*, that is, *verd jus*, the juice of green fruits.] A liquor expressed from crab-apples, sour grapes, &c., used in sauces, ragouts, and the like. It is used also in the purification of wax for candles, in poultices, &c. *Cyc.*

VER'MEIL. See VERMILION.

VER-ME-OL'O-GIST, *n.* [Infra.] One who treats of vermes.

VER-ME-OL'O-GY, *n.* [L. *vermes*, worms, and Gr. λογος, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on vermes, or that part of natural history which treats of vermes. [*Not used.*] [HELMINTHOLOGY is the legitimate term.]

VER'MES, *n. pl.* [L.] Worms: this is the same word, varied in orthography.

VER-MI-CEL'LI, (ver-me-chel'ly *or* ver-me-sel'ly,) *n.* [It. *vermicello*, a little worm, L. *vermiculus*, from *vermis*, a worm.] In *cookery*, little rolls or threads of paste, or a composition of flour, eggs, sugar, and saffron; used in soups and pottages.

VER-MI'CEOUS, (ver-mish'us,) *a.* [L. *vermes*.] Pertaining to worms; wormy.

VER-MIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *vermiculus*, a little worm, from *vermis*, a worm.] Pertaining to a worm; resembling a worm; *particularly*, resembling the motion of a worm; as, the *vermicular* motion of the intestines, called also PERISTALTIC. *Cyc.*

Vermicular work. See VERMICULATED.

VER-MIC'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *vermiculatus*.] To inlay; to form work by inlaying which resembles the motion or the tracks of worms.

VER-MIC'U-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed in the likeness of the motion of a worm.

Vermiculated work; rustic work so wrought as to have the appearance of having been eaten into or tracked by worms. *Gwilt.*

VER-MIC'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm.

VER-MIC-U-LA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of moving in the form of a worm; continuation of motion from one part to another, as in the peristaltic motion of the intestines. *Hale.*

2. The act of forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm.

VERM'I-CULE, *n.* [L. *vermiculus*.] A little worm or grub. *Derham.*

VER-MIC'U-LOSE, VER-MIC'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *vermiculosus*.]

1. Full of worms or grubs.

2. Resembling worms.

VERM'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *vermis*, a worm, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or shape of a worm; as, the *vermiform* process of the cerebellum.

VERM-IF'U-GAL, *a.* Tending to prevent or destroy vermin, or to expel worms. *Lindley.*

VERM'I-FUGE, *n.* [L. *vermis*, a worm, and *fugo*, to expel.] A medicine or substance that expels worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic.

VER'MIL, *n.* [Fr. *vermeil*.] Vermilion. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

VER-MIL'ION, (ver-mil'yun,) *n.* [Fr. *vermeil*, *vermillon*; It. *vermiglione*; from L. *vermiculus*, *vermes*; a name sometimes improperly given to the kermes. See CRIMSON.]

1. A bright-red sulphuret of mercury, consisting of sixteen parts of sulphur and one hundred parts of mercury. It is sometimes found native, of a red or brown color, and is then called CINNABAR. It is used as a pigment. *Dana.*

2. The cochineal, a small insect found on a particular plant.

[*Improper or obsolete.*]

3. Any beautiful red color. In blushing, the delicate cheek is covered with *vermilion*.

VER-MIL'ION, (ver-mil'yun,) *v. t.* To dye red; to cover with a delicate red.

VER-MIL'ION-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Dyed or tinged with a bright red.

VERM'IN, *n. sing.* and *pl.*; used chiefly in the plural. [Fr. and It. *vermine*; from L. *vermes*, worms.]

1. All sorts of small animals which are destructive to grain or other produce; all noxious little animals or insects, as squirrels, rats, mice, worms, grubs, flies, &c.

These *vermin* do great injuries in the field. *Mortimer.*

2. Used of noxious human beings in contempt; as, base *vermin*. *Hudibras.*

VERM'IN-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *vermino*.] To breed vermin.

VERM-IN-A'TION, *n.* The breeding of vermin. *Derham.*

2. A griping of the bowels.

VERM'IN-LY, *adv.* or *a.* Like vermin; of the nature of vermin.

VERM'IN-OUS, *a.* Tending to breed vermin.

The *verminous* disposition of the body. *Harvey.*

VER-MIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *vermes*, worms, and *pario*, to bear.] Producing worms. *Brown.*

VER-MIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *vermes*, worms, and *voro*, to devour.] Devouring worms; feeding on worms. *Vermivorous* birds are very useful to the farmer.

VER-NAC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *vernaculus*, born in one's house, from *verna*, a servant.]

1. Native; belonging to the country of one's birth. English is our *vernacular* language. The *vernacular* idiom is seldom perfectly acquired by foreigners.

2. Native; belonging to the person by birth or nature. *Milner.*

A *vernacular disease* is one which prevails in a particular country or district; more generally called Endemic.

VER-NAC'U-LAR-ISM, *n.* A vernacular idiom.

VER-NAC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In agreement with the vernacular manner.

VER-NAC'U-LOUS, *a.* [Supra.] Vernacular; also, scoffing. [*Obs.*] *Brown. Spenser.*

VER'NAL, *a.* [L. *vernalis*, from *ver*, spring.]

1. Belonging to the spring; appearing in spring; as, *vernal* bloom.

Vernal flowers are preparatives to autumnal fruits. *Rambler.*

2. Belonging to youth, the spring of life.

Vernal signs; the signs in which the sun appears in the spring.

Vernal equinox; the equinox in spring or March; opposed to the *autumnal equinox*, in September.

VER'NANT, *a.* [L. *vernans*; *verno*, to flourish.] Flourishing, as in spring; as, *vernant* flowers. *Milton.*

VER'NATE, *v. i.* To become young again. [*Not in use.*]

VER-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *verno*.] In *botany*, the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud. [It is called also Foliation or Leafing.] *Martyn.*

VER'NIER, *n.* [from the inventor.] A contrivance attached to the graduated limb of an instrument, for the purpose of measuring aliquot parts of the smallest spaces into which the instrument is divided. *Olmsted.*

VER-NIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *vernilis*, from *verna*, a slave.] Servility; fawning behavior, like that of a slave. [*Not in use.*] *Bailey.*

VE-RON'I-CA, *n.* [*vera-icon*, true image.]

1. A portrait or representation of the face of our Savior on handkerchiefs.

2. In *botany*, a genus of plants, Speedwell.

VER'RU-COSE, } *a.* [L. *verruca*, a wart; *verrucosus*,
VER'RU-COUS, } full of warts.]

Warty; having little knobs or warts on the surface; as, a *verrucous* capsule. *Martyn.*

VER-RU'CU-LOSE, *a.* Having minute, wart-like prominences.

VERS-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [L. *versabilis*, from *versor*,
VERS'A-BLE-NESS, } to turn.]

Aptness to be turned round. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

VERS'A-BLE, *a.* [Supra.] That may be turned. [*Not used.*]

VERS'AL, for Universal. [*Not used, or very vulgar.*]

VERS'ANT, *a.* Familiar.

VERS'A-TILE, (vers'a-til,) *a.* [L. *versatilis*, from *versor*, to turn.]

1. That may be turned round; as, a *versatile* boat or spindle. *Harte.*

2. Liable to be turned in opinion; changeable; variable; unsteady; as, a man of *versatile* disposition.

3. Turning with ease from one thing to another; readily applied to a new task, or to various subjects; as, a man of *versatile* genius.

4. In *natural history*, capable of revolving; freely movable; as, a *versatile* anther, which is fixed at one point, but freely movable. *Lindley.*

VERS'A-TILE-LY, *adv.* In a versatile manner.

VERS-A-TIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being versa-
VERS'A-TILE-NESS, } tile; aptness to change; readiness to be turned; variableness.

2. The faculty of easily turning one's mind to new tasks or subjects; as, the *versatility* of genius.

VERSE, (vers,) *n.* [L. *versus*; Fr. *vers*; from L. *verto*, to turn.]

1. In *poetry*, a line consisting of a certain number of long and short syllables, disposed according to the rules of the species of poetry which the author intends to compose. Verses are of various kinds, as *hexameter*, *pentameter*, and *tetrameter*, &c., according to the number of feet in each. A verse of twelve syllables is called an *Alexandrian* or *Alexandrine*. Two or more verses form a stanza or strophe.

2. Poetry; metrical language.

Virtue was taught in *verse*. *Prior.*
Verse embalms virtue. *Donne.*

3. A short division of any composition, particularly of the chapters in the Scriptures. The author of the division of the Old Testament into *verses* is not ascertained. The New Testament was divided into *verses* by Robert Stephens.

4. A piece of poetry. *Pope.*

5. A portion of an anthem to be performed by a single voice to each part.

Blank verse; poetry in which the lines do not end in rhymes.

Heroic verse usually consists of ten syllables, or, in English, of five accented syllables, constituting five feet.

VERSE, *v. t.* To tell in verse; to relate poetically.

Playing on pipes of corn, and *versing* love. *Shak.*

To be versed, [L. *versor*;] to be well skilled; to be acquainted with; as, *to be versed* in history or in geometry.

VERS'ED, (verst,) *pp.* Skilled.

VERS'ED SINE. See Sine.

VERSE'-HON'OR-ING, *a* Doing honor to poetry. *Lamb.*

VERSE'MAN, } *n.* A writer of verses; in *ludi-*
VERSE'MON'GER, } *crous language.* *Prior.*

VERS'ER, *n.* A maker of verses; a versifier. *B. Jonson*

VERS'I-CLE, (vers'e-kl,) *n.* [L. *versiculus*.] A little verse.

VERS'I-COL-OR, (-kul-lur,) } *a.* [L. *versicolor*.]
VERS'I-COL-OR-ED, (-kul-lurd,) }

Having various colors; changeable in color.

VER-SIC'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to verses; designating distinct divisions of a writing.

VER-SI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from *versifier*.]

The act, art, or practice of composing poetic verse. Versification is the result of art, labor, and rule, rather than of invention, or the fire of genius. It consists in adjusting the long and short syllables, and forming feet into harmonious measure. *Cyc.*

VERS'I-FI-CA-TOR, *n.* A versifier. [*Little used.*] [See Versifier.]

VERS'I-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* from Versify. Formed into verse.

VERS'I-FI-ER, *n.* One who makes verses. Not every *versifier* is a poet.

2. One who converts into verse; or one who expresses the ideas of another written in prose; as, Dr. Watts was a *versifier* of the Psalms.

VERS'I-FY, *v. i.* To make verses

I'll *versify* in spite, and do my best *Dryden.*

VERS'I-FY, *v. t.* To relate or describe in verse

I'll *versify* the truth, *Daniel.*

2. To turn into verse; as, to *versify* the Psalms.

VERS'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Converting into verse.

VER'SION, (ver'shun,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *versio*.]

1. A turning; a change or transformation; as, the *version* of air into water. [*Unusual.*] *Bacon.*

2. Change of direction; as, the *version* of the beams of light. [*Unusual.*] *Bacon.*

3. The act of translating; the rendering of thoughts or ideas, expressed in one language, into words of like signification in another language. How long was Pope engaged in the *version* of Homer?

4. Translation; that which is rendered from another language. We have a good *version* of the Scriptures. There is a good *version* of the Pentateuch in the Samaritan. The Septuagint *version* of the Old Testament was made for the benefit of the Jews in Alexandria.

VERST, *n.* A Russian measure of length containing 1166⅔ yards, or 3500 feet; about two thirds of an English mile.

VER'SUS, [L.] Against; as, John Doe *versus* Richard Roe.

VER-SUTE', *a.* Crafty; wily.

VERT, *n.* [Fr. *verd*, green, L. *viridis*.]

1. In *the forest laws*, every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest. To preserve *vert* and venison is the duty of the verderer. *England.*

2. In *heraldry*, a green color.

VERT'E-BER, } See Vertebra.
VERT'E-BRE. }

VERT'E-BRA, *n.*; *pl.* Vertebræ. [L. *vertebra*, from *verto*, to turn.]

A joint of the spine or back-bone of an animal.

VERT'E-BRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the joints of the spine or back-bone.

2. Having a back bone or spinal joints; as, *vertebral* animals.

VERT'E-BRAL, *n.* An animal of the class which have a back-bone.

VERT'E-BRATE, *n.* An animal having a spine with joints.

VERT'E-BRATE, } *a.* [L. *vertebratus*.]
VERT'E-BRA-TED, }

Having a back bone, or vertebral column, containing the spinal marrow, as an animal; as man, quadrupeds, birds, amphibia, and fishes. *Cuvier.*

VERT'E-BRATES, } *n. pl.* Vertebrated animals, in-
VERT-E-BRA'TA, } cluding mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes.

VERT'E-BRE. See Vertebra.

VERT'EX, *n.* [L., from *verto*, to turn; primarily, a round point.]

1. The crown or top of the head. *Coxe.*

2. The top of a hill or other thing; the point of a cone, pyramid, angle, or figure; the pole of a glass, in *optics*. The vertex of a curve is the point from which the diameter is drawn, or the intersection of the diameter and the curve.

3. In *astronomy*, the zenith; the point of the heavens perpendicularly over the head. *Cyc.*

VERT'I-CAL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *vertex*.]

1. Placed or being in the zenith, or perpendicularly over the head. The sun is *vertical* to the inhabitants within the tropics at certain times every year.

2. Being in a position perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.

Vertical leaves, in *botany*, are such as stand so erect that neither of the surfaces can be called the upper or under.

Vertical anthers are such as terminate the filaments, and, being inserted by their base, stand no less upright than the filaments themselves. *Cyc.*

Vertical angles; in *geometry*, the opposite angles formed by two insecting straight lines. *Brande.*

Vertical circle: in *astronomy*, a great circle passing through the zenith and the nadir. The meridian of any place is a *vertical circle*. The vertical circles are called *azimuth circles*. *Hutton.*

Vertical line; in *dialing*, a line perpendicular to the horizon; in *conics*, a right line drawn on the vertical plane, and passing through the vortex of the cone. *Brande.*

Vertical plane, in *conics*, is a plane passing through the vertex of a cone, and through its axis.

Prime vertical; a great circle of the sphere, perpendicular to the horizon, and passing through the zenith and the east and west points.

VERT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the zenith.

VERT'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being in the zenith, or perpendicularly over the head. [Verticality is not used.]

VERT'I-CIL, *n.* [L. *verticillus*, from *vertex*, supra.]

In *botany*, a little whirl; a mode of inflorescence, in which the flowers surround the stem in a kind of ring. *Cyc.*

VER-TIC'IL-LATE, *a.* [Supra.] In *botany*, verticillate flowers are such as grow in a whirl, around the stem or in rings, one above another, at each joint. The term is also applied in this sense to leaves and branches. *Verticillate* plants are such as bear whirled flowers. *Martyn. Lee.*

VER-TIC'I-TY, (-tis'e-te,) *n.* [from *vertex*, supra.] The power of turning; revolution; rotation. *Locke.*

2. That property of the loadstone by which it turns to some particular point.

The attraction of the magnet was known long before its *verticity*. *Cyc.*

VER-TIG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *vertiginosus*.]

1. Turning round; whirling; rotary; as, a *vertiginous* motion. *Bentley.*

2. Giddy; affected with vertigo. *Woodward.*

VER-TIG'IN-OUS-LY, *adv.* With a whirling or giddiness.

VER-TIG'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Giddiness; a whirling, or sense of whirling; unsteadiness. *Taylor.*

VERT'I-GO, *n.* [L., from *verto*, to turn.]

Giddiness; dizziness or swimming of the head; an affection of the head, in which objects appear to move in various directions, though stationary, and the person affected finds it difficult to maintain an erect posture.

[This word is also pronounced by some *ver-tī'go*, and by others *ver-tē'go*.]

VER'VAIN, *n.* A plant; the popular name of some species of the genus Verbena.

VER'VAIN-MAL'LOW, *n.* A species of Mallow, the
VER'VELS, *n. pl.* [Fr. *vervelle*.] [Malva alcea. *Cyc.*

Labels tied to a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

VER'Y, *a.* [Fr. *vrai*; L. *verus*; G. *wahr*; D. *waar*.]

True; real.

Whether thou be my very son Esau or not. — Gen. xxvii.
He that repeateth a matter, separateth very friends. — Prov. xvi.

So we say, in *very* deed, in the *very* heavens, this is the *very* man we want. In these phrases, *very* is emphatical; but its signification is *true, real.*

VER'Y, *adv.* As an adverb, or modifier of adjectives and adverbs, *very* denotes in a great degree, an eminent or high degree, but not generally the highest; as, a *very* great mountain; a *very* bright sun; a *very* cold day; a *very* pernicious war; a *very* benevolent disposition; the river flows *very* rapidly.

VES'I-CANT, *n.* [Infra.] A blistering application; an epispastic. *Bigelow.*

VES'I-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *vesica*, a little bladder; Gr. *φυσα*, from *φυσαω*, to inflate.]

To blister; to raise little bladders, or separate the cuticle by inflaming the skin. Celsus recommends to *vesicate* the external parts of wounds. *Wiseman.*

VES'I-CA-TED, *pp.* Blistered.

VES'I-CA-TING, *ppr.* Blistering.

VES-I-CA'TION, *n.* The process of raising blisters or little cuticular bladders on the skin.

VES'I-CA-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *vesicatoire.*]

A blistering application or plaster; an epispastic.

VES'I-CLE, (ves'e-kl,) *n.* [L. *vesicula.* See Vesicate.]

1. A little bladder, or a portion of the cuticle separated from the skin and filled with some humor.

2. Any small, membranous cavity in animals or vegetables. The lungs consist of *vesicles* admitting air. *Ray. Cyc.*

VE-SIC'U-LAR, } *a.* Pertaining to vesicles; con-
VE-SIC'U-LOUS, } sisting of vesicles.

2. Hollow; full of interstices. *Cheyne.*

3. Having little bladders or glands on the surface, as the leaf of a plant.

VE-SIC'U-LATE, *a.* Bladdery; full of bladders.

VES'PER, *n.* [L. This word and Hesperus are probably of one origin, and both from the root of *west.*]

The evening star; Venus; also, the evening.

VES'PERS, *n. pl.* The evening song or evening service in the Roman Catholic church.

Sicilian vespers; the era of the general massacre of the French in Sicily, on Easter evening, 1282, at the toll of the bell for vespers.

VES'PER-TINE, *a.* [L. *vespertinus.* See Vesper.]

Pertaining to the evening; happening or being in the evening.

VES'PI-A-RY, *n.* The nest or habitation of *wasps, hornets, &c.*

VES'SEL, *n.* [It. *vasello*, from *vaso*, a vase or vessel; Fr. *vaisseau*; Sp. *vasija*; from L. *vas, vasis.* This word is probably the Eng. *vat*, in a different dialect; G. *fass*, a vat; *gefäss*, a vessel; *fassen*, to hold; allied probably to *fast, fasten.* The Sp. *vasija* is from the Latin; but the Spanish has also *barel*, a general name of all floating buildings; probably of Celtic origin.]

1. A cask or utensil proper for holding liquors and other things, as a tun, a pipe, a puncheon, a hogshead, a barrel, a firkin, a bottle, a kettle, a cup, a dish, &c.

2. In *anatomy*, any tube or canal, in which the blood and other humors are contained, secreted, or circulated, as the arteries, veins, lymphatics, spermatics, &c. *Cyc.*

3. In *the physiology of plants*, a canal or tube of very small bore, in which the sap is contained and conveyed; also, a bag or utricle, filled with pulp, and serving as a reservoir for sap; also, a spiral canal, usually of a larger bore. *Martyn. Grew.*

4. Any structure made to float upon the water, for purposes of commerce or war, whether impelled by wind, steam, or oars. *Totten.*

5. Something containing. *Milton.*

Vessels of wrath, in *Scripture*, are such persons as are to receive the full effects of God's wrath and indignation, as a punishment for their sins.

Vessels of mercy, are persons who are to receive the effects of God's mercy, or future happiness and glory.

Chosen vessels; ministers of the gospel, as appointed to bear the glad news of salvation to others; called also *earthen vessels*, on account of their weakness and frailty.

VES'SEL, *v. t.* To put into a vessel. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

VES'SETS, *n.* A kind of cloth. Qu.

VES'SIC-NON, *n.* [L. *vesica.*]

A soft swelling on a horse's leg, called a Wind-gall. *Cyc.*

VEST, *n.* [Fr. *veste*; It. *vesta*; L. *vestis*, a coat or garment; *vestio*, to cover or clothe, Goth. *vastyan*; W. *gwisg.*]

1. An outer garment.

Over his lucid arms
A military *vest* of purple flowed. *Milton.*

2. A waistcoat or body garment for men, without sleeves, and worn under the coat.

[This word, in the latter sense, has passed from France into the United States, and has chiefly taken the place of Waistcoat. In *England*, on the contrary, the latter word is the only one in common use. — *Ed.*]

VEST, *v. t.* To clothe; to cover, surround, or encompass closely.

With ether *vested* and a purple sky. *Dryden.*

2. To dress; to clothe with a long garment; as, the *vested* priest. *Milton.*

3. In *law*, to give an immediate, fixed right of present or future enjoyment; as, an estate is *vested* in possession. *Bouvier.*

To vest with; to clothe; to furnish with; to invest with; as, to *vest* a man *with* authority; to *vest* a court *with* power to try cases of life and death; to *vest* one *with* the right of seizing slave ships.

Had I been *vested with* the monarch's power. *Prior.*

To vest in; to put in possession of; to furnish with; to clothe with. The supreme executive power in England is *vested in* the king; in the United States, it is *vested in* the president.

2. To clothe with another form; to convert into another substance or species of property; as, to *vest* money *in* goods; to *vest* money *in* land or houses; to *vest* money *in* bank stock, or *in* six per cent. stock; to *vest* all one's property *in* the public funds.

VEST, *v. i.* To come or descend to; to be fixed; to take effect, as a title or right. Upon the death of the ancestor, the estate, or the right to the estate, *vests* in the heir at law.

VES'TA, *n.* [L.] In *mythology*, the virgin goddess of the hearth or fire.

2. In *astronomy*, one of the asteroids, discovered by Dr. Olbers in 1807.

VEST'AL, *a.* [L. *vestalis*, from *Vesta*, the goddess of fire, Gr. *εστια.*]

1. Pertaining to Vesta, the goddess of fire among the Romans, and a virgin.

2. Pure; chaste. *Shak.*

VEST'AL, *n.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta, and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was to be perpetually kept burning upon her altar. The *Vestals* were six in number, and they made a vow of perpetual virginity.

VEST'ED, *pp.* Clothed; covered; closely encompassed.

2. *a.* Fixed; not in a state of contingency or suspension; as, *vested* rights.

Vested legacy; in *law*, a legacy the right to which commences *in presenti*, and does not depend on a contingency, as a legacy to one, to be paid when he attains to twenty-one years of age. This is a *vested* legacy, and if the legatee dies before the testator, his representative shall receive it. *Blackstone.*

Vested remainder, is where the estate is invariably fixed, to remain to a determined person, after the particular estate is spent. This is called a remainder executed, by which a present interest passes to the party, though to be enjoyed in future. *Blackstone.*

VEST'I-A-RY, *n.* A wardrobe.

VES-TIB'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to or like a vestibule.

VES'TI-BULE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *vestibulum.*]

1. The porch or entrance into a house, or a large open space before the door, but covered. Vestibules for magnificence are usually between the court and garden.

2. A little antechamber before the entrance of an ordinary apartment.

3. An apartment in large buildings, which leads into a hall or suit of rooms or offices. An area in which a magnificent staircase is carried up is sometimes called a *vestibule.*

4. In *anatomy*, a cavity belonging to the labyrinth of the ear. *Cyc.*

VES'TI-GATE. See Investigate.

[Vestigate is not in use.]

VES'TIGE, (ves'tij,) *n.* [Fr.; L. *vestigium.* This word and *vestibule* show that some verb signifying to tread, from which they are derived, is lost.]

A track or footstep; the mark of the foot left on the earth; but mostly used for the mark or remains of something else; as, the *vestiges* of ancient magnificence in Palmyra; *vestiges* of former population.

VEST'ING, *ppr.* [from *vest.*] Clothing; covering; closely encompassing; descending to and becoming permanent, as a right or title; converting into other species of property, as money.

VEST'ING, *n.* Cloth for vests; vest patterns. *United States.*

VEST'MENT, *n.* [L. *vestimentum*, from *vestio*, to clothe; Fr. *vêtement.*]

A covering or garment; some part of clothing or dress; especially some part of outer clothing; but it is not restricted to any particular garment.

The sculptor could not give *vestments* suitable to the quality of the persons represented. *Dryden.*

VEST'RY, *n.* [L. *vestiarium*; Fr. *vestiaire.*]

1. A room appendant to a church, in which the sacerdotal vestments and sacred utensils are kept, and where parochial meetings are held.

2. In *the church of England*, a parochial assembly, so called because held in a vestry. *Clarendon*

3. In *the Episcopal church of the United States*, a committee chosen annually by the parish, who, in conjunction with the church-wardens, manage its temporal concerns. *Croswell.*

VEST'RY-CLERK, *n.* [*vestry* and *clerk.*] An officer chosen by the vestry, who keeps the parish accounts and books. *Cyc.*

VEST'RY-MAN, *n.* In *the Episcopal church*, one belonging to a select number of persons in each parish, who manage its temporal concerns. [See Vestry.]

VEST'URE, (vest'yur,) *n.* [Fr. *vêture.* See Vest.]

1. A garment; a robe.

Their polished chests embroidered *vesture* graced. *Pope.*

2. Dress; garments in general; habit; clothing; vestment; as, the *vesture* of priests.

3. Clothing; covering.

Rocks, precipices, and gulfs, appareled with a *vesture* of plants. *Bentley.*

And gild the humble *vestures* of the plain. *Trumbull.*

4. In *old law books*, the corn with which land was covered; as, the *vesture* of an acre.

5. In *old books*, seisin; possession. [*Obs.*]

VE-SU'VI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Vesuvius, a volcano near Naples.

VE-SU'VI-AN, *n.* In *mineralogy*, the same with Idocrase, which see. *Dana.*

VETCH, *n.* [Fr. *vesce*; It. *veccia*; L. *vicia*; Sp. *veza*; D. *wik, wikke*, vetch, and a weight; *wikken*, to weigh; G. *wicke*, a vetch; *wickel*, a roller; *wichtig*, weighty; *wickeln*, to wind up. We see *vetch* is from the root of *weigh, wag, wiggle*, and signifies a little roller.]

A leguminous plant of the genus Vicia. It is a common name of most species of the genus. The name is also applied, with various epithets, to many other leguminous plants of different genera; as, the chichling vetch, of the genus Lathyrus; the horse-shoe vetch, of the genus Hippocrepis; the milk vetch, of the genus Astragalus, &c. *Lee.*

VETCH'LING, *n.* [from *vetch.*] In *botany*, a name of a leguminous plant, the Lathyrus aphaca, expressive of its diminutive size. The meadow vetchling is a wild plant common in meadows, which makes good hay.

VETCH'Y, *a.* Consisting of vetches or of pea straw; as, a *vetchy* bed. *Spenser.*

2. Abounding with vetches.

VET'ER-AN, *a.* [L. *veteranus*, from *vetero*, to grow old, from *vetus*, old.]

Having been long exercised in any thing; long practiced or experienced; as, a *veteran* officer or soldier; *veteran* skill. *Thomson.*

VET'ER-AN, *n.* One who has been long exercised in any service or art, particularly in war; one who has grown old in service, and has had much experience.

Ensigns that pierced the foe's remotest lines,
The hardy *veteran* with tears resigns. *Addison.*

VET-ER-I-NA'RI-AN, *n.* [L. *veterinarius.*]

One skilled in the diseases of cattle or domestic animals. *Brown.*

VET'ER-I-NA-RY, *a.* [Supra.] Pertaining to the art of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep, &c. A *veterinary* college was established in England in 1792, at St. Pancras, in the vicinity of London. The improvement of the *veterinary* art is of great importance to the agricultural interest.

VE'TO, *n.*; *pl.* Vetoes (ve'tōze.) [L. *veto*, I forbid.]

1. The power possessed by the executive branch of a legislative body, as a king, president, governor, &c., to negative a bill which has passed the other branches of the legislature. Also, the act of exercising this power. *Bouvier.*

2. In *a looser sense*, any authoritative prohibition.

VE'TO, *v. t.* To withhold assent to a bill for a law, and thus prevent its enactment.

VE'TO-ED, (-tōde,) *pret.* and *pp.* of Veto, which see.

VE'TO-ING, *ppr.* Withholding assent to and preventing the enactment of.

VET-TU'RA, *n.* An Italian four-wheeled carriage.

VET-TU-RI'NO, *n.* In *Italy*, one who carries travelers from one place to another in a *vettura*, or four-wheeled carriage, at a price agreed on.

VEX, *v. t.* [L. *vexo*; Fr. *vexer*; It. *vessare*; Sp. *vexar.*]

1. To irritate; to make angry by little provocations; *a popular use of the word.*

2. To plague; to torment; to harass; to afflict.

Ten thousand torments *vex* my heart. *Prior.*

3. To disturb; to disquiet; to agitate.

While surl the waves, and the *vexed* ocean roars. *Pope.*

4. To trouble; to distress.

I will also *vex* the hearts of many people. — *Ezek. xxxii.*

5. To persecute. *Acts* xii.

6. To stretch, as by hooks. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

VEX, *v. i.* To fret; to be teased or irritated. *Chapman.*

VEX-A'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vexatio.*]

1. The act of irritating, or of troubling, disquieting, and harassing.

2. State of being irritated or disturbed in mind.

3. Disquiet; agitation; great uneasiness.

Passions too violent — afford us *vexation* and pain. *Temple.*

4. The cause of trouble or disquiet.

Your children were *vexation* to your youth. *Shak.*

5. Afflictions; great troubles; severe judgments.

The Lord shall send on thee cursing, vexation, and rebuke. — Deut. xxviii.

6. A harassing by law. *Bacon*

7. A slight, teasing trouble.

VEX-A'TIOUS, (vek-sā'shus,) *a.* Irritating; disturbing or agitating to the mind; causing disquiet; afflictive; as, a *vexatious* controversy; a *vexatious* neighbor.

2. Distressing; harassing; as, *vexatious* wars. *South.*

3. Full of trouble and disquiet.

He leads a vexatious life. *Digby.*

4. Teasing; slightly troublesome; provoking.

A *vexatious suit*, in *law*, is one commenced for the purpose of giving trouble, or without cause.

VEX-A'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to give great trouble or disquiet.

VEX-A'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of giving great trouble and disquiet, or of teasing and provoking.

VEX'ED, (vext,) *pp.* or *a.* Teased; provoked; irritated, troubled, agitated; disquieted, afflicted.

VEX'ER, *n.* One who vexes, irritates, or troubles.

VEX'IL, VEX-IL'LUM, } *n.* [L. *vexillum*, a standard.]

A flag or standard. In *botany*, the upper petal of a papilionaceous flower. *Martyn.*

VEX'IL-LA-RY, *n.* A standard-bearer

VEX'IL-LA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to an ensign or standard.

VEX-IL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *vexillatio.*]

A company of troops under one ensign.

VEX'ING, *ppr.* Provoking; irritating; afflicting.

VEX'ING-LY, *adv.* So as to vex, tease, or irritate. *Tatler.*

VI'A, *n.* [L.] A way. *Via* Albany, by the way of Albany.

VI'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *vie*, life, from L. *vivo*, to live.]

Capable of living, as a new-born infant or premature child. *T. Miner.*

VI'A-DUCT, *n.* [L. *via*, way, and *duco*, to lead. See Duke.]

A structure made for conveying a carriage way from one road to another, either by perforation through hills, by leveling uneven ground, or by raising mounds or arched supports across rivers or marshes. *Sanckey on Railroads.*

VI'AL, *n.* [Fr. *viole*; Gr. φιαλη; L. *phiala.*]

A phial; a small bottle of thin glass, used particularly by apothecaries and druggists.

Samuel took a vial of oil, and poured it on his head. — 1 Sam. x.

Vials of God's wrath, in *Scripture*, are the execution of his wrath upon the wicked for their sins. *Rev.* xvi.

VI'AL, *v. t.* To put in a vial. *Milton.*

VI'AL-ED, *pp.* Put in a vial.

VI'AL-ING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a vial.

VI'AND, *n.* [Fr. *viande*; from It. *vivanda*; L. *vivendus*, *vivo*, to live.]

Meat dressed; food.

Viands of various kinds allure the taste. *Pope.*

[*It is used chiefly in the plural.*]

VI'A-RY, *a.* Happening in roads.

VI-AT'IC, *a.* [L. *viaticum*, from *via*, way.]

Pertaining to a journey or to traveling.

VI-AT'I-CUM, *n.* [L. supra.] Provisions for a journey.

2. Among *the ancient Romans*, an allowance to officers who were sent into the provinces to exercise any office or perform any service, also to the officers and soldiers of the army. *Cyc.*

3. In *the Roman Catholic church*, the communion or eucharist given to persons in their last moments.

VI'BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *vibro*; It. *vibrare.* This word belongs to the root of Eng. *wabble*; W. *gwibiaw*, to wander, to move in a circular or serpentine direction.]

1. To swing; to oscillate; to move one way and the other; to play to and fro; as, the pendulum of a clock *vibrates* more or less rapidly, as it is shorter or longer, the chords of an instrument *vibrate* when touched.

2. To quiver; as, a whisper *vibrates* on the ear. *Pope.*

3. To pass from one state to another; as, a man *vibrates* from one opinion to another.

VI'BRATE, *v. t.* To brandish; to move to and fro; to swing; as, to *vibrate* a sword or staff. The pendulum of a clock *vibrates* seconds.

2. To cause to quiver.

Breath vocalized, that is, *vibrated* or undulated, may differently affect the lips, and impress a swift, tremulous motion. *Holder.*

VI'BRA-TED, *pp.* Brandished; moved one way and the other.

VI'BRA-TILE, (-til,) *a.* Adapted to or used in vibratory motion; as, the *vibratile* organs of certain insects. *Say.*

VI-BRA-TIL'I-TY, *n.* Disposition to preternatural vibration or motion. [*Not much used.*] *Rush.*

VI'BRA-TING, *ppr.* Brandishing; moving to and fro, as a pendulum or musical chord

VI-BRA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vibro*.]

1. The act of brandishing, the act of moving or state of being moved one way and the other in quick succession.

2. In *mechanics*, a regular, reciprocal motion of a body suspended; a motion consisting of continual reciprocations or returns, as of the pendulum of a time-keeper. This is frequently called Oscillation. The number of *vibrations* in a given time depends on the length of the vibrating body; a pendulum three feet long makes only ten *vibrations*, while one of nine inches makes twenty. The *vibrations* of a pendulum are somewhat slower at or near the equator than in remote latitudes. The *vibrations* of a pendulum are isochronal, whether performed in larger or smaller arcs. *Hutton.*

3. In *physics*, alternate or reciprocal motion, as, the *vibrations* of the nervous fluid, by which sensation has been supposed to be produced, by impressions of external objects propagated thus to the brain. *Cyc.*

4. In *music*, the motion of a chord, or the undulation of any body, by which sound is produced. The acuteness, elevation, and gravity of sound, depend on the length of the chord and its tension.

VI-BRA'TI-UN-CLE, (-unk-l,) *n.* A small vibration. *Chambers. Cyc.*

VI'BRA-TIVE, *a.* That vibrates. *Newton.*

VI'BRA-TO-RY, *a.* Vibrating, consisting in vibration or oscillation; as, a *vibratory* motion.

2. Causing to vibrate.

VIC'AR, *n.* [Fr. *vicaire*; It. *vicario*; L. *vicarius*, from *vicis*, a turn, or its root.]

1. In *a general sense* a person deputed or authorized to perform the functions of another; a substitute in office. The pope claims to be *vicar* of Jesus Christ on earth. He has under him a grand vicar, who is a cardinal, and whose jurisdiction extends over all priests, regular and secular.

2. In *the canon law*, the priest of a parish, the predial tithes of which are impropriated or appropriated, that is, belong to a chapter or religious house, or to a layman, who receives them, and only allows the vicar the smaller tithes or a salary. *Cyc.*

Apostolic vicar, in *the Roman Catholic church*, is an officer of high standing, who has received power from the pope to decide in certain cases without instructions. *Encyc. Am.*

VIC'AR-AGE, *n.* The benefice of a vicar. A vicarage, by endowment, becomes a benefice distinct from the parsonage. *Cyc.*

VIC'AR-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* A title given by Henry VIII. to the earl of Essex, with power to oversee all the clergy, and regulate all church affairs. It is now the title of an office, which, as well as that of official principal, is united in the chancellor of the diocese. The business of the vicar-general is to exercise jurisdiction over matters purely spiritual. *Cyc.*

VI-CA'RI-AL, *a.* [from *vicar.*] Pertaining to a vicar; small; as, *vicarial* tithes.

VI-CA'RI-ATE, *a.* Having delegated power, as vicar. *Barrow.*

VI-CA'RI-ATE, *n.* A delegated office or power.

VI-CA'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *vicarius.*] [*Lord North.*

1. Deputed; delegated; as, *vicarious* power or authority.

2. Acting for another; filling the place of another; as, a *vicarious* agent or officer.

3. Substituted in the place of another; as, a *vicarious* sacrifice. The doctrine of *vicarious* punishment has occasioned much controversy.

VI-CA'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In the place of another; by substitution. *Burke.*

VIC'AR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a vicar; the ministry of a vicar.

VICE, *n.* [Fr. *vice*; It. *vizio*; Sp. *vicio*; L. *vitium*; W. *gwyd.*]

1. *Properly*, a spot or defect; a fault; a blemish; as, the *vices* of a political constitution. *Madison.*

2. In *ethics*, any voluntary action or course of conduct which deviates from the rules of moral rectitude, or from the plain rules of propriety; any moral unfitness of conduct, either from defect of duty or from the transgression of known principles of rectitude. *Vice* differs from *crime* in being less enormous. We never call murder or robbery a *vice*; but every act of intemperance, all falsehood, duplicity, deception, lewdness, and the like, is a *vice*. The excessive indulgence of passions and appetites, which in themselves are innocent, is a *vice*. The smoking of tobacco and the taking of snuff may, in certain cases, be innocent, and even useful; but these practices may be carried to such an excess as to become *vices*. This word is also used to denote a habit of transgressing; as, a life of *vice*. *Vice* is rarely a solitary invader; it usually brings with it a frightful train of followers.

3. Depravity or corruption of manners; as, an age of *vice*

When *vice* prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The post of honor is a private station. *Addison.*

4. A fault or bad trick in a horse.

5. In *the old English drama*, (the mysteries, &c.,) a buffoon wearing a cap with ass's ears, whose office was to torment and belabor another buffoon who represented the devil. *P. Cyc.*

6. An iron press with a screw, for holding articles fast when filed, &c. [This would more properly be written Vise, like the French *vis*, a screw.]

7. A gripe or grasp. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

VICE, *v. t.* To press or *screw up* to a thing by a kind of violence. [*Not in use.*] [See Vise.] *Shak.*

VICE [L. *vice*, in the turn or place] is used in composition to denote one *qui vicem gerit*, who acts in the place of another, or in second in authority.

VICE-AD'MI-RAL, *n.* In *the navy*, the second officer in command. His flag is displayed at the fore top-gallant mast head. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A civil officer, in Great Britain, appointed by the lords commissioners of the admiralty for exercising admiralty jurisdiction within their respective districts.

VICE-AD'MI-RAL-TY, *n.* The office of a vice-admiral; a vice-admiralty court.

VICE-A'GENT, *n.* [*vice* and *agent.*] One who acts in the place of another. *Hooker.*

VICE-CHAM'BER-LAIN, (-lin,) *n.* An officer in court next in command to the lord-chamberlain. *England.*

VICE-CHAN'CEL-LOR, *n.* An officer in a university, in England, a distinguished member, who is annually elected to manage the affairs in the absence of the chancellor. *Cyc.*

VICE-CON'SUL, *n.* One who acts in the place of a consul.

VI'CED, (vist,) *a.* Vicious; corrupt. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

VICE-DOGE', *n.* A counselor at Venice who represents the doge when sick or absent. *Cyc.*

VICE GE'REN-CY, *n.* [See Vicegerent.] The office of a vicegerent; agency under another; deputed power; lieutenancy. *South.*

VICE-GE'RENT, *n.* [L. *vicem gerens*, acting in the place of another.]

A lieutenant; a vicar; an officer who is deputed by a superior or by proper authority to exercise the powers of another. Kings are sometimes called *God's vicegerents.* It is to be wished they would always deserve the appellation.

VICE-GE'RENT, *a.* Having or exercising delegated power; acting by substitution, or in the place of another. *Milton.*

VICE-LEG'ATE, *n.* An officer employed by the pope to perform the office of spiritual and temporal governor in certain cities, when there is no legate or cardinal to command there. *Cyc.*

VIC'E-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *vicenarius.*]

Belonging to twenty.

VICE-PRES'I-DEN-CY, *n.* The office of vice-president. *Story.*

VICE-PRES'I-DENT, *n.* An officer next in rank below a president. *United States.*

VICE-RE'GAL, *a.* Pertaining to a viceroy or vice-royalty.

VICE'ROY, *n.* [Fr. *vice-roi.*]

The governor of a kingdom or country who rules in the name of the king with regal authority, as the king's substitute. *Swift.*

VICE-ROY'AL-TY, *n.* The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

VICE ROY-SHIP, *n.* The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

VICE-SUP-PRESS'ING, *a.* Adapted to suppress vice.

VI'CE-TY, *n.* Nicety; exactness. *B. Jonson.*

[*Not in use; probably a mistake.*]

VI'CE VER'SA, [L.] The terms or the case being reversed.

VI''CIATE, (vish'āte,) *v. t.* [L. *vitio.* This verb is usually written Vitiate; but as *vice*, from L. *vitium*, is established, it would be well to write the verb Viciate, as we write Appreciate and Depreciate, from L. *pretium.*]

1. To injure the substance or properties of a thing so as to impair its value, and lessen or destroy its use; to make less pure, or wholly impure; to deprave, in a physical or moral sense; as, to *viciate* the blood; to *viciate* taste or style; to *viciate* morals.

2. To render defective, and thus destroy the validity of; to invalidate by defect; as, to *viciate* a deed or bond.

VI''CIA-TED, (vish'ā-ted,) *pp.* or *a.* Depraved; impaired in substance or quality; rendered defective and void.

VI''CIA-TING, *ppr.* Injuring in substance or properties; rendering defective; making void.

VI''CI-A'TION, *n.* Depravation; corruption.

VIC'IN-AGE, *n.* [from L. *vicinia*, neighborhood; *vicinus*, near.]

Neighborhood; the place or places adjoining or near. A jury must be of the *vicinage*, or body of the county.

In *law*, *common because of vicinage* is where the inhabitants of two townships contiguous to each other have usually intercommuned with one another; the beasts of one straying into the other's fields without molestation from either. *Blackstone.*

VIC'I-NAL, } *a.* Near; neighboring. [*Little used.*]
VIC'INE, } *Glanville.*

VI-CIN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *vicinitas.*]

1. Nearness in place; as, the *vicinity* of two country seats.

2. Neighborhood; as, a seat in the *vicinity* of the metropolis.

3. Neighboring country. Vegetables produced in the *vicinity* of the city are daily brought to market. The *vicinity* is full of gardens.

VI''CI-OS'I-TY, *n.* Depravity; corruption of manners.

[But Viciousness is generally used.]

VI''CIOUS, (vish'us,) *a.* [Fr. *vicieux*; L. *vitiosus.*]

1. Defective; imperfect; as, a system of government *vicious* and unsound. *Harte.*

2. Addicted to vice; corrupt in principles or conduct; depraved; wicked; habitually transgressing the moral law; as, a *vicious* race of men; *vicious* parents; *vicious* children.

3. Corrupt; contrary to moral principles or to rectitude; as, *vicious* example; *vicious* conduct.

4. Corrupt, *in a physical sense*; foul; impure; insalubrious; as, *vicious* air.

5. Corrupt; not genuine or pure; as, *vicious* language; *vicious* idioms.

6. Unruly; refractory; not well tamed or broken; as, a *vicious* horse. *Smart.*

VI''CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Corruptly; in a manner contrary to rectitude, moral principles, propriety, or purity.

2. Faultily; not correctly. *Burnet.*

VI''CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Addictedness to vice; corruptness of moral principles or practice; habitual violation of the moral law, or of moral duties; depravity in principles or in manners.

What makes a governor justly despised, is *viciousness* and ill morals. *South.*

2. Unruliness, refractoriness; as of a beast *New England.*

VI-CIS'SI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *vicissitudo*; from *vicis*, a turn.]

1. Regular change or succession of one thing to another; as, the *vicissitudes* of day and night, and of winter and summer; the *vicissitudes* of the seasons.

2. Change; revolution; as in human affairs. We are exposed to continual *vicissitudes* of fortune.

VI-CIS-SI-TU'DI-NA-RY, *a.* Changing in succession. *Donne.*

VI-CON'TI-EL, *a.* [L. *vice-comitalis.* See Viscount.]

In *old law books*, pertaining to the sheriff.

Vicontiel rents, are certain rents for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king.

Vicontiel writs, are such as are triable in the county or sheriff court. *Cyc.*

VI-CON'TI ELS, *n. pl.* Things belonging to the sheriff; particularly, farms for which the sheriff pays rent to the king. *Cyc.*

VI'COUNT, *n.* [L. *vice-comes.*]

1. In *law books*, the sheriff.

2. A degree of nobility next below a count or earl. [See Viscount.] *Cyc.*

VIC'TIM, *n.* [L. *victima*; Fr. *victime.*]

1. A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; usually, some beast slain in sacrifice; but human beings have been slain by some nations, for the purpose of appeasing the wrath or conciliating the favor of some deity.

2. A person or thing destroyed; a person or thing sacrificed in the pursuit of an object. How many persons have fallen *victims* to jealousy, to lust, to ambition!

VIC'TIM-ATE, *v. t.* To sacrifice [*Not in use.*] *Bullokar.*

VIC'TIM-IZE, *v. t.* To make a victim of; to sacrifice or destroy. [*A cant, but common word.*]

VIC'TOR, *n.* [L., from *vinco, victus*, to conquer, or the same root. *N* not being radical, the root is *vico* or *vigo*; Sax. *wig, wigg*, war; *wiga*, a warrior, a hero, a *victor*; *wigan*, to war, to fight. The primary sense is, to urge, drive, or strive; hence, to subdue.]

1. One who conquers in war; a vanquisher; one who defeats an enemy in battle. *Victor* differs from *conqueror*. We apply *conqueror* to one who subdues countries, kingdoms, or nations; as, Alexander was the *conqueror* of Asia or India, or of many nations, or of the world. In such phrases, we can not substitute *victor*. But we use *victor* when we speak of one who overcomes a particular enemy, or in a particular battle; as, Cesar was *victor* at Pharsalia. The duke of Wellington was *victor* at Waterloo. *Victor*, then, is not followed by the possessive case; for we do not say, Alexander was the *victor* of Darius, though we say, he was *victor* at Arbela. *Johnson.*

2. One who vanquishes another in private combat or contest; as, a *victor* in the Olympic games.

3. One who wins or gains the advantage.

In love, the *victors* from the vanquished fly;
They fly that wound, and they pursue that die. *Waller.*

4. Master; lord.

These, *victor* of his health, his fortune, friends. *Pope.*
[*Not usual, nor legitimate.*]

VIC'TOR-ESS, *n.* A female who vanquishes. *Spenser.*

VIC-TO'RI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *victorieux.*]

1. Having conquered in battle or contest; having overcome an enemy or antagonist; conquering; vanquishing; as, a *victorious* general; *victorious* troops; a *victorious* admiral or navy

2. That produces conquest; as, a *victorious* day. *Pope.*

3. Emblematic of conquest; indicating victory; as, brows bound with *victorious* wreaths. *Shak.*

VIC-TO'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With conquest; with defeat of an enemy or antagonist; triumphantly; as, grace will carry us *victoriously* through all difficulties. *Hammond.*

VIC-TO'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being victorious.

VIC'TO-RY, *n.* [L. *victoria*, from *vinco, victus*, to conquer; Fr. *victoire.*]

1. Conquest; the defeat of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in contest; a gaining of the superiority in war or combat. *Victory* supposes the power of an enemy or antagonist to prove inferior to that of the victor. *Victory*, however, depends not always on superior skill or valor; it is often gained by the fault or mistake of the vanquished.

Victory may be honorable to the arms, but shameful to the counsels of a nation. *Bolingbroke.*

2. The advantage or superiority gained over spiritual enemies, over passions and appetites, or over temptations, or in any struggle or competition.

VIC TRESS, *n.* A female that conquers. *Shak.*

VICT'UAL. See Victuals

VICT'UAL, (vit'l,) *v. t.* [from *victual*, the noun.]

1. To supply with provisions for subsistence; as, to *victual* an army; to *victual* a garrison

2. To store with provisions; as, to *victual* a ship.

VICT'UAL-ED, (vit'ld,) *pp.* Supplied with provisions.

VICT'UAL-ER, (vit'ler,) *n.* One who furnishes provisions.

2. One who keeps a house of entertainment.

3. A provision-ship; a ship employed to carry provisions for other ships, or for supplying troops at a distance.

VICT'UAL-ING, (vit'ling,) *ppr.* Supplying with provisions.

VICT'UAL-ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where provision is made for strangers to eat.

VICT'UALS, (vit'lz,) *s. pl.* [Fr. *victuailles*; It. *vettovaglia*; Sp. *vitualla*; from L. *victus*, food, from the root of *vico*, which was *vigo* or *vico*, coinciding with *vigro*; Basque, *vicia*, life. This word is now never used in the singular.]

Food for human beings, prepared for eating; that which supports human life; provisions; meat; sustenance. We never apply this word to that on which beasts or birds feed, and we apply it chiefly to food for men when cooked or prepared for the table. We do not now give this name to flesh, corn, or flour in a crude state; but we say, the *victuals* are well cooked or dressed, and in great abundance. We say, a man eats his *victuals* with a good relish.

Such phrases as, to buy *victuals* for the army or navy, to lay in *victuals* for the winter, &c., are now obsolete. We say, to buy *provisions*; yet we use the verb, to *victual* an army or ship.

VI-DAME', *n.* In *French feudal jurisprudence*, a name given to a class of officers who represented the bishops, and who subsequently erected their offices into fiefs, and became feudal nobles. *Brande.*

VIDE, [L.] See.

VI-DE-LI-CET, *adv.* [L., for *videre licet.*]

To wit; namely. An abbreviation for this word

VIDE UT SUPRA, [L.] See as above. [is viz.

VID'U-AL, *a.* [L. *viduus*, deprived.]

Belonging to the state of a widow. [*Not used.*]

VI-DU'I-TY, *n.* [L. *viduitas.*]

Widowhood. [*Not used.*]

VIE, *v. i.* [Sax. *wigan*, to war, to contend, that is, to strain, to urge, to press. See Victor.]

To strive for superiority; to contend; to use effort in a race, contest, competition, rivalship, or strife. How delightful it is to see children *vie* with each other in diligence and in duties of obedience!

In a trading nation, the younger sons may be placed in a way of life to *vie* with the best of their family. *Addison.*

VIE, *v. t.* To show or practice in competition; as, to *vie* power; to *vie* charities. [*Not legitimate.*]

2. To urge; to press.

She hung about my neck, and kiss and kiss
She *vied* so fast. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

VI-ELLE', (ve-yel',) *n.* [Fr.] A stringed instrument played upon with a wheel; a *hurdy-gurdy.* *Buchanan.*

VI ET AR'MIS, [L.] In *law*, with force and arms; words expressive of a trespass. *Bouvier.*

VIEW, (vu,) *v. t.* [Fr. *vue*, from *voir*, to see, contracted from L. *videre*, Russ. *vija*, Sans. *vid.* The primary sense is, to reach or extend to.]

1. To survey; to examine with the eye; to look on with attention, or for the purpose of examining; to inspect; to explore. *View* differs from *look, see*, and *behold*, in expressing more particular or continued attention to the thing which is the object of sight. We ascended Mount Holyoke, and *viewed* the charming landscape below. We *viewed* with delight the rich valleys of the Connecticut about the town of Northampton.

Go up and *view* the country. — Josh. vii.
I *viewed* the walls of Jerusalem. — Neh. vi.

2. To see; to perceive by the eye. *Pope.*

3. To survey intellectually, to examine with the mental eye; to consider. *View* the subject in all its aspects.

VIEW, (vu,) *n.* Prospect; sight; reach of the eye.

The walls of Pluto's palace are in *view*. *Dryden.*

2. The whole extent seen. Vast or extensive *views* present themselves to the eye.

3. Sight; power of seeing, or limit of sight. The mountain was not within our *view*.

4. Intellectual or mental sight. These things give us a just *view* of the designs of Providence.

5. Act of seeing. The facts mentioned were verified by actual *view*.

6. Sight; eye

Objects near our *view* are thought greater than those of larger size, that are more remote. *Locke.*

7. Survey; inspection; examination by the eye. The assessors took a *view* of the premises.

Surveying nature with too nice a *view*. *Dryden.*

8. Intellectual survey; mental examination. On a just *view* of all the arguments in the case, the law appears to be clear.

9. Appearance; show

Graces —
Which, by the splendor of her *view*
Dazzled, before we never knew. *Waller.*

10. Display; exhibition to the sight or mind.

To give a right *view* of this mistaken part of liberty. *Locke.*

11. Prospect of interest.

No man sets himself about any thing, but upon some *view* or other, which serves him for a reason. *Locke.*

12. Intention; purpose; design. With that *view* he began the expedition. With a *view* to commerce, he passed through Egypt.

13. Opinion; manner of seeing or understanding. These are my *views* of the policy which ought to be pursued.

View of frankpledge: in *law*, a court of record, held in a hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet. *Blackstone.*

Point of view: the direction in which a thing is seen.

VIEW'ED, (vūde,) *pp.* Surveyed; examined by the eye; inspected; considered.

VIEW'ER, (vū'er,) *n.* One who views, surveys, or examines.

2. In *New England*, a town officer whose duty is to inspect something; as, a *viewer* of fences, who inspects them to determine whether they are sufficient in law.

VIEW'ING, (vū'ing,) *ppr.* Surveying; examining by the eye or by the mind; inspecting; exploring.

VIEW'ING, (vū'ing,) *n.* The act of beholding or surveying.

VIEW'LESS, (vū'less,) *a.* That can not be seen; not being perceivable by the eye invisible; as, *viewless* winds. *Shak.*

So fit through the valves the visionary fair
Repassed, and *viewless* mixed with common air. *Pope.*

VIEW'LY, (vū'le,) *a.* Striking to the view.

VI-GES-I-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *vigesimus*, twentieth.

The act of putting to death every twentieth man *Bailey.*

VIG'IL, (vij'il,) *n.* [L. *vigilia*; Fr. *vigile*; L. *vigil*, waking, watchful; *vigilo*, to watch. This is formed on the root of Eng. *wake*, Sax. *wacan, wecan.* The primary sense is, to stir, or excite, to rouse, to agitate.]

1. Watch; devotion performed in the customary hours of rest or sleep.

So thes in heaven their odes and *vigils* tuned. *Milton.*

2. In *church affairs*, the eve or evening before any feast, the ecclesiastical day beginning at six o'clock in the evening, and continuing till the same hour the following evening; hence, a religious service performed in the evening preceding a holiday. *Cyc.*

3. A fast observed on the day preceding a holiday; a wake. *Cyc.*

4. Watch; forbearance of sleep; as, the *vigils* of the card-table. *Addison.*

Vigils or *watchings of flowers*; a term used by Linnæus to express a peculiar faculty belonging to the flowers of certain plants, of opening and closing their petals at certain hours of the day *Cyc.*

VIG'I-LANCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vigilans* See Vigil.]

1. Forbearance of sleep; a state of being awake. *Parr*

2. Watchfulness; circumspection; attention of the mind in discovering and guarding against danger, or providing for safety. *Vigilance* is a virtue of prime importance in a general. The *vigilance* of the dog is no less remarkable than his fidelity.

3. Guard; watch.

In at this gate none pass
The *vigilance* here placed. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

VIG'I-LAN-CY, for Vigilance, is not used.

VIG'I-LANT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *vigilans.*]
Watchful; circumspect; attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety.

Take your places and be *vigilant.* *Shak.*
Be sober, be *vigilant.* — 1 Pet. v.

VIG'I-LANT-LY, *adv.* [Supra.] Watchfully; with attention to danger and the means of safety; circumspectly.

VI-GIN-TIV'I-RATE, *n.* [L. *viginti* and *viri.*]
A body of officers of government, consisting of twenty men. *Murphy.*

VIG-NETTE', (*commonly pronounced* vin'yet,) *n.* [Fr. *vignette*, from *vigne*, a vine.]
A name given to small engraved embellishments with which books, bank notes, &c., are ornamented. Such embellishments were originally painted on the margins of manuscripts, usually in the form of small vines, (*vignettes*,) whence the name. *Properly*, therefore, a *vignette* is a design which is not surrounded, like ordinary pictures, with a border.
Lanier. Landseer on Engraving.

VIG'OR, *n.* [L., from *vigeo*, to be brisk, to grow, to be strong; allied to *vivo, vixi*, to live, and to Sax. *wigan*, to carry on war, and to *wake.*]
1. Active strength or force of body in animals; physical force.

The *vigor* of this arm was never vain. *Dryden.*

2. Strength of mind; intellectual force; energy. We say, a man possesses *vigor* of mind or intellect.
3. Strength or force in animal or vegetable motion; as, a plant grows with *vigor.*
4. Strength; energy; efficacy.

In the fruitful earth
His beams, unactive else, their *vigor* find. *Milton.*

VIG'OR, *v. t.* To invigorate. [*Not in use.*] *Feltham.*

VIG-O-RO'SO, [It.] In *music*, with energy.

VIG'OR-OUS, *a.* Full of physical strength or active force; strong; lusty; as, a *vigorous* youth; a *vigorous* body.
2. Powerful; strong; made by strength, either of body or mind; as, a *vigorous* attack; *vigorous* exertions. The enemy expects a *vigorous* campaign.

The beginnings of confederacies have been *vigorous* and successful. *Dissenant.*

VIG'OR-OUS-LY, *adv.* With great physical force or strength; forcibly; with active exertions; as, to prosecute an enterprise *vigorously.*

VIG'OR-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being vigorous or possessed of active strength.
[*Vigor* and all its derivatives imply active strength, or the power of action and exertion, in distinction from passive strength, or strength to endure.]

VILD, VIL'ED, } *a.* Vile. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

VILE, *a.* [L. *vilis*; Fr. and Sp. *vil*; It. *vile*; Gr. φαυλος.]
1. Base; mean; worthless; despicable.

The inhabitants account gold a *vile* thing. *Abbot.*
A man in *vile* raiment. — James ii.
Wherefore are we counted as beasts, and reputed as *vile* in your sight? — Job xviii.

2. Morally base or impure; sinful; depraved by sin; wicked; hateful in the sight of God and of good men. The sons of Eli made themselves *vile.* 1 *Sam.* iii.

Behold, I am *vile*; what shall I answer? — Job xl.

VIL'ED, *a.* Abusive; scurrilous; defamatory. [*Not in use.*] *Hayward.*

VILE'LY, *adv.* Basely; meanly; shamefully; as, Hector *vilely* dragged about the walls of Troy.
2. In a cowardly manner. 2 *Sam.* i. [*Philips.*

The Volscians *vilely* yielded the town. *Shak.*

VILE'NESS, *n.* Baseness; meanness; despicableness.

His *vileness* as shall never awe. *Drayton.*

2. Moral baseness or depravity; degradation by sin; extreme wickedness; as, the *vileness* of mankind. *Prior.*

VIL'EST, *a.* Most vile. *Borrow.*

VIL-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of vilifying or defaming.

VIL'I-FI-ED, (vil'e-fide,) *pp.* [from *vilify.*] Defamed; traduced; debased.

VIL'I-FI-ER, *n.* One who defames or traduces.

VIL'I-FY, *v. t.* [from *vile.*] To make vile; to debase; to degrade.

Their Maker's image
Forsook them, when themselves they *vilified*
To serve ungoverned appetite. *Milton.*

2. To defame; to traduce; to attempt to degrade by slander.

Many passions dispose us to depress and *vilify* the merit of one rising in the esteem of mankind. *Addison.*

[*This is the most usual sense of the verb.*]

VIL'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Debasing; defaming.

VIL'I-PEND, *v. t.* [L. *vilipendo.*]
To despise. [*Not in use.*]

VIL-I-PEND'EN-CY, *n.* Disesteem; slight. [*Not in use.*]

VIL'I-TY, *n.* Vileness; baseness. [*Not in use.*] *Kennet.*

VILL, *n.* [L. *villa*; Fr. *ville.*]
A village; a small collection of houses. *Hale.*
The statute of Exeter, 14 Edward I., mentions *entire-vills, demi-vills*, and *hamlets.* *Cyc.*

VIL'LA, *n.* [L. *villa*; Fr. *ville.*]
A country-seat; usually one for the residence of a wealthy person.

VIL'LAGE, *n.* [Fr., from *villa.*] A small assemblage of houses, less than a town or city, and inhabited chiefly by farmers and other laboring people. In *England*, it is said that a *village* is distinguished from a town by the want of a market. *Cyc.*
In *the United States*, no such distinction exists, and any small assemblage of houses in the country is called a *village.*

VIL'LA-GER, *n.* An inhabitant of a village. *Milton.*

VIL'LA-GER-Y, *n.* A district of villages. *Shak.*

VIL'LAIN, *n.* [Fr. *vilain*; It. and Sp. *villano*; Norm. *vilain.* According to the French orthography, this word is formed from *vile*; but the orthography in other languages connects this word with *vill, village*, and this is probably the true origin.]
1. In *feudal law*, a villain, or villein, is one who holds lands by a base or servile tenure, or in *villenage.* Villains were of two sorts: *villains regardant*, that is, annexed to the manor, *adscriptitii glebæ*; or *villains in gross*, that is, annexed to the person of their lord, and transferable from one to another.
Blackstone.
2. A vile, wicked person; a man extremely depraved, and capable or guilty of great crimes. We call by the name of *villain* the thief, the robber, the burglarian, the murderer, the incendiary, the ravisher, the seducer, the client, the swindler, &c.

Calm, thinking *villains*, whom no faith could fix. *Pope.*

VIL'LAIN-OUS, *a.* [from *villain.*] Base; very vile.
2. Wicked; extremely depraved; as, a *villainous* person or wretch.
3. Proceeding from extreme depravity; as, a *villainous* action.
4. Sorry; vile; mischievous; *in a familiar sense*; as, a *villainous* trick of the eye. *Shak.*
Villainous judgment; in *old law*, a judgment that casts reproach on the guilty person.

VIL'LAIN-OUS-LY, *adv.* Basely; with extreme wickedness or depravity.

VIL'LAIN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Baseness; extreme depravity.

VIL'LAIN-Y, *n.* Extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness; as, the *villainy* of the thief or the robber; the *villainy* of the seducer.

The commendation is not in his wit, but in his *villainy.* *Shak.*

2. A crime; an action of deep depravity. [In this sense, the word has a plural.]

Such *villainies* roused Horace into wrath. *Dryden.*

VIL'LA KIN, *n.* A little village. [*A word used by Gay.*]

VIL'LAN-AGE, *n.* The state of a villain; base servitude.
2. A base tenure of lands; tenure on condition of doing the meanest services for the lord, usually written VILLENAGE.
3. Baseness; infamy. [See VILLAINY.]

VIL'LAN-IZE, *v. t.* To debase; to degrade; to defame; to revile.

Were virtue by descent, a noble name
Could never *villanize* his father's fame. *Dryden.*
[*Little used.*]

VIL'LAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Defamed; debased. [*Little used.*]

VIL'LAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Defaming; debasing. [*Little used.*]

VIL'LAN-OUS, *a.* [from *villain.* It is desirable that this and the three following words should be spelt with *i*, as *villainous*, &c., as given above, because they come regularly from *villain.*]
1. Base; very vile.
2. Wicked; extremely depraved; as, a *villanous* person or wretch.
3. Proceeding from extreme depravity; as, a *villanous* action.
4. Sorry; vile; mischievous; *in a familiar sense*; as, a *villanous* trick of the eye. *Shak.*
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The commendation is not in his wit, but in his *villany.* *Shak.*

2. A crime; an action of deep depravity. In this sense, the word has a plural.

Such *villanies* roused Horace into wrath. *Dryden.*

VIL-LAT'IC, *a.* [L. *villaticus.*]
Pertaining to a village.

Tame, *villatic* fowl. *Milton.*

VIL'LEN-AGE, *n.* [from *villain.*] A tenure of lands and tenements by base services. *Blackstone.*

VIL'LI, *n. pl.* [L., from *villus.*]
1. In *anatomy*, fine, small fibers.
2. In *botany*, fine hairs on plants.

VIL'LOUS, *a.* [L. *villosus*, from *villus*, hair, Eng. *wool.*]
1. Abounding with fine hairs or wooly substance: nappy; shaggy; rough; as, a *villous* coat.
The *villous* coat of the stomach and intestines is the inner mucous membrane, so called from the innumerable villi or fine fibrils with which its internal surface is covered. *Cyc. Parr.*
2. In *botany*, covered with soft hairs.

VIM'IN-AL, *a.* [L. *viminalis.*]
Pertaining to twigs; consisting of twigs; producing twigs.

VI-MIN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *imineus*, from *vimen*, a twig.]
Made of twigs or shoots.

In the hive's *viminous* dome. *Prior.*

VI-NA'CEOUS, (vi-nā'shus,) *a.* [L. *vinaceus.*]
1. Belonging to wine or grapes. *White.*
2. Of the color of wine.

VIN-AI-GRETTE', *n.* [Fr.] A small box of silver, &c., with perforations on the top, for holding aromatic vinegar contained in a sponge, and used like a smelling-bottle.

VIN'CI-BLE, *a.* [from L. *vinco*, to conquer. See VICTOR.]
Conquerable; that may be overcome or subdued.

He not *vincible* in spirit. *Hayward.*

VIN'CI-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The capacity of being con-
VIN-CI-BIL'I-TY, } querod; conquerableness. *Dict.*

VINC'TURE, *n.* [L. *vinctura.*]
A binding. [*Not in use.*]

VINC'U-LUM, *n.* [L.] A bond of union; *particularly*, in *mathematics*, a straight mark placed over several members of a compound quantity, which are to be subjected to the same operation *Day.*

VIN-DE'MI-AL, *a.* [L. *vindemialis*, from *vindemia*, vintage; *vinea* and *demo.*]
Belonging to a vintage or grape harvest.

VIN-DE'MI-ATE, *v. i.* [Supra.] To gather the vintage. *Evelyn.*

VIN-DE-MI-A'TION, *n.* The operation of gathering grapes. *Bailey.*

VIN-DI-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being vindicable, or capable of support or justification. *Journ. of Science.*

VIN'DI-CA-BLE, *a.* [Infra.] That may be vindicated, justified, or supported. *Dwight.*

VIN'DI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *vindico.*]
1. To defend; to justify; to support or maintain as true or correct, against denial, censure, or objections.

When the respondent denies any proposition, the opponent must *vindicate* it. *Watts.*
Laugh where we must, be candid where we can;
But *vindicate* the ways of God to man. *Pope.*

2. To assert; to defend with success; to maintain; to prove to be just or valid; as, to *vindicate* a claim or title.
3. To defend with arms, or otherwise; as, to *vindicate* our rights.
4. To avenge; to punish; as, a war to *vindicate* or punish infidelity. *Bacon.*

God is more powerful to exact subjection and to *vindicate* rebellion. *Pearson.*

[*This latter use is entirely obsolete.*]

VIN'DI-CA-TED, *pp.* Defended; supported; maintained; proved to be just or true.

VIN'DI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Defending; supporting against denial, censure, charge, or impeachment; proving to be true or just; defending by force.

VIN-DI-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vindico.*]
1. The defense of any thing, or a justification against denial or censure, or against objections or accusations; as, the *vindication* of opinions or of a creed; the *vindication* of the Scriptures against the objections and cavils of infidels.
2. The act of supporting by proof or legal process; the proving of any thing to be just; as, the *vindication* of a title, claim, or right.
3. Defense by force or otherwise; as, the *vindication* of the rights of man; the *vindication* of our liberties or the rights of conscience.

VIN'DI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to vindicate.
2. Revengeful.
[This is now generally VINDICTIVE.]

VIN'DI-CA-TOR, *n.* One who vindicates; one who justifies or maintains; one who defends. *Dryden.*

VIN'DI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Punitory; inflicting punishment; avenging.

The afflictions of Job were not *vindicatory* punishments. *Bramhall.*

2. Tending to vindicate; justificatory.

VIN-DIC'TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *vindicatif.*]
Revengeful; given to revenge.

I am *vindictive* enough to repel force by force. *Dryden.*

VIN-DIC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of revenge; revengefully.

VIN-DIC'TIVE-NESS, *n.* A revengeful temper.
2. Revengefulness.

VINE, *n.* [L. *vinea*; Fr. *vigne*; from the It. *vigna*, Sp. *viña*, a vineyard; W. *gwinien*, vine, and *gwin*, wine. See WINE.]
1. A woody, climbing plant, that produces grapes, of the genus Vitis, and of a great number of varieties.
2. The long, slender stem of any plant, that trails on the ground, or climbs and supports itself by winding round a fixed object, or by seizing any fixed thing with its tendrils or claspers. Thus we speak of the hop *vine*, the bean *vine*, the *vines* of melons, squashes, pumpkins, and other cucurbitaceous plants.

VINE'-CLAD, *a.* Clad or covered with vines. *Coleridge.*

VIN'ED, *a.* Having leaves like those of the vine. *Wotton.*

VINE'-DRESS-ER, *n.* [*vine* and *dresser.*] One who dresses, trims, prunes, and cultivates vines.

VINE'-FRET-TER, *n.* [*vine* and *fret.*] A small insect that injures vines, an aphis or puceron.

VIN'E-GAR, *n.* [Fr. *vin*, wine, and *aigre*, sour.]
1. An acid liquor obtained from wine, cider, beer, &c., by the acetous fermentation. Vinegar may differ indefinitely in the degree of its acidity. When highly concentrated, it is called RADICAL VINEGAR. The acid of vinegar is the acetic.
2. Any thing really or metaphorically sour. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

VINE'-GRUB, *n.* [*vine* and *grub.*] A little insect that infests vines; the vine-fretter or puceron. *Cyc.*

VIN'ER, *n.* An orderer or trimmer of vines. *Huloet.*

VI'NER-Y, *n.* In *gardening*, an erection for supporting vines and exposing them to artificial heat, consisting of a wall with stoves and flues.

VINE'YARD, (vin'yard,) *n.* [Sax. *vingeard*; Ir. *fangbart.* The correct orthography, from the Saxon, is VINYARD.]
A plantation of vines producing grapes; properly, an inclosure or yard for grape-vines.

VIN'NEW-ED, *a.* [Sax. *fynig.*]
Mouldy; musty. [*Not in use.*] *Newton.*

VIN'NEW-ED-NESS, *n.* Mustiness; mouldiness. [*Not in use.*] *Barret.*

VIN'NY, *a.* [Supra.] Mouldy; musty. [*Not in use.*]

VIN'O-LEN-CY, *n.* [L. *vinolentia*, from *vinum*, wine.]
Drunkenness. [*Not used.*]

VIN'O-LENT, *a.* Given to wine. [*Not used.*]

VI-NOS'I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being vinous. *Scott.*

VI'NOUS, *a.* [Fr. *vineux*, from L. *vinum*, wine.]
Having the qualities of wine; pertaining to wine; as, a *vinous* taste; a *vinous* flavor; *vinous* fermentation.

VINT'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *vendange*, from L. *vindemia.*]
1. The produce of the vine for the season. The *vintage* is abundant.
2. The time of gathering the crop of grapes.
3. The wine produced by the crop of grapes in one season. *Cyc.*

VINT'A-GER, *n.* One that gathers the vintage.

VINT'AGE-SPRING, *n.* A wine-fount.

VINT'NER, *n.* One who deals in wine; a wine-seller.

VINT'RY, *n.* A place where wine is sold. *Ainsworth.*

VI'NY, *a.* Belonging to vines; producing grapes.
2. Abounding in vines. *P. Fletcher.*

VI'OL, *n.* [Fr. *viole*; It. and Sp. *viola*; Ir. *biol.*]
1. A stringed musical instrument, of the same form as the violin, but larger, and having formerly six strings, to be struck with a bow. Viols are of different kinds. The largest of all is the *base viol*, whose tones are deep, soft, and agreeable. The violin now takes the place of the old viol.

> Me softer airs befit, and softer strings
> Of lute, or *viol*, still more apt for mournful things. *Milton.*

2. Among *seamen*, a large rope sometimes used in weighing anchor; also written VOYOL. *Totten.*

VI'O-LA, *n.* [It.] A larger kind of violin; a tenor violin.

VI'O-LA-BLE, *a.* [L. *violabilis.* See VIOLATE.]
That may be violated, broken, or injured.

VI-O-LA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *viola*, a violet.]
Resembling violets in color. *Encyc.*

VI'O-LATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *violer*; L. *violo*; It. *violare*; Sp. *violar.*]
1. To break upon in a violent manner; to injure; to hurt; to interrupt; to disturb; as, to *violate* sleep. *Milton.*

> Kindness for man, and pity for his fate,
> May mix with bliss, and yet not *violate.* *Dryden.*

2. To set aside in a violent manner; to break; to infringe; to transgress; as, to *violate* the laws of the state, or the rules of good breeding; to *violate* the divine commands; to *violate* one's vows or promises. Promises and commands may be *violated* negatively, by non-observance.
3. To injure; to do violence to.

> Forbid to *violate* the sacred fruit. *Milton.*

4. To treat with irreverence; to profane; as, to *violate* the sanctity of a holy place.
5. To ravish; to compress by force.

VI'O-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Injured; broken; transgressed; ravished.

VI'O-LA-TING, *ppr.* Injuring; infringing; ravishing.

VI-O-LA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of violating or injuring; interruption, as of sleep or peace.
2. Infringement; transgression; non-observance; as, the *violation* of law or positive command; a *violation* of covenants, engagements, and promises; a *violation* of vows.
3. Act of irreverence; profanation or contemptuous treatment of sacred things; as, the *violation* of a church.
4. Ravishment; rape.

VI'O-LA-TIVE, *a.* Violating, or tending to violate.

VI'O-LA-TOR, *n.* One who violates, injures, interrupts or disturbs; as, a *violator* of repose.
2. One who infringes or transgresses; as, a *violator* of law.
3. One who profanes or treats with irreverence; as, a *violator* of sacred things.
4. A ravisher.

VI'O-LENCE, *n.* [L. *violentia.*]
1. Physical force; strength of action or motion; as, the *violence* of a storm; the *violence* of a blow or of a conflict.
2. Moral force; highly excited feeling; vehemence. The critic attacked the work with *violence.*

> You ask with *violence.* *Shak.*

3. Outrage; unjust force; crimes of all kinds.

> The earth was filled with *violence.* — Gen. vi.
> Do *violence* to no man. — Luke iii.

4. Highly-excited action; vehemence; as, the *violence* of the disease.
5. Injury; infringement. Offer no *violence* to the laws, or to the rules of civility.
6. Ravishment; rape.

To do violence to or on; to attack; to murder.

> But, as it seems, *did violence on* herself. *Shak.*

To do violence to; to outrage; to force; to injure. He *does violence to* his own opinions.

VI'O-LENCE, *v. t.* To assault; to injure; also, to bring by violence. [*Little used.*] *B. Jonson. Feltham.*

VI'O-LENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *violentus.*]
1. Forcible; moving or acting with physical strength; urged or driven with force; as, a *violent* wind; a *violent* stream; a *violent* assault or blow; a *violent* conflict.
2. Vehement; outrageous; as, a *violent* attack on the minister.
3. Produced or continued by force; not spontaneous or natural.

> No *violent* state can be perpetual. *Burnet.*

4. Produced by violence; not natural; as, a *violent* death.
5. Acting by violence; assailant; not authorized.

> Some *violent* hands were laid on Humphry's life. *Shak.*

6. Fierce; vehement; as, a *violent* philippic; a *violent* remonstrance.

> We might be reckoned fierce and *violent.* *Hooker.*

7. Severe; extreme; as, *violent* pains.
8. Extorted; not voluntary.

> Vows made in pain are *violent* and void. *Milton.*

Violent presumption, in *law*, is presumption that arises from circumstances which necessarily attend such facts. Such circumstances being proved, the mind infers with confidence that the fact has taken place, and this confidence is a *violent presumption*, which amounts to proof.

VI'O-LENT, *n.* An assailant. [*Not in use.*]

VI'O-LENT, *v. t.* To urge with violence. [*Not used.*] *Fuller.*

VI'O-LENT-LY, *adv.* With force; forcibly; vehemently; as, the wind blows *violently.*

> Forfeitures must not be exacted *violently.* *Taylor.*

VI-O-LES'CENT, *a.* Tending to a violet color.

VI'O-LET, *n.* [Fr. *violette*; It. *violetto*; L. *viola.*] A plant and flower of the genus Viola, of many species. They are generally low, herbaceous plants, and the flowers of many of the species are of some shade of blue.

VI'O-LET, *a.* Dark blue, inclining to red.

VI-O-LIN', *n.* [It. *violino*; Fr. *violon*; from *viol.*]
A musical instrument with four strings, played with a bow; a fiddle; one of the most perfect and most powerful instruments that has been invented. *Cyc.*

VI-O-LIN'IST, *n.* A person skilled in playing on a violin. *Farey.*

VI'O-LIST, *n.* A player on the viol. *Todd.*

VI-O-LON-CEL'LIST, *n.* One who plays on the violoncello

VI-O-LON-CEL'LO, (ve-o-lon-chel'lo *or* ve-o-lon-sel'lo,) *n.* [It.] A stringed instrument of music; a base viol of four strings, or a base violin with long, large strings, giving sounds an octave lower than the tenor violin. *Encyc. P. Cyc.*

VI-O-LON'CEL, *n.* A large base violin, called a DOUBLE BASS, whose strings lie an octave below the violoncello. *Brande.*

VI'PER, *n.* [L. *vipera*; Fr. *vipere*; W. *gwiber*, from *gwib*, a quick course, a driving, flying, or serpentine motion, a wandering.]
1. A European serpent, the Vipera Berus, whose bite is venomous. Two harmless snakes are, in this country, called improperly by this name.

> A *viper* came out of the heat, and fastened on his hand. — Acts xxix.

2. A person or thing mischievous or malignant. *Shak.*

VI'PER-INE, *a.* [L. *viperinus.*]
Pertaining to a viper or to vipers.

VI'PER-OUS, *a.* [L. *vipereus.*]
Having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous; as, a *viperous* tongue. *Shak.*

VI'PER'S BU'GLOSS, *n.* A plant of the genus Echium.

VI'PER'S GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus Scorzonera.

VI-RA-GIN'I-AN, *a.* Having the qualities of a virago.

VI-RA-GIN'I-TY, *n.* The qualities of a virago.

VI-RA'GO, *n.* [L., from *vir*, a man.]
1. A woman of extraordinary stature, strength, and courage; a female who has the robust body and masculine mind of a man; a female warrior.

> To arm! to arm! the fierce virago cries. *Pope.*

2. In *common language*, a bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a termagant.

VIRE, (veer,) *n.* [Sp. *vira.*]
An arrow. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

VIR'E-LAY, *n.* [*Fr. virelai*, from *virer*, to turn.]
An ancient French song or short poem, derived from Provence, of a peculiar measure, and usually of a sportive character. The modern *vireloy* turns upon two sets of rhymes, the first of which prevails throughout the piece, and the other occurs only from time to time, to produce variety. *Dict. de l'Acad. Lunier.*

> To which a lady sung a *virelay.* *Dryden.*

VI'RENT, *a.* [L. *virens*, from *vireo*, to flourish, or be green.]
Green; verdant; fresh. *Brown.*

VI-RES'CENT, *a.* Slightly green; beginning to be green.

VIR'GATE, (*nearly* vur'gate,) *a.* [L. *virga*, a rod.]
In *botany*, having the shape of a rod or wand; as, a *virgate* stem.

VIR'GATE, *n.* A yardland. *Warton.*

VIRGE. See VERGE.

VIR-GIL'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Virgil, the Roman poet.
2. Resembling the style of Virgil. *Young.*

VIR'GIN, (*nearly* vur'jin,) *n.* [It. *virgine*; Sp. *virgen*; Fr. *vierge*; L. *virgo.*]
1. A woman who has had no carnal knowledge of man.
2. A woman not a mother. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*
3. A person of either sex who has not been married. 1 *Cor.* vii 25.
4. The sign Virgo. [See VIRGO.] *Milton.*

VIR'GIN, *a.* Pure; untouched; as, *virgin* gold. *Woodward.*
2. Fresh; new; unused; as, *virgin* soil. *Belknap.*
3. Becoming a virgin; maidenly; modest; indicating modesty; as, a *virgin* blush; *virgin* shame.
4. Pure; chaste. [*Cowley.*

VIR'GIN, *v. i.* To play the virgin; *a cant word.* *Shak.*

VIR'GIN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a virgin; maidenly; as, *virginal* chastity. *Hammond.*

VIR'GIN-AL, *n.* A keyed instrument of one string, jack and quill to each note, like a spinet, but in shape resembling the forte piano; *out of use.* *Cyc. Bacon.*

VIR'GIN-AL, *v. t.* To pat; to strike as on a virginal. [*A cant word.*] *Shak.*

VIR-GIN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *virginitas.*]
Maidenhood; the state of having had no carnal knowledge of man.

VIR'GIN'S BOW'ER, *n.* A plant of the genus Clematis.

VIR'GO, *n.* [L.] A sign of the zodiac which the sun enters in August; a constellation of the zodiac.

VIR'GO-LEOSE, *n.* [Fr.] A variety of pear of an excellent quality; with us pronounced *virgoloo*, or *vergoloo.* [See VERGOULEUSE, the correct orthography.]

VI-RID'I-TY, *n.* [L. *viriditas*, from *vireo*, to be green.]
Greenness; verdure; the color of fresh vegetables. *Evelyn.*

VI'RILE, (vi'ril,) *a.* [L. *virilis*, from *vir*, a man, Sax. *wer*; Sans. *vira*, strong; from the root of L. *vireo.*]
1. Pertaining to a man, in the eminent sense of the word, (not to *male*, in the sense of the human race;) belonging to the male sex; as, *virile* age.
2. Masculine; not *puerile* or *feminine*; as, *virile* strength or vigor.

VI-RIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *virilité*; L. *virilitas.*]
1. Manhood; the state of the male sex, which has

arrived to the maturity and strength of a man, and to the power of procreation.

2. The power of procreation.

3. Character of man. [*Unusual.*]

VIR'TU, *n.* [It. *virtu.*] A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities. *Chesterfield.*

VIR'TU-AL, (vurt'yu-al,) *a.* [Fr. *virtuel*; from *virtue.* See VIRTUE.]

1. Potential; having the power of acting or of invisible efficacy without the material or sensible part.

Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his *virtual* power, and warmed. *Milton.*

Neither an actual nor *virtual* intention of the mind, but only that which may be gathered from the outward acts. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Being in essence or effect, not in fact; as, the *virtual* presence of a man in his agent or substitute.

Virtual focus; in *optics*, the point from which rays, having been rendered divergent by reflection or refraction, appear to issue.

Virtual velocity; in *mechanics*, the velocity which a body in equilibrium would actually acquire during the first instant of its motion in case of the equilibrium being disturbed. *Brande.*

VIR-TU-AL'I-TY, *n.* Efficacy. *Bronson.*

VIR'TU-AL-LY, *adv.* In efficacy or effect only; by means of some virtue or influence, or the instrumentality of something else. Thus, the sun is *virtually* on earth by its light and heat. The citizens of an elective government are *virtually* present in the legislature by their representatives. A man may *virtually* agree to a proposition by silence or withholding objections. *Addison. Cyc.*

VIR'TU-ATE, *v. t.* To make efficacious. [*Not in use.*] *Harvey.*

VIR'TUE, (vurt'yu,) *n.* [Fr. *vertu*; It. *virtu*; Sp. *virtud*; L. *virtus*, from *vireo*, or its root. (See WORTH.) The radical sense is strength, from straining, stretching, extending. This is the primary sense of L. *vir*, a man. Class Br.]

1. Strength; that substance or quality of physical bodies, by which they act and produce effects on other bodies. In this literal and proper sense, we speak of the *virtue* or *virtues* of plants in medicine, and the *virtues* of drugs. In decoctions the *virtues* of plants are extracted. By long standing in the open air, the *virtues* are lost.

2. Bravery; valor. This was the predominant signification of *virtus* among the Romans.

Trust to thy single *virtues*. *Shak.*

[*This sense is nearly or quite obsolete.*]

3. Moral goodness; the practice of moral duties and the abstaining from vice, or a conformity of life and conversation to the moral law. In this sense, *virtue* may be, and in many instances must be, distinguished from *religion*. The practice of moral duties merely from motives of convenience, or from compulsion, or from regard to reputation, is *virtue*, as distinct from *religion*. The practice of moral duties from sincere love to God and his laws, is *virtue* and religion. In this sense it is true,

That *virtue* only makes our bliss below. *Pope.*
Virtue is nothing but voluntary obedience to truth. *Dwight.*

4. A particular moral excellence; as, the *virtue* of temperance, of chastity, of charity.

Remember all his *virtues*. *Addison.*

5. Acting power; something efficacious.

Jesus, knowing that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned.—Mark iv.

6. Secret agency; efficacy without visible or material action.

She moves the body which she doth possess;
Yet no part toucheth, but by *virtue's* touch. *Davies.*

7. Excellence; or that which constitutes value and merit.

Terence, who thought the sole grace and *virtue* of their fable the sticking in of sentences. *B. Jonson.*

8. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.

Thrones, dominations, princedoms, *virtues*, powers. *Milton.*

9. Efficacy; power.

He used to travel through Greece by *virtue* of this fable, which procured him reception in all the towns. *Addison.*

10. Legal efficacy or power; authority. A man administers the laws by *virtue* of a commission.

In virtue; in consequence; by the efficacy or authority.

Thus they shall attain, partly in *virtue* of the promise of God, and partly in virtue of piety. *Ainsworth.*

VIR'TUE-LESS, (vurt'yu-,) *a.* Destitute of virtue.

2. Destitute of efficacy or operating qualities.

Virtueless she wished all her herbs and charms. *Fairfax.*

VIR-TU-O'SO, *n.* [It.] A man skilled in the fine arts, particularly in music; or a man skilled in antiquities, curiosities, and the like.

Virtuoso the Italians call a man who loves the noble arts, and is a critic in them. *Dryden.*

VIR-TU-O'SO-SHIP, *n.* The pursuits of a virtuoso. *Encyc.*

VIR'TU-OUS, (vurt'yu-us,) *a.* Morally good; acting in conformity to the moral law; practising the moral duties, and abstaining from vice; as, a *virtuous* man.

2. Being in conformity to the moral or divine law; as, a *virtuous* action; a *virtuous* life.

The mere performance of *virtuous* actions does not denominate an agent virtuous. *Price.*

3. Chaste; *applied to women.*

4. Efficacious by inherent qualities; as, *virtuous* herbs; *virtuous* drugs. [*Not in use.*] *Chapman.*

5. Having great or powerful properties; as, *virtuous* steel; a *virtuous* staff; a *virtuous* ring. [*Not in use.*] *Milton. Spenser.*

6. Having medicinal qualities. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

VIR'TU-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a virtuous manner; in conformity with the moral law or with duty; as, a life *virtuously* spent. *Denham.*

A child *virtuously* educated. *Addison.*

VIR'TU-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or character of being virtuous. *Spenser.*

VIR'U-LENCE, } *n.* [from *virulent.*] That quality
VIR'U-LEN-CY, } of a thing which renders it extremely active in doing injury; acrimony; malignancy; as, the *virulence* of poison.

2. Acrimony of temper; extreme bitterness or malignity; as, the *virulence* of enmity or malice; the *virulence* of satire; to attack a man with *virulence.* *Addison.*

VIR'U-LENT, *a.* [L. *virulentus*, from *virus*, poison, that is, strength, from the same root as *vir*, *vireo.* See VENOM.]

1. Extremely active in doing injury; very poisonous or venomous. No poison is more *virulent* than that of some species of serpents.

2. Very bitter in enmity; malignant; as, a *virulent* invective.

VIR'U-LENT-LY, *adv.* With malignant activity; with bitter spite or severity.

VI'RUS, *n.* [L. See VIRULENT.] Active or contagious matter of an ulcer, pustule, &c.; poison.

VIS, *n.* [L.] Force; power; as, *vis vitæ*, the vital force. The term, however, is used chiefly in mechanics.

VIS'AGE, (viz'aj,) *n.* [Fr.; from It. *visaggio*; from L. *visus*, *video.*]

The face; the countenance or look of a person, or of other animal; chiefly applied to human beings; as, a wolfish *visage.* *Shak.*

Love and beauty still that *visage* grace. *Waller.*
His *visage* was so marred, more than any man.—Is. lii.

VIS'A-GED, *a.* Having a visage or countenance. *Milton.*

VIS'ARD, *n.* A mask. [See VISOR.]

VIS'ARD, *v. t.* To mask.

VIS'A-VIS', (viz'a-vē',) *n.* [Fr., opposite, face to face.] A carriage in which two persons sit face to face.

VIS'CE-RA, *n. pl.* of VISCUS. [L.] The bowels; the contents of the abdomen, thorax, and cranium.

In *its most general sense*, the organs contained in any cavity of the body, particularly in the three ventors, the head, thorax, and abdomen. *Cyc. Parr.*

VIS'CE-RAL, *a.* [L. *viscera.*]

1. Pertaining to the viscera.

2. Feeling; having sensibility. [*Unusual.*] *Reynolds.*

VIS'CER-ATE, *v. t.* [Supra.] To exenterate; to embowel; to deprive of the entrails or viscera.

[EVISCERATE is generally used.]

VIS'CID, *a.* [L. *viscidus*; *viscus*, birdlime.]

Glutinous; sticky; tenacious; not readily separating; as, turpentine, tar, gums, &c., are more or less *viscid.*

VIS-CID'I-TY, *n.* Glutinousness; tenacity; stickiness.

2. Glutinous concretion. *Floyer.*

VIS-COS'I-TY, } *n.* Glutinousness; tenacity; viscidity; that quality of soft substances which makes them adhere so as not to be easily parted.
VIS'COUS-NESS, }

VIS'COUNT, (vi'kount,) *n.* [L. *vice-comes*; Fr. *vicomte.*]

1. An officer who formerly supplied the place of the count or earl; the sheriff of the county. *England.*

2. A degree or title of nobility next in rank below an earl. *Cowel. England.*

VIS'COUNT-ESS, (vi'kount-ess,) *n.* The lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order. *Johnson.*

VIS'COUNT-SHIP, (vi'kount-ship,) } *n.* The quality
VIS'COUNT-Y, (vi'kount-y,) } and office of a viscount. *Williams.*

VIS'COUS, *a.* [Fr. *visqueux*; from L. *viscus*, birdlime.]

Glutinous; clammy; sticky; adhesive; tenacious; as, a *viscous* juice.

VIS'CUS, *n.*; *pl.* VISCERA. [L.] An entrail, one of the contents of the cranium, thorax, or abdomen

VISE, *n.* [Fr. *vis*, a screw.]

An engine or instrument for griping and holding things, closed by a screw; *used by artificers.*

VI-SE', (vee-zē',) [Fr.] *Literally*, seen; an indorsement made by the police officers in large towns of France, Belgium, &c., on the back of a passport, denoting that it has been examined, and that the person who bears it is permitted to proceed on his journey. Hence, travelers speak of getting their passports *visaed.*

VISHNU, *n.* In *the Hindoo mythology*, the name of one of the chief deities of the trimurti or triad. He is the second person of this unity, and a personification of the preserving powers. *Cyc. Encyc.*

VIS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *visible*; Fr. *visibilité.*]

1. The state or quality of being perceivable to the eye; as, the *visibility* of minute particles, or of distant objects.

2. The state of being discoverable or apparent; conspicuousness; as, the perpetual *visibility* of the church. *Stillingfleet*

VIS'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *visibilis.*]

1. Perceivable by the eye; that can be seen; as, a *visible* star; the least spot is *visible* on white paper; the fine dust or other matter in air, agitated by heat, becomes *visible*; as in the air near a heated stove, or over a dry, sandy plain, appearing like pellucid waves.

Virtue made *visible* to outward grace. *Young.*

2. Discovered to the eye; as, *visible* spirits. *Shak.*

3. Apparent; open; conspicuous. Factions at court became more *visible.* *Clarendon.*

Visible church: in *theology*, the apparent church of Christ; the whole body of professed believers in Christ, as contradistinguished from the real or *invisible* church, consisting of sanctified persons.

Visible horizon; the sensible horizon. [See HORIZON, No. 1.]

VIS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being visible; visibility.

VIS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner perceptible to the eye. The day is *visibly* governed by the sun; the tides are *visibly* governed by the moon.

VIS'I-GOTH, *n.* The name of the Western Goths, or that branch of the Gothic tribes which settled in Dacia, as distinguished from the Ostrogoths, or Eastern Goths, who had their seats in Pontus. *Encyc. Am.*

VIS-I-GOTH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Visigoths.

VIS IN-ER'TIÆ, *n.* [L.] The resistance of matter to change as respects motion. There are four conditions under which matter resists change as respects motion; as, 1, when it is brought from rest to motion; 2, when it is brought from motion to rest; 3, when the direction of the motion is changed; and, 4, when the velocity is changed. *Vis inertiæ* and *inertia* are not strictly synonymous. *The former* implies the *resistance* itself, which is given, while the latter implies merely the *property*, by which it is given. Gravitation is always exactly proportioned to *inertia.*

2. Inertness; inactivity.

VI'SION, (vizh'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *visio*, from *video*, *visus.*]

1. The act of seeing external objects; actual sight.

Faith here is turned into *vision* there. *Hammond.*

2. The faculty of seeing; sight. *Vision* is far more perfect and acute in some animals than in man.

3. Something imagined to be seen, though not real; a phantom; a spectre.

No dreams, but *visions* strange. *Sidney.*

4. In *Scripture*, a revelation from God; an appearance or exhibition of something supernaturally presented to the minds of the prophets, by which they were informed of future events. Such were the *visions* of Isaiah, of Amos, of Ezekiel, &c.

5. Something imaginary; the production of fancy *Locke.*

6. Any thing which is the object of sight. *Thomson.*

VI'SION-AL, (vizh'un-,) *a.* Pertaining to a vision.

VI'SION-A-RI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being visionary.

VI'SION-A-RY, (vizh'un-,) *a.* [Fr. *visionnaire.*]

1. Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination.

Or lull to rest the *visionary* maid. *Pope.*

2. Imaginary; existing in imagination only; not real; having no solid foundation; as, a *visionary* prospect; a *visionary* scheme or project.

VI'SION-A-RY, *n.* One whose imagination is disturbed.

2. One who forms impracticable schemes; one who is confident of success in a project which others perceive to be idle and fanciful.

[VISIONIST, in a like sense, is not used.]

VI'SION-LESS, *a.* Destitute of visions. *Mrs. Butler.*

VIS'IT, *v. t.* [L. *visito*; Fr. *visiter*; It. *visitare*: from L. *viso*, to go to see; W. *gwêl*, *gwesta*, to visit, to go about; *gwêl*, a going, a visit; *gwes*, that is going or moving. We see the sense is, to go, to move to.]

1. To go or come to see; to attend. The physician visits his patient and prescribes. One friend

visits another from respect or affection. Paul and Barnabas *visited* the churches they had planted, to know their state and confirm their faith. Men *visit* England, France, or Italy in their travels.

2. To go or come to see for inspection, examination, correction of abuses, &c.; as, a bishop *visits* his diocese; a superintendent *visits* those persons or works which are under his care.

3. To salute with a present.

Samson *visited* his wife with a kid. — Judges xv.

4. To go to and to use; as, to *visit* the springs.

5. In *naval affairs*, to enter on board a vessel for the purpose of ascertaining her character without searching her.

To visit in mercy; in *scriptural language*, to be propitious; to grant requests; to deliver from trouble; to support and comfort. It is thus God *visits* his people. *Gen.* xxi. *Zech.* x. *Luke* xii.

To visit with the rod; to punish. *Ps.* lxxxix.

To visit in wrath, or *visit iniquity* or *sins upon*; to chastise; to bring judgments on; to afflict. *Exod.* xx.

To visit the fatherless and widow, or *the sick and imprisoned*; to show them regard and pity, and relieve their wants. *Matt.* xxv. *James* i.

VIS'IT, *v. i.* To keep up the interchange of civilities and salutations; to practice going to see others. We ought not to *visit* for pleasure or ceremony on the Sabbath.

VIS'IT, *n.* The act of going to see another, or of calling at his house; a waiting on; as, a *visit* of civility or respect; a *visit* of ceremony; a short *visit*; a long *visit*; a pleasant *visit*.

2. The act of going to see; as, a *visit* to Saratoga or to Niagara.

3. A going to see or attending on; as, the *visit* of a physician.

4. The act of going to view or inspect; as, the *visit* of a trustee or inspector.

VIS'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Liable or subject to be visited. All hospitals in England, built since the reformation, are *visitable* by the king or lord chancellor.

VIS'IT-ANT, *n.* One that goes or comes to see another, one who is a guest in the house of a friend.

When the *visitant* comes again, he is no more a stranger. *South.*

VIS-IT-A'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *visito.*]

1. The act of visiting.

Nothing but peace and gentle *visitation*. *Shak.*

2. Object of visit

O flowers!
My early *visitation* and my last. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

3. In *law*, the act of a superior or superintending officer, who visits a corporation, college, church, or other house, to examine into the manner in which it is conducted, and see that its laws and regulations are duly observed and executed. In England, the *visitation* of the diocese belongs to the bishop; parochial *visitation* belongs peculiarly to the archdeacons. *Cyc.*

4. In *Scripture*, and in *a religious sense*, the sending of afflictions and distresses on men to punish them for their sins, or to prove them. Hence afflictions, calamities, and judgments are called *visitations*.

What will ye do in the day of *visitation*? — Is. x.

5. Communication of divine love; exhibition of divine goodness and mercy. *Hooker.*

6. In *naval affairs*, the act of a naval commander who visits or enters on board of a vessel belonging to another nation, for the purpose of ascertaining her character and object, but without claiming or exercising a right of searching the vessel.

7. A church festival in honor of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth, celebrated on the second of July. *Brande.*

VIS'IT-ED, *pp.* Waited on; attended; inspected; subjected to sufferings; favored with relief or mercy.

VIS'IT-ING, *ppr.* Going or coming to see; attending on, as a physician; inspecting officially; afflicting; showing mercy to.

2. *a.* Authorized to visit and inspect; as, a *visiting* committee.

VIS'IT-ING, *n.* The act of going to see or of attending; visitation.

VIS'IT-OR, *n.* [Fr. *visiteur.*]

1. One who comes or goes to see another, as in civility or friendship.

2. A superior, or person authorized to visit a corporation or any institution, for the purpose of seeing that the laws and regulations are observed, or that the duties and conditions prescribed by the founder, or by law, are duly performed and executed.

The king is the *visitor* of all lay corporations. *Blackstone.*

VIS-IT-O'RI-AL, *a.* [from *visitor*; improperly written VISITATORIAL.] Belonging to a judicial visitor or superintendent.

An archdeacon has *visitorial* power in parishes. *Ayliffe.*

VI'SIVE, *a.* [from L. *visus.*]

Pertaining to the power of seeing; formed in the act of seeing. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

VISNE, (veen,) *n.* [Norm., from L. *vicinia.*]

Neighborhood. [See VENUE.]

VIS'NO-MY, *n.* [A barbarous contraction of *physognomy.*]

Face; countenance. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

VIS'OR, *n.* [Fr. *visiere*; It. *visiera*; from L. *visus*, *video*; written also VISARD, VISAR, VIZARD.]

1. A perforated part of a helmet. *Sidney.*

2. A head-piece or mask used to disfigure and disguise.

My weaker government since makes you pull off the *visor*. *Sidney.*

Swarms of knaves the *visor* quite disgrace. *Young.*

VIS'OR-ED, *a.* Wearing a visor; masked; disguised. *Milton.*

VIS'TA, *n.* [It., sight; from L. *visus*, *video.*]

A view or prospect through an avenue, as between rows of trees; hence, the trees or other things that form the avenue.

The finished garden to the view
Its *vistas* open and its alleys green. *Thomson.*

VIS'U-AL, (vizh'yu-al,) *a.* [Fr. *visuel*; It. *visuale*; from L. *visus.*]

Pertaining to sight; used in sight; serving as the instrument of seeing; as, the *visual* nerve. *Bacon. Milton.*

The air,
Nowhere so clear, sharpened his *visual* ray. *Milton.*

Visual angle; in *optics*, the angle under which an object is seen; the angle formed at the eye by the rays of light coming from the extremities of the object. *Brande.*

Visual point; in *perspective*, a point in the horizontal line in which the visual rays unite. *Gwilt.*

Visual ray; a line of light supposed to come from a point of the object to the eye. *Gwilt.*

VIS'U-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make visual.

VIS'U-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered visual. *Coleridge.*

VI'TAL, *a.* [L. *vitalis*, from *vita*, life. This must be a contraction of *victa*, for *vivo* forms *vixi*, *victus*; Gr. βιος, from βιοω, contracted.]

1. Pertaining to life, either animal or vegetable; as, *vital* energies; *vital* powers.

2. Contributing to life; necessary to life; as, *vital* air; *vital* blood.

3. Containing life.

Spirits that live throughout,
Vital in every part. *Milton.*
And what virtue infused, and *vital* warmth. *Milton.*

4. Being the seat of life; being that on which life depends.

The dart flew on, and pierced a *vital* part. *Pope.*

5. Very necessary; highly important; essential. Religion is a business of *vital* concern. Peace is of *vital* importance to our country.

6. So disposed as to live.

Pythagoras and Hippocrates affirm the birth of the seventh month to be *vital*. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

Vital air; oxygen gas, which is essential to animal life.

VI-TAL'I-TY, *n.* [from *vital.*] The principle of animation, or of life; as, the *vitality* of vegetable seeds or of eggs. *Ray.*

2. The act of living; animation.

VI-TAL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act or process of infusing the vital principle. *C. Caldwell.*

VI'TAL-IZE, *v. t.* To give life to. *Trans. Pausanias.*

2. To furnish with the vital principle; as, *vitalized* blood. *Caldwell.*

VI'TAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Supplied with the vital principle.

VI'TAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with the vital principle.

VI'TAL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to give life.

The organic structure of human bodies, by which they are fitted to live and move, and to be *vitally* informed by the soul, is the workmanship of a most wise and beneficent Maker. *Bentley.*

2. Essentially; as, *vitally* important.

VI'TALS, *n. pl.* Parts of animal bodies essential to life, such as the viscera dependent upon the great sympathetic nerve. *Prior.*

2. The part essential to life, or to a sound state. Corruption of manners preys upon the *vitals* of a state.

VIT'EL-LA-RY, *n.* [L. *vitellus*, the yolk of an egg.]

The place where the yolk of an egg swims in the white. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

VI''TIATE, (vish'ate,) *v. t.* [L. *vitio.* See VICE and VICIATE.]

1. To injure the substance or qualities of a thing, so as to impair or spoil its use and value. Thus we say, luxury *vitiates* the humors of the body; evil examples *vitiate* the morals of youth; language is *vitiated* by foreign idioms.

Thus undistinguishing complaisance will *vitiate* the taste of readers. *Garth.*

2. To render defective; to destroy; as the validity or binding force of an instrument or transaction. Any undue influence exerted on a jury *vitiates* their verdict. Fraud *vitiates* a contract.

VI''TIA-TED, (vish'ā-ted,) *pp.* or *a.* Depraved; rendered impure; rendered defective and void.

VI''TIA-TING, *ppr.* Depraving; rendering of no validity.

VI''TI-A'TION, (vish-e-ā'shun,) *n.* The act of vitiating; deprivation; corruption; as, the *vitiation* of the blood. *Harvey.*

2. A rendering invalid; as, the *vitiation* of a contract.

VIT-I-LIT'I-GATE, *v. i.* [L. *vitiosus* and *litigo.*]

To contend in law litigiously or cavilously. [*Not in use.*]

VIT-I-LIT-I-GA'TION, *n.* Cavilous litigation. [*Not in use.*] *Hudibras.*

VI''TI-OS'I-TY, (vish-e-os'e-te,) *n.* A corrupted state; depravation.

VI''TIOUS, **VI''TIOUS-LY**, **VI''TIOUS-NESS.** } See VICIOUS and its derivatives.

VIT'RE-O-E-LEC'TRIC, *a.* Containing or exhibiting positive electricity, or that which is excited by rubbing glass. *Ure.*

VIT'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *vitreus*, from *vitrum*, glass or woad; W. *gwydyr*, glass, a greenish-blue color.]

1. Pertaining to glass.

2. Consisting of glass; as, a *vitreous* substance.

3. Resembling glass; as, the *vitreous* humor of the eye, so called from its resembling melted glass. [See HUMOR.]

VIT'RE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being vitreous; resemblance of glass.

VI-TRES'CENCE, *n.* [from L. *vitrum*, glass.]

Glassiness, or the quality of being capable of conversion into glass; susceptibility of being formed into glass. *Kirwan.*

VI-TRES'CENT, *a.* Capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass.

VI-TRES'CI-BLE, *a.* That can be vitrified. *Encyc.*

VIT-RI-FAC'TION, *n.* [See VITRIFY.] The act, process, or operation of converting into glass by heat; as, the *vitrifaction* of sand, flint, and pebbles with alkaline salts.

VIT'RI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *vitrify.*] Capable of being converted into glass by heat and fusion. Flint and alkalies are *vitrifiable*.

VI-TRIF'IC-A-BLE, for VITRIFIABLE. [*Not used.*]

VIT'RI-FI-CATE, for VITRIFY. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

VIT-RI-FI-CA'TION, for VITRIFACTION. [See VITRIFACTION, which is generally used.]

VIT'RI-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Converted into glass.

VIT'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *vitrum*, glass, and *form.*]

Having the form or resemblance of glass. *Fourcroy.*

VIT'RI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *vitrum*, glass, and *facio*, to make.]

To convert into glass by fusion or the action of heat; as, to *vitrify* sand and alkaline salts.

VIT'RI-FY, *v. i.* To become glass; to be converted into glass.

Chemists make vessels of animal substances calcined, which will not *vitrify* in the fire. *Arbuthnot.*

VIT'RI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Converting into glass.

VIT'RI-OL, *n.* [Fr. *vitriol*; It. *vitriuolo*; Sp. *vitriolo*; from L. *vitrum*, glass; from their crystalline form or their translucency, or perhaps from their color.]

A soluble sulphate of either of the metals. Copperas or green sulphate of iron is called *green vitriol*; a red sulphate of iron is *red vitriol*, or *vitriol of Mars*; sulphate of copper has a blue color, and is called *blue vitriol*; a white sulphate of zinc is called *white vitriol*; a sulphate of cobalt is *cobalt vitriol*.

Oil of vitriol is sulphuric acid. *Dana.*

VIT'RI-O-LATE, *v. t.* To convert into a vitriol; as iron pyrites by the absorption of oxygen, which reduces the iron to an oxyd, and the sulphur to sulphuric acid. Thus the sulphuret of iron, when *vitriolated*, becomes sulphurate of iron or green vitriol.

VIT'RI-O-LA-TED, *pp.* Converted into a sulphate or a vitriol.

VIT'RI-O-LA-TING, *ppr.* Turning into a sulphate or a vitriol.

VIT-RI-O-LA'TION, *n.* The act or process of converting into a sulphate or a vitriol.

VIT-RI-OL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to vitriol; having the qualities of vitriol, or obtained from vitriol.

Vitriolic acid, in *modern chemistry*, is denominated *sulphuric acid*, the base of it being sulphur; one equivalent of sulphur combined with three equivalents of oxygen.

VIT'RI-OL-IZ-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into a vitriol.

VIT-RI-OL-I-ZA'TION. See VITRIOLATION.

VIT'RI-OL-IZE. See VITRIOLATE.

VIT'RI-OL-IZ-ED. See VITRIOLATED.

VIT'RI-OL-IZ-ING. See VITRIOLATING.

VIT'U-LINE, *a.* [L. *vitulinus.*]

Belonging to a calf, or to veal.

VI-TU'PER-A-BLE, *a.* [See VITUPERATE.] Blameworthy; censurable. [*Not used.*]

VI-TU'PER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *vitupero.*]

To blame; to censure.

VI-TU-PER-A'TION, *n.* [L. *vituperatio.*]

Blame; censure.

VI-TU'PER-A-TIVE, *a.* Uttering or writing censure; containing censure. *Pope.*

VI-TU'PER-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With vituperation.
VI-VA'CE, (ve-vä'chā.) In *music*, brisk and lively.
VI-VA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *vivax*, from *vivo*, to live.]
1. Lively; active; sprightly in temper or conduct. *Howell.*
2. Long lived. [*Not in use.*] *Bentley.*
3. Having vigorous powers of life; as, *vivacious* plants. *Med. Repos.*
VI-VA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With vivacity, life, or spirit.
VI-VA'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Activity; liveliness; sprightliness of temper or behavior; vivacity. *Dryden.*
2. Power of living; also, long life. [*Not in use.*] *Brown. Boyle.*
VI-VAC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *vivacité*; L. *vivacitas.*]
1. Liveliness; sprightliness of temper or behavior; as, a lady of great *vivacity.*
2. Air of life and activity; as, *vivacity* of countenance.
3. Life; animation; spirits; as, the *vivacity* of a discourse.
4. Power of living. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*
5. Longevity. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*
VI'VA-RY, *n.* [L. *vivarium*, from *vivo*, to live.]
A warren; a place for keeping living animals, as a pond, a park, &c. *Cowel.*
VI'VAT RES-PUB'LI-CA, [L.] Long live the republic.
VI'VAT REX, [L.] Long live the king.
VI'VAT RE-GI'NA, [L.] Long live the queen.
VI'VA VO'CE, [L.] By word of mouth; as, to vote *viva voce.*
VIVE, *a.* [Fr. *vif*; L. *vivus.*]
Lively; forcible. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*
VIVE, (vocv,) [Fr.] Long live; success to; as, *vive le roi*, long live the king; *vive la bagatelle*, success to trifles or sport.
VIVE'LY, *adv.* In a lively manner. [*Not used.*]
VI'VEN-CY, *n.* [L. *virens*, from *vivo.*]
Manner of supporting life or vegetation. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*
VIVES, *n.* A disease of brute animals, particularly of horses, seated in the glands under the ear, where a tumor is formed which sometimes ends in suppuration. *Cyc.*
VIV'I-AN-ITE, *n.* A phosphate of iron, of various shades of blue and green. *Phillips.*
VIV'ID, *a.* [L. *vividus*, from *vivo*, to live.]
Bright; strong; exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; as, the *vivid* colors of the rainbow; the *vivid* green of flourishing vegetables.

Arts which present, with all the *vivid* charms of painting, the human face and human form divine. *Bp. Hobart.*

2. Lively; sprightly; forming brilliant images, or painting in lively colors; as, a *vivid* imagination.
VIV'ID-LY, *adv.* With life; with strength.

Sensitive objects affect a man much more *vividly* than those which affect only his mind. *South.*

2. With brightness; in bright colors. *Boyle.*
3. In glowing colors; with animated exhibition to the mind. The orator *vividly* represented the miseries of his client.
VIV'ID-NESS, VI-VID'I-TY, *n.* Life; strength; sprightliness
2. Strength of coloring; brightness.
VI-VIF'IC, VI-VIF'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *vivificus.* See VIVIFY.]
Giving life; reviving; enlivening. *Bailey.*
VI-VIF'I-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *vivifico*; *vivus*, alive, and *facio*, to make.]
1. To give life to; to animate. [See VIVIFY.] *More.*
2. In *chemistry*, to recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the essential qualities; or to give to natural bodies new luster, force, and vigor. [*Rare.*] [See REVIVE and REDUCE, the terms now used.] *Cyc.*
VIV-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of giving life; revival. *Bacon.*
2. Among *chemists*, the act of giving new luster, force, and vigor; as, the *vivification* of mercury. [See REVIVIFICATION, which is more used.] *Cyc.*
VIV'I-FI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Able to animate or give life. *More.*
VIV'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Revived; endued with life.
VIV'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *vivifier*; L. *vivifico*; *vivus*, alive, and *facio*, to make.]
To endue with life; to animate; to make to be living.

Sitting on eggs doth *vivify*, not nourish. *Bacon.*

VIV'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Enduing with life; communicating life to.
VI-VIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *vivus*, alive, and *pario*, to bear.]
1. Producing young in a living state, as all mammifers, as distinguished from OVIPAROUS, producing eggs, as fowls. If fowls were *viviparous*, it is difficult to see how the female would fly during pregnancy.
2. In *botany*, producing its offspring alive, either by bulbs instead of seeds, or by the seeds themselves germinating on the plant, instead of falling, as they usually do; as, a *viviparous* plant. *Martyn.*
VIV-I-SEC'TION, *n.* [L. *vivus* and *seco.*]
The dissection of an animal while alive, for the purpose of making some physiological discovery.
VIX'EN, *n.* [*Vixen* is a she-fox, or a fox's cub.]
A froward, turbulent, quarrelsome woman. *Shak.*
VIX'EN-LY, *a.* Having the qualities of a vixen. *Barrow.*
VIZ., [a contraction of *videlicet.*] To wit; that is, namely.
VIZ'ARD. See VISOR.
VIZ'IER, (viz'yer,) *n.* [Ar., from وزر *wazara*, to bear, to sustain, to administer. Sometimes spelt VIZIER or VIZER.]
A councilor of state; the grand vizier is the chief minister of the Turkish empire. *Brande.*
VIZ'IER-ATE, *n.* The office of vizier.
VIZ-IE'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or issued by the vizier.
VŌ'CA-BLE, *n.* [L. *vocabulum*; It. *vocabolo.* See VOICE.]
A word; a term; a name. *Asiat. Res.*
VO-CAB'U-LA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *vocabulaire*, from L. *vocabulum*, a word.]
A list or collection of the words of a language, arranged in alphabetical order and explained; a dictionary or lexicon. We often use *vocabulary* in a sense somewhat different from that of *dictionary*, restricting the signification to the list of words; as when we say, the *vocabulary* of Johnson is more full or extensive than that of Entick. We rarely use the word as synonymous with *dictionary*; but in other countries the corresponding word is so used, and this may be so used in English.
VO-CAB'U-LIST, *n.* The writer or former of a vocabulary; a lexicographer or linguist. *Gliddon.*
VŌ'CAL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *vocalis.* See VOICE.]
1. Having a voice.

To hill or valley, fountain or fresh shade,
Made *vocal* by my song. *Milton.*

2. Uttered or modulated by the voice; as, *vocal* melody; *vocal* prayer; *vocal* praise.
Vocal music; music made by the voice, in distinction from *instrumental music*; hence, music or tunes set to words, to be performed by the human voice.
VŌ'CAL, *n.* Among *the Roman Catholics*, a man who has a right to vote in certain elections. *Cyc.*
VO-CAL'IC, *a.* Consisting of the voice or vowel sounds.
VŌ'CAL-IST, *n.* A public singer distinguished for excellence of voice.
VO-CAL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *vocalitas.*]
Quality of being utterable by the voice; as, the *vocality* of the letters. *Holder.*
VŌ'CAL-IZE, *v. t.* To form into voice; to make vocal.

It is one thing to give impulse to breath alone, and another to *vocalize* that breath. *Holder.*

VŌ'CAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made vocal; formed into voice.
VŌ'CAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Forming into voice or sound.
VŌ'CAL-LY, *adv.* With voice; with an audible sound.
2. In words; as, to express desires *vocally.* *Hale.*
VO-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vocatio*, from *voco*, to call. See VOICE.]
1. Among *divines*, a calling by the will of God; or the bestowment of God's distinguishing grace upon a person or nation, by which that person or nation is put in the way of salvation; as, the *vocation* of the Jews under the old dispensation, and of the Gentiles under the gospel.
2. Summons; call; inducement.

What can be urged for them who, not having the *vocation* of poverty to scribble, out of mere wantonness make themselves ridiculous! *Dryden.*

3. Designation or destination to a particular state or profession.

None is to enter the ecclesiastic or monastic state, without a particular *vocation*. *Cyc.*

4. Employment; calling; occupation; trade; a word that includes professions as well as mechanical occupations. Let every divine, every physician, every lawyer, and every mechanic, be faithful and diligent in his *vocation.*
VOC'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *vocatif*; L. *vocativus.*]
Relating to calling; denoting that case of the noun in which a person is addressed; as, the *vocative* case in grammar.
VOC'A-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, the fifth case or state of nouns in the Latin language; or the case, in any language, in which a word is placed when the person is addressed; as, *Domine*, O Lord.
VO-CIF'ER-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *vocifero*; *vox* and *fero.*]
To cry out with vehemence; to exclaim.
VO-CIF'ER-ATE, *v. t.* To utter with a loud voice.
VO-CIF'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Crying out with vehemence; uttering with a loud voice.
VO-CIF-ER-A'TION, *n.* A violent outcry; vehement utterance of the voice. *Arbuthnot.*
VO-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy; as, *vociferous* heralds. *Chapman.*
VO-CIF'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* With great noise in calling, shouting, &c.
VO-CIF'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Clamorousness.
VŌGUE, (vōg,) *n.* [Fr. *vogue*, a rowing; It. *voga*, a rowing, mode, fashion; *vogare*, to row; Sp. *voga*; *vogar*, to row. This word belongs to the family of Bg, Wg. (See WAG and WAY.) The sense of *vogue* is way, or the *going* of the world.]
The way or fashion of people at any particular time; temporary mode, custom, or practice; popular reception for the time. We say, a particular form of dress is now in *vogue*; an amusing writer is now in *vogue*; such opinions are now in *vogue.* The phrase, *the vogue of the world*, used by good writers formerly, is nearly or quite obsolete.

Use may revive the obsoletest word,
And banish those that now are most in *vogue* *Roscommon.*

VOICE, *n.* [Fr. *voix*; L. *vox*; It. *voce*; Sp. *voz*; Gaelic, *bagh*, a word; *baighan*, to speak to; Ir. *focal*, a word; Sans. *vach*, to speak, L. *voco.* The sense of the verb is, to throw, to drive out sound; and *voice* is that which is driven out.]
1. Sound or audible noise uttered by the mouth, either of human beings or of other animals. We say, the *voice* of a man is loud or clear; the *voice* of a woman is soft or musical; the *voice* of a dog is loud or harsh; the *voice* of a bird is sweet or melodious. The *voice* of human beings is articulate; that of beasts, inarticulate. The *voices* of men are different, and, when uttered together, are often dissonant.
2. Any sound made by the breath; as, the trumpet's *voice.*
3. A vote; suffrage; opinion or choice expressed. Originally *voice* was the oral utterance of choice, but it now signifies any vote, however given.

Some laws ordain, and some attend the choice
Of holy senates, and elect by *voice.* *Dryden.*
I have no words;
My *voice* is in my sword. *Shak.*

4. Language; words; expression.

Let us call on God in the *voice* of his church. *Fell.*

5. In *Scripture*, command; precept.

Ye would not be obedient to the *voice* of the Lord your God. — Deut. viii.

6. Sound.

After the fire, a still, small *voice*. — 1 Kings xix.
Canst thou thunder with a *voice* like Him? — Job xl.
The floods have lifted up their *voice*. — Ps. xciii.

7. Language; tone; mode of expression.

I desire to be present with you now, and to change my *voice*. — Gal. iv.

8. In *grammar*, a particular mode of inflecting or conjugating verbs; as, the active *voice*; the passive *voice.*
VOICE, *v. t.* To rumor; to report.

It was *voiced* that the king purposed to put to death Edward Plantagenet. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

2. To fit for producing the proper sounds; to regulate the tone of; as, to *voice* the pipes of an organ. *Ed. Encyc.*
3. To vote.
VOICE, *v. i.* To clamor; to exclaim. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*
VOIC'ED, (voist,) *pp.* Fitted to produce the proper tones.
2. *a.* Furnished with a voice. *Denham.*
VOICE'LESS, (vois'less,) *a.* Having no voice or vote. *Coke.*
VOIC'ING, *ppr.* Fitting the pipe of an organ for producing its proper quality of tone.
VOIC'ING, *n.* The act of giving to an organ-pipe its proper quality of tone.
VOID, *a.* [Fr. *vuide*; It. *voto*; L. *viduus*; Sw. *öde*; G. and Dan. *öde*, waste, which seems to be the Eng. *wide*; so *waste* and *vast* are from one root. It coincides with Gr. ἴδιος, and the root of L. *divido*, Ar. بدّ *badda*, to separate. Class Bd, No. 1. See also No. 48.]
1. Empty; vacant; not occupied with any visible matter; as, a *void* space or place. 1 *Kings* xxii.
2. Empty; without inhabitants or furniture. *Gen.* i.
3. Having no legal or binding force; null; not effectual to bind parties, or to convey or support a right; not sufficient to produce its effect. Thus a deed not duly signed and sealed is *void.* A fraudulent contract is *void*, or may be rendered *void.*

My word shall not return to me *void*, but it shall accomplish that which I please. — Is. iv.
I will make *void* the counsel of Judah and Jerusalem in this place. — Jer. xix.

4. Free; clear; as, a conscience *void* of offense. *Acts* xxiv.
5. Destitute; as, *void* of learning; *void* of reason or common sense.

He that is *void* of wisdom despiseth his neighbor. — Prov. xi.

6. Unsupplied; vacant; unoccupied; having no incumbent.

Divers offices that had been long *void*. *Camden.*

7. Unsubstantial; vain.

Lifeless idol, *void* and vain. *Pope.*

Void space; in *physics*, a vacuum.

To make void; to violate; to transgress.

They have *made void* thy law.—Ps. cxix.

2. To render useless or of no effect. *Rom.* iv.

VOID, *n.* An empty space; a vacuum.

Pride, where wit fails, steps in to our defense,
And fills up all the mighty void of sense. *Pope.*
Th' illimitable void. *Thomson.*

VOID, *v. t.* To quit; to leave.

Bid them come down,
Or void the field. *Shak.*

2. To emit; to send out; to evacuate; as, to *void* excrementitious matter; to *void* worms.

3. To vacate; to annul; to nullify; to render of no validity or effect.

It had become a practice—to *void* the security given for money borrowed. *Clarendon.*

4. To make or leave vacant.

VOID, *v. i.* To be emitted or evacuated. *Wiseman.*

VOID'A-BLE, *a.* That may be annulled or made void, or that may be adjudged void, invalid, or of no force.

Such administration is not void, but *voidable* by sentence. *Ayliffe.*

2. That may be evacuated.

VOID'ANCE, *n.* The act of emptying.

2. The act of ejecting from a benefice; ejection.

3. Vacancy; want of an incumbent. *Cyc.*

4. Evasion; subterfuge. *Bacon.*

VOID'ED, *pp.* Thrust out; evacuated.

2. *a.* In *heraldry*, [an ordinary is said to be *voided*, when the inner part is cut away, and only the outside strips left.—*E. H. Barker.*]

VOID'ER, *n.* A basket in which broken meat is carried from the table. *Cleaveland.*

2. One who evacuates.

3. One who nullifies.

4. In *heraldry*, one of the ordinaries, whose figure is much like that of the flanch or flusque.

[This word is scarcely recognized in the nomenclature of heraldry.—*E. H. Barker.*]

5. In *agriculture*, a provincial name of a kind of shallow basket of open work. *England.*

VOID'ING, *ppr.* Ejecting; evacuating.

2. Making or declaring void, or of no force.

3. Quitting; leaving.

4. *a.* Receiving what is ejected; as, a *voiding* lobby. *Shak.*

VOID'NESS, *n.* Emptiness; vacuity; destitution.

2. Nullity; inefficacy; want of binding force.

3. Want of substantiality. *Hakewill.*

VOIR DIRE', (vwor deer',) [Law L. *verum dicere.*]

In *law*, an oath administered to a person intended as a witness, requiring him to make true answers to questions as to preliminary or collateral points, before he is allowed to testify as to the main point at issue. It is often administered to such as are supposed to be interested, or to have formed opinions to bias the mind. *Bouvier.*

VOI'TURE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *vettura*, from L. *vectus*, *veho.*]

Carriage. [*Not English.*] *Arbuthnot.*

VO-LA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *volo.*]

Apt or fit to fly.

VOL-AL'KA-LI, (-al'ka-li *or* -le,) *n.* Volatile alkali; *by contraction.* *Kirwan, Geol.*

VO'LANT, *a.* [Fr., flying, from *voler*, L. *volo*, to fly.]

1. Flying; passing through the air; as, *volant* automata. *Wilkins.*

2. Nimble; active; as, *volant* touch. *Milton.*

3. In *heraldry*, represented as flying or having the wings spread.

VOL'A-TILE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *volatilis*, from *volo*, to fly.]

1. Flying; passing through the air on wings, or by the buoyant force of the atmosphere.

2. Having the power to fly; as, birds are *volatile* animals. *Ray. Bacon.*

3 Capable of wasting away, or of easily passing into the aëriform state. Thus substances which affect the smell with pungent or fragrant odors, as musk, hartshorn, and essential oils, are called *volatile* substances, because they waste away on exposure to the atmosphere. Alcohol and ether are called *volatile* liquids for a similar reason, and because they easily pass into the state of vapor on the application of heat. On the contrary, gold is a *fixed* substance, because it does not suffer waste, even when exposed to the heat of a furnace; and oils are called *fixed* when they do not evaporate on simple exposure to the atmosphere.

4. Lively; gay; full of spirit; airy; hence, fickle; apt to change; as, a *volatile* temper. *Watts.*

You are as giddy and *volatile* as ever. *Swift.*

Volatile alkali: an old name of ammonia.

VOL'A-TILE, *n.* A winged animal. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

VOL'A-TILE-NESS, } *n.* [Fr. *volatilité.*]
VOL-A-TIL'I-TY, }

1. Disposition to exhale or evaporate; the quality of being capable of evaporation; that property of a substance which disposes it to rise and float in the air, and thus to be dissipated; as, the *volatility* of fluids. Ether is remarkable for its *volatility*. Many or most solid bodies are susceptible of *volatility* by the action of intense heat.

By the spirit of a plant, we understand that pure, elaborated oil, which, by reason of its extreme *volatility*, exhales spontaneously, and in which the odor or smell consists. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Great sprightliness; levity; liveliness; whence, mutability of mind; fickleness; as, the *volatility* of youth.

VOL'A-TIL-IZ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be volatilized.

VOL-A-TIL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* [from *volatilize.*] The act or process of rendering volatile, or rather of causing to rise and float in the air. *Boyle.*

VOL'A-TIL-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *volatiliser.*]

To render volatile; to cause to exhale or evaporate; to cause to pass off in vapor or invisible effluvia, and to rise and float in the air.

The water—dissolving the oil, and *volatilizing* it by the action. *Newton.*

VOL'A-TIL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered volatile; caused to rise and float in air.

VOL'A-TIL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering volatile; causing to rise and float in air.

VOL-CAN'IC, *a.* [from *volcano.*] Pertaining to volcanoes; as, *volcanic* heat.

2. Produced by a volcano; as, *volcanic* tufa.

3. Changed or affected by the heat of a volcano.

VOL-CAN-IC'I-TY, (-is'e-te,) *n.* State of being volcanic; volcanic power. *Humboldt.*

VOL'CAN-IST, *n.* [from *volcano.*] One versed in the history and phenomena of volcanoes.

2. One who believes in the effects of eruptions of fire in the formation of mountains.

VOL-CAN'I-TY, *n.* The state of being volcanic, or of volcanic origin.

VOL-CAN-I-ZA'TION, *n.* [from *volcanize.*] The process of undergoing volcanic heat, and being affected by it.

VOL'CAN-IZE, *v. t.* To subject to or cause to undergo volcanic heat, and to be affected by its action. *Spallanzani.*

VOL'CAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Affected by volcanic heat.

VOL-CA'NO, *n.* [It., from *Vulcan.*]

1. In *geology*, an opening in the surface of the earth, or in a mountain, from which smoke, flames, stones, lava, or other substances, are ejected. Such are seen in Etna and Vesuvius, in Sicily and Italy, and Hecla, in Iceland. It is vulgarly called a *burning mountain.*

2. The mountain that ejects fire, smoke, &c.

VOLE, *n.* [Fr., from *voler*, to fly.]

A deal at cards that draws all the tricks. *Swift.*

VO-LEE', (vo-lā',) *n.* [Fr., a flying.] A rapid flight of notes in music.

VO'LER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *volerie*, from *voler*, to fly.]

1. A flight of birds. *Locke.*

2. A large bird-cage in which the birds have room to fly. *Cyc.*

VOL-I-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *volito*, dim. of *volo*, to fly.]

The act of flying; flight. *Brown.*

VO-LI''TION, (-lish'un,) *n.* [L. *volitio*, from *volo*, to will. See WILL.]

1. The act of willing; the act of determining choice, or forming a purpose. There is a great difference between actual *volition* and the approbation of judgment. *South.*

Volition is the actual exercise of the power which the mind has of considering or forbearing to consider an idea. *Locke.*

2. The power of willing or determining.

VOL'I-TIVE, *a.* Having the power to will.

They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the *volitive.* *Hale.*

VOL'LEY, *n.*; *pl.* VOLLEYS. [Fr. *volée*, a flight, from *voler*, to fly, L. *volo.*]

1. A flight of shot; the discharge of many small arms at once. *Waller.*

2. A burst or emission of many things at once; as, a *volley* of words. *Shak.*

But rattling nonsense in full *volleys* breaks. *Pope.*

VOL'LEY, *v. t.* To discharge with a volley.

VOL'LEY, *v. i.* To throw out or discharge at once. *Shak.*

VOL'LEY-ED, (vol'lid,) *a.* [from *volley.*] Disploded; discharged with a sudden burst; as, *volleyed* thunder. *Milton. Philips.*

VOLT, *n.* [Fr. *volte*, a ring; It. *volta*, a turn; from L. *volutus*, *volvo.*]

1. A round or circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a center. *Far. Dict.*

2. In *fencing*, a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust.

VOL'TA, in *Italian music*, signifies that the part is to be repeated one, two, or more times.

VOL-TA'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Volta, the discoverer of voltaism; as, the *voltaic* pile.

Voltaic apparatus: the apparatus used for accumulating galvanic electricity. The agent itself is denominated *galvanism*, after its discoverer, *Galvani*, while the instruments used for exciting and accumulating it are called *voltaic*, in honor of Volta, who first contrived this kind of apparatus.

Voltaic pile: a column formed by successive pairs of metallic disks, as silver and zinc, with moistened cloth between every two contiguous pairs.

Voltaic electricity: the kind of electricity which is evolved by voltaic apparatus.

Voltaic battery: the larger forms of voltaic apparatus, used for accumulating galvanic electricity.

VOL'TA-ISM, *n.* [from *Volta*, an Italian.]

That branch of electrical science which has its source in the chemical action between metals and different liquids. It is more properly called GALVANISM, from *Galvani*, who first proved or brought into notice its remarkable influence on animals.

VOL-TAM'E-TER, *n.* [*Volta* and *μετρον.*]

An instrument for measuring the voltaic electricity passing through it.

VOLTI, [It.] In *music*, turn over.

VOL'TI-GEUR, (-zhur,) *n.* A light-horseman or dragoon. In the army of the United States, each dragoon or horseman has a foot-soldier attached to him, who, in case of necessity, mounts behind on the same horse; thus presenting, whenever they meet the enemy, a line of infantry and of dragoons in the same regiment. *Crittenden.*

VOLTI SU'BI-TO, [It.] Turn over quickly.

VO-LU'BIL-ATE, } *a.* In *gardening*, a volubilate stem
VOL'U-BILE, } is one that climbs by winding or twining round another body. *Cyc.*

VOL-U-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *volubilité*; L. *volubilitas*, from *volvo*, to roll.]

1. The capacity of being rolled; aptness to roll; as, the *volubility* of a bowl. *Watts.*

2. The act of rolling.

By irregular *volubility*. *Hooker.*

3. Ready motion of the tongue in speaking; fluency of speech.

She run over the catalogue of diversions with such a *volubility* of tongue, as drew a gentle reprimand from her father. *Female Quixote.*

4. Mutability; liableness to revolution; as, the *volubility* of human affairs. [*Unusual.*] *L'Estrange.*

VOL'U-BLE, (vol'yu-bl,) *a.* [L. *volubilis.*]

1. Formed so as to roll with ease, or to be easily set in motion; apt to roll; as, *voluble* particles of matter. *Boyle.*

2. Rolling; having quick motion.

This less *voluble* earth. *Milton.*

3. Nimble; active; moving with ease and smoothness in uttering words; fluent; as, a flippant, *voluble* tongue.

4. Fluent; flowing with ease and smoothness; as, a *voluble* speech. *Shak.*

5. Having fluency of speech.

Cassio, a knave very *voluble*. *Shak.*

VOL'U-BLY, *adv.* In a rolling or fluent manner. *Hudibras.*

VOL'UME, (vol'yum,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *volumen*, a roll; *volvo*, to roll. To make *u* long, in this word, is palpably wrong.]

1. *Primarily*, a roll, as the ancients wrote on long strips of bark, parchment, or other material, which they formed into rolls or folds. Of such volumes, Ptolemy's library in Alexandria contained three or seven hundred thousand.

2. A roll or turn; as much as is included in a roll or coil; as, the *volume* of a serpent. *Dryden.*

3. Dimensions; compass; space occupied; as, the *volume* of an elephant's body; a *volume* of gas. *Darwin. Parke.*

4. A swelling or spherical body

The undulating billows rolling their silver *volumes*. *Irving.*

5. A book; a collection of sheets of paper, usually printed or written paper, folded and bound, or covered. A book consisting of sheets once folded is called a *folio*, or a *folio volume*; of sheets twice folded, a *quarto*; and thus, according to the number of leaves in a sheet, it is called an *octavo* or a *duodecimo*. The Scriptures, or sacred writings, bound in a single *volume*, are called the *Bible*. The number of *volumes* in the Royal Library, in Rue de Richelieu, at Paris, is variously estimated. According to the returns in 1836, there were more than 700,000 *volumes*.

An odd *volume* of a set of books bears not the value of its proportion to the set. *Franklin.*

6. In *music*, the compass of a voice from grave to acute; the tone or power of voice. *Busby.*

VOL'UM-ED, (vol'yumd,) *a.* Having the form of a volume or roll; as, *volumed* mist. *Percy's Masque.*

VO-LU'MIN-OUS, *a.* Consisting of many coils or complications.

The serpent rolled *voluminous* and vast. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of many volumes or books. The collections of Muratori and of the Byzantine history are very *voluminous*.

3. Having written much, or made many volumes; as, a *voluminous* writer.

4. Copious; diffusive. He was too *voluminous* in discourse. [*Not in use.*]

VO-LU'MIN-OUS-LY, *adv.* In many volumes; very copiously. *Granville.*

VO-LU'MIN-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being bulky or in many volumes.

VOL'U-MIST, *n.* One who writes a volume; an author. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

VOL'UN-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* [from *voluntary.*] Spontaneously; of one's own will; without being moved, influenced, or impelled, by others.

To be agents *voluntarily* in our own destruction, is against God and nature. *Hooker.*

VOL'UN-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being voluntary or optional.

VOL'UN-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *volontaire*: L. *voluntarius*, from *voluntas*, will, from *volo*. *Voluntary* is applicable only to beings that have *will*; *spontaneous* is applicable to *physical causes*, as well as to the *will* of an agent.]

1. Acting by choice or spontaneously; acting without being influenced or impelled by another.

2. Free, or having power to act by choice; not being under restraint; as, man is a *voluntary* agent. *Hooker.*

3. Proceeding from choice or free will.

That sin or guilt pertains exclusively to *voluntary* action, is the true principle of orthodoxy. *N. W. Taylor.*

4. Willing; acting with willingness.

She fit to lust a *voluntary* prey. *Pope.*

5. Done by design; purposed; intended. If a man kills another by lopping a tree, here is no *voluntary* murder.

6. Done freely, or of choice; proceeding from free will. He went into *voluntary* exile; he made a *voluntary* surrender.

7. Acting of his own accord; spontaneous; as, the *voluntary* dictates of knowledge.

8. Subject to the will; as, the *voluntary* motions of an animal. Thus the motion of a leg or an arm is *voluntary*, but the motion of the heart is *involuntary*.

A *voluntary escape*, in *law*, is the escape of a prisoner by the express consent of the sheriff.

Voluntary jurisdiction, is that which is exercised in doing that which no one opposes; as in granting dispensations, &c.

Voluntary affidavit or *oath*, is one made in an extrajudicial matter.

Voluntary waste, is that which is committed by positive acts.

VOL'UN-TA-RY, *n.* One who engages in any affair of his own free will; a volunteer. [In this sense, VOLUNTEER is now generally used.]

2. In *music*, a piece played by a musician, often extemporarily, according to his fancy. In the Philosophical Transactions, we have a method of writing *voluntaries* as fast as the musician plays the notes. This is by a cylinder turning under the keys of the organ. *Cyc.*

3. A composition for the organ.

VOL-UN-TEER', *n.* [Fr. *volontaire.*]

A person who enters into military or other service of his own free will. In *military affairs*, volunteers enter into service voluntarily, but when in service, they are subject to discipline and regulations like other soldiers. They sometimes serve gratuitously, but often receive a compensation.

VOL-UN-TEER', *a.* Entering into service of free will; as, *volunteer* companies.

VOL-UN-TEER', *v. t.* To offer or bestow voluntarily, or without solicitation or compulsion; as, to *volunteer* one's services.

VOL-UN-TEER', *v. i.* To enter into any service of one's free will, without solicitation or compulsion. He *volunteered* in that undertaking.

[*These verbs are in respectable use.*]

VO-LUP'TU-A-RY, (vo-lupt'yu-a-ry,) *n.* [L. *voluptuarius*, from *voluptas*, pleasure.]

A man addicted to luxury or the gratification of the appetite, and to other sensual pleasures. *Atterbury.*

VO-LUP'TU-OUS, (vo-lupt'yu-us,) *a.* [Fr. *voluptueux*; L. *voluptuosus.*]

Given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure; indulging to excess in sensual gratifications.

Softened with pleasure and *voluptuous* life. *Milton.*

VO-LUP'TU-OUS-LY, *adv.* Luxuriously; with free indulgence of sensual pleasures; as, to live *voluptuously.*

VO-LUP'TU-OUS-NESS, *n.* Luxuriousness; addictedness to pleasure or sensual gratification.

Where no *voluptuousness*, yet all delight. *Donne.*

VOL-U-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *volutatio*, from *voluto*, from *volvo*, Eng. to *wallow.*]

A wallowing; a rolling of the body on the earth. [See WALLOW.]

VO-LUTE', *n.* [Fr. *volute*; It. *voluta*; from L. *volutus*, *volvo.*]

1. In *architecture*, a kind of spiral scroll, used in the Ionic and Composite capitals, of which it is a principal ornament. The number of *volutes* in the Ionic order is four; in the Composite, eight. There are also eight angular volutes in the Corinthian capital, accompanied with eight smaller ones, called HELICES. *Cyc.*

2. In *natural history*, a name given to the mollusks of the genus Voluta. They have spiral, unilocular shells, with the pillar or columella plaited, and are prized for their beauty and rarity. *P. Cyc.*

VO-LUT'ED, *a.* Having a volute or spiral scroll.

VO-LU'TION, *n.* A spiral turn or wreath.

VOL'U-TITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus Voluta. [*Not used.*] *Jameson.*

VOM'I-CA, *n.* [L.] An abscess in the lungs.

VOM'IC-NUT, *n.* [L. *vomica*, emetic, and *nux*, a nut.]

The seed of the Strychnos nux vomica, a medium-sized tree growing in various parts of India; commonly called NUX VOMICA. The fruit is of the size of a small orange, and of the same color, covered with a tough rind, and filled with a pulp, in which the seeds are imbedded. Almost all parts of this tree are medicinal, but more especially the seeds. They are not emetic, however, as their name implies. The snake-wood does not belong to this tree, as some have asserted, but to Strychnos colubrina, another species of the same genus.

VOM'IT, *v. i.* [L. *vomo*; Fr. *vomir*; It. *vomire*; Sans. *vamathu.* Probably the Gr. *εμεω* is the same word, with the loss of its first letter.]

To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth. Some animals *vomit* with ease, as cats and dogs; but horses do not *vomit.* *Cyc.*

VOM'IT, *v. t.* To throw up or eject from the stomach; to discharge from the stomach through the mouth. It is followed often by *up* or *out*, but without necessity, and to the injury of the language. In the yellow fever, the patients often *vomit* dark-colored matter, like coffee grounds.

The fish *vomited* out Jonah upon the dry land.—Jonah 2.

2. To eject with violence from any hollow place. Volcanoes *vomit* flames, ashes, stones, and liquid lava.

VOM'IT, *n.* The matter ejected from the stomach. *Sandys.*

2. That which excites the stomach to discharge its contents; an emetic.

Black vomit: a copious vomiting of dark-colored matter, resembling coffee grounds; one of the most fatal attendants of the yellow fever.

VOM'IT-ED, *pp.* Ejected from the stomach through the mouth, or from any deep place through an opening.

VOM'IT-ING, *ppr.* Discharging from the stomach through the mouth, or ejecting from any deep place.

VOM'IT-ING, *n.* The act of ejecting the contents of the stomach through the mouth. *Vomiting* is essentially an inverted action of the stomach and esophagus. *Cyc.*

2. The act of throwing out substances with violence from a deep hollow, as a volcano, &c.

VO-MI'TION, (vo-mish'un,) *n.* The act or power of vomiting. *Grew.*

VOM'I-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *vomitif.*]

Causing the ejection of matter from the stomach; emetic. *Brown.*

VO-MI'TO, (vo-mē'to,) *n.* [Sp.] The yellow fever in its worst form, when it is usually attended with the black vomit.

VOM'I-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *vomitorius*.] Procuring vomiting; causing to eject from the stomach; emetic. *Brown.*

VOM'I-TO-RY, *n.* An emetic. *Harvey.*

2. A principal door or entrance of a large building, as of an amphitheater. *Gibbon.*

VO-RA'CIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [Fr. and It. *vorace*; L. *vorax*, from *voro*, to devour; Heb. and Ch. בלע, to clear away, to consume; Gr. *βορα*, food. Class Br, No. 6.]

1. Greedy for eating; ravenous; very hungry; as, a *voracious* man or appetite.

2. Rapacious; eager to devour; as, *voracious* animals.

3. Ready to swallow up; as, a *voracious* gulf or whirlpool.

VO-RA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With greedy appetite; ravenously.

VO-RA'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Greediness of appetite; ravenousness; eagerness to devour; rapaciousness.

VO-RAC'I-TY, (-ras'e-te,) *n.* Greediness of appetite; voraciousness.

Creatures, by their voracity pernicious, have commonly fewer young. *Derham.*

VO-RAG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *voraginosus*, *vorago.*] Full of gulfs. *Scott.*

VOR'TEX, *n.*; *pl.* VORTICES or VORTEXES [L., from *verto*, ant. *vorto*, to turn.]

1. A whirlpool; a whirling or circular motion of water, forming a kind of cavity in the center of the circle, and in some instances drawing in water or absorbing other things.

2. A whirling of the air; a whirlwind. *Cyc.*

3. In *the Cartesian system*, a collection of particles of matter, forming an ether or fluid endowed with a rapid rotary motion around an axis. By means of these *vortices*, Descartes attempted to account for the formation of the universe. *Brande.*

VOR'TI-CAL, *a.* Whirling; turning; as, a *vortical* motion. *Newton. Bentley.*

VOR'TI-CEL, *n.* The name of certain wheel-animalcules, which, by the rapid rotary motion of the organs round the mouth, create a vortex in the water, and obtain their food. *Kirby.*

VŌ'TA-RESS, *n.* A female devoted to any service, worship, or state of life.

No rosary this *votaress* needs. *Cleaveland.*

VŌ'TA-RIST, *n.* [See VOTARY.] One devoted or given up to any person or thing, to any service, worship, or pursuit.

I am no idle *votarist.* *Shak.*

[VOTARY is now used.]

VŌ'TA-RY, *a.* [from L. *votus*, from *voveo*. See VOW.]

Devoted; promised; consecrated by a vow or promise; consequent on a vow.

Votary resolution is made equipollent to custom. *Bacon.*

VŌ'TA-RY, *n.* One devoted, consecrated, or engaged by a vow or promise; hence, *more generally*, one devoted, given, or addicted to some particular service, worship, study, or state of life. Every goddess of antiquity had her *votaries.* Every pursuit or study has now its *votaries.* One is a *votary* to mathematics, another is a *votary* to music, and alas! a great portion of the world are *votaries* of sensual pleasures.

It was the coldness of the votary, not the prayer, which was in fault. *Fell.*

VŌTE, *n.* [It. and Sp. *voto*; L. *votum*, from *voveo*, to vow. *Votum* is properly wish or will.]

1. Suffrage: the expression of a wish, desire, will, preference, or choice, in regard to any measure proposed, in which the person voting has an interest in common with others, either in electing a man to office, or in passing laws, rules, regulations, and the like. This vote or expression of will may be given by holding up the hand, by rising and standing up, by the voice, (*viva voce*,) by ballot, by a ticket, or otherwise. All these modes and others are used. Hence,

2. That by which will or preference is expressed in elections, or in deciding propositions; a ballot; a ticket, &c.; as, a written *vote.*

3. Expression of will by a majority; legal decision by some expression of the minds of a number; as, the *vote* was unanimous.

4. United voice in public prayer.

VŌTE, *v. i.* To express or signify the mind, will, or preference, either viva voce, or by ballot, &c., in electing men to office, or in passing laws, regulations, and the like, or in deciding on any proposition in which one has an interest with others. In elections, men are bound to *vote* for the best men to fill offices, according to their best knowledge and belief.

To *vote* for a duellist, is to assist in the prostration of justice, and indirectly to encourage the crime. *L. Beecher.*

VŌTE, *v. t.* To choose by suffrage; to elect by some expression of will; as, the citizens *voted* their candidate into office with little opposition.

2. To enact or establish by vote or some expression of will. The legislature *voted* the resolution unanimously.

3. To grant by vote or expression of will.

Parliament *voted* them a hundred thousand pounds. *Swift.*

VŌT'ED, *pp.* Expressed by vote or suffrage; determined.

VŌT'ER, *n.* One who has a legal right to vote or give his suffrage.

VŌT'ING, *ppr.* Expressing the mind, will, or preference in election, or in determining questions proposed; giving a vote or suffrage; electing, deciding, giving, or enacting by vote.

VŌT'ING, *n.* The act of expressing the mind, will, or preference by vote or suffrage.

VŌ'TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *votif*; L. *votivus*, from *votus*, vowed.]

Given by vow; devoted; as, *votive* offerings. A *votive medal* is one struck in grateful commemoration of some auspicious event; a *votive offering* is a tablet, picture, &c., dedicated in consequence of the vow of a worshiper.

Venus, take my votive glass. *Prior.*

VŌ'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By vow.

VOUCH, *v. t.* [Norm. *voucher*; L. *voco.* See VOICE.]

1. To call to witness; to obtest.

And vouch the silent stars and conscious moon. *Dryden.*

2. To declare; to affirm; to attest; to warrant; to maintain by affirmations.

They made him ashamed to vouch the truth of the relation, and afterward to credit it. *Atterbury.*

3. To warrant; to confirm; to establish proof.

The consistency of the discourse—*vouches* it to be worthy of the great apostle. *Locke.*

4. In *law*, to call into court to warrant and defend; or to make good a warranty of title.

He *vouches* the tenant in tail, who *vouches* over the common vouchee. *Blackstone.*

VOUCH, *v. i.* To bear witness; to give testimony of

full attestation. I can not *vouch* for the truth of the report.

He declares he will not believe her, till the elector of Hanover shall *vouch* for the truth of what she has so solemnly affirmed. *Swift.*

VOUCH, *n.* Warrant; attestation. *Shak.*

VOUCH'ED, (voucht,) *pp.* Called to witness; affirmed or fully attested, called into court to make good a warranty.

VOUCH-EE', *n.* In *law*, the person who is vouched or called into court to support or make good his warranty of title in the process of common recovery. *Blackstone.*

VOUCH'ER, *n.* One who gives witness or full attestation to any thing.

The great writers of that age stand up together as *vouchers* for each other's reputation. *Spectator.*

2. In *law*, the act of calling in a person to make good his warranty of title.

3. A book, paper, or document which serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind. The merchant's books are his *vouchers* for the correctness of his accounts. Notes, bonds, receipts, and other writings, are used as *vouchers* in proving facts.

VOU'CH'ER, } *n.* In *law*, the tenant in a writ of right;
VOUCH'OR, } one who calls in another to establish his warranty of title. In common recoveries, there may be a single *voucher*, or double *vouchers*. *Blackstone.*

VOUCH'ING, *ppr.* Calling to witness; attesting by affirmation; calling in to maintain warranty of title.

VOUCH-SAFE', *v. t.* [*vouch*; *safe*; to vouch or answer for safety.]

1. To permit to be done without danger.

2. To condescend to grant.

Shall I *vouchsafe* your worship a word or two? *Shak.*
It is not said by the apostle that God *vouchsafed* to the heathen the means of salvation. *South.*

VOUCH-SAFE', *v. i.* To condescend; to deign; to yield.

Vouchsafe, illustrious Ormond, to behold
What power the charms of beauty had of old. *Dryden.*

VOUCH-SAF'ED, (-sāft',) *pp.* Granted in condescension.

VOUCH-SAFE'MENT, *n.* Grant in condescension; as, God's greatest communicated *vouchsafements*. *Boyle.*

VOUCH-SAF'ING, *ppr.* Condescending to grant; deigning.

VOUSSOIR', (voos'wor',) *n.* [Fr.] A wedge-like stone forming part of an arch. *Gwilt.*

VOW, *n.* [Fr. *vau*; It. *voto*; L. *votum*, from *voveo*, to vow; probably a contracted word.]

1. A solemn promise made to God, or by a pagan to his deity. The Roman generals, when they went to war, sometimes made a *vow* that they would build a temple to some favorite deity, if he would give them victory. A *vow* is a promise of something to be given or done hereafter.

A person is constituted a religious by taking three *vows*, of chastity, of poverty, and of obedience. Among *the Israelites*, the *vows* of children were not binding, unless ratified by the express or tacit consent of their father. *Numbers* xxx.

2. A solemn promise, as, the *vows* of unchangeable love and fidelity. In a moral and religious sense, *vows* are promises to God, as they appeal to God to witness their sincerity, and the violation of them is a most heinous offense.

VOW, *v. t.* [Fr. *vouer*; L. *voveo*.]

1. To give, consecrate, or dedicate to God by a solemn promise. When Jacob went to Mesopotamia, he *vowed* to God a tenth of his substance, and his own future devotion to his service. *Gen.* xxviii.

When thou *vowest* a vow, defer not to pay it. — *Eccles.* v.

2. To devote. *Spenser.*

VOW, *v. i.* To make vows or solemn promises. He that *vows*, must be careful to perform.

VOW'ED, *pp.* Solemnly promised to God; given or consecrated by solemn promise.

VOW'EL, *n.* [L. *vocalis*, from *voco*; Fr. *voyelle*; It. *vocale*.]

1. In *grammar*, a simple sound; a sound uttered by simply opening the mouth or organs, as the sound of *a*, *e*, *o*.

2. The letter or character which represents a simple sound.

VOW'EL, *a.* Pertaining to a vowel; vocal.

VOW'EL-ED, *a.* Furnished with vowels.

VOW'ER, *n.* One who makes a vow.

VOW'-FEL-LOW, *n.* [*vow* and *fellow*.] One bound by the same vow. [*Little used.*]

VOW'ING, *ppr.* Making a vow.

VOY'AGE, *n.* [Fr., from *voie*, or the same root, Eng. *way*, Sax. *weg*, *wæg*. See Wag and Way.]

1. A passing by sea or water from one place, port, or country to another, especially a passing or journey by water to a distant place or country. Captain L. made more than a hundred *voyages* to the West Indies. A *voyage* over Lake Superior is like a *voyage* to Bermuda.

2. The practice of traveling. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

VOY'AGE, *v. i.* To sail or pass by water. *Pope.*

VOY'AGE, *v. t.* To travel; to pass over.

I with pain
Voyaged th' unreal, vast, unbounded deep. *Milton.*

VOY'A-GER, *n.* One who sails or passes by sea or water.

A private *voyager* I pass the main. *Pope.*

VOY'A-GEUR', (vwä'yä-zhur',) *n.* [Fr.] *Literally*, a traveler; the Canadian name of a class of men employed by the fur companies, &c., in transporting goods by the rivers and across the land, to and from the remote stations at the north-west.

VOY'OL, *n.* Among *seamen*, a large rope, sometimes used in weighing the anchor; also written Viol.

VOX, *n.* [L.] A voice. [*Totten.*

Vox populi: the voice of the people.

Vox Dei: the voice of God.

VUL'CAN, *n.* [L. *vulcanus*.] In *mythology*, the god who presided over the working of metals. The husband of Venus.

VUL CA'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Vulcan, or to works in iron, &c. *Smart.*

As an epithet, in *geology*, the same as Plutonian, which see. *Smart.*

VUL'CAN-IST. See Volcanist.

VUL-CA'NO. See Volcano.

VUL'GAR, *a.* [Fr. *vulgaire*; It. *vulgare*; L. *vulgaris*, from *vulgus*, the common people, that is, the crowd, Eng. *folk*.]

1. Pertaining to the common, unlettered people; as, *vulgar* life.

2. Used or practiced by common people; as, *vulgar* errors.

3. Vernacular; national. [sports.

It might be more useful to the English reader to write in our *vulgar* language. *Fell.*

4. Common; used by all classes of people; as, the *vulgar* version of the Scriptures.

5. Public; as, *vulgar* report.

6. Mean; rustic; rude; low; unrefined; as, *vulgar* minds; *vulgar* manners.

7. Consisting of common persons.

In reading an account of a battle, we follow the hero with our whole attention, but seldom reflect on the *vulgar* heaps of slaughter. *Rambler.*

Vulgar fractions; in *arithmetic*, fractions expressed by a numerator and denominator; thus, $\frac{2}{5}$.

VUL'GAR, *n.* The common people.

[*It has no plural termination, but has often a plural verb.*]

The *vulgar* imagine the Pretender to have been a child imposed on the nation. *Swift.*

VUL'GAR-ISM, *n.* Grossness of manners; vulgarity. [*Little used.*]

2. A vulgar phrase or expression.

[*This is the usual sense of the word.*]

VUL-GAR'I-TY, } *n.* Mean condition of life; the
VUL'GAR-NESS, } state of the lower classes of society. *Brown.*

2. Grossness or clownishness of manners or language, as, *vulgarity* of behavior; *vulgarity* of expression or language. *Dryden.*

VUL'GAR-IZE, *v. t.* To make vulgar. *Foster.*

VUL'GAR IZ-ED, *pp.* Made vulgar.

VUL'GAR IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering vulgar.

VUL'GAR-LY, *adv.* Commonly; in the ordinary manner among the common people.

Such one we *vulgarly* call a desperate person. *Hammond.*

2. Meanly; rudely, clownishly.

VUL'GATE, *n.* A very ancient Latin version of the Scriptures, and the only one which the Roman Catholic church admits to be authentic. It is so called from its common use in the Latin church. *Cyc.*

VUL'GATE, *a.* Pertaining to the old Latin version of the Scriptures.

VUL-NER-A BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being vulnerable.

VUL'NER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *vulnero*, to wound, from *vulnus*, a wound.]

1. That may be wounded; susceptible of wounds or external injuries; as, a *vulnerable* body.

Achilles was *vulnerable* in his heel; and there will never be wanting a Paris to infix the dart. *Dwight.*

2. Liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously; as, a *vulnerable* reputation.

VUL'NER-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *vulneraire*; L. *vulnerarius*.]

Useful in healing wounds; adapted to the cure of external injuries; as, *vulnerary* plants or potions. *Cyc.*

VUL'NER-A RY, *n.* Any plant, drug, or composition, useful in the cure of wounds. Certain unguents, balsams, and the like, are used as *vulneraries*.

VUL'NER ATE, *v. t.* [L. *vulnero*.]

To wound; to hurt. [*Not in use.*] *Glanville.*

VUL-NER-A'TION, *n.* The act of wounding. [*Not in use.*] *Pearson.*

VUL'PINE, (vul'pin,) *a.* [L. *vulpinus*, from *vulpes*, a fox. *Vulpes* is our English *wolf*, the same word applied to a different animal.]

Pertaining to the fox, cunning; crafty; artful.

VUL'PIN-ITE, *n.* [from *Vulpino*, in Italy.] A variety of Anhydrite, containing some silica, and presenting a grayish-white color and high luster. *Dana.*

VUL'TURE, (vult'yur,) *n.* [L. *vultur*.]

An accipitrine bird of the genus Vultur. *Vultures* have a large and strong beak, the nostrils pierced transversely to its base; the head and neck without feathers or caruncles, and a collar of long feathers, or of down, at the root of the neck. Proper *vultures* have hitherto been found only on the eastern continent. *Cuvier.*

VUL'TUR-INE, (vult'yur-in,) *a.* [L. *vulturinus*.]

Belonging to the vulture, having the qualities of the vulture, resembling the vulture; rapacious.

VUL'TUR-ISH, *a.* Like a vulture.

VUL'TUR-OUS, *a.* Like a vulture; rapacious.

VY'ING, *ppr.* Competing; emulating.

W.

W is the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet. It takes its written form and its name from the union of two *V*s, this being the form of the Roman capital letter which we call *U*. The name, *double u*, being given to it from its form or composition, and not from its sound, ought not to be retained. Every letter should be named from its sound, especially the vowels. *W* is properly a vowel, a simple sound, formed by opening the mouth with a close, circular configuration of the lips. It is precisely the *ou* of the French, and the *u* of the Spaniards, Italians, and Germans. With the other vowels it forms diphthongs, which are of easy pronunciation; as in *well*, *want*, *will*, *dwell*, pronounced *wel*, *want*, *will*, *dwell*. In English, it is always followed by another vowel, except when followed by *h* or *r*, as in *when*, *wreck*; but this case is an exception only in writing, and not in pronunciation, for *h* precedes *w* in utterance; *when* being pronounced *hoom*. In Welsh, *w*, which is sounded as in English, is used without another vowel, as in *fwl*, a fool; *dwn*, dun; *dwb*, mortar; *gwn*, a gun and a gown.

It is not improbable that the Romans pronounced *v* as we do *w*, for their *volvo* is our *wallow*; and *volo*, *velle*, is the English *will*, G. *wollen*. But this is uncertain. The German *v* has the sound of the English *f*, and *w* that of the English *v*.

W, at the end of words, is often silent after *a* and *o*, as in *law*, *saw*, *low*, *sow*. In many words of this kind, *w* represents the Saxon *g*; in other cases, it helps to form a diphthong, as in *now*, *vow*, *new*, *strew*.

As *an abbreviation*, W. stands for *west*; W. N. W. for *west-north-west*; W. S. W. for *west-south-west*, &c.

WAB'BLE, (wob'bl,) *v. i.* [W. *gwibiaw*, to wander, to move in a circular form.]

To move from one side to the other; to vacillate; as a turning or whirling body. So it is said a top *wabbles*, when it is in motion, and deviates from a perpendicular direction; a spindle *wabbles*, when it moves one way and the other. A millstone in motion, if not well balanced, will *wabble*.

[*This word is applied chiefly to bodies when turning with a circular motion, and its place can not be supplied by any other word in the language. It is neither low nor barbarous.*]

WAB'BLE, *n.* A hobbling, unequal motion.

WAB'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Having an irregular motion, backward and forward.

WACK'E, } *n.* A rock nearly allied to basalt, of which
WACK'Y, } it may be regarded as a more soft and

earthy variety. Its color is a greenish-gray, brown, or black It is opaque, yields easily to the knife, and has often a greasy feel. *Lyell. Cyc.*

Gray-wacke is a name given to certain hard sandstones, or grit-rocks, and the associated strata occurring below the coal formation. *Dana.*

WAD, (wod,) n [G *watte*; Dan. *vat*, a wad; that is, a mass or collection.]

1. A little mass of some soft or flexible material, such as hay, straw, tow, paper, or old rope yarn, used for stopping the charge of powder in a gun and pressing it close to the shot, or for keeping the powder and shot close.

2. A little mass, tuft, or bundle, as of hay or tow.

WAD, } n. In *mineralogy*, an earthy oxyd of man-
WADD, } ganese, of which there are four varieties; fibrous, ochery, pulverulent ochery, and dendritic. In some places, plumbago, or black lead, is called *wad* or *wadd*. *Cyc.*

WAD'DED, *a.* Formed into a wad or mass.

WAD'DING, *n.* [G. *watte.*]

1. A wad or the materials for wads; any pliable substance of which wads may be made

2. A kind of soft stuff of loose texture, used for stuffing garments, also, sheets of carded cotton prepared for the same purpose.

WAD'DLE, (wod'dl,) *v. i.* [This seems to be a diminutive formed on the root of *wade*, L. *vado*, to go; G. *waten*, to wade; *watscheln*, to waddle.]

1. To move one way and the other in walking, to deviate to one side and the other; to vacillate, as, a child *waddles* when he begins to walk; very fat people walk with a kind of *waddling* pace. So we say, a duck or a goose *waddles*.

2. To walk with a waddling motion.

And hardly *waddles* forth to cool. *Swift.*

WAD'DLER, (wod'dler,) *n.* One that waddles.

WAD'DLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving from side to side in walking.

WAD'DLING-LY, *adv.* With a vacillating gait. *Entick.*

WADE, *v. i.* [Sw. *vada*; D. *waaden*; G. *waten*, Dan. *vader*; Fr. *gueer*, for *gueder*, It. *guadare*; Sp. *vadear*; L. *vado*, to go. Qu Heb. אבד, *avad*, to go.]

1. To walk through any substance that yields to the feet; as, to *wade* through water; to *wade* through sand or snow. To *wade* over a river, is to walk through on the bottom. Fowls that *wade* have long legs.

2. To move or pass with difficulty or labor; as, Judges *wade* through an intricate law case It is not my purpose to *wade* through these controversies.

The king's admirable conduct has *waded* through all these difficulties. *Davenant.*
And *wades* through fumes, and gropes his way *Dryden.*

WADE, *v. t.* To pass by walking on the bottom, as, to *wade* a river.

[This is a common expression, but elliptical for, to *wade through* a river.]

WAD'ER, *n* One that wades. An order of birds that wade in water for their prey are called *waders.*

WAD'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Walking through a substance that yields to the feet, as through water or sand.

WAD'ING-BIRD. See WADER.

WAD'SETT, *n.* [Sax *wed*, *wed*, a pledge]

In *Scottish law*, a kind of pledge or mortgage. *Brande.*

WAD'SETT-ER, *n.* One who holds by wadsett. *Cyc*

WAD'Y, (wod'e,) *n.* [Ar] The channel of a watercourse, which is dry except in the rainy season. *Robinson.*

WA'FER, *n.* [D *wafel*, G *waffel* Dan *vaffel*, Sw *vaffla*; Russ. *vaphel*; Fr *gauffre*]

1. A thin cake or leaf, as, a *wafer* of bread given by the Roman Catholics in the eucharist.

2. A thin leaf of paste, or a composition of flour, the white of eggs, isinglass, and yeast, spread over with gum-water and dried, used in sealing letters.

WA'FER, *v. t.* To seal or close with a wafer

WA'FER-ED, *pp.* Sealed with a wafer

WAF'FLE, (wof'fl,) *n.* [D *wafel*. G *waffel.*]

A thin cake baked hard and rolled, or a soft indented cake baked in an iron utensil on coals.

WAF'FLE-I-RON, (wof'fl-i-urn,) *n.* A utensil for baking waffles.

WAFT, *v. t.* [Perhaps from *wave*. If so, it belongs to the root of *wag.*]

1. To bear through a fluid or buoyant medium, to convey through water or air, as, a balloon was *wafted* over the channel.

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul.
And *waft* a sigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope.*

2. To convey as ships. *Cyc.*

3. To buoy, to cause to float, to keep from sinking *Brown.*

4. To beckon, to give notice by something in motion [*Not in use.*]

[This verb is regular But *waft* was formerly used by some writers for *wafted.*]

WAFT, *v. i.* To float, to be moved or to pass in a buoyant medium

And now the shouts *waft* near the citadel *Dryden.*

WAFT, *n.* A floating body; also, a signal displayed from a ship's stern, by hoisting an ensign furled in a roll to the head of the staff. *Cyc.*

WAFT'AGE, *n.* Conveyance or transportation through a buoyant medium, as air or water. *Shak.*

WAFT'ED, *pp.* Borne or conveyed through air or water.

WAFT'ER, *n.* He or that which wafts; a passage-boat.

2. The conductor of vessels at sea. [*An old word.*]

WAFT'ING, *ppr.* Carrying through a buoyant medium.

WAFT'ING, *n.* A bearing or floating in a fluid.

WAFT'URE, *n.* The act of waving. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WAG, *v. t.* [Sax. *wagian* and *wecgan*; G. *bewegen*; D. *beweegen*, to move, to stir; *weegen*, to *weigh*; G. *wägen*, to *weigh*; Sw. *väga*, Dan. *vejer*, to wag, to weigh. This is the radix of the L. *vacillo*, Eng. *fickle*, *wagon*, *wain*, *way*, *wave*, *waggle*, &c.]

To move one way and the other with quick turns; to move a little way, and then turn the other way; as, to *wag* the head.

Every one that passeth thereby shall be astonished, and *wag* his head. — Jer xviii. Matt xxvii.

[*Wag* expresses particularly the motion of the head and body used in buffoonery, mirth, derision, sport, and mockery It is applied also to birds and beasts, as, to *wag* the tail]

WAG, *v. i.* To be quick in ludicrous motion; to stir.

The merry to ball, where beards *wag* all. *Shak.*
Tremble and start at *wagging* of a straw. *Shak.*

2. To go, to depart; to pack off.

I will provoke him to 't, or let him *wag*. *Shak.*

3. To be moved one way and the other.

The resty sieve *wagged* ne'er the more. *Dryden.*

WAG, *n.* [from the verb.] A droll, a man full of low sport and humor, a ludicrous fellow.

We wink at *wags*, when they offend *Dryden.*
The counselor never pleaded without a piece of packthread in his hand, which he used to twist about his finger all the while he was speaking; the *wags* used to call it the thread of his discourse. *Addison.*

WAGE, *v. t.* [G *wagen*, D *waagen*. Sw *våga*, to venture, to dare, to wage, Fr *gager*, for *guager*, to lay or bet, from the root of *wag* The sense is, to throw, to lay or throw down, as a glove or gauntlet]

1 To lay, to bet, to throw down, as a pledge; to stake, to put at hazard on the event of a contest. This is the common popular sense of the word in New England, as, to *wage* a dollar, to *wage* a horse.

2. To venture, to hazard.

To wake and *wage* a danger profitless. *Shak.*

3. To make, to begin, to carry on, that is, to go forward, or advance to attack, as in invasion or aggression, used in the phrase *to wage war.* He *waged war* with all his enemies.

He pondered, which of all his sons was fit
To reign and *wage* immortal war with wit. *Dryden.*

4. To set to hire

Thou must *wage*
Thy works for wealth. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser*

5. To take to hire, to hire for pay, to employ for wages, as, *waged* soldiers. He was well *waged* and rewarded [Fr] [*Obs.*] *Raleigh.*

To wage one's law, to give security to make one's law The defendant is then to swear that he owes nothing to the plaintiff, and eleven neighbors, called *compurgators*, are to avow upon their oaths that they believe in their consciences that he has declared the truth This is called *wager of law.* *Blackstone.*

WA'GED, *pp* Laid, deposited, as a pledge, made or begun, as war

WA'GER, *n.* Something deposited, laid, or hazarded, on the event of a contest or some unsettled question, a bet

Besides these plates for horse-races, the *wagers* may be as the persons please. *Temple*
If any atheist can stake his soul for a *wager* against such an inexhaustible disproportion. *Bentley*

2. Subject on which bets are laid *Sidney.*

3. In *law*, an offer to make oath of innocence or non-indebtedness, or the act of making oath together with the oaths of eleven compurgators, to fortify the defendant's oath

Wager of battle, is when the tenant in a writ of right offers to prove his right by the body of his champion, and, throwing down his glove as a gage or pledge, thus wages or stipulates battle with the champion of the demandant, who, by taking up the glove, accepts the challenge The champions, armed with batons, enter the list, and, taking each other by the hand, each swears to the justice of the cause of the party for whom he appears, they then fight till the stars appear, and if the champion of the tenant can defend himself till that time, his cause prevails. *Blackstone.*

The wager of battle, which has long been in disuse, was abolished by law in England in 1820. *Wade.*

WA'GER, *v. t.* To lay; to bet; to hazard on the issue of a contest, or on some question that is to be decided, or on some casualty. *Dryden.*

WA'GER-ED, *pp.* Laid; pledged; as a bet.

WA'GER-ER, *n.* One who wages or lays a bet.

WA'GER-ING, *ppr.* Laying; betting.

Wagering policy; in *commerce*, a policy of insurance, insuring a sum of money when no property is at hazard; as a policy to insure money on a ship when no property is on board; that is, insurance, interest or no interest; or a wagering policy may be a policy to insure property which is already insured. Such policies, in England, are, by statute 19 Geo. III., made null and void.

WA'GES, *n.* Plural in termination, but singular in signification. [Fr *gage*, *gages.*]

1. Hire; reward; that which is paid or stipulated for services; but chiefly for services by manual labor, or for military and naval services. We speak of servant's *wages*, a laborer's *wages*, or soldier's *wages*; but we never apply the word to the rewards given to men in office, which are called *fees* or *salary*. The word is, however, sometimes applied to the compensation given to representatives in the legislature. *United States.*

Tell me, what shall thy *wages* be? — Gen. xxix.
Be content with your *wages*. — Luke iii.

2. Reward; fruit; recompense; that which is given or received in return.

The *wages* of sin is death. — Rom. vi.

WAG'GEL, } *n.* A name given in Cornwall to the
WAG'EL, } young of the great black-backed gull, Larus marinus, formerly considered a distinct species, and called *Larus nævius.* *Jardine.*

WAG'GER-Y, *n.* [from *wag.*] Mischievous merriment; sportive trick or gayety; sarcasm in good humor; as, the *waggery* of a school-boy. *Locke.*

WAG'GISH, *a.* Mischievous in sport; roguish in merriment or good humor; frolicsome; as, a company of *waggish* boys. *L'Estrange.*

2. Done, made, or laid in waggery or for sport; as, a *waggish* trick.

WAG'GISH-LY, *adv.* In a waggish manner; in sport.

WAG'GISH-NESS, *n.* Mischievous sport; wanton merriment. *Bacon.*

WAG'GING, *ppr.* Moving the head one way and the other with quick turns.

WAG'GLE, (wag'gl,) *v. i.* [D. *waggelen*; G. *wackeln*; L. *vacillo*, dim. of *wag.*]

To waddle, to reel or move from side to side.

Why do you go nodding and *waggling* so? *L'Estrange.*

WAG'GLE, *v. t.* To move one way and the other; as, a bird *waggles* his tail.

WAG'ON, *n.* [D. and G. *wagen*; Sw. *vagn*; Sax. *wægn*, *wæn*, W *gwain*, a wagon, wain, or sheath, L. *vagina*, the latter being from *wag*, and signifying a passage; Gaelic, *baghan*, a wagon, Malabar, *wagaham*; Sans. *wahana* The old orthography, WAGGON, seems to be falling into disuse. See WAG.]

1. A vehicle moved on four wheels, and usually drawn by horses, used for the transportation of heavy commodities. In America, light *wagons* are used for the conveyance of families, and for carrying light commodities to market, particularly a very light kind drawn by one horse.

2. A chariot. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

WAG'ON, *v. t.* To transport in a wagon Goods are *wagoned* from London to the interior

WAG'ON, *v. i.* To practice the transportation of goods in a wagon. The man *wagons* between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

WAG'ON-AGE, *n.* Money paid for carriage in a wagon.

WAG'ON-ED, *pp.* Transported in wagons.

WAG'ON-ER, *n.* One who conducts a wagon

2. A constellation, Charles's Wain.

WAG'ON-ING, *ppr.* Transporting in a wagon.

WAG'ON-ING, *n.* The business of transporting in a wagon

WAG'TAIL, *n.* [*wag* and *tail.*] A small bird of several species, belonging to the genus Motacilla, (Linn.,) and named from the incessant motion of its long tail.

WA-HA'BEE, *n.* A follower of Abdel Wahab, a reformer of Mohammedanism, about 1760. His doctrines prevail particularly among the Bedouins, and the sect, though checked in its influence, extends to most parts of Arabia. *Brande.*

WAID, *a.* Crushed. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WAIF, *n.* [Norm. *waif*, *weif*; from *waive.*]

Goods found, of which the owner is not known. These were originally such goods as a thief, when pursued, threw away to prevent being apprehended. They belong to the king, unless the owner makes fresh suit of the felon, takes him, and brings him to justice. *Blackstone.*

WAIL, *v. t.* [Ice *vala*. It. *guaiolare*; Gaelic, *guileam* or *uaill*; W *gwylaw* and *wylaw*; Arm. *goela*, to howl; Heb. and Ar. אבל *aval.*]

To lament, to moan, to bewail.

Or if no more her absent lord she wails. *Pope.*

WAIL, v. i. To weep; to express sorrow audibly.

Therefore I will *wail* and howl. — Micah i.

WAIL, n. Loud weeping; violent lamentation.
WAIL'FUL, a. Sorrowful; mournful. *Shak.*
WAIL'ING, *ppr.* Lamenting with audible cries.
WAIL'ING, n. Loud cries of sorrow; deep lamentation.

There shall be *wailing* and gnashing of teeth. — Matt. xiii.

WAIL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a wailing manner
WAIL'MENT, n. Lamentation. *Hacket.*
WAIN, n. [Sax. *wæn*, W. *gwain*; contracted. See Wagon.]

1. A wagon; a carriage for the transportation of goods on wheels

2. A constellation, Charles's Wain

WAIN'AGE, n. A finding of carriages. *Ainsworth.*
WAIN'-BOTE, n. Timber for wagons or carts. *Eng. Law.*
WAIN'-HOUSE, n. A house or shed for wagons and carts. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*
WAIN'-ROPE, n. A rope for binding a load on a wagon; a cart-rope. *Shak.*
WAIN'SCOT, n. [D. *wagenschot.*]

In *building*, a wooden lining or boarding of walls made in panels.

WAIN'SCOT, v. t. To line with boards; as, to *wainscot* a hall.

Music sounds better in chambers *wainscoted* than hanged. *Bacon.*

2. To line with different materials.

The other is *wainscoted* with looking-glass. *Addison.*

WAIN'SCOT-ED, *pp.* Lined with boards or panels.
WAIN'SCOT-ING, *ppr.* Lining with boards.
WAIR, n. A piece of plank two yards long, and a foot broad. [*I know not where used.*] *Smart.*
WAIST, n. [W. *gwâsg*, pressure, squeeze, the *waist*, the part where the girdle is tied; allied to *squeeze.*]

1. That part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax; or the small part of the body between the thorax and hips.

2. That part of a ship which is between the quarter-deck and forecastle. But in many ships now built, there is no quarter-deck, and in such the waist is the middle part of the ship.

WAIST'BAND, n. The band or upper part of breeches, trowsers, or pantaloons, which encompasses the waist.
WAIST'CLOTHS, n. Coverings of canvas or tarpauling for the hammocks, stowed on the gangways, between the quarter-deck and the forecastle. *Mar. Dict.*
WAIST'COAT, n. [*waist* and *coat.*] A short coat or garment for men, extending no lower than the hips, and covering the waist; a vest. This under garment is now generally called in America a Vest.
WAIST'ER, n. In *ships*, waisters are men who are stationed in the waist in working the ship. *Mar. Dict.*
WAIT, v. i. [Fr. *guetter*; It. *guatare*; W. *gwaitiaw*, to wait; *gwaid*, attendance. The sense is, to stop, or to continue.]

1. To stay or rest in expectation; to stop or remain stationary, till the arrival of some person or event. Thus we say, I went to the place of meeting, and there *waited* an hour for the moderator or chairman. I will go to the hotel, and there *wait* till you come. We will *wait* for the mail.

2. To stay proceedings, or suspend any business, in expectation of some person, event, or the arrival of some hour. The court was obliged to *wait* for a witness.

3. To rest in expectation and patience.

All the days of my appointed time will I *wait*, till my change come. — Job xiv.

4. To stay; not to depart.

Haste, my dear father; 'tis no time to *wait*. *Dryden.*

5. To stay; to continue by reason of hindrance.
6. To lie in ambush, as an enemy.

Such ambush *waited* to intercept thy way. *Milton.*

To wait on or *upon*; to attend, as a servant, to perform menial services for; as, to *wait on* a gentleman; to *wait on* the table.

To wait on; to attend; to go to see; to visit on business or for ceremony. Tell the gentleman I will *wait on* him at ten o'clock.

2. To pay servile or submissive attendance

3. To follow, as a consequence; as, the ruin that *waits on* such a supine temper.

[Instead of this, we use Await.]

4. To look watchfully.

It is a point of cunning to *wait* on him with whom you speak with your eye. [*Unusual.*] *Bacon.*

5. To attend to; to perform.

Aaron and his sons shall *wait* on their priest's office. — Num. iii. viii. Rom. xii.

6. To be ready to serve; to obey. *Ps.* xxv. *Prov.* xx.

To wait at; to attend in service; to perform service at. 1 *Cor.* ix.

To wait for; to watch, as an enemy. *Job* xv.

WAIT, v. t. To stay for; to rest or remain stationary in expectation of the arrival of.

Awed with these words, in camps they still abide,
And wait with longing eyes their promised guide. *Dryden.*

[Elliptical for Wait for.]

2. To attend; to accompany with submission or respect

He chose a thousand horse, the flower of all
His warlike troops, to wait the funeral. *Dryden.*

[*This use is not justifiable, but by poetical license.*]

3. To attend as a consequence of something.

Such doom waits luxury. *Philips.*

[*Not in use.*] [In this sense, we use Attend or Attend on.]

WAIT, n. Ambush. As a noun, this word is used only in certain phrases. *To lie in wait*, is to lie in ambush; to be secreted in order to fall by surprise on an enemy; hence, *figuratively*, to lay snares, or to make insidious attempts, or to watch for the purpose of insnaring. *Josh.* viii.

In wait is used in a like sense by Milton.

To lay wait; to set in ambush. *Jer.* ix.

WAIT'ED, *pp.* Stayed for; attended.
WAIT'ER, n. One who waits; an attendant; a servant in attendance.

The *waiters* stand in ranks; the yeomen cry,
"Make room," as if a duke were passing by. *Swift.*

2. A server or salver; a vessel on which tea furniture, &c., is carried.

WAIT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Staying in expectation.

Waiting on; attending; accompanying; serving.

Waiting for; staying for the arrival of.

Waiting at; staying or attending at in expectation or in service.

In waiting; in attendance.

WAIT'ING, n. The act of staying in expectation; attendance.
WAIT'ING-LY, *adv.* By waiting.
WAIT'ING-MAID, WAIT'ING-WOM-AN, *n.* An upper servant who attends a lady.

[Waiting-Gentlewoman is sometimes, though less commonly, used.]

WAITS, n. *pl.* [Goth. *wahte*, watch.]

These were formerly minstrels or musical watchmen, who attended on great men, and sounded the watch at night. They have now degenerated into itinerant musicians, who give notice of the approach of Christmas. *Fosbroke.*

WAIVE, n. A woman put out of the protection of the law. *Cyc.*
WAIVE, v. t. [from *waif.*] To relinquish, not to insist on or claim. [See Wave.]
WAIV'ED, *pp.* Relinquished, as a claim.
WAIV'ER, n. In *law*, the act of waiving or not insisting on some right, claim, or privilege.
WAIV'ING, *ppr.* Relinquishing, as a claim.
WAI'WODE, n. In the Turkish empire, the governor of a small province or town: a general. *Cyc.*
WAKE, v. i. [Goth. *wakan*; Sax. *wacan*; G. *wachen*; D. *waaken*, *wikken*; Sw. *vacka*, *up-vacka*; Dan. *vækker*; L. *vigil*, *vigilo.* The root *wak* is allied to *wag.* The primary sense is, to stir, to rouse, to excite. The transitive verb, in Saxon, is written *wecan*, *wæcan*; but both are from one root.]

1. To be awake; to continue awake; to watch; not to sleep. *Ps.* cxxvii.

The father *waketh* for the daughter. *Ecclus.*
Though wisdom *wakes*, suspicion sleeps. *Milton.*
I can not think any time, waking or sleeping, without being sensible of it. *Locke.*

2. To be excited or roused from sleep; to awake; to be awakened. He *wakes* at the slightest noise.

3. To cease to sleep; to awake.

4. To be quick; to be alive or active. *Dryden.*

5. To be excited from a torpid state; to be put in motion. The dormant powers of nature *wake* from their frosty slumbers.

Gentle airs to fan the earth now *waked*. *Milton.*

WAKE, v. t. To rouse from sleep.

The angel that talked with me, came again and *waked* me. — Zech. iv.

2. To arouse; to excite; to put in motion or action.

Prepare war, *wake* up the mighty men. — Joel iii.

[The use of *up* is common, but not necessary.]

To *wake* the soul by tender strokes of art. *Pope.*

3. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death.

To second life
Waked to the renovation of the just. *Milton.*

WAKE, n. The annual commemoration of the dedication of a church, formerly kept by watching all night. *Dryden. King.*

2. Vigils; state of forbearing sleep.

Their merry *wakes* and pastimes keep. *Milton.*

3. The setting up of persons with a dead body, usually attended with drinking. *Ireland.*

4. Act of waking. *Old Song.*

Wake of a ship; the track it leaves in the water, formed by the meeting of the water, which rushes from each side to fill the space which the ship makes in passing through it.

To be in the wake of a ship, is to be in her track or in a line with her keel.

WAK'ED, (wakt,) *pp.* Roused from sleep; put in action.
WAKE'FUL, *a.* Not sleeping; indisposed to sleep.

Dissembling sleep, but *wakeful* with the fright. *Dryden.*

2. Watchful; vigilant.

WAKE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With watching or sleeplessness
WAKE'FUL-NESS, n. Indisposition to sleep.

2. Forbearance of sleep; want of sleep. *Bacon.*

WAK'EN, (wak'n,) *v. t.* [This seems to be the Saxon infinitive retained.] To wake; to cease to sleep; to be awakened.

Early Turnus *wakening* with the light. *Dryden.*

WAK'EN, (wak'n,) *v. t.* To excite or rouse from sleep.

Go, *waken* Eve. *Milton.*

2. To excite to action or motion.

Then Homer's and Tyrtæus' martial muse
Wakened the world. *Roscommon.*

3. To excite; to produce; to rouse into action.

They introduce
Their sacred song, and *waken* raptures high. *Milton.*

WAK'EN-ED, (wak'nd,) *pp.* Roused from sleep; excited into action.
WAK'EN-ER, n. One who rouses from sleep. *Feltham.*
WAK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Rousing from sleep or stupidity; calling into action.
WAK'ER, n. One who watches; one who rouses from sleep. *B. Jonson.*
WAKE'-ROB-IN, n. A plant; Arum maculatum, of Europe.
WAK'ING, *ppr.* Being awake; not sleeping.

2. Rousing from sleep; exciting into motion or action.

Waking hours; the hours when one is awake.

WAK'ING, n. The period of being awake. *Butler.*

2. Watch. [*Obs.*]

WAL-DEN'SES, n. *pl.* A sect of Christians professing substantially Protestant principles, who never submitted to the Roman Catholic church. They reside in the valleys of Piedmont.
WALE, n. [This may be the W. *gwialen*, a rod or twig, from the same root.]

1. In cloth, a ridge or streak rising above the rest. We say, cloth is wove with a *wale.*

2. A streak or stripe; the mark of a rod or whip on animal flesh.

Wales of a ship; an assemblage of strong planks, extending along a ship's sides, throughout the whole length, at different hights, and serving to strengthen the decks and form the curves. They are distinguished into the *main wale* and the *channel wale.* *Mar. Dict.*

WALE, v. t. To mark with stripes. *Smart.*
WAL'ED, *a.* Marked with wales.
WALK, (wauk,) *v. i.* [Sax. *wealcan*, to roll or revolve; *wealcere*, a fuller, whence the name *Walker*; D. *walken*, to work a hat; G. *walken*, to full, to felt hats; *walker*, a fuller, Sw. *vallare*; Dan. *valker*, to full or mill cloth; *valker*, a fuller; *valke*, a pad or stuffed roll; G. *wallen*, to stir, to be agitated, to rove, to travel, to wander. From the same root are Russ. *valyu*, G. *walzen*, to roll, and *welsch*, foreign, Celtic, Welsh, that is, wanderers. The primary sense is, simply, to move or press, but appropriately, to roll, to press by rolling, as in batting, and this is the origin of *walker*, for the practice of felting hats must have preceded that of fulling cloth in mills. Our ancestors appropriated the verb to moving on the feet, and the word is peculiarly expressive of that rolling or wagging motion which marks the walk of clownish people. Qu. Heb. הלך.]

1. To move slowly on the feet; to step slowly along; to advance by steps moderately repeated; as animals. *Walking*, in men, differs from running only in the rapidity and length of the steps; but in quadrupeds, the motion or order of the feet is sometimes changed.

At the end of twelve months, he *walked* in the palace of the kingdom of Babylon. — Dan. iv.
When Peter had come down out of the ship, he *walked* on the water, to go to Jesus. — Matt. xiv.

2. To move or go on the feet for exercise or amusement. Hundreds of students daily *walk* on Downing terrace, in Cambridge.

3. To appear, as a specter.

The spirits of the dead
May *walk* again. *Shak.*

4. To act on any occasion.

Do you think I'd *walk* in any plot? [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

5. To be in motion, as a clamorous tongue.

Her tongue did *walk*
In foul reproach. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

6. To act or move on the feet in sleep.

When was it she last *walked*? *Shak.*

[But this is unusual. When we speak of somnambulation, we say, to *walk in sleep.*]

7. To range; to be stirring.

Affairs that *walk*,
As they say spirits do, at midnight. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

8. To move off; to depart.

When he comes forth, he will make their cows and garrans *walk*. [*Not elegant.*] *Spenser.*

9. In *Scripture*, to live and act or behave; to pursue a particular course of life.

To walk with God: to live in obedience to his commands, and have communion with him. *Gen.* v.

To walk in darkness: to live in ignorance, error, and sin, without comfort. 1 *John* i.

To walk in the light: to live in the practice of religion, and to enjoy its consolations. 1 *John* i.

To walk by faith: to live in the firm belief of the gospel and its promises, and to rely on Christ for salvation. 2 *Cor.* v.

To walk through the fire; to be exercised with severe afflictions. *Isa.* xliii.

To walk after the flesh; to indulge sensual appetites, and to live in sin. *Rom.* viii.

To walk after the Spirit; to be guided by the counsels and influences of the Spirit and by the word of God, and to live a life of holy deportment. *Rom.* viii.

To walk in the flesh; to live this natural life, which is subject to infirmities and calamities. 2 *Cor.* x.

To walk in; to enter, as a house. *Walk in*, gentlemen.

WALK, (wauk,) *v. t.* To pass through or upon; as, to *walk* the streets.

[This is elliptical for to *walk in* or *through* the streets.]

2. To cause to walk or step slowly; to lead, drive, or ride with a slow pace. He found the road so bad, he was obliged to *walk* his horse. The coachman *walked* his horses from Woodbridge to Princeton.

WALK, (wauk,) *n.* The act of walking; the act of moving on the feet with a slow pace.

2. The act of walking for air or exercise; as, a morning *walk*; an evening *walk*. *Pope.*

3. Manner of walking; gait; step. We often know a person in a distant apartment by his *walk*.

4. Length of way or circuit through which one walks; or a place for walking; as, a long *walk*; a short *walk*. The gardens of the Tuileries and of the Luxembourg are very pleasant *walks*.

5. An avenue set with trees. *Milton.*

6. Way; road; range; place of wandering.

The mountains are his *walks*. *Sandys.*
The starry *walks* above. *Dryden.*

7. Region; space.

He opened a boundless *walk* for his imagination. *Pope.*

8. Course of life or pursuit. This is not within the *walk* of the historian.

9. The slowest pace of a horse, ox, or other quadruped.

10. A fish. [A mistake for Whelk.] *Ainsworth.*

11. In *the West Indies*, a plantation of canes, &c. *Edwards's W. Ind.*

A *sheep walk*, so called, is high and dry land where sheep are pastured.

WALK'A-BLE, (wauk'a-bl,) *a.* Fit to be walked on. [*Not much used.*] *Swift.*

WALK'ER, (wauk'er,) *n.* One who walks.

2. In our mother tongue, a fuller.

3. In *law*, a forest officer appointed to walk over a certain space for inspection; a forester.

4. One who deports himself in a particular manner.

5. A fulling-mill. [*Not in use, or local.*]

WALK'ING, (wauk'ing,) *ppr.* Moving on the legs with a slow pace; moving; conducting one's self.

WALK'ING, (wauk'ing,) *n.* The act of moving on the feet with a slow pace.

WALK'ING-STAFF, } *n.* A staff or stick carried in
WALK'ING-STICK, } the hand for support or amusement in walking.

WALK'-MILL, (wauk'mill,) *n.* A fulling-mill. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

WALL, *n.* [L. *vallum*; Sax. *weal*; D. *wal*; G. *wall*; Ir. and Gaelic, *balla* and *fal*; Russ. *val*; W. *gwal*. In L. *vallus* is a stake or post, and probably *vallum* was originally a fence of stakes, a palisade or stockade; the first rude fortification of uncivilized men. The primary sense of *vallus* is a shoot, or that which is set, and the latter may be the sense of *wall*, whether it is from *vallus*, or from some other root.]

1. A work or structure of stone, brick, or other materials, raised to some hight, and intended for a defense or security. *Walls* of stone, with or without cement, are much used in America for fences on farms; *walls* are laid as the foundations of houses and the security of cellars. *Walls* of stone or brick form the exterior of buildings, and they are often raised round cities and forts as a defense against enemies.

2. *Walls*, in *the plural*, is used for fortifications in general; works for defense.

I runn undaunted to defend the *walls*. *Dryden.*

3. A defense; means of security or protection. 1 *Sam.* xxv.

To take the wall; to take the upper or most honorable place.

I will *take the wall* of any man or maid of Montague's. *Shak.*

WALL'-CREEP-ER, *n.* A small bird of the genus Certhia, Linn., which frequents rocks and walls, and feeds on insects; the spider-catcher. *Ed. Encyc.*

WALL'-CRESS, *n.* [*wall* and *cress.*] The name of plants of the genus Arabis. They grow on walls and in dry, stony places. *P. Cyc.*

2. A plant of the genus Turritis. *Lee.*

WALL'-EYE, *n.* [*wall* and *eye.*] In *horses*, an eye in which the iris is of a very light gray or whitish color. *Booth.*

[Johnson has defined *wall-eye* to be "a disease in the crystalline humor of the eye; glaucoma." But glaucoma is not a disease of the crystalline humor, nor is *wall-eye* a disease at all, but merely a natural blemish. *Tully.* In *the North of England*, as Brockett states, persons are said to be *wall-eyed* when the white of the eye is very large and distorted, or on one side. Richardson derives *wall* in this case, and also *whall*, *whally*, *whally-eyed*, from the Anglo-Saxon *hwelan*, to wither, to pine away, in allusion to the faded color or unnatural appearance of such eyes. — *Ed.*]

WALL'-EYED, (-ide,) *a.* In *horses*, having an eye of a very light gray or whitish color. *Booth.*

2. Shakspeare, in using *wall-eyed* as a term of reproach, as "*wall-eyed* rage," a "*wall-eyed* wretch," alludes probably to the idea of unnatural or distorted vision. [See Wall-Eye.] It is an eye which is utterly and incurably perverted, an eye that knows no pity.

WALL'-FLOW-ER, *n.* [*wall* and *flower.*] A plant of the genus Cheiranthus, which grows in old walls, &c.; a stock gillyflower.

WALL'-FRUIT, *n.* [*wall* and *fruit.*] Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.

WALL'-KNOT, *n.* A single wall-knot is made by untwisting the ends of a rope, and making a bight with the first strand; then passing the second over the end of the first, and the third over the end of the second, and through the bight of the first. The double is made by passing the ends, singly, close underneath the first wale, and thrusting them upward through the middle, only the last end comes up under two bights. *Cyc.*

WALL'-LOUSE, *n.* [*wall* and *louse.*] An insect or small bug. *Ainsworth.*

WALL'-MOSS, *n.* A species of moss growing on walls.

WALL-PEN'NY-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Cotyledon.

WALL'-PEP-PER, *n.* A plant of the genus Sedum.

WALL'-PIE, *n.* A plant, a species of Asplenium. *Lee.*

WALL'-SID-ED, *a.* Having sides nearly perpendicular, as a ship.

WALL'-SPRING, *n.* A spring of water issuing from stratified rocks.

WALL'-WORT, *n.* A plant, the dwarf elder or danewort; Sambucus Ebulus.

WALL, *v. t.* To inclose with a wall; as, to *wall* a city.

2. To defend by walls.

And terror of his name that *walls* us in
From danger. *Denham.*

3. To fill up with a wall.

WALL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Inclosed or fortified with a wall.

WALL'ER, *n.* One who builds walls in the country. *Cyc.*

WAL'LER-ITE, *n.* A mineral, or variety of clay, found in small compact masses of the size of a nut, white and opaque, or yellowish and translucent. [*Not used.*] *Cleaveland.*

WAL'LET, (wol'let,) *n.* A bag for carrying the necessaries for a journey or march; a knapsack. Also, a pocket-book or place for keeping money about one's person.

2. Any thing protuberant and swagging; as *wallets* of flesh. *Shak.*

WALL'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing or fortifying with a wall.

WALL'ING, *n.* Walls in general; materials for walls.

WAL'LOP, (wol'lop,) *v. i.* [formed on G. *wallen*, Sax. *wealan*, to boil or bubble; D. *opwallen*; Eng. to *well*. See Well.]

1. To boil with a continued bubbling or heaving and rolling of the liquor, with noise. *Brockett.*

2. To move in a rolling, cumbersome manner. *Forby.*

WAL'LOP-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Boiling with a heaving and noise; moving in a cumbersome manner.

WAL'LOW, (wol'lo,) *v. i.* [Sax. *wealwian*; Sw. *välfva*; Goth. *walugan*; G. *walzen*. The latter is the Eng. *welter*, but of the same family; L. *volvo*; Sp. *volver*; Russ. *valyu*, *balayu*. This verb seems to be connected with *well*, *walk*, &c.]

1. To roll one's body on the earth, in mire, or on other substance; to tumble and roll in water. Swine *wallow* in the mire.

2. To move heavily and clumsily.

Part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

3. To live in filth or gross vice; as, man *wallowing* in his native impurity. *South.*

WAL'LOW, *v. t.* To roll one's body.

Wallow thyself in ashes. — Jer. vi.

WAL'LOW, *n.* A kind of rolling walk.

WAL'LOW-ED, *pp* Rolled in the mire.

WAL'LOW-ER, *n.* One that rolls in mire.

2. A wheel that turns the trundle-head in a mill.

WAL'LOW-ING, *ppr.* Rolling the body on any thing.

WALL'-PEL'LI-TO-RY, *n.* A plant, Parietaria officinalis, growing on old walls, &c., in Europe; formerly esteemed medicinal. *P. Cyc.*

WALL'-PLATE, *n.* A piece of timber placed horizontally upon a wall, on which joists, &c., rest.

WALL'RUE, *n.* An herb, Asplenium ruta-muraria. *Loudon.*

WAL'NUT, *n.* [D. *walnoot*; Sax. *walh*, foreign and *hnuta*, nut. The Germans call it *welsche nuss*, Welsh nut, that is, foreign or Celtic nut.]

A tree, and its fruit, of the genus Juglans. This genus comprehends six species, of which three are natives of the United States, viz., Juglans nigra, or black walnut, J. cinerea, or butternut, and J. Frazinifolia or ash-leaved walnut. Juglans regia, Persian walnut, is cultivated in America. J. pterocarpa grows on Mount Caucasus, and J. baccata in Jamaica and Hispaniola.

In America there are several species of Carya or hickory called by this name.

WAL'RUS, *n.* [G. *wall*, as in *wallfisch*, a whale, and *ross*, a horse.]

The morse, sea-elephant, sea-horse, or sea-cow, an amphibious, carnivorous mammal, inhabiting the arctic seas. It is the Trichecus Rosmarus, the only species of its genus. It surpasses the largest ox in size, attaining to the length of twenty feet. It is covered with short, yellowish hair. It is sought for on account of its oil and tusks, the ivory of which, though rough-grained, is employed in the arts. The skin is used for coach-braces. The seals are the only other amphibious mammals at present known. *Cuvier.*

WAL'TRON, *n.* Another name of the walrus. *Woodward.*

WALTZ, *n.* [Ger. *walzen.*] A German national dance, and also the species of music by which it is accompanied.

WALTZ, *v. i.* To dance a waltz.

WALTZ'ER, *n.* A person who waltzes.

WALTZ'ING, *n.* The act of dancing a waltz.

WAM'BLE, (wom'bl,) *v. i* [D. *wemelen*; Dan. *vamler*; Sw. *rumjas.*]

To be disturbed with nausea; as, a *wambling* stomach. [*Vulgar.*] *L'Estrange.*

WAM'BLE-CROP-PED, (-kropt,) *a.* Sick at the stomach. [*Vulgar.*]

WAM-PEE', *n.* A tree of the genus Cookia, and its fruit. The fruit is about the size of a pigeon's egg, grows in bunches, and is much esteemed in China. *Loudon.*

WAM'PUM, *n.* Small beads made of different colored shells, used by the North American Indians as money, and also wrought into belts, &c., as an ornament. *Trumbull.*

WAN, *a.* [Sax. *wan*, *wann*, deficient; *wanian*, to fail, to *wane*; *wan*, pale, that is, deficient in color; allied probably to *vain*. Qu. W. *gwan*, weak, and *gwyn*, white. The primary sense is, to withdraw or depart.]

Pale; having a sickly hue; languid of look.

Sad to view, his visage pale and *wan*. *Spenser.*
Why so pale and *wan*, fond lover? *Suckling.*

WAN, for Won; *pret.* of Win. [*Obs.*]

WAND, (wond,) *n.* [D. *vaand.*]

1. A small stick; a rod. If a child runs away, a few strokes of a *wand* will bring him back.

2. A staff of authority; as, a silver *wand*. *Milton.*

3. A rod used by conjurers or diviners.

Pleas bore a buckler in his hand;
His other waved a long divining *wand*. *Dryden.*

WAN'DER, *v. i.* [Sax. *wandrian*; D. *wandelen*, to walk; G. *wandeln*, to wander, to walk, to change, exchange, or transform; Sw. *vanda*, to turn; *vandra*, to wander; Dan. *vandler*, to walk, to wander, to trade; *vandel*, behavior, deportment, conversation; It. *andare*, Sp. and Port. *andar*, to go; Sans. *andara*, a wanderer.]

1. To rove; to ramble here and there without any certain course or object in view; as, to *wander* over the fields; to *wander* about the town, or about the country. Men may sometimes *wander* for amusement or exercise. Persons sometimes *wander* because they have no home and are wretched, and sometimes because they have no occupation.

They *wandered* about in sheep-skins and goat-skins. — Heb. xi.
He *wandereth* abroad for bread. — Job xv.
He was *wandering* in the field. — Gen. xxxvii.

2. To leave home; to depart; to migrate.

When God caused me to *wander* from my father's house.—Gen. xx.

3. To depart from the subject in discussion; as, to *wander* from the point.

4. In *a moral sense*, to stray; to deviate; to depart from duty or rectitude.

O, let me not *wander* from thy commandments.—Ps. cxix.

5. To be delirious; not to be under the guidance of reason; as, the mind *wanders*.

WAN'DER, *v. t.* To travel over without a certain course.

Wandering many a famous realm. [*Elliptical.*] *Milton.*

WAN'DER-ED, *pp.* Rambled; traveled over rovingly; deviated from duty.

WAN'DER-ER, *n.* A rambler; one that roves; one that deviates from duty.

WAN'DER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Roving; rambling; deviating from duty.

WAN'DER-ING, *n.* Peregrination; a traveling without a settled course.

2. Aberration; mistaken way; deviation from rectitude; as, a *wandering* from duty.

3. A roving of the mind or thoughts from the point or business in which one ought to be engaged. *Locke.*

4. The roving of the mind in a dream.

5. The roving of the mind in delirium.

6. Uncertainty; want of being fixed. *Locke.*

WAN'DER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a wandering or unsteady manner. *Taylor.*

WAN-DER-OO', *n.* A baboon of Ceylon and Malabar, the Macacus silenus of Lacepede. It has a long beard or mane of a grayish or whitish color surrounding the face. *P. Cyc. Jardine.*

WAND'Y, *a.* Long and flexible, like a wand. *Brockett.*

WANE, *v. i.* [Sax. *wanian*, to fail, fall off, or decrease.]

1. To be diminished; to decrease; particularly applied to the illuminated part of the moon. We say, the moon *wanes*, that is, the visible or illuminated part decreases.

Waning moons their settled periods keep. *Addison.*

2. To decline; to fail; to sink; as, the *waning* age of life.

You saw but sorrow in its *waning* form. *Dryden.*
Land and trade ever will wax and *wane* together. *Child.*

WANE, *v. t.* To cause to decrease. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

WANE, *n.* Decrease of the illuminated part of the moon to the eye of a spectator.

2. Decline; failure; diminution; decrease; declension.

You are cast upon an age in which the church is in its *wane*. *South.*

WAN'ED, *pp.* Caused to decrease; diminished.

WANG, *n.* [Sax. *wang*, *weng*, *wong*.]

1. The jaw, jaw-bone, or cheek-bone. [*Little used, or vulgar.*]

2. The latchet of a shoe. [Sax. *sceo-thwang*, shoe-thong.] [*Not in use.*]

WAN-GEE', *n.* A species of tough, flexible cane, imported from China, sometimes called the JAPAN CANE. *McCulloch.*

WANG'-TOOTH, *n.* A jaw-tooth. *Cyc.*

WAN'HOPE, *n.* Want of hope. [*Not used.*]

WAN'HORN, *n.* A plant of the genus Kæmpferia. *Lee.*

WAN'ING, *ppr.* Decreasing; failing; declining.

WANK'LE, (wonk'l,) *a.* Weak; unstable; not to be depended on. *Grose.*

WAN'LY, *adv.* In a pale manner; palely.

WAN'NED, *a.* Made wan or pale. *Shak.*

WAN'NESS, *n.* Paleness; a sallow, dead, pale color; as, the *wanness* of the cheeks after a fever.

WAN'NISH, *a.* Somewhat wan; of a pale hue. *Fairfax.*

WANT, (waunt,) *n.* [Sax. *wan*, supra; *wanian*, to fail; Goth. *wan*, deficiency, want. This seems to be primarily a participle of *wane*.]

1. Deficiency; defect; the absence of that which is necessary or useful; as, a *want* of power or knowledge for any purpose; *want* of food and clothing. The *want* of money is a common *want*. 2 *Cor.* viii. ix.

From having wishes in consequence of our *wants*, we often feel wants in consequence of our wishes. *Rambler.*

2. Need; necessity; the effect of deficiency.

Pride is as loud a beggar as *want*, and more saucy. *Franklin.*

3. Poverty; penury; indigence.

Nothing is so hard for those who abound in riches, as to conceive how others can be in *want*. *Swift.*

4. The state of not having. I can not write a letter at present for *want* of time.

5. That which is not possessed, but is desired or necessary for use or pleasure.

Habitual superfluities become actual *wants*. *Paley.*

6. A mole. [*Obs.*] *Heylin.*

WANT, (waunt,) *v. t.* To be destitute; to be deficient in; not to have; *a word of general application*; as, to *want* knowledge; to *want* judgment; to *want* learning; to *want* food and clothing; to *want* money.

2. To be defective or deficient in. Timber may *want* strength or solidity to answer its purpose.

3. To fall short; not to contain or have. The sum *wants* a dollar of the amount of debt.

Nor think, though men were none,
That heaven would *want* spectators, God *want* praise. *Milton.*

4. To be without.

The unhappy never *want* enemies. *Richardson.*

5. To need; to have occasion for, as useful, proper, or requisite. Our manners *want* correction. In winter we *want* a fire; in summer we *want* cooling breezes. We all *want* more public spirit and more virtue.

6. To wish for; to desire. Every man *wants* a little preëminence over his neighbor. Many *want* that which they can not obtain, and which, if they could obtain, would certainly ruin them.

What *wants* my son? *Addison.*

WANT, (waunt,) *v. i.* To be deficient; not to be sufficient.

As in bodies, thus in souls, we find
What *wants* in blood and spirits, swelled with wind. *Pope.*

2. To fail; to be deficient; to be lacking.

No time shall find me *wanting* to my truth. *Dryden.*

3. To be missed; not to be present. The jury was full, *wanting* one.

4. To fall short; to be lacking.

Twelve, *wanting* one, he slew. *Dryden.*

WANT'AGE, *n.* Deficiency; that which is wanting.

WANT'ED, *pp.* Needed; desired.

WANT'ING, *ppr.* Needing; lacking; desiring.

2. *a.* Absent; deficient. One of the twelve is *wanting*. We have the means, but the application is *wanting*.

3. Slack; deficient. I shall not be *wanting* in exertion.

WANT'LESS, *a.* Having no want; abundant; fruitful. *Warner.*

WAN'TON, *a.* [W. *gwantan*, apt to run off, variable, fickle, wanton, *gwanta*, to thrust, to sever; allied probably to *wander*.]

1. Wandering or roving in gayety or sport; sportive; frolicsome; darting aside, or one way and the other. *Wanton* boys kill flies for sport.

Note a wild and *wanton* herd. *Shak.*

2. Moving or flying loosely; playing in the wind.

She
Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Dishevel'd, but in *wanton* ringlets waved. *Milton.*

3. Wandering from moral rectitude; licentious; dissolute; indulging in sensuality without restraint; as, men grown *wanton* by prosperity. *Roscommon.*

My plenteous joys,
Wanton in fullness. *Shak.*

4. *More appropriately*, deviating from the rules of chastity; lewd; lustful; lascivious; libidinous.

Thou art froward by nature, enemy to peace,
Lascivious, *wanton*. *Shak.*
Ye have lived in pleasure on the earth, and been *wanton*.—James v.

5. Disposed to unchastity; indicating wantonness. *Isa.* iii.

6. Loose; unrestrained; running to excess.

How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praise! *Addison.*

7. Luxuriant; overgrown.

What we by day lop overgrown,
One night or two with *wanton* growth derides,
Tending to wild. *Milton.*

8. Extravagant; as, *wanton* dress. *Milton.*

9. Not regular; not turned or formed with regularity.

The quaint mazes in the *wanton* green. *Milton.*

WAN'TON, *n.* A lewd person; a lascivious man or woman. *South. Shak.*

2. A trifler; an insignificant flutterer. *Shak.*

3. A word of slight endearment.

Peace, my *wanton*. [*Little used.*] *B. Jonson.*

WAN'TON, *v. i.* To rove and ramble without restraint, rule, or limit; to revel; to play loosely.

Nature here
Wantoned as in her prime,
Her golden tresses *wanton* in the wind. *Milton. Anon.*

2. To ramble in lewdness; to play lasciviously. *Prior.*

3. To move briskly and irregularly.

WAN'TON-ING, *ppr.* Roving; flying loosely; playing without restraint; indulging in licentiousness.

WAN'TON-IZE, *v. i.* To behave wantonly. [*Not in use.*]

WAN'TON-LY, *adv.* Loosely; without regularity or restraint; sportively; gayly; playfully; lasciviously.

WAN'TON-NESS, *n.* Sportiveness; gayety; frolicsomeness; waggery.

As sad as night
Only for *wantonness*. *Shak.*

2. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint.

The tumults threatened to abuse all acts of grace, and turn them into *wantonness*. *K. Charles.*

3. Lasciviousness; lewdness. *Rom.* xiii. 2 *Pet.* ii.

WANT'-WIT, *n.* [*want* and *wit*.] One destitute of wit or sense; a fool. [*Not in much use.*] *Shak.*

WAN'TY, *n.* [D. *want*, cordage, tackling. Qu.] A broad strap of leather, used for binding a load upon the back of a beast. [*Local.*] *Tusser.*

WAP'A-CUT, *n.* The spotted owl of Hudson's Bay, Strix Wapacuthu, a nocturnal accipitrine bird of prey, about two feet long.

WA'PED, (wāpt,) *a.* [from the root of L. *vapulo*, to strike, and *awhap*, *whap*, which the common people in New England use and pronounce *whop*.]

Dejected; cast down; crushed by misery. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WAP'EN-TAKE, WAP'EN-TAC, *n.* [Sax. *wapen-tac*; but it is rather Gothic, as this division of a county was peculiar to the northern counties; *wapen*, a weapon, and *tac*, *tace*, touch; Goth. *tekan*. (See TOUCH.) This name had its origin in a custom of touching lances or spears when the hundreder or chief entered on his office. "Cum quis accipiebat præfecturam wapentachii, die statuto in loco ubi consueverant congregari, omnes majores natu contra eum conveniebant, et descendente eo de equo suo, omnes assurgebant ei. Ipse vero erecta lancea sua, ab omnibus secundum morem fœdus accipiebat; omnes enim quotquot venissent cum lanceis suis ipsius hastam tangebant, et ita se confirmabant per contactum armorum, pace palam concessa. *Wapna* enim arma sonat; *tac*, tactus est—hac de causa totus ille conventus dicitur *Wapentac*, eo quod per tactum armorum suorum ad invicem confœderati sunt." *L.L. Edward Confessor*, 33. *Wilkins.*

Lye seems to doubt this explanation of the word *wapentac*, because the word *tac* is not found in the Saxon. He seems not to have considered that the word is known only in the north of England, where the Gothic dialects prevailed; and surely the word must have been understood in the age of Edward the Confessor.]

In some northern counties of England, a division or district, answering to the HUNDRED or CANTRED in other counties. Yorkshire is divided into wapentakes, instead of hundreds. The name was first given to the meeting, supra. *Selden. Blackstone. Wilkins.*

WAP'IN-SCHAW, *n.* An exhibition of arms, according to the rank of the individual, made at certain seasons in each district. [*Scottish.*] *Jamieson. W. Scott.*

WAP'I-TI, *n.* This word is used in books for the North American stag, (Cervus Canadensis.) But in America, the animal is incorrectly called ELK. The true elk is the Cervus Alces, often called MOOSE.

WAPP, *n.* In *a ship*, the rope with which the shrouds are set taught in wale-knots. *Cyc.*

WAP'PE, *n.* A species of cur, said to be so called from his voice. His only use is to alarm the family by barking, when any person approaches the house. *Cyc.*

WAP'PEN-ED, *a.* The *wappened* widow, in Timon of Athens, is one who, though her charms have been enjoyed by another, can wed again because she has gold. *Stevens.*

WAP'PER, *n.* A fish; a name given by some to the smaller species of the river gudgeon. *Cyc.*

WAR, (waur,) *n.* [Sax. *war*; Fr. *guerre*; It. Sp. and Port. *guerra*; D. *warren*, to quarrel, wrangle, entangle; Dan. *virrer*; G. *verwirren*, to perplex, embroil, disturb. The primary sense of the root is, to strive, struggle, urge, drive, or to turn, to twist.]

1. A contest between nations or states, carried on by force, either for defense, or for revenging insults and redressing wrongs, for the extension of commerce or acquisition of territory, or for obtaining and establishing the superiority and dominion of one over the other. These objects are accomplished by the slaughter or capture of troops, and the capture and destruction of ships, towns, and property. Among rude nations, war is often waged and carried on for plunder. As war is the contest of nations or states, it always implies that such contest is authorized by the monarch or the sovereign power of the nation. When war is commenced by attacking a nation in peace, it is called an *offensive* war, and such attack is *aggressive*. When war is undertaken to repel invasion or the attacks of an enemy, it is called *defensive*, and a defensive war is considered as justifiable. Very few of the *wars* that have desolated nations and deluged the earth with blood, have been justifiable. Happy would it be for mankind, if the prevalence of Christian principles might ultimately extinguish the spirit of *war*, and if the ambition to be great, might yield to the ambition of being good.

Preparation for war is sometimes the best security for peace. *Anon.*

2. In *poetical language*, instruments of war.

His complement of stores, and total *war*. *Prior.*

3. *Poetically*, forces; army.

O'er the embattled ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm their *war*. *Milton.*

4. The profession of arms, art of war; as, a fierce man of *war*. *Is.* ii. *Wisdom.*

5. Hostility; state of opposition or contest; act of opposition. *Shak.*

6. Enmity; disposition to contention.

The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, but *war* was in his heart. — Ps. lv.

Man-of-war: in *naval affairs*, a national ship of large size, armed and equipped for attack or defence.

Holy war: a crusade; a war undertaken to deliver the Holy Land, or Judea, from infidels. These *holy wars* were carried on by most unholy means.

WAR, *v. i.* To make war; to invade or attack a nation or state with force of arms; to carry on hostilities; or to be in a state of contest by violence.

He teacheth my hands to *war*. — 2 Sam. xxii.
And I my *warred* against the Midianites. — Num. xxxi.
Why should I *war* without the walls of Troy? *Shak.*

2. To contend; to strive violently, to be in a state of opposition.

Lusts which *war* against the soul. — 1 Pet. ii.

WAR, *v. t.* To make war upon; as, to *war* the Scot. [*Not used.*]

2. To carry on a contest.

That thou mightest *war* a good warfare. — 1 Tim. i.

WAR'-BEAT, WAR'-BEAT'EN, *a.* [*war* and *beat*.] Worn down in war. *J. Barlow.*

WAR'-BE-REAV'ED, *a.* Bereaved by war. *Howitt.*

WAR'BLE, (wor'bl,) *v. t.* [Gr. *wirbein*, to turn, whirl, warble, *wirbel*, a whirl, a vortex, *wirbelbein*, a turning bone or joint, L. *vertebra*; Dan. *hvirvler*, Eng. to *whirl*. These words are all of one family, L. *verto*, Eng. *veer*, *vary*, &c.]

1. To quaver a sound or the voice; to modulate with turns or variations. Certain birds are remarkable for *warbling* their songs.

2. To cause to quaver.

And touch the *warbled* string. *Milton.*

3. To utter musically; to be modulated.

If she be right invoked with *warbled* song. *Milton.*
Warbling sweet the nuptial lay. *Trumbull.*

WAR'BLE, *v. i.* To be quavered or modulated.

Such strains ne'er *warble* in the linnet's throat. *Gay.*

2. To be uttered melodiously; as, *warbling* lays.

For *warbling* notes from inward cheering flow. *Sidney.*

3. To sing.

Birds on the branches *warbling*. *Milton.*

WAR'BLE, *n.* A quavering modulation of the voice, a song. *Gray.*

WAR'BLED, *pp.* Quavered; modulated; uttered musically.

WAR'BLER, *n.* A singer; a songster; used of *birds*.

In lofty strains the Irish red *warblers* woo. *Tickell.*

2. The common name of a genus of small birds, (Sylvia,) comprising most of the small woodland songsters of Europe and North America. They feed on insects, and are very lively and active. The bluebird is arranged by some as a species of the genus. *Ed. Encyc. Wilson.*

WAR'BLES, (wor'blz,) *n.* In *farriery*, small, hard tumors on the backs of horses, occasioned by the heat of the saddle in traveling, or by the uneasiness of its situation, also, small tumors produced by the larvæ of the gadfly, in the backs of horses, cattle, &c. *Cyc.*

WAR'BLING, *ppr.* Quavering the voice; modulating notes; singing.

2. *a.* Filled with musical notes, as, the *warbling* glade. *Trumbull.*

WAR'BLING, *n.* The act of shaking or modulating notes, singing.

WAR'BLING-LY, *adv.* In a warbling manner.

WAR'-COUN-CIL, *n.* A council of war.

WARD, in *composition*, as in *toward*, *homeward*, is the Sax. *weard*, from the root of L. *verto*, &c. It corresponds to the L. *versus*.

WARD, (waurd,) *v. t.* [Sax. *wardian*, Sw. *varda*; Dan. *vorger*, probably from Sax. *warian*, *werian*; Goth. *wargan*; D. *weren*, to defend, guard, prevent; W. *gwaru*, to fend, allied to *wary*, *aware*, Fr. *garder*, for *guarder*, It. *guardare*, Sp. *guardar*. The primary radical is, to repel, to keep off, hence, to stop; hence, to defend by repelling or other means.]

1. To guard, to keep in safety; to watch.

Where gates he found fast shut, no living wight
To *ward* the same. *Spenser.*

[In this sense, *ward* is obsolete, as we have adopted the French of the same word, to *guard*. We now never apply *ward* to the thing to be defended, but always to the thing against which it is to be defended. We *ward off* a blow or dagger, and we *guard* a person or place.]

2. To defend; to protect.

Tell him it was a hand that *warded* him,
From thousand dangers. *Shak.*

[*Obs.*] [See the remark, supra.]

3. To fend off; to repel; to turn aside any thing mischievous that approaches.

Now *wards* a falling blow, now strikes again. *Daniel.*
The pastoral javelin *warded off* his rage. *Addison.*
It instructs the scholar in the various methods of *warding off* the force of objections. *Watts.*

[This is the present use of *ward*. To *ward off* is now the more general expression; nor can I, with Johnson, think it less elegant.]

WARD, (waurd,) *v. i.* To be vigilant; to keep guard. [*Obs.*]

2. To act on the defensive with a weapon.

She drove the stranger to no other shift, than to *ward* and go back. *Sidney.*
And on their *warding* arms light bucklers bear. *Dryden.*

WARD, *n.* Watch; act of guarding.

Still, when she slept, he kept both watch and *ward*. *Spenser.*

2. Garrison; troops to defend a fort, as, small *wards* left in forts. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

3. Guard made by a weapon in fencing.

For want of other *ward*,
He lifted up his hand his front to guard. *Dryden.*

4. A fortress; a strong hold. *Shak.*

5. One whose business is to guard, watch, and defend; as, a fire-*ward*.

6. A certain district, division, or quarter of a town or city, committed to an alderman. There are twenty-six *wards* in London.

7. Custody; confinement under guard. Pharaoh put his butler and baker in *ward*. *Gen.* xl.

8. A minor or person under the care of a guardian. See Blackstone's chapter on the rights and duties of guardian and *ward*.

9. The state of a child under a guardian.

I must attend his majesty's commands, to whom I am now in *ward*. *Shak.*

10. Guardianship; right over orphans.

It is inconvenient in Ireland, that the *wards* and marriages of gentlemen's children should be at the disposal of any of those lords. *Spenser.*

11. The division of a forest.

12. The division of a hospital.

13. A part of a lock which corresponds to its proper key.

WARD'ED, *pp.* Guarded.

Warded off, prevented from attacking or injuring.

WARD'EN, *n.* A keeper; a guardian.

2. An officer who keeps or guards; a keeper; as, the *warden* of the Fleet or Fleet prison.

3. A large pear.

Warden of the cinque ports: in *England*, an officer who has the jurisdiction of the cinque ports, with a salary of £3000 a year. *Brande.*

Warden of a college, is the master or president.

WARD'EN-SHIP, WARD'EN-RY, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a warden.

WARD'ER, *n.* A keeper, a guard.

The *warders* of the gate. *Dryden.*

2. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight. *Shak.*

Warders of the Tower; officers who attend state prisoners.

WARD'ING, *ppr.* Guarding, defending.

WARD'-MOTE, *n.* [*ward* and Sax. *mote*, meeting.] In *London*, a meeting of the ward, also, a court of the ward, whose province is to present defaults in matters relating to the watch, police, &c. *P. Cyc. Brande.*

WARD'ROBE, *n.* [*ward* and *robe*; Fr. *garde-robe*.]

1. A room or apartment where clothes or wearing apparel is kept.

2. A portable closet for hanging up clothes.

3. Wearing apparel in general.

WARD'ROOM, *n.* [*ward* and *room*.] In a *ship*, a room over the gunroom, where the lieutenants and other principal officers sleep and mess. *Mar. Dict.*

WARD'SHIP, *n.* Guardianship, care and protection of a ward.

2. Right of guardianship.

Wardship is incident to tenure in socage. *Blackstone.*

3. Pupilage; state of being under a guardian. *K. Charles.*

WARD'-STAFF, *n.* A constable's or watchman's staff.

WARE, *pret.* of WEAR. [*Obs.*] [It is now written WORE.]

WARE, *a.* [Sax. *war*; Dan. *vær*. It belongs to the root of *ward*. We never use *ware* by itself, but we use it in *aware*, *beware*, and in *wary*. It was formerly in use.]

1. Being in expectation of; provided against. 2 *Tim.* iv.

2. Wary, cautious. *Milton.*

WARE, *v. t.* To take heed of.

Then were a rising tempest on the main. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

[We now use BEWARE as a single word, though in fact it is not.]

WARE, *v. t.* In *seamanship*. See WEAR, No. 5.

WARE, *n.*; *pl.* WARES. [Sax. *ware*; D. *waar*; G. *waare*; Sw. *vara*; Dan. *vare*.]

Goods; commodities; merchandise; *usually* in the *plural*; but we say, China *ware*, earthen *ware*, potters' *ware*. It was formerly used in the singular, and may be so used still.

Let the dark shop command the *ware*. *Cleaveland.*

Sea ware; a marine plant, a species of Fucus. *Lee.*

WARE'FUL, *a.* [from *ware*, wary.] Wary; watchful; cautious. [*Not used.*]

WARE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Wariness; cautiousness. [*Obs.*]

WARE'HOUSE, *n.* [*ware* and *house*.] A storehouse for goods. *Addison.*

WARE'HOUSE, (-houz,) *v. t.* To deposit or secure in a warehouse.

2. To place in the warehouse of the government or custom-house, stores, to be kept until duties are paid.

WARE'HOUS-ED, (-houzd,) *pp.* Placed in a store for safe keeping.

WARE'HOUS-ING, *ppr.* Depositing in a store for safe keeping.

WARE'HOUS-ING, *n.* The act of placing goods in a warehouse, or in a custom-house store.

Warehousing system; an arrangement for lodging imported articles in the custom house stores, without payment of duties, until they are taken out for home consumption. If reexported, they are not charged with a duty. *P. Cyc.*

WARE'LESS, *a.* Unwary; incautious. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Suffered unawares. [*Obs.*]

WARE'LY, *adv.* Cautiously. [*Obs.*] [See WARILY.]

WAR'FARE, *n.* [*war* and *fare*, Sax. *faran*, to go.]

1. Military service; military life; war.

The Philistines gathered their armies for *warfare*. — 1 Sam. xxviii.

2. Contest; struggle with spiritual enemies.

The weapons of our *warfare* are not carnal. — 2 Cor. x.

WAR'FARE, *v. i.* To lead a military life; to carry on continual wars.

In that credulous, *warfaring* age. [*Little used.*] *Camden.*

WAR'FIELD, *n.* Field of war or battle.

WAR'HA-BLE, *a.* [*war* and L. *habilis*.] Fit for war. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

WAR'WHOOP, *n.* [*war* and *whoop*.] The savage yell of war; a yell uttered on entering into battle.

WA'RI-LY, *adv.* [from *wary*.] Cautiously; with timorous prudence or wise foresight. Great enterprises are to be conducted *warily*. Change of laws should be *warily* proceeded in. *Hooker.*

WAR'ING, *n.* A species of monkey of South America, belonging to the group of sapajous. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

WA'RI-NESS, *n.* Caution; prudent care to foresee and guard against evil. The road was so slippery, and the danger so great, that we were obliged to proceed with *wariness*.

To determine what are little things in religion, great *wariness* is to be used. *Sprat.*

WAR'ING, *ppr.* Turning a ship by her stern to the wind.

WAR'-IN-SUR'ANCE, *n.* Insurance on vessels in time of war, which enhances premiums. *Jefferson.*

WARK, *n.* Work; a building. *Spenser.*
[It is obsolete, except in BULWARK.]

WAR'LIKE, *a.* [*war* and *like*.] Fit for war; disposed for war; as, a *warlike* state.

Old Siward with ten thousand *warlike* men. *Shak.*

2. Military, pertaining to war; as, *warlike* toil. *Milton.*

3. Having a martial appearance.

4. Having the appearance of war.

WAR'LIKE-NESS, *n.* A warlike disposition or character. [*Little used.*] *Sandys.*

WAR'LING, *n.* One often quarreled with; a word coined, perhaps, to rhyme with *darling*. [*Not in use.*] *Camden.*

WAR'LOCK, WAR'LUCK, *n.* [*Werlogа*, in Saxon, signifies perfidious, false to covenants. Qu. Ice. *vard-lokur*.]

A male witch; a wizard. *Dryden.*
[*This word is not in use.*]

WARM, (waurm,) *a.* [Goth. D. and G. *warm*; Sax. *wearm*, Sw. and Dan. *varm*; Ant. L. *formus*. This word is probably a derivative from the root of L. *fervco*, whence *fermentum*, Eng. *barm*. See SWARM.]

1. Having heat in a moderate degree; not cold; as, *warm* blood; *warm* milk. The flesh of living animals is *warm*, if their blood is *warm*. But some animals have not *warm* blood.

2. Subject to heat; having prevalence of heat, or little or no winter; as, the *warm* climate of Egypt.

3. Zealous, ardent; as, to be *warm* in the cause of our country or of religion.

Each *warm* wish springs mutual from the heart. *Pope.*

4. Habitually ardent or passionate; keen; irritable; as, a *warm* temper.

5. Easily excited or provoked; irritable; as, *warm* passions.

6. Violent; furious; as, a *warm* contest. We shall have *warm* work to-day.

7. Busy in action; heated in action; ardent. Be *warm* in fight.

8. Fanciful; enthusiastic; as, a *warm* head.

9. Vigorous; sprightly.

Now warm in youth, now withering in thy bloom.
Lost in a convent's solitary gloom. *Pope.*

10. *Warm colors*, in *painting*, are those which have yellow or yellow-red for their basis, and are opposed to *cold colors*, which are blue and its compounds. *Jocelyn.*

WARM, *v. t.* [Sax. *wearmian*; Goth. *warmyan.*]

1. To communicate a moderate degree of heat to; as, a stove *warms* an apartment; the sun in summer *warms* the earth, and gives life to vegetation.

2. To make engaged or earnest; to interest; to engage; to excite ardor or zeal in; as, to *warm* the heart with love or zeal.

I formerly warmed my head with reading controversial writings. *Pope.*

WARM, *v. i.* To become moderately heated. The earth soon *warms* in a clear day in summer.

2. To become ardent or animated. The speaker should *warm* as he proceeds in the argument, for as he becomes animated, he excites more interest in his audience.

WARM'ED, *pp.* Moderately heated; made ardent; excited.

WARM'-HEART-ED, *a.* Noting lively interest or affection; cordial; sincere; hearty.

WARM'ING, *ppr.* Making moderately hot; making ardent or zealous.

WARM'ING-PAN, *n.* [*warm* and *pan.*] A covered pan with a long handle, for warming a bed with ignited coals.

WARM'ING-STONE, *n.* [*warm* and *stone.*] A stone dug in Cornwall, which retains heat a great while. *Ray.*

WARM'LY, *adv.* With gentle heat. *Milton.*

2. Eagerly; earnestly; ardently; as, to espouse *warmly* the cause of Bible societies.

WARM'NESS, } *n.* Gentle heat; as, the *warmth* of
WARMTH, } the blood.

2. A state of lively and excited interest; zeal; ardor; fervor; as, the *warmth* of love or of piety.

3. Earnestness; eagerness. The cause of the Greeks has been espoused with *warmth* by all parties in free countries.

4. Some degree of anger or resentment; excitement; animation; as, the *warmth* of passion. The preacher declaimed with great *warmth* against the vices of the age.

5. Fancifulness; enthusiasm; as, *warmth* of head. *Temple.*

6. In *painting*, that glowing effect which arises from the use of warm colors, [see WARM,] and also from the use of transparent colors, in the process of glazing; opposed to leaden coldness. *Jocelyn.*

WARN, (wnurn,) *v. t.* [Sax. *warnian*; Sw. *varna*; G. *warnen*; formed on the root of *ware*, *wary*, Sax. *wariau.* This is our *garnish*, as used in law, Norm. *garnisher*; also *garner*, for *guarner*, to warn, to admonish or give notice.]

1. To give notice of approaching or probable danger or evil, that it may be avoided; to caution against any thing that may prove injurious.

Juturna warns the Daunian chief
Of Lausus' danger. *Dryden.*
Being warned of God in a dream, that they should not return to Herod, they departed into their own country another way.—Matt. ii.

2. To caution against evil practices. 1 *Thess.* v.

3. To admonish of any duty.

Cornelius—was warned from God by a holy angel to send for thee.—Acts x.

4. To inform previously; to give notice to. *Shak.*

Warned of the ensuing fight. *Dryden.*

5. To notify by authority; to summon; as, to *warn* the citizens to meet on a certain day; to *warn* soldiers to appear on parade.

6. To ward off. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

WARN'ED, *pp.* Cautioned against danger; admonished of approaching evil; notified.

WARN'ER, *n.* An admonisher.

WARN'ING, *ppr.* Cautioning against danger; admonishing; giving notice to; summoning to meet or appear.

WARN'ING, *n.* Caution against danger, or against faults or evil practices which incur danger.

Could warning make the world more just or wise. *Dryden.*
Hear the word at my mouth, and give them warning from me.—Ezek. iii.

2. Previous notice; as, a short *warning.* He had a month's *warning.* *Dryden.*

WAR'-OF-FICE, *n.* An office in which the military affairs of a country are superintended and managed.

WARP, (waurp,) *n.* [Sax. *wearp*; D. *werp*, a cast or throw. See the verb.]

1. In *manufactures*, the threads which are extended lengthwise in the loom, and crossed by the woof.

2. In a ship, a rope employed in drawing, towing, or removing a ship or boat; a towing-line. *Mar. Dict.*

3. In *agriculture*, a slimy substance deposited on land by marine tides, by which a rich alluvial soil is formed. [*Local.*] *Lyell.*

4. In *cows*, a premature casting of the young. [See the verb.] [*Local.*]

WARP, *v. t.* [Sax. *wrorpan*, *warpan*, *wyrpan*, to throw, to return; G. *werfen*, to cast or throw, to whelp; D. *werpen*, to throw or fling, to whelp, kitten, or litter; Dan. *verper*, to lay eggs; *varper*, to tow; Sw. *varpa*, to lay eggs; Ir. and Gaelic, *faram*, to bend, twist, incline.]

1. To turn, twist, or be twisted out of a straight direction; as, a board *warps* in seasoning, or in the heat of the sun, by shrinking.

They clamp one piece of wood to the end of another, to keep it from casting or warping. *Moxon.*

2. To turn or incline from a straight, true, or proper course; to deviate.

There's our commission,
From which we would not have you warp. *Shak.*
Methinks
My favor here begins to warp. *Shak.*

3. To fly with a bending or waving motion; to turn and wave, like a flock of birds or insects. The following use of *warp* is inimitably beautiful:

As when the potent rod
Of Amram's son, in Egypt's evil day,
Waved round the coast, up called a pitchy cloud
Of locusts, warping on the eastern wind. *Milton.*

4. To slink; to cast the young prematurely; as cows.

In an inclosure, near a dog-kennel, eight heifers out of twenty warped. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

WARP, *v. t.* To turn or twist out of shape, or out of a straight direction, by contraction. The heat of the sun *warps* boards and timber.

2. To turn aside from the true direction; to cause to bend or incline; to pervert.

This first swerved, nor fully warped my mind. *Dryden.*
I have no private considerations to warp me in this controversy. *Addison.*
Zeal, to a degree of warmth able to warp the sacred rule of God's word. *Locke.*

3. In *seamen's language*, to tow or move with a line or warp attached to buoys, to anchors, or to other ships, &c., by which means a ship is drawn usually in a bending course, or with various turns.

4. In *rural economy*, to cast the young prematurely. [*Local.*]

5. In *agriculture*, to let in the tide, for the purpose of fertilizing the ground by a deposit of warp or slimy substance. *Warp* here is the *throw*, or that which is cast by the water. [*Local in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, Eng.*] *Cyc.*

6. In *rope-making*, to run the yarn off the winches into hauls to be tarred.

To warp water, in *Shakspeare*, for *freeze* it, is forced and unusual; indeed, it is not English.

WARP'ED, (warpt,) *pp.* Twisted by shrinking or seasoning; turned out of the true direction; perverted; moved with a warp; enriched with warp, as land.

WARP'ING, *ppr.* Turning or twisting; causing to incline; perverting; moving with a warp; enriching with warp, as land.

WARP'ING-HOOK, *n.* A hook used by rope-makers for hanging the yarn on, when warping into hauls for tarring. *Cyc.*

WARP'ING-POST, *n.* A strong post used in warping rope yarn. *Cyc.*

WAR'-PLUME, *n.* A plume worn in war.

WAR'-PROOF, *n.* [*war* and *proof.*] Valor tried by war.

WAR'RANT, (wor'rant,) *v. t.* [Gaulic, *barantas*, a warrant or pledge; *baranta*, a *warrantee* or surety; W. *gwarantu*, to warrant or guaranty; *gwarant*, warrant, attestation, authority, security; said to be from *gwar*, smooth, placid, secure; Norm. *garranty*, warranted, proved; *garren*, (*guarren*,) a *warren*; Fr. *garantir*, (*guarantir*,) to warrant; *garenne*, a *warren*; It. *guarentire.* This is from the root of *guard*, *warren*, and *wary.* The primary sense of the root is, to stop or hold, or to repel, and thus guard by resisting danger, as we say, to *keep off.* Hence the sense of security. The Welsh sense of smooth, placid, is derivative, either from security, or from repressing. See GUARD and GARRISON.]

1. To authorize; to give authority or power to do or forbear any thing, by which the person authorized is secured or saved harmless from any loss or damage by the act. A commission *warrants* an officer to seize an enemy. We are not *warranted* to resist legitimate government, except in extreme cases.

2. To maintain; to support by authority or proof.

Reason warrants it, and we may safely receive it as true. *Anon.*

3. To justify.

True fortitude is seen in great exploits,
That justice warrants, and that wisdom guides. *Addison.*

4. To secure; to exempt; to privilege.

I'll warrant him from drowning. *Shak.*
In a place
Less warranted than this, or less secure,
I can not be. *Milton.*

5. To declare with assurance.

My neck is as smooth as silk, I warrant ye. *L'Estrange.*

6. In *law*, to secure to a grantee an estate granted; to assure.

7. To secure to a purchaser of goods the title to the same; or to indemnify him against loss.

8. To secure to a purchaser the good quality of the goods sold. [See WARRANTY.]

9. To assure that a thing is what it appears to be, which implies a covenant to make good any defect or loss incurred by it.

WAR'RANT, *n.* An act, instrument, or obligation, by which one person authorizes another to do something which he has not otherwise a right to do; an act or instrument investing one with a right or authority, and thus securing him from loss or damage; *a word of general application.*

2. A precept authorizing an officer to seize an offender and bring him to justice. A general *warrant* to seize suspected persons is illegal.

3. Authority; power that authorizes or justifies any act. Those who preach the gospel have the *warrant* of Scripture. We have the *warrant* of natural right to do what the laws do not forbid; but civility and propriety may sometimes render things improper which natural right warrants.

4. A commission that gives authority, or that justifies.

5. A voucher; that which attests or proves

6. Right; legality.

There's warrant in that theft
Which steals itself when there's no mercy left. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

7. A writing which authorizes a person to receive money or other thing.

Warrant of attorney: written authority given by a client to his attorney, to appear for him in court, and to suffer judgment to pass against him by confession in favor of some specified person. *Bouvier.*

Land-warrant: a warrant issued at the local land-offices of the United States to purchasers of public lands, on the surrender of which at the general land-office at Washington, they receive a conveyance from the government.

Search-warrant: a precept authorizing a person to enter houses, shops, &c., to search for a criminal, or for stolen or smuggled goods.

Warrant officer: an officer holding a warrant from the navy-board, such as the master, surgeon, purser, &c., of a ship.

WAR'RANT-A-BLE, *a.* Authorized by commission, precept, or right; justifiable; defensible. The seizure of a thief is always *warrantable* by law and justice. Falsehood is never *warrantable.*

His meals are coarse and short, his employment *warrantable.* *South.*

WAR'RANT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being justifiable. *Sidney.*

WAR'RANT-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that may be justified; justifiably. *Wake.*

WAR'RANT-ED, *pp.* Authorized; justified; secured; assured by covenant or by implied obligation.

WAR-RAN-TEE', *n.* The person to whom land or other thing is warranted. *Ch. Justice Parsons.*

WAR'RANT-ER, *n.* One who gives authority or legally empowers.

2. One who assures, or covenants to assure; one who contracts to secure another in a right, or to make good any defect of title or quality; as, the *warranter* of a horse.

WAR'RANT-ING, *ppr.* Authorizing; empowering.

2. Assuring; securing to another a right, or covenanting to make good a defect of title in lands, or of quality in goods.

WAR'RAN-TISE, *n.* Authority; security. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WAR-RANT-OR', *n.* One who warrants.

WAR'RAN-TY, *n.* In *law*, a promise or covenant by deed, made by the bargainer for himself and his heirs, to warrant or secure the bargainee and his heirs against all men in the enjoyment of an estate or other thing granted. Such warranty passes from the seller to the buyer, from the feoffor to the feoffee, and from the releaser to the releasee. Warranty is *real*, when annexed to lands and tenements granted in fee or for life, &c., and is in deed or in law; and *personal*, when it respects goods sold or their quality.

In the contract of insurances there are also certain warranties which induce the insurer to enter into it, as that the vessel is seaworthy, &c.

In common recoveries, a fictitious person is called to warranty. In the sale of goods or personal property, the seller warrants the title; for warranty is express or implied. If a man sells goods which are not his own, or which he has no right to sell, the purchaser may have satisfaction for the injury. And if the seller expressly warrants the goods to be sound and not defective, and they prove to be otherwise, he must indemnify the purchaser. But the warranty must be at the time of sale, and not afterward. In general, there is no *implied* warranty of the quality of the goods sold. *Blackstone.*

2. Authority; justificatory mandate or precept.

If they disobey any precept, that is no excuse to us, nor gives us any *warranty* to disob y likewise. *Kettlewell.*

[In this sense, WARRANT is now used.]

3. Security.

The stamp was a *warranty* of the public. *Locke.*

WAR'RAN-TY, *v. t.* To warrant; to guaranty.

WAR'RAY, *v. t.* [Fr. *guerroyer*, from *guerre.*] To make war upon. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WARRE, (wor,) *a.* [Sax. *werra*, for *wersa.*] Worse. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WAR'REN, (wor'ren,) *n.* [from the root of *wear*, an inclosed place; Fr. *garenne*; D. *waarande*; Goth. *waryan*, Sax. *warian*, to defend. See GUARD, WARRANT, and WARY.]

1. A piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of rabbits.

2. In *law*, a franchise or place privileged by prescription or grant from the king, for keeping beasts and fowls. The *warren* is the next franchise in degree to the park; and a forest, which is the highest in dignity, comprehends a chase, a park, and a free warren. *Cyc.*

3. A place for keeping fish in a river. *Cyc.*

WAR'REN-ER, *n.* The keeper of a warren. *Johnson.*

WAR'RI-AN''GLE, (-ang'gl,) *n.* A hawk. *Ainsworth.*

WAR'RIOR, (war'yur,) *n.* [from *war*; Fr. *guerrier*; It. *guerriere*; Sp. *guerrero, guerreador.*]

1. In *a general sense*, a soldier; a man engaged in military life.

2. *Emphatically*, a brave man; a good soldier.

WAR'RIOR-ESS, *n.* A female warrior. *Spenser.*

WART, *n.* [Sax. *weart*; D. *wrat*; G. *warze*; Sw. *warta*; L. *verruca*; Fr. *verrue.*]

1. A firm, arid, harsh, insensible extuberance of the common integuments; found chiefly on the hands. *Good.*

2. In *horses*, warts are spongy excrescences on the hinder pasterns, which suppurate. *Cyc.*

3. A sessile gland or protuberance on trees. *Lindley.*

WART'ED, *a.* In *botany*, having little knobs on the surface; verrucose; as, a *warted* capsule. *Martyn.*

WART'LESS, *a.* Having no wart.

WAR'-TORCH, *n.* The torch that kindles war.

WART'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Euphorbia, which is studded with hard, warty knobs; also, a plant of the genus Heliotropium, and another of the genus Lapsana. *Cyc. Lee.*

WART'Y, *a.* Having warts; full of warts; overgrown with warts; as, a *warty* leaf. *Lee.*

2. Of the nature of warts.

WAR'-WAST-ED, *a.* Wasted by war. *Coleridge.*

WAR'WHOOP, *n.* The Indian yell in war. [See WARHOOP.]

WAR'-WORN, *a.* [*war* and *worn.*] Worn with military service; as, a *war-worn* coat; a *war-worn* soldier.

WA'RY, *a.* [Sax. *war*; Ice. *var.* See WARE and WARN.]

Cautious of danger; carefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices, and dangers; scrupulous; timorously prudent. Old men are usually more *wary* than the young. It is incumbent on a general in war to be always *wary.*

WAS, (woz,) the past tense of the substantive verb; Sax. *wesan*; Goth. *wesan*; L. *esse*, for *vesse*, to be, to exist, whence Eng. *is*, in the present tense, and *was*, in the past; as, I *was*; he *was.*

WASH, (wosh,) *v. t.* [Sax. *wascan*, G. *waschen*; D. *wasschen.*]

1. To cleanse by ablution, or by rubbing in water; as, to *wash* the hands or the body; to *wash* garments.

2. To wet; to fall on and moisten; as, the rain *washes* the flowers or plants.

3. To overflow. The tides *wash* the meadows.

4. To overflow or dash against; to cover with water; as, the waves *wash* the strand or shore; the sea *washes* the rocks on the shore or beach.

5. To scrub in water; as, to *wash* a deck or a floor.

6. To separate extraneous matter from; as, to *wash* ore; to *wash* grain.

7. In *water-color painting*, to spread or float colors thinly over broad masses or spaces of a picture. Thus work is *washed* with a pale red to imitate brick, &c. *Joscelyn.*

8. To rub over with some liquid substance; as, to *wash* trees for removing insects or diseases.

9. To squeeze and cleanse in water; as, to *wash* wool. So sheep are said to be *washed*, when they are immersed in water and their wool squeezed, by which means it is cleansed.

10. To cleanse by a current of water; as, showers *wash* the streets.

11. To overlay with a thin coat of metal; as, steel *washed* with silver.

12. To purify from the pollution of sin.

But ye are *washed*, but ye are sanctified. — 1 Cor. vi.

To wash a ship; to bring all her guns to one side so make her heel, and then to wash and scrape her side.

WASH, (wosh,) *v. i.* To perform the act of ablution.

Wash in Jordan seven times. — 2 Kings v.

[*Elliptical.*]

2. To perform the business of cleansing clothes in water.

She can *wash* and scour. *Shak.*

To wash off; in *calico printing*, to soak and rinse printed calicoes, to dissolve and remove the gum and paste. *Cyc.*

WASH, (wosh,) *n.* Alluvial matter; substances collected and deposited by water; as, the *wash* of a river.

2. A bog; a marsh; a fen.

3. A cosmetic; as, a *wash* for the face, to help the complexion.

4. A lotion; a medical liquid preparation for external application.

5. A superficial stain or color. *Collier.*

6. Waste liquor of a kitchen for hogs.

7. The act of washing the clothes of a family; or the whole quantity washed at once. There is a great *wash*, or a small *wash.*

8. With *distillers*, the fermented wort from which the spirit is extracted. In the distillery of malt, the wash is made by mixing the water hot, with the malt ground into meal. *Ure.*

9. The shallow part of a river, or arm of the sea; as, the *washes* in Lincolnshire. *Cyc.*

10. The blade of an oar; the thin part which enters the water, and by whose impulse the boat is moved

11. A color spread or floated thinly over broad masses or spaces of a picture.

12. A substance laid on boards or other work for beauty or preservation.

13. A thin coat of metal.

14. In *the West Indies*, a mixture of dunder, molasses, water, and scummings, for distillation. *Edwards's West Indies.*

WASH'-BALL, *n.* [*wash* and *ball.*] A ball of soap, to be used in washing the hands or face.

WASH'-BOARD, *n.* [*wash* and *board.*] A broad, thin plank, fixed occasionally on the top of a boat or other small vessel's side, to prevent the sea from breaking over; also, a piece of plank on the sill of a lower deck port, for the same purpose. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A board in a room, next to the floor.

WASH'ED, (wosht,) *pp.* Cleansed in water; purified.

2. Overflowed; dashed against with water.

3. Covered over with a thin coat, as of metal.

WASH'ER, *n.* One who washes.

2. An iron ring between the nave of a wheel and the linchpin.

3. A piece of iron, leather, &c., at the base or head of a screw, to prevent the surfaces from being injured, or to render the junction tight. *Brande.*

WASH'ER-WOM-AN, *n.* A woman that washes clothes for others, or for hire.

WASH'ING, *ppr.* Cleansing with water; purifying; overflowing; overspreading.

WASH'ING, *n.* The act of cleansing with water; ablution. *Heb.* ix.

2. A wash; or the clothes washed.

WASH'ING-MA-CHINE', (wosh'ing-ma-sheen',) *n.* A machine for washing clothes.

WASH'-LEATH-ER, (-leth-er,) *n.* The same as SHAMMY; a preparation of leather which will bear to be washed.

WASH'-POT, *n.* A vessel in which any thing is washed. *Cowley.*

WASH'-TUB, *n.* A tub in which clothes are washed.

WASH'Y, (wosh'e,) *a.* [from *wash.*] Watery; damp; soft; as, the *washy* ooze. *Milton.*

2. Weak; not solid. *Wotton.*

3. Weak; not firm or hardy; liable to sweat profusely with labor; as, a *washy* horse. [*New England.*]

WASP, (wosp,) *n.* [Sax. *wasp* or *waps*; D. *wesp*; G. *wespe*; L. *vespa*; Fr. *guêpe*; Sp. *avispa*; Port. *bespa.*]

In *entomology*, the popular name of certain hymenopterous insects of the genus Vespa. The mouth is horny; the upper wings plicated; the abdomen joined to the thorax by a thread-like pedicle, and the sting concealed. Wasps construct combs, and rear their young in the cells. The sting is painful. *Cyc.*

WASP'-BITE, *n.* The bite of a wasp.

WASP'ISH, (wosp'ish,) *a.* Snappish; petulant; irritable; irascible; quick to resent any trifling affront.

Much do I suffer, much, to keep in peace
This jealous, waspish, wrong-head, rhyming race. *Pope.*

2. Having a very slender waist, like a wasp.

WASP'ISH-LY, *adv.* Petulantly; in a snappish manner.

WASP'ISH-NESS, *n.* Petulance; irascibility; snappishness.

WAS'SAIL, (wos'sil,) *n.* [Sax. *wæs-hal*, health be to you.]

1. A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, formerly much used by English good-fellows. *Johnson.*

2. A drunken bout. *Shak.*

3. A merry song. *Ainsworth.*

[*This word is unknown in America.*]

WAS'SAIL, (wos'sil,) *v. i.* To hold a merry, drinking meeting.

WAS'SAIL-BOWL, *n.* A bowl for holding wassail.

WAS'SAIL-CUP, (wos'sel-kup,) *n.* A cup in which wassail was carried to the company. *Cyc.*

WAS'SAIL-ER, *n.* A toper; a drunkard. *Milton.*

WAST, (wost,) past tense of the substantive verb, in the second person; as, thou *wast.*

WASTE, *v. t.* [Sax. *westan, awestan*; G. *verwüsten*; D. *verwoesten*; L. *vasto*; It. *guastare*; Sp. and Port. *gastar*, for *guastar*; Fr. *gâter*; Arm. *goasta.* The W. *gwasgaru*, to scatter, seems to be compound. The primary sense is, probably, to scatter, to spread. Class Bz, No. 2.]

1. To diminish by gradual dissipation or loss. Thus, disease *wastes* the patient; sorrows *waste* the strength and spirits.

2. To cause to be lost; to destroy by scattering or by injury. Thus, cattle *waste* their fodder when fed in the open field.

3. To expend without necessity or use; to destroy wantonly or luxuriously; to squander; to cause to be lost through wantonness or negligence. Careless people *waste* their fuel, their food, or their property. Children *waste* their inheritance.

And *wasted* his substance with riotous living. — Luke xv.

4. To destroy in enmity; to desolate; as, to *waste* an enemy's country.

5. To suffer to be lost unnecessarily; or to throw away; as, to *waste* the blood and treasure of a nation.

6. To destroy by violence.

The Tiber
Insults our walls, and *wastes* our fruitful grounds. *Dryden.*

7. To impair strength gradually.

Now *wasting* years my former strength confounds. *Broome.*

8. To lose in idleness or misery; to wear out.

Here condemned
To *waste* eternal days in woe and pain. *Milton.*

9. To spend; to consume.

O, were I able
To *waste* it all myself, and leave you none! *Milton.*

10. In *law*, to damage, impair, or injure, as an estate, voluntarily, or by suffering the buildings, fences, &c., to go to decay. [See the noun.]

11. To exhaust; to be consumed by time or mortality.

Till your carcasses be *wasted* in the wilderness. — Num. xiv.

12. To scatter and lose for want of use or of occupiers.

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And *waste* its sweetness on the desert air. *Gray.*

WASTE, *v. i.* To dwindle; to be diminished; to lose bulk or substance gradually; as, the body *wastes* in sickness.

The barrel of meal shall not *waste*. — 1 Kings xvii.

2. To be diminished or lost by slow dissipation, consumption, or evaporation; as, water *wastes* by evaporation; fuel *wastes* in combustion.

3. To be consumed by time or mortality.

But man dieth, and *wasteth* away. — Job xiv.

WASTE, *a.* Destroyed; ruined.

The Sophi leaves all *waste* in his retreat. *Milton.*

2. Desolate; uncultivated; as, a *waste* country; a *waste*, howling wilderness. *Deut.* xxxii.

3. Destitute; stripped; as, lands laid *waste.*

4. Superfluous; lost for want of occupiers.

And strangled with her *waste* fertility. *Milton.*

5. Worthless; that which is rejected, or used only for mean purposes; as, *waste* wood.

6. That of which no account is taken, or of which no value is found; as, *waste* paper.

7. Uncultivated; untilled; unproductive.

There is yet much *waste* land in England. *Cyc.*

Laid waste; desolated; ruined.

WASTE, *n.* The act of squandering; the dissipation of property through wantonness, ambition, extravagance, luxury, or negligence.

For all this *waste* of wealth, and loss of blood. *Milton.*

2. Consumption; loss; useless expense; any loss or destruction which is neither necessary nor promotive of a good end; a loss for which there is no equivalent; as, a *waste* of goods or money; a *waste* of time; a *waste* of labor; a *waste* of words.

Little *wastes* in great establishments, constantly occurring, may defeat the energies of a mighty capital. *L. Beecher.*

3. A desolate or uncultivated country. The plains of Arabia are mostly a wide *waste.*

4. Land untilled, though capable of tillage; as, the *wastes* in England.

5. Ground, space, or place unoccupied; as, the ethereal *waste.*

In the dead *waste* and middle of the night. *Shak.*

6. Region ruined and deserted.

All the leafy nation sinks at last,
And Vulcan rides in triumph o'er the *waste*. *Dryden.*

7. Mischief; destruction.

He will never, I think, in the way of *waste*, attempt us again. *Shak.*

6. In *law*, spoil, destruction, or injury done to houses, woods, fences, lands, &c., by a tenant for life or for years, to the prejudice of the heir, or of him in reversion or remainder. Waste is *voluntary*, as by pulling down buildings; or *permissive*, as by suffering them to fall for want of necessary repairs. Whatever does a lasting damage to the freehold, is a *waste*. *Blackstone.*

WASTE'-BOOK, *n.* Among *merchants*, a book in which rough entries of transactions are made, previous to their being carried into the journal.

WAST'ED, *pp.* Expended without necessity or use; lost through negligence; squandered.

2. Diminished; dissipated; evaporated; exhausted.

3. Desolated; ruined; destroyed.

WASTE'FUL, *a.* Lavish; prodigal; expending property, or that which is valuable, without necessity or use; *applied to persons.*

2. Destructive to property; ruinous; as, *wasteful* practices or negligence; *wasteful* expenses.

3. Desolate; unoccupied; untilled; uncultivated. [*Obs.*]

In wilderness and *wasteful* deserts strayed. *Spenser.*

WASTE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a lavish manner; with prodigality; in useless expenses or consumption.

Her lavish hand is *wastefully* profuse. *Dryden.*

WASTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Lavishness; prodigality; the act or practice of expending what is valuable, without necessity or use.

WASTE'-GATE, *n.* A gate to let the water of a pond pass off when it is not wanted. *Cyc.*

WAS'TEL, (was'tel,) *n.* A particular sort of bread; fine bread or cake. *Lavth. Cyc.*

WASTE'NESS, *n.* A desolate state; solitude.

That day is a day of wrath, a day of trouble and distress, a day of *wasteness*. — Zeph. i.

WASTE'-PIPE, *n.* A pipe for conveying off waste water, &c.

WAST'ER, *n.* One who wastes; one who squanders property; one who consumes extravagantly or without use.

He also that is slothful in his work, is brother to him who is a great *waster*. — Prov. xviii.

Cooks are great *wasters* of candles. *Swift.*

2. A kind of cudgel. *Beaum.*

WASTE'THRIFT, *n.* [*waste* and *thrift.*] A spendthrift. *Beaum.*

WASTE'-WEIR, *n.* An overfall or wier for the superfluous water of a canal. *Cyc.*

WAST'ING, *ppr.* Lavishing prodigally; expending or consuming without use; diminishing by slow dissipation; desolating; laying waste.

Wasting and relentless war has made ravages, with but few and short intermissions, from the days of the tyrant Nimrod down to the Nimrod of our own age. *J. Lyman.*

2. *a.* Diminishing by dissipation or by great destruction; as, a *wasting* disease.

WAST'REL, *n.* A state of waste or common. [*Local.*]

WAST'REL, WAST'O-REL, *n.* Waste substances; any thing cast away as bad. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

WAT, (wot,) *n.* A Siamese term for a sacred place, within which are pagodas, monasteries, idols, tanks, &c. *Malcom.*

WATCH, (wotch,) *n.* [Sax. *wacca*, from *wacan*, *waccan*, to *wake*; Sw. *vacht* or *vakt*, watch, guard; *vachta*, to *watch*; Dan. *vagt.* It is from the same root as *wake*, which see.]

1. Forbearance of sleep.

2. Attendance without sleep.

All the long night their mournful *watch* they keep. *Addison.*

3. Attention; close observation. Keep *watch* of the suspected man.

4. Guard; vigilance for keeping or protecting against danger.

He kept both *watch* and ward. *Spenser.*

5. A watchman or watchmen; men set for a guard, either one person or more, set to espy the approach of an enemy or other danger, and to give an alarm or notice of such danger; a sentinel; a guard. He kept a *watch* at the gate. *Bacon.*

Ye have a *watch*; go your way, make it as sure as ye can. — Matt. xxvii.

6. Among *seamen*, a certain number of men who attend together to the working of the ship. When there are but two divisions of this kind, they are said to take it *watch and watch.* *Totten.*

7. The place where a guard is kept.

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the *watch*. *Shak.*

8. Post or office of a watchman.

As I did stand my *watch* upon the hill. *Shak.*

9. A period of the night, in which one person or one set of persons stand as sentinels; or the time from one relief of sentinels to another. This period, among the Israelites, seems to have been originally four hours, but was afterward three hours, and there were four watches during the night. Hence we read in Scripture of the morning watch, and of the second, third, and fourth watch; the evening watch commencing at six o'clock, the second at nine, the third at twelve, and the fourth at three in the morning. *Exod.* xiv. *Matt.* xiv. *Luke* xii.

10. A small timepiece or chronometer, to be carried in the pocket or about the person, in which the machinery is moved by a spring.

11. At *sea*, the space of time during which one set or division of the officers and crew remain on deck to perform the necessary duties. This is different in different nations. *Cyc.*

To be on the watch; to be looking steadily for some event.

WATCH, (wotch,) *v. i.* [Sax. *wacian*, *wæcan*; Sw. *vdcka*, *upvdcka*; Dan. *vekker*; G. *wachen*; Russ. *vetchayu.*]

1. To be awake; to be or continue without sleep.

I have two nights *watched* with you. *Shak.*

2. To be attentive; to look with attention or steadiness. *Watch* and see when the man passes.

3. To look with expectation.

My soul waiteth for the Lord more than they that *watch* for the morning. — Ps. cxxx.

4. To keep guard; to act as sentinel; to look for danger.

He gave signal to the minister that *watched*. *Milton.*

5. To be attentive; to be vigilant in preparation for an event or trial, the time of whose arrival is uncertain.

Watch, therefore; for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come. — Matt. xxiv.

6. To be insidiously attentive; as, to *watch* for an opportunity to injure another.

7. To attend on the sick during the night; as, to *watch* with a man in a fever.

To watch over; to be cautiously observant of; to inspect, superintend, and guard from error and danger. It is our duty constantly to *watch over* our own conduct and that of our children.

WATCH, *v. t.* To guard; to have in keeping.

Flaming ministers *watch* and tend their charge. *Milton.*

2. To observe in ambush; to lie in wait for.

Saul also sent messengers to David's house to *watch* him, and to slay him. — 1 Sam. xix.

3. To tend; to guard.

Paris *watched* the flocks in the groves of Ida. *Broome.*

4. To observe in order to detect or prevent, or for some particular purpose; as, to *watch* a suspected person; to *watch* the progress of a bill in the legislature.

WATCH'ED, (wotcht,) *pp.* Guarded; observed with steady vigilance.

WATCH'ER, (wotch'er,) *n.* one who sits up or continues awake; particularly, one who attends upon the sick during the night.

2. A diligent observer; as, an attentive *watcher* of the works of nature. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

WATCH'ET, (wotch'et,) *a.* [Sax. *waced*, weak.] Pale or light blue.

Who stares in Germany at *watchet* eyes? *Leyden.*
[*Not in use.*]

WATCH'FUL, *a.* Vigilant; attentive; careful to observe; observant; cautious. It has *of* before the thing to be regulated; as, to be *watchful of* one's behavior; and *against* before the thing to be avoided; as, to be *watchful against* the growth of vicious habits. *Locke. Law.*

WATCH'FUL-LY, *adv.* Vigilantly; heedfully; with careful observation of the approach of evil, or attention to duty. *Boyle.*

WATCH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Vigilance; heedfulness; heed; suspicious attention; careful and diligent observation for the purpose of preventing or escaping danger, or of avoiding mistakes and misconduct.

2. Wakefulness; indisposition or inability to sleep.

Watchfulness — often precedes too great sleepiness. *Arbuthnot.*

WATCH'-GLASS, *n.* [*watch* and *glass.*] In *ships*, a half-hour glass, used to measure the time of a watch on deck.

2. A concavo-convex glass for covering the face or dial of a watch.

WATCH'-HOUSE, *n.* [*watch* and *house.*] A house in which a watch or guard is placed *Gay.*

WATCH'ING, *ppr.* Being awake; guarding; attending the sick; carefully observing.

WATCH'ING *n.* Wakefulness; inability to sleep. *Wiseman.*

WATCH'-LIGHT, (wotch'lite,) *n.* [*watch* and *light.*] A candle with a rush wick. *Addison.*

WATCH'MAK-ER, *n.* [*watch* and *maker.*] One whose occupation is to make and repair watches.

WATCH'MAN, *n.* One set for a guard in an armed place, especially by night; a sentinel.

2. One who guards the streets of a city or a large building by night.

A watchman's rattle, is an instrument having at the end of a handle a revolving arm, which, by the action of a strong spring upon cogs, produces, when in motion, a loud, harsh, rattling sound.

To spring a rattle, is to put this instrument in motion for the sake of calling in the aid of other watchmen.

WATCH'TOW-ER, *n.* [*watch* and *tower.*] A tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies or the approach of danger. *Bacon.*

WATCH'WORD, (wotch'wurd,) *n.* [*watch* and *word.*] The word given to sentinels, and to such as have occasion to visit the guards, used as a signal by which a friend is known from an enemy, or a person who has a right to pass the watch, from one who has not.

WA'TER, (wau'ter,) *n.* [Sax. *wæt-r*, *wæs*; D. *water*; G. *wasser*; Dan. *vand*; Sw. *vatten*; Goth. *wato*; Russ. *voda.* This may be from the root of *wet*, Gr. ὑετος, Sans. *udum.* In Ar. *wadi* signifies a stream, or the channel where water flows in winter, but which is dry in summer; a thing common on the plains of Syria and Arabia.]

1. A fluid, the most abundant and most necessary for living beings of any in nature, except air. Water, when pure, is colorless, destitute of taste and smell, ponderous, transparent, and in a very small degree compressible. It is deposited in the earth in inexhaustible quantities, where it is preserved fresh and cool, and from which it issues in springs, which form streams and rivers. But the great reservoirs of water on the globe are the ocean, seas, and lakes, which cover more than three fifths of its surface, and from which it is raised by evaporation, and uniting with the air in the state of vapor, is wafted over the earth, ready to be precipitated in the form of rain, snow, or hail.

Water, by the abstraction or loss of heat, becomes solid, or, in other words, is converted into ice or snow; and by heat it is converted into steam, an elastic vapor, one of the most powerful agents in nature. Water is a compound of oxygen and hydrogen; two volumes or measures of hydrogen gas, and one of oxygen gas. The proportion of the ingredients in weight, is 88.9 parts of oxygen to 11.1 of hydrogen. *Berzelius.*

2. The ocean; a sea; a lake; a river; any great collection of water; as in the phrases, to go by *water*, to travel by *water.*

3. Urine; the animal liquor secreted by the kidneys and discharged from the bladder.

4. The color or luster of a diamond or pearl, sometimes, perhaps, of other precious stones; as, a diamond of the first *water*, that is, perfectly pure and transparent. Hence the figurative phrase, a man of a genius of the *first water*, that is, of the first excellence.

5. *Water* is a name given to several liquid substances or humors in animal bodies; as, the *water* of the pericardium, of dropsy, &c. *Cyc.*

Water of crystallization; the water forming a constituent of many salts, so called because considered essential to their crystallization. The term is going out of use. *Dana.*

Mineral waters are those waters which are impregnated with foreign ingredients, such as gaseous, sulphureous, and saline substances, as to give them medicinal, or at least sensible properties. Most natural waters contain more or less of these foreign substances, but the proportion is generally too minute to affect the senses. *Olmsted.*

To hold water; to be sound or tight. [*Obsolete or vulgar.*] *L'Estrange.*

WA'TER-BAIL'IFF, *n.* An officer of the customs, in England, for searching ships.

WA'TER-BEAR-ER, *n.* [*water* and *bearer.*] In *astronomy*, a sign of the zodiac, called also Aquarius, from L. *aqua*, water.

WA'TER-BEAT-EN, *a.* Beaten by water or the waves.

WA'TER-BEL'LOWS, *n.* [*water* and *bellows.*] A machine for blowing air into a furnace, by means of a column of water falling through a vertical tube.

WA'TER-BORNE, *a.* Borne by the water; floated; having water sufficient to float; as, ships *water-borne* by the flowing tide. *Smollett.*

WA'TER-CAL'A-MINT, *n.* [*water* and *calamint.*] A species of mint or Mentha. *Cyc.*

WA'TER-CAR'RIAGE, *n.* [*water* and *carriage.*] Transportation or conveyance by water, or the means of transporting by water.

2. A vessel or boat. [*Not in use.*] *Arbuthnot.*

WA'TER-CART, *n.* [*water* and *cart.*] A cart bearing a large cask of water, which is conveyed into a cylinder full of holes, by means of which the water is sprinkled upon the ground.

WA'TER-CEM'ENT, *n.* A cement made of a peculiar kind of lime, which hardens beneath water.

WA'TER-CIR'CLED, (-sur'kld,) WA'TER-GIRD'LED, (-gur'did,) *a.* Surrounded by water. *Scott.*

WA'TER-CLOCK, *n.* [*water* and *clock.*] The clepsydra; an instrument or machine serving to measure time by the fall of a certain quantity of water. *Encyc.*

WA'TER-CLOS'ET, *n.* A closet for easing nature having a contrivance for carrying off the discharges by a stream of water through a waste-pipe below.

2. In *steamboats*, a privy.

WA'TER-COL-OR, (-kul lur,) *n.* [*water* and *color.*] Water-colors, in *painting* or *limning*, are colors mixed with gum-water, and made up into small cakes. Water-colors are so called in distinction from oil-colors. *Encyc.*

WA'TER-COURSE, *n.* [*water* and *course.*] A stream of water; a river or brook. *Isa.* xliv.

2. A channel or canal for the conveyance of water, particularly in draining lands.

WA'TER-CRAFT, *n.* Vessels and boats plying on water.

WA'TER-CRESS, *n.* [*water* and *cress.*] A small, creeping plant growing in watery places; applied particularly to the Nasturtium officinale a plant of an agreeable flavor, much cultivated in Europe as a relish for breakfast. *London.*

WA'TER-CROW'FOOT, *n.* [*water* and *crowfoot.*] A plant, the Ranunculus aquatilis, on which cows are said to be fond of feeding. *Cyc.*

WA'TER-DRAIN, *n.* A drain or channel for water to run off.

WA'TER-DRAIN'AGE, *n.* The draining off of water.

WA'TER-DROP, *n.* [*water* and *drop.*] A drop of water. *Shak.*

WA'TER-DROP'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Œnanthe. *Lee.*

WA'TER-EL'E-PHANT, *n.* A name given to the hippopotamus.

WA'TER-EN'GINE, *n.* [*water* and *engine.*] An engine to raise water; or an engine moved by water.

WA'TER-FALL, *n.* [*water* and *fall.*] A fall or perpendicular descent of the water of a river or stream, or a descent nearly perpendicular; a cascade; a cataract. But the word is generally used of the fall of a small river or rivulet. It is particularly used to express a cascade in a garden, or an artificial descent of water, designed as an ornament. *Cyc.*

WA'TER-FLAG, *n.* [*water* and *flag.*] Water flower-de-luce, a species of Iris.

WA'TER-FLOOD, (-flud,) *n.* [*water* and *flood.*] A flood of water; an inundation.

WA'TER-FLY, *n.* [*water* and *fly.*] An insect that is seen on the water.

WA'TER-FOWL, *n.* [*water* and *fowl.*] A bird that frequents the water, or lives about rivers, lakes, or on or near the sea; an aquatic fowl. Of aquatic fowls, some are waders, or furnished with long legs; others are swimmers, and are furnished with webbed feet.

WA'TER-FOX, *n.* [*water* and *fox.*] A name given to the carp, on account of its cunning. *Walton.*

WA'TER-FUR'ROW, *n.* [*water* and *furrow.*] In *agriculture*, a drop furrow made for conducting water from the ground and keeping it dry.

WA'TER-FUR'ROW, *v. t.* To plow or open water-furrows.

WA'TER-GAGE, WA'TER-GUAGE, *n.* [*water* and *gage.*] An instrument for measuring or ascertaining the depth or quantity of water.

WA'TER-GALL, *n.* A cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water.

2. An appearance in the rainbow. *Stevens.*

WA'TER-GER-MAN'DER, *n.* A plant of the genus Teucrium. *Cyc.*

WA'TER-GILD-ING, *n.* The gilding of metallic surfaces by covering them with a thin coating of amalgam of gold and then volatilizing the mercury by heat. *Brande.*

WA'TER-GOD, *n.* [*water* and *god.*] A deity that presides over the water.

WA'TER-GRO'EL, *n.* [*water* and *gruel.*] A liquid food, composed of water and a small portion of meal or other farinaceous substance boiled.

WA'TER-HAIR'GRASS, *n.* A species of grass, the Aira aquatica. *Cyc.*

WA'TER-HAM'MER, *n.* A column of water in a vacuum, which not being supported as in the air, falls against the end of the vessel with a peculiar noise. It may be formed by corking a vessel of water while it is boiling. The vapor condensing as it cools, a vacuum is formed.

WA'TER-HEMP-AG'RI-MO-NY, *n.* A plant of the genus Bidens. *Lee.*

WA'TER-HEN, *n.* [*water* and *hen.*] A water fowl of the genus Gallinula of Latham, closely allied to the Rails, and named from its quaint resemblance to the common domestic fowl; also called GALLINULE. Several species of this genus, and also the Soree, or common Rail of America, are called GALLINULES or WATER-HENS. *Nuttall.*

WA'TER-HOG, *n.* [*water* and *hog.*] A quadruped of South America, the Hydrochœrus capybara, a rodent mammal, inhabiting the shores of the great rivers of South America. Its length is about three feet. Naturalists consider it as nearly allied to the *cobaya* or *guinea-pig.*

WA'TER-LASH-ED, (-lasht,) *a.* Lashed by the water.

WA'TER-LAU'REL, *n.* [*water* and *laurel.*] A plant.

WA'TER-LEAF, *n.* [*water* and *leaf.*] An American plant of the genus Hydrophyllum. *Lee.*

WA'TER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of water. *Tooke.*

WA'TER-LEV'EL, *a.* [*water* and *level.*] The level formed by the surface of still water.

WA'TER-LIL'Y, *n.* [*water* and *lily.*] The common name of the aquatic plants of the genera Nymphæa and Nuphar, distinguished for their beautiful flowers and large, floating leaves. *P. Cyc.*

WA'TER-LINE, *n.* [*water* and *line.*] A horizontal line supposed to be drawn about a ship's bottom, at the surface of the water. This is higher or lower, according to the depth of water necessary to float her. *Mar. Dict. Cyc.*

WA'TER-LOG-GED, *a.* [*water* and *log.*] Lying like a log on the water. A ship is said to be *water-logged*, when, by leaking and receiving a great quantity of water into her hold, she has become so heavy as not to be manageable by the helm, and to be at the mercy of the waves. *Brande.*

WA'TER-MAN, *n.* [*water* and *man.*] A boatman; a ferryman; a man who manages water-craft. *Gay*

WA'TER-MARK, *n.* [*water* and *mark.*] The mark or limit of the rise of a flood. *Dryden.*

WA'TER-MEL'ON, *n.* [*water* and *melon.*] A plant and its fruit, of the genus Cucurbita or Cucumis, (C. citrullus.) This plant requires a warm climate to bring it to perfection. It also requires a dry, sandy, warm soil, and will not grow well in any other. The fruit abounds with a sweetish liquor resembling water in color, and the pulp is remarkably rich and delicious.

WA'TER-MILL, *n.* [*water* and *mill.*] A mill whose machinery is moved by water, and thus distinguished from a wind-mill.

WA'TER-MINT. See WATER-CALAMINT.

WA'TER-NEWT, *n.* [*water* and *newt.*] An animal of the lizard tribe, (Lacerta aquatica of Linnæus.)

WA'TER-OR'DE-AL, *n.* [*water* and *ordeal.*] A judicial trial of persons accused of crimes, by means of water; formerly in use among illiterate and superstitious nations.

WA'TER-OU'SEL, *n.* [*water* and *ousel.*] A bird allied to the thrushes, the Cinclus aquaticus, found in Europe and parts of Asia. It frequents streams of water. *P. Cyc.*

The water-ousel is the turdus cinctus of Latham. *Ed. Encyc.*

WA'TER-PARS'NEP, *n.* [*water* and *parsnep.*] A plant of the genus Sium. *Lee.*

WA'TER-PLANT, *n.* A plant that grows in water; an aquatic plant.

WA'TER-PO'A, *n.* A valuable species of grass, the Poa aquatica, which is cultivated in England for fodder. *Loudon.*

WA'TER-POISE, *n.* [*water* and *poise.*] A hydrometer, or instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of different liquids. *Francis.*

WA'TER-POT, *n.* [*water* and *pot.*] A vessel for holding or conveying water, or for sprinkling water on cloth in bleaching, or on plants, &c.

WA'TER-PROOF, *a.* [*water* and *proof.*] Impervious to water; so firm and compact as not to admit water; as, *water-proof* cloth, leather, or felt.

WA'TER-RAD'ISH, *n.* [*water* and *radish.*] A species of Sisymbrium. *Lee.*

WA'TER-RAIL, *n.* [*water* and *rail.*] A wading bird of the genus Rallus.

WA'TER-RAM, *n.* A machine by which water is raised much above its level by the momentum of a larger stream than the one which is raised. *Francis.*

WA'TER-RAT, *n.* [*water* and *rat.*] An animal of the genus Arvicola (Mus, Linn.,) which lives in the banks of streams or lakes.

WA'TER-ROCK-ED, (-rokt,) *a.* Rocked by the waves.

WA'TER-ROCK'ET, *n.* [*water* and *rocket.*] A species of Sisymbrium. *Johnson.*

2. A kind of firework to be discharged in the water.

WA'TER-ROT, *v. t.* [*water* and *rot.*] To rot by steeping in water; as, to *water-rot* hemp or flax.

WA'TER-ROT-TED, *pp.* Rotted by being steeped in water.

WA'TER-ROT-TING, *ppr.* Rotting in water.

WA'TER-SAIL, *n.* [*water* and *sail.*] A small sail used under a studding sail or driver boom. *Mar. Dict.*

WA'TER-SAP'PHIRE, (-saf'fire *or* -saf'fer,) *n.* Iolite, a kind of blue precious stone.

WA'TER-SCOR'PI-ON, *n.* [*water* and *scorpion.*] A name given to aquatic, hemipterous insects of the family Nepidæ (genus Nepa, Linn.) from their fore legs being somewhat similar to those of the scorpion. They feed on other aquatic insects. *Partington.*

WA'TER-SHED, *n.* A range of high land that casts the water in different directions. *Robinson.*

WA'TER-SHOOT, *n.* [*water* and *shoot.*] A sprig or shoot from the root or stock of a tree. [*Local.*]

WA'TER-SNAKE, *n.* [*water* and *snake.*] A snake that frequents the water.

WA'TER-SOAK, *v. t.* [*water* and *soak.*] To soak or fill the interstices with water.

WA'TER-SOAK-ED, (-sōkt,) *pp.* or *a.* Soaked, or having its interstices filled with water; as, *water-soaked* wood; a *water-soaked* hat.

WA'TER-SOL'DIER, (-sōl'jer,) *n.* An aquatic plant of the genus Stratiotes, with long, sword-like leaves, and flowers resembling plumes of white feathers. *London.*

WA'TER-SPAN'IEL, (-span'yel,) *n.* [*water* and *spaniel.*] A dog so called. *Sidney.*

WA'TER-SPOUT, *n.* A remarkable natural phenomenon usually observed over the sea, but sometimes over the land. It usually consists of a dense, black cloud, depending from the sky in a conical form toward the earth. Sometimes it unites with a corresponding portion ascending from below, thus forming a continuous column from the surface of the earth to the cloud. It often discharges great quantities of water, whence its name. *Olmsted.*

WA'TER-STAND'ING, *a.* Wet with water; as, a *water-standing* eye. *Cyc. Shak.*

WA'TER-TA'BLE, *n.* [*water* and *table.*] In *architecture*, a strong, coarse molding, or other projection, in the wall of a building, to throw off the water. *Buchanan.*

WA'TER-TAIL, *n.* In *England*, a species of coarse grass growing in wet grounds, and supposed to be injurious to sheep. *Cyc.*

WA'TER-THER-MOM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the precise degree of cold at which water attains its maximum density. This is about 40° of Fahrenheit; and from that point down to 32°, or the freezing point, it expands. Water thus forms a remarkable exception to the general law of expansion by heat and contraction by cold. *Olmsted.*

WA'TER-TIGHT, (-tite,) *a.* [*water* and *tight.*] So tight as to retain or not to admit water. *Whewell.*

WA'TER-TRE'FOIL, *n.* A plant, Menyanthes trifoliata.

WA'TER-VI'O-LET, *n.* [*water* and *violet.*] An aquatic plant of the genus Hottonia. *Miller. Lee.*

WA'TER-WAY, *n.* [*water* and *way.*] In *a ship's deck*, a piece of timber, forming a channel for conducting water to the scuppers.

WA'TER-WHEEL, *n.* [*water* and *wheel.*] A wheel moved by water.

2. An engine for raising water in large quantities.

WA'TER-WIL'LOW, *n.* [*water* and *willow.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

WA'TER-WINGS, *n. pl.* Walls erected on the banks of rivers, next to bridges, to secure the foundation from the action of the current. *Francis.*

WA'TER-WITH, *n.* [*water* and *with.*] A plant. *Derham.*

WA'TER-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* [*water* and *work.*] Water-works are hydraulic machines or engines, particularly such as form artificial fountains, spouts, and the like.

WA'TER-WORN, *a.* Worn by the force of water.

WA'TER-WORT, *n.* An aquatic plant of the genus Elatine. *Lee.*

WA'TER, (wau'ter,) *v. t.* To irrigate; to overflow with water, or to wet with water; as, to *water* land. Showers *water* the earth.

2. To supply with water. The hilly lands of New England are remarkably well *watered* with rivers and rivulets.

3. To supply with water for drink; as, to *water* cattle and horses.

4. To diversify; to wet and calender; to give a wavy appearance to; as, to *water* silk.

WA'TER, (wau'ter,) *v. i.* To shed water or liquid matter. His eyes began to *water*.

2. To get or take in water. The ship put into port to *water*.

The mouth waters; a phrase denoting that a person has a longing desire.

WA'TER-AGE, *n.* Money paid for transportation by water.

WA'TER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Overspread or sprinkled with water; made wet; supplied with water; made lustrous by being wet and calendered.

WA'TER-ER, *n.* One who waters. *Carew.*

WA'TER-I-NESS, *n.* [from *watery.*] Moisture; humidity; a state of abounding with water. *Arbuthnot*

WA'TER-ING, *ppr.* Overflowing; sprinkling or wetting with water; supplying with water; giving water for drink; giving a wavy appearance to.

WA'TER-ING, *n.* The act of overflowing or sprinkling with water; the act of supplying with water for drink or other purposes; the act of wetting and calendering for giving luster to, as cloth.

2. The place where water is supplied.

WA'TER-ING-PLACE, *n.* A place where water may be obtained, as for a ship, for cattle, &c.

2. A place to which people resort for mineral water, or for the use of water in some way or other.

WA'TER-ING-TROUGH, (-trauf,) *n.* A trough in which cattle and horses drink.

WA'TER-ISH, *a.* Resembling water; thin, as a liquor. *Dryden.*

2. Moist; somewhat watery; as, *waterish* land. *Hale.*

WA'TER-ISH-NESS, *n.* Thinness, as of a liquor; resemblance to water.

Waterishness, which is like the serosity of our blood. *Floyer.*

WA'TER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of water. *Mitford.*

WA'TER-MEAS'URE, (-mezh'ur,) *n.* A measure

for articles brought by water, as coals, oysters, &c. This bushel is larger than the Winchester measure.

WA'TER-Y, *a.* Resembling water; thin or transparent; as a liquid; as, *watery* humors.

The oily and *watery* parts of the element. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless; as, *watery* turnips. *Philips.*

3. Wet; abounding with water; as, *watery* land; *watery* eyes. *Prior.*

4. Pertaining to water; as, the *watery* god. *Dryden.*

5. Consisting of water; as, a *watery* desert. *Milton.*

WAT'TLE, (wot'tl,) *n.* [Sax. *watel*, a twig; allied perhaps to *withe*, L. *vitis*, that is, a shoot.]

1. *Properly*, a twig or flexible rod; and hence, a hurdle made of such rods.

2. The fleshy excrescence that grows under the throat of a cock or turkey, or a like substance on a fish *Cye. Walton.*

3. A rod laid on a roof to support the thatch.

WAT'TLE, *v. t.* To bind with twigs

2. To twist or interweave twigs one with another, to plat; to form a kind of net-work with flexible branches; as, to *wattle* a hedge *Mortimer.*

WAT'TLED, *pp.* Bound or interwoven with twigs.

WAT'TLING, *ppr.* Interweaving with twigs.

WAUL, *v. i.* To cry as a cat.

WAUL'ING, *ppr.* Crying as a cat

WAVE, *n.* [Sax. *weg*, *wag*, a wave, a way; both the same word, and both coinciding with the root of *wag*, *wagon*, *vacillate*, *weigh*, &c. The sense is, a going, a moving, appropriately a moving one way and the other; G. *woge*; Sw. *vag*; Ir. *buaice*.]

1. A moving swell or volume of water; *usually*, a swell raised and driven by wind. A pebble thrown into still water produces *waves*, which form concentric circles, receding from the point where the pebble fell. But *waves* are generally raised and driven by wind, and the word comprehends any moving swell on the surface of water, from the smallest ripple to the billows of a tempest.

The wave behind impels the wave before. *Pope.*

2. Unevenness; inequality of surface. *Newton.*

3. The line or streak of luster on cloth watered and calendered.

WAVE, *v. i.* [Sax. *wafian*; probably a corrupt orthography.]

1. To play loosely; to move like a wave, one way and the other; to float; to undulate.

His purple robes waved careless to the winds. *Trumbull.*

2. To be moved, as a signal. *B. Jonson.*

3. To fluctuate, to waver; to be in an unsettled state. [*Obs.*]

WAVE, *v. t.* [See WAIVE.] To raise into inequalities of surface. *Shak*

2. To move one way and the other; to brandish; as, to *wave* the hand; to *wave* a sword. *Milton. Dryden.*

3. To waft; to remove any thing floating. *Brown*

4. To beckon; to direct by a waft or waving motion. *Shak*

WAVE, *v. t.* [Norm. *weiver*, to *wave* or *waive*; *waifnez*, waived; *weefs*, *waifs*, *waifs*.]

1. To put off; to cast off, to cast away, to reject; as, to *wave* goods stolen; usually written WAIVE

2. To quit; to depart from.

He resolved not to wave his way. *Wotton*

3. To put off; to put aside for the present, or to omit to pursue; as, to *wave* a motion He offered to *wave* the subject.

[*This is the usual sense.*]

4. To relinquish, as a right, claim, or privilege. [Generally written WAIVE.]

WAV'ED, *pp.* Moved one way and the other, brandished.

2. Put off; omitted.

3. *a.* In *heraldry*, indented.

4. Variegated in luster; as, *waved* silk

5. In *natural history*, having on the margin a succession of arched segments or incisions. *Humble.*

WAVE'LESS, *a.* Free from waves, undisturbed; unagitated; as, the *waveless* sea.

WAVE'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a wave; undulating.

WA'VEL-LITE, *n.* [from *Wavel*, the discoverer.] A phosphate of alumina, occurring usually in hemispherical concretions, consisting of fine, radiated fibers, and rarely in distinct crystals secondaries to a rhombic prism. *Dana.*

WAVE'-LOAF, *n.* [*wave* and *loaf.*] A loaf for a wave-offering.

WAVE'-OF'FER-ING, *n.* An offering made with waving toward the four cardinal points. *Num. xviii.*

WA'VER, *v. i.* [Sax. *wafian*; Dan. *svaver*, from *sver*, to weave, that is, to move one way and the other.]

1. To play or move to and fro; to move one way and the other. *Boyle.*

2. To fluctuate; to be unsettled in opinion; to vacillate; to be undetermined; as, to *waver* in opinion; to *waver* in faith.

Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering.—Heb. x.

3. To totter; to reel; to be in danger of falling. *Holyday.*

WA'VER, *n.* A name given to a sapling or young timber-tree in England. [*Local.*]

WA'VER-ER, *n.* One who wavers; one who is unsettled in doctrine, faith, or opinion.

WA'VER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Fluctuating; being in doubt; undetermined.

WA'VER ING-LY, *adv.* In a fluctuating, doubtful manner.

WA'VER-ING-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being wavering. *Mountague.*

WAVE'SON, *n.* A name given to goods which, after shipwreck, appear floating on the sea. *Bouvier.*

WAVE'-SUB-JECT'ED, *a.* Subject to be overflowed. *Goldsmith.*

WAVE'-WORN, *a.* [*wave* and *worn.*] Worn by the waves.

The chore that o'er his wave-worn basis bowed. *Sick.*

WAV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving as a wave; playing to and fro; brandishing.

WAV'URE, *n.* The act of waving or putting off. *R. Peel.*

WA'VY, *a.* [from *wave.*] Rising or swelling in waves; full of waves; as, the *wavy* sea. *Chapman.*

2. Playing to and fro; undulating.

Let her glad valleys smile with *wavy* corn *Prior.*

3. Undulating on the border or on the surface; a *botanical use.*

WAWES or WAES, (wawz,) for WAVES. [*Not in use.*]

WAX, *n.* [Sax. *wax*, *weax*; G. *wachs*; D. *wasch*; Sw. *vax*; Russ. *vaksa*; L. *viscus*, *viscum.*]

1. A thick, viscid, tenacious substance, excreted by bees from their bodies, and employed in the construction of their cells; usually called BEES' WAX. Its native color is yellow, but it is bleached for candles, &c.

2. A thick, tenacious substance excreted in the ear.

3. A substance secreted by certain plants, forming a silvery powder on the leaves and fruit, as in the wax-palm and wax-myrtle. *Cyc.*

4. A substance used in sealing letters; called SEALING-WAX or SPANISH-WAX. This is a composition of lac and resin, colored with some pigment. *Cyc.*

5 A thick substance used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread.

Wax, mineral. See OZOCERITE.

WAX, *v. t.* To smear or rub with wax; as, to *wax* a thread or a table.

WAX, *v. i.*; *pret.* WAXED; *pp.* WAXED or WAXEN. [Sax. *weaxan*, G. *wachsen*; Sw. *vaxa*; allied probably to L. *augeo*, *auxi*, Gr. *αὐξω*, and *αὐξω.*]

1. To increase in size, to grow; to become larger; as, the *waxing* and the waning moon. *Hakewill.*

2. To pass from one state to another; to become; as, to *wax* strong; to *wax* warm or cold; to *wax* feeble; to *wax* hot; to *wax* old; to *wax* worse and worse *Scripture*

WAX'-CAN-DLE, *n.* [*wax* and *candle.*] A candle made of wax.

WAX'-CHAND LER, *n.* [*wax* and *chandler.*] A maker of wax-candles.

WAX'ED, (waxt,) *pp.* Smeared or rubbed with wax

WAX'EN, *a.* Made of wax; as, *waxen* cells. *Milton.*

2. Resembling wax *Ed. Encyc.*

WAX'-END, } *n.* A thread pointed with a bristle
WAX'ED-END, } and covered with shoemaker's wax; used in sewing shoes. *Brockett.*

WAX'ING, *ppr.* Growing; increasing; becoming; smearing with wax.

WAX'-MOTH, *n.* The bee-moth, which see.

WAX'-MYR-TLE, *n.* The Myrica cerifera, a shrub of North America, also called CANDLEBERRY-TREE and BAYBERRY, the berries of which are covered with a greenish wax, called *myrtle-wax* or *bayberry tallow.* *Eligelow.*

WAX'-PALM, (-pām,) *n.* A species of palm, the Ceroxylon andicola, a native of the Andes, the stem of which is covered with a secretion, consisting of two thirds resin and one third wax. *Bonpland. Vauquelin.*

WAX'WING, *n.* A bird of the genus Bombycilla, about six or eight inches long. There are several beautiful species so named, because most of them have small, oval, horny appendages on the secondaries of the wings, of the color of red sealing-wax. *P. Cyc. Jardine.*

WAX'-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* Figures formed of wax, in imitation of real beings.

WAX'Y, *a.* Soft like wax; resembling wax; viscid; adhesive.

WAY, *n.* [Sax. *weg*, *weg*; G. and D. *weg*; Dan. *vei*; Sw. *väg*; L. and It. *via*; Fr. *voie*; coinciding in origin with *wag*, *weigh*, *wagon*, *vague*, &c.]

1. *Literally*, a passing; hence, a passage; the place of passing; hence, a road of any kind; a highway; a private road; a lane; a street; any place for the passing of men, cattle, or other animals; *a word of very comprehensive signification.*

2. Length of space; as, a great *way*; a little *way.*

3. Course; direction of motion or travel. What *way* did he take? Which *way* shall I go? Keep in the *way* of truth and knowledge.

Mark what way I make. *Shak.*

4. Passage; room for passing. Make *way* for the jury.

5. Course or regular course.

And let eternal justice take the *way*. *Dryden.*

6. Tendency to any meaning or act.

There is nothing in the words that sounds that *way*. *Atterbury.*

7. Sphere of observation.

The general officers and the public ministers that fell in my *way*. *Temple.*

8. Manner of doing any thing; method; means of doing. Seek the best *way* of learning, and pursue it.

By noble *ways* we conquests will prepare. *Dryden.*

9. Method; scheme of management.

What impious *ways* my wishes took. *Prior.*

10. Manner of thinking or behavior; particular turn of opinion; determination or humor. Let him have his *way*, when that will not injure him, or any other person. But multitudes of children are ruined by being permitted to have their *way.*

11. Manner; mode. In no *way* does this matter belong to me. We admire a person's *way* of expressing his ideas.

12. Method; manner of practice. Find, if you can, the easiest *way* to live.

Having lost the way of nobleness. *Sidney.*

13. Method or plan of life and conduct. Instruct your children in the right *way.*

Her *ways* are *ways* of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace. Prov. i.

All flesh had corrupted his *way*.—Gen. vi.

14. Course, process of things, good or bad. Things are in a prosperous *way.*

15. Right method to act or know.

We are quite out of the way. *Locke.*

16. General scheme of acting.

Men who go out of the way to hunt free things, must be guilty of absurdity or rudeness. *Clarissa.*

17 Sect, denomination of a particular faith, creed, or worship. *Acts* xix. 23.

18. *Way*, among *seamen*, progress, as, a ship has *way.*

19. *Ways, pl.*; the timbers on which a ship is launched.

To make way; to give room for passing; or to make a vacancy

To give way; to recede, to make room; or to yield; to concede the place or opinion to another.

To make one's way; to advance in life by efforts; to advance successfully.

By the way; *en passant*; as we proceed; a phrase introducing something in discourse not immediately connected with the subject.

To go one's way, or *to come one's way*; to go or come along. *Shak.*

To go the way of all the earth; to die.

In the way; a phrase noting obstruction. What is there *in the way* of your success?

In *Scripture*, the *ways* of God are his providential government or his works. *Rom.* xi. *Job* xl.

Way and *ways* are used in certain phrases in the sense of *wise* He is no *ways* a match for his antagonist.

'Tis no way the interest even of the priesthood. *Pope.*

To be under way; in *seamen's language*, to be in motion, as when a ship begins to move. So a ship is said to have *headway*, when she moves forward in her course, and *sternway*, when she is driven astern. She is said also to *gather way*, or to *lose way.* *Leeway* is a movement of a ship aside of her course, or to the leeward.

Milky way; in *astronomy*, the galaxy; a broad, luminous belt or space in the heavens supposed to be occasioned by the blended light of an immense number of stars.

Covert way; in *fortification*, a passage covered from the enemy's fire.

Ways and means; in *legislation*, means for raising money, resources for revenue.

Way-going crop, among *farmers*, is the crop which is taken from the ground the year the tenant leaves the farm. *England. Cyc.*

WAY'-BAG'GAGE, *n.* The baggage or luggage of a way-passenger on a railroad, &c.

WAY'-BILL, *n.* A list of passengers in a public vehicle. *United States.*

WAY'-BREAD, (-bred,) *n.* A name given to the herb plantain, (Plantago major.) *Loudon.*

WAY'FAR-ER, *n.* [*way* and *fare*, Sax. *faran*, to go.] A traveler; a passenger. *Carew.*

WAY'FAR-ING, *a.* [Supra.] Traveling; passing; being on a journey. *Judges* xix.

WAY'FAR-ING-TREE, *n.* A shrub, a species of Viburnum. *Cye.*

WAY'LAID, *pp.* Watched in the way. [See WAYLAY.]

WAY'LAY, *v. t.* [*way* and *lay.*] To watch insidiously in the way, with a view to seize, rob, or slay; to beset in ambush; as, to *waylay* a traveler. *Milton. Dryden.*

[*In this word there is little difference of accent.*]

WAY'LAY-ER, *n.* One who waits for another in ambush, with a view to seize, rob, or slay him.

WAY'-LEAVE, *n.* A provincial term for the ground purchased for a wagon-way between coal-pits and a river. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

WAY'LESS, *a.* Having no road or path; pathless; trackless. *Drayton.*

WAY'-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes a way; a precursor. *Bacon.*

WAY'-MARK, *n.* [*way* and *mark.*] A mark to guide in traveling. *Jer.* xxxi.

WAY'MENT, *v. i.* [Sax. *wa*, woe.] To lament. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

WAY'-PANE, *n.* A slip left for cartage in watered land. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

WAY'-PAS'SEN-GER, *n.* A passenger on a railroad or in a stage-coach, taken up at some intermediate place between the principal stopping-places.

WAY'-THIS-TLE, (this-l,) *n.* A troublesome plant or perennial weed. *Cyc.*

WAY'WARD, *a.* [*way* and *ward.*] Froward; peevish; perverse; liking his own way.

Wayward beauty doth not fancy move. *Fairfax.*

WAY'-WARD-EN, *n.* In *local usage*, the surveyor of a road.

WAY'WARD-LY, *adv.* Frowardly; perversely. *Sidney.*

WAY'WARD-NESS, *n.* Frowardness; perverseness. *Wotton.*

WAY'WIS-ER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the distance which one has traveled on the road; called also PEDAMETER, and PODOMETER or PADOMETER. *Cyc.*

WAY'WODE, } *n.* [Slav. *voyna*, war, and *vodit*, to
WAI'WODE, } lead.]

A name originally given to military commanders in various Slavonic countries, and afterward to governors of towns or provinces. It was assumed for a time by the rulers of Moldavia and Wallachia, who are now called HOSPODARS, and has also been given to some inferior Turkish officers. *P. Cyc.*

WAY'WODE-SHIP, *n.* The province or jurisdiction of a waywode. *Eton.*

WAY'WORN, *a.* Wearied by traveling.

WE, *pron.*; *pl.* of I; or rather a different word, denoting the person speaking and another or others with him. *I* and *John* the speaker calls *we*, or *I* and *John* and *Thomas*; or *I* and many others. In the objective case, *us*.

We is used to express men in general, including the speaker.

Vice sees too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace. *Pope.*

WEAK, (week,) *a.* [Sax. *waac*, *woce*; G. *weich*, *schwach*; D. *zwak*; Dan. *veeg*, *svag*; Sw. *svk*. The primary sense of the root is, to yield, fail, give way, recede, or to be soft.]

1. Having little physical strength; feeble. Children are born *weak*; men are rendered *weak* by disease.

2. Infirm; not healthy; as, a *weak* constitution.

3. Not able to bear a great weight; as, a *weak* bridge; *weak* timber.

4. Not strong; not compact; easily broken; as, a *weak* ship, a *weak* rope.

5. Not able to resist a violent attack; as, a *weak* fortress.

6. Soft; pliant; not stiff.

7. Low; small; feeble; as, a *weak* voice.

8. Feeble of mind; wanting spirit; wanting vigor of understanding; as, a *weak* prince; a *weak* magistrate.

To think every thing disputable, is a proof of a *weak* mind and captious temper. *Beattie.*

9. Not much impregnated with ingredients, or with things that excite action, or with stimulating and nourishing substances; as, *weak* broth; *weak* tea; *weak* toddy; a *weak* solution; a *weak* decoction.

10. Not politically powerful; as, a *weak* nation or state.

11. Not having force of authority or energy; as, a *weak* government.

12. Not having moral force or power to convince; not well supported by truth or reason, as, a *weak* argument.

13. Not well supported by argument; as, *weak* reasoning.

14. Unfortified; accessible; impressible; as, the *weak* side of a person.

15. Not having full conviction or confidence; as, *weak* in faith.

16. *Weak land*, is land of a light, thin soil *Cyc.*

[*I believe never used in New England.*]

WEAK, *v. t.* To make weak. [*Not used.*]

WEAK, *v. i.* To become weak. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

WEAK'EN, (week'n,) *v. t.* [Sax. *wacan*, to languish, to vacillate.]

1. To lessen the strength of, or to deprive of strength, to debilitate; to enfeeble, as, to *weaken* the body; to *weaken* the mind; to *weaken* the hands of the magistrate; to *weaken* the force of an objection or an argument.

2. To reduce in strength or spirit; as, to *weaken* tea; to *weaken* any solution or decoction.

WEAK'EN-ED, *pp.* Debilitated; enfeebled; reduced in strength.

WEAK'EN-ER, *n.* He or that which weakens.

WEAK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Debilitating; enfeebling; reducing the strength or vigor of any thing.

2. *a.* Having the quality of reducing strength.

WEAK'-EY-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having weak eyes.

WEAK'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a weak intellect.

WEAK'-HEART-ED, *a.* Having little courage; dispirited.

WEAK'LING, *n.* A feeble creature. *Shak.*

WEAK'LY, *adv.* Feebly; with little physical strength; faintly; not forcibly; as, a fortress *weakly* defended.

2. With want of efficacy.

Was plighted faith so *weakly* sealed above? *Dryden.*

3. With feebleness of mind or intellect; indiscreetly; injuriously.

Beneath pretended justice *weakly* fall. *Dryden.*

4. Timorously; with little courage or fortitude.

WEAK'LY, *a.* Not strong of constitution; infirm; as, a *weakly* woman; a man of a *weakly* constitution. *Raleigh.*

WEAK'NESS, *n.* Want of physical strength; want of force or vigor; feebleness; as, the *weakness* of a child; the *weakness* of an invalid; the *weakness* of a wall or bridge, or of thread or cordage.

2. Want of sprightliness.

Soft, without *weakness*; without glaring, gay. *Pope.*

3. Want of steadiness.

By such a review, we shall discern and strengthen our *weaknesses*. *Rogers.*

4. Infirmity; unhealthiness; as, *weakness* of constitution. *Temple.*

5. Want of moral force or effect upon the mind; as, the *weakness* of evidence; the *weakness* of arguments.

6. Want of judgment; feebleness of mind; foolishness.

All wickedness is *weakness*. *Milton.*

7. Defect; failing; fault; *with a plural.*

Many take pleasure in spreading abroad the *weaknesses* of an exalted character. *Spectator.*

WEAK'SIDE, *n.* [*weak* and *side.*] Foible; deficience, failing; infirmity. *Temple.*

WEAK'-SIGHT-ED, *a.* Having weak sight.

WEAK'-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Having weak spirits.

WEAL, *n.* [Sax. *wela*; G. *wohl*; Dan. *vel*; from the same root as *well*, Sw. *val*; L. *valeo*, to be strong, to *avail*, to *prevail*. The primary sense of *weal* is strength, soundness, from the sense of straining, stretching, or advancing.]

1. A sound state of a person or thing, a state which is prosperous, or at least not unfortunate, not declining; prosperity; happiness.

As we love the *weal* of our souls and bodies. *Bacon.*
The *weal* or woe in thee is placed. *Milton.*

So we say, the public *weal*, the general *weal*, the *weal* of the nation or state. *B. Trumbull.*

2. Republic, state; public interest.

[But we now use COMMONWEALTH, in the sense of *state*.]

WEAL, *n.* The mark of a stripe. [See WALE.]

WEALD, WALD, WALT, WOLD, in Saxon and other Teutonic dialects, signifies a wood or forest. It is found in names, as in WALT-HAM, wood-house; corruptly pronounced WAL-THAM.

WEALD'EN, *a.* A term applied in England to certain strata of the upper part of the oölitic series. *Mantell.*

WEALS'MAN, *n.* [*weal* and *man.*] A name given sneeringly to a politician. *Shak.*

WEALTH, (welth,) *n.* [from *weal*; Sax. *welega*, *welga*, rich.]

1. Prosperity; external happiness. [*Obs.*]

2. Riches, large possessions of money, goods, or land, that abundance of worldly estate which exceeds the estate of the greater part of the community; affluence; opulence.

Each day new wealth without their care provides. *Dryden.*

WEALTH'-GIV-ING, *a.* Yielding wealth.

WEALTH'I-ER, *a. comp.* More wealthy. *Barrow.*

WEALTH'I-LY, (welth'e-le,) *adv.* Richly. *Shak.*

WEALTH'I-NESS, *n.* State of being wealthy; richness.

WEALTH'Y, (welth'e,) *a.* Rich, having large possessions in lands, goods, money, or securities, or larger than the generality of men; opulent; affluent. As wealth is a comparative thing, a man may be *wealthy* in one place, and not so in another. A man may be deemed *wealthy* in a village, who would not be so considered in London.

WEAN, (ween,) *v. t.* [Sax. *wenan*, *gewenan*, to accustom; from the root of *wone*, *wont*; *gewunian*, to delay; D. *wennen*, *afwennen*; C. *entwöhnen*; Sw. *vanja*. See WONT.]

1. To accustom and reconcile, as a child or other young animal, to a want or deprivation of the breast.

And the child grew and was weaned. — Gen. xxi.

2. To detach or alienate, as the affections, from any object of desire, to reconcile to the want or loss of any thing; as, to *wean* the heart from temporal enjoyments.

WEAN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Accustomed or reconciled to the want of the breast or other object of desire.

WEAN'EL, } *n.* A child or other animal newly
WEAN'LING, } weaned. *Milton.*

WEAN'ING, *ppr.* Accustoming or reconciling, as a young child or other animal, to a want of the breast; reconciling to the want of any object of desire.

WEAP'ON, (wep'n) *n.* [Sax. *wapn*, *wepn*; D. and G. *wapen*; Dan. *vaaben*; Sw. *vapen*. This word seems to be from some root signifying to strike, L. *vapulo*, our vulgar *whap*, *awhap*.]

1. Any instrument of offense; any thing used or designed to be used in destroying or annoying an enemy. The *weapons* of rude nations are clubs, stones, and bows and arrows. Modern *weapons* of war are swords, muskets, pistols, cannon, and the like.

2. An instrument for contest, or for combating enemies.

The *weapons* of our warfare are not carnal. — 2 Cor. x.

3. An instrument of defense.

4. *Weapons*, in *botany*, arms; thorns, prickles, and stings, with which plants are furnished for defense; enumerated among the *fulcres* by Linnæus. *Martyn.*

WEAP'ON-ED, (wep'nd,) *a.* Armed; furnished with weapons or arms; equipped. *Hayward.*

WEAP'ON-LESS, *a.* Unarmed; having no weapon. *Milton.*

WEAP'ON-SALVE, (-salv,) *n.* [*weapon* and *salve.*] A salve which was supposed to cure the wound by being applied to the weapon that made it. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

WEAR, (wāre,) *v. t.*; *pret.* WORE; *pp.* WORN. [W. *gwariaw*, to spend or consume; Sax. *weran*, *werian*, to carry, to wear, as arms or clothes.]

1. To waste or impair by rubbing or attrition; to lessen or diminish by time, use, or instruments. A current of water often *wears* a channel in limestone.

2. To carry appendant to the body, as clothes or weapons; as, to *wear* a coat or a robe; to *wear* a sword; to *wear* a crown.

On her white breast a sparkling cross she wore. *Pope.*

3. To have or exhibit an appearance; to bear; as, she *wears* a smile on her countenance.

4. To affect by degrees.

Trials *wear* us into a liking of what possibly, in the first essay, displeased us. *Locke.*

To wear away: to consume; to impair, diminish, or destroy, by gradual attrition or decay. *Dryden.*

To wear off: to diminish by attrition or slow decay. *South.*

To wear out: to consume, to render useless by attrition or decay; as, to *wear out* a coat or a book.

2. To consume tediously; as, to *wear out* life in idle projects.

3. To harass; to tire.

He shall *wear out* the saints of the Most High. — Dan. vii.

4. To waste the strength of; as, an old man *worn out* in the service of his country.

5. In *navigation*, to *wear* (originally *veer*) is to put the ship on the other tack, by turning her round, stern toward the wind. *Mar. Dict.*

WEAR, (wāre,) *v. i.* To be wasted; to be diminished by attrition, by use, or by time.

Thou wilt surely wear away. — Ex. xviii.

2. To be tediously spent.

Thus wore out night. *Milton.*

3. To be consumed by slow degrees. It is better to *wear* out than to rust out.

To wear off: to pass away by degrees. The follies of youth *wear off* with age.

WEAR, (wāre,) *n.* The act of wearing; diminution by friction; as, the *wear* and tear of a garment.

2. The thing worn.

Wear and tear; the loss by wearing, as of machinery in use.

WEAR, (weer,) *n.* [Sax. *wer*, *wær*; from the root of *weran*, to hold, defend, protect; D. *waaren* or *weeren*; often written *wier*. See WARREN and GUARD.]

1. A dam in a river to stop and raise the water, for conducting it to a mill, for taking fish, &c.

2. A fence of stakes or twigs set in a stream for catching fish.

[This word is also spelt WEIR or WIER.]

WEAR'A-BLE, *a.* That can be worn. *Swift.*

WEARD, Sax., a warden, in names, denotes watch-

fulness or care; but it must not be confounded with *ward* in *toward*.

WEAR'ER, *n.* [from *wear*.] One who wears or carries as appendant to the body; as, the *wearer* of a cloak, a sword, or a crown.

2. That which wastes or diminishes.

WEA'RI-ED, (wē'rid,) *pp.* or *a.* Tired; fatigued.

WEA'RI-LY, *adv.* In a tired or weary manner.

WEA'RI-NESS, *n.* [from *weary*.] The state of being weary or tired; that lassitude or exhaustion of strength which is induced by labor; fatigue.

With *weariness* and wine oppressed. *Dryden.*

2. Lassitude; uneasiness proceeding from continued waiting, disappointed expectation, or exhausted patience, or from other cause.

WEAR'ING, *ppr.* Bearing on or appendant to the person; diminishing by friction; consuming.

2. *a.* Denoting what is worn; as, *wearing* apparel.

WEAR'ING, *n.* Clothes; garments. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

WEAR'ISH, *a.* Boggy; watery. [*Not in use.*]

2. Weak; washy. [*Not in use.*] *Carew.*

WEA'RI-SOME, (wē're-sum,) *a.* [from *weary*.] Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious; fatiguing; as, a *wearisome* march; a *wearisome* day's work.

Wearisome nights are appointed to me.—Job vii.

WEA'RI-SOME-LY, *adv.* Tediously; so as to cause weariness. *Raleigh.*

WEA'RI-SOME-NESS, *n.* The quality of exhausting strength or patience; tiresomeness; tediousness; as, the *wearisomeness* of toil, or of waiting long in anxious expectation.

WEA'RY, (wē're,) *a.* [Sax. *werig*; allied perhaps to *wear*.]

1. Having the strength much exhausted by toil or violent exertion; tired; fatigued.

[It should be observed, however, that this word expresses less than TIRED, particularly when applied to a beast; as, a *tired* horse. It is followed by *of* before the cause of fatigue; as, to be *weary of* marching; to be *weary of* reaping; to be *weary of* study.

2. Having the patience exhausted, or the mind yielding to discouragement. He was *weary* of asking for redress.

3. Causing weariness; tiresome; as, a *weary* way; a *weary* life. *Spenser. Shak.*

WEA'RY, *v. t.* [from the adjective.] To reduce or exhaust the physical strength of the body; to tire; to fatigue; as, to *weary* one's self with labor or traveling.

The people shall *weary* themselves for very vanity.—Hab. ii.

2. To make impatient of continuance.

I stay too long by thee; I *weary* thee. *Shak.*

3. To harass by any thing irksome; as, to be *wearied* of waiting for the arrival of the post.

To weary out; to subdue or exhaust by fatigue.

WEA'RY-ING, *ppr.* Exhausting the strength of the body; fatiguing.

WEA'SAND, } *n.* [Sax. *wasend*, *wesend*; perhaps
WE'SAND, } from the root of *wheeze*, and Goth. *ond*, Dan. *aande*, breath.]

The windpipe or trachea; the canal through which air passes to and from the lungs.

WEA'SEL, } *n.* [Sax. *weosle*; Dan. *vesel*; G. *wiesel*;
WEE'SEL, } D. *weezel*. I know not the meaning of this name. In G. *wiese* is a meadow.]

A small quadruped of the genus Mustela, which lives under the roots of trees, or in other holes, and feeds on small birds, but particularly on mice. It has a long, slender body, and short legs. A weasel that frequents barns and corn houses, frees them from rats and mice, and is sometimes deemed a very useful inmate.

WEA'SEL-COOT, *n.* The red-headed smew, or Mergus minutus. *Cyc.*

WEA'SEL-FAC-ED, (fāste,) *a.* Having a thin, sharp face, like a weasel. [Spelled, also, WEZEL and WEAZEN.]

WEATH'ER, (weth'er,) *n.* [Sax. *weder*, *wader*, or *wether*; G. *wetter*; D. *weder* or *weer*; Dan. *veyr*; Sw. *väder*; Sans. *vidara*, a storm. The primary sense of this word is air, wind, or atmosphere; probably the Gr. *αἰθω*, whence *ether*.]

Properly, the air; hence,

1. The state of the air or atmosphere with respect to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness, or any other meteorological phenomena, as, warm *weather*; cold *weather*; wet *weather*; dry *weather*; calm *weather*; tempestuous *weather*; fair *weather*; cloudy *weather*; hazy *weather*; and the like.

2. Change of the state of the air. *Bacon.*

3. Storm; tempest. *Dryden.*

[*These last significations are not now in use, unless by a poetic license.*]

Stress of weather; violent winds; force of tempests.

WEATH'ER, (weth'er,) *v. t.* To air; to expose to the air. [*Rarely used.*] *Spenser. Tusser.*

2. In *seamen's language*, to sail to the windward of something else; as, to *weather* a cape; to *weather* another ship. As this is often difficult, hence,

3. To bear up against and resist, though with difficulty; as, to *weather* the storm. *Hale.*

To weather a point; to gain or accomplish it against opposition. *Addison.*

To weather out; to encounter successfully, though with difficulty; as, to *weather out* a storm.

Weather is used with several words, either as an adjective, or as forming part of a compound word.

WEATH'ER-BEAT'EN, (weth'er-beet'n,) *a.* Beaten or harassed by the weather. *Milton. Brande.*

WEATH'ER-BIT, *n.* A turn of the cable about the end of the windlass, without the knight-heads.

WEATH'ER-BOARD, *n.* That side of a ship which is toward the wind; the windward side. So, in other words, *weather* signifies toward the wind or windward; as in *weather*-bow, *weather*-braces, *weather*-gage, *weather*-lifts, *weather*-quarter, *weather*-shrouds, *weather*-side, *weather*-shore, &c.

2. A board forming a close junction between the shingling of a roof and the side of the building beneath, usually at the ends where there is no cornice.

WEATH'ER-BOARD, *v. t.* To nail boards lapping one over another, in order to exclude rain, snow, &c. *Gwilt.*

WEATH'ER-BOARD-ING, *n.* The act of nailing up boards lapping one over another; or the boards themselves.

WEATH'ER-BOARDS, *n. pl.* Pieces of planks placed in the ports of a ship, when laid up in ordinary. *Mar. Dict.*

WEATH'ER-BOUND, *a.* Delayed by bad weather.

WEATH'ER-CLOTHS, *n. pl.* Long pieces of canvas or tarpauling used to preserve the hammocks from injury by the weather when stowed, or to defend persons from the wind and spray. *Mar. Dict.*

WEATH'ER-COCK, *n.* [*weather* and *cock*.] A vane or weather-vane; something originally in the shape of a cock, placed on the top of a spire, which, by turning, shows the direction of the wind.

2. Any thing or person that turns easily and frequently; a fickle, inconstant person. *Dryden.*

WEATH'ER-DRIV-EN, (weth'er-driv-n,) *a.* [*weather* and *driven*.] Driven by winds or storms; forced by stress of weather. *Carew.*

WEATH'ER-FEND, *v. t.* [*weather* and *fend*.] To shelter.

WEATH'ER-GALL, *n.* A secondary rainbow, said to be a sign of bad weather. [*North of England.*]

WEATH'ER-GAGE, *n.* [*weather* and *gage*.] A ship is said to have the *weather-gage* of another, when she is at the windward of her, and thus has the advantage.

Hence, in *Hudibras*,

To veer, and tack, and steer a course
Against the *weather-gage* of law,

denotes to evade sheer force by dextrous shifts.

WEATH'ER-GLASS, *n.* [*weather* and *glass*.] An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere. This word includes the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, manometer, and anemometer. *Hutton.*

WEATH'ER-HELM, *n.* [*weather* and *helm*.] A ship is said to carry a *weather-helm*, when she is inclined to come too near the wind. *Mar. Dict.*

WEATH'ER-ING, *n.* In *geology*, the action of the elements on a rock in altering its color, texture, or composition, or in rounding off its edges. *Dana.*

WEATH'ER-MOST, *a.* [*weather* and *most*.] Being furthest to the windward.

WEATH'ER-PROOF, *a.* [*weather* and *proof*.] Proof against rough weather.

WEATH'ER-ROLL, *n.* [*weather* and *roll*.] The roll of a ship to the windward; opposed to LEE-LURCH.

WEATH'ER-SPY, *n.* [*weather* and *spy*.] A star-gazer; one that foretells the weather. [*Little used.*] *Donne.*

WEATH'ER-TIDE, *n.* [*weather* and *tide*.] The tide which sets against the lee-side of a ship, impelling her to the windward. *Mar. Dict.*

WEATH'ER-TINT-ED, *a.* Tinted by the weather.

WEATH'ER-WISE, *a.* [*weather* and *wise*.] Skillful in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather.

WEATH'ER-WIS-ER, *n.* Something that foreshows the weather. [*Not used.*] *Derham.*

WEATH'ER-ED, *pp.* Passed to the windward; passed with difficulty.

2. *a.* In *mineralogy*, a term applied to a specimen, when the surface is altered in color, texture, or composition, or the edges are rounded off by exposure to the elements. *Dana.*

WEATH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Passing or sailing to the windward; passing with difficulty.

WEAVE, (weev,) *v. t.*; *prct.* WOVE; *pp.* WOVEN, WOVE. The regular form, WEAVED, is rarely or never used. [Sax. *wefan*; G. *weben*; D. *weeven*; Sw. *väfva*; Dan. *væver*; Pers. *baftan*; Gr. *ὑφαω*.]

1. To unite threads of any kind in such a manner as to form cloth. This is done by crossing the threads by means of a shuttle. The modes of weaving, and the kinds of texture, are various. The threads first laid in length are called the WARP; those which cross them in the direction of the breadth are called the WEFT or WOOF.

2. To unite any thing flexible; as, to *weave* twigs.

3. To unite by intermixture or close connection; as, a form of religion *woven* into the civil government. *Addison.*

4. To interpose; to insert.

This *weaves* itself perforce into my business. *Shak.*

WEAVE, *v. i.* To practice weaving; to work with a loom.

WEAV'ER, *n.* One who weaves; one whose occupation is to weave.

2. The common name of the genus Ploceus, of several species, passerine birds, natives of Africa and the East Indies; so called because they construct curious and often pensile nests, by interweaving twigs and fibers. *Ed. Encyc.*

WEAV'ER-FISH, *n.* A fish of the perch family. [See WEEVER.]

WEAV'ING, *ppr* Forming cloth by intermixture of threads.

WEAV'ING, *n.* The act or art of forming cloth in a loom, by the union or intertexture of threads.

2. The task or work to be done in making cloth.

WEA'ZEN, (wē'zn,) *a.* Thin; sharp; as, a *weazen* face. *Dickens.*

WEB, *n.* [Sax. *web*; Sw. *väf*. See WEAVE.]

1. Texture of threads; plexus; any thing woven. Penelope devised a *web* to deceive her wooers. *Spenser.*

2. *Locally*, a piece of linen cloth. *England. Ireland.*

3. A dusky film that forms over the eye and hinders the sight; suffusion. *Shak.*

4. Some part of a sword. Qu. *net-work* of the handle or hilt. *Shak. Fairfax.*

5. In *ship-building*, the thin partition on the inside of the rim and between the spokes of a sheave. *Cyc.*

6. In *ornithology*, the membrane which unites the toes of many water-fowls.

Spider's web; a plexus of very delicate threads or filaments which a spider spins from its bowels, and which serves as a net to catch flies or other insects for its food.

Web of a coulter, is the thin, sharp part.

WEBBED, (webd,) *a.* [from *web*.] Having the toes united by a membrane, or web; as, the *webbed* feet of aquatic fowls.

WEB'BING, *n.* A strong fabric of hemp, two or three inches wide, made for supporting the seats of stuffed chairs, sofas, &c.

WEB'-FOOT-ED, *a.* [*web* and *foot*.] Having webbed feet; palmiped. A goose or duck is a *web-footed* fowl.

WED, *v. t.* [Sax. *weddian*, to covenant; to promise; to marry; Sw. *wadja*; Dan. *vedder*, to wager; W. *gwaeu*; L. *vador*, to give bail, or *fœdus*, a league; probably both are of one family.]

1. To marry; to take for husband or for wife.

Since the day
I saw thee first, and *wedded* thee. *Milton.*

2. To join in marriage.

And Adam, *wedded* to another Eve,
Shall live with her. *Milton.*

3. To unite closely in affection; to attach firmly. We are apt to be *wedded* to our own customs and opinions.

Men are *wedded* to their lusts. *Tillotson.*

4. To unite forever.

Thou art *wedded* to calamity. *Shak.*

5. To espouse; to take part with.

They *wedded* his cause. [*Obs.*] *Clarendon.*

WED, *v. i.* To marry; to contract matrimony.

When shall I *wed*? *Shak.*

WED, *n.* A pledge.

WED'DED, *pp.* or *a.* Married; closely attached.

WED'DING, *ppr.* Marrying; uniting with in matrimony.

WED'DING, *n.* Marriage; nuptials; nuptial ceremony; nuptial festivities.

Let her beauty be her *wedding* dower. *Shak.*

WED'DING-CLOTHES, *n.* [*wedding* and *clothes*.] Garments for a bride or a bridegroom, to be worn at marriage.

WED'DING-DAY, *n.* [*wedding* and *day*.] The day of marriage.

WED'DING-FEAST, *n.* [*wedding* and *feast*.] A feast or entertainment prepared for the guests at a wedding.

WEDGE, (wej,) *n.* [Sax. *wecg*, *wæg*; Dan. *veg*; Sw. *vigg*; D. *wig*. This word signifies a mass, a lump.]

1. A mass of metal; as, a *wedge* of gold or silver. *Josh.* vii.

2. A piece of metal, particularly iron, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting wood, rocks, &c. This is one of the five mechanical powers. A like piece of wood is by some persons called a wedge, or a glut.

3. In *geometry*, a solid of five sides, viz., a rectangular base, two rhomboidal sides meeting in an edge, and two triangular ends. *Day.*

4. Something in the form of a wedge. Sometimes bodies of troops are drawn up in the form of a *wedge.*

WEDGE, (wej,) *v. t.* To cleave with a wedge; to rive. [*Little used.*]

2. To drive as a wedge is driven; to crowd or compress closely. We were *wedged* in by the crowd.

3. To force, as a wedge forces its way; as, to *wedge* one's way. *Milton.*

4. To fasten with a wedge or with wedges; as, to *wedge* on a scythe; to *wedge* in a rail or a piece of timber.

5. To fix in the manner of a wedge.

> *Wedged* in the rocky shoals, and sticking fast. *Dryden.*

WEDG'ED, (wejd,) *pp.* Split with a wedge; fastened with a wedge; closely compressed.

WEDGE'-SHAP-ED, (wej'shapt,) *a.* [*wedge* and *shape.*] Having the shape of a wedge; cuneiform.

A wedge-shaped leaf is broad and truncate at the summit, and tapering down to the base. *Smith.*

WEDG'WOOD-WARE, *n.* [from the name of the inventor.] A kind of semi-vitrified pottery, without much superficial glaze, but capable of receiving all kinds of colors by means of metallic oxyds and ochers. Admirable imitations of Etruscan and other vases have been executed in this ware. *Ure.*

WEDG'ING, *ppr.* Cleaving with a wedge; fastening with wedges; compressing closely.

WED'LOCK, *n.* [Qu. *wed* and *lock*, or Sax. *lac*, a gift.]

Marriage; matrimony. *Addison.*

WED'LOCK, *v. t.* To marry. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

WED'LOCK-ED, (wed'lokt,) *pp.* United in marriage. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

WEDNES'DAY, (wenz'de,) *n.* [Sax. *Wodnesdæg*, Woden's day; Sw. *Odensdag* or *Onsdag*; from *Woden* or *Odin*, a deity or chief among the northern nations of Europe.]

The fourth day of the week; the next day after Tuesday.

WEE, *a.* [Contracted from G. *wenig.*]

Small; little. [*Not in use.*]

WEECH'-ELM, } *n.* A species of elm. *Bacon.*
WITCH'-ELM, }

WEED, *n.* [Sax. *weod.*]

1. The general name of any plant that is useless or troublesome. The word, therefore, has no definite application to any particular plant or species of plants; but whatever plants grow among corn, grass, or in hedges, and which are either of no use to man or injurious to crops, are denominated *weeds.*

2. Any kind of unprofitable substance among ores in mines, as mundic or marcasite. [*Local.*]

WEED, *n.* [Sax. *wæd*, *wæda*, a vestment, any garment, that which is put on.]

1. *Properly*, a garment, as in Spenser, but now used only in the plural, *weeds*, for the mourning apparel of a female; as, a widow's *weeds.* *Milton.*

2. An upper garment. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

WEED, *v. t.* [Sax. *weodian*; D. *wieden.*]

1. To free from noxious plants; as, to *weed* corn or onions; to *weed* a garden.

2. To take away, as noxious plants; as, to *weed* a writing of invectives.

3. To free from any thing hurtful or offensive; as, to *weed* a kingdom of bad subjects.

4. To root out vice; as, to *weed* the hearts of the young. *Locke. Ascham.*

WEED'ED, *pp.* Freed from weeds or whatever is noxious.

WEED'ER, *n.* One that weeds or frees from any thing noxious.

WEED'ER-Y, *n.* Weeds collectively; a place full of weeds or for the growth of weeds.

WEED'-GROWN, *a.* Overgrown with weeds.

WEED'-HOOK, } *n.* [*weed* and *hook.*] A hook
WEED'ING-HOOK, } used for cutting away or extirpating weeds. *Tusser.*

WEED'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from weeds or whatever is noxious to growth.

WEED'ING, *n.* The operation of freeing from noxious weeds, as a crop. *Cyc.*

WEED'ING-CHIS'EL, *n.* A tool with a divided cloven point, for cutting the roots of large weeds within the ground. *Cyc.*

WEED'ING-FOR'CEPS, } *n.* An instrument for
WEED'ING-TONGS, } taking up some sorts of plants in weeding.

WEED'ING-FORK, *n.* A strong, three-pronged fork, used in clearing ground of weeds.

WEED'ING-RHIM, *n.* An implement somewhat like the frame of a wheel-barrow, used for tearing up weeds on summer fallows, &c.; used in Kent, England. *Cyc.*

WEED'LESS, *a.* Free from weeds or noxious matter. *Dryden.*

WEED'Y, *a.* Consisting of weeds; as, *weedy* trophies. *Shak.*

2. Abounding with weeds; as, *weedy* grounds; a *weedy* garden; *weedy* corn.

WEEK, *n.* [Sax. *weoc*; D. *week*; G. *woche*; Dan. *uge*; Sw. *vecka.*]

1. The space of seven days.

> I fast twice in the *week.* — Luke xviii.

2. In *Scripture*, a prophetic week, is a week of years, or seven years. *Dan. ix.*

WEEK'-DAY, *n.* [*week* and *day.*] Any day of the week except the Sabbath. *Pope.*

WEEK'LY, *a.* Coming, happening, or done once a week; hebdomadary; as, a *weekly* payment of bills; a *weekly* gazette; a *weekly* allowance. *Dryden. Swift.*

WEEK'LY, *adv.* Once a week; by hebdomadal periods; as, each performs service *weekly.* *Ayliffe.*

WEEL, *n.* [See WELL. Sax. *wel*, from *weallan*, to boil.]

A whirlpool. [*Not in use.*]

WEEL, } *n.* A kind of twiggen trap or snare for
WEEL'Y, } fish. *Carew.*

WEEN, *v. i.* [Sax. *wenan*, to think, suppose, or hope, and to *wean.* The sense is, to set, fix, or hold in the mind; G. *wähnen*, to imagine; D. *waanen.*]

To think; to imagine; to fancy. *Spenser. Milton.*

[*Obsolete, except in burlesque.*]

WEEN'ING, *ppr.* Thinking; imagining. [*Obs.*]

WEEP, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* WEPT. WEEPED, I believe, is never used. [Sax. *wepan*; evidently the same word as *whoop.* (See WHOOP.) The primary sense is, to cry out.]

1. To express sorrow, grief, or anguish by outcry. This is the original sense. But in present usage, to manifest and express grief by outcry or by shedding tears.

> They all *wept* sore, and fell on Paul's neck, and kissed him. — Acts xx.
>
> Phocion was rarely seen to *weep* or to laugh. *Mitford.*

2. To shed tears from any passion. Persons sometimes *weep* for joy.

3. To lament; to complain. *Num. xi.*

WEEP, *v. t.* To lament; to bewail; to bemoan.

> We, wandering, go
> Through dreary wastes, and *weep* each other's woe. *Pope.*

2. To shed moisture; as, to *weep* tears of joy.

> Groves whose rich trees *wept* odorous gum and balm. *Milton.*

3. To drop; as, the *weeping* amber. *Pope.*

4. To abound with wet; as, *weeping* grounds. *Mortimer.*

WEEP'ED, (weept,) *pp.* Lamented; bewailed; shed tears.

WEEP'ER, *n.* One who weeps; one who sheds tears. *Dryden.*

2. A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat. *Johnson.*

3. A species of monkey, of the sapajou group, found in Guiana, the Cebus Apella. *Jardine. P. Cyc.*

WEEP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lamenting; shedding tears.

WEEP'ING, *n.* Lamentation.

WEEP'ING-LY, *adv.* In a weeping manner.

WEEP'ING-ROCK, *n.* [*weep* and *rock.*] A porous rock from which water gradually issues.

WEEP'ING-SPRING, *n.* A spring that slowly discharges water.

WEEP'ING-WIL'LOW, *n.* A species of willow whose branches grow very long and slender, and hang down nearly in a perpendicular direction.

WEER'ISH, *a.* Insipid; weak; washy; surly. [*Not in use.*] *Ascham.*

WEE'SEL; the more proper spelling of WEASEL.

WEET, *v. i.*; *pret.* WOT. [Sax. *witan*; D. *weeten*; Sw. *veta*; G. *wissen*; Russ. *vidayu*; allied probably to L. *video*, Gr. εἴδω.]

To know. [*Obs.*]

WEET'LESS, *a.* Unknowing. [*Obs.*]

WEE'VER, *n.* A kind of fish belonging to the perch family, a species of Trachinus, of which about four species are well known. They inflict wounds with the spines of their first dorsal fin, which are much dreaded. Their flesh is esteemed.

WEE'VIL, *n.* [Sax. *wefl*; G. *wibel.*]

A small insect of the beetle tribe, with a long snout. It is destructive to many buds and fruits, and also to many sorts of grain. *E. C. Herrick.*

WEE'VIL-Y, *a.* Infested with weevils.

WEEZ'EL, *a.* Thin; sharp; as, a *weezel* face. [*Local.*] [See WEASEL.] *Smart.*

WEFT, *old pret.* of WAVE. *Spenser.*

WEFT, *n.* [from *weave.*] The woof of cloth; the threads that cross the warp from selvedge to selvedge.

2. A web; a thing woven. *Cyc.*

WEFT, *n.* A thing waved, waived, or cast away. [*Not used.*] [See WAIF.]

WEFT'AGE, *n.* Texture. [*Not used.*] *Grew.*

WEIGH, (wā,) *v. t.* [Sax. *wægan*, *weg*, a balance; *wegan*, to weigh, to bear, to carry, L. *veho*; D. *weegen*, *wikken*; G. *wägen*; Sw. *väga*; Dan. *vejer*, to weigh; Russ. *vaga*, a balance; Amharic, ለዋቂ *awaki*, weight. See WAG.]

1. To examine by the balance; to ascertain the weight, that is, the force with which a thing tends to the center of gravity; as, to *weigh* sugar, to *weigh* gold.

2. To be equivalent to in weight; that is, according to the Saxon sense of the verb, to lift to an equipoise a weight on the other side of the fulcrum. Thus, when a body balances a weight of twenty-eight pounds avoirdupois, it lifts or bears it, and is said to *weigh* so much. It *weighs* a quarter of a hundred.

3. To raise; to lift; as an anchor from the ground, or any other body; as, to *weigh* anchor, to *weigh* an old hulk.

4. To pay, allot, or take by weight.

> They *weighed* for my price thirty pieces of silver. — Zech. xi.

5. To ponder in the mind; to consider or examine for the purpose of forming an opinion or coming to a conclusion; as, to *weigh* the advantages and disadvantages of a scheme.

> Regard not who it is which speaketh, but *weigh* only what is spoken. *Hooker.*

6. To compare by the scales.

> Here in nice balance truth with gold she weighs. *Pope.*

7. To regard; to consider as worthy of notice.

> I *weigh* not you. *Shak.*

To weigh down; to overbalance.

2. To oppress with weight; to depress.

WEIGH, (wā,) *v. i.* To have weight; as, to weigh lighter or heavier. *Brown.*

2. To be considered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance. This argument will weigh with the considerate part of the community.

3. To bear heavily; to press hard.

> Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff,
> Which *weighs* upon the heart. *Shak.*

To weigh down; to sink by its own weight.

WEIGH, (wā,) *n.* A certain quantity. [See WEY.]

WEIGH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be weighed.

WEIGH'AGE, *n.* A duty or toll paid for weighing merchandise. *Bouvier.*

WEIGH'ED, (wāde,) *pp.* Examined by the scales, having the weight ascertained.

2. Considered.

3. *a.* Experienced; as, a young man not weighed in state affairs. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

WEIGH'ER, (wā'er,) *n.* One who weighs.

2. An officer whose duty is to weigh commodities.

WEIGH'ING, (wā'ing,) *ppr.* Examining by scales, considering.

WEIGH'ING, *n.* The act of ascertaining weight.

2. As much as is weighed at once; as, a *weighing* of beef.

WEIGH'ING-CAGE, *n.* A cage in which small living animals may be conveniently weighed. *Cyc.*

WEIGH'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A building furnished with a dock and other conveniences for weighing vessels and ascertaining the tonnage of boats to be used on a canal. *Cyc.*

WEIGH'ING-MA-CHINE', (wā'ing-ma-sheen',) *n.* A machine for weighing heavy bodies, and particularly wheel-carriages, at turnpike gates. [*English.*] *Cyc.*

2. A machine for weighing cattle, &c.

WEIGHT, (wāte,) *n.* [Sax. *wiht*; D. *wigt*; Ger. *gewicht.* See WEIGH.]

1. The quantity of a body ascertained by the balance; that property of bodies by which they tend toward the center of the earth in a line perpendicular to its surface; gravity.

In a strictly *philosophical* sense, *weight* is the measure of the force of gravity, and not gravity itself; but the above is the popular use. The *weight* of a body is in direct proportion to its quantity of matter. *Olmsted.*

2. A mass of iron, lead, brass, or other metal, to be used for ascertaining the weight of other bodies; as, a *weight* of an ounce, a pound, a quarter of a hundred, &c. The *weights* of nations are different except those of England and the United States, which are the same.

3. A standard of weight; as, troy *weight*; apothecaries' *weight*, &c.

4. In *mechanics*, that which receives motion, opposed to the *power* which gives motion.

5. A ponderous mass; something heavy.

> A man leaps better with *weights* in his hands. *Bacon.*

6. Pressure; burden; as, the *weight* of grief; *weight* of care; *weight* of business; *weight* of government.

7. Importance; power; influence; efficacy; consequence, moment; impressiveness; as, an argument of great *weight*; a consideration of vast *weight*. The dignity of a man's character adds *weight* to his words.

WEIGHT'I-LY, (wāte'-,) *adv.* Heavily; ponderously.

2. With force or impressiveness; with moral power.

WEIGHT'I-NESS, (wāte'-,) *n.* Ponderousness; gravity; heaviness.

2. Solidity; force; impressiveness; power of convincing; as, the *weightiness* of an argument. *Locke.*

3. Importance. *Hayward.*

WEIGHT'LESS, (wāte'less,) *a.* Having no weight; light. *Dryden.*

WEIGHT'Y, (wāt'e,) *a.* Having great weight; heavy; ponderous; as, a weighty body.

2. Important; forcible; momentous; adapted to turn the balance in the mind, or to convince; as, *weighty* reasons; *weighty* matters; *weighty* considerations or arguments. *Swift.*

3. Rigorous; severe; as, our *weightier* judgment. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WEIR, *n.* [Sax. *wer*, *wer*; D. *waeren*, or *weeren*.]

1. A dam in a river, to stop and raise the water for conducting it to a mill, for taking fish, &c.

2. A fence of stakes or twigs set in a stream for taking fish. [See also WEAR.]

WEIRD, (weerd,) *n.* A spell or charm. *W. Scott.*

WEIRD, *a.* Skilled in witchcraft. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WEIVE, for WAIVE. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*

WEL'A-WAY; an exclamation expressive of grief or sorrow, equivalent to ALAS. It is a compound of Sax. *wa*, woe, and *la*, oh. The original is *wa-la*, which is doubtless the origin of our common exclamation, *O la*, and to this *wa*, woe, is added. The true orthography would be WALAWA. But the word is, I believe, wholly obsolete.

WEL'COME, (wel'kum,) *a.* [Sax. *wilcume*; *well* and *come*; that is, your coming is pleasing to me.]

1. Received with gladness; admitted willingly to the house, entertainment, and company; as, a *welcome* guest.

2. Producing gladness in its reception; grateful; pleasing; as, a *welcome* present; *welcome* news.

3. Free to have or enjoy gratuitously. You are *welcome* to the use of my library.

To bid welcome; to receive with professions of kindness. *Bacon.*

WEL'COME is used elliptically for *you are welcome.*

Welcome, great monarch, to your own. *Dryden.*

WEL'COME-TO-OUR-HOUSE, *n.* An herb.

WEL'COME, *n.* Salutation of a new comer.

Welcome ever smiles. *Shak.*

2. Kind reception of a guest or new comer. We entered the house and found a ready *welcome.*

Truth finds an entrance and a *welcome* too. *South.*

WEL'COME, *v. t.* [Sax. *wilcumian.*]

To salute a new comer with kindness; or to receive and entertain hospitably, gratuitously, and cheerfully.

[illegible]
[illegible] *Milton.*

WEL'COM-ED, (wel'kumd,) *pp.* Received with [illegible] kindness.

WEL'COME-LY, *adv.* In a welcome manner. *Brown.*

WEL'COME-NESS, *n.* Gratefulness; agreeableness; kind reception. *Boyle.*

WEL'COM-ER, *n.* One who salutes or receives kindly a new comer. *Shak.*

WEL'COM-ING, *ppr.* Saluting or receiving with kindness a new comer or guest.

WELD, } *n.* A plant used by dyers to give a yellow
WOLD, } color, and sometimes called DYER'S WEED. It is much cultivated in Kent for the London dyers. It is naturalized in some parts of Connecticut. It is the *Reseda Luteola* of the botanists. *Cyc.*

WELD, *v. t.* To wield. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WELD, *v. t.* [Sw. *valla*, to weld; G. *wellen*, to join; D. *wellen*, to well, to spring, to soder.]

To unite or hammer into firm union, as two pieces of iron, when heated almost to fusion. *Ure.*

WELD'ED, *pp.* Forged or beat into union in an intense heat.

WELD'ER, *n.* One who welds iron.

2. A manager; an actual occupant. [*Not in use.*] *Swift.*

WELD'ING, *ppr.* Uniting in an intense heat.

WELD'ING, *n.* The act or process of uniting iron by intense heat.

WELD'ING-HEAT, *n.* The heat necessary for welding iron bars.

WEL'FARE, *n.* [*well* and *fare*, a good going; G. *wohlfahrt*; D. *welvaart*; Sw. *velfart*; Dan. *velfærd.*]

1. Exemption from misfortune, sickness, calamity, or evil; the enjoyment of health and the common blessings of life; prosperity; happiness; *applied to persons.*

2. Exemption from any unusual evil or calamity; the enjoyment of peace and prosperity, or the ordinary blessings of society and civil government; *applied to states.*

WELK, *v. i.* [G. and D. *welken*, to wither, to fade, to decay; primarily, to shrink or contract, as things in drying, whence the Saxon *weolc*, a whilk or whelk, a shell; from its wrinkles.]

To decline; to fade; to decay; to fall.

When ruddy Phebus 'gins to *welk* in west. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WELK, *v. t.* To contract; to shorten.

Now sad winter *welked* hath the day. *Spenser.*

[*This word is obsolete. But its signification has heretofore been misunderstood.*]

WELK'ED, (welkt,) *pp.* or *a.* Contracted into wrinkles or ridges.

Horns *welked* and waved like the enridged sea. *Shak.*
[*Obs.*]

WEL'KIN, *n.* [Sax. *wolc*, *wolcen*, a cloud, the air, ether, the vault of heaven; G. *wolke*, a cloud. Qu. Sax. *wealcan*, to roll, to full.]

The visible regions of the air; the vault of heaven. *Chaucer. Milton.*

[*This is obsolete, unless in poetry.*]

Welkin eye, in Shakspeare, is interpreted by Johnson, a blue eye, from *welkin*, the sky; by Todd, a rolling eye, from Sax. *wealcan*, to roll; and by Entick, a languishing eye. (See WELK.) It is obsolete, at least in New England.

WELK'ING, *ppr.* Fading; declining; contracting.

WELL, *n.* [Sax. *well*, a spring or fountain; *wellan*, to *well*, to boil or bubble, to spring, to rise; D. *wel*, *wellen*, id.; G. *quelle*, a spring; *quellen*, to spring, to issue forth, to gush, to well, to swell; *wallen*, to swell. In G. *welle* is a wave. On this word I suppose *swell* to be formed.]

1. A spring; a fountain; the issuing of water from the earth.

Begin, then, sisters of the sacred *well.* *Milton.*

[*In this sense, obsolete.*]

2. A pit or cylindrical hole, sunk perpendicularly into the earth to such a depth as to reach a supply of water, and walled with stone to prevent the earth from caving in.

3. In *ships*, an inclosure in the middle of a ship's hold, around the pumps from the bottom to the lower deck, to preserve them from damage. *Mar. Dict.*

4. In *a fishing vessel*, an apartment in the middle of the hold, made tight at the sides, but having holes perforated in the bottom to let in fresh water for the preservation of fish while they are transported to market. *Mar. Dict.*

5. In *the military art*, a hole or excavation in the earth, in mining, from which run branches or galleries. *Cyc.*

WELL, *v. i.* [Sax. *wellan.*]

To spring; to issue forth, as water from the earth. [*Little used.*] *Spenser. Dryden.*

WELL, *v. t.* To pour forth. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WELL, *a.* [Sax. *wel* or *well*; G. *wohl*; D. *wel*; Sw. *väl*; Dan. *vel*; W. *gwell*, better; *gwella*, to make better, to mend, to improve; Arm. *guellaat*; L. *valeo*, to be strong; Gr. ὅλος, whole, and ευλω, to be well; Sans. *bala*, *bali*, strength. The primary sense of *valeo* is, to strain, stretch, whence to advance, to prevail, to gain, according to our vulgar phrase, to *get ahead*, which coincides with *prosper*, Gr. προσ-ρω. I do not find *well* used in other languages as an adjective, but it is so used in English. See WEAL.]

1. Being in health; having a sound body, with a regular performance of the natural and proper functions of all the organs; *applied to animals*; as, a *well* man; the patient has recovered, and is perfectly *well.*

While you are *well*, you may do much good. *Taylor.*
Is your father *well*? — Gen. xliii.

2. Fortunate; convenient; advantageous; happy. It is *well* for us that we are sequestered so far from the rest of the world.

It was *well* with us in Egypt. — Num. xi.

3. Being in favor.

He was *well* with Henry the Fourth. *Dryden.*

WELL, *adv.* In a proper manner; justly; rightly; not ill or wickedly. *James* ii.

If thou doest not *well*, sin lieth at the door. — Gen. iv.

2. Skillfully; with due art; as, the work is *well* done; he writes *well*; he rides *well*; the plot is *well* laid, and *well* executed.

3. Sufficiently; abundantly.

Lot — beheld all the plain of Jordan, that it was *well* watered every where. — Gen. xiii.

4. Very much; to a degree that gives pleasure. I liked the entertainment *well.*

5. Favorably; with praise.

All the world speaks *well* of you. *Pope.*

6. Conveniently; suitably; advantageously. This is all the mind can *well* contain. I can not *well* attend the meeting.

7. To a sufficient degree; perfectly. I know not *well* how to execute this task.

8. Thoroughly; fully. Let the cloth be *well* cleansed. Let the steel be *well* polished.

She looketh *well* to the ways of her household. — Prov. xxxi.

9. Fully; adequately.

We are *well* able to overcome it. — Num. xiii.

10. Far; as, to be *well* advanced in life.

As well as; together with; not less than; one as much as the other; as, a sickness long *as well as* severe. London is the largest city in Europe, *as well as* the principal banking city.

Well enough; in a moderate degree; so as to give satisfaction, or so as to require no alteration.

Well is him, seems to be elliptical for *well is to him.*

To be well off; to be in a good condition, especially as to property.

Well is sometimes used elliptically for *it is well*, and as an expression of satisfaction with what has been said or done; and sometimes it is merely expletive. *Well*, the work is done. *Well*, let us go. *Well*, *well*, be it so.

Well is prefixed to many words, expressing what is right, fit, laudable, or not defective; as, *well*-affected; *well*-designed; *well*-directed; *well*-ordered; *well*-formed; *well*-meant; *well*-minded; *well*-seasoned; *well*-tasted.

WELL'A-DAY, alas, Johnson supposes to be a corruption of WELAWAY, which see. *Shak. Gay.*

WELL-AC-COU'TER-ED, } *a.* Fully furnished with
WELL-AC-COU'TRED, } arms or dress.

WELL-AD-JUST'ED, *a.* Rightly adjusted.

WELL-AIM'ED, *a.* Rightly aimed.

WELL-ANCH'OR-ED, *a.* Safely moored; well established. *Allen.*

WELL-AP-POINT'ED, *a.* Fully furnished and equipped; as, a *well-appointed* army.

WELL-AU-THEN'TIC-A-TED, *a.* Supported by good authority.

WELL-BAL'ANC-ED, (-bal'anst,) *a.* Rightly balanced.

WELL'BE-ING, *n.* [*well* and *being.*] Welfare; happiness; prosperity; as, virtue is essential to the *well-being* of men or of society.

WELL'-BE-LOV'ED, (-be-luvd' *or* -luv'ed,) *a.* Greatly beloved. *Mark* xii.

WELL'-BORN, *a.* [*well* and *born.*] Born of a noble or respectable family; not of mean birth. *Waller. Dryden.*

WELL'-BRED, *a.* [*well* and *bred.*] Educated to polished manners; polite. *Roscommon.*

WELL'-BUILT, *a.* Built in a substantial manner.

WELL-COM-PLEX'ION-ED, *a.* Having a good complexion.

WELL-CON-DI''TION-ED, (-dish'und,) *a.* Being in a good state.

WELL-COUCH'ED, (-koucht',) *a.* Couched in proper terms.

WELL-DE-FIN'ED, *a.* Truly defined.

WELL-DE-SCRIB'ED, *a.* Truly described.

WELL-DE-VIS'ED, *a.* Rightly devised.

WELL-DI-GEST'ED, *a.* Fully digested.

WELL-DIS-CERN'ED, *a.* Rightly discerned.

WELL-DIS-POS'ED, *a.* Rightly disposed.

WELL'-DO-ER, *n.* One who performs his moral and social duties.

WELL'-DO-ING, *n.* A doing well; performance of duties.

WELL-DONE', *exclam.* [*well* and *done.*] A word of praise; bravely; nobly; in a right manner.

WELL'-DRAIN, *n.* [*well* and *drain.*] A drain or vent for water, somewhat like a well or pit, serving to discharge the water of wet land. *Cyc.*

WELL'-DRAIN, *v. t.* To drain land by means of wells or pits, which receive the water, and from which it is discharged by machinery. *Cyc.*

WELL'-DRAWN, *a.* Truly drawn.

WELL-DRESS'ED, (-drest',) *a.* Handsomely dressed.

WELL-ED'U-CA-TED, *a.* Having a good education.

WELL-ES-TAB'LISH-ED, (-lisht,) *a.* Firmly established.

WELL'FARE is now written WELFARE.

WELL-FA'VOR-ED, *a.* Handsome; well formed; beautiful; pleasing to the eye. *Gen.* xxix.

WELL-FLA'VOR-ED, *a.* Having a high flavor.

WELL-FORM'ED, *a.* Formed well.

WELL-FOUND'ED, *a.* Founded on good and valid reasons, or on strong probabilities.

WELL-GROUND'ED, *a.* [*well* and *ground.*] Well founded; having a solid foundation.

WELL'-HEAD, (wel'hed,) *n.* [*well* and *head.*] A source, spring, or fountain. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WELL'-HOLE, *n.* In *a flight of stairs*, the open space in the middle, beyond the ends of the stairs. *Gwilt.*

2. A cavity which receives a counterbalancing weight in certain mechanical contrivances, and also for other purposes. *Buchanan.*

WELL-HUS'BAND-ED, *a.* Husbanded properly.

WELL-IN-FORM'ED, *a.* Correctly informed.

WELL-IN-STRUCT'ED, *a.* Rightly or fully instructed.

WELL-IN-TEND'ED, *a.* Intended for a good purpose, or with upright motives.

WELL-IN-TEN'TION-ED, *a.* Having upright intentions or purpose. *Milner.*

WELL'-KNOWN, *a.* Fully known.

WELL-MAN'NER-ED, *a.* [*well* and *manner.*] Polite; well-bred; complaisant. *Dryden.*

WELL'-MEAN-ER, *n.* [*well* and *mean.*] One whose intention is good. *Dryden.*

WELL'-MEAN-ING, *a.* Having a good intention. *Killingbeck.*

WELL'-MEANT, (-ment,) *a.* Rightly intended.

WELL-MET', *exclam.* A term of salutation denoting joy at meeting.

WELL-MIND'ED, *a.* [*well* and *mind.*] Well disposed; having a good mind.

TONE, BULL, UNITE. — AN''GER, VI''CIOUS. — C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

WELL-MOR'AL-IZ-ED, *a.* Regulated by good morals. *Milner.*

WELL'-NA-TUR-ED, *a.* [*well* and *natured.*] Good natured; kind. *Dryden.*

WELL'-NIGH, *adv.* [*well* and *nigh.*] Almost; nearly.

WELL-OR'DER-ED, *a.* Rightly ordered.

WELL-PAINT'ED, *a.* Painted well.

WELL-POL'I-CI-ED, (-pol'e-sid,) *a.* Having a good policy.

WELL-POL'ISH-ED, *a.* Highly polished.

WELL'-READ, (-red,) *a.* Having extensive reading.

WELL-REG'U-LA-TED, *a.* Having good regulations.

WELL'-ROOM, *n.* [*well* and *room.*] In *a boat*, a place in the bottom where the water is collected, and whence it is thrown out with a scoop.

WELL'-SET, *a.* Having good symmetry of parts.

WELL'-SET-TLED, *a.* Fully settled; well married.

WELL'-SINK-ER, *n.* One who digs wells.

WELL'-SPED, *a.* Having good success.

WELL'-SPENT, *a.* [*well* and *spent.*] Spent or passed in virtue; as, a *well-spent* life; *well-spent* days. *Pope.*

WELL'-SPOK-EN, *a.* [*well* and *speak.*] Speaking well; speaking with fitness or grace; or speaking kindly.

2. Spoken with propriet as, *well-spoken* words.

WELL'-SPRING, *n.* [*well* and *spring.*] A source of continual supply. *Prov.* xvi.

WELL-STOR'ED, *a.* Fully stored.

WELL'-SWEEP. See SWEEP.

WELL-TEM'PER-ED, *a.* Having a good temper.

WELL-TIM'ED, *a.* Done at a proper time.

WELL-TRAIN'ED, *a.* Correctly trained.

WELL-TRI'ED, *a.* Having been fully tried. *Southey.*

WELL'-WA-TER, *n.* [*well* and *water.*] The water that flows into a well from subterraneous springs; water drawn from a well.

WELL-WILL'ER, *n.* [*well* and *will.*] One who means kindly. *Sidney. Hooker.*

WELL-WISH', *n.* [*well* and *wish.*] A wish of happiness. *Addison.*

WELL-WISH'ER, *n.* [Supra.] One who wishes the good of another. *Addison.*

WELSH, *a.* [Sax. *weallisc*, from *wealh*, a foreigner; *wealhan*, to wander; G. *welsch*, foreign, strange, Celtic, *Welsh*: *Welsche sprache*, the Italian language, that is, foreign or Celtic.]

Pertaining to the Welsh nation.

WELSH, *n.* The language of Wales or of the Welsh.

2. The general name of the inhabitants of Wales. The word signifies foreigners or wanderers, and was given to this people by other nations, probably because they came from some distant country. The Welsh call themselves *Cymry*, in the plural, and a Welshman *Cymro*, and their country *Cymru*, of which the adjective is *Cymreig*, and the name of their language, *Cymraeg*. They are supposed to be from the *Cimbri* of Jutland. *Owen.*

WELSH-RAB'BIT, *n.* [properly *Welsh rare-bit.*] Cheese melted into a mass, and usually spread over slices of toasted bread.

WELT, *n.* [W. *gwald*, from *gwal*, a fence, a *wall*; *gwaliaw*, to inclose; *gwalda*, to hem. See WALL.]

A small cord covered with cloth and sewed on seams or borders to strengthen them.

WELT, *v. t.* To furnish with a welt; to sew a welt on a seam or border.

WELT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnishing with a welt.

WEL'TER, *v. i.* [Sax. *weltan*; Sw. *vältra*; G. *walzen*; Dan. *valter*; allied probably to *wallow*, L. *voluto.*]

To roll, as the body of an animal; but usually, to roll or wallow in some foul matter; as, to *welter* in blood or in filth. *Dryden.*

WEL'TER-ING, *ppr.* Rolling; wallowing; as in mire, blood, or other filthy matter.

WEM, *n.* [Sax.] A spot; a scar. [*Obs.*] *Brerewood.*

WEM, *v. t.* [Sax. *wemman.*]

To corrupt. [*Obs.*]

WEN, *n.* [Sax. *wenn*; D. *wen*; Arm. *guennaen*, a wart.]

An encysted tumor which is movable, pulpy, and often elastic to the touch.

WENCH, *n.* [Sax. *wencle.* Qu. G. *wenig*, little.]

1. A young woman. [*Little used.*] *Sidney. Donne.*

2. A young woman of ill fame. *Prior.*

3. In *America*, a black or colored female servant; a negress.

WENCH, *v. i.* To frequent the company of women of ill fame. *Addison.*

WENCH'ER, *n.* A lewd man. *Grew.*

WENCH'ING, *ppr.* Frequenting women of ill fame.

WEND, *v. i.* [Sax. *wendan.*]

1. To go; to pass to or from.

2. To turn round. [*Obs.*] [WEND and WIND are from the same root.]

WEN'NEL, *n.* A weanel. [See WEANEL.] [*Obs.*]

WEN'NISH, *a.* [from *wen.*] Having the nature of a wen.

WEN'NY, *a.* Having the nature of a wen.

WENT, *pret.* of the verb WEND. We now arrange *went* in grammar as the preterit of *go*, but in origin it has no connection with it.

WEPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of WEEP.

When he had come near, he beheld the city, and *wept* over it. — Luke xix.

WERE, (pron. *wer*, which, when prolonged, becomes *ware.*) This is used as the imperfect tence plural of *be*; we *were*, you *were*, they *were*; and in some other tenses. It is the Danish verb *være*, to be, to exist, Sw. *vara*, and in origin has no connection with *be*, nor with *was*. It is united with *be*, to supply its want of tenses, as *went* is with *go.*

WERE, *n.* A dam. [See WEAR.]

WERE'GILD, *n.* [Sax. *wer*, man, and the estimated value of a man, and *gild*, *geld*, money.]

Formerly, the price of a man's head; a compensation paid for a man killed, partly to the king for the loss of a subject, and partly to the lord of the vassal, and partly to the next of kin. It was paid by the murderer. *Blackstone.*

WER-NE'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Werner, the German mineralogist and geologist who arranged minerals in classes, &c., according to their external characters, and advocated the theory that the strata of the earth's crust were formed by depositions from water.

WER'NER-ITE, *n.* The same with SCAPOLITE, which see. *Dana.*

WERT, the second person singular of the subjunctive imperfect tense of *be.* [See WERE.]

WERTH, WORTH, in names, signifies a farm, court, or village, from Sax. *weorthig.* *Lye, Dict.*

WE'SIL, for WEASAND. [*Not in use.*]

WES'LEY-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Wesleyanism.

WES'LEY-AN, *n.* One who adopts the principles of Wesleyanism.

WES'LEY-AN-ISM, *n.* Arminian Methodism; the system of doctrines and church polity inculcated by John Wesley.

WEST, *n.* [Sax. *west*; D. and G. *west*; Dan. *vest*; Sw. *vester*; Fr. *ouest.* This word probably signifies decline or fall, or departure; as in L. *occidens*, and in other cases. In elements it coincides with *waste.*]

1. In *strictness*, that point of the horizon midway between the north and south points, on the side, where the heavenly bodies set; opposed to EAST, which is the corresponding point on the side where they rise. In a *less strict sense*, the region of the hemisphere near this point. Thus we say, a star sets in the *west*, a meteor appears in the *west*, a cloud rises in the *west.*

2. A country situated in a region toward the sunsetting, with respect to another. Thus, in the United States, the inhabitants of the Atlantic States speak of the inhabitants of Ohio, Kentucky, or Missouri, and call them people of the *west*; and formerly, the empire of Rome was called the empire of the *West*, in opposition to the empire of the *East*, the seat of which was Constantinople.

WEST, *a.* Being in a line toward the point in the horizon midway between the north and south points, on the side where the sun sets; or, in a looser sense, being in the region near the line of direction toward that point, either on the earth or in the heavens

This shall to your *west* border. — Num. xxxiv.

2. Coming or moving from the west or western region; as, a *west* wind.

WEST, *adv.* To the western region; at the westward; more westward; as, Ireland lies *west* of England.

WEST, *v. i.* To pass to the west; to set, as the sun. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

WEST'ER-ING, *a.* Passing to the west. [*I believe not now used.*] *Milton.*

WEST'ER-LY, *a.* Being toward the west; situated in the western region; as, the *westerly* parts of England. *Graunt.*

2. Moving from the westward; as, a *westerly* wind.

WEST'ER-LY, *adv.* Tending, going or moving toward the west; as, a man traveling *westerly.*

WEST'ERN, *a.* [*west* and Sax. *ern*, place.]

1. Being in the west, or in the region nearly in the direction of west; being in that quarter where the sun sets; as, the *western* shore of France; the *western* ocean.

2. Moving in a line to the part where the sun sets; as, the ship makes a *western* course.

WEST'ING, *n.* Space or distance westward; or departure westward; as, the *westing* and southing of a ship.

WEST'WARD, *adv.* [Sax. *westweard*; *west* and *weard*, L. *versus.*]

Toward the west; as, to ride or sail *westward.*

WEST'WARD-LY, *adv.* In a direction toward the west; as, to pass *westwardly.*

WET, *a.* [Sax. *wæt*; Sw. *våta*, Dan. *vaade*, moisture, Gr. ὑετος; L. *udus.*]

1. Containing water; as, *wet* land, or a *wet* cloth; or having water or other liquid upon the surface; as, a *wet* table. *Wet* implies more water or liquid than MOIST or HUMID.

2. Rainy; as, *wet* weather; a *wet* season

WET, *n.* Water or wetness; moisture or humidity in considerable degree. Wear thick shoes or pattens to keep your feet from the *wet.*

2. Rainy weather; foggy or misty weather. *Swift.*

WET, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* WET. But WETTED is sometimes used. [Sax. *wætan*; Sw. *våta*; Dan. *vaader.*]

1. To fill or moisten with water or other liquid; to sprinkle or humectate; to cause to have water or other fluid adherent to the surface; to dip or soak in liquor; as, to *wet* a sponge; to *wet* the hands; to *wet* cloth

Wet the thirsty earth with falling showers. *Milton.*

2. To moisten with drink. *Walton.*

WETH'ER, *n.* [Sax. *wether* or *wedder.* In Dan. *vader* is a ram.]

A ram castrated.

WET'NESS, *n.* The state of being wet, either by being soaked or filled with liquor, or by having a liquid adherent to the surface; as, the *wetness* of land; the *wetness* of a cloth. It implies more water or liquid than HUMIDNESS or MOISTURE.

2. A watery or moist state of the atmosphere; a state of being rainy, foggy, or misty, as, the *wetness* of weather or the season.

WET'-NURSE, *n.* A nurse who suckles a child, opposed to a DRY NURSE, who brings up children by hand.

WET'TISH, *a.* Somewhat wet; moist; humid.

WEX, *v. i.* or *t.* To grow; to wax. [*Not to be used.*] [See WAX.]

WEY, (wā,) *n.* [from *weigh.*] A certain quantity.

In *England*, a *weigh* of wool is 6½ tods, or 182 lbs.; a *weigh* of butter or cheese varies from 2 to 3 cwt.; a *weigh* of corn or salt is 40 bushels; a *weigh* of oats or barley, 48 bushels, &c. *Mc Culloch. Cyc.*

WE'ZAND, for WEASAND. [See the latter.]

Note. — In words beginning with *wh*, the letter *h*, or aspirate, when both letters are pronounced, precedes the sound of *w*. Thus *what*, *when*, are pronounced *hwat*, *hwen*. So they were written by our ancestors, and so they ought to be written still, as they are by the Danes and Swedes.

WHACK, (hwak,) *v. t.* To strike. This is probably the primary word on which is formed *thwack.* [See TWITE.] *Whack* is a vulgar word.

WHALE, (hwāle,) *n.* [Sax. *hwal*, *hwæl*; G. *wallfisch*, from *wallen*, to stir, agitate, or rove; D. *walvisch*; Sw. and Dan. *hval.* This animal is named from roundness, or from rolling; for in Dan. *hvalt* is arched or vaulted; *hvalter*, to arch or vault,' D. *welven.*]

The general name of an order of animals inhabiting the ocean, arranged in zoology under the name of *Cete* or *Cetacea*, and belonging to the class *Mammalia*, in the Linnæan system. The Greenland whale is of the genus Balæna. When fully grown, it is from fifty to sixty-five or seventy feet in length, and from thirty to forty feet in its greatest circumference. The whale furnishes us with oil, whalebone, &c. [See CACHALOT.]

WHALE'-BOAT, *n.* A long, narrow boat, sharp at both ends, used by whalemen.

WHALE'BONE, *n.* [*whale* and *bone.*] A firm, elastic substance, taken from the upper jaw of the whale, used as a stiffening in stays, fans, screens, &c.

WHALE'-FISH-ER-Y, *n.* The fishery or occupation of taking whales.

WHALE'MAN, *n.* A man employed in the whale fishery.

WHAL'ER, *n.* A ship employed in the whale-fishery.

WHAL'ING, *n.* The business of taking whales.

WHALL, } *n.* A greenish-white state of the eyes
WHAUL, } [See WALL-EYE.]

WHALL'Y, *a.* Having greenish-white eyes. [See WALL-EYE.]

WHAME, *n.* A species of fly, Tabanus, the burrel fly, that annoys horses.

WHANG, *n.* [Sax. *thwang.*]

A leather thong. [*Not in use.*]

WHANG, *v. t.* To beat. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Grose.*

WHAP, *n.* A blow. [*Vulgar.*] [See AWHAP.]

WHAP'PER, (hwop'per,) *n.* Something uncommonly large of the kind. So *thumper* is connected with *thump*, to strike with a heavy blow; applied particularly to a bold lie. [*Vulgar.*]

WHARF, (hworf,) *n.* [Sax. *hwarf*, *hwearf*; D. *werf*; Dan. *verf*; Russ. *verph.* In D. *werven* signifies to raise or levy. In the plural, WHARFS and WHARVES are both used.]

A perpendicular bank or mound of timber or stone and earth, raised on the shore of a harbor, river, canal, &c., or extending some distance into the water, for the convenience of lading and unlading ships and other vessels. The two longest *wharfs* in New England, are at Boston and at New Haven. The latter is much the longest, extending into the harbor about three quarters of a mile.

WHARF, *v. t.* To guard or secure by a wharf or firm wall of timber or stone; as, the western bank of the Connecticut is *wharfed* at Hartford, to prevent the river from wearing away the land.

WHARF'AGE, *n.* The fee or duty paid for the privi-

liege of using a wharf for loading or unloading goods, timber, wood, &c.

WHARF'ING, n. Wharfs in general.

WHARF'IN-GER, n. A man who has the care of a wharf, or the proprietor of a wharf.

WHAT, (hwot,) *pronoun relative* or *substitute*. [Sax. *hwæt*; Goth. *waiht*; D. *wat*; G. *was*; Dan. and Sw. *hvad*; Scot. *quhat*; L. *quod, quid*. The Sax. *hwæt*, *hwat*, signifies brisk, lively, vigorous; which shows that this pronoun is the same word as *wight*, a living being, from the root of the L. *vivo*, for *vigo*. (See WIGHT.) The Gothic *h* represents the Latin *c* in *victus*.]

1. That which. Say *what* you will, is the same as say *that which* you will.

2. Which part. Consider *what* is due to nature, and *what* to art or labor.

3. *What* is the substitute for a sentence or clause of a sentence. "I tell thee *what*, corporal, I could tear her." Here *what* relates to the last clause, "I could tear her;" this is *what* I tell you.

4. *What* is used as an adjective, of both genders, often in specifying sorts or particulars. See *what* colors this silk exhibits. I know *what* qualities you desire in a friend; that is, I know the *qualities which* you desire.

5. *What* is much used in asking questions. *What* sort of character is this? *What* poem is this? *What* man is this we see coming?

6. *What time*; at the time or on the day when.

What time the mom mysterious visions brings. *Pope.*

7. To how great a degree.

What partial judges are our love and hate! *Dryden.*

8. Whatever.

Whether it was the shortness of his foresight, the strength of his will — or *what* it was. *Bacon.*

9. Some part, or some. "The year before, he had so used the matter, that *what* by force, *what* by policy, he had taken from the Christians above thirty castles;" that is, he had taken above thirty castles, a part or some by force, a part or some by policy; or *what* may be interpreted *partly*. *Knolles.*

Sometimes *what* has no verb to govern it, and it must be considered as adverbially used. "*What* with carrying apples and fuel, he finds himself in a hurry," that is, partly, in part.

10. *What* is sometimes used elliptically for *what is this?* or *how is this?*

What! could ye not watch with me one hour? — Matt. xxvi.

11. *What* is used interrogatively and elliptically, as equivalent to *what will be the consequence? What will follow?* as in the phrase, *what* if I undertake this business myself?

What though; that is, grant this or that; allow it to be so.

What ho; an exclamation of calling.

WHAT, (hwot,) n. Fare; things; matter. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

WHAT-EV'ER, *pron.* [*what* and *ever*.] Being this or that; being of one nature or another; being one thing or another; any thing that may be. *Whatever* is read, let it be read with attention. *Whatever* measure may be adopted, let it be with due caution. *Whatever* you do, let it be done with prudence.

2. All that; the whole that; all particulars that.

At once came forth *whatever* creeps. *Milton.*

WHAT-SO-EV'ER, *a.*, compound of *what*, *so*, and *ever*, has the sense of *whatever*, and is less used than the latter. Indeed, it is nearly obsolete. *Whatso*, in a like sense, is entirely obsolete.

WHEAL, n. A pustule. [See WEAL.]

WHEAT, (hweet,) n. [Sax. *hwete*; Goth. *hwit*; Ice. *hveitenn*; G. *weitzen*; Sw. *hvete*; Dan. *hvede*; D. *weit*. Qu. Heb. חטה; Syr. *id.*]

A plant of the genus Triticum, and the seed of the plant, which furnishes a white flour for bread, and, next to rice, is the grain most generally used by the human race. Of this grain the varieties are numerous, as red wheat, white wheat, bald wheat, bearded wheat, winter wheat, summer wheat, &c.

WHEAT'-BIRD, n. A bird that feeds on wheat. *Virginia.*

WHEAT'-EAR, n. A small bird, common in Europe, the Saricola (Motacilla, Linn.) œnanthe of Bechstein; called also WHITE-TAIL and FALLOW-FINCH. It is allied to the stonechat and whinchat. *P. Cyc.*

WHEAT'EN, (hweet'n,) *a.* Made of wheat; as, *wheaten* bread. *Arbuthnot. Pope.*

WHEAT'-FLY, n. A name given to several insects injurious to wheat. It includes the Hessian-fly, wheat-moth, &c. *E. C. Herrick.*

WHEAT'-MOTH, n. An insect whose grubs devour the grains of wheat, chiefly after it is harvested; probably the same as the Angoumois moth. *E. C. Herrick.*

WHEAT'-PLUM, n. A sort of plum.

WHEE'DLE, (hwee'dl,) *v. t.* [Qu. Gr. γοητεω, or κορταλλω.]

To flatter; to entice by soft words

To learn the unlucky art of *wheedling* fools. *Dryden.*

WHEE'DLE, *v. i.* To flatter; to coax.

WHEE'DLED, *pp.* Flattered; enticed; coaxed.

WHEE'DLING, *ppr.* Flattering; enticing by soft words.

WHEE'DLING, n. The act of flattering or enticing.

WHEEL, n. [Sax. *hweol, hweohl, hweogl, hwegul*; D. *wiel*; Sw. *hiul*. This seems to have *Wg* or *Hg* for its elements. See Syr. and Ar. No. 16, 17, Class Cg.]

1. A circular frame of wood, iron, or other metal, consisting of a nave or hub, into which are inserted spokes which sustain a rim or felly; the whole turning on an axis. The name is also given to a solid circular or round piece of wood or metal, which revolves on an axis. The wheel and axle constitute one of the mechanical powers. [See AXLE, No. 4.]

2. A circular body. *Shak.*

3. A carriage that moves on wheels. *Pope.*

4. An instrument for torturing criminals; as, an examination made by the rack and the *wheel*. *Addison.*

5. A machine for spinning thread of various kinds.

6. Rotation; revolution; turn; as, the vicissitude and *wheel* of things. *South.*

7. A turning about; a compass.

He throws his flight in many an airy *wheel*. *Milton.*

8. In *pottery*, a round board turned by a lathe in a horizontal position, on which the clay is shaped by the hand.

9. A circular frame having handles on the periphery, and connected by the tiller-ropes with the rudder, used for steering a ship.

WHEEL'-AN-I-MAL, WHEEL'-AN-I-MAL'CULE, } n. One of a class of animalcules, with arms for taking their prey resembling wheels; a rotifer. *Brande.*

WHEEL'-BAR-ROW, n. [*wheel* and *barrow*.] A frame with a box, supported by one wheel, and rolled by a single man.

WHEEL'-BOAT, n. [*wheel* and *boat*.] A boat with wheels, to be used either on water or upon inclined planes or railways.

WHEEL'-CAR-RIAGE, n. [*wheel* and *carriage*.] A carriage moved on wheels

WHEEL'-RACE, n. The place in which a water-wheel is fixed. *Francis.*

WHEEL'-SHAP-ED, (hweel'shāpte,) *a.* [*wheel* and *shape*.] In *botany*, rotate; monopetalous, expanding into a flat border at top, with scarcely any tube; as, a *wheel-shaped* corol. *Smith.*

WHEEL'WRIGHT, (hweel'rite,) n. [*wheel* and *wright*.] A man whose occupation is to make wheels and wheel-carriages, as carts and wagons.

WHEEL, *v. t.* To convey on wheels; as, to *wheel* a load of hay or wood.

2. To put into a rotary motion; to cause to turn round *Milton.*

WHEEL, *v. i.* To turn on an axis. *Bentley.*

2. To turn; to move round; as, a body of troops *wheel* to the right or left.

3. To fetch a compass.

Then *wheeling* down the steep of heaven he flies. *Pope.*

4. To roll forward.

Thunder
Most *wheel* on the earth, devouring where it rolls. *Milton.*

WHEEL'ED, *pp.* Conveyed on wheels; turned; rolled round.

WHEEL'ER, n. A maker of wheels. [*Obs.*]

WHEEL'ING, *ppr.* Conveying on wheels or in a wheel-carriage; turning.

WHEEL'ING, n. The act of conveying on wheels.

2. The act of passing on wheels, or convenience for passing on wheels. We say, it is good *wheeling*, or bad *wheeling*, according to the state of the roads.

3. A turning or circular movement of troops embodied.

WHEEL'Y, *a.* Circular; suitable to rotation. *Philips.*

WHEEZE, *v. t.* [Sax. *hwesan*; Arm. *chuesa*; Sw. *hes*, hoarse; Dan. *hæser*; Sw. *hvissa*, to hiss, to *whiz*; Dan. *hvaes*, a *whistling*. *Wheeze*, *whiz*, and probably *whisper*, are of one family, and accord with the root of the L. *fistula*.]

To breathe hard and with an audible sound, as persons affected with asthma. *Dryden. Swift.*

WHEEZ'ING, *ppr.* Breathing with difficulty and noise.

WHEEZ'ING, n. The act of breathing with difficulty and noise.

WHELK, (hwelk,) n. A wrinkle; inequality on the surface; protuberance; a pustule. [See WELK and WEAL.]

2. A mollusk, the Buccinum undatum, having a shell univalvular, spiral, and gibbous, with an oval aperture ending in a short canal or gutter. Whelks are much used for food in England. *Linnæus. P. Cyc.*

WHELK'Y, *a.* Protuberant; embossed; rounded. *Spenser.*

WHELM, *v. t.* [Sax. *ahwylfan*; Goth. *hulyan*; Ice. *wilma* or *hwilma*.]

1. To cover with water or other fluid; to cover by immersion in something that envelops on all sides; as, to *whelm* a person or a company in the seas; to *whelm* a caravan in sand or dust.

2. To cover completely; to immerse deeply; to overburden; as, to *whelm* one in sorrows.

3. To throw over so as to cover. [*Not used.*] *Mortimer.*

WHELM'ED, *pp.* Covered, as by being plunged or immersed.

WHELM'ING, *ppr.* Covering, as by immersion.

WHELP, n. [Dan. *hvalp*; Sw. *valp*; D. *welp*. This word coincides in elements with *wolf*, L. *vulpes*.]

1. The young of the canine species, and of several other beasts of prey; a puppy; a cub; as, a bear robbed of her *whelps*; lion's *whelps*.

2. A son; *in contempt*. *Shak.*

3. A young man; *in contempt*. *Addison.*

WHELP, *v. i.* To bring forth young, as the female of the canine species and some other beasts of prey. *Boyle.*

WHEN, *adv.* [Goth. *hwan*; Sax. *hwænne*; G. *wann*; D. *wanneer*; L. *quando*; Gaelic, *cuinne*.]

1. At the time. We were present *when* General La Fayette embarked at Havre for New York. *N. W.*

2. At what time; *interrogatively*.

When shall these things be? — Matt. xxiv.

3. Which time.

I was adopted heir by his consent;
Since *when*, his oath is broke. *Shak.*

4. After the time that. *When* the act is passed, the public will be satisfied.

5. At what time

Kings may
Take their advantage *when* and how they list. *Daniel.*

When as; at the time when; what time. [*Obs.*]

When as sacred light began to dawn. *Milton.*

WHENCE, *adv.* [Sax. *hwanon*.]

1. From what place.

Whence and what art thou? *Milton.*

2. From what source. *Whence* shall we derive hope? *Whence* comes this honor?

Whence hath this man this wisdom? — Matt. xiii.

3. From which premises, principles, or facts. These facts or principles are admitted, *whence* it follows that judgment must be entered for the plaintiff.

4. How; by what way or means. *Mark* xii.

5. *In general*, from which person, cause, place, principle, or circumstance.

From whence may be considered as tautological, *from* being implied in *whence*; but the use is well authorized, and in some cases the use of it seems to give force or beauty to the phrase. We ascended the mountain, *from whence* we took a view of the beautiful plains below.

Of whence is not now used.

WHENCE-SO-EV'ER, *adv.* [*whence*, *so*, and *ever*.] From what place soever; from what cause or source soever.

Any idea, *whencesoever* we have it. *Locke.*

WHENCE-EV'ER. See WHENSOEVER.

WHEN-EV'ER, *adv.* [*when* and *ever*.] At whatever time. *Whenever* you come, you will be kindly received.

WHEN-SO-EV'ER, *a.* [*when*, *so*, and *ever*.] At what time soever; at whatever time. *Locke.*

WHERE, (hwāre,) *adv.* [Sax. *hwar*; Goth. *hwar*; Sw. *hvar*; D. *waar*.]

1. At which place or places.

She visited the place *where* first she was so happy. *Sidney.*
In all places *where* I record my name, I will come to thee and I will bless thee. — Ex. xx.

2. At or in what place.

Adam, *where* art thou? — Gen. iii.

3. At the place in which.

Where I thought the remnant of my age
Should have been cherished by her childlike duty. *Shak.*

4. Whither; to what place, or from what place. *Where* are you going? *Where* are you from?

[These uses of *where* are common, and the first can not be condemned as vulgar.]

Any where; in any place. I sought the man, but could not find him *any where*.

Note. — *Where* seems to have been originally a noun, and was so used by Spenser. "He shall find no *where* safe to him." In this sense, it is obsolete; yet it implies place, its original signification.

WHERE-A-BOUT', *comp.* [*where* and *about*.] Near what place. *Whereabout* did you meet your friend?

2. Near which place. *Shak.*

3. Concerning which.

The object *whereabout* they are conversant. *Hooker.*

[WHEREABOUTS is also used.]

WHERE-AS', (hwāre-az',) *comp.* [*where* and *as*.] When in fact or truth; implying opposition to something that precedes.

Are not those found to be the greatest zealots, who are most notoriously ignorant? *whereas* true zeal should always begin with true knowledge. *Sprat.*

2. The thing being so that; considering that things are so; implying an admission of facts, sometimes

followed by a different statement, and sometimes by inferences or something consequent, as in the law style, where a premnible introduces a law.

Wherias wars are generally causes of poverty. *Bacon.*

3. Whereat; at which place. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

4. But on the contrary. [See No. 1.] *Woodward.*

WHERE-AT', *comp.* [*where* and *at.*] At which.

Whereat he was no less angry and ashamed than desirous to obey Zelmane. *Sidney.*

2. At what; *interrogatively. Whereat* are you offended?

WHERE-BY', *comp.* [*where* and *by.*] By which.

You take my life,
When you do take the means *whereby* I live. *Shak.*

2. By what; *interrogatively.*

Whereby shall I know this? — Luke i.

WHERE'FORE, *comp.* [*where* and *for.*] For which reason.

Wherefore, by their fruits ye shall know them. — Matt. vii.

2. Why; for what reason.

Wherefore didst thou doubt? — Matt. xiv.

WHERE-IN', *comp.* [*where* and *in.*] In which; in which thing, time, respect, book, &c. This is the thing *wherein* you have erred.

2. In what.

Yet ye say, *Wherein* have we wearied him? — Mal. ii.

WHERE-IN-TO', *comp.* [*where* and *into.*] Into which. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

WHERE'NESS, *n.* Ubiety; imperfect locality.

A point hath no dimensions, but only a *whereness*, and is next to nothing. *Grew.*

[*This word is not used, nor has it any intelligible signification.*]

WHERE-OF', *comp.* [*where* and *of.*] Of which. We are not guilty of the crime *whereof* we are accused.

2. Of what. *Whereof* was this house built? [*Obs.*]

How this world, when and *whereof* created. *Milton.*

WHERE-ON', *comp.* [*where* and *on.*] On which; as, the ground *whereon* we tread.

2. On what. *Whereon* do we stand? [*Obs.*]

WHERE'SO, *comp.* [*Obs.*] See WHERESOEVER.

WHERE-SO-EV'ER, *comp.* [*where, so,* and *ever.*] In what place soever; in whatever place, or in any place indefinitely. Seize the thief, *wheresoever* he may be found.

[WHEREVER is the preferable word.]

WHERE'THROUGH, through which, is not in use.

WHERE-TO', *comp.* [*where* and *to.*] To which.

* *Whereto* we have already attained. — Phil. iii.

2. To what; to what end. [*Little used.*]

WHERE-UN-TO', *adv.* The same as WHERETO. [*Obs.*]

WHERE-UP-ON', *comp.* Upon which.

The tournament mutinied and sent to Essex, *whereupon* he came thither. *Clarendon.*

WHER-EV'ER, *comp.* [*where* and *ever.*] At whatever place.

He can not but love virtue, *wherever* it is. *Atterbury.*

WHERE-WITH', *comp.* [*where* and *with.*] With which.

The love *wherewith* thou hast loved me. — John xvii.

2. With what; *interrogatively.*

Wherewith shall I save Israel? — Judges vi.

WHERE-WITH-AL', *comp.* [See WITHAL.] [*where, with,* and *all.*] The same as WHEREWITH.

WHER'RET, *v. t.* [G. *wirren.* Qu.]

To hurry; to trouble; to tease; to give a box on the ear.

[*Low, and not used in America.*]

WHER'RET, *n.* A box on the ear. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

WHER'RY, *n.* [A different orthography of FERRY, formed with a strong breathing, like *whistle*, from the root of L. *fistula.*]

1. A shallow, light boat, built very sharp at both ends, for fast rowing or sailing, especially on tide rivers. *Hebert.*

The term has also been applied to some decked vessels used in fishing, in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A liquor made from the pulp of crabs, after the verjuice is expressed; sometimes called CRAB-WHERRY. [*Local.*]

WHET, (hwet,) *v. t.; pret.* and *pp.* WHETTED or WHET. [Sax. *hwettan*; Sw. *hvassa*; Dan. *hvas*, sharp; *hvidser*, to whet; D. *wetten*; G. *wetzen.*]

1. To rub for the purpose of sharpening, as an edge-tool; to sharpen by attrition; as, to *whet* a scythe or an ax.

2. To provoke; to excite, to stimulate; as, to *whet* the appetite.

3. To provoke; to make angry or acrimonious.

Since Cassius first did *whet* me against Cesar,
I have not slept. *Shak.*

To whet on, or *whet forward*; to urge on; to instigate. [*Not used, nor proper.*] *Shak.*

WHET, *n.* The act of sharpening by friction.

2. Something that provokes or stimulates the appetite; as, sips, drams, and *whets.* *Spectator.*

WHETH'ER, *pronoun* or *substitute.* [Sax. *hwether.* This word seems to be connected with *what* and the L. *uter*, the latter not being aspirated. The sense seems to be *what*, or *which of two*, referring either to persons or to sentences.]

1. Which of two.

Whether of them twain did the will of his father? — Matt. xxi.

Here, *whether* is a substitute for *one of two*, and signifies *which*; *which* of the two; but in this sense it is obsolete.

2. Which of two alternatives, expressed by a sentence or the clause of a sentence, and followed by *or.* "Resolve *whether* you will go *or* not;" that is, you will go or not go; resolve *which.*

Note. — In the latter use, which is now most common, *whether* is called an adverb. This is a mistake. It is the same part of speech as in the former example. The only difference is, that in the former example it represents or refers to a noun, and in the latter to a sentence or clause.

WHETH'ER-ING, *n.* The retention of the after-birth in cows. *Gardner.*

WHET'STONE, *n.* [*whet* and *stone.*] A stone used for sharpening edged instruments by friction.

WHET'STONE-SLATE, } *n.* Novaculite, a variety
WHET'-SLATE, } of slate used for sharpening instruments of iron. The light-green colored variety from the Levant is the most valuable, and is called HONESTONE. It should be kept in a damp place, that it may not become too dry and hard.

WHET'TED, *pp.* Rubbed for sharpening; sharpened; provoked; stimulated.

WHET'TER, *n.* He or that which whets or sharpens.

WHET'TING, *ppr.* Rubbing for the purpose of making sharp; sharpening; provoking; inciting; stimulating.

WHEW'ER, *n.* Another name of the widgeon. [*Local.*]

WHEY, (hwā,) *n.* [Sax. *hweg*; D. *wei* or *hui.*]

The serum or watery part of milk, separated from the more thick or coagulable part, particularly in the process of making cheese. In this process, the thick part is called *curd*, and the thin part *whey.*

WHEY'EY, (hwā'e,) *a.* Partaking of whey; resembling whey. *Bacon.*

WHEY'ISH, *a.* Having the qualities of whey. *Philips.*

WHEY'-TUB, *n.* A tub in which whey stands for yielding cream, &c. *Cyc.*

WHICH, *pron.* [If this is from the Saxon *hwile* or *hwyle*, it is from the Gothic *hwileiks*, which coincides with the Latin *qualis*; D. *welk*, G. *welche*, *welcher*, Dan. *hvilken*, *hvilket*, Sw. *hvilken.* This is the probable origin of the word, and its true sense is that of the Latin *quis, qualis, quicunque.* In these senses it occurs in all Saxon books. Its proper use was as a pronoun of interrogation, "Hwyle men is of cow?" what man is there of you? *Matt.* vii. 9. "Hwyle is min modor?" who is my mother? *Mark* iii. 33. Its use for *who*, Saxon *hwa*, as in the Lord's prayer, "Our Father *which* art in heaven," is an improper application of the word. In its original sense it is used for all genders; as, *which* man, *which* woman, *which* thing? As an interrogative we still use it in this manner. Its use for *who* was of long continuance, but is happily discontinued; and our present practice accords with its original use in the Saxon.]

1. A pronoun or word of interrogation in all genders; as, *which* man is it? *which* woman was it? *which* is the house?

2. In reference to *things*, or in the neuter gender, it is a relative referring to something before mentioned; as, "God rested on the seventh day from all his work *which* he had made." *Gen.* ii. 2. In some phrases, the relative may precede the noun to which it refers.

3. *Which*, like other pronouns, may be used as a substitute for another word or for a sentence. "We are bound to obey all the divine commands, which we can not do without divine aid." Here *which* is a substitute for *obey all the divine commands.* The man was said to be *innocent, which* he was not. Here *which* is a substitute for *innocent.*

4. That which; those which; as, take *which* you will.

The which, by the which, &c., are obsolete.

WHICH-EV'ER, } *pron.* Whether one or the oth-
WHICH-SO-EV'ER, } er. *Whichever* road you take, it will conduct you to town.

WHIFF, *n.* [W. *chwif*, a whiff or puff, a hiss; *chwiaw*, to whiff, and *chwaf*, a quick gust.]

1. A sudden expulsion of air from the mouth; a puff; as, the *whiff* of a smoker.

And seasons his *whiffs* with impertinent jokes. *Pope.*

2. In *ichthyology*, a flat-fish of the turbot group, Rhombus megastoma. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

WHIFF, *v. t.* To puff; to throw out in whiffs; to consume in whiffs.

WHIF'FLE, (whif'fl,) *v. t.* [D. *weifelen*, to waver; *zweemen*, to hover. This accords in sense with G. *zweifeln*, to doubt, which would seem to be from *zwei*, two, or its root. The G. has also *schweifen*, to rove or wander, which seems to be allied to *sweep.* The D. has also *twyffelen*, to doubt, from *twee*, two, or its root; Sw. *tvifla*, Dan. *tvivler*, from the root of *two.* Yet *whiffle* seems to be directly from *whiff.*]

To start, shift, and turn; to change from one opinion or course to another; to use evasions; to prevaricate; to be fickle and unsteady.

A person of *whiffling* and unsteady turn of mind, can not keep close to a point of a controversy. *Watts.*

WHIF'FLE, *v. t.* To disperse with a puff; to scatter. *More.*

WHIF'FLE, *n.* *Anciently*, a fife or small flute.

WHIF'FLE-TREE, } *n.* The bar to which the traces
WHIP'PLE-TREE, } of a carriage are fastened for draught.

WHIF'FLER, *n.* One who whiffles or frequently changes his opinion or course; one who uses shifts and evasions in argument.

2. A harbinger; an officer who went before processions to clear the way by blowing the horn or trumpet. *Toone. Shak.*

3. A young man who goes before a company in London on occasions of public solemnity. *Cyc.*

WHIF'FLING, *ppr.* Shifting and turning; prevaricating; shuffling.

WHIF'FLING, *n.* Prevarication.

WHIG, (hwig,) *n.* [Sax. *hwæg.* See WHEY.]

Acidulated whey, sometimes mixed with butter milk and sweet herbs; used as a cooling beverage. [*Local.*]

WHIG, *n.* [Ash, in his Dictionary, informs us that this word is from *whiggam*, a term used in Scotland in driving horses; *whiggamor*, one who drives horses. In 1648, a party of these people marched to Edinburgh to oppose the king and the duke of Hamilton; and hence the name of *whig* was given to the party opposed to the court.]

One of a political party which had its origin in England in the seventeenth century, in the reign of Charles I. or II., when great contests existed respecting the royal prerogatives and the rights of the people. Those who supported the king in his high claims were called *tories*, and the advocates of popular rights were called *whigs.* During the revolution in the United States, the friends and supporters of the war and the principles of the revolution were called *whigs*, and those who opposed them were called *tories* and *royalists.*

Where, then, when tories scarce get clear,
Shall *whigs* and congresses appear? *M'Fingal.*

WHIG, *a.* Pertaining to or composed of whigs.

WHIG'GAR-CHY, *n.* Government by whigs. [*Cant.*] *Swift.*

WHIG'GER-Y, *n.* The principles of a whig.

WHIG'GISH, *a.* Pertaining to whigs; partaking of the principles of whigs. *Swift.*

WHIG'GISM, *n.* The principles of a whig. *Swift.*

WHILE, (hwile,) *n.* [Sax. *hwile*; Goth. *hweila*; G. *weil*; D. *wyl*; time, while; Dan. *hvile*, Sw. *hvila*, repose; W. *chwyl*, a turn, Ir. *foil.* See the verb.]

Time; space of time, or continued duration. He was some *while* in this country. One *while* we thought him innocent.

Worth while, worth the time which it requires; worth the time and pains; hence, worth the expense. It is not always *worth while* for a man to prosecute for small debts.

WHILE, *adv.* During the time that. *While* I write,

2. As long as. [you sleep.

Use your memory, and you will sensibly experience a gradual improvement, *while* you take care not to overload it. *Watts.*

3. At the same time that. *Pope.*

WHILE, *v. t.* [W. *chwilaw*, to turn, to run a course, to bustle; Eth. ΦΘΛ *waala*, to pass the time, to spend the day or life, to remain; Amharic, id.; Dan. *hviler*, Sw. *hvila*, to rest or repose; Ir. *foillim*, to stay, to rest, to tarry; G. *weilen, verweilen*, to abide, to stay; D. *verwylen*, id. Qu. the identity of these words.]

To while away, as time, in English, is to loiter; or, more generally, to cause time to pass away pleasantly, without irksomeness; as, we *while away* time in amusements or diversions.

Let us *while* away this life. *Pope.*

WHILE, *v. i.* To loiter. *Spectator.*

WHIL'ERE, *adv.* [*while* and *ere.*] A little while ago. [*Obs.*]

WHIL'ING, *ppr.* Loitering; passing time agreeably, without impatience or tediousness.

WHILK, *n.* A kind of shell, or shell-fish. [See WELK.]

WHIL'OM, *adv.* [Sax. *hwilom.*]

Formerly; once; of old. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WHILST, *adv.* The same as WHILE, which see. [WHILES is not used.]

WHIM, *n.* [Ice. *hwima*; W. *chwim*, a brisk motion, a turn; *chwimiaw*, to move round briskly; Sp. *quimera*, a whim, a wild fancy, a scuffle.]

1. *Properly*, a sudden turn or start of the mind; a freak; a fancy; a capricious notion. We say, every man has his *whims*. [See FREAK and CAPRICE.]

All the superfluous *whims* relate. *Swift.*

2. A low wit; *a cant word.* *Addison.*

3. A machine worked by horses for raising water from the bottom of mines.

WHIM'BREL, *n.* A bird closely allied to the curlew, and resembling it in its appearance and habits.

WHIM'PER, *v. i.* [G. *wimmern.*]

To cry with a low, whining, broken voice; as, a child *whimpers.* *Locke.*

WHIM'PER-ING, *ppr.* Crying with a low, broken voice.

WHIM'PER-ING, *n.* [Supra.] A low, muttering cry.

WHIM'PLED, *a.* [A word used by Shakspeare, perhaps a mistake for WHIMPERED.]

Distorted with crying.

WHIM'SEY, (hwim'ze,) *n.* [from *whim.*] A whim; a freak; a capricious notion; as, the *whimseys* of poets.

Mea's follies, *whimseys*, and inconstancy. *Swift.*

WHIM'SI-CAL, *a.* Full of whims; freakish; having odd fancies; capricious.

My neighbors call me *whimsical.* *Addison.*

WHIM'SI-CAL-LY, *adv.* [Supra.] In a whimsical manner; freakishly.

WHIM'SI-CAL-NESS, } *n.* [Supra.] Freakishness;
WHIM-SI-CAL'I-TY, } whimsical disposition; odd temper.

WHIN, *n.* [In W. *gwyn* is a weed; L. *Genista spinosa.*]

Gorse; furze; a plant of the genus Ulex. *Tusser. Lee.*

WHIN'-AX, *n.* [*whin* and *ax.*] An instrument used for extirpating whin from land *Cyc.* *P. Cyc.*

WHIN'CHAT, *n.* A small singing-bird, a species of warbler, the Saxicola rubetra, (Motacilla rubetra, Linn.) It is common in Europe. *Jardine. P. Cyc.*

WHINE, (hwine,) *v. i.* [Sax. *wanian* and *cwanian*; Goth. *kwainon*; Dan. *hviner*, to whine, and to *whinny*, as a horse; Sw. *hvina*, to squeal or squeak; W. *cgwyn*, to complain; L. *hinnio*, and qu. *gannio.*]

To express murmurs by a plaintive cry; to moan with a puerile noise; to murmur meanly.

They came — with a *whining* accent craving liberty. *Sidney.*
Then, if we *whine*, look pale. *Shak.*

WHINE, *n.* A plaintive tone; the nasal puerile tone of mean complaint; mean or affected complaint.

WHIN'ER, *n.* One who whines. [*Rowe.*

WHIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Expressing murmurs by a mean, plaintive tone or cant.

WHIN'ING-LY, *adv.* In a whining manner.

WHIN'NY, *v. i.* [L. *hinnio*; from the root of *whine.*]

To utter the sound of a horse; to neigh.

WHIN'NY, *a.* Abounding in whins.

WHIN'OCK, *n.* [G. *wenig*, small.]

The small pig of a litter. *N. England.*

WHIN'-STONE, *n.* [*whin* and *stone*; Scot. *quhyn-stane.*]

Whin-stone, or *whin*, is a provincial name given to basaltic rocks, and applied by miners to any kind of dark-colored and hard, unstratified rock, which resists the point of the pick. Veins of dark basalt or green-stone are frequently called *whin-dykes.* *Cyc.*

WHIN'YARD, *n.* A sword; *in contempt.* *Hudibras.*

WHIP, (hwip,) *v. t.* [Sax. *hweopan*, to whip, and to *weep*, that is, to *whoop*, or *hoop*; D. *wippen*, to shake, to move, or wag, to give the strappado; *zweepen*, to whip; Dan. *vipper*, to swing; W. *gwipiaw*, to move briskly, to *whip*; *gwip*, a quick flirt or turn. The sense is well expressed by the Welsh, and we say, a man *whips* round a corner, when running he suddenly turns. It seems to be allied to *wipe* and *sweep*, and L. *vapulo*, and implies a sweeping throw or thrust.]

1. To strike with a lash or sweeping cord; as, to *whip* a horse.

2. To sew slightly. *Gay.*

3. To drive with lashes; as, to *whip* a top.

4. To punish with the whip; as, to *whip* a vagrant; to *whip* one thirty-nine lashes; to *whip* a perverse boy.

Who, for false quantities, was *whipped* at school. *Dryden.*

5. To lash with sarcasm.

They would *whip* me with their fine wits. *Shak.*

6. To strike; to thrash; to beat out, as grain, by striking; as, to *whip* wheat. *Cyc.*

[*Not in use in the United States.*]

To whip about, or *round*; to wrap; to inwrap; as, to *whip* a line round a rod. *Moxon.*

To whip about; to draw nimbly; to snatch; as, to *whip out* a sword or rapier from its sheath.

To whip from; to take away suddenly.

To whip into; to thrust in with a quick motion. He *whipped* his hand into his pocket.

To whip up; to seize or take up with a quick motion. She *whipped up* the child and ran off. Among *seamen*, to hoist with a whip or small tackle.

WHIP, *v. i.* To move nimbly; to start suddenly and run, or to turn and run; as, the boy *whipped* away in an instant; he *whipped* round the corner; he *whipped* into the house, and was out of sight in a moment.

WHIP, *n.* [Sax. *hwop.*]

1. An instrument for driving horses or other teams, or for correction, consisting of a lash tied to a handle or rod.

2. A coachman, or driver of a carriage; as, a good *whip.* *B. D'Israeli.*

3. In *ships*, a small tackle with a single rope, used to hoist light bodies. *Mar. Dict.*

Whip and spur; with the utmost haste.

WHIP'-CORD, *n.* [*whip* and *cord.*] A kind of hard twisted or braided cord, of which lashes have sometimes been made. *Dryden.*

WHIP'-GRAFT, *v. t.* [*whip* and *graft.*] To graft by cutting the cion and stock in a sloping direction, so as to fit each other, and by inserting a tongue on the cion into a slit in the stock.

WHIP'-GRAFT-ING, *n.* The act or practice of grafting by cutting the cion and stock with a slope, to fit each other, &c. *Encyc.*

WHIP'-HAND, *n.* [*whip* and *hand.*] Advantage over; as, he has the *whip hand* of her. *Dryden.*

WHIP'-LASH, *n.* [*whip* and *lash.*] The lash of a whip. *Tusser.*

WHIP'PED, (hwipt,) *pp.* Struck with a whip; punished; inwrapped; sewed slightly.

WHIP'PER, *n.* One who whips; particularly, an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal whipping.

WHIP'PER-IN, *n.* Among *huntsmen*, one who keeps the hounds from wandering, and *whips them in*, if necessary, to the line of chase. Hence,

2. In *the British house of commons*, one who enforces party discipline among the supporters of the ministry, and urges their attendance on all questions of importance to the government.

WHIP'PER-SNAP'PER, *n.* A diminutive, insignificant person. *Brockett.*

WHIP'PING, *ppr.* Striking with a whip; punishing with a whip; inwrapping.

WHIP'PING, *n.* The act of striking with a whip, or of punishing, the state of being whipped.

WHIP'PING-POST, *n.* [*whipping* and *post.*] A post to which offenders are tied when whipped.

WHIP'PLE-TREE, *n.* [*whip* and *tree*; but qu. is it not *whiffle-tree?*]

The bar to which the traces or tugs of a harness are fastened, and by which a carriage, a plow, a harrow, or other implement, is drawn. *Forby.*

WHIP'PO-WIL, *n.* The popular name of an American bird, allied to the nighthawk and nightjar, so called from its note or the sounds of its voice; a species of Caprimulgus. [Not WHIP-POOR-WILL.]

WHIP'SAW, *n.* [*whip* and *saw.*] A saw usually set in a frame, for dividing timber lengthwise, and commonly worked by two persons.

WHIP'STAFF, *n.* [*whip* and *staff.*] In *ships*, a bar by which the rudder is turned. In small vessels, this is called the TILLER.

WHIP'STER, *n.* A nimble fellow. *Prior.*

WHIP'STITCH, *v. t.* [*whip* and *stitch.*] In *agriculture*, to half-plow or to rafter land. This word, I believe, is not used in America. The practice of *whip-stitching* resembles what is called in America *ridging.*

WHIP'-STOCK, *n.* [*whip* and *stock.*] The rod or staff to which the lash of a whip is fastened.

WHIPT, *pp.* of WHIP; sometimes used for WHIPPED.

WHIR, (hwur,) *v. i.* To whirl round with noise; to fly with noise.

WHIR, *v. t.* To hurry.

WHIRL, (hwurl,) *v. t.* [Sax. *hwyrfan*; D. *wervelen*; G. *wirbeln*, to whirl, to *warble*; Dan. *hvirvler*, Sw. *hvirfla*, to whirl, Dan. *hvirvelbeen*, whirl-bone, vertebra; *hvirvelsoe*, whirl-sea, a whirlpool; Sw. *hvirfvel*, Ice. *hvirfla*, a whirl. We see that *whirl* and *warble* are dialectical forms of the same word, and both probably from the root of L. *verto* and Eng. *veer.*]

To turn round rapidly; to turn with velocity.

He *whirls* his sword around without delay. *Dryden.*

WHIRL, *v. i.* To be turned round rapidly; to move round with velocity; as, the *whirling* spindles of a cotton machine or wheels of a coach.

The wooden engine flies and *whirls* about. *Dryden.*

2. To move hastily.

But *whirled* away to shun his hateful sight. *Dryden.*

WHIRL, *n.* [G. *wirbel*; Dan. *hvirvel.*]

1. A turning with rapidity or velocity; rapid rotation or circumvolution; quick gyration; as, the *whirl* of a top; the *whirl* of a wheel; the *whirl* of time; the *whirls* of fancy. *Creech. Pope.*

2. Any thing that moves or is turned with velocity, particularly on an axis or pivot.

3. A hook used in twisting.

4. In *botany* and *conchology.* See WHORL.

WHIRL'-BAT, *n.* [*whirl* and *bat.*] Any thing moved with a whirl as preparatory for a blow, or to augment the force of it. Poets use it for the ancient cestus.

The *whirl-bat* and the rapid race shall be
Reserved for Cesar. *Dryden.*

WHIRL'-BLAST, *n.* [*whirl* and *blast.*] A whirling blast of wind. *Entick.*

WHIRL'-BONE, *n.* [*whirl* and *bone.*] The patella; the cap of the knee; the knee-pan. *Ainsworth.*

WHIRL'ED, *pp.* Turned round with velocity.

WHIRL'I-GIG, *n.* [*whirl* and *gig.*] A toy which children spin or whirl round. *Johnson.*

2. In *military antiquities*, an instrument for punishing petty offenders, as sutlers, brawling women, &c.; a kind of wooden cage turning on a pivot, in which the offender was whirled round with great velocity. *Cyc.*

WHIRL'ING, *ppr.* Turning or moving round with velocity.

WHIRL'ING-TA-BLE, *n.* A machine contrived for representing several phenomena of centrifugal force, by giving bodies a rapid rotation. *Brande.*

WHIRL'PIT, *n.* A whirlpool. [*Not used.*]

WHIRL'POOL, *n.* [*whirl* and *pool.*] An eddy of water; a vortex or gulf where the water moves round in a circle. In some cases, a whirlpool draws things to its center and absorbs them, as is the case with the Maelstrom off the coast of Norway.

WHIRL'WIND, *n.* [*whirl* and *wind.*] A violent wind moving in a circle round its axis.

WHIR'RING, *n.* The sound of partridge's or pheasant's wings.

Note. — *Whir* is used by the common people in New England in an adverbial manner, to express the rapid flight or the sound of any thing thrown. [See WHIR.]

WHISK, *n.* [G. and D. *wisch*, a wisp.]

1. A small bunch of grass, straw, hair, or the like, used for a brush; hence, a brush or small besom.

2. Part of a woman's dress; a kind of tippet. *Child.*

3. A small culinary instrument for *whisking* or rapidly agitating certain articles, as the whites of eggs, &c. *Doyle.*

WHISK, *v. t.* To sweep, brush, or agitate with a light, rapid motion.

2. To move with a quick, sweeping motion. *Hudibras.*

WHISK, *v. i.* To move nimbly and with velocity. *Purchas.*

WHISK'ER, *n.* [from *whisk.*] Long hair growing on the human cheek. *Pope.*

WHISK'ER-ED, *a.* Formed into whiskers; furnished with whiskers.

WHISK'ET, *n.* A basket. [*Local.*]

WHISK'ING, *ppr.* Brushing; sweeping along; moving with velocity along the surface.

WHIS'KY, *n.* [Ir. *uisge*, water, whence *usquebaugh*; W. *wysg*, a stream.]

1. A spirit distilled from grain. In the north of England, the name is given to the spirit drawn from barley. In the United States, whisky is generally distilled from wheat, rye, or maize.

2. A light carriage built for rapid motion. *Rich. Dict.*

WHIS'PER, *v. i.* [Sax. *hwisprian*; Dan. *hvisker*; Sw. *hviska*, to buzz, to *whisper*; G. *flispern*; allied to *whistle*, *wheeze*, and L. *fistula.* The word seems, by its sound, to be an onomatopy, as it expresses a sibilant sound or breathing.]

1. To speak with a low, hissing or sibilant voice. It is ill manners to *whisper* in company.

The hollow, *whispering* breeze. *Thomson.*

2. To speak with suspicion or timorous caution.

3. To plot secretly; to devise mischief.

All that hate me *whisper* together against me. — Ps. xli.

WHIS'PER, *v. t.* To address in a low voice. He *whispers* the man in the ear.

[But this is elliptical for *whispers to.*]

2. To utter in a low, sibilant voice. He *whispered* a word in my ear.

3. To prompt secretly; as, he came to *whisper* Wolsey. *Shak.*

WHIS'PER, *n.* A low, soft, sibilant voice; or words uttered with such a voice.

The *whisper* can not give a tone. *Bacon.*
Soft *whispers* through th' assembly went. *Dryden.*

2. A cautious or timorous speech.

3. A hissing or buzzing sound.

WHIS'PER-ED, *pp.* Uttered in a low voice; uttered with suspicion or caution.

WHIS'PER-ER, *n.* One who whispers.

2. A tattler; one who tells secrets; a conveyer of intelligence secretly. *Bacon.*

3. A backbiter; one who slanders secretly. *Prov.* xvi.

WHIS'PER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Speaking in a low voice; telling secretly; backbiting.

A *whispering gallery*, or *dome*, is one in which whispers or feeble sounds are conveyed to a greater distance than under ordinary circumstances. *Brande.*

WHIS'PER-ING, *n.* The act of speaking with a low voice; the telling of tales and exciting of suspicions; a backbiting.

WHIS'PER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a low voice.

WHIST, *a.* [Corn. *huist*, silence.]

Silent; mute; still; not speaking; not making a noise.

The winds with wonder *whist*,
Smoothly the waters kissed. *Milton.*

[This adjective, like some others, always follows

its noun. We never say, *whist* wind; but the wind is *whist*.]

Whist is used for *be silent*. *Whist, whist*, that is, *be silent* or *still*.

WHIST, *n.* A game at cards, so called because it requires silence or close attention. It is not, in America, pronounced *whisk*.

WHIST, *v. t.* To hush or silence. *Spenser*

WHIS'TLE, (hwis'l,) *v. i.* [Sax. *hwistlan*; Sw. *hvissla*; Dan. *hvidsler*; L. *fistula*, a whistle; allied to *whisper*.]

1. To utter a kind of musical sound, by pressing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips.

> While the plowman, near at hand,
> *Whistles* o'er the furrowed land. *Milton.*

2. To make a sound with a small wind instrument.

3. To sound shrill, or like a pipe.

> The wild winds *whistle*, and the billows roam. *Pope.*

WHIS'TLE, *v. t.* To form, utter, or modulate by whistling; as, to *whistle* a tune or air.

2. To call by a whistle; as, he *whistled* back his dog.

WHIS'TLE, *n.* [Sax. *hwistle*; L. *fistula*.]

1. A small wind instrument. *Bacon.*

2. The sound made by a small wind instrument.

3. Sound made by pressing the breath through a small orifice of the lips.

4. The mouth; the organ of whistling. [*Vulgar.*]

5. A small pipe, used by a boatswain to summon the sailors to their duty; the boatswain's call. *Mar. Dict.*

6. The shrill sound of winds passing among trees or through crevices, &c.

7. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs.

WHIS'TLED, (hwis'ld,) *pp.* Sounded with a pipe; uttered in a whistle.

WHIS'TLE-FISH, *n.* A local name of a species of the cod family, the Motella tricirrata, called the THREE-BEARDED ROCKLING or SEA-LOACH. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

WHIS'TLER, *n.* One who whistles.

WHIS'TLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering a musical sound through a small orifice of the lips; sounding with a pipe; making a shrill sound, as wind.

WHIS'TLING-LY, *adv.* In a whistling manner.

WHIS'TLING, *n.* A shrill sound of the lips or wind.

WHIST'LY, *adv.* Silently.

WHIT, *n.* [Sax. *wiht*, a creature, also a thing, something, any thing. This is probably from the root of L. *vivo, victum*.]

A point; a jot; the smallest part or particle imaginable. It is used without a preposition. He is not a *whit* the wiser for experience.

> It does not me a *whit* displease. *Cowley.*

The regular construction would be *by* a whit, or *in* a whit. In these phrases, *a whit* may be interpreted by *in the least, in the smallest degree*.

WHITE, (hwite,) *a.* [Sax. *hwit*; Sw. *hvit*; Dan. *hvid*; D. *wit*; G. *weiss*.]

1. Being of the color of pure snow; snowy; not dark; as, *white* paper; a *white* skin.

2. Pale; destitute of color in the cheeks, or of the tinge of blood color; as, *white* with fear.

3. Having the color of purity, pure; clean; free from spot; as, *white*-robed innocence.

4. Gray, as, *white* hair, a venerable man, *white* with age.

5. Pure; unblemished

> No *whiter* page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

6. In *a scriptural sense*, purified from sin; sanctified. *Ps.* li.

WHITE'-BAIT, *n.* [*white* and *bait*.] A very small, delicate fish of the herring kind, the Clupea alba.

WHITE'-BEAM *n.* The common beam-tree of England. *P. Cyc.*

WHITE'-BEAR, *n.* [*white* and *bear*.] The bear that inhabits the polar regions, a large, fierce quadruped, of a white color.

WHITE'-BOY, *n.* A name given, in Ireland, to certain disturbers of the peace by night, so called from the color of their clothes.

WHITE'-BRANT, *n.* [*white* and *brant*.] A species of the goose kind, the Anser hyperboreus. *Cyc.*

WHITE'-CAM'PI-ON, *n.* [*white* and *campion*.] A grassy-looking plant, Silene stellata. *Tully. Loudon.*

WHITE'-CEN'TAU-RY, *n.* An annual weed in woods and other places, the Centaurea alba. It is said to form the basis of the famous Portland powder for the gout. *Cyc.*

WHITE'-CLO'VER, *n.* A small species of perennial clover, bearing white flowers. It furnishes excellent food for cattle and horses, as well as for the honey-bee.

WHITE'-COP'PER, *n.* An alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc, sometimes with a little iron; German silver. *Ure.*

WHITE'-CROP, *n.* A term applied in England to crops of grain which lose their green color or become white in ripening, as wheat, rye, barley, and oats.

WHITE'-DAR'NEL, *n.* A prolific and troublesome weed growing among corn. *Cyc.*

WHITE'-EAR, } *n.* A bird, the fallow-finch or wheat-
WHITE'-TAIL, } ear.

WHITE'-FACE, } *n.* A white mark in the forehead
WHITE'-BLAZE, } of a horse, descending almost to the nose. *Cyc.*

WHITE'-FILM, *n.* A white film growing over the eyes of sheep and causing blindness. *Cyc.*

WHITE'-FISH, *n.* A small fish, the Clupea Menhaden, caught in immense quantities, and used for manuring land on the southern border of Connecticut, along the Sound.

2. A fish of the salmon family, belonging to the genus Coregonus, found in the lakes of North America. *Storer*

WHITE'-FOOT, *n.* A white mark on the foot of a horse, between the fetlock and the coffin. *Cyc.*

WHITE'-HORSE'-FISH, *n.* In *ichthyology*, the Raia aspera nostras of Willoughby, and the Raia fullonica of Linnæus. It has a rough, spiny back, and on the tail are three rows of strong spines. It grows to the size of the skate. *Cyc.*

WHITE'-LAND, *n.* A name which the English give to a tough, clayey soil, of a whitish hue when dry, but blackish after rain. *Cyc.*

WHITE'-LEAD, (hwite'led,) *n.* A carbonate of lead, much used in painting. It is prepared by exposing sheets of lead to the fumes of an acid, usually vinegar, and suspending them in the air until the surface becomes incrusted with a white coat, which is the substance in question. *Olmsted.*

WHITE'-LIM-ED, *a.* Whitewashed, or plastered with lime.

WHITE'-LINE, *n.* Among *printers*, a void space, broader than usual, left between lines. *Cyc.*

WHITE'-LIV'ER-ED, *a.* [*white* and *liver*.] Having a pale look; feeble; cowardly.

2. Envious; malicious.

WHITE'-MAN''GA-NÊSE', *n.* An ore of manganese; carbonate of manganese.

WHITE'-MEAT, *n.* [*white* and *meat*.] Meats made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and the like. *Spenser.*

WHITE'-POP'LAR, *n.* A tree of the poplar kind, sometimes called the ABELE-TREE; Populus alba. It is one of the largest of European trees.

WHITE'-POP'PY, *n.* A species of poppy, sometimes cultivated for the opium which is obtained from its juice by evaporation; Papaver somniferum.

WHITE'-POT, *n.* [*white* and *pot*.] A kind of food made of milk, cream, eggs, sugar, &c., baked in a pot. *King.*

WHITE'-PRE-CIP'I-TATE, *n.* A compound of ammonia and corrosive sublimate. It is a white, insoluble powder, much used in medicine as an external application. It is sometimes called WHITE CALX OF MERCURY.

WHITE'-PY-RI'TES, *n.* [*white* and *pyrites*; Fr. *sulfure blanc*.]

A sulphuret of iron, of a pale bronze-yellow color, occurring in prismatic crystals. *Dana.*

WHITE'-RENT, *n.* [*white* and *rent*.] In *Devon* and *Cornwall*, a rent or duty of eight pence, payable yearly by every tinner to the duke of Cornwall, as lord of the soil. *Cyc.*

WHITE'-SALT, *n.* Salt dried and calcined; decrepitated salt.

WHITE'STER, *n.* A bleacher; a whitster.

WHITE'STONE, *n.* A granite abounding in white feldspar. *Brande.*

WHITE'-SWELL'ING, *n.* [*white* and *swelling*.] A term applied to a strumous inflammation of the synovial membranes of the knee-joint, and also to a strumous inflammation of the cancellar texture of the end of the bone forming the knee-joint. The term is also vulgarly applied to a lingering chronic tumor, of almost any kind. *Tully.*

WHITE'-TAIL, *n.* A bird, the white-ear, a species of Motacilla.

WHITE'-THORN, *n.* A species of thorn, called also HAWTHORN, of the genus Crataegus.

WHITE'THROAT, *n.* A small singing-bird that frequents gardens and hedges, Sylvia cinerea, (Motacilla sylvia, Linn.) It is common in Europe. *P. Cyc.*

WHITE'-VIT'RI-OL, *n.* Sulphate of zinc. *Brande.*

WHITE'WASH, (hwite'wash,) *n.* [*white* and *wash*.] A wash or liquid composition for whitening something; a wash for making the skin fair.

2. A composition of lime and water, or of whiting, size, and water, used for whitening the plaster of walls, &c.

WHITE'WASH, *v. t.* To cover with a white liquid composition, as with lime and water, &c.

2. To make white; to give a fair external appearance.

WHITE'WASH-ED, (-wosht,) *pp.* or *a.* Covered or overspread with a white liquid composition.

WHITE'WASH-ER, *n.* One who whitewashes the walls or plastering of apartments.

WHITE'WASH-ING, *ppr.* Overspreading or washing with a white liquid composition.

WHITE'WA-TER, *n.* A disease of sheep, of a dangerous kind. *Cyc.*

WHITE'-WAX, *n.* Bleached wax.

WHITE'-WINE, *n.* Any wine of a clear, transparent color, bordering on white, as Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, &c.; opposed to wine of a deep-red color, as Port and Burgundy.

WHITE'WOOD, *n.* A species of timber-tree growing in North America, the Liriodendron, or tulip-tree. *Mease.*

The name of certain species of Bignonia. *Lee.*

WHITE, *n.* One of the natural colors of bodies, but not strictly a color, for it is said to be a composition of all the colors; destitution of all stain or obscurity on the surface; whiteness. We say, bleached cloth is of a good *white*; attired in a robe of *white*.

2. A white spot or thing; the mark at which an arrow is shot. *Dryden.*

White of the eye; that part of the ball of the eye surrounding the iris or colored part. It owes its whiteness to the *tunica albuginea* or *adnata*, a partial covering of the fore part of the eye, formed by the expansion of the tendons of the muscles which move the eyeball. *Parr.*

White of an egg; the albumen, or pellucid viscous fluid, which surrounds the vitellus or yelk. *Parr.*

An analogous part in the seeds of plants is called the *albumen* or *white*. It is a farinaceous, fleshy, or horny substance, which makes up the chief bulk of some seeds, as in grasses, corn, palms, and lilies, never rising out of the ground nor performing the office of leaves, but destined solely to nourish the germinating embryo, till its roots can perform their office. It is the perisperm of Jussieu. *Gartner. Smith.*

[See also SPANISH-WHITE and FLAKE-WHITE.]

WHITE, *v. t.* To make white; to whiten; to whitewash; as, *whited* sepulchers. *Mark* ix. *Matt.* xxiii.

WHIT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made white; whitened.

WHITE'LY, *adv.* Coming near to white. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

WHIT'EN, (hwit'n,) *v. t.* To make white; to bleach; to blanch; as, to *whiten* cloth.

WHIT'EN, *v. i.* To grow white; to turn or become white. The hair *whitens* with age; the sea *whitens* with foam; the trees in spring *whiten* with blossoms.

WHIT'EN-ED, *pp.* Made white, bleached.

WHIT'EN-ER, *n.* One who bleaches or makes white.

WHITE'NESS, *n.* The state of being white, white color, or freedom from any darkness or obscurity on the surface.

2. Paleness; want of a sanguineous tinge in the face. *Shak.*

3. Purity; cleanness; freedom from stain or blemish. *Dryden.*

WHIT'ER, *a. comp.* More white.

WHITES, *n.* The fluor albus, a disease of females.

WHIT'EST, *a. superl.* Most white.

WHITH'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *hwyder*.]

1. To what place; *interrogatively*. *Whither* goest thou?

> *Whither* away so fast? *Shak.*

2. To what place; *absolutely*.

> I strayed, I know not *whither*. *Milton.*

3. To which place; *relatively*.

> *Whither*, when as they came, they fell at words. *Spenser.*

4. To what point or degree.

5. Whithersoever.

WHITH-ER-SO-EV'ER, *adv.* [*whither* and *soever*.] To whatever place. I will go *whithersoever* you lead.

WHIT'ING, *n.* [from *white*.] A sea-fish, allied to the cod, the Merlangus vulgaris of Cuvier, and valued on account of its delicacy and lightness as an article of food. *P. Cyc.*

2. Ground chalk, carefully cleaned from all stony matter, Spanish white. *Brande.*

WHIT'ISH, *a.* [from *white*.] Somewhat white; white in a moderate degree. *Boyle.*

WHIT'ISH-NESS, *n.* [Supra.] The quality of being somewhat white. *Boyle.*

WHIT'LEATH-ER, (hwit'leth-er,) *n.* Leather dressed with alum, salt, &c., remarkable for its pliability and toughness.

2. A name popularly given to a broad, tough, white ligament on the neck of quadrupeds, which supports the weight of the head. *Tully.*

WHIT'LOW, *n.* [Sax. *hwit*, white, and *low*, a flame. Paronychia, nosologically.]

1. An inflammation commonly terminating in suppuration, and seated about the root of the nail of a finger, or in the periosteum, or in the bone of the last joint. It is sometimes applied also to an inflammation of a tendon of a finger. The nosological term, *Paronychia*, was originally confined to the first application, viz., to a suppurative inflammation at the root of the nail, which is its etymological import; but its application is now as much extended as the popular term *whitlow*. *Tully.*

2. In *sheep*, the whitlow is a disease of the feet, of an inflammatory kind. It occurs round the hoof, where an acrid matter is collected, which ought to be discharged. *Cyc.*

WHIT'LOW-GRASS, *n.* Mountain knot-grass, a species of Illecebrum, (*I. paronychia*.) *Cyc.*

2. A name given to certain herbaceous plants of the genus Draba. *Loudon.*

The *rue-leaved whitlow-grass* is a species of Saxifragn. *Lee.*

WHIT'SOUR, *n.* A sort of apple.

WHIT'STER, *n.* A whitener; a bleacher. [*Obs.*]

WHIT'SUL, *n.* A provincial name of milk, sour milk, cheese, curds, and butter. *Carew.*

WHIT'SUN, *a.* Observed at Whitsuntide. *Shak.*

WHIT'SUN-DAY, WHIT'SUN-TIDE, *n.* [*white, Sunday,* and *tide.*]

The seventh Sunday after Easter; a festival of the church in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost; so called, it is said, because, in the primitive church, those who had been newly baptized appeared at church between Easter and Pentecost in white garments. *Johnson. Cyc.*

WHIT'TEN-TREE, *n.* A sort of tree. *Ainsworth.*

WHIT'TLE, (hwit'tl,) *n.* [Sax. *hwitel, hwitle.*]

1. A small pocket-knife.

[*In this sense, I believe, the word is not used in America.*]

2. A white dress for a woman; a double blanket worn by west country women, in England, over the shoulders, like a cloak. *Dict.*

[*Not used in the United States.*]

WHIT'TLE, *v. t.* To pare or cut off the surface of a thing with a small knife. Some persons have a habit of *whittling*, and are rarely seen without a penknife in their hands for that purpose.

[*This is, I believe, the only use of this word in New England.*]

2. To edge; to sharpen. [*Not in use.*] *Hakewill.*

WHIT'TLED, *pp.* Cut with a small knife.

WHIT'TLING, *ppr.* Cutting with a small knife.

WHIT'Y-BROWN, *a.* Of a color between white and brown. [*Local in England.*] *Pegge.*

WHIZ, *v. i.* [It seems to be allied to *hiss.*] To make a humming or hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air.

It flew, and *whizzing* cut the liquid way. *Dryden.*

WHIZ, *n.* A hissing sound.

WHIZ'ZING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making or denoting a humming or hissing sound.

WHIZ'ZING-LY, *adv.* With a whizzing sound.

WHO, (hoo,) *pron. relative.* [Sax. *hwa*; D. *wie*; L. *qui*; Fr. *que*; It. *chi*; Sp. *quien*; Ir. cia; Russ. *koi*; Pers. *ki*. *Who* is undoubtedly a contracted word in English, as in Latin. See WHAT and WIGHT.]

1. *Who* is a pronoun relative, always referring to persons. It forms *whose* in the genitive or possessive case, answering to the L. *cujus*, and *whom* in the objective or accusative case. *Who, whose* and *whom*, are in both numbers. Thus we say, the man or woman *who* was with us; the men or women *who* were with us; the men or women *whom* we saw.

2. Which of many. Are you satisfied *who* did the mischief?

3. It is much used in asking questions; as, *Who* am I? *Who* art thou? *Who* is this? *Who* are these? In this case, the purpose is to obtain the name or designation of the person or character.

4. It has sometimes a disjunctive sense.

There thou tell'st of kings, and *who* aspire;
Who fall, *who* rise, *who* triumph, *who* do moan. *Dryden.*

5. *Whose* is of all genders. *Whose* book is this?

The question *whose* solution I require. *Dryden.*

As who should say, elliptically for *as one who should say.* *Collier.*

WHO-EV'ER, *pron.* [*who* and *ever.*] Any one without exception; any person whatever. The person who trespasses shall be punished, *whoever* he may be.

WHOLE, (hōle,) *a.* [In Sax. *walg, onwalg*, is whole, sound, entire. In D. *heel, geheel*, has a like sense, from the root of *heal*; G. *heil*; Sw. *hel*; Dan. *heel*: W. *oll* or *holl*; Gr. ὅλος, ὁλός; Ir. *uile*. This seems to be connected with *heal, hale*. Of this, the derivative *wholesome* is evidence. See Class Gl, No. 10, 31, 35.]

1. All; total; containing the total amount or number, or the entire thing; as, the *whole* earth; the *whole* world; the *whole* solar system; the *whole* army; the *whole* nation.

2. Complete; entire; not defective or imperfect; as, a *whole* orange; the egg is *whole*; the vessel is *whole*.

3. Unimpaired; unbroken; uninjured.

My life is yet *whole* in me. — 2 Sam. i.

4. Sound; not hurt or sick.

They that are *whole* need not a physician. — Matt. ix.

5. Restored to health and soundness; sound; well.

Thy faith hath made thee *whole*. — Mark v.
His hand was restored *whole*. — Mark iii.

WHOLE, *n.* The entire thing; the entire or total assemblage of parts. The *whole* of religion is contained in the short precept, "Love God with all your heart, and your neighbor as yourself."

Fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the *whole* duty of man. — Eccles. xii.

2. A system; a regular combination of parts. *Pope.*

WHOLE'HOOF-ED, (-hoft,) *a.* Having an undivided hoof.

WHOLE'NESS, *n.* Entireness; totality; the state of being whole, entire, or sound.

WHOLE'SALE, *n.* [*whole* and *sale.*] Sale of goods by the piece or large quantity, as distinguished from RETAIL. Some traders sell either by *wholesale* or retail.

2. The whole mass.

Some, from vanity or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by *wholesale*. *Watts.*

WHOLE'SALE, *a.* [Supra.] Buying and selling by the piece or quantity; as, a *wholesale* merchant.

2. Pertaining to the trade by the piece or quantity; as, the *wholesale* price.

WHOLE'SOME, (hōle'sum,) *a.* [*whole* and *some*; G. *heilsam.*]

1. Tending to promote health; favoring health; salubrious; as, *wholesome* air or diet; a *wholesome* climate.

2. Sound; contributing to the health of the mind; favorable to morals, religion, or prosperity; as, *wholesome* advice; *wholesome* doctrines; *wholesome* truths.

3. Useful; salutary; conducive to public happiness, virtue, or peace; as, a *wholesome* law.

4. That utters sound words.

A *wholesome* tongue is a tree of life. — Prov. xv.

5. Kindly; pleasing; as, a *wholesome* answer. *Shak.*

WHOLE'SOME-LY, *adv.* In a wholesome or salutary manner; salubriously.

WHOLE'SOME-NESS, *n.* The quality of contributing to health; salubrity; as, the *wholesomeness* of air or diet.

2. Salutariness; conduciveness to the health of the mind or of the body politic; as, the *wholesomeness* of doctrines or laws.

WHOL'LY, *adv.* Entirely; completely; perfectly

Nor *wholly* overcome, nor *wholly* yield. *Dryden.*

2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds.

They employed themselves *wholly* in domestic life. *Addison.*

WHOM, (hoom,) *pron.* The objective of *who*, coinciding with the L. *quem* and *quam.*

Whom have I in heaven but thee? — Ps. lxxiii.

WHOM-SO-EV'ER, *pron.* [*whom* and *soever.*] Any person without exception. *Shak.*

WHOO'BUB, for HUBBUB. [*Not in use.*]

WHOOP, (hoop,) *n.* [This is the same as HOOP, but aspirated; Goth. *wopyan*, to whoop, to call; Sax. *hwopan*, to *weep*, and to *whip*. The sense is, to drive out the voice.]

1. A shout of pursuit. *Addison.*

2. A shout of war; a particular cry of troops when they rush to the attack. The Indians of America are remarkable for their war *whoop.*

3. The bird called HOOPOE or UPUPA.

WHOOP, *v. i* To shout with a particular voice. *Shak.*

WHOOP, *v. t.* To insult with shouts. *Dryden.*

WHOOP'ING-COUGH. See HOOPING-COUGH.

WHOOT, (hoot,) *v. i.* See HOOT

WHOP, *n.* [The vulgar pronunciation of *whap*, or *awhap.*]

A sudden fall, or the suddenness of striking in a fall:

WHOP'PER, *n.* Any thing uncommonly large; applied particularly to a monstrous lie. *Farby.*

[*Sometimes heard in America.*]

WHORE, (hōre,) *n.* [W. *huran*, from *huriaw*, to hire; *hur*, that which is fixed or set, *hire*, wages; Sax. *horcwen*, hore-woman; Sw. *hora, hor-kona*; Dan. *hore, hore-kone*; G. *hure*; D. *hoer.* Hore would be more accordant with the etymology of the word.]

A woman who practices unlawful commerce with men, particularly one that does it for hire; a harlot; a courtesan; a concubine; a prostitute.

WHORE, *v. i.* [Supra.] To have unlawful sexual commerce; to practice lewdness.

WHORE, *v. t.* To corrupt by lewd intercourse. [*Little used.*] *Congreve.*

WHORE'DOM, (hōre'dum,) *n.* Lewdness; fornication; practice of unlawful commerce with the other sex. It is applied to either sex, and to any kind of illicit commerce.

2. In *Scripture*, idolatry; the desertion of the worship of the true God for the worship of idols. *Prophets.*

WHORE'MAS-TER, *n.* [Supra.] One who practices lewdness.

WHORE'MAS-TER-LY, *a.* Having the character of a whoremaster. *Shak.*

WHORE'MON'GER, *n.* The same as WHOREMASTER.

WHORE'SON, (hōre'sun,) *n.* A bastard; *a word used generally in contempt.* *Shak.*

WHOR'ISH, *a.* Lewd; unchaste; addicted to unlawful sexual pleasures; incontinent.

WHOR'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a lewd manner.

WHOR'ISH-NESS, *n.* The practice of lewdness; the character of a lewd woman. *Hale.*

WHORL, (hwurl,) *n.* In *botany*, an arrangement of a number of leaves or flowers around a stem, in the same plane with each other. *Lindley.*

2. In *conchology*, a volution or turn of the spire of a univalve. *Humble.*

WHORLED, (hwurld,) *a.* Furnished with whorls.

WHORT, (hwurt,) *n.* The fruit of the whortleberry; or the shrub.

WHOR'TLE-BER-RY, *n.* [Sax. *heort-berg*, hartberry. The Germans call it *heidel-beere*, heathberry.]

A plant or shrub and its fruit, of the genus Vaccinium, called more commonly HUCKLEBERRY, and much esteemed for food.

WHOSE, (hooz,) *pron.* The possessive or genitive case of WHO or WHICH; applied to persons or things. We say, the person *whose* merits are known; the garment *whose* color is admired.

WHOSE-SO-EV'ER, *pron.* [*whose* and *soever.*] Of any person whatever. *John* xx.

WHO'SO, (hoo'so,) *pron.* Any person whatever. [*Obs.*]

WHO-SO-EV'ER, *pron.* [*who, so*, and *ever.*] Any one; any person whatever.

Whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely. — Rev. xxii.

WHUR, *v. i.* To pronounce the letter r with too much force.

WHUR, *n.* The sound of a body moving through the air with velocity. [See WHIR.]

WHURT, *n.* A whortleberry or bilberry. [See WHORT.]

WHY, *adv.* [Sax. *hwi*, and *for hwi*, or *for hwig*, for why. *Hwi, whig*, coincides in elements with *which*. So *pourquoi*, in French, is the same; *pour* and L. *quid, quod*: for what. The original phrase is *for what, for why.*]

1. For what cause or reason, interrogatively.

Turn ye, turn ye, for *why* will ye die? — Jer. xxxii.

2. For which reason or cause, relatively.

No ground of enmity,
Why he should mean me ill. *Milton.*

3. For what reason or cause; for which; relatively.

Turn the discourse; I have a reason *why*
I would not have you speak so tenderly. *Dryden.*

4. It is used sometimes emphatically, or rather as an expletive.

If her chill heart I can not move,
Why, I'll enjoy the very love. *Cowley.*

WHY'NOT, *n.* A cant word for violent and peremptory procedure. *Hudibras.*

WI, from the Gothic *weiha*, signifies *holy*. It is found in some names, as in *Wibert*, holy-bright, or bright-holy, eminent for sanctity; Dan. *vier*, to consecrate, Sw. *viga.*

WIC, WICK, a termination, denotes jurisdiction, as in *bailiwick*. Its primary sense is a village or mansion, L. *vicus*, Sax. *wic* or *wye*; hence it occurs in *Berwick, Harwich, Norwich*, &c. It signifies also a bay or a castle. *Gibson.*

WICK, *n.* [Sax. *weoc*; Sw. *veke*, a wick or match; Ir. *buaic.* Qu. from *twisting.*]

A number of threads of cotton, or some similar substance, loosely twisted into a string, round which wax or tallow is applied by means of melting and running in a mold, and thus forming a candle or torch.

WICK'ED, *a.* [Sw. *vika*, to decline, to err, to deviate, also to fold; Sax. *wican*, to recede, to slide, to fall away; *wicelian*, to *vacillate*, to stumble. It seems to be connected in origin with *wag*, and Sax. *wicca*, witch. The primary sense is, to wind and turn, or to depart, to fall away.]

1. Evil in principle or practice; deviating from the divine law; addicted to vice; sinful; immoral. This is a word of comprehensive signification, extending to every thing that is contrary to the moral law, and both to persons and actions. We say, a *wicked* man, a *wicked* deed, *wicked* ways, *wicked* lives, a *wicked* heart, *wicked* designs, *wicked* works.

No man was ever *wicked* without secret discontent. *Rambler.*

2. A word of slight blame; as, the *wicked* urchin.

3. Cursed; baneful; pernicious; as, *wicked* words, words pernicious in their effects. [*Obs.*]

[This last signification may throw some light on the word *witch.*]

The wicked; in *Scripture*, persons who live in sin; transgressors of the divine law; all who are unreconciled to God, unsanctified, or impenitent.

WICK'ED-LY, *adv.* In a manner or with motives and designs contrary to the divine law; viciously; corruptly; immorally.

All that do *wickedly* shall be stubble. — Mal. iv.
I have sinned, and I have done *wickedly*. — 2 Sam. xxiv.

WICK'ED-NESS, *n.* Departure from the rules of the divine law; evil disposition or practices; immorality; crime; sin; sinfulness; corrupt manners. Wickedness generally signifies evil practices.

What *wickedness* is this that is done among you? — Judges xx.

But *wickedness* expresses also the corrupt dispositions of the heart.

Their inward part is very *wickedness*. — Ps. v.
In heart, ye work *wickedness*. — Ps. lviii.

WICK'EN, WICK'EN-TREE, } *n.* The Sorbus aucuparia, mountain-ash, or roan-tree. *Lee.*

WICK'ER, *a.* [Dan. *vien*, probably contracted from *vigen*. The Eng. *twig*, G. *zweig*, D. *twyg*, are probably formed on the simple word *wig*, from the root of L. *vigeo*, to grow. The word signifies a shoot.]

Made of twigs or osiers; as, a *wicker* basket; a *wicker* chair. *Spenser. Peacham.*

WICK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *guichet*; W. *gwiced*, a little door, from *gwig*, a narrow place, a corner.]

1. A small gate or door.

The wicket, often opened, knew the key. *Dryden.*

2. A small gate by which the chamber of canal locks is emptied.

3. A bar or rod used in playing cricket.

WIC'LIF-ITE, WICK'LIFF-ITE, } *n.* A follower of Wiclif, the English reformer.

WIDE, *a.* [Sax. *wid*, *wide*; D. *wyd*; G. *weit*; Sw. and Dan. *vid*; Sans. *vidi*, breadth; Ar. بدد *badda*, to separate; allied to *void*, *divide*, *widow*, Ir. *feadh*, &c. See Class Bd, No. 1.]

1. Broad; having a great or considerable distance or extent between the sides; opposed to NARROW; as, *wide* cloth; a *wide* table; a *wide* highway; a *wide* bed; a *wide* hall or entry. In this use, *wide* is distinguished from *long*, which refers to the extent or distance between the *ends*.

2. Broad; having a great extent each way; as, a *wide* plain; the *wide* ocean.

3. Remote; distant. This position is very *wide* from the truth. *Hammond.*

4. Broad to a certain degree; as, three feet *wide*.

WIDE, *adv.* At a distance; far. His fame was spread *wide*.

2. With great extent; used chiefly in composition; as, *wide*-skirted meads; *wide*-waving swords; *wide*-wasting pestilence; *wide*-spreading evil.

WIDE'-BRANCH-ED, (-brancht,) *a.* Having spreading branches.

WIDE'-SPREAD, (-spred,) *a.* Extending far.

WIDE'-SPREAD-ING, *a.* Spreading to a great extent or distance.

WIDE'LY, *adv.* With great extent each way. The gospel was *widely* disseminated by the apostles.

2. Very much; to a great distance; far. We differ *widely* in opinion.

WID'EN, *v. t.* To make wide or wider; to extend in breadth; as, to *widen* a field; to *widen* a breach.

Note.— In *America*, females say, to *widen* a stocking.

WID'EN, *v. i.* To grow wide or wider; to enlarge; to extend itself.

And arches *widen*, and long aisles extend. *Pope.*

WID'EN-ED, *pp.* Made wide or wider; extended in breadth.

WIDE'NESS, *n.* Breadth; width; great extent between the sides; as, the *wideness* of a room.

2. Large extent in all directions; as, the *wideness* of the sea or ocean.

WID'EN-ING, *ppr.* Extending the distance between the sides; enlarging in all directions.

WID'GEON, (wij'un,) *n.* A water-fowl of the duck group, belonging to the genus Mareca of Stephens. The European species is the Mareca Penelope, the American the M. Americana. The widgeons feed on grasses or vegetables, somewhat in the manner of geese. *Nuttall. Jardine.*

WID'OW, *n.* [Sax. *widewe*; G. *wittwe*; D. *weduwe*; Dan. *vidue*; L. *vidua*; Fr. *veuve*; It. *vedova*; Sp. *viuda*; Sans. *widhava*; Russ. *vdova*; from the root of *wide*, *void*. See WIDE.]

A woman who has lost her husband by death. *Luke* ii.

Widow's chamber, in London, the apparel and furniture of the bed-chamber of the widow of a freeman, to which she is entitled. *Cyc.*

WID'OW, *v. t.* To bereave of a husband; but rarely used except in the participle. *Dryden.*

2. To endow with a widow's right. [*Unusual.*]

3. To strip of any thing good. *Shak.*

The widowed isle in mourning. *Dryden.*

WID'OW-BENCH, *n.* [*widow* and *bench*.] In *Sussex*, that share which a widow is allowed of her husband's estate, besides her jointure. *Cyc.*

WID'OW-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Bereaved of a husband by death.

2. Deprived of some good; stripped.

Trees of their shriveled fruits
Are *widowed*. *Philips.*

WID'OW-ER, *n.* A man who has lost his wife by death.

WID'OW-HOOD, *n.* The state of being a widow.

2. Estate settled on a widow. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WID'OW-HUNT-ER, *n.* [*widow* and *hunter*.] One who seeks or courts widows for a jointure or fortune. *Addison.*

WID'OW-ING, *ppr.* Bereaving of a husband; depriving; stripping.

WID'OW-MAK-ER, *n.* [*widow* and *maker*.] One who makes widows by destroying lives. *Shak.*

WID'OW-WAIL, *n.* In *botany*, a plant of the genus Cnicus. *Lee.*

WIDTH, *n.* [from *wide*; G. *weite*; D. *wydte*.]

Breadth; wideness; the extent of a thing from side to side; as, the *width* of cloth; the *width* of a door. *Dryden.*

WIELD, (weeld,) *v. t.* [Sax. *wealdan*, *waldan*; Goth. *ga-waldan*, to govern; *wald*, power, dominion; Dan. *vælde*, power; *gevalt*, force, authority; Sw. *välde*, power; allied to L. *valeo*, Eng. *will*. The primary sense of power and strength is, to stretch or strain. This seems to be the Russ. *vladyu*, to rule, and *wald* or *vlad*, in names, as *Waldemar*, *Vladimir*.]

1. To use with full command or power, as a thing not too heavy for the holder; to manage; as, to *wield* a sword; to *wield* the scepter.

Part *wield* their arms, part curb the foaming steed. *Milton.*

2. To use or employ with the hand.

Nothing but the influence of a civilized power could induce a savage to *wield* a spade. *S. S. Smith.*

3. To handle; in an ironical sense.

Base Hungarian wight, wilt thou the spigot *wield*? *Shak.*

To wield the scepter; to govern with supreme command.

WIELD'ED, *pp.* Used with command; managed.

WIELD'ING, *ppr.* Using with power; managing.

WIELD'LESS *a.* Unmanageable. *Spenser.*

WIELD'Y, *a.* That may be wielded; manageable.

WI'ER-Y, *a.* [from *wire*.] Made of wire; having the properties of wire. It would be better written WIRY.

2. [Sax. *war*, a pool.] Wet; marshy. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WIFE, *n.*; *pl.* WIVES. [Sax. *wif*; D. *wyf*; G. *weib*, woman.]

1. The lawful consort of a man; a woman who is united to a man in the lawful bonds of wedlock; the correlative of HUSBAND.

The husband of one *wife*. — 1 Tim. iii.
Let every one of you in particular so love his *wife* even as himself, and let the *wife* see that she reverence her husband. — Eph. v.

2. A woman of low employment; as, strawberry *wives*. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WIFE'HOOD, *n.* State and character of a wife. *Beaum. & Fl.*

WIFE'LESS, *a.* Without a wife; unmarried. *Chaucer.*

WIG, in Saxon, signifies *war*. It is found in some names.

WIG, *n.* [G. *weck*, wig, and *weck-butter*, roll butter. It would seem that the sense is a roll or twist interwoven.]

1. A covering for the head, consisting of hair interwoven or united by a kind of net-work, formerly much worn by men.

2. A sort of cake. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

WIG'GED, *a.* Having the head covered with a wig.

WIG'EON. See WIDGEON.

WIGHT, (wite,) *n.* [Sax. *wiht*, G. *wicht*, a living being, Goth. *waiht*; L. *victum*, from *vivo*, to live, originally *vigo* or *vico*, and probably allied to *vigeo*. This, in the Celtic form, would be *quic* or *qwig*, Eng. *quick*, alive; and hence L. *qui*, *quæ*, *quid*, *quod*, contracted from *quic*, *quicd*, *quocd*; Scot. *quhat*. The letter *h*, in the Gothic and Scottish, representing the *c* of the Latin, proves the word to be thus contracted.]

A being; a person. It is obsolete, except in irony or burlesque. [See AUGHT.]

The wight of all the world who loved thee best. *Dryden.*

WIGHT, (wite,) *a.* [Sax. *hwæt*.]

Swift; nimble. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

[This seems to be a dialectical form of QUICK.]

WIGHT'LY, *adv.* Swiftly; nimbly. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WIG'WAM, *n.* An Indian cabin or hut, so called in America. It is sometimes written WEEKWAM. Mackenzie writes the Knistenaux word *wigwaum*, and the Algonquin *wiguiwaum*. Query, is this the L. *vicus*? *Vic*, in Roman, was pronounced *wic* or *week*. These words may have been derived from one primitive root.

WILD, *a.* [Sax. *wild*; D. and G. *wild*; Sw. and Dan. *vild*; W. *gwyllt*; connected with Sax. *wealh*, a traveler, foreigner, or pilgrim; G. *welsch*, Celtic, Welsh; *wallen*, to rove, Sw. *villa*, *förvilla*. This sense is obvious.]

1. Roving; wandering; inhabiting the forest or open field; hence, not tamed or domesticated; as, a *wild* boar; a *wild* ox; a *wild* cat; a *wild* bee.

2. Growing without culture; as, *wild* parsnep; *wild* cherry; *wild* tansy. *Wild* rice, a palatable and nutritious food, grows spontaneously in the lakes and ponds of the North West territory. *J. Morse.*

3. Desert; not inhabited; as, a *wild* forest. *Milton.*

4. Savage; uncivilized; not refined by culture; as, the *wild* natives of Africa or America.

5. Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular; as, a *wild* tumult.

The *wild* winds howl. *Addison.*

6. Licentious; ungoverned; as, *wild* passions.

Valor grows *wild* by pride. *Prior.*

7. Inconstant; mutable; fickle.

In the ruling passion, there alone
The *wild* are constant, and the cunning known. *Pope.*

8. Inordinate; loose.

A fop well dressed, extravagant, and *wild*. *Dryden.*

9. Uncouth; loose.

What are these
So withered, and so *wild* in their attire? *Shak.*

10. Irregular; disorderly; done without plan or order; as, to make *wild* work. *Milton.*

11. Not well digested; not framed according to the ordinary rules of reason; not being within the limits of probable practicability; imaginary, fanciful; as, a *wild* project or scheme; *wild* speculations.

12. Exposed to the wind and sea; as, a *wild* roadstead. *Mar. Dict.*

13. Made or found in the forest; as, *wild* honey.

Wild is prefixed to the names of many plants, to distinguish them from such of the name as are cultivated in gardens, as *wild* basil, *wild* parsnep, *wild* carrot, *wild* olive, &c.

WILD, *n.* A desert; an uninhabited and uncultivated tract or region; a forest or sandy desert; as, the *wilds* of America; the *wilds* of Africa; the sandy *wilds* of Arabia.

Then Libya first, of all her moisture drained,
Became a barren waste, a *wild* of sand. *Addison.*

WILD'-BOAR, *n.* An animal of the hog kind, (*Sus scrofa*, Linnæus,) from which the domesticated swine are descended. Wild boars have their lair in solitary places in the depths of forests, and were formerly held in high estimation as beasts of chase.

WILD'-BORN, *a.* Born in a wild state. [*P. Cyc.*

WILD'-CAT, *n.* The cat which is supposed to be the original stock of the domestic cat. It is said to exist still in Europe.

2. In *America*, the Felis rufa.

WILD'-CHER'RY, *n.* A large American tree, the Cerasus Virginiana, bearing a small astringent fruit resembling a cherry. The wood is much used for cabinet-work, being of a light red color, and a compact texture. *Browne's Sylva Amer.*

WILD'-EY-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having eyes appearing wild.

WILD'FIRE, *n.* [*wild* and *fire*.] A composition of inflammable materials.

Brimstone, pitch, *wildfire*, burn easily, and are hard to quench. *Bacon.*

2. A disease of sheep, attended with inflammation of the skin; a kind of erysipelas. *Cyc.*

WILD'-FOWL, *n.* [*wild* and *fowl*.] Fowls of the forest, or untamed.

WILD'-GOOSE, *n.* [*wild* and *goose*.] An aquatic fowl, of the genus Anser, a bird of passage. These geese fly to the south in autumn, and return to the north in the spring. The term *wild-goose* is promiscuously applied to various species of the goose kind found wild in Britain. The wild-goose of North America is the Anser Canadensis. *Jardine. Nuttall.*

Wild-goose chase; the pursuit of something as unlikely to be caught as the wild-goose. *Shak.*

WILD'-HON-EY, (-hun-ne,) *n.* [*wild* and *honey*.] Honey that is found in the forest, in hollow trees or among rocks.

WILD'ING, *n.* A wild crab-apple. *Spenser.*

2. A young tree that is wild, or growing without cultivation. *Scott.*

WILD'-LAND, *n.* [*wild* and *land*.] Land not cultivated, or in a state that renders it unfit for cultivation.

2. In *America*, forest; land not settled and cultivated.

WILD'-SERV-ICE, *n.* A plant *Miller.*

The wild-service is a tree of the genus Cratægus, (C. torminalis.) *Lee.*

WILD'ER, *a.* More wild.

WIL'DER, *v. t.* [Dan. *vilder*, from *vild*, wild.]

To lose or cause to lose the way or track; to puzzle with mazes or difficulties; to bewilder.

Long lost and *wildered* in the maze of fate. *Pope.*

WIL'DER-ED, *pp.* Lost in a pathless tract; puzzled.

WIL'DER-ING, *ppr.* Puzzling.

WIL'DER-NESS, *n.* [from *wild*.] A desert; a tract of land or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings, whether a forest or a wide, barren plain. In the United States, it is applied only to a forest. In Scripture, it is applied frequently to the deserts of Arabia. The Israelites wandered in the *wilderness* forty years.

2. The ocean.

The watery *wilderness* yields no supply. *Waller.*

3. A state of disorder. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

4. A wood in a garden resembling a forest.

WILD'EST, *a.* Most wild.

WILD'-IN'DI-GO, *n.* A plant, Baptisia tinctoria, growing in the woods, with a yellow flower, yielding a small quantity of indigo.

WILD'ING, *n.* A wild, sour apple. *Mortimer.*

WILD'LY, *adv.* Without cultivation. *More.*
2. Without tameness.
3. With disorder; with perturbation or distraction; with a fierce or roving look; as, to start *wildly* from one's seat; to stare *wildly*.
4. Without attention; heedlessly. *Shak.*
5. Capriciously; irrationally; extravagantly.
Who is there so *wildly* sceptical as to question whether the sun will rise in the east? *Wilkins.*
6. Irregularly.
She, *wildly* wanton, wears by night away
The sign of all our labors done by day. *Dryden.*

WILD'NESS, *n.* Rudeness; rough, uncultivated state; as, the *wildness* of a forest or heath. *Prior.*
2. Inordinate disposition to rove; irregularity of manners, as, the *wildness* of youth. *Shak.*
3. Savageness; brutality. *Sidney.*
4. Savage state; rudeness.
5. Uncultivated state; as, the *wildness* of land.
6. A wandering; irregularity.
Delirium is but a short *wildness* of the imagination. *Watts.*
7. Alienation of mind. *Shak.*
8. State of being untamed.
9. The quality of being undisciplined, or not subjected to method or rules.
Is there any danger that this discipline will tame too much the fiery spirit, the enchanting *wildness*, and magnificent irregularity of the orator's genius? *Wirt.*

WILD OATS, *n. pl.* A tall, oat-like kind of soft grass; the Holcus avenaceus.
To sow one's wild oats, is to pass through a season of wild and thoughtless dissipation; *commonly applied to youth.* *Halliwell.*
WILDS, *n.* Among *farmers*, the part of a plow by which it is drawn. [*Local.*]
WILE, *n.* [Sax. *wile*; Ice. *wel*; W. *fel*, fine, subtile.]
A trick or stratagem practiced for insnaring or deception; a sly, insidious artifice.
That ye may be able to stand against the *wiles* of the devil. — Eph. vi.

WILE, *v. t.* To deceive; to beguile. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*
WI'LI-LY, *adv.* [from *wily*.] By stratagem; with insidious art. *Josh.* ix.
WI'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *wily*.] Cunning; guile.
WILK, } *n.* [G. *welken*, to wither, or cause to wither.]
WHILK, }
A species of mollusk. [See WHELK.]
WILL, *n.* [Sax. *willa*; Goth. *wilja*; D. *wil*, or *wille*; G. *wille*; Sw. *vilje*; Dan. *villie*; W. *gwyll*; Ir. *ail*; Gr. *βουλη*, counsel; Slav. *volia*. See the verb.]
1. That faculty of the mind by which we determine either to do or forbear an action; the faculty which is exercised in deciding, among two or more objects, which we shall embrace or pursue. The will is directed or influenced by the judgment. The understanding or reason compares different objects, which operate as motives; the judgment determines which is preferable, and the *will* decides which to pursue. In other words, we *reason* with respect to the value or importance of things; we then *judge* which is to be preferred; and we *will* to take the most valuable. These are but different operations of the mind, soul, or intellectual part of man. Great disputes have existed respecting the freedom of the *will*.
[*Will* is often quite a different thing from *desire*.]
A power over a man's subsistence amounts to a power over his *will*. *Federalist, Hamilton.*
2. Choice; determination. It is my *will* to prosecute the trespasser.
3. Choice, discretion; pleasure.
Go, then, the guilty at thy *will* chastise. *Pope.*
4. Command; direction.
Our prayers should be according to the *will* of God. *Law.*
5. Disposition; inclination; desire. "What is your *will*, sir?" In this phrase, the word may also signify determination, especially when addressed to a superior.
6. Power; arbitrary disposal.
Deliver me not over to the *will* of my enemies. — Ps. xxvii.
7. Divine determination, moral purpose or counsel.
Thy *will* be done. *Lord's Prayer.*
8. Testament; the disposition of a man's estate, to take effect after his death. Wills are *written* or *nuncupative*, that is, verbal. *Blackstone.*
Good will: favor; kindness. *Shak.*
2. Right intention. *Phil.* i.
Ill will; enmity, unfriendliness. It expresses less than *malice*.
To have one's will: to obtain what is desired.
At will. To hold an estate *at the will* of another, is to enjoy the possession at his pleasure, and be liable to be ousted at any time by the lessor or proprietor.
Will-with-a-wisp: Jack-with-a-lantern; ignis fatuus; a luminous appearance sometimes seen in the air over moist ground, supposed to proceed from hydrogen gas.

WILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *willan*; Goth. *wilyan*; D. *willen*; G. *wollen*; Sw. *vilja*; Dan. *ville*; L. *volo*, *velle*; Gr. *βουλομαι*; Fr. *vouloir*; It. *volere*. The sense is, to set, or to set forward, to stretch forward. The sense is well expressed by the L. *propono*.]
1. To determine; to decide in the mind that something shall be done or forborne, implying power to carry the purpose into effect. In this manner, God *wills* whatever comes to pass. So in the style of princes: "we *will* that execution be done."
A man that sits still is said to be at liberty, because he can walk if he *wills* it. *Locke.*
2. To command; to direct.
'Tis yours, O queen! to *will*
The work which duty bids me to fulfill. *Dryden.*
3. To be inclined or resolved to have.
There, there, Hortensio, *will* you any wife? *Shak.*
4. To wish; to desire. What *will* you?
5. To dispose of estate and effects by testament.
6. It is sometimes equivalent to *may be*. Let the circumstances be what they *will*; that is, any circumstances, of whatever nature.
7. *Will* is used as an auxiliary verb, and a sign of the future tense. When an auxiliary verb, the past tense is *would*. It has different significations in different persons.
1. *I will* go, is a present promise to go; and with an emphasis on *will*, it expresses determination.
2. *Thou wilt* go, *you will* go, express foretelling; simply stating an event that is to come.
3. *He will* go, is also a foretelling. The use of *will* in the plural is the same. *We will*, promise; *ye will*, *they will*, foretell.
WILL'ED, *pp.* Determined; resolved; desired.
2. Disposed of by will or testament.
WIL'LEM-ITE, *n.* A mineral of resinous luster and yellowish color. It is a silicate of zinc.
WILL'ER, *n.* One who wills.
WILL'FUL, *a.* [*will* and *full*.] Governed by the will without yielding to reason; obstinate; stubborn; perverse; inflexible; as, a *willful* man.
2. Stubborn; refractory; as, a *willful* horse.
WILL'FUL-LY, *adv.* Obstinately; stubbornly.
2. By design; with set purpose.
If we do *willfully* after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins. — Heb. x.

WILL'FUL-NESS, *n.* Obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.
Sins of presumption are such as proceed from pride, arrogance, *willfulness*, and haughtiness of men's hearts. *Perkins.*

WILL'ING, *ppr.* Determining; resolving; desiring.
2. Disposing of by will.
WILL'ING, *a.* [Sw. and Dan. *villig*.]
1. Free to do or grant; having the mind inclined; disposed; not averse. Let every man give, who is able and *willing*.
2. Pleased; desirous.
Felix, *willing* to show the Jews a pleasure. — Acts xxiv.
3. Ready; prompt.
He stooped with weary wings and *willing* feet. *Milton.*
4. Chosen; received of choice or without reluctance; as, to be held in *willing* chains.
5. Spontaneous.
No spouts of blood run *willing* from a tree. *Dryden.*
6. Consenting. *Milton.*
WILL'ING-HEART-ED, *a.* Well-disposed; having a free heart. *Exod.* xxxv.
WILL'ING-LY, *adv.* With free will; without reluctance, cheerfully.
2. By one's own choice
The condition of that people is not so much to be envied as some would *willingly* represent it. *Addison.*

WILL'ING-NESS, *n.* Free choice or consent of the will; freedom from reluctance; readiness of the mind to do or forbear.
Sweet is the love that comes with *willingness*. *Dryden.*

WIL'LOW, *n.* [Sax. *welig*; D. *wilge*; W. *gwial*, twigs, also, *helig*, L. *salix*.]
A tree of the genus Salix. There are many species of willow, the white, the black, the purple or red, the sallow, the broad leaved willow, *&c.* A species called the *weeping willow*, has long and slender branches which droop and hang downward, the Salyx Babylonica.
WIL'LOW-ED, *a.* Abounding with willows. *Collins.*
WIL'LOW-GALL, *n.* A protuberance on the leaves of willows. *Cyc.*
WIL'LOW-HERB, *n.* The purple loosestrife, a plant of the genus Lythrum; also, the yellow loosestrife, of the genus Lysimachia; also, the French willow, of the genus Epilobium. *Lee. Cyc.*
WIL'LOW-ISH, *a.* Like the color of the willow. *Walton.*
WIL'LOW-TUFT-ED, *a.* Tufted with willows. *Goldsmith.*
WIL'LOW-WEED, *n.* A weed growing on wet, light lands, with a seed like buckwheat; the Polygonum lapathifolium. *Cyc.*
WIL'LOW-WORT, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*

WIL'LOW-Y, *a.* Abounding with willows. *Gray.*
WIL'SOME, *a.* Obstinate; stubborn.
WILT, *v. i.* [G. and D. *welken*, to fade, that is, to shrink or withdraw.]
To begin to wither; to lose freshness and become flaccid, as a plant when exposed to great heat in a dry day, or when first separated from its root.
This is a legitimate word, for which there is no substitute in the language. It is not synonymous with WITHER, as it expresses only the beginning of withering. A *wilted* plant often revives and becomes fresh; not so a *withered* plant. It is often used in the United States, and in various parts of England. *Holloway.*
WILT, *v. t.* To cause to begin to wither; to make flaccid; as a green plant.
2. To cause to languish; to depress or destroy the vigor and energy of.
Despots have *wilted* the human race into sloth and imbecility. *Dwight.*

WILT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having become flaccid and lost its freshness, as a plant.
WILT'ING, *ppr.* Beginning to fade or wither.
WI'LY, *a.* [from *wile*.] Cunning; sly; using craft or stratagem to accomplish a purpose; mischievously artful; subtle; as, a *wily* adversary.
WIM'BLE, (wim'bl,) *n.* [W. *gwimbill*, a gimlet; *gwimiaw*, to move round briskly. See WHIM.]
An instrument for boring holes, turned by a handle.
WIM'BLE, *a.* Active; nimble. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
WIM'BREL, *n.* A bird of the curlew kind. [See WHIMBREL.] *Cyc.*
WIM'PLE, (wim'pl,) *n.* [G. *wimpel*, a pendant; Dan. *vimpel*; W. *gwempyl*, a vail, a wimple; Fr. *guimpe*, a neck handkerchief.]
A hood or vail. [*Obs.*] *Is.* iii.
WIM'PLE, *v. t.* To draw down, as a vail. [*Obs.*]
WIN, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* WON. [Sax. *winnan*, to labor, to toil, to gain by labor, to *win*; D. *winnen*; G. *gewinnen*; Sw. *vinna*.]
1. To gain by success in competition or contest; as, to *win* the prize in a game; to *win* money; to *win* a battle, or to *win* a country. Battles are *won* by superior strength or skill.
Who thus shall Canaan *win*. *Milton.*
2. To gain by solicitation or courtship.
3. To obtain; to allure to kindness or compliance. Thy virtue *won* me. *Win* your enemy by kindness.
4. To gain by persuasion or influence; as, an orator *wins* his audience by argument. The advocate has *won* the jury.
And Mammon *wins* his way, where seraphs might despair. *Byron.*

WIN, *v. i.* To gain the victory.
Nor is it aught but just
That he, who in debate of truth hath won,
Should win in arms. *Milton.*
To win upon; to gain favor or influence; as, to *win upon* the heart or affections. *Dryden.*
2. To gain ground.
The rabble will in time *win upon* power. *Shak.*
To win of; to be conqueror. *Shak.*
WINCE, *v. i.* [Fr. *guincher*, to twist; *guingois*, crookedness; W. *gwing*; *gwingaw*, to wriggle, to wince.]
1. To shrink, as from a blow or from pain; to start back.
I will not stir nor *wince*. *Shak.*
2. To kick or flounce when uneasy, or impatient of a rider; as, a horse *winces*. *Hudibras.*
WIN'CER, *n.* One that winces, shrinks, or kicks.
WINCH, *n.* [Sax. *wince*; Fr. *guincher*, to twist.]
The crank or handle by which the axis of machines is turned, as in the grindstone, &c. Also, an instrument with which to turn or strain something forcibly. This term has also been popularly applied to the windlass.
WINCH, *v. i.* To wince; to shrink; to kick with impatience or uneasiness. [This is a more correct orthography than WINCE.]
WIN'CHES-TER-BUSH'EL, *n.* The original English standard measure of capacity, established by Henry VII., and ordered to be kept in the town-hall of Winchester. It contains 2150 cubic inches, and is the one generally used in the United States.
WINCH'ING, } *ppr.* Flinching; shrinking; kicking.
WIN'CING, }
WIN'CO-PIPE, *n.* The vulgar name of a little flower, that, when it opens in the morning, bodes a fair day. *Bacon.*
This is probably the Anagallis arvensis, often called the POOR MAN'S BAROMETER, one of the floræ horologicæ, opening its flowers regularly in the morning, and closing them toward night, except when there is much moisture in the atmosphere, when it remains shut. *Tully. Loudon.*
WIND, *n.* [Sax. *wind*; D. and G. *wind*; Sw. and Dan. *vind*; W. *gwynt*; L. *ventus*; It. *vento*; Sp. *viento*; Fr. *vent*. This word accords with L. *venio*, *ventum*, and the Teutonic *wendan*, Eng. *went*. The primary sense is, to move, flow, rush, or drive along.]
1. Air in motion with any degree of velocity, indefinitely; a current of air. When the air moves

moderately, we call it a light wind, or a breeze; when with more velocity, we call it a fresh breeze; and when with violence, we call it a gale, storm, or tempest. The word GALE is used by the poets for a moderate breeze, but seamen use it as equivalent to STORM.

Winds are denominated from the point of compass from which they blow; as, a *north* wind; an *east* wind; a *south* wind; a *west* wind; a *south-west* wind, &c.

2. *The four winds*; the cardinal points of the heavens.

Come from the *four winds*, O breath, and breathe upon these slain. — Ezek. xxxvii.

This sense of the word seems to have had its origin with the Orientals, as it was the practice of the Hebrews to give to each of the four cardinal points the name of *wind*.

3. Direction of the wind from other points of the compass than the cardinal, or any point of compass; as, a compass of eight *winds*. [*Obs.*] *Heylin.*

4. Breath; power of respiration.

If my *wind* were but long enough to say my prayers, I would repent. *Shak.*

5. Air in motion from any force or action; as, the *wind* of a cannon-ball; the *wind* of a bellows.

6. Breath modulated by the organs or by an instrument.

Their instruments were various in their kind,
Some for the bow, and some for breathing *wind*. *Dryden.*

7. Air impregnated with scent.

A pack of dog-fish had him in the *wind*. *Shak.*

8. Any thing insignificant or light as wind.

Think not with *wind* or airy threats to awe. *Milton.*

9. Flatulence; air generated in the stomach and bowels; as, to be troubled with *wind*.

10. The name given to a disease of sheep, in which the intestines are distended with air, or rather affected with a violent inflammation. It occurs immediately after shearing. *Cyc.*

Down the wind: decaying; declining; in a state of decay; as, he went *down the wind*. [*Not used.*] *L'Estrange.*

To take or *have the wind*: to gain or have the advantage. *Bacon.*

To take wind, or *to get wind*: to be divulged; to become public. The story *got wind*, or *took wind*.

In the wind's eye: in *seamen's language*, toward the direct point from which the wind blows.

Between wind and water: denoting that part of a ship's side or bottom which is frequently brought above water by the rolling of the ship, or fluctuation of the water's surface.

To carry the wind, in *the manege*, is when a horse tosses his nose as high as his ears.

Constant or *perennial wind*: a wind that blows constantly from one point of the compass, as the trade-wind of the tropics.

Shifting, *variable*, or *erratic winds*, are such as are changeable, now blowing from one point, and now from another, and then ceasing altogether.

Stated, or *periodical wind*: a wind that constantly returns at a certain time, and blows steadily from one point for a certain time. Such are the monsoons in India, and land and sea breezes.

Trade wind. See in its place.

[In poetry, *wind* often rhymes with *find*; but the common pronunciation is with *i* short, and so let it continue.]

WIND *v. t.*; *pret* and *pp.* WOUND. [Sax. *windan*; G. and D. *winden*; from *wind*, or the same root.]

1. To blow; to sound by blowing.

Wind the shrill horn. *Pope.*

[The present notion of winding a horn is not so much that of filling it with wind as of giving a prolonged and varied sound, like that described by Milton when speaking of "a *winding* bout of linked sweetness." *Smart.*]

2. To turn; to move, or cause to turn.

To turn and *wind* a fiery Pegasus. *Shak.*

3. To turn round some fixed object; to bind, or to form into a ball or coil by turning; as, to *wind* thread on a spool; to *wind* thread into a ball, to *wind* a rope into a coil.

4. To introduce by insinuation. The child *winds* himself into my affections.

They have little arts and dexterities to *wind* in such things into discourse. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

5. To change; to vary.

Were our legislature vested in the prince, he might *wind* and turn our constitution at his pleasure. *Addison.*

6. To entwist; to infold; to encircle. *Shak.*

To wind off: to unwind.

To wind out: to extricate. *Clarendon.*

To wind up; to bring to a small compass, as a ball of thread. *Locke.*

2. To bring to a conclusion or settlement; as, to *wind up* one's affairs.

3. To put in a state of renovated or continued motion.

Fate seemed to *wind* him up for fourscore years. *Dryden.*

To wind up a clock, is to wind the cord by which the weights are suspended round an axis or pin.

To wind up a watch, is to wind the spring round its axis or pin.

4. To raise by degrees.

Thus they *wound up* his temper to a pitch. *Atterbury.*

5. To straiten, as a string; to put in tune.

Wind up the slackened strings of thy lute. *Waller.*

6. To put in order for regular action. *Shak.*

WIND, *v. t.* To nose; to perceive or follow by the scent; as, hounds *wind* an animal.

2. To ventilate; to expose to the wind; to winnow.

3. To drive [a horse] hard, so as to render scant of wind; also, to rest [a horse,] in order to recover wind. *Smart.*

To wind a ship, &c., is to turn it end for end, so that the wind strikes it on the opposite side.

WIND, *v. i.* To turn; to change.

So swift your judgments turn and *wind*. *Dryden.*

2. To turn around something; as, vines *wind* around a pole.

3. To have a circular direction; as, *winding* stairs.

4. To crook; to bend. The road *winds* in various places.

5. To move round; as, a hare pursued turns and *winds*.

To wind out: to be extricated; to escape.

Long laboring underneath, ere they could *wind*
Out of such prison. *Milton.*

WIND'AGE, *n.* [Sp. *viento*, wind, windage.] The difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun or other piece and that of a ball or shell. *Cyc.*

WIND'BOUND, *a.* [*wind* and *bound*] Prevented from sailing by a contrary wind. *Mar. Dict.*

WIND'-DRI*ED*, (-drīde,) *a.* Dried in the wind.

WIND'-DROP-SY, *n.* [*wind* and *dropsy.*] A swelling of the belly from wind in the intestines; tympanites. *Coxe.*

WIND'-EGG, *n.* [*wind* and *egg.*] An addle egg.

WIND'ER, *n.* One who winds.

WIND'ER, *v. t.* To fan; to clean grain with a fan. [*Local.*]

WIND'ER-MEB, *n.* A bird of the genus Larus, or gull kind. *Cyc.*

WIND'FALL, *n.* [*wind* and *fall.*] Fruit blown off the tree by wind.

2. An unexpected legacy, or other gain.

WIND'FALL-*EN*, (-fawln,) *a.* Blown down by the wind. *Drayton.*

WIND'-FLOW-ER, *n.* [*wind* and *flower.*] A plant, the anemone.

WIND'-FUR NACE, *n.* [*wind* and *furnace.*] A furnace in which the air is supplied by an artificial current, as from a bellows.

WIND'-GAGE, *n.* [*wind* and *gage.*] An instrument for ascertaining the velocity and force of wind.

WIND'-GALL, *n.* [*wind* and *gall.*] A soft tumor on the fetlock joints of a horse.

WIND'-GUN, *n.* An air-gun; a gun discharged by the force of compressed air.

WIND'-HATCH, *n.* [*wind* and *hatch.*] In *mining*, the opening or place where the ore is taken out of the earth. *Cyc.*

WIND'-HOV-ER, (-huv-er,) *n.* [*wind* and *hover.*] A species of hawk; called also the STANNEL, but more usually the KESTREL. *Cyc. Jardine.*

WIND'I-NESS, *n.* [from *windy.*] The state of being windy or tempestuous; as, the *windiness* of the weather or season.

2. Fullness of wind; flatulence. *Harvey.*

3. Tendency to generate wind; as, the *windiness* of vegetables.

4. Tumor; puffiness.

WIND'ING, *ppr.* Turning; binding about; bending.

2. *a.* Bending; twisting from a direct line or an even surface.

WIND'ING, *n.* A turn or turning; a bend; flexure; meander; as, the *windings* of a road or stream.

2. A call by the boatswain's whistle.

WIND'ING-EN-GINE, *n.* An engine employed in mining, to draw up buckets from a deep pit. *Cyc.*

WIND'ING-LY, *adv.* In a winding or circuitous form.

WIND'ING-SHEET, *n.* [*winding* and *sheet.*] A sheet in which a corpse is wrapped. *Bacon.*

WIND'ING-TACK'LE, (-tak'l,) *n.* [*winding* and *tackle.*] A tackle consisting of one fixed triple block, and one double or triple movable block. *Dict.*

WIND'-IN'STRU-MENT, *n.* An instrument of music played by wind, chiefly by the breath, as a flute, a clarionet, &c. *Cyc.*

WIND'LACE, } *v. i.* To go warily to work; to act
WIND'LASS, } indirectly. *Hammond*

WIND'LASS, *n.* [*wind* and *lace.* Qu.] A machine for raising weights, consisting of a cylinder or roller of timber, moving on its axis, and turned by a crank, lever, or similar means, with a rope or chain attached to the weight.

2. A handle by which any thing is turned. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WIN'DLE, *n.* A spindle; a kind of reel.

WIN'DLE-STRAW, *n.* A reed; a stalk of grass. [*North of England.*]

WIND'LESS, *a.* Having no wind; wanting wind; out of breath. [*Not in use.*] *Fairfax.*

WIND'-MILL, *n.* [*wind* and *mill.*] A mill turned by the wind. *Mortimer.*

WIN'DŌW, *n.* [Dan. *vindue*; Sp. *ventana*, from the same root as *venta*, sale, *vent* of goods. The word in Spanish signifies also a nostril, that is, a passage. *Ventaja* is advantage; *ventalla*, a valve, and *ventalle*, a *fan*; *ventear*, to blow. Hence we see that *vent*, L. *vendo*, *wind*, *fan*, and *van*, Fr. *avent*, are all of one family. So is also the L. *fenestra*, Fr. *fenêtre*, D. *venster*, G. *fenster*, Ir. *fineog*. The vulgar pronunciation is *windor*, as if from the Welsh *gwyntdor*, wind-door.]

1. An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light, and of air when necessary. This opening has a frame on the sides, in which are set movable sashes, containing panes of glass. In the United States, the sashes are made to rise and fall, for the admission or exclusion of air. In France, *windows* are shut with frames or sashes that open and shut vertically, like the leaves of a folding door

2. An aperture or opening.

A *window* shalt thou make to the ark. — Gen. vi.

3. The frame or other thing that covers the aperture.

4. An aperture; or rather the clouds or water-spouts.

The *windows* of heaven were opened. — Gen. vii.

5. Lattice or casement; or the net-work of wire used before the invention of glass. *Judges* v.

6. Lines crossing each other.

Till he has *windows* on his bread and butter. *King.*

WIN'DŌW, *v. t.* To furnish with windows. *Wotton. Pope.*

2. To place at a window. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

3. To break into openings. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

WIN'DŌW-BLIND, *n.* [*window* and *blind.*] A blind to intercept the light of a window. Venetian *window-blinds* are now much used in the United States.

WIN'DŌW-*ED*, *pp.* Furnished with windows.

WIN'DŌW-FRAME, *n.* [*window* and *frame.*] The frame of a window which receives and holds the sashes.

WIN'DŌW-GLASS, *n.* [*window* and *glass.*] Panes of glass for windows.

WIN'DŌW-SASH, *n.* [*window* and *sash.*] The sash or light frame in which panes of glass are set for windows.

WIN'DŌW-Y, *a.* Having little crossings like the sashes of a window. *Donne.*

WIND'PIPE, *n.* [*wind* and *pipe.*] The passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea.

WIND'-PUMP, *n.* [*wind* and *pump.*] A pump moved by wind, useful in draining lands. *Cyc.*

WIND'-RŌDE, *n.* A term used by seamen to signify a ship when riding with wind and tide opposed to each other, driven to the leeward of her anchor.

WIND'RŌW, (win'rō,) *n.* [*wind* and *row.*] A row or line of hay raked together for the purpose of being rolled into cocks or heaps.

[*This is the only use of the word in New England.*]

2. The green border of a field, dug up in order to carry the earth on other land to mend it. [*Eng.*] *Cyc.*

3. A row of peats set up for drying; or a row of pieces of turf, sod, or sward, cut in paring and burning. [*Eng.*] *Cyc.*

WIND'-SAIL, *n.* [*wind* and *sail.*] A wide tube or funnel of canvas, used to convey a stream of air into the lower apartments of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

WIND'SEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Arctotis. *Lee.*

WIND SHOCK, *n.* [*wind* and *shock.*] A sort of bruise or shiver in a tree. *Cyc.*

WIND'-TIGHT, (-tīte,) *a.* [*wind* and *tight.*] So tight as to prevent the passing of wind. *Hall.*

WIND'WARD, *n.* [*wind* and *ward.*] The point from which the wind blows; as, to ply to the *windward*.

WIND'WARD, *a.* [*wind* and *ward.*] Being on the side toward the point from which the wind blows; as, the *windward* shrouds.

WIND'WARD, *adv.* Toward the wind.

To lay an anchor at the windward; to adopt previous measures for success or security.

WIND'Y, *a.* Consisting of wind; as, a *windy* tempest. *Shak.*

2. Next the wind; as, the *windy* side. *Shak.*

3. Tempestuous; boisterous; as, *windy* weather.

4. Puffy; flatulent; abounding with wind. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Empty; airy; as, *windy* joy. *Milton.*

WINE, *n.* [Sax. *win*; G. *wein*; D. *wyn*; Sw. and Dan. *vin*; W. *gwin*; Russ. *vino*; L. *vinum*; It. and Sp. *vino*; Fr. *vin*; Ir. *fion*; Gr. *οἶνος*; Eolic, *Fοινος*; Eth. ወይን wine, Heb. יין. This Oriental word seems to be connected with עין, a fountain, and ינה, *anah*, to thrust, to press, or press out.]

1. The fermented juice of grapes; as, the *wine* of the Madeira grape; the *wine* of Burgundy or Oporto.

2. The juice of certain fruits, prepared with sugar

sometimes with spirits, &c.; as, currant *wine*, gooseberry *wine*.

3. Intoxication.

Noah awoke from his *wine*.—Gen. ix.

4. Drinking.

They that tarry long at the *wine*.—Prov. xxiii.

Corn and wine, in *Scripture*, are put for all kinds of necessaries for subsistence. *Ps.*

Bread and wine, in the *Lord's supper*, are symbols of the body and blood of Christ.

WINE'-BIB-BER, *n.* One who drinks much wine; a great drinker. *Prov.* xxiii.

WINE'-CASK, *n.* [*wine* and *cask.*] A cask in which wine is or has been kept.

WINE'-GLASS, *n.* [*wine* and *glass.*] A small glass in which wine is drank.

WINE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of wine; as, *wineless* life. *Swift.*

WINE'-MEAS-URE, (-mezh'ur,) *n.* [See Measure.] The measure by which wines and other spirits are sold, smaller than beer measure.

WINE'-MER-CHANT, *n.* A merchant who deals in wines.

WINE'-PRESS, *n.* [*wine* and *press.*] A place where grapes are pressed.

WINE'-STONE, *n.* The deposit of crude tartar, or argol, on the interior of wine-casks. *Ure.*

WING, *n.* [Sax. *gehwing*; Sw. and Dan. *vinge.* The word signifies the side, end, or extremity.]

1. The limb of a fowl by which it flies, and under which it protects its young. In a few species of fowls, the wings do not enable them to fly, as is the case with the dodo, ostrich, great auk, and penguin; but in the two former, the wings assist the fowls in running.

2. *Figuratively*, care or protection.

3. The limb of an insect by which it flies.

4. In *botany*, [L. *ala.*] a leaf-like appendage. *Wings*, *pl.*, [L. *alæ.*] the two lateral petals of a papilionaceous flower, which stand opposite to each other, and immediately before the vexillum, and which usually have the carina between them. *Tully.*

5. Flight; passage by the wing; as, to be on the *wing*; to take *wing*.

6. Means of flying; acceleration. Fear adds *wings* to flight.

7. Motive or incitement of flight.

Then fiery expedition be my *wing*. *Shak.*

8. The flank or extreme body or part of an army. *Dryden.*

9. Any side piece. *Mortimer.*

10. In *gardening*, a side shoot. *Cyc.*

11. In *architecture*, a side-building, less than the main edifice.

12. In *fortification*, the longer sides of horn-works, crown-works, &c. *Cyc.*

13. In a *fleet*, the ships on the extremities, when ranged in a line, or when forming the two sides of a triangle.

14. In a *ship*, the *wings* are those parts of the hold and orlop deck which are nearest the sides.

15. In *Scripture*, protection; generally in the plural. *Ps.* lxiii. *Ex.* xix.

On the wings of the wind; with the utmost velocity. *Ps.* xviii.

WING, *v. t.* To furnish with wings; to enable to fly or to move with celerity.

Who heaves old ocean, and who *wings* the storms. *Pope*

2. To supply with side bodies; as, on either side well *winged*. *Shak.*

3. To transport by flight.

I, an old turtle,
Will *wing* me to some wither'd bough. *Shak.*
Edge the keen sword, and *wing* th' unerring dart. *Trumbull.*

To wing a flight; to exert the power of flying.

WING'-CASE, WING'-SHELL, *n.* The case or shell which covers the wings of coleopterous insects, as the beetle, &c. *Booth.*

WING'ED, *pp.* Furnished with wings, transported by flying.

WING-COV'ER-ING, (-kuv'er-,) *a.* Covering the wings.

2. *a.* Having wings; as, a *winged* fowl. *Gen.* i.

3. Swift; rapid; as, with *winged* haste. *Shak.*

4. Wounded; hurt.

5. In *botany*, [*Alatus.* Alate is the term almost always used,] furnished with a leaf like appendage. When stems are winged, the leaf-like appendage is commonly attached longitudinally to two opposite sides. When fruits are winged, the leaf like appendage may be attached to one side only, or to two sides, or it may surround the fruit. *Tully.*

6. In *heraldry*, represented with wings, or having wings of a different color from the body.

7. Fanned with wings, swarming with birds. *Milton.*

WING'ED-PEA, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*

WING'-FOOT-ED, *a.* [*wing* and *foot.*] Having wings attached to the feet; as, *wing-footed* Mercury; hence, swift; moving with rapidity; fleet. *Drayton.*

WING'LESS, *a.* Having no wings; not able to ascend or fly.

WING'LET, *n.* A little wing.

WING'-SHELL. See Wing Case.

WING'Y, *a.* Having wings; rapid; as, *wingy* speed. *Addison.*

WINK, *v. i.* [Sax. *wincian*; D. *wenken*; G. *winken*; Sw. *vinka*; Dan. *vinker*; W. *gwing*, a wink; *gwingaw*, to wriggle, to wink, to wince. *Wink* and *wince* are radically one word.]

1. To shut the eyes quickly; to close the eyelids with a quick motion.

They are not blind, but they *wink*. *Tillotson.*

2. To close and open the eyelids quickly.

3. To give a hint by a motion of the eyelids.

Wink at the footman to leave him without a plate. *Swift.*

4. To close the eyelids and exclude the light.

Or *wink* as cowards and afraid. *Prior.*

5. To be dim; as, a *winking* light. *Dryden.*

To wink at: to connive at, to seem not to see, to tolerate; to overlook, as something not perfectly agreeable; as, to *wink at* faults. *Roscommon.*

WINK, *n.* The act of closing the eyelids quickly. I lay awake and could not sleep a *wink*.

I could eclipse and cloud them with a *wink*. *Donne*

2. A hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast. *Swift.*

WINK'ER, *n.* One who winks. *Pope.*

2. A horse's blinder. *Booth.*

WINK'ING, *ppr.* Shutting the eyes quickly; shutting and opening the eyelids quickly; hinting by closing the eye; conniving at; overlooking.

WINK'ING-LY, *adv.* With the eye almost closed. *Peacham.*

WIN'NER, *n.* [from *win.*] One who gains by success in competition or contest.

WIN'NING, *ppr.* [from *win.*] Gaining by success in competition or contest.

2. *a.* Attracting; adapted to gain favor; charming; as, a *winning* address.

WIN'NING, *n.* The sum won or gained by success in competition or contest.

WIN'NING-LY, *adv.* In a winning manner.

WIN'NOW, *v. t.* [L. *ventilo*, from *ventus*, a fan; D. and G. *wannen*; from the root of *fan* and *wind*. The Sax. has *windevian*, to wind.]

1. To separate and drive off the chaff from grain by means of wind. Grain is *winnowed* by a fan, or by a machine, or by pouring it out of a vessel in a current of air.

2. To fan; to beat as with wings. *Milton.*

3. To examine, to sift for the purpose of separating falsehood from truth.

Winnow well this thought. *Dryden.*

4. To separate, as the bad from the good. *Shak.*

WIN'NOW, *v. i.* To separate chaff from corn.

Winnow not with every wind. *Ecclus.*

WIN'NOW-ED, *pp.* Separated from the chaff by wind, sifted, examined.

WIN'NOW-ER, *n.* One who winnows.

WIN'NOW-ING, *n.* The act of separating from chaff by wind.

WIN'NOW ING, *ppr.* Separating from the chaff by wind, examining.

WIN'SOME, (win'sum,) *a.* Cheerful; merry.

WIN'TER, *n.* [Sax. G. D. Sw. and Dan.; from *wind*, or its root, Goth. *vintrus.*]

1. The cold season of the year. Astronomically considered, winter commences in northern latitudes when the sun enters Capricorn, or at the solstice about the 21st of December, and ends at the equinox in March; but in ordinary discourse, the *three* winter months are December, January, and February. Our Saxon ancestors reckoned the years by winters; as, ten *winters*; thirty *winters*. In tropical climates, the rainy season takes the place of winter. In the temperate and frigid climates, there is one winter only in the year.

2. The part of a printing press which sustains the carriage.

WIN'TER, *v. t.* To pass the winter. He *wintered* in Italy. Cattle *winter* well on good fodder.

WIN'TER, *v. t.* To feed or manage during the winter. To *winter* young cattle on straw, is not profitable. Delicate plants must be *wintered* under cover.

WIN'TER-AP'PLE, (-ap'pl,) *n.* [*winter* and *apple.*] An apple that keeps well in winter.

WIN'TER-BAR'LEY, *n.* [*winter* and *barley.*] A kind of barley which is sowed in autumn.

WIN'TER-BEAT-EN, *a.* [*winter* and *beat.*] Harassed by the severe weather of winter. *Spenser.*

WIN'TER-BER'RY, *n.* [*winter* and *berry.*] A low shrub of the genus Prinos. *Loudon. Lee.*

WIN'TER-BLOOM, *n.* [*winter* and *bloom.*] A plant of the genus Azalea. *Lee.*

WIN'TER-CHER'RY, *n.* [*winter* and *cherry.*] A plant of the genus Physalis, and its fruit, which is of the size of a cherry. *Lee. Miller.*

WIN'TER-CIT'RON, *n.* [*winter* and *citron.*] A sort of pear.

WIN'TER-CRESS, *n.* [*winter* and *cress.*] A plant of the genus Erysimum.

WIN'TER-CROP, *n.* [*winter* and *crop.*] A crop which will bear the winter, or which may be converted into fodder during the winter. *Cyc.*

WIN'TER-FAL'LOW, *v.* [*winter* and *fallow.*] Ground that is fallowed in winter.

WIN'TER-GAR'DEN, *n.* [*winter* and *garden.*] An ornamental garden for winter.

WIN'TER-GREEN, *n.* [*winter* and *green.*] A plant of the genus Pyrola, useful as a vulnerary. Also, a name of plants of the genera Chimaphila and Gaultheria. Winter-green is used as a tonic and astringent. *Cyc.*

WIN'TER-KILL, *v. t.* [*winter* and *kill.*] To kill by means of the weather in winter, as, to *winter-kill* wheat or clover. *America.*

WIN'TER-KILL-ED, *pp.* Killed by the winter, as grain.

WIN'TER-KILL-ING, *ppr.* Killing by the weather in winter.

WIN'TER-LODGE, WIN'TER-LODG'MENT, *n.* [*winter* and *lodge.*] In *botany*, the hybernacle of a plant, which protects the embryo or future shoot from injuries during the winter. It is either a bud or a bulb. *Encyc.*

WIN'TER-PEAR, *n.* [*winter* and *pear.*] Any pear that keeps well in winter.

WIN'TER-QUAR'TERS, *n. pl.* [*winter* and *quarters.*] The quarters of an army during the winter; a winter residence or station.

WIN'TER-RIG, *v. t.* [*winter* and *rig.*] To fallow or till in winter. [*Local.*]

WIN'TER-SOL'STICE, (-sol'stis,) *n.* [*winter* and *solstice.*] The solstice of the winter, which takes place when the sun enters Capricorn, December 21st.

WIN'TER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Kept through the winter; lived through the winter.

WIN'TER-ING, *ppr.* Passing the winter; keeping in winter.

WIN'TER-LY, *a.* Such as is suitable to winter. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

WIN'TER-Y, *a.* Suitable to winter; brumal; hyemal; cold; stormy. *Dryden.*

WI'NY, *a.* [from *wine.*] Having the taste or qualities of wine. *Bacon.*

WINZE, *n.* In *mining*, a small shaft sunk from one level to another for the purpose of ventilation. *Francis.*

WIPE, *v. t.* [Sax. *wipian.*]

1. To rub with something soft for cleaning; to clean by rubbing; as, to *wipe* the hands or face with a towel. *Luke* vii.

2. To strike off gently.

Some natural tears they dropped, but *wiped* them soon. *Milton.*

3. To cleanse from evil practices or abuses; to overturn and destroy what is foul and hateful.

I will *wipe* Jerusalem as a man *wipeth* a dish.—2 Kings xxi.

4. To cheat; to defraud. *Spenser.*

To wipe away: to cleanse by rubbing or torsion; as, to *wipe away* a stain or reproach.

To wipe off: to clear away. *Wipe off* this foul stain; *wipe off* the dust.

To wipe out; to efface; to obliterate. *Wipe out* the blot.

WIPE, *n.* The act of rubbing for the purpose of cleaning.

2. A blow, a stroke.

3. A gibe; a jeer; a severe sarcasm. *Swift.*

4. A bird. [Sw. *vipa*, the lapwing.] *Ainsworth.*

WIP'ED, (wipt,) *pp.* Rubbed for cleaning; cleaned by rubbing; cleared away; effaced.

WIP'ER, *n.* One who wipes.

2. The instrument used for wiping.

3. In *mills*, a piece generally projecting from a horizontal axle, for the purpose of raising stampers or heavy pistons, and leaving them to fall by their own weight. *Brande.*

WIP'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing with a cloth or other soft thing for cleaning; clearing away; effacing.

WIRE, *n.* [Sw. *vir*; Ice. *vir.*]

A thread of metal; any metallic substance drawn to an even thread.

WIRE, *v. t.* To bind with wire; to apply wire to, as in bottling liquors.

WIRE'DRAW, *v. t.* [*wire* and *draw.*] To draw a metal into wire, which is done by drawing it through a hole in a plate of steel.

2. To draw into length. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To draw by art or violence.

My sense has been *wiredrawn* into blasphemy. *Dryden.*

4. To draw or spin out to great length and tenuity, as, to *wiredraw* an argument.

WIRE'DRAW-ER, *n.* One who draws metal into wire. *Locke.*

WIRE'DRAW-ING, *ppr.* Drawing a metal into wire.

2. Drawing to a great length or fineness.

WIRE'DRAWN, *pp.* Drawn into wire; drawn out to great length or fineness.

WIRE'GAUZE, *n.* A texture of finely interwoven wire, resembling gauze.

WIRE′-GRATE, *n.* [*wire* and *grate.*] A grate or contrivance of fine wire work to keep insects out of vineries, hothouses, &c. *Cyc.*

WIRE′-HEEL, *n.* [*wire* and *heel.*] A defect and disease in the feet of a horse or other beast. *Cyc.*

WIRE′-PULL′ER, *n.* One who pulls the wires, as of a puppet; hence, one who operates by secret means; an intriguer.

WIRE′-PULL′ING, *n.* The act of pulling the wires, as of a puppet; hence, secret influence or management; intrigue.

WIRE′-WORM, (-wurm,) *n.* [*wire* and *worm.*] A name given to the larvæ of various beetles, from their slenderness and uncommon hardness. They destroy the roots of plants.

2. The American wire-worm is a species of Iulus, with numerous feet. *E. C. Herrick.*

WIR′Y, *a.* Made of wire; like wire.

WIS, *v. t.*; *pret.* WIST. [G. *wissen*; D. *weeten*; Dan. *vider*; Sw. *veta.* This is the Sax. *witan*, to wit.]

To think; to suppose; to imagine. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WIS′DOM, (wiz′dum,) *n.* [Sax. *id.*; *wise* and *dom*; G. *weisheit*, (*wise-hood*,) D. *wysheid*; Sw. *wisdom* and *vishet*; Dan. *visdom* or *viisdom.* (See WISE.) *Wisdom*, it seems, is from the Gothic dialect.]

1. The right use or exercise of knowledge; the choice of laudable ends, and of the best means to accomplish them. This is wisdom in *act*, *effect*, or *practice.* If wisdom is to be considered as a *faculty* of the mind, it is the faculty of discerning or judging what is most just, proper, and useful; and if it is to be considered as an *acquirement*, it is the knowledge and use of what is best, most just, most proper, most conducive to prosperity or happiness. Wisdom in the first sense, or *practical wisdom*, is nearly synonymous with DISCRETION. It differs somewhat from PRUDENCE in this respect; *prudence* is the exercise of sound judgment in avoiding evils; wisdom is the exercise of sound judgment either in avoiding evils or attempting good. *Prudence*, then, is a species, of which *wisdom* is the genus.

> Wisdom gained by experience is of inestimable value. *Scott.*
> It is hoped that our rulers will act with dignity and wisdom; that they will yield every thing to reason, and refuse every thing to force. *Ames.*

2. In *Scripture*, human learning; erudition; knowledge of arts and sciences.

> Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians. — Acts vii.

3. Quickness of intellect; readiness of apprehension; dexterity in execution; as, the *wisdom* of Bezaleel and Aholiab. *Exod.* xxxi.

4. Natural instinct and sagacity. *Job* xxxix.

5. In *Scripture theology*, wisdom is true religion; godliness, piety; the knowledge and fear of God, and sincere and uniform obedience to his commands. This is the *wisdom* which is from above. *Ps.* xc. *Job* xxviii.

6. Profitable words or doctrine. *Ps.* xxxvii.

The wisdom of this world, mere human erudition, or the carnal policy of men, their craft and artifices in promoting their temporal interests; called also *fleshly wisdom.* 1 *Cor.* ii. 2 *Cor.* i.

The wisdom of words, artificial or affected eloquence; or learning displayed in teaching. 1 *Cor.* i. ii.

WISE, *a.* [Sax. *wis*, *wise*; G. *weise*; D. *wys*; Sw. *vis*; Dan. *viis*; Fr. *guise*; G. *weisen*, to know; Sans. *vid*. Wise, in Dutch, is *weeten*, to know, which is the Goth. *witan*, Dan. *viden*, Eng. *to wit*, perhaps Gr. *εἰδέω*. So that *wise*, *wit*, *weet*, *wot*, are all from one root, or dialectical forms of the same word; Ir. *fois*, *fios*, knowledge; W. *gwyz*, *gwybod*, that is, *gwyb*, intelligence. In general, the radical sense of *know* is to reach or to hold, from extension, stretching. In this case, it may be to show, to disclose, from the sense; for in Sw. *visa*, Dan. *viser*, G. *weisen*, D. *wysen*, is to show. In this case, *to show*, *wisen*, which seems to be connected with this word, may coincide in origin with *wide.* *Wistful*, attentive, eager, is from reaching forward.]

1. *Properly*, having knowledge; hence, having the power of discerning and judging correctly, or of discriminating between what is true and what is false; between what is fit and proper and what is improper; as, a *wise* prince; a *wise* magistrate. Solomon was deemed the wisest man. But a man may be *speculatively* and not *practically* wise. Hence,

2. Discreet and judicious in the use or application of knowledge; choosing laudable ends, and the best means to accomplish them. This is to be *practically* wise. *Gen.* xli.

3. Skillful; dexterous.

> They are wise to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge. — *Jer.* iv.

4. Learned; knowing; as, the *wise* and the unwise. *Rom.* i.

5. Skilled in arts, science, philosophy, or in magic and divination. 2 *Sam.* xiv.

6. Godly; pious. *Prov.* xiii.

> The Holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise to salvation. — 2 Tim. iii.

7. Skilled in hidden arts; *a sense somewhat ironical*; as, the *wise* woman of Brainford. *Shak.*

8. Dictated or guided by wisdom; containing wisdom; judicious; well adapted to produce good effects; *applicable to things*; as, a *wise* saying; a *wise* scheme or plan; *wise* conduct or management; a *wise* determination.

9. Becoming a wise man; grave; discreet; as, *wise* deportment. *Milton.*

WISE, *n.* [Sax. *wise*; G. *weise*; D. *wys*; Sw. *vis*; Dan. *vis*; Fr. *guise*; It. *guisa*; Arm. *guis.*]

Manner; way of being or acting.

> This song she sings in most commanding wise. *Sidney.*
> In fresh wise. *Spenser.*

In the foregoing form this word is obsolete. The use of it is now very limited. It is common in the following phrases.

1. *In any wise.*

> If he that sanctified the field will *in any wise* redeem it. — Lev. xxvii.
> Fret not thyself *in any wise.* — Ps. xxxvii.

2. *On this wise.*

> *On this wise* ye shall bless the children of Israel. — Num. vi.

3. *In no wise.*

> He shall *in no wise* lose his reward. — Matt. x.

It is used in composition, as in *likewise*, *otherwise*, *lengthwise*, &c. By mistake, *ways* is often used for it; as, *lengthways* for *lengthwise.*

WISE′A-CRE, (wize′a-ker,) *n.* [G. *weise*, wise, and *sagen*, to say, G. *weissager*, a foreteller. The proper English word would be WISE-SAYER.]

One who makes pretensions to great wisdom; hence, in *contempt*, a simpleton; a dunce.

WISE′-HEART-ED, *a.* [*wise* and *heart.*] Wise; knowing; skillful. *Exod.* xxviii.

WISE′LING, *n.* One who pretends to be wise. *Donne.*

WISE′LY, *adv.* Prudently; judiciously; discreetly; with wisdom. *Prov.* xvi. xxi.

2. Craftily; with art or stratagem.

> Let us deal wisely with them. — Ex. i.

WISE′NESS, *n.* Wisdom. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WISE′-SAY-ER, *n.* [G. *weise*, wise, and *sagen*, to say, to tell; *weissager*, a foreteller.]

1. A foreteller; one who is noted for predicting the weather.

2. One who makes pretensions to great wisdom; hence, in *contempt*, a simpleton; a dunce.

WISH, *v. i.* [Sax. *wiscan*; Cimbric, *oska.* In all the other Teutonic and Celtic dialects, the corresponding word is *wun* or *wunsh*; D. *wenschen*; G. *wünschen*; Dan. *ønsker*; Sw. *önska.* This is probably the same word.]

1. To have a desire, or strong desire, either for what is or is not supposed to be obtainable. It usually expresses less than LONG; but sometimes it denotes to long or wish earnestly. We often *wish* for what is not obtainable.

> This is as good an argument as an antiquary could *wish* for. *Arbuthnot.*
> They have more than heart could wish. — Ps. lxxiii.
> I wish above all things that thou mayest prosper. — 3 John 2.
> They cast four anchors out of the stern, and *wished* for the day. — Acts xxvii.

2. To be disposed or inclined; as, to *wish* well to another's affairs. *Addison.*

3. It sometimes partakes of hope or fear. I *wish* the event may prove fortunate, or less calamitous than we apprehend.

WISH, *v. t.* To desire. I *wish* your prosperity.

> Let them be driven backward, and put to shame, that wish me evil. — Ps. xl.

2. To long for; to desire eagerly or ardently. It has this sense when expressed with emphasis.

3. To recommend by wishing.

> I would not wish them to a fairer death. *Shak.*

4. To imprecate; as, to *wish* curses on an enemy. *Shak.*

5. To ask; to express desire. *Clarendon.*

WISH, *n.* Desire; sometimes eager desire. *Job* xxxiii.

2. Desire expressed. *Pope.*

> Blistered be thy tongue
> For such a wish. *Shak.*

3. Thing desired. He has his *wish.*

> The difference between a wish and desire seems to be, that desire is directed to what is obtainable, and a wish may be directed to what is obtainable or not. *Kames.*

WISHED, (wisht,) *pp.* Desired, or ardently desired.

WISH′ER, *n.* One who desires; one who expresses a wish. *Shak.*

WISH′FUL, *a.* Having desire, or ardent desire.

2. Showing desire; as, *wishful* eyes.

3. Desirable; exciting wishes. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

WISH′FUL-LY, *adv.* With desire or ardent desire.

2. With the show of desiring.

WISH′ING, *ppr.* Desiring.

WISH′LY, *adv.* According to desire.

WISK′ET, *n.* A basket. *Ainsworth.*

WISP, *n.* [Dan. *visk*, a wisp, a whisk; *visker*, to whisk, to rub or wipe; G. and D. *wisch.*]

A small bundle of straw or other like substance; as, a *wisp* of straw; a *wisp* of hay; a *wisp* of herbs. *Shak.* *Bacon.*

WIST, *pret.* of WIS. [*Obs.*]

WIST′FUL, *a.* [from *wist.* The sense is, stretching or reaching toward.] Full of thoughts; earnest; attentive.

> Why — dost thou so wistful seem? *Gay.*

WIST′FUL-LY, *adv.* Attentively; earnestly. *Hudibras.*

WIS′TIT, *n.* The striated monkey, a small, South American monkey, with sharp claws and squirrel-like habits; the *ouistiti* of Buffon, Hapales Jacchus of Illiger. *Cuvier.*

WIST′LY, *adv.* Earnestly. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

WIS′TON-WISH, *n.* A rodent quadruped of America, the prairie-dog, which see. *Pike.*

WIT, *v. i.* [Sax. *witan*, Goth. *witan*, D. *weeten*, G. *wissen*, to know; Sans. *vid.* See WISE.]

To know. This verb is used only in the infinitive, *to wit*, namely, that is to say. [L. *videlicet*, i. e. *videre licet.*]

WIT, *n.* [Sax. *wit* or *ge-wit*; G. *witz*; Dan. *vid.* See the verb and WISE.]

1. *Primarily*, the intellect; the understanding or mental powers.

> Will puts in practice what the wit deviseth. *Davies.*
> For wit and power their last endeavors bend
> T' outshine each other. *Dryden.*

2. The association of ideas in a manner natural, but unusual and striking, so as to produce surprise joined with pleasure. Wit is defined

> What oft was thought, but ne'er so well expressed. *Pope.*
> Wit consists in assembling, and putting together with quickness, ideas in which can be found resemblance and congruity, by which to make up pleasant pictures and agreeable visions in the fancy. *Locke.*
> Wit consists chiefly in joining things by distant and fanciful relations, which surprise us because they are unexpected. *Kames.*
> Wit is a propriety of thoughts and words; or, in other terms, thoughts and words elegantly adapted to the subject. *Dryden.*

3. The faculty of associating ideas in a new and unexpected manner.

4. A man of genius; as, the age of Addison abounded with *wits.*

> A wit herself, Amelia weds a wit. *Young.*

5. A man of fancy or wit.

> Intemperate wits will spare neither friend nor foe. *L'Estrange.*

6. Sense; judgment.

> He wants not wit the danger to decline. *Dryden.*

7. Faculty of the mind. *Shak.*

8. *Wits*, in *the plural*; soundness of mind; intellect not disordered; sound mind. *No man in his wits would venture on such an expedition. Have you lost your wits? Is he out of his wits?*

9. Power of invention; contrivance; ingenuity. He was at his *wits'* end. *Hooker.*

WITCH, *n.* [Sax. *wicca.* See WICKED.]

1. A woman who, by compact with the devil, practices sorcery or enchantment.

2. A woman who is given to unlawful arts.

3. [Sax. *wic.*] A winding, sinuous bank. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

4. A piece of conical paper which is placed in a vessel of lard, and, being lighted, answers the purpose of a taper. [Qu. *wick.*] [*Local.*]

WITCH, *v. t.* To bewitch; to fascinate; to enchant.

> I'll witch sweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shak.*

WITCH′CRAFT, *n.* [*witch* and *craft.*] The practices of witches; sorcery; enchantments; intercourse with the devil. *Bacon.*

2. Power more than natural.

> He hath a witchcraft
> Over the king in 's tongue. *Shak.*

WITCH′ED, (witcht,) *pp.* Bewitched; fascinated.

WITCH′-ELM, *n.* A kind of elm, the Ulmus montana, properly WYCH-ELM. *London.*

WITCH′ER-Y, *n.* Sorcery; enchantment. *Milton.*

2. Fascination.

WITCH′-HA-ZEL, *n.* The Hamamelis virginica, a shrub which flowers in autumn, when its leaves are falling. *Lee.* *Bigelow.*

2. The name has sometimes been given to the witch-elm or wych-elm, the Ulmus montana.

WITCH′ING, *a.* Suited to enchantment or witchcraft; as, the *witching* time of night. *Shak.*

WITCH′ING, *ppr.* Fascinating; enchanting.

WIT′-CRACK-ER, *n.* [*wit* and *cracker.*] One who breaks jests; a joker. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WIT′-CRAFT, *n.* [*wit* and *craft.*] Contrivance; invention. [*Obs.*] *Camden.*

WITE, *v. t.* [Sax. *witan*; the root of *twit.*]

To reproach; to blame. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WITE, *n.* Blame; reproach. [*Obs.*]

WITE′LESS, *a.* Blameless. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WIT′E-NA-GE-MOTE′, *n.* [Sax. *witan*, to know, and *gemot*, a meeting, a council.]

A meeting of wise men; the national council or legislature of England, in the days of the Saxons, before the conquest.

WITH, *prep.* [Sax. *with*, near, or against; Goth. *ga-*

withan, to join. The primary sense is, to press, or to *meet*, to unite; hence, in composition, it denotes opposition, as in *withstand* and *withdraw*; hence *against*, Sax. *wither*, G. *wider*.]

1. By, noting cause, instrument, or means. We are distressed *with* pain; we are elevated *with* joy. *With* study men become learned and respectable. Fire is extinguished *with* water.

2. On the side of; noting friendship or favor.

Fear not, for I am *with* thee.—Gen. xxvi.

3. In opposition to; in competition or contest; as, to struggle *with* adversity. The champions fought *with* each other an hour. He will lie *with* any man living.

4. Noting comparison. The fact you mention compares well *with* another I have witnessed.

5. In company. The gentlemen traveled *with* me from Boston to Philadelphia.

6. In the society of. There is no living *with* such neighbors.

7. In connection, or in appendage. He gave me the Bible, and *with* it the warmest expressions of affection.

8. In mutual dealing or intercourse.

I will buy *with* you, sell *with* you. *Shak.*

9. Noting confidence. I will trust you *with* the secret.

10. In partnership. He shares the profits *with* the other partners. I will share *with* you the pleasures and the pains.

11. Noting connection.

Nor twist our fortunes *with* your sinking fate. *Dryden.*

12. Immediately after.

With this he pointed to his face. *Dryden.*

13. Among. I left the assembly *with* the last.

Tragedy was originally, *with* the ancients, a piece of religious worship. *Rymer.*

14. Upon.

Such arguments had invincible force *with* those pagan philosophers. *Addison.*

15. In consent, noting parity of state.

See! where on earth the flowery glories lie,
With her they flourished, and *with* her they die. *Pope.*

With and *by* are closely allied in many of their uses, and it is not easy to lay down a rule by which their uses may be distinguished. It is observed by Johnson that *with* seems rather to denote an instrument, and *by* a cause; as, he killed an enemy *with* a sword, but he died *by* an arrow. But this rule is not always observed.

With, in *composition*, signifies sometimes opposition, privation; or separation, departure.

WITH-AL', (with-aul',) *adv.* [*with* and *all*.] With the rest; together with; likewise; at the same time.

If you choose that, then I am yours *withal*. *Shak.*
How modest in exception, and *withal*
How terrible in constant resolution! *Shak.*

2. It is sometimes used for *with*. But the word is not elegant, nor much used.

WITH'AM-ITE, *n.* A variety of epidote, of a red or yellow color, found in Scotland. *Dana.*

WITH-DRAW', *v. t.* [*with* and *draw*.] To take away what has been enjoyed; to take from. [*With* here has the sense of *contrary*; to *withdraw* is to draw the *contrary* way. See WITH.]

It is impossible that God should *withdraw* his presence from any thing. *Hooker.*

We say, to *withdraw* capital from a bank or stock in trade; to *withdraw* aid or assistance.

2. To take back; to recall or retract; as, to *withdraw* charges.

3. To recall; to cause to retire or leave; to call back or away. France has *withdrawn* her troops from Spain.

WITH-DRAW', *v. i.* To retire; to retreat; to quit a company or place. We *withdrew* from the company at ten o'clock.

She from her husband soft *withdrew*. *Milton.*

WITH-DRAW'ING, *ppr.* Taking back; recalling; retiring.

WITH-DRAW'ING-ROOM, *n.* A room behind another room for retirement; a drawing-room. *Mortimer.*

WITH-DRAW'MENT, } *n.* The act of withdrawing.
WITH-DRAW'AL, } the act of taking back, a recalling. *Ch. Obs.*

Their *withdrawment* from the British and Foreign Bible Society, would tend to paralyze their exertions. *Simeon.*

WITH-DRAWN', *pp* of WITHDRAW. Recalled; taken back.

WITHE, (with,) *n.* [Sax. *withig*; Sw. *vidja*; G. *weide*, a willow; L. *vitis*, *vitex*.]

1. A willow twig.

2. A band consisting of a twig, or twigs twisted. *K. Charles.*

WITH'ED, (witht,) *a.* Bound with a withe.

WITH'ER, *v. i.* [W. *gwiw*, dried, withered; *gwiwoni*, to wither; Sax. *gewitherod*, withered; Ir. *fothadh*.]

1. To fade; to lose its native freshness; to become sapless; to dry.

It shall *wither* in all the leaves of her spring.—Ezek. xvii.

2. To waste; to pine away; as animal bodies; as, a *withered* hand. *Matt.* xii.

3. To lose or want animal moisture.

Now warm in love, now *withering* in the grave. *Dryden.*

WITH'ER, *v. t.* To cause to fade and become dry; as, the sun *withereth* the grass. *James* i.

2. To cause to shrink, wrinkle, and decay, for want of animal moisture.

Age can not *wither* her. *Shak.*

WITH'ER-BAND, *n.* [*withers* and *band*.] A piece of iron laid under a saddle near a horse's withers, to strengthen the bow. *Far. Dict.*

WITH'ER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Faded; dried; shrunk.

WITH'ER-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being withered.

WITH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Fading; becoming dry.

WITH'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner tending to wither, or cause to shrink.

WITH'ER-ITE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a native carbonate of baryta first discovered by Dr. Withering. It is white, gray, or yellow. *Ure. Cyc.*

WITH'ER-NAM, *n.* [Sax. *wither*, against, and *naman*, to take.]

In *law*, a second or reciprocal writ or distress in lieu of a first distress which has been eloigned; replevin. *Blackstone.*

WITH'ERS, *n.* [This seems to signify a joining, from the root of *with*.]

The juncture of the shoulder-bones of a horse, at the bottom of the neck. *Far. Dict.*

WITH'ER-WRUNG, (-rung,) *a.* Injured or hurt in the withers, as a horse. *Cyc.*

WITH-HELD', *pret.* and *pp.* of WITHHOLD.

WITH-HOLD', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* WITHHELD. [*with* and *hold*.]

1. To hold back; to restrain; to keep from action.

Withhold — your hasty hand. *Spenser.*
If our passions may be *withheld*. *Kettlewell.*

2. To retain; to keep back; not to grant; as, to *withhold* assent to a proposition. The sun does not *withhold* his light.

WITH-HOLD'EN, *pp.* The old participle of WITHHOLD; now obsolete. We use WITHHELD.

WITH-HOLD'ER, *n.* One that withholds.

WITH-HOLD'ING, *ppr.* Holding back; restraining; retaining; not granting.

WITH-HOLD'MENT, *n.* Act of withholding.

WITH-IN', *prep.* [Sax. *withinnan*.]

1. In the inner part; as, the space *within* the walls of a house; a man contented and happy *within* himself. *Tillotson.*

2. In the limits or compass of; not beyond; used of place and time. The object is *within* my sight; *within* the knowledge of the present generation; *within* a month or a year.

3. Not reaching to any thing external.

Were every action concluded *within* itself. *Locke.*

4. In the compass of; not longer ago than.

Within these five hours Hastings lived
Untainted. *Shak.*

5. Not later than; as, *within* five days from this time, it will be fair weather.

6. In the reach of.

Both he and she are still *within* my power. *Dryden.*

7. Not exceeding. Keep your expenses *within* your income.

8. In the heart or confidence of. [*Inelegant.*]

9. In the house; in any inclosure. *South.*

WITH-IN', *adv.* In the inner part; inwardly; internally.

The wound festers *within*. *Carew.*

2. In the mind.

Ills from *within* thy reason must prevent. *Dryden.*

WITH-IN'SIDE, *adv.* [*within* and *side*.] In the inner parts. [*Bad.*] *Sharp.*

WITH-OUT', *prep.* [Sax. *withutan*; *with* and *out*.]

1. Not with; as, *without* success.

2. In a state of destitution or absence from.

There is no living with thee nor *without* thee. *Tatler.*

3. In a state of not having, or of destitution. How many live all their life *without* virtue, and *without* peace of conscience!

4. Beyond; not within.

Eternity, before the world and after, is *without* our reach. *Burnet.*

5. Supposing the negation or omission of.

Without the separation of the two monarchies, the most advantageous terms from the French must end in our destruction. *Addison.*

6. Independent of; not by the use of. Men like to live *without* labor.

Wise men will do it *without* a law. *Bacon.*

7. On the outside of; as, *without* the gate; *without* doors.

8. With exemption from. That event can not happen *without* great damage to our interests.

9. Unless; except.

Without, when it precedes a sentence or member of a sentence, has been called a conjunction by some. This is a mistake. "You will not enjoy health, *without* you use much exercise." In this sentence, *without* is a preposition still, but followed by a member of a sentence, instead of a single noun. It has no property of a connective or conjunction, and does not fall within the definition. You will not enjoy health, this fact following being removed, or not taking place; *you use exercise*. This use of *without* is nearly superseded by *unless* and *except*, among good writers and speakers; but is common in popular discourse or parlance.

WITH-OUT', *adv.* Not on the inside; not within.

These were from *without* the growing miseries. *Milton.*

2. Out of doors.

3. Externally; not in the mind.

Without were fightings, within were fears.—2 Cor. vii.

WITH-OUT'EN, for WITHOUTAN, the Saxon word, is obsolete. *Spenser.*

WITH-STAND', *v. t.* [*with* and *stand*. See STAND.] To oppose; to resist, either with physical or moral force; as, to *withstand* the attack of troops; to *withstand* eloquence or arguments.

When Peter was come to Antioch, I *withstood* him to his face. Gal. ii.

WITH-STAND'ER, *n.* One that opposes; an opponent; a resisting power. *Raleigh.*

WITH-STAND'ING, *ppr.* Opposing; making resistance.

WITH-STOOD', *pp.* Opposed; resisted.

WITH'-VINE, } *n.* A local name for the couch grass.
WITH'-WINE, } *Cyc.*

WITH'WIND, *n.* A plant. [L. *convolvulus*.]

WITH'Y, *n.* [Sax. *withig*.]

1. A large species of willow. *Cyc.*

2. A withe. *Cook's Voyage.*

WITH'Y, *a.* Made of withes; like a withe; flexible and tough.

WIT'LESS, *a.* [*wit* and *less*.] Destitute of wit or understanding; inconsiderate; wanting thought; as, a *witless* swain; *witless* youth. *Philips.*

2. Indiscreet; not under the guidance of judgment; as, *witless* bravery. *Shak.*

WIT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without the exercise of judgment.

WIT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of judgment. *Sandys.*

WIT'LING, *n.* [*dim.* from *wit*.] A person who has little wit or understanding; a pretender to wit or smartness.

A beau and *witling* perished in the throng. *Pope.*

WIT'NESS, *n.* [Sax. *witnesse*, from *witan*, to know.]

1. Testimony; attestation of a fact or event.

If I bear *witness* of myself, my *witness* is not true.—John v.

2. That which furnishes evidence or proof.

Laban said, This heap is a *witness* between me and thee this day.—Gen. xxxi.

3. A person who knows or sees any thing; one personally present; as, he was *witness*; he was an eye-*witness*. 1 *Pet.* v.

Upon my looking round, I was *witness* to appearances which filled me with melancholy and regret. *Rob. Hall*, 2, 349.

4. One who sees the execution of an instrument, and subscribes it for the purpose of confirming its authenticity by his testimony.

5. One who gives testimony; as, the *witnesses* in court agreed in all essential facts.

With a witness; effectually; to a great degree; with great force, so as to leave some mark as a testimony behind. He struck *with a witness*. [*Not elegant.*]

WIT'NESS, *v. t.* To see or know by personal presence. I *witnessed* the ceremonies in New York, with which the ratification of the constitution was celebrated in 1788. *N. W.*

Every one has *witnessed* the effects of the voltaic fluid. *Good, Lect.* x.

General Washington did not live to *witness* the restoration of peace. *Marshall.*

This is but a faint sketch of the incalculable calamities and horrors we must expect, should we ever *witness* the triumphs of modern infidelity. *Rob. Hall.*

We have *witnessed* all the varieties molded to such a perfect accommodation. *Bridg. Treatise.*

Angels, that make thy church their care,
Shall *witness* my devotion there. *Watts, Ps.* 138.

We have lived to *witness* that surprising paradox. *Hannah More.*

2. To attest; to give testimony to; to testify to something.

Behold how many things they *witness* against thee.—Mark xv.

3. To see the execution of an instrument, and subscribe it for the purpose of establishing its authenticity; as, to *witness* a bond or a deed.

In *the imperative mode*, see, in evidence or proof; as, *witness* the habeas corpus, the independence of judges, &c. *Ames*, 429.

WIT'NESS, *v. i.* To bear testimony.

The men of Belial *witnessed* against him, even against Naboth.—1 Kings xxi.

2. To give evidence.

The shew of their countenance doth *witness* against them. — Is. iii.

WIT'NESS-ED, (wit'nest,) *pp.* Seen in person; testified; subscribed by persons present; as, a deed *witnessed* by two persons.

WIT'NESS-ING, *ppr.* Seeing in person; bearing testimony; giving evidence.

WIT'-SNAP-PER, *n.* [*wit* and *snap.*] One who affects repartee. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WIT'-STARV-ED, *a.* Barren of wit; destitute of genius. *Examiner.*

WIT'TED, *a.* Having wit or understanding; as, a quick-*witted* boy.

WIT'TI-CISM, *n.* [from *wit.*] A sentence or phrase which is affectedly witty; a low kind of wit.

He is full of conceptions, points of epigram, and *wittieisms*; all which are below the dignity of heroic verse. *Addison.*

WIT'TI-LY, *adv.* [from *wit.*] With wit; with a delicate turn or phrase, or with an ingenious association of ideas. *Sidney.*

2. Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully

Who his own harm so *wittily* contrives. *Dryden.*

WIT'TI-NESS, *n.* [from *witty.*] The quality of being witty. *Spenser.*

WIT'TING-LY, *adv.* [See Wit.] Knowingly; with knowledge; by design.

He knowingly and *wittingly* brought evil into the world. *More.*

WIT'TOL, *n.* [Sax., from *witan*, to know.]
A man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it; a tame cuckold. *Shak.*

WIT'TOL-LY, *adv.* Like a tame cuckold. *Shak.*

WIT'TY, *a.* [from *wit.*] Possessed of wit; full of wit; as, a *witty* poet.

2. Judicious; ingenious; inventive.

3. Sarcastic; full of taunts.

Honeycomb was unmercifully *witty* upon the women. *Spectator.*

WIT'WALL, *n.* A bird, the golden oriole; also, the great spotted woodpecker. *P. Cyc.*

WIT'-WORM, (wurm,) *n.* [*wit* and *worm.*] One that feeds on wit. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

WIVE, *v. i.* [from *wife.*] To marry. [*Not in use.*]

WIVE, *v. t.* To match to a wife. *Shak.*

2. To take for a wife. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WIVE'HOOD, *n.* Behavior becoming a wife. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

[It should be Wifehood.]

WIVE'LESS, *a.* Not having a wife.

[It should be Wifeless.]

WIVE'LY, *a.* Pertaining to a wife. *Sidney.*

[It should be Wifely.]

WIV'ER, **WIV'ERN**, *n.* A kind of heraldic dragon. *Thynne*

WIVES, *pl.* of Wife.

WIZ'ARD, *n.* [from *wise.*] A conjurer; an enchanter; a sorcerer. *Lev.* xx

The wily *wizard* must be caught. *Dryden.*

WIZ'ARD, *a.* Enchanting; charming. *Collins.*

2. Haunted by wizards. *Milton.*

WIZ'EN, *v. t.* [Sax. *wisnian, weosnian.*]
To wither; to dry. [*Local.*]

WOAD, *n.* [Sax. *wad* or *waad*; G. *waid, weid*; D. *weede*; Fr. *guede*; It. *guado.* Qu. *weed.*]
A plant of the genus Isatis, formerly cultivated for the use of dyers, but now chiefly superseded by indigo. The woad blue is a very deep blue, and is the base of many other colors or shades of color. Woad is first bruised in a mill, and then made into balls. It grows wild in France, and along the coasts of the Baltic. *Cyc.*

WOAD'-MILL, *n.* A mill for bruising and preparing woad.

WO'DEN, *n.* An Anglo-Saxon deity, supposed to correspond to Mercury of the ancients, from whom Wednesday derives its name. *Brande.*

WOE, *n.* [Sax. *wa*; L. *va*; Gr. *ovai*; W. *gwae*; G. *weh*; D. *wee*; Sw. *ve.*]

1. Grief; sorrow; misery; a heavy calamity.

One *woe* is past; and behold there come two *woes* more hereafter. — Rev. ix.

They weep each other's *woe.* *Pope.*

2. A curse.

Can there be a *woe* or curse in all the stores of vengeance equal to the malignity of such a practice? *South.*

3. *Woe* is used in denunciation, and in exclamations of sorrow.

Woe is me; for I am undone. — Is. vi.

This is properly the Saxon dative, "*woe* is *to* me." "*Woe worth* the day." This is also the dative; *woe be to* the day; Sax. *wurthan, weorthan*, or *wyrthan*, to be, to become.

Woe is a noun, and if used as an adjective, it is improperly used. "*Woe* to you that are rich." "*Woe* to that man by whom the offense cometh;" that is, misery, calamity, be or will be to him.

WOE'-BE-GONE, (-gawn,) *a.* [*woe, be*, and *gone.*] Overwhelmed with woe; immersed in grief and sorrow.

Be *woe-begone* was he with pains of love. *Fairfax.*

WOE'FUL, **WO'FUL**, *a.* Sorrowful; distressed with grief or calamity; afflicted.

How many *woeful* widows left to bow
To sad disgrace! *Daniel.*

2. Sorrowful; mournful; full of distress; as, *woeful* day. *Jer.* xvii.

3. Bringing calamity, distress, or affliction; as, a *woeful* event; *woeful* want.

4. Wretched; paltry.

What *woeful* stuff this madrigal would be! *Pope.*

WOE'FUL-LY, **WO'FUL-LY**, *adv.* Sorrowfully; mournfully; in a distressing manner.

2. Wretchedly; extremely; as, he will be *woefully* deceived.

WOE'FUL-NESS, **WO'FUL-NESS**, *n.* Misery; calamity.

WOE'-SHAK-EN, *a.* Shaken by woe.

WOE'SOME, (wō'sum,) *a.* Woeful. [*Not in use.*] *Langhorne.*

WOFT, for Waft. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WOLD, in Saxon, is the same as Wald and Weald, a wood, sometimes, perhaps, a lawn or plain. *Wald* signifies, also, power, dominion, from *waldan*, to rule. These words occur in names.

WOLF, (wulf,) *n.* [Sax. *wulf*; G. and D. *wolf*; Sw. *ulf*; Dan. *ulv*; Russ. *volk*; L. *vulpes*, a fox, the same word differently applied. The Gr. is *αλωπηξ.*]

1. An animal of the genus Canis, a beast of prey that kills sheep and other small domestic animals; called sometimes the Wild Dog. The wolf is crafty, greedy, and rivenous.

2. A small white worm or maggot, which infests granaries. *Cyc.*

3. An eating ulcer. *Brown.*

WOLF'-DOG, *n.* A dog of a large breed, kept to guard sheep. *Tickel.*

2. A dog supposed to be bred between a dog and a wolf. *Johnson.*

WOLF'-FISH, *n.* A fish, the Anarrhichas lupus of Linnæus; a fierce, voracious fish of the northern seas. This fish is called also Sea-Cat, Cat-Fish, and Sea-Wolf. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

WOLF'ISH, *a.* Like a wolf; having the qualities or form of a wolf; as, a *wolfish* visage; *wolfish* designs. *Shak.*

WOLF'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a wolfish manner. *Borrow.*

WOLF'-NET, *n.* A kind of net used in fishing, which takes great numbers. *Cyc.*

WOL'FRAM, *n.* In *mineralogy*, an ore of tungsten. Its color is generally a brownish or grayish black. It occurs massive and crystallized, and in concentric, lamellar concretions. *Cyc.*

WOLF'S'-BANE, *n.* A poisonous plant of the genus Aconitum; aconite.

2. The winter aconite, or Helleborus hyemalis. *Lee.*

WOLF'S'-CLAW, *n.* A cryptogamous plant of the genus Lycopodium, or clubmoss kind. *Lee.*

WOLF'S'-MILK, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WOLF'S'-PEACH, *n.* A plant of the genus Solanum, (Lycopersicum esculentum;) the tomato or love-apple.

WOL'LAS-TON-ITE, *n.* [from Dr. *Wollaston.*] A variety of tabular spar. *Dana.*

WOL-VER-ENE', **WOL-VER-INE'**, *n.* A carnivorous mammal, the Gulo Luscus, a quadruped inhabiting the coasts of the Arctic Sea. It is sometimes called Quick-Hatch, and Hudson's-Bay Bear.

WOL-VER-INE', *n.* A cant term given to an inhabitant of Michigan.

WOL'VISH, *a.* More properly Wolfish, which see.

WOM'AN, *n.*; *pl.* Women. [A compound of *womb* and *man.* It is the same word as L. *femina*; the Latins writing *f* for *w.* The plural, as written, seems to be *womb-men.* But we pronounce it *wimen*, and so it ought to be written, for it is from the Saxon *wifman*, wife-man.]

1. The female of the human race, grown to adult years.

And the rib, which the Lord God had taken from the man, made he a woman. — Gen. ii.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible. *Shak.*

We see every day *women* perish with infamy, by having been too willing to set their beauty to show. *Rambler.*

I have observed among all nations that the *women* ornament themselves more than the men; that wherever found, they are the same kind, civil, obliging, humane, tender beings, inclined to be gay and cheerful, amorous and modest. *Ledyard.*

2. A female attendant or servant *Shak.*

WOM'AN, *v. t.* To make pliant. *Shak.*

WOM'AN-ED, *a.* Accompanied or united with a woman. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

WOM'AN-HAT-ER, *n.* [*woman* and *hater.*] One who has an aversion to the female sex. *Swift.*

WOM'AN-HOOD, *n.* [*woman* and *hood.*] The state, character, or collective qualities of a woman. *Spenser.*

WOM'AN-IZE, *v. t.* To make effeminate. [*Not used.*]

WOM'AN-ISH, *a.* Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; feminine; as, *womanish* habits; *womanish* tears: a *womanish* voice. *Dryden. Shak.*

WOM'AN-KIND, *n.* [*woman* and *kind.*] The female sex; the race of females of the human kind. *Addison.*

WOM'AN-LIKE, *a.* Like a woman.

WOM'AN-LY, *a.* Becoming a woman; feminine; as, *womanly* behavior. *Arbuthnot.*

A blushing, *womanly* discovering grace. *Donne.*

WOM'AN-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a woman.

WOMB, (woom,) *n.* [Sax. *womb*; Goth. *wamba*; Sw. *vomb*; Dan. *vom*; Scot. *wame*; G. *wampe*, belly, a dewlap; D. *wam.*]

1. The uterus of a female; that part where the young of an animal is conceived and nourished till its birth. *Cyc.*

2. The place where any thing is produced.

The *womb* of earth the genial seed receives. *Dryden.*

3. Any large or deep cavity. *Addison.*

Womb of the morning; in *Scripture*, the clouds, which distill dew, supposed to be emblematic of the church bringing forth multitudes to Christ. *Ps.* cx.

WOMB, *v. t.* To inclose; to breed in secret. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WOM'BAT, *n.* A marsupiate mammal, the Phascolomys Wombat, of the opossum family. It is about the size of the *badger.* It inhabits New Holland.

WOMB'Y, (woom'y,) *a.* Capacious. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WOM'EN, (wim'en,) *n.*; *pl.* of Woman. But it is supposed the word we pronounce is from Sax. *wifman*, and therefore should be written Wimen.

WON, (wun,) *pret.* and *pp.* of Win; as, victories *won.*

WON, (wun,) **WONE**, *v. i.* [Sax. *wanian*; G. *wohnen*; D. *woonen*, to dwell, to continue; L. *fanum.*]
To dwell; to abide. [*Obs.*] Its participle is retained in *wont*, that is, *woned.* *Milton.*

WON, (wun,) *n.* A dwelling. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WON'DER, (wun'der,) *n.* [Sax. *wunder*; G. *wunder*; D. *wonder*; Sw. and Dan. *under*; qu. Gr. *φαινω*, to show; and hence a sight; or from the root of Sp. *espanto*, a panic.]

1. That emotion which is excited by novelty, or the presentation to the sight or mind of something new, unusual, strange, great, extraordinary, or not well understood; something that arrests the attention by its novelty, grandeur, or inexplicableness. *Wonder* expresses less than *astonishment*, and much less than *amazement.* It differs from *admiration* in not being necessarily accompanied with love, esteem, or approbation, nor directed to persons. But *wonder* sometimes is nearly allied to *astonishment*, and the exact extent of the meaning of such words can hardly be graduated.

They were filled with *wonder* and amazement. — Acts iii.
Wonder is the effect of novelty upon ignorance. *Johnson.*

2. Cause of wonder; that which excites surprise; a strange thing; a prodigy.

To try things oft, and never to give over, doth *wonders.* *Bacon.*

I am as a *wonder* to many. — Ps. lxxi.

3. Any thing mentioned with surprise.

Babylon, the *wonder* of all tongues. *Milton.*

4. A miracle. *Exod.* iii.

Wonders of the world. The seven wonders of the world were the Egyptian pyramids, the mausoleum erected by Artemisia, the temple of Diana at Ephesus, the walls and hanging gardens of Babylon, the Colossus at Rhodes, the statue of Jupiter Olympius, and the Pharos or watchtower of Alexandria.

WON'DER, (wun'der,) *v. i.* [Sax. *wundrian.*]
To be affected by surprise or admiration.

I could not sufficiently *wonder* at the intrepidity of these diminutive mortals. *Swift.*

We cease to *wonder* at what we understand. *Johnson.*

WON'DER-ER, *n.* One who wonders.

WON'DER-FUL, *a.* Adapted to excite wonder or admiration; exciting surprise; strange; astonishing. *Job* xiii.

WON'DER-FUL-LY, *adv.* In a manner to excite wonder or surprise.

I will praise thee, for I am fearfully and *wonderfully* made. — Ps. cxxxix.

WON'DER-FUL-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being wonderful. *Sidney.*

WON'DER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Indulging or feeling wonder. *Gen.* xxiv. *Luke* xxiv.

WON'DER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a wondering manner.

WON'DER-MENT, *n.* Surprise; astonishment; a wonderful appearance. [*Vulgar.*]

WON'DER-STRUCK, *a.* [*wonder* and *struck.*] Struck with wonder, admiration, and surprise. *Dryden.*

WON'DER-WORK'ING, (-wurk'ing,) *a.* Doing wonders or surprising things.

WON'DROUS, *a.* Admirable; marvelous; such as may excite surprise and astonishment; strange.

That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and tell of all thy *wondrous* works. — Ps. xxvi.

WON'DROUS, *adv.* In a wonderful or surprising degree; as, a place *wondrous* deep; you are *wondrous*

fair; *wondrous* fond of peace. These phrases of Cowley, Dryden, and Pope, are admissible only in the ludicrous and burlesque style.

WON'DROUS-LY, *adv.* In a strange or wonderful manner or degree.

Chloe complains, and *wondrously* is aggrieved. *Granville.*

WON'T, a contraction of *will not*, that is, *will not*.

WONT, (wunt,) a. [*Went* is strictly the participle passive of *won*, *wone*; Sax. *wunian*, to dwell, to remain, to endure, to exist, to consist; G. *wohnen*, D. *wonen*. But the D. has *wennen*, Sw. *vania*, Dan. *vanner*, to accustom; Ir. *fanaim*, to remain. In English, the verb is obsolete; but we retain the participle in use, and form it into a verb. See the verb.]

Accustomed; habituated; using or doing customarily.

If the ox were *wont* to push with his horn.—Ex. xxi.
They were *wont* to speak in old time, saying.—2 Sam. xx. See Matt. xxvii. 15. Luke xxii. 39.

WONT, (wunt,) n. Custom; habit; use. [*Obs.*] *Sidney. Hooker.*

WONT, (wunt,) v. i. To be accustomed or habituated; to be used.

A yearly solemn feast she *wont* to make. *Spenser.*
Wherewith he *wont* to soar so high. [Obs.] *Waller.*

WONT'ED, (wunt'ed,) *pp.* or *a.* Accustomed; used.

Again his *wonted* weapon proved. *Spenser.*

2. Accustomed; made familiar by use.

She was *wonted* to the place, and would not remove. *L'Estrange.*

WONT'ED-NESS, (wunt'ed-,) n. The state of being accustomed. *King Charles.*

WONT'LESS, (wunt'less,) a. Unaccustomed; unused. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WOO, v. t. [Sax. *wogan*, whence *awoged*, wooed.]

1. To court; to solicit in love.

My proud rival woos
Another partner to his throne and bed. *Philips.*
Each, like the Grecian artist, woos
The image he himself has wrought. *Prior.*

2. To court solicitously; to invite with importunity.

Thee, chantress, oft the woods among,
I woo to hear thy even song. *Milton.*

WOO, v. i. To court; to make love. *Dryden.*

WOOD, a. [Sax. *wod.*]

Mad; furious. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WOOD, n. [Sax. *wuda*, *wudu*; D. *woud*; W. *gwyz.*]

1. A large and thick collection of trees; a forest.

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the rooky *wood*. *Shak.*

2. The substance of trees; the hard substance which composes the body of a tree and its branches, and which is covered by the bark.

3. Trees cut or sawed for the fire. *Wood* is yet the principal fuel in the United States.

4. Timber; trees cut for architectural purposes.

5. An idol. *Hab.* ii.

WOOD, v. t. To supply or get supplies of wood.

WOOD'-A-NEM'O-NE, n. A plant, Anemone nemorosa. [See ANEMONE.]

WOOD'-ANT, n. [*wood* and *ant.*] A large ant living in society in woods and forests, and constructing large nests. *E. C. Herrick.*

WOOD'-ASH-ES, n. *pl.* [*wood* and *ashes.*] The remains of burnt wood or plants.

[This word is used in England to distinguish these ashes from the remains of coal. In the United States, where wood chiefly is burnt, the people usually say simply *ashes*. But as coal becomes more used, the English distinction will be necessary.]

WOOD'BIND, } n. A name given to the honey-
WOOD'BINE, } suckle, a species of Caprifolium or Lonicera. *Lee.*

WOOD'-BOUND, a. [*wood* and *bound.*] Encumbered with tall, woody hedgerows.

WOOD'CHAT, n. A species of butcher-bird or shrike, Lanius rufus. *Jardine.*

WOOD'CHUCK, n. [*wood* and Persian *chuk*, a hog. See CHUK.]

In *New England*, the popular name of a rodent mammal, a species of the Marmot tribe of animals, the Arctomys monax. The ground hog. It burrows and is dormant in winter.

WOOD'CHOIR, (-kwire,) n. Songsters in a wood.

WOOD'-COAL, n. [*wood* and *coal.*] Charcoal; also, lignite or brown coal.

WOOD'COCK, n. [*wood* and *cock.*] A bird of the genus Scolopax of Linnæus, allied to the snipes, but with a more robust bill. Two species are known by this name, and these are widely distributed. Their flesh is esteemed a delicacy. *Nuttall. Jardine.*

WOOD'COCK SHELL, n. A name given by English naturalists to the shells of certain mollusks of the genus Murex, which have a very long tube with or without spines. *Rees's Cyc. P. Cyc.*

WOOD'-CRAFT, n. Skill and practice in shooting and other sports in the woods.

WOOD'-CUT, n. An engraving on wood.

WOOD'-CUT-TER, n. A person who cuts wood.

WOOD'-CUT-TING, a. Cutting wood.

WOOD'-CUT-TING, n. The act or employment of cutting wood.

WOOD'-DRINK, n. [*wood* and *drink.*] A decoction or infusion of medicinal woods.

WOOD'-ECH'O, (-ek'o,) n. An echo from the wood.

WOOD'ED, a. Supplied or covered with wood; as, land *wooded* and watered. *Arbuthnot.*

WOOD'EN, a. [from *wood.*] Made of wood; consisting of wood; as, a *wooden* box; a *wooden* leg; a *wooden* horse.

2. Clumsy; awkward.

When a bold man is put out of countenance, he makes a very *wooden* figure on it. *Collier.*

WOOD'-EN-GRAV'ING, n. Xylography; the act or art of engraving on wood, or of cutting figures of natural objects on wood. *Cyc.*

2. An engraving on wood.

WOOD'-FRET-TER, n. [*wood* and *fret.*] An insect or worm that eats wood. *Ainsworth.*

WOOD'-HOLE, n. [*wood* and *hole.*] A place where wood is laid up. *Philips.*

WOOD'-HOUSE, n. [*wood* and *house.*] A house or shed in which wood is deposited and sheltered from the weather. *United States.*

WOOD'ING, *ppr.* Getting or supplying with wood. *Washington.*

WOOD'-LAND, n. [*wood* and *land.*] Land covered with wood, or land on which trees are suffered to grow, either for fuel or timber. *America.*

2. In *England*, a soil which, from its humidity and color, resembles the soil in woods. *Cyc.*

WOOD'LARK, n. [*wood* and *lark.*] A bird, a species of lark, the Alauda arborea, which, like the skylark, utters its notes while on the wing. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

WOOD'-LAY-ER, n. [*wood* and *layer.*] A young oak or other timber-plant, laid down in a hedge among the white thorn or other plants used in hedges. *Cyc.*

WOOD'LESS, a. Destitute of wood. *Milford.*

WOOD'LESS-NESS, n. State of being destitute of wood.

WOOD'-LOCK, n. [*wood* and *lock.*] In *ship-building*, a piece of elm, close fitted and sheathed with copper, in the throating or score of the pintle, to keep the rudder from rising. *Cyc.*

WOOD'-LOUSE, n. [*wood* and *louse.*] An insect, the milleped. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

WOOD'MAN, n. [*wood* and *man.*] A forest officer, appointed to take care of the king's wood. *England.*

2. A sportsman; a hunter. *Milton. Pope.*

3. One who cuts down trees.

WOOD'-MEIL, n. A coarse, hairy stuff made of Iceland wool, used to line the ports of ships of war. *Cyc.*

WOOD'-MITE, n. [*wood* and *mite.*] A small insect found in old wood.

WOOD'-MON'GER, (-mung'ger,) n. [*wood* and *monger.*] A wood-seller.

WOOD'-MOTE, n. [*wood* and *mote.*] In *England*, the ancient name of the forest court; now the court of attachment. *Cyc.*

WOOD'NESS, n. Anger; madness; rage. [*Obs.*] *Fisher.*

WOOD'-NIGHT'SHADE, n. A plant, Solanum Dulcamara; woody nightshade.

WOOD'-NOTE, n. [*wood* and *note.*] Wild music.

Or sweetest Shakspeare, fancy's child,
Warble his native *wood-notes* wild. *Milton.*

WOOD'-NYMPH, (-nimf,) n. [*wood* and *nymph.*] A fabled goddess of the woods; a dryad.

The *wood-nymphs* decked with daisies trim *Milton.*

WOOD'-OF'FER-ING, n. Wood burnt on the altar. *Neh.* x.

WOOD'-O-PAL, n. A striped variety of coarse opal, having some resemblance to wood. *Dana.*

WOOD'PECK-ER, n. [*wood* and *peck.*] A name of numerous species of scansorial birds, of the genus Picus, which have strong bills, and peck holes in the wood or bark of trees, in pursuit of insects.

WOOD'-PI'GEON, (-pid'jun,) n. [*wood* and *pigeon.*] The ring-dove, (Columba palumbus.) *Ed. Encyc.*

WOOD'-PU'CE-RON, n. [*wood* and *puceron.*] A small insect of a grayish color, having two hollow horns on the hinder part of its body. It resembles the puceron of the alder, but it penetrates into the wood. *Cyc.*

WOOD'REEVE, n. [*wood* and *reeve.*] In England, the steward or overseer of a wood.

WOOD'-ROCK, n. A compact variety of asbestus. *Dana.*

WOOD'-ROOF, } n. [*wood* and *roof* or *ruff.*] A plant
WOOD'-RUFF, } of the genus Asperula. *Loudon.*

WOOD'-SAGE, n. [*wood* and *sage.*] A plant found in woods, Teucrium scorodonia, having the smell of garlic. *Loudon.*

WOOD'-SARE, n. A kind of froth seen on herbs. *Bacon.*

WOOD'-SCREW, n. The ordinary screw made of iron, for uniting pieces of wood.

WOOD'-SERE, n. The time when there is no sap in a tree. *Tusser.*

WOOD'-SHOCK, n. The wejack, a quadruped of the weasel kind in North America. It is the Mustela Canadensis of Linnæus, a digitigrade carnivorous mammal, sometimes called PEKAN, OTCHOCK, FISHER WEASEL, etc. It is found from Pennsylvania to the Great Slave Lake, and across the continent to the shores of the Pacific.

WOOD'-SOOT, n. [*wood* and *soot.*] Soot from burnt wood, which has been found useful as a manure. *Cyc.*

WOOD'-SOR-REL, n. [*wood* and *sorrel.*] A plant of the genus Oxalis, having an acid taste. *Lee.*

WOOD'-SPITE, n. [*wood* and *spite.*] A name given in some parts of England to the green woodpecker.

WOOD'-STONE, n. A striped variety of horn-stone, somewhat resembling wood in appearance. *Dana.*

WOOD'-TIN, n. A nodular variety of oxyd of tin, of a brown color, found in Cornwall. *Brande.*

WOOD'WARD, n. [*wood* and *ward.*] An officer of the forest, whose duty is to guard the woods. [*England.*] *Cyc.*

WOOD'-WASH, } n. Names applied to dyer's
WOOD'-WAX, } broom, or dyer's weed, Genista tinctoria. *Cyc. Booth.*
WOOD'-WAX-EN, }

WOOD'WORK, n. That part of any structure which is wrought of wood.

WOOD'WORM, (-wurm,) n. [*wood* and *worm.*] A worm that is bred in wood. *Johnson.*

WOOD'Y, a. [from *wood.*] Abounding with wood, as, *woody* land; a *woody* region.

Secret she[illegible]
Of woody Ida's inmost grove. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of wood; ligneous; as, the *woody* parts of plants.

3. Pertaining to woods; sylvan; as, *woody* nymphs. *Spenser.*

Woody fiber consists of slender, membranous tubes tapering at each end, on the tissue of wood.

WOOD'Y-NIGHT'SHADE, n. A plant; bittersweet; Solanum Dulcamara; originally from Europe, but naturalized in North America.

WOO'ER, n. [from *woo.*] One who courts, or solicits in love. *Bacon.*

WOOF, n. [Sax. *weft*, from *wefan*, to weave; Sw. *väf*; Gr. ὑφή.]

1. The threads that cross the warp in weaving; the weft. *Bacon.*

2. Texture; cloth; as, a pall of softest *woof.* *Pope.*

WOOF'Y, a. Having a close texture; dense; as, a *woofy* cloud. *Miss J. Bailie.*

WOO'ING, *ppr.* [from *woo.*] Courting; soliciting in love.

WOO'ING-LY, *adv.* Enticingly; with persuasiveness; so as to invite to stay. *Shak.*

WOOL, n. [Sax. *wul*; G. *wolle*; D. *wol*; Sw. *ull*; Dan. *uld*; Russ. *volna*; Basque, *ulea.* Qu. Gr. οὐλος, soft; οὐλαξ, down; or L. *vellus*, from *vello*, to pull off.]

1. That soft species of hair which grows on sheep and some other animals, which in fineness sometimes approaches to fur. The word generally signifies the fleecy coat of the sheep, which constitutes a most essential material of clothing in all cold and temperate climates.

2. Short, thick hair.

3. In *botany*, a sort of pubescence, or a clothing of dense, curling hairs on the surface of certain plants. *Martyn.*

WOOL'-BALL, n. A ball or mass of wool found in the stomach of sheep. *Cyc.*

WOOL'-COMB-ER, (-kōm'er,) n. One whose occupation is to comb wool.

WOOLD, v. t. [D. *worlen*, *bewoelen*; G. *wöllen.*]

To wind, particularly to wind a rope round a mast or yard, when made of two or more pieces, at the place where they are fished, for confining and supporting them. *Mar. Dict.*

WOOLD'ED, *pp.* Bound fast with ropes; wound round.

WOOLD'ER, n. A stick used in woolding. *Mar. Dict.*

WOOLD'ING, *ppr.* Binding fast with ropes; winding round.

WOOLD'ING, n. The act of winding, as a rope round a mast.

2. The rope used for binding masts and spars.

WOOL'-DRIV-ER, n. [*wool* and *driver.*] One who buys wool and carries it to market.

WOOL'EN, a. Made of wool; consisting of wool as, *woolen* cloth.

2. Pertaining to wool; as, *woolen* manufactures.

WOOL'EN, n. Cloth made of wool. *Pope.*

WOOL'EN-DRA-PER, n. One who deals in woolen goods.

WOOL'FEL, n. [*wool* and *fel*, L. *pellis.*]

A skin with the wool; a skin from which the wool has not been sheared or pulled. *Davies.*

WOOL'-GATH-ER-ING, a. or n. A term applied to a vagrant or idle exercise of the imagination, often leading to a neglect of present objects. *Burton.*

WOOL'-GROW-ER, n. [*wool* and *grow.*] A person who rises sheep for the production of wool.

WOOL'-GROW-ING, a. Producing sheep and wool.

WOOL'I-NESS, n. [from *woolly.*] The state of being woolly.

QL'LY, *a.* Consisting of wool; as, a *woolly* covering; a *woolly* fleece. *Dryden.*
2. Resembling wool: as, *woolly* hair. *Shak.*
3. Clothed with wool; as, *woolly* breeders. *Shak.*
4. In *botany*, clothed with a pubescence resembling wool. *Martyn.*

WOOL'LY-PAS'TI-NUM, *n.* A name given in the East Indies to a species of red orpiment or arsenic. *Cye.*

WOOL'PACK, *n.* [*wool* and *pack.*] A pack or bag of wool.
2. Any thing bulky without weight. *Cleaveland.*

WOOL'SACK, *n.* [*wool* and *sack.*] A sack or bag of wool.
2. The seat of the lord chancellor of England in the house of lords, being a large, square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth. *Brande.*

WOOL'-STA-PLE, *n.* [*wool* and *staple.*] A city or town where wool used to be brought to the king's staple for sale.

WOOL'-STA-PLER, *n.* One who deals in wool.

WOOL'-TRADE, *n.* [*wool* and *trade.*] The trade in wool.

WOOL'WARD, *adv.* In wool.
To go woolward, was to wear woolen next the skin, as a penance. *Toone. Shak.*

WOOL'-WIND-ER, *n.* [*wool* and *wind.*] A person employed to wind or make up wool into bundles to be packed for sale. *Cye.*

WOOP, *n.* A bird.

WOOS, *n.* A plant; a sea weed.

WOOTZ, *n.* Indian steel, a metallic substance imported from the East Indies; valued as the material of edge-tools. It has in combination a minute portion of alumine and silica. *Webster's Manual.*

WORD, (wurd,) *n.* [Sax. *word* or *wyrd*; G. *wort*; D. *woord*; Dan. and Sw. *ord*: Sans. *wartha.* This word is probably the participle of a root in *Br*, and radically the same as L. *verbum*; Ir. *abairim*, to speak. A *word* is that which is uttered or thrown out.]
1. An articulate or vocal sound, or a combination of articulate and vocal sounds, uttered by the human voice, and by custom expressing an idea or ideas; a single component part of human speech or language. Thus *a* in English is a word; but few words consist of one letter only. Most words consist of two or more letters, as *go*, *do*, *shall*, called *monosyllables*, or of two or more syllables, as *honor*, *goodness*, *amiable.*
2. The letter or letters, written or printed, which represent a sound or combination of sounds.
3. A short discourse.
Shall I vouchsafe your worship a word or two? *Shak.*
4. Talk; discourse.
Why should calamity be full of *words*? *Shak.*
Be thy *words* severe. *Dryden.*
5. Dispute; verbal contention; as, some *words* grew between us.
6. Language; living speech; oral expression. The message was delivered by *word* of mouth.
7. Promise. He gave me his *word* he would pay me.
Obey thy parents; keep thy *word* justly. *Shak.*
8. Signal, order; command.
Give the word through. *Shak.*
9. Account; tidings; message. Bring me *word* what is the issue of the contest.
10. Declaration; purpose expressed.
I know you brave, and take you at your *word*. *Dryden.*
11. Declaration; affirmation.
I desire not the reader should take my *word*. *Dryden.*
12. The Scripture; divine revelation, or any part of it. This is called the *word* of God.
13. Christ. *John* i.
14. A motto; a short sentence; a proverb. *Spenser.*
A good word; commendation; favorable account.
And gave the harmless fellow *a good word*. *Pope.*
In word; in declaration only.
Let us not love in *word* only, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth. — 1 John iii.

WORD, (wurd,) *v. t.* To dispute. [*Little used.*] *L'Estrange.*

WORD, (wurd,) *v. t.* To express in words. Take care to *word* ideas with propriety.
The apology for the king is the same, but *worded* with greater deference to that great prince. *Addison.*

WORD'-CATCH-ER, *n.* One who cavils at words. *Pope.*

WORD'ED, *pp.* Expressed in words.

WORD'ER, *n.* A speaker. [*Not in use.*] *Whitlock.*

WORD'I-LY, *adv.* In a verbose or wordy manner.

WORD'I-NESS, *n.* [from *wordy*] The state or quality of abounding with words. *Ash.*

WORD'ING, *ppr.* Expressing in words.

WORD'ING, *n.* The act of expressing in words.
2. The manner of expressing in words. The *wording* of the ideas is very judicious.

WORD'ISH, *a.* Respecting words. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

WORD'ISH-NESS, *n.* Manner of wording. [*Not used.*]

WORD'LESS, *a.* Not using words; not speaking; silent. *Shak.*

WORD'Y, (wurd'e,) *a.* Using many words; verbose; as, a *wordy* speaker; a *wordy* orator. *Spectator.*
2. Containing many words; full of words.
We need not lavish hours in *wordy* periods. *Philips.*

WORE, *pret.* of WEAR. He *wore* gloves.

WORE, *pret.* of WARE. They *wore* ship.

WORK, (wurk,) *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* WORKED or WROUGHT. [Sax. *wircan*, *wurcan*, *wyrcan*; Goth. *waurkyan*; D. *werken*: G. *wirken*; Sw. *virka*, *verka*; Dan. *virker*; Gr. ἐργάζομαι.]
1. In *a general sense*, to move, or to move one way and the other; to perform; as in popular language it is said, a mill or machine *works* well.
2. To labor; to be occupied in performing manual labor, whether severe or moderate. One man *works* better than another; one man *works* hard; another *works* lazily.
3. To be in action or motion; as, the *working* of the heart. *Shak.*
4. To act; to carry on operations.
Our better part remains
To *work* in close design. *Milton.*
5. To operate, to carry on business; to be customarily engaged or employed in. Some *work* in the mines, others in the loom, others at the anvil.
They that *work* in fine flax. — Is. xix.
6. To ferment; as, unfermented liquors *work* violently in hot weather.
7. To operate; to produce effects by action or influence.
All things *work* together for good to them that love God. — Rom. viii.
This so wrought upon the child, that afterward he desired to be taught. *Locke.*
8. To obtain by diligence. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
9. To act or operate on the stomach and bowels, as a cathartic.
10. To labor; to strain; to move heavily; as, a ship *works* in a tempest.
11. To be tossed or agitated.
Confused with *working* sands and rolling waves. *Addison.*
12. To enter by working; as, to *work* into the earth.
To work on; to act on; to influence.
To work up; to make way.
Body shall up to spirit *work*. *Milton.*
To work to windward: among *seamen*, to sail or ply against the wind; to beat. *Mar. Dict.*

WORK, (wurk,) *v. t.* To move; to stir and mix; as, to *work* mortar.
2. To form by labor; to mold, shape, or manufacture; as, to *work* wood or iron into a form desired, or into a utensil; to *work* cotton or wool into cloth.
3. To bring into any state by action. A foul stream, or new wine or cider, *works* itself clear.
4. To influence by acting upon; to manage; to lead.
And *work* your royal father to his ruin. *Philips.*
5. To make by action, labor, or violence. A stream *works* a passage or a new channel.
Sideling he works his way. *Milton.*
6. To produce by action, labor, or exertion.
We might *work* any effect — only by the unity of nature. *Bacon.*
Each herb he knew, that works or good or ill. *Harte.*
7. To embroider; as, to *work* muslin.
8. To direct the movements of, by adapting the sails to the wind; as, to *work* a ship.
9. To put to labor; to exert.
Work every nerve. *Addison.*
10. To cause to ferment, as liquor.
To work out; to effect by labor and exertion.
Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling. — Phil. ii.
2. To erase; to efface. [*Not used.*]
3. To solve, as a problem.
To work up; to raise; to excite; as, to *work up* the passions to rage.
The sun, that rolls his chariot o'er their heads,
Works up more fire and color in their cheeks. *Addison.*
2. To expend in any work, as materials. They have *worked up* all the stock.
To work double tides; in *the language of seamen*, to perform the labor of three days in two; *a phrase taken from the practice of working by the night tide as well as by the day.*
To work into; to make way, or to insinuate; as, to *work* one's self *into* favor or confidence.
To work a passage; among *seamen*, to pay for a passage by doing duty on board of the ship.

WORK, (wurk,) *n.* [Sax. *weorc*; D. and G. *werk*; Dan. and Sw. *verk*; Gr. ἔργον.]
1. Labor; employment; exertion of strength; particularly in man, manual labor.
2. State of labor; as, to be at *work*.
3. Awkward performance. What *work* you make!
4. That which is made or done; as, good *work*, or bad *work*. *Milton.*
5. Embroidery; flowers or figures wrought with the needle.
6. Any fabric or manufacture.
7. The matter on which one is at work. In rising, she dropped her *work*.
8. Action; deed; feat; achievement; as, the *works* of bloody Mars. *Pope.*
9. Operation.
As to the composition or dissolution of mixed bodies, which is the chief *work* of elements. *Digby.*
10. Effect; that which proceeds from agency.
Fancy
Wild *work* produces oft, and most in dreams. *Milton.*
11. Management; treatment. *Shak.*
12. That which is produced by mental labor; a composition; a book; as, the *works* of Addison.
13. *Works*, in *the plural*; walls, trenches, and the like, made for fortifications.
14. In *theology*, moral duties, or external performances, as distinct from grace.
To set to work, } to employ; to engage in any busi-
To set on work; } ness. *Hooker.*

WORK'A-BLE, (wurk'a-bl,) *a.* Capable of being worked, as a metal. *Ure.*
2. That can be worked, or that is worth working; as, a *workable* mine. *Hitchcock. Conybeare.*

WORK'-BAG, *n.* A lady's reticule, or bag for holding work.

WORK'-DAY, *n.* See WORKING-DAY.

WORK'ED, (wurkt,) *pp.* Moved; labored; performed; managed; fermented.

WORK'ER, *n.* One that works; one that performs.

WORK'-FEL-LOW, *n.* One engaged in the same work with another. *Rom.* xvi.

WORK'-FOLK, *n.* Persons that labor. [*Obs.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

WORK'-HOUSE, } *n.* A house where any manu-
WORK'ING-HOUSE, } facture is carried on.
2. *Generally*, a house in which idle and vicious persons are confined to labor.

WORK'ING, (wurk'ing,) *ppr.* or *a.* Moving, operating; laboring; fermenting.

WORK'ING, *n.* Motion; the act of laboring. *Shak.*
2. Fermentation. *Bacon.*
3. Movement; operation; as, the *workings* of fancy

WORK'ING-DAY, *n.* [*work* and *day.*] A day on which work is performed, as distinguished from the Sabbath, festivals, &c.
2. *a.* Plodding; hard-working; as, this *working-day* world. *Shak.*

WORK'MAN, *n.* [*work* and *man.*] Any man employed in labor, whether in tillage or manufactures.
2. *By way of eminence*, a skillful artificer or laborer.

WORK'MAN-LIKE, (wurk'-,) *a.* Skillful; well performed.

WORK'MAN-LY, (wurk'-,) *a.* Skillful; well performed.

WORK'MAN-LY, (wurk'-,) *adv.* In a skillful manner; in a manner becoming a workman. *Tusser.*

WORK'MAN-SHIP, (wurk'-,) *n.* Manufacture; something made, particularly by manual labor. *Exod.* xxxi.
2. That which is effected, made, or produced *Eph.* ii.
3. The skill of a workman; or the execution or manner of making any thing. The *workmanship* of this cloth is admirable.
4. The art of working. *Woodward.*

WORK'-MAS-TER, (wurk'-,) *n.* [*work* and *master.*] The performer of any work. *Spenser.*

WORK'SHOP, (wurk'-,) *n.* [*work* and *shop.*] A shop where any manufacture is carried on.

WORK'-TA-BLE, (wurk'-,) *n.* A small table, containing drawers and other conveniences for ladies in respect to their needlework.

WORK'-WOM-AN, (wurk'-,) *n.* A woman who performs any work, or one skilled in needlework. *Spenser.*

WORK'Y-DAY, *n.* [Corrupted from *working-day.*] A day not the Sabbath. *Shak.*

WORLD, (wurld,) *n.* [Sax. *weorold*, *worold*; D. *waereld*; Sw. *verld.* This seems to be a compound word, and probably is named from roundness, the vault, but this is not certain.]
1. The universe; the whole system of created globes or vast bodies of matter.
2. The earth; the terraqueous globe; sometimes called the *lower world.*
3. The heavens; as when we speak of the heavenly *world*, or upper *world.*
4. System of beings; or the orbs which occupy space, and all the beings which inhabit them. *Heb.* xi.
God — hath in these last days spoken to us by his Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things; by whom also he made the *worlds*. — Heb. i.
There may be other *worlds*, where the inhabitants have never violated their allegiance to their Almighty Sovereign. *W. B. Sprague.*
5. Present state of existence; as, while we are in the *world.*

6. A secular life. By the *world* we sometimes understand the things of this world, its pleasures and interests. A great part of mankind are more anxious to enjoy the *world* than to secure divine favor.

7. Public life or society; as, banished from the *world*. *Sidney.*

8. Business or trouble of life.

From this *world*-wearied flesh. *Shak.*

9. A great multitude or quantity; as, a *world* of business; a *world* of charms. *Milton.*

10. Mankind; people in general; *in an indefinite sense.* Let the *world* see your fortitude.

Whose disposition all the *world* well knows. *Shak.*

11. Course of life. He begins the *world* with little property, but with many friends.

12. Universal empire.

This through the East just vengeance hurled,
And lost poor Antony the *world*. *Prior.*

13. The customs and manners of men; the practice of life. A knowledge of the *world* is necessary for a man of business; it is essential to politeness.

14. All the world contains.

Had I a thousand *worlds*, I would give them all for one year more to devote to God. *Law.*

15. The principal nations or countries of the earth. Alexander conquered the *world*.

16. The Roman empire. *Scripture.*

17. A large tract of country; a wide compass of things.

I must descry new *worlds*. *Cowley.*

18. The inhabitants of the earth; the whole human race. *John* iii.

19. The carnal state or corruption of the earth; as, the present evil *world*; the course of this *world*. *Gal.* i. *Eph.* ii.

20. The ungodly part of the world.

I pray not for the *world*, but for them that thou hast given me. — John xvii.

21. Time; as in the phrase, *world* without end.

22. A collection of wonders. [*Not in use.*]

In the world; in possibility. All the precaution *in the world* would not save him.

For all the world; exactly. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*

2. For any consideration.

WŌRLD'-HARD-*EN*-*ED*, (wurld'hărd-nd,) *a.* Hardened by the love of worldly things.

WŌRLD'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *world.*] A predominant passion for obtaining the good things of this life; covetousness; addictedness to gain and temporal enjoyments.

WŌRLD'LING, *n.* A person whose soul is set upon gaining temporal possessions; one devoted to this world and its enjoyments.

If we consider the expectations of futurity, the *worldling* gives up the argument. *Rogers.*

WŌRLD'LY, (wurld'le,) *a.* Secular; temporal; pertaining to this world or life, in contradistinction to the life to come; as, *worldly* pleasures; *worldly* affairs; *worldly* estate; *worldly* honor; *worldly* lusts. *Tit.* ii.

2. Devoted to this life and its enjoyments; bent on gain; as, a *worldly* man; a *worldly* mind.

3. Human; common; belonging to the world; as, *worldly* actions; *worldly* maxims.

WŌRLD'LY, *adv.* With relation to this life.

Subverting *worldly* strong and *worldly* wise
By simply meek. *Milton.*

WŌRLD'LY-MIND-ED, *a.* Devoted to the acquisition of property and to temporal enjoyments.

WŌRLD'LY-MIND-ED-NESS, *n.* A predominating love and pursuit of this world's goods, to the exclusion of piety and attention to spiritual concerns.

2. State of being worldly-minded.

WŌRM, (wurm,) *n.* [Sax. *wyrm*; G. *wurm*; D. *worm*; Dan. *orm*; Sw. *id.*, a serpent. This word is probably named from a winding motion, and the root of *wearm.*]

1. In *common usage*, any small, creeping animal, or reptile, either entirely without feet, or with very short ones, including a great variety of animals of different classes and orders, viz., certain small serpents, as the blind-worm or slow-worm; the larvas of insects, viz., grubs, caterpillars, and maggots, as the wood-worm, canker-worm, silk-worm, (the larva of a moth, (*Phalæna,*) which spins the filaments of which silk is made,) the grub that injures corn, grass, &c., the worms that breed in putrid flesh, the bots in the stomach of horses, and many others; certain wingless insects, as the glow-worm; the intestinal worms, or such as breed in the cavities and organs of living animals, as the tape-worm, the round-worm, the fluke, &c.; and numerous animals found in the earth, and in water, particularly in the sea, as the earth-worm or *lumbricus*, the hair-worm or *gordius*, the *teredo*, or worm that bores into the bottom of ships, &c. *Worms*, in the plural, in common usage, is used for intestinal worms, or those which breed in the stomach and bowels, particularly the round and thread worms, (*ascarides* and *oxyurides*,) which are often found there in great numbers; as we say, a child has *worms*.

2. In *zoology*, the term *Vermes* or worms has been applied to different divisions of invertebral animals, by different naturalists. Linnæus's class of *Vermes* includes the following orders, viz., *Intestina*, including the proper intestinal worms, the earth-worm, the hair-worm, the *teredo*, and some other marine worms; *Mollusca*, including the slug, and numerous soft animals inhabiting the water, particularly the sea; *Testacea*, including all the proper shell fish; *Zoo*, *lyta*, or compound animals, including corals, polypes, and sponges; and *Infusoria*, or simple microscopic animalcules. His character of the class is, spiracles obscure, feet various, organs of sense usually tentacula, no brain, ears, nor nostrils, limbs wanting, frequently hermaphrodite. This class includes all the invertebral animals, except the insects and *crustacea*. The term *Vermes* has been since greatly limited, particularly by the French naturalists. Lamarck confined it to the intestinal worms, and some others, whose organization is equally simple. The character of his class is, suboviparous, body soft, highly reproductive, undergo no metamorphosis; no eyes, nor articulated limbs, nor radiated disposition of internal organs. *Linnæus. Cyc.*

3. Remorse; that which incessantly gnaws the conscience; that which torments.

Where their worm dieth not. — Mark ix.

4. A being debased and despised.

I am a *worm*, and no man. — Ps. xxii.

5. A spiral instrument or iron screw, used for drawing wads and cartridges from cannon or small arms.

6. Something spiral, vermiculated, or resembling a worm, as the threads of a screw. *Mozon.*

7. In *chemistry* and *distilleries*, a spiral metallic pipe placed in a tub of water, through which the vapor passes in distillation, and in which it is cooled and condensed. It is called also a SERPENTINE.

8. A small worm-like part situated beneath a dog's tongue. *Cyc.*

WŌRM, (wurm,) *v. i.* To work slowly, gradually, and secretly.

Where debate and fretting jealousy
Did work and work within you more and more,
Your color faded. *Herbert.*

WŌRM, (wurm,) *v. t.* To expel or undermine by slow and secret means.

They find themselves *wormed* out of all power. *Swift.*

2. To cut something, called a worm, from under the tongue of a dog. *Cyc.*

3. To draw the wad or cartridge from a gun; to clean by the worm.

4. To wind a rope spirally round a cable, between the strands; or to wind a smaller rope with spun yarn. *Mar. Dict.*

To worm one's self into; to enter gradually by arts and insinuations; as, *to worm one's self into* favor.

WŌRM'-ĒAT-*EN*, (wurm'eet-n,) *a.* [*worm* and *eat.*] Gnawed by worms; as, *worm-eaten* boards, planks, or timber.

2. Old; worthless. *Raleigh.*

WŌRM'*ED*, *pp.* Cleared by a worm or screw.

WŌRM'-FENCE, *n.* A zigzag fence, made by placing the ends of the rails upon each other; sometimes called a STAKE FENCE.

WŌRM'-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus Spigelia, used as a vermifuge.

WŌRM'-HŌLE, *n.* A hole made by the gnawing of a worm.

WŌRM'ING, (wurm'ing) *n.* The act or operation of cutting a worm-like ligament from under a dog's tongue.

WŌRM'ING, *ppr.* Entering by insinuation; drawing, as a cartridge; clearing, as a gun; cutting out the worm from under a dog's tongue.

WŌRM'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a worm; spiral; vermicular.

WŌRM'-POW-DER, *n.* A powder used for expelling worms from the stomach and intestines.

WŌRM'-SEED, *n.* A seed which has the property of expelling worms from the stomach, bowels, and intestines. It is said to be brought from Persia, and to be the produce of a species of Artemisia. *Cyc.*

2. A plant of the genus Chenopodium. *Lee.*

WŌRM'-TINC-TURE, *n.* A tincture prepared from earth-worms dried, pulverized, and mixed with oil of tartar, spirit of wine, saffron, and castor. *Cyc.*

WŌRM'WOOD, *n.* [Sax. *wermod*; G. *wermuth.*]

A plant, the Artemisia Absinthium. It has a bitter, nauseous taste; but it is stomachic and corroborant. *Cyc.*

Tree-wormwood; a species of Artemisia, with woody stalks. *Cyc.*

WŌRM'Y, (wurm'e,) *a.* Containing a worm; abounding with worms.

2. Earthy; groveling.

WŌRN, *pp.* of WEAR; as, a garment long *worn*.

WŌRN'-OUT, *pp.* or *a.* Consumed or rendered useless by wearing.

WOR'NIL, *n.* A maggot that infests the backs of cows. *Derham.*

WOR'RAL, *n.* An animal of the lizard kind, about four feet long and eight inches broad, with a forked tongue. It feeds on flies, and is harmless. It is found in Egypt. *Pococke. Cyc.*

WŌR'RI-*ED*, (wur'rid,) *pp.* [from *worry.*] Harassed; fatigued.

WŌR'RI-ER, *n.* [from *worry.*] One that worries or harasses.

WŌR'RY, (wur're,) *v. t.* [Sax. *werig*, malign, vexatious; *werigan*, *werian*, to disturb, to tease, to harass, to *weary*; or Dan. *uroe*, trouble, Sw. *oro*. The sense of *tearing* does not properly belong to this word. It may have that sense as secondary.]

1. To tease; to trouble; to harass with importunity, or with care and anxiety. Persons are often *worried* with care and solicitude.

Let them rail,
And then *worry* one another at their pleasure *Rowe.*
Worry him out till he gives his consent. *Swift.*
A church *worried* with reformation. *South.*

2. To fatigue; to harass with labor; *a popular sense of the word.*

3. To harass by pursuit and barking; as, dogs *worry* sheep.

4. To tear; to mangle with the teeth.

5. To vex; to persecute brutally.

WŌR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Teasing; troubling; harassing; fatiguing; tearing.

WŌR'RY-ING-LY, *adv.* Teasingly; harassingly.

WŌRSE, (wurse,) *a.* [Sax. *worse*, *wyrse*; Dan. *verre*, Sw. *varre*. This adjective has the signification of the comparative degree, and as *bad* has no comparative and superlative, *worse* and *worst* are used in lieu of them, although radically they have no relation to *bad*.]

1. More evil; more bad or ill; more depraved and corrupt; *in a moral sense.*

Evil men and seducers shall wax *worse* and *worse*. — 2 Tim. iii.
There are men who seem to believe they are not bad when another can be found *worse*. *Rambler.*

2. In a *physical sense*, in regard to health, more sick.

She was nothing bettered, but rather grew *worse*. — Mark v.

3. More bad; less perfect or good. This carriage is *worse* for wear.

The worse; the loss; the disadvantage.

Judah was put to *the worse* before Israel. — 2 Kings xiv.

2. Something less good. Think not the *worse* of him for his enterprise.

WŌRSE, *adv.* In a manner more evil or bad.

We will deal *worse* with thee than with them. — Gen. xix.

WŌRSE, to put to disadvantage, is not in use. [See WORST.] *Milton.*

WŌRS'EN, *v. t.* To worse. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

WŌRS'ER, for WORSE, is a vulgar word, and not used in good writing or speaking.

WŌR'SHIP, (wur'ship,) *n.* [Sax. *weorthscype*; *worth* and *ship*; the state of worth or worthiness. See WORTH.]

1. Excellence of character; dignity; worth; worthiness.

Elfin, born of noble state,
And mickle *worship* in his native land. *Spenser.*

In this sense, the word is nearly or quite obsolete; but hence,

2. A title of honor, used in addresses to certain magistrates and others of respectable character.

My father desires your *worship's* company. *Shak.*

3. A term of ironical respect. *Pope.*

4. *Chiefly* and *eminently*, the act of paying divine honors to the Supreme Being; or the reverence and homage paid to him in religious exercises, consisting in adoration, confession, prayer, thanksgiving, and the like.

The *worship* of God is an eminent part of religion. *Tillotson.*
Prayer is a chief part of religious *worship*. *Tillotson.*

5. The homage paid to idols or false gods by pagans; as, the *worship* of Isis.

6. Honor; respect; civil deference.

Then shalt thou have *worship* in the presence of them that sit at meat with thee. — Luke xiv.

7. Idolatry of lovers; obsequious or submissive respect. *Shak.*

WŌR'SHIP, (wur'ship,) *v. t.* To adore; to pay divine honors to; to reverence with supreme respect and veneration.

Thou shalt *worship* no other God. — Ex. xxxiv.
Adore and *worship* God supreme. *Milton.*

2. To respect; to honor; to treat with civil reverence.

Nor *worshiped* with a waxen epitaph. *Shak.*

3. To honor with extravagant love and extreme submission, as a lover.

With bended knees I daily *worship* her. *Carew.*

WŌR'SHIP, *v. i.* To perform acts of adoration.

2. To perform religious service.

Our fathers *worshiped* in this mountain. — John iv.

WŌR'SHIP-*ED*, (wur'shipt,) *pp.* Adored; treated with divine honors; treated with civil respect.

WŌR'SHIP-ER, *n.* One who worships; one who pays divine honors to any being; one who adores. *South.*

WOR'SHIP-FUL, *a.* Claiming respect; worthy of honor from its character or dignity.

This is *worshipful* society. *Shak.*

2. A term of respect, sometimes ironically.

WOR'SHIP FUL-LY, *adv.* Respectfully. *Shak.*

WOR'SHIP-ING, *ppr.* Adoring; paying divine honors to; treating with supreme reverence; treating with extreme submission.

WORST, (wurst,) *a.* [*superl.* of WORSE, which see.]

1. Most bad; most evil; *in a moral sense*: as, the *worst* man; the *worst* sinner.

2. Most severe or dangerous; most difficult to heal; as, the *worst* disease.

3. Most afflictive, pernicious, or calamitous; as, the *worst* evil that can befall a state or an individual.

WORST, *n.* The most evil state; *in a moral sense.*

2. The most severe or aggravated state; the hight; as, the disease is at the *worst.*

3. The most calamitous state. Be armed against the *worst.*

WORST, (wurst,) *v. t.* To get the advantage over in contest; to defeat; to overthrow. It is madness to contend when we are sure to be *worsted.*

WORST'ED, (wurst'ed,) *pp.* Defeated; overthrown.

WORST'ED, (wust'ed,) *n.* [The origin of this word is uncertain. It is usually supposed to take its name from a town in England or in Flanders.]

Yarn made of wool drawn out into long filaments by passing it, when oiled, through heated combs. It is used for stockings and various other fine fabrics. *Ure.*

WORST'ED, *a.* Consisting of worsted; made of worsted yarn; as, *worsted* stockings.

WORT, (wurt,) *n.* [Sax. *wyrt*; G. *wurz*; Sw. *ört*; Dan. *urt*; Fr. *vert, verd*; from the root of L. *vireo*, to grow; *viridis*, green.]

1. A plant; an herb; now used chiefly or wholly in compounds; as in *mugwort, liverwort, spleenwort.*

2. A plant of the cabbage kind.

3. New beer unfermented, or in the act of fermentation; the sweet infusion of malt. *Bacon. Cyc.*

WORTH, (wurth,) a termination, signifies a farm or court; as, in *Wordsworth.*

WORTH, (wurth,) *v. i.* [Sax. *weorthan*, to be.]

This verb is now used only in the phrases, woe *worth* the day, woe *worth* the man, &c., in which the verb is in the imperative mode, and the noun in the dative; woe *be to* the day.

WORTH, (wurth,) *n.* [Sax. *weorth, wierth, wyrth*; G. *werth*; D. *waarde*; Sw. *värd*; Dan. *værd*; W. *gwerth*; L. *virtus*, from the root of *vireo.* The primary sense is strength.]

1. Value; that quality of a thing which renders it useful, or which will produce an equivalent good in some other thing. The *worth* of a day's labor may be estimated in money, or in wheat. The *worth* of labor is settled between the hirer and the hired. The *worth* of commodities is usually the price they will bring in market; but *price* is not always *worth.*

2. Value of mental qualities; excellence; virtue; usefulness, as, a man or magistrate of great *worth.*

As none but she, who in that court did dwell,
Could know such *worth*, or *worth* describe so well. *Waller.*
All *worth* consists in doing good, and in the disposition by which it is done. *Dwight.*

3. Importance; valuable qualities; *applied to things*; as, these things have since lost their *worth.*

WORTH, (wurth,) *a.* Equal in value to. Silver is scarce *worth* the labor of digging and refining. In one country, a day's labor is *worth* a dollar; in another, the same labor is not *worth* fifty cents. It is *worth* while to consider a subject well before we come to a decision.

If your arguments produce no conviction, they are *worth* nothing to me. *Beattie.*

2. Deserving of; *in a good or bad sense, but chiefly in a good sense.* The castle is *worth* defending.

To reign is *worth* ambition, though in hell. *Milton.*
This is life indeed, *life worth* preserving. *Addison.*

3. Equal in possessions to; having estate to the value of. Most men are estimated by their neighbors to be *worth* more than they are. A man *worth* a hundred thousand dollars in the United States is called rich; but not so in London or Paris.

Worthiest of blood; an expression in law, denoting the preference of sons to daughters in the descent of estates.

WOR'THI-ER, *a. comp.* More worthy.

WOR'THI-EST, *a. superl.* Most worthy. *Barrow.*

WOR'THI-LY, (wur'the-le,) *adv.* In a manner suited to; as, to walk *worthily* of our extraction. [*Bad.*] *Ray.*

2. Deservedly; according to merit.

You *worthily* succeed not only to the honors of your ancestors, but also to their virtues. *Dryden.*

3. Justly; not without cause.

I affirm that some may very *worthily* deserve to be hated. *Bacon.*

WOR'THI-NESS, (wur'the-ness,) *n.* Desert; merit.

The prayers which our Savior made were for his own *worthiness* accepted. *Hooker.*

2. Excellence; dignity; virtue.

Who is sure he hath a soul, unless
It see, and judge, and follow *worthiness?* *Donne.*

3. Worth; quality or state of deserving. *Sidney.*

WORTH'LESS, *a.* Having no value; as, a *worthless* garment; a *worthless* ship.

2. Having no value of character or no virtue; as, a *worthless* man or woman.

3. Having no dignity or excellence; as, a *worthless* magistrate.

WORTH'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a worthless manner.

WORTH'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of value; want of useful qualities; as, the *worthlessness* of an old garment, or of barren land.

2. Want of excellence or dignity; as, the *worthlessness* of a person.

WOR'THY, (wur'the,) *a.* [G. *wurdig*; D. *waardig*; Sw. *värdig.*]

1. Deserving; such as merits; having worth or excellence; equivalent, with *of* before the thing deserved. She has married a man *worthy of* her.

Thou art *worthy of* the sway. *Shak.*
I am not *worthy of* the least of all the mercies. — Gen. xxxii.

2. Possessing worth or excellence of qualities; virtuous; estimable, as, a *worthy* citizen; a *worthy* magistrate.

Happier thou mayst be, *worthier* canst not be. *Milton.*
This *worthy* mind should *worthy* things embrace. *Davies.*

3. Suitable; having qualities suited to; *either in a good or bad sense*; equal in value; as, flowers *worthy* of paradise.

4. Suitable to any thing bad.

The merciless Macdonald,
Worthy to be a rebel. *Shak.*

5. Deserving of ill; as, things *worthy of* stripes. *Luke* xii.

WOR'THY, (wur'the,) *n.* A man of eminent worth; a man distinguished for useful and estimable qualities; a man of valor; *a word much used in the plural*: as, the *worthies* of the church; political *worthies*; military *worthies.* *Holyday. Milton.*

WOR'THY, (wur'the,) *v. t.* To render worthy; to exalt. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WOT, *v. i.* [Originally WAT; the preterit of Sax. *witan*, to know, formerly used also in the present tense.]

To know; to be aware. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WOULD, (wood,) *pret.* of WILL. [G. *wollen*; L. *volo.*]

Would is used as an auxiliary verb in conditional forms of speech. "I *would* go *if* I could." This form of expression denotes *will* or *resolution*, under a condition or supposition.

You *would* go, } denote simply an event under a
He *would* go, } condition or supposition.

The condition implied in *would* is not always expressed. "By pleasure and pain I *would* be understood to mean what delights or molests us;" that is, *if it should be asked* what I mean by pleasure and pain, I *would* thus explain what I wish to have understood. In this form of expression, which is very common, there seems to be an implied allusion to an inquiry, or to the supposition of something not expressed.

Would has the sense of *wish* or *pray*, particularly in the phrases "*would* to God," "*would* God we had died in Egypt," "I *would* that you knew what conflict I have;" that is, I *could* wish such a thing, *if* the wish could avail. Here also there is an implied condition.

Would is used also for *wish to do*, or *to have.* What *wouldst* thou? What *would* he?

WOULD'ING, (wud'ding,) *n.* Motion of desire. [*Not in use.*] *Hammond.*

WOUND, (wound *or* woond,) *n.* [Sax. *wund*; D. *wond*; G. *wunde*; W. *gwanu*, to thrust, to stab.]

1. A breach of the skin and flesh of an animal, or of the bark and wood of a tree, or of the bark and substance of other plants, caused by violence or external force. The self-healing power of living beings, animal or vegetable, by which the parts separated in *wounds* tend to unite and become sound, is a remarkable proof of divine benevolence and wisdom.

2. Injury; hurt; as, a *wound* given to credit or reputation.

[Walker condemns the pronunciation *woond* as a "capricious novelty." It is certainly opposed to an important principle of our language, viz., that words in *ou*, of Saxon origin, retain the regular Saxon sound of *ow*, as *sound, ground, found*, &c., while words derived from the French have the sound of *ou* in that language, as *soup, group*, &c. It is very undesirable to break in upon this rule, though *woond* is undoubtedly the fashionable pronunciation. — *Ed.*]

WOUND, (wound *or* woond,) *v. t.* To hurt by violence; as, to *wound* the head or the arm; to *wound* a tree.

He was *wounded* for our transgressions. — Is. liii.

WOUND, *pret.* and *pp.* of WIND.

WOUND'ED, *pp.* Hurt; injured.

WOUND'ER, *n.* One that wounds.

WOUND'ING, *ppr.* Hurting; injuring.

WOUND'ING, *n.* Hurt; injury. *Gen.* iv.

WOUND'LESS, *a.* Free from hurt or injury.

WOUND'WORT, *n.* The name of several plants; one a species of Achillea; another of the genus Stachys or Hedgenettle; another a species of Laserpitium; another a species of Solidago; and another a species of Senecio. *Cyc.*

WOUND'Y, *a.* Excessive. [*Vulgar.*] *Gay.*

WOVE, *pret.* of WEAVE, sometimes the participle.

WOV'EN, *pp.* or *a.* from WEAVE.

WOX, WOX'EN, for WAXED. [*Not used.*]

Note — *W* before *r* is always silent.

WRACK, (rak,) *n.* [See WRECK.] A name given to a marine plant, out of which kelp is made, and which is also of great utility as a manure. It is sometimes called SEA-WRACK or SEA-WREED, and SEA-OAK and SEA-TANGLE. It is the Fucus vesiculosus of Linnæus, a plant found on rocks left dry at low water. The stalk runs along the middle of the leaf, and is terminated by watery bladders. *Cyc.*

The *grass-wrack* is of the genus Zostera. *Lee.*

Wrack, and *to wrack* See WRECK.

WRACK'FUL, *a.* Ruinous; destructive.

WRAIN'-BOLT. See WEIRD-BOLT.

WRAITH, *n.* An apparition of a person in his exact likeness, seen before death or a little after. [*Scottish.*] *Jamieson.*

WRAN'GLE, (rang'gl,) *v. i.* [from the root of *wring*, Sw. *vränga*; that is, to wring, to twist, to struggle, to contend, or it is from the root of *ring*, to sound.]

To dispute angrily; to quarrel peevishly and noisily; to brawl; to altercate.

For a score of kingdoms you should *wrangle.* *Shak.*
He did not know what it was to *wrangle* on indifferent points. *Addison.*

WRAN'GLE, (rang'gl,) *v. t.* To involve in contention. [*Little used.*] *Sanderson.*

WRAN'GLE, (rang'gl,) *n.* An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel. *Swift.*

WRAN'GLER, (rang'gler,) *n.* An angry disputant; one who disputes with heat or peevishness; as, a noisy, contentious *wrangler.* *Watts.*

Senior wrangler; in *the university of Cambridge*, the student who passes the best examination in the senate-house. Then follow the *second, third*, &c., *wranglers.*

WRAN'GLE SOME, (rang'gl-sum,) *a.* Contentious; quarrelsome. *Moore.*

WRAN'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Disputing or contending angrily.

WRAN'GLING, *n.* The act of disputing angrily.

WRAP, (rap,) *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* WRAPPED or WRAPT

1. To wind or fold together. *John* xx.

2. To involve; to cover by winding something round; often with *up*; as, to *wrap up* a child in its blanket; *wrap* the body well with flannel in winter.

I, *wrapt* in mist
Of midnight vapor, glide obscure. *Milton.*

3. To involve; to hide; as, *truth* wrapt in tales.

4. To comprise; to contain.

Leontine's young wife, in whom all his happiness was *wrapped* up, died in a few days after the death of her daughter. *Addison.*

5. To involve totally.

Things reflected on in gross and transiently, are thought to be *wrapped* in impenetrable obscurity. *Locke.*

6. To inclose.

7. To snatch up; to transport. [This is an error; the true spelling is RAP or RAPT, from the verb *rapio.*]

WRAP'PAGE, *n.* That which wraps.

WRAP'PED, (rapt,) } *pp.* Wound; folded; inclosed.
WRAPT, }

WRAP'PER, *n.* One that wraps.

2. That in which any thing is wrapped or inclosed.

3. A loose garment; applied sometimes to a lady's undress, and sometimes to a loose overcoat.

WRAP'PING, *ppr.* Winding; folding; involving; inclosing.

2. *a.* Used or designed for wrapping or covering; as, *wrapping* paper.

WRAP'RAS-CAL, *n.* An old cant term for a coarse upper coat. *Smart.*

WRASSE, *n.* The English name of a number of fishes inhabiting the rocky parts of the coast, and belonging to the family Labridæ, (genus Labrus, Linn.) They are prickly-spined, hard-boned fishes, with oblong, scaly bodies, and a single dorsal fin. Many of them present vivid colors. *P. Cyc.*

WRATH, (rath,) *n.* [Sax. *wrath, wræth*; Sw. and D. *vrede*; W. *irad*, of which L. *ira* is a contraction; Ar. ارث *aratha*; Gr. ερθω, to provoke. Class Rd, No. 36.]

1. Violent anger; vehement exasperation; indignation; as, the *wrath* of Achilles.

When the *wrath* of King Ahasuerus was appeased. — Esth. ii.
O Lord — in *wrath* remember mercy. — Hab. iii.

2. The effects of anger. *Prov.* xxvii.

3. The just punishment of an offense or crime. *Rom.* xiii.

God's wrath, in *Scripture*, is his holy and just indignation against sin. *Rom.* i.

WRATH'FUL, (rath'-,) *a.* Very angry; greatly incensed. The king was very *wrathful*.

2. Springing from wrath, or expressing it; as, *wrathful* passions; a *wrathful* countenance.

WRATH'FUL-LY, *adv.* With violent anger. *Shak.*

WRATH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Vehement anger.

WRATH'I-LY, *adv.* Very angrily.

WRATH'LESS, *a.* Free from anger. *Waller*

WRATH'Y, *a.* Very angry; *a colloquial word.*

WRAWL, (rawl,) *v. i.* [Sw. *vrälla*, to bawl.]

To cry as a cat. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

WREAK, (reek,) *v. t.* [Sax. *wrecan*, *wreccan*; D. *wreeken*; G. *rachen*; perhaps allied to *break*. The sense is, to drive or throw, to dash with violence.

See Ar. حرج Class Rg, No. 32, and No. 48.]

1. To execute; to inflict; to hurl or drive; as, to *wreak* vengeance on an enemy.

On me let Death *wreak* all his rage. *Milton.*

2. To revenge.

Come *wreak* his loss, whom brothren ye complain. *Fairfax.*
Another's wrongs to *wreak* upon thyself. *Spenser.*

[*This latter sense is nearly or quite obsolete.*]

WREAK, for Reck, to care, is a mistake. *Shak.*

WREAK, *n.* Revenge; vengeance; furious passion. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Spenser.*

WREAK'FUL, *a.* Revengeful; angry. *Shak.*

WREAK'LESS, *a.* Unrevengeful; weak. *Shak.*

WREATH, (reeth,) *n.* [Sax. *wreath*, *wreoth*. See Writhe.]

1. Something twisted or curled; as, a *wreath* of flowers. Hence,

2. A garland; a chaplet.

Nor wear his brows victorious *wreaths*. *Dryden.*

WREATHE, *v. t.*; *pret.* Wreathed; *pp.* Wreathed, Wreathen.

1. To twist; to convolve; to wind one about another; as, to *wreathe* a garland of flowers.

2. To interweave; to entwine; as, chains of *wreathed* work.

3. To encircle, as a garland.

The flowers that *wreathe* the sparkling bowl. *Prior.*

4. To encircle as with a garland; to dress in a garland.

And with thy winding ivy *wreathes* her lance. *Dryden.*

WREATHE, *v. i.* To be interwoven or entwined; as, a bower of *wreathing* trees. *Dryden.*

WREATH'ED, (reethd,) *pp.* or *a.* Twisted; entwined; interwoven.

WREATH'ING, *ppr.* Twisting; entwining; encircling.

WREATH'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a wreath.

WREATH'Y, (ree'the,) *a.* Twisted; curled; spiral; as, a *wreathy* spire.

WRECK, (rek,) *n.* [Dan. *vrag*, a *wreck*, *shipwreck*; Sw. *vrak*, refuse; Sax. *wræc*, *wræcca*, an exile, a wretch; D. *wrak*, broken, a wreck. This word signifies properly that which is cast, driven, or dashed, or that which is broken.]

1. Destruction; *properly*, the destruction of a ship or vessel on the shore. Hence,

2. The ruins of a ship stranded; a ship dashed against rocks or land, and broken, or otherwise rendered useless, by violence and fracture.

3. In *law*, goods, &c., which, after a shipwreck, are cast upon the land by the sea. *Bouvier.*

4. Dissolution by violence; ruin; destruction.

The *wreck* of matter and the crush of worlds. *Addison.*

5. The remains of any thing ruined; dead weeds and grass.

6. In *metallurgy*, the vessel in which ores are washed the third time.

7. Wrack, for Wrack, is less proper. [See also Rack.]

WRECK, *v. t.* [Sw. *vräka*, to throw away.]

1. To strand; to drive against the shore, or dash against rocks, and break or destroy. The ship Diamond of New York was *wrecked* on a rock in Cardigan Bay, on the coast of Wales.

2. To ruin; as, they *wreck* their own fortunes.

3. Wreck, for Wrack, is improper. *Shak.*

WRECK, *v. i.* To suffer wreck or ruin. *Milton.*

WRECK'ED, (rekt,) *pp.* Dashed against the shore or on rocks; stranded and ruined.

WRECK'ER, *n.* One who seeks the wrecks of ships.

WRECK'FUL, *a.* Causing wreck.

WRECK'ING, *ppr.* Stranding; running on rocks or on shore; ruining.

WRECK'-MAS-TER, *n.* A person appointed by law to take charge of goods, &c., thrown on shore after a shipwreck.

WREN, (ren,) *n.* [Sw. *wrenna*; Ir. *dreon*.]

One of a group of small insessorial birds. Wrens feed on insects, &c., and are often very familiar with man. According to Cuvier's arrangement, the common wrens are of the genus Troglodytes; the gold-crested wrens of the genus Regulus. *P. Cyc.*

WRENCH, (rench,) *v. t.* [G. *verrenken*; D. *verwringen*. See Wring. Qu. Ir. *freang*.]

1. To pull with a twist; to wrest, twist, or force by violence; as, to *wrench* a sword from another's hand.

2. To strain; to sprain; to distort.

You *wrenched* your foot against a stone. *Swift.*

WRENCH, (rench,) *n.* A violent twist, or a pull with twisting.

2. A sprain; an injury by twisting; as in a joint. *Locke.*

3. An instrument for screwing or unscrewing iron work.

4. Means of compulsion. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

5. In *the plural*, sleights; subtilties. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

WRENCH'ED, (rencht,) *pp.* Pulled with a twist; sprained.

WRENCH'ING, *ppr.* Pulling with a twist; wresting violently; spraining.

WREST, (rest,) *v. t.* [Sax. *wrestan*; G. *reissen*, to wrest, to snatch or pull, to burst, to tear; Dan. *rister*. Qu. L. *restis*, a rope.]

1. To twist or extort by violence; to pull or force from by violent wringing or twisting; as, to *wrest* an instrument from another's hands.

2. To take or force from by violence. The enemy made a great effort, and wrested the victory from our hands.

But fate has *wrested* the confession from me. *Addison.*

3. To distort; to turn from truth or twist from its natural meaning by violence; to pervert.

Wrest once the law to your authority. *Shak.*
They shall not *wrest* the judgment of the poor.—Ex. xxiii.
Which they that are unlearned and unstable *wrest*, as they do also the other scriptures, to their own destruction.—2 Pet. iii.

WREST, (rest,) *n.* Distortion; violent pulling and twisting; perversion. *Hooker.*

2. Active or moving power. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

3. An instrument to tune.

WREST'ED, *pp.* Pulled with twisting; distorted; perverted.

WREST'ER, *n.* One who wrests or perverts.

WREST'ING, *ppr.* Pulling with a twist; distorting; perverting.

WRES'TLE, (res'l,) *v. i.* [Sax. *wrastlian* or *wraxlian*; D. *worstelen*. If *wraxlian* is the true orthography, this word belongs to Class Rg; otherwise it is from *wrest*.]

1. To strive with arms extended, as two men, who seize each other by the collar and arms, each endeavoring to throw the other by tripping up his heels and twitching him off his center.

Another, by a fall in *wrestling*, started the end of the clavicle from the sternum. *Wiseman.*

2. To struggle; to strive; to contend.

We *wrestle* not against flesh and blood.—Eph. vi.

WRES'TLER, *n.* One who wrestles; or one who is skilful in wrestling.

WRES'TLING, *ppr.* Striving to throw; contending.

WRES'TLING, *n.* Strife; struggle; contention.

WRETCH, (retch,) *n.* [Sax. *wræcca*, one who is driven; an exile. See Wreck, and Key, Class Rg, No. 48.]

1. A miserable person; one sunk in the deepest distress; as, a forlorn *wretch*.

2. A worthless mortal; as, a contemptible *wretch*.

3. A person sunk in vice; as, a profligate *wretch*.

4. It is sometimes used by way of slight or ironical pity or contempt.

Poor *wretch* was never frighted so. *Drayton.*

5. It is sometimes used to express tenderness; as we say, *poor thing*.

WRETCH'ED, *a.* Very miserable; sunk into deep affliction or distress, either from want, anxiety, or grief.

The *wretched* find no friends. *Dryden.*

2. Calamitous; very afflicting; as, the *wretched* condition of slaves in Algiers.

3. Worthless; paltry; very poor or mean; as, a *wretched* poem; a *wretched* cabin.

4. Despicable; hatefully vile and contemptible. He was guilty of *wretched* ingratitude.

WRETCH'ED-LY, *adv.* Most miserably; very poorly. The prisoners were *wretchedly* lodged.

2. Unhappily; as, two wars *wretchedly* entered upon. *Clarendon.*

3. Meanly; despicably; as, a discourse *wretchedly* delivered.

WRETCH'ED-NESS, *n.* Extreme misery or unhappiness, either from want or sorrow; as, the *wretchedness* of poor mendicants.

We have, with the feeling, lost the very memory of such *wretchedness* as our forefathers endured. *Raleigh.*
The prodigal brought nothing to his father but his rags and *wretchedness*. *Dwight.*

2. Meanness; despicableness; as, the *wretchedness* of a performance.

WRETCH'LESS, for Reckless,
WRETCH'LESS-NESS, for Reckлessness, } are improper

WRIG, for Wriggle. [*Not in use.*]

WRIG'GLE, (rig'gl,) *v. i.* [W. *rhuglaw*, to move briskly; D. *wriggelen* or *wrikken*.]

To move the body to and fro with short motions.

Both he and his successors would often *wriggle* in their seats, as long as the cushion lasted. *Swift.*

WRIG'GLE, (rig'gl,) *v. t.* To put into a quick, reciprocating motion; to introduce by a shifting motion.

Wriggling his body to recover
His seat, and cast his right leg over. *Hudibras.*

WRIG'GLER, *n.* One who wriggles.

WRIG'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving the body one way and the other with quick turns.

WRIGHT, (rite,) *n.* [Sax. *wryhta*; from the root of *work*.]

An artificer; one whose occupation is some kind of mechanical business; a workman; a manufacturer. This word is now chiefly used in compounds, as in *shipwright*, *wheelwright*.

WRING, (ring,) *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* Wringed and Wrung. The latter is chiefly used. [Sax. *wringan*; G. *ringen*; D. *wringen*; Dan. *vranger*; Sw. *vränga*; Dan. *ringer*. The sense is, to strain.]

1. To twist; to turn and strain with violence; as, to *wring* clothes in washing.

2. To squeeze; to press; to force by twisting; as, to *wring* water out of a wet garment.

3. To writhe; as, to *wring* the body in pain.

4. To pinch.

The king began to find where his shoe did *wring* him. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*
If he had not been too much grieved and *wrung* by an uneasy and strait fortune. [*Obs.*] *Clarendon.*

5. To distress, to press with pain.

Didst thou taste but half the griefs
That *wring* my soul, thou couldst not talk thus coldly. *Addison.*

6. To distort; to pervert.

How dare these men thus *wring* the Scriptures? *Whitgifte.*

7. To persecute with extortion.

These merchant adventurers have been often *wronged* and *wringed* to the quick. *Hayward.*

8. To bend or strain out of its position; as, to *wring* a mast. *Mar. Dict.*

To wring off; to force off or separate by wringing; as, to *wring off* the head of a fowl.

To wring out; to force out; to squeeze out by twisting; as, to *wring out* dew or water. *Judges* vi.

2. To free from a liquor by wringing; as, to *wring out* clothes.

To wring from; to force from by violence; to extort; as, revenues *wrung from* the poor; to *wring from* one his rights; to *wring* a secret *from* one.

WRING, *v. i.* To writhe; to twist; as with anguish. *Shak.*

WRING, *n.* Action of anguish. *Hall.*

WRING'-BOLT, *n.* [*wring* and *bolt*.] A bolt used by shipwrights, to bend and secure the plank against the timbers till they are fastened by bolts, spikes, and tree-nails. *Mar. Dict.*

WRING'ED, (ringd,) *pp.* Twisted; pressed; distressed; extorted.

WRING'ER, *n.* One who wrings; one that forces water out of any thing by wringing.

WRING'ING, *ppr.* Twisting; writhing; extorting.

WRING'ING-WET, *a.* So wet as to require wringing, or that water may be wrung out.

WRING'-STAVES, *n. pl.* Strong bars of wood used in applying wring-bolts. *Mar. Dict.*

WRINK'LE, (rink'l,) *n.* [Sax. *wrinele*; Sw. *rynka*; Dan. *rynke*. This coincides with *rung*, a circle. The Dutch write this word *krinkle*, and *kring* is *ring*. The G. *runzel* is probably of the same family, formed on *Rg*; Ir. *rang*. If *n* is casual, the root coincides with L. *ruga*, a wrinkle, and W. *rhyg*, a furrow.]

1. A small ridge or prominence, or a furrow, formed by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance; corrugation; a crease; as, *wrinkles* in the face or skin.

2. A fold or rumple in cloth.

3. Roughness; unevenness.

Not the least *wrinkle* to deform the sky. *Dryden.*

WRINK'LE, (rink'l,) *v. t.* [Sax. *wrinclian*; Sw. *rynka*; Dan. *rynker*.]

1. To contract into furrows and prominences; to corrugate; as, to *wrinkle* the skin; to *wrinkle* the brow.

Her *wrinkled* form in black and white arrayed. *Pope.*

2. To make rough or uneven.

A keen north wind, blowing dry,
Wrinkled the face of deluge, as decayed. *Milton.*

WRINK'LE, *v. i.* To shrink into furrows and ridges.

WRINK'LED, (rink'ld,) *pp.* or *a.* Contracted into ridges and furrows.

WRINK'LING, *ppr.* Shrinking; contracting into furrows and ridges.

WRIST, (rist,) *n.* [Sax. *wrist*; allied probably to *wrest* and *wrestle*; that is, a twist or junction.]

1. The joint by which the hand is united to the arm.

2. In *the manege*, the *bridle wrist* is that of the cavalier's left hand. *Cyc.*

WRIST'LET, *n.* An elastic band worn by ladies around the wrist, to confine the upper part of a glove.

WRIST'BAND, *n.* [*wrist* and *band.*] That band or part of a shirt sleeve which covers the wrist.

WRIT, (rit,) *n.* [from *write.*] That which is written. In this sense, *writ* is particularly applied to the Scriptures, or books of the Old and New Testament; as, holy *writ*; sacred *writ*.

2. In *law*, a precept issued from the proper authority to the sheriff, his deputy, or other subordinate officer, commanding him to perform some act, as to summon a defendant into court to answer, and the like.

In *England*, writs are issued from some court under seal. In *some of the United States*, writs are issued by any single judge or justice of the peace, in the name and by the authority of the State.

In *some of the United States*, the writ, in a civil suit, contains both the summons and the plaintiff's declaration or cause of action set forth at large, and a writ is either a summons or an attachment.

Writs are *original* or *judicial*. An *original* writ, in England, is issued from the high court of chancery. A *judicial* writ is issued by order of a court upon a special occasion, during the pendency of the suit.

Writs are of various kinds; as, writs of *assize*, writs of *capias*, writs of *distringas*, &c. *Shak.*

3. A legal instrument. *Shak.*

WRIT, *pret.* of WRITE, is not now used. [See WRITE and WROTE.]

WRITE, (rite,) *v. t.*; *pret.* WROTE; *pp.* WRIT, WRITTEN. [Sax. *writan*, *awritan*, *gewritan*; Ice. *rita*; Goth. *writs*, a letter. The sense is, to scrape, to scratch, to rub; probably from the root of *grate*, and L. *rado*.]

1. To form by a pen on paper or other material, or by a graver on wood or stone; as, to *write* the characters called letters; to *write* figures. We *write* characters on paper with pen and ink; we *write* them on stone with a graving tool.

2. To express by forming letters and words on paper or stone; as, to *write* a deed; to *write* a bill of divorcement. The ten commandments were *written* with the finger of God on tables of stone. *Exod.* xxxi.

3. To engrave. [See the preceding definition.]

4. To impress durably. *Write* useful truths on the heart.

5. To compose or produce, as an author.

6. To copy; to transcribe.

7. To communicate by letter.

I chose to *write* the thing I durst not speak
To her I loved. *Prior.*

WRITE, (rite,) *v. i.* To perform the act of forming characters, letters, or figures, as representatives of sounds or ideas. Learn to *write* when young.

2. To be employed as a clerk or an amanuensis. A *writes* for B. D *writes* in one of the public offices.

3. To play the author; as, he thinks, he speaks, he *writes*, he sings.

4. To recite or relate in books. Josephus *wrote* of the wars of the Jews.

5. To send letters.

He *wrote* for all the Jews concerning their freedom. *Esdras.*

6. To call one's self; to be entitled; to use the style of.

Those who began to *write* themselves men, but thought it no shame to learn. *Fell.*

7. To compose; to frame or combine ideas and express them in words.

They can *write* up to the dignity and character of their authors. *Felton.*

WRIT'ER, (rit'er,) *n.* One who writes or has written.

2. An author.

3. A clerk or amanuensis.

Writer to the signet; one of a class of lawyers in Scotland, answering to the highest class of attorneys in England. *Brande.*

Writer of the tallies; an officer of the exchequer of England; a clerk to the auditor of the receipt, who writes upon the tallies the whole of the tellers' bills. *Cyc.*

WRITHE, (rithe,) *v. t.* [Sax. *writhan*; Sw. *vrida*; Dan. *vrider*.]

1. To twist; to distort.

Her mouth she *writhes* *Dryden.*

2. To twist with violence; as, to *writhe* the body. *Addison*

3. To wrest; to distort; to torture; as, to *writhe* words. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

WRITHE, *v. i.* To twist; to be distorted; as, to *writhe* with agony. *Addison.*

WRITH'ED, (rithd,) *pp.* Twisted; distorted.

WRITH'ING, *ppr.* Twisting; distorting.

WRITH'LE, (rith'l,) *v. t.* [from *writhe.*] To wrinkle. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

WRIT'ING, *ppr.* Forming, as characters, with a pen, style, or graver.

2. *a.* Used or intended for writing; as, *writing* paper.

WRIT'ING, *n.* The act or art of forming letters and characters on paper, wood, stone, or other material, for the purpose of recording the ideas which characters and words express, or of communicating them to others by visible signs. We hardly know which to admire most, the ingenuity or the utility of the art of *writing*.

2. Any thing written or expressed in letters; hence, any legal instrument, as a deed, a receipt, a bond, an agreement, &c.

3. A book; any written composition; a pamphlet; as, the *writings* of Addison.

4. An inscription. *John* xix.

5. *Writings*, *pl.*; conveyances of lands; deeds; or any official papers.

WRIT'ING-BOOK, *n.* A book for practice in penmanship.

WRIT'ING-MAS-TER, *n.* One who teaches the art of penmanship.

WRIT'ING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school for instruction in penmanship.

WRIT'TEN, *pp.* or *a.* Expressed in letters.

Written laws; statutes; laws enacted by the supreme power and recorded; as contradistinguished from *unwritten* or *common* law.

WRIZ'ZLED, for WRITHLED. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

WRO'KEN, for WREAKED. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

WRONG, (rong,) *a.* [Sw. *vrang*; Dan. *vrang*; properly the participle of *wring*, Sw. *vränga*, Dan. *vrænger*.] *Literally*, wrung, twisted, or turned from a straight line or even surface. Hence,

1. Not physically right; not fit or suitable; not appropriate for use; as, the *wrong* side of a garment. You hold the book the *wrong* end uppermost. There may be something *wrong* in the construction of a watch or an edifice.

2. Not morally right; that deviates from the line of rectitude prescribed by God; not just or equitable; not right or proper; not legal; erroneous; as, a *wrong* practice; *wrong* ideas; a *wrong* course of life; *wrong* measures; *wrong* inclinations and desires; a *wrong* application of talents; *wrong* judgment. *Hab.* i.

3. Erroneous; not according to truth; as, a *wrong* statement.

WRONG, (rong,) *n.* Whatever deviates from moral rectitude; any injury done to another; a trespass; a violation of right. Wrongs are *private* or *public*. *Private* wrongs are civil injuries, immediately affecting individuals; *public* wrongs are crimes and misdemeanors which affect the community. *Blackstone.*

Sarai said to Abraham, My *wrong* be on thee. — Gen. xvi.
Friend, I do thee no *wrong*. — Matt. xx.
The obligation to redress a *wrong*, is at least as binding as that of paying a debt. *E. Everett.*

WRONG, (rong,) *adv.* Not rightly; amiss; morally ill; erroneously.

Ten censure *wrong* for one that writes amiss. *Pope.*

WRONG, (rong,) *v. t.* To injure; to treat with injustice; to deprive of some right, or to withhold some act of justice from. We *wrong* a man when we defraud him, and when we trespass on his property. We *wrong* a man when we neglect to pay him his due. *Philemon* 18.

2. To do injustice to by imputation; to impute evil unjustly. If you suppose me capable of a base act, you *wrong* me.

WRONG'-DO-ER, *n.* One who injures another or does wrong.

2. In *law*, one who commits a tort or trespass. *Bouvier.*

WRONG'-DO-ING, *n.* Evil or wicked act or action.

WRONG'ED, *pp.* Treated unjustly; injured.

WRONG'ER, *n.* One who injures another.

WRONG'FUL, *a.* Injurious; unjust; as, a *wrongful* taking of property; *wrongful* dealing.

WRONG'FUL-LY, *adv.* Unjustly; in a manner contrary to the moral law or to justice; as, to accuse one *wrongfully*; to suffer *wrongfully*

WRONG'HEAD, (rong'hed,) *n.* A person of a perverse understanding.

WRONG'HEAD-ED, *a.* [*wrong* and *head.*] Wrong in opinion or principle; having a perverse understanding; perverse.

WRONG'HEAD-ED-NESS, *n.* Perverseness; erroneousness.

WRONG'ING, *ppr.* Injuring; treating with injustice.

WRONG'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without injury to any one. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

WRONG'LY, *adv.* In a wrong manner; unjustly; amiss. He judges *wrongly* of my motives.

WRONG'NESS, *n.* Wrong disposition; error. *Butler.*

WRONG'-TIM-ED, *a.* Done at an improper time.

WROTE, *pret.* of WRITE. He *wrote* a letter yesterday. Herodotus *wrote* his history more than two thousand years ago.

Note. — WROTE is not now used as the participle.

WROTH, (rawth,) *a.* [Sax. *wroth*, *wrath*. See WRATH.]

Very angry; much exasperated.

Cain was very *wroth*, and his countenance fell. — Gen. iv.
I was *wroth* with my people. — Is. xlvii.

[*An excellent word, and not obsolete.*]

WROUGHT, (rawt,) *pret.* and *pp.* or *a.* from WORK. [Sax. *worhte*, the *pret.* and *pp.* of *wircan*, *weorcan*, to work.]

1. Worked; formed by work or labor.

2. Effected; performed.

She hath *wrought* a good work upon me. — Matt. xxvi.

3. Effected; produced. He *wrought* the public safety. A great change was *wrought* in his mind.

This *wrought* the greatest confusion in the rebellious Jews. *Addison.*

4. Used in labor.

The elders of that city shall take a heifer that hath not been *wrought* with. — Deut. xxi.

5. Worked; driven; as, infection *wrought* out of the body. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

6. Actuated.

Vain Morat, by his own rashness *wrought*. *Dryden.*

7. Worked; used; labored in. The mine is still

8. Formed; fitted. *wrought.*

He that hath *wrought* us for the self-same thing is God. — 2 Cor. v.

9. Guided; managed. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

10. Agitated; disturbed.

My dull brain was *wrought*
With things forgot. *Shak.*

Wrought iron; iron deprived of its carbon, usually by the process called *puddling*, which see. *Wrought iron* is tough, flexible, malleable, and ductile.

Wrought on or *upon*; influenced; prevailed on. His mind was *wrought upon* by divine grace.

Wrought to or *up to*; excited; inflamed. Their minds were *wrought up* to a violent passion. She was *wrought up* to the tenderest emotions of pity.

WRUNG, (rung,) *pret.* and *pp.* of WRING.

WRY, (rī,) *a.* [Goth. *wraiqua*, or Dan. *vrier*, to twist, contracted from *wrider*, Eng. to *writhe*.]

1. Twisted; turned to one side; distorted; as, a *wry* neck; a *wry* mouth.

2. Deviating from the right direction; as, *wry* words.

3. Wrested; perverted; as, to put a *wry* sense on an author's words. *Atterbury.*

WRY, *v. t.* To be writhed or distorted. [*Not used.*]

WRY, *v. t.* To distort; to wrest. [*Not used.*]

WRY'NECK, *n.* [*wry* and *neck.*] A twisted or distorted neck; a deformity in which the neck is drawn to one side, and at the same time somewhat forward. *Cyc.*

2. A disease of the spasmodic kind in sheep, in which the head is drawn to one side. *Cyc.*

3. In *ornithology*, a small bird of the eastern continent, resembling the woodpeckers, the Yunx torquilla; so called from the singular manner in which, when surprised, it turns its head over its shoulders *Ed. Encyc.*

WRY'NECK-ED, (rī'nekt,) *a.* Having a distorted neck.

WRY'NESS, *n.* The state of being wry or distorted. *Mountagu.*

WYCH'-ELM, *n.* A variety of the elm, or a peculiar species, (Ulmus montana,) which is said by some to be only a variety of Ulmus campestris, a native of Europe. *Cyc.*

WYND, *n.* A narrow lane or alley. [*Scottish.*]

WY'VERN, *n.* A kind of flying serpent, sometimes represented in coats of arms. *Buchanan.*

X.

X, THE twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet, is borrowed from the Greek. In the middle and at the end of words, it has the sound of *ks*, as in *ex*, *lax*, *luxury*. At the beginning of a word, it has precisely the sound of *z*. It is used as an initial in a few words borrowed from the Greek.

As a *numeral*, X stands for 10. It represents one V, which stands for 5, placed on the top of another. When laid horizontally, thus, ⋈, it stands for 1000; and with a dash over it, thus, $\overline{X}$, it stands for 10,000. As *an abbreviation*, X. stands for *Christ*, as in Xn. *Christian*, Xm. *Christmas*.

XAN'THIC, *a.* [Gr. ξανθος, yellow.]
Tending toward a yellow color.

XAN'THIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid consisting of bisulphuret of carbon, water, and oxyd of ethyl or ether. *Graham.*

XAN'THIC OX'YD, *n.* A brown substance composing a urinary calculus. *Graham.*

XAN'THID, (zan'thid,) *n.* A term applied to a supposed compound of *xanthogen* with some basifiable or acidifiable element.

XAN'THINE, (-thin,) *n.* The yellow dyeing matter contained in madder. *Ure.*

XAN'THO-GEN, (zan'tho-jen,) *n.* [Gr. ξανθος, yellow, and γενναω, to generate, from the yellow color of its compounds.]
A supposed basifying and acidifying compound principle, considered to be analogous to cyanogen, and believed to consist of sulphur and carbon, which, with certain metals, forms xanthids, and with hydrogen forms xanthohydric acid, analogous to cyanohydric acid. The above views, however, in regard to these compounds, are not considered as well established.

XE'BEC, (zē'bek,) *n.* A small, three-masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean Sea. With a fair wind, in good weather, it carries two large square sails; when close hauled, it carries large lateen sails. *Mar. Dict.*

XE-NOD'O-CHY, (ze-nod'o-ke,) *n.* [Gr. ξενοδοχια.]
Reception of strangers; hospitality. *Cockeram.*

XEN'O-TIME, *n.* [Gr. ξενος, a stranger.]
A native phosphate of yttria, having a yellowish-brown color. *Dana.*

XE-RO-COL-LYR'I-UM, *n.* [Gr. ξηρος, dry, and κολλυριον.]
A dry collyrium or eye-salve. *Coxe.*

XE-RŌ'DES, *n.* Any tumor attended with dryness.

XE-RO-MŸ'RUM, *n.* [Gr. ξηρος, dry, and μυρον, ointment.]
A dry ointment. *Coxe.*

XE-ROPH'A-GY, (ze-rof'a-je,) *n.* [Gr. ξηρος, dry, and φαγω, to eat.]
The eating of dry meats, a sort of fast among the primitive Christians.

XE-ROPH'THAL-MY, (ze-rof'thal-me,) *n.* [Gr. ξηρος, dry, and οφθαλμια.]
A dry, red soreness or itching of the eyes, without swelling or a discharge of humors.

XE-RŌ'TES, (ze-rō'tēz,) *n.* A dry habit or disposition

XIPH'I-AS, (zif'e as,) *n.* [Gr., from ξιφος, a sword.]
1. The sword-fish. In *natural history*, the name of a genus of fishes, to which the Xiphias Gladius, or common sword-fish, belongs.
2. A comet shaped like a sword.

XIPH'OID, (zif'oid,) *a.* [Gr. ξιφος, a sword, and εἰδος, likeness, i. e., sword-like.]
The *xiphoid* or *ensiform cartilage*, is a small cartilage placed at the bottom of the breast-bone. *Coxe.*

XŸ'LITE, *n.* [Gr. ξυλον, wood.]
A liquid which exists in commercial pyroxylic spirit. *Graham.*

XŸ-LO-BAL'SA-MUM, *n.* The wood of the balsam-tree.

XŸ-LO-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Belonging to xylography, or wood-engraving.

XŸ-LOG'RA-PHY, (zī-log'ra-fe,) *n.* [Gr. ξυλον, wood, and γραφω, to engrave.]
Wood-engraving; the act or art of cutting figures in wood, in representation of natural objects.

XŸ-LOPH'A-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. ξυλον, wood, and φαγω, to eat.]
Eating or feeding on wood.

XYST, (zist,) } *n.* [Gr. ξυστος.]
XYS'TUS, (zis'-,) }
In *ancient architecture*, a long and open, or sometimes covered, court, with porticos, for athletic exercises, as wrestling, running, &c. *Brande.*

XYS'TER, (zis'ter,) *n.* [Gr. ξυστηρ, from ξυω, to scrape.]
A surgeon's instrument for scraping bones.

Y.

Y, THE twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet, is taken from the Greek υ. At the beginning of words, it is called an articulation or consonant, and with some propriety, perhaps, as it brings the root of the tongue in close contact with the lower part of the palate, and nearly in the position to which the close *g* brings it. Hence it has happened that in a great number of words, *g* has been changed into *y*, as the Sax. *gear* into *year*, *geornian* into *yearn*, *gyllan* into *yell*, *gealow* into *yellow*.

In the middle and at the end of words, *y* is precisely the same as *i*. It is sounded as *i* long, when accented, as in *defy*, *rely*; and as *i* short, when unaccented, as in *vanity*, *glory*, *synonymous*. This latter sound is a vowel. At the beginning of words, *y* answers to the German and Dutch *j*.

Y, as *a numeral*, stands for 150, and with a dash over it, $\overline{Y}$, for 150,000.

YACHT, (yot,) *n.* [D. *jagt*; G. *jacht*, from *jagen*. It is originally a boat drawn by horses.]
A light and elegantly furnished vessel, used either for private parties of pleasure, or as a vessel of state to convey princes, &c., from one place to another.

YACHT'ER, *n.* One engaged in sailing a yacht.

YACHT'ING, (yot'ing,) *n.* Sailing on pleasure excursions in a yacht.

YÄ'GER, (yaw'ger,) *n.* [G. *jäger*, from *jagen*, to chase.]
One belonging to a body of light infantry armed with rifles. *Brande.*

YA'HOO, *n.* A name given by Swift, in one of his imaginary voyages, to a race of brutes having the form and all the degrading passions of man. They are set in contrast with the *Houyhnhnms*, or horses endowed with reason, and the whole is designed as a satire on our race.

YAK, *n.* A ruminant mammal of the bovine tribe, the Bos Poephagus, or Bison Poephagus; a species of ox, with cylindric horns curving outward, long, pendent hair, and villous, horse-like tail; the grunting ox of Pennant. This ox is found in Thibet. *Cyc.*

YAM, *n.* A large, esculent tuber or root of various climbing plants, of the genus Dioscorea, growing in tropical climates, and forming, when roasted or boiled, a wholesome, palatable, and nutritious food. The yam sometimes grows to the length of three feet, and weighs thirty pounds. *Loudon.*

YAN'KEE, (yank'e,) *n.* [A corrupt pronunciation of the word *English* by the native Indians of America, or more probably of the French word *Anglais*.]
The popular name for the citizens of New England, but applied, among foreigners, to all the inhabitants of the United States indiscriminately. *Heckewelder.*

YAN'O-LITE, *n.* A mineral, called also AXINITE, whose crystals resemble an ax. *Ure.*

YAP, to bark, is not a legitimate word.

YA'PON or YÄ'PON, *n.* The cassine or South Sea tea.
The *Ilex Cassine* or youpon, is a shrub growing in the Southern States, used as a tea and a medicine. *Mease.*

YARD, *n.* [Sax. *geard*, *gerd*, *gyrd*, a rod, that is, a shoot.]
1. A measure of three feet or thirty-six inches. It is just seven ninths of the Paris ell.
2. [Sax. *gyrdan*, to inclose; Dan. *gierde*, a hedge, an inclosure; *gierder*, to hedge in, Sw. *gärda*.] An inclosure; *usually*, a small, inclosed place in front of or around a house or barn. The yard in front of a house is called a COURT, and sometimes a COURT-YARD. In the United States, a small yard is fenced round a barn for confining cattle, and called BARN-YARD or COW-YARD.
3. In *ships*, a long, slender piece of timber, nearly cylindrical, suspended upon the mast, by which a sail is extended.
Yard of land; in *old books*, a certain quantity of land, but different in different counties. In some counties it was 15 acres, in others 20 or 24, and even 40
Dock-yard; a place where ships are laid up.
Prison-yard; *primarily*, an inclosure about a prison, or attached to it. Hence *liberty of the yard*, is a liberty granted to persons imprisoned for debt, of walking in the yard, or within any other limits prescribed by law, on their giving bond not to go beyond those limits. *United States.*

YARD, *v. t.* To confine cattle to the yard; as, to *yard* cows. [*A farmer's word.*]

YARD'-ARM, *n.* [*yard* and *arm*.] Either half of a ship's yard, from the center or mast to the end.
Ships are said to be *yard-arm and yard-arm*, when so near as to touch, or interlock their yards.

YARD'-LAND, *n.* See YARD OF LAND, under YARD.

YARD'STICK, *n.* [*yard* and *stick*.] A stick three feet in length, used as a measure of cloth, &c.

YARD'WAND, *n.* [*yard* and *wand*.] A measure of a yard; now YARDSTICK.

YARE, *a.* [Sax. *gearw*, prepared; from the root of *gear*. See EAGER.]
Ready; dextrous; eager. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

YARE'LY, *adv.* Readily; dextrously; skillfully. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

YARN, *n.* [Sax. *gearn*; G. Ice. and Sw. *garn*; D. *garen*.]
1. Spun wool; woolen thread; but it is applied also to other species of thread, as to cotton and linen.
2. In *rope-making*, one of the threads of which a rope is composed. It is spun from hemp.
3. Among *seamen*, a story spun out by a sailor for the amusement of his companions. [*Low.*] *Marryat.*

YARR, *v. i.* [Low L. *hurro*; Celtic, *gar*, W. *garw*, rough.]
To growl or snarl, as a dog. [*Not in use.*] *Ainsworth.*

YAR'RISH, *a.* Having a rough, dry taste. [*Local.*]

YAR'ROW, *n.* [Sax. *gearwe*; Sp. *yaro*.]
A plant of the genus Achillea; the milfoil, or plant of a thousand leaves.

YAT'A-GHAN, *n.* A long, Turkish dagger. [See ATAGHAN.]

YATE, *n.* A gate. *Spenser.*
[Still used in the north of England.]

YÄULP, } *v. i.* To yelp; to cry out like a child.
YÄUP, } *Jamieson. Brockett.*
[*Scottish, and sometimes used in America.*]

YÄW, *v. i.* To rise in blisters, breaking in white froth, as cane-juice in the sugar-works. [Qu. *yeu*. See YEW.] *West Indies.*
2. In *navigation*, to steer wild, or out of the line of her course, as a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

YÄWL, *n.* A small ship's boat, usually rowed by four or six oars.

YÄWL, *v. i.* To cry out like a dog; *usually pronounced* yowl. [See YELL.]

YÄWN, *v. i.* [Sax. *geonan*, *gynian*; G. *gähnen*; W. *agenu*; Gr. χαινω.]
1. To gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth open involuntarily through drowsiness or dullness.

> The lazy, *yawning* drone. *Shak.*
> And while above he spends his breath,
> The *yawning* audience nod beneath. *Trumbull.*

2. To open wide; as, wide *yawns* the gulf below.
3. To express desire by yawning; as, to *yawn* for fat livings. *Hooker.*

YÄWN, *n.* A gaping; an involuntary opening of the mouth from drowsiness; oscitation.

> One person yawning in company will produce a spontaneous yawn in all present. *N. Chipman.*

2. An opening wide. *Addison.*

YÄWN'ED, *pp.* Gaped; opened wide.

YAWN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Gaping; opening wide.
2. *a.* Sleepy; drowsy; dull. *Shak.*

YAWN'ING, *n.* The act of gaping or opening wide.

YAWN'ING-LY, *adv.* In a yawning manner. *Irving.*

YAWS, *n.* [African *yaw*, a raspberry.]
A disease called by Good RUBULA, from *rubus*, a raspberry. It is characterized by cutaneous tumors, numerous and successive; gradually increasing from specks to the size of a raspberry; one, at length, growing larger than the rest; core a fungous excrescence; fever slight, and probably irritative merely. It is commonly supposed to be contagious, and to occur but once during life; but both of these points are doubtful. It is sometimes called FRAMBŒSIA, a barbarous name derived from the French *framboise*, a raspberry. There are two varieties of this disease, which differ considerably; the one occurring in Africa, the other in America. It is scarcely known in Europe. *Good.*

Y-CLAD', (e-klad',) *pp.* Clad. [This word and the following retain the *y*, which is the remains of the Saxon *ge* prefixed to verbs. But it is obsolete, except in poetry, and perhaps in burlesque only.]

Y-CLEP'ED, (e-klept',) *pp.* of Sax. *ge-clypian*, *clepan*, to call. [See YCLAD.] Called; named. It is obsolete, except in burlesque.

Y-DRAD', (e-drad',) *pp.* Dreaded. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

YE, *pron.* [Sax. *ge.*]
The nominative plural of the second person, of which *thou* is the singular. But the two words have no radical connection. *Ye* is now used only in the sacred and solemn style. In common discourse and writing, *you* is exclusively used.

> But *ye* are washed, but *ye* are sanctified. — 1 Cor. vi.

YEA, (yē or yā,) *adv.* [Sax. *gea*, *geac*: G. D. and Dan. *ja*: Sw. *jaka*, to consent. Qu. G. *bejaken*, to affirm. Class Cg, No. 25, 26.]
1. Yes; a word that expresses affirmation or assent. Will you go? *Yea.* It sometimes introduces a subject, with the sense of indeed, verily, truly, it is so.

> *Yea*, hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree in the garden? — Gen. iii.
> Let your communication be *yea*, *yea*; nay, nay. — Matt. v.

2. It sometimes enforces the sense of something preceding; not only so, but more.

> Therein I do rejoice, *yea*, and will rejoice. — Phil. i.

3. In *Scripture*, it is used to denote certainty, consistency, harmony, and stability.

> All the promises of God in him are *yea*, and in him are amen. — 2 Cor. i.

[In this use, the word may be considered a noun.]
Yea is used rarely except in the sacred and solemn style. [See YES.]

YEAD, / **GEAD,** } *v. i.* To go. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

YEAN, *v. i.* [Sax. *eanian.*]
To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep; to lamb. [*Obsolete or local.*]

YEAN'ED, (yeend,) *pp.* Brought forth.

YEAN'LING, *n.* The young of sheep; a lamb. [*Obsolete or local.*]

YEAR, *n.* [Sax. *gear*: G. *jahr*: D. *jaar*: Sw. *ar*: Dan. *aar*: Sans. *jahran*; probably a course or circle; the root *gar*, *ger*, signifying to run.]
1. The space or period of time in which the sun moves through the twelve signs of the ecliptic, or whole circle, and returns to the same point. This is the solar year, and the year in the strict and proper sense of the word. It is called also the tropical or equinoctial year. This period comprehends what are called the twelve calendar months, or 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 47 7-10 seconds. But in *popular usage*, the year consists of 365 days, and every fourth year of 366; a day being added to February on that year, on account of the excess above 365 days.
2. The time in which any planet completes a revolution; as, the *year* of Jupiter or of Saturn.
3. The time in which the fixed stars make a revolution is called the GREAT YEAR.
4. *Years*, in the plural, is sometimes equivalent to age or old age; as, a man in *years*.
In *popular language*, *year* is often used for *years*. The horse is ten *year* old.
Sidereal year: the time in which the sun, departing from any fixed star, returns to the same. This is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 9 6-10 seconds. *Baily.*
Anomalistical year: the time that elapses from the sun's leaving its apogee or perigee, till it returns to it; which is 365 days, 6 hours, 14 minutes, nearly. *Baily.*
Civil year: the year which any nation has contrived for the computation of time.
Bissextile or *leap year*: the year consisting of 366 days.
Lunar year, consists of 12 lunar months.
Lunar astronomical year, consists of 12 lunar synodical months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, 38 seconds.
Common lunar year, consists of 12 lunar civil months, or 354 days.
Embolismic or *intercalary lunar year*, consists of 13 lunar civil months, and contains 384 days.
Julian year, established by Julius Cæsar, consists of 365 days, 6 hours.
Gregorian year, is the Julian year corrected, and is the year now generally used in Europe. From the difference between this and the Julian year arises the distinction of Old and New Style. [See STYLE, No. 12.]
Sabbatic year, among *the Israelites*, was every seventh year, when their land was suffered to lie untilled. *Cyc. Encyc.*
The *civil* or *legal year*, in *England*, formerly commenced on the 25th day of March. This practice continued throughout the British dominions till the year 1752.

YEAR'-BOOK, *n.* [*year* and *book.*] A book containing annual reports of cases adjudged in the courts of England.

YEAR'ED, *a.* Containing years. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

YEAR'LING, *n.* A young beast one year old, or in the second year of his age.

YEAR'LING, *a.* Being a year old; as, a *yearling* heifer.

YEAR'LY, *a.* Annual; happening, accruing, or coming every year; as, a *yearly* rent or income.
2. Lasting a year; as, a *yearly* plant.
3. Comprehending a year; as, the *yearly* circuit or revolution of the earth.

YEAR'LY, *adv.* Annually; once a year; as, blessings *yearly* bestowed.

YEARN, (yern,) *v. i.* [Sax. *geornian*, *giernan*, *gyrnan*, *earnian*, to desire; to yearn; Sw. *gerna*, willingly; Dan. *gierne*, G. *gern*, D. *gaarne*. The sense is, to *strain*, or stretch forward. We have *earnest* from the same root.]
1. To be strained; to be pained or distressed; to suffer.

> Falstaff, he is dead,
> And we must *yearn* therefore. *Shak.*

2. *Usually*, to long; to feel an earnest desire; that is, literally, to have a desire or inclination stretching toward the object or end. 1 *Kings* iii.

> Joseph made haste, for his bowels did *yearn* upon his brother. — Gen. xliii.
> Your mother's heart *yearns* toward you. *Addison.*
> Anticlus, unable to control,
> Spoke loud the language of his *yearning* soul. *Pope.*

YEARN, (yern,) *v. t.* To pain; to grieve; to vex.

> She laments for it, that it would
> *Yearn* your heart to see it. *Shak.*
> It *yearns* me not if men my garments wear. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

YEARN'FUL, *a.* Mournful; distressing. [*Obs.*]

YEARN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Longing; having longing desire.

YEARN'ING, *n.* Strong emotions of desire, tenderness, or pity.

YEARN'ING-LY, *adv.* With yearning.

YEAST, (yeest,) *n.* [Sax. *gist*, yeast, a guest, also a storm; *yst*, a storm; G. *gäscht*, yeast, and *gast*, a *guest*, *gäschen*, to foam or froth; D. *gist*, yeast; *gisten*, to ferment. This coincides with *gas* and *ghost*. The primary sense of the noun is wind, spirit, flatulence, or froth, from rushing; Ch. גוש, to inflate. Class Gs, No. 16.]
1. Barm; the foam, froth, or flower, of beer or other liquor in fermentation; any preparation used for raising dough for bread or cakes, and making it light and puffy.
2. Spume or foam of water. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

YEAST'Y, *a.* Frothy; foamy; spumy; like yeast.

YELK, *n.* [Sax. *gealew*, yellow; G. *gelb*, yellow. See GOLD and YELLOW.]
The yellow part of an egg; the vitellus. It is sometimes written and pronounced YOLK, but YELK is the proper word. *Yolk* is a corruption.

YELL, *v. i.* [Sax. *giellan*, *gyllan*: D. *gillen*: Sw. *galla*, to ring. It agrees in elements with CALL.]
To cry out with a hideous noise; to cry or scream as with agony or horror. Savages *yell* most frightfully when they are rushing to the first onset of battle.

> Nor the night raven, that still deadly *yells*. *Spenser.*

YELL, *n.* A sharp, loud, hideous outcry

> Their hideous *yells*
> Rend the dark welkin. *Philips.*

YELL'ED, *pp.* Uttered hideous cries; shrieked.

YELL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering hideous outcries; shrieking; as, *yelling* monsters. *Milton.*

YELL'ING, *n.* The act of screaming hideously.

YEL'LOW, *a.* [Sax. *gealew*, yellow; *gealla*, gall; G. *gelb*; D. *geel*; Dan. *guul*: Sw. *gaal*, *gul*. Hence *gold*, Dan. *guld*. The Fr. *jaune* is the same word, contracted from *jaulne*, as it is written in the Norman; It. *giallo*; Russ. *jelknu*, to become yellow; *jeltnie*, yellow; L. *galbanus*. Qu. *gilvus*. The root is the Celtic *gal*, *geal*, bright. (See GOLD.) Class Gl, No. 7.]
Being of a bright color; of the color of gold. *Newton.*

YEL'LOW, *n.* A bright golden color, reflecting the most light of any, after white. It is one of the simple or primitive colors.

YEL'LOW-BIRD, *n.* A small singing-bird of the genus Carduelis of Brisson, common in the United States. It is the Fringilla tristis of Linnæus. The summer dress of the male is of a lemon yellow, with the wings, tail, and fore part of the head black. The female and the male, during the winter, are of a brown olive color. *Wilson.*

YEL'LOW-BLOS'SOM-ED, *a.* Furnished or adorned with yellow flowers. *Goldsmith.*

YEL'LOW-BOY, *n.* A gold coin. [*Vulgar.*]

YEL'LOW-EARTH, (-erth,) *n.* A yellowish clay, colored by iron. *Ure.*

YEL'LOW-FE'VER, *n.* A malignant febrile disease of warm climates, which is often attended with yellowness of the skin, of some shade between lemon-yellow and the deepest orange-yellow, and often also with what is called black-vomit.

YEL'LOW-GOLDS, *n.* A flower. *B. Jonson.*

YEL'LOW-HAIR-ED, *a.* Having yellow hair.

YEL'LOW-HAM-MER, *n.* A European bird of the genus Emberiza; also called the YELLOW-BUNTING. Its principal colors are shades of gamboge, yellow, and brown. *Jardine.*

YEL'LOW-ISH, *a.* Somewhat yellow; as, amber is of a *yellowish* color. *Woodward.*

YEL'LOW-ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being somewhat yellow. *Boyle.*

YEL'LOW-NESS, *n.* The quality of being yellow; as, the *yellowness* of an orange.
2. Jealousy. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

YEL'LOWS, *n.* A disease of the bile in horses, cattle, and sheep, causing yellowness of eyes.
2. A disease of peach-trees in the United States, causing them to produce abortive, yellow sprouts on the trunk and limbs, and soon destroying them. *Prof. E. Ives.*

YEL'LOW-THROAT, *n.* A small North American singing-bird, of the genus Sylvia, a species of warbler. *Peabody's Mass. Rep.*

YELP, *v. i.* [Sax. *gealpan*, to bray; Dan. *gylper*, to croak.]
To bark, as a beagle-hound after his prey, or as other dogs.

YELP'ING, *ppr.* Barking in a particular manner.

YE'NITE, *n.* A mineral of a black or brownish-black color and sub-metallic luster, inclining to resinous, occurring massive and in prismatic crystals. It consists of oxyd of iron, lime, and silica, and is properly an ore of iron. It was first obtained at Elba, and was called JENITE, in commemoration of the battle of Jena. It is also called LIEVRITE, from its discoverer. *Dana.*

YEO'MAN, (yō'man,) *n.* [Sax. *gemane*, common, Sw. *gemen*, Dan. *gemeen*. See COMMON.]
1. A common man, or one of the plebeians, of the first or most respectable class; a freeholder; a man free born. A yeoman in England is considered as next in order to the gentry. The word is little used in the United States, unless as a title in law proceedings and instruments, designating occupation, and this only in particular States. But YEOMANRY is sometimes used.
2. An officer in the king's household, of a middle rank between a gentleman and a groom. *England.*
3. In *ships*, an inferior officer under the boatswain, gunner, or carpenters, charged with the stowage, account, and distribution of the stores. *Mar. Dict.*
4. *Yeomen of the guard*, are a body-guard of the English sovereign, consisting of 100 men, armed with partisans, and habited in the costume of the 16th century. *P. Cyc.*

YEO'MAN-LIKE, (yō'man-,) *a.* Like yeomen.

YEO'MAN-LY, *a.* Pertaining to a yeoman.

YEO'MAN-RY, (yō'man-re,) *n.* The collective body of yeomen or freeholders. Thus the common people in America are called the *yeomanry*.

YERK, *v. t.* [This seems to be the Heb. and Ch. ירק, Eth. ወረቀ *waraka*, to spit, that is, to thrust out. It is the same as JERK. Class Rg, No. 35.]
To throw or thrust with a sudden, smart spring; as, horses *yerk* their heels. *Far. Dict.*

YERK, *n.* A sudden or quick thrust or motion.

YERK'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting with a quick spring.

YERN. See YEARN.

YER'-NUT, / **YAR'-NUT,** } *n.* An earth-nut; a pig-nut. *Wilbrahams.*

YES, *adv.* [Sax. *gise.*]
A word which expresses affirmation or consent; opposed to No; as, are you married, madam? *Yes.*
It is used, like YEA, to enforce, by repetition or addition, something which precedes. You have done all this; *yes*, you have done more.

> *Yes*, you despise the man to books confined. *Pope.*

[Walker's pronunciation of this word as *yis* is now considered vulgar, and no polite speaker, as Jameson remarks, would so pronounce it on his authority.]

YEST. See YEAST.

YES'TER, *a.* [G. *gestern*; D. *gisteren*; Sax. *gystern*; L. *hesternus.*]

Last; last past; next before the present; as, *yester* sun. *Dryden.*

Note.—This is seldom used except in the compounds which follow.

YES'TER-DAY, *n.* [Sax. *gyrstan-dæg, gyrsterinne dæg.* See YESTER.]

1. The day last past; the day next before the present.

All our *yesterdays* have lighted fo ls
The way to dusty death *Shak.*
We are but of *yesterday*, and know nothing.—Job viii.

2. *Yesterday* is used generally without a preposition; as, I went to town *yesterday*. I received letters from our friends. In this case, a preposition is understood; as, *on yesterday*, or *during yesterday*. The word may be considered as adverbially used.

YES'TERN, *a.* Relating to the day last past.

YES'TER-NIGHT, (-nite,) *n.* [*yester* and *night.*] The last night.

2. It is used without a preposition. My brother arrived *yesternight*; where *on* or *during* is understood, but it may be considered as adverbially used.

YEST'Y. See YEASTY.

YET, *conj.* [Sax. *get, gyt*; Gr. ετι; W. *etto.* It seems to be from the root of the verb *get.*]

Nevertheless, notwithstanding, however. I come to you in the spirit of peace, *yet* you will not receive me.

Yet I say to you, that Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these.—Matt. vi.

YET, *adv.* Beside; over and above. There is one reason *yet* further to be alleged.

2. Still, the state remaining the same.

They attest facts they had heard while they were *yet* heathens. *Addison.*

3. At this time; so soon. Is it time to go? Not *yet.*

4. At least; at all.

A man that would form a comparison between Quinctilian's declamations, if *yet* they are Quinctilian's. *Baker.*

5. It is prefixed to words denoting extension of time or continuance.

A little longer, *yet* a little longer. *Dryden*

6. Still; in a new degree. The crime becomes *yet* blacker by the pretence of piety.

7. Even; after all; a kind of emphatical addition to a negative.

Men may not too rashly believe the confessions of witches, nor *yet* the evidence against them. *Bacon.*

8. Hitherto. You have *yet* done nothing; you have as *yet* done less than was expected.

YEV'EN, for GIVEN, is not in use. *Spenser.*

YEW, (yû,) *n.* [Sax. *iw* W. *yw* or *ywen*; G. *eibe* or *eibenbaum*, D. *ibenboom*; Fr. *if.*]

An evergreen tree of the genus Taxus, allied to the pines, valued for its wood or timber. The yew frequently occurs in British churchyards.

YEW, *v. i.* To rise, as scum on the brine in boiling at the salt works. [See YAW.] *Cyc.*

YEW'EN, (yû'en,) *a.* Made of yew. *Hubberd.*

YEX, *n.* [Sax. *geocsa.* See HICCOUGH.]

A hiccough. [*Little used.*]

YEX, *v. i.* To hiccough.

YEZ'I-DEES, *n. pl.* A small nation bordering on the Euphrates, whose religion is said to be a mixture of the worship of the devil, with some of the doctrines of the Magi, Mohammedans, and Christians. *P. Cyc.*

Y-FERE', (e-fēre',) *adv.* Together. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

YIELD, (yeeld,) *v. t.* [Sax. *gieldan, gildan, gyldan*, to render, to pay. But the word seems to be directly from the W. *gildiaw*, to produce, to yield, to concede, to contribute. The sense is obvious.]

1. To produce, as land, stock, or funds; to give in return for labor, or as profit. Lands *yield* not more than three per cent. annually; houses *yield* four or five per cent. Maize, on good land, *yields* two or three hundred fold.

2. To produce, in general. Most vegetable juices *yield* a salt.

3. To afford; to exhibit. The flowers in spring *yield* a beautiful sight.

4. To allow, to concede; to admit to be true; as, to *yield* the point in debate. We *yield* that there is a God.

5. To give, as claimed of right; as, to *yield* due honors, to *yield* due praise.

6. To permit; to grant.

Life is but air,
That *yields* a passage to the whistling sword. *Dryden.*

7. To emit; to give up. To *yield* the breath, is to expire.

8. To resign; to give up; sometimes with *up* or *over*; as, to *yield up* their own opinions. We *yield* the place to our superiors.

9. To surrender; sometimes with *up*; as, to *yield* a fortress to the enemy; or to *yield up* a fortress.

YIELD, *v. i.* To give up the contest; to submit.

He saw the fainting Grecians *yield.* *Dryden.*

2. To comply with; as, I *yielded* to his request.

3. To give way, not to oppose. We readily *yield* to the current of opinion; we *yield* to the customs and fashions.

4. To give place, as inferior in rank or excellence. They will *yield* to us in nothing.

Tell me in what more happy fields
The thistle springs, to which the lily *yields?* *Pope.*

YIELD, *n.* Amount yielded; product; applied particularly to products resulting from growth or cultivation.

YIELD'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Disposition to comply. [*A bad word, and not used.*]

YIELD'ANCE, *n.* Act of producing; concession. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

YIELD'ED, *pp.* Produced; afforded; conceded; allowed; resigned, surrendered.

YIELD'ER, *n.* One who yields.

YIELD'ING, *ppr.* Producing, affording; conceding, resigning, surrendering; allowing.

2. *a.* Inclined to give way or comply, flexible; accommodating; as, a *yielding* temper.

YIELD'ING, *n.* Act of producing; act of surrendering, submission. *Shak.*

YIELD'ING-LY, *adv.* With compliance.

YIELD'ING-NESS, *n.* Disposition to comply; quality of yielding. *Paley.*

YO'JAN, *n.* In *the East Indies*, a measure or distance of five miles. *Asiat. Res.*

YOKE, *n.* [Sax. *geoc* or *ioc*; D. *juk*; G. *joch*; Sw. *ok*; Sans. *yuga* or *yuj*; Pers. *yugh, yoo*; W. *jau*; Fr. *joug*; It. *giogo*; Sp. *yugo*; L. *jugum*; Gr. ζυγος; Slav. Russ. *igo*; Ch. Syr. and Ar. עיר *zug*, to join, L. *jungo*, Gr. ζευγω.]

1. A piece of timber, hollowed or made curving near each end, and fitted with bows for receiving the necks of oxen; by which means two are connected for drawing.

2. A frame of wood fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying a pail, &c., suspended on each side.

3. A mark of servitude; slavery; bondage.

Our country sinks beneath the *yoke.* *Shak.*

4. A chain; a link; a bond of connection; as, the *yoke* of marriage. *Dryden.*

5. A couple, a pair; as, a *yoke* of oxen.

6. Service.

My *yoke* is easy.—Matt. xi.

7. A frame at right angles to the head of a boat's rudder, from the end of which are lines by which the boat is steered. *Totten.*

YOKE, *v. t.* To put a yoke on; to join in a yoke, as, to *yoke* oxen, or a pair of oxen.

2. To couple; to join with another.

Cassius, you are yoked with a lamb. *Shak.*

3. To enslave; to bring into bondage. *Shak.*

4. To restrain, to confine. Libertines like not to be *yoked* in marriage

The words and promises that *yoke*
The conqueror, are quickly broke. *Hudibras.*

YOK'ED, (yōkt,) *pp.* Confined in a yoke; joined; coupled.

YOKE'-ELM, *n.* A tree.

YOKE'-FEL-LOW, YOKE'MATE, *n.* [*yoke* and *fellow* or *mate.*] An associate or companion.

2. A mate; a fellow. *Spectator.*

YOK'ING, *ppr.* Putting a yoke on; joining, coupling.

YOLD, for YIELDED. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

YOLK, *n.* The yelk of an egg. [See YELK.]

2. The unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep, consisting of a peculiar potash soap, which renders the pile soft and pliable. *Ure.*

3. The *vitellus*, a part of the seed of plants, so named by Gœrtner, from its supposed analogy to the yelk of an egg. It is characterized as very firmly and inseparably connected with the embryo, yet never rising out of the integuments of the seed in germination, but absorbed, like the *albumen*, (see WHITE and PERISPERM,) for the nourishment of the embryo. When the albumen is present, it is always situated between it and the embryo. In the grasses it forms a scale between the embryo and albumen. It is considered by Smith as a subterraneous cotyledon. *Cyc. Smith.*

YON, YOND, YON'DER, *a.* [Sax. *geond.* This seems to be formed from *gan*, to go, or its root, and signifies properly *gone*, or it is from *geonan*, to open; whence distant. The G. *jener*, and D. *gene, ginder*, may be the same word, or from the same root.]

Being at a distance within view.

Yonder men are too many for an embassy. *Bacon.*
Read thy lot in yon celestial sign. *Milton.*
Yon flowery arbors, *yonder* alleys green. *Milton.*

YON, YOND, YON'DER, *ado.* At a distance within view. When we use this word, we often point the hand or direct the eye to the place or object.

First and chiefest, with thee bring
Him that yon soars on golden wing. *Milton.*
Yonder are two apple-women scolding. *Arbuthnot.*

YOND, *a.* Mad, furious, or alienated in mind; that is, *gone*, wandering, and allied to the preceding. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

YONK'ER, (yunk'er,) *n.* A young fellow. *Walter Scott.*

YORE, *adv.* [Sax. *geara.* It probably signifies past, gone, from the root of *year.*]

Long. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Of yore, of old time long ago; as, in times or days *of yore.*

But Satan now is wiser than *of yore.* *Pope.*

YOU, (yu,) *pron.* [Sax. *eow, iu, iuch*; G. *euch*; Armenian D. *gu* or *yu*, thou. *You* has been considered as in the plural only, and is so treated in the Saxon grammar. But from the Belgic dialect, it appears to be in the singular as well as the plural, and our universal popular usage, in applying it to a single person with a verb in the singular number, is correct. *Yourself* is in the singular number.]

1. The pronoun of the second person, in the nominative or objective case. In familiar language, it is applied to an individual, as *thou* is in the solemn style. In the plural, it is used in the solemn style in the objective case.

In vain you tell your parting lover,
You wish for wings to visit him over. *Prior.*
He that despiseth you, despiseth me.—Luke x.

2. *You* is used, like *on* in French, for any one. This at a distance looks like a rock; but as *you* approach it, *you* see a little cabin.

YOUNG, (yung,) *a.* [Sax. *iong, geong*; G. *jung*; D. *jong*; Sw. and Dan. *ung*; Arm. *yaouncq*, W. *ieuanc*; Sans. *yuwana*; L. *juvenis.* Qu. Ch. Syr. Heb. and Sam. נין, to suck, or Goth. *juggs*, young. The Welsh makes the word a compound, and the origin is not evident.]

1. Not having been long born: being in the first part of life; not old, *used of animals*; as, a *young* child, a *young* man; a *young* fawn.

2. Being in the first part of growth; as, a *young* plant; a *young* tree.

3. Ignorant, weak; or rather, having little experience.

Come, elder brother, thou'rt too *young* in this. *Shak.*

YOUNG, (yung,) *n.* The offspring of animals, either a single animal, or offspring collectively. The cow will take care of her *young*, as will the hen. Animals make provision for their *young.*

YOUN'GER, (yung'ger,) *a. comp.* Not so old as another. A person of ninety years old is *younger* than one of a hundred, though certainly not a *young* man, nor in the first part of life.

YOUN'GEST, (yung'gest,) *a. superl.* Having the least age. There are three persons living, the *youngest* of whom is ninety years old.

YOUNG'ISH, (yung'ish,) *a.* Somewhat young. *Tatler.*

YOUNG'LING, (yung'ling,) *n.* [Sax. *geongling.*]

Any animal in the first part of life. *Dryden.*

YOUNG'LY, (yung'le,) *adv.* Early in life. *Shak.*

2. Ignorantly; weakly. [*Little used.*]

YOUNG'STER, (yung'ster,) *n.* A young person; a lad. [*A colloquial word.*] *Shak.*

YOUNGTH, for YOUTH, is not in use. *Spenser.*

YOUNK'ER, *n.* Among *seamen*, a stripling, in the service.

YOOR, (yūre,) *a. pronoun.* [from *you*; Sax. *eower*; G. *euer.*]

1. Belonging to you; *equally applicable to both numbers* as, *your* father; *your* heart; *your* prince; *your* subjects.

2. It is used indefinitely.

Your medalist and your critic are much nearer related than the world imagine. *Addison.*

3. *Yours* is used as a substitute for a noun in the nominative or objective. This book is *yours.* I have no pen, give me *yours.* My sword and *yours* are kin. *Shak.*

YOOR-SELF', *pron.*; *pl.* YOURSELVES. [*your* and *self.*]

A word added to *you*, to express distinction emphatically between you and other persons. This work you must do *yourself*; or you *yourself* must do it; that is, you and no other person.

Sometimes it is used without *you.*

Allow obedience, if *yourselves* are old. *Shak.*

It is used as the reciprocal pronoun. You love only *yourself*; you have brought this calamity on *yourselves*; be but *yourselves.*

YOUTH, (yūth,) *n.* [Sax. *iugoth, iugoth, iogoth, geogath*; Goth. *yuggs*; G. *jugend*; D. *jeugd.*]

1. The part of life that succeeds to childhood. In *a general sense*, *youth* denotes the whole early part of life, from infancy to manhood; but it is not unusual to divide the stages of life into *infancy, childhood, youth*, and *manhood.* In this sense, the word can have no plural.

Those who pass their *youth* in vice, are justly condemned to spend their age in folly. *Rambler.*

2. A young man. In this sense, it has a plural.

Seven *youths* from Athens yearly sent. *Dryden.*

3. A young person, male or female.

4. Young persons, collectively.

It is fit to youth to read the best authors first. *B. Jonson.*

YOUTH'FUL, *a.* Young; as, two *youthful* knights. *Dryden.*

2. Pertaining to the early part of life; as, *youthful* days; *youthful* age.

3. Suitable to the first part of life; as, *youthful* thoughts; *youthful* sports.

4. Fresh; vigorous; as in youth. *Bentley.*

YOUTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a youthful manner.

YOUTH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Fullness of youth.

YOUTH'LY, *a.* Young; early in life. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

YOUTH'Y, *a.* Young. [*Bad, and not used.*] *Spectator.*

Y-PIGHT', (e-pite',) *a.* Fixed, that is, pitched. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

YT'TRI-A, *n.* [So called from *Ytterby*, a quarry in Sweden.]

A metallic oxyd. It has the appearance of a fine, white powder, without taste or smell. It is insoluble in water, and does not affect vegetable blues. It combines with acids, and forms salts. Its metallic base is yttrium. It was discovered in 1794, by Professor Gadolin, in a mineral found at Ytterby. The metal of which it is an oxyd was first obtained by Woehler in 1828. *Cyc. Ure. Davy.*

YT'TRI-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to yttria; containing yttria; as, the *yttrious* oxyd of columbium. *Cleaveland.*

YT'TRI-UM, *n.* The metallic base of yttria. It was first obtained pure in 1828, by Woehler. Its texture is scaly, its color grayish-black, and its luster perfectly metallic. Its oxyd, called YTTRIA, was discovered in 1794, by Professor Gadolin, in a mineral found at Ytterby, in Sweden.

YT'TRO-CE'RITE, *n.* A mineral occurring very sparingly at Fmbo and Brodbo, near Fahlun, imbedded in quartz. Its color is violet-blue, inclining to gray and white. It is sometimes white. It consists of fluorid of calcium, fluorid of yttrium, and fluorid of cerium.

YT'TRO-CO-LUM'BITE, } *n.* An ore of columbium
YT'TRO-TAN'TA-LITE, } and yttrium found in Sweden. It occurs of yellow, brown, and black colors. *Dana.*

YUCK, *v. i.* To itch. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

YUFTS, *n.* Russia leather, prepared from ox-hides in a peculiar manner. *Tooke.*

YUG, } *n.* In *the mythology of India*, an age; one of
YOG, } the ages into which the Hindoos divide the duration or existence of the world.

YU'LAN, *n.* A beautiful flowering tree of China; the Magnolia yulan, a tree of 30 or 40 feet in its native country, but, in European gardens, of not more than 12 feet. *Grosier.*

YULE, *n.* [Sax. *iula, geohol, gehul, geol*; Arm. *gouel, gouil*, a feast; W. *gwyl*, a holiday.]

The name anciently given to Christmas, or the feast of the nativity of our Savior.

YUX, *n.* A hiccough. [*Not used.*]

YUX, *v. i.* To hiccough. [*Obs.*]

Z.

Z, THE last letter of the English alphabet, is a sibilant articulation, and is merely a vocal *s*. It bears the same relation to *s* as *v* does to *f*. With us it has not a compound sound, nor is it a double consonant, as in the Italian and German. It is as simple in its sound as *s*.

As a numeral, Z stands for 2000, and with a dash over it, $\overline{Z}$, for 2,000,000. It is pronounced *zee*.

ZA'BA-ISM. See SABIANISM.

ZAC'CHO, *n.* The lowest part of the pedestal of a column.

ZAF'FER, *n.* Impure oxyd of cobalt. The residuum of cobalt, after the sulphur, arsenic, and other volatile matters have been expelled by calcination; so that it is a gray or dark-gray oxyd of cobalt, mixed with a portion of silex. *Cyc.*

ZAM'BO, *n.* The child of a mulatto and a negro, also sometimes of an Indian and a negro. *Humboldt.*

ZA'MI-A, *n.* A genus of plants, possessing nearly equal affinities with palms and tree-ferns, and bearing heads of flowers like pine cones. *P. Cyc.*

ZA'MITE, *n.* A fossil plant of the genus Zamia. *Brande.*

ZA'NY, *n.* [It. *zanni*, a buffoon.]

A merry-andrew; a buffoon. *Pope.*

ZA'NY, *v. t.* To mimic. *Beaum. & Fl.*

ZA'NY-ISM, *n.* The state or character of a zany.

ZAPH'A-RA, *n.* A mineral used by potters to produce a sky-color in their wares.

ZAP'O'TE, *n.* In *Mexico*, the general name of fruits which are roundish and contain a hard stone.

ZAR'NICH, (zär'nik,) *n.* [See ARSENIC.] A name applied to the native sulphurets of arsenic, sandarach or realgar, and orpiment. *Rees's Cyc.*

ZAX, *n.* An instrument for cutting slate.

ZA'YAT, *n.* A Burman caravansary, or resting-place for travelers.

ZE'A, *n.* In *natural history*, the generic name of maize. Two species only of Zea are known, viz., Zea Mays and Zea Caragua. The former is common Indian corn; the latter is quite different as respects the ear and seeds.

ZEAL, (zeel,) *n.* [Gr. ζηλος; L. *zelus*.]

Passionate ardor in the pursuit of any thing. Excessive *zeal* may rise to enthusiasm. In general, *zeal* is an eagerness of desire to accomplish or obtain some object, and it may be manifested either in favor of any person or thing, or in opposition to it, and in a good or bad cause.

Zeal, the blind conductor of the will. *Dryden.*

They have a *zeal* of God, but not according to knowledge.—Rom. x.

A *zeal* for liberty is sometimes as eagerness to subvert, with little care what shall be established. *Johnson.*

ZEAL'LESS, *a.* Wanting zeal. *Hammond.*

ZEAL'OT, (zel'ut,) *n.* One who engages warmly in any cause, and pursues his object with earnestness and ardor. It is generally used in dispraise, or applied to one whose ardor is intemperate and censurable. The fury of *zealots* was one cause of the destruction of Jerusalem. *K. Charles.*

ZEA-LOT'IC-AL, *a.* Ardently zealous. [*Little used.*]

ZEAL'OUS, (zel'us,) *a.* Warmly engaged or ardent in the pursuit of an object.

Being thus saved himself, he may be *zealous* in the salvation of souls. *Law.*

ZEAL'OUS-LY, (zel'us-le,) *adv.* With passionate ardor; with eagerness.

It is good to be *zealously* affected always in a good thing.—Gal. iv.

ZEAL'OUS-NESS, (zel'us-ness,) *n.* The quality of being zealous; zeal.

ZE'BRA, *n.* A pachydermatous mammal, the Equus Zebra, a quadruped of Southern Africa, nearly as large as a horse, white, with numerous brownish-black bands, of greater or less intensity, and lighter down the middle of each band. It is one of the six species which constitute the genus to which the horse belongs.

ZE'BU, *n.* A ruminant mammal of the bovid tribe, the Taurus Indicus or Bos Indicus of the naturalists. This bovine quadruped varies in size, from a large mastiff-dog to a full-grown European bull. It is ordinarily furnished with a fatty excrescence or hump on the shoulders, which has been said sometimes to reach the weight of fifty pounds. It is found extensively in India and also in Northern Africa. It is often called the INDIAN BULL or Ox and Cow.

ZE'CHIN, (zē'kin,) *n.* [It. *zecchino.*] An Italian gold coin; usually written SEQUIN, which see. If named from *Zecha*, the place where minted, this is the correct orthography.

ZECH'STEIN, *n.* [Ger.] A magnesian limestone, inferior in relative position to the lias. *Brande.*

ZED, *n.* A name of the letter Z. *Shak.*

ZED'O-A-RY, *n.* A medicinal root, belonging to Curcuma Zedoaria, a plant growing in the East Indies, whose leaves resemble those of ginger, only they are longer and broader. It comes in oblong pieces, about the thickness of the little finger, and two or three inches in length. It is a warm stomachic. *Cyc.*

ZE'IN, *n.* The gluten of maize; a substance of a yellowish color, soft, insipid, and elastic, procured from the seeds of the *Zea Mays*, or Indian corn. It is said to differ essentially from the gluten of *wheat*. *Gorham.*

ZEM-IN-DAR', *n.* [from *zem, zemin*, land.] In *India*, a feudatory or landholder under the government, with the right of underletting the land and certain other privileges, leading to much oppression. *Malcom.*

ZEM'IN-DA-RY, *n.* The jurisdiction of a zemindar.

ZEND, *n.* A language that formerly prevailed in Persia.

ZEND'A-VES-TA, *n.* A sacred book of the Guebers or Parsees, ascribed to Zoroaster, and reverenced as a bible, or sole rule of faith and practice. It is often called ZEND, by contraction.

ZE'NITH, *n.* [Fr.; It. *zenit*; Sp. *zenit* or *cenit*. I have not found the oriental original.]

That point in the visible celestial hemisphere which is vertical to the spectator, and from which a direct perpendicular line passing through the spectator, and extended, would proceed to the center of the earth. It is opposed to NADIR.

ZE'NITH-SECT'OR, *n.* An astronomical instrument for measuring with great accuracy the distances from the zenith of stars which pass near that point. *Brande.*

ZE'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ζεω, to boil, to foam, and λιθος, stone.]

A mineral species in the early works on mineralogy, but now subdivided into several, both on chemical and crystallographic grounds. Some of them are Stilbite, Natrolite, Apophyllite, Scolecite, Laumonite. The term is now used to designate a family including these and other *hydrous silicates of alumina, with some of the earths or alkalies.* These species are most abundant in the cavities of amygdaloids, basalts, and lavas, though occasionally found in granite or gneiss. They are always subsequent in origin to the formation of the containing rock. *Dana.*

ZE-O-LIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to zeolite; consisting of zeolite, or resembling it.

ZE-O-LIT'I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of zeolite.

ZEPH'YR, (zef'er,) *n.* [L. *zephyrus*; Gr. ζεφυρος.]

The west wind; and poetically, any soft, mild, gentle breeze. The poets personify Zephyrus, and make him the most mild and gentle of all the sylvan deities. *Cyc.*

Mild as when *Zephyrus* on Flora breathes. *Milton.*

ZEPH'Y-RUS, *n.* [L.] The west wind or zephyr. *Spenser.*

ZER'DA, *n.* [African.] A canine quadruped of Africa, with large ears, belonging to the genus Megalotis of Illiger. It bears some resemblance to the fox and jackal, but is smaller. *C. H. Smith.*

ZE'RO, *n.* [It.] Cipher; nothing. The point of a thermometer from which it is graduated. Zero, in the thermometers of Celsius and Reaumur, is at the point at which water congeals. The zero of Fahrenheit's thermometer is fixed at the point at which the mercury stands when immersed in a mixture of snow and common salt. In Wedgwood's pyrometer, the zero corresponds with 1077° on Fahrenheit's scale.

ZEST, *n.* [Pers. زستن *zistan*, to peel. Class Sd.]

1. A piece of orange or lemon peel, used to give flavor to liquor; or the fine, thin oil that spurts out of it when squeezed; also, the woody, thick skin quartering the kernel of a walnut. *Cyc.*

2. Relish; something that gives a pleasant taste; or the taste itself.

ZEST, *v. t.* To give a relish or flavor to; to heighten taste or relish.

2. To cut the peel of an orange or lemon from top to bottom into thin slips; or to squeeze the peel over the surface of any thing. *Cyc.*

ZE'TA, *n.* A Greek letter, ζ or ξ, corresponding to our *z*.

2. A little closet or chamber, with pipes running along the walls, to convey into it fresh air, or warm vapor, from below. *Cyc.*

ZE-TET'IC, *a.* [Gr. ζητεω, to seek.]

That seeks; that proceeds by inquiry. The *zetetic* method, in mathematics, is that used in investigation, or the solution of problems. [*Rare.*] *Hutton.*

ZE-TIC'U-LA, *n.* A small withdrawing room.

ZEUG'MA, (zūg'ma,) *n.* [Gr. ζευγμα, from ζευγνυω, to join. See YOKE.]

A figure in grammar by which an adjective or verb which agrees with a nearer word, is, by way of supplement, referred also to another more remote. Thus, in Virgil, "Hic illius *arma*, hic *currus fuit*;" where *fuit*, which agrees directly with *currus*, is referred also to *arma*. *Cyc.*

ZIB'ET, *n.* [See CIVET.] A digitigrade carnivorous mammal, the Viverra Zibetha. This is a small quadruped, somewhat resembling the weasel. It inhabits both India and Africa. It is distinct from the civet, though nearly allied to it.

ZIG'ZAG, *a.* Having short turns.

ZIG'ZAG, *n.* Something that has short turns or angles.

2. In *architecture*, a molding running in a zigzag line. *Oxf. Gloss.*

ZIG'ZAG, *v. t.* To form with short turns.

ZIG'ZAG-GED, *pp.* Formed with short turns.

ZIG'ZAG-GING, *ppr.* Forming with short turns.

ZIM'ENT WA'TER, or COP'PER WA'TER, is a

name given to water found in copper mines; water impregnated with copper.

ZI'MOME, *n.* See Zymome.

ZINC, *n.* [G. Sw. and Dan. *zink*. The spelling Zink, in accordance with the German, Swedish, and Danish, would be preferable.]

A metal of a brilliant white color, with a shade of blue, and appearing as if composed of plates adhering together. It is not brittle, but less malleable than copper, lead, or tin. When heated, however, it is malleable, and may be rolled into plates. *Cyc.*

ZIN-CIF'ER-OUS, ZINCK-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*zinc* and L. *fero*.]

Containing or affording zinc; as, *zinciferous* ore. *Journ. of Science.*

ZINC'ODE, *n.* The positive pole of a galvanic battery. *Graham.*

ZINC'OUS, *a.* Pertaining to zinc, or to the positive pole of a galvanic battery. *Graham.*

ZINCK'Y, *a.* Pertaining to zinc, or having its appearance.

Some effervesce with acids, some not, though soluble therein, as to the *zincky* part. *Kirwan.*

The *zincky* ores are said to be grayer than other ores. *Kirwan.*

ZINK'EN-ITE, *n.* [from M. *Zinken*.]

A steel-gray ore of antimony and lead. *Dana.*

ZI'ON, *n.* A hill in Jerusalem, which, after the capture of that city, became the royal residence of David and his successors. Hence,

2. The theocracy, or church of God. *Kitto.*

ZIR'CON, *n.* A mineral containing the earth zirconia and silica, occurring in square prisms with pyramidal terminations of a brown or gray color, occasionally red, and often nearly transparent. *Hyacinth* is the red variety. *Dana.*

ZIR-CO'NI-A, *n.* An oxyd of the metal *zirconium*, discovered by Klaproth, in the year 1789, in the *zircon* of Ceylon, and subsequently in the hyacinth of Expaily in France. It resembles *alumina* in appearance. It is so hard as to scratch glass. When pure, it is a white powder.

ZIR'CO-NITE, *n.* A variety of the zircon.

ZIR-CO'NI-UM, *n.* The metallic basis of zirconia. Berzelius first obtained *zirconium* in 1824; but Davy had previously rendered its existence quite probable. It is commonly obtained in the form of a black powder. Its metallic character is questioned by some.

ZIZ'EL, *n.* A rodent mammal, the Arctomys Citillus. It is found in Russia and Germany, and also in Asia. It is the Suslik, often called the Earless Marmot. It is a small quadruped.

ZOC'CO, ZO'CLE, ZOC'CO-LO, *n.* [It. *zoccolo*; from L. *soccus*, a sock.]

A socle, which see.

ZŌ'DI-AC, *n.* [Fr. *zodiaque*; It. and Sp. *zodiaco*; L. *zodiacus*; Gr. ζ. *δίακος*, from ζωον, an animal.]

1. A broad circle in the heavens, containing the twelve signs through which the sun passes in its annual course. The center of this belt is the ecliptic, which is the path of the sun. It intersects the equator at an angle of about twenty-three degrees and twenty-eight minutes. This is called its *obliquity*.

2. A girdle. *Milton.*

ZO-DI'AC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the zodiac.

Zodiacal light; a luminous track, of an elongated, triangular figure, lying nearly in the ecliptic, its base being on the horizon, and its apex at varying altitudes. In the evening, after twilight, it is in this latitude most conspicuous from January to April, and in the morning, before dawn, from September to December. Its nature is unknown. *E. C. Herrick.*

ZŌ'HAR, *n.* [Heb.] A Jewish book of cabalistic commentaries on Scripture. *Brande.*

ZOIS'ITE, *n.* [from Van *Zois*, its discoverer.]

A grayish variety of Epidote. *Dana.*

ZŌNE, *n.* [L. *zona*; Gr. ζωνη.]

1. A girdle.

An embroidered *zone* surrounds her waist. *Dryden.*

2. In *geography*, a division of the earth, with respect to the temperature of different latitudes. The zones are five; the torrid zone, extending from tropic to tropic 46° 56′, or 23° 28′, on each side of the equator; two temperate or variable zones, situated between the tropics and polar circles, and two frigid zones, situated between the polar circles and the poles.

3. In *natural history*, a band or stripe running round any object. *Gardner.*

4. Circuit; circumference. *Milton.*

Ciliary zone: in *anatomy*, the black impression of the ciliary processes on the vitreous humor of the eye. *Cyc.*

ZŌN'ED, *a.* Wearing a zone. *Pope.*

2. Having zones or concentric bands.

ZŌNE'LESS, *a.* Not having a zone.

ZON'NAR, *n.* A belt or girdle, which the Christians and Jews in the Levant are obliged to wear, to distinguish them from the Mohammedans. *Cyc.*

ZO-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* [See Zoögraphy.] One who describes animals, their forms, and habits.

ZO-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the description of animals.

ZO-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal, and γραφω, to describe.]

A description of animals, their forms, and habits. [But Zoölogy is generally used.]

ZO-OL'A-TRY, *n.* [Gr. ζωον and λατρεια.]

The worship of animals.

ZŌ'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal, and λιθος, stone.]

An animal substance petrified or fossil. [*Not in use.*] *Morin.*

ZO-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [from *zoölogy*.] Pertaining to zoölogy, or the science of animals.

ZO-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the principles of zoölogy. *Lawrence.*

ZO-OL'O-GIST, *n.* [from *zoölogy*.] One who is well versed in the natural history of animals, or who describes animals.

ZO-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal, and λογος, discourse.]

That part of natural history which treats of the structure, habits, classification, and habitations of all animals, from man to the lowest of all the tribes.

ZO-ON'IC, *a.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal.]

Pertaining to animals; obtained from animal substances.

ZO-ON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal, and νομος, law.]

The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life, their causes and relations. *Darwin.*

ZO-OPH'A-GAN, *n.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal, and φαγω, to eat.]

An animal that feeds on animal food; a carnivorous quadruped.

ZO-OPH'A-GOUS, (zo-of'a-gus,) *a.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal, and φαγω, to eat.]

Feeding on animals. *Kirby.*

ZŌ'O-PHITE. See Zoörhyte.

ZO-O-PHOR'IC, *a.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal, and φορεω, to bear.]

The zoöphoric column is one which supports the figure of an animal.

ZO-OPH'O-RUS, *n.* [Supra.] In *ancient architecture*, the same with the Frieze in modern architecture; a part between the architrave and cornice; so called from the figures of animals carved upon it. *Dict.*

ZŌ'O-PHYTE, *n.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal, and φυτον, a plant.]

A general term, applied to simple polyps, and compound individuals consisting of many polyps united together, as in most corals. They often branch like vegetation, and the polyps resemble flowers in form. The term formerly included sponges and corallines, in addition to the above. *Dana.*

ZO-O-PHYT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to zoöphytes.

ZO-O-PHY-TO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to zoöphytology.

ZO-O-PHY-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [*zoöphyte*, and Gr. λογος, discourse.]

The natural history of zoöphytes. *Ed. Encyc.*

ZO-O-TOM'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to zoötomy.

ZO-OT'O-MIST, *n.* [See Zoötomy.] One who dissects the bodies of animals; a comparative anatomist.

ZO-OT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal, and τεμνω, to cut.]

The anatomy of all animals; the dissection of all animals for the purpose of discovering their structure, the functions of their several parts, &c. *Zoötomy* is divided into *anthropotomy*, or the anatomy of man; *ornithotomy*, or the anatomy of birds; *ichthyotomy*, or the anatomy of fishes, &c. The anatomy of brute animals, and more especially quadrupeds, is called Comparative Anatomy.

ZOR'IL, *n.* A fetid animal, a mere variety of the Memphitis Americana, or skunk, found in South America. [In Sp. *zorro* is a fox, and *zorillo* the whelp of a fox.] *Cyc.*

ZOUNDS, *n.* An exclamation contracted from "God's wounds;" formerly used as an oath, and an expression of anger or wonder. *Smart.*

ZUF'FO-LO, *n.* [It. *zufolo*, from *zufolare*, to hiss or whistle, L. *suffio*.]

A little flute or flageolet, especially that which is used to teach birds. *Busby.*

ZŪ'MATE. See Zymate.

ZŪ'MIC. See Zymic Acid.

ZU-MO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [See Zumology.] Pertaining to zumology.

[This word should be written Zymological.]

ZU-MOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who is skilled in the fermentation of liquors.

[This word should be written Zymologist.]

ZU-MOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ζυμη, ferment, from ζυμοω, to ferment, and λογος, discourse.]

A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation. *Cyc.*

[This word should be written Zymology.]

ZU-MOM'E-TER, ZU-MO-SIM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ζυμωσις, fermentation, or ζυμη, ferment, and μετρεω, to measure.]

An instrument proposed by Swammerdam for ascertaining the degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different liquids, and the degree of heat which they require in fermentation. *Cyc.*

[These should be written Zymosimeter and Zymometer.]

ZUR'LITE, *n.* A newly-discovered Vesuvian mineral, whose primitive form is a cube, or, according to some authors, a rectangular prism. *Journ. of Science.*

ZYG-O-DAC'TYL-IC, ZYG-O-DAC'TYL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. ζυγοω, to join, and δακτυλος, a finger.]

Having the toes disposed in pairs; distinguishing an order of birds which have the feet furnished with two toes before and two behind, as the parrot, woodpecker, &c. *Partington. Ed. Encyc.*

ZYG-O-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ζυγωμα, a joining.]

Pertaining to a bone of the head, called also *os jugale*, or cheek-bone, or to the bony arch under which the temporal muscle passes. The term *zygoma* is applied both to the bone and the arch. *Cyc.*

Zygomatic arch. See Zygomatic.

Zygomatic bone; the cheek-bone.

Zygomatic muscles; two muscles of the face, which rise from the zygomatic bone, and are inserted into the corner of the mouth.

Zygomatic processes; the processes of the temporal and cheek-bones, which unite to form the zygomatic arch.

Zygomatic suture; the suture which joins the zygomatic processes of the temporal and cheek bones. *Parr.*

ZŸ'MATE, ZŪ'MATE, *n.* A supposed compound of the imaginary *zymic acid* with a base. As there is no such acid, there can be no such salt.

ZŸ'MIC-AC'ID, ZŪ'MIC-AC'ID, *n.* [Gr. ζυμη, ferment.]

A supposed peculiar acid obtained by the acetous fermentation of vegetable substances. No such peculiar acid exists.

ZŸ'MOME, ZĪ'MOME, *n.* [Gr. ζυμη.]

One of the supposed proximate principles of the gluten of wheat. It is a tough substance, insoluble in alcohol. There are doubts as respects the existence of *zymome*, as a truly distinct substance.

ZŸ-THEP'SA-RY, *n.* A brewery, or brew-house.

ZŸ'THUM, *n.* [Gr. ζεω, to boil.]

A beverage; a liquor made from malt and wheat.

TABLES

OF

SCRIPTURE NAMES,

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES,

AND

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES;

DESIGNED

TO EXHIBIT THE PRONUNCIATION OF EACH;

WITH RULES, ETC.;

PREPARED FOR

WEBSTER'S LARGER DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

N. PORTER,

PROFESSOR IN YALE COLLEGE.

1283

PREFACE.

THE publishers of Webster's larger English Dictionary, desiring to append to it tables prepared expressly for their edition, which should exhibit the correct pronunciation of Scriptural, Classical, and Modern Geographical Names, requested the subscriber to undertake the direction of the work. This service has been performed in the following manner:—

The list of Scriptural Names added by Taylor to his edition of Calmet's "Dictionary of the Bible," has been carefully collated with that prepared by Walker. In those cases in which the pronunciation of Walker differs from Taylor's, Walker's method has been subjoined, or substituted in its place. The methods of Walker and of Taylor generally coincide, and the authority of Taylor has been preferred to that of Walker in those instances only in which Walker's is opposed by the best and the established usage. The words omitted by Taylor have been added from Walker, and the table, in the number of names and in their pronunciation, is substantially the same with that which usually accompanies Walker's "Key."

The table of Greek and Latin Proper Names contains all the *classical* names which are found in Walker's table, together with such as are furnished in addition by Trollope, in his edition of Walker's "Key," and by Thomas Swinburne Carr, in his "Classical Pronunciation of Proper Names." A few have also been taken from Pauly's "Encyclopedia of Classical Antiquities," and from Freund's "Dictionary of the Latin Language."

This table has been revised by Professor Thacher, of Yale College. In conducting this revision, he found it necessary to correct numerous errors, especially in the division of words into syllables, which, from errors of the press, a confusion of principles, and a want of care in the application of the rules, have been accumulated in other published tables of Proper Names. It will be seen, on noticing the changes which have been introduced, that the aim has been to remove all inconsistencies in the application of the rules of pronunciation which have been adopted by Walker in common with many others.

A few errors of accent háve also been corrected, as more recent investigations have ascertained the quantity of some words, which earlier lexicographers, guided only by the general rules of quantity, had given erroneously.

The pronunciation of these names is in all cases determined by the place of the accent, and by the forms of the syllables which the accent determines. To attempt to indicate to the English ear the *sounds* of the vowels by marks which in classical usage are employed to indicate their *quantity*, would only lead to confusion, and cannot fail to be especially disadvantageous to students of the languages. The classical table is accompanied by a few rules, designed to guide the scholar in settling those questions of pronunciation which are not answered in the table itself. These rules do not disagree with those adopted in Walker's "Key;" but, in connection with the table, will guide to that pronunciation which is in vogue at the University of Oxford and other learned schools. It is believed that these few rules will be found to be more convenient and useful than the corresponding ones in Walker's "Key."

The same preference will be given, it is believed, to the rules abridged from Walker, which accompany the Scripture Proper Names.

The Modern Geographical Names were mostly selected from Black's "General Atlas," (Edinburgh, 1846,) as being the latest and best authority. The design of the compiler was, primarily, to present the names of the countries, provinces, important towns, rivers, &c., on the continent of Europe and Spanish America, and to indicate their pronunciation as perfectly as this can be represented by English sounds. As these names frequently occur in books of all kinds, and occasion great perplexity to the reader and public speaker, and as their pronunciation is conformed to that of the languages to which they belong, it was thought advisable to prepare a copious list of words of this character, and to give them the chief place in the table. When these words have been Anglicized, the Anglicized has been subjoined to the native pronunciation.

To these European names many others have been added of places in Great Britain and the United States, in respect to the pronunciation of which, it was thought, information would be esteemed of any value, or could be given with any exactness. In a few instances, a provincial, and what will be thought by some an improper, method has been given. It was thought, however, to be impossible and useless to attempt to furnish a complete list of English and American names, with their pronunciation. The pronunciation of the great majority of these names is familiar to all, and is never sought for in a dictionary, while that of a very large number can hardly be considered as fixed.

A few names of places in other and ruder countries are given. There are two reasons, however, why it was not thought expedient to swell the list with names of this character. They are, in most cases, the result of an effort to represent native sounds by English spelling. If this representation is imperfect, it is of little authority, and is liable to constant changes. If it is perfect, or nearly so, the pronunciation is indicated by the name itself.

The catalogue of European names was prepared by a gentleman familiar with the countries and the languages in which the names occur; and it is believed that the pronunciation and the accent are as well represented as the nature of the work and the means at hand would allow. No pains have been spared to render this table as complete and convenient as any within reach of the public.

N. PORTER.

Yale College *August* 10, 1847

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

1987

RULES

FOR THE

PRONUNCIATION OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

[ABRIDGED FROM WALKER'S KEY.]

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1. In the pronunciation of the letters of the Hebrew proper names, we find nearly the same rules prevail as in those of Greek and Latin. Where the vowels end a syllable with the accent on it, they have their long, open sound; as, *Na'bal*, *Je'hu*, *Si'rach*, *Go'shen*, and *Tu'bal*.

2. When a consonant ends the syllable, the preceding vowel is short; as, *Sam'u-el*, *Lem'u-el*, *Sim'e-on*, *Sol'o-mon*, *Suc'coth*, *Syn'a-gogue*.

3. Every final *i* forming a distinct syllable, though unaccented, has the long, open sound; as, *A'i*, *A-ris'a-i*.

4. Every unaccented *i* ending a syllable not final, is pronounced like *e*; as, *A'ri-el*, *Ab'di-el*, pronounced *A're-el*, *Ab'de-el*.

5. The vowels *ai* are sometimes pronounced in one syllable, and sometimes in two; as, *Ben-ai'ah*, *Hu'shai*, *Hu'rai*, &c.; or, as *Sham'ma-i*, *Shash'a-i*, *Ber-a-i'ah*, &c., following in these, as in most Hebrew proper names, the pronunciation of the Septuagint version of the Bible.

6. *Ch* is pronounced like *k*; as, *Chemosh*, *Enoch*, &c., pronounced *Kemosh*, *Enok*, &c. *Cherubim* and *Rachel* seem to be perfectly Anglicized, as the *ch* in these words is always heard as in the English words *cheer*, *child*, *riches*, &c. The same may be observed of *Cherub*, signifying an order of angels; but when it means a city of the Babylonish empire, it ought to be pronounced *Ke'rub*.

7. Almost the only difference in the pronunciation of the Hebrew and the Greek and Latin proper names, is in the sound of the *g* before *e* and *i*. In the last two languages, this consonant is always soft before these vowels; as, *Gellius*, *Gippius*, &c., pronounced *Jellius*, *Jippius*, &c.; and in the first, it is hard; as, *Gere*, *Gerizim*, *Gideon*, *Gilgal*, *Megiddo*, &c. This difference is without foundation in etymology; for both *g* and *c* were always hard in the Greek and Latin languages, as well as in the Hebrew; but the latter language being studied so much less than the Greek and Latin, it has not undergone that change which familiarity is sure to produce in all languages. The solemn distance of this language has not been able, however, to keep the letter *c* from sliding into *s* before *e* and *i*, in the same manner as in the Greek and Latin. Thus, though *Gehazi*, *Gideon*, &c., have the *g* hard, *Cedron*, *Cedron*, *Cisai*, and *Cittern*, have the *c* soft, as if written *Sedron*, *Sedron*, &c. The same may be observed of *Igeabarim*, *Igeal*, *Hegge*, *Shage*, *Pagiel*, with the *g* hard; and *Ocidelus*, *Ocina*, and *Phurcion*, with the *c* soft, like *s*.

8. Gentiles, as they are called, ending in *ines* and *ites*, as *Philistines*, *Hivites*, *Hittites*, &c., being Anglicized in the translation of the Bible, are pronounced like formatives of our own; as, *Philistine*, *Whitfieldites*, *Jacobites*, &c.

9. The unaccented termination *ah*, so frequent in Hebrew proper names, ought to be pronounced like the *a* in *father*. The *a* in this termination, however, frequently falls into the indistinct sound heard in the final *a* in *Africa*, *Ætna*, &c.; nor can we easily perceive any distinction in this respect between *Elijah* and *Elisha*; but the final *h* preserves the other vowels open, as *Colhozeh*, *Shiloh*, &c., pronounced *Colhozee*, *Shilo*, &c. The diphthong *ei* is always pronounced like *ee*; thus *Sa-mei'us* is pronounced as if written *Sa-mee'us*. But if the accent be on the *ei*, then the *a* ought to be pronounced like the *a* in *father*; as, *Tah'e-ra*, *Tah'pe-nes*, &c.

10. It may be remarked, that there are several Hebrew proper names, which, by passing through the Greek of the New Testament, have conformed to the Greek pronunciation; such as *Acel-dama*, *Genezareth*, *Bethphage*, &c., pronounced *A-cel'da-ma*, *Je-nez'a-reth*, *Beth'pha-je*, &c. This is, in my opinion, more agreeable to the general analogy of pronouncing these Hebrew-Greek words than preserving the *c* and *g* hard.

Rules for the Quantity of the Vowels.

11. In dissyllables, with but one middle consonant, the first vowel is accented and pronounced long; as, *Ki'rah*, *Mi'lech*. The same analogy is observed in the penultimate of polysyllables; as, *Bel-tha'sar*.

12. When the accent is on the antepenultimate syllable, the vowel is always short, except when followed by two vowels; thus, *Je-hoi'a-chat*. The secondary accent has the same shortening power when the primary accent is on the third and the secondary on the first syllable; as, *Oth-o-ni'as*.

Rules for placing the Accent on Hebrew Proper Names.

13. The accent of Hebrew words cannot be better regulated than by the laws of the Greek language. By this it is not intended that every word which is Grecized in the Septuagint should be accented exactly according to the Greek rule of accentuation. For many words, that are purely Greek, do, when they are Anglicized, receive the Latin accentuation, instead of retaining the Greek. When the Hebrew word has been Grecized *into the same number of syllables*, we prefer the Latin accentuation to what may be called our own. Thus we accent *Cathus* on the penult, since it comes to us through the Greek *Καθοὺ*, and because the Latins would have placed the accent on this syllable, and notwithstanding that the English ear would be better pleased with the antepenultimate accent. But when the Hebrew word does not contain the same number of syllables as the same word in the Greek, — as *Mesh-ech*, *Μεσὸχ*, *Id'u-el*, *Ἰδουήλος*, — it comes under our own analogy, and we place the accent on the antepenultimate.

14. As we never accent a proper name from the Greek on the last syllable, so, if the Greek word be accented on any other syllable, we seldom pay any regard to it, unless it coincide with the Latin accent. Thus the word *Ced-e'ron* is accented on the penultimate, because it is Grecized by *Κεδρὼν*, though it is accented on the antepenultimate, and this because the penultimate is long, and the long penultimate in Latin always has the accent

15. All words ending in *ias* and *ish* have the accent on the *i*, without any foundation in the analogy of Greek and Latin pronunciation, except the very vague reason that the Greek word has the accent on this syllable. This reason is called vague, because the Greek accent has no influence on words in *el*, *il*, *ol*, &c.; as, *Ἰεφθάε*, *Ἀβιήλ*, *Βεζάλ*, *π. τ. λ.* Hence the impropriety of pronouncing *Messias* with the accent on the first syllable. It is the broad, diphthongal sound of the English *i*, with the accent on it, which makes the word sound so much better in English than it does in French, or even in the true ancient Greek pronunciation.

16. The termination *aim* seems to attract the accent on the *a* only in words of more than three syllables; as *Ephraim*, *Mid-raim*, have the accent on the antepenultimate, but *Horona'im*, *Remetha'im*, &c., on the penultimate. This is the general rule; but if the Greek word have the penultimate long, the accent ought to be on that syllable; as, *Pharsa'im*, *Ταφναΐς*, &c.

17. *Hemuel*, *Jemuel*, *Nemuel*, and other words of the same form, having the same number of syllables as the Greek words into which they are translated, ought to have the accent on the penultimate, as that syllable is long in Greek; but *Emanuel*, *Samuel*, *Lemuel*, are irrecoverably accented on the antepenultimate, and follow the analogy of the English accentuation.

18. It is plain from these observations, that the Hebrew accent is regulated by a sort of compromise between this ancient language and our own; and the best we can do is to form a kind of compound ratio of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, and to let each of these prevail as usage has permitted them.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

THE basis of the following Vocabulary is that of Taylor, in "Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible." To this have been added several hundred names from Walker. In the cases in which the pronunciation of Walker differs from that of Taylor, that of Walker is added or substituted in its place. The pronunciation of Walker is not always to be preferred, nor is it followed in actual usage by the best authorities. The notation of the vowel sounds may be consulted below. — ED.

A.

AALAM	*ā'e-lām*
Aaron	*ā'ron*
Abacuc	*ăb'a-cuc*
Abadah	*ăb'a-dah*
Abaddon	*a-băd'don*
Abadias	*ăb-a-dī'as*
Abagtha	*a-băg'thah*
Abal	*ā'bal*
Abana	*ăb'a-nah*
Abarim	*ăb'a-rim*
Aharon	*ăb'a-ron*
Abba	*ăb'bah*
Abda	*ăb'dah*
Abdias	*ăb-dī'as*
Abdiel	*ăb'dī-el*
Abednego	*a-bed'ne-go*
Abel	*ā'bel*
Abel Maim	*ā'bel mā'im*
Abel Meholath	*ā'bel me-hō'leth*
Abesan	*ăb'be-san*
Abez	*ā'bez*
Abiah	*a-bī'ah*
Abialbon	*a-bī-ăl'bon*
Abiasaph	*a-bī'a-saf*
Abiathar	*a-bī'a-thar*
Abib	*ā'bib*
Abidah	*a-bī'dah*
Abidan	*ăb'i-dan*
Abiel	*ăb'i-el* or *a-bī'el*
Abiezer	*ăb-i-ē'zer*
Abiezrite	*ăb-i-ez'rite*
Abigail	*ăb'i-gale* or *ăb'i-gal*
Abihail	*ăb'i-hale*
Abihu	*a-bī'hu*
Abihud	*a-bī'hud*
Abijah	*a-bī'jah*
Abijam	*a-bī'jam*
Abilene	*ăb-bi-lē'ne*
Abimael	*ăb-bi-mā'el*
Abimelech	*ab-im'me-lek*
Abinadab	*ab-in'a-dab*
Abinoam	*ab-in'no-am*
Abiram	*a-bī'ram*
Abisei	*ab-i-sē'i*
Abishag	*ăb'bi-shag* or *a-bī'shag*
Abishai	*ăb-bi-shā'i*
Abishahar	*ăb-bi-shā'har*
Abishalom	*ăb-bi-shā'lom*
Abishua	*ăb-bi-shū'ah*
Abishur	*ăb'i-shur*
Abisum	*ăb'i-sum*
Abital	*ăb'i-tal*
Abitub	*ăb'i-tub*
Ablud	*ăb'i-ud* or *a-bī'ud*
Abner	*ăb'ner*
Abram	*ā'bram*
Absalom	*ăb'sa-lom*
Abubus	*a-bū'bus*
Acaron	*ăk'a-ron'*
Acatan	*ăk'a-tan*
Acead	*ăk'kad*
Aceldama	*a-cel'da-mah*
Achaia	*a-kā'yah*
Achaichus	*a-kā'i-kus*
Achan	*ā'kan*
Achiacharus	*ăk-ī-ăk'a-rus*
Achim	*ā'kim*
Achimelech	*a-kim'i-lek*
Achior	*ā'ki-or*
Achiram	*a-ki'ram*
Achish	*ā'kish*
Achitob	*ăk'i-tob*
Achitophel	*a-ku'o-fel*
Achmetha	*ak-mē'thah*
Achor	*ā'kor*
Achsah	*ăk'sah*
Achshaph	*ăk'shaf*
Achzib	*ăk'zib*
Aciepha	*as'i-fah*
Acitho	*as'i-tho*
Acua	*a-kū'a*
Adadah	*ăd'a-dah*
Adadezer	*ăd-ăd-ē'zer*
Adadrimmon	*ăd-ăd-rim'mon*
Adaiah	*ăd-a-ī'ah*
Adalia	*ăd-a-lī'a*
Adam	*ăd'am*
Adamah	*ăd'a-mah*
Adami	*ăd'a-mi*
Adasa	*ăd'a-sa*
Adatha	*ăd'a-tha*
Adbeel	*ăd-bē'el*
Addi	*ăd'dī*
Ader	*ā'der*
Adiel	*ăd'i-el* or *ā'dī-el*
Adida	*ăd'i-da*
Adina	*a-dī'nah*
Aditha	*ăd'i-tha*
Adithaim	*ăd-i-thā'im*
Adini	*ăd-lā'i* or *ăd'la-i*
Admah	*ăd'mah*
Admatha	*ăd'ma-tha*
Adonai	*ăd'o-nā*
Adonias	*ăd-o-nī'as*
Adonibesek	*a-don'i-bē'zek*
Adonijah	*ăd-o-nī'jah*
Adonikam	*ăd-o-nī'kam*
Adoniram	*ăd-o-nī'ram*
Adonis	*a-dō'nis*
Adonizedek	*a-don'i-zē'dek*
Adora	*a-dō'ra*
Adoraim	*ăd-o-rā'im*
Adoram	*a-dō'ram*
Adrammelech	*ăd-răm'me-lek*
Adramyttium	*ăd-ra-mit'ti-um*
Adria	*ā'dri-ah*
Adriel	*ā'dri-el*
Aduel	*a-dū'el*
Adullam	*a-dul'lam*
Adummim	*a-dum'mim*
Aedias	*a-e-dī'as*
Æneas	*e-nē'as*
Æthiopia	*e-thi-ō'pi-a*
Agaba	*ăg'a-ba*
Agabus	*ăg'a-bus*
Agag	*ā'gag*
Agagite	*ā'gag-ite*
Agarenes	*ăg-a-renes'*
Agate	*ăg'ate*
Agee	*ăg'e-e*
Aggeus	*ăg-gē'us*
Agnothtabor	*ăg-noth-tā'bor*
Agrippa	*a-grip'pah*
Agur	*ā'gur*
Ahab	*ā'hab*
Aharah	*a-hār'ah*
Aharal	*a-hār'al*
Ahasai	*a-hās'a-i*
Ahashai	*a-hās'ba-i*
Ahasuerus	*a-hăz-ū-ē'rus*
Ahava	*a-hā'vah*
Ahaz	*ā'haz*
Ahazai	*a-hăz'a-i*
Ahaziah	*a ha-zī'ah*
Ahban	*ăh'ban*
Ahi	*ā'hī*
Ahiah	*a-hī'ah*
Ahiam	*a-hī'am*
Ahiezer	*a-hī-ē'zer*
Ahihud	*a-hī'ud*
Ahijah	*a-hī'jah*
Ahikam	*a-hī'kam*
Ahilud	*a-hī'lud*
Ahimaaz	*a-him'a-ăz*
Ahiman	*a hī'man*
Ahimelech	*a-him'me-lek*
Ahimoth	*ā'hī-moth* or *a-hī'moth*
Ahinadab	*a-hin'a-dab*
Ahinoam	*a-hin'o-am*
Ahio	*a-hī'o*
Ahira	*a-hī'rah*
Ahiram	*a-hī'ram*
Ahiramites	*a-hī'ram-ites*
Ahisamach	*a-his'a-mak*
Ahishahur	*a-hī-shā'hur* or *a-hī'-sha-hur*
Ahisham	*a-hī'sham*
Ahishar	*a-hī'shar*
Ahitob	*a-hī'tob*
Ahitophel	*a-hī'o-fel*
Ahitub	*a-hī'tub*
Ahiah	*ăh'lah*
Ahlai	*ăh'lā*
Ahoah	*a-hō'ah*
Ahohite	*a-hō'hite*
Aholah	*a-hō'lah*
Aholbah	*a-hol'bah*
Aholiab	*a-hō'li-ab*
Aholibah	*a-hol'i-bah*
Aholibamah	*a-ho-li-bā'mah* or *a-ho lib'a-mah*
Ahumai	*a-hū'ma-i*
Ahuzam	*a-hū'zam*
Abuzzah	*a-huz'zah*
Ai	*ā'i*
Aiah	*a-ī'ah*
Aiath	*a-ī'ath*
Aijah	*a-ī'jah*
Aijaleth Shahur	*ăd'ja-leth-shā'hur*
Ain	*ā'in*
Aioth	*a-ī'oth*
Airus	*a-ī'rus*
Ajah	*ā'jah*
Ajalon	*ăd'ja-lon*
Akkub	*ăk'kub*
Akrabbim	*ăk-răb'bim*
Alammelech	*a-lăm'me-lek*
Alamoth	*ăl'a-moth*
Alema	*ăl'e-ma*
Alemeth	*ăl'e-meth*
Alexandria	*ăl-ez-ăn'drī-a*
Aliah	*a-lī'ah*
Alian	*a-lī'an*
Alleluiah	*al-le-lū'yah* or *al-le-lū'jah*
Allonbachuth	*ăl'lon-bāk'uth*
Almodad	*al-mō'dad*
Almondiblathaim	*ăl'mon-dib-le-thā'im*
Almug	*ăl'mug*
Alnathan	*ăl'na-than*
Aloth	*ā'loth*
Alpha	*ăl'fah*
Alpheus	*al-fē'us*
Altaneus	*al-ta-nē'us*
Altaschith	*al-tăs'kith*
Altekon	*ăl'te-kon*
Alvah	*ăl'vah*
Alush	*ā'lush*
Amadathus	*a-măd'a-thus*
Amal	*ā'mal*
Amalda	*a-măl'dah*
Amalek	*ăm'a-lek*
Amalekites	*ăm'a-lek-ites*
Amanah	*a-mā'nah* or *ăm'a-nah*
Amariah	*ăm-a-rī'ah*
Amasa	*a-mā'sah* or *ăm'a-sah*
Amasai	*ăm-a-sā'i* or *a-măs'a-i*
Amashai	*ăm-a-shā'i*
Amashiah	*ăm-a-shī'ah*
Amathels	*ăm-a thē'is*
Amathis	*ăm'a-this*
Amaziah	*ăm-a-zī'ah*
Amen	*ā'men*
Amethyst	*ăm'e-thist*
Ami	*ā'mi*
Aminadab	*a-min'a-dab*
Amizabad	*a-miz'a-bad*
Amittai	*a-mit'tā* or *a-mit-tā'i*
Ammah	*ăm'mah*
Ammi	*ăm'mi*
Ammidiol	*am-mid'i-oy*
Ammiel	*ăm'mi-el*
Ammishaddai	*ăm-mi-shăd'da-i*
Ammihud	*ăm'mi-hud*
Ammizabad	*ăm-miz'a-bad*
Ammonites	*ăm'mon-ites*
Ammonitess	*ăm-mon-i'tess*
Amok	*ā'mok*
Amorites	*ăm'o-rites*
Amos	*ā'moz* or *ā'mos*
Amphipolis	*ăm-fip'o-lis*
Amplias	*ăm'pli-as*
Amramites	*ăm'ram-ites*
Amraphel	*ăm'ra-fel*
Amzi	*ăm'zi*
Anab	*ā'nab*
Anah	*ā'nah*
Anaharath	*ăn-a-hā'rath*
Anaiah	*ăn-a-ī'ah*
Anak	*ā'nak*

Fāte, fār, bāt. — Mēte, hēlp. — Pīne, marīne. — Nōte. — Tūne, ųnite. — ġ as j; ċh as s

Anakims	*dn'a-kims*
Anammelech	*a-nam'me-lek*
Anani	*an-ā'ni*
Ananiah	*an-a-nī'ah*
Ananias	*an-a-nī'as*
Ananiel	*a-nan'i-el*
Anath	*ā'nath*
Anathema	*a-nath'e-mah*
Anathoth	*an'a-thoth*
Andronicus	*an-dro-nī'kus* or *an-dron'i-kus*
Anem	*ā'nem*
Anes	*ā'nes*
Aneth	*ā'neth*
Anethothite	*a-neth'o-thite* or *an'eth-o-thite*
Aniam	*a-nī'am*
Antilibanus	*an-ti-lib'a-nus* or *an-ti-li-bā'nus*
Antioch	*an'ti-ok*
Antiochis	*an-tī'o-kis*
Antiochus	*an-tī'o-kus*
Antipas	*an'ti-pas*
Antipater	*an-ti-pā'ter*
Antipatris	*an-ti-pā'tris* or *an-tip'a-tris*
Antipha	*an'ti-fah*
Antothijah	*an-to-thī'jah*
Antothite	*an'toth-ite*
Anub	*ā'nub*
Apelles	*a-pel'les*
Aphamim	*af-a-rā'im*
Aphareathchites	*a-far'ath-kites*
Apharsites	*a-fär'sites*
Aphek	*ā'fek*
Aphekah	*a-fē'kah*
Apherema	*a-fēr'e-ma*
Apherra	*a-fēr'ra*
Aphiah	*a-fī'ah*
Aphra	*af'rah*
Aphses	*af'sez*
Apocalypse	*a-pok'a-lips*
Apocrypha	*a-pok'rī-fah*
Apollonia	*ap-pol-lō'nī-a*
Apollos	*a-pol'los*
Apollyon	*a-pol'yon*
Appaim	*ap-pā'im* or *ap'pa-im*
Apphia	*af'i-ah* or *af-fī'ah*
Apphus	*af'fus*
Appii Forum	*ap'pī-i-fō'rum*
Aquila	*ak'quil-lah* or *ak-quil'lah*
Ara	*ā'rah*
Arab	*ā'rab*
Arabah	*ar'ra-bah*
Arabattine	*ar-ra-bat'ti-ne*
Arabia	*a-rā'bī-a*
Arad	*ā'rad*
Aradite	*ā'rad-ite*
Arah	*ā'rah*
Aram	*ā'ram*
Aramitess	*a-ram-ī'tes*
Ararat	*ar'a-rat*
Araunah	*a-raw'nah*
Arbah	*är'bah*
Arbathite	*är'bath-ite*
Arbattis	*är-bat'tis*
Arbite	*är'bite*
Arbonai	*är-bō'na-i*
Archelaus	*är-ke-lā'us*
Archestratus	*är-kes'tra-tus*
Archevites	*är'ke-vites*
Archi	*är'ki*
Archiataroth	*är-kī-at'a-roth*
Archippus	*är-kip'pus*
Archites	*är'kites*
Arcturus	*ärk-tū'rus*
Areli	*a-rē'lī*
Arelites	*a-rē'lites*
Areopagite	*ar-e-op'a-jite* or *ā-re-op'a-jite*
Areopagus	*ar-e-op'a-gus* or *ā-re-op'a-gus*
Ares	*ā'rez*
Aretas	*a-rē'tas*
Argob	*är'gob*
Aridai	*a-rid'a-i*
Aridatha	*a-rid'a-thah*
Arieh	*a-rī'eh*
Ariel	*ā'ri-el*
Arimathea	*ar'i-ma-thē'ah*
Arioch	*ā'ri-ok*
Arisai	*a-ris'a-i*
Aristarchus	*ar-is-tär'kus*
Aristobulus	*ar-is-to-bū'lus* or *ar-is-tob'u-lus*
Armageddon	*är-ma-ged'don*
Armenia	*är-mē'ni-a*
Armisliadai	*ar-mi-shad'a-i*
Armoni	*är-mō'ni*
Arnepher	*är-nē'fer* or *är'ne-fer*
Arodi	*a-rō'dī* or *ar'o-di*
Aroer	*a-rō'er*
Arphaxad	*är-fax'ad*
Arsaces	*är'sa-ces*
Artaxerxes	*är-tax-erz'es*
Artemas	*är'te-mas*
Aruboth	*ar'ru-both*
Arumah	*a-rū'mah*
Arvadites	*är'vad-ites*
Asa	*ā'sah*
Asadias	*as-a-dī'as*
Asahel	*as'a-el*
Asaiah	*as-a-ī'ah*
Asana	*as'a-na*
Asaph	*ā'saf*
Asara	*as'a-ra*
Asareel	*as-a-rē'el* or *a-sar'e-el*
Asarelah	*as-a-rē'lah*
Asbazareth	*as-baz'a-reth*
Ascalon	*as'ka-lon*
Asebia	*as-e-bī'a*
Asenath	*as'e-nath*
Aserar	*a-sē'rar*
Ashabiah	*ash-a-bī'ah*
Ashael	*as'ha-el*
Ashan	*ā'shan*
Ashbea	*ash'be-ah*
Ashchenaz	*ash'ke-naz*
Ashdothites	*ash'doth-ites*
Ashean	*ā'she-an*
Asher	*ash'er*
Ashima	*ash'i-mah*
Ashon	*ā'shon*
Ashpenaz	*ash'pe-naz*
Ashriel	*ash'rī-el*
Ashtaroth	*ash'ta-roth*
Ashtemoth	*ash'te-moth*
Ashterathites	*ash-tēr'ra-thites*
Ashuath	*a-shū'ath*
Ashur	*ash'ur*
Ashurim	*a-shū'rim*
Ashurites	*ash'ur-ites*
Asibias	*as-i-bī'as*
Askelon	*as'ke-lon*
Asmadai	*as'ma-dā*
Asmaveth	*as'ma-veth*
Asmoneans	*as-mo-nē'ans*
Asnapper	*as-nap'per*
Asochis	*a-sō'kis*
Aspatha	*as'pa-thah*
Aspharasus	*as-far'a-sus*
Asriel	*as're-el*
Assalimoth	*as-sal'i-moth*
Assanias	*as-sa-nī'as*
Assideans	*as-si-dē'ans*
Assir	*as'sir*
Assos	*as'sos*
Assyria	*as-sir'i-a*
Astarte	*as-tar'te*
Asuppim	*a-sup'pim*
Asyncritus	*a-sin'krī-tus*
Atad	*ā'tad*
Atargatis	*a-tar'ga-tis*
Ataroth	*at'a-roth*
Athach	*ā'thak*
Athaiah	*ath-a-ī'ah*
Athaliah	*ath-a-lī'ah*
Atharias	*ath-a-rī'as*
Athens	*ath'ens*
Athenobius	*ath-e-nō'bi-us*
Athlai	*ath'lā*
Attai	*at'tā*
Attaliah	*at-ta-lī'ah*
Attharates	*at-thar'a-tes*
Augia	*au'ji-a*
Augustus	*au-gus'tus*
Auranitis	*au-ra-nī'tis*
Auranus	*au-rā'nus*
Auteus	*au-tē'us* or *au'te-us*
Ava	*ā'vah*
Avaran	*av'a-ran*
Aven	*ā'ven*
Avims	*ā'vims*
Avith	*ā'vith*
Azaelus	*az-a-ē'lus*
Azaliah	*az-a-lī'ah*
Azaphion	*a-zā'phi-on*
Azara	*az'a-ra*
Azareel	*az-a-rē'el* or *a-zā're-el*
Azariah	*az-a-rī'ah*
Azarias	*az-a-rī'as*
Azaz	*ā'zaz*
Azazel	*a-zā'zel*
Azaziah	*az-a-zī'ah*
Azbazareth	*az-baz'a-reth*
Azekah	*a-zē'kah*
Azem	*ā'zem*
Azephurith	*az-ze-fū'rith*
Azetas	*a-zē'tas*
Azgad	*az'gad*
Aziel	*ā'zi-el*
Aziza	*a-zī'zah*
Azmaveth	*az'ma-veth*
Azor	*ā'zor*
Azotus	*a-zō'tus*
Azriel	*az'ri-el*
Azrikam	*az-rī'kam* or *az'rī-kam*
Azubah	*az-ū'bah* or *a-zū'bah*
Azur	*ā'zur*
Azurau	*az'u-ran*
Azymites	*az'i-mites*
Azzur	*az'zur*

B.

Baal	*bā'al*
Baalah	*bā'al-ah*
Baalath	*bā'al-ath*
Baal Hamon	*bā'al ham'on*
Baal Hanan	*bā'al han'an*
Baali	*bā'al-ī* or *bā'al-i*
Baalim	*bā'al-im*
Baalis	*bā'al-is*
Baanah	*ba-ā'nah* or *bā'a-na*
Baanan	*bā'a-nan*
Baanath	*ba-ā'nath* or *bā'a-nath*
Baanias	*ba-a-nī'as*
Baara	*ba-ā'rah* or *bā'a-rah*
Baaseiah	*ba-a-sī'ah*
Baashah	*ba-ā'shah* or *bā'a-shah*
Babel	*bā'bel*
Babylon	*bab'i-lon*
Babylonians	*bab-i-lō'ni-ans*
Baca	*bā'kah*
Bacchurus	*bak-kū'rus*
Bachrites	*bak'rites*
Bachuth Allon	*bak'uth al'lon*
Bagoas	*ba-gō'as*
Bagoi	*bag'o-i*
Baharumite	*ba-hā'rum-ite*
Bahurim	*ba-hū'rim*
Bajith	*bad'jith* or *bā'jith*
Bakbakker	*bak-bak'ker*
Bakbuk	*bak'buk*
Bakbukiah	*bak-buk-ī'ah*
Balaam	*bā'lam*
Baladan	*bal-ā'dan* or *bal'a dan*
Balak	*bā'lak*
Balamo	*bal'a-mo*
Balanus	*bal'a-nus*
Balthasar	*bal-thā'sar*
Bamoth	*bā'moth*
Banaias	*ban-a-ī'as*
Bani	*bā'nī*
Banuas	*ban'ū-as*
Barabbas	*ba-rab'bas*
Barachel	*bar'a-kel*
Barachiah	*bar-a-kī'ah*
Barak	*bā'rak*
Barcenor	*bar-sē'nor*
Barhumites	*bär-hū'mites*
Bariah	*ba-rī'ah*
Barjesus	*bar-jē'sus*
Barjonah	*bar-jo'nah*
Barodis	*ba-rō'dis*
Barsabas	*bar'sa-bas*
Bartacus	*bär'ta-kus*
Bartholomew	*bar-thol'o-mew*
Bartimeus	*bar-ti-mē'us* or *bär tim'e-us*
Baruch	*bā'ruk*
Barzillai	*bar-zil'la-i*
Bascama	*bas'ka-ma*
Bashan	*bā'shan*
Bashemath	*bash'e-math*
Basmath	*bas'math*
Bastai	*bas'ta-i*
Batanæ	*bat'a-ne*
Bathaloth	*bath'a-loth*
Bathrabbim	*bath-rab'bim*
Bathshebah	*bath-shē'bah* or *bath'-she-bah*
Bathshua	*bath'shu-a*
Bavai	*bav'a-i* or *ba-vā'i*
Bealiah	*be-a-lī'ah*
Bealoth	*be-ā'loth* or *bē'a-loth*
Bean	*bē'an*
Bebai	*beb'a-i*
Becher	*bē'ker*
Bechorath	*be-kō'rath*
Bechtileth	*bek'ti-leth*
Bedaiah	*bed-a-ī'ah*
Bedad	*bē'dad*
Bedan	*bē'dan*
Beeliada	*be-el-ī'a-dah*
Beelsarus	*be-el'sa-rus*
Beeltethimus	*be-el-teth'mus*
Beelzebub	*be-el'ze-bub*
Beer	*bē'er*
Beera	*be-ē'rah*
Beerelim	*be-ēr'e-lim* or *be-er-ē'lim*
Beeri	*be-ē'rī*
Beerlahairoi	*bē'er-la-hā'roy* or *bē'er-la-ha'i-roy*
Beeroth	*be-ē'roth*
Beersheba	*bē'er-shē'bah* or *be-er'-she-bah*
Beeshterah	*be-esh'te-rah*
Behemoth	*bē'he-moth*
Bekah	*bē'kah*
Bela	*bē'lah*
Belemus	*bel'e-mus*
Belgai	*bel'ga-i*
Belial	*bē'li-al* or *be-lī'al*
Belmaim	*bel'ma-im*
Belshazzar	*bel-shaz'ar*
Belteshazzar	*bel-te-shaz'ar*
Benaiah	*ben-ā'yah*
Benammi	*ben-am'mī*
Beneberak	*ben-eb'e-rak*
Benejaakan	*ben-e-jā'a-kan*
Benhadad	*ben-hā'dad* or *ben'ha-dad*
Benhail	*ben-hā'il*
Benhanan	*ben-hā'nan*
Beninu	*ben-ī'nū* or *ben'i-nū*
Benjamin	*ben'ja-min*
Benjamite	*ben'ja-mite*
Beno	*bē'no*
Benoni	*ben-ō'nī* or *be-nō'nī*
Benui	*ben-ū'i*
Benzoheth	*ben-zō'heth*
Bera	*bē'rah*
Berachah	*ber-ā'kah* or *bēr'a-kah*
Berachiah	*ber-a-kī'ah*
Berniah	*ber-a-ī'ah*
Berea	*be-rē'a*
Bered	*bē'red*
Beri	*bē'rī*
Beriah	*be-rī'ah*
Berites	*bē'rites*
Berith	*bē'rith*
Bernice	*bēr-nī'ce* or *bēr'nice*
Berodach	*be-rō'dak*
Berothai	*be-rō'thā* or *bēr'o-the-i*
Berothath	*be-rō'thath*
Beryl	*bēr'ril*
Berzelus	*ber-zē'lus*
Bezai	*bē'zā*
Besodeiah	*bes-o-dī'ah*
Betah	*bē'tah*
Beten	*bē'ten*
Bethabara	*beth-ab'a-rah*
Bethanath	*beth'a-nath*
Bethanoth	*beth'a-noth*
Bethany	*beth'a-nī*
Betharabah	*beth-ar'a-bah*
Betharam	*beth'a-ram*
Betharbel	*beth-ar'bel*
Bethaven	*beth-ā'ven*
Bethazmaveth	*beth-az'ma-veth*
Bethbaalmeon	*beth-bā'al-mē'on*
Bethbarah	*beth-bā'rah*
Bethbasi	*beth'ba-si*
Bethbirei	*beth-bir'e-i*
Bethdagon	*beth-dā'gon*
Bethdiblathaim	*beth-dib-la-thā'im*
Bethel	*beth'el*
Bethemek	*beth-ē'mek*
Bethesda	*beth-ez'dah* or *be-thes'-dah*
Bethezel	*beth-ē'zel*
Bethgader	*beth-gā'der*
Bethgamul	*beth-gā'mul*
Bethhaccerim	*beth-hak'ce-rim*
Bethharan	*beth-hā'ran*
Bethhoglah	*beth-hog'lah*
Bethhoron	*beth-hō'ron*
Bethjesimoth	*beth-jes'ī-moth*
Bethlebaoth	*beth-leb'a-oth*
Bethlehem	*beth'le-hem*
Bethlomon	*beth-lō'mon*
Bethmaacah	*beth-mā'a-kah*
Bethmarcaboth	*beth-mar'ka-both*
Bethmeon	*beth-mē'on*
Bethnimrah	*beth-nim'rah*
Bethoron	*beth-ō'ron*
Bethpalet	*beth-pā'let*
Bethpazzez	*beth-paz'zez*
Bethpeor	*beth-pē'or*
Bethphage	*beth-fā'ge* or *beth'fage*
Bethphelet	*beth-fē'let* or *beth'fe-let*
Bethrabah	*beth-rā'bah* or *beth'ra-bah*
Bethrehob	*beth-rē'hob* or *beth're-hob*
Bethrapha	*beth'ra-fa* or *beth-rā'fa*
Bethsaida	*beth-sā'dah* or *beth-sā'i-da*
Bethshean	*beth-shē'an*
Bethshemesh	*beth-shē'mesh* or *beth'-she-mesh*
Bethshemite	*beth'she-mite*
Bethshittah	*beth-shit'tah*
Bethsimoa	*beth-si'moe* or *beth'si-moe*
Bethsura	*beth-sū'ra*
Bethtappua	*beth-tap'pu-ah*
Bethuel	*beth-ū'el* or *be-thū'el*
Bethul	*bē'thul*
Bethulia	*beth-ū-lī'a*
Betolius	*be-tō'li-us*

Fāte, fär, bāt. — Mēte, hēlp — Pīne, marīne. — Nōte. — Tūne, ūnite. — g as j; th as sh.

Betomestham *bet-o-mĕs'tham*
Betonim *bĕt'o-nim*
Beulah *bū'lah* or *be-ū'lah*
Bezaï *bĕ'zāi*
Bezaleel *bĕz-a-lē'el* or *bez-ăl'eel*
Bezek *bē'zek*
Biatas *bī'a-tas*
Bichri *bik'rī*
Bigthana *big'tha-na*
Bigvai *big-vā'i*
Bileam *bĭl'e-am*
Bilgai *bil-gā'i*
Binea *bin'e-a*
Binnui *bin'nu-i*
Birzavith *bir-zā'vith* or *bir'zā-vith*
Bithiah *bith-ī'ah*
Bithron *bith'ron*
Bithynia *bĭ-thin'ĭ-a*
Bizjothiah *biz-jo-thī'ah*
Bizjothjah *biz-joth'jah*
Boanerges *bo-a-ner'gez*
Boaz *bō'az*
Bocheru *bok'er-ru*
Bochim *bō'kim*
Bosor *bō'zor*
Bozez *bō'zez*
Bozrah *boz'rah*
Brigandine *brig'an-dine*
Bukki *buk'ki*
Bul *bul* (as *dull*)
Bunah *bū'nah*
Bunni *bun'nī*
Buzi *bū'zī*
Buzite *buz'ite*

C.

Cabul *kā'bul*
Cades *kā'dez*
Cæsar *sē'zar*
Caiaphas *kā'a-fas*
Cain *kain*
Cainan *kā'nan* or *ka-ī'nan*
Cairites *kā'rītes*
Calah *kā'lah*
Calamolalus *kal-a-mol'a-lus*
Calamus *kăl'a-mus*
Calcol *kăl'kol*
Caldees *kăl-dēz'*
Caleb *kā'leb*
Calitas *kăl'ĭ-tas*
Calneh *kăl'neh*
Calvary *kăl'va-rĭ*
Cambyses *kăm-bī'sez*
Camon *kā'mon*
Cana *kā'nah*
Canaan *kā'nan*
Canaanites *kā'nan-ites* or *kān'an-ites*
Canaanitish *kā-nan-ī'tish*
Candace *kan-dā'se* or *kăn'da-se*
Canneh *kăn'neh*
Canticles *kăn'tĭ-kelz*
Capernaum *ka-per'na-um*
Capharsalama *kăf ar-sāl'a-mah*
Caphenatha *ka-fen'e-tha*
Caphira *ka-fī'rah*
Caphtor *kăf'tor*
Caphtorim *kăf'to-rim*
Cappadocia *kăp-pa-dō'shĭ-a*
Carabasion *kăr-a-bā'zĭ-on*
Carbuncle *kăr'bun-kel*
Carchamis *kăr'ka-mis*
Carchemish *kăr'ke-mish*
Careah *ka-rē'ah*
Carkas *kăr'kas*
Carmel *kăr'mel*
Carmelite *kăr'mĕl-ite*
Carmelitess *kăr'mĕl-ĭ-tess*
Carmi *kăr'mī*
Carnaim *kăr'na-im*
Carshena *kar-shē'na*
Casiphia *kăs-ĭ-fī'ah* or *ka-sif'ĭ-ah*
Casluim *kăs-lū'im*
Cassia *kăsh'ĭ-a*
Cathuath *ka-thū'ath*
Cedron *sē'dron* or *kē'dron*
Ceilan *sē'lan* or *sī'lan*
Celemia *se-le-mī'a*
Cenchrea *sen-krē'ah*
Cendebeus *sen-de-bē'us*
Cephas *sē'fas*
Cesarea *sĕs-a-rē'ah*
Chadias *kā'dĭ-as*
Chalcedony *kăl'se-do-ny*
Chalcol *kăl'kol*
Chaldea *kăl-dē'ah*
Chamelion *ka-mē'lĭ-on*
Chanes *kā'nez*
Channuneus *kan-nu-nē'as*
Charaathalar *kar-a-ăth'a-lar*
Characa *kăr'a-ka*
Charashim *kăr'a-shim*
Charea *kā're-a*
Charran *kăr'ran*
Chaseba *kās'e-ba*
Chebar *kē'bar*
Chederlaomer *kĕd-er-lā-ō'mer*
Chelal *kē'lal*
Chelcias *kĕl'shĭ-as* or *kĕl'ci-as*
Chelleh *kĕl'leh*
Chelubai *ke-lū'bāī*
Chelubar *ke-lū'bar*
Chemarims *kĕm'a-rims*
Chemosh *kē'mosh*
Chenaanah *ke-nā'a-nah*
Chenani *kĕn'a-nī*
Chenaniah *kĕn-a-nī'ah*
Chepharhaammonai *kĕf'ar-ha-ăm'o-nāī*
Chephirah *kĭf-ī'rah*
Cheran *kē'ran*
Cherees *kē're-as*
Cherethime *kĕr'ĕth-ims*
Cherethites *kĕr'ĕth-ites*
Cherith *kē'rith*
Cherub (a city) *kē'rub*
Cherub (a spirit) *chĕr'ub*
Cherubim *chĕr'u-bim*
Chesalon *kĕs'a-lon*
Chesed *kē'sed*
Chesulloth *ke-sul'loth*
Chezib *kē'zib*
Chidon *kī'don*
Chileab *kĭl'e-ab*
Chilion *kĭl'ĭ-on* or *ki-lī'on*
Chilmad *kĭl'mad*
Chimham *kim'ham*
Chinnereth *kin'er-ĕth*
Chios *kī'os*
Chisleu *kĭs'lū*
Chislon *kĭs'lon*
Chisloth *kĭs'loth*
Chisloth Tabor *kĭs'loth tā'bor*
Chittim *chĭt'tim* or *kit'tim*
Chiun *kī'un*
Chloe *klō'e*
Chorashan *ko-rā'shan*
Chorazin *ko-rā'zin*
Chosameus *kos-a-mē'us*
Chozeba *ko-zē'bah*
Chronicles *kron'ĭ-kles*
Chrysolite *kris'o-lite*
Chrysoprasus *kris-op'ra-sus*
Chub *kub*
Chusa *kū'sah*
Chushan Rishathaim *kush'an rish-a-thā'im*
Cilicia *sĭl-lish'ĭ-a*
Cinnereth *sin'ner-eth*
Cinnna *sin'e-ma*
Cisai *sis'ā-i*
Citherus *sĭth'e-rus*
Claudia *klaw'dĭ-a*
Claudius *klaw'dĭ-us*
Cleaea *klē-ē'a*
Clement *klē'ment* or *klĕm'ent*
Cléophas *klē'o-fas*
Cleo *klē'o*
Cnidus *nī'dus*
Colhozeh *kol-hō'zeh*
Collius *kol'lĭ-us*
Colosse *ko-los'se*
Colossians *ko-losh'ĭ-ans*
Conaniah *ko-na-nī'ah*
Coniah *ko-nī'ah*
Corbe *kor'be*
Core *kō're*
Coos *kō'os*
Corinth *kō'rinth* or *kor'inth*
Corinthians *ko-rinth'ĭ-ans*
Cornelius *kor-nē'lĭ-us*
Cosam *kō'zam*
Cozbi *koz'bī* or *koz'bi*
Crescens *kres'cens*
Crete *krēte*
Cretes *krētes*
Cretians *krē'shĭ-ans*
Crispus *kris'pus*
Cubit *kū'bit*
Cush *kush*
Cushan Rishathaim *kush'an rish-a-thā'im* or *kū'shan rish-a-thā'im*
Cushi *kush'i*
Cuthah *kuth'ah*
Cutheans *kū'the-ans*
Cyprus *cy'prus*
Cyrene *cy-rē'ne*
Cyrenius *cy-rē'nĭ-us*
Cyrus *cy'rus*

D.

Dabareh *dăb'a-reh*
Dabbasheth *dăb'ba-sheth*
Daberath *dăb'e-rath*
Dabria *dā'brĭ-a*
Dacobi *da-cō'bi*
Daddeus *dad-dē'us*
Dagon *dā'gon*
Daisan *dā'san*
Daluiah *dăl-a-ī'ah*
Dalilah *dăl'ĭ-lah*
Dalmanutha *dăl-ma-nū'thah*
Dalmatia *dal-mā'shĭ-a*
Dalphon *dăl'fon*
Damaris *dăm'a-ris*
Damascenes *dăm-a-seens'*
Damascus *da-mās'kus* or *da-măs'kus*
Danites *dān'ites*
Daujaan *dan-jā'an*
Dannobrath *dăn'o-brath*
Dara *dā'rah*
Darda *dar'dah*
Darian *dā'rĭ-an*
Darius *da-rī'us*
Darkon *dar'kon*
Dathan *dā'than*
Dathemah *dāth'e-mah*
Debir *dē'ber*
Deborah *dĕb'bo-rah* or *dĕb'o-rah*
Decapoli *de-kăp'o-lī*
Decapolis *de-kăp'o-lis*
Dedan *dē'dan*
Dedanim *dĕd-ā'nim* or *dĕd'a-nim*
Dehavites *dē'ha-vites* or *de-hā'-vites*
Dekar *dē'kar*
Delaiah *de-la ī'ah*
Delilah *dĕl'ĭ lah*
Demas *dē'mas*
Demetrius *de-mē'trĭ-us*
Derbe *der'be*
Deuel *de-ū'el* or *de-ū'el*
Deuteronomy *dew-ter-on'o-mĭ*
Diana *dī-ā'nah*
Diblaim *dĭb-lā'im* or *dĭb'lā-im*
Diblath *dĭb'lath*
Dibon *dī'bon*
Dibri *dĭb'rī*
Dibzahab *dĭb'za-hab*
Didrachm *dĭd'dram*
Didymus *dĭd'ĭ-mus*
Dilean *dĭ'le-an* or *dil'e-an*
Dimon *dī'mon*
Dimonah *dĭ-mō'nah*
Dinaites *dĭ'na-ites*
Dinhabah *din-hā'bah*
Dionysius *dī-o-nish'ĭ-us*
Diotrephes *dī-ot're-fez* or *dī-ot-rē' fez*
Dishan *dĭ'shan*
Dizahab *dĭz'za-hab*
Dodai *do-dā'ī* or *dod'ā-ī*
Dodanim *do-dā'nim* or *dod'a-nim*
Dodavah *do-dā'vah* or *dod'a-vah*
Dodo *dō'do*
Doeg *dō'eg*
Dophkah *dof'kah*
Dorcas *dor'kas*
Dorymenes *do-rĭm'e-nes*
Dositheus *do-sĭ-thē'us*
Dothaim *do-thā'im* or *dŏth'a-im*
Dothan *dō'than*
Drachma *drăk'mah*
Drusilla *drū-sil'lah*
Dumah *dū'mah*
Dura *dū'rah*

E.

Eanas *ē'a-nas*
Ebal *ē bal*
Ebed Melech *ē'bed mē'lek* or *e-bed'-me-lek*
Ebenezer *eb-en-ē'zer*
Eber *ē'ber*
Ebiasaph *e-bī'a-saf*
Ebronah *eb-rō'nah* or *e-brō'nah*
Ecanus *e-kā'nus*
Ecbatana *ek-băt'a-na*
Ecclesiastes *ek-klē-zĭ-as'tes*
Ecclesiasticus *ek-klē-zĭ-as'tĭ-kus*
Edar *ē'dar*
Eden *ē'den*
Edias *ē'dĭ-as*
Edom *ē'dom*
Edomites *ē'dom-ites*
Edrei *ĕd'rĕ-ī*
Eglah *ĕg'lah*
Eglaim *ĕg-lā'im* or *ĕg'lā-im*
Ehi *ē'hī*
Ekrebel *ĕk're-bel*
Ekron *ē'kron* or *ĕk'ron*
Ekronites *ĕk'ron-ites*
Eladah *el-ā'dah* or *ĕl'a-dah*
Elah *ē'lah*
Elamites *ē'lam-ites*
Elasah *el-ā'sah* or *ĕl'a-sah*
Elbethel *el-bĕth'el*
Elcia *ĕl'sĭ-a*
Eldaah *el-dā'ah* or *ĕl'da-ah*
Elead *ē'le-ad*
Elealeh *ĕl-e-ā'leh* or *e-le ā'leh*
Eleasah *ĕl-e-ā'sah* or *e-lē'a-sah*
Elenzar *ĕl-e-ā'zar* or *e-le-ā'zar*
Elenzurus *e-le-a-zū'rus*
Eleloho *ĕl-ĕl'o-he* or *ĕl-e-lō'he*
Eleph *ē'lef*
Eleutherus *e-leu'the-rus*
Eleuzai *el-eu-zā'ī*
Elhaynan *ĕl-hā'nan*
Eli *ē'lī*
Eliab *e-lī'ab*
Eliada *e-lī'a-dah*
Eliadun *e-lī'a-dun*
Eliah *e-lī'ah*
Eliahba *e-lī'ah-bah*
Eliaka *e-lī'a-kah*
Eliakim *e-lī'a-kim*
Elali *e-lī'a-lī*
Elam *e-lī'am*
Elias *e-lī'as*
Eliasaph *e-lī'a-saf*
Eliashib *e-lī'a-shib*
Eliasis *e-lī'a-sis*
Eliathah *e-lī'a-thah*
Eliazar *e-lī-ā'zar*
Elidad *e-lī'dad*
Eliel *ē'lĭ-el*
Elienai *e-lī-ē'na-ī*
Eliezer *e-lī-ē'zer*
Elihorepa *ĕl-e-hō'ref*
Elihu *e-lī'hū*
Elijah *e-lī'jah*
Elika *e-lī'kah* or *ĕl'ĭ-kah*
Elimelech *e-lim'e-lek*
Elim *ē'lim*
Elioenai *el-ĭ-e-nā'ī* or *e-le-ē'nā-ī*
Elionas *e-lī-ō'nas*
Eliphal *ĕl'ĭ-fal*
Eliphaleh *e-lif'a-leh*
Eliphalet *e-lif'a-let*
Elipbaz *ĕl'ĭf-faz* or *e-lĭf'faz*
Eliseus *ĕl-ĭ-sē'us*
Elireus *ĕl-ĭ-sē'us*
Elisha *e-lī'shah*
Elishama *e-lish'a-mah*
Elishaphat *e-lish'a fat*
Elisheba *e-lish'e-bah*
Elishua *ĕl-ĭ-shū'ah*
Elisimus *e-lis'ĭ-mus*
Elin *e-lī'ŭ*
Eliud *e-lī'ud*
Elizaphan *e-lĭz'a fan*
Elizur *e-lī'zur*
Elkanah *el-kā'nah* or *ĕl'ka-nah*
Elkoshite *ĕl'ko-shite*
Ellasar *ĕl-lā'sar* or *ĕl'lā sar*
Elmodam *ĕl-mō'dam* or *ĕl'mo-dam*
Elnaam *ĕl'na-am*
Elnathan *ĕl-nā'than* or *ĕl'na-than*
Eloi *ĕl'o-hī*
Elon *ē'lon*
Elon Bethhanan *ē'lon bĕth'ha-nan*
Elonites *ē'lon-ites*
Eloth *ē'loth*
Elpaal *ĕl-pā'al* or *ĕl'pa-al*
Elpalet *ĕl-pā'let* or *ĕl'pa-let*
Elparan *ĕl-pā'ran* or *ĕl'pa-ran*
Eltekeh *ĕl-tē'keh* or *ĕl'te-keh*
Eltekon *ĕl'te-kon*
Eltolad *ĕl-tō'lad* or *ĕl'to-lad*
Elul *ē'lul*
Eluzai *e-lū'za-i*
Elymais *el-ĭ-mā'is*
Elymas *ĕl'ĭ-mas* or *e-lī'mas*
Elzabad *ĕl'za-bad*
Elzaphan *el-zā'fan* or *ĕl'za-fan*
Emalcuel *e-mal-kū'el*
Emanuel *e-măn'ŭ-el*
Emims *ē'mims*
Emmaus *ĕm-mā'us* or *ĕm'ma-us*
Emmor *ĕm'mor*
Enam *ē'nam*
Eneas *e-nē'as* or *ē'ne-as*
Eneglaim *ĕn-eg-lā'im*
Enemessar *ĕn-e-mĕs'sar*
Enenias *e-nē'nĭ-as*
Engannim *en-găn'nim*
Engedi *en-gē'dī* or *ĕn'ge-dī*
Enhaddah *en-hăd'dah*
Enhakkore *en-hăk'ko-re*

Fāte, fār, bāl. — Mēte, hĕlp. — Pīne, marīne. — Nōte. — Tūne, ŭnite. — ġ as j; ċh as sh.

Enhazor	en-hā'zor
Enmishpat	en-mish'pat
Enoch	ē'nok
Enrimmon	ĕn-rim'mon
Enrogel	ĕn-rō'gel
Enshemesh	ĕn-shē'mesh or ĕn'she-mesh
Entappuah	en-tăp'pū-ah
Epaphras	ĕp'a-fras
Epaphroditus	e-păf-ro-dī'tus
Epenetus	e-pe-nē'tus or e-pĕn'e-tus
Ephah	ē'fah
Ephai	ē'fā
Ephes Dammim	ē'fes dăm'mim
Ephesians	e-fē'shĭ-ans
Ephesus	ĕf'fe-sus
Ephlal	ĕf'lal
Ephod	ē'fod
Ephphatha	ĕf'fa-thah
Ephraim	ĕf'ra-im or ē'fra-im
Ephraimites	ē'fra-im-ites
Ephratah	ĕf'ra-tah
Ephrath	ĕf'rath
Ephrathites	ĕf'rath-ites
Ephron	ē'fron
Epicureans	ep-e-kū'rĭ-ans
Eran	ē'ran
Eranites	ē'răn-ites
Erastus	e-răs'tus
Erech	ē'rek
Esaias	ez-zā'yas or e-zā'yas
Esar Haddon	ē'sar hăd'don
Esau	ē'saw
Esdrelon	es-drē'lon
Esebon	ĕs'e-bon
Esebrias	e-sē'bri-as
Esek	ē'sek
Eshbaal	ĕsh-bā'al or ĕsh'ba-al
Eshcol	ĕsh'kol
Eshean	ĕsh'e-an or ē'she-an
Eshkalon	ĕsh'ka-lon
Eshtaol	ĕsh'ta-ol
Eshtaulites	ĕsh'taw-lites
Eshtemoa	esh-tĕm'o-ah
Eshtemoth	ĕsh'te-moth
Esli	ĕs'lī
Esmachiah	ĕs-ma-kī'ah
Esora	e-sō'ra
Esrom	ĕs'rom
Essenes	es-seens' or es-sē'nes
Esthaol	ĕst'ha-ol
Esther	ĕs'ter
Etam	ē'tam
Ethanim	ĕth'a-nim
Ethbaal	eth-bā'al or ĕth'ba-al
Ether	ē'ther
Ethiopia	e-thĭ-ō'pĭ-a
Ethnan	ĕth'nan
Euasibus	ū-ăs'ĭ-bus
Eubulus	ū-bū'lus
Eunathan	ū'na-than
Eunice	ū-nī'se or ū'nise
Euodias	ū-ō'dĭ-as
Euphrates	ū-frā'tes
Eupolemus	ū-pol'e-mus
Euroclydon	ū-rok'le-don
Eutychus	ū'tĭ-kus
Eve	ēve
Evi	ē'vī
Evil Merodach	ē'vil me-rō'dak
Exodus	ĕx'o-dus
Ezar	ē'zar
Ezbai	ĕz'ba-ī
Ezechias	ĕz-e-kī'as
Ezekias	ĕz-e-kī'as
Ezekiel	e-zē'kĭ-el
Ezel	ē'zel
Ezerias	ĕz-e-rī'as
Ezias	e-zī'as
Ezion	e-zī'on or ē'zĭ-on
Ezion Geber	ē'zĭ-on gē'ber
Ezrahite	ĕz'ra-hite
Ezriel	ĕz'rĭ-el
Ezronites	ĕz'ron-ites

F.

Felix	fē'lix
Festus	fĕs'tus
Fortunatus	for-tu-nā'tus

G.

Gaal	gā'al
Gaash	gā'ash
Gaba	gā'ba
Gabael	găb'a-el
Gabbai	găb'bā or găb'ba-ī
Gabbatha	găb'ba-thah
Gabrias	gā'bri-as
Gabriel	gā'brĭ-el
Gadara	găd'a-ra
Gadarenes	găd-a-reens'
Gaddes	găd'des
Gaddi	găd'dy
Gaddiel	găd'dĭ-el
Gadi	gā'dī
Gadites	găd'ites
Gaius	gā'yus
Galadad	găl'a-dad
Galal	gā'lal
Galatia	ga-lā'shĭ-a
Galbanum	găl'ba-num
Galeed	găl'e-ed
Galgala	găl'ga-la
Galileans	găl-ĭ-lē'ans
Galilee	găl'ĭ-lee
Gallio	găl'lĭ-o
Gamael	găm'a-el
Gamaliel	ga-mā'le-el
Gammadims	găm'ma-dims
Gamul	gā'mul
Gareb	gā'reb
Garizim	găr'ĭ-zim
Gashmu	găsh'mew
Gatam	gā'tam
Gathhepher	găth-hē'fer
Gathrimmon	găth-rim'mon
Gaza	gā'zah
Gazabar	găz'a-bar
Gazara	ga-zā'ra
Gazathites	gā'zath-ites
Gazera	ga-zē'ra
Gazez	gā'zez
Gazites	gā'zites
Gazzam	găz'zam
Gebal	gē'bal
Geber	gē'ber
Gebim	gē'bim
Gedaliah	gĕd-a-lī'ah
Geder	gē'der
Gederah	ge-dē'rah
Gederathite	ge-dē'rath-ite
Gederite	gĕd'e-rite
Gederoth	ge-dē'roth
Gederothaim	ge-der-oth-ā'im
Gehazi	ge-hā'zī
Geliloth	gĕl'ĭ-loth
Gemalli	ge-măl'lī
Gemariah	gĕm-a-rī'ah
Genesareth	ge-nĕs'a-reth
Genesis	gen'e-sis
Genezar	ge-nē'zar
Genneus	gĕn'ne-us or gen-nē'us
Gentiles	gen'tiles
Genubath	gĕn'u-bath or gē'nu-bath
Gera	gē'rah
Gerasa	gĕr'a-sah
Gergasenes	ger-ga-seens'
Gergashi	ger'ga-shī
Gergashites	ger'ga-shites
Gerizim	ger're-zim
Gerreans	ger-rē'ans
Gerrinians	gĕr'rin-ĭ-ans
Gershom	ger'shom
Geshem	gē'shem
Geshuri	gĕsh'ū-rī
Geshurites	gĕsh'ū-rites
Gether	gē'ther
Getholias	geth-o-lī'as
Gethsemane	geth-sĕm'a-ne
Geuel	ge-ū'el
Gezer	gē'zer
Gezerites	gē'zer-ites
Giah	gī'ah
Gibbah	gib'bah
Gibbethon	gib'be-thon
Gibea	gib'e-ah
Gibeath	gib'e-ath
Gibeon	gib'e-on
Gibeonites	gib'e-on-ites
Giblites	gib'lites
Giddalti	gid-dăl'tī
Giddel	gid'del
Gideon	gid'e-on
Gideoni	gid-e-ō'nī
Gidom	gī'dom
Gier	gī'er
Gihon	gī'hon
Gilalai	gil-a-lā' or gil'a-lā
Gilboa	gil-bō'ah or gil'bo-ah
Gilead	gil'e-ad
Gileadite	gil'e-ad-ite
Gilgal	gil'gal
Giloh	gī'lo
Gilonite	gī'lo-nite
Gimzo	gim'zo
Ginath	gī'nath
Ginnetho	gin'ne-tho
Girgashites	gir'ga-shites
Girgasite	gir'ga-site
Gittaim	git-tā'im or git'ta-im
Gittites	git'tites
Gizonite	gī'zo-nite
Gnidus	nī'dus
Goath	gō'ath
Golan	gō'lan
Golgotha	gol'goth-ah
Goliah	go-lī'ah
Gomer	gō'mer
Gomorrah	go-mor'rah
Gopher	gō'fer
Goshen	gō'shen
Gothoniel	go-thon'i-el
Gozan	gō'zan
Grecia	grē'shĭ-a
Greece	grēece
Gudgodah	gud'go-dah
Guni	gū'nī
Gunites	gū'nites
Gurbaal	gur-bā'al

H.

Haahashtari	hā-a-hăsh'ta-rī
Habaiah	hā-bā'yah
Habakkuk	hăb'a-kuk or ha-băk'uk
Habaziniah	hab-a-zĭ-nī'ah
Habergeon	ha-ber'ge-on
Habor	hā'bor
Hachaliah	hăk-a-lī'ah
Hachelah	hăk'e-lah
Hachmoni	hak-mō'nī or hăk'mo-ni
Hadad	hā'dad
Hadadezer	hăd-ad-ē'zer
Hadad Rimmon	hā'dad rim'mon
Hadar	hā'dar
Hadarezer	hăd-a-rē'zer
Hadashah	had-ā'shah or hăd'a-shah
Hadassah	ha-dăs'sah
Hadattah	ha-dăt'tah
Hadid	hā'did
Hadlai	hăd'la-ī
Hadoram	ha-dō'ram
Hadrach	hā'drak
Hagab	hā'gab
Hagabah	hăg'a-bah
Hagai	hăg'a-ī
Hagar	hā'gar
Hagarenes	hăg-a-reens' or ha-ga-reens'
Hagarites	hā'gar-ites
Haggai	hăg'ga-ī
Haggeri	hăg'ge-rī
Haggi	hăg'gī
Haggiah	hăg-gī'ah
Haggites	hăg'gites
Haggith	hăg'gith
Hai	hā'ī
Hakkatan	hăk'ka-tan
Hakkoz	hăk'koz
Hakupha	hak-ū'fah or ha-kū'fah
Halac	hā'lak
Hali	hā'lī
Hallelujah	hal-le-lū'yah or -jah
Hallohesh	hal-lō'esh
Haman	hā'man
Hamath	hā'math
Hamathite	hăm'ath-ite
Hamath Zobah	hā'math zō'bah
Hamoleth	hăm'e-leth
Hamital	hăm'ĭ-tal
Hammedatha	ham-mĕd'a-thah
Hammelech	hăm'me-lek
Hammoleketh	hăm-mō'le-keth or ham-mol'e-keth
Hamonah	hăm-ō'nah or hăm'o-nah
Hamongog	hā'mon-gog
Hamothdor	hā'moth-dor
Hamuel	hā-mū'el
Hamul	hā'mul
Hamutal	hā-mū'tal
Hanameel	hā-năm'e-el
Hanan	hā'nan
Hananeel	ha-năn'e-el or hăn'nan-e-el
Hanani	ha-nā'nī
Hananiah	han-a-nī'ah
Hanes	hā'nez
Haniel	hā'nĭ-el
Hannathon	hăn'na-thon
Hanniel	hăn'nĭ-el
Hanoch	hā'nok
Hanochites	hā'nok-ites
Hanun	hā'nun
Hapharaim	haf-a-rā'im
Hara	hā'rah
Haradah	hăr'a-dah
Haraiah	hăr-a-ī'ah
Hararite	hā'ra-rite
Harbonah	hăr-bō'nah or hăr'bo-nah
Hareph	hā'ref
Hareth	hā'reth
Harhaiah	hăr-ha-ī'ah
Harhata	hăr-hā'tah or hăr'ha-tah
Harim	hā'rim
Harnepher	hăr-nē'fer or hăr'ne-fer
Harod	hā'rod
Haroeh	hăr'o-eh
Harorite	hā'ro-rite
Harosheth	hăr'o-sheth
Harsha	hăr'shah
Harum	hā'rum
Harumaph	ha-rū'maf
Haruphite	ha-rū'fite
Haruz	hā'ruz
Hasadiah	hăz-a-dī'ah
Hasenuah	hăz-e-nū'ah
Hashabiah	hăsh-a-bī'ah
Hashabnah	hăsh-ăb'nah
Hashabniah	hăsh-ab-nī'ah
Hashbadana	hăsh-băd'a-nah
Hashem	hā'shem
Hashmonah	hăsh-mō'nah
Hashub	hăsh'ub
Hashubah	hăsh-ū'bah
Hashum	hăsh'um
Hashupha	ha-shū'fah
Hassenaah	has-se-nā'ah
Hasupha	has-ū'fah or ha-sū'fah
Hatach	hā'tak
Hathath	hā'thath
Hatita	hăt'ĭ-tah
Hattaavah	hat-tā'a-vah
Hattipha	hăt'tĭ-fah or hat-tī'fah
Hauran	haw'ran
Havilah	hăv'ĭ-lah
Havoth Jair	hā'voth jā'ir
Hazael	hăz'a-el or ha-zā'el
Hazaiah	ha-zā'yah
Hazar Hatticon	hā'zar hăt'tĭ-kon
Hazaroth	ha-zā'roth
Hazel Elponi	hā'zel el-pō'nī
Hazerim	haz-ē'rim or ha-zē'rim
Hazeroth	haz-ē'roth or ha-zē'roth
Hazezon	hăz'e-zon
Haziel	hā'zĭ-el
Hazor	hā'zor
Hazubah	hăz'ū-bah
Heber	hē'ber
Heberites	hē'ber-ites
Hebron	hē'bron
Hebronites	hē'bron-ites
Hegai	he-gā'i or hĕg'a-ī
Hege	hē'ge
Helah	hē'lah
Helchiah	hĕl-kī'ah
Heldai	hĕl'da-ī
Heleb	hē'leb
Helekites	hē'lek-ites
Heleph	hē'lef
Helkai	hĕl'ka-ī
Helkath Hazzurim	hĕl'kath hăz'ū-rim
Helkias	hel-kī'as
Helon	hē'lon
Heman	hē'man
Hena	hē'nah
Henadad	hĕn'a-dad
Henoch	hē'nok
Hepher	hē'fer
Hepherites	hē'fer-ites
Hephzibah	hĕf'zĭ-bah
Heres	hē'res
Hermas	her'mas
Hermes	her'mes
Hermogenes	her-mog'e-nes
Hermonites	hĕr'mon-ites
Herod	hĕr'rod
Herodians	he-rō'dĭ-ans
Herodias	he-rō'dĭ-as
Herodion	he-rō'dĭ-on
Hesed	hē'sed
Heshbon	hĕsh'bon
Hezeki	hĕz'e-kī
Hezekiah	hĕz-e-kī'ah
Hezion	hē'zĭ-on
Hezir	hē'zer
Hezrai	hĕz'ra-ī
Hezron	hĕz'ron
Hezronites	hĕz'ron-ites
Hiddai	hid'dā-ī
Hiddekel	hid'de-kel
Hiel	hī'el
Hierapolis	hī-er-răp'o-lis
Hiereel	hī-ĕr'e-el
Hieremoth	hī-ĕr'e-moth
Hierielus	hī-er-rī-ē'lus
Hiermas	hi-ĕr'mas
Higgaion	hig-gā'yon
Hilen	hī'len
Hilkiah	hil-kī'ah
Hirah	hī'rah
Hiram	hī'ram
Hircanus	hir-kā'nus

Fāte, fär, băt.—Mēte, hĕlp.—Pīne, marīne.—Nōte.—Tūne, ụnite.—ġ as j; Zh as zh.

Hittites	*hit'tites*
Hivites	*hi'vites*
Hizkijah	*hiz-ki'jah*
Hobab	*hō'bab*
Hodaiah	*hod-a-i'ah*
Hodaviah	*hod-a-vi'ah*
Hodevah	*ho-dē'vah*
Hodiah	*ho-di'ah*
Hodijah	*ho-di'jah*
Hoglah	*hog'lah*
Holofernes	*hol-o-fer'nes*
Holon	*hō'lon*
Homam	*hō'mam*
Hophni	*hof'ni*
Hophra	*hof'rah*
Horam	*hō'ram*
Horhagidgad	*hor-ha-gid'gad*
Hori	*hō'ri*
Horims	*hō'rims*
Horites	*hō'rites*
Horonaim	*hor-o-nā'im*
Horonites	*hor're-nites*
Hosah	*hō'sah*
Hosannah	*ho-zan'nah*
Hosea	*ho-zē'ah*
Hoshaiah	*hosh-a-i'ah*
Hoshama	*hosh'a-mah*
Hoshea	*ho-shē'a*
Hotham	*hō'tham*
Hothir	*hō'thir*
Hupham	*hū'fam*
Huphamites	*hū'fam-ites*
Hurai	*hū'ri*
Hushah	*hū'shah*
Hushai	*hū'shā*
Husham	*hū'sham*
Hushathite	*hū'shath-ite*
Hushubah	*hū-shū'bah*
Huzoth	*hū'zoth*
Hydaspes	*hy-das'pes*
Hyena	*hy-ē'nah*
Hymeneus	*hy-men-ē'us*

I.

Ibleam	*ib'le-am*
Ibneiah	*ib-ni'ah*
Ibnijah	*ib-ni'jah*
Ichabod	*ik'a-bod*
Iconium	*i-kō'ni-um*
Idalah	*i-dā'lah* or *id'a-lah*
Idalan	*id'a-lan*
Iddo	*id'do*
Iduel	*id'ū-el*
Idumea	*id-u-mē'ah*
Idumeans	*id-u-mē'anz*
Igal	*i'gal*
Igdaliah	*ig-da-li'ah*
Igeabarim	*ig-e-ab'a-rim*
Igeal	*ig-ē'al* or *ig'e-al*
Ijim	*i'jim*
Ijon	*i'jon*
Ilai	*i'la*
Illyricum	*il-lyr'i-kum*
Immanuel	*im-man'ū-el*
Iphedeiah	*if-e-di'ah*
Ira	*i'rah*
Iram	*i'ram*
Iry	*i'ry*
Irijah	*i-ri'jah*
Irnahash	*ir-nā'hash* or *ir'na-hash*
Irpeel	*ir-pē'el*
Irshemesh	*ir-shē'mesh*
Iru	*i'rū*
Isaac	*i'zak*
Isaiah	*i-zā'yah*
Iscah	*is'cah*
Iscariot	*is-kar'ri-ot*
Iscel	*is'de-el*
Ishbi Benob	*ish'bi bē'nob* or *ish-bi'-be-nob*
Ishbosheth	*ish-bō'sheth* or *ish'bo-sheth*
Ishi	*i'shi*
Ishiah	*i-shi'ah*
Ishijah	*i-shi'jah*
Ishmael	*ish'ma-el*
Ishmaelites	*ish'ma-el-ites*
Ishmaiah	*ish ma'yah* or *ish-ma-i'ah*
Ishmerai	*ish'me-rā*
Ishod	*i'shod*
Ishuah	*ish'ū-ah*
Ishui	*ish'ū-i*
Ismachiah	*is-ma-ki'ah*
Ismaiah	*is-ma-i'ah*
Israel	*is'ra-el*
Israelites	*is'ra-el-ites*
Issachar	*is'sa-kar*
Istalcurus	*is-tal-kū'rus*
Itui	*is'ū-i*
Ituites	*is'ū-ites*
Ithai	*ith'a-i*
Ithamar	*ith'a-mar*
Ithiel	*ith'i-el*
Ithream	*ith're-am*
Ithrites	*ith'rites*
Ittah Kazin	*it'tah kā'zin*
Ittai	*it'ta-i*
Iturea	*it-u-rē'ah*
Ivah	*i'vah*
Izehar	*iz'e-har*
Izhar	*iz'har*
Izharite	*iz'har-ite*
Izrahiah	*iz-ra-hi'ah*
Izrahite	*iz're-hite*
Izraiah	*iz-ra-i'ah*
Izreel	*iz're-el*
Izrites	*iz'rites*

J.

Jaakan	*jā'a-kan*
Jaakobah	*jā-ak'o-bah*
Jaala	*jā-ā'lah*
Jaalam	*ja-ā'lam*
Jaanai	*jā-ā'na*
Jaareoragim	*ja-ar-e-or'a-gim*
Jaasania	*ja-as-a-ni'ah*
Jaasau	*ja-ā'zaw* or *jā'a-zaw*
Jaasiel	*ja-ā'si-el*
Jaazah	*jā-ā'zah*
Jaazaniah	*jā-az-a-ni'ah*
Jaaziah	*ja-a-zi'ah*
Jaaziel	*ja-ā'zi-el*
Jabal	*jā'bal*
Jabesh	*jā'besh*
Jabez	*jā'bez*
Jabin	*jā'bin*
Jabneel	*jab'ne-el*
Jachan	*jā'kan*
Jachin	*jā'kin*
Jachinites	*jā'kin-ites*
Jacinth	*jā'sinth*
Jacobus	*ja-kō'bus*
Jada	*jā'dah*
Jadau	*ja-dā'u*
Jaddua	*jad-dū'ah*
Jadon	*jā'don*
Jael	*jā'el*
Jagur	*jā'gur*
Jahaleel	*ja-hā'le-el*
Jahaleiai	*ja-hal'e-lai*
Jahaz	*jā'haz*
Jahaza	*ja-hā'zah*
Jahazael	*ja-haz-ā'el*
Jahaziah	*ja-ha-zi'ah*
Jahaziel	*ja-hā'zi-el*
Jahdai	*jah-dā'i* or *jah'da-i*
Jahdiel	*jah'di-el*
Jahdo	*jah'do*
Jahleelites	*jah'le-el-ites*
Jahliel	*jah'li-el*
Jahmai	*jah-mā'i* or *jah'ma-i*
Jahzeelites	*jah'ze-el-ites*
Jahzerah	*jah'ze-rah*
Jahziel	*jah'zi-el*
Jair	*jā'er*
Jairites	*jā'i-rites*
Jairus	*jā'i-rus*
Jakan	*jā'kan*
Jakkim	*jak'kim*
Jalon	*jā'lon*
Jambres	*jam'brez*
Jambri	*jam'bri*
Jamin	*jā'min*
Jaminites	*jā'min-ites*
Jamlech	*jam'lek*
Jamnaan	*jam'na-an*
Jamnia	*jam'ni-a*
Jamnites	*jam'nites*
Janna	*jan'nah*
Jannes	*jan'nez*
Janoah	*ja-nō'ah*
Janum	*jā'num*
Japheth	*jā'feth*
Japhiah	*ja-fi'ah*
Japhlet	*jaf'let*
Japhleti	*jaf-le'ti* or *jaf'le-ti*
Japho	*jā'fo*
Jarah	*jā'rah*
Jareb	*jā'reb*
Jareshah	*jar-e-si'ah*
Jaroah	*ja-rō'ah*
Jasael	*jas'a-el*
Jashem	*jā'shem*
Jasher	*jā'sher*
Jashobeam	*ja-shō'be-am*
Jashub	*jā'shub* or *jash'ub*
Jashubi Lehem	*jā'shu-bi le'hem* or *jash'u-bi lē'hem*
Jashubites	*jash'ub-ites*
Jasiel	*jā'si-el*
Jason	*jā'son*
Jasper	*jas'per*
Jasubus	*ja-sū'bus*
Jathniel	*jath'ni-el*
Jattir	*jat'ter*
Javan	*jā'van*
Jazer	*jā'zer*
Jaziel	*jā'zi-el*
Jearim	*jē'a-rim*
Jeateral	*je-at'e-rā*
Jeberechiah	*jeb-er-re-ki'ah*
Jebus	*jē'bus*
Jebusi	*je-bū'si*
Jebusites	*jeb'u-sites*
Jecamiah	*jek-a-mi'ah*
Jecoliah	*jek-o-li'ah*
Jeconiah	*jek-o-ni'ah*
Jedaiah	*je-dā'yah*
Jediael	*jed-i-ā'el*
Jedidiah	*jed-i-di'ah*
Jediel	*jed'i-el* or *je'di-el*
Jeduthun	*jed-ū'thun* or *jed'ū-thun*
Jeezer	*je-ē'zer*
Jegar Sahadutha	*je'gar sa-ha-dū'thah*
Jehalelel	*je-hal'e-lel* or *je-hā'li-le-el*
Jehaleiel	*je-hal'e-lel*
Jehaziel	*je-hāz'i-el* or *je-hā'zi-el*
Jehdeiah	*jeh-di'ah*
Jehiel	*je-hi'el*
Jehezekel	*je-hez'e-kel*
Jehiah	*je-hi'ah*
Jehiel	*je-hi'el*
Jehieli	*je-hi'e-li*
Jehishai	*je-hish'a-i*
Jehiskiah	*je-his-ki'ah*
Jehoadah	*je-hō'a-dah*
Jehoaddan	*je-ho-ad'dan*
Jehoahaz	*je-hō'a-haz*
Jehoash	*je-hō'ash*
Jehohanan	*je-ho hā'nan* or *je-hō'-ha nan*
Jehoiachin	*je-hoy'a-kin*
Jehoiada	*je-hoy'a-dah*
Jehoiakim	*je-hoy'a-kim*
Jehoiarib	*je-hoy'e-rib*
Jehonadab	*je-hon'a-dab*
Jehonathan	*je-hon'a-than*
Jehoram	*je-hō'ram*
Jehoshabeath	*je-ho-shāb'e-ath*
Jehoshaphat	*je-hosh'a-fat*
Jehoshcba	*je-hosh'e-bah*
Jehoshua	*je-hosh'ū-ah*
Jehovah	*je-hō'vah*
Jehozabad	*je-hoz'a-bad*
Jehozadak	*je-hoz'a-dak*
Jehu	*jē'hū*
Jehubbah	*je-hub'bah*
Jehucal	*je-hū'kal* or *jē'hu-kal*
Jehudi	*je-hū'di*
Jehudijah	*je-hu-di'jah*
Jehush	*jē'hush*
Jeiel	*je-i'el*
Jecabzeel	*je-kab'ze-el*
Jekameam	*jek-a-mē'am*
Jekamiah	*jek-a-mi'ah*
Jekuthiel	*je-kū'thi-el*
Jemima	*je-mi'mah* or *jem'i-mah*
Jemuel	*jem'u-el* or *jem-ū'el*
Jephthah	*jef'thah*
Jephunneh	*je-fun'neh*
Jerah	*jē'rah*
Jerahmeel	*jer-ah-mē'el* or *je-rah'-me-el*
Jerahmeelites	*je-rah'me-el-ites*
Jerechus	*jer'e-kus*
Jered	*jē'red*
Jeremai	*jer'e-mā*
Jeremiah	*jer-e-mi'ah*
Jeremoth	*jer'e-moth*
Jeriah	*je-ri'ah*
Jeribai	*jer'i-bā*
Jericho	*jer'i-ko*
Jeriel	*je-ri'el* or *jē'ri-el*
Jerijah	*jer-ri'jah*
Jerioth	*jer'i-oth*
Jeroboam	*jer-o-bō'am*
Jerodon	*jer'o-don*
Jeroham	*jer-ō'ham* or *jer'o-ham*
Jerubbaal	*je-rub-bā'al* or *je-rub'-ba-al*
Jerubesheth	*je-rub-esh'eth* or *je-rub'-e-sheth*
Jeruel	*je-rū'el*
Jerusalem	*je-rū'sa-lem*
Jerusha	*je-rū'shah*
Jesaiah	*je-sā'yah*
Jeshaiah	*jesh-a-i'ah*
Jeshanah	*jesh-ā'nah*
Jesharelah	*jesh-ar'e-lah*
Jeshebeab	*jesh-eb'e-ab*
Jeshebeab	*jesh-eb'e-ab*
Jesher	*jē'sher*
Jeshimon	*jesh'i-mon*
Jeshishai	*je-shish'a-i*
Jeshohaiah	*jesh-o-ha-i'ah*
Jeshua	*jesh'u-ah*
Jeshui	*jesh'u-i*
Jesharun	*jesh'ur-run*
Jesiah	*je-si'ah*
Jesimiel	*jes-im'mi-el*
Jesse	*jes'se*
Jesua	*jes'ū-a*
Jesui	*jes'ū-i*
Jesus	*jē'zus*
Jether	*jē'ther*
Jethlah	*jeth'lah*
Jethro	*jē'thro*
Jetur	*jē'tur*
Jeuel	*jē'ū-el*
Jeush	*jē'ush*
Jeuz	*jē'uz*
Jezaniah	*jez-a-ni'ah*
Jezebel	*jez'e-bel*
Jezelus	*je-zē'lus*
Jezer	*jē'zer*
Jezerites	*jē'zer-ites*
Jeziah	*je-zi'ah*
Jeziel	*jē'zi-el*
Jezliah	*jez-li'ah*
Jezoar	*jez'o-ar*
Jezrahiah	*jez-ra-hi'ah*
Jezreel	*jez're-el*
Jezreelite	*jez're-el-ite*
Jezreelitess	*jez're-el-i-tess*
Jidlaph	*jid'laf*
Jiphtah	*jif'tah*
Jiphthahel	*jif'thah-el*
Jireth	*ji'reth*
Joab	*jō'ab*
Joah	*jō'ah*
Joahaz	*jo-ā'haz* or *jō'a-haz*
Joakim	*jō'a-kim*
Joanna	*jo-an'nah*
Joash	*jō'ash*
Joatham	*jo-ā'tham* or *jō'a-tham*
Joazabdus	*jo-a-zab'dus*
Job	*jōbe*
Jobab	*jō'bab*
Jochebed	*jok'e-bed*
Joed	*jō'ed*
Joel	*jō'el*
Joelah	*jo-ē'lah*
Joezer	*jo-ē'zer*
Jogbeah	*jog-bē'ah* or *jog'be-ah*
Jogli	*jog'li*
Jokia	*jō'kah*
Johanan	*jo-hā'nan*
John	*jon*
Joiadah	*joy'a-dah*
Joiakim	*joy'a-kim*
Joiarib	*joy'a-rib*
Jokdeam	*jok-dē'am* or *jok'de-am*
Jokim	*jō'kim*
Jokmeam	*jok-mē'am* or *jok'me-am*
Jokneam	*jok'ne-am*
Jokshan	*jok'shan*
Joktheel	*jok'thee'* or *jok'the-el*
Jonadab	*jon'a-dab*
Jonah	*jō'nah*
Jonan	*jō'nan*
Jonathan	*jon'a-than*
Jonath Elim Rechochim	*jō'nath ē'lim re-kō'kim*
Joppa	*jop'pah*
Jorah	*jō'rah*
Joral	*jō'ra-i*
Joram	*jō'ram*
Joribas	*jor'i-bas*
Jorkoam	*jor-kō'am* or *jor'ke-am*
Josabad	*jos'a-bad*
Josaphat	*jos'a-fat*
Josaphias	*jos-a-fi'as*
Jose	*jō'se*
Josedech	*jos'e-dek*
Joseel	*jō'se-el*
Joses	*jō'sez*
Joshabad	*josh'a-bad*
Joshah	*jō'shah*
Joshaphat	*josh'a-fat*
Joshaviah	*josh-a-vi'ah*
Joshbekashah	*josh-bek'a-shah*
Joshua	*josh'u-a*
Josiah	*jo-si'ah*
Josias	*jo-si'as*
Josibiah	*jos-e-bi'ah*
Josiphiah	*jos-e-fi'ah*
Josiphus	*jo-si'fus*
Jotbatha	*jot'ba-thah*
Jotham	*jō'tham*
Jozabad	*joz'a-bad*
Jozachar	*joz'a-kar*
Jozadak	*joz'a-dak*
Jubal	*jū'bal*
Jucal	*jū'kal*
Judea	*jū-dē'ah*

Fāte, fär, bāt. — Mēte, hēlp. — Pine, marine. — Nōte. — Tūne, ųnite. — ġ as j; ċh as sh.

Judah	*jū'dah*
Judith	*jū'dith*
Juba	*jū'bi-a*
Julius	*jū'li-us*
Junia	*jū'ni-a*
Jupiter	*jū'pi-ter*
Jushabheshed	*jū-shāb'he-shed*

K.

Kabzeel	*kāb'ze-el*
Kades	*kā'dez*
Kadesh Barnea	*kā'desh bar'ne-a*
Kadmiel	*kad'mi-el*
Kadmonites	*kad'mon-ites*
Kallai	*kal'la-i*
Kanah	*kā'nah*
Kareah	*ka-rē'ah*
Karkaa	*kar-kā'ah* or *kär'ka-ah*
Karnaim	*kar-nā'im* or *kär'na-im*
Karta	*kär'tah*
Kedemah	*ked'e-mah*
Kedemoth	*ked'e-moth*
Keder	*kē'der*
Kehelathah	*ke-hel'a-thah*
Keilah	*ki'lah*
Kelaiah	*ke-lā'yah*
Kelita	*kel'i-tah*
Kelkathhazurim	*kel'kath-ha-zū'rim*
Kemuel	*kem'u-el* or *ke-mū'el*
Kenah	*kē'nah*
Kenaz	*kē'naz*
Kenites	*kē'nites* or *ken'ites*
Kennizzites	*ken'niz-zites*
Keren Happuch	*ker'en hap'puk*
Kerioth	*ker'i-oth*
Kerpa	*kē'roz*
Keturah	*ke-tū'rah*
Kezia	*ke-zī'ah*
Keziz	*kē'ziz*
Kibroth Hattaavah	*kib'roth hat-tā'a-vah*
Kibzaim	*kib-zā'im* or *kib'za-im*
Kidron	*kid'ron* or *ki'dron*
Kinah	*ki'nah*
Kirharaseth	*kir-har'a-seth*
Kirhareth	*kir-hā'reth* or *kir'ha-reth*
Kiriathaim	*kir-e-thā'im*
Kirioth	*kir'e-oth*
Kirjath Aim	*ker'jath ā'im*
Kirjath Arba	*ker'jath-är'bah*
Kirjath Arim	*ker'jath ā'rim*
Kirjath Arius	*ker'jath ā'ri-us*
Kirjath Baal	*ker'jath bā'al*
Kirjath Huzoth	*ker'jath hū'zoth*
Kirjath Jearim	*ker'jath jē'a-rim*
Kirjath Sannah	*ker'jath san'nah*
Kirjath Sepher	*ker'jath sē'fer*
Kishi	*kish'i*
Kishion	*kish'i-on*
Kishon	*ki'shon*
Kitron	*ki'tron*
Koa	*kō'ah*
Kohath	*ko'hath*
Kohathites	*kō'hath-ites*
Kolaiah	*kol-a-ī'ah*
Korah	*kō'rah*
Korahites	*kō'rah-ites*
Korathites	*kō'rath-ites*
Kore	*kō're*
Korhite	*kor'hite*
Kushaiah	*kush-ā'yah*

L.

Laadah	*lā'a-dah*
Laadan	*la-ā'dan* or *lā'a-dan*
Laban	*lā'ban*
Labana	*la-bā'nah* or *lāb'a-nah*
Lachish	*lā'kish*
Lacunus	*la-kū'nus*
Lael	*lā'el*
Lahad	*lā'had*
Lahairoi	*la-hā'roy*
Lahman	*lah'man*
Lahmi	*lah'mi*
Laish	*lā'ish*
Lakum	*lā'kum*
Lamech	*lā'mek*
Laodicea	*lā-od-i-sē'ah*
Laodiceans	*lā-od-i-sē'anz*
Lapidoth	*lap'i-doth*
Lasea	*la-sī'ah*
Lashah	*lā'shah*
Lasharon	*la-shā'ron*
Lazarus	*laz'a-rus*
Leah	*lē'ah*
Lebanah	*leb'a-nah*
Lebanon	*leb'a-non*
Lebaoth	*le-bā'oth* or *leb'a-oth*
Lebbeus	*leb-bē'us*
Lebonah	*le-bō'nah*
Lechah	*lē'kah*
Lehabim	*le-hā'bim* or *lē'ha-bim*
Lehi	*lē'hi*
Lemuel	*lem'u-el*
Leshem	*lē'shem*
Letushim	*le-tū'shim*
Leummim	*le-um'mim*
Levi	*lē'vi*
Leviathan	*le-vī'a-than*
Levites	*lē'vites*
Leviticus	*le-vit'i-kus*
Libni	*lib'ni*
Libnites	*lib'nites*
Lign-aloes	*line-al'oes*
Ligure	*li'gure*
Likhi	*lik'hi*
Linus	*lī'nus*
Loammi	*lo-am'mi*
Lodebar	*lo-dē'bar* or *lod'e-bar*
Lois	*lō'is*
Lo Ruhamah	*lo ru-hā'mah*
Lotan	*lō'tan*
Lothasubus	*loth-a-sū'bus*
Lubim	*lū'bim*
Lucas	*lū'kas*
Lucifer	*lū'si-fer*
Lucius	*lū'shi-us*
Lybia	*lib'e-ah*
Lycaonia	*ly-ka ō'ni-a*
Lycca	*lik'kah*
Lydda	*lid'dah*
Lydia	*lid'i-a*
Lysanias	*ly-sā'ni-as*
Lysias	*lish'i-as*
Lystra	*lis'tra*

M.

Maacathi	*ma-ak'a-thi*
Maachah	*ma-ā'kah* or *mā'a-kah*
Maachathites	*ma-ak'a-thites*
Maadai	*ma-dā'i* or *ma-a-dā'i*
Maadiah	*ma-a-dī'ah*
Maai	*ma-ā'i*
Maaleh Acrabbim	*ma-ā'leh ak-rab'bim*
Maanai	*mā'a-nā*
Maarath	*ma-ā'rath*
Maaseiah	*ma-a-sī'ah*
Maasiai	*ma-a-sī'ā*
Maath	*mā'ath*
Maaz	*mā'az*
Maaziah	*ma-a-zī'ah*
Mabdai	*mab'da-i*
Macalon	*mak'a-lon*
Maccabæus	*mak-ka-bē'us*
Maccabees	*mak'ka-bees*
Macedonia	*mas-se-dō'ni-a*
Machbana	*mak-bā'na*
Machbena	*mak-bē'nah*
Machbenai	*mak'be-nā*
Machheloth	*mak-hē'loth*
Machi	*mā'ki*
Machir	*mā'kir*
Machirites	*mā'kir-ites*
Machnadebai	*mak-na-dē'bā*
Machpelah	*mak-pē'lah*
Madai	*mād'a-i*
Madiabun	*ma-dī'a-bun*
Madiah	*ma-dī'ah*
Madian	*mā'di-an*
Madmannah	*mad-man'nah*
Madmenah	*mad-mē'nah*
Madon	*mā'don*
Magdala	*mag'da-lah*
Magdalen	*mag'da-len*
Magdalene	*mag-da-lē'ne*
Magdiel	*mag-dē'el* or *mag'de-el*
Magog	*mā'gog*
Magor Missabib	*mā'gor mis'sa-bib*
Magpiash	*mag'pi-ash*
Mahalah	*ma-hā'lah* or *mā'ha-lah*
Mahalaleel	*ma-hal'a-leel* or *ma-hā'-la-leel*
Mahali	*ma-hā'li*
Mahanaim	*ma-ha-nā'im*
Mahanehdan	*ma-hā'neh-dan*
Mahanem	*ma-hā'nem* or *mā'ha-nem*
Maharai	*ma-hār'a-i*
Mahath	*mā'hath*
Mahavites	*mā'ha-vites*
Mahazioth	*ma-hāz'i-oth* or *ma-hā'-zi-oth*
Maher shalal hashbaz	*mā'her shāl'al hāsh'baz*
Mahlah	*mah'lah*
Mahli	*mah'li*
Mahlites	*mah'lites*
Mahlon	*mah'lon*
Mahol	*mā'hol*
Maianeas	*ma-an'e-as*
Makas	*mā'kas*
Makheloth	*mak-hē'loth*
Makkedah	*mak-kē'dah*
Malachi	*mal'a-ki*
Malcham	*mal'kam*
Malchiah	*mal-kī'ah*
Malchiel	*mal'ki-el*
Malchielites	*mal'ki-el-ites*
Malchijah	*mal-ki'jah*
Malchiram	*mal-ki'ram*
Malchishuah	*mal-ki-shū'ah*
Malchom	*mal'kom*
Malchus	*mal'kus*
Maleleel	*mal-le-lē'el*
Mallothi	*mal'lo-thi*
Malluch	*mal'luk*
Mamaias	*ma-mā'yas*
Mammutanaimus	*mam'mi-ta-nā'mus*
Mamre	*mam're*
Mamucus	*ma-mū'kus*
Manaen	*ma-nā'en*
Manahath	*man'a-hath*
Manahem	*man'a-hem*
Manahethites	*ma-nah'eth-ites*
Manasseas	*man-as-sē'as*
Manasseh	*ma-nas'seh*
Manassites	*ma-nas'sites*
Manhanaim	*man-ha-nā'im*
Manna	*man'nah*
Manoah	*ma-nō'ah*
Maoch	*mā'ok*
Maon	*mā'on*
Maonites	*mā'on-ites*
Marah	*mā'rah*
Maralah	*mar'a-lah*
Maranatha	*mar-an-ā'thah* or *mar a-nath'a*
Marcus	*mär'kus*
Mardocheus	*mär-do-kē'us*
Mareshah	*mar'e-shah* or *ma-rē' shа*
Marisa	*ma-rī'sah* or *mar'i-sa*
Marsena	*mär-sē'nah*
Martena	*mar'te-na*
Masa	*mā'sah*
Maschil	*mas'kil*
Maseloth	*mas'e-loth*
Mashal	*mā'shal*
Masrekah	*mas're-kah*
Massah	*mas'sah*
Massias	*mas-sī'as*
Matred	*mā'tred*
Matri	*mā'tri*
Mattanah	*mat'ta-nah*
Mattaniah	*mat-ta-nī'ah*
Mattatha	*mat'ta-thah*
Mattathias	*mat-ta-thī'as*
Mattenai	*mat-te-nā'i*
Matthat	*mat'that*
Matthew	*math'thū*
Matthias	*math-ī'as*
Matthithiah	*mat-tith-ī'ah*
Mazitias	*maz-i-tī'as*
Mazzaroth	*maz'za-roth*
Meah	*mē'ah*
Meani	*me-ā'ni*
Mearah	*me-ā'rah*
Mebunai	*me-bū'nā*
Mecherath	*mek'e-rath*
Mecherathit	*mek'e-rath-ite*
Medad	*mē'dad*
Medalah	*med'a-lah*
Medebah	*med'e-bah*
Medes	*mēdz*
Media	*mē'di-a*
Median	*mē'di-an*
Meeda	*me-ē'da*
Megiddo	*me-gid'do*
Megiddon	*me-gid'don*
Mehali	*me-hā'li*
Mehetabel	*me-het'a-bel*
Mehida	*me-hī'dah*
Mehir	*mē'her*
Meholathite	*me-hol'ath-ite*
Mehujael	*me-hū'ja-el*
Mehuman	*me-hū'man*
Mehunim	*me-hū'nim*
Mejarkon	*me-jar'kon*
Mekonah	*me-kō'nah* or *mek'o-nah*
Melatiah	*mel-a-tī'ah*
Melchi	*mel'ki*
Melchiah	*mel-kī'ah*
Melchiel	*mel'ki-el*
Melchisedek	*mel-kiz'e-dek*
Melchishua	*mel-ki-shū'a*
Melea	*me-lē'ah*
Melech	*mē'lek*
Melita	*me-lī'tah* or *mel'i-ta*
Mellicu	*mel'li-kū*
Memphis	*mem'fis*
Menucan	*me-nū'kan*
Menahem	*men'a-hem*
Menan	*mē'nan*
Meno	*mē'no*
Menothai	*men'o-thī*
Meonenem	*me-on'e-nem*
Mephaath	*me-fā'ath* or *mef'a-ath*
Mephibosheth	*me-fib'o-sheth*
Merab	*mē'rab*
Meraiah	*me-ra-ī'ah*
Meraioth	*me-rā'yoth*
Merari	*me-rā'ri* or *mer'a-ri*
Merarites	*mer'a-rites*
Merathaim	*mer-a-thā'im*
Mercurius	*mer-kū'ri-us*
Mered	*mē'red*
Meremoth	*mer're-moth*
Meres	*mē'rez*
Meribah	*mer'i-bah*
Meribbaal	*mer i-bā'al* or *me-rib'-ba-al*
Merodachbaladan	*me rō'dak-bal'a-dan*
Merom	*mē'rom*
Meronothite	*me-ron'o-thite*
Meroz	*mē'roz*
Mesech	*mē'sek*
Mesha	*mē'shah*
Mesbech	*mē'shek*
Meshelemiah	*mesh-el-e-mī'ah*
Meshezabeel	*mesh-ez'a-be-el*
Meshillamith	*mesh-il'la-mith* or *mesh-il-lā'mith*
Meshobab	*me-shō'bab*
Meshullam	*me-shul'lam*
Mesobah	*mes'o-bah*
Mesobaite	*mes-o-bā'ite* or *mes'o-ba-ite*
Mesopotamia	*mes-o-po-tā'mi-a*
Messiah	*mes-sī'ah*
Meterus	*me-tē'rus*
Metheg Ammah	*mē'theg am'mah*
Methredath	*meth're-dath*
Methusael	*me-thū'sa-el*
Methusalah	*me-thū'sa-lah*
Meunim	*me-u'nim*
Mezahab	*mez'a-hab*
Mianim	*mi-ā'nim*
Mibhar	*mib'har*
Mica	*mī'kah*
Micaiah	*mi-kā'yah*
Micha	*mī'kah*
Michael	*mī'ka-el*
Michaiah	*mi-kā'yah*
Michmash	*mik'mash*
Michmethah	*mik'me-thah*
Michri	*mik'ri*
Michtam	*mik'tam*
Midian	*mid'i-an*
Midianites	*mid'i-an-ites*
Migdalel	*mig'da-lel*
Migron	*mig'ron*
Mijamin	*mī'ja-min* or *mij'a-min*
Mikloth	*mik'loth*
Mikneiah	*mik-nī'ah*
Milalai	*mil-a-lā'i*
Milcah	*mil'kah*
Miletum	*mi-lē'tum*
Miletus	*mi-lē'tus*
Miniamin	*min-ni'a-min*
Minni	*min'ni*
Miphkad	*mif'kad*
Miriam	*mir'i-am*
Mirmah	*mer'mah*
Misgab	*mis'gab*
Mishael	*mi-shā'el*
Mishal	*mī'shal*
Misham	*mī'sham*
Misheal	*mi-shē'al*
Mishma	*mish'mah*
Mishmannah	*mish-man'nah*
Mishraites	*mish'ra-ites*
Mispereth	*mis-pē'reth*
Misrephoth Maim	*mis're-foth mā'im*
Mithredath	*mith're-dath*
Mitylene	*mit-i-lē'ne*
Mizraim	*miz-rā'im* or *miz're-im*
Mizar	*mī'zar*
Mnason	*nā'son*
Moabites	*mō'ab-ites*
Moadiah	*mo-a-dī'ah*
Moladah	*mol'a-dah*
Molech	*mō'lek*
Molid	*mō'lid*
Moloch	*mō'lok*
Moosias	*mo-o-sī'as*
Morashite	*mō'rash-ite*
Morasthite	*mo-ras'thite*
Mordecai	*mor'de-kā*
Moreh	*mō'reh*
Moresheth Gath	*mō'resh-eth gath* or *mor'esh-eth gath*

Fāte, fār, bāt.—Mēte, hēlp.—Pīne, marīne.—Nōte.—Tūne, ųnite.—ġ as j; ċh as sh.

Moriah	*mo-rī'ah*
Mosallam	*mo-sāl'lam*
Moserah	*mo-sēr'ah* or *mo-sē'rah*
Moses	*mō'zes*
Mosoroth	*mo-sor'oth* or *mo-sō'roth*
Mosullamon	*mo-sul'la-mon*
Mozah	*mō'zah*
Muppim	*mup'pim*
Mushi	*mū'shī*
Mushites	*mū'shites*
Muthlabben	*muth-lāb'ben*
Myra	*mī'rah*
Mysia	*mish'i-a*

N.

Naam	*nā'am*
Naamah	*nā'a-mah* or *na-ā'mah*
Naaman	*nā'a-man* or *na-ā'man*
Naamathites	*nā'a-ma-thites*
Naarah	*nā'a-rah*
Naarai	*nā'a-rā*
Naaran	*nā'a-ran*
Naashon	*na-āsh'on*
Naathus	*nā'a-thus*
Nabal	*nā'bal*
Nabarias	*nāb-a-rī'as*
Nabatheans	*na-ba-thē'ans*
Nabathites	*nā'bath-ites*
Naboth	*nā'both*
Nachon	*nā'kon*
Nachor	*nā'kor*
Nadab	*nā'dab*
Nadabatha	*na-dāb'a-tha*
Naggo	*nāg'go*
Nahabi	*nā'ha-bī*
Nahaliel	*na-hā'lī-el*
Nahallal	*na-hāl'lal*
Naholol	*nā'ha-lol*
Naham	*nā'ham*
Nahamani	*na-hām'a-nī*
Naharai	*na-hār'a-ī*
Nahash	*nā'hash*
Nahbi	*nah'bī*
Nahor	*nā'hor*
Naidus	*nā'i-dus*
Naim	*nā'im*
Nain	*nā'in*
Naioth	*nā'yoth*
Nanea	*na-nē'a*
Naomi	*na-ō'mī* or *nā'o-mi*
Naphish	*nā'fish*
Naphisi	*nāf'i-sī*
Naphthali	*nāf'tha-lī*
Naphtuim	*nāf'tu-im*
Narcissus	*nār-cis'sus*
Nasor	*nā'sor*
Nathan	*nā'than*
Nathanael	*na-thān'a-el*
Nathanias	*nāth-a-nī'as*
Nathan Melech	*nā'than mē'lek*
Naum	*nā'um*
Nave	*nā've*
Nazarene	*nāz-a-rēne'*
Nazareth	*nāz'a-rēth'*
Nazarite	*nāz'a-rite*
Neah	*nē'ah*
Neapolis	*ne-ap'po-lis*
Neariah	*ne-a-rī'ah*
Nebai	*ne-bā'i* or *nēb'a-ī*
Nebaioth	*ne-bā'yoth*
Nebajoth	*ne-bā'joth*
Neballat	*ne-bāl'lat*
Nebat	*nē'bat*
Nebo	*nē'bo*
Nebuchadnezzar	*neb-ų-kad-nēz'zar*
Nebuchadrezzar	*neb-ų-kad-rēz'zar*
Nebuchneban	*neb-ų-kās'ban*
Nebuchodonosor	*neb-ų-kod-on'o-sor*
Nebuzaradan	*neb-ų-zār'a-dan*
Nechoh	*nē'ko*
Necodan	*ne-kō'dan*
Nedabiah	*ned-a-bī'ah*
Neemias	*ne-e-mī'as*
Neginoth	*nēg'i-noth*
Nehelamite	*ne-hēl'a-mite*
Nehemiah	*ne-he-mī'ah*
Nehum	*nē'hum*
Nehushtah	*ne-hush'tah*
Neiel	*nē'i-el*
Nekeb	*nē'keb*
Nekoda	*ne-kō'dah*
Nemuel	*nem-ų'el*
Nemuelites	*nem-ų'el-ites*
Nepheg	*nē'feg*
Nephisheaim	*ne-fish'e-im*
Nephthoah	*nef-thō'ah* or *nēf'tho-ah*
Nephtuim	*nēph'tu-im*
Nephusim	*ne-fū'sim*
Nereus	*nē're-us*
Nergal Sharezer	*nēr'gal sha-rē'zer*
Neri	*nē'rī*
Neriah	*ne-rī'ah*
Nero	*nē'ro*
Nethaneel	*ne-thān'e-el*
Nethaniah	*nēth-a-nī'ah*
Nethinims	*nēth'in-ims*
Netophathites	*ne-tof'a-thites*
Neziah	*ne-zī'ah*
Nezib	*nē'zib*
Nicanor	*ni-kā'nor*
Nicodemus	*nik-o-dē'mus*
Nicolaitans	*nik-o-lā'ī-tans*
Nicolas	*nik'o-las*
Nicopolis	*nī-kop'o-lis*
Nimrah	*nim'rah*
Nimshi	*nim'shī*
Nineveh	*nin'e-veh*
Ninevites	*nin'e-vites*
Nisan	*nī'san*
Nisroch	*nis'rok*
Noadiah	*no-ah-dī'ah*
Noah	*nō'ah*
Noe	*nō'e*
Nobah	*nō'bah*
Nogah	*nō'gah*
Noph	*nof*
Nophah	*nō'fah*
Notophah	*no-tō'fah*
Nymphas	*nim'fas*

O.

Obadiah	*o-ba-dī'ah* or *ob-a-dī'ah*
Obal	*ō'bal*
Obed Edom	*ō'bed ē'dom*
Obil	*ō'bil*
Oboth	*ō'both*
Ochiel	*ō'ki-el*
Ocidelus	*os-i-dē'lus*
Ocina	*os'i-na*
Ocran	*ok'ran*
Oded	*ō'ded*
Odollam	*o-dol'lam*
Odonarkes	*od-on-ār'kes*
Olamus	*ol'a-mus*
Olymphas	*o-lim'fas*
Omaerus	*om-a-ē'rus*
Omar	*ō'mar*
Omega	*ō'me-ga* or *o-mē'ga*
Omri	*om'rī*
Onam	*ō'nam*
Onesimus	*o-nēs'ī-mus*
Onesiphorus	*on-e-sif'o-rus*
Onias	*o-nī'as*
Ono	*ō'no*
Onyas	*o-ny'as*
Onycha	*o-ny'kah* or *on'i-kah*
Onyx	*ō'niz*
Ophel	*ō'fel*
Ophir	*ō'fir*
Ophni	*off'nī*
Ophrah	*off'rah*
Orab	*ō'reb*
Orion	*o-rī'on*
Orphah	*or'fah*
Orthosias	*or-tho-sī'as*
Osaias	*o-zā'yas*
Oseas	*o-zē'as*
Osee	*ō'zee*
Oshea	*ō'sho-ah*
Othni	*oth'nī*
Othniel	*oth'nī-el*
Ozem	*ō'zem*
Ozias	*o-zī'as*
Oziel	*ō'zī-el*
Ozni	*oz'nī*
Oznites	*oz'nites*
Ozora	*o-zō'ra*

P.

Paarai	*pā'a-rā*
Padan Aram	*pā'dan ā'ram*
Padon	*pā'don*
Pagiel	*pā'gī-el* or *pā'gi-el*
Pahath Moab	*pā'hath mō'ab*
Pai	*pā'ī*
Palal	*pā'lal*
Palestina	*pal-es-tī'nah*
Palestine	*pal'es-tine*
Pallu	*pal'lū*
Pallultes	*pal'lu-ites*
Palti	*pal'tī*
Paltiel	*pal-tī'el* or *pal'tī-el*
Pamphylia	*pam-fil'ī-a*
Paphos	*pā'fos*
Paradise	*pār'a-dise*
Paran	*pā'ran*
Parmashta	*par-mash'tah*
Parmenas	*pär'me-nas*
Parnach	*pär'nak*
Parosh	*pā'rosh*
Parshandatha	*pär-shan'da-thah*
Parthians	*pär'thī-ans*
Paruah	*pär'ų-ah*
Parvaim	*pär-vā'im*
Pasach	*pā'sak*
Pasdammim	*pas-dām'mim*
Paseah	*pa-sē'ah*
Pashur	*pāsh'ur*
Passover	*pass'o-ver*
Patara	*pāt'a-rah*
Pateoli	*pa-tē'o-li*
Patheus	*pa-thē'us*
Pathros	*pā'thros*
Pathrusim	*path-rū'sim*
Patrobas	*pat'rō'bas* or *pāt'ro-bas*
Pau	*pā'hū*
Pedahel	*pēd'a hel*
Pedahzur	*ped-āh'zur* or *ped'ah-zur*
Pedaiah	*ped-ā'yah*
Pekah	*pē'kah*
Pekahiah	*pēk-a-hī'ah*
Pekod	*pē'kod*
Pelaiah	*pēl-a-ī'ah*
Pelaliah	*pēl-a-lī'ah*
Pelatiah	*pēl-a-tī'ah*
Peleg	*pē'leg*
Peleth	*pē'leth*
Pelethites	*pē'leth-ites*
Pelonite	*pēl'o-nite*
Peniel	*pe-nī'el*
Peninnah	*pe-nin'nah*
Penninah	*pēn'ni-nah*
Pentapolis	*pen-tāp'o-lis*
Pentateuch	*pēn'ta-tuke*
Pentecost	*pēnn'te-kōste*
Penuel	*pen-ų'el* or *pe-nū'el*
Peor	*pē'or*
Perazim	*pēr'a-zim*
Perez Uzzah	*pē'rez uz'zah*
Perga	*per'gah*
Pergamos	*per'ga-mos*
Perida	*pe-rī'dah*
Perizzites	*pēr'iz-zites*
Persia	*per'shi-a*
Perudah	*pēr-ų'dah*
Pethahiah	*pēth-a-hī'ah*
Pethor	*pē'thor*
Pethuel	*pēth-ų'el* or *pē-thū'el*
Peulthai	*pe-ul'thā*
Phaldaius	*fal-dā'yus*
Phalec	*fā'lek*
Phalti	*fal'tī*
Phaltiel	*fal'ti-el*
Phanuel	*fan-ų'el* or *fa-nū'el*
Pharaoh	*fā'ro*
Pharaoh Hophra	*fā'ro hof'rah*
Pharathoni	*far-a-thō'nī* or *far-āth'-o-nī*
Pharez	*fā'rez*
Pharezites	*fār'ez-ites*
Pharisees	*fār'i-sees*
Pharphar	*fār'fār*
Pharzites	*fār'zites*
Phaseah	*fa-sē'ah*
Phebe	*fē'be*
Phenice	*fe-nī'ce* or *fē'nice*
Phenicia	*fe-nish'i-a*
Phibeseth	*fib'e-seth*
Phicol	*fī'kol*
Philadelphia	*fil-a-dēl'fi-a*
Philarches	*fi-lar'kes*
Philemon	*fi-lē'mon*
Philetus	*fi-lē'tus*
Philip	*fil'lip*
Philippi	*fil-lip'pī*
Philistia	*fil-lis'tī-a*
Philistim	*fil lis'tim*
Philistines	*fil-lis'tins*
Philologus	*fil-lol'o-gus*
Philometer	*fil-o-mē'ter*
Phinehas	*fin'ne-as*
Phison	*fī'son*
Phlegon	*flēg'on* or *flē'gon*
Phrygia	*frij'i-a*
Phuhah	*fū'hah*
Phud	*fud*
Phurah	*fū'rah*
Phut	*fut* (as *nut*)
Phygellus	*fy-gēl'lus*
Phylacteries	*fy-lāk'te-reez*
Pihahiroth	*pī-ha-hī'roth*
Pilate	*pī'lat*
Pildash	*pil'dash*
Pilelia	*pil'e-thah*
Piltai	*pil'tā*
Pinon	*pī'non*
Piram	*pī'ram*
Pirathon	*pir'a thon*
Pirathonite	*pir'a thon-ite*
Pisgah	*piz'gah*
Pisidiah	*pī sid'ī-a*
Pison	*pī'son*
Pithon	*pī'thon*
Pleiades	*plī'a dēz*
Pochereth	*pok'e-reth*
Pollux	*pol'lux*
Pontius	*pon'shi-us*
Poratha	*por'a-thah*
Portius Festus	*por'shus fest'us*
Potiphar	*pot'ī-far*
Potiphera	*pot-i-fē'rah* or *po-tif'e-rah*
Prisca	*pris'kah*
Priscilla	*pris-sil'lah*
Prochorus	*prok'o-rus*
Ptolemeus	*tol-e-mē'us*
Puah	*pū'ah*
Publius	*pub'lī-us*
Pudens	*pū'dens*
Puhites	*pū'hites*
Pul	*pul* (as *dull*)
Punites	*pū'nites*
Punon	*pū'non*
Put	*put* (as *nut*)
Puteoli	*pū-tē'o-li*
Putiel	*pū'ti-el*

R.

Raamah	*rā'a-mah*
Raamiah	*ra-a-mī'ah*
Raamses	*ra-am'ses*
Rabbah	*rāb'bah*
Rabbi	*rāb'bī*
Rabboni	*rāb-bō'nī*
Rabsaces	*rāb'sa-ces*
Rabsaris	*rāb'sa-ris*
Rabshakeh	*rāb'sha-keh*
Raca	*rā'kah*
Rachal	*rā'kal*
Rachel	*rā'chel*
Raddai	*rād'da-ī*
Ragau	*rā'gaw*
Reges	*rā'ges*
Ragua	*rāg'ų-ah*
Raguel	*rāg'ų-el* or *ra-gū'el*
Rahab	*rā'hab*
Rakem	*rā'kem*
Rakkath	*rāk'kath*
Rakkon	*rāk'kon*
Ramah	*rā'mah*
Ramathaim	*ra-math-ā'im*
Ramathem	*rām'a-them*
Ramathite	*rā'math-ite*
Ramath Lehi	*rā'math lē'hī*
Ramath Mispeh	*rā'math mis'peh.*
Rameses	*ra-mē'ses*
Ramesis	*rām'e-sis*
Ramoth	*rā'moth*
Ramiah	*ra-mī'ah*
Raphael	*rā'fa-el*
Raphah	*rā'fah*
Raphaim	*rāph'a-im*
Raphu	*rā'fū*
Rathumus	*rāth'u-mus*
Reaiah	*re-ā'i-ah* or *re-a-ī'ah*
Reba	*rē'bah*
Rebekah	*re-bek'ah*
Reclab	*rē'kab*
Rechabites	*rē'kab-ites*
Rechah	*rē'kah*
Reelaiah	*re-el-ā'yah*
Reelias	*re-el-ī'as*
Reesaias	*ree-sā'yas*
Regem	*rē'gem* or *rē'gem*
Regem Melek	*rē'gem mē'lek* or *rē'gem mē'lek*
Rehabiah	*re-ha-bī'ah*
Rehob	*rē'hob*
Rehoboam	*re-ho-bō'am*
Rehoboth	*rē'ho-both* or *re-hō'both*
Rehum	*rē'hum*
Rei	*rē'ī*
Rekim	*rē'kim*
Remaliah	*rēm-a-lī'ah*
Remoth	*rē'meth*
Remmon Methoar	*rēm'mon meth ō'ar*
Remphan	*rēm'fan*
Rephael	*rē'fa-el*
Rephaiah	*re-fā'yah* or *ref-a-ī'ah*
Rephaim	*re-fā'im*
Rephidim	*re-fid'im* or *rēf'i-dim*
Resen	*rē'sen*
Reu	*rē'ų*
Reuben	*rū'ben*
Reuel	*re-ų'el*
Reumah	*rū'mah*

Fāte, fār, bāl.—Mēte, hēlp.—Pīne, marine.—Nōte.—Tūne, ųnite.—ġ as j; ṫh as th.

Rezeph	*rē'zef*
Rezia	*re-zī'ah*
Rezon	*rē'zon*
Rhegium	*rē'ji-um*
Rhesa	*rē'sah*
Rhoda	*rō'dah*
Rhodes	*rōdz*
Rhodocus	*rod'o-kus*
Ribai	*rī'bī*
Rimmon Parez	*rim'mon pā'rez*
Riphath	*rī'fath*
Rogelim	*ro-gē'lim*
Rohgah	*rō'gah*
Roimus	*rō'i-mus*
Romamti Ezer	*ro-mam'ti ē'zer*
Rufus	*rū'fus*
Ruhamah	*ru-hā'mah* or *rū'ha-mah*
Rusticus	*rus'ti-kus*
Ruth	*rooth*

S.

Sabactani	*sa-bak-thā'nī*
Sabaoth	*sab-ā'oth* or *sab'a-oth*
Sabatus	*sab'a-tus*
Sabbatheus	*sab-ba-thē'us*
Sabbeus	*sab-bē'us*
Sabdeus	*sab-dē'us*
Sabdi	*sab'dī*
Sabeans	*sa-bē'ans*
Sabtechah	*sab'te-kah*
Sacar	*sā'kah*
Sackbut	*sak'but*
Sadamias	*sad-a-mī'as*
Sadeus	*sad-dē'us*
Sadducees	*sad'du-sēz*
Sadoc	*sā'dok*
Sahadutha	*sa-ha-dū'thah*
Salah	*sā'lah*
Salamis	*sal'a-mis*
Salasadai	*sal-a-sad'a-i*
Salathiel	*sa-lā'thi-el*
Salcah	*sal'kah*
Salem	*sā'lem*
Sallai	*sal'la-i*
Sallumus	*sal-lū'mus*
Salmoni	*sal-mō'nī*
Salomo	*sa-lō'mo*
Samael	*sam'a-el*
Samalas	*sa-mā'yas*
Samaria	*sa-mā'ri-a*
Samaritan	*sa-mar'i-tan*
Samatus	*sam'a-tus*
Sameius	*sa-mē'yus*
Samgar Nebo	*sam'gar nē'bo*
Samlah	*sam'lah*
Samos	*sā'mos*
Samothracia	*sam-o-thrā'shi-a*
Sampsames	*samp'sa-mes*
Samuel	*sam'u-el*
Sanabassarus	*san-a-bas'sa-rus*
Sanasib	*san'a-sib*
Sanballat	*san-bal'lat*
Sanhedrim	*san-hē'drim* or *san'he-drim*
Sansannah	*san-san'nah*
Saph	*saf*
Saphatias	*saf-a-tī'as*
Saphir	*saf'fir*
Sapphira	*saf-fī'rah*
Sapphire	*saf'fire*
Sarabias	*sar-a-bī'as*
Sarah	*sā'rah*
Saral	*sā'rā*
Saraiah	*sar-a-ī'ah*
Saraias	*sa-ra-ī'as*
Saramael	*sa-ram'a-el*
Saramel	*sar'e-mel*
Saraph	*sā'raf*
Sarchedonus	*sar-kēd'o-nus*
Sardine	*sär'dine*
Sardis	*sär'dis*
Sardites	*sär'dites*
Sardius	*sär'di-us*
Sardonyx	*sär-dō'niz* or *sär'don-iz*
Sarea	*sā're-a*
Sarepta	*sa-rip'tah*
Sargon	*sär'gon*
Sarid	*sā'rid*
Sarothi	*sa-rō'thī*
Sarsekim	*sär-sē'kim*
Saruch	*sā'ruk*
Satan	*sā'tan*
Sathrabaznes	*sath-ra-bāz'nes*
Sathrabouzanes	*sath-ra-bou-zā'nes*
Saul	*sawl*
Savaran	*sav'a-ran*
Savias	*sā'vi-as*
Sceva	*sē'vah*
Scythians	*sith'i-ans*
Scythopolitans	*sith-o-pol'i-tans*
Seba	*sē'bah*
Sebat	*sē'bat*
Secacah	*se-kā'kah* or *sik'a-kah*
Sechenias	*sek-e-nī'as*
Sechu	*sē'kū*
Secundus	*se-kun'dus*
Sedecias	*sed-e-cī'as*
Segub	*sē'gub*
Seir	*sē'ir*
Seirath	*sē'ir-ath*
Selah	*sē'lah*
Sela Hammah Lekoth	*sē'lah ham'mah lē'koth*
Seled	*sē'led*
Selemias	*sel-e-mī'as*
Seleucia	*se-lū'shi-a*
Semachiah	*sem-a-kī'ah*
Semaiah	*sem-a-ī'ah*
Semei	*sē'mi-i*
Semelleus	*se-mel'le-us*
Senaah	*se-nā'ah* or *sen'a-ah*
Senir	*sē'ner*
Sennacherib	*sen-nak'e-rib*
Senua	*sen'u-ah*
Seorim	*se-ō'rim*
Sephar	*sē'far*
Sepharad	*sef'a-rad*
Sepharvaim	*sef-ar-vā'im*
Sepharvites	*sē'far-vites*
Sephela	*sef'fe-lah* or *sef-fē'lah*
Serah	*sē'rah*
Seraiah	*ser-a-ī'ah*
Seraphim	*ser'ra-fim*
Sered	*sē'red*
Sergius	*sèr'ji-us*
Serug	*sē'rug*
Sether	*sē'ther*
Shaalabbin	*sha-al-āb'bin*
Shaalbim	*sha-al'bim*
Shaalbonite	*sha-al'bon-ite*
Shaaph	*shā'af*
Shaaraim	*sha-a-rā'im*
Shaashgaz	*sha-ash'gaz*
Shabbethai	*shab-bēth'a-i*
Shachia	*shak-ī'ah*
Shaddai	*shad'da-i*
Shadrach	*shā'drak*
Shage	*shā'ge*
Shahazimath	*sha-hāz'i-math*
Shalem	*shā'lem*
Shalisha	*shal'i-shah*
Shallecheth	*shal'le-keth*
Shallum	*shal'lum*
Shalmai	*shal'me* or *shal'ma-i*
Shalmanezer	*shal-ma-nē'zer*
Shamariah	*sham-a-rī'ah*
Shamgar	*sham'gar*
Shamir	*shā'mer*
Shammai	*sham'ma-i*
Shammua	*sham-mū'ah*
Shamsherai	*shām-she-rā'i*
Shaphan	*shā'fan*
Shaphat	*shā'fat*
Shapher	*shā'fer*
Sharai	*sha-rā'i* or *shār'a-i*
Sharaim	*sha-rā'im*
Sharar	*shā'rar*
Sharezer	*sha-rē'zer*
Sharimaim	*shār'ma-im*
Sharon	*shā'ron* or *shār'on*
Sharonite	*shā'ron-ite*
Sharuhen	*sha-rū'hen*
Shashai	*shā'shi-i*
Shashak	*shā'shak*
Shaul	*shā'ul*
Shaulites	*shā'ul ites*
Shausha	*sha-ū'sha*
Shaveh	*shā'veh*
Sheal	*shē'al*
Shealtiel	*she-al'ti-el*
Sheariah	*she-a-rī'ah*
Shear Jashub	*shē'ar jā'shub*
Sheban	*shē'ban*
Shebam	*shē'bam*
Shebaniah	*sheb-a-nī'ah*
Shebarim	*sheb'a-rim*
Sheber	*shē'ber*
Shebnah	*sheb'nah*
Shebuel	*sheb'yu-el*
Shecaniah	*shek-a-nī'ah*
Shechem	*shē'kem*
Shechinah	*shek'i-nah* or *she-kī'nah*
Shedeur	*shed'e-ur*
Shehariah	*she-ha-rī'ah*
Shelanites	*shē'lan-ites*
Shelemiah	*shel-e-mī'ah*
Sheleph	*shē'lef*
Shelesh	*shē'lesh*
Shelomi	*she-lō'mī*
Shelomoth	*shel'o-moth*
Shelumiel	*she-lū'mi-el*
Shemaah	*shem'a-ah*
Shemah	*shē'mah*
Shemaiah	*shem-a-ī'ah*
Shemariah	*shem-a-rī'ah*
Shemeber	*shem-ē'ber* or *shem'e-ber*
Shemida	*she-mī'dah*
Sheminith	*shem'i-nith*
Shemir	*shē'mer*
Shemiramoth	*she-mir'a-moth*
Shemuel	*shē'mu-el* or *she-mū'el*
Shenazar	*she-nā'zar*
Shenir	*shē'ner*
Shephatiah	*shef-a-tī'ah*
Shephi	*shē'fī*
Shephuphan	*she-fū'fan*
Sherah	*shē'rah*
Sherebiah	*sher-e-bī'ah*
Sheresh	*shē'resh*
Sherezer	*she-rē'zer*
Sheshach	*shē'shak*
Sheshai	*shē'shī*
Sheshan	*shē'shan*
Sheshbazzar	*shesh-baz'zar*
Shethar	*shē'thar*
Shethar Boznai	*shē'thar boz'na-i*
Shibboleth	*shib'bo-leth*
Shicron	*shī'kron*
Shiggaion	*shig-gā'yon*
Shihon	*shī'hon*
Shihor Libnah	*shī'hor lib'nah*
Shihhim	*shi-ī'him*
Shilemites	*shil'lem-ites*
Shilhi	*shil'hī*
Shiloah	*shi-lō'ah*
Shiloh	*shī'lo*
Shiloni	*shi-lō'nī*
Shilonites	*shī-lō'nites*
Shilshah	*shil'shah*
Shimea	*shim-ē'ah* or *shim'e-ah*
Shimeath	*shim'e-ath*
Shimeathites	*shim'e-ath-ites*
Shimei	*shim'e-i*
Shimeon	*shim'e-on*
Shimi	*shī'mī*
Shimites	*shim'ites*
Shimon	*shī'mon*
Shimrath	*shim'rath*
Shimri	*shim'ri*
Shimronites	*shim'ron-ites*
Shimshai	*shim'sha*
Shinab	*shī'nab*
Shinar	*shī'nar*
Shiphi	*shī'fī*
Shiphrah	*shif'rah*
Shiphtan	*shif'tan*
Shisha	*shī'shah*
Shishak	*shī'shak*
Shitrai	*shit'rā*
Shiza	*shī'zak*
Shoa	*shō'ah*
Shoab	*shō'ab*
Shobab	*shō'bab*
Shobach	*shō'bak*
Shobal	*shō'bal*
Shobal	*sho-bā'l* or *shō'ba-i*
Shochob	*shō'kob*
Shoco	*shō'ko*
Shophach	*shō'fak*
Shophan	*shō'fan*
Shoshannim	*sho-shan'nim*
Shua	*shū'ah*
Shual	*shū'al*
Shubael	*shū'ba-el*
Shuhamites	*shū'ham-ites*
Shuhites	*shū'hites*
Shulamite	*shu'lam-ite*
Shumathites	*shū'math-ites*
Shunamite	*shū'nam-ite*
Shunem	*shū'nem*
Shuni	*shū'nī*
Shunites	*shū'nites*
Shupham	*shū'fam*
Shushan Eduth	*shū'shan ē'duth*
Shuthalites	*shu'thal-ites*
Shutholah	*shū'the-lah*
Sia	*sī'ah*
Siaha	*si-ā'hah*
Sibbechai	*sib'be-ka*
Sibboleth	*sib'bo-leth*
Sibraim	*sib-rā'im* or *sib'ra-im*
Sichem	*sī'kem*
Sidon	*sī'don*
Siglonoth	*sī-glō'-noth*
Sihon	*sī'hon*
Silas	*sī'las*
Siloah	*sil'o-ah*
Siloas	*sil'o-as*
Silos	*sil'o-s*
Silla	*sil'lah*
Silvanus	*sil-vā'nus*
Simalcue	*si-mal-cū'e*
Simeon	*sim'e-on*
Simeonites	*sim'e-on-ites*
Simon	*sī'mon*
Sinai	*sī'nā* or *sī'na-i*
Sinim	*sī'nim*
Sinites	*sin'ites*
Sion	*sī'on*
Siphmoth	*sif'moth*
Sippai	*sip'pā*
Sirach	*sī'rak*
Sirion	*sir'i-on*
Sisamai	*sis-am'a-i*
Sisera	*sis'e-rah*
Sisinnes	*si-sin'nes*
Sivan	*sī'van*
Smyrna	*smur'nah*
Sochoh	*sō'ko*
Sodi	*sō'dī*
Sodom	*sod'om*
Soduma	*sod'o-ma*
Sodomites	*sod'om-ites*
Solomon	*sol'o-mon*
Sopater	*sop'a-ter*
Sophereth	*so-fē'reth* or *sef'e-reth*
Sorek	*sō'rek*
Sosthenes	*sos'te-nes* or *sos'the-nes*
Sotai	*sō'ta-i*
Stachys	*stā'kis* or *stā'kis*
Stacte	*stak'te*
Stephanas	*stef'a-nas*
Suah	*sū'ah*
Subal	*sū'ba-l*
Succoth Benoth	*suk'koth bē'noth*
Suchanthites	*suk'a-a-thites*
Sudias	*sū'di-as*
Sukkiims	*suk'ki-ims*
Susa	*sū'sah*
Susanchites	*sū'san-kites*
Susannah	*su-san'nah*
Susi	*sū'sī*
Sycamine	*sik'a-mine*
Sycene	*si-sē'ne*
Sychar	*sī'kar*
Syelus	*si-ē'lus*
Syene	*si-ē'ne*
Syntiche	*sin'ti-ke*
Syracuse	*sir'a-kuse*
Syria	*sir'i-a*
Syrion	*sir'i-on*
Syrophenicia	*sī-ro-fi-nish'i-a*

T.

Taanac Shilon	*ta-ā'nak shī'loh*
Tabbaoth	*tab'ba-oth*
Tabeal	*ta-bē'al*
Tabeel	*tā'be-el*
Tabellius	*ta-bel'li-us*
Taberah	*ta-bē'rah* or *tab'e-rah*
Tabitha	*tab'i-thah*
Tabor	*tā'bor*
Tabrimon	*tab'ri-mon*
Tachmonite	*tak'mo-nite*
Tahan	*tā'han*
Tahapanes	*ta-hap'a-nēs*
Tahaphanes	*ta-haf'a-nēs*
Tahpenes	*tah'pe-nes*
Tahrea	*tah're-ah*
Tahtim Hodshi	*tah'tim hod'shī*
Talitha cumi	*tal'e-thah kū'mī*
Talmai	*tal'mā*
Tamar	*tā'mar*
Tammuz	*tam'muz*
Tanach	*tā'nak*
Tanhumeth	*tan-hū'meth* or *tan'hu-meth*
Taphath	*tā'fath*
Tappuah	*tap'pu-ah*
Tarah	*tā'rah*
Taralah	*tar'a-lah*
Tarea	*tā're-ah*
Tarpelites	*tar'pel-ites*
Tarshish	*tur'shish*
Tarshisi	*tar-shī'sī*
Tatnai	*tat'na-i*
Tebah	*tē'bah*
Tebaliah	*teb-a-lī'ah*
Tebeth	*tē'beth*
Tehaphnehes	*te-haf'ne-hes*
Tehinnah	*te-hin'nah*
Tekel	*tē'kel*
Tekoah	*te-kō'ah*
Tekoites	*te-kō'ites*
Telabib	*tel-ā'bib* or *tel'a-bib*
Telah	*tē'lah*
Telahim	*te-lā'im*
Telassar	*te-las'sar*
Telem	*tē'lem*
Telharesha	*tel-ha-rē'sha*
Telharsa	*tel-hār'sah*
Telmelah	*tel-mē'lah* or *tel'me-lah*
Tema	*tē'mah*
Teman	*tē'man*
Temani	*tem'a-nī*

Temanites	*tē'man-ites*
Terah	*tē'rah*
Teraphim	*tĕr'a-fim*
Teresh	*tē'resh*
Tertius	*tĕr'shi-us*
Tertullus	*ter-tul'lus*
Tetrarch	*tĕt'rärk* or *tē'trärk*
Thaddeus	*thad-dē'us*
Thamnatha	*thăm'na-tha*
Thara	*thā'rah*
Thecoe	*the-kō'e*
Thelasser	*the-lăs'ser*
Thelersas	*the-lĕr'sas*
Theocinus	*the-ol'a-nus*
Theodotus	*the-od'o-tus*
Theophilus	*the-of'fi-lus*
Thermeleth	*thĕr' mē lĕth*
Thessalonica	*thes-a-lo-nī'kah*
Theudas	*thu'das*
Thimnathah	*thim-nā'thah*
Thomoi	*thom'o-i*
Thrāseas	*thra-sē'as*
Thyatira	*thi-a-tī'rah*
Tiberias	*ti-bē'ri-as*
Tibni	*tib'nī*
Tidal	*tī'dal*
Tikvah	*tik'vah*
Tilon	*tī'lon*
Timelus	*t mē'lus*
Timeus	*ti-mē'us*
Timna	*tim'nă*
Timnah	*tim'nāh*
Timnathah	*tim'na-thah*
Timnath Heres	*tim'nath hē'res*
Timon	*tī'mon*
Timotheus	*ti-mō'Ū-us*
Tiphsah	*tif'sah*
Tiras	*tī'ras*
Tirathites	*tī'rath-ites*
Tirhakah	*tir-hā'kah*
Tirhanah	*tir-hā'nah*
Tiria	*tir'i-a*
Tirshatha	*tir'sha thĭr*
Tishbite	*tish'bīte*
Titus	*tī'tus*
Tizite	*tī'zite*
Toah	*tō'ah*
Toanah	*tō'a-nah*
Tobiah	*to-bī'ah*
Tobias	*to-bī'as*
Tobiel	*tō'bi-el*
Tobijah	*to-bī'jah*
Toclien	*tō'kĕn*
Togarmah	*to-gär'mah*
Tohu	*tō'hū*
Toi	*tō'i*
Tola	*tō'lah*
Tolad	*tō'lăd*
Tolbanes	*tol'bā-nes*
Tolmai	*tol'mī*
Tophel	*tō'fĕl*
Tophet	*tō'fĕt*
Trachonitis	*trak-o-nī'tis*
Trogyllium	*tro-gĭl'li-um*
Trophimus	*trof'i-mus*
Tryphena	*trī-fē'nah*
Tryphosa	*trī-fō'sah*
Tubal Cain	*tū'bal kān*
Tubieni	*tu-bī'e ni*
Tychicus	*tik'i-kus*
Tyrannus	*ty-răn'nus*
Tyre	*tīr*
Tyrus	*tī'rus*

U.

Ucal	*ū'kal*
Uel	*ū'el*
Ulai	*ū'la-i*
Ulam	*ū'lam*
Ulla	*ul'lah*
Ummah	*um'mah*
Unni	*un'nī*
Upharsin	*ū-fär'sin*
Uphaz	*ū'faz*
Urbane	*ur'ba-ne*
Uri	*ū'rī*
Uriah	*ū-rī'ah*
Uriel	*ū'ri-el*
Urijah	*ū-rī'jah*
Urim	*ū'rim*
Uthai	*ū'tha-i*
Uzai	*ū'za-i*
Uzal	*ū'zal*
Uzzah	*uz'zah*
Uzzen Sherah	*uz'zen shē'rah*
Uzzi	*uz'zī*
Uzziah	*uz-zī'ah*
Uzziel	*uz-zī'el*
Uzzielites	*uz-zī'el-ites*

V.

Vajezatha	*va-jĕz'a-thah*
Vaniah	*va-nī'ah*
Vashni	*vash'nī*
Vashti	*vash'tī*
Vophsi	*vof'si*

X.

Xanthicus	*zăn'thi-kus*
Xenias	*zē'ne-as*
Xerolybo	*ze-rol'i-bo*
Xerophagia	*ze-ro-phā'jĭ-a*
Xystus	*zis'tus*

Z.

Zaanaim	*za-a-nā'im*
Zaanan	*zā'a-nan*
Zaanannim	*za-a-năn'nim*
Zaavan	*zā'a-van*
Zabad	*zā'bad*
Zabadæans	*zab-a-dē'ans*
Zabadaias	*zab-a-dā'yas*
Zabbai	*zab'ba*
Zabdeus	*zab-dē'us*
Zabdi	*zăb'dī*
Zabdiel	*zăb'di-el*
Zabina	*zăb-bī'nah* or *za-bī'nah*
Zabulon	*zăb'u-lon*
Zaccai	*zăk'ka-i*
Zaccheus	*zak-kē'us*
Zaccu	*zăk'ku*
Zachariah	*zăk-a-rī'ah*
Zachet	*zā'ker*
Zadok	*zā'dok*
Zaham	*zā'ham*
Zair	*zā'ir*
Zalaph	*zā'laf*
Zalmonah	*zal-mō'nah*
Zalmunnah	*zal-mun'nah*
Zamzummims	*zam-zum'mims*
Zanoah	*zan-ō'ah*
Zaphnath Paaneah	*zăf'nath pa-a-nē'ah*
Zaphon	*zā'fon*
Zaraces	*zăr'a-ces*
Zarah	*zā'rah*
Zaraias	*zar-a-ī'as*
Zarcah	*za-rē'ah*
Zareathites	*zā're-ath-ites*
Zared	*zā'red*
Zarephath	*zăr'e-fath*
Zaretan	*zăr'e-tan*
Zareth Shahar	*zā'reth shā'har*
Zarhites	*zăr'hites*
Zartanah	*zăr-tā'nah*
Zathui	*za-thū'i*
Zatthu	*zăt'thū*
Zaza	*zā'zah*
Zebadiah	*zeb-a-dī'ah*
Zebah	*zē'bah*
Zebaim	*ze-bā'im*
Zebedee	*zeb'be-dee*
Zebina	*ze-bī'nah*
Zeboim	*ze-bō'im*
Zebuda	*ze-bū'dah*
Zebul	*zē'bul* (as *dull*)
Zebulon	*zĕb'u-lun*
Zebulonites	*zĕb'u-lon-ites*
Zechariah	*zek-a-rī'ah*
Zedad	*zē'dad*
Zedekiah	*zed-e-kī'ah*
Zeeb	*zē'eb*
Zeleh	*zē'leh*
Zelek	*zē'lek*
Zelophehad	*ze-lō'fe-had*
Zelotes	*ze-lō'tēz*
Zelzah	*zĕl'zah*
Zemaraim	*zĕm-a-rā'im*
Zemarite	*zĕm'a-rite*
Zemirah	*ze-mī'rah*
Zenan	*zē'nan*
Zenas	*zē'nas*
Zeorim	*ze-or'im*
Zephaniah	*zĕf-a-nī'ah*
Zephath	*zē'fath*
Zephathah	*zĕf'a-thah*
Zephon	*zē'fon*
Zephonites	*zef'on-ites*
Zerah	*zē'rah*
Zerahiah	*zĕr-a-hī'ah*
Zeraia	*zĕr-a-ī'a*
Zereda	*zĕr'e-dah*
Zeredatha	*ze-rĕd'a-thah*
Zererath	*ze-rē'rath*
Zeresh	*zē'resh*
Zeror	*zē'ror*
Zeruah	*ze-rū'ah*
Zerubbabel	*ze-rŭb'ba-bel*
Zeruiah	*zer-u-ī'ah*
Zerviah	*zĕr-vī'ah*
Zetham	*zē'tham*
Zetho	*zē'tho*
Zia	*zī'ah*
Ziba	*zī'bah*
Zibeon	*zĭb'e-on*
Zibiah	*zĭb-ī'ah*
Zibion	*zĭb'i-on*
Zichri	*zik'rī*
Zidkijah	*zĭd-kī'jah*
Zidon	*zī'don*
Zidonians	*zi-dō'nĭ-ans*
Ziha	*zī'hah*
Zilthai	*zĭl'thā*
Zimri	*zim'rī*
Zina	*zī'nah*
Ziph	*zif*
Ziphah	*zī'fah*
Ziphion	*zĭf'i-on*
Ziphites	*zĭf'ites*
Ziphron	*zĭf'ron*
Zipporah	*zip-pō'rah*
Zithri	*zĭth'rī*
Ziza	*zī'zah*
Zoan	*zō'an*
Zoar	*zō'ar*
Zobeba	*zo-bē'bah*
Zoheleth	*zō'he-leth*
Zonaras	*zon'a-ras*
Zophah	*zō'fah*
Zophai	*zō'fa*
Zophim	*zō'fim*
Zorah	*zō'rah*
Zorathites	*zō'rath-ites*
Zorcah	*zo-rē'ah*
Zorites	*zō'rites*
Zorobabel	*zo-rob'a-bel*
Zuar	*zū'ar*
Zuriel	*zū'ri-el*
Zuri Shaddai	*zū'ri shăd'a-ī*
Zuzims	*zū'zims*

Fāte, fär, ăll.—Mēte, hĕr.—Pīne, marīne.—Nōte.—Tūne, ụnite.—ġ as j; ċh as sh.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

RULES

FOR

PRONOUNCING THE VOWELS AND CONSONANTS

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

It will be perceived by a glance at the following table, that the indicated accentuation of the words, and their separation into syllables, prevent the necessity of inserting any thing here to guide to a correct pronunciation, except the rules for the sounds of the vowels and consonants.

In settling the place of the primary accent, which is the first and most important point in the pronunciation of a word, the aim, of course, has been to follow the ancient and simple rules, which direct, that, in words of two syllables, the penult be accented, and in words of more than two syllables, that the penult be accented if long in quantity, if not, the antepenult. The words have been divided into syllables, in accordance with the commonly received rules on that subject. The rules that follow have been derived, in the main, from Walker. Sometimes the language of Grant, or some other grammarian, has been preferred.

Rules for the Vowels.

1. Any vowel at the end of an accented syllable, and *e*, *o*, and *u*, at the end of an unaccented syllable, have the long English sound; as, *Ca'to*, *Co'crops*, *Di'do*, *So'lon*, *Cu'mæ*, *Me-lis'sa*, *Mo-los'sus*, *Tu-lin'gi*; in which words the final vowels of the first syllables have the same sound as the corresponding vowels in the first syllables of the English words *pa'per*, *ce'dar*, *si'lent*, *co'lon*, *du'ty*.

2. *A*, ending an unaccented syllable, has the sound of *a* in *fa'ther*; as, *Ga-bi'na*, *A-re'ne*, pronounced *Gah-bi'na*, *Ah-re'ne*.

3. *I*, ending a final syllable, or preceding an accented vowel, has the long sound; as, *I-u'li*.

In all other cases, *i*, ending an unaccented syllable, is pronounced like *e*; as, *Fa'bi-i*, *Ho-ra'ti-i*, pronounced *Fa'be-i*, *Ho-ra'te-i*.

4. *Y* is pronounced as *i* would be in the same situation.

5. *Æ* and *œ* are pronounced as *e* would be in the same situation.

6. If a syllable end in a consonant, the vowel has the short English sound; as, *Bal'bus*, *Del'phi*, *Cin'na*, *Mos'chus*, *Tus'cus*, in which the vowels have the same sounds as in the English words *man'ner*, *sel'dom*, *din'ner*, *scof'fer*, *mus'ter*.

Exception. — *E*, in final *es*, is pronounced as in the familiar proper name *An'des*.

Rules for the Consonants.

1. *C*, before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, and *œ*, is pronounced like *s*; before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and before consonants, like *k*; as, *Ce'a*, *Cic'e-ro*, *Cy'prus*, *Cæ'sar*, *Cæ'li-a*, *Ca'to*, *Co'cles*, *Cu'mæ*.

2. *G*, before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, *œ*, or another *g* followed by *e*, has the sound of *j*; before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and before consonants other than *g*, as above excepted, the hard sound, as in the English words *gave*, *gone*; as, *Ge'lo*, *Gi-gan'tes*, *Gy-gæ'us*, *Ag'ger*, *Ga'bi-i*, *Gor'gi-as*, *Sa-gun'tum*.

3. *Ch* has the sound of *k*, except when preceding a mute consonant at the beginning of a word, when they are silent; as, *Chtho'ni-a*, pronounced *Tho'ni-a*.

4. *T*, *s*, and *c*, before *ia*, *ie*, *ii*, *io*, *iu*, and *eu*, preceded immediately by the accent, in Latin words, as in English, change into *sh* and *zh*. But when the accent falls on the first of the vowels following, the consonant does not change into *sh* or *zh*, but preserves its pure sound; as, *Mil-ti'a-des*, &c. *T*, in the termination *tion*, also retains its original sound; as, *The-o-do'ti-on*.

5. *S* has, in general, the sound of *s* in *this*.

Final *s*, preceded by *e*, or a liquid, has the sound of *z*.

6. Initial *x* has the sound of *z*.

7. Initial *ph*, before a mute, is silent, as, *Phthi'a*, pronounced *Thi'a*. Initial *p*, before *s*, is silent; as, *Psy'che*, pronounced *Sy'ke*. Initial *p*, before *t*, is silent; as, *Ptol-e-mæ'us*, pronounced *Tol-e-mæ'us*.

8. At the beginning of Greek words we frequently find the uncombinable consonants *mn*, *tm*, &c.; as, *Mne-mos'y-ne*, *Tmo'lus*, &c. These are to be pronounced with the first consonant mute, as if written *Ne-mos'y-ne*, *Mo'lus*, &c.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

The words in the following table to which a * is prefixed are taken from "The Classical Pronunciation of Proper Names," &c., by Thomas Swinburne Carr.

Those to which a † is prefixed are such as Trollope has added to his edition of Walker's Key.

Those marked with a ‡ are taken from Freund's "Wörterbuch der lateinischen Sprache."

Those marked with a ¶ are taken from Pauly's "Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Alterthumswissenschaft."

Those to which no mark is prefixed are found in the list usually published with Walker's Key.

It will be observed, by any who may compare this table with those of Walker and Trollope, that many changes in the division of words for pronunciation have been introduced; but it is believed that these changes are all required by a consistent application of the rules of classical pronunciation, as they are generally received

A.

A'a, and A'am
Ab'a-a
Ab'a-ba
*A-bac'e-na
Ab-a-ce'ne
†A-bæ'a
Ab'a-ga
*A-bag'a-rus
†Ab'a-la
Ab'a-lus
A-ba'na
A-ban'tes
Ab-an-ti'a-des
A-ban'ti-as
A-ban'ti-das
A-ban'tis
Ab-ar-ba're-a
Ab'a-ri
A-bar'i-mon
Ab'a-ris
A-ba'rus
A'bas
A-ba'sa
*Ab'a-sa
Ab-a-si'tis
Ab-as-se'na
Ab-as-se'ni
A-bas'sus
Ab'a-tos
Ab-da-lon'i-mus
Ab-de'ra
Ab-de'ri-a
Ab-de-ri'tes
Ab-de'rus
A-be'a-tæ
*A-be-a'tæ
A-bel'la
†Ab-el-la'ni
†Ab-el-li'num
Ab-el-li'nus
*A-be'lus
†Ab'e-lux
A-ben'da
*Ab-es-sa'lon
Ab'ga-rus, *or* A-bag'a-rus
A'bi-a
A'bi-i
Ab'i-la
A-bis'a-res
A-bis'a-ris
Ab-i-son'tes
*A-ble'rus
A-ble'tes
†Ab'no bæ
*Ab'no-bi
A-bob'ri-ca
A-bo'bus
A-bœc'ri-tus
Ab-o-la'ni

A-bo'lus
A-bon-i-tel'ichos
Ab-o-ra'ca
*Ab'o-ras
Ab-o-rig'i-nes
A-bor'ras
*Ab'o-tis
Ab-ra-da'tas
Ab-ra-da'tes
*A-bra'ha-mus
A-bren'ti-us
A-bro'o-mas
Ab-ro-di-æ'tus
†A'bron
A-bro'ni-us
A-bron'y-cus
Ab'ro-ta
A-brot'o-num
†A'brus
A-bryp'o-lis
Ab-se'us
Ab-sin'thi-i
Ab'so-rus
†Ab-syr'ti-des
Ab-syr'tos
Ab-syr'tus
*Ab'u-la
Ab-u-li'tes
†A'bus
Ac-y-de'ni
Ab-y-de'nus
A-by'di
A-by'dos
A-by'dus
Ab'y-la
Ab'y-lon
Ab-ys-si'ni
Ab-ys-sin'i-a
Ac-a-cal'lis
Ac-a-ce'si-um
A-ca'ci-us
†Ac'a-cus
Ac-a-de'mi-a
Ac-a-de'mus
*A-cæn'i-tus
Ac-a-lan'drus
A-cal'le
Ac-a-mar'chis
Ac'a-mas
A-camp'sis
A-can'tha
*A-can'thi-ne
A-can'thus
Ac'a-ra
A-ca'ri-a
*Ac-ar-na'nes
Ac-ar-na'ni-a
A-car'nas
A-cas'ta
A-cas'tus

Ac-a-than'tus
*Ac'a-ton
†Ac'ca Lau-ren'ti-a
Ac'ci-a
Ac'ci-la
Ac'ci-us
†Ac'co
Ac'cu-a
A'ce
Ac-e-di'ci
Ac'e-la
*Ac'e-le
†Ac'e-lum
*A-ceph'a-li
Ac-e-ra'tus
A-cer'bas
Ac-e-ri'na
A-cer'ræ
Ac-er-sec'o-mes
A'ces
A-ce'si-a
Ac-e-si'nes
Ac-e-si'nus
A-ce'si-us
A-ces'ta
A-ces'tes
A-ces'ti-um
A-ces-to-do'rus
Ac-es-tor'i-des
A-ce'tes
Ach-a-by'tos
A-chæ'a
A-chæ'i
A-chæ'i-um
A-chæm'e-nes
Ach-æ-me'ni-a
Ach-æ-men'i-des
A-chæ'us
A-cha'i-a
*A-cha'is
Ach'a-ra
Ach-a-ren'ses
A-char'næ
A-cha'tes
Ach-e-lo'i-des
Ach-e-lo'ri-um
Ach-e-lo'us
*A-che'lus
*A-che'ras
A-cher'dus
A-cher'i-mi
*Ach'e-ro
Ach'e-ron
Ach-e-ron'ti-a
Ach-e-ru'si-a
Ach-e-ru'si-as
A-che'tus
*A-chi'las
A-chil'las
Ach-il-le'a

A-chil-lei-en'ses
*Ach-il-le'is
A-chil'les
Ach-il-le'um
A-chil'leus
*Ach-il-li'des
A-chi'vi
Ach-ia-dæ'us
*Ach'o-la
Ach-o-la'i, *or* †Ach-o-a'li
Ach-o-lo'e
*A-cho're-as
*A-cho'rus
Ach-ra-di'na
*Ach'ra-dos
Ac-i-cho'ri-us
Ac-i-da'li-a
Ac-i-da'sa
*A-ci'la
A-cil'i-a
Ac-i-lig'e-na
A-cil'i-us
A-cil'la
*Ac-in-di'nus, *and* *A-cin'di-nus
A'cis
Ac'mon
Ac-mon'i-des
*Ac-œ-me'tæ
A-cœ'tes
*Ac-o-ly'ti
A-co'næ
*Ac'o-næ
A-con'tes
A-con'te-us
A-con'ti-us
*Ac-on-tob'o-li
A-con-to-bu'lus
A-co'ris
Ac'o-rus
A'cra
Ac-ra-di'na
A'cræ
A-cræ'a
A-cræph'ni-a
Ac-ra-gal-li'das
Ac'ra-gas
A-cra'tus
†A'cri-æ
A'cri-as
Ac-ri-doph'a-gi
A-cri'on
A-cris'e-us
Ac-ris-i-o'ne
A-cris-i-o-ne'us
A-cris-i-o-ni'a-des
†A-cris'i-us
A-cri'tas
Ac-ro-a'thon

*A-cro'a-thos
*Ac-ro-ce-rau'ni-a
Ac-ro-ce-rau'ni-um
*Ac-ro-ce-re'tes
*A-croc'o-mæ
Ac-ro-co-rin'thus
*A-cro'ma
A'cron
*A-crop'a-thos
Ac-ro-pa'tos
A-crop'o-lis
*Ac-ro-re'a
*Ac-ro-re'i
Ac'ro-ta
A-crot'a-tus
*Ac-ro-tho'i
*Ac-ro-tho'on
Ac-roth'o-os
*Ac-ro-tho'um
Ac'ta
Ac-tæ'a
Ac-tæ'on
Ac-tæ'us
Ac'te
Ac'ti-a
Ac'tis
Ac-tis'a-nes
Ac'ti-um
Ac'ti-us
Ac'tor
Ac-tor'i-des
Ac-to'ris
*Ac-to-ris
†A-cu'le o
A-cu'phis
A-cu-si-la'us
A-cu'ti-cus
*A-cy'rus
*Ac'y-tus
A'da
A-dæ'us
Ad-a-man-tæ'a
Ad'a-mas
Ad-a-mas'tus
*A-da'mus
†Ad'a-na
A-das'pi-i
Ad'a-tha
Ad-de-pha'gi-a
Ad'du-a
A-del'phi-us
A-de'mon
*A-deph'a-gus
A'des, *or* Ha'des
Ad-gan-des'tri-us
Ad-her'bal
Ad-her'bas
*A-di-a-be'ne
A-di-an'te
A-di-at'o-rix

A-dim'an-tus
Ad-i-me'te
Ad-me'ta
Ad-me'tus
*A-do'ne-us, *or* *A-do-ne'us
A-do'ni-a
A-don'i-cus
A-do'nis
Ad-ra-myt'ti-um
A-dra'na
*A-dra'ne
A-dra'num
A-dras'ta
A-dras'ti-a, *or* †Ad-ras-ti'a
*Ad-ras-ti'l Cam'pi
*Ad-ras-ti'ne
A-dras'tus
*A-dro'ne
A'dri-a
A-dri-an-op'o-lis
A-dri-a'num
A-dri-a'nus
A-dri-at'i-cum
Ad-ri-me'tum
Ad-u-at'i-ci
*A-du'la
*A-du'las
*A-du'lis
*Ad-u-li'ton
A-dyr-ma-chi'dæ, *or* *Ad-yr-mach'i-dæ
Æ'a
Æ-a-ce'a
Æ-ac'i-des
Æ-ac'i-des
*Æ-a-ci'um
Æ'a-cus
Æ'æ
Æ-æ'a
Æ-a-me'ne
Æ-an-te'um
Æ-an'ti-des
Æ-an'tis
Æ'as
Æ'a-tus
Æch-mac'o-ras
Æch'mis
Æ-dep'sum
Æ-des'sa
Æ-dic'u-la
*Æd'i-la
Æ-di'les
*Æ-di'lis
*Æd'i-lus
Æ-dip'sus
Æ'don
*A-æ-do'nis
Æd'u-i, *or* Hed'u-i

Æ-el'lo, *or* A-el'lo
Æ-e'ta, *or* †Æ-e'tes
Æ-e'ti-as
Æ'ga
Æ'gæ
Æ-gæ'æ
Æ-gæ'on
Æ-gæ'um
Æ-gæ'us
Æ-ga'le-os
Æ-ga'le-um
Æ'gan
Æ'gas
Æ-ga'tes
Æ-ge'as, *or* *Æ'ge-as
Æ-ge'le-on
*Æ-ge'li
Æ-ge'ri-a
Æ-ges'ta
Æ-ge'us
Æ-gi'a-le
Æ-gi-a'le-us
Æ-gi-a'li-a
Æ-gi'a-lus
*Æ-gic'o-res
Æ-gi'des
Æ-gi'la, *or* *Æg'i-la
Æ-gil'i-a
*Æg'i-lips
Æ-gim'i-us
Æg-i-mo'rus, *or* *Æ-gim'o-rus
*Æ-gim'u-rus
Æ-gi'na
Æg-i-ne'ta
Æg-i-ne'tes
Æ-gi'o-chus
*Æ'gi-on
Æ-gi'pan, *or* *Æg'i-pan
*Æg-i-pa'nes
Æ-gi'ra
Æ-gir-o-es'sa
Æ'gis
Æ-gis'thus
Æ-gi'tum
Æ'gi-um
Æg'le
Æg'les
Æg-le'tes
Æg'lo-ge
Æ-gob'o-lus
Æ-goc'e-ros
Æ'gon
*Æ-go'ne
*Æg-o-ne'a
*Æ-go'nes
Æg-o-sa'gæ
Æg-os-pot'a-mos
Æ-gos'the-na

Æ'gus
Æ'gy
•Æg'y-la
Æg-y-pa'nes
Æ-gyp'sus
†Æ-gyp'ta
Æ-gyp'ti-l
Æ-gyp'ti-um
Æ-gyp'tus
Æ'li-a
Æ-li-a'nus
•Æl'i-nos
Æ'li-us, *and* Æ'li-a
Æ-lu'rus
†Æ-ma'thi-a
Æ-mil'i-a
Æm-il-i-a'nus
Æ-mil'i-us
Æm-nes'tus
Æ'mon
Æm'o-na
¶•Æ-mo'na
Æ-mo'ni-a
Æ-mon'i-des
•Æm'o-nis
Æ'mus
Æ-myl'i-a
†Æm-yl-i-a'nus
Æ-myl'i-l
Æ-myl'i-us
Æ-na'ri-a
†Æ-na'si-us
Æ-ne'a, *or* †Æ-ne'i-a
Æ-ne'a-de
Æ-ne'a-des
Æ-ne'as
Æ-ne'i-a
Æ-ne'i-des
•Æ-ne-i'des
Æ-ne'is, *and* •Æ'ne-is
Æ-nes-i-de'mus
Æ-ne'si-us
Æ-ne'tus
Æ'ni-a
Æ-ni'a-cus
•Æn'i-cus
•Æ-ni'de
Æ-ni'o-chi
Æn-o-bar'bus
Æn'o-cles
Æ'nos
Æ'num
†Æ'nus
Æ-ny'ra
Æ-o'li-a
Æ-o'li-s
Æ-ol'i-da
Æ-ol'i-des
Æ'o-lis
Æ'o-lus
•Æ-o'nes
Æ-o'ra
Æ-pa'li-us
Æ-po'a
Æp'u-lo
Æ'py
Æp'y-tus
Æ-qua'na
Æ'qui
Æ-quic'o-li
Æq-ui-me'li-um
Æ'ri-as
Ær'o-pe
•Æ-er'o-pe
Ær'o-pus
•Æ-or'o-pus
•Æs'a-cus
Æs'a-cus
•Æ-sa'ge-a
Æ-sa'pus
Æ'sar, *or* Æ-sa'rus
•Æ-sa'rus, *and* Æs'a-rus
Æs'chi-nes
Æs'chi-ron
Æs'chri-on
Æs-chy-li'des
Æs'chy-lus
Æs-cu-la'pi-us
Æ-so'pus
Æ-ser'ni-a
Æ-si'on
Æ'son
Æ-son'i-des
•Æs-o-pe'us
Æ-so'pus
Æs'tri-a
Æs'u-a
†Æs'u-la
•Æs'u-lus
Æ-sy'e-tes
•Æ-sy'me
•Æs-ym-ne'tes
Æs-ym-ne'tes
Æ-sym'nus
•Æth'a-le
Æ-thal'i-des
•Æth-a-li'a
•Æ-tha'li-us
•Æ-thi'ces
•Æth'i-cus
†Æ-thi'on
•Æ-thi'o-pes
Æ-thi-o'pi-a
Æth'li-us
Æ'thon
Æ'thra
Æ-thu'sa
Æ'ti-a
Æ'ti-on, *or* E-e'ti-on
•Æ-ti-o-ne'a
•Æ-ti'tes
Æ'ti-us
•A-e'ti-us
Æt'na
•Æ-to'li
Æ-to'li-a
Æ-to'lus
†Æx
•A-ex-o'ne
A'fer
A-fra'ni-a
A-fra'ni-us
Af'ri-ca
Af-ri-ca'nus
Af'ri-cum
•Af'ri-cus
•Ag'a-bus
•A-gac'ly-tus
A-ga-gri-a'nus
Ag-a-las'ses
A-gal'la
•Ag'a-mo
•Ag-a-mo'de
Ag-a-mo'des
Ag-a-mem'non
Ag-a-mem-no'ni-us
Ag-a-me'tor
A-gam'ma-tæ
Ag-am-nes'tor
•Ag'a-mus
Ag-a-nip'pe
•Ag-a-nip-pe'us
A-gan'za-ga
•Ag'a-pæ
Ag-a-pe'nor
•Ag-a-pe'tus
†A'gar
Ag-a-re'ni
Ag-a-ris'ta
A-gas'i-cles
•A-ga'so
A-gas'sa
A-gas'the-nes
A-gas'thus
A-gas'tro-phus
†Ag'a-sus
Ag'a-tha
Ag-ath-ar'chi-das
Ag-ath-ar'chi-des
Ag-ath-ar'chus
•Ag'a-thi Dæm'o nis
•Ag-a-thi'a
A-ga'thi-as
•Ag-a-thi'nus
Ag'a-tho
Ag-a-tho-cle'a
A-gath'o-cles
Ag'a-thon
Ag-a-tho-ny'mus
•Ag-a-thon'y-mus
•A-gath'o-pus
Ag-a-thos'the-nes
Ag-a-thyr'num
Ag-a-thyr'si
†Ag-a-thy'rus
A-gau'i
A-ga've
A-ga'vus
•Ag-bat'a-na
Ag-des'tis
A-ge-o'na
•Ag-e-la'das
Ag-e-las'tus
Ag-e-la'us
•Ag-e-le'a
•Ag'e-les
A-gen'a-ths
Ag-en-di'cum
A-ge'nor
Ag-e-nor'i-des
Ag-e-ri'nus
Ag-e-san'der
A-ge'si-as
•A-ges-i-da'mus
A-ges-i-la'us
Ag-e-sip'o-lis
Ag-e-sis'tra-ta
Ag-e-sis'tra-tus
•A-ge'tor
•A-ge'tus
•Ag-ge'nus
Ag-gram'mes
Ag-gri'num
†Agg-thyl'lus
Ag'i-dæ
Ag-i-la'us
A'gis
Ag-la'i-a
Ag-la-o-ni'ce
Ag-la'o-pe
•Ag-la'o-pes
Ag-la-o-phæ'na
Ag-la'o-phon
Ag-la-os'the-nes
Ag-lau'ros
Ag-la'us
•Ag'la-us
Ag'na
Ag'no
Ag-nod'i-ce
Ag'non
•Ag-no-ni'a
Ag-non'i-des
•Ag-no'tes
•Ag-noth'e-tæ
Ag-o-na'li-a, *and* A-go'ni-a
A-go'nes
Ag'o-nis
•A-go'nis
A-go'ni-us
•A-go'nus
•Ag'o-ra
Ag-o-rac'ri-tus
Ag-o-ræ'a
Ag-o-ra'nis
Ag-o-ran'o-mi
•Ag-o-re'sus
A'gra
†A-græ'a
A-græ'i, *or* †A-græn'-ses
Ag'ra-gas [
A-grau'le
A-grau'li-a
A-grau'los
A-grau-o-ni'tæ
A-gri-a'nes
A-gric'o-la
Ag-ri-gen'tum
A-grin'i-um
•A-gri'o-des
A-gri-o'ni-a
A-gri'o-pas
A-gri'o-pe
•A-gri-oph'a-gi
A-grip'pa
•Ag-rip-pe'um
Ag-rip-pi'na
A-gris'o-pe
A'gri-us
Ag'ro-las
A'gron
A-gro'tas
A-grot'e-ra
†A-gyi'e-us
A-gyl'e-us
A-gyl'la
Ag-yl-læ'us
A-gyr'i-um, *and* A-gyr'i-us
A-gyr'tes
A-gy'rus
A-ha'la
Al-do'ne-us
•A-i'la
A-im'y-lus
Ai'us Lo-cu'ti-us
A'jax
Al-a-ban'da
†Al-a-ban'di, *or* †Al-a-ban-den'ses
•Al-a-ban'di-cus
Al'a-bus
A-læ'a
A-læ'i
A-læ'sa
†A-læ'sus
A-læ'us
Al-a-go'ni-a
A-la'la
Al-al-com'e-næ
A-la'li-a, *or* †Al'a-lis
Al-a-ma'nes
¶Al-a-ma'ni, *or* Al a man'ni
Al-e-man'ni, *or* ¶Al le-man'ni
A-la'ni
Al'a-res
Al-a-ri'cus
Al-a-ro'di-i
A-las'tor
•A-las'to-res
†A-lau'dæ
†Al'a-zon
•A-la'zon
•Al-a-zo'nes
†Al'ba Lon'ga
Al'ba Syl'vi-us
†Al-ba'ni, *or* Al-ben'-ses
Al-ba'ni-a
Al-ba'nus
†Al'bi-a Te-ren'ti-a
Al-bi'ci
Al-bi-e'næ
†Al-bi-gau'num
Al-bi in
Al-bi-no-va'nus
Al-bin-to-me'li-um
Al-bi'nus
Al'bi-on
•Al-bi'o-nes
†Al'bis
Al'bi-us
Al-bu-cil'la
Al'bu-la
•Al-bu'na
Al-bu'ne-a
Al-bur'nus
Al'bus Pa'gus
Al-bu'ti-us
•Al-cæn'e-tus
Al-cæ'us
Al-cam'e-nes
Al-can'der
Al-can'dre
Al-ca'nor
Al-cath'o-e
Al-cath'o-us
Al'co
Al-co'nor
Al-cœ'te *or* Al-ces'tis
Al'ce-tas
Al'chi-das
Al-chim'a-chus
Al ci-bi'a-des
•Al-ci'de
Al-cid'a-mas
Al-ci-da-me'a
Al-ci-dam'i-das
Al-cid'a-mus
•Al-ci-da'mus
Al-ci'das
Al-ci'des
Al-cid'i-ce
•Al-cid'o-cus
Al-cim'e-de
Al cim'e-don
Al-cim'e-nes
•Al-cim'o-us
Al'ci-mus
Al-cin'o-e
Al'ci-nor
Al-cin'o-us
•Al'ci-nus
Al-ci-o'ne-us
Al'ci-phron
Al-cip'pe
Al-cip'pus
Al'cis
Al-cith'o-e
Alc-mæ'on
Alc-mæ-on'i-des
Alc'man
Alc-me'na
†Al'con
•Al'co-ne
Al-cy'o-na
Al-cy'o-ne
Al-cy-o'ne-us
Al-des'cus
Al-du'a-bis
A'le-a
A-le'bas
A-le'bi-on
A-lec'to
A-lec'tor
A-lec'try-on
A-lec'tus
•A-le'i
A-le'i-us Cam pus
Al-e-man'ni
•Al-e-ma'nus
A-le'mon
Al-e-mon'i-des
Al-e-mu'si
A'lens
A'le-on
•A-le'ris
†A-le'sa *or* †A-læ'sa
A-le'se
A-le'si-a, *or* A-lex'i-a
A-le'si um
•A-le'sus
A-le'tes
A-le'thes
A-le'thi-a
A-let'i-des
•A-le'tis
†Al-e-tri-na'tes
‡Al-e-tri-nen'ses
A-le'tri-um
A-le'tum
Al-eu-a'dæ
•A-leu'a-dæ
A-le'us
•A'le-us
A'lex
A-lex-a-me'nus
Al-ex-an'der
Al-ex-an'dra
•Al-ex-an'dri-a, (*a woman*)
•Al-ex-an-dri'a, (*a city*)
Al-ex-an'dri-des
Al-ex-an-dri'na
Al-ex-an-drop'o-lis
Al-ex-a'nor
Al-ex-ar'chus
A-lex'as
A-lex'i-a
Al-ex-ic'a-cus
Al-ex-i'nus
A-lex'i-o
†A-lex'i-on
Al-ex-ip'pus
Al-ex-ir'a-es
Al-ex-ir'ho-e
A-lex'is
A-lex'on
Al-fa-ter'na
Al-fe'nus
Al'gi-dum
•Al-go'num
A-li-ac'mon
A-li-ar'tum
A-li-ar'tus
Al'i-cis
A-li-e'nus
Al'i-fæ, *or* †A-li'fa
Al-i-læ'i
Al-i-mon'tus
•A-lim'e-nus
A-lin'dæ
Al-in-do'i-a
•A-li'phæ
•Al-i-pha'nus
Al-i-phe'ri-a, *or* •Al-i-phe'ra
•Al-i-phe'rus
Al-ir-ro'thi-us
•Al-i-son'i-a
•A-li'sum
Al-le'di-us
Al'li-a
Al-li-e'nus
•Al-li'fæ
Al-lob'ro-ges
Al-lo-bry'ges
•Al-lo phy'lus
Al-lot'ri-ges
Al-lu'ti-us
•Al-me'ne
†Al'mo
†Al'mon
•Al-mo'pes
•Al-my-ro'de
A-lo'a
†A-lo'as, *or* †A-lo'is
Al-o-e'us
•A-lo'e-us
Al-o-i'dæ, *or* Al-o-i'des
A-lo'ne, *or* †A-lo'na
•A-lo'nis
Al'o-pe
•A-lop'e-ca
A-lop'e-ce
A-lop'e-ces
•A-lop-e-con-ne'sus
A-lo'pi-us
•A-lo'rus
A'los
A-lo'ti-a
Al-pe'nus
Al'pes
Al-pho'a
Al-phe'i-a
Al-phe'nor
Al-pho'nus
Al-pho-si-bœ'a
Al-phe-si-bœ'us
Al-phe'us
Al-phi'on
Al'phi-us
Al-pi'nus
Al'pis
•Al-po'nus
Al'si-um
Al'sus
Al-thæ'a
Al-thæm'e-nes
•Al-the'pus
Al-ti'num
Al'tis
†Al'tus
A-lun'ti-um
A'lus, *or* Al'u-us
A-ly-at'tes
Al'y-ba
•Al-y-bi'da
Al-y-cæ'a
Al-y-cæ'us
†Al'y-mon, *or* •A-ly'-mon
•A-ly'pus
A-lys'sus
Al-yx-oth'o e
•Al-y-ze'a
A-mad'o-ci
A-mad'o-cus
Am'a-ge
Am-al-thæ'a
Am-al-the'um
Am'a-na, *or* †Am'a-nus
†A-man'dus
•A-man'i-cæ
A-man'tes, *or* Am-an-ti'ni
A-ma'nus, *or* †O-ma'-nus
A-mar'a-cus
A-mar'di
A-mar'tus
Am-a-ryl'lis
Am-a-ryn'ce-us
†Am-a-ryn-thi'a
Am-a-ryn'thus
†Am-a-rys'i-a
A'mas
•Am-a-se'a
Am-a-se'nus
A-ma'si-a
A-ma'sis
A-mas'tris
A-mas'trus
A-ma'ta
Am-a-the'a
†Am-a-the'i
Am'a-thus, *or* •A-ma'-thus
A-max-am-pe'us
•A-max-an-ti'a
A-max'i-a
Am-ax-i'ta
•Am-ax-o'bi-i
Am-a-zo'nes, *or* †Maz'o-nes
‡A-ma'zon
A-maz'o-nes
Am-a-zo'ni-a
•Am-a-zon'i-cus
Am-a-zon'i-des
Am-a-zo'ni-um
Am-a-zo'ni-us
Am-bar'ri
•Am-bar-va'les Hos'-ti-æ
Am-bar-va'li-a
•Am-ba'tæ
Am'be-nus
Am-bi-a-li'tes
Am-bi-a'num
Am-bi-a-ti'nus
•Am-bi-bar'e-ti
•Am-bi'cus
Am-bi-ga'tus
†Am-bi-o'rix, *or* Am-bi'o-rix
Am'bla-da
Am-bra'ci-a
Am-bra'ci-us
Am'bri
•Am-bro'dax
Am-bro'nes
Am-bro'si-a
Am-bro'si-us
Am-bry'on
Am-bry'sus
†Am-bu-ba'jæ
Am-bul'li
•Am'bu-li
Am'e-les
Am-e-na'nus
Am-e-ri'des
A-men'o-cles
•Am-e-no'phis
A-mo'ri-a
A-mes'tra-tus
A-mes'tris
•A-mi-a'nus
Am-i-clæ'us
A-mi'clas
A-mic'tas
A-mi'da
A-mil'car
Am'i-los
A-mim'o-ne, *or* A-mym'o-ne
A-min'o-a, *or* Am-min'e-a
A-min'i-as
A-min'i-us
A-min'o-cles
Am-i-se'na
†Am-i-si'a
A-mis'i-as
A-mis'sas
A-mi'sum, *or* A-mi'-sus
Am-i-ter'num
Am-i-tha'on, *or* Am-y-tha'on
Am-ma'lo
Am-mi-a'nus
†Am-mo-chos'tos
Am'mon, *or* Ham'-mon
Am-mo'ni-a
Am-mo'ni-i
Am-mo'ni-us
Am-o-bæ'us
Am-o-me'tus
•Am-om-phar'e-tus
A'mor
A-mor'ges
A-mor'gos
Am'pe-lus
Am-pe-lu'si-a
Am-phe'a
Am-phi-a-la'us
•Am-phi'a-lus
Am-phi'a-nax
†Am-phi-a-ra'i-des
Am-phi-a-ra'us
•Am-phi-ar-a-e'um
Am-phi-cle'a
Am-phic'ra-tes
Am-phic'ty-on
†Am-phic-ty'o-nes
Am-phid'a-mus
•Am-phid'o-li
Am-phi-dro'mi-a
Am-phi-ge'ni-a, *or* Am-phi-ge-ni'a
Am-phi'ge-nus
Am-phil'y-tus
Am-phim'a-chus
Am-phim'e-don
Am-phin'o-me
Am-phin'o-mus
Am-phi'on
•Am-phip'a-gus
Am-phip'o-les
Am-phip'o-lis
Am-phip'y-ros
Am-phi-re'tus
Am-phir'o-e
Am'phis
•Am-phi'sa
Am-phis-bæ'na
Am-phis'sa
Am-phis-sc'ne
Am-phis'sus
Am-phis'the-nes
Am-phis-ti'des
Am-phis'tra-tus
•Am-phi'sus
Am-phit'e-a
•Am-pht-the-a'trum
Am-phith'e-mis
Am-phith'o-e
Am-phi-tri'te
Am-phit'ry-on
Am-phit-ry-o-ni'a-des
Am'phi-tus
•Am-phi'us
Am-phot'e-rus
Am-phry'sus
•Am'py-cus
Amp'sa-ga
Amp'sa-gas
•Am-pyc'i-des
Am-pyc'i-des
Am'pyx
Am-sanc'tus
A-mu'li-us
A-my'cla
•Am'y-clæ
¶A-my'clæ
†Am-y-clæ'us
•A-my'clas
•Am-y-cli'des
Am'y-cus
Am'y-don
Am-y-mo'ne
A-myn'tas
A-myn-ti-a'nus
A-myn'tor
•Am-y-ri'cus Cam'-pus
A-my'ris
A-myr'i-us

Am'y-rus
A-mys'tis
Am-y-tha'on
†Am-y-tha-o'ni-us
Am'y-tis
*A-nab'a-sis
*A-nab'a-tæ
†An-a-ce'i-a
An'a-ces, *or* †A-nac'-
An-a-char'sis
A-na'ci-um, *or* *An-a-ci'um
*An-a-cle'tus
A-na'cre-on
An-ac-to'ri-a, *or* An-ac-to'ri-um
†An-ac-to'ri-e
*A-nac'to-rum
An-a-dy-om'e-ne
A-nag'ni-a
An-a-gy-ron'tum
*A-nag'y-rus
An-a-i'tis
†An-a-ni'as
An'a-phe
An-a-phlys'tus
†A-na'pi-us
A-na'pus
*A-nar'gy-ri
A-nar'tes
A'nas
*A-nath'e-ma
A-nat'o-le
A-nau'chi-das
A-nau'rus
A-nau'sis
A'nax
An-ax-ag'o-ras
An-ax-an'der
An-ax-an'dri-des
An-ax-ar'chus
An-ax-ar'e-te
An-ax-e'nor
A-nax'i-as
An-ax-ib'i-a
An-ax-ic'ra-tes
†An-ax-id'a-mus, *or* ¶*A-nax-i-da'mus
A-nax'i-las, *or* A-nax-i-la'us
An-ax-il'i-des
A-nax-i-man'der
An-ax-im'e-nes
An-ax-ip'o-lis
An-ax-ip'pus
An-ax-ir'rho-e
A-nax'is
A-nax'o
An-cæ'us
An-ca-li'tes
An-ca'ri-us
*An-cha'res
An-cha'ri-a
An-cha'ri-us
*An-cha'tes
An-chem'o-lus
An-cho-si'tes
An-ches'mus
An-chi'a-la, *or* An-chi'a-le
*An-chi-a-li'a
An-chi'a-lus
An-chi-mo'li-us
An-chin'o-e
†An-chi'ne
†An-chi'so
An-chi'ses
An-chis'i-a
An-chi-si'a-des
An'cho-e
†Anch'o-ra
An-chu'rus
An-cl'le
An'con, *or* An-co'na
An'cus Mar'ti-us
An-cy'le
†An-cy'ra
An-cy'ræ
*An-cy'ron
An'da
*An-dab'a-tis
An-dab'a-tæ
*An-da'na
An-da'ni-a
An-de-ca'vi-a
*An-de-ga'vum
*An-de'ra
An'des, *or* †An-de-ca'o-nes
An-doc'i-des
An-dom'a-tis
An-dræ'mon
An-dra-gn'thi-ná
An-drag'a-thus
An-drag'o-ras
An-dram'y-les
An-dre'as
*An'dre-as
*An'dre-us
*An-dre'mon
*An'dri-a
An'dri-clus
An'dri-on
An-dris'cus
An-dro'bi-us
An-dro-cle'a
†An-dro'cles
An'dro-cles
An-dro-cli'des
An-dro'clus
An-dro-cy'des
An-drod'a-mus
†An-dro'dus
An-dro'ge-os
An-dro'ge-us
An-drog'y-nus
*An-drog'y-nus
An-drom'a-cho
An-dro ma-chi'dæ
An-drom'a-chus
An-drom'a-das
An-drom'e-da
*An-drom'e-des
An'dron
An-dro-ni'cus
An-droph'a-gi
An-dro-pom'pus
An'dros
An-dros'the-nes
An-dro'ti-on
An-e-lon'tis
An-e-mo'li-a
An-e-mo'sa
An-e-ras'tus
*A-ne'tor
An-fin'o-mus, *or* †Am-phin'o-mus
*An'ga-ri
An-ge'li-a
An-ge'li-on
An'ge-lus
An-gi'tes
†Ang'li
†An-gli'a
An'grus
An-gru-it'i-a
A'ni-a
An-i-ce'tus
A-nic'i-a
A-nic'i-um
A-nic'i-us Gal'lus
*A-ni'gros
An'i-grus
A'ni-o, A'ni-en
*An'i-sus
An-i-tor'gis
A'ni-us
An'na
†An'na Com-ne'na
An-ni-a'nus
An'ni-bal
An'ni-bi
An-nic'e-ris
*An-ni-cho'ri
†An'ni-us Scap'u-la
*A-no'lus
An'non, *or* Han'no
*An'o-nus
An-o-pæ'a
An'ser
An-ol-ba'ri-a
An-tæ'a
An-tæ'as
†An-tæ-op'o-lis
An-tæ'us
An-tag'o-ras
An-tal'ci-das
An-tan'der
An-tan'dros
*An-te'a
An-tei'us
An-tem'næ
An-te'nor
An-te-nor'i-des
An-ter-bro'gi-us
An'te-ros
*An'te-rus
An'thes
An-thes-pho'ri-a
An-thes-te'ri-a
An-the'us
An-thi'a
An-thi'as, *or* *An'thi-
*An'thi-næ
An'thi-um
An'thi-us
An'tho
An-tho'res
An-thra'ci-a
An-thro-pi'nus
*An-thro-po-mor-phi'-
An-thro-poph'a-gi
An-thyl'la
An-ti-a-ni'ra
An'ti-as
*An-ti-bac-chi'us
*An-tic'a-nis
*An-tic'a-to
*An-tich'tho-nes
*An-tic-i-no'us
An-ti-cle'a
An'ti-cles
An-ti-cli'des
An-tic'ra-gus
An-tic'ra-tes
An-tic'y-ra
An-tid'o-mus
An-tid'o-tus
An-tig'e-nes
An-ti-gen'i-das
*An-ti-go-ni'das
An-tig'o-na
An-tig'o-no
†An-ti-go-no'a
An-ti-go'ni-a
*An-ti-go-ni'a
An-tig'o-nus
An-til'co
An-ti-lib'a-nus
An-til'o-chus
An-tim'a-chus
An-tim'e-nes
†An-tin'o-e
*An-tin-o-e'a
An-ti-nom'i-a
An-ti-nop'o-lis
An-tin'o-us
An-ti-o'chi-a, *or* *An-ti-o-chi'a
An-ti'o-chis
An-ti'o-chus
*An-ti'o-pa
An-ti'o-pe
An-ti-o'rus
†An-ti-pa'ros
*An-tip'a-ros
An-tip'a-ter
An-ti-pa'tri-a
*An-ti-pa-tri'a
An-ti-pat'ri-das
An-tip'a-tris
An-tiph'a-nes
An-tiph'a-tes
An-tiph'i-lus
An'ti-phon
An-tiph'o-nus
An'ti-phus
*An-tip'o-des
An-ti pæ'nus
An-tip'o-lis
*An-tir'rhi-um
*An-tir'rho-dos
An-tis'sa
An-tis'the-nes
An-tis'ti-us
An-tith'e-us
An'ti-um
An-tom'e-nes
An-to'ni-a
An-to'ni-i
An-to-ni'na
An-to-ni'nus
An-to-ni-op'o-lis
An-to'ni-us
An-tor'i-des
A-nu'bis
Anx'i-us
Anx'ur
*Anx'u-rus
An'y-ta
An'y-tus
An-zn'be
†A-ob'ri-ca, *or* †A-bob'ri-ca
A-ol'li-us
A'on
A'o-nes
†A-o'ni-a
†A-on'i-des
A-o'ris
A-or'nos, *or* †A-or'nis
†A-or'si
*A-o'rus
A-o'ti
*A-o'us
A-pa'i-tæ
A-pa'ma
A-pa'mo
Ap-a-me'a, *or* Ap-a-mi'a
*Ap-a-me'ne
A-par'ni
Ap-a-tu'ri-a
A-pe-au'ros
*A-pe-li-o'tes
A-pel'la
A-pel'les
*Ap-el-le'us
A-pel'li-con
Ap-en-nl'nus
A'per
*Ap-e-ran-ti'a
Ap-e-ro'pi-a
Ap'e-sus, †Ap'e-sas, *or* †Ap'e-san-tes
Aph'a-ca
*Aph'a-ce
A-phæ'a
A'phar
Aph-a-re'tus
Aph-a-re'us
*A-pha're-us
A'phas
A-phel'las
Aph'e-sas
Aph'e-tæ
*A-phe'tor
Aph'i-das, *or* *A-phi'-das
A-phid'na
A-phid'nus
*Aph-ne'um
Aph-œ-be'tus
A-phri'ces
*Aph-ro-dis'e-us
Aph-ro-dis'i-a
†Aph-ro-dis'i-as
Aph-ro-di'sium
Aph-ro-di'te, *or* *Aph-ro-di'ta
†Aph-ro-di-top'o-lis
A-phy'tæ, *or* †A-phy'-tæ
A'pi-a
A-pi-a'nus
Ap-i-ca'ta
A-pic'i-us
A-pid'a-nus
*A-pid'a-nes
Ap'i-na, *or* †A'pi-næ
A-pi'o-la, *or* †A-pi'o-læ
A'pi-on
A'pis
A-pit'i-us
*A-poc'o-pa
*Ap-o-do'ti
A-pol-li-na'res
A-pol-li-na'ris
Ap-ol-lin'e-us
Ap-ol-lin'i-des
A-pol'li-nis
A-pol'lo
Ap-ol-loc'ra-tes
A-pol-lo-do'rus
Ap-ol lo'ni a
A-pol-lo-ni'a-des
Ap-ol-lo'ni-as
Ap-ol-lon'i-des
Ap-ol-lo'ni-us
Ap-ol-loph'a-nes
*A-pol'ly-on
A-po-my-i'os
A-po-ni-a'na
A-po'ni-us
Ap'o-nus
Ap-os-tro'phi-a
Ap-o-the-o'sis
Ap-pi'a-des
Ap-pi-a'nus
Ap'pi-a Vi'a
Ap'pi-i Fo'rum
Ap'pi-us
Ap'pu-la
A'pri-es, *or* A'pri-us
Ap-sin'thi-i
Ap'si-nus
†Ap'sus
Ap'te-ra
Ap-u-le'i-a
Ap-u-le'i-us
A-pu'li-a
*Ap'u-lus
Ap-u-scid'a-mus
*Ap'y-ri
A-qua'ri-us
*Aq'ui-la
Aq-ui-la'ri-a
Aq-ui-le'i-a, *or* †Aq-ui-le'gi-a
A-quil'i-us
A-quil'li-a
Aq'ui-lo
Aq-ui-lo'ni-a
*A-qui'nas
A-quin'i-us
A-qui'num
Aq-ui-ta'ni-a
*Aq-ui-tan'i-cus
*Aq'ui-tes
A'ra
Ar-a-bar'ches
*Ar'a-bes
A-ra'bi-a
A-rab'i-cus
Ar'a-bis, *or* Ar'bis
A'rabs, *or* Ar'a-bus
A-rac'ca, *or* A-rec'-ca
A-rach'ne
*Ar-ach-ne'a
Ar-a-cho'si-a
Ar-a-cho'tæ, *or* Ar-a-cho'ti
A-rac'thi-as
Ar-a-cil'lum
Ar-a-co'si-i
Ar-a-cyn'thus
Ar'a-dus
A'ræ
*Ar-a-phi'a
A'rar
*Ar'a-ris
Ar'a-rus
*Ar-a-te'us
Ar-a-thyr'e-a
A-ra'tus
*A-rau'ri-cus
*A-ra'vus
*Ar-ax-e'nus
A-rax'es
Ar-ba'ces, *or* Ar'ba-
Ar-be'la, *or* Ar'be-la
*Ar-be'lus
Ar'bis
Ar-bo-ca'la
*Ar-bo'na
Ar-bus'cu-la
*Ar'ca-des
Ar-ca'di-a
Ar-ca'di-us
Ar-ca'num
Ar'cas
†Ar'ce
Ar'ce-na
Ar'cens
*Ar-ces'i-las
Ar-ces-i-la'us
Ar-ce'si-us
Ar-chæ'a
Ar-chæ'a-nax
Ar-chæ-at'i-das
Ar-chag'a-thus
Ar chan'der
Ar-chan'dros
Ar'cho
*Ar-ched'i-cus
Ar-cheg'e-tas
Ar-che-la'us
Ar-chem'a-chus
Ar-chem'o-rus, *or* O-phel'tes
Ar-chep'o-lis
Ar-chep-tol'e-mus
Ar-ches'tra-tus
Ar-che-ti'mus
Ar-che'ti-us
Ar'chi-a
Ar'chi-as
Ar-chi-bi'a-des
Ar-chib'i-us
*Ar-chid'a-mas
Ar-chi-da'mi-a
*Ar-chi-da-mi a
Ar-chi-da'mus, *or* Ar-chid'a-mus
Ar'chi-das
Ar-chi-de'mus
Ar-chi-de'us
Ar-chid'i-um
Ar-chi-gal'lus
Ar-chig'e-nes
Ar-chil'o-chus
Ar-chi-me'des
Ar-chi'nus
Ar-chi-pel'a-gus
Ar-chip'o-lis
Ar-chip'pe
Ar-chip'pus
Ar-chi'tis
Ar'chon
Ar-chon'tes
Ar'chy-lus
Ar-chy'tas
*Ar-cit'e-nens
Arc-ti'nus
Arc-toph'y-lax
Arc'tos
Arc-to'us
Arc-tu'rus
Ar'da-lus
Ar da'ni-a
Ar-dax-a'nus
Ar'de-a
Ar-de-a'tes
Ar-de-ric'ca
Ar-di-æ'i
Ar-dis'cus
*Ar'do-ne
Ar-do'ne-a
†Ar-du'a
Ar-du-en'na
Ar-du-i'ne
Ar-dy-en'ses
Ar'dys
A're
A-re'a
A-re-ac'i-dæ
A-re'as
*A-re'gon
A-reg'o-nis
*Ar'e-las
Ar-e-la'tum
*Ar-e-la'tus
A-rel'li-us
Ar-e-mor'i-ca
†A-re'na, *or* †A-re'næ
*A-re'ne
A-ren'a-cum
A-re-o-pa-gi'tæ
A-re-op'a-gus
*A-re'os
†A'res
A-res'tæ
A-res'tha-nas
A-res'tor
Ar-es-tor'i-des
Ar'e-ta
Ar-e-tæ'us
Ar-e-ta'les
Ar-e-taph'i-la
*Ar'e-tas
A-re'te
*Ar'e-te
A-re'tes
*Ar'e-thon
Ar-e-thu'sa
†Ar-e-ti'ni
Ar-e-ti'num
Ar'e-tus
*A-re'tus
A're-us
Ar-gæ'us
Ar'ga-lus
*Ar-gan-tho'na
*Ar-gan-tho-ni'um
Ar-gath'o-na
Ar-ga-tho'ni-us
Ar'go
Ar-ge'a
Ar-ge-a'thæ
Ar-gen'num
Ar'ges
Ar-ges'tra-tus
Ar-ge'us
Ar'gi
Ar-gi'a
Ar'gi-as
Ar-gi-le'tum
Ar-gil'i-us
Ar-gil'lus
Ar'gi-lus
*Ar-gi'nus
Ar-gi-nu'sæ
Ar-gi'o-pe
Ar-gi-phon'tes
Ar-gip'pi-i
*Ar-gith'e-a
Ar-gi'va
Ar-gi'vi
*Ar-gi'vus
Ar'gi us
Ar'go
*Ar-go'da
Ar-gol'i-cus
Ar'go-lis
Ar'gon
Ar-go-nau'tæ
Ar'gos
Ar-go'us
Ar'gus
Ar-gyn'nis
†Ar-gyn'nus
Ar-gy'ra
Ar-gy-ras'pi-des
Ar'gy-ro
Ar-gyr'i-pa
*Ar-gy-ri'pa
*Ar-gy-rop'o-lis
A'ri-a
A-ri-ad'ne
A-ri-æ'us
A-ri-am'nes
A-ri-a'ni, *or* A-ri-e'pi
A-ri-an'tas
*A-ri-a-ra-the'a
A-ri-a-ra'thes
*A-ri-as'me-nus
Ar-ib-bæ'us
*Ar'i-bes
A-ric'i-a
Ar-i-cl'na
Ar-i-dæ'us
A-ri-e'nis
*A-ri'e-tis
Ar-i-gæ'um
*Ar-ig-no'tus
A-ri'i
Ar'i-ma
Ar-i-mas'pi
Ar-i-mas'pi-as
Ar-i-mas'thæ
*Ar-i-ma-the'a
Ar-i-ma'zes
Ar'i-mi
A-rim'i-num
A-rim'i-nus
Ar-im-phæ'i
Ar'i-nus
*Ar'i-nes
A-ri-o-bar-za'nes
A-ri-o-man'des
A-ri-o-mar'dus
A-ri-o-me'des
A-ri'on
A-ri-o-vis'tus
*Ar-i-pi'thes
A'ris
A-ris'be
Ar-is-tæn'e-tus
Ar-is-tæ'um
Ar-is-tæ'us
Ar-is-tag'o-ras
Ar-is-tan'der
Ar-is-tan'dros
Ar-is-tar'che
Ar-is-tar'chus
A-ris-ta-za'nes
A-ris'te-as
A-ris'te-æ
A-ris'te-us
A-ris'tho-nes
A-ris'thus
Ar-is-til'bus
Ar-is-ti'des
Ar-is-til'lus
Ar-is-tip'pus
A-ris'ti-us
†A-ris'to, *or* A-ris'-ton
A-ris-to-bu'la
A-ris-to-bu'lus
A-ris-to-cle'a
A-ris'to-cles
A-ris-to-cli'des
Ar-is-toc'ra-tes
Ar-is-to'cre-on
Ar-is-toc'ri-tus
*A-ris-to-da'ma
A-ris-to-de'mus
Ar-is-tog'e-nes
A-ris-to-gi'ton
A-ris-to-la'us
Ar-is-tom'a-che
Ar-is-tom'a-chus
A-ris-to-mo'des
Ar is-tom'e-nes
A-ris-to-nau'tæ
A-ris-to-ni'cus
Ar-is-ton'i-des
*Ar-is-ton'o-us
A-ris'to-nus
Ar-is-ton'y-mus
Ar-is-toph'a-nes
A-ris-to-phi-li'des
A-ris'to-phon
*A-ris-to-phy'li
A-ris'tor
Ar-is-tor'i-des
Ar-is-tot'e-les
A-ris-to-ti'mus
Ar-is-tox'e-nus
A-ris'tus
Ar-is-tyl'lus
A'ri-us, (*the heretic*)
*A-ri'us, *or* Ar'i-us
*A-ri'us
*A-ri'i
*Ar'me-ne
†Ar'me-nes
Ar-me'ni-a
Ar-men-ta'ri-us
Ar-mil'la-tus
Ar-mi-lus'tri-um
Ar-min'i-us
Ar-mor'i-cæ
*Ar-mor'i-cus

*Ar'mo-zon
Ar'ne
Ar'ni
†Ar-ni-en'sis
Ar-no'bi-us
Ar'nus
Ar'o-a
*Ar'o-e
Ar'o-ma
*A-ro'ma
*A-rom'a-ta
†A-rom'a-tum
*Ar'o-tæ
*Ar-o-te'res
*A-rot're-bæ
Ar'pa-ni
Ar'pi
*Ar'pi-nas
Ar-pi'num
*Ar'qui-tus
*Ar-ra-bo'na
*Ar-ra-chi'on
Ar-ræ'i
*Ar-re'chi
Ar-rha-bæ'us
Ar'ri-a
Ar-ri-a'nus
Ar'ri-us, *or* A'ri-us
Ar-run'ti-us
Ar-sa'bes
Ar'sa-ces, *or* Ar-sa'-ces
Ar-sa'ci-a
Ar-sac'i-dæ
Ar-sam'e-nes
Ar-sam'o-tas
Ar-sam-o-sa'ta
*Ar-sa-mos'a-ta
Ar-sa'nes
Ar-sa'ni-as
Ar-se'na
Ar'ses
*Ar-se'sa
Ar'si-a
Ar-si-dæ'us
Ar-sin'o-e
†Ar-si'tes
Ar-ta-ba'nus
†Ar-ta-ba-za'nes, *or* †Ar-tam'e-nes
Ar-ta-ba'zus
Ar'ta-bri, *or* Ar-ta-bri'æ
Ar-ta-cæ'as
Ar-ta-cæ'na
Ar'ta-ce
Ar-ta-ce'ne
Ar-ta'ci-a
Ar-tæ'l
*Ar-ta-ge'ras
Ar-tag'e-ras, *or* †Ar-tag-i-cer'ta
Ar-ta-ger'ses
Ar-ta'nes
*Ar-ta'o-zus
*Ar-ta-pa'nus
Ar-ta-pher'nes
Ar-ta'tus
Ar-ta-vas'des
Ar-tax'a, *or* Ar-tax'i-as
†Ar-tax'a-res
*Ar-tax-as'a-ta
Ar-tax'a-ta
Ar-tax-erx'es
Ar-tax'i-as
Ar-ta-yc'tes
Ar-ta-yn'ta
Ar-ta-yn'tes
*Ar'te-mas
Ar-tem-ba'res
Ar-tem-i-do'rus
Ar'te-mis
Ar-te-mis'i-a
Ar-te-mis'i-um
Ar-te-mi'ta
Ar'te-mon
†Ar-te-mo'na
Ar-te'na
Arth'mi-us
Ar-tim'pa-sa
†Ar-to-bar-za'nes, *or* †Ar-to-bar'za-nes
Ar-toch'mes
Ar-to'na
Ar-to'ni-us
Ar-ton'tes
*Ar-to-tro'gus
Ar-tox'a-res
Ar-tu'ri-us
Ar-ty'nes
Ar-tyn'i-a
Ar-tys'to-na
Ar'u-æ
Ar-va'les, *or* †Am-bar-va'les
A-ru'ci, *or* †A-ruc'ci
A-ru'e-ris
A'runs
A-run'ti-us
*Ar-u-pi'num
Ar-u-pi'nus
Ar-ver'ni
Ar-vir'a-gus
Ar-vis'i-um, *or* Ar-vi'-sus
A-ry-an'des
Ar'y-bas
Ar-yp-tæ'us
†A-ryx'a-ta
A-san'der
As-ba-mæ'a
As-bes'tæ, *or* As-bys'-tæ
As'bo-lus
*As-bo'tus
*As-by'to
As-cal'a-phus
As'ca-lon
As-ca'ni-a
As-ca'ni-us
*As'che-tus
*As-che'um
As-cl'i
As-cle'pi-a
*As-cle-pi'a
As-cle-pi'a-des
As-cle-pi-o-do'rus
As-cle-pi-o-do'tus
*As-cle-pi-od'o-tus
As-cle'pi-us
As-cle-ta'ri-on
As'clus
As-co'li-a
As-co'ni-us La'be-o
As'cra
As'cu-lum
As'dru-bal
*A'se-a
A-sel'li-o
*A-se'us
A'si-a
*A-si-ag'e-nes
A-si-at'i-cus
*A-si-a-ge'tes
A-si'las
*A-si'lus
As'i-na, *or* As'i-no
As-i-na'ri-a
As-i-na'ri-us
As'i-nes
A-sin'i-us Gal'lus
A'si-us
As-na'us
A-so'phis
A-so'pi-a
As-o-pi'a-des
A-so'pis
A-so'pus
*As-pal-a-thi'a
As-pam'i-thres
As-pa-ra'gi-um
As-pa'si-a
As-pa-si'rus
As-pa'si-us
As-pas'tes
*As-pa-tho'sis
As-pen'dus
*As-phal-ti'tes La'-cus
As'pis
As-plo'don
As-po-re'nus
As'ta
As-sa-bi'nus
As-sar'a-cus
*As-se'ra
As-se-ri'ni
*As-se'sus
†As-so'rus
As'sos
*As-su-e'rus
As-syr'i-a
As'ta
†As-tab'o-ras
As-ta-cæ'ni
As'ta-cus
*As-ta-ge'ni
As'ta-pa
As'ta-pus
As-tar'te
*As-tel'e-be
As'ter
As-te'ri-a
As-te'ri-on, *or* As-te'-ri-us
*As'te-ris
As-te-ro'di-a
As-ter-o-pæ'us
As-ter'o-pe, *or* *As-ter-o-pæ'a
As-te-ru'si-us
As-tin'o-me
As-ti'o-chus
As'to-mi
As-træ'a
As-træ'us
As'tu
As'tur
As'tu-ra
As'tu-res
*As-tu'ri-cus
As-ty'a-ge
As-ty'a-ges
As-ty'a-nax
As-ty'a-nax
*As-ty-cra-te'a
As-ty-cra'ti-a
As-tyd'a-mas
As-ty-da-mi'a
As'ty-lus
As-tym-e-du'sa
As-tyn'o-me
As-tyn'o-mi
As-tyn'o-us
As-ty'o-che, *or* As-ty-o-chi'a
As-ty-pa-læ'a
As-typh'i-lus
†As-ty'ra
*As'ty-ron
As-ty'roq
As'y-chis
A-sy'las
A-syl'lus
*A-syn'cri-tus
A-tab'u-lus
At-a-by'ris
*A-tab'y-ris
At-a-by-ri'te
At'a-ce
†At'a-ces
At-a-lan'ta
*At-a-ly'da
At-a-ran'tes
A-tar'be-chis
A-tar'ga-tis
A-tar'ne-a
A'tas, *and* A'thas
A'tax
A'te
A-tel'la
At'e-na
At-e-no-ma'rus
*A-ter'ga-tis
Ath-a-ma'nes
Ath'a-mas
Ath-a-man-ti'a-des
Ath-a-na'si-us
*A-than'a-tr
Ath'a-nis
A'the-as
A-the'na
A-the'næ
Ath-e-næ'a
Ath-e-næ'um
Ath-e-næ'us
Ath-e-nag'o-ras
Ath-e-na'is
A-the'ni-on
A-thon'o-cles
A-then-o-do'rus
A'the-os
Ath'e-sis
*Ath'mo-num
A'thos
*A-tho'us
*A-thrul'la
A-thym'bra
*Ath'y-ras
A'ti-a
A-til'i-a
A-til'i-us
A-til'la
A-ti'na
A-ti'nas
A-tin'i-a
At-lan'tes
At-lan-ti'a-des
At-lan'ti-des
At'las
*At'mo-ni
A-tos'sa
At'ra-ces
At-ra-myt'ti-um
At'ra-pes
A'trax
At-re-ba'tæ
At-re-ba'tes
A-tre'ni
A'tre-us
A-tri'dæ
A-tri'des
A-tro'ni-us
At-ro-pa-te'ne
At-ro-pa'ti-a
*A-trop'a-tus
At'ro-pos
At'ta
*At-tac'o-rum
*At-ta-li'a
At-ta'li-a
At'ta-lus
At-tar'ras
†At-teg'u-a
At-te'i-us Cap'i-to
At'tes
At'this
At'si-co
At'ti-cus
At-ti-da'tes
At'ti-la
At-til'i-us
At-ti'nas
At'ti-us Pe-lig'nus
At-u-at'i-ci
At'u-bi
*At'u-rus
A-ty'a-dæ
A'tys
*Au-cha'tæ
*Au-de'ra
Au-fe'i-a A'qua
Au-fi-do'na
Au-fid'i-a
Au-fid'i-us
Au'fi-dus
Au'ga
Au'go, *and* Au-ge'a
Au'ga-rus
Au'ge-æ
*Au-gi'as
Au'gi-as, *and* Au'ge-as
Au'gi-læ
Au-gi'nus
Au'gu-res
Au-gus'ta
Au-gus-ta'li-a
Au-gus-ti'nus
*Au-gus-to-nem'e-tum
Au-gus'tu-lus
Au-gus'tus
Au-les'tes
Au-le'tes
Au'lis
*Au-lo-cre'ne
Au'lon
Au-lo'ni-us
Au'lus
Au'ras
Au-re'li-a
Au-ro-li-a'nus
Au-re'li-us
Au-re'o-lus
Au-ri'ga
Au-rin'i-a
Au-ro'ra
Au-run'ci
Au-run-cu-le'i-us
Aus-chi'sæ
Aus'ci
Au'ser, *or* Au'se-ris
Au'sos
Au'son
*Au'so-nes
Au-so'ni-a
*Au-son'i-dæ
Au-so'ni-us
Aus'pi-ces
*Aus-ta-ge'na
Aus'ter
Aus-te'si-on
Au-ta-ni'tis
Au-to-bu'lus, *or* At-a-bu'lus
*Au-toc'a-nes
Au-toch'tho-nes
Au'to-cles
Au-toc'ra-tes
Au-to-cre'ne
*Au-tol'e-mus
Au-tol'o-læ
*Au-tol'o-les
Au-tol'y-cus
Au-tom'a-te
Au-tom'e-don
Au-to-me-du'sa
Au-tom'e-nes
Au-tom'o-li
Au-ton'o-e
*Au-ton'o-us
Au-toph-ra-da'tes
*Au-tri'cum
Au-trig'o-nes
†Au-tu'ra
Aux-e'si-a
*Aux'i-mon
Av-a-ri'cum
*A-var'i-cus
*Av'a-sca
A-vel'la
Av-en-ti'nus
A-ver'nus, *or* A-ver'-na
A-ves'ta
A-vid-i-e'nus
A-vid'i-us Cas'si-us
A-vi-e'nus
*A-vi'tus
A'vi-um
Ax'e-nus
Ax-i'o-chus
Ax-i'on
Ax-i-o-ni'cus
*Ax-i-o'tus
Ax-i-o'te-a
Ax-i-o'the-a
†Ax'is
Ax'i-us
*Ax'o-na
*Ax-o'nes, (*a people*)
*Ax'o-nes, (*tablets*)
Ax'ur, *and* Anx'ur
Ax'us
*A-zam'o-ra
A'zan
*A-za'ni
*A-ze'ca
*A-zi'des
*A-zi'lis
A-zi'ris
Az'o-nax
A-zo'rus
A-zo'tus

B.

Ba-sil'i-us
Bab'i-lus
Bab'y-lon
Bab-y-lo'ni-a
Bab-y-lo'ni-i
Ba-byr'sa
Ba-byt'a-ce
Bac-a-ba'sus
Bac'chæ
*Bac-cha'nal
Bac-cha-na'li-a
Bac-chan'tes
*Bac-che'is
*Bac-che'us
Bac'chi
Bac-chi'a-dæ
*Bac-chi'das
Bac'chi-des
Bac'chis, *or* †Ba'lus
Bac'chi-um
*Bac-chi'um
*Bac-chi'us, (*metrical*)
Bac'chi-us
Bac'chus
Bac-chyl'i-des
*Ba-ce'lus
Ba-ce'nis
Ba'cis
*Bac'o-rus
Bac'tra
Bac'tri, *and* Bac-tri-a'-ni
Bac-tri-a'na, *or* Bac'-tri-a
Bac'tros
†Ba-cun'ti-us
Bad'a-ca
Ba'di-a
*Bad-i-cho'ra
Ba'di-us
Bad-u-hen'næ
Bæ'bi-us
*Bæ-so'la
*Bæ-tho'ron
Bæ'tis
Bæ'ton
*Bag-a-da'o-nes
*Ba-go'eus
Ba-gis'ta-me
*Ba-gis'ta-na
Ba-gis'ta-nes
Ba-go'as, *and* Ba-go'-
Bag-o-da'res
Ba-goph'a-nes
*Ba-go'us
Bag'ra-da
Bai'æ
Ba'la
Ba-la'crus
Bal-a-na'græ
Ba-la'nus
Ba-la'ri
*Bal'a-rus
Bal-bil'lus
Bal-bi'nus
Bal'bus
*Bal-ce'a
Ba-le-a'res
Ba-le'tus
*Bal-is-be'ga
Ba-lis'ta
Ba'li-us
Bal-lon'o-ti
Bal-ven'ti-us
*Bal'y-ra
Bal'y-ras
*Bam-by'ce
*Ba-mu'ræ
Bam-u-ru'æ
*Ba-ni-u'bæ
Ban'ti-æ
Ban'ti-us
Baph'y-rus
Bap'tæ
*Bar'a-do
Ba-ræ'i
Bar'a-thrum
Bar'ba-ri
Bar-ba'ri-a
*Bar-ba'tus
Bar-bos'the-nes
Bar-byth'a-ce
Bar'ca
Bar-cæ'i, *or* Bar-ci'-næ
Bar'ce
Bar'cha
*Bar'ci-no
*Bar-ci'nus
Bar-dæ'i
*Bar-da'nes
Bar'di
†Bar-di'ne
Bar-dyl'is
Ba-re'a
*Ba're-a
Ba're-as So-ra'nus
Ba'res
*Bar'go-se
Bar-gu'si-i
Ba-ri'no
*Bar'i-sas
Ba-ris'ses
Ba'ri-um
Bar'nu-us
Bar-si'ne, *and* Bar-se'-ne
Bar-za-en'tes
Bar-za'nes
*Ba-se'ra
Bas-i-le'a
*Bas-i-li'a
Bas-i-li'dæ
Bas-i-li'des
*Bas-i-li'i
Ba-sil-i-o-pot'a-mos, *or* *Ba-sil-i-o-pot'a-mus
Bas'i-lis
Ba-sil'i-us, (*a person*)
*Bas-i-li'us, (*a river*)
Bas'i lus
Bas'sæ
Bas-sa'ni-a
Bas-sa're-us
†Bas-sar'i-des
Bas'sa-ris
Bas'sus Au-fid'i-us
Bas-tar'næ, *and* Bas-ter'næ
Bas'ti-a
Ba'ta
*Bat-a-no'chus
Ba-ta'vi
†Ba-ta'vi-a
*Ba-ta'vus, *or* Bat'a-vus
Ba'thos
Bath'y-cles
Ba-thyl'lus
Ba-ti'a, *or* Ba'ti-a
Ba-ti-a'tus
*Ba-ti-e'a
Ba-tl'na, *and* Ban-ti'-na
*Bat'i-na
Ba'tis
Ba'to
Ba'ton
Bat-ra-cho-my-o-ma'-chi-a
*Bat'ra-chus
*Bat'ta-rus
Bat-ti'a-des
Bat'tis
Bat'tus
Bat'u-lum
Bat'u-lus
Ba-tyl'lus
Bau'bo
Bau'cis
Bau'li
Ba'vi-us
*Bav'o-ta
Baz-a-en'tes
Ba-za'ri-a
*Be-a'trix
Be'bi-us
Be-bri'a-cum
Beb'ry-ce
Beb'ry-ces, *and* Be-bryc'i-i
Be-bryc'i-a
*Be-chi'res
*Be-chi'ri
*Bel'a-tes
Bel-e-mi'na
*Bel'e-nus
Bel-e-phan'tes
Bel'e-sis
Bel'gæ
Bel'gi-ca
Bel'gi-um
Bel'gi-us
*Be'li-as
‡Be-li'des, *sing.* (*male desc. of Belus*)
‡Be'lis, *pl.* Bel'i-des, (*fem. desc. of Belus*)
Be-lis'a-ma
Bel-i-sa'ri-us
Bel-is-ti'da
Bel'i-tæ
*Bel-lag'i-nes
Bel-ler'o-phon
Bel-lo'rus
*Bel'le-rus
Bel-li-e'nus
Bel-lo'na
Bel-lo-na'ri-i
Bel-lov'a-ci
*Bel-lo-o-va'cum
Bel-lo-ve'sus
Bel'lon
*Bel'phe-gor
Be'lus
*Bem-bi'na
Be-na'cus
*Ben-di-di'a
Ben-did'i-um
Ben'dis
Ben-e-did'i-um
Ben-e-ven'tum
Ben-the-sic'y-me
Be-pol-i-ta'nus
Ber'bi-cæ
Ber-e-cyn'thi-á
†Ber-e-cyn'thus
Ber-e-ni'ce
Ber-e-ni'cia
*Ber'gi-no
Ber'gi-on
Ber-gis'ta-ni
*Ber'go-mum
Be'ris, *and* Ba'ris
Ber'mi-us
Ber'o-e
Bo-ræ'a
Ber-o-ni'ce
Be-ro'sus
Ber-rhœ'a
*Be-ryb'ra-ces
Ber'y-tus
*Be-ry'tus
*Bes'a-ra
*Bes'a-ro
Be-sid'i-æ
Be-sip'po
Bes'si
Bes'sus
Bes'ti-a
*Bes-yn-ge'ti
*Be-tar'mo-nes
†Bet'a-si
*Be-tho'ron
*Bet'i-ra
Be'tis
Be-tu'ri-a
Bi'a
Bi-a'nor
Bi'as
Bi-bac'u-lus
Bib'a-ga
Bib'li-a, *and* Bil'li-a
†Bib'li-na
Bib-li'na
Bib'lis, *or* Bi'blis
Bib'lus, *or* Bi'blus
Bi-brac'te
Bib'u-lus
Bi'ces
Bi'con
Bi-cor'ni-ger
Bi-cor'nis
*Bi-o'phi
Bi-for'mis
Bi'frons

Bil'bi-lis
Bi-ma'ter
Bin'gi-um
Bi'on
*Bi-o-ne'us
Bir'rhus
Bi-sal'tæ
Bi-sal'tes
Bi-sal'tis
Bi-san'the
Bis'ton
*Bis'to-nes
†Bis-to'ni-a
Bis'to-nis
*Bis-to'nis
Bi'thus
Bith'y-æ
Bi-thyn'i-a
*Bi-thy'ni
Bit'i-as
Bi'ton
Bit-u-i'tus
Bi-tun'tum
*Bi-tu'ri-cum
*Bi-tu'ri-ges
*Bit'u-rix
Biz'i-a
*Bi-zo'ne
Blæ'na
Blæ'si-i
Blæ'sus
Blan-de-no'na
Blan-du'si-a
Blas-to-phœ-ni'ces
*Ble'my-æ
Blem'my-es
Blc-ni'na
Blit'i-us
Blu'ci-um
†Bo-ad-i-ce'a
Bo-a-dic'e-a
Bo'æ, *and* Bo'e-a
Bo-a'gri-us
*Bob-o-ne'a
Bo-ca'll-as
Boc'car
Boc'cho-ris
Boc'chus
Bo-du-ag-na'tus
Bo-du'ni
Bœ-be'is
Bœ'bi-a
*Bo-e-dro'mi-a
Bœ-or-o-bis'tas
Bœ-o-tar'chæ
*Bœ-o'ti
Bœ-o'ti-a
Bœ-o'tus
Bo-e'thi-us
*Bo-e'thus
Bo'e-tus
Bo'e-us
Bo'ges
Bo'gud
Bo'gus
Bo'i-i
Bo-joc'a-lus
Bo'la
Bol'bo
*Bol be'ne
Bol-bi-ti'num
Bol'gi-us
Bo-li'na
Bol-i-næ'us
Bo-lis'sus
Bol-la'nus
Bo'lus
Bo-mi-en'ses
Bo-mil'car
Bom-o-ni'cæ
Bo-no'ni-a
Bo no'si-us
*Bo-os'u-ra
Bo-o-su'ra
Bo-o'tes
Bo-o'tus, *or* Bœ-o'tus
Bo're-a
Bo-re'a-des
Bo're-as
Bo-re-as'mi
*Bo-re'on
Bo're-us
Bor'ges
Bor-go'di
*Bo-ri'nus
Bor'nos
Bor-sip'pa
Bo'rus
Bo-rys'the-nes
Bos'pho-rus, *or* *Bos'-po-rus
*Bos-tre'nus
*Bo-tro'dus
Bot'ti-a
Bot-ti-æ'is
Bo-vi-a'num
Bo-vil'læ
*Brac'a-ra
*Brac-ca'ti
Brach-ma'nes
*Brach-ma'ni
Bræ'si a
Bran-chi'a-des
Bran'chi-dæ
†Bran'chus
Bran-chyl'li-des
Bra'si-æ
Bras'i-das
Bras-i-de'l-a
†Bras'i-las
Brau're
Brau'ron
Bren'ni, *and* Breu'ni
*Bren'ni-cus
Bren'nus
Bren'the
Bres'ci-a
Bret'ti-i
Bri-a're-us
Bri'as
Bri-gan'tes
Brig-an-ti'nus
†Bri-gan'ti-um
†Bri-les'sus
Bri'mo
†Bri'na
Bri se'is
Bri'ses
Bri-se'us
Bri-tan'ni
Bri-tan'ni-a
Bri-tan'ni-cus
Brit-o-mar'tis
Brit-o-ma'rus
Brit'o-nes
*Brit'o-nes, *or* Bri-to'nes
Brix-el'lum
Brix'i-a
*Brix'i-no
Bri'zo
Broc-u-be'lus
Bro'mi-us
Bru'nus
†Bron'gus
Bron'tes
Bron-ti'nus
Bro'te-as
Bro'the-us
Bruc'te-ri
Bru-ma'li-a
Brun-du'si-um
Bru-tid'i-us
Bru'ti-i, *or* ‡Brut'ti-i
Bru'tu-lus
Bru'tus
Bry'as
Bry-ax'is
Bry'ce
Bry'ges
Bry'gi
*Bry'e-a
*Bry'e-æ
*Bry-æ'æ
Bu-ba-ce'ne
Bu-ba'ces
Bu'ba-ris
Bu-bas-ti'a-cus
†Bu-bas'tis
Bu'ba-sus
Bu'bon
Bu-ceph'a-la
Bu-ceph'a-lus
*Bu'che-ta
Bu-col'i-ca
Bu-col'i-cum
Bu-co'li-on
Bu'co-lus
*Bu-de'a
*Bu-de'um
Bu'di-i, *or* Bu-di'ni
*Bu-do'ris
Bu-do'rum
*Bu'ge-nes
Bu'lis
Bul la'ti-us
*Bul-li'o-nes
Bu'ne-a
*Bu-ni'ma
*Bu-no-me'a
Bu'nus
Bu'pa-lus
Bu'pha-gus
Bu-pho'ni-a
Bu-pra'si-um
Bu'ra *or* †Bu'ris
Bu-ra'i-cus
*Bur-dig'a-la
Bur'rhus
Bur'sa
Bur'si-a
Bu'sa
Bu-si'ris
Bu'ta
Bu'te-o
Bu'tes
*Bu'tho-e
Bu-thro'tum
†Bu-thro'tus
Bu-thyr'e-us
Bu-to'a
*Bu'to-nes
Bu-tor'i-des
Bu'tos
Bu-tun'tum
Bu'tus
*Bu'zy-ges
Bu-zy'ges
Byb-le'si-a, *and* Byb-bas'si-a
Byb'li-a
Byb'li-i
*By'blis
Byl-li'o-nes
Byr'rhus
Byr'sa
By-za'ci-um
Byz-an-ti'a-cus
*By-zan'ti-on
By-zan'ti-um
By'zas
By-ze'nus
Byz'e-res
*By-zo'res
By'zes
Byz'i-a

C.

Ca-an'thus
Cab'a-des
†Cab'a-la
Cab'a-les
*Ca-ba'll-i
Cab-a-li'nus
*Ca-ba'lis
*Ca-bal'la-ca
Cab-al-li'num
*Cab-al-li'nus
Ca-bal'li-o
Ca-bar'ni
Ca-bar'nos
Ca-bas'sus
*Ca-be'les
*Ca-be'sus
Ca-bi'ra
Ca-bi'ri
Ca-bir'i-a
Ca-bu'ra
Cab'u-rus
Ca'ca
Cach'a-les
*Cac-o-dæm'o-nes
Ca'cus
Ca-cu'this
Ca-cyp'a-ris
Ca'di
Cad-me'a
Cad-me'is
Cad'mus
Ca'dra
*Cad're-ma
Ca-du'ce-us
Ca-dur'ci
Ca-dus'ci
*Ca-du'si,
Cad'y-tis
Cæ'a
Cæ-ce'ci-us
Cæ'ci-as
Cæ-cil'i-a
Cæ-cil-i-a'nus
Cæ-cil'i-i
Cæ-cil'i-us
Cæc'i-lus
Cæ-ci'na Tus'cus
Cæc'u-bum
*Cæc'u-bus
Cæc'u-lus
Cæ-dic'i-us
*Cæd'i-cus
Cæ'li-a
*Cæl'i-nus
Cæ'li-us
Cæm'a-ro
Cæ'ne, *or* †Cæ-nop'o-lis
Cæ'ne-us
*Cæ-ni'des
Cæn'i-des
Cæ-ni'na
Cæ'nis
Cæ-not'ro-pæ
Cæ'pi-o
Cæ-ra'tus
Cæ're, *or* Cæ'res
Cær'e-si
*Cær'i-tes
Cæ'sar
Cæs-a-re'a
*Cæ-sa're-us
Cæ-sa'ri-on
Cæ-sa-ro-du'num
†Cæs-a-rom'gus
Cæ-se'na
Cæ-sen'ni-us
Cæ'si-a
Cæ'si-us
Cæ'so
Cæ-so'ni-a
Cæ-so'ni-us
Cæt'o-brix
Cæt'u-lum
Cæ'yx
Ca-ga'co
Ca-i-ci'nus
Ca-i'cus
Ca-i-e'ta
*Ca'i-phas
Ca'i-us, *and* Ca'i-a
*Ca-je'ta
Cal'a-ber
Ca-la'bri-a
Cal'a-brus
Cal-a-gur-rit'a-ni
†Cal-a-gur-ri-ta'ni
*Cal-a-gu'ris
Ca-lag'u-tis
Cal'a-is
Cal'a mis
Cal-a-mi'næ
Cal'a-mos
Cal'a-mus
Ca-la'nus
Cal'a-on
*Ca-laph'a-tæ
Cal'a-ris
*Ca-la'rus
*Cal'a-tes
Cal-a-tha'na
Ca-la'thi-on
Cal'a-thus
Ca-la'ti-a
Ca-la'ti-æ
*Ca-lau're-a
Cal-au-re'a, *and* Cal-au-ri'a
Ca-la'vi-i
Ca-la'vi-us
Cal'bis
†Cal-ca'gus
Cal'ce
Cal'chas
Cal-che-do'ni-a
Cal-chin'i-a
Cal'dus Cæ'li-us
Ca'le, Ca'lis, *or* †Ca-le'num
*Ca-led'o-nes
Cal-e-do'ni-a
†Ca-len'tum
Ca-le'nus
*Ca-le'rus
Ca'les
Ca-le'si-us
Ca le'tæ
*Cal'e-ti
*Calf s tor
*Ca-le'tor
Ca'lex
Ca-li-ad'no
Cal-i-ce'ni
Ca-lid'i-us
Ca lig'u-la
†Ca-lip'e-des
Cal'i-pus
Ca'lis
Cal-læs'chrus
Cal-la'i-ci
*Cal-la'i-nus
Cal'las
Cal-la-te'bus
†Gal'lo
Cal-le'ni
Cal-le-te'ri-a
Cal'li-a
Cal-li'a-des
*Cal-li-a-ni'ra
*Cal li'a-rus
Cal'li as
Cal-lib'i-us
Cal-li-ce'rus
Cal-lich'o-rus
Cal'li-cles
Cal-li-co-lo'na
*Cal-li-co-lo'ne
Cal-lic'ra-tes
Cal-li-crat'i-das
*Cal-li-dam'a-tes
Cal-lid'i-us
Cal-lid'ro-mus
Cal-li-ge'tus
*Cal-li-gi'tus
Cal-lim'a-chus
Cal-lim'e-don
Cal-llm'e-les
*Cal-li-ni'cus
Cal-li'nus
*Cal-li-o-do'rus
*Cal-li'o-pas
Cal-li'o-pe
Cal-li-pa-ti'ra
Cal'li-phon
Cal'li-phron
Cal-lip'i-dæ
Cal-lip'o-lis
Cal'li-pus, *or* †Ca-lip'-pus
Cal-lip'y-ges, *or* *Cal-li-py'ges
Cal-lir'ho-e
Cal-lis'te
Cal-lis-te'i-a, *or* *Cal-lis-ti'a
Cal-lis'the-nes
Cal-lis'to
Cal-lis-to-ni'cus
Cal-lis'tra-tus
Cal-lix'e-na
Cal-lix'e-nus
Ca'lon
*Cal'o-pus
Ca'lor
Cal'po
*Cal'pe-tus
Cal-phur'ni-a
Cal-phur'ni-us
Cal-pur'ni-a
Cal-u-sid'i-us
Cal-u'si-um
Cal'vi-a
Cal-vi'na
*Cal-vi'nus
Cal-vis'i-us
†Cal'vus
Cal'y-be, *or* †Ca-by'le
Cal-y-cad'nus
Cal'y-co
Ca-lyd'i-um
Ca-lyd'na
Cal'y-don
Cal-y-do'nis
Cal-y-do'ni-us
Ca-lym'ne
Ca-lyn'da
Ca-lyp'so
†Ca-ma-lo-du'num
Ca-man'ti-um
†Ca-mar'a-cum
Cam-a-ri'na
*Cam-a-ri'næ
Cam-bau'les
Cam'bes
Cam'bre
Cam-bu'ni-i
Cam-by'ses
Cam-e-la'ni
Cam-e-li'næ
Cam'e-ra
*Cam-e-ra'cum
Cam-e-ri'num, *and* Ca-mer'ti-um
Cam-e-ri'nus
Ca-mer'tes
Ca-mil'la
Ca-mil'li, *and* Ca-mil'-læ
Ca-mil'lus
Ca-mi'ro
Ca-mi'rus, *and* Ca-mi'ra
Cam-is-sa'rea
Cam'ma
Ca-mœ'næ
Cam pa'na Lex
Cam-pa'ni-a
*Cam-pa'nus
Cam-pas'pe, *or* †Pan cas'te
Cam'pe
*Cam'pe-sus
Camp'sa
Cam'pus Mar'ti-us
Cam-u-lo-gi'nus
Ca'na
Can'a-ce
Can'a-che
Can'a-chus
Ca'næ
†Ca-na'ri-a
Ca-na'ri-i
Can'a-thus
Can'da-ce
Can-da'vi-a
Can-dau'les
*Can-di'o-ni
Can-di'o-pe
Ca'nens
Can-e-pho'ri-a
Can'e-thum,
Ca-nic-u-la'res Di'es
Ca-nid'i-a
Ca-nid'i-us
Ca-nin-e-fa'tes
Ca-nin'i-us
Ca-nis'ti-us
Ca'ni-us
Can'næ
*Ca-no'bus
Ca-nop'i-cum
Ca-no'pus
*Can'ta-ber
Can'ta-bra
Can'ta-bri
Can ta'bri-a
Can-ta'bri-æ
*Can-tha-rol'e-thron
Can'tha-rus
*Can-tha'ta
Can'thus
Can'ti-um
Can-u-le'i-a
Can-u-le'i-us
Ca-nu'li-a
Ca-nu'si-um
Ca-nu'si-us
Ca-nu'ti-us
Ca-pa'ne-us
Ca-pel'la
Ca-po'na
Ca-pe'nas
Ca-pe'ni
Ca'per
Ca-pe'tus
*Cap'e-tus
Ca-pha're-us
*Ca-phe'ris
*Ca-phy'æ
*Caph'y-æ
Ca'pi-æ
†Ca-pie'sa
Cap-is-se'ne
Cap'i-to
Cap-i-to-li'nus
Cap-i-to'li-um
*Cap-nob'a-tæ
*Cap-pad'o-ces
Cap-pa-do'ci-a
Cap'pa-dox
Ca-pra'ri-a
Ca'pre-æ
Cap-ri-cor'nus
Cap-ri-fic-i-a'lis
Ca-pri'na
Ca-prip'e-des
Ca'pri-æ
Ca'pri-us
Cap-ro-ti'na
Ca'prus
Cap'sa
Cap'sa-go
Cap'u-a
Ca'pys
Ca'pys Sil'vi-us
†Car
Car-a-bac'ta
Car'a-bis
Car-a-cal'la
Ca-rac'a-tes
Ca-rac'ta-cus
Ca'ræ
Ca-ræ'us
Car'a-tis
*Car-a-ma'nus
†Ca-ram'bis
*Ca-ran'to-nus
Car'a-nus
Ca-rau'si-us
Car'bo
*Car-bo'nes
*Car'bu-la
Car-che'don
Car-ci'nus
*Car'ci-nus
Car-da'ces
*Car-da-me'ne
Car-dam'y-le
*Car-de'sus
Car'di-a
*Car-du-æ
Car-du'chi
*Car-dy'tus
Ca'res
Car'e-sa
*Ca-re'aus
Ca-res'sus
Car-ful'i-a
Ca'ri-a
Ca'ri-as
Ca-ri'a-to
†Ca-ril'la
Ca-ri'na
Ca-ri'næ
Car'i-ne
Ca-ri'nus
*Ca-ri'on
Ca-ris'sa-num
Ca-ris'tum
*Car-ma'ni
Car-ma'ni-a
Car-ma'nor
Car'mo
Car-mo'lus
Car-men'ta, *and* Car-men'tis
Car-men-ta'les
Car-men-ta'lis
Car'mi-des
Car'na, *and* Car-din'-e-a
Car-na'si-us
Car-ne'a-des
Car-no'i-a
†Car'ne-us
Car'ni-on
*Car'no-nes
Car'nus
Car-nu'tes
*Car-nu'tum
*Car-os-ce'pi
Car-pa'si-a, *and* Car-pa'si-um
*Car'pa-tes
Car'pa-thus
*Car-pe'i-a
Car'pi-a
*Car-pi'a
Car'pis
Car'po
Car-poph'o-ra
Car-poph'o-rus
Car'ræ, *and* Car'rhæ
Car-ri-na'tes
Car-ru'ca
Car-se'o-li
Car-ta'li-as
*Car'ta-re
Car-te'i-a
*Car'te-nus
Car-thæ'a
Car-thag-i-ni-en'ses
Car-tha'go
*Car-tha'lo
Car'tha-sis
*Car-tho'a
Car-vil'i-us
Ca'rus
Ca'ry-a
*Ca'ry-æ
Ca-ry-a'tæ
†Ca-ry-at'i des, *pl.* Ca-ry-a'tis
*Ca-ry'o-nes
*Car-ys-to'us
Ca-rys'ti-us
Ca-rys'tus
Ca'ry-um
*Ca-sa'le
Cas'ca
Cas-cel'li-us
Cas-i-li'num
Ca-si'na, *or* Ca-si'num
*Cas'i-na
Ca'si-us
*Cas'me-na
Cas'me-næ
Cas-mil'la
Cas-pe'ri-a
Cas-per'u-la
Cas-pi-a'na
Cas'pi-i
*Cas-pi'ra
Cas'pi-um Ma're
Cas-san-da'ne
Cas-san'der
Cas-san'dra
‡Cas-san-dre'a
*Cas-san-dri'a
Cas-san'dri-a
Cas'si-a
†Cas-si-o-do'rus
Cas-si'o-pe, *or* Cas si-o-pe'a
*Cas-sit'e-ra
Cas-si-ter'i-des
Cas'si-us
Cas-si-ve-lau'nus
*Cas-so'pe
Cas-so'tis
Cas-tab'a-la
Cas'ta-bus
Cas-ta'li-a, *or* Cas-ta'-li-us Fons
*Cas'ta-lis
Cas-ta'ne-a
†Cas-tho'nes
Cac-ti-a-ni'ra

*Cas-to'lus
Cas'tor and Pol'lux
*Cas'to-res, *pl.*
Cas-tra'ti-us
*Cas'tricus
Cas'tu-lo
*Cat-a-ba'nes
*Cat-a-clo'thes
Cat-a-du'pa
*Cat-a-du'pi
*Cat-a-ke-kau'me ne
Cat-a-mon'te-les
Cat'a-na
*Ca-ta'o-nes
Cat-a-o'ni-a
*Ca-taph'ry-ges
Cat-a-rac'ta
Cat-a-rac'tes
*Ca-tar'rhy-tus
Cat'e-nes
Ca-thæ'a
Cath'a-ri
Ca'ti-a
Ca-ti-e'na
Ca-ti-e'nus
Cat-i-li'na
†Ca-til'i-us
Ca-til'li
Ca-till'lus, *or* Cat'i-lus
Ca-ti'na, *or* *Cat'i-na
Ca'ti-us
Cat-i'zi
Ca'to
Ca'tre-us
Cat'ta
Cat'ti
Cat-u-li-a'na
Ca-tul'lus
Cat'u-lus
†Ca-tu'ri-ges
Cau'ca-sus
*Ca-u'ci
Cau'con
*Cau co'nes
Cau'co-nes
Cau'di, *and* Cau'di-um
*Cau-di'nus
Cau-lo'ni-a
†Cau'ni-i
Cau'ni-us
Cau'nus
Cau'ros
Cau'rus
Ca'us
†Cav'a-res
Cav-a-ril'lus
Cav-a-ri'nus
Ca'vi-i
Ca-y'ci, *or* Chau'ci
Ca-y'cus
Ca-ys'ter, *or* Ca-ys'trus
*Caz'e-ca
Ce'a, Ce'os, *or* Cos
Ce'a-des
†Ce'ba
Ceb-al-li'nus
Ceb-a-ren'ses
Ce'bes
Ce'bren
Ce-bre'ni-a
*Ce-bre'nis
Ce-bri'o-nes
†Ce'brus
Cec'i-das
Ce-cil'i-us
†Ce-ci'na
Cec'i-na
Ce-cin'na
Ce-cro'pi-a
Ce-crop'i-das
*Cec'ro-pis
Ce'crops
*Ce-cryph-a-le'a
Ce'don
*Ce-dre'a
Ce-dre-a'tis
Ce-dru'si-i
Ceg'liu-sa
Ce'i
Cel'a-don
Cel'a-dus
Ce-le'næ, *or* †Ce-le'næ
Ce-le'no
*Ce'le-ə
Ce-le'i-a, *and* Ce'la
Cel-e-la'tes
Ce-len'dræ, Ce-len'dris, *and* Ce-len'deris
Ce-le'ne-us
Ce-len'na, *or* Ce-le'na
Ce'ler
Cel'e-res
Cel'e-trum
Ce'le-us
Cel'mus
Cel'o-næ
Cel'sus
Cel'tæ
*Cel'ti-ber
*Cel-ti-be'res
Cel-ti-be'ri
Cel'ti-ca
Cel'ti-ci
Cel-til'lus
*Cel-to-gal'a-tæ
Cel-to'ri-i
Cel-tos'cy-thæ
†Ce'ma
Cem'me-nus
*Cemp'si
¶Cen'a-bum, *or* Gen'a-bum
Ce-næ'um
Cen'chre-æ
Cen'chre-is
Cen'chre-us
*Cen-chre'us
Cen'chri-us
Ce-nes'po-lis
Ce-ne'ti-um
Ce'ne-us
Cen-i-mag'ni
Ce-ni'na
*Ce-ni'nes
Cen-o-ma'ni
Ce'non
Cen-so'res
Cen-so-ri'nus
Cen'sus
Cen-ta-re'tus
Cen-tau'ri
*Cen-tau'ri-cus
Cen-tau'rus
*Cen-tim'a-nus
Cen-tob'ri-ca
Cen'to-res
Cen-tor'i-pa, *or* †Cen-tu'ri-pa
*Cen-tu'ri-pe
Cen-tri'tes
†Cen-tro'nes
Cen-tro'ni-us
Cen-tum'vi-ri
Cen-tu'ri-a
Ce'os, *and* Ce'a
Ceph'a-las
Ceph-a-lo'di-on
*Ce-phal'len
Ceph-a-le'na, *and* Ceph-al-le'ni-a
*Ceph-al-le'ni
Ceph'a-lo
Ceph-a-læ'dis, *and* Ceph-a-lu'di-um
Ceph'a-lon
Ceph-a-lot'o-mi
Ceph'a-lus
*Ce-phe'as
Ce-phe'nes
Ce'phe-us
Ce-phis'i-a
Ceph-i-si'a-des
Ce-phis-i-do'rus
Ce-phis'i-on
Ceph-i-sod'o-tus
Ce-phi'sus, *or* Cephis'sus
Ce'phren
Ce'pi-o, *or* †Cæ'pi-o
Ce'pi-on
Cer'a-ca
Ce-rac'a-tes
Ce-ram'bus
Cer-a-mi'cus
Ce-ra'mi-um
Cer'a-mus
Ce'ras
Cer'a-sus
Cer'a-ta
*Ce-ra'thus
*Ce-ra'ton
Ce-ra'tus
Ce-rau'ni-a
Ce-rau'ni-i
Ce-rau'nus
Ce-rau'si-us
†Cer'ba-lus
Cer-bo'ri-on
Cer'be-rus
Cer'ca-phus
Cer-ca-o'rum
Cer-co'is
Cer-co'no
Cer-ces'tes
*Cer'ce-tæ
Cer'ci-des
Cer'ci-i
Cer-ci'na, *or* Cer-cin'na
Cer-cin'i-um
Cer'ci-us
Cer-co'pes
Cer'cops
Cer'cy-on, *or* Cer-cy'o-nes
*Cer-cy'on
*Cer-cyph'a-læ
Cer-cy'ra, *or* Cor-cy'ra
*Cer-do'us
Cer-dyl'i-um
Ce-re-a'li-a
Ce'res
Ce-res'sus
Cer'e-tæ
*Ce-re'tes
Ce-ri-a'lis
Ce'ri-i
†Ce-ril'li
Ce-ril'lum
Ce-rin'thus
*Cer'i-tes
Cer-ma'nus
Cer'ne
Cer'nes
Ce'ron
Cer-o-pas'se-das
Ce-ros'sus
Cer'phe-ra
†Cer-re-ta'ni
Cer-rhæ'i
Cer-so-blep'tes
Cer'ti-ma
Cer-to'ni-um
Cer-va'ri-us
*Cer'vi-us
†*Ce-ry'ces
Ce-ryc'i-us
Cer-y-mi'ca
*Cer-y-ne'a
Cer-y-ni'tes
Ce-sel'li-us
Ce-son'ni-a
Ces'ti-us
Ces tri'na
Ces-tri'nus
*Ce-te'i
Ce'tes
Ce-the'gus
Ce'ti-i
Ce'ti-us
Ce'to
Ce'us, *and* Ca'us
Ce'yx
*Cha-be'rus
Cha'bes
Cha-bi'nus
†Cha-bo'rus
Cha'bri-a
Cha'bri-as
*Cha'bry-is
Chæ-an'i-tæ
*Chæ're-a
Chæ're-as
Chær-e-de'mus
Chæ-re'mon
Chær'e-phon
Chæ-res'tra-ta
Chæ-rin'thus
Chæ-rip'pus
Chæ'ro
Chær-o-ne'a, *and* Cher-ro-ne'a
Cha-læ'on
Chal-cæ'a
Chal'ce-a
*Chal-ce'a
Chal-ce'don, *and* Chal-ce-do'ni-a
*Chal-cet'o-res
Chal ci-de'ne
Chal-ci-don'ses
Chal-cid'e-us
Chal-cid'i-ca
Chal-cid'i-cus
*Chal-ci-æ'cus
Chal-cl'o-pe
Chal'cis
*Chal-ci'tes
Chal-ci'tis
Chal'co-don
Chal'con
Chal'cus
Chal-dæ'a
Chal-dæ'i
Cha-les'tra
*Chal'e-tes
Chal-o-ni'tis
Chal'y-bes, *and* Cal'y-bes
†Chal'y-bon
Chal-y-bo-ni'tis
*Cha'lybs
Cha-ma'ni, *and* Cha-ma'vi
Cha'ne
Cha'on
Cha'o-nes
Cha-o'ni-a, *and* Cha-o-ni'tis
Cha'os
*Char-ac-mo'ba
*Char-a-co'ma
Char'a-dra
Char'a-dros
†Cha-ra'drus
*Char'a-drus
Cha-ræ'a-das
Char-an-dæ'i
Cha'rax
Cha-rax'es, *and* Cha-rax'us
Cha'res
Char'i-cles
Char-i-cli'des
Char'i-clo
Char-i-de'mus
Char'i-la
Char-i-la'us, *and* Cha-ril'lus
Cha-ri'ni, *and* Ca-ri'ni
Cha'ris
Cha-ris'i-a
Char'i-tes
Char'i-ton
†Char'ma-das
Char'me, *and* Car'me
Char'mi-das
Char'mi-des
Char-mi'nus
Char-mi'o-ne
Char'mis
Char-mos'y-na
Char'mo-tas
Char'mus
Cha'ron
Cha-ron'das
Char-o-ne'a
Cha-ro'ni-us
Cha'rops, *and* Char'opes
*Char'o-pus
Cha-ryb'dis
*Chat'ra-mis
Chau'bi, *and* Chau'ci
Chau'la
Chau'rus
*Chav'o-nes
*Cha-y'ci
*Cha-ze'no
†Che'a
Che'læ
Che'les
Chel-i-do'ni-a
Chel-i-do'ni-æ
Che-lid'o-nis
*Che-lid-o-ni'sum
Chel'o-ne
Chel'o nis
Chel-o noph'a-gi
Chel-y-do'ri-a
Chem'mis
Che'na
Che'næ
Che'ni-on
Che'ni-us
*Che'o-pes
Che'ops, *and* Che-os'pes
Che'phren
Cher-e-moc'ra-tes
Che-ris'o-phus
Cher'o-phon
Cher'si-as
Cher-sid'a-mas
Cher'si-pho
†Cher'si-phron
*Cher-so'na
Cher-so-ne'sus, *or* Cher-ro-ne'sus
Che-rus'ci
Chid-næ'i
*Chi-do'rus
Chil-i-ar'chus
Chil'i-us, *and* Chil'e-us
Chi'lo
Chi-lo'nis
Chi-mæ'ra
Chim'a-rus
*Chim'e-ra
Chi-me'ri-um
Chi-om'a-ra
Chi'on
Chi'o-no
Chi-on'e-des
Chi'o-nis
Chi'on
Chi'ron
Chit'o-ne
*Chi-to'ne
†Chit'ri-um
Chlo'e
Chlo're-us
Chlo'ris
Chlo'rus
Cho-a-ri'na
Cho-as'pes
*Cho'a-træ
Cho'bus
Chœr'a-des
*Chœ're-æ
Chœr'i-lus
*Chol-on-ti'chus
Chon'ni-das
*Cho-nu'phis
*Cho-ra'gus
Cho-ras'mi
Cho-rin'e-us
Cho-ræ'bus
Chor-om-næ'i
*Chor'o-ne
Chos'ro-es
Chre'mes
Chrem'e-tes
Chres'i-phon
Chres-phon'tes
Chres'tus
Chro'mi-a
Chro'mi-os
Chro'mis
Chro'mi-us
Chro'ni-us
Chro'nos
Chry'sa-us
Chry'sa, *and* Chry'se
Chrys'a-mo
Chry-san'tas
Chry-san'thi-us
Chry-san'tis
Chry-sa'or
*Chrys'a-or
Chrys-a-o're-us
Chry-sa'o-ris
Chry'sas
*Chry-sas'pi-des
Chry-se'is
Chry-ser'mus
*Chrys'o-rus
Chry'ses
Chry-sip'pe
Chry-sip'pus
Chry'sis
Chrys-o-as'pi-des
*Chry-soc'e-ros
*Chrys'o-cher
Chry-sog'o-nus
Chrys-o-la'us
*Chrys-o-lo'ras
†Chry-son'di-um
Chry-sop'o-lis
Chry-sor'rho-æ, *or* Chry-sor'rho-as
*Chry-sos'to-mus
*Chry-soth'e-mis
Chryx'us
Chtho'ni-a
Chtho'ni-us
*Chthon-o-phy'le
*Ci-a-gi'si
†Cib'a-læ
Cib-a-ri'tis
*Ci-bo'tus
Cib'y-ra
Cic'e-ro
†Cich'y-ris
Cic'o-nes
Ci-cu'ta
*Cic-y-no'thus
*Cil'i-ces
Ci-lic'i-a, *and* Ci-lis'sa
Ci'lix
Cil'la
Cil'les
Cil'lus
Cil'ni-us
Ci'lo
Cim'ber
Cim-be'ri-us
Cim'bri
Cim'bri-cum
*Cim'bri-cus
Cim'i-nus
Cim-me'ri-i
Cim'me-ris
*Cim-me'ri-um
Ci-mo'lis, *and* Ci-no'lis
Ci-mo'lus
Ci'mon
Ci-næ'thon, *or* Ci-ne'thon
*Cin'a-ra
Ci-nar'a-das
Cin'ci-a
Cin-cin-na'tus
Cin'ci-us
Cin'e-as
Ci-ne'si-as
Cin'e-thon
Cin'ga
Cin-get'o-rix
†Cin'gu-la-ni
Cin'gu-lum
Cin-i-a'ta
Ci-nith'i-i
Cin'na
Cin'na-don
Cin'na-mus
Cin-ni'a-na
Cinx'i-a
Ci'nyps, *and* Cin'y phus
Cin'y-ras
Ci'os
*Ci-po'rus
Cip'pus
*Cir-cæ'um
Cir'ce
Cir-cen'ses Lu'di
Cir'ci-us
Cir'cus
Ci'ris
Cir-ræ'a-tum
Cir'rha, *and* Cyr'rha
Cir'tha, *and* Cir'ta
Cis-al-pi'na Gal'li-a
Cis'pa
Cis'sa
Cis'se-is
Cis-se'us
Cis'si-a
Cis'si-æ
Cis'si-des
Cis-sœs'sa
†Cis-so-es'sa
Cis'sus
Cis-su'sa
Cis-te'næ
*Cis-the'ne
*Cis-to-bo'ci
Ci-thæ'ron
Cith-a-ris'ta
*Ci-the'las
*Cith'e-ron
Cit'i-um
Ci'us
Ci-vi'lis
Ciz'y-cum, *or* †Cyz'i-cus
Cla'de-us
Cla'nes
Cla'nis
Cla'ni-us, *or* †Cla'nis
*Cla-ra'nus
Cla'rus, *or* †Cla'ros
Clas-tid'i-um
Clau'di-a
Clau'di-æ A'quæ
Clau-di-a'nus
Clau-di-op'o-lis
Clau'di-us
Clau'sus
Cla-vi-e'nus
Clav'i-ger
Cla-zom'e-næ, *and* Cla-zom'e-ræ
Cle'a-das
*Clo-æ'e-ta
Cle-an'der
Cle-an'dri-das
Cle-an'thes
Cle-ar'chus
Cle-ar'i-des
Cle'mens
Cle'o
Cle'o-bis
Cle-o-bu'la
Cle-ob-u-li'na
Cle-o-bu'lus
Cle-o-cha'res
Cle-o-cha'ri-a
Cle-o-dæ'us
Cle-od'a-mus
Cle-o-de'mus
Cle-o-do'ra
Cle-o-dox'a
Cle-og'e-nes
Cle-o-la'us
Cle-om'a-chus
Cle-o-man'tes
Cle-om'bro-tus
Cle-o-me'des
Cle-om'e-nes
Cle'on
Cle-o'næ, *and* Cle'o-na
Cle-o'ne
Cle-o-ni'ca
Cle-o-ni'cus
Cle-on'nis
Cle-on'y-mus
*Cle'o-pas
Cle-op'a-ter
Cle-op'a-tra
Cle-op'a-tris
Cle-oph'a-nes
Cle-o-phan'tus
Cle'o-phes
Cle-oph'o-lus
Cle'o-phon
Cle-o-phy'lus
Cle-o-pom'pus
Cle-op-tol'e-mus
Cle'o-pus
Cle-o'ra
Cle-os'tra-tus
Cle-ox'e-nus
Clep'sy-dra
Cle'ri
Cles'i-des
Cle'ta
*Cle-a-be'ni
Clib'a-nus
Cli-de'mus
†Cli'max
Clim'e-nus
Cli'nas
Clin'i-as
Cli-nip'pi-des
Cli'nus
Cli'o
Cli-sith'e-ra
Clis'tho-nes
Cli'tæ
Cli-tar'chus
Cli'te
Cli-ter'ni-a
Clit-o-de'mus
Cli-tom'a-chus
Cli-ton'y-mus
Clit'o-phon
Cli'tor
Cli-to'ri-a
Cli-tum'nus
Cli'tus
*Clo-a'ca
Clo-a-ci'na
Clo-an'thus
Clo'di-a
Clo'di-us
Cloæ'li-a
Cloæ'li-æ
Cloæ'li-us
Clo'nas
Clon'di-cus
Clo'ni-a
Clo'ni us
Clo'tho
Clu-a-ci'na
Clu-en'ti-us
Clu'pe-a, *and* Clyp'e-a
Clu'si-a
Clu-si'ni Fon'tes
Clu-si'o-lum
Clu'si-um
Clu'si-us
Clu'vi-a
Clu'vi-us Ru'fus
Clym'e-ne
*Clym-e-ne'i-des
Clym'e-nus
Cly-son'y-mus
Cly-son-y-mu'sa
Clyt-em-nes'tra
Clyt'i-a, *or* Clyt'i-e
Clyt'i-us
Cly'tus
Cna-ca'di-um
Cnac'a-lis
*Cnac'a-lus
Cna'gi-a
Cne'mus
Cno'us, *or* Cnæ'us
Cni-din'i-um
Cni'dus, *or* Gni'dus
Cno'pus
Cnos'si-a
†Cnos'sus
Cno'sus
Co-a-ma'ni
Co-as'træ, *and* Co-as'træ
Cob'a-res
Coc'a-lus
Coc-ce'i-us
Coc-cyg'i-us
Co'cles
*Coc'li-tes
Coc'ti-æ, *and* Cot'ti-æ
Co-cy'tus
†Co-da'nus Si'nus
Co-dom'a-nus
Cod'ri-das
Co-drop'o-lis
Co'drus
Cœ-cil'i-us

Cœ'la
Cœ-lal'e-tæ
†Cœ'le
Cœl-e-syr'i-a, *and* Cœl-o-syr'i-a
Cœ'li-a
Cœl-i-ob'ri-ga
Cœ'li-us
Cœ'lus
Cœ'nus
Cœr'a-nus
Co'es
*Cœs'y-ra
Cœ'us
Cog'a-mus
Cog-i-du'nus
Co'hi-bus
Co'hors
*Col-a-ce'a
Co-læ'nus
*Co-lan'co-rum
Co-lax'a-ta
Co-lax'es
Col'chi
Col'chis, *and* Col'chos
Co-len'da
Co'li-as
Col-la'ti-a
Col la-ti'nus
Col-li'na
Col-lu'ci-a
Co'lo
Co-lo'næ
Co-lo'ne
†Co-lo'ni-a
Co-lo'nos
Col'o-phon
Co-los'se, *and* Co-los'sæ
Co-los'sus
†Co-lo'tes
Col'pe
*Col-the'ne
†Col-u Lra'ri-a
Co-lum'ba
Col u-mel'la
†Co-lum'næ Her'cu-lis
Co-lu'thus
Co lyt'tus
Com-a-ge'na
Com-a-ge'ni
Co-ma'na
C -ma'ni-a
†Co-ma're-a
Com'a-ri
Com'a-rus
Co-mas'tus
*Co-ma'ta
Com-ba'bus
Com'be
Com'bi
Com-bre'a
Com'bu tis
*Co-me'dæ
Co-me'tes
Com'e-tho
Co-min'i-us
Co-mit'i a
Co'mi-us
*Com-ma-ge'nus
Com'mo-dus
Co'mon
Com pi ta'li-a
*Com-plu'tum
Comp'sa-tus
Com pu'sa
†Co'nium
Co'nus
Con'en-ni
Con-cor'di-a
Con'da-lus
Con'da-to
¶*Con da'to
†Con-di-vic'num
Con-do-cha'tes
Con-dru'si
Con-dvl'i-a
*Con-dy'lus
Co'no
Con-e-to-du'nus, *and* †Cot-u-a'tus
Con-fu'ci-us
Con-ge'dus
†Co-ni'a-ci
Co'ni-i
†Co-nim'bri-ca
Con-i-sal'tus
Co-nis'ci
Con-ni'das
Co'non
*Co-no'pe
*Con-o-po'um
*Co-no'pe-um
Con-sen'tes
Con-sen'ti-a
Con-sid'i-us
Con-si-li'num
Cŏn'stans
Con-stan'ti-a
*Con-stan-ti'a, (*a city*)
Con-stan-ti'na
Con-stan-ti-nop'o-lis
Con-stan-ti'nus
Con-stan'ti-us
†Con'su-les
Con'sus
Con-syg'na
Con-ta-des'dus
*Con-to po-ri'a
Con-tu'bi-a
*Co'nus Con-col'o-rus
*Con've-næ
Co'on
Co'os, Cos, Ce'a, *and* Co
Co'pæ
*Cop'a-is
Co'phas
Co-phon'tis.
Co'pi-a
Co pil'lus
Co-po'ni-us
Cop'ra-tes
Co'pre-us
Cop'tus, *or* Cop'tos
Co'ra
Cor-a-ce'si-um, *or* Cor a-cen'si-um
Cor a-co-na'rus
*Cor-a-co-ne'sus
Co-ral'e-tæ
*Co-ra'ti
Co-ral'li
Co-ra'nus
Co'ras
Co'rax
Co-rax'i
Cor'bo-us
Cor'bis and †Or'su-a
Cor'bu-lo
*Cor'co-ba
*Cor'co-ras
Cor-cy'ra
Cor'du-ba
Cor-du-e'ne
*Cor-dy'la
Co're
Co-res'sus
Cor'e-sus
*Co-re'sus
Cor'e-tæ
Cor-fin'i-um
Co'ri-a
*Co-ri'a
Co-rin'e-um
Co-rin'na
Co-rin'nus
Co-rin'thus
Co-ri-o la'nus
Co-ri'o-li, *and* Co-ri-o'li
Co-ris'sus
*Co-ri'tha
Cor'i-tus
Cor'ma-sa
Cor'mus
Cor-ne'li-a
Cor-ne'li-i
Cor-nic'u lum
Cor-ni-fic'i-us
Cor'ni-ger
Cor-nu'tus
Co-ræ'bus
Co-ro'na
Cor-o-ne'a
†Co-ro'ni-a
*Cor-o-ni'des
Co-ro'nis
Co-ron'ta
Co ro'nus
*Co-ro'pe
Cor-rha'gi-um
*Cor-se'a
Cor'si
Cor'ci-a
Cor'si ca
Cor'so-te
†Cor-su'ra
†Cor-to'na
Cor-to'ne
*Cor-ty'na
Cor-un-ca'nus
Co'rus
Cor-vi'nus
Cor-y-ban'tes
Cor'y-bas
Cor-y-bas'sa
Cor'y-bus
Co-ryc'i-a
Co-ryc'i-des
Co-ryc'i-us
Cor'y-cus
*Co-ry'cus
Cor'y-don
Cor'y-la, *or* Cor-y-le'um
Co-rym'bi-fer
Cor'y-na
Cor-y-ne'ta, *or* Cor-y-ne'tes
Cor-y-pha'si-um
†Cor'y-phe
*Co-ry'tha
Cor-y-then'ses
Cor'y-thus
Co-ry'tus
Cos
Co'sa, Cos'sa, Co'sæ
Cos-co'ni-us
Co-sin'gas
Co'sis
Cos'mus
Cos'se-a
Cos'sus
Cos-su'ti-i
*Cos-to-bo'cl
Cos to tæ'l
Co-sy'ra
Co'tes, *or* Cot'tes
Co'thon
Co-tho'ne-a
*Cot-i-nu'sa
Cot'i-so
Cot'ta
Cot'ti-æ Al'pes
Cot-to'nis
Cot'tus
Co-ty-æ'um
*Co-ty-a-i'on
Cot-y-læ'us
Co-tyl'i-us
Co-ty'o-ra
*Co-ty'o-rus
Co'tys
*Co-ty'to
Co-tyt'to
Cra'gus
Cram-bu'sa
*Cram'bu-tis
*Cran'a-e
Cran'a-i
Cran'a-pes
Cran'a-us
Cra'ne
*Cra-ne'a
Cra-ne'um
Cra'ni-i
Cra'non, *or* Cran'non
Cran'tor
*Crap'a-thus
†Cras'si-pes
Cras-sit'i-us
Cras'sus
Cras-ti'nus
¶*Cras'ti-nus
Crat'a-is
Cra tæ'us
Cra'ter
Crat'e-rus
Cra'tes
Crat-es-i-cle'a
Crat-e-sip'o-lis
Crat-e-sip'pi-das
†Cra'te-us
Cra-te'vas
Cra'this
Cra-ti'nus
Cra-tip'pus
Crat'y-lus
Crau'si-s
Crau'sis
Cra-ux'i-das
Crem'e-ra
Crem'i-des
Crem'ma
*Cre'my-on
Crem'my-on, *or* Crom'my-on
Crem'ni, *or* Crem'nos
Cre mo'na
Cre-mu'ti-us
*Cre-na'cus
Cre'on
Cre-on-ti'a-des
Cre-oph'i-lus
*Cre-o-phy'lus
*Cre-o-po'lus
Cre-pe'ri-us
*Creph-a-ge-ne'tus
Cres
Cre'sa, *or* Cres'sa
†Cres'cas
Cre'si-us
Cres-phon'tes
Cres'si-us
Cres'ton
*Cres-to'ne
Cre'sus
Cre'ta
Cre'tæ-us
Cre'te
Cre'te-a
Cre'tes
Cre'te-us
Cre'the-is
Cre'the-us
*Cre-thi'des
*Cre'thon
Creth'o-na
Cret'i-cus
Cre-u'sa
Cre-u'sis
Cri'a-sus
Cri-nip'pus
Cri'nis
Cri-ni'sus, *or* Cri-mi'sus
Cri'no
*Cri-o'a
Cri'son
Cris-pi'na
Cris-pi'nus
Crit'a-la
†Cri-the'is
Cri-tho'te
Crit'i-as
Cri'to
Crit-o-bu'lus
†Crit-o-de'mus
Crit-og-na'tus
Crit-o-la'us
*Cri'u-Me-to'pon
Cri'us
Cro-bi'a-lus
Crob'y-zi
Croc'a-le
Cro'ce-æ
*Croc-o-di'lon
Croc-o-di-lop'o-lis
Cro'cus
*Croc-y-le'a
Crœ'sus
Cro-i'tes
Cro'mi
†Cro-mi'tis
Crom'my-on
Crom'na
Cro'mus
Cro'ni-a
Cron'i-des
Cro'ni-um
Cro'phi
Cros-sæ'a
*Crot'a-le
Crot'a-lus
Cro'ton
Cro-to'na
†Crot-o-ni'a-tæ
*Cro-to-ni-a'tæ
Crot-o-ni'a-tis
Cro-to'pi-as
Cro-to'pus
†Cro'tus
Cru'nos
Cru'sis
Crus-tu-me'ri
*Crus-tu'me-ri
Crus-tu-me'ri-a, *or* Crus-tu-me'ri-um
Crus-tu-mi'num
Crus-tu'mi-um, Crus-tu'nus, *and* Crus-tur-no'ni-us
Cry'nis
*Cryp-to'a
Cto'a-tus
Ctem'e-ne
Cte'nos
Cto'si-as
Cte-sib'i-us
Ctes'i-cles
Cte-sil'o-chus
Ctes'i-phon
Cte-sip'pus
Ctim'e-ne
*Cu'cu-fas
Cu'la-ro
Cu'ma, *or* Cu'mæ
Cu-nax'a
*Cu-ni'na
Cu-pa'vo
Cu-pen'tus
Cu-pi'do
Cu-pi-en'ni us
Cu'res
Cu-re'tes
Cu-re'tis
Cu'ri-a
Cu-ri-a'ti-i
Cu'ri-o
*Cu-ri-o'nes
Cu-ri-o-sol'i-tæ
Cu'ri-um
Cu'ri-us Den-ta'tus
Cur'ti-a
Cur-til'lus
Cur'ti-us
Cu-ru'lis
Cus-sæ'i
†Cu'sus
Cu-til'i-um
Cy-am-o-so'rus
Cy'a-ne
Cy-a're-æ
*Cy-a'ne-e, *or* Cy-a'ne-a
Cy-a'ne-us
Cy-a-nip'po
Cy-a-nip'pus
Cy-a-nax'es, *or* Cy-ax'a-res
*Cyb'a-le
Cy-be'be
*Cy-be'la, *and* Cyb'e-la
Cyb'e-le
Cyb'e-lus
Cyb'i-ra
†Cy-bis'tri-a
Cy-ce'si-um
Cych're-us
*Cyc'la-des
*Cy-clob'o-rus
*Cy-clo-pæ-di'a
Cy-clo'pes
*Cyc-lo-pe'us
Cyc'nus
Cy'da
†Cy'das
Cyd'i-as
*Cyd'i-mus
Cy-dip'pe
Cyd'nus
Cy'don
*Cyd-o-ne'a
*Cy-do'nes
*Cyd-o-ne'us
Cy-do'ni-a
*Cy-do'ni-us
Cyd'm-ra
*Cy-dre'lus
Cyd-ro-la'us
Cyg'nus
Cyl'a-bus
†Cyl-bi-a'ni
Cyl'i-ces
Cy-lin'dus
Cyl-lab'a-ris
Cyl'la-rus
Cyl'len
Cyl-le'ne
Cyl-le-ne'i-us
*Cyl-le-ne'us
Cyl-lyr'i-i
Cy'lon
*Cyl-o-nl'um
Cy'ma, *or* Cy'mæ
*Cy-me'lus
*Cym'i-nus
Cy-mod'o-ce
Cy-mod-o-ce'a
Cy-mod-o-ce'as
Cy'me, *or* Cy'mo
*Cy-mo'lus, *or* Cl-mo'lus
Cym-o-po-li'a
Cy-moth'o-e
Cyn-æ-gi'rus
Cy-næ'thi-um
Cy-na'ne
Cy-na'pes
Cyn'a-ra
Cy-nax'a
Cyn'e-as
*Cy-neg'e-tæ
*Cyn-e-gi'rus
Cy-ne'si-i, *or* Cyn'e-tæ
*Cy-ne'tæ
*Cyn-e-te'a
Cyn-e-thus'sa
Cyn'i-a
Cyn't-ci
*Cyn'i-cus
Cy-nis'ca
Cy'no
Cyn-o-ceph'a-le
Cyn-o-ceph'a-li
Cyn-o-phon'tis
*Cy-nop'o-lis
Cy-nor'tas
Cy-nor'ti-on
Cy'nos
Cyn-o-sar'ges
Cyn-os-se'ma
Cyn-o-su'ra
Cyn'thi-a
Cyn'thi-us
Cyn'thus
Cyn-u-ren'ses
Cy'nus
Cy-no-sce'phæ, *or* Cyn-o-ris'si-a
Cyp-a-ris'sus
Cyph'a-ra
Cyp-ri-a'nus
Cy'prus
*Cyp-se'la
Cyp-sel'i-des
Cyp'se-lus
Cy-rau'nis
Cy'ro
Cyr-e-na'i-ca
Cyr-e-na'i-ci
Cy-re'ne
*Cy-res'cha-ta
Cy-ri'a-des
Cy-ril'lus
Cy-ri'nus
Cyr'ne
Cyr'nus
*Cy-ro-pæ-di'a
Cyr-næ'i
Cyr'rha-dæ
Cyr'rhes
†Cyr-rhes'ti-ca
Cyr'rhus
Cyr-ri-a'na
†Cy-rop'o-lis
Cyr-si'lus
*Cyr'si-lus
*Cyr-to'na
Cy'rus
Cy'ta
Cy-tæ'is
Cy-the'ra
Cyth-e-ræ'a, *or* Cyth-e-re'a
Cyth'e-ris
*Cy-the'ris
Cy-the're-us
Cy-the'ri-us
Cy-the'ron
Cy-the'run
Cyth'e-rus
Cyth'nos
Cy-tin'e-um
Cyt-la-so'rus
*Cy-to'ri-us
Cy-to'rus
Cyz-i-ce'ni
Cyz'i-cum
Cyz'i-cus

D.

Da'æ, *or* Da'HÆ
Da'ci, *or* Da'cæ
Da'ci-a
†Da'ci-us
Dac'ty-li
Dad'i-cæ
*Da-du'chus
Dæd'a-la
*Dæd-a-le'a
Dæ-da'li-on
Dæd'a-lus
Dæ'mon
*Dæm'o-nes
*Dæm'o-num
Da'i
Da'i-cles
†Da'i-des
Da'i-dis
Da-im'a-chus
Da-im'e-nes
Da'i-phron
Da-i'ra
Dal'di-a
*Dal'ma-tæ
Dal-ma'ti-a
Dal-ma'ti-us
†Dal'mi-um.
Dam-a-ge'tus
Dam'a-lis
*Da-mar'e-tus
Da'mas
Dam-as-ce'na
*Dam-as-co'no
Da-mas'ci-us
Da-mas'cus
*Da-ma'si-a
Dam-a-sic'thon
Dam-a-sip'pus
Dam-a-sis'tra-tus
*Dam-a-si-thy'mus
Dam-a-sith'y-nus
*Dam-a-si'ton
Da-mas'tes
*Dam'a-sus
*Da'me-as
Da'mi-a
Da-mip'pus
Da'mo
†Dam-no'ni-i, *or* †Dum-no'ni-i
Dam'no-nix
Da'mo
Dam'o-cles
Da-moc'ra-tes
Da-moc'ri-ta
Da-moc'ri-tus
*Da-mon'e-les
Da'mon
*Dam-o-ni'cus
Dam-o-phan'tus
Da-moph'i-la
Da-moph'i-lus
Dam'o-phon
Da-mos'tra-tus
Da-mox'e-nus
Da-myr'i-as
Da'na
Dan'a-e
Dan'a-i
Da-na'i-des
Dan'a-la
Dan'a-us
Dan'da-ri, *or* Dan-dar'i-dæ
Dan'don
Da-nu'bi-us
Da'o-chus
*Da'o-nes
Daph'næ
*Daph-ne'us
Daph'ne
Daph-ne-pho'ri-a
Daph'nis
Daph'nus
Dar'u-ba
*Dar'a-bes
†Dar an-to'si-a
Da'raps
Dar'da-ni
Dar-da'ni-a
Dar-dan'i-des
Dar'da-nis
Dar'da nus
*Da-re'i-um
Da'res
Da-re'tis
*Da-ri'us, *or* Da-ri'us
Da-ri'a
Da-ri'a-ves
*Da-ri'cus
Da-ri'tæ
Das'con
*Das cy-le'um
*Das-cy-li'tis
Das'cy-lus
Da'' -a
Da'' us
Das-sar'e-tæ, *or* Das-sa-ri'tæ
Das-sa-re'ni, *or* Das-sa-ri'i
Dat'a-mes
Dat-a-pher'nes
Da'tis
Da'tos, *or* Da'ton
Dau'lis
Dau'ni
Dau'ni-a
Dau'nus
Dau'ri-fer, *or* Dau'ri-ces
Dav'a-ra
*Deb'o-rus
*Dec-a-du'chi
*De-cap'o-lis
De-ceb'a-lus
*Dec-e-le'a
De-ce'le-um
*Dec-e-li'cum
Dec'e-lus
De-cem'vi-ri
De-ce'ti-a
*De-ci a'tum
De-cid'i-us Sax'a
*Dec'i-mus
De-cin'e-us
De'ci-us
*Dec'u-ma
*Dec-u-ma'tes
De-cu'ri-o
Ded-i-tam'o-nes
De-ic'o-on
De-id-a-mi'a
¶*De-il'e-on
De-il'o-chus
De-im'a-chus
*De-i'o-con
De-i'o-chus
De-i'o nes
De-i-o'ne-us
De-i-o-pe'i-a
*De-i-ot'a-rus

De-iph'o-bus
De'i-phon
De-i-phon'tes
De-ip'y-lo
De-ip'y-lus
De-ip'y-rus
Dej-a-ni'ra
*Dej'o-ces
De-jot'a-rus
Del'don
De'li-a
De-li'a-des
De'li-um
De'li-us
Del-ma'ti-us
Del-min'i-um
De'los
Del'phi
Del'phi-cus
Del-phin'i-a
Del-phin'i-um
Del'phus
Del-phy'ne
Del'ta
*Del-to'ton
Dem'a-des
De-mæn'e-tus
De-mag'o-ras
Dem-a-ra'ta
Dem-a-ra'tus
De-mar'chus
Dem-a-re'ta
Dem-a-ris'to
†De-ma'tri-a
De'me-a
*De-me'ter
De-me'tri-a
De-me'tri-as
De-me'tri-us
De'mo
Dem-o-a-nas'sa
Dem-o-ce'des
De-moch'a-res
Dem'o-cles
De-moc'o-on
De-moc'ra-tes
De-moc'ri-tus
De-mod'i-ce
De-mod'o-cus
*Dem-o-do'rus
De-mo'le-on
De-mo'le-us
De'mon
Dem-o-nas'sa
De-mo'nax
Dem-o-ni'ca
Dem-o-ni'cus
Dem-o-phan'tus
De-moph'i-lus
Dem'o-phon
De-moph'o-on
De-mop'o-lis
De'mos
De-mos'the-nes
De-mos'tra-tus
*De-mu'chus
Dem'y-lus
*Den-se-le'ne
De-od'a-tus
De-o'is
†Der'be
Der'bi-ces
¶Der'bi-ces
*Der-bi'ces
Der'ce
*Der-ce'bi-i
Der-con'nus
Der'ce-to, *or* Der'ce-tis
Der-cyl'li-das
Der-cyl'lus
*Der'cy-los
Der'cy-nus
Der-sæ'i
†Der-tho'na
De-ru-si-æ'i
*Des'po-ta
*De-su'da-ba
Deu-ca'li-on
Deu-ce'ti-us
Deu'do-rix
*Deu-ri'o-pus
*Dev'o-na
Dex-am'e-ne
Dex-am'e-nus
Dex-ip'pus
Dex-ith'e-a
Dex'i-us
Di'a
Di-ac-o-pe'na
*Di-a-cre'a
*Di'a-cris
Di-ac-tor'i-des
*Di-a-du'me-nus
Di-a-du-me-ni-a'nus
Di-æ'us
Di'a-gon, *or* Di'a-gum
†Di-a-gon'das
Di-ag'o-ras
Di-a'lis
Di-al'lus
Di-a-mas-ti-go'sis
Di-a'na
Di-an'a-sa
†Di-a'ni-um
*Di-aph'a-nes
Di-a'si-a
†Dib'i-o
Di-cæ'a
*Di-cæ-ar-che'us
*Di-cæ-ar-chi'a
Di cæ'us
Di'ce
Dic-e-ar'chus
Di-ce'ne-us
Dic'o-mas
Dic'tæ
Dic-tam'num, *or* Dic-tyn'na
Dic-ta'tor
Dic-tid-i-en'ses
Dic-tyn'na
Dic'tys
Did'i-us
Di'do
Did'y-ma
Did-y-mæ'us
Did-y-ma'on
Did'y-me
Did'y-mum
Did'y-mus
Di-en'e-cos
Di-es'pi-ter
*Di-ge'na
Di-gen'ti-a
*Di-ge'ri
Dig'ma
*Di-i-po-li'a
Di'i
Di-mas'sus
Di-nar'chus
*Din'dy-ma
*Din-dy-me'ne
Din'dy-mus
Din'i-a
Din'i-as
Din'i-che
Di-noch'a-res
Di-noc'ra-tes
Di-nod'o-chus
*Din-o-ge-ti'a
Di-nol'o-chus
Di nom'e-nes
Di'non
Di-nos'the-nes
Di-nos'tra-tus
*Di-o-cæs-a re'a
Di-o-cle'a
Di'o-cles
Di-o-cle-ti-a'nus
Di-o-do'rus
Di-o'e-tas
Di-og'e-nes
Di-o-ge'ni-a
Di-og'e-nus
Di-og-ne'tus
*Di-o-me'a
Di-o-mo'da
*Di-om-e-de'a
*Di-om-e-de'æ
Di-o-me'des
Di-o-mo'don
*Di-o'mus
Di'on
Di-o-næ'a
Di-o'ne
*Di-on-y-so'us
Di-o-nys'i-a
Di-o-ny-si'a-des
Di-o-nys'i-as
Di-o-nys'i-des
Di-o-nys-i-o-do'rus
Di-o-nys'i-on
Di-o-ny-sip'o-lis
Di-o-nys'i-us
*Di-o-ny'sus
Di-oph'a-nes
Di-o-phan'tus
Di-ó-pæ'nus
*Di-o-pi'tes, *or* *Di-o-pi'thes
Di-op'o-lis
Di-o'res
Di-o-ryc'tus
Di-os-cor'i-des
*Di-os'co-rum
Di-os'co-rus
Di-os-cu'ri
Di-os'pa-ge
Di-os'po-lis
Di-o-ti'me
Di-o-ti'mus
Di-ot're-phes
Di-ox-ip'pe
Di-ox-ip'pus
Di-pæ'æ
Diph'i-las
Diph'i-lus
Di-phor'i-das
*Diph'ry-ges
Di-pœ'nus
†Dip'o-lis
Dip'sas
*Dip'y-lum
Di'ræ
Dir'ce
Dir-cen'na
Dir'phi-a
†Dir-phy'i-a
Dis-cor'di-a
*Dis'co-rum
*Dis'o-ræ
Dith-y-ram'bus
*Dit-i-o'nes
Dit'ta-ni
†Di'um
Div-i-ti'a-cus
†Div-o-du'rum
*Div'o-na
Di'vus Fid'i-us
Di-yl'lus
*Di-ze'rus
Do-be'res
*Do-be'rus
*Doc'i-lus
*Doc-i-me'um
*Doc'i-mus
Do'cle-a
Do-do'na
Dod-o-næ'us
Do-do'no
Do-don'i-des
*Do'i-i
Dol-a bel'la
Dol i cha'on
Dol'i che
*Dol'i-chos
*Do-li'on
*Do-li'o-nes
*Do-li'o-nis
Do'li-us
Dol-o-me'na
*Dol-o-me'ne
Do'lon
Do-lon'ci
Dol'o-pes
Do lo'phi-on
Do-lo'pi-a
*Dol-o-pi'on
Do'lops
*Dom-i-du'ca
Dom-i-du'cus
Do-min'i-ca
Do-mit'i-a
Do-mit-i-a'nus
Do-mi-til'la
Do-mit'i-us
*Dom-not'i-num
*Dom-not'i-nus
Do-na'tus
Don-i-la'us
Do-nu'ca
Do-ny'sa
Do-rac'to
*Dor ce'a
Do'res
†Do'ri
*Dor'i-ca
Dor'i-cus
*Dor'i-das
Do-ri-en'ses
†Do-ri-e'us
Dor'i-las
Dor-i-la'us
Do'ri-on
Do'ris
Do-ris'cus
Do'ri-um
Do'ri-us
*Do-ros'to-lum
Do-ros'to-rum
Dor-sen'nus
Dor'so
Do'rus
Do-ry'a-sus
Do-ry'clus
Dor-y-læ'um, *or* Dor-y-læ'us
Dor'y-las
Dor-y-la'us
*Do-ryph'o-ri
Do-rys'sus
Dos'ci
†Do-si'a-das
Do-si'a-des
*De-sith'e-us
Do-se'nus
†Do'son
Dot'a-das
Do'to
Do'tus
Dox-an'der
¶Drac'a-non, *or* Drac'-ma-num
Dra-ca'nus
*Drac'a-nus
Dra'co
Dra-con'ti-des
*Drac'o-num
Dra'cus
*Dra ho'nus
Dran'ces
Dran-gi-a'na
Dran-gi'na
Drm'pes
Drep'a-na, *or* Drep'a-num
Drim'a-chus
*Dri-od'o-nes
Dri-op'i-des
Dri'os
Dro'i
*Dro-mach'e-tus
Dro-mæ'us
Drop'i-ci
Dro'pi-on
Dru-en'ti-us, *or* Dru-en'ti-a
*Dru-ge'ri
Dru'ge-ri
Dru'i dæ
Dru-sil'la Liv'i-a
Dru'so
Dru'sus
Dry'a-des
Dry-an-ti'a-des, *or* Dry-an'ti-des
*Dry-an-ti'des
Dry-mæ'a
Dry'mo
*Dry-mo'des
Dry'mus
*Dry-næm'e-tum
Dry'o-pe
Dry-o-pe'i-a
Dry'o-pes
Dry'o-pis, *or* Dry-op'i-da
Dry'ops
Dry-p'e-tis
†Du'bis
†Du'bris
Du-ce'ti-us
Du il'i-a
Du-il'i-us Ne'pos
Du-lich'i-um
*Du lop'o-lis
Dum'no rix
Du'nax
*Du'ra-nus
Du-rn'ti-us
*Du'ra-to
Du'ri us
*Du-ro-cor'to-rum
Du-ro'ni-a
Du-um'vi-ri
Dy-a-gon'das
Dy-ar-don'ses
Dy'inæ
Dy-mæ'i
Dy'mas
Dym'nus
Dy-nam'e-ne
*Dy-nas'te
Dy'ras
Dy-ras'pes
†Dy'ris
*Dy-ra'chi-um
Dy-sau'les
Dys-ci-ne'tus
Dy-so'rum
*Dy-so'rus
Dys-pon'ti-i

E.

E'A-NES
E-a'nus
E-ar'i-nus
E-a'si-um
Eb'do-mo
*Eb'o-da
†E'bon
†Eb'o-ra
E-bor'a-cum
¶Eb-o-ra'cum
*Eb'o-rum
*Eb-ro-i'ces
†E-bu'dæ
*Eb'u-ra
*Eb'u-ro
Eb-u-ro'nes
*Eb-u-ro-vi'ces
Eb'u-sus
Ec-a-me'da
Ec-bat'a-na
Ec-e-chir'i-a, *or* Es-kir'i-a
†E-ce'tra
*E-che'æ
E-chec'ra-tes, *or* E-kek'ra-tes
*Ech'e-dæ
Ech-e-da'mi-a
¶*Ech-e-da-mi'a
E-chel'a tus
E chel'ta
Ech'e-lus
E-chem'bro-tus
E-che'mon
Ech'e-mus
Ech-e-ne'us
Ech'e-phron
E-chep'o-lis
*Ech-e-po'lus
E-ches'tra-tus
*Ech'e-tla
*Ech'e-tra
*Ech'e-tus
E-chev-e-then'ses
E-chid'na
Ech-i-do'rus
E-chin'a-des
E-chi'non
E-chi'nus
Ech i nus'sa
E chi'on
E-chi-on'i-des
*E'chi-us
*E'cho
†Ec-no'mos
E-des'sa, *or* E-de'sa
E-dis'sa
E'don
*E-do'nes
*Ed'o-nes
E-do'ni
*E-du'sa
E-dyl'i-us
E-e'ti-on
*E-ga'le-os
E-gel'i-dus
E-ge'ri-a
E-ges-a-re'tus
Eg-e-si'nus
E-ges'ta
*E ge'ta
Eg-na'ti-a
Eg-na'ti-us
E-i'on
E-i'o nes
E-i-o'ne-us, *or* E-jo'ne-us
*E i zo'lus
El a-bon'tas
E-læ'a
E-læ'us
*E læ-u-ti'chus
El-a-ga-ba'lus, *or* El-a-gab'a lus
*E la'is
El-a-i'tes
E-la'i-us
El-a-phe-bo'il-a
El-a-phi-æ'a
El'a-phus
El-ap-to'ni-us
E-la'ra
El-a to'a
E-la'tus
*El'a tus
E-la'ver
E'le-a
E le-a'tes
E-lec'tra
E-lec'træ
E lec'tri des
E-lec'try-on
*El-e-gi'a
E-le'i
El e-le'us
E'le on
E-le-on'tum
*El-e-phan'ti-ne
El-e-phan'tis
El-e-phan-toph'a-gi
*El-e-phan-to-the'ræ
El-e-phe'nor
El-e-po'rus
*El-eu-chi'a
E'le-us
El-eu-sin'i-a
*El eu-si'nus
E-leu'sis
E-leu'ther
E-leu'the-ræ
El-eu-the'ri-a
E-leu-ther-o-cil'i-ces
*E-leu-the-ro-la-co'nes
*E-leu'the-rus
E-leu'tho
†E-leu'the-ros
E-lic'i-us
E-li-en'sis, *or* E-li'a-ca
El-i-me'a
El-i-pha'si-i
E'lis
*E-li'sa
E-lis'sa
E-lis'sus
*E-lo'ne
El-o'pi-a
E-lo'rus
E'los
El-pe'nor
El-pi-ni'ce
El-u-i'na
El'y-ces
El-y-ma'is
El'y-mi
El'y-mus
El'y-rus
*El'y-sa
E-lys'i-um
E-ma'thi-a
E-ma'thi-on
Em'ba-tum
Em-bo-li'ma
E-mer'i-ta
E-mes'sa, *or* E-mis'sa
E-mo'di, *or* E-mo'dus
*E-mo'di
Em-ped'o-cles
*Em'po-dus
Em po-ra'mus
Em-po'clus
Em-po'ri-a
†Em-po'ri-æ
Em-pu'sa
*Em-pyr'i-um
*E-næs'i-mus
En-cel'a-dus
*En-chæ'le-æ
En'de-is
En-de'ra
*En-de'rum
En-dym'i-on
E-ne'ti
*En'o-ti
*En-gon'a-sis
En gy'um
E-ni-en'ses
E-ni-o'pe-us
E-ni'pe-us
E-nis'pe
En'na
En'ni-a
En'ni-us
En'no-mus
En-nos-i-gæ'us
En'o-po
E'nops
E'nos
En-o-sic'thon
E-not o-cæ'tæ
En-tel'la
En-tel'lus
E-ny-a'li-us
E-ny'o
E'o-no
E'os
E-o'us
*E-pæn'e-tus
E-pa'gris
E-pam-i-non'das
*Ep-an-to'li-i
E-paph-ro-di'tus
Ep'a-phus
Ep-as-nac'tus
E-peb'o-lus
E-pe'i
*Ep-e-tri'mi
E-pe'us
*E-phe'bi
Eph'e-sus
Eph'e-tæ
Eph-i-al'tes
Eph'o-ri
Eph'o-rus
*Eph'ra-ta
Eph'y-ra
*Eph'y-re
*Ep-i-ca'rus
Ep-i-cas'te
Ep-i-cer'i-des
Ep-i-cha'i-des
E-pich'a-ris
Ep-i-char'mus
Ep'i-cles
Ep-i-cli'des
*Ep-ic-ne-mid'i-i
E-pic'ra-tes
*Ep-i-cre'ne
Ep-ic-te'tus
*Ep-i-cu-re'i
Ep-i-cu'rus
E-pic'y-des
*Ep-i-cy-di'des
*Ep-i-dam-ne'us
Ep-i-dam'nus
Ep-i-daph'ne
E-pi-dau'ri-a
Ep-i-dau'rus
†E-pid'i-um
E-pid'i-us
Ep-i-do'tæ
*E-pid'o-tus
E-pig'e-nes
E-pig'e-us
E-pig'o-ni
E-pig'o-nus
†Ep-i-gra'ne-a
E-pi'i, *or* E-pe'i
E-pil'a-ris
Ep-i-mel'i-des
E-pim'e-nes
Ep-i-men'i-des
Ep-i-me'the-us
Ep-i-me'this
E-pi'o-chus
E-pi'o-no
†Ep-i-pha'ne-a
†Ep-i-pha-no'a
†*Ep-i-pha-ni'a
E-piph'a-nes
Ep-i-pha'ni-us
†E pip'o-læ
E pi'rus
†E pis-co-pi'um
E-pis'tro-phus
E-pit'a-des
*Ep-i-the'ræ
*Ep'i-tos
E'pi-um
Ep'o-na
*E-pon'y-mus
*E-po'pe
E-po'pe-us
Ep-o-red'o-rix
Ep'u-lo
E-pyt'i-des
Ep'y-tus
Eq-ua-jus'ta
E-quic'o-lus
*E-qui'i-a
*Eq'ui-tes
Eq-uo-tu'ti-cum
Er'a-con
E-ræ'a
Er-a se'nus
*Er-a-si'nus
Er-a-sip'pus
Er-a-sis'tra-tus
Er'a-to
Er-a-tos'the-nes
Er-a-tos'tra-tus
E-ra'tus
Er-bes'sus
†Er-chi'a
Er'e-bus
*Er-ech-the'um
E-rech'the-us
*Er-ech-thi'dæ
E-rech'thi-des
E-rem'bi
E-re'mus
Er-e-ne'a
E-res'sa
E-re'sus
*Er'e-sus, *or* E-res'sus
E-re'tri-a
E-re'tum
Er-eu-tha'li-on
Er'ga-ne
*Er-gan'i-ca
Er-gen'na
Er'gi-as
Er-gi'nus
Er-gin'nus
Er-i-bœ'a
*Er-i-bo'tes
*Er-i-ca'tes
*Er-i-ce'a
Er-i-ce'tes
E-rich'tho
Er-ich-tho'ni-us
Er-i cin'i-um
Er-i-cu'sa
E-rid'a-nus
*Er-ig-du'pus
E-rig'o-ne
†E-rig-o-ne'i-us
E-rig'o-nus

Er-i-gy'us
E-ril'lus
E-rin'des
*E-rin'e-os
E-rin'na
E-rin'nys
E-ri'o-pis
E-riph'a-nis
E-riph'i-das
Er-i-phy'le
E'ris
Er-i-sich'thon
Er'i-thus
E-rix'o
E-ro'chus
E-ro'pus, *and* Er'o-pas
E'ros
E-ros'tra-tus
*E-ro'ti-a
Er-ru'ca
Er'so
Erx'i-as
†E-ry'a-lus
E-ryb'i-um
Er-y-ci'na
Er-y-man'this
Er-y-man'thus
Er'y-mas
E-rym'na
E-rym'no-us
Er'y-mus
*Er-ys-the'a
Es-y-the'a
*Er-y-thi'a
Er-y-thi'ni
†Er-y-thræ'um
Er'y-thra
*E-ryth-ra-bo'lus
Er'y-thræ
Er'y-thras
E-ryth'ri-on
E-ryth'ros
E'ryx
E-ryx'o
E-sor'nus
Es-quil'i-æ, *and* Es-qui-li'nus
Es-sed'o-nes
Es'so-nes
Es'su-i
†Es-ti-æ-o'tis
Es-ti-ni'a
Es'u-la
E-ta-ir'chus
E-te'o-cles
E-te'o-clus
Et-e-o-cre'tes
E-te'o-nes
E-te-o'ne-us
E-te-o-ni'cus
*E-te-o'nus
E-te'si-æ
E-tha'li-on
E-the'le-um
*E-the'lus
E-the'mon
Eth'o-da
E'ti-as
E'tis
E-tru'ri-a
†E-trus'ci
Et'y-lus
Eu'ba-ges
Eu-ba'tas
Eu'bi-us
Eu-bœ'a
Eu-bo'i-cus
Eu'bo-to
Eu'bo-tes
Eu-bu'le
Eu-bu'li-des
Eu-bu'lus
Eu-ce'rus
Eu-che'nor
Eu'chi-des
Eu-cli'des
Eu'clus
Eu'cra-to
Eu'cra-tes
Eu'cri-tus
Euc-te'mon
Euc-tre'si-i
Eu-dæ'mon
Eu-dam'i-das
Eu'da-mus, *or* *Eu-da'mus
Eu-dæ'mus
Eu-do'ci-a
Eu-doc'i-mus
Eu-do'ra
Eu-do'rus
Eu-dox'i-a
Eu-dox'us
*Eu-el-ge'a
Eu-e-mer'i-das
*Eu-es'pe-ris
Eu-ga'ne-i
Eu-ge'ni-a
†Eu-ge'ni-um
Eu-ge'ni-us
Eu'ge-on
*Eu-gi'a
Eu-hem'e-rus
*Eu'hy-dra
Eu'hy-drum
Eu'hy-us
Eu-im'e-ne
Eu-ma'chi-us
Eu-mæ'us
*Eu-ma'ras
*Eu-me'cos
Eu-me'des
Eu-me'lis
†Eu-me'lus, (*son of Admetus*)
Eu'me lus
Eu'me-nes
Eu-me'ni-a, (*a female*)
*Eu-me-ni'a, (*a city*)
Eu-men'i-des
Eu-me-nid'i a
Eu-me'ni-us
Eu-mol'pe
Eu-mol'pi-de
Eu-mol'pus
Eu-mon'i-des
*Eu'ne-os
Eu-næ'us
Eu-na'pi-us
*Eu-ni'ce
*Eu-no'mi-a
Eu'no-mus
*Eu-nu'chus
Eu'nus
*Eu'o-dus
†Eu-on'y-mos
Eu'o-ras
Eu-pa'gi-um
Eu-pal'a-mon
*Eu-pal'a-mos
Eu-pal'a-mus
Eu'pa-tor
Eu-pa to'ri-a
*Eu-pat'o-ris
Eu-pol'thes
Eu'pha-es
Eu-phan'tus
Eu-phe'me
Eu-phe'mus
Eu-phor'bus
Eu-pho'ri-on
†Eu-phra'nor
Eu-phra'tes
Eu'phron
Eu-phros'y-ne
*Eu-pi'thes
Eu-plæ'a, *or* Eu-plœ'a
Eu'po-lis
*Eu-po'lus
Eu-pom'pus
Eu-ri-a-nas'sa
Eu-rip'i-des
Eu-ri'pus
*Eu-ro-aq'ui-lo
*Eu-roc'ly-don
Eu-ro'mus
*Eu-ron'o-tus
Eu-ro'pa
Eu-ro-pæ'us
Eu'rops
*Eu-ro'pus
Eu-ro'tas
Eu-ro'to
*Eu-ro'us
Eu'rus
Eu-ry'a-le
Eu-ry'a-lus
Eu-ryb'a-tes
Eu-ryb'i-a
Eu-ry-bi'a-des
Eu-ryb'i-us
*Eu-ryb'o-tus
Eu-ry-cle'a
Eu'ry-cles
Eu-ry-cli'des
Eu-ryc'ra-tes
Eu-ry-crat'i-das
Eu-ryd'a-mas
Eu-ryd'a-me
Eu-ry-dam'i-das
Eu-ryd'i-ce
*Eu-ry-e'us
Eu-ry-ga'ni-a
*Eu-ryl'e-on
Eu-ryl'o-chus
Eu-rym'a-chus
Eu-rym'e-de
Eu-rym'e-don
Eu-rym'e-nes
Eu-ryn'o-me
Eu-ryn'o-mus
Eu-ry'o-ne
Eu'ry-pon
*Eu-ry-pon'ti-des
Eu-ryp'y-le
Eu-ryp'y-lus
Eu-rys'the-nes
Eu-rys-then'i-des
Eu-rys'the-us
Eu'ry-te
Eu-ryt'e-æ
Eu-ryt'e-le
†Eu-ry-the'mis
Eu-ryth'i-on, *and* Eu-ryt'i-on
Eu'ry-tis
Eu'ry-tus
*Eu'se-bes
*Eu-se'bi-a, (*a woman*)
*Eu-se-bi'a, (*a city near Mt. Taurus*)
Eu-se'bi-us
*En-sem'a-ta
Eu'se-pus
Eu-sta'thi-us
Eu-sto'li-a
Eu-sto'li-us
Eu-tæ'a
Eu-tel'i-das
Eu-ter'pe
Eu-tha'li-a
Eu-tha'li-us
*Eu-the'ne
Eu-thyc'ra-tes
Eu-thy-de'mus
Eu-thy'mus
*Eu-thyn'o-us
Eu-trap'e-lus
*Eu-tre'sis
Eu-tro'pi-a
Eu-tro'pi-us
Eu'ty-ches
Eu-tych'i-de
Eu-tych'i-des
*Eu'ty-chus
Eux-an'thi-us
Eux'e-nus
Eux i'nus Pon'tus
*Eux ip'pe
*Eux-yu'the tus
E-vad'ne
Ev'a-ges
*Ev'a-gon
E-vag'o-ras
E-vag'o-re
E'van
E-van'der
E-van'ge-lus
Ev-an-gor'i-des
E-van'thes
E-var'chus
E'vas
E'vax
E-vel'thon
E-vem'e-rus
*E-ve'nor
E-ve'nus
Ev-e-phe'nus
Ev'e-res
E-ver'ge-tæ
E-ver'ge-tes
†Ev-e-per'i des
E-vip'pe
E-vip'pus
Ex-a'di-us
Ex-æ'thes
Ex-ag'o-nus
*Ex-om'a-tæ
Ex-om'a-trus
*Ex-quil'i-æ

F.

†Fa-ba'ri-a
Fab'a-ris
Fa'bi-a
Fa-bi-a'ni
Fa'bi-i
Fa'bi-us
Fab-ra-te'ri-a
Fa-bric'i-us
Fa-bul'la
†Fa-cel'i-na
*Fac-e-li'na
Fa'dus
Fæs'u-læ
Fal-cid'i-a
†Fa-le'ri-a
Fa-le'ri-i
Fal-e-ri'na
Fa-ler'nus
Fa-lis'ci
Fa-lis'cus
Fa'ma
Fan'ni-a
Fan'ni-i
Fan'ni-us
Far'fa-rus
*Far'si-na
Fas'ce-lis
Fas-cel'li-na
*Fa-tic'a-nus
Fau-cu'la
Fau'la
Fau'na
Fau-na'li-a
Fau'ni
Fau'nus
Faus'ta
Faus-ti'na
*Faus-ti'nus
Faus'ti-tas
Faus'tu-lus
Faus'tus
Fa-ven'ti-a
Fa-vo'ri-a
Fa'vo
†Fav-o-ri'nus
Feb'ru-a
Fe-ci-a'les
Fel'gi-nas
*Fe-lic'i-tas
*Fel'si-na
Fen-es-tel'la
†Fen'ni
Fe-ra'li-a
Fer-en-ti'num
Fe-ren'tum, *or* †Fo-ren'tum
Fe-re'tri-us
Fe-ro'ni-a
Fes-cen'ni-a
*Fes-cen-ni'nus
†Fes'cu-la
Fes'tus
Fi-bre'nus
Fi-cul'no-a
Fi-de'na, *or* Fi-de'næ
†*Fid-o-na'tes
Fi-den'ti a
*Fid-en-ti'nus
Fi'des
Fi-dic'u-læ
Fim'bri-a
Fir'mi-us
Fla-cel'lus
Flac'cus
Fla-cel'li-a
Fla-cil'la
Fla-cil'la Æ'li-a
*Flam'i-nes
Fla-min'i-a
Fla-min'i-us, *or* Flam-i-ni'nus
Fla'vi-a
Fla-vi-a'num
*Fla-vi'na
Fla-vin'i-a
Fla-vi-ob'ri ga
Fla'vi-us
*Fla-vo'na
Flo'ra
Flo-ra'li-a
*Flo-ra'lis
†Flo-ren'ti-a
Flo-ri-a'nus
Flo'rus
Flu-o'ni-a
Fo'li-a
*Fon-ta'nus
Fon-te'i-a
Fon-te'i-us Cap'i-to
For'mi-æ
For-mi-a'num
For'nax
For-tu'na
For'u-li
Fo'rum Ap'pi-i
Fran'ci
Fre-gel'la
Fre-ge'næ
Fron-ta'ni
Frig'i-dus
Fu'fi-i
Fron'ti-nus
*Fron-ti'nus
Fron'to
Fru'si-no
Fu-ci'na
Fu-ci'nus
†*Fu'ci-nus
Fu-fid'i us
Fu'fi-us Gem'i-nus
†Fu-ga'li-a
Ful-gi-na'tes
Ful-gi'nus
Ful'li-num, *and* Ful-ful'vi-a [gi'num
Ful'vi-us
Fun-da'nus
Fun'di
Fu'ri-a
Fu'ri-æ
Fu'ri-i
Fu-ri'na
Fu-ri'nus
Fu'ri-us
Fur'ni-us
Fus'cus
*Fus-ci'na
Fu'si-a
Fu'si-us

G.

Gab'a-tes
*Gab'a-lus
*Gab'a-rus
*Gab'a-za
Ga-be'ne, *and* Ga-bi-e'ne
Ga-bi-e'nus
Ga'bi-i
Ga-bi'na
Ga-bin'i-a
Ga-bin-i-a'nus
Ga-bin'i-us
*Ga-bi'nus
*Gad'a-ra
Ga'des, *and* †Ga-di'ra
Gad-i-ta'nus
Gæ-sa'tæ
*Gæ-tu'li
Gæ-tu'li-a
Gæ-tu'li-cus
Ga-la'bri-i
Gal-ac-toph'a-gi
Ga-læ'sus
Ga-lan'this
Gal'a-ta
Gal'a-tæ
Gal-a-tæ'a, *and* Gal-a-thæ'a
*Gal a te'a
Ga-la'ti-a
Ga-lax'i-a
Gal'ba
*Gal'bu-la
Ga-le'nus
Ga-le'o-læ
*Ga-le-o'tæ
Ga-le'ri-a
Ga-le'ri-us
Ga-le'sus
Gal-i-le'a
Ga-lin-thi'a-di-a
Gal'li
Gal'li-a
Gal-li-ca'nus
*Gal-lic'i-nus
*Gal'li-cus
Gal li e'nus
Gal-li-na'ri-a
Gal-lip'o-lis
*Gal-li'ta
Gal-lo græ'ci-a
Gal-lo'ni-us
Gal'lus
Ga-max'us
*Gam-bro'um
Ga-mo'li-a
Gan-da-ri'tæ
Gan'ga-ma
Gan-gar'i-des
*Gan-gar'i-des
Gan'ges
*Gan-ge'tis
Gan-nas'cus
Gan-y-me'des
Gan-y-me'des
*Ga-rat'i-cum
Gar-a-man'tes
Gar-a-man'tis
Gar'a-mas
Gar'a-tas
Ga-re'a-tæ
Ga-re-nth'y-ra
Gar-ga'nus
Gar-ga'phi-a
Gar'ga-ra
*Gar-gar'i-des
Gar'ga-ris
†Gar'ga-rus
‡*Gar-get'tus
Gar-gil'i-us
Ga-ri'i-us
*Ga-ri'tes
Ga-rum'na
Gas'tron
*Ga'the-æ
Ga-tho'a-tas
†*Gau-ga-me'la
Gau'lus, *or* Gau'le-on
*Gau-ra'nus
Gau'rus
Ga'us, *or* Ga'os
*Ga-zo'rus
Ge ben'na
*Ge-dro'si
Ge-dro'si-a
Ge-ga'ni-i
Ge'la
Ge-la'nor
Gel'li-a
Gel'li-as
Gel'li-us
Ge'lo, *or* Ge'lon
*Gel'o-i
‡*Ge-lo'i
Gel'o-nes, *or* Ge-lo'ni
Ge'los
*Gem'i-ni
Ge-min'i-us
Gem'i-nus
*Ge-mi'nus
Ge-na'burn
Ge-nau'ni
*Ge-ne'tes
Ge-ne'va
*Gen'e-va
¶Ge-ne'va, *or* ¶Ge na'va
Ge-ni'sus
Ge'ni-us
*Gen-na'i-des
*Ge-no'ni
Gen'se-ric
Gen'ti-us
Gen'u-a
Ge-nu'ci-us
¶Ge-nu'rus
Ge-nu'rus
‡*Gen'u-sus
Ge-nu'ti a
*Geu'y-sus
*Ge-om'e-ri
Ge-or'gi-ca
Ge-phy'ra
Ge phyr'æ-i
*Geph-y-ræ'i
*Ge-phy'ros
*Geph-y-ro'te
*Gep'i-dæ
Ge-rus'tus
*Ger-a-ne'a
Ge-ra'ni-a
*Ge ru'a
Ge-ras'ti-cus
Ger'gi thum
Ger-go'bi a
Ge'ri on
Ger-ma'ni-a
*Ger-man-i-ci'a
Ger-man'i-cus
Ger-ma'ni-i
*Ger-ma'nus
*Ger-on-te'us
Ge-ron'thræ
Ger'rhæ
Ge'rus, *and* Ger'rhus
Ge'ry-on, *and* Ge-ry'o-nes
*Ge-sith'o-us
Ges'sa-tæ
†Ges-so-ri'a cum
Ges'sos
Ges'sus
Ge'ta
Ge'tæ
*Ge-thos'y-ne
*Geth sem'a-ni
*Get'i-cus
Ge-tu'li-a
Gi-gan'tes
*Gig-an-te'us
Gi-gar'tum
Gi'gis
*Gi-go'nus
Gil'do
Gil'io
Gin-da'nes
Gin'des
Gin'go
Gin-gu'num
Gip'pi-us
Gis'co
Gla-di-a-to'ri-i Lu'di
*Glan-do-me'rum
Gla'nis
Gla'num
Glaph'y-re, *and* Glaph'y-ræ
Glaph'y-rus
Glau'ce
Glau'ci-a
Glau-cip'pe
Glau-cip'pus
Glau'con
Glau-con'o-me
Glau-co'pis
Glau'cus
Glau'ti-as
Gil'con
Glis'sas
Glyc'e-ra
Gly-ce'ri-um
Gly'con
Glym'pes
Gna'ti-a
Gni'dus
Gnos'si-a, *or* Gnos'sis
Gnos'sus
Gob-a-nit'i-o
Go'bar
Gob'a-res
Go'bry-as
Gol'gi
*Gom'o-re
Gom'phi
Go-na'tas
Go-ni'a-des
Go-nip'pus
Gon'ni
Go-næs'sa
Go-nus'sa
Gor-di-æ'nus
*Gor-di-æ'um
*Gor-di-a-co'mes
Gor'di-um
Gor'di-us
*Gor-di-u-ti'chus
Gor-ga'sus
Gor'go
Gor'gi-as
Gor'go
Gor'go-nes
*Gor-go'ne-us
Gor-go'ni a
Gor-go'ni-us
Gor-goph'o-ne
Gor-goph'o-ra
*Gor-go'pis
Gor'gus
Gor-gyth'i-on
Gor'tu-æ
Gor'tyn, Gor'tys, *or* Gor-ty'na
Gor-tyn'i-a
*Go-tho'nes
¶Go'thi
Got'thi
Grac'chus
Gra-di'vus
Græ'ci
Græ'ci a
Græ'ci-a Mag'na
Græ-ci'nus
*Græ-cos'ta-sis
Græ'cus
Gra'i-us
*Gra-ju'ge-næ
Gra-ni'cus
Gra'ni-us
*Gra-to'a In'su-læ
Gra'ti-æ
Gra-ti-a'nus
Gra-tid'i-a'
Gra'ti-on
Gra'ti-us
Gra'vi-i
Gra-vis'cæ
Gra'vi-us
Gre-go'ri-us
Gron'nes
*Gro-ne'a
Gros'phus
Gryl'lus
Gry-no'um
Gry-ne'us
Gry-ni'um
*Gy'a-ra
Gy'a-rus, *and* Gy'a-ros
Gy'as
Gy-græ'us
Gy'go
Gy'ges, *or* Gy'os
*Gyl-a-ce'a
Gy-lip'pus
Gym-na'si-a
Gym-na'si-um
Gyn-ne'si-æ
Gym'ne-tes
*Gym-ne'tes
*Gym no-pai-di'æ
Gym-nos-o-phis'tæ
Gy-næ'ce-as
Gy-næ-co-thoe'nas
Gyn'des
*Gyr-to'na
Gy-the'um

H.

Ha'nis
Ha-dri-a-nop'o-lis
Ha-dri-a'nus
Ha-dri-at'i-cum
*Had-y-le'um
Hæ'mon
Hæ-mo'ni-a
*Hæm'o-nis
Hæ'mus
Ha'ges
Hag-nag'o-ra
Hag'no
Ha-lo'ris, *and* Ha-le'sis
Hal'e-la
Hal-cy'o-ne
†Ha-len'tum
†*Hal'e-sa
†Ha-le'sa
Ha-le'si-us
*Ha-le'sus
Ha'li-a
Ha-li-ac'mon
*Ha-li-ac'e-tus
Ha-li-ar'tus
*Hal-i-car-nas'se-us
Hal-i-car-nas'sus
Ha-lic'y-æ
Ha-li'e-is
Ha-lim'e-da
Hal-ir-rho'ti-us
Hal-i-thor'sus
*Ha-li'um
Ha'li-us
Hal-i-zo'nes
*Hal-mo'nes
Hal'mus
Hal-my-des'sus
*Hal'my-ris
*Hal-my-ro'tes
*Ha-lo'a
Ha-loc'ra-tes
Ha-lo'nē
Hal-on-ne'sus
Ha-lo'ti-a
Ha-lo'tus
Ha'lus
Ha-ly-æ'tus
Ha-ly-at'tes
†Ha-ly'cus
Ha'lys
Ha-lyz'i-a
Ham-a-dry'a-des
*Ha-mad'ry-as
*Ham-ar-to'lus
Ha-max'i-a
*Ha-max'i-tus
*Ham-ax-o'bi-i
Ha-mil'car
Ha-mil'lus
Ham'mon
Han'ni-bal
Har'ca-lo
Har-ma-te'li-a
Har'ma-tris
*Har'ma-tus
*Har-men-o-pu'lus
Har-mo'di-us
Har-mo'ni-a
Har-mon'i-des
*Har-mos'y-ni
*Har'mo-zon
*Har-pa'gi-a
*Har-pag'i-des
Har'pa-gus
Har-pal'i-ce
Har-pa'li-on
Har'pa-lus
Har-pal'y-ce
Har-pal'y-cus
Har'pa-sa
Har'pa-sus
Har-poc'ra-tes
*Har-py'i-a
Har-py'i-æ
†Har'u-des
*Ha-ru'des
Ha-rus'pex
*Has-by'te
Has'dru-bal
Ha-to'ri-us
Haus'ta-nes
*He-au-ton-ti-mo-ru'me-nus
Heb'do-le
*Heb'do-me
He'be
He-be'sus
*Heb'ri-nus
*He-bro..'a-gus
*He-brom'e-nus
He'brus
*He-bu'des
Hec'a-le
Hec-a-le'ci-a
Hec-a-me'de
†Hec'a-tæ
Hec-a-tæ'us
Hec'a-te
Hec-a-te'si-a
†Hec'a-to
Hec-a-tom-bo'i-a
Hec-a-tom-pho'ni-a
Hec-a-tom'po-lis
Hec-a-tom'py-los
*Hec-a-tom'py-lus
*Hec-a-ton-ne'si
*Hoc-te'næ
Hec'tor
Hec'u-ba
*Hec'y-ra
Hed'i-la
†Hed-o-næ'um
*Hed'u-es
Hed'u-i
*Hed'y-lus
He-dym'e-les
He-gel'o-chus
He-ge'mon
Heg-e-si'a-nax
He-ge'si-as
Heg-e-sil'o-chus
Heg-e-sin'o-us
Heg-e-si'nus
Heg-e-sip'pus
Heg-e-sip'y-le
Heg-e-sis'tra-tus
Heg-e-syp'e-le
Heg-e-tor'i-des
Hel'e-na
He-le'ni-a
*Hel-e-ni'us
He-le'nor
Hel'e-nus
*He'le-on
He-ler'ni-Lu'cus
†He'les, *or* †Ha'les
*He'li-a
He-li'a-des
He-li-as'tæ
Hel-i-ca'on
Hel'i-ce
Hel'i-con
Hel-i-co-ni'a-des
Hel-i-co'nis
*Hel-i-me'na
*Hel'i-mus
He-li-o-do'rus
He-li-o-gab'a-lus
*He-li-o-ga-ba'lus
He-li-op'o-lis
He-lis'son
*He-li'um
He'li-us
He-lix'us
*Hel'la-da
Hel-lan'i-ce
Hel-lan'i-cus
Hel-la-noc'ra-tes
?Hel-la-nod'i-ce
Hel'las
Hel'le
Hel'len
Hel-le'nes
Hel-les-pon'tus
*Hel'le-pes
Hel-le'pi-a
Hel-le'ti-a
He-le'tis
He-le'rum, *and* He-le'rus
He'les
He-le'tæ, *and* He-le'tes
He'lum
Hel-ve'ti-a
Hel-ve'ti-i
*Hel-ve'tum
Hel'vi-a
†Hel-vid'i-a
Hel'vi-i
†Hel-vil'lum
Hel-vi'na
Hel'vi-us Cin'na
Hel'y-mus
He-ma'thi-on
*Hem-e-ros-co-pi'um
*He-mic'y-nes
He-mith'e-a
*He-mo'dus
He'mon
*He-mo'na
He'mus
Hen'e-ti
He-ni'o-chi
*He-ni-o-chi'a
He-phæs'ti-a
*Heph-es-ti'a
†Heph-æs-ti'a-des
He-phæs'ti-i
He-phæs'ti-o
He-phæs'ti-on
Hep-ta-pho'nos
Hep-tap'o-lis
*Hep-tap'o-rus
Hep-tap'y-los
*Hep-ta-yd'a-ta
He'ra
Her-a-cle'a
Her-a-cle'i-a
*Her'a-cles
He-rac'le-um
He-rac-le-o'tes
Her-a-cli'des
Her-a-cli'des
Her-a-cli'tus
He-rac'li-us
*Her-a-cli'us
He-ræ'a
He-ræ'um
*Her-be'sus
Her-bes'sus
†Her-bi'ta
Her-co'i-us
*Her-co'us
Her-cu-la'ne-um
*Her-cu-la'ne-us
Her'cu-les
Her-cu'le-um
Her-cu'le-us
Her-cy'na
Her-cyn'i-a
*Her-cyn'i-us
Her-do'ni-a
Her-do'ni-us
He're-a
*He-re'a
He-ren'ni-us Se-nec'ci-o
He're-us
He-ril'lus
Her'i-fus
*He-ri'us, *and* *He'ri-
Her'ma-chus
Her'mæ
Her-mæ'a
Her-mæ'um
Her-mag'o-ras
†Her-man'di-ca
Her-man-du'ri
Her-man'ni
Her-maph-ro-di'tus
†Her'mas
Her-ma-the'na
Her-me'as
Her-mo'i-as
Her'mes
Her me-si'a-nax
Her-mi'as
Her-min'i-us
Her-mi'o-ne
*Her-mi'o-nes
Her-mi-o'ni-æ
Her-mi-on'i-cus Si'nus
*Her-mi'o-nis
Her-mip'pus
*Her-mo-cop'i-dæ
Her-moc'ra-tes
Her-mo-do'rus
Her-mog'e-nes
Her-mo-la'us
*Her-mo'nax
*Her-mon'do-rt
†Her-mop'o-lis
Her-mo-ti'mus
Her-mun-du'ri
Her'mus
Her'ni-ci
He'ro
He-ro'des
He-ro-di-a'nus
He-rod'i-cus
*Her-o-di'um
He-rod'o-tus
*Her-o-du'lus
Her'o-es
†*He-ro'es
He-ro'is
He'ron
He-roph'i-la
*He-roph'i-le
He-roph'i-lus
He-ros'tra-tus
Her'pa
Her'so
Her-sil'i-a
Her'tha, *and* Her'ta
Her'u-li
*Her'u-lus
He-sæ'nus
He-si'o-dus
He-si'o-ne
*He-si'o-nes
Hes-pe'ri-a
Hes-per'i-des
Hes'pe-ris
†Hes-pe-ri'tis
Hes'pe-rus
Hes'ti-a
†Hes-ti'a
Hes-ti-æ'a
*Hes-ti-o'nes
He'sus
He-sych'i-a
He-sych'i-us
He-tric'u-lum
He-tru'ri-a
Heu-rip'pa
Hex-ap'y-lum
†Hi-ar'bas, *or* I ar'bas
Hi-ber'ni-a, *and* Hy-ber'ni-a
*Hi-be'rus
Hi-bril'des
Hic-e-ta'on
†*Hic'e-tas
Hi-emp'sal
†*Hi'e-ra, (*an island*)
†*Hi-e'ra, *or* I-e'ra, (*a person*)
†*Hi-e-ra-co'me
Hi-e-rap'o-lis
Hi'e-rax
*Hi'e-ri
*Hi-er'i-chus
Hi'e-ro
Hi-e-ro-ce'pi-a
*Hi-e-ro-ce'pis
Hi-er'o-cles
*Hi-e-ro-cæs-a-re'a
*Hi-e-ro-du'li
Hi-e-ro-du'lum
*Hi-e-ro-ke'ryx
†*Hi-er-om-ne'mon
*Hi-er-om-nem'o-nes
Hi-e-ro-ne'sos
Hi-e-ron'i-ca (Lex)
*Hi-e-ro-ni'cæ
Hi-er-o-ni'ces
Hi-e-ron'i-cus
Hi-e-ron'y-mus
Hi-e-roph'i-lus
Hi-e-ro-sol'y-ma
*Hi-gi'nus
Hig-na'ti-a Vi'a
Hi-la'ri-a
Hi-la'ri-us
*Hi-man-top'o-des
Hi-mel'la
Him'e-ra
Hi-mil'co
Hip-pag'o-ras
*Hip-pag're-tus
Hip-pal'ci-mus
Hip'pa-tus
Hip-par'chi-a
Hip-par'chus
Hip-pa-ri'nus
Hip-pa'ri-on
*Hip'pa-ris
Hip'pa-sus
Hip'pe-us
Hip'pi
Hip'pi-a
Hip'pi-as
Hip'pis
Hip'pi-us
Hip'po
Hip-pob'o-tes
*Hip-pob'o-tum
Hip-pob'o-tus
Hip-po-cen-tau'ri
*Hip-po-co'me
Hip-poc'o-on
Hip-po-co-rys'tes
†Hip-poc'ra-te
Hip-poc'ra-tes
Hip-po-cra'ti-a
Hip-po-cre'ne
Hip-pod'a-mas
Hip-pod'a-me, *and* Hip-po-da-mi'a
Hip-pod'a-mus
Hip-pod'i-ce
*Hip-po-do'rus
Hip-pod'ro-mus
Hip'po-la
Hip-pol'o-chus
Hip-pol'y-te
Hip-pol'y-tus
Hip-pom'a-chus
Hip-pom'e-don
†Hip-pom-e-du'sa
Hip-pom'e-ne
Hip-pom'e-nes
Hip-po-mol'gi
Hip'pon, *and* Hip'po
Hip-po'na
†*Hip-po'nax
Hip-po-ni'a-tes
*Hip-po-ni'cus
Hip-po'ni-um
Hip-pon'o-us
*Hip-poph'a-gi
Hip-pop'o-des
Hip-pos'tra-tus
Hip-pot'a-des
Hip'po-tas, *or* Hip'po-
Hip-poth'o-e
Hip-poth'o-on
Hip-poth-o-on'tis
Hip poth'o-us
Hip-po'ti-on
*Hip-po-tox'o-tæ
Hip-pu'ris
*Hip-pu'rus
Hip'pus
Hip'si-des
Hi'ra
Hir-pi'ni
Hir-pi'nus
Hir'ti-a (Lex)
Hir'ti-us Au'lus
Hir'tus
His'bon
†His'pa-lis
His-pa'ni-a
*His-pa'nus
His-pel'lum
His'po
His-pul'la
His-tas'pes
His'ter Pa-cu'vi-us
His-ti-æ'a
His-ti-æ'o-tis
His-ti-æ'us
His'tri-a
Ho'di-us
*Hol-mi'um
Hol'o-cron
*Hom-o-re'us
*Ho-mer'i-dæ
†Ho-me-ro-mas'tix
*Ho-me-ro-mas-ti'ges
Ho-me'rus
*Ho-mi'læ
Hom'o-le
Ho-mo'le-a
Hom-o-lip'pus
Hom-o-lo'i-des
Ho-mon-a-den'ses
*Hom-o-ti'mi
†Ho'nor
Ho-no'ri-us
*Ho-ple'tes
Ho'ra
Ho-rac'i-us
Ho'ræ
Hor-a-pol'lo
†Ho-ra'ti-a
Ho-ra'ti-us
Hor'ci-as
*Ho-ri'zon
Hor-mis'das
Hor-ra'tus
†Hor'ta
Hor-ten'si-a
Hor-ten'si-us
Hor-ti'num
Hor-to'na
Ho'rus
Hos-til'i-a
Hos-til'i-us
Hun-ne-ri'cus
†Hun'ni, *or* Hun-ni'a-des
Hy-a-cin'thi-a
Hy-a-cin'thus
Hy'a-des
Hy-ag'nis
Hy'a-la
*Hy'a-le
*Hy-a-me'a
*Hy-am-po'a
Hy-am'po-lis
Hy-an'thes
Hy-an'tis
*Hy-a-po'a
Hy-ar'bi-ta
*Hy-ar-bi'ta
Hy'as
*Hyb'o-la
Hy'bla
Hy-bre'as, *or* Hyb're-as
Hy-bri'a-nes
Hyc'ca-ra
Hy'da, *and* Hy'dē
Hyd'a-ra
Hy-dar'nes
Hy-das'pes
Hy'dra
Hy-dra'mi-a
Hyd-ra-o'tes
*Hyd're-a
*Hy-dre'la
Hy-droch'o-us
Hy-dro-pho'ri-a
Hy'drus
Hy-dru'sa
Hy'e-la
*Hy'e-le
Hy-emp'sal
Hy-et'tus
*Hy-ge'a
Hy-ge'i-a
Hy-gi'a-na
Hy-gi'nus
Hy'la
Hy-lac'i-des
Hy-lac'tor
Hy'læ
*Hy-le'a
Hy-læ'us
Hy'las
Hy'lax
Hyl'i-as
Hyl-la'i-cus
Hyl'lus
Hy-lon'o-me
Hy-loph'a-gi
Hym-e-næ'us, *and* Hy'men
Hy-met'tus
*Hy-o'pe
Hy-pæ'pa
Hy-pæ'si-a
Hyp'a-nis
Hyp-a-ri'nus
*Hyp'a-ta
Hy-pa'tes
Hyp'a-tha
*Hyp'a-tus
Hy-pe'nor
Hyp-e-ra'on
*Hy-per'ba-tus
Hy-per'bi-us
Hyp-er-bo're-i
Hy-po're-a, *and* Hy-pe'ri-a
Hyp-e-re'si-a
*Hyp-e-ri'a
Hy-per'i-des
Hy-pe-ri'on
Hyp-erm-nes'tra
Hy-per'o-chus
Hyp-er-och'i-des
Hy-phæ'us
*Hyph-an-to'on
*Hyp-o-the'bæ
*Hyp-o-the'cæ
Hyp'sa
Hyp-sæ'a
*Hyp-sæ'la
Hyp-sæ'nor
Hyp-sæ'us
Hyp-si cra-te'a
Hyp-sic'ra-tes
Hyp-sip'y-le
Hyr-ca'ni-a
Hyr-ca'num Ma're
Hyr-ca'nus
Hyr'i-a
*Hyr'i-e
Hy-ri'e-us, *and* Hyr'e-us
Hyr-mi'na
*Hyr-mi'ne
Hyr'ne-to, *and* Hyr'no-tho
Hyr-nith'i-um
Hyr'ta-cus
Hys'i-æ
Hys'pa
Hys'sus, *and* Hys'sa
Hys-tas'pes
Hys-ti-æ'us

I.

I'a
I-ac'chus
I-a'der
I-a-le'mus
*I-al'me-nus
I-al'y-sus
I-am'be
I-am'bli-cus
I-am'e-nus
I-am'i-das
I-a-ni'ra
I-an'the
I-an'the-a
*I-an-the'a
*I-a'on
*I-a'o-nes
I-ap-e-ron'i-des
I-a-pet'i-des
†I-ap-e-ti-on'i-des
I-ap'e-tus
I-a'pis
*I-ap'o-des
†I-a-pyd'i-a
*I-a-py'ges
I-a-pyg'i-a
I-a'pyx
I-ar'bas
*I-ar-bi'ta
I-or'chas, *and* Jar'chas
I-ar'da-nus
I-as'i-des
I-a'si-on, *and* I a'si us
*I-a'sis
I'a-sus
*I-ax-am'a-tæ
†I ax'or-tes
I-be'ri
I-be'ri-a
*I-ber'i-cus
I-bo'rus
I'bi
I'bis
Ib'y-cus
I-ca'ri-a
I ca'ri-us
Ic'a-rus
Ic'ci-us
Ic'e-los
*Ic'e-lus
I-cc'ni
Ic'e-tas
Ich'næ
*Ich-nob'a-tes
Ich-nu'sa
Ich-o-nu'phis
Ich-thy-oph'a-gi
Ich'thys
I-cil'i-us
Ic'i-us
†I-co'ni-um
I'cos
Ic-ti'nus
†Ic-u-lis'ma
I'da
I-dæ'a
I-dæ'us
†I-da'lis, *or* *Id'a-lis
Id'a-lus
Id-an-thyr'sus
I-dar'nes
I'das
Id'e-a
*I-de'ra
I-des'sa
†I'dex
†I-dis-ta-vi'sus
Id'mon
I-dom'e-ne
I-dom-e-ne'us, *or* †I-dom'e-neus
I-do'tho-a
I-dri'e-us
I-du'be-da
I-du'me, *and* Id-u-me'a
I-dy'a
I-dy'i-a
I-e'tæ
Ig'e-ni
Ig-na'ti-us
*Ig-ne'tes
†I-gu'vi-um
Il-a-i'ra
Il'ba
*Il-e-a'tes
Il-e-ca'o-nes, *and* Il-e ca-o-nen'ses
I-ler'da
*Il-er-ge'tes
Il'i-a, *or* Rhe'a
I-li'a-ci Lu'di
I-li'a-cus
I-li'a-des
Il'i-as
†Il-i-en'ses
Il'i-on
I-li'o-ne
Il-i-o'ne-us, *or* †Il-i'o-neus
I-lis'sus
I-lith-y-i'a, *or* *Il-thy'i-a
Il'i-um, *or* Il'i-on
*Il-lib'a-tæ
Il-lib'e-ris
Il-lip'u-la
Il-li-tur'gis
Il-lyr'i-cum, Il'ly-ris, *and* Il-lyr'i-a
Il-lyr'i-cus Si'nus

Il-lyr'i-us
Il'u-a
Il'us
*Il-ur-ge'a
Il-lyr'gis
Il-man-u-en'ti-us
*Il-ma'on
Im'a-us
Im'ba-rus
Im-brac'i-des
Im bras'i-des
Im'bra-sus
Im'bre-us
Im'bri-us
Im-briv'i-um
Im'bros
*Im'o-la
In'a-chi
In-ua'chi-a
In-nach'i-des
In-nach'i-des
In-na'chi-um
In'a-chus
In-nam'a-mes
In-nar'i-mo
In'a-rus
In-ci-ta'tus
In-da-thyr'sus
In'di-a
†In-dib'i-lis
*In'di-cus
In-dig'e-tes
*In-di-ge'tes, (*a people*)
In-dig'e-ti
In'dus
*In gav'o-nes
*In-ne'sa
I'no
I-no'a
I-no'pus
I-no'res
I-no'us
In'su-bres
†In-su'bri-a
†In-ta-me'li-um
In-ta-pher'nes
In-te-ram'na
In-ter-ca'ti-a
In'u-us
I-ny'cus
I'o
Yeoh'a-tes, *and* Jo-ba'tes
I'o-bes
I-o-la'i-a
Yo-las, *or* I-o-la'us
I-ol'chos
I'o-le
*I-o'lum
I'on
I-o'ne
I-o'nes
I-o'ni-a
*I-on'i-cus
I-o'pas
I'o-pe, *and* Jop'pa
I'o-phon
*I-o'pis
Yos
*I-o-taph'a-ta
Ip'e-pe
Iph-i-a-nas'sa
Iph'i-clus, *or* Iph'i-cles
I-phic'ra-tes
*Iph-i-crat'i-des
*Iph-i-da-mi'a
I-phid'a-mus
Iph-i-de-mi'a
Iph-i-ge-ni'a
Iph-i-me-di'a
I-phim'e-don
Iph-i-me-du'sa
I-phin'o-e
I-phin'o-us
I'phis
I-phit'i-on
Iph'i-tus
Iph'thi-me
Ip-se'a
†Ip'sus
I'ra
*I-ra'is
*Ir-a-phi-o'tes
Ir-e-næ'us
I-re'ne
I-re'sus
I'ris
I'rus
*I-sa'cus
Is'a-dus
I-sæ'a
I-sæ'us
Is'a-mus
I-san'der
I-sa'pis
I'sar, *and* Is'a-ra
I'sar, *and* I-sa'us
I-sar'chus
I-sau'ri-a
I-sau'ri-cus
I-sau'rus
Is-che'ni-a
Is-cho-la'us
*Is-chom'a-che
Is-chop'o-lis
*Is-chy'ras
Is-com'a-chus
Is-de-ger'des
*I-se'a
*I-se'pus
Is'i-a
*I-si'a-cl
*I-si'a-cus
Is-i-do'rus
I'sis
*Is-ma-e'la
Is'ma-rus, *and* Is'ma-ra
Is-me'ne
Is-me'ni-as
Is-men'i-des
Is-me'nus
I soc'ra-tes
Is'sa
Is'se
*Is-se'don
*Is-sed'o-nes
Is'sus
*Is-tæv'o-nes
Is'ter, *and* Is'trus
Isth'mi-a
Isth'mi-us
Isth'mus
Is-ti-æ'o-tis
*Is-to'ne
Is'tri-a
Is-trop'o-lis
I'sus
*It'a-li
I-ta'li-a
I tal'i-ca
I-tal'i-cus
It'a-lus
I-tar'gris
It'e a
I-tem'a-les
Ith'a-ca
†Ith-a-ce'si-a
I-thob'a-lus
I-tho'me
Ith-o-ma'i-a
*Ith-o-trn'tas
†I-thom'a-tes
*I-tho'me
I-tho'mus
*I-tho'ne
*Ith-u-re'l
Ith-y phal'lus
I-to'ni-a
I-to'nus
*It'o-rum
†It'u-na
It-u-ræ'a
I-tu'rum
It'y-lus
It-y-ræ'i
I'tys
*I-u-le'us
*I-u-li'a-cum
I-u'lus
Ix-ib'a-tæ
Ix-i'on
*Ix-i-o'ne-us
Ix-i-on'i-des

L.

La an'der
La-ar'chus
Lab'a-ris
*Lab'a-rus
Lab'da
†Lab dac'i-des
Lab'da-cus
Lab'da-lon
La'be-o
La-be'ri-us
*La-be'rus
La-bi'ci
La bi'cum
*La-bi'cus
La-bi-e'nus
Lab-i-ne'tus
La-bo'bi-us
La-bob'ri-gi
*Lab-o-ri'ni
*La-bo'tas
La-bra'de-us
†La'bron
*La-by'cas
Lab-y-rin'thus
La cæ'na
Lac-e-dæ'mon
*Lac-e-dæ-mon'i-cus
Lac-e-dæ-mo'ni-i, *or*
Lac-e-dæm'o-nes
†Lac e de-mo'ni-us
La-cer'ta
†Lac-e-ta'ni-a
Lach'a-res
La'ches
Lach'e-sis
Lac'i-das
†Lac'i-des
La-cin'i-a
La-cin-i-en'sis
La-cin'i-um
Lac'mon
La'co
La-cob'ri-ga
*La-co'nes, *pl.*
La-co'ni-a, *and*
La-con'i-ca
Lac'ra-tes
Lac'ri nes
Lac-tan'ti-us
Lac'ter
Lac'y-des
†Lac'y-des
*La-cy'des
Lac'y-dus
La'das
La'de
La'des
†Lad-o-ce'a
La'don
*La-e'a
Læ'laps
Læ'li-a
Læ-li-a'nus
Læ'li-us
Læ'na, *and* Le-æ'na
Læ'nas
Læ'ne-us
Læ'pa Mag'na
La-er'tes
*La-er-ti'a-des
La-er'ti-us, Di-og'e-nes
*Læs-try'gon
Læ-stryg'o-nes
Læ'ta
Læ-to'ri-a (Lex)
Læ'tus
Læ'vi
Læ-vi'nus
La-ga'ri-a
*La-ge'us
La'gi-a
Lag'i-des
*La-gin'i-a, (*in Caria*)
*Lag-i-ni'a, (*in Bithynia*)
La'gus
La-gu'sa
La-gy'ra
La-i'a-des
La'i-as
La'is
La'i-us
Lal'a-ge
La-las'sis
Lam'a-chus
La-mal'mon
*Lam-be'ca
Lam-bra'ni
Lum'brus
La'mi-a
La-mi'a-cum Bel'lum
La'mi-æ
La'mi-as Æ-li'us
La-mi'rus
Lam'pe-do
*Lam-pe'ti-a, (*a female*)
*Lam-pe-ti'a, (*a city*)
*Lam-pe-ti'um
Lam'pe-to, *and*
*Lam-pe'do
*Lam'pe tus
*Lam-pe'us, Lam-pi'a
Lam'pon, Lam'pos, *or*
Lam'pus
Lam-po-ne'a,
Lam po'ni-a, *and*
Lam-po'ni-um
Lam-po'ni-us
Lam-prid'i-us Æ'li-us
Lam'pro-cles
Lam'prus
Lamp'sa-cus, *and*
Lamp'sa-chum
Lamp-te'ri-a
Lam'pus
La'mus
*Lam'y-ra
*Lam'y-ros
Lam'y-rus
La-nas'sa
Lan'ce-a
*Lan-ce'a
Lan'ci-a
Lan'di
Lan'gi-a
*Lan-gi'a
Lan-go-bar'di
La-nu'vi-um
La-o-bo'tas, *or* Lab'o-tas
La-oc'o-on
La-od'a-mas
†*La-od-a-mi'a
La-o-da'mi-a
La-od'i-co
La-od-i-ce'a
La-od-i-ce'ne
La-od'o-chus
La-og'o-nus
La-og'o-ras
La-og'o-re
La-o-me-di'a
La-om'e-don
*La-om-e-don-te'us
La-om-e-don-ti'a-des
*La-om-e-don'ti-us
*La-on'i-cus
La-on'o-me
La-on-o-mi'ne
La-oth'o-e
La'o-us
Lap'a-thus
*La-pe'thus
Laph'ri-a
*La-phy'ra
La-phys'ti-um
La pid'e-i
La-pid'e-us
Lap'i-thæ
Lap'i-thæ'um
Lap'i-tho
Lap'i-thus
La'ra, *or* La-ran'da
La-ren'ti-a, *and*
Lau-ren'ti-a
La'res
Lar'ga
Lar'gus
La-ri'des
La-ri'na
La-ri'num
La-ris'sa
La ris'sus
La'ri-us
Lar'nos
La-ro'ni-a
†Lars To-lum'ni-us
Lar'ti-us, Fla'vi-us
Lar-to-læ'a-ni
Lar've
La-rym'na
La-rys'i-um
Las'si-a
Las'sus, *or* La'sus
Las'the-nes
Las-the-ni'a
Lat'a-gus
Lat e-ra'nus Plau'tus
La-to'ri-um
*Lath'u-rus
La-ti-a'lis
La-ti-a'ris
La-ti'ni
La-tin'i-us
La-ti'nus
La'ti-um
La'ti-us
Lat'mus
La-to'i-a
†La-to'bi-us
†La-tob'ri-gi
La-to'is
*Lat'o-is
La-to'na
La-top'o-lis
*Lat-o-re'a
La-to'us
La'tre-us
†La-tu'mi-æ, *or*
†La-to'mi-æ
†Lau-da'mi a
Lau-do'ni-a
Lau-fel'la
Lau'ra
†Lau-re'a-cum
Lau-ren-ta'li-a
Lau-ren'tes A'gri
Lau-ren'ti-a
Lau-ren-ti'ni
Lau-ren'ti-us
Lau-ren'tum
*Lau-re'o-lus
Lau'ri-on, *or* Lau-ri'on
Lau'ron
†La'us
La'us Pom-pe'i-a
Lau'sus
Lau'ti-um
La-ver'na
†La-ver'ni-um
La-vi-a'na
La-vin'i-a
La-vin'i-um, *or*
La-vi'num
*Laz'a-rus
Le'a-des
Le-æ'i
Le-æ'na
Le-an'der
Le-an'dre
Le-an'dri-as
*Le-an'dri-us
Le-ar'chus
Leb-a-de'a
*Leh-a-di'a
Leb'e-dus, *or* Leb'e-dos
Le-be'nus
Le-bin'thos, *and*
Le-byn'thos
Le-chæ'um
Lec'tum
Lec'y-thus
Le'da
Le-dæ'a
Le'dus
Le'gi-o
Le'i-tus
Le'laps
Lel'e-ges
Le'lex
Le-man'nus
*Le-ma'nus
Lem'nos
Le-mo'vi-i
*Lem-o-vi'ces
Lem'u-res
Le-mu'ri-a, *and*
Lem-u-ra'li-a
Le-næ'us
Len'tu-lus
Le'o
*Le-ob'o-tes
Le-o-ca'di-a
*Le-och'a-res
Le-o-co'ri-on
Le-oc'ra-tes
Le-od'a-mas
Le-od'o-cus
Le-og'o-ras
Le'on
Le-o'nas
Le-on'na-tus
*Le-on'i-da
Le-on'i-das
*Le-on ti-chus
Le-on'ti-um, *and*
Le-on-ti'ni
*Le-on-to-ceph'a-le
Le-on to-ceph'a-lus
Le-on'ton, *or*
Le-on-top'o-lis
Le-on-tych'i-des
*Le-oph'o-ra
*Le'o-phron
*Le-op're-pes
*Le-o-prep'i-des
Le'os
Le-os'the-nes
Le-o-tych'i-des
Le-phyr'i-um
Lep'i-da
Lep'i-dus
Le-pi'nus
Le-pou'ti-i
Le'pre-os
Le'pri-um
Lep'ti-nes
Lep'tis
Le'ri-a
Le-ri'na
Ler'na
Le'ro
Le'ros
*Les-bo-ni'cus
Les'bos
*Les-bo'us
Les'bus, *or* Les'bos
Les'ches
Les-tryg'o-nes
*Les'u-ra
Le-ta'num
Le-thæ'us
Le'the
Le'tus
Leu'ca
*Leu-ca'di-a
Leu-ca'ni
Leu'cas
Leu-ca'si-on
Leu-cas'pis
Leu-ca'tes
Leu'co
Leu'ci
Leu-cip'pe
Leu-cip'pi-des
Leu-cip'pus
*Leu-co-ge'i
Leu'co-la
Leu'con
Leu-co'ne
Leu-co'nes
*Leu-con'i-cus
Leu-con'o-e
*Leu-con'o-tus
Leu-cop'e-tra
*Leu-co-phry'ne
Leu'co-phrys
Leu-cop'o-lis
Leu'cos
Leu-co'si-a
*Leu-cos'y-ri
Leu-co-syr'i-i
Leu-coth'o-e, *or*
Leu-co'the-a
Leuc'tra
Leuc'trum
Leu'cus
Leu-cy-a'ni-as
Leu-tych'i-des
Le-va'na
Le-vi'nus
Lex-o'vi-i
*Lib'a-nas
Li-ba'ni-us
Lib'a-nus
Lib-en ti'na
Li'ber
Lib'e-ra
Lib-e-ra'li-a
Li-ber'tas
Li-be'thra
Li-beth'ri-des
Lib'i-cl, *or* Li-be'ci-i
Lib-i-ti'na
Li'bo
Li'bon
*Li-bon'o-tus
Lib-o-phœ-ni'ces
Li'bri
Libs
Li-bur'na
Li-bur'ni-a
Li-bur'ni-des
Li-bur'num Ma're
Li-bur'nus
Lib'y-a
Lib'y-cum Ma're
Lib'y-cus, *and*
Li-bys'tis
Li'bys
Li-bys'sa
*Lib-ys-si'nus
Lic'a-tes
Li'cha
*Lich'a-des
†Li-cha'des
Li'chas
Li'ches
Li-cin'i-a
Li-cin'i-us
*Lic'i-nus
Li-ci'nus
Li-cym'ni-us
Li'do
Li-ga'ri-us
Li-ge'a
Li'ger
Li'ger, *or* Lig'e-ris
Lig'o-nes
Lig'u-res
Li-gu'ri-a
Lig-u-ri'nus
Li'gus
†Li-gus'ti-cum Ma're
Lig'y-es
Li-gyr'gum
Li-le'a
Lil-y-bæ'um
*Lil'y-be
Li-mæ'a
Li-mo'ni-a
*Li-me'ra
Lim'næ
Lim-næ'um
Lim-na-tid'i-a
Lim-ni'a-ce
*Lim-ni'a-des
Lim-ni-o'tæ
Lim-no'ni-a
*Lim-no-re'a
Li'mon
*Li-mo'ne
†Li-mo'num
†Li-my'ra
Lin-ca'si-i
*Lin'di-us
†Lin'dum
Lin'dus
Lin'go-nes
*Lin-gon'i-cus
Lin-ter'na Pa'lus
Lin-ter'num
Li'nus
Li'o-des
Lip'a-ra
*Lip'a-re
*Lip-a-re'us
Lip'a-ris
Liph'lum
Lip-o-do'rus
Li-quen'ti-a
Lir-næ'us
Li-ri'o-pe
Li'ris
Li-sin'i-as
Lis'son
Lis'sus
†Lis'ta
Lit'a-brum
Lit'a-na
Li-tav'i-cus
Li-ter'num
Lith-o-bo'li-a
Li'thrus
Li-thu'bi-um
Li-tu'bi-um
Lit-y-er'sas
Liv'i-a Dru-sil'la
Li-vil'la
Liv-i-no'i-us
Liv'i-us
†Lix'us
Lo'bon
Lo'ce-us
Lo'cha
*Lo-cha'gus
Lo'chi-as

J.

*Ja-co'bus
*Jad'e-ra
*Jam'ni-a, *or* *Jam-ni'a
Ja-nic'u-lum
*Ja-no'ca
Ja'nus
Ja-pet'i-des
Jap'e-tus
Jar'chas
Ja'son
*Jaz'y-ges
Jen'i-sus
Je'ra
†Jer'ne
Je-ro'mus, *and*
Je-ron'y-mus
Je-ru'sa-lem
*Je'sus
Jo-ba'tes
Jo-cas'ta
Jop'pa
Jor-da'nes
*Jor'da-nes
Jor-nan'des
Jo-se'phus, Fla'vi-us
Jo-vi-a'nus
*Jo-vi'nus
*Jo'za
Ju'ba
Ju-dæ'a
Ju-ga'lis
Ju-gan'tes
Ju-ga'ri-us
Ju-gur'tha
Ju'li-a
Ju-li'a-des
Ju-li-a'nus
Ju'li-i
*Ju-li-o-bo'na
Ju-li-o-ma'gus
Ju-li-op'o-lis
Ju'lis
Ju'li-us Cæ'sar
Ju'ni-a
Ju'no
Ju-no-na'li-a
Ju-no'nes
Ju-no'ni-a
Ju-no'nis
Ju'pi-ter
*Ju'ra
Jus-ti'nus
Ju-tur'na
Ju-ve-na'lis
Ju-ven'tas
Ju-ver'na, *or*
Hi-ber'ni-a

•Loc'o-zus
Lo'cri
Lo'cris
Lo-cus'ta
Lo-cu'ti-us
•Lo-cu'tum
Lol'li-a Pau-li'na
Lol-li-a'nus
Lol'li-us
Lon-di'num
Lon-ga-re'nus
Lon-gim'a-nus
Lon-gi'nus
Lon-go-bar'di
•Lon-go'ne
Lon'gu-la
Lon-gun'ti-cs
†Lon gus
Lor'di
Lor'y-ma
Lo'tis, *or* Lo'tos
Lo-toph'a-gi
Lo'us, *or* A'o-us
•Lox'i-as
Lu'a
Lu'ca
Lu'ca-gus
Lu-ca'ni
Lu-ca'ni-a
•Lu-can'i-cus
Lu-ca'ni-us
Lu-ca'nus
Lu-ca'ri-a, *or* Lu-ce'ri-a
Luc-ce'i-us
Lu'ce res
Lu-ce'ri-a
†Lu-ce'ri-us
Lu-ce'ti-us
Lu'ci-a
Lu-ci-a'nus
Lu'ci-fer
Lu-cil'i-us
Lu-cil'la
Lu-ci'na
•Lu-ci'o-lus
Lu'ci-us
Lu-cre'ti-a
Lu-cret'i-lis
Lu-cre'ti-us
Lu-cri'num
Lu-cri'nus
Luc-ta'ti-us
Lu-cul'le-a
†Lu-cul'li Hor'ti
Lu-cul'lus
Lu'cu-mo
Lu'cus
Lug-du'num
Lu'na
Lu'pa
Lu-per'cal
Lu-per-ca'li-a
Lu-per'ci
Lu-per'cus
Lu'pi-as, *or* Lu'pi-a
•Lu-po-du'num
Lu'pus
Lu-si-ta'ni-a
•Lu-si-ta'nus
Lu-so'nes
Lus'tri-cus
Lu-ta'ti-us
Lu-te'ri-us
Lu-to'ti-a
Lu-to'ri-us
Ly-æ'us
Ly'bas
•Ly bo'tus
Lyb'y a, *or* Ly-bis'sa
Lyc'a-bas
Lyc-a-be'tus
Ly-cæ'a
Ly-cæ'um
Ly-cæ'us
Ly-cam'bes
•Lyc-am-be'us
Ly-ca'on
Lyc-a-o'ni-a
•Ly-ca'o-nes
Ly'cas
Ly-cas'te
Ly-cas'tum
Ly-cas'tus
Ly'ce
•Lyc'e-as
Ly'ceé
Ly-ce'um
•Ly-ce'us
Lych-ni'des
Lych-ni'dus
Lyc'i-a
Lyc'i-das
Ly-cim'nus
Ly-cim'ni-a
Ly-cis'cus

•Ly-ci'us, (*Epith.*)
•Lyc'i-us, *adj.*
•Lyc'o-a
Lyc-o-me'des
Ly'con
Ly-co'no
•Ly-co'pes
Lyc'o-phron
Ly-cop'o-lis
Ly-co'pus
†Lyc-o-re'a
†Lyc-o-re'us
Ly-co'ri-as
Ly-co'ris
Ly-cor'mas
Ly-cor'tas
•Ly-cos'the-nes
Lyc-o-su'ra
•Ly-co'tas
•Lyc-o-ze'a
Lyc'tus
Ly-cur'gi-des
•Lyc-ur-gi'des
Ly-cur'gus
Ly'cus
Ly'do
Lyd'i-a
Lyd'i-as
Lyd'i-us
Ly'dus
Lyg'da-mis, *or* Lyg'da-mus
Lyg'i-i
†Lyg-o-des'ma
Ly'gus
Ly-mi'ra
•Lym'i-re
Ly'max
Lyn-ces'tæ
Lyn-ces'tes
Lyn-ces'ti-us
Lyn-ce'us
†Lyn'ceus
Lyn-ci'des
Lyn'cus, Lyn-cæ'us, *or* Lynx
Ly'æus
Lyr-ce'a
•Lyr-ci'us
Lyr'cus
•Lyr'i-ce
Lyr-nes'sus
•Lyr'o-pe
Ly-san'der
Ly-san'dra
Ly-sa'ni as
Ly'se
Ly-si'a-des
Lys-i-a-nas'sa
Ly-si'a-nax
Lys'i-as
Lys'i cles
Ly-sid'i-ce
Ly-sim'a-che
Lys-i-ma'chi-a
†•Ly-sim a-chi'a
Lys-i-mach'i-des
Ly-sim'a-chus
Lys-i-me'li-a
•Ly-si-me-li'a
Ly-sin'o-e
Ly-sip'pe
Ly-sip'pus
Ly'sis
Ly-sis'tra-tus
•Lys-i-thi'des
Ly-sith'o-us
Ly'so
†Lys'tra
Ly-tæ'a
•Lyx-o'a
Ly-za'ni-as

M.

Ma'cæ
Ma'car
•Mac-a-re'is
Ma-ca're-ne
Ma-ca'ri-a
Mac'a-ris
•Mac'a-ron
•Ma-car'ta-tus
Ma-ced'nus
Mac'e-do
Mac-e-do'ni-a
Mac-e-don'i-cus
Ma-cel'la
Ma'cer Æ-myl'i-us
•Ma-ce'ris
•Mac'e-ta

Ma-cha'ra
•Ma-chag'e-ni
Ma-chan'i-das
Ma-cha'on
•Ma-cha'o-nes
•Ma-che'rus
Ma'cra
Ma-cri-a'nus
Ma-cri'nus
•Mac'ri-tus
Ma'cro
Ma-cro'bi-i
Ma-cro'bi-us
Mac'ro-chir
Ma-cro'nes
•Mac-ron-ti'chus
•Mac-rop-o-go'nes
•Mac-ry-ne'a
Mac-to'ri-um
Mac-u-lo'nus
†Ma-dau'ra
Ma-des'tes
Ma-de'tes
•Ma-dre'ni
|Mad-u-at'e-ni
Ma'dy-es
Mæ-an'der
Mæ-an'dri-a
Mæ-ce'nas
Mæ'di
•Mæ-dob-i-thy'ni
Mæ'li-us
Mæm-ac-to'ri-a
Mæn'a-des
Mæn'a-la
Mæn'a-lus
Mæ'ni-us
•Mæn-o-bo'ra
•Mæ-nom'e-na
Mæ'non
Mæ'nus
Mæ-o'ni-a
•Mæ'o-nes
Mæ-on'i-dæ
Mæ-on'i-des
Mæ'o-nis
Mæ o'tæ
•Mæ-ot'i-cus
•Mæ-ot'i-des
Mæ-o'tis Pa'lus
Mæ'si a Syl'va
•Mæ-so'll
•Mæt'o-na
Mæ'vi a
Mæ'vi-us
Ma'gas
•Mag-do'lus
Ma-gel'la
Mag'e-tæ
Ma'gi
•Ma'gi-a
Ma'gi-us
Mag'na Græ'ci a
Mag-nen'ti-us
Mag'nes
Mag-ne'si-a
•Mag-ne'tes
Ma'go
Ma'gon
Mag-on-ti'a-cum
Ma'gus
Ma-her'bal
Ma'i a
•Mai-u'ma
•Mai'u-mas
Ma-jes'tas
Ma-jor'ca
Ma-jo-ri-a'nus
†Mak'a-reus
•Mal'a-ca, *or* Mal'a-cha
•Mal-ach-be'lus
Ma'la For-tu'na
•Mal'chi-on
Ma-le'a, *or* •Ma'le-a
•Ma-le'ba
•Ma-le'os
†Mal-e-ven'tum
Mal'ho, *or* Ma'tho
Ma'li-a
Ma'li-i
Ma'lis
Mal'le-a, *or* Mal'li-a
Mal'li-us
•Mal-loph'o-ra
†Mal-lo-pho'ra
Mal'los
•Ma-lo'des
Mal'thi-nus
•Mal-thi'nus
•Ma-lu'ca
Mal-va'na
Ma-ma'us
Ma-mer'cus
Ma-mer'thes
Mam-er-ti'na

Mam-er-ti'ni
•Mam-er-ti'nus
Ma-mil'i-a (Lex)
Ma-mil'i-i
Ma-mil'i-us
Mam-mæ'a
Mam-me'a
•Mam-mo'nas
•Ma-mu-ri-a'nus
Ma-mu'ri-us
Ma-mur'ra
•Ma-næ'thon
Ma-nas'ta-bal
Man-ci'nus
Man-da'no
Man-da'nes
Man-de'la
Man-do'ni-us
Man'dro-cles
Man-droc'li-das
Man'dron
Man-du'bi-i
Man-du-bra'ti-us
†Man-du'ri-a
•Man'e-ros
Ma'nes
•Man'e-tho
Ma-ne'tho
Ma'ni-a
Ma-nil'i-a (Lex)
Ma-nil'i-us
Man'i-mi
Man'li-a (Lex)
Man'li-us Tor-qua'tus
Man'nus
Man-sue'tus
•Man-to'um
Man-ti-ne'a
Man-ti-no'us
Man'ti-us
Man'to
Man'tu-a
Mar-a-can'da
Mar'a-tha
Mar'a-thon
Mar'a-thos
•Mar'a-thus
Mar-cel'la
Mar-cel-li'nus, Am-mi-a'nus
Mar-cel'lus
Mar'ci-a
Mar-ci-a'na
Mar-ci-a-nop'o-lis
Mar-ci-a'nus
•Mar'ci-on
•Mar-ci'ta
Mar'ci-us Sa-bi'nus
•Mar-com'a-ni
Mar-co-man'ni
•Mar-com'e-res
Mar'cus
Mar'di
Mar'di-a
•Mar'do-nes
Mar-do'ni-us
Mar'dus
•Ma're-a, *or* Ma-re-o-tis
•Ma-re-ot'i-cus
•Mar-ga-ri'ta
Mar-gin'i-a, *and* Mar-gi-a'ni-a
Mar-gi'tes
Ma'ri-a (Lex)
•Ma-ri'a
Ma-ri-a'ba
Ma-ri-am'ne
Ma-ri-a'næ Fos'sæ
•Ma-ri-an-dy'ni
Ma-ri-an-dy'num
Ma-ri-a'nus
Ma-ri'ca
Ma-ri'ci
Mar'i-cus
Ma-ri'na
Ma-ri'nus
Ma-ri'on
Ma-ris'sa
Mar'i-sus
Mar-ri'a (Lex)
•Ma-ri'ma
Ma'ri-us
Mar'ma-cus
Mar-ma-ren'ses
Mar-mar'i-ca
Mar-mar'i-des
Mar-ma'ri-on
Ma'ro
Mar-o-bu'du-s
Ma'ron
Mar-o-ne'a
Mar-pe'si-a
Mar-pes'sa
Mar-po'sus

Mar'ses
•Mar-ru'bi-i
Mar-ru-ci'ni
Mar-ru'vi-um, *or* Mar-ru'bi-um
Mars
Mar-sæ'us
Mar'sa-la
Mar'se
Mar'si
Mar-sig'ni
•Mars'pi-ter
Mar-sy'a-bæ
•Mar'sy-as
Mar'tha
Mar'ti-a
Mar-ti-a'lis
Mar-ti-a'nus
•Mar-tig'e-na
Mar-ti'na
Mar-tin-i-a'nus
Mar'ti-us
Ma-rul'lus
Mas-æ-syl'i-i
•Mas-ce'zel
•Mas'cli-on
•Mas-i-gi'ton
Mas-i-nis'sa
Mas'sa
Mas'sa-ga
Mas-sag'e-tæ
Mas-sa'na
Mas-sa'ni
Mas'si-cus
Mau-ri-ta'ni-a
Mau'rus
†Mau-ru'si-a
Mau-ru'si-i
•Mau-so-le'um
•Mau-so'll
Mau-so'lus
Ma'vors
Ma-vor'ti-a
Max-en'ti-us
•Max-e'ræ
Max-i-mil-i-a'na
Max-im-i-a'nus
Max-i-mi'nus
Max'i-mus
Maz'a-ca
•Maz'a-ces
Ma-za'ces
Ma-zæ'us
Ma-za'res
•Maz'a-res
Maz'e-ras
Ma-zi'ces, *and* Ma-zy'ges
•Me'a-rus
Me-cæ'nas, *or* Me-cœ'nas
•Mec-æ-na'tes, (*pl.*)
Me-chu'ne-us
Me-cis'te-us
Mec'ri-da
Me-de'a
•Me'de-on
Me-des-i-cas'te
Me'di-a
Me'di-as
Med'i-cus
Me-di-o-la'num
•Me-di'o-lum
Me-di-o-ma-tri'ces, *or* Me-di-o-ma-tri'ci
•Me'di-on
Me-di-ox'u-mi
Med-i-tri'na
Me-do'a-cus, *or* Me-du'a-cus
Med-o-bith'y-ni
Me-dob'ri-ga
Me'don

Me-don'ti-as
•Me-do'res
Med-u-a'na
•Med'u-li
•Me-dul'li-a
Med-ul-li'na
Me'dus
Me-du'sa
Me-gab'a-zi
•Meg-a-by'si
Meg-a-by'zus
Meg'a-cles
Me-gac'li-des
Me-gæ'ra
Me-ga'le
Me-ga'le-as
Meg-a-le'si-a
Me-ga'li-a
Meg-a-lop'o-lis
Meg-a-me'de
Meg-a-ni'ra
Meg-a-pen'thes
Meg'a-ra
•Meg'a-reus, *or* Me-ga're-us
•Meg-a-re'us, *adj.*
Meg'a-ris
Me-gar'sus
Me-gas'the-nes
•Meg-a-ti'chus
Me'ges
Me-gil'la
Me-gis'ta
Me-gis'ti-a
†Me-gis'ti-as
Me-la'næ
•Mel-am-pe'a
Me-lam'pus
Mel am-py'ges
•Mel-am-py'gus
Me'la, Pom-po'ni-us
†Mel-an-chæ'tes
Mel-an-chlæ'ni
Me-lan'chrus
Mel'a-no
•Mel'a-nes
Mel'a-neus
Me-la'ne-us
•Me-la'ni-a
Me-lan'i-da
Me-la'ni-on
Mel-a-nip'pe
Mel-a-nip'pi-des
Mel-a-nip'pus
Mel-a-no'pus
Mel a-nos'y-ri
Mel-an'thi-i
•Me-lan'thi-on
Me-lan'thi-us
Me-lan'tho
Me-lan'thus
Me'las
•Mel-com'a-ni
Me-le-a'ger
•Me-le'a-ger
Me-le-ag'ri-des
Mel-e-san'der
Me'les
Mel'e-se
Mel-e-sig'e-nes, *or* Mel-e-sig'e-na
•Mel'e-te
Me'li-a
•Me-lib'o-cus
†Mel-i-bœ'a
Mel-i-bœ'us
Mel-i-cer'ta
•Mel'i-chus
•Me'li-e
Mel-i-gu'nis
Me-li'na
•Mel'i-nus
Me-li'sa
•Mel'i-se
Me-lis'sa
Me-lis'sus
Mel'i-ta, *or* Mel'i-te
•Mel-i-te'na
Mel-i-te'no
•Mel'i to
Mel'i-tus
Me'li-us
Mel-ix-an'drus
†Mel'la An-na'us
Me-lob'o-sis
Me'lon
Me'los
Mel'pi-a
Mel-pom'e-ne
Me-mac'e-ni
Mem'mi-a Sul-pit'i-a
Mem'mi-us
Mem'non
•Mem'no-nes
•Mem-no-ni'um
•Mem-no'ni-us

Mem'phis
•Mem-phi'tes
Mem-phi'tis
Me'na, *or* Me'nes
Me-nal'cas
Me-nal'ci-das
Men-a lip'pe
Men-a-lip'pus
Me-nan'der
•Men-an-dro'us
•Men'a-pi
Me-nap'i-i
Men'a-pis
Me'nas
Men-che'res
Men'des
Me-ne'cles
Men-e-cli'des
•Men-e-co'lus
Me-nec'ra-tes
Men-e-de'mus
Me-neg'e-tas
Men-e-la'i-a
•Men-e-la-i'a
Men-e-la'us
Me-no'ni-us A-grip'pa
Men'e-phron
Me'nes
Men-es-the'i Por'tæ
Me-nes'the-us, Mnes'the-us, *or* Me-nes'te-us
Me-nes'thi-us
Men'e-tas
Me-nip'pa
Me-nip'pi-des
Me-nip'pus
Me'ni-us
Men'nis
Me-nod'o-tus
Me-nœ'ce-us
Me-nœ'tes
•Men-œ-ti'a-des
Me-nœ'ti-us
Me'non
Me-noph'i-lus
Men'ta, *or* Min'the
Men'tes
Men-tis'sa
Men'to
Men'tor
•Men'to-res
Me-nyl'lus
•Me-phi'tis
Me'ra
Me'ra, *or* Mœ'ra
•Mer-ce-di'nus
Mer-cu'ri-us
Me-ri'o-nes
Mer'me-ros
Mer'me-rus
Merm'na-dæ
•Mer'mo-das
Mer'o-e
Mer'o-pe
•Mer'o-pis
Me'rops
Me'ros
Mer'u-la, Cor-ne'li-us
Me-sab'a-tes
Me-sa'bi-us
Me-sa'pi-a
Me-sau'bi-us
Me-sem'bri-a
Me-se'ne
•Me-sob'o-a
Mes-o-me'des
Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a
•Mes-sab'a-tæ
Mes-sa'la
Mes-sa-li'na Va-le'ri-a
Mes-sa-li'nus, M. Va-le'ri-us
Mes-sa'na
Mes-sa'pi-a
•Mes-sa'pus
Mes'sa-tis
Mes'se
Mes-se'lis
Mes-se'ne, *or* Mes-se'na
Mes-se'ni-a
•Mes'o-a
•Mes-so'gis
Mes'tor
Me-su'la
Met'a-bus
Met-a-gi'ni-a
•Met'a-gon
•Met-a-mor-pho'sis
Met-a-ni'ra
•Met-a-pon-ti'ni
Met-a-pon'tum
Met-a-pon'tus
Me-tau'rus
•Me-te'lis

Me-tel'la
Me-tel'li
*Me-temp-sy-cho'sis
*Met-e-re'a
*Meth'a-na
Me-thar'ma
Me-thi'on
Me-tho'di-us
Me-tho'ne
*Meth'o-ra
Me-thyd'ri-um
Me-thym'na
Me-ti-a-du'sa
Me-til'i-a Lex
Me-til'i-i
*Me-ti'lis
Me-til'i-us
Me-tu'o-chus
Me'tus
Me-tus'cus
Me'tus
Met'o-pe
*Me-to'pe
*Met'o-res
Me'tra
†Met-ra-gyr'te
*Me-tro'a
Me-tro'bi-us
Met'ro-cles
Met-ro-do'rus
Me-troph'a-nes
Me-trop'o-lis
Met'ti-us
†Met'tus Cur'ti-us
†Me-tu'lum
Me-va'ni-a
Me'vi-us
Me-zen'ti-us
*Mi-e-co'rus
*Mic-co-tro'gus
Mi-ce'a
*Mi-ce'lo
Mi-cip'sa
*Mic'i-to
Mi-cy'thus
*Mid-a-i'on
Mi'das
Mi'de-a
Mid-e'a
*Mi'e-za
Mi-la'ni-on
Mi-le'si-i
Mi-le'si-us
Mi-le'ti-a
Mi-le'ti-um
Mi-le'tus
Mi'li-as
Mil'i-chus
Mi-lil'nus
Mil-i-o'ni-a
*Mil-iz-i-go'ris
Mil'lo
Mi-lo'ni-us
Mil-ti'a-des
Mil'to
Mil'vi-us
Mil'y-as
Mi-mal'lo-nes
Mi'mas
*Mim-no'dus
Mim-ner'mus
Min'ci-us
Min'da-rus
Mi-no'i-des
Mi-ner'va
Min-er-va'li-a
Min'i-o
Min-ne'i
Mi-no'a
Mi-no'is
Mi'nos
Min-o-tau'rus
Min'tho
Min-tur'næ
Mi-nu'ci-a
Mi-nu'ti-us Au-gu-ri'nus
Min'y-æ
Min'y-as
Min'y-cus
Mi-ny'i-a
Min'y-tus
Mir'a-ces
*Mis'co-ra
Mi-se'num
Mi-se'nus
*Mis-go'tes
Mi-sith'e-us
†Mith-ra-cen'ses
†Mith-ra-da'tes
Mi'thras
†Mi-thro'nes
Mith-ri-da'tes
Mith-ri-da'tis
Mith-ro-bar-za'nes
Mit-y-le'ne
Mit-y-le'næ
Mi'tys
Mi-zæ'i
Mna-sal'ces
*Mna'se-as
Mnas'i-cles
Mna-sip'pi-das
Mna-sip'pus
Mna-sith'e-us
Mna'son
†Mna-sy'lus
Mna-syr'i-um
*Mne-mi'um
Mne'mon
Mne-mos'y-ne
Mne-sar'chus
*Mnes-i-bu'lus
Mne-sid'e-mus
*Mnes-i-da'mus, *or* *Mnes-i-do'mus
Mnes-i-la'us
Mne-sim'a-che
Mne-sim'a-chus
*Mne-sith'e-us
Mnes'ter
Mnes'tho-us
Mnes'ti-a
Mnes'tra
Mno'vis
Mo-a-pher'nes
*Mo-cor'e-ta
Mo-des'tus
Mo'di-a
*Mod'o-nes
Mœ'ci-a
Mœ'nus
Mœ'di
Mœ'on
Mœ-on'i-des
Mœ'ra
Mœ-rag'e-tes
Mœ'ris
Mœ'si-a
*Mo-gun'ti-a
Mo-gy'ni
Mo-le'i-a
*Mo-li'a
†Mo-li'on
Mo-li'o-ne
Mo'lo
Mo-lœ'is
Mo-lor'chus
Mo-los'si
Mo-los'si-a, *or* Molos'sis
Mo-los'sus
Mol-pa'di-a
Mol'pus
Mo'lus
*Mol-y-cre'um
*Mo-lyc'ri-a
Mo-lyc'ri-on
*Mo-ly'rus
Mo-mem'phis
Mo'mus
Mo'na
*Mon'a-chi
*Mon-a-chi'um
Mo-ne'ses
*Mo-ne'ses
Mo-ne'sus
Mo-ne'ta
*Mon'i-ca
Mon'i-ma
Mon'i-mus
*Mon-o-dac'ty-lus
Mon'o-dus
Mo-nœ'cus
Mo-no'le-us
*Mon'o-mus
Mo-noph'a-ge
Mo-noph'i-lus
*Mo-nos'ce-li
*Mo-no-the-li'tæ
Mon-ta'nus
Mon'y-chus
Mon'y-mus
Mo'phis
Mop'si-um
Mop-so'pi-a
*Mop'so-pus
*Mop-su-es'ti-a
Mop'sus
Mor-gan'ti-um
*Mor-ge'tes
*Mor-i-mo'ne
Mor'i-ni
Mor-i-tas'gus
Mo'ri-us
Mor'pho-us
Mors
Mo'rys
Mo'sa
Mos'cha
Mos'chi
Mos'chi-on
*Mos-cho-pu'lus
Mos'chus
Mo-sel'la
Mo'ses
Mo-sych'lus
Mos-y-næ'i
*Mo-sy'ni
Mo-tho'no
*Mo-ti-e'ni
Mo-ty'a
*Mo'y-ses
Mu-ci-a'nus
Mu'ci-us
Mu'cro
Mul'ci-ber
Mu-lu'cha
Mul'vi-us Pons
Mum'mi-us
Mu-na'ti-us
Mun'da
Mu-ni'tus
Mu-nych'i-a
Mu-nych'i-on
Mu-ræ'na
Mur'cus
Mu-ro'tus
Mur-gan'ti-a
*Mur-ra'nus
Mur-rhe'nus
Mur'ti-a
Mus
Mu'sa An-to'ni-us
Mu'sæus
Mu-sæ'us
*Mu-sag'e-tes
*Mu-so'a
*Mu-so'um
Mu-so'ni-us Ru'fus
Mus-to'la
†Mu'ta
Mu-thul'lus
Mu'ti-a
†Mu-ti'ca
Mu-til'i-a
Mu'ti-na
Mu-ti'na
Mu-ti'nes
Mu-ti'nus
Mu'ti-us
Mu-tu'nus
Mu-tus'cus
†Mu-zu'ris
My-a'grus, *or* My'o-des
Myc'a-le
Myc-a-les'sus
My-ce'næ
Myc-e-ri'nus
Myc-i-ber'na
Myc'i-thus
My'con
Myc'o-nos, *or* †Myc'o-nus
My'don
My-ec'pho-ris
My-e'nus
*Myg'a-le
Myg'don
*Myg'do-nes
Myg-do'ni-a
Myg'do-nus
†Myg-do'nus
My-i'a-grus
My-las'a
My'le, *or* My'las
My'les
My-lit'ta
*Myn'do-nes
Myn'dus
My'nes
Myn'i-æ
*My'o-nes
*My-o-no'sus
My-o'ni-a
†My'ra
*Myr'a-ces
*Myr'ge-tæ
*My-ri'ca
*My-ri'ce
My-ri'cus
My-ri'na
‡*My-ri'nus, (*Epith. of Apollo*)
*Myr'i-nus, (a man)
Myr'i-us
*Myr-i-on'y-mus
*Myr-le'a
Myr-mec'i-des
*Myr-mo'ci-um
Myr-mid'o-nes
My'ron
My-ro-ni-a'nus
My-ron'i-des
My-ro'nus
Myr'rha
*Myr'rhi-nus
Myr'si-lus
Myr'si-nus
Myr'sus
Myr'ta-le
Myr'te-a
Myr'ti-lus
Myr'tis
Myr-to'um Ma're
Myr-tun'ti-um
Myr-tu'sa
My-scel'lus
Mys'i-a
My-so-ma-ced'o-nes
My'son
Mys'tes
Myth'o-eus
Myt-i-le'ne
My'us

N.

Nab-an-ta'nus
Nab-a-the'a
*Nab'a-thes
Na'bis
*Nac'o-le
*Nac'o-ne
Na-dag'a-ma
Næ'ni-a
*Næ'vi-a
Næ'vi-us
Næv'o-lus
*Na-ge'ri
Na-har'va-li
Na-i'a-des
†Nai'a-des
*Na'i-as
*Na'i-cus
Na'ia
†Na-is'sus, *or* Nes'sus
*Nam-ne'tes
Na-pæ'a
*Na-pe'æ
Na-pæ'a
*Na-pe'gus
Naph'i-lus
Nar
Nar'bo
*Nar-bo'na
Nar-bo-nen'sis
Nar-cæ'us
†Nar-ce'a
Nar-cis'sus
Nar'ga-ra
Na-ri'ci
Nar'ni-a, *or* Nar'na
Nar'ces
Nar-the'cis
Na-ryc'i-a
*Nas'a-mon
Nas-a-mo'nes
Nas'ci-o, *or* Na'si-o
*Na-si'ca
Na-sid-i-e'nus
Na-sid'i-us
Na'so
Nas'sus, *or* Na'rus
Nas'u-a
Na-ta'li-a
Na-ta'lis
Nat'ta
Nau'bo-lus
Nau'cles
Nau'cra-tes
Nau'cra-tis
*Nau-cy'des
Naucu'lo-chus
Nau-pac'tus, *or* Nau-pac'tum
Nau'pli-a
Nau-pli'a-des
Nau'pli-us
†Nau-por'tus
Nau'ra
Nau-sic'a-a
*Nau-sic'a-e
Nau'si-cles
Nau-sim'e-nes
*Nau-si-ni'cus
Nau-sith'o-e
Nau-sith'o-us
Nau'tes
Na'va
Na'vi-us Ac'ti-us
Nax'os
Ne-æ'ra
Ne-æ'thus
Ne-al'ces
Ne-al'i-ces
*Ne-an-dri'a
Ne-an'thes
*Ne-ap'o-phos
Ne-ap'o-lis
Ne-ar'chus
Ne-bro'des
Ne-broph'o-nes
*Ne-broph'o-nus
*Neb'u-la
Nec'hos
*Nec-crop'o-lis
Nec-ta-ne'bus, *and* Nec-tan'e-bis
*Nec-ti-be'ræ
Ne-cys'i-a
Ne'is
*Ne-i'tæ
Ne'le-us
*Ne-li'des
Ne'lo
Ne-mæ'a, (*genus*)
*Ne-me'a, *or* Ne'mæ-a, (*town*)
Ne-me-si-a'nus
Nem'e-sis
Ne-me'si-us
Nem'e-tes
Ne-me'us
Nem-o-ra'li-a
Ne-mos'sus
Ne-o-bu'le
Ne-o-cæ-a-re'a
Ne-och'a-bis
Ne'o-cles
*Ne-o-cli'des
*Ne-o-co'rus
Ne-op'e-nes
*Ne-om'a-gus
*Ne-o-me'ni-a
Ne-om'o-ris
Ne'on
Ne-on-ti'chos
*Ne-on-ti'chus
*Ne'o-phron
Ne-op-tol'e-mus
Ne'o-ris
*Ne-o'the-us
Ne'pe
*Nep'e-te
Ne-pha'li-a
Neph'e-lo, *Neph-e-le'is
Neph-e-ri'tes
Ne'phus
Ne'pi-a
Ne'pos
Ne-po-ti-a'nus
Nep'thys
Nep-tu'ni-a
*Nep-tu-ni'no
Nep-tu'ni-um
Nep-tu'ni-us
Nep-tu'nus
Ne-re'i-des
*Ne-re'is, *or* *Ne're-is
Ne-re'i-us
Ne're-us
†Ne-ri-e'ne
Ne-ri'no
Ner'i-phus
*Ne-ri'tes
Ner'i-tos
Ne'ri-us
Ne'ro
Ne-ro'ni-a
Ner-to-brig'i-a
Ner'u-lum
Ner'va Coc-ce'i-us
Ner'vi-i
Ne-sæ'a
*Ne-si'des
Ne-sim'a-chus
Ne-si-o'pe
Ne'sis
Ne-so'pe
*Nes'pe-tes
*Nes-s~'nis
Nes'sus
Nes'to-cles
Nes'tor
*Nes-tor'i-des
Nes-to'ri-us
*Nes'tus, *or* Nes'sus
Ne'tum
Ne'u-ri
Ni-cæ'a
*Ni-cæn'e-tus
Ni-cag'o-ras
Ni-can'der
Ni-ca'nor
Ni-car'chus
*Ni-car'e-te
Nic-ar-thi'des
Ni-cat'or
*Ni-cat'o-ris
Ni'ce
*Nic'e-a
Nic-e-pho'ri-um
Nic-e-pho'ri-us
Ni-ceph'o-rus
Ni'cer
*Ni-cer'a-tus
*Nic'e-ros
Ni-co'tas
Nic-o-te'ri-a
Nic'i-a
Nic'i-as
Ni-cip'pe
Ni-cip'pus
Ni'co
*Nic-o-bu'lus
Ni-cocl'e-es
Nic'o-cles
Ni-coc'ra-tes
Ni-co'cre-on
*Nic-o-da'mus
Nic-o-de'mus
Nic-o-do'rus
Ni-cod'ro-mus
Nic-o-la'us
*Ni-co'le-os
Ni-com'a-cha
Ni-com'a-chus
Nic-o-me'des
†*Nic-o-me-di'a
Nic-o-me'di-a
Ni'con
Ni-co'ni-a
Ni-coph'a-nes
Nic'o-phron
Ni-cop'o-lis
Ni-cos'tra-tus
Ni-cos'tra-tus
Nic-o-te'le-ia
*Nic-o-te-le'a
Ni-cot'e-les
Ni'ger
Ni-gid'i-us Fig'u-lus
*Ni-gre'tes
Ni-gri'nus
*Ni-la'mon
Nil'e-us
*Ni-li'a-cus
*Ni-lo'tis
Ni'lus
*Nin'i-ve
Nin'i-as
Nin'ni-us
*Nin'o-e
Ni'nus
Nin'y-as
Ni'o-be
Ni-pha'us
Ni-pha'tes
Ni'pho
Nir'e-us
Ni'sa
Ni-sæ'a
Ni-sæ'e
Ni-sæ'i-a
Nis'i-bis
*Ni-so'po
Ni'seus
Ni-sy'ros
*Ni-sy'rus
Ni-te'tis
*Nit-i-ob'ri-ges
Ni-to'cris
Nit'ri-a
†Ni-va'ri-a
No'as
Noc'mon
Noc-ti-lu'ca
*No-di'nus
*No-e'mon
No'la
*No-la'nus
Nom'a-des
No'mas
Nom-en-ta'nus
No-men'tum
No'mi-i
*No-mi'on
No'mi-us
*No-moph'y-lax
*No-moth'e-tæ
*Non-a-cri'nus
*Non'a-cris
No-na'cris
†No-na'cris
No'ni-us
Non'ni-us
Non'nus
†No'nus
No'pi-a, *or* Ci-no'pi-a
No'ra
No'rax
Nor'ba
Nor-ba'nus
*No-ric'i-i
Nor'i-cum
Nor-thip'pus
*Nor-an-ti'a
Nor'ba
No'thus
No-ti'um
No'tus
No-va'ri-a
No-va'tus
*Nov-em-pa'gi
*Nov-em-pop'u-lia
*No-vem'si-les
*Nov'e-rus
†No-ve'si-um
No-vi-o-du'num
No-vi-om'a-gum
No-vi-om'e-gus
†No'vi-um
No'vi us Pris'cus
*Nov-o-cu'mum
*No-vom'a gus
Nox
Nu-ce'ri-a
Nu-ith'o-nes
Nu'ma Mar'ti-us
Nu'ma Pom-pil'i-us
Nu-ma'na
Nu-man'ti-a
Nu-man ti'na
*Nu man'ti'nus
Nu-ma'nus Rom'u-lus
Nu'me-nes
Nu-me'ni-a, *or* Nu-me'ni-a
Nu me'ni-us
†Nu me'ra
Nu-me ri-a'nus
Nu-me'ri us
*Nu-mic'i-us
Nu-mi'cus
Nu'mi-da
*Nu'mi-des
Nu gid'i-a
Nu-mid'i-us
†Nu-mis'tro
Nu'mi-tor
Nu mi-to'ri-us
Nu-mo'ni-us
Nun-co're-us
Nun'di-na
Nur'ce
Nur'cl-a
Nur'si-a
Nu'tri-a
Nyc-to'lis
†Nyc-to'li-a
Nyc-to'li-us
Nyc'te-us
*Nyc'ti-lus
Nyc-tim'e-ne
Nyc'ti-mus
Nym be'um
Nym'phæ
Nym-phæ'um
Nym-phæ'us
Nym-phid'i-us
Nym'phis
Nym-pho-do'rus
Nym-pho-lep'tos
*Nym-phom'e-nes
Nym'phon
Nyp'si-us
Ny'sa, *or* Nys'a
Ny-sæ'us
Ny'sas
*Ny-se'um
Ny-sa'i-um
Ny-si'a-des
Nyc'i-a Por'tus
*Nys'i-as
*Ny-sig'e-na
Ny-si'ros
†Nys'i-us
Nys'sa

O.

*O-a'ri-on
O-ar'ces
O'a-rus
*O'a-sas
O'a-sis
O-ax'es
O-ax'us
*Ob'o-da
*Ob'ri-mo
*Ob'se-quens
Ob-ul-tro'ni-us
O-ca'le-a, *or* O-ca'li-a
O-ce'a-nus
O-ce-an'i-des, *and* O-ce-a-nit'i-des
*O-ce-an-i'tis

O-ce'a-nus
O-ce'i-a
*O-ce'lis
O-cel'lus
*Oc'e-lum
O'cha
*O-che'nl-us
O-che'si-us
*Och'ro-na
O'chus
*Och-y-ro'ma
Oc'nus
*O-co'lum
*O-cric'o-la
O-cric'u-lum
O-crid'i-on
O-cris'i-a
Oc-ta-cil'li-us
Oc-ta'vi-a
Oc-ta-vi-a'nus
Oc-ta'vi-us
†Oc-to-ge'sa
Oc-tol'o-phum
O-cy'a-lus
O-cyp'e-te
O-cyr'o-e
Od-e-na'tus
O-des'sus
*O-de'um
O-di'nus
O-di'tes
*O-do'a-cer
Od-o-a'cer
*O-do'ca
Od-o-man'tl
Od'o-nes
Od'ry-sæ
O-dys'se-a
Od-ys-se'a
Od-ys-se'um
Œ-ag'a-rus, *and* Œ'a-ger
*Œ'a-grus
Œ-an'thæ, *and* Œ-an'-thi-a
*Œ-an-the'a
Œ'ax
Œ-ba'li-a
Œb'a-lus
Œb'a-res
*Œ-bo'tas
Œ cha'li-a
Œ'cle-us
Œ-cli'des
Œc-u-me'ni-us
Œd-i-po'di-a
*Œd-i-po-di'on
Œd'i-pus
Œ'me
Œ-nan'thes
Œ'no
Œ'ne-a
*Œ-ne-o'ne
Œ'ne-us
Œ-ni'des
Œn'o-e
Œ-noin'a-us
Œ'non
Œ-no'na
Œ-no'no
Œ-no'pi-a
Œ-nop'i-des
Œ-no'pi-on
†*Œ-no'tri
Œ-no'tri-a
Œ-no'trus
Œ-nu'sæ
Œ'o-nus
Œr'o-e
*Œ-sy'me
Œ'ta
Œt'y-lus, *or* Œt'y-lum
O-fel'lus
O'fi
Og-dol'a-pis
Og-do'rus
*Og'e-nos
†O-glo'sa
Og'mi-us
Og'o-a
*O-go'a
O-gul'ni-a
Og'y-ges
O-gyg'i-a
*O-gyg'i-dæ
Og'y-ris
O-ic'le-us
O-il'e-us
O-i-li'des
Ol'a-no
O-la'nus
Ol'ba, *or* Ol'bus
*Ol-be'lus
Ol'bi-a
Ol'bi-us
Ol-chin'i-um
O-le'a-ros, *or* Ol'i-ros
O-le'a-trum
O'len
*Ol'e-nos
Ol'e-nus, *or* Ol'e-num
O-le-o'rus
*Ol'o-rus
Ol'gə-sys
Ol-i-gyr'tis
O-lin'i-æ
O-lin'thus
*Ol-i-si'po, *Ol-i-sip'-po, *or* *O-lys'i-po
Ol-i-tin'gi
*O-li'zon
Ol'li-us
Ol-lov'i-co
Ol'mi-æ
Ol'mi-us
*Ol-mi'us
*Ol-mo'nes
Ol-o-phyx'us
*Ol'o-rus
*Ol-ym-pe'ne
O-lym'pe-um
O-lym'pi-a
*Ol-ym-pi'a-des
O-lym'pi-as
*O-lym'pi-cus
*O-lym-pi-e'um
O-lym-pi-o-do'rus
*O-lym-pi-o-ni'ces
O-lym'pi-us
O-lym'pus
Ol-ym-pu'sa
O lyn'thus
O-ly'ras
O-ly'zon
O-ma'ri-us
Om'bi
Om'bri
*Om'bri-ci
*Om'bri-os
*Om bro'nes
Om'o-le
Om-o-pha'gi-a
*Om'pha-co
Om'pha-le
Om'pha-lus
†Om'phis
O-mæ'um, *or* O-æ'no-um
*On'a-ger
O-na'rus
O-nas'i-mus
O na'tas
*On ce'um
On-ches'tus
*On'cho-e
O-no'i-on
On-e-sic'ri-tus
O-nes'i-mus
On-e-sip'pus
O-ne'si-us
On-e-tor'i-des
O'ni-um
*O ni'on
*O-ni'um
On'o-ba
*On-o-cho'nus
On-o-mac'ri-tus
On-o-mar'chus
On-o-mas-tor'i-des
On-o-mas'tus
On'o-phas, *or* On'o-phis
On-o-san'der
*O-nug'na-thus
*O-ny'thes
O-pa'li-a
*O-pol'i-cus
O-pho'as
O-pho'las
O-phol'tes
O-phon'sis
O'phi-a
O-phi'a-des
O'phi-as
*O-phi-o'des
*O-phi-og'e-nes
O-phi'on
*O-phi'o-nes
O-phi-o'ne-us
†O'phis
*Oph-i-te'a
*O-phi'tes
*O-phi-u'chus
O'phi-us
O-phi-u'sa
*O-phlo'nes
*Oph ry-ne'um
Op'i-ci
O-pig'e-na
O-pil'i-us
*O-pi'ma Spo'li-a
*O-pim-i-a'nus
O-pim'i-us
O'pis
*Op-is-thoc'o-mæ
Op'i-ter
Op-i-ter-gi'ni
O-pi'tes
*Op'o-is
*O-po'pe-us
*O-por'i-nus
Op'pi-a
Op-pi a'nus
Op pid'i-us
Op'p. us
†Ops
Op-ta'tus
Op'ti-mus
*O-pun'ti-a
O'pus
O'ra
O-rac'u-lum
O-ræ'a
Or'a-sus
Or-he'lus
Or-bil'i-us
Or-bo'na
Or'ca-des
Or-cha'lia
Or'cha-mus
*Or-chis-te'ne
Or-chom'e-nus, *or* Or-chom'e-num
*Or-chom'o-nos
*Or-ci'nus
Or'cus
Or-cyn'i-a
Or des'sus
*Or-do-vi'ces
O-re'a-des
O're-as
*O're-os
*Or-e-sit'ro-phus
O-res'tæ
O-res'tes
O res'te-um
Or-es-ti'dæ
*Or-es-ti'des, *and* *O-res'ti-des
Or-es-til'la
Or'e-tæ
Or e-ta'ni
Or-e tol'i-a
O-re'um
*O're-us
Or'ga, *or* Or'gas
*Or'ga-na
Or-ges'sum
Or-got'o-rix
Or'gi-a
O-rib'a-sus
*Or'i-cos
Or'i-cum, *or* Or'i-cus
O'ri-ens
Or'i-gen
*O-rig'e-nes
O-ri'go
*O-ri'no
O-ri'nus
O-ri-ob'a-tes
O-ri'on
O-ris'sus
Or-i-sul'la Liv i-a
O-ri'tæ
*O-rith'i-as
O-rith-y-i'a
*Or-i-thy'os
O-rit'i-as
O-ri-ug'dus
*O-ri'us
Or'me-nus
*Or'me-nos
Or'ne-a
*Or'no-æ
Or'no-us
*Or-no'us
Or-ni'thon
Or'ni-tus
Or-nos'pa-des
Or-nyt'i-on
†Or-o-an'da
*Or'o-ba
O-ro'bi-a
O-ro'bi-i
*Or'o-bis
O-ro'des
O-ræ'tes
O-rom'e-don
O-ron'tas
O-ron'tes
*Or-on-to'us
Or-o-pher'nes
O-ro'pus
*Or'o-sa
O-ro'si-us
*O-tos'pe-da
Or'phe-us, *or* Or'-pheus
*Or'phi-tus
Or-sed'i-ce
Or-so'is
Or-sil'lus
Or-sil'o-chus
Or-si'nes
Or-sip'pus
Or'ta-lus
Or tha'a
Or-thag'o-ras
Or'the
Or'thi-a
*Or-tho'sia
Or'thrus
*Or-to'na
Or-tyg'i-a
Or tyg'i-us
O'rus
O-ry-an'der
O-ry'us
O'ryx
†O-sa'ces
Os-cho-pho'ri-a
Os'ci
Os'ci-us
Os'cus
†O'si
O-sin'i-us
O-si'ris
O-sis'mi-i
Os'pha-gus
Os-rho-e'ne
Os'sa
Os-te-o'des
Os'ti-a
*Os-ti-o'nes
Os-to'ri-us
Os-tra-ci'ne
Os-trog'o-thi
Os-y-man'dy-as
*Ot'a-ces
Ot-a-cil'i-us
O-ta'nes
Oth'ma-ros
O'tho, M. Sal'vi-us
*O-thro'nus
*O-thry'a-des
Oth-ry-o'ne-us
O'thrys
*O-thrys'i-us
O'tre-us
O-træ'da
*Ot-ryn-ti'des
*Ot-to-roc'o-næ
O'tus
O'tys
O-vid'i-us
O-vin'i-a (*Lex*)
O-vin'i-us
Ox-ar'tes, *and* *Ox'a-tres
Ox-a'thres
*Ox-i'æ
Ox-id'a-tes
Ox'i-mes
Ox-i'o-næ
Ox'us
Ox-y'a-res
Ox-y-ca'nus
Ox-yd'ra-cæ
Ox'y-lus
*Ox-y-ne'a
*Ox-y-o'pum
Ox-yn'thes
Ox-yp'o-rus
Ox-y-ryn-chi'tæ
Ox-y-ryn'chus
O-zi'nes
Oz'o-læ, *or* Oz'o-li

P.

Pa-ca-ti-a'nus
Pac'ci-us
Pa'ches
Pa-chi'nus
*Pa-chy'nus
Pa-co'ni-us
Pac'o-rus
*Pac'ti-a
Pac-to'lus
Pac'ty-as
Pac'ty-es
Pa-cu'vi-us
Pa-dæ'i
*Pa-dæ'i
Pad'u-a
Pa'dus
Pa-du'sa
Pæ'an
*Pæ-a'nes
*Pæ-dar'e-tus
Pæ'di-us
Pæ-ma'ni
Pæ'on
Pæ'o-nes
Pæ-o'ni-a
Pæ-on'i-des
*Pæ'o-plæ
Pæ'os
Pæ'sos
Pæs'tum
Pæ-to'vi-um
Pæ'tus Cæ-cin'na
*Pa-ga'ni
Pag'a-sæ, *or* Pag'a-sa
Pag'a-sus
†Pa'græ
Pa'gus
Pa-la'ci-um, *or* Pa-la'-ti-um
Pa-læ'a
Pa-læ-ap'o-lis
*Pa-læb'y-blus
Pa-læ'mon, *or* †Pal'e-mon
Pa-le'mon
Pa-læp'a-phos
*Pa-læph-ar-sa'lus
Pa-læph'a-tus
Pa-læp'o-lis
Pa-læs'te
Pal-æs-ti'na
Pal æs ti'nus
*Pa-læt'y-rus
Pal-a-me'des
Pa-lan'ti-a
Pa-lan'ti-um
Pal-a-ti'nus
*Pa-le'a
Pa'le-is, *or* Pa'læ
Pa'les
Pal-fu'ri-us Su'ra
*Pa-lib'o-thra
*Pa-li'co
Pa-li'ci, *or* Pa-li'ci
Pa-lil'i-a
*Pa-li'lis
*Pa-lin'dro-mos
Pal-i-nu'rus
Pal-i-sco'rum, *or* Pal-i-co'rum
†Pa-li-u'rus
*Pal-lac'o-pas
Pal'la-des
Pal-la'di-um
Pal-la'di-us
Pal-lan-te'um
Pal-lan'ti-as
Pal-lan'ti-des
Pal-lan'ti-on
Pal'las
Pal-le'ne
Pal'ma
†Pal'mo
Pal-mi'sos
Pal-my'ra
*Pal'po-tus
Pal-phu'ri-us
†Pal-um-bi'num
Pam'me-nes
Pam'mon
Pam'pa
Pam'phi-lus
Pam'phos
Pam'phy-la
Pam phyl'i-a
*Pam-phy'lis
Pan
Pan-a-ce'a
*Pan'a-cra
Pa-næ'ti-us
Pan'a-ras
*Pa-nar'e-tus
Pan-a-ris'to
Pan-ath-e-næ'a
Pan-chæ'a, Pan-che'a, *or* Pan-cha'i-a
*Pan'che-a
*Pan-cra'ti-um
Pan'da
Pan'da-ma
Pan-da'ri-a
Pan'da-rus
†Pan-da-ta'ri-a
Pan'da-tes
†Pan-de'mi-a
Pan-do'mus
†Pan-di'a
*Pan-di'on
*Pan-di'o-nis
*Pan-do-chi'um
Pan-do'ra
Pan-do'si-a
Pan'dro-sos
*Pa'ne-as
*Pa-neg'y-ris
*Pan'o-lus
*Pan'o-mus, (*river*)
*Pa-no'mus, (*man*)
Pan'o-nus, *or* Pa-no'-nus
Pan-gæ'us
*Pan-hel-le'nes
*Pa'ni-a
Pa-ni'a-sis
*Pan-i-go'ris
Pa-ni-o'ni-um
Pa'ni-us
Pan-no'ni-a
*Pan'no-nes
Pan-om-phæ'us
Pan'o-pe, *or* Pan-o-pe'a
*Pa no'po-æ
Pan'o-pes
Pa-no'pe-us
Pa-no'pi-on
*Pan'o-pis
Pa-nop'o-lis
†Pa-nop'tes
Pa nor'mus
Pan'sa
*Pan-tæn'e-tus
*Pan-tag'a-thus
*Pan-ta'gi-a
Pan-tag-nos'tus
Pan-ta'gy-as
Pan-ta'le-on
Pan tau'chus
Pan'te-us
Pan-the'a
Pan'the-on, *or* *Pan-the'on
Pan'the-us, *or* Pan'-thus
Pan-thi-ca-pæ'um
Pan'thi-des
Pan-tho'i-des
*Pan'tho-us
Pan-tic'a-pes
Pan-til'i-us
*Pan-tol'a-bus
Pa-ny'a-sis
Pa-ny'a-sus
Pa-pæ'us
Pa-pha'gos
Pa'phi-a
*Pa'phi-us
*Paph'la-gon
Paph-la-go'ni-a
Pa'phos
Pa'phus
Pa-pi-a'nus
Pa'pi-as
Pa pin-i-a'nus
Pa-pin'i-us
Pa-pir'i-a
Pa-pir'i-us
Pap'pus
Pa-pyr'i-us
Par-a-bys'ton
*Par-a-chel-o-i'tæ
*Par-a-cli'tus, *or* Par-a-cle'tus
*Pa-rac'ly-tus
Par-a-di'sus
Pa-ræt'a-cæ
*Par-æ-to'ni-i
Par-æ-to'ni-um
Par'a-li
*Par-a-li-pom'-e-na
Par'a-lus
*Par-a-po-ta'mi-a
Pa-ra'si-a
Pa-ra'si-us
Par'cæ
*Par'e-dri
Pa-ren-ta'li-a
*Pa-ret'ro-nes
Pa'ris
Pa-ris'a-des
Pa-ris'i-i
Par'i-sus
Pa'ri-um
*Pa'ri-us
Par'ma
*Par'me-nas
Par-men'i-des
Par-me'ni-o
*Par'mo-no
*Par-na'sus
Par-nas'sus
Par'nes
Par-nes'sus
Par'ni
Pa'ron
*Par-o-pam'i-sus
Par-o-ro'i-a
Pa'ros
Par-rha'si-a
*Par'rha-sis
Par-rha'si us
Par-tha-mis'i-ris
Par-tha'on
Par-the'ni-a
Par-the'ni-æ, *and* Par-the'ni-i
Par-the'ni-as
*Par-then'i-co
Par-the'ni-on
Par-the'ni-us
Par'the-non
Par-then-o-pæ'us
Par-then'o-pe
Par'thi-a
†Par-thi'ni
Par-thy-e'ne
*Pa-ry'a-dres
Pa-rye'a-des
Par-y-sa'tis
Pa-sar'ga-da
*Pa-sar'ga-dæ
Pa'se-as
Pas'i-cles
Pa-sic'ra-tes
*Pas-i-pe'da
Pa-siph'a-e
*Pa-siph'i-le
Pa-sith'e-a
*Pa sith'o-e
Pa-sit'i-gris
Pas'sa-ron
*Pas-se-ri'nus
Pas-si-e'nus
Pas'sus
*Pat'a-gæ
*Pat'a-lus
Pat'a-ra
*Pat-a-vi'nus
Pa-ta'vi-um
*Pa-te'næ
Pa-ter'cu-lus
Pa-tiz'i-thes
*Pat-i-zi'thes
Pat'mos
Pa'træ
Pa'tro
*Pat'ro-bas
Pa-tro'cles
Pa-tro'cli
Pat-ro-cli'des
Pa-tro'clus
*Pat'ro-clus
Pa'tron
Pat'ro-us, *or* *Pa-tro'-us
Pa-tul'ci-us
Pau'la
Pau-li'na
Pau-li'nus
Pau'lus Æ-myl'i-us
Pau-sa'ni-as
Pau'si-as
*Pau-si-li'pon
Pa'vor
Pax
Pax'os
Pe'as
Pe-da'ci-a
Pe-dæ'us
Pe-da'ni
Pe-da'ni-us
†Ped'a-sa
Ped'a-sus
Pe-di'a-dis
Pe-di-a'nus
Pe'di-as
Pe'di-us Blæ'sus
Pe'do
Pe'dum
†Pe'gæ
Pe-gas'i-des
Peg'a-sis
Peg'a-sus
*Pe-la'gi-us
Pel'a-gon
*Pe-lag'o-nes
Pe-lar'go
Pe-las'gi
Pe-las'gi-a, *or* †Pe-las-gi-o'tis
Pe-las'gus
*Pel'a-tes
*Pe-le'ces
*Pe-len'do-nes
Pel-e-thro'ni-i
*Pe-let'ro-nes
Pe'le-us
Pe-li'a-des
Pe'li-as
Pe-li'des
Pe-lig'ni
Pe-lig'nus
Pel-i-næ'um
Pel-i-næ'us
Pe'li-on

Pe'.-um
Pe-la
Pel-la'næ
Pel-le'ne
*Pel-o-pe
Pel-o-pe'a, *or* Pel-o-pi'a
Pel-o-pe'i-a
*Pel-o-pe'us
Pe-lop'i-das
*Pe-lo'pi-us
Pel-o-pon-ne'sus
Pe'lops
Pe'lor
Pe-lo'ri-a
Pe-lo'rum, *or* Pe-lo'rus
Pe-lu'si-um
Pe-na'tes
Pen-da'li-um
Pe-ne'i-a, *or* Pe'ne-is
Pe-ne'is, [*Schuller and Facciolati.*]
*Pe-ne'i-us
*Pe-ne'le-us
Pe-ne'i-us
Pe-nel'o-pe
Pe'ne-us, *or* Pe-ne'us
Pen'i-das
Pen-tap'o-lis
*Pen-tap'y-lon
*Pen-ta'thlum
*Pen-te-dac'ty-lon
*Pen'te le
†Pen-tel'i-cus
Pen-the-si-le'a
Pen'the-us
*Pen-thi'des
Pen'thi-lus
Pen'thy-lus
Pep-a-re'thos
Pe-phre'do
Pe-ræ'a
Per-a-sip'pus
*Per'a-tus
Per-co'pe
*Per-co'si-a
Per-co'si-us
Per-co'te
Per-dic'cas
Per'dix
Pe-ren'nis
Pe're-us, *or* Pe'reus
Per'ga
*Per-ga'mo-us
Per'ga-mus
*Per'ga-so
Per'ge
Per'gus
Pe-ri-an'der
Pe-ri ar'chus
Per-i-bœ'a
*Pe-rib'o-lus
Per-i-bo'mi-us
Per'i-cles
Per-i-clym'e-nus
Pe-rid'i-a
*Per-i-di'a
Pe-ri-e-ge'tes
Pe-ri-o'res
Pe-rig'e-nes
Pe-rig'o-no
Per-i-la'us
Per-i-le'us
Pe-ril'la
*Pe-ril'li-us
Pe-ril'lus
Per-i-mo'de
Per-i-mo'la
*Per-i-me'le
*Per-i-mel'i-des
Pe-rin'thus
Per-i-pa-tet'i-ci
*Pe-rip'a-tus
Pe-riph'a-nes
Per'i-phas
Pe-riph'a-tus
Per-i-phe'mus
*Per-i-phe'tes
Per-i-pho-re'tas
Pe-ris'a-des
*Pe-ris'te-re
Pe-ris'the-nes
*Per-i-sty'lum
*Pe-ris'ty-lum
Pe-rit'a-nus
Per'i-tas
Per-i-to'ni-um
Per-mes'sus
Pe'ro, *or* †Pe-ro'ne
Per'o-e
Per'o-la
Per-pen'na
Per-pe-re'ne
Per-pho-re'tus
Per-ran'thes
Per-rhæ'bi-a
Per'sa, *or* Per-se'is
Per'sæ
Per-sæ'us
Per-se'e
Per-seph'o-ne
Per-sep'o-lis
Per'ses
Per'se-us
Per'si-a
Per'si-us Flac'cus
Per'ti-nax
Pe-ru'si-a
*Per-u-si'nus
Pes-cen'ni-us
Pes-si'nus
*Pet'a-le
Pe-ta'li-a
Pet'a-lus
Pe-te'li-a
Pet-e-li'nus
*Pe'te-on
Pe'te-us
Pe-til'i-i
Pe-til'i-us
Pet-o-si'ris
†Pe'trn
Pe-træ'a
Pe-tre-i'us
Pe-tri'num
Pe-tro'ni-a
Pe-tro'ni-us
Pet'ti-us
Peu'ce
*Peu-cod'a-nos
Peu-ces'tes
Peu-ce'ti-a
*Peu-ce'ti-i
Peu-ci'ni
Peu-co-la'na
Pex-o-do'rus
Phæ'a
*Phæ-a'ces
Phæ-a'ci-a
Phæ'ax
Phæd'i-mus
Phæ'don
Phæ'dra
Phæ'dri-a
Phæ'drus
Phæd'y-ma
Phæ-mon'o-e
*Phæ-nag'o-ra
*Phæ-nar'e-te
Phæn-a-re'te
Phæ'ni-as
Phæn'na
Phæn'nis
*Phæn-o-me'ris
Phæ-oc'o-mes
Phæs'a-na
Phæs'tum
*Pha'e-thon
*Pha-e-thon-te'us
*Pha-e-thon'ti-us
Pha'e-ton
Pha-e-ton-ti'a-des
Pha-e-tu'sa
Phæ'us
Pha-ge'si-a
*Pha'i-nus
†Phal-a-cri'ne
Pha'læ
Pha-læ'cus
Pha-læ'si-a
Pha-lan'thus
*Pha-la'ra
Phal'a-ris
Phal'a-rus
*Pha-la'rus
Phal'ci-don
Pha'le-as
Pha-le'ro-us
Pha-le'ri-a
Pha-le'ris
Pha-le'ron, *or* Phal'e-rum
Pha-le'rus
Pha'li-as
Phal'li-ca
*Pha-lo'ro
Pha-lys'i-us
*Pham-e-no'phis
*Pha-na'ces
Pha-næ'us
*Pha-nag'o-ra
Phan-a-ræ'a
Pha'nas
*Pha-na'tes
Pha'nes
*Pha'ni-um
Phan'o-cles
Phan-o-de'mus
*Phan'o-tis
Phan-ta'si-a
Pha'nus
Pha'on
Pha'ra
Pha-rac'i-des
Pha'ræ, *or* Phe'ræ
*Phar'a-o
Pha-ras'ma-nes
Pha'rax
*Phar-be'lus
*Phar-ce'don
Pha'ria
*Pha'ri-us
Phar-me-cu'sa
Phar-na-ba'zus
Phar-na'ce
Phar-na'ce-a
Phar-na'ces
*Phar-na'ci-a
Phar-na-pa'tes
Phar-nas'pes
Phar'nus
Phe'ros
Phar-sa'li-a
*Phar-sa'lus
Phar'te
Pha'rus
Pha-ru'si-i, *or* Pharu'si-i
Phar'y-bus
Pha-ryc'a-don
Phar'y-ge
*Phas-a-e'lis
Pha-se'lis
Pha-si-a'na
Pha'si-as
Pha'sis
Phas'sus
Phau'da
Phav-o-ri'nus
Pha-yl'lus
Phe'a, *or* Phe'i-a
Phe-ca'dum
*Pho-ge'a
Phe'ge-us, *or* Phle'ge-us
Phel'li-a
Phel'lo-e
Phel'lus
*Phe'mi-us
Phe'mi-us
Phe-mon'o-e
*Phen-e-bo'this
Phe-ne'um
Phe-ne'us, (*a man*)
*Phe'ne-us, (*a lake*)
Phe'ræ
Phe-ræ'us
Phe-rau'les
Phe-re'clus
Phe-rec'ra-tes
*Pher-e-cy'a-des
Pher-e-cy'des
Pher-en-da'tes
Pher-e-ni'ce
†Phe-reph'a-te
Phe'res
Phe-re'ti-as
Pher-e-ti'ma
Pher'i-num
†Phe-ri'num
Phe'ron
Phi'a-le
Phi-a'li-e, *or* Phi-ga'li-a
Phi'a-lus
*Phi-ce'on
Phic'o-res
Phid'i-as
Phid'i-le
Phi-dip'pi-des
Phi-dit'i-a
*Phi-do'las
Phi'don
Phid'y-le
*Phig-a-le'a
Phi-ga'le-i
Phi'la
Phil-a-del'phi-a
*Phil-a-del-phi'a
Phil-a-del'phus
Phil'æ
Phi-læ'ni
Phi-læ'us
*Phi-la'mon
Phi-lam'mon
Phi-lar'chus
*Phi-lar'e-tus
*Phi-lar'gy-rus
*Phil'e-as
Phi-le'mon
Phi-le'ne
Phi-le'ris
Phil'e-ros
Phi-le'si-us
Phil-e-tæ'rus
Phi-le'tas
Phi-le'ti-us
Phil'i-das
Phil'i-des
Phi-lin'na
Phi-lip'pus
*Phil-ip-po'us
Phi-lip'pi
Phil-ip'pi-des
Phil-ip-pop'o-lis
Phi-lip'pus
Phi-lis'cus
*Phil-is-ti'des
*Phi-lis'ti-o
Phi-lis'ti-on
Phi-lis'tus
Phil'lo
Phi'lo
†Phil-o-bœ-o'tus
Phi-loch'o-rus
Phil'o-cles
Phi-loc'ra-tes
Phil-oc-te'tes
Phil-o-cy'prus
Phil-o-da-me'a
Phil-o-de'mus
Phi-lod'i-ce
*Phil-o-du'lus
Phil-o-la'us
Phi-lol'o-gus
Phi-lom'a-che
Phi-lom'bro-tus
Phil-o-me'di-a
Phil-o-mo'dus
Phil-o-me'la
Phil-o-mo'lus
*Phil-o-me'tor
*Phil-o-mu'sus
Phi'lon
Phi-lon'i-des
Phil'o-nis
Phi-lon'o-e
Phi-lon'o-me
Phi-lon'o-mus
Phil'o-nus
Phi-lop'a-tor
†Phi-lo'phi-on
Phil'o-phron
Phil-o-pœ'men
*Phi-lop'o-nus
*Phil-o-ro'mus
*Phil-o-steph'a-nus
Phi-los'tra-tus
Phi-lo'tas
Phi-lot'e-ra
*Phi-lo'the-a
*Phil-o-the'rus
*Phil-o-ti'mus
Phi-lo'tis
Phi-lox'e-nus
Phi-lyl'li-us
Phil'y-ra
Phil'y-ras
Phi-lyr'i-des
*Phi-no'um
Phin'e-us, Phi-ne'us, *adj.*
*Phi-ni'des
Phin'ta
Phin'ti-a
Phin'ti-as
Phla
Phleg'e-las
Phleg'e-thon
Phle'gi-as
Phle'gon
Phle'gra
Phle'gy-a, Phle'gy-æ
Phle'gy-as
Phli'as
Phli-a'si-a
Phlœ'us
*Phlo'gi-us
Pho-be'tor
†Pho'bos
Pho-cæ'a
*Pho-ca'i-cus
*Phoc'a-is
Pho-cen'ses, *and* Phoc'i-ci
Pho-cli'i-des
Pho'ci-on
Pho'cis
Pho'cus
Pho-cyl'i-des
Phœ'be
†Phœ-be'um
*Phœ-be'us
Phœb'i-das
Phœ-big'a-na
Phœ'bus
Phœ'mos
Phœ-ni'ce, *or* Phœ-nic'i-a
*Phœ-ni'ces
Phœ-nic'e-us
Phœ-nic'i-des
Phœ-ni'cus
Phœn-i-cu'sa
Phœ-nis'sa
Phœ'nix
*Phœ'te-um
Phol'o-e
Pho'lus
*Pho-mo'this
Phor'bas
Phor'cus, *or* Phor'cys
*Phor-cy'nis
Phor'mi-o
Phor'mis
Pho-ro'ne-us
*Phor-o-ne'us, *adj.*
*Phor-o-ni'des
Pho-ro'nis
Pho-ro'ni-um
*Phos'pho-rus
Pho-tl'nus
Pho'ti-us
Phox'us
Phra-a'tes
Phra-at'i-ces
Phra-da'tes
†Phra-gan'des
Phra ha'tes
Phra nic'a-tes
Phra-or'tes
Phras'i-cles
Phras'i-mus
Phra'si-us
Phrat-a-pher'nes
*Phre-ge'na
Phri-a-pa'ti-us
*Phric'i-on
Phrix'us
Phron'i-ma
Phron'tis
*Phru-gun-di'o-nes
Phru'ri
Phry'ges
Phryg'i-a
*Phryg'i-us
Phry'ne
Phryn'i-cus
Phry'nis
Phry'no
*Phryx'e-us
Phryx'us
Phthi'a
Phthi-o'tis
Phy'a
*Phy-a'ces
Phy'cus
*Phyg'e-la
Phyl'a-ce
*Phyl-a-ce'us
Phyl'a-cus
Phy-lar'chus
Phy'las
Phy'le
Phyl'e-is
Phy-le'us
*Phy-li'des
Phyl'i-ra
Phyl'la
Phyl-la'li-a
Phyl-le'i-us
Phyl'lis
Phyl'li-us
Phyl-lod'o-ce
Phyl'los
Phyl'lus
Phy-rom'a-chus
Phys-cel'la
Phys'co-a
Phys'con
Phys'cos
Phys'cus
*Phys-i-og-no'mon
Phy-tal'i-des
Phyt'a-lus
*Phy-te'um
Phy'ton
Phyx'i-um
Pi'a, *or* Pi-a'li-a
Pi'a-sus
Pi-cs'ni
Pi-con'ti-a
Pic-en-ti'ni
Pi-ce'num
Pi'cra
Pic'tæ, *or* Pic'ti
Pic-ta'vi, *or* Pic'to-nes
Pic-ta'vi-um
*Pic'to-nes
Pic'tor
Pi'cus
Pi-do'rus
Pid'y-tes
*Pi-dy'tes
Pi'e-lus
Pi'e-ra
Pi-e'ri-a
Pi-er'i-des
Pi'e-ris
Pi'o-rus
Pi'e-tas
Pi'gres
*Pi-la'tus
*Pi-le'sus
*Pi-lo'rus
Pi-lum'nus
Pim'pla
*Pim-ple'a
Pim-ple'i-des, *or* †Pim-ple'a-des
Pim-pra'na
Pin'a-ro
Pi-na'ri-us
*Pin'a-rus
Pin'da-rus
Pin'da-sus
Pin de-nis'sus
Pin'dus
†Pin'gus
Pin'na
Pin'thi-as
†Pi'o-no
Pi-o'ni a
*Pi'o-nis
Pi-ræ'us, *or* Pi-ræ'e-us
Pi-re'no
*Pi-ri'cus
Pi-rith'o-us
*Pi-ro'mis
Pi'rus
†Pi-rus'tæ
Pi'sa
Pi'sæ
Pi-sæ'us
Pi-san'der
*Pi-sa'nus
Pi-sa'tes, *or* Pi-sæ'i
Pi-sau'rus
Pi-sce'nor
Pis'e-us
Pis'i-as
*Pis'i-dæ
Pi-sid'i-a
Pi-sid'i-co
Pi'sis
Pis-is-trat'i-dæ
Pis-is-trat'i-des
Pi-sis'tra-tus
Pi'so, [*Pi-so'nes, *pl.*]
Pi-so'nis
Pis'si-rus
Pis'tor
Pi'sus
Pi-suth'nes
Pit'a-ne
*Pi-the'con Col'pos
Pith-e-cu'sa
*Pith-e-cu'sæ
Pith'o-us
Pi'tho
Pith-o-la'us
Pi-tho'le-on
Pi'thon
Pi'thys
Pit'ta-cus
Pit'the-a
Pit-the'is
Pit-tho'us
Pit-u-a'ni-us
Pit-u-la'ni
Pit-y-æ'a
Pit-y-as'sus
Pit-y-o-ne'sus
†Pit'y-us
Pit-y-u'sa
Pla-con'ti-a
Pla-cid-o-i-a'nus
Pla-cid'i-a
Pla-cid'i-us
Pla-na'si-a
Plan-ci'na
Plan'cus
Pla-tæ'a
Pla-tæ'æ
*Plat'a-go
*Plat-a-mo'des
Pla-ta'ni-us
*Plat'a-nus
*Pla-te'a
*Pla-te'æ
Pla'to
*Pla-ton'i-ci
Plau'ti-a (Lex)
Plau-ti-a'nus
Plau-til'la
Plau'ti-us
Plau'tus
†Pla'vis
*Pleb-is-ci'tum
Plei'a-des, *or* Ple-i a-des
*Plei'a-sas
Plei'o-ne
Plem-myr'i-um
Plem'ne-us
†Pleu-mo'si-i
Pleu-ra'tus
Pleu'ron
Plex-au'ra
Plex-ip'pus
Plin'i-us
Plin-thi'ne
*Plin'thi-ne
Plis-tar'chus
Plis'tha-nus
Plis'the-nes
Plis-ti'nus
Plis-to'a-nax, *or* Plisto'nax
Plis-to-ni'ces
*Plis-to-ni'cus
Plo'tæ
*Plo-tho'a
Plo-ti'na
Plot-i-nop'o-lis
Plo-ti'nus
Plo'ti-us
Plu-tar'chus
Plu'ti-a
Plu'to
Plu-to'ni-um
Plu'tus
Plu'vi-us
Plyn-te'ri-a
*Pneb'e-bis
Pnig'e-us
†Pnyx
Po-blic'i-us
*Pod-a-le'a
Pod-a-lir'i-us
Po-dar'ce
Po-dar'ces
Po-da'res
Po-dar'ge
Po-dar'gus
Pœ'as
Pœc'i-le
*Pœm'e-nis
Pœ'ni
*Pœn'i-cus
Pœ'on
Pœ-o'ni-a
Pœ'us
Po'gon
Po'la
Pol-e-mo-cra'ti-a
Pol'e-mon
Po-le'nor
Po'li-as
†Po-li-el'a
*Po-li-e'um
*Po'li-cus
Po-li-or-ce'tes
Po-lis'ma
Po-lis'tra-tus
*Pol-i-te'a
Po-li'tes
Pol-i-to'ri-um
Pol-len'ti-a
Pol-lin'e-a
Pol'li-o
Pol'lis
Pol'li-us Fe'lix
Pol-lu'ti-a
Pol'lux
†Pol'tis
Po'lus
Po-lus'ca
Po-ly-æ-mon'i-des
Po-ly-æ'nus
*Po-ly-a-m'tus
Po-ly-ar'chus
*Pol-y-bo'tes
Po-lyb'i-das
Po-lyb'i-us, *or* Pol'y-bus
Pol-y-bœ'a
Pol-y-bœ'tes
Pol-y-bo'tes
*Po-lyb'o-tum
*Pol'y-bus
Pol-y-ca'on
Pol-y-car'pus
Pol-y-cas'tro
Po-lych'a-res
Pol-y-cle'a
Pol'y-cles
Pol-y-clo'tus
Po-lyc'ra-tes
Pol-y-cra'ta, *or* Pol-y-cri'ta
Po-lyc'ri-tus
Po-lyc'tor
Pol-y-dæ'mon
Po-ly-d'mas.

Pol-y-dam'na
Pol-y-dec'tes
Pol-y-deu-ce'a
Pol-y-do'ra
Pol-y-do'rus
Pol-y-gi'ton
Po-lyg'i-us
Pol-yg-no'tus
Po-lyg'o-nus
Po-ly-hym'ni-a, *or* Po-lym'ni-a
Po-ly-id'i-us
*Po-ly-i'dus
Pol-y-la'us
Po-lym'e nes
Pol-y-me'de
Po-lym'e-don
Pol-y-me'la
Pol-ym-nes'tes
Pol-ym-nes'tor
Pol-y-ni'ces
Po-lyn'o-e
Pol'y-nus
Pol-y-pe'mon
Pol-y-per'chon
Pol-y-pho'mus
Pol-y-phon'tes
Pol'y-phron
Pol-y-pœ'tes
*Pol'y-ren
*Pol-y-steph'a-nus
Po-lys'tra-tus
Pol-y-tech'nus
*Po-ly'tes
Pol-y-ti-me'tus
*Pol-y-ti'mus
Po-lyt'i-on
Po-lyt'ro-pus
Po-lyx'e-na
Po-lyx'e-nus
Po-lyx'o
Pol-y-zo'lus
Pom-ax-æ'thres
Po-me'ti-a, *or* Po-me'ti-i
Pom-e-ti'na
Po-mo'na
Pom-pe'i-a
Pom-pe-i-a'nus
Pom-pe'i-i, *or* Pom-pe'i-um
Pom-pe-i-op'o-lis
Pom-pe'i-us
Pom'pe-lon, *or* Pom-pe-lo'na
Pom-pil'i-a
Pom-pil'i-us Nu'ma
Pom-pi'lus
Pom-pis'cus
Pom-po'ni-a
Pom-po'ni-us
Pom-po-si-a'nus
Pomp-ti'na
Pomp-ti'ne
Pomp-ti'nus
Pom'pus
Pon'ti-a
Pon'til-cum Ma're
Pon'ti-cus
Pon-ti'na
Pon-ti'nus
Pon'ti-us
*Pon-to-po-ri'a
Pon'tus
Pon'tus Eu-xi'nus
Po-pil'i-us Læ'nas
Po-plic'o-la
Pop-pæ'a Sa-bi'na
Pop-pæ'us
Pop-u-lo'ni-a
*Por'a-ta
Por'ci-a
Por'ci-us
*Por-do-se-le'ne
Po-red'o-rax
Po-ri'na
Por-o-se-le'ne
Por-phyr'i-on
Por-phyr'i-us
*Por-phy-rog-en-ni'tus
Por'ri-ma
Por-sen'na, *or* Por'se-na
Por'ti-a, *and* Por'ti-us
Port'mos
Por-tum-na'li-a
Por-tum'nus
*Por-tu'nus
Po'rus
*Po-sid'e-on
Po-si'des
Pos-i-de'um
Po-si'don
Pos-i-do'ni-a
Pos-i-do'ni-us

Po'si-o
†Pos-si-do'ni-um
Pos-thu'mi-a
Pos-thu'mi-us
*Post'hu-mus
Pos-tu'mi-us
Post-ver'ta
Po-tam'i-des
Pot'a-mon
*Pot'a-mus
Po-thi'nus
Po'thos
Pot-i-dæ'a
Po-ti'na
Po-tit'i-us
*Pot-ni'a-des
Pot'ni-æ
Prac'ti-um
Præ'ci-a
Præ-nes'te
*Præn-es-ti'ni
Præ'sos
Præs'ti
Præ'tor
Præ-to'ri-us
Præ-tu'ti-um
*Pram'ni-um, *or* Pram-ni'um, *adj*
†Pra'si-i
*Pras'i-nus
Prat'i-nas
Prax-ag'o-ras
Prax'i-as
*Prax-i-bu'lus
Prax-id'a-mas
Prax-id'i-co
Prax'i-la
Prax-iph'a-nes
Prax'is
Prax-it'e-les
Prax-ith'e-a
†Pre'li-us
*Pres-byt-e-ri'um, (*domicile for priest*)
*Pres-by-te'ri-um, (*sacerdotal order*)
Pre-u'ge-nes
Prex-as'pes
Pri-am'i-des
Pri'a-mus
Pri-a'pus
Pri-e'ne
Pri'ma
*Prim-i-pi'lus
*Pri'o-la
Pri'on
*Pri-o-no'tus
*Pris-ci-a'nus
Pris-cil'la
Pris'cus
Pris'tis
Pri-ver'num
Pri-ver'nus
Pro'ba
Pro'bus, M.
Pro'cas
Proch'o-rus
Proch'y-ta
Pro-cil'i-us
Pro-cil'la
Pro-cil'lus
Pro'cle-a
Pro'cles
Pro-cil'ius
Proc'ne
Proc-on-ne'sus
Pro-co'pi-us
Pro'cris
Pro-crus'tes
Proc'u-la
Proc-u-le'i-us
*Proc-u-li'na
Proc'u-lus
Pro'cy-on
Prod'i-cus
*Prod'ro-mus
*Pro'e-dri
Pro-er'na
Præt'i-des
Præ'tus
Prog'ne
Pro-la'us
Prom'a-chus
Pro-math'i-das
Pro-ma'thi-on
Prom'e-don
Prom-e-ne'a
Pro-me'the-i
Pro-me'the-us
Pro-mo'this, *and* Prom-e-thi'des
Prom'e-thus
Prom'u-lus
Pro-nup'i-des
*Pro-na'um
Pro'nax

Pron'o-e
Pron'o-mus
Pron'o-us
Pron'u-ba
Pro-per'ti-us
*Pro-phe'ta
Pro-pet'i-des
Pro-pon'tis
Prop-y-le'a
Pros-chys'ti-us
*Pros-e-le'ni
*Pro-sel'y-tus
Pro-ser'pi-na
*Pro-so'pis
†Pros-o-pi'tes
Pros-o-pi'tis
Pro-sym'na
Pro-tag'o-ras
Prot-a-gor'i-des
Pro'te-i Co-lum'næ
Pro-tes-i-la'us
Pro'te-us
Pro'tho-us
Proth-o-e'nor
Proth'o-us
Pro'to
Prot-o-ge-ne'a
Pro-tog'e-nes
Prot-o-ge-ni'a
Prot-o-me di'a
Prot-o-me-du'sa
*Pro-tot'y-pon
*Prot-ry-ge'a
Prox'e-nus
Pru-den'ti-us
Prum'ni-des
Pru'sa
Pru-sa'us
Pru'si-as
*Prym-ne'si-a
Prym'no
Pryt'a-nes
Pryt-a-ne'um
Pryt'a-nis
Psam'a-tho
Psam'a-thos
Psam-me-ni'tus
Psam-met'i-chus
Psam'mis
Psa'phis
Psa'pho
*Pse-bo'a
Pse'cas
*Pse-ne'rus
*Pseu-do-ce'lis
*Pseu-do-man-ti'a
*Pseu-dos'to-ma
*Psit'ta-ce
*Psit'ta-cus
Pso'phis
Psy'che
*Psy-cho-man-te'um
Psy'chrus
Psyl'li
*Psyt-ta-li'a
*Pto'le-os
Pto'le-um
*Pter'e-las
Pter-o-la'us
Pte'ri-a
*Pte'ri-on
*Pto-chi'um
Ptol-e-der'ma
Ptol-e-mæ'um
Ptol-e-mæ'us
Ptol-e-ma'is
Ptol'y-cus
Pto'us
Pub-lic'i-a (Lex)
Pub-lic'i-us
Pub-lic'o-la
Pub'li-us
*Pu-di'ca
Pul-che'ri-a
Pul'chrum
†Pul'lus
Pu'ni-cum Bel'lum
Pu'pi-us
Pu-pi-æ'nus
Pup'pi-us
Pu-te'o-li
Py-a-nep'si-a
Pyd'na
Pyg'e-la
Pyg-mæ'i
†Pyg-mæ'on
Pyg-ma'li-on
Pyl'a-des
Py'las
Py-lem'e-nes
Py-lag'o-ræ
Py-lag'o-ras
Py-la'on
Py-jar'ge
Py-lar'tes
Py'las

Py-le'ne
Pyl'e-us
*Pyl'i-us
Pyl'le-on
Py'lo
Py'los
Py'lus
*Pym'a-tus
Py'ra
Py-rac'mon
Py-rac'mos
Py-ræch'mes
*Py-ræ'eus, *or* Py-ræ'us
*Py-ram'i-des
Pyr'a-mus
*Pyr'a-sus
*Py-re'i-cus
Pyr-e-næ'i
Pyr-e-næ'us
Py-re'ne
*Py-re'tus
*Pyr'e-tus
Pyr'gi
Pyr'gi-on
Pyr'go
Pyr-got'e-les
Pyr'gus
Py-rip'po
Py'ro
†Pyr'o-des
*Pyr'o-eis
*Pyr-o-go'ri
Pyr'o-is
Py-ro'ni-a
*Py-ro-phleg'e-thon
Pyr'rha
Pyr'rhi-as
Pyr'rhi-ca
Pyr'rhi-cus
Pyr'rhi-des
Pyr'rho
Pyr'rhus
*Pyr'ri-cha
Pys'te
*Py-thæn'e-tus
Py-thag'o-ras
*Pyth-a-go-re'i
*Py-than'ge-los
Pyth-a-ra'tus
Pyth'e-as
Py'thes
Pyth'e-us
Pyth'i-a
Pyth'i-as
Pyth'i-on
*Pyth-i-o-ni'ce
*Pyth-i-o-ni'cos
Pyth'i-um
Pyth'i-us
Py'tho
Py-thoch'a-ris
Pyth'o-cles
*Pyth-o-do'rus
Pyth-o-do'rus
Pyth-o-la'us
Py'thon
*Py-tho'nes
Pyth-o-ni'ce
*Py-thon'i-ci
*Pyth-o-ni'cus
Pyth-o-nis'sa
Pyt'na
Pyt'ta-lus
*Pyx-ag'a-thus

Q.

Qua-der'na
Qua'di
*Qua-dra'ta
Qua-dra'tus
Quad'ri-frons, *or* Quad'ri-ceps
Ques-to'res
Qua'ri
Qua'ri-us
Quer'cens
Qui-e'tus
Quinc-ti-a'nus
Quinc-til'i-a
Quinc'ti-us, T.
†Quin'da
Quin-de-cem'vi-ri
Quin-qua'tri-a
*Quin'qua-trus
Quin-quen-na'les
*Quin-quev'i-ri
*Quin-til'i-a
Quin-til-i-a'nus
*Quin-ti'lis
Quin-til'i-us Va'rus

Quin-til'la
Quin-til'ius
Quin'ti-us
Quin'tus, *or* Quinc'ti-us
Quin'tus Cur'ti-us
Quir-i-na'li-a
Quir-i-na'lis
Qui-ri'nus
Qui-ri'tes

R.

Ra-bir'i-us
Ra-cil'i-a
Ræ-sa'ces
Ra-mi'ses
Ram'nes
Ran'da
*Ra-pha'ne-æ
Ra'po
Ra-scip'o-lis
*Ra-tu'me-na
Rau-ra'ci, *or* Rau-ri'ci
Ra-ven'na
*Rav-en-na'tes
Rav'o-la
Re-a'te
Re-dic'u-lus
Red'o-nes
Re-gil'le
Re-gil-li-a'nus
Re-gil'lus
*Re-gi'na
†Re-gi'num
Reg'u-lus
Re'mi
Rem'u-lus
Re mu'ri-a
Re'mus
Re'sus
†Re-ti'na
Re-u-dig'ni
†Rha
*Rhab-du'chi
*Rha-ce'lus
Rha'ci-a
Rha'ci-us
*Rha-co'tes
Rha-co'tis
Rhad-a-man'thus
Rhad-a-mis'tus
*Rhad'i-ne
Rha'di-us
*Rhæs'e-na
Rhæ'te-um
Rhæ'ti, *or* Ræ'ti
Rhæ'ti-a
*Rha-ge'a
*Rha-mæ'lus
Rham-non'sea
Rham'nes
Rham-si-ni'tes
Rham'nus
*Rham-nu'si-a
Rha'nis
*Rha-phe'a
*Rhap-so'di
*Rha'ri-us
Rha'ros
*Rhas-cu'po-lis
Rhas-cu'po-ris
*Rha-to'us
Rhe'a
Rhe'bas, *or* Rhe'bus
Rhed'o-nes
Rhe'gi-um
Rhe-gus'ci
Rhe'mi
Rhe'ne
*Rhe-ne'a
Rhe'ni
Rhe'nus
Rhe-o-mi'tres
Rhe'sus
Rhet'i-co
Rhe-tog'e-nes
Rhe-u'nus
Rhex-e'nor
Rhex-ib'i-us
Rhi-æ'nus
Rhid'a-go
Rhi-moi'a-cles
*Rhi-noc-o-lu'ra
Rhi'on
Rhi'pha, *or* Rhi'phe
Rhi-phæ'i
Rhi-phæ'us
Rhi'um
*Rho-bæ'a
*Rhod'a-lus
Rhod'a-nus

Rho'de
Rho'di-a
*Rho'di-i
Rhod-o-gy'ne, *or* Rhod-o-gu'ne
Rhod'o-pe, *or* Rho-do'pis
Rho'dus
Rhœ'bus
Rhœ'cus
Rhœ-te'um
Rhœ'tus
*Rhom-bi'tes
Rho-sa'ces
Rho'sus
Rhox-a'na, *or* Rox-a'na
Rhux-a'ni
Rhu-te'ni, *and* Ru-the'ni
Rhyn'da-cus
Rhy'pes
*Rhyt'i-us
*Ric'i-mer
*Rin-gi-be'ri
Ri-phæ'i
Ri-pho'us
*Riq-ue-be'lus
*Rix'a-mæ
Rix-sin'a-re
Ro-bi'go, *or* Ru-bi'go
Rod-e-ri'cus
Ro'ma
Ro-ma'ni
Ro-mil'i-us
Rom'u-la
Ro-mu'li-dæ
Rom'u-lus
Ro'nus
Ros'ci-us
Ro-sil'la-nus
Ro'si-us
Ro-tom'a-gus
Rox-a'na
Rox-o-la'ni
Ru-bel'li-us
Ru'bi
Ru'bi-con
Ru-bi-e'nus Lap'pa
Ru-bi'go
Ru'bra Sax'a
*Ru-bre'nus
Ru'bri-us
Ru'di-æ
Ru'fa
Ruf-fi'nus
Ruf'fus
Ru-fil'lus
Ru-fi'nus
*Ru'fi-us
Ru'fus
Ru'gi-i
*Ru'mi-na
Ru'mi-nus
Rum-ci'na
Ru-pil'i-us
*Rus'ci-no
Rus'ci-us
Rus-co'ni-a
Ru-sel'læ
Rus'pi-na
Rus'ti-cus
Ru-te'ni
*Ru-the'ni
Ru'ti-la
Ru'ti-lus
Ru-til'i-us Ru'fus
Ru'tu-ba
Ru'tu-bus
Ru'tu-li
Ru'tu-pæ
Ru-tu-pi'nus

S.

Sa'ba
Sab'a-chus, *or* Sab'a-con
Sa'bæ
†Sa-bæ'i
Sa-ba'ta
†Sa-ba'tha
*Sab'a-thæ
†Sa-ba'tra
Sa-ba'zi-us
Sab'bas
Sa-bel'la
Sa-bel'li
†Sa-bel'lus
*Sa-bid'i-us

Sa-bi'na
Sa-bi'ni
Sa-bin-i-a'nus
Sa-bi'nus Au'lus
*Sa-bi'ra
Sa'bis
*Sa-bo'ci
*Sa-bo'tha
Sab'ra-ca
Sab'ra-ta
Sa-bri'na
Sab'u-ra
Sab-u-ra'nus
Sa'bus
Sac'a-das
Sa'ca
*Sac-a-pe'ne
Sa'cer
*Sach-a-li'tæ
Sach-a-li'tes
Sa-cra'ni
Sa-cra'tor
Sa-crat'i-vir
*Sac'ro-ne
Sad'a-les
Sa'dus
Sa-dy-a'tes
*Sæg-i-me'rus
*Sæt'a-bes
†Sag-a-las'sus
Sag'a-na
Sag'a-ris
Sa-git'ta
Sa-gun'tum, *or* Sa-gun'tus
*Sag-un-ti'nus
Sa'is
*Sa-i'tæ
Sa'la
*Sa-la'ci-a
Sal'a-con
*Sal-a-gi'sa
Sal-a-min'i-æ
Sal'a-mis
Sal-a-mi'na
†Sa-lam'ti-ca
Sa-la'pi-a, *or* Sa-la'pi-æ
Sal'a-ra
†Sa-lar'i-ca
Sa-las'ci
Sa-le'i-us
Sa-le'ni
Sal-en-ti'ni
Sa-ler'num
Sal-ga'ne-us, *or* Sal-ga'ne-a
†Sa'li-a
*Sa-li-a'ris
Sa'li-i
Sal-i-na'tor
Sa'li-næ
Sal-ius'ti-us
Sal'ma-cis
Sal-mo'ne
Sal-mo'ne-us
*Sal-mo'nis
Sal'mus
Sal-my-des'sus
Sa'lo
Sa-lo'me
*Sal'o-mon
Sa'lon
Sa-lo'na, *or* Sa-lo'næ
*Sal-o-ne'a
Sal-o-ni'na
Sal-o-ni'nus
Sa-lo'ni-us
*Sal-pi'nas
Sal'pis
*Sal-tu-a'res
Sal'vi-an
Sal-vid-i-e'nus
Sal'vi-us
*Sa'ly-es
Sa-ma'ri-a
*Sam-a-ri'a
*Sam-a-ri'ta
*Sam'a-tæ
Sam-bu'los
†Sam'bus
Sa'me, *or* Sa'mos
*Sa-me'ni
Sa'mi-a
*Sa'mi-us
Sam-ni'tæ
Sam-ni'tes
Sam'ni-um
†Sam-o-cho-ni'tes
*Sa-mon'i-cus
Sa-mo'ni-um
Sa'mos
Sa-mos'a-ta
Sam-o-thra'ces, *or* Sam-o-thra'ci-a

*San-o-thra'ces
Sa'mus
*Sa-myl'l-a
Sa'na
San'a-os
San-cho-ni'a-thon
San-da'ce
· San-da-li-o'tis
San-da'li-um
San'da-nis
San'da-nus
San-di'on
*San-do'ces
San-dro-cot'tus
San'ga-la
San-ga'ri-us, *or* San'-ga-ris
San-guin'i-us
San-gyr'i-on
San'to-nes, *and* San'-to-næ
*San-ton'i-cus
*Sa-o'ce
*Sa-oc'o-ras
Sa'on
*Sa-o'tes
Sa-pæ'i, *or* Sa-phæ'i
*Saph'a-rus
†Sap-i-re'no
*Sa-pi'res
Sa'por
Sa-po'res
Sap'pho
*Sap-pho'us
Sap'ti-ne
Sar-a-ce'no
*Sar-a-ce'ni
Sa-rac'o-ri
*Sar-a-me'no
Sa-ran'ges
Sar-a-pa'ni
Sar'a-pus
Sar'a-sa
Sa-ras'pa-des
*Sa-ra'vus
Sar-da-na-pa'lus
*Sar-do'ne
Sar'di
Sar'di-ca
Sar-din'i-a
Sar'dis, *or* Sar'des
*Sar'do-nes
Sar-don'i-cus
*Sar'do-nyx
*Sar-dop'a-tris
*Sar-do'us
Sar'dus
Sa-ri-sa'ter
*Sar'ma-tæ
Sar-ma'ti-a
Sar-men'tus
Sar'ni-us
Sa'ron
Sa-ron'i-cus Si'nus
*Sa-ro'nis
Sar-pe'don
†Sar'ra
*Sar-ra'nus
*Sar'ra-pis
Sar-ras'tes
†Sars
Sar'si-na
Sar-san'da
Sa'son
*Sas'o-nes
*Sas'i-na
*Sat-a-gy'læ
*Sa'ba-nas
Sa-tas'pes
Sa'ti-æ
Sat-i-bar-za'nes
Sa-tic'u-la, *and* Sa-tic'u-lus
Sa'tis
*Sa-tra'i-dæ
*Sat-ra-pe'a
Sat-ra-pe'ni
*Sat'ra-pes
Sa-tri'cum
Sa-trop'a-ces
Sat'u-ra
Sat-u-re'i-um, *or* Sa-tu're-um
Sat-u-re'i-us
Sat-ur-na'li-a
Sa-tur'ni-a
Sat-ur-ni'nus
Sa-tur'ni-us
Sa-tur'nus
Sat'u-rum
Sat'y-ri
Sat'y-rus
Sau-fe'i-us Tro'gus
Sau-rom'a-tæ
Sau'rus
Sav'o-ra

Sa'vo, *or* Sa-vo'na
Sa'vus
*Sax'o-nes
Sax'i-ches
Scæ'a
Scæ'va
Scæv'o-la
Scal'pi-um
Sca-man'der
Sca-man'dri-us
Scan-da'ri-a
*Scan-de'a
Scan-di-na'vi-a
Scan-til'la
Scap-tes'y-le
Scap'ti-a
Scap'ti-us
Scap'u-la
Scar'di-i
*Scar-phe'a
Scar-phi'a, *or* Scar'phe
Scau'rus
Sced'a-sus
Scel-e-ra'tus
*Sce-ni'æ
Sche'di a, *or* Ske'di-a
Sche'di-us
Sche'ri-a
*Schœ-ne'is
Schœ'ne-us
Schœ'nus, *or* Sche'no
*Sci-ap'o-des
Sci'a-this, *or* Si'a-this
Sci'a-thos
Sci'dros
Scil'lus
Sci'nis
Scin'thi
Sci-o'ne
Sci-pi'a-dæ
*Sci-pi'a-des
Scip'i-o
Sci'ra
Sci-ra'di-um
Sci'ras
Sci'ron
*Sci-ron'i-des
Sci'rus
*Scol'o-ti
Sco'lus
Scom'brus
Sco'pas
*Scop'e-los
Sco'pi-um
Scor-dis'ci, *and* Scor-dis'ci
Sco-ti'nus
Sco-tus'sa
Scri-bo'ni-a
Scri-bo-ni-a'nus
Scri-bo'ni-us
*Scyl'a-ce
Scyl-a-ce'um
Scy'lax
Scyl'la
Scyl-læ'um
Scyl'li-as
Scyl'lis
Scyl'lus
Scy-lu'rus
Scyp'pi-um
Scy'ras
*Scy-ri'a-des
Scy'ros
†Scyr'pi-um
*Scyt'a-le
Scy'the
*Scy-the'ni
Scy'thes, *or* Scy'tha
Scyth'i a
Scyth'i-des
Scy-thi'nus
Scy'thon
Scy-thop'o-lis
Se-bas'ta
*Seb-as-te'a
*Seb-as-te'ni
Se-bas'ti-a
*Seb-as-top'o-lis
*Seb'e-da
Seb-en-ny'tus
*Se-be'this
*Se-be'tos
Se-be'tus
Se-bu-si-a'ni, *or* Se-gu-si-a'ni
*Sec'e-la
Sec-ta'nus
*Se-dig'i-tus
Sed-i-ta'ni, *or* Sed-en-ta'ni
Se-du'ni
Se du'si-i
Se-ges'ta
Se-ges'tes
†Se-ge'ti-a

Seg'ni
Se-gob'ri-ga
Seg'o-nax
Se-gon'ti-a, *or* Se-gun'ti-a
Seg-on-ti'a-ci
Se-go'vi-a
Se-gun'ti-um
Se-gu-si-a'ni
†Se-gu'si-o
Se-ja'nus Æ'li-us
*Se i-sach-thi'a
Se'i us Stra'bo
*Sel-do'mus
Se-leu'nus
Se-le'no
Sel-eu-ce'na, *or* Se-leu'cis
Se-leu'ci-a
*Sel-eu-ci'a
Se-leu'ci-dæ
Se-leu'cis
*Se-leu-co-be'lus
Se-leu'cus
Sel'ge
Se-lim'nus
Se-li'nuns, *or* Se-li'-nus
*Se'li-us
Sel la'si-a
Sel-le'is
Sel'li
Se-lym'bri-a
Sem'e-le
*Sem-en-ti'nus
*Se-mid'e-i
Sem-i-ger-ma'ni
Sem i-gun'tus
Se-mir'a-mis
Sem'no-nes
*Sem-no'the-i
Se-mo'nes
Sem-o-sanc'tus
Sem-pro'ni-a
Sem-pro'ni-us
Se mu'ri-um
Se'na
*Se-na'tor
So-na'tus
Sen'na, *or* Se'na
Sen'e-ca
†Se'ni-a
Sen'o-nes
*Se-no'nes
Sen'ti-us
*So'pi-as
†So'pi-us
*Se pia'si a
*Sep-tem'pe-da
*Sep-tem'tri-o
Sep-te'ri-on
Sep-tim'i-us
Sep-ti-mu-le'i-us
Sep'y-ra
Seq'ua-na
Seq'ua-ni
*Se-quan'i-cus
Se-quin'i-us
*Se-ra'pes
*Ser-a-pe'um
Se-ra'pi-o
*Se-ra'pi-on
Se-ra'pis
Se'res
Ser-bo'nis
Se-re'na
Se-re-ni-a'nus
Se-re'nus
Ser-ges'tus
Ser'gi-a
Ser-gi'o-lus
Ser'gi-us
*Ser'i-cus
Se-ri'phus
Ser'my-la
So'rou
Ser-ra'nus
*Ser-re'um
Ser-to'ri-us
Ser-væ'us
Ser-vi-a'nus
Ser-vil'i-a
Ser-vil'i a'nus
Ser-vil'i-us
Ser'vi-us Tul'li-us
*Ses-a-me'ni
*Ses'a-mum
Ses'a-ra
*Ses-a-re'thus
*Ses-o-os'tris, *or* Se-sos'tris
Ses'ti-us
Ses'tos, *or* Ses'tus
Se-su'vi-i
Set'a-bis
Se'thon

So'ti-a
Seu'thes
Se-ve'ra
Se-ve-ri-a'nus
Se-ve'rus
†Se'vo
Sex'ti-a
Sex-til'i-a
*Sex-ti'lis
Sex-til'i-us
Sex'ti-us
Sex'tus
Si-bi'ni
*Sib'o-tes
Si-bur'ti-us
Si byl'læ
*Sib-yl-li'nus
Si'ca
Si-cam'bri, *or* Sy-gam'bri
Si-ca'ni
Si-ca'ni-a
*Si-ca'nus
*Sic'a-nus
Sic'e-lis, *or* Si-cel'i-des
*Si-ce'mus, *and* Si-ce'ma
*Si-ce'nus
Si-cha'us
Si-cil'i-a
Si cin'i-us Den-ta'tus
Si ci nus
*Sic'o-ris
Sic'o-rus
Sic'u li
*Sic'u-lus
Sic'y-on
Sic-y-o'ni-a
*Sid-a-co'no
Si'do
*Si-do'le
*Si-do'ne
Si-do'ro
Sid-i-ci'num
Si'don
*Si-do'nes
*Sid'o-nis, *or* Si-do'nis
Si-do'ni-us
Si'ga
Si-ga'um, *or* Si-ge'um
Sig'ni-a
*Sig-ni'nus
Sig-o-ves'sus
Sig'u-næ, Si-gy'ni, *or* Si-gyn'næ
Si'la, *or* Sy'la
*Si la'i
Si-la'na Ju'li-a
Si la'nus
Sil'a-rus
Si-le'ni
Si le'nus
Sil-i-cen'ses
Sil'i us I-tal'i-cus
Sil'phi-um
†Sil'pi-a
Sil-va'nus
*Si-man'ge-lus
Sim-briv'i-us, *or* Sim-bru'vi-us
*Si-me'na
Si-me'thus, *or* Sy-me'thus
Sim'i-lis
Sim'i lis
Sim'mi-as
Si'mo
*Sim'o-eis
Sim'o-is
Sim-o-is'i-us
Si'mon
Si-mon'i-des
Sim plic'i-us
Sim'u-lus
Si'mus
Sim'y-ra
†Sin'dæ
Sin'di
*Si-ne'ra
Sin-ge'i
*Sin-gu-lo'nes
†Sin'gus
Si'nis
Sin'na-ces
Sin'na-cha
Sin'o-e
Si'non
Si-no'pe
Si-no'pe-us
Sin'o-rix
†Sin-ti'co
Sin'ti-i
Sin-u-es'sa
*Sin-u-es-sa'nus
*Si-o'pe

Siph'nos
Si-pon'tum, *or* Si'pus
Sip'y-lum, *and* Sip'y-lus
†Sir'be
*Sir-bo'nis
*Si-red'o-nes
Si-re'nes
Si'ris
Sir'i-us
Sir'ini-um
*Si-ro'mus
*Sir-o-pæ'o-nes
*Sis'a-pon
Si-sam'nes
Sis'y phus
*Si-sen'na
Sis-i-gam'bis, *or* Sis-y-gam'bis
Sis-o-cos'tus
Sis'y-phus
Si tal'ces
*Si-the'ni
Sith'ni-des
Si'thon
*Sith'o-nes
*Sith'o-nis
Si-tho'ni-a
Sit'i-us
Sit'o-nes
*Sit te be'tis
*Siz'y-ges
†Sma-rag'dus
Sme'nus
Smer'dis
Smi'lax
Smi'lis
Smin-dyr'i-des
Smin'the-us
Smyr'na
So-a'na
So-an'da
So-a'nes
Soc'ra-tes
*Sod'o-ma
Sœ'mi-as
Sog-di-a'na
Sog-di-a'nus
*So-la'nus
*Sol'e-nus
†So-li'mus
*So-li'nus
*Sol-le'um
Sol'o-e, *or* So'li
So-lœ'is
So'lon
So-lo'ni-um
So'lus
†Sol'va
*Sol y-ge'a
Sol'y-ma, *and* Sol'y-mæ
*Sol'y-mi
Som'nus
Son'chis
Son ti-a tes
Sop'a-ter
So'phax
So-phe'ne
*So-phœn'e-tus
*So'phi-a
Soph'o-cles
Soph-o-nis'ba
So'phron
*Soph'ro-na
So-phro'ni-a
So-phron'i-cus
Soph-ro-nis'cus
*So-phro'ni-us
So-phros'y-ne
*So-pi'thes
Sop'o-lis
So'ra
So-rac'tes, *and* So-rac'te
So-ra'nus
*Sor'di-ce
So'rex
So-rit'i-a
So'si-a Gal'la
So-sib'i-us
Sos'i-cles
So-sic'ra-tes
*So-sig'e-nes
So'si-i
Sos'i-lus
So-sip'a-ter
*So-sip'o-lis
So'sis
So-sis'tra-tus
*So-sith'e-us
So'si-us
†Sos'pi-ta

Sos'the-nes
Sos'tra-tus
*Sos'se-tra
Sot'a-des
So'ter
*So-te'res
So-te'ri-a
So-ter'i-cus
So'this
†So ti-a'tes
So'ti-on
*So-ti'ra
So'ti-us
So'us
*Sox'o-ta
Soz'o-men
*So-zom'e-nus
Spa'co
*Spal'e-thra
*Spar-ga-pi'thes
Spar'ta
Spar'ta-cus
Spar'tæ, *or* Spar'ti
Spar-ta'ni, *or* Spar-ti-a'tæ
*Spar-ta'nus
Spar ti-a'nus
*Spar-to'lus
*Spat'a-lo
Spe'chi-a
Spen'di-us
Spen'don
*Sper chi'a
Sper-chi'us
Sper-ma toph'a-gi
Sphen-sip'pus
Sphac-te'ri-æ
*Sphe-ce'a
Spho'rus
Sphinx
Spho'dri-as
Sphra gid'i-um
Spi-cil'lus
Spin'tha-rus
Spin'ther
Spi'o
Spi-tam'e-nes
Spi-thob'a tes
Spith-ri-da'tes
Spo le'ti-um
*Spo le'tum
Spor'a des
Spu-ri'na
Spu'ri-us
Sta be'ri-us
Sta'bi-æ
*Stab'u-lum
Sta gi'ra
Sta'i us
*Stam'e-ne
Staph'y-lus
Sta-san'der
Sta-sil'e-us
†Sta-te'nus
Sta-til'i-a
Sta-til'i-us
Stat'i-us
Sta-ti'ra
Sta'ti us
Sta-se'as
Sta-sic'ra-tes
Sta'tor
*Steg'a-nos
Stel-la'tes
Stel'li-o
Ste'na
Sten-o-bœ'a
Ste-noc'ra-tes
Sten'tor
*Sten'to-ris
*Sten-y-cle'rus
Steph'a-na
Steph'a-nus
Ster'o-pe
Ster'o-pes
Ster-sich'o-rus
Ster-tin'i-us
Ste-sag'o-ras
*Ste-sich'o-rus
Stes-i-cle'a
†Stes-i-le'us
Stes-i-le'us
Ste-sim'bro-tus
*Sthen-e-la'i-das
Sthen'e-le
Sthen'e-lus
Sthe'nis
Sthe'no
Sthen-o-bœ'a
Stil'bo, *or* Stil'bi-a
Stil'i-cho
Stil'po
Stim'i-con
Stiph'i-lus
*Sti-ri'æ
Sto-bæ'us

Strach'a-des
Sto'i-ci
*Sto'i-cus
Stra'bo
Stra-tar'chas
*Stra-te'gus
Stra'to, *or* Stra'ton
Strat'o-cles
*Strat-o-cli'a
Strat-o-ni'ce
*Stra-ton-i-ce'a
Strat-o-ni'cus
*Stro-go'la
Stron'gy-le
Stroph'a-des
Stro'phi-us
*Stru-thi'a
Stru-thoph'a-gi
Stru'thus
Stry'ma
Strym'no
Stry'mon
*Strym'o-nis
*Styg'i-us
Styg'ne
*Sty-lob'a-tes
Styn-pha'li-a, *or* Stym-pha'lis
*Stym'pha-lis
Stym-pha'lus
Sty'ra
Sty'rus
Styx
*Su-a'da
*Su-ag'e-la
†Su a'na
Su-ar-do'nes
*Sub-al-pi'nus
Su-ba'tri-i
*Sub'la-cum
Su-bic'i-os
†Sub-mon-to'ri-um
Su'bo-ta
*Su-bu'ra
Sa-bur'ra
Su'cro
*Su-de'ti
*Su o'bus
Su-es'sa
*Su-es-sa'nus
*Su es-si-o'nes
Sues'so-nes, *or* †Su-es-so'nes
Sue-to'ni-us
Sue'vi
†*Su-e'vi
Sue'vi-us
*Sue'vus, *or* †Su-e'-vus
Suf-fe'nus
*Suf-fe'tes
Suf-fe'ti-us, *or* Su-fe'ti-us
Sul'das
*Su'i-das
*Su-il-la'res
Su-il'i-us
Su-i'o-nes
Sul'chi
Sul'ci-us
†Sul'ga
Sul'mo, *or* Sul'mo-na
Sul-pit'i-a
Sul-pit'i-us, *or* Sul-pic'i-us
Sum-ma'nus
Su'ni-ci
Su'ni-des
Su'ni-um
*Su-od'o-na
Su-o-ve-tau-ril'i-a
Su'pe-rum Ma're
Su'ra Æ-myl'i-us
Su-re'na
*Su-re'nas
†Su'ri-um
Sur-ren'tum
Su'rus
Su'sa
Su'sa-na
Su-sa'ri-on
Su-si-a'na, *or* Su'sis
†Su'thul
Su'tri-um
Sy-a'grus
Syb'a-ris
Syb-a-ri'ta
*Syb'e-rus
*Syb'o-ta
Syb'o-tas
Sy-cin'nus
Sy'e-dra
Sy'e-ne
Sy e-ne'si-us
Sy-e-ni'tes
*Sy-en'ne-sis

Sy-le'a
*Sy-le'um
Syl'e-us
*Sy-lli'o-nes
Syl'la
Syl'lis
Syl'o-es
Syl'o-son
Syl-va'nus
Syl'vi-a
Syl'vi-us
Sy'ma, *or* Sy'me
*Sym'bo-la
*Sym-bo-lo'rum
Sym'bo-lum
Sym'ma-chus
Sym-pleg'a-des
*Sym-plo'gas
Sy'mus
Syn-cel'lus
Syn'ge-lus
*Syn'e-dri
*Syn-e-phe'bi
Sy-ne'si-us
*Syn'ha-lus
*Syn'na-da
Syn-na-lax'is
Syn'nas
Syn'nis
*Syn'no-on
*Syn'o-dus
Sy-no'pe
Syn'ty-che
Sy-phæ'um
Sy'phax
Syr'a-ces
Syr-a-co'si-a
Syr-a-cu'sæ
Syr'i-a
Sy'rinx
*Syr'ma-tæ
*Syr-no'tho
*Syr-o-cil'i-ces
*Syr-o-mœ'di-a
Syr-o-phœ'nix
Syr-o-phœ-ni'ces
Sy'ros
Syr'tes
Sy'rus
Sys-i-gam'bis
Sy-sim'e-thres
Sys'i-nas
Sy'thas

T

Ta-au'tes
*Tab'a-nus
*Ta-be'ni
†Ta'bor
Tab'ra-ca
†Ta-bu'da
Ta-bur'nus
†Ta-ca'pe
*Tac-a-pho'ris
†Tac-a-tu'a
Tac-fa-ri'nas
Ta-champ'so
*Tach'o-ri
Ta'chos, *or* Ta'chus
Tac'i-ta
Tac'i-tus
*Tac'o-la
Tæ'di-a
*Tæ-dif'e-ra
*Tæn'a-ros
Tæn'a-rus
Tæ'ni-as
*Ta-e'pa
Ta'ges
Ta-go'ni-us
Ta'gus
Ta-la'si-us
Tal'a-us
Ta-la'y-ra
Tal'e-tum
Tal-thyb'i-us
Ta'lus
Tam'a rus
Ta-ma'se-a
*Tam'e-sis
Ta-me'sis
Ta'mos
Tam'pi-us
Tam'y-ras
Tam'y-ris
Tan'a-gra
*Tan-a-gre'us, *or* *Tan-a-græ'us
Tan'a-grus, *or* Tan'a-ger
Tan'a-is
Tan'a-quil
Ta-ne'tum
†Ta'nis
Tan-tal'i-des
Tan'ta-lus
Ta-nu'si-us Ger'mi-nus
*Ta-o'ca, Ta-o'ci
Ta'phi-æ
*Ta'phi-i
Ta'phi-us, *or* Ta-phi-as'sus
*Tap'o-ri
*Tap-o-si'ris
Ta-prob'a-ne
Tap'sus
Tap'y-ri
Tar'a-nis
Ta'ras
Ta ras'co
Tar-ax-ip'pus
Tar-bel'li
*Tar-bel'li-cus
Tar-che'ti-us
*Tar'chi-a
Tar'chon
*Tar-chon-dim'o-tus
*Tar-en-ti'nus
Ta-ren'tum, *or* Ta-ren'tus
*Tar-i-che'a
*Ta-rich'o-a
Tar'næ
Tar'pa
Tar-pe'i-a
Tar-pe'i-us
Tar-quin'i-a
Tar-quin'i-i
Tar-quin'i-us
Tar-quit'i-us
Tar'qui-tus
Tar-ra-ci'na
Tar'ra-co
Tar-ru'tr-us
Tar'sa
Tar'si-us
Tar'sus, *or* Tar'sos
*Tar tar'i-nus
Tar'ta-rus,
*Tar-te'sus
Tar-tos'sus
Ta-run'ti-us
†Ta'rus
†Tar-vis'i-um
Tas-ge'ti-us
*Tas'si-to
Ta'ti-an
Ta-ti-en'ses
*Ta'ti-i
Ta'ti-us
Tat'ta
*Tau-chi'ra
Tau-lan'ti-i
Tau'nus
Tau-ra'ni-a
Tau-ran'tes
Tau'ri
*Tau ri'a
Tau'ri-ca Cher-so-ne'sus
Tau'ri-ca
Tau-ri'ni
Tau-ris'ci
Tau'ri-um
*Tau'ri us
*Tau-rob'o-lus
*Tau'ro-is
*Tau-rom'e-nos
Tau-ro-min'i-um
*Tau-ro-po-li'a
*Tau-rop'o-lus
*Tau-ru'bu-læ
Tau'rus
Tax'i la
*Tax'i-li
Tax'i-lus, *or* Tax'i-les
Tax-i-maq'ui-lus
Ta-yg'e-te, *or* Ta-y-ge'ta
Ta-yg'e-tus, *or* Ta-yg'e-ta
Te-a'num
Te'a-rus
Te-a'te-a, *Te-a'te, *or* Te-go'a-te
†Te'ches
Tech-mes'sa
Tech'na-tis
Tec'ta-mus
Tec-tos'a-ges, *or* Tec-tos'a-gus
*Tec'to-sax
Te'ge-a, *or* Te-gæ'a
*Te-ge a'tes
Teg'u-la
Teg'y-ra
Te'i os
Te'i-um
*Te'i-us
†Te'la
Tel'a-mon
Tel-a-mo-ni'a-des
Tel-chi'nes
Tel-chin'i-a
Tel-chin'i-us
Tel'chis
Te'le-a
*Tel'e-ba
Te-leb'o-as
Te-leb'o-æ, *or* Te-leb'o-es
Tel-e-bo'i-des
Te-le'cles, *or* Te-le'clus
Tel-e-cli'des
Te-leg'o-nus
Te-lem'a-chus
Tel'e-mus
Tel-e-phas'sa
Tel'e-phus
Te-le'si-a
Te-les'i-clas
Te-les'i-cles
To-le-sil'la
Tel-e-sin'i-cus
Tel-e-si'nus
Tel-e-sip'pus
Te-les'pho-nus
Tel-e-stag'o-ros
Te-les'tas
Te-les'tes
Te-les'to
Tel'e-thus
Te-le-thu'sa
Te-leu'ri-as
†Te-leu'to
Te-leu'ti-as
*Tel'i-nus
Tel-le'no
Tel'les
Tel'li-as
Tel'lis
Tel'lus
*Tel'mo-ra
Tel-mes'sus, *or* Tel-mis'sus
Te'lon
Tel-thu'sa
Te'lys
Te-ma'the-a
*Tem'bri-um
*Tem-e-ni'a
Tem-e-ni'tes
Te-me'ni-um
*Tem'e-nos
Tem'e-nus
Tem-e-rin'da
Tem'e-sa, *or* Tem'e-se
*Tem'i-sus
*Tem-mi'ces
Tem'nes
Tem'nos
Tem'pe
*Tem'po-a
*Tench-te'ri
†Te'ne-a
*Te-ne'm
Ten'e-dos
*Ten'e-rus
Te'nes
Ten'e-sis
*Te-ne'um
Ten'nes
Te'nos
Ten'ty-ra, (*in Egypt*)
Ten-ty'ra, *or* *Tem-py'ra, (*in Thrace*)
Te'os, *or* Te'i-os
Te-re'don
Te-ren'ti-a
Te-ren-ti-a'nus
Te-ren'ti-us Pub'li-us
Te-ren'tus
Te're-us
*Ter-gem'i-nus
Ter-ges'te, *and* Ter-ges'tum
Te'ri-as
Ter-i-ba'zus
Te-rid'a-e
Ter-i-da'tes
Ter'i-gum
*Te-ri'na
Ter-men'ti-a
*Ter'me-ra
Ter'me-rus
Ter-me'sus
Ter-mi-na'li-a
Ter-mi-na'lis
Ter'mi-nus
Ter'mi-sus, *or* Ter-mes'sus
Ter-pan'der
Terp-sich'o-re
Terp-sic'ra-te
Ter'ra
Ter-ra-ci'na
Ter-ra-sid'i-us
Ter'ti-a
Ter'ti-us
Ter-tul-li-a'nus
Te'thys
*Tet-ra-co'mum
*Tet-ra-go'nis
Te-trap'o-lis
Tet'ri-cus
Teu'cer
*Teu-chi'ra
Teu'cri
Teu'cri-a
Teuc'te-ri
*Teu-me'sos
Teu-mes'sus
*Teu-o'chis
Teu'ta
Teu-ta'mi-as, *or* Teu'ta-mis
Teu'ta-mus
Teu'tas, *or* Teu-ta'tes
Teu'thras
*Teu-thro'ne
Teu-tom'a-tus
Teu'to-ni, *and* Teu'to-nes
*Teu-ton'i-cus
Tha-ben'na
*Thac'co-na
Tha'is
Tha'la
Thal'a-me, *or* Thal'a-mæ
*Tha-las'si-o
Tha-las'si-us
Tha'les
Tha-les'tri-a, *or* Tha-les'tris
Tha-le'tes
*Tha-le'us
Tha-li'a
*Tha'li-us
†Thal'lo
Thal'pi-us
†Tham'u-da
Tham'y-ras
Tham'y-ris
*Than'a-tus
Thap'sa-cus
Thar-ge'li-a
*Thar-gib'u-lus
Tha-ri'a-des
Tha'rops
Tha'si-us, *or* Thra'si-us
Tha'sos
Tha'sus
*Thau-ma'ci-a
Thau-man'ti-as, *and* Thau-men'tis
Thau'mas
Thau-ma'si-us
The'a
*The-æ-te'tus
The-ag'e-nes
The-a'ges
The-a'no
The-a'nuth
The-ar'i-das
The-ar'nus
The-a-te'tes
The'bæ
Theb'a-is
*The-ba'nus
The'be
*Theg-a-nu'sa
The'i-a
The'i-as
*Thel-a-i'ra
Thel-e-phas'sa
*Thel-e-si'nus
*Thel'i-no
Thel-pu'sa
Thel-xi'on
Thel-xi'o-pe
Them'e-nus
The-me'si-on
The'mis
The-mis'cy-ra
Them'i-son
The-mis'ta
The-mis'ti-us
The-mis'to-cles
Them-i-stog'e-nes
The-o-cli'a
The'o-cles
The'o-clus
The-o-clym'e-nus
*The-oc'ly-tus
The-oc'ri-tus
The-od'a-mas, *or* Thi-od'a-mas
*The-o-da'mus
*The-od'a-tus
The-o-dec'tes
†The-o-do'nis
The-o-do'ra
The-o-do-re'tus
*The-o-do-ri'cus
The-o-do-ri'tus
The-o-do'rus
The-o-do'si-us
The-od'o-ta
The-o-do'ti-on
The-od'o-tus
*The-o-du'lus
*The-o-gi'ton
The-og-ne'tes
The-og'nis
The-om-nes'tus
The'on
The'on O-che'ma
*The-o'nas, *and* *The-o-ni'cus
The-on'o-e
The'o-pe
The-oph'a-ne
The-oph'a-nes
The-o pha'ni-a
*The-oph-a-ni'a
*The-oph'i-la
The-oph'i-lus
The-o-phras'tus
The-o-phy-lac'tus
The-o-pol'e-mus
The-o-pom'pus
*The-op'ro-pus
*The-o'ris
The-o'ri-us
The-o-ti'mus
The-ox'e-na
The-ox-e'ni-a
The-ox-o'ni-us
The'ra
The-ram'bus
The-ram'e-nes
The-rap'ne, *or* The-rap'ne
The'ras
*The-rid'a-mas
The-rim'a-chus
*Ther'i-nus
The-rip'pi-das
Ther'i-tas
Ther'ma
Ther-mo'don
Ther-mop'y-læ
†Ther'mum
Ther'mus
The-rod'a-mas
The'ron
Ther-pan'der
Ther-san'der
Ther-sil'o-chus
Ther-sip'pus
Ther-si'tes
Thes-bi'tes
*The-se'a
The-se'i-dæ
The-se'is
*The-se'um
The'se-us, The'seus
The-si'dæ
The-si'des
*Thes-moph'o-ra
Thes-mo-pho'ri-a
Thes-moth'e-tæ
*Thes'o-a
*Thes-pe'a
Thes-pi'a
Thes-pi'a-dæ
Thes-pi'a-des
Thes'pi-æ
Thes'pis
Thes'pi-us, *or* Thes'ti-us
*Thes-pro'ti
Thes-pro'ti-a
Thes-pro'tus
Thes-sa'li-a
Thes-sa'li-on
Thes-sa-li'o-tes
Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca
Thes'sa-lus
Thes'ta-lus
Thes'te
Thes'ti-a
Thes-ti'a-dæ, *and* Thes-ti'a-des
Thes'ti-as
*Thes-ti-di'um
Thes'ti-us
Thes'tor
Thes'ty-lis
*Thes'ty-lus
The'tis
*Theu'do-tus
Theu'tis, *or* Teu'this
Thi'a
*Thi-al-le'la
Thi'as
Thim'bron
Thi-od'a-mas
†Thir-mid'i-a
This'be
This'i-as
This'o-a
*Tho-an-te'us
Tho-an'ti-um
Tho'as
Tho'e
Tho'lus
Thom'y-ris
Thon
Tho'nis
*Tho-ni'tes
Tho'on
Tho'o-sa
Tho-o'tes
Tho-ra'ni-us
Tho'rax
Tho'ri-a (Lex)
Thor'nax
Thor'sus
†Thoth
Tho'us
Thra'co
Thra'ces
Thra'ci-a
Thrac'i-dæ
Thra'cis
Thra'se-as
Thra-sid'e-us
Thra'si-us
Thra'so
Thras-y-bu'lus
Thras-y-dæ'us
Thra-syl'lus
Thra-sym'a-chus
Thras-y-me'des
*Thras-y-me'nus
Thre-ic'i-us
Thre-is'sa
Threp-sip'pas
Thri-am'bus
Thro'ni-um
Thry'on
Thry'us
Thu-cyd'i-des
Thu-is'to
Thu'le
Thu'ri-æ, *or* Thu'ri-um
†*Thu-ri'nus
Thus'ci-a
Thy'a
Thy'a-des
*Thy-a-mi'a
Thy'a-mis
Thy'a-na
Thy-a-ti'ra
Thy-bar'ni
Thy-es'ta
Thy-es'tes
*Thy-es-te'us
*Thy'i-as
Thym'bra
Thym-bræ'us
*Thym'bri-a
Thym'bris
Thym'bron
Thym'e-le
Thy-mi'a-this
Thy-moch'a-res
Thy-mœ'tes
Thy-od'a-mas
Thy-o'ne
Thy-o'ne-us
Thy'o-tes
Thy'ro
Thyr'e-a
*Thyr-e-a'tis
Thyr'e-us
*Thyr'i-des
Thyr'i-on
Thyr-sag'e-tæ
*Thyr-sag'e-tes
Thys'sos
Thy'us
*Ti-a'ra
Ti'a-sa
Tib-a-re'ni
Ti-be'ri-as
Tib-e-ri'nus
Tib'e-ris
Ti-be'ri-us
*Ti-be'rus
Ti-be'sis
*Tib-i-se'nus
*Tib'u-la
Ti-bul'lus
Ti'bur
*Tib-ur-ti'nus
Ti-bur'ti-us
Ti-bur'tus
†Ti'chis
Tich'i-us
Tic'i-da
Ti-ci'nus, (*a river*)
*Tic'i-nus, (*a man*)
Tid'i-us
Ti-es'sa
†*Ti-fa'ta
Ti-fer'num
Tig'a-sis
Tig-el-li'nus
Ti-gel'li-us
Ti-gra'nes
Tig-ran-o-cer'ta
Ti'gres
Ti'gris
Tig-u-ri'ni
Til-a-tæ'i
†Til-a-vemp'tus
†Til-phus'sus
Ti-mæ'a
*Ti-mæn'e-tus
Ti-mæ'us
Ti-mag'e-nes
*Tim-a-ge'tes
Ti-mag'o-ras
Ti-man'dra
Ti-man'dri-des
*Ti-man'ge-lus
Ti-man'thes
Ti-mar'chus
Tim-a-re'ta
Ti-ma'si-on
Tim-a-sith'e-us
Ti-ma'vus
*Tim'e-as
Ti-me'si-us
Ti-moch'a-ris
Tim-o-cle'a
*Tim'o-cles
Ti-moc'ra-tes
Ti-mo'cre-on
Tim-o-de'mus
Tim-o-la'us
Ti-mo'le-on
Ti-mo'lus
Ti-mom'a-chus
Ti'mon
*Ti-mo'nax
Ti-moph'a-nes
Ti-mo'the-us
Ti-mox'e-nus
Tin'gis
†Tin'i-a
Ti'pha
Ti'phys
Tiph'y-sa
Ti-re'si-as
Tir-i-ba'zes
Tir-i-da'tes
Ti'ris
Ti'ro
Ti-ryn'thi-a
Ti-ryn'thus
Ti-sæ'um
Ti-sag'o-ras
Ti-sam'e-nes
*Ti-sam'e-nus
Ti-san'drus
Ti-sar'chus
†Tis'dra
Ti-si'a-rus
Tis'i-as
*Ti-sim'a-nes
Ti-siph'o-ne
Ti-siph'o-nus
*Tis'o-bis
†Tis'sa
Tis-sam'e-nus
Tis-sa-pher'nes
Ti-tæ'a
Ti'tan, *or* Ti-ta'nus
Tit'a-na
Ti-ta'nes
*Tit-a-ne'us
Ti-ta'ni-a
Ti-tan'i-des
†Ti-ta'nus, (*a giant*)
†Tit'a-nus, (*a river*)
Tit-a-re'si-us
Tit-a-re'sus
Tit'e-nus
Tith-e-nid'i-a
Ti-tho'nus
*Ti-tho're-a
Ti-thraus'tes
Tit'i-a
Tit-i-a'na
Tit-i-a'nus
*Tit'i-es
Tit'i-l
Ti-tin'i-us
Tit'i-us

Tri-tor'mus
*Trit-the'um
Tri-to'ri-us
Tri'tus
Trit'y-rus
Trit'y-us
Tle-pol'e-mus
Tma'rus
Tmo'lus
*Toch'a-ri
To-ga'ta
†To-le'tum
*Tol-is-to'bi-i
Tol'mi-des
*Tol'o-phon
To-lo'sa
To-lum'nus
To'lus
To-mœ'um
Tom'a-rus
Tom'i-sa
*To-mi'tæ
*Tom'o-ri, *or* *To-mu'ri
To'moe, *or* To'mis
Tom'y-ris
*Ton-do'ta
To'ne-a
Ton-gil'li-us
*To-ni'a
To-pa'zos
*To-pa'zus
Top'i-ris, *or* Top'rus
*Tor'e-tæ
Tor'i-ni
To-ro'ne
Tor-qua'ta
Tor-qua'tus
Tor'tor
To'rus
Tor'y-ne
*To-ry'ne
Tox-a-rid'i-a
Tox'e-us
Tox-ic'ra-te
*Tox'i-li
*To-yg'e-ni
Tra'be-a
Trach'a-lus
Tra'chas
*Tra-cho'a
Tra-chin'i-a
Trach-o-ni'tis
*Tra-gœ'di-a
Tra'gus
Traj-a-nop'o-lis
Tra-ja'nus
Tral'les
*Trans-al-pi'nus
*Trans-pa-da'nus
Trans-tib-er-i'na
*Trans-tib-e-ri'nus
*Trap'e-za
*Trap'e-zon
Tra-pe'zus
*Trap'e-zus
*Tra-phe'a
*Tras-i-me'nus
Tra-sul'lus
†Tre'ba
Tre-ba'ti-us
Tre-bel-li-a'nus
Tre-bel-li-e'nus
Tre-bel'li-us
Tre'bi-a
Tre'bi-us
Tre-bo'ni-a (Lex)
Tre-bo'ni-us
Treb'u-la
Tre'rus
*Tres'vi-ri
Trev'e-ri
Tri-a'ri-a
Tri-a'ri-us
Tri-bal'li
Trib'o-ci
Tri-bu'ni
†Tri-cas'ses
Tric-as-ti'ni
Tric'ca
*Trich'i-nas
*Tri-cho'nis
Tri-cla'ri-a
*Tric-o-lo'ni
*Tri-cor'y-thus
*Tri-cra'na
Tri-cre'na
†Tri-den'tum
*Tri-e'res
Tri-e-ter'i-ca
*Tri-e-te'ris
Trif-o-li'nus
†Tri-gem'i-na
*Tri-go'num
*Tri-go'nus
Tri-na'cri-a, *or* Trin'a-
*Tri-ne'me-is [cris
Trin-o-ban'tes
Tri-oc'a-la, *or* Tri'o-cla
*Tri'o-dus
*Tri-o'nes
Tri'o-pas, *or* Tri'ops
*Tri-o-pe'i-us
Tri-phil'lis
Tri-phi'lus
Tri-phyl'i-a
*Tri-phy'lis
*Trip'o-di
Trip'o-lis
Trip-tol'e-mus
Trin'ue-tra
Tris-me-gis'tus
*Tri-te'a
Trit'i-a
Trit-o-ge-ni'a
Tri'ton
*Tri-to'nes
Tri-to'nis
*Tri-to'nus
Tri-um'vi-ri
Tri-ven'tum
Triv'i a
Triv'i æ An'truin
Triv'i æ Lu'cus
Tri-vi'cum
Tro'a-des
Tro'as
Troch'a-ri
Troch'o-is
Troe-ze'ne
Trog'i-lus
Trog-lod'y-tæ
*Trog-lod'y-tes
Tro'gus Pom-pe'i-us
Tro'ja
Tro'i-lus
*Tro-ju'ge-næ
Trom-en-ti'na
Troph'i-mus
Tro-pho'ni-us
Troe
*Troe'su-li
Troe'su-lum
Trot'i-lum
Tru-en'tum, *or* Tru-en-ti'num
*Tryg o-dæm'o-nes
Tryph'e-rus
Tryph-i-o-do'rus
Try'phon
Try-pho'sa
Tu'be-ro
Tuc'ci a
*Tuc-cit'o-ra
Tu'ci-a
Tu'der, *or* Tu-der'ti-a
Tu'dri
Tu-gi'ni, *or* Tu-ge'ni
Tu-gu-ri'nus
Tu-is'to
Tu-lin'gi
Tul'la
Tul'li-a
*Tul-li-a'num
Tul li'o-la
Tul'li-us
Tul'lus Hos-til'i-us
Tu-ne'ta, *or* Tu'nis
Tun'gri
Tu-ra'ni-us
Tur'bo
Tur-de-ta'ni
*Tur'du-li
Tu-re'sis
*Tu-ri-a'so
Tu'ri-us
Tur'nus
Tu'ro-nes
Tu'ro-ni, (*a people of Gaul*)
*Tu-ro'ni, (*a people of Germany*)
Tur'pi-o
Tu-rul'li-us
Tus-ca'ni-a, *and* Tus'ci-a
Tus'ci
Tus-cu-la'num
Tus'cu-lum
Tus'cus
Tu'ta
*Tu-ta'nus
*Tu'tho-a
Tu'ti-a
Tu-ti-ca'nus
Tu'ti-cum
*Tu-tu-li'na
Ty'a-na
Ty-a'ne-us, *or* Ty-a-
Ty-a-ni'us [ne'us
Ty'bris
Ty'bur
Ty'che
Tych'i-cus
Tych'i-us
Ty'de
Tyd'e-us
Ty-di'des
Ty-e'nis
†Ty'los
Tym'ber
Ty-mo'lus
Tym-pa'ni-a
Tym-phæ'i
Tyn-dar'i-des
Tyn'da-ris
Tyn'da-rus
Tyn'ri-chus
Ty-phœ'us, *or* Ty'-phon
*Ty-pho'e-us
*Typh-o-e'us
*Ty-pho'nis
*Tyr-an-gi'tæ
†Ty-ran'ni-on
Ty-ran'nus
Ty'ras, *or* Ty'ra
Ty'res
Tyr i-da'tes
Tyr'i-i
Ty-ri'o-tes
Tyr'i-us
Ty'ro
Ty-rog'ly-phus
Ty'ros
Tyr-rhe'i-dæ, Tyr-rhe'i-des
Tyr-rhe'ni
Tyr-rhe'num
Tyr-rhe'nus
Tyr'rhe-us
Tyr-rhi'dæ
*Tyr-se'ta
Tyr'sis
Tyr-tæ'us
Ty'rus, *or* Ty'ros
Tya'i-as
*Tzac'o-nes

V.

†Vac'ca
Vac-cæ'i
Va-cu'na
*Va-dav'e-ro
*Vad-i-mo'nis
Va'ga
Vag-e-dru'sa
Va-gel'li-us
Va-ge'ni
*Va-ge'sus
*Va'ha-lis
*Va-i'cus
Va'la
*Val-a-mi'rus
Va'lens
Va-len'ti-a
Va-len-tin-i-a'nus
*Val-en-ti'nus
Va-le'ri-a
Va-le-ri-a'nus
Va-le'ri-us
Val'e-rus
Val'gi-us
*Val-leb'a-na
*Van'da-li
Van-da'li-i
Van-gi'o-nes
Van'ni-us
Va-ra'nes
Var-dæ'i
Va'ri-a
*Var'i-cus
Va-ri'ni, *or* Va-ris'ti
Va'ri-us
Var'ro
Va'rus
*Va-sa'tæ
†*Vas'co-nes
Vat-i-ca'nus
Va ti-e'nus
Va-tin'i-us
*Va-tre'nus
*Ve-chi'nus
Vec'ti-us
*Vec-to'nes
Ve'di-us Pol'li-o
Ve-ge'ti-us
Ve'i-a
Ve-i-a'nus
Ve-i-en'tes
Ve-i-en'to
Ve'i-i
Vej'o-vis
Ve-la'brum
Ve-la'crum
Ve-la'ni-us
*Vel'e-da
Ve'li-a
*Ve-lib'o-ri
Vel'i-ca
Ve-li'na
Ve-li'num
Ve-li-o-cas'si
Vel-i-ter'na, Ve-li'træ, *or* *Vel'i-træ
*Vel'i-tes
†Ve-li'træ
Vel'la-ri
Vel'le-da
Vel-le'i-us Pa-ter'cu-lus
Ve-na'frum
*Ven'e-dæ
Ven'e-di
Ven'e-ti
Ven'e-ti
Ve-ne'ti-a
Ven'e-tus
Ve-nil'i-a
*Ven-no'nes
Ve-no'nes
Ve-no'ni-us
Ven-tid'i-us
Ven'ti
Ven-u-le'i-us
†Ve-nu'lus
*Ven'u-lus
Ve'nus
Ve-nu'si-a, *or* Ve-nu'si-um
*Vo-pi'cus
Ve-ra'gri
Ve-ra'ni-a
Ve-ra'ni-us
Ver-big'e-nus
Ver-cel'læ
Ver-cin-get'o-rix
Ve-re'na
*Ve-ro'tum
Ver-gas-i-lau'nus
Ver-gel'lus
Ver-gil'i-a
Ver-gil'i-æ
Ver-gin'i-us
Ver'gi-um
*Ver-gob're-tus
Ver'i-tas
Ver-o-doc'ti-us
Ver-o-man'du-i
Ve-ro'na
Ve-ro'nes
Ver-o-ni'ca
Ver-re-gi'num
Ver'res
Ver'ri-tus
Ver'ri-us
Ver-ru'go
*Ver'ta-gus
Ver'ti-co
Ver-ti-cor'di-a
Ver-tis'cus
Ver-tum'nus
Ver-u-la'nus
Ve'rus
*Ves'a-gus
Ves'bi-us, *or* Ve-su'-bi-us
Ves-ci-a'num
Ves-cu-la'ri-us
*Ve-se'vus
Ves-pa-si-a'nus
Ves'e-ris
Ve-se'vi-us, *and* Ve-se'vus
Ves'ta
Ves-ta'les
Ves-ta'li-a
*Ves-ta'lis
Ves-tic'i-us
Ves-til'i-us
Ves-til'la
Ves-ti'ni
Ves-ti'nus
Ves'u-lus
Ve-su'vi-us
*Ves'vi-us
Vet'ti-us
Vet-to'nes, *or* *Ve-to'-nes
Vet-u-lo'ni-a
Ve-tu'ri-a
Ve-tu'ri-us
Ve'tus
*Ves'ta-gus
Ves'bi-us, *or* Ve-su'-bi-us
Ves-ci-a'num
Ves-cu-la'ri-us
*Ve-se'vus
Ves-pa-si-a'nus
Ves'e-ris
Ve-se'vi-us, *and* Ve-se'vus
Ves'ta
Ves-ta'les
Ves-ta'li-a
*Ves-ta'lis
Ves-tic'i-us
Ves-til'i-us
Ves-til'la
Ves-ti'ni
Ves-ti'nus
Ves'u-lus
Ve-su'vi-us
*Ves'vi-us
Vet'ti-us
Vet-to'nes, *or* *Ve-to'-nes
Vet-u-lo'ni-a
Ve-tu'ri-a
Ve-tu'ri-us
Ve'tus
*Vi-a'drus
*Vi-a'lis
Vi-bid'i-a
Vi-bid'i-us
Vib'i-us
*Vib-i-o'nes
Vi'bo
Vib-u-le'nus
Vi-bul'li-us
Vi'ca Po'ta
Vi-cel'li-us
Vi-cen'ta, *or* Vi-ce'-ti-a
Vic'tor
Vic-to'ri-a
Vic-to-ri'na
Vic-to-ri'nus
Vic-to'ri-us
Vic-tum'vi-æ
Vi-en'na
Vil'li-a (*Lex*)
Vil'li-us
Vim-i-na'lis
Vin-cen'ti-us
Vin'ci-us
Vin-da'li-us
Vin-del'i-ci
Vin-do-mi-a'tor
*Vin-dom'i-tor
Vin'dex Ju'li-us
Vin-dic'i-us
Vin-do-nis'sa
Vi-nic'i-us
Vi-nid'i-us
Vin'i-us
Vin'ci-us
Vip-sa'ni-a
*Vi-ra'go
Vir'bi-us
*Vir-du'ma-rus
Vir-gil'i-us
Vir-gin'i-a
Vir-gin'i-us
Vir-i-a'thus
Vir-i-dom'a-rus
†*Vir-i-pla'ca
Vir'ro
Vir'tus
Vi-sel'li-us
Vi-sel'lus
†Vis'tu-la
Vi-sur'gis
Vi-tel'li-a
Vi-tel'li-us
Vit'i-a
*Vi-tis'a-tor
Vit'ri-cus
Vi-tru'vi-us
Vit'u-la
Vo-co'ni-a (Lex)
Vo-co'ni-us
Vo-con'ti-a
Vog'e-sus
Vol-a-gin'i-us
Vo-la'na
Vo-lan'dum
Vol-a-ter'ra
Vol'cæ, *or* Vol'ge
*Vol'e-sus
Vo-log'e-ses
Vo-log'e-sus
Vol'scens
Vol'sci, *or* Vol'ci
Vol-sin'i-um
Vol-tin'i-a
†Vo-lum'na, *and* Vo-lum'nus
Vo-lum'næ Fa'num
Vo-lum'ni-a
Vo-lum'ni-us
Vo-lum'nus
Vo-lup'tas, *and* Vo-lu'pi-a
Vol-u-se'nus
Vo-lu-si-a'nus
Vo-lu'si-us
Vol'u-sus
Vo'lux
Vo-ma'nus
Vo-no'nes
Vo-pis'cus
Vo-ra'nus
‡*Vos'e-gus, *or* *Vo-se'gus
Vo-ti-e'nus
Vul-ca na'li-a
Vul-ca'ni
Vul-ca'ni-us
Vul-ca'nus
Vul-ca'ti-us
Vul-si'nus
Vul'so
†Vul'tur
Vul tu-re'i-us
Vul-tur'num
Vul-tur'nus
†Vul-tur'ti-us

X.

Xan'thus
Xan'thi
Xan'thi-a
*Xan'thi-as
Xan'thi-ca
Xan-thip'pe
Xan-thip'pus
Xan'tho
*Xan-tho-pu'lus
Xan'thus
Xan'ti-cles
Xan-tip'pe
Xan-tip'pus
Xe-nag'o-ras
Xe-nar'chus
†Xen'a-les
Xen'e-tus
Xe'ne-us
Xe-ni'a-des
Xe'ni-us
Xen-o-cle'a
Xen'o-cles
Xen-o-cli'des
Xe-noc'ra-tes
Xe-nod'a-mus
*Xen-o-da'mus, *or* Xen-o-de'mus
Xe-nod'i-ce
Xe-nod'o-chus
Xen-o-do'rus
†Xe-nod'o-tes
Xe-nod'o-tus
Xe-noph'a-nes
Xe-noph'i-lus
Xen'o-phon
Xen-o-phon-ti'us
Xen-o-pi-thi'a
*Xer-o-tib'y-a
*Xerx-e'nes
Xerx'es
Xeux'es
*Xi-ne'ne
*Xi-pho'es
Xu'thus
Xy'chus
Xyn'i-as
Xyn-o-ich'i-a
*Xyp'e-te
*Xys'ti-ci

Z.

Za-ba'tus
Zab di-ce'ne
Za-bir'na
Zab'u-lus
*Zac'o-rus
Za-cyn'thus
Za-græ'us
Za'grus
Zal'a-tes
Za-leu'cus
Za'ma, *or* Zag'ma
Za'me-is
Za-molx'is
Zan'cle
Zan'the-nes
Zan'thi-cles
Za'rax
Zar-bi-e'nus
*Zar-do'ces
*Zar'e-tæ
Za-ri-as'pes
*Zar-man-o-che'gas
Za'thes
*Za-ve'ces
Ze-bi'na
*Ze-i-to'um
Ze'la, *or* Ze'li-a
*Ze-le'a
Ze'les
Ze-lot'y-pe
Ze'lus
Ze'no
*Ze-no'bi-a
†Ze-no'bi-i
Zen'o-cles
Zen-o-cli'des
Zen-o-do'rus
Zen-o-do'ti-a
Ze-nod'o-tus
Ze-noph'a-nes
*Zen-o-po-si'des
Ze-noth'e-mis
Ze-phyr'i-um
Zeph'y-rum
Zeph'y-rus
Ze-ryn'thus
Ze'thes, *or* Zo'tus
Zeu-gi-ta'na
Zeug'ma
Ze'us
Zeux-id'a-mus
*Zeux-i-da'mus
Zeux'i-das
Zeux-ip'pe
Zeux'is
Zeux'o
Zi-gi'ra
*Zi-e'la
Zil'i-a, *or* Zo'ta
Zi-ma'ra
Zi-my'ri
Zi ob'e-ris
Zi-pœ'tes
Zi'tha
Zmil'a-ces
*Zo-di'a-cus
Zo'i-lus
Zo-ip'pus
*Zo-i'te-us
Zo'na
Zon'a-ras
Zoph'o-rus
Zo-pyr'i-o
Zo-pyr'i-on
Zop'y-rus
Zor-o-as'tor
Zor-o-as-tre'us
Zos'i-mus
Zos'i-ne
Zos-te'ri-a
Zo-thraus'tes
Zy-gan'tes
Zyg'e-na
Zyg'i-a
*Zyg'i-i
Zy-gom'e-la
Zy-gop'o-lis
Zy gri'tes

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

BRIEF RULES

FOR THE

PRONUNCIATION OF THE PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

FRENCH.

1. Vowels.

A, **ah, long and short, (marked** *a*.)
ai, as *e* **in** *there*, when followed by *s*, *re*, *rs*, *ts*, *x*, **and when it has the circumflex, thus,** *aî*, (*ê*)
When in the middle or at the end of words, it has the sound of the open acute *é*, (*e*.)
au **has the sound of** *o*, (*o*.)
E **has three sounds:—**
é **as the English vowel** *a* **in** *fate*, (*e*.)
è **and** *ê* **are similar to the** *e* **in** *there*, (*ê*.)
E, **not accented, is either,**
(1.) open acute, as *e* in the English words *met*, *ebb*, when it is followed, in the same syllable, by a consonant that is pronounced, or when the following syllable begins with *x*, (*ė*;)
(2.) guttural, and like *e* in *her* at the end of monosyllables, or the first syllable of polysyllables, (*ë*;) or,
(3.) is entirely mute at the end of polysyllables. It is like the second *e* in *there*, and generally serves to lengthen or open the preceding vowel. In other places, where it is more perceptible, it is like the *e* in *battery* or *over*; and even then the French suppress it as often as they can, especially when the preceding or following syllable has a full sound.—Rem. *Es*, not accented, in polysyllables, is silent.
Eî **has the sound of** *e* **in** *there*, (*êu*.)
Eu **has three sounds.—**
(1.) long and close. This sound has no standard in English, but it may be obtained by pressing the lips a little forward, in such a manner as to leave to the breath a narrower passage than for the *e* in *over*, and by dwelling longer upon it, (*ëu*.)
(2.) short, somewhat more open than *e* in *over*, (*ĕu*.)
(3.) long and open, by opening the lips somewhat wider and in a more circular form than for the *e* in *over*, and by protracting the sound, (*êu*.)
I **is long, as in the English word** *marine*, **and short, as in** *fig*, (*i*, *i*.)
O **has three sounds:—**
(1.) long and open, as in the English word *robe*, (*o*.)
(2.) short, as in *rob*, (*o*.)
(3.) long and broad, (*o*.)
oî **as** *wa*.
ou **has two sounds,—long, as in** *mood*; **short, as in** *good*, (*oo*.)
U **has two sounds,—long, as in** *vue*, (*ü*;) **short, as in** *but*, (*ŭ*.)

There is no standard for these sounds in English. To form the first, observe the situation of the tongue in pronouncing the English letter *a*. It widens itself into the cheeks, so that it touches the first grinders. When the tongue is in this situation, advance both lips a little forward, shutting them at the same time in such a manner as to leave a narrow, oval passage to the breath. This movement will lightly press the tongue between the grinders, and its tip against the fore teeth of the inferior jaw, and thus let the breath pass, which is necessary to emit the sound of the French *u*. The short sound is formed by dwelling less upon it.

2. Consonants.

Division of Syllables.—When syllables in any word are separated by a single or compound consonant, that consonant is to be spelled and articulated with the following vowel, and not with the preceding one. By several consonants which cannot form a compound consonant, the first must be spelled with the preceding, and the remainder with the succeeding, simple or compound vowel.

Compound consonants are the following:—*bl*, *br*, *ch*, *cl*, *chr*, *cr*, *dr*, *fl*, *fr*, *gl*, *gn*, *gr*, *il*, and *ill*, (when liquid,) *ph*, *phl*, *phr*, *pl*, *pr*, *rh*, *sc*, *sg*, *sl*, *sm*, *sn*, *sp*, *st*, *sr*, *th*, *thl*, *tr*, *tl*, *vr*.

The French syllables are divided into masculine and feminine syllables, the latter being those that contain *e* mute.

General Rule.—Every masculine syllable before another masculine syllable is short, so that the accent lies upon the last syllable that is pronounced.

B has the same sound as in Engli:
C has,
(1.) the sound of English *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, and before consonants;
(2.) the sound of hard *s* before *e*, *i*, *y*, and before the hard vowels, *a*, *o*, *u*, when with a cedilla, (*ç*.)
c, before *q* and *c*, and after a nasal sound, is always silent.
ch has the sound of *sh*, and followed by a consonant, it is like *k*. At the end, it sounds like *k*.
D is like English *d*. It is sounded at the end of words, unless followed by *s* or preceded by *r* or *n*.
F is like English *f*.
G has two sounds:—
(1.) the sound of *g* in *go*, before *a*, *o*, *u*.
(2.) the sound of *s* in *pleasure* before *e*, *i*, *y*.
The hard *g* is rendered soft before *a*, *o*, *u*, by inserting the letter *e* between *g* and *a*, *o*, *u*. The *e* after the *g* is then not to be sounded, but is considered as a mark to show that the *g* must be pronounced soft.
The soft *g*, on the other hand, is rendered hard before *e*, *i*, *y*, by writing the letter *u* between *g* and *e*, *i*, *y*. Therefore the *u* that is immediately after the *g* must not be sounded, but is to be considered as a sign that *g* must be articulated hard.
gn is pronounced like *ni* in *onion*, *minion*, (final *gne*, represented in the table *ny*.)
Final *g* is silent except in the noun *bourg*, and in nouns terminating in *berg*, where it has the sound of *k*.
H is either aspirated or silent

Remark.—When *h* is deemed aspirate, it only communicates to the vowel the properties of a consonant; that is to say, when the preceding word ends with a vowel, that vowel is never suppressed; if it ends with a consonant, that consonant is never connected with the vowel that follows.

J has always the sound of *z* in *azure*, or *s* in *pleasure*.
L has two sounds:—
(1.) It is like the English *l*.
(2.) It is liquid, like *l* in *brilliant*.

N. B.—The modern pronunciation, however, lets the *l* entirely disappear, and substitutes a long *i* sound (*i*, *ii*) for it.

Exception.—All nouns in *ville* are not liquid.

ll, *ill*, preceded by another vowel, are always liquid, in which case, *il*, *ill*, are compound consonants, the *i* being considered as a mere sign to make the *l* liquid; therefore the *i* must not be combined with the preceding vowel, which preserves its natural sound.

M, *N*, when not nasal, are like the English *m*, *n*.

m, *n*, preceded in the same syllable by a vowel, are always nasal, unless followed by a syllable that begins with a vowel or *h* mute, in which case, *m* and *n* resume their natural sound.

Nasal Sound.—An exact standard for the nasal sound is not to be found in the English pronunciation. However, something like it is found in the sound of *en* in *encore*. But if, in pronouncing these sounds, the tongue should once touch the roof of the mouth, the French nasal sound would be ruined.

There are four nasal sounds:—

em, am, en, an,	*ang.*
om, on, aun,	*ong*, or *ông.*
im, in, aim, ain, eim, ein, o–in,	*áng.*
um, un, eun, eum,	*êng.*

P is like the same letter in the English language.

Q, except in a few words, is always followed by *u*, and these two letters together have the sound of English *k* in *king*.

R is much more rolled than the English *r*. At the end of a word it is always pronounced, when preceded by *a*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, and their compounds

r, preceded by *e* in polysyllables, is silent, and in this case the *e* has the acute sound *é*. In monosyllables, the *r* is pronounced, and the *e* has a more open sound, resembling *è*.

rh is like *r*.

S has two sounds:—

(1.) the soft of *rose*, *please*, between two vowels and following *b*.

(2.) the hard sound of *sister*, in the beginning, and in the middle of a word, when preceded or followed by a consonant.

Final *s* is silent, with a few exceptions.

T has two sounds:—

(1.) soft, like *c* in *cedar*, *civil*, in the syllable *tion*, unless preceded by *s* or *x*, in which case the *t* is hard.

(2.) hard, like *t* in *tit*, in all other cases

th has the single sound of *t* hard.

t, *st*, *ct*, final, are silent.

V is like English *v*.

X, (1.) is like *gs* in all words beginning in *x* or *ex*, followed by a vowel or the letter *h*.

(2.) like *k* in words beginning in *exce*, *exci*, *exs*.

(3.) like *ss*, in *Aix*, *Aix la Chapelle*, *Auxerre*, *Auxonne*, *Bruxelles*, *Luxeuil*, and some few others.

(4.) like *ks* in all other cases.

Final *x* is silent.

Z is like *z* in *zone*.

Final *z* is silent.

Y is like single French *i*, but like double *i* between two vowels.

ITALIAN.

1. Vowels.

A is sounded as *ah* in English, (*a*.)

E has two sounds:—

(1.) the open, as in the English word *fair*, (*è* and *ê*.)

(2.) close, as in the word *pain*, (*é*.)

I is sounded like *ee* in English.

O has two sounds:—

(1.) the open *ò*; (2.) the close *ô*.

U is sounded like *oo*.

N. B.—When these vowels are at the end of words, marked with an accent, they have a quick and sharp sound.

2. Consonants.

B is like the same letter in English.

C is like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*. Followed by the vowels *e*, *i*, it is pronounced like *ch* in the words *cherry*, *chilly*.

cc followed by *e*, *i*, is pronounced like *tch* in the English word *match*.

cia, *cio*, *ciu*, are pronounced *cha*, *cho*, *choo*.

ch, followed by *e*, *i*, is pronounced like English *k*.

D and *F* are like the English *d* and *f*.

G is like the English *g* in *go*, when followed by *a*, *o*, *u*. Followed by the vowels *e*, *i*, it is like *j* in English, or like *g* in the words *gem*, *ginger*.

gg, followed by *e*, *i*, is pronounced like *dg* in the English word *lodge*.

gh, followed by *e*, *i*, has the sound of *g* in *go*.

gl, followed by *i*, and in all words in which *i* is followed by another vowel, is pronounced like *ll* in *brilliant*.

But in all words in which *gl* is followed by a consonant, it is pronounced like *gl* in *glimmer*.

gn, followed by *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, is somewhat like the English *ni* in *onion*, *minion*.

gia, *gio*, *giu*, are pronounced like *ja*, *jo*, *joo*.

gua, *gue*, *gui*, are like *gwa*, *gwei*, *gwee*, in *language*, *languei*, *languid*.

H has no sound. It is only used to denote the hard sound of the consonants *c*, *g*, before the vowels *e*, *i*.

J is considered a vowel. It is used instead of *ii* at the end of words, and sounds like *ee* in the English word *fee*, each *e* being distinctly pronounced.

L, *M*, *N*, and *P*, are like the corresponding English letters.

Q. *Qua*, *que*, *qui*, *quo*, are pronounced like *gua*, *que*, *qui*, *quo*, in the English words *quality*, *question*, *quibble*, *quote*; the vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, adhering to their proper pronunciation, as stated above.

R, in the beginning of words, or in the middle when it begins a syllable, is like *r* in the words *ruin*, *marine*. At the end of words, or when it ends a syllable, or preceded by another consonant, or doubled, it has a rolling sound.

S, in the beginning of words, preceded or followed by another consonant, or when doubled, is pronounced sharp, like *sister*. Between two vowels, and in the last syllable of all substantive and adjective nouns that end in *ese*, *uso*, *usa*, it is pronounced like *s* in the English word *rose*. In the last syllable of all adjective nouns in *oso*, *osa*, *s* preserves its sharp sound.

sc, followed by *e*, *i*, is pronounced like *sh* in *shell*.

sch, followed by *e*, *i*, is pronounced like *sk*.

scia, *scio*, *sciu*, are like *sha*, *sho*, *shoo*.

T is always hard, and

V like the English *v*.

W and *X* are not found in the Italian alphabet.

Z. General Rule.—In the beginning of words, or when single, it is like *ds* in the English word *Windsor*. When preceded by a consonant, or when followed by two vowels, or when doubled, it is pronounced sharp, like *ts* in the word *benefits*.

Remark.—Italian words are pronounced exactly as they are written, there being no silent letter, except *h*. Every vowel always preserves its proper sound, independently of the consonants which accompany it.

SPANISH.

1. Vowels.

A. This letter is pronounced as *ah* in English, (*a*.)

E is pronounced as *a* in the alphabet in English, (*e*,) except before *n*, *r*, *s*, *z*, in which case it is more open, as in the English word *care*.

I is pronounced as *e* in English. It is long when under the acute accent, (*i*.)

O is generally pronounced as in English. It is, however, necessary to observe, that it is sometimes open, (*o*,) sometimes close, (*ô*,) and sometimes long, (*ô*.)

It is open in words of one syllable, when it is not immediately followed by another vowel, and before *n* and *r* at the end of a syllable; at the end of a word, when it is accented. It is long whenever it is immediately followed by another vowel.

U is pronounced, *oo*.

N. B. — From this rule must be excepted the syllables *gue*, *gui*, *que*, *qui*, in which the *u* is not sounded, unless the *u* has two dots over it, (*ü*.)

Y. This letter is sometimes a vowel and sometimes a consonant. It is a vowel when it is preceded by another vowel, making with it a diphthong; and then
ay and *ey* are like *i*, (*ī*;)
oy and *uy*, like *oi*.
In almost every other case, it is a consonant.

2. Consonants.

B, in the beginning of a word, is always pronounced as in English. In the middle of a word, between two vowels, *b* is softened into nearly a *v*.
C has the sound of *th* in English, as in the word *pith*, before *e* and *i*; and the sound of *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*.
Formerly the *c* with the cedilla (ç) was used to soften the *c* before *a*, *o*, *u*. The letter *z*, however, has now been substituted for it.
Double *cc*, followed by *e*, *i*. The first *c* is hard, the second soft.
ch. These two letters are pronounced as in English in the word *cheek*.
D is pronounced, in the beginning of a word, as in English; but when the *d* is between two vowels, it is as soft as the *th* in the words *though*, *the*. It is pronounced lisping at the end of a word.
F is pronounced as in English.
G is pronounced as in English before *a*, *o*, *u*. It is guttural before *e*, *i*, (*ğ*.) Before *n*, it has the English pronunciation.
For the syllables *gue*, *gui*, see the vowel *U*.
H is mute, and only lightly aspirated before *ue*. The letter *h* has been retained in many words, though not pronounced, and in several it has taken the place of the letter *f*, formerly used.
ch. The Academy suppresses *h* after *t*, and instead of *ph* uses *f*.
J is guttural before all the vowels, (*ğ*, *čh*.)
L is pronounced as in English.
ll. When *ll* occurs in a word, it is liquid, and pronounced as in the words *brilliant*, *seraglio*, *William*.
M and *N* are pronounced as in English.
ñ, having this mark, (˜, *ñ*,) which the Spaniards call *n* with *tilde*, (til'de,) has the same sound as *n* in *onion*, *minion*.
P and *Q* are pronounced as in English.
As to the syllables *que*, *qui*, look for the vowel *U*.

N. B. — *Q* is changed into *c* in all words where it is followed by *ua*, *uo*, *ue*, *ui*, (the *u* in the latter two preserving its natural sound.)

R, in the beginning and middle of words, is pronounced a little stronger than in English; but double *r* is much stronger than the English *rr*.
S is always pronounced hard, like double *s*, even between two vowels.
T is always hard.
V. The Spaniards often confound the sound of this letter with that of *b*; but the Academy disapproves of it, and recommends that it should be pronounced as in English.
X is pronounced as *s* when followed by a consonant; and it is lightly sounded *s* when followed by *ce*, *ci*. It is pronounced like *ks* between two vowels. In a few words ending in *x*, it is guttural.

N. B. — *X* was formerly used as a guttural, (unless the following vowel had the circumflex accent;) but *j* is now used instead before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *g* before *e* and *i*.

Z is only used now before *a*, *o*, *u*, and is pronounced like the *c* before *e* and *i*. It is always pronounced lisping after a vowel.

The pronunciation of Spanish by the Mexicans is different from that by the Spaniards: —
(1.) They pronounce the liquid *ll* like the modern French pronunciation long *ee*.
(2.) They pronounce *b* and *v* interchangeably.
(3.) They substitute, in general, the *s* sound for the *th* sound.

PORTUGUESE.

1. Vowels.

The vowels are the same as in the Spanish language.
Ao, the *o* having a deep sound, nearly *oo*, is somewhat like *ounq*.

2. Consonants.

The consonants, with the following exceptions, are like the English: —
C. *ç* is like the same French letter.
ch is like English *sh*.
G is like the French *g*.
H is always silent, and serves only, when immediately preceded by *l* or *n*, to make these letters liquid.
J is like the corresponding French letter.
M and *N* are like the same English letters, but have sometimes a nasal sound.
Q is like the French, being always accompanied by a silent *u*.
R is like the Spanish, rolling.
X is like English *sh*.

GERMAN.

1. Vowels.

A has two sounds: —
(1.) long, (*ā*,) as in the English word *half*.
(2.) short, (*ă*,) which has no corresponding sound in English.
ae, or *ä*. (1.) long, as the sound between *name* and *care*; (2.) short, nearly like *e* in the word *rent*.
ai and *ay* sound broader than the English *i* in *kite*.
au approaches the sound of the English *ou* in *our*, *loud*.
aeu or *äu* has nearly the same sound as the English *oi*.
E has three sounds: —
(1.) long; 1st, the close or acute sound (*ę*), the French *é fermé*. 2d, the open sound, (*ę́*,) the *è ouvert* of the French.
(2.) short, (*ę̆*,) nearly like *e* in the word *help*.
(3.) obscure in all unaccented syllables, like *a* in the English word *sofa*, except before liquids, where it sounds like *e* in the last syllable of the word *heaven*.
ei, or *ey*, are like *i* in *fine*, *kind*.
eu is similar to *oi*, *oy*, in *boil*, *toil*, *joint*.
I has two sounds: —
(1.) long, as in *mete*, (*ī*.)
(2.) short, nearly as *i* in *pin*, *fig*, (*ĭ*.)
ie is like long *i*, (*ī*.)
O is, (1.) long, as in *bone*, (*ō*;) (2.) short, (*ŏ*,) as in *got*.
oe, *ö*. (1.) long, French *eû*; (2.) short, French *eŭ*.
oi, *oy*, are like the English *oi*, *oy*.
U has two sounds: —
(1.) long, (*o͞o*,) as in *to*, *do*, *move*, *prove*.
(2.) short, (*o͝o*,) resembling *u* in *bull*, *full*, *bushel*.
ue, *ü*. (1.) long French *û*; (2.) short French *ŭ*.
N. B. — *Aa*, *oo*, *ee*, are pronounced as a single long *a*, *o*, *e*.

2. Consonants.

B is like the English *b*. But when it ends a syllable, or stands next to the final consonant or consonants, not being liquids, or the consonant *b*, it approximates to the sound of *p*.
C before *a*, *o*, *u*, *au*, and before a consonant, is pronounced like *k*. Before the other vowels, with a few exceptions, it is like *ts*.
D is like the English *d*. But at the end of a syllable, it approximates to the sound of *t*.
F is like English *f*.
G, in the beginning of a syllable, is always like *g* in the English word *go*. After *a*, *o*, *u*, *e*, *i*, *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, *l*, *r*, it has a peculiar lingual sound, somewhat softer than the guttural *ch*. (See *Ch*.)
When preceded by *n*, *g* (except in derivative and compound words) has the sound of a gentle *k*.
H, in the beginning of a word or syllable, is aspirated, as in the English words *have*, *hold*. Between two vowels, the aspiration is less strong, and sometimes hardly perceptible. At any other place than in the beginning of a word or a syllable, *h* is mute, and indicates then the length of the preceding vowel.
ch is pronounced as a single *t*.

J is pronounced as *y*, and always followed by a vowel.
K is like English *k*.
L, *M*, *N*, and *P*, are like the corresponding English letters.
Q is always joined with *u*. It has the sound *kw*, but is uttered shorter than in English.
R is sounded stronger than in English.
S is always like *z*, except before a consonant and at the end of a word or syllable, where it is pronounced sharp. It is also pronounced like *z* between two vowels and after a liquid.
T is like English *t*. Before *i* and a following vowel, *t* is pronounced like *ts*. But when *s* precedes *t*, *t* keeps its proper sound.
V is always like *f*.
W is like *v*. The *w* in final *ow* is always silent.
X is like *ks*.
Z is like *ts*.

3. Compound Consonants.

Ch is always guttural when preceded by a vowel, or a vowel and a liquid. *Ch*, in the beginning of a word, followed by *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant, is like *k*.
Chs, in primitive words, is like *ks*.
Sch, in primitive words, is like *sh*.
Gn and *Kn*. Both the *g* and *k* are hard.
Ph is like *f*.
Sz is like hissing *s*.
Tz doubles the sound of *z*.

Spelling. — When two vowels are divided by a single or compound consonant, that consonant is spelled and articulated with the second vowel; by more than one consonant, all but the last single or compound consonant belong to the first vowel.

DUTCH.

1. Vowels.

A has two sounds, like the German *a*.
aa, *ae*, } are pronounced like long *a*.
E has the three sounds of the German *e*.
ee is like long open *e*.
I has the two German *i* sounds.
ie is like the German *ie*.
O has the two German *o* sounds.
oo is long *o*.
oe is pronounced as *oo*.
U has the two French *u* sounds.
ui resembles the English *oi* in *boy*.
Y, or sometimes spelt *ij*, is equivalent to the German *ei*, *ey*, or the English long *i* sound.

2. Consonants.

The consonants are the same as the German, except the following ones: —
G is always strong guttural, unless spelt *gh*, which is like *g* in the English word *go*, or at the end of a word preceded by *n*.
Sch is not pronounced as *sh*, but as *sk*.

SWEDISH.

There are nine vowels, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, *å*, *ä*, (*æ*,) *ö*, (*ø*;) and it is to be remarked, that they are never found compound.

1. Vowels.

A is like the German *a*.
å is long *o*, (*ö*.)
ä (*æ*) is like the German *ä*, (*æ*.)
E has two different pronunciations: —
(1.) long, (the close and acute sound of the German *e*, — *é*,) in the beginning of words, where *e* makes a syllable by itself, and at the end of a syllable or a word, as also in all syllables that have the tonic accent, and in all words terminating in *het*.
(2.) like *æ*, or German *e* short, when it precedes the consonants *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*.
I is like the German *i*.
O. (1.) *O* is like a deep *o̤o̤*, in the beginning of words, when it is a syllable by itself, and at the end of a syllable or a word.
(2.) It is like a long *o*, when it is immediately followed by one of the consonants *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*, and before double consonants.
ø (*ö*) is like the corresponding German letter.
U has almost always a sound like that of *i*–*o̤o̤* combined.
Y is like the French *u*.

2. Consonants.

The consonants are the same as the English, with the following modifications: —
G, before *a*, *o*, *u*, *å*, is always hard, as in the English word *go*, and also before *e*, when it is pronounced like *ae*.
Before *i*, *y*, *ø*, *æ*, and before the close and acute *e*, it is like the English *y*; but the *g* retains its hard sound when the acute *e* terminates the syllable. See *J*.
gjo, *gju*, has, in common pronunciation, the sound of *yo*, *yo̤o̤*.
H is always aspirated, except before *v* and *j*, where it is silent, and in *ch*, which is pronounced like *k*.
J is like the English *y*. In all those words where *j* is changed into *g*, that *g* has a very slight guttural sound.
K is hard before *a*, *o*, *u*, *å*, and *e*, (having the sound of *æ*,) and before *e* acute, terminating the syllable or word.
k, before the vowels *i*, *y*, *ø*, *æ*, and *e* acute, is pronounced as if there were Swedish *j* between *k* and the vowel.
In common pronunciation, *k* before the mentioned vowels, and *kj* before *a*, *o*, *u*, *å*, sound like English *ch*.
L, beginning a word, and followed by *y*, is almost silent, the *y* alone being pronounced, with a slight liquid sound before it.
S is like English *s*. When followed by *k*, it is like *sk* English, in all those cases where *k* has its hard sound; but like *sh* (or French *ch*, or German *sch*) when *k* is followed by *i*, *y*, *ø*, *æ*, and *e* acute, or when followed by *j* and any of the hard vowels.
T is always hard.
tj, followed by a vowel, has, in common language, a sound like English *ch*, but much softer; *stj*, followed by a vowel, like *sh*.

DANISH.

1. Vowels.

The Danish language has eight vowels: — *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, *å*, (*æ*,) *ø*, (*ø*.) There is but one combined vowel that changes pronunciation. The doubling of the other vowels, which hardly takes place except with *e*, *i*, *u*, indicates only the length of the syllable.
The diphthongs are *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, *øi*, (*øi*,) *au*, *eu*, *ou*, *ui*. These make two distinct sounds, pronounced by a single emission of the voice.
A has the two sounds of German *a*, (*ä*.)
aa is pronounced long *o*, (*ö*;) *ae* (*ä*) is like the corresponding German *ae*.
ai is similar to the German *ai*, (*ï*;) *au* is like the German *au*.
E has the three German sounds: —
e is mute after a vowel, which it then lengthens;
(1.) at the end of substantives terminating in *i*, when they derive from the Latin *ia*;
(2.) at the end of the infinitive of verbs after a vowel, (*e* being the proper termination of the infinitive of all verbs;)
(3.) at the end of adjectives that terminate in a vowel, under the inflection;
(4.) in the middle of some words, after a long vowel, to distinguish two words, which without the *e* would have the same orthography, though the vowels have a different length in pronunciation.
ee. The vowels *e*, *i*, *u*, are doubled in the middle of monosyllables, to indicate the *e*, *i*, *u*, long, except before the consonants *b*, *d*, *g*, *v*, *p*.
ei is like the German *ei*.
eu is like the German *eu*.
I is like the German *i*.
ii. See *ee*.
O is like the German *o*.
oi, *øi*, or *æi*, resemble the English *oi*.
ø (*ö*) is like the German *ö*.
ou is like the English *ou*.

U is like the German *u*.
ui resembles *u* French.
Y is like French *u*.

2. Consonants.

The consonants are like the English, with the following exceptions: —

D is not sounded after a consonant; and this omission is observed even when, by addition, the *d* passes into the following syllable.
After a vowel, *d* is pronounced like *th*.
G is pronounced slightly guttural after a vowel, and when it terminates the syllable.
Preceded by *n*, it gives a certain nasal sound to the *n*, without the *g* being distinctly pronounced.
H is always aspirate, and only mute before *v* and *j*.
J is like the English *y*.
R is like the German *r*.
V is sometimes found after *a*, in which cases it takes the place of the vowel *u*, and combines with the preceding vowel.
W is actually no Danish consonant, but borrowed from the German language, and is only employed in words borrowed from this language. It has the sound of *v*.

NORWEGIAN.

The written language being the same as the Danish, the Norwegian pronunciation differs chiefly from the Danish in the following instances: —

D is always like the English *d*.
G is always hard.
O is like the same Swedish vowel.

HUNGARIAN.

1. Vowels.

A accented (*á*) has always the long *a* sound in *father*, (*a ;*) unaccented, has the French short *o* sound.
E accented (*é*) resembles the *e* indicated in the following list by *ę ;* unaccented, it has the German short sound in *help*.
I has the two German *i* sounds.
O accented (*ó*) has a long and deep *o* sound, (*ō ;*) unaccented, has the two sounds of *morn*, *lot*.
ø (*ö*) has the two sounds of the corresponding German letter.
U accented (*ú*) has the deep and full sound of the Swedish letter *o ;* unaccented, like English *oo*.
us, or *ū*, has the two sounds of the German, *us*, (*ū*.)
Y, when a vowel, has the sound of the Hungarian *i*.

2. Consonants.

The consonants are like the English, with the following exceptions: —

C is always joined with some other consonant.
cs is like *ch*.
cz is like *ts*.
D is like English *d*. Followed by *j* or *y*, is like *d* and a gentle aspiration, nearly like the Italian *gg* followed by a vowel.
G is always hard, like *g* in the English word *go*.
gh is like a simple *g*.
g, followed by *j* or *y*, is like *dj*, *dy*.
H is always aspirate.
J is like English *e*, unless preceded by *d*, *g*, *t*. (See these letters.)
R is like the German *r*.
S is like English *sh*.
sz is like *ss*.
T and *th* are always hard.
ts is like the English *ch*.
tz is like *ts*.
tj and *ty* is like *t* followed by a gentle aspiration, nearly like the Italian *cc* followed by a vowel, though the pronunciation does not sound as sharp.
Zs is like the French *j*.
Y is almost always a consonant. (See *dy*, *gy*, *ty*.) Immediately preceded by *l* and *n*, it serves to make these letters liquid, corresponding to the Spanish *ll*, *ñ*, as in *brilliant*, *onion*.

POLISH.

1. Vowels.

A has the two sounds of the German *a*.
E accented (*é*) has the German long *a* sound; unaccented, the German short *e* sound.
I corresponds to the German *i*.
O accented is like English *oo ;* unaccented, like long *o*, (*ō*.)
U is like the German *u*.
Y is like the German short *i*

2. Consonants.

B is always hard.
C is like the German *c*.
ch like the German *ch*.
cz like the English *ch*.
D, *F*, and *G*, are always hard.
H is always aspirate.
J is like the German *j*.
K, *L*, *M*, *N*, *P*, like the corresponding English letters; but *n* accented (*n'*) is like the Spanish *ñ*.
R is like the German *r*.
S is always sharp. S accented (*s'*) has a sound of *s* mixed with German *j*.
sc, both accented, (*s'c'*,) resembles *sts*.
sz is like English *sh*.
T is always hard.
W is like the German *w*.
Z is like English *z*. *Z*, with a point over it, (*ż*,) is like French *j ;* and *z* with an accent, (*z'*,) which has no exact equivalent in English, resembles somewhat the *ż*.

WELSH.

The consonants are divided into mutes and semivowels, and again into labials, dentals, and palatals.

The vowels are of two kinds — the immutable and the mutable.

The mutable vowels are, *a*, *e*, *o*, *w ;* the vowels that suffer no change, *i*, *u*, *y*.

The consonants, under the class of mutes, are *b*, *p*, *c*, *g*, *d*, *t*.

The semivowels are vocal and aspirated.

Vocal semivowels, *z*, *x*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r ;* and the aspirates, *ç*; *ng*, *ngh*, *f*, *h*, *th*.

L, *m*, *n*, r, are also distinguished by the name of *liquids*.

The consonants may be thus classed: —

Labials.	*Dentals.*	*Palatals.*
b, v, f, m, p, mh.	d, z, n, t, th, nh, s.	c, ç, ngh, g, ng, h, ll, l, r

There are various combinations of the vowels in the Welsh, forming diphthongs, triphthongs, and others, to the extent, in some cases, of six coming together.

All the vowels preserve their own primitive sounds under every circumstance of combination, without any deviation. So, therefore, whatever number come together, the sounds to be expressed are those of all such combined vowels, but rapidly passed over. There are instances of six vowels coming together, requiring so many quick inflections of the voice to express them.

The following is a list of the common combinations of the vowels: —

aa	ça	ey	iy	ow	uy	wy
ae	ei	ia	oa	ua	wa	ya
ai	eo	ie	oe	ue	we	yo
aw	eu	io	oi	uo	wi	yo
ay	ew	iw	ou	uw	wo	yw

aea	aia	aua	awa	awy	eia	euo	ewy	iau	ieu	wae	wei
aeo	aie	aue	awe	eai	eio	ewa	iae	iaw	oea	wai	wiw
aew	aio	auo	awo	eaw	eua	ewi	iai	iei	oia	waw	wyw

1. Vowels.

A, (1.) short or open *a*, in *man*, *bar*, *as*, *glass*.
(2.) long, or *â*, is the same sound extended, as in *care*, *dare*.
E, (1.) short, as in *men*, *bed*, *fervent*.
(2.) long, or *ê*, as the French *é*, as in *même*.
I, (1.) long, as in *street*, *keep*
(2.) short, as in *king*, *sing*.
O, (1.) long, or *ô*, as in the words *note*, *bone*, *gone*.
(2.) short, as in *go*, *no*, *got*, *not*, *lot*, *from*.
U has the sound of English *u* in *busy*, and of *i* as in *sin*, *thin*, *live*.
W, (1.) is sounded as *oo* in *good*, *hood*; and as *u* in the word *full*.
(2.) long, or *ŵ*, has the sound of *oo* in *mood*, *rood*.
Y, (1.) has the sound of *u*, as in the words *run*, *turn*, and of *i* as in *first*.
(2.) long, or *ŷ*, is sounded like the English *y* in *Sunday*, and is like the Welsh *u*, or less open than the *y* short.

2. Consonants.

The names of the consonants were anciently formed by sounding the vowel *i* after all of them; but in the present popular mode, the following are exceptions to that rule, and they begin their sounds with *e*, *c*, *ç*, *z*, *v*, *f*, *g*, *ng*, *ngh*, *h*, *ll*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*.

The sounds of the consonants, like the vowels, are preserved invariably in all their combinations. The sounds of the letters must be considered as the perfect standard of the pronunciation of the Welsh language.

(A.) *Labial Sounds.*

The letters *b*, *v*, *f*, *m*, *p*, have the same sound as in English.

The mutation of the *p*, denoted by *mh*, is a kind of aspirated *m*, whose power may be found by uniting the sound of *m*, in the word *am*, to *h*, in the word *here*, by a quick pronunciation of the phrase I *am here*.

(B.) *Dental Sounds.*

The *d*, *n*, *s*, are the same as the corresponding English letters.

The *z*, which is a mutation of *d*, has the soft or flat sound of *th*, as in the words *thus*, *neither*.

The *t* has the sound of English *t* in *not*, *ten*, *to*, but does not take the sound of *s* in any case.

The *th*, which is a mutation of *t*, has always the sharp and hard sound of English *th*, in the words *thank*, *both*, *nothing*.

The *nh*, another mutation of *t*, is a sort of aspirated *n*, whose power is perceivable in the word *inherent*.

(C.) *Palatal Sounds.*

The *h*, *l*, *n*, *r*, are similar to the same English letters.

The *c* is always sounded like English *k*.

The *ç*, (or *ch*,) being a mutation of *c*, is a sound which has no standard in English, but is the same as the *ch* of the German, or the *χ* of the Greek.

It is produced by the contact of the tongue and the palate about the eighth of an inch farther back than when *k* is expressed.

The *ngh* is another modification of *c*, the power of which may be made out in the word *Nottingham*, by suspending the breath on the letter *i*, instead of the proper division of the word.

The *g* is always like the English hard *g*, as in *go*, *give*, *again*, *leg*, *peg*.

The *ll* is a sound peculiar to the Welsh; but the Spanish *ll* approaches very near to it. The sound is produced by touching the palate with the tongue, about an eighth of an inch farther back than when *l* is articulated.

The accentuation of all words is known by one general rule; that is, such as consist of several syllables have the accent on the penultima, and upon every second syllable backwards. The same principle is applied to several monosyllables coming together, by accenting every second word to the last but one inclusively.

GAELIC.

The Gaelic language has five vowels and thirteen consonants.

1. Vowels.

A is sounded as in the English words *hall*, *halt*; but before *dh* and *gh*, it has often the sound of the diphthong *ao*.
E represents two different sounds:—
(1.) that of the Greek *ε*, or *ea* in the English word *bear*.
(2.) that of *a* in *care*.
I is like *ee* in English.
O has the different sounds of *bone*, *morn*, *lot*.
U is like *oo* in *moon*, *fool*.

The vowels are divided into broad, *a*, *o*, *u*, and small, *e*, *i*.

In a word of two or more syllables, if the former ends with a broad vowel, the next syllable must begin with a broad vowel; if with a small vowel, with a small, though these inserted vowels are never pronounced. But in compound words, this rule may often be properly dispensed with.

All the vowels are either long or short. When long, they are generally accented.

In all the syllables of polysyllables, except the first, the vowels have a short and obscure sound, as in the English words *sun*, *bird*, *mother*; and the broad, and sometimes the small, are used for one another.

There are thirteen diphthongs, which are either proper or improper.

Ao and *eu* are improper, representing simple sounds; the former of which is only attainable by the ear; the latter is like that of the Greek *ε*, (*epsilon*.) All the other diphthongs are proper, the sound of each of the vowels being more or less heard. In *æ*, *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, *io*, *ia*, *ua*, *ui*, the last vowel, and in *ia*, *io*, *iu*, the first vowel, is but faintly sounded.

There are five triphthongs, *aoi*, *eoi*, *iai*, *iui*, *uai*. They are pronounced like the diphthongs *ao*, *eo*, *ia*, *iu*, *ua*, with the addition of a short *i*. They are all long, and never occur but in monosyllables, or the first syllable of polysyllables.

2. Consonants.

The consonants are, *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *t*
Consonants are mutable or immutable.

Mutable are such as, by having an *h* subjoined to them, either alter or lose their usual sound, viz., *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *m*, *p*, *s*, *t*.

Immutable are such as are never aspirated, or have an *h* subjoined to them, viz., the liquids *l*, *n*, *r*.

After a short vowel or diphthong, the consonants are generally pronounced as when written double in English.

A consonant standing alone is sounded as if it were the initial letter of the following word, if it begins with a vowel, or as the final letter of the preceding word, if it ends with a vowel.

Bh and *mh* have the sound of *v* in English. *Mh*, in the middle or end of polysyllables, is either silent or stands for a gentle aspiration.
C is always sounded as English *k*. *Ch* has the sound of the Greek *χ*, or of *gh* in *lough*, as the Irish pronounce it.
Dh and *gh*, in the beginning of words, are commonly sounded like the English consonant *y*. In the middle or end of words, they are often silent, or have the sound of a faint aspiration.
Fh is silent.
G is always sounded as in the English words *get*, *good*.
Ph has the sound of English *f*.
S, before or after a broad vowel in the same syllable, is as in English. But when immediately before or after a small vowel, it has the sound of *sh*. *S*, in the beginning of words, when preceded by the article with *t* intervening, is silent.
Sh and *th*, in the beginning of words, have the sound of *h* alone
Th, after a long vowel, diphthong, or triphthong, is nearly silent; but after a short vowel or diphthong, it has the force of a rapid aspiration.

The immutable consonants *l*, *n*, *r*, when initials of words, not connected with others in a sentence, have a soft double sound, to be learned only by the ear. But whenever the order of construction requires that the mutable consonants should be aspirated, the immutable lose their double sound, and are pronounced nearly as in English.

When the consonants *l*, *n*, *r*, have their double sound in the middle or end of words, they are written double.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE TABLE.

In the preparation of the following table, the compiler has aimed at the utmost possible simplicity. For this reason, he has employed in his key as small a number of English sounds as was possible, and has preferred to refer most of the sounds in the several languages to their nearest English equivalents, rather than to introduce a separate notation and key for each language To do the last, would have been to destroy the simplicity, and, in a great measure, to defeat the object, of the table, which was designed for easy reference, by all classes of readers. It will be sufficient, once for all, to observe, that certain sounds in several of the languages of Europe can be but imperfectly represented by the English letters and syllables which are given as their equivalents. The Swedish *u* is represented by the English *oo* or the French *u*. The Danish *g* final, not preceded by *n*, corresponds nearly to the English *h* guttural. The Dutch *ui*, *uy*, is represented by the English *oi*. In the German, *a* is indicated by the English *a* in *far*; *g* and *ch* are marked as gutturals; *o*, *ö*, and *u*, *ue*, correspond to the French *eu* and *u*; *ai* is indicated by *i* long; *eu* by the English *oi*. The Polish *z* has no corresponding English sound. The Spanish *g* soft and *j* differ from the German *ch* guttural in being pronounced also from the palate. In the French, *u* has no corresponding English sound; *eu* is nearly like the *u* in the English *spur*; *m* and *n* nasal are indicated by *ng*, but the sound of *g* should not be heard in the pronunciation; *l mouillé* final is indicated by *ly*, *gne* final by *ny*; in both these cases, the sound of *y* consonant being added to that of the *l* and *n*, as in *brilliant* and *mignonette*; *oi* is also expressed by *wa*, *a* being sounded as in *far*, except *oin*, in which *a* is sounded as in *bat*. In all names not English, *ch* at the end of syllables not guttural is *tch*.

The several countries are indicated by the following abbreviations:—

Af.	Africa.
As.	Asia.
Austr.	Austrian Dominions.
Austr. As.	Australasia.
Austral.	South Australia and New South Wales.
Braz.	Brazil.
Can.	Canada.
Ch.	China.
Den.	Denmark.
East. Isl.	Eastern Islands.
Eg.	Egypt.
Eng.	England.
Fr.	France.
Ger.	Germany.
Gr.	Greece.
Hind.	Hindostan.
Ind.	East Indies.
Ir.	Ireland.
It.	Italy.
Jap.	Japan.
Mex.	Mexico.
N. Am.	North America.
Neth.	Netherlands, Holland and Belgium.
N. S.	Nova Scotia.
N. Zeal.	New Zealand, Western Australia, Van Diemen's Land.
Pal.	Palestine.
Pen.	Peninsula, Spain and Portugal.
Per.	Persia, Cabool, Beloochistan, Bokhara.
Port.	Portugal.
Russ.	Prussia.
R.	Russian Empire.
S. Am.	South and Central America.
Scot.	Scotland.
S. Isl.	Sandwich Islands.
Sc. Pen.	Scandinavian Peninsula, Sweden and Norway.
Sic.	Sicily.
Soc. Isl.	Society Islands.
Sp.	Spain.
Switz.	Switzerland.
Syr.	Syria.
Tur.	Turkey, Asiatic and European.
U. S.	United States.
W. Ind.	West Indies.

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b.	bay.
c.	cape.
co. cy.	county.
distr.	district.
dep.	department.
ft.	fort.
g.	gulf.
h.	harbor.
isl.	island.
l.	lake.
miss. sta.	missionary station.
mt.	mountain.
pr.	province.
pt.	port and point.
r.	river.
st.	strait.
t.	tower.
val.	valley.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

A.

Aabye, (Den.)	*ō'bÿ*
Aach, (Ger.) *r.*	*ăkh*
Angerupp, (Den.)	*ō'gę-rǫǫp*
Aalbek, (Den.)	*ōl'bęk*
Aalborg, (Den.)	*ōl'bǫrg̃*
Aalesund, (Sc. Pen.)	*ōl'sǫǫnd*
Aar, (Ger.) *r.*	*ār*
Aar, (Switz.) *r.*	*ār*
Aarberg, (Switz.)	*ār'bĕrg̃*
Aarburg, (Switz.)	*ār'bǫǫrg̃*
Aargau, (Switz.)	*ār'gou*
Aarhuus, (Den.)	*ōr'hǫǫs*
Aarup, (Den.)	*ō'rǫǫp*
Aarwangen, (Switz.)	*ār'vang-en*
Abbakan	*ăb-ba-kăn'*
Abbaye, (Switz.)	*ă-bĕ'*
Abbeville, (Fr.)	*ăb'vĭle*
Abbeville, (U. S.)	*ăb'be-ville*
Abenberg, (Ger.)	*ā'ben-bergh̃*
Abensburg, (Ger.)	*ā'bens-bǫǫrg̃*
Aberdeen, (Scot.) *c.*	*ăb'er-deen*
Abergavenny, (Scot.)	*ăb-er-ga-vĕn'ny*
Abervrach, (Fr.) *h.*	*ăbr-vrak'*
Aberystwith	*ăb-er-yst-wĭth'*
Abingdon, (U. S.)	*ăb'ing-don*
Abla, (Pen.)	*ā'bla*
Ablasserdam, (Neth.)	*ăb'las-sĕr-dăm*
Ablis, (Fr.)	*ă-blē'*
Abo, (R.)	*ō'bǫǫ*
Abondie, (Switz.)	*ă-bǫng-dē'*
Aboukir, (Eg.)	*ă-bǫǫ-kēr'*
Abrets, les, (Fr.)	*lę za-brā'*
Abruzzo, (It.)	*ă-brǫǫdz'zo*
Abvigo, (Switz.)	*ăb-vē'go*
Abyssinia, (Af.)	*ăb-ys-sĭn'ĭ-a*
Acadia	*a-kā'dĭ-a*
Acadie, (Can.)	*ă-ka-dĭ'*
Acaponeta, (Mex.)	*ă ka-pō-nę'ta*
Acapulco, (Mex.)	*ăk-ă-pǫǫl'ko*
Acarnania, (Gr.)	*ă-kar-na'nĭ-a* or *a-kär-nā'-nĭ-a*
Acatlan, (Mex.)	*ă-kat'lan*
Accumuli, (It.)	*ăk-kǫǫ-mǫǫ'lĭ*
Acebedo, (Pen.)	*ă-thę-bę'do*
Acerenza, (It.)	*ă-chę-ren'dza*
Acerna, (It.)	*ă-chĕr'na*
Acerra, (It.)	*ă chĕr'ra*
Ach, (Ger.)	*ăkh*
Acha, Sierra de, (Mex.)	*sĭ-ĕr'ra dę ă'cha*
Achaia, (Gr.)	*a-kā'ya*
Achernigs, (Ger.)	*ăkh-ĕr-ĭngs'*
Achern, (Ger.)	*ăkh'ern*
Acicorolo, dell, (It.)	*dĕll ă-chĭ-o-rō'lo*
Aci Reale, (It.)	*ă'chĭ rę-a'lę*
Acinas, (Pen.)	*ă-thĭ'nas*
Acoma, (Mex.)	*ă-kō'ma*
Acqua Sparta, (Pen.)	*ăk'kǫǫ-a spär'ta*
Acqui, (Pen.)	*ăk'kĭ*
Acqs	*ăks*
Acre, (Pal.)	*ă-krĕ'*
Aculapa, (Mex.)	*ă-kǫǫ-lă'pa*
Adalia, (Tur.)	*ă-da'lĭ-a* or *a-dā'lĭ-a*
Adamello, (It.) *mt.*	*ă-da-mel'lo*
Adamuz, (Pen.)	*ă-da-mǫǫth'*
Adana, (Tur.)	*a' da-na*
Adda, (It.) *r.*	*ăd'da*
Adel, (Af.)	*ā'dĕl* or *ă'dĕl*
Adelsberg, (Austr.)	*ă-dĕls-bĕrg̃'*
Adelsheim, (Ger.)	*ă'dĕls-hīme*
Aden, (As.)	*ă'den* or *ă'den*
Adige, (It.) *r.*	*ā'dĭ-dg̃ę*
Adirondack	*ăd-dĭ-rǫn'dak*
Adler, (Austr.) *r.*	*ăd'lĕr*
Adolf, (Sc. Pen.)	*ă'dǫlf*
Adorf, (Ger.)	*ă'dǫrf*
Adra, (Pen.)	*ă'dra*
Adria, (It.)	*ă'drĭ-a* or *ā'drĭ-a*
Adrianople, (Tur.)	*ād-rĭ-ă-nō'plĕ*
Adriatic, (It.)	*ād-rĭ-ă'tĭk*
Ægean	*e-jē'an*
Aelberg, (Austr.)	*ăl'bĕrg̃*
Aeroe, (Den.) *isl.*	*ār'ō*
Aerschot, (Neth.)	*ār'skǫt*
Aersen, (Neth.)	*ār'sen*
Aesch, (Switz.)	*ăsh*
Ætna, (It.) *mt.*	*ĕt'na*
Afferden, (Neth.)	*ăf-fĕr'den*
Afghanistan, (Per.)	*ăf-ga'nĭs-tăn'* or *ăf-ga nĭs'tan*
Afoninska, (R.)	*ă-fō-nĭns'ka*
Africa	*ăf'rĭ-ka*
Agatha, S. (Austr.)	*ă-ga'tă*
Agers, (Den.) *isl.*	*ā'gers*
Agerskov, (Den.)	*ā'ger-skōve'*
Aggebye, (Den.)	*ăg'gę-bŭ'*
Agger, (Den.)	*ăg'gĕr*
Aggerhuus, (Sc. Pen.)	*ăg'gĕr-hǫǫse'*
Agincourt, (Fr.)	*ă-găng-kǫǫr'*
Aglie, (It.)	*ăl'yĭ-ę*
Agnuni, (It.)	*ăn-yǫǫ'nĭ*
Agoa de Paco, (Pen.)	*ă-gō'a dę pă'kō*
Agoa de Peixes, (Pen.)	*ă-gō'a dę pĭ'zhăs*
Agoas de Moura, (Pen.)	*ă-gō'as dę mōŭ'ra*
Agordo, (It.)	*ă gor'do*
Agra, (Ind.)	*ā'gra*
Agram, (Austr.)	*ā'grǫm* or *ō'grǫm*
Agri, (It.) *r.*	*ā'grĭ*
Agua, (Mex.)	*ā'gǫǫ-a*
Aguajo, (Mex.)	*ă-gǫǫ-d'zho*
Agualulco, (Mex.)	*ă-gǫǫ-a-lǫǫl'ko*
Agua Nueva, (Mex.)	*ā'gǫǫ-a nǫǫ-ę'va*
Aguas Calientes, (Mex.)	*ā'gǫǫ-as ka-lĭ-ęn'tesse*
Agudo, (Pen.)	*ă-gǫǫ'dō*
Aguiar, (Pen.)	*ă-gĭ-ar'*
Aguila Point, (Pen.)	*ă-gĭ'la*
Aguilar e Campo, (Pen.)	*ă-gĭ-lar' ę kăm'po*
Aguilas, de los, (Pen.)	*dę los ă-gĭ'las*
Ahaus, (Ger.)	*ā'house*
Ahmedabad, (Hind.)	*ăhm-mĕd-a-băd'*
Ahmednuggur, (Hind.)	*ăhm mĕd nug'gur*
Ahrensboek, (Den.)	*ăh'rĕns-bŏŭk'*
Aibling, (Ger.)	*ī'blĭng*
Aich, (Ger.)	*īch*
Aichstadt, (Ger.)	*īch'stăt*
Aichach, (Ger.)	*ī'ę-băkh'*
Aigle, (Switz.)	*ā-gl'*
Aigle, (Fr.)	*ā-gl'*
Aigrefeuille, (Fr.)	*ā-gr'-fŏŭ-y'* or *ā-gr'-fŏŭyl'*
Algueperse, (Fr.)	*ăg-pĕrce*
Ain, Dep. of, (Fr.)	*ĕng*
Aina, (Pen.)	*ăĭ'na*
Aire, (Fr.)	*air*
Aisne, Dep. of, (Fr.)	*ĕne*
Aisne, (Fr.) *r.*	*ĕne*
Alterbach, (Ger.) *r.*	*ī'tĕr-băkh*
Altrach, (Ger.)	*ī'trăkh*
Aix, (Fr.)	*āce*
Aix la Chapelle, (Ger.)	*āks'la shă-pĕll'*
Ajaccio, (It.)	*ă-yatch'ĭ-ō*
Ajaccio, Gulf of, (It.	*ă-yatch'ĭ-ō*
Ajasaluck	*ă-jas-ęg-lǫǫk'*
Ajo, (Pen.)	*ă'cho*
Akasyto, (Austr.)	*ă-kash'to*
Akbarmbad, (Hind.)	*ak-băr-ra-băd'*
Akerman, (R.)	*ō'ker-măn*
Akieva, (R.)	*ă'kĭę-va*
Akkrum, (Neth.)	*ăk'krǫǫm*
Aksai, (R.) *r.*	*ăk'sĭ*
Aksenska, (R.)	*ăk-sĕns'ka*
Ala, (Austr.)	*ă'la*
Alabama, (U. S.)	*ăl-a-bă'ma*
Alacranes, (Mex.) *isl*	*a-la-krā'nesse*
Alachua, (U. S.)	*a-lăch'u-a*
Alagon, (Pen.)	*ă'la-gǫn*
Alagon, (Pen.) *r*	*ă'la-gǫn*
Alais, (Fr.)	*a-lā'*
Alalo, (R.)	*ă-la'lo*
Alameda, (Pen.)	*ă-la-mę'da*
Alamilla, (Mex.)	*ă-la-mĭ'ya* or *ă 'ɬ mĭ'ya*
Alamillo, (Pen.)	*ă-la-mĭl'yo*
Alamomocho, (Mex.)	*ă-la-mō-mō'cho*
Alamora, (Pen.)	*ă-la-mō'ra*
Aland, (R.) *isl.*	*ō'land*
Alaoheh:	*ăl-a-o-hĕh'*
Ala Orillo del Rio, (Mex.)	*ă'la ō-rĭl'ya (ō-rĭ'ya) del rĭ'o*
Alassio, (It.)	*ă-lăs'sĭ-o*
Alatamulin, (U. S.)	*ăl-ta-ma-haw'*
Alaymos, los, (Mex.)	*los a-lī'mos*
Alb, (Ger.) *r.*	*ălp*
Alba, (It.)	*ăl'ba*
Alba de Tormes, (Pen.)	*ăl'ba dę tor'messe*
Alba Longa, (It.)	*ăl'ba lǫn'ga*
Albacete, (Pen.)	*ăl-ba-thę'tę*
Alban, (Fr.)	*ăl-bang'*
Albania, (Tur.)	*ăl-ba'nĭ-a*
Albano, (It.)	*ăl-ba'no*
Albans, (Eng.)	*ăl'bans*
Albany, (U. S.)	*ăl'ba-ny*
Albarracin, (Pen.)	*ăl-băr-ra'thĭn*
Albatana, (Pen.)	*ăl-ba-ta'na*
Albatera, (Pen.)	*ăl-ba-tę'ra*
Albegna, (It.) *r.*	*ăl-ben'ya*
Albemarle, (U. S.)	*ăl-be-mărl'*
Albena, (Ger.) *r.*	*ăl'bę-na*
Albenga, (It.)	*ăl-ben'ga*
Alberoa, (Pen.)	*ăl-bę-rę'a*
Alberche, (Pen.) *r*	*ăl-bĕr-chę*
Albergaria, (Pen.)	*ăl-bĕr-ga-rĭ'a*
Alberoni, (It.)	*ăl-bę-rō'nĭ*
Albert, (Fr.)	*ăl-bĕhr'*
Albertas, (Fr.)	*ăl-bĕr-tăs'*
Alberti, (Austr.)	*ăl-bĕr'tĭ*
Albidona, (It.)	*ăl-bĭ-dō'na*
Albinen, (Switz.)	*ăl-bĭ'nĕn*
Albinona, (It.)	*ăl-bĭ-nō'na*
Albo, (It.) *mt.*	*ăl'bo*
Alboz, (Pen.)	*ăl-bǫth'*
Albrecojos, los, (Mex.)	*los al-brę-ō'thos*
Albuera, (Pen.)	*al-bǫǫ-ę'ra*
Albufera de Valencia, (Pen.)	*ăl-bǫǫ'fę-ra dę va-l.n'thĭ-a*
Albula, (Switz.) *r.*	*ăl-bǫǫ'la*
Albuquerque, (Mex. & Pen.)	*ăl-bǫǫ-kĕr'kę*
Alburno, (It.) *mt.*	*ăl-bǫǫr'no*
Alcala, (Pen.)	*ăl-ka-la'*
Alcala le Real, (Pen.)	*ăl-ka-la' lę rę-ăl'*
Alcala de Guidara, (Pen.)	*ăl-ka-la' dę gĭ-da'ra*
Alcala de los Gazules, (Pen.)	*ăl-ka-la' dę los ga'thǫǫ-lesse*
Alcaniz, (Pen.)	*ăl'ka-nith*
Alcantara, (Pen.)	*ăl-kan-ta'ra*
Alcantarilla, (Pen.)	*ăl-kan-ta-rĭl'ya*
Alcantaro, (It.) *r.*	*ăl kan-ta'ro*
Alcarez, (Pen.)	*ăl-ka'rĕth*
Alcazar de S. Juan, (Pen.)	*ăl-ka-thar' dę s.. ..ǫǫ'an*
Alcino, (It.) *mt.*	*ăl-chĭ'no*
Alcira, (Pen.)	*ăl-thĭ'ra*
Alcobaca, (Pen.)	*ăl-kō-bă'ka*
Alcobendas, (Pen.)	*ăl-kō-bĕn'dăs*

Fāte, fār, fąll, whąt, bâre. — *Mēte, prey, hĕlp, thĕre, hėr.* — *Pīne, marīne, bīrd, fīg.* — *Nōte, dōve, mōve, wǫlf, bǫǫk, lǫrd.* — *Tūne, bull, ųnite.* — Fr. long *ōe*; Fr. short *ŏŭ*. — Fr. long *œ* and short *eŭ*, nearly as in *spur*. — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*. — *An''ger, vi''cious*. — *ğ* as *z* in *pleasure*; *g̃* and *ch* guttural; *ny* liquid; *th* as in *path*.

Alcolea, (Pen.)	äl-kō-lę'a
Alcoy, (Pen.)	äl-kō'ï
Alcoy, (Pen.) r.	äl-kō'ï
Aldea Gallega, (Pen.)	äl-dę'a gäl-lę'ga
Aldea Ponte, (Pen.)	äl-dę'a pon-tę
Aldea Davila, (Pen.)	äl-dę'a dä-vï'la
Aldea Nueva, (Pen.)	äl-dę'a nooę'va
Aldenau, (Ger.)	äl-dę-nou'
Alderney, (Fr.) isl.	äl-der-nē' or äl'der-nęy
Aldingen, (Ger.)	äl-ding'ėn
Aledo, (Pen.)	ä-lę'do
Aleksandroosk, (R.)	ä-lek-sän-droosk'
Aleksandrooka, (R.)	ä-lek-sän-droo'ka
Aleksiovsk, (R.)	ä-lek-sięvsk'
Aleksieevka, (R.)	ä-lek-sïę-ėv'ka
Aleksin, (R.)	ä-lek'sin
Aleksopal, (R.)	ä-lek'so-päl
Alencon, (Fr.)	ä-läng-song' or al-ėn'son
Alentejo, (Pen.)	ä-len-tę'ĉho
Aleppo, (Tur.)	ä-lėp'po or äl-ėp'po
Aleria, (It.) t.	ä-lę'rï-a
Alessandria, (It.)	ä-les-sän'drï-a
Alessandro, (As.) isl.	ä-lės-sän'dro
Alet, (Fr.)	ä-lę'
Aleur, (Neth.)	ä-lėür'
Aleutian, isl.	al-ū'shï-an
Alexandria, (Eg.)	al-ez-an'drï-a
Alezandroo, (R.)	äl-ėz-än'droo
Alexandrooka, (R.)	ä-lez-än-droo'ka
Alexievka, (R.)	ä-lėz-ïėv'ka
Alfajarin, (Pen.)	äl-fä-chä'rïn
Alfambra, (Pen.)	äl-fäm'brä
Alfeld, (Ger.)	äl'felt
Alferevka, (R.)	äl-fę-rew'ka
Alfidena, (It.)	äl-fï-dę'na
Alfontes, (Pen.)	äl-fon'tesse
Alfsta, (Sc. Pen.)	älf'sta
Algajola, (It.)	äl-gä-yō'la
Algarve, (Pen.)	äl-gär'vę
Algeciras, (Pen.)	äl-ĉhę-thï'räs
Alghero, (It.)	äl-gę'ro
Algiers, (Af.)	al-jeers'
Algonquins, (Can.)	äl-gon'quin or äng-gon'-quin
Alhama, (Pen.)	äl yä'ma
Alhandra, (Pen.)	äl-yän'dra
Alibunar, (Austr.)	äl-ï-boo-när'
Alicante, (Pen.)	ä-lï-kän'tę
Alicata, (It.)	ä-lï-kä'ta
Alicudi, (It.) isl.	ä-lï-koo'di
Alife, (It.)	ä-lï'fę
Alingsas, (Sc. Pen.)	ä-ling'sōse
Aljezur, (Pen.)	äl-ĉhę-thoor'
Alkieva, (R.)	äl-kïeu'a
Alkmaar, (Neth.)	älk'mär
All Falu, (Austr.)	äll fä'loo
Allahabad, (Ind.)	äl-la-hä-bäd'
Allaines, (Fr.)	ä-läne'
Allaman, (Switz.)	äl'lä-män'
Alle, (Switz.)	äl'lę
Alleghany, (U. S.)	al-le-ghā'ny
Allendorf, (Ger.)	äl'lėn-dorf'
Allensteig, (Ger.)	äl'len-stïg'
Allenstein, (Ger.)	äl'len-stïne'
Aller, (Ger.) r.	äl'ler
Allerup, (Den.)	äl lę-roop'
Allia, (It.) r.	äl'lï-ä
Allier, (Fr.) dep.	äl-lï-ę'
Alloa, (Scot.)	äl'lō-a
Allone, (Fr.)	äl-lōne'
Allschawyler, (Switz.)	äl-shoo-vï'lėr
Allstadt, (Prus.)	äl'stadt
Almadrones, (Pen.)	äl-mä-drō'nesse
Almagro, (Pen.)	äl-mä'gro
Almanza, (Pen.)	äl män'tha
Almanzor, (Pen.) r.	äl män'thor
Almanzora, (Pen.) r.	äl-män-thō'ra
Almarez, (Pen.)	äl-mä'rėth
Almazarron, (Pen.)	äl-mä-thär'ron
Almeira, Gulf of, (Pen.)	äl męï'ra
Almenara, (Pen.)	äl-mę-nä'ra
Almendolara, (It.)	äl-men-dō-lä'ra
Almeria, Gulf of, (Pen.)	äl-mę'rï-a
Almerode, (Ger.)	äl-mę-rō'dę
Almetova, (R.)	äl-mę-tę'va
Almuzafes, (Pen.)	äl-moo-thä'fesse
Alnwick, (Eng.)	äln'wick, sometimes än'nik
Alonzo, (Pen.)	ä lon'so
Alora, (Pen.)	ä-lō'ra
Alp, (Switz.)	älp
Alpedriz, (Pen.)	äl-pę'drïth
Alpera, (Pen.)	äl-pę'ra
Alpbach, (Switz.)	älp'bäĉh
Alphen, (Neth.)	äl'fen
Alpes, Lower, (Fr.) dep.	älp
Alpes, Upper, (Fr.) dep.	älp
Alpi, (It.) mt.	äl'pï
Alps, (Ger. Wurtemburg)	älps
Alpujarras, (Mex.)	äl-poo-ĉhär'räs
Alsace, (Fr.)	äl-sace'
Alsbjerg, (Den.)	äls byėrg'
Alsen (Den.) isl.	äl'sen
Alsfeld, (Ger.)	äls'felt
Alscog, (Sc. Pen.)	äl'skoog

Alstetten, (Switz.)	äl-stėt'tėn
Altamaha, (U. S.)	al ta-ma-haw'
Altamura, (It.)	äl-tä-moo'ra
Altels, (Switz.)	äl'tels
Altai, (As.)	äl-tä'i
Alten, (Sc. Pen.)	äl'ten
Alten, (Switz.)	äl'tėn
Altenburg, (Ger.)	äl'tėn-boorg
Altenfeld, (Ger.)	äl'tėn-felt'
Altengard, (Sc. Pen.)	äl'ten-gōrd'
Altenkirchen, (Ger.)	äl-ten-kir'ĉhėn
Altensteig, (Ger.)	äl ten-stïg'
Altinghausen, (Switz.)	äl'ting-hou'sėn
Altkirch, (Fr.)	ält'kirĉh
Alto, (It.) mt.	äl'to
Altona, (Den.)	äl'tō-na
Alumiera, (It.)	ä-loo-mï-ę'ra
Alva, (Pen.)	äl'va
Alvarado, (Mex.)	al-va-rä'do
Alvarado, (Mex.) r.	äl-va ra'do
Alvito, (Pen.)	äl-vï'to
Alz, (Ger.) r.	älts
Alzonne, (Fr.)	äl-zōn'
Amager, (Den.) isl.	ä'mä-gėr
Amal, (Sc. Pen.)	ō'mal
Amazon, (S. Am.)	äm'a-thon or äm'a-zon
Amarante, (Pen.)	ä-mä rän'tę
Amatlan, (Mex.)	ä-mat'län
Amberg, (Ger.)	äm'berg
Ambert, (Fr.)	äng'bęhr
Ambletouse, (Fr.)	äng-bl'touse
Amboy, (U. S.)	am'boy
Amboyna, (Eastern Isl.)	am-boy'na
Ambrieres, (Fr.)	äng brï-ėre'
Ameland, (Neth.) isl.	ä'mę-länt
America	a-mer'i-ka
Amersfort, (Neth.)	ä'mirs-fōrt'
Amerstol, (Neth.)	ä'mer-stōle'
Amhara, (Af.)	äm-hä'rä
Amherst, (U. S.)	äm'herst
Amiens, (Fr.)	ä-mï-äng'
Amieva, (Pen.)	ä-mï-ę'va
Aminabad, (Mex.)	ä-mï'nä-bäd'
Amite, (U. S.)	äm-ïte'
Amlwch, (Eng.)	äm'look
Ammer, (Ger.) l.	äm'mėr
Ammer, (Ger.) r.	äm'mėr
Ammon St. Gallen, (Switz.)	äm'mon sänkt' gäl'lėn
Ammonoosuck	äm-mon-oo'suck
Amoor, (As.)	ä-moor'
Ampilley, (Fr.)	äng-pïl-yē'
Amretsir, (Hind.)	äm-ret-sir'
Amposta, (Pen.)	äm-pos'ta
Amsieg, (Switz.)	äm'sïg
Amsterdam, (Neth.)	äm'ster-däm
Anadolia, (Tur.)	än-a-dō'lï-a
Anagada de Fuera, (Mex.)	ä-nä-gä'da dę foo-ę'ra
Anahuac, (Mex.)	ä'nä-oo-äk'
Anahuac, (Mex.) mt.	ä'nä-oo-äk'
Anatolia, (As.)	ä-na-tō'lï-a or än-a-tō'li-a
Anclam, (Prus.)	än'kläm
Ancona, (It.)	än-kō'na
Ancy le Franc, (Fr.)	äng-cï' lė fräng'
Andalusia, (Pen.)	än-dä-loo'sï-a
Andance, (Fr.)	äng-dänce'
Andefingen, (Switz.)	än'dę-fing-en
Andermatt, (Switz.)	än-dėr-mät'
Andernach, (Ger.)	än-der-näĉh'
Andeux, (Fr.)	äng-dėü'
Andes, (S. Am.)	än'dez
Andorno, (It.)	än-dor'no
Andorra, (Pen.)	än-dor'ra
Andover, (U. S.)	an'do-ver
Andreasberg, (Ger.)	än-drę'as-bėrg
Andrews, St.	an'drooz
Andro, (Gr.)	än'dro
Androscoggin, (U. S.)	an-dros-kog'gin
Angilsk, (R.)	än'gilsk
Angerlo, (Neth.)	än'gėr-lō
Angerman, (Sc. Pen.)	äng'ėr-män'
Angermunde, (Prus.)	äng'ėr-mün'dę
Angillon, (Fr.)	äng-gï-ong or äng-gïl-yong'
Anglesey, (Eng.)	an'gl-sęy
Angora, (As.)	än-gō'ra
Angostura, (S. Am.)	än-gōs-too'ra
Angouleme, (Fr.)	äng-goo-lėme'
Angoumois, (Fr.)	äng-goo-mwa'
Angra, (Af.)	än'gra
Angreville, (Fr.)	äng-gr-vïle'
Angula, (Af.)	än'goo-la
Angura, (Tur.)	an-goo'ra
Anhalt, (Ger.)	än'hält
Anholt, (Den.) isl.	än'holt
Anholtbye, (Den.)	än'holt-bü'
Anialarra, (Pen.) mt.	ä-nï-ä-lär'ra
Aninas, (Mex.) r.	ä nï'näs
Anio, (It.) r.	ä'nï-o
Anjou, (Fr.)	äng-goo'
Ankennes, (Sc. Pen.) mt.	än'kę-nėse'
Annapolis, (Nova Scotia)	an-nä'po-lisse or än-näp'-po-lis
Annonay, (Fr.)	än-no-nä'
Anpen, (Neth.)	än'pėn
Anspach, (Ger.)	äns'späĉh

Antino, (It.)	än-tï'no
Antrim, (Ir.)	än'trim
Antwerp, (Neth.)	änt'werp or änt'vėrp
Anzico, (Af.)	än-thï'ko
Apaches, (Mex.)	ä-pä'chesse
Apeldoorn, (Neth.)	äp'pel-dōrn'
Apen, (Ger.)	ä'pėn
Apennines, (It.)	äp'pėn-nïnes
Apenrade, (Den.)	ä-pėn-rä'dę
Apenrade, (Den.) g.	ä-pėn-rä'dę
Appalachicola, (U. S.)	äp-pa-läk-ï-kō'la
Appelsche, (Neth.)	äp'pėls-kę
Appolturn, (Neth.)	äp'pel-toorn'
Appenzell, (Switz.)	äp'pen-tsėl'
Appia Via, (It.)	äp'pï-a vï'a
Appomattox, (U. S.)	äp-po-mät'tox
Aquafreddo, (It.)	ä'kwä-fred'do
Aquana, (It.)	ä-kwä'na
Aquaverde, (Mex.)	ä koo-ä-vėr'dę
Aquila, (Pen.)	ä'kï-la
Arabia, (As.)	a-rā'bi-a
Aracan, (Eastern Isl.)	ä'ra-kän
Aragon, (Pen.)	är'a-gon or ä'rä-gon
Aragon, (Pen.) r.	är'a-gon or ä'rä-gon
Aragona, (It.)	ä'rä-gō'na
Aral, (As.)	ä'ral
Aran, (Fr.)	ä-rävel
Aranda, (Pen.)	ä-rän'dä
Arandon, (Fr.)	ä-räng-dong'
Arangos, (Austr.)	ä-rän'gos
Aranjuez, (Pen.)	ä'ran-ĉhoo'ėth
Ararat, mt.	ä'ra-rat or är'a-rät
Aras, (R.)	ä'räs
Aras, (R.) r.	ä'räs
Arau, (Switz.)	ä'rou
Arboga, (Sc. Pen.) isl.	är-bō'ga
Arbois, (Fr.)	är-bwa'
Arboleda, (Mex.) c.	är-bo-lę'da
Arbos, (Pen.)	är'bos
Arc, (Switz.)	ärk
Arcachan, Bassin de, (Fr.)	bäs-säng' där-kä-shäng'
Arcadia, (Cor.)	ar-kā'di-a or
Arcadia, Gulf of	ar-kä'dï-a
Archangel, (R.)	är'ĉhang-el or ärk'äng-jel
Archangelsk, (R.)	är'ĉhang-ėlsk
Archipelago, (Tur.)	ar-kï-pel'a-go
Arcuenta, (It.) mt.	är-koo-ėn'tä
Arco, (It.) r.	är'ko
Arcoli, (It.)	är'ko-lï
Arcos, (Pen.)	är'kos
Arcos, los, (Pen. & Mex.)	lōs är'kōs
Arcot, (Hind.)	är-kot'
Ardara, (R.)	är-dä'ra
Ardato, (R.)	är-dä'tō
Ardeche, (Fr.) dep.	är-dėsh'
Ardennes, (Fr.) dep	är-dėne'
Ardetz, (Switz.)	är'dėts
Ardobevo, (R.)	är-do-bę'vo
Ardoz, (Pen.)	är'dōth
Ardres, (Fr.)	är-dr'
Arefina, (R.)	ä-rę-fï'na
Arega, (Pen.)	ä-rę'ga
Arena, (It.) r.	ä-rę'na
Arenas, (Pen.)	ä-rę'näs
Arenas, (Mex.) c.	ä-rę'näs
Arendal, (Sc. Pen.)	ä'ren-däl'
Arendonk, (Neth.)	ä-rėn-donk'
Arensburg, (R.)	ä'rėns-boorg
Arenswalde, (Prus.)	ä'rėns-väl'dę
Arequipa, (S. Am.)	ä-rę-kï'pa
Areskutan, (Sc. Pen.) mt.	ä'rės-kü'tän
Arevalo, (Pen.)	ä-rę'vä-lo
Arezzo, (It.)	ä-ret'so
Arganda, (Pen.)	är-gän'da
Argen, (Ger.) r.	är'gen
Argent, (Fr.)	är-gäng'
Argenta, (It.)	är-jen'ta
Argentaro, (It.) mt	är-jen-tä'ro
Argentat, (Fr.)	är-gäng-tä'
Argenteuil, (Fr.)	är-gäng-tė-ï' or är'gäng-teil
Argenton, (Fr.)	är-gäng-tong'
Arguisuelas, (Pen.)	är'gï-soo-ę'läs
Argyle, (Scot.)	ar-gyle'
Ariano, (It.)	ä-rï-ä'no
Arica	ä-rï'ka
Arignano, (It.)	ä-rïn-yä'no
Arispe, (Mex.)	ä-rïs'pę
Aristovo, (R.)	ä-rïs-tō'vo
Arizona, (Mex.)	ä-rï-thō' (sō') na
Arjes, (Pen.)	är'ĉhesse
Arjonilla, (Pen.)	är-ĉho-nïl'ya
Arkansas, (U. S.)	är-kan'sas or är'kan-saw
Arles, (Fr.)	ärle
Arlesheim, (Switz.)	är'lės-hïme'
Arhinsk, (R.)	ar-linsk
Armagh, (Ir.)	är'magh
Armenia, (R. & Tur.)	är-mę'nï-ä
Armilio, (It.) mt.	är-mï'lï-o
Armuno, (Pen.)	är-moo'no
Arnau, (Austr.)	är'nou
Arnay le Duc, (Fr.)	är'nä lė dük
Arnemuiden, (Neth.)	är'nę-moi'den
Arnheim, (Neth.)	ärn'hïme
Arno, (It.) r.	är'no

Arnould, (Fr.)	*är-noo′*
Arnstadt, (Ger.)	*ärn′stut*
Arnstein, (Ger.)	*ärn′stine*
Aroostook, (U. S.)	*ä-roos′took*
Arpajon, (Fr.)	*är-pa-ġong′*
Arpino, (It.)	*är-pi′no*
Arques, (Fr.)	*ärk*
Arras, (Fr.)	*är-ra′*
Arreau, (Fr.)	*är-ro′*
Arriege, (Fr.) *dep.*	*är-ri-äġe′*
Arrone, (It.) *r.*	*är-rō′ne*
Arsk, (R.)	*ärsk*
Artchadinsk, (R.)	*ärt′chä-dinsk*
Artegna, (It.)	*är-tĕn′ya*
Artenay, (Fr.)	*är-te-nä′*
Arth, (Switz.)	*ärt*
Artois, (Fr.)	*är-twä′*
Aruela, (Pen.)	*ä-roo-e′la*
Arundel, (U. S.)	*ar′un-del*
Arve, (It.) *r.*	*är′ve*
Arvika, (Sc. Pen.)	*är-vi′ka*
Ascatlan, (Mex.)	*äs-kat′län*
Aschaffenburg, (Ger.)	*äsh-shaf′fĕn-boorg̃*
Aschberg, (Den.)	*äsh′berg̃*
Aschersleben, (Prus.)	*äsh′shers-le′bĕn*
Asculi, (It.)	*äs′ko-li*
Ascutney	*äs kut′ny*
Asele, (Sc. Pen.)	*ä′se-le*
Ashantee, (Af.)	*a-shän′tē*
Ashtabula, (U S.)	*ash-ta-bū′la*
Asia	*ā′shi-a*
Asinara, (It.) *g.*	*ä-si-nä′ra*
Asinara, (It.) *isl.*	*ä-si-nä′ra*
Askersund, (Sc. Pen.)	*äs′kĕrs-soond′*
Aspelaer, (Neth.)	*äs′pe-lahr′*
Asperen, (Neth.)	*äs′pe-rĕn*
Assam, (Ind.)	*äs′sum*
Assen, (Neth.)	*äs′sen*
Astarah, (R.)	*as-tä′rah*
Astembad	*as-ter-a-bäd′*
Asti, (It.)	*äs′ti*
Astley, (Mex.) *r*	*äst′lī*
Astrakhan	*äs′trä-chän′* or *as-trä-chän′*
Asturias, (Pen.)	*äs-too′ri-äs*
Atacama	*ät-a-kä′ma*
Atatlauca, (Mex.)	*ä-tat-lou′ka*
Atchafalaya, (U. S.)	*ach-a-fa-lī′a*
Atchitska	*ach-its′ka*
Athapescow, (U. S.)	*ath-a-pĕs′ko*
Athens, (Gr.)	*ath′ens*
Athlone	*ath-lōne′*
Atlantic, *oc.*	*at-lan′tik*
Atlas, (Af.) *mt.*	*at′las*
Attica, (Gr.)	*at′ti-ka*
Atui	*a-too′ī*
Aubanchœuil, (Fr.)	*o-bang-shö-ī′*
Aube, (Fr.) *dep.*	*ōbe*
Aube, (Fr.) *r.*	*ōbe*
Aubigny, (Fr.)	*ō-bin-yī′*
Aude, (Fr.) *dep.*	*ōde*
Audierne, (Fr.)	*ō-di-ĕrne′*
Aue, (Ger.) *r.*	*ou′e*
Auerbach, (Ger.)	*ou′ĕr-bäch′*
Auge, (Fr.)	*ōġe*
Augsburg, (Ger.)	*ouks′boorg̃*
Augusta, (U. S.)	*au-gŭs′ta*
Aula, Lower, (Ger.)	*ou′la*
Aulne, (Fr.) *r.*	*ōne*
Ault, (Fr.)	*ō*
Aumale, (Fr.)	*ō-mäl′*
Aumetz, (Fr.)	*ō-mĕtz′*
Aumont, (Fr.)	*ō-mong′*
Aunis, (Fr.)	*ō-nī′*
Aurungabad, (Hind.)	*ō-rung′a-bäd′*
Austerlitz, (Ger. Neth.)	*ou′ster-lits*
Australasia	*aus-tral-ā′shī-a*
Australia	*aus-trā′li-a*
Austria, Oesterreich, (Ger.)	*ö′stĕr-rīch′*
Autauga, (U. S.)	*au-tau′ga*
Auvergne, (Fr.)	*ō-vĕrny′*
Auxerre, (Fr.)	*ōs-sĕre′*
Auxon, (Fr.)	*ōs-sōng′*
Auxonne, (Fr.)	*ōs-sōne′*
Aveyron, (Fr.) *dep.*	*ä-vä-rong̃*
Avellino, (It.)	*ä′vĕl-li′no*
Averno, (It.) *l.*	*ä-vĕr′no*
Avesnes, (Fr.)	*ä-vĕne′*
Avignon, (Fr.)	*ä-vīn-yong̃*
Avila, (Pen.)	*ä-vī′la*
Avranches, (Fr.)	*ä-vrängsh′*
Avry, (Switz.)	*ä-vrī′*
Axel, (Neth.)	*äk′sĕl*
Ayamonte, (Pen.)	*ī′yä-mōn′te*
Ayasoolook, (As.)	*ī′yä-soo-look′*
Ayr, (Scot.) *co.*	*air*
Ayrshire, (Scot.)	*air′shīre*
Azov, (R.)	*ä′zov*
Azov, (R.) *s.*	*ä′zov*
Azores	*ä-zōres′*
Azuaga, (Pen.)	*ä-thoo-ä′ga*

B.

Baardwyk, (Neth.)	*bärd′wīke*
Babelmandeb, (*or* -del,) (Ar.)	*bä′bel-män′dĕb*
Babinsk, (R.)	*bä′binsk*
Babinovitchi, (R.)	*bä-bi-no-vit′chī*
Babiocora, (Mex.)	*bä-bi-o-kō′ra*
Babispe, (Mex.)	*bä-bis′pe*
Babocsa, (Austr.)	*bä-bo′cha*
Bacalar, (Mex.)	*bä-kä-lär′*
Baccara, Plain of, (Eg.)	*bäk-kä′rä*
Bacchiglione, (It.)	*bäk-ki-glō′ne*
Bachanuchi, (Mex.)	*bä-chä-noo′chī*
Bachmatchagovsk, (R.)	*bäch-mätch-ä-govsk′*
Bacovicza, (Austr.)	*bä-ko-vī′cha*
Bacs, (Af.)	*bäch*
Badagry, (Af.)	*ba-däg′ry*
Badajos, (Af.)	*bä-da-choth′*
Badalona, (Pen.)	*bä-dä-lō′na*
Baden, (Ger. Switz.)	*bä′dĕn*
Baden Weiler, (Ger.)	*bä′dĕn vī′lĕr*
Baeza, (Pen.)	*bä-e′tha*
Bagajo, (Pen.)	*bä-gä′cho*
Bagdad, (Tur.)	*bag-däd′*
Bagdat, (R.)	*bäg′dät*
Bages, (Fr.)	*bäġe*
Bagneres de Bigorre, (Fr.)	*bän-yĕre′ dē bī-gōre′*
Bagneres de Luchon, (Fr.)	*bän-yĕre′ dē lü-shong′*
Bagnols, (Fr.)	*bän-yōl′*
Bagnuoli, (It.)	*bän yoo-ō′lī*
Bahamas, *isl.*	*ba hā′mas*
Bahar, (Austr.)	*bä-här′*
Bahia, (Braz.) *pr*	*bä-hī′a*
Bahia, *c. or* San Salvador,	*bä hī′a*
Bahireh, (Eg.)	*bä-hī′reh*
Bahlow, (Ger.)	*bä′lo*
Baiern, *or* Bavaria, (Ger.)	*bī′ĕrn*
Baikal, (As.)	*bī′kal*
Bailleul, (Fr.)	*bä-ī-ēŭl′* or *bäl-yēŭl′*
Bain, (Fr.)	*bäng*
Baita, (Mex.)	*bī′ta*
Baja, (It.)	*bä′yä*
Bakel, (Neth.)	*bä′kĕl*
Bakonyer Wald, (Austr.)	*bä-kon′yĕr vält*
Bala, (Austr.)	*bä′la*
Balaghauts, (Hind.)	*bäl′a-ghauts*
Balaigue, (Switz.)	*bä-lĕg*
Balakna, (R.)	*bä-läk′na*
Balasore, (Hind.)	*bäl′a-sōre*
Balaton, (Austr.) *l.*	*bä′lä-ton*
Balbec *or* Baalbec, (Syr.)	*bal-bĕk′* or *bä-äl′bek*
Balbigny, (Fr.)	*bäl-bīn-yī′*
Baldeker, (Switz.) *l.*	*bäl′de-kĕr*
Balfurosh, (Per.)	*bal-fu-rosh′*
Balici, (It.) *r.*	*bä-lī′chī*
Balize, (Mex.) *t. & r.*	*bä-lī′the* (or *se*)
Balk, (Friesland, Neth.)	*balk*
Balkan, (Tur.) *mt.*	*bal-kän′*
Balki, (R.)	[illegible]
Balligrod, (Austr.)	*bäl′lī-grŏd*
Ballinasloe, (Ir.)	*bal-lin-as-loe′*
Ballon d'Alsace, (Fr.)	*bal-long′ dal säce′*
Bally Shannon, (Ir.)	*bal′ly shan′non*
Balmonte, (Pen.)	*bäl′mon-te*
Balok Stein, (Den.)	*bä′lock stīne*
Balta, (R.)	*bäl′ta*
Baltrum, (Ger.) *isl.*	*bäl′troom*
Balzers, (Switz.)	*bält′sĕrs*
Bamberg, (Ger.)	*bam′bĕrg̃*
Bambook, (Af.)	*bam book′*
Bana, la, (Pen.)	*lä bä′na*
Baneveld, (Neth.)	*bä′ne-fĕlt*
Banff, *or* Bamff, (Scot.)	*bamf*
Banff, (Scot.) *co.*	*banf*
Banfy Hunyad, (Austr.)	*bänfī hoon′yäd*
Bangkok, (As.)	*bang-kok′*
Banhalma, (Austr.)	*bän-häl′ma*
Bannat, (Austr.)	*bän′nät*
Bannettes, les, (Fr.)	*le bän-nĕte*
Banoveze, (Austr.)	*bä-nov′che*
Bansach, (Ger.) *r.*	*bän′zäch*
Bapaume, (Fr.)	*bä-pōme′*
Bar, (R.)	*bar*
Barbadoes, (W. Ind.)	*bär-bā′dōz*
Barilla, (Mex.)	*bä-rĭl′ya* or *bä-rī′ya*
Bar le Duc, (Fr.)	*bar lē dŭk*
Bar sur Aube, (Fr.)	*bar sür ōbe*
Bar sur Seine, (Fr.)	*bar sür sāne*
Baran, (R.)	*bä′ran*
Baranow, (Austr.)	*bä′rä-no*
Baranyavar, (Austr.)	*bä′rän-yä′vär*
Baraque, la, (Fr.)	*lä bä-rake′*
Baraques, (Fr.)	*bä-rāke′*
Baratto Pointa, (It.)	*bä-rät′to*
Barau, (Austr.)	*bä′rou*
Barbary, (Af.)	*bär′ba-ry*
Barbastro, (Pen.)	*bär-bäs′tro*
Barbezieux, (Fr.)	*bär-be-zī-ēŭ′*
Barbonne, (Fr.)	*bär-bone′*
Barbuda, (W. Ind.)	*bär-boo′da*
Baria, (Pen.)	*bä-rī′a*

Barcarotta, (Pen.)	*bär-kä-rot′ta*
Barcellos, (Pen.)	*bär-thĕl′yos*
Barcelona, (Pen.)	*bär-the-lō′na*
Barcelonette, (Fr.)	*bär-se-lō-nĕte′*
Barco, el, (Pen.)	*el bär′ko*
Bardi, (It.)	*bär′dī*
Bareges, (Fr.)	*bä-rĕġe*
Baren, (Neth. & Ger.)	*bä′rĕn*
Barfleur, (Fr.)	*bär-flēŭr′*
Bargen, (Switz.)	*bär′gĕn*
Bar le Duc, (Fr.)	*bär′le dŭk*
Bari, (It. & Pen.)	*bä′rī*
Barletta, (It.)	*bär-lĕt′ta*
Barneville, (Fr.)	*barn-vīle′*
Barnot, (Neth.)	*bär-nō′*
Barnstorf, (Ger.)	*barn′storf*
Baroach, (Hind.)	*bä-rōk′*
Barocero, (It.) *mt.*	*bä-rō′che-ro*
Barota, (Austr.)	*bä-rō′ta*
Barra d'Arena, (Mex.)	*bär′ra dä-re′na*
Barra del Tordo, (Mex.)	*bär′ra dĕl tōr′do*
Barra de Istapa	*bär′ra de ïs-tä′pa*
Barra Nova, (Pen.)	*bär′ra nō′va*
Barracas, (Pen.)	*bär′rä-käs*
Barre, la, (Fr.)	*lä bäre*
Barreme, (Fr.)	*bär-rĕme*
Barrosa, (Pen.)	*bär-rō′sa*
Barthelemey, (Fr.)	*bär-te-le-mā′* (or *mī′*)
Baruth, (Prus.)	*bä′root*
Bas, (Fr.) *isl.*	*bä*
Basle, (Switz.)	*bä′zĕl*, Eng. *bāle*
Basilicata, (It.)	*bä-zī-lī-ka′ta*
Basques, Rade des, (Fr.)	*räde de bäsk*
Bassano, (It.)	*bäs-sä′no*
Bassarova, (R.)	*bäs-sä-rō′va*
Basserstorf, (Switz.)	*bäs′sĕrs-torf′*
Bassora, (Tur.)	*bäs′sō-ra*
Bastia, (It.)	*bäs′tī-a*
Bastide de Seron, (Fr.)	*bäs-tīde′ dē sē-rong′*
Bastogne, (Neth.)	*bäs-tony′*
Batak, (Eastern Isl.)	*bä′take*
Batal Patchinsk, (R.)	*bä′tal pät′chinsk*
Batavia, (Austra. & Braz.)	*bä-tä′vī-a*
Bateal, (Mex.)	*bä-te-äl′*
Bath, (Neth. & Hungary, Austr.)	*bäte*
Bathurst, (Austral.)	*ba′thurst*
Baton Rouge, (U. S.)	*ba′tong rooġe*
Batonya, (Austr.)	*bä-ton′ya*
Batourinsk, (R.)	*bä tou-rinsk′*
Batrina, (Austr.)	*bä-trī′na*
Battaglia, (It.)	*bät-täl′ya*
Baturin, (R.)	*bä-tu-rīn′*
Bauge, (Fr.)	*bōġe*
Bauma, (Switz.)	*bou′ma*
Baume les Dames, (Fr.)	*bōme le däme*
Bausset, le, (Fr.)	*lē bō-se′*
Bautersem, (Neth.)	*bou′tĕr-sĕm*
Bautzen, (Ger.)	*bout′sĕn*
Bavaria, *or* Baiern, (Ger.)	*ba-vä′rī-a*
Bavay, (Fr.)	*bä-vā′*
Baxem, (Neth.)	*bak′sĕm*
Bayazid, (Arm.)	*bī′a-zīd′*
Bayeux, (Fr.)	*bä-yēŭ′*
Bayona, (Pen.)	*bä-yō′na*
Bayona, (Mex.) *r.*	*bä-yō′na*
Bayonne, (Fr.)	*bä-yōne′*
Bayonne, (Mex.)	*bä-yōn′ne*
Bayonne, (Fr.) *b.*	*bä-yōne′*
Bayonno, (Mex.)	*bä-yōn′no*
Bayreuth, (Ger.)	*bī′roit*
Bazage, la, (Fr.)	*lä bä-zäġe′*
Bazagona, (Pen.)	*ba-thä-gō′na*
Beard, (Fr.)	*be-ähr′*
Beaufort, (Fr.)	*bō-fōr′*
Beaugency, (Fr.)	*bō-ġäng-sī′*
Beauharnois, (Can.)	*bō-här-nwä′*
Beaujolais, (Fr.)	*bō-ġo-lā′*
Beaulieu, (Fr.)	*bō-lī-ēŭ′*
Beaumes, les, (Fr.)	*le bōme*
Beaumetz, (Fr.)	*bo-mĕtz′*
Beaumont le Chetif, (Fr.)	*bo-mong′ lē she-tīf′*
Beaumont le Vicomte, (Fr.)	*bo-mong′ lē vī-kongt*
Beaumont Lomaque, (Fr.)	*bo-mong′ lo-make′*
Beaupreau, (Fr.)	*bo-prō′*
Beauvais, (Fr.)	*bo-vā′*
Beauvoir, (Fr.)	*bo-vwär′*
Bechin, (Austr.)	*bē-chīn′*
Bedfordshire, (Eng.)	*bĕd′ford-shīre*
Bedretti, (Switz.) *v.*	*be-drĕt′tī*
Bedretto, (Switz.)	*be-drĕt′to*
Beeder, (Hind.)	*bee′der*
Beek, (Neth.)	*bāke*
Beets, (Neth.)	*bāts*
Behrend, (Prus.)	*bēh′rĕnt*
Beira, (Pen.)	*bī′ra*
Bejapoor, (Hind.)	*be′ja-poor′*
Belfort, (Fr.)	*bĕl-fōre′*
Belgium	*bĕl′ġī-um*
Belgrade, (Tur.)	*bel′grade*
Belebei, (R.)	*bĕl′ye-bī*
Belin, (Fr.)	*be-läng′*
Belitz, (Prus.)	*be′lits*
Bella, la, (It.)	*lä bel′la*

Fr. long *ēŭ* and short *ĕŭ*, nearly as in *spur.* — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé.* — *An′′ger, vi′′cious.* — *ġ* as *s* in *pleasure*; *g̃* and *ch* guttural; *ny* liquid; *th* as in *pith.*

Bellano, (It.)	*bĕl-lä'no*
Bellavista, (It.) *c.*	*bĕl'lä-vis'ta*
Belle Alliance, (Neth.)	*bĕl al-lĭ-ängce'*
Belle Etoile, (Fr.)	*bĕl ę-twäle'*
Belle Isle, (Fr.)	*bĕl ile*
Bellechase, (Can.)	*bĕl-shäse'*
Bellegarde, (Fr.)	*bel-garde'*
Belleville, (Fr.)	*bĕl-vile'*
Bellevue, (Fr.)	*bel-vüe'*
Bellicourt, (Fr.)	*bĕl-lĭ-coor'*
Bellinge, (Den.)	*bĕl'ling-gę*
Bellinzona, (Switz.)	*bĕl-lin-dzō'na*
Bello, (It.) *mt.*	*bĕl'lo*
Bellunese, (It.)	*bĕl'loo-nę'zę*
Belluno, (It.)	*bĕl-loo'no*
Belmez, (Pen.)	*bĕl-meth'*
Belmont, (Fr.)	*bĕl-mong'*
Belmonte, (Pen.)	*bĕl-mon'tę*
Beloochistan, (Per.)	*be-loo-chis-tän'*
Belorado, (Pen.)	*bę-lo-rä'do*
Belp, (Switz.)	*bĕlp*
Belt, Great and Little, (Den.)	*bĕlt*
Bembeza, (Pen.) *r.*	*bĕm-bę'tha*
Bembibre, (Pen.)	*bĕm-bī'brę*
Benalva, (Pen.)	*bę-näl'va*
Benamejí, (Pen.)	*bę'nä-mę-hē'*
Benarez, (Hind.)	*bĕn-ä'rez*
Benaudet, (Fr.) *b.*	*bę-no-dę'*
Benavente, (Pen.)	*bę-nä-vĕn'tę*
Benavento, (It.)	*bę-nä-vĕn'to*
Bender, (R.)	*bĕn'dĕr*
Bengal, (Ind.)	*ben-gäl'*
Benin, (Af.)	*bĕn-in'*
Beninguet, (Fr.) *isl.*	*bę-näng'gā*
Benito, Don, (Pen.)	*don bę-nī'to*
Benken, (Switz.)	*bĕng'kĕn*
Bennebrock, (Neth.)	*bĕn'nę-brōk'*
Benoitville, (Fr.)	*bę-nwä-vile'*
Bentheim, (Ger.)	*bĕnt'hīme*
Bentschen, (Prus.)	*bĕnt'shĕn*
Ber, Kleine, (Austr.)	*klī'nę bęhr'*
Berar, (Hind.)	*bę-rär'*
Berat, (Tur.)	*bę-rät'*
Beraun, (Hind.) *r.*	*bę'roun*
Berberino, (It.)	*bĕr-bę-rī'no*
Berda, (Sc. Pen.) *r.*	*bĕr'da*
Berda, (R.)	*bĕr'da*
Bere, (Switz.)	*bę'rę*
Berenbach, (Ger.)	*bę'rĕn-bäch'*
Beresina, (R.)	*bę-rę-zī'na*
Berg, (Switz. & Ger.)	*bĕrg*
Berga, (Pen.)	*bĕr'ga*
Bergamo, (It.)	*bĕr'gä-mo*
Bergedorf, (Den.)	*bĕr'gę-dorf'*
Bergen, (Ger. Neth. Sc. Pen.)	*bĕr'gĕn*
Bergen-up-Zoom, (Neth.)	*bĕr'gĕn-up-zōm*
Bergère, la, (Fr.)	*la bĕr-gĕre'*
Bergschehook, (Neth.)	*bĕrg'skę-hōke'*
Beriklei, (R.)	*bę'rī-klī*
Beringen, (Neth.)	*bę'ring-ĕn*
Berislav, (R.)	*bę-ris'läv*
Berkel, (Neth.) *r.*	*ber'kel*
Berki, (Austr.)	*bĕr'kī*
Berkshire, (Eng.)	*burk'shīre*
Berlikum, (Neth.)	*bĕr'lĭ-koom*
Berlin, (Prus.)	*bĕr-line'*
Berlingas, (Pen.) *isl.*	*bĕr-lin'gäs*
Bern, (Switz.)	*bĕrn*
Bernalda, (It.)	*bĕr-näl'da*
Bernard, (Switz.)	*bĕr'närd*
Bernau, (Ger.)	*bĕr'nou*
Bernicourt, (Fr.)	*bĕr-nī-coor'*
Bernstadt, (Ger.)	*bĕrn'stät*
Bernstein, (Ger.)	*bern'stīne*
Berre, (Fr.) *l.*	*bĕr*
Berri, (Fr.)	*bĕr-rī'*
Berschis, (Switz.)	*bĕr'shis*
Bersova, (Austr.)	*bĕr-sō'va*
Berthier, (Can.)	*bĕr-tī-ę'*
Bertischwyl, (Switz.)	*bĕr'tish-vile'*
Bertogne, (Neth.)	*ber-tony'*
Berum, (Neth.)	*bę'room*
Berwick, (Scot.) *co.*	*ber'rick*
Bery au Bac, (Fr.)	*bę-rī' ō bäk'*
Besancon, (Fr.)	*bę-säng-song'*
Bessarabia, (R.)	*bĕs-sä-rä'bī-a*
Bessel, (Neth.)	*bĕs'sĕl*
Bessem, (Neth.)	*bĕs'sĕm*
Bessiere de Lif, le, (Fr.)	*lĕ bĕs-sī-ĕre' dĕ lif'*
Best, (Neth.)	*bĕst*
Betanzos, (Pen.)	*bę-tän'thos*
Bethon, (Fr.)	*bĕ-tong'*
Bethune, (Fr.)	*bĕ-tüne'*
Bettivissen, (Switz.)	*bĕt-tī-vis'sen*
Bettona, (It.)	*bĕt-tō'na*
Betz, (Neth.)	*bĕts*
Beugen, (Neth.)	*boi'gĕn*
Beuthen, (Prus.)	*boi'ten*
Beveland, North and South, (Neth.)	*bę'vę-länt*
Beveren, (Neth.)	*bę'vĕ-rĕn*
Bevers, (Switz.)	*bę'vĕrs*
Beverwyk, (Neth.)	*bę'vĕr-vīke*
Bevilagua, (It.)	*bę-vī-lä'gwa*
Beyra, (Port.)	*bī'ra* or *bā'ra*
Beysagoly, (R.)	*bey-sä-gō'ly*
Beyroot, *or* Beirut, (As.)	*bī-root'* or *bī-rūt'*
Beziers, (Fr.)	*bę-zī-ę'*
Bhatgong, (Hind.)	*bat-gong'*
Bhotan, (Ind.)	*bō'tän*
Bhurtpoor, (Hind.)	*boort-poor'*
Biafra, (Af.)	*bī-ä'fra*
Bialystok, (R.)	*bīä-lis'tok*
Bianco, (It. & Gr.) *c.*	*bī-än'ko*
Biasca, (Switz.)	*bī-äs'ka*
Biasco, (It.)	*bī-äs'ko*
Bibbieno, (It.)	*bib-bī-ę'no*
Bibbona, (It.)	*bib-bō'na*
Biberac, (Fr.)	*bī-bē-räk'*
Biberach, (Ger.)	*bī'bę-räch*
Biberist, (Switz.)	*bī'bę-rist*
Bidart, (Fr.)	*bī-där'*
Biecz, (Austr.)	*bī'ĕtch*
Biehla, (Switz.)	*bī'la*
Biel Gorod, (R.)	*bīĕl gō'rod*
Bielaia Tserkov, (R.)	*bīĕl-ä'ya tsĕr'kov*
Bielefeld, (Ger.)	*bī'lę-fĕlt*
Biella, (It.)	*bī-ĕl'la*
Bielo, (R.) *l.*	*bīę'lo*
Bielo Ozero, (R.)	*bīę'lo ō'zę-ro*
Bieloe More, (R.)	*bīę'loe mō'rę*
Bielokalitvensk, (R.)	*bīę-lo-kä-lit'vĕnsk*
Bieloteh, (R.)	*bīę-lotch'*
Bielovodsk, (R.)	*bīę'lo-vodsk'*
Bielsk, (R.)	*bī-ĕlsk'*
Bienne, (Switz.) *l.*	*bī-ĕne'*
Bienvenida, (Pen.)	*bī-ĕn'vę-nī'da*
Bierbye, (Den.)	*bīr'bŭ*
Bierna, (R.)	*bī-ĕr'na*
Biessen, (Neth.)	*bī'sĕn*
Biesverskov, (Den.)	*bīes'vĕrs-kōve*
Biferno, (It.) *r.*	*bī-fĕr'no*
Bignasco, (Switz.)	*bin-yäs'ko*
Bigniglia, (It.) *l.*	*bī-gool'ya*
Bikity, (Austr.)	*bī-kī'tī*
Bilbao, (Pen.)	*bĭl-bä'o*
Bilarsk, (R.)	*bĭl-yärsk'*
Bille, (Den.) *r.*	*bil'lę*
Billesborg, (Den.)	*bil'les-borg*
Bilson, (Neth.)	*bil'son*
Bilten, (Switz.)	*bil'ten*
Biltsy, (R.)	*bilt'sy*
Bilzberg, (Switz.)	*bilts'bĕrg*
Binasca, (It.)	*bī-näs'ka*
Bingen, (Ger.)	*bing'ĕn*
Binnen, (Ger.) *l.*	*bin'nĕn*
Binnenbuttel, (Ger.)	*bin'nĕn-boot'tĕl*
Bionville, (Fr.)	*bī-ong-vile'*
Biobio, (S. Am.) *r.*	*bī'o-bī-o*
Bircarcara, (It.)	*bir-kär-kä'ra*
Birdann, (Neth.)	*bir'däne*
Biri, (Sc. Pen.)	*bī'rī*
Birkenfeld, (Ger.)	*bir'kĕn-fĕlt'*
Birket-el-Manot, (Eg.)	*bir'ket-el-man-oot'*
Birmah	*bur'ma*
Birnbach, (Ger.)	*birn'bäch*
Birnbaum, (Ger.)	*birn-boum'*
Biron, (Fr.)	*bī-rong'*
Bironico, (Switz.)	*bī-rō'nī-ko*
Birse, (Switz.) *r.*	*bir'sę*
Birsk, (R.)	*birsk*
Biscay, (Pen.)	*bis'kay*
Bischoffstein, (Ger.)	*bish'shof-stīne'*
Bischofsburg, (Ger.)	*bish'shofs-boorg*
Bischofswerda, (Ger.)	*bish'shofs-ver'da*
Bischofszell, (Switz.)	*bish'shofs-tsĕl'*
Bisignano, (It.)	*bī-zin-yä'no*
Bissone, (Switz.)	*bis'sōne*
Bistritiza, (Austr.)	*bis-trī-tī'tsa*
Bistritzora, (Austr.)	*bis-trit-tsō'ra*
Bisztra, (Austr.)	*bitch'tra*
Biszica, (Austr.)	*bī-chī'ka*
Bitesch, (Austr.)	*bī'tĕsh*
Bivers, (Neth.)	*bī-vĕre'*
Bizese, (R.)	*bī'tsĕch*
Bjorko, (R.)	*byŭr'ko*
Bjorkon, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.*	*byŭr'kon*
Bjorna, (Sc. Pen.)	*byŭr'na*
Bjorneborg, (R.)	*byŭr'nę-bōrg*
Bjornholm, (Den.)	*byŭr'nę-holm*
Bjornoer, (Sc. Pen.)	*byŭr-nŭ'ĕr*
Blaavand's Hook, (Den.)	*blō'vand*
Black Forrest, (Ger.)	*black*
Bladel, (Neth.)	*blä'dĕl*
Blain, (Fr.)	*blang*
Blainville, (Fr.)	*blang-vile'*
Blamont, (Fr.)	*blä mong*
Blanc, le, (Fr.) *mt.*	*lĕ blang'*
Blanca, (Pen.)	*blän'ka*
Blanco, (Pen.) *c.*	*blän'ko*
Blankenberg, (Neth. & Ger.)	*blän''ken-bĕrg*
Blankenburg, (Ger.)	*blän''ken-boorg*
Blankenhain, (Ger.)	*blän''ken-hīne*
Blankenheim, (Ger.)	*blän''ken-hīme*
Blankenstein, (Ger.)	*blän''ken-stīne*
Blaye, (Fr.)	*blā*
Bledas, (Pen.) *isl.*	*blę'däs*
Bleegum, (Neth.)	*blę'goom*
Blegno, (Switz.) *val.*	*blęn'yo*
Bleiswyk, (Neth.)	*blīce'vīke*
Blenheim, *or* Blendheim, (Ger.)	*blĕn'hīme* or *blĕnt'hīme*
Bleybach, (Switz.)	*blī'bäch*
Bligh, (Australia)	*blī*
Blois, (Fr.)	*blwa*
Bludenz, (Austr.)	*bloo'dĕnts*
Blue Mountains, (Australia, Austral. W. Ind. Eng. N. Am.)	*bloo moun'tains*
Blytterswyk, (Neth.)	*blit'tĕrs-vīke*
Boback, (Sc. Pen.)	*bō'bäk*
Bober, (Prus.) *r.*	*bō'bĕr*
Bobersberg, (Prus.)	*bō'bĕrs-bĕrg*
Bobina, (R.)	*bo-bī'na*
Bobr, (R.)	*bōbr*
Bobrinetz, (R.)	*bo-brī'nĕts*
Bobrousk, (R.)	*bō'brou-isk*
Bobrouska, (R.)	*bo-brous'ka*
Bobrov, (R.)	*bō'brov*
Bobty, (R.)	*bob'ty*
Bocage, (Fr.)	*bō-käge*
Boccheta Pass, (It.)	*bok-kę'ta*
Bochnia, (Austr.)	*boch'nī-a*
Bocholz, (Neth.)	*boch'holts*
Bockelo, (Neth.)	*bok'kę-lo*
Boco, (It.) *c.*	*bō'ko*
Boda, (Sc. Pen.)	*bō'da*
Bodal, (Sc. Pen.)	*bō'dähl*
Bodago, (Mex.)	*bo-dä'go*
Bodenburg, (Ger.)	*bō'dĕn-boorg*
Bodensee, (Ger.)	*bō'dĕn-sę*
Bodrog, (Austr.) *r.*	*bō'drog*
Boehmen, *or* Bohemia, (Austr.)	*bĕh'men*
Bœotia, (Gr.)	*bē-o'shī-a*
Bœuf	*buff*
Bogato, (R.)	*bo-gä'to*
Bogensee, (Den.)	*bō'gĕn-sę*
Bogognano, (It.)	*bō-gon-yä'no*
Bogorodsk, (R.)	*bō'go-rodsk'*
Bogoroditsk, (R.)	*bō-go-rō'ditsk*
Bogoroslan, (R.)	*bō-go-ros'län*
Bogota	*bō-gō'ta*
Bohemia, *or* Boehmen, (Austr.)	*bo-hē'mī-a*
Bohorodezany, (Austr.)	*bō-hō-rō-dę-shä'nī*
Bois le Duc, (Neth.)	*bwa lĕ dük*
Boissy S. Leger, (Fr.)	*bwäs-sī' säng lę-zhā'*
Boisne, (Fr.)	*bwäne*
Boisseuil, (Fr.)	*bwäs-sŭ-ī* or *bwäs-sŭly*
Boitzen, (Den.)	*boit'tsen*
Boizenburg, (Ger.)	*boit'tsen-boorg*
Bojador, (Af.) *c.*	*bō-jä-dōre'*
Bojano, (It.)	*bō-ī-ä'no*
Bokenlin, (Den.)	*bō'ken-līne*
Bokhara, (Tur.)	*bok-hä'ra*
Bocowiec, (Prus.)	*bō-kō-vyĕts'*
Bol Solechinki, (R.)	*bol sō-lę-chin'kī*
Boladore, (It.)	*bō-lä-do'rę*
Bolivar, (Mex.)	*bō-lī-vär'*
Bolivia, (S. Am.)	*bo-lī'vī-a*
Bolmen, (Sc. Pen.) *l.*	*bol'men*
Bologna, (Ger.)	*bo-lon'ya* or *bo-long'na*
Bolognese, (It.)	*bō-lon-yę'sę*
Bolsas, (Mex.) *r.*	*bol'säs*
Bolsena, (It.)	*bol-sę'na*
Bolsena, (It.) *l.*	*bol-sę'na*
Boltigen, (Switz.)	*bol-tī'gen*
Bomba, (It.)	*bom'ba*
Bombay, (Ind.)	*bom-bay'*
Bomeni, (R.)	*bō'mę-nī*
Bommal, (Neth.)	*bom'mäl*
Bommel, (Neth.)	*bom'mel*
Bommel Fjord, (Sc. Pen.)	*bom'mel fyōrd*
Bommeloe, (Sc. Pen.)	*bom'mel-ŭ'*
Bonacco, (Mex.)	*bo-näk'ko*
Bonaventure, (Can.)	*bon'ä-väng-türe*
Bonboillon, (Fr.)	*bong-bō ī-ong'* or *bong-bol-yong'*
Bonchamp, (Fr.)	*bong-shang'*
Bonelles,	*bo-nĕle'*
Bonete, (Pen.)	*bo-nę'tę*
Bonifacio, (It.)	*bō-nī-fä'tcho*
Bonifacio, Strait of, (It.)	*bō-nī-fä'tcho*
Bonilla, (Pen.)	*bo-nil'ya*
Bonita, (Mex.)	*bō'nī-ta*
Bonne, (Fr.)	*bone*
Bonniaque, (Fr.)	*bō-nī-äke'*
Bonnieres, (Fr.)	*bō-nī-ĕre'*
Bonny, (Fr.)	*bo-nī'*
Bono, (It.)	*bō'no*
Bonorva, (It.)	*bo-nor'va*
Bonpas, (Fr.)	*bong-pä'*
Bonsaint, (Neth.)	*bong-säng'*
Boraga, (Austr.)	*bo-rä'ga*
Boraas, (Sc. Pen.)	*bo-rōse'*
Borchorsdorf, (Prus.)	*bor'chors-dorf'*
Bordes, (Fr.)	*borde*
Borgholm, (Sc. Pen.)	*borg-holm'*
Borgo, (Switz.) *r.*	*bor'go*
Borgoforte, (It.)	*bor'gō-for'tę*
Borgsjo, (Sc. Pen.)	*borg'shŭ*

Fāte, fär, fạll, whąt, băt. — *Mēte, prey, hĕlp, thêre, hėr.* — *Pīne, marïne, bĭrd, fĭg.* — *Nōte, dŏve, möve, wọlf, bọọk, lọrd.* — *Tūne, bụll, ụnite.* — Fr. long *vüe*; Fr. short *bŭt.* —

Borisov, (R.) *bŏ'rĭ-sov*
Borizlakowa, (Prus.) *bŏ'rĭ-zhĭa-kŏ'va*
Borkulo, (Neth.) *bǫr'kǫǫ-lo*
Borkum, (Neth.) *bǫr'kǫǫm*
Bormeo, (Fr.) *bǫr-mę-ō'*
Bormida, (It.) *r.* *bǫr-mĭ'da*
Bormio, (It.) *bǫr'mĭ-o*
Bornbergum, (Neth.) *bǫrn'bĕr-gǫǫm*
Borne, (Neth.) *bǫr'nę*
Borneo, (Eastern Isl.) *bor'nę-o*
Bornholm, (Sc. Pen.) *bǫrn-hǫlm'*
Bornou, (Af.) *bor-nǫǫ'*
Borodino, (R.) *bŏ-ro-dĭ'no*
Boros Sebes, (Austr.) *bŏ'ros sę'besse*
Borovitchi, (R.) *bŏ-ro-vĭt'chĭ*
Borovsk, (R.) *bo-rǫvsk'*
Borregaard, (Den.) *bǫr'rę-gōrd*
Borrev, (Austr.) *bǫr'rĕv*
Borsele, (Neth.) *bǫr'sę-lę*
Borsk, (R.) *bǫrsk*
Bos, (Austr.) *bǫs*
Bosa, (It.) *bō'sa*
Bosco, (Switz.) *bǫs'ko*
Boscone, (It.) *bǫs-kō'ng*
Boskam, (Neth.) *bǫs'kam*
Boskoop *bǫs-kōpe'*
Bosnia, (Tur.) *bǫz'nĭ-a*
Bosphorus, (Tur.) *bos'fo-rus*
Bostrop, (Den.) *bǫs'trop*
Bosweyl, (Switz.) *bǫs'vĭle*
Boszormeny, (Austr.) *bǫ'shor-mę-nĭ*
Bothnia, Gulf of, (R.) *both'nĭ-a*
Bothnia, N. & W. (Sc. Pen.) *both'nĭ-a*
Bottaro, (It.) *isl.* *bǫt-tā'ro*
Botte, (It.) *isl.* *bǫt'tę*
Botzen, (Austr.) *bǫt'sen*
Bouchain, (Fr.) *bǫǫ-shăng'*
Boucheresse, (Fr.) *bǫǫ-shĕ-rĕsse'*
Boudri, (Switz.) *bǫǫ-drĭ'*
Bouilly, (Fr.) *bǫǫ-yĭ'* or *bǫǫl-yĭ'*
Boulogne, (Fr.) *bǫǫ-lǫny'*
Bourbon Lancy, (Fr.) *bǫǫr-bǫng' lăng-sĭ'*
Bourbon Vendee, (Fr.) *bǫǫr-bǫng' văng-dę'*
Bourbonnais, (Fr.) *bǫǫr-bǫn-nĕa'*
Bourbourg, (Fr.) *bǫǫr-bǫǫr'*
Bourdeaux, (Fr.) *bǫǫr-dō'*
Bourdonnière, la, (Fr.) *la bǫǫr-dǫn-nĭ-ĕre'*
Bourdonnaye, (Fr.) *bǫǫr-dǫn-nā'*
Bourg, (Switz.) *bǫǫr*
Bourg d'Un, le, (Fr.) *le bǫǫr-dĕăng'*
Bourganeuf, (Fr.) *bǫǫr-gā nĕăf'*
Bourges, (Fr.) *bǫǫrge'*
Bourgneuf, (Fr.) *bǫǫr-nĕăf'*
Bourgoin, (Fr.) *bǫǫr-gwăng'*
Boussac, (Fr.) *bǫǫs-săk'*
Bouvignois, (Neth.) *bǫǫ-vĭn-yōa'*
Boveda, (Pen.) *bo-vę'da*
Bovedo, la, (Pen.) *la bo-vę'do*
Boveret, (Switz.) *bŏ-vĕ-rę'*
Bovernier, (Switz.) *bŏ-vĭr-nĭ-ę'*
Boviano, (It.) *bŏ-vĭ-ā'no*
Bovino, (It.) *bŏ-vĭ'no*
Boxmeer, (Neth.) *bǫks'męre*
Boxtel, (Neth.) *bǫks'tel*
Bozengen, (Switz.) *bŏ'tsăng-ĕn*
Braade, (Den.) *brŏ'dę*
Brabant, N. & S. (Neth.) *brā'bănt*
Braccianno, (It.) *brăt-chăn'no*
Bracciano, (It.) *brăt-chā'no*
Brad, (Austr.) *brăd*
Braderup, (Den.) *brā'dę-rǫǫp*
Braeschaet, (Neth.) *brā'skăte*
Brahma Pootra, (As.) *r.* *brā'ma pǫǫ'tra*
Brahestad, (R.) *brā'hę-stŭt*
Braine, (Fr.) *brain*
Braine le Compte, (Neth.) *brain lĕ cŏngte'*
Brakenheim, (Ger.) *brā'ken-hīme*
Bram, (Den.) *r.* *brăm*
Bramois, (Switz.) *brā-mŏa'*
Bramon, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.* *brā'mon*
Bramsche, (Ger.) *brăm'shę*
Brammstedt, (Den.) *brăm'stĕt*
Branca Nova, (It.) *brăn'ka nŏ'va*
Brancaleone, (It.) *brăn'kā lę-ō'ng*
Brandeis, (Austr.) *brănt'ĭce*
Brandenburg, (Prus.) *brăn'dĕn-bǫǫrg*
Brando, (It.) *brăn'do*
Brannen, (Switz.) *brăn'nen*
Brunsk, (R.) *brănsk*
Braskari *brăs-kā'rĭ*
Brathjerg, (Den.) *brăt'byĕrg*
Braunau, (Austr.) *brou'nou*
Braunsberg, (Prus.) *brouns'bĕrg*
Brazil *bra-zĭl'* or *bra-zĭl'*
Brazza, (Austr.) *l.*, *isl.* *brăt'sa*
Brechin, (Scot.) *brĕch'in*
Brecknockshire, (Eng.) *brĕck'nock-shĭre*
Breda, (Neth.) *brę-da'*
Bredevoord, (Neth.) *brę'dę-fōrd*
Bree, (Neth.) *brę*
Bregenz, (Austr.) *brę'gĕnts*
Broglio, (It.) *brĕl'yo*
Breisach, Old, (Ger.) *brī'zăch*
Breitingegaard, (Den.) *brī'tĭngg-gōrd'*

Bremen, (Ger.) *brĕ'men*
Bremerhafen, (Ger.) *brĕ'mĕr-hā'fen*
Bremevorde, (Ger.) *brĕ'mę-fōr'dę*
Brendegaard, (Den.) *brĕn'dę-gōrde*
Breno, (It. & Switz.) *brę'no*
Brento d'Alba, (It.) *brĕn'to dăl'ba*
Brescia, (It.) *brę'sha*
Bresciano, (It.) *brę-shā'no*
Brescon, Ft. de, (Fr.) *fōr dĕ brĕs-kǫng*
Breskens, (Neth.) *brĕs'kens*
Breslau, (Prus.) *brĕs'lou*
Bresse, (Fr.) *brĕsse*
Brest, (Fr.) *brĕst*
Bretagne, (Fr.) *brĕ-tăny'*
Breteuil, (Fr.) *brę-tœ̆-ĭ* or *brę-tœ̆ly'*
Breuil, le, (Fr.) *lĕ brœ̆-ĭ* or *lĕ brœ̆ly*
Brevine, (Switz.) *brę-vĭne'*
Breznicze, (Austr.) *brĕzh-nĭ'chę*
Brezno Banya, (Austr.) *brĕs'no bǫn'yo*
Briançon, (Fr.) *brĭ-ăng-sǫng'*
Brie, (Fr.) *brĭ*
Brielle, (Neth.) *brĭ-ĕle'*
Brienz, (Switz.) *brĭ'ents*
Brienz, (Switz.) *l.* *brĭ'ents*
Brienne le Chat, (Fr.) *brĭ-ĕne' lĕ shă*
Brigels, (Switz.) *brĭ'gels*
Brignolles, (Fr.) *brĭn-yŏle'*
Brindisi, (It.) *brĭn'dĭ-sĭ*
Brion, (Fr.) *brĭ-ǫng'*
Brione, (Fr.) *brĭ-ŏne'*
Brisago, (Switz.) *brĭ-zā'go*
Britannia *brĭ-tăn'ĭ-a*
Britanny, (Fr.) *brĭt'tan-ny*
Briyes, (Fr.) *brĭye*
Brix, (Fr.) *brĭ*
Brixen, (Austr.) *brĭk'sen*
Broby, (Sc. Pen.) *brŏ'bŭ*
Brocca, della, (It.) *dĕl'la brok'ka*
Brockel, (Ger.) *brǫk'kel*
Brocken, (Ger.) *brǫk'ken*
Brockhuisen, (Neth.) *brok'hoi'zen*
Brody, (Austr.) *brǫdĕh*
Brodslev, (Den.) *brŏdz'slāve*
Broglio, (Switz.) *brǫl'yo*
Bromberg, (Prus.) *brǫm'bĕrg*
Bromley, (Eng.) *brum'ley*
Bron, (Fr.) *brǫng*
Bronkhorst, (Neth.) *brǫngk'hǫrst*
Bronnitzi, (R.) *bron-nĭt'sĭ*
Broto, (Pen.) *brŏ'to*
Brouwershaven, (Neth.) *brou'ers-hā'fen*
Brovary, (R.) *brŏ'vă-ry*
Bruges, (Fr.) *brŭge*
Brugnasco, (Switz.) *brǫǫ-djŭs'ko*
Brunecken, (Austr.) *brǫǫ'nek-kĕn*
Brunn, (Austr.) *brŭn*
Brunswick, [Braunschweig,] (Ger.) *bruns'wik* or *broun'shvĭg*
Bruquière, la, (Fr.) *la brŭ-kĭ-ĕre'*
Brusa, (Tur.) *brǫǫ'sa*
Bruskow, (Prus.) *brǫǫs'ko*
Brussels, [Bruxelles,] (Neth.) *brus'sels* or *brŭ-sĕl'*
Bruszturn, (Austr.) *brǫǫs-tǫǫ'ra*
Brzesc, (Austr.) *br'-zĕtch'*
Brzezany, (Austr.) *br'-zhĕ-zhā-nĭ*
Brzozow, (Austr.) *br'-zhŏ-shŏ*
Brzuchowice, (Austr.) *br'-zhǫǫ-khŏ-vĭ'tsę*
Bublitz, (Prus.) *bǫǫ'blĭts*
Bucellas, (Pen.) *bǫǫ thĕl'yas*
Buchs, (Switz.) *bǫǫks*
Buckow, (Prus.) *bǫǫ'kŏ*
Buda, or Ofen, (Austr.) *bǫǫ'da, ō'fĕn*
Buda, (R.) *isl.* *bǫǫ'da*
Budamer, (Austr.) *bǫǫ'dă-mere*
Boodendikghof, (R.) *bǫǫ-dĕn-dĭk'ghŏf*
Budweis, (Austr.) *bǫǫt'vĭce*
Budwitz, (Austr.) *bǫǫt'vĭts*
Budzanow, (Austr.) *bǫǫt-za'no*
Buena Vista, (Mex.) *bǫǫ-ę'na vĭs'ta*
Buenos Ayres, (S. Am.) *bǫǫ-ę'nǫs ĭ'resse*
Buffalora Pass, (Switz.) *bǫǫf-fă-lō'ra*
Buhler, (Switz.) *bǫǫ'lĕr*
Buhlerthal, (Ger.) *bǫǫ'lĕr-tăhl*
Bukaria, Little, (As.) *bǫǫ-kă'* (or *kā'*) *rĭ-a*
Bukke Fjord, (Sc. Pen.) *bǫǫk'kę-fyŏrd*
Bukowina, (Austr.) *bǫǫ-kŏ-vĭ'na*
Bulgaria, (Tur.) *bǫǫl-gā'* (or *gā'*) *rĭ-a*
Bumassa, (Austr.) *bǫǫ-mas'sa*
Buna Bradden Head, (Scot.) *bŭ'na brăd'den hĕd*
Buntzlau, (Prus.) *bǫǫnts'lou*
Burbaguena, (Pen.) *bǫǫr-bă-gę'na*
Buren, (Switz.) *bŭe'ren*
Burg, (Den. & Neth.) *bǫǫrg*
Burgdorf, (Switz.) *bǫǫrg'dǫrf*
Burghausen, (Ger.) *bǫǫrg-hou'zen*
Burgin, (It.) *bǫǫrd'ja*
Burgos, (Pen.) *bǫǫr'gosse*
Burgundy, (Fr.) *bur-gun'dy*
Burica, (Mex.) *bǫǫ-rĭ'ka*
Bursa, (Tur.) *bǫǫr'sa*
Bursztyn, (Austr.) *bǫǫrs'tĭne*
Burzlaff, (Prus.) *bǫǫrts'lăf*
Busca, (It.) *bǫǫs'ka*
Bussem, (Neth.) *bǫǫs'sem*
Bussereh, (Switz.) *bǫǫs'sę-rĕdh*
Bussi, (Switz.) *bŭs-sĭ'*
Bussière, la, (Fr.) *la bŭs-sĭ-ĕre'*
Byen, (Den.) *isl.* *bŭe'en*

C.

Cabanes, (Pen.) *kă-bă'nesse*
Cabanes, les, (Fr.) *lę kă-băne'*
Cabarras, (U. S.) *ka-băr'ras*
Cabello, (Mex.) *kă-bĕl'yo* or *kă bę'yo*
Cabiolo, (Switz.) *kă-bĭ-ō'lo*
Cabool, or Cabul, (As.) *kă-bǫǫl'*
Cabovillano, (Pen.) *ka bŏ-vĭl-yă'no*
Cabra, (Pen.) *kă'bra*
Cabra, r. *ka'bra*
Cabras, (Pen. & It.) *ka'brăs*
Cabras, Sierra de las, (Pen.) *sĭ-ĕr'ra dę lăs kă'brăs*
Cabrera, (Pen.) *isl.* *ka-brę'ra*
Cabrinc, (Fr.) *ka-brĭ-ăk'*
Cabul, or Cabool, (As.) *ka-bǫǫl'*
Cabulistan, (As.) *ka-bǫǫl-is-tăn'*
Cacalutta, (Mex.) *ka-ka-lǫǫt'ta*
Caceres, (Pen.) *ka'thę-res-se*
Cadaujac, (Fr.) *ka-dŏ-găk'*
Cadenazza, (Switz.) *ka-dę-năt'sa*
Cadereite, (Mex.) *ka-dę-rĭ'te*
Cadiz, (Pen.) *kă'dĭth*, Eng. *kă'dĭz*
Cadsand, (Neth.) *kăt'zănt*
Caen, (Fr.) *kang*
Caermarthen, (Wales) *kĕr-măr'thĕn*
Cagli, (It.) *kal'yĭ*
Cagliari, (It.) *kal-yă'rĭ*
Cagny, (Fr.) *kan-yĭ'*
Cahir, (Ir.) *kah'hĕr* or *kare*
Cahors, (Fr.) *ka-ŏre'*
Cairo, (It. & Eg.) *kă-ĭ'ro* or *kĭ'ro*
Caithness, (Scot.) *kăth'ness*
Cajuachi, (Mex.) *ka-khǫǫ-rĭ'chĭ*
Cala, Rascel, (It.) *răs ĕl ka'la*
Cala, (Pen.) *r.* *ka'la*
Calabria, Citra, (It.) *kă-lă'brĭ-a chĭt'ra*, Eng. *ka-lă'brĭ-a*
Calabria, Ultra, (It.) *kă-lă'brĭ-a ǫǫl'tra*
Calafuria, (It.) *kă-lă-fǫǫ'rĭ-a*
Calais, (Fr.) *ka-lă'*, Eng. *kăl'is*
Calais, (Fr.) *dep.* *ka-lă'*, Eng. *kăl'is*
Calamocha, (Pen.) *ka'lă-mŏ'cha*
Calanda, (Pen.) *kă-lăn'da*
Calasparra, (Pen.) *ka-las păr'ra*
Calatabalotta, (It.) *ka-la-ta-bă lǫt'ta*
Calatabalotta, (It.) *ka-la-tă-bă-lǫt'ta*
Calatavatúra, (It.) *kă-lă-tă-vă-tǫǫ'ra*
Calci, (It.) *kal'chĭ*
Calcasieu, (U. S.) *kal'ka-shĕŭ* or *kal'ka-shĕŭ*
Calcutta, (Ind.) *kal-kut'ta* or *kal-kŭt'ta*
Calderon, Point, (Pen.) *kal'dę-ron*
Calenberg, (Ger.) *kă'len-bĕrg*
Calicut, (Ind.) *kăl-ĭ-kut'*
California, (N. Am.) *kăl-ĭ-fōr'nĭ-a*
Calipso, (It.) *ka-lĭp'so*
Callands Oog, (Neth.) *kal'lants ōĕh*
Callao, (Pen.) *kal-ya'o*
Callunborg, (Den.) *kal'lǫǫn-bǫrg*
Calore, (It.) *r.* *kă lō'rg*
Caltagirone, (Sic.) *kal-ta-jĭ-rō'ng*
Calva, (It.) *mt.* *kal'va*
Calvados, (Fr.) *dep.* *kal-va'dos*
Calvados, Rocks of, (Fr.) *kal-va'dos*
Calzadilla, (Pen.) *kal-tha-dĭl'ya*
Camalon, (Mex.) *kă-ma lō'a*
Cambe, la, (Fr.) *la kangb*
Cambodia, (Ind.) *kăm-* (or *kăm-*) *bō'dĭ-a*
Cambray, (Fr.) *kang-brā'*
Cambresis le Chat, (Fr.) *kang brĭ-zĭ' lĕ shă*
Cambridge, *kām'brĭdje*
Cambridgeshire, (Eng.) *kām'brĭdje-shĭre*
Camenz, (Ger.) *kă'ments*
Camillare, (It.) *l.* *kă-mĭl-lă'rg*
Cammin, (Prus.) *kăm-mĭne'*
Camogask, (Switz.) *kă'mo-găsk*
Campagna, (It.) *kăm-păn'ya*
Campaña, (Pen.) *r.* *kăm păn'ya*
Campaña, la, (Pen.) *la kăm-păn'ya*
Campanella, (It.) *c.* *kăm-pa-nĕl'la*
Campeche, (Mex.) *kăm-pę'chę*, Eng. *kam-pē'-chĭ*
Campel, (Switz.) *kăm'pel*
Campiglia, (It.) *kăm-pĭl'yĭ-a*
Campoformio, (It.) *kăm-po-fōr'mĭ-o*
Campo Rosso, (Austr.) *kăm'po rǫs'so*
Camporaghena, (It.) *mt.* *kăm-po-ra-gę'na*
Campos Ancos, (Pen.) *kăm'pos ăn'kos*
Canada, (N. Am.) *kăn'a-da*
Canada, la, (Mex.) *la ka'na-'a*
Canada, del Hoyo, (Pen.) *ka'nă-da dĕl ō-yo*
Canajoharrie, (U. S.) *kăn-a-jo hăr'-ĭ*
Canandaigua, (U. S.) *kăn-an-dā'gwa*
Canara, (Ind.) *ka'nă-ra*
Candahar, (Ind.) *kăn-da hŭr'*
Candela, (Mex.) *kăn'dę-la*
Cangas de Onis, (Pen.) *kăn'găs dę ō'nĭsse*

Fr. long *œ̆* and short *œ̆*, nearly as in *spur*.— Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*.—*An''ger*, *vi''cious*.—*ġ* as *s* in *pleasure*; *ğ* and *ẖ* guttural; *ny*, liquid; *th* as in *path*.

Cannes, (Fr.)	*kanne*
Cano, del, (Pen.)	*dël ka'no*
Canstadt, (Ger.)	*kän'stät*
Cantal, (Fr.) *dep.*	*käng-täl'*
Cantarca, (It.) *l.*	*kän-tär'ka*
Cantire, *or* Kintyre, (Scot.)	*kän-tire'*
Cantomank, (Austr.)	*kän'to-mängk'*
Canton, (As.)	*kän-ton'*
Cantos, Fuente de, (Pen.)	*foo-ën'te de kän'tos*
Caparrosa, (Pen.)	*kä-pär-rō-sa*
Cape Breton, (Can.) *isl.*	*bre-tong'* or *brit'on*
Capel, (Den.) *isl.*	*ka'pel*
Capella, (It.) *mt.*	*kä-pel'la*
Capelle, la, (Fr.)	*lä kä-pële'*
Capena, (It.)	*kä pe'na*
Capitanata, (It.)	*kä-pï-tä-nä'ta*
Capo di Cagliari, (It.)	*kä'po dï käl-yä'rï*
Capo di Gallo, (It.)	*kä'po dï gal'lo*
Capo di Ponte, (It.)	*kä'po dï pon'te*
Capo di Sassari, (It.)	*kä'po dï sas-sa'rï*
Cappacio, (It.)	*käp-pä'chï-o*
Caprera, (It.) *isl.*	*kä-pre'ra*
Capri, (It.) *isl.*	*ka'prï*
Captieux, (Fr.)	*käp-sï-ëü'*
Capua, (It.)	*kä'poo-a*
Caputo Rock, (Pen.)	*kä-poo'to*
Caracas, (S. Am.)	*kä-rak'äs* or *kä-räk'as*
Caramania, (Tur.)	*kär-a-mä'nï-a*
Carapella, (It.) *r.*	*ka'rä-pël'la*
Carapelle, (It.)	*ka'ra-pël'le*
Carapipi, (It.)	*kä'rä-pï'pï*
Caratasca, (Mex.) *l.*	*kä'rä-täs'ka*
Caravaca, (Pen.)	*kä'rä-va'ka*
Carboni, (It.)	*kär-bō'nï*
Carbonara, (It.) *c.*	*kär'bo-nä'ra*
Carcagente, (Pen.)	*kär'kä-chen'te*
Carcastillo, (Pen.)	*kär-käs-tïl'yo*
Carcans, (Fr.) *l.*	*kär-käng'*
Carcassonne, (Fr.)	*kär-käs-sōn'*
Carcelles, (Switz.)	*kär-sële'*
Cardenosa, (Pen.)	*kär'de-nō'sa*
Cardigan, (Eng.)	*kär'di-gan*
Cardiganshire, (Eng.)	*kär'di-gan-shïre*
Cardinale, (It.)	*kär-di-nä'le*
Cardona, (Pen.)	*kär-dō'na*
Cardosa, el, (Pen.)	*ël kär-dō'sa*
Carigliano, (It.) *r.*	*kä-rïl'yï-ä-no*
Carinthia, *or* Kærnthen, (Austr.)	*ka-rin'thï-a* or *kërn'tën*
Carizal, el, (Mex.)	*ël kä-rï-thäl* or *-säl*
Carl Johanstad, (Sc. Pen.)	*kärl yo-hän'städ*
Carleton, (Can.)	*kärl'ton*
Carlo, Fort, (It.)	*kär'lo*
Carlopago, (Austr.)	*kär'lo-pä'go*
Carlow, (Ir.) *co.*	*kär'low*
Carlowitz, (Austr.)	*kär'lo-vits*
Carlsbad, (Austr.)	*kärls'bät*
Carlsburg, (Austr. & Ger.)	*kärls'boorg*
Carlshamn, (Sc. Pen.)	*kärls'hämn*
Carlscrona, (Sc. Pen.)	*kärls-krō'na*
Carlslund, (Den.)	*kärls-loond'*
Carlsruhe, (Ger.)	*kärls-roo'he*
Carlstadt, (Sc. Pen. & Austr.)	*kärl'stät*
Carmagnola, (It.)	*kar-man-yō'la*
Carmel, (Pal.) *mt.*	*kär'mel*
Carmen, (Mex.) *isl.*	*kär'men*
Carmona, (Pen.)	*kar-mo'na*
Carnatic, (Ind.)	*kar-nä'tik* or *kar-nät'ik*
Carniola, (Austr.)	*kär-nï-ō'la*
Carolina, (U. S.)	*kär-o-lï'* (or *lï'*) *na*
Caromana, Fort, (It.)	*kä-ro-ma'na*
Carpathian, (Austr.) *mt.*	*kar-pä'thï-an*
Carpentaria, (Austral.)	*kar-pën-tä'rï-a*
Carrara, (It.)	*kar-rä'ra*
Carreira, (Pen.)	*kär-rï'ra*
Carriso, (Mex.)	*kär-rï'so*
Cartago, (Mex.)	*kär-tä'go*
Carvin, (Fr.)	*kär-väng'*
Casa del Cuervo, (Pen.)	*kä'sa dël koo-ër'vo*
Casa de Serra, (Pen.)	*kä'sa de sër'ra*
Casaccio, (Switz.)	*kä zät'chï-o*
Casal Maggiore, (It.)	*kä-zäl' mäd-gï-ō're*
Casale, (It.)	*kä-zä'le*
Casas de Don Antonio, (Pen.)	*kä'sas de don än-tō'nï-o*
Casas del Puerto, (Pen.)	*kä'sas dël poo-ër'to*
Casas Grandes, (Mex.)	*kä'säs grän'desse*
Casavieja, (Pen.)	*kä'-sä-vï-e'cha*
Casbin, (Pen.)	*käs-bïne'*
Cascantes, (Pen.)	*käs-kän'tesse*
Cascia, (It.)	*kä'shï-a*
Cascio, Point	*kä'shï-o*
Cashel, (Ir.)	*käsh'el*
Cashmere, (As.)	*käsh-mëre'*
Caspian Sea, (As.)	*käs'pï-an*
Cassa, (It.)	*käs'sa*
Cassel, (Ger.)	*käs'sel*
Cassia Via, (It.)	*käs'sï-a vï'a*
Castagnetto, (It.) *l.*	*käs-tän-yët'to*
Castagnola, (It.)	*käs-tän'yo-la*
Castanuela, (Mex.)	*käs-tä-noo-e'la*
Castel a Mare, (It.)	*käs-tël' ä mä're*
Castel a Mare, (It.) *g.*	*käs-tël' ä mä're*
Castel Doria, (It.)	*käs-tel' dō'rï-a*
Castel Franca, (It.)	*käs-tël' frän'ka*

Castel Guelfo, (It.)	*käs-tel' goo-ël'fo*
Castelnau de Medoc, (Fr.)	*käs-tel-nō' de me-dok'*
Castelnaudary, (Fr.)	*käs-tël'no-dä-rï'*
Castel Novo di Monte, (It.)	*käs-tël' nō'vo dï mon'te*
Castel Vetrano, (It.)	*käs-tël' ve-trä'no*
Castel Volturno, (It.)	*käs-tel' vol-toor'no*
Castiglione, (It.)	*käs-tïl-yō'ne*
Castiglione Fiorente, (It.)	*käs-tïl-yō'ne fï-o-rën'te*
Castillo de los Guardias, (Pen.)	*käs-tïl'yo de los goo-är'-dï-äs*
Castillon, (Fr.)	*käs-tï-lyong'* or *käs-tïl-yong'*
Castine, (U. S.)	*käs-tine'*
Castre, (Neth.)	*kastr'*
Castres, (Fr.)	*kastr'*
Castril, Sierra de, (Pen.)	*sï-ër'ra de käs-trïl'*
Castrillo, (Pen.)	*käs-trïl'yo*
Castro, (Pen. & It.)	*käs'tro*
Castro Giovanni, (It.)	*käs'tro jï-o-vän'nï*
Castua, (Austr.)	*käs'too-a*
Casza, (Austr.) *isl.*	*käs'sa*
Catahoola, (U. S.)	*kät-a-hoo'la*
Catalano, (It.)	*kä-tä-lä'no*
Catalonia, (Pen.)	*kä-tä-lō'nï-a*
Catamarca, (Am.)	*kä-tä-mär'ka*
Catania, (It.)	*kä-tä'nï-a* or *ka-tä'nï-a*
Catania, (It.) *g.*	*kä-ta'nï-a* or *ka-tä'nï-a*
Catanzaro, (It.)	*kä-tänd-zä'ro*
Catarroja, (Pen.)	*kä-tär-rō'cha*
Cati, (Pen.)	*kä'tï*
Cattaraugus, (U. S.)	*kät-tä-rau'gus*
Cattaro, (Austr.)	*kät-ta'ro*
Cattegat, (Sc. Pen.)	*kät'te-gät*
Cattenburg, (Austr.)	*kät'ten-boorg*
Caucasus, (R.)	*kau'kä-soos* or *kau'kä-sus*
Caucasus, (R.) *mt.*	*kau'kä soos* or *kau'kä-sus*
Caussade, (Fr.)	*kōs-säde'*
Cavado, (Pen.) *r.*	*kä-vä'do*
Cavalaire, (Fr.)	*kä-vä-lâre'*
Cavalerie, la, (Fr.)	*lä kä-väl-rï'*
Cavallo, (It.) *c.*	*kä-väl'lo*
Cavallo, (It.) *isl.*	*kä-väl'lo*
Cavan, (Ir.) *co.*	*käv'an*
Cavignac, (Fr.)	*kä-vïn-yäk'*
Cavoli, (It.) *isl.*	*kä-vō'lï*
Cavria, (Austr.)	*kä-vrï'a*
Cayo, (Mex.)	*kä'yo*
Cayuga, (U. S.)	*kä-yoo'ga*
Cazenovia, (U. S.)	*käz-en-ō'vï-a*
Ceciano, (It.)	*che-chï-ä'no*
Cecina, (It.) *r.*	*che-chï'na*
Celano, (It.)	*che-lä'no*
Celano, (It.) *l.*	*che-lä'no*
Celebes	*cel'e-bees*
Celigny, (Switz.)	*se-lïn-yï'*
Celle, (Ger.)	*tsël'le*
Cellette, (Fr.)	*sel-lëte'*
Cellino, (It.)	*chel-lï'no*
Cenclos, (Mex.)	*the-* (or *se-*) *ne'los*
Cenis, (It.) *mt.*	*che'nisse* or *se-nï'*
Censo di Falcone, (It.)	*chen'zo dï fäl-kō'ne*
Cento, (It.)	*chën'to*
Cephalonia, (It.)	*chëf-ä-lō'nï-a*
Ceppo, (It.) *r.*	*chëp'po*
Cerentino, (Switz.)	*che-rën-tï'no*
Cerignola, (It.)	*che-rïn'yo-la*
Cerigo, (Gr.)	*cher'ï-go*
Cerisy, (Fr.)	*se-rï-sï'*
Cernay, (Fr.)	*sër-nä'*
Cerreto, (It.)	*chër-re'to*
Cerro Colbrado, (Mex.)	*thër'* (or *sër'*) *ro kol-brä'do*
Cerro Gorda, (Mex.)	*thër'* (or *sër'*) *ro gor'da*
Cerro de S. Claro, (Mex.)	*thër'* (or *sër'*) *ro de sän klä'ro*
Cerros, (Mex.) *isl.*	*thër'* (or *sër'*) *ros*
Cervaro, (It.) *r.*	*chër-vä'ro*
Cesano, (It.)	*che-zä'no*
Cesareo Port, (It.)	*che-zä-re'o*
Cesone, (It.) *r.*	*che-zō'ne*
Cette, (Fr.)	*cëtte*
Ceva, (It.)	*che'va*
Ceylon, (Ind.)	*cë-lone'* or *cë'lon*
Chaam, (Neth.)	*chähm*
Chabaricha, (R.)	*cha-bä-rï'cha*
Chabarina, (R.)	*chä-bä-rï'na*
Chabonois, (Fr.)	*shä-bo-nwä'*
Chabourak, (R.)	*chä'bourak*
Chagre, (S. Am.)	*shä-gr'*
Chaffoy, (Fr.)	*shäf-fwä'*
Chagny, (Fr.)	*shän-yï'*
Chagouta, (R.) *r.*	*chä-gou'ta*
Chagovarsk, (R.)	*chä'go-värsk*
Chailly, (Fr.)	*shä-ï-yï'* or *shäl-yï'*
Chaisedieu, la, (Fr.)	*lä shäse-dï-ëü*
Chak Boulak, (R.)	*chäk bou'lak*
Chalam, (Fr.)	*shä-läng'*
Challet, (Fr.)	*shäl-le'*
Chalonne, (Fr.)	*shä-lōne'*
Chalons sur Marne, (Fr.)	*shä-long' sür märne*
Chalons sur Saone, (Fr.)	*shä-long' sür sōne*
Chama, (Mex.)	*chä'ma*
Chamarga, (Mex.)	*chä-mär'ga*
Chamberet, (Fr.)	*shäng-bre'*
Chambery, (Fr.)	*shäng-brï'*
Chambrois, (Fr.)	*shäng-brwa*

Chambry, (Fr.)	*shäng-brï'*
Champaigne, (Fr.)	*shäng-pany'*
Chamouny, (Switz.)	*shä-moo-nï'*, Eng. *shä-moo'ny*
Champlain, (Can.)	*shäng-pläng'*, Eng. *chäm-plane'*
Champoton, (Mex.)	*chäm-pō'ton*
Chapala, (Mex.)	*chä-pä'la*
Chanceaux, (Fr.)	*shäng-sō'*
Chantenay, (Fr.)	*shängt-nä'*
Chantenoy, (Fr.)	*shängt-nwa*
Chapelle, la, (Fr.)	*lä shä-pële*
Chapelle Royale, (Fr.)	*shä-pële rwä-yäl'*
Charente, (Fr.) *dep.*	*shä-rängt'*
Charente, Lower, (Fr.) *dep.*	*shä-rängt'*
Charenton, (Fr.)	*shä-räng-tong'*
Charité, la, (Fr.)	*lä shä-rï-te'*
Charki, (R.)	*chär'kï*
Charlatskoi, (R.)	*chär-läts'koi*
Charlemont, (Fr.)	*shärl-mong'*
Charleroi, (Neth.)	*shärl-rwa'*
Charlottenberg, (Prus.)	*shär-lot'ten-bërg*
Charlevoix, (U. S.)	*shärle-voy'*
Charmes, (Fr.)	*shärm*
Charmey, (Switz.)	*shär-mä'*
Charny, (Switz.)	*shär-nï'*
Charolles, (Fr.)	*shä-rōle'*
Charot, (Fr.)	*shä-rō*
Charriore, (Fr.)	*shär-rï-ōre'*
Chars, (Fr.)	*shär*
Chartres, (Fr.)	*shärtr'*
Chasseral, (Switz.) *mt.*	*shäs-se-räl'*
Chasseron, (Switz.) *mt.*	*shäs-rong*
Chat la Valiere, (Fr.)	*shä lä vä-lï-ëre'*
Chat Ligny, (Fr.)	*shä lïn-yï'*
Chatahouche, (U. S.) *r.*	*chät-a-hoo'che*
Chataigneraye, (Fr.)	*shä-täny-rä'*
Chatauque, (U. S.)	*cha-taw'que*
Chateaubourg, (Fr.)	*shä-tō-boor*
Chateaubriant, (Fr.)	*shä-tō-brï-äng'*
Chateau Cambresis, (Fr.)	*shä-tō' käng-bre-zï'*
Chateau Chinon, (Fr.)	*shä-tō' shï-nong'*
Chateau Loir, (Fr.)	*shä-tō' lwär*
Chateaulin, (Fr.)	*shä-tō-läng'*
Chateauneuf, (Fr.)	*shä-tō-nëüf'*
Chateauroux, (Fr.)	*shä-tō-roo'*
Chateau Renault, (Fr.)	*shä-tō' re-nō'*
Chateau Salins, (Fr.)	*shä-tō' sä-läng'*
Chateau Thierry, (Fr.)	*shä-tō' tï-e-rï'*
Chatelet, (Neth.)	*shät-lä'*
Chatellerault, (Fr.)	*shä-tel-rō'*
Chatellier, (Fr.)	*shä-tel-lï-e'*
Chatillon, (Fr.)	*shä-tïl-yong'* or *shä-tï-[illegible]-yong'*
Chatillon en Bazois, (Fr.)	*shä-tïl-yong' äng bä-zwa*
Chatillon sur Loire, (Fr.)	*shä-tïl-yong' sür lwär*
Chatillon sur Loing, (Fr.)	*shä-tïl-yong' sür lwäng*
Chatillon sur Indre, (Fr.)	*shä-tïl-yong' sür ändr*
Chatillon sur Seine, (Fr.)	*shä tïl-yong' sür säne*
Chatre, la,	*lä shätr'*
Chatsk, (R.)	*chätsk*
Chaudenay, (Fr.)	*shōde-nä'*
Chaudiere, (U. S.)	*shō-dï-ëre'*
Chaumont, (Fr.)	*shō-mong'*
Chaussee, la, (Fr.)	*lä shōs-se'*
Chaux de Fonds, (Switz.)	*shō de fong*
Chaux du Milieu, (Switz.)	*shō dü mï-lï-ëü*
Chavignon, (Fr.)	*shä-vïn-yong'*
Chechkleev, (R.)	*chëch'kyeev*
Cheki, (R.)	*che'kï*
Cheles, (Pen.)	*che'lesse*
Chelmsford, (Eng.)	*chëmz'ford*
Chelsea, (Eng.)	*chël'sy*
Cheltenham, (Eng.)	*chel'ten-ham* or *chelt'num*
Chemille, (Fr.)	*she-mï-ï'* or *she-mïly'*
Chemnitz, (Ger.)	*chëm'nits*
Chemung, (U. S.)	*she-mung'*
Chenango, (U. S.)	*she-nän'go*
Chenisegorsk, (R.)	*che-nï'se-gorsk*
Chenkoursk, (R.)	*chën-koursk'*
Chepovska, (R.)	*che-pov-ska*
Cher, (Fr.) *dep.*	*shëre*
Cheran, (It.) *r.*	*ke-rän'*
Cherbourg, (Fr.)	*shëre-boor'*
Chermontane Glacier, (Switz.)	*shëre-mong tän' glä-sï-e'*
Cherokee, (U. S.)	*chër-o-kee'*
Cherso, (Austr.) *isl.*	*kër'so*
Chertsey, (Eng.)	*chës'se*
Chesapeake	*chës'a-pëake*
Chesseaux, (Switz.)	*shës-sō'*
Chetchkova, (R.)	*chëtch'ko-va*
Chetimaches, (U. S.)	*shët-ï-mäsh'*
Chevagnes le Roy, (Fr.)	*she-väny' le rwa*
Chevenceau, (Fr.)	*she-väng-sō'*
Cheveney, (Switz.)	*shëve-nä'*
Cheviot, (Scot.) *mt.*	*chiv'ï-ot*
Chiana, Marsh of, (It.)	*kï-ä'na*
Chiaro, (It.) *mt.*	*kï-ä'ro*
Chiavari, (It.)	*kï-ä-vä'rï*
Chiavenna, *or* Cleven, (It.)	*kï-a-ven'na*
Chicapee, *or* Chicopee, (U. S.)	*chik-o-pee'* or *chik'o-pee*
Chicago, (U. S.)	*shï-kaw'go*
Chichester, (Eng.)	*chich'es-ter*
Chichis, (Mex.)	*chï'chïs*

Fāte, fär, fall, what, bät.—Mëte, prey, hëlp, thëre, hër.—Pïne, marïne, bïrd, fïg.—Nōte, dōve, möve, wolf, book, lord.—Tūne, bull, unite—Fr. long vüe; Fr. short büt.—

Chicot, (U. S.)	*shĭ'ko*
Chienti, (R.)	*chi-ĕn'tĭ*
Chievres, (Neth.)	*shi-ĕvr'*
Chiglogna, (Switz.)	*kid-gŏn'ya*
Chihuahua, (Mex.)	*chĭ-ŏŏd'ŏŏă*
Chili, (S. Am.)	*chĭ'lĭ*
Chilicothe, (U. S.)	*chil-li-kŏth'e*
Chilpanzinga, (Mex.)	*chil-pan-thĭn'* (or *sĭn'*) *ga*
Chiltepeque, (Mex.)	*chil-tĕ pĕ'kĕ*
Chimalapan, (Mex.)	*chi-mă-la'pan*
Chimalipa, (Mex.)	*chi-mă-lĭ'pa*
Chimborazo, (S. Am.)	*chim-bo-rä'so*
China, (As.)	*chĭ'na*
Chinandega, (Mex.)	*chi-nan-dg'ga*
Chinese Empire	*chi-nēse'*
Chinon, (Fr.)	*shĭ nong'*
Chiny, (Neth.)	*shĭ-ni'*
Chippenham, (Eng.)	*chip'num*
Chippeway, (U. S.)	*chip'pe-wāy*
Chirow, (Austr.)	*ẑhĭ'rō*
Chiusa, (It.)	*kĭ-ŏŏ'za*
Chiusano, (It.)	*kĭ-ŏŏ-za'no*
Chiusi, (It.)	*kĭ-ŏŏ'zĭ*
Chlinitza, (Austr.)	*ẑhli-nĭt'sa*
Chliselburg, (R.)	*ẑhli'zel-bŏŏrg*
Chlov, (R.)	*chlŏv*
Chlumetz, (Austr.)	*ẑhlŏŏ'mĕts*
Chodzlesen, (Pr.)	*ẑhŏl'tsĭt-zen*
Chokelinsk, (R.)	*chŏk-chĭnsk'*
Cholmoghory, (R.)	*chŏl-mŏg-hŏ-ry*
Cholula, (Mex.)	*cho-lŏŏ'la*
Chorbrow, (Pr.)	*ẑhŏr'bro*
Chorostkow, (Austr.)	*ẑhŏ-rŏst'ko*
Chotzen, (Austr.)	*ẑhŏ:'zen*
Chowes, (Eng.)	*kows*
Christburg, (Pr.)	*krĭst'bŏŏrg*
Christiania, (Sc. Pen.)	*krĭst-ĭ-a'nĭ-a*
Christiansand, (Sc. Pen.)	*krĭ'stĭ-ahn-sand'*
Christinasfeld, (Den.)	*krĭ'stĭ-ahns-fĕlt*
Christiansoe, (Sc. Pen.)	*krĭ'stĭ-ahns-ö*
Christianstadt, (Sc. Pen.)	*krĭ'stĭ-ahn-stat* or *krĭ-shahn-stat*
Christinehamn, (Sc. Pen.	*krĭ-stĭ'nĕ-hamn*
Christinestadt, (Sc. Pen.)	*krĭ-stĭ'nĕ-stat*
Christoval, (Mex.)	*krĭs-tō-val'*
Chuquisaca, (S. Am.)	*chŏŏ-kĭ-sa'ka*
Cieszanow, (Austr.)	*tsĭ-sha'no*
Cilicia, (As.)	*sĭ-lish'ĭ-a*
Cilician Gates	*sĭ-lish'an*
Cimbres, (Pen.)	*thĭm'brĕsse*
Cimbrishamn, (Sc. Pen.)	*cim'bris-hamn*
Cimiti, (It.) *c.*	*chĭ-mĭ'tĭ*
Cimone, (It.)	*chĭ-mō'ne*
Cincinnati, (U. S.)	*cin-cin-nat'i*
Cincy, (Neth.)	*ci-nā'*
Cintra, (Pen.)	*thĭn'tra*
Circassia, (R.)	*cĭr-kas'sĭ-a* or *cir-kas'-sis'e-ter* [*shĭ-a*
Cirencester, (Corn., Eng.)	
Citta Nuova, (It.)	*chĭt-ta' nŏŏ-ō'va*
Citta Vecchia, (It.)	*chĭt-ta' vĕk'kĭ-a*
Cittadella, (It.)	*chĭt-ta'dĕl'la*
Ciudad Real, (Mex.)	*thĭ-* (or *si-*) *ŏŏ-dad' rĕ-ăl'*
Ciudad Rodrigo, (Pen.)	*thĭ-ŏŏ-dad' rō-drĭ'go*
Ciudadela, (Pen.)	*thĭ-ŏŏ-da'dĕ-la*
Ciumana, (Pen.)	*thĭ-ŏŏ-ra'na*
Civita Vecchia, (It.)	*chĭ'vĭ-ta vĕk'kĭ-a*
Clabboeck, (Neth.)	*klab'bāke*
Cladow, (Ger.)	*kla'do*
Clagenfurt, (Austr.)	*kla'gen-fŏŏrt*
Claiborne, (U. S.)	*klā'borne*
Clan, (Sc. Pen.) *L*	*klahn*
Clape, la, (Fr.)	*la klăpe*
Clara, Sa, (Pen.)	*săn'ta klă'ra*
Clareno, (Switz.)	*klă-rĕ'no*
Claro, (Switz.)	*klă'ro*
Clausenburg, (Austr.)	*klou'zĕn-bŏŏrg*
Clausholm, (Den.)	*klous-holm'*
Clausthal, (Ger.)	*klous'tăl*
Claytte, la, (Fr.)	*la klĕte*
Clefmont, (Fr.)	*klĕ-mong'*
Clementino, (It.)	*klĕ-men-tĭ'no*
Clermont, (Fr.)	*klĕre-mong'*
Clermont de Lodeve, (Fr.)	*klĕre-mong' dĕ lō-dĕve'*
Clermont en Argonne, (Fr.)	*klĕre-mong' ăn ăr-gŏne'*
Clermont Ferrand, (Fr.)	*klĕre-mong' fĕr-rang*
Cleven, *or* Chiavenna, (It.)	*chĭ-ĕ'vĕn*
Cleves, (Ger.)	*klĕ'vesse*
Cleves und Berg, (Ger.)	*klĕ'vesse ŏŏnt bĕrg*
Clissa, (Austr.)	*klĭs'sa*
Clitheroe, (Eng.)	*klĭth'er-ō*
Clogher, (Ir.)	*klŏg'hĕr*
Cloghnakilty, (Ir.)	*klŏg-na-kĭl'ty*
Clusone, (It.) *r.*	*klŏŏ-zō'nĕ*
Cnua Germann, (Austr.)	*knŏŏ'a gĕr-mă'na*
Cobadonga, (Pen.)	*kō-bă-dŏn'ga*
Coblentz, (Ger.)	*kō'blĕnts*
Coburg, (Ger.)	*kō'bŏŏrg*
Cochin, (Hind.)	*kō-chĭne'*
Cocleia, (Fr.)	*kō-klwa'*
Coco, (Mex.)	*kō'ko*
Cocomaricopas, (Mex.)	*kō'kō-mă-rĭ-kō'păs*
Coconato, (It.)	*kō-kō-na'to*
Codacavallo, (It.) *c.*	*kō'da-ka-val'lo*
Cognac, (Fr.)	*kon-yak'*
Cogollo Point, (Pen.)	*kō-gol'yo*
Coquinas, (It.) *r.*	*kō-kĭ-nas*
Coignères, (Fr.)	*kwăn-yĕre'*
Coimbra, (Pen.)	*kō-im'bra*
Colberg, (Pr.)	*kol'bĕrg*
Colburn, (Neth.)	*kol'bŏŏrn*
Col de Cabres, (Fr.) *mt.*	*kol dĕ kabr'*
Colditz, (Ger.)	*kol'dits*
Coleggio, (It.)	*kō-led'jĭ-o*
Coligny, (Switz.)	*kō-lĭn-yĭ'*
Collalto, (It.)	*kol-lal'to*
Collanzo, (Pen.)	*kō-lĭ-ăn'thō*
Collares, (Pen.)	*kō-lĭ-a'rĕsse*
Colima, (Mex.)	*kō-lĭ'ma*
Collmies, (Mex.)	*kō-lĭ'mĭ-esse*
Colloroe, (Sw.)	*kō'lō-rö'*
Colmar, (Fr.)	*kol-mar'*
Colnett, (Mex.) *c.*	*kol'net*
Cologne, *or* Köln, (Ger.)	*kō-lōny'*, *kŏln*, Eng. *kō-lōne'*
Colombia	*ko-lom'bĭ-a*
Colorado, (S. Am.) *r.*	*kō-lō-ra'do*
Colorados Point, (Mex.)	*kō-lō-ra'dos*
Colorna, (It.)	*kō-lor'na*
Columbretes, (Pen.) *isl.*	*kō-lŏŏ n-brĕ'tesse*
Comaron, (Austr.)	*kō-ma-ron'*
Comayagua, (S. Am.)	*kō-ma ya'gwa*
Combeau Fontaine, (Fr.)	*kong-bō' fŏng-tăne'*
Combrondes, (Fr.)	*kong-brong-dĕ'*
Comero, (It.) *mt.*	*kō'mĕ-ro*
Comino, (It.)	*kō-mĭ'no*
Como, (It.)	*kō'mo*
Como, (It.) *L*	*kō'mo*
Comorin, (Hind.)	*kom'o-rin*
Comporta, (Pen.)	*kom-por'ta*
Compostella, (Pen.)	*kom-pŏs-tĕl'ya*
Concentayna, (Pen.)	*kon-thĕn-tĭ'na*
Concepcion, (Chili, Am.)	*kon-thep-thĭ-on'*, Eng. *kon-sip'shun*
Concise, (Switz.)	*kong-cise'*
Concordia, (It.)	*kon-kor'dĭ-a*
Condé, la, (Fr.)	*la kong-dĕ'*
Conegliano, (It.)	*kō-nel'ya-no*
Congaree, (U. S.)	*kon''ga ree'*
Congleton, (Eng.)	*kon-gl'ton*
Congo, (Af.)	*kon'go*
Coni, (It.)	*kō'nĭ*
Connaught, (Ir.)	*kon'nawt*
Connaux, (Fr.)	*kon-nō'*
Connecticut, (U. S.)	*kon-nĕt'ĭ-kut*
Connemara, (Ir.)	*kon-ne-mă'ra*
Conquista, la, (Pen.)	*la kon-kis'ta*
Constance, *or* Constanz, (Ger.)	*kon-stants*
Constance, (Switz.)	*kon-stants* or *kŏng-stangs'*
Constance, (Switz.) *l.*	*kon-stants* or *kŏng stangs'*
Constantinople, [Stamboul,] (Tur.)	*kon-stan-tĭ-nō'ple* or *stam-bŏŏl*
Conza, (It.)	*kond'za*
Coos, (U. S.)	*kō'os*
Cooshatchie, (U. S.)	*kŏŏs-hatch'y*
Copenhagen, [Kjobnhavn,] (Den.)	*ko-pen-hā'gen*
Copiapo, (S. Am.)	*ko-pĭ-ă-pō'*
Coquet, (Eng.)	*kok'ĕt*
Coquille, la, (Fr.)	*la kō-kĭ-y'* or *kō-kĭly'*
Coquimbo, (S. Am.)	*kō-kĭm'bo*
Corbeil, (Fr.)	*kor-bĕ-ĭ* or *kor-bely*
Corbière, (Switz.)	*kor-bĭ-ĕre'*
Cordillera, (Brazil,) *mt.*	*kor-dĭl'yĕ-ra*
Cordouan, (Fr.) *l.*	*kor-dŏŏ-ang'*
Cordova, *or* la nojosa, (Pen.)	*kor-dō'va*
Coren, (As.)	*kō-rĕ'a*
Corella, (Pen.)	*kō-rĕl'ya*
Corfu, (Gr.) *isl.*	*kor'fŏŏ*
Corgemont, (Switz.)	*kŏrgĕ-mong'*
Coria, (Pen.)	*kō'rĭ-a*
Corinth, (Gr.)	*kor'inth*
Corinthia, (Gr.)	*kō-rin'thĭ-a*
Corioli, (It.)	*kō-rĭ-ō'lĭ*
Cork, (Ir.) *co.*	*kork*
Cormeilles, (Fr.)	*kor-me ĭ'* or *kor-mely'*
Cornellana, (Pen.)	*kor-nel-ya'na*
Cornia, (It.) *r.*	*kor'nĭ-a*
Corno, (It.) *mt.*	*kor'no*
Cornwall, (Eng.)	*korn'wall*
Coronata, (Austr.) *isl.*	*kō-rō-nă'ta*
Corps, (Fr.)	*kŏhr*
Coral de Almaguer, (Pen.)	*kō-răl' dĕ ăl-mă-gĕr'*
Corrèze, (Fr.) *dep.*	*kor-rĕze'*
Corsica, (Fr.) *isl.*	*kor'sĭ-ka*
Corso, (It.) *c.*	*kor'so*
Corsoer, (Den.)	*kor-zŏ'ĕr*
Corte Figueira, (Pen.)	*kor'tĕ fĭ-gĕ'ra*
Cortes, (Pen.)	*kor'tesse*
Corunna, (Pen.)	*kō-rŏŏ'na*
Corzola, (Austr.) *isl.*	*kord'zō-la*
Coscia, (It.) *isl.*	*kō'shĭa*
Coselitz, (Prus.)	*kō'zĕ-lits*
Coshocton, (U. S.)	*kos-hok'ton*
Coslin, (Prus.)	*keŭs-lĭne'*
Cosne, le Nivier, (Fr.)	*kŏzne lĕ nĭ-vĭ-ĕ'*
Cosseir, (Af.)	*kos-sĕre'*
Cossonex, (Switz.)	*kos'sō-nex*
Cotanes, (Pen.)	*kō-tă'nesse*
Côte d'Or, (Fr.) *dep.*	*kōte dŏre*
Côtes du Nord, (Fr.) *dep.*	*kōte dŭ nŏhr*
Cothen, (Prus.)	*kō'tĭn*
Cotopaxi, (S. Am.)	*kō-to-pax'ĭ* or *ko-to-pa'khi*
Cottbus, (Prus.)	*kot'bŏŏse*
Cottens, (Switz.)	*kot'tĕns*
Coutily, (Fr.)	*kŏŏ-yĭ'* or *kŏŏl-yĭ'*
Coulanges sur Yonne, (Fr.)	*kŏŏ-langgĕ sŭr i-ŏne*
Coupois, le, (Fr.)	*lĕ kŏŏ-pwa'*
Cour Chevemy, (Fr.)	*kŏŏr shĕve-mĭ'*
Courgenay, (Switz.)	*kŏŏrgĕ-nā'*
Courland, *or* Kurland, (R.)	*kŏŏr'lănt*
Coventry, (Eng.)	*kuv'en-try*
Covington, (Eng.)	*kuv'ing-ton*
Cowes, (Eng.)	*kous*
Coyna, (Pen.)	*koi'na*
Cozzolina, (It.)	*kot-sō-lĭ'na*
Cracow, *or* Krakow, (Austr.)	*krä'ko* or *krä-kŏŏf*
Crau, (Switz.)	*krăne*
Crana, (Switz.)	*krä'na*
Crnon, (Fr.)	*krä-ong*
Crasto, (Pen.)	*krăs'to*
Cremona, (It.)	*krĕ-mō'na*
Crescentino, (It.)	*krĕ-shĕn-tĭ'no*
Cressy, (Fr.)	*kres-sĭ'*
Creuse, (Fr.) *dep.*	*krŏŭse*
Crimea, (R.)	*krĭ'mĕ-a*
Crimitschau, (Ger.)	*krĭ'mit-shou*
Crissier, (Switz.)	*krĭs-sĭ-ĕ'*
Croatia, (Austr. & Tur.)	*krō-ă'shĭ-a* or *krō-ă'sha*
Croisettes, (Switz.)	*krwad-zĕte*
Croisy la Haye, (Fr.)	*krwad-zĭ' lă hă*
Croix, (Switz.)	*krwa*
Croix Verte, (Fr.)	*krwa vĕrte*
Cronstadt, (R.)	*krŏne'stat*
Croupière, (Fr.)	*krŏŏ-pĭ ĕre*
Crustumerium, (It.)	*krŏŏ-stŏŏ-mĕ'rĭ-ŏŏm*
Cruz de Mudela, Sta. (Pen.)	*san'ta krŏŏth dĕ mŏŏ-dĕ'la*
Cruz, Sa, (Pen.)	*săn'ta krŏŏth*
Csaba, (Austr.)	*chŏb'bŏ*
Csalm, (Austr.)	*chŏlm*
Cseffa, (Austr.)	*chĕf'fa*
Csege, (Austr.)	*chĕ'gĕ*
Csesztreg, (Austr.)	*chess'trĕg*
Csongrad, (Austr.)	*chŏn-grad'*
Csorna Kapuvar, (Austr.)	*chor'na ka'pŏŏ-văr'*
Csosmond, (Austr.)	*chŏs-mond*
Csuesa, (Austr.)	*chŏŏ-ĕ'sa*
Cuba, (Pen.)	*kŏŏ'ba*
Cucole, (It.) *mt.*	*kŏŏ'kō-lĕ*
Cudazzoni, (It.) *mt.*	*kŏŏ-dda-zō'nĭ*
Cuença, (Pen.)	*kŏŏ-ĕn'sa*
Cuerva, (Pen.)	*kŏŏ-ĕr'va*
Cuevas, las, (Pen.)	*las kŏŏ ĕ'vŭs*
Cuila, (Pen.)	*kŏŏl'va*
Cully, (Switz.)	*kŭl li'*, *kŭ-yĭ'*, or *kŭl-yĭ'*
Culm, (Austr.) *pr.*	*kŏŏlm*
Culmsee, (Prus.)	*kŏŏlm'zĕ*
Cumbach, (Ger.)	*kŏŏm'bach*
Cumberland, (Eng.)	*kum'ber-land*
Cunitz, (Ger.)	*kŏŏ'nits*
Curaçoa, *or* Curaçoa, (W. Ind.)	*kŏŏ-rŏŏ-să'o*, *ku-ra-so*
Curdistan, *or* Koordistan, (As.)	*kŏŏr-dis-tan'*
Cures, (It.)	*kŏŏ'rĕsse*
Curicatoro, (It.)	*kŏŏ-rĭ-ka-tō'rĕ*
Curische Nehrung, (Prus.)	*kŏŏ'rĭ-shĕ nĕ rŏŏngh*
Curische Haff, (Prus.)	*kŏŏ'rĭ-shĕ haf*
Cusset, (Fr.)	*kŭs-sĕ'*
Cussy, (Fr.)	*kŭs-sĭ'*
Custrin, (Prus.)	*kŭs-trĭne'*
Cutigliana, (It.)	*kŏŏ-tĭl-yă'na*
Cutro, (It.)	*kŏŏ'tro*
Cuxhaven, (Ger.)	*kŏŏx'hă-fĕn*
Cuyahoga, (U. S.)	*kĭ-a-hō'ga*
Cyllenia, (Gr.)	*sĭl-lĭ'nĭ-a*
Czakova, (Austr.)	*tsă kō'va*
Czakvar, (Austr.)	*tsak'văr*
Czarnikow, (Prus.)	*chär'nĭ-kŏŏf*
Czarnowo, (Prus.)	*chär-nŏŏ-vo*
Czarskoselo, (R.)	*chär-skō'sĕ-lo*
Czaslau, (Austr.)	*-tsăs'lou*
Czempin, (Prus.)	*chĕm-pĭne'*
Czenstechau, (R.)	*chĕn-stĭ'khou*
Czepedlak, (Austr.)	*tsĕ-pĕd'lak*
Czernahora, (Austr.)	*tsĕr-na-hō'ra*
Czernowice, (Austr.)	*tschĕr-nō-vĭt'sĕ*
Czichen, (Prus.)	*chĭ'chen*
Czirknicz, (Austr.)	*tsĭrk'nĭts*
Czortkow, (Austr.)	*chort'kŏŏf*
Czucza, (Austr.)	*chŏŏ'cha*

D.

Danzig, (Prus.)	*dăn'tsĭg*
Dacca, (Hind.)	*dăk'ka*
Dadizeel, (Neth.)	*da'dĭ-zĕl*
Daelen, (Neth.)	*da'lĕn*
Daenemark, *or* Denmark	*dă'ne-märk*, *dĕn' nărk*
Dagerhort, (R.)	*da'gĕr-hort*

Fr. long *ă* and short *ă̆*, nearly as in *spur*.—Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*.—*An''ger*, *vi''cious*.—*ġ* as *s* in *pleasure*; *ğ* and *čh* guttural; *ny* liquid; *th* as in *pith*.

Dagnestan, (R.) *dä'ghĭs-tän'*
Dago, (R.) *isl.* *dä'go*
Dahlen, (Ger.) *dah'lĕn*
Dahomey, (Af.) *dah'ho-mā*
Dakota, (U. S.) *dą-kō'ta*
Dale, (Sc. Pen.) *r.* *dāhl*
Dalburgh, (Scot.) *dąl'burg*
Dalby, (Sc. Pen.) *dal'bĭ*
Dalecarlia, *or* Dalarna, (Sc. Pen.) *dā-lę-kär'lĭ-a* or *dal'lär-na*
Dalen, (Sc. Pen.) *dal'lĕn*
Dalfors, (Sc. Pen.) *dal'fors*
Dalhousie, (U. S.) *dal-hąą'zy*
Dalmatia, *or* Dalmazien, (Austr.) *dal-mā'shĭ-a* or *dal-mä'-tsi-ĕn*
Dalnacardoch, (Scot.) *dal-na-kar'dŏch*
Dalpe, (Switz.) *dal'pę*
Dalton, (Eng.) *dąl'ton*
Dalya, (Austr.) *da'lĭ-a* or *dal'ya*
Dalziel, (Scot.) *dąl'zeel*
Damascus, (Tur.) *da-mas'kus*
Damaun, (Per.) *da-maun'*
Damet, (Fr.) *da-mę'*
Damietta, (Eg.) *da-mĭ-ĕt'ta*
Damm, (Prus.) *dam*
Damm, (Prus.) *l.* *dam*
Dammartin, (Fr.) *dam-mär-tăng'*
Damme, (Neth. & Ger.) *dam'mę*
Dampier's Archipelago, Group, and Strait, (Austral.) *dam'peer*
Damsdorf, (Den.) *dams'dorf*
Damsig, (Den.) *dam'sig*
Damville, (Fr.) *dang-vĭle'*
Danbury, (U. S.) *dan'bĕr-re*
Danilov, (R.) *da'nĭ-lov*
Danilovka, (R.) *da-nĭ-lov'ka*
Dankov, (R.) *dan'kov*
Dannemarie, (Fr.) *dan-mä-rĭ'*
Dannemoine, (Fr.) *dan-mwŏne'*
Dantsic, *or* Danzig, (Prus.) *dan'tsĭch*
Danube, *or* Donau, (Ger.) *dan'ųbe* or *dō'nou*
Daoudputra, (Ind.) *dä-ųąd-pųą'tra*
Darda, (Austr.) *dar'da*
Dardanelles, *or* Hellespont, Strait, (Tur.) *dar-dā-nĕlls'*
Darfo, (It.) *dar'fo*
Darfour, *or* Darfur, (Af.) *dar'fųąr*
Dargal, (Australia,) *mt.* *dar'gal*
Dariel, Pass of, (R.) *da'rĭ-ĕl*
Darien, (S. Am.) *dā'rĭ-en*
Darmstadt, [Hessen,] (Ger.) *darm'stat*
Daroca, (Pen.) *da-rō'ka*
Dartmoor Forest, (Eng.) *dart'mųąr*
Dartuch, (Pen.) *c.* *dar'tųątch*
Darwar, (Hind.) *dar'war*
Dauphine, (Fr.) *dō-fĭ-nę'*
Daverdisse, (Neth.) *da'fĕr-dis'ę*
Davidov, (R.) *da'vĭ-dov*
Dayara, (Af.) *mt.* *dā'ya-ra*
Dax, (Fr.) *dax*
De Bilt, (Neth.) *dę bilt*
De Brack, (Neth.) *dę brack*
De Chats, (Can.) *l.* *dę shą*
De Haag, (Neth.) *dę hach*
De Ham, (Neth.) *dę ham*
De Haule, (Neth.) *dę how'lę*
De Hond, *or* Western Scheldt, (Neth.) *dę hųnt*
De Hunse, (Neth.) *dę hųųn'sę*
De Kruis Schans, (Neth.) *dę krois skans*
De Kuinder, (Neth.) *r.* *dę koin'dĕr*
De Maaren, (Neth.) *dę ma'rĕn*
De Meden, (Neth.) *dę mę'dĕn*
De Pampel, (Neth.) *dę pam'pĕl*
De Pol, (Neth.) *dę pōl*
De Witt's Land, (Austral.) *dę vĭts*
Dead Sea, *or* Bahr Lut, (Pal.) *bar lŭt*
Deba, (Pen.) *dę'ba*
Debretzin, (Austr.) *dę'brĕt-tsĭne'*
Deccan, (Ind.) *dĕk'kan*
Dechkin, (R.) *detch-kin'*
Deda, (Austr.) *dę'da*
Dee Meeder, (Neth.) *dę mę'dĕr*
Deetz, (Prus.) *dęts*
Deinhof, (Ger.) *dine'hof*
Delaware, (N. Am.) *dĕl'a-ware*
Delden, (Neth.) *dĕl'dĕn*
Delderbroek, (Neth.) *dĕl'dĕr-brųąk*
Delemara, (It.) *dę-lę-mä'ra*
Delen, (Sc. Pen.) *l.* *dę'lĕn*
Delfino Castel, (It.) *dĕl-fĭ'no*
Delft, (Neth.) *dĕlft*
Delgada Point, (Mex.) *dĕl-gä'da*
Delhi, (Ind.) *dĕl'hĭ* or *dĕl'hē*
Delitsch, (Prus.) *dę'litch*
Delos, (Gr.) *dę'los*
Delsperg, (Switz.) *dĕls'pĕrch*
Delta, (Eg.) *dĕl'ta*
Delvino, (Austr.) *del-vĭ'no*
Demarara, (S. Am.) *dĕm-ä-ra'ra*
Demer, (Neth.) *r.* *dę'mĕr*
Demona, (Austr.) *dem'nĭ-a*
Den Berg, (Neth.) *dĕne bĕrch*
Den Hitzert, (Neth.) *dĕne hĭt'zĕrt*
Den Hoek, (Neth.) *dĕne hųųk*
Denbigh, (Ir.) *dĕn'be*
Denbighshire, (Eng.) *dĕn'be-shĭre*
Dender, (Neth.) *r.* *dĕn'dĕr*
Denia, (Pen.) *dę'nĭ-a*
Denklingen, (Ger.) *dĕnk'lĭn-gĕn*
Denmark, *or* Danemark *dĕn'märk*
Dennevitz, (Prus.) *dĕn'nę-vits*
Dennoksenye, (Austr.) *dĕn'nok-sĕn'yę*
Dent de Midi, (Switz.) *mt.* *dang dĕ mĭ-dē'*
Dent de Morélo, (Switz.) *mt.* *dang dĕ mō-rĕle'*
Dento, (Austr.) *dĕn'to*
Deptford, (Eng.) *dĕt'furd*
Derevaragh, (Ir.) *dĕr-e-va-rägh'*
Der Teers, (Neth.) *dĕr tĕhrs*
Dernis, (Austr.) *dĕr'nis*
Derpt, (R.) *dĕrpt*
Ders, (Austr.) *dĕrs*
Derval, (Fr.) *dĕr-väl'*
Derwent, (Eng.) *dĕr'went*
Derzow, (Prus.) *dĕrt'so*
Desaguadero, (S. Am.) *dĕs-ä-gwä-dä'ro*
Desconocida Point, (Mex.) *dĕs'kō-nō-thē'* (or *sē'*) *da*
Desha, (U. S.) *desh-ä'*
Desiderada, (W. Ind.) *isl.* *dę'sĭ-dę-rä'da*
Des Moines, (U. S.) *dā-moin'*
Dessa, (R.) *r.* *dĕs'na*
Dessau, (Prus.) *dĕs'sou*
Detmold, (Ger.) *dĕt'molt*
Detroit, (U. S.) Fr. *dę-trwä*
Dettelbach, (Ger.) *dĕt'tel-bach*
Dettingen, (Ger. & Switz.) *dĕt'tĭn-gĕn*
Deux Ponts, *or* Zweybruecken, (Ger.) *dŭ-pōng'* or *tswī-brŭck'-en*
Deva, (Austr.) *dę'va*
Devehers, (Switz.) *dĕ-vę-hĭ-ę*
Deventer, (Neth.) *dę'vĕn-ter*
Devizes *de-vĭ'zes*
Devon, (New Zealand) *dev'on*
Devon, North, [Barrow's Strait,] (N. Am.) *dĕv'on*
Dezna, (Austr.) *dĕsh'na*
Dharwar, (Hind.) *dhar-war'*
Dherbières, (Fr.) *der-bi-ĕre'*
Dhuy, (Neth.) *doi*
Diableretz, (Switz.) *dĭ-ăbl-rĕtz'*
Diarbekir, (Tur.) *dĭ-ar-bek-ĭr'* or *dĭ-ar-bekr*
Diampante, (It.) *dĭ-a-man'tę*
Diatkovo, (R.) *dĭ-at-kō'vo*
Dibeja, (It.) *dĭ-bę'ĭ-a*
Dikkebusch, (Neth.) *dik'kę-bųąsh'*
Diekirch, (Neth.) *dik'kĭrch*
Dicomano, (It.) *dĭ-kō-mä'no*
Die, (Fr.) *dĭ*
Die Cluse, (Ger.) *dĭ klųąs*
Dieboldsau, (Switz.) *dĭ'bolt-zou*
Dieffelt, (Ger.) *dĭf'felt*
Diego, (Mex.) *dĭ-ę'go*
Diemens Land, Van, (New Zealand) *văn dĭ'mĕns länd'*
Diepenheim, (Neth.) *dĭ'pĕn-hĭme*
Diepholz, (Ger.) *dĭp'holts*
Dieppe, (Fr.) *dĭ-ĕp'*
Diesbach, (Switz.) *dĭs'bach*
Diessen, (Ger. & Switz.) *dĭs'sen*
Diest, (Neth.) *dĭst*
Dieu, (Fr.) *isl.* *dĭ-ŭ*
Dieulouard, (Fr.) *dĭ-ŭ'lō-närd'*
Dievenbrug, (Neth.) *dĭ'fen-brųąch'*
Diezma, (Pen.) *dĭ-ĕth'ma*
Dignac, (Fr.) *dĭn-yak'*
Dignato, (Austr.) *dĭn-yä'to* or *din''nä'to*
Digne, (Fr.) *dĭny*
Digny, (Fr.) *dĭn-yĭ'*
Digoin, (Fr.) *dĭ-gō-ăng'*
Dijou, (Fr.) *dĭ-gōō'*
Diknau Mjot, (Af.) *dik-nau mjŏt*
Dillenburg, (Ger.) *dil'lĕn-bųąrg*
Dillengen, (Ger.) *dil'lĕn-gĕn*
Dinaburg, (R.) *dĭ'nä-bųąrg*
Dinan, (Fr.) *dĭ-năng'*
Dinaut, (Neth.) *dĭ-nō'*
Dingelfangen, (Ger.) *ding'ĕl-fang-ĕn*
Dingelstadt, (Prus.) *ding'ĕl-stat'*
Dinkelsbuhl, (Ger.) *dink'ĕls-bųąl'*
Dinne Fjord, (Sc. Pen.) *din'ng fĭ-ord*
Dino, (It.) *isl.* *dĭ'no*
Dintenheim, (Ger.) *din'tĕn-hĭme*
Dinwiddie, (U. S.) *din-wid'dy*
Dios Gyor, (Austr.) *dĭ'os jųr*
Dioukova, (R.) *dyou-kō'va*
Diourmen, (R.) *dyour'mĕn*
Dipach, (Neth.) *dĭ'pach*
Dippeldswald, (Ger.) *dip'pelts-wält'*
Dirkshorn, (Neth.) *dirks'horne*
Dirschau, (Prus.) *dĭr'shou*
Dischingen, (Ger.) *dĭ'shing-ĕn*
Disna, (R.) *dĭs'na*
Distamo, (Gr.) *dis-tä'mo*
Distriana, (Pen.) *dis-trĭ-a'na*
Diu, (Ind.) *fl.* & *isl.* *dĭ-ŭ*
Divnasa, (Austr.) *dĭ-vŭs'sa*
Dixmude, (Neth.) *dix'mųą'dę*
Djavat, (R.) *djä'vat*
Djura, (Sc. Pen.) *dju'ra*
Dmitriev, (R.) *dmĭ'trĭ-ĕv*
Dmitrievsk, (R.) *dmĭ'trĭ-ęvsk'*
Dmitrievskoe, (R.) *dmĭ'trĭ-ĕv'skŏe*
Dmitroy, (R.) *dmĭ'troy*
Dnieper, (R.) *dnĭe'pĕr*
Dniester, (R.) *dnĭes'tĕr*
Doab, (Ind.) *dō'ab*
Dobberan, (Ger.) *dąb-bę-rän'*
Dobbertin, (Ger.) *dąb-bĕr-tĭn'*
Dobrianka, (R.) *dō-brĭ-an'ka*
Dobrokoz, (Austr.) *dō'brō-kŏz'*
Dobromil, (Austr.) *dō'brō-mĭl'*
Dobrzyce, (Prus.) *dōbr-shĭt'sę*
Dockchitsy, (R.) *dąck-chĭt'sy*
Doeblitz, (Ger.) *dą'blĭts*
Doesburg, (Neth.) *dųąs bųąrg*
Doetinchem, (Neth.) *dųą-tin'chĕm*
Dogliani, (It.) *dąl'yä-nĭ*
Dognacska, (Austr.) *dog-natch'ka*
Dole, (Switz.) *mt.* *dō'lę*
Dolgelly, (Ir.) *dąl-gĕth'ly*
Dolghinov, (R.) *dąl-ghĭ'nov*
Dolgovka, (R.) *dol-gŏv'ka*
Dolina, (Austr.) *dō-lĭ'na*
Doljitska, (R.) *dąl-jĭts'ka*
Dolores, (Mex.) *dō-lō'rĕsso*
Dolores, los, (Mex.) *los dō-lō'rĕsso*
Dolsk, (Prus.) *dąlsk*
Dolstadt, (Sc. Pen.) *dąl'stät*
Doltzig, (Prus.) *dąlt'tsĭg*
Domanovitchi, (R.) *dō-ma-nō'vĭt'chĭ*
Domau, (Prus.) *dō'mou*
Dombresson, (Switz.) *dong-brĕsse-song'*
Dombroka, (Austr.) *dōm'brō'ka*
Dombrovitza, (R.) *dōm-brō-vĭt'za*
Dombrowek, (R.) *dōm-brŏsk'*
Domburg, (Neth.) *dōme'bųąrg*
Domdidier, (Switz.) *dōng-dĭ-dĭ-ę*
Domfront, (Fr.) *dong-frōng'*
Domo d'Ossola, (It.) *dō'mō dos'sō-la*
Domremy, (Fr.) *dōng-rĕ-mĭ'*
Domusnoas, (It.) *dō'mųąs-nō'as*
Don, (R.) *r.* *dąn*
Donaghadee, (Ir.) *don-a-thŭ-dee'*
Donau, *or* Danube, (Ger.) *r.* *dō-nou*
Donaueschingen, (Ger.) *dō'nou-ĕ'shing-ĕn*
Donauwerth, (Ger.) *dō'nou-vĕrte'*
Doncos, (Pen.) *dōn'kos*
Donegal, (Ir.) *dąn-e-ggal'*
Donga, (Af.) *dōn'ga*
Donga, (Af.) *mt.* *dōn'ga*
Dongio, (Switz.) *dōn'jo*
Dongola, (Af.) *don'gō-la*
Donjurn, (Neth.) *dąn'yąąrn*
Don Kossacks, (R.) *dąn kąs-sacks'*
Donnatto, (It.) *dōn-nat'to*
Donnersberg, *or* Mt. Tonnere, (Ger.) *dąn-ners'bĕrg* or *tąn-nĕre'*
Douska, (R.) *dōns'ka*
Donzenac, (Fr.) *dong-zę-näk'*
Donzere, (Fr.) *dong-zĕre'*
Doorn, (Neth.) *dōhrn*
Doornspyk, (Neth.) *dōhrn'spĭk*
Dora Baltea, (It.) *r.* *dą'ra bal-tę'a*
Dora Riparia, (It.) *r.* *dą'ra rĭ-pa'rĭ-a*
Dorat, le, (Fr.) *lĕ dō-ra'*
Dorchester, (Can.) *dąr'ches-ter*
Dordogne, (Fr.) *dep.* *dōr-dōny'*
Dordrecht, (Neth.) *dąrt'rĕcht*
Dorfli, (Switz.) *dąrf'lĭ*
Dorgali, (It.) *dōr-gä'lĭ*
Dormans, (Fr.) *dōr-mang'*
Dorna, (Austr.) *dąr'na*
Dornes, (Pen.) *dōr'nesso*
Dornoch, (Scot.) *dor-nok'*
Dorpat, *or* Doerpt, (R.) *dōr'pät* or *dąrp'*
Dorset, (New Zealand) *dąr'set*
Dorsetshire, (Eng.) *dąr'set-shĭre*
Dorsgaden, (Den.) *dōhrs'gä-den*
Dorsten, (Neth.) *dąr'stĕn*
Dort, (Neth.) *dąrt*
Dos Aguas, (Pen.) *dos ä'gųą-as*
Dos Barios, (Pen.) *dos ba-rĭ'os*
Dosterland, (Neth.) *dōs'ter-lant'*
Dotis, (Austr.) *dō'tis*
Dotra, (Austr.) *dō'tra*
Douarnenez, (Fr.) *dųą-ärn-ng'*
Douay, (Fr.) *dųą-ā'*
Doubrka, (Austr.) *dąąbr'ka*
Doubrovka, (R.) *dou-brąą'ka*
Doubrovsk, (R.) *dou-brąąsk'*
Doubs, (Fr.) *r.* *dąąbz*
Doubs, (Fr.) *dep.* *dąąbz*
Doué, (Fr.) *dąą-ę'*
Doukovchina, (R.) *dou-kŏ-vę-hĭ'na*
Doulens, (Fr.) *dąą-lang'*
Doulevant, (Fr.) *dąą-lę-vat'*
Dounstin, (R.) *doun-stĭn'*
Dournovsk, (R.) *dour-novsk'*
Douro, (Pen.) *r.* *dąą'ro*
Douvanoi, (R.) *isl.* *dou'vŭ-noi*

Douve, (Fr.) *r.*	*dǫǫve*
Dovre, (Sc. Pen.)	*dō'vrĕ*
Dovre Field, (Sc. Pen.)	*dō'vrĕ fi'hld*
Dowlatabad, (Hind.)	*dou'la ta-bad'*
Down, (Ir.) *co.*	*down*
Doyet, (Fr.)	*dō yĕ'*
Dranby, (Den.)	*drō'bŭ*
Dragoncella, (It.)	*drā'gŏn-chĕl'la*
Dragonera, (Pen.) *isl.*	*drā-gō-ng'ra*
Dragton, (Neth.)	*drăkh'tǫn*
Dràguignan, (Fr.)	*drā-ghĭa-gŭn'*
Dramburg, (Prus.)	*drăm'bǫǫrg̃*
Drammen, (Sc. Pen.)	*drăm'men*
Drànze, (It.) *r.*	*drănd'zg*
Drausen, (Prus.) *l.*	*drou'zen*
Drave, (Austr.) *r.*	*drăve*
Draxholm, (Den.)	*drăx-hǫlm'*
Dreisen, (Prus.)	*drī'zen*
Drensteinfurth, (Ger.)	*drĕn'stīne-fǫǫrt'*
Drenthe, (Neth.)	*drĕn'tg*
Drepko, (Prus.)	*drĕp'ko*
Dresden, (Ger.)	*drĕs'den* or *drĕz'den*
Dreux, (Fr.)	*drĕŭ*
Drewitz, (Prus.)	*drg'vits*
Dreyoe, (Den.) *isl.*	*drī ĕŭ*
Driburda, (Neth.)	*drī-bǫǫr'da*
Drillo, (It.) *r.*	*drĭl'lo*
Driesa, (R.)	*drĭe'sa*
Drittgeeste, (Ger.)	*drĭt'gĕ'stg*
Drobakka, (Sc. Pen.)	*drō bak'ka*
Droge, (Prus.) *r.*	*drō'gĕ*
Drogheda, (Ir.)	*drǫh'he-da*
Droitwich, (Eng.)	*drou'ĭtch*
Drome, (Fr.) *r.*	*drōme*
Drome, (Fr.) *dep.*	*drōme*
Drompierre, (Switz.)	*drǫng-pĭ-ĕrd'*
Drontheim, or Trondhjem, (Sc. Pen	*drǫnt'hĭme*
Drusendorf, (Austr.)	*drō'zĕn-dǫrf*
Drosselberg, (Den.)	*drǫs'sĕl-bĕrg̃*
Drossen, (Prus.)	*drǫs'sen*
Drouè, (Fr.)	*drǫǫ-ĕ'*
Drugeac, (Fr.)	*drŭ-ĕăk'*
Drulingen, (Fr.)	*drǫǫ'lĭng-en*
Drummon Castle, (Neth.)	*drǫǫm'mǫn*
Drummond, (Can.)	*drŭm-mǫng'*
Drusenheim, (Fr.)	*drǫǫ'zĕn-hĭme*
Dubdendorf, (Switz.)	*dǫǫb'dĕn-dǫrf*
Dubicza, (Austr.)	*dǫǫ-bĭt'cha*
Dubiecko, (Austr.)	*dǫǫ-bĭ-ĕ'ko*
Dublin, (Ir.)	*dŭb'lin*
Dubovac, (Austr.)	*dǫǫ-bō văk'*
Dubrovka, (R.)	*du-brǫǫ'ka*
Dubuque, (U. S.)	*du-bǫǫk'* or *du-bŭque'*
Dubrskoro, (R.)	*du-bus-kō'ro*
Ducali, (It.) *c.*	*dǫǫ-ka'lī*
Duckerow, (Prus.)	*dǫǫk'kĕ-ro*
Dudeldorf, (Ger.)	*dǫǫ'dĕl-dǫrf*
Dudzeele, (Neth.)	*dǫǫd-zĕ'lĕ*
Duejm, (It.)	*dǫǫ-ī'ra*
Duerne, (Fr.)	*dŭ-ĕrn'*
Duffel, (Neth.)	*dǫǫf'fel*
Dugato, (It.)	*dǫǫ-gă'to*
Dulda, (S. Am.) *mt.*	*dǫǫ-ĭ'da*
Duina, (Austr.) *c.*	*dǫǫ-ĭ'na*
Dulveland, (Neth.)	*dŏl'fĕ-lănt*
Dulven, (Neth.)	*dŏl'fĕn*
Dukella, (Af.)	*dǫǫ-kĕl'ga*
Dukla, (Austr.)	*dǫǫ'kla*
Dulce, (Mex.) *g. & l.*	*dǫǫl'thg* (or *sg*)
Dulwich, (Eng.)	*dul'ĭtch*
Dumbertonshire, (Scot.)	*dum'bĕr-ton-shĭre*
Dumel, (Fr.) *isl.*	*dŭ-mĕl'*
Dumel, (Ger.) *r.*	*dǫǫ'mĕl*
Dumfries, (Scot.) *co.*	*dum-freece'*
Dun, (Fr.)	*dŭng*
Dundal, (Sc. Pen.)	*dŭn'dăl*
Dundnik, (Ir.)	*dun-dgĭk'*
Dundas, (Can.)	*dŭng-da'*
Dundee, (Scot.)	*dun-dee'*
Dunderstadt, (Ger.)	*dǫǫn'dĕr-stăt*
Dungannon, (Ir.)	*dun-gdn'non*
Dunkirk, or Dunkirchen, (Fr.)	*dŭn-kirk'* or *dŭn'kĭr-chĕn*
Dunnamargh, (Ir.)	*dun'na-mă-rŭgh'*
Durango, (Mex. & Pen.)	*dǫǫ-rdn'go*
Durnano, (It.)	*dǫǫ-rdn'no*
Durnsno, (Mex.)	*dǫǫ-rŭs'no*
Durbuy, (Neth.)	*dǫǫr'boi*
Durdat, (Fr.)	*dŭr-dă'*
Durham, (Eng. Can.)	*dur'kam*
Durlach, (Ger.)	*dǫǫr'lăkh*
Dusseldorf, (Ger.)	*dŭs'sĕl-dǫrf*
Dussen, (Neth.)	*dŭs'sĕn*
Duzzno, (Peru.)	*dǫǫsh'no*
Dvina, (R.)	*dwĭ'na*
Dyle, (Neth.)	*dĭle*
Dynapoor, (Hind.)	*dy-na-pǫǫr'*
Dyrenroth, (Switz.)	*dĭr'rĕn-rōte*

E.

East India	*ēs'jĭ-a*
Eauze, (Fr.)	*ōze*
Ebbelykke, (Den.)	*ĕb'bĕ-lŭk'kĕ*
Ebeltoft, (Den.)	*ĕ'bĕl-tǫft*
Ebeltoft, (Den.) *b.*	*ĕ'bĕl-tǫft*
Eberbach, (Ger.)	*ĕ'bĕr-băkh*
Ebersfeld, (Ger.)	*ĕ'bĕrs-fĕlt*
Eberswalde, (Ger.)	*ĕ'bĕrs-văl'dĕ*
Ebesfalva, (Austr.)	*ĕ'bĕss-făl'va*
Ebis, (Switz.)	*ĕ'bĭs*
Ebrach, (Ger.)	*ĕ-brăkh*
Ebrach Burg, (Ger.)	*ĕ-brăkh bǫǫrg̃*
Ebrach Raube, (Ger.)	*ĕ-brăkh rou'bĕ*
Ebrach Reiche, (Ger.) *r.*	*ĕ-brăkh rī'khĕ*
Ebro, (Pen.)	*ĕ'bro*
Ebsambul, (As.)	*ĕb-sdm'bǫǫl* or *ĕb-sdm-bǫǫl'*
Eccica, (It.) *isl.*	*ĕt'chi-ka*
Ecclesfechan, (Scot.)	*ĕk klĕs-fĕch'an*
Echten, (Neth.)	*ĕkh'ten*
Echternach, (Neth.)	*ĕch'tĕr-năkh*
Ecija, (Pen.)	*ĕ thi'kha*
Eckartsberg, (Prus.)	*ĕk'kărts-bĕrg̃*
Eckernforde, (Den.)	*ĕk'kern fŏr'dĕ*
Eckernforde Haven, (Den.)	*ĕk'kern-fŏr'dĕ*
Eckmuhl, or Eggmuhl (Ger.)	*ĕk'mŭhl*
Ecluse, (Fr.)	*ĕ-klōze'*
Ecomoy, (Fr.)	*ĕ-kō-mwa'*
Ecouis, (Fr.)	*ĕ-kǫǫ-ĭ'*
Ecrehou Rocks, (Fr.)	*ĕ-krĕ ǫǫ'*
Ecuador, or Equator, (S. Am.)	*ĕk-wa-dōrd'*
Edam, (Neth.)	*ĕ'dăm*
Ede, (Neth.)	*ĕ'dĕ*
Edefforsen, (Sc. Pen.)	*ĕ'dĕ-fors'sĕn*
Edel's Land, (Austral.)	*ĕ'dels*
Edenhall, (Eng.)	*ĕ'den-hall*
Eder, (Ger.) *r.*	*ĕ'dĕr*
Edgecomb	*ĕj'kum*
Edratsk, (R.)	*ĕ-dĭ-ătsk'*
Edinburgh, (Scot.)	*ĕd'in-bur-rō* or *ĕd'in-burg̃*
Edir, (Tur.)	*ĕ'dĭr*
Edisto, (U. S.)	*ĕd'is-to*
Edumia, (Pal.)	*ĕ-dǫǫ'mĭ-a*
Eelde, (Neth.)	*ĕl'dĕ*
Eelde Til, (Neth.)	*ĕl'dĕ tĭl*
Eem Til, (Neth.)	*ĕme tĭl*
Eerden, (Neth.)	*ĕr'den*
Eerzel, (Neth.)	*ĕr'zel*
Efat, (Af.)	*ĕ'fat*
Efferden, (Austr.)	*ĕf'fer-dĕn*
Egelshofen, (Switz.)	*ĕ'gĕls-hō'fen*
Egomask, (Den.)	*ĕ'gĕ-mărk*
Eger, (Ger. & Austr.)	*ĕ'gĕr*
Eger, (Austr.) *r.*	*ĕ'gĕr*
Egeri, (Switz.)	*ĕ'gĕ-rĭ*
Egeri, (Switz.) *l.*	*ĕ'gĕ-rĭ*
Egerlingen, (Switz.)	*ĕ'gĕr-lĭng-en*
Egersheim, (Fr.)	*ĕ'gĕrs hĭme*
Egersund, (Sc. Pen.)	*ĕ'gĕr-ǫǫnd*
Egerberg, (Switz.)	*ĕ'gĕr-bĕrg̃*
Eggen, (Switz.)	*ĕg'gen*
Eggiweiler, (Switz.)	*ĕg'gĭ-vī'lĕr*
Eglecht, (R.)	*ĕg'lĕkht*
Eglotons, (Fr.)	*ĕgl tǫng*
Egmondaan Zee, (Neth.)	*ĕkh-mŏn'dăkh zĕ*
Egmont-binnen, (Neth.)	*ĕkh'mǫnt-bĭn'nĕn*
Egmont, or Taranaki, (New Zealand) *mt.*	*ĕkh'mǫnt* or *tă-ră-nă'kĭ*
Egypt	*ē'jĭpt*
Ehrenbreitstein, (Ger.)	*ā'rĕn-brīte-stīne'*
Ehrenburg, (Ger.)	*ā'rĕn-bǫǫrg̃*
Ehrendingen, (Switz.)	*ā'rĕn-dĭng-en*
Ehrenstock, (Ger.)	*ā'bĕn-stǫk*
Elchstadt, (Ger.)	*ĭkh'stat*
Elderstadt, (Den.)	*ĕ'dĕr-stăt*
Ella, (R.) *mt.*	*ĕ'lă*
Emmansou, (R.) *r.*	*ĕ'mĕn-zou*
Eindhoven, (Neth.)	*ĭnt'hō-fen*
Einersdal, (Sc. Pen.)	*ĭ'nĕrs-dăl*
Einsiedeln, (Switz.)	*ĭn'zĭ-dĕln*
Eisach, (Austr.) *r.*	*ĭ'zăkh*
Eisbach, (Ger.)	*ĭ'sbăkh*
Eisenach, (Ger.)	*ĭ'zĕ-năkh*
Eisendorf, (Ger.)	*ĭ'zĕn-dǫrf*
Eiskoo, (R.)	*ĭs-kō*
Eislebon, (Ger.)	*ĭ'slĕ-bĕn*
Eixen, (Prus.)	*ĭk'sen*
Ekaterinburg, (R.)	*ĕ-kăt'ĕ-rĭn-bǫǫrg̃*
Ekaterinnigorad, (R.)	*ĕ-kăt-ĕ-rĭn-ĭ-gŏ'rădd*
Ekaterininsk, (R.)	*ĕ-kă'tĕ-rĭn-ĭnsk'*
Ekaterinoslav, (R.)	*ĕ-kăt-ĕ-rĭ-nǫs'lăv*
Ekerberga, (Sc. Pen.)	*ĕ-kĕr-bĕr'ga*
Ekesjo, (Sc. Pen.)	*ĕ'kĕ-shō*
Ekotroveka, (R.)	*ĕ-kō-trǫǫ'ska*
Elatma	*ĕ-lăt'ma*
El Plan, (Pen.)	*ĕl plan*
El Wah, or Great Oasis, (Eg.)	*ĕl wăh'*
El Wah el Ghurbi, or Lesser Oasis, (Eg.)	*ĕl wăh' ĭl ghŭr'bĭ*
Elateah, (Gr.) *mt.*	*ĕ-lă-tĕ'a*
Elba, (It.) *isl.*	*ĕl'ba*
Elbe, or Elb, (Ger.) *r.*	*ĕl'bĕ* or *ĕlb*
Elberfeld, (Ger.)	*ĕl'bĕr fĕld*
Elbeu, (Fr.)	*ĕl'bĕŭ*
Elbing, (Prus.)	*ĕl'bing*
Elbrouz, (R.) *mt.*	*ĕl'brouz*
Elbur, (Per.) *mt.*	*ĕl'bĕŭr*
Elburg, (Neth.)	*ĕl'bǫǫrg̃*
Elchanca, (R.)	*ĕl-chăn'ka*
Elche, (Pen.)	*ĕl'chĕ*
Elchingen, (Ger.)	*ĕl'khĭng ĕn*
Elda, (Pen.)	*ĕl'da*
Elde, (Ger.) *r.*	*ĕl'dĕ*
Elden, (Neth.)	*ĕl'den*
Elenovsk, (R.)	*ĕ'lĕ-nŏvsk*
Eletot, (Fr.)	*ĕ-lĕ-tō'*
Eleusis, (Gr.) *b.*	*ĕ-lū sis*
Eleuthera, (W. Ind.) *isl.*	*ĕl-ū'thĕ-ra*
Elfkarleby, (Sc. Pen.)	*ĕlf'kar-lĕ bĕ'*
Elfros, (Sc. Pen.)	*ĕlf'rōze*
Elfvedal, (Sc. Pen.)	*ĕl vĕ-dăl*
Elga, (Sc. Pen.)	*ĕl'ga*
Elgg, (Switz.)	*ĕlg*
Elgin, or Morayshire (Scot.)	*ĕlg'ĭn*
Elis, (Gr.)	*ē'lis*
Elizavetpol, (R.)	*ĕ lĭt-zĕ-vĕt pol*
Ellada, (Gr.) *r.*	*ĕl-la'da*
Ellingegaard, (Den.)	*ĕl'l ng-ĕ-gōrde*
Ellwangen, (Ger.)	*ĕl'wang-en*
Elm, (Ger.)	*ĕlm*
Elovatka, (R.)	*ĕ lō-văt'ka*
Elp, (Neth.)	*ĕlp*
Elpidio, (It.)	*ĕl-pī'dĭ-o*
Elsa, (It.) *r.*	*ĕl sa*
Elsaut, (Fr.)	*ĕl sdng'*
Elsinore, or Helsingoer, (Den.)	*ĕl sĭ-nōre, hĕl-sĭng-ŭr'*
Elspeel, (Neth.)	*ĕl'spēls*
Elster, (Prus.) *r.*	*ĕl'stĕr*
Elsterwarda, (Prus.)	*ĕl'stĕr-văr'da*
Elvedal, (Sc. Pen.)	*ĕlf'dăhl*
Elz, (Neth.) *r.*	*ĕlts*
Elzach, (Ger.)	*ĕl'tsăkh*
Elze, (Ger.)	*ĕl'tsg*
Ematsbarh, (Ger.)	*ĕ'măts-bărkh*
Emba, (As.) *g.*	*ĕm'ba*
Emba, (As.) *r.*	*ĕm'ba*
Embrech, (Neth.)	*ĕm'brăkh*
Embrun, (Fr.)	*ăng-brŭng'*
Emd, (Switz.)	*ĕmd*
Emden, (Ger.)	*ĕm'dĕn*
Emeln, (Ger.)	*ĕ'meln*
Emmen, (Switz. & Neth.)	*ĕm'mĕn*
Empoli, (It.)	*ĕm'pō-lĭ*
Ems, (Ger. Neth.)	*ĕms*
Enara, (R.)	*ĕ-nă'ra*
Encanizado de Murcia, (Pen.)	*ĕn'kă-nĭ-thă'do dĕ mǫǫr'thĭ-a*
Endelave, (Den.) *isl.*	*ĕn'dĕ-lă've*
Endovichtcha, (R.)	*en-dō-vĭcht'cha*
Endracht's Land, (Austral.)	*ĕhn'drăkhts lănt*
Encanizado do Mucir, (Pen.)	*ĕ'nĕ-ă-nĭ-thă'do dĕ mǫǫthĭr'*
Eneboe, (Sc. Pen.)	*ĕ'nĕ bo*
Eneda, (Switz.)	*ĕ-nĕ'da*
Engelberg, (Switz.)	*ĕng-el bĕrg̃*
Engelhartzell, (Austr.)	*ĕng-el-hart-tsĕl'*
Engelholm, (Sc. Pen.)	*ĕng el-hŏlm'*
Engen, (Ger.)	*ĕng'en*
Enger, (Ger.)	*ĕng'ĕr*
Enghien, (Neth.)	*ăng'gt-dng*
England	*ĭng'gland*
Enguera, (Pen.)	*ĕn-gĕ'ra*
Enkhuizen, (Neth.)	*ĕnk'hou-zen*
Enkoping, (Sc. Pen.)	*ehn-chŭ'ping*
Ennetbuhl, (Switz.)	*ĕn'nĕt-bǫǫl*
Enniscorthy, (Ir.)	*en-nis-kor'thy*
Enniskillen, (Ir.)	*en-nis-kĭl'len*
Enns, (Austr.) *r.*	*ĕns*
Eno, (R.)	*ĕ'no*
Enontekels, (R.)	*ĕ-non'tĕ-klas*
Enter, (Neth.)	*ĕn'tĕr*
Entlibuch, (Switz.)	*ĕnt'lĭ-bǫǫk*
Entradas, (Pen.)	*ĕn-trā'das*
Entragues, (Fr.)	*ăng-trăg'*
Entre Douro e Minho, (Pen.)	*ĕn'trĕ dǫǫ'ro ĕ mĭn'yo*
Entre Rios, (S. Am.)	*ĕn'trĕ rĭ'os*
Entrecasteaux, d', (N. Zeal.) *ch.*	*ddngtr'kăs-tō'*
Entrevaux, d', (Fr.)	*dăngtr-vō'*
Enyike, (Austr.)	*ĕn'gĭ-kĕ*
Enz, (Ger. Neth.)	*ĕnts*
Epauvillers, (Switz.)	*ĕ-pō-vĭ-ĭ-yĕ'* or *ĕ-pō-vĭl'yĕ*
Epe, (Neth.)	*ĕ'pĕ*
Epernay, (Fr.)	*ĕ-pĕr-nā'*
Epernon, (Fr.)	*ĕ-pĕr-nŏng'*
Epidauros, (Gr.)	*ĕ-pĭ-dou'ros*
Epidauros Limera, (Gr.)	*ĕ-pĭ-dou'ros lĭ-mĕ'ra*
Epila, (Pen.)	*ĕ'pĭ-la*
Epinal, (Fr.)	*ĕ-pĭ-năl'*
Epine, (Fr.)	*ĕ-pĭne*

Fr. long *ă* and short *ŭ*, nearly as in *spur*. — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*. — *An''ger*, *vi''cious*. — *ġ* as *z* in *pleasure*; *g̃* and *ăkh* guttural; *ny* liquid; *th* as in *pith*.

Equator, *or* Ecuador, (Centr. Am.) *ɛ-kwə'tqr*
Er, (Fr.) *isl.* *ɛr*
Era, (It.) *r.* *ɛ'ra*
Ermemo, Fort, (It.) *ɛr-mə's'mo*
Erba Spina, (It.) *ɛr'bas-pi'na*
Erbach, (Ger.) *ɛr'bɑ̈ch*
Ercole, (It.) *isl.* *ɛr'kō-lɛ*
Erek, (Austr.) *ɛ'rɛk*
Eretria, (Gr.) *ɛ-rɛ'tri-a*
Erfa, (Ger.) *r.* *ɛr'fa*
Erfurt, (Prus.) *ɛr'fɔ̈rt*
Erla, (It.) *r.* *ɛ'ri-a*
Ericeyra, (Pen.) *ɛ-ri-thi'ra*
Erick, (Switz.) *ɛ'rik*
Erigne, (Fr.) *ɛ-riny'*
Erivan, (R.) *ɛ'ri-vän*
Erivelde, (Neth.) *ɛ-ri-fɛl'dɛ*
Erlaa, (R.) *ɛr'la*
Erlach, (Switz.) *ɛr'lɑ̈ch*
Erlaf, (Austr.) *r* *ɛr'laf*
Erlau, (Austr.) *ɛr'lou*
Erlau, (Austr.) *r.* *ɛr'lou*
Erlangen, (Ger.) *ɛr'lang-ən*
Erlbach, (Ger.) *ɛrl'bɑ̈ch*
Erlenbach, (Switz.) *ɛr'lɛn-bɑ̈ch*
Ermatingen, (Switz.) *ɛr'ma-ting-ən*
Ermelo, (Neth.) *ɛr'mɛ-lo*
Erne, Lough, (Ir.) *lɔch ɛrn*
Ernee, (Fr.) *ɛr-ng'*
Err, (Austr.) *r.* *ɛr*
Erschweiler, (Switz.) *ɛrsh'vi-lər*
Ervedoira (Pen.) *ɛr-vɛ di'ra*
Erviliers, (Fr.) *ɛr-vi-l-yɛ'* or *ɛr-vil-yɛ'*
Ervy, (Fr.) *ɛr-vi'*
Erz Gebirge, (Austr.) *ɛrts gɛ-bir'gɛ*
Erzen, (Ger.) *ɛr'tsən*
Erzeroom, (Tur.) *ɛrz-rɔ̈m'*
Escaculles, (Fr.) *ɛs-ka-kül'*
Escalao, (Pen.) *ɛs-ka ld'o*
Escaro, (It.) *ɛs-ka'ro*
Esch, (Neth.) *ɛsk*
Esche, (Switz.) *ɛsh'ɛ*
Eschelles, les, (Fr.) *lɛ zɛ-shɛl'*
Escherhausen, (Ger.) *ɛ sher-hou'zən*
Escholzmatt, (Switz.) *ɛ'sholts-mat*
Escombrera, (Pen.) *isl.* *ɛs-kom-brɛ-ra*
Escorial, el, (Pen.) *ɛl ɛs-kō'ri-al*
Escucho, (Pen.) *ɛs-kɔ̈'cho*
Esens, (Ger.) *ɛ'zens*
Esguiva, (Pen.) *r.* *ɛs-gi'va*
Eshoot, (Af.) *ɛsh'ɔ̈t*
Esino, (It.) *r.* *ɛ-si'no*
Eskilstuna, (Sc. Pen.) *ɛs'kils-tɔ̈'na*
Esne, (Eg.) *ɛs-nɛ'*
Esnon, (Fr.) *ɛ-nɔ̈ng'*
Espalion, (Fr.) *ɛs-pa-li-ɔ̈ng'*
Espalmador, (Pen.) *isl.* *ɛs'pal-ma-dōr'*
Espanillo, (Pen.) *ɛs-pa-nil'yo*
Espinar, (Pen.) *ɛs-pi-nar'*
Espinosa, (Pen.) *ɛs-pi-nō'sa*
Espinosa del Roy, (Pen.) *ɛs-pi-nō'sa dɛl ri*
Espirito Santo, *or* Victoria, (Braz.) *ɛs-pi'ri-to sän'to*
Espiritu Santo, Tierra del, (Austral.) *ti-ɛr'ra dɛl ɛs-pi'ri-tɔ̈ɔ̈ sän'to*
Espiritu Santo, (Mex.) *b.* *ɛs-pi'ri-tɔ̈ɔ̈ sän'to*
Esporlas, (Pen.) *ɛs-pɔr'las*
Esquimaux, (N. Am.) *l.* *ɛs'ki-mo*
Esseck, (Austr.) *ɛs'sɛk*
Essel, (Ger.) *ɛs'sɛl*
Essen, (Ger. & Neth.) *ɛs'sɛn*
Essequibo, (S. Am.) *ɛs-sɛ-ki'bo*
Essera, (Pen.) *r.* *ɛs'sɛ-ra*
Essertines, (Switz.) *ɛs-sɛr-tinɛ'*
Essex, (Eng. & Can.) *ɛs'sɛx*
Essone, (Fr.) *ɛs-sōnɛ*
Estafort, (Fr.) *ɛs-ta-fɔ̈rɛ*
Estagie, (Fr.) *ɛs-tɑ̈gi'*
Estain, (Fr.) *ɛs-tɛng'*
Esto, (It.) *ɛs'tɛ*
Estella, (Pen.) *ɛs-tɛl'ya*
Estepa, (Pen.) *ɛs-tɛ'pa*
Estepar, (Pen.) *ɛs-tɛ-pär'*
Estepona, (Pen.) *ɛs-tɛ-pō'na*
Estivarelles, (Fr.) *ɛs-ti vä-rɛ l* or *ɛs-ti-vä-rɛly*
Estrella, la, (Pen.) *la ɛs-trɛl'ya*
Estrelle, (Fr.) *ɛs-trɛlɛ*
Estrellos, (Mex.) *ɛs-trɛl'yos* or *ɛs-trɛ-l-yos*
Estremoz, (Pen.) *ɛs'trɛ mɔth'*
Estremadura, (Port., Pen.) *ɛs'trɛ mä-dɔɔ'ra*
Estremadura, (Sp., Pen.) *ɛs'trɛ-mä-dɔɔ'rɛ*
Estrun, Fort, (Pen.) *ɛs-trɔ'ka*
Etampes, (Fr.) *ɛ-täng'*
Etanga, (Fr.) *ɛ-tɑ̈ng'*
Etaples, (Fr.) *ɛ-tɑ̈pl'*
Etaulieres, (Fr.) *ɛ-tō li-ɛ'*
Etay, (Fr.) *ɛ-tā'*
Etchemin, (N. Am.) *ɛtch'min*
Eton, (It.) *mt.* *ɛt'na*
Etole, (Neth.) *ɛ-tōlɛ*
Etolia, (Gr.) *ɛ-tō'li-a*
Etowah, (U. S.) *com.* *ɛ'to-wah*

Etre, (Fr.) *ɛtr'*
Etrechy, (Fr.) *ɛ-trɛ-shi'*
Etretat, (Fr.) *ɛ-trɛ-ta'*
Etroux Landernat, (Fr.) *ɛ-trō lang-dɛr-na'*
Etruria, (It.) *ɛ-trɔɔ'ri-a*
Ettlaweiler, (Switz.) *ɛt'tla-vi'lɛr*
Ettlebruck, (Neth.) *ɛt'lɛ-brɔɔk*
Etzthaler Fecher, Great, (Austr.) *ɛts'tä'lɛr fō-thɛr*
Eu, (Fr.) *ö*
Euboea, (Gr.) *ɣ-bɛ'a*
Eufemia, St. (It.) *ɛ-ɔɔ-fɛ'mi-a*
Eufemia, (It.) *g.* *ɛ-ɔɔ-fɛ'mi-a*
Eulalia, Sta, (Pen.) *sän'ta ɛ-ɔɔ-lä'li-a*
Eulau, (Ger.) *oi'ou*
Eupatoria, *or* Kazlov, (R.) *oi'pä-tō'ri-a, käz'lɔv*
Eupel, (Austr.) *r.* *oi'pɛl*
Euphemia, Sta, (Pen.) *sän'ta ɛ-ɔɔ-fɛ'mi-a*
Euphrates, (As.) *ɣ-frā'tēz*
Eure, (Fr.) *r.* *ör*
Eure, (Fr.) *dep.* *ör*
Eure and Loire, (Fr.) *dep.* *örɛ, lwär*
Europa, (Pen.) *b.* *ɛ-ɔɔ-rō'pa*
Europa, (Pen.) *pt.* *ɛ-ɔɔ-rō'pa*
Europe *ɣ'rɔp*
Eurytania, (Gr.) *ɣ-ri-tä'ni-a*
Eutin, (Den.) *ö-tinɛ'*
Evanovsk, (R.) *ɛ'vä-nɔvsk'*
Eve, (R.) *ɛ-vɛ*
Evenagh, (Ir.) *ɛ-vɛ-nägh'*
Everdinghe, (Neth.) *ɛ'vɛr-ding-ɛ*
Evolona, (Switz.) *ɛ vō-lɛ'na*
Evora, (Pen.) *ɛ-vō'ra*
Evoramonte, (Pen.) *ɛ-vō-rä-mɔn'tɛ*
Evreux, (Fr.) *ɛ-vrö'*
Eyalet, (Tur.) *ɛ yä'lɛt*
Eydor, (Den.) *r.* *ɛ'dɔr*
Eylau, (Prus.) *ɛ'lou*
Eymontiers, (Fr.) *ɛ-mɔng-ti-ɛ'*
Eznaray, (Pen.) *ɛth-nä-ri'*
Ezeroza, (R.) *ɛ-zɛrɔ'ka*

F.

Faaborg, (Den.) *fō'bɔrg*
Faarup, (Den.) *fō'rɔɔp*
Fabregues, (Fr.) *fa brɛ'gɛ'*
Fabriano, (It.) *fa bri-ä'no*
Fachmund-jo, (Sc. Pen.) *fä'mɔɔnd-shɛ̈*
Faenza, (It.) *fa-ɛnd'za*
Fagaras, (Austr.) *fa gä'räs*
Fahlholm, (Ger.) *fäl'hɛlm*
Fahlun, (Sc. Pen.) *fa'lɔɔn*
Fahnenbach Burg, (Ger.) *fa'nɛn-bɑ̈ch bɔɔrg*
Fahrsund, (Sc. Pen.) *far'sönd*
Fahrtuft, (Den.) *far'tɔft*
Faloom, (Eg.) *pr.* *fi rɔm'*
Falaise (Fr.) *fa-lɛzɛ'*
Falco, (It.) *fal'ko*
Falconara, (It.) *fal-kō-nä'ra*
Falcone, (It.) *fal-kō'nɛ*
Falkenberg, (Sc. Pen.) *fal'kɛn-bɛrg*
Falkenstein, (Ger.) *fal'kɛn-stɛne*
Falkirk, (Scot.) *fal'kirk*
Falkland, (Fifeshire, Scot.) *fauk'land*
Falkland, (S. Am.) *isl.* *fauk'land*
Falkoeping, (Sc. Pen.) *fal'chö-pfng*
Fall, (Switz.) *fal*
Fallfors, (Sc. Pen.) *fal'fɔrs*
Falsterbo, (Sc. Pen.) *fäl'stɛr-bo*
Falster, (Den.) *isl.* *fal'stɛr*
Falu, (Sc. Pen.) *fa'lɔɔ*
Falu, (Sc. Pen.) *r.* *fa'lɔɔ*
Falun, [Fahlun,] (Sc. Pen.) *fa'lɔɔn*
Falun, copper mines, (Sc. Pen.) *fa'lɔɔn*
Falvaterra, (It.) *fäl'rd tɛr'ra*
Falmagosta, (Tur.) *fal-mä-gōs'ta*
Famari, (Tur.) *c.* *fa-ma'ri*
Famari, (Sr.) *mt.* *fa ma'ri*
Fanjeaux, (Fr.) *fang shō'*
Fano, (R. Gr.) *fa'no*
Fanoe, (Den.) *isl.* *fa'nɛ̈*
Fantvannes, (Fr.) *fang-vänɛ'*
Fanum, (It.) *fa nɔɔm*
Faou, le, (Fr.) *lɛ fa ɔɔ'*
Faouet, le, (Fr.) *lɛ fa ɔɔ-ɛ'*
Faraga, (It.) *fa ra'ga*
Farara, (It.) *fa rɛ'ra*
Faratisan Wells, (Af.) *fa rä-tis'an*
Faro, (Pen.) *fa'ro*
Faroe, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.* *fa'rɛ̈* or *fa'rō*
Farquhar's Isl. (Austral.) *fär'kɔɔ-är*
Farrarese, (It.) *fär-ra-rɛ-zɛ*
Fars, *or* Farsistan, (Per.) *färs, far-sis-tän'*
Fas, *or* Fez, (Af.) *fäs* or *fɛz*
Fatianovo, (R.) *fä-ti-a-nō'vo*
Faucarmont (Fr.) *fō'kär-mōng'*
Faugnemberg, (Fr.) *fō-käng-bɛrk'*
Fauquier, (U. S.) *fau-kir'*

Fauville, (Fr.) *fō-vil'*
Fauvilliers, (Neth.) *fō-vi-l-yɛ'* or *fō-vil-yɛ'*
Favignana, (It.) *isl.* *fa-vi-gɔɔ-ä'na*
Favone, (It.) *pt.* *fä vō nɛ*
Fay, le, (Fr.) *lɛ fa*
Faydo Billot, (Fr.) *fädɛ bil-yō'* or *fi-l-yō'*
Fayetteville, (U. S.) *fa'ɛt-vil*
Fécamp, (Fr.) *fɛ käng'*
Faderovka, (R.) *fɛ dɛ-rɔv'ka*
Fedotovo, (R.) *fɛ-dō-tō'vo*
Feerwert, (Neth.) *fɛr'vɛrt*
Fehraltorf, (Switz.) *fɛr'al'torf*
Fehrbelin, (Prus.) *fɛr'bɛ-lin'*
Fekete Ugy, (Austr.) *fɛ-kɛ'tɛ ɔɔdj*
Feldkirch, (Austr.) *fɛld'kirch*
Feldsberg, (Switz.) *fɛlts'bɛrg*
Felegyhaza, (Austr.) *fɛ'lɛdg-hä'za*
Felicudi, (It.) *isl.* *fɛ li-kɔɔ'di*
Felines, (Fr.) *fɛ-linɛ'*
Felizzano, (It.) *fɛ li-tsä'no*
Fellin, (R.) *fɛl-lin'*
Felsobanya, (Austr.) *fɛl-shō-bōn'yo*
Feltz, (Neth.) *fɛlts*
Femeren, (Den.) *isl.* *fɛ'mɛrn*
Femeren Sound, (Den.) *fɛ'mɛrn*
Femina, (It.) *isl.* *fɛ'mi-na*
Fenestrella, (It.) *fɛ'nɛs-trɛl'la*
Feodosia, *or* Kaffa, (R.) *fɛ-ō-dō'si-a*
Ferden (Switz.) *fɛr'dɛn*
Fère Champenoise, (Fr.) *fɛre shängp-nwäzɛ'*
Fère, la, (Fr.) *la fɛre*
Fering (Austr.) *fɛ'ring*
Fermanagh, (Ir.) *co.* *fɛr-mä'nagh*
Fermo, (It.) *fɛr'mo*
Ferram, (It. Switz.) *fɛr-rä'ra*
Ferrato, (It. Switz.) *fɛr-rä'to*
Ferreira, (Pen.) *fɛr-ri'ra*
Ferrex Valley, (Switz.) *fɛr'rɛx*
Ferriere, la, (Switz.) *la fɛr-ri-ɛrɛ'*
Ferrières, (Neth.) *fɛr-ri ɛrɛ'*
Ferro do Vacas, (Pen.) *fɛr'ro dɛ vä'käs*
Ferroe, (Den.) *isl.* *fɛr'rɛ̈*
Ferru, (It.) *mt.* *fɛr-rɔɔ'*
Ferté sur Aube, la, (Fr.) *la fɛr-tɛ' sür ōbɛ*
Ferté Bernard, la, (Fr.) *la fɛr-tɛ' bɛr-närd'*
Ferté sous Jouarre, la, (Fr.) *la fɛr tɛ' sɔɔ-zhɔɔ-ärɛ'*
Ferté Senn-terre, la, (Fr.) *la fɛr-tɛ' sɛn-tɛrɛ'*
Fétieux, (Fr.) *fɛ-si-ö'*
Fettrona, (It.) *fɛt-trō'na*
Feuchtwangen, (Ger.) *fɔicht'ɔdzg-ən*
Feuillat, (Fr.) *fö-i-ya* or *fö-l-ya'*
Feuillée, (Fr.) *fö i-yɛ* or *fö-l-yɛ'*
Feure, (Fr.) *fö'r*
Fez, *or* Fas, (Af.) *fɛz*
Fezzan, (Af.) *pr.* *fɛz-zän'*
Fiumara Grmino, (Austr.) *fi-a-mä'ra jɛ-mi'nɛ*
Fiascone, (It.) *mt.* *fi-a-kō'nɛ*
Fichtel, *or* Fichtelgebirge, (Ger.) *mt.* *fich'tɛl gɛ bir'gɛ*
Fichtel Naab, (Ger.) *r.* *fich'tɛl näbe*
Fidred, (Austr.) *fi drɛkd*
Fiel, (Den.) *l.* *fiɛ*
Fiesole, (It.) *fi ɛ'so-lɛ*
Fifeshire, (Scot.) *fifɛ'shire*
Figari, *c.* *fi-ga'ri*
Figueira, (Pen.) *fi-gi'ra*
Figueira dos Cavalleiros, (Pen.) *fi-gi'ra dɔs kä-vä-li-l-yɔs*
Figuern, (Pen.) *fi gɛ'ra*
Figueras, (Pen.) *fi gɛ'räs*
Fiji *fi ji*
Filefield, (Sc. Pen.) *fi'lɛ fi-ɛld*
Filletta, (It.) *fil-lɛt ta*
Filonovsk, (R.) *fi'lō-nɔvsk'*
Fils and Rems, (Ger.) *fils, rɛms*
Finale, (It.) *fi nä'lɛ*
Finann, (Pen.) *fi nɛ'na*
Finestra, (It.) *c.* *fi-nɛs'tra*
Finhault, (Switz.) *fi nō'*
Finiang a, (N. Zeal.) *fi ni-ä'ng a*
Finisterre, (Fr.) *dep* *fi-nis-tɛrɛ'*
Finisterra, (Pen.) *fi nis-ti ɛr'ra*
Finland, (R.) *fin'land*
Finland, (R.) *g.* *fin'land*
Finmark, (Sc. Pen.) *fin'mark*
Finster Aarhorn, (Switz.) *fin'ster ähr'hɔrn*
Finzino, (It.) *r.* *fin-tsi'no*
Fiore, (It.) *r.* *fi ō rɛ*
Firenze, *or* Florence, (It.) *fi rɛnd'zɛ*
Fiorenzola, (It.) *fi-ō rɛnd'zō-la*
Firenzuola, (It.) *fi rɛnd zɔɔ-ō'la*
Fischach, (Switz.) *fi'sh-bɑ̈ch*
Fismes, (Fr.) *fi mɛ*
Fitte, la, (Fr.) *la fi tɛ*
Fittön, (Can.) *mt.* *fi'tɔn*
Fiume, (Austr.) *fi-ɔɔ'mɛ*
Fiumicino, (It.) *fi ɔɔ-mi-chi'no*
Fix, (Fr.) *fi*
Fixe, (Neth.) *fiz*
Flacey, (Fr.) *flä-sä'*
Fladd, (Den.) *flädl*
Fladstrand, (Den.) *flädl'strönd*
Flag-stadt, (Sc. Pen.) *flag'-stat*
Flagstadoe, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.* *flag'-stat rɛ*

Fate, fär, fall, what, bât. — *Mête, prey, hêlp, thêr., her.* — *Pine, marine, bird, fig.* — *Nöte, dōve, möve, wolf, book, lord.* — *Tüne, bull, unite.* — Fr. long *dûe*, Fr. short *bât.*

Flakkee, *or* Haringvliet, (Neth.) *r.*	*flak'ke*
Flamanville, (Fr.)	*fla-mong-vile'*
Flanders, *or* Flandre, (Neth.)	*flan'ders, flangdr*
Flanders, East and West, (Neth.)	*flan'ders*
Flavia, (It.) *t.*	*fla'vi-a*
Flavigny, (Fr.)	*fla-vin-yi'*
Flavion, (Neth.)	*fla-vi-ong'*
Flèche, la, (Fr.)	*la flâshe*
Flakkefjord, (Sc. Pen.)	*flek'ke-fi-ord*
Flensburg, (Den.)	*flens'boorg̃*
Fleron, (Neth.)	*fle-rong'*
Flers, (Fr.)	*flere*
Flesch, (Switz.)	*flesh*
Fleurs, (Fr.)	*flôre*
Fleurier, (Neth.)	*flô-ri-e'*
Flintshire, (Eng.)	*flint'shire*
Flix, (Pen.)	*flis*
Flixecourt, (Fr.)	*fliks-koor'*
Floda, (Sc. Pen.)	*flō'da*
Flogny, (Fr.)	*flōn-yi'*
Florac, (Fr.)	*flō-rak'*
Floree, (Neth.)	*flō-re'*
Florence, *or* Firenze, (It.)	*flo'rence, fi-rend'ze*
Florenville, (Neth.)	*flō-rang-vile'*
Flores, *or* Brazos de Dios, (Mex.)	*flō'rese, bra'thōs de di'os*
Florida, (U. S. & Mex.)	*flor'i-da*
Floris, (East. Isl.) *st.*	*flō'ris*
Florrenne, (Neth.)	*flō-rene'*
Flums, (Switz.)	*flooms*
Flushing, *or* Vliss'ngen, (Neth.)	*flush'ing*
Fluvanna, (U. S.)	*flu-van'na*
Foehr, *or* Foehrde, (Den.)	*fôr, fôr'de*
Foemoe, (Den.) *isl.*	*fô'meŭ*
Foggia, (It.)	*fod'ga*
Foglia, (It.) *r.*	*fōl'ya*
Foix, (Fr.)	*fwa*
Fokien, (Ch.)	*fō'keen*
Foldea, (Austr.)	*fol-de'a*
Folding, (Den.)	*fol'ding*
Foldva, (Austr.)	*fold'va*
Foldvar, (Austr.)	*fold'var*
Foligno, (It.)	*fo-lin'yo*
Fominska, (R.)	*fō-mins'ka*
Fominskeu, (R.)	*fō min'keŭ*
Fonari, (It.)	*fō-na'ri*
Fondi, (It.)	*fōn'di*
Fondo, (Austr.)	*fōn'do*
Foncles, (Pen.)	*fō-ne'los*
Fongtcheou, (Ch.)	*fong tchoo'*
Fonseca, *or* Ampala, (Mex.) *g.*	*fōn-se'ka*
Fontaine l'Evêque, (Neth.)	*fong-tane' le vake*
Fontainebleau, (Fr.)	*fong-tane-blō'*
Fontarabia, *or* Fuentarabia, (Pen.)	*fon-ta-ra'bi-a*
Fontana, (It.) *ft.*	*fōn-ta'na*
Fonte Coberta, (Pen.)	*fōn'te kō-ber'ta*
Fontenaille, (Neth.)	*fongt-na-i or fongt naly*
Fontenay, (Fr.)	*fongt-na'*
Fontenoy, (Neth.)	*fongt-nwa'*
Fontiraux, (Fr.)	*fong-ti-roo'*
Fontiveros, (Pen.)	*fōn ti've-ros*
Foolah, *or* Foulah, (Af.)	*foo'lah*
Fora, (Den.) *isl.*	*fō'ra*
Ford Sand Isle, (Den.)	*fōrd sand*
Forestan, (R.)	*fō-res'tan*
Forez, (Fr.)	*fō-re'*
Forfar, (Scot.) *co.*	*for'far*
Forges, (Fr.)	*fōrge*
Forli, (It.)	*fōr-li'*
Forlimpopoli, (It.)	*fōr-lim-pō'pō-li*
Formari, (It.)	*fōr-ma'ri*
Formazza Valley, (Switz.)	*fōr-mat'sa*
Formosa, (R.)	*fōr-mō'sa*
Fornos, (Pen.)	*fōr'nos*
Forro, (Austr.)	*fōr'ro*
Fors, (Sc. Pen.)	*fors*
Forshedа, (Sc. Pen.)	*fors-he'da*
Forsyth, (U. S.)	*for-sithe'*
Fort Louis, (Fr.)	*fōr loo-i*
Fortanete, (Pen.)	*fōr-ta-ne'te*
Fortore, (It.) *r.*	*fōr-tō're*
Fossano, (It.)	*fōs-sa'no*
Fossa Nuova, (It.)	*fōs'sa noo-ō'va*
Fosse, (Neth.)	*fōsse*
Fosse, la, (Fr.)	*la fōsse*
Fotschtel, (Switz.)	*fōt'chile*
Foucerais, la, (Fr.)	*la foosse rā'*
Fougères, (Fr.)	*foo-zhere*
Fougerolles, (Fr.)	*fooze-role'*
Fourche, la, (U. S.)	*la fooshe*
Foux, la, (Fr.)	*la foo*
Fowey, *or* Foway, (Eng.)	*foy*
Foy, St., le Grande, (Fr.)	*sang fwa le grangd*
Foyers, (Scot.)	*fi'ers*
Foyle, Lough, (Ir.)	*loch foil*
Fraiture, (Neth.)	*fra-ture'*
Frameries, (Neth.)	*fram-ri'*
Franca, la, (Pen.)	*la fran'ka*
Francavella, (It.)	*fran ka-vel'la*
France	*frânce or frange*
Franche Compte, (Fr.)	*fransh-kong-te'*
Frankenthal, (Ger.)	*fran''ken-tale*
Franconia, (Ger.)	*fran-kō'ni-a*
Frankenburg, (Ger.)	*frang'ken-boorg̃*
Frankenhausen, (Ger.)	*frang'ken-hou'zen*
Frankenstein, (Ger.)	*frang'ken-stine*
Frankfort (-furt) on the Maine, (am Main,) (Ger.)	*frangk'foort am mine*
Frankfort (-furt) on the Oder, (an der Oder,) (Prus.)	*frangk'foort an der ō'der*
Franklin, (Can.) *l.*	*frank'lin*
Franks, Mt. of the, (Pal.)	*franks*
Franqueyra, (Pen.)	*fran-ki'ra*
Frasca, (It.) *c.*	*fras'ka*
Frascati, (It.)	*fras-ka'ti*
Frasno, el, (Pen.)	*el fras'no*
Frauenburg, (R.)	*frou'en-boorg̃*
Frauenfeld, (Switz.)	*frou'en felt*
Frechilla, (Pen.)	*fre-chil'ya*
Fredeburg, (Ger.)	*frē'de-boorg̃*
Fredensborg, (Den.)	*frē'dens borg̃*
Fredericia, (Den.)	*frē'de-ri'tsi-a or frē-de-ri'sha*
Fredericksberg, (Den.)	*frē'de-riks-berg̃*
Fredericksborg, (Den.)	*frē'de-riks-borg̃*
Frederickedal, (Den.)	*frē'de-riks-dale*
Frederickshamn, (R.)	*frē'de-riks-hamn*
Frederickstadt, (Den.)	*frē'de-riks-stat*
Frejus, (Fr.)	*fre zhooce'*
Frenna, (It.)	*fren'na*
Freswick, (Scot.)	*frez'ik*
Freyberg, (Ger.)	*fri'berg̃*
Freyburg, (Ger.)	*fri'boorg̃*
Freystadt, (Ger. Prus. Austr.)	*fri'stat*
Frias, (Pen.)	*fri'as*
Fribourg, (Switz.)	*fri-boor'*
Fridau, (Austr.)	*fri'dou*
Friderichshafen, *or* Buchhorn, (Ger.)	*fri'de-riks-ha'fen*
Friedberg, (Ger.)	*frid'berg̃*
Friedburg, (Ger.)	*frid'boorg̃*
Friedland, (Prus.)	*frid'lant*
Friederichsroda, (Prus.)	*fri'de-riks-rō'da*
Friesland, (Neth.)	*fris'lant*
Friesland, East, (Ger.)	*fris'lant*
Frisange, (Neth.)	*fri'zansh*
Frische Haff, (Prus.)	*frish'e haf*
Frische Nehrung, (Prus.)	*frish'e ne-roong*
Fritzlar, (Ger.)	*frits'lar*
Friuli, (It.)	*fri-oo'li*
Frodingham, (Eng.)	*frod'ing-um*
Frodsham, (Eng.)	*frods'um*
Froidmont, (Fr.)	*frwa mong'*
Frontenac, (Can.)	*frongt-nak'*
Fruermarck, (Den.)	*froo'er-mark*
Fruges, (Fr.)	*frūge*
Freienwalde, (Prus.)	*fri'en-val'de*
Fuego, Terra del, (S. Am.)	*ter'ra del foo-e'go*
Fuembellido, (Pen.)	*foo-em-bel-yi'do*
Fuencaliente, (Pen.)	*foo-en'ka-li-en'te*
Fuentabrada, (Pen.)	*foo-en'ta-bra'da*
Fuentarabia, *or* Fontarabia, (Pen.)	*foo-en'ta-ra'bi-a*
Fuente del Fresno, (Pen.)	*foo-en'te del fres'no*
Fuente, de la, (Pen.)	*de la foo-en'te*
Fuente Palmera, (Pen.)	*foo-en'te pal-me'ra*
Fuente del Maestre, (Pen.)	*foo-en'te del ma-es'tre*
Fuente Lapena, (Pen.)	*foo-en'te la-pe'na*
Fuentepelayo, (Pen.)	*foo-en'te-pe-la'yo*
Fuenterable, (Pen.)	*foo-en'te-ra'ble*
Fuentes, (Pen.)	*foo-en'tese*
Fuentes de la Compaña, (Pen.)	*foo-en'tese de la kōm-pan'ya*
Fuhrberg, (Ger.)	*foor'berg̃*
Fuhu, (R.)	*foo'hoo*
Fulmicino, (It.)	*fool-mi-chi'no*
Fulda, (Ger.)	*fool'da*
Fulda, (Ger.) *r.*	*fool'da*
Fuldera, (Switz.)	*fool'de-ra*
Fullonica, (It.)	*fool-lō'ni-ka*
Funchal, *isl.*	*foon-shal'*
Funen, (Den.) *isl.*	*fū'nen*
Furianda, (Pen.)	*foo-ri-an'da*
Furnes, (Neth.)	*fūrn*
Furruckabad, (Hind.)	*fūr-rŭk-a-bad'*
Furstenau, (Prus.)	*fūr'ste-nou*
Furstenburg, (Ger.)	*fūr'sten-boorg̃*
Furstenfeld, (Ger.)	*fūr'sten-felt*
Furstenwald, (Ger.)	*fūr'sten-valt*
Furth, (Ger.)	*fūrt*
Fusina, (It.)	*foo-si'na*
Futter, (Sc. Pen.) *r.*	*foot'ter*

G.

Gabarus, (Can.) *b.*	*ga-ba'rūs*
Gabella, (Tur.)	*ga-bel'la*
Gabia, (Pen.)	*ga'bi-a*
Gabo do Cirno, (Af.)	*ga'bo do fi-ra'o*
Gaboon, (Af.) *r.*	*ga-boon'*
Gabrovo, (Gr.) *mt.*	*ga-brō'vo*
Gachun Nor, (Ind.)	*ga'chŭn nōr*
Gadamis, (Af.)	*ga-da'mis*
Gadebusch, [Mecklenburg Schwerin,] (Ger.)	*ga'de-boosh*
Gaeta, (It.)	*ga-e'ta*
Gaeta, (It.) *g.*	*ga-e'ta*
Gafur, (Ind.)	*ga'fōr*
Gage Roads, (N. Zeal.)	*gage*
Gages, (Fr.)	*gage*
Gaggiano, (It.)	*gad-ga'no*
Gaghitsk, (R.)	*ga'ghitsk*
Gagliano, (It.)	*gal-ya'no*
Gahon, (East. Isl.)	*ga'hōn*
Gahyba, (Braz.) *l.*	*ga-i'ba*
Gaian, (Eg.)	*ga'i-an*
Gaidronisi, (Gr.)	*ga-i drō-ni'si*
Gaiduri, (Gr.)	*ga-i-dūr'i*
Gaih, (Per.)	*ga'ih*
Gaillac, (Fr.)	*ga-i'ak' or gal-yak'*
Gair Loch, (Scot.)	*gêr loch*
Gairden, (Scot.) *r.*	*gêr'den*
Gaishofen, (Ger.)	*gis'hō-fen*
Gaishorn, (Ger.)	*gis'horn*
Gaisin, (R.)	*ga-i-sin'*
Gala Water, (Scot.)	*ga'la wa'ter*
Galapagos, *isl.*	*ga la pa'gos or gal-la-pa'-goe*
Galashiels, (Scot.)	*gal-a-sheels'*
Galatz, (Tur.)	*ga lats'*
Galaxidi, (Gr.)	*ga-lax-i'di*
Galena, (U. S.)	*ga-lē'na*
Galera, (Austral.) *isl.*	*ga'le ra*
Galibon, (Eg.) *pt.*	*ga-li'bon*
Galicia and Lodomir, *or* Kalanon Lodomir, (Austr.)	*ga-li'tsi a lō'dō-mir'*
Galinara, (It.) *isl.*	*ga-li-na'ra*
Galinaz, (S. Am.) *r.*	*ga-li-nath'*
Galitch, (R.)	*ga'litch*
Gallego, (Pen.) *r.*	*gal-ye'go*
Gallegos, (S. Am.) *r.*	*gal-ye'gos*
Gallen, St. (Switz.)	*sankt gal'len*
Gallen, St., Canton, (Switz.)	*sankt gal'len*
Galli, (It.) *isl.*	*gal'li*
Gallicia, (Pen.) *pr.*	*gal-li'thi-a*
Gallipoli, (It. & Tur.)	*gal-li'pō-li*
Gallo, (It.) *c.*	*gal'lo*
Galong, (Ch.) *b.*	*ga'lōng*
Galtee, (Ir.) *mt.*	*gal'tee*
Galveston, (Mex.) *b.*	*gal'ves-ton*
Galway, (Ir.)	*gal'way*
Gambia, [Ba Heama,] (Af.) *r.*	*gam'bi-a*
Gambier, (Austral. & Australia) *isl.*	*gam'bier*
Gambier, (Australia) *mt.*	*gam'bier*
Gamtoos, (Af.) *r.*	*gam'toos*
Gandech, Well of, (Tur.)	*gan-de'li*
Gandia, (Pen.)	*gan'di-a*
Gandolfo Castle, (It.)	*gan-dōl'fo*
Ganges, *or* Gunga, (Ind.) *r.*	*gan'jez*
Gangud, (R.) *c.*	*gan'gūd*
Ganning, (Ch.)	*gan-ning'*
Ganspach, (Ger.)	*gan'spach*
Gara, (Austr.)	*gō'ro*
Garape, (S. Am.) *r.*	*ga-ra'pe*
Garbanup, (N. Zeal.) *l.*	*gar-ba'nŭp*
Garbich, (Eg.)	*gar'bi-ch*
Garcias, (Pen.)	*gar'thi-as*
Gard, (Fr.) *dep.*	*gar*
Garda, (It.) *l.*	*gar'da*
Garden, (Prus.) *l.*	*gar'den*
Gare Loch Cottage, (Scot.)	*gare loch*
Gareep Ky, *or* Yellow R. (Af.)	*ga'reep ky*
Gareep Nu, *or* Black R. (Af.)	*ga'reep nŭ*
Gareep, *or* Orange R. (Af.)	*ga'reep*
Gareepine Walls, (Af.)	*ga're pine*
Gargano, (It.) *mt.*	*gar-ga'no*
Gargrave, (Eng.)	*gar'grave*
Garnet, (Af.) *b.*	*gar'net*
Garnigel Baths, (Switz.)	*gar'ni-gel*
Garonne, Upper, [Haute Garonne,] (Fr.) *dep.*	*hōte ga-rōne'*
Garragh, (Ir.)	*gar-ragh*
Garrangura, (Australia) *mt.*	*gar-ran-goo'ra*
Garroch, (Scot.)	*gar-roch*
Garrows, (Ind.)	*gar'rows*
Garshuisen, (Neth.)	*gars'hoi-zen*
Garvagh, (Ir.)	*gar-vagh*
Garvan, (Ir.) *isl.*	*gar'van*
Garz, (Prus.)	*garts*
Gascony, [Gascogne,] (Fr.)	*gas-kōny'*
Gaspar Isla, (East. Isl.)	*gas'par is'la*
Gaspar, (East. Isl.) *st.*	*gas'par*
Gaspe, (Can.) *dist.*	*gasp*
Gatineau, (Can.) *r.*	*ga-ti-nō'*
Gaucher, Pert la, (Fr.)	*fer la gō-she'*
Gauen, (Switz.)	*gou'en*
Gauts, Eastern and Western, (Ind.)	*gauts*
Gavalas, (Gr.)	*ga-va'las*
Gavata, (Tur.) *c.*	*ga-va'ta*
Gaviarra, (Pen.) *mt.*	*ga vi-ar'ra*
Gavio, (It.) *mt.*	*ga'vi-o*

Fr. long ô and short ŭ, nearly as in *spur*. — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*. — *An''ger, vi''cious*. — *z* as *z* in *pleasure*; *g̃* and *ch* guttural; *ny* liquid; *th* as in *pith*.

Gayah, (Ind.)	*gä'yäh*
Gayur, (Ind.) *r.*	*gä'yöör*
Geauga, (U. S.)	*jē-aw'ga*
Gebel el Besheur, (Tur.)	*ge-bĕl ĕl be-shöör*
Geer, (Af.) *c.*	*geer*
Geel, (Neth.)	*ĥele*
Gefle, (Sc. Pen.)	*yef'le*
Gefle, (Sc. Pen.) *dist.*	*yef'le*
Gebgan-well, (Per.)	*geb'gän-wel*
Geislingen, (Ger.)	*gis-ling'ĕn*
Gelderland, [Geldern,] (Neth.) *pr.*	*gĕl'dĕr-länd*
Genemuiden, (Neth.)	*ĝe'ne-moi'den*
Geneseo, (U. S.)	*jĕn-e-sē'o*
Genessee, (U. S.)	*jĕn-e-see'*
Geneva, (U. S. & Switz.)	*je-nē'va*
Genevo, [Genf,] (Switz.)	*ge-nēve', gĕnf*
Geneve, Canton, (Switz.)	*ge-nēve'*
Genevieve, (U. S.)	*jen-e-veeve*
Genevre, (It.) *mt.*	*je-ne'vre*
Genlis, (Fr.)	*zhäng-lī'*
Genoa, (It.)	*je-nō'a* and *jĕn'o-a*
Gent *or* Ghent, (Neth.)	*ĝĕnt*
Gentilly, (L. Can.)	*zhäng-tīl-yī'* or *zhäng tī-yī'*
George, (Af.) *dist.*	*jorge*
Georgenburg, (Prus.)	*ge-or'gĕn-boorĝ*
Georgia, (R.)	*ge-or'gi-a*
Georgia, (U. S. & R.)	*jor'ji-a*
Georgievek, (R.)	*ge-or'gi-evsk*
Gera, [Reuss,] (Ger.)	*ge'ra*
Gerau, Great, (Ger.)	*ge'rou*
Gerdoba, (Af.) *mt.*	*gĕr-dō'ba*
Germany, Germania, Deutschland,	*jĕr'ma-ny, gĕr-mä'nī-a, doich'länt.*
Germain, St. (Fr.)	*säng zhĕr-mäng'*
Germa, ancient capital of Fezzan, (Af.)	*gĕr'ma*
Germano, (It.)	*jĕr-mä'no*
Gerolstein, (Ger.)	*ge'rol-stine*
Gerona, (Pen.)	*ĥe-rō'na*
Gers, (Fr.) *dep.*	*zhĕrs*
Gertruidenburg, (Neth.)	*ĥer-troi'dĕn-boorĝ*
Gex, (Fr.)	*zhĕx*
Gharendil, Well of, (Eg.)	*ghä-rĕn'dil*
Gharian, (Af.) *mt.*	*ghä'rī-an*
Ghazeepoor, (Ind.)	*ghä-zee-poor'*
Ghenneh, (Eg.)	*ghen'neh*
Ghent, *or* Gent, (Neth.)	*gĕnt*
Ghenvartsov, (R.)	*ghĕn-värt'sov*
Ghil, (Per.)	*ghīl*
Ghilan, (Per.)	*ghī'lan*
Ghillaik, (As.)	*ghī'lī-ä-ik*
Ghizeh, (Eg.)	*ghī'zeh*
Ghor, el, (Eg.)	*el ghor'*
Ghousghur, (Ind.)	*goos'göör*
Ghieznoucha, (R.)	*ghī-ĕz-nou'ĥa*
Giblo, (Australia) *mt.*	*ĥī'blo*
Gibraltar, (Pen.)	*ĥib-ral'tar* or *jī-bral'tär*
Gibraltar, (Pen.) *st.*	*ĥib-räl'tär*
Giedser, (Den.) *ft.*	*gīd'sĕr*
Giep, (Af.) *r.*	*geep*
Giessen, (Ger.)	*gīs'sĕn'*
Giland, (Ind.) *r.*	*gī'läng*
Gilolo, (Ind.)	*gī-lō'lō*
Gimont, (Fr.)	*zhī-mong'*
Gioia, (It.)	*jō'ī-a*
Gioja, (It.) *g.*	*jō'ī-a*
Giorslov, (Den.)	*gī-ōrs'lov*
Giour Jebel, (Eg.)	*gī-our' je'bĕl*
Giovi, (It.) *mt.*	*jō'vī*
Gird Koh, (Per.)	*gīrd kōh*
Girdleness Light, (Scot.)	*gir'dle-ness*
Girgeh, (Eg.)	*gīr'ĝeh*
Girnar, (Ind.) *mt.*	*gīr'när*
Gironde, (Fr.) *dep.*	*zhī-rongd'*
Gjat, (R.)	*jät*
Gladsmuir, (Scot.)	*glädz'müre*
Glamorganshire, (S. Wales)	*gläm-or'gan-shīre*
Glanitz, (Ger.)	*glä'nits*
Glanz, (Austr.)	*glänts*
Glaris, (Switz.)	*glä'ris*
Glarus, (Switz.)	*glä'roos* (or *-rīs*)
Glarus, Canton, (Switz.)	*glä'roos* (or *-rīs*)
Glasgow, (Scot. N. Scotia)	*gläs'gō*
Glatta, (Tur.)	*glät'tä*
Glatz, [Klodsh-ko,] (Prus.)	*gläts*
Glau, (Ger.) *r.*	*glou*
Glauchau, (Ger.)	*glou'ĥou*
Glazov, (R.)	*glä'zōv*
Gleisdorf, (Austr.)	*glīs'dorf*
Glenacardoch, (Scot.)	*glĕn-a-kär'doĥ*
Glenade, (Ir.) *l.*	*glĕn-äde'*
Glenamadda, (Ir.)	*glĕn-a-mäd'da*
Glenavy, (Ir.)	*glen-ä'vy*
Glencairn, (Scot.)	*glĕn-kaern'*
Glenorchy, (Scot.)	*glĕn-or'ĥy*
Glina, (Austr.)	*glī'na*
Glindon, (Prus.)	*glin'don*
Glogau, (Prus.) *dist.*	*glō'gou*
Glogau, Great, (Prus.) *ft.*	*glō'gou*
Glommen, (Sc. Pen.) *r.*	*glom'men*
Glossa, (Gr.)	*glōs'sa*
Gloucester, (Eng.)	*glos'ter*
Gloucestershire, (Eng.)	*glos'ter-shīre*
Gloveler, (Switz.)	*glö've-lĕr*
Gluckstad, (Den.)	*glük'städ*
Gmunden, (Austr.)	*gmün'den*
Gnesen, (Prus.)	*gne'zĕn*
Gniefkowo, (Prus.)	*gnīf-ko'vo*
Goa, (Ind.)	*gō'a*
Gobi, (As.) *des.*	*gō'bī*
Goch, (Ger.)	*goĥ*
Godavery, (Ind.)	*go-dä've-ry*
Goddelsheim, (Ger.)	*god'dels-hīme*
Godlinse, (Neth.)	*got'lin-se*
Godollo, (Austr.)	*gō-dōl'lī-o*
Goedereede, (Neth.)	*goo'de-re'de*
Goelland, (Den.) *isl.*	*göl'länd*
Goerz, (Austr.)	*görts*
Goes, (Neth.)	*goos*
Gogna, (It.) *r.*	*gōn'ya*
Gogoschi, (Tur.)	*gō-gōs'chī*
Gohrisch, (Ger.)	*gō'rish*
Goito, (It.)	*gō-ī'to*
Golconda, (Ind.)	*gol-kon'da*
Gold Coast, (Af.)	*gōld kōst*
Goldastchelsk, (R.)	*gōl'das-tchĕlsk*
Goldbeck, (Ger.)	*golt'bĕk*
Goldburg, (Ger.)	*golt'boorĝ*
Goldberg, (Prus.)	*golt'bĕrĝ*
Goldingen, (R.)	*gol'ding-ĕn*
Golegao, (Pen.)	*gō-le-gä'o*
Golo, (It.) *r.*	*gō'lo*
Golsen, (Prus.)	*gol'zĕn*
Golubinska, (R.)	*gō-lūb-ins'ka*
Golzow, (Prus.)	*golt'so*
Gomera, (Canary Isl.)	*gō-me'ra*
Gomez Farias, (Mex.)	*gō-meth (-mes) fä-rī'as*
Gomez Velasco, (Pen.)	*gō-meth (-mes) ve-läs'ko*
Gommern, (Prus.)	*gom'mĕrn*
Gondar, (Af.)	*gon'där*
Gondrecourt, (Fr.)	*gongdr-koor'*
Gondrin, (Fr.)	*gong-drăng'*
Gonzalo, Don, (Pen.)	*dōn gōn-thä'lo*
Gonzalo, (Mex.) *pt.*	*gōn-thä' (-sä') lo*
Goochland, (U. S.)	*gootch'land*
Goor, (Neth.)	*gōr*
Gorn, (Ger.)	*gō'ra*
Gorbatov, (R.)	*gōr-bä'tov*
Gordola, (Switz.)	*gōr'dō-la*
Gorgonzola, (It.)	*gōr-gōnd'zo-la*
Goriatchinskoi, (R.)	*gō-rī-ät-chins'koi*
Gorioutchki, (R.)	*gō-rī-outch'kī*
Gorjdy, (R.)	*gorj'dy*
Gorkorietska, (R.)	*gor-kō-rī-ĕts'ka*
Gorkum, (Neth.)	*gor'koom*
Gorlitz, (Prus.)	*gör'lits*
Goroditch, (R.)	*gō-rō-ditch'*
Gorodnia, (R.)	*gō-rod'nī-a*
Gorodok, (R.)	*gō-rō-dok'*
Gorochov, (R.)	*gō-rō'ĥov*
Gorredyk, (Neth.)	*gor-re-dīke*
Gorsel, (Neth.)	*gor'sel*
Gortel, (Neth.)	*gor'tel*
Gortynius, (Gr.)	*gōr-tü'nī-üs*
Gortz, (Austr.)	*görts*
Goslar, (Ger.)	*gos'lär*
Goslina, (Prus.)	*gos-lī'na*
Gospich, (Austr.)	*gos'piĉh*
Gossau, (Switz.)	*gos'sou*
Gossia, (It.)	*gōs'sī-a*
Gostyczyn, (Prus.)	*gos-tī'chin*
Gotaland, (Sc. Pen.)	*yö'tä-land*
Gotha, (Ger.)	*gō'ta*
Gothard, St. (Switz.) *mt.*	*zänkt got'härt*
Gothland, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.*	*got'land*
Gothem, (Sc. Pen.)	*gō'tem*
Gotschee, (Austr.)	*got'shets*
Gotschka, (Austr.)	*gōtsh'ka*
Gotheborg, [Gottenborg,] (Sc. Pen.)	*yö'te-borg*
Gottingen, (Ger.)	*göt'ting-ĕn*
Gottska Sands, (Sc. Pen.)	*yöts'ka*
Gottswalde, (Prus.)	*gots'väl'de*
Gouda, (Neth.)	*gou'da*
Gouderak, (Neth.)	*gou'de-räk*
Gouja, (Pen.)	*gō-oo'ĥa*
Gouriev, (R.)	*gou'rī-ev*
Gourievsk, (R.)	*gou'rī-ēvsk*
Gour, Ruins of, (Ind.)	*gour*
Govino, (Gr.)	*gō-vī'no*
Gownagh, (Ir.)	*gow-nägh'*
Gowripatnam, (Ind.)	*gow-rī-pät'nam*
Gozo, (It.)	*gōd'zo*
Grabbenvorst, (Neth.)	*grab'bĕn-forst*
Graben, (Neth.)	*grä'ben*
Grabow, (Ger.)	*grä'bō*
Gracharz, (Austr.)	*grä'ĥärts*
Grachenicza, (Austr.)	*grä-ĥe-nī'cha*
Gradiska, N. (Austr.)	*grä-dīs'ka*
Graditza, (Gr.)	*grä-dīt'za*
Gradizza, (Gr.)	*grä-dīz'za*
Graefenberg, (Ger.)	*grä'fen-bĕrĝ*
Grafenburg, (Ger.)	*grä'fen-boorĝ*
Grafenthal, (Ger.)	*grä'fen-täle*
Grafenworth, (Ger.)	*grä'fĕn-vort*
Graiguenemaragh, (Ir.)	*gräge-ne-ma-rägh'*
Grain Coast, (Af.)	*grān kōst*
Grainville, (Fr.)	*grăng-vīle'*
Grajanejos, (Pen.)	*gra-ĥa-ne'ĥos*
Gram, (Den.)	*gräm*
Gram, (Den.) *r.*	*gram*
Grammont, (Neth.)	*gräm-mō'ñ*
Grammos, (Tur.) *mt.*	*gräm'mos*
Grampsbergen, (Neth.)	*grämps'bĕr-gĕn*
Gramtzow, (Prus.)	*grämt'so*
Gran, [Esztergom,] (Austr.)	*grän*
Gran, (Austr.) *r.*	*grän*
Grana, (It.) *r.*	*grä'na*
Granada, (Pen.)	*grä-nä'da* or *grä-nä'dä*
Granadillo, (Pen.)	*grä-nä-dīl'yo*
Grand Pré, (Fr.)	*grăng pre*
Grandval, (Switz.)	*grăng-väl'*
Granger, (U. S.)	*grān'jer*
Granichen, (Switz.)	*grä'nī-ĥĕn*
Granja, la, (Pen.)	*lä grän'ĥa*
Grantham, (Eng.)	*grant'um*
Granville, (Fr.)	*grăng-vīle'*
Grasse, (Fr.)	*gräs*
Gratchevsk, (R.)	*grät'chĕvsk*
Gratem, (Neth.)	*grä'tem*
Gratia, Pt. Della, (Gr.)	*del'la grä'tī-a*
Gratz, (Austr. Prus.)	*gräts*
Graubunden (-dten) *or* Les Grisons, (Switz.)	*grou-bün'dĕn (-tĕn)*
Graudentz, (Prus.)	*grou'dĕnts*
Grauzelle, Grau de, (Fr.)	*grō dŭ grō-zĕle'*
Grave, (Neth.)	*gra'fē*
Gravesend, (Eng.)	*grāves'end*
Gravina, (It.)	*gra-vī'na*
Gravone, (It.) *r.*	*gra-vō'ne*
Grazalena, (Pen.)	*gra-thä-le'na*
Great Britain	*grāt brit'ăn*
Greece	*greece*
Greenland	*green'land*
Greenock, (Scot.)	*green'uk*
Greenwich, (Eng.)	*grin'idje*
Greifen, (Switz.)	*grī'fen*
Greifen, (Switz.) *l.*	*grī'fen*
Greiffenburg, (Austr.)	*grī'fĕn-boorĝ*
Grieffenhagen, (Prus.)	*grī-fen-hä'gĕn*
Greis, (Den.)	*grīs*
Greitz, (Ger.)	*grīts*
Grenada, *isl.*	*gre-nā'da*
Grenade, (Fr.)	*gre-nade'*
Grenchen, (Switz.)	*grĕn'ĥen*
Grendstrup, (Den.)	*grĕnd'stroop*
Grenoble, (Fr.)	*gre-nō-ble'*
Greussen, (Ger.)	*groi'sen*
Grevelingen, (Neth.)	*grē'fe-ling-ĕn*
Grevismuhlen, (Ger.)	*gre-vis-mü'lĕn*
Grez, les, (Fr.)	*le gre*
Griazovetz, (R.)	*grī-ä'zō-vĕtz*
Greiffswald, (Prus.)	*grīfs'valt*
Grigorevska, (R.)	*grī-gō-rĕvs'ka*
Grimaud, (Fr.) *g.*	*grī-mō'*
Grimisuois, (Switz.)	*grī-mī-zwa'*
Grimsell Pass, (Switz.)	*grim'zel*
Grinsted, [Jutland,] (Den.)	*grin'sted*
Griguas, (Af.)	*grī'goo-äs*
Gris Nez, (Fr.) *c.*	*grī ne*
Grisola, (It.)	*grī'zō-la*
Grisons, les, [Graubunden *or* -dten,] largest canton in Switz.	*le grī-zong'*
Grisselhamn, (Sc. Pen.)	*gris'sĕl-hämn*
Grodno, (Tur.)	*grōd'no*
Grodno, (R.)	*grōd'no*
Groesholm, (Den.) *isl.*	*grös-holm'*
Groix, (Fr.) *isl.*	*grwa*
Groningen, (Ger. Neth.)	*grō- (grö-) ning'ĕn*
Groot Zundert, (Neth.)	*grōte zoon'dĕrt*
Groote Keet, (Neth.)	*grō'te kete*
Groposu, (Austr.) *mt.*	*grō-pō'zoo*
Grossetto, (It.)	*grōs-sĕt'to*
Gross Wardein, [Hung Nagy Varad,] (Austr.)	*grōs-vär-dīne nodj vä'-rod*
Grube, (Den.)	*groo'be*
Grubenhagen, (Ger.)	*groo'bĕn-hä'gĕn*
Grudek, (Austr.)	*groo'dek*
Grunberg, (Prus.)	*grün'bĕrĝ*
Grutamann	*groo'tä-män*
Grutli, *or* Rutli, (Switz.)	*grüt'lī*
Gruyeres, (Switz.)	*grü-ī-yĕre'*
Gsteig, (Switz.)	*gstīĝ*
Guadalaviar, (Pen.) *r.*	*goo-ä-dä'lä-vī-är'*
Guadalaxara, *or* Guadalajara, (Pen.)	*goo-ä-dä-lä-ĥä'ra*
Guadalemar, (Pen.) *r.*	*goo-ä-dä'le-mär'*
Guadalerza, (Pen.)	*goo-ä-dä-lĕr'tha*
Guadalhorce, (Pen.) *r.*	*goo-ä-dä-lī-ĥōr'the*
Guadalmez, (Pen.) *r.*	*goo-ä-däl-mĕth'*
Guadalon, (Pen.) *r.*	*goo-ä'dä-lōn*
Guadalquivir, (Pen.) *r.*	*goo-ä-däl-kī-vīr'*, Eng. *gau-d'l-quiv'er*
Guadalupe, (W. Ind.)	*goo-ä-dä-loo'pe*, Eng. *gau-da-loope'*
Guadalupe, [Badajos,] (Pen.)	*goo-ä-dä-loo'pe bä-dä'ĥos*
Guadamellata, (Pen.) *r.*	*goo-ä-dä-mel-yä'ta*
Guadarama, (Pen.) *r.*	*goo-ä-dä-rä'ma*
Guadarmena, (Pen.) *r.*	*goo-ä-där'me-na*
Guadarrama, (Pen.)	*goo-ä-där-rä'ma*

Fāte, fär, fąll, whąt, băt. — *Mēte, prey, hĕlp, thēre, hēr.* — *Pīne, marīne, bĭrd, fig.* — *Nōte, dōve, mōve, wolf, book, lord.* — *Tūne, bull, ųnite.* — Fr. long *ūe*; Fr. short *bŭt.* —

Guadiana, (Pen.) *r.*	*goo-a-di-a'na*
Guadiata, (Pen.) *r.*	*goo-a-di-a'ta*
Guadiola, (Pen.) *r.*	*goo-a-di-o'la*
Guadix, (Pen.)	*goo a'dis*
Guajuco, (Mex.)	*goo-a-khoo'ko*
Gualan, (Mex.)	*goo-a'lan*
Gualdo, (It.)	*goo-al'do*
Guanabai, (Mex.) *r.*	*goo-a-na-ba'i*
Guanazuato, *or* Guanaxuato, (Mex.)	*goo-a-na- (-khoo) thoo- (-soo) a'to*
Guarda, (Switz. Pen.)	*goo-ar'da*
Guardafui, (Af.)	*goo-ar-da-foo-i'*
Guardamar, (Pen.)	*goo-ar-da-mar'*
Guardia Alfiera, (It.)	*goo-ar'di-a al-fi-e'ra*
Guarisamey, (Mex.)	*goo-a-ri-sa-mi'*
Guastalla, (It.)	*goo-as-tal'la*
Guatimala, (Mex.)	*goo-a-ti-ma'la*
Guatla, (Mex.)	*goo-at'la*
Guayaquil, (S. Am.)	*goo-i-a-kil'*
Guaymas, (Mex.)	*goo-i'mas*
Gubbio, (It.)	*goob'bi-o*
Guben, (Prus.)	*goo'ben*
Gudar, (Pen.)	*goo-dar'*
Gudina, la, (Pen.)	*la goo-di'na*
Gudum, (Den.)	*goo'doom*
Gueldres, Guelderland, [see Gelderland,] (Neth.)	*gel'ders, gel'der-land*
Gueret, (Fr.)	*ge-re'*
Guernsey, (Fr.) *isl.*	*gern-sa'*, Eng. *gern'zy*
Guesselard, (Fr.)	*ges-lar'*
Guggisberg, (Switz.)	*goog'gis-berg*
Guglielma, (It.)	*gool-yel'ma*
Guiana, Guyana, Guayana	*gi-a'na* or *gi-ya'na*
Guienne, (Fr.) form. *pr.*	*gi-en'*
Guignes, (Fr.)	*giny*
Guiguela, (Pen.) *r.*	*gi-ge'la*
Guimaraens, (Pen.)	*gi'ma-ra-ens'*
Guinea, (Af.)	*gi-ne'a* or *gin'a*
Guinchay la Chap, (Fr.)	*geng-sha' la sha*
Guines, (Fr.)	*gine*
Guiolle, la, (Fr.)	*la gi-ol'*
Guipuzcoa, (Pen.)	*gi-pooth'ko-a*
Guisando, (Pen.)	*gi-san'do*
Guisborough, (Eng.)	*giz'bo-ro*
Guise, (Fr.)	*goo-ize*
Gujerat, (Ind.)	*guj'e-rat*
Guliopoli, (It.)	*goo-li-o'po-li*
Gulzow, (Prus.)	*gul'tso*
Gumbeschen, (Switz.)	*goom'besh-en*
Gumiel de Morco, (Pen.)	*goo-mi-el' de mor'ko*
Guminen, (Switz.)	*goo-mi'nen*
Gummerup, (Den.)	*goom'me-roop*
Guhrau, (Prus.)	*goo'rou*
Gundelfingen, (Ger.)	*goon'del-fing'en*
Gundel-bye, (Den.)	*goon'del-bu*
Gunderup, (Den.)	*goon'de-roop*
Gunga, *or* Ganges, (Ind.) *r.*	*gun'ga, gan'jez*
Gunnebye, (Sc. Pen.)	*goon'ne-bu*
Gunz, (Ger.) *r.*	*gunts*
Gunzburg, (Ger.)	*gunts'boorg*
Gurdizzolo, (It.)	*goor-dit'so-lo*
Guriaghiana, (It.)	*goo-ri-al-ya'na*
Gurkfeld, (Austr.)	*goork'felt*
Gurrebye, (Den.)	*goor're-bu*
Gurskoe, (Sc. Pen.)	*goorsk'eu*
Gurivan, (R.)	*gur'i-van*
Gustaf Adolph, (R.)	*gus'taf a'dolf*
Gustafsvern, (R.)	*gus'tafs-vern*
Gustrow, (Ger.)	*gus'tro*
Guta, (Austr.)	*goo'ta*
Guttes Fjord, (Sc. Pen.)	*goot'tes fi-ord*
Guttingen, (Switz.)	*goot'ting-en*
Gutzmerow, (Prus.)	*guts'me-ro*
Guyandotte, (U. S.)	*gi'an-dot*
Guynquil, (S. Am.)	*gi-a-kil'*
Gwall, (Switz.)	*gwal*
Gwozdziec, (Austr.)	*groshd-zhi-ets*
Gyllinge, (Den.)	*gul'ling-e*
Gzudin, (Austr.)	*gshoo-dine'*

H.

Haag, *or* Hague, (Neth.)	*hag*
Haarlem, Haerlem, Harlem, (Neth.)	*har'lem*
Haase, (Ger.) *r.*	*ha'ze*
Habana, *or* Havana	*ha-ba' (-va') na*, Eng. *ha-van'na*
Hacienda, (Mex.)	*ha-thi- (-si-) en'da*
Haddington, *or* East Lothian, (Scot.) *co.*	*had'ding-ton*
Hadersleben, (Den.)	*ha'ders-le'ben*
Haderup, (Den.)	*ha'de-roop*
Hadramaut, (Ar.)	*had-ra-maut'*
Haerlebeke, (Neth.)	*har'le be'ke*
Haerlem, (U. S.)	*har'lem*
Haff, Great, (Prus.)	*haf*
Haff, Little, (Prus.)	*haf*
Hafverur, (Sc. Pen.)	*ha've-reu*
Hagdanger, (Sc. Pen.)	*hag'dang-er*
Hagen, (Ger. Den.)	*ha'gen*
Hagenow, (Ger.)	*ha'ge-no*
Hague, de la, (Fr.)	*de la hag*
Hague, [S'Gravenhaag,] (Neth.)	*hag*, Eng. *hag*
Haguenau, (Fr.)	*ag-no'*
Haha, (Af.)	*ha'ha*
Hahn, (Ger.)	*hahn*
Ham, [Somme,] (Fr.)	*hang*
Hainault, (Neth.)	*ha-no'*
Hajypoor, (Ind.)	*ha-jy-poor'*
Hala, (Per. Ind.) *mt.*	*ha'la*
Halberstadt, (Prus.)	*hal'ber-stat'*
Haldensleben, (Prus.)	*hal'dens-le'ben*
Haldenstein, (Switz.)	*hal'den-stine'*
Haldimand, (Can.)	*hal-di-mang'*
Halem, (Neth.)	*ha'lem*
Halicz, (Austr.)	*ha'lich*
Halifax, (N. Scotia)	*hal'i-fax*
Halkier, (Den.)	*hal'ki-er*
Hall, (Neth. Ger.)	*hal*
Halland, (Sc. Pen.)	*hal'land*
Halland's As, (Sc. Pen.) *mt.*	*hal'lands os*
Halle, (Prus.)	*hal'le*
Hallowell, (U. S.)	com. *hol'lo-el*
Halmstadt, (Sc. Pen.)	*halm'stat*
Halsted, (Den.)	*hal'sted*
Haltorp, (Sc. Pen.)	*hal'torp*
Halvan, (Austr.)	*hal'van*
Hamburg, (-burgh,) (Ger.)	*ham'boorg*, Eng. *ham'berg*
Hameln, (Ger.)	*ha'meln*
Hamm, (Ger.)	*ham*
Hamme, (Neth. Sc. Pen.)	*ham'me*
Hammerdal, (Sc. Pen.)	*ham'mer-dal'*
Hammerstein, (Prus.)	*ham'mer-stine*
Hanau, (Ger.)	*ha'nou*
Hangtcheou, (Ch.)	*hang-choo'*
Hangtcheoufou, (Ch.)	*hang-choo-foo*
Hannover, (Ger.)	*han-no'fer*
Hansted, (Den.)	*han'sted*
Hants, (N. Scotia)	*hants*
Haraldsby, (Sc. Pen.)	*ha'ralds-bu*
Harburg, (Ger.)	*har'boorg*
Hardanger Fjeld, (Sc. Pen.)	*har'dang-er fi-eld*
Hardanger Fjord, (Sc. Pen.)	*har'dang-er fi-ord*
Hardenberg, (Neth.)	*har'den berg*
Hardenwyk, (Neth.)	*har'den-vike*
Hare, (Can.) *isl.*	*hare*
Hareidland, (Sc. Pen.)	*ha'ride-land*
Harfleur, (Fr.)	*har-fleur'*
Haringsvliet, *or* Flakkee, (Neth.) *r.*	*ha'rings-flite*
Harkebruecke, (Ger.)	*har'ke-bruk'ke*
Harlo, (Den.)	*har'le*
Harlemmer Meer, (Neth.)	*har'lem-mer mehr*
Harlingen, (Neth.)	*har'ling-en*
Haro, (Pen.)	*a'ro*
Haromfa, (Austr.)	*ha-rom'fa*
Hartberg, (Austr.)	*hart'berg*
Hartheim, (Ger.)	*hart'hime*
Hartz, (Ger.)	*harts*
Hartz, (Ger.) *mt.*	*harts*
Harwich, (Eng.)	*har'ridge*
Hasli, (Switz.)	*has'li*
Hassan, Ben Ali, Tomb of, (Tur.)	*ben a-li has'san*
Hass Berg, (Ger.)	*has berg*
Hasselt, (Neth.)	*has'selt*
Hassli, (Switz.) *val.*	*has'sli*
Hastrup, (Den.)	*has'troop*
Haubourdin, (Fr.)	*ho-boor-dang'*
Hausen, (Ger.)	*hou'zen*
Havanna, Havana, *or* Habana	*ha-va'na* or *ha-van'na*
Havel, (Ger.) *r.*	*ha'fel*
Havelburg, (Ger.)	*ha'fel-boorg*
Hâvre de Grâce, (Fr.)	*havr de grasse*
Hâvre, (Fr.)	*havr*
Hawaii	*ha-wi'i-i*
Hayger, (Ger.)	*hi'ger*
Haynichen, (Ger.)	*hi'ni-khen*
Hayons, les, (Fr.)	*le ha-i-yong'*
Hayti, *or* Haiti	*ha-i'ti, ha'ti*
Hazebrouck, (Fr.)	*aze-brook'*
Hebecourt, (Fr.)	*ebe coor'*
Hebrides, *or* West. Isl. (Scot.)	*heb-ri'dez*
Hechemin, (Ger.)	*hekh-e-min'*
Hechingen, (Ger.)	*hekh'ing-en*
Hecla, (Icel.) *mt.*	*he'kla* or *hek'la*
Hedegaard, (Den.)	*he'de-gord*
Hedenfors, (Sc. Pen.)	*he'den-fors*
Hedingen, (Neth.)	*he'ding-en*
Hedemora, (Sc. Pen.)	*he'de-moo'ra*
Hednaes, (Sc. Pen.)	*hed'nase*
Heerenberg, (Neth.)	*he'ren-berg*
Heerlem, (Neth.)	*her'lem*
Heerle, (Neth.)	*her'le*
Heesch, (Neth.)	*hesk*
Hegisland, (Sc. Pen.)	*he'yis-land*
Heidelbeck, (Ger.)	*hi'del-bek*
Heidelberg, (Ger.)	*hi'del-berg*
Heiden Naab, (Ger.) *r.*	*hi'den-nabe*
Heidenburg, (Ger.)	*hi'den-boorg*
Heidenheim, (Ger.)	*hi'den-hime*
Heilbronn, (Ger.)	*hile'bron*
Heiligenhafen, (Den.)	*hi'li-gen-ha'fen*
Heiligenstadt, (Prus.)	*hi'li-gen-stat'*
Helme, (Ger.) *r.*	*hel'me*
Hela, (Prus.)	*he'la*
Helden, (Neth.)	*hel'den*
Helder, (Neth.)	*hel'der*
Helena, St. (Eng.) *isl.*	*sang (or saint) he'le-na* or *he-le'na*
Heligoland, *or* Helgoland, (Den.) *isl.*	*he'li-go-land'* or *hel'go-land*
Hellefors, (Sc. Pen.)	*hel'le-fors*
Hellespont, *or* Dardanelles, (Tur.) *st.*	*hel'les-pont*
Hellevoetsluis, (Neth.)	*hel'le-foot-slois'*
Helligsoe, (Den.)	*hel'ligs-eu*
Helmbrecht, (Ger.)	*helm'brekht*
Helmburg, (Ger.)	*helm'boorg*
Helsingoer, *or* Elsinore, (Den.)	*hel'sing-eur*
Helsingborg, (Sc. Pen.)	*hel'sing-borg*
Helsingfors, (R.)	*hel'sing-fors*
Helvellyn, (Eng.)	*hel-vel'lin*
Hemmosjoe, (Den.)	*hem'mo-si-eu*
Hengersberg, (Ger.)	*heng'ers-berg*
Henkart, (Switz.)	*henk'art*
Henkelum, (Neth.)	*henk'e-loom*
Henlopen, (U. S.)	*hen-lo'pen*
Hennebon, (Fr.)	*ene-bong'*
Henrico, (U. S.)	*hen'ri-ko*
Hensival, (Neth.)	*hen'si-fal*
Herat, (Per.)	*her-at'*
Herault, (Fr.) *dep.*	*e-ro'*
Herbolsheim, (Ger.)	*her'bols-hime*
Herdal, (Sc. Pen.)	*her'dal*
Herefordshire, (Eng.)	*here'ford-shire*
Heremenu, (Switz.)	*ere-me-nu'*
Herencia, (Pen.)	*e-ren'thi-a*
Herenthals, (Neth.)	*he'ren-tals*
Herkenbusch, (Neth.)	*her'ken-boosk*
Hermagor, (Austr.)	*her-ma-gor'*
Hermanas, dos, (Pen.)	*dos er-ma'nas*
Hermansburg, (Ger.)	*her'mans-boorg*
Hermanstadt, (Austr.)	*her'man-stat*
Hermosa, Villa, (Pen.)	*vil'ya er-mo'sa*
Hernam, (Pen.)	*er'nam*
Herningsholm, (Den.)	*her'nings-holm*
Hernoesand, (Sc. Pen.)	*her'neu-sand*
Heron, (Neth.)	*e-rong'*
Herrera, (Pen.)	*er-re'ra*
Herres, (Pen.)	*er'ress*
Herrnhuth, (Ger.)	*hern-hoote*
Hertfordshire, (Eng.)	*hurt'ford-shire*
Herve, (Neth.)	*er-va'*
Hery, le, (Fr.)	*le he-ri'*
Herzberg, (Ger.)	*herts'berg*
Herzegovina, (Tur.)	*her-ze-go-vi'na*
Herzele, (Neth.)	*her-ze'le*
Hesdin, (Fr.)	*es-dang'*
Hesmedgaard, (Den.)	*hess'mede-gord*
Hessen Cassel, (Ger.)	*hes'sen kas'sel*
Hessen Darmstadt, (Ger.)	*hes'sen darm'stat*
Hessen Homburg, (Ger.)	*hes'sen hom'boorg*
Hesseloe, (Den.) *isl.*	*hes'sel-eu*
Het Dorp, (Neth.)	*het dorp*
Het Loo, (Neth.)	*het lo*
Het Zand, (Neth.)	*het zant*
Heval, (Eng.) *mt.*	*hev'al*
Heynau, (Prus.)	*hi'nou*
Heyno, (Neth.)	*hi'no*
Hjalterup, (Den.)	*yal'te-roop*
Hjardemaal, (Den.)	*yar'de-mole*
Hjarup, (Den.)	*ya'roop*
Hjelm, (Den.) *isl.*	*yelm*
Hjelmar, Hjelmaren, (Sc. Pen.) *l.*	*yel'mar (-en)*
Hjelmeland, (Sc. Pen.)	*yel'me-land*
Hjelmstadt, (Sc. Pen.)	*yelm'stat*
Hières, (Fr.)	*i-ere'*
Hiersac, (Fr.)	*i-ere-sak'*
Highlands	com. in Scot. *hee'lands*
Higuera, (Pen.)	*i-ge'ra*
Higuera, la,	*la i-ge'ra*
Higuera, de la,	*de la i-ge'ra*
Hildburghausen, (Ger.)	*hilt'boorg-hou'zen*
Hildesheim, (Ger.)	*hil'des-hime*
Hilels, (Af.)	[illegible]
Hillab, (Tur.)	[illegible]
Himalaya, (Ind.) *mt.*	*hi-ma-la'ya* or *him-a-li'a*
Hindoen, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.*	*hind'eun*
Hindoo Coosh	*hin'doo koosh*
Hindoostan	*hin'doos-tan* or *hin-doos-tan'*
Hingham, (U. S.)	*hing'um*
Hinojosa, *or* Cordova, (Pen.)	*i-no-kho'sa*
Hinter Rhein, (Switz.)	*hin'ter rine*
Hjoring, (Den.)	*yeu-ring*
Hirschberg, (Prus.)	*hirsh'berg*
Hirschholm, (Den.)	*hirsh'holm*
Hirson, (Fr.)	*ir-song'*
Hirtzholmen, (Den.) *isl.*	*hirts'hol-men*
Hispaniola, (W. Ind.)	*is-pan-i-o'la*
Hitzkirch, (Switz.)	*hits'kirkh*
Hoang Ho, *or* Yellow R. (As.)	*ho'ang ho*
Hobroe, (Den.)	*ho'bro*
Hoch, (Austr.)	*hokh*

Hoch Vogel, (Ger.) *hōch fō'gĕl*
Hochdorf, (Switz. Ger.) *hōch'dorf*
Hochstett, (Ger.) *hōch'stĕt*
Hochstetten, (Switz.) *hōch'stĕt-tĕn*
Hoedic, (Fr.) *isl.* *ō-dĭk'*
Hoensbroek, (Neth.) *hoon'brook*
Hoephuizen, (Neth.) *hoop'hŭĭ-zĕn*
Hoevelaken, (Neth.) *hoo'fe-lā-kĕn*
Hoff, (Ger. Austr.) *hof*
Hoffweiler, (Switz.) *hof'vī-lĕr*
Hogager, (Den.) *hō'gĕ'ĕ-gĕr*
Hohenbukow, (Prus.) *hō'hĕn-boo'ko*
Hohen Friedberg, (Prus.) *hō'hĕn-frĭd'bĕrg*
Hohenlinden, (Ger.) *hō'hĕn-lĭn'dĕn*
Hohenstein, (Prus.) *hō'hĕn-stīne*
Hohen Ziaz, (Prus.) *hō'hĕn tsī'ŭtz*
Hohenzollern, (Ger.) *hō'hĕn-tsol'lern*
Hojland, (Sc. Pen.) *hoi'land*
Holbeck, (Den.) *hol'bĕck*
Holcar, (Ind.) *hol'kar*
Hollabrunn, (Austr.) *hol'la-broon*
Holland *hol'land*
Holland's Diep, (Neth.) *hol'lants dĭpe*
Hollum, (Neth. & Ger.) *hol'loom*
Holm, (Den.) *holm*
Holmedal, (Sc. Pen.) *hol'me-dal*
Holmen (Sc. Pen.) *isl.* *hol'men*
Holmestrand, (Sc. Pen.) *hol'me-strănd*
Holmlat ?, (Den.) *isl.* *holm'lad*
Holstebroe, (Den.) *hol'ste-brō*
Holstein, (Den.) *hol'stīne*
Holstenborg, (Den.) *hol'stĕn-borg*
Holyhead, (Wales) *hol'ĭ-hĕd*
Holzapfel, (Ger.) *holts'ap-fĕl*
Holzheim, (Ger.) *holts'hīme*
Homberg, (Ger.) *hom'bĕrg*
Hombourg, (Fr.) *hong-boor*
Homburg, (Ger.) *hom'boorg*
Homona, (Austr.) *hō-mō'na*
Ho-nan, (Ch.) *hō-nan*
Hondsholindyk, (Neth.) *honts'holm-dĭke*
Honduras, (Mex.) *hon-doo'ras*
Honeoye, (U. S.) *hun'ĭ-oy*
Honfleur, (Fr.) *hong-flŭr'*
Honrubin, (Pen.) *on-roo'bĭ-a*
Hontanaya, (Pen.) *on-ta-na-ya*
Honge Mierde, (Neth.) *hō-che mĭr'de*
Hoogerheide, (Neth.) *hō-chĕr-hī'de*
Hoog Haalen, (Neth.) *hōch ha'lĕn*
Hoogstraten, (Neth.) *hōch-stra'ten*
Hoorn, (Neth.) *horn*
Hopital, (Switz.) *ō-pĭ-tal'*
Hopitalet, (Fr.) *ō-pĭ-ta-lĕ'*
Horcajo, (Pen.) *or-ka'cho*
Hormigas, (Pen.) *isl.* *or-mī'gas*
Hornachos, (Pen.) *or-na'chos*
Hornafvan, (Sc. Pen.) *L.* *hōr'na-van*
Hornberg, (Ger.) *horn'bĕrg*
Hornburg, (Ger. & Prus.) *horn'boorg*
Hornillo, (Pen.) *or-nil'yo*
Hornli, (Switz.) *horn'lī*
Hornos, (Pen.) *or'nos*
Hornussen, (Switz.) *hor-noo-sĕn*
Horodenka, (Austr.) *hō-rō-dĕnk'a*
Horsen, (Den.) *hor'sĕn*
Horsen's Fjord, (Den.) *hor'sĕns fyōrd*
Horst, (Neth. & Den.) *horst*
Horzgerode, (Prus.) *horts'ge-rō'de*
Hospital del Obispo, (Pen.) *os-pĭ-tal' del ō-bĭs'po*
Hospital, [Mt. St. Gothard,] (Switz.) *hōs-pĭ-tăl'*
Hosseloe, (Den.) *isl.* *hos'sĕl-ō*
Hostomitz, (Austr.) *hosh'tō-mĭtz*
Hoszumez, (Austr.) *hos'soo-mĕze*
Hotellerie, (Fr.) *isl.* *ō-tĕl-rĭ'*
Houat, (Fr.) *isl.* *oo-ă'*
Houdan, (Fr.) *oo-dang'*
Houdelaincourt, (Fr.) *ood-lang-koor*
Hou-nan, (Ch.) *hou-nan*
Hououang, (East. Isl.) *h u'ou-ang*
Houpe, (Ch.) *houpe*
Housatonic, (U. S.) *hoo-sa-ton'ĭk*
Howick, (Eng.) *hŏ'ĭck*
Hoya, (Ger.) *hō'ya*
Hoyhambro, (Pen.) *c.* *oi-am'bre*
Hoz, (Pen.) *hōth*
Hradisch, (Austr.) *rŭ'dĭsh*
Hudvicksvall, (Sc. Pen.) *hŭd'vĭks-văl*
Huebla, (Pen.) *r.* *oo-ĕ'bla*
Huelma, (Pen.) *oo-ĕl'ma*
Huelva, (Pen.) *oo-ĕl'va*
Huen, *or* Hveen, (Den.) *isl.* *vēne*
Huercal (Pen.) *oo-ĕr-kăl'*
Huercalovera, (Pen.) *oo-ĕr-kă-lō-vĕ'ra*
Huerta, (Pen.) *oo-ĕr'ta*
Huertas, de las, (Pen.) *dĕ las oo-ĕr'tăs*
Huesca, (Pen.) *oo-ĕs'ka*
Huescar, (Pen.) *oo-ĕs'kar*
Hulmeau, (Fr.) *ŭ-ĭs-sō'*
Hukange, (Fr.) *ŭ-kŭngzh*
Hulme, (Ger.) *r.* *hool'me*
Humbria, do, (Pen.) *dĕ oom'brĭ-a*
Humminge Land, (Den.) *hoom'ming-e lănd*
Humora, (Austr.) *hoo-mō'ra*
Hundshoved, (Den.) *hoonds'hō-ved*
Hungary, (Austr.) *hung'ga-ry*
Hunne, (Den.) *hoon'ne*
Hunnetorp, (Den.) *hoon'ne-torp*
Huntingdonshire, (Eng.) *hun'ting-don-shĭre*
Hurdwar, (Ind.) *hurd-war'*
Husum, (Den.) *hoo'soom*
Hutweiler, (Switz.) *hoot'vī-lĕr*
Hvalp Sound, (Den.) *valp*
Hydernbad, (Ind.) *hy-de-rŭ-bŭd'*
Hyllestad, (Sc. Pen.) *hŭl'le-stădd*

I.

Iablonovo, (R.) *yă-blō-nō'vo*
Iagotin, (R.) *ya-gō-tĭn'*
Iakimvarra, (R.) *ya-kim-va'ra*
Ialta, (R.) *ĭ-al'ta*
Iamburg, (R.) *yăm'boorg*
Iampol, (R.) *yam'pōl*
Ianichki, (R.) *ya-nich'kĭ*
Ianichut, (Fr.) *ĭ-a-nĭ-shŭ'*
Ianisin, (R.) *ya-nĭ'sĭ-a*
Jancovacz, (Austr.) *yan'kō-vatch*
Ianoulouk, (R.) *ya'nō-louk*
Iantchouriuo, (R.) *yant-chou-rĭ'no*
Iaransk, (R.) *ya'ransk*
Iarensk, (R.) *ya'rensk*
Iaroslavl, (R.) *ya-ros-la'vl*
Iarymovo, (R.) *ya-ru-mō'vo*
Iavchildina, (R.) *yav-chĭl-dĭ'na*
Ibach, (Switz.) *ĭ'bach*
Ibbenbuhren, (Ger.) *ĭb'bĕn-boo'rĕn*
Ibeas, (Pen.) *ĭ-bĕ'as*
Iceland, (Den.) *ĭce'land*
Idanha, (Pen.) *ĭ-dan'ya*
Iderstrup, (Den.) *ĭ'dĕr-stroop*
Idice, (It.) *r.* *ĭ-dĭ'chĕ*
Idre, (Sc. Pen.) *ĭ'dre*
Idria, (Austr.) *ĭ'drĭ-a*
Idro, (It.) *ĭ'dro*
Iebedevsk, (R.) *ye'be-devsk*
Iefrenlov, (R.) *ye-fre'nĭ-ov*
Iegorievsk, (R.) *ye-gō'rĭ-evsk*
Iekateridonar, (R.) *ye-ka te-rĭ-dō'năr*
Iekaterinbourg, (R.) *ye-ka-te'rĭn-bourg*
Iekaterinoslav, (R.) *ye-ka-te-rĭ-nos'lav*
Ielatom, (R.) *ye'la-tom*
Ienotaevsk, (R.) *ye-nō-ta-evsk'*
Ieremiuka, (R.) *ye-re-mĭn'ka*
Ierne, (Den.) *yĕr'ne*
Ievlouchina, (R.) *yev-lou-chĭ'na*
Igal, (Austr.) *ĭ-gal'*
Igen, (Den.) *ĭ'gĕn*
Ighafer, (R.) *yĭg'ha-fĕr*
Iglau, (Austr.) *ĭ'glou*
Iglau, (Austr.) *r.* *ĭ'gl u*
Iglesias, (It.) *ĭ-gle'sĭ-as*
Iglo, (Austr.) *ĭ'glo*
Igney, (Fr.) *ĭn-yĕ'*
Iguaiada, (Pen.) *ĭ-goo-ă-la'da*
Iidenzalmi, (R.) *yĭ-den-zal'mĭ*
Ijemska, (R.) *ĭ-jĕms'ka*
Ijima, (R.) *r.* *ĭ-jĭ'ma*
Ijo, (R.) *ĭ'jo*
Ikalis, (R.) *ĭ-ka'lĭs*
Ikervar, (Austr.) *ĭ-ker'văr*
Il Horst, (Neth.) *ĭl horst*
Ilanz, (Switz.) *ĭ'lants*
Ilek, (R.) *r.* *ĭ'lĕk*
Ilicha, (R.) *r.* *ĭ-lĭ'cha*
Ilinka, (R.) *ĭ lĭ'ka*
Illaneas, (Austr.) *yĭ-la-ne'a*
Illasi, (It.) *yĭ-la'sĭ*
Ille, (Fr.) *yle*
Ille and Vilaine, (Fr.) *dep.* *yle, vĭ-lăne'*
Iller, (Ger.) *r.* *ĭl'lĕr*
Illgau, (Switz.) *ĭl'gou*
Illinois, (U. S.) *ĭl-lĭ-noĭ'* (or *-noĭz'*)
Illkirchen, (Fr.) *ĭl-kir'chĕn*
Illora, (Pen.) *yĭl-la'ra*
Illovaisk, (R.) *yĭl'lo-va-ĭsk*
Illovlinska, (R.) *yĭl-lov-lĭns'ka*
Illyria, (Austr.) *il lyr'ĭ-a*
Ilm, (Ger.) *r.* *ĭlm*
Ilmen, (R.) *yĭl'me*
Ilmen, (R.) *L.* *yĭl'mĕn*
Ilmenau, (Ger.) *ĭl'me-nou*
Ilmenau, (Ger.) *r.* *ĭl'me-nou*
Ilsenbach, (Ger.) *ĭl'zĕn-bach*
Ilz, (Austr.) *ĭlts*
Ilz, (Ger.) *r.* *ĭlts*
Ilzhofen, (Ger.) *ĭlts'hō-fen*
Ilzstadt, (Ger.) *ĭlts'stat*
Ima, (Mex.) *L.* *ĭ'ma*
Imandra, (R.) *L.* *ĭ-măn'dra*
Imbro, (Tur.) *isl.* *ĭm'bro*
Imeretia, (R.) *ĭ-me-re'shĭ-a*
Immenstadt, (Ger.) *ĭm'men-stat*
Imola, (It.) *ĭ-mō'la*
Imuschi, (Austr.) *ĭ-moo'shĭ*
Imst, (Austr.) *imst*
Inares, (Austr.) *ĭ-na'rĕse*
Inca, (Pen.) *ĭn'ka*
Incisa, (It.) *ĭn-chĭ'sa*
Indal, (Sc. Pen.) *ĭn'dal*
Indal, (Sc. Pen.) *r.* *ĭn'dal*
Inden, (Switz.) *in'dĕn*
India *in'ya*
Indiana, (U. S.) *in-dĭ-ă'na*
Indies *in'jez*
Indre, (Fr.) *r.* *ĕngdr'*
Indre, (Fr.) *dep.* *ĕngdr'*
Indre and Loire, (Fr.) *dep.* *ĕngdr', lwăr*
Ingen, (Neth.) *ĭn-chĕn*
Ingistorp, (Austr.) *ĭn-jĭs-tōrp*
Ingolstadt, (Bavaria, Ger.) *ĭng'gol-stat*
Ingrande, (Fr.) *ĕng-grangd'*
Ingweiler, (Ger.) *ing-vī'lĕr*
Iniesta, (Pen.) *ĭ-nĭ-ĕs'ta*
Inn, (Austr. Ger.) *r.* *in*
Innichen, (Austr.) *in'ni-chĕn*
Innistrahul, (Neth.) *isl.* *in-nis'tra-hŭll*
Innspruck, (Austr.) *in'sprook*
Inowraclaw, (Prus.) *ĭ-nō-ra'kla*
Insara, (R.) *in-sa'ra*
Insterburg, (Prus.) *in'stĕr-boorg*
Interlaken, (Switz.) *in'tĕr-la'kĕn*
Inverury, (Scot.) *in-vĕr-ū'ry*
Inverlochy, (Scot.) *in-vĕr-lo'chy*
Inverness, (Scot.) *in-vĕr-nĕss'*
Iona, (Scot.) *ĭ-ō'na*
Ionian Isl. *ĭ-ō'nĭ-an*
Iora, (R.) *r.* *yō'ra*
Ioroisi, (R.) *yō-roi'sĭ*
Jouchnov, (R.) *youch'nov*
Iouksaeevsk, (R.) *youk'sa-ĕvsk*
Iouriev, (R.) *your'lĕv*
Iouroma, (R.) *you-rō'ma*
Iown, (U. S.) *ĭ'o-wa*
Ips, (Austr.) *r.* *ips*
Ipswich, (Eng. & U. S.) *ips'wich* or *ip'sĭdg*
Irakajemi, (Per.) *ĭ-ra-ka-je'mĭ*
Irati, (Pen.) *r.* *ĭ-ra'tĭ*
Ireland *ire'land*
Irgiz, (R.) *r.* *ĭr'giz*
Irkoutsk, (As.) *ĭr-kootsk'*
Iroquois *ĭr-o-quois'* or *ĭr-o-kwoi'*
Irrawaddy, (As.) *ĭr-ra-wad'dy*
Irtish, (R.) *ĭr-tish'*
Iruecha, (Pen.) *ĭ-roo'cha*
Irurzan, (Pen.) *ĭ-roor'thăn*
Isalka, (R.) *ĭ-sal'ka*
Isar, (Ger.) *ĭ'sar*
Isar, *or* Iser, (Ger.) *r.* *ĭ'sar* or *ĭs'ĕr*
Isbaiktchi, (R.) *is-bă-ĭkt'chĭ*
Ischia, (It.) *isl.* *ĭs'kĭ-a*
Ischim, Steppe of, (As.) *ĭs'chĭm*
Isenheim, (Fr.) *ĭ'zen-hīme*
Iser, (Austr.) *r.* *ĭ'zĕr*
Iserable, (Switz.) *ĭ-zĕ-rŭ'blĕ*
Iseran, (It.) *mt.* *ĭ-zĕ'ran*
Isère, (Fr.) *dep.* *ĭ-zĕre'*
Isernia, (It.) *ĭ-zĕr'nĭ-a*
Isidoro, (Mex.) *ĭ-sĭ-dō'ro*
Isigny, (Fr.) *ĭ-zĭn-yĭ'*
Isili, (It.) *ĭ-sĭ'lĭ*
Islamabad *is-lăm-a-băd'*
Isle, (Fr.) *yle*
Isle, l' [Vaud,] (Switz.) *ĭsle*
Isleta, (Mex.) *ĭs-lă'ta*
Islington, (Eng.) *is'ling-ton*
Ismail, (R.) *ĭs'mă-ĭl*
Isni, (Ger.) *ĭs'nĭ*
Isola, (It.) *ĭ-sō'la*
Isola Sacra, (It.) *ĭ-sō'la să'kra*
Ispahan, (Per.) *is-pa-hăn'*
Isque, (Fr.) *ĭsk*
Isselhorst, (Ger.) *is'sĕl-horst*
Issen, (Ger.) *r.* *is'sĕn*
Isser, *or* Iser, (Ger.) *is'ser* or *ĭ'zĕr*
Issort, (Switz.) *is'sĕrt*
Isserhufen, (Ger.) *is-sĕr-hoo'fen*
Issoire, (Fr.) *ĭs'swăr*
Issudun, (Fr.) *ĭs'sŭ dăng'*
Istcholno, (R.) *ĭst-chol'no*
Isto, (Austr.) *isl.* *ĭs'to*
Istria, (Austr.) *ĭs'trĭ-a*
Istria, Capo d', (Austr.) *ka'po dĭs'trĭ-a*
Italy *ĭt'a ly*
Itama, (Gr.) *mt.* *ĭ-tă'ma*
Ithaka, (Gr.) *ĭ'thă-ka*
Ithome, (Gr.) *mt.* *ĭ-thō'mĕ*
Itri, (It.) *ĭ'trĭ*
Itzehoe, [Holstein,] (Den.) *ĭt'sĕ-ho*
Issy, (Switz.) *ĭ'sĭ*
Ivanich, (Austr.) *ĭ-vă'nĭch*
Ivankov, (R.) *ĭ-văn'kov*
Ivanovskoe, (R.) *ĭ-vă-novs'kō*
Iveroe, (Sc. Pen.) *ĭ'vĕ-rō*
Iviça, (Pen.) *ĭ-vĭ'sa*
Iviça, (Pen.) *isl.* *ĭ-vĭ'sa*
Ivory Coast, (Af.) *ĭ'vo-ry kōst*
Ivrea, (It.) *ĭ-vre'a*

Fāte, fär, fall, what, lāt — *Mēte, prey, hēlp, thēre, hėr.* — *Pine, marine, bird, fig.* — *Nōte, dōve, mōve, wolf, book, lord.* — *Tūne, bull, unite.* — Fr. long *ōne*: Fr. short *ŏne.* —

Ivry, (Fr.)	ī-vrī'
Izar, (R.)	ĭz'ar
Izachich, (Austr.)	ĭ-zăt'ĭ-ĭch
Izbinsk, (R.)	ĭz'binsk
Izbitche, (R.)	ĭz-bĭt-che
Izmonn, (R.)	ĭ-zĭ-num'
Iztina, (R.)	ĭ-zō-tĭ'na
Izvaig, (R.)	ĭz'va-ĭg

J.

Jabalon, (Pen.) r.	Ћa'ba-lōn
Jablonitza, (Austr.)	ya-blō-nĭt'sa
Jablonow, (Austr.)	ya-blō'noof
Jabron, (Fr.)	zha brông'
Jaca, (Pen.)	Ћa'ka
Jacobstadt, (R.)	ya'kob-stadt
Jacobstat, (R.)	ya'kob-stat
Jaclowice, (Austr.)	ya-klō-vĭt'se
Jadraque, (Pen.)	Ћa-dra'ke
Jaen, (Pen.)	Ћa'en
Jaera, (Pen.)	Ћa-e'ra
Jaffa, (Pal.)	jăf'fa or yăf'fa
Jaffnapatam, (As.)	jăff-na'pa-tam'
Jago, St. [Santijago,] (Pen.)	san Ћa'go
Jagst, (Ger.)	yagst
Jagst, (Ger.) r.	yagst
Jagstberg, (Ger.)	yagst'berg
Jaik, (R.) r.	ja-ĭk'
Jako, (Austr.)	ya'ko
Jalacinga, (Mex.)	Ћa-la-thĭn' (-sĭn') ga
Jalain, (Fr.)	zha-lăng'
Jalapa, (Mex.)	Ћa-la'pa
Jales, (Pen.)	Ћa'les
Jalons, (Fr.)	zha-lông'
Jalowice, (Austr.)	ya-lō-vĭt'se
Jamaica, isl.	ja-ma'ka
Jamnitz, (Austr.)	yam'nĭts
Jamthaler, (Austr.) mt	yam'ta-ler
Jamund, (Prus.) l.	ya'moond
Janeiro, (R.) r.	ī-a-na'ro
Jandula, (Pen.) r.	Ћan-doo'la
Janow, (Austr.)	ya'noof
Japan, [Niphon, by the Japanese]	ja-păn', nĭph-on'
Jaraicejo, (Pen.)	Ћa-ra-ī-the'Ћo
Jarama, (Pen.) r.	Ћa-ra'ma
Jard, la, (Fr.)	la zhar
Jarnac, (Fr.)	zhar-nak'
Jaslo, (Austr.)	yas'lo
Jassogne, (Neth.)	zha-sōny'
Jastrow, (Prus.)	yas'tro
Jasz Apathi, (Austr.)	yas a pa'tĭ
Jaska, (Austr.)	yas'ka
Jaroslau, (Austr.) r.	yar'os-lou
Jassy, (Tur.)	yas'sy
Jaszbereny, (Austr.)	yōs-be-reny'
Jauer, (Prus.)	you'er
Java, isl.	ja'va
Jaulnais, (Fr.)	zhōl-na'
Jauran, (Fr.)	zhō-rang'
Javinal, (Mex.)	Ћa-vĭ-nal'
Jean d'Angely, St. (Fr.)	sang zhang dang-zha-lĭ'
Jean de Luz, St. (Fr.)	sang zhang de lūz
Jedburgh, (Scot.)	jĕd'burg or jĕd'bu-ro
Jees, (Per.)	jees
Jegen, (Den.) isl.	ye'gen
Jeka, (R.)	je'ka
Jelling, (Den.)	yĕl'ling
Jelmsoe, (Sc. Pen.) isl	yelms'ō
Jelstein, (Ger.)	yĕl'stīne
Jeltcha, (R.)	jĕlt'cha
Jena, (Ger.)	yā'na
Jenatz, (Switz.)	ye'nats
Jentsberg, (Switz.)	ye'nts-berg
Jerez de la Frontera, (Pen.)	Ћe-rēth de la frōn-te'ra
Jerisjarvi, (Pen.)	Ћe-rĭ-sĭ ar'vĭ
Jersey, (Fr.) isl.	zhĕr-za' or jĕr'zy
Jerjugi, (Sc. Pen.) r	[illegible]
Jessberg, (Ger.)	[illegible]
Jettendal, (Sc. Pen.)	[illegible]
Jevnager, (Sc. Pen.)	[illegible]
Jeypoor, (Hind.)	jī'poor
Jezerana, (Austr.)	ye-ze-ra'na
Jezewo, (Prus.)	ye ze'vo
Jezierna, (Austr.)	yez-zĭ-er'na
Jimenado, (Pen.)	Ћĭ-me-na'do
Jinzo, (Pen.)	Ћĭn'tho
Jirdra, (R.)	jĭr'dra
Jitomir, (R.)	jĭ-tō-mĭr'
Joannes, (Braz.) isl.	zhō- (or Ћō-) ăn'nĕs
Jodar, (Pen.)	Ћō-dar'
Johannisberg, (Prus.)	yō-han'nĭs-berg
Johanniswerden, (Den.)	yō-han'nĭs-vĕr'den
Johore, (East. Isl.)	jō-hōre
Joigny, (Fr.)	zhwan-yī'
Joinville, (Fr.)	zhwang-vĭle'
Jolan, (Pen.) r.	Ћō'lan
Jolbos, (Mex.) isl.	Ћōl'bos
Joenkjoping, (Sc. Pen.)	yōn-chō'pĭng
Jonzac, (Fr.)	zhōng-zak'
Jordanow, (Austr.)	yōr'da-noof
Jorquera, (Pen.)	Ћōr-ke'ra
Jorullo, (Mex.)	Ћo-rool'yo or Ћo-rool'yo
Josselin, (Fr.)	zhōs-lăng'
Joue, (Fr.)	zhoo
Jouey, (Fr.)	zhoo-a'
Jourva, (R.) r.	jour'va
Joyeuse, (Fr.)	zhwa-yōōz
Juan de Ulua, San, (Mex.)	san Ћoo'an de oo-loo'a
Jucar, (Pen.) r.	Ћoo-kar'
Judenbach, (Ger.)	yoo'den-bach
Judenburg, (Austr.)	yoo'den-boorg
Jugon, (Fr.)	zhū-gông'
Juist, (Neth.) isl.	yoist
Jukkasjarvi, (Sc. Pen.)	yŭk'kas-yar'vĭ
Jukogorska, (R.)	jū-kō-gors'ka
Juleha, (Prus.)	yoo'le-ha
Julianehede, (Den.)	yoo-lĭ-a'na-he'de
Juliers, [Juelich,] (Ger.)	zhū-lie, yū'lich
Juliersberg, or Juelchberg, (Prus.)	zhū lie-berg, yū'lich-berg
Julimes, (Mex.)	Ћoo-lĭ'mes
Jumilla, (Pen.)	Ћoo-mĭl'ya
Jumme, (Ger.) r.	yoom'me
Jungbunzlaw, (Austr.)	yoong-boons'lau
Jungfrau, (Switz.) mt.	yoong'frou
Juniata, (U. S.)	ju-ne at'a
Junkershof, (Prus.)	yoonk'ers-hof
Jupille, (Neth.)	zhū pe-l or zhū pīly'
Jura, (Fr.) dep.	zhū'ra
Jura, (Switz.) mt.	yoo'ra
Justedal, (Sc. Pen.)	yŭs'te-dal
Jutland, [Jylland,] (Den.)	yŭt'lant
Jypoor, (Ind.)	jī'poor

K.

Kaaban, (Per.)	kaa'ban
Kaarup, (Den.)	kō'roop
Kaas, (Den.)	kōs
Kaastrup, (Den.)	kō'stroop
Kaba, (Austr.)	ka'ba
Kabakos, (Tur.) b.	ka-ba'kos
Kabardah, (R.)	ka-bar'dah
Kabna, (Austr.)	kab'na
Kachin, (R.)	ka-chin'
Kachira, (R.)	ka-chĭ'ra
Kachovka, (R.)	ka-Ћov'ka
Kadelburg, (Switz.)	ka'del boorg
Kady, (R.)	ka'dy
Kaedeskirchen, (Ger.)	kā'de-kĭr'Ћen
Kaernthen, or Carinthia, (Austr.)	kērn'tin
Kaffa, or Feodosia, (R.)	kaf'fa
Kaffirland, (Af.)	kaf'fir-land
Kairwan, (Af.)	kair-wan'
Kaisarieh, (Tur.)	kī-sar-ī'eh
Kaiserslautern, (Ger.)	kī'zers-lou'tern
Kaiserstuhl, (Switz.)	kī'zer-stool
Kaitaia, (New Zeal.)	kai ta'ia
Kajemsk, (R.)	ka'jemsk
Kajeka, (R.)	kaj'eka
Kakulova, (R.)	ka-ka-lō'va
Kakinda, (Austr.)	ka-kin'da
Kakunjeva, (Austr.)	ka-koon-ye'va
Kalaieka, (R.)	ka la-ie'ka
Kalalavek, (R.)	ka-la-la'vek
Kalamazoo, (U. S.)	kal-a-ma-zoo'
Kalamon Lodomir, or Gallicia and Lodomir, (Austr.)	ka'la-mōn lō'dō mĭr
Kalantchak, (R.)	ka lant'chak
Kalaratch, (R.)	ka'la-ratch
Kalgalakcha, (R.)	kal-ga lak'cha
Kalinsk, (R.)	ka'linsk
Kaliez, (R.)	ka'li-ez
Kalitva, (R.)	ka-lit'va
Kaliz, (Sc. Pen.)	ka'liz
Kaliz, (Sc. Pen.) r.	ka'liz
Kalla, (Sc. Pen.)	kal'la
Kallebo Sound, (Den.)	kal'le-bō
Kallerup, (Den.)	kal'le-roop
Kallmo, (Sc. Pen.)	kal'mo
Kalln, (Sc. Pen.)	kaln
Kalln, (Sc. Pen.) l.	kaln
Kalmar, (Sc. Pen.)	kal'mar
Kalnach, (Switz.)	kal'nach
Kalo, (R.)	ka'lo
Kalooga, (R.)	ka-loo'ga
Kalpatak, (R.)	kal'patak
Kalsching, (Austr.)	kal'shing
Kaltbrunn, (Switz.)	kalt'broon
Kalusz, (Austr.)	ka'loos
Kalvari, (R.)	kal-va'ri
Kalvas, (R.)	kal'vas
Kama, (R.) r.	ka'ma
Kamarovka, (Austr.)	ka-ma-rov'ka
Kamenitz, (Austr.)	ka'me-nits
Kamenka, (R.)	ka-men'ka
Kamenoka, (R.)	ka-me-nō'ka
Kamerlitz, (R.)	ka-mer'nits
Kamionka, (Austr.)	ka-mion'ka
Kammenoe, (R.) l.	ka-me-nō
Kamnitz, (Austr.)	kam'nits
Kamoe, (Sc. Pen.) isl.	ka'mōe
Kamouraska, (Can.)	ka-moo-ras'ka
Kamp, (Neth.)	kamp
Kampen, (Neth. Den.)	kam'pen
Kamperberg, (Neth.)	kam'per-berg
Kamperveen, (Neth.)	kam'per-feen
Kamtschatka, (As.)	kam-chat'ka or kam-skat'ka
Kamychin, (R.)	ka-my-chin'
Kanawha, (U. S.)	ka-naw'ha
Kandahar, (As.)	kan-da-har'
Kandalaska, (R.)	kan-da las'ka
Kandalaska, (R.) g.	kan-da las'ka
Kanisa, (Austr.)	ka nī'za
Kanisa, Great, (Austr.)	ka nī'za
Kanisa Kis, (Austr.)	ka-nī'za kis
Kanisa Zemlia, (R.)	ka nī'za zem'lī-a
Kannaland, (Af.)	kan na'land
Kannetta, (It.)	kan-net'ta
Kanova, (R.)	ka-nō'va
Kansuh, (Ch.)	kan'suh
Kapellen, (Switz.)	ka-pel'len
Kappel, (Den.)	kap'pel
Karabach, (R.)	ka'ra bach
Karahissan, (Tur.)	ka-ra-his-san'
Karakoudan, (R.) r.	ka-ra koo'dan
Karalitskoi, (R.)	ka-ra lits'koi
Karasch, (Austr.) r.	ka'rasch
Karasjoki, (Sc. Pen.)	ka-ras yō'ki
Karasjoki, (Sc. Pen.) r.	ka ras-yō'ki
Karatavly, (R.)	ka-ra-tav'ly
Karatchev, (R.)	ka-rat'chev
Karatsjaur, (Sc. Pen.) l.	ka'rats-your
Karin, (Austr.)	ka-rin'
Karinska, (R.)	ka-rins'ka
Karkisevoi, (R.)	kar ki-sis'voi
Karlburg, (Austr.)	karl'boorg
Karleby Gamla, (R.)	kar'le-bū
Karlshaven, (Ger.)	karls'ha-fen
Karlstadt, (Ger.)	karl'stat
Karonda, (R.)	ka ron'da
Karotcha, (R.)	ka-rot'cha
Karoly Fehervar, (Austr.)	ka rō'ly fe'her
Karova, (R.)	ka-rō'va
Karpiloka, (R.)	kar pi-lo'ka
Karup, (Den.)	ka'roop
Karystos, (Gr.)	ka-rys'tos
Kaschau, (Austr.)	ka'shou
Kasimov, (R.)	ka'si-moo
Kaskaskia, (U. S.)	kas-kas'ki a
Kaskinova, (R.)	kas-ki-nō'va
Kaslaosk, (R.)	kas'laosk
Kasselitz, (Prus.)	kas'sel lits
Katahdin, (U. S.) mt.	kat ah'din
Katchalinsk, (R.)	kat'cha linsk
Katelnikov, (R.)	ka tel'ni-kov
Katelnoi, (R.)	ka-tel'noi
Katrine, Loch, (Scot.)	loch ka'trine
Katwyk, (Neth.)	kat'vike
Katz, (Prus.)	kats
Katzbach, (Prus.) r.	kats'bach
Kandersteg, (Switz.)	kou'der-steg
Kaufungen, (Ger.)	kou'foong-en
Kaukalin, (U. S.)	kau'ka-lin
Kaysersche, (Ger.)	kī'zer-she
Kazan, (R.)	ka'zan
Kazarma, (R.)	ka-zar'ma
Kazbek, (R.) mt.	kaz'bek
Kecskemet, (Austr.)	kĕtch-kem-māte'
Kefa, (R.)	ke'fa
Kehl, (Ger.)	kehl
Keilfjord, (Sc. Pen.)	kīl'a-fiord
Keighly, (Eng.)	keeth'li
Kelat, (As.)	ke-lat'
Kellinghusen, (Den.)	kel'ling-hoo'zen
Kemi, (R.)	ke'mi
Kemlitz, (Prus.)	kem'lits
Kempe, (Den.)	kem'pe
Kempen, (Ger. Prus.)	kem'pen
Kempten, (Ger.)	kemp'ten
Kengisbruk, (R.)	keng'is-brook
Kennebec, (U. S.)	ken-ne-bek'
Kennebunk, (U. S.)	ken-ne-bunk'
Kent, (Eng. Can.)	kent
Kentucky	ken-tuck'y
Kenzingen, (Ger.)	ken'tsing-en
Keokuck, (U. S.)	ke'o kuck
Keppel, (Neth.)	kep'pel
Ker, (Austr.)	ker
Kerns, (R.)	ke'rns
Kerensk, (R.)	ker'ensk
Kerenzorn, (Switz.)	ke-ren'tsorn
Kergout, (Fr.)	ker-goo'
Kernau, (Ger.) r.	ker'nou
Kerovitz, (Austr.)	ke-rō-vits'
Kerry, (Ir.) co.	ker'ry
Keswick, (Eng.)	kes'ick
Ket-kemet, or Kerskemet, (Austr.)	kets-ke-māte'
Kewaunee, (U. S.)	ke-waw'nee
Koxholm, (R.)	kox'holm

Kezdi Vasarhely, (Austr.)	*kĕs'dī vä-shär-hĕlj'*
Khandeish, (Ind.)	*kän-dīsh'*
Khansk Khodrook, (R.)	*khänsk khood'rook*
Kharkow, *or better* Charkow, (R.)	*khär'kō*
Kharsookool, *or better* Charsookool, (R.) *r.*	*khär-soo-kool'*
Kherson, *or better* Cherson, (R.)	*khĕr-sŏn'*
Khin-gan, *or* Chin-gan, (As.) *mt.*	*khĭn-gän*
Khojend, (As.)	*kō-jĕnd'*
Khokand, (As.)	*khō-kănd'*
Kholm, *or* Cholm, (R.)	*kholm*
Kholmogorsk, *or* Cholmogorsk, (R.)	*khol-mō-gorsk'*
Kholyvan, (As.)	*khō-ly'vän*
Khoozistan, (Per.)	*koo-zis-tän'*
Khorassan, (Per.)	*khō-räs'sän*
Khorel, *or* Chorel, (R.)	*khō-rĕl*
Khotoutchi, *or* Chotoutchi, (R.)	*khō-tout'chī*
Khoy, (Per.)	*koy*
Khvalinsk, (R.)	*khoo-ä'linsk*
Kjallerup, (Den.)	*kī-äl'le-roop*
Kiang Si, (East. Isl.)	*kiang sī*
Kiang-so, (Ch.)	*kiang-sō*
Kiangsu, (Ch.)	*kiang-sū*
Kiarivo, (R.)	*kī-ä-rī'vo*
Kiaskowo, (Austr.)	*kī-äs-koo'vo*
Kichinev, (R.)	*kich-ĭ'nev*
Kickapoo, (U. S.)	*kik-ä-poo'*
Kiddella, (R.)	*kid-de'lī-a*
Kiel, (Den.)	*kīle*
Kieldal, (Den.)	*kiel'däl*
Kielfjord, (Den.)	*kīle'fiörd*
Kienburg, (Switz.)	*kīne'boorg*
Kiesen, (Switz.)	*kī'zĕn*
Kiev, (R.)	*kiev*
Kilburg, (Ger.)	*kil'boorg*
Kildare, (Ir.) *co*	*kil-dāre'*
Kildina, (R.) *isl.*	*kil-dī'na*
Kilia, (R.)	*kī'lī-a*
Kilia, (Tur.) *ft.*	*kī'lī-a*
Kilion, (Gr.) *isl.*	*kī'lī-on*
Kilkenny, (Ir.) *co.*	*kil-kĕn'ny*
Killarney, (Ir.)	*kil-lär'ny*
Killingsvando, (Sc. Pen.)	*kil'lings-vän'do*
Kilmarnock, (Scot.)	*kil-mär'nock*
Kilmes, (R.)	*kil'mĕs*
Kiltis, (R.)	*kil'tis*
Kilva, (Sc. Pen.)	*kil'va*
Kimmerow, (Ger.) *l*	*kim'me-rō*
Kincardine, (Ir.) *co.*	*kin-cär'dīne*
Kindberg, (Austr.)	*kint'bĕrg*
Kinechina, (R.)	*kī-ne-chī'na*
Kinelsk, (R.)	*kī'nĕlsk*
King, (Australia)	*king*
Kinnardy, (Scot.)	*kin-när'dy*
Kinross, (Scot.) *co*	*kin-ross'*
Kinsale, (Scot.)	*kin-sāle'*
Kinten, (Prus.)	*kin'tĕn*
Kintore, (Scot.)	*kin-tōre'*
Kintyre, (Scot.)	*kin-tyre'*
Kinzig, (Ger.)	*kin'tsig*
Kinzig, (Ger.) *r.*	*kin'tsig*
Kioway, (U. S.)	*kī'o-way*
Kircudbright, (Scot.)	*ker-koo'brī*
Kirkaldy, *or* Kerkaudi, (Scot.)	*kir-kal'dy, ker-kau'dī*
Kjobing, (Den.)	*kiö'bing*
Kjoebnhaun, *or* Copenhagen, (Den.)	*kiöbn'* (or *kümb'*) *houn*
Kjoebstad, (Den.)	*kiöb'stud*
Kjoege, (Den.)	*kiö'ge*
Kjooge, (Den.) *b.*	*kiö'ge*
Kjoerup, (Den.)	*kiö'roop*
Kjolmo, (R.) *l.*	*kiol'me*
Kiraly, (Austr.)	*kī'raly*
Kirberg, (Ger.)	*kir'bĕrg*
Kirchberg, (Ger. Austr. Switz.)	*kirch'bĕrg*
Kirchdorf, (Switz. Ger.)	*kirch'dorf*
Kirchangel, (Ger.)	*kirch'ang-ĕl*
Kirchinskol, (R.)	*kirch-ins'kol*
Kirchliadach, (Switz.)	*kirch'lī-ä-däch*
Kirguis, Great Kerdo, (As.)	*ker-gwis*
Kirjatch, (R.)	*kir'jatch*
Kirkcudbright, (Scot.)	*ker-koo'brī*
Kirkebye, (Den.)	*kir'ke-bŭ*
Kirman, (Per.)	*kir-män'*
Kirn, (Ger.)	*kirn*
Kirriemuir, (Scot.)	*ker-rī-mure'*
Kirsanov, (R.)	*kir-sä'nov*
Kirtchany, (R.)	*kirt'chä-ny*
Kisfalud, (Austr.)	*kis-fä'lood*
Kishmauku, (U. S.)	*kish-mau'ku*
Kiskiminetas, (U. S.)	*kis-kī-min'e-tas*
Kistrand, (Sc. Pen.)	*kis'tränd*
Kittatinny, (U. S.)	*kit-ta-tin'ny*
Kittila, (R.)	*kit-tī'la*
Kitzka, (R.)	*kits'ka*
Kiukots, (R.)	*kiü-kōts'*
Kizil Agatch, (R.)	*kī'zil ä-gätch*
Kizil Irmak, (Tur.) *r.*	*kiz ĭl' ĭr-mak'*
Kizliar, (R.)	*kiz'lĭär*
Kizylsk, (R.)	*kī'zylsk*
Klanyecz, (Austr.)	*klän'yĕts*
Klas, (Switz.)	*kläs*
Klattau, (Austr.)	*klät'tou*
Klaus, (Austr.)	*klous*
Klausen, (Austr.)	*klou'zĕn*
Klausenburg, (Austr.)	*klou'zĕn-boorg*
Klein Berg, (Austr.)	*klīne bĕrg*
Klein Drienen, (Neth.)	*klīne drī'nĕn*
Kleine Keet, (Neth.)	*klī'ne kāte*
Kleisovatz, (Austr.)	*klī-se-vätz*
Klenak, (Austr.)	*kle'näk*
Klenovka, (R.)	*kle-nov'ka*
Kleptow, (Prus.)	*klĕp'tō*
Klesnau, (Prus.)	*klĕs'nou*
Kliazma, (R.) *r.*	*klī-äz'ma*
Klimovitchvi, (R.)	*klī-mō-vitch'vī*
Klinovo, (R.)	*klī-nō'vo*
Klopaniki, (R.)	*klō-pä-nī'kī*
Kloppenburg, (Ger.)	*klop'pĕn-boorg*
Klossow, (Prus.)	*klōs'sō*
Klosters, (Switz.)	*klōs'tĕrs*
Kloten, (Switz.)	*klō'tĕn*
Kniaja, (R.)	*k'nī-ä'ja*
Kniajeva, (R.)	*k'nī-ä-je-va*
Kniaz, (R.) *l.*	*k'nī-äz*
Kniserstahl, (Switz.)	*k'nī'zĕr-stäle*
Knistineaux, (Can.)	*k'nis-tī-nō'*
Knock, Ft. de, (Neth.)	*dĕ k'nok*
Knockmahon, (Ir.)	*knock'ma-hon*
Knockmaledawn, (Ir.) *mt.*	*knock-māle'dawn*
Knonau (Switz.)	*k'nō'nou*
Knuds Hoved, (Den.)	*k'noods hō'vĕd*
Knudstrup, (Den.)	*k'nood'stroop*
Kobberup, (Den.)	*kob'be-roop*
Koben, (Prus.)	*kō'bĕn*
Kobra, (R.)	*kō'bra*
Kobrin, (R.)	*kō-brin'*
Kobylinki, (R.)	*kō-by-līn'kī*
Kocheim, (Ger.)	*ko'chīme*
Kochel, (Ger.)	*ko'chĕl*
Kocher, (Ger.)	*ko'chĕr*
Kocher, (Ger.) *r.*	*ko'chĕr*
Kodiazinska, (R.)	*kō-dī-ä-zins'ka*
Kodma, (R.)	*kod'ma*
Kodos, (R.) *b.*	*kō'dos*
Koedyk, (Neth.)	*koo'dīke*
Koenig, (Ger.)	*kö'nig*
Koeniggraetz, (Austr.)	*kö'nig-grätse*
Koenigs, (Ger.) *l.*	*kö'nigs*
Koenigsberg, (Prus.)	*kö'nigs-bĕrg*
Koenigshof, (Ger.)	*kö'nigs-hof*
Koenigshofen, (Ger.)	*kö'nigs-hō'fĕn*
Koenigstein, (Ger.)	*kö'nigs-stīne*
Koenigswinter, (Ger.)	*kö'nigs-vin'tĕr*
Koeverden, (Neth.)	*koo'ver-dĕn*
Kohistan, (Per.)	*kō-hī-stän'*
Kohlberg, (Ger.)	*kōhl'bĕrg*
Kokou, (R.)	*kō'kou*
Kolberg, (Den.) *b.*	*kol'bĕrg*
Kolby, (Den.)	*kol'bŭ*
Kolding, (Den.)	*kold'ing*
Koldozero, (R.) *l.*	*kol-dō'ze-ro*
Kolgurn, (R.) *mt.*	*kol'gūrn*
Kolin, (Austr.)	*kō-lin'*
Kolind Sound, (Den.)	*kō'lind*
Kolkengen, (Neth.)	*kolk'ĕng-ĕn*
Kolki, (R.)	*kol'kī*
Kologriv, (R.)	*kō-lō-grīv'*
Koeln, *or* Cologne, (Ger.)	*köln*
Kolmoovatka, (R.)	*kol-moo-vät'ka*
Kolokythia, (Gr.)	*kō-lō-kī'thī-a*
Kolokythia, (Gr.) *g.*	*kō-lō-kī'thī-a*
Kolomea, (Austr.)	*kō-lō-me'a*
Kolva, (R.) *r.*	*kol'va*
Komarova, (R.)	*kō-mä-rō'va*
Komlos, (Austr.)	*kom'los*
Komlos, Tot, (Austr.)	*tot kom'los*
Komogovina, (Austr.)	*kō-mō-gō-vī'na*
Konotska, (R.)	*kō-nŏts'ka*
Kongelf, (Sc. Pen.)	*kong'ĕlf*
Kongsberg, (Sc. Pen.)	*kongs'bĕrg*
Kononova, (Austr.)	*kō-nō-nō'va*
Konotop, (R.)	*kō'nō top*
Konstantinograd, (R.)	*kon'stan-tī-nō-gräd'*
Konstantinova, (R.)	*kon-stan-tī nō'va*
Konstantinovsk, (R.)	*kon'stan-tī-novsk'*
Konstanz, (Ger.)	*kon'stants*
Koordistan, (Per.)	*koor'dis-tan,* or *koor-dis-tän'*
Kootanni, *or* Kootanye, (U. S.)	*koo-tä-nī'*
Kopchik, (R.)	*kop'chik*
Koping, (Sc. Pen.)	*chö'ping*
Kopreinitz, (Austr.)	*kō-prī'nits*
Kora, (R.)	*kō'ra*
Korana, (Austr.) *r.*	*kō-rä'na*
Koras, (Austr.)	*kō'räs*
Kordofan, (Af.)	*kor'dō fän* or *kor-dō-fän'*
Korenicza, (Austr.)	*kō-re-nī'cha*
Kornenberg, (Austr.)	*kor'nĕn-bĕrg*
Koro, (Austr.)	*kō'ro*
Koros, (Austr.)	*kō'ros*
Koros, (Austr.) *r.*	*kō'ros*
Koros Feher, (Austr.) *r.*	*kō'ros fe'hĕr*
Koros Fekete, (Austr.) *r.*	*kō'ros fe-ke'te*
Koros Sebes, (Austr.) *r.*	*kō'ros se'bĕse*
Korrostellovo, (Austr.)	*kor-ros-tĕl-le'vo*
Korsberga, (Sc. Pen.)	*kors-bĕr'ga*
Kors Fjord, (Sc. Pen.)	*kors' fiörd*
Korsnaes, (R.)	*kors'nās*
Korsvig, (Sc. Pen.)	*kors'vīg*
Korva, (R.)	*kor'va*
Kosinsk, (R.)	*kō-sinsk'*
Kostainicza, (Austr.)	*kos-tī-nī'cha*
Kostanitz, (Austr.)	*kos'tä-nits*
Kosternitz, (Prus.)	*kos'tĕr-nits*
Kostova, (R.)	*kos-tō'va*
Kostroma, (R.)	*kos-trō'ma*
Kosva, (R.) *r.*	*kos'va*
Kosvensk, (R.)	*kos-vĕnsk'*
Koszenice, (R.)	*kō-she-nī'tse*
Kosztara, (Austr.)	*kost-tä'ra*
Kotlovka, (R.)	*kot-lov'ka*
Kotzing, (Ger.)	*kot'sing*
Kouban, (R.) *l. & r.*	*kou'ban*
Koubinsk, (R.) *l.*	*kou'binsk*
Kouchewanda, (R.)	*kou-che-vän'da*
Kouchilev, (R.)	*kou-chī-lev'*
Kouchouktchkol, (R.)	*kou-chouktch'kol*
Kouda, (R.)	*kou'da*
Koudekerke, (Neth.)	*kou'de-kĕr-ke*
Kouderkerk, (Neth.)	*kou'der-kĕrk*
Koulinsk, (R.)	*kou'linsk*
Kouliol, (R.) *r.*	*kou'lī-oi*
Kouma, (R.) *g. & r.*	*kou'ma*
Koumia, (R.)	*kou'mī-a*
Kour, (R.) *r.*	*kour*
Kourianovska, (R.)	*kou-rīä-novs'ka*
Kourilovka, (R.)	*kou-rī-lov'ka*
Kourinsk, (R.)	*kou'rinsk*
Koursk, *or* Kuorsk, (R.)	*koursk*
Kouvachi, (R.)	*kou-vä'chī*
Kouzinitchi, (R.)	*kou-zī-nit'chī*
Kovdozero, (R.) *l.*	*kov-dō'ze-ro*
Kovrov, (R.)	*kō'vrōv*
Kozelsk, (R.)	*kō'zĕlsk*
Kozlinsk, (R.)	*koz'linsk*
Kozlov, (R.)	*koz'lov*
Kosmodemiansk, (R.)	*kos-mō-de'mī-änsk*
Krabdendyk, (Neth.)	*krab'dĕn-dīke*
Krakow, *or* Cracow, (Austr.)	*krä'koof*
Krajova, (Austr.)	*krä-jō'va*
Kranichfeldt, (Ger.)	*krä'nich-fĕlt*
Kranowitz, (Prus.)	*krä'nō-vits*
Krasnoslobodsk, (R.)	*kras-nos-lō'bodsk*
Krautheim, (Ger.)	*krout'hīme*
Kreig, (Ger.) *r.*	*krīg*
Kremenetz, (R.)	*kre'me nĕts*
Kremnitz, (R.)	*krem'nits*
Krestzi, (R.)	*krest'zī*
Kreutzberg, (Prus.)	*kroits'bĕrg*
Kreutzburg, (Prus.)	*kroits'boorg*
Kreuznach, (Ger.)	*kroits'näch*
Krimpen, (Neth.)	*krim'pĕn*
Krogdahl, (Den.)	*krōg'däl*
Krolow, (Prus.)	*krō'lō* or *krō'loof*
Kromau, (Austr.)	*kro'mou*
Kronach, (Ger.)	*krō'näch*
Kronberg, (Den.)	*krōn'bĕrg*
Kronenburg, (R.)	*krō'nĕn-boorg*
Kronobl, (R.)	*krō-nō'bl*
Kropsmolde, (Neth.)	*krops'mol'de*
Kroscienko, (Austr.)	*krō-chī-ĕn'ko*
Krumenau, (Switz.)	*kroo'me-nou*
Krykova, (R.)	*kry-kō'va*
Krylov, (R.)	*kry'lov*
Kubin, (Austr.)	*koo-bīne'*
Kublis, (Switz.)	*koo'blis*
Kuesnacht, (Switz.)	*küs'nächt*
Kuessel, (Ger.)	*küs'sĕl*
Kuessen, (Prus.)	*küs'sĕn*
Kuestrin, (Prus.)	*küs-trīne'*
Kufstein, (Austr.)	*koof'stīne*
Kuhrdorf, (Ger.)	*koor'dorf*
Kuhstedt, (Ger.)	*koo'stĕt*
Kuik, (N	*koik*
Kuikel, [illegible] (Austr.) *r.*	*koi'kĕl*
Kuilenburg, (Neth.)	*koi'lĕn-boorg*
Kuinder, (Neth.)	*koin'dĕr*
Kukol, (Austr.) *r.*	*koo'kĕl*
Kukeniz, (Den.)	*koo'ke-nits*
Kukullovar, (Austr.)	*koo'kool-lō-vär*
Kulebye, (Den.)	*koo'le-bŭ*
Kulikow, (Austr.)	*koo'lī-kō* (*koof*)
Kulkoun Isles, (East. Isl.)	*kŭl'koun*
Kulm, (Switz.)	*koolm*
Kulpa, (Austr.) *r.*	*kool'pa*
Kumdon, (Ind.)	*kŭm'don*
Kumelsbach, (Ger.)	*koo'mĕls-bäch*
Kumiljensk, (R.)	*kŭ'mil-jĕnsk*
Kummer, (Ger.)	*koom'mĕr*
Kunich, (Austr.)	*koo'nich*
Kunpolung, (Austr.)	*koon'pō-loong*
Kunzelau, (Ger.)	*koon'tse-lou*
Kuopio, (R.)	*kū-ō'pio*
Kuppenheim, (Ger.)	*koop'pen-hīme*

Fāte, fär, fall, what, băt. — *Mēte, prey, hĕlp, thêre, hĕr.* — *Pīne, marïne, bĭrd, fĭg.* — *Nōte, dŏve, mōve, wolf, book, lord.* — *Tūne, bull, unite.* — Fr. long *vūe*; Fr. short *bŭt.* —

Kurland, *or* Courland, (R.) *koor'lant*
Kurravam, (Sc. Pen.) *kŭr-ra-va'ra*
Kurth, (Austr.) *koort*
Kuru, (Austr.) *koo'roo*
Kustala, (R.) *kŭs-ta'la*
Kutaiyeh, (Tur.) *koo-tī'yeh*
Kutlau, (Prus.) *koot'lou*
Kutno, (R.) *kŭt'no*
Kutsani, (Austr.) *koot-sa'nī*
Kymenegard, (R.) *kŭ'me-ne-gōrd'*
Kyritz, (Prus.) *kī'rits*
Kyvel, (Den.) *kŭ'vĕl*

L.

La, (It.) *val.* *lä*
Laaland, (Den.) *isl.* *lō'länd*
Laapersdorf, (Switz.) *lä'pers-dorf*
Laaren, (Neth.) *lä'rĕn*
Laas, (Austr.) *läs*
Laastrup, (Den.) *lō'stroop*
Laax, (Switz.) *läks*
Laba, (R.) *r.* *lä ba*
Lababan, (Fr.) *lä bä bäng'*
Laber, (Ger.) *r.* *lä'bĕr*
Labiau, (Prus.) *lä'bī-ou*
Labicum, (It.) *lä-bī'koom*
Labinska, (R.) *lä-bins'ka*
Labischin, (Prus.) *lä-bī-shīne*
Labrador, (N. Am. Eng.) *lä-bra-dōr'* or *läb-rä-dor'*
Lacarre, (Fr.) *lä kar'*
Laccadives *läk'ka-dives*
Lacedemonia, (Gr.) *läs-e-de-mō'nī-a*
Lacedogna, (It.) *la-che-dōn'ya*
Lachen, (Switz.) *lä'ĥen*
La Chenayé, (N. Am.) *lä shĕ-nā yē'*
Lachlan, (Australia) *läch'lăn*
Lackawannock, *or* Lackawanna, (U. S.) *läk-a-wŏn'nock* or *läk-a-wŏn'na*
Lackawaxen, (U. S.) *läk-a-wax'en*
Lacko, (Austr.) *läk'ko*
Laconia, (Gr.) *la kō'nī a*
Lacovie, (W. Ind.) *mt.* *lä kō-vī'*
Lacuna, la, (Pen.) *lä lä koo'na*
Ladelund, (Den.) *lä'de loond*
Ladoga, (R.) *lä-dō'ga*
Ladoga, (R.) *l.* *lä-dō'ga*
Ladrone, (East. Isl.) *lä-drō'ne*
Laerskov, (Den.) *lärs'kōoe*
Laga, (Sc. Pen.) *r.* *lä'ga*
Lagartas, (Mex.) *lä-gar'täs*
Lagartas, (Mex.) *r.* *lä-gar'täs*
Lage Mierde, (Neth.) *lä'ge mīre'de*
Lagni, (It.) *r.* *län'yī*
Lagnière, (Fr.) *län yī ĕre'*
Lagny, (Fr.) *län-yī'*
Lagonca, (Pen.) *lä gō ä'ka*
Lagos, (Pen. & Mex.) *lä'gos*
Lagosta, (Austr.) *isl.* *lä gos'ta*
Lagow, (Prus.) *lä'gō*
La Grande Chartreuse, (Fr.) *lä-grängd shär-trĕuze'*
Laguna, (Mex.) *lä-goo'na*
Lagunilla, (Mex.) *lä-goo-nīl'ya*
Lahaina, (Sandw. Isl.) *lä-hī'na*
Lahn, (Ger.) *r.* *lähn*
Laholm, (Sc. Pen.) *lä'holm*
Lahore, (As.) *lä-hōre'*
Lahr, (Ger.) *lähr*
Laignes, (Fr.) *lĕny*
Lajella, (It.) *lä ī ĕl'la*
Laka, (Austr.) *r.* *lä'ka*
Lalsk, (R.) *lälsk*
Lambach, (Austr.) *läm'bäĥ*
Lamballe, (Fr.) *läng-bäle'*
Lambert Schagen, (Neth.) *läm'bĕrt skä'gĕn*
Lambrein, (Switz.) *läng-brăng'*
Lamego, (Pen.) *lä me'go*
Lamino, (Den.) *g.* *lä-mī'ne*
Lamitz, Kirchen, (Ger.) *lä'mits, kir'ĥĕn*
Lammermuir, (Scot.) *läm'mer-mŭr'*
Lamoile, (U. S.) *lä-moile'*
Lamone, (It.) *r.* *lä-mō'ne*
Lampojerska, (R.) *läm po-yĕrs'ka*
Lampong, (East. Isl.) *läm'pong*
Lana, (Austr.) *lä'na*
Lanakala, (R.) *lä-nä'kä-la*
Lanark, (Scot.) *län'ark*
Lancashire, (Eng.) *län'kas-shīre'*
Lancaster, (Eng.) *b.* *län'kas-ter*
Lancut, (Austr.) *län'kŭt*
Lanciano, (It.) *län-chä'no*
Landau, (Ger.) *län'dou*
Landeck, (Prus.) *län'dĕk*
Landenburg, (Ger.) *län'dĕn-boorĝ*
Landroneau, (Fr.) *längdr'-nō'*
Landeron, (Switz.) *läng-dĕ-rōng'*
Landes, (Fr.) *dep.* *längd*
Landivizian, (Fr.) *läng-dī-vī-zī-äng'*
Landrecies, (Fr.) *längdr-sī'*
Landsberg, (Ger. Prus.) *länts'bĕrĝ*
Landscrona, (Austr.) *länts-krō'na*
Landshut, (Ger. Prus.) *länts'hoot*
Landsjarf, (Sc. Pen.) *lands'yarf*
Landskrona, (Sc. Pen.) *länds-krō'na*
Landstuhl, (Ger.) *länt'stool*
Langeais, (Fr.) *läng-shā*
Langefeld, (Ger.) *läng'e felt*
Langeland, (Den.) *isl.* *läng'e-land*
Langelot, (Sc. Pen.) *läng'e-lot*
Langen, (Ger.) *läng'ĕn*
Langennes, (Sc. Pen.) *läng'e-nĕs*
Langenah, (Den.) *isl.* *läng'e-na*
Langenau, (Prus.) *läng'e-nou*
Lang Fjeld, (Sc. Pen.) *mt.* *läng f'yĕld*
Langensalza, (Prus.) *läng-ĕn-säl'tsa*
Langenthal, (Switz.) *läng-ĕn-täl'*
Langhemarg, (Neth.) *läng-e-mä'rĕĥ*
Langholt, (Ger.) *läng'holt*
Langnau, (Switz.) *läng'nou*
Langoen, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.* *läng'ĕn*
Langogne, (Fr.) *läng-gōny'*
Langon, (Fr.) *läng'gōng*
Langres, (Fr.) *längr*
Languedoc, (Fr.) *läng-dŏk'*
Lanjaron, (Pen.) *län-ĥä'ron*
Lann, (Ger.) *län*
Lannilis, (Fr.) *län-nī-lī'*
Lannion, (Fr.) *län-nīōng*
Lantadilla, (Pen.) *län-tä-dīl'ya*
Lanuvium, (It.) *lä-noo'vī-oom*
Lanveau, (Fr.) *läng-vō'*
Laon, (Fr.) *läng*
Laos, (East. Isl.) *lä'os*
Lapatitchi, (R.) *lä pä-tīt'chī*
Lapinska, (R.) *lä-pins'ka*
Lapland, (R.) *r.* *läp'länd* or *läp-länd*
La Plata, (S. Am.) *lä plä'ta*
Lapos, (Austr.) *r.* *lä'pos*
Lappo, (R.) *läp'po*
Laragne, (Fr.) *lä-räny'*
Lardoza, (Pen.) *lar-dō'tha*
Laredo, (Pen.) *lä-re'do*
Lareto, (Switz.) *lä-re'to*
Largentière, (Fr.) *lar-ĝäng-tī-ĕre'*
Lari, (It.) *lä'rī*
Larice, (N. Zeal.) *lä'rīce*
Larino, (It.) *lä rī'no*
Larissa, (Tur.) *lä-ris'sa*
Laristan, (Per.) *lä-ris'tän*
Larrika *lar'rī-ka*
Laron, (Pen.) *lä'ron*
Laroumo, (Pen.) *lä-roo'mo*
Larres, (Pen.) *lär'rĕsse*
Larrigues, (Fr.) *lä-rīg'*
Larnika, (Tur.) *lär'nī ka*
Larwald, (Ger.) *lar'vält*
La Salle, (U. S.) *lä sälle*
Laselle, (Fr.) *lä zĕle'*
Lasholt, (Sc. Pen.) *läs'hoolt*
Lassahn, (Prus.) *läs-sähn'*
Lastra, (It.) *läs'tra*
Lastres, (Pen.) *läs'trĕsse*
Latachty, (R.) *lä-täch'ty*
Latakia, (Tur.) *lat a-kī'a*
Latcha, (R.) *l.* *lät'cha*
Latchkovo, (R.) *lätch-kō'vo*
Laterina, (It.) *lä-te-rī'na*
Latorcza, (Austr.) *r.* *lä tō-red'za*
Lattaja, (It.) *lat-tä ī-a*
Lauban, (Prus.) *lou'bän*
Lauenburg, (Den. Prus.) *lou'ĕn-boorĝ*
Laufen, (Switz.) *lou'fĕn*
Lauferbach, (Ger.) *lou'fĕr-bäĥ*
Laukischken, (Prus.) *lou'kish-kĕn*
Launoy, (Fr.) *lō-nwa*
Lauperswеiler, (Switz.) *lou'pers-vī'lĕr*
Laupo, (Switz.) *lou'po*
Laurentum, (It.) *lou-rĕn'toom*
Laurium, (It.) *lou'rī-oom*
Laurvig, (Sc. Pen.) *lour'vig*
Lausanne, (Switz.) *lō-zäne'*
Lauter, (Switz.) *lou'tĕr*
Lauter, (Ger.) *r.* *lou'tĕr*
Lauterburg, (Ger.) *lou'tĕr-boorĝ*
Lauter Brunnen, (Switz.) *lou'tĕr broon'nĕn*
Lautres, (Fr.) *lōtr*
Lauwer Zee, (Neth.) *lou'vĕr zā*
Laval, (Fr.) *lä-väl'*
Lavandam, (It.) *r.* *lä-vän-dä'ra*
Lavaos, (Pen.) *lä-vä'os*
Lavardec, (Fr.) *lä-var-dĕk'*
Lavello, (It.) *lä-vĕl'lo*
Lavelsk, (R.) *lä'vĕlsk*
Laventina, (Switz.) *val.* *lä-vĕn-tī'na*
Lavertezza, (Switz.) *lä-vĕr-tĕt'sa*
Laveur, (Fr.) *lä-vŭr'*
Lavin, (Switz.) *lä-vīn'* or *lä-văng'*
Lavinium, (It.) *lä-vī'nī-oom*
Lavizzara, (Switz.) *val.* *lä-vīt-sä'ra*
Lavoncourt, (Fr.) *lä vŏng-koor'*
Lawrence, St. (Can.) *r.* *law'rence*
Laybach, (Austr.) *lī'bäĥ*
Laye, (Fr.) *lā*
Laye Fjord, (Sc. Pen.) *lī'e f'yōrd*
Laza, (Pen.) *lä'tha*
Leamington, (Eng.) *lĕm'ing-ton*
Leau, (Neth.) *lo*
Leba, (Prus.) *l.* *le'ba*
Lebanon, (Pal.) *mt.* *lĕb'a-non*
Lebinsk, (R.) *le-bī-ăgsk'*
Lebrija, (Pen.) *le-brī'ĥa*
Lebrilla, (Pen.) *le-brīl'ya*
Lecce, (It.) *lĕt'che*
Leccio, (It.) *lĕt'cho*
Lecco, (It.) *lĕk'ko*
Lech, (Ger.) *r.* *lĕĥ*
Leck, (Neth.) *r.* *lĕck*
Lectoure, (Fr.) *lĕk-toor'*
Ledana, (Pen.) *le-dä'na*
Ledesma, (Pen.) *le-dĕs'ma*
Leeds, (Eng.) *lēēds*
Leende, (Neth.) *le-ĕn'de* or *le'ĕn-de*
Leer, (Ger.) *le'ĕr*
Leerau, (Switz.) *lehr'rou*
Leerdam, (Neth.) *lehr'däm*
Leersum, (Neth.) *lehr'soom*
Leeuwarden, (Neth.) *loi-var'dĕn*
Leeuwen, (Neth.) *loi'vĕn*
Leeuwin's *or* Lion's Land, (Austral.) *loi'vins*
Lefsina, (Prus.) *lĕf-sī'na*
Leganes, (Pen.) *le-gä'nĕsse*
Leganger, (Sc. Pen.) *le'gäng-ĕr*
Lege, (Fr.) *läzhe*
Leggia, (Switz.) *lĕd'ja*
Leghorn, *It.* Livorno, *Fr.* Livourne, (It.) *le'gorn*, Eng. *leg-horn'* or *leg'horn*, Fr. *lī-voorne'*
Legnano, (It.) *lĕn-yä'no*
Leguas, (Pen.) *le'goo-äs*
Lehata, (Austr.) *le hä'ta*
Lehberg, (Ger.) *leh'bĕrĝ*
Lehe, (Ger.) *le'he*
Lehen, (Prus.) *le'hĕn*
Lehentze, (Austr.) *le'hĕnt-se*
Leibnitz, (Ger.) *līp'nits*
Leicester, (Eng.) *lĕs'ter*
Leicestershire, (Eng.) *lĕs'ter-shīre*
Leignitz, (Prus.) *līĝ'nits*
Leimuiden, (Neth.) *lī-moi'dĕn*
Leine, (Ger.) *lī'ne*
Leinroden, (Ger.) *līne-rō'dĕn*
Leinster, (Ir.) *mt.* *lin'ster* or *līn'ster*
Leinz, (Austr.) *līnts*
Leipnik, (Austr.) *līp'nik*
Leipzig, *or* Leipsic, (Ger.) *līp-tsiĝ*
Leira, (Pen.) *lī'ra*
Leith, (Scot.) *leeth*
Leitrim, (Ir.) *co.* *lee'trim*
Leitzen, (Austr.) *lī'tsĕn*
Lejah, El, (Pal.) *ĕl le'jäh*
Lekcha, (R.) *l.* *lĕk'cha*
Lekma, (R.) *lĕk'ma*
Lekoe, (Sc. Pen.) *lĕk'ŭ*
Leksand, (Sc. Pen.) *lĕk'sänd*
Lellingen, (Neth. Ger.) *lĕl'ling-ĕn*
Leman, (It.) *l.* *le-män'*
Leman, Lac, *or* Lemanus, (Switz.) *le'män, lä, le'mä-noos*
Lemberg, (Austr.) *lĕm'bĕrĝ*
Lemkendorf, (Prus.) *lem'kĕn-dorf*
Lemmer, (Neth.) *lĕm'mĕr*
Lemno, *or* Lemnos, (Tur.) *lĕm'no, lĕm'nos*
Lemvig, (Den.) *lĕm'viĝ*
Lenawee, (U. S.) *lĕn'a-wee*
Lenboyska, (R.) *lĕn-boys'ka*
Lendera, (R.) *lĕn'de-ra*
Lendinara, (It.) *lĕn-dī-nä'ra*
Lengnau, (Switz.) *lĕng'nou*
Lenhoefda, (Sc. Pen.) *lehn-hŭv'da*
Lenkoran, (R.) *lĕn kō'rän*
Lenkzi, (Prus.) *lĕnk'tsī*
Lennard, (N. Zeal.) *mt.* *lĕn'nard*
Lenne, (Ger.) *r.* *len'ne*
Lens, (Neth.) *lĕns*
Lenss, (Switz.) *lens*
Lente, (Neth.) *lĕn'te*
Lentievo, (R.) *lĕn-tī e'vo*
Lentini, (It.) *lĕn-tī'nī*
Lenzen, (Prus.) *lĕn'tsĕn*
Lenz, (Switz.) *lĕnts*
Lenzenhof, (R.) *lĕn'tsĕn-hof*
Leobschutz, (Prus.) *lop'shŭts*
Leogane, (W. Ind.) *lā-o-gän'*
Leominster, (Eng.) *lĕm'ster*
Leon, (Pen. & Mex.) *le-on'*
Leon, (Pen.) *isl.* *le-on'*
Leonarda, (It.) *r.* *le-ō-när'da*
Leone, (It. & Switz.) *mt.* *le-ō'ne*
Leonessa, (It.) *le-o-nĕs'sa*
Leopoldshafen, (Ger.) *le'ō-polds-hä'fĕn*
Leopoldstadt, (Austr.) *le'ō-pold-städt*
Lepanto, (Gr.) *st.* *le-pän'to*
Lepanto, (Gr.) *g.* *le-pän'to*
Lepel, (R.) *le'pĕl*
Lepseny, (Austr.) *lĕp-shĕny*
Lerdal, (Sc. Pen.) *ler'däl*
Leria, (It.) *le'rī-a*
Lerida, (Pen.) *le-rī'da*

Fr. long *ŭ* and short *ŭ*, nearly as in *spur.* — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé.* — *An''gĕr, vi''cious.* — *ĝ* as *s* in *pleasure*; *ĝ* and *ĥ* guttural; *ny* liquid; *th* as in *pith.*

Lerkenburg, (Den.) *lĕr'kĕn-bo̤o̤rg̃*
Lerma, (Pen.) *lĕr'ma*
Lerwick, (Scot.) *lĕr'rik*
Lesbeln, (Fr.) *lę-bănng'*
Les Bois, (Switz.) *lę bwa*
Lesigne, (Fr.) *lę-sĭny'*
Lesina, (It.) *lę-zĭ'na*
Lesmahago, (Scot.) *lĕs-mä-hä'go*
Lesmant, (Fr.) *lę-mäng'*
Lesperon, (Fr.) *lę-pĕ-rŏng'*
Lessina, (Austr.) *isl.* *lĕs-sĭ'na*
Lessinghe, (Neth.) *lĕs'sing-hę*
Lessinnes, (Neth.) *lĕs'sĭno*
Lessoe, (Den.) *lĕs'sĕ̂*
Leszinow, (Austr.) *lĕs'sĭ-no̤o̤f (-no)*
Letachniki, (R.) *lę-tăch-nĭ'ki*
Letnia, (R.) *lę-tä'la*
Letellons, (Fr.) *lĕ-tĕl-lŏng'*
Letitchev, (R.) *lę-tĭt'chĕv*
Letrica, (Pen.) *lę-trĭ'ka*
Letto, (Ger.) *lĕt'tę*
Lette, (Fr.) *r.* *lĕt'tę*
Letterkenny, (Ir.) *lĕt-ter-kĕn'ny*
Lettin, (R.) *lĕt-tĭn'*
Leuca, Cape di, (It.) *kä'pę dĭ lę-o̤o̤'ka*
Leuk, (Switz.) *loik*
Leuker, (Switz.) *loi'kĕr*
Leussen, (Neth.) *lois'sen*
Leutenberg, (Ger.) *loi'ten-bĕrg̃*
Leuvenum, (Neth.) *loi'fę-no̤o̤m*
Leuzingen, (Switz.) *loi'tsing-ĕn*
Levanger, (Sc. Pen.) *lę-văng'ĕr*
Levano, (It.) *lę-vä'no*
Levanso, (It.) *isl.* *lę-vän'so*
Levant *lĕ-vänt'*
Levet, (Fr.) *lĕ-vę'*
Levier, (Fr.) *lĕ-vĭ-ę'*
Levigneu, (Fr.) *lĕ-vĭn-yĕ̂'*
Levroux, (Fr.) *lĕ-vro̤o̤'*
Lewes, (Eng.) *lu'is*
Leyden, (Neth.) *lī'dĕn*
Leye, (Ger.) *lī'ę*
Leypa, (Austr.) *lī'pa*
Lezardrieux, (Fr.) *lĕ-zär-drĭ-ŏ'*
Libau, (R.) *lĭ'bou*
Libanus, (Tur.) *mt.* *lĭ-bä'nus*
Libentz, (Austr.) *lĭ'bĕnts*
Libourne, (Fr.) *lĭ-bo̤o̤rn'*
Liburnia *lĭ'bĭr'nĭ-a*
Libya *lĭ'bĭ-a*
Lichtenau, (Ger.) *lĭch'tę-nou*
Lichtenfels, (Ger.) *lĭch'ten-fels*
Lichtensteig, (Switz.) *lĭch'tĕn-stīg̃*
Lichtenvoorde, (Neth.) *lĭch'tĕn-fōr'dę*
Lichtevelde, (Neth.) *lĭch'tę-fĕl'dę*
Licodia, (It.) *lĭ-kō'dĭ-a*
Licosa, (It.) *lĭ-kō'sa*
Lida, (R.) *lĭ'da*
Liddes, (Switz.) *lĭd'dĕsse*
Liddisdale, (Scot.) *lĭd'dĭs-dale*
Lidkoeping, (Sc. Pen.) *lĭd-chĕ̂'ping*
Lido, (Ir.) *ft.* *lĭ'do*
Lidoviang, (R.) *lĭ-dŏ-vĭ-ăng'*
Liebenwalde, (Prus.) *lĭ'bĕn-văl'dę*
Lieberose, (Prus.) *lĭ'bę-rō'zę*
Liege, (Neth.) *lĭ'ĕhę*
Lier, (Neth.) *lĭ-ĕr'*
Liesopilotch, (R.) *lĭs-ę-sō'pĭ-lotch*
Liessel, (Neth.) *lĭs'sĕl*
Liestal, (Switz.) *lĭ'stäl*
Lietha, (R.) *lĭ'ta*
Lieu, (Switz.) *lĭĕ̂*
Liffey, (Ir.) *lĭf'fy*
Liffre, (Fr.) *lĭfr*
Lifland, *or* Livonia, (R.) *lĭfe'lănt*
Ligiseilingen, (Switz.) *lĭ-gĭ'sĭl-fing'ĕn*
Lignières, (Fr.) *lĭn-yĭ-ĕre'*
Lignoville, (Fr.) *lĭny-vile*
Ligny, (Fr.) *lĭn-yĭ*
Lim, *or* Lim Fjord, (Den.) *g.* *lĭme fĭ-ord*
Likochkino, (R.) *lĭ-kŏch-kĭ'no*
Lille, (Fr.) *lĭle*
Lillers, (Fr.) *lĭ-ĭ-ę* or *lĭl-yę'*
Lillesand, (Sc. Pen.) *lĭl'lę-sand*
Lillo, (Neth.) *ft.* *lĭl'lo*
Lima, (S. Am.) *lĭ'ma* or *lī'ma*
Lima, Porta de, (Pen.) *pōr'ta dę lī'ma*
Lima, (Pen.) *r.* *lī'ma*
Liman, (Tur.) *lī'măn*
Limari, Volcano, (S. Am.) *lī-mä'rĭ vōl-kä'no*
Limato, (It.) *t.* *lī-mä'to*
Limbourg, (Neth.) *lăng-bo̤o̤r'*
Limburg, (Ger.) *lim'bo̤o̤rg̃*
Limerick, (Ir.) *co.* *lim'ĕr-ick*
Limeuil, (Fr.) *lĭ-mĕ̂-ĭ* or *lĭ-mĕ̂ly'*
Limingo, (R.) *lĭ-ming'o*
Limmat, (Switz.) *r* *lim'măt*
Limoges, (Fr.) *lĭ-mōg̃'*
Limousin, (Fr.) *lĭ-mo̤o̤-zăng'*
Limoux, (Fr.) *lĭ-mo̤o̤'*
Linaro, (It.) *c.* *lĭ-nä'ro*
Lincoln, (Eng. & Can.) *link'un*
Lincolnshire, (Eng.) *link'un-shĭre*
Lindau, (Ger.) *lĭn'dou*
Linde, (Ger.) *lĭn'dę*
Linden, (Ger.) *lĭn'dĕn*
Linderup, (Den.) *lĭn'dę-ro̤o̤p*
Lindesnaes, (Sc. Pen.) *lĭn'dĕs-näs*
Lindholm, (Den.) *lĭnd'holm*
Lingen, (Ger.) *ling'ĕn*
Linkoping, (Sc. Pen.) *lĭn-chĕ̂'pĭng*
Linlithgow, (Scot.) *co.* *lĭn-lĭth'gow* or *lĭn'lĭth-gow*
Linola, (Pen.) *lĭ-nō'la*
Linsburg, (Ger.) *lĭns'bo̤o̤rg̃*
Lintgen, (Neth.) *lĭnt'ĕhĕn*
Linthal, (Switz.) *lĭn'tăle*
Lintz, (Austr. Ger.) *lĭnts*
Linz, (Ger.) *lĭnts*
Lion, (Fr.) *lĭ-ŏng'*
Lion d'Angers, le, (Fr.) *lĕ lĭ-ŏng dăng-ge*
Lipari, (It.) *isl.* *lĭ-pä'rĭ* or *lip'a-rĭ*
Lipetsk, (R.) *lĭ'pĕtsk*
Lipovacz, (Austr.) *lĭ-pō-văts'*
Lipowica, (Austr.) *lĭ-pō-vĭ'ka*
Lippa, (Austr.) *lip'pa*
Lippe, (Ger.) *r.* *lip'pę*
Lippe Detmold, (Ger.) *lip'pę dĕt'molt*
Lippe Schaumburg, (Ger.) *lip'pę shoum'bo̤o̤rg̃*
Lippsprug, (Ger.) *lip-spro̤o̤g̃*
Lippstadt, (Ger.) *lip'stät*
Liri, (It.) *r.* *lĭ'rĭ*
Liria, (Pen.) *lĭ'rĭ-a*
Lisbon, (Pen.) *lĭs'bon*, Eng. *lĭz'bon*
Lisca-bianca, (It.) *lĭs'ka bĭ-än'ka*
Liscia, (It.) *lĭ'shĭ-a*
Lisieux, (Fr.) *lĭ-zĭ-ŭ'*
Lisko, (Austr.) *lĭs'ko*
Liskor, (Austr.) *lĭs'kor*
Lissa, (Prus.) *lĭs'sa*
Lissa, (Austr.) *isl.* *lĭs'sa*
Lisse, (Neth.) *lĭs'sę*
Lithuania *lĭth-u-ā'nĭ-a*
Litin, (R.) *lĭ-tĭn'*
Litiz, (U. S.) *lĭt'its*
Littau, (Switz.) *lĭt'tou*
Livensk, (R.) *lĭ-vĕnsk'*
Livenza, (It.) *r.* *lĭ-vĕnd'za*
Liverot, (Fr.) *lĭv-rō'*
Liverpool, (Eng.) *lĭv'er-pool*
Livonia, *or* Lifland, (R.) *g* *lĭ-vō'nĭ-a*
Livorno, *or* Leghorn, (It.) *lĭ-vōr'no*
Ljusan, (Sc. Pen.) *r.* *lyŭ'* (*yŭ'*) *zän*
Ljusnedal, (Sc. Pen.) *lyŭs'* (*yŭs'*) *mę dăl*
Llandaff, (Eng.) *lăn-daf'*
Llanelly, (Eng.) *lăn-ĕl'ly*
Llangadock, (Eng.) *lăn'ga-dok'*
Llangower, (Eng.) *lăn-gou'er*
Llanos, (S. Am.) *lĭä'nōs*
Llanos de Chaco, (S. Am.) *lĭä'nos dę ĕhä'ko*
Llanos de Manso, (S. Am.) *lĭä'nos dę măn'so*
Llanrwst, (Eng.) *lăn'r'st*
Llanwrtid, (Eng.) *lăn'or-tid*
Llena Sacra, (Pen.) *lĭę'na sa'kra*
Llerena, (Pen.) *lĭę-rę'na*
Llinas, (Pen.) *lĭ-ĭ'nas*
Llosa del Obispo, (Pen.) *lĭo'sa dĕl ō-bĭs'po*
Lloutsk, (R.) *lĭ-o̤o̤tsk'*
Lonngor, (Sc. Pen.) *lō'ăng-ĕr*
Loangiri, (Af.) *lō-an-gĭ'rĭ*
Loango, (Af.) *lō-an'go*
Loano, (It.) *lō-ä'no*
Loarre, (Pen.) *lō-är'rę*
Lobau, (Ger.) *lō'bou*
Lobenstein, (Ger.) *lĕ̂'bĕn-stīne*
Lobiska, (R.) *lō-bĭs'ka*
Loburg, (Ger.) *lō'bo̤o̤rg̃*
Locarno, (Switz.) *lō-kär'no*
Lochaber, (Scot.) *lŏch-ä'ber*
Loch Leven, (Scot.) *lŏch lĕv'en*
Loch Lomond, (Scot.) *lŏch lō'mond*
Lochem, (Neth.) *lō'ĕhem*
Loches, (Fr.) *lōshe*
Lochulsen, (Neth.) *lō-ĕhoi'zen*
Locknitz, (Prus.) *lo̤k'nĭts*
Locle, (Switz.) *lōkl*
Locmaria, (Fr.) *lo̤k-mä-rĭ'a*
Locmine, (Fr.) *lo̤k-mĭne'*
Lodève, (Fr.) *lō-dĕve'*
Lodi, (It.) *lō'dĭ*
Lodomir, (Austr.) *lō-do̤-mĭr'*
Loenen, (Neth.) *lo̤o̤'nĕn*
Loffoden, (Sc. Pen.) *lof-fō'dĕn*
Lofer, (Austr.) *lō'fer*
Lofoden, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.* *lō-fō'dĕn*
Loge, la, (Fr.) *la lōge*
Loges, Grand, (Fr.) *grăng lōge*
Loges, Petit, (Fr.) *pĕ-tĭ' lōge*
Logis, Neuf, (Fr.) *nĕ̂f lō-gĭ'*
Logrono, (Pen.) *lō-grō'no*
Lohto, (R.) *lōh'to*
Loir, (Fr.) *r.* *lwär*
Loir and Cher, (Fr.) *dep.* *lwär, shĕr*
Loire, (Fr.) *dep.* *lwär*
Loire, (Fr.) *r.* *lwär*
Loiret, (Fr.) *dep.* *lwä-rę'*
Loitz, (Prus.) *loits*
Loja, *or* Loxa, (Pen.) *lō'ĕha*
Lojano, (It.) *lō-ĭa'no*
Lokeren, (Neth.) *lō'kę-rĕn*
Lochvitsa, (R.) *lo̤ĕh-vĭt'sa*
Lolin, (Switz.) *lō-lĭn'*
Lolle, (Austr.) *lo̤l'lę*
Lombardy, (It.) *lom'bar-dy*
Lombovskoi, (R.) *isl* *lo̤m-bŏv'skoi*
Lommatzsch, (Ger.) *lo̤m'matsh*
Lommen, (Sc. Pen.) *lo̤m'mĕn*
Lomond, (Scot.) *lō'mond*
Lomza, (R.) *lo̤m'za*
Lonnto, (It.) *lō-nä'to*
London, (Eng.) *lun'd'n*
Londonderry, (Ir.) *lun'don-dĕr'ry*
Longarone, (It.) *lo̤n-gä-rō'mę*
Longchamps, (Fr.) *lo̤ng-shang'*
Longeau, (Fr.) *long-jō'*
Longford, (Ir.) *co.* *long'ford*
Longue, (Fr.) *lo̤ng*
Longueiros, (Pen.) *lo̤n-gĭ'ros*
Lonjumeau, (Fr.) *long-shŭ-mo'*
Lonny, (Fr.) *lŏn-nĭ'*
Lons le Saulnier, (Fr.) *long lĕ sō-nĭę'*
Loochristy, (Neth.) *lō-krĭs'tĭ*
Loon, (Fr.) *lō-ong*
Loosduizen, (Neth.) *lōs-doi'zĕn*
Lootenhalle, (Neth.) *lō'tĕn-häl'lę*
Lopadinska, (R.) *lō-pä-dĭns'ka*
Lopow, (Prus.) *lō'pō*
Loppen, *isl.* *lo̤p'pĕn*
Lora del Rio Alcolea, (Pen.) *lō'ra dĕl rĭ'o ăl-kō lę'a*
Lorca, (Pen.) *lōr'ka*
Lorch, (Ger.) *lo̤rĕh*
Lorenzana, (Neth.) *lō-rĕnd-zä'na*
Lorenzana, (Pen.) *lō-rĕn-thä'na*
Lorenzo, (It.) *t.* *lō-rĕnd'zo*
Loreto, (It.) *lō-rę'to*
Loretto, (Mex.) *lō-rĕt'to*
Lorgues, (Fr.) *lo̤rg*
Lorio, (It.) *lō'rĭ-o*
Loriol, (Fr.) *lō-rĭ-ol'*
Lorraine, (Fr.) *lŏr-rāne'*
Lossini, (It.) *isl.* *lŏs-sĭ'nĭ*
Lot and Garonne, (Fr.) *dep.* *lo, gä-rŏne'*
Lot, (Fr.) *dep.* *lo*
Lotier, (Fr.) *lō-tĭę*
Lothian, (Scot.) *lō'thĭ-an*
Lottum, (Neth.) *lo̤t'to̤o̤m*
Louaille, (Fr.) *lo̤o̤-ä-ĭ* or *lo̤o̤-ăly'*
Loudinska, (R.) *lou-dĭns'ka*
Louga, (R.) *lou'ga*
Loughborough, (Eng.) *luf'bur-rŭh*
Loughrea, (Ir.) *lo̤h-rā'*
Lough Erne, (Ir.) *lŏĕh'ern*
Lough Neagh, (Ir.) *lŏĕh-nę'*
Louis, St. (U. S.) *lo̤o̤'is* or *lo̤o̤'ĭ*
Louisiana, (U. S.) *lo̤o̤-ĭ-zĭ-ăn'a*
Louja, (Austr.) *r.* *lo̤o̤'ya*
Louch, (R.) *louch*
Lounovsk, (R.) *lou'nŏvsk*
Loupiac, (Fr.) *lo̤o̤-pĭ-äk'*
Lourdes, (Fr.) *lo̤o̤rd*
Louristan, (Per.) *lou-rĭs'tan*
Lourouz, le, (Fr.) *lĕ lo̤o̤-ro̤o̤'*
Lourtier, (Switz.) *lo̤o̤r-tĭę'*
Louta, (R.) *r.* *lou'ta*
Louth, (Ir.) *co.* *louth*
Louveigne, (Neth.) *lo̤o̤-vĕny'*
Louvigne du Desert, (Fr.) *lo̤o̤-vĭny' dŭ dę-zĕr'*
Lovo, (Austr.) *lō'vo*
Lovrana, (Austr.) *lō-vrä'na*
Lowenberg, (Prus.) *lĕ̂'vĕn-bĕrg̃*
Lowinsk, (R.) *lō'vĭnsk*
Lowisa *lō-vĭ'za*
Lowositz, (Austr.) *lō'vō-zĭts*
Loxa, *or* Loja, (Pen.) *lō'ĕha*
Lozère, (Fr.) *mt.* *lō-zĕre'*
Lozère, (Fr.) *dep.* *lō-zĕre'*
Lozovka, (R.) *lō-zŏv'ka*
Loz Verknia, (R.) *lōz vĕrk'nĭ-a*
Luarca, (Pen.) *lo̤o̤-är'ka*
Lubasz, (Prus.) *lo̤o̤'bdsh*
Lubben, (Prus.) *lo̤o̤b'bĕn*
Lubeck, (Ger.) *lŭ'bĕk*
Luben, (Ger.) *lŭ'bĕn*
Lubiewo, (Prus.) *lo̤o̤-bĭę'vo*
Lublin, (R.) *lŭb-lĭn'*
Lublinitz, (Prus.) *lo̤o̤'blĭ-nĭts*
Lublo, (Austr.) *lo̤o̤'blo*
Lue, (Fr.) *lŭ*
Lue, le, (Fr.) *lę lŭ*
Lue en Dions, (Fr.) *lŭ ăng dĭ-ŏa'*
Lucca, (It.) *lo̤o̤k'ka*
Luclensteig, (Switz.) *lo̤o̤'tsĭ-ĕn-stīg'*
Lucena, (Pen.) *lo̤o̤-thę'na*
Lucenay l'Eveque, (Fr.) *lo̤o̤s-nā lę-vĕke'*
Lucerano, (It.) *lo̤o̤-chę-rä'no*
Luchow, (Ger.) *lo̤o̤'ĕho*
Luchy, (Austr.) *lo̤o̤ĕhy*
Luckaw, (Prus.) *lo̤o̤k'kou*
Lucknow, (Hind.) *luck-now'*
Lucy les Bois, (Fr.) *lŭ-zĭ' lę bwa*
Ludbreck, (Austr.) *lo̤o̤d'brĕk*
Ludo, le, (Fr.) *lĕ lŭd*
Ludenscheid, (Ger.) *lo̤o̤'dĕn-shĭd*

Lader, (Ger.) *r.*	*loo'dėr*
Laderup, (Den.)	*loo'de-roop*
Ludlow, (Prus.) *r.*	*lood'lo*
Ludwigsburg, (Ger.)	*lood'vĭgs-boorg*
Ludwigslust, (Ger.)	*lood'vĭgs-loost*
Luetry, (Switz.)	*lü-trī'*
Luetten, (Ger.)	*lüt'tėn*
Luetterberg, (Ger.)	*lüt'tėr-bėrg*
Luetzen, (Prus.)	*lüt'tsen*
Luezens, (Switz.)	*lü'tsėns*
Lugano, (It.)	*loo-gä'no*
Lugano, (It.) *l.*	*loo-gä'no*
Lugo, (Pen. It.)	*loo'go*
Lugos, (Austr.)	*loo'gos*
Luines, (Fr.)	*lü-ine'*
Luiro, (R.)	*lü-ī'ro*
Luisiana, (Pen.)	*loo-ī-sī-ä'na*
Lulea, (Sc. Pen.)	*loo'le-o*
Lumbin, (Fr.)	*lüng-bäng*
Lumbreras, (Pen.)	*loom-bre'räs*
Lumino, (Switz.)	*loo-mī'no*
Lund, (Sc. Pen.)	*loond*
Lundbeck, (Den.)	*loond'bėk*
Lundbye, (Den.)	*loond'bü*
Lunden, (Den.)	*loon'dėn*
Lundgaard, (Den.)	*loond'gōrd*
Luneburg, (Ger.)	*lü'ne-boorg*
Lunel la Ville, (Fr.)	*lü-nėl' lä vīle*
Lunenburgh, (Nova Scotia)	*lü'nėn-boorg*
Luneville, (Fr)	*lüne-vile'*
Lungern, (Switz.)	*loon''gėrn*
Lungwitz, (Ger.)	*loong'vits*
Lunteren, (Neth.)	*loon'tėrn*
Lupata, Serra de, (Af.)	*sėr'ra de loo-pä'ta*
Lupone, (It.) *mt.*	*loo-pō'ne*
Lupoto, (It.) *mt.*	*loo-pō'to*
Lupow, (Prus.)	*loo'po*
Lupp, (Prus.) *r.*	*loop*
Luptow, (Prus.)	*loop'to*
Lurbe, Paso de, (S. Am.)	*pä'so de loor'be*
Lure, (Fr.)	*lüre*
Luschingen, (Switz.)	*loo'shing-ėn*
Lusignan, (Fr.)	*lü-zīn-yäng'*
Lusino, (Prus.)	*loo-sī'no*
Lussac, (Fr.)	*lüs-säk'*
Luterine, (It.)	*loo-te-rī'ne*
Luthern, (Switz.)	*loo''tėrn*
Lutisburg, (Switz.)	*loo'tis-boorg*
Lutke Gast, (Neth.)	*lüt'ke gast*
Luvino, (It.)	*loo-vī'no*
Luxembourg, (Neth.)	*lük-säng-boor'*
Luxeuil, (Fr.)	*lü-sŭl'* or *lü-sŭly'*
Luzerches, (Fr.)	*lü-zėrsh'*
Luzern, (Switz.)	*loo'tsėrn*
Luzern, (Switz.) *l.*	*loo'tsėrn*
Luzerne, (U. S.)	*lü-zėrn'*
Luzon, (Pen.)	*loo-thōne'*
Luzy, (Fr.)	*lü-zī'*
Ly, (Neth.) *r.*	*lī*
Lykoura, (Gr.) *mt.*	*lü-ü-koo'ra*
Lyft, (Den.)	*lüft*
Lygum Kloster, (Den.)	*lü'goom klō'stėr*
Lykodima, (Gr.) *mt.*	*lü-kō-dī'ma*
Lymanow, (Austr.)	*lī'mä-no (-noof)*
Lymbara, (It.) *mt.*	*līm-bä'ra*
Lyndelsee, (Den.)	*lün'dėl-ze*
Lyngaas, (Den.)	*lün'gōs*
Lyngbye, (Den.)	*lüng'bü*
Lyngdal, (Sc. Pen.)	*lüng'däl*
Lyoe, (Den.) *isl.*	*lü'ŭ*
Lyon, (Fr.)	*lī-ong'*
Lyonnois, (Fr.)	*līon-nwä'*
Lyons, (Fr.) *g.*	*lī-ong'*
Lyse Fjord, (Sc. Pen.)	*lüse fiörd*
Lyss, (Switz.)	*līs*
Lystrup, (Den.)	*lü'stroop*

M.

MAAREN, (Neth.)	*mä'rėn*
Maarum, (Den.)	*mō'room*
Maaseyck, (Neth.)	*mä'zī-ėk*
Maasland, (Neth.)	*mäs'länt*
Maasoe, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.*	*mōs'ŭ*
Macao, (Ind.)	*mä-kä'o*
Maccarese, (It.)	*mäk-kä-re'ze*
Macedonia	*mäs-e-dō'nī-a*
Machede, (Pen.)	*mä-che'de*
Machias, (U. S.)	*match-ī'as*
Machichaco, (Pen.)	*mä-chī-chä'ko*
Mackinaw, *once* Michilli-mackinac, (U. S.)	*măck'ĭ-naw*
Maclean, (U. S.)	*mak-lane'*
Macomb, (U. S.)	*ma-koom'*
Maçon, (Fr.)	*mä-sōng'*
Macon, (U. S.)	*mā'kon*
Macotera, (Pen.)	*mä-kō-tē'ra*
Macoupin, (U. S.)	*ma-koo'pin*
Macpherson, (Australia,) *mt.*	*mäk-fėr'son*
Macquarie, (Australia)	*mäk-koo-ä-rī'e*

Madagascar, (Af.) *isl.*	*mä-dä-gäs'kär*
Madallena, (It.) *isl.*	*mä-däl-le'na*
Madawasca, (U. S.)	*mäd-a-wäs'ka*
Madaras, (Austr.)	*mä-dä'räs*
Maddalena, (It.)	*mäd-dä-le'na*
Madeira Madeira, (Af.) *isl.*	*mä-dī'ra*, Eng. *ma-dā'ra* or *ma-dee'ra*
Madrano, (Switz.)	*mä-drä'no*
Madras, (Ind.)	*mä'dräs*, Eng. *ma-dräs'*
Madre de Dios, (S. Am.) *isl.*	*mä'dre de dī'os*
Madrid, (Pen.)	*mä-drid'* or *mäd'rid*
Madridejos, (Pen.)	*mä-drī-de'ĉhos*
Madrigal, (Pen.)	*mä-drī-gäl'*
Madrigalejo, (Pen.)	*mä-drī-gä-le'ĉho*
Madris, (Pen. Switz.)	*mä'drīs*
Madris, (Switz.) *r.*	*mä'drīs*
Madronero, (Pen.)	*mä-drō-ne'ro*
Madura, (Ind.) Madura, (Austral.) *isl.* Madura, (East. Isl.) *st.*	*mä-dū'ra* or *mäd'ū-ra*
Maehren, *or* Moravia, (Austr.)	*mä'rėn*
Maella, (Pen.)	*mä-ėl'ya*
Maelstroem, (Sc. Pen.)	*mäl'strŭm*
Maesniel, (Neth.)	*mäs'nīle.*
Maestre, Ares del, (Pen.)	*ä'rės dėl mä-ės'tre*
Maestricht, (Neth.)	*mäs'triĉht*
Magadino, (Switz.)	*mä-gä-dī'no*
Magas, (Pen.)	*mä'gäs*
Magazeno, (It.)	*mä-gä-dze'no*
Magdalena, (Pen.)	*mäg-dä-le'na*
Magdeburg, (Prus.)	*mäg'de-boorg*
Magellan, (S. Am.) *st.*	*mä-ĉhėl-yän'*
Mageltving, (Den.)	*mä'gėl-twing*
Maggia, (Switz.)	*mäd'ja*
Maggiore, (It.) *l.*	*mäd-jō're*
Magliano, (It.)	*mäl'yä-no*
Magnac, (Fr.)	*män-yäk'*
Magnisi, (It.)	*män-yī'zī*
Magnor, (Sc. Pen.)	*mäng'nor*
Magny, (Fr.)	*män-yī'*
Magoras, (It.) *r.*	*mä-gō'räs*
Magra, (It.) *r.*	*mä'gra*
Magro, (Pen.)	*mä'gro*
Mahlburg, (Prus.)	*mäl'boorg*
Mahon, (Pen.)	*mä'on*, Eng. *mä-hōne'* or [*mä-ōne'*]
Mahoning, (U. S.)	*ma-hō'ning*
Mahora, (Pen.)	*mä-ō'ra*
Mahratta, (Ind.)	*mäh-rät'ta*
Mahrenburg, (Austr.)	*mä'rėn-boorg*
Mailleray, (Fr.)	*mä-ĭe-rā'* or *mäl-ye-rā'*
Mailly, (Fr.)	*mä-ī-yī* or *mäl-yī'*
Maina, (R.)	*mī'na*
Mainburnheim, (Ger.)	*mīne-boorn'hīme*
Maine, (Fr.)	*māne*
Maine and Loire, (Fr.) *dep.*	*māne, lwär*
Maine and Tauber, (Ger.)	*mīne, tou'bėr*
Maine, Lower, (Ger.)	*mīne*
Maine Rother, (Ger.) *r.*	*mīne rō'tėr*
Maine Weiss, (Ger.) *r.*	*mīne vīs*
Mainhardt, (Ger.)	*mīne'härt*
Maison, Neuve, (Fr.)	*nŭve mä-zong'*
Majadas, las, (Pen.)	*läs mä-ĉhä'däs*
Majesa, (It.) *c.*	*mä-ī-ye'za*
Majorca, (Pen.) *isl.*	*mä-ĉhor'ka*
Makarev, (R.)	*mä-kä'rev*
Makariev, (R.)	*mä-kä'rī-ėv*
Makarovo, (R.)	*mä-kä-rō'vo*
Makasanas Plains, (Af.)	*mä-kä-sä'näs*
Machnovak, (R.)	*mäĉh-nō'väk*
Makkinger, (Neth.)	*mäk'king-ėr*
Makkum, (Neth.)	*mäk'koom*
Mako, (Austr.)	*mä'ko*
Makri, (Tur.) *g.*	*mä'krī*
Malabar, (Ind.)	*mä-lä-bär'*, Eng. *mäl'a-bar*
Malaczka, (Austr.)	*mä-läts' (-läch') ka*
Maladeta, (Pen.) *mt.*	*mä-lä-de'ta*
Maladetta, *or* Maudit, (Fr.) *mt.*	*mä-lä-dėt'ta, mō-dī'*
Malaga, (Pen.)	*mä'lä-ga*, Eng. *mäl'a ga*
Malagon, (Pen.)	*mä'lä-gon*
Malaia Zemlia, (R.)	*mä-lä'ia zėm'lī-a*
Malans, (Switz.)	*mä-läng'*
Malaren, (Sc. Pen.) *l.*	*mä'lä-rėn*
Malatiera, (Pen.)	*mä-lä-tī-e'ra*
Malax, (R.)	*mä'läx*
Malay, (East. Isl.) *pen.*	*mä'lay*
Malazzo, (It.)	*mä-lät'zo*
Malborget, (Austr.)	*mäl-bor'gėt*
Maldeghen, (Neth.)	*mäl-de'gėn*
Malden, (Neth.)	*mäl'dėn*
Maldive, (Ind.) *isl.*	*mäl'dīve*
Maldiventre, (It.) *isl.*	*mäl-dī-vėn'tre*
Male, *or* Maldivas, (Ind.) *isl.*	*mä'le* or *mäl-dī'väs*
Malesco, (Switz.) *r.*	*mä-lės'ko*
Malesherbes, (Fr.)	*mäle-zėrbe'*
Maletroit, (Fr.)	*mäl-e-trwä'*
Malevo, (Gr.) *mt.*	*mä-le'vo*
Malguenac, (Fr.)	*mälg-näk*
Malhan, (As.) *mt.*	*mäl'hän*
Malicheva, (R.)	*mä-lī-che'va*
Malijay, (Fr.)	*mä-lī-zhā'*
Malilla, (Sc. Pen.)	*mä-lil'la*
Malines, *or* Mechlin, (Neth.)	*mä-līne' mėĉh-lin'*

Malitsk, (R.)	*mä'litsk*
Mallona, la, (Pen.)	*lä mäl-yō'na*
Malmaison, (Neth.)	*mäl-mā-zong'*
Malmkoping, (Neth.)	*mälm'chŭ-ping*
Malmoe, (Sc. Pen.)	*mäl'mŭ*
Malmysch, (R.)	*mäl'mĭsh*
Malo, (It.)	*mä'lo*
Maloarchangelsk, (R.)	*mä'lō-är-ĉhän'gėlsk*
Malojaroslavets, (R.)	*mä'lō-jä-ros-lä'vėts*
Malpica, (It.)	*mäl-pī'ka*
Mals, (Sc. Pen.) *r.*	*mäls*
Malstead, (Den.)	*mäl'stėd*
Malstrom, (Sc. Pen.)	*mäl'strŭm*
Malta, (It. Af.)	*mäl'ta*
Malters, (Switz.)	*mäl'tėrs*
Malvaglia, (Switz.)	*mäl-väl'ya*
Malwa, (Ind.)	*mäl'wa*
Mamadysch, (R.)	*mä-mä'dish*
Mamai, (R.)	*mä'mäī*
Mamaroneck, (U. S.)	*ma-mär'o-nėck*
Mamarosa, (Pen.)	*mä-mä-rō'sa*
Mamern, (Switz.)	*mä'mėrn*
Mamers, (Fr.)	*mä-mėr'*
Mamore, (S. Am.) *l.*	*mä-mō're*
Manacor, (Pen.)	*mä-nä-kōr'*
Manati, (Mex.)	*mä-nä'tī*
Manayunk, (U. S.)	*män-a-yunk'*
Mancha, (Pen.)	*män'cha*
Mancha Real, (Pen.)	*män'cha*
Manche, (Fr.) *dep.*	*mängsh*
Manchester, (W. Ind.)	*män'ches-ter*
Mandas, (It.)	*män'däs*
Manderscheid, (Ger.)	*män'der-shīt*
Mandingo, (Af.)	*man-din'go*
Mandoe, (Den.) *isl.*	*män'dŭ*
Mandrigalejo, (Pen.)	*män-drī-gä-le'ĉho*
Maneroo, (Australia)	*mä'ne-roo*
Manfredonia, (It.)	*män-fre-dō'nī-a*
Manfrici, (It.)	*män-frī'chī*
Mangderal, (East. Isl.) *st*	*mäng'de-rä-ī*
Mangeroe, (Sc. Pen.)	*mäng'er-ŭ*
Manhassett, (U. S.)	*män-häs'sėtt*
Manhattan, (U. S.)	*man-hat'tan*
Manheim, (Ger.)	*män'hīme*
Maningo, (It.)	*mä-nī-ä'go*
Maniesa, (Pen.)	*mä-nī-e'sa*
Manichina, (R.)	*mä-nī-ĉhī'na*
Manilha, (Pen.)	*mä-nīl'ya*
Manilla, (East. Isl.)	*mä-nīl'ya*
Mannedorf, (Switz.)	*män'ne-dorf*
Mannersdorf, (Austr.)	*män'nėrs-dorf*
Mannu, (It.) *c.*	*män-noo'*
Manosque, (Fr.)	*mä-nōsk'*
Mans, le, (Fr.)	*le mäng'*
Mansfeld, (Prus.)	*mäns'fėlt*
Mansilla, (Pen.)	*män-sīl'ya*
Mansoura, (Eg.)	*man-sou'ra*
Mantelo, (Gr.) *c.*	*män'te-lo*
Mantern, (Austr.)	*män'tėrn*
Mantes, (Fr.)	*mängt*
Mantinea, (Gr.)	*män-tī-ne'a*
Mantry, (Fr.)	*mäng-trī'*
Mantsala, (R.)	*mänt-sä'lä*
Mantua, (It.)	*män'too-a*
Manzanal, (Pen.)	*män-thä-näl'*
Manzanares, (Pen.)	*män'thä-nä'rės*
Manzanilla, (Pen.)	*män-thä-nīl'ya*
Maon, Wilderness of, (Pal.)	*mä'on*
Mapimi, (Mex.)	*mä-pī'mī*
Mapimi, Bolson de, (Mex.)	*mä-pī'mī*
Maqueda, (Pen.)	*mä-ke'da*
Mar, (Pen.) *c.*	*mär*
Marabooty Wells, (Af.)	*mä-rä-boo'ty*
Maracaibo, (S. Am.)	*mä-rä-kä-ī'bo*
Maracaibo, *or* Venezuela, (S. Am.) *g.*	*mä-rä-kä-ī'bo, ve-ne-thoo-e'la*
Maranchon, (Pen.)	*mä-rän'chon*
Maranham, (Braz.)	*mä-rän-yäm'*
Marano, (It.)	*mä-rä'no*
Marans, (Fr.)	*mä-räng'*
Marargiu, (It.) *c.*	*mä-rär-joo'*
Marasca, (Austr.)	*mä-räs'ka*
Marass, (East. Isl.)	*mä-räss'*
Maratea, (It.)	*mä-rä-te'a*
Marathon, (Gr.)	*mä'rä-thon*
Marbach, (Ger. Switz.)	*mär'bäĉh*
Marbella, (Pen.)	*mär-bėl'ya*
Marburg, (Ger. Austr.)	*mär'boorg*
March, *or* Morava, (Austr.) *r.*	*märĉh, mō-rä'va*
Marche, (Fr.)	*märsh*
Marchena, (Pen.)	*mär-che'na*
Marciano, (It.) *mt.*	*mär-chä'no*
Marcillac, (Fr.)	*mär-sī-läk* or *mär-sīl-yäk'*
Marecchia, (R. It.)	*mä-rėk'kī-a*
Marengo, (It.)	*mä-rėn'go*
Marennes, (Fr.)	*mä-rėne'*
Mareuil, (Fr.)	*mä-rŭ-ī* or *mä-rŭly'*
Margarita, (S. Am.) *isl.*	*mär-gä-rī'ta*
Margitta, (Austr.)	*mär-jīt'ta*
Margolles, (Pen.)	*mär-gōl'lės*
Maria, (Pen.)	*mä-rī'a*
Maria, (Neth.) *ft.*	*mä-rī'a*
Maria, Sa. (It.) *isl.*	*sän'ta mä-rī'a*
Maria Kis, (Austr.)	*mä rī'a kīs*

Fr. long *ŭ* and short *ŭ*, nearly as in *spur.* — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé.* — *An''ger, vi''cious.* — *ž* as *s* in *pleasure*; *g* and *ĉh* guttural; *ny* liquid; *th* as in *pith.*

Maria, Sta. (Pen.) *sän'ta mä-rī'a*
Mariager, (Den.) *mä-rī-ä'ger*
Mariager Fjord, (Den.) *mä-rī-ä'ger fiōrd*
Mariana, (Pen.) *mä-rī-ä'na*
Marianne, (As.) *isl.* *mä-rī-än'ng*
Mariensee, (Prus.) *mä-rī'ėn-zę*
Marie Galante, (W. Ind.) *isl.* *mä-rī' gä-längt'*
Marieboe, (Den.) *mä-rī'ę-bō*
Mariefred, (Den.) *mä-rī'ę-frēd*
Marieholm, (Den.) *mä-rī'ę-hǫlm*
Mariemalene, (Den.) *mä-rī'ę-mä-lę'ng*
Marienburg, (Prus. R. Ger.) *mä-rī'ėn-bǫǫrg̃*
Marienwerder, (Prus.) *mä-rī'ėn-vėr'dėr*
Mariestad, (Sc. Pen.) *mä-rī'ę-stad*
Marietta, (U. S.) *mä-rī-ėt'ta*
Marinha, (Pen.) *mä-rīn'ya*
Marino, (It.) *mä-rī'no*
Maritime Alps, (It.) *mä-rī-tī'mę*
Maritimo, (It.) *mä-rī-tī'mo*
Marken, (Neth.) *isl.* *mär'kėn*
Markova, (R.) *mär-kō'va*
Markowiec, (Prus.) *mär-kō'vi-ėts*
Markt, (Switz.) *märkt*
Marktbreit, (Ger.) *märkt'brīte*
Marlé, (Fr.) *mär-lę'*
Marlow, (Ger.) *mär'lō*
Marly, (Switz.) *mär-lī'*
Marmande, (Fr.) *mär-mängd'*
Marmentada, Beira, (Pen.) *mär-men-tä'da*
Marmirolo, (It.) *mär-mī-rō'lo*
Marmora, (Tur.) *isl.* *mär-mō'ra*
Marmora, Sea of, (Tur.) *mär-mō'ra*
Marnay, (Fr.) *mär-nā'*
Marne, (Den.) *mär'ng*
Marne, (Fr.) *r.* *märn*
Marne, (Fr.) *dep.* *märn*
Marne, Upper, (Fr.) *dep.* *märn*
Maro, (It.) *mt.* *mä'ro*
Marocco, (Af.) *mä-rok'ko*
Maroggio, (It.) *mä-rōd'jo*
Maromono, (It.) *mä-rō-mō'no*
Maros, (Austr.) *mä'ros*
Marostica, (It.) *mä-rōs'tī-ka*
Marozaito, (Austr.) *mä-rōd-zä'to*
Marquardstein, (Ger.) *mär'gwart-stīne*
Marquesas *mar-kā'sas*
Marquion, (Fr.) *mär-kī-ōng'*
Marquise, (Fr.) *mär-kīz'*
Marsa, la, (It.) *mär'sa*
Marsa Scala, (It.) *mär'sä skä'la*
Marsa Scirocco, (It.) *mär'sä shi-rōk'ko*
Marsala, (It.) *mär-sä'la*
Marschina, (Austr.) *mär-shī'na*
Marseille, (Fr.) *mär-sę-ī'* or *mär-sēly'*, Eng. *mär-sāles'*
Marsico Nuovo, (It.) *mär'sī-ko nǫǫ-ō'vo*
Marstetten, (Switz.) *mär'stėt-ten*
Marstrand, (Sc. Pen.) *isl* *mär'strönd*
Marta, (It.) *r.* *mär'ta*
Martendyk, (Neth.) *mär'tėn-dīk*
Martigao, (Pen.) *mär-tī-gä'o*
Martigne, (Fr.) *mär-tiny'*
Martigny, (Switz.) *mär-tīn-yī'*
Martinique, (W. Ind.) *mär-tin-īk'*
Martinlongo, (Pen.) *mär-tin-lǫn'go*
Martinov, (R.) *mär-tī'nov*
Martinsbruck, (Switz.) *mär'tins-brŭk*
Marton, (Austr.) *mär'tǫn*
Martos, (Pen.) *mär'tos*
Martros, (Fr.) *mär'tros*
Marum, (Neth.) *mä'rǫǫm*
Marvao, (Pen.) *mär-vä'o*
Marvejois, (Fr.) *mär-vę-jwa'*
Marwar, (Ind.) *mär'war*
Marza el Forno, (It.) *mär'dza ėl fōr'no*
Masaccio, (It.) *mä-zä'cho*
Masalovka, (R.) *mä-sä-lov'ka*
Mascali, (It.) *mäs-kä'lī*
Maschwanden, (Switz.) *mäsh'vän-dėn*
Mascouta, (U. S.) *mäs-kǫǫ'ta*
Maslay le Roy, (Fr.) *mäs-lā lė rwa*
Masono, (It.) *r.* *mä-sō'nę*
Massa, (It.) *mäs'sa*
Massafra, (It.) *mäs sä'fra*
Massay, (Fr.) *mäs sā'*
Masserano, (It.) *mäs-sę-rä'no*
Massère, (Fr.) *mäs sėrė'*
Massuccio, (Switz.) *mt.* *mäs-sǫǫ-ī'cho*
Masulipatam, (Hind.) *mäs-sǫǫ-lī-pa-tam'*
Musta, (R.) *r.* *mäs'ta*
Matagalpa, (Mex.) *mä-tä-gäl'pa*
Matamoras, (Mex.) *mä-tä-mō'räs*
Matanilla Reef, (W. Ind.) *mä-tä-nīl'ya*
Matanzas, (W. Ind.) *mä-tän'thäs* (*-säs*)
Matapan, (Gr.) *mät-a-pan'*
Mataporguera, (Pen.) *mä-tä pǫr'gę-ra*
Mataro, (Pen.) *mä-tä'ro*
Matauro, (R. It.) *mä-tou'ro*
Mathura, (Hind.) *mät'ǫǫ-ra*
Matiagua, (Mex.) *l.* *mä-tī-ä'gǫǫ-a*
Matina, (Mex.) *r.* *mä-tī'na*
Matotontas, (Af.) *mä-tō-tǫn'tas*
Matt, (Switz.) *mätt*
Matta, (Australia,) *mt.* *mät'ta*
Mattamiscontis, (U. S.) *mät-ta-mis-kǫn'tis*
Mattan, (East. Isl.) *mät'tan*
Mattapoisett, (U. S.) *mät-ta-poi'sėt*
Mattapony, (U. S.) *mät-täp'o-ny*
Matteawan, (U. S.) *mät-te-wąn'*
Mattila, (R.) *mät'tī-la*
Matto Grosso, (Braz.) *mät'to grōs'so*
Mattola, (Af.) *mät'tō-la*
Maubert Fontaine, (Fr.) *mō-bėr' fǫng-tān'*
Maubeuge, (Fr.) *mō-bœ̄ge*
Maubourguet, (Fr.) *mo-bǫǫr-gū-ę'*
Maui, (S. Isl.) *mou'ī*
Maulbronn, (-brunn,) (Ger.) *moul'brǫn* (*-brǫǫn*)
Maule, (S. Am.) *mou'lę*
Maumee, (U. S.) *mau-mee'*
Maur, (Switz.) *mour*
Maurepas, (U. S.) *mō'rė-pa*
Mauritius, (W. Ind.) *mau-rish'i-us*
Maurizzio, (Port. It.) *mou-rīt'sī-o*
Mauro, (It.) *mt.* *mou'ro*
Mauron, (Fr.) *mō-rōng'*
Maurs, (Fr.) *mōrs*
Mauth, (Austr.) *mout*
Mauves, (Fr.) *mōve*
Mauvesin, (Fr.) *mōve-sāng'*
May, (Fr.) *mā*
May, (Scot.) *isl.* & *lighthouse* *mā*
Mayenne, (Fr.) *dep.* *mā-ėn'*
Mayenne, *r.* *mā-ėn'*
Mayn, *or* Maine, (Ger.) *r* *mīns* (*māns*)
Maynooth, (Ir.) *mā-nǫǫth'*
Mayo, (Ir.) *co.* *mā'o*
Mayor, (Austr.) *mā'yor*
Mayor, (Pen.) *isl.* *mā'yor*
Mayorga, (Pen.) *mā-yǫr'gä*
Mazanderan, (Per.) *mä-thän'dę-rän*
Mazapil, (Mex.) *mä-thä'* (*-sä'*) *pīl*
Mazappa, (Af.) *mä-thäp'* (*-säp'*) *pa*
Mazatlin, (Mex.) *mä-thät'* (*-sät'*) *lin*
Mazzara, (It.) *mät-sä'ra*
Meath, East, (Ir.) *co.* *meth*
Meath, West, (Ir.) *co.* *meth*
Meaux, (Fr.) *mo*
Mecca, (Per.) *mėk'ka*
Mechlin, *or* Malines, (Austr.) *mėch-līn'*
Mecklenburg Schwerin, (Ger.) *mėk'lėn-bǫǫrg̃ shwę-rīn'*
Mecklenburg Strelitz, (Ger.) *mėk'lėn-bǫǫrg̃ strę'lits*
Medak, (Austr.) *mę'dak*
Medas, (Pen.) *isl.* *mę'das*
Medenblik, (Neth.) *mę'den-blik*
Medfjord, (Sc. Pen.) *mėd'fiōrd*
Medgyes, (Austr.) *mėd'dję̀s*
Mediano, (Pen.) *mę-dī-ä'no*
Medina, (Pen.) *mę-dī'na*
Medina Sidonia, (Pen.) *mę-dī'na sī-dō'nī-a*
Medina de Rio Seco, (Pen.) *mę-dī'na dę rī'o sę'ko*
Medina, (Ar.) *mę-dī'na* or *me-dī'na*
Medinilla, (Pen.) *mę-dī-nīl'ya*
Mediterranean, *sea* *mėd-ī-tėr-rā'ne-an*
Medveditsa, (R.) *r.* *mėd-vę-dīt'sa*
Medves Brock, (Austr.) *mėd'vės brǫk*
Medvledova, (R.) *mėd-vlę-dō'va*
Medynsk, (R.) *mę'dynsk*
Meerle, (Neth.) *męr'lę*
Meersburg, (Ger.) *męrs'bǫǫrg̃*
Meersen, (Neth.) *męr'sėn*
Mees, les, (Fr.) *lę mę*
Megantic, (Can.) *mę-gän'tik*
Megantic, (Can.) *l.* *mę-gän'tik*
Megara, (Gr.) *mę-gä'ra*
Meggelem, (Neth.) *mėg'gę-lėm*
Meggen, (Switz.) *mėg'gen*
Megra Ferba, (It.) *mę'gra fėr'ba*
Mehadia, (Austr.) *mę-hä'dī-a*
Mehedia, *or* Africa *mę-hę'dī-a*
Mehlsack, (Prus.) *męl'zak*
Mehun, (Fr.) *mę-hœ̄ng'*
Meienburg, (Prus.) *mī'ėn-bǫǫrg̃*
Meiensdorf, (Den.) *mī'ėns-dorf*
Meillan, (Fr.) *mė-iang'* or *mėl-yäng'*
Meiningen, (Ger.) *mī'ning-en*
Meissau, (Austr.) *mīs'sou*
Meissen, (Ger.) *mīs'sėn*
Mejarea, (Pen.) *r.* *mę-thä'rėss*
Mecha, (R.) *mę'tha*
Mekka, (As.) *mėk'ka*
Melada, (Austr.) *isl.* *mę-lä'da*
Melano, (Switz.) *mę-la'no*
Melbourne *mėl-bǫǫrne'*
Melrose, (Scot.) *mel-rōze'*
Melencze, (Austr.) *mę-lėn'chę*
Melenki, (R.) *mę-lėn'kī*
Melentevska, (R.) *mę-lėn-tėv'ska*
Melfa, (It.) *mel'fa*
Melgago, (Pen.) *mėl-gä'go*
Melgar, (Pen.) *mėl-gär'*
Melice, (Switz.) *mę-līes'*
Melides, (Pen.) *mę-lī'dės*
Melilla, (It.) *mę-lil'la*
Melissa, (It.) *mę-lis'sa*
Melito, (It.) *mę-lī'to*
Mella, (It.) *r.* *mel'la*
Melle, (Fr.) *mėl*
Melle, della, (It.) *e.* *dėl'la mėl'lę*
Mellen, (Switz.) *mėl'lėn*
Mellendorf, (Ger.) *mėl'lėn-dǫrf*
Mellingen, (Switz.) *mėl'ling-en*
Melnik, (Austr.) *mėl'nīk*
Meloe, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.* *mę'lō*
Meloine, (Fr.) *isl.* *mę-lwāne'*
Melora, (It.) *isl.* *mę-lō'ra*
Melts, (Switz.) *melts*
Membrio, (Pen.) *mėm'brī-o*
Membroles, la, (Fr.) *lä mäng-brōle'*
Memel, (Prus.) *mē'mėl*
Memel, *or* Niemen, (R.) *r.* *mē'mėl, nīę'mėn*
Memphis, Ruins of, (Eg.) *mėm'fis*
Memphremagog, (U. S.) *mėm-fre-mā'gog*
Menaggio, (It.) *mę-nädd'jo*
Menan, Great and Little, (U. S.) *mę-nän'*
Mendavia, (Pen.) *mėn-dä'vī-a*
Mendoza, (S. Am.) *mėn-dō'thä*
Menehould, (Fr.) *mę-ng-hǫǫ'*
Menet, (Fr.) *mę-ng'*
Menil Grand, (Neth.) *grāng mē-nīl'*
Menil, le, (Fr.) *lė mę-nil'*
Menileglise, (Neth.) *mę-nī-lę-glīze'*
Menin, (Neth.) *mę-nąng'*
Menjibar, (Pen.) *mėn'jhī-bär*
Mennomonie, (U. S.) *mėn-nǫǫ'o-nee*
Menouf, (Eg.) *mę'nouf*
Mentano, (It.) *men-tä'no*
Mentone, (It.) *mėn-tō'nę*
Menzelinsk, (R.) *mėn-zę-linsk'*
Meppel, (Neth.) *mėp'pėl*
Meppen, (Ger.) *mėp'pėn*
Mequinenza, (Pen.) *mę-kī-nėn'tha*
Mer, (Fr.) *męr*
Meran, (Austr.) *mę'rän,*
Mercato, (It.) *mėr-kä'to*
Mercel del Oro, (Mex.) *mėr-thėl'* (*-sėl'*) *dėl ō'ro*
Merchault, (Neth.) *mėr-shō'*
Mercœur, (Fr.) *mėr-kœ̄r'*
Mercopaly, (Austr.) *mėr'kō-pāly*
Mer de Glace, (Switz.) *męr de glāse*
Mereda, (Pen.) *mę-rę'da*
Merekhem, (Neth.) *mę'rek-hėm*
Merey, (Fr.) *mę-rā'*
Merida, (Pen.) *mę-rī'da*
Merille, (Pen.) *mę-rīl'yę*
Merionethshire, (Eng.) *mėr'i-o-nėth-shīre*
Merishausen, (Switz.) *mę-rįs-hou'zėn*
Mermentau, (U. S.) *mėr-mėn-tō'*
Meroe, (Af.) *mę-rō*
Merrimack, (U. S.) *mer'ri-mak*
Mersburg, (Prus.) *mėrs'bǫǫrg̃*
Mersche, (Neth.) *mėrs'kę*
Mertola, (Pen.) *mer'tō-la*
Meru *mę-rŭ'*
Mescala, (Mex.) *mes-kä'la*
Mescritsen, (Austr.) *mę'tę-rįt'zėn*
Meshed, (Per.) *mesh'ėd*
Messenia, (Gr.) *mės-sę'nī-a*
Messina, (It.) *mės-sī'na*
Messina, (It.) *st.* *mės-sī'na*
Messines, (Neth.) *mės-sīnė'*
Messingeweer, (Neth.) *mės'sing-ę-vęk-*
Mestchovsk, (R.) *mėst'chǫvsk*
Mesterhaza, (Austr.) *mės'tėr-hä-sa*
Meteren, (Neth.) *mę'tę-rėn*
Metijah, Plain of, (Af.) *mę-tī'jah*
Metso, (R.) *met'so*
Mettau, (Switz.) *mėt'tou*
Meurthe, (Fr.) *dep.* *mœ̄rt*
Meurthe, (Fr.) *r.* *mœ̄rt*
Meuse, (Fr.) *dep.* *mœ̄ze*
Meuse, (Fr.) *r.* *mœ̄ze*
Mewar, (Ind.) *me-wär'*
Mexico *mėx'i-ko*, Sp *meh'hhe-ho*
Mexico, (Mex.) *b.* or *g.* *mėx'i-ko*
Mexilles, (Fr.) *mėk-sīle*
Meyd, (Neth.) *mīte*
Meyenfeld, (Switz.) *mī'ėn-fėlt*
Meykirch, (Switz.) *mī-kirch*
Mèze, (Fr.) *māze*
Mezière, le, (Fr.) *lė mę-zī-ėre'*
Mezo Televu, (Austr.) *mę'so tę'lę-vul*
Mezo Tur, (Austr.) *mę'so tǫǫr*
Mezquila, (Pen.) *męth'kī-la*
Minco, (Jap.) *mī-ä'ko*
Miajadas, (Pen.) *mī-a-hhä'dąs*
Mialmatlan, (Mex.) *mī-al-mät'lan*
Miami *mi-äm'ī*
Micabba, (It.) *mī-käb'ba*
Michigan, (U. S.) *mish-ī-gän'* or *mitch'ī-gąn*
Michoacan, (Mex.) *mī-cho-a-kän'*
Middelrode, (Neth.) *mid-dėl-rō'dę*
Middelbeers, (Neth.) *mid'dėl-bęrs*
Middelburg, (Neth.) *mid'dėl-bǫǫrg̃*
Middlebury, (U. S.) *mid'dl-bėr-ry*
Middlesex, (Eng. Can. W. Ind.) *mid'dl-sėx*
Midland, (Can.) *dist.* *mid'land*
Mielec, (Austr.) *mī'lets*
Mier, (Mex.) *mī'ėr*
Miescisko, (Prus.) *mīsh-tīsh'ko*

Fāte, fär, fąll, what, bāt. — *Mēte, prey, hėlp, thėre, hėr.* — *Pīne, marīne, bīrd, fig.* — *Nōte, dōve, mōve, wǫlf, bǫǫk, lǫrd.* — *Tūne, bull, ųnite.* — Fr. long *vūe*; Fr. short *bŭt.* —

Michalevka, (R.)	*mĭ-khă-lĕvsk'*
Miggiarro, (It.) *b*	*mĭd-gĭär'ro*
Mihaty, (Austr.)	*mĭ-hătj*
Mijas, (Pen.)	*mĭ'khăs*
Miknnoveze, (Austr.)	*mĭ-kă-ngv'chg*
Mil, (Neth.)	*mĭl*
Milagro, (Pen.)	*mĭ-lă'gro*
Milan, *It.* Milano, (It.)	*mĭ'lăn* or *mĭ-lăn'*, It. *mĭ-* [*lă'no*
Milazzo, (It.)	*mĭ-lăt'so*
Milbury, (U. S.)	*mĭl'bu-ry*
Mileto, (It.)	*mĭ-lę'to*
Milfontes, Villanova de, (Pen.)	*vĭl-yă-nō'va dę mĭl-fŏn'-tĕs*
Milicia, (It.)	*mĭ-lĭ'cha*
Militsch, (Prus.)	*mĭ'lĭtsh*
Millesimo, (It.)	*mĭl-lę'zĭ-mo*
Miltenberg, (Ger.)	*mĭl'ten-bergh*
Miltschim, (Austr.)	*mĭl'chim*
Milwaukie, (U. S.)	*mĭl-wau'kie*
Mina, (Af.) *r.*	*mĭ'na*
Minas, Post of, (R.)	*mĭ'năs*
Minas Geraes, (Braz.)	*mĭ'năs*
Mindel, (Ger.) *r.*	*mĭn'dĕl*
Minden, (Ger.)	*mĭn'dĕn*
Minervino, (It.)	*mĭ-nĕr-vĭ'no*
Minesota, (U. S.)	*mĭn-e-zō'tă*
Minglanilla, (Pen.)	*mĭn-glă-nĭl'ya*
Mingrelia, (R.)	*mĭn-grę'lĭ-a*
Minguères, (Fr.) *isl.*	*măng-gĕre'*
Minieh, (Eg.)	*mĭ'nĭ-ę'h*
Minières, (Fr.)	*mĭ-nĭ-ĕre'*
Minnetaree, (U. S.)	*mĭn-ne-tăr'ree*
Minorca, (Pen.) *isl.*	*mĭ-nōr'ka*
Minsk, (R.)	*mĭnsk*
Minska, (R.)	*mĭns'ka*
Minto, (N. Zeal.)	*mĭn'to*
Mjoesen (Sc. Pen.) *l*	*mĭyō'sen*
Mir, (R.)	*mĭr*
Mira, (Pen.)	*mĭ'ra*
Mirabella, (It.)	*mĭ-ra-bĕl'la*
Miramboau, (Fr.)	*mĭ-răng-bō'*
Miranda, (Pen.)	*mĭ-răn'da*
Mirande, (Fr.)	*mĭ-răngde'*
Mirandella, (Pen.)	*mĭ-răn-dĕl'ya*
Mirandola, (It.)	*mĭ-răn'dō-la*
Miras del Camino, (Pen.)	*mĭ'răs del kă-mĭ'no*
Mirebeau, (Fr.)	*mĭre-bō'*
Mirgorod, (R.)	*mĭr'gō-rŏd*
Mirupolie, (R.)	*mĭ-rō'pō-lie*
Misa, (It.) *r.*	*mĭ'za*
Misagna, (It.)	*mĭ-zăn'ya*
Mishawaka, (U. S.)	*mĭsh-a-wą'ka*
Misocco, (Switz.) *val.*	*mĭ-zŏk'ko*
Missiones, (S. Am.)	*mĭs-sĭ ō'nĕs*
Missisinewa, (U. S.)	*mĭs-sĭ'-nĭ-e-a*
Mississque, (U. S.)	*mĭs-sĭs'que*
Mississagnas, (Can.)	*mĭs-sĭs-să'gąą-lls*
Mississippi, (U. S.)	*mĭs-sĭs-sĭp'pĭ*
Missolonghi, (Gr.)	*mĭs-so-lon'gĭ*
Missouri, (U. S.)	*mĭs-sąą'rĭ*
Missouri, (Mex.) *val.*	*mĭs-sąą'rĭ*
Mistek, (Austr.)	*mĭs'tęk*
Mistelbach, (Austr.)	*mĭs'tĭl-bŭch*
Mistepec, (Mex.)	*mĭs'tę-pĕk*
Mitau, (R.)	*mĭ'tou*
Mitroviz, (Austr.)	*mĭ-trō'vĭs*
Mittel Franken, (Ger.)	*mĭt'tĕl frank'tn*
Mittenwaldo, (Prus.)	*mĭt'tĕn-văl'dę*
Mittweyda, (Ger.)	*mĭt-vĭ'da*
Minsk, (Prus.)	*mĭnsk*
Moab, Plains of, (Pal.)	*mō'ăb*
Moanalua, (Sandw. Isl.)	*mō-a-na-ląą'a*
Moboghdinsk, (R.)	*mō'bŏgh-dinsk*
Mochkova, (R.)	*mŏch-kō'va*
Mocho, (S. Am.) *mt.*	*mō'cho*
Mochok, (R.)	*mō'chŏk*
Mockelby, (Sc. Pen.)	*mąk'kel-bĭ*
Mocordo, (Mex.)	*mō-kōr'do*
Modano, (It.)	*mō-dă'ng*
Modderwelca, (Prus.)	*mąd'dĕr-vĭ-tsę*
Modena, (It.)	*mō-dę'na* or *mo-dĕ'na*
Modern, (Austr.)	*mō'dĕrn*
Moedas, (Pen.)	*mō-g'dăs*
Moen, (Den.) *isl.*	*mōăn*
Moes, (Austr.)	*mōăs*
Moesa, (Switz.) *r.*	*mōă'za*
Mogadore, (Af.)	*mŏg-a-dōre'*
Mogilev, (R.)	*mō'ghĭ-lĕv*
Mogilicza Post, (Tur.)	*mō-jĭ-lĭs'za*
Moguer, (Pen.)	*mō-gĕr'*
Mohacz, (Austr.)	*mō'hăss*
Mohawk, (U. S.)	*mō'hawk*
Mohli, (Switz.)	*mōh'lĭt*
Moifetta, (It.)	*mō-ĭ-fĭt'ta*
Moirans, (Fr.)	*mwă-răng'*
Moisdon, (Fr.)	*mwă-dōng'*
Moissac, (Fr.)	*mwă-săk'*
Moiselles, (Fr.)	*mwă-zĕlz'*
Mojaisk, (R.)	*mō'jăĭsk*
Mojaisk, (R.)	*mō'jăĭsk*
Mokau, (N. Zeal.)	*mō'kou*
Mokchansk, (R.)	*mŏk'chănsk*
Mokrani, (R.)	*mō-krą'nĭ*
Mokuola, (Sandw. Isl.)	*mō-kąą-ō'la*
Mola, (It.)	*mō'la*
Moland, (Sc. Pen.)	*mō'land*
Molar, el, (Pen.)	*ĕl mō-lăr'*
Molara, (It.) *isl.*	*mō-lă'ra*
Moldau, (Austr.) *r.*	*mŏl'dou*
Moldavia, (Tur.)	*mŏl-dă'vĭ-a*
Moldova, (Austr.)	*mŏl-dō'va*
Moline, (Fr.) *isl.*	*mō-lĭne'*
Moleto, (It.) *t.*	*mō-lę'to*
Molevo, (Gr.) *mt.*	*mō-lę'vo*
Molina, (Pen.)	*mō-lĭ'na*
Moliterno, (It.)	*mō lĭ-tĕr'no*
Molk, (Austr.)	*mŏlk*
Molkweren, (Neth.)	*mŏlk-vę'rĕn*
Mollerusa, (Pen.)	*mŏl y-rąą'za*
Molodetchno, (R.)	*mō-lō-dĕtch'no*
Mologa, (R.)	*mō-lō'ga*
Molokai, (Sandw. Isl.)	*mō lō-kĭ'*
Molokini, (Sandw. Isl.)	*mō-lō-kĭ'nĭ*
Molsee, (Den.)	*mŏl'sę*
Molucca Passage, (As.)	*mō-lŏŏk'ka*
Molwitz, (Prus.)	*mŏl'vĭts*
Molwolde, (Neth.)	*mŏl-vŏl'dę*
Molykut, (Austr.)	*mŏly'kąąt*
Mombuoy, (Pen.)	*mŏm bąą-oĭ'*
Monachi, (It.) *isl.*	*mō-nă'kĭ*
Monacisso, (It.)	*mō-nă-chĭs'so*
Monaco, (It.)	*mō-nă'ko*
Monadnock, (U. S.)	*mo-năd'nock*
Monaghan, (Ir.) *co.*	*mŏn'a-gan*
Monast Douvanci, (R.)	*mō'năst dou-vă'nĕs*
Monasterzyska, (Austr.)	*mō-năs-tĕr-zĭs'ka*
Monastyricha, (It.)	*mō-năs-ty-rĭ'cha*
Monberte, (Fr.)	*mŏng-bĕrt'*
Moncao, (Pen.)	*mŏn-kă'o*
Moncontour, (Fr.)	*mŏng-kŏng-ląąr'*
Moncorvo Torredo, (Pen.)	*mŏn-kōr'vo tōr-rę'dę*
Moncuq, (Fr.)	*mŏng-kŭk'*
Mondego, (Pen.) *c.*	*mŏn-dę'go*
Mondorff, (Neth.)	*mŏn'dŏrf*
Mondovi, (It.)	*mŏn dō'vĭ*
Mondragone, (It.)	*mŏn-drą gō'ng*
Mondsee, (Austr.)	*mŏnd'zę*
Moneva, (Pen.)	*mō-ng'va*
Monforte, (Pen.)	*mŏn-fōr'tę*
Monforte de Lemas, (Pen.)	*mŏn-fōr'tę dę lę'măs*
Monges, los, (S. Am.) *isl.*	*lŏs mŏn'chĕss*
Mongolia, (As.)	*mŏn-gō'lĭ-a*
Monteau, (U. S.)	*mon-i-tō'*
Monkowarsk, (Prus.)	*mŏn'kō-vărsk*
Moulong, (Fr.)	*mŏng-lŏng'*
Monmouthshire, (Eng.)	*mon'muth-shĭre*
Monnikendam, (Neth.)	*mŏn'nĭ-kĕn-dăm'*
Monongahela, (U. S.)	*mo-non-ga-hē'la*
Monovar, (Pen.)	*mō-nō-văr'*
Monreal, (Pen.)	*mŏn-rę-ăl'*
Monreale, (It.)	*mŏn-rę-ă'lę*
Monrejeau, (Fr.)	*mŏng-rę-zhō'*
Mons, (Neth.)	*mŏns*
Monserrat, (Pen.)	*mŏn'sĕr-răt'*
Monsterås, (Sc. Pen.)	*mŏn-stę-rōs'*
Mont d'Aspe, (Fr.)	*mong dăsp*
Mont Billart, (Fr.)	*mong bĭ-yă-rĭ'* or *bĭl-yă-* [*rĭ'*
Mont Blanc, (Switz. & It.)	*mong blăng*
Mont Cenis, (Fr.)	*mong sę-nĭ'*
Mont Dauphin, (Fr.)	*mong dō-făng'*
Mont Désir, (Fr.)	*mong dę-zĭr'*
Mont Genevre, (Fr.)	*mung ję-nĕvr'*
Mont Louis, (Fr.)	*mong lŏŏ-ĭ'*
Mont Marault, (Fr.)	*mong mă-rō'*
Mont de Marsan, (Fr.)	*mong dĕ măr-săng'*
Mont St. Michel, (Fr.)	*mong săng mĭ-shĕl'*
Mont Mezene, (Fr.)	*mong mę-zĕne'*
Mont d'Or, (Fr.)	*mong dōre*
Mont Perdu, (Fr.)	*mong pĕr-dŭ'*
Mont Salvy, (Fr.)	*mong săl-vĭ'*
Montagny, (Switz.)	*mo ng-tan-yĭ'*
Montaigu, (Fr.)	*mong-tă-gŭ'*
Montalban, (Pen.)	*mŏn-tal-bă'*
Montalegre, (Pen.)	*mŏn-tă lę'grę*
Montalto, (It.)	*mŏn-tăl'to*
Montalvao, (Pen.)	*mŏn-tăl-vă'o*
Montanches, (Pen.)	*mŏn-tăn'chĕs*
Montargis, (Fr.)	*mong-tăr-gĭ'*
Montastruc, (Fr.)	*mong-tăs-trŭ'*
Montauban, (Fr.)	*mong-o-băng'*
Montcalm, (U. S.)	*mont-kăm'*
Montdidier, (Fr.)	*mong-dĭ-dĭ-ĕ'*
Monte, (Pen.) *r.*	*mŏn'tę*
Monte Campell, (Pen.)	*mŏn'tę kăm'pĕly*
Monte Figo, (Pen.)	*mŏn'tę fĭ'go*
Monte Santo, (It. & Tur.) *c.*	*mŏn'tę săn'to*
Monte Santo, (Tur.) *mt.*	*mŏn'tę săn'to*
Monte Video, (S. Am.)	*mŏn'tę vĭ'dę-o*
Montenegudo, (Pen.)	*mŏn-tę-n-ągą'do*
Montenegro, (Pen.)	*mŏn-tę-n-ĕ'grę*
Montebello, (It.)	*mŏn-tę-bĕl'lo*
Montechiaro, (It.)	*mŏn-tę-kĭ-ă'ro*
Montecristo, (It.) *isl.*	*mŏn-tę-krĭs'to*
Montenegro, (Tur.)	*mŏn-tę-nę'gro*
Montereau, (Fr.)	*mong-tę-rō'*
Monterrey, (Mex.) *b.*	*mŏn-tĕr'rĭ* (*or -rā*)
Montesi, (It.)	*mŏn-tę'zĭ*
Montesoro, (It.)	*mŏn-tę-sō'ro*
Montfauçon, (Switz.)	*mong-fō-song'*
Montfoort, (Neth.)	*mŏnt'fōrt*
Montfort, (Neth.)	*mong-fōre'*
Montgomeryshire, (Eng.)	*mont-gum'e-ry-shĭre*
Monthal, (Switz.)	*mŏn'tale*
Monthey, (Switz.)	*mŏn'tĕks*
Montijo, (Pen.)	*mŏn-tĭ'ĥo*
Montillo, (Pen.)	*mŏn-tĭl'yo*
Montmorenci, (Can.)	*mong-mō-rŭng'sĭ*
Montpelier, (U. S.)	*mont-pĕ'lĭ-er*
Montpellier, (Fr.)	*mong-pel lę-ĕ'*
Montreal, (Can.)	*mŏn-trę-ăl'*
Montreu, (Switz.)	*mong-trŭ'*
Montreuil, (Fr.)	*mong-trŭ'* or *mong-trŭly'*
Moorshedabad, (Hind.)	*moor-she-aa-băd'*
Moosbeuren, (Ger.)	*mōs-boĭ'rĕn*
Moquis, (Mex.)	*mō'kĭs*
Mora, (Pen.)	*mō'ra*
Mora, (Sc. Pen.)	*mŏŏ'ra*
Moraleda, (Pen.)	*mō ra lę'da*
Moraleja, (Pen.)	*mō-ra-lę'ĥa*
Morales, (Mex.)	*mō-ra'les*
Morat (Switz.) *l.*	*mō'răt* or *mō-rŭ'*
Moratalla, (Pen.)	*mō-ra-tăl'ya*
Moravia, *or* Maehren, (Austr.)	*mō-rā'vĭ-a* or *mō-rŭ' vĭ-a*
Morbihan, (Fr.) *dep.*	*mŏr-bi-ăng'*
Morchansk, (R.)	*mŏr'chănsk*
Moreau, (U. S.)	*mo-rō'*
Morel, (Switz.)	*mō-rĕl'*
Morella, (Pen.)	*mō-rĕl'ya*
Moretta, (It.)	*mō-rĕt'ta*
Moreuil, (Fr.)	*mō-rŭ'* or *mō-rŭly'*
Morgarten, (Switz.)	*mŏr-gär'tĕn*
Morjegorsk, (R.)	*mŏr'ję-gorsk*
Morjovetz, (R.) *isl.*	*mŏr-jō'vetz*
Morlaix, (Fr.)	*mŏr-lā'*
Moron, (Pen.)	*mō'rŏn*
Morro di Porco, (It.) *c.*	*mŏr'ro dĭ pŏr'ko*
Mortagne, (Fr.)	*mor-tăny'*
Mortoni, (It.) *isl.*	*mŏr-tō'nĭ-i*
Mosburg, (Ger.)	*mŏs'bŏŏrgh*
Moschel, (Ger.)	*mŏ'shel*
Mosciska, (Austr.)	*mŏt-tsish'ka*
Moscow, (R.)	*mŏs'kō* (*mŏs'kŏą'*)
Moselle, (Fr.) *r.*	*mō-zĕle'*
Moselle, (Fr.) *dep.*	*mō-zĕle'*
Mosieu, (R.)	*mō-sĭĕu'*
Mosievsk, (R.)	*mō-sĭ'vŏsk'*
Moskoenes, (Sc. Pen.)	*mŏs'kŏ-nĕs*
Mosnocz, (Austr.)	*mosh'nŏss*
Mosquito, (U. S.)	*mos-kĭ'tō*
Moss, (Sc. Pen.)	*mŏss*
Mosselska, (R.)	*mŏs'sĕl-ska*
Mosskirch, (Ger.)	*mŏss'kĭrch*
Mosteyro, (Pen.)	*mōs-tĭ'ro*
Mosul, (Tur.)	*mō-sŏŏl'*
Motagua, (Mex.) *r*	*mō ta'gŏŏa*
Moting, (Austr.)	*mō'ting*
Motka, (R.) *r.*	*mŏt'ka*
Motril, (Pen.)	*mō trĭl'*
Motta, (It.)	*mŏt'ta*
Motte, la, (Fr.)	*la mŏte*
Motte Archard, la, (Fr.)	*la mŏte ăr-shăr'*
Motte Beauvron, la, (Fr.)	*la mŏte bō-vrong'*
Mottola, (It.)	*mŏt'tō-la*
Mouki Kaksi, (R.)	*mou'kĭ kăk-sĭ*
Moulins, (Fr.)	*mŏŏ-lăng'*
Mouil, (Fr.)	*mŏŏl*
Mount Annan, (Scot.)	*ăn'nan*
Mount Bellew, (Ir.)	*bĕl-lew'*
Mount Benger, (Scot.)	*bĕn'gĕr*
Moura, (Pen.)	*mŏŏ'ra*
Mourao, (Pen.)	*mŏŏ-ra'o*
Mourom, (R.)	*mou'rom*
Mourscelo, (Neth.)	*mŏŏr'sę-lę*
Moutier, (Switz.)	*mŏŏ-tĭ-ĕ'*
Moutier, la, (Fr.)	*la mŏŏ-tĭ-ĕ'*
Moutiers, (Fr.)	*mŏŏ-tĭ-ĕ'*
Mouzon, (Fr.)	*mŏŏ-zong'*
Moxacar, (Pen.)	*mō-khă'kăr*
Moxaco, (Pen.)	*mōk-să'ko*
Moya, (Pen.)	*mō'ya*
Moyamensing, (U. S.)	*moy-a-mĕn'sing*
Mozambique, (Af.) *isl.*	*mō-zăng-bĭkĕ'* or *mō-thŭm-* [*bĭ'kg*
Mozdok, (R.)	*mōz'dŏk*
Mozyr	*mō'zyr*
Muchamiel, (Pen.)	*mŏŏ-chă'mĭ-ĕl*
Mucia, la, (Pen.)	*la mŏŏ-ę'la*
Mufnioli, (It.)	*mŏŏ-fa-lō'lĭ*
Muga, la, (Pen.)	*la mŏŏ'ga*
Mugden, (Switz.)	*mŏŏg'dĕn*
Mugom, (Pen.)	*mŏŏ-ghĕm'*
Mugeres, (Mex.) *isl.*	*mŏŏ'ghę-rĕss*
Mughtz, (Austr.)	*mŏŏg'hĭts*
Muhlburg, (Ger.)	*mŭl'bŏŏrgh*
Muhldorf, (Ger.)	*mŭl'dorf*
Muhlen, (Switz.)	*mŭ'lĕn*
Muhlenbach, (Austr.)	*mŭ'lĕn-bŭch*
Muhlhausen, (Prus.)	*mŭl-hou'zĕn*
Muhlstedt, (Ger.)	*mŭl'stĕt*
Muiden, (Neth.)	*mou'dĕn*
Muirkirk, (Neth.)	*moir'kĭrk*

Fr. long *ŭ* and short *ŭ*, nearly as in *spur*. — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*. — *An''ger*, *vi''cious*. — *ġ* as *z* in *pleasure*; *ġ* and *ż* guttural; *ny* liquid; *th* as in *pith*.

Mukram, (Per.) *mū'krăm*
Mula, (Pen.) *mo͝o'la*
Mullicus, (U. S.) *mul'li-kas*
Mulzen, (Prus.) *mo͝ol'tsĕn*
Munas, (Pen.) *mo͝o'nas*
Munchaltorf, (Switz.) *mŭnch-ăl'torf*
Munchberg, (Ger.) *mŭnch'bĕrg*
Munchen, *or* Munich, (Ger.) *mŭn'chĕn*
Munchengratz, (Austr.) *mŭn'chĕn-grătz*
Munchmunster, (Ger.) *mŭnch-mŭn'stĕr*
Munchweiler, (Switz.) *mŭnch-vī'lĕr*
Mundelstrup, (Den.) *mo͝on'dĕl-stro͝op*
Mundo, (R.) *r.* *mŭn'do*
Munera, (Pen.) *mo͝o'ng-ra*
Munich, *or* Munchen, (Ger.) *mū'nĭk*
Munilischweiler, (Switz.) *mo͝o'nī-lish-vī'lĕr*
Munsingen, (Switz.) *mo͝on-zing'ĕn*
Munster, (Switz. & Ger.) *mŭn'stĕr*
Munsterberg, (Prus.) *mŭn'stĕr-bĕrg*
Muonio, (R.) *r.* *mŭ-ō'nĭ-o*
Muonioniska, (R.) *mŭ-ō-nĭ-o-nĭs'ka*
Muotta, (Switz.) *mo͝o-ŏt'ta*
Murat, (Fr. & Switz.) *mŭ-rä'*
Muravera, (It.) *mo͝o-ra-vg'ra*
Murca, (Pen.) *mo͝or'ka*
Murcia, (Pen.) *mo͝or'thĭ-a*
Muret, (Fr.) *mŭ-rg'*
Murg, (Switz.) *mo͝orğ*
Murg, (Ger.) *r.* *mo͝orğ*
Muri, (Switz.) *mo͝o'rĭ*
Murmansk, (R.) *mt.* *mŭr'mănsk*
Muro, (It.) *mo͝o'ro*
Muroutsee, (Af.) *mŭ-rout'see*
Murten, (Switz.) *mo͝or'tĕn*
Murthalen, (Switz.) *mo͝or'tä-lĕn*
Murviedro, (Pen.) *mo͝or-vī-g'dro*
Muscat, (Ar.) *mus-cät'*
Muschaken, (Prus.) *mo͝o'shä-kĕn*
Muschau, (Austr.) *mo͝o'shou*
Muscina, (Austr.) *mo͝o-chĭ'na*
Muscogee, (U. S.) *mus-kō'jee*
Musingen, (Switz.) *mo͝o'zing-ĕn*
Muskau, (Prus.) *mo͝os'kou*
Muskinguin, (U. S.) *mus-king'um*
Musson, (Neth.) *mŭs-song'*
Mussumoli, (It.) *mo͝os-so͝o-mō'lē*
Muttera, (It.) *mo͝ot'tg-ra*
Mutterstadt, (Ger.) *mo͝ot'ter-stät*
Muy, le, (Fr.) *lĕ mŭ'ĭ*
Muzillac, (Fr.) *mŭ-zĭ-yăk'* or *mŭ-zĭl-yăk'*
Mysore, (Ind.) *my-sōre'*

N.

Naab, (Ger.) *r.* *näbe*
Naarden, (Neth.) *när'dĕn*
Naas, (Ir.) *nāce*
Nabaja, (Mex.) *r.* *nä-ba'cha*
Nablous, *or* Nabulus, (Syr.) *năb'lo͝os*
Naches, (R.) *nä'chĕsse*
Nachod, (Austr.) *na'chod*
Nacogdoches, New and Old, (Mex.) *nä-kŏg-dō'chĕss*
Nacori, (Mex.) *nä-kō'rĭ*
Nadaco, (Mex.) *nä-dä'ko*
Nadvoltzka, (R.) *năd-voltz'ka*
Nafels, (Switz.) *na'fĕls*
Nagansk, (R.) *nä-gănsk'*
Nagern, (Pen.) *na'chg-ra*
Nagherak, (R.) *na'gĕrsk*
Nagpoor, (Ind.) *năg-po͝or'*
Nagy Almas, (Austr.) *nodj al'mŭs*
Nagy Becskerk, (Austr.) *nodj bĕch'kerk*
Nagy Karoly, (Austr.) *nodj kă-roly'*
Nagy Koros, (Austr.) *nodj kŏ'ros*
Nagy Varad, *or* Gross Wardein, (Austr.) *nodj vä'rod*
Nagybanga, (Austr.) *nodj-bän'ga*
Nahamoura, (As.) *nä-hä-mo͝o'ra*
Nahant, (U. S.) *nä-hant'*
Nahr, (Ger.) *r.* *näre*
Nairn, (Scot.) *närn*
Nattravutty, (Ind.) *nä-trä-vut'ty*
Najac, (Fr.) *nä-shăk'*
Nakel, (Prus.) *nä'kĕl*
Nachchivan, (R.) *năch-tchĭ'văn*
Nachitchevan, (R.) *năch-itch'g-văn*
Nakskov, (Den.) *nak'skōve*
Naida, (Pen.) *nal'da*
Namagualand, Great, (Af.) *nä-mä'go͝o-ä-lănd*
Namaquipa, (Mex.) *nä-mä-kī'pa*
Nambre, (Mex.) *năm'brg*
Namiszto, (Austr.) *nä-mĭs'to*
Nampont, (Fr.) *năng-pōng'*
Namur, (Neth.) *nä-mûre'*
Nanadores, (Mex.) *nä-nä-dō'rĕsse*
Nanas, (Austr.) *nä'nas*
Nanawale, (Sandw. Isl.) *nä-nä-wä'le*
Nangasaki, (Jap.) *năng-ga-sä'kĭ*
Nankin, (Ch.) *nan-kĭn'*
Nannay, (Fr.) *nan-nā'*
Nantes, (Fr.) *năngt*
Nantucket, (U. S.) *năn-tuk'ĕt*
Nao, de la, (Pen.) *dg la nä'o*
Naolwyk, (Neth.) *nä-ōl'vĭke*
Napi, (Switz.) *mt.* *nä'pĭ*
Napier, (Australia,) *mt.* *nā'pĭer*
Naples, *or* Napoli, (It.) *nā'p'lz, nä'pō-lĭ*
Naponoch, (U. S.) *năp'o-nok*
Napoule, (Fr.) *g.* *nä-po͝ol'*
Narboune, (Fr.) *när-bo͝ne'*
Nardo, (It.) *när'do*
Narenta, (Austr.) *r.* *nä-rĕn'ta*
Narkenby, (Sc. Pen.) *när'kĕn-bĭ*
Narni, (It.) *när'nĭ*
Naro, (It.) *r.* *nä'ro*
Narol, (Austr.) *nä'rōl*
Narraganset, (U. S.) *năr-rä-gan'set*
Narraguagus, (U. S.) *năr-rä-gwä'gus*
Narrenbach, (Switz.) *năr'rĕn-bŭkh*
Narva, (R.) *när'va*
Nashawn, (U. S.) *năsh-awn'*
Nashua, (U. S.) *năsh'o͝oä*
Nashville, (U. S.) *năsh'vĭl*
Naso, (It.) *nä'zo*
Nassau, (Ger.) *näs'sou*
Nassoge, (Neth.) *näs-sōğe'*
Nastetten, (Ger.) *nä'stĕt-tĕn*
Nastvig, (Sc. Pen.) *näst'vĭg*
Natawasauga, (U. S.) *năt-a-wa-sau'ga*
Natchang, (U. S.) *năch'auğ*
Natchitoches, (U. S.) *năch-i-totch'es*
Naters, (Switz.) *nä'tĕrs*
Nattavare, (Sc. Pen.) *năt-tä-vä'rg*
Nauders, (Austr.) *nou'dĕrs*
Naugarten, (Prus.) *nou-gar'tĕn*
Naugatuck, (U. S.) *nou'ga-tuck*
Naumburg, (Prus.) *noum'bo͝orğ*
Nauplia, (Gr.) *g* *nou'plĭ-a*
Nauvoo, (U. S.) *nau-vo͝o'*
Nava, (Pen.) *na'va*
Nava de Coca, (Pen.) *na'va dg kä'ka*
Navacerado, (Pen.) *nä-va-thg-ra'do*
Navahermosa, (Pen.) *na'va-ĕr-mō'sa*
Navahoa, (Mex.) *nä-va-ō'a*
Navailles, (Fr.) *nä-va-ĭ'* or *nä-vălly*
Navalacruz, (Pen.) *nä-va'lä-kro͝oth'*
Navalcarnera, (Pen.) *nä-val'kär-ng'ra*
Navalmanzano, (Pen.) *nä-val'man-thä'no*
Navalpino, (Pen.) *nä-val-pī'no*
Navarino, (Gr.) *nä-va-rī'no*
Navarra, (Pen.) *nä-vär'ra*
Navarré and Béarn, (Fr.) *nä-vär', bg-ärn'*
Navarreins, (Fr.) *nä-vär-răng'*
Navas, (Pen.) *nä'vas*
Navasota, (Mex.) *r.* *nä-va-sō'ta*
Navata, (Pen.) *nä-va'ta*
Navidad, Porte de, (Mex.) *pōr'tg dg nä-vĭ-dăd'*
Naville, (Switz.) *nä-vĭle'*
Navinki, (R.) *nä-vĭn'kĭ*
Navolok, (R.) *c.* *na'vō-lŏk*
Naxia, (Mex.) *nä'chĭ-a*
Nazareth, (Neth.) *näz'a-rĕth*
Nazaro, (Switz.) *nä-dza'ro*
Neagh, Lough, (Ir.) *lgch nā'*
Néant, (Fr.) *ng-dng'*
Nebel, (Den.) *nē'bĕl*
Neberlingen, (Ger.) *nē'bĕr-ling'ĕn*
Nebo, (Pal.) *mt.* *ng'bo*
Neches, (U. S.) *netch'ĕz*
Neckar, (Ger.) *nĕk'ar*
Neckar Elz, (Ger.) *nek'ar ĕlts*
Neckar, Lower, Middle, and Upper, (Ger.) *nĕk'ar*
Neckar, *r.* *nĕk'ar*
Ned Thomas, (Mex.) *nĕd tō'mas*
Neder Brakel, (Neth.) *ng'dĕr brä'kĕl*
Needen, (Neth.) *nē'dĕn*
Neer, (Neth.) *nēre*
Neeræe, (Den.) *nēre'e*
Neffen, (Switz.) *nĕf'tĕn*
Negino, (R.) *ng-gĭ'no*
Negres, les, (Fr.) *lg nĕgr'*
Negrete, (Pen.) *c.* *ng-grg'tg*
Negrillo, (Mex.) *ng-grĭl'yo* or *ng-grĭ'yo*
Neidenburg, (Prus.) *nī'dĕn-bo͝orğ*
Neisse, (Prus.) *nīs'sg*
Neisse, (Prus.) *r.* *nīs'sg*
Nellingen, (Ger.) *nĕl'ling-ĕn*
Nemahaw, (U. S.) *ne-maw'haw*
Nemethi, (Austr.) *ng-mg'tĭ*
Nemirov, (R.) *ng'mĭ-rōv'*
Nemiscau, (U. S.) *nē-mis'kau*
Nemours, (Fr.) *ng-mo͝or'*
Nenagh, (Ir.) *ne-na'*
Nenfoulle, (Neth.) *năng-fōly'* or *năng-fō-ĭ*
Neon, (Switz.) *ng-ōng'*
Neosho, (U. S.) *nē'o-shō*
Nepaul, (Ind.) *ng-paul'*
Nepomuceno, (Mex.) *ng-pō-mo͝o-thg'* (*-sg'*) *no*
Neponset, (U. S.) *nē-po͝n'sĕt*
Nera, (Austr.) *r.* *ng'ra*
Nerac, (Fr.) *ng-răk'*
Neresta, (Austr.) *ng-rg'zĭ-a*
Nerja, (Pen.) *nĕr'cha*
Nernlo, (Pen.) *nĕr'nĭ-o*
Nerondes, (Fr.) *ng-rōngd'*
Nertchinsk, (As.) *nĕr'tchĭnsk*
Nesberg, (Den.) *nās'bĕrğ*
Nescopeck, (U. S.) *nĕs-kō'pĕk*
Neshaminy, (U. S.) *nĕs-shăm'ĭ-ny*
Nesbnnock, (U. S.) *nĕs'shă-nok*
Nesslau, (Switz.) *nĕs'lou*
Nestorl, (R.) *nĕs'tg-rĭ*
Nesterova, (R.) *nĕs-tg-rō'va*
Nesvij, (R.) *nĕs'vĭj*
Netherlands *nĕth'ĕr-lănds*
Nether Stowey, (Eng.) *nĕth'er stō'y*
Neto, (It.) *r.* *ng'to*
Nettuno, (It.) *nĕt-to͝o'no*
Netz, (Prus.) *r.* *nĕts*
Neuberg, (Austr.) *noi'bĕrğ*
Neuchatel, (Switz.) *noi-shä-tĕl'* or *nŏû-shä-tĕl'*
Neuchatel, (Switz.) *l.* *noi-shä-tĕl'* or *nŏû-shä-tĕl'*
Neudorf, (Switz.) *noi'dorf*
Neuenburg, (Prus.) *noi'ĕn-bo͝orğ*
Neuf Brisach, (Fr.) *nŏû brĭ-zăk'*
Neufchâteau, (Fr. & Neth.) *nŏû-shä-tō'*
Neufchâtel, (Fr.) *nŏû-shä-tĕl'*
Neugedeyn, (Austr.) *noi'gg-dīne'*
Neuhaus, (Austr.) *noi'hous*
Neuhausen, (Switz.) *noi'hou'zĕn*
Neuille Pierre, (Fr.) *nŏû-ĭ* or *nŏûly pĭ-ĕre'*
Neukirch, (Switz.) *noi'kĭrch*
Neumark, (Prus.) *noi'märk*
Neumarkt, (Austr.) *noi'märkt*
Neusiedler, (Austr.) *l.* *noi'zĭd-lĕr*
Neusiedel, (Austr.) *noi'sĭ-dĕl*
Neustadt, (Ger. Prus. & Austr.) *noi'stät*
Neustnedtel, (Prus. & Austr.) *noi'stä-tĕl*
Neustadtz, (Austr.) *noi'städts*
Neutra, (Austr.) *noi'tra*
Neutra, (Austr.) *r.* *noi'tra*
Neuvie, (Fr.) *nŏû-vĭ'*
Neuville, (Switz.) *nŏû-vĭle'*
Neuwedel, (Prus.) *noi'vā'dĕl*
Neva, (R.) *ng'vä*
Nevada, la Sierra, (Pen.) *la sĭ-ĕr'rä ng-vä'dä*
Nevel, (R.) *ng'vĕl*
Nevers, (Fr.) *ng-vgre'*
Neville, (Mex.) *ng-vĭle', ng-vĭl'ya* or *ng-vĭn'na*
Nevinna, (R.) *ng-vĭn'na*
New Asselt, (Neth.) *noi äs'sĕlt*
Newberry, *or* Newbury, (U. S.) *nū'bĕr-ry*
New Brunswick, (Can.) *nū brunz'ĭk*
Newcastle, (Eng.) *nū'kas-s'l*
New Echota, (U. S.) *nū g-tchō'tä*
New Fane, (U. S.) *nū fāne*
New Granada, (S. Am.) *nū grä-nä'da*
New Mexico, (Mex.) *nū mg'chĭ-ko*
New Orleans, (U. S.) *nū or'lĕ-anz*
New Paltz, (U. S.) *nū pältz*
New Shoal, (Mex.) *nū shōal*
Newent, (Eng.) *nū'ĕnt*
New Rochelle, (U. S.) *nū rō-shĕl'*
Nexel, (Den.) *isl.* *nĕk'sĕl*
Nexoe, (Den.) *nĕks'ŏû*
Ngateruanui, (N. Zeal.) *ngä-tg-ru-ä-nu-ĭ*
Ni Karleby, (R.) *nä kar'lg-bä*
Niagara, (Can.) *nī-ă'gä-ra* or *nī-ăg'a-ra*
Nianguin, (East. Isl.) *nĭ-an-guĭn*
Nicaragua, (Mex.) *nĭ-kä-ra'gwa.*
Nicaragua, (Mex.) *l.* *nĭ-kä-ra'gwa*
Nice, *or* Nizza, (It.) *nīse*
Nicobar, (As.) *nik-o-bär'*
Nicolaasga, (Neth.) *nĭ-kō-läs'ga*
Nicomedia, (Tur.) *nĭ-kō-mē'dĭ-a*
Nicolet, (Can.) *nĭ-kō-lg'*
Nicoya, (Mex.) *g.* *nĭ-kō'ya*
Nieder Kerschen, (Neth.) *nĭ'dĕr kĕrs'kĕn*
Nieder Baiern, (Ger.) *nĭ'dĕr bī'ĕrn*
Niederafeld, (Ger.) *nĭ'dĕrs-fĕlt*
Niederwald, (Switz.) *nĭ'dĕr-vält*
Nidderweiler, (Switz.) *nĭ'dĕr-vī'lĕr*
Niemen, (R.) *r.* *nyg'mĕn*
Niemirow, (Austr.) *nig-mĭ'ro (-ro͝of)*
Nienberg, (Ger.) *nĭ'ĕn-bĕrğ*
Nienhuic, (Neth.) *nĭ'ĕn-hoŭk*
Nieswile, (Neth.) *nĭs-vĭ'lg*
Nieuport, (Neth.) *noi'port*
Nieuwenoont, (Neth.) *noi'vg-nōm*
Nieuwersluis, (Neth.) *noi'vĕr-slois*
Nieuwpoort, (Neth.) *noi'pōrt*
Nieuwveld Bergen, (Af.) *noi'fĕlt bĕr'gĕn*
Nièvre, (Fr.) *dep.* *nĭ-ĕvr'*
Niger, *or* Quorra, (Af.) *nĭ'jĕr*
Niihau, (Sandw. Isl.) *nĭ-ĭ-hou'*
Nikolsburg, (Austr.) *nĭ'kols-bo͝orğ*
Nikolsk, (R.) *nĭ-kŏlsk*
Nikopolis, (Tur.) *nĭ-kop'o-lĭs*
Nikoulino, (R.) *nĭ-kou-lĭ'no*
Nile Bahrnil, (Eg.) *nile bär-nil*
Nilgherry, (Ind.) *mt.* *nĭl'gher-ry*
Ninove, (Neth.) *nĭ-nōve'*
Niokta, (R.) *nyŏk'ta*
Nions, (Fr.) *nĭ-ōng'*

Fāte, fär, fall, what, bâd. — *Mēte, prey, hĕlp, thĕre, her.* — *Pīne, marīne, bird, fig.* — *Nōte, dōve, mōve, wolf, book, lord.* — *Tūne, bull, unite.* — Fr. long *vûe*; Fr. short *bŭt.* —

Niort, (Fr.) *nĭ-ōrt'*
Niphon, (As.) *nĭ-phon'*
Nipissing, (N. Am.) *nĭ-pĭs'sing*
Nishnebatona, (U. S.) *nish-ng-bā-tō'na*
Nisi, (It.) *nī'zĭ*
Niskayuna, (U. S.) *nis-kā-yoo'na*
Nissedal, (Sc. Pen.) *nĭs'sg-dāle'*
Nissila, (R.) *nĭs-sĭ'la*
Nissum, (Den.) *nĭs'soom*
Nissum Fjord, (Den.) *nĭs'soom fyōrd*
Nistelrode, (Neth.) *nĭs'tel-rō'dg*
Nisue Point, (Can.) *nĭ-zū'*
Niulu, (Sandw. Isl.) *nĭ-oo'loo*
Nivelles, (Neth.) *nĭ-vĕle'*
Nivernois, (Fr.) *nĭ-vĕr-nwa'*
Niza, (Pen.) *nĭ'tha*
Nizabad, (R.) *nĭ-zā-bād'*
Nizam, (Ind.) *nĭ'zam*
Nizampatam, (Ind.) *nĭ-zām'pa-tām*
Nizib, (Syr.) *nĭ'zĭb*
Nizmow, (Austr.) *nĭzh'mo (-moof)*
Nizsa, (Austr.) *nĭ'zhra*
Nizza, *or* Nice, (It.) *nĭt'za*
Njurunda, (Sc. Pen.) *nyŭ-roon'da*
Noble Mt. (Switz.) *nōbl*
Nobleoaloka, (R.) *nō-blō-ălō'ka*
Nobre, la, (Fr.) *lă nōbr*
Nocera, (It.) *nō'chg-ra*
Nod, (Switz.) *nod*
Noda, (Switz.) *noda*
Noe, (Fr.) *nō*
Nogent, (Fr.) *nō-gŏng*
Nogent sur Seine, (Fr.) *nō-gŏng sŭr sĕne*
Noguera Palleresa, (Pen.) r *nō-gĕ'ra pal-yg-rĕ'sa*
Noguera, (Pen.) r *nō-gĕ'ra*
Noiremont, (Fr.) *nwŏr-mŏng'*
Noiretable, (Fr.) *nwŏr-tabl'*
Noirmont, (Switz.) *nwŏr-mŏng'*
Noirmontier, (Switz.) *nwŏr-mŏng-tĭg'*
Noja, (It.) *nō'ya*
Noli, (It.) *nō'lĭ*
Nolinsk, (R.) *nō-lĭnsk'*
Nomao, (Pen.) *nō-mŭ'o*
Nombre de Dios, (Mex.) *nōm'brg dg dĭ'os*
Nona, (Austr.) *nō'na*
Nonancourt, (Fr.) *nō-nŏng-koor'*
Nonant, (Fr.) *nō-nang'*
Noord Dorp, (Neth.) *nōrd dorp*
Noord Dyk, (Neth.) *nōrd dĭke*
Noordbroek, (Neth.) *nōrd'brook*
Nootdorp, (Neth.) *nōte'dorp*
Nora, (Sc. Pen.) *noo'ra*
Norberg, (Sc. Pen.) *nōr'bĕrg*
Norcia, (It.) *nōr'tcha*
Nord, (Fr.) *dep.* *nōre*
Nordal, (Sc. Pen.) *nor'dāle*
Nordborg, (Den.) *nord'borgğ*
Nordbye, (Den.) *nord'bŭ*
Nordenbroe, (Den.) *nor'dĕn-brō*
Nordfield, (Sc. Pen.) *nōrd'fyĕld*
Nordhausen, (Prus.) *nort-hou'zĕn*
Nordland, (Sc. Pen.) *nord'land*
Nordmalinge, (Sc. Pen.) *nord'mă'lĭng-g*
Nordstrand, (Den.) *isl.* *nord'strănd*
Nordwyk, (Neth.) *nort'vĭks*
Norenburg, (Prus.) *nō'rĕn-boorğ*
Norfolk, (Can. & Eng.) *nor'fok*
Norges, (Fr.) *nōrshe*
Norgh, (Neth.) *norg*
Norre Vasborg, (Den.) *nor'rg vās'borgğ*
Norregaard, (Den.) *nor'rg-gōrde*
Norridgewock, (U. S.) *nor-rĭdj'uk*
Norrkoeping, (Sc. Pen.) *nor-chĕ'ping*
Norrtelge, (Sc. Pen.) *nor-tĕl'ye*
Norte, del, (Mex.) *dĕl nōr'tg*
Northumberland, (Eng. Can. Australia) *nor-thum'ber-land*
Nortong, (Den.) *nōr'tong*
Norup, (Den.) *nō'roop*
Norwalk, (U. S.) *nor'wok*
Norway, (Sc. Pen.) *nor'wā*
Norwich, (U. S.) com. *nor'ridje*
Notaro, (It.) *nō-tä'ro*
Noto, (It.) *nō'to*
Noto Antico, (It.) *nō'to ăn-tĭ'ko*
Notozero, (R.) *nō-tō'zg-ro*
Nottinghamshire, (Eng.) *not'ting-ham-shĭre*
Nouan, (Fr.) *noo-ăng'*
Nouan le Fuzilier, (Fr.) *noo-ăng' lĕ fū-zĭ-lĭ-g'*
Noucha, (R.) *nou'cha*
Nouvelle, la, (Fr.) *lă noo-vĕle'*
Nouvion, (Fr.) *noo-vĭong'*
Nova, (Pen.) *nō'va*
Novallo, (Pen.) *nō-vāl'yo*
Novalmoral, (Pen.) *nō-vāl'mō-rāl'*
Novamiesto, (R.) *nō-vā-myĕs'to*
Nova Scotia, (N. Am.) *nō'va skō'shĭ-a*
Novara, (It.) *nō-vä'ra*
Novegno, (It.) *mt.* *nō-vĕn'yo*
Novelda, (Pen.) *nō-vĕl'da*
Novensk, (R.) *nō'vĕnsk*
Noventa, (It.) *nō-vĕn'ta*
Novgorod, (R.) *nōv'gō-rod*
Novi, (It.) *nō'vĭ*
Noville, (Neth.) *nō-vĭle'*
Novo Bielitza, (R.) *nō'vo byg-lĭt'sa*
Novogrodek, (R.) *nō'vo-grō'dĕk*
Novoselitza, (R.) *nō'vō-sg-lĭt'sa*
Novo Tcherkask, (R.) *nō'vo tchĕr'kask*
Nowawels, (Prus.) *nō'va-vĭs*
Nowe Miastow, (Austr.) *nō'vg mĭăs'tō* or *noof'vg mĭăs'toof*
Nowysandek, (Austr.) *nō-vĭ-săn'dĕk*
Noya, (Pen.) *nō'ya*
Noyer, (Fr.) *nō-yĕ'*
Noyer, le, (Fr.) *lĕ nō-yĕ'*
Noyon, (Fr.) *nwŏ-yong'*
Nuoces, (Mex.) *noog-thĕse (-sĕse)*
Nuenbrach, (Den.) *nŭ'en-brăch*
Nueva, (Pen.) *noog'va*
Nueva Leon, (Mex.) *noog'va lg-ōne'*
Nufenen, (Switz.) *noof'fg-nĕn*
Nuggur, (Ind.) *nug'gĕr*
Nuits, (Fr.) *nŭ-ĭ'*
Nulegan, (U. S.) *nul'e-gan*
Nules, (Pen.) *noog'lesse*
Nullize, (Fr.) *nŭl-lĭze'*
Nulvi, (It.) *noof'vĭ*
Numspeet, (Neth.) *noom'spĭt*
Numen, (Neth.) *noog'mĕn*
Nuovo, (It.) *noo-ō'vo*
Nuovo, (It.) *c.* *noo-ō'vo*
Nura, (It.) *noo'ra*
Nura, (It.) *r.* *noo'ra*
Nurallco, (It.) *noo-ral-lg'o*
Nuremberg, *or* Nuernberg, (Ger.) *noor'rĕm-bĕrğ*
Nurlingen, (Ger.) *noor'ling-ĕn*
Nurmanaheer, (Per.) *nur'man-aheer*
Nurmis, (R.) *nur'mus*
Nuernberg, *or* Nuremberg, (Ger.) *nürn'bĕrğ*
Nurva Steffbest, (Austr.) *noor'va stĭf'besht*
Nusairiyeh, (Syr.) *nū-sā-rĭ'yĕ*
Nusplingen, (Ger.) *noos'pling-ĕn*
Nusterup, (Den.) *noos'tg-roop*
Nutrias, (Mex.) *noo-trĭ'as*
Nuytsg (Fr.) *nŭt*
Nyack, (U. S.) *nĭ'ak*
Nyby, (Sc. Pen.) *nŭ'bŭ*
Nyeborg, (Den.) *nŭ'borgğ*
Nyebye, (Den.) *nŭ'bŭ*
Nyegaard, (Den.) *nŭ'gōrde*
Nyekioebing, (Den.) *nŭ-kĭe'bing*
Nykerk, (Neth.) *nĭ'kĕrk*
Nykoeping, (Sc. Pen.) *nŭ-chĕ'ping*
Nyon, (Switz.) *nĭ-ŏng*
Nyslott, (R.) *nŭ'slot*
Nystad, (R.) *nŭ'stad*
Nyazas, (Tur.) *nyĭs'ĕăs*
Nyvir Batoe, (Austr.) *nyĭ'vĭr bŭ'toe*

O.

Oahu, (S. Isl.) *oä'hoo*
Oasis, Great, Lesser, and Western, (Eg.) *ō-ā'sĭs*
Oaxaca, (Mex.) *ō-ä-tha'ka*
Ob Furen, (Switz.) *ōp foo'rĕn*
Obenberg, (Austr.) *ō'bĕn-bĕrğ*
Ober Baiern, (Ger.) *ō'bĕr bī'ĕrn*
Ober Franken, (Ger.) *ō'bĕr frănk'ĕn*
Ober Sachsen, (Switz.) *ō'bĕr zăk'sĕn*
Oberlangen, (Ger.) *ō'bĕr-lang'ĕn*
Oberniki, (Prus.) *ō'bĕr-nĭ'kĭ*
Ober Pfalz, and Regensberg, (Ger.) *ō'bĕr pfälts, rā'gĕns borgğ*
Oberstein, (Ger.) *ō'ber-stine*
Obertin, (Austr.) *ō'bĕr-tĭne*
Oberwald, (Switz.) *ō'bĕr-vält'*
Oberweiler, (Switz.) *ō'bĕr-vī'lĕr*
Obidos, (Pen.) *ō-bĭ'dos*
Obidos, Lago de, (Pen.) *lă'go dg ō-bĭ'dos*
Obodovka, (R.) *ō-bō-dŏv'ka*
Obra, (Prus.) *r.* *ō'bra*
Obriesh, (Austr.) *ō'brĭesh*
Obrovazzo, (Austr.) *ō-brō-văts'so*
Ocana, (Pen.) *ō-kä'na*
Ocana, Porto de, (S. Am.) *pōr'to dg ō-kä'na*
Occia, (It.) *r.* *ōt'tcha*
Occoquaw, (U. S.) *ok'kō-kwaw*
Oceanica *ō-shĭ-ăn'ĭ-kă*
Oceola, (U. S.) *ō-sē-ō'la*
Ochiltree, (Scot.) *ō-kĭl'tree*
Ochmiani, (R.) *ōtch-mĭ-ä'nĭ*
Ochsenfurth, (Ger.) *ox'ĕn-foort'*
Ochten, (Neth.) *gtĭh'tĕn*
Ocker, (Ger.) *r.* *gĭ'kĕr*
Ocmulgee, (U. S.) *ok-mulg'ee*
Ocoa, (W. Ind.) *ō-kō'a*
Oconee, (U. S.) *ō-kō'nee*
Ocoslogo, (Mex.) *ō-kō-sĭ-ō'ga*
Ocracoke, (U. S.) *ok'ra-kōke*
Ocroni, (Mex.) *ō-krō'nĭ*
Ocsod, (Austr.) *ŏtch'gd*
Octmarsum, (Neth.) *gkt-mgr-soom*
Oddam, (Den.) *gd'dăm*
Odden, (Sc. Pen.) *gd'dĕn*
Odemira, (Pen.) *ō-dg-mĭ'ra*
Odense, (Den.) *ō'dĕn-sg*
Oderberg, (Prus.) *ō'dĕr-bĕrğ*
Oder, (Prus.) *r.* *ō'dĕr*
Odeseixas, (Pen.) *ō-dg-sĭ'thăs*
Odessa, (R.) *ō-dĕs'sa*
Odiel, (Pen.) *r.* *ō-dĭ-ĕl'*
Odivar, (Pen.) *r.* *ō-dĭ-vär'*
Odoorn, (Neth.) *ō'dōrne*
Oebringen, (Ger.) *ā'bring-ĕn*
Oedenburg, (Austr.) *ā'dĕn-boorğ*
Oeiras, (Pen.) *r.* *ō-ĭ'răs*
Oeland, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.* *ā'land*
Oels, (Prus.) *ālz*
Oesel, (R.) *isl.* *ā'sĕl*
Oetting, (Ger.) *ā'ting*
Ofanto, (It.) *r.* *ō-fan'to*
Ofen, *or* Buda, (Austr.) *ō'fen*
Offenberg, (Ger.) *gf-fen-bĕrğ*
Offerdal, (Sc. Pen.) *gf'fer-dāle*
Ofver Kalix, (Sc. Pen.) *ō'vĕr kā'lix*
Ofver Hogdal, (Sc. Pen.) *ō'vĕr hōg'dāle*
Ogeechee, (U. S.) *ō-gee'tchee*
Oglethorpe, (U. S.) *ōg'le-thorpe*
Oglinstro, (It.) *ōl-yēs'tro*
Oglinstro, (It.) *mt.* *ōl-yēs'tro*
Oglio, (It.) *r.* *ōl'yo*
Ogogna, (It.) *ō-gōn'ya*
Ohlau, (Ger.) *ō'lou*
Ohof, (Ger.) *ō'hof*
Oiat, (R.) *r.* *ō'yat*
Oignon, (Fr.) *r.* *ōn-yong'*
Oise, (Fr.) *dep.* *wāze* or *ōāze*
Oise, (Fr.) *r.* *wāze* or *ōāze*
Ojo de Agua, (Mex.) *ō'tho dg ä'gooa*
Ojo Caliente, (Mex.) *ō'tho kă-lĭ-ĕn'tg*
Ojos Orientales, (Mex.) *ō'thos ō-rĭ-ĕn-tä'lĭ-ess*
Ojos de la Yunta, (Mex.) *ō'thos dg lă yoon'ta*
Oka, (R.) *r.* *ō'ka*
Ochansk, (R.) *ō-chănsk'*
Okhotsk, (An.) *ō-chotsk'*
Okkenbroek, (Neth.) *ok'kĕn-brook*
Olan, (S. Isl.) *ō-la'ă*
Olalla, Sta, (Pen.) *sān'ta ō-lāl'ya*
Oland, (Den.) *isl.* *ō'lănd*
Olarques, (Fr.) *ō-lărk'*
Olchansk, (R.) *ōl'tchănsk*
Oldehoorn, (Neth.) *ōl'dg-hōrne*
Oldedyk, (Ger.) *ōl'dg-dĭke*
Oldelommer, (Neth.) *ōl'dg-lĕm'mĕr*
Olden, (Sc. Pen.) *ōl'dĕn*
Oldenbroek, (Neth.) *ōl'dĕn-brōk'*
Oldenburg, (Ger. & Den.) *ōl'dĕn-boorğ*
Oldenzaal, (Neth.) *ōl'dĕn-zāle'*
Oldesloh, (Den.) *ōl'dĕse-lō'*
Olento, (It.) *r.* *ō-lĕn'to*
Oléron, (Fr.) *ō-lg-rŏng'*
Oléron, (Fr.) *isl.* *ō-lg-rŏng'*
Oletta, (It.) *ō-lĕt'ta*
Oletzko, (Prus.) *ō-lĕts'ko*
Olginate, (It.) *ōl-jĭ-nä'tg*
Oliana, (Pen.) *ō-lĭ-ä'na*
Oliena, (It.) *ō-lĭ-g'na*
Olimoju, (Sc. Pen.) *l* *ō-lĭ-mō'yoo*
Olitta, (R.) *ō-lĭt'ta*
Oliva, (Prus. Pen.) *ō-lĭ'va*
Olivares, (Pen.) *ō-lĭ-vä'rĕss*
Olivenza, (Pen.) *ō-lĭ-vĕn'tha*
Olivone, (Switz.) *ō-lĭ-vō'ng*
Olchonen, (R.) *ōl-thō'nĕn*
Olla, (Switz.) *ōl'la*
Ollendorf, (Ger.) *ol-lĕn-dorf'*
Olleria, (Pen.) *ōl-yg'rĭ-a*
Olmedilla, (Pen.) *ōl-mg-dĭl'ya*
Olmedo, (Pen.) *ōl-mg'do*
Olmeto, (It.) *ōl-mg'to*
Olmi, (It.) *ōl'mĭ*
Olmutz, (Austr.) *ol'mŭts*
Olonetz, (R.) *ō'lō-nĕts'*
Olschar, (Austr.) *ol-shär'*
Olst, (Neth.) *olst*
Olstead, (Den.) *ol'stĕd*
Olstykke, (Den.) *ol-stŭk'kg*
Olualu, (S. Isl.) *ō-loo-ä'loo*
Oluta del Rio, (Pen.) *ō'loo-ta dĕl rĭ'o*
Olvera, (Pen.) *ōl-vg'ra*
Olympus, (Per. Tur.) *mt.* *ō-lim'pus*
Omahaw, (U. S.) *om'a-haw*
Oman, (As.) *ō-măn*
Omanas, (Pen.) *ō-mä'năs*
Ombria, (It.) *ōm'brĭ-a*
Ombrone, (It.) *r.* *ōm-brō'ng*
Omeano, (It.) *r.* *ō-mg'ä-no*
Omessa, (It.) *ō-mĕs'sa*
Ometeque, (Mex.) *ō-mg-tg'kg*
Ommen, (Neth.) *ōm'mĕn*
Omoa, (Mex.) *ō-mō'a*
Omoe, (Den.) *isl.* *ōm'ā*
Omonville, (Fr.) *ō-mŏng-vĭle'*
Ompompanoosuc *om-pom-pa-noo'suk*

Fr. long *ā* and short *ă*, nearly as in *spur*. — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*. — *An''ger*, *vi''cious*. — *ğ* as *s* in *pleasure*; *ğ* and *čh* guttural; *ny* liquid; *th* as in *pith*.

Onabas, (Mex.) *ō-nä'bäs*
Ondarroa, (Pen.) *ōn-där-rō'a*
Ondava, (Austr.) *r* *ōn-dä'va*
Onega, (R.) *ō-nę'ga*
Onega, (R.) *g.* *ō-nę'ga*
Onega, (R.) *l. & r.* *ō-nę'ga*
Oneglia, (It.) *ō-nel'ya*
Oneida, (U. S.) *ō-nī'da*
Oneonta, (U. S.) *ō-nē-ǫn'ta*
Onod, (Austr.) *ō'nōd*
Onondaga, (U. S.) *on-on-daw'ga*
Ontario, (U. S.) *on-tā'rĭ-o*
Onteniente, (Pen.) *ōn-tę-nī-ĕn'tę*
Ooltgensplndt, (Neth.) *ōlt'khens-plat*
Oonalashka, (As.) *isl.* *ǫǫ-nä-läsh'ka*
Oordeghem, (Neth.) *ōr'dĕ-ghem*
Oorfa, (Tur.) *ǫǫr'fa*
Oosteamp, (Neth.) *ōst'kamp*
Ooster Blokker, (Neth.) *ōst'ĕr blok'kĕr*
Ooster Leek, (Neth.) *ōst'ĕr lęk*
Oosterhesselt, (Neth.) *ōst'ĕr-hĕs'sĕlt*
Oosterhout, (Neth.) *ōst'ĕr-hout.*
Oostermeer, (Neth.) *ōst'ĕr-męr*
Oosterwolde, (Neth.) *ōst'ĕr-vol'dę*
Oosterwyk, (Neth.) *ōst'ĕr-vīk*
Oosthuisen, (Neth.) *ōst'hoi'zĕn*
Oostmahorn, (Neth.) *ōst'mä'hōrn*
Opdal, (Sc. Pen.) *up'dal*
Opelousas, (U. S.) *op-ę-lǫǫ'sas*
Ophir, (East. Isl.) *mt.* *ō'fĭr*
Oploo, (Neth.) *ōp'lō*
Opoczno, (R.) *ō-pō-ĕt'no*
Oporto, (Pen.) *ō-pōr'to*
Oposura, (Mex.) *ō-pō-sǫǫ'ra*
Oppa, (Prus.) *r.* *ōp'pa*
Oppeln, (Prus.) *l.* *ǫp'pĕln*
Oppenheim, (Ger.) *ǫp'pĕn-hīme*
Opperdoes, (Neth.) *ǫp'pĕr-dǫǫs*
Oppido, (It.) *ǫp-pī'do*
Opstad, (Sc. Pen.) *up'städ*
Opwych, (Neth.) *ōp'vĭch*
Opynen, (Neth.) *ōp-ī'nĕn*
Oquawka, (U. S.) *ō-quaw'kä*
Orabovicza, (Austr.) *ō-rä-bō-vĭt'cha*
Orada, (Pen.) *ō-rä'da*
Orange, (Fr.) *ō-rănzh'*
Orani, (It.) *ō-rä'nĭ*
Oranienbaum, (R. & Ger.) *ō-rä'nĭ-ĕn-boum'*
Oranienburg, (Prus.) *r.* *ō-rä-nĭ-ĕn-bǫǫrg*
Orba, (It.) *r.* *ōr'ba*
Orbe, (Switz.) *ōr'bę*
Orbe, (Switz.) *r.* *ōr'bę*
Orbeval, (Fr.) *ōrb-văl'*
Orbey, (Fr.) *ōr-bā'*
Orbitello, (It.) *ōr-bĭ-tĕl'lo*
Orbye, (Den.) *ōr'bŭ*
Orca, (It.) *r.* *ōr'ka*
Orcha, (R.) *ōr'tcha*
Orchamps, (Fr.) *ōr-shănz'*
Orciano, (It.) *ōr-tchä'no*
Ordona, (It.) *ōr-dō'na*
Ordunn, (Pen.) *ōr-dǫǫ'na*
Ore, (Sc. Pen.) *r.* *ō'rę*
Oerebro, (Sc. Pen.) *ö'rę-brō'*
Oeregrund, (Sc. Pen.) *ö'rę-grǫǫnd'*
Oeresund, (Sc. Pen.) *&* *ö'rę-sǫǫnd'*
Oregon (U. S.) *ŏr'e-gon* or *ō'rē-gon*
Orellana, (Pen.) *ō-rę-yä'na*
Orenburg, (R.) *ō'rĕn-bǫǫrg*
Organraja, (Pen.) *ōr-gär-rä'kha*
Orgialo, (It.) *ōr-jä'lo*
Orgiano, (It.) *ōr-jä'no*
Orgon, (Fr.) *ōr-gōng'*
Oria, (Pen. It.) *ō'rĭ-a*
Orient, (Fr.) *ß* *ō-rĭ-ănt'*
Origny, (Fr.) *ō-rĭn-yĕ'*
Oribuela, (Pen.) *ō'rĭ-bǫǫ-ā'la*
Orimatila, (R.) *ō'rĭ-mä-tĭ'la*
Orinoco, (S. Am.) *ō-rĭ-nō'ko*
Oriskany, (U. S.) *ō-rĭs'ka-ny*
Orissa, (Pen.) *ō-rĭs'sä*
Oristagno, (It.) *g* *ō-rĭs-tän'yo*
Oristano, (It.) *ō-rĭs-tä'no*
Orizaba, (Mex.) *ō-rĭ-thä'* (*-sä'*) *ba*
Orjiba, (Pen.) *ōr-zhĭ'ba*
Orkoi, (Sc. Pen.) *r* *ōr'kĕl*
Orlamunde, (Ger.) *ōr-la-mǫǫn'dę*
Orlando, (It.) *a.* *ōr-län'do*
Orléannois, (Fr.) *ōr-lę-ăn-nwä'*
Orléans, (Fr.) *ōr-lę'ănz'*
Orléans, (Can.) *isl.* *ōr-lę-ā'na*
Orloff, (Prus.) *ōr'lǫf*
Orlov, (R.) *ōr'lǫv*
Ormajoe, (Sc. Pen.) *örm'shö*
Ormus, (-muz,) (Per.) *or'mus*
Ornaso, (It.) *ōr-nä'zo*
Orne, (Fr.) *dep.* *ōrne*
Orne, (Fr.) *r.* *ōrne*
Oro Bernina, (Switz.) *mt.* *ō'ro bĕr-nī'na*
Oronoco, (S. Am.) *ō-ron-ō'ko*
Orontes, (Syr.) *ō-rǫn'tēz*
Oroomiah, or Urmiah, (Per.) *ǫǫ-rǫǫ'mĭ ah*
Oropesa, (Pen.) *ō-rō-pę'sa*
Orosbaza, (Austr.) *ō-rōs-bä'sa*
Orovizza, (Austr.) *ō-rō-vĭ'tsa*
Orsova, (Austr.) *ōr-sō'va*
Orsova, (It.) *mt.* *ōr-sō'va*
Ortegal, (Pen.) *c.* *ōr'tę-gäl'*
Ortelsburg, (Prus.) *ōr'tĕls-bǫǫrg*
Ortenburg, (Ger.) *ōr'tĕn-bǫǫrg*
Ortilla, (Pen.) *ōr-tĭl'ya*
Ortler, (It.) *mt.* *ōrt'lĕr*
Ortona, (It.) *ōr-tō'na*
Orviepano, (It.) *ōr'vĭ-ę-pä'no*
Orvieto, (It.) *ōr-vĭ-ę'to*
Orzinovi, (It.) *ōr'dzĭ-nō'vĭ*
Orzio, (It.) *ōr'dzĭ-ō*
Osa, (R.) *ō'sa*
Osa de la Vega, la, (Pen.) *lä ō'sa dę la vę'ga*
Osage, (U. S.) *ō'sajo*
Osch, (Neth.) *ǫsk*
Oschatz, (Ger.) *ō'shäts*
Oschiri, (It.) *ōs-kĭ'rĭ*
Osen, (Sc. Pen.) *ö'sĕn*
Osilo, (It.) *ō-sĭ'lo*
Osima, (As.) *isl.* *ō-sĭ'ma*
Osma, (Pen.) *ōs'ma*
Osnabrueck, (Ger.) *ǫs'nä-brŭk*
Osnaburg, (Ger.) *ōs'nä-bǫǫrg*
Osogna, (Switz.) *ō-sōn'ya*
Osoli, (Mex.) *ō-sō'lĭ*
Osopo, (It.) *ft.* *ō-sō'po*
Osperin, (Neth.) *ǫs-pę-rĭn'*
Ossa, (Prus.) *r.* *ǫs'sa*
Ossendrecht, (Neth.) *ǫs'sĕn-drĕkht'*
Ossenisse, (Neth.) *ǫs'sę-nĭs'sę*
Ossipee, (U. S.) *ǫs'sĭ-pee*
Ostachkov, (R.) *ōst-äkh'kōv*
Oste, (Ger.) *r.* *ǫs'tę*
Ostelsheim, (Ger.) *ōs'tĕls-hīme*
Ostende, (Neth.) *ōs-tĕn'dę*
Oster, (R.) *ōs'tĕr*
Osterburg, (Prus.) *ōs'tĕr-bǫǫrg*
Osteroye, (Den.) *ōs'tĕr-bŭ*
Ostergarn, (Sc. Pen.) *ōs'tĕr-gärn*
Ostergarnsholm, (Sc. Pen.) *ōs'tĕr-gärns-hǫlm'*
Osterode, (Prus. & Ger.) *ōs'tę-rō'dę*
Ostersund, (Sc. Pen.) *ōs'tĕr-sǫǫnd'*
Osterwyk, (Prus.) *ōs'tĕr-vĭke*
Ostia, (It.) *ōs'tĭ-a*
Ostiaks, (As.) *ōs'tĭ-äks*
Ostiano, (It.) *ōs-tĭ-ä'no*
Ostland, (Neth.) *ōst'land*
Ostritz, (Ger.) *ōs'trĭts*
Ostrometzo, (Prus.) *ōs-trō-mĕt'so*
Ostrovizza, (Austr.) *ōs-trō-vĭ'tsha*
Ostula, (Mex.) *ōs'tǫǫ-la*
Osuna, (Pen.) *ō-sǫǫ'na*
Oswegatchie, (U. S.) *os-wē-gătch'y*
Oswego, (U. S.) *os-wē'go*
Oszlan, (Austr.) *ǫs'lan*
Otaheite, or Tahiti, (Soc. Isl.) *ō-ta-hītē', tä-hī'tĭ*
Otar, (R.) *ō-tär'*
Otopakov, (R.) *ō-tō-pä'kōv*
Otranto, (It.) *ō-trän'to*
Otsego, (U. S.) *ot-sē'go*
Otta, (It.) *ōt'ta*
Ottawa, (Can.)
Ottawa, (Can.) *co* } *ot'tä-wag* or *ot'ta-wä*
Ottawa, (Can.) *r.*
Ottenbach, (Switz.) *ǫt'tĕn-bäkh*
Ottenhayn, (Ger.) *ǫt'tĕn-hīne'*
Otterndorf, (Ger.) *ut'tĕrn dǫrf*
Ottobeuren, (Ger.) *ǫt'tō-boi'rĕn*
Ottochatz, (Austr.) *ǫt'tō-khäts*
Ouachita, (U. S.) *ǫǫä- (wä-) shĭ'ta*
Oucha, (R.) *ou'cha*
Ouchamir, (R.) *ou'chä-mĭr'*
Oude, (Ind.) *ou'dę*
Oude Mardum, (Neth.) *ou'dę mär'dǫǫm*
Oudega, (Neth.) *ou-dę'ga*
Oudeholtwoude, (Neth.) *ou'dę-hǫlt'vou'dę*
Oudenarde, (Neth.) *ou'dę-när'dę*
Oudenbusch, (Neth.) *ou'dĕn-bǫǫsh'*
Oudenburg, (Neth.) *ou'dĕn-bǫǫrg*
Oudenhorst, (Neth.) *ou'dĕn horst*
Ouderkerk, (Neth.) *ou'dĕr-kĕrk'*
Oudewater, (Neth.) *ou'dę-va'tĕr*
Oudon, (Switz.) *ǫǫ-dŏng'*
Oufa, (R.) *ou'fa*
Oufa, (R.) *r.* *ou'fa*
Ouglitch, (R.) *ou'glĭtch*
Ougor, (R.) *ou'gŏr*
Ouinson, (Fr.) *ǫǫ-ăng-sŏng'*
Ouisconsin, (U. S.) *ǫǫis- (wis-) kon'sin*
Ouj, (R.) *r.* *ouj*
Ouchta, (R.) *r.* *oukh'ta*
Ouichy, le Chatel, (Fr.) *ǫǫi-shī' lĕ shä-tĕl'*
Oulino, (R.) *ou-lī'no*
Oulme, (Fr.) *ǫǫme*
Our, (Neth.) *r.* *ǫǫr*
Oural, or Ural, (R.) *mt.* *ou' (ǫǫ') ral*
Ouralsk, (R.) *ou'ralsk*
Ourdabad, (R.) *our-dä-bäd'*
Ourdal, (Sc. Pen.) *our'dal*
Ourte, (Neth.) *r.* *ǫǫrte*
Ousa, (R.) *ou'sa*
Ousa, (R.) *r.* *ou'sa*
Oust Pojog, (R.) *oust pō'jŏg*
Oust Sysolsk, (R.) *oust sĭ'sŏlsk*
Oust Tsylemska, (R.) *oust tsĭ-lĕms'ka*
Oust Zalicha, (R.) *oust zä-lĭ'tcha*
Ou Zouer le Marche, (Fr.) *ǫǫ zǫǫ-ĕ' lĕ märsh*
Ovar, (Pen.) *ō-vär'*
Ovelgonne, (Den.) *ō'vĕl-gŏne'*
Over Flakkee, (Neth.) *ō'vĕr flăk'kę*
Overbye, (Den.) *ō'vĕr-bŭ*
Overn, (Den.) *ō'vĕrn*
Overyssel, (Neth.) *ō'vĕr-ĭs'sĕl*
Oviedo, (Pen.) *ō-vĭ-ę'do*
Owasco, (U. S.) *ō-was'ko*
Owego, (U. S.) *ō-wē'go*
Owhyhee, or Hawaii, (Sandw. Isl.) *o-whī'hee, hä-wī'ĭ*
Oxebye, (Den.) *ǫx'bŭ*
Oxenheede, (Den.) *ǫx'ĕn-hę'dę*
Oxenvadt, (Den.) *ǫx'ĕn-vodt'*
Oxenvang, (Den.) *ǫx'ĕn-vang*
Oxfordshire, (Eng.) *ox'ford-shire*
Oxnaes, (Sc. Pen.) *isl* *ǫx'näse*
Oxstede, (Ger.) *ǫx-stē'dę*
Oye, (Fr.) *wa*
Oyestreham, (Fr.) *wăstr'-ăng'*
Ozark, (U. S.) *mt.* *ō-zärk'*
Ozerki, (R.) *ō-zĕr'kĭ*
Ozernoi, (R.) *ō'zĕr-noi*
Ozersk, (R.) *ō'zĕrsk*
Ozieri, (It.) *ō-dzĭ-ę'rĭ*
Ozinovo, (R.) *ō'zĭ-nō'vo*
Ozora, (Austr.) *ō-zō'ra*

P.

Paar, (Ger.) *r.* *pāre*
Paaslov, (Neth.) *pās'lǫv*
Pabilonia, (It.) *pä-bĭ-lō'nĭa*
Pabsdorf, (Ger.) *päbs'dǫrf*
Pacaudière, la, (Fr.) *lä pä-kō-dĭ-ĕre'*
Pacaraina, Sierra, (S. Am.) *sĭ-ĕr'ra pä-kä-rī'na*
Pacheco, (Pen.) *pä-chę'ko*
Pachuca, (Mex.) *pä-chǫǫ'ka*
Pacimoni, (S. Am.) *r.* *pä-thĭ-mō'nĭ*
Pacolet, (U. S.) *pāk'o-let*
Pacuri, (Braz.) *pä-kǫǫ'rĭ*
Pacy, (Fr.) *pä-sĭ'*
Padansk, (R.) *pä'dänsk*
Padenghe, (It.) *pä'dĕn'gę*
Paderborn, (Ger.) *pä'dĕr-bǫrne*
Padria, (It.) *pä-drĭ'a*
Padron, el, (It.) *ĕl pä-drōn'*
Padua, (It.) *pä'dǫǫ-a*, Eng. *pad'ų-a*
Paducah, (U. S.) *pa-dū'kä*
Paganico, (It.) *pä-gä-nĭ'ko*
Paganka, (R.) *pä-gän'ka*
Pagliaro, (It.) *päl-yä'ro*
Pago, (Austr.) *isl.* *pä'go*
Pahaquarry, (U. S.) *pa-hä-quǫr'ry*
Paillasse, (Fr.) *päl-yäs'* or *pa-ĭ-äs'*
Paimbœuf, (Fr.) *păng-bŏf'*
Paimpol, (Fr.) *păng-pōl'*
Paisley, (Scot.) *pāz'ley*
Pajares, (Pen.) *pä-khä'rĕs*
Pajaron, (Pen.) *pä-khä-rōn'*
Pajeplohju, (Sc. Pen.) *pä'yę-plō'yǫǫ*
Pachomochka, (R.) *pä-khō-mǫtch'ka*
Pakracz, (Austr.) *pä'krätsh*
Paks, (Austr.) *päks*
Palaco (It.) *pa-lä'chę*
Palacio, (Pen.) *pä-lä'thĭ-o*
Palafurgell, (Pen.) *pä'lä-fǫǫr-gĕl*
Palamos, (Gor.) *pä-lä'mos*
Palancia, (Pen.) *r.* *pä-län'thĭ-a*
Palanka, (R.) *pä-län'ka*
Palanza, (It.) *pä-län'dza*
Palatinate, or Pfalz, (Ger.) *pä-lät'ĭ-nate, pfälz*
Palazza, (It.) *pä-lät'dza*
Palazzuolo, (It.) *pä-lät-dzǫǫ-ō'lo*
Palegiano, (It.) *pä-'ę-jä'no*
Palena, (It.) *pä-lę'na*
Palencia, (Pen.) *pa-len'thĭ-a*
Palenque, or Culhuacan, (Mex.) *pä-lĕn'kę, kǫǫl-ǫǫä'kän*
Palermo, (It.) *pä-lĕr'mo*
Palestine, or Palestina, (Tur.) *păl'ĕs-tīne*
Palestrina, (It.) *pä-lĕs-trĭ'na*
Palia, (R.) *pä'lĭ-a*
Paliporto, (It.) *ft.* *pä'lĭ-pō'to*
Paliseden, (U. S.) *păl'ĭ-sades*
Paliase, la, (Fr.) *lä vä-lĭs'*
Palissons, (Fr.) *pä-lĭs-sŏng'*
Palizeul, (Neth.) *pä-lĭ-zĕl'*
Palk, (Ind.) *st.* *pälk*
Palma, (Pen.)

Palma, (Pen.) *b.*	*pal'ma*
Palma, (It.)	*pal'ma*
Palmanova, (It.)	*pal'ma-nō'va*
Palmar, (S. Am.)	*pal-mar'*
Palmaria, (It.) *isl.*	*pal-ma'ri a*
Palmarola, (It.) *isl.*	*pal-ma-rō'la*
Palmas, (It.) *g.*	*pal'mas*
Palmeira, (Pen.)	*pal-mi'ra*
Palmillas, (Mex.)	*pal-mil'yas* or *pal-mi'yas*
Palmo, (Mex.) *c.*	*pal'mo*
Palmyra, (U. S.)	*pal-mi'ra*
Palo, (Pen. It.)	*pa'lo*
Palo Sto, (S. Am.)	*san'to pa'lo*
Palos, (Pen.)	*pa'los*
Palota, (Austr.)	*pa-lō'ta*
Pamer, (As.)	*pa-mer'*
Pamiers, (Fr.)	*pa-mi-e'*
Pamlico, (U. S.)	*pam'li-ko*
Pampas, (S. Am.)	*pam'pas*
Panipas, (S. Am.) *r.*	*pam'pas*
Pampeluna, (Pen.)	*pam-pe-loo'na*
Pampigny, (Switz.)	*pang-pin-yi'*
Pampola, (R.)	*pam'pō-la*
Pamunky, (U. S.)	*pā-munk'y*
Panad, (Austr.)	*pa nad'*
Panama, (S. Am.)	*pa-na-ma'*
Panama, (S. Am.) *g.*	*pa-na-ma'*
Panaria, (It.) *isl.*	*pa na'ri-a*
Panaro, (It.) *r.*	*pa-na'ro*
Pancas, (Pen.)	*pan'kas*
Pancsova, (Austr.)	*pan-tchō'va*
Pandeiros de Baixo, (Braz.)	*pan-di'ros de bi'tsho*
Pando, (Braz.)	*pan'do*
Paneas, (Pal.)	*pa'ne as*
Panfou, (Fr.)	*pang-foo'*
Pankov, (Prus.)	*pan'ko (-koof)*
Panly, (Fr.)	*pang-li'*
Panoyos, (Pen.)	*pa-nō'yos*
Pantellaria, (It.) *isl.*	*pan-tel la'ri-a*
Panuco, (Mex.)	*pa-noo'ko*
Paola, (It.) *l.*	*pa'ō-la* or *pa-ō'la*
Paoli, (U. S.)	*pa-ō'li*
Papa, (Austr.)	*pa'pa*
Papagayo, (Mex.) *b*	*pa'pa ga'yo*
Paphlagonia	*pa fla gō'ni-a*
Papantla, (Mex.)	*pa-pant'la*
Papas, (S. Am.)	*pa'pas*
Papendaal, (Neth.)	*pa'pen-dāl'*
Papendrecht, (Neth.)	*pa'pen-drecht'*
Pappenheim, (Ger.)	*pap'pen-hime'*
Papua, (Austral.)	*pa'pooa*
Para, (Braz.)	*pa'ra*
Para, (Braz.) *r.*	*pa'ra*
Paracuellos, (Pen.)	*pa-ra-koo-el'yos*
Paradas, (Pen.)	*pa-ra'das*
Paradella, (Pen.)	*pa-ra-del'ya*
Paraguay, (Braz.)	*pa-ra'gooi* or *par'a-gwā'*
Paraiyba, (Braz.)	*pa-ra-i'ba*
Paramaribo, (S. Am.)	*par-a-mar'i-bo* or *pa-ra-*
Paramo, (Pen.)	*pa-ra'mo* [*ma ri'bo*
Paramos, (Pen.)	*pa-ra'mos*
Paranagua, (S. Am.)	*pa-ra-na'gooa*
Paran, Desert of, (Pal. Eg.)	*pa-rān'*
Parantin, (Fr.)	*pa-rang-ti'*
Paray, (Fr.)	*pa ra*
Parchim, (Ger.)	*par'khim*
Parchwitz, (Prus.)	*parkh'vits*
Pardo, el, (Pen.)	*el par'do*
Paredes, (Pen.)	*pa re'desse*
Parillas, (Pen.)	*pa ril'yas*
Paris, (Fr.)	*pa-ri'*, com. *par'is*
Parkstettin, (Ger.)	*park'stet-tin'*
Parlanna, (It.)	*par-lan'na*
Parma, (It.)	*par'ma*
Parne, (Fr.)	*parne*
Parnes, (Gr.) *mt.*	*par'nē-se*
Parsippany, (U. S.)	*par-sip'pa-ny*
Partulobo, (Pen.)	*par-ta-lō'bo*
Parthia	*par'thi-a*
Pasargo, (Prus.) *r.*	*pa-zär'go*
Pascagoula, (U. S.)	*pas ka goo'la*
Pasewalk, (Prus.)	*pa'se valk*
Paskack, (U. S.)	*pas'kak'*
Paskuma, (R.)	*pas-koo'ma*
Paso de Vera, (S. Am.)	*pa'so de ve'ra*
Paso del Caballo, (Mex.)	*pa'so del ka-bal'* (*-bäl'*) *yo*
Paso del Norte, (Mex.)	*pa'so del nōr'te*
Paso Grande, (S. Am.)	*pa'so gran'de*
Pasquerin, (Mex.)	*pas-ke-rin'*
Pasquotank, (U. S.)	*pas-quo-tank'*
Passadumkeag, (U. S.)	*pas-sa-dum'kēg*
Passage, (Pen.)	*pas-sa'zhe*
Passaic, (U. S.)	*pas-sa'ik*
Passamaquoddy, (U. S.)	*pas-sam-a-kwod'dy*
Passaro, Capo, (It.) *t.*	*pas-sa'ro*
Passau, (Ger. Don.)	*pas'sou*
Passenheim, (Prus.)	*pas'sen-hime'*
Passo di Gualette, (It.)	*pas'so di goo-a-let'te*
Passyunk, (U. S.)	*pas-y-unk'*
Pasumsic, (U. S.)	*pa-sum'sik*
Paszto, (Austr.)	*pas'to*
Patada, (It.)	*pa-ta'da*
Patagonia, (S. Am.)	*pa-ta-gō'ni-a*
Patapsco, (U. S.)	*pa-tap'sko*
Patchogue, (U. S.)	*patch-ōg'*
Paterno, (It.)	*pa-ter'no*
Patna, (Hind.)	*pat'na*
Patuka, (U. S.)	*pa-tō'ka*
Patras, (Gr.)	*pa-tras'* or *pā-tras'*
Patria, (It.) *l.*	*pā'tri-a*
Patrimonio di San Pietro, (It.)	*pa-tri-mō'ni-o di san pi-e'tro*
Pattenson, (Ger.)	*pat'ten-zen*
Pattawatomies, (U. S.)	*pat-a-wat'o-mies*
Patti, (It.) *g.*	*pat'ti*
Patuxent, (U. S.)	*pa-tux'ent*
Patzquaro, (Mex.)	*path-* (*-pas-*) *koo-a'ro*
Pau, (Fr.)	*pō*
Paules, (Pen.)	*pou'lesse*
Pauvre, (Fr.)	*pōvr*
Paverne Peterlingen, (Switz.)	*pa-ver'ng pe'ter-ling'en*
Pavia, (It.)	*pa'vi-a*
Pavia, (Alentejo,) (Pen.)	*pa'vi-a* (*a-len-te'zho*)
Pawcatuck, (U. S.)	*paw'ka-tuk*
Pawnee, (U. S.)	*paw-nee'*
Pawtuxet, (U. S.)	*paw-tux'et*
Paymago, (Pen.)	*pi-ma'go*
Paypoton, (Mex.)	*pi'pō-tōn'*
Paz, la, (California.) (Mex.)	*la path* (*päs*)
Paz, la, *or* Pueblo Nuevo, (S. Am.)	*la päth* (*päs*)
Peban, (Mex.)	*pe-bān'*
Pechtchana Kopani, (R.)	*pēch-tchā'na kō-pā'ni*
Pecora, (It.) *c.*	*pe-kō'ra*
Pecs, (Austr.)	*petch*
Pecsvar, (Austr.)	*pēch-vär'*
Pecuris, (Mex.)	*pe-koo'ris*
Pedernales, (S. Am.)	*pe'der-na'lesse*
Pedorosk, (R.)	*pe dō-rosk'*
Pedraza, (Pen.)	*pe-dra'tha*
Pedro Bluff, (Pen.)	*pe'dro bloof*
Pedro, Don, (Pen.)	*dōn pe'dro*
Pedro, S. (Pen.)	*san pe'dro*
Pedroneras, (Pen.)	*pe-drō-ne'ras*
Pedrosa, (Pen.)	*pe-drō'sa*
Pedrosa, el, (Pen.)	*el pe-drō'sa*
Peebleshire, (Scot.)	*pee'bles-shire*
Peel, The, (Neth.)	*pēle*
Peer, (Neth.)	*pēre*
Peese, (Neth.)	*pē'se*
Peest, (Prus.)	*pēste*
Pegolajar, (Pen.)	*pe go-la-lhär'*
Pegnitz, (Ger.) *r.*	*peng'nits*
Pegu, (As.)	*pē-goo'*
Peillac, (Fr.)	*pēl-* (*pel-*) *yak'*
Peim, (Austr.)	*pime*
Peisern, (Prus.)	*pi'zern*
Peist, (Switz.)	*piste*
Peitz, (Prus.)	*pits*
Pekatonica, (U. S.)	*pek-a-ton'i-ka*
Pekin, *or* Peking, (Ch.)	*pē-kin'*
Peko, (R.)	*pe'ko*
Pelaccia, (It.)	*pe lat'tcha*
Pelegosa, (It.) *isl.*	*pe-le-gō'sa*
Pelerine, la, (Fr.)	*la pe le-rine'*
Pelleroso, (Pen.)	*pel ye-rō'so*
Pellina, (Switz.) *val.*	*pel li'na*
Pellouaille, (Fr.)	*pel-loo-a-i* or *pel-loo-ăly'*
Peloponnesus, (Gr.)	*pel'o pon-nē'sus*
Pelova, (It.) *isl.*	*pe-lō'va*
Peloso, (It.) *mt.*	*pe lō'so*
Pelsocz, (Austr.)	*pel'sotch*
Pemadumcook, (U. S.)	*pem a-dum'kook*
Pembrokeshire, (Eng.)	*pem'brook-shire*
Pena de Aravi, (Pen.)	*pe'na de a-ra'vi*
Penagolosa, (Pen.) *mt.*	*pe'na-go-lō'sa*
Penalva, (Pen.)	*pe-nal'va*
Penamacor, (Pen.)	*pe'na-ma kōr'*
Penaranda, (Pen.)	*pe-na-ran'da*
Penarroya, (Pen.)	*pe-nar-rō'ya*
Penas do S. Pedro, (Pen.)	*pe'nas de san pe'dro*
Penkina, (R.)	*pen-ki'na*
Pennila, (R.)	*pen-ni'la*
Pennsylvania, (U. S.)	*pen-sil-vā'ni-a*
Penobscot, (U. S.)	*pe-nob'skot*
Pensacola, (U. S.)	*pen-sa-kō'la*
Pentacotah, (Pen.)	*pen'ta-kō-ta'*
Penuelas, (Mex.)	*pe-noo-e'las*
Penza, (Pen.)	*pen'tsa*
Penzance, (Eng.)	*pen-zans'*
Peoria, (U. S.)	*pe-ō'ri-a*
Pequannock, (U. S.)	*pe-quan'nock*
Pequawket, (U. S.)	*pe-quaw'ket*
Pequot, (U. S.)	*pē'quot*
Pera, (Tur.)	*pe'ra*
Pera, (Pen.) *c.*	*pe'ra*
Peraca, (Pal.)	*pe-ra-e'a*
Perales, (Pen.)	*pe-rā'lesse*
Peralvillo, (Pen.)	*pe-räl-vil'yo*
Perche, (Fr.)	*pērsh*
Perdido, (Pen.) *mt.*	*per-di'do*
Perdigao, (Pen.)	*per-di-gā'o*
Perdiguera, (Pen.)	*per-di-ge'ra*
Perelada, (Pen.)	*pe-re-la'da*
Perello, (Pen.)	*pe-rel'yo*
Pergamos, *or* Pérgamus, (Tur.)	*per-gā'mos* (*-moos*)
Pergola, (It.)	*per-gō'la*
Pergouba, (R.)	*per-gou'ba*
Peri, (It.)	*pe'ri*
Peribonaca, (Can.) *r.*	*pe-ri-bō-na'ka*
Periers, (Fr.)	*pe-ri-e'*
Perigueux, (Fr.)	*pe-ri-geu'*
Perija, Sierra, (S. Am.)	*si-er'ra pe-ri'khe*
Perinas, (R.)	*pe-ri'nas*
Perchina, (R.)	*per-khi'na*
Perlas, Archipelago de las, (S. Am.)	*ar-chi-pe'la-go de las per'las*
Perleberg, (Prus.)	*per'le-berg*
Perlom, (R.)	*per'lōm*
Perm, (R.)	*pērm*
Pernambuco, (Braz.)	*per-nam-boo'ko*
Pernau, (R.)	*per'nou*
Pernes, (Fr.)	*pērne*
Peron, (Austr. As. N. Zeal.) *mt.*	*pe-rong'* or *pe'ron*
Péronne, (Fr.)	*pe-rōne'*
Perosa, (It.)	*pe-rō'za*
Perouse, la, (As.) *st.*	*la pe-rooze'*
Perpignan, (Fr.)	*per-pin-yang'*
Perquimans, (U. S.)	*per-quim'ans*
Perret, (Fr.)	*per-re'*
Perroman, (Switz.)	*per'rō-man'*
Persil, (Switz.)	*per-sil'*
Persante, (Prus.) *r.*	*per-zan'te*
Persepolis, Ruins of, (Per.)	*per-se'pō-lis*
Persis	*per'sis*
Perthshire, (Scot.)	*perth'shire*
Pertuis, (Switz.)	*per-tu-i'*
Peru, (S. Am.)	*pe-roo'*
Peru, Upper, *or* Bolivia, (S. Am.)	*pe-roo', bō-li'vi-a*
Peruguaçu, (Braz.) *r.*	*pe'roo-a-goo-a'soo*
Perucha, (Pen.)	*pe-roo'tcha*
Perugia, (It.)	*pe-roo'ja*
Perugia, (It.) *l.*	*pe-roo'ja*
Perugino, (It.)	*pe-roo-ji'no*
Peruwetz, (Neth.)	*pe'roo-vets'*
Pes, (R.)	*pesse*
Pesa, (It.) *r.*	*pe'za*
Pesadas, (Pen.)	*pe-sa'das*
Pesaro, (It.)	*pe-za'ro*
Pescara, (It.)	*pesse ka'ra*
Pescara, (It.) *r.*	*pesse-ka'ra*
Peschici, (It.)	*pesse ki'tchi*
Peschiera, (It.)	*pesse-ki-e'ra*
Pescia, (It.)	*pe'shi-a*
Pescina, It.	*pe-shi'na*
Pese Puerto, (Ind.)	*pe'se poo-er'to*
Peshawer, (As.)	*pesh our'*
Pesquera, (Pen.)	*pesse-ke'ra*
Pesth, (Austr.)	*pesht*, Eng. *pest*
Petatlan, (Mex.)	*pe tat'lan*
Pe-tche-lee, (As.) *g.*	*pe-tche-lee'*
Petchora, (R.) *r.*	*pet-tchō'ra*
Peten, (Mex.)	*pe ten'*
Petopin, (Mex.)	*pe te pin'*
Petersburg, *or* Peterburg, (R.)	*pe ters* (*-ter-*) *boorg*, Eng. *pe'ters-berg*
Petershausen, (Ger.)	*pe'ters hou'zen*
Petershock, (Neth.)	*pe'ters-hok*
Peterwardein, (Austr.)	*pe-ter-vor-dine'*
Peterzell, (Switz.)	*pe'ter-tsel'*
Petignac, (Fr.)	*pe tin-yak'*
Petite Nation, (Can.) *r.*	*pe tite na-stong'*
Petra, (As.) *isl.*	*pe'tra*
Petra, Ruins of, (Eg.)	*pe'tra*
Petricova, (R.)	*pe-tri-kō'va*
Petriknu, (R.)	*pe-tri-kou'*
Petrinia, (Austr.)	*pe-tri'ni-a*
Petrizza, (It.)	*pe-trit'dza*
Petrola, (Pen.)	*pe-trō'la*
Petrosa, (It.) *isl.*	*pe-trō'za*
Petrova, (Austr.)	*pe-trō'va*
Petrovo, (R.)	*pe trō'vo*
Petschow, (Ger.)	*pet'tcho*
Pettau, (Austr.)	*pet'tou*
Pevales, (Pen.)	*pe-va'lesse*
Powaukie, (U. S.)	*pe-wau'kie*
Peyrat, (Fr.)	*pā-ra'*
Peyrolles, (Fr.)	*pā-rōle'*
Peyruis, (Fr.)	*pā-rü-i'*
Peyrusse, (Fr.)	*pā rüsse'*
Peza, (R.) *r.*	*pe'za*
Pfaff, (Switz.) *l.*	*pf af*
Pfaffenhofen, (Ger.)	*pf af'fen-hō'fen*
Pfaffenkirchen, (Ger.)	*pf af'fen-kir'khen*
Pfaffikon, (Switz.)	*pf af'f i-kon*
Pfaffnau, (Switz.)	*pf af'nou*
Pfalz, *or* Palatinate, (Ger.)	*pf alts*
Pfalzarafenweiler, (Ger.)	*pf al'tsä-rä-fen-vi'ler*
Pfeffers, (Switz.)	*pfef'fers*
Pfoting, (Ger.)	*pfō'ling*
Pforzheim, (Ger.)	*pforts'hime*
Pfreimbt, (Ger.)	*pfrimbt*
Pfreimbt, (Ger.) *r.*	*pfrimbt*
Pfrim, (Ger.) *r.*	*pfrime*
Pfara, (Eg.)	*pf a'ra*
Pfarnoh, Ruins of, (Fez,) (Af.)	*pf a'rü-o*
Philadelphia, (U. S.)	*phil-a-del'phi-a*

Fr. long *eu* and short *ĕu*, nearly as in *spur*. — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*. — *An'ger*, *vi'cious*. — *g* as *s* in *pleasure*; *ğ* and *ẖ* guttural; *ny* liquid; *th* as in *pith*.

Philippeville, (Neth.)	*fi-lips-vile'*
Philippine Philippine Isl. (East. Isl.)	*fi-lip-pine'* or *fil'ip-pine*
Philippolis, *or* Philippopolis, (Tur.)	*fi-lip'pō-lis* or *fi-lip-pō'pō-lis*
Philipsburg, (Ger.)	*fi'lips-boorg*
Philipstadt, (Sc. Pen.)	*fi'lips-stät*
Philipsthal, (Ger.)	*fi'lips-tale*
Philip, (Australia,)	*fi'lip*
Philip, (Australia,) *isl.*	*fi'lip*
Philophska, (R.)	*fi-lo fs'ka*
Phinzand Enz, (Ger.)	*fin'tsänt ēnts*
Phocis, (Gr.)	*fō'cis*
Phœnice, *or* Phœnicia, (Pal.)	*fēn'is*
Phrygia	*frig'ĭ-a*
Pialania, (R.) *l.*	*pī-ä-yä'nĭ-a*
Pianezzo, (Switz.)	*pī-ä-nēt'tzo*
Pianosa, (It.) *isl.*	*pī-ä-nō'za*
Piauby Serra, (Braz.)	*pī-ō'bī sēr'ra*
Piauby, (Braz.)	*pī-ō'bī*
Piave, (It.) *r.*	*pī-ä'vę*
Piavozero, (R.) *l.*	*pī-ä-vō'zę-ro*
Piazza, (It.)	*pī-ät'dza*
Pic du Midi, (Fr. Pen.)	*pīk dü mī'dī*
Picardy, (Fr.)	*pī-kar-dī'*
Picenza, (It.)	*pī-tchēn'dza*
Piciorno, (It.)	*pī-tchĭēr'no*
Picota, (Pen.)	*pī-kō'ta*
Picquigny, (Fr.)	*pīk-kīn-yī'*
Pictou, (Can.)	*pīk-too'*
Piedmont, (It.)	*pī-ę-mōng'*, com. *peed'-mont*
Piedrabuena, (Pen.)	*pī-ę'drä-boo-ę'na*
Piedrahita, (Pen.)	*pī-ę-drä-ī'ta*
Piedras Point, (Mex.)	*pī-ę'dräs*
Pielis, (R.)	*pyę'līs*
Pielis, (R.) *l.*	*pyę'līs*
Pierre Buffière, (Fr.)	*pī-ēre' büf-fī-ēre'*
Pierre Ecrite, (Fr.)	*pī-ēre' ę-krīte'*
Pierrelatte, (Fr.)	*pī-ēre'lätte*
Pierse, (Fr.)	*pī-ērse'*
Pietra, (It.)	*pī-ę'tra*
Pietra Nera, (It.)	*pī-ę'tra nę'ra*
Pietra, (It.) *r.*	*pī-ę'tra*
Pietra Santa, (It.)	*pī-ę'tra sän'ta*
Pietro, (It.)	*pī-ę'tro*
Pieve, (Neth.)	*pī-ēve'*
Pila, (It.)	*pī'la*
Pilate, (Switz.)	*pī-lä'tę*
Pilgram, (Austr.)	*pīl'gräm*
Pillau, (Prus.)	*pil'lou*
Pilsen, (Austr.)	*pil'zēn*
Pilsno, (Austr.)	*pils'no*
Pina, (Pen.)	*pī'na*
Pinarello Point, (It.)	*pī-nä-rēl'lo*
Pinczchely, (Austr.)	*pintch'ĕhēly*
Pindus, Chain of, (Gr.)	*pīn'doos (-dus)*
Pindus, (Tur.) *mt.*	*pīn'doos (-dus)*
Pinega, (R.)	*pī-nę'ga*
Piñega, (R.) *r.*	*pī-nę'ga*
Pinerolo, (It.)	*pī-nę-rō'lo*
Piney, (Fr.)	*pī-nä'*
Pinguente, (Austr.)	*pīn-gooēn'to*
Pinheira, (Pen.)	*pīn-yī-ra*
Pinheiro, (Pen.)	*pīn-yī-ro*
Pinneberg, (Den.)	*pin'nę-bērg*
Pino, (It.)	*pī'no*
Pinos, (Mex.)	*pī'nos*
Pinos del Rey, (Pen.)	*pī'nos dēl rī*
Pinotepa, (Mex.)	*pī-nō-tę'pa*
Pinsk, (R.)	*pinsk*
Pintlala, (U. S.)	*pint-lä'lä*
Piombino, (It.)	*pī-om-bī'no*
Piota, (Switz.)	*pī-ō'ta*
Piorrowo, (Prus.)	*pī-ōr-rō'vo*
Piperno, (It.)	*pī-pēr'no*
Piqua, (U. S.)	*pī'qua*
Pirna, (Ger.)	*pīr'na*
Pisa, Ruins of, (Gr.)	*pī'sa*
Pisa, (It.)	*pī'za*
Pisano, (It.)	*pī-zä'no*
Pisapejunova, (Mex.) *r.*	*pī'sä-pę-ĕhoo-nō'va*
Piscataqua, (U. S.)	*pis-kät'a-qua*
Piscataquis, (U. S.)	*pis-kät'a-quis*
Piscataway, (U. S.)	*pis-kät'a-way*
Pisciotta, (It.)	*pī-shōt'ta*
Pisceo, (U. S.)	*pis'e-ko*
Pisson, (R.)	*pis'sēn*
Pissevache, (Switz.)	*pis-väsh'*
Pistoja, (It.)	*pis-tō'ī-a*
Pisuerga, (Pen.) *r.*	*pī-soo-ēr'ga*
Piteå, (Sc. Pen.)	*pī'tę-o*
Piteå, (Sc. Pen.) *r.*	*pī'tę-o*
Pitianano, (It.)	*pī-tī-ä-nä'no*
Pitigliano, (It.)	*pī-tīl-yä'no*
Pitres, (Pen.)	*pī'trēsse*
Pittenween, (Neth.)	*pit'tēn-vēne'*
Pizzighettone, (It.)	*pit-dzī-gēt-tō'nę*
Plaffeyen, (Switz.)	*pläf'fī-ēn*
Plan, (Austr.)	*pläne*
Plana, *or* Tabarca, (Pen.) *isl.*	*plä'na, tä-bär'ka*
Planchenoit, (Neth.)	*plängsh-nwa'*
Plaquemine, (U. S.)	*pläk-mīne'*
Plaschman, (Prus.)	*pläsh'män*
Plasencia, (Pen.)	*plä-sēn'thī-a*
Plata, (Pen.) *c.*	*plä'ta*
Plata, la, (S. Am.)	*lä plä'ta*
Plata, Rio de la, (S. Am.)	*rī'o dę lä plä'ta*
Platana, (Pen.)	*plä-tän'ya*
Platani, (It.) *r.*	*plä-tä'nī*
Platanilla, (Mex.)	*plä-tä-nīl' (-nīl') ya*
Platta, (Switz.)	*plät'ta*
Plau, (Ger.)	*plou*
Plau, (Ger.) *l.*	*plou*
Pleigne, (Switz.)	*plēny*
Plencia, (Pen.)	*plēn'thī-a*
Pleska, (R.)	*plēsse'ka*
Plibiscken, (Prus.)	*plī'bis-kēn*
Ploen, (Den.) *l.*	*plöne*
Plomb de Cantal, (Fr.) *mt.*	*plōng dę käng-täl'*
Plombieres, (Fr.)	*plōng-bī-ēre'*
Plonval, (Fr.)	*plōng-väl'*
Plouay, (Fr.)	*ploo-ä'*
Pluckemin, (U. S.)	*pluk'e-min*
Plume, la, (Fr.)	*lä plüme*
Po della Folle, (It.)	*pō dēl'la fōl'lę*
Po della Maestra, (It.)	*pō dēl'la mä-ēsse'tra*
Po di Fossone, (It.)	*pō dī fōs-sō'nę*
Po di Goro, (It.)	*pō dī gō'ro*
Po di Levante, (It.)	*pō dī lę-vän'tę*
Po di Volano, (It.)	*pō dī vō-lä'no*
Po, Mouths of, (It.) *r*	*pō*
Pobla, (Pen.)	*pō'bla*
Pocahontas, (U. S.)	*pō-ka-hon'tas*
Pocasset, (U. S.)	*po-kās'set*
Pochutla, (Mex.)	*pō-tchoot'la*
Pocomoke, (U. S.)	*pok'o-moke*
Pocotalico, (U. S.)	*pok-o-täl'ī-ko*
Pocska, (Austr.)	*potch'ka*
Podelsk, (R.)	*pō'delsk*
Podolia, (R.)	*pō-dō'lī-a*
Poel, (Ger.) *isl.*	*pöle*
Pogstall, (Austr.)	*pog'stäl*
Poissine, (Switz.)	*pwäs-sīne'*
Poitiers, (Fr.)	*pwä-tī-ę'*
Poitou, (Fr.)	*pwä-too'*
Poix, (Fr.)	*pwä*
Pojana, (Austr.)	*pō-ī-ä'na*
Pokrzydow, (Prus.)	*pōkr-shī'do*
Pola, (Austr.)	*pō'la*
Pola, Cape Sta, (Pen.)	*pō'la*
Poland, (R.)	*pō'länd*
Polarra, (Pen.)	*pō-lär'ra*
Polchinki, (R.)	*pol-tchin'kī*
Polesina, (It.)	*pō-lę-zī-na*
Policastro, (It.) *g.*	*pō-lī-käs'tro*
Policzka, (Austr.)	*pō-litch'ka*
Polignano, (It.)	*pō-lin-yä'no*
Poligny, (Fr.)	*pō-lin-yī'*
Polkovitz, (Prus.)	*pol'kę-vits*
Pollenza, (Pen.) *b.*	*pōl-yēn'tha*
Pollina, (It.) *mt.*	*pōl-lī'na*
Polnitz, (Ger.)	*pol'nits*
Polonina, (Austr.)	*pō-lō-nī'na*
Polovino, (R.)	*pō-lō-vī'no*
Polsbrokedam, (Neth.)	*pōls'brō-kę-däm'*
Poltava, (R.)	*pōl-tä'va*
Polynesia	*pol-ī-nē'shī-a*
Polzin, (Prus.)	*pol-tsīne'*
Pomba, (Af.) *b.*	*pōm'ba*
Pomerania, *or* Pommern, (Prus.)	*pom-ēr-ä'nī-a*
Pomieczyn, (Prus.)	*pō-mī-tchīne'*
Pommern, *or* Pomerania, (Prus.)	*pom'mērn*
Pomo, (It.) *isl.*	*pō'mo*
Pomosdin, (R.)	*pō-mōs-dīne'*
Pompeii, Ruins of, (It.)	*pom-pę'yī*
Pompejano, (It.)	*pōm-pę-ī-ä'no*
Pondicherry, (Ind.)	*pon-dī-shēr'ry*
Pont, (Switz.)	*pōng*
Pont à Marque, (Fr.)	*pōng tä märk*
Pont à Mousson, (Fr.)	*pōng tä moos-sōng'*
Pont au Beaux, (Fr.)	*pōng to bō*
Pont Andemer, (Fr.)	*pōng tängd-mēre'*
Pont au Mur, (Fr.)	*pōng to müre*
Pont Charra, (Fr.)	*pōng shär-ra'*
Pont Château, (Fr.)	*pōng shä-tō'*
Pont Croix, (Fr.)	*pōng krwä*
Pont d'Ain, (Fr.)	*pōng däng*
Pont de l'Arche, (Fr.)	*pōng dę lärsh'*
Pont Rosseau, (Fr.)	*pōng rōs-sō'*
Pont St. Prix, (Fr.)	*pōng sāng prī*
Pont sur Yonne, (Fr.)	*pōng sür yōne*
Ponta da Cruz, (Af.)	*pōn'ta da krooth*
Ponta da Galera, (Af.)	*pōn'ta da gä-lę'ra*
Ponta do Sol, (Af.)	*pōn'ta do sōl*
Pontarlier, (Fr.)	*pōng-tär-lī-ę'*
Pontchartrain, (U. S.)	*pontch-är-trāne'*
Ponte, (It. Switz.)	*pōn'tę*
Ponte Corvo, (It.)	*pōn'tę kōr'vo*
Ponte Tresa, (Switz.)	*pōn'tę trę'za*
Pontevedra, (Pen.)	*pōn'tę-vę'dra*
Pontevedra Ria, (Pen.)	*pōn'tę-vę'dra rī'a*
Pontiac, (U. S.)	*pon'tī-ak*
Pontine Marshes, (It.)	*pon'tīne*
Pontlaville, (Switz.)	*pōng-lä-vīle*
Pontons, (Fr.)	*pōng-tōng'*
Pontotoc, (U. S.)	*pon'to-tok*
Ponza, (It.) *isl.*	*pōn'dza*
Poonah, (Ind.)	*poo'näh*
Popadia, (Austr.)	*pō-pä'dī-a*
Popayan, (S. Am.)	*pō-pä'yän*
Popoli, (It.)	*pō'pō-lī*
Poppenbuettel, (Den.)	*pop'pēn-büt'tēl*
Poquetanock, (U. S.)	*pō-que-tän'ok*
Poquonock, (U. S.)	*pō-quon'ok*
Porcarizza, (It.)	*pōr-kä-rīt'dza*
Porcuna, (Pen.)	*pōr-koo'na*
Porquerolles, (Fr.) *isl.*	*pōrk-rōle'*
Porri Rocks, (It.)	*pōr'rī*
Porsal Rocks, (Fr.)	*pōr-säl'*
Porsange, (Sc. Pen.)	*pōr'säng-ę*
Port au Prince, (W. Ind.)	*pōre'to-prängse*, com. *prince*
Porte Fermo, (It.)	*pōr'tę fēr'mo*
Port Royal, (Fr. W. Ind.)	*pōre rwä-yäle'*, com. *roy'-yal*
Port S. Marie, (Fr.)	*pōre säng mä-rī'*
Portuelos, (Mex.)	*pōr-too-ę'los*
Portaguesa, (S. Am.) *r.*	*pōr-tä-gę'sa*
Portalban, (Switz.)	*pōr-täl-bän'*
Portalegre, (Braz. Pen.)	*pōr-tä-lę'grę*
Portimao, (Pen.)	*pōr-tī-mä'o*
Portneuf, (Can.)	*pōre-nöf'*
Porto Alegre, (Braz.)	*pōr'to ä-lę'grę*
Portobello, (S. Am.)	*pōr'to-bēl'yo*
Porto Calvo, (Braz.)	*pōr'to käl'vo*
Porto d'Anzo, (It.)	*pōr'to dän'dzo*
Porto da Cruz, (Af.)	*pōr'to dä krooth*
Porto da Ribeira da Janella, (Af.)	*pōr'to dä rī-bī'ra dä ĕhä-nęl'ya*
Porto da Serra da Agoa, (Af.)	*pōr'to dä sēr'ra dä ä'gō-a*
Porto Fino, (It.)	*pōr'to fī'no*
Porto Greco, (It.)	*pōr'to grę'ko*
Porto Real, (Pen.)	*pōr'to rę-äl'*
Portorico	*pōr'to-rī'ko*
Porto Santo, (Af.)	*pōr'to sän'to*
Porto Vecchio, (It.)	*pōr'to vēk'kī-o*
Porto Vecchio, (It.) *g.*	*pōr'to vēk'kī-o*
Portugal, (Pen.)	*pōrt'ų-gal*
Portugalete, (Pen.)	*pōr-too-gä-lę'tę*
Posada, (It.)	*pō-zä'da*
Posadas, (Pen.)	*pō-sä'däs*
Poschiavo, (Switz.) *l.*	*pō-shī-ä'vo*
Posen, (Prus.)	*pō'zēn*
Posteberg, (Austr.)	*pōs' (pōsh') tę-bērg*
Postel, (Neth.)	*pō'stēl*
Poteau, le, (Fr.)	*lę pō-tō'*
Potenza, (It.) *r.*	*pō-tēn'dza*
Pothier, (Can.) *l.*	*pō-tī-ę'*
Potomac, (U. S.)	*pō-tō'māk*
Potosi, (Mex. & Peru)	*pō-tō'sī*
Potosi Cerro del Mine, (Mex.)	*pō-tō'sī thēr' (sēr') ro dēl mī'nę*
Potsdam, (Prus.)	*pots'däm*
Pouancé, (Fr.)	*poo-äng-sę'*
Poucheux, (Fr.)	*poo-shö'*
Poughkeepsie, (U. S.)	*pō-kip'see*
Pouilly, (Fr.)	*poo-ī-yī'* or *pool-yī'*
Pourcieux, (Fr.)	*poor-sī-ö'*
Pouzat, le, (Fr.)	*lę poo-za'*
Povoa, (Pen.)	*pō-vō'a*
Poyais, (Mex.)	*pō-yīs'*
Pozo Estrecho, (Pen.)	*pō'tho ēsse-trę'cho*
Pozoblanco, (Pen.)	*pō'thō-blän'ko*
Prada, (Ger.)	*prä'da*
Pradelles, (Fr.)	*prä-dēle'*
Pradilla, (Pen.)	*prä-dīl'ya*
Praestoe, (Den.)	*prēst'ö*
Praga, (R.)	*prä'ga*
Prague, (Austr.)	*prāg* or *präg*
Prairie, la, (Can.)	*lä prā-rī'*
Prasas, (It.) *isl.*	*prä'zäs*
Pratica, (It.)	*prä'tī-ka*
Prats de Llasanes, (Pen.)	*prät dę lyä-sä'nēsse*
Prausnitz, (Prus.)	*prous'nits*
Prautoy, (Fr.)	*prō-twa'*
Pré S. Didier, (It.)	*prę säng dī-dī-ę'*
Predmir, (Austr.)	*prēd-mīre'*
Preetz, (Den.)	*prētz*
Pregaro, (It.)	*prę-gä'ro*
Pregel, (Prus.) *r.*	*prę'gēl*
Premuda, (Austr.) *isl.*	*prę-moo'da*
Prenzlow, (Prus.)	*prēnts'lo*
Presburg, (Austr.)	*prēsse' (prēsh') boorg*
Presentation, la, (Can.)	*lä prę-zäng-tä-sīōng'*
Prettigau, (Switz.)	*prēt'tī-gou*
Pretzel, (Ger.)	*prē'tsēl*
Preuszen, *or* Prussia, (Ger.)	*proīs'sēn*
Primavera, (Braz.) *r.*	*prī-mä-vę'ra*
Principato Citra, (It.)	*prīn-tchī-pä'to tchī'tra*
Principato Ultra, (It.)	*prīn-tchī-pä'to ool'tra*
Principe, (Mex.)	*prīn'thī- (-sī-) pę*
Pritschwitz, (Ger.)	*pritch'vits*
Pritzig, (Prus.)	*prit'tsig*
Pritzwalk, (Prus.)	*prits'valk*
Probencio, (Pen.)	*prō-bēn'thī-o*
Procida, (It.) *isl.*	*prō-chī'da*
Prona, (Austr.)	*prō'na*
Propriano, (It.)	*prō-prī-ä'no*
Proter, (Prus.)	*prō'tēr*
Proter, (Prus.) *b.*	*prō'tēr*
Provence, (Switz. Fr.)	*prō-vängse*
Provenzale, (It.)	*prō-vēn-dzä'lę*

Fāte, fär, fąll, whąt, bät. — *Mēte, prey, hēlp, thēre, hėr.* — *Pīne, marīne, bīrd, fĭg.* — *Nōte, dōve, mōve, wolf, bǫǫk, lord.* — *Tūne, bųll, ųnite.* — Fr. long *vūe*; Fr. short *büt.* —

Provenzale, (Pen.) *prō-vėn-tlă'lę*
Providenciales, (W. Ind.) isl. *prō-vī-dėn-thī-* (-sī-) *shē'-lėsse* or *prō-vī-dăng-sī-dle'*
Prunelli, (It.) r. *prǫǫ-nēl'lī*
Prussia, or Preuszen, (Ger.) *prǫǫsh'ă*
Pruszka, (Austr.) *prǫǫs'ka*
Pucanilla, (S. Am.) *pǫǫ-kă-nyll'ya*
Puchow, (Austr.) *pǫǫ'cho*
Pudasjarvi, (R.) *pǫǫ-dă-sī-ār'vī*
Puebla Cazalla, (Pen.) *pǫǫ-ā'bla kă-thăl'ya*
Puebla, la, (Mex. & Pen.) *lă pǫǫ-ā'bla*
Puebla de Fadrique, (Pen.) *pǫǫ-ā'bla dę fă-drī'kę*
Puebla de Tornea, (Pen.) *pǫǫ-ā'bla dę tōr-nā'a*
Puebla de Rodriga, (Pen.) *pǫǫ-ā'bla dę rō-drī'ga*
Puebla Nueva, or Paz, (S. Am.) *pǫǫ-ā'bla nǫǫ-ā'va*
Pueblo, el, (S. Am.) *ēl pǫǫ-ā'blo*
Puente del Arzobispo, (Pen.) *pǫǫ-ėn'tę dĕl ār-thō-bīs'po*
Puereo, (Mex.) r. *pǫǫ-ār'ko*
Puertas, (Pen.) *pǫǫ-ār'tās*
Puerto, (Pen.) *pǫǫ-ār'to*
Puerto de la Mala Muger, (Pen.) *pǫǫ-ār'to dę lă mă'la mǫǫ-chār'*
Puerto Principe, (W. Ind.) *pǫǫ-ār'to prīn'thī-* (-sī-) *pę*
Puis, (Fr.) *pŭ-ī'*
Puiseux, (Fr.) *pŭ-ī-zŭ'*
Pulaski, (U. S.) *pū-lās'kī*
Pulciano, (It.) mt. *pǫǫl-tchī-ă'no*
Pully, (Switz.) *pŭl-lī'*
Pulusk, (Austr.) *pǫǫl'tǫǫsk*
Puna, (S. Isl.) *pǫǫ'na*
Punahou, (S. Isl.) *pǫǫ-nă-hou'*
Pungotegue, (U. S.) *pung-go-tīg'*
Punjaub, (Ind.) *pun-jaub'*
Punto Desconocida, (W. Ind.) *pǫǫn'to dėsse-kō-nō-thī'-* (sī') *da*
Purchena, (Pen.) *pǫǫr-tchā'na*
Puricues, (Mex.) *pǫǫ-rī'kǫǫ-ėsse*
Purificacion, la, (Mex. & Am.) *lă pǫǫ-rī-fī-kă-thī-* (-sī-) *ōn'*
Purisima, la, (Mex.) *lă pǫǫ-rī'sī-ma*
Purissima, la, (Mex.) *lă pǫǫ-rīs'sī-ma*
Purmerend, (Neth.) *pǫǫr'mėr-ėnd'*
Puspoki, (Austr.) *pǫǫs-pō'kī*
Puszta, (Austr.) *pǫǫs'ta*
Putignano, (It.) *pǫǫ-tīn-yā'no*
Putnok, (Austr.) *pǫǫt'nǫk*
Putten, (Neth.) *pǫǫt'ten*
Puttlitz, (Prus.) *pǫǫt'lits*
Putzilor, (Austr.) *pǫǫt'sī-lǫr*
Puy de Dome, (Fr.) dep. *pŭ-ī' dę dōme*
Puy Guillaume, (Fr.) *pŭ-ī' gī-ī yōme'* or *gīl-lă pŭ-ī' yōme'*
Puzzuoli, (It.) *pǫǫt-dzǫǫ-ō'lī*
Pyaam, (Neth.) *pī'ăm*
Pylos, (Gr.) *pī'lǫs*
Pymatuning, (U. S.) *pim-ă-tū'ning*
Pyrenées, East, (Fr.) dep. / Pyrenées, Lower, (Fr.) dep. / Pyrenées, Upper, (Fr.) dep. *pī-rę-nę'*, Eng. *pir'e-nēz*
Pyreneos, (Braz.) mt. *pī-rę-nę'os*
Pyrgos, (Gr.) mt. *pēr' gos*
Pyritz, (Prus.) *pī'rits*
Pyssanitzen, (Prus.) *pīs'ă-nīt'sėn*

Q.

Quackenbruck, (Ger.) *kwŭk'kėn-brŭk*
Quaderna, (It.) *kwă-dėr'na*
Quagues, (S. Am.) mt. *kǫǫ-ā'gėsse*
Qualsund, (Sc. Pen.) *kwăl'sǫǫnd*
Quarania, (It.) *kwă-rān'ta*
Quarantania, (Pal.) mt. *kwă-rān-tā'nī-a*
Quarnebock, (Prus.) *kwār'nę-bėk*
Quarnerolo, (Austr.) ch. *kwār-nę-rō'lo*
Quarto, (S. Am.) r. *kwār'to*
Quartu, (It.) *kwār-tǫǫ'*
Quaschin, (Prus.) *kwă-shīn'*
Quassel, (Ger.) *kwăs'sėl*
Quatre Bras, (Neth.) *kătr bra'*
Quebec, (Can.) *kwē-bėk'*
Quebec, (Can.) dist. *kwē-bėk'*
Queduh, (East. Isl.) *kę-dah'*
Quedlinburg, (Prus.) *kwęd'lin-bǫǫrg*
Queecho, (U. S.) *kwē'tcho*
Queich, (Ger.) r. *kwīch*
Quemada, (Pen.) *kę-mā'da*
Queretaro, (Mex.) *kę-rę-tā'ro*
Querfurt, (Prus.) *kwęr'fǫǫrt*
Querinda, (Af.) isl. *kę-rīn'da*
Querndrup, (Den.) *kwėrn'drǫǫp*
Quero, (It.) *kwę'ro*
Quesne, (Fr.) *kēne*
Quetobo, (S. Am.) r. *kę-tō'bo*
Quettehou, (Fr.) *kăte-ǫǫ'*
Queuille, la, (Ft.) *lă kŭy'* or *kŭ-ī'*
Quiberon, (Fr.) *kī-bę-rōng'*
Quibo, (S. Am.) isl. *kī'bo*
Quickborn, (Den.) *kwik'bǫrn*
Quillimari, (S. Am.) r. *kī'lī-mă-rī'*
Quilla, (Mex.) *kī'ya* or *kīl'ya*
Quilmas, (Pen.) *kīl'măs*
Quinisdal, (Sc. Pen.) r *kwī'nīs-dăle'*
Quinnebaug, (U. S.) *kwin-ne-bang'*
Quinnipiac, (U. S.) *kwin-nip'ī-ăk*
Quintana, (Pen.) *kīn-tā'na*
Quintanar, (Pen.) *kīn-tā-năr'*
Quinten, (Switz.) *kwin'tėn*
Quipar, (Pen.) r. *kī-pār'*
Quito, (S. Am.) *kī'to*
Quogo, (U. S.) *kwō'gus*
Quoregnon, (Neth.) *kō-rėn-yōng'*
Quorra, (Af.) *kwǫr'ra*

R.

Raab, (Austr.) *rābe*
Raab, (Austr.) r. *rābe*
Raabjerg, (Den.) *rā'bīėrg*
Raalfe, (Neth.) *rāl'fę*
Rabanera, (Pen.) *rā-bā-nę'ra*
Rabbato, (It.) *răb-bā'to*
Rabbi, (It.) r. *răb'bī*
Rabozeo, (Neth.) *rā'bō-zę'*
Raches, (Fr.) *rāshe*
Racine, (U. S.) *rą-cīne'*
Raconitz, (Austr.) *rā'kō-nīts'*
Rada, (Sc. Pen.) *rā'da*
Radeburg, (Ger.) *rā'dę-bǫǫrg*
Radenforth, (Ger.) *rā'dėn-fort*
Radkersburg, (Austr.) *rāt'kėrs-bǫǫrg*
Radnorshire, (Eng.) *răd'nor-shirs*
Radoe, (Sc. Pen.) isl. *rā'dŏ*
Radogast, (Ger.) *rā'dō-gāst*
Radolfzell, (Ger.) *rā'dolf-tsėl*
Radom, (R.) *rā'dōm*
Radomzyl, (R. & Austr.) *rā'dōm-zīle*
Radomyst, (Austr.) *rā'dō-mīsht*
Radona, (Pen.) *rā-dō'na*
Radonia, (R.) *rā-dō'nī-a*
Radowitz, (Prus.) *rā'dō-vits*
Radsse, (Neth.) *rāt'tsę*
Radstadt, (Austr.) *rāt stat*
Radymno, (Austr.) *rā-dim'no*
Ragaz, (Switz.) *rā'gāts*
Ragusa, (Austr.) *rā-gǫǫ'za*
Rahde, (Ger.) *rā'dę*
Rahden, (Ger.) *rā'dėn*
Rahway, (U. S.) *rąh'wa*
Rajpootana, (Ind.) *rāj-pǫǫ-tā'na*
Rakolaks, (R.) *rā'kō-laks*
Rakos, (Austr.) *rā'kos*
Raleigh, (U. S.) *rą'lę*
Ramah, (Af.) miss. sta. *rā'mah*
Ramapoo, (U. S.) *rą-ma-pō'*
Rambla, (Pen.) *rām'bla*
Rambouillet, (Fr.) *rāng-bǫǫ-ī-yę'* or *rāng-rū-mīl-yī'*
Ramillies, (Neth.) *rā-mīl'yī'*
Ramla, (It.) *rām'la*
Rameele, (Sc. Pen.) *rām'ęę-lę*
Ramsen, (Switz.) *rām'sėn*
Ranapungern, (R.) *rā'nā-pǫǫng'ėrn*
Rances, (Switz.) *rāngse*
Rancherio, la, (Mex.) *lă rān-chę-rī'o*
Rancho, (Mex.) *rān'cho*
Ranco, (S. Am.) l. *rān'ko*
Randa, (Switz.) *rān'da*
Randasso, (It.) *rān-dās'so*
Randers, (Den.) *rān'dėrs*
Randers Fjord, (Den.) *rān'dėrs fiōrd*
Rannea, (Sc. Pen.) *rā'nę-a*
Rannea, (Sc. Pen.) r. *rā'nę-a*
Rangoon, (Ind.) *rang-gǫǫn'*
Ranuczow, (Austr.) *rā-nī'cho*
Ransel, The, (Neth.) *rān'zėl*
Ranu, (Austr.) *rā-nǫǫ'*
Ranuzzi, (It.) *rā-nǫǫt'dzī*
Ranzau, (Den.) *rānt'sou*
Raon l'Etape, (Fr.) *rāhng' lę tāpe'*
Rapallo, (It.) *rā-pāl'lo*
Rapita, (Pen.) *rā-pī'ta*
Rapola, (It.) *rā-pō'la*
Rapos, (Austr.) r. *rā'pos*
Rappahannock, (U. S.) *răp-pa-hān'nock*
Rapperswciler, (Switz.) *răp'pėrsh-vī'lėr*
Raritan, (U. S.) *răr'ī-tan*
Raron, (Switz.) *rā-rōng'*
Rasaculm, (It.) c. *rā'zā-kǫǫlm'*
Raschow, (Prus.) *rāsh'o*
Rasigerbi Point, (It.) *rā-zī jėr'bī*
Rasquera, (Pen.) *rās-kę'ra*
Rastadt, (Ger.) *rās'tāt*
Rastedo, (Ger.) *rās-tā'dę*
Rastokals, (Sc. Pen.) mt. *rās'tę-kls*
Ratcha, (R.) *rāt'tcha*
Rathenau, (Prus.) *rā'tę-nou*
Ratisbon, or Regenesberg, (Ger.) *rā'tis-bǫn*
Ratoneau, (Fr.) *rā-tō-nō'*
Rattan, (Mex.) isl. *rāt-tān'*
Ratzebuhr, (Prus.) *rāt'sę-bǫǫr*
Ratzeburg, (Den.) *rāt'sę-bǫǫrg*
Raven, (Sc. Pen.) r. *rā'vėn*
Ravenna, (It.) *rā-vėn'na*
Ravensburg, (Ger.) *rā'vėns-bǫǫrg*
Ravenstein, (Neth.) *rā'vėn-stīne*
Ravna Gora, (Austr.) *rāv'na gō'ra*
Rawa, (Austr.) *rā'*
Raweiler Pass, (Switz.) *rā-vī'lėr*
Raycza, (Austr.) *rī'tcha*
Raynham, (U. S.) *rān'ham*
Razes, (Fr.) *rāze*
Razvalniji, (R.) *rāz-vāl-nī'jī*
Ré, (Fr.) isl. *rę*
Reading, (Eng. & U. S.) *rėd'ding*
Real, Porto, (Braz.) *pōr'to rę-āl'*
Reale, (It.) mt. *rę-ā'lę*
Realego, (Mex.) *rę-ā-lę'go*
Realmont, (Fr.) *rę-āl-mōng'*
Reboloosa, (Pen.) *rę-bō-lōs'sa*
Recco, (It.) *rėk'ko*
Recherche, Archipelago of the, (Austral.) *rē-shėrsh'*
Recogne, (Neth.) *rę-kōny'*
Recousse, (Fr.) *rę-kǫǫs'*
Redon, (Fr.) *rę-dōng'*
Redondela, (Pen.) *rę-dōn'dę-la*
Redondo, (Pen.) *rę-dōn'do*
Redondo, (S. Am.) mt. *rę-dōn'do*
Reekbergen, (Neth.) *rėk'bėr'gėn*
Reer, (Den.) isl. *rėre*
Reest, (Neth.) r. *rēste*
Reetz, (Prus.) *rętz*
Refugio, (Mex.) *rę-fǫǫ'hī-o*
Refugio, el, (Mex.) *ēl rę-fǫǫ'hī-o*
Rega, (Prus.) r. *rę'ga*
Regalbulo, (It.) *rę-gāl'bǫǫ-lo*
Regen, (Ger.) *rā'gėn*
Regenweisze, (Ger.) r. *rā-gėn-wīs'sę*
Regensberg, or Ratisbon, (Ger.) *rā'gėns-bėrg*
Regensperg, (Switz.) *rā'gėns-pėrg*
Reggio, (It.) *rėd'jo*
Rehna, (Prus.) *rę'na*
Rehoboth, (U. S.) *rę-hō'both*
Reichenau, (Switz.) *rī'hę-nou*
Reichenbach, (Switz. Ger. Prus.) *rī'hėn-bāh*
Reichenberg, (Austr.) *rī'hėn-bėrg*
Reichenstein, (Prus.) *rī'hėn-stīne*
Reichshofen, (Fr.) *rīhs'hō'fėn*
Reifnitz, (Austr.) *rīf'nits*
Reigolzweiler, (Switz.) *rī'gōlts-vī'lėr*
Reinwasser, (Prus.) *rīne-ods'sėr*
Reisenburg, (Prus.) *rī'zėn-bǫǫrg*
Reismarkt, (Austr.) *rīs'märkt*
Reiss, (Ger.) *rīs*
Rekkem, (Neth.) *rėk'kėm*
Rema, (Gr.) c. *rę'ma*
Remete, (Austr.) *rę-mę'tę*
Remich, (Neth.) *rę'mīch*
Remiremont, (Fr.) *rę-mīre-mōng'*
Remmath, (Ger.) *rėm'mātte*
Remus, (Switz.) *rę'mǫǫs* or *rę-mŭ'*
Remusat, (Fr.) *rę-mŭ-za'*
Rena, (Gr.) c. *rę'na*
Renac, (Fr.) *rę-nāk'*
Renau, (Switz.) *rę'nou*
Renco, (It.) r. *rėn'ko*
Rendek, (Austr.) *rėn'dėko*
Rendsburg, (Den.) *rėnds'bǫǫrg*
Renesse, (Neth.) *rē-nėsse'*
Reninghe, (Neth.) *rę'ning-ę*
Renligen, (Switz.) *rėn'lī-gėn*
Rennen, (R.) *rėn'nėn*
Rennes, (Fr.) *rėne*
Reno, (It.) r. *rę'no*
Rensselaer, (U. S.) *rėn-sel-lērs'*
Renswoude, (Neth.) *rėns'vou-dę*
Réolie, la, (Fr.) *lă rę-ō-lī'*
Reparata, (It.) *rę-pā-rā'ta*
Requena, (Pen.) *rę-kę'na*
Requilego, (Pen.) *rę-kī-lę'go*
Ress Ness, (Den.) *rėsse nāsse*
Reuben, (Pal.) *rū'bėn*
Reuch, (Ger.) r. *roich*
Reuss, (Ger.) *roise*
Reuss, (Switz.) r. *roiss*
Reuthlingen, (Ger.) *roit'ling-ėn*
Revel, (R.) *rę'vėl*
Revellata, (It.) c. *rę-vėl-lā'ta*
Revigny, (Fr.) *rę-vīn-yī'*
Revilla, (Pen. Mex.) *rę-vīl'ya* or *rę-vīl'ya*
Réy, le, (Fr.) *lė rę-ī'* or *rę*
Rey, Villa Nova del, (Braz.) *vīl'ya nō'va dėl rī*
Reyes, (Mex. & Am.) *rę'yėsse*
Reyes, (Mex.) r. *rę'yėsse*
Rheda, (Ger.) *rę'da*
Rheenen, (Neth.) *rē'nėn*
Rheims, (Fr.) *rānge* or *rīme*
Rhein, or Rhine, (Prus Neth.) *rīne*
Rhein, or Rhine, (Prus. Neth. Ger.) r. *rīne*

Fr. long *ŭ* and short *ŏŭ*, nearly as in *spur*. — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*. — *An''ger*, *vī''cious*. — *ę* as *z* in *pleasure*; *ğ* and *ch* guttural, *ny* liquid; *th* as in *path*.

Rheinfall, (Switz.)	rīne′fäl
Rheinau, (Switz.)	rī′nou
Rheine, (Ger.)	rīne
Rheinek, (Switz.)	rī′nĕk
Rheinfelden, (Switz.)	rīne′fĕl-dĕn
Rheinthal, (Switz.)	rīne′täle
Rheinwald, (Switz.)	rīne′vält
Rhin, Lower, (Fr.) *dep.*	răng
Rhin, Upper, (Fr.) *dep.*	răng
Rhine, *or* Rhein, (Neth.) *r.*	rīne
Rhine, (Bavarian,) (Ger.)	rīne
Rhine, Lower, Grand Duchy of, (Ger.)	rīne
Rhodes, *or* Rhodus, (Tur.) *isl.*	rōdes
Rhône, (Fr.) *dep.*	rōne
Rhône, Mouths of the, (Fr.) *r.*	rōne
Rhône, Mouths of the, (Fr.) *dep.*	rōne
Ria Arosa, (Pen.)	rī′a ä-rō′sa
Ria Retanzes, (Pen.)	rī′a re-tän′thos
Ria Muros y Noya, (Pen.)	rī′a moo′ros ī nō′ya
Ria Vigo, (Pen.)	rī′a vī′go
Rince, (It.)	rī-ä′tche
Riano, (It.)	rī-ä′no
Riazan, (R.)	rī-ä′zän
Ribadavia, (Pen.)	rī-bä′dä-vī′a
Ribadeo, (Pen.)	rī-bä-de′o
Ribas, (Pen.)	rī′bäs
Ribay, le, (Fr.)	lĕ rī-bä′
Ribe, (Den.)	rī′be
Ribecourt, (Fr.)	rībe-koor′
Ribera, (It.)	rī-be′ra
Ribnitz, (Ger.)	rĭp′nits
Richelieu, (Can.)	rī-she liēū′
Richtenberg, (Prus.)	rĭch′tĕn-bĕrg
Richtensweiler, (Switz.)	rĭch′tĕns-vī′lĕr
Ricote, (Pen.)	rī-kō′te
Rideau, (Can.) *l.*	rī-dō′
Riego, (Pen.)	rī e′go
Riel, (Neth.)	rīle
Riera, (Mex.)	rī-e′ra
Riesengebirge, (Austr.)	rī′zĕn-ge bĭr′ge
Rieti, (It.)	rī-e′tī
Rieupéyroux, (Fr.)	rīēū-pā-roo′
Riga, (R.)	rī′ga or rī′ga
Righiberg, (Switz.)	rī′gī-bĕrg
Rille, (Fr.) *r.*	rīle
Rilvas, (Pen.)	rĭl′väs
Rima Stombath, (Austr.)	rī′ma stōm′bäte
Rimini, (It.)	rī′mī-nī
Rimouski, (Can.)	rī-moos′kī
Rimouski, (Can.) *r.*	rī-moos′kī
Rimout, (Fr.)	rī-moo′
Rimpa, (Ger.)	rĭm′pa
Rinaldo, (It.) *isl.*	rī-näl′do
Ringerbruck, (Neth.)	rĭng′ĕr-brŭk
Ringkjoebing Fiord, (Den.)	rĭng′kiēū-bĭngh fiōrd
Ringoes, (U. S.)	rĭn′goes
Ringsager, (Sc. Pen.)	rĭngs′ä-gĕr
Ringvaldsoe, (Sc. Pen.)	rĭng′välds-ēū
Rinne, (Neth.)	rĭn′ne
Rinsumageest, (Neth.)	rĭn′soo-mä-gĕste′
Rio Grande do Norte, (Braz.)	rī′o grän′de dō nōr′te
Rio Janeiro, (Braz.)	rī′o ĉhä-nī′ro
Rio Negro, (Braz.)	rī′o ne′gro
Rio Tigre, (Mex.)	rī′o tī′gre
Riocabado, (Pen.)	rī′ō-kä bä′do
Riocorbo, (Pen.)	rī′ō kor′bo
Rioja, (Pen. & S. Am.)	rī-ō′ĉha
Riolobos, (Pen.)	rī′ō-lō′bos
Rioni, (R.) *r.*	rī-ō′nī
Riposto, (It.)	rī-pōs′to
Rislinge, (Den.)	rĭs′lĭng-e
Ritzebuttel, (Ger.)	rĭt′se-bŭt′tĕl
Riva, (It.)	rī′va
Rivalgo, (It.)	rī-väl′go
Riviere a Jacques, (U. S.)	rī-vī-ĕre′ ä jäk
Rivoli, (It.)	rī′vō-lī
Roanoke, (U. S.)	rō′nōke
Robbe Sand, (Neth.)	rob′be sänd
Robechies, (Neth.)	rōbe-shī′
Robigen, (Switz.)	rō′bī-gĕn
Robilante, (It.)	rō-bīl-län′te
Robleda, (Pen.)	rō-ble′da
Roc St. Andre, le, (Fr.)	lĕ rōk săng ăng-drō′
Roca, (Pen.) *c.*	rō′ka
Roca, la, (Pen.)	lä rō′ka
Rocca Contrado, (It.)	rōk′ka kōn-trä′do
Rocca Imperiale, (It.)	rōk′ka ĭm-pe-rī-ä′le
Rocca Partida, (Mex.) *isl.*	rōk′ka pär-tī′da
Roccella, (It.)	rōt-tchĕl′la
Roche, la, (Fr. Neth.)	lä rōshe
Rochechouart, (Fr.)	rōshe-shoo-äre′
Rochefort, (Fr. & Neth.)	rōshe-fōre′
Rochefoucault, (Switz.) *l.*	rōshe-foo-kō′
Rochelle, la, (Fr.)	lä rō-shĕl′
Rochemaure, (Fr.)	rōshe-mōre′
Rochetta, la, (It.)	lä rō-kĕt′ta
Rockaway, (U. S.)	rok′a-way
Rockbridge, (U. S.)	rok′bridge
Rockenhausen, (Ger.)	rok′kĕn-hou′zĕn
Roda, (Sc. Pen.)	rō′da

Rodome, (Sc. Pen.)	rō′dō-me
Roekel, (Neth.)	rōk′kĕl
Roer, (Neth.) *r.*	roor
Roeskilde, (Den.)	rōs′kil-de
Rogaguala, (S. Am.) *l.*	rō-gä-goo-ä′la
Roggenberg, (Switz.)	rog′gĕn-bĕrg
Roggeveld, Agter, (Af.)	äĉh′tĕr rog′ge-fĕlt′
Roggeveld, Bergen, (Af.)	bĕr′gĕn rog′ge-fĕlt′
Roggeveld, Karro, (Af.)	kär′ro rog′ge-fĕlt′
Roggeveld, Klein, (Af.)	klīne rog′ge-fĕlt′
Roggeveld, Middel, (Af.)	mĭd′dĕl rog′ge-fĕlt′
Rogliano, (It.)	rōl-yä′no
Rohan, (Fr.)	rō-äng′
Rohilcund, (Ind.)	rō-hĭl-kund′
Rohrbach, (Switz.)	rōre′bäĉh
Rohrbrunn, (Ger.)	rōre′broon
Rokitzan, (Austr.)	rō′kĭt-sän′
Rokko Point, (It.)	rōk′ko
Rolde, (Neth.)	rol′de
Roldue, (Neth.)	rōle-dŭk′
Rolgesbuttel, (Ger.)	rol′gĕsse-bŭt′tĕl
Rolle, (Switz.)	rol′le
Rom, (Den.) *isl.*	rōme
Roma, (Sc. Pen.)	rō′ma
Roma, *or* Rome, (It.)	rō′ma
Romagna, (It.)	rō-män′ya
Romagnano, (It.)	rō-män-yä′no
Romala, (Tur.)	rō-mä′la
Romammotiers, (Switz.)	rō-mäm-mō-tī-e′
Romanel, (Switz.)	rō-mä-nĕl′
Romanov, (R.)	rō-mä′nov
Romanova, (R.)	rō-mä-nō′va
Romans, (Fr.)	rō-mäng
Rome, *or* Roma, (It.)	rōme
Romishorn, (Switz.)	rō′mis-hōrne′
Romont, (Switz.)	rō-mōng′
Romorantin, (Fr.)	rō-mō-răng-tăng
Romos, (Switz.)	rō′mos
Romsdal, (Sc. Pen.)	roms′däle
Ronbo, (R.) *l.*	ron′bo
Roncas, (Pen.)	rōn′käs
Roncesvalles, (Pen.)	rōn′thĕsse-väl′yĕsse
Ronciglione, (It.)	rōn-tchīl-yō′ne
Ronco, (It.)	rōn′ko
Roncq, (Fr.)	rōngk
Ronda, (Pen.)	rōn′da
Rondout, (U. S.)	ron-dout′
Ronkebye, (Den.)	ronk′e-bū
Ronne, (Sc. Pen.)	ron′ne
Ronneby, (Sc. Pen.)	ron′ne-bū
Ronquillo, el, (Pen.)	ĕl rōn-kīl′yo
Roode Kruis, (Neth.)	rō′de krois
Roon, (Neth.)	rōne
Ropezyce, (Austr.)	rō′pe-shī′tse
Roquefort, (Fr.)	rōk-fōre′
Roquetas, (Pen.)	rō-ke′täs
Roquevaire, (Fr.)	rōke-väre′
Roeraas, (Sc. Pen.)	rēūr′ōs
Rosa de Castilla, (Mex.)	rō′sa de kä-stīl′ya or kä-stīl′ya
Rosa, (It.) *isl.*	rō′za
Rosa Monte, (It.)	rō′za mōn′te
Rosario, (It.)	rō-zä′rī-o
Rosario, el, (Mex.)	ĕl rō-sä′rī-o
Rosario, (Mex.) *r.*	rō-sä′rī-o
Rosart, (Neth.)	rō-zärt′
Rosas, (Pen.) *g.*	rō′säs
Roscommon, (Ir.) *co.*	ros′kom-mon
Rosenau, (Austr.)	rō′ze-nou
Rosenberg, (Austr. Prus. Ger.)	rō′zĕn-bĕrg
Rosenburg, (Prus.)	rō′zĕn-boorg
Rosendal, (Sc. Pen.)	rō′zĕn-däle′
Rosenheim, (Ger.)	rō′zĕn-hīme′
Rosenholm, (Den.)	rō′zĕn-holm′
Rosetta, (Eg.)	rō-sĕt′ta
Rosi, (It.) *mt.*	rō′zī
Rosignol, (Can.) *l.*	rō-zīn-yōl′
Rosla, (Ger.) *r.*	ros′la
Rossa, (Switz.)	rōs′sa
Rossano, (It.)	rōs-sä′no
Rossbach, (Prus.)	ros′bäĉh
Rossignol, (Neth.)	rōs-sīn-yōl′
Rossinière, (Switz.)	rōs-sī-nī-ēre′
Ross (shire,) *and* Cromarty, (Scot.)	krom′ar-ty
Rostock, (Ger.)	ros′tok
Rota, (Pen.)	rō′ta
Roteis, (Switz.)	rō′tēls
Roth, (Ger. Switz.)	rōte
Rothaus, (Ger.)	rōte′hous
Rothenbach, (Ger.)	rō′tĕn-bäĉh
Rothenberg, (Prus.)	rō′tĕn-bĕrg
Rothenbrunn, (Switz.)	rō′tĕn-broon′
Rothenburg, (Ger.)	rō′tĕn-boorg
Rothenthurm, (Switz.)	rō′tĕn-toorm′
Rotondo, (It.)	rō-tōn′do
Rotondo, (It.) *mt.*	rō tōn′do
Rotterdam, (Neth.)	rot′ter-däm′
Rottum, (Neth.)	rot′toom
Rouen, (Fr.)	roo-äng′
Rouge, (Fr.)	roozhe
Rouillac, (Fr.)	rool-yäk or roo-ī-yäk′
Roulans, (Fr.)	roo-läng
Rousillon, (Fr.)	roo-zīl- (-zī-) yōng′

Rousses, les, (Fr.)	le roos
Rouville, (Can.)	roo-vīle′
Rovanemi, (R.)	rō-vä-ne′mī
Roveen, (Neth.)	rō-vēne′
Roverbella, (It.)	rō-vĕr-bĕl′la
Roveredo, (Austr. Switz.)	rō-ve-re′do
Rovigno, (Austr.)	rō-vīn′yo
Rovigo, (It.)	rō-vī′go
Roville, (Fr.)	rō-vīle′
Roxburgh, (Scot.) *co.*	rox′burgh
Roxen, (Pen.) *l.*	roĉh-ĕn′
Roxo, (Mex.) *c.*	rō′ĉho
Roya, (It.) *r.*	rō′ya
Roye, (Fr.)	rwä
Rozans, (Fr.)	rō-zäng′
Rozas, las, (Pen.)	läs rō′thäs
Rozendaal, (Neth.)	rō-zĕn-däle′
Rozuelo, (Pen.)	rō-thoo-e′lo
Rubano, (Pen.)	roo-bä′no
Rubenstein, (Prus.)	roo′bĕn-stīne′
Rubielos, (Pen.)	roo-bī-e′los
Rubiera, (It.)	roo-bī-e′ra
Rucello, (It.)	roo-tchel′lo
Rucine, (It.)	roo-tchī′ne
Rucky, (Austr.)	rook′kī
Rudkjobing, (Den.)	rŭd′kiēū′bĭngh
Rudolstadt, (Ger.)	roo′dols-stät
Rueda, (Pen.)	roo-e′da
Rueda de l′Amirante, (Pen.)	roo-e′da de lä mī-rän′te
Ruegno, (It.)	roo-ĕn′yo
Ruelle, (Fr.)	rü-ĕle′
Ruexas, Casto de, (Pen.)	käs′to de roo-e′ĉhäs
Rugen, (Prus.) *isl.*	rü′gĕn
Rugenwalde, (Prus.)	rü′gĕn-väl′de
Ruggisberg, (Switz.)	roog′gĭs-bĕrg
Rugiero, (It.)	roo-jī-e′ro
Ruhr, (Ger.) *r.*	roor
Ruhwarden, (Ger.)	roo′vär-dĕn
Ruighuizum, (Neth.)	roig′hoi′zoom
Ruinas, (Mex.)	roo-ī′näs
Ruinerwold, (Neth.)	roi′nĕr-vold′
Rum, (Austr.)	room
Ruma, (Austr.)	roo′ma
Rumberg, (Austr.)	room′bĕrg
Rumilia, (Tur.)	roo-mīl′ia
Rumligen, (Switz.)	room′lī-gen
Rummelsburg, (Prus.)	room′mĕls-boorg
Runafer, (R.)	roo-nä′vĕr
Runen, (Neth.)	roo′nĕn
Ruoti, (It.)	roo-ō′tī
Rupelmonde, (Neth.)	roo′pĕl mon′de
Rusi, (Austr.)	roo′zī
Russ, (Prus.)	roos
Russ, (Prus.) *r.*	roos
Russia, Asiatic	roos′shia or rus′shia
Russia, European	roos′shia or rus′shia
Russian Territory, (N. Am.)	roos′shian or rus′shian
Russoczyn, (Prus.)	roos-sotch-ĭne′
Russweiler, (Switz.)	roos′vī′lĕr
Ruti, (Switz.)	roo′tī
Rutli, *or* Grutli, (Switz.)	rŭt′lī
Ruvis, (Switz.)	roo′vis
Ruvo, (It.)	roo′vo
Ruysselede, (Neth.)	rois′sĕl-le′de
Rykevorsel, (Neth.)	rī′ke fōr′sĕl
Rynarzewo, (Prus.)	rī′när-ze′vo
Rys, (Sc. Pen.) *l.*	rŭs
Rysbergen, (Neth.)	rīs′bĕr′gĕn
Ryssen, (Neth.)	rīs′sĕn
Ryswyk, (Neth.)	rīs′vīke

S.

Saaksumhuisen, (Neth.)	säke′soom-hoi′zĕn
Saal, (Ger.) *r.*	zäle
Saala, (Ger.) *r.*	zä′la
Saalburg, (Ger.)	zäle′boorg
Saale, (Prus.) *r.*	zä′le
Saalfeld, (Prus. Ger.)	zäle′fĕlt
Saane, *or* Sarine, (Switz.) *r.*	zä′ne
Saanen, (Switz.)	zä′nĕn
Saarbruck, (Ger.)	zäre′brŭk
Saarburg, (Ger.)	zäre′boorg
Saariarvi, (R.)	sä-rī-är′vī
Saarlouis, (Ger.)	säre-loo-ī′
Saas, (Switz.)	zäs
Sabana, (S. Am.)	sä-bä′ (-vä′) na
Sabancui, (Mex.)	sä-bän-koo-ī′
Sabbionetta, (It.)	säb-bī-ō-nĕt′ta
Sabine, (Mex.) *l.* & *r*	sä-bī′ne, Eng. sä-bīne′
Sabioncella, (Austr.)	sä-bī-ōn-tchĕl′la
Sabium, (It.)	sä′bī-oom
Sable, (Fr.)	säbl
Sables d′Olonne, (Fr.)	säbl dō-lōne′
Sabroso, (Pen.)	sä-brō′so
Sacandaga, (U. S.)	sä-kan-dä′ga
Sacarappa, (U. S.)	sä-kä-räp′pa
Sacatecoluco, (Mex.)	sä-kä′te-kō-loo′ko
Sacco, (It.)	säk′ko
Sacco, (It.) *r.*	säk′ko

Sacconex, (Switz.)	*säk'kō-neks*
Sacedon, (Pen.)	*sä-the-dōn'*
Sacer, (It.)	*sä-tchĕr'*
Sacerneia, (Pen.)	*sä-thĕr'ne-la*
Sachsen, *or* Saxony, (Ger. Prus.)	*zäk'sen, sax'o-ny*
Sachsen-Altenburg, (Ger.)	*zäk'sĕn äl'tĕn-boorg*
Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha, (Ger.)	*zäk'sĕn kō'boorg gō'ta*
Sachsenhausen, (Ger.)	*zäk'zĕn-hou'zĕn*
Sachsen-Meiningen, (Ger.)	*zäk'sĕn mī'ning-ĕn*
Sachsen-Weimar, (Ger.)	*zäk'sĕn-vī'mar*
Sacile, (It.)	*sä'chī-le*
Saco, (U. S.)	*sa'ko*
Sacramento, (Mex.)	*sä-krä-mĕn'to*
Sado, (Pen.) *r.*	*sä'do*
Sadogura, (Austr.)	*sä-dō-goo'ra*
Saeby, (Den.)	*sä'bü*
Saengerhausen, (Prus.)	*zäng'ĕr-hou'zĕn*
Safi, (It.)	*sä'fī*
Saghalien, (As.)	*sag-hä'lī-en*
Saginaw, (U. S.)	*săg'ī-naw*
Sagone, (It.) *g.*	*sä-gō'ne*
Sagra, (Pen.) *mt.*	*sä'gra*
Saguenay, (Can.)	*săg-nā'*
Saguntum, (Pen.)	*sä-goon'toom*
Saguria, (Austr.)	*sä-goo'rī-a*
Sahara, (Af.)	*sa-hä'ra*
Sahl, (Den.)	*zäle*
Said, (Eg.)	*sa-ïd'*
Saignes, (Fr.)	*sāny'*
Saillon, (Switz.)	*säl-yōng'* or *säï-yōng'*
Sailly de la Somme, (Fr.)	*säl-yī (säï-yī) dē lä sōme'*
St. Afrique, (Fr.)	*sang tä-frike'*
St. Agrève, (Fr.)	*sang tä-grĕve'*
St. Alberto, (It.)	*sän äl-bĕr'to*
St. Alessio, (It.)	*sän ä-les'sī-o*
St. Amand, (Fr.)	*sang tä-mäng'*
St. Amans, (Fr.)	*sang tä-mäng'*
St. Amantes, (Neth.)	*sang tä-mängt'*
St. Ambroix, (Fr.)	*sang täng-brwä'*
St. Amour, (Fr.)	*sang tä-moor'*
St. Ana, (Mex.)	*sän'ta ä'na*
St. Andeol, le Bourg, (Fr.)	*sang täng-de-ōle' lĕ boor*
St. Andiol, (Fr.)	*sang täng-dī-ōle'*
St. André, (Fr.)	*sang täng-drā'*
St. Andrea, (It.) *c. & isl.*	*sän än-drā'a*
St. Angelo, (It.)	*sän än'je-lo*
St. Antioco, (It.) *isl.*	*sän än-tī-ō'ko*
St. Antonio, (Mex. Pen.)	*sän än-tō'nī-o*
St. Antonio de la Huerta, (Mex.)	*sän än-tō'nī-o dē lä oo-ĕr'ta*
St. Antonio, (Mex.) *r.*	*sän än-tō'nī-o*
St. Antonius, (Neth.)	*zänkt än-tō'nī-oos*
St. Arnould, (Fr.)	*sang tär-noo'*
St. Aubin, (Fr. & Switz.)	*sang tō bäng'*
St. Aurica, (It.) *c.*	*sän ou'rī-ka*
St. Avertin, (Fr.)	*sang tä-vĕr-täng'*
St. Avit, (Fr.)	*sang tä-vī'*
St. Avold, (Fr.)	*sang tä-vō'*
St. Barbara, (Pen. Mex.)	*sän bär-bä'ra*
St. Bartolome, (Pen.)	*sän bär-tō-lō-me'*
St. Bartolomeo, (It.)	*sän bär-tō-lō-me'o*
St. Benedetto, (It.)	*sän be-ne-dĕt'to*
St. Benedicto, (Mex.)	*sän be-ne-dik'to*
St. Benevento, (It.)	*sän be-ne-vĕn'to*
St. Bonin, (Fr.)	*sang be-näng'*
St. Benito, (Mex.) *isl.*	*sän be-nī'to*
St. Bernard, (It. Switz.) *mt.*	*sang bĕr-närd'*
St. Bernardo, (Mex.) *b.*	*sän bĕr-när'do*
St. Blain, (Fr.)	*sang bläng*
St. Blaise, (Switz.)	*sang bläze*
St. Blas, (Mex.) *pt.*	*sän bläs*
St. Blasien, (Ger.)	*zänkt blä'zī-ĕn*
St. Braix, (Switz.)	*sang brä*
St. Branchier, (Switz.)	*sang bräng-shī-ā'*
St. Bras, (Pen.)	*sän bräs*
St. Braz, (Pen.)	*sän bräth*
St. Brice, (Fr.)	*sang brīsse*
St. Brieuc, (Fr.) *b.*	*sang brī-ëü'*
St. Bris, (Fr.)	*sang brī*
St. Buenaventura, (Mex.)	*sän boo-e-nä-vĕn-too'ra*
St. Calais, (Fr.)	*sang kä-lā'*
St. Canat, (Fr.)	*sang kä nä'*
St. Carlos, (Mex.)	*sän kär'los*
St. Carlos del Monterey, (Mex.)	*sän kär'los dĕl mōn-tĕr-rī'*
St. Catalina, (Mex.) *isl.*	*sän kä-tä-lī'na*
St. Catharina, (Braz.)	*sän kä-tä-rī'na*
St. Catharine, (S. Am.)	*sän kä-tä-rī'ne*
St. Celoni, (Pen.)	*sän the-lō'nī*
St. Chamand, (Fr.)	*sang shä-mäng'*
St. Chamond, (Fr.)	*sang shä-mōng'*
St. Chinian, (Fr.)	*sang shī-nī-äng'*
St. Clair, (Fr.)	*sang kläre*
St. Clemens, (Den.)	*zänkt kle'mĕns*
St. Clemente, (Mex.) *isl.*	*sän kle-mĕn'te*
St. Clemente Volcano, (S. Am.)	*sän kle-mĕn'te vōl-kä'no*
St. Cloud, (Fr.)	*sang kloo*
St. Coloma, (Pen.)	*sän kō-lō'ma*
St. Colombe, (Fr.)	*sang kō-lōngb'*
St. Croce, (It.)	*sän krō'che*
St. Croix, (Switz.)	*sang krwä*
St. Cruz, (Pen. Mex. S. Am.)	*sän'ta krooth*
St. Dalmazo, (It.)	*sän'ta däl-mä'dzo*
St. Dalmazzio, (It.)	*sän'ta däl-mät'zī-o*
St. Denis, (Fr. Switz.)	*sang de-nī'*
St. Didier, (Fr.)	*sang dī-dī-ā'*
St. Diego, (Mex.)	*sän dī-ā'go*
St. Dizier, (Fr.)	*sang dī-zī-ā'*
St. Domiano	*sän dō-mī-ä'no*
St. Domingo, (Braz. Mex. S. Am.)	*sän (sang) dō-mīn'go*
St. Domingo de la Calzado, (Pen.)	*sän dō-mīn'go de lä käl-thä'do*
St. Domingo, *or* Hayti, (W. Ind.)	*sāint dō-mīn'go, hā'tī*
St. Donino, (It.)	*sän dō-nī'no*
St. Donna, (It.)	*sän'ta dōn'na*
St. Eleazorio, (Mex.)	*sän e-le-ä-thō' (-sō') rī-o*
St. Elena, (Pen. S. Am.)	*sän e-le'na*
St. Elisabetta, (It.)	*sän e-lī-sä-bĕt'ta*
St. Endre, (Austr.)	*sän ĕn'dre*
St. Erga, (R.)	*sänkt ĕr'ga*
St. Esprit, Font, (Fr.)	*sang tĕsse-prī'*
St. Etienne, (Fr.)	*sang te-tī-ĕne'*
St. Eulalie, (Pen.)	*sän'ta e-oo-lä'lī-e*
St. Eustatius, (W. Ind.) *isl.*	*u-stā'shī-us*
St. Fé, (S. Am.)	*sän'ta fe*
St. Felices el Chico, (Pen.)	*sän fe-lī'thĕsse ĕl tchī'ko*
St. Felipe, (Mex.)	*sang fe-līpe'*
St. Fernando, (Mex. Pen.)	*sän fer-nän'do*
St. Fernando, silver mines, (S. Am.)	*sän fĕr-nän'do*
St. Fiorenza, (It.)	*sän fī-ō-rĕn'dza*
St. Florent, (Fr.)	*sang flō-räng'*
St. Florentin, (Fr.)	*sang flō-räng-täng'*
St. Flour, (Fr.)	*sang floor*
St. Fons, (Fr.)	*sang fōng*
St. Francisco, (Mex.)	*sän frän-thīs' (-sīs') ko*
St. Francisco, (Mex.) *r.*	*sän frän-thīs' (-sīs') ko*
St. Francisco de la Silla, (Mex.)	*sän frän-thīs' (-sīs') ko de lä sīl'ya (sī'ya)*
St. Francisco Xavier, (Mex.)	*sän frän-thīs' (-sīs') ko khä-vī-ĕr'*
St. Francois, (Can.)	*sang fräng-swä'*
St. Gabriel, (Mex.)	*sän gä'brī-ĕl*
St. Gallen, (Switz.)	*zänkt gäl'lĕn*
St. Gaudens, (Fr.)	*sang gō-däng'*
St. Gauitier, (Fr.)	*sang gō-ī-tī-ā'*
St. Geneviève, (Fr.)	*sang zhe-ne-vī-ĕve'*
St. Genis, (Fr.)	*sang zhe-nī'*
St. George, (S. Am.)	*sän khe-ōr'khe*
St. Georges, (Fr.)	*sang zhōrzhe*
St. Gerand, (Fr.)	*sang zhe-räng*
St. Gerard, (Fr.)	*sang zhe-rärd'*
St. Germain, (Fr.)	*sang zhĕr-mäng'*
St. Germain en Lozère, (Fr.)	*sang zhĕr-mäng' äng lō-zĕre'*
St. Germain Lambron, (Fr.)	*sang zhĕr-mäng' läng-brōng'*
St. Germain sur Seine, (Fr.)	*sang zhĕr-mäng' sür säne*
St. Geronino, (Mex.) *isl.*	*sän khe-rō-nī'no*
St. Giacomo, (Switz.)	*sän jī-ä-kō'mo*
St. Giles, (Neth.)	*sang zhīle*
St. Gilles, (Fr.)	*sang zhīly (zhī-ī)*
St. Gioinfiore, (It.)	*sän jiō-īn-fī-ō're*
St. Giorgio, (It.)	*sän jiōr'jio*
St. Giovani, (It.)	*sän jiō-vä'nī*
St. Giovanni, (It.)	*sän jiō-vän'nī*
St. Giovanni di Sallaro, (It.)	*sän jiō-vän'nī dī säl-lä'ro*
St. Giraldo, (Pen.)	*sän khī-räl'do*
St. Girons, (Fr.)	*sang zhī-rōng'*
St. Giuliano, (It.)	*sän jioo-lī ä'no*
St. Goar, (Ger.)	*zänkt gō'är*
St. Gothard, (Switz.) *mt.*	*zänkt got'härt*
St. Guisto, (It.)	*sän gwis'to*
St. Gyargy, (Austr.)	*jarj*
St. Heerenbrock, (Neth.)	*zänkt he'rĕn-brok'*
St. Helena, (Af.) *isl.*	*sän'ta e'le-na* or *hĕl-ē'na*
St. Helena Tonnara, (It.)	*sän'ta e'le-na tōn-nä'ra*
St. Helene, (Fr.)	*sang te-lĕne'*
St. Helier, (Fr.)	*sang te-lī-ā'*
St. Hermito, (Fr.)	*sang tĕr-mīte'*
St. Hilaire, (Fr.)	*sang tī läre'*
St. Hubert, (Neth.)	*sang tü-bēr'*
St. Hyacinthe, (Can.)	*sang tī-ä-sängt'*
St. Hypolite, (Fr.)	*sang tī-pō-līte'*
St. Iago, (W. Ind.)	*sän khä'go*
St. Ignacio, (Mex.)	*sän īg-nä'thī- (-sī-) o*
St. Inier, (Switz.)	*sang tī-nī-ā'*
St. Ines, (Mex.)	*sän'ta ī nĕsse*
St. Jacob, (Neth.)	*zänkt yä'kob*
St. Jacques, (Fr.)	*sang zhäk*
St. Jean, (Fr.)	*sang zhäng*
St. Jean d'Angely, (Fr.)	*sang zhäng däng-zhā-lī'*
St. Jean Day, (Fr.)	*sang zhäng dā*
St. Jean de Gard, (Fr.)	*sang zhäng dē gär*
St. Jean Pied de Port, (Fr.)	*sang zhäng pī-ā dē pōre*
St. Joaninho, (Pen.)	*sän zhō-ä-nīn'o*
St. Joao, (Pen.)	*sän zhō-ä'o*
St. Joao de Foz, (Pen.)	*sän zhō-ä'o de fōth*
St. Joao de Sines, (Pen.)	*sän zhō-ä'o de sī'nĕsse*
St. Joaquim, (Mex.)	*sän khō-ä'kīm*
St. Johan, (Den. Austr.)	*zänkt yō-hän'*
St. Johann, (Austr.)	*zänkt yō-hän'*
St. Jooris Weert, (Neth.)	*zänkt yō'rīs verte*
St. Jorge, (Pen.)	*sän khōr'khe*
St. Jorge de Olancho, (Mex.)	*sän khōr'khe de ō-län'tcho*
St. Jose, (Mex.)	*sän khō'se*
St. Jose de Premas, (Mex.)	*sän khō'se de pre'mäs*
St. Jose de Tamoalipan, (Mex.)	*sän khō'se de tä'mō-ä-lī-pän'*
St. Josef, (Mex.)	*sän khō'sef*
St. Jouan, (Fr.)	*sang zhoo-äng'*
St. Jouin, (Fr.)	*sang zhoo-äng'*
St. Juan, (Mex.)	*sän khoo-än'*
St. Juan Baptista, (Mex.)	*sän khoo-än' bäp-tīs'ta*
St. Juan Baptista, (Mex.) *mt.*	*sän khoo-än' bäp-tīs'ta*
St. Juan de Nicaragua, (Mex.)	*sän khoo-än' de nī-kä-rä'-goo-a*
St. Juan de Ulua, (Mex.)	*sän khoo-än' de oo'loo-a*
St. Juanico, (Mex.) *isl.*	*sän khoo-ä-nī'ko*
St. Julias, (Pen.) *ft.*	*sän khoo'lī-äs*
St. Julien, (Fr.)	*sang zhü-lī-äng'*
St. Julien du Vourvantes, (Fr.)	*sang zhü-lī-äng' dü voor-vängt'*
St. Julien le Chap, (Fr.)	*sang zhü-lī-äng' lē shä*
St. Just, (Fr.)	*sang zhüst*
St. Justa, (It.)	*sän'ta yoos'ta*
St. Kirah, (Austr.)	*zänkt kī'ra*
St. Konstantinov, (R.)	*zänkt kōn-stän-tī-nōv'*
St. Lambert, (Fr.)	*sang läng-bĕr'*
St. Lary, (Fr.)	*sang lä-rī'*
St. Lattier, (Fr.)	*sang lät-tī-ā*
St. Laurent, (Fr.)	*sang lō-räng'*
St. Lazaro, (Mex.) *c.*	*sän lä'thä- (-sä-) ro*
St. Leo, (It.)	*sän le'o*
St. Leonardo, (It. & Pen.)	*sän le-ō-när'do*
St. Leonhard, (Switz.)	*zänkt le'ōn-härt*
St. Leonovo, (R.)	*zänkt le-ō-nō'vo*
St. Lo, (Fr.)	*sang lō*
St. Lorenzo, (Mex.)	*sän lō-rĕn'tho (-so)*
St. Lorenzo, (It.)	*sän lō-rĕn'dzo*
St. Louis, (Fr. Af.)	*sang loo-ī'*
St. Louis, (U. S.)	*sāint loo'is*
St. Lucar de Barameda, (Pen.)	*sän loo'kär de bä-rä-me'-da*
St. Lucar de Guadiana, (Pen.)	*sän loo'kär de goo-ä-dī-ä'na*
St. Lucar la Mayor, (Pen.)	*sän loo'kär lä mä-yōr'*
St. Lucas, (Neth.) *c.*	*zänkt loo'käs*
St. Lucia, (Mex.)	*sän'ta loo'thī- (-sī-) a*
St. Lucida, (It.)	*sän'ta loo-chī'da*
St. Luis, (Mex.)	*sän loo'īs*
St. Luiz, (Mex.)	*sän loo'īth (-'īs)*
St. Lussurgiu, (It.)	*sän loos-soor-joo'*
St. Maarten, (Neth.)	*zänkt märe'tĕn*
St. Maddalena, (It.)	*sän'ta mäd-dä-le'na*
St. Maartens, (Neth.)	*zänkt märe'tĕns*
St. Magno, (It.)	*sän'to män'yo*
St. Malo, (Fr.)	*sang mä'lo*
St. Marano, (It.)	*sän mä-rä'no*
St. Marc, (Fr. W. Ind.)	*sang märk*
St. Marco, (It.)	*sän mar'ko*
St. Marcos, (Pen.)	*sän mär'kos*
St. Margarida, (Pen.)	*sän'ta mär-gä-rī'da*
St. Margarita, (Mex.) *isl.*	*sän'ta mär-gä-rī'ta*
St. Maria, (Mex.)	*sän'ta mä-rī'a*
St. Maria de la Charcas, (Mex.)	*sän'ta mä-rī'a de lä chär'-käs*
St. Maria del Oro, (Mex.)	*sän'ta mä-rī'a dĕl ō'ro*
St. Maria di Leuca, (It.)	*sän'ta mä-rī'a dī le-oo'ka*
St. Maria, (Switz.)	*zänkt mä rī'a*
St. Maria Monte, (It.)	*sän'ta mä-rī'a mōn'te*
St. Marie, (Fr.)	*sang mä-rī'*
St. Marino, (It.)	*sän mä-rī'no*
St. Marten, (Austr.)	*zänkt mär'tĕn*
St. Martensdyk, (Neth.)	*zänkt mär'tĕns-dīke*
St. Martin, (Fr.)	*sang mär-täng'*
St. Martin d'Estreaux, (Fr.)	*sang mär-täng' dĕsse-tre-ō'*
St. Martin de Montalban, (Pen.)	*sän mär-tīn' de mōn-täl-bän'*
St. Martin, (Austr. Switz.)	*zänkt mär'tīne*
St. Mateo, (Pen.)	*sän mä-te'o*
St. Matthieu, (Fr.)	*sang mät-tī-ëü'*
St. Maurice, (Can.)	*sang mō-rīsse'*
St. Maurico, (It.)	*sän mou'rī-che*
St. Maurice, (Fr. Switz.)	*sang mō-rīsse'*
St. Mauro, (It.)	*sän mou'ro*
St. Maxence, Font de, (Fr.)	*fōng dē sang mä-sänge'*
St. Melain, (Fr.)	*sang me-läng'*
St. Merino, (It.)	*sän me-rī'no*
St. Michel, (Fr.)	*sang mī-shĕl'*
St. Miguel, (Mex. Pen.)	*sän mī'goo-ĕl*
St. Migulita, (Mex.)	*sän mī-goo-lī'ta*
St. Miklos, (Austr.)	*zänkt mī'klos*
St. Moritz, (Switz.)	*zänkt mō'rits*
St. Nazaire, (Fr.)	*sang nä-zäre'*
St. Nicolo, (It.)	*sän nī'kō-lo*
St. Nicolaia, (R.)	*zänkt nī-kō-lä'ya*
St. Oedenrode, (Neth.)	*zänkt oo'dĕn-rō'de*
St. Olaya, (Pen.)	*sän'ta ō-lä'ya*
St. Omer, (Fr.)	*sang ō-mer'*
St. Oreste, (It.)	*sän ō-rĕsse'te*
St. Pablo, (Pen. Mex.)	*sän pä'blo*
St. Palais, (Fr.)	*sang pä-lā'*
St. Pardoux, (Fr.)	*sang pär-doo'*
St. Paul Cap de Joux, (Fr.)	*sang pōle käp dē zhoo*
St. Paul de Fenouillet, (Fr.)	*sang pōle dē fe-nool-ye* or *fe-noo'ī-ye*

Fr. long *ëü* and short *ëü*, nearly as in *spur*. — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*. — *An''ger, vi''cious*. — *ẓ* as *s* in *pleasure*; *g̃* and *kh* guttural; *ny* liquid; *th* as in *pith*.

St. Paurvel's Polder, (Neth.)	*zänkt pour'vëls pou'dėr*
St. Payo, (Pen.)	*sän pä'yo*
St. Pé, (Fr.)	*säng pę*
St. Pedro, (Mex.)	*sän pę'dro*
St. Pedro, (Mex.) *b. & r.*	*sän pę'dro*
St. Père à Vy, (Fr.)	*säng përe ä vï*
St. Peter, (Austr.)	*zänkt pę'tėr*
St. Petersburg, (R.)	*zänkt (sänt) pę'tėrs-bọọrg̃* or *sänt pē'tėrs-bėrg̃*
St. Piero, (It.)	*sän pï-ę'ro*
St. Pierre, (Can.)	*säng pï-ëre'*
St. Pierre de la Fage, (Fr.)	*säng pï-ëre' dŭ lä fäge*
St. Pierre, (Switz. W. Ind.)	*säng pï-ëre'*
St. Pol, (Fr.)	*säng pōle*
St. Pol de Léon, (Fr.)	*säng pōle dŭ lę-ōng'*
St. Pourçain, (Fr.)	*säng pọọr-säng'*
St. Quirico, (It.)	*sän kwï-rï'ko*
St. Rafael, (Mex.)	*sän rä'fä-ēl*
St. Rafael, (Mex.) *r.*	*sän rä'fä-el*
St. Remo, (It.)	*sän rę'mo*
St. Remy, (Fr.)	*säng rę-mï'*
St. Romain, (Fr.)	*säng rō-mäng'*
St. Rome, (Fr.)	*säng rōme*
St. Rome de Cernon, (Fr.)	*säng rōme dŭ sėr-nōng'*
St. Rosa, (Mex.)	*sän'ta rō'sa*
St. Rosa, (Mex.) *isl.*	*sän'ta rō'sa*
St. Rosario, (Mex.)	*sän rō-sä'rï-o*
St. Saba, (Mex.)	*sän'ta sä'ba*
St. Saba, (Mex.) *isl.*	*sän'ta sä'ba*
St. Salvador, (Mex.)	*sän säl vä-dōr'*
St. Saphorin, (Fr.)	*säng sä-fō räng'*
St. Sauveur, (Fr.)	*säng sō-vŭr'*
St. Sebastian, (Pen. Mex.)	*sän sę bäs tï-än'*
St. Sebastiao, (Pen.)	*sän sę bäs-tï-ä'o*
St. Seine, (Fr.)	*säng säne*
St. Séver, (Fr.)	*säng sę-vėr'*
St. Soverina, (It.)	*sän'ta sę-vę-rï'na*
St. Silvestre, (Fr.)	*säng sil-vëstr'*
St. Stefano, (It.)	*sän stę-fä'no*
St. Thiebault, (Fr.)	*säng tï-bō'*
St. Tomas, (Mex.)	*sän tō'mäs*
St. Tommaso, (It.) *b.*	*sän tōm-mä'so*
St. Ursanne, (Switz.)	*säng ŭr-säne'*
St. Viller, (Fr.)	*säng vï-lï-ę'*
St. Voit, (Austr.)	*zänkt vite*
St. Ver Tchirska	*vėr tchirs'ka*
St. Vincent, (Australia, Fr.)	*säng väng-säng'*
St. Vincente, (Mex.)	*sän vïn-thėn' (-sėn') tę*
St. Vito, (It.)	*sän vï'to*
St. Viviens, (Fr.)	*säng vï-vï-äng'*
St. Xavier del Bac, (Mex.)	*sän ċhä-vï'ėr dėl bäk*
Saintes, (Fr.)	*sängt*
Saintonge, (Fr.)	*säng-tōngzh'*
Sajo St. Peter, (Austr.)	*sä'yo zänkt pę'tėr*
Sala, (It. Sc. Pen.)	*sä'la*
Salama, (Mex.)	*sä-lä'ma*
Salamanca, (Pen. Mex.)	*sä-lä-män'ka*
Salamon, (Austr.)	*zä'lä-mōn*
Salandrella, (It.)	*sä-län-drėl'la*
Salas, (Pen.)	*sä'läs*
Salbris, (Fr.)	*säl-brï'*
Salerno, (It.)	*sä-lėr'no*
Salerno, (It.) *g.*	*sä-lėr'no*
Salicetto, (It.)	*sä-lï-chėt'to*
Salina, (It.)	*sä-lï'na*
Salinas, (Pen.)	*sä-lï'näs*
Salinas de Orichuela, (Pen.)	*sä-lï'näs dę ō-rï-chọọ ę'la*
Salinello, (It.) *r.*	*sä-lï-nėl'lo*
Salino, (It.) *r.*	*sä-lï'no*
Salo, (It.)	*sä'lo*
Salobrena, (Pen.)	*sä-lō-brę'na*
Salona, (Gr.) *mt.*	*sä-lō'na*
Salonica, (Tur.)	*sä-lō'nï-ka*
Salpi, (It.)	*säl'pï*
Salpi, (It.) *l.*	*säl'pï*
Salsadella, (Pen.)	*säl'sä-dėl'ya*
Salso, (It.) *r.*	*säl'so*
Salsola, (It.) *r.*	*säl'sō-la*
Salta, (S. Am.)	*säl'ta*
Saltilla, (Mex.)	*säl-tïl'ya* or *säl-tï'ya*
Saltillo, (Mex.)	*säl-tïl'yo* or *säl-tï'yo*
Saltino, (It.)	*säl-tï'no*
Salto Ganobo, (Pen.)	*säl'to gä-nō'bo*
Saltza, (Ger.) *r.*	*zält'sa*
Saltzburg, (Austr. Ger.)	*zälts'bọọrg̃*
Saluzzo, (It.)	*sä-lọọt'zo*
Saluzzola, (It.)	*sä-lọọt'zō-la*
Salvador, (S. Am.)	*säl-va-dōre'*
Salvaterra, (Pen.)	*säl-vä-tėr'ra*
Salvatierra, (Pen.)	*säl-vä-tï-ėr'ra*
Salza, (Ger.) *r.*	*zäl'tsa*
Salzwedel, (Prus.)	*zälts'vä-dėl*
Samara, (R.)	*sä-mä'ra*
Samara, (R.) *r.*	*sä-mä'ra*
Samarang, (East. Isl.)	*säm-a-räng'*
Samarcand, (As.)	*säm'ar-känd*
Samaria, (Pal.)	*sä-mä'rï-a*
Samassi, (It.)	*sä-mäs'sï*
Sambre, (Neth.) *r.*	*säm'brę* or *sängbr*
Sampayo, (Pen.)	*säm-pä'yo*
Samre, (Fr.)	*sängr*
Samsoe, (Den.) *isl.*	*säm'sŭ*
San Bonifacio, (It.)	*sän bō-nï-fä'chïo*
San Boy, (Pen.)	*sän boi*

San Clemente, (Pen.)	*sän klę-mėn'tę*
San Ildefonso, (Pen.)	*sän ïl-dę-fōn'so*
San Juan, (S. Am.)	*sän ċhọọ-än'*
San Luis, (S. Am.)	*sän lọọ'isse*
San Luis Potosi, (Mex.)	*sän lọọ'isse pō-tō'sï*
San, (Austr.) *r.*	*zän*
Sancerre, (Fr.)	*säng-sëre'*
Sanctispiritus, (Pen.)	*sänk-tïs-pï'rï-tọọs*
Sandager, (Den.)	*zänd'ä-gėr*
Sandersleben, (Den.)	*zän'dėrs-lä'bėn*
Sandoweer, (Neth.)	*sän'dę-vęhr*
Sandoe, (Sc. Pen.)	*zän-dŭ'*
Sandusky, (U. S.)	*sän-dus'ky*
Sandwich, (Eng. & U. S.)	*sänd'wich* or *sänd'idge*
Sangamon, (U. S.)	*säng'ga-mon*
Sangonera, (Pen.) *r.*	*sän-gō-nę'ra*
Sangro, (It.)	*sän'gro*
Sangro, (It.) *r.*	*sän'gro*
Sanguesa, (Pen.)	*sän-gę'sa*
Sanguhan, (Scot.)	*sänk'en*
Sanneo, (It.)	*sän'nę-o*
Sannikeda, (Sc. Pen.)	*sän-nï-kę'da*
Sansego, (Austr.) *isl.*	*sän-sę'go*
Santa Ana, (Pen.)	*sän'ta ä'na*
Santa Cruz, (W. Ind.) *mt.*	*sän'ta krọọth* or *krọọs*
Santa Fé, (Mex. S. Am. Pen.)	*sän'ta fę*
Santa Manza, (It.)	*sän'ta män'dza*
Santa Manza, (It.) *g.*	*sän'ta män'dza*
Santa Rosa, (Mex.) *isl.*	*sän'ta rō'sa*
Santander, (Ind. Mex. Pen.)	*sän-tän'dėr*
Santarem, (Pen.)	*sän-tä'rem*
Santerno, (It.) *r.*	*sän-tėr'no*
Santhofen, (Ger.)	*zänt'hō-fėn*
Santiago, (Pen. S. Am. Mex.)	*sän-tï-ä'go*
Santillana, (Mex.)	*sän-tïl-yä'na* or *sän-tï-yä'na*
Santomera, (Pen.)	*sän-tō-mę'ra*
Santona, (Pen.)	*sän-tō'na*
Santos, los, (Pen.)	*lọs sän'tos*
Saone, Upper, (Fr.) *dep.*	*sōne*
Saone and Loir, (Fr.) *dep.*	*sōne, lwäre*
Saragosa, (Pen.)	*sä-rä-gō'sa*
Saranac, (U. S.)	*sär'a-näk*
Saransk, (R.)	*sä'ränsk*
Saratoga, (U. S.)	*sär-a-tō'ga*
Saratov, (R.)	*sä-rä-tov'*
Sarcoxie, (U. S.)	*sär-kox'ie*
Sardas, (Pen.)	*sär'däs*
Sardara, (It.)	*sär-dä'ra*
Sardinia, (It.) *isl.*	*sär-dï'nï-a*
Sardis, (Tur.)	*sär'dis*
Sargans, (Switz.)	*zär'gäns*
Sarmas, (Austr.)	*sär'mäs*
Sarmatia	*sär-mä'shï-a*
Sarnen, (Switz.)	*zär'nėn*
Sarnen, (Switz.) *l.*	*zär'nėn*
Sarno, (It.)	*sär'no*
Saros, (Tur.) *g.*	*sä'ros*
Sarrbourg, (Fr.)	*säre-bọọr'*
Sarrebruck, (Fr.)	*särę-brük'*
Sarthe, (Fr.) *dep. & r.*	*särte*
Sartilly, (Fr.)	*sär-tïl-yï'* or *sär-tï-yï'*
Sassari, (It.)	*säs-sä'rï*
Satara, (Ind.)	*sä-tä'ra*
Satorallya Ujely, (Austr.)	*sä-tō-räl'ya ọọ-yęly'*
Sau, *or* Save, (Austr.) *r.*	*zou*
Saugatuc, (U. S.)	*sau'ga-tuk*
Saugerties, (U. S.)	*sau'gėr-tëëz*
Sauley, (Switz.)	*sō-lä'*
Sault de Nouailles, (Fr.)	*sō dŭ nọọ-äly'* or *nọọä-ï*
Saut du Doubs, (Switz.)	*sō dŭ dọọbz*
Sautour, (Neth.)	*sō-tọọr'*
Sauveterre, (Fr.)	*sōve-tëre'*
Sauzo, Al, (Mex.)	*ä'ï sou'thę (-sę)*
Savalletro, (It.)	*sä-väl-lę'tro*
Savanna de la Mar, [Hayti,] (W. Ind.)	*sä-vän'na dŭ lä mär*
Savanna la Mar and Harbor, (W. Ind.)	*sä-vän'na lä mär*
Savannah, (U. S.)	*sä-vän'näh*
Save, *or* Sau, (Austr.) *r.*	*zä'vę*
Savena, (It.)	*sä-vę'na*
Saverne, (Fr.)	*sä-vėrn'*
Savigno, (Fr.)	*sä-vïny'*
Savio, (It.) *r.*	*sä'vï-o*
Savona, (It.)	*sä-vō'na*
Saxkjobing, (Den.)	*säks'kïŭ'bïng*
Saxony, *or* Sachsen, (Ger. Prus.)	*säx'o-ny*
Sayamen, (Tur.) *mt.*	*sä-yä'mėn*
Scagliosa Monte, (It.)	*skäl-yō'sa mōn'tę*
Scala, (It.)	*skä'la*
Scala, la, (It.)	*lä skä'la*
Scalesta, (Switz.)	*skä-lësse'ta*
Scanderoon, (As.)	*skän-dėr-ọọn'*
Scantic, (U. S.)	*skän'tik*
Scardona, (Austr.)	*skär-dō'na*
Schaffhausen, (Switz.)	*shäf-hou'zėn*
Schaghticoke, (U. S.)	*skägh'tï-koke*
Scheemda, (Neth.)	*skęm'da*
Schelde, East, (Neth.)	*skėl'dę*
Schelde, West, *or* De Hond, (Neth.)	*skėl'dę, dę hōnd*
Scheldt, (Neth.)	*skėlt*

Schenectady, (U. S.)	*skėn-ėk'ta-dy*
Scherzingen, (Switz.)	*shėr'tsïng-en*
Scheschuwa, (Prus.) *r.*	*shę-shọọ'va*
Scheveningen, (Neth.)	*skę'vę-nïng-ėn*
Schiedam, (Neth.)	*skï'däm*
Schiermonnik, (Neth.) *isl.*	*skïre'mōn-nïk*
Schinznach, (Switz.)	*shïnts'näċh*
Schiovonia, (It.)	*skï-ō-vō'nï-a*
Schiuschiu, (It.) *mt.*	*skï-ọọs-skï-ọọ'*
Schlent, (Den.)	*shlėnt*
Schlent, (Den.) *l.*	*shlėnt*
Schlesien, *or* Silesia, (Austr. Prus.)	*shlę'zï-ėn*
Schleswig, *or* Sleswick, (Den.)	*shlęs'vïg̃*
Schlosser, (U. S.)	*shlos'ser*
Schmallenburg, (Ger.)	*shmäl'lėn-bọọrg̃*
Schmalkalden, (Ger.)	*shmäl-käl'den*
Schneeberg, (Austr.)	*shnę'bėrg̃*
Schodac, (U. S.)	*skō'däk*
Schoenberg, (Austr.)	*shŭne'bėrg̃*
Schoenberg, (Prus.)	*shŭne'bėrg̃*
Schoeningen, (Ger.)	*shŭ'nïng-ėn*
Schoftland, (Switz.)	*shoft'länt*
Schoharie, (U. S.)	*skō-här'ie*
Schoodic, (U. S.)	*skọọ'dik*
Schooley, (U. S.)	*skọọ'ly*
Schoulte, (Neth.)	*skọọl'tę*
Schouwen, (Neth.)	*skou'vėn*
Schroon, (U. S.)	*skrọọn*
Schubelbach, (Switz.)	*shọọ'bėl-bäċh*
Schuilenburg, (Neth.)	*skoi'lėn-bọọrg̃*
Schuyler, (U. S.)	*skï'ler*
Schuylkill, (U. S.)	*skool'kil*
Schwabach, (Ger.)	*shwä'bäċh*
Schwaben, *or* Suabia, (Ger.)	*shwä'ben, sọọä'bï-a*
Schwartzburg, (Ger.)	*shwärts'bọọrg̃*
Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, (Ger.)	*shwärts'bọọrg̃ rọọ'döl-stät*
Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, (Ger.)	*shwärts'bọọrg̃ zōn'dėrs-hou'zėn*
Schwarza, (Ger.) *r.*	*shwärt'za*
Schwarzach, (Ger.) *r*	*shwär'tsäċh*
Schwarzwald, (Ger.)	*shwärts'vält*
Schwedt, (Prus.)	*shwęt*
Schweidnitz, (Prus.)	*shwït'nïts*
Schweitz, *or* Switzerland	*shwïtse*
Schwerin, (Ger.)	*shwę-rïne'*
Schwiebas, (Prus.)	*shwï'bäs*
Schwyz, (Switz.)	*shwïts*
Sciarra Point, (It.)	*shï-är'ra*
Scindia, (Ind.)	*shïn'dï-a*
Scinosa, (It.)	*shï-nō'sa*
Scio, (Gr.)	*sï'o* or *shï'o*
Scioto, (U. S.)	*sï-ō'to*
Scituate, (U. S.)	*sit'ų-ate*
Sclavonia, *or* Schlavonien, (Austr.)	*sklä-vō'nï-a, shlä-vō-nï'ėn*
Sconondoah, (U. S.)	*sko-non'do-ah*
Scorna, (Austr.)	*skōr'na*
Scotland	*skot'land*
Sculetta, (It.)	*skọọ-lėt'ta*
Scutari, (Tur.)	*skọọ-tä'rï*
Scylla, (It.)	*sil'la*
Scythia	*sith'ï-a*
Seaconnet, (U. S.)	*se-kon'net*
Sebasticook, (U. S.)	*se-bas'tï-kọọk*
Sebec, (U. S.)	*sē'bek*
Seca, la, (Pen.)	*lä sę'ka*
Sedan, (Fr.)	*sę-däng'*
Seedorf, (Switz. Ger.)	*zę'dorf*
Seehausen, (Prus.)	*zę'hou-zėn*
Seekonk, (U. S.)	*sed'konk*
Segarra, la, (Pen.)	*lä sę-gär'ra*
Segeberg, (Den.)	*zė'gę-bėrg̃*
Segnes Pass, (Switz.)	*säny*
Sego, (R.) *l.*	*sę'go*
Segovia, (Pen. Mex.)	*sę-gō'vï-a*
Segro, (Pen.) *r.*	*sę'grę*
Segua, (Pen.)	*sę'gọọ-a*
Segura, (Pen.)	*sę-gọọ'ra*
Sehmutter, (Ger.) *r.*	*zėh'mọọt'tėr*
Seine, (Fr.) *dep.*	*säne*
Seine, Lower, (Fr.) *dep.*	*säne*
Seine and Marne, (Fr.) *dep.*	*säne, märne*
Seine and Oise, (Fr.) *dep.*	*säne, wäze*
Seine, (Fr.) *r.*	*säne*
Selaya, (Pen.)	*sę-lä'ya*
Selo, (It.) *r.*	*sę'lę*
Selitska, (R.)	*sę-lits'ka*
Selkirk, (Scot.)	*sel'kirk*
Sella, (Pen.) *c.*	*sel'ya*
Selzach, (Switz.)	*zėl'tsäċh*
Semja, (R.)	*sėm'ja*
Semlin, (Austr.)	*zėm'lïne'*
Semmaria, (It.)	*sėm-mä'rï-a*
Sempach, (Switz.)	*zėm'päċh*
Sempach, (Switz.) *l.*	*zėm'päċh*
Semur, (Fr.)	*sę-müre'*
Seneca, (U. S.)	*sėn'e-ka*
Senegal, (Af.) *r.*	*sėn-e-gäl'*
Senegambia, (Af.)	*sėn-e-gäm'bï-a*
Senio, (It.) *r.*	*sę'nï-o*
Senlis, (Fr.)	*säng-lï'*

Fāte, fär, fąll, whąt, bät. — *Mēte, prey, hėlp, thëre, hėr.* — *Pīne, marïne, bïrd, fįg.* — *Nōte, dŏve, mōve, wǫlf, bǫǫk, lǫrd.* — *Tūne, bųll, ųnite.* — Fr. long *vûe*; Fr. short *bŭt.*

Sennaar, (Af.)	sen-naar'
Senne, (Neth.) r.	zĕn'nę or sĕne
Sennwald, (Switz.)	zĕn'valt
Sentier, le, (Switz.)	lĕ sāng-tī-ę'
Sepulcro de Scipion, (Pen.)	sę-pool'kro dę sī'pĭ-ōn
Seraincourt, (Fr.)	sé-răng-koor'
Serampore, (-poor,) (Ind.)	sĕr-ăm-pōre'
Seravalle, (It.)	sę-rä-väl'lę
Serdao, (Pen.)	ser-dä'o
Sered, (Austr.) r.	sę'rĕd
Serechova, (R.)	sę-rę-chō'va
Seringapatam, (Hind.)	sĕr-ing'ga-pa-tăm'
Serle, (Australia,) mt.	sĕr'lę
Sermiers, (Fr.)	sĕr-mī-ę'
Sermoise, (Fr.)	sĕr-mwäse'
Sernano, (It.)	sĕr-nä'no
Sernon la Doire, (Fr.)	sĕr-nōng lä dwäre
Serpa, (Pen.)	sĕr'pa
Serpentaria, (It.) isl.	sĕr-pĕn-tä'rī-a
Serpouchov, (R.)	ser-pou'chov
Serrieres, (Fr.)	sĕr-rī-ĕre'
Sertig, (Switz.)	zĕr'tĭg
Serveretto, (Fr.)	sĕrve-rĕtte'
Servia, (Tur.)	sĕr'vī-a
Sery, (Neth.)	sĕ-rī'
Sesia, (It.) r.	sę'zī-a
Sesto Calende, (It.)	sĕs'to kä-lĕn'dę
Sesto Vareso, (It.)	sĕs'to vä-rę'zę
Sestri, (It.)	sĕs'trī
Sestri di Levanto, (It.)	sĕs'trī dī lę-vän'tę
Setauket, (U. S.)	se-tau'ket
Setsch, (Austr.)	zĕtsh
Settimu, (It.)	sĕt-tī-moo'
Setubal, (Pen.)	sę-too-bäl'
Setyk, (Austr.)	setjk
Severac, le Château, (Fr.)	sę-vę-räk' lĕ shä-tō'
Sevilla, (Pen.)	sę-vil'ya
Sevres, (Fr.)	sĕvr
Sevres Deux, (Fr.) dep.	sĕvr dŭ
Sewestan, (Per.)	se-wĕs-tan'
Sezezurowa, (Austr.)	shę-zę-soo-rō'va
Sferra Cavallo, (It.) c.	sfĕr'ra kä-väl'lo
Shamokin, (U. S.)	shä-mō'kin
Shandaken, (U. S.)	shăn-dä'ken
Shannon, (Ir.)	shăn'non
Sharkieh, (Eg.)	shär'kī-ĕh
Sharon, Plain of, (Pal.)	shar'on
Shawnee, (U. S.)	shaw-nee'
Sheboygan, (U. S.)	she-boi'gan
Sheerness, (Eng.)	shēr-nĕss'
Shelbourne, (Can.)	shĕl'boorne
Shellens, (Af.)	shĕl'lens
Shelocta, (U. S.)	she-lŏk'ta
Shenandoah, (U. S.)	shen-an-dō'ah
Shenango, (U. S.)	she-năng'go
Sherbrooke, (Can.)	shĕr'brooke
Sheshequin, (U. S.)	shĕsh'e-kwin
Shetucket, (U. S.)	she-tuk'et
Shiawassee, (U. S.)	shī-a-wŏs'see
Shiraz, (Per.)	shī-räz'
Shoa, (Af.)	shō'a
Shoomla, (Tur.)	shoom'lä
Shoshonee, (U. S.)	shosh'o-nee
Shragna, (Af.)	shräg'na
Shropshire, (Eng.)	shrop'shire
Siak, (East. Isl.)	sī-äk'
Siam, (As.)	sī'am
Siberia, (As.)	sī-bē'rī-a
Sibilla, (It.) mt.	sī-bĭl'la
Sichem, (Neth.)	zī'chĕm
Sicily, (It.) isl.	sis'ĭ-ly
Sid, (Austr.)	sid
Siddeburen, (Neth.)	zid'dę-boo'rĕn
Sidensjoe, (Sc. Pen.)	zī'dĕn-shŭ
Siderno, (It.)	sī-dĕr'no
Sidra, (Af.) g.	sī'dra
Siebenlingen, (Austr.)	zī'ben-ling-ĕn
Siena, (It.)	sī-ę'na
Sienne, (Fr.) r.	sī-ĕnn'
Sierra de Estrella, (Pen.)	sī-ĕr'ra de ĕss-trel'ya
Sierra Madre, (Mex.)	sī-ĕr'ra mä'drę
Sierra de los Mimbres, (Mex.)	sī-ĕr'ra dę lōs mĭm'-bres
Sierra de Monchique, (Pen.)	sī-ĕr'ra dę mōn-chī'kę
Sierra Nevada, (Pen.)	sī-ĕr'ra nę-vä'da
Siete Carreras, (Pen.)	sī-ę'tę kär-rę'ras
Sigmaringen, [Hohenzollern,] (Ger.)	zig'mä-ring'ĕn
Signau, (Ger.)	sing'nou
Sigriswyler, (Switz.)	zī'gris-vī'lĕr
Sigtuna, (Sc. Pen.)	sig-too'na
Siguantanejo, (Mex.)	sī-goo-än-tä-nę'cho
Siguenza, (Pen.)	sī-gen'tha
Sigueyro, (Pen.)	sī-gī'ro
Siklo, (Austr.)	sī'klo
Siklos, (Austr.)	sī'klos
Silbodal, (Sc. Pen.)	zil'bō-däl'
Silde Rivet, (Den.) isl.	zil'dę
Silden, (Sc. Pen.)	zil'dĕn
Silesia, or Schlesien, (Austr.)	sī-lē'shī-a
Siliqua, (It.)	sī'lī-kwä
Siljan, (Sc. Pen.) l.	sil'yän
Sillery, (Fr.)	sil-rī'
Silora, (It.) r.	sī-lō'ra
Sils, (Switz.)	zils
Silser, (Switz.) l.	zil'zĕr
Silsili, (Eg.)	sil'si-li
Silvano, (It.)	sil-vä'no
Silvaplana, (Switz.)	sil'vä-plä'na
Silveiras, (Pen.)	sil-vī'ras
Silvi, (It.)	sil'vī
Simand, (Austr.)	zī'mänd
Simbach, (Ger.)	zim'bäch
Simbirsk, (R.)	sim'birsk
Simeon, (Pal.)	sī'mę-ōn
Simione, (It.)	sī-mī-ō'nę
Simlyana, (Austr.)	sim-lä'na
Simmen, (Switz.) r.	zim'mĕn
Simmern, (Ger.)	zim'mĕrn
Simplon, (Switz.)	săng-plōng'
Simplon, Route du, (Switz.)	root dŭ săng-plōng'
Sinai, (Pal. Eg.) mt.	sī'nä
Sinai, (Pal. Eg.) pen.	sī'nä
Sinalva, (Mex.)	sī-nal'va
Sinalva, (Mex.) r.	sī-nal'va
Sinde, (Per. Ind.)	sin'dę
Singapore, (-poor,) (Ind.)	sing-gä-pōre'
Sinigaglia, (It.)	sī-nī-gäl'ya
Sinnemahoning, (U. S.)	sin'ne-mä-hō'ning
Sinnour, Plain of, (Eg.)	sin-noor'
Siout, (Eg.)	sī-oot'
Sioux, (U. S.)	com. soo
Sippican, (U. S.)	sip'pī-kan
Siranto, (Pen.)	sī-rän'tę
Siriani, (R.)	sī-rī ä'nī
Sisal, (Mex.)	sī-säl'
Sisarga, (Pen.) isl.	sī-sär'ga
Sissach, (Switz.)	zis'säch
Sissigen, (Switz.)	zis'sī-gĕn
Sittard, (Neth.)	sit'tärd
Siete Aguas, (Pen.)	sī-ę'tę ä'goo-äs
Siviriez, (Switz.)	sī-vę-rī-ę'
Skagen, (Den.) c.	skä'gĕn
Skagstol, (Sc. Pen.) mt.	skăg'stōle
Skamproy, (Neth.)	skăm'proi
Skanderberg, (Den.)	skän'der-bĕrg
Skåne, (Sc. Pen.)	skō'nę
Skara, (Sc. Pen.)	skä'ra
Skaresta, (Sc. Pen.)	skä-rĕs'ta
Skelleftea, (Sc. Pen.)	shĕl-lĕf'tę'o
Skelleftea, (Sc. Pen.) r.	shĕl-lĕf-tę'o
Skaneateles, (U. S.)	skăn'e-ăt'ę-les
Skibbereen, (Ir.)	skib'bĕr-reen'
Skippack, (U. S.)	skip'pak
Skoefde, (Sc. Pen.)	shŭf'dę
Skog, (Sc. Pen.)	skoog
Skolopa, (R.)	skō-lo-ä'pa
Skowhegan, (U. S.)	skow-hē'gan
Skye, (Scot.)	sky
Slagelse, (Den.)	slä'gĕl-zę'
Sleen, (Neth.)	slēne
Sleswick, or Schleswig, (Den.)	slĕs'wik
Sligo, (Ir.) co.	slī'go
Slooten, (Neth.)	slō'tĕn
Slykenburg, (Neth.)	slī'kĕn-boorg
Småland, (Sc. Pen.)	smō'länd
Smolensk, (R.)	smō-lĕnsk'
Smyrna, (Tur.)	smĕr'na
Snoehattan, (Sc. Pen.) mt.	snŭ'hät'tän
Snowden, (Eng.)	snō'dĕn
Soana, (It.) mt.	sō-ä'na
Sobradas, (Pen.)	sō-brä'däss
Sobrado, (Pen.)	sō-brä'do
Sobral, (Pen.)	sō-bräl'
Sobreira Formoza, (Pen.)	sō-brī'ra fōr-mō'tha
Soconusco, (Mex.)	sō-kō-noos'ko
Socorro, (Mex.) isl.	sō-kōr'ro
Socuellamos, (Pen.)	sō-koo-ĕl-yä'mos
Soederhamn, (Sc. Pen.)	zŭ'dĕr-hämn
Soederkjoping, (Sc. Pen.)	zŭ'dĕr- (-kyŭ') chŭ'ping
Soedertelge, (Sc. Pen.)	zŭ'dĕr-tĕl'yę
Soest, (Ger.)	zŭst
Sogne Fjeld, (Sc. Pen.)	sōng'nę fyĕld
Sogne Fjord, (Sc. Pen.)	sōng'nę fyōrd
Sognedal, (Sc. Pen.)	sōng'nę-däle
[illegible], (Neth.)	[illegible]
Soignies, Forest of, (Neth.)	swän-yī'
Soissons, (Fr.)	swäs-sōng'
Solanillos, (Pen.)	sō-lä-nīl'yos
Soleure, (Switz.)	sō-lŭre'
Solingen, (Ger.)	zō'ling-ĕn
Solola, (Mex.)	sō-lō'la
Solvitsborg, (Sc. Pen.)	zōl'vits-borg
Solway, (Scot.)	sol'way
Sombrete, (Mex.)	sōm-brę'tę
Sombrief, (Neth.)	sōng-brī-ĭf'
Someren, (Neth.)	sō'mĕrn
Somers, (U. S.)	sum'ers
Somerset, (Af. N. Am.)	sum'er sĕt
Somersetshire, (Eng.)	sum'er-sĕt-shire
Somme, (Fr.) dep.	sōme
Somme, (Fr.) r.	sōme
Somme Vele, (Fr.)	sōme vę'lo
Sommelsdyk, (Neth.)	som'mĕls-dīke'
Sommen, (Sc. Pen.) l.	zōm'mĕn
Sommières, (Fr.)	sō-mī-ĕre'
Sonderborg, (Den.)	zon'dĕr-borg
Sondershausen, [Schwarzburg,] (Ger.)	zōn'dĕrs-hou'zĕn, shwärts'boorg
Sondersleben, (Ger.)	zōn'dĕrs-lĕ'bĕn
Sonegueras, (Mex.)	sō-nę-gę'räs
Soneja, (Pen.)	sō-nę'cha
Sonnenburg, (Prus.)	zōn'nĕn-boorg
Sonora, (Mex.)	sō-nō'ra
Sonsonate, (Mex.)	sōn-sō-nä'tę
Sonvillier, (Switz.)	sōng-vī-lī-ę'
Soodan, (Af.)	soo-dän'
Soorabaya, (Ind.)	soo-rä-bī'ä
Sopello, (It.)	sō-pĕl'lo
Sophienberg, (Ger.)	zō-fī'ĕn-bĕrg
Sorbas, (Pen.)	sōr'bäs
Sorgue, (Fr.) r.	sōrg
Soria, (Pen.)	sō'rī-a
Soroe, (Den. Sc. Pen.)	zō'rŭ
Sorrento, (It.)	sōr-rĕn'to
Sorsele, (Sc. Pen.)	sor'se-lę
Sorjoen, (Sc. Pen.)	sor'shŭne
Sorso, (It.)	sōr'so
Sortes, (Pen.)	sōr'tĕsse
Sorup, (Den.)	sō'roop
Sospello, (It.)	sōs-pĕl'lo
Sostri, (It.)	sōs'trī
Sote Fjord, (Sc. Pen.)	sō'tę fyōrd
Soto de la Marina, (Mex.)	sō'to dę lä mä-rī'na
Sotres, (Pen.)	sō'trĕsse
Sotteghem, (Neth.)	sot'tę-gĕm
Soubes, (Fr.)	soobe
Sou-choo, (Ch.)	sou'choo
Souchons, (Fr.)	soo-shōng'
Soucirac, (Fr.)	soo-sī-räk'
Souhegan, (U. S.)	sou-hē'gan
Souillac, (Fr.)	sool-yäk' or soo-ē-yäk'
Souilly, (Fr.)	sool-yī' or soo-ē-yī'
Soulaines, (Fr.)	soo-läne'
Souloni, (Fr.)	soo-lō-nī'
Soulvache, (Fr.)	sool-väshe'
Sourbes, (Fr.)	soorbe
Sources, los, (Mex.)	lōs soor'thĕsso (-sĕsse)
Souterraine, la, (Fr.)	lä soo-tĕr-räne'
Southampton, (Eng.)	suth-hămp'ton
Southbury, (U. S.)	south'bu ry
Southington, (U. S.)	suth'ing ton
Southwark, (Eng.)	suth'ark
Southwick, (U. S.)	com. south'ik
Sovry, (Fr.)	sŏv-rī'
Soyhiere, (Switz.)	swä-ī-ĕre'
Spa, (Neth.)	spä, Eng. spaw
Spada, (Tur.) c.	spä'da
Spadafinto, (Pen.)	spä dä fĭn'to
Spain, Sp. España, Fr. Espagne	spāne, Sp. ĕss-pän'ya, Fr. ĕss-pany'
Spakenburg, (Neth.)	spä'kĕn-boorg
Spalatro, (Austr.)	spä-lä'tro
Spanberg, (Austr.)	spän'bĕrg
Spanbroek, (Neth.)	spän'brook
Spandau, (Prus.)	spän'dou
Spangenberg, (Ger.)	späng'ĕn-bĕrg
Spannam, (Neth.)	spän'näm
Sparre, le, (Fr.)	lĕ spärre
Sparta, (Gr.)	spär'ta
Spartimento, (It.) c.	spär-tī-mĕn'to
Spartivento, (It.) c.	spär-tī-vĕn'to
Spas of Kissengen and Bocklet, (Ger.)	späs, kis'sĕng-ĕn, bok'lĕt
Spati, (Gr.) c.	spä'tī
Speicher, (Switz.)	spī'chĕr
Speier, or Speyer, (Ger.)	spī'ĕr
Speierbach, (Ger.) r.	spī'ĕr-bäch
Spenicz, (Austr.)	spę'nitch
Sperlonga, (It.)	spĕr-lōn'ga
Spetzia, (Gr.) isl.	spĕt'zī-a
Spey, (Scot.)	spā
Speyer, or Speier, (Ger.)	spī'ĕr
Spezzia, (It.)	spĕt'zī-a
Spiez, (Switz.)	spīts
Spigno, (It.)	spēn'yo
Spina, (It.) pt.	spī'na
Spinetto, (It.)	spī-nĕt'to
Spiepelpaede, (Neth.)	spī pĕl pä'dę
Spirding, (Prus.) l.	spĭr'ding
Spierbach, or Speierbach, (Ger.)	spī'ĕr-bäch
Spiridione, (Gr.)	spī-rī-dī-ō'nę
Spiritu Santo, (U. S.) b.	spĭ'rī-too sän'to
Spitzbergen, (R.)	spits'bĕr-gen
Splugen, (Switz.)	sploo'gĕn
Splugen, (It.) mt.	sploo'gĕn
Spoleto, (It.)	spō-lę'to
Spoorndonk, (Neth.)	spōrne'donk
Spree, (Prus.) r.	sprę
Spremberg, (Prus.)	sprĕm'bĕrg
Spressiano, (It.)	sprĕs-sī-ä'no
Springhirsch, (Den.)	spring'hirsh
Sproe, (Den.) isl.	sprŭ
Sprottau, (Prus.)	sprot'tou
Sprundel, (Neth.)	sproon'dĕl
Spulico, (It.) c.	spoo'lī-ko
Squam, (U. S.)	squam
Squillace, (It.) g.	skwil-lä'chę
Stabijotten, (Prus.)	stä'bī-yot'tĕn
Stade, (Ger.)	stä'dę

Fr. long ŭ and short ŭ, nearly as in *spur*. — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*. — *An''ger, vi''cious*. — *ǵ* as *s* in *pleasure*; *g̈* and *ch* guttural; *ny* liquid; *th* as in *pith*.

Stadolitza, (R.)	*stä-dō-lit'za*
Stadtberg, (Ger.)	*stät'bĕrg*
Stadthagen, (Ger.)	*stät-hä'gĕn*
Staeden, (Neth.)	*stä'dĕn*
Stafa, (Switz.)	*stä'fa*
Staffel, (Ger.) *l.*	*stäf'fĕl*
Staffeld, (Prus.)	*stäf'fĕlt*
Staffora, (It.) *r.*	*stäf-fō'ra*
Staffordshire, (Eng.)	*stăf'ford-shīre*
Stalamata, (Gr.) *c.*	*stä-lä-mä'ta*
Stalden, (Switz.)	*stäl'dĕn*
Stamboul, *or* Constantinople, (Tur.)	*stäm-bool'*
Stamfen, (Austr.)	*stäm'fĕn*
Stamheim, (Switz.)	*stäm'hīme*
Stamphane, (Gr.) *isl.*	*stäm-fä'ng*
Standia, (Tur.) *isl*	*stan'dĭ-a*
Stanki, (R.)	*stän'kī*
Stano, (Gr.) *mt.*	*stä'no*
Stanovoi, (As.) *mt*	*stä'nō-voi*
Stanstead, (Can.)	*stăn'stĕd*
Stantzia, (Per.)	*stänt'zĭ-a*
Stanz, (Switz.)	*stänts*
Staphorst, (Neth.)	*stäf'ŏrst*
Staramara, (Austr.)	*stä'rä-mä'rä*
Stare Miastow, (Austr.)	*stä'rē mī-äs'to*
Stargard, (Prus.)	*stär'gärt*
Starucca, (U. S.)	*sta-ruk'ka*
Staritza, (R.)	*stä-rĭt'za*
Start, (Austral.)	*stärt*
Starup, (Den.)	*stä'roop*
Staten Isl. (U. S.)	*stăt'en*
Staubach, (Switz.)	*stou'bäch*
Staunton, (U. S.)	*stän'ton*
Stavanger, (Sc. Pen.)	*stä'väng-ĕr*
Stavenhagen, (Ger.)	*stä'vĕn-hä'gĕn*
Stavros, (Tur.)	*stä'vros*
Steenbergen, (Neth.)	*stēne'bĕr-gĕn*
Steengade, (Den.)	*stēne'gä-dē*
Steenwyk, (Neth.)	*stēne'vīke*
Stefano, (It.) *mt.*	*stē-fä'no*
Stefanos, (Tur.) *c.*	*stē-fä'nos*
Stegtenhorst, (Neth.)	*stĕg'tĕn-hŏrst*
Steiermark, *or* Styria, (Austr.)	*stī'ĕr-märk, stĭr'ĭ-a*
Stein, (Neth. Ger. Switz.)	*stīne*
Steinamanger, (Austr.)	*stī'nä-mäng'ĕr*
Steinfort, (Neth.)	*stīne'fort*
Steinfurth, (Ger.)	*stīne'foort*
Steinweiss, (Ger.)	*stīne'vīce*
Stella, (It.) *r.*	*stĕl'la*
Stellenbosch, (Af.)	*stĕl'lĕn-bosk*
Stenbidskjarra, (Sc. Pen.)	*stēne-bīds-chär'ra*
Stephanswerth, (Neth.)	*stē'fäns-vĕrt*
Sternberg, (Austr. Prus Ger.)	*stĕrn'bĕrg*
Stettin, (Prus.)	*stĕt-tēne'*
Steuben, (U. S.)	com. *stu-bĕn'*
Steyer, (Austr.)	*stī'ĕr*
Stia, (It.)	*stī'a*
Stibingen, (Switz.)	*stī'bing-ĕn*
Stjerna, (Sc. Pen.)	*shĕr'na*
Stigliano, (It.)	*stīl-yä'no*
Stillwater, (U. S.)	*stĭll'wą-tĕr*
Stilo Point, (It.)	*stī'lo*
Stirling, (Scot.) *co.*	*stĕr'ling*
Stoborestl, (Tur.)	*stō-bō-rĕs'tī*
Stocken, (Ger.)	*stŏk'ĕn*
Stockhausen, (Ger.)	*stŏk hou'zĕn*
Stockholm, (Sc. Pen.)	*stŏk'holm*
Stockemark, (Den.)	*stŏk'kē-märk*
Stolatz, (Tur.)	*stō-lätz'*
Stolberg, (Prus.)	*stŏl'bĕrg*
Stolpe, (Prus. Den.)	*stŏl'pē*
Stolpe, (Prus.) *r.*	*stŏl'pē*
Stongoli, (It.)	*stŏn'gō-lī*
Stonne, (Fr.)	*stōne*
Stœr, (Den.) *r.*	*stœr*
Stora, (Af.) *g.*	*stō'ra*
Stora Umen, (Sc. Pen.) *l*	*stō'ra oo'mĕn*
Storafvan, (Sc. Pen.) *l.*	*stōre-ä'vĕn*
Storbacken, (Sc. Pen.)	*stōre-bäk'kĕn*
Storsjoe, (Sc. Pen.)	*stōre-shœ'*
Storsjoen, (Sc. Pen.) *l.*	*stōre-shœne'*
Storta, la, (It.)	*lä stōr'ta*
Stouters Gat, (Neth.)	*stou'tĕrs gät*
Stroebe, (Sc. Pen.)	*strō'bē*
Strabane, (U. S.)	*stra-bāne'*
Strakonitz, (Austr.)	*strä kō-nĭts'*
Stralen, (Ger.)	*strä'lĕn*
Stralsund, (Prus.)	*sträls-zoont'* or *sträls'zoont*
Strandhuus, (Den.)	*strănt'hoos*
Stranraer, (Scot.)	*străn'raür*
Strasbourg, *or* Strasburg, (Fr.)	*sträs-boor', sträs'boorg*
Strasburg, (Prus.)	*sträs'boorg*
Straskirchen, (Ger.)	*sträs-kĭr'chĕn*
Strass, (Austr.)	*sträs*
Stratos, (Gr.)	*strä'tos*
Straubing, (Ger.)	*strou'bing*
Strausburg, (Prus.)	*strous'boorg*
Strechonetz, (Austr.)	*strē'chō-nĕts*
Stree, (Neth.)	*strē*
Strega, (Ger.)	*strē'ga*
Strehla, (Ger.)	*strē'la*
Strelitz, (Ger.)	*strē'lits*
Strik-a-poor, (Per.)	*strik-a-poor'*
Stroe, (Neth.)	*stroo*
Strogonova, (As.) *g.*	*strō-gō-nō'va*
Stroinatz, *or* Grotzka, (Tur.)	*stroĭ'nätz, grŏtz'ka*
Stroem, (Sc. Pen.)	*strœme*
Stromboli, (It.) *isl.*	*strŏm'bō-lī*
Stroemstadt, (Sc. Pen.)	*strœm'stät*
Stry, (Austr.) *r.*	*strī*
Stryezow, (Austr.)	*strĭs'zo*
Stubbekjoebing, (Den.)	*stoob'bē-kiœ'bing*
Stuhlweiszenburg, *or* Sykes Fejervar, (Austr.)	*stool-vīs'sĕn-boorg*
Stuifzand, (Neth.)	*stoif'zänt*
Stuolovitchi, (R.)	*stoo-ō-lō-vĭt'chī*
Stura, (It.) *r.*	*stoo'ra*
Stutgard, *or* Stuttgart, (Ger.)	*stoot'gärt*
Stuyvesant, (U. S.)	*stī've-sant*
Stype, (Neth.)	*stī'pē*
Styria, *or* Steiermark, (Austr.)	*stĭ'rĭ-a*
Suanca, (Mex.)	*soo-än'ka*
Suances, (Pen.)	*soo-än'thĕsse*
Suarez, (S. Am.) *r.*	*soo-ä'rĕth (-rĕsse)*
Suaruro, (S. Am.)	*soo-ä-roo'ro*
Suabia, *or* Schwaben, (Ger.)	*swä'bĭ-a*
Subbiano, (It.)	*soo-bĭ-ä'no*
Subiaco, (It.)	*soo-bĭ-ä'ko*
Suchenthal, (Austr.)	*zoo'chĕn-täle'*
Sucio, (S. Am.) *r.*	*soo'thĭ- (-sĭ-) o*
Suckasunny, (U. S.)	*suk-a-sun'ny*
Suckow, (Prus.)	*zoo'ko*
Sucumbio, (S. Am.)	*soo-koom'bĭ-o*
Suczawa, (Austr.)	*soo-chä'va*
Suedoog, (Den.)	*sūd'ōg*
Sudrata Plain, (Af.)	*soo-drä'ta*
Sueca, (Pen.)	*soo-ē'ka*
Suecadana, (East. Isl.)	*soo-ē-kä-dä'na*
Suenderwall, (Den.)	*zün'der-väl'*
Sues, (Switz.)	*züs*
Suessenheim, (Neth.)	*züs'sĕn-hīme'*
Suevre, (Fr.)	*swāvr*
Suez, (Eg.); Suez, (Eg.) *g.*; Suez, (Eg.) *isth.*	*soo'ĕz* and *soo-ĕz'*
Suffolk, (Eng.)	*suf'fok*
Sugachi, (S. Am.) *r.*	*soo-gä'chī*
Suhr, (Switz.)	*zoore*
Suippe, (Fr.)	*swĭp*
Sulen, Outer, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.*	*ou'tĕr soo'lĕn*
Sulgen, (Switz.)	*zool'gĕn*
Suliman, (Per.) *mt.*	*soo-lī-män'*
Sulingen, (Ger.)	*zoo'ling-ĕn*
Sulitelma, (Sc. Pen.) *mt.*	*soo-lĭ-tĕl'ma*
Sulmona, (It.)	*sool-mō'na*
Sulpice, (Switz.)	*sül-pīce'*
Sulz, (Ger.)	*zoolts*
Sulzbach, (Ger.)	*zoolts'bäch*
Sulzbacher, (Austr.)	*zoolts'bäch-ĕr*
Sulzburg, (Ger.)	*zoolts' (zülts') boorg*
Sumatra, (East. Isl.) *isl.*	*soo-mä'tra*
Sumbawa, (Austral.) *isl.*	*soom-bą'wa*
Sumbilla, (Pen.)	*soom-bĭl'ya*
Sumiduro, (Braz.) *r.*	*soo-mĭ-dō'ro*
Sumiswald, (Switz.)	*zoo'mis-vält'*
Sumjacz, (Austr.)	*shoom'yätch*
Summatino, (It.)	*soom-mä-tī'no*
Sunapee, (U. S.)	*sun'a-pee*
Sunda, (Austral.) *st.*	*soon'da*
Sundal, (Sc. Pen.)	*sün'däle*
Sundbyo, (Den.)	*soond'bü*
Sundsvall, (Sc. Pen.)	*soonds'väl*
Sungora, (East. Isl.)	*soon-gō'ra*
Supa, (S. Am.) *r.*	*soo'pa*
Superga, (It.)	*soo-pĕr'ga*
Surat, (Hind.)	*soo-rät'*
Suro, (Neth.) *r.*	*zoo'rē* or *sūre*
Surenen Pass, (Switz.)	*zoo-rē'nĕn*
Surgères, (Fr.)	*sür-gēre*
Surig, (Neth.)	*soo'rig*
Surigao, (East. Isl.) *isl.*	*soo-rī-gä'o*
Surinam, (Braz.) *r.*	*soo-rī-näm'* or *soo-rĭ-näm'*
Surrein, (Switz.)	*sür-räng'*
Surrey, (Eng.)	*sŭr'ry*
Sursee, (Switz.)	*zoor'zē* or *sür'zē*
Susa, (It.)	*soo'za*
Suse, (Af.)	*soo'sē*
Susquehanna, (U. S.)	*sus-que-hăn'na*
Sussex, (Eng.)	*sus'sĕx*
Susten Pass, (Switz.)	*zoos'tĕn*
Sutherland, (Eng.)	*suth'er-land*
Suvalki, (R.)	*su-väl'kī*
Suvero, (It.) *c.*	*soo-vē'ro*
Suvers, (Switz.)	*sü-vēre*
Suwanne, (U. S.) *r.*	*su-wą'nee*
Svanecke, (Sc. Pen.)	*svä'nē-kē*
Svanholm, (Den.)	*swäne'holm* or *swä'ne-holm'*
Svartla, (Sc. Pen.)	*swärt'la*
Svartsjoe, (Sc. Pen.)	*swärt'shœ*
Svenborg, (R.)	*swē'ä-borg*
Svendborg, (Den.)	*swĕnd'borg*
Svensmark, (Den.)	*swĕns'märk*
Sviatjsk, (R.)	*swĭätjsk*
Sviatoi, (R.) *isl.*	*swĭä'toi*
Svinoe, (R.) *h.*	*swī-nœ*
Swabia, Suabia, *or* Schwaben, (Ger.)	*swä'bĭ-a*
Swalmen, (Neth.)	*swäl'mĕn*
Swansea, (Eng.)	*swan'sea*
Sweden, *or* Sverige	*swē'den, svĕr'yē*
Swellendam, (Af.)	*swĕl'lĕn-däm'*
Swienemuende, (Prus.)	*swī'nē-mün'dē*
Swigteler, (Neth.)	*swĭg'tē-lĕr*
Switzerland, die Schweiz	*swĭt'zĕr-lănd, dē shwīts*
Syl Faellen, (Sc. Pen.)	*sül fĕl'lĕn*
Sylvan, (Sc. Pen.) *l.*	*sül'vän*
Syracuse, (U. S.)	*sĭr'ä-küse* or *sī'rä-küse*
Syria	*sĭr'ĭ-ä*
Szada, (Austr.)	*sä'da*
Szakal, (Austr.)	*sä'käl*
Szalonia, (Austr.)	*sä-lō'nĭ-a*
Szaresia, (Austr.)	*sä-rē'shĭ-a*
Szarvas, (Austr.)	*sär'vŏsh*
Szaszvaros, (Austr.)	*sŏs-vä'rosh*
Szatymatz, (Austr.)	*sŏty'mots*
Szczurowice, (Austr.)	*stchoo-rō-vĭ'tsē*
Szegedin, (Austr.)	*sē-gē-dīne'*
Szekefalva, (Austr.)	*sē-kē-fŏl'va*
Szekes Fejervar, *or* Stuhlweiszenburg, (Austr.)	*sē'kĕsh fē-yĕr'vär*
Szereda Zik, (Austr.)	*sē-rē'da zĭk*
Szeszuppe, (Prus.) *r.*	*shē-shoop'pē*
Szikszo, (Austr.)	*sĭk'so*
Szokefalva, (Austr.)	*sō-kē-fŏl'va*
Szolnok, (Austr.)	*sŏl'nŏk*
Szroda, (Prus.)	*shrō'da*
Szurul, (Austr.)	*soo'rool*
Szuszko, (Austr.)	*soos'ko*

T.

Ta, Esqua de, (S. Am.)	*ĕsse'ka dē ta*
Taarlo, (Neth.)	*tare'lo*
Taars, (Den.)	*tōrse*
Taasinge, (Den.) *isl.*	*tō'sing-ē*
Tabacal, (S. Am.)	*tä'bä käl'*
Tabahuetto, (Mex.)	*tä-bä-oo-ĕt'to*
Tabarca, (Af.)	*tä-bär'ka*
Tabarca, *or* Plana, (Pen.) *isl.*	*tä-bär'ka, plä'na*
Tabarieh, (Syr.)	*tä-bä-rī'ch*
Tabasco, (Mex.)	*tä-bäs'ko*
Tabernas, (Pen.)	*tä-bĕr'näs*
Tabita, (It.)	*tä-bī'ta*
Tablas, (East. Isl.) *isl.*	*tä'bläs*
Tableau, le, (Can.)	*lē tä-blō'*
Taboca, (Braz.) *r.*	*tä-bō'ka*
Taboleiro, (Braz.)	*tä-bō-lī'ro*
Tabor, (Austr.)	*tä'bor*
Tabor, (Pal.) *mt.*	*tä'bor* or *tā'bor*
Tabriz, (Per.)	*tä-brīz'*
Tacoara, (Braz.) *r.*	*tä-kō-ä'ra*
Tadousac, (Can.)	*tä-doo-säk'*
Tafalamah, (Af.)	*tä fä-lä'mä*
Taffalva, (Pen.)	*täf fäl'va*
Taffers, (Switz.)	*täf'fers*
Tafilelt, (Af.)	*täf'ĭlĕlt*
Tagerschen, (Switz.)	*tä'gĕr-shĕn*
Taghkanic, (U. S.)	*tägh-kăn'ĭk*
Tagliamento, (It.) *r.*	*täl-yä-mĕn'to*
Tagomago, (Pen.) *isl.*	*tä'gō-mä'go*
Tagus, *Sp.* Tajo, (Pen.) *r.*	*tā'gus,* Sp. *tä'cho*
Tahiti, *or* Otaheite, (Soc. Isl.)	*tä-hī'tī, ō-tä-hī'tē*
Taillemontier, (Fr.)	*täly-mŏng-tī-ā'* or *tāl-mŏng-tī-ā'*
Tailles, (Neth.)	*täly* or *tāl*
Takanova, (Austral.)	*tä kä-nō'va*
Takina, (As.)	*tä-kī'na*
Talabo, (East. Isl.) *c.*	*tä-lä'bo*
Talamone, (It.)	*tä-lä-mō'nē*
Talant, (Fr.)	*tä-läng*
Talanti, (Gr.) *ch.*	*tä-län'tī*
Talava, (It.) *r.*	*tä-lä'va*
Talavera, (Pen.)	*tä-lä-vē'ra*
Talavera de Puna, (S. Am.)	*tä-lä-vē'ra dē poo'na*
Talavera de la Reyna, (Pen.)	*tä-lä-vē'ra dē lä rī'na*
Talavera la Real, (Pen.)	*tä-lä-vē'ra lä rē-äl'*
Talavera Vieja, (Pen.)	*tä lä-vē'ra vī-ē'cha*
Talbot, (U. S.)	*tąl'bot*
Talcahuano, (S. Am.)	*täl-kä oo-ä'no*
Taliaferro, (U. S.)	vulg. *tol'e-ver*
Tal Kans, (Ger.)	*täl käns*
Talladega, (U. S.)	*tăl-lä-dē'ga*
Tallahassee, (U. S.)	*tăl-lä hăs'see*
Tallahatchie, (U. S.)	*tăl-lä-hătch'ie*
Tallapoosa, (U. S.)	*tăl-lä-poo'sa*
Tallara, (Pen.)	*täl-yä'ra*
Tallassee, (U. S.)	*tăl-lăs'see*
Talmaz, (It.)	*täl-mädz'*
Ta-lou-che, (East. Isl.)	*tä-lou'chē*
Talvig, (Sc. Pen.)	*täl'vig*
Tamalameque, (S. Am.)	*tä-mä'lä-mē'kē*
Tamameo, (Pen.)	*tä-mä-mē'o*

Fāte, fär, fąll, whąt, băt. — *Mēte, prey, hĕlp, thēre, hĕr.* — *Pīne, marīne, bĭrd, fĭg.* — *Nōte, dŏve, mōve, wọlf, bọọk, lọrd.* — *Tūne, bụll, ụnite.* — Fr. long *vūe*; Fr. short *bŭt.* —

Tamandua, (Braz.) *tă-măn'dọọ-a*
Tamapaya, (S. Am.) *r.* *tă-mă-pa'ya*
Tamaqua, (U. S.) *tăm-ă'qua*
Tamarwa, (U. S.) *tăm-ar'wa*
Tamasi, (Austr.) *tă-mă'zi*
Tamaulipas, (Mex.) *tă-mou'lĭ-păs*
Tambach, (Ger.) *tam'băĥ*
Tambelan, (East. Isl.) *isl* *tăm-bẹ-lăn'*
Tambo, (S. Am.) *tăm'bo*
Tambobamba, (S. Am.) *tăm'bō-băm'ba*
Tambov, (R.) *tăm'bov*
Tamega, (Pen.) *r.* *tă-mẹ'ga*
Tamerfors, (R.) *tă'mĕr-fọrs'*
Tamiagua, (Mex.) *tă-mĭ-a'gọọ-a*
Tamisque, (S. Am.) *tă-mĭs'kẹ*
Tamlaght, (Ir.) *tam-laght'*
Tampa, *or* Espiritu Santo, (U. S.) *b.* *tăm'pa, ĕsse-pĭ'rĭ-tọọ sănt'o*
Tampico, (Mex.) *tăm-pē'ko*
Tampico Bar, (Mex.) *tăm-pĭ'ko bär*
Tampico, (Mex.) *ft.* *tăm-pĭ'ko*
Tamurejo, (Pen.) *tă-mọọ-rẹ'ĕho*
Tan, (Ger.) *tän*
Tana, (Sc. Pen.) *tă'na*
Tana Fjord, (Sc. Pen.) *tă'na fĭ'ōrd*
Tanagra, (It.) *tă-nă'gra*
Tanakeken, (East. Isl.) *isl.* *tă-nă-kẹ'kĕn*
Tanasserim, (As.) *tă-nas'sẹ-rim*
Tancha Porta, *or* Sable Point, (U. S.) *tăn'cha pōr'ta*
Tancitaro, (Mex.) *tăn-thĭ-* (*-sĭ-*) *tă'ro*
Tancos, (Pen.) *tăn'kos*
Tangermuende, (Prus.) *tăng'ĕr-mŭn'dẹ*
Tangier, (Af.) *tăn-jeer'*
Tanjore, (Hind.) *tăn-jōre'*
Tanna, (Ger.) *tăn'na*
Tanum, (Sc. Pen.) *tă'nọọm*
Taormina, (It.) *tă'ōr-mĭ'na*
Taos, (Mex.) *tă'os*
Tapacari, (S. Am.) *tă'pă-kă'rĭ*
Tapacures, (S. Am.) *r* *tă'pă-kọọ'rĕsse*
Tapajos, *or* Toyapos, (Braz.) r. *tă-pă'ĕhos, tō-yă'pos*
Tapaquilcha, (S. Am.) *tă-pă-kĭl'cha*
Tapera, (Braz.) *tă-pẹ'ra*
Tapiau, (Prus.) *tă'pĭ-ou*
Tapio Szele, (Austr.) *tă'pĭ-o sẹ'lẹ*
Tapira, (S. Am.) *mt.* *tă-pĭ'ra*
Tapolera, (R.) *tă-pō-lẹ'ra*
Tapoleza, (Austr.) *tă-pō-ẹ'sa*
Tappahannock, (U. S.) *tăp-pă-hăn'nok*
Tappanooh, (East. Isl.) *tăp-pă-nọọ'*
Taquestrele, (Mex.) *ta'kĕsse-trẹ'lẹ*
Taranaki, (N. Zeal.) *tă-ra-nă'kĭ*
Tarancon, (Pen.) *ta'răn-kōn'*
Tarancuena, (Pen.) *tă-răn-kọọ-g'na*
Taranto, (It.) *tă-ran'to*
Tararua, (N. Zeal.) *tă-ra-rọọ'a*
Tarascon, (Fr.) *tă-răs-kōng'*
Tarasp, (Switz.) *ta'răsp*
Taravilla, (Pen.) *ta'ra-vĭl'ya*
Tarazona, (Pen.) *tă'ra thō'na*
Tarbes, (Fr.) *tărbe*
Tarchiuroln, (It.) *tăr-kĭ-ọọ'rō-la*
Tarekhelm, (Ger.) *ta'rẹk-hĭme*
Targovitza, (R.) *tăr-gō-vĭt'za*
Tarifa, (Pen.) *tă-rĭ'fa*
Tarija Rio, (S. Am.) *tă-rĭ'ĕha rĭ'o*
Tarn, (Fr.) *dep.* *tărng*
Tarn et Garonne, (Fr.) *dep.* *tărng' ẹ gă-rōne'*
Tarna, (Sc. Pen.) *tăr'na*
Tarnocz, (Austr.) *tăr'nōtch*
Tarnogora, (Austr.) *tar'nō-gō'ra*
Tarnow, (Ger.) *tăr'no*
Tarnowitz, (Prus.) *tăr'nō-vĭte*
Taro, (It.) *tă'ro*
Taro, (It.) *r.* *tă'ro*
Tarragona, (Pen.) *tăr'ră-gō'na*
Tarsus, (Tur.) *tăr'sọọs*
Tartanedo, (Pen.) *tăr'tă-ng'do*
Tartary, (As.) *tăr'ta-ry*
Tartigo, (Can.) *r.* *tăr'tĭ-go*
Tasch, (Switz.) *tăsh*
Taschendorf, (Ger.) *tăsh'ĕn-dọrf*
Tascoc, (Mex.) *tăs'ko*
Tasjoe, (Sc. Pen.) *tă'shẽ*
Tatnall, (U. S.) *tăt'nall*
Tatra, (Austr.) *mt* *tă'tra*
Tauber, (Ger.) *r.* *tou'bĕr*
Taunton, (U. S.) *tăn'ton*
Taurida, (R.) *tou-rĭ'da*
Tauroa, (N. Zeal.) *tou-rō'a*
Taurus, (Tur.) *mt.* *tau'rọọs*
Tausz, (Austr.) *tous*
Tauves, (Fr.) *tōve*
Tavanga, (R.) *tă-vän'ga*
Tavannes, (Switz.) *tă-vane'*
Tavastehus, (R.) *tă-vas'tẹ-họọs*
Taverde, (Sc. Pen.) *ta'vĕn-dẹ*
Taverne, (Switz.) *tă-vĕrne'*
Tavernes, les, (Fr.) *lẹ tă-vĕrn'*
Taviano, (It.) *tă-vĭ-ă'no*
Tavier, (Neth.) *tă-vĭ-ẹ'*
Tavignano, (It.) *r.* *tă-vĭn-yă'no*
Tavira, (Pen.) *tă-vĭ'ra*
Tavolara, (It.) *isl.* *ta-vō-la'ra*
Tawe, (Ger.) *ta'vẹ*
Tawitawi, (East. Isl.) *isl.* *tẹ'ĭ-ta'ĭ*
Tazewell, (U. S.) *tăz'wel*
Tchablar, (Tur.) *c.* *tchă-blăr'*
Tchala, (R.) *tcha'la*
Tchanoma, (R.) *tcha-nō'ma*
Tcherkask, (R.) *tchĕr'kăsk*
Tchernigov, (R.) *tchĕr'nĭ-gov*
Tchernowitz, (Austr.) *tsher'nō-vĭts*
Tchiprovatz, (Tur.) *tshĭ'prō-vatz*
Tchirkakema, (R.) *tshĭr'kă-kẹ'ma*
Tchocunna, (U. S.) *tcho-kun'na*
Tchula, (U. S.) *tchọọ'la*
Tecklenburg, (Ger.) *tĕk'lĕn-bọọrg̃*
Tecolotlan, (Mex.) *tẹ-kō-lōt'lan*
Tecoman, (Mex.) *tẹ'kō-man'*
Tecumseh, (U. S.) *to kum'seh*
Tedla, (Af.) *tẹd'la*
Teenthal, (Switz.) *tẹne'tăle*
Teestrup, (Den.) *tẹ'strọọp*
Tefalene, (Af.) *c.* *tẹ'fă-lẹ'ng*
Tegelen, (Neth.) *tẹ'g̃ẹ-len*
Tegualoina, (S. Am.) *tă-gọọ-ă-lẹ'ma*
Tegueco, (Mex.) *tẹ-gẹ'ko*
Teguisate, (Mex.) *tẹ-gĭ-să'tẹ*
Teheran, (Per.) *tĕh-he-răn'*
Tehuacan, (Mex.) *tẹ-ọọ-a'kan*
Tehuantepec, (Mex.) *tẹ-ọọ-ăn'tẹ-pẹk'*
Tehyantepec, (Mex.) *b* *tẹ-yăn'tẹ-pẹk'*
Teignmouth, (Eng.) com. *tĭn'muth*
Teining, (Ger.) *tī'nĭng*
Teinitz, (Austr.) *tī'nĭts*
Teipan, (Mex.) *tī'pan*
Teisz, (Austr.) *r* *tĭs*
Teixido, (Pen.) *tĭ-ĕhĭ'do*
Tejada, Sierra, (Pen.) *sĭ-ĕr'ra tẹ-ĕhă'da*
Tekeri, (It.) *l.* *tẹ'kẹ-rĭ*
Tekla, (Gr.) *ft.* *tẹ'kla*
Telchanka, (R.) *tĕl-chăn'ka*
Telek Tis, (Austr.) *tẹ'lẹk tĭsh*
Teles, (Austr.) *tẹ'lesh*
Teleso, (It.) *tẹ-lẹ'sẹ*
Telessad, (Af.) *tẹ-lĕs-săd'*
Telethrus, (Gr.) *mt.* *tẹ-lẹ'thrọọs*
Telgt, (Ger.) *tĕlt*
Tellico, (U. S.) *tĕl'lĭ ko*
Tellin, (Neth.) *tĕl-lĭne'*
Tellingstod, (Den.) *tĕl'lĭng-stĕd*
Temascaltepec, (Mex.) *tẹ-măs-kal'tẹ-pẹk*
Tembin, (Af.) *tĕm'bĭ-a*
Tembleque, (Pen.) *tĕm-blẹ'kẹ*
Temegua, (Tur.) *tẹ-mẹ'gọọ-a*
Temerin, (Austr.) *tẹ-mẹ-rĭne'*
Temes, (Austr.) *r.* *tẹ'mĕsh*
Temesvar, (Austr.) *tẹ-mĕsh-văr'*
Tempe, (Tur.) *tĕm'pẹ*
Tempelburg, (Prus.) *tĕm'pĕl-bọọrg̃*
Tempio, (It.) *tĕm'pĭ-o*
Temploux, (Neth.) *tăng-plọọ'*
Temsena, (Af.) *tĕm'sẹ-na*
Tenasserim, (Ind.) *tĕn-să'ser-im*
Tenda, Col de, (It.) *kōl dẹ tĕn'da*
Tendra, (Ger.) *isl.* *tĕn'dra*
Tendre, (Switz.) *mt.* *tăngdr*
Tenerife, (Colombia,) (S. Am.) *tẹ-ng-rĭ'fẹ*
Teneriffe, (Af.) *isl.* *tẹ-ng-rĭfe'*
Tenna, (It.) *r.* *tĕn'na*
Tennessee, (U. S.) *tĕn-nĕs-see'*
Tenoxtitlan, (Mex.) *tẹ-nōĕh-tĭt-lăn'*
Tenpisque, (Mex.) *r.* *tĕn-pĭs'kẹ*
Tenesift, *or* Morocco, (Af.) *r.* *ten'sĭft*
Tentigny, (Neth.) *tăng-tĭn'yĭ*
Tentschbrod, (Austr.) *tĕntsh'brōte*
Tepeaca, (Mex.) *tẹ-pẹ-ă'ka*
Tepic, (Mex.) *tẹ pĭk'*
Tepoa, (Mex.) *tẹ-pō'a*
Teposcolula, (Mex.) *tẹ-pōs-kō'lọọ-la*
Teposlitlan, (Mex.) *tẹ'pōs-lĭt-lăn'*
Tequila, (Mex.) *tẹ-kĭ'la*
Ter, (Pen.) *r* *tĕr*
Ter Heide, (Neth.) *tĕr hĭ'dẹ*
Ter Schelling, (Neth.) *isl.* *tĕr shĕl'ling*
Tera, (Pen.) *r.* *tẹ'ra*
Teramo, (It.) *tẹ-ră'mo*
Teran, (Pen.) *tẹ-răn'*
Terbleit, (Neth.) *tĕr-blīte'*
Tercero, (S. Am.) *r.* *tĕr-thẹ'* (*-sẹ'*) *ro*
Terebos, (Austr.) *tẹ-rẹ'bĕsh*
Teregovaer, (Austr.) *tẹ-rẹ-gō-vă'ĭr*
Terena, (Pen.) *tẹ-rẹ'na*
Tercra d'Oliveira, (Pen.) *tẹ-rẹ'ra dō-lĭ-vĭ'ra*
Teresa, (Pen.) *tẹ-rẹ'sa*
Teresa, (Braz.) *ft.* *tẹ-rẹ'sa*
Terhappel, (Neth.) *tĕr-hăp'pĕl*
Terjan, Plain of, (Tur.) *tĕr-jăn'*
Termes, les, (Fr.) *lẹ tĕrme*
Termini, (It.) *tĕr'mĭ-nĭ*
Terminos, (Mex.) *l.* *tĕr-mĭ'nos*
Termo, (It.) *r.* *tĕr'mo*
Termoli, (It.) *tĕr'mō-lĭ*
Terneuse, (Neth.) *tĕr-nĕuze'*
Terni, (It.) *tĕr'nĭ*
Terra del Fuego, (S. Am.) *tĕr'ră dĕl fọọ-g'go*
Terra di Bari, (It.) *tĕr'ra dĭ bă'rĭ*
Terra di Lavora, (It.) *tĕr'ra dĭ la-vō'ra*
Terra di Otranto, (It.) *tĕr'ra dĭ ō-trăn'to*
Terra Nova, (It.) *tĕr'ra nō'va*
Terracina, (It.) *tĕr'ra-chĭ'na*
Terralba, (It.) *tĕr-răl'ba*
Terrana, Maria de, (It.) *mă-rĭ'a dẹ tĕr-ră'na*
Terrebois St. André, (Can.) *tĕre-bwă' săng tăng-drẹ'*
Terrebonne, (Can.) *tĕre-bọne'*
Terrible, (Switz.) *mt.* *tĕr-rĭbl'*
Terricciola, (It.) *tĕr-rĭt'tĭ ĕ-la*
Terrida, (Eg.) *tĕr-rĭ'da*
Tersh, (R.) *r.* *tĕrsh*
Terwalde, (Neth.) *tĕr-văl'dẹ*
Teschen, (Austr.) *tĕsh'ĕn*
Teschendorf, (Prus.) *tĕsh'ĕn-dọrf*
Tessin, (Switz.) *tĕs-sĭne'*
Testigos, (S. Am.) *isl.* *tĕs-tĭ'gos*
Tetala, (Mex.) *tẹ-ta'la*
Tête de Mort, (U. S.) *tĕte dẽ mōre*
Teuchern, (Prus.) *toi'ĕhĕrn*
Teufelsbruecke, (Switz.) *toi'fels-brŭk'kẹ*
Teufen, (Switz.) *toi'fen*
Teuffelen, (Switz.) *toi'felen*
Teulada, (It.) *c.* *tẹ-ọọ-la'da*
Teuschnitz, (Ger.) *toish'nĭts*
Tevego, (Braz.) *tẹ-vẹ'go*
Teverone, (It.) *r.* *tẹ-vẹ-rō'nẹ*
Texaman, (Mex.) *tẹ-ĕhă-man'*
Texana, (U. S.) *tex-a'na*
Texas, (U. S.) *tẹ'ĕhas* or *tex'as*
Texel, (Neth.) *isl.* *teks'el*
Tezcuco, (Mex.) *tẹth-* (*tĕsso-*) *kọọ'k*
Thalkirch, (Switz.) *tăle'kirĕh*
Thalheim, (Switz.) *tăle'hīme*
Thames, (Eng.) com. *tĕmz*
Thamsbrueck, (Prus.) *tăms'brŭk*
Thaso, (Tur.) *isl.* *thă'so*
Thebaid, Desert of, (Eg.) *thĕ-bă'ĭd*
Thebes, (Eg.) *thēbes*
Thebes, (Gr.) *thẹ'bĕsse*
Theiss, *or* Tisza, (Austr.) *tice, tĭs'sa*
Thelpusa, (Gr.) *thel-pọọ'sa*
Thenon, (Fr.) *tẹ-nŏng'*
Theodosia, (It.) *tẹ-ō-dō'sĭ-a*
Thera, (Gr.) *isl.* *thẹ'ra*
Therosianopel, (Austr.) *tẹ-rẹ-sĭ-ă-nō'pĕl*
Thessalia, (Tur.) *thĕs-să'lĭ-a*
Theux, (Neth.) *tẽû*
Thibault, (It.) *tĭ-bō'*
Thibet, *or* Tibet, (As.) *tĭb'et*
Thiel, (Neth.) *tĭle*
Thielt, (Neth.) *tĭlte*
Thierachern, (Switz.) *tĭre'ă-ĕhĕrn*
Thierache Forest, (Neth.) *tĭre'ă-ĕhẹ*
Thiers, (Fr.) *tĭ-ĕre'*
Thil, le Chat, (Fr.) *tĭl lẽ sha*
Thionville, (Fr.) *tĭ-ōng-vĭle'*
Thiviers, (Fr.) *tĭ-vĭ-ẹ'*
Tholen, (Neth.) *tō'len*
Thomar, (Pen.) *tō-măr'*
Thomaschovatz, (Austr.) *tō-măsh'ō-vătz'*
Thone, (Ger.) *tō'nẹ*
Thorda, (Austr.) *tōr'da*
Thorigny, (Fr.) *tō-rĭn'yĭ*
Thorn, (Neth. Prus.) *tōrne*
Thorout, (Neth.) *tō-rọọ'*
Thouars, (Fr.) *tọọ-ăre'*
Three Rivers, *or* Trois Rivières, (Can.) *trwă rĭ-vĭ-ĕre'*
Thronium, (Gr.) *thrō'nĭ-ọọm*
Thueringen, *Fr.* Thurgovie, (Ger.) *tŭ'ring-ĕn, Fr. tŭr-gō-vĭe'*
Thum, (Ger.) *tọọme*
Thun, (Switz.) *tọọne*
Thur, (Switz.) *r.* *tọọre*
Thurgau, (Switz.) *tọọr'gou*
Thuringer Wald, (Ger.) *tŭ'ring-ĕr vălt*
Tiandijari, (Sc. Pen.) *l.* *tĭ-ăn'dĭ-yă'rĭ*
Tiber, *ft.* Tevere, (It.) *tĭ'bĕr*, It. *tẹ'vẹ-rẹ*
Tibet, *or* Thibet, (As.) *tĭb'ĕt*
Tibiquari-guaza, (S. Am.) *isl.* *tĭ-bĭ-kọọ-ă'rĭ-gọọ-ă'thă* (*-sa*)
Tiburon, (Mex.) *isl.* *tĭ-bọọ-rōn'*
Ticino, (It.) *tĭ-chĭ'no*
Ticonderoga, (U. S.) *tĭ-kon-der-ō'ga*
Tidone, (It.) *r.* *tĭ-dō'nẹ*
Tiefens, (Prus.) *tĭ'fĕns*
Tieh, el, Desert of, (Eg.) *ĕl tĭ'ĕh*
Tierra del Fuego, (S. Am.) *isl.* *tĭ-ĕr'ra dĕl fọọ-g'go*
Tiesa, (Mex.) *tĭ-ẹ'sa*
Tietar, (Pen.) *r.* *tĭ-ẹ-tăr'*
Tifils, (R.) *tĭ'fĭls*
Tigre, Lago del, (S. Am.) *la'ge dĕl tĭ'grẹ*
Tigre, (Mex.) *r.* *tĭ'grẹ*
Tigris, (Tur.) *r.* *tĭ'grĭs*
Tilapa, (Mex.) *tĭ-la'pa*
Tilburg, (Neth.) *tĭl'bọọrg̃*
Tillères, (Fr.) *tĭl-yĕre'* or *tĭl-yĕre'*
Tilligte, (Neth.) *tĭl'lĭĕh-tẹ*
Tilly, (Fr.) *tĭl-yĭ'* or *tĭl-yĭ'*
Tilsit, (Prus.) *tĭl'zĭt*

Fr. long *ă* and short *ŏŭ*, nearly as in *spur*. — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*. — *An''ger*, *vi''cious*. — *ẹ* as *s* in *pleasure*; *g̃* and *ĕh* guttural; *ny* liquid; *th* as in *pith*.

Timbucto, *or* Tembucto, (Af.)	*tim-buk'to*
Timea, (It.) *r.*	*ti-me'a*
Timolus, (Tur.) *mt.*	*ti'mō-loos*
Timor, (East. Isl.) *st.*	*ti'mōr*
Timpabaches, (Mex.)	*tim-pä-bä'chĕsse*
Tingelstad, (Sc. Pen.)	*ting'el-städ*
Tinicum, (U. S.)	*tin'i kum*
Tinoso, (Pen.) *c.*	*ti-nō'so*
Tinto, (Pen.) *r.*	*tin'to*
Tinzen, (Switz.)	*tin'tsĕn*
Tioga, (U. S.)	*ti-ō'ga*
Tipimacho, (Mex.)	*ti pi-mä'cho*
Tippecanoe, (U. S.)	*tip-pe-ka noo'*
Tipperary, (Ir.) *co*	*tip-pe rä'ry*
Tipperary, (Ir.)	*tip-pe ra'ry*
Tirara, (It.)	*ti-ra'ra*
Tirlemont, (Neth.)	*tirle-mōng'*
Tirone, (It.) *t.*	*ti rō'ne*
Tirschenreit, (Ger.)	*tirsh'en-rīte*
Tirsi, (It.) *r.*	*tir'si*
Tisted, (Den.)	*ti'stĕd*
Tisza Furea, (Austr.)	*tis'sa foo-re'a*
Titicaca, (S. Am.) *l.*	*ti-ti-kä'kä*
Tivoli, (It.)	*ti'vō-li*
Tizzano Point, (It.)	*tit-dzä'no*
Tjakelvas, (Sc. Pen.) *l.*	*ja'kel-väs*
Tjoering, (Den.)	*tiöö'ring*
Tjoern, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.*	*jöörne*
Tjoerneberg, (Den.) *isl.*	*tiöör'ne-bĕrg*
Tlapa, (Mex.)	*tla'pä*
Tlascala, (Mex.)	*tläs'kä-la*
Toballo, (It.)	*tō-bal'lo*
Tobarra, (Pen.)	*tō-bär'ra*
Tobehanna, (U. S.)	*to-be-hän'na*
Tobique, (Can.) *r.*	*tō-bike'*
Tobolsk, (As.)	*tō-bolsk'*
Tocco, (It.)	*tōk'ko*
Todal, (Sc. Pen.)	*tō'dale*
Todara, (It.)	*tō'dära*
Todi, (It.)	*tō'di*
Todos Santos, (Mex.)	*tō'dos sän'tos*
Todtenau, (Ger.)	*tō'ten-ou*
Toenningen, (Den.)	*töön'ning-ĕn*
Toeplitz, (Austr.)	*tööp'lits*
Toeppingen, (Ger.)	*tööp'ping-ĕn*
Toipahua, (Mex.)	*toi-pä'oo-a*
Tokay, (Austr.)	*tō-kī'*
Toko-labō, (N. Zeal.) *harbor*	*tō'kō-lä'bo*
Tola, Desert of, (As.)	*tō'la*
Tolapampa, (S. Am.)	*tō'lä-päm'pa*
Toledo, (Pen.)	*tō-le'do*
Tolentino, (It.)	*tō-lĕn-ti'no*
Tolgen, (Sc. Pen.)	*tol'yĕn*
Tolhuis, (Neth.)	*tol'hois*
Tolima, (S. Am.)	*tō-li'ma*
Tolima Volcano, (S. Am.)	*tō-li'ma võl-kä'no*
Tolna, (Austr.)	*tol'na*
Tolosa, (Pen.)	*tō-lō'sa*
Tolsager, (Den.)	*tols'ä-gĕr*
Toluca, (Mex.)	*tō-loo'ka*
Tolzt, (Ger.)	*toltst*
Tomaszau, (R.)	*tō-mäs'so*
Tomatlan, (Mex.)	*tō-mät'län*
Tombigbee, *or* Tombeckbee, (U. S.)	*tom-big'be*
Tomé, (Fr.) *isl.*	*tō-me'*
Tomini, (East. Isl.) *g.*	*tō-mi'ni*
Tomo, (S. Am.) *r.*	*tō'mo*
Tonal, (It.)	*tō-näl'*
Tonala, (Mex.)	*tō-nä'la*
Tonawanda, (U. S.)	*ton-a-wan'dä*
Toncado, (Pen.)	*tōn-kä'do*
Tonder, (Den.)	*ton'dĕr*
Tonge, (East. Isl.)	*tōn'ge*
Tongres, (Neth.)	*tongr*
Tonnara, (It.)	*tōn-nä'ra*
Tonneins, (Fr.)	*tōn-nāng'*
Tonnerre, (Fr.)	*tōn-nēre'*
Tonnin, (Ger.)	*tōn-nīne'*
Tonquin, (As.)	*tōn-kīn'*
Tonsberg, (Sc. Pen.)	*tōns'bĕrg*
Toorkistan, (As.)	*toor-kis-tän'*
Toorkmania, (Per.)	*toork-mä'ni-a*
Toorshooz, (Per.)	*toors'hĕz*
Topaufalva, (Austr.)	*tō-pou-fäl'va*
Topayor, Rio, (Braz.)	*ri'o tō-pä-yōr'*
Topolias, (Gr.) *l.*	*tō-pō'li-äs*
Topolya, (Austr.)	*tō-pōl'ya*
Topool, (East. Isl.) *isl.*	*tō-pool'*
Tor, (Pen.)	*tōr*
Torbay, (Eng.)	*tor-bay'*
Torbol, (Switz.)	*tor'bel*
Torcisi, (It.)	*tōr-tchi'si*
Torcsa, (Austr.)	*tōr'tcha*
Tordendorf, (Ger.)	*tor'dĕn-dorf*
Tordera, (Pen.)	*tōr-de'ra*
Tordesillas, (Pen.)	*tōr-de-sīl'yäs*
Tordillo, (S. Am.) *l.*	*tōr-dil'yo*
Torefors, (Sc. Pen.)	*tō're-fors*
Torello, (It.)	*tō-rel lo*
Torga, (Prus.)	*tor'ga*
Torgau, (Prus.)	*tor'gou*
Torkan, (R.)	*tor-kän'*
Torma, (R.)	*tor'ma*
Tormaleo, (Pen.)	*tōr-mä-le'o*
Tormes, (Pen.) *r.*	*tōr'messe*
Tornau, (Ger.)	*tor'nou*
Tornavacus, (Pen.)	*tor-na-vä'koos*
Tornaya, (Austr.)	*tor-nä'yä*
Tornea, (Sc. Pen.)	*tor'ne-o*
Torneå, (R.)	*tor'ne-o*
Torneå, (Sc. Pen.)	*tor'ne-o*
Torneåfors Foundery, (Sc. Pen.)	*tor'ne-ō-fors*
Tornella, (Pen.)	*tor-nĕl'ya*
Tornese, (Gr.) *c. & castle*	*tōr-ne'se*
Torni, (Switz.)	*tor-ni'*
Tornos, (Pen.)	*tōr'nos*
Toro, (Pen.)	*tō'ro*
Toro, (It.) *isl.*	*tō'ro*
Toro, (S. Am.) *l.*	*tō'ro*
Toroczko, (Austr.)	*tō-rōtch'ko*
Torok, (Austr.)	*tō'rōk*
Torok Becse, (Austr.)	*tō'rōk bĕt'sĕ*
Torpa, (Sc. Pen.)	*tor'pa*
Torquemada, (Pen.)	*tor-ke-mä'da*
Torr, (Sc. Pen.) *l.*	*tor*
Torralba, (Pen.)	*tōr-räl'ba*
Torrao, (Pen.)	*tōr-ra'o*
Torrberg, (Sc. Pen.)	*tōr'bĕrg*
Torre Rossa, (It.)	*tōr're rōs'sa*
Torrebianca, (Pen.)	*tōr're-bi-än'ka*
Torrecilla, (Pen.)	*tōr're-thīl'ya*
Torrejoncillo (Pen.)	*tōr're-khōn-thīl'yo*
Torremochal, (Pen.)	*tōr're-mō-chäl'*
Torrenate, (Mex.)	*tōr're-nä'te*
Torrenueva, (Pen.)	*tōr're-noo-e'va*
Torres de Orcas, (Pen.)	*tōr'resse de ōr'käs*
Torres, (Austral.) *isl.*	*tōr'rĕsse*
Torres Vedras, (Pen.)	*tōr'rĕsse ve'dräs*
Torrestro, (Pen.)	*tōr-rĕsse'tro*
Torri, (It.)	*tōr'ri*
Torrijos, (Pen.)	*tōr-ri'khos*
Torrubia, (Pen.)	*tōr-roo'bi-a*
Torsås, (Sc. Pen.)	*tōrs'ōce*
Torsken, (Sc. Pen.)	*tōrs'skĕn*
Torsted, (Den.)	*tōrs'stĕd*
Tortola, (Pen.)	*tōr-tō'la* or *tōr'tō-la*
Tortoles, (Pen.)	*tōr-tō'lesse*
Tortoli, (It.)	*tōr'tō-li*
Tortona, (It.)	*tōr-tō'na*
Tortosa, (Pen.)	*tōr-tō'sa*
Tortuga, (S. Am.) *isl.*	*tōr-too'ga*
Torviscan, (Pen.)	*tōr'vis-kän'*
Tosens, (Austr.)	*tō'zĕns*
Toss, (Switz.)	*tos*
Toss, (Switz.) *r.*	[illegible]
Tossa, (Pen.)	*tōs'sa*
Tost, (Prus.)	*tōst*
Tostes, (Fr.)	*tōste*
Totana, (Pen.)	*tō-tä'na*
Toth Vavard, (Austr.)	*tot-vä'värd*
Totonacapan, (Mex.)	*tō'tō-nä-kä-pän'*
Totora, (S. Am.)	*tō-tō'ra*
Tourques, (Fr.)	*took*
Toukoulan, (As.) *mt.*	*tou'kou-län'*
Toul, (Fr.)	*tool*
Toula, (R.)	*tou'la*
Toulon, (Fr.)	*too-lōng'*
Toulouse, (Fr.)	*too-looze'*
Tour du Pin, la, (Fr.)	*lä toor dü päng*
Tour, la Blanche, (Fr.)	*lä blängshe toor*
Touraine, (Fr.)	*too-räne'*
Touriers, (Fr.)	*too-ri-e'*
Tournay, (Fr. & Neth.)	*toor-nä'*
Tourniquet, (Fr.)	*toor-ni-ke'*
Tournon, (Fr.)	*toor-nōng'*
Touron, (East. Isl.)	*tou'rōn*
Tourouvre, (Fr.)	*too-roovr'*
Tours, (Fr.)	*toor*
Towamensing, (U. S.)	*tow-ä-mĕn'sing*
Towanda, (U. S.)	*tow-an'da*
Tracadie, (Can.)	*trä kä-di'*
Tracadie Lagoon, (Can.)	*trä kä-di' lä-goon'*
Trachenburg, (Prus.)	*träch'en-boorg*
Traen, (Austr.) *r.*	*trä'ĕn*
Trafalgar, (Pen.) *c.*	*träf-äl'gar, trä-fäl'gär,* or *trä-fäl-gär'*
Trafeya, (Austr.)	*trä fe'ya*
Tragacete, (Pen.)	*trä-ga-the'te*
Tragoso, (It.)	*trä-gō'so*
Traiskirchen, (Austr.)	*trīs-kir'khĕn*
Tramelan, (Switz.)	*trä'me-län'*
Tranbach, (Switz.)	*träne'bäch*
Tranen, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.*	*trä'nen*
Tranquebar, (Ind.)	*trän-que-bär'* or *trän-ke-bär'*
Transylvania, Transylvanien, *or* Siebenbuergen, Erdely Orszag	*trän-syl-vä'ni-a* or *trän-sil-vä'ni-a (-ni-ĕn,) si-ben-bür'gĕn, ĕr'dĕly ōrs'säg*
Trapa, (Pen.)	*trä'pa*
Trapani, (It.)	*trä-pä'ni*
Trapano, (Tur.) *c.*	*trä-pä'no*
Trapes, (Fr.)	*trape*
Trarbach, (Ger.)	*trär'bäch*
Trasen, (Austr.) *r.*	*trä'zĕn*
Tras os Montes, (Pen.)	*träs os mōn'tĕsse*
Trau, (Austr.)	*trou*
Traun, Falls of, (Austr.)	*troun*
Traunstein, (Ger.)	*troun'stīne*
Travancore, (Ind.)	*träv-än-kōre'*
Travasos, (Pen.)	*trä-vä'sos*
Trave, (Ger.) *r.*	*trä've*
Travemuende, (Ger.)	*trä-ve-mün'de*
Travers, (Switz.)	*trä-ver'*
Travis, (U. S.)	*träv'is*
Tre Ponti, (It.) *t.*	*tre pōn'ti*
Tre Santi, (It.)	*tre sän'ti*
Trebbin, (Prus.)	*trĕb-bīne'*
Trebia, (It.) *r.*	*tre'bi-a*
Trebisacche, (It.)	*tre-bi-säk'ke*
Trebizond, (Tur.)	*trĕb'i-zond*
Trebnitz, (Prus.)	*trĕb'nits*
Trebujena, (Pen.)	*tre-boo-khe'na*
Treen, (Den.) *r.*	*trene*
Treglie, le, (It.)	*le trĕl'ye*
Treib, (Switz.)	*trīp*
Treillières, (Fr.)	*trĕl-yi-ĕre'* or *trä-i yĕre'*
Treis, (Ger.)	*trīs*
Treischam, (Ger.)	*trī'shäm*
Trementine, (Fr.)	*tre-mäng-tīne'*
Tremiti, (It.) *isl.*	*tre-mi'ti*
Trende Espinos, (S. Am.)	*trĕn'de ĕs-pi'nos*
Trent, (Austr. Den.)	*trĕnt*
Trentino, (It.) *r.*	*trĕn-ti'no*
Treptow, (Prus.)	*trĕp'to*
Tres Barras, (Braz.)	*trĕsse bär'räs*
Tres Colunas, (As.) *isl.*	*trĕsse kō-loo'näs*
Tres Montes, Peninsula de, (S. Am.)	*pe-nin-soo'la de trĕsse mōn'tĕsse*
Tres Portos, (Braz.)	*trĕsse pōr'tos*
Tresbes, (Fr.)	*trĕbe*
Treuenbriezen, (Ger.)	*troi'ĕn-bri'tsĕn*
Treves, *or* Trier, (Ger.)	*trēve*
Trevi, (It.)	*tre'vi*
Treviglio, (It.)	*tre-vīl'yo*
Trevignano, (It.)	*tre-vin-yä'no*
Treviso, (It.)	*tre-vi'zo*
Trevoux, (Fr.)	*tre-voo'*
Tri Sinara, (Gr.) *mt.*	*tri si-nä'ra*
Triagons, (Fr.)	*tri-ä-gōng'*
Triangeros, (Pen.)	*tri-än-khe'ros*
Tricherie, (Fr.)	*trish-ri'*
Trichinopoly, (Hind.)	*trik-in-op'o-ly*
Trichonia, (Gr.)	*tri-khō' (-kō') ni-a*
Triel, (Fr.)	*tri-ĕl'*
Trient, (Switz.) *r.*	*tri-ĕnt'*
Trier, *or* Treves, (Ger.)	*trī'ĕr*
Trieste, (Austr.)	*tri-ĕst'e* or *tri-ĕst'*
Trigno, (It.) *r.*	*trin'yo*
Trigomano, (Gr.)	*tri-gō-mä'no*
Trigueros, (Pen.)	*tri-ge'ros*
Trikala, (Tur. It.)	*tri-ka'la*
Trinadad, (Cuba,) (W. Ind.)	*tri-nä-däd'*
Trinadad, (Guatimala,) (Mex.)	*tri-nä-däd'*
Trincomalee, (Ind.)	*tring-kō-mä-lee*
Trindelen Point, (Den.)	*trin'dĕln*
Trinidad, (Mex. S. Am. Braz.)	*tri-ni-däd'*
Trinidad, Real de la, (Mex.)	*re-äl' de lä tri-ni-däd'*
Trinitie, la, (W. Ind.)	*lä tri-ni-ti'*
Trino, (It.)	*tri'no*
Trionto Point, (It.)	*tri-ōn'to*
Triou, (Fr.)	*tri-oo'*
Triphylia, (Gr.)	*tri-fy'li-a*
Tripoli, (Af. East. Isl.)	*tri'pō-li*
Tripoli Vecchi, (Af.)	*tri'pō-li vĕk'ki*
Tripolis, (Tur. Gr.)	*tri'pō-lis*
Trivento, (It.)	*tri-vĕn'to*
Trochtelfingen, (Ger.)	*troch-tĕl-fing'ĕn*
Trodda, (Pen.) *isl.*	*trōd'da*
Trois Pistolles, (Can.)	*trwä pis-tōle'*
Troja, (It.)	*trō'ya*
Troldtoft, (Den.)	*trold'toft*
Trolhaetta, Falls of, (Sc. Pen.)	*trol-hĕt'ta*
Trommoe, (Sc. Pen.)	*trom'möö*
Tromsoe, (Sc. Pen.)	*troms'öö*
Tronaes, (Sc. Pen.)	*trō'näse*
Trond, St. (Neth.)	*sang trōng*
Trons, (Switz.)	*trōng*
Trondhjem, (Sc. Pen.)	*trond'yĕm*
Tronto, (It.) *r.*	*trōn'to*
Tropea, (It.)	*trō-pe'a*
Troppau, (Austr.)	*trop'pou*
Troyes, (Fr.)	*trwä*
Trun, (Fr.)	*trüng*
Trunz, (Prus.)	*troonts*
Truxillo, (Mex.)	*troo-khīl' (-khī') yo*
Tryggevelde, (Den.)	*trüg'ge-fĕl'de*
Tsarova, (R.)	*tsä-re'va*
Tschakathurm, (Austr.)	*tshä'kä-toorm'*
Tschapina, (Switz.)	*tshä-pi'na*
Tschiorf, (Switz.)	*tshirfe*
Tuat, *or* Twat, (Af.)	*tu-ät', twät*
Tuat, Oasis of, (Af.)	*tu-ät', twät*
Tuban, (East. Isl.)	*tū-bän'*
Tubbus, (Per.)	*tŭb'bŭs*
Tuebingen, (Ger.)	*tü'bing-ĕn*

Fāte, fär, fall, whạt, bât. — *Mēte, prey, hĕlp, thêre, hēr.* — *Pīne, marine, bĭrd, fig.* — *Nōte, dōve, mōve, wọlf, bọọk, lọrd.* — *Tūne, bụll, ụnite.* — Fr. long *vüe*; Fr. short *bŭt.* —

Tuboc, (East. Isl.) *tŭ-bǫk'*
Tuburbo, (Af.) *tŭ-bŭr'bo*
Tuckahoe, (U. S.) *tuk'a-hoe*
Tuckasaga, (U. S.) *tuk-ă-să'ga*
Tucuman, (S. Am.) *tǫǫ'kǫǫ-măn'*
Tudela, (Pen.) *tǫǫ-dę'la*
Tudela de Douro, (Pen.) *tǫǫ-dę'la dę dǫǫ'ro*
Tuefelsbrucke, Teufelsbrucke, *or* Devil's Bridge, (Switz.) *toi'fĕls-brŭk'kę*
Tuejar, (Pen.) *tǫǫ-ę-ĕhär'*
Tuela, (Pen.) *r.* *tǫǫ-ę'la*
Tuil, (Neth.) *tŭ-il'*
Tuille, la, (It.) *la tǫǫ-il'lę*
Tula, (Mex.) *tǫǫ'la*
Tula, (Mex.) *r.* *tǫǫ'la*
Tule, (Mex.) *tǫǫ'lę*
Tullamore, (Ir.) *tul-la-mōr'*
Tulle, (Fr.) *tŭl*
Tullins, (Fr.) *tŭl-lăng'*
Tullstorp, (Sc. Pen.) *tǫǫl'stǫrp*
Tulutepoque, (Mex.) *tǫǫ-lǫǫ'tę-pō'kę*
Tumbach, (Ger.) *tǫǫm'bȧĕh*
Tuna, (Sc. Pen.) *tǫǫ'na*
Tunbridge, (Eng.) *tun'bridje*
Tunis, (Af.) *tǫǫ'nis* or *tū'nis*
Tunkhannock, (U. S.) *tunk-hąn'nok*
Tunkovitchi, (R.) *tǫǫn'kō-vit'chi*
Tupilco, (Mex.) *tǫǫ-pil'ko*
Tupinambaramas, (Braz.) *isl. & r.* *tǫǫ'pi-năm-bă-rä'măs*
Turbenthal, (Switz.) *tǫǫr'bĕn-tăle'*
Turco, (Gr.) *mt.* *tǫǫr'ko*
Turienzo, (Pen.) *tǫǫ-ri-ĕn'thо*
Turin, (It.) *tu-rĭn'*, Fr. *tŭ-răng*, It. *tō-rī'no*
Turka, (Austr.) *tǫǫr'ka*
Turkestan, (As.) *tǫǫr'kę-stăn'*
Turkey, (Eur. As.) *tur'key*
Turkomania, (As.) *tǫǫr-kō-mā'nĭ-a*
Turn, (Neth.) *tǫǫrn*
Turol, (It.) *tǫǫr'ol*
Turturano, (It.) *tǫǫr-tǫǫ-rä'no*
Turves, (Fr.) *tŭrve*
Turvo, (Braz.) *r.* *tǫǫr'vo*
Tuscahoma, (U. S.) *tus-kă-hō'ma*
Tuscaloosa, (U. S.) *tus-kă-lǫǫ'sa*
Tuscany, (Etruria,) (It.) *tus'kă-ny*, It. *tōs-kä'na*, *ę-trǫǫ'rĭ-a*
Tuscarawas, (U. S.) *tus-kă-rą'was*
Tuscarora, (U. S.) *tus-kă-rō'ra*
Tuscumbia, (U. S.) *tus-kum'bi-a*
Tusillo, (It.) *tǫǫ-sil'lo*
Tuslund, (Den.) *tǫǫs'lǫǫnd*
Tuspan, (Mex.) *tǫǫs-păn'*
Tved, (Den.) *tvęde*
Tvede, (Sc. Pen.) *tvę'dę*
Tvenstrup, (Den.) *tvĕn'strǫǫp*
Tver, (R.) *tvęre*
Twame, (Switz.) *twă'mę*
Twello, (Neth.) *twĕl'lo*
Twiss, (N. Zeal.) *twis*
Twyzel, (Neth.) *twī'zĕl*
Tyeberg, (Den.) *tŭ'bĕrg̃*
Tymochtee, (U. S.) *tī-mok'te*
Tyrnau, (Austr.) *tir'nou*
Tyrol, (Austr.) *tĭ-rōle'*, Eng. *tyr'ol*
Tyrone, (Ir.) *tĭ-rōne'*
Tys Fjord, (Sc. Pen.) *tŭs fi'ŏrde*
Tzapoteca, (Mex.) *tsŭ- (thŭ-) pō-tę'ka*
Tzum, (Neth.) *tsǫǫm*

U.

U Kharoeh, (Eg.) *ų khăr'gĕh*
Uacosi Ville, (Mex.) *ǫǫŭ-kō'sĭ*
Uasituba, (Braz.) *ǫǫă-sĭ-tǫǫ'ba*
Ubeda, (Pen.) *ǫǫ-bę'da*
Ubrique, (Pen.) *ǫǫ-brĭ'kę*
Uchau, (Fr.) *ŭ-shō'*
Uchee, (U. S.) *ų'tchoe*
Ucheten, (Neth.) *ǫǫ'chę-tĕn*
Uchte, (Ger.) *ǫǫĕh'tę*
Uckermuende, (Prus.) *ǫǫ'kĕr-mŭn'dę*
Udbina, (Austr.) *ǫǫd-bĭ'na*
Udbye, (Den.) *ǫǫd'bŭ*
Udde, (Neth.) *ǫǫd'dę*
Uddevalla, (Sc. Pen.) *ǫǫd'dę-văl'la*
Uddjaur, (Sc. Pen.) *ǫǫd'dyour*
Uden, (Neth.) *ǫǫ'dĕn*
Udine, (It.) *ǫǫ'dĭ-ną* or *ǫǫ-dī'ną*
Udvar, (Sc. Pen.) *ǫǫd'vär*
Udvarhely, (Austr.) *ǫǫd'vär-hĕly'*
Ueberling, (Ger.) *ŭ'bĕr-ling*
Ueberstorf, (Switz.) *ŭ'bĕrs-tǫrf'*
Uebigau, (Prus.) *ŭ'bĭ-gou'*
Uetersen, (Den.) *ŭ'tĕr-sen*
Uffenheim, (Ger.) *ǫǫf'fĕn-hīme*
Ugalino, (Mex.) *ǫǫ-gă-lī'no*
Uggelhulle, (Den.) *ǫǫg'gĕl-hǫl'lę*
Ughano, (Austr.) *isl.* *ǫǫ-gä'no*
Ugra, (Austr.) *ǫǫ'gra*
Uhist, (Prus.) *ǫǫ'hist*
Uhlingen, (Ger.) *ǫǫ'lıng-ĕn*
Uhnow, (Austr.) *ǫǫ'no*
Uiden Anwen, (Neth.) *oi'dĕn an'vĕne*
Uied Salvator, (It.) *ǫǫ-ĕd' săl'va'tor*
Uitdam, (Neth.) *oit'dăm*
Uitenhage, (Af.) *oi'tĕnhă'gę*
Ujest, (Prus.) *ǫǫ'yĕst*
Ujhely, (Austr.) *ǫǫi'hĕly*
Ujijar, (Pen.) *ǫǫ-ĕhi-ĕhär'*
Ujvaros, (Austr.) *ǫǫi-ă'ros*
Ukraine, *or* Ukraina, (R.) *ų-krāne'*, *ǫǫ-krä'na*
Ulbe, (Austr.) *isl.* *ǫǫl'bę*
Ulbjerg, (Den.) *ǫǫl'byĕrg̃*
Uldecona, (Pen.) *ǫǫl'dę-kō'na*
Uldum, (Den.) *ǫǫl'dǫǫm*
Uleå, (Pen.) *ǫǫ'lę o*
Uleå, (R.) *l.* *ǫǫ'lę-o*
Uleåborg, (R.) *ǫǫ'lę-ō-bǫrg̃*
Ulfors, (Sc. Pen.) *ǫǫl'fǫrs*
Ulla, (It.) *r.* *ǫǫl'la*
Ullerslov, (Den.) *ǫǫl'lĕrs-lō'*
Ullerup, (Den.) *ǫǫl'lę-rǫǫp*
Ulm, (Ger.) *ǫǫlm*
Ulrikehamn, (Sc. Pen.) *ǫǫl-rĭ'kę-hămn'*
Ulrichstein, (Ger.) *ǫǫl'rĭĕh-stīne'*
Ulster, (Ir.) *ul'ster*
Ulstrup, (Den.) *ǫǫl'strǫǫp*
Uluk Tag, (As.) *mt.* *ǫǫ'lǫǫk tăg*
Umbagog, (U. S.) *um-bă'gog*
Umbrail Pass, (Switz.) *ŭm̃g-brā-ĭ'* (*-brăly*)
Umeå, (Sc. Pen.) *ǫǫ'mę-o*
Umeå, (Sc. Pen.) *r.* *ǫǫ'mę-o*
Umstadt, (Ger.) *ǫǫm'stät*
Umtrask, (Sc. Pen.) *ǫǫm'trask*
Unadilla, (U. S.) *ų-nă-dil'la*
Unchales, (S. Am.) *ft.* *ǫǫn-chă'lesse*
Underbye, (Den.) *ǫǫn'dĕr-bŭ'*
Underland, (Den.) *ǫǫn'dĕr-lănt'*
Undersvik, (Sc. Pen.) *ǫǫn'dĕrs-vīke'*
Underup, (Den.) *ǫǫn'dę-rǫǫp*
Underweller, (Switz.) *ǫǫn'dĕr-vĕl'lĕr*
United States, (N. Am.) *ų-nīt'ed stātes*
Unna, (Ger.) *ǫǫn'na*
Unserselien, (Ger.) *ǫǫn'zĕr-zĕl'lĕn*
Unstruth, (Prus.) *r.* *ǫǫn'strǫǫt*
Unter Franken, (Ger.) *ǫǫn'tĕr frănk'ĕn*
Unter Vas, (Switz.) *ŭ-nĭ-ę' văs*
Unterbach, (Switz.) *ǫǫn'ter-bȧĕh*
Unterschachen, (Switz.) *ǫǫn'ter-shȧĕh'ĕn*
Unterseen, (Switz.) *ǫǫn'ter-zene'*
Unterwalden, (Switz.) *ǫǫn'ter-vă''dĕn*
Uomo Morto, Point, (It.) *ǫǫ-ō'mo mŏr'to*
Upolu, (S. Isl.) *ǫǫ-pō'lǫǫ*
Upsala, *or* Upsal, (Sc. Pen.) *ǫǫp-sa'la*, *up'sal*
Urach, (Ger.) *ǫǫ'rȧĕh*
Ural, (As.) *r.* *ǫǫ-ral'*
Ural, *or* Oural, (R.) *mt.* *ǫǫ ral'*
Uranienburg, (Den.) *ǫǫ-ra'nĭ-ĕn bǫǫrg̃'*
Urbaniao, (It.) *ǫǫr-ba nĭ a'o*
Urbanna, (U. S.) *ur-băn'na*
Urbino, (It.) *ǫǫr-bi'no*
Urhoo, (Por.) *ǫǫr-bǫǫ'*
Urduche, (Fr.) *ŭr-dăshe'*
Ures, *or* Sonora, (Mex.) *r.* *ǫǫ'rese*, *sō-nō'ra*
Uri, (Switz. Mex.) *ǫǫ'rĭ*
Urique, (Mex.) *ǫǫ'rĭ-ke*
Uriquillo, (Mex.) *ǫǫ-rĭ-kil'* (*-kĭl'*) *yo*
Urk, (Neth.) *isl.* *ǫǫrk*
Urmond, (Neth.) *ǫǫr'mǫnd*
Urnaschen, (Switz.) *ǫǫr'nash'ĕn*
Urnen, (Switz.) *ǫǫr'nen*
Urszad, (Austr.) *ǫǫrs'săd*
Uruara, (Braz.) *r.* *ǫǫ-rǫǫ-ä'ra*
Urubuguara, (Braz.) *l.* *ǫǫ-rǫǫ-bǫǫ-gǫǫ-ä'ra*
Uruguay, *or* Banda Oriental, (Braz.) *ǫǫ-rǫǫ-gǫǫ'ĭ*, Eng. *ų-ru-gwā'*
Uscladoo, (Fr.) *ŭs-klădo'*
Uscz, (Prus.) *ǫǫstch*
Usedom, (Prus.) *ǫǫ'zę-dom*
Uselbach, (Ger.) *r.* *ǫǫ'zel-bȧĕh*
Ushant, (Fr.) *isl.* *ŭ-shăng*
Usingen, (Ger.) *ǫǫ'zing-ĕn*
Usinovsk, (R.) *ǫǫ-si-nǫvsk'*
Uslar, (Ger.) *ǫǫs'lar*
Ussel, (Fr.) *ŭs-sĕl'*
Ustica, (It.) *isl.* *ǫǫs'tĭ-ka*
Ust-Urt, (As.) *ŭst-ŭrte*
Usumasinta, (Mex.) *r.* *ǫǫ-sǫǫ-mă-sĭn'ta*
Utah, (U. S.) *ų'tąh*
Utica, (U. S.) *ų'tĭ-ka*
Utiel, (Pen.) *ǫǫ-tĭ ĭl'*
Utila, (Mex.) *isl.* *ǫǫ'tĭ-la*
Uto, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.* *ǫǫ'to*
Utrecht, (Neth.) *ǫǫ'trĕĥt*, Eng. *ų'trekt*
Utrera, (Pen.) *ǫǫ-trę'ra*
Utstrup, (Den.) *ǫǫt'strǫǫp*
Utweiler, (Switz.) *ǫǫt-vī'ler*
Uwchlan, (U. S.) *yǫǫk'lan*
Uzerche, (Fr.) *ŭ-zĕrsh*
Uzès, (Fr.) *ŭ-zăce*
Uznach, (Switz.) *ǫǫts'năch*
Uzweiler, (Switz.) *ǫǫts'vī'ler*

V.

Vaadlehtz, (Den.) *vō'lĕ-hŭ'*
Vaagsoe, (Sc. Pen.) *vō̃g'sø̃*
Vaalteen, (Neth.) *vălē'tę*
Vaarsnae, (Den.) *vōrs'no*
Vacaria, (Braz.) *vă-kă'rĭ-a*
Vacasansa, (U. S.) *văk-a-săn'sa*
Vacasansa, (U. S.) *b.* *văk-a-săn'sa*
Vacca, (It.) *isl.* *văk'ka*
Vado, (It.) *vă'do*
Vadovskoe, (R.) *vă'dǫvsk-ø̃'*
Vaga, (R.) *r.* *vă'ga*
Vaida, (Austr.) *vă-ĭ'da*
Vaida Hunyad, (Austr.) *vă-ĭ'da hǫǫn'yăd*
Vailly, (Fr.) *vă-ĭ-yĭ'* or *văl-yĭ'*
Vaison, (Fr.) *vā-zōng'*
Val de Bagne, (Switz.) *văl dę băny*
Val de Juzo, (Pen.) *văl dę ĕhǫǫ'thо*
Val de Rhone, (Switz.) *văl dę rōne*
Val de Peñas, (Pen.) *văl dę pēn'yds*
Val di Dimone, (It.) *văl di dĭ-mō'ne*
Val di Mazzara, (It.) *văl di măt-dză'ra*
Val di Noto, (It.) *văl di nō'to*
Valais, (It.) *va lă'*
Valais, *or* Wallis, (Switz.) *vă-lă'*, *văl'lis*
Valançay, (Fr.) *vă-lang-să'*
Valazote, (Pen.) *vă-la thō'tę*
Valcour, (U. S.) *văl'kǫǫr*
Valdeazores, (Pen.) *văl'dę-a-thō'rĕsse*
Val de Caballeros, (Pen.) *văl'dę-ka-băl'yę-ros*
Valdelacasa, (Pen.) *văl'dę-la ka'sa*
Valdemaqueda, (Pen.) *văl'dę-mă-kę'da*
Valdemoro, (Pen.) *văl'dę-mō'ro*
Valdepasso, (Pen.) *văl'dę-păs'so*
Valdepielago, (Pen.) *văl'dę-pi-ę-la'go*
Valdesantiago, (Pen.) *văl'dę-săn-ti-a'go*
Valdestillas, (Pen.) *văl'dę-stil'yds*
Valdivia, (Chili) *văl-dĭ'vĭ-a*
Valeggio, (It.) *vă-lĕd'go*
Valença, (Braz.) *vă-lĕn'sa*
Valença do Minho, (Pen.) *vă-lĕn'sa do mĭn'yo*
Valence, (Fr.) *va-langse*
Valencia, *or* Valentia, (Pen.) *va len'thĭ a*
Valencia de Alcantara, (Pen.) *vă-lĕn'thĭ-a dę ăl-kăn-ta'ra*
Veragua, (W. Ind.) *vę-rä'gǫǫ-a*
Valenciennes, (Fr.) *va lang-si-ĕne'*
Valendas, (Switz.) *vă-lĕn'dăs*
Valeni, (Tur.) *vă-lę'ni*
Valentano, (It.) *vă-lĕn-ta'no*
Valentine, (Fr.) *va-lang-tine'*
Valenza, (It.) *va-lĕn'dza*
Valetta, (It.) *vă-lĕt'ta*
Valgarana, (It.) *văl-ga-rä'na*
Valhalla, (Ger.) *val hal'la*
Valines, (Fr.) *va-lĭne'*
Valjesara, (Austr.) *văl-yę-să'ra*
Valladolid, (Pen. Mex.) *văl'ya-dō-lĭd'*
Valle Fertil, (S. Am.) *văl'yę fer-tĭl'*
Valle, le, (Fr.) *le vale*
Valle, Rio del, (S. Am.) *rī'o dĕl văl'yę*
Vallegio, (It.) *văl-lę'dgo*
Vallensved, (Den.) *văl'lĕn-svĕd*
Valles, (Mex.) *văl'yĕsse*
Vallenisi, (Tur.) *văl lę-nĭ'sĭ*
Vallo, (It.) *văl'lo*
Valmaseda, (Pen.) *văl'mă-sę'da*
Valmojado, (Pen.) *văl'mō-thă'do*
Valognes, (Fr.) *vă-lōny'*
Valona, (Tur.) *va lō'na*
Valona, (Tur.) *g.* *vă-lō'na*
Valone, (It.) *va lō'ne*
Valparaiso, (Chili) *văl pă-rĭ'so*
Valsequillo, (Pen.) *văl'sę-kil'yo*
Valtelino, (It.) *văl-tę-lī'no*
Valtellina, (It.) *văl-tel-lī'na*
Valvasore, (It.) *văl-va-sō'rę*
Valverda, (Pen.) *văl-vĕr'da*
Van, (Tur.) *văn*
Vancouver's Isl. (N. Am.) *văn-kǫǫ'vĕr*
Vandalia, (U. S.) *văn-dā'lĭ-a*
Van Diemen's Land, (Austral.) *văn dī'mĕns land*
Vannen, (Sc. Pen.) *văn'nĕn*
Vannes, (Fr.) *văn*
Vans, les, (Fr.) *lę văng*
Vansburg, (Prus.) *văns'bǫǫrg̃*
Var, (Fr.) *dep.* *văr*
Var, (It.) *r.* *văr*
Vara, (It.) *r.* *vă'ra*
Varallo, (It.) *vă-ral'lo*
Varanger Fjord, (Sc. Pen.) *vă-răng'ĕr fi'ŏrd*
Varano, (It.) *vă-ra'no*
Varano, (It.) *l.* *vă-ra'no*
Varchmin, (Prus.) *văr'ch-mĭne'*
Vardoehuus, (Sc. Pen.) *văr'dø̃ hǫǫs'*
Varen, (Switz.) *vă'rĕn*
Varenne, (Fr.) *r.* *vă-rĕne'*
Varennes, (Fr.) *vă rĕne'*
Varick, (U. S.) *văr'ick*

Fr. long *ø̃* and short *ĕ̃*, nearly as in *spur*. — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*. — *An''ger*, *vi''cious*. — *ġ* as *s* in *pleasure*; *g̃* and *ĕh* guttural; *ny* liquid; *th* as in *p'th*.

Varin, (Austr.)	vä-rine'
Varinas, (S. Am.)	vä-rī'näs
Varna, (U. S.)	vär'na
Vas Kon, (Austr.)	väs kon
Vasa, (R.)	vä'sa
Vasilevka, (R.)	vä-sī-lĕv'ka
Vasilika, (Gr.)	vä-sī'lī-ka
Vasquez, (Austral.) *isl.*	väs'kĕth
Vassy, (Fr.)	väs-sī'
Vasto d'Ammone, (It.)	väs'to däm-mō'nę
Vataka, (Gr.) *b.*	vä-tä'ka
Vattis, (Switz.)	vät'tis
Vaubacourt, (Fr.)	vō-bä-koor'
Vaubadon, (Fr.)	vō-bä-dong'
Vaucluse, (Fr.) *dep.*	vō-klüze'
Vaud, *or* Waadt, (Switz.)	vō, väte
Vaudreuil, (Can.)	vō-dreuly'
Vaudrey, (Fr.)	vō-drā'
Vaullon, (Switz.)	vō-lī-ong'
Vauvrier, (Switz.)	vō-vrī-ę'
Vecchioi Point, (It.)	vĕk'kī-ōī
Vecht, (Neth.) *r.*	vĕcht
Vechta, (Ger.)	vĕch'ta
Veczk, (Austr.)	vĕtchk
Vedelsborg, (Den.)	vĕ'dĕls borg
Veendam, (Neth.)	vēne'däm
Veenendaal, (Neth.)	vē'nĕn-dāle
Veer, (Neth.)	vęre
Veere, (Neth.)	vę'rę
Vega, la, (W. Ind. Pen.)	lä vę'ga
Vega de Supia, (S. Am.)	vę'ga dę soo'pī-ä
Vega de Tera, (Pen.)	vę'ga dę tę'ra
Vegalomoso, (Pen.)	vę-gä-lō-mō'so
Vegesack, (Ger.)	vē'gę-zäk
Veglia, (Austr.) *isl.*	vel'ya
Veile, (Den.)	vī'lę
Veiros, (Pen.)	vī'ros
Veirum, (Den.)	vī'room
Vejer, (Pen.)	vę-chĕr'
Velaine, (Fr.)	vę-läne'
Velan, (Switz.)	vę-läng'
Velas Point, (Mex.)	vę'läs
Velasco, (U. S.)	ve-läs'ko
Velasquez, (Mex.)	vę-läs'kĕth (-kĕsse)
Velden, (Ger.)	fĕl'dĕn
Veldhoren, (Neth.)	vĕlt'hō-rĕn
Veletre, (It.)	vę-lę'trę
Velez Blanco, (Pen.)	vę'lĕth blän'ko
Velez de Bendudalla, (Pen.)	vę'lĕth dę ben-doo-däl'ya
Velez Malaga, (Pen.)	vę'lĕth mä'lä-ga
Velez Rubio, (Pen.)	vę'lĕth roo'bī-o
Velha Barra, (Braz.)	vĕl'ya bär'ra
Velha, Cabella da, (Braz.) *b.*	ka-bĕl'ya da vĕl'ya
Velhas, (Braz.) *r.*	vĕl'yäs
Velho, (Pen.)	vĕl'yo
Velilla, (Pen.)	vę-līl'ya
Velillas, (Pen.)	vę-līl'yäs
Velinco, (It.) *r.*	vę-lĭn'ko
Velines, (Fr.)	vę-līne'
Velkermarkt, (Austr.)	fĕl'kĕr-märkt
Vellin, (Neth.)	vĕl-līne'
Velomela, (Gr.) *mt.*	vę-lō-mę'la
Velp, (Neth.)	vĕlp
Velpke, (Ger.)	fĕlp'ke
Velsique, (Neth.)	vĕl-sīke'
Velva, (R.) *r.*	vĕl'va
Vemdalen, (Sc. Pen.)	vĕm-dä'lĕn
Vemeiro, (Pen.)	vę-mī'ro
Ven, (Den.) *isl.*	vęne
Venafro, (It.)	vę-nä'fro
Venasque, (Pen.)	vę-näs'kę
Venda Nova, (Pen.)	vĕn'da nō'va
Vendée, (Fr.) *dep.*	väng-dę'
Venden, (R.)	vĕn'dĕn
Vendeuil, (Fr.)	väng-deuly' (-deu'ī')
Vendola, (Austral.) *isl.*	vĕn'dō-la
Vendome, (Fr.)	väng-dōme'
Venezia, *or* Venice, (It.)	vę-nę'dzī-a
Venezuela, (S. Am.)	vę-nę-thoo-ę'la, Eng. vĕn-e-zoo-ē'la
Venhuisen, (Neth.)	vĕn'hou-zĕn
Veni Valley, (Switz.)	vę-nī'
Venice, *or* Venezia, (It.)	vĕn'iss
Venlo, (Neth.)	vĕn'lo
Venloo, (Neth.)	vĕn'lo
Vennergaard, (Den.)	vĕn'nĕr-gōrde
Venosa, (It.)	vę-nō'sa
Venta de la Guia, (Pen.)	vĕn'ta dę lä gī'a
Venta de S. Lucia, (Pen.)	vĕn'ta dę sän'ta loo'thī-a
Vente la Fuente, (Pen.)	vĕn'tę lä foo-ĕn'tę
Ventaillac, (Fr.)	väng-täl' (-tä'ī') yäk
Ventes, Grande, (Fr.)	grängde vängte
Ventilegue, (It.) *g.*	vĕn'tī-lę'gę
Ventilla, la, (S. Am.)	lä vĕn-tīl'ya
Venzone, (It.)	vĕn-dzō'nę
Vera, (Pen.)	vę'ra
Vera Cruz, (Mex.)	vę'ra krooth (krooz)
Veraggia, (It.)	vę-räd'cha
Verberie, (Fr.)	vĕr-brī'
Verbier, (Switz.)	vĕr-bī-ę'
Vercelli, (It.)	vĕr-chĕl'lī
Verde, (W. Ind.) *c.*	vĕr'dę (vĕrde)
Verde, (Mex. S. Am.) *r.*	vĕr'dę
Verden, (Ger.)	fĕr'den

Verdo, (It.) *mt.*	vĕr'do
Verdun, (Pen.)	vĕr-doon'
Verdun, (Fr.)	vĕr-düng'
Vere, (W. Ind.)	vę'rę or vĕre
Verga, (Af.) *c.*	vĕr'ga
Vergennes, (U. S.)	vĕr-gĕns'
Verin, (Pen.)	vę-rīn'
Verlame, (Neth.)	vĕr-läme'
Vermanton, (Fr.)	vĕr-mäng-tōng'
Vermelho, (Braz.) *r.*	vĕr-mĕl'yo
Vermont, (U. S.)	vĕr-mont'
Vernamo, (Sc. Pen.)	vĕr-nä'mo
Vernet Bas, le, (Fr.)	lĕ vĕr-nę bä
Verneuil, (Fr.)	vĕr-neuly' or vĕr-neu'ī'
Verneuse, (Fr.)	vĕr-neuze'
Vernon, (Fr.)	vĕr-nōng'
Vernoux, (Fr.)	vĕr-noo'
Verocze, (Austr.)	vę-rō'chę
Verona, (It.)	vę-rō'na
Verplanck, (U. S.)	ver-plänk'
Verrières, (Switz.)	vĕr-rī-ĕre'
Verrua, (It.)	vĕr-roo'a
Versailles, (Fr.)	vĕr-säly' or vĕr-sä'ī', Eng. vĕr-sāles'
Versaignes, (Fr.)	vĕr-sĕny'
Versentino, (It.)	vĕr-sĕn-tī'no
Versoix, (Switz.)	vĕr-swä'
Vert Galant, le, (Fr.)	lĕ vęre gä-läng'
Verviers, (Neth.)	vĕr-vī-ę'
Vervins, (Fr.)	vĕr-väng'
Vescia, (Switz.)	vę'shī-a
Vescovato, (It.)	vĕs-kō-vä'to
Vesebye, (Den.)	vĕ'sę-bü
Vesin, (Neth.)	vę-sīne or vę-säng'
Vesle, (Fr.) *r.*	vĕle
Vésoul, (Fr.)	vę-zool'
Vessaux, (Fr.)	vĕsse-sō'
Vest Fjorden, (Sc. Pen.)	vĕst fiōr'dĕn
Vestvig, (Sc. Pen.)	vĕst'vīg
Vesuvius, *It.* Vesuvio, (It.) *mt.*	ve-sū'vī-us, It. vę-zoo'vī-o
Vetroz, (Switz.)	vę-troz'
Veue, (Fr.)	veü
Veurdre, la, (Fr.)	lä veurdr'
Veuves, (Fr.)	veuve
Vevay, (U. S.)	ve-vā'
Vevey, (Switz.)	vę-vā'
Viana, (Pen.)	vī-ä'na
Vianen, (Neth.)	vī-ä'nĕn
Viar, (Pen.) *r.*	vī-är'
Viareggio, (It.)	vī'ä-rĕd'jo
Viarouge, (Fr.)	vī-ä-roozhe'
Viatka, (R.) *r.*	vī-ät'ka
Viborg, *or* Wiborg, (Den.)	vī'borg
Vibro, (Den.)	vī'bro
Vic, (Pen.)	vīk
Vic le Fesq, (Fr.)	vik lĕ fĕsk
Vic sur Losse, (Fr.)	vik sür lōce
Vicchio, (It.)	vik'kī-o
Vicencio Villa, (S. Am.)	vī-thĕn'thī-o vīl'ya
Vicentino, (It.)	vī-chĕn-tī'no
Vicenza, (It.)	vī-chĕn'dza
Viciosas, (Mex.) *isl.*	vī-thī- (-sī-) ō'säs
Vico, (It.)	vī'ko
Vico Soprano, (Switz.)	vī'ko sō-prä'no
Vicolosano, (Pen.)	vī'ko-lō-sä'no
Vidigueira, (Pen.)	vī'dī-gī'ra
Vidio, (Pen.) *c.*	vī'dī-o
Vidreras, (Pen.)	vī-drę'räs
Viechtach, (Ger.)	vīche'täch
Viechtag, (Ger.)	vīche'täg
Vieille, la, (Can.) *l.*	lä vī-ēly' (-ē'ī')
Vieille, Ville la, (Fr.)	vile lä vī-ēly' (-ē'ī')
Vieira, (Pen.)	vī-ī'ra
Vieja Villa, (S. Am.)	vī-ę'cha vīl'ya
Viejas Guardias, (Pen.)	vī-ę'chäs goo-är'dī-äs
Viejo Porto, (S. Am.)	vī-ę'cho
Viejo Porto, (S. Am.) *r.*	vī-ę'cho
Viel Salm, (Neth.)	vīēl'säm
Vienna, *or* Wien, (Austr.)	vī-ĕn'nä, vīne
Vienne, (Fr.) *dep.*	vī-ĕne'
Viennois, (Fr.)	vī-ĕn-nwä'
Viersoe, (Den.)	vīre'seü
Vierzon, (Fr.)	vī-ęr-zong'
Viesti, (It.)	vī-ĕss'tī
Vieux Boucau, (Fr.)	vī-eu' boo-kō'
Vifvild, (Den.)	vīf'vilde
Vigevano, (It.)	vī-ję-vä'no
Vignano, (It.)	vīn-yä'no
Vignola, (It.)	vīn'yō-la
Vigo, (Pen.)	vī'go
Vigo Ria, (Pen.)	vī'go rī'a
Vigten, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.*	vīg'tĕn
Vihiers, (Fr.)	vī-ī-ę'
Vilbye, (Den.)	vī'bü
Viig, (Sc. Pen.)	vīg
Vilacastin, (Pen.)	vī'lä-käs-tīn'
Vilagos, (Austr.)	vī-lä'gos
Vilaine, (Fr.) *r.*	vī-läne'
Vilalla, (S. Am.)	vī-läl'ya
Vilarchao, (Pen.)	vī-lär-chä'o
Vilcabamba, (S. Am.)	vīl-kä-bäm'ba
Viligudino, (Pen.)	vī'lī-goo-dī'no
Villa Bella, (Braz.)	vīl'la bel'la

Villa Blanca, (Pen.)	vīl'ya blän'ka
Villa Boa, *or* Goyaz, (Braz.)	vīl'ya bō'a, gō-yäth
Villa de Frades, (Pen.)	vīl'ya dę frä'dĕsse
Villa de Rey, (Pen.)	vīl'ya dę rī
Villa de Sta Cruz, (Af.)	vīl'ya dę sän'ta krooth
Villa Flor, (Pen.)	vīl'ya flōre'
Villa Franca, (Pen.)	vīl'ya frän'ka
Villa Franca, (It.)	vīl'la frän'ka
Villa Maria, (Braz.)	vīl'ya mä-rī'a
Villa Nova da Rainha, (Braz.)	vīl'ya nō'va dä rīn'yę
Villa Real, (Pen. S. Am.)	vīl'ya rę-äl'
Villa Rica, (S. Am.)	vīl'ya rī'ka
Villa Verde, (Braz.)	vīl'ya vĕr'dę
Villabrazara, (Pen.)	vīl'ya-brä-thä'ra
Villach, (Austr.)	vīl'läch
Villacidro, (It.)	vīl'la-chī'dro
Villafermosa, (Pen.)	vīl'ya-fĕr-mō'sa
Villafranca, (Pen.)	vīl'ya-frän'ka
Villafranca, (It.)	vīl'la-frän'ka
Villafranca de los Abujas, (Pen.)	vīl'ya-frän'ka dę los ä-boo'chäs
Villafruela, (Pen.)	vīl'yä-froo-ę'la
Villagrusa, (Pen.)	vīl'yä-groo'sa
Villaharta, (Pen.)	vīl'yä-är'ta
Villahermosa, (Mex.)	vīl'yä-ĕr-mō'sa
Villajoyosa, (Pen.)	vīl'yä-chō-yō'sa
Villalaco, (Pen.)	vīl'yä-lä'ko
Villalar, (Pen.)	vīl'yä-lär'
Villalba, (Pen.)	vīl-yäl'ba
Villalpardo, (Pen.)	vīl-yäl-pär'do
Villamanan, (Pen.)	vīl'yä-mä-nän'
Villamaurique, (Pen.)	vīl'yä-mou-rī'kę
Villamejor, (Pen.)	vīl'yä-mę-chōr'
Villamiel, (Pen.)	vīl'yä-mī-ēl'
Villamorchante, (Pen.)	vīl'yä-mōr-chän'tę
Villamoros, (Pen.)	vīl'yä-mō'ros
Villanova, (It.)	vīl'lä-nō'vä
Villanubla, (Pen.)	vīl'yä-noo'bla
Villanueva, (Mex. Pen.)	vīl'yä-noo-ę'va
Villanueva del Duque, (Pen.)	vīl'yä-noo-ę'va dĕl doo'kę
Villaodrid, (Pen.)	vīl'yä-ō-drīd'
Villapadierna, (Pen.)	vīl'yä-pä-dī-ĕr'na
Villapuzzu, (It.)	vīl'lä-poot-dzoo'
Villar, (Pen.)	vīl-yär'
Villar, el, (Pen.)	ĕl vīl-yär'
Villar de Frades, (Pen.)	vīl-yär' dę frä'dĕsse
Villar de Ganas, (Pen.)	vīl-yär' dę gän'yäs
Villarabledo, (Pen.)	vīl'yä-ra-blę'do
Villard, (Fr.)	vīl-yäre' or vīl-äre'
Villareal, (Pen.)	vīl'yä-rę-äl'
Villarica Volcano, (S. Am.)	vīl'yä-rī'ka vōl-kä'no
Villarino, (Pen.)	vīl-yä-rī'no
Villarios, (It.)	vīl'lä-rī'os
Villarodrigo, (Pen.)	vīl'yä-rō-drī'go
Villarrobexo, (Pen.)	vīl'yär-rō-bę'cho
Villars, (Switz.)	vīl-yäre' or vīl-äre'
Villars Bocage, (Fr.)	vīl-yäre' (vīl-äre') bō-käge
Villarta, (Pen.)	vīl-yär'ta
Villarzel, (Switz.)	vīl-lär-zĕl'
Villasiplitz, (Pen.)	vīl'yä-sī-plīth
Villatoro, (Pen.)	vīl'yä-tō'ro
Villavanez, (Pen.)	vīl'yä-vä-nĕth'
Villaviciosa, (Pen.)	vīl'yä-vī-thī-ō'sa
Villcanas, (Pen.)	vīl-kä'näs
Ville Coutal, (Fr.)	vile kōng-täl'
Ville Dieu, (Fr.)	vile dīeu'
Villeau Brun, le, (Fr.)	lĕ vī-lō' brŭng
Villedieu, (Fr.)	vile-dīeu'
Villefaux, (Fr.)	vile-fō'
Villefort, (Fr.)	vile-fōre'
Villefranche, (Fr.)	vile-frängshe
Villel, (Pen.)	vīl-yel'
Villempul, (Fr.)	vī-läng-pül'
Villena, (Pen.)	vīl-yę'na
Villeneuve, (Switz.)	vile-neuve'
Villeneuve, (Fr.)	vile-neuve'
Villeneuve la Guiard, (Fr.)	vile-neuve' lä gī-äre'
Villeneuve l'Archeveque, (Fr.)	vile-neuve' lärsh-vĕke'
Villeneuve le Roy, (Fr.)	vile-neuve' lĕ rwa
Villeneuve d'Agen, (Fr.)	vile-neuve' dä-zhäng'
Villeneuve de Marsan, (Fr.)	vile-neuve' dĕ mär-säng'
Villestrup, (Den.)	vīl'lę-stroop
Villeta, (S. Am.)	vīl-yę'ta
Villimpenta, (It.)	vīl-līm-pĕn'ta
Villingen, (Ger.)	fīl'līn-gĕn
Villmanstrand, (R.)	vīl'män-stränd
Villo do Bispo, (Pen.)	vīl'yo do bīs'po
Villoslada, (Pen.)	vīl'yōs-lä'da
Villstrup, (Den.)	vīl'stroop
Vilmar, (Ger.)	vīl'mär
Vilna, (R.)	vīl'na
Viloyo, (S. Am.)	vī-lō'yo
Vils Sound, (Den.)	vīls sound
Vilvestre, (Pen.)	vīl-vĕsse'trę
Vimeiro, (Pen.)	vī-mī'ro
Vimontier, (Fr.)	vī-mōng-tī-ę'
Vinaros, (Pen.)	vī-nä'ros
Vinay, (Fr.)	vī-nā'
Vincennes, (Fr.)	väng-sĕnne'
Vincennes, (U. S.)	vin-cĕns'
Vincenzo, (It.)	vīn-chĕn'dzo

Fāte, fär, fall, what, bat.—Mēte, prey, hĕlp, thêre, hĕr.—Pīne, marine, bĭrd, fig.—Nōte, dŏve, möve, wolf, book, lord.—Tūne, bull, unite.—Fr. long vie; Fr. short but.

Vincz, (Austr.)	vintch
Vinkebek, (Den.)	vink'e-bĕk
Vindebye, (Den.)	vin'de-bü
Vindicari, (It.)	vin-dī-kä'rē
Vindo, (Sc. Pen.)	vin'do
Vinge, (Den. Sc. Pen.)	ving'e
Vinnitsa, (R.)	vin-nit'sa
Vinon, (Fr.)	vē-nōng'
Vintimiglia, (It.)	vin'tī-mil'ya
Vinuesa, (Pen.)	vē-noo-e'sa
Vipperow, (Ger.)	vip'pe-ro
Viques, (Switz.)	vike
Vire, (Fr.)	vire
Vireux, (Switz.)	vē-rŭh'
Virginia, (U. S.)	vĕr-gin'ĭa
Virlingsbeck, (Neth.)	vir'lings-bĕk
Virneburg, (Ger.)	fir'ne-boorg
Virton, (Neth.)	vīr-tōng'
Visborg, (Den.)	vis'borg
Visbye, (Den.)	vis'bü
Viscardo, (Gr.) c.	vis-kär'do
Visdal, (Sc. Pen.)	vis'dale
Vise, (Neth.)	vē'se
Visekerke, (Neth.)	vē'se-kĕr'ke
Viserum, (Sc. Pen.)	vē'se room
Visillo, (Pen.)	vē-sil'yo
Viso, el, (Pen.)	ĕl vē'so
Visp, (Switz.)	visp
Visp, (Switz.) r.	visp
Visselhovede, (Ger.)	vis'sĕl-hōve'de
Visso, (It.)	vis'so
Vissoye, (Switz.)	vis-swä'
Vistula, (Ger.) r	vis'too-la
Viterbo, (It.)	vē-tĕr'bo
Vitoria, (Pen.)	vē-tō'rē-a
Vitray, (Fr.)	vē-trā'
Vitre, (Fr.)	vētr'
Vitry, (Fr.)	vē-trē'
Vitry sur Marne, (Fr.)	vē-trē' sür märne
Vitteaux, (Fr.)	vēt tō'
Vittoria, (Mex.)	vit-tō'rē-a
Vitzi, (Tur.) mt.	vit'zē
Vivaros, (Austr.)	vē-vä'ros
Vivegnis, (Neth.)	vē-vĕn'yē
Viver, (Pen.)	vē'vĕr
Vivero, (Pen.)	vē've ro
Viverup, (Den.)	vē've-roop
Viviers, (Fr.)	vē-vē-e'
Vivonne, (Fr.)	vē-vōne'
Vivoras, (S. Am.) l.	vē-vō'räs
Vizzini, (It.)	vit-dzē'nē
Vlaardingen, (Neth.)	vlare'ding-ĕn
Vladikaukas, (R.)	vla'dē-kou'käs
Vladimir, (R.)	vlä'dē-mire or vlä-dē-mire'
Vianden, (Neth.)	vēän'den
Vlieland, (Neth.)	vlē'land
Vlodorp, (Neth.)	vlō'dorp
Voerbierg, (Den.)	fūre'bierg
Voerdalsoren, (Sc. Pen.)	fūre'dals-ō'rĕn
Vogel Sand, (Neth.)	vō'gĕl sänd
Vogelsberg, (Ger.) mt.	fō'gels-bĕrg'
Vogelsdorf, (Prus.)	fō'gels-dorf'
Voghera, (It.)	vō-ge'ra
Vogogna, (It.)	vō-gōn'ya
Vogshagen, (Prus.)	fōgs'hä'gĕn
Vohring, (Ger.)	fō'ring
Voisage, (Fr.)	vwä zäge'
Voko, (Austr.) r.	fō'ko
Voiets, (Fr.)	vwä
Volga, or Wolga, (R.) r.	vol'ga
Volgara, (Tur.)	vol-gä'ra
Volhynia, (R.)	vol-hē'nē-a
Vollege, (Switz.)	vol-lĕge
Vollenhoven, (Neth.)	vol'lĕn-hō'vĕn
Vollezeels, (Neth.)	vol'le-zēles
Volo, (Gr.) g.	vō'lo
Volone, (Fr.)	vō-lōne'
Volta, (It.)	vol'ta
Volterra, (It.)	vol-tĕr'ra
Voltri, (It.)	vol'trē
Volturna, (It.) r.	vol-toor'na
Voorburg, (Neth.)	vōre'boorg
Voorden, (Neth.)	vōre'dĕn
Voorn, (Neth.)	vōrne
Voors, (Neth.)	vōrse
Voorthuizen, (Neth.)	vōrte-hoi'zĕn
Vorny, (Fr.)	vō-rā'
Voroppe, (Fr.)	vō-rĕp'
Vorgten, (Neth.)	vōrg'tĕn
Vorjeduder, (Sc. Pen.) mt.	vōre'ye-doo'dĕr
Vornez, (R.)	vōr'nĕz
Voronov, (R.) c.	vō'rō-nov
Vorwalde, (Ger.)	fōre'väl-de
Vorwerk, (Ger.)	fōre'vĕrk
Vosges, (Fr.) dep.	vōge
Vosges, (Fr.) mt.	vōge
Vossevangen, (Sc. Pen.)	vos'se-väng'ĕn
Voulgara, (Gr.) mt.	vool-gä'ra
Voulte, la, (Fr.)	lä voolte
Vouziers, (Fr.)	voo-zē-e'
Vrana, or Ivarina, (Tur.)	vrä'na, ē-vä-rē'na
Vreden, (Ger.)	frā'dĕn
Vrelle, (Den.)	vrē'le
Vries, (Neth.)	vrise
Vriezen Veen, (Neth.)	vrē'zĕn vēne
Vrigsta, (Sc. Pen.)	vrig'sta
Vrin, (Switz.)	frine
Vrin, (Switz.) l.	frine
Vuarens, (Switz.)	foo-ä'rĕns
Vuchin, (Austr.)	voo-chine'
Vuka, (Austr.)	voo'ka
Vukovar, (Austr.)	voo-kō-vär'
Vulgan, (Ger.)	fool'gän
Vullen, (Ger.)	fool'lĕn
Vumitorio, (Braz.)	voo-mē-tō'rē-o
Vurenn, (Neth.)	voo'rĕn

W.

Waag, (Austr.) r.	väg
Waagen, (Sc. Pen.) isl.	vō'gĕn
Waal, (Ger.)	väle
Waalwyk, (Neth.)	väle'vike
Wabash, (U. S.) r.	wa'bash
Wabern, (Ger.)	vä'birne
Wachenroth	väch'en-rōte
Wachusett, (U. S.)	wä-choo'set
Wacoochee, (U. S.)	wä-koo'chee
Wacousta, (U. S.)	wä kous'ta
Waden, The, (Neth.)	vä'dĕn
Wadstena, (Sc. Pen.)	väd-ste'na
Waerghen, (Neth.)	väre'gĕn
Waerschoot, (Neth.)	väre'skōte
Waesmuenster, (Neth.)	väs-mün'stĕr
Wageneningen, (Neth.)	vä-ge-ne'ning
Wagram, (Austr.)	vä'gräm
Wah el Dakkel, (Eg.)	wah el däk'kel
Wah el Kargeh, (Eg.)	wah el kar'gĕh
Wahlen, (Ger. & Switz.)	vä'lĕn
Wahlsassen, (Ger.)	väle'säs-sĕn
Wahlstadt, (Ger.)	väle'stat
Waisenhard, (Ger.)	vī'zen-härt'
Waitzen, (Austr.)	vīt'sĕn
Walachia, or Wallachia, *Tur.* Iflak, (Tur.)	wol-lä'kī-a, ĭf-läk'
Walchen, (Ger.) l.	väl'chĕn
Walcheren, (Neth.)	väl'chĕrĕn, Eng. wäl'ker-en
Walchweiler, (Switz.)	välch'vī-lĕr
Walcourt, (Neth.)	väl'koor (-koort)
Wald, (Switz.)	vält
Waldau, (Prus.)	väl'dou
Waldeck, (Ger.)	väl'dĕk
Walden, (Ger.)	väl'dĕn
Waldenburg, (Switz.)	väl'dĕn-boorg
Waldheim, (Ger.)	vält'hīme
Waldkirch, (Switz.)	vält'kĭrch
Waldmuenchen, (Ger.)	vält'mün'chĕn
Waldsee, (Ger.)	vält'ze'
Waldshut, (Ger.)	välts'hoot'
Waldstatt, (Switz.)	vält'stätt'
Walkringen, (Switz.)	välk'ring'ĕn
Walla Walla, (N. Am.)	wol'la wol'la
Walle, (Ger.)	väl'le
Wallenfels, (Ger.)	väl'len-fĕls'
Wallenstadt, (Switz.)	väl'lĕn-stätt
Wallenstadt, (Switz.) l.	väl'lĕn-stätt
Wallkill, (U. S.)	wol'kill
Wallingford, (U. S.)	wol'ling-ford
Walloomsack, (U. S.)	wol-loom'sak
Walloostook, or St. Johns, (Can.) r.	wol-loos'took
Walpertsweiler, (Switz.)	väl'pĕrts-vī'lĕr
Walpole, (U. S.)	wal'pōle
Walsrode, (Ger.)	väls'rō'de
Waltersdorf, (Prus.)	väl'tĕrs-dorf'
Waltershausen, (Ger.)	väl'tĕrs-hou'zĕn
Waltham, (U. S.)	wol'thum or wolt'um
Wanahglaugen, (Prus.)	vä'nä-glou'gĕn
Wandschow, (Prus.)	vänt'sho
Wangen, (Switz.)	väng'ĕn
Wangerin, (Prus.)	väng-e-rine'
Wanroy, (Neth.)	vän-rwä'
Wansiedel, (Ger.)	vän'zē dĕl
Wansum, (Neth.)	vän'soom
Wansleben, (Prus.)	väns-lē'bĕn
Wapahkonetta, (U. S.)	wo-pah-kō-nĕt'ta
Wapistaniscou, (U. S.) r.	wo-pis-tan-is-kou
Waradin, (Austr.)	vä-räs- (-räsh-) dine'
Warberg, (Sc. Pen.)	vär'bĕrg
Warem, (Neth.)	vä'rĕm
Waren, (Ger.)	vä'rĕn
Warez, (Austr.)	vä'rĕsse
Warnemuende, (Ger.)	vär'ne mün'de
Warntowaha, (Can.) r.	wo-ro-tō-wo'ho
Warsaw, *Fr.* Varsovie, *Pol.* Warszawa, (R.)	vär-sō-vē', vär-shä'va
Warta, (R.)	vär'ta
Wartenberg, (Prus.)	vär'tĕn-bĕrg
Wartenburg, (Prus.)	vär'ten-boorg
Wartha, (Prus.)	vär'ta
Wartha, (Prus.) r.	vär'ta
Warwickshire, (Eng.)	wor'rik-shire
Wasen, (Switz.)	vä'zĕn
Washita, (*formerly*, Ouachita,) (U. S.)	wosh'ĭ-to
Washtenaw, (U. S.)	wosh'te-naw
Wasserburg, (Ger.)	vas'sĕr-boorg
Wassenaar, (Neth.)	väs'sō-näre
Wastijaur, (Sc. Pen.)	väs'tē-youre
Wasungen, (Ger.)	vä'zoong-ĕn
Watala, (R.)	vä-tä'la
Watauga, (U. S.)	wo-tau'ga
Waterford, (Ir.) co.	wa'ter-ford
Wateringe, (Neth.)	vä'te-ring-e
Waterloo, (Neth.)	vä'tĕr-lō'
Watervliet, (U. S.)	w'ater-vleet
Wattenweiler, (Switz.)	vät'tĕn-vī'lĕr
Wattweiler, (Switz.)	vät'vī'lĕr
Waupan, (U. S.)	wau'pan
Wavignies, (Fr.)	vä-vēn-yē'
Wavre, (Neth.)	vävr
Wawa, (Mex.) r.	gwä'gwa
Wayagamack, (Can.) l.	way-ä-gä'o-mäck
Wedel, (Den.)	vē'dĕl
Wedelbrok, (Den.)	vē'dĕl-brōk
Wednesbury, (Eng.)	wĕnz'bĕr-ry
Weener, (Ger.)	vē'nĕr
Weerdinger, (Neth.)	vēre'ding-ĕr
Weert, (Neth.)	vērte
Weesp, (Neth.)	vēspe
Weggis, (Switz.)	vĕg'gis
Wegrow, (R.)	ve'gro
Wegscheid, (Ger.)	veg'shīd
Wehlau, (Prus.)	ve'lou
Weibye, (Den.)	vī'bü
Weida, (Prus.) r.	vī'da
Weiden, (Ger.)	vī'dĕn
Weidenburg, (Ger.)	vī'dĕn-boorg
Weikerdorf, (Austr.)	vī'kĕr-dorf'
Weikersheim, (Ger.)	vī'kĕrs-hīme'
Weil, (Wyl,) (Switz.)	vīle
Weila, (Wyla,) (Switz.)	vī'la
Weilburg, (Ger.)	vīle'boorg
Weilheim, (Ger.)	vīle'hīme
Weimar, (Ger.)	vī'mär
Weinheim, (Ger.)	vīne'hīme
Weinsperg, (Ger.)	vīnes'pĕrg
Weischau, (Austr.)	vī'shou
Weischenfeld, (Ger.)	vī'shĕn-fĕlt
Weisen, (Ger.)	vī'zĕn
Weiskurchen, (Austr.)	vīs'koor'chĕn
Weissenburg, (Switz. & Ger.)	vīs'sĕn-boorg
Weissenstein, (Switz.)	vīs'sĕn-stīne'
Weisshorn, (Switz.)	vīs'horne
Weisthugen, (Switz.)	vīst'hoo'gĕn
Weixel, (Austr.)	vīk'sĕl
Weixelburg, (Austr.)	vīk'sĕl-boorg
Wekermuende, (Ger.)	vē'kĕr-mün'de
Welle, (Ger.)	vĕl'le
Wellmich, (Ger.)	vĕl'mich
Welna, (Prus.) r.	vĕl'na
Welsbillich, (Ger.)	vĕls'bil'lich
Welschrono, (Switz.)	vĕl-shrō'no or vĕls-krō'no
Welsee, (Den.)	vĕl'se
Welsem, (Neth.)	vĕl'sĕm
Weltem, (Neth.)	vĕl'tĕm
Wendenbuettel, (Ger.)	vĕn'dĕn-büt'tĕl
Wendessen, (Ger.)	vĕn-dĕs'sĕn
Wendlingen, (Ger.)	vĕnd'ling-ĕn
Wener, (Sc. Pen.) l.	vē'nĕr, Eng. wē'nĕr
Wenersberg, (Sc. Pen.)	vē'nĕrs-bĕrg
Wenersborg, (Sc. Pen.)	vē'nĕrs-borg
Wenigerode, (Switz.)	ve'nĭ-ge-rō'de
Weningen, (Switz.)	ve'ning-ĕn
Werben, (Prus.)	vĕr'bĕn
Werdenberg, (Switz.)	vĕr'dĕn-bĕrg
Werfen, (Austr.)	vĕr'fĕn
Weringen, (Ger.)	ve'ring-ĕn
Werne, (Ger.)	vĕr'ne
Wernitz, (Ger.) r.	vĕr'nits
Werra, (Ger.) r.	vĕr'ra
Werschitz, (Austr.)	vĕr'shits
Wertach, (Ger.) r.	vĕr'täch
Werth, (Ger.)	verte
Wesel, (Ger.)	vē'zĕl, Eng. wē'zel
Wesen, (Switz.)	vē'zĕn
Wesenberg, (R.)	vē'zĕn-bĕrg
Wesenburg, (Ger.)	vē'zĕn boorg
Wesendorf, (Ger.)	vē'zĕn-dorf'
Weser, (Ger.)	vē'zĕr, Eng. wē'zer
Weser, (Ger.) r.	vē'zĕr
Weslingburen, (Den.)	vĕs'ling-boo'rĕn
Wessem, (Neth.)	vĕs'sĕm
Wesselin, (Austr.)	vĕs-se-līne'
West Indies	wĕst in'jes
Westeras, (Sc. Pen.)	vĕs'te-rōse'
Westerdorf, (Neth.)	vĕs'tĕr-dorf'
Westerholt, (Ger.)	vĕs'tĕr-holt'
Westervelde, (Neth.)	vĕs'tĕr-vĕl'de
Westervik, (Sc. Pen.)	vĕs'tĕr-vike'
Westheim, (Ger.)	vĕst'hīme
Westland, (Neth.)	vĕst'länt
Westmoreland, (Eng.)	wĕst'more-lănd
Westphalia, Westphalen, (Ger.)	wĕst-phā'lĭ-a, vĕst-fä'lĕn
Westrum, (Ger.)	vĕst'room

Westrup, (Neth.)	*vĕst′rŏŏp*
Wetter, (Ger.)	*vĕt′tĕr*
Wetterhorn, (Switz.)	*vĕt′tĕr-hŏrne*
Wettern or Wetter, (Sc. Pen.) *l.*	*vĕt′tĕrn, vĕt′tĕr*
Wettesjarvi, (Sc. Pen.)	*vĕt′tĕsse-yär′vĭ* or *vĕt′tĕ-shär′vĭ*
Wettin, (Ger.)	*vĕt-tĭne′*
Wetumpka, (U. S.)	*we-tŭmp′ka*
Wetzlar, (Ger.)	*vĕts′lär*
Wexford, (Ir.) *co*	*wĕx′ford*
Wexjoe, (Sc. Pen.)	*vĕk′shö*
Wey, (Switz.)	*vī*
Weyda, (Ger.)	*vī′da*
Whamel, (Neth.)	*vä′mĕl*
White Sea, or Bieloe More, (R.)	*bĭĕ′lōĕ mō′rĕ*
Wiaschim, (Austr.)	*vĭ-äsh′ĭm*
Wicomico, (U. S.)	*wī-kom′ĭ-ko*
Wiconisco, (U. S.)	*wĭ-kon-ĭs′ko*
Widau, (Den.) *r.*	*vī′dou*
Widawa, (R.)	*vĭ-dä′va*
Wiecht, (Neth.)	*vĭĕcht*
Wiedlisbach, (Switz.)	*vīd′lĭs-bäch′*
Wiefels, (Ger.)	*vĭ′fels*
Wieliczka, (Austr.)	*vĭ-lĭtch′ka*
Wieruszow, (R.)	*vĭ-rŏŏ′sho*
Wiesbaden, or Wisbaden, (Ger.)	*vīs′bä-dĕn*
Wiesen, (Switz.)	*vī′zĕn*
Wiesensteig, (Ger.)	*vī′zĕn-stīg*
Wight, (Eng.) *isl.*	*wīte*
Wigton, (Scot.) *co.*	*wĭg′ton*
Wika, (Sc. Pen.)	*vī′ka*
Wildbad, (Ger.)	*vĭlt′bät*
Wildenscharen, (Den.)	*vĭl′dĕn-shä′rĕn*
Wildhaus, (Switz.)	*vĭlt′hous*
Wildungen, (Ger.)	*vĭl′dŏŏng-ĕn*
Wilhelmstein, (Ger.)	*vĭl′hĕlm-stīne′*
Wilhelmsthal, (Ger.)	*vĭl′hĕlms-täl′*
Wilkesbarre, (U. S.)	*wĭlks′bar-re*
Willammette, or Wallahmutte, (N. Am.)	*wĭl-läm′mĕt*
Willemstad, (Neth.)	*vĭl′lĕm-stät′*
Willenburg, (Prus.)	*vĭl′lĕn-bŏŏrg*
Willimanset, (U. S.)	*wĭl-lĭ-măn′sĕt*
Willimantic, (U. S.)	*wĭl-lĭ-măn′tĭk*
Willuhmen, (Prus.)	*vĭl-lŏŏ′mĕn*
Wilna, or Vilna, (R.)	*vĭl′na*
Wilnis, (Neth.)	*vĭl′nĭs*
Wilsdurf, (Ger.)	*vĭls′dŏŏrf*
Wilsnack, (Prus.)	*vĭls′näk*
Wilster, (Den.)	*vĭl′stĕr*
Wilt, (Neth.)	*vĭlt*
Wiltshire, (Eng.)	*wĭlt′shīre*
Wimmis, (Switz.)	*vĭ′mĭ-nĭs*
Wimmerby, (Sc. Pen.)	*vĭm′mĕr-bü*
Windisch Feistritz, (Austr.)	*vĭn′dĭsh fĭs′strĭts*
Windischgarten, (Austr.)	*vĭn′dĭsh-gär′tĕn*
Windischgraetz, (Austr.)	*vĭn′dĭsh-grĕtse*
Windsbach, (Ger.)	*vĭnts′bäch*
Windsheim, (Ger.)	*vĭnts′hīme*
Winigen, (Switz.)	*vĭ′nĭ-gĕn*
Winnebago, (Can.) *l.*	*wĭn-ne-bä′go*
Winneperween, (Neth.)	*vĭn′ne-pĕr-vān′*
Winnipeg, (N. Am.) *l.*	*wĭn′nĭ pĕg*
Winnipiscogee, (U. S.) *l.*	*wĭn-nĭ-pĭs-e-ō′ge*, vulg. *wĭn-nĭ-pĭs-sok′ke*
Winnweiler, (Ger.)	*vĭn′vī′lĕr*
Winsen, (Ger.)	*vĭn′zĕn*
Winsum, (Neth.)	*vĭn′sŏŏm*
Winter Berg, (Af.) *mt.*	*vĭn′ter bĕrg*
Winter Bergen, (Af.)	*vĭn′tĕr bĕr′gĕn*
Winterberg, (Austr.)	*vĭn′tĕr-bĕrg*
Wintersingen, (Switz.)	*vĭn′tĕr-zĭng′ĕ*
Winterweiler, (Neth.)	*vĭn′tĕr-vī′lĕr*
Winterthur, (Switz.)	*vĭn′tĕr-tŏŏr′*
Winterveld, (Af.)	*vĭn′tĕr-vĕlt*
Wiodawa, (Austr.)	*vĭ-ō-dä′va*
Wipper, (Ger.) *r.*	*vĭp′pĕr*
Wipperfurth, (Ger.)	*vĭp′pĕr-fŏŏrt*
Wirithjaur, (Sc. Pen.)	*vĭ′rĭt-your′*
Wirmo, (R.)	*vĭr′mo*
Wirsitz, (Prus.)	*vĭr′zĭts*
Wirtemberg, or Wuertemberg, (Ger.)	*vĭr′tĕm-bĕrg*
Wirtheim, (Ger.)	*vĭrt′hīme*
Wisbaden, or Wiesbaden, (Ger.)	*vĭs′bä-dĕn*
Wisby, (Sc. Pen.)	*vĭs′bü*
Wiscasset, (U. S.)	*wĭs-kăs′sĕt*
Wischwill, (Prus.)	*vĭsh′vĭl*
Wisconisco, (U. S.)	*wĭs-kŏ-nĭs′ko*
Wisconsin, or Wiskonsar, (U. S.)	*wĭs-kon′sĭn* (-*sĭn*)
Wislok, (Austr.) *r.*	*vĭs′lŏk*
Wisloka, (Austr.) *r.*	*vĭs-lō′ka*
Wismal, (Austr.)	*vĭs′mäl*
Wismar, (Ger.)	*vĭs′mär*
Wisowitz, (Austr.)	*vĭ′zō-vĭts*
Wissek, (Prus.)	*vĭs′sĕk*
Wissembourg, (Fr.)	*vĭs-sŏng-bŏŏr*
Wissen, (Ger.)	*vĭs′sĕn*
Wiszkow, (R.)	*vĭsh′ko* (-*kŏŏf*)
Wittelsbach, (Ger.)	*vĭt′tels-bäch*
Witten, (Neth.)	*vĭt′tĕn*
Wittenberg, (Prus.)	*vĭt′tĕn-bĕrg*
Wittenburg, (Ger.)	*vĭt′tĕn-bŏŏrg*
Wittewierum, (Neth.)	*vĭt′tĕ-vī′rŏŏm*
Wittingen, (Neth.)	*vĭt′tĭng-ĕn*
Wittlich, (Neth.)	*vĭt′lĭch*
Wittmund, (Neth.)	*vĭt′mŏŏnt*
Wittnau, (Switz.)	*vĭt′nou*
Wittstock, (Prus.)	*vĭt′stŏk*
Witzendorf, (Ger.)	*vĭt′sĕn-dŏrf*
Witzenhausen, (Ger.)	*vĭt′sĕn-hou′zĕn*
Witzhafen, (Den.)	*vĭts′hä′fĕn*
Wodden, (Den.)	*vŏd′dĕn*
Wodnian, (Austr.)	*vŏd′nĭ-än*
Woelz, (Austr.)	*vĕlts*
Woerden, (Neth.)	*vōre′dĕn*
Wohlau, (Prus.)	*vō′lou*
Wohlen, (Switz.)	*vō′lĕn*
Wolcott, (U. S.)	*wŏŏl′kut*
Wolfenbuettel, (Ger.)	*vŏl′fĕn-büt′tĕl*
Wolfenschiess, (Switz.)	*vŏl′fĕn-shīs*
Wolfersdyk, (Neth.)	*vŏl′fĕrs-dīke′*
Wolffen, (Ger.)	*vŏlf′fĕn*
Wolfratshausen, (Ger.)	*vŏlf′räts-hou′zĕn*
Wolfsberg, (Austr.)	*vŏlfs′bĕrg*
Wolfsburg, (Ger.)	*vŏlfs′bŏŏrg*
Wolfshagen, (Ger.)	*vŏlfs′hä′gĕn*
Wolfshausen, (Ger.)	*vŏlfs′hou′zĕn*
Wolgang, (Switz.)	*vŏl′gängh*
Wolgast, (Prus.)	*vŏl′gäst*
Wolka, (Prus.)	*vŏl′ka*
Wollin, (Prus.)	*vŏl-lĭne′*
Wollisholten, (Switz.)	*vŏl′lĭs-hŏl′tĕn*
Wolmar, (R.)	*vŏl′mär*
Wolmirstadt, (Prus.)	*vŏl′mĭr-stät*
Wolsgo, (Sc. Pen.)	*vŏls′go*
Woluwe, (Neth.)	*vō-lŏŏ′vĕ*
Wolvertham, (Neth.)	*vŏl′vĕr-täm*
Wommels, (Neth.)	*vŏm′mĕls*
Wongrowitz, (Prus.)	*vŏn′grō-vĭts′*
Woolwich, (Eng.)	*wŏŏl′ĭtch*
Worb, (Switz.)	*vŏrb*
Worbis, (Prus.)	*vŏr′bĭs*
Worcester, (Eng.)	*wŏŏrst′ĕr*
Worcestershire, (Eng.)	*wŏŏrst′ĕr-shīre*
Wordingborg, (Prus.)	*vŏr′dĭngh-bŏrg*
Worgl, (Austr.)	*vŏrgl*
Workum, (Neth.)	*vŏr′kŏŏm*
Wormdit, (Prus.)	*vŏrm′dĭt*
Wormhont, (Fr.)	*vŏr-mŏng′*
Worms, (Ger.)	*vŏrms*
Worth, (Ger.)	*vŏrte*
Wossegau, (Prus.)	*vŏs′sĕ-gow*
Wottersen, (Den.)	*vŏt′tĕr-sĕn*
Woudrichem, (Neth.)	*vou′drĭch-ĕm*
Woxna, (Sc. Pen.)	*vŏks′na*
Wreschen, (Prus.)	*vrĕsh′ĕn*
Wrietzin, (Prus.)	*vrĭ-tsĭne′*
Wumme, (Ger.) *r.*	*vŏŏm′mĕ*
Wuren, (Switz.)	*vŏŏ′rĕn*
Wurenweiler, (Switz.)	*vŏŏ′rĕ-vī′lĕr*
Wurm, (Ger.) *l.*	*vŏŏrm*
Wurmansquick, (Ger.)	*vŏŏr′mäns-kwĭk′*
Wuertemberg, or Wirtemberg, (Ger.)	*vür′tĕm-bĕrg*
Wuerzburg, or Wuertzburg, (Ger.)	*vürts′bŏŏrg*
Wurzen, (Ger.)	*vŏŏr′tsĕn*
Wust, (Prus.)	*vŏŏst*
Wusterhausen, (Prus.)	*vŏŏ′stĕr-hou′zĕn*
Wustrow, (Ger.)	*vŏŏ′stro*
Wutach, (Ger.) *r.*	*vŏŏ′täch*
Wutzin, (Prus.)	*vŏŏ-tsĭne′*
Wyalusing, (U. S.)	*wī-a-lŏŏ′sĭng*
Wyk by Duurstede, (Neth.)	*vīke bī dŏŏr′stĕ-dĕ*
Wyoming, (U. S.)	*wy-ō′mĭng*
Wytgaard, (Neth.)	*vīte′gärde*
Wytho, (U. S.)	*wīthe*

X.

Xaoua, (Port. W. Ind.)	*zhä′gŏŏ-a*
Xala, (Mex.)	*zhä′la*
Xalapa, (Mex.)	*zhä-lä′pa*
Xalayo, (W. Ind.)	*zhä-lä′yo* (-*lĭ′yo*)
Xanten, (Ger.)	*ksän′tĕn*
Xativa San Felipe, (Pen.)	*zhä-tī′va sän fe-lī′pe*
Xavier, (S. Am.)	*zhä′vī-ĕr*
Xeberos, (S. Am.)	*zhe-be′ros*
Xenia, (U. S.)	*zē′nĭ-a*
Xenil, or Jenil, (Pen.) *r.*	*zhe-nīl′*
Xeres, (Pen.)	*zhe′rĕsse*
Xeres de la Frontera, (Pen.)	*zhe′rĕsse de lä frōn-tā′ra*
Xero Nisi, (Gr.)	*zhe′ro nī′sī*
Xertigny, (Fr.)	*gsĕr-tīn-yī′*
Xezui, (S. Am.) *r.*	*zhe′zhŏŏ-ĭ*
Xilo Kastro, (Gr.)	*zhĭ′lo käs′tro*
Ximari, (S. Am.)	*zhĭ-mä′rĭ*
Ximena, (Pen.)	*zhĭ-me′na*
Ximenado, (Pen.)	*zhĭ-me-nä′do*
Ximenes, (S. Am.)	*zhĭ-me′nĕsse*
Ximiltepeque, (Mex.)	*zhĭ′mĭl-te-pe′ke*
Xinju, or Xingu, (Braz.) *r.*	*shĭn′gŏŏ* or *zhĭn′zhŏŏ*
Xipajapa, (S. Am.)	*zhĭ-pä-zhä′pa*
Xitiquaro, (Mex.)	*zhĭ-tĭ-kŏŏ-ä′ro*
Xivara, (S. Am.) *r*	*zhĭ-vä′ra*
Xucar, (Pen.) *r.*	*zhŏŏ-kär′*
Xuguiriama, (S. Am.) *r.*	*zhŏŏ-gī-rĭ-ä′ma*
Xuruma, (S. Am.) *r.*	*zhŏŏ-rŏŏ′ma*

Y.

Yadkin, (U. S.)	*yăd′kĭn*
Yaik, or Ural, (R.) *r*	*yīke*
Yamaska, (Can.)	*yа-măs′ka*
Yambari, (S. Am.) *r.*	*yäm-bä′rĭ*
Yameos, (S. Am.)	*yä′me-os*
Yamparaes, (S. Am.)	*yäm-pä-rä′ĕsse*
Yana, (As.) *r.*	*yä′na*
Yanatilda, (S. Am.)	*yä-nä-tĭl′da*
Yao, (S. Am.) *r.*	*yä′o*
Yapa, (S. Am.)	*yä′pa*
Yarkand, (As.) *r.*	*yär′känd*
Yary, (Braz.) *r.*	*yä′rĭ*
Yauca, (S. Am.) *r.*	*you′ka*
Yaugueda, (S. Am.)	*you-ge′da*
Yazoo, (U. S.)	*yă-zŏŏ′*
Yberg, (Switz.)	*ĭ′bĕrg*
Ybicuy, (S. Am.)	*ē′bĭ koī*
Yeari, (S. Am.)	*ĭ-kä′rĭ*
Yebenes, (Pen.)	*ye-be′nĕsse*
Yecla, (Pen.)	*ye′kla*
Yelames, (Pen.)	*ye-lä′mĕsse*
Yemen, (Ar.)	*yĕm′ĕn*
Yenisei, (As.) *r.*	*yĕn-ĭ-se′ĭ*
Yerbabuena, (S. Am.)	*yĕr-bä-bŏŏ-e′na*
Yerd, (Per.)	*yĕrd*
Yezd, (Per.)	*yĕzd*
Yffiniac, (Fr.)	*ĭf-nĭ-äk′*
Yic, (Braz.) *r.*	*yĭk*
Yija, (R.)	*yī′ja*
Yileberg, (Den.)	*ĭl′lĕ-bĕrg*
Ylst, (Neth.)	*ĭlst*
Ynuassa, (S. Am.) *r*	*ĭr-nŏŏ-ä′sa*
Yrnonville, (Fr.)	*ĭr-nŏng-vĭlĕ′*
Yocallo, (S. Am.)	*yō-käl′yo*
Yonne, (Fr.) *dep.*	*yōne*
Yonne, (Fr.) *r.*	*yōne*
Yopez, (Mex.) *r.*	*yō′pĕth* (-*pĕsse*)
York, (Eng.)	*yŏrk*
Yorkshire, (Eng.)	*yŏrk′shīre*
Youghiogheny, (U. S.)	*yoh-hō-gā′nĭ*
Youta, or Salt Lake, (Mex.)	*you′ta*
Youtas, (Mex.)	*you′täs*
Ypene, (Braz.)	*ĭ-pe′ne*
Ypoa, (Braz.) *l.*	*ĭ-pō′a*
Ypres, or Ypern, (Neth.)	*ĭpr, ĭ′pĕrn*
Ypreville, (Fr.)	*ĭpr-vĭlĕ′*
Ypsilanti, (U. S.)	*ĭp-sĭ-lăn′tĭ*
Ysendyke, (Neth.)	*ĭ′sĕn-dīke′*
Yssel, (Neth.) *r.*	*ĭs′sĕl*
Ysselmond, (Neth.)	*ĭs′sĕl-mŏnd′*
Ysselsten, (Neth.)	*ĭs′sĕl-stĭne′*
Yssengeaux, (Fr.)	*ĭs-sŏng-zhō′*
Ystad, (Sc. Pen.)	*ü′städ*
Yucatan, (Mex.)	*yŏŏ-kä-tän′*
Yun Nan, (East. Isl.)	*yŏŏn nän*
Yunta, la, (Pen.)	*lä yŏŏn′ta*
Yverdun, (Switz.)	*ĭ-vĕr-dŭng′*
Yvetot, (Fr.)	*ĭve-tō′*
Yvi, St. (Fr.)	*sŏng tĭ-vĭ′*
Yvorne, (Switz.)	*ĭ-vŏrne′*
Yvre, (Fr.)	*ĭvr*
Yvri, (Fr.)	*ĭ-vrĭ′*

Z.

Zaamslag, (Neth.)	*zäms′läg*
Zaandam, (Neth.)	*zäne′däm*
Zabbar, (It.)	*dzäb-bär′*
Zaborovia, (R.)	*zä-bō-rō′vĭ-a*
Zaborska, (R.)	*zä-bŏrs′ka*
Zacatecas, (Mex.)	*thä- (sä-) kä-te′käs*
Zacatula, (Mex.)	*thä- (sä-) kä-tŏŏ′la*
Zacualipan, (Mex.)	*thä- (sä′) kŏŏ-ä-lĭ-pän*
Zaffarana, (It.) *c.*	*dzäf-fä-rä′na*
Zafra, (Pen.)	*thä′fra*
Zafrilla, (Pen.)	*thä-frĭl′ya*
Zagora, (Tur.)	*zä-gō′ra*
Zagora, (Gr.) *mt.*	*zä-gō′ra*
Zagrivotchna, (R.)	*zä-grĭ-vŏtch′na*
Zagyra, (Austr.) *r.*	*zä-gĭ′ra* or *zäj′ra*
Zachariovska, (R.)	*zä-chä-rĭ-ŏvs′ka*
Zalamea, (Pen.)	*thä-lä-me′a*
Zalamea la Real, (Pen.)	*thä-lä-me′a lä re-äl′*

Zalathna, (Austr.)	*zä-lät'na*
Zalaszekszky, (Austr.)	*zä-las'sék-sï'kï*
Zalesco, (Austr.)	*zä'lä-sg'*
Zamba, (W. Ind.) *b.*	*thäm' (zäm') ba*
Zambujal, (Pen.)	*thäm-bqq-zhal'*
Zamora, (Pen. Mex.)	*thä- (zä-) mō'ra*
Zandpoort, (Neth.)	*zänt'pörte*
Zandvoort, (Neth.)	*zänd'förte*
Zanguibar, (Af.)	*zän-gï-bär'*
Zannone, (It.) *isl.*	*dzän-nō'ng*
Zanow, (Prus.)	*tsä'no*
Zante, (Gr.) *isl.*	*zän'tg*
Zanzibar, (Af.)	*zän-zï-bär*
Zaonella, (It.)	*dzä-ō-ng'la*
Zapote, (Mex.)	*thä- (zä-) pō'tg*
Zara, (Austr.)	*zä'ra*
Zarben, (Prus.)	*tsär'bén*
Zaren de Fuera, (W Ind.)	*thä- (zä-) rgn' dg fqq-g'ra*
Zarisco, (Austr.)	*zä-ris'ko*
Zarruela, (Pen.)	*thär-rqq-g'la*
Zarten, (Ger.)	*tsär'tén*
Zatten, (Prus.)	*tsät'tén*
Zaudatz, (Prus.)	*tsou'dats*
Zavista, (Gr.) *mt.*	*zä-vis'ta*
Zboro, (Austr.)	*sbō'ro*
Zborow, (Austr.)	*sbō'ro (-rqo)*
Zealand, (Neth.)	*zg'länd*
Zealand, *or* Sjaelland, (Den.) *isl.*	*tsï'länd, sï-äl'länd*
Zechlin, (Prus.)	*tsëch-lïnd'*
Zeeland, (Neth.)	*zg'länd*
Zegveld, (Neth.)	*zeg'felt*
Zeiden, (Prus.)	*tsg dën*
Zehlentofeld, (Prus.)	*tsg'lén-tg-fels'*
Zeiblitz, (Prus.)	*tsïbs'lits*
Zeldenik, (Prus.)	*tsï'dg-nik*
Zellhorn, (Ger.)	*tsïls'lörn*
Zeltz, (Prus.)	*tsïlts*
Zelaya, (Mex.)	*thg- (sg-) la'ya*
Zele, (Neth.)	*zg'lg*
Zelhem, (Neth.)	*zgl'hém*
Zelle, (Ger. Switz.)	*tsël'lg*
Zelline, (It.) *r.*	*dzël-lï'ng*
Zelt, (Ger.)	*tselt*
Zemlianek, (R.)	*zém-lï-änsk'*
Zenata, (Pen.)	*thg-ng'ta*
Zeng, *or* Segna, (Austr.)	*séng, sén'ya*
Zenta, (Austr.)	*sén'ta*
Zerbst, (Prus.)	*tsérbst*
Zerellera, la, (Pen.)	*la thg-rël'yg-ra*
Zerro al Porto, (Pen.)	*thg-rg thäl'*
Zerf, (Ger.)	*tsérf*
Zerkow, (Prus.)	*tsér'ko*
Zerro, (Gr.) *r.*	*zér'ro*
Zesch, (Neth.)	*zésk*
Zeteleka, (Austr.)	*sg-tg-lg'ka*
Zeuenroda, (Ger.)	*tsoi'én-rō'da*
Zeven, (Ger.)	*tsë'fén*
Zevenaar, (Neth.)	*zë'vén-är'*
Zevenbergen, (Neth.)	*zë'vén-bér'gén*
Zhitomir, *or* Zitomirz, (R.)	*zï'tō-mïrs, zhï-tō'mïrsh*
Zibarasz, (Austr.)	*sï'bä-räsz'*
Zicavo, (It.)	*dzï-ka'vo*
Zichidorf, (Austr.)	*tsïch'i-dörf'*
Zicker, (Prus.)	*tsik'ér*
Zickhusen, (Ger.)	*tsik hqq'zén*
Ziebingen, (Prus.)	*tsï'bing-én*
Ziegenhayn, (Ger.)	*tsï'gen-hïne*
Ziegenkals, (Prus.)	*tsï'gén-kals*
Ziegenruck, (Prus.)	*tsï'gén-rqqk*
Zielentzig, (Prus.)	*tsï-lént'sïg*
Zierikzee, (Neth.)	*sï'rïk-zg'*
Zierniki, (Prus.)	*zhïrs-nï'kï*
Ziezar, (Prus.)	*zhï-zär'*
Ziest, (Neth.)	*zïst*
Zieza, (Pen.)	*thï-g'tha*
Zilah, (Austr.)	*sï-lä'*
Zillis, (Neth.)	*zïl'lïs*
Zimerwald, (Switz.)	*tsï'mér-wält'*
Zimmerhausen, (Ger.)	*tsïm'mérs-hou'zén*
Zinal, (Switz.)	*dzï-näl'*
Zingst, (Prus.) *isl.*	*tsingst*
Ziph, Wilderness of, (Pal.)	*zïf* or *zïfs*
Zirez, (Austr.)	*sï'rïsse*
Zirknitz, (Austr.)	*sirk'nïts*
Zirl, (Austr.)	*sïrl*
Zittau, (Ger.)	*tsït'tou*
Zizers, (Switz.)	*tsï'tsérs*
Zloczow, (Austr.)	*slō'tso*
Zmygrod, (Austr.)	*smï'grqd*
Znaim, (Austr.)	*snïme*
Znoizten, (Switz.)	*tsnï'tén*
Znin, (Prus.)	*shnïne*
Znudacao, (S. Am.)	*snqq-dä-kä'o*
Zobern, (Ger.)	*tsō'bérn*
Zobten, (Prus.)	*tsōb'tén*
Zocco, (Pen.)	*thōk'ko*
Zoelmonde, (Neth.)	*zqql'mün-dg*
Zoest, (Neth.)	*zqqst*
Zoetorwoude, (Neth.)	*zqq'tér-wou'dg*
Zofingen, (Switz.)	*tsō'fing-én*
Zogenweil, (Ger.)	*tsō'gén-vïls*
Zogno, (It.)	*dzōn'yo*
Zogria, (Gr.) *isl.*	*zō'grï-a*
Zolhuus, (Ger.)	*tsgl'hqqs*
Zollencpeiker, (Den.)	*sgl'lén-spï'kér*
Zombor, (Austr.)	*sgm'bgr*
Zonnebeke, (Neth.)	*zgn'bg bg'kg*
Zorge, (Ger.)	*tsgr-gg*
Zorita, (Pen.)	*thō-rï'ta*
Zorneling, (Ger.)	*tsgr'ne-ling*
Zottscamp, (Neth.)	*zgts'kamp*
Zsambok, (Austr.)	*säm'bgk*
Zsarnovia, (Austr.)	*sär-nō'vï-a*
Zscho, (Ger.)	*tsho*
Zsolna, (Austr.)	*sgl'na*
Zubingen, (Ger.)	*tsqq'bing-én*
Zucheno, (W. Ind.)	*thqq- (sqq-) chg'no*
Zuchlicnau, (Prus.)	*tsül'lich-ou*
Zuchlich, (Prus.)	*tsül'pïch*
Zuela, (Prus.)	*tsülls*
Zuera, (Pen.)	*thqq-g'ra*
Zufre, (Pen.)	*thqq'frg*
Zug, (Switz.)	*tsqqg*
Zug, (Switz.) *l.*	*tsqqg*
Zug der Ruzzen, (Switz.)	*tsqqg dër-rqqt'sën*
Zuid Laren, (Neth.)	*zoid la'rën*
Zuiddorp, (Neth.)	*zoid'dorp*
Zuider Zee, (Neth.)	*zoi'dër zg*
Zuidwoldo, (Neth.)	*zoid'wgl'dg*
Zuilichem, (Neth.)	*zoi'lïch-ém*
Zujar, (Pen.) *r.*	*thqq-chär'*
Zukau, (Prus.)	*tsqq'kou*
Zulucizin, (Austr.)	*sqq-lqqk-tsïns'*
Zula Lagua, (Austr.)	*dzqq'la la'gqq-a*
Zulch, (Ger.)	*tsqqlch*
Zulia, *or* Sulia, (S. Am.) *r.*	*thqq' (sqq') lï-a*
Zumaya, (Pen.)	*tsqq-mä'ya*
Zumuti, (Switz.)	*dzqq-mqq'tï*
Zuri, (Austr.) *isl.*	*dzqq'rï*
Zuerich, (Switz.)	*tsü'rïch*
Zuerich, (Switz.) *l.*	*tsü'rïch*
Zusam, (Ger.) *r.*	*tsqq-zäm'*
Zusmarshausen, (Ger.)	*tsqqs'märs-hou'zén*
Zutphen, (Neth.)	*zqqt'fén*
Zuurbrak, (Af.)	*zqqr'bräk*
Zuure Bay, (Af.)	*zqq'rg bï*
Zuure Berg, (Af.) *r.*	*zqq'rg bérg*
Zuure Berg, (Af.)	*zqq'rg bérg*
Zuz, (Switz.)	*tsüts*
Zwartdoon, (Af.) *r.*	*zwärt'dön*
Zwarte Ruggens, (Af.)	*zwär'tg rqqg'gëns*
Zwarte Skit, (Neth.)	*zwär'tg shït*
Zwartklip, *or* Oorlog's Kloof, (Af.) *r.*	*zwärt'klip, ör'lqg-klqf*
Zwartland, (Af.)	*zwärt'länd*
Zweihausen, (Ger.)	*tswï'hou'zén*
Zwettel, (Austr.)	*tswët'tél*
Zweybruecken, *or* Deux Ponts, (Ger.)	*tswï'brül'kén*
Zweyzuminen, (Switz.)	*tswï'tsïm'mén*
Zwicken, (Ger.)	*tswïk'kou*
Zwiel, (Ger.)	*tswïls*
Zwinder, (Neth.)	*zwïn'dér*
Zwingenburg, (Austr.)	*tswïng'én-bérg*
Zwittau, (Austr.)	*tswït'tou*
Zwittau, (Austr.) *r.*	*tswït'tou*
Zwolle, (Neth.)	*zwql'lg*
Zwyndrecht, (Neth.)	*zwïnd'drëcht*
Zydaczow, (Austr.)	*sï-dä'tso (-tsqw)*
Zydowo, (Prus.)	*zhï-dō'vo*

Fr. long *ä* and short *ă*, nearly as in *sour*. — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*. — *An''ger*, *vi''cious*. — *ġ* as *s* in *pleasure*; *ğ* and *ch* guttural; *ny* liquid; *th* as in *pith*.

A DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS.

A

Abandon. *v.* 1. Leave, quit, forsake, drop, relinquish, evacuate, give over, cast off. 2. Surrender, cede, resign, waive, vacate. *Anto.*, keep, hold, retain.

Abandoned. *adj.* 1. Deserted, forsaken. 2. Depraved, corrupt, profligate, shameless, incorrigible. *Anto.*, 1. Kept, cared for. 2. Virtuous, holy.

Abase. *v.* 1. Reduce, lower. 2. Degrade, humble, disgrace. *Anto.*, 1. Increase, raise. 2. Honor, praise.

Abash. *v.* Shame, confuse, humiliate. *Anto.*, embolden, reassure.

Abate. *v.* 1. Lessen, reduce, diminish. 2. Moderate, allay. 3. Suppress, remove, terminate. *Anto.*, 1. Augment. 2. Infuriate, 3. Empower, permit.

Abbreviate. *v.* Curtail, shorten. *Anto.*, enlarge, lengthen.

Abduct. *v.* Kidnap. *Anto.*, rescue.

Abet. *v.* Aid, assist, help. 2. Favor, sanction. 3. Instigate, incite. *Anto.*, 1. Resist. 2. Oppose. 3. Forbid.

Abhor. *v.* Hate, loathe, detest. *Anto.*, love, admire.

Abide. *v.* Sojourn, live, dwell. *Anto.*, depart, leave.

Ability. *n.* 1. Power, force, might. 2. Competency. 3. Capacity, genius, turn. *Anto.*, Inability. 1. Feebleness. 2. Insufficiency. 3. Incapability.

Abject. *adj.* Base, vile, mean, low. *Anto.*, lofty, good, noble.

Able. *adj.* 1. Clever, accomplished, talented. 2. Qualified. 3. Gifted, strong, mighty. *Anto.*, 1. Stupid. 2. Unfit. 3. Weak, feeble.

Abolish. *v.* 1. Repeal, revoke, annul, cancel. 2. Overthrow. *Anto.*, 1. Enforce, hold. 2. Establish.

Abominable. *adj.* 1. Hateful, odious. 2. Loathsome, nauseous. 3. Vile, wretched. *Anto.*, 1. Lovable. 2. Pleasant. 3. Happy, good.

Abridge. *v.* Contract, compress. *Anto.*, expand. *See Abbreviate.*

Abrupt. *adj.* 1. Broken, rugged. 2. Steep. 3. Sudden, unexpected. 4. Short, curt. *Anto.*, 1. Smooth. 2. Level. 3. Slow. 4. Long, courteous.

Absolute. *adj.* 1. Real, positive. 2. Arbitrary, despotic. 3. Independent. *Anto.*, 1. Shadowy. 2. Limited. 3. Dependent.

Abstinence. *n.* Temperance, fast. *Anto.*, feast, plenty, orgies.

Abstruse. *adj.* Profound, recondite, hidden. *Anto.*, simple, clear.

Absurd. *adj.* Silly, foolish, laughable. *Anto.*, wise, solemn.

Abundance. *n.* Plenty, profuseness, richness. *Anto.*, famine, want, poverty.

Abuse. *v.* 1. Pervert, misuse. 2. Harm, injure. 3. Revile, reproach, malign. *Anto.*, 1. Use. 2. Protect. 3. Praise.

Accept. *v.* Receive, take. *Anto.*, refuse, reject.

Acceptable. *adj.* Pleasing, welcome. *Anto.*, displeasing.

Accidental. *adj.* Casual. *Anto.*, preconcerted.

Accommodate. *v.* 1. Oblige, serve, assist. 2. Fit, suit, adapt. 3. Reconcile, adjust. *Anto.*, 1. Disoblige, impede. 2. Spoil. 3. Embitter.

Accomplish. *v.* Complete, perform, execute. *Anto.*, fail.

Accomplished. *adj.* 1. Educated, experienced, practiced, adroit, talented. 2. Polished, refined, polite. *Anto.*, 1. Ignorant, awkward. 2. Boorish, ill-bred.

Account. *n.* Narrative, recital, history. *Anto.*, rebuttal, negation.

Accrue. *v.* Result, issue, ensue. *Anto.*, stop, delay, bar.

Accumulate. *v.* 1. Collect, gather. 2. Store, garner, hoard. 3. Increase, grow. *Anto.*, 1. Dissipate, scatter. 2. Spend. 3. Lessen, diminish.

Accurate. *adj.* Correct, exact, precise. *Anto.*, wrong, loose, erroneous.

Accuse. *v.* Charge, criminate, arraign. *Anto.*, exonerate.

Accustom. *v.* Habituate, familiarize, addict. *Anto.*, unused, undrilled.

Achieve. *v.* *See Accomplish.*

Acknowledge. *v.* Admit, concede, avow. *Anto.*, deny.

Acquaint. *v.* Tell, inform, notify. *Anto.*, deceive.

Acquire. *v.* Get, gain, secure, win, obtain. *Anto.*, lose.

Acquit. *v.* Clear, absolve, exonerate. *Anto.*, convict, indict.

Act. *v.* 1. Work, move, execute. 2. Behave, demean. 3. Operate. 4. Do, perform. 5. Personate, play, enact. *Anto.*, 1. Idle, loaf. 2. Misbehave. 3. To be inert. 4. Refuse. 5. Verify.

Act. *n.* 1. Deed, performance. 2. Statute, law. 3. Part of a play.

Active. *adj.* 1. Brisk, alert, nimble, smart. 2. Busy, diligent, enterprising. 3. Powerful, drastic. *Anto.*, 1. Lazy. 2. Lacking energy. 3. Weak.

Actually. *adv.* Really, truly, verily. *Anto.*, falsely, deceptively.

Acute. *adj.* 1. Keen, shrewd, sharp, discerning, knowing, quick, smart, bright, intelligent, ingenious, subtle, penetrating, piercing, clear-sighted, sharp-witted, long-headed. 2 Severe, violent, intense, exquisite, pungent. *Anto.*, 1. Dull. 2. Stupid.

Add. *v.* 1. Join, annex, append, tag. 2. Sum, cast up. *Anto.*, 1. Disconnect, separate. 2. Subtract, take away.

Address. *n.* 1. Appeal, petition, entreaty. 2. Speech, discourse, oration. 3. Skill, art, tact. 4. Superscription, direction. 5. Manner. *Anto.*, 3. Clumsiness, awkwardness.

Adhere. *v.* Cling, cleave, cohere. *Anto.*, loosen.

Adjacent. *adj.* Near, bordering, contiguous. *Anto.*, far, asunder.

Adjust. *v.* Arrange, trim, regulate, adapt, accommodate. *Anto.*, disarrange, disorder, confuse.

Admirable. *adj.* Excellent, fine, praiseworthy. *Anto.*, blamable, execrable.

Admire. *v.* Wonder, like, esteem, love. *Anto.*, hate, despise, dislike.

Admit. *v.* 1. Grant, concede, confess. 2. Let in. *Anto.*, 1. Deny. 2. Keep out, exclude.

Admonish. *v.* Advise, warn, reprove. *Anto.*, recommend.

Adulation. *n.* Flattery. *Anto.*, blame, scolding.

Advancement. *n.* Preferment, progression. *Anto.*, displacement, retrogression, receding.

Adventure. *n.* 1. Stake, risk, chance. 2. Accident, danger, event. *Anto.*, 1. Certainty. 2. Quiet, safety.

Adversity. *n.* Trouble, misfortune, sorrow, distress. *Anto.*, prosperity, wealth, joy.

Advertise. *v.* Announce, publish, proclaim. *Anto.*, conceal.

Advice. *n.* 1. Counsel, caution. 2. Information.

Affable. *adj.* Civil, sociable, easy. *Anto.*, surly, discourteous.

Affection. *n.* Partiality, fondness. *Anto.*, dislike.

Afflict. *v.* Trouble, annoy, torment, harass. *Anto.*, please.

Affront. *v.* Insult, abuse, condemn. *Anto.*, respect.

Agent. *n.* Factor, substitute. *Anto.*, principal.

Aggregate. *n.* Total, whole, lump, sum, mass. *Anto.*, part.

Agile. *adj.* *See Active.*

Agitation. *n.* 1. Excitement, commotion, tumult. 2. Debate, discussion. *Anto.*, tranquility.

Agree. *v.* 1. Concur, acquiesce, unite. 2. Engage, contract. *Anto.*, 1. Differ, disagree. 2. Refuse.
Aid. *v.* Assist, help. *Anto.*, resist.
Alarm. *n.* Fright, dismay, apprehension. *Anto.*, confidence, courage.
Alert. *adj.* *See Active.*
Aliment. *n.* Food, sustinence, nourishment.
Allay. *v.* Soften, lessen, quiet, ease. *Anto.*, excite.
Alleviate. *v.* *See Allay.*
Alliance. *n.* League, confederacy, union. *Anto.*, disunion, discord.
Allowance. *n.* 1. Salary, wages, pay. 2. Permission. *Anto.*, 2. Prohibition.
Allure. *v.* Tempt, decoy. *Anto.*, repel.
Amass. *v.* *See Accumulate.*
Amatory. *adj.* Tender, amorous, erotic. *Anto.*, hateful.
Amazement. *n.* Wonder, astonishment. *Anto.*, anticipation.
Ambiguous. *adj.* Doubtful, dubious. *Anto.*, clear.
Amicable. *adj.* Kind, friendly, pleasant. *Anto.*, hostile.
Ample. *adj.* 1. Spacious. 2. Plentiful, abundant. *Anto.*, 1. Confined, narrow. 2. Scarce.
Amuse. *v.* Divert, entertain. *Anto.*, weary, tire.
Analogy. *v.* Similarity. *Anto.*, diversity, difference.
Ancestors. *n.* Forefathers. *Anto.*, posterity.
Ancient. *adj.* Old antique. *Anto.*, modern.
Anecdote. *n.* Tale, story.
Anger. *n.* Resentment, wrath, ire, fury, rage, choler. *Anto.*, peacefulness, amiability, calm.
Anguish. *n.* Pain, distress, agony. *Anto.*, bliss.
Animal. *n.* Creature, beast, brute. *Anto.*, things inanimate.
Animate. *v.* Inspire, enliven, cheer, incite, urge. *Anto.*, depress.
Animation. *n.* Life, spirit, vivacity. *Anto.*, apathy.
Animosity. *n.* Enmity, hostility, malignancy. *Anto.*, liking, friendliness.
Annex. *v.* Attach, append, join. *Anto.*, detach, separate.
Announce. *v.* *See Advertise.*
Annoy. *v.* Disturb, molest, trouble. *Anto.*, convenience, please, accommodate.
Annul. *v.* Rescind, abolish. *Anto.*, affirm.
Answer. *n.* Reply, rejoinder. *Anto.*, question.
Anterior. *adj.* Prior, before, previous. *Anto.*, posterior, subsequent.
Anticipate. *v.* Foresee, forestall, prevent. *Anto.*, surprise.
Antipathy. *n.* Aversion, dislike, hatred. *See Animosity.*
Antique. *adj.* Old, ancient, obsolete. *Anto.*, modern, new, fresh.
Anxiety. *n.* Care, solicitude, worry. *Anto.*, certainty, repose.
Any. *adj.* *pron.* 1. Any one. 2. Some. *Anto.*, none.
Apartment. *n.* Lodging, room, chamber.
Apathy. *n.* Coldness, torpor, unconcern. *Anto.*, animation, *which see.*
Ape. *v.* Imitate.
Apologize. *v.* Excuse, exculpate. *Anto.*, insult, justify.
Appal. *v.* Scare, shock, frighten. *Anto.*, embolden, encourage. *See Alarm.*
Apparel. *n.* Dress, clothing, attire. *Anto.*, nudity.
Apparent. *adj.* Visible, plain, obvious, evident. *Anto.*, concealed, ambiguous, *which see.*
Apparition. *n.* An appearance, ghost, spirit, phantom.
Appear. *v.* 1. Emerge, come into view. 2. Seem, look. *Anto.*, disappear.
Appearance. *n.* 1. Coming, arrival. 2. Air, figure. 3. Semblence. *Anto.*, 1. Departure. 3. Unlikeness.
Appease. *v.* Calm, pacify. *Anto.*, Inflame.
Appellation. *n.* Name, title.
Applaud. *v.* Cheer, praise, extol. *Anto.*, hiss, blame, belittle.
Application. *n.* Industry, persistency. *Anto.*, idleness, fickleness.
Apply. *v.* Use, appropriate, devote. *Anto.*, misapply.
Appoint. *v.* 1. Fix, establish. 2. Name, constitute. *Anto.*, 1. Change.
Appraise. *v.* Value, estimate, rate.
Appreciate. *v.* Estimate, value, appraise.
Apprehend. *v.* 1. Catch, capture, arrest. 2. Understand, comprehend. 3. Fear, dread, alarm. *Anto.*, 1. Escape. 2. Misunderstand. 3. Embolden.
Apprise. *v.* *See Admonish.*
Approach. *v.* Approximate, come near. *Anto.*, depart.
Approbation. *n.* Approval, sanction, consent. *Anto.*, disapproval.
Approximate. *v.* *See Approach.*
Apt. *adj.* 1. Fit, meet, suitable, qualified. 2. Ready, quick, prompt. *Anto.*, 1. Unfit. 2. Slow.
Arbitrary. *adj.* Irresponsible, tyrannous. *Anto.*, normal, regular, constitutional.
Arbitrator. *n.* Judge, umpire, referee.
Archives. *n.* Records, chronicles.
Ardent. *adj.* Zealous, fervid, hot, intense. *Anto.*, calm, cool.
Arduous. *adj.* Difficult, trying, laborious. *Anto.*, easy, facile.
Argue. *v.* 1. Evince, prove. 2. Reason, discuss, debate. *Anto.*, disprove.
Argument. *n.* Reason, proof, discussion, dispute. *Anto.*, folly, mistake.
Arise. *v.* Mount, ascend, get up. 2. Begin, originate. *Anto.*, descend, go down.
Aristocratic. *adj.* Haughty, proud, arrogant. *Anto.*, democratic, plebeian.
Arms. *n.* Weapons.
Army. *n.* Force, troops. *Anto.*, mob.
Arraign. *v.* *See Accuse.* *Anto.*, acquit.
Arrange. *v.* 1. Distribute, rank, classify. 2. Plan, devise, organize. *Anto.*, disarrange.
Arrogance. *n.* Pride, haughtiness, superciliousness. *Anto.*, humility.
Artful. *adj.* 1. Skilful. 2. Subtle, shrewd, crafty. *Anto.*, simple, unaffected.
Artifice. *n.* Cunning, trick, stratagem. *Anto.*, honesty, simplicity.
Artist. *n.* 1. Designer. 2. Painter, sketcher. 3. Sculptor, modeller. *Anto.*, dauber.
Assay. *n.* Test, examination, chemical analysis of metals.
Association. *n.* Society, guild, combination. *Anto.*, separation.
Attic. *adj.* Classic, elegant, pure. *Anto.*, stupid, modern, unclassical.
Attitude. *n.* Posture, phase, situation.
Attorney. *n.* Lawyer, counsellor, agent. *Anto.*, client.
Attract. *v.* Allure, fascinate, captivate. *Anto.*, repel.
Attraction. *n.* Charm, fascination. *Anto.*, repulsion.
Audacity. *n.* Daring, hardihood, presumption, insolence. *Anto.*, timidity, meekness.
Augment. *v.* Increase, enlarge, magnify. *Anto.*, decrease, diminish.
Author. *n.* Writer, composer, maker.
Authority. *n.* Liberty, permit, order, warrant. *Anto.*, prohibition.
Avarice. *n.* Closeness, cupidity, covetousness. *Anto.*, liberality, prodigality.
Avow. *v.* Affirm, confess, declare. *Anto.*, deny.
Awake. *adj.* Watchful, vigilant. *Anto.*, sleepy, drowsy.
Awe. *n.* Dread.
Awkward. *adj.* Unskilful, unhandy, boorish, rough. *Anto.*, accomplished, subtle, graceful.

B

Babble. *v.* Prate, chatter. *Anto.*, to be laconic.
Baffle. *v.* Circumvent, foil. *Anto.*, succor, aid, abet.
Baggage. *n.* Luggage.
Balance. *v.* Equalize, counteract, poise. *Anto.*, preponderate.
Band. *n.* 1. Company, crew, gang. 2. Chain, fetter, shackle. 3. Fillet, bandage. 4. Orchestra, company of musicians. *Anto.*, individual, one.
Banish. *v.* Exile, send away, exclude. *Anto.*, recall.
Banter. *v.* Rally, twit, taunt.
Bare. *adj.* Unclothed, naked. *Anto.*, clad.
Bargain. *n.* Agreement, contract, sale.
Barter. *v.* Exchange, sell, commute. *Anto.*, retain.
Base. *adj.* *See Abject.*
Bear. *v.* 1. Uphold. 2. Undergo, suffer. 3. Generate, bring forth.
Beastly. *adj.* Brutal, sensual, bestial. *Anto.*, humane, polite.
Beat. *v.* 1. Knock, hit, strike. 2. Defeat, conquer, subdue.
Beau. *n.* 1. Admirer, suitor. 2. Fop, dandy. *Anto.*, belle.
Beauty. *n.* Comeliness, grace, symmetry. *Anto.*, ugliness.
Becoming. *adj.* Appropriate, seemly, fit. *Anto.*, unsuitable.
Beg. *v.* Beseech, solicit, entreat. *Anto.*, grant.
Beguile. *v.* Amuse, divert, delude.
Behavior. *n.* Conduct, bearing, deportment. *Anto.*, misbehavior.
Behold. *interj.* See, look.
Believe. *v.* Credit, assume, deem. *Anto.*, doubt.
Beloved. *adj.* Dear, darling. *Anto.*, hated.
Below. *prep.* Under, beneath. *Anto.*, over, above.
Benefaction. *n.* Gift, gratuity.
Bequeath. *v.* Leave, devise, will. *Anto.*, inherit.
Bereave. *v.* Deprive, take away, strip. *Anto.*, enrich.
Beseech. *v.* *See Beg.*
Bestow. *v.* Confer, give, grant. *Anto.*, withhold.
Better. *v.* Improve, amend, correct. *Anto.*, confuse, deteriorate.
Bill. *n.* 1. Reckoning, statement, account. 2. Draft. 3. Beak. 4. Pick-axe.
Blame. *n.* Censure, reproof, reproach. *Anto.*, praise.
Blemish. *n.* Stain, spot, speck, flaw. *Anto.*, immaculate.
Blind. *adj.* 1. Sightless. 2. Heedless. *Anto.*, far-sighted.
Bloody. *adj.* Sanguinary, gory.
Boast. *v.* Brag, vaunt, glory.
Boldness. *n.* 1. Courage, bravery, valor. 2. Effrontery, impudence. *Anto.*, 1. Cowardice. 2. Bashfulness, modesty.
Bombastic. *adj.* Inflated, pompous, grandiloquent. *Anto.*, concise.
Border. *n.* Verge, brim, edge, frontier. *Anto.*, middle, interior.
Bore. *n.* 1. Nuisance, a prosy talker. 2. Hole, calibre.
Boundless. *adj.* Unlimited, immeasurable, infinite. *Anto.*, limited.
Bountiful. *adj.* Liberal, generous, bounteous. *Anto.*, niggardly, miserable.
Bravery. *n.* *See Boldness.*
Breeding. *n.* Nurture, training, manners. *Anto.*, impoliteness.
Brief. *adj.* Short, concise. *Anto.*, protracted.
Bright. *adj.* Shining, radiant. *Anto.*, dull.
Brilliancy. *n.* Luster, radiance. *Anto.*, dullness.
Brittle. *adj.* Fragile, frail, crumbling. *Anto.*, tough.
Broil. *n.* Quarrel, brawl, fight, affray. *Anto.*, quiet, peace.
Brutal. *adj.* Cruel, unfeeling, savage, ferocious. *Anto.*, humane.
Bud. *v.* Sprout, shoot, germinate.
Buffoon. *n.* Harlequin, fool, idiot. *Anto.*, sage.
Build. *v.* Raise, erect. *Anto.*, destroy, pull down.

Bulk. *n.* Size, magnitude, body, gross. *Anto.*, tenuity.
Burial. *n.* Interment, sepulture. *Anto.*, resurrection.
Burst. *v.* Explode, break open.
Business. *n.* Calling, employment, vocation. *Anto.*, leisure.
Bustle. *n.* Stir, tumult, fuss. *Anto.*, quiet.
Butt. *n.* 1. Mark, object, target. 2. Cask.
Buxom. *adj.* Healthy, brisk, cheerful, lively. *Anto.*, spiritless.
Buy. *v.* Purchase, cheapen, bargain for. *Anto.*, sell.

C

Cabal. *n.* 1. Clique, set, league. 2. Plot, intrigue, conspiracy.
Cajole. *v.* Coax, flatter, wheedle. *Anto.*, compel.
Calamity. *n.* Mishap, misfortune, disaster. *Anto.*, good fortune, luck.
Calculate. *v.* Reckon, count, compute, rate, estimate.
Call. *v.* 1. Cry, shout. 2. Invite, bid, summon. *Anto.*, 1. Whisper. 2. Order away, send.
Calling. *n.* *See Business.*
Callous. *adj.* Hard, unfeeling, dead. *Anto.*, sensitive, nervous.
Calm. *adj.* 1. Composed, collected. 2. Quiet, tranquil, placid. *Anto.*, 1. Stormy. 2. Agitated.
Candid. *adj.* Open, honest, sincere. *Anto.*, deceitful, treacherous.
Capacity. *n.* 1. Volume, amplitude. 2. Ability, competency, faculty, talent. 3. Character, office. *Anto.*, 2. Incapacity, incompetency, stupidity, inability.
Caprice. *n.* Whim, freak, fancy, vagary. *Anto.*, settled purpose, conviction.
Captious. *adj.* Peevish, petulant, fretful, cross. *Anto.*, good-humored, facile, easy.
Captivate. *v.* Fascinate, charm, enchant. *Anto.*, disgust, displease.
Careful. *adj.* 1. Heedful, attentive. 2. Watchful, cautious, circumspect. *Anto.*, heedless, careless, rash.
Caress. *n.* Kiss, embrace. *Anto.*, buffet, spurn.
Carousal. *n.* Feast, banquet, orgie. *Anto.*, fast.
Cash. *n.* Money, coin, specie.
Casualty. *n.* Accident, mischance, contingency.
Cause. *v.* Produce, create, occasion.
Cause. *n.* Reason, motive, inducement, incitement. *Anto.*, effect.
Cavity. *n.* Aperture, opening, hollow.
Cautious. *adj.* Prudent, careful, watchful. *See Careful. Anto.*, rash, headlong, heedless.
Celebrate. *v.* 1. Commemorate, keep, observe, honor, solemnize. 2. Praise, extol, glorify. *Anto.*, 1. Forget, ignore. 2. Execrate.
Censure. *v.* Blame, approve, chide, scold, berate. *Anto.*, praise, honor, congratulate, approve.
Certain. *adj.* 1. Sure, assured, confident. 2. Infallible, unfailing. 3. Plain, positive, absolute, indubitable. *Anto.*, uncertain. 1. Dubious, doubtful. 2. Fallacious. 3. Dark, disputed, challenged.
Chance. *n.* 1. Accident, fortune, fortuity, casualty. 2. Hazard, risk, peril, jeopardy. *Anto.*, 1. Design. 2. Safety, certainty, security.
Change. *v.* Alter, vary, turn.
Character. *n.* Repute, reputation, standing.
Charm. *n.* Grace, attraction. *Anto.*, repulsion.
Chastity. *n.* Purity, modesty, virtue, continence. *Anto.*, impurity, lewdness, incontinence.
Chattels. *n., pl.* Goods, effects, personal property. *Anto.*, real estate.
Chatter. *v.* *See Babble.*
Cheat. *v.* Deceive, trick, defraud, swindle.
Cheer. *v.* 1. Applaud. 2. Comfort, console, gladden, encourage. *Anto.*, 1. Hiss. 2. Distress.
Cheerful. *adj.* Lively, merry, sprightly, gay. *Anto.*, sad, weary, downcast, mournful.
Cherish. *v.* 1. Nourish, nurse, nurture. 2. Encourage. 3. Harbor, protect, love. *Anto.*, 1. Starve, famish. 2. Dishearten. 3. Expose, detest.
Chief. *n.* Leader, commander. *Anto.*, subordinate, subaltern.
Chiefly. *adv.* Principally, mainly, mostly, eminently. *Anto.*, secondarily, subsequently.
Childhood. *n.* Minority, infancy. *Anto.*, majority, manhood.
Childish. *adj.* 1. Young, juvenile, infantile. 2. Weak, trifling, silly. *Anto.*, 1. Manful, experienced. 2. Strong, earnest, wise, sapient.
Choice. *n.* Selection, election, option, preference.
Choke. *v.* 1. Suffocate, strangle, throttle. 2. Stop, block, obstruct. *Anto.*, 1. Breathe, animate. 2. Assist, help.
Choose. *v.* Prefer, pick, select, elect.
Circulate. *v.* Propagate, disseminate, diffuse, spread. *Anto.*, confine, stop, bound, retard.
Circumspect. *adj.* Judicious, discreet, prudent, cautious, wary. *Anto.*, imprudent, rash, foolish.
Circumstance. *n.* Incident, accident.
Cite. *v.* 1. Quote, adduce. 2. Summon. *Anto.*, 2. Discharge, release.
Civil. *adj.* 1. Civic, municipal. 2. Urbane, obliging, courteous, polite, refined. *Anto.*, 1. Rural, countrified. 2. Rude, boorish, impolite.
Civility. *n.* 1. Courtesy, politeness, suavity. 2. Benefit, favor, kindness. *Anto.*, 1. Discourtesy, asperity. 2. Unkindness, incivility.
Civilization. *n.* Culture, cultivation, refinement. *Anto.*, barbarism, savagery, ignorance.
Clad. *v., p. p.* Dressed, clothed, attired. *Anto.*, naked, bare.
Clandestine. *adj.* Concealed, hidden, sly, private. *Anto.*, open, prominent, conspicuous, advertised.
Clasp. *v.* Grasp, clutch, gripe. *Anto.*, loosen, open, unclasp.
Clean. *adj.* Unsoiled, spotless, pure, immaculate. *Anto.*, impure, dirty, filthy, soiled, nasty.
Clear. *adj.* 1. Transparent, bright, limpid. 2. Fair, cloudless, serene. 3. Plain, lucid, perspicuous. 4. Patent, obvious, visible, evident. *Anto.*, 1. Opaque, dark. 2. Gloomy. 3. Ambiguous, dubious. 4. Occult, hidden, obscure.
Clear. *v.* Acquit, exonerate. *Anto.*, convict.
Clever. *adj.* 1. Skillful, apt, smart, quick, able. 2. Kind. *Anto.*, stupid, clumsy, awkward, ignorant.
Climb. *v.* Ascend, clamber, scramble. *Anto.*, descend, go down, fall.
Cling. *v.* Adhere, stick. *Anto.*, loosen.
Close. *v.* 1. Shut. 2. End, finish. *Anto.*, 1. Open. 2. Begin, commence.
Clothes. *n.* Raiment, dress, attire, garb, costume, habiliments. *Anto.*, nudity.
Cloy. *v.* Surfeit, sate, satiate, glut. *Anto.*, famish.
Clumsy, *adj.* *See Awkward.*
Coarse. *adj.* 1. Gross, vulgar. 2. Rude, uncivil, gruff. *Anto.*, 1. Nice, polite. 2. Refined.
Coax. *v.* Flatter, wheedle, cajole. *Anto.*, command, compel, force.
Cogent. *adj.* Forcible, powerful, potent, convincing. *Anto.*, weak.
Cold. *adj.* 1. Cool, frigid, wintry. 2. Unfeeling, stoical. *Anto.*, 1. Warm, tropical, fervid, hot. 2. Sensitive.
Cold. *n.* Catarrh, cough.
Collect. *v.* 1. Gather. 2. Accumulate, amass. *Anto.*, scatter, disperse.
Collection. *n.* 1. Crowd, gathering. 2. Accumulation, store, aggregation. 3. Contribution.
Color. *n.* 1. Shade, tinge, tint, hue. 2. Pigment, paint.
Combination. *n.* 1. Union, conjunction, 2. Alliance. 3. Mixture. *Anto.*, disunion, disconnection.
Come. *v.* 1. Approach. 2. Arrive. *Anto.*, 1. Go. 2. Depart.
Comely. *adj.* Handsome, pretty, symmetrical. *Anto*, ugly, homely, disproportionate.
Comfort. *v.* Solace, cheer, console. *Anto.*, discomfort, disease.
Comical. *adj.* Droll, funny, humorous, ludicrous. *Anto.*, solemn, serious.
Commanding. *adj.* Imperative, authoritative.
Commence. *v.* Begin, originate. *Anto.*, end, finish.
Commend. *v.* 1. Intrust, commit. 2. Praise, extol, laud, eulogize. *Anto.*, 1. Take from, withdraw. 2. Blame, censure, disapprove.
Comment. *n.* 1. Remark, observation. 2. Note, explanation.
Commercial. *adj.* Trading, mercantile.
Commission. *v.* 1. Empower, authorize. 2. Depute, delegate.
Commodious. *adj.* Fit, suitable, convenient. *Anto.*, unfit, inconvenient.
Commodities. *n., pl.* Wares, goods, merchandise, produce.
Common. *adj.* 1. General. 2. Usual, habitual, customary. 3. Trite, stale. 4. Ordinary, low. *Anto.*, 1. Occasional, exceptional. 2. Unusual. 3. Fresh. 4. Peculiar, extraordinary.
Communication. *n.* Conference, conversation, letter.
Community. *n.* 1. Society, public, people. 2. Association, brotherhood.
Companion. *n.* 1. Mate, comrade. 2. Partaker, sharer.
Company. *n.* 1. Assembly, group, gathering. 2. Party. 3. Visitors. 4. Fellowship, society. 5. Corporation, firm. *Anto.*, individual, personality.
Compassion. *n.* Pity, tenderness, clemency. *Anto*, severity, harshness, cruelty.
Compatible. *adj.* Consistent, consonant. *Anto.*, incompatible, inconsistent.
Compel. *v.* Force, coerce, drive. *Anto.*, cajole, coax, lead.
Compendium. *n.* Compend, abridgment. *Anto.*, discourse, enlargement, augmentation.
Compensation. *n.* Reward, recompense, satisfaction. *Anto.*, loss, punishment, correction.
Competent. *adj.* 1. Able, qualified. 2. Adequate, fit. *Anto.*, 1. Incompetent, feeble. 2. Inadequate.
Competition. *n.* Rivalry, contest, emulation. *Anto.*, monopoly, combination.
Complain. *v.* Murmur, grumble, lament. *Anto.*, rejoice, jubilate.
Compliment. *n.* Praise, commendation, encomium. *Anto.*, insult, blame, detraction.
Comply. *v.* Confirm, yield, submit. *Anto.*, disobey, rebel.
Compound. *adj.* Composite, complex. *Anto.*, simple, uniform, plain.
Compound. *v.* Mix, combine, intermingle. *Anto.*, simplify, analyze, separate.
Comprehend. *v.* 1. Comprise, include, embrace. 2. Grasp, see, understand, perceive. *Anto.*, 1. Exclude. 2. Mistake, misapprehend.
Comprise. *v.* Include, contain, embody, comprehend. *Anto.*, exclude.
Compulsion. *n.* Constraint, coercion. *Anto.*, freedom, liberty.
Compunction. *n.* Remorse, regret, sorrow, penitence. *Anto.*, joy, gratulation, gladness, buoyancy.
Compute. *v.* Reckon, calculate, estimate, count.
Conceal. *v.* 1. Hide, secrete, cover, screen. 2. Disguise, dissemble. *Anto.*, 1. Reveal, uncover, display.
Concede. *v.* 1. Yield, surrender. 2. Grant, admit. *Anto.*, 1. Rebel, repel. 2. Deny.
Conceit. *n.* Vanity, egotism. *Anto.*, humility, meekness.
Concert. *n.* 1. Concord, harmony. 2. Musical entertainment. *Anto.*, 1. Discord.

Concise. *adj.* Short, brief, curt, laconic, terse. *Anto.*, verbose, discursive, lengthy.

Conclude. *v.* 1. Decide, determine. 2. End, finish, terminate. *Anto.*, 1. Differ, disagree. 2. Begin, commence.

Concur. *v.* Agree, coincide, join. *Anto.*, disagree.

Concussion. *n.* Clash, shock.

Condemn. *v.* Blame, censure, reprove, disapprove. *Anto.*, acquit, exonerate, exculpate, clear, justify.

Conduct. *n.* 1. Management. 2. Behavior, deportment, demeanor.

Confess. *v.* 1. Admit, grant, concede. 2. Acknowledge, avow. *Anto.*, deny, traverse.

Confidence. *n.* 1. Faith, trust, belief. 2. Assurance, courage. *Anto.*, 1. Distrust, incredulity. 2. Timidity.

Conflict. *n.* Contest, struggle, fight, battle.

Confound. *v.* Amaze, perplex, bewilder, stupefy, dumbfound.

Confusion. *n.* 1. Jumble, disarray, disorder. 2. Tumult, commotion. 3. Shame, abashment. *Anto.*, 1. Order, array. 2. Quiet. 3. Pride, hauteur, self-possession.

Congenial. *adj.* Suited, adapted, agreeable. *Anto.*, unsuited, uncongenial.

Conjecture. *n.* Guess, supposition, surmise. *Anto.*, demonstration, proof.

Conjugal. *adj.* Matrimonial, nuptial, bridal, connubial. *Anto.*, celibate.

Connoisseur. *n.* Critic, judge. *Anto.*, ignoramus.

Connubial. *adj.* *See Conjugal.*

Conquer. *v.* Overcome, vanquish, subdue, checkmate, master, subject, crush. *Anto.*, fail, yield, give up, surrender.

Consanguinity. *n.* Kindred, relationship.

Consideration. *n.* 1. Cause, reason, ground, motive. 2. Attention, deliberation. *Anto.*, 2. Inattention.

Consistent. *adj.* Accordant, compatible. *Anto.*, inconsistent, discordant.

Conspicuous. *adj.* 1. Prominent, eminent. 2. Visible, apparent. *Anto.*, 1. Unknown, lowly. 2. Obscure, hidden.

Constrain. *v.* 1. Compel, coerce, force. 2. Curb, restrain. *Anto.*, 1. Cajole, coax. 2. Loosen, liberate.

Construct. *v.* 1. Fabricate, erect, build, raise. 2. Make, form, frame, institute. *Anto.*, 1. Overturn. 2. Destroy.

Consume. *v.* Devour, expend, waste, destroy. *Anto.*, build up, save, keep.

Contagious. *adj.* 1. Catching, infectious. 2. Poisonous, deadly, pestilential. *Anto.*, 2. Healthy, wholesome.

Contaminate. *v.* Defile, sully, pollute. *Anto.*, clean, whiten, clear.

Contempt. *n.* Scorn, disregard, disdain. *Anto.*, regard, liking, admiration.

Contemptible. *adj.* Mean, base, despicable, abject. *Anto.*, lofty, noble, honorable.

Contentment. *n.* Ease, satisfaction. *Anto.*, discontent, sorrow, melancholy.

Contest. *n.* *See Conflict.*

Contingent. *adj.* Uncertain, conditional. *Anto.*, sure, certain, fixed.

Continual. *adj.* Endless, unceasing, perpetual, eternal. *Anto.*, intermittent, broken.

Contract. *n.* Bargain, compact, agreement, stipulation.

Contrary. *adj.* 1. Opposite, counter, adverse. 2. Conflicting, repugnant. 3. Perverse, stubborn, obstinate. *Anto.*, 1. Similar. 2. Unanimous. 3. Agreeable.

Control. *v.* Direct, regulate, manage, govern.

Convenient. *adj.* Suitable, appropriate, useful. *Anto.*, unsuitable, wrong.

Conversation. *n.* Talk, dialogue, colloquy. *Anto.*, silence.

Convertible. *adj.* Interchangeable. *Anto.*, unchangeable, immovable.

Conveyance. *n.* 1. Transfer, alienation, deed. 2. Carriage.

Convict. *v.* Condemn, find guilty. *Anto.*, acquit, exculpate, exonerate.

Convince. *v.* Satisfy, persuade. *Anto.*, dissuade.

Convivial. *adj.* Jovial, jolly, festive. *Anto.*, gloomy, sad, thoughtful.

Cool. *adj.* 1. Not warm. 2. Collected, calm, dispassionate. *Anto.*, 1. Warm. 2. Excited, enthused.

Copy. *v.* 1. Transcribe. 2. Imitate. *Anto.*, originate.

Cordial. *adj.* Sincere, warm, hearty, heartfelt, ardent. *Anto.*, heartless, cold, deceitful.

Correct. *adj.* Right, true, accurate, faultless. *Anto.*, wrong, erroneous, faulty.

Correspondent. *adj.* Answerable, suitable. *Anto.*, unsuitable, unfit.

Cost. *n.* Expense, charge, price.

Counsel. *n.* 1. Counsellor, attorney, advocate, barrister, lawyer. 2. Opinion, advice, admonition, recommendation.

Counterfeit. *adj.* 1. Forged, spurious. 2. Sham, feigned, simulated. *Anto.*, 1. Genuine, real. 2. Sincere, actual.

Couple. *n.* Pair, brace.

Courage. *n.* Bravery, spirit, valor, heroism, fearlessness. *Anto.*, cowardice, timidity, fear.

Courtesy. *n.* Civility, urbanity, politeness. *Anto.*, rudeness, boorishness.

Covenant. *n.* *See Contract.*

Covert. *adj.* Secret, disguised, hidden, concealed. *Anto.*, open, displayed, shown.

Covetousness. *n.* Stinginess, avarice, parsimony, penuriousness. *Anto.*, generosity, liberality.

Cowardice. *n.* Fear, timidity, poltroonery, pusillanimity. *Anto.*, courage, bravery, valor.

Coy. *adj.* Shy, bashful, reserved, demure, modest. *Anto.*, bold, brazen, shameless.

Crack. *n.* 1. Crevice, chink, cranny, opening, breach, fissure. 2. Explosion, report.

Crafty. *adj.* Shrewd, cunning, artful, astute, subtle, tricky. *Anto.*, simple, artless, ingenuous.

Cravat. *n.* Necktie, neck-cloth, neckerchief.

Crave. *v.* 1. Beg, beseech, solicit, entreat, implore. 2. Desire. *Anto.*, 1. Give, offer, confer. 2. Disdain.

Crazy. *adj.* 1. Insane, mad, lunatic. 2. Rickety, tottering. *Anto.*, 1. Sane. 2. Strong, stalwart.

Create. *v.* 1. Cause, produce, originate. 2. Make, constitute. *Anto.*, destroy.

Credit. *n.* 1. Trust, belief, faith, confidence. 2. Esteem, reputableness, regard. 3. Honor, merit. *Anto.*, discredit, incredulity.

Creditable. *adj.* Reputable, honorable. *Anto.*, dishonorable, shameful.

Credulous. *adj.* Unsuspecting, superstitious, gullible. *Anto.*, knowing, disbelieving, doubtful.

Creed. *n.* Belief, doctrines, dogmas. *Anto.*, skepticism, heterodoxy.

Crestfallen. *adj.* Discouraged, disheartened, depressed, dejected. *Anto.*, encouraged, emboldened, determined.

Crisis. *n.* 1. Height, acme. 2. Emergency, exigency, strait, pinch.

Criterion. *n.* Measure, test, standard.

Croak. *v.* Murmur, grumble, complain. *Anto.*, rejoice, congratulate.

Crooked. *adj.* 1. Bent, curved, awry, distorted. 2. Dishonest, knavish, unfair, unscrupulous. *Anto.*, 1. Straight. 2. Honest, fair, honorable.

Cross. *adj.* Captious, peevish, petulant, fretful, snappish. *Anto.*, agreeable, good-humored.

Cruel. *adj.* Pitiless, unmerciful, inhuman, barbarous, brutal, savage. *Anto.*, kind, pitiful, merciful, human.

Cube. *n.* Die, a regular solid with six equal square sides.

Cultivation. *n.* 1. Culture, civilization, refinement. 2. Tillage. *Anto.*, desolation, desert.

Cure. *n.* 1. Remedy, restorative, corrective. 2. Healing, restoration. *Anto.*, 1. Poison. 2. Relapse.

Curious. *adj.* 1. Prying, inquisitive. 2. Rare, unique, queer. *Anto.*, 1. Uninterested, careless. 2. Common, ordinary, usual.

Current. *adj.* 1. Present, existing. 2. Common, general, rife. *Anto.*, 1. Past. 2. Rare, unique, singular.

Curse. *n.* Imprecation, execration, malediction. *Anto.*, blessing, benison.

Cursory. *adj.* Superficial, hasty, careless, desultory. *Anto.*, thorough, careful, exact.

Curtail. *v.* Retrench, reduce, shorten, abridge, decrease. *Anto.*, increase, augment, lengthen.

Custody. *n.* Care, keeping, watch, protection.

Custom. *n.* 1. Usage, practice, habit. 2. Tax, impost, duty, tribute.

Cynical. *adj.* Morose, carping, sarcastic, snarling, satirical. *Anto.*, agreeable, jovial, companionable.

D

Daily. *adj.* Diurnal, quotidian. *Anto.*, irregular, disordered.

Dainty. *adj.* 1. Nice, delicate, savory, delicious. 2. Squeamish, fastidious. 3. Elegant, fine. *Anto.*, 1. Nasty, tasteless, bitter. 2. Careless, slovenly. 3. Coarse.

Dalliance. *n.* Fondling, caressing, endearment.

Damage. *v.* Mar, harm, hurt, impair, injure. *Anto.*, help, strengthen, defend.

Dampness. *n.* Moisture, humidity, damp. *Anto.*, dryness, aridity.

Damsel. *n.* Lass, miss, maid, maiden, girl. *Anto.*, lad, boy, youth, young man.

Danger. *n.* Risk, venture, hazard, peril, jeopardy. *Anto.*, safety, security.

Daring. *adj.* Courage, bravery, valor, intrepidity. *Anto.*, cowardice, fear, timidity.

Dark. *adj.* 1. Cloudy, rayless, murky, shady, unilluminated. 2. Gloomy, dismal. 3. Wicked, foul, atrocious. 4. Obscure, mystical, mysterious. *Anto.*, bright, light. 3. Honest, fair. 4. Open, intelligible.

Date. *n.* Time, period, age, era, epoch.

Dead. *adj.* 1. Inanimate, lifeless, breathless, defunct. 2. Dull, frigid, obtuse, callous. 3. Useless, unprofitable. *Anto.*, 1. Live, breathing. 2. Attentive, active, sharp. 3. Useful.

Deadly. *adj.* 1. Deleterious, destructive, noxious, fatal, mortal. 2. Rancorous, implacable. *Anto.*, wholesome, healthy.

Dear. *adj.* 1. Beloved, darling, precious. 2. Costly, high-priced, expensive. *Anto.*, 1. Hated, despised, loathed. 2. Cheap, low, common.

Debase. *v.* *See Abase.*

Debate. *v.* Discuss, canvass, argue, dispute, contest.

Deceitful. *adj.* Deceptive, illusive, delusive, fallacious. *Anto.*, truthful, plain, open, honest, correct.

Deceive. *v.* Delude, over-reach, fool, trick, cheat, gull, dupe.

Decide. *v.* Determine, conclude. *Anto.*, differ, disagree.

Declaration. *n.* Assertion, averment, avowal, affirmation, asseveration. *Anto.*, denial, negative.

Decorate. *v.* Deck, adorn, ornament, embellish, beautify. *Anto.*, spoil, spot.

Decorum. *n.* Propriety, decency. *Anto.*, impropriety, misbehavior.

Decoy. *v.* Tempt, allure, entice, inveigle, seduce. *Anto.*, repel, warn, advise.

Decrease. *v.* Diminish, lessen. *Anto.*, increase, augment, replenish.

Decree. *n.* Order, mandate, fiat, edict.

Deduct. *v.* Separate, subtract, take away. *Anto.*, add, increase, augment.

Defame. *v.* Asperse, calumniate, slander, vilify. *Anto.*, praise, glorify, celebrate, defend.

Defeat. *v.* 1. Beat, conquer, overcome, rout. 2. Balk, disappoint, baffle, foil, frustrate.

Defect. *n.* 1. Flaw, blemish, imperfection. 2. Fault, failing. *Anto.*, perfection, improvement, beauty.

Defend. *v.* 1. Guard, shield, protect. 2. Uphold, maintain, vindicate. *Anto.*, 1. Expose. 2. Asperse, slander, defame.

Defer. *v.* Adjourn, delay, postpone. *Anto.*, push, force, expedite.

Deference. *n.* Regard, respect, reverence, homage. *Anto.*, disrespect, irreverence, contumely.

Definite. *adj.* Certain, determined, exact, precise. *Anto.*, uncertain, indefinite, vague.

Defraud. *v.* Cheat, gull, over-reach.

Defy. *v.* Brave, dare, disregard, despise. *Anto.*, submit, humiliate, concede.

Deity. *n.* Divinity, Godhead, God. *Anto.*, Devil.

Dejected. *adj.* Depressed, disheartened, despondent. *Anto.*, joyous, mercurial, glad.

Delay. *v.* Linger, stop, procrastinate. *Anto.*, hasten, expedite.

Delectable. *adj.* Pleasant, agreeable, delightful. *Anto.*, abominable, despicable, nasty.

Delegate. *n.* Commissioner, representative, deputy.

Delicious. *adj.* Delicate, palatable, luscious. *Anto.*, bitter, nauseous.

Delightful. *adj.* Charming, enchanting, ravishing. *Anto.*, displeasing.

Delinquent. *n.* Offender, wrong-doer, culprit, criminal.

Delirium. *n.* Wandering, hallucination, derangement.

Delude. *v.* *See Deceive.*

Demand. *v.* Require, claim, exact. *Anto.*, give, offer, relinquish.

Demolish. *v.* Destroy, overthrow, level, ruin. *Anto.*, build, construct, raise.

Demonstrate. *v.* Show, establish, prove.

Demonstration. *n.* Proof, manifestation.

Demoralize. *v.* Corrupt, deprave, vitiate. *Anto.*, reform, rescue.

Denote. *v.* Imply, signify, indicate, mark, designate.

Deny. *v.* 1. Contradict, gainsay. 2. Disown, disavow, abjure. 3. Withhold. *Anto.*, avow, admit, concede.

Depart. *v.* 1. Go, start, leave, set out. 2. Vanish, disappear. *Anto.*, 1. Come, return. 2. Emerge, appear.

Dependence. *n.* Reliance, trust, confidence. *Anto.*, independence.

Depict. *v.* 1. Describe. 2. Delineate, portray, pencil, paint.

Deplore. *v.* Lament, mourn, bewail, bemoan. *Anto.*, rejoice, congratulate, celebrate.

Deportment. *n.* Demeanor, behavior, carriage, conduct.

Deprecate. *v.* Regret. *Anto.*, desire, commend.

Depreciate. *v.* 1. Underrate, undervalue, lessen the price of. 2. Censure, degrade, traduce, malign. *Anto.*, 1. Overrate. 2. Praise, vindicate.

Depress. *v.* 1. Lower, drop, sink. 2. Deject, dispirit, chill. 3. Debase, humiliate. *Anto.*, 1. Elevate, raise. 2. Encourage. 3. Exalt.

Derange. *v.* Confuse, displace, unsettle, disorder. *Anto.*, arrange.

Descend. *v.* 1. Fall, drop, sink, go down. 2. Dismount. *Anto.*, ascend.

Design. *n.* 1. Sketch, outline, plan, draught. 2. Intent, aim, purpose, object, scheme.

Designate. *v.* 1. Name, call, style, denominate. 2. Denote, indicate, show, specify. 3. Appoint.

Desire. *v.* 1. Ask, request. 2. Wish, want, fancy, covet, crave.

Desolation. *n.* 1. Gloom, sadness, wretchedness, misery. 2. Ruin, destruction. *Anto.*, joy, pleasure, happiness.

Despair. *n.* Desperation, despondency, hopelessness. *Anto.*, hope, cheerfulness.

Despicable. *adj.* Mean, pitiful, contemptible, abject. *Anto.*, elevated, generous, praiseworthy.

Despotic. *adj.* Absolute, arbitrary, imperious, tyrannical. *Anto.*, free, democratic, constitutional.

Destiny. *n.* 1. Fate, necessity. 2. Lot, doom, fortune, fate.

Destroy. *v.* 1. Consume, waste, devour, desolate. 2. Demolish, overthrow, subvert. 3. Annihilate, extirpate, eradicate, kill. *Anto.*, create, build, call together, construct.

Detach. *v.* Separate, sever, disjoin. *Anto.*, join.

Detain. *v.* Restrain, confine, delay, retain. *Anto.*, hasten, expedite, send away.

Detect. *v.* Descry, discover, expose.

Determine. *v.* 1. Settle, end, decide, conclude. 2. Lead, influence, induce. 3. Ascertain, verify. *Anto.*, 1. Begin, commence, unsettle. 2. Follow. 3. Falsify, negative.

Detraction. *n.* Censure, slander, calumny, defamation. *Anto.*, praise, commendation.

Develop. *v.* Unfold, open, evolve, grow. *Anto.*, close, end, wither, wilt, droop.

Devil. *n.* 1. Satan, Belial, Lucifer, arch-enemy, the tempter, the adversary, the prince of darkness. 2. Demon. *Anto.*, God, Deity.

Devoid. *adj.* Empty, destitute, vacant, void. *Anto.*, full, complete, overflowing.

Dexterous. *adj.* Adroit, skillful, handy, apt, clever. *Anto.*, awkward, unskillful, boorish, rough.

Diction. *n.* Expression, phraseology, language, style.

Dictionary. *n.* 1. Lexicon, glossary, vocabulary. 2. Encyclopædia.

Die. *v.* Expire, decease, wither, perish. *Anto.*, live, breathe, flourish, grow.

Different. *adj.* 1. Various, manifold, unlike, diverse. 2. Separate, distinct. *Anto.*, similar, alike, homogeneous.

Difficult. *adj.* Arduous, hard, herculean. *Anto.*, easy, facile.

Digest. *n.* Compend, abstract, brief, epitome.

Dilemma. *n.* Strait, predicament, quandary.

Diligence. *n.* Activity, industry, perseverance, assiduity. *Anto.*, idleness, laziness, lassitude, languor.

Diminish. *v.* *See Decrease.*

Direction. *n.* 1. Order. 2. Address, superscription. 3. Course, bearing.

Disaffection. *n.* Breach, disagreement, dissatisfaction, estrangement, alienation.

Disagree. *v.* 1. Quarrel, wrangle, bicker. 2. Dissent, differ, vary. *Anto.*, 1. Conciliate, pacify. 2. Agree, equate.

Disappear. *v.* Vanish, pass, fade, dissolve. *Anto.*, appear, emerge, come into view.

Disapproval. *n.* Disapprobation, dislike, displeasure. *Anto.*, approbation, liking, pleasure.

Disarrange. *v.* Unsettle, derange. *Anto.*, order, marshal, fix.

Disbelief. *n.* Incredulity, distrust, doubt, skepticism, infidelity. *Anto.*, faith, belief, trust.

Discomfort. *v.* Annoy, trouble, disturb, molest. *Anto.*, comfort, ease, quiet, pacify, calm.

Discontent. *n.* Uneasiness, disquietude, dissatisfaction. *Anto.*, comfort, ease, quiet, peace, contentment.

Discourtesy. *n.* Incivility, impoliteness, rudeness. *Anto.*, courtesy, breeding, good manners, behavior.

Discredit. *n.* 1. Distrust. 2. Disrepute, obloquy. *Anto.*, 1. Credit. 2. Reputation, standing.

Discuss. *v.* Canvass, sift, argue, ventilate, debate.

Disease. *n.* Ailment, complaint, illness, sickness, malady. *Anto.*, health.

Disgrace. *v.* Degrade, debase, sully, stain, dishonor. *Anto.*, exonerate, exculpate, clear, release, justify, vindicate.

Dishonest. *adj.* Unfair, false, knavish, fraudulent. *Anto.*, honest, reputable, right, proper, trusty, sincere, candid.

Dislike. *n.* Aversion, antipathy, repugnance, disgust. *Anto.*, liking, admiration, love, regard.

Dismiss. *v.* Discharge, discard, turn off. *Anto.*, receive, take back.

Disoblige. *v.* Discommode, offend, displease. *Anto.*, oblige, favor.

Dispassionate. *adj.* Sober, calm, temperate, composed, imperturbable. *Anto.*, passionate, stormy, disturbed.

Display. *v.* 1. Exhibit, show. 2. Unfold, open, spread. *Anto.*, hide, conceal, cover, close.

Displease. *v.* 1. Dissatisfy, offend, disgust. 2. Anger, irritate, affront. *Anto.*, please, comfort, ease, quiet.

Disregard. *v.* Overlook, slight, neglect, contemn. *Anto.*, regard, favor, notice, watch, oversee.

Dissembler. *n.* Feigner, hypocrite.

Dissipate. *v.* 1. Lavish, squander, waste. 2. Dispel, scatter. *Anto.*, 1. Save, economize. 2. Gather.

Dissolute. *adj.* *See Abandoned.*

Distant. *adj.* 1. Remote, far. 2. Reserved, coy, shy, cold. *Anto.*, 1. Near, close. 2. Bold, shameless, impudent.

Distress. *n.* 1. Suffering, pain, anguish, agony. 2. Adversity, trouble. 3. Want, indigence, poverty. *Anto.*, 1. Pleasure, ease, contentment. 2. Happiness. 3. Wealth, affluence.

Distrust. *n.* Mistrust, suspicion, discredit, disbelief. *Anto.*, trust, confidence, reliance.

Diversity. *n.* 1. Variation, unlikeness, difference. 2. Variety. *Anto.*, sameness, likeness, homogeneity.

Docile. *adj.* Apt, tractable, teachable. *Anto.*, intractable, savage, untamable.

Doleful. *adj.* 1. Melancholy, woeful, sad, sorrowful. 2. Dolorous, gloomy. *Anto.*, joyous, bright, happy.

Domestic. *adj.* Homely, tame. *Anto.*, exoteric, extraneous, foreign, wild.

Doubt. *n.* 1. Suspense, irresolution, uncertainty. 2. Suspicion, mistrust. *Anto.*, 1. Foreknowledge, resolution, certainty. 2. Confidence.

Drag. *v.* Draw, pull, haul, tug.

Dread. *n.* Fear, awe, apprehension. *Anto.*, courage, boldness, valor.

Dreadful. *adj.* Awful, frightful, fearful, direful, horrible, terrible.

Droll. *adj.* 1. Odd, queer. 2. Comic, funny, farcical. *Anto.*, 1. Usual, ordinary. 2. Solemn, funereal.

Droop. *v.* 1. Decline, fail, languish. 2. Fade, wilt, wither. *Anto.*, 1. Rise, succeed. 2. Bloom, blossom, grow, wax.

Dull. *adj.* 1. Stupid, shallow. 2. Inert, sluggish. 3. Blunt, obtuse. 4. Gloomy. *Anto.*, 1. Knowing, deep. 2. Active. 3. Sharp, shrewd. 4. Bright.

Dunce. *n.* Simpleton, fool, ninny, idiot, dolt, oaf, dullard. *Anto.*, sage.

E

Eager. *adj.* 1. Zealous, ardent, impetuous. 2. Impatient, longing, yearning. *Anto.*, 1. Lukewarm. 2. Patient.

Earn. *v.* 1. Gain, obtain, get, acquire, win. 2. Merit, deserve. *Anto.*, squander.

Easy. *adj.* Light, not difficult. 2. Quiet, comfortable. 3. Unconstrained. *Anto.*, 1. Difficult. 2. Uneasy. 3. Confined.

Eccentric. *adj.* Odd, peculiar, erratic, anomalous, aberrant. *Anto.*, usual, ordinary, commonplace.

Ecstacy. *n.* 1. Delight, rapture, transport. 2. Enthusiasm. *Anto.*, despair, sorrow, torture.

Educate. *v.* Train, discipline, instruct, school, teach. *Anto.*, ignore.

Efface. *v.* Cancel, blot, erase, expunge, obliterate. *Anto.*, rewrite, strengthen.

Effective. *adj.* 1. Active, effectual. 2. Sufficient, cogent, energetic, forcible, potent. *Anto.*, ineffectual, idle, slow, weak.

Effectual. *adj.* *See Effective.*

Egotistical. *adj.* Conceited, self-important, selfish. *Anto.*, humble, lowly, generous.

Elevate. *v.* 1. Exalt, promote. 2. Raise, lift. 3. Improve, refine, ennoble. 4. Animate, cheer, elate. *Anto.*, depress, lower, vulgarize, deaden, sadden.

Embarrass. *v.* 1. Disconcert, confuse, confound. 2. Distress, hamper, clog. 3. Perplex. *Anto.*, assist, help, explain.

Embolden. *v.* Inspirit, reassure, animate encourage. *Anto.*, abash, confuse.

Emergency. *n.* Strait, difficulty, exigency, necessity, crisis.

Eminent. *adj.* Exalted, remarkable, prominent, conspicuous, distinguished. *Anto.*, obscure, lowly, meek, humble.

Emotion. *n.* Feeling, excitement, agitation, passion. *Anto.*, calm, quiet, ease.

Employment. *n.* Engagement, occupation, pursuit, avocation, business. *Anto.*, idleness, leisure.

Encourage. *See Embolden.*

Endless. *adj.* 1. Unlimited, boundless, illimitable, infinite. 2. Eternal. *Anto.*, limited, ephemeral. 2. Finite, mortal.

Energetic. *adj.* Active, forcible, strong, vigorous, powerful. *Anto.*, feeble, weak, enervated.

Enervate. *v.* Weaken, enfeeble, break, debilitate, paralyze. *Anto.*, invigorate, nerve, strengthen.

Engagement. *n.* 1. Employment. 2. Encounter, battle. 3. Promise, pledge, assurance, contract.

Engross. *v.* Occupy, absorb, engage, monopolize, forestall. *Anto.*, vacate, empty.

Enhance. *v.* 1. Raise, heighten, swell, advance. 2. Augment, increase. *Anto.*, lower, recede, reduce.

Enjoyment. *n.* Gratification, delight, pleasure, happiness. *Anto.*, sorrow, sadness, grief.

Enlarge. *See Augment.*

Enmity. *n.* Animosity, aversion, hostility, hatred, malevolence. *Anto.*, friendship, kindliness, love, admiration.

Ennoble. *v.* *See Elevate.*

Ennui. *n.* Listlessness, irksomeness, tedium, languor, lassitude. *Anto.*, liveliness, vigor, enjoyment, buoyancy.

Enterprise. *n.* 1. Attempt, undertaking endeavor, venture. 2. Energy.

Entertain. *v.* Divert, amuse, please. *Anto.*, sadden, make gloomy.

Enthusiasm. *n.* Earnestness, devotion, zeal, ardor. *Anto.*, frivolity, ennui, lukewarmness.

Entice. *v.* *See Allure.*

Entreat. *v.* Petition, ask, beseech, implore, pray, supplicate.

Enumerate. *v.* Number, count, reckon, numerate.

Ephemeral. *adj.* Short-lived, transitory, living but a day. *Anto.*, eternal, endless.

Epicure. *n.* Gourmand, sybarite, sensualist, voluptuary. *Anto.*, ascetic, stoic.

Epithet. *n.* Name, designation, appellation.

Equable. *adj.* Even, regular, steady, equal, uniform. *Anto.*, eccentric, unequal, rugged.

Equestrian. *n.* 1. Rider, horseman. 2. Chevalier, chasseur, knight, cavalier. *Anto.*, pedestrian, infantry, footman.

Equitable. *adj.* 1. Fair, reasonable, justifiable, right. 2. Just, honest, impartial. *Anto.*, unjust, unreasonable, wrong, dishonest.

Equivocate. *v.* Lie, shuffle, dodge, quibble, prevaricate.

Error. *n.* 1. Oversight, mistake, blunder. 2. Transgression, fault, offence, sin.

Erudition. *n.* Learning, knowledge, lore, science, scholarship. *Anto.*, ignorance.

Eschew. *v.* Avoid, shun. *Anto.*, seek.

Espouse. *v.* 1. Marry, wed. 2. Betroth. *Anto.*, divorce.

Establish. *v.* 1. Organize, found, institute, fix, plant, settle. 2. Prove. 3. Confirm, ratify. *Anto.*, 1. Overthrow, destroy, unsettle. 2. Disprove. 3. Deny, refuse.

Esteem. *n.* 1. Honor, respect, reverence. 2. Valuation, opinion. *Anto.*, contempt, irreverence.

Eternal. *See Endless.*

Evasion. *n.* Quibble, shift, subterfuge, equivocation.

Evening. *n.* Dusk, twilight, eve, even, nightfall. *Anto.*, morning, dawn, aurora.

Event. *n.* 1. Occurrence, incident, accident. 2. Conclusion, result, consequence.

Ever. *adj.* 1. Evermore, always, aye, perpetually, eternally. 2. At any time. *Anto.*, never.

Evident. *adj.* Apparent, obvious, clear, palpable, manifest. *Anto.*, obscure, hidden.

Exalt. *v.* 1. Glorify, bless, praise, extol, magnify. 2. Raise, erect, elevate. 3. Dignify, ennoble. *Anto.*, 1. Execrate. 2. Lower. 3. Abase.

Exasperate. *v.* Irritate, vex, offend, provoke, incense, anger, enrage. *Anto.*, soothe, mollify, pacify, please.

Excellent. *adj.* 1. Choice, prime, sterling, matchless, superior. 2. Good, virtuous, worthy. *Anto.*, bad, low. 2. Villainous, worthless.

Excel. *v.* Surpass, beat, outdo, exceed. *Anto.*, fail, fall behind.

Excerpt. *n.* Citation, extract, quotation.

Exculpate. *v.* Excuse, justify, pardon, clear, exonerate. *Anto.*, convict, indict, arraign, blame.

Excursion. *n.* Ramble, jaunt, trip, tour, journey.

Excuse. *n.* 1. Plea, justification, apology. 2. Guise, color, pretext, pretence.

Execute. *See Accomplish.*

Exegesis. *n.* 1. Exegetics, explanation, exposition, interpretation.

Exercise. *v.* Practice, pursue. 2. Drill, train, discipline. 3. Exert, use, apply. *Anto.*, rust, decay, degenerate, become sluggish.

Exhale. *v.* Breathe, evaporate, emit. *Anto.*, inhale, inspire.

Exhilarate. *v.* Animate, gladden, cheer, elate, inspirit. *Anto.*, depress, discourage, deject, dampen, chill.

Exigency. *See Emergency.*

Exonerate. *See Acquit and Exculpate.*

Expectation. *n.* Prospect, anticipation, confidence, hope, trust, reliance. *Anto.*, suddenness, abruptness, fear, dismay.

Expedite. *v.* Quicken, hurry, hasten, accelerate, speed. *Anto.*, delay, retard, clog, bar.

Expense. *n.* Outlay, charge, expenditure, cost.

Experience. *n.* 1. Knowledge, wisdom. 2. Practice. *Anto.*, 1. Ignorance. 2. Inexperience.

Experiment. *v.* Proof, test, trial, examination, assay.

Explain. *v.* Expound, illustrate, unfold, interpret, elucidate. *Anto.*, confuse, muddle, darken.

Expound. *See Explain.*

Expression. *n.* 1. Phrase, term, utterance, declaration. 2. Look, appearance, aspect.

Extend. *v.* 1. Expand, augment, dilate, enlarge, protract, prolong. 2. Yield, offer. *Anto.*, 1. Abridge, shorten, lessen. 2. Take, receive

Extraordinary. *adj.* Uncommon, signal, rare, unusual, remarkable. *Anto.*, common, usual, customary.

Extravagant. *Adj.* 1. Wasteful, lavish, profuse, prodigal. 2. Wild, absurd. 3. Unreasonable, inordinate, preposterous. *Anto.*, 1. Stingy, miserable, close. 2. Probable, credible. 3. Common, ordinary, customary.

Extricate. *v.* Relieve, clear, disentangle. *Anto.*, involve, entangle.

Exuberate. *adj.* Full, copious, liberal, lavish. *Anto.*, empty, vacant, scarce.

F

Fable. *n.* 1. Tale, novel, romance, myth. 2. Falsehood, fiction, fabrication, lie. *Anto.*, history. 2. Truth, verity, fact.

Facetious. *adj.* Sportive, waggish, jocose, jocular. *Anto.*, serious, gloomy, saturnine.

Fail. *v.* 1. Miss, miscarry. 2. Omit, neglect. 3. Decay, wane, decline. 4. Break. *Anto.*, accomplish, succeed. 2. Perform. 3. Grow, strengthen. 4. Mend.

Faithful. *adj.* 1. Constant, loyal, true. 2. Reliable, truthful. 3. Close, strict. *Anto.*, faithless, deceitful.

Faithless. *adj.* Perfidious, treacherous, false. *Anto.*, faithful.

False. *adj.* 1. Untrue. 2. Deceptive, fallacious, spurious, counterfeit. 3. Incorrect. *Anto.*, 1. True. 2. Real, genuine, actual. 3. Correct.

Family. *n.* 1. Class, race, lineage, tribe 2. Household. 3. Order. *Anto.*, individual.

Fascinate. *v.* Charm, catch, captivate, bewitch, enamor. *Anto.*, alarm, dismay, disenchant, intimidate.

Fast. *n.* 1. Abstinence, fasting. *Anto.*, feast, gorge.

Fate. *n.* 1. Fatality, destiny, lot, doom. *Anto.*, chance.

Feast. *n.* 1. Festival, holiday. 2. Entertainment, banquet, carousal. *Anto.*, fast, abstinence.

Feeble. *adj.* 1. Weak. 2. Languid, sickly, frail, debilitated. *Anto.*, strong, energetic, stalwart.

Feeling. *n.* 1. Affectation, sensibility, emotion. 2. Sensation, touch. *Anto.*, callousness, hard-heartedness.

Feminine. *adj.* 1. Delicate, soft, womanly. 2. Effeminate. *Anto.*, 1. Coarse, hard. 2. Masculine.

Fervor. *n.* 1. Eagerness, ardor, zeal. 2. Warmth. *Anto.*, laziness, apathy.

Festival. *n.* *See Feast.*

Feudal. *adj.* Feodal, military (tenure.) *Anto.*, allodial, democratic.

Fickle. *adj.* Changeable, unstable, variable, capricious, inconstant. *Anto.*, faithful, constant, immutable.

Final. *adj.* 1. Conclusive, decisive. 2. Ultimate, last. *Anto.*, opening, beginning.

Fine. *adj.* 1. Nice, refined. 2. Little, small, minute. 3. Excellent. 4. Handsome, beautiful, elegant. 5. Delicate. 6. Light. *Anto.*, coarse, large, mean, ugly.

Finish. *v.* 1. Conclude, end, terminate. 2. Perform, accomplish, complete. 3. Perfect. *Anto.*, 1. Begin, open. 2 and 3. Destroy, tear down.

Firmness. *n.* 1. Strength, stability. 2. Solidity, hardness. *Anto.*, 1. Weakness. 2. Softness, penetrability.

Flag. *n.* Standard, colors, ensign, banner.

Flashy. *adj.* Gay, airy, jaunty, showy, tawdry, ostentatious, flaunting. *Anto.*, sombre, solemn.

Flattery. *n.* 1. Adulation, fawning, servility, sycophancy, obsequiousness. 2. Compliment. *Anto.*, blame, objection, disapproval, detraction.

Flavor. *n.* 1. Taste, smack, savor. 2. Smell, odor, fragrance. *Anto.*, tastelessness.

Flaw. *n.* 1. Fracture, crack. 2. Speck, spot, fault, imperfection, defect, blemish. *Anto.*, 1. Whole, solid. 2. Perfect, immaculate, clear.

Flimsy. *adj.* 1. Thin, slight. 2. Trivial, feeble, weak, trivolous, shallow. *Anto.*, 1. Strong, stalwart. 2. Worthy, good, earnest, deep.

Fluctuate. *v.* 1. Waver, vacillate. 2. Oscillate.

Fluency. *n.* Flow, glibness, volubility. *Anto.*, silence, taciturnity.

Fondness. *n.* 1. Liking, partiality. 2 Love, tenderness. *Anto.*, hate, dislike.

Food. *n.* Victuals, viands, fare, subsistence, aliment, nutriment.

Fool. *See Dunce.*

Foppish. *adj.* Dandified, coxcombical, dandyish. *Anto.*, slovenly, untidy.

Forcible. *adj.* 1. Vigorous. 2. Strong, potent, cogent, powerful. 3. Violent. *Anto.*, feeble, weak, puny.

Forego. *v.* Resign, yield, surrender, relinquish, abandon. *Anto.*, take, receive, demand.

Foresight. *n.* Prudence, precaution, anticipation, forecast, prescience. *Anto.*, imprudence, rashness.

Forethought. *n.* *See Foresight.*

Forgive. *v.* Excuse, absolve, pardon, acquit. *Anto.*, avenge, charge, indict, implicate, accuse.

Formidable. *adj.* Dreadful, tremendous, terrible, shocking. *Anto.*, small, ridiculous, puny.

Forsake. *v.* Abandon, quit, desert, renounce, forswear. *Anto.* cleave.

Forswear. *v.* 1. Renounce, forsake, desert. 2. Recant, abjure. *Anto.*, subscribe.

Fortitude. *n.* Resolution, firmness, endurance. *Anto.*, weakness.
Fortune. *n.* 1. Chance, luck, fortuity. 2. Property, estate, riches, wealth. 3. Destiny, lot, fate, doom. *Anto.*, 2. Poverty.
Fragile. *adj.* Weak, feeble, frail, frangible. *Anto.*, strong.
Fragrance. *n.* Aroma, perfume, balminess, incense. *Anto.*, stench, effluvia.
Frail. *adj.* *See Fragile.*
Frank. *adj.* Open, sincere, artless, candid. *Anto.*, artful.
Fraud. *n.* Cheat, deception, collusion, guile. *Anto.*, honesty.
Freak. *n.* Fancy, humor, crotchet, vagary, whim, caprice. *Anto.*, purpose, resolution.
Free. *adj.* 1. Unrestrained, unobstructed. 2. Gratuitous, willing. 3. Frank, sincere, artless. 4. Generous, liberal. *Anto.*, 1. Slavish. 2. Costly. 3. Artful. 4. Stingy.
Free. *v.* 1. Clear, rid. 2. Release, liberate, emancipate. *Anto.*, bind, enslave.
Freeze. *v.* 1. Congeal. 2. Chill, benumb. *Anto.*, melt.
Fretful. *adj.* Captious, waspish, splenetic, snappish, petulant. *Anto.*, equable, good-humored.
Frivolous. *adj.* *See Flimsy.*
Frugality. *n.* Carefulness, economy, thrift. *Anto.*, extravagance, wastefulness.
Fruitful. *adj.* 1. Fecund, prolific, productive. 2. Plenteous. *Anto.*, sterile, fruitless, unproductive.
Fruitless. *adj.* Barren, sterile, unproductive. 2. Futile, useless. *Anto.*, fruitful.
Frustrate. *v.* Balk, baffle, defeat, foil, disappoint. *Anto.*, expedite.
Fully. *adj.* Wholly, entirely, completely. *Anto.*, partly.
Furniture. *n.* 1. Effects, goods, movables, chattels. 2. Apparatus. 3. Decorations, ornaments.
Futile. *adj.* 1. Useless, fruitless, vain, idle. 2. Frivolous, trifling. *Anto.*, 1. Fruitful. 2. Earnest.

G

Gage. *n.* 1. Challenge. 2. Pawn, security, pledge.
Gain. *n.* Advantage, benefit, profit, emolument. *Anto.*, loss.
Gain. *v.* Get, secure, win, earn, achieve, obtain, procure. *Anto.*, lose.
Gang. *n.* Band, party, set, company, coterie. *Anto.*, individual.
Garb. *n.* Dress, habit, attire, apparel. *Anto.*, nudity, nakedness.
Garble. *v.* Falsify, misquote, mutilate. *Anto.*, restore, verify.
Garrulity. *n.* Babble, talkativeness, loquacity. *Anto.*, taciturnity.
Gathering. *n.* Meeting, company, assembly, concourse. 2. Earning, acquisition. 3. Abscess.
Gaudy. *adj.* *See Flashy.*
Gawky. *adj.* *See Awkward.*
Generous. *adj.* Liberal, bountiful, magnificent, noble. *Anto.*, 1. Stingy. 2. Mean.
Gentle. *adj.* 1. Bland, lenient, kind, mild, humane. 2. Docile, tame, quiet, tractable. *Anto.*, rough.
Genuine. *adj.* 1. True, authentic, unalloyed. 2. Unaffected, sincere. *Anto.*, false.
Giddiness. *n.* Dizziness, vertigo.
Giddy. *adj.* 1. Dizzy. 2. Fickle, unstable. 3. Flighty, careless, heedless. *Anto.*, sedate, balanced.
Gift. *n.* 1. Endowment, talent, faculty, genius. 2. Present, donation, offering, gratuity, contribution, subscription, douceur.
Gigantic. *adj.* Huge, vast, colossal. *Anto.*, small, mean, little.
Gingerly. *adv.* Dainty, careful, cautious, fastidious. *Anto.*, rash, careless.
Girdle. *n.* Band, cincture, belt, cestus, zone.
Glad. *adj.* 1. Pleased, gratified, rejoiced. 2. Cheerful, joyous. 3. Gratifying. *Anto.*, sad, sombre.
Gloomy. *adj.* 1. Dull, obscure, dismal, dusky, lowering. 2. Depressed, dejected, sad. *Anto.*, bright, joyful.
Go. *v.* 1. Move, advance, proceed. 2. Depart. 3. Extend. 4. Fare. 5. Lend, contribute. *Anto.*, come.
Go. *interj.* Avaunt, begone.
God. *n.* Lord, Creator, Almighty, Omnipotence, Providence, Jehovah.
Good Nature. *n.* Kindness, amiability, benevolence, benignity. *Anto.*, malevolence, rudeness.
Goods. *n., pl.* 1. Wares, merchandise. 2. Chattels, furniture.
Grandeur. *n.* Greatness, sublimity. 2. Dignity, state, magnificence, majesty. *Anto.*, humility.
Grant. *v.* 1. Concede, admit. 2. Give, bestow, vouchsafe. 3. Transfer, convey. *Anto.*, take.
Grateful. *adj.* 1. Obliged, beholden, thankful. 2. Palatable, cordial, delicious, refreshing. 3. Pleasant, agreeable, delightful. *Anto.*, ungrateful.
Gratify. *v.* Indulge, humor, delight, satisfy, please. *Anto.*, displease.
Great. *adj.* 1. Bulky, big, large, huge, vast. 2. Noted, distinguished, eminent, exalted, illustrious. 3. Noble, magnanimous. 4. Numerous. *Anto.*, small.
Greedy. *adj.* Gluttonous, rapacious, insatiate, ravenous, voracious. *Anto.*, generous, unselfish.
Grief. *n.* Distress, sorrow, regret, affliction, tribulation, woe, anguish. *Anto.*, joy.
Gruff. *adj.* Blunt, harsh, rough, rude, churlish. *Anto.*, polite.
Grumble. *v.* Croak, murmur, complain, growl. *Anto.*, rejoice.
Guard. *v.* Protect, watch, shelter, shield, defend. *Anto.*, attack, harass.
Guarded. *adj.* Careful, watchful, cautious, wary. *Anto.*, unguarded.
Guidance. *n.* Lead, conduct, direction, government. *Anto.*, following.
Guile. *n.* Artifice, duplicity, deceit, subtlety, cunning, craft, fraud. *Anto.*, honesty, simplicity.
Guiltless. *adj.* Innocent, blameless, spotless, pure, immaculate. *Anto.*, guilty.
Guilty. *adj.* Culpable, sinful, criminal. *Anto.*, guiltless.
Gyrate. *v.* Whirl, rotate, revolve.

H

Hail. *v.* Greet, welcome, salute.
Hale. *adj.* Sound, strong, healthy, hardy, hearty, robust. *Anto.*, feeble.
Handsome. *adj.* 1. Comely, fair, pretty, beautiful. 2. Ample, plentiful. 3. Generous, magnanimous, noble. *Anto.*, ugly.
Happiness. *n.* Enjoyment, bliss, beatitude, felicity. *Anto.*, sorrow.
Harass. *v.* 1. Worry, vex, plague, tease, trouble, distress. 2. Fag, exhaust, jade. *Anto.*, please, comfort, protect.
Hard. *adj.* 1. Compact, solid, impenetrable. 2. Knotty, difficult. 3. Arduous, laborious. 4. Unfavorable. 5. Callous, cruel. *Anto.*, soft.
Hasten. *v.* Accelerate, dispatch, speed, quicken, expedite. *Anto.*, hinder, delay.
Hate. *v.* Detest, abominate, loathe, abhor. *Anto.*, love.
Hate. *n.* Enmity, antipathy, hostility, detestation, hatred. *Anto.*, love.
Haughty. *adj.* Lofty, proud supercilious, arrogant. *Anto.*, modest.
Head-strong. *adj.* Unruly, dogged, stubborn, obstinate. *Anto.*, reasonable, judicious.
Heal. *v.* 1. Remedy, cure, restore. 2. Settle, reconcile. *Anto.*, 1. Hurt, wound. 2. Unsettle, disrupt.
Healthy. *adj.* Well, sound, hale, vigorous. *Anto.*, sickly.
Hearken. *v.* Attend, listen, hear.
Hearty. *adj.* *See Hale.*
Heart-broken. *adj.* Desolate, wretched, disconsolate, inconsolable. *Anto.*, joyous, happy.
Heartless. *adj.* Unkind, cruel, cold, pitiless. *Anto.*, cordial, kind.
Heavenly. *adj.* 1. Angelic, divine, godlike. 2. Celestial. *Anto.*, Mundane.
Heedless. *adj.* Careless, thoughtless, inattentive, negligent. *Anto.*, careful.
Heighten. *v.* 1. Raise, elevate, exalt. 2. Increase, enhance. 3. Intensify. *Anto.*, lower, decrease.
Hell. *n.* Hades, purgatory, Gehenna. *Anto.*, heaven.
Helpful. *adj.* Useful, beneficent, convenient. *Anto.*, helpless.
Helpless. *adj.* Weak, feeble, infirm, powerless, impotent, imbecile. *Anto.*, strong, helpful.
Herculean. *adj.* *See Strong, Difficult.*
Heroic. *adj.* 1. Bold, valiant, brave, courageous, noble, dauntless. 2. Epic. *Anto.*, 1. Cowardly.
Hesitation. *n.* Doubt, suspense, uncertainty, vacillation. *Anto.*, determination.
Hideous. *adj.* Dreadful, frightful, horrible, appalling, ghastly. *Anto.*, beautiful.
Highwayman. *n.* Robber, bandit, brigand, road-agent, marauder.
Hinder. *v.* Stop, impede, retard, check, thwart. *Anto.*, hasten.
Hint. *n.* Allusion, suggestion, intimation, insinuation.
Holiday. *n.* Festival, anniversary, celebration. *Anto.*, fast-day.
Holy. *adj.* 1. Good, pious, religious, devout, pure, saintly, godly. 2. Hallowed, sacred. *Anto.*, wicked, bad.
Home. *n.* Abode, domicile, residence, dwelling.
Homely. *adj.* 1. Plain, coarse, uncomely. 2. Domestic, homelike. 3. Ugly. *Anto.*, beautiful, handsome.
Honest. *adj.* 1. Equitable, right, proper, honorable. 2. True, faithful, just, upright, trustworthy. 3. Candid, sincere. *Anto.*, dishonest, inequitable.
Honor. *n.* Credit, esteem. 2. Respect, homage. 3. Distinction, dignity. 4. Integrity, nobility, probity. *Anto.*, dishonor.
Honor. *v.* Dignify, exalt. 2. Observe, celebrate. 3. Respect, reverence, venerate. *Anto.*, abase.
Hope. *v.* Believe, trust, desire, expect. *Anto.*, despair.
Hostile. *adj.* 1. Adverse, opposite, contrary, repugnant. 2. Unfriendly. *Anto.*, amicable, friendly.
Hostility. *n.* *See Hate.*
Hot. *adj.* 1. Fiery. 2. Pungent, biting, acrid. 3. Glowing, ardent, fervid. 4. Passionate, irascible, impetuous. *Anto.*, cold, cool.
Hue. *n.* Tint, tinge, shade, color.
Huge. *adj.* *See Gigantic.*
Humane. *a.* Kind, charitable, benevolent, gentle, tender. *Anto.*, cruel.
Humility. *n.* Modesty, meekness, lowliness, humbleness. *Anto.*, grandeur.
Humorous. *adj.* Funny, witty, jocular, jocose, facetious. *Anto.*, serious.
Hurry. *v.* *See Hasten.*
Hurry. *n.* 1. Haste, dispatch, promptitude, celerity. 2. Bustle, flutter, precipitation. *Anto.*, hinder, delay.
Hypocrisy. *n.* 1. Deceit, dissimulation, imposture. 2. Cant, pharisaism, sanctimoniousness. *Anto.*, openness, truth, candor.
Hypocrite. *n.* 1. Cheat, pretender, impostor, dissembler. 2. Pharisee, canter.
Hypothesis. *n.* Theory, supposition.

I

Ideal. *adj.* Fancied, unreal, shadowy, imaginary. *Anto.*, real.
Idleness. *n.* Inactivity, inertness, laziness, sloth. *Anto.*, labor.
Ignorance. *n.* Darkness, blindness, nescience, illiteracy. *Anto.*, knowledge.
Ill-bred. *adj.* Uncourtly, uncouth, unpolished, impolite, rude. *Anto.*, polite.
Illustrious. *adj.* 1. Bright, glorious. 2. Famous, celebrated, eminent, renowned. *Anto.*, 1. Dim. 2. Unknown, infamous.
Immoderate. *a.* Unreasonable, extravagant, inordinate, excessive. *Anto.*, moderate.
Imperious. *adj.* *See Despotic.*
Impetuous. *adj.* Hasty, precipitate, passionate, violent, vehement, furious. *Anto.*, calm.

Importance. *n.* Moment, weight, concern, significance, consequence. *Anto.*, frivolity.
Impression. *n.* 1. Stamp, impress. 2. Idea, notion. 3. Effect, sensation, influence.
Improve. *v.* 1. Mend. 2. Progress. 3. Rise, increase. *Anto.*, deteriorate, lessen.
Imprudent. *adj.* Incautious, indiscreet, injudicious, careless, rash. *Anto.*, cautious.
Impure. *adj.* 1. Unclean, dirty, foul, filthy. 2. Coarse, gross, immodest, indecent, obscene, vulgar, lewd. *Anto.*, pure.
Inability. *n.* 1. Incompetency, incapacity, inefficiency, impotence. 2. Disability, disqualification. *Anto.*, ability.
Inaccurate. *adj.* Inexact, incorrect, erroneous. *Anto.*, accurate.
Inapt. *adj.* Unfit, unsuitable, inappropriate, inapposite. *Anto.*, suitable, meet.
Incapacity. *n. See Inability.*
Incompatible. *adj.* Unadapted, incongruous, inconsistent, unsuitable. *Anto.*, compatible.
Incompetent. *adj.* 1. Unable, incapable. 2. Disqualified, incapacitated, unfit. 3. Insufficient. *Anto.*, able, fit, sufficient.
Inconsistent. *adj.* 1. Contrary. *See Incompatible.*
Incontinence. *n.* Unchastity, wantonness, lechery, lewdness, lasciviousness. *Anto.*, chastity.
Inconvertible. *adj.* Unchangeable, unalterable, not convertible. *Anto.*, changeable.
Incorrect. *adj.* 1. Faulty. 2. Inaccurate, inexact, erroneous, false, untrue. *Anto.*, correct.
Indefinite. *adj.* Undefined, indistinct, unsettled, doubtful, uncertain, loose. *Anto.*, definite.
Independence. *n.* Liberty, freedom, self-direction. *Anto.*, dependence.
Individual. *n.* Being, person, character. *Anto.*, band, community.
Ineffectual. *adj.* 1. Feeble, weak, powerless. 2. Inoperative, unavailing, useless, abortive. *Anto.*, effectual.
Inequitable. *adj.* Unfair, unjust, dishonorable. *Anto.*, equitable.
Inexperience. *n.* Ignorance, greenness, rawness. *Anto.*, experience.
Ingenuous. *adj.* Honest, frank, candid, artless, guileless. *Anto.*, crafty.
Inharmony. *n.* Discord, harshness, dissonance, discordance. *Anto.*, concert.
Innocent. *adj.* 1. Harmless, innocuous. 2. Clean, guiltless, spotless, immaculate. *Anto.*, Guilty.
Insanity. *n. See Lunacy.*
Inspire. *v.* 1. Inhale. 2. Infuse, instil. 3. Cheer, animate, inspirit. *Anto.*, 1. Respire. 3. Discourage.
Instruction. *n.* 1. Direction, mandate. 2. Discipline, teaching, training, education. 3. Counsel, precept.
Insult. *n.* Affront, indignity, offence, outrage. *Anto.*, apology, favor.
Integrity. *n.* Honesty, honor, rectitude, probity, virtue. 2. Completeness, entirety. *Anto.*, dishonesty.
Intellect. *n.* Mind, sense, brains, reason, understanding. *Anto.*, body.
Intemperance. *n.* Excess, dissipation. *Anto.*, temperance.
Intense. *adj.* 1. Extreme, excessive. 2. Severe, close, strained. 3. Ardent, earnest. *Anto.*, slight, frivolous.
Intercede. *v.* Mediate, plead, arbitrate, interpose. *Anto.*, demand, require.
Intermission. *n.* Pause, rest, suspension, stop, interruption. *Anto.*, continuation.
Intermit. *v.* Subside, abate, cease. *Anto.*, continue, persist.
Interpose. *v.* 1. Remark. 2. Mediate, arbitrate, intercede.
Interpret. *v.* Construe, render. 2. Define, explain, elucidate, decipher.
Interrogate. *v.* Ask, examine, question, catechize. *Anto.*, answer.
Interval. *n.* Season, term space, spell, period. *Anto.*, continuation.
Intervening. *adj.* Interjacent, intermediate, interposed.
Intimidate. *v.* Daunt, frighten, alarm, scare, terrify. *Anto.*, embolden, encourage.
Intoxication. *n.* Drunkenness, inebriety, inebriation. *Anto.*, temperance, sobriety.
Intrepid. *adj.* Brave, daring, valorous, bold, dauntless. *Anto.*, cowardly.
Intrinsic. *adj.* 1. True, genuine, essential, real. 2. Inherent, inborn, native. *Anto.* 1. Counterfeit. 2. Alien, foreign.
Introductory. *adj.* Preliminary, prefatory.
Intrude. *v.* 1. Obtrude. 2. Trespass, infringe, encroach. *Anto.*, eject, expel, protrude.
Intrust. *v.* Consign, deliver, commit, confide. *Anto.*, distrust.
Invade. *v.* 1. Assault, attack, assail. 2. Infringe. *Anto.*, repel.
Invalid. *adj.* 1. Weak. 2. Null, void. *Anto.*, valid.
Invalid. *n.* Valetudinarian, sick person.
Invective. *n.* 1. Abuse, contumely. 2. Satire, sarcasm, lampoon. *Anto.*, panegyric.
Invent. *v.* 1. Devise. 2. Fabricate. 3. Imagine, originate, concoct. *Anto.*, copy, follow.
Invest. *v.* 1. Put at interest. 2. Array, clothe, dress.
Investigation. *n.* Scrutiny, examination, inquisition, inquiry.
Invigorate. *v.* Animate, fortify, strengthen. *Anto.*, weaken.
Invincible. *adj.* Unconquerable. 2. Insurmountable, insuperable. *Anto.*, vincible.
Invite. *v.* 1. Bid, summon, ask, request. 2. Attract, entice allure. *Anto.*, reject, delay, provoke.
Involve. *v.* Include, embrace. 2. Entangle, implicate. 3. Entwine, interweave. *Anto.*, simplify, analyze.
Irksome. *adj.* Weary, tiresome, tedious, wearisome. *Anto.*, pleasant.
Irony. *n.* Banter, mockery, raillery, ridicule. *Anto.*, praise.
Irrational. *adj.* 1. Brutish. 2. Unwise, silly, unreasonable, absurd. *Anto.*, rational.
Irrefragible. *adj.* Undeniable, irrefutable, indubitable, incontestable. *Anto.*, dubious.
Irritate. *v.* Fret, nettle, incense, provoke, exasperate. *Anto.*, soothe.
Irruption. *n.* Inroad, foray, raid, incursion.
Issue. *n.* 1. Offspring, children, progeny. 2. Conclusion, outcome, result. 3. Outlet, exit. *Anto.*, return, inlet.
Itinerant. *adj.* Wandering, nomadic, roving, travelling. *Anto.*, homely, settled.

J

Jade. *v.* Fatigue, weary, tire, fag, exhaust. *Anto.*, invigorate.
Jealousy. *n.* Suspicion, apprehension. *Anto.*, confidence.
Jest. *n.* Quip, crank, joke, sally, witticism.
Jocose. *adj.* Droll, witty, comical, sportive, facetious. *Anto.*, serious.
Jocund. *adj.* Joyful, blithe, jolly, gay, buxom. *Anto.*, sad, gloomy.
Join. *v.* 1. Combine, unite, couple. 2. Annex, add, attach. *Anto.*, separate.
Joke. *n. See Jest.*
Jollity. *n.* Merriment, gayety, fun, frolic, hilarity.
Journey. *n.* Excursion, trip, expedition, travel, tour.
Joy. *n.* Happiness, bliss. 2. Delight, gladness, glee, ecstacy, transport. *Anto.*, sorrow.
Joyous. *adj.* Glad, happy, gleeful, joyful, jolly. *Anto.*, sad.
Judgment. *n.* 1. Opinion, decision, estimate. 2. Sense, discernment, sagacity, wisdom.
Just. *adj.* 1. Exact, correct, true. 2. Merited, deserved. 3. Equitable. 4. Honest, fair, upright. *Anto.*, Unjust, unfair, fraudulent.
Justice. *n.* 1. Right, fairness, equity. 2. Judge. *Anto.*, injustice.
Justify. *v.* Warrant, defend, exculpate, vindicate. *Anto.*, criminate.
Justness. *n.* 1. Fairness, right, equity. 2. Accuracy, propriety. *Anto.*, 1. Criminality. 2. Impropriety.
Juvenile. *adj.* Childish, puerile, young, youthful. *Anto.*, manly.

K

Keen. *adj.* 1. Shrewd, sagacious, astute. 2. Earnest, zealous. 3. Severe, poignant, caustic. 4. Sharp. *Anto.*, dull.
Keep. *v.* 1. Retain. 2. Fulfil, observe. 3. Support, maintain. 4. Preserve, continue. 5. Celebrate. *Anto.*, dispense, distribute.
Kind. *adj.* Good, clement, humane, gentle, sympathetic, tender, affectionate. *Anto.*, cruel, unkind.
Kingly. *adj.* Royal, august, imperial, regal. *Anto.*, plebeian.
Knowledge. *n.* 1. Learning, lore, scholarship, erudition. 2. Notice. 3. Perception, judgment. *Anto.*, ignorance.

L

Labor. *n.* 1. Toil, work, effort, drudgery. 2. Child-birth, parturition. *Anto.* Idleness.
Lack. *n.* Need, deficiency, scarcity, insufficiency. *Anto.*, plenty.
Lament. *v.* Mourn, grieve, weep. *Anto.*, rejoice.
Lanciate. *v.* Sever, mangle, tear, lacerate. *Anto.*, heal, join.
Land. *n.* Soil, ground, earth, real property.
Landscape. *n.* Prospect, view, rural scene.
Language. *n.* Speech, expression, vernacular, dialect, tongue.
Languish. *v.* 1. Faint, wither, fade, droop. 2. Look tender. *Anto.*, invigorate, strengthen.
Larceny. *n.* Theft, pilfering, thievery, stealing.
Large. *adj.* 1. Bulky, big, great. 2. Broad, extensive. 3. Full, abundant. *Anto.*, small.
Lascivious. *a.* Loose, unchaste, lustful, lewd, lecherous. *Anto.*, chaste, pure.
Last. *adj.* 1. Latest. 2. Ultimate, final. 3. Hindmost. 4. Extreme. *Anto.*, first.
Last. *adv.* The last time.
Last. *v.* Remain, continue, endure. *Anto.*, perish, dissolve.
Latent. *adj.* Secret, unseen, veiled, concealed. *Anto.*, patent.
Laugh. *n.* Laughter, cachinnation, roar, guffaw. *Anto.*, sigh.
Laughable. *adj.* Droll, ridiculous, farcical, comical. *Anto.*, solemn.
Lavish. *adj.* Extravagant, wasteful, profuse. *Anto.*, niggardly.
Lavish. *v.* Dissipate, waste, squander.
Law. *n.* 1. Rule, regulation, statute, enactment, ordinance. 2. Formula. 3. Code. 4. Jurisprudence. *Anto.*, lawlessness.
Lawful. *adj.* Legal, legitimate, constitutional. *Anto.*, unlawful.
Lawyer. *n.* Attorney, counsellor, advocate, counsel.
Lazy. *adj.* Idle, dronish, sluggish, inactive, slothful. *Anto.*, active, nimble.
Lead. *n.* Direction, guidance, leadership. *Anto.*, following.
League. *n.* Combination, alliance, confederacy, union. *Anto.*, disunion, separation.
Lean. *v.* Incline. 2. Bear, recline, rest. 3. Tend.
Leave. *n.* Allowance, permission, license, liberty. *Anto.*, prohibition.
Lecture. *n.* Lesson, discourse, prelection.
Legacy. *n.* Gift, bequest, devise.
Legal. *adj. See Lawful.*
Legible. *adj.* Fair, readable, plain. *Anto.*, illegible.

Leisure. *n.* Spare time. *Anto.*, occupation.

Lengthen. *v.* 1. Extend, protract, prolong, continue. 2. Stretch, elongate. *Anto.*, shorten.

Leniency. *n.* Tenderness, mercy, mildness, clemency. *Anto.*, cruelty.

Letter. *n.* Note, epistle. 2. Alphabetical character.

Levity. *n.* Frivolity, giddiness, flightiness *Anto.*, sobriety.

Liberality. *n.* 1. Bounty, generosity, beneficence, charity. 2. Toleration, candor. *Anto.*, closeness, meanness.

Liberate. *v.* Discharge, emancipate, release. *Anto.*, arrest.

Lie. *n.* Fib, untruth, falsehood. *Anto.*, truth.

Lie. *v.* 1. Falsify. 2. Recline. 3. Rest, remain. *Anto.*, 1. Verify.

Life. *n.* 1. Vitality. 2. Existence. 3. Memoir, biography. *Anto.*, death.

Light. *n.* 1. Daylight, sunrise. 2. Illumination. 3. Instruction. 4. Window. *Anto.*, darkness.

Light. *adj.* 1. Buoyant. 2. Easy. 3. Porous 4. Unburdened. 5. Trifling, small. 6. Flimsy. 7. Airy, gay. *Anto.*, heavy.

Like. *adj.* Resembling, same, similar. *Anto.*, unlike,

Like. *v.* Choose, prefer, list, elect. *Anto.*, dislike.

Liking. *n.* Choice, preference, partiality. *Anto.*, impartiality.

Limited. *adj.* Confined, bounded, restrained, defined, restricted, circumscribed. *Anto.*, unlimited.

Lineage. *n.* Race, house, family, ancestry, line.

Link. *v.* Conjoin, tie, bind, connect, unite. *Anto.*, loosen.

Liquidation. *n.* Adjustment, discharge, settlement, payment.

Little. *adj.* 1. Small, diminutive, minute, tiny. 2. Scanty, inconsiderable. *Anto.*, noble, large.

Live. *adj.* 1. Existing, alive, living. 2. Alert, enterprising. *Anto.*, dead.

Live. *v.* 1. Exist. 2. Endure, continue. 3. Abide, dwell, reside. 4. Subsist. *Anto.*, die.

Lively. *adj.* 1. Agile, quick, nimble. 2. Sprightly, blithe, joyous. 3. Vigorous, piquant, strong. 4. Vivid. *Anto.*, slow, sluggish, languid.

Loathsome. *adj.* Offensive, disgusting, appalling, revolting. *Anto.*, delectable, pleasant.

Lofty. 1. High. 2. Dignified, sublime. 3. Haughty, proud, arrogant. *Anto.*, humble, modest.

Lonely. *adj.* 1. Companionless, lone, solitary. 2. Secluded, lonesome, isolated. *Anto.*, crowded.

Loosen. *v.* 1. Relax. 2. Loose, release. *Anto.*, tighten, tie, bind.

Lordly. *adj.* Dignified, majestic, lofty. 2. Proud, haughty. *Anto.*, meek, lowly, humble.

Lose. *v.* 1. Miss, forfeit. 2. Waste, squander. *Anto.*, 1. Find. 2. Gain, earn.

Loss. *n.* Deprivation, privation, forfeiture, waste, damage, detriment, destruction. *Anto.*, gain, profit.

Love. *v.* Like. *Anto.*, hate.

Love. *n.* Affection, attachment, fondness, liking. *Anto.*, hate.

Low. *adj.* 1. Depressed. 2. Mean, abject, disreputable. 3. Cheap. *Anto.*, 1. High. 2. Proud, worthy. 3. Dear.

Loyal. *adj.* Faithful, true. *Anto.*, disloyal, traitorous.

Lucid. *adj.* 1. Clear, transparent, pellucid, distinct, plain, bright, shining. *Anto.*, ambiguous, opaque, sombre.

Luck. *n.* Chance, hap, fortune, fate.

Lunacy. *n.* Derangement, madness, insanity, craziness. *Anto.*, sanity.

Luxuriate. *v.* 1. Revel, wanton. 2. Flourish. *Anto.*, 1. Chasten. 2. Wither.

M

Maceration. *n.* Soaking, softening, steeping. *Anto.*, drying.

Machination. *n.* Plot, stratagem, intrigue, conspiracy. *Anto.*, artlessness.

Mad. *adj.* 1. Crazy, delirious, insane. 2. Enraged, frantic, violent. *Anto.*, 1. Sane. 2. Pacified.

Magic. *n.* Enchantment, sorcery, necromancy.

Magnanimous. *adj.* *See Noble, Lofty.*

Magnificence. *n.* Grandeur, splendor, eclat. *Anto.*, squalor, poverty.

Main. *adj.* Principal, leading, chief. *Anto.*, subordinate, secondary.

Majority. *n.* 1. Manhood, full age. 2. Greater number. *Anto.*, minority.

Malefactor. *n.* Culprit, criminal, felon, convict.

Malice. *n.* Spite, rancor, hate, venom, malignity. *Anto.*, love, benevolence, benignity.

Mammoth. *adj.* *See Large.*

Manly. *adj.* Manful, brave, stout, strong, bold, noble, heroic. *Anto.*, effeminate.

Manifest. *adj.* Clear, apparent, patient, obvious, plain, glaring. *Anto.*, hidden, obscure, occult.

Manners. *n.* Breeding, behavior, deportment, habits, morals. *Anto.*, misbehavior, vulgarism.

Marry. *v.* Espouse, wed, take for husband or wife. *Anto.*, divorce.

Mask. *v.* Disguise, shroud, screen, veil, hide, cloak. *Anto.*, display.

Matchless. *adj.* Excellent, inimitable, unrivaled, peerless, incomparable. *Anto.*, common, ordinary

Matrimony. *n.* Wedlock, marriage, nuptial state. *Anto.*, spinsterhood, bachelorhood.

Mean. *v.* 1. Purpose, intend, design. 2. Denote, imply, signify.

Mean. *adj.* 1. Average, middle, medium. 2. Miserly, stingy, base, surly, grumbling, poor, petty, wretched. *Anto.*, 1. Extreme. 2. Noble, lofty.

Meek. *adj.* Modest, humble, mild, gentle, submissive. *Anto.*, bold.

Meekness. *n.* Modesty, humility, gentleness, mildness, submissiveness. *Anto.*, boldness, hardihood.

Melancholy. *n.* Depression, gloom, sadness, dejection, despondency. *Anto.*, joy, buoyancy.

Memory. *n.* 1. Remembrance, recollection. 2. Reputation, renown, fame. *Anto.*, forgetfulness, oblivion.

Mental. *adj.* Ideal, rational, intellectual, metaphysical. *Anto.*, physical.

Mercy. *n.* Mildness, compassion, clemency, lenity. *Anto.*, harshness, implacability.

Meritorious. *adj.* Good, worthy, deserving, excellent. *Anto.*, unworthy.

Merry. *adj.* Gay, gleeful, mirthful, joyful, hilarious. *Anto.*, sad, sorrowful.

Mighty. *adj.* 1. Able, strong, puissant. 2. Effective, forcible. 3. Immense, vast, stupendous. *Anto.*, feeble, small.

Mind. *n.* 1. Reason, intellect, understanding. 2. Inclination, desire.

Minority. *n.* 1. Nonage, infancy, pupilage, childhood. 2. Smaller number. *Anto.*, majority.

Misadventure. *n.* Misfortune, mishap, reverse, mischance. *Anto.*, adventure.

Mischief. *n.* 1. Trouble. 2. Detriment, harm, hurt, evil, injury. *Anto.*, benefit, advantage, utility.

Miserable. *adj.* 1. Depressed, unhappy, affected, forlorn. 2. Abject, mean, valueless. *Anto.*, happy, lucky, lofty.

Moderate. *adj.* 1. Mild, judicious, reasonable. 2. Frugal, sparing. *Anto.*, immoderate, extravagrant.

Modern. *adj.* Late, new, novel, recent. *Anto.*, ancient, old.

Modest. *adj.* 1. Humble, unpretending. 2. Moderate. 3. Chaste, pure. *Anto.*, bold, lofty, immodest.

Morality. *n.* 1. Goodness, virtue. 2. Ethics, morals. *Anto.*, immorality.

Morbid. *adj.* Unsound, sickly, unhealthy, vitiated. *Anto.*, sound, healthy.

Morning. *n.* Daybreak, dawn, forenoon. *Anto.*, evening.

Mortal. *adj.* Deadly, fatal. 2. Human, *Anto.*, immortal.

Mortal. *n.* Human, man. *Anto.*, immortal.

Mundane. *adj.* Worldly, earthly, terrestrial. *Anto.*, heavenly.

Murmur. *n.* 1. Whisper, muttering. 2. complaint. *Anto.* 1. Shout. 2. Commendation.

Muse. *v.* Think, contemplate, reflect, ponder, meditate, brood.

Music. *n.* Harmony, symphony, melody, science of harmonics.

Mutual. *adj.* Interchanged, reciprocal, correlative. *Anto*, sole, solitary.

Mystify. *v.* Puzzle, perplex, baffle, bewilder, pose. *Anto.*, clear, explain.

N

Naked. *adj.* 1. Nude, bare, undressed. 2. Defenceless, unprotected. 3. Sheer, simple. *Anto.*, clad, covered.

Natural. 1. Regular, normal. 2. Native, original, characteristic. *Anto.*, unnatural.

Near. *adj.* Close, nigh, adjacent 2. Familiar, allied, intimate. 3. Impending, imminent. *Anto.*, far.

Nerve. *v.* Brace, fortify, strengthen, invigorate. *Anto.*, weaken.

Never. *adv.* Not ever. *Anto.*, ever, always.

New. *adj.* Fresh, novel. 2. Modern, recent. *Anto.*, old, ancient.

Nice. *adj.* 1. Precise, exact, critical. 2. Subtle, fine. 3. Delicate, dainty, delicious. *Anto.*, 1. Careless. 2. Coarse. 3. Unpleasant.

Niggardly. *adj.* Mean, mercenary, stingy, miserly, illiberal, avaricious. *Anto.*, generous, open.

Nimble. *adj.* Quick, agile, alert, sprightly. *Anto.*, slow, lazy.

Noble. *adj.* 1. Dignified, worthy, superior, exalted. 2. Grand, magnificent. *Anto.*, ignoble.

Noise. *n.* Sound, din, clatter, uproar, clamor. *Anto.*, silence.

Nominate. *a.* Name, propose, designate.

Note. *n.* 1. Minute, memorandum. 2. Comment, remark. 3. Celebrity, renown. 4. Bill, promissory note.

Note. *v.* 1. Record. 2. Notice, observe, heed. 3. Denote, designate.

Noted. *adj.* *See Illustrious.*

Notion. *n.* *See Idea.*

Notorious. *adj.* 1. Conspicuous. 2. Open, obvious, well-known. *Anto.*, unknown.

Novel. *adj.* *See New.*

Novel. *n.* Tale, story, romance, fiction.

Noxious. *adj.* Harmful, hurtful, deleterious, baleful, deadly. *Anto.*, wholesome.

Number. *n.* 1. Numeral, figure, digit. 2. Multitude, many.

Nuptials. *n.* Wedding, marriage. *Anto.*, divorce.

Nurture. *n.* Discipline, training, breeding, schooling, education.

Nutriment. *n.* Food, diet, provision, sustenance, nutrition, nourishment. *Anto.*, poison.

Nutritious. *adj.* Sustaining.

Nourishing. *adj.* Wholesome, strengthening. *Anto.*, noxious.

O

Obdurate. *adj.* Obstinate, stubborn, callous, unfeeling. *Anto.*, flexible.

Object. *n.* End, purpose, aim, design. 2. Mark. *Anto.*, subject.

Oblige. 1. Please, favor, accommodate, serve. 2. Obligate. 3. Compel, coerce. *Anto.*, disoblige.

Oblivion. *n.* Forgetfulness, amnesty. *Anto.*, remembrance.

Obscure. *adj.* Dark, dim, vague, indistinct. 2. Humble, unknown. *Anto.*, 1. Light, plain, clear. 2. Noted.

Obscure. *v.* Cloud, darken, shade, eclipse. *Anto.*, clear, illuminate.
Obsequies. *n.* Funeral rites, exequies.
Obsolete. *adj.* Disused, antiquated, neglected. *Anto.*, new, fashionable.
Obvious. *adj.* Plain, clear, manifest, visible, apparent. *Anto.*, hidden.
Occasional. *adj.* Casual, irregular, incidental. *Anto.*, regular.
Occupation. *n.* 1. Calling, business, pursuit, profession. 2. Use, possession. *Anto.*, 1. Idleness. 2. Forfeiture.
Occupy. *v.* Hold, possess, use. *Anto.*, vacate.
Occurrence. *n.* Adventure, incident, contingency.
Odor. *n.* Scent, perfume, fragrance.
Offend. *v.* Displease, annoy, vex. *Anto.*, please.
Offence. *n.* Crime, indignity, injury, insult, misdeed, transgression, trespass, outrage. *Anto.*, favor, obligation.
Offensive. *adj.* Abusive, impertinent, injurious, insulting, insolent, obnoxious, opprobrious, rude, scurrilous. *Anto.*, pleasant.
Offering. *n.* 1. Oblation, presentation, gift. 2. Sacrifice.
Office. *n.* 1. Charge, trust, duty, service. 2. Situation, berth, station.
Officious. *adj.* Active, busy, forward, intrusive, obtrusive. *Anto.*, modest.
Offspring. *n.* Children, issue, descendants, posterity. *Anto.*, ancestry.
Only. *adj.* Alone. *adv.* Barely, merely, simply, singly, solely.
Opaque. *adj.* 1. Dark, obscure. 2. Not transparent, impervious to light. *Anto.*, transparent.
Open. *a.* 1. Unclosed, extended. 2. Clear, public. 3. Fair, candid, unreserved. 4. Liberal. 5. Unsettled. *Anto.*, closed.
Opening. *n.* Aperture, cavity, hole, fissure. *Anto.*, solid.
Operation. *n.* Action, agency, surgical act, process.
Opinion. *n.* Notion, view, judgment, belief. 2. Estimate.
Opinionated. *adj.* Conceited, egotistical, obstinate. *Anto.*, modest.
Opponent. *n.* Adversary, antagonist, enemy, foe. *Anto.*, friend, ally.
Opposite. *adj.* Adverse, contrary, inimical, repugnant. *Anto.*, alike, congenial.
Opprobrious. *adj.* Abusive, insulting, insolent, offensive, scurrilous. *Anto.*, eulogistic.
Opprobrium. *n.* Disgrace, ignominy, infamy. *Anto.*, eminence.
Option. *n.* Choice, election.
Oration. *n.* Address, speech, discourse, harangue.
Ordain. *v.* Appoint, order, prescribe, invest.
Order. *n.* 1. Class, degree, fraternity, method, rank, series, succession. 2. Command, injunction, mandate, precept. *Anto.*, disorder.
Orderly. *adj.* 1. Methodical, systematic, regular, quiet. 2. *n.* Soldier. *Anto.*, irregular.
Ordinary. *adj.* 1. Usual, common, habitual. 2. Homely, plain, ugly. 3. Inferior, vulgar. *Anto.*, extraordinary.
Origin. *n.* 1. Cause, occasion. 2. Spring, beginning, source. *Anto.*, end.
Original. *adj.* First, primary, primitive, pristine. *Anto.*, copied.
Ornament. *v.* Adorn, embellish, beautify, decorate. *Anto.*, spoil, wreck, destroy.
Ornate. *adj.* Adorned, bedecked, decorated, embellished, garnished. *Anto.*, unadorned.
Ostensible. *adj.* Colorable, feasible, professed, plausible, specious, apparent, declared, manifest. *Anto.*, real.
Ostentation. *n.* Show, display, flourish, pomposity. *Anto.*, plainness.
Outlive. *v.* *See Survive.*
Outrage *v.* Abuse, maltreat, offend, insult, shock. *Anto.*, honor, praise.
Outrage. *n.* Affront, offence, abuse, indignity, insult. *Anto.*, favor, obligation.
Outward. *adj.* Extraneous, exterior, external, extrinsic, outer. *Anto.*, inward.
Oval. *adj.* Egg-shaped, elliptical.
Overbearing. *adj.* Haughty, arrogant, lordly, imperious, domineering, dictatorial. *Anto.*, gentle.
Overcome. *v.* Conquer, subdue, surmount, vanquish. *Anto.*, surrender.
Overflow. *v.* 1. Flow, deluge, inundate. 2. Overrun, overspread.
Oversight. *n.* 1. Blunder, mistake, error, inadvertency. 2. Management, supervision, control. *Anto.*, correction.
Overthrow. *v.* 1. Defeat, overcome, conquer, vanquish. 2. Upset, overturn, subvert. 3. Ruin, molest. *Anto.*, surrender, yield.
Overwhelm. *v.* 1. Overflow. 2. Defeat, conquer, vanquish, subdue.
Owner. *n.* Holder, possessor, proprietor.

P

Pacify. *v.* 1. Appease, conciliate. 2. Calm, still, compose, tranquilize, quiet, quell. *Anto.*, excite.
Pain. *n.* 1. Ache, distress, suffering, pang, anguish, agony. 2. Penalty. 3. Uneasiness, sorrow, grief, woe. *Anto.*, pleasure.
Paint. *v.* 1. Depict, delineate, portray, pencil, sketch. 2. Color. 3. Represent.
Pair. *n.* Brace, couple. *Anto.*, single.
Pale. *adj.* 1. Colorless, wan, whitish, ashy, pallid. 2. Dim, sombre. *Anto.*, florid.
Palliate. *v.* Cover, extenuate, gloss, varnish. *Anto.*, accuse, charge.
Palpable. *adj.* Obvious, evident, manifest, plain, glaring. 2. Tangible. *Anto.*, occult.
Palpitate. *v.* Pulsate, throb, flutter, go pit-a-pat. *Anto.*, quiet.
Paltry. *adj.* 1. Little, small, unimportant, petty, miserable, trivial. 2. Abject, base, mean, pitiful, contemptible. *Anto.*, worthy, great, noble.
Panegyric. *n.* Encomium, praise, eulogy. *Anto.*, condemnation.
Pang. *n.* *See Pain.*
Parasite. *n.* Flatterer, sycophant, hanger-on.
Pardon. *n.* Grace, forgiveness, remission, absolution, mercy, amnesty. *Anto.*, implacability.
Parentage. *n.* Birth, lineage, pedigree, stock.
Parody. *n.* Burlesque, travesty, caricature.
Parsimonious. *adj.* Close, mean, stingy, miserly, penurious, covetous, sordid. *Anto.*, generous.
Partial. *adj.* 1. Incomplete, imperfect. 2. Unfair, warped, biased, prejudiced, unjust. *Anto.*, complete.
Part. *n.* 1. Piece, portion, fraction. 2. Element, ingredient. 3. Lot. 4. Charge, function.
Particle. *n.* Grain, jot, tittle, iota, bit, atom, molecule. *Anto.*, mass.
Particular. *adj.* Appropriate, circumstantial, distinct, exact, exclusive, nice, peculiar, punctual, specific. *Anto.*, careless, inappropriate.
Particularly. *adv.* Chiefly, distinctly, especially, specifically, principally. *Anto.*, generally.
Partisan. *n.* Supporter, adherent, follower, disciple, champion, votary. *Anto.*, opponent.
Partly. *adv.* In part. *Anto.*, wholly.
Partner. *n.* 1. Colleague, associate, sharer, participator, partaker. 2. Member of a firm.
Passion. *n.* 1. Ardor, emotion, fervor, zeal. 2. Love, affection, fondness, attachment, devotion. 3. Anger, wrath, fury. 4. Pathos. *Anto.*, quietude, placidity, languor.
Passive. *adj.* Calm, patient, resigned, submissive, unresisting. *Anto.*, rebellious.
Patent. *adj.* Open, plain, apparent, obvious. *Anto.*, latent.
Pathetic. *adj.* Touching, affecting, moving, tender, melting, plaintive. *Anto.*, ludicrous.
Patience. *n.* Resignation, endurance, fortitude, sufferance. *Anto.*, impatience.
Patient. *adj.* Composed, calm, enduring, passive. *n.* An invalid. *Anto.*, fretful.
Patrician. *n.* Nobleman, aristocrat. *Anto.*, plebeian.
Patronize. *v.* Aid, favor, support, help, befriend. *Anto.*, abuse, condemn.
Pause. *v.* 1. Stop, cease, desist, delay, rest, stay. 2. Waver, hesitate. *Anto.*, continue.
Pay. *n.* Compensation, reward, requital, wages, salary, hire.
Peaceable. *adj.* Calm, gentle, pacific, mild, quiet, serene, tranquil, undisturbed. *Anto.*, turbulent.
Peaceful. *adj.* 1. Still, quiet, undisturbed, calm, placid, tranquil, serene. 2. Mild, friendly. *Anto.*, disturbed.
Peculiar. *adj.* Particular, singular, special, characteristic, rare, exceptional.
Peevish. *adj.* Captious, cross, fretful, irritable, petulant. *Anto.*, patient.
Penalty. *n.* Chastisement, fine, forfeiture, mulct, punishment. *Anto.*, reward.
Penetrating. *adj.* Discerning, intelligent, sagacious, acute, keen, shrewd. *Anto.*, dull.
Penitence. *n.* Compunction, remorse, contrition, repentance. *Anto.*, impenitence.
Penniless. *adj.* Poor, destitute, needy, indigent, reduced, pinched, distressed. *Anto.*, rich, moneyed.
Penurious. *adj.* Beggarly, miserly, niggardly, parsimonious, sparing. *Anto.*, generous.
Penury. *n.* Indigence, need, poverty, want. *Anto.*, affluence.
Perceive. *v.* 1. Notice, see, discover, discern. 2. Feel. 3. Understand, know. *Anto.*, miss.
Perception. *n.* Conception, sensation, idea, notion, sentiment.
Peremptory. *adj.* Absolute, arbitrary, despotic, dogmatical, positive. *Anto.*, vacillating.
Perfect. *adj.* 1. Finished, complete, elaborate. 2. Blameless, pure, holy. *Anto.*, imperfect.
Perfidious. *adj.* Faithless, treacherous. *Anto.*, faithful.
Perforate. *v.* Bore, pierce, penetrate. *Anto.*, plug, fill.
Perform. *v.* Accomplish, achieve, effect, execute, fulfil, produce. *Anto.*, fail.
Perfume. *n.* Aroma, fragrance, balminess, incense. *Anto.*, stench.
Peril. *n.* Venture, risk, danger, hazard, jeopardy. *Anto.*, safety.
Period. *n.* Circuit, date, age, epoch, era.
Perjure. *v.* *See Forswear.*
Permanent. *adj.* Fixed, abiding, lasting, stable, enduring, steadfast, immutable. *Anto.*, unstable.
Permit. *v.* Allow, suffer, consent, admit, tolerate, yield. *Anto.*, refuse.
Pernicious. *adj.* Destructive, hurtful, mischievous, noisome, noxious. *Anto.*, healthful.
Perpetual. *adj.* Continuous, constant, incessant, unceasing, uninterrupted. *Anto.*, transient.
Perplex. *v.* 1. Puzzle, embarrass, bewilder, confound. 2. Involve, entangle, complicate. *Anto.*, explain.
Persevere. *v.* Continue, insist, persist, prosecute, pursue. *Anto.*, unstable.
Perspicuity. *n.* Transparency, clearness, translucency. *Anto.*, obscurity.
Persuade. *v.* 1. Convince. 2. Influence, induce, lead, incite, impel. *Anto.*, dissuade.
Pertinent. *adj.* Apposite, appropriate. *Anto.*, improper.
Perverse. *adj.* Cross, crooked, forward, stubborn, untractable. *Anto.*, yielding.
Pestilential. *adj.* Contagious, epidemical, infectious, mischievous. *Anto.*, wholesome.
Petition. *n.* Application, appeal, prayer, suit, entreaty, supplication.
Picture. *n.* Effigy, likeness, representation.
Pious. *adj.* Religious, devout, holy, saintly, godly. *Anto.*, impious.

Pique. *n.* Offence, resentment, umbrage, grudge *Anto.*, pleasure, friendliness.
Pique. *v.* 1. Urge, spur, incite, instigate. 2 Displease, offend, irritate, nettle, exasperate. *Anto.*, please.
Pitiless. *adj.* Unmerciful, relentless, ruthless, cruel, unfeeling, inexorable. *Anto.*, merciful.
Pity. *n.* Sympathy, compassion, fellow-feeling. *Anto.*, cruelty.
Place. 1. *n.* Ground, post, position, seat, site, situation, space. 2. *adj.* Dispose, lay order, put, set. *Anto.*, 2. Displace.
Placid. *adj.* *See Peaceful.*
Plague. *v.* Tease, vex, trouble, fret, bother. *Anto.*, please.
Pleasant. *adj.* 1. Agreeable, pleasing, delightful. 2. Witty, sportive, amusing. 3. Cheerful, lively, vivacious. *Anto.*, disagreeable.
Please. *v.* Delight, gratify, humor, satisfy. *Anto.*, displease.
Pleasure. *n.* 1. Comfort, enjoyment, gratification, joy. 2. Luxury, voluptuousness. 3. Choice, will, preference. *Anto.*, pain.
Plebeian. *adj.* Mean, base, vulgar, ignoble. *Anto.*, patrician.
Pledge. *n* Deposit, earnest, hostage, security, pawn.
Plentiful. *adj.* Abundant, ample, copious, exuberant, plenteous. *Anto.*, scarcity.
Pliable. *adj.* 1. Limber, flexible, supple, lithe. 2. Compliant, tractable. *Anto.*, inflexible.
Pliant. *adj.* Bending, flexible, pliable, lithe, limber, supple, yielding. *Anto.*, stiff.
Plight. *v.* Case, condition, predicament, situation, state.
Plot. *v.* Scheme, concoct, project, devise, brew, hatch.
Pluck. *n.* Resolution, courage, spirit, mettle, nerve, fortitude. *Anto.*, cowardice.
Polished. *adj.* 1. Refined, accomplished, polite, cultivated, elegant. 2. Burnished. 3. Attic, classic. *Anto.*, rough, coarse.
Polite. *adj.* Refined, accomplished, genteel, courteous, courtly, polished, urbane. *Anto.*, impolite.
Politeness. *n.* Affability, civility, courteousness, courtesy, good manners. *Anto.*, impoliteness.
Politic. *adj.* Artful, civil, cunning, prudent. *Anto.*, impolitic.
Pollute. *n.* Contaminate, corrupt, defile, infect, vitiate. *Anto.*, purify.
Pomp. *n.* Display, parade, show, pageantry, state, ostentation.
Pompous. *adj.* Dignified, lofty, magisterial, magnificent, stately, showy, ostentatious. *Anto.*, modest.
Ponder. *v.* Consider, muse, reflect, think.
Portion. *n.* Division, dower, fortune, part, quantity, share. *Anto.*, whole.
Position. *n.* Place, post, situation, station.
Positive *adj.* Certain, confident, dogmatical, real. *Anto.*, doubtful.
Possess. *v.* Have, hold, occupy. *Anto.*, dispossess, distrain.
Posterior. *adj.* 1. Hind, rear, back. 2. Following, succeeding, subsequent, ensuing. *Anto.*, anterior.
Postpone. *v.* Adjourn, defer, delay, procrastinate. *Anto.*, expedite.
Posture. *n.* Action, attitude, gesture, position.
Potent. *adj.* Strong, influential, cogent, powerful, mighty, puissant. *Anto.*, weak.
Poverty. *n.* Indigence, need, penury, want. *Anto.*, wealth.
Powerful. *adj.* Mighty, influential, potent, strong, vigorous. *Anto.*, weak.
Practicable. *adj.* Feasible, possible, practical. *Anto.*, impracticable.
Practice. *n.* Custom, habit, manner, use. *Anto.*, prodigy.
Praise. *n.* 1. Worship, homage. 2. Approval, commendation, laudation, applause, encomium. 3. Eulogy, panegyric. *Anto.*, blame.

Praise. *v.* 1. Exalt, glorify. 2. Approve, applaud, commend. 3. Eulogize, extol. *Anto.*, censure.
Prayer. *n.* Entreaty, petition, suit, request, supplication. *Anto.*, anathema.
Precarious. *adj.* Doubtful, equivocal, dubious, uncertain. *Anto.*, certain.
Precedence. *n.* Pre-eminence, preference, priority. *Anto.*, subsequence
Precedent. 1. *n.* Example. 2. *Adj.* Former, antecedent. *Anto.*, 2. Subsequent.
Preceding. *adj.* Antecedent, anterior, foregoing, former, previous, prior. *Anto.*, following.
Precept. *n.* Doctrine, law, rule, injunction, mandate, maxim, principle.
Precious. *adj.* Costly, uncommon, valuable. *Anto.*, common.
Precise. *adj.* 1. Accurate, correct, exact. 2. Nice. 3. Stiff, strict. *Anto.*, not exact.
Preclude. *v.* Hinder, obviate, prevent. *Anto.*, assist.
Preconcerted. *adj.* Premeditated, predetermined, considered beforehand. *Anto.*, unconsidered.
Precursor. *n.* Forerunner, harbinger, messenger. *Anto.*, follower, disciple.
Predicament. *n.* 1. Condition, plight, situation. 2. Class, state.
Predict. *v.* Foretell, prophesy, prognosticate.
Predominate. *adj.* Overruling, supreme, prevalent, prevailing.
Preface. *n.* Introduction, prelude, proem. *Anto.*, conclusion, peroration.
Prefer. *v.* Advance, choose, forward, encourage, promote. 2. Offer, present.
Preference. *n.* Choice, precedence, priority.
Preferment. *n.* Advancement, preference, promotion. *Anto.*, abasement.
Prejudice. *n.* 1. Bias, detriment, disadvantage, hurt, injury. 2. Prepossession. *Anto.*, justice.
Preliminary. *adj.* 1. Antecedent, introductory, preparatory, previous. 2. A first step.
Prepare. *v.* Equip, make ready, fit, qualify. *Anto.*, retard.
Preponderate. *v.* 1. Outweigh, overbalance. 2. Prevail.
Proficiency. *n.* Advancement, progress, improvement. *Anto.*, deficiency.
Profit. *n.* Advantage, benefit, emolument, gain. *Anto.*, loss.
Profligate. *adj.* *See Abandoned.*
Profuse. *adj.* Extravagant, lavish, prodigal. *Anto.*, niggardly.
Progeny. *n.* Issue, offspring, race.
Progress. *n.* Advancement, gradation, motion, proficiency. *Anto.*, retrogression.
Project. *n.* Design, plan, scheme.
Prolific. *adj.* Fertile, fruitful, productive. *Anto.*, barren, sterile.
Prolix. *adj.* Diffuse, long, tedious. *Anto.*, brief, laconic.
Prolong. *v.* Belay, extend, postpone, procrastinate, protract, retard. *Anto.*, shorten.
Prominent. *adj.* Conspicuous, protuberant, eminent, projecting. *Anto.*, unnoticeable.
Promiscuous. *adj.* Mingled, indiscriminate, common, confused. *Anto.*, select.
Promise. *n.* Word, assurance, engagement, pledge.
Promote. *v.* Advance, encourage, forward, prefer. *Anto.*, discourage.
Prompt. *adj.* 1. Early, punctual, timely. 2. Apt, ready, quick. *Anto.*, unready, dilatory.
Pronounce. *v.* Affirm, articulate, declare, speak, utter.
Proof. *n.* 1. Argument. 2. Demonstration, evidence, testimony.
Propagate. *v.* Circulate, diffuse, disseminate, increase, multiply. *Anto.*, diminish, prune.
Propensity. *n.* Inclination, proneness, bias, tendency.
Proper. *adj.* 1. Fitting, appropriate, suitable, becoming, seemly, right. 2. Particular, specific, not common. *Anto.*, wrong.
Propitiate. *v.* Appease, reconcile, atone, conciliate. *Anto.*, provoke.

Propitious. *adj.* 1. Auspicious, favorable. 2. Kind, merciful. *Anto.*, unfavorable.
Proportion. *n.* Form, rate, relation, ratio, size, symmetry.
Proportionate. *adj.* Adequate, equal, commensurate. *Anto.*, unequal.
Propose. *v.* Bid, intend, offer, purpose, tender.
Prosecute. *v.* 1. Arraign, accuse. 2. Continue, pursue. *Anto.*, exculpate, pardon.
Prospect. *n.* Landscape, survey, view.
Prospective. *adj.* Foreseeing, forward, future.
Prosperity. *n.* Welfare, success, thrift, luck, happiness. *Anto.*, loss, poverty.
Prosperous. *adj.* Flourishing, fortunate, lucky, successful. *Anto.*, unsuccessful.
Protect. *v.* Cherish, defend, foster, guard, patronize, shelter, shield. *Anto.*, abandon.
Protract. *v.* Defer, delay, postpone, prolong, retard. *Anto.*, contract.
Protracted. *adj.* Continued, extended, prolonged, drawn out. *Anto.*, shortened.
Proud. *adj.* Arrogant, assuming, conceited, haughty, vain. *Anto.*, unassuming.
Proverb. *n.* Adage, aphorism, maxim, apothegm, by-word, saw, saying.
Provide. *v.* Furnish, prepare, procure, supply.
Provident. *adj.* Careful, economical, cautious, frugal, far-sighted, prudent. *Anto.*, prodigal.
Provisions. *n.* Subsistence, food, victuals, viands, bread, provender.
Proviso. *n.* Condition, stipulation.
Provoke. *v.* 1. Irritate, anger, offend, affront, enrage, exasperate, infuriate. 2. Awaken, arouse, excite, stimulate, inflame. *Anto.*, propitiate.
Proxy. *n.* Deputy, representative, agent, substitute.
Prudence. *n.* Carefulness, discretion, forethought, judgment, wisdom. *Anto.*, indiscretion.
Prudish. *adj.* Coy, demure, reserved, over-modest. *Anto.*, brazen, immodest.
Publish. *v.* 1. Announce, declare, proclaim, herald, advertise. 2. Issue, emit. *Anto.*, suppress.
Puerile. *adj.* Boyish, childish, juvenile. *Anto.*, manly.
Pull. *v.* Drag, draw, gather, haic, haul, pluck, lug. *Anto.*, push.
Pulsation. *n.* Beat, beating, throb, throbbing.
Pulverize. *v.* Bruise, grind, comminute, triturate.
Punctual. *adj.* *See Prompt.*
Punish. *v.* Correct, discipline, chastise, castigate, whip, scourge. *Anto.*, reward.
Pure. *adj.* 1. Clear, clean, unsullied, undefiled, spotless, untarnished, immaculate. 2. True, innocent, sinless. 3. Chaste, modest. 4. Unmixed, genuine. *Anto.*, impure.
Purpose. *n.* Object, aim, intent, end, design.
Pursue. *v.* Chase, continue, follow, prosecute, persist. *Anto.*, escape.
Puzzle. *v.* *See Perplex.*
Puzzle. *n.* 1. Mystery, riddle, enigma. 2. Embarrassment, perplexity, nonplus.

Q

Quack. *n.* Impostor, pretender, humbug, charlatan. *Anto.*, savant.
Quail. *v.* Shrink, blanch, quake, cower, tremble. *Anto.*, brave.
Qualified. *adj.* Adapted, competent, fitted. *Anto.*, incompetent.
Qualify. *v.* Adapt, equip, furnish, fit, modify, prepare, temper.
Quality. *n.* Rank, property, distinction, accomplishment, attribute.
Quandary. *n.* Puzzle, difficulty, perplexity, strait, nonplus, dilemma.
Quarrel. *n.* Disagreement, wrangle, squabble, contention, dissension, strife, altercation, brawl. *Anto.*, agreement.
Queer. *adj.* Odd, singular, droll, strange, whimsical, unique, quaint. *Anto.*, usual, ordinary, customary.

Query. *n.* Inquiry, question, interrogatory. *Anto.*, answer.
Question. *n.* *See Query.*
Question. *v.* 1. Ask, enquire, examine, interrogate, catechize. 2. Doubt, dispute, controvert. *Anto.*, reply.
Questionable. *adj.* Doubtful, suspicious. *Anto.*, authentic.
Quick. *adj.* 1. Brisk, active, prompt, agile. 2. Rapid, swift. 3. Clever, sharp, shrewd, acute, keen, discerning. *Anto.*, dull, slow.
Quiet. *adj.* Still, resting, dormant, motionless, quiescent. *Anto.*, turbulent.
Quit. *v.* 1. Leave, withdraw, vacate. 2. Resign, abandon, forsake. 3. Clear, acquit, absolve.
Quiver. *v.* Shake, tremble, shudder, shiver, quake.
Quota. *n.* Share, portion, allotment, contingent, proportion.
Quotation. *n.* Extract, excerpt, selection, citation.
Quote. *v.* Adduce, cite. *Anto.*, originate.

R

Rabble. *n.* Mob, rout, herd.
Race. *n.* Breed, course, family, generation, lineage, progress. *Anto.*, mongrel.
Radiance. *n.* Brightness, brilliancy, lustre, splendor, effulgence. *Anto.*, gloom.
Radical. *adj.* 1. Entire, complete, thorough, perfect. 2. Fundamental, original, organic. 3. Simple, primitive, underived. *Anto.*, superficial.
Rage. *n.* Anger, choler, fury, violence. *Anto.*, calm.
Raise. *v.* Advance, collect, elevate, heighten, erect, exalt, propagate. *Anto.*, lower.
Rally. *v.* 1. Banter, deride, mock, ridicule. 2. Collect. *Anto.*, 1. Praise. 2. Scatter.
Random. *adj.* Casual, chance, fortuitous. *Anto.*, chosen, destined.
Rank. *n.* Class, degree, position.
Ransom. *n.* Free, redeem, manumit. *Anto.*, imprison.
Rapacious. *adj.* Greedy, ravenous, voracious. *Anto.*, generous.
Rapidity. *n.* Agility, celerity, fleetness, speed, swiftness, velocity. *Anto.*, sloth.
Rapt. *adj.* Charmed, delighted, enraptured, fascinated, entranced, transported, ravished. *Anto.*, dejected.
Rapture. *n.* Ecstacy, transport. *Anto.*, dejection.
Rare. *adj.* 1. Excellent, incomparable. 2. Raw. 3. Thin. 4. Scarce, singular, uncommon. *Anto.*, 1, 4. Common. 3. Dense.
Rash. *adj.* Impulsive, hasty, heedless, headlong, reckless, precipitate. *Anto.*, calculating.
Rate. *n.* Assessment, degree, proportion, price, quota, ratio, value.
Rational. *adj.* 1. Sane. 2. Sensible, wise, intelligent. 3. Reasonable. *Anto.*, irrational.
Ravenous. *adj.* Greedy, rapacious, voracious. *Anto.*, generous.
Refer. *v.* 1. Allude, suggest, hint, intimate. 2. Appeal. 3. Bear, bring.
Refined. *adj.* 1. Accomplished, cultured, polite, polished, elegant, courtly. 2. Purified. 3. Pure, chaste, classic, exquisite, Attic. *Anto.*, coarse.
Reflect. *v.* Consider, censure, muse, ponder, reproach, think.
Reform. *v.* Amend, better, correct, improve, rectify. *Anto.*, injure, mar.
Refractory. *adj.* Contumacious, perverse, ungovernable, unruly. *Anto.*, obedient.
Refrain. *v.* Abstain, forbear, spare.
Refresh. *v.* Cool, renew, invigorate, revive. *Anto.*, tire.
Refute. *v.* Disprove, oppugn. *Anto.*, accept.
Regale. *v.* Entertain, feast, gratify, refresh.
Regard. *n.* 1. Concern, esteem, respect, liking, affection. 2. Relation, reference. 3. Consideration, heed. *Anto.*, contempt.
Regardless. *adj.* Heedless, indifferent, negligent, unconcerned, unobservant. *Anto.*, Observant.
Region. *n.* 1. District, clime, territory. 2. Portion, part.
Regret. *v.* Complain, grieve, lament, repent. *Anto.*, rejoice.
Regulate. *v.* Adjust, direct, rule, dispose, govern, plan. *Anto.*, disorder.
Reiterate. *v.* Repeat again, quote, recite. *Anto.*, retract.
Rehearse. *v.* 1. Recapitulate. 2. Recite, repeat.
Reject. *v.* Refuse, repel, decline. 2. Discard. *Anto.*, accept.
Rejoice. *v.* Triumph, exult, glory. *Anto.*, lament.
Rejoinder. *n.* Answer, reply, replication, response.
Relevant. *adj.* Apposite, fit, pertinent, proper, suitable to the purpose. *Anto.*, irrelevant.
Reliance. *n.* Confidence, dependence, repose, trust. *Anto.*, suspicion.
Relieve. *v.* Aid, alleviate, assist, help, mitigate, succor. *Anto.*, injure, despoil.
Religious. *adj.* Devout, holy, pious. *Anto.*, profane.
Reluctant. *adj.* Disinclined, unwilling, indisposed, loth, averse. *Anto.*, willing.
Remain. *v.* Abide, await, continue, sojourn, stay, tarry. *Anto.*, depart.
Remainder. *n.* Remnant, residue, rest.
Remains. *n.* Leavings, relics, manes.
Remark. *n.* Annotation, observation, note, comment.
Reminiscence. *n.* Remembrance, recollection, memoir.
Remiss. *adj.* 1. Careless, negligent, inattentive. 2. Slow, slack, dilatory. *Anto.*, careful.
Remit. *v.* 1. Abate, relax. 2. Absolve, forgive, liberate, pardon. 3. Transmit.
Remorse. *n.* Compunction, sorrow, penitence, conviction. *Anto.*, callousness.
Renegade. *n.* 1. Turncoat, apostate.
Renew. *v.* Refresh, renovate, revive. *Anto.*, wear out.
Renounce. *v.* Abandon, abdicate, forego, quit, relinquish, resign. *Anto.*, keep.
Renovate. *v.* Restore, renew, revive, resuscitate.
Renown. *n.* Celebrity, fame, reputation, distinction. *Anto.*, infamy.
Renunciation. *n.* 1. Abandonment, surrender. 2. Abnegation, rejection, repudiation.
Repair. *v.* Recover, restore, retrieve. *Anto.*, destroy.
Reparation. *n.* Amends, restoration, restitution. *Anto.*, injury.
Repartee. *n.* Reply, retort.
Repeal. *v.* Abolish, abrogate, annul, cancel, destroy, revoke. *Anto.*, reënact.
Repel. *v.* Repulse, drive back. 2. Withstand, resist, confront, oppose, check. *Anto.*, attract.
Repetition. *adj.* Recital, tautology.
Replenish. *v.* Fill, refill, supply. *Anto.*, empty.
Repose. *n.* Ease, quiet, rest, sleep. *Anto.*, disquiet.
Reprehensible. *adj.* Blamable, censurable, culpable, reprovable. *Anto.*, commendable.
Reproach. *v.* Blame, condemn, censure, reprove, upbraid. *Anto.*, commend.
Reproof. *v.* Blame, censure, reprehension. *Anto.*, praise.
Reprove. *v.* Chide, rebuke, reprimand. *Anto.*, praise.
Repugnance. *n.* Antipathy, aversion, dislike, hatred. *Anto.*, liking.
Repugnant. *adj.* Adverse, contrary, hostile, inimical, opposite, distasteful. *Anto.*, similar, homogeneous.
Repulsion. *n.* Power of repelling, resistance. *Anto.*, attraction.
Reputation. *n.* Character, renown, credit, fame, honor, repute. *Anto.*, notoriety.
Request. *v.* Ask, beg, beseech, demand, entreat, implore, solicit. *Anto.*, grant.
Requisite. *adj.* Essential, expedient, necessary. *Anto.*, unnecessary.
Requite. *v.* 1. Compensate, reward, reciprocate. 2. Avenge.
Research. *n.* Examination, enquiry, investigation, careful scrutiny.
Resemblance. *n.* Likeness, similarity. *Anto.*, unlikeness.
Reservation. *n.* Reserve, retention. *Anto.*, donation.
Reside. *v.* Abide, inhabit, sojourn, dwell, live. *Anto.*, alienate.
Residence. *n.* Abode, domicile, dwelling.
Residue. *n.* Remainder, remnant.
Resign. *v.* Abdicate, forego, give up, relinquish, renounce. *Anto.*, retain.
Resignation. *n.* Acquiescence, endurance, patience, submission. *Anto.*, rebellion,
Resist. *v.* Confront, oppose, withstand, repel. *Anto.*, assist, submit.
Resolute. *adj.* Courageous, determined, fixed, steady. *Anto.*, irresolute.
Resolution. *n.* 1. Intention, resolve. 2. Firmness, constancy, decision. *Anto.*, 1. Irresolution, weakness, vacillation.
Resort. *v.* Frequent, haunt.
Resource. *n.* Expedient, means, resort.
Respect. *n.* 1. Esteem, regard, reverence, veneration. 2. Favor, good will. 3. Reference. *Anto.*, irreverence.
Respect. *v.* Honor, esteem, regard, venerate. *Anto.*, dishonor, disgrace.
Respectful. *adj.* Civil, dutiful, obedient. *Anto.*, uncivil.
Respite. *n.* 1. Interval. 2. Reprieve, suspension, delay. *Anto.*, continuation.
Response. *n.* Answer, reply, replication, rejoinder. *Anto.*, question.
Responsible. *adj.* Accountable, amenable, answerable. *Anto.*, irresponsible.
Rest. *n.* 1. Cessation, ease, intermission, quiet, repose, stop, pause. 2. Remainder, others. *Anto.*, 1. Motion, unrest.
Restless. *adj.* Unsettled, unquiet, roving. *Anto.*, quiet.
Restore. *v.* 1. Heal, cure. 2. Give up, repay, return, render, replace. *Anto.*, 2. Keep.
Restoration. *n.* Amends, reparation, restitution. *Anto.*, retention.
Restrain. *v.* Coerce, constrain, limit, repress, restrict, curb. *Anto.*, liberate.
Restrict. *v.* Bound, restrain, limit, confine. *Anto.*, free.
Result. *n.* Consequence, effect, event, issue.
Resurrection. *n.* Rising again.
Retain. *v.* Detain, hold, reserve, keep. *Anto.*, yield.
Retaliation. *n.* Reprisal, repayment. *Anto.*, pardon.
Retard. *v.* Hinder, obstruct, delay, check, impede. *Anto.*, hasten.
Retire. *v.* Recede, retreat, secede, withdraw. *Anto.*, come forward, approach.
Retract. *v.* Abjure, recall, recant, revoke. *Anto.*, reiterate.
Retrenchment. *n.* Diminution, reduction, curtailment. *Anto.*, increase.
Retrieve. *v.* Regain, recover. *Anto.*, lose.
Retrogression. *n.* Retrogradation, going backward. *Anto.*, progression.
Retrospect. *n.* Review, re-survey. *Anto.*, forecast.
Reveal. *v.* Discover, disclose, divulge, communicate, impart, publish. *Anto.*, conceal.
Revenge. *n.* Requital, retaliation. *Anto.*, forgiveness.
Revenue. *n.* Income, receipts. *Anto.*, expenditure.
Revere. *v.* Honor, venerate, adore, reverence. *Anto.*, execrate.
Reverse. *v.* Change, subvert, overturn, invert. *Anto.*, establish.
Review *v.* Notice, revise, survey, reconsider, inspect.
Revision. *n.* Review, reconsideration, revisal.
Revive. *v.* 1. Refresh, quicken, rouse, cheer, animate. 2. Revivify.
Revoke. *v.* Abolish, abrogate, annul, cancel, repeal, retract. *Anto.*, reiterate.

Reward. *n.* Compensation, recompense, remuneration, requital, satisfaction. *Anto.*, punishment.
Riches. *n.* Fortune, wealth, affluence, opulence. *Anto.*, poverty.
Ridicule. *n.* Mockery, derision, sneer, sarcasm, raillery, satire. *Anto.*, sympathy.
Ridiculous. *adj.* Absurd, preposterous, droll, ludicrous. *Anto.*, solemn, funereal.
Right. *adj.* True, straight, just, proper, *Anto.*, wrong.
Right. *n.* Privilege, claim, immunity. *Anto.*, disadvantage.
Righteous. *adj.* Good, honest, virtuous, upright, just, devout, religious, pious, holy, saintly. *Anto.*, bad.
Rigid. *adj.* 1. Strict, stern, severe, harsh, rigorous. 2. Stiff, unpliant, inflexible. *Anto.*, pliable.
Rigorous. *adj.* 1. Rigid, severe, harsh, austere. 2. Precise, accurate, exact. *Anto.*, lax.
Ripe. *adj.* 1. Mature. 2. Finished, consummate. 3. Ready, fit, prepared. *Anto.*, green, raw, immature.
Ripeness. *n.* Maturity, perfection, growth. *Anto.*, immaturity.
Rise. *n.* Increase, ascent, origin. *Anto.*, subsidence.
Rite. *n.* Ceremony, form, observance.
Rivalry. *n.* Contention, emulation, competition. *Anto.*, friendliness.
Road. *n.* Course, path, way, route.
Roam. *v.* Ramble, range, wander, rove, stroll.
Robust. *adj.* Athletic, stout, strong, brawny, stalwart, hale, mighty, powerful. *Anto.*, weak.
Romance. *n.* Tale, story, novel, fiction. *Anto.*, history.
Room. *n.* Apartment, chamber, space.
Room. *v.* Lodge.
Rough. *adj.* 1. Coarse, rude, blunt, ungentle, churlish. 2. Uneven. 3. Unpolished. *Anto.*, smooth.
Round. *adj.* Globular, circular. *Anto.*, cubical.
Round. *n.* 1. Circuit, tour, step. 2. Globe, orb, sphere. *Anto.*, 2. Cube.
Roundness. *n.* Rotundness, rotundity, circularity, sphericity.
Route. *n.* Road, way, course, path.
Rude. *adj.* *See Rough.*
Rudeness. *n.* 1. Roughness. 2. Gruffness, coarseness, incivility, churlishness. 3. Inelegance. *Anto.*, politeness, urbanity.
Rugged. *adj.* 1. Uneven, irregular, rough. 2. Harsh. 3. Robust, vigorous. *Anto.*, smooth.
Ruinous. *adj.* Baneful, noxious, destructive, calamitous. *Anto.*, helpful.
Rule. *n.* 1. Law, government, command. 2. Maxim, method, precept. 3. Guide, regulation. *Anto.*, lawlessness.
Rule. *v.* 1. Govern, control. 2. Mark. *Anto.*, rebel.
Rumor. *n.* Talk, gossip, report, news, bruit.
Rupture. *n.* 1. Altercation, quarrel, feud. 2. Hernia. 3. Fracture, breach.
Rural. *adj.* Country, pastoral, rustic. *Anto.*, urbane.
Ruse. *n.* Artifice, fraud, trick, wile.
Rustic. *n.* Clown, peasant, swain, boor, lout, bumpkin.
Rustic. *adj.* 1. Uncouth, unpolished, awkwark, rude. 2. Country, rural. *Anto.*, urban.
Ruthless. *adj.* Cruel, pitiless, merciless, relentless, savage, inhuman. *Anto.*, pitiful.

S

Sacred. *adj.* Divine, devoted, holy. *Anto.*, profane.
Sad. *adj.* 1. Depressed, sorrowful, cheerless, disconsolate. 2. Dismal, gloomy, mournful. *Anto.*, joyous.
Safe. *adj.* 1. Guarded, protected. 2. Sound, secure. 3. Reliable. *Anto.*, dangerous.
Sagacity. *n.* Acuteness, discernment, penetration. *Anto.*, dulness.
Sailor. *n.* Mariner, seaman. *Anto.*, landsman.
Salary. *n.* Hire, pay, stipend, wages.
Sanction. *n.* 1. Countenance, support. 2. Ratification, confirmation. *Anto.*, rejection, prohibition.
Sane. *adj.* Sober, lucid, sound. *Anto.*, crazy.
Sapient. *adj.* Sagacious, wise, discerning. *Anto.*, foolish.
Sarcasm. *n.* Irony, ridicule, satire.
Satiate. *v.* 1. Cloy, glut. 2. Satisfy, gratify. *Anto.*, hunger, starve.
Satisfaction. *n.* 1. Atonement. 2. Content. 3. Remuneration, reward. *Anto.*, dissatisfaction.
Satisfy. *v.* Gratify, please. 2. Glut, satiate, cloy. *Anto.*, displease.
Saving. *adj.* Thrifty, economical, frugal, sparing. *Anto.*, prodigal.
Saying. *n.* 1. Remark, observation, statement. 2. Maxim, proverb, aphorism, adage, saw.
Scandal. *n.* Discredit, disgrace, infamy, reproach, detraction. *Anto.*, praise.
Scarce. *adj.* Singular, rare, uncommon. *Anto.*, common.
Scarcity. *n.* Want, lack, deficiency, dearth. *Anto.*, abundance.
Search. *v.* Examine, investigate, enquire, pursue, scrutinize, seek.
Secede. *v.* Recede, retire, withdraw. *Anto.*, return.
Seclusion. *n.* Loneliness, retirement, privacy, solitude.
Secondary. *adj.* Inferior, subordinate, second. *Anto.*, primary.
Secret. *adj.* Clandestine, covered, hidden, concealed, latent, mysterious. *Anto.*, open.
Secular. *adj.* Temporal, worldly. *Anto.*, religious.
Secure. *v.* 1. Be certain, guard, make sure. 2. Guarantee. *Anto.*, lose.
Sedate. *adj.* Calm, composed, quiet, still, serene, unruffled. *Anto.*, lively.
Seduce. *v.* Allure, attract, decoy. *Anto.*, repel.
See. *v.* Behold, eye, look, observe, perceive, view.
Seek. *v.* 1. Search for, ask for. 2. Strive, try, endeavor. *Anto.*, lose.
Sell. *v.* Vend, barter, dispose of. *Anto.*, buy.
Senile. *adj.* Aged, old, infirm. *Anto.*, juvenile.
Sensation. *n.* Perception, sentiment, feeling
Sense. *n.* Feeling, judgment, import, meaning, reason.
Sensibility. *n.* Delicacy, feeling, susceptibility.
Sensitive. *adj.* 1. Impressible, easily affected. 2. Perceptive. *Anto.*, callous.
Sentence. *n.* Decision, judgment, period, phrase, proposition.
Sentiment. *n.* Feeling, notion, opinion, sensation. *Anto.*, insensibility.
Sentimental. *adj.* Romantic. *Anto.*, prosaic.
Separate. *v.* 1. Disjoin, divide, detach, disunite, isolate. 2. Cleave, sever. *Anto.*, join.
Serious. *adj.* 1. Weighty, momentous. 2. Sober, grave, solemn, earnest. *Anto.*, jocose.
Servile. *adj.* Fawning, mean, slavish. *Anto.*, free.
Settle. *v.* Adjust, arrange, determine, establish, regulate, fix. *Anto.*, unsettle.
Settled. *adj.* Conclusive, confirmed, decisive, definitive, established. *Anto.*, unsettled.
Sever. *v.* Detach, disjoin, divide, separate. *Anto.*, join.
Several. *adj.* Different, distinct, diverse, sundry, various.
Severe. *adj.* Austere, cruel, harsh, rigid, rigorous, rough, sharp, strict, unyielding, stern. *Anto.*, mild.
Severity. *n.* 1. Austerity, rigor, sternness. 2. Keenness, causticity. 3. Violence. *Anto.*, mildness.
Shake. *v.* Agitate, quake, quiver, shiver, shudder, totter, tremble. *Anto.*, steady.
Shallow. *adj.* 1. Shoal. 2. Frivolous, flimsy, trivial. 3. Superficial, ignorant. *Anto.*, deep.
Shame. *n.* Disgrace, dishonor, ignominy, reproach. *Anto.*, honor.
Shameless. *adj.* Immodest, impudent, indecent, indelicate. *Anto.*, modest.
Shape. *v.* Fashion, form, mould.
Share. *v.* Apportion, distribute, divide, partake, participate.
Share. *n.* Dividend, part. *Anto.*, whole.
Sharpness. *n.* Acrimony, acuteness, penetration, shrewdness, sagacity. *Anto.*, dulness.
Shelter. *n.* Asylum, refuge, retreat.
Shelter. *v.* Cover, defend, harbor, lodge, protect, screen. *Anto.*, cast forth.
Shine. *v.* Gleam, glare, glisten, glitter, *Anto.*, darken.
Shining. *adj.* 1. Brilliant, glittering, radiant, sparkling. 2. Bright, splendid, resplendent. *Anto.*, dark, dim.
Shock. *v.* 1. Affright, terrify. 2. Appal, disturb, dismay. 3. Offend, disgust. *Anto.*, encourage, inspirit.
Shocking. *adj.* Dreadful, disgusting, terrible. *Anto.*, pleasant.
Short. *adj.* 1. Defective, scanty, wanting. 2. Brief, concise, compendious, laconic, succinct, summary. *Anto.*, long.
Shorten. *v.* 1. Abridge, abbreviate, retrench. 2. Diminish. *Anto.*, extend.
Show. *n.* 1. Display, parade, pomp. 2. Exhibition, representation, sight, spectacle.
Show. *v.* Display, exhibit, parade. *Anto.*, hide, cover.
Showy. *adj.* Gay, gorgeous, gaudy, flaunting, garish. 2. Pompous, ostentatious, magnificent. *Anto.*, simple, plain.
Shrewd. *adj.* Acute, keen, penetrating, artful, sly, sagacious. *Anto.*, dull.
Shudder. *v.* Shrink, shake, quake, quiver.
Shun. *v.* Avoid, elude, evade, eschew. *Anto.*, seek.
Sickly. *adj.* Diseased, ill, indisposed, morbid, sick, unwell. *Anto.*, healthy.
Sign. *n.* 1. Mark, note, symptom, prognostic, presage, signal. 2. Omen, token, symbol.
Signify. *v.* 1. Betoken, declare, express, intimate, testify, utter. 2. Denote, imply.
Significant. *adj.* 1. Indicative, expressive, betokening. 2. Momentous. *Anto.*, common, usual.
Silence. *n.* Stilness, taciturnity, muteness, oblivion. *Anto.*, sound, noise.
Silence. *v.* Still, stop, appease.
Silent. *adj.* 1. Dumb, mute, speechless. 2. Still, quiet. *Anto.*, noisy.
Silly. *adj.* Absurd, foolish, simple, stupid, weak, dull. *Anto.*, sedate.
Similarity. *n.* Likeness, resemblance, similitude. *Anto.*, unlikeness.
Simile. *n.* Comparison, similitude.
Simple. *adj.* 1. Elementary, single, not complex. 2. Open, artless, sincere. 3. Plain. 4. Silly. *Anto.*, complex, artful.
Simplicity. *n.* Artlessness, plainness, singleness. 2. Folly. *Anto.*, artfulness.
Simply. *adv.* 1. Merely, only, solely. 2. Artlessly.
Since. *conj.* As, because, for, insomuch as.
Sincere. *adj.* 1. Frank, honest, plain, genuine. 2. True, upright, incorrupt. *Anto.*, false.
Sinewy. *adj.* *See Robust.*
Single. *adj.* 1. Unmarried. 2. Alone, solitary. 3. Particular, individual. *Anto.*, married, double, several.
Singular. *adj.* 1. Odd, strange, uncommon, rare. 2. Peculiar, exceptional. *Anto.*, customary, usual.
Situation. *n.* 1. Case, plight, predicament, condition. 2. Locality, place, position, site.
Skilful. *adj.* Clever, skilled, knowing, intelligent, ready, adroit, quick. *Anto.*, unskilful.

Slander. *v.* Asperse, blacken, defame, traduce, libel. *Anto.*, praise.
Slavery. *n.* Bondage, captivity, servitude, drudgery. *Anto.*, freedom.
Slender. *adj.* 1. Fragile, slight. 2. Slim, thin. 3. Limited. *Anto.*, thick.
Slight. *adj.* 1. Cursory, desultory, superficial. 2. Slim, weak. *Anto.*, 1. careful. 2. solid.
Slight. *v.* Neglect, scorn. *Anto.*, notice, commend.
Slow. *adj.* 1. Deliberate. 2. Heavy, dull, stupid. 3. Sluggish. *Anto.*, quick.
Small. *adj.* 1. Little, diminutive, stunted, tiny. 2. Minute, microscopic. 3. Narrow, illiberal. *Anto.*, large, great.
Smell. *n.* Fragrance, odor, perfume, scent, stench.
Smooth. *adj.* 1. Bland, mild, easy. 2. Even, level. *Anto.*, rough.
Smother. *v.* 1. Stifle, suffocate. 2. Suppress.
Snarling. *adj.* Cynical, snappish, waspish.
Sober. *adj.* 1. Abstemious, abstinent, temperate, moderate. 2. Grave. *Anto.*, intemperate, gay.
Sobriety. *n.* 1. Abstinence, temperance. 2. Coolness, soberness, gravity. *Anto.*, intemperance, intoxication.
Social. *v.* Companionable, conversable, familiar, sociable, convivial. *Anto.*, unsocial.
Society. *adj.* 1. Company, association, fellowship, corporation. 2. The public.
Soft. *adj.* 1. Compliant, ductile, flexible, tractable, pliant, yielding. 2. Mild, docile, gentle. *Anto.*, hard.
Soiled. *adj.* Stained, spotted, tarnished, defiled, polluted. *Anto.*, clean, pure.
Solicit. *v.* 1. Ask, request. 2. Beg, entreat, implore. 3. Beseech, supplicate. *Anto.*, give.
Solicitation. *n.* 1. Importunity, entreaty. 2. Invitation. *Anto.*, offering.
Solicitude. *n.* Anxiety, carefulness, trouble. *Anto.*, carelessness.
Solid. *adj.* Firm, hard, stable, substantial. *Anto.*, unstable.
Solitary. *adj.* 1. Alone, retired, sole. 2. Desolate, deserted, remote. 3. Lonely, only. *Anto.*, crowded.
Sombre. *adj.* 1. Dark, shady, dusky, sunless. 2. Sad, doleful, mournful. *Anto.*, gay, bright.
Soothe. *v.* 1. Allay, lessen, mitigate, ease. 2. Quiet, compose, pacify, appease. *Anto.*, irritate.
Sorrow. *n.* 1. Grief, affliction, trouble, sadness. 2. Regret. *Anto.*, joy.
Sort. *n.* 1. Kind, species. 2. Order, rank. 3. Manner.
Sound. *adj.* 1. Hearty, healthy, sane. 2. Entire, perfect, unhurt. *Anto.*, ill.
Sound. *n.* 1. Tone, noise, report. 2. Strait. *Anto.*, silence.
Sour. *adj.* Acid, acrimonious, acetose, acetous, sharp, tart. *Anto.*, sweet.
Source. *n.* Cause, fountain, origin, reason, spring.
Spacious. *adj.* Ample, capacious. *Anto.*, small.
Sparkle. *v.* 1. Twinkle, glitter, glisten, scintillate, corruscate. 2. Bubble, effervesce. *Anto.*, darken.
Speak. *v.* Articulate, converse, discourse, pronounce, say, talk, tell, utter. *Anto.*, silence.
Speaking. *n.* 1. Elocution, declamation, oratory. 2. Discourse, talk.
Species. *n.* Class, kind, sort, race.
Specific. *adj.* Particular, special, definite. *Anto.*, indefinite.
Specimen. *n.* Model, pattern, sample, example.
Specious. *adj.* Colorable, feasible, ostensible, plausible, showy. *Anto.*, real, genuine.
Spectator. *n.* Beholder, bystander, observer.
Speculation. *n.* Conjecture, scheme, theory.
Speech. *n.* 1. Talk. 2. Language, dialect. 3. Address, discourse, harangue, oration.
Speechless. *adj.* Dumb, mute, silent.
Spend. *v.* Dissipate, exhaust, lay out, expend, squander, waste, consume. *Anto.*, save.
Sphere. *n.* Circle, globe, orb. *Anto.*, cube.
Spill. *v.* Pour, shed, waste. *Anto.*, fill, gather.
Spirit. *n.* 1. Ardor, breath, courage, temper. 2. Ghost, soul. *Anto.*, mortal.
Spirited. *adj.* Active, animated, ardent, lively, vivacious. *Anto.*, stupid.
Spiritless. *adj.* 1. Dull, cold, apathetic, feeble, soulless. 2. Dejected, downcast. 3. Stupid, heavy, prosy, insipid. *Anto.*, spirited.
Spirits. *n.* Animation, courage, life, vivacity. *Anto.*, dullness.
Spiritual. *adj.* Ecclesiastical, immaterial, incorporeal, unearthly, heavenly. *Anto.*, worldly, terrestrial.
Spite. *n.* Grudge, malice, malignity, malevolence, pique, rancor. *Anto.*, forgiveness.
Spite. *v.* Anger, vex, thwart. *Anto.*, pardon, please.
Splendid. *adj.* 1. Showy, sumptuous, gorgeous, magnificent, superb. 2. Beaming, radiant, glowing, effulgent, brilliant. 3. Noble, heroic. 4. Glorious, eminent. *Anto.*, mean, dull, low.
Splendor. *n.* Brightness, brilliancy, lustre, magnificence, pomp, pageantry. *Anto.*, dullness, poverty.
Splenetic. *adj.* 1. Fretful, peevish. 2. Gloomy, morose, sullen. *Anto.*, amicable.
Sport. *n.* 1. Amusement, game, pastime, play. 2. Diversion, recreation. *Anto.*, work.
Spotless. *adj.* 1. Blameless, faultless, stainless. 2. Unblemished, unspotted. 3. Innocent. *Anto.*, stained.
Spread. *v.* 1. Circulate, disseminate, distribute, scatter. 2. Disperse, dispense. 3. Propagate, diffuse. *Anto.*, collect.
Spring. *v.* 1. Emanate, flow, proceed, issue. 2. Arise, start, leap.
Sprinkle. *v.* Bedew, scatter, besprinkle.
Sprout. *v.* Bud, germinate, shoot out.
Squander. *v.* Expend, spend, lose, lavish, dissipate, waste. *Anto.*, earn, husband.
Stability. *n.* Firmness, steadiness, fixedness. *Anto.*, instability, unstableness, inconstancy, fickleness.
Stain. *v.* 1. Foul, soil, sully, tarnish, blot, spot. 2. Color, tinge. *Anto.*, clean.
Stain. *n.* 1. Color, discolor. 2. Dye, tinge. 3. Flaw, speck, spot, blemish, blot.
Stale. *adj.* 1. Old, faded. 2. Common, trite. 3. Vapid, flat, musty, insipid. *Anto.*, new, fresh.
Stammer. *v.* Falter, hesitate, stutter.
Stamp. *n.* Print, mark, impression.
Standard. *n.* Criterion, rule, test.
Standard. *adj.* 1. Legal, usual, approved. 2. Banner. *Anto.*, unusual.
State. *n.* Condition, position, situation, predicament, plight.
Station. *n.* Post, place, position, situation.
Stay. *v.* 1. Prop, support. 2. Abide, continue, remain. 3. Delay, hinder, stop. 4. Support.
Steadfast. *adj.* Firm, constant, resolute. *Anto.*, shaky.
Steal. *v.* 1. Pilfer, purloin, poach, embezzle. 2. Win, gain, allure. *Anto.*, lose.
Stench. *n.* Bad smell, stink. *Anto.*, fragrance, perfume.
Sterling. *adj.* Real, genuine, true, pure. *Anto.*, false, counterfeit.
Sterility. *n.* Barrenness, unfruitfulness, aridity. *Anto.*, fruitfulness.
Stern. *adj.* Austere, rigid, rigorous, severe, strict. *Anto.*, mild.
Sticking. *adj.* Adherent, adhesive, tenacious.
Still. *n.* 1. Allay, appease, assuage. 2. Calm, lull, quiet, silence, pacify. *Anto.*, enrage, move, disturb.
Stimulate. *v.* Animate, excite, incite, arouse, kindle, fire. *Anto.*, depress.
Stingy. *adj.* Close, mean, miserly, niggardly, penurious, sordid. *Anto.*, generous.
Stock. *n.* 1. Accumulation, fund, hoard, provisions, store, supply. 2. Cattle.
Stole. *n.* Follower of Zeno. *Anto.*, epicurean.
Stoop. *v.* Bend, condescend, submit. *Anto.*, straighten.
Stop. *n.* Cessation, intermission, rest. *Anto.*, continuance.
Stop. *v.* Check, hinder, impede. *Anto.*, aid.
Stormy. *adj.* 1. Gusty, squally, tempestuous, boisterous. 2. Rough, passionate. *Anto.*, calm.
Story. *n.* Anecdote, incident, memoir, tale.
Stout. *adj.* *See Strong, Robust.*
Strait. *adj.* 1. Close, narrow. 2. Strict. *Anto.*, wide, loose.
Strange. *Adj.* Curious, eccentric, odd, singular, surprising, wonderful, foreign, unusual. *Anto.*, usual.
Stratagem. *n.* Device, artifice, ruse, dodge, trick. *Anto.*, simplicity.
Strength. *n.* 1. Authority. 2. Force, might, power, potency. *Anto.*, weakness.
Strenuously. *adv.* Ardently, zealously, earnestly, vigorously. *Anto.*, weakly, feebly.
Strict. *adj.* Accurate, exact, nice, particular, precise, rigorous, severe, stern. *Anto.*, lenient.
Stricture. *n.* Animadversion, censure. contraction, criticism. *Anto.*, commendation,
Strife. *n.* Contention, contest, dissension, discord. *Anto.*, peace.
Strong. *adj.* 1. Efficient, powerful, potent, mighty. 2. Athletic, stalwart, robust, stout. 3. Forcible, cogent. 4. Tough, tenacious. *Anto.*, feeble, weak.
Structure. *n.* 1. Make, construction, texture. 2. Building, pile, edifice.
Stubborn. *adj.* Wilful, obstinate, mulish, perverse, obdurate, cantankerous. *Anto.*, docile.
Stupid. *adj.* 1. Sleepy, drowsy, torpid. 2. Flat, heavy, insipid, humdrum. 3. Dull, obtuse, foolish, witless, daft. *Anto.*, shrewd.
Style. *n.* Manner, mode, phraseology, diction.
Style. *v.* Characterize, designate, denominate, entitle, name.
Subdue. *v.* 1. Defeat, conquer, vanquish, overwhelm. 2. Subject, control. *Anto.*, submit.
Subject. *adj.* Exposed, liable, subservient. *Anto.*, shielded, secured.
Subject. *n.* Object, matter, material.
Subject. *v.* Subdue, subjugate.
Sublime. *adj.* Elevated, exalted, grand, great, lofty, majestic, high. *Anto.*, mean, low, base.
Submissive. *adj.* Compliant, obedient, humble, yielding. *Anto.*, rebellious.
Submission. *n.* 1. Compliance, obedience, meekness, humility. 2. Forbearance, endurance. *Anto.*, revolt.
Subordinate. *n.* Inferior, dependent. *Anto.*, superior.
Suborn. *v.* Forswear, perjure. *Anto.*, verify.
Subsequent. *adj.* 1. After, following. 2. Posterior, consequent. *Anto.*, preceding.
Subservient. *adj.* 1. Inferior, subordinate. 2. Subject. *Anto.*, superior.
Subside. *v.* 1. Abate, sink. 2. Intermit. *Anto.*, rise.
Subsistence. *n.* *See Sustenance.*
Substantial. *adj.* 1. Responsible. 2. Solid, stout, strong. *Anto.*, unstable.
Substantiate. *v.* Prove, establish, corroborate, verify. *Anto.*, disprove.
Substitute. *v.* Change, exchange. *Anto.*, retain.
Subterfuge. *n.* 1. Evasion, shift. 2. Quirk, trick.
Subtile. *adj.* 1. Fine, delicate, nice. 2. Thin, rare, ethereal. *Anto.*, coarse, rough.
Subtle. *adj.* 1. Keen, sagacious, profound. 2. Artful, sly, astute, crafty. *Anto.*, 1. Dull. 2. Open.
Subtract. *v.* Deduct, withdraw. *Anto.*, add.
Subvert. *v.* 1. Invert, reverse. 2. Overturn, overthrow. *Anto.*, maintain, build.
Successful. *adj.* Fortunate, lucky, prosperous. *Anto.*, unsuccessful.
Succession. *n.* Order, series. *Anto.*, disorder.

Succinct. *adj.* Brief, concise, terse, compact. *Anto.*, verbose.
Succor. *v.* Aid, help, assist, relieve. *Anto.*, injure, harry, mar.
Sudden. *adj.* Hasty, unanticipated, unexpected, unlooked-for. *Anto.*, slow.
Suffer. *v.* 1. Allow, permit, tolerate. 2. Endure, bear.
Suffocate. *v.* Choke, smother, stifle.
Sufficient. *adj.* 1. Adequate, enough. 2. Competent. *Anto.*, want.
Suffrage. *n.* 1. Aid, voice. 2. Vote.
Suggest. *v.* Allude, hint, insinuate, intimate.
Suggestion. *n.* Hint, allusion, intimation, insinuation.
Suitable. *adj.* 1. Agreeable, becoming. 2. Apt, fit, expedient. *Anto.*, unfit.
Suitor. *n.* 1. Lover, wooer. 2. Petitioner.
Summary. *n.* Abstract, compendium, digest, synopsis, epitome.
Summon. *v.* Bid, call, cite, invite. *Anto.*, send.
Sundry. *adj.* 1. Different, diverse. 2. Several, various. *Anto.*, single.
Superficial. *adj.* Flimsy, shallow, slight. *Anto.*, thorough.
Supersede. *v.* 1. Supplant, displace. 2. Annul, suspend.
Supplicate. *v.* Ask, beg, beseech, entreat, implore, solicit. *Anto.*, command.
Support. *v.* Assist, cherish, defend, endure, encourage, favor, forward, maintain, nurture, patronize, protect, prop, sustain, stay, second, uphold. *Anto.*, destroy, injure.
Suppose. *v.* Consider, imagine, apprehend, presume, think, believe.
Supreme. *adj.* Paramount, first, principal, chief, highest, greatest. *Anto.*, secondary.
Sure. *adj.* Certain, confident, infallible. *Anto.*, uncertain.
Surface. *n.* Outside, superficies. *Anto.*, interior.
Surly. *adj.* Morose, touchy, cross, fretful, peevish, cynical, rude. *Anto.*, amiable.
Surmise. *v.* Believe, conjecture, presume, suppose, suspect, think. *Anto.*, doubt.
Surmount. *v.* Conquer, overcome, rise above, subdue, vanquish. *Anto.*, yield.
Surpass. *v.* Excel, exceed, outdo, outstrip. *Anto.*, fall short.
Surprise. *n.* Admiration, amazement, astonishment, wonder. *Anto.*, habit, use.
Surrender. *v.* Cede, deliver, give up, resign, yield. *Anto.*, take.
Surround. *v.* Beset, encircle, encompass, environ, enclose, invest.
Survey. *n.* Prospect, retrospect, review.
Suspense. *n.* Doubt, indetermination, hesitation. *Anto.*, certainty.
Suspicion. *n.* Distrust, jealousy. *Anto.*, trust.
Sustain. *v.* *See Support.*
Sustenance. *n.* Living, maintenance, livelihood, subsistence, support.
Swarm. *n.* Crowd, throng, multitude, concourse. *Anto.*, few.
Sweetheart. *n.* Admirer, beau, lover, wooer. 2. Flame, lady-love.
Sweetness. *n.* 1. Beauty, loveliness. 2. Agreeableness. 3. Mildness, gentleness, amiability. *Anto.*, bitterness, sourness.
Swiftness. *n.* 1. Celerity, rapidity, fleetness, speed, velocity. *Anto.*, slowness.
Swiftly. *adv.* Speedily, post-haste, quickly, apace. *Anto.*, slowly.
Sycophant. *n.* Toady, fawner, parasite.
Symbol. *n.* Token, sign, figure, emblem.
Symmetry. *n.* Harmony, proportion. *Anto.*, inharmony.
Sympathy. *n.* 1. Pity, kindness, compassion, condolence, commiseration, fellow-feeling. 2. Harmony, affinity, correlation. 3. Agreement. *Anto.*, apathy, mercilessness, cruelty.
Symptom. *n.* Indication, mark, note, sign, token.
Synopsis. *n.* *See Summary.*
System. *n.* Method, order, scheme. *Anto.*, confusion.
Systematize. Arrange, order, regulate, methodize. *Anto.*, disarrange.

T

Table. *n.* 1. Board. 2. Repast, food, fare. 3. List, index, catalogue.
Tacit. *adj.* Implied, silent, inferred, understood. *Anto.*, spoken, expressed.
Taciturnity. *n.* Reserve, reticence, closeness. *Anto.*, loquacity.
Tact. *n.* Adroitness, skill, quickness, judgment. *Anto.*, awkwardness, gaucherie.
Talent. *n.* Ability, capability, faculty, endowment, gift.
Talk. *n.* Chat, communication, conference, colloquy, conversation, dialogue, discourse. *Anto.*, silence.
Talk. *v.* Chat, converse, discourse, speak, state, tell. *Anto.*, silence.
Talkativeness. *n.* Loquacity, garrulity. *Anto.*, taciturnity.
Tally. *v.* Accord, agree, match, comport, harmonize.
Tantalize. *v.* 1. Aggravate, irritate, provoke, tease, torment. 2. Taunt. *Anto.*, please, harmonize, gladden.
Taste. *n.* 1. Discernment, judgment, perception. 2. Flavor, relish, savor.
Tattler. *n.* Gossip, prattler, babbler, gadabout.
Taunt. *v.* Deride, mock, ridicule, jeer, flout. *Anto.*, praise, commend.
Tax. *n.* 1. Assessment, custom, duty, toll, rate. 2. Contribution, tribute.
Teacher. *n.* *See Schoolmaster.*
Tedious. *adj.* Dilatory, slow, tiresome, tardy, wearisome. *Anto.*, prompt.
Tell. *v.* Acquaint, communicate, disclose, impart, inform, mention, make known, report, reveal, talk. *Anto.*, listen.
Temerity. *n.* Heedlessness, rashness, precipitancy. *Anto.*, caution.
Temper. *n.* Disposition, temperament. 2. Humor, mood. 3. Frame.
Temperate. *adj.* Abstinent, abstemious, moderate, sober. *Anto.*, immoderate.
Tempest. *n.* 1. Storm, gale, squall, hurricane, tornado. 2. Tumult, disturbance. *Anto.*, calm.
Tempt. *v.* 1. Allure, entice, induce, decoy, seduce, inveigle. 2. Incline, provoke. 3. Test, try, prove.
Temporal. *adj.* 1. Secular, worldly. 2. Sublunary. *Anto.*, spiritual, eternal.
Temporary. *adj.* 1. Transient, transitory. 2. Fleeting. *Anto.*, permanent.
Tendency. *n.* 1. Inclination, propensity, proneness. 2. Drift, scope. 3. Aim. *Anto.*, disinclination.
Tender. *adj.* 1. Kind, compassionate, mild, lenient, sympathetic. 2. Delicate, soft. 3. Womanly, effeminate. 4. Feeble, infantile. 5. Pathetic. 6. Sensitive. *Anto.*, tough, callous, brutal.
Tenderness. *n.* Affection, benignity, fondness, humanity. *Anto.*, roughness.
Tenet. *n.* Doctrine, dogma, opinion, position, principle.
Term. *n.* 1. Boundary, limit. 2. Condition, stipulation. 3. Expression, word.
Terminate. *v.* Complete, finish, end, close. *Anto.*, commence, begin.
Terrible. *adj.* Dreadful, fearful, frightful, terrific, horrible, shocking. *Anto.*, delightful.
Territory. *n.* Country, domain, land.
Terror. *n.* Alarm apprehension, consternation, dread, fear, fright. *Anto.*, confidence.
Terse. *adj.* Compact, concise, pithy, sententious. *Anto.*, verbose.
Test. *n.* Criterion, experiment, trial, experience, proof, standard.
Testify. *v.* Declare, prove, signify, witness, affirm.
Testimony. *n.* Evidence, proof.
Text. *n.* Verse, passage, sentence, paragraph. 2. Topic, subject, theme. 3. Body.
Thankful. *adj.* Grateful. *Anto.*, ungrateful.
Theory. *n.* Speculation. *Anto.*, practice.
Therefore. *adv.* Accordingly, hence, so, then, consequently, thence, wherefore.
Thick. *adj.* Dense, close. *Anto.*, thin.
Think. *v.* Cogitate, conceive, consider, contemplate, deliberate, imagine, opine, meditate, ponder, surmise.

Thirsty. *adj.* 1. Dry, parched. 2. Eager, longing, craving, greedy.
Though. *conj.* Although, while.
Thought. *n.* Cogitation, conception, conceit, contemplation, deliberation, fancy, idea, imagination, meditation, notion, reflection, supposition.
Thoughtful. *adj.* Anxious, attentive, careful, circumspect, considerate, contemplative, deliberate, discreet, reflective, solicitous, wary. *Anto.*, thoughtless.
Thoughtless. *adj.* Careless, gay, inconsiderate, foolish, hasty, indiscreet, unreflective. *Anto.*, thoughtful.
Thrive. *v.* 1. Succeed, prosper. 2. Improve, flourish, grow, advance. *Anto.*, decay.
Throng. *n.* Multitude, crowd, horde, host.
Through. *prep.* By, with.
Throw. *v.* Cast, fling, hurl, toss. *Anto.*, catch.
Thwart. *v.* 1. Balk, defeat, oppose, obstruct, frustrate. 2. Cross, traverse. *Anto.*, aid.
Time. *n.* Age, date, duration, epoch, era, period, season.
Timely. *adj.* Prompt, punctual, opportune, seasonable. *Anto.*, untimely.
Timidity. *n.* 1. Bashfulness, coyness, diffidence, sheepishness. 2. Timorousness, cowardice, pusillanimity. *Anto.*, audacity.
Tiny. *adj.* Small, little, puny, diminutive. *Anto.*, great, large.
Tired. *adj.* Fatigued, harassed, jaded, wearied. *Anto.*, buoyant, eager.
Tiresome. *adj.* Tedious, wearisome. *Anto.*, interesting.
Title. *n.* 1. Name, appellation, designation, cognomen. 2. Right. 3. Inscription.
Toast. *n.* 1. Toasted bread. 2. Pledge, health. 3. Sentiment.
Token. *n.* Indication, mark, note, sign, symptom.
Tolerate. *v.* Admit, allow, suffer, permit. *Anto.*, prohibit, decline.
Tolerance. *n.* Toleration, sufferance, endurance. *Anto.*, intolerance.
Too. *adv.* 1. Over, more than enough. 2. Also, besides.
Torment. *v.* 1. Tease, plague, provoke, worry, harass, tantalize. 2. Distress, agonize, torture, rack. *Anto.*, appease.
Torture. *See Torment.*
Tortuous. *adj.* Tormenting, twisting, winding. *Anto.*, easy, straight.
Total. *adj.* Complete, entire, whole, gross. *Anto.*, part.
Touch. *n.* Contact, proof, test, feeling.
Touching. *adj.* Tender, moving, pathetic, melting, affecting. *Anto.*, ridiculous, prosy.
Tough. *adj.* 1. Cohesive, tenacious. 2. Hardy, strong, firm. 3. Stubborn, obdurate, refractory. *Anto.*, tender, brittle.
Tour. *n.* Circuit, excursion, ramble, jaunt, round, trip.
Toy. *n.* Bubble, trifle, bagatelle. 2. Plaything, trinket, gimcrack.
Trace. *v.* 1. Deduce, derive. 2. Sketch, follow.
Trace. *n.* Mark, track, vestige, footstep.
Trade. *n.* Avocation, business, calling, dealing, employment, occupation, traffic.
Traduce. *v.* 1. Calumniate, vilify, defame, decry, degrade, depreciate, detract, disparage. 2. Censure, condemn. *Anto.*, eulogize.
Tranquillity. *n.* Calmness, quiet, repose, peace, placidity, serenity. *Anto.*, turmoil, tumult.
Transact. *v.* Conduct, negotiate, manage.
Transcend. *v.* Pass, excel, exceed, surpass, out-do.
Transient. *v.* Fleeting, short, momentary. *Anto.*, permanent.
Transparent. *adj.* Clear, pellucid, pervious, translucent, transpicuous. *Anto.*, opaque.
Transpire. *v.* 1. Occur, happen. 2. come out, be disclosed. 3. Exhale, evaporate.
Transport. *n.* 1. Carriage, conveyance, transportation. 2. Ecstacy, rapture. 3. Rage. *Anto.*, depression, melancholy.

Traveller. *n.* Tourist, passenger, itinerant, voyager, pilgrim.
Treacherous. *adj.* Faithless, perfidious, insidious, false. *Anto.*, faithful.
Treachery. *n.* Treason, perfidy, disloyalty, perfidiousness. *Anto.*, loyalty.
Treasonable. *adj.* Traitorous, treacherous. *Anto.*, loyal.
Treat. *v.* Entertain, negotiate, feast.
Tremendous. *adj.* Dreadful, terrible, horrible, frightful, alarming, awful, appalling. *Anto.*, small, mean.
Trepidation. *n.* Agitation, emotion, tremor, trembling. *Anto.*, calm.
Trespass. *v.* 1. Offend, transgress, sin. 2. Intrude, infringe, encroach.
Trial. *n.* 1. Attempt, effort, endeavor, experiment, examination, proof, test. 2. Temptation.
Tribunal. *n.* 1. Court, bar, judicatory. 2. Bench.
Trick. *n.* Artifice, cheat, deception, fraud, finesse, imposture, sleight, stratagem.
Trifling. *adj.* Futile, frivolous, inconsiderable, light, petty, unimportant. *Anto.*, important.
Trim. *v.* 1. Lop, clip, shear. 2. Arrange, adjust. 3. Deck, decorate, adorn, garnish, ornament, embellish. *Anto.*, 1. Increase, add. 2. Disarrange.
Trip. *n.* Excursion, jaunt, tour, ramble.
Triumphant. *adj.* Victorious, successful, conquering. *Anto.*, subdued.
Troth. *n.* 1. Faith, fidelity, belief. 2. Truth. *Anto.*, falsehood, lie.
Trouble. *n.* Adversity, affliction, anxiety, distress, sorrow, vexation. *Anto.*, happiness.
Trouble. *v.* Disturb, grieve.
Troublesome. *adj.* Annoying, disturbing, harassing, importunate, irksome, perplexing, teasing. *Anto.*, pleasant.
True. *adj.* Honest, plain, upright, sincere. *Anto.*, treacherous.
Truce. *n.* 1. Cessation, intermission. 2. Armistice. *Anto.*, continuance.
Trust. *n.* Belief, credit, confidence, faith, hope. *Anto.*, suspicion.
Trustee. *n.* Agent, depositary, fiduciary.
Truth. *n.* Faithfulness, fidelity, honesty, veracity. *Anto.*, falsehood.
Try. *v.* Attempt, endeavor, essay, test, examine.
Tug. *v.* Hale, haul, pluck, pull.
Tuition. *n.* Schooling, instruction, teaching, education. *Anto.*, ignorance.
Tumble. *v.* Drop, fall, rumple, sink, turn over. *Anto.*, rise.
Tune. *n.* 1. Air, strain, melody. 2. Concord, harmony.
Turbid. *adj.* Roily, unsettled, thick, muddy, foul. *Anto.*, clear.
Turbulent. *adj.* Mutinous, riotous, seditious, tumultuous, violent. *Anto.*, quiet.
Turmoil. *n.* Disturbance, uproar, commotion, tumult. *Anto.*, peace.
Turn. *n.* Bent, cast, gyration, meander. *Anto.*, disinclination.
Turn. *v.* Bend, circulate, contort, distort, gyrate, revolve, twist, wind, wheel, whirl. *Anto.*, straighten, still, quiet.
Turncoat. *n.* *See Renegade.*
Turpitude. *n.* Wickedness, baseness, depravity, vileness. *Anto.*, goodness.
Tutor. *n.* Instructor, governess, governante.
Twaddle. *n.* Stuff, nonsense, tattle, gossip, balderdash, moonshine. *Anto.*, sense.
Twilight. *n.* Dusk. *Anto.*, daylight.
Twine. *n.* Encircle, embrace, entwine, *Anto.*, untwine.
Twinge. *v.* Pinch, pull, twitch, tweak.
Twinge. *n.* Pang, grip, twitch, spasm.
Twit. *v.* Taunt, blame, reproach. *Anto.*, commend.
Type. *n.* 1. Printing character. 2. Kind, form, sort. 3. Exemplar, original, model. 4. Mark, symbol, sign, token, emblem.
Tyro. *n.* Beginner, learner, novice. *Anto.*, licentiate.

U

Ugliness. *n.* Homeliness, plainness. 2. Hideousness, frightfulness. *Anto.*, beauty.
Ugly. *adj.* 1. Plain, homely, ordinary, unsightly. 2. Horrid, hideous, shocking. *Anto.*, pretty.
Ultimate. *adj.* Final, last, eventual, extreme. *Anto.*, first.
Umpire. *n.* Judge, referee, arbitrator, arbiter.
Unacceptable. *adj.* Unwelcome, displeasing, unpalatable. *Anto.*, acceptable.
Unadorned. *adj.* Undecorated, ungarnished, not embellished, not bedecked. *Anto.*, ornate.
Unbecoming. *adj.* Improper, unsuitable, indecorous, unseemly. *Anto.*, becoming.
Unbelief. *n.* Disbelief, infidelity, skepticism, incredulity, distrust. *Anto.*, belief.
Unblemished. *adj.* Pure, clean, spotless, sinless, guileless, immaculate. *Anto.*, blemished.
Unbounded. *adj.* Boundless, illimitable, infinite, interminable, unlimited. *Anto.*, limited.
Unceasingly. *adv.* Always, constantly, continually, ever, perpetually. *Anto.*, intermittently.
Uncertain. *adj.* Doubtful, precarious, dubious, equivocal. *Anto.*, certain.
Unchangeable. *adj.* Immutable, unalterable. *Anto.*, fickle.
Uncivil. *n.* Impolite, ungracious, uncourteous, rude. *Anto.*, polite.
Uncommon. *adj.* Choice, unfrequent, rare, scarce, singular, unique. *Anto.*, usual.
Uncongenial. *adj.* 1. Unsuited, disagreeable. 2. Dissimilar. *Anto.*, congenial.
Unconcerned. *adj.* Cool, unaffected, indifferent, careless, apathetic, nonchalant. *Anto.*, concerned, excited, vexed.
Uncover. *v.* 1. Discover, reveal, disclose. 2. Strip, lay bare. *Anto.*, conceal.
Undaunted. *adj.* Fearless, brave, bold, manful, resolute, intrepid. *Anto.*, weak.
Undeniable. *adj.* Evident, obvious, indisputable, incontrovertible, irrefragible. *Anto.*, disputable.
Under. *prep.* Below, beneath, inferior, lower, subjacent, subject.
Understanding. *n.* 1. Mind, intellect, reason, sense. 2. Notion, idea, judgment, knowledge. 3. Agreement.
Undetermined. *adj.* Doubtful, fluctuating, hesitating, irresolute, unsteady, vacillating, wavering. *Anto.*, resolute.
Unfaithful. *adj.* False, treacherous, faithless, recreant, perfidious, dishonest, disloyal. *Anto.*, faithful.
Unfit. *adj.* 1. Inapt, inappropriate, unsuitable. 2. Incapable, unqualified. *Anto.*, competent, convenient.
Unfold. *v.* Develop, display, open, divulge, expand, reveal, unravel. *Anto.*, hide.
Unguarded. *adj.* 1. Thoughtless, careless. 2. Undefended, naked, unprotected. *Anto.*, guarded.
Ungrateful. *adj.* Unpleasing, thankless. *Anto.*, thankful.
Unhandy. *adj.* 1. Inconvenient. 2. Clumsy, bungling, awkward, maladroit. *Anto.*, skilful.
Unhappy. *adj.* 1. Afflicted, distressed, wretched, miserable. 2. Disastrous, hard, severe. *Anto.*, happy.
Unhealthy. *adj.* Diseased, sickly, infirm, invalid. *Anto.*, healthy.
Uniform. *adj.* 1. Regular, unvarying, alike, undeviating. 2. Consonant. *Anto.*, irregular.
Unkind. *adj.* Harsh, unamiable, unfriendly, cruel. *Anto.*, kind.
Unimportant. *adj.* Inconsiderable, immaterial, insignificant, trifling, petty, trivial. *Anto.*, weighty.
Unison. *n.* Accordance, agreement, concord, harmony, melody. *Anto.*, discord.
Unlawful. *adj.* Illegal, unlicensed, illicit. *Anto.*, legal, lawful.
Unlearned. *adj.* Ignorant, illiterate, uneducated, unlettered. *Anto.*, learned.
Unlike. *adj.* Different, dissimilar, distinct. *Anto.*, similar.
Unlimited. *adj.* Boundless, illimitable, infinite, unbounded. *Anto.*, limited.
Unmerciful. *adj.* Callous, cruel, hardhearted, merciless, severe. *Anto.*, merciful.
Unquestionable. *adj.* Indisputable, undeniable, certain, obvious, incontestable, indubitable, irrefragible. *Anto.*, questionable.
Unravel. *v.* Develop, disentangle, extricate, unfold. *Anto.*, tangle.
Unreal. *adj.* Shadowy, imaginary, insubstantial, visionary, ghostly, spectral.
Unrelenting. *adj.* Unpitying, relentless, rigorous, inexorable, harsh, cruel, merciless. *Anto.*, tender.
Unruly. *adj.* Ungovernable, mutinous, seditious, insubordinate, turbulent. *Anto.*, obedient.
Unseen. *adj.* Invisible, undiscovered, hidden. *Anto.*, visible.
Unsettled. *adj.* 1. Vacillating, uncertain, unsteady, wavering, restless. 2. Turbid. 3. Undetermined. *Anto.*, resolute.
Unspeakable. *adj.* Unutterable, inexpressible, ineffable.
Unskilful. *adj.* Ignorant, wanting art or knowledge. *Anto.*, skilful.
Unsocial. *adj.* Unsociable, unkind. *Anto.*, sociable.
Unstable. *adj.* 1. Fickle, inconstant, mutable, vacillating. 2. Fluctuating.
Untimely. *adj.* Premature, inopportune, unseasonable. *Anto.*, timely.
Unsuccessful. *adj.* Unfortunate, unlucky. *Anto.*, successful.
Untwine. *v.* Untwist, unwind.
Unwearied. *adj.* Indefatigable, restless, fresh. *Anto.*, tired.
Unwilling. *adj.* Reluctant, loath, indisposed, disinclined. *Anto.*, willing.
Upbraid. *v.* Blame, censure, reprove, condemn, stigmatize, taunt.
Upright. *adj.* 1. Erect. 2. Honest, bold. *Anto.*, prone.
Uproar. *n.* Commotion, hubbub, disturbance, clamor, tumult. *Anto.*, calm.
Urbanity. *n.* Civility, courtesy, politeness, suavity. *Anto.*, incivility.
Urge. *vt* 1. Instigate, incite, stimulate, spur. 2. Solicit, entreat. 3. Impel, push, drive. *Anto.*, hinder.
Urgent. *adj.* Importunate, pressing, cogent. *Anto.*, unimportant.
Usage. *n.* 1. Habit, practice, custom. 2. Treatment.
Use. *v.* 1. Employ. 2. Consume, exhaust, expend. 3. Exercise, practice. 4. Accustom, inure. *Anto.*, abuse.
Useful. *adj.* Helpful, serviceable, good, convenient, profitable. *Anto.*, futile.
Usually. *adv.* Regularly, ordinarily, generally, habitually. *Anto.*, seldom.
Useless. *adj.* Fruitless, ineffectual, vain.
Utility. *n.* Use, service, usefulness, avail, benefit, profit. *Anto.*, worthlessness.
Utterly. *adv.* Wholly, completely, fully, totally. *Anto.*, partly.
Uttermost. *adj.* 1. Utmost, greatest. 2. Extreme, farthest. *Anto.*, nearest, next.
Unusual. *adj.* Rare, uncommon.
Unwelcome. *adj.* 1. Unacceptable. 2. Displeasing. *Anto.*, welcome.

V

Vacant. *adj.* 1. Empty, unfilled, void. 2. Thoughtless. *Anto.*, filled.
Vacancy. *n.* 1. Chasm. 2. Emptiness, vacuity. *Anto.*, fulness, plethora.
Vacate. *v.* 1. Make empty, void, annul. 2. Leave. *Anto.*, occupy.
Vague. *adj.* Indefinite, uncertain, dim, doubtful, obscure. *Anto.*, definite.
Vain. *adj.* 1. Inflated, conceited, overweening, ostentatious. 2. Useless, fruitless. *Anto.*, modest.
Valediction. *n.* Taking leave, farewell. *Anto.*, welcome.
Valid. *adj.* Sound, just, logical, sufficient, grave. *Anto.*, invalid.
Valuable. *adj.* Costly, precious, worthy, estimable. *Anto.*, worthless.
Value. *n.* Account, appreciation, estimation, price, rate, worth.
Value. *v.* Appraise, assess, calculate, appreciate, compute, esteem, estimate, regard, respect.
Vanity. *n.* Arrogance, conceit, pride, haughtiness. *Anto.*, modesty, humility.

Vanquish. *v.* Beat, overcome, quell, conquer, subdue, confuse, defeat, subjugate. *Anto.*, yield.
Vapid. *adj.* 1. Insipid, flat, spiritless. 2. Dull, tame, prosy. *Anto.*, spirited.
Variable. *adj.* Changeable, capricious, fickle, unsteady, versatile, wavering. *Anto.*, unchangeable.
Variance. *n.* Discord, strife, discussion. *Anto.*, unison.
Variation. *n.* 1. Difference, deviation, diversity. 2. Change, mutation. *Anto.*, permanence.
Variety. *n.* 1. Difference, diversity. 2. Multiplicity. *Anto.*, simplicity.
Various. *adj.* 1. Different, several, sundry, many. 2. Diversified. *Anto.*, simple.
Veer. *v.* Turn, shift, change course.
Vegetate. *v.* Spring, grow, shoot, germinate.
Vehement. *adj.* 1. Passionate, violent, furious. 2. Earnest, fervid. 3. Forcible, strong. *Anto.*, gentle.
Velocity. *n.* Speed, rapidity, swiftness, fleetness. *Anto.*, sloth.
Venerate. *v.* Honor, respect, revere, adore. *Anto.*, despise.
Veracity. *n.* Candor, truthfulness, honesty, ingenuousness. *Anto.*, mendacity.
Verbal. *adj.* 1. Literal. 2. Unwritten, oral, spoken, parole. *Anto.*, written.
Verbose. *adj.* Diffuse, wordy, windy, prolix. *Anto.*, succinct, terse, concise.
Vestige. *n.* Mark, trace, track, footstep.
Vexation. *n.* 1. Annoyance, trouble, torment. 2. Displeasure. *Anto.*, pleasure.
Vice. *n.* Wickedness, crime, sin, moral ill. *Anto.*, virtue.
Vicinity. *n.* 1. Neighborhood. 2. Proximity, nearness.
View. *n.* 1. Scene, vista, prospect. 2. Picture, sketch. 3. Sight, inspection. 4. Opinion.
Vigilant. *adj.* Watchful, circumspect. *Anto.*, heedless.
Vigorous. *adj.* 1. Strong, energetic. 2. Healthy, sound. 3. Racy, pointed. *Anto.*, weak.
Violent. *adj.* 1. Fierce, hot. 2. Vehement, boisterous, furious, impetuous, turbulent 3. Sharp, intense. *Anto.*, gentle.
Vile. *adj.* 1. Wicked, knavish. 2. Low, base, mean, foul. *Anto.*, noble, lofty.
Vindicate. *v.* Clear, defend, protect, justify. *Anto.*, implicate, criminate.
Virtue. *n.* 1. Goodness, integrity, worth. 2. Power, efficacy. *Anto.*, vice.
Virtuous. *adj.* 1. Pure, chaste. 2. Good, righteous, exemplary. *Anto.*, bad.
Visible. *adj.* 1. Patent, apparent, evident, obvious. 2. Perceptible. *Anto.*, unseen.
Visionary. *adj.* Enthusiastic, fantastic, fanatical, imaginary. *Anto.*, cautious, sensible.
Visitation. *n.* 1. Affliction, trouble, dispensation. 2. Inspection.
Vital. *adj.* Necessary, essential, indispensable. *Anto.*, unnecessary.
Vitiate. *v.* Contaminate, pollute, defile, infect, sophisticate, taint. *Anto.*, cleanse.
Vivid. *adj.* Active, bright, clear, lively, lucid, quick, sprightly, striking. *Anto.*, dull.
Volatility. *n.* Flightiness, giddiness, levity, lightness, liveliness. *Anto.*, steadiness.
Voluptuous. *adj.* Sensual, epicurean, luxurious. *Anto.*, stoical, harsh.
Voluptuary. *n.* Epicure, sensualist. *Anto.*, ascetic.
Vouch. *v.* 1. Attest, warrant, avouch. 2. Back, support. *Anto.*, deny.
Vulgarity. *v.* Coarseness, grossness, meanness, rudeness, vileness. *Anto.*, refinement.

W

Wag. *n.* Humorist, joker, jester, wit. *Anto.*, dullard, butt.
Wages. *n., pl.* Pay, salary, hire, compensation, stipend, earnings.
Wakeful. *adj.* Sleepless, vigilant, watchful, wary. *Anto.*, drowsy.
Walk. *n.* Carriage, gait, path.
Walk. *v.* Perambulate.
Wander. *v.* 1. Stray, swerve, digress, deviate. 2. Stroll, ramble, roam. *Anto.*, run.
Want. *n.* 1. Need. 2. Poverty, indigence. 3. Lack, dearth, scarcity. *Anto.*, plenty.
Wares. *n.* Commodities, goods, merchandise.
Wariness. *n.* Care, caution, circumspection, forethought, prudence. *Anto.*, heedlessness.
Warlike. *adj.* 1. Hostile, inimical. 2. Military, bellicose. *Anto.*, peaceful.
Warm. *adj.* 1. Genial, pleasant, sunny. 2. Not cold. 3. Fervent. 4. Excited. *Anto.*, cool.
Warmth. *n.* 1. Glow. 2. Zeal, vehemence, ardor, fervor. *Anto.*, coolness.
Warning. *n.* 1. Monition, admonition. 2. Notice. 3. Caution.
Wary. *adj.* Vigilant, cautious, discreet, guarded. *Anto.*, heedless.
Waste. *n.* 1. Loss, consumption. 2. Refuse. 3. Pillage, ruin, destruction, devastation. *Anto.*, replenishment, frugality.
Wasteful. *adj.* 1. Destructive. 2. Profuse, lavish, extravagant. *Anto.*, frugal.
Watchful. *adj.* Vigilant, careful, wary, circumspect, alert. *Anto.*, careless.
Wave. *n.* Ripple, undulation, swell, surge, billow, breaker.
Waver. *v.* 1. Fluctuate, vacillate. 2. Flicker, wave. *Anto.*, steadfast.
Way. *n.* 1. Path, route, course, road. 2. Mode, method.
Wayward. *adj.* Forward, perverse, obstinate, willful, headstrong, stubborn. *Anto.*, docile.
Weak. *adj.* 1. Feeble, languid, weakly. 2. Frail, sickly. *Anto.*, strong.
Weaken. *v.* Debilitate, unnerve, enfeeble. 2. Lower, reduce. *Anto.*, invigorate.
Weakness. *n.* Debility, effeminacy. *Anto.*, strength.
Wealth. *n.* Abundance, fortune, affluence, riches, opulence. *Anto.*, poverty.
Weariness. *n.* Exhaustion, languor, lassitude, fatigue. *Anto.*, buoyancy, vigor.
Weary. *adj.* Annoy, fatigue, harass, jade, subdue, tire, vex. *Anto.*, fresh, unwearied.
Wedding. *n.* Bridal, espousal, marriage, nuptials. *Anto.*, divorce.
Wedlock. *n.* Marriage, matrimony.
Wee. *adj.* Small, little, diminutive, pigmy, tiny. *Anto.*, large.
Weight. *n.* 1. Gravity, ponderosity. 2. Burden, load. 3. Influence, importance. *Anto.*, lightness.
Weighty. *adj.* Momentous, important. *Anto.*, unimportant, light, trifling.
Welcome. *adj.* 1. Pleasing, acceptable, agreeable, gratifying. 2. Admitted with pleasure. *Anto.*, unwelcome.
Welfare. *n.* Weal, well-being, success, prosperity. *Anto.*, failure, poverty.
Whet. *v.* 1. Stimulate, quicken, excite, arouse, kindle. 2. Sharpen. *Anto.*, dull.
Whimsical. *adj.* Capricious, fantastic, fanciful. *Anto.*, commonplace.
Whiten. *v.* Bleach, fade, blanch. *Anto.*, blacken.
Whole. *adj.* All, sum, total. *Anto.*, part.
Wicked. *adj.* 1. Bad, ill, evil, iniquitous. 2. Sinful, vicious, impious. *Anto.*, virtuous.
Willingly. *adj.* Spontaneously, voluntarily, readily. *Anto.*, unwillingly.
Wily. *adj.* Crafty, artful, sly, cunning, insidious, subtle, snaky. *Anto.*, ingenuous.
Win. *v.* 1. Gain, get, obtain, acquire, earn, achieve. 2. Gain over. *Anto.*, lose.
Wince. *v.* Shrink, flinch, startle.
Winding. *adj.* Meandering, serpentine, flexuous, sinuous. *Anto.*, straight.
Windy. *adj.* Breezy, stormy, gusty, tempestuous, blustering. *Anto.*, calm.
Wisdom. *n.* 1. Sagacity, sense, judgment. 2. Learning, knowledge. 3. Reasonableness. *Anto.*, ignorance.
Wise. *adj.* 1. Sage, sensible, judicious. 2. Erudite. 3. Sly, subtle, knowing. *Anto.*, ignorant.
Wit. *n.* Burlesque, contrivance, humor, irony, ingenuity, stratagem. *Anto.*, dulness.
With. *prep.* By, through.
Withdraw. *v.* 1. Recant, disavow. 2. Remove. 3. Disengage, wean, go back, recede, retire, retreat, retrograde, take back. *Anto.*, 1. Endorse, come forward.
Withhold. *v.* 1. Retain. 2. Restrain. *Anto.*, release.
Withstand. *v.* Oppose, thwart, resist.
Witness. *n.* Deponent, evidence, testimony.
Wonder. *n.* 1. Marvel, prodigy, miracle. 2. Surprise, amazement. 3. Curiosity. *Anto.*, commonplace.
Wonderful. *adj.* Admirable, astonishing, curious, marvellous, strange, surprising. *Anto.*, usual, customary.
Wood. *n.* 1. Copse, grove, forest. 2. Timber.
Word. *n.* Expression, promise, term.
Worker. *n.* 1. Performer. 2. Operative, laborer, workman, artificer. *Anto.*, idler.
Worship. *n.* Adore, honor, revere. *Anto.*, execrate.
Worth. *n.* Desert, excellence, merit, price, rate, value. *Anto.*, worthlessness.
Worthless. *adj.* Valueless, degraded. *Anto.*, valuable.
Worthy. *adj.* 1. Good, excellent, estimable, virtuous. 2. Deserving. *Anto.*, unworthy.
Wretched. *adj.* 1. Poor, bad, vile, pitiful. 2. Calamitous. 3. Forlorn, unhappy, miserable. *Anto.*, happy.
Written. *adj.* Penned, inscribed, transcribed. *Anto.*, verbal.
Writer. *n.* 1. Author. 2. Scribe, clerk, secretary, amanuensis. 3. Penman.
Wrong. *v.* Maltreat, injure, abuse, oppress. *Anto.*, right.
Wrong. *adj.* Untrue, faulty, not fit, unsuitable, unjust. *Anto.*, right.
Wrong. *n.* Injustice, error, injury. *Anto.*, right, justice.
Wrongly. *adv.* Erroneously.
Wrought. *v.* Done, performed, effected.
Wry. *adj.* Crooked, askew, distorted, twisted. *Anto.*, straight.

X

Xeres. *n.* Sherry.
Xiphoid. *adj.* Swordlike, ensiform.
Xylography. *n.* Wood-engraving.

Y

Yearly. *adj.* Annually, per annum.
Yeoman. *n.* Farmer, freeholder, commoner. *Anto.*, gentleman.
Yet. *conj.* or *adv.* But, however, nevertheless, notwithstanding, still, hitherto, further, besides.
Yield. *v.* Allow, cede, communicate, comply, conform, concede, give, produce, permit, resign, surrender. *Anto.*, take.
Yield. *n.* Crop, product.
Yielding. *adj.* Compliant, submissive, facile, unresisting, accommodating. *Anto.*, stubborn.
Yoke. *n.* 1. Link, chain, tie, bond. 2. Servitude, dependence, bondage, subjection, thraldom.
Yoke. *v.* Associate, join, link, couple, conjoin. *Anto.*, sever.
Youth. *n.* 1. Lad, boy, stripling. 2. Young men, young women. 3. Juniority, minority, juvenility, adolescence. *Anto.*, age.

Z

Zany. *adj.* Clown, buffoon, harlequin, Punch, fool.
Zeal. *n.* Earnestness, fervor, cordiality, ardor, passion.
Zealot. *n.* Enthusiast, bigot, fanatic, visionary.
Zealous. *adj.* Earnest, fervid, glowing, burning, passionate. *Anto.*, lukewarm.
Zenith. *n.* Top, apex, summit, pinnacle, climax. *Anto.*, nadir.
Zephyr. *n.* 1. Breeze. 2. West wind. *Anto.*, calm.
Zero. *n.* Cipher, naught, nothing.
Zest. *n.* Flavor, taste, savor, relish.
Zone. *n.* 1. Girdle, belt. 2. Clime, region.

A COMPENDIUM OF BIOGRAPHY

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

—*Longfellow's Psalm of Life.*

THE EMINENT HISTORICAL PERSONAGES OF ALL AGES.

IN the following Biographical Dictionary the most salient points in each career have been touched, and particular attention has furthermore been paid to adapting it to the wants of American readers and of the present time. It will be found that many names are included of persons recently brought into prominence, which are the subject of daily enquiry in this country, but of which no mention can be found in the more pretentious and bulky volumes devoted exclusively to biography. The great extent of the work has made it impossible within the pages allotted to this department to do more, in the majority of cases, than answer about each individual named the following questions: "Who was he?" "What was he?" "Where did he live?" "What did he do?" "When was he born?" "When did he die?" These queries have been replied to in the shortest possible manner. It has been the endeavor of the editor to make the collection so complete that this biographical information will answer every demand made upon it by the reader. It is confidently believed that no name at all apt to be met with in an ordinary course of English reading has been omitted.

EXPLANATION:

The figures following the name indicate the years of birth and death. After the names of some of the Popes, where the date of birth is unknown, the first figure shows the year of accession to the pontificate.

An interrogation mark indicates that the date is doubtful or approximate.

Assumed names or sobriquets are printed in italics immediately following the name.

Fl.—Flourished or lived.

B.C.—Before the Christian era.

Am.—American.	*It.—Italian.*
Dan.—Danish.	*Nor.—Norwegian.*
Eng.—English.	*Port.—Portuguese.*
Fr.—French.	*Prus.—Prussian.*
Ger.—German.	*Scot.—Scottish.*
Gr.—Greek.	*Sw.—Swedish.*

AACHEN, Johann van. 1552–1620 German painter.

Aaron. 1574–1451 B.C. First high priest of the Israelites. Brother of Moses.

Aarschot, Philippe de Croi, Duke of. ....–1595. Flemish general and statesman.

Aarsens, Franz van. 1572–1641. Dutch diplomatist.

Abati, Bocco degli. Florentine traitor mentioned in Dante's Inferno. In 1260, in a battle between the Guelphs and Ghibelines, he caused the defeat of his countrymen by striking off the head of their standard-bearer.

Abbas I. *The Great.* 1557–1628. Shah of Persia.

Abassides. Fl. 749–1258. The most famous dynasty of Caliphs at Bagdad and Damascus.

Abbot, George. 1562–1633. English prelate.

Abbot, Rev. Jacob. 1803–1879. Am. author. *Rollo Books.*

Abbott, John Stevens Cabot. 1805–1877. American historian.

Abd-el-Kader. 1807–1883. Emir of Algeria. Led the Arabians, about 1830, in hostilities against the French, then beginning to invade his country. After a brave struggle he was vanquished in 1847 and imprisoned in France. In 1860, risking his own life, he averted the massacre of thousands of Christians in Syria. He was noted for his devotion to the Moslem faith, for eminent literary attainments and great eloquence.

Abdul-Aziz. 1830–1876. Sultan of Turkey.

Abdul-Hamid II. 1842–..... Sultan of Turkey.

Abelard, Pierre. 1079–1142. French orator and philosopher.

Abercrombie, James. 1706–1781. British general in America.

Abercrombie, John. 1781–1844. Scottish metaphysician.

Abercromby, Sir Ralph. 1734–1801. British general.

Abernethy, John. 1764–1831. Eng. physician and anatomist.

About, Edmond François Valentin. 1828–1885. Fr. author.

Abraham, or **Abram.** Born about 2000 B.C., and died at the age of 175. Hebrew prince and patriarch.

Acier, Michel Victor. 1736–1799. French sculptor.

Acilius Glabrio, Manius. Fl. 191 B.C. Consul of Rome.

Acosta, Jose de. 1539?–1600. Spanish Jesuit, missionary and author.

Adair, John. 1757–1840. American general and statesman.

Adam. 4000 B.C. Father of the human race.

Adams, Charles Francis. 1807–1888. American statesman and diplomatist. Son of J. Q. A. Negotiated the Treaty of Geneva.

Adams, John. Born at Braintree, Mass., 1735; died, 1826. American statesman and diplomatist. First vice-president and second president of the United States; one of the negotiators of the treaty of peace with Great Britain, 1782. Defeated by Jefferson for the presidency in 1800, he retired to private life, disliked by both prevailing parties. His talents, patriotism and public services, however, entitle him to be regarded as one of the greatest of the founders of the American republic.

Adams, John Quincy. 1767–1848. Son of J. A. American statesman and diplomatist. Sixth president of the United States, being elected by the House, not one of the four candidates in 1824 — Adams, Clay, Jackson and Crawford, all members of the same party — having a majority. Defeated by Jackson in 1828. Elected to the House in 1830, his oratory gained for him the title "Old Man Eloquent," and he was distinguished for his unremitting devotion to public business. He was a member of the House until 1848, in which year, while in his seat at the Capitol, he received a stroke of paralysis, which caused his death.

Adams, Samuel. 1722–1803. Governor of Massachusetts; one of the popular leaders of the Revolution; a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Adanson, Michel. 1727–1806. French naturalist.

Addison, Joseph. 1672–1719. English poet, moralist and dramatist. Requested by Lord Godolphin to write a poem on the battle of Blenheim, Addison composed "The Campaign," which procured for him a great public applause and a lucrative government position. He became under-secretary of state in 1705, and was elected to Parliament in 1708. Dr. Johnson says of him: "He not only made the proper use of wit himself, but taught it to others. * * * He has restored virtue to its dignity, and taught innocence not to be ashamed." His contributions to the *Tatler* and the *Spectator* are examples of his graceful style and genial spirit.

Adelaide. 1792–1849. Consort of William IV. of England.

Adelung, Johann Christoph. 1732–1806. German philologist.

Adrian I. Pope, from 772–795. **II.,** 867–872. **III.,** 884–885. **IV.,** 1154–1159. **V.,** 1276; died same year. **VI.,** 1521–1523.

Æschines. 398–314 B.C. Athenian orator; rival of Demosthenes.

Æsop. 619?–564 B.C. Greek fabulist. Being a slave, he was liberated by his master on account of his talents.

Æsopus. Fl. 1st century B.C. Roman tragedian.

Ætion. Fl. end of 4th century. Greek painter.

Affre, Denis Auguste. 1793–1848. Archbishop of Paris. Killed during the insurrection of June, 1848, in an effort to arrest the carnage.

Aga, Mohammed. 1734–1797. Founder of the reigning Persian dynasty; assassinated.

Agamemnon. ....–.... Generalissimo of the Greek forces during the Trojan war.

Agassiz, Louis. 1807–1873. Swiss naturalist; professor at Harvard; founder of museum of comparative zoölogy, Cambridge. *Researches on Fossil Fishes.*

Agatharchus. Fl. 480 B.C. Greek painter, said to have been the first to adopt the rules of perspective.

Agnesi, Maria Gaetana. 1718–1799. Italian lady possessing rare talents for languages and mathematics.

Agricola, Cnæus Julius. 37–93. Roman general; built a line of fortresses across Scotland.

Agrippa, Marcus Vipsanius. 63–12 B.C. Roman soldier and statesman.

Agrippina Augusta. ....–60 A.D. Mother of Nero; noted for her cruelty and immorality; poisoned her uncle and second husband, the Emperor Claudius; executed by order of Nero.

Aiken, John. 1747–1822. English writer. *General Biography.*

Ainsworth, Robert. 1660–1743. English classical scholar.

Ainsworth, William Harrison. 1805–1882. English novelist. *Jack Sheppard, Guy Fawkes,* etc.

Airy, Sir George Biddell. 1801–.... Astronomer Royal of England.

Akbar. 1542–1605. Most illustrious of the Mogul emperors.

Akenside, Mark. 1721–1770. English physician, poet and classical scholar. *Pleasures of the Imagination.*

Aladdin. Fl. 1375. Son of Osman and organizer of the Janissaries.

Alaric. 350?–410. King of the Visigoths; conquered Rome.

Albert, or **Albert Francis,** Augustus Charles Emmanuel, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. 1819–1861. Consort of Queen Victoria.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. 1841–.... Heir-apparent to the British Crown.

Alboin. ....–573. King of the Lombards. Assassinated at the instigation of his wife, whom he had requested to drink wine from the skull of her father.

Alboni, Marietta. 1824–.... Italian vocalist; married Count Pepolo; retired from the stage, 1863.

Albuquerque, Alfonso, Marquis de. *The Great.* 1453–1515. Portuguese conqueror.

Alcibiades. 450–404 B.C. Athenian general. Assassinated.

Alcott, Amos Bronson. 1799–1888. American philosopher and teacher.

Alcott, Louisa May. 1833–1888. American authoress; acted as hospital nurse during the civil war. *Little Women; An Old-Fashioned Girl,* etc.

Aldrich, Thomas Baily. 1836–.... American poet and novelist. *Story of a Bad Boy; Margery Daw; Baby Bell; Prudence Palfrey,* etc.

Alembert, Jean le Rond d'. 1717–1783. French geometer.

Alexander. *The Great.* 356–324 B.C. King of Macedon. "The youth who all things but himself subdued."—*Pope.* Taught by Aristotle. Ascended the throne of Macedon 336, destroyed Thebes and was chosen commander of the Greeks against Persia. He invaded Asia Minor in 334, defeating Darius on the banks of the Granicus. In 333 he almost annihilated the Persian army at the battle of Issus. Cut the Gordian knot and caused the Ammonian oracle to declare him the son of Jupiter Ammon. Captured Tyre in 332, and, having invaded Egypt, founded Alexandria. In 331 he defeated Darius at the decisive battle of Arbela. Becoming elated by his successes, he claimed the homage due to a god, stabbing his foster-brother Clitus, for refusal to pay such homage. Invaded India in 327, advancing as far as the Hyphasis. Died at Babylon of a fever said to have been aggravated by excessive drinking.

Alexander I. 1777–1825. Emperor of Russia. **II.,** 1818–1881; assassinated by the Nihilists. **III.,** 1845–....

Alexander I. Pope from 108 to 117. **II.,** 1061–1073. **III.,** 1159–1181. **IV.,** 1254–1261. **V.,** 1409–1410. **VI.,** 1492–1503.

Alexander I. ....–1124. King of Scotland. **II.,** 1198–1249. **III.,** 1241–1286.

Alexander, Archibald. 1772–1851. Am. author and divine.

Alexander, James Waddell. 1804–1859. Son of A. A. American author and divine.

Alexander, Joseph Addison. 1809–1859. Son of A. A. American theologian and orientalist.

Alexander, William. *Lord Stirling.* 1726–1783. American Revolutionary general.

Alfieri, Vittorio. 1749–1803. Italian poet.

Alfonso XII. 1857–1885. King of Spain.

Alfred. *The Great.* 849?–901. King of the West Saxons. Established schools and a system of police, and founded a navy.

Algardi, Alessandro. 1600?–1654. Italian sculptor.

Alger, William Rounseville. 1823–.... Am. author and divine.

Allen, Ethan. 1742–1789. American Revolutionary commander. With only eighty-three men, in 1775, he captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

Abraham a Sancta Clara. (Ulrich Megerle). 1642-1709. Ger. pulpit orator; chaplain at the court of Vienna.

Abt, Franz. 1819–1885. Ger. musician and composer. *When the Swallows Homeward Fly; Oh, Ye Tears; Over The Stars is Your Rest.*

Albani, Emma. 1850–.... American vocalist.

Allen, William F. 1847–.... American perfecter of the new system of standard time.

Allen, William Henry. 1784–1813. Am. naval commander.

Allibone, Samuel Austin. 1816–.... Am. author. *Critical Dictionary of English Literature.*

Allison, William R. 1829-.... Am. lawyer and statesman.

Allston, Washington. 1779–1843. American painter.

Alma-Tadema, Lawrence. 1836. Belgian painter.

Alva, Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, Duke of. 1508–1582. Spanish commander in the Netherlands, infamous for his cruelties.

Ambrose, Saint. 340?–397. One of the fathers of the church.

Ames, Fisher. 1758–1808. Am. orator and statesman.

Amherst, Jeffrey. *Lord Amherst.* 1717–1797. British general and field-marshal and governor of Virginia.

Ampere, Andre Marie. 1775–1836. French mathematician and natural philosopher.

Anacreon. B.C. 560?–478. Greek poet. Many of his poems have been rendered into English by Moore.

Anaxagoras. B.C. 500–428. Greek philosopher. "The father of modern science."

Andersen, Hans Christian. 1805-1875. Danish author and novelist.

Anderson, Maj. Robert. 1805–1861. Defender of Ft. Sumter.

Anderson, Mary. 1859–.... American actress.

Andrassy, Julian, Count. 1823–.... Hungarian statesman.

Andre, John. 1751–1780. English spy; hanged for his connection with the contemplated treason of Arnold.

Andrew, John Albion. 1818–1867. American statesman and abolitionist; governor of Massachusetts.

Andros, Sir Edmund. 1637–1714. British colonial governor of New England.

Anjou. Famous noble house of France.

Anne of Austria. 1601–1666. Queen of France.

Anne. 1664–1714. Queen of England; last of the Stuarts.

Anthon, Charles. 1797–1867. American classical scholar.

Anthony, St. 251–356? Egyptian founder of monachism.

Anthony, Henry B. 1815–.... U. S. Senator.

Anthony of Padua, St. 1195–1231. Monk of Franciscan order.

Anthony, Susan B. 1820–.... American "woman's rights" advocate.

Antigonus. *Cyclops.* B.C. 382?–301. General of Alexander the Great.

Antiochus I. King of Syria and Babylonia; reigned B.C. 280–261. **II.,** reigned B.C. 261–246; poisoned by his queen, Laodice. **III.** (*The Great*), reigned B.C. 223–187.

Antisthenes. Fl. 400 B.C. Greek philosopher; regarded as the founder of the Cynic school.

Antoinette, Marie. 1755–1793. Queen of Louis XVI. of France; guillotined.

Antonelli, Giacomo. 1806–1876. Italian cardinal.

Antonius, Marcus. *Mark Antony.* B.C. 93?–30. Roman general and statesman.

Applegarth, Robert. 1831–.... Leader of the workingmen of England.

Aquinas, Thomas. Saint. *The Angelic Doctor.* 1224–1274. Theologian, teacher and writer; member of the order of St. Dominic.

Arabi Pasha. 1834–.... Egyptian revolutionist.

Aram, Eugene. 1704–1759. English scholar; noted for his learning no less than for his tragic fate. Executed for the murder of one Daniel Clark, whom he is said to have killed to procure means for prosecuting his studies. The chief character in one of Bulwer's novels.

Arbuthnot, John. 1675–1735. Scottish physician.

Archimedes. B.C. 287?–212. Greek mathematician and natural philosopher.

Argyll (or Argyle), Archibald Campbell, eighth earl. 1598–1661. Scottish Covenanter; defeated by Montrose; executed for treason.

Argyll (or Argyle), George Douglas Campbell, seventh duke. 1823–.... English statesman and author. *The Reign of Law.*

Ariosto, Ludovico. 1474–1533. Italian poet. *Orlando Furioso.*

Aristides. B.C. ....–468? Athenian general and statesman.

Aristophanes. B.C. 444?–380? Greek comic poet.

Aristotle. *The Stagirite.* B.C. 384–322. Greek philosopher; tutor of Alexander the Great. *Ethics.*

Arius. 255?–336? Patriarch of Alexandria and founder of the Arian schism.

Arkwright, Sir Richard. 1732–1792. English manufacturer and inventor of the spinning-jenny.

Arminius. B.C. 16–21 A.D. Ger. hero. See *Hermann.*

Arminius, Jacobus (Jacob Harmen). 1560–1609. Dutch founder of the Arminian theology.

Armitage, Edward. 1817–.... Eng. historical painter.

Armstrong, John. 1709–1779. Scottish poet and physician.

Armstrong, Sir William George. 1810–.... English inventor of the Armstrong gun.

Arnaud, Henri. 1641–1721. Leader of the Waldenses.

Arndt, Ernst Moritz. 1769–1860. German poet and writer.

Arnheim, Johann Georg von. 1581–1641. German general and diplomatist.

Arnim, Harry Carl Edward von. 1824–1879 Prussian diplomatist.

Arnold, Benedict. 1740–1801. American general and traitor. His plot to betray West Point, one of the most important of American fortresses, into the hands of the British, was betrayed by the capture of Major Andre, and he barely escaped. He became a colonel in the British army, and is said to have received £6,315 from the British as indemnity for the loss he sustained by his treachery.

Arnold of Brescia (or Arnaldo). ....–1155. Italian reformer, orator and popular leader.

Arnold, Edwin. 1832–.... English journalist and poet. *Light of Asia.*

Arnold, Matthew. 1822–1888. English author, poet and critic. *God and the Bible; The Strayed Reveller; Essays on Criticism,* etc.

Arnold, Thomas. 1795–1842. English historian and master of Rugby. *History of Rome.*

Arnold von Winkelried. ....–1386. Swiss patriot, who broke the Austrian phalanx at the battle of Sempach by throwing himself against the points of their spears, gathering in his arms all the spears within reach. He was mortally wounded, but his brave action decided the fate of the battle in favor of his countrymen.

Artemisia. Fl. 480 B.C. Queen of Halicarnassus. Joined the fleet of Xerxes against Greece, and commanded her own ship in the battle of Salamis with courage and ability.

Artemisia. Fl. 350 B.C. Consort of Mausolus, Prince of Caria, and after his death erected in his honor a tomb numbered among the seven wonders of the world.

Artevelde, Jacob van. 1300?–1345. Leader of the people of Ghent.

Artevelde, Philip van, son of J. v. A. 1340–1382. Leader of the insurrection in Flanders.

Arthur, Chester Allan. 1831–1886. Twenty-first President of the United States. Born at St. Albans, Vermont; read law, was admitted to the bar and began practice in New York city; 1860, quartermaster-general on the staff of Gov. Morgan; 1871, collector of the port of New York, but superseded, 1878, by Gen. Merritt; 1880, placed in nomination for vice-president by the republican party and elected; succeeded to the presidency on the death of Garfield, Sept. 19, 1881.

Arthur, Timothy Shay. 1809–1841. American author. *Lights and Shadows of Real Life; Ten Nights in a Bar-Room,* etc.

Ascham, Roger. 1515–1568. English scholar and author.

Ashburton, Alexander Baring, Lord. 1774–1848. English diplomatist. (Ashburton treaty.)

Aspasia of Miletus. B.C. ....–432? Mistress of Pericles, the Athenian law not permitting a citizen to marry a foreigner. Socrates called himself one of her disciples.

Astor, John Jacob. 1763–1848. Wealthy American merchant, native of Heidelberg, Germany. Settled in New York city, and entered the fur trade with great success, establishing trading posts in the northwest as far as the Pacific Ocean and founding Astoria in 1811. He next made extensive investments in real estate, and when he died his property was estimated at twenty millions. Founded the Astor Library.

Atahualpa. ....–1533. Last Inca of Peru.

Athanasius. 296?–373. Greek father of the church.

Athelstan. 895?–941. King of England.

Athenagoras. Fl. 168. Greek Christian philosopher.

Atterbury, Francis. 1662–1732. Eng. prelate and politician.

Attila. *The Scourge of God.* ....–453. King of the Huns.

Attucks, Crispus. ....–1770. Mulatto leader of mob in Boston massacre

Auber, Daniel François Esprit. 1784–1871. French composer. *Fra Diavolo; Masaniello.*

Audubon, John James. 1780–1851. American ornithologist.

Auerbach, Berthold. 1812–1882. German Jewish author and poet. *The Country House on the Rhine.*

Augereau, Pierre François Charles, Duc de Castiglione. 1757–1816. French general. The son of a mechanic, he received but little education. Enlisted as a private in the French army in 1792, but was rapidly promoted, and at the end of a year had attained to the rank of general of division. Throughout his successful military career he exhibited remarkable valor and ability.

Augustine, Saint. 354–430. Latin father of the church.

Augustus I. 1670–1733. King of Poland and elector of Saxony.

Augustus Cæsar. B.C. 63–A.D. 14. First Emperor of Rome.

Aumale, Henri Eugene Philippe Louis d'Orleans, Duc d'. 1822–1883. French general. Son of King Louis Philippe.

Aurelianus. 212–275. Roman emperor.

Aurelius Antoninus, Marcus. *Marcus Aurelius.* 121–180. Roman emperor and philosopher

Aurung-Zebe. 1618–1707. Emperor of Hindostan.

Ausonius. 310–394? Latin poet.

Austen, Jane. 1775–1817. English author.

Austin, Saint. Fl. 597. The apostle of England.

Austin, Stephen F. ....–1836. Founded the first colony in Texas.

Avicenna. 980–1037. Arabian physician.

Aytoun, William Edmondstoune. 1813–1865. Scottish poet.

BABER, Mohammed. 1483?–1530. Founder of the Mogul empire in India.

Baccio della Porta. *Fra Bartolommeo di San Marco.* 1469-1517. Italian painter, member of the order of St. Dominic. *Last Judgment; Marriage of St. Catherine; Virgin on a Throne.*

Bach, Johann Sebastian. 1685–1750. German composer and musical director, distinguished also for his skill as a performer on the organ and the piano. *The Nativity.*

Bache, Alexander Dallas. 1806–1867. American philosopher and savant; great-grandson of Dr. Franklin.

Bache, Franklin. 1792–1864. Am. physician and chemist.

Back, Sir George. 1796–1878. English Arctic navigator.

Bacon, Francis, Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Albans. *Lord Bacon.* 1561-1626. English statesman, jurist and philosopher. Son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, keeper of the great seal under Elizabeth. His youthful precocity caused Queen Elizabeth to call him her "little lord keeper." Studied at Trinity College, and at 15 began to oppose the philosophy of Aristotle. Called to the bar, and made queen's counsel at 28. Solicitor-general, 1607; judge of the marshal's court, 1611; attorney-general, 1613; lord keeper, 1617; lord high chancellor, 1619. Charged with gross bribery and corruption in Parliament, 1621, he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of £40,000, and to be imprisoned during the royal pleasure, and incapacitated from holding public office. He regained his liberty after two days' imprisonment, his fine, too, being remitted by King James, who also allowed him a pension of £1,200 per annum. He spent the remainder of his life in retirement, diligently pursuing the study of literature and science. The belief

that Bacon is the real author or at least the principal author of the plays attributed to Shakespeare has of late years found many adherents, and numerous books on the subject have been published. *The Wisdom of the Ancients; Novum Organum.*

Bacon, Nathaniel. 1630?–1677. Virginia patriot, born in England.

Bacon, Roger. *The Admirable Doctor.* 1214–1292. English philosopher. *Opus Majus.*

Baconthorp, John. *The Resolute Doctor.* ....–1346? English monk and philosopher.

Baffin, William. 1580–1622. English navigator. (Baffin's Bay.)

Bailey, Philip James. 1816–.... English lawyer and poet. *Festus; The Mystic.*

Baillie, Joanna. 1762–1851. Scottish poetess. *The Family Legend; Plays on the Passions.*

Baillie, Matthew. 1761–1823. Scottish physician.

Baillie, Robert. 1602?–1662. Scottish theologian.

Bailly, Jean Sylvain. 1736–1793. French astronomer and philosopher. 1789, first president of the States-General; mayor of Paris same year. Endeavoring, with Lafayette, to curb the violence of the revolutionists, he caused the National Guard to fire on a riotous mob in the Champ de Mars, in 1791, thus incurring the enmity of the people. Executed by the Jacobins.

Baily, Edward Hodges. 1788–1867. English sculptor.

Baily, Francis. 1774–1844. English astronomer.

Bainbridge, William. 1774–1833. Am. naval commander.

Baird, Sir David. 1757–1829. Scottish general.

Baird, Spencer F. 1823– .... American naturalist.

Bajazet (or Bayazeed). 1347–1403. Sultan of the Ottomans. Subjugated Bulgaria, Asia Minor, and a portion of Greece, and gained a victory over the Hungarians, French and Poles at Nicopolis, in 1396. Defeated and captured in 1401 by Tamerlane, by whom he is said to have been confined in an iron cage.

Baker, Sir Samuel White. 1821– .... English African explorer, and author of geographical and literary works. In 1847 he established a sanatorium and prosperous agricultural settlement in the mountains of Ceylon, 6,200 feet above sea level, whither he conveyed emigrants and the best breeds of sheep and cattle. In 1861-4 explored, at his own expense, the region lying around the sources of the White Nile; discovered and named Lake Albert N'yanza, and found the exit of the Nile. In 1869, the sultan of Turkey placed at his disposal 1,500 troops, with which another expedition was made to the great African lakes.

Baker, Valentine, Pasha. English officer and commander of Egyptian troops in the Soudan.

Balboa, Vasco Nuñez de. 1475?–1517. Spanish discoverer. Discovered the Pacific Ocean, 1513. The jealousy of his superior officers caused his conviction on a charge of treason, for which he was executed.

Baldwin I. 1058–1118. King of Jerusalem; brother of Godfrey de Bouillon.

Balfe, Michael William. 1808–1870. Irish composer. *The Bohemian Girl.*

Baliol, Edward. ....–1363. King of Scotland.

Baliol, John. ....–1269. English baron; father of Edward Baliol.

Baliol, John de. 1259?–1314. Son of the preceding. King of Scotland; rival of Bruce.

Ballou, Hosea. 1771–1852. American theologian; founder of the denomination of Universalists.

Balmes, Jaime Lucio. 1810–1848. Spanish philosopher and theologian.

Balzac, Honoré de. 1799–1850 French novelist.

Bancroft, George. 1800–1887. American historian and diplomatist. Minister to Germany and to England; secretary of the navy. *History of the United States*, which has been translated into all the principal languages of Europe.

Baner (or **Banier**), Johan. 1595–1641. Swedish general.

Banks, Nathaniel Prentiss. 1816–.... American general and politician. Native of Massachusetts; worked during boyhood in a cotton factory; learned the machinist's trade; edited a country newspaper; admitted to the bar; elected to Legislature of his native state in 1849, and three years later became speaker. Sent to Congress in 1852 as a Democrat, and in 1854 re-elected by the American and Republican parties. Speaker of House in 1855. Served three terms as Governor of Massachusetts, and in 1861 was appointed major-general of volunteers. After the war was sent to Congress in 1866, 1868 and 1870. Supported Horace Greeley for presidency in 1872. Re-elected to Congress in 1876 by Democrats and disaffected Republicans.

Banks, Thomas. 1735–1805. British sculptor.

Banneker, Benjamin. 1731–1806. American negro mathematician.

Barbarossa, Hadher. 1476?–1546. Corsair king of Algiers.

Barbaroux, Charles Jean Marie. 1767–1794. French representative and Girondist; beheaded by the Jacobins.

Barbauld, Anna Letitia. 1743–1825. English authoress.

Barbour, John. 1320?–1395? Scottish poet. *The Bruce.*

Barclay de Tolly, Michael, Prince. 1755–1818. Russian field-marshal.

Barclay, Robert. 1648–1690. Scottish Quaker author.

Barham, Richard Harris. 1788–1845. English divine and humorist. *Ingoldsby Legends.*

Barebone, Praise God. ....–1680. English fanatic.

Baring, Sir Francis. 1740–1810. English capitalist.

Barlow, Joel. 1755–1812. American patriot and poet.

Barnard, John G. 1815–1882. American general and writer.

Barmecides. Famous Persian family, noted for its tragic fate.

Barnes, Albert. 1798–1870. American theologian and commentator.

Barneveldt, Johan van Olden. 1549–1619. Dutch statesman.

Barnum, Phineas T. 1810–.... American showman; native of Connecticut. *Humbugs of the World.*

Barras, Paul François Jean Nicola, Count de. 1755–1829. French statesman.

Barry, James. 1741–1806. Irish painter.

Barry Cornwall. See *Procter.*

Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire, Jules. 1805–.... French statesman and writer.

Baxter, Richard. 1615–1691. English Dissenting minister and writer. *The Saints' Everlasting Rest; Call to the Unconverted.*

Bayard, Pierre du Terrail de. 1475–1524. French warrior, whose bravery earned for him the sobriquet "The cavalier without fear and without reproach." Francis I. showed the universal reverence for Bayard's character by choosing to be knighted at his hands. Mortally wounded at Romagnano, Bayard would not allow himself to be carried from the field of battle, refusing to "turn his back to the enemy for the first time."

Bayle, Pierre. 1647–1706. French philosopher and critic.

Bazaine, François Achille. 1811–1888. French general. Made general of division during the Crimean war; held a command in the French expedition to Mexico, in 1862, with great distinction, and succeeded to the supreme command in 1863. Created a marshal of France in 1864. In the Franco-German war he surrendered the fortress of Metz, with 173,000 men, 6,000 officers, 50 generals and 3 marshals, and fled to England. He was court-martialed and sentenced to degradation and death, but the sentence was commuted to twenty years' imprisonment. Confined at the isle Sainte Marguerite, he escaped in nine months and settled in Madrid.

Beaconsfield, Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of. 1804–1880. English statesman and novelist. His first novel, *Vivian Grey*, was published at the age of 21. Entered Parliament in 1837, and became the leader of the Conservative party. Acted as chancellor of the exchequer a number of years, and in 1868 was prime minister of England for a few months. Was again called to the premiership in 1874, and was raised to the peerage. Was succeeded in 1880 by William E. Gladstone.

Beaton (or **Beatoun**), David, Cardinal. 1494–1546. Primate of Scotland.

Beattie, James. 1735–1803. Scottish poet and philosopher.

Beauharnais, Eugene de. 1781–1824. French general; son of Alexander de Beauharnais and Josephine, afterward Empress of France.

Beaumarchais, Pierre Auguste Caron de. 1732–1799. French dramatist.

Beaumont, Francis. 1586–1615. English dramatic writer; associate of John Fletcher.

Beauregard, Peter Gustavus Toutant. 1816–.... American Confederate general. Born in Louisiana; graduate of West Point; served in Mexico. Entered Confederate army in 1861, and commanded at Fort Sumter and at the first battle of Bull Run; defeated at Shiloh by Gen. Grant in 1862; defended Charleston in 1863.

Becket, Thomas à. 1117–1170. Archbishop of Canterbury; high chancellor of England. Having excommunicated two bishops for complying with the king's will, he was assassinated by four barons of the royal household. Canonized in 1172.

Bede. *The Venerable.* 673?–735. English monk and ecclesiastical writer. *Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation.*

Bedford, John Plantagenet, Duke of. 1390–1435. English general. Regent of France and protector of England during the minority of Henry VI. Defeated by Joan of Arc.

Beecher, Henry Ward. 1813–1887. American divine and lecturer. Born in Connecticut. Pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, Brooklyn, since 1847. Powerful advocate of the abolition movement. *Star Papers; Sermons.*

Beecher, Lyman. 1775–1863. American divine. Father of H. W. B. *Views on Theology.*

Beethoven, Ludwig von. 1770–1827. German composer. *Sinfonia Eroica; Lenore; Fidelio; Ninth Symphony.*

Behring, Vitus. 1680–1742? Danish navigator. Discovered *Behring's Strait*; suffered shipwreck while commanding an expedition to the northern seas and died on Behring's Island.

Belisarius. 505?–565. Byzantine general.

Bell, Sir Charles. 1774–1842. Scottish physiologist.

Bellini, Vincenzo. 1802–1835. Italian composer. *La Sonnambula; I Puritani; Norma.*

Belvedere, Andrea. 1646–1732. Italian painter.

Belzoni, Giovanni Battista. 1778–1823. Italian traveller.

Bendemann, Edward. 1811–.... German painter.

Benédek, Ludwig von. 1804–1878. Hungarian general.

Benedict I. Pope from 575 to 578. **II.**, 684–685. **III.**, 855–858. **IV.**, 900–903. **V.**, chosen pope 964 but driven from Rome by Otho I., died at Hamburg 965. **VI.**, 972–974; killed by the people of Rome. **VII.**, 975–984. **VIII.**, 1012–1024. **IX.**, ascended the pontifical chair in 1034, but was driven from Rome. **X.**, 1058–1059, when he was deposed on account of being irregularly elected. **XI.**, 1303–1304. **XII.**, 1334–1342. **XIII.**, 1724–1730. **XIV.**, 1740–1758.

Benedict XIII. 1334–1424. Anti-Pope. Original name, Pedro de Luna. Chosen pope at Avignon in 1394, while Boniface IX. reigned at Rome. Both were deposed in 1415 by the council of Constance.

Benedict, Sir Julius. 1804–.... German musician and composer, residing in England since 1835.

Benezet, Anthony. 1713–1784. French philanthropist.

Bennett, James Gordon. 1800–1872. American journalist; native of Scotland; founded the *New York Herald.*

Benjamin, Park. 1809–1864. Am. journalist and poet.

Bentham, Jeremy. 1748–1832. English jurist and utilitarian philosopher.

Bentinck, William Charles Cavendish, Lord. 1774–1839. British general; governor-general of India.

Bentley, Richard. 1662–1742. English classical scholar and divine. *The Epistles of Phalaris.*

Benton, Thomas Hart. 1782–1858. American statesman. Born at Hillsboro, N. C.; removed to Tennessee, where he studied law, and commenced practice at 29. Commanded a regiment under Gen. Jackson, who, in a quarrel, attempted to strike Benton with a horse-whip, causing Benton's brother to severely wound Gen. Jackson with a pistol. Benton shortly after removed to St. Louis, where he published a political paper. Elected to the United States Senate in 1820, he continued a member of that body for thirty years, being defeated in 1850 by a division in the Democratic party on the slavery question. His advocacy of a gold and silver currency during his second term in the Senate earned for him the sobriquet of "Old Bullion." Elected in 1852 to the National House of Representatives, he earnestly opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Defeated for the governorship of Missouri in 1856. Favored Buchanan for the presidency in opposition to his son-in-law, Fremont. *A Thirty Years' View.*

Beranger, Pierre Jean de. 1780–1857. French lyric poet.

Bergerac, Cyrano de. 1620–1655. Fr. dramatist and duelist.

Beriot, Charles Auguste de. 1802–1870. Belgian violinist and composer.

Berkeley, George. 1684–1753. Irish Protestant prelate and metaphysician. *The Principles of Human Knowledge.*

Berlichingen, Götz von. *Of the Iron Hand.* 1480–1562. German warrior; hero of one of Goethe's dramas.

Berlioz, Louis Hector. 1803–1869. French composer. *The Damnation of Faust*; symphonies, *Harold, Romeo and Juliet.*

Bernadotte, Jean Baptiste Jules. 1764–1844. Marshal of France; King of Sweden and Norway as Carl XIV. Johan.

Bernard, Saint. 1091–1153. French ecclesiastic, canonized 1174. Abbot at Clairvaux, refusing other ecclesiastical preferment, but exerting great power over Europe.

Bernard de Menthon, Saint. 923–1008. Founder of the hospices of St. Bernard.

Bernardo del Carpio. Fl. 9th century. Spanish soldier.

Bernhardt, Sara (Mme. Damala). 1850–.... Fr. tragedienne.

Bert, Paul. 1833–.... French physician and politician.

Berthier, Louis Alexandre, Prince of Wagram. 1753–1815. Marshal of France.

Berthollet, Claude Louis. 1748–1822. French chemist.

Berwick, James Fitz-James, Duke of. 1660–1734. Marshal of France; natural son of James II. of England.

Bessel, Friedrich Wilhelm. 1784–1846. Prus. astronomer.

Bessemer, Henry. 1813–.... English engineer. (Bessemer process.)

Beust, Friedrich Ferdinand von, Count. 1809–.... German statesman.

Beza, Theodore. 1519–1605. Fr. Calvinistic theologian.

Biddle, John. The father of English Unitarians. 1615–1662. English theologian.

Biddle, Nicholas. 1786–1844. American financier.

Bierstadt, Albert. 1829–1882. American landscape painter, native of Germany.

Billings, William. 1746–1800. American musical composer.

Binney, Amos. 1803–1847. American naturalist.

Binney, Horace. 1780–1875. American lawyer.

Birney, James G. 1792–1857. American politician.

Bird, Robert Montgomery. 1803–1854. American author.

Bismarck-Schonhausen, Karl Otto, Prince. 1815–.... German statesman; chancellor of the German Empire.

Bjornson, Björnstjerne. 1832–.... Norwegian poet and novelist.

Black Hawk. 1767–1838. American Indian chief.

Black, William. 1841–.... Scottish author. *A Princess of Thule; MacLeod of Dare; A Daughter of Heth.*

Blackburn, Joseph Clay Stiles. 1838–.... Am. statesman.

Blackstone, Sir William. 1723–1780. English jurist. *Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Blackwood, William. 1776–1817. Scottish publisher. *Blackwood's Magazine.*

Blaine, James Gillespie. 1830–.... American statesman. Born in Pennsylvania; removed to Maine, where he edited the *Portland Advertiser;* served four terms in the Legislature; in Congress from 1862 to 1876, and speaker for three terms. Prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1876 and 1880. Chosen United States senator in 1877, but resigned to accept the secretaryship of state under Garfield.

Blair, Hugh. 1718–1800. Scottish divine and rhetorician.

Blake, Robert. 1599–1657. British admiral, regarded as the founder of England's naval supremacy.

Blake, William. 1757–1828. English poet and artist.

Blanc, Jean Joseph Louis. 1813–1883. French journalist, historian and politician.

Blanchard, Thomas. 1788–1864. American inventor.

Blennerhasset, Harman. 1770–1831. Friend and accomplice of Aaron Burr.

Blessington, Margaret, Countess of (*née* Power). 1789–1849. Beautiful and accomplished Irish lady.

Blind, Carl. 1820–.... German radical.

Bloomfield, Robert. 1766–1823. English poet. A tailor's son and a shoemaker's apprentice. *The Farmer's Boy.*

Blucher, Gebhard Lebrecht von. *Marschall Vorwärts.* 1742–1819. Prussian field-marshal. Decided the battle of Waterloo.

Blumenthal, Leonard von. 1810–.... Prussian general and strategist.

Boabdil. ....–1536? Last Moorish king of Granada.

Boadicea. ....–62. British queen.

Bobadilla, Francisco de. Fl. 1500. Spanish administrator who sent Columbus in chains to Spain.

Boccaccio, Giovanni. 1313–1375. It. novelist. *Decameron.*

Bodenstedt, Friedrich Martin. 1819–.... German poet and author.

Boerhaave, Herman. 1668–1738. Dutch physician and philosopher.

Boethius, Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus. 475–525? Roman statesman and philosopher. Falsely charged with treason, he was beheaded. *De Consolatione Philosophiæ.*

Bogardus, James. 1800–1874. American inventor.

Bohn, Henry George. 1800–.... English publisher.

Boileau-Despreaux, Nicolas. 1636–1711. French poet and satirist.

Boleyn, Anne. 1507?–1536. Second queen of Henry VIII. of England. Beheaded.

Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, Viscount. 1678–1751. English author, orator and politician. *Dissertation on Parties.*

Bolivar, Simon. 1783–1830. Liberator of the South American colonies.

Bonaparte, Charles Louis Napoleon. *Napoleon III.* 1808–1873. Son of Louis Bonaparte. Emperor of the French. As claimant to the throne of France, he attempted in 1836 to take Strasburg, but was banished. In 1840 he was imprisoned in Havre for an attempted insurrection at Boulogne, but escaped to England in 1846. Returning to France after the revolution of 1848, he was elected president. He gained the support of the army, and abolishing popular representation by the *coup d'etat* of 1851, was declared emperor. In 1853 he married Eugenie, Countess de Teba. Having surrendered at Sedan, after the decisive battle of the Franco-German war, he was deposed and retired to Chiselhurst, in England, where he died.

Bonaparte, Jerome. 1784–1860. Youngest brother of Napoleon I. King of Westphalia.

Bonaparte, Joseph. 1768–1844. Eldest brother of Napoleon I. King of Spain.

Bonaparte, Louis. 1778–1846. Brother of Napoleon I. King of Holland.

Bonaparte, Lucien, Prince de Canina. 1775–1840. Brother of Napoleon I.

Bonaparte, Napoleon. *Napoleon I.* 1769–1821. Emperor of the French. Born at Ajaccio, Corsica. Attended a military school from 1779 to 1784, and showed particular aptitude for history and mathematics. Entered the army as sub-lieutenant in 1785, and in 1792 had risen to the rank of captain of artillery. In 1793 he submitted a plan for the reduction of Toulon, held by the English and Spaniards, and was entrusted with its execution. His success in this undertaking won for him a commission as brigadier-general. In 1794, on the fall of Robespierre, Napoleon was suspended and put under arrest, his detention, however, being of short duration. In the spring of 1795, on the remodelling of the army, he was again suspended, and placed upon half-pay, the only reason given by the authorities being that he was too young to command the artillery of an army. In the fall, on the breaking out of a formidable insurrection led by the National Guard, the whole force of insurgents numbering more than 30,000, the convention recalled Napoleon, who, with only 5,000 regulars and 1,500 volunteers, gained a brilliant victory after a brief but sanguinary engagement. This victory made him virtually commander-in-chief of the army of the interior. In 1796 he was appointed to the command-in-chief of the army of Italy, and in the same year married Josephine de Beauharnais. In his very first campaign Napoleon appeared a consummate general. His peculiar mode of attack consisted in precision of movement, concentration of forces and formidable charges upon a determinate point. In a few weeks he gained four victories, conquered Lombardy and laid siege to Mantua, which he captured after almost annihilating three Austrian armies. Napoleon then turned his arms against the Pope, compelling him to pay 30,000,000 lires and surrender many valuable works of art. After defeating another Austrian army sent to Italy, Napoleon concluded a treaty securing his brilliant success. In 1798 he was given command of a powerful expedition into Egypt, the intention being to strike at the power of Great Britain, and gained a decisive victory over the Mamelukes and Turkish auxiliaries at the battle of the Pyramids, and another at Aboukir. Returning to France, he overthrew the Directory and was elected first consul. In 1800 he gained the great victory of Marengo. Made peace with England 1802, granted general amnesty, established public order, re-established the Catholic faith, and produced his *Civil Code.* Napoleon became emperor in 1804, and engaged in war with England, Russia, Sweden and Prussia. Divorced from Josephine in 1809, he married Maria Louise, daughter of the Emperor of Austria, in 1810. In 1812 occurred the ill-fated Russian campaign, Napoleon's loss being estimated at 450,000 men. Beaten at Leipzig, 1813, he made a disastrous retreat. In 1814 the allies entered Paris, compelled Napoleon to abdicate, and sent him to Elba, granting him the sovereignty of that island, with a yearly pension of 6,000,000 francs. Returning again to France, he was enthusiastically received and raised an army of about 125,000, but was completely defeated at Waterloo, 1815. He abdicated again, and, unable to carry out his intention of embarking for America, he surrendered to the captain of a British man-of-war. Carried to the island of St. Helena, he died there in 1821 after nearly six years' confinement.

Bonaparte, Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul. *Prince Napoleon.* 1822–.... Son of Napoleon I. and Maria Theresa.

Bonaparte, Napoleon François Charles Joseph. *Napoleon II.* 1811–1832. Son of Napoleon I. and Maria Theresa.

Bonaventura, Saint. *The Seraphic Doctor.* 1221–1274. Italian theologian.

Bonheur, Rosa (or Rosalie), 1822–.... French painter of animals.

Boniface I. Pope, ruling from 419 to 422. II., 530–532. III., elected 607 and died same year. IV., 608–615. V., 619–624; distinguished for his efforts to convert the Britons VI., died in 805, fifteen days after his election to the Papacy. VII. (Anti-Pope), elected 974, during reign of Benedict VI; driven from Rome, but returned in 985, imprisoning John XIV., who is said to have been starved to death; died 985. VIII., 1294–1303. IX., 1389–1404.

Boniface, Winfred, Saint. *Apostle of Germany.* 680–755?

Bonner, Edmund. *Bloody Bonner.* 1490?–1569. Bishop of London, noted for his persecution of the Protestants.

Bonneville, Benjamin L. E. 1795?–1878. American soldier and traveller.

Bonnivard, François de. 1496–1570. The hero of Byron's *Prisoner of Chillon.*

Boone, Daniel. 1735–1820? American pioneer. Born in Pennsylvania, but removed in boyhood to North Carolina. Visited Kentucky, hitherto unexplored, in 1769, and emigrated to that State with his own and five other families in 1773, constructing a fort at Boonsborough in 1775. Captured by the Indians, he was adopted by them, but escaped and returned to the fort, which was shortly after attacked by Indians under the British flag. The fort was ably defended, two of Boone's sons, however, being killed. Boone lost his lands in Kentucky in consequence of a defective title, and, removing to Missouri, pursued the occupation of a hunter and trapper

Booth, Edwin. 1833–.... Son of Junius Brutus Booth. American tragedian.

Booth, John Wilkes. 1835–1865. Son of Junius Brutus Booth. American actor, who became infamous as the assassin of Abraham Lincoln, whom he shot at the theatre on the evening of April 14th, 1865. Effected his escape, but was traced into Virginia, where, refusing to surrender, he was shot.

Booth, Junius Brutus. 1796–1852. English tragedian.

Borden, Simeon. 1798–1856. American civil engineer.

Borgi, Giovanni. 1735–1802. Italian founder of ragged schools.

Borgia, Cesare, Duc de Valentinois. 1457–1507. Natural son of Alexander VI. Italian cardinal and military leader. Made cardinal in 1492, but afterwards secularized. Notorious for cunning, perfidy and cruelty.

Borgia, Francisco. See *Francis, Saint.*

Borgia, Lucrezia, Duchess of Ferrara. ....–1523. Sister of Cesare Borgia. Distinguished for beauty and talents, and a patron of learning, but contemporaneous writers differ in their estimation of her character.

Borromeo, Carlo, Saint. 1538–1584. Italian cardinal, noted for benevolence and care of the sick.

Borrow, George. 1803–1881. English author and traveller.

Bos, Hieronymus. 1450?–1500. Dutch painter.

Boscawen, Edward. 1711–1761. English admiral.

Bossuet, Jacques Benigne. 1627–1704. French prelate, orator and controversialist.

Boswell, James. 1740–1795. Scottish lawyer; biographer of Dr. Johnson.

Bothwell, James Hepburn, Earl of. 1526?–1577? Scottish conspirator; husband of Mary of Scotland.

Bottcher, Johann Friedrich. 1682–1719. Inventor of Dresden china.

Boucicault, Dion. 1822–.... Irish dramatist, residing in New York since 1876. *Colleen Bawn; The Octoroon.*

Boudinot, Elias. 1740–1821. Am. philanthropist and patriot.

Bouillon, Godfrey de. 1060?–1100. Leader of the first Crusade.

Bourbaki, Charles Denis Sauter. 1816–.... Fr. general.

Bourbon. The name of a famous dynasty reigning in France from 1589 to 1848, excepting the republic and the empire of the first Napoleon.

Bourbon, Charles, Duc de. *Constable Bourbon.* 1490–1527. French general. Killed after mounting the wall of Rome at the head of his troops. A prominent character in Byron's *The Deformed Transformed.*

Bourdaloue, Louis. 1632–1704. French Jesuit orator.

Bourdon, Sebastien. 1616–1671. French painter.

Bourne, Hugh. 1772–1852. English founder of Primitive Methodism.

Bowditch, Nathaniel. 1773–1838. American mathematician; son of a cooper. *Navigation.*

Bowdoin, James. 1727–1790. American statesman.

Bowles, Samuel. 1826–1878. American journalist.

Bowles, William Lisle. 1762–1850. English poet.

Bowring, Sir John. 1792–1872. Eng. scholar and statesman.

Boyce, William. 1710–1779. Eng. organist and composer.

Boydell, John. 1719–1804. Eng. engraver and art publisher.

Boyle, Robert. 1626–1691. Irish experimental philosopher and philanthropist. *Disquisition on Final Causes.*

Bozzaris, Marcos. 1790–1823. Patriotic leader in the Greek war for independence. Slain in a night attack upon the Turks.

Braddock, Edward. 1715?–1755. English general in America. Killed by Indians.

Braddon, Mary Elizabeth. 1837–.... English novelist; editor of *Belgravia. Lady Audley's Secret; Dead Sea Fruit; An Open Verdict.*

Bradford, William. 1590–1657. Governor of Plymouth colony.

Bradford, William. 1660–1752. First printer in Pennsylvania.

Bradshaw, John. 1586–1659. English republican judge.

Bradstreet, Anne. 1612–1672. American poetess.

Bradstreet, John. 1711–1774. American major-general.

Bragg, Braxton. 1815–1876. Confederate general.

Brahe, Tycho. 1545–1601. Swedish astronomer.

Brainerd, David. 1718–1747. American missionary.

Bramante d' Urbino. *Donato Lazari.* 1444–1514. Italian architect of St. Peter's.

Brandt, Joseph. *Thayendanega.* 1742?–1807. Half-breed chief of the Mohawks.

Breckenridge, John Cabell. 1821–1875. American statesman and Confederate general. Born in Kentucky. Vice-president 1857-61. Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1860. Elected to the United States Senate from Kentucky in 1861, but resigned to enter the Confederate army. Confederate secretary of war, 1865.

Bremer, Fredrika. 1802–1865. Swedish novelist. *The Neighbors; The Homes of the New World.*

Brentano, Clemens. 1777–1842. German novelist and poet.

Brenghel, Jan. 1569–1625. Flemish painter.

Brewster, Sir David. 1781–1868. Eng. optician and physicist.

Brian Boru (or *Boroihme*). 727?–1014. King of Ireland.

Bridget, Saint. 1302–1373. Patroness of Ireland.

Bridgman, Laura. 1829–1889. American blind deaf-mute, noted for her mental acquirements.

Bright, John. 1811–1889. English statesman and orator.

Bright, Richard. 1789–1858. English physician.

Brillat-Savarin, Anthelme. 1755–1826. French author. *Physiology of the Taste.*

Brissot de Warville, Jean Pierre. 1754–1793. French leader of the Girondists; beheaded.

Broglie, Charles Jacques Victor Albert, Duc de. 1821–.... French statesman and writer.

Bronte, Charlotte. *Currer Bell.* 1816–1855. English novelist. *Jane Eyre; Shirley; Villette.*

Brooks, James. 1810–1873. American journalist.

Brougham, Henry, Lord. 1779–1868. British author, statesman and orator.

Brown, Charles Brockden. 1771–1810. Am. novelist.

Brown, Hablot, Knight. *Phiz.* 1815–1882. English comic designer.

Brown, John, Captain. 1800–1859. Born in Connecticut, and a tanner by trade. Removed to Kansas and became prominent as an abolitionist, and gained the title of "Ossawatomie" by a victory, in 1856, over a company of Missourians vastly exceeding his own force in number. In pursuance of a plan for the invasion of Virginia and the emancipation of slaves, he surprised Harper's Ferry in 1859, and took the arsenal and armory and forty prisoners. Attacked the next day by the United States marines and the Virginia militia, two of his sons and most of his company of twenty men were killed, and he himself was wounded and taken prisoner. He was tried and hanged at Charlestown, Virginia, the same year.

Brown, Thomas. 1778–1820. Scottish metaphysician.

Browne, Charles F. *Artemus Ward.* 1835–1867. American humorist.

Browne, Sir Thomas. 1605–1682. English physician, philosopher and author. *Religio Medici; Enquiries into Vulgar and Common Errors.*

Browning, Elizabeth Barrett. 1809–1861. Wife of Robert Browning. English poetess. *Aurora Leigh; Casa Guidi Windows.*

Browning, Robert. 1812–1889. English poet. *The Ring and the Book; Strafford; Men and Women; Fifine at the Fair; A Soul's Errand.*

Brownlow, William Gannaway. *Parson Brownlow.* 1805–1877. American politician.

Brownson, Orestes Augustus. 1803–1876. Am. theologian.

Bruce, James. 1730–1794. Scottish traveller; discovered the source of the Blue Nile.

Bruce, Robert. 1274–1329. King of Scotland. Defeated Edward II. at Bannockburn, in 1314. The greatest of the rulers of Scotland.

Brummel, George Bryan. *Beau Brummel.* 1778–1840. English man of fashion.

Brunel, Isambard Kingdom. 1806–1859. Eng. engineer.

Brunel, Sir Mark Isambard. 1769–1849. English engineer, born in France. Built the Thames tunnel.

Brunelleschi, Filippo. 1377–1444. Italian architect and sculptor.

Bruno, Saint. 1040?–1191. German founder of the Carthusians.

Brutus, Lucius Junius. Fl. 500 B.C. Roman patriot; overthrew Tarquin.

Brutus, Marcus Junius. 80–36 B.C. One of Cæsar's assassins; committed suicide after his defeat at Philippi.

Bryant, William Cullen. 1794–1878. American poet and journalist; born in Massachusetts. At 13 composed *The Spanish Revolution* and *The Embargo.* Entered Williams College, read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1816. Published *Thanatopsis* in 1816. Became editor of the *New York Evening Post* in 1826. He was a firm opponent of slavery.

Buchanan, George. 1506–1582. Scottish historian and poet.

Buchanan, James. 1791–1868. Fifteenth president of the United States. Born in Pennsylvania. Admitted to the bar, 1812; member of Congress, 1821–31; minister to Russia, 1832–4; U. S. senator, 1834–5; secretary of state, 1845–9; minister to England, 1853–6; signed Ostend manifesto in 1854; president, 1857–61. In his last message, President Buchanan censured the Northern people for the imminent disruption of the Union, holding that neither the executive nor Congress had power to coerce a state.

Buckland, William. 1784–1856. English geologist.

Buckle, Henry Thomas. 1822–1862. English writer. *History of Civilization.*

Buddha (or *Booddha*), **Gautama.** 624–523 B.C. Hindoo reformer; founder of Buddhism.

Buell, Don Carlos. 1818?–.... American general.

Buffon, Georges Louis Leclerc de, Comte. 1707–1788. French naturalist and philosopher. *Natural History; Epochs of Nature.*

Bull, Ole Bornemann. 1810–1882. Norwegian violinist.

Bulow, Bernhard Ernst von. 1815–.... German statesman.

Bulow, Friedrich Wilhelm von, Count. 1775–1816. Prussian general.

Bulow, Hans Guido von. 1830–.... German pianist.

Bulwer-Lytton, Edward George Earle Lytton, Baron Lytton. 1805–1873. English novelist.

Bulwer-Lytton, Edward Robert, Baron Lytton. *Owen Meredith.* 1831–.... Son of the preceding. English poet.

Bulwer, Sir Henry Lytton Earle. 1804–1872. English author and diplomatist.

Bunsen, Christian Karl Josias von, Baron. 1791–1860. German philologist and diplomatist.

Bunyan, John. 1628–1688. English author. The son of a tinker, he followed that vocation and led for many years a dissipated, wandering life; served in the Parliamentary army; joined the Anabaptists in 1654, and in 1655 became a Baptist minister; sentenced to transportation for life on a charge of promoting seditious assemblies, but sentence not enforced; was, however, imprisoned for more than twelve years, and during this time wrote his *Pilgrim's Progress.* After his release he was minister of the gospel at Bedford, and became very popular. Among his other works are *The Holy City* and *The Holy War.*

Burckhardt, Johann Ludwig. 1784–1817. Swiss traveller.

Burdett-Coutts, Angela Georgina, Baroness. 1814–.... English philanthropist.

Burger, Gottfried August. 1748–1794. German poet.

Burgoyne, John. 1730–1792. English general and dramatist. Surrendered at Saratoga.

Burke, Edmund. 1730–1797. English (Irish) orator, statesman and writer. Prominent as the ablest member of the Commons to oppose the ministry's American policy. Impeached Warren Hastings in 1788. *Reflections on the Revolution in France.*

Burke, Thomas N. 1830–1883. Irish Dominican orator.

Burleigh, William Cecil, Lord. 1520–1598. Eng. statesman.

Burlingame, Anson. 1822–1870. American diplomatist; negotiator of treaty between the United States and China.

Burnet, Gilbert. 1643–1715. British prelate and historian. *History of My Own Times.*

Burns, Robert. 1759–1796. Scotch lyric poet. Born at Ayr; the son of a poor farmer. Burns worked hard on his father's farm and had little opportunity for education. Began rhyming at the age of 16, and studied mensuration and surveying. His poems brought him into society, where he acquired dissipated habits. Formed a *liaison* in 1785 with Jean Armour, whom he married in 1788. Intended to emigrate, but the popularity of his poems, published in full in 1787, induced him to remain in Scotland. He afterward became an officer of the excise. The principal characteristics of Burns' poems are beauty and independence of thought and intensity of feeling. *The Cotter's Saturday Night; Tam O'Shanter; To the Unco' Guid; Halloween; Holy Willie's Prayer.*

Burnside, Ambrose Everett. 1824–1881. American general.

Burr, Aaron. 1756–1836. American statesman and lawyer. In 1800 Burr and Jefferson were the Democratic candidates for president and vice-president. Receiving the same number of votes, the House gave the higher office to Jefferson. Burr's course in endeavoring to supplant Jefferson lost him the regard of his party. Unsuccessful as candidate for governor of New York in 1804, Burr attributed his defeat to Alexander Hamilton, whom he killed in a duel. After the expiration of his term as vice-president, Burr was tried for treason, charged with the subversion of federal authority, and with raising an expedition for the conquest of Mexico, but acquitted.

Burritt, Elihu. *The Learned Blacksmith.* 1810–1879. American scholar and journalist. The son of a shoemaker, and apprenticed to a blacksmith, he devoted all his spare time to study, and eventually mastered eighteen foreign languages. He became a successful lecturer and advocated many reforms.

Burton, Richard Francis. 1821–.... Irish traveller in Africa.

Burton, Robert. 1576–1640. English philosopher. *Anatomy of Melancholy.*

Bushnell, Horace. 1802–1876. American divine.

Butler, Benjamin Franklin. 1818–.... American politician, lawyer and general. Born in New Hampshire. Butler applied the term "contraband of war" to the slaves who sought protection at Fortress Monroe while he was in command there. Military governor of New Orleans in 1862, ruling with vigor and efficiency and preserving the city from the yellow fever. Went to Congress as a Republican in 1866, and was re-elected for several terms. Elected governor of Massachusetts in 1882 by the Democrats, but defeated for the same office a year later.

Butler, Joseph. 1692–1752. English theologian.

Butler, Samuel. 1612?–1680. English poet. *Hudibras.*

Byng, John. 1704–1757. Eng. admiral, shot for cowardice.

Byron, George Gordon Noel, Lord. 1788–1824. English poet. Born in London and educated in Scotland. Travelled 1809–11, and on returning produced the first cantos of *Childe Harold, Giaour* and *Bride of Abydos*, 1813; *Corsair*, 1814. In 1815 he married Anne Isabel Millbank, but separated from her and left England in 1816. In Italy he formed a *liaison* with the beautiful Countess Guiccioli. Espousing the cause of the Greeks in their struggle for liberty, he left for Greece in 1823, and died the following year at Missolonghi from the effects of exposure while preparing for the siege of Lepanto. Byron's poetry is characterized by intense emotion, and by rare taste and marvellous felicity in composition. *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage; Don Juan.*

CABALLERO, Fernan. 1787–1877. Pseudonym of the Spanish novelist Cecilia Bohl de Faber.

Cabanel, Alexandre. 1823–.... French historical painter.

Cabanis, Pierre Jean George. 1757–1808. French physician and philosopher.

Cabot, George. 1751–1823. President of the Hartford Convention.

Cabot, John. ....–1498? Venetian navigator in the service of England. Discovered North American continent in 1497.

Cabot, Sebastian. 1477?–1557. Son of preceding. English navigator.

Cade, John. *Jack Cade.* ....–1450. Irish rebel.

Cadoudal, George. 1769–1804. French Bourbon general. Executed for plotting the dethronement of Napoleon I.

Cadwalader, George. ....–1879. American general.

Cadwalader, John. 1743–1786. American general.

Cædmon. ....–680? Anglo-Saxon poet. *The Creation.*

Cæsar, Caius Julius. 100–44 B.C. Roman general and statesman. Elected Consul 60 B.C.; formed a secret alliance with Pompey and Crassus known as the first triumvirate. It is said that during his Gallic wars a million of men were slain, eight hundred cities and towns captured and three hundred tribes subdued. Pompey having become Cæsar's enemy through jealousy, the latter crossed the Rubicon, 49 B.C., and in a short time became master of Italy. Having conquered all his enemies, and subdued Spain and Africa, Cæsar was made perpetual dictator, and received from the Senate the title of Imperator. Although beloved by the masses, the patricians feared and hated him, and the result of a conspiracy of Cassius, Brutus and others was his assassination.

Cagliari, Paolo. *Paul Veronese.* 1530?–1588. Italian painter.

Cagliostro, Alexandro (Joseph Balsamo). 1743–1795. Italian impostor and adventurer, physician and alchemist.

Caille, Nicolas Louis de la. 1713–1762. French astronomer.

Caillet, Guillaume. ....–1359. French insurgent leader.

Cajetan, Thomas de Vio. 1469–1534. Italian prelate.

Calderon de la Barco, Don Pedro. 1600–1683. Spanish poet and dramatist. Produced his first drama at the age of 13. Served as a soldier, but took orders in 1652, after which he wrote only sacred dramas. He wrote some five hundred plays.

Calhoun, John Caldwell. 1783–1850. American statesman. Born in South Carolina; elected to Congress, 1810; secretary of war, 1817; vice-president, 1825–1832, resigning to enter the Senate; secretary of state, 1844; returned to the Senate, 1845. Calhoun was an avowed champion of slavery and state's rights.

Caligula, Caius Cæsar. 12–41. Emperor of Rome, noted for cruelty and sensuality. Built a temple to himself. Assassinated.

Calonne, Charles Alexandre de. 1734–1802. Fr. statesman.

Calvert, Cecilius, second Lord Baltimore. ....–1676. First proprietor of Maryland, residing in England.

Calvert, George, first Lord Baltimore. 1582?–1632. Father of the preceding. Founder of Maryland.

Calvert, Leonard. 1606?–1647. Brother of Cecilius. First governor of Maryland.

Calvin, John. 1509–1564. French theologian. Established the Presbyterian form of church government. The fundamental principle of his theology is that of predestination to eternal happiness or misery by the absolute decree of God.

Cambaceres, Jean Jacques Regis de. 1757–1824. French statesman.

Cambyses. ....–522 B.C. King of Persia; conqueror of Egypt.

Cameron, Richard. ....–1680. Scottish Covenanter.

Cameron, Simon. 1799–1889. American politician; senator from Pennsylvania, secretary of war and minister to Russia.

Camillus, Marcus Furius. ....–364 B.C. Roman general and dictator.

Camoens, Luis. 1517–1579. Portuguese poet. Served in Morocco as a volunteer, and, failing to procure advancement at court on his return, went to India. There he was banished, on account of his satire, *Follies in India*, from Goa to Macao, where he wrote the *Lusiad*, the greatest of his works. Recalled to Goa, he suffered shipwreck, and saved the *Lusiad* by holding it above the waves as he swam ashore. He died in great poverty.

Campanini, Italo. Italian tenor singer.

Campbell, Alexander. 1788–1866. Irish founder of the denomination of "Christians," or "Disciples of Christ."

Campbell, Colin, Lord Clyde. 1792–1863. British General.

Campbell, John, Lord. 1779–1861. Lord chancellor of England. *The Lives of the Lord Chancellors.*

Campbell, Thomas. 1777–1844. Scottish poet. Son of a Glasgow merchant. Published *Pleasures of Hope* in 1799. Among his other poems are *The Exile of Erin, Lochiel's Warning, Gertrude of Wyoming* and *O'Connor's Child.* Also wrote biographies of Petrarch, Mrs. Siddons and Frederick the Great.

Canby, Edward Richard Sprigg. 1819–1873. American general.

Canisius, Petrus. (De Hondt.) 1521–1597. Dutch Jesuit theologian.

Canning, George. 1770–1827. English statesman and orator.

Canova, Antonio. 1757–1822. Italian sculptor. *Venus Victorious; Venus and Adonis; Theseus and the Minotaur; Dædalus and Icarus; The Graces.* He executed statues of Washington and Napoleon.

Canrobert, François Certain. 1809–.... French marshal and senator.

Cantacuzenus, John. ....–1411? Greek emperor and historian.

Canute II. 990–1035. King of Denmark; conqueror of England.

Capet, Hugh. 940?–996. Founder of the Capetian dynasty.

Caracalla. 188–217. Emperor of Rome, noted for cruelty.

Caracci, Agostino. 1558–1602. Italian painter and engraver.

Caracci, Annibal. 1560–1609. Italian painter.

Caracci, Ludovico. 1555–1619. Italian painter.

Caravaggio, Michel Angelo da. 1569–1609. Italian painter.

Cardigan, James Thomas Brudenell, Earl of. 1797–1868. English general.

Carducci, Bartolommeo. 1560–1610. Florentine painter.

Carey, Henry Charles. 1793–1879. Am. political economist.

Carlisle, John G. 1829–.... American statesman.

Carlos, Don, Duke of Madrid. (Carlos Maria de los Dolores Juan Isidoro Josef Francesco Quirino Antonio Miguel Gabriel Rafael.) 1848–.... Claimant to the Spanish throne. Nephew of Charles VI.

Carlyle, Thomas. 1795–1881. Scottish essayist, biographer and historian. The son of a small farmer; educated at the University of Edinburgh. Taught mathematics for some time, but resolved to devote himself to literary pursuits and became thoroughly familiar with the literature of Germany. Married Jane Welch in 1827, and settled on a farm. Besides his best known works and several translations, he produced biographies of Schiller, Frederick the Great and John Sterling. *Sartor Resartus* first appeared in *Fraser's Magazine* in 1833; *French Revolution*, 1837; *Chartism*, 1839; *Heroes and Hero Worship*, 1840; *Latter-Day Pamphlets* and *Cromwell's Letters and Speeches*, 1845.

Carnarvon, Henry H. M. Herbert, third Earl of. 1831–.... English statesman.

Carnot, Lazar Nicolas Marguerite. 1753–1823. French strategist and military administrator.

Carroll, Charles (of Carrollton). 1737–1832. Am. patriot.

Cartier, Jacques. 1494–1555? French navigator.

Cartwright, Edmund. 1743–1823. English inventor.

Cary, Alice. 1822–1870. American poetess.

Cary, Henry Francis. 1722–1884. Eng. translator of Dante.

Casas, Bartolomé de las. 1474–1566. Spanish missionary and historian. *History of the Indians.*

Casaubon, Isaac. 1559–1614. Swiss scholar and critic.

Casimir I. *The Pacific.* ....–1058. King of Poland. II., 1137–1194. III., *The Great*, ...–1370. IV., 1425–1492. V., 1609–1672.

Cass, Lewis. 1782–1866. Am. statesman and diplomatist.

Castelar y Rissol, Emilio. 1832–.... Spanish republican orator and statesman.

Castlereagh, Robert Stewart, Viscount. 1769–1822. Second marquis of Londonderry. British statesman, prominent in suppressing the Irish rebellion of 1798, and to him is attributed the union of Ireland with Great Britain. Opposed Bonaparte Committed suicide.

Castro, Joao de. 1500–1548. Port. general and navigator.

Catherine, Saint. 1347–1380. Italian nun at Siena. Mediator between the rival popes in the great schism.

Catherine I. 1682–1727. Empress of Russia; succeeded to the throne on the death of her husband, Peter the Great. II., 1729–1796; notoriously immoral.

Catherine of Aragon. 1486–1536. Queen of Henry VIII. of England; divorced.

Catherine de, Medici. 1510–1589. Queen of Henry II. of France; opponent of the Huguenots.

Catiline, Lucius Sergius. 108?–62 B.C. Roman conspirator.

Cato, Dionysius. Fl. 3d century. Latin poet.

Cato, Marcus Portius. *The Elder.* 234–149 B.C. Roman statesman and author.

Cato, Marcus Portius. *The Younger.* 95–46 B.C. Opponent of Cæsar; famed for purity and nobility. Committed suicide.

Catullus, Caius Vallerius. 77?–45? B.C. Latin poet.

Caulaincourt, Armand A. L. de. 1773–1827. Fr. diplomat.

Cavaignac, Louis Eugène. 1802–1857. French general and statesman. Put down the insurrection of 1848.

Cavour, Camillo Benso di. 1818–1861. First prime minister of the kingdom of Italy.

Caxton, William. 1412?–1492. English scholar and merchant. Introduced printing into England.

Cecil, William, Lord Burleigh. 1520–1598. Lord treasurer of England.

Cecilia, Saint. Fl. 2d century. Roman martyr; patroness of music.

Cenci, Beatrice. *The beautiful Parricide.* 1583?–1599. Roman lady, famous for her beauty and tragic fate.

Cervantes Saavedra, Miguel de. 1547–1616. Spanish novelist. *Don Quixote.*

Cesnola, Louis Palma di. 1832–.... Born in Italy; colonel in U. S. army during the civil war; appointed 1865 consul to Cyprus, and became famous for his excavations in that island.

Chalmers, Thomas. 1780–1847. Scottish divine; founder of the "Free Church." *Astronomy in its Connection with Religion.*

Chambers, William. 1800–1883. Scot. editor and publisher.

Chambord, Henri Charles Ferdinand Marie Dieudonné d'Artois, Comte. 1820–1883. Head of elder branch of the Bourbons.

Chamisso, Adelbert von. 1781–1838. German traveller.

Champollion, Jean François. 1791–1832. French Egyptologist. *Hieroglyphic Dictionary.*

Changarnier, Nicolas A. T. 1793–1877. French general.

Channing, William Ellery. 1780–1842. American divine and author; opponent of slavery.

Chantrey, Sir Francis. 1782–1841. English sculptor.

Chapin, Edwin Hubbell. 1814–1881. American divine.

Charlemagne. *Charles the Great*, or *Charles I.* 742–814. Emperor of Germany and King of France. Crowned emperor of the West, with the title of Cæsar Augustus, by Pope Leo III., 800. The most powerful and enlightened monarch of his time. His empire extended from the Elbe to the Ebro, and from Calabria to Hungary. Founder of the Carlovingian dynasty.

Charles II. *The Bald.* (Charles II. of France.) 823–877. Emperor of Germany. Invaded Italy and was crowned Emperor. **III.**, *The Fat*, 832?–888. **IV.**, 1316–1378. Emperor of Germany and King of Bohemia. **V.**, 1500–1558. Emperor of Germany. King of Spain as Charles I. Ascended the Spanish throne in 1516 and became Emperor of Germany in 1519. In 1521 summoned the Diet of Worms to check the progress of Luther's doctrines. In 1527, warring with Francis I. of France, and Pope Clement VII., Rome was sacked and the pope made prisoner. Convened the Diet of Augsburg to suppress the Reformation, but, the Protestants having united, liberal terms were granted them. In 1535, defeated Barbarossa and captured Tunis, liberating thousands of Christian slaves. Defeated in 1552 by the Protestant forces under Maurice of Saxony, he signed the treaty of Passau, establishing the Protestant church on a firm basis. Three years later he retired to the monastery of St. Yuste. **VI.**, 1685–1740. **VII.** (Karl Albrecht), 1697–1745.

Charles II. *The Bald.* (Charles II. of Germany.) 823–877. King of France. **IV.**, *The Fair*, 1294–328. **V.**, *The Wise*, 1337–1380. **VI.**, *The Mad* or *The Beloved*, 1368–1422. Became insane in 1392. **VII.**, *The Victorious*, 1403–1461; expelled the English. **IX.**, 1550–1574. **X.**, 1757–1836.

Charles I. *Charles Stuart.* 1600–1649. King of England. Executed after ineffectually attempting to subdue his rebellious subjects. **II.**, 1630–1685; witty, but careless and voluptuous, the Habeas Corpus act was passed during his reign.

Charles I. (Charles V. of Germany.) 1500–1558. King of Spain. **II.**, 1661–1700. **III.**, 1716–1788. **IV.**, 1748–1819.

Charles IX. 1550–1611. King of Sweden. **X.** (Gustavus), 1622–1660. **XII.**, 1682–1718; ascended the throne in 1697. A league being formed against him by Russia, Denmark and Poland, in 1700, he besieged Copenhagen, forced Denmark to make peace, and beat the Russians. He then invaded Poland, compelling King Augustus to resign. Invading Russia, he was badly defeated at Pultowa. He fled to Turkey, but soon returned. Marching into Norway, he was killed at the siege of Frederickshall. **XIII.**, 1748–1818. **XIV.** (Bernadotte), 1714–1844. **XV.**, 1826–1872. King of Sweden and Norway.

Charles Edward Stuart. *The Young Pretender.* 1720–1788. English prince.

Charles the Bold. 1433–1477. Duke of Burgundy. While still Count of Charolais and before succeeding to his dukedom, he led a successful revolt of the nobles against Louis XI. of France. Aspiring to enlarge his dominions, he invaded Lorraine, but was defeated by Duke René's Swiss allies and killed in battle.

Charles Martel. 694?–741. King of the Franks.

Charron, Pierre. 1531–1603. French moralist.

Chartier, Alain. 1385–1455. French poet.

Chase, Salmon Portland. 1808–1873. American statesman and jurist. Secretary of the Treasury; chief justice.

Chateaubriand, François Auguste de, Viscount. 1768–1848. French author. *Genius of Christianity.*

Chatham, William Pitt, Earl of. *The Great Commoner.* 1708–1778. English statesman and orator. Opposed taxation of the American colonies.

Chatterton, Thomas. 1752–1770. English literary impostor.

Chaucer, Geoffrey. 1340?–1400. English poet, styled the "Father of English poetry." *Canterbury Tales.*

Cheever, George Barrelle. 1807–.... American divine.

Cheke, Sir John. 1514–1557. English scholar.

Chenier, Andre Marie de. 1762–1794. French poet; executed. *The Young Captive*, written just before his death, is called by Lamartine "the most melodious sigh that ever issued from a dungeon."

Cherbuliez, Victor. 1832–.... French novelist.

Cherubini, Maria Luigi C. Z. S. 1760–1842. It. composer.

Chesterfield, Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of. 1694–1773. English orator and wit, distinguished especially as a man of fashion.

Chevalier, Michael. 1806–1879. Fr. political economist.

Chiabrera, Gabriello. 1552–1637. Italian lyric poet.

Child, Lydia Maria. 1802–1880. American philanthropist.

Chillingworth, William. 1602–1644. English theologian. *The Religion of Protestants a Safe Way to Salvation.*

Chitty, Joseph. 1776–1841. English jurist and writer.

Choate, Rufus. 1799–1859. American lawyer and statesman, noted for his eloquence. Senator from Massachusetts.

Choiseul, Etienne François de. 1719–1785. Fr. statesman.

Choris, Louis. 1795–1828. Russian painter and traveller.

Christian I. 1425–1481. King of Denmark. **II.**, 1481–1556. Called "The Hero of the North." **III.**, 1503-1559. **IV.**, 1577-1648. **V.**, 1646-1699. **VI.**, 1699-1746. **VII.**, 1749-1808. **VIII.**, 1786-1848. **IX.**, 1818-....

Christina. 1629–1689. Queen of Sweden. Daughter of Gustavus Adolphus. Learned and eccentric. Abdicated 1654.

Chrysippus. 280–207 B.C. Greek Stoic philosopher.

Chrysostom, John, Saint. 350?–407. Greek father of the church.

Church, Frederick Edwin. 1826–.... American painter.

Churchill, Charles. 1731–1764. English poet and satirist.

Cialdini, Enrico. 1811–.... Italian general.

Cibber, Colley. 1671–1757. English actor and dramatist.

Cicero, Marcus Tullius. 106–43 B.C. Roman author, statesman and orator. While consul, suppressed the conspiracy of Catiline. Exiled 58 B.C., but recalled and enthusiastically received. Was an adherent of Pompey, but enjoyed the favor of Julius Cæsar. Killed by the soldiers of Antony. Cicero is regarded as an orator second only to Demosthenes.

Cid Campeador. (Ruy Diaz de Bivar.) 1040?–1099. Castilian hero.

Cimabue, Giovanni. 1140–1300? Italian painter.

Cimon. 500–499 B.C. Athenian general and statesman.

Cincinnatus, Lucius Quintus. 520–438 B.C. Roman patriot and Dictator. Elected consul while cultivating a farm, having lost his property. Conquered the Æqui. Twice chosen dictator, and at the expiration of each term of office he returned to the plow.

Cinna, Lucius Cornelius. ....–84 B.C. Roman demagogue.

Cinq-Mars, Henri C. de Ruze, Marquis de. 1620–1642. French conspirator.

Civilis, Claudius. Fl. 70. Chief of the Batavi.

Clarendon, Edward Hyde, Earl of. 1608–1674. English historian and statesman.

Clarke, Adam. 1762–1832. Irish Methodist Bible commentator.

Clarke, John S. 1835–.... American comedian.

Clarke, Mary Cowden. 1809–.... English writer. *Concordance of Shakspere.*

Claude Lorrainé. 1600–1682. French painter.

Claudian (Claudius Claudianus). 365?–408? Latin poet.

Claudius (Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero). B.C. 10–54 A.D. Roman emperor; invaded Britain.

Claudius, Marcus Aurelius. 214–270. Roman emperor.

Clay, Henry. 1777–1852. American statesman and orator. Born in Virginia; removed to Kentucky 1797; practiced law; elected to Kentucky Legislature in 1804, and two years later chosen to fill a short term in the U. S. Senate; re-elected to the Senate 1809, and to the House of Representatives 1811, of which body he was made speaker; re-elected speaker 1813; signed treaty of Ghent, 1815; re-elected speaker four times; advocated Missouri Compromise. Not one of his decisions as speaker was reversed. In 1824, he was one of four candidates for the presidency, receiving thirty-seven electoral votes. When the election devolved on the House of Representatives, his influence decided the contest in favor of Jackson. A bloodless duel between Clay and Randolph, in 1826, was the result of charges against Clay growing out of this election. Re-elected to the Senate in 1831 for six years; and in 1832 was defeated for the presidency as the candidate of the anti-Jackson party. Again elected to the Senate in 1836, but resigned in 1842. Whig candidate for the presidency in 1844. Re-elected Senator 1848. Clay is generally given credit for the compromise of 1850, believed to have postponed for ten years the civil war.

Clemens, Samuel Langhorne. *Mark Twain.* 1835–.... American humorist. Learned the printer's trade, and became a pilot on the Mississippi. *The Innocents Abroad; The Jumping Frog; Roughing It; The Gilded Age; The Tramp Abroad.*

Clement I. 30?–100. Pope. **IV.**, ...–628. **V.**, 1264?–1314. **VII.** (Giulio de Medici), 1475?–1534. **VIII.**, 1605. **XI.**, 1649–1721. **XIV.**, 1705–1774.

Clement of Alexandria. 150?–220? Father of the church.

Cleon. ....–422 B.C. Athenian demagogue and general.

Cleopatra. 69–30 B.C. Queen of Egypt, remarkable for beauty and accomplishments.

Cleveland, Grover. 1837–.... American statesman. Born at Caldwell, N. J., the son of a Presbyterian minister, who removed to Fayetteville, N. Y., in 1840. First worked in a country store, secured an education and became a teacher in the N. Y. Blind Asylum. Studied law in Buffalo; admitted to the bar in 1863, and became assistant district attorney; afterwards sheriff. Mayor of Buffalo, 1881, and then elected Governor of New York by 192,000 majority. Elected President in 1884.

Clinton, De Witt. 1769–1828. American statesman; promoter of the Erie Canal. Governor of New York, United States Senator, and Federal candidate for the Presidency.

Clinton, George. 1739–1812. Vice-president of the U. S.

Clinton, Sir Henry. 1738–1795. English general in America.

Clive, Robert, Lord. 1725–1774. English general and founder of the British empire in India. Committed suicide.

Clodius, Publius. 52 B.C. Roman tribune and demagogue.

Clootz, Jean Baptiste, Baron. *Anacharsis Clootz.* 1753–1794. Prussian traveller and French revolutionist. Guillotined.

Clough, Arthur Hugh. 1820–1861. English poet.

Clovis (or *Chlodwig*). 465–511. King of the Franks; conqueror of Gaul.

Cobbett, William. 1762–1835. English political writer.

Cobden, Richard. 1804–1865. English statesman and economist. Leading orator of the Anti-Corn-Law League.

Coke (or **Cook**), Sir Edward. 1552–1633. English jurist.

Colbert, Jean Baptiste. 1619–1683. French statesman.

Cole, Thomas. 1801–1848. English landscape painter.

Colenso, John William. 1814–.... Eng. theologian. Bishop of Natal. *The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua Critically Examined.*

Coleridge, Hartley. 1796–1849. Son of S. T. C. Eng. poet.

Coleridge, Samuel Taylor. 1772–1834. English poet and critic. Educated at Cambridge. Intimate friend of Robert Southey, with whom he intended to emigrate to America for the purpose of founding a democratic community. In company with Wordsworth he studied German literature and wrote the *Lyrical Ballads.* In 1807 he took to wandering habits, and left his family dependent on his brother-in-law, Southey. His health failing about 1825, he became addicted to the opium habit, but succeeded in overcoming it. *The Ancient Mariner.*

Colfax, Schuyler. 1823–1885. Am. politician; vice-president.

Coligny, Gaspard de. 1517–1572. French admiral. Leader of the Huguenots, and killed in the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Collier, Jeremy. 1650–1726. English theologian.

Collingwood, Cuthbert, Lord. 1750–1810. English lord high admiral; second in command at the battle of Trafalgar.

Collins, Anthony. 1676–1729. Eng. author and free-thinker.

Collins, William. 1720–1756. Eng. poet. *The Passions.*

Collins, William Wilkie. 1824–.... English novelist. *After Dark; Armadale; The Woman in White; Man and Wife.*

Colman, George. *The Elder.* 1733–1794. Eng. dramatist.

Colman, George. *The Younger.* 1762–1836. English dramatist. *John Bull.*

Colonna, Vittoria. 1490–1547. Italian poet.

Colt, Samuel. 1814–1862. Am. inventor of the revolving pistol.

Columba, Saint. 521–597. The apostle of Caledonia.

Columbus, Christopher. 1436–1506. Genoese navigator and discoverer of America. Became a sailor at 14. Studied mathematics at the University of Pavia. Removed to Lisbon at the age of thirty, and was employed in several expeditions to the west coast of Africa. Columbus meditated reaching India by a western route. He unsuccessfully solicited the aid of John II. of Portugal, but finally Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain furnished him two small vessels, and another was added by the efforts of his friends. With these ships and one hundred and twenty men he set sail from Palos, August 3, 1492, and after a long voyage, during which he was threatened with death by his mutinous crew, he discovered the island of San Salvador, October 12 of same year. Supposing that he had reached India, he called the natives Indians. After visiting Cuba and Hayti, he returned to Spain, where he was received triumphantly. In 1493 he again sailed across the Atlantic, this time with seventeen ships, and discovered Jamaica and Porto Rico. In 1498 he made his third voyage, with six vessels, discovering the mainland at the mouth of the Orinoco. In 1499, complaints having been made to the court of the conduct of Columbus at Hispaniola, he was carried to Spain in chains by Francisco de Bobadilla, whose action was, however, repudiated by the king and queen. Columbus' last voyage to America was made in 1502, to Honduras. He died neglected.

Combe, George. 1788–1858. Eng. educator and phrenologist.

Comines, Philippe de. 1445–1509. Fr. statesman and historian.

Commodus, Antoninus. 161–192. Emperor of Rome.

Comonfort, Ignacio. 1810?–1863. President of Mexico.

Comte, Auguste. 1798–1857. French philosopher. *Positivism.*

Conde, Louis II., Prince de. *The Great Condé.* 1621–1686. French general. Victorious over the Spaniards at Rocroi, 1643, and over the Germans at Nordlingen, 1645. Again defeated the Spanish at Lens in 1648, almost annihilating their infantry, previously regarded invincible. Seeking revenge for having been imprisoned by the orders of Mazarin or the queen, he warred against the government, and next entered the service of Spain. Returned to France in 1659, and defeated William of Orange in 1674.

Condillac, Etienne Bonnot de. 1715–1780. French metaphysician.

Condorcet, Marie Jean A. N. C. de. 1743–1794. French mathematician and philosopher. Imprisoned in 1794, he committed suicide by poison.

Confucius, or Kong-foo-tse. 551–478 B.C. Chinese philosopher. The son of a soldier, he was raised to the rank of mandarin at 19; superintendent of public markets and public fields. Commenced public teaching at 22. Became, in 499 B.C., minister of crime, and soon after retired from public life, devoting his time to study, travel, and the dissemination of his doctrines. The philosophy of Confucius relates to the present life only, the useful and the practical forming the chief objects. He placed great importance upon outward forms of politeness, being the first to enunciate, in substance, the Golden Rule. His object was to promote human happiness. His influence upon posterity has been truly enormous, his teachings affecting two-thirds of humanity for twenty-three centuries.

Congreve, Sir William. 1772–1828. English engineer. (Congreve rocket).

Congreve, William. 1670–1729. English dramatist and wit.

Conkling, Roscoe. 1829–1888. American statesman, lawyer and orator. U. S. senator from New York.

Conrad I. ....–918. Emperor of Germany. II., ...–1039. III., 1093–1153. IV., 1228–1254. V., 1252–1268

Conscience, Hendrik. 1812–1883. Flemish novelist.

Constans I. 320?–350. Emperor of Rome. II., 630–668.

Constantine I. *The Great.* 272–377. Emperor of Rome. Embraced Christianity, and transferred his court from Rome to Byzantium, thenceforth called Constantinople. II., 312–340. III. (emperor of the East), 612–641. IV., ...–685. V., 719–775. VI., 771–797. VII., 905–959; poisoned by his son, Romanus II. VIII., ...–946. IX., 961–1028. X., ...–1054. XI., ...–1067. XII., ...–1071. XIII. (Palaeologus), 1394–1543; killed while defending Constantinople, against the victorious Mahomet II. Last emperor of the East.

Constantius I. 250–306. Emperor of Rome. II. (emperor of the West), 317–361. III., ...–421.

Conti, François Louis de, Prince. 1664–1709. Fr. general.

Cook, Eliza. 1817–.... English poetess.

Cook, James, Captain. 1728–1779. English discoverer, and circumnavigator of the globe. Killed by natives in the Sandwich Islands.

Cooke, George Frederick. 1755–1812. English actor.

Cooper, Sir Astley Paston. 1768–1841. English physician.

Cooper, James Fenimore. 1779–1851. American novelist. Having studied at Yale College, he entered the navy in 1806 as midshipman, but left the service in 1811. His first novel, *Precaution*, appeared in 1809, but was not a success. His next, *The Spy*, was enthusiastically received. His sea-stories are considered the best of his numerous productions.

Cope, Edward Drinker. 1840–.... American naturalist.

Copernicus (*Copernik* or *Kopernik*), Nicholas. 1473–1543. German astronomer. Disproved the Ptolemaic theory. In his great work, *The Revolution of the Celestial Orbs*, the first copy of which was handed to him on the day of his death, he demonstrated that the sun is the centre of the universe.

Copley, John Singleton. 1737–1815. English painter, born in Massachusetts.

Corday, Charlotte. (Mariane Charlotte Corday d'Armans). 1768–1793. French heroine; assassinated Marat.

Coriolanus, Cneius Marcius. Fl. 490 B.C. Roman hero.

Corneille, Pierre. 1606–1684. Founder of the Fr. drama.

Cornelius, Peter von. 1787–1867. German painter.

Cornell, Ezra. 1807–1874. American philanthropist.

Cornwallis, Charles, Earl. 1738–1805. British general.

Corot, Jean Baptiste Camille. 1796–1875. French painter.

Correggio, Antonio Allegri da. 1494–1534. Italian painter. Extremely skilful in foreshortening and in the use of *chiaroscuro*. *The Assumption of the Virgin; Ecce Homo; Penitent Magdalen; St. Jerome; La Vierge au Panier.*

Cortez, Hernando. 1485–1547. Spanish conqueror of Mexico.

Corvinus, Matthias. 1443–1490. King of Hungary.

Corwin, Thomas. 1794–1865. American statesman.

Cotton, John. 1585–1652. Puritan minister in Boston.

Cottin, Sophie Ristaud. 1773–1807. French novelist.

Cousin, Victor. 1792–1867. French philosopher.

Cowley, Abraham. 1618–1667. Eng. poet. *Pindaric Odes.*

Cowper, William. 1731–1800. English poet. Studied at Westminster school, and became a fine classical scholar. Admitted to the bar, but never practiced, his morbid sensitiveness, nervousness and diffidence making him unable to occupy a conspicuous position. Became temporarily deranged, and made several attempts at suicide. In 1784 he commenced his translation of Homer. *The Task* was published in 1785. Cowper's letters are considered among the best in the language. His poetry is by turns playful and pathetic, tender and sarcastic—sometimes sublime.

Cowper, William. 1666–1709. English anatomist.

Cox, Samuel Sullivan. 1824–.... American statesman.

Coxe, Arthur Cleveland. 1818–.... Am. bishop and poet.

Cozzens, Frederick Swartwout. 1818–1869. Am. author.

Crabb, George. 1778–1854. Eng. philologist. *Synonyms.*

Crabbe, George. 1754–1832. English poet. Studied surgery, but abandoned that profession. Was befriended by Edmund Burke, and published *The Library* in 1781. Ordained a minister of the Church of England in 1782. *The Village*, his best work, was produced in 1783.

Craik, Dinah Maria (Mulock). 1826-1887. English authoress. *Olive; John Halifax, Gentleman; A Life for a Life; A Woman's Thoughts about Women.*

Cranch, Christopher Pearse. 1813–.... Am. artist and poet.

Cranmer, Thomas. 1489–1556. English reformer; archbishop of Canterbury. Burned to death.

Crassus, Marcus Licinius. 108?–53 B.C. Roman triumvir; immensely wealthy. Defeated and slain by the Parthians.

Creasy, Sir Edward Shepherd. 1812–1878. English historian. *Fifteen Decisive Battles.*

Crichton, James. *The Admirable Crichton.* 1560–1583. Scottish prodigy. Stabbed by his pupil, a son of the Duke of Mantua.

Crittenden, John Jordon. 1786–1863. American statesman.

Crockett, David. 1786–1836. American backwoodsman.

Crœsus. 590–546 B.C. King of Lydia, famous for wealth.

Croly, George. 1780–1860. Irish poet and pulpit-orator.

Cromwell, Oliver. 1599–1659. English general; lord protector of England. Elected to Parliament 1628. In 1637 resolved to emigrate with his cousin, John Hampden, but they were detained by an order of council. Re-elected to Parliament 1640. Entered the Parliamentary army in 1642 as captain of cavalry. Rapidly promoted, and led left wing at Marston Moor, 1644. Commanded right wing at Naseby, 1645, and became leader of the Independents. Transferred the custody of the king from Parliament to the army, 1647. Won the battle of Preston, 1648. Signed the death warrant of Charles I., 1649. Made commander-in-chief, 1650, and defeated the Scotch at Dunbar and Charles at Worcester. Dissolved Parliament in 1653, and was in 1654 proclaimed by the army protector of the commonwealth.

Cropsey, Jasper Frank. 1823–.... American painter.

Cruden, Alexander. 1700–1770. Scottish bookseller and author. *Concordance.*

Cruikshank, George. 1792–1878. Eng. humorous artist.

Cumberland, William Augustus, Duke of. 1721–1765. Conqueror at Culloden.

Cunningham, Allan. 1785–1842. Scottish author and critic.

Curran, John Philpot. 1750–1817. Irish barrister and orator.

Curtis, Benjamin Robbins. 1809–1874. American jurist.

Curtis, George William. 1824–.... Am. author and editor.
Cushing, Caleb. 1800–1879. American lawyer, statesman and diplomatist.
Cushman, Charlotte Sanders. 1816–1876. Am. actress.
Custer, George A. 1839–1876. American general, killed by the Sioux.
Cuvier, Georges C. L. F., Baron. 1769–1832. French naturalist.
Cyprian, Saint. 200?–258. Latin father; bishop of Carthage; martyr.
Cyril, Saint. 315?–386. Bishop of Jerusalem.
Cyril, Saint. 376?–444. Bishop of Alexandria.
Cyrus. *The Great,* or *The Elder.* ....–529 B.C. King of Persia; conquered Babylon.
Cyrus. *The Younger.* ....–401 B.C. Hero of Xenophon's *Anabasis.*

DABOLL, Nathan. 1750–1818. American mathematician.
Dacier, André. 1651–1722. French scholar and critic.
Dacier, Anne Lefevre. 1654–1720. Wife of preceding. Translated Homer.
Daendels, Hermann Willem. 1762–1818. Dutch general.
Daguerre, Louis Jacques Mandé. 1789–1851. French artist; inventor of the daguerreotype.
Dahlberg, Eric. 1625–1703. Swedish general and engineer.
Dahlgren, John Adolph. 1809–1870. Am. rear-admiral.
Dallas, Alexander James. 1759–1817. Am. statesman.
Dallas, George Mifflin. 1792–1864. Am. statesman.
Dalton, John. 1766–1844. English chemical philosopher.
Damiani, Peter. 990–1072. Italian ecclesiastic.
Damiens, Robert F. 1714–1757. French fanatic.
Dampier, William. 1652–1712. Eng. explorer and navigator.
Dana, Charles A. 1819–.... Am. journalist.
Dana, Francis. 1743–1811. Am. lawyer and statesman.
Dana, Richard Henry. 1787-1879. American poet and writer. *The Buccaneer.*
Dana, Richard Henry. 1815–1882. Son of preceding. Am. author and lawyer. *Two Years Before the Mast.*
Dancer, Daniel. 1716–1794. English miser.
Dandelot, François de Coligny. 1521–1569. French general.
Dandolo, Enrico. 1105?–1205. Blind doge of Venice; took Constantinople by storm.
Dane, Nathan. 1752–1835. Am. lawyer and statesman.
Daniel. Fl. 6th century B.C. Hebrew prince and prophet.
Daniel, Samuel. 1562–1619. English poet.
Dante Allighieri. 1265–1321. The greatest poet of Italy. *Divina Commedia.*
Danton, Georges Jacques. 1759–1794. A leader of the French revolution, and head of the "Dantonists." Guillotined.
D'Arblay, Mme. (Frances Burney.) 1752–1840. English novelist. *Evelina; Cecilia; Camilla.*
Darboy, Georges. 1813–1871. Archbishop of Paris.
Darius I. (Darius Hystaspis.) ....–435 B.C. King of Persia. II., ...–405 B.C. III. (Codomannus), ...–330 B.C.; defeated by Alexander.
Darius the Mede. Supposed to be Cyaxares II.
Darley, Felix O. C. 1822–.... American artist.
Darling, Grace. 1815–1842. English heroine.
Darnley, Henry Stuart, Lord. 1545?–1567. Husband of Mary Queen of Scots; assassinated.
Darwin, Charles Robert. 1809–1882. English naturalist and originator of the theory of evolution. In his "Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection," published in 1859, he propounds the theory that all forms of life, animal or vegetable, past or present, have been produced by a series of gradual changes in natural descent. In his "Descent of Man," he infers that "man is descended from a hairy quadruped furnished with a tail and pointed ears, probably arboreal in its habits."
Darwin, Erasmus. 1731–1802. English physician and poet.
D'Aubigne, Jean Henri Merle. 1794–1872. Swiss historian.
D'Aubigne, Theodore. 1550–1630. French soldier, poet and historian.
Daudet, Alphonse. 1840–.... French novelist. *Jack.*
Davenport, Edward L. 1816–1877. American actor.
David. 1090–1015 B.C. King of Israel; prophet and poet.
David, Saint. 490?–544. Patron of Wales.
David, Jacques Louis. 1748-1825. French historical painter.
David, Pierre J. 1789–1856. French sculptor.
Daviess, Joseph Hamilton. *Jo Daviess.* 1787–1854. American statesman.
Da Vinci, Leonardo. See *Vinci.*
Davis, Henry Winter. 1817–1865. American politician.
Davis, Jefferson. 1808–1889. American statesman and president of the Confederacy. Born in Kentucky; graduate of West Point; served in the Black Hawk war and Mexican war; elected to U. S. Senate from Mississippi in 1847; secretary of war 1853–7; re-elected senator in 1857; inaugurated provisional president of the Confederate States in 1861, and elected for six years in 1862. Imprisoned in Fortress Monroe for two years after the fall of Richmond. *History of the Civil War.*
Davoust (or **Davout**), Louis Nicholas, Duke of Auerstadt and Prince of Eckmühl. 1770–1823. Marshal of France.
Davy, Sir Humphrey. 1778–1829. English chemist. Demonstrated that the fixed alkalies are metallic oxides. Inventor of the safety lamp. *Researches Chemical and Philosophical.*
Dayton, William Lewis. 1807–1864. American statesman.
Dearborn, Henry. 1751–1829. Am. general and statesman.
Decatur, Stephen. 1779–1820. American naval commander. Defeated the Algerines. Killed in a duel.
De Foe (or **Defoe**), Daniel. 1661–1731. English novelist. Son of James Foe, a butcher, he assumed the prefix "de." Took part in the insurrection against James II. Imprisoned and pilloried in 1702 for publishing *The Shortest Way with Dissenters,* an ironical pamphlet. His works are over two hundred in number, and show great versatility and originality. *Robinson Crusoe; The True-born Englishman; The History of the Union; Memoirs of a Cavalier; Religious Courtship.*
De Kalb, John, Baron. 1732–1780. German general; accompanied Lafayette to America in 1777, and served under Washington. Killed at the battle of Camden.
De Haas, Maurice F. H. 1830?–.... Dutch marine painter.
Delacroix, Ferdinand V. E. 1799–1863. French painter.
De la Rame, Louisa. *Ouida.* 1840?–.... Eng. novelist.
Delaroche, Paul. 1797–1856. French painter.
Delaware, Thomas West, Lord. ....–1618. Gov. of Virginia.
Delmas, Antoine Guillaume. 1768–1813. French general.
Delorme, Marion. 1612–1650. French beauty and courtesan.
Del Sarto, Andrea Vannuchi. 1488–1530. French painter.
Demetrius Phalereus. 345?–284? B.C. Attic orator and philosopher.
Demetrius Poliorcetes. 335?–284? B.C. Macedonian general.

Democritus. *The Laughing Philosopher.* 460–361 B.C. Greek philosopher.

Demosthenes. 385?–322 B.C. Athenian orator. Conquered an impediment in his speech, and by perseverance and determination became the greatest of orators. Opposed Philip of Macedon, against whom he delivered his *Philippics.* It being proposed to reward his public services with a golden crown, a bitter contest ensued with his rival Æschines, in which Demosthenes, however, was triumphant. This led to the oration *On the Crown*, considered his greatest achievement. Condemned to death by Antipater, he committed suicide by poison. He left sixty orations.

Denis, Saint. .... 272. Apostle and patron of France.

De Quincey, Thomas. 1785–1859. Eng. author. The son of a wealthy merchant. Contracted the opium habit while pursuing his studies at Oxford— a habit which he overcame, in 1820, after a severe and prolonged struggle. His *Confessions of an Opium-Eater*, written as an autobiography, and published in 1821, created a great sensation. De Quincey was a brilliant writer, and left numerous works.

Derby, Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, Earl of. 1799–1869. English statesman and orator. Translator of Homer's *Iliad.*

Derby, Edward Henry Smith Stanley, Earl of. 1826–.... English statesman.

Descartes, René. 1596–1650. Fr. philosopher and mathematician. *Discourse on the Method of Reasoning Well, and of Investigating Scientific Truth; Meditationes de Prima Philosophia; Principles of Philosophy.* "I think, therefore I am."

Desfontaines, René Louiche. 1752–1833. French botanist.

De Smet, Peter John. 1801–1873. Jesuit missionary to the Indians.

Des Moulins, Camille. 1762–1794. Fr. Jacobin; guillotined.

De Soto, Ferdinand. 1460–1542. Spanish explorer; discovered the Mississippi river.

Dessalines, Jean Jacques. 1760–1806. Negro emperor of Hayti.

De Vigny, Alfred, Count. 1799–1863. Fr. novelist and poet.

De Witt, Jan. 1625–1672. Dutch statesman.

Diaz, Porfirio. 1830–.... President of Mexico.

Dibdin, Charles. 1745–1814. English song writer

Dick, Thomas. 1772–1857. Scottish author.

Dickens, Charles. 1812–1870. English novelist. After studying at college, he was articled to an attorney, but found the study of law uncongenial, and became a reporter for the press. *Sketches by Boz* appeared in the London *Morning Chronicle* in 1836. *Pickwick Papers; Oliver Twist; Dombey & Son; Bleak House; Hard Times; Nicholas Nickleby; David Copperfield; A Tale of Two Cities; Great Expectations*, etc.

Dickinson, Anna Elizabeth. 1842–.... Am. lecturer.

Diderot, Denis. 1712–1784. Fr. philosopher and novelist

Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth. 1843–.... English statesman, editor and author. *Greater Britain.*

Diocletian. 284–305. Roman emperor.

Diogenes. Died 323 B.C. Greek Cynic philosopher. Lived in a tub, affecting great contempt for the comforts of life.

Dionysius. *The Elder.* 430?–367 B.C. Tyrant of Syracuse.

Dionysius. *The Younger.* 398–340? Tyrant of Syracuse.

Dionysius of Halicarnassus. 70?–7? B.C. Greek historian.

Disraeli, Benjamin. See *Beaconsfield.*

Disraeli, Isaac. 1766–1848. Father of preceding. English litterateur; born of a Jewish family. *Curiosities of Literature.*

Dix, John Adams. 1798–1879. Am. general and statesman.

Dixon, William Hepworth. 1821–1879. English traveller and historian.

Dodge, Mary Abigail. *Gail Hamilton.* 1838?–.... American authoress.

Dodsley, Robert. 1709–1764. English author and bookseller. For some time employed as a footman. *The Footman's Miscellany.*

Doellinger, John Joseph Ignatius. 1799–.... German theologian and historian; leader of the "Old Catholic" movement.

Domenichino. (Zampieri). 1581–1641. Italian painter.

Dominic, Saint. 1170–1221. Spanish preacher, and founder of the order of Dominicans

Domitian. 51?–96. Rom. emperor. Cruel and depraved.

Donatus. Fl. 300. Founder of the Donatists.

Donizetti, Gaetano. 1798–1848. Italian composer. *Lucia di Lammermoor; Lucrezia Borgia.*

Donnelly, Ignatius. 1832–.... Am. statesman and author.

Dore, Paul Gustave. 1832–1883. French artist.

Doria, Andrea. 1468–1560. Genoese patriot and commander.

Dorr, Thomas Wilson. 1805–1854. American politician.

Dorset, Charles Sackville, Earl of. 1637–1706. English poet and wit.

Dorset, Thomas Sackville, Earl of. 1536–1608. English poet and statesman.

Dorsey, John Syng. 1783–1818. American surgeon.

Douglas, Archibald. *Bell-the-Cat.* ....–1514? "The great earl of Angus." Lord chancellor.

Douglas, James, Earl of. ....–1330. Scottish patriot.

Douglas, Stephen Arnold. *The Little Giant.* 1817?–1861. American statesman. Native of Vermont; admitted to the bar in New York; removed to Illinois and gained destinction as an orator. Judge of Illinois Supreme Court 1841; elected to Congress 1843; senator 1847. Supported the compromise measures of Henry Clay, and advocated the doctrine known as "squatter sovereignty." Re-elected to the Senate 1853, and reported the bill repealing the Missouri compromise. Candidate for the Democratic nomination for the presidency in 1856. Defeated Lincoln for the U. S. senate in 1858, they canvassing the state together. Candidate of one wing of the Democratic party for president in 1860. Supported the Union party in 1861.

Douglass, Frederick. 1817?–.... Am. orator; formerly a slave; native of Maryland His father was a white man and his mother a negro slave. Sold to a shipbuilder in 1832, but escaped to Massachusetts and assumed the name of Douglass. Exhibiting rare powers as an orator, he was aided by Wm. L. Garrison and others, and employed, in 1841, by the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Dow, Lorenzo. 1777–1834. American preacher.

Downing, Andrew J. 1815–1852. Am. landscape gardener.

Draco (or **Dracon**). Fl. 624 B.C. Athenian lawgiver.

Drake, Sir Francis. 1540–1595. English naval hero; first English circumnavigator of the globe, captured or destroyed one hundred vessels in the port of Cadiz in 1587, and contributed in 1588 to the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

Drake, Joseph Rodman. 1795–1820. American poet.

Draper, John William. 1811–1882. American scientist.

Drayton, Michael. 1563–1631. English poet.

Dreyse, Johann Nikolaus von. 1787–1867. Prussian inventor of the needle-gun.

Drusus, Claudius Nero. 38–9 B.C. Roman general.

Dryden, John. 1631–1700. English poet, critic and dramatist. Educated at Cambridge. Wrote some spirited heroic stanzas in memory of Cromwell. After the accession of Charles II., he became a staunch royalist. His first drama, *The Wild Gallant*, was published in 1662; *Annus Mirabilis* and *The Indian Emperor*, 1667. Appointed poet-laureate in 1668. He next wrote his *Essay on Dramatic Poetry* and several comedies and tragedies. *Absalom and Achitophel*, 1681. Became a Roman Catholic in 1686 and wrote *The Hind and Panther*, a poetical allegory. His ode on *Alexander's Feast*, considered the finest English lyric, appeared in 1696, after he had completed his translation of Virgil. Lord Macaulay calls Dryden "an incomparable reasoner in verse."

Du Chaillu, Paul Belloni. 1835–.... French traveller.

Dudevant, Mme. Amantine Lucille Aurore (*née* Dupin). *George Sand.* 1804–1876. French novelist. Married at the age of 18 to a retired army officer, she separated from him ten years later. She was at one time a zealous Catholic, but later adopted most liberal views, adopting man's attire and denouncing the marriage system. She edited a democratic paper during the revolution of 1848. She has left numerous novels and several dramas.

Dudley, Benjamin Winslow. 1785–1870. Am. physician.

Dudley, Charles Edward. 1780–1841. American senator.

Dufaure, Jules Armand Stanislas. 1798–.... Fr. statesman.

Dufferin, Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, Earl of. 1826–.... English statesman. Governor-general of Canada.

Dumas, Alexandre. 1803–1870. French novelist.

Dumas, Alexandre. 1824–.... Son of above. Fr. novelist.

Dumouriez, Charles François. 1739–1823. French general.

Duncan I. ....–1040. Scottish king. Killed by Macbeth.

Dundonald, Thomas Cochrance, Earl of. 1775–1860. British admiral.

Dunglison, Robley. 1798–1869. American physician. *Medical Dictionary.*

Dunois, Jean de. *Bastard of Orleans.* 1402–1468. French national hero. Natural son of the Duke of Orleans. Defeated the English at Montargis in 1427, and assisted at the siege of Orleans in 1429. Expelled the English from Normandy and Guienne, and was created Count d'Orleans.

Duns Scotus. *The Subtle Doctor.* 1265?–1308. Scottish theologian.

Dunstan, Saint. 925–988. English prelate.

Dupanloup, Felix Antoine Filibert. 1802–1878. Fr. prelate.

Dupleix, Joseph, Marquis. 1695–1763. Fr. governor in India.

Dupont, Samuel Francis. 1803–1865. Am. rear-admiral.

Duquesne, Abraham. 1610–1688. Fr. naval commander.

Durer, Albrecht. 1471–1528. German painter and engraver. *Crucifixion; Adoration of the Magi; The Knight and Death; Revelation of St. John.*

Dwight, Timothy. 1752–1817. Am. author and divine.

EARLY, Jubal A. 1818?–.... Confederate general.

Eastlake, Sir Charles Lock. 1793–1865. English painter.

Eaton, Amos. 1777–1842. American naturalist.

Eaton, William. 1764–1811. American soldier.

Eble, Jean Baptiste. 1758–1812. French general.

Edes, Benjamin. 1732–1803. Am. patriot and journalist.

Edgeworth, Maria. 1767–1849. English novelist.

Edgeworth, Richard Lovell. 1744–1817. English author; father of preceding.

Edison, Thomas Alva. 1847–.... American electrician and inventor.

Edmund I. 922?–946. Anglo-Saxon king. II., *Ironside,* 989–1016.

Edmunds, George F. 1828–.... American lawyer and statesman. Born in Vermont; admitted to the bar 1849; became U. S. senator in 1866 to fill an unexpired term, and has since been three times re-elected. Elected president of the Senate in March, 1883.

Edward I. ....–925. King of the Anglo Saxons. II., *The Martyr,* 960?–978; assassinated by order of his stepmother. III., *The Confessor,* 1004–1066.

Edward I. *Longshanks.* 1239–1307. King of England; conquered Wales and Scotland. II., 1284–1327; defeated by Bruce at Bannockburn; dethroned by the Queen and her favorite, Roger de Mortimer, in 1326; was murdered the following year. III., 1312–1377; son of Edward II.; proclaimed king in 1327; executed Mortimer, and imprisoned the queen-mother; carried on war with France and won the great victory of Crecy. IV., 1441–1483. V., 1470–1483; ascended the throne at the age of 13, but assassinated two months later. VI., 1537–1553.

Edward, Prince of Wales. *The Black Prince.* 1330–1376. Son of Edward III. Participated in the invasion of France, commanding the main body of the English at Crecy. Won the battle of Poitiers.

Edward the Confessor. 1004–1066. King of England.

Edwards, Amelia Blandford. 1831–.... English novelist.

Edwards, Jonathan. 1703–1758. American theologian and metaphysician. *Freedom of the Will.*

Edwin. 586?–633. King of Northumbria.

Edwy. 938–958. King of the Anglo-Saxons.

Effingham. See *Howard, Charles.*

Egbert. *The Great.* 775?–838. Saxon king of Wessex.

Egmont, Lamoral, Count. 1522–1568. Flemish statesman and soldier. Tried for treason and executed.

Elbee, Gigot d'. 1752–1794. Vendean general.

Eldon, John Scott, Earl of. 1751–1838. English statesman.

Elgin, James Bruce, Earl of. 1811–1863. British statesman. Governor-general of Canada.

Elgin, Thomas Bruce, Earl of. 1777–1841. British diplomatist. The "Elgin Marbles," in the British museum, were obtained by him at Athens and sold to the government for £35,000.

Eliot, George. See *Evans, Marian C.*

Eliot, John. *Apostle of the Indians.* 1604–1690. English clergyman. Ttranslated the Bible into the Indian language.

Eliot, Sir John. 1590–1632. Eng. orator and statesman.

Elizabeth. 1533–1603. Queen of England. Daughter of Henry VIII. Proclaimed Queen 1558; restored the Protestant religion. During her reign the Spanish Armada was repulsed, and Mary Stuart executed. Essex, Leicester and Raleigh were among her favorites.

Elizabeth Petrovna. 1709–1762. Empress of Russia. Daughter of Peter the Great. Ascended the throne in 1741; took up arms against Frederick the Great, and her armies in 1760 captured Berlin. Though unmarried, she was the mother of a large family.

Elizabeth, Saint. 1207–1231. Queen of Hungary.

Ellenborough, Edward Law, Lord. 1748–1818. English chief justice.

Ellenborough, Edward Law, Earl of. 1790–1871. English statesman.

Ellery, William. 1727–1820. American patriot.

Elliot, George Augustus, Lord Heathfield of Gibraltar. 1718–1790. British commander.

Elliott, Ebenezer. *The Corn Law Rhymer.* 1781–1849. English poet.

Elliott, Jesse Duncan. 1782–1845. American commodore.

Ellsworth, Ephraim Elmer. 1837–1861. American officer.

Ellsworth, Oliver. 1745–1807. Am. jurist and statesman.

Ellwood, Thomas. 1639–1713. English Quaker author.

Elssler, Fanny. 1811–.... Viennese dancer.

Elzevir. A celebrated family of printers and publishers at Leyden, 1570–1680.

Emerson, Ralph Waldo. 1803–1882. American essayist, philosopher and poet. Born in Boston; graduate of Harvard; ordained Unitarian minister in 1829, but retired from the ministry in 1832; travelled in Europe, and on his return began lecturing. The first volume of his *Essays* appeared in 1841, and his *Representative Men,* regarded by some as his greatest work, in 1850.

Emmanuel. *The Great.* 1469–1521. King of Portugal.

Emmet, Robert. 1780–1803. Irish patriot and orator. Early in life became a leader of the "United Irishmen," and in 1803 became implicated in the killing of Lord Kilwarden, chief justice of Ireland, and others. Although defending himself with great eloquence, he was sentenced to death and executed.

Emmet, Thomas Addis. 1764–1827. Brother of the preceding. A leader of the "United Irishmen," and imprisoned from 1798 till 1801. Removed to America in 1804, and was in 1812 elected attorney-general of New York.

Empedocles. 475–.... B.C. Greek philosopher.

Encke, Johann Franz. 1791–1865. German astronomer.

Endicott, John. 1589–1665. Colonial governor of Mass.

Enghien, Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon, Duc d'. 1772–1804. French prince. Charged with conspiracy, and executed by order of Napoleon.

Ennius, Quintus. 239–169 B.C. Roman epic poet.

Enoch (or **Henoch**). 3378–....B.C. Father of Methuselah. Translated at the age of 365.

Epaminondas. 412?–362 B.C. Theban statesman, orator and general. Defeated the Spartans at Leuctra; died after his victory at Mantinea, from a wound received in battle.

Epictetus. 60–.... Greek Stoic philosopher. *Enchiridion.*

Epicurus. 340?–270 B.C. Greek philosopher; founder of the Epicurean school.

Erasmus, Desiderius. 1465–1536. Dutch scholar.

Erastus, Thomas. 1524–1583. Ger. physician and writer.

Eratosthenes. 276–196? B.C. Greek geometer. Considered the founder of the science of astronomy.

Eric XIII. 1382–1450. King of Sweden (VII. or VIII. of Denmark). **XIV.,** 1535?-1577.

Eric the Red. Fl. 1000. Scandinavian navigator; discovered Greenland.

Ericsson, John. 1803–1889. Swedish engineer and inventor. Constructed the "Monitor" which destroyed the Confederate iron-clad Merrimac.

Erigena, Joannes Scotus. Fl. 850. Irish philosopher.

Ernesti, Johann August. 1707–1781. German scholar.

Erskine, Ebenezer. 1680–1754. Scottish theologian.

Erskine, Henry. 1746–1817. Scottish lawyer and orator.

Erskine, Thomas, Baron. 1750–1823. Scottish lawyer and orator. Recognized as the greatest advocate of his time. "He spoke as his clients would have spoken, being endowed with his genius." Admitted to the bar in 1778; successfully defended Lord George Gordon in 1781; elected to the House of Commons in 1783, and again in 1790; secured the acquittal of Hardy and John Horne Tooke in the state trials of 1794; was made lord chancellor, and created a peer in 1806; retired from office in 1807.

Escobar y Mendoza, Antonio. 1589–1669. Spanish Jesuit and casuist. *Cases of Conscience.*

Espartero, Joaquin Baldomero, Duke de la Vittoria. 1792–1879. Spanish statesman and general; defeated the Carlists.

Essex, Robert Devereux, second Earl of. 1567–1601. Favorite of Queen Elizabeth; beheaded for high treason.

Essex, Robert Devereux, third Earl of. 1592–1647. English Parliamentary general.

Estaing, Charles Hector, Count d'. 1729–1794. French admiral; beheaded.

Esterhazy de Galantha, Paul. 1635–1713. Hungarian governor-general.

Ethelbeld. ....–860? King of Wessex.

Ethelbert. 455?–616. King of Kent.

Ethelbert. ....–866. King of the Anglo-Saxons.

Ethelred I. ....–871. King of the Anglo-Saxons. **II.,** *The Unready,* 968-1016; ordered massacre of Danes in 1002.

Ethelwulf. ....–858. King of Wessex.

Euclid of Alexandria. Fl. 300 B.C. Greek mathematician.

Eudoxie (or **Eudocia**). 394?–461. Roman empress.

Eugene of Savoy. (Prince François Eugene de Savoie-Carignan). 1663-1736. Austrian general. Defeated the Turks at Zenta; associated with Marlborough at Blenheim, Oudenard and Malplaquet; defeated the Turks at Peterwaradin in 1716, and at Belgrade in 1717.

Eugenie Marie de Montijo. 1826–.... Empress of the French; wife of Napoleon III.

Eugenius I. Pope; ruled from 654 to 658. **II.,** 824–827. **III.,** 1145-1153. **IV.,** 1431-1438; deposed; died in 1447.

Euler, Leonard. 1707–1783. Swiss mathematician.

Euripides. 480–406? B.C. Greek tragic poet.

Eusebius of Nicomedia. Fl. 325. Arian prelate.

Eusebius Pamphili. 266–340? Ecclesiastical historian, and bishop of Cæsarea.

Evald, Johannes. 1743–1781. Danish poet.

Evans, Marian C. *George Eliot.* 1820–1881. English novelist. The daughter of a clergyman. Lived with George H. Lewes, as his wife, for several years, and after his death married J. W. Cross. *Adam Bede; Romola; Middlemarch; Daniel Deronda.*

Eustachi, Bartolommeo. 1510–1574. Italian anatomist.

Evarts, William Maxwell. 1816–.... American lawyer and statesman. Leading counsel for the defence in the impeachment trial of President Johnson; attorney-general 1868-9; counsel for the United States in 1872 before the Geneva Arbitration Tribunal.

Evelyn, John. 1620–1706. English author. *Sylva.*

Everett, Edward. 1794–1865. American scholar, orator and statesman. Graduated at Harvard, 1811, and ordained a minister in 1814. Appointed professor of Greek at Harvard 1815, but did not occupy the chair until 1819, after completing a course of study at Göttingen and travelling extensively in Europe. Elected to Congress in 1824, remaining in that body for ten years, and in 1835 became governor of Massachusetts. Minister to England, 1841–5. Secretary of state, 1852. Elected to the United States Senate, 1853, but resigned on account of illness. Defeated for the vice-presidency in 1860. Supported the Federal government during the civil war.

Ewing, Thomas. 1789–1871 American statesman.

Exmouth, Edward Pellew, Viscount. 1757–1833. English admiral.

Eyck, van, Hubert. 1366–1426. Flemish painter.

Eyck, van, Jan. *John of Bruges.* 1390?–1440? Brother of preceding. Flemish painter *Adoration of the Magi.*

Eyre, Edward John. 1818?–.... Eng. explorer in Australia.

Ezekiel. Fl. 7th century B.C. Hebrew prophet.

Ezra. Fl. 5th century B.C. Hebrew law-maker.

FABER, Frederick William. 1815–1863. English priest and writer.

Fabius Maximus, Quintus. *Cunctator.* 203 B.C. Roman consul and general. As opponent of Hannibal he inaugurated the "Fabian" policy, carrying on only a defensive war.

Faed, Thomas. 1826– ... Scottish painter.

Fahrenheit, Gabriel Daniel. 1686–1740 German natural philosopher and inventor of the Fahrenheit thermometer.

Fairfax, Thomas, Lord. 1611–1671. Parliamentary general. As commander-in-chief in 1645, won the battle of Naseby.

Falconer, William. 1735?–1769. Scot. poet. *The Shipwreck.*

Faliero (or **Falieri**), Marino. 1278–1350. Doge of Venice; the hero of Byron's tragedy.

Faneuil, Peter. 1700–1743. American merchant.

Faraday, Michael. 1791–1867. English chemist and natural philosopher. Founder of the science of magneto-electricity.

Farnese, Alessandro, Duke of Parma. 1546–1593. It. general.

Farquhar, George. 1678–1707. Irish dramatist. *The Beaux' Stratagem; The Constant Couple.*

Farragut, David Glascoe. 1801–1870. American admiral. Passed the New Orleans forts and captured New Orleans in 1862, and was made rear-admiral same year. Congress created for him the office of vice-admiral in 1864, and he was made admiral in 1866

Faust, Karl. 1825–.... German composer.

Faust, Dr. Johann. Fl. 1500. German necromancer.

Faust, Johann. ....–1466? One of the inventors of printing.

Fawkes, Guy. ....–1606. English conspirator; executed. ("Gunpowder plot.")

Fearne, Charles. 1749–1494. English jurist.

Featherstonhaugh, George William. ....–1866. American traveller and geologist.

Fechter, Charles Albert. 1824–1879. English actor.

Fenelon, François de Salignac de la Mothe. 1651–1715. French prelate and author. *Telemachus.*

Fenwick, Sir John. ....–1697. English conspirator.

Ferdinand I. 1503–1564. Emperor of Germany. **II.**, 1578-1637; king of Bohemia and Hungary. **III.**, ...-1657.

Ferdinand IV. 1751–1825. King of Naples. (I. of the two Sicilies.)

Ferdinand II. 1810–1859. King of the two Sicilies.

Ferdinand I. *The Great.* 1000–1065. King of Castile. **V.**, *The Catholic* (II. of Aragon, III. of Naples, II. of Sicily), 1452-1516; founded the Spanish monarchy. **VI.**, *The Wise*, 1713-1759. **VII.**, 1784-1833.

Ferguson, Adam. 1724–1816. Scottish philosopher.

Ferguson, James. 1710–1776. Scottish astronomer.

Fergusson, James. 1808–.... Scottish architect.

Fernandez, Diniz. Fl. 1446. Portuguese navigator.

Fernandez, Juan. ....–1576. Spanish navigator.

Fernel, Juan. 1497–1558. French physician and writer.

Ferry, Jules François Camille. 1832–.... Fr. statesman.

Fersen, Axel von, Count. 1755–1810. Swedish field-marshal.

Fesch, Joseph, Cardinal. 1763–1836. French prelate.

Fessenden, William Pitt. 1806–1869. Am. statesman.

Feuerbach, Paul Johann Anselm. 1775–1833. German jurist. Reformer of the criminal law.

Feuillet, Octave. 1812–.... French author.

Fichte, Immanuel Hermann. 1797–1879. Ger. philosopher.

Fichte, Johann Gottlieb. 1762–1814. Ger. metaphysician.

Field, Cyrus West. 1819–.... American merchant and financier. Established the first telegraph cable between America and Europe, via Newfoundland.

Field, David Dudley. 1805–.... American jurist.

Fielding, Henry. 1707–1754. Eng. novelist and dramatist. Son of Edmund Fielding, a lieutenant-general under Marlborough. Commenced reading law at 18, but discontinued this study in a few years, and began to lead a dissolute life. About this time, however, he produced several successful plays. After marrying, and squandering his wife's fortune, he resumed the study of law, but, gout preventing his practicing, he turned his mind to literature. In 1749 his great novel, *Tom Jones*, was published. In 1750 he was appointed a magistrate, and endeared himself to the inhabitants of the London suburbs by suppressing numerous bands of robbers. Among Fielding's novels, besides *Tom Jones*, may be mentioned *Amelia* and *Joseph Andrews*.

Fieschi, Joseph Marco. 1790–1836. Corsican conspirator; inventor of the so-called infernal machine. Leader in a conspiracy to kill Louis Philippe. Executed.

Fiesco (or **Fieschi**), Giovanni Luigi, Count of Lavagna. 1525-1547. Genoese conspirator. Having sent some of his adherents to capture the palace of the Dorias, he made a night attack on the Doria galleys in the harbor, but fell while passing from one galley to another, and was drowned before help could reach him.

Fiesole, Giovanni da. *Fra Angelico.* 1387–1455. It. painter.

Fillmore, Millard. 1800–1874. American statesman; thirteenth president of the United States. Born in New York; learned fuller's trade; read law and acquired a lucrative practice in Buffalo. Elected to Congress 1832, and continued a member of that body till 1842. Elected vice-president 1848, and became president on the death of Taylor, in 1850. Approved the Fugitive Slave Law and the compromise measures of Henry Clay, and made Daniel Webster secretary of state.

Fish, Hamilton. 1808–.... American statesman.

Fisher, John. 1459–1535. English prelate; executed. Opposed the Reformation.

Fitch, John. 1743–1798. Am. inventor. (Steamboat.)

Fitzgerald, Edward, Lord. 1763–1798. Irish revolutionist.

Flaminius, Caius. ....–217 B.C. Rom. general and consul.

Flaminius, Titus Quintius. 230–174 B.C. Roman general and consul.

Flamsteed, John. 1646–1719. Eng. astronomer.

Flaxman, John. 1755–1826. English sculptor.

Fleetwood, Charles ....–1692. Eng. Parliamentary general.

Fletcher, Andrew (*of Saltoun*). 1653–1716. Scottish author.

Fletcher, John. 1576–1625. English poet and dramatist; associate of Beaumont. *The Maid's Tragedy; The Faithful Shepherdess.*

Flotow, Frederick Ferdinand Adolphus von. 1812–1883. German composer. *Martha.*

Fontenelle, Bernard de Bovier de. 1657–1757. Fr. author.

Foote, Andrew Hull. 1806–1863. American rear-admiral.

Foote, Samuel. 1720–1777. English wit and comedian.

Ford, John 1586–1639. English dramatist.

Forrest, Edwin. 1806–1872. American tragedian.

Forster, John. 1812–1876. English biographer.

Forster, William Edward. 1818–.... English statesman.

Forsyth, John. 1780–1841. American statesman.

Fortescue, Sir John. 1395?–1485? English jurist.

Fortuny, Mariano. 1839–1874. Spanish painter.

Foscari, Francesco. 1373–1457. Doge of Venice.

Foster, Birket. 1812–.... English engraver.

Foster, Stephen Collins. 1826–1864. Am. song-writer.

Fourier, François Charles Marie. 1772–1837. French socialist; founder of Fourierism. *Theory of Universal Unity.*

Fowler, Orson Squire. 1809–1887. Am. phrenologist.

Fox, Charles James. 1749–1806. English orator and statesman. Entered Parliament in 1768 as a Tory, but joined the opposition in 1773, and became leader of the Whigs, in which capacity, and also as foreign secretary and secretary of state, he opposed the policy of Pitt.

Fox, George. 1624–1690. English founder of the society of Friends, or Quakers.

Fox, John. 1517–1587. English Protestant clergyman and author. *Book of Martyrs.*

Foy, Maximilian Sebastian. 1775–1825. French orator and general.

Fra Bortolommeo di San Marco. See *Baccio della Porta.*

Fra Diavolo. (Michael Rozzo.) 1769–1806. Neapolitan brigand.

Francia, Jose Gaspar Rodriguez. 1757?–1840. Dictator of Paraguay; adopted a policy cutting off all intercourse with other nations.

Francis I. 1494–1547. King of France; defeated at Pavia. II., 1543–1560.

Francis I. 1708–1765. Emperor of Germany. II. (I. of Austria), 1768–1835.

Francis II. 1836–.... King of the Two Sicilies.

Francis Borgia, Saint. 1510–1572. Duke of Gandia and Viceroy of Catalonia; joined the Society of Jesus and became a zealous preacher; elected general of the order in 1565.

Francis de Paula, Saint. 1416–1507. Italian Franciscan monk; founded the order *Fratres Minimi.*

Francis de Sales, Saint. 1567–1622. French Jesuit, writer and orator; bishop of Geneva. *Treatise on the Love of God.*

Francis of Assisi, Saint. 1182–1226. Italian founder of the Franciscan order.

Francis Joseph Charles. 1830–.... Emperor of Austria.

Francis, John Wakefield. 1789–1861. Am. physician.

Francis, Sir Philip. 1740–1818. British statesman and writer. Believed to have been the author of the *Letters of Junius.*

Francis Xavier, Saint. See *Xavier.*

Franklin, Benjamin. 1706–1790. American statesman and philosopher. Born in Boston; the youngest of a family of seventeen children. His father was a tallow-chandler and soap-boiler. Learned the trade of a printer and studied diligently. Removed to Philadelphia, where he established the *Pennsylvania Gazette.* Began the publication of *Poor Richard's Almanac* in 1735. Discovered the identity of lightning and electricity in 1752, by means of a kite. Franklin occupied many positions of public trust and was the recipient of many honors. He was deputy postmaster-general of the colony; delegate to the Continental Congress; minister to France, 1776–85; president of Pennsylvania, 1785–8; member of the convention of 1787.

Franklin, Sir John. 1786–1847. English Arctic explorer; perished in the Arctic regions.

Fredegonde. 546?–596. Wife of Chilperic I. of France.

Frederick I. *Barbarossa.* 1121–1190. Emperor of Germany. Crowned by Pope Adrian IV. Reduced Milan in 1158, but was defeated by the Lombards near Legnano. Joined the third crusade in 1189 with 150,000 men, and defeated the Turks at Iconium. Died in the Holy Land. II., 1194–1250. Opposed by the Guelphs and the pope in his project to unite Italy and Germany in one empire. Began a crusade against the Moslems in 1227, but turned back, and was excommunicated by Pope Gregory IX. Resumed the crusade in 1228, captured Jerusalem and made peace with the pope. Defeated the Guelphs at Cortenuova, 1237, and renewed war with the pope.

Frederick William. *The Great Elector.* 1620–1688. Elector of Brandenburg; founder of the Prussian monarchy.

Frederick I. 1657–1713. First king of Prussia. II. (*Frederick the Great*), 1712–1788. Subjected to inhuman treatment in youth by his father, he gave but little promise of his future greatness. Ascended the Prussian throne in 1740, and invaded Silesia, which was ceded to him by Maria Theresa in 1742. An alliance having been formed against him by Austria, Russia and France, he began the Seven Years' War in 1756 by invading Saxony. Gained a great victory at Prague in 1757, but was defeated at Kolin soon afterward. His affairs were now in a desperate condition, but in the same year he defeated a French army twice as large as his own at Rossbach, and won a brilliant and decisive victory over the Austrians at Leuthen. In 1759 he was defeated at Kunnersdorf, and Berlin was captured by the allies, but in 1760 he gained the victories of Liegnitz and Torgau, and peace was made in 1763, Prussian Poland being added to Frederick's dominions. Besides being a great general and monarch, Frederick was a voluminous writer.

Frederick William I. 1688–1740. King of Prussia. Father of Frederick the Great. II., 1744–1797. III., 1770–1840; founded the Zollverein. IV., 1795–1861.

Frederick William Nicholas Charles. 1831–1888. Crown prince of Prussia and of the German empire.

Frederick VI. 1768–1839. King of Denmark. VII., 1808–1863.

Freeman, Edward Augustus. 1823–.... English historian. *The Norman Conquest; Historical Essays; History of Federal Government.*

Freiligrath, Ferdinand. 1810–1876. German lyric poet.

Frelinghuysen, Theodore. 1787–1862. Am. statesman.

Frelinghuysen, Frederick Theodore. 1817–1885. Nephew of preceding. American statesman.

Fremont, John Charles. 1813–.... American politician, explorer and general. Republican candidate for the presidency in 1856.

Freytag, Gustav. 1816–.... German novelist. *Soll und Haben.*

Froebel, Frederick. 1782–1852. German educator; founder of the "Kindergarten."

Froila I. 722–768. King of Spain.

Froissart, Jean. 1337–1410? French historian. *Chronicles.*

Froude, James Anthony. 1818–.... English historian. *Short Studies on Great Subjects; History of Henry VIII.*

Fry, Elizabeth (*née* Gurney). 1780–1845. Eng. philanthropist.

Fugger. A rich Augsburg family. Fl. 15th and 16th centuries.

Fuller, Sarah Margaret, Countess d'Ossoli. 1810–1850. Am. authoress.

Fulton, Robert. 1765–1815. American engineer and inventor of the steamboat. Born in Pennsylvania. After spending some years in London as an artist, he turned his attention to civil engineering and inland navigation. In 1796 he published a treatise on *Canal Navigation.* Went to Paris, and there invented a submarine torpedo. He returned to New York in 1801 and, with the assistance of Robert Livingston, discovered steam navigation. In 1806 he built the steamer Clermont, which made regular trips between Albany and New York at a speed of five miles an hour. Although he spent a large amount of money on his invention, the patent did not prove of pecuniary value to him.

Fuseli, John H. 1742–1825. Swiss historical painter.

GADSDEN, Christopher. 1724–1805. American statesman.

Gadsden, James. 1788–1858. American statesman. (The Gadsden purchase.)

Gage, Thomas. 1720?–1787. British general in America.

Gaines, Edmund Pendleton. 1777–1849. American general.

Gaines, Myra Clark. 1805?–.... Wife of E. P. G. American heiress.

Gainsborough, Thomas. 1727–1788. English painter.

Galba, Servius Sulpicius. B.C. 4?–A.D. 69. Roman emperor.

Galen. 131–205? Greek physician, medical writer and philosopher, living at Rome. *De Locis Affectis.*

Galerius, Caius Valerius Maximianus. ....–311. Roman emperor.

Galilei, Galileo. *Galileo.* 1564–1642. Italian astronomer. Discovered, about 1584, the isochronism of the vibrations of a pendulum, and the law by which the velocity of falling bodies is accelerated. Adopted in astronomy the system of Copernicus, and constructed his wonderful telescope in 1609. Through it he discovered the satellites of Jupiter, and was enabled to explore the surface of the moon and view the phases of Venus. He also ascertained that the "milky way" was composed of myriads of stars. In 1632 he produced his *Dialogues on the Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems,* but was compelled by the

Inquisition to abjure the theory of the motion of the earth. He was detained in prison for several years, but it does not seem that he was severely treated, as he was allowed to pursue his studies until prevented by blindness.

Gall, Franz Joseph. 1758–1828. German physician; founder of phrenology.

Gallatin, Albert. 1761–1849. American statesman; native of Switzerland. Secretary of the treasury, 1801–13.

Gallaudet, Thomas Hopkins. 1787–1851. American clergyman and instructor of deaf-mutes.

Gallienus, Publius Licinius Valerius. 233?–268. Roman emperor.

Gallitsin, or **Galitzin.** An illustrious family of Russian princes.

Galt, John. 1779–1839. Scottish novelist.

Galvani, Aloisio. 1737–1789. Italian discoverer of galvanism.

Gama, Vasco da. 1450?–1524. Portuguese navigator.

Gambetta, Leon. 1838–1882. French radical orator and statesman.

Gambier, James, Baron. 1756–1833. British admiral.

Garcilaso de la Vega. 1503–1536. Spanish poet.

Gardiner, Stephen. 1483–1555. Eng. prelate and statesman.

Garfield, James Abram. 1831–1881. Twentieth president of the United States. Born in Ohio; worked on a farm in boyhood, and learned the trade of a carpenter; afterward became driver and helmsman of a canal-boat; graduated at Williams College in 1856; appointed professor of Latin and Greek at Hiram College, Ohio, and chosen president of that institution in 1858. About this time he married Miss Lucretia Randolph, and occasionally acted as a Campbellite minister. Elected to the state senate in 1859, and in 1861 was chosen colonel of an Ohio regiment; promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. Elected to Congress in 1862, and remained in that body until 1880, when he was made senator. Nominated for the presidency by the Republican party in 1880, and elected the following November. Shot by Charles J. Guiteau, in Washington, July 2, 1881, and died on September 19 of same year.

Garibaldi, Giuseppe. 1807–1882. Italian patriot and general.

Garrick, David. 1716–1779. English actor.

Garrison, William Lloyd. 1804–1879. Am. abolitionist.

Garth, Sir Samuel. 1672?–1719. Eng. physician and poet.

Gascoigne, George. 1535–1537. English poet.

Gaskell, Elizabeth Cleghorn. 1810–1865. English authoress.

Gassendi, Pierre. 1592–1655. French savant.

Gates, Horatio. 1728–1806. American Revolutionary general; born in England. Captured Burgoyne's army at Saratoga.

Gatling, Richard Jordan. 1818–.... American inventor.

Gauss, Carl Friedrich. 1777–1855. German mathematician.

Gautama Booddha. 624–543? B.C. Hindoo reformer, and founder of Buddhism. See *Buddha.*

Gautier, Théophile. 1811–1872. French poet and novelist.

Gaveston, Piers de. ....–1312. Favorite of Edward II. of England; executed by the nobles.

Gay, John. 1688–1732. English poet.

Gay-Lussac, Joseph Louis. 1778–1850. French chemist and natural philosopher; discovered cyanogen.

Gellert, Christian Fürchtegott. 1715–1769. German poet.

Genevieve, Saint. 422?–512. French religious, said to have converted Clovis to Christianity. Patron of Paris.

Genghis Khan. 1163–1227. Mogul conqueror; subdued China and Persia.

Genseric. 406?–477. King of the Vandals. Invaded Africa, 429; defeated the Romans in numerous battles; captured Carthage, 439; captured and sacked Rome, 455; defeated the navy of the Emperor Marjorian in 457.

Geoffroy of Monmouth. 1100?–1154. Eng. chronicler.

George I. (Lewis.) 1660–1727. King of Great Britain. **II.** (Augustus), 1683–1760. Defeated the French at Dettingen in 1743. Charles Edward Stuart was defeated at Culloden, 1746, by the Duke of Cumberland, and the latter part of the reign of George II. was marked by victories over the French in Canada, in India, and on the ocean. **III.** (William Frederick), 1738–1820. Arbitrary and ignorant, and through his obstinacy lost the American colonies. Became insane in 1810. **IV.** (Augustus Frederick), 1762–1830. "The First Gentleman of Europe." Led a dissipated life and incurred an immense debt. Married, in 1786, Mrs. Fitzherbert. She being a Roman Catholic, the marriage was illegal. As his father refused to pay his debts unless he contracted a regular marriage, he was induced, in 1795, to marry his cousin, whom he regarded with great dislike, a separation being the result. Became regent 1811. Took little interest in public affairs. One year before his death, an act was passed relieving Roman Catholics from political disabilities.

George, Saint. Fl. 3d century. Bishop of Alexandria. Patron saint of England. To him is attributed the destruction of a terrible dragon.

Gerard-Thom, or **Tenque.** 1040?–1121. Founder of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Germanicus, Cæsar. B.C. 14–A.D. 19. Roman general.

Gerome, Jean Léon. 1824–.... Fr. painter.

Gerry, Elbridge. 1744–1812. Am. Revolutionary statesman; signer of the Declaration of Independence. Governor of Massachusetts, 1810; vice-president, 1812.

Gessler. ....–1307. Austrian bailiff killed by Tell.

Gesner, Conrad. 1516–1565. Swiss naturalist.

Ghiberti, Lorenzo. 1378–1455. Florentine sculptor.

Gibbon, Edward. 1737–1794. English historian. Educated at Oxford. The first volume of his great work, *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,* appeared in 1776; the next two in 1781, and in 1783 he retired to Lausanne, in Switzerland, where he completed the last three volumes, which appeared in 1788. Gibbon has been justly criticised for the antagonism to the Christian faith shown in this work.

Gibson, John. 1791–1866. English sculptor.

Giddings, Joshua Reed. 1795–1864. Am. abolitionist.

Gifford, Sanford Robinson. 1823–1880. American painter.

Gifford, William. 1757–1826. English writer and critic; founder of the *Quarterly Review.* Studied at Oxford, after serving five years as a shoemaker's apprentice.

Gilbert, Sir Humphrey. 1539–1583. English navigator.

Gilbert, Sir John. 1817–.... English artist.

Gilbert, William Schwenck. 1836–.... English humorous author and librettist. *Bab Ballads; Pygmalion and Galatea; Pinafore; Patience; Pirates of Penzance; Iolanthe; Princess Ida,* etc.

Giles, Wm. Branch. 1762–1830. American statesman.

Gilray, James. 1785–1815. English caricaturist.

Girard, Stephen. 1750–1831. American merchant and banker, born in France. Founded Girard College.

Girardin, Emile de. 1806–.... French journalist.

Giulio Romano. 1492–1546. Italian painter and architect.

Gladstone, William Ewart. 1809–.... English statesman.

Glauber, Johann Rudolph. 1604–1668. German chemist.

Glendower, Owen. 1349?–1415. Welsh chieftain.

Gluck, Christoph Wilibald von. 1714–1787. Ger. composer.

Gobelin, Gilles and Jean. Fl. 1450. French dyers.

Godfrey of Bouillon. 1058?–1100. Leader of first crusade.

Godiva. *Lady Godiva.* Fl. 11th century. English heroine; wife of Leofric, Earl of Leicester.

Godman, John D. 1794–1830. Am. physician and naturalist.

Godunoff, Boris Fedorovitch. 1552–1605. Czar of Russia.

Godwin, William. 1756–1836. Eng. novelist. *Caleb Williams.*

Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von. 1749–1832. German poet and author, dramatist, scientist and statesman. *Faust; Wilhelm Meister; Egmont; Sorrows of Werther; Iphigenia in Tauris; West-Eastern Divan.*

Goffe, William. 1605?–1679. Eng. Puritan and regicide.

Goldsborough, Lewis M. 1805–1876. Am. rear-admiral.

Goldsmith, Oliver. 1728–1774. Irish poet and miscellaneous writer. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and afterward studied medicine. Squandered in dissipation a large portion of the funds furnished for his education. In London, he became the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson. His *Vicar of Wakefield* was written while he was under arrest for debt. *The Traveller; The Deserted Village; She Stoops to Conquer.*

Gomez, Sebastiano. 1616–1690. Spanish painter. A slave of Murillo, who liberated him and took him into his studio.

Gonsalvo de Cordova, Hernandez. *The Great Captain.* 1443?–1515. Spanish commander.

Goodrich, Samuel Griswold. *Peter Parley.* 1793–1860. American author.

Goodyear, Charles. 1800–1860. American inventor. (Vulcanized india-rubber.)

Gordon, George, Lord. 1750–1793. English agitator.

Gorgey, Arthur. 1818–.... Hungarian general.

Gore, Catherine Grace. 1799–1861. English novelist.

Gortschakoff, Alexander Michaelovitch, Prince. 1798–1883. Russian statesman and diplomatist.

Gottschalk, Louis Moreau. 1829–1869. Am. composer.

Gough, John B. 1822–1886. American temperance lecturer, born in England.

Gould, Augustus Addison. 1805–1866. American naturalist.

Gould, Hannah Flagg. 1789–1865. American poetess.

Gould, Jay. 1836–.... American railway manager.

Gounod, Charles François. 1818–.... French composer. *Faust; La Reine de Saba; Romeo and Juliet.*

Gower, John. 1320?–1402. English poet.

Gracchus, Caius Sempronius. 159–126 B.C. Rom. statesman.

Graham, John, Viscount Dundee. *Claverhouse.* 1650?–1689. Scottish officer, noted for merciless severity toward the Covenanters.

Graham, Sylvester. 1794–1851. American vegetarian.

Granger, Gideon. 1767–1822. American statesman.

Grant, James. 1822–1887. Scottish novelist.

Grant, Ulysses Simpson. 1822–1885. Eighteenth president of the United States. Born in Ohio; graduated at West Point, 1843; served in Mexico; became a captain in 1853. Resigned in 1854, and after passing some time in St. Louis, removed to Galena, Ill., in 1859, and engaged in business. In 1861 he was made aide-de-camp to the governor of Illinois, but soon after was chosen colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, and in July of same year was made brigadier-general. His war record is history. Made commander-in-chief of the Union armies in March, 1864. Elected to the presidency in 1868, and again in 1872, and after the expiration of his second term he travelled extensively in Europe and Asia, being received everywhere with the highest honors. He was a prominent candidate for the presidential nomination before the Republican convention in 1880.

Grattan, Henry. 1746–1820. Irish orator and statesman.

Gray, Asa. 1810–1888. American botanist.

Gray, Thomas. 1716–1771. English poet. Declined the position of poet-laureate. *Elegy.*

Greeley, Horace. 1811–1872. American journalist. Born in New Hampshire; learned the printer's trade, and worked as a journeyman printer in New York for one year. Founded the *New York Tribune* in 1841. A staunch Whig and Republican, he favored Fremont for the presidency in 1856, and Lincoln in 1860. Accepted the Democratic nomination in 1872, but was defeated at the election by Grant.

Green, John Richard. 1874–1883. English historian. *Short History of the English People.*

Green, Seth. 1817–1888. American pisciculturist.

Greene, Nathaniel. 1742–1786. Am. Revolutionary general.

Greenleaf, Benjamin. 1786–1864. American mathematician.

Greenleaf, Simon. 1783–1853. American jurist.

Greenough, Horatio. 1805–1852. American sculptor.

Gregory I. (Saint.) *The Great.* 540–604. Pope, ascending the pontifical chair in 590. II., ruled 715–731. III., 731–741. IV., 827–844. V., 997–999 VI. 1044–1047. VII. (St. Hildebrand), 1073–1085; excommunicated Henry IV. VIII., 1187; died same year. XI., 1227–1241; excommunicated Frederick II. X., 1271–1276. XI., 1370–1378; condemned the doctrines of Wycliffe. XII., 1406–1409, when he and the anti-pope, Benedict XIII., were deposed by the council of Pisa; died 1417. XIII., 1572–1585; reformed the Julian calendar. XIV., 1590–1591; excommunicated Henry IV. of France. XV., 1621–1623. founded the Propaganda. XVI., 1831–1846; succeeded by Pius IX.

Gregory of Nyssa, Saint. 332–394. Greek father of the church.

Gregory of Tours, Saint. 540–595. French prelate and historian.

Gregory, James. 1638–1674. Greek geometer.

Gregory Nazianzen, Saint. 326?–389. Bishop of Constantinople.

Grenville, George. 1712–1770. Eng. statesman. (Stamp act.)

Grevy, François Paul Jules. 1813–.... French president.

Grey, Charles, Earl. 1764–1845 English statesman.

Grey, Lady Jane. 1537–1554. Gifted English lady; executed.

Grimm, Friedrich Melchior, Baron. 1723–1807 Ger. writer.

Grimm, Jakob Ludwig (1785–1863), and Wilhelm Karl (1786–1859) German philologists; brothers.

Grisi, Giulia. 1812–1869. Italian singer.

Griswold, Rufus Wilmot. 1815–1857. American author.

Grotius (De Groot), Hugo. 1583–1645. Dutch jurist and theologian.

Grouchy, Emmanuel de, Marquis. 1766–1847. Fr. general.

Guarneri, Giuseppe A. 1683–1745. Italian violin-maker.

Guatemozin. 1497–1525. Last Aztec emperor of Mexico.

Guelph (or **Welf**). Noble German family, originally Italian.

Guiccioli, Teresa Gamba, Countess. 1801–1873. Friend of Byron.

Guido Reni. 1575–1645. Italian painter.

Guillotin, Joseph Ignace. 1738–1814. French physician; advocate of the guillotine.

Guiscard, Robert. 1015–1085. Norman commander.

Guise, Charles de. 1525–1574. Cardinal of Lorraine.

Guise, Claude de Lorraine de, Duke. 1496–1550. French general and statesman.

Guise, François de Lorraine de, Duke. 1519–1563.

Guise, Henry I. of Lorraine de, Duke. 1550–1588.

Guizot, François Pierre Guillaume. 1787–1874. French statesman and historian.

Gustavus I. (Gustavus Vasa.) 1496–1559. King of Sweden. II. (Gustavus Adolphus), 1594-1632. Defeated the Polish and Russian armies invading Sweden. Became the head of the Protestant league in

Germany and defeated Tilly at Leipsic in 1631, and on the banks of the Lech in 1632. At the great battle of Lützen, Wallenstein now commanding the imperial army, Gustavus was killed, but his troops nevertheless gained a complete victory. III., 1746-1792; assassinated. IV., 1778-1837; ascended the throne in 1792, but was deposed in 1809

Gutenberg, Johann. (Gänsfleisch.) 1400–1468. German inventor of printing.

Guzman, Alfonso Perez de. 1258–1309. Spanish commander.

HACKLANDER, Friedrich Wilhelm von. 1816–1878. German novelist. *Military Life in Time of War.*

Hadrian (or **Adrian**). 76–138. Roman emperor.

Hafiz, Mohammed Sherns ed-Deen. 1300?–1390? Persian poet. *Divan.*

Hagedorn, Friedrich von. 1708–1754. German poet.

Hahnemann, Samuel Christian Friedrich. 1755–1843. German physician and founder of homœopathy.

Hale, Edward Everett. 1822–.... Am. clergyman and author.

Hale, Sir Matthew. 1609–1676. English jurist.

Hale, Nathan, Captain. 1755–1776. American patriot.

Halevy, Jacques F. F. E. 1799–1862. French composer.

Haliburton, Thomas Chandler. *Sam Slick.* 1802?–1865. Nova Scotian jurist and humorous writer.

Halifax, Charles Montague, Earl of. 1661–1715. English statesman.

Halifax, George Saville, Marquis of. 1630–1695.

Hall, Charles Francis. 1821–1871. Am. Arctic explorer.

Hall, James. 1811–.... American author and judge.

Hall, Mrs. S. C. (Anna Maria Fielding.) 1805–.... Irish authoress. *Sketches of Irish Character; The Outlaw,* etc.

Hallam, Arthur Henry. 1811–1833. English critic and essayist.

Hallam, Henry. 1777–1859. Father of preceding. English historian and critic.

Halleck, Fitz-Greene. 1790–1867. American poet. *Marco Bozzaris; Fanny.*

Halleck, Henry Wager. 1714–1872. American general and lawyer.

Halley, Edmund. 1656–1742. English astronomer.

Hamilcar Barca. ....–229 B.C. Carthaginian general; father of Hannibal.

Hamilton, Alexander. 1757–1804. American orator, statesman, financier and general. Born in the West Indies. Secretary and aide-de-camp to Washington in Revolutionary war; chosen to the Continental Congress in 1782, but resigned in order to practice law; leading member of the convention of 1787; secretary of the treasury, 1789-95; became recognized leader of the Federal party. Hamilton died from a wound received in a duel with Aaron Burr, and his death was deeply deplored.

Hamilton, Sir William. 1788–1856. Scottish metaphysician.

Hamilton, Sir William Rowan. 1805–1865. Irish astronomer.

Hamlin, Hannibal. 1809–.... American statesman.

Hampden, John. 1594–1643. English statesman and reformer. Entered Parliament in 1620. Denied the authority of the crown to levy tonnage without the consent of Parliament, and refused to contribute to the forced loan ordered by King Charles, for which he was imprisoned. Regaining his liberty and re-entering Parliament, he ably and firmly resisted the arbitrary measures of the crown. Intending, with his cousin, Oliver Cromwell, to emigrate in 1638, they were detained by order of council. In 1640 he was leader of the opposition in the Long Parliament, and the most popular public man in England. Impeached for high treason in 1642, together with four other members, the Commons refused to surrender them, the king himself going so far as to personally lead his guard in an attempt to arrest them in their seats. This caused the greatest excitement and indignation, so that the Commons were soon enabled openly to defy the regal authority. Hampden afterward raised a regiment for the Parliamentary army, and, after displaying great courage in numerous engagements, was slain in a skirmish with Prince Rupert's forces.

Hampton, Wade. 1755–1835. American general.

Hampton, Wade. 1818–.... Confederate general. Elected governor of South Carolina in 1876, and U. S. senator in 1878

Hancock, John. 1737–1793. American statesman; president of the Continental Congress.

Hancock, Winfield Scott. 1824–1886. American general; second in command at Gettysburg. Democratic candidate for president in 1880.

Handel, George Frederick. 1684–1759. German composer. Composed sonatas at 10; produced *Almeria* at 18; settled in England in 1712, after spending some years in Italy, and became chapel-master of George I. The oratorio of *Saul* was produced 1740, and his greatest work, *The Messiah*, the greatest of oratorios, in 1741. Handel was stricken with blindness in 1751, but continued to conduct his oratorios Buried in Westminster Abbey.

Hannibal. 247–183 B.C. Carthaginian general. Sworn by his father, Hamilcar Barca, to eternal enmity toward Rome; became commander of the Carthaginian forces, 221 B.C.; subdued several powerful Spanish tribes, and in 219 captured Saguntum; crossed the Alps, 218; defeated the Romans near the Ticinus and on the banks of the Trebia; routed Flaminius at Lake Thrasymene, 217; almost destroyed a superior Roman army near Cannæ, 216; captured Capua. Recalled to Carthage to repel a Roman invasion under Scipio Africanus, he was defeated at Zama in 202. Banished from Carthage about 194, through the enmity of the aristocracy. Finally ended his life by taking poison, to escape falling into the hands of the Romans.

Hans Sachs. 1494–1576. German poet and shoemaker.

Hardee, William J. 1818–1873. Confederate general.

Hardenberg, Friedrich von. See *Novalis.*

Hardicanute. 1017?–1042. King of England and Denmark.

Hardinge, Henry, Viscount. 1785–1856. English general.

Hardwicke, Philip Yorke, Earl of. 1690–1764. Eng. jurist.

Hardy, Thomas. 1840–.... English novelist. *Far from the Madding Crowd; Under the Greenwood Tree.*

Harley, Robert, Earl of Oxford. 1661–1724. Eng. statesman.

Harney, William Selby. 1798–1889 American general.

Harold I. *Harefoot.* ....–1041 King of England. **II.** ....–1066 Defeated by William the Conqueror, and slain.

Haroun-al-Raschid. 766?–809. Caliph of Bagdad.

Harrison, William Henry. 1773–1841. American general and ninth president.

Harrison, Benjamin. 1833–.... Born at North Bend, O. Graduated from college at 18; studied law and began practice at Indianapolis in 1854; elected reporter of the supreme court in 1860. This office he abandoned in 1862, to aid the cause of the Union, and rose to the rank of Brigadier-General. Elected U. S. Senator, 1881, and President, 1888.

Harte, Francis Bret. 1839–.... American writer and humorist. Born in New York; removed to California at 15, where he was successively miner, school-teacher and editor. Removed to Boston, and was appointed in 1878 consul to a German port. *Heathen Chinee; Luck of Roaring Camp,* etc.

Harvard, John. 1608?–1688. Founder of Harvard College.

Harvey, William. 1578–1657. English physician and anatomist. Discovered the circulation of the blood.

Hasdrubal. ....–207 B.C. Punic general; brother of Hannibal. Defeated the Scipios in Spain; slain at the Metaurus.

Hastings, Warren. 1732–1818. British general and statesman; president of the Council of Bengal, and governor-general of India. Defeated Hyder Ali, king of Mysore. After perpetrating great outrages against the Rajah of Benares and the Begums of Oude, in order to replenish the treasury, he resigned in 1775 and returned to England. Impeached soon afterward, and opposed in his trial by Burke, Sheridan and Fox, but acquitted.

Havelock, Sir Henry. 1795–1857. British general. Defeated the Sepoys in India, and relieved Lucknow.

Hawke, Edward, Lord. 1715–1781. English admiral.

Hawkins, Sir John. 1520–1595. English naval officer.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel. 1804–1864. American author. *Twice-told Tales; Mosses from an Old Manse; House of Seven Gables; Scarlet Letter; The Marble Faun; The Blithedale Romance.*

Haydn, Joseph. 1732–1809. German musical composer. Born of extremely poor parents; served some years as a chorister in Vienna; appointed in 1760 chapel-master to Prince Esterhazy, who became his patron; visited London 1791, where six of his symphonies were received with great enthusiasm. His masterpiece, the oratorio of *The Creation*, was produced in 1798.

Haydon, Benjamin Robert. 1786–1848. English painter.

Hayes, Isaac Israel. 1832–1881. American Arctic explorer.

Hayes, Rutherford Birchard. 1822–.... Nineteenth president of the United States. Born in Connecticut; admitted to the bar, 1845; brigadier-general in civil war; Congress, 1865–8; governor of Ohio, 1868–76. Republican candidate for the presidency in 1876; inaugurated president in 1877, the electoral commission to determine the result of the election of 1876 having decided, by a vote of eight to seven, that Hayes had received 185 electoral votes as against 184 for Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate.

Hayne, Robert Young. 1791–1840. American orator and statesman; opponent of Webster in discussing the constitution; governor of South Carolina.

Heath, William. 1737–1814. Am. Revolutionary general.

Heber, Reginald. 1783–1826. English prelate and author; bishop of Calcutta. *Hymns; Journey through India.*

Hegel, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich. 1770–1831. German philosopher, metaphysician and pantheist. His system of philosophy is developed in the *Encyclopædia of the Philosophical Sciences.*

Heine, Heinrich. 1799–1856. German lyric poet and author.

Heloise. 1101–1164. French nun; pupil and friend of Abelard.

Helps, Sir Arthur. 1817–1875. English author.

Helvetius, Claude Adrian. 1715–1771. Fr. philosopher.

Hemans, Felicia Dorothea (*née* Browne). 1794–1835. English poetess. Published her first volume of pooms in 1808, and in 1812 married Capt. Hemans, but separated from him in 1818, she retaining all their children. *Restoration of the Works of Art to Italy*

Hendricks, Thomas Andrews. 1819–1886. Am. statesman.

Hengist. ....–488. Jutish chief; founded kingdom of Kent.

Hennepin, Louis. 1640–1702? French Catholic missionary and explorer of the Mississippi.

Henrietta Maria. 1609–1669. Queen of England.

Henry I. *Beauclerc.* 1068–1135. King of England. Defeated his brother Robert and usurped the throne. **II.,** 1133–1189; first of the Plantagenets; issued constitutions of Clarendon, which were, however, repealed about ten years later; conquered Ireland. During his reign Thomas à Becket was killed. **III.** (*of Winchester*), 1207–1272; warred with the barons. **IV.,** *Bolingbroke*, 1366–1413; first king of the house of Lancaster. **V.** (*of Monmouth*), 1388–1422; conquered France. **VI.** (*of Windsor*), 1421–1471; his reign was made memorable by the war of the Roses. **VII.,** 1456–1509; founded the Tudor dynasty. **VIII.,** 1491–1547; defeated the French at Guinegaste and the Scotch at Flodden, 1513; made Thomas Wolsey prime minister; applied unsuccessfully to the pope for a divorce from Catherine of Aragon, his wife; favored the Reformation; deposed Wolsey and elevated Thomas Cranmer; had himself declared head of the church; married Anne Boleyn after the convocations of York and Canterbury had declared his marriage with Catherine invalid; declared the English Church independent of the papal see and abolished the monasteries; had Anne Boleyn executed in 1536, and married Jane Seymour the day after the execution; excommunicated by the pope, 1538; his third wife having died in 1537, he married Anne of Cleves in 1540; was divorced from her the same year and married Catherine Howard, who was executed on a charge of adultery in 1542; married Catherine Parr in 1543, she surviving him.

Henry I. 1005?–1060. King of France. **II.,** 1518–1559; married Catherine de' Medici. **III.,** *Henri de Valois*, 1551–1589; last of the Valois. **IV.,** *Le Grand*, 1553–1610; king of Navarre; first of the Bourbons; assassinated.

Henry I. *The Fowler.* 876–936. Emperor of Germany. Defeated the Hungarians. **II.** (Saint), 972–1024. **III.,** *The Black*, or *The Bearded*, 1017–1056. **IV.,** 1050–1106; excommunicated by Gregory VII. **V.,** 1081–1125; last of the Salic line. **VI.,** 1165–1197. **VII.,** 1262–1313.

Henry, Patrick. 1736–1799. American patriot and orator. Member of the Continental Congress; governor of Virginia.

Heraclitus. Fl. 500 B.C. Greek philosopher.

Herbert, George. 1593–1632. British poet and divine.

Herder, Johann Gottfried von. 1744–1803. German author.

Hermann (or **Arminius**). B.C. 16 – A.D. 21. German hero. Defeated the Romans A.D 9, near the Lippe.

Herod. *The Great.* B.C. 73 – A.D. 1. King of Judea.

Herodotus. 484?–408? B.C. Greek historian.

Herrick, Robert. 1591–1674. English divine and poet. *Hesperides, or Poems Human and Divine.*

Herschel, Sir John Frederick William. 1790–1871. English astronomer and philosopher.

Herschel, Sir William. 1738–1822. Father of preceding. German astronomer. Born in Hanover, but removed to England at 21; discovered Uranus.

Hesiod. Fl. 800 B.C. Greek poet. *Works and Days.*

Hezekiah. 750–698 B.C. King of Judah.

Hicks, Elias. 1748–1830. American Quaker preacher.

Hildreth, Richard. 1807–1865. Am. journalist and historian.

Hill, Sir Rowland. 1795–1879. Author of the English penny post system.

Hipparchus. Fl. 150 B.C. Bithynian astronomer.

Hippocrates. *The Father of Medicine.* 460–360? B.C. Greek physician.

Hoar, George Frisbie. 1826–.... Am. lawyer and statesman.

Hobart, Augustus Charles. *Hobart Pasha.* 1822–.... Turkish naval commander, born in England.

Hobbes, Thomas. 1588–1679. English philosopher.

Hoche, Lazare. 1768–1797. French general.

Hoe, Richard March. 1812–1887. American inventor of printing presses.

Hofer, Andreas. 1767–1810. Tyrolese patriot; executed.

Hoffman, Charles Fenno. 1806–.... American author.

Hogarth, William. 1697–1764. Eng. painter and engraver.

Hogg, James. *The Ettrick Shepherd.* 1772–1835. Scottish poet.

Hohenlohe, Hohenstaufen, Hohenzollern. Princely families of Germany.

Holbein, Hans. The Younger. 1497–1554. German painter. *The Dance of Death; Last Supper*, etc.

Holland, Josiah Gilbert. 1819–1881. American author. *Timothy Titcomb's Letters; The Bay Path*, etc.

Holmes, Oliver Wendell. 1809–.... American physician, author and poet. *The Autocrat of the Breakfast-table; Elsie Venner: The Guardian Angel; The Poet at the Breakfast-table; Poems,* etc.

Holt, Sir John. 1642–1709. English judge.

Homer. Fl. 1000 B.C. Greek poet, about whose life scarcely anything is known. Regarded as the greatest of poets. Supposed to have been blind and poor. Some doubt his existence, maintaining that the *Iliad* and *Odyssey,* the two great epics ascribed to him, are collections of songs from various poets.

Honorius, Flavius. 384–423. Roman emperor.

Hood, Thomas. 1799–1845. English poet and humorist. *Song of the Shirt; Bridge of Sighs; Dream of Eugene Aram; Whims and Oddities.*

Hook, Theodore Edward. 1788–1841. English author.

Hooker, Joseph. 1819–1879. American general.

Hooker, Richard. 1553–1600. English theologian.

Hopkins, Johns. 1795–1873. American philanthropist.

Hopkinson, Francis. 1738–1791. American author; signed the Declaration of Independence. *The Battle of the Kegs.*

Hopkinson, Joseph. 1770–1842. Son of F. H. American lawyer; author of *Hail Columbia.*

Horace. (Quintus Horatius Flaccus.) 65-8 B.C. Latin poet. *Odes; Epistles; Satires.*

Hosmer, Harriet Goodhue. 1830–.... American sculptor.

Houdin, Robert. 1805–1871. French conjurer.

Houdon, Jean Antoine. 1741–1828. French sculptor.

Houston, Sam. 1793–1863. American general and statesman. Governor of Tennessee, 1827-9; passed a number of years with the Cherokee Indians; commander-in-chief of the Texan forces in revolt against Mexico, and defeated and captured Santa Anna in 1836; elected president of Texas same year, and re-elected 1841; elected senator from Texas after its admission to the Union, in 1845, and governor in 1859.

Howard, Henry, Earl of Surrey. 1516–1547. Eng. poet.

Howard, John. 1726–1790. English philanthropist.

Howard, Oliver Otis. 1830–.... American general.

Howe, Elias. 1819–1867. American inventor.

Howe, Samuel Gridley. 1801–1876. Am. philanthropist.

Howells, William Dean. 1837–.... American author.

Howitt, William. 1795–1879. English author.

Hoyle, Edmund. 1672–1769. English author. *Games.*

Huck, Evariste Regis, Abbé. 1813–1860. Fr. missionary.

Hudson, Henry (or Hendrik). ....–1611. Eng. navigator.

Hughes, Thomas. 1823–.... English author and barrister. *Tom Brown's School-days.*

Hugo, Victor Marie, Vicomte. 1802–1885. French poet, novelist and dramatist. *Les Miserables; Nôtre Dame.*

Hull, Isaac. 1775–1843. American commodore.

Hull, William. 1753–1825. American Revolutionary general.

Humbert IV. 1844–.... King of Italy.

Humboldt, Friedrich Heinrich Alexander von, Baron. 1769–1859. German scientist. *Cosmos: An Essay of a Physical Description of the Universe.*

Hume, David. 1711–1776. Scottish historian and philosopher. *History of England.*

Hunt, James Henry Leigh. 1784–1859. English poet and author. *The Seer.*

Hunt, William Henry. 1790–1864. English painter in water-colors.

Hunt, William Holman. 1826–.... English painter.

Hunter, David. 1802–1886. American general.

Hunter, John. 1728–1793. Scottish surgeon.

Huss, John. 1373–1415. Bohemian reformer. Burned at the stake by order of Emperor Sigismund.

Huxley, Thomas Henry. 1825–.... Eng. scientist. *Physiology.*

Hyacinthe, Père. See *Loyson.*

Hyder-Ali. 1718–1782. Hindoo prince.

Hypatia. Fl. 500. Female philosopher at Alexandria.

IBERVILLE, Pierre le Moyne d', Sieur. 1661–1706. Canadian military and naval commander.

Ibrahim Pasha. 1789–1848. Viceroy of Egypt.

Ibrahim Bey. 1735?–1816. Mameluke chief.

Ignatieff, Nicholas Pavlovitch. 1832–.... Russian general and diplomatist.

Ignatius, Saint. *Theophorus.* ....–107. Bishop of Antioch.

Ignatius, Saint. 799–877. Patriarch of Constantinople.

Ignatius de Loyola, Saint. See *Loyola.*

Inchbald, Elizabeth, Mrs. 1753–1821. English authoress and actress.

Ingelow, Jean. 1830–.... English poetess and novelist.

Ingersoll, Jared. 1749–1822. American lawyer.

Ingersoll, Robert G. 1833–.... Am. lawyer, author and lecturer.

Ingres, Jean A. D. 1781–1867. French painter.

Inman, Henry. 1801–1846. American portrait painter.

Inness, George. 1825–.... American landscape painter.

Innocent I. Pope, ruling from 402 to 417. During his reign Rome was sacked by Alaric. **II.,** 1130–1143. **III.** (Lotharius.) Born in 1161, and chosen pope 1198. Put France under the ban, 1190, because Philip Augustus had repudiated his wife; promoted the fourth crusade, the result of which was the capture of Constantinople; deposed Otho, emperor of Germany, transferring the crown to Frederick of Sicily, subjected John of England to the papal see, compelling him to pay an annual tribute; crushed the Albigenses in 1214, and died two years later. **IV.** (Sinibaldo de Fieschi), 1243–1254. **V.,** assumed the pontificate in 1276, and died same year. **VI.,** 1352–1362. **VII,** 1404–1406. **VIII.,** 1484–1491. **IX.,** 1591; died same year. **X.,** 1644–1655. **XI.,** 1670–1686. **XII.,** 1692–1700. **XIII.,** 1721–1724.

Iredell, James. 1751–1799. American jurist.

Irenæus, Saint. 140?–202? Bishop of Lyons; martyr.

Irene. 752?–803. Empress of Constantinople.

Irving, Edward. 1792–1834. Eloquent Scottish divine.

Irving, John Henry Brodribb. 1838–.... English actor.

Irving, Washington. 1783–1859. American author. Born in New York city. Read law, travelled in Europe, and on his return was admitted to the bar, but devoted himself exclusively to literary pursuits. *Knickerbocker's History of New York* was published in 1809. In 1815 he sailed for Europe, remaining there a number of years and becoming an intimate friend of Walter Scott. About this time Irving lost all his property by the failure of his brother in New York, in whose business he was a silent partner. The *Sketch-Book* was written in England and appeared in 1818. Secretary of legation at London, 1829; minister to Spain, 1842–6. *Bracebridge Hall; Tales of a Traveller; Conquest of Granada; Life of Washington; Columbus; Wolfert's Roost,* etc.

Isabella I. *The Catholic.* 1451–1504. Queen of Castile. Wife of Ferdinand of Aragon; patroness of Columbus. **II.** (Maria Isabel Luisa), 1830–.... Ex-Queen of Spain.

Isabelle of France. 1292–1358. Queen of England, wife of Edward II., whom her adherents deposed, and with whose assassination she is charged. Her son, Edward III., ascended the throne and ordered her arrest, and she died after twenty years' incarceration.

Isaiah. Fl. 740 B.C. Hebrew prophet.

Iturbide, Don Augustin de. 1790–1824. Emperor of Mexico.

Ivan III. (Vasilievitch). 1438–1505. Czar of Russia. **IV.** (Vasilievitch), *The Terrible*, 1529–1584.

JACKSON, Andrew. 1767–1845. American general and statesman; seventh president. Born in South Carolina; son of an Irishman; received but little education; served against the British in 1781; began the practice of law at Nashville, 1788; Congress, 1796; U. S. Senate, 1797; judge Tennessee Supreme Court, 1798–1804; fought several duels, killing Chas. Dickinson in 1806; defeated the Creek Indians, 1814, and was commissioned brigadier-general; defeated the British at New Orleans, 1815; successfully carried on war against the Seminoles, 1817–18; Senate, 1823, and nominated for the presidency, the opposing candidates being Clay, J. Q. Adams and W. H. Crawford. Although Jackson had the highest number of votes, he did not have the necessary majority, and Adams was elected by the House of Representatives. Clay's advocacy of Adams in this contest caused a bitter enmity between that gentleman and Jackson. Jackson was elected to the presidency, however, in 1828. He was the first president to remove public officers on account of their politics. Re-elected in 1832. In that year, the convention of South Carolina having declared the tariff laws of 1828 null and void, Jackson issued a proclamation declaring his intention to check by force of arms all movements tending to disunion.

Jackson, Thomas Jonathan. *Stonewall.* 1824–1863. Confederate general, native of Virginia. Defeated Gen. Banks at Cedar Mountain, and captured Harper's Ferry with 10,000 prisoners, 1862. Killed by a company of his own men, mistaking him and his staff for Federal cavalry.

Jacquard, Joseph Marie. 1752–1834. French inventor.

Jamblichus. Fl. 320. Syrian Neo-Platonic philosopher.

James I. 1566–1625. King of England (VI. of Scotland). Executed Raleigh. A translation of the Bible was made under his direction. **II.,** 1633–1701. (VII. of Scotland.) Deposed by revolution.

James I. 1394–1431. King of Scotland. Assassinated. **II.,** 1430–1460. **III.,** 1453–1488. **IV.,** 1473–1513; defeated and slain at Flodden. **V.,** 1512–1542. **VI.** (I. of England). **VII.** (II. of England).

James, Henry, Jr. 1843–.... American novelist.

Jameson, Robert. 1774–1854. Scottish naturalist.

Janauschek, Fanny. 1830–.... Bohemian tragedienne.

Jansen, Cornelis. 1585–1638. Dutch theologian; founder of the Jansenists.

Januarius, Saint. 272–305. Patron saint of Naples.

Jasper, William. 1750–1779. Brave American soldier.

Jay, John. 1745–1829. Am. statesman; first chief justice.

Jeanne d'Albret. 1528–1572. Queen of Navarre.

Jean Paul. See *Richter.*

Jefferson, Joseph. 1829–.... American actor.

Jefferson, Thomas. 1743–1826. American statesman; third president. Born in Virginia; admitted to the bar, 1767; elected to Virginia House of Burgesses, 1769; Continental Congress, 1775; drafted the Declaration of Independence; governor of Virginia, 1779-81; minister plenipotentiary, 1784, to negotiate treaties with European powers; minister at Paris, 1785-9; secretary of state, 1789-93; elected vice-president 1796, and president in 1800, holding that office from 1801 to 1809.

Jeffrey, Francis. 1773–1850. Scottish critic and judge.

Jeffreys, George, Lord. 1650–1689. Infamous British judge; lord high chancellor under James II.; died in the Tower.

Jenkins, Edward. 1838–.... Eng author. *Ginx's Baby.*

Jenner, Edward. 1749–1823. English physician; introduced vaccination.

Jenner, Sir William. 1815–.... English physician and anatomist.

Jerome, Saint. 340?–420. Latin father of the church.

Jerome of Prague. 1378–1416. Bohemian religious reformer; follower of Huss. Burned at the stake.

Jerrold, Douglas William. 1803–1857. English humorist and satirical writer. *Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures; Chronicles of Clovernook.*

Jervis, John, Earl of St. Vincent. 1734–1823. Eng. admiral.

Joan of Arc. (Jeanne d'Arc.) *The Maid of Orleans.* 1411?–1431. French heroine. Born in Lorraine, of an humble peasant family. Believing herself commissioned by Heaven to liberate France, and convincing Charles VII. of her divine authority, she was given command of a considerable force, and by the victories she gained enabled Charles to be crowned at Rheims. Although desirous of returning home and resuming her former humble peasant life, she was induced to retain her command in the army. She was captured in 1430, by the Burgundians, and delivered to the English. Charged with sorcery, she was burned at the stake after a mock trial.

Joel. Fl. 775 B.C. Hebrew prophet.

John I. (Saint). Pope, ruling from 523–526. **II.,** 533–535. **III.,** 560-573. **IV.,** 640-642. **V.,** 685-687. **VI.,** 701-705. **VII.,** 705-707. **VIII.,** 872-882. **IX.,** 898-900. **X.,** 915-928. **XI.,** 931-936. **XII.,** 956-964. **XIII.,** 965-972. **XIV.,** 984-985. **XV.,** died in 985, only a few days after his accession. **XVI.,** 986-996. **XVII.** (Rival of Gregory V. in 997.) **XVIII.,** 1003. **XIX.** 1004-1009. **XX.,** 1024-1033. **XXI.,** 1276. **XXII.,** chosen 1316; deposed 1327; died 1334. **XXIII.,** chosen in 1410; deposed 1414.

John. 1166–1216. King of England; granted Magna Charta.

John II. *The Good.* 1319–1364. King of France.

John II. (Casimir V.) 1609–1672. King of Poland. **III.** (Sobieski), 1625-1696.

John I. *The Great.* 1357–1433. King of Portugal.

John. 1801–1873. King of Saxony.

John of Austria, Don. 1547?–1578. Spanish general.

John of Gaunt (Ghent). 1340–1399. Duke of Lancaster. Son of Edward III.

John the Baptist. B.C. 5–A.D. 28. Prophet.

John the Evangelist. (St. John.) ....–100? Apostle.

Johnson, Andrew. 1808-1875. American statesman; seventeenth president. Born in N. C.; learned the trade of a tailor in Tenn.; Congress, 1843-53; governor, 1853-7; senator, 1857; military governor, 1862; elected vice-president in 1864, and succeeded to the presidency on the death of Lincoln, 1865. Johnson became involved in a bitter quarrel with the leaders of the Republican party, and was impeached in 1868, but acquitted, although thirty-five senators voted or conviction to only nineteen against, a two-thirds majority being necessary. He was subsequently elected to he Senate from Tennessee as a Democrat.

Johnson, Reverdy. 1796–1876. American statesman.

Johnson, Richard Mentor. 1780–1850. Ninth vice-president of the United States.

Johnson, Samuel. 1709–1784. Eng. writer and lexicographer.

Johnston, Albert Sydney. 1803–1862. Confederate general.

Johnston, Joseph Eccleston. 1807–.... Confederate general.

Joliet, Louis. 1645–1700? Fr. explorer of the Mississippi.

Jomini, Henri, Baron. 1770–1869. Swiss military writer.

Jonah. Fl. 800 B.C. Hebrew prophet.

Jones, Inigo. 1572–1652. English architect.

Jones, John Paul. 1747–1792. American Revolutionary naval commander; born in Scotland. Captured the Serapis.

Jones, Sir William. 1746–1794. English orientalist.

Jonson, Ben. 1574–1637. English poet and dramatist. Too poor to graduate at Cambridge, he became a mason, and afterward served as a soldier in Flanders. Returned to England and joined a company of actors, but killed one of them in a duel and barely escaped death. *Every Man in his Humor,* his first drama, appeared in 1598. Appointed

poet-laureate by James I. Died in poverty. *Sejanus; The Alchemist; Catiline's Conspiracy.*

Joseffy, Raffaele, 1852–..... Hungarian pianist.

Joseph I. 1676–1711. Emperor of Germany. **II.,** 1741–1790; abolished feudal serfdom.

Josephine. (Marie Josephe Rose Tascher de la Pagerie.) 1763–1814. Empress of France; wife of Napoleon Bonaparte

Josephus, Flavius. 37?–95? Jewish historian.

Joshua. 1537–1427 B.C. Hebrew leader.

Jovian. 331–364. Roman emperor.

Juarez, Benito Pablo. 1806–1872. Mexican Aztec statesman.

Judas Maccabæus. ....–160 B.C. Hebrew leader.

Judson, Adoniram. 1788–1850. Am. Baptist missionary.

Julian. *The Apostate.* 331–363. Roman emperor.

Julius I. Pope, 336–352. **II.,** 1503–1513. **III.,** 1550–1555

Junot, Andoche, Duc d'Abrantes. 1771–1813. Fr. general.

Justin. *The Martyr.* 103–165? Church father in Palestine.

Justin I. 450–527. Byzantine emperor. **II.,** ....–578.

Justinian I. *The Great.* 482?–565. Byzantine emperor.

Juvenalis, Decimus Junius. 40?–125? Latin poet.

KALAKAUA, David. 1836–.... King of Hawaii.

Kamehameha IV. 1834–1863. King of Hawaii.

Kames, Henry Home, Lord. 1696–1782. Scottish judge and writer. *Elements of Criticism.*

Kane, Elisha Kert. 1820–1857. American Arctic explorer.

Kant, Immanuel. 1724–1804. German metaphysician; founder of the transcendental school of philosophy. *Critique of Pure Reason*

Kean, Edmund. 1787–1833. English tragedian.

Kearney, Philip. 1815–1862. American general.

Keats, John. 1795–1821. English poet. *Eve of St. Agnes.*

Keble, John. 1792–1866. Eng. divine. *The Christian Year.*

Keene, Laura. 1820–1873. American actress.

Kellermann, François Christophe de. 1735–1820. Fr. general.

Kellogg, Clara Louise. 1842–.... American vocalist.

Kemble, Charles. 1775–1854. Brother of J. P. K. Eng. actor.

Kemble, Frances Anne. 1809–.... English actress.

Kemble, John Philip. 1757–1823. English tragedian.

Kempis, Thomas à. 1380–1471. German ascetic writer. *Imitation of Christ.*

Kent, James. 1763–1847. American jurist. *Commentaries.*

Kepler, Johann. 1571–1630. German astronomer.

Key, Francis Scot. 1776–1843. American poet; author of *The Star-spangled Banner.*

Khosru I. ....–579. King of Persia. **II.,** ....–628.

Kidd, William. 1650–1701. American pirate; executed.

Kilpatrick, Hugh Judson. 1836–1881. American general.

King, Rufus. 1755–1827. American statesman.

King, William Rufus. 1786–1853. American statesman.

Kingsley, Charles. 1819–1875. English divine and author.

Kitto, John. 1804–1854. English Biblical scholar.

Kleber, Jean Baptiste. 1754–1800. French general.

Klopstock, Friedrich Gottlieb. 1724–1803. German poet.

Kneller, Sir Godfrey. 1648–1723. English portrait painter.

Knowles, James Sheridan. 1784–1862. English dramatist and actor; subsequently became a Baptist minister. *The Hunchback; Virginius.*

Knox, Henry. 1750–1806. American general and statesman.

Knox, John. 1505–1572. Leader of the Scot. reformation.

Koerner, Karl Theodor. 1791–1813. German soldier-poet.

Kosciusko, Thaddeus. 1746?–1817. Polish patriot and general; commanded the Polish insurgent army; bravely defended Warsaw, but was defeated.

Kossuth, Louis. 1802–.... Hungarian patriot, orator and statesman. Leading spirit in the insurrection of 1848–49.

Kotzebue, August F. F. von. 1761–1819. German dramatist.

LABLACHE, Luigi. 1794–1858. Italian singer. His voice was of phenomenal range and unusual sweetness.

La Chaise d'Aix, François. *Père la Chaise.* 1524–1700. French Jesuit.

Lactantius. *The Christian Cicero.* 260?–325. Latin father of the church. *Institutiones Divinæ.*

La Fayette, Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier de, Marquis. 1757–1834. French general and patriot. Came to America in 1777 to aid the Americans in their struggle for independence, and was commissioned major-general; fought at Brandywine, where he was wounded, and in numerous other engagements; visited France and obtained supplies and munitions, returning in 1779; commanded the advance guard at Yorkstown, 1781; returned again to France; chosen commandant of the French National Guard in 1789; visited America in 1824, and was enthusiastically received; took a prominent part in the revolution of 1830.

La Fontaine, Jean de. 1621–1694. Fr. poet and fabulist.

Lagrange, Joseph Louis. 1736–1813. Fr. mathematician.

Lamartine, Alphonse de. 1792–1869. Fr. poet and statesman.

Lamb, Charles. 1775–1834. Eng. essayist. *Essays of Elia.*

Lambert, Daniel. 1769–1809. English giant.

Lambert, John. 1621–1694. Eng. Parliamentary general.

Lamotte-Fouque, Friedrich Heinrich Karl de, Baron. 1777–1843. German novelist and poet. *Undine.*

Landon, Letitia E. 1802–1838. *L. E. L.* English authoress. *Romance and Reality.*

Landor, Walter Savage. 1775–1864. English author. *Imaginary Conversations.*

Landseer, Sir Edwin. 1802–1873. English animal painter.

Langlande (or **Longland**), Robert. Fl. 1360. English monk and poet. *Vision of Piers Plowman.*

Langton, Stephen. ....–1228. English prelate.

Lannes, Jean, Duke of Montebello. 1769–1809. French marshal.

Lansdowne, William Petty, Marquis of. 1737–1805. English statesman.

Laplace, Pierre Simon, Marquis. 1749–1827. French astronomer and mathematician.

La Rochefoucauld, François de, Duke. 1613–1680. French moralist and statesman.

La Salle, Jean Baptiste. 1651–1719. Founder of the Christian Brothers.

La Salle, Robert Cavelier de. 1635?–1687. Fr. explorer.

Lasker, Eduard. 1829–1884. German statesman.

Latimer, Hugh. 1480–1555. English reformer; burned.

Latour d'Auvergne, Théophile Malo Corret de. 1743–1800. French officer, called by Napoleon "The First Grenadier of France."

Lauderdale, John Maitland, Duke of. 1616–1682. English cabal minister.

Laurens, Henry. 1724–1792. American statesman.

Lavater, Johann Caspar. 1741–1801. Swiss physiognomist.

Lavoisier, Antoine Laurent. 1743–1794. French chemist.

Law, John. 1671–1729. Scottish financier in France; promoted the "South Sea Bubble."

Lawrence, Amos. 1786–1852. American philanthropist.

Lawrence, James. 1781–1813. American naval hero; commanded the Chesapeake and engaged the British frigate Shannon off Boston. He was killed in the action, and his last words were: "Don't give up the ship."

Lawrence, Sir Thomas. 1769–1830. English painter.

Lawrence, Saint. ....–258. Roman martyr.

Layard, Austen Henry. 1817–.... English orientalist.

Lebrun, Anne Charles, Duke of Piacenza. 1775–1859. French general.

Lebrun, Charles. 1619–1690. French painter.

Lebrun, Charles François, Duke of Piacenza. 1739–1824. French statesman.

Lecky, William Edward Hartpole. 1838–.... Eng. author.

Lecouvreur, Adrienne. 1690–1730. French actress.

Ledru-Rollin, Alexandre Auguste. 1808–1874. Fr. socialist.

Ledyard, John. 1751–1788. American traveller.

Lee, Arthur. 1740–1792. American statesman. Brother of R. H. and F. L. Lee.

Lee, Charles. 1775–1782. Am. general; native of Wales.

Lee, Francis Lightfoot. 1734–1797. American patriot.

Lee, Henry. *Light-Horse Harry.* 1756–1818. American general and statesman. Governor of Virginia.

Lee, Richard Henry. 1732–1794. Am. orator and patriot.

Lee, Robert Edmund. 1806–1870. American general; commander-in-chief of the Confederate army. Son of Henry Lee. Born in Virginia; graduate of West Point; chief engineer of Gen. Scott's army in Mexico; Confederate brigadier-general 1861, and appointed to the chief command in 1862. Surrendered at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. Subsequently chosen president of Washington College, at Lexington, Va., where he died.

Leech, John. 1816–1864. English caricaturist.

Lefebvre, François Joseph, Duke of Dantzig. 1755–1820. French general.

Legare, Hugh Swinton. 1797–1843. American statesman.

Leibnitz, Gottfried Wilhelm von, Baron. 1646–1716. German philosopher and mathematician.

Leicester, Robert Dudley, Earl of. 1532?–1588. Favorite of Queen Elizabeth.

Leidy, Joseph. 1823–.... American naturalist.

L'Enclos, Ninon de. 1616–1706. French beauty.

Leo I. 400?–474. Byzantine emperor. **III.,** 680?–741. **V.,** ....–820. **VI.,** 865?–911.

Leo I. (Saint). *The Great.* Pope, ruling from 440 to 461. **II.,** 682–684. **III.** (Saint), 795–816. **IV.,** 847–855. **V.,** 903; reigned only two months. **VI.,** 928–929. **VII.,** 937–939. **VIII.,** 963–965. **IX.,** 1049–1054. **X.** (Giovanni de' Medici), 1513–1521. **XI.,** 1605; died twenty-four days after his accession. **XII.,** 1823–1829. **XIII.** (Gioachimo Pecci.) Born at Carpineto, in the Papal States, 1810, the son of Count Ludovico Pecci; ordained a priest in 1837, and created Archbishop of Damietta in 1843; nuncio to Belgium three years; cardinal, 1853; cardinal camerlengo, 1877; elected to the papacy, to succeed Pius IX., February 20, 1878.

Leonidas. ....–480 B.C. King of Sparta; leader of the brave three hundred at Thermopylæ.

Leopold I. *The Great.* 1640–1705. Emperor of Germany. **II.,** 1747–1792.

Leopold I. 1790–1865. King of Belgium. **II.,** 1835–....

Lerdo de Tejada, Sebastian. 1825–.... President of Mexico.

Le Sage, Alain René. 1668–1747. Fr. novelist. *Gil Blas.*

Leslie, Alexander, Earl of Leven. ....–1661. Scot. general.

Lesseps, Ferdinand de, Viscount. 1805–.... French engineer and diplomatist. Planned the Suez canal, and the inter-oceanic canal across Panama.

Lessing, Gotthold Ephraim. 1729–1781. German author.

Leutze, Emanuel. 1816–1868. German historical painter.

Lever, Charles James. 1806–1872. Irish novelist. *Charles O'Malley; Tom Burke of Ours; Harry Lorrequer.*

Leverrier, Urbain J. J. 1811–1877. French astronomer.

Lewes, George Henry. 1817–1878. English author; husband of "George Eliot." *Biographical History of Philosophy.*

Lewis, Matthew Gregory. 1775–1818. English novelist.

Lewis, Meriwether. 1774–1809. American explorer.

Leyden, Lucas van. 1494–1533. Dutch painter.

Lieber, Francis. 1800–1872. German historical writer.

Liebig, Justus von, Baron. 1803–1873. German chemist.

Lincoln, Abraham. 1809–1865. Sixteenth president of the United States. Born in Kentucky; removed to Indiana when eight years old; captain in the Black Hawk war, 1832; elected to the Illinois legislature, 1834; admitted to the bar, 1836, and removed to Springfield, Ill.; elected to Congress in 1846; Republican candidate for U. S. senator in 1854, his opponent being Stephen A. Douglas; nominated for the presidency and elected, 1860; re-elected 1864, but assassinated April 14, 1865, by John Wilkes Booth. His death was universally deplored, for his wise administration of affairs during the civil war had won for him the regard of both factions of the bloody controversy.

Lincoln, Benjamin. 1733–1810. American general.

Lind, Jenny. (Mrs. Goldschmidt.) 1821–1887. Swedish vocalist.

Linnæus, Charles. 1707–1778. Swedish botanist.

Lippi, Filippo 1412–1469. Italian painter.

Liszt, Franz, Abbé. 1811–1885. Hungarian pianist.

Littleton (or **Lyttleton**), Sir Thomas. 1420?–1481. English jurist. *Tenures.*

Liverpool, Robert B. J., Earl of. 1770–1828. Eng. statesman.

Livingston, Edward. 1764–1836. American jurist.

Livingstone, David. 1817–1873. Scottish explorer in Africa. *Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi.*

Livy. (Titus Livius.) 59 B.C.–17 A.D. Roman historian.

Locke, John. 1632–1704. English philosopher. *Essay on the Human Understanding.*

Lockhart, John Gibson. 1794–1854. Scottish author.

Logan. *Tah-gah-jute.* 1725?–1780. American Indian chief.

Logan, Benjamin. 1742?–1862. Kentucky pioneer.

Logan, John Alexander. 1826–1887. American general and statesman.

Lola Montez. 1820–1861. Creole ballet dancer.

Long, Roger. 1680?–1770. English astronomer.

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth. 1807–1882. American poet. Born in Portland, Me.; graduated in 1825 at Bowdoin College, at which institution he took the chair of modern languages after travelling four years in Europe; held the same position at Harvard 1836–54. *Hyperion; Voices of the Night; The Spanish Student; Evangeline; Song of Hiawatha; Miles Standish; Tales of a Wayside Inn,* etc.

Longinus. Fl. 3d century. Greek philosopher.

Longstreet, James. 1821–.... Confederate general.

Lorne, John George Edward Henry Sutherland Campbell, Marquis of. 1845–.... Governor-general of Canada.

Lorraine, Charles IV., Duke of. 1604–1679. German general. **V.**, 1643–1690.

Lossing, Benson John. 1813–.... American historian.

Louis I. *Le Debonnair.* 778–840. Emperor of the West and king of France; divided the empire among his sons. **VI.**, *The Fat*, 1078?–1137. King of France. **IX.** (Saint), 1215–1270; led a large army against the Saracens in 1248; defeated and taken prisoner in Egypt, but effected his ransom; led another crusade in 1270, but died the same year near Tunis. He was a wise ruler, and noted for many virtues. **XI.**, 1423–1483; established post-offices. **XII.**, 1462–1515. **XIII.**, 1601–1643. **XIV.**, Le Grand, 1638–1715. ("I am the State") **XV.**, 1710–1774. **XVI.**, 1754–1793; guillotined. **XVII.** (Dauphin), 1785–1795. **XVIII.**, *Monsieur*, 1755–1824.

Louis I. 1786–1868. King of Bavaria.

Louis IV. *The Bavarian.* 1285?–1345. Ger. emperor.

Louis Philippe. 1773–1850. "The citizen king" of France; abdicated 1848.

Louvois, François Michel Letellier de, Marquis. 1641–1691. French statesman; caused revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Lover, Samuel. 1797–1868. Irish novelist. *Handy Andy; Rory O'Moore*, etc.

Lowell, James Russell. 1819–.... American poet and critic; minister to Spain and to England *The Bigelow Papers; Under the Willows; The Vision of Sir Launfal; Commemoration Odes; Fable for Critics; Among my Books; My Study Windows*, etc.

Lowell, John. 1799–1836. American statesman.

Loyola, Ignatius de. *Saint Ignatius.* 1491–1566. Spanish founder of the Society of Jesus, or Jesuits. Entered the army at an early age; crippled by a wound in 1520, he turned his attention to religion; made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem in 1523, and subsequently studied at the University of Paris, where he met Francis Xavier and James Lainez, in conjunction with whom, in 1543, he formed the society which has since become so celebrated.

Loyson, Charles. *Père Hyacinthe.* 1827–.... French reformer and ex-Carmelite.

Lubbock, Sir John. 1834–.... English antiquarian.

Lucanus, Marcus Annæus. 38–65. Roman epic poet.

Lucian. 120?–.... Greek satirist.

Lucilius, Caius. 148?–100? B.C. Roman satiric poet.

Lucretius. (Titus Lucretius Carus.) 95–.... B.C. Latin poet.

Lucullus, Lucius Licinius. 110–57 B.C. Roman general.

Luther, Martin. 1483–1546. Leader of the Protestant Reformation. Born at Eisleben, in Germany, the son of a miner; educated at the University of Erfurt, and in 1505 entered the Augustine convent at that place; ordained a priest, 1507, became professor of philosophy at Wittenberg, 1508; visited Rome, 1510; denounced the sale of indulgences, 1517, and became involved in numerous controversies; cited to appear before Leo X., he refused to comply; burned the papal bull containing an order to destroy certain of his works, and denied the authority of the pope; excommunicated; enjoyed the support of the Elector of Saxony; attended the Diet of Worms, convened for his trial, in 1521; laid aside his monastic dress in 1524, and married Catherine von Bora, an ex-nun, in 1525; enjoyed, during the latter part of his life, the greatest distinction from the princes of Germany. Luther completed, in 1522, his translation of the New Testament, and in 1534 that of the Old Testament. The central point of his theology is justification by faith.

Luxembourg, François Henri de Montmorenci de. 1628–1695. Marshal of France.

Lycurgus. Fl. 850 B.C. Spartan law-giver.

Lyell, Sir George. 1797–1875. Scottish geologist.

Lyndhurst, John Singleton Copley, Lord. 1772–1863. Lord chancellor of England; born in Boston, Mass.

Lyon, Nathaniel. 1819–1861. American general. Born in Connecticut; graduate of West Point; appointed commander of the Department of the Missouri, 1861; killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek.

Lysander. ....–395 B.C. Spartan general.

Lysias. 458–378 B.C. Athenian orator.

Lysimachus. 355?–281 B.C. King of Thrace.

Lysippus. Fl. 330 B.C. Greek sculptor.

Lytton. See *Bulwer.*

MACAULAY, Thomas Babington, Baron. 1800–1859. English historian, critic and essayist. *History of England; Essays; Lays of Ancient Rome.*

Macbeth. ....–1056? King of Scotland.

McCarthy, Justin. 1830–.... Irish writer and Home Rule member of Parliament. Came to America in 1868 and visited thirty-five of the United States. *My Enemy's Daughter; A Fair Saxon; History of Our Own Times*, etc.

Macchiavelli, Nicolo di Bernardo dei. 1469–1527. Italian statesman and author. Among his numerous writings are his *History of Florence* and *The Prince*, the latter of which (not intended for publication, but for the private perusal of the Medici) has rendered the name Macchiavelli the synonym of perfidy.

McClellan, George Brinton. 1826–1885. American general. Born in Philadelphia; graduate of West Point; served in the Mexican war, and in 1855 served on a commission sent by the government to make observations on the Crimean war; became chief engineer of the Illinois Central railroad in 1857; re-entered the army in 1861, taking command of the Federal troops in Western Virginia, and gained the victories of Rich Mountain and Cheat River; made commander of the army at Washington, and in November, 1861, became commander of the armies of the United States; gained a victory at Fair Oaks, 1862, but was forced to relinquish the plan of reducing Richmond; superseded by Gen. Pope, but recalled, and defeated the Confederates under Lee at Antietam; relieved of command about six weeks later, Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1864, and afterward elected governor of New Jersey.

McCosh, James. 1811–.... Scottish theologian.

Macdonald, Étienne Jacques Joseph Alexandre, Duke of Tarentum 1765–1840. Marshal of France.

Macdonald, Flora. 1720–1790. Scottish heroine; saved the life of "The Young Pretender."

Macdonald, George. 1824–.... Scottish poet and novelist. *David Elginbrod; The Portent; Wilfred Cumbermede; Malcolm, Unspoken Sermons; The Miracles of our Lord*, etc.

Macdonald, Sir John A. 1814–..... Canadian statesman.

McCloskey, John. 1810–1885. First American cardinal.

McDowell, Irvin. 1818–1885. American general.

MacMahon, Marie Edme Patrice Maurice de, Duc de Magenta. 1808–..... Marshal of France and president of the French republic.

Macpherson, James. 1738–1796. Scottish poet.

MacPherson, James Birdseye. 1828–1864. Am. general.

Macready, William Charles. 1793–1873. Eng. tragedian.

Madison, James. 1751–1836. Fourth president of the United States. Born in Virginia; member of the Virginia legislature and delegate to the convention of 1787; joint author with Jay and Hamilton of the *Federalist*; Congress, 1789–97; secretary of state, 1801–9, president, 1809–17.

Magellan, Fernando. 1470–1521. Portuguese navigator.

Mahmood I. 1696–1754. Sultan of Turkey.

Mahmood, Abool-Kasim-Yemeen-ed-Dowlah. 967–1030. Mohammedan conqueror; founder of the Gaznevide dynasty.

Mahomet. See *Mohammed.*

Maintenon, Françoise d'Aubigné de, Marquise. 1635–1719. Consort of Louis XIV.

Malibran, Maria Felicita (*née* Garcia). 1808–1836. French vocalist and actress.

Malthus, Thomas Robert. 1766–1834. English writer on political economy, and author of the "Malthusian theory."

Mandeville, Sir John. 1300–1372. English traveller.

Manfred. 1234–1266. King of Naples.

Manning, Henry Edward. 1808–.... English Catholic prelate and author. United with the Roman Catholic church in 1851; archbishop of Westminster, 1865; cardinal, 1877.

Mansfeld, Ernst von, Count. 1585–1626. German general.

Mansfield, William Murray, Earl of. 1704–1793. British jurist.

Mantegna, Andrea. 1431–1506. Italian painter.

Manteuffel, Edwin Hans Carl von, Baron. 1809–1883. Prussian field-marshal.

Manuel I. Comnenus. 1120?–1180. Byzantine emperor. **II.** Palæologus, 1348-1425.

Manutius, Aldus. 1449?–1515. Venetian printer.

Manutius, Aldus. 1547–1597. Venetian printer and author.

Marat, Jean Paul. 1744–1793. French Jacobin demagogue, assassinated by Charlotte Corday.

Marcellus, Marcus Claudius. 268?–208 B.C. Roman consul. Conquered Syracuse; killed in a skirmish with the Carthaginians.

Margaret. *Semiramis of the North.* 1353–1412. Queen of Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

Margaret of Anjou. 1429–1482. Queen of Henry VI. of England.

Margaret of Angouleme. 1492–1549. Queen of Navarre and author. *Heptameron.*

Margaret of Austria. 1480–1530. Regent of the Netherlands.

Margaret of Valois. 1553–1615. Queen of France.

Margaret, Saint. 1046–1093. Queen of Scotland.

Margaret, Saint. ....–275. Virgin of Antioch; martyr.

Maria Christina. 1806–1878. Queen dowager of Spain.

Maria II. da Gloria. 1819–1853. Queen of Portugal.

Maria de' Medici. 1573–1642. Queen of France.

Maria Louisa. 1791–1847. Empress of France.

Maria Theresa. 1717–1780. Empress of Austria and Queen of Hungary and Bohemia.

Marie Antoinette. 1755–1793. Wife of Louis XVI. of France; guillotined.

Mario, Giuseppe, Marquis di Candia. 1810–1883. It. singer.

Marion, Francis. 1732–1795. Am. Revolutionary general.

Mariotte, Edme. 1620–1684. French phycisist.

Marius, Caius. 157–86 B.C. Roman general and consul.

Marlborough, John Churchill, Duke of. 1650–1722. English commander. Commanded the English forces in the Netherlands, 1689; commanded in Ireland, 1690; accused of treason, deposed and confined in the Tower, 1692; reinstated 1696; commanded the allied armies in Holland, 1702; won the battle of Blenheim, 1704; Ramilles, 1706; Oudenarde, 1708; Malplaquet, 1709.

Marlowe, Christopher. 1564–1593. English dramatist.

Marmont, Auguste Frederic Louis Viesse de, Duke of Ragusa. 1774-1852. French marshal.

Marquette, Jacques. 1637–1675. French missionary and discoverer: explored the Mississippi river.

Marryatt, Frederic. 1792–1848. English novelist and naval officer. *Midshipman Easy; Peter Simple,* etc.

Marsh, George P. 1801–.... American philologist.

Marshall, John. 1755–1835. American jurist and statesman; chief justice of the United States.

Martialis, Marcus Valerius. 43–104. Latin poet.

Martel, Charles, Duke of Austrasia. *The Hammer.* 694–741. Conquered the Saracens in the great battle of Tours, or Poitiers, 732.

Martineau, Harriet. 1802–1876. English writer.

Marx, Karl. 1818–1883. German socialist.

Mary I. *Bloody Mary.* 1516–1558. Queen of England. Married Philip II. of Spain; persecuted the Protestants. **II.,** 1662-1694; wife of William III.

Mary Stuart. 1542–1587. Queen of Scots. Daughter of James V. and Mary of Guise; educated in France, where she was married to the Dauphin in 1558, who the following year ascended the French throne as Francis II., but died childless, 1560; invited to the throne of Scotland, and married her cousin, Lord Darnley; suppressed, 1565, a revolt of the Protestants instigated by Queen Elizabeth; joined, 1566, a league to extirpate heresy, and, wearying of the arrogance and dissoluteness of Lord Darnley, bestowed her confidence on David Rizzio, an Italian musician, whose murder was instigated the same year by Mary's jealous husband. Lord Darnley himself was killed in 1567, and Queen Mary married the Earl of Bothwell the same year. Public sentiment in Scotland against her became so intense that she was compelled to take refuge in England, where she was finally beheaded on an unproven charge of conspiracy.

Masaniello. 1620–1647. Neapolitan insurgent leader.

Mason, James M. 1797–1871. American statesman.

Massasoit. 1580?–1661. Sachem of the Wampanoags.

Massena, André, Prince of Essling. 1758–1817. Fr. marshal.

Massinger, Philip. 1584–1640. English dramatist.

Mather, Cotton. 1663–1728. American divine and writer, notorious for his persecution of witchcraft.

Mathew, Theobald. *Father Mathew.* 1790–1856. Irish Catholic priest, called "The Apostle of Temperance."

Maurice. 1521–1553. Elector of Saxony; German general and Protestant leader.

Maurice of Nassau. 1567–1625. Dutch warrior; Prince of Orange.

Maximilian I. 1459–1519. Emperor of Germany.

Maximilian. (Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph.) 1832–1867. Archduke of Austria, and emperor of Mexico. Executed by the Mexicans.

Mazarin, Giulio, Cardinal. 1602–1661. Fr. prime minister.

Mazeppa, Ivan Stepanovitch. 1644–1709. Polish nobleman, and hetman of the Cossacks. Hero of Byron's poem.

Mazzini, Giuseppe. 1807–1872. Italian patriot.

Meade, George Gordon. 1815–1872. American general; won the battle of Gettysburg.

Medici, Alessandro de'. 1510–1537. First duke of Florence; assassinated.

Medici, Cosimo de'. *The Elder.* 1389–1464. Chief of the Florentine republic.

Medici, Cosimo de'. *The Great.* 1519–1574. First grand duke of Tuscany.

Medici, Lorenzo de'. *The Magnificent.* 1448–1492. Prince of Florence; scholar, and patron of literature and art.

Mehemet Ali. 1769–1849. Viceroy of Egypt.

Meissonier, Jean Louis Ernest. 1812–.... French painter.

Melanchthon, Philip. 1497–1560. German reformer; leader of the Reformation after Luther's death. *The Augsburg Confession.*

Melikoff, Loris. 1824–1888. Russian general.

Melville, Andrew. 1545–1622. Scottish religious reformer.

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Felix. 1809–1847. German composer. *The Midsummer Night's Dream* and *The Wedding of Camache,* 1827; *St. Paul,* 1836; *Elijah,* 1846. *Songs without Words.*

Menno, Simonis. 1496–1561. Frieslandic founder of the Mennonites.

Mercadante, Saverio. 1797-1870. Italian composer.

Merimee, Prosper. 1803–1870. French novelist.

Mesmer, Friedrich Anton. 1733–1815. German discoverer of "mesmerism."

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius. Fl. 100 B.C. Roman general. Defeated Jugurtha, 109 B.C.

Metternich, Clemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar von. 1775–1859. Austrian statesman.

Meyerbeer, Giacomo. (Jakob Meyer-Beer.) 1794–1864. German composer. *Robert le Diable; Semiramide; Les Huguenots; L'Étoile du Nord.*

Michael Angelo. (Michelangelo Buonarotti.) 1474–1563. Italian painter, sculptor, architect and poet. Patronized by Lorenzo the Magnificent; invited to Rome by Pope Julius II., where he designed the church of St. Peter; became architect of that magnificent structure in 1546, and devoted the rest of his life almost exclusively to its completion. Among his productions are the frescoes in the Sistine chapel, including *The Last Judgment; The Holy Family;* a gigantic statue of David, and a marble group called *Pieta*, representing the Virgin as weeping over the dead body of the Savior.

Mifflin, Thomas. 1744–1800. American patriot; president of the Continental Congress.

Mill, James. 1773–1830. Scottish historian and writer.

Mill, John Stuart. 1806–1873. English philosopher and political economist. *The Principles of Political Economy.*

Millais, John Everett. 1829–.... English painter.

Miller, Hugh. 1802–1856. Scottish geologist.

Miller, Joaquin. (Real name, Cincinnatus Hiner Miller.) 1841–.... American poet. Born in Indiana, and emigrated to Oregon in boyhood. *The One Fair Woman,* a novel; *Pacific Poems; Songs of the Sierras,* etc.

Mills, Clark. 1815–1883. American sculptor.

Miltiades. Fl. 500 B.C. Athenian commander; gained the great victory of Marathon.

Milton, John. 1608–1674. English poet; educated at Cambridge; passed several years in travel; visited Galileo, and gained the friendship of many eminent personages; returning to England, he advocated the popular party, opposing prelacy and the established church; wrote many political and controversial works in prose; was appointed in 1648 Latin secretary of the Council of State; in 1654 he had become entirely blind. His *Paradise Lost* was completed in 1655, and sold for £10, half of which was not to be paid until after the sale of 1,300 copies. His sonnets are among the best in the language, and among his other works are *Comus; Il Penseroso; Samson Agonistes; L'Allegro; Paradise Regained; Lycidas.* Milton is justly considered one of the greatest poets of all time.

Minie, Claude Etienne. 1810–1879. French inventor.

Mirabeau, Honoré Gabriel de Riquetti de, Comte. 1749–1791. French orator and statesman. Entered the army in 1776; exiled and imprisoned for debt; separating from his wife, he eloped with a young woman in 1776, for which offence he was condemned to death; escaped, however, with four years' imprisonment; led a wandering life for several years, engaging in numerous intrigues; sent to Berlin on a secret mission in 1786, and elected to the States-General in 1789, and later to the National Assembly, of which he became president in 1791. Mirabeau possessed remarkable powers of oratory, and was one of the chief promoters of the French Revolution.

Mitchel, Ormsby Macknight. 1810–1862. American general and astronomer. Captured Huntsville, 1862.

Mitchell, Donald Grant. *Ik Marvel.* 1822–.... American author. *Reveries of a Bachelor; My Farm at Edgewood,* etc.

Mitford, Mary Russell. 1786–1855. American authoress.

Mitford, William. 1744–1827. English historian.

Mithridates VI. *The Great.* 132–63 B.C. King of Pontus. Allied with Tigranes, king of Armenia, he defeated the Romans in several battles.

Mohammed, or Mahomet. 569–.... Founder of the Moslem religion. Pretended, at the age of forty, to have received a revelation from Allah, and thenceforth devoted himself to the propagation of his new religion. Previous to this time he had been an idolater. His new faith, which included the unity of God, was rejected at Mecca, where a conspiracy was formed against him, but was warmly embraced in Medina, to which place the prophet fled in 622. From this flight, called the Hegira, the Mussulmans compute their time. After this event, Mohammed ceased to advocate liberty of conscience, but propagated the faith of Islam by the sword, gaining numerous victories, and spreading his religion over a large portion of Western Asia. The Koran was composed in separate chapters, as occasion required.

Mohammed II. *The Victorious.* 1430–1481. Turkish sultan. III., 1642–1692.

Moliere. (Jean Baptiste Poquelin.) 1622–1673. French dramatist and actor. Among his numerous comedies are *The Misanthrope* and *The Hypocrite* (*Tartuffe*).

Moltke, Carl Bernhard Helmuth von, Count. 1800–.... Chief marshal of the German empire. Virtually commander-in-chief of the German armies in the Franco-German war, and designed the entire campaign.

Mommsen, Christian Matthias Theodor. 1817–.... German historian.

Monk, George, Duke of Albemarle. 1608–1670. English general; restored the monarchy.

Monmouth, James Scott, Duke of. 1649?–1685. Natural son of Charles II.; rebelled, but was defeated and executed.

Monroe, James. 1758–1831. Fifth president. Born in Virginia; captain in the war of 1812; studied law under Jefferson; Congress, 1783; opposed the constitution; governor of Virginia, 1799; envoy extraordinary to France, 1802; re-elected governor, 1811; appointed secretary of state same year by Madison; elected president, 1816, and re-elected 1820.

Montague, Lady Mary Wortley. 1690–1762. English authoress.

Montaigne, Michel Eyquem de. 1533–1592. French philosopher and essayist. *Essays.*

Montalembert, Charles Forbes de, Comte. 1810–1870. Fr. publicist; leader of the liberal Catholic party.

Montcalm, Louis J. de St. Véran, Marquis of. 1712–1759. French commander in Canada.

Montesquieu, Charles de Secondat, Baron de. 1689–1755. French jurist and philosopher.

Montezuma II. 1480?–1520. Last Aztec emperor of Mexico.

Montfort, Simon de. 1150?–1218. Norman crusader.

Montfort, Simon de, Earl of Leicester. 1200?–1265. Son of preceding. Led the barons against Henry III.

Montgolfier, Jacques Etienne (1745–1799) and Joseph Michel (1740-1810). French mechanicians; invented air-balloon.

Montgomery, James. 1771–1854. Scottish poet.

Montgomery, Richard. 1736–1775. American general; killed at Quebec.

Montgomery, Robert. 1807–1855. English poet.

Montmorenci, Anne de, Duc. 1493–1567. Fr. constable.

Montmorenci, Henri de, Duc. 1534–1614. Constable of France.

Montmorenci, Mathew de. 1175–1230. Constable of France.

Montrose, James Graham, Marquis of. 1612–1650. Scottish general Executed.

Moody, Dwight Lyman. 1837– ... American evangelist. Born at Northfield, Mass.

Moore, Sir John. 1761–1809. British general; fell at Corunna.

Moore, Thomas. 1779–1852. Irish poet. *Lalla Rookh; Irish Melodies; The Loves of the Angels*, etc.

Morales, Luis. *El Divino.* 1509–1586. Spanish painter.

More, Hannah. 1745–1833. English authoress. *Cælebs in Search of a Wife.*

More, Sir Thomas. 1480–1535. English statesman and philosopher; educated at Oxford; entered Parliament, 1504; produced *History of Richard III.*, 1513; *Utopia*, 1516; became a great favorite of Henry VIII., who made him lord chancellor in 1530; being an ardent Catholic, he refused to sanction the divorce of Queen Catherine and resigned his office in 1532; imprisoned in 1534 for declining to take an oath acknowledging the validity of the king's marriage to Anne Boleyn, and executed the following year for denying the king's supremacy as head of the church.

Moreau, Jean Victor. 1763–1813. French general. Victor at Hochstadt and Hohenlinden; fell at Dresden.

Morelos, Jose Maria. 1780–1815. Mexican revolutionist.

Morgan, John Hunt. 1825–1863. Confederate cavalry officer and major-general. ("Morgan's raid.")

Mornay, Philippe de, Seigneur du Plessis-Marly. *Du Plessis Mornay.* 1549-1623. French Protestant statesman.

Morris, George P. 1802–1864. American journalist and poet. *Woodman, Spare That Tree.*

Morris, Gouverneur. 1752–1816. American statesman.

Morris, Robert. 1734–1806. Am. statesman and financier.

Morris, William. 1834–.... English poet.

Morse, Samuel Finley Breese. 1791–1872. Am. inventor of the magnetic telegraph; graduate of Yale College; studied painting in England, returning to America in 1832; constructed small recording electric telegraph in 1835; finally obtained aid from Congress in 1843, and constructed a line between Washington and Baltimore in 1844.

Mortimer, Roger, Earl of March. 1287?–1330. Favorite of Isabella of England; executed.

Morton, James Douglas, Earl of. 1530–1581. Regent of Scotland. Executed as accessory to Darnley's murder.

Morton (or **Moreton**), John. 1410–1500. English prelate.

Morton, Oliver Perry. 1823–1877. American statesman.

Moscheles, Ignaz. 1794–1870. Hungarian pianist.

Moses. 1570–1450. Hebrew law-giver. Led the Israelites out of Egypt.

Motley, John Lothrop. 1814–1877. American diplomatist and historian. *The Rise of the Dutch Republic; History of the United Netherlands.*

Mott, Lucretia (*née* Coffin). 1793–.... Am. social reformer.

Mott, Valentine. 1785–1865. American surgeon.

Moultrie, William. 1731–1805. Am. Revolutionary general.

Mozart, Johann Chrysostomus Wolfgang Amadeus. 1656–1791. German composer. Composed short pieces at the age of six, and at seven gave concerts in Paris and London. Distinguished for the universality of his genius. *Don Giovanni; The Magic Flute; The Marriage of Figaro; Requiem.*

Muhlenberg, Henry Melchior. 1711–1787. Founder of the German Lutheran church in America.

Muhlenberg, John Peter Gabriel. 1746–1807. Am. general.

Mukhtar Pasha, Ghazi Ahmed. 1837–.... Turkish general and statesman.

Muller, Friedrich Maximilian (*Max Müller*). 1823–.... German scholar and writer in England. *Chips from a German Workshop.*

Mulock, Dinah Maria. See *Craik.*

Munchausen, Hieronymus Karl Friedrich von, Baron. 1720–1797. German soldier and romancist.

Munzer, Thomas. ....–1526. German Anabaptist fanatic.

Murat, Joachim. 1771–1815. Fr. marshal and king of Italy.

Murillo, Bartolomé Esteban. 1618–1682. Spanish painter. Excelled as a colorist, and regarded as the greatest of the Spanish school of painters. His virgin saints and beggar boys are famous.

Murray (or **Moray**), James Stuart, Earl of. 1533–1570. Regent of Scotland. Opponent of Mary Stuart. Assassinated.

Murray, Lindley. 1745–1826. American grammarian.

Musset, Louis Charles Alfred de. 1810–1857. French poet.

Nadir Shah. (Kouli Khan.) 1688–1747. King of Persia. Expelled the Afghans and dethroned the Shah; conquered part of India.

Nana-Sahib. 1824–.... Leader of Sepoy mutiny.

Napier, Sir Charles James. 1782–1853. Eng. general in India.

Napier, Sir Charles John. 1786–1860. British admiral.

Napier, John, Laird of Merchiston. 1550–1614. Scottish mathematician.

Napier, Sir William Francis Patrick. 1785–1860. British general and writer.

Napier of Magdala, Robert Cornelis Napier, Baron. 1810–1876. British general.

Napoleon. See *Bonaparte.*

Nash, Richard. *Beau Nash.* 1674–1761. English fop.

Nash, Thomas. 1564?–1600? English satirist and dramatist.

Neander, Johann August Wilhelm. 1789–1850. German theologian and historian. *History of the Christian Religion.*

Nebuchadnezzar. ....–561 B.C. Chaldean king of Babylon. Conquered Jerusalem, Tyre and Egypt.

Necker, Jacques. 1732–1804. French statesman and financier. Father of Mme. de Staël.

Neilson, Adelaide. 1853–1881. American actress.

Nelson, Horatio, Viscount. 1758–1805. The greatest of Britain's naval commanders. Entered the navy at 13; post-captain, 1779; rear admiral, 1797, his promotion having been earned by his share in the victory of St. Vincent; lost his right arm in an unsuccessful attack on Teneriffe; won the battle of the Nile in 1798, for which he was raised to the peerage as Baron Nelson of the Nile; became separated from his wife, owing to an infatuation with Lady Hamilton which lasted until his death; created a viscount for the victory of the Baltic, where, being second in command, he disobeyed the orders directing him to retreat; fell at Trafalgar, where his fleet gained a decisive victory over the French and Spanish.

Nepos, Cornelius. Fl. 5 B.C. Roman historian.

Neri, Filippo de, Saint. *St. Philip Neri.* 1515–1595. Italian founder of the order of "Priests of the Oratory."

Nerva, Marcus Cocceius. 32–98. Roman emperor, 76–98.

Nesselrode, Charles Robert von, Count. 1780–1862. Russian diplomatist; minister of foreign affairs for forty years.

Nestorius. ....–440? Syrian prelate; patriarch of Constantinople, and founder of the Nestorian schism.

Newman, John Henry, Cardinal. 1801–.... English theologian. Graduated at Oxford; founded an ascetic community in 1842, over which he presided for three years; a recognized leader of the High Church party until 1845, when he became a Catholic; appointed rector of Catholic University at Dublin 1854, and made a cardinal by Pope Leo XIII. in 1879. *A Grammar of Assent.*

Newton, Sir Isaac. 1642–1727. English philosopher and mathematician. The son of a farmer; graduated at Cambridge 1665, about which time he invented the "method of fluxions," and discovered the attraction of gravitation; discovered, in 1668, that light is not homogeneous, but consists of rays of different refrangibility; published his *Theory of Light and Color* in 1675, and his greatest work, *The Principia*, in 1687.

Ney, Michel, Duke of Echlingen and Prince of the Moskwa. 1796–1815. French marshal; the son of a cooper; entered the army at 18 as a private, and was gradually promoted. Napoleon called him "the bravest of the brave," and his titles were conferred upon him for his victory at Echlingen in 1805, and his services at the battle of Borodino. Commanded the rear guard in the retreat from Moscow; defeated by Bernadotte, at Dennewitz, 1813; submitted to Louis XVIII. upon the abdication of Napoleon, against whom he was sent with an army in 1815, but united his army with that of his old commander; had five horses shot under him at Waterloo, where he fought with his usual valor; was captured soon after, and executed on a charge of treason.

Nicholas I. Pope, ruling from 858 to 867. II., 1059–1061. III., 1277–1280. IV., 1288–1292. V., 1447–1455.

Nicholas I. 1796–1855. Emperor of Russia; at war with Persia and Turkey; subdued Polish insurrection, 1831; engaged in Crimean war.

Nicholas, Saint. ....–340? Bishop of Myria.

Niebuhr, Barthold Georg. 1776–1831. German historian.

Nicot, Jean. 1530–1600. Fr. scholar; introduced tobacco.

Nightingale, Florence. 1820–.... English philanthropist. *Notes on Hospitals.*

Nilsson, Christine. (Mme. Rouzaud.) 1843–.... Swedish vocalist.

Noailles, Adrian M., Duke of. 1678–1766. French general.

Nordenskjold, Adolf Erik. 1832–.... Swedish explorer.

Nordhoff, Charles. 1830–.... Am. author and journalist.

North, Christopher. See *Wilson, John.*

North, Frederick, Lord. 1732–1792. English statesman.

Northcote, Sir Stafford Henry. 1818–.... Eng. statesman.

Norton, Caroline Elizabeth Sarah (*née* Sheridan). 1808–1877. English authoress. *Stuart of Dunleith.*

Nostradamus. (Michel de Notredame.) 1503–1566. French astrologer. *Centuries.*

Nottingham, Heneage Finch, first Earl of. 1621–1682. English jurist and statesman.

Novalis. (Friedrich von Hardenberg.) 1772–1801. German author.

Novello, Vincent. 1771–1861. English composer.

Noyes, George Rapall. 1798–1868. American theologian.

Noyes, John Humphrey. 1811–1886. American communist.

OATES, Titus. 1620–1705. English informer; contriver of the celebrated "Popish Plot."

Oberlin, Jean Frédéric. 1740–1816. French-German reformer and philanthropist.

O'Brien, William Smith. 1803–1864. Irish political agitator. Leader of "Young Ireland" party; banished for treason.

O'Connell, Daniel. 1775–1847. Irish patriot and orator. Advocated Catholic emancipation, but opposed resort to arms; elected to Parliament in 1828, but not allowed to take his seat until 1829, when the bill for Catholic emancipation was passed; gave up his large law practice and gave his entire attention to public duties; began advocating the repeal of the union in 1840, and was convicted in 1844 on a charge of treason, but the sentence, one year's imprisonment and £2,000 fine, was reversed by the House of Lords.

O'Conor, Charles. 1804–1884. American lawyer.

Occam, William of. *The Invincible Doctor.* 1280?–1347. English theologian.

Odoacer. ....–493. Gothic king of Italy; executed.

O'Donnell, Leopold, Count of Lucena, Duke of Tetuan. 1809–1867. Spanish general and statesman.

Oehlenschlager, Adam Gottlob. 1779–1850. Danish poet.

Oersted, Hans Christian. 1777–1851. Danish natural philosopher; founder of the science of electro-magnetism.

Offenbach, Jacques. 1819–1880. German-French composer. *La Belle Hélène; Orphée aux Enfers; Bluebeard; La Grande Duchesse; La Jolie Parfumeuse,* etc.

Oglesby, Richard J. 1824–.... American statesman.

Oglethorpe, James Edward. 1698–1785. English general; colonized Georgia.

Oldcastle, Sir John, Lord Cobham. 1360–1407. English reformer; head of the Lollards; executed.

Oldfield, Anne. 1683–1730. English actress.

Oliphant, Margaret. 1818–....English novelist.

Ollendorff, Henri Godefroy. 1803–1865. German educator.

Ollivier, Olivier Émile. 1825–.... French statesman.

Omar I. 581–644. Arabian caliph. Conquered Jerusalem.

Omar Pasha. (Michael Lattas.) 1806–1871. Turkish commander in the Crimean war; born in Croatia.

O'Meara, Barry Edward. 1780–1836. Irish physician and author. *Napoleon in Exile.*

Opie, Mrs. Amelia. 1769–1853. English authoress.

Orange, William, Prince of. *The Silent.* 1553–1584. Founder of the Dutch republic; leader of the insurrection which broke out when it was attempted to introduce the Inquisition into the Netherlands. Assassinated.

Origen. 186?–253. Greek theologian and preacher. Endeavored to harmonize the teachings of Christ and Plato; opposed the theory of eternal punishment.

Orleans, Louis Philippe Joseph, Duc d'. 1747–1793. Took the popular side on the assembling of the States-General, renounced his titles and assumed the name of *Egalité* (Equality). Voted for the death of his cousin, Louis XVI. Condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, and executed. His son, Louis Philippe, afterward became king of France.

Orleans, Philippe, Duc d'. 1674–1723. Regent of France.

Orloff, Alexis, Count. 1787–1861. Russian general.

Ormond, James Butler, Duke of. 1610–1688. Irish statesman; put down the Irish rebellion.

Orsini, Felice. 1819–1858. Italian conspirator; leader in the attempted assassination of Napoleon III., in 1858; executed.

Osceola. 1804–1838. Seminole chief.

Osman I. 1259–1326. Founder of Ottoman dynasty.

Ossoli, Margaret Fuller, Marchioness. 1810–1850. American authoress.

Otho I. *The Great.* 912–973. Emperor of Germany. Christianized the Danes; deposed Pope John XII. II., 955–983. III., 980–1002. IV., 1174–1218.

Otho I. 1815–1867. King of Greece.

Otis, James. 1725–1783. Am. lawyer, orator and patriot. Opposed "writs of assistance"; leader of the popular party.

Otway, Thomas. 1651–1685. English dramatist.

Oudinot, Nicholas Charles. 1767–1847. French general.

Outram, Sir James. 1802–1863. English general in India.

Overbury, Sir Thomas. 1581–1613. English poet.

Ovid. (Publius Ovidius Naso.) B.C. 43–18 A.D. Roman poet.

Owen, Richard. 1804–.... Eng. zoölogist and anatomist.

Owen, Robert. 1771–1858. English socialist; founder of the community of New Harmony.

Oxenstiern, Axel, Count. 1583–1654. Swedish statesman.

PADILLA, Don Juan Lopez de. ....–1521. Spanish patriot and general; executed.

Paganini, Niccolo. 1784–1840. Italian violinist.

Paine, Robert Treat. 1731–1814. Am. lawyer and statesman.

Paine, Thomas. 1737–1809. American political writer and free-thinker; born in England. *Common Sense; Rights of Man; The Age of Reason.*

Pakenham, Sir Edward. ....–1815. British general; fell at New Orleans.

Palestrina, Giovanni Pierluigi da. 1524?–1594. Italian composer of church music. *Mass of Pope Marcellus.*

Paley, William. 1743–1805. English theologian.

Palissy, Bernard. 1506–1589. Fr. potter and enameller.

Palladio, Andrea. 1518–1580. Italian architect.

Palmaroli, Pietro. ....–1828. Italian painter.

Palmerston, Henry John Temple, Viscount. 1784–1865. English statesman; minister of foreign affairs and prime minister.

Paoli, Pasquale di. 1726–1807. Corsican general.

Papin, Denis. 1647–1712. French physician. (Digester.)

Papineau, Louis Joseph. 1789–1871. Canadian politician.

Paracelsus, Philippus Aureolus Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim. 1493-1541. Swiss alchemist and empiric.

Parepa-Rosa, Euphrosyne. 1836–1874. Scottish vocalist.

Paris, Louis Albert Philippe d'Orleans, Comte de. 1838–.... French prince; grandson of Louis Philippe.

Park, Mungo. 1771–1805. Scottish traveller and explorer. *Travels in the Interior of Africa.*

Parker, Matthew. 1504–1575. English prelate.

Parker, Theodore. 1810–1860. Am. rationalistic theologian.

Parkman, Francis. 1823–.... American historian.

Parnell, Charles Stewart. 1843–.... Irish agitator; leader of the Land League movement.

Parr, Catherine. 1509–1548. Surviving queen of Henry VIII.

Parrhasius. Fl. 400 B.C. Greek painter.

Parrott, Robert Parker. 1804–1877. American inventor.

Parry, Sir William Edmund. 1790–1855. English Arctic explorer; discovered Barrow's Strait.

Parsons, Theophilus. 1750–1813. American jurist.

Parsons, Theophilus. 1797–1882. American jurist.

Pascal, Blaise. 1623–1662. French philosopher and mathematician. At the age of twelve, he had acquired, without books, a knowledge of geometry; established the theory of atmospheric pressure, 1648; entered the cloister of Port Royal, and there produced, in 1656, his *Provincial Letters* against the Jesuits.

Patrick, Saint. 372?–460? Apostle of Ireland.

Patti, Adelina Maria Clorinda, Marquise de Caux. 1843–.... Operatic singer, of Italian descent; born in Madrid.

Paul, Saint, of Tarsus. *Saul.* 10?–66? Apostle.

Paul I. Pope from 757 to 767. **II.**, 1464–1471. **III.** (Alessandro Farnese), 1534–1549; excommunicated Henry VIII.; called Council of Trent. **IV.**, 1555–1559. **V.**, 1605–1621.

Paul I. 1754–1801. Emperor of Russia; assassinated.

Paul Veronese. (Paolo Cagliari.) 1530?–1588. It. painter.

Pausanias. Fl. 479 B.C. Spartan general.

Paxton, Sir Joseph. 1803–1865. English architect.

Payne, John Howard. 1792–1852. American dramatist and poet. *Home, Sweet Home.*

Peabody, George. 1795–1869. American philanthropist. Acquired great wealth as a banker in London; expended over five millions in benevolent enterprises.

Peale, Rembrandt. 1778–1860. American painter.

Pedro (de Alcantara) **I.** 1798–1834. Emperor of Brazil; king of Portugal as Pedro IV. **II.**, 1825–....

Peel, Sir Robert. *Orange Peel.* 1788–1850. English statesman and prime minister; repealed the Corn Laws.

Peirce, Benjamin. 1809–.... American mathematician.

Pelham, Henry. 1694–1754. English statesman.

Pellegrini, Pellegrino. 1527–1595. It. painter and architect.

Pellico, Silvio. 1789–1854. Italian poet and patriot.

Pemberton, John Clifford. 1814–1881. Confederate general.

Penn, William. 1644–1718. English Quaker; statesman, courtier, author and philanthropist; founder of Pennsylvania. Son of Sir William Penn, an English admiral.

Pepin. *The Short.* 714?–768. King of France. Son of Charles Martel and father of Charlemagne. Mayor of the palace under Childeric III.; usurped the throne in 752.

Pepys, Samuel. 1632–1703. English author and scholar; secretary of the admiralty. *Diary; Memories of the Navy.*

Pepperell, Sir William. 1696–1759. Am. colonial general.

Perceval, Spencer. 1762–1812. Eng. statesman; assassinated.

Percival, James Gates. 1795–1856. American poet.

Percy, Thomas. 1728–1811. English prelate and author.

Pereire, Emile (1800–1875) and Isaac (1806–....). French financiers. Founded the "Credit Mobilier."

Pergolesi, Giovanni Battista. 1710?–1737? Italian composer.

Pericles. 495?–429 B.C. Athenian orator, statesman and general. Became the leader of the democratic party and the first man in Athens; greatly increased Athenian influence; erected many noble public works, including the Parthenon.

Perrault, Claude. 1613–1688. French architect.

Perry, Matthew Calbraith. 1794–1858. American commodore; commanded expedition to Japan.

Perry, Oliver Hazard. 1785–1819. American commodore; defeated the British on Lake Erie.

Persius Flaccus, Aulus. 34–62. Roman satirist.

Perugino, Pietro. (Vannucci.) 1446–1524. Italian painter.

Pestalozzi, Johann Heinrich. 1745–1827. Swiss educationist.

Peter, Saint. ....–66. Apostle.

Peter I. *The Great.* 1672–1725. Czar of Russia. Organized an army and entered it as a private; studied practical seamanship, and formed a navy; travelled *incognito* in Western Europe; worked as a ship-carpenter in Holland; founded schools and effected a number of reforms; defeated Charles XII. of Sweden, at Pultowa, 1709; founded St. Petersburg. His second wife, Catherine, was a prisoner of war, of obscure parentage. The crown prince, Alexis, opposing the czar's policy, was forced to renounce the succession and is said to have been poisoned by his father.

Peter the Hermit. 1050?–1115. Preacher of first crusade.

Peterborough, Charles Mordaunt, Earl of. 1658–1735. English general; able but eccentric. Captured Barcelona and Valencia.

Petion, Alexandre. 1770–1818. First president of Hayti.

Petrarch. (Francesco Petrarca.) 1304–1374. Italian poet and scholar. Enamored of Laura de Sade, whose name has been rendered immortal by over three hundred sonnets and fifty canzoni addressed to her.

Pettie, John. 1839–.... Scottish artist.

Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart. 1815–1852. American authoress. *The Sunny Side.*

Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart. 1844–.... Daughter of preceding American authoress. *The Gates Ajar.*

Phidias. 490–432 B.C. The greatest of Greek sculptors. His Zeus at Olympia is counted among the wonders of the world.

Philidor. Assumed name of a French family (Danican) of musicians. François André Danican (1726-1795) was a celebrated chess player.

Philip. (Pometacom.) *King Philip.* ....–1676. New England Indian chief; sachem of Pokanoket. (King Philip's war.)

Philip II. 382–336 B.C. King of Macedonia; father of Alexander the Great. Assassinated.

Philip II. (Augustus.) 1165–1223. King of France. Annexed Normandy, Anjou and Lorraine; won the battle of Bouvines. III., *The Bold*, 1245–1285; ascended the throne in 1270. IV., *The Fair*, 1268–1314; reduced the power of the feudal nobles; imprisoned Pope Boniface III. and caused him to remove his seat to Avignon; suppressed the order of Knights Templars. VI. (of Valois), 1293–1350.

Philip II. 1527–1598. King of Spain. Son of Charles V. Provoked insurrection in the Netherlands by his attempt to introduce the Spanish Inquisition; married, on the death of Mary Tudor, his second wife, Isabella of France, the betrothed of his son, Don Carlos; equipped the "Invincible Armada" for the conquest of England. III., 1578–1621. IV., 1605–1665. V., 1683–1746; first of the House of Bourbon.

Philip. *The Good.* 1396–1467. Duke of Burgundy.

Phillips, Adelaide. 1833–.... English-American vocalist.

Phillips, Wendell. 1811–1884. American orator and abolitionist. *Speech in Faneuil Hall*, 1836.

Phips (or **Phipps**), Sir William. 1651–1695. Colonial governor of Massachusetts. Captured Port Royal.

Phocion. 402?–317 B.C. Athenian general and statesman.

Piccolomini, Ottavio. 1599–1656. Austrian general; conspirator against Wallenstein. Gained great distinction in the Thirty Years' war; led Spanish army in Flanders.

Pickering, Timothy. 1745–1829. American statesman.

Pierce, Franklin. 1804–1869. Fourteenth president of the United States. Born in New Hampshire; Congress, 1832-7; senator, 1837-42; brigadier-general in Mexican war; elected president on the Democratic ticket, in 1852, holding that office from 1853-7; opposed coercion of the South in 1863.

Pilate, Pontius. ....–38. Roman governor of Palestine.

Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth. 1746–1825. American statesman and soldier; leader of the Federalists.

Pindar. 520?–440? B.C. Greek lyric poet.

Pinkney, William. 1764–1822. Am. lawyer and orator.

Pisano, Andrea. 1270–1345. Italian sculptor and architect.

Pisano, Nicola. 1200?–1278? Italian sculptor.

Pisistratus. 612–527 B.C. Tyrant of Athens.

Pitcairn, Maj. John. ....–1775. English officer; fell at Bunker Hill.

Pitman, Benn. ....–.... English phonographer.

Pitman, Isaac. 1813–.... Eng. inventor of phonography.

Pitt, William. 1759–1806. English statesman and orator. Son of the Earl of Chatham. Graduated at Cambridge; admitted to the bar, 1780; entered Parliament, 1781; chancellor of the exchecquer, 1782; first lord of the treasury and prime minister, 1783; head of the great coalition against Bonaparte.

Pius I. Pope, 142–157. II., 1458–1464. III., 1503; died same year IV. (Giovanni Angelo de'Medici), 1559-1565; convoked Council of Trent. V., 1566-1572. VI., 1775-1799. VII., 1800-1823; taken from Rome in 1809 by Napoleon, and detained at Genoa and Fontainebleau. VIII., 1829-1830. IX. (Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti), born 1792; chosen to the pontificate, 1846; died, 1878. During his incumbency the dogmas of the Immaculate Conception and of Papal Infallibility were promulgated; temporal power overthrown, 1870, and the Papal States annexed to Italy.

Pizarro, Francisco. 1475?–1541? Sp. conqueror of Peru.

Plantagenet. Dynasty of English kings, 1154–1485.

Plato. 428–347 B.C. Greek philosopher; disciple of Socrates. Held that the human soul has always existed, and that an idea is an eternal thought of the divine mind.

Pleasonton, Alfred. 1824–.... American general.

Pliny. *The Elder.* 23–79. Roman naturalist; perished at an eruption of Vesuvius. *Natural History.*

Pliny. *The Younger.* 62?–116. Roman orator and author.

Plotinus. 205–270. Greek Neo-Platonic philosopher.

Plunkett, William Conyngham, Lord. 1764–1854. Irish jurist.

Plutarch. 50?–120? Greek biographer and philosopher. *Parallel Lives.*

Pocahontas. 1595?–1617. Daughter of Powhatan. Saved the life of Capt. John Smith, an English explorer; was converted to Christianity, and married an English gentleman named Rolfe.

Poe, Edgar Allan. 1809–1849. American author; extremely dissipated. *The Raven; The Fall of the House of Usher; Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque.*

Polk, James Knox. 1795–1849. American statesman; eleventh president. Born in North Carolina; removed to Tennessee; admitted to the bar; Congress, 1825; speaker for two terms; governor of Tennessee, 1839–41; elected president on the Democratic ticket, holding that office from 1845–9. During his term Texas was formally annexed to the Union, and the Mexican war prosecuted.

Polk, Leonidas. 1806–1864. Episcopal bishop and Confederate general; prominent at Shiloh and Stone River.

Pollok, Robert. 1798?–1827. Scot. poet. *Course of Time.*

Polo, Marco. 1252?–1324? Venetian traveller.

Polybius. 206?–124 B.C. Greek historian.

Polycarp, Saint. 80?–169? Bishop of Smyrna; martyr.

Pompadour, Jeanne Antoinette Poisson, Marquise de. 1721–1764. Mistress of Louis XV. of France; assumed complete control of public affairs.

Pompey. *The Great.* 106–48 B.C. Roman general and triumvir; conquered Suetonius and Mithridates; became leader of the aristocracy and opponent of Cæsar; defeated at Pharsalia.

Ponce de Leon, Juan. 1460–1521. Spanish discoverer of Florida.

Poniatowski, Jozef Antoni, Prince. 1762–1813. Polish commander; created field-marshal by Napoleon.

Pontiac. 1712?–1769. Chief of the Ottawas; formed coalition of Indians against the whites, and attempted to capture Detroit.

Pope, Alexander. 1688–1744. English poet. The son of a linen-draper; educated by a Catholic priest. Macaulay calls him "a great master of invective and sarcasm." *Messiah; Pastorals; Essay on Man; Essay on Criticism; The Dunciad; Rape of the Lock*, and translations of Homer.

Porter, David. 1780–1843. American commodore.

Porter, David Dixon. 1813–.... Son of preceding. American admiral; reduced Fort Fisher, 1865.

Porter, Fitz John. 1823–.... Nephew of David Porter. American general.

Porter, Jane. 1776–1850. Eng. novelist. *Thaddeus of Warsaw.*

Poussin, Nicholas. 1594–1665. French painter.

Powers, Hiram. 1805–1873. American sculptor.

Powhatan. 1550?–1618. Indian chieftain in Virginia.

Praxiteles. Fl. 360 B.C. Greek sculptor.
Preble, Edward. 1761–1807. American naval officer.
Prentice, George Denison. 1802–1870. American poet and journalist.
Prentiss, Sergeant Smith. 1808–1850. American orator and lawyer.
Prescott, William Hickling. 1796–1859. American historian. *Ferdinand and Isabella.*
Price, Sterling. ....1867. Confederate general.
Prim, Juan, Count de Reus and Marquis de los Castillejos. 1814–1870. Spanish general and statesman; assassinated.
Prior, Matthew. 1664–1721. English poet and diplomatist.
Probus, Marcus Aurelius. 232–282. Roman emperor.
Procter, Adelaide Anne. 1825–1864. English poetess.
Procter, Bryan Waller. *Barry Cornwall.* 1790–1874. English poet. *The Sea.*
Prout, Father. (Francis Mahony.) 1805–1866. Irish journalist and writer.
Prynne, William. 1600–1669. English Puritan writer.
Ptolemy I. *Soter.* 397?–283 B.C. King of Egypt. **II.,** *Philadelphus,* 309–247 B.C.
Ptolemy. (Claudius Ptolemæus.) Fl. 2d century. Greek astronomer and geographer. Believed the earth to be at rest in the centre of the universe, the heavenly bodies moving around it.
Pugin, Augustus N. W. 1811–1852. English architect.
Pulaski, Casimir, Count. 1747–1779. Polish patriot; general in the American Revolutionary army. Fell at the siege of Savannah.
Putnam, Israel. 1718–1790. American Revolutionary general. Conspicuous at the battle of Bunker Hill.
Pym, John. 1584–1643. English republican statesman and orator; popular leader in Parliament.
Pyrrho. 360?–270? B.C. Greek skeptic and philosopher.
Pyrrhus. 318?–272 B.C. King of Epirus and one of the greatest of ancient generals. Defeated the Romans and conquered Macedonia.
Pythagoras. 600?–510? B.C. Greek philosopher. Taught the doctrine of transmigration of souls.

QUACKENBOS, George Payn. 1826–1881. American educationist.
Quarles, Francis. 1592–1644. English poet. *Emblems.*
Queensberry, William Douglas, Duke of. 1724–1810. Scottish profligate.
Quin, James. 1693–1766. English actor, famous as *Falstaff.*
Quincy, Josiah. 1744–1775. American orator and patriot.
Quincy, Josiah. 1772–1864. Son of preceding. American statesman and scholar.
Quintilianus, Marcus Fabius. 50?–118? Roman rhetorician.

RABELAIS, François. 1495?–1553. French scholar and satirist. Joined the Franciscans, but left the order; afterward studied medicine. His great work, *The Pleasant Story of the Giant Gargantua and his Son Pantagruel,* is a satire upon the different branches of society of his age, more particularly the monastic orders.
Rachel. (Elizabeth Rachel Félix.) 1821–1858. French actress, born in Switzerland; daughter of a Jewish peddler.
Racine, Jean. 1639–1699. French dramatist. *Les Plaideurs; Britannicus; Berenice; Bajazet; Iphigénie; Phèdre; Esther; Athalie.*
Racine, Louis. 1692–1763. French poet. Son of J. R.
Radcliffe, Ann. 1764–1823. English novelist.
Radcliffe, John. 1650–1714. English physician.
Raglan, James Henry Fitzroy Somerset, Lord. 1788–1855. English general. Commanded British army in Crimean war.
Raleigh, Sir Walter. 1552–1618. English courtier, statesman, navigator and author. A favorite of Queen Elizabeth; executed by James I.
Rameau, Jean Philippe. 1683–1764. French composer.
Ramsay, Allan. 1685–1758. Scottish poet.
Ramsay, David. 1749–1815. American historical writer.
Randolph, John (of Roanoke). 1773–1833. American politician and orator. Entered Congress 1799; advocated extension of slavery; opposed Missouri Compromise; Senate, 1824; soon after fought a duel with Henry Clay; minister to Russia, 1830.
Randolph, Peyton. 1723–1775. President of first American Congress.
Raphael. (Raffaelle Sanzio, or Santi d' Urbino.) 1483–1520. Italian painter. *Sistine Madonna; Adoration of the Magi; Marriage of the Virgin; Transfiguration,* etc.
Ravaillac, François. 1578–1610. French fanatic; assassin of Henry IV.
Read, Thomas Buchanan. 1822–1872. American poet and artist. *The House by the Sea; The Wagoner of the Alleghanies.*
Reade, Charles. 1814–1884 English novelist. *Peg Woffington: Hard Cash; White Lies; A Terrible Temptation; Griffith Gaunt.*
Reaumur, Rene Antoine Ferchault de. 1683–1757. French naturalist and inventor of a thermometer.
Recamier, Jeanne F. J. A. B. 1777–1849. French lady noted for beauty and accomplishments.
Red Jacket. 1760–1830. Eloquent Seneca Indian chief.
Reeves, Sims. 1821–.... English oratorio singer.
Regulus, Marcus Atilius. ....–250 B.C. Roman general and statesman. Captured by the Carthaginians and sent to Rome to secure peace, but advised against it; returning to Carthage as he had promised, he was tortured and put to death.
Reid, Capt. Mayne. 1818–1883. Irish-American novelist.
Rembrandt van Ryn, Paul. 1607–1669. Dutch painter.
Remusat, Charles François Marie, Count. 1797–1875. French statesman and philosopher. *Essays on Philosophy.*
Renan, Joseph Ernest. 1823–.... French philologist and writer. *Life of Jesus.*
Retz, Jean François Paul de Gondi, Cardinal. 1614–1679. French prelate; a leader of the Frondeurs. *Memoirs.*
Reuter, Fritz. 1810–1874. Low-German poet and novelist.
Reuter, Julius. 1815–.... German originator of Reuter's Telegraphic Agency.
Revere, Paul. 1735–1818. American engraver and Revolutionary patriot. Carried the news of Gage's impending attack to Concord.
Reynolds, John Fulton. 1820–1863. American general.
Reynolds, Sir Joshua. 1723–1792. English painter.
Ricardo, David. 1772–1823. English political economist.
Richard I. *Cœur de Lion.* 1157–1199. King of England. Led a large army into Palestine, where he exhibited great personal prowess; conquered Acre and defeated Saladin. **II.,** 1366–1400. **III.,** 1452–1485, last of the Plantagenets.
Richardson, Samuel. 1689–1761. English novelist.
Richelieu, Armand Jean du Plessis, Cardinal. 1585–1642. French prelate and statesman. Made cardinal, 1622; prime minister, 1624; curbed the nobility; subdued the Calvinists; restored balance of power in Europe; granted religious toleration to the Protestants; secured exile of his foe, Marie de Medici, the king's mother, 1630; aided German Protestants against Austria; founded French Academy (1635); added Alsace, Lorraine, and Roussillon to France.

Richter, Johann Paul Friedrich. *Jean Paul.* 1763–1825. German author. Among his works, which are distinguished for quaintness and originality, may be named *Greenland Lawsuits; Hesperus; The Invisible Lodge; Parson in Jubilee; Titan.*

Ridley, Nicholas. 1500?–1555. English bishop and reformer. Burned at the stake.

Rienzi, Nicola Gabrini. 1313?–1354. Roman orator; made famous by his attempt to restore the Roman Republic.

Ripon, George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Earl de Grey and Marquis of. 1827–.... English statesman.

Ristori, Adelaide, Marchioness del Grillo. 1821–.... Italian actress.

Rittenhouse, David. 1732–1796. American astronomer.

Riviere, Briton. 1840–.... English animal painter.

Rizzio, David. 1540–1566. Italian musician; favorite and secretary of Mary Stuart; assassinated.

Robert. *Robert the Devil.* ....–1035. Duke of Normandy; father of William the Conqueror.

Robert I. *Robert Bruce.* 1274–1329. King of Scotland. II., 1316–1390; first of the Stuarts.

Robert, Louis Léopold. 1794–1835. French painter.

Robertson, Frederick William. 1816–1853. Eng. divine.

Robespierre, Maximilien Joseph Marie Isidore. 1758–1794. French Jacobin revolutionist; ruler during the Reign of Terror; guillotined.

Robin Hood. Fl. 12th century. English outlaw.

Rob Roy. (Robert McGregor.) 1660?–1735? Scottish freebooter.

Rochambeau, Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur de, Count. 1725–1807. French marshal; general in America in 1781.

Rochefort, Victor Henri de Rochefort-Luçay, Comte. 1830–.... French editor and communist.

Rochefoucauld, François, Duc de la. 1613–1680. French wit and author. *Maxims.*

Rochejaquelin, Henri de la, Comte. 1772–1794. French royalist; leader of the Vendeans.

Rodney, George Bridges, Lord. 1718–1792. Brit. admiral.

Roebling, John Augustus. 1806–1869. American engineer.

Rogers, John. 1829–.... American sculptor.

Rogers, John. 1500?–1555. English divine; burned at Smithfield.

Rogers, Samuel. 1763–1855. English poet.

Roland, Marie Jeanne Philipon, Mme. 1754–1793. French Girondist and writer; guillotined. *Memoirs.*

Rollin, Charles. 1661–1741. Fr. historian. *Ancient History.*

Rollo, or **Hrolf.** 860?–930? Norwegian viking. First duke of Normandy.

Romanoff, Michael Feodorovitch. 1598?–1645. Founder of the Russian dynasty.

Romulus. Fl. 750 B.C. Founder of Rome.

Romilly, Sir Samuel. 1757–1818. English statesman.

Rooke, Sir George. 1650–1709. British admiral.

Rosa, Salvator. 1615–1673. Italian painter.

Roscius, Quintus. 61 B.C. ....Roman actor.

Rosecrans, William Starke. 1817–.... Am. general.

Ross, Sir John. 1777–1856. British admiral and Arctic navigator.

Ross, Sir James Clark. 18c)–1862. Nephew of preceding. British Arctic navigator.

Rossetti, Dante Gabriel. 1828–1882. English painter and poet. *House of Life.*

Rossini, Gioacchimo. 1792–1868. Italian composer. *William Tell; The Barber of Seville.*

Rothschild, Mayer Anselm. 1743–1812. Jewish banker at Frankfort; founder of the house of Rothschild.

Rouget de l'Isle, Claude Joseph. 1760–1836. French poet and musician. *Marseillaise.*

Rouher, Eugene. 1814–.... French politician.

Rousseau, Jean Baptiste. 1670–1741. French lyric poet.

Rousseau, Jean Jacques. 1712–1778. French philosopher and writer. Born in Geneva; apprenticed to an engraver, but wandered about, and was successively a servant, a clerk, and a music teacher; went to Paris 1745, and met Diderot and Grimme; formed a connection with Thérèse le Vasseur, an ignorant woman, whom he afterward married. In 1760 appeared *Julie, or The New Heloïse;* in 1762, *The Social Contract.* His *Emile, or Education,* was burned at Geneva, and he was compelled to take refuge in England. His *Confessions* are an autobiography.

Rubens, Peter Paul. 1587–1640. Flemish painter.

Rubinstein, Anton. 1830–.... Rus. composer and pianist.

Ruckert, Friedrich. 1789–1866. Ger. orientalist and poet.

Rudolph I. (of Hapsburg). 1218–1291. Emperor of Germany. Founder of the Austrian empire. II., 1552-1612.

Rumford, Benjamin Thompson, Count. 1753–1814. American natural philosopher in France.

Rupert, Prince. (Prince Robert of Bavaria.) 1619–1682. German warrior.

Ruskin, John. 1819–.... English writer on art.

Russell, John, Earl. 1792–1878. English statesman.

Russell, William, Lord. 1639–1683. English patriot. Beheaded on a charge of complicity in the "Rye House Plot."

Rutledge, John. 1739–1800. American statesman and jurist.

Ruyter, Michael Adrianzoon de. 1607–1675. Dutch admiral.

SACKVILLE, George, Viscount. *Lord George Germain.* 1716-1785. English statesman and general.

Sadlier, Mary Anne, Mrs. 1820–.... Am. authoress.

Saint Clair, Arthur. 1734–1818. American general.

Sainte-Beuve, Charles Augustin. 1804–1869. French poet and critic.

Saint-Pierre, Jacques Henri Bernardin de. 1737–1814. Fr. author. *Paul et Virginie.*

Saint Simon, Claude Henri de, Count. 1760–1825. French socialist.

Sala, George Augustus Henri. 1828–.... Eng. littérateur.

Saladin. 1137–1193. Sultan of Egypt and Syria. Opposed the Crusaders. Defeated the Christians at Tiberias.

Sale, George. 1680–1736. English orientalist.

Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, Marquis of. 1830–.... English statesman.

Sallust. (Caius Sallustius Crispus.) 86–34 B.C. Rom. historian.

Saltonstall, Sir Richard. 1586–1658? Puritan in Massachusetts colony.

Salvini, Tommaso. 1833–.... Italian actor.

Samuel. 1170–1060 B.C. Last of the Israelite judges.

Sand, George. See *Dudevant.*

Sandeau, Leonard Sylvain Jules. 1811–1883. Fr. novelist.

Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de. 1798–1876. Mexican general and statesman

Sappho. Fl. 600 B.C. Greek lyric poetess.

Sardanapalus. Fl. 900 B.C. King of Assyria.

Sardou, Victorien. 1831–.... French dramatist.

Saul. ....–1055 B.C. First king of Israel.
Savage, Richard. 1698–1743. Eng. poet. *The Wanderer.*
Savonarola, Girolamo. 1452–1598. Italian religious reformer.
Saxe, Hermann Maurice, Count of. 1696–1750. Marshal of France; native of Saxony. Captured Prague 1741.
Saxe, John Godfrey. 1816–1887. American humorous poet.
Scanderbeg, George Castriota. 1410?–1467. Albanian chief. Defeated the Turks.
Schelling, Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von. 1775–1854. German philosopher.
Schenck, Robert Cumming. 1809–..... Am. statesman.
Schiller, Johann Christoph Friedrich von. 1759–1805. The most popular of German poets. Studied medicine and law, but could not resist his inclination toward literature. His drama, *The Robbers*, appeared in 1777; *Thirty Years' War*, 1791; *Wallenstein*, the work of many years, 1799. *The Maid of Orleans*, *Mary Stuart* and *William Tell* are among his best known dramas, and *The Song of the Bell* is considered the best of his minor poems. Schiller removed to Weimar in 1799, and there enjoyed the friendship of Goethe
Schlegel, August Wilhelm von. 1767–1845. German poet, critic and philologist. *Lectures on Dramatic Literature.*
Schlegel, Karl Wilhelm Friedrich von. Brother of preceding. 1772-1829. German philosopher and scholar. *Lectures on the Philosophy of History.*
Schliemann, Heinrich. 1822–.... German traveller.
Schoeffer, Peter. 1430–1500. One of the inventors of printing; partner of Johann Faust.
Schofield, John McAllister. 1831–.... American general.
Schomberg, Friedrich A. H., Duke of. 1616?–1690. Protestant general. Born at Heidelberg; served in Swedish army during the Thirty Years' war; afterward marshal of France; entered the service of the Prince of Orange, and fell at the battle of the Boyne.
Schopenhauer, Arthur. 1788–1860. German pessimist philosopher. *The World as Will.*
Schott, Andreas. 1552–1629. Dutch Jesuit scholar.
Schubert, Franz. 1797–1828. German composer.
Schumann, Robert. 1810–1856. German composer.
Schurz, Carl. 1829–.... German-American statesman.
Schuvaloff, Peter, Count. 1828–.... Russian diplomatist.
Schuyler, Philip. 1733–1804. Am. general and patriot.
Schwanthaler, Ludwig Michael. 1802–1848. Ger. sculptor.
Schwarz, Berthold. Fl. 14th century. German monk and alchemist; reputed inventor of gunpowder.
Schweinfurth, Georg August. 1836–.... Ger. traveller.
Scipio Africanus Major, Publius Cornelius. 235 B.C.–184? Roman general; invaded Africa and defeated Hannibal.
Scipio Æmilianus Africanus Minor, Publius Cornelius. 185?–129 B.C. Roman general; captured and destroyed Carthage.
Scott, Sir Walter. 1771–1832. Scottish novelist and poet.
Scott, Winfield. 1786–1866. American general.
Sebastian, Saint. 255?–288. Roman soldier and martyr.
Sebastian, Dom. 1554–1578. King of Portugal and warrior; invaded Morocco, but was defeated and slain.
Secchi, Pietro Angelo. 1818–1878. Italian astronomer.
Sedgwick, Catherine Maria. Daughter of T. S. S. 1789–1867. American authoress.
Sedgwick, John. 1813–1864. American general.
Sedgwick, Theodore. 1746–1813. American jurist.
Selden, John. 1584–1654. English statesman.
Selkirk, Alexander. 1676?–1723. Scottish sailor whose adventures suggested the story of *Robinson Crusoe.*
Semiramis. Fl. 1250 B.C. Assyrian queen. Built Babylon, and greatly increased her dominions; invaded India, but was defeated.
Semmes, Raphael. 1809–1877. Confederate naval officer.
Seneca, Lucius Annæus. 5?-65. Roman statesman, moralist and Stoic philosopher.
Sennacherib. Fl. 700 B.C. Assyrian king.
Sergius I. Pope from 687–701. II., 844–847. III., 904–913. IV., 1009–1012.
Servetus, Michael. 1509–1553. Spanish theologian. Burned at the stake. *On the Errors of the Trinity.*
Sesostris. (Rameses.) Fl. 1400 B.C. King of Egypt.
Severus, Alexander. 205–235. Roman emperor.
Severus, Lucius Septimius. 146–211. Roman emperor.
Sevigne, Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, Marquise de. 1627–1696. French lady celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments.
Seward, William Henry. 1801–1872. American statesman. Secretary of state 1861–9.
Seymour, Horatio. 1811–1886. American statesman. Elected governor of New York 1852, and re-elected 1862; opposed the administration's war policy. Democratic nominee for the presidency in 1868.
Sforza, Ludovico. *Il Moro.* 1451–1510. Italian general.
Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, first Earl of. 1621–1683. English statesman.
Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, third Earl of. 1671–1713. English philanthropist, author and freethinker.
Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, seventh Earl of 1801–1885. English philanthropist.
Shakspere, Shakspeare, or **Shakespeare,** William. 1564–1616. The greatest English dramatist. Born at Stratford-on-Avon; married Anne Hathaway 1582; went to London about 1586 and became an actor and playwright; acquired a competence and retired to his native town about 1610. *Venus and Adonis* and *The Rape of Lucrece*, the only works published under his own hand, appeared 1593-4. The first edition of his collected works appeared in 1623. *Hamlet; Lear; Macbeth; Othello; The Tempest; Midsummer Night's Dream*, etc., etc.
Shaw, Henry W. *Josh Billings.* 1818–1885. Am. humorist.
Sheil, Richard Lalor. 1793–1851. Irish orator.
Shelley, Percy Bysshe. 1792–1822. English poet. Expelled from Oxford, at the age of sixteen, for writing a treatise on the necessity of atheism; married the daughter of a retired innkeeper against his father's will; became reconciled to his father, and eloped with Miss Westbrook, whom he married at Gretna Green; separated from her by mutual consent, and, hearing of his first wife's suicide, married Mary Godwin, with whom he was travelling on the continent; demanded at law the custody of the two children by his first marriage, but the guardianship was granted to their maternal grandfather, on the ground of the father's atheism; removed to Italy, where he was accidentally drowned. *Adonais; The Cenci; Prometheus; Revolt of Islam; Alastor; The Witch of Atlas. The Cloud, Ode to the Skylark* and *The Sensitive Plant* are among the most exquisite of his shorter poems.
Sheppard, Jack. ....–1724. English burglar; hanged.
Sheridan, Philip Henry. 1831–1888. American general. Victorious at Winchester, Cedar Creek and Five Forks. Made lieutenant-general of the U. S. army 1869, and promoted to the chief command on the retirement of General Sherman, 1883.
Sheridan, Richard Brinsley. 1751–1816. Irish orator and dramatist. *The Rivals; The School for Scandal; The Duenna.*
Sherman, John. 1823–.... American statesman. Secretary of the treasury, 1877–81; resumed specie payments.
Sherman, Roger. 1721–1793. American statesman.

Sherman, William Tecumseh. 1820–.... Brother of John Sherman. American general. Made the celebrated "March to the Sea." Became general of the army in 1869, retiring in 1883.

Sickingen, Franz von. 1481–1523. German Protestant general.

Siddons, Sarah (*née* Kemble). 1755–1831. English actress.

Sidney, Algernon. 1622–1683. English republican; executed on false charge of complicity in "Rye House Plot."

Sidney, Sir Philip. 1554–1586. English soldier and poet.

Siemens, Ernst Werner. 1816–.... German inventor.

Siemens, Charles William. 1823–.... Brother of preceding. German inventor.

Sigismund. 1368–1437. German emperor and king of Hungary.

Sigismund I. 1466–1548. King of Poland. **II.**, 1518–1572.

Sigourney, Mrs. Lydia Howard Huntley. 1791–1865. American poetess. *Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse.*

Silliman, Benjamin. 1779–1864. American naturalist.

Simeon Stylites. 390?–459. Syrian ascetic; lived for forty-six years on the tops of pillars.

Simms, William Gilmore. 1806–1870. American author.

Simon, Jules. 1814–.... French statesman.

Sixtus I. Pope from 117 to 128. **II.**, 257–258; martyr. **III.**, 431-440. **IV.**, 1471-1484. **V.** (Felice Peretti), 1585-1590.

Skobeleff, Michael. 1843–1882. Russian general.

Slocum, Henry Wadsworth. 1827–.... American general.

Smiles, Samuel. 1816–.... Scottish author.

Smith, Adam. 1723–1790. Scottish political economist. *An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations.*

Smith, Gerrit. 1797–1874. American philanthropist.

Smith, Horace (1780?–1849) and James (1775–1839). English poets and humorists; brothers. *Rejected Addresses.*

Smith, John, Captain. 1579–1631. English explorer; founder of Virginia. *History of Virginia.*

Smith, Joseph. 1805–1844. Founder of the Mormon church.

Smith, Seba. *Maj. Jack Downing.* 1792–1868. Am. author.

Smith, Sydney. 1771–1845. English divine and essayist.

Smollett, Tobias George. 1721–1771. Scottish novelist. *Roderick Random; Peregrine Pickle; Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

Sobieski, John. 1629–1696. King of Poland and patriot. Defeated the Turks, and raised the siege of Vienna.

Socrates. 470?–399 B.C. Gr. philosopher; teacher of Plato.

Soliman II. *The Magnificent.* 1494–1566. Sultan of Turkey. Conquered Persia and part of Hungary.

Solomon. *The Wise.* 1033–975? B.C. King of Israel.

Solon. 638–558? B.C. Athenian law-giver and poet.

Somers, John, Baron. 1650–1716. Eng. jurist and statesman.

Sontag, Henriette, Countess Rossi. 1806–1854. German vocalist.

Sophocles. 495–405 B.C. Gr. tragic poet. *Œdipus Tyrannus.*

Sothern, Edward Askew. 1830–1881. English comedian.

Soult, Nicholas Jean de Dieu. 1769–1851. French marshal.

Southey, Robert. 1774–1843. English poet-laureate. *Thalaba; The Curse of Kehama; Roderick*, etc.

Southworth, Emma D. E. (Nevitt). 1818–.... American novelist. *Retribution; The Curse of Clifford; The Pearl of Pearl River*, etc.

Sparks, Jared. 1789–1866. American historian.

Spartacus. ....–71 B.C. Thracian gladiator in Rome; inaugurated Servile war.

Speke, John Hanning. 1827–1864. English explorer in Africa.

Spencer, Herbert. 1820–.... English philosopher. *Sociology.*

Spenser, Edmund. 1553–1599. English poet. *The Faerie Queen; The Shepheardе's Calendar.*

Spinola, Ambrosio, Marquis de. 1569–1630. Spanish general.

Spinoza, Benedict. 1632–1677. Dutch philosopher and pantheist. *Ethics Demonstrated by Geometrical Method.*

Spurgeon, Charles Haddon. 1834–.... English pulpit-orator.

Spurzheim, Johann Caspar. 1776–1832. German phrenologist.

Stael-Holstein, Anne Louise Germaine Necker de, Baronne. *Mme. de Staël.* 1766-1817. French authoress, and a lady of remarkable genius. *Corinne.*

Standish, Miles. 1584–1656. Captain of Plymouth Colony.

Stanhope, Philip Henry, Earl of. 1805–1875. Eng. historian.

Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn. *Dean Stanley.* 1815–1881. English divine and author; dean of Westminster Abbey.

Stanley, Henry M. (John Rowlands.) 1840–.... American explorer in Africa; born in Wales.

Stanton, Edwin McMasters. 1814–1869. American statesman; secretary of war in President Lincoln's cabinet.

Stanton, Elizabeth Cady. 1816–.... American "Woman's rights" advocate.

Starhemberg (or Stahremberg), Ernst Rudiger, Count. 1635–1701. Austrian general.

Starhemberg (or Stahremberg), Guido Baldi, Count. 1657–1737. Austrian general.

Stark, John. 1728–1822. American Revolutionary general.

Stedman, Edmund Clarence. 1833–.... American poet.

Steele, Sir Richard. 1671–1729. British essayist and dramatist. *The Funeral; The Tender Husband; The Conscious Lovers;* Essays in *The Tatler, The Spectator* and *The Guardian.*

Stein, Heinrich Friedrich Karl von, Baron. 1757–1831. Prussian statesman.

Stephen, Saint. Stoned 36? First Christian martyr.

Stephen I. Pope, 253–257. **II.**, 752. **III.**, 752–757. **IV.**, 768–772. **V.**, 816. **VI.**, 885–891. **VII.**, 896–897. **VIII.**, 928–930. **IX.**, 939–942. **X.**, 1057–1058.

Stephen I. (Saint.) 979–1038. King of Hungary.

Stephen. 1105–1154. King of England.

Stephens, Alexander Hamilton. 1812–1883. American statesman. Born in Georgia; admitted to the bar, 1835; Congress, 1843; vice-president of the Confederate States; elected to the U. S. Senate from Georgia, but not permitted to take his seat; member of the House of Representatives, however, from 1874 until his death. *History of the War between the States; A Constitutional View of the Late War between the States.*

Stephenson, George. 1781–1848. English engineer; inventor of the locomotive engine.

Stephenson, Robert. 1803–1859. Son of preceding. English engineer; inventor of the tubular bridge.

Sterling, John. 1806–1844. British essayist.

Sterne, Laurence, Rev. 1713–1768. Irish humorous writer. *Tristram Shandy; The Sentimental Journey.*

Steuben, Frederick William Augustus von, Baron. 1730–1794. German American general in the Revolutionary war.

Stevens, Thaddeus. 1793–1868. American abolitionist.

Stewart, Alexander Turney. 1802–1876. Am. merchant.

Stewart, Balfour. 1828–.... Scottish physicist.

Stoddard, Richard Henry. 1825–.... American poet.

Story, Joseph. 1779–1845. American jurist.
Story, William Wetmore. 1819–.... American sculptor.
Stowe, Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Beecher. 1812–.... American authoress. *Uncle Tom's Cabin.*
Strabo. 54 B.C.–24 A.D. Greek geographer.
Stradella, Alessandro. 1645–1678. Italian composer.
Stradivari, Antonio. 1670–1735. Italian violin-maker.
Strafford, Thomas Wentworth, Earl of. 1593–1641. English statesman; beheaded.
Strauss, Johann. 1804–1849. Ger. composer of dance music.
Strauss, Johann. 1825–.... Son of preceding. German composer.
Strickland, Agnes. 1806–1874. English authoress.
Stuart, Gilbert C. 1756–1828. American portrait painter.
Stuyvesant, Peter. 1602–1682. Last Dutch governor of New Netherland (New York).
Sue, Marie Joseph Eugene. 1804–1857. French novelist.
Sulla (or **Sylla**), Lucius Cornelius. 138–78 B.C. Roman statesman and general.
Sullivan, Arthur. 1844–.... English composer. *Pinafore, Patience*, etc. See also *Gilbert.*
Sumner, Charles. 1811–1874. American statesman, lawyer and abolitionist. *True Grandeur of Nations.*
Surrey, Henry Howard, Earl of. 1516?–1547. English poet.
Suwarow, Alexander Vasilievitch. 1729–1774. Rus. general.
Swedenborg, Emanuel. 1688–1772. Swedish theosophist. In his theosophy, the central point is the correspondence of the natural and the supernatural. *The True Christian Religion; The Mysteries of Heaven.*
Swift, Jonathan. 1667–1745. Irish divine and satirist. *Gulliver's Travels; Tale of a Tub.*
Swinburne, Algernon Charles. 1837–.... English poet.
Sylvester I. (Saint.) Pope, 314–335. **II.**, 999–1003. **III.** (Anti-pope), 1013.

TACITUS, Caius Cornelius. 55? after 117? Roman historian. *Germania.*
Taglioni, Marie, Countess des Voisins. 1804–1884. Swedish opera dancer.
Taine, Hippolyte Adolphe. 1828–.... French author.
Talbot, William Henry Fox. 1800–1877. English author and discoverer of photography.
Talfourd, Sir Thomas Noon. 1795–1854. Eng. author. *Ion.*
Talleyrand-Perigord, Charles Maurice de, Prince of Benevento. 1754–1838. French diplomatist.
Talmage, Thomas Dewitt. 1832–.... Am. clergyman.
Tamerlane (or **Timour**). 1336–1405. Asiatic conqueror.
Tancred. 1078–1112. Norman leader in the first crusade.
Taney, Roger Brooke. 1777–1864. American jurist.
Tannahill, Robert. 1774–1810. Scottish poet.
Tarquinius Superbus. (Lucius Tarquinius.) ....–495? B.C. Last king of Rome.
Tasman, Abel Janssen. 1600?–1645. Dutch navigator.
Tasso, Torquato. 1544–1595. Italian poet. *Jerusalem Delivered.*
Taylor, Bayard. 1825–1878. American traveller, novelist, poet and journalist; minister to Germany; translated Goethe's *Faust.* Among his works are *Views Afoot, or Europe seen with Knapsack and Staff; Travels; Poems of the Orient; Book of Romances; Lyrics and Songs*, and several novels.
Taylor, Jeremy. 1613–1667. English bishop and author.
Taylor, Thomas. *The Platonist.* 1758–1835. Eng. scholar.
Taylor, Tom. 1817–.... English dramatist.
Taylor, Zachary. 1784–1850. American general and statesman; twelfth president. Born in Virginia; entered the army in 1808; served in Seminole and Black Hawk wars; major-general in Mexican war, and won the battles of Resaca de la Palma and Buena Vista. Elected president by the Whigs in 1848.
Tecumseh. 1770–1813. Chief of the Shawnee Indians; formed alliance of Western Indians, and was defeated by Harrison at Tippecanoe.
Tell, Wilhelm. Flem. 1305. Legendary Swiss hero.
Teniers, David. *The Younger.* 1610–1690. Flem. painter.
Tennyson, Alfred. 1809–.... English poet-laureate. *In Memoriam; Enoch Arden; The Princess; The Idylls of the King; Locksley Hall; The Lotus Eaters; The Holy Grail; Harold*, etc.
Terence. (P. Terentius Afer.) 195?–160? B.C. Roman comic poet.
Terpander. Fl. 675 B.C. Greek musician.
Terry, Alfred Howe. 1827–.... American general.
Tertullian. 150?–230? Latin father of the church.
Tetzel, Johann. 1460?–1519. German monk; vender of indulgences.
Thackeray, William Makepeace. 1811–1863. English novelist. Born in Calcutta. *Henry Esmond; Vanity Fair; The Newcomes; Pendennis; The Adventures of Philip; The Virginians; The Book of Snobs; The Four Georges; English Humorists.*
Thalberg, Sigismond. 1812–1871. Swiss pianist.
Thales. 635?–546 B.C. Greek sage and philosopher.
Themistocles. 514?–449? B.C. Athenian general and statesman.
Theocritus. Fl. 275? Greek pastoral poet.
Theodora. ....–548. Empress of the East; wife of Justinian.
Theodore. 1818?–1868. King of Abyssinia.
Theodoric. *The Great.* 455–526. King of the Ostrogoths.
Theodosius, Flavius. *The Great.* 346?–395. Rom. emperor.
Theophrastus. 372?–287? B.C. Gr. philosopher and moralist.
Thierry, Jacques N. Augustin. 1795–1836. French historian.
Thiers, Louis Adolphe. 1797–1877. French statesman and historian. *History of the Consulate and Empire.*
Thomas, George H. 1816–1870. American federal general. Won the battles of Chickamauga and Nashville.
Thomson, James. 1700–1748. Scotch poet. *The Seasons; The Castle of Indolence; Tancred and Sigismunda.*
Thoreau, Henry D. 1817–1862. American author. *The Concord and Merrimac Rivers; The Maine Woods.*
Thorwaldsen, Albert D. 1770–1844. Danish sculptor.
Thucydides. 470–400 B.C. Greek historian.
Tiberius. 42 B.C.–37 A.D. Roman emperor.
Tilden, Samuel Jones. 1814–1886. American statesman. Governor of New York; Democratic candidate for presidency, 1876.
Tilly, Johann Tzerklas von, Count. 1559–1632. German general in Thirty Years' war; fell at the battle of the Lech.
Timoleon. 395–337 B.C. Corinthian general.
Tindal, Matthew. 1657?–1733. English theological writer.
Tintoretto, Il. (Giacomo Robusti.) 1512–1594. It. painter.
Titian. (Tiziano Vecellio.) 1477–1576. The greatest of Venetian painters. *Assumption of the Virgin; Peter Martyr. The Last Supper; Bacchus and Ariadne; Homage of Frederick Barbarossa to the Pope*, etc.
Titiens (or **Titjens**), Therese. 1834–1877. German vocalist.

Titus. 40–81. Roman emperor.

Tobin, John. 1770–1804. Eng. dramatist. *The Honeymoon.*

Tocqueville, Alexis Charles Henri Clerel de. 1805–1859. French statesman; author of *Democracy in America.*

Todleben, Franz Eduard. 1818–.... Russian general.

Tone, Theobald Wolfe. 1763–1798. Irish patriot; founder of the United Irishman.

Tooke, John Horne. 1736–1812. English philologist and radical. Having said that certain Americans had been "murdered" at the battle of Lexington, he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a heavy fine; subsequently tried for treason, but acquitted.

Torquemada, Tomas de. 1420–1498. Spanish Dominican monk; inquisitor-general.

Torricelli, Evangelista. 1608–1647. Italian physicist.

Toussaint l'Ouverture, François Dominique. 1743–1803. Negro leader of the Haytien rebellion.

Trajan. 52–117. Roman emperor.

Trollope, Anthony. 1815–1883. English novelist.

Tromp, Marten Harpertzoon van. 1597–1653. Dutch admiral.

Tromp, Cornelis van. 1629–1691. Dutch admiral.

Trumbull, John. 1750–1831. American poet and satirist.

Trumbull, John. 1756–1843. American painter.

Trumbull, Jonathan. 1740–1809. American statesman.

Tupper, Martin Farquhar. 1810–.... Eng. poet and author.

Turenne, Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Vicomte de. 1611–1675. French general. Defeated Condé and the Spaniards in 1659; invaded Holland in 1672; killed at Salzbach.

Turgenef, Ivan Sergyevich. 1818–1883. Russian novelist.

Turner, Joseph Mallord William. 1775–.... English landscape painter. The son of a barber. *The Battle of the Nile; The Sun Rising through Vapor; The Fall of Schaffhausen.*

Turpin, Dick. 1711–1739. English highwayman.

Tweed, William Marcy. *Boss Tweed.* 1823–1878. American politician and embezzler; mayor of New York city.

Tyler, John. 1790–1862. Tenth president of the United States. Born in Va.; practiced law; Congress, 1816–21; governor of Virginia, 1825; senator, 1827; sympathized with the nullifiers and opposed Jackson; resigned 1836; elected vice-president on Whig ticket, 1840; succeeded Harrison in 1841.

Tyler, Wat. ....–1381. English rebel; leader of rebellion against capitation tax.

Tyndall, John. 1820–.... Irish scientist.

UDAL, Nicolas. 1506–1564. English dramatist and teacher. Author of the first English comedy.

Uhland, Johann Ludwig. 1787–1862. German lyric poet.

Ulloa, Antonio de. 1716–1795. Spanish mathematician and naval officer; governor of Louisiana.

Ulphilas. 313–383. The apostle of the Goths. Translated the Scriptures into Gothic.

Ulpianus, Domitius. ....–228. Roman jurist.

Unger, Johann Friedrich. 1750–1813. German printer and engraver.

Urban I. Pope, ruling 223–230; martyr. **II.,** 1088–1099; organized the first crusade. **III.,** 1184–1187. **IV.,** 1261–1264. **V.,** 1362–1370. **VI.,** 1378–1389. **VII.,** 1500; died on the twelfth day of his pontificate. **VIII.,** 1623–1644.

Ure, Andrew. 1778–1857. Scottish chemist and physician.

Urfe, Honoré d'. 1567–1625. French romancist.

Ussher, James. 1580–1656. Irish prelate and scholar.

Utrecht, Adriaan van. 1599–1651. Dutch painter.

VALENS, Flavius. 328?–378. Emperor of the East. Brother of Valentinian I. Arian persecutor of orthodox Christians.

Valentinianus I. (Flavius.) 321–375. Roman emperor. **II.** (Flavius), 371–392. **III.** (Placidius), 419–455.

Valerian. (Publius Lucinius Valerianus.) ....–268? Roman emperor.

Van Buren, Martin. 1782–1862. Eighth president of the United States. Enrolled at the bar in New York in 1803, and elected to the state senate; state attorney-general, 1815; leader of the "Albany Regency"; U. S. Senator, 1821; governor, 1828; secretary of state, 1829–31; vice-president, 1833–7; president, 1837–41.

Vancouver, George. 1758?–1798. English navigator.

Vanderbilt, Cornelius. 1794–1877. American capitalist.

Vandyke (or **Van Dyck**), Sir Anthony. 1599–1641. Flemish painter. Resided in England for several years before his death, when he became the most popular artist of his time. Besides many portraits, including those of the celebrated artists of his time and several of Charles I., may be mentioned as among his best works, *The Crucifixion; St. Augustine in Ecstacy,* and *The Erection of the Cross.*

Vane, Sir Henry. 1612–1662. English republican statesman. Convicted of treason and executed.

Vanloo, Charles André. 1705–1765. French painter.

Vanloo, Jean Baptiste. 1684–1745. French painter.

Van Rensselaer, Stephen. *The Patroon.* 1764–1839. American statesman and landholder.

Varus, Publius Quintilius. Fl. 7. Roman general; governor of Germany; defeated by Arminius.

Vassar, Matthew. 1792–1868. Founder of Vassar College.

Vauban, Sébastien le Prestre, Seigneur de. 1633–1707. French military engineer.

Velasquez, Don Diego Rodriguez de Silva y. 1599–1660. Spanish painter.

Velde, Willem van der. *The Elder.* 1610–1693. Dutch marine painter.

Velde, Willem van der. *The Younger.* 1633–1707. Dutch marine painter.

Vendome, Louis Joseph, Duc de. 1654–1712. Fr. general.

Verbœckhoven, Eugène Joseph. 1799–1881. Belgian painter.

Verdi, Giuseppe. 1814–.... Italian composer. *Ernani; La Traviata; Il Trovatore; Aïda.*

Vernet, Antoine Charles Horace. 1758–1836. Fr. painter.

Vernon, Edward. 1684–1757. English admiral.

Vespasianus, Titus Flavius. 9–79. Roman emperor.

Vespucci, Amerigo. (Americus Vespucius.) 1451–1512. Italian navigator and astronomer, after whom America is named.

Vestris, Gaetano Apolline. 1729–1808. Italian dancer.

Victor, Claude Perrin, Duke of Belluno. 1764–1841. French marshal.

Victor I. Pope, from 185 to 198. **II.,** 1055–1057. **III.,** 1086–1087. **IV.** (Anti-pope), recognized by Frederick I. in 1159; died 1164.

Victor Emmanuel I. 1759–1824. King of Sardinia. **II.,** 1820–1878; first king of Italy; restored Italian unity.

Victoria. (Victoria Alexandrina.) 1819–.... Queen of Great Britain and empress of India.

Vidocq, Eugène François. 1775–1850. French detective.

Villars, Claude Louis Hector de, Duc. 1653–1734. French general.

Vincent de Paul, Saint. 1576–1660. French priest and reformer. Founded the Congregation of Missions and the Sisters of Charity.

Vinci, Leonardo da. 1452–1519. Italian painter. *Last Supper; Madonna; Adoration of the Magi*, etc.

Virgil (or **Vergil**). (Publius Virgilius Maro.) 70–19 B.C. Latin poet. *Æneid; Eclogues; Bucolics; Georgics.*

Volta, Alessandro. 1745–1827. It. inventor of the voltaic pile.

Voltaire, François Marie Arouet de. 1694–1778. French author, poet, wit, dramatist, historian, philosopher and skeptic. The son of a notary; imprisoned in the Bastile in 1716 on an unfounded suspicion of being the author of a libel on the Regent, and there produced *Œdipe* and wrote part of the *Henriade*; in England, 1726–9, passing much time in the society of Bolingbroke; his drama of *Zaïre* appeared in 1730, and about the same time he finished his *History of Charles XII.*; *Alzire*, 1736; *Mahomet*, 1741; *Merope*, 1743; passed the years 1750–3 with Frederick the Great; took up his residence (1755) at Ferney. *The Age of Louis XIV.; Essay on the Manners of Nations; Candide.*

Voorhees, Daniel W. 1827–.... American orator and statesman; senator from Indiana.

Vortigern. ....–485. King of the Britons.

WADDINGTON, William Henry. 1826–.... French statesman and archæologist.

Wagner, Richard. 1813–1883. German composer, poet and critic. *Rienzi; The Flying Dutchman; Tannhäuser; Lohengrin; Götterdämmerung; Nibelungenlied; Rheingold*, etc.

Waite, Morrison Remich. 1816–1888. American chief justice.

Waldemar I. *The Great.* 1131–1181. King of Denmark.

Walker, John. 1732–1807. English lexicographer.

Wallace, Sir William. 1270?–1305. Scottish general and patriot. Defeated by Edward I. of England; betrayed and executed.

Wallace, William Vincent. 1815–1865. Irish composer. *Maritana.*

Wallenstein. Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius von, Count. 1583–1634. Austrian general. Hero of one of Schiller's dramas. Entered the imperial army at the beginning of the Thirty Years' war; raised an army at his own expense in 1625, invading Denmark; banished from court by Emperor Ferdinand, but recalled on the death of Marshal Tilly; defeated by Gustavus Adolphus at Lutzen in 1632, but gained several victories in Silesia; again lost the emperor's favor, being charged with aspirations to the throne of Bohemia, was deprived of his command and assassinated.

Walpole, Horace, Earl of Orford. 1717–1797. English author and wit. *Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.*

Walther von der Vogelweide. ("Walter of the Bird-Meadow.") 1170?–1230? Greatest of the German minnesingers.

Walton, Izaak. 1593–1683. English writer. *The Complete Angler; or, A Contemplative Man's Recreation.*

Warbeck, Perkin. ....–1499. English pretender; hanged.

Ward, Artemas. 1727–1780. American general.

Warner, Charles Dudley. 1829–.... American humorist.

Warner, Susan. (Elizabeth Wetherell.) 1818–1885. American authoress.

Warren, Joseph. 1741–1775. American physician, Revolutionary general and patriot; fell at Bunker Hill.

Warren, Samuel. 1807–1877. English author.

Warwick, Richard Neville, Earl of. *The King-maker.* 1420?–1471. English warrior. Set up and deposed Edward IV. Hero of Bulwer's *Last of the Barons.*

Washington, George. 1732–1799. Commander-in-chief in the American Revolution and first president of the United States. Born in Virginia. Aide-de-camp to Braddock in the Indian campaign of 1755; married Martha Custis, 1759; chosen to Congress, 1774; appointed commander-in-chief, 1775; president, 1789–97.

Watt, James. 1736–1819. Scottish engineer and inventor. Improved and completed the steam-engine. Has also been credited with the discovery of the composition of water.

Watteau, Jean Antoine. 1684–1721. French painter.

Watts, Isaac. 1674–1748. English Dissenting minister and sacred poet. *Hymns.*

Wayne, Anthony. 1745–1796. American Revolutionary general. Captured Stony Point.

Weber, Karl Maria Friedrich Ernst von, Baron. 1786–1826. German composer. *Der Freischütz.* His *Waldmädchen*, subsequently known as *Sylvana*, was composed at sixteen.

Webster, Daniel. 1782–1852. American lawyer, orator and statesman. Born in N. H.; Congress, 1812-16, 1822-8; Senate, 1828-41; secretary of state; re-entered the Senate in 1844; again became secretary of state in 1850. Webster was nominated for the presidency in 1834, but defeated; candidate for the Whig nomination in 1848, but defeated by Taylor, whom he cordially supported. Webster's reply to Hayne of South Carolina, is considered the greatest speech ever made on the floors of Congress. His greatest legal effort was in the famous Dartmouth College case.

Webster, Noah. 1758–1843. American lexicographer.

Wedgwood, Josiah. 1730–1795. English potter.

Weed, Thurlow. 1797–1883. American journalist.

Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, first Duke of. 1769–1852. British general and statesman. Gained great distinction in India, in the war against the Mahrattas; major-general, 1802; Parliament, 1805; secretary for Ireland, 1807; defeated the Danes at Kioge, and was given command of an army sent to Spain against the French, 1808; opposed by superior forces and able generals, but ably thwarted their plans; triumphantly entered Madrid, 1812; defeated Jourdan and Soult, 1813; invaded France and gained numerous victories; defeated Napoleon at Waterloo, 1815, and entered Paris with the allies same year. Was afterward prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

Wells, Horace. 1815–1848. American dentist. (Anæsthesia.)

Wells, Samuel Roberts. 1820–1875. Am. phrenologist.

Wenceslaus (or **Wenzel**). 1361–1419. Emperor of Germany and king of Bohemia.

Wesley, Charles. 1708–1788. English Methodist divine and hymn-writer.

Wesley, John. 1703–1791. Brother of preceding. English founder of Methodism.

West, Benjamin. 1738–1820. Am. painter in England.

Wharton, Francis. 1820–.... Am. jurist and theologian.

Wharton, Henry. 1664–1695. English ecclesiastical writer

Whately, Richard. 1787–1863. Irish prelate and author.

Wheeler, William Almon. 1819–1887. American statesman; vice-president.

Whewell, William. 1794–1866. English philosopher.

White, Andrew Dickson. 1832–.... American scholar.

White, Henry Kirke. 1785–1806. English religious poet.

White, Joseph Blanco. 1775–1841. English author.

White, Richard Grant. 1822–.... American author.

Whitefield, George. 1714–1770. English preacher; founder of Calvinistic Methodists.

Whitman, Walt. 1819–.... American poet. In turn carpenter, editor, nurse and government clerk. *Leaves of Grass.*

Whitney, Eli. 1765–1825. Inventor of the cotton-gin.

Whittier, John Greenleaf. 1807–.... American poet. Born at Haverhill, Mass. Member of the Society of Friends. Farmer, shoemaker, journalist and abolitionist agitator. *Snow Bound; Voices of Freedom; Songs of Labor; Home Ballads; In War Time; National Lyrics; The Tent on the Beach; Ballads of New England; Hazel Blossoms*, etc.

Wieland, Christoph Martin. 1733–1813. German poet.

Wilberforce, William. 1759–1833. English philanthropist and statesman. Secured the abolition of the slave trade.

William I. *The Conqueror.* 1027–1087. King of England. Duke of Normandy; conquered England. II., *Rufus*, 1056–1100. III. (William Henry of Nassau, Prince of Orange), 1650–1702; won battle of the Boyne. IV., 1765–1837; uncle of Queen Victoria.

William I. 1772–1843. King of the Netherlands. II., 1792–1849. III., 1817–....

William I. 1797–.... King of Prussia and emperor of Germany.

Williams, Eleazer. 1787–1858. American clergyman, claiming to be the son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette.

Williams, Roger. 1599–1683. English Puritan minister; founder of Rhode Island colony; born in Wales.

Willis, Nathaniel Parker. 1806–1867. American journalist and poet.

Wilmot, David. 1814–1868. American statesman; author of the Wilmot Proviso.

Wilson, Alexander. 1766–1813. Scottish-American ornithologist.

Wilson, Henry. (Jeremiah Jones Colbath.) 1812–1875. American politician; eighteenth vice-president.

Wilson, John. *Christopher North.* 1785–1854. Scottish writer.

Wimpffen, Emmanuel Felix de. 1811–1884. French general.

Wiseman, Nicholas. 1802–1865. Eng. Catholic cardinal.

Wittekind. ....–807. Saxon warrior; conquered by Charlemagne.

Wolcott, John. 1738–1819. English satirist. *Peter Pindar's Odes.*

Wolfe, Charles. 1791–1823. Irish poet. *Burial of Sir John Moore.*

Wolfe, James. 1726–1759. Eng. general; fell at Quebec.

Wolseley, Sir Garnet Joseph. 1833–.... British general.

Wolsey, Thomas. 1471–1530. English cardinal and statesman. Prime minister of Henry VIII.; deposed 1529.

Wood, Mrs. Henry. 1820–.... Eng. novelist. *East Lynne.*

Woodworth, Samuel. 1785–1842. American poet. *Old Oaken Bucket.*

Worcester, Edward Somerset, Marquis of. 1601?–1667. English nobleman; one of the inventors of the steam-engine.

Worcester, Joseph Emerson. 1734–1866. Am. lexicographer.

Wordsworth, William. 1770–1850. English poet. Educated at Cambridge; with Coleridge produced *Lyrical Ballads*, 1798; settled at Rydal Mount, 1803; *Poems*, 1807; *The Excursion*, 1814; *The White Doe of Rylstone*, 1815; *Peter Bell*, 1816. *Ecclesiastical Sonnets; The Wagoner; Yarrow Revisited; The Prelude.*

Wrangel, Karl Gustaf von, Count. 1613–1675. Sw. general.

Wrangell, Ferdinand Petrovitch von, Baron. 1795?–1870. Russian explorer; governor of Russian America.

Wren, Sir Christopher. 1632–1723. English architect. (St. Paul's Cathedral, London.)

Wright, Silas. 1795–1847. American statesman.

Wycherley, William. 1640?–1715. English comedy writer.

Wycliffe (or **Wickliffe**), John de. 1324?–1384. English reformer; translator of the Scriptures.

XANTIPPE. The wife of Socrates; notorious for bad temper, but credited by her husband with many domestic virtues.

Xavier Francis, Saint. *The Apostle of the Indies.* 1506–1552. French Jesuit missionary to India and Japan.

Xenocrates. 396–314 B.C. Greek philosopher.

Xenophanes. 600?–500? B.C. Greek philosopher.

Xenophon. 445?–355? B.C. Athenian historian and general. *Anabasis; Cyropædia.*

Xerxes I. *The Great.* ....–465 B.C. King of Persia. Invaded Greece, but was defeated at Salamis.

Ximenes, Francisco, Cardinal. 1436–1517. Spanish prelate, statesman and patron of literature. Published Polyglot Bible.

YAKOOB IBN LAIS. ....–879. Founder of the Persian dynasty of the Suffarides. Conquered Seïstan and Farsistan.

Yale, Elihu. 1648–1721. Founder of Yale College.

Yancey, William Lowndes. 1814–1863. American politician.

Yonge, Charlotte Mary. 1823–.... English authoress.

Yorck von Wartenburg, Hans David Ludwig, Count. 1759–1830. Prussian general.

York, Edmund Plantagenet, first Duke of. 1341–1402. Founder of the house of York.

Yorke, Charles, Lord Morden. 1722–1770. English statesman and jurist.

Young, Arthur. 1741–1820. English agricultural writer.

Young, Brigham. 1801–1877. President of the Mormon church.

Young, Charles Augustus. 1834–.... American scientist.

Young, Edward. 1684–1765. English poet. *Night Thoughts; Love of Fame the Universal Passion; The Revenge.*

Yves, Saint. 1253–1303. French monk and jurist; patron of lawyers.

ZALEUCUS. Fl. 7th century B.C. Greek legislator and reformer; first to make a written code of laws.

Zamoyski, John Sarius. 1541–1605. Polish general, statesman and scholar.

Zechariah. Fl. 6th century B.C. Hebrew prophet.

Zelotti, Battista. 1532–1592. Italian painter.

Zeno (or **Zenon**). 355?–307? B.C. Greek philosopher; founde of the school of Stoics.

Zeno (or **Zenon**). 495–....? Greek philosopher.

Zeno. ....–491. Emperor of the East.

Zenobia, Septimia. ....–275. Queen of Palmyra. Beautiful, learned, and possessed of a warlike and masculine temper. Her dominions extended from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates, and included a large part of Asia Minor. Defeated by Aurelian, she retired to Italy.

Zephaniah. Hebrew prophet, who flourished in the reign of Josiah. Foretold the destruction of Jerusalem.

Zeuxis. 450–....? Greek painter.

Zhukovsky, Vasili Andreevitch. 1783–1852. Russian poet.

Zimmerman, Johann Georg von. 1728–1795. Swiss physician and philosopher. *On Solitude.*

Zinzendorf Nicolaus Ludwig von, Count. 1700–1760. German theologian; restorer of the sect of Moravians.

Ziska, John, of Trocznow. 1360–1424. Bohemian general and leader of the Hussites.

Zoega, Georg. 1755–1809. Danish archæologist.

Zollicoffer, Felix K. 1812–1862. American general.

Zoroaster. Fl. 1500 B.C. Persian philosopher and founder of the Magian religion.

Zschokke, Johann Heinrich Daniel. 1771–1848. German author.

Zuccaro, Federigo. 1543–1609. Italian painter.

Zwingle, Ulrich. 1484–1531. Swiss reformer; killed in battle. *Exposition of the Christian Faith.*

Heroes and Heroines of Prose and Poetry.

A Compendium of the Celebrated Characters in the Literature of the World.

The name of the character is given in black letter; the name of the author and of the work from which the character is taken, in italic.

Abdiel. *Paradise Lost, Milton.* The faithful angel who opposed Satan in his revolt.

Abigail. *The Bible.* A waiting-maid.

Ablewhite, Godfrey. *Moonstone, Wilkie Collins.* A disreputable spy.

Abou Hassan. *Arabian Nights.* An Arab who was made to believe himself Caliph.

Absalom. 1. *The Bible.* The son of David, King of Israel. 2. *Absalom and Achitophel, Dryden.* A pseudonym for the Duke of Monmouth, an illegitimate son of King Charles II.

Absolute, Captain. *The Rivals, Sheridan.* The hero of the comedy, the gallant and fortunate lover.

Absolute, Sir Anthony. *The Rivals, Sheridan.* Father of Captain Absolute, a very irascible and absolute old gentleman.

Achitophel. *Absalom and Achitophel, Dryden.* The pseudonym for the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Acres, Bob. *The Rivals, Sheridan.* A cowardly boaster, the butt of the comedy.

Acrasia. *The Faery Queen, Spenser.* An old witch, the personification of Intemperance.

Adam, Bell. *Reliques, Percy.* A celebrated archer.

Adams, Parson. *Joseph Andrews, Fielding.* An eccentric, good-natured clergyman.

Adriana. *Comedy of Errors, Shakspere.* The wife of Antipholus.

Aguecheek, Sir Andrew. *Twelfth Night, Shakspere.* A coward and a fool.

Aladdin. *Arabian Nights.* The owner of a magic lamp and ring, which gave the possessor every wish he made.

Allworthy, Squire. *Tom Jones, Fielding.* A good-natured old country gentleman.

Alp. *The Siege of Corinth, Byron.* A brave and devoted man.

Amadis de Gaul. *Amadis de Gaul.* The hero of a Portuguese chivalric romance, the authorship of which is unknown. It was translated into every language in Europe.

Amelia. *Amelia, Fielding.* A lovely woman, supposed to be drawn from Fielding's own wife.

Amine. *Arabian Nights.* A wicked sorceress who changed her three sisters into hounds.

Amlet, Richard. *The Confederacy, Vanburgh.* A gambler.

Amri. *Absalom and Achitophel, Dryden.* Pseudonym for H. Finch.

Andrews, Joseph. *Joseph Andrews, Fielding.* A hero ridiculously upright and pure.

Anerley, Mary. *Mary Anerley, Blackmore.* A lovely and beautiful girl.

Apemantus. *Timon of Athens, Shakspere.* A cynic.

Arden, Enoch. *Enoch Arden, Tennyson.* A sailor, supposed drowned, who returns home to find his wife married again.

Argante. *The Faery Queen, Spenser.* A giantess.

Ariel. *The Tempest, Shakspere.* A spirit of the air, perhaps the daintiest creation of the myriad-minded poet.

Artful Dodger. *Oliver Twist, Dickens.* A young thief who understands his business.

Arthur, King. *Idyls of the King, Tennyson.* A legendary British King, who established an order of chivalry known as the Round Table, and about whom many popular legends are afloat in Wales and Western France.

Ashton, Lucy. *The Bride of Lammermoor, Scott.* A beautiful character, loved and lost by Ravenswood.

Atalanta. *Atalanta in Calydon, Swinburne.* One of Diana's maidens.

Autolycus. *Winter's Tale, Shakspere.* An intellectual sneak-thief.

Baba, Ali. *Arabian Nights.* The hero of the tale of the forty thieves, who breaks into the robbers' cave by means of the magical pass-word "Sesame."

Baba, Cassim. *Arabian Nights.* Brother of the above, who forgets the pass-word, and is captured by the robbers.

Backbite, Sir Benjamin. *School for Scandal, Sheridan.* A scandal-monger.

Bagstock, Joe. *Dombey and Son, Dickens.* A pompous fellow.

Bailey, Young. *Martin Chuzzlewit, Dickens.* A precocious youth.

Balderstone, Caleb. *Bride of Lammermoor, Scott* The butler of Ravenswood.

Balthazar. 1. *Comedy of Errors, Shakspere.* A merchant. 2. *Much Ado about Nothing, Shakspere* A servant.

Banquo. *Macbeth, Shakspere.* A chieftain murdered by Macbeth; later in the same play, a ghost.

Bardell, Mrs. *Pickwick Papers, Dickens.* Mr. Pickwick's landlady, who sues him for breach of promise of marriage.

Bardolph. *Henry IV., Shakspere.* A follower of Sir John Falstaff.

Barkis. *David Copperfield, Dickens.* A marrying man who eventually marries.

Bath, Major. *Amelia, Fielding.* A pompous officer.

Bayes. *The Rehearsal, Duke of Buckingham.* A pseudonym for Dryden.

Baynes, Charlotte. *Adventures of Philip, Thackeray.* The hero's sweetheart.

Bede, Adam. *Adam Bede, George Eliot.* An ideal workingman.

Belch, Sir Toby. *Twelfth Night, Shakspere.* Olivia's hard-drinking uncle.

Belford. *Clarissa Harlowe, Richardson.* The friend of Lovelace.

Belinda. *Rape of the Lock, Pope.* The heroine, whose hair is cut.

Bell, Laura. *Pendennis, Thackeray.* One of the sweetest heroines in English literature.

Bell, Peter. *Peter Bell, Wordsworth.* An extremely prosaic man.

Bellaston, Lady. *Tom Jones, Fielding.* One of Tom Jones' sweethearts.

Bellenden, Lady. *Old Mortality, Scott.* A Tory gentlewoman.

Belphoebe. *The Faery Queen, Spenser.* A pseudonym for Queen Elizabeth.

Belvidera. *Venice Preserved, Otway.* The heroine of the poem.

Benedict. *Love's Labor Lost, Shakspere.* A confirmed bachelor who was converted to matrimony by the lovely Beatrice. From this gentleman comes the name Benedict applied to married men who were not going to marry.

Bennet, Mrs. *Amelia, Fielding.* An improper character.

Benvolio. *Romeo and Juliet, Shakspere.* One of Romeo's friends.

Bertram. *All's Well That Ends Well, Shakspere.* The hero of the play, who marries Helen.

Bianca. *Othello, Shakspere.* Cassio's sweetheart.

Birch, Harvey. *The Spy, Cooper.* The chief character of the novel.

Bilfil. *Tom Jones, Fielding.* Allworthy's nephew, a tale-bearer.

Blember, Miss Cornelia. *Dombey and Son, Dickens.* A blue-stocking governess.

Boabdil, Captain. *Every Man in His Humor, Johnson.* A boasting coward.

Boeuf, Front de. *Ivanhoe, Scott.* One of King John's followers. A ferocious scoundrel.

Boffin, Noddy. *Our Mutual Friend, Dickens.* The good-natured occupant of Boffin's Bower.

Bois Guilbert, Brian de. *Ivanhoe, Scott.* The master of the Knights Templars.

Boniface. *The Beaux' Stratagem, Farquhar.* A landlord. Hence applied to landlords generally.

Booby, Lady. *Joseph Andrews, Fielding.* One of the minor characters.

Booth. *Amelia, Fielding.* The hero of the story.

Bottom, Nick. *A Midsummer Night's Dream, Shakspere.* A ridiculous weaver with whom Titania, the queen of the fairies, is forced to fall in love by a charm.

Bounderby, Josiah. *Hard Times, Dickens.* A prosaic, matter-of-fact manufacturer.

Bowles, Tom. *Kenelm Chillingly, Bulwer.* A blacksmith.

Bowline, Tom. *Roderick Random, Smollett.* A sailor whose name has been applied to mariners ever since.

Box and Cox. *Box and Cox, Morton,* The heroes of the farce.

Bradwardine, Baron. *Waverly, Scott.* The father of Rose Bradwardine.

Bramble, Matthew. *Humphrey Clinker, Smollett.* A walking epitome of dyspepsia.

Brangtons. *Evelina, Miss Burney.* Very vulgar people.

Brass, Sally and Sampson. *Old Curiosity Shop, Dickens.* A shystering lawyer and his sister.

Brick, Jefferson. *Martin Chuzzlewit, Dickens.* A ridiculous American editor.

Bridgenorth, Major Ralph. *Peveril of the Peak, Scott.* A prominent officer in the Puritan Army.

Bridget, Mrs. *Tristram Shandy, Sterne.* Tristram's nurse.

Brown, Tom. *Tom Brown's School Days* and *Tom Brown at Oxford, Thos. Hughes.* The hero of one of the best boys' books ever written in English.

Bucket, Inspector. *Bleak House, Dickens.* A detective.

Bumble. *Oliver Twist, Dickens.* A beadle.

Caius, Doctor. *Merry Wives of Windsor, Shakspere.* Anne Page's Welsh lover.

Caliban. *The Tempest, Shakspere.* Prospero's monstrous servant.

Candor, Mrs. *The Rivals, Sheridan.* A scandal-monger.

Carker. *Dombey and Son, Dickens.* A scoundrelly clerk.

Cassio. *Othello, Shakspere.* Othello's lieutenant.

Candle, Mrs. *Curtain Lectures, Douglas Jerrold.* An artistic scold.

Caustic, Col. *The Lounger, Mackenzie.* A satirical gentleman.

Celia. *As You Like It, Shakspere.* Rosalind's cousin.

Chadband. *Bleak House, Dickens.* A hypocrite.

Chamont. *The Orphans, Otway.* The hero of the play.

Chillingly, Kenelm. *Kenelm Chillingly, Bulwer.* The hero of the novel.

Christabel. *Christabel, Coleridge.* The heroine of the poem.

Christiana. *Pilgrim's Progress, Bunyan.* The wife of the hero Christian.

Chuzzlewit, Jonas and Martin. *Martin Chuzzlewit, Dickens.* The first a miser and [illegible], the second the hero of Dickens' story.

Clare, Ada. *Bleak House, Dickens.* The ward of Carstone, and one of the most important characters in the story.

Clifford, Paul. *Paul Clifford, Bulwer.* A beatified highwayman hero.

Clinker, Humphrey. *Humphrey Clinker, Smollett.* A philosophical young man who meets very singular adventures.

Celebs. *Celebs in Search of a Wife, Hannah More.* A gentleman who has very precise ideas on the subjects of matrimony and woman.

Coldstream, Sir Charles. *Used Up, Morris.* A fatigued and weary man of the world.

Consuelo. *Consuelo, George Sand.* The heroine of the novel, a rather inflammable young lady.

Copper Captain, The. *Rule a Wife, and Have a Wife, Beaumont and Fletcher.* A nickname applied to Peres, the boastful coward of the play.

Copperfield, David. *David Copperfield, Dickens.* The hero of the novel, supposed to be a picture of Dickens' own life and character.

Cordelia. *King Lear, Shakspere.* The faithful daughter of the King in the play.

Corinne. *Corinne, Mme. de Stael.* The heroine of de Stael's greatest work.

Costigan, Captain. *Pendennis, Thackeray.* The father of Pendennis' first sweetheart, a hard-drinking but amusing old man.

Coverly, Sir Roger de. *Spectator, Addison.* A model country gentleman of the olden time.

Crane, Ichabod. *Sleepy Hollow, Irving.* The schoolmaster in the sketch.

Crawley, Rawdon. *Vanity Fair, Thackeray.* The hero of "the novel without a hero." The husband of Becky Sharp.

Cressida. *Troilus and Cressida, Shakspere.* The heroine of the play, in love with Troilus.

Crummles, Vincent. *Nicholas Nickleby, Dickens.* A theatrical head of a theatrical family.

Crusoe, Robinson. *Robinson Crusoe, DeFoe.* The hero of the most remarkable novel ever written. It has been translated into every civilized language on the globe. The story relates Crusoe's adventures on a desert isle upon which he was cast by the sea, and is one of intense interest.

Cuttle, Captain. *Dombey and Son, Dickens.* A nautical character who indulges in a number of queer mannerisms.

Cymbeline. *Cymbeline, Shakspere.* A heroic King of Britain.

Dalgarno, Lord. *The Fortunes of Nigel, Scott.* A Scottish nobleman of bad character.

Dalgetty, Dugald. *Waverly, Scott.* A famous and well drawn soldier of fortune, whose name has become proverbial.

Deans, Davie, Effie and Jeanie. *Heart of Midlothian, Scott.* Famous characters in the story. Jeanie is the heroine.

Dedlock, Lady, and Sir Leicester. *Bleak House, Dickens.* Husband and wife, proud and unfortunate, but noble people.

Delamaine, Geoffrey. *Man and Wife, Collins.* A man of muscle.

Delphine. *Delphine, Mme. de Stael.* The heroine of the novel.

Deronda, Daniel. *Daniel Deronda, George Eliot.* The hero of the novel, one of the best character sketches which George Eliot has made.

Desdemona. *Othello, Shakspere.* The unfortunate heroine of the play, wife of the Moor Othello.

Diddler, Jeremy. *Raising the Wind, Kinny.* The prototype of all modern deadbeats.

Dimsdale, Rev. Arthur. *The Scarlet Letter, Hawthorne.* The seducer of Hester Prynne.

Dods, Meg. *St. Roman's Well, Scott.* A landlady.

Dodson and Fogg. *Pickwick Papers, Dickens.* Mrs. Bardell's attorneys in her suit against Mr. Pickwick.

Dogberry. *Much Ado about Nothing, Shakspere.* An absurd character who travesties justice.

Dombey, Florence, Mr. and Paul. *Dombey and Son, Dickens.* Characters in the novel.

Dominie, Sampson. *Guy Mannering, Scott.* An eccentric clergyman.

Don Quixote. *Don Quixote, Cervantes.* The hero of the novel. This has been described by eminent critics as the best work of fiction which the world has yet produced. It was written in Spanish by Miguel de Cervantes, as a protest against the ridiculous extravagances of what are known as Chivalric Romances. Don Quixote is the type upon which thousands of later novels have been founded. Crazed by the reading of knightly tales, he arms himself and goes out in search of adventures, on his steed Rozinante, and accompanied by his squire Sancho Panzo. These adventures are told so wittily, that the world has been laughing at them for centuries, and the book has never lost its fresh, boyish interest. The best English translation is Smollett's. Gustave Dore, the famous French artist, some years since completed a set of illustrations for Don Quixote, which have added greatly to its interest.

Dora. *David Copperfield, Dickens.* Copperfield's child-wife.

Dorimant. *The Man of Mode, Etherege.* A dandy.

Dorothea. *Middlemarch, George Eliot.* The heroine of the tale.

Dorrit, Edward and "Little." *Little Dorrit, Dickens.* The Father of the Marshalsea prison and his interesting daughter.

Drawcansir. *The Rehearsal, The Duke of Buckingham.* A bully.

Dulcinea del Toboso. *Don Quixote, Cervantes.* A country girl whom Don Quixote selects as his lady love.

Dundreary, Lord. *Our American Cousin, Taylor.* A typical and absurd English lord. The character was really created by the actor Sothern.

Edgar. *King Lear, Shakspere.* The son of Gloucester.

Emilia. *Othello, Shakspere.* Wife of Iago, the villain of the play.

Esmond, Beatrix and Henry. *Henry Esmond, Thackeray.* Heroine and hero of the novel, which is of the time of the English Revolution.

Eugenia. *The Return of the Native, Hardy.* A beautiful and unfortunate girl.

Evangeline. *Evangeline, Longfellow.* Heroine of the poem; her wanderings are told in verse that will never die.

Evans, Sir Hugh. *The Merry Wives of Windsor, Shakspere.* A Welsh clergyman.

Evelina. *Evelina, Miss Burney.* Heroine of the novel.

Eyre, Jane. *Jane Eyre, Bronte.* Heroine of the novel.

Fag. *The Rivals, Sheridan.* A servant.

Fagin. *Oliver Twist, Dickens.* The preceptor in the thieves' academy, where Oliver Twist is held a prisoner.

Faithful, Jacob. *Jacob Faithful, Marryatt.* The hero of the novel.

Falkland. *The Rivals, Sheridan.* A jealous lover of Julia's, and friend to Captain Absolute.

Falstaff, Sir John. *Henry IV. and The Merry Wives of Windsor, Shakspere.* This is Shakspere's most comic character; Queen Elizabeth was so pleased with Sir John in Henry IV. that, at her request, Shakspere composed The Merry Wives of Windsor, in order to give the fat knight a wider field for fun.

Fanny. *Under the Greenwood Tree, Hardy.* A pretty school-mistress.

Fat Boy, The. *Pickwick Papers, Dickens.* One of the minor characters in the novel, given to sleep and pie.

Faust. *Faust, Goethe.* The hero of the great German tragedy, who sells his soul to the Devil, and gets in return youth, wealth and an attendant devil, Mephistopheles. Goethe was to Germany what Shakspere was to England.

Felton, Septimius. *Septimius Felton, Hawthorne.* The mystical hero of the novel.

Ferdinand. *The Tempest, Shakspere.* Son of the King, falls in love with Prospero's daughter Miranda.

Ferrers, Endymion. *Endymion, Benjamin Disraeli.* Hero of the novel.

Figaro. *The Marriage of Figaro, Beaumarchais.* An exceedingly comical and sharp-witted barber.

Firmin, Philip. *The Adventures of Philip, Thackeray.* The hero of the novel.

Florizel. *A Winter's Tale, Shakspere.* The prince of Bohemia.

Fluellen. *Henry V., Shakspere.* A pedantic but brave Welsh officer

Foker, Harry. *Pendennis, Thackeray.* One of the minor characters.

Foppington, Lord. *The Relapse, Van Brugh.* An idiotic dandy.

Fosco, Count. *Woman in White, Collins.* A complicated scoundrel.

Frankenstein. *Frankenstein, Mrs. Southey.* The dreadful result of the labors of a German student, who makes a man in the dissecting room out of corpses and brings him to life by galvanism. The hideous hero of the novel has a series of most blood-curdling adventures.

Friar Tuck. *Reliques, Percy.* The jolly companion of Robin Hood, the outlaw of Sherwood Forest.

Friday. *Robinson Crusoe, DeFoe.* Crusoe's savage servant.

Gadgrind, Jeremiah. *Hard Times, Dickens.* A tyrannical "practical" man.

Gamp, Sairy. *Martin Chuzzlewit, Dickens.* A comical and hard-drinking monthly nurse.

Gargantua. *Gargantua, Rabelais.* Hero of the tale.

Gaunt, Griffith. *Griffith Gaunt, Reade.* Hero of the novel.

Gay, Walter. *Dombey and Son, Dickens.* Marries Florence Dombey.

Gibbie, Goose. *Old Mortality, Scott.* A half-witted boy.

Gil Blas. *Gil Blas, Le Sage.* The hero of a very famous novel. His adventures are of the most surprising character, and are told in a most interesting manner.

Gilpin, John. *John Gilpin's Ride, Cowper.* The absurd hero of the poem.

Ginevra. *Ginevra, Rogers.* The heroine of the poem, accidentally locked in a trunk on her wedding day, and not found for years and years.

Gobbo, Launcelot. *The Merchant of Venice, Shakspere.* A merry servant.

Goneril. *King Lear, Shakspere.* The eldest daughter of the King, a traitor and an ingrate.

Gonzalo. *The Tempest, Shakspere.* An old councillor.

Gosling, Giles. *Kenilworth, Scott.* A landlord.

Grandison, Sir Charles. *Sir Charles Grandison, Richardson.* Hero of the novel.

Gray, Vivian. *Vivian Gray, Disraeli.* Hero of the novel.

Grundy, Mrs. *Speed the Plough, Morton.* An old lady who represents worldly propriety and tale-bearing.

Gulliver, Lemuel. *Gulliver's Travels, Swift.* Hero of the romance.

Hamlet. *Hamlet, Shakspere.* The melancholy Dane, hero of the play.

Harley. *The Man of Feeling, Mackenzie.* Hero of the novel.

Harlowe, Clarissa. *Clarissa Harlowe, Richardson.* Heroine of the novel.

Harris, Mrs. *Martin Chuzzlewit, Dickens.* A fictitious person invented by Sairy Gamp, for the purpose of enforcing her statements by quoting the opinions of Mrs. Harris upon the subject under discussion.

Headstone, Bradley. *Our Mutual Friend, Dickens.* A schoolmaster in love with Lizzie Hexam.

Heep, Uriah. *David Copperfield, Dickens.* A hypocrite and sneak.

Helena. *All's Well that Ends Well, Shakspere.* Heroine of the play.

Hero. *Much Ado about Nothing, Shakspere.* Daughter of Leonato.

Hexam, Lizzie. *Our Mutual Friend, Dickens.* Heroine of the novel.

Holofernes. *As You Like It, Shakspere.* A schoolmaster and pedant.

Holt, Felix. *Felix Holt, George Eliot.* Hero of the novel.

Honeyman, Charles. *The Newcomes, Thackeray.* A fashionable preacher.

Honor, Mrs. *Tom Jones, Fielding.* Sophia Western's waiting-woman.

Hopeful. *Pilgrim's Progress, Bunyan.* A pilgrim.

Horatio. *Hamlet, Shakspere.* The friend of Hamlet.

Howe, Miss. *Clarissa Harlowe, Richardson.* Clarissa's friend.

Hudibras. *Hudibras, Butler.* Hero of the poem.

Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Leo. *Pickwick Papers, Dickens.* Minor characters in the novel.

Iago. *Othello, Shakspere.* The villain of the tragedy.

Imogen. *Cymbeline, Shakspere.* Heroine of the play.

Isabella. *Measure for Measure, Shakspere.* Heroine of the play.

Ivanhoe. *Ivanhoe, Scott.* Hero of the novel.

Jack, Col. *Col. Jack, DeFoe.* The criminal hero of the tale.

Jaffier. *Venice Preserved, Otway.* Hero of the poem.

Jaques. *As You Like It, Shakspere.* The melancholy philosopher.

Jarndyce, John. *Bleak House, Dickens.* A benevolent old gentleman.

Javert. *Les Miserables, Hugo.* A detective.

Jessica. *Merchant of Venice, Shakspere.* Shylock's daughter.

Jingle, Alfred. *Pickwick Papers, Dickens.* An amusing adventurer.

Kilmansegg, Miss. *The Golden Legend, Hood.* The golden-legged heroine of the poem.

Kitely. *Every Man in his Humor, Johnson.* A jealous husband.

Lady Bountiful. *The Beau's Stratagem, Farquhar.* A generous lady.

Laertes. *Hamlet, Shakspere.* The son of Polonius, killed by his own sword.

Lalla Rookh. *Lalla Rookh, Moore.* Heroine of the poem, to whom Feramorz relates the stories told in the romance.

Languish, Lydia. *The Rivals, Sheridan.* Heroine of the play.

Lear, King. *King Lear, Shakspere.* Hero of the play.

Leatherstocking, Natty. *Pathfinder, Deerslayer, and other novels, Cooper.* A huntsman and Indian fighter.

Legree. *Uncle Tom's Cabin, Stowe.* Slave master.

Leigh, Aurora. *Aurora Leigh, Browning.* Heroine of the romance.

Leila. *Giaour, Byron.* Heroine of the poem.

Lightwood, Mortimer. *Our Mutual Friend, Dickens.* Minor character in novel.

Lismahago, Capt. *Humphrey Clinker, Smollett.* A retired officer.

Little, Henry. *Put Yourself in His Place, Reade.* Hero of the novel.

Little Nell. *Old Curiosity Shop, Dickens.* Heroine of novel.

Locksley. *Ivanhoe, Scott.* One of Robin Hood's pseudonyms.

Long Tom Coffin. *Pilot, Cooper.* A boatman.

Lothair. *Lothair, Disraeli.* Hero of novel, supposed pseudonym for the Marquis of Bute.

Lothario. *The Fair Penitent, Rowe.* A rake.

Lovelace. *Clarissa Harlowe, Richardson.* A rake.

Lumpkin, Tony. *She Stoops to Conquer, Goldsmith.* A country squire.

Macbeth. *Macbeth, Shakspere.* Hero of the play.

Macduff. *Macbeth, Shakspere.* Rival of Macbeth.

MacIvor, Flora. *Rob Roy, Scott.* Heroine of novel.

Mackenzie, Mrs. *Newcomes, Thackeray.* A termagant widow.

Malagrother, Sir Mingo. *The Fortunes of Nigel, Scott.* An ill-natured courtier.

Malaprop, Mrs. *The Rivals, Sheridan.* A character famed for verbal blunders.

Malvolio. *Twelfth Night, Shakspere.* Olivia's conceited steward.

Manfred. *Manfred, Byron.* Hero of the tragedy.

Mantalini. *Nicholas Nickleby, Dickens.* The absurd husband of the milliner in the story.

Marchioness, The. *Old Curiosity Shop, Dickens.* Mr. Dick Swiveller's remarkable little nurse.

Margaret. *Faust, Goethe.* The heroine of the tragedy.

Marlow, Young. *She Stoops to Conquer, Goldsmith.* Hero of the play.

Medora. *The Corsair, Byron.* Heroine of the poem.

Merdle, Mr. *Little Dorrit, Dickens.* A speculator.

Meister, Wilhelm. *Wilhelm Meister, Goethe.* Hero of the novel.

Mephistopheles. *Faust, Goethe.* The Devil.

Mercutio. *Romeo and Juliet, Shakspere.* A wonderfully witty friend of Romeo's.

Micawber, Wilkins. *David Copperfield, Dickens.* A remarkable character, always waiting for something to turn up.

Miller, Daisy. *Daisy Miller, Henry James.* An alleged representative American girl.

Minna. *The Pirate, Scott.* One of the heroines of the novel.

Miranda. *The Tempest, Shakspere.* Daughter of Prospero, beloved of Ferdinand; heroine of the play.

Monimia. *The Orphan, Otway.* Heroine of the poem.

Mouldy. *Henry IV., Shakspere.* One of Falstaff's recruits.

Mucklewrath, Habbakuk. *Old Mortality, Scott.* A fanatical preacher.

Neuchatel, Adrianna. *Endymion, Disraeli.* A wealthy young lady.

Newcome, Clive, Colonel, Ethel. *The Newcomes, Thackeray.* Characters in the best novel Thackeray has written.

Nickleby, Mrs. *Nicholas Nickleby, Dickens.* The exasperating mother of the hero, Nicholas.

Norna. *The Pirate, Scott.* An insane soothsayer.

Nydia. *Last Days of Pompeii, Bulwer.* A blind flower girl.

Obadiah. *Tristram Shandy, Sterne.* A servant.

Oberon. *Midsummer Night's Dream, Shakspere.* The King of Fairyland.

Ochiltree, Edie. *The Antiquary, Scott.* A beggar of prominence.

Oldbuck, Jonathan. *The Antiquary, Scott.* Hero of the novel.

Old Mortality. *Old Mortality, Scott.* A gravestone cleaner.

Olifaunt, Nigel. *The Fortunes of Nigel, Scott.* Hero of the novel.

Ophelia. *Hamlet, Shakspere.* Heroine of the tragedy.

Orville, Lord. *Evelina, Miss Burney.* Evelina's lover.

Othello. *Othello, Shakspere.* Hero of the play, a Moor, husband of Desdemona.

O'Trigger, Sir Lucius. *The Rivals, Sheridan.* A fire-eating Irishman.

Overreach, Sir Giles. *A New Way to Pay Old Debts, Massinger.* A usurer.

Page, Anna and Mrs. *The Merry Wives of Windsor, Shakspere.* Characters in the play.

Pamela. *Pamela, Richardson.* An intensely good young lady.

Pangloss. *The Heir-at-Law, Colman.* A pedantic teacher.

Pantagruel. *Pantagruel, Rabelais.* Hero of the sketch.

Partridge. *Tom Jones, Fielding.* The hero's trusty follower.

Pecksniff, Charity, Mercy, Mr. *Martin Chuzzlewit, Dickens.* Characters in the story.

Pendennis, Arthur, Helen, Major. *Pendennis, Thackeray.* Well drawn and forcible characters in the novel.

Perdita. *Winter's Tale, Shakspere.* Florizel's sweetheart.

Petruchio. *The Taming of the Shrew, Shakspere.* The hero, and husband of Katherine.

Pickle, Peregrine. *Peregrine Pickle, Smollett.* The wandering and immoral hero of the novel.

Pickwick, Samuel. *Pickwick Papers, Dickens.* Hero of the novel.

Pierre. *Venice Preserved, Otway.* A conspirator.

Pistol, Ancient. *Merry Wives of Windsor and Henry IV., Shakspere.* Falstaff's most characteristic follower.

Pleydell, Paulus. *Guy Mannering, Scott.* A lawyer.

Poins, Ned. *Henry IV., Shakspere.* A friend of Prince Hal.

Portia. *The Merchant of Venice.* Heroine of the play.

Poundtext, Peter. *Old Mortality, Scott.* A preacher.

Primrose, Dr. *Vicar of Wakefield, Goldsmith.* The Vicar of Wakefield.

Primrose, Moses. His son.

Prolius. *Two Gentlemen of Verona, Shakspere.* One of the two Gentlemen.

Proudfute. *Fair Maid of Perth, Scott.* A bonnet-maker.

Prynne, Hester. *Scarlet Letter, Hawthorne.* Heroine of novel.

Pumblechook, Uncle. *Great Expectations, Dickens.* A bully and fraud.

Pynchon, Phoebe. *House of the Seven Gables, Hawthorne.* Heroine of the novel.

Quasimodo. *Our Lady of Notre Dame, Hugo.* A monster.

Quickly, Mrs. *Henry IV., Shakspere.* The famed hostess of the Boar's Head Tavern, in Eastcheap.

Quilp. *Old Curiosity Shop, Dickens.* A vicious dwarf.

Quince, Peter. *Midsummer Night's Dream, Shakspere.* Character in the interlude.

Random, Roderick. *Roderick Random, Smollett.* Hero of the novel.

Rashleigh. *Rob Roy, Scott.* The villain of the novel.

Rasselas. *Rasselas, Dr. Johnson.* Prince of Abyssinia, hero of the tale.

Rattler, Jack. *Roderick Random, Smollett.* A nautical character.

Ravenswood. *The Bride of Lammermoor, Scott.* Hero of the novel, lover of Lucy Ashton.

Rebecca. *Ivanhoe, Scott.* A lovely Jewess.

Redgauntlet. *Redgauntlet, Scott.* Hero of the novel.

Rob Roy. *Rob Roy, Scott.* A Scottish chief, hero of the novel.

Roderigo. *Othello, Shakspere.* Iago's dupe.

Romeo. *Romeo and Juliet, Shakspere.* The hero of the play, lover of Juliet.

Sabrina. *Comus, Milton.* River nymph.

Sacripant. *Orlando Furioso, Ariosto.* King of Circassia, in love with Angelica.

Saddletree, Bartoline. *Heart of Midlothian, Scott.* A learned peddler.

Sancho Panza. *Don Quixote, Cervantes.* Worthy squire of a worthy master; the right man in the right place.

Sandford, Harry. *Sandford and Merton, Day.* Hero of the story.

Sangrado, Doctor. *Gil Blas, Le Sage.* A confirmed phlebotomist.

Scheherezade, Queen. *Arabian Nights.* The Sultaness who tells the tales.

Scrub. *The Beau's Stratagem, Farquhar.* A facetious valet.

Sedley, Amelia. *Vanity Fair, Thackeray.* An amiable woman, but of no great decision.

Sedley, Joseph. *Vanity Fair, Thackeray.* A fat, bashful East Indian.

Selim. *Bride of Abydos, Byron.* The hero.

Shafton, Sir Piercie. *The Monastery, Scott.* A pedantic courtier.

Shandy, Tristram. *Tristram Shandy, Sterne.* Hero of the story.

Sharp, Rebecca. *Vanity Fair, Thackeray.* The designing heroine.

Shylock. *Merchant of Venice, Shakspere.* A vindictive Jew.

Silvia. *Two Gentleman of Verona, Shakspere.* In love with Valentine.

Skimpole, Harold. *Bleak House, Dickens.* Always out of money.

Slipslop, Mrs. *Joseph Andrews, Fielding.* A waiting woman of doubtful character.

Slop, Doctor. *Tristram Shandy, Sterne.* An irascible physician.

Sly, Christopher. *Taming of the Shrew, Shakspere.* A drunken tinker.

Slyme, Chevy. *Martin Chuzzlewit, Dickens.* A "gent short of funds."

Smyke. *Nicholas Nickleby, Dickens.* An ill-used, poor, half-witted pupil of Squeers.

Sneerwell, Lady. *School for Scandal, Sheridan.* A gossip and back-biter.

Snodgrass, Augustus. *Pickwick Papers, Dickens.* A poetical character.

Snow, Lucy. *Villette, Charlotte Bronte.* The heroine.

Sparkler, Edmond. *Little Dorrit, Dickens.* Man of fashion.

Squeers, Wackford. *Nicholas Nickleby, Dickens.* The brutal master of Dotheboy's Hall.

Squeers, Master Wackford. *In same.* A spoiled child, the image of his father.

St. Leon. *St. Leon, William Goodwin.* Hero of the tale, has the secret of perpetual youth and the transmutation of metals.

Steerforth, James. *David Copperfield, Dickens.* Talented and profligate.

Steggs, Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia. *Vicar of Wakefield, Goldsmith.* A pretender to gentility.

Stiggins, Elder. *Pickwick Papers, Dickens.* Affects pineapple rum and Mrs. Weller.

Strap, Hugh. *Roderick Random, Smollett.* Roderick's follower.

Surface, Sir Charles and Joseph. *School for Scandal, Sheridan.* The first a good-natured rake, the second a hypocrite.

Swiveller, Dick. *Old Curiosity Shop. Dickens.* A gay rattlepate and a good fellow.

Tamora. *Titus Andronicus, Shakspere.* A Gothic Queen.

Tapley, Mark. *Martin Chuzzlewit, Dickens.* Happiest when most miserable; jolly when he ought to cry.

Tappertit, Simon. *Barnaby Rudge, Dickens.* A ferocious little apprentice.

Tartufie. *Tartuffe, Moliere.* A hypocritical character.

Teazle, Lady. *School for Scandal, Sheridan.* The heroine.

Teazle, Sir Peter. *School for Scandal, Sheridan.* The old husband of Lady Teazle.

Thersites. *Iliad, Homer, and Troilus and Cressida, Shakspere.* A foul-mouthed Greek.

Thwackum. *Tom Jones, Fielding.* A philosophical pedagogue.

Tillemina. *The Critic, Sheridan.* A maiden very much crossed in love.

Timon. *Timon of Athens, Shakspere.* A misanthrope, hero of the play.

Tinto, Dick. *Bride of Lammermoor, and St. Romans Well, Scott.* An artist.

Titania. *Midsummer Night's Dream, Shakspere.* The queen of fairies.

Titmouse, Tittlebat. *Ten Thousand a Year, Dr. Warren.* Astonished Parliament by an imitation of Chanticleer.

Tito. *Romola, George Eliot.* The handsome, but weak hero.

Todgers, Mrs. *Martin Chuzzlewit, Dickens.* The keeper of a commercial boarding-house.

Toots. *Dombey and Son, Dickens.* A simple, eccentric fellow.

Topsey. *Uncle Tom's Cabin, Mrs. Stowe.* An ignorant young slave girl.

Touchstone. *As You Like It, Shakspere.* A clown.

Touchwood, Peregrine. *St. Romans Well, Scott.* An irascible East Indian.

Tox, Miss. *Dombey and Son, Dickens.* A spinster, slightly curious.

Traddles, Tom. *David Copperfield, Dickens.* A barrister and friend of Copperfield.

Trapbois. *The Fortunes of Nigel, Scott.* A usurer.

Trim, Corporal. *Tristam Shandy, Sterne.* The follower of Uncle Toby.

Trinculo. *Tempest, Shakspere.* A jester.

Triol, Marquis. *The Pirate, Scott.* A wealthy Zealander.

Trotwood, Betsy. *David Copperfield, Dickens.* The kindest of women, but with an aversion to trespassing donkeys.

Trulliber, Parson. *Joseph Andrews, Fielding.* An ignorant clergyman.

Trunnion, Commodore Hawser. *Peregrine Pickle, Smollett.* An odd nautical character.

Tulkinghorn, Mr. *Bleak House, Dickens.* A wily solicitor.

Tulliver, Maggie. *Mill on the Floss, George Eliot.* The heroine.

Tulliver, Tom. *Mill on the Floss, George Eliot.* Her selfish, conceited brother.

Tupman, Tracy. *Pickwick Papers, Dickens.* An obese admirer of lovely women.

Turveydrop. *Bleak House, Dickens.* Dancing master and professor of deportment.

Tusher, Thomas. *Henry Esmond, Thackeray.* A sycophantic clergyman.

Twemlow, Mr. *Our Mutual Friend, Dickens.* A diner-out and friend of the Veneerings.

Twist, Oliver. *Oliver Twist, Dickens.* Hero of the novel.

Twysden, Talbott. *Philip, Thackeray.* A public officer.

Tybalt. *Romeo and Juliet, Shakspere.* Nephew of Lady Capulet, slain by Romeo.

Ulrica. *Ivanhoe, Scott.* An old witch.

Una. *The Faery Queen, Spenser.* The personification of Truth.

Uncas. *The Last of the Mohicans, Cooper.* A Mohican chief.

Uncle Toby. *Tristram Shandy, Sterne.* A noble veteran, the real hero of the story.

Uncle Tom. *Uncle Tom's Cabin, Stowe.* A pious and unfortunate slave, the hero of the novel. This book added more converts to the abolition party than any other factor. It is the most remarkable and effective American work printed.

Varden, Dolly. *Barnaby Rudge, Dickens.* The heroine of the story.

Vathek. *Vathek, Beckford* The hero of Beckford's remarkable novel.

Vernon, Di. *Rob Roy, Scott.* The heroine of the novel.

Vholes. *Bleak House, Dickens.* A crafty lawyer.

Viola. *Twelfth Night, Shakspere.* A sweet little lady in love with Orsino.

Virgilia. *Coriolanus, Shakspere.* Wife of Coriolanus.

Virginia. *Paul and Virginia, St. Pierre.* Heroine of the novel.

Vivian. *Idyls of the King, Tennyson.* The mistress of Merlin, the Enchanter.

Wadman, Widow. *Tristram Shandy, Sterne.* The lady who seeks to decoy Uncle Toby into matrimony.

Wamba. *Ivanhoe, Scott.* A clown.

Wardle, Mr. *Pickwick Papers, Dickens.* A jolly country gentleman, friend of Mr. Pickwick.

Wegg, Silas. *Our Mutual Friend, Dickens.* The villain of the novel.

Weller, Tony and Samivel. *Pickwick Papers, Dickens.* Father and son; the latter, Mr. Pickwick's serving man, is undoubtedly the most original and most humorous creation of Dickens' exuberant fancy.

Werther. *Sorrows of Werther, Goethe.* Hero of the tale.

Western, Squire and Sophia. *Tom Jones, Fielding.* Father and daughter, the latter the heroine of the novel.

Whiskerandos, Don Ferolo. *The Critic, Sheridan.* The lover of Tilburina.

Wickfield, Agnes. *David Copperfield, Dickens.* Heroine of the novel.

Wild, Jonathan. *Jonathan Wild, Fielding.* A famous highwayman, and afterwards a noted thieftaker of London.

Wildair, Sir Harry. *The Constant Couple, and Sir Harry Wildair, Farquhar.* The hero of both plays.

Wilfer, Bella, Lavinia, Reginald and Mrs. *Our Mutual Friend, Dickens.* One of the most entertaining family groups in English fiction. The first is the charming heroine of the novel. Lavinia is her abominable sister; Reginald, her angelic papa; while the somber background is made by the gloomy mamma, whose other name in the family is The Tragic Muse.

Wilfrid. *Rokeby, Scott.* Hero of the poem.

Williams, Caleb. *Caleb Williams, Godwin.* The hero of a very remarkable novel.

Wimble, Will. *Spectator, Addison.* Pseudonym for Thomas Morecraft.

Winkle, Rip Van. *Sketch Book, Irving.* The immortal sleeper of the Catskills.

Wishfort, Lady. *The Way of the World, Congreve.* Heroine of the play.

Worldly Wiseman, Mr. *Pilgrim's Progress, Bunyan.* One of Christian's difficulties.

Wray, Enoch. *The Village, Crabbe.* A noble old man.

Wren, Jenny. *Our Mutual Friend, Dickens.* The dolls' dressmaker.

Wronghead, Sir Francis. *The Provoked Husband, Vanburgh.* Hero of the play.

Yorick. *Tristram Shandy, Sterne.* A jester descended from the Yorick whose history is told by Hamlet.

Yseult. *Tristram and Yseult, Matthew Arnold.* A Cornish heroine of the olden time.

Zadoc. *Absolom and Achitophel, Dryden.* Pseudonym for Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Zanoni. *Zanoni, Bulwer.* The mystical hero of the novel.

Zeluco. *Zeluco, Dr. J. Moore.* The prodigal hero of the novel.

Zobeide. *Arabian Nights.* The wife of the great Haroun al Raschid.

Zodig. *Zodig, Voltaire.* The Babylonian hero of the novel.

Zophiel. *Paradise Lost, Milton.* A swift-winged cherub.

Zuleika. *The Bride of Abydos, Byron.* Heroine of the poem.

A DICTIONARY OF NOMS DE PLUME.

THE following list of assumed names in English and American literature will be found to be the most comprehensive ever published:

ASSUMED NAME.	REAL NAME.	REPRESENTATIVE WORK.
A Country Parson	Archbish. Whately	Divinity and Logic.
A Gaol Chaplain	Rev. Erskine Neale	*Bentley's Miscellany.*
A. K. H. B.	Rev. A. K. H. Boyd	Recreations of a Country Parson.
A. L. O. E. (a lady of England)	Charlotte Tucker	City of No Cross.
A Lady	Mrs. Rundell	Domestic Cookery.
A Lady	Mrs. Anna Jamieson	Art Criticism.
A Literary Antiquary.	F. W. Fairholt	Costume in England.
A Lover of Literature	Thomas Green	Diary.
A Lincolnshire Grazier	T. Hartwell Horne	Bibliography.
A Manchester Manufacturer	Richard Cobden	Political tracts.
A Northern Man	Chas. J. Ingersoll	Political History.
A Student at Law	F. K. Hunt	The Fourth Estate.
A Travelling Bachelor	J. Fenimore Cooper	Travels.
A Trinity Man	Thomas Wright	Alma Mater, 1827.
A. N. Farmer	Rev. Isaac Wilkins	Political tracts.
A Young American	A. Slidel Mackenzie	Year in Spain.
Abimelech Coody	Julian C. Verplanck	Political tracts.
Acheta Domestica	Miss L. M. Budgen	Episodes of Insect Life.
Acton Bell	Anne Bronte	Agnes Gray.
Admonish Crime	Rev. James Cook Richmond	Poems.
Adolph Myer	M. A. Goldschmidt	Novelist.
Agate	Whitelaw Reid	Journalist.
Agricola	William Elliott	Carolina Sports.
Alfred Croquis	Daniel Maclise	Fraserian Portraits.
Alfred Crowquill	A. H. Forrester	Eccentric Tales.
Alan Grant	William Wilson	*Dundee Review.*
Alice G. Lee	Alice Bradley (Neal) Haven	*Godey's Lady's Book.*
Ally Sloper	Charles H. Ross	Adventures in *Judy.*
Almaviva	Clement Scott	*Figaro's* dramatic critic.
Alpin	William Wilson	*Dundee Review.*
Alter	Rev. J. B. Owen	Chess Studies.
Alton Clyde	Sarah Anne Jeffries	Maggie Lynn.
Amateur Casual	James Greenwood	Night in the Workhouse.
Amelia	Mrs. Welby	Poems.
Amicis	Thomas Fairbairn	Social Progress.
Amy Lothrop	Anna B. Warner	Dollars and Cents.
An Amateur	Charles K. Sharpe	Portraits.
An American	Gen. Lewis Cass	Sketches in France.
An Angler	Sir Humphry Davy	Salmonia.
An English Playgoer	John Oxenford	*The Times.*
An Epicure	F. Saunders	Salad for the Solitary.
An Irish Woman	Miss Anna Perrier	The Irishman.
An Octogenarian	James Roche	Essays.
An Old Bushman	W. Wheelwright	Naturalist.
An Old Man	Sir Francis Bond Head	Bubbles from the Brunner.
An Old Sailor	M. H. Baker	Sea Tales.
Anthony Pasquin	John Williams	*Morning Herald.*
Arachnophilus	Adam White	Essays.
Archæus	Rev. John Sterling	The Onyx Ring.
Ariel	Stephen R. Fiske	*New York Leader.*
Artemus Ward	Charles F. Browne	"His Book."
Arthur Griffenhoff	George Colman, Jr.	Dramatist.
Arthur Sketchley	Rev. George Ross	Mrs. Brown.
Asa Trenchard	Henry Watterson	Magazine sketches.
Ascott R. Hope	Robert Hope Montcrieff	Book About Boys.
Aug. Dunshunner	Wm. E. Aytoun	Tales, *Blackwood.*
Augur	H. M. Feist	The Racing Prophet.
Aunt Fanny	Mrs. T. D. Gage	Juvenile Tales.
Aunt Judy	Mrs. Alfred Gatty	*Aunt Judy's Magazine.*
Azamat Batuk	N. L. Thieblin	Spain and Spaniards.
Bab	W. S. Gilbert	Bab Ballads.
Bailey	Fred. Douglass	Journalist.
Barclays, One of the	Mrs. H. G. Otis	Barclays of Boston.
Barnacle	A. C. Barnes	*Litterateur.*
Barrabas Whitefeather	Douglas Jerrold	Articles in *Punch.*
Barry Cornwall	B. W. Proctor	The Sea and other Songs.
Barry Gray	Robert Barry Coffin	My Married Life.
Belle Brittan	Hiram Fuller	*New York Mirror.*
Belle Smith	Louise Kirby Pintt	*Home Journal.*
Benauly	Benjamin V. Austin and Lyman Abbott, Ben. Au. Ly., jointly	Conecut Corners.
Benedict Cruiser	George Aug. Sala	How I Tamed Mrs. C.
Berwick	James Redpath	The John Brown Invasion.
Besieged Resident	H. Labouchere	In Paris.
Bibliophile Jacob	Paul Lacroix	Novels.
Bideford Postman	Edward Capern	Poems.
Bill Arp	Charles H. Smith.	
Blythe White, Jun	Solon Robinson	*New York Tribune.*
Bob Short	A. B. Longstreet	Political articles.
Bon Gaultier	Wm. E. Aytoun	Ballads.
Boston Bard	Robert S. Coffin	Poems.
Boston Rebel	John Lowell	Political articles.
Boz	Charles Dickens	Sketches by Boz.
Bret Harte	Francis B. Hart	The Heathen Chinee.
Brother Peregrine	Octavian Blewitt	*Fraser's Magazine.*
Burleigh	Matthew Hale Smith	*Boston Journal.*
Buller of Brasenose	John Hughes	*Blackwood's Magazine.*
Cadwalader Rowlands	J. C. Hotten	Life of H. M. Stanley.

ASSUMED NAME.	REAL NAME.	REPRESENTATIVE WORK.
Cæsariensis	Rev. James W. Alexander	*Literary World.*
Caller Herrin	Annie Smith	Tales, *Family Herald.*
Cannibal Jack	Charles Beach	The Way to Win.
Cantell A. Bigly	George W. Peck	Journalist.
Captain Rawdon Crawley	George F. Pardon	The Billiard Book.
Capt. Rock in London	M. J. Whitty	Tales of Irish Life.
Captain Shandon	C. Smith Cheltnam	*Belgravia.*
Caradoc	Henry W. Moore	*St. Louis Spectator.*
Carl Benson	Charles A. Bristed	Upper Ten Thousands.
Carleton	Charles Carleton Coffin	Journalist.
Caveat Emptor	Sir George Stephen	Search of a Home.
Cavendish	W. Johnson Neale	Sea Novels.
Cavendish	Henry Jones	On Whist.
Cecil	Cornelius Tongue	The Stud Farm.
Cham	A. de Noe	Caricatures.
Charles Martel	Thomas Delf	Miscellanies.
Chas. Summerfield	Albert W. Arrington	*Southern Literary Messenger.*
Charlotte Elizabeth	Charlotte Elizabeth Tonna	Tales.
Chartist Parson	Rev. Chas. Kingsley	Poems.
Chevalier	M. C. Hart	*Sunday Mercury.*
Cheviot Tichburn	W. H. Ainsworth	Novelist.
Chinese Philosopher	Oliver Goldsmith	Citizen of the World.
Chris. Crowfield	Mrs. H. B. Stowe	Magazine articles.
Christine Severne	Mrs. Anna Boulton	Could Aught Atone?
Christian Reed	Francis C. Fisher	Novelist.
Christopher North	John Wilson	Noctes Ambrosianæ.
Claribel	Mrs. Barnard	Come Back to Erin.
C. O. Nevers	Chas. C. Converse	Sweet Singer.
Colley Cibber	James Rees	Dramatic Criticism.
Countess Dash	Viscomtesse de St. Mars	Sketches.
Cousin Alice	Alice Bradley (Neal) Haven	*Godey's Lady's Book.*
Cousin Kate	Catherine D. Bell	Hope Campbell.
Currer Bell	Charlotte Bronte	Jane Eyre.
Cuthbert Bede	Rev. E. Bradley	Verdant Green.
D. C. L.	Beresford Hope	Letters on Church Matters.
D—— G——	George Daniel	Dramatic critic.
Danbury Newsman	J. M. Bailey	Life in Danbury.
Darby North	Daniel Owen Madden	The Mildmays.
Davenant Cecil	Derwent Coleridge	*Knight's Quarterly.*
Delta	David M. Moir	Poems.
Dennis Jasper Murphy	Rev. C. Maturin	Novels and plays.
Derwent Conway	Henry D. Inglis	Travels.
Dick Tinto	Frank B. Goodrich	Court of Napoleon.
Diedrich Knickerbocker	Washington Irving	History of New York.
Doctor Merry	J. Wyndham	Merry Companions.
Dod Grile	M. Bierce	Friend's Delight.
Don Leucadio Doblado	Rev. Joseph Blanco White	Letters from Spain.
Dow, Junior	Elbridge G. Page	Patent Sermons.
Dr. Oldham at Graystones	Rev. Caleb S. Henry	*American Advocate of Peace.*
Dr. Vicesimus Blenkinsop	Theo. E. Hook	Whitington and His Cat.
Dr. Peter Morris	J. G. Lockhart	Peter's Letters.
Dr. Syntax	Wm. Combe	Tour of Dr. S.
Dr. Updike Underhill	Royal Tyler	The Life and Adventures of U. U.
Druid	H. M. Flint	*New York World.*
Dunn Brown	Rev. Samuel Fisk	*Springfield Republican.*
E. B. Waverly	J. Wilson Croker	Letters on Currency.
E. C. Revons.	Charles C. Converse	Spring and Holiday.
E. H. T.	Earl of Derby	Travels.
Eden Warwick	George S. Jabet	Notes on Noses.
Edgeworth Benson	John Scott	Visit to Paris.
Edith May	Anna Drinker	Poetry.
Edmund Falconer	Edmund O'Rourke	Dramatist.
Edmund Kirke	James R. Gilmore	Travels.
Edward Baldwin	William Godwin	Juvenile works.
Edward Hazlefoot	W. Sidney Walker	*Knight's Quarterly.*
Edward Herbert	J. Hamilton Reynolds	Poetry.
Edward Stevenson O'Brien	Isaac Butt	College Romance.
Edward Sidney	Beverly Tucker	The Partisan Leader.
Elia	Charles Lamb	Essays of Elia.
Eli Perkins	M. D. Landon	Journalist.
Elizabeth Wetherell	Susan Warner	Wide, Wide World.
Ellis Bell	Emily J. Bronte	Wuthering Heights.
English Opium-Eater	Thos. De Quincey	Confessions.
Ephemera	Henry Fitzgibbon	Book of the Salmon.
Ephraim Holding	George Mogridge	Sunday School Tales.
Espriella Alvarez	Robert Southey	Letters from England.
Estella	Elizabeth Bogart	*New York Mirror.*
Ethan Spike	Matthew F. Whittier.	
Etonensis	Wm. E. Gladstone	*Contemporary Review.*
Ettrick Shepherd	James Hogg	Tales and Poems.
Everpoint	Joseph M. Field	The Drama in Pokerville.
Ezek Richards	John Savage	*The Press.*
Falconbridge	Jonathan F. Kelly	Humor.
Fanny Fern	Mrs. (Sarah Willis) James Parton	Fern Leaves.
Fanny Fielding	Mary J. S. Upsher.	
Fanny Forrester	Emily (Chubbuck) Judson	Trippings in Authorland.
Farmer's Boy	Robert Bloomfield	Poetry.
Fat Contributor	A. Miner Griswold	Humor.
Father Prout	Francis Mahoney	Reliques of Father Prout.
Felix Balfour	Watts Phillips	*London Journal.*
Ferragus	Louis Ulbach	Journalist.
Felta	Kate W. Hamilton.	
Flaneur	Edmund H. Yates	Novels.
Florence Leigh	Ann F. Wilbur	*Ladies' Magazine.*
Florence Percy	Mrs. Eliza Akers	Poetry.
F. G. Trafford	Mrs. J. H. Riddell	George Geith.
Francis Oldys	George Chalmers	Life of Thos. Paine.
Frank Farleigh	Frank E. Smedley	Louis Arundel.
Frank Forrester	Henry W. Herbert	Field Sports of the U. S.
Gail Hamilton	Mary Abigail Dodge	Gala Days.
Gath	Geo. Alf. Townsend	Journalist.
Gemsee	G. E. M. Crawford	Cricket Notes.
Genesee Traveller	Matthew L. Davis	*New York Courier and Inquirer.*
Geoffrey Crayon	Washington Irving	Sketch Book.
George Eliot	Marian C. Evans	Novels.
George Forest	Rev. J. G. Wood	Naturalist.
George Sand	Madame Dudevant	Novels.
Girard Montgomery	John Moultrie	*Knight's Quarterly.*
Glance Gaylord	W. I. Bradley	Fiction.
Gleaner	Nathaniel I. Bowditch.	*Boston Transcript.*
Grace Greenwood	Mrs. Sarah Jane (Clark) Lippincott	History of My Pets.
Grace Wharton	A. T. Thompson	Queens of Society.
Graduate of Oxford	John Ruskin	Modern Painters.
Graybeard	John F. Graff	Lay Sermons.
Gregory Griffin	George Canning	*The Microcosm.*

ASSUMED NAME.	REAL NAME.	REPRESENTATIVE WORK.
Hamilton Murray	Henry Molden	*Knight's Quarterly.*
Hans Breitman	Charles G. Leland	Ballads.
Hans Yorkel	A. Oakey Hall	Ballads.
Harkaway	Charles Marshall	Sporting Notes.
Harriett Myrtle	Mrs. L. Miller	Juvenile tales.
Harry Franco	Charles T. Briggs	Adventures of Harry F.
Harry Gringo	Lieut. Harry Aug. Wise	Captain Brand.
Harry Hieover	Charles Brindley	Practical Horsemanship.
Harry Lorrequer	Charles Lever	Adventures of Harry Lorrequer.
H. B.	John Doyle	Caricaturist.
Heatherbell	Eleanor Smith	Tales in *Good Words.*
Helen Berkley	Anna Cora (Mowatt) Ritchie	Evelyn.
Helen Mar	Mrs. D. M. F. Walker.	
Henry Holbeach	W. B. Rands	Shoemakers' Village.
Henry J. Thurston	F. T. Palgrave	Passionate Pilgrim.
Hesba Streton	Sarah Smith	Hester Morley's Primrose.
Hierophilis	Archbishop McHale	Political Letters.
Historicus	Sir L. V. Harcourt	*London Times.*
Home Lee	Harriet Parr	Novelist.
Hookanit Bee, Esq.	S. R. Wigram	Flotsam and Jetsam.
Honestus	Benj. Austin	*Independent Chronicle.*
Hope Ansted	Miss Burdett	*Family Herald.*
Horace Fitz Jersey	Theo. W. A. Buckley	Collegiate Experience.
Horace Welby	John Timbs	Signs before Death.
Horam	Rev. James Ridley	Tales of the Genii.
Horis	John C. Fisher	Journalist.
Hosea Biglow	James R. Lowell	Biglow Papers.
Hotspur	H. M. Feist	*Telegraph and Sporting Life.*
Howadji	Geo. Wm. Curtis	Nile Notes.
Howard Glyndon	Laura C. Reddon	Idyls of Battle.
Huntsman	Grantley Berkeley	*Field.*
H. Trusta	Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps	Tell-Tale.
Ianthe	Emma C. Embury	Guide and other Poems.
Ignatius Loyola Robinson	Samuel L. Knapp	Sketches of Public Characters.
Ik. Marvel	Donald G. Mitchell	Reveries of a Bachelor.
Impulsia Gushington	Lady Harriet G. (Hamilton) Dufferin	Lispings from Low Latitudes.
Ion	E. Kingman	*Baltimore Sun.*
Isaac Tomkins	Lord Brougham	On the Aristocracy.
Isabel	W. Gilmore Simms	Novelist.
Jack Downing	See Major Jack Downing.	
Jack Humphries	Jonathan F. Kelly	Humor.
Jack Ketch	T. K. Hervey	Poetry.
Jacob Larwood	L. R. Sadler	London Parks.
Jacob Omnium	M. J. Higgins	*The Times.*
January Searle	G. Searle Phillips	Gypsies of Dane's Dyke.
Janus	Dr. Dollinger	Religious controversy.
Janus Weatherbound	T. G. Wainwright	*London Magazine.*
Jasper Buddle	Albert Smith	*Medical Times.*
Jeanie Dods	Miss Mackay	*Figaro.*
Jedediah Cleishbotham	Sir Walter Scott	Tales of My Landlord.
Jeames Pipes of Pipesville	Stephen C. Massett	Humor.
Jenny June	Mrs. Jennie C. Croly	Children's tales.
Jeremiah Ringletub	John Styles	Velvet Cushion.
J. K. L.	Bishop Doyle	Religious controversy.
Joaquin Miller	Cincinnatus H. Miller.	Poems.
Job Sass	George A. Foxcroft.	
Joe Miller, Jr	Thompson Westcott	*Sunday Despatch.*
John Darby	J. E. Garretson	Essays.
John Gifford	Edward Foss	Legal Peers.
John Hampden	Lord (G. N. Greenville) Nugent	History.
John Jorrocks	Edward Surtees	Sponge's Sporting Tour.
John Oldbug	Rev. Leonard Withington	The Puritan.
John Paul	Charles H. Webb	Liffith Lank.
John Phœnix	Capt. Geo. H. Derby	Phœnixiana.
John Quod	John T. Irving	*Knickerbocker Magazine.*
John Sur-re-butter	John Anstey	The Pleader's Guide.
John Waters	Henry Cary	*Knickerbocker Magazine.*
Jon Bee	John Badcock	Slang Dictionary.
John Chalkhill	Izaak Walton	The Complete Angler.
Jonathan Freke Slingsby	John F. Waller	Slingsby Papers.
Jonathan Oldstyle	Washington Irving	*Morning Chronicle.*
Joseph Hutter	Henry N. Coleridge	*Knight's Quarterly.*
Josh Billings	Henry W. Shaw	Allminax.
Joshua Coffin	H. W. Longfellow	History of Newbury.
Journeyman Printer	C. Manby Smith	Autobiography of J. P.
J. Sand	Miles Sandau	Novelist.
Julian Cramer	Joseph Lemuel Chester	Journalist.
Justitia	Bennett Lowe	Photog. Note-Book.
Karl Reden	Charles C. Converse	Church Singer.
Kirwan	Rev. Nicholas Murray	Religious Controversy.
Knickerbocker	John S. Du Solle	*Sunday Despatch.*
K. N. Pepper	J. W. Morris	Poems.
Kuklos	John Harris	Tales in magazines.
Laco	Stephen Higginson	Political controversy.
Lactilla	Mrs. Anne Yearsley	Poems.
Launcelot Wagstaffe, Jr.	Charles Mackay	Gouty Philosopher.
Laura Caxton	Lizzie B. Comins.	
Lawrence Slingsby	Geo. H. Lewes	Burlesques.
Leighton	Rev. Jesse Appleton	Piscataqua *Evangelical Magazine.*
Lemuel Gulliver	Jonathan Swift	Gulliver's Travels.
Leonard Rae	John Douglas	Hal o' the Wynd.
Lewis Carroll	C. L. Douglas	Alice in Wonderland.
L'Inconnue	L. Virginia French.	Poems.
Littlejohn	Fred. G. Tomlins	*London Weekly Times.*
London Antiquarian	J. C. Hotten	Slang Dictionary.
Louise Muhlbach	Clara (Muller) Mundt	Historical Novels.
Louis de Montalte	Blaise Pascal	Letters to a Provincial.
Luke Limner	John Leighton	Artist.
Lynn Bard	Alonzo Lewis	Poems.
Mac	W. McConnell	Comic Draughtsman.
McArone	George Arnold	McArone Papers.
Mace Sloper	Charles G. Leland	Ballads.
Major Jack Downing	Seba Smith	Humor
Malakoff	Dr. Johnson.	*New York Times.*
Manhattan	Joseph A. Scoville	*London Herald.*
Maria del Occidente	Maria (Gowen) Brooks	Poems.
Marietta	Harriet M. Bradley	Minnie's Birthday.
Marion Harland	Mary Virginia (Hawes) Terhune	Novels.
Marion Ward	Mrs. Harriet M. Stephens	Novels.
Markham Howard	Mary Cecil Hay	Old Middleton's Money.
Mark Littleton	John P. Kennedy	Swallow Barn.
Mark Rochester	W. C. M. Kent	The Derby Ministry.
Mark Twain	Samuel L. Clemens	Innocents Abroad.
Married Critic	Jules G. Janin	Criticisms.
Martin Doyle	Rev. William Hickey	Irish Agriculture.
Mary Clavers	Mrs. C. M. Kirkland	A New Home.
Mary Orme	Mrs. Mary Sargent Gove (Neal) Nichols	Lectures to Ladies.

ASSUMED NAME.	REAL NAME.	REPRESENTATIVE WORK.
Mary Powell.	Miss M. A. Manning.	Fiction.
Massachusettensis.	Daniel Leonard.	Political controversy.
Master Timothy.	G. W. M. Reynolds.	Master Timothy's Bookcase.
Matthew Browne.	William B. Rands.	Poems.
Matthew Stradling.	M. M. F. Mahoney.	Gilbert Massinger.
Maurice Sand.	Maurice Dudevant.	Travels.
Max Adeler.	Chas. Heber Clark .	Comic.
Mercutio.	Will Winter.	*New York Tribune.*
Michael Angelo Titmarsh	W. M. Thackeray.	Paris Sketches.
Miles O'Reilly.	See Private Miles O'Reilly.	
Minnie Myrtle.	Anna L. Johnson (Mrs. Joaquin Miller)	Poems.
Modern Pythagorean	Robert McNish.	*Blackwood's Magazine.*
Mofussilite.	Thomas Lang.	Too Clever by Half.
Morgan O'Doherty.	William Maginn.	*Blackwood's Magazine.*
Morgan Rattler.	Percival Banks.	*Fraser's Magazine.*
Mr. Pips.	Percival Leigh.	*Punch.*
Mrs. Markham.	Mrs. Elizabeth Penrose	School histories.
Mrs. Manners.	Cornelia H. (Bradley) Richards	At Home and Abroad.
Mrs. Partington.	Benj. P. Shillaber.	*Boston Post.*
Ned Buntline.	E. Z. C. Judson.	King of the Sea.
Nelsie Brook.	Mrs. Ellen Ross.	Little Mother Mattie.
Nicias Foxcar .	Francis Jacox.	Journalist.
Nilla.	Miss Abby Allin.	Home Ballads.
Nimrod.	Charles J. Apperly.	Chase, Turf and Road.
Novanglus.	John Adams.	Political controversy.
O. F. Q. Philander Smith	A. Douty.	Natural history in *Figaro.*
Occasional.	John W. Forney.	*The Press*, Philadelphia.
Old Humphrey.	George Mogridge.	Every-day Lessons.
Old Merry.	Edwin Hodder.	*Old Merry's Annual.*
Old Sailor.	Henry M. Barker.	Tough Yarns.
Old Shekarry.	Major Leveson.	Forest and Field.
Old South.	Benjamin Austin.	*Independent Chronicle.*
Oliver Oldschool.	Joseph Dennie.	*The Portfolio.*
Oliver Optic.	William F. Adams.	Juvenile tales.
Olivia.	Emily Edson Grigg .	Journalist.
Ollapod.	Willis G. Clark.	*Knickerbocker Magazine.*
Olphar Hamst, Esq.	Ralph Thomas.	Handbook of Fictitious Names.
One from the Plough.	G. Mitchell.	*The Times.*
Onuphrio Muralto.	See William Marshall, Gent.	
Onyx Titian.	Sarah Woodward.	Apple Blossom.
Orpheus C. Kerr,	Robert H. Newell.	Humor.
Ouida.	Louise de la Rame.	Under Two Flags.
Owen Meredith.	Lord (Robert E. Bulwer) Lytton	Lucille.
P. Fisher.	W. E. Chatto.	Angler's Souvenir.
Parson Frank.	Francis Jacox.	Journalist.
Patty Lee.	Alice Cary.	Poems.
Paul Beranger.	J. A. S. Collin (Danton) de Plancy	Infernal Dictionary.
Paul Creyton.	John F. Trowbridge.	Fiction.
Paul Pindar.	J. Yonge Akerman.	Legends of Old London.
Paul Priggins.	Rev. J. Hewlett.	Novelist.
Paulus Silentiarius.	George P. Philes.	The Philobiblion.
Peasant Bard.	Josiah D. Canning.	Poems.
Pennsylvania Farmer	John Dickinson.	Political controversy.
Pequot.	Charles W. March.	*Boston Courier.*
Peregrine Persic.	James Morier.	Hajji Baba.
Perley.	Benj. Perley Poore.	*Boston Journal.*
Peter Palette.	Thomas Onwhyn.	Artist.
Peter Parley.	Samuel G. Goodrich.	Cabinet Library.
Peter Pennot.	Rev. W. F. Round.	
Peter Peppercorn.	Thomas L. Peacock.	Poems.
Peter Pindar.	Dr. John Wolcot.	Satirist.
Peter Plymley.	Rev. Sydney Smith.	Letters.
Peter Porcupine.	William Cobbett.	P. P.'s Gazette.
Peter Priggins.	Rev. H. Hewlett.	College Scout.
Peter Quince.	Isaac Story.	The Parnassian Shop.
Peter Schlemihl.	George Wood.	P. S. in America.
Peter Scriber.	Charles Aug. Davis.	*Commercial Advertiser.*
Peter Wilkins.	Robert Pattock.	Fiction.
Petroleum V. Nasby.	David R. Locke.	*Toledo Blade.*
Philanthropos.	William Lad.	Friend of Peace.
Philip Quilibet.	George E. Pond.	
Philip Wharton.	John C. Thomson.	Wits and Beaux.
Philopatris Varvicensis	Samuel Parr.	Characters of Fox.
Phiz.	H. K. Browne.	Illustrator of Dickens.
Poor Richard.	Benjamin Franklin.	P. R.'s Almanac.
Porte Crayon.	David H. Strother.	*Harper's Magazine.*
Priam.	C. J. Collins.	Dick Diminy.
Private Miles O'Reilly	Charles G. Halpine.	*New York Herald.*
Prizeman Newdigate.	W. H. Mallock.	Every Man His Own Poet
Publicola.	John Quincy Adams.	Political controversy.
Publicola.	W. J. Fox.	*Westminster Review.*
Publicola.	David E. Williams.	*London Weekly Despatch.*
Puck.	John Proctor.	Caricature cartoons.
Q.	Chas. G. Rosenberg.	You've Heard of 'Em.
Q.	Edmund H. Yates.	*Evening Star.*
Q. Q.	Miss Jane Taylor.	*Youth's Magazine.*
Q. K. Philander Doesticks	M. M. Thompson.	Plu-ri-bus-tah.
Quallon.	S. H. Bradbury.	Poems.
Quiz.	Rev. Ed. Caswell.	Sketches.
Radical.	Leslie Grove Jones.	*London Times.*
Rawdon Crawley.	See Capt. Rawdon Crawley.	
Red Spinner.	W. Senior.	Waterside Sketches.
Reuben Percy.	See Sholto and R. Percy.	
Richard Brisk.	J. Duncan.	Railway Book.
Richard Hayward.	Fred. S. Cozzens.	*Knickerbocker Magazine.*
Robinson Crusoe .	Daniel Defoe.	Adventures of R. C.
Rob Roy.	John Macgregor.	Canoe Voyages.
Roving Englishman.	Grenville Murray.	Sketches.
Ruhama.	Miss Skidmore.	*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*
Runnymede.	Benjamin Disraeli.	Letters of Runnymede.
Rustic Bard.	Robert Dinsmoor.	Poems.
Rutledge.	Mrs. Miriam (Coles) Harris.	
S. G. O.	S. G. Osborne.	*The Times.*
Samuel A. Bard.	Ephraim G. Squier.	Waikna.
Sam Slick.	Thos. C. Haliburton.	The Clockmaker.
Sarah Tyler.	Miss Keddie.	Papers for Thoughtful Girls.
Saville Rome.	Clement Scott.	*London Telegraph.*
Scrutator.	J. Horlock.	Country Gentleman.
See De Kay.	Charles D. Kirk.	
Seeley Regester.	Mrs. O. J. Victor.	
Sexton of the Old-school	Lucius M. Sargent	Dealings with the Dead.
Shamrock.	R. D. Williams.	Poems.
Shelsley Beauchamp.	T. W. Bradley.	Grantley Grange.
Shirley Dare.	Mrs. (Susan Dunning) Waters.	
Sholto and Reuben Percy	Thomas Byerley and Joseph C. Robertson	Percy Anecdotes.
Sholto.	R. S. Mackenzie.	*Philadelphia Press.*
Sigma.	Lucius M. Sargent.	*Boston Transcript.*
Silverpen.	Eliza Meteyard.	Lilian's Golden Hours.
Sir Cosmo Gordon.	Sir S. E. Brydges.	Letters on Byron.
Sir Galahad.	Henry W. Moore.	*Kansas City Times.*

ASSUMED NAME.	REAL NAME.	REPRESENTATIVE WORK.
Solitaire	John S. Robb	Humor.
Sophie May	Miss R. S. Clark	Swamp Dr.'s Adventures.
Sparrowgrass	F. S. Cozzens	Sparrowgrass Papers.
Speranza	Lady Wilde	Poems.
Spy in Washington	Matthew L. Davis	*N. Y. Courier.*
Squibob	George H. Derby	Squibob Papers.
Stampede	Jonathan F. Kelly	Humor.
Stella	Mrs. E. A. B. Lewis	Records of the Heart.
Stonehenge	J. Henry Walsh	The Dog.
Straws	Joseph M. Field	*New Orleans Picayune.*
Straws, Jr.	Miss Kate Field	*Springfield Republican.*
Sut Lovengood	George W. Harris	Humor.
Sydney Yendys	Sydney Dobell	Poetry.
Tabor	Mrs. Robinson	Novelist.
Tag, Rag and Bobtail	Isaac D'Israeli	Flim-Flams.
Talvi	Mrs. Ed. Robinson	Tales.
Tamoc Caspipini	Jacob Duche	Letters of T. C.
Teufelsdrœckh	Thomas Carlyle	Sartor Resartus.
Teutha	William Jerdan	Literary Gazette.
The Black Dwarf	Thomas J. Wooler	Politics.
The Celt	Thomas Davis	Poems.
The Druid	Henry H. Dixon	Silk and Scarlet.
The Governor	Henry Morford	*New York Atlas.*
The O'Hara Family	John and M. Banim	Novels.
The Traveller	Isaac Stary	*Columbian Sentinel.*
Theodore de la Guarde	Nathaniel Ward	Simple Cobbler.
Theodore Taylor	J. C. Hotten	Life of Thackeray.
Thinks I to Myself	Rev. Dr. Ed. Nares	Novels.
Thomas Little	Thomas Moore	Little's Poems.
Thomas Ingoldsby	Rev. R. H. Barham	Ingoldsby Legends.
Thomas Rowley	Thomas Chatterton	Poems.
Timon Fieldmouse	William B. Rands	Essays.
Timothy Tickler	Robert Syme	In Noctes Ambrosianæ.
Timothy Titcomb	J. G. Holland	Letters to the Young.
Tom Brown	Thomas Hughes	Tom Brown at Rugby.
Tom Folio	Joseph E. Babson.	
Tom Hawkins	Theo. W. A. Buckley	*Gentleman's Magazine.*
Trinculo	John A. Cockerill	Journalist.
Tristram Merton	Thomas B. Macaulay	*Knight's Quarterly.*
Two Brothers	A. and C. Tennyson	Poems.
Ubique	Parker Gilmore	Afloat and Ashore.
Una	Mary A. Ford	Poems.
Uncle Hardy	William Senior	Notable Shipwrecks.
Uncle John	Elisha Noyce	Marvels of Nature.
Uncle Philip	Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks	American Histories.
Uncle Toby	Rev. Tobias H. Miller.	
V	Mrs. Archer Clive	Poems.
Vandyke Brown	William Penn Brennan	Harp of a Thousand Strings.
Veteran Observer	Ed. D. Mansfield	Chronicle and Atlas.
Village Schoolmaster	C. M. Dickinson	Tales.
Vigilant	John Corlett	*The Times.*
Vivian	George H. Lewes	*The Leader.*
Vivian Joyeux	W. M. Praed	*Knight's Quarterly.*
Walter Barrett, clerk	Joseph A. Scoville	Old Merchants of N. Y.
Walking Gentleman	Thos. C. Grattan	Highways and Byways.
Walter Maynard	W. Beale	Enterprising Impresario.
Warrington	William S. Robinson	*Springfield Republican.*
Waters	William H. Russell	Diary of a Detective.
Werdna Retnyw	Andrew Wynter	Odds and Ends.
What's His Name	E. C. Massey	Green-eyed Monster.
Wm. Marshall, Gent.	Horace Walpole	Castle of Otranto.
William and Robert Whistlecraft	John Hookham Frere.	King Arthur.
Wilibald, Alexis	William Hæring	Walladmor.
Wizard	John Corlett	*The Times.*
Zadkiel the Seer	R. J. Morrison	Prophetic Almanac.

A DICTIONARY OF MYTHOLOGY

THE HEATHEN DEITIES AND OTHER FABULOUS PERSONS OF GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY.

ABEO'NA. A goddess of voyages, etc.

Acha'tes. The trusty friend of Æneas.

Ach'eron. The son of Sol and Terra, changed by Jupiter into a river of hell. Used also for hell itself.

Achil'les. A Greek who signalized himself in the war against Troy. Having been dipped by his mother in the river Styx, he was invulnerable in every part except his right heel, but was at length killed by Paris with an arrow.

A'cis. A Sicilian shepherd, killed by Polyphemus because he rivaled the latter in the affections of Galatea.

Actæ'on. A famous hunter, who, having surprised Diana as she was bathing, was turned by her into a stag, and killed by his own dogs.

Ado'nis. A beautiful youth beloved by Venus and Proserpine. He was killed by a wild boar. When wounded, Venus sprinkled nectar into his blood, from which flowers sprang up.

Ege'us. A king of Athens, giving name to the Ægean sea by drowning himself in it.

Æ'gis. A shield given by Jupiter to Minerva. Also the name of a Gorgon whom Pallas slew.

Æne'as. A Trojan prince, son of Anchises and Venus; the hero of Virgil's poem the *Æneid*.

Æ'olus. The god of the winds.

Æo'us. One of the four horses of the sun.

Æscula'pius. The god of medicine, and the son of Apollo. Killed by Jupiter with a thunderbolt for having restored Hippolytus to life.

Æ'thon. One of the four horses of the sun.

Agamem'non. King of Mycenæ and Argos, brother to Menelaus, and chosen captain-general of the Greeks at the siege of Troy.

Aganip'pe. A fountain at the foot of Mount Helicon, daughter of the river Permessus.

Agla'ia. One of the three Graces.

A'jax. Next to Achilles, the bravest of all the Greeks in the Trojan war.

Al'bion. The son of Neptune; went into Britain and established a kingdom.

Alces'te, or Alcestis. The daughter of Pelias and wife of Admetus, brought back from hell by Hercules.

Alci'des. A title of Hercules.

Alec'to. One of the three Furies.

Alo'a. A festival of Bacchus and Ceres.

Am'mon. A title of Jupiter.

Amphi'on. A famous musician, the son of Jupiter and Antiope, who built the city of Thebes by the music of his harp. He and his brother Zethus are said to have invented music.

Amphitri'te. Goddess of the sea, and wife of Neptune.

Androm'ache. Wife of Hector.

Androm'eda. The daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia, who, contesting with Juno and the Nereides for the prize of beauty, was bound to a rock by them and exposed to a sea monster, but was rescued and married by Perseus.

Ange'rona. The goddess of silence.

Antæ'us. The giant son of Neptune and Terra; squeezed to death by Hercules.

Antever'ta. Goddess of women in labor.

Antig'one. The daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta, famous for her filial piety.

An'ubis. An Egyptian god with a dog's head.

A'pis. Son of Jupiter and Niobe; called also Serapis and Osiris. Taught the Egyptians to sow corn and plant vines, and worshipped by them in the form of an ox.

Apol'lo. The son of Jupiter and Latona, and the god of music, poetry, eloquence, medicine and the fine arts.

Arach'ne. A Lydian princess, turned into a spider for contending with Minerva at spinning.

Arethu'sa. One of Diana's nymphs, who was changed into a fountain.

Ar'gus. The son of Aristor; said to have had a hundred eyes; but being killed by Mercury when appointed by Juno to guard Io, she put his eyes on the tail of a peacock. Also an architect, who built the ship Argo.

Ariad'ne. The daughter of Minos, who, from love to Theseus, gave him a clew of thread, to guide him out of the Cretan labyrinth; being afterward deserted by him, she was married to Bacchus, and made his priestess.

Ari'on. A lyric poet of Methymna, who, in his voyage to Italy, saved his life from the cruelty of the mariners by means of dolphins, which the sweetness of his music brought together.

Aristæ'us. A son of Apollo and Cyrene.

Astræ'a. The goddess of justice; changed into the constellation Virgo.

Atalan'ta. A princess of Scyros, who consented to marry that one of her suitors who should outrun her, Hippomenes being the successful competitor.

At'las. One of the Titans, and king of Mauretania; said to have supported the world on his shoulders; he was turned into a mountain by Perseus.

Auro'ra. The goddess of morning.

Autum'nus. The god of fruits.

Bacchan'tes. Priests of Bacchus.

Bac'chus. The son of Jupiter and Semele, and the god of wine.

Bap'ta. The goddess of shame.

Beller'ophon. The son of Glaucus, king of Ephyra. He underwent numerous hardships for refusing an intimacy with Sthenobœa, wife of Prœtus, the king of Argos. With the aid of the horse Pegasus he destroyed the Chimera.

Bello'na. Goddess of war; sister of Mars.

Bereni'ce. A Grecian lady; the only person of her sex permitted to see the Olympic games.

Boli'na. A nymph rendered immortal for her modesty and resistance to Apollo.

Bo'reas. The son of Astræus and Aurora; the name of the north wind.

Bria'reus. A giant who warred against heaven, and was feigned to have had fifty heads and one hundred arms.

Busi'ris. The son of Neptune; a tyrant of Egypt, and a monstrous giant, who fed his horses with human flesh; was killed by Hercules.

Byb'lis. The daughter of Miletus; she wept herself into a fountain through love of her brother Caunus.

Ca'cus. A son of Vulcan and a most notorious robber; slain by Hercules for stealing his oxen.

Cad'mus. The son of Agenor, king of Phœnicia; founder of Thebes, and the reputed inventor of sixteen letters of the Greek alphabet.

Cadu'ceus. Mercury's golden rod or wand.

Calli'ope. One of the Muses, presiding over eloquence and epic poetry.

Calyp'so. One of the Oceanides, who reigned in the island Ogygia, and entertained and became enamored of Ulysses.

Camæ'na, or Carna. Goddess of infants.

Cassan'dra. A daughter of Priam and Hecuba, endowed with the gift of prophecy by Apollo.

Castal'ides. The Muses, so called from the fountain Castalius, at the foot of Parnassus.

Cas'tor. A son of Jupiter and Leda. He and his twin brother Pollux shared immortality alternately, and were formed into the constellation Gemini.

Ce'crops. The first king of Athens, who instituted marriage, altars and sacrifices.

Cen'taurs. Children of Ixion, half men and half horses, inhabiting Thessaly, and vanquished by Theseus.

Cer'berus. The three-headed dog of Pluto, guarding the gates of hell.

Ce'res. The daughter of Saturn and Cybele, and goddess of agriculture.

Cha'ron. The son of Erebus and Nox, and ferryman of hell, who conducted the souls of the dead over the rivers Styx and Acheron.

Charyb'dis. A ravenous woman, turned by Jupiter into a very dangerous gulf or whirlpool on the coast of Sicily.

Chi'mera. A strange monster of Lycia, killed by Bellerophon.

Chi'ron. A Centaur, who was preceptor to Achilles, taught Æsculapius physic, and Hercules astronomy, and who became the constellation Sagittarius.

Chry'seis. The daughter of Chryses, priest of Apollo, famed for beauty and for her skill in embroidery.

Cir'ce. A noted enchantress.

Cli'o. One of the Muses, presiding over history.

Clo'tho. One of the three Fates.

Clytemnes'tra. The faithless wife of Agamemnon, killed by her son Orestes.

Co'mus. The god of merriment.

Cro'cus. A young man enamored of the nymph Smilax, and changed into a flower.

Crœ'sus. King of Lydia; the richest man of his time.

Cu'pid. Son of Mars and Venus; the god of love.

Cyb'ele. The daughter of Cœlus and Terra; wife of Saturn, and mother of the gods.

Cy'clops. Vulcan's workmen, giants who had only one eye, in the middle of their foreheads; slain by Apollo in a pique against Jupiter.

Dæd'alus. A most ingenious artificer of Athens, who formed the Cretan labyrinth, and invented the auger, axe, glue, plumb-line, saw, and masts and sails for ships.

Da'mon. The friend of Pythias.

Dana'ides, or **Be'lides.** The fifty daughters of Danaus, king of Argos, all of whom, except Hypermnestra, killed their husbands on the first night of their marriage, and were therefore doomed to draw water out of a deep well, and eternally pour it into a cask full of holes.

Daph'ne. A nymph beloved by Apollo; the daughter of the river Peneus; changed into a laurel tree.

Daph'nis. A shepherd of Sicily and son of Mercury; educated by the nymphs, and inspired by the Muses with the love of poetry.

Dar'danus. A son of Jupiter and founder of Troy.

Deida'mia. The daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros; wife of Achilles, and mother of Pyrrhus.

Deiph'obus. A son of Priam and Hecuba; married Helena after the death of Paris, but betrayed by her to the Greeks.

Dejani'ra. Wife of Hercules, who killed herself in despair, because her husband burnt himself to avoid the torment occasioned by the poisoned shirt she had given him to regain his love.

Del'phi. A city of Phocis, famous for a temple and an oracle of Apollo.

Deuca'lion. The son of Prometheus, and king of Thessaly, who, with his wife Pyrrha, was preserved from the general deluge, and repeopled the world by throwing stones behind them, as directed by the oracle.

Dian'a. Daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and goddess of hunting, chastity and marriage.

Di'do. Founder and queen of Carthage; daughter of Belus, and wife of Sichæus. According to Virgil, she entertained Æneas on his voyage to Italy, and burnt herself through despair, because he left her.

Diome'des. Son of Tydeus, and king of Ætolia; gained great reputation at Troy, and, with Ulysses, carried off the Palladium.

Dir'ce. Wife of Lycus, king of Thebes; dragged to death by a mad bull.

Dry'ades. Nymphs of the woods.

Ech'o. The daughter of Aer, or Air, and Tellus, who pined away for love of Narcissus.

Elec'tra. Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra; instigated her brother Orestes to revenge their father's death upon their mother and Ægisthus.

Elys'ium. The happy residence of the virtuous after death.

Encel'adus. Son of Titan and Terra, and the strongest of the giants; conspired against Jupiter, and attempted to scale heaven.

Endym'ion. A shepherd and astronomer of Caria, condemned to a sleep of thirty years.

Epe'us. The artist who made the Trojan horse, inventor of the sword and buckler.

Er'ato. The Muse of lyric and amorous poetry.

Er'eane. A river whose waters inebriated.

Er'ebus. The son of Chaos and Nox; an infernal deity. A river of hell, and often used by the poets for hell itself.

Erin'nys. The Greek name for the Furies, or Eumenides.

E'ros. A name of Cupid.

Eumen'ides. A name of the Furies.

Euphor'bus. The son of Panthous; slain by Menelaus in the Trojan war.

Euphros'yne. One of the three Graces.

Euro'pa. The daughter of Agenor, carried by Jupiter, in the form of a white bull, into Crete.

Eury'ale. A queen of the Amazons. Also one of the three Gorgons

Eury'alus. A Peloponnesian chief in the Trojan war. Also, a Trojan and a friend of Nisus, for whose loss Æneas was inconsolable.

Euryd'ice. Wife of Orpheus; killed by a serpent on her marriage day.

Euryl'ochus. One of the companions of Ulysses; the only one who was not changed by Circe into a hog

Euter'pe. One of the Muses, presiding over music.

Evad'ne. Daughter of Mars and Thebe; threw herself on the funeral pyre of her husband, Capaneus.

Fab'ula. Goddess of lies.

Fa'ma. Goddess of report, etc.

Fates. Powerful goddesses, who presided over the birth and the life of mankind, were the three daughters of Nox and Erebus, named Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos. Clotho was supposed to hold the distaff, Lachesis to draw the thread of human life, and Atropos to cut it off.

Fau'na, and **Fatu'a.** Names of Cybele.

Fau'ni. Rural gods, described as having the legs, feet and ears of goats.

Fau'nus. Son of Mercury and Nox, and father of the Fauni.

Flo'ra. The goddess of flowers.

Fortu'na. The goddess of fortune; said to be blind.

Fur'ies. The three daughters of Nox and Acheron, named Alecto, Tisiphone and Megæra, with hair composed of snakes, and armed with whips, chains, etc.

Galate'a. A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, passionately loved by Polyphemus.

Gan'ymede. The son of Tros, King of Troy, whom Jupiter, in the form of an eagle, snatched up and made his cup-bearer.

Ge'ryon. A monster, having three bodies and three heads, and who fed his oxen with human flesh, and was therefore killed by Hercules.

Gor'dius. A husbandman, but afterward king of Phrygia, remarkable for tying a knot of cords, on which the empire of Asia depended, in so intricate a manner, that Alexander, unable to unravel it, cut it asunder.

Gor'gons. The three daughters of Phorcus and Ceta, named Stheno, Euryale and Medusa. Their bodies were covered with impenetrable scales, their hair entwined with serpents; they had only one eye betwixt them, and they could change into stones those whom they looked on.

Gra'ces. Three goddesses, Aglaia, Thalia and Euphrosyne, represented as beautiful, modest virgins, and constant attendants on Venus.

Ha'des. A title of Pluto.

Har'pies. Winged monsters, daughters of Neptune and Terra, named Aello, Celæno and Ocypete, with the faces of virgins, the bodies of vultures, and hands armed with claws.

He'be. The daughter of Juno; goddess of youth, and Jupiter's cup-bearer; banished from heaven on account of an unlucky fall.

Hec'tor. The son of Priam and Hecuba; the most valiant of the Trojans, and slain by Achilles.

Hec'uba. The wife of Priam, who tore her eyes out for the loss of her children.

Hel'ena, or **Hel'en.** The wife of Menelaus, and the most beautiful woman of her age, who, running away with Paris, occasioned the Trojan war.

Hel'enus. A son of Priam and Hecuba, spared by the Greeks for his skill in divination

Hel'le. The daughter of Athamas, who, flying from her stepmother Ino, was drowned in the Pontic Sea, and gave it the name of Hellespont.

Her'cules. The son of Jupiter and Alcmena; the most famous hero of antiquity, remarkable for his great strength and numerous exploits.

Her'mes. A name of Mercury.

Hermi'one. The daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus; was changed into a serpent. Also, a daughter of Menelaus and Helena, married to Pyrrhus.

He'ro. A beautiful woman of Sestos, in Thrace, and priestess of Venus, whom Leander of Abydos loved so tenderly that he swam over the Hellespont every night to see her; but he, at length, being unfortunately drowned, she threw herself, in despair, into the sea.

Hesper'ides. Three nymphs, Ægle, Arethusa and Hesperethusa, daughters of Hesperus. They had a garden bearing golden apples, watched by a dragon, which Hercules slew, and bore away the fruit.

Hes'perus. The son of Japetus, and brother to Atlas; changed into the evening star.

Hippol'ytus. The son of Theseus and Antiope, or Hippolyte, who was restored to life by Æsculapius, at the request of Diana.

Hippom'enes. A Grecian prince, who, beating Atalanta in the race by throwing golden apples before her, married her. They were changed by Cybele into lions.

Hyacin'thus. A beautiful boy, beloved by Apollo and Zephyrus. The latter killed him; but Apollo changed the blood that was spilt into a flower called hyacinth.

Hy'ades. Seven daughters of Atlas and Æthra, changed by Jupiter into seven stars.

Hy'dra. A celebrated monster, or serpent, with seven, or, according to some, fifty heads, which infested the Lake Lerna. It was killed by Hercules.

Hy'men. Son of Bacchus and Venus, and god of marriage.

Hyp'erion. Son of Cœlus and Terra.

Ica'rius. Son of Œbalus; having received from Bacchus a bottle of wine, he went into Attica to show men the use of it, but was thrown into a well by some shepherds whom he had made drunk and who thought he had given them poison.

Ic'arus. The son of Dædalus, who, flying with his father out of Crete into Sicily, and soaring too high, melted the wax of his wings, and fell into the sea, thence called the Icarian sea.

I'o. The daughter of Inachus, turned by Jupiter into a white heifer, but afterward resumed her former shape; was worshipped after her death by the Egyptians, under the name of Isis.

Iphigeni'a. The daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who, standing ready as a victim to be sacrificed to appease the ire of Diana, was by that goddess transformed into a white hart and made a priestess.

I'ris. The daughter of Thaumas and Electra; one of the Oceanides, and messenger and companion of Juno, who turned her into a rainbow.

Ixi'on. A king of Thessaly, and father of the Centaurs. He killed his own sister, and was punished by being fastened in hell to a wheel perpetually turning.

Ja'nus. The son of Apollo and Creusa, and first king of Italy, who, receiving the banished Saturn, was rewarded by him with the knowledge of husbandry, and of things past and future.

Ja'son. The leader of the Argonauts, who, with Medea's help, obtained the golden fleece from Colchis.

Jocas'ta. The daughter of Creon. She unwittingly married her own son, Œdipus.

Ju'no. The daughter of Saturn and Ops; sister and wife of Jupiter, the great queen of heaven, and of all the gods, and goddess of marriages and births.

Ju'piter. The son of Saturn and Ops; the supreme deity of the heathen world, the most powerful of the gods, and governor of all things.

Lach'esis. One of the three Fates.

Laoc'oon. A son of Priam and Hecuba, and high priest of Apollo, who opposed the reception of the wooden horse into Troy, for which he and his two sons were killed by serpents.

Laom'edon. A king of Troy, killed by Hercules for denying him his daughter Hesione after he had delivered her from the sea-monster.

La'res. Inferior gods at Rome, who presided over houses and families; sons of Mercury and Lara.

Laver'na. A goddess of thieves.

Lean'der. See *Hero*.

Le'the. A river of hell whose waters caused a total forgetfulness of things past.

Luben'tia. Goddess of pleasure.

Lu'cifer. The name of the planet Venus, or morning star; said to be the son of Jupiter and Aurora.

Luci'na. A daughter of Jupiter and Juno, and a goddess who presided over childbirth.

Lu'na. The moon; the daughter of Hyperion and Terra.

Luper'calia. Feasts in honor of Pan.

Mars. The god of war.

Mede'a. The daughter of Æetes, and a wonderful sorceress or magician; she assisted Jason to obtain the golden fleece.

Medu'sa. The chief of the three Gorgons; killed by Perseus.

Megæ'ra. One of the Furies.

Meg'ara. Wife of Hercules.

Melpom'ene. One of the Muses, presiding over tragedy.

Mem'non. The son of Tithonus and Aurora, and king of Abydon; killed by Achilles for assisting Priam, and changed into a bird at the request of his mother.

Menela'us. The son of Atreus, king of Sparta; brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen.

Men'tor. The faithful friend of Ulysses, the governor of Telemachus, and the wisest man of his time.

Mer'cury. The son of Jupiter and Maia; messenger of the gods, inventor of letters, and god of eloquence, commerce and robbers.

Mi'das. A king of Phrygia, who had the power given him of turning whatever he touched into gold.

Miner'va. The goddess of wisdom, the arts, and war; produced from Jupiter's brain.

Min'otaur. A celebrated monster, half man and half bull.

Mnemos'yne. The goddess of memory, and mother of the nine Muses.

Mo'mus. The son of Nox, and god of folly and pleasantry.

Mor'pheus. The minister of Nox and Somnus, and god of sleep and dreams.

Mors. Goddess of death.

Mu'ses. Nine daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, named Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia and Urania. They were mistresses of all the sciences, and governesses of the feasts of the gods.

Mu'ta. Goddess of silence.

Na'iades. Nymphs of streams and fountains.

Narcis'sus. A beautiful youth, who, falling in love with his own reflection in the water, pined away into a daffodil.

Nem'esis. One of the infernal deities, and goddess of revenge.

Nep'tune. The son of Saturn and Ops; god of the sea, and, next to Jupiter, the most powerful deity.

Ne'reids. Sea-nymphs.

Nes'tor. The son of Neleus and Chloris, and king of Pylos and Messenia. He fought against the Centaurs, was distinguished in the Trojan war, and lived to a great age.

Ni'obe. Daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, who, preferring herself to Latona, had her fourteen children killed by Diana and Apollo, and wept herself into a stone.

Nox. The most ancient of all the deities, and goddess of night.

Ocean'ides. Sea-nymphs, daughters of Oceanus; three thousand in number.

Oce'anus. An ancient sea-god.

Œd'ipus. King of Thebes, who solved the riddle of the Sphinx, unwittingly killed his father, married his mother, and at last ran mad and tore out his eyes.

Om'phale. A queen of Lydia, with whom Hercules was so enamored that he submitted to spinning and other unbecoming offices.

Ops. A name of Cybele.

Ores'tes. The son of Agamemnon.

Or'pheus. A celebrated Argonaut, whose skill in music is said to have been so great that he could make rocks, trees, etc., follow him. He was the son of Jupiter and Calliope.

Osi'ris. See *Apis*.

Palla'dium. A statue of Minerva, which the Trojans imagined fell from heaven, and with which their city was deemed unconquerable.

Pal'las and **Py'lotis.** Names of Minerva.

Pan. The son of Mercury, and the god of shepherds, huntsmen, and the inhabitants of the country.

Pando'ra. The first woman, made by Vulcan, and endowed with gifts by all the deities. Jupiter gave her a box which contained all the evils and miseries of life, but with hope at the bottom.

Par'is, or **Al'exander.** Son of Priam and Hecuba; a most beautiful youth, who ran away with Helen, and thus occasioned the Trojan war.

Parnas'sus. A mountain of Phocis, famous for a temple of Apollo; the favorite residence of the Muses.

Peg'asus. A winged horse belonging to Apollo and the Muses, which sprung from the blood of Medusa when Perseus cut off her head.

Pena'tes. Small statues, or household gods.

Penel'ope. A celebrated princess of Greece, daughter of Icarus, and wife of Ulysses; celebrated for her chastity and constancy in the long absence of her husband.

Per'seus. Son of Jupiter and Danaë; performed many extraordinary exploits by means of Medusa's head.

Pha'eton. Son of Sol (Apollo) and Climene. He asked the guidance of his father's chariot for one day as a proof of his divine descent; but, unable to manage the horses, set the world on fire, and was therefore struck by Jupiter with a thunderbolt into the river Po.

Philome'la. The daughter of Pandion, king of Athens; changed into a nightingale.

Phin'eas. King of Paphlagonia; had his eyes torn out by Boreas, but was recompensed with the knowledge of futurity. Also, a king of Thrace turned into a stone by Perseus.

Phœ'bus. A title of Apollo.

Ple'iades. Seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, changed into stars.

Plu'to. The son of Saturn and Ops, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and the god of the infernal regions.

Plu'tus. The god of riches.

Pomo'na. The goddess of fruits and autumn.

Polyhym'nia. The Muse of rhetoric.

Pri'am. The last king of Troy, the son of Laomedon, under whose reign Troy was taken by the Greeks.

Prome'theus. The son of Japetus; said to have stolen fire from heaven to animate two bodies which he had formed of clay, and was therefore chained by Jupiter to Mount Caucasus, with a vulture perpetually gnawing his liver.

Pros'erpine. Wife of Pluto.

Pro'teus. The son of Oceanus and Tethys; a sea-god and prophet, who possessed the power of changing himself into any shape.

Psy'che. A nymph beloved by Cupid, and made immortal by Jupiter.

Pyg'mies. A nation of dwarfs only a span long, carried away by Hercules.

Pyl'ades. The constant friend of Orestes.

Pyr'amus and **Thisbe.** Two lovers of Babylon, who killed themselves with the same sword, and thus caused the berries of the mulberry tree, under which they died, to change from white to red.

Py'thon. A huge serpent, produced from the mud of the deluge; killed by Apollo, who, in memory thereof, instituted the Pythian games.

Re'mus. The elder brother of Romulus, killed by him for ridiculing the city walls.

Rhadaman'thus. One of the three infernal judges.

Rom'ulus. The son of Mars Ilia; thrown into the Tiber by his uncle, but saved, with his twin brother, Remus, by a shepherd; became the founder and first king of Rome.

Sa'lii. The twelve frantic priests of Mars.

Sa'lus. Goddess of health.

Saturna'lia. Feasts of Saturn.

Sat'urn. A son of Cœlus and Terra; god of time.

Sat'yrs. Attendants of Bacchus; horned monsters, half goats, half men.

Sem'ele. The daughter of Cadmus and Thebe, and mother of Bacchus.

Semir'amis. A celebrated queen of Assyria, who built the walls of Babylon; was slain by her own son, Ninyas, and turned into a pigeon.

Sera'pis. See *Apis*.

Sile'nus. The foster-father, master and companion of Bacchus. He lived in Arcadia, rode on an ass, and was drunk every day.

Si'rens. Sea-nymphs, or sea-monsters, the daughters of Oceanus and Amphitrite.

Sis'yphus. The son of Æolus; a most crafty prince, killed by Theseus, and condemned by Pluto to roll up hill a large stone, which constantly fell back again.

Sol. A name of Apollo.

Som'nus. The son of Erebus and Nox, and the god of sleep.

Sphinx. A monster, who destroyed herself because Œdipus solved the enigma she proposed.

Sten'tor. A Grecian whose voice is reported to have been as strong and as loud as the voices of fifty men together.

Sthe'no. One of the three Gorgons.

Styx. A river of hell.

Sylvanus. A god of woods and forests.

Ta'cita. A goddess of silence.

Tan'talus. The son of Jupiter, and king of Lydia, who served up the limbs of his son, Pelops, to try the divinity of the gods, for which he was plunged to the chin in a lake of hell, and doomed to everlasting thirst and hunger.

Tar'tarus. The part of the infernal regions in which the wicked were punished.

Tau'rus. The bull under whose form Jupiter carried away Europa.

Telem'achus. The only son of Ulysses.

Terpsich'ore. The Muse presiding over dancing.

The'mis. The daughter of Cœlus and Terra, and goddess of justice.

Ti'phys. Pilot of the ship Argo.

Tisiph'one. One of the three Furies.

Ti'tan. The son of Cœlus and Terra, elder brother of Saturn, and one of the giants who warred against heaven.

Titho'nus. The son of Laomedon, loved by Aurora, and turned by her, in his old age, into a grasshopper.

Tri'ton. The son of Neptune and Amphitrite, a powerful sea-god, and Neptune's trumpeter.

Tro'ilus. A son of Priam and Hecuba.

Troy. A city of Phrygia, famous for holding out a siege of ten years against the Greeks, but finally captured and destroyed.

Ulys'ses. King of Ithaca, who, by his subtlety and eloquence, was eminently serviceable to the Grecks in the Trojan war.

Ura'nia. The Muse of astronomy.

Ve'nus. One of the most celebrated deities of the ancients, the wife of Vulcan, the goddess of beauty, the mother of love, and the mistress of the graces and of pleasures.

Vertum'nus. A deity of the Romans, who presided over spring and orchards, and who was the lover of Pomona.

Ves'ta. The sister of Ceres and Juno, the goddess of fire, and patroness of vestal virgins.

Viri'placa. An inferior nuptial goddess, who reconciled husbands and wives. A temple at Rome was dedicated to her, whither the married couple repaired after a quarrel.

Vul'can. The god who presided over subterraneous fire, patron of workers in metal.

Zeph'yrus. The west wind, son of Æolus and Aurora, and lover of the goddess Flora.

Zeus. A title of Jupiter.

A DICTIONARY OF MUSICAL TERMS.

Accellerando, or **Accel.** Quicken the time gradually.

Adagio. Very slow.

Ad Libitum, or **Ad Lib.** At will.

Affettuoso. Affecting, with pathos.

Agitato. Agitated.

Al Fine. To the end.

Allegretto. Somewhat cheerful, but not so quick as *Allegro.*

Allegro. Quick.

Al Segno. To the sign, signifying that the performer must go back to the sign *:S:*, and play from that mark to the word *Fine.*

Amoroso. Lovingly.

Andante. Somewhat slow.

Andantino. Not quite so slow as *Andante.*

Animato. In an animated style.

A poco a poco. Little by little.

Aria. An air or song.

Assai. Very, extremely.

A tempo. In the regular time.

Bis. Twice (repeat).

Brillante. Brilliant.

Calando. Diminishing gradually in tone and speed.

Cantabile. In a graceful, singing style.

Con Moto. In agitated style. With spirit.

Con Spirito. With quickness and spirit.

Coda. A few bars added to terminate a composition.

Colla Voce. With the voice or melody.

Con Brio. With brilliancy.

Con Expressione. With expression.

Crescendo, or **Cres.** Gradually increase the volume of tone.

Da Capo, or **D. C.** Repeat from the beginning to the word *Fine.*

Decrescendo, or **Decres.** Gradually diminish the volume of tone.

Delicato. Delicately.

Del Segno. See *Segno.*

Diminuendo, or **Dim.** Same as *Decrescendo.*

Dolce, or **Dol.** In a sweet, smooth style.

Doloroso. In a mournful, pathetic style.

E. And

Expressivo. } With expression.
Expressione. }

Fine. The end.

Forte, or **f.** Loud.

Fortissimo, or **ff.** Very loud.

Forzando, or **Fz.** Signifies that the note is to be given peculiar emphasis or force.

Forza. Force.

Fuoco. With fire.

Grave. Extremely slow.

Grazioso. In a graceful, elegant style.

Impromptu. An extemporaneous production.

L. H. Left hand.

Larghetto. Slow and solemn, but less so than *Largo.*

Largo. Very slow and solemn.

Legeremente. Lightly, gayly.

Lentando. Slower by degrees.

Legato. In a smooth and connected manner.

Lento. In a slow time.

Loco. Place, play as written.

Maestoso. Majestic and dignified.

Martellato. Struck with force.

Meno. Less.

Mezzo, or **M.** Neither loud nor soft—medium.

Mezzo Forte, or **mf.** Rather loud.

Mezzo Piano, or **mp.** Rather soft.

Moderato. Moderate.

Molto. Very.

Mosso. Movement.

Moto, or **Con Moto.** With agitation and earnestness.

Morendo. Dying away.

Non Troppo. Not too much.

Obligato. Cannot be omitted.

Ottava, or **8va.** An octave higher.

Patetico. Pathetically.

Pastorale. A soft and rural movement.

Piano, or **p.** Soft.

Pianissimo, or **pp.** Very soft.

Piu. Very.

Poco. A little, somewhat.

Pomposo. Pompous, grand.

Presto. Very quick.

Prestissimo. As quick as possible.

Quasi. As if.

Rallentando, or **Rall.** A gradual diminution of tone and retarding of movement.

Religioso. In a solemn style.

Ritardando, or **Ritard,** or **Rit.** Gradually slower.

Rinforzando, or **Rf.** With additional force.

Ritenuto. Hold back the time at once.

Scherzando. Playfully.

Segue. Continue as before.

Seria. Seriously.

Sempre. Throughout—always.

Semplice. In a simple, unaffected style.

Segno, or **:S:.** Sign; as, *Al segno,* to the sign; *Dal Segno,* repeat from the sign to the word *Fine.*

Senza. Without.

Sforzando. Emphasized.

Sincopato. Forced out of time.

Smorzando. Smoothed, decreased.

Sonve. Soft and delicate.

Sotto Voce. In an undertone.

Sostenuto. In a smooth, connected style.

Spirito, or **Con Spirito.** With spirit.

Staccato. Detached, short.

Tempo. In time.

Tempo di Marcia. In marching time.

Tempo di Valse. In waltz time.

Tempo Primo. In the original time.

Trillando. Shaking on a succession of notes.

Tranquillo. Tranquilly.

Tutto Forza. As loud as possible.

Veloce. With Velocity

Vigoroso. Boldly, vigorously.

Vivace. With extreme briskness and animation.

Vivo. Animated, lively.

Volti Subito. Turn over the pages quickly.

Zeloso. With zeal.

A DICTIONARY OF FAMILIAR ALLUSIONS.

Words and Phrases, Persons, Places, Pictures, Buildings, Streets and Monuments frequently alluded to in Literature and in Conversation.

WHO has not met, either in reading or conversation, with allusions to matters with which he was previously unacquainted? Facts and fancies of history and romance are continually encountered, to which only a liberal education or a wide course of study will give the key. We have gathered below a glossary of the most frequent of these allusions, and we flatter ourselves that the succeeding pages will throw a flood of light upon many interesting topics which to the majority of people have heretofore been dark and inexplicable.

Abderite. Democritus, the original laughing philosopher, was born in Abdera, a Thracian city. From him a scoffer or person given to continual laughing is called an Abderite.

Abraham's Bosom. The rest of the blessed dead.

Abyla and Calpe, the Pillars of Hercules, the exit from the Mediterranean.

Academics. Plato's disciples were so called from the Academy.

Academy. (Academe.) Plato founded his school in a gymnasium of this name near Athens. 368 B. C.

Academy, The French. A French scientific body limited to forty members.

Acadia. Formerly the name of Nova Scotia.

Adam's Apple. A part of the throat where, it is said, a piece of the forbidden fruit lodged.

Admirable Crichton, The. James Crichton, an accomplished Scotchman of the sixteenth century.

Admiral. The highest rank in the Navy.

Æneid. An epic poem by Virgil.

Ages. The five ages of the world according to Hesiod, are the Golden, the Silver, the Brazen, the Heroic and the Iron.

Alabama. A Confederate privateer built in England. Sunk by the Kearsarge June 19th, 1864.

Aladdin's Window, To Finish. Trying to complete another's work. Aladdin's palace was perfect except one window left for the Sultan to finish, but his treasure failed him.

Albany Regency. Name applied sixty years ago to some Democrats at Albany, N. Y.

Albino. A person with white skin and hair and red eyes. The Portuguese so called the white negroes.

Albion. England, so called from the chalky white cliffs.

Aldine Press. Founded by Aldus Manutius at Venice in 1496. Editions of the classics issued from this press were called the Aldine editions. This term is now applied to some elegant editions of English works.

Alexandrian Library. Was founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus. It contained 700,000 volumes, and was burnt 47 B. C.

Alexandrine Age. 323-640, when Alexandria was the seat of the highest culture.

Alhambra. A magnificent palace and a fortress built by the Moors at Granada, in Spain.

All-Hallows. All Saints' day, Nov. 1st.

Allah. Arabic name of God.

Almacks. Assembly room in London where the most exclusively aristocratic balls were given.

Almighty Dollar. A phrase first used by Irving in his Creole Village, and which has become quite common. The title of a play.

Alsatia. A quarter in London where criminals take refuge.

Alto-Relievo. Figures in marble or castings projecting one-half or more from the tablet.

Ambrosia. Food of the Gods.

Anachronism. An error in computing time.

Anacreontics. Poems composed in the manner of Anacreon, a great poet noted for his exact imitation of nature.

Ancien Regime. The French Government previous to the revolution of 1798.

Angling, The Father of. Izaak Walton.

Annus Mirabilis. (Wonderful year.) A. D. 1666. Noted for the great fire in London, the Plague, and an English victory over the Dutch.

Antoninus, The Wall of. Was built by the Romans in A. D. 140 across Scotland between the Clyde and the Frith of Forth; an embankment of earth.

Apollo Belvedere. One of the most beautiful and perfect representations of the human form is the statue of Apollo in the Belvedere Gallery of the Vatican Palace at Rome.

Appian Way. The road from Rome to Capua. The oldest Roman road.

Apples of Sodom. Beautiful fruit, but full of ashes. Applied figuratively to the disappointment of sin.

Apple, Golden. Prize for beauty disputed before Paris, between Juno, Pallas and Venus; awarded by him to Venus.

Arabesque. Decoration in Moorish style.

Arcadian. A shepherd; a Greek grazing country named Arcadia has furnished this word to the poets.

Argo. The ship in which Jason and his fifty-four companions sailed when going to Colches for the Golden Fleece.

Argonauts. The adventurers on the Argo.

Argus-eyed. Crafty, watchful. Argus had a hundred eyes; the jealous Juno put him on detective duty over Io.

Armada, The Spanish. A fleet of 130 ships gathered by Philip of Spain for the invasion of England in 1500. Queen Elizabeth was busy preparing for resistance when the news came that a storm had completely wrecked the Armada.

Artesian Well. Boring in the earth until water is reached that will flow spontaneously. Their first use was in Artois, France.

Aryans. The stem of the Indo-European peoples.

Astor Library. Founded by John Jacob Astor in New York City.

Athens, The Modern. Boston.

Augustan Age. As the most flourishing period of the Roman literature was during the time of Augustus, that name is given to any age wherein literature is pre-eminent.

Auld Reekie. Scotland.

Avalon. King Arthur's burial-place, Glastonbury.

Ayreshire Poet, The. Burns. His birthplace was near Ayr in Scotland.

Barnburners. A name given some years ago to radical Democrats, a leading man amongst whom was John Van Buren.

Babylonish Captivity. The seventy years' captivity of the Jews at Babylon, 608-538 B.C.

Baconian Philosophy. The inductive philosophy of Lord Bacon.

Balmoral Castle. A Scotch castle owned by Queen Victoria, where she spends most of her time in the summer.

Bank of England. Founded 1694.

Bard of Avon. Shakspere, so called from his home being Stratford-on-Avon.

Barmecide's Feast. A mockery, a delusion and a sham. Barmecide asked a starving beggar to dinner, and seated him at a table of empty dishes.

Basilisk. A mythical serpent with power to kill by merely looking at its victim.

Basso Relievo. Figures in marble and castings that project but a little from the plane.

Bastile. French prison and fortress. People were incarcerated here by *lettre de cachet*, without notice or trial. Destroyed by a mob, 1708.

Battle of the Books. Satire by Dean Swift comparing ancient and modern literature.

Battle of the Kegs. A practical joke on the British General Loring. Detailed in a ballad of the Revolutionary war.

Battery, The. A park in New York City adjoining the river.

Beacon St. The aristocratic residence street of Boston.

Beauty and the Beast. A fairy tale. Beauty lives with the Beast to save her father's life. By her love she disenchants the Beast, who proves to be a great Prince.

Bedlam. A mad-house.

Bee, The Attic. Plato; so called from his honeyed style.

Bee, The Busy. An example of communal industry.

Beelzebub. A Philistine deity.

Begging the Question. Assuming as true what you are to prove.

Belle France, La. Beautiful France.

Belgravia. Fashionable quarter of London.

Bell the Cat. In a convention of mice it was proposed to hang a bell on the cat's neck, to give warning of her coming. No one would serve on the committee.

Bell, The Passing. Rung formerly when persons were dying.

Beloved Disciple, The. St. John.

Bess, Good Queen. Queen Elizabeth.

Bibliotheque National. (National Library.) At Paris; contains over 1,000,000 books, 150,000 MSS.

Billingsgate. Coarse language. Such as is used at the fish market of Billingsgate in London; a fishwife's tongue being said to be remarkably expressive.

Black Death. A plague which desolated Europe, Asia and Africa in the fourteenth century.

Black Friday. Gold panic Sept. 26th, 1869. Immense fortunes lost and won same day. Investigation could never discover the true inwardness of it.

Black Hole of Calcutta. Dark prison cell wherein Surajah Dowlah shut up 146 British soldiers; only 23 lived till morning.

Black Prince, The. Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Edward III.

Black Republicans. The Republican party of U. S. so called when opposing the extension of slavery.

Blarney Stone. Its supposed virtue when kissed is to impart a smooth and oily tongue. Profusion of compliments is called Blarney. This stone is in Blarney Castle, near Cork, Ireland.

Bluebeard. A wife-killing tyrant, in a nursery story.

Blue Laws. Some severe New England statutes were so called.

Blue Stocking. A literary society at Venice in 1400, whose members wore blue stockings, is the origin of this name for a female pedant.

Bohemian. As opposed to Philistine, an artist or literary man living loosely by his wits.

Bois de Boulogne. A Parisian promenade.

Border, The. Frontier of England and Scotland.

Border Minstrel, The. Sir Walter Scott.

Border States. Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri.

Bourgeoisie. A class of the people of France mostly composed of traders and manufacturers.

Boulevard. A wide street in Paris, in the place of the ancient ramparts.

Bourse. Parisian stock exchange.

Bow Bells. A set of bells in the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, London. One "born within sound of Bow Bells" is a Cockney.

Bowery, The. A New York thoroughfare.

Boycott. To refuse to have anything to do with a person. To let him severely alone. A trying ordeal passed through by Captain Boycott in Ireland in 1881. No one would sell to him, buy from him, work for him or speak to him.

Brandy Nose. Queen Anne of England.

Breeches Bible, The. An edition in which "aprons" in Gen. iii. 7 is rendered "breeches."

Bride of the Sea. Venice.

Bridge of Sighs. In Venice. Connects Doge's Palace and State Prison. Over this bridge the condemned passed when on their way to be executed.

British Museum. Library and museum in London.

Broadway. The principal business street of New York.

Brook Farm. A Socialistic community to carry out the idea of Fourierism; was founded at West Roxbury, Mass., 1841.

Brother Jonathan. America; an American. Some doubt as to its origin, but it is said to come from Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, in speaking of whom Washington would say, "We must consult Brother Jonathan."

Buncombe. Clap-trap speeches, to cajole constituents, more than for immediate effect. Buncombe is in North Carolina. A North Carolina member said a fiery speech was not delivered to the House, but to Buncombe.

Bunker Hill Monument. An obelisk of granite marking the site of the battle of Bunker Hill, fought between the British and Americans, June 17, 1775.

Cachet, Lettres de. (Sealed letters.) Blank warrants with the seal of the French King already affixed for imprisoning or releasing any person in the Bastile.

Caledonia. Scotland.

Calumet. An Indian pipe. In old times a treaty of peace with the red men would be ratified by smoking the calumet.

Campagna. The plains around the city of Rome.

Carbonari. A secret political society organized in Italy, 1820.

Carmagnole. Song and dance in the French Revolution.

Cartesian Philosophy. From Descartes, "I think, therefore I exist."

Castle Garden. At New York City, the landing-place of emigrants.

Catacombs. Subterranean sepulchres. About three miles from Rome in the Appian Way a vast number of long underground passages about three feet wide and ten feet high. On each side in niches were deposited the bodies of the martyrs and early Christians. These niches were closed with tiles or slabs of marble having proper inscriptions on them. During the persecutions the Christians concealed themselves in these caves.

Cavalier Servente. The escort of a married woman.

Cecilia, St. A martyr; patroness of music.

Celestial Empire. China, whose first Emperors were all divinities.

Central Park. The great park of New York City; contains 863 acres.

Champs de Mars. A field in Paris for military manœuvres.

Champs Elysees. A promenade in Paris.

Charter Oak. A tree in Hartford, Conn., in which the Colonial Charter was secreted in 1688. It was blown down in 1856.

Chauvinism. Patriotism of the blatant kind, from Chauvin, one of Scribe's characters.

Cheapside. A thoroughfare in London.

Chiltern Hundreds, To Accept the. A member of the English Parliament cannot resign, and cannot hold office during membership. If he wishes to leave, he can vacate his seat by accepting the office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Chiltern Hundreds. A tract in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, England, to which is attached the nominal office of steward under the crown.

Christ Church. The name of the largest college in the University of Oxford.

Cid, The. The Spanish hero, Don Roderigo Laynez, Count of Bivar.

Cincinnati, The. Society of American Revolutionary officers.

Citizen King, The. Louis Philippe of France.

Cockaine, Land of. An imaginary country of ease and pleasure; usually applied to London.

Colossus of Rhodes. A brass statue, one of the wonders of the world, which stood astride the entrance to the port of Rhodes.

Columbia. Poetical name of the United States.

Column of Vendome. A stone pillar in Paris erected by Napoleon, commemorating the successes of the French armies. It was thrown down by the Communists in 1871.

Confederate States. The eleven States which seceded in 1861, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Congressional Library. At Washington; it is the largest in the United States.

Consols. English public securities.

Copperheads. Northern sympathizers with the South in the Civil war.

Cornerackers, The. Kentuckians.

Corn Law Rhymer, The. Ebenezer Elliott.

Corso. The chief thoroughfare of Rome.

Crapaud, Johnny. A Frenchman.

Credit Mobilier. An authorized stock company. The American Credit Mobilier formed for raising money for the Pacific Railroad raised a foul odor in 1873.

Crocodile Tears. Counterfeit sorrow. A fable says the crocodile weeps as it eats its victim.

Cumberland. A United States vessel sunk by the Confederate ram Merrimac in Hampton Roads, March 8, 1862.

Curfew Bell. At 8 o'clock, the ringing of the curfew bell in old times in England, all lights were extinguished, the fires raked up and covered, and the people of the Kingdom retired to bed. This rule, made by William the Conqueror, lasted for a long time, and even yet there is some sign of its observance in the nine o'clock bell rung in many parts of New England.

Damocles' Sword. Damocles, having commented upon the happiness which the tyrant Dionysius must enjoy, was invited by him to a feast where, whilst discussing the good things, he looked up and discovered a sword hanging by a single hair immediately over his head.

Darby and Joan. The loving couple.

Darwinian Theory. An explanation of the origin of species in animals, that they come from one or a few original forms, the present differences resulting from development and natural selection.

De Profundis. The 130th Psalm; part of the burial service.

Debatable Ground. Land on the western border of Scotland, disputed between England and Scotland.

Defender of the Faith. Henry VIII. received this title from Pope Leo. X., and his successors have borne it ever since.

Directory, The French. By the Constitution of 1705, the executive power was vested in five Directors; it lasted only four years.

Dixie, The Land of. The Southern States.

Dizzy. The nickname of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield.

Doctors' Commons. The place where the Ecclesiastical Court sat in London.

Doctrinaire. A cant term in French politics, given to the proposer of an impracticable compromise measure.

Doe, John. The fictitious plaintiff in ejectment suits, the defendant being Richard Roe.

Doomsday Book. Compiled by order of William the Conqueror. It contained a survey and an estimate of value of all the lands in England.

Donnybrook Fair. A once celebrated annual fair near Dublin.

Douay Bible, The. The English Bible authorized by the Roman Catholic Church; first published at Douay, France.

Downing Street. The official residence of the English Prime Minister since the time of Sir Robert Walpole is in Downing Street, London.

Drury Lane Theater. In London; was opened in 1688.

Dying Gladiator. An ancient statue in the Capitol at Rome.

Eastern States, The. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Ecce Homo. A painting by Correggio representing the Savior crowned with thorns.

Ecole Polytechnique. A Parisian school, the graduates of which are given places in the public service.

El Dorado. A fabulous region in South America, surpassing all other countries in the production of gems and precious metals. A name for any wealthy country.

Elephant, Seeing the. Seeing the world.

Elgin Marbles. A collection of Greek sculptures made by Lord Elgin. Now in the British Museum.

Escurial, The. A royal residence built by Philip II.; it is the largest structure in Spain, and one of the most splendid buildings in Europe. It is 22 miles from Madrid and contains a palace, a church, a monastery, free schools and a mausoleum.

Eternal City, The. Rome.

Eureka. (I have found it.) Exclamation of Archimedes when he discovered the method of proving that the sum of the squares of the sides of a right-angled triangle equaled the square of the hypothenuse.

Evangelists, Symbols of the. Matthew has a scroll before him and holds a pen; Mark sits writing, with a winged lion by his side; Luke has a pen and a scroll, near him is an ox; John is a young man behind whom is an eagle.

Exclusion, Bill of. A bill which passed the English House of Commons in 1679, proposing to exclude the Duke of York from the throne because he was a Roman Catholic.

Expounder of the Constitution, The. Daniel Webster.

Fabian Policy. Delaying; dilatory. From Quintus Fabius Maximus, the Roman General who successfully opposed Hannibal, the Carthaginian, by avoiding a battle and continually harassing him.

Fabius, The American. George Washington.

Fairmount Park. In Philadelphia, where the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 was held; contains nearly 3,000 acres.

Faineants, Les Rois. (Do-nothing Kings.) The last twelve Kings of the Merovingian Dynasty were so called. For about 100 years previous to 720, when Pepin dethroned Childeric III., they were mere puppets, and the supreme authority was exercised by the mayors of the palace.

Falernian. A celebrated ancient Italian wine grown at Falernum.

Faneuil Hall. In Boston, built 1742; called the "cradle of Liberty," for there the Revolutionary patriots were wont to assemble.

Farmer George. George III. of England; so called from his love of agriculture.

Fata Morgana. A mirage in the Straits of Messina.

Father of his Country. George Washington.

Fathers of the Latin Church. St. Ambrose of Milan, St. Augustine, St. Bernard, St. Hilary, St. Jerome, Lactantius.

Faubourg St. Antoine. The part of Paris where the workingmen live.

Faubourg St. Germain. Aristocratic part of Paris.

Fenians. A society of Irishmen formed in the United States in 1865 to free Ireland.

Field of the Cloth of Gold. Plain in France where Francis I. and Henry VIII. met on a mutual visit. It is historical on account of the gorgeous display, both parties being most extravagant in their outfit.

Fifth Avenue. A celebrated residence street in New York.

Fighting Joe. The American General Joseph Hooker.

First Gentleman in Europe. George IV. of England.

Five Points. A once notorious locality in New York.

Flagellants. Religious fanatics of the thirteenth century who went about naked and scourging themselves.

Fleet, The. A London prison taken down in 1845.

Flowery Kingdom, The. China.

Flying Dutchman. A spectre ship cruising about the Cape of Good Hope. Foreboded trouble to whoever sees it.

Forte. Strong point.

Fort Sumter. In the harbor of Charleston, S. C. Here were heard the first sounds of the cannons' thunder in the late Civil war.

Fourierism. Charles Fourier, a French visionary, proposed a system of communism in which the world should be divided into "phalansteries" of four hundred families who were to live and work in common.

Freshman. A student in his first year at college.

Funk, Peter. A mock auction; a person employed to act as an apparent purchaser and bid up articles for sale.

Gadshill. Near Rochester, in Kent, England. Place where Falstaff met so many men in buckram. Charles Dickens' residence was at Gadshill.

Genre Painting. Represents ordinary domestic and rural scenes.

George, St., and the Dragon. St. George, the patron saint of England, is said to have slain in Libya a hideous dragon whose daily food was a virgin.

Gerrymander. The geographical apportionment of districts to give preponderance to one political party. Started in Massachusetts, and named from its Governor, Elbridge Gerry. Example, a shoestring district in Missouri.

Ghetto. The quarter in Rome to which the Jews were formerly restricted.

Ghibelline. One of a faction in Italy in the thirteenth century, which favored the German Emperors, in opposition to the Guelphs, adherents of the Pope.

Girondists; The Gironde. Moderate "Constitutional" Republican party in the French Revolution in 1798.

Glencoe. A pass in Argyleshire, Scotland. Here, February 13, 1691, were massacred thirty-eight of the McDonalds by one hundred and twenty soldiers under Capt. Campbell.

Gobelins. A tapestry and carpet manufactory at Paris, founded by Gobelin, a dyer, about 370 years ago.

Godiva, Lady. Wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, who offered to remit certain exactions to his tenants if she would ride naked through the streets of Coventry. She did so, all the people closing their doors and keeping within except one, "Peeping Tom," who was struck blind for peeping at her.

Golconda. The neighborhood of some rich diamond mines in India.

Gold Fever. 1849; peopled California.

Golden Age. A period of innocence and prosperity. Nearly always refers to some past age.

Golden Gate. The entrance to the harbor of San Francisco.

Golden Horn. The estuary of the Bosphorus, upon whose banks Constantinople is built.

Gordian Knot. A difficulty; an obstacle. Gordius, King of Phrygia, consecrated to Jupiter a wagon, the beam and yoke of which were tied together by such an intricate knot that no one could unravel it. An oracle having foretold that he who could untie this knot would be master of Asia, Alexander cut it asunder with his sword.

Gordon Riots, The. In 1780 in London, the bill passed by the House of Commons for the relief of the Roman Catholics caused so much ill-feeling that Lord George Gordon, a fanatic, incited the mob to try and force its repeal. Dickens in his Barnaby Rudge gives a vivid description of these riots.

Gotham. A name sometimes applied to New York City.

Gotham, The Wise Men of. Noted for their folly. Gotham was an English village.

Great Commoner, The. William Pitt.

Great Duke, The. Wellington.

Great Eastern. The largest vessel ever launched. She was built to carry 1,000 passengers and 5,000 tons of cargo. Her chief work has been in the laying of ocean telegraph cables.

Great Pyramid, The. Is at Gheezeh, Egypt. It is 484 feet high.

Greenbacks. United States Treasury notes. So named from their color.

Green Isle, The. Ireland. Sometimes also called the Emerald Isle.

Greenwood. A cemetery in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gregorian Year. 1582; it being proved that the years were eleven minutes shorter than what they were counted at, Gregory XIII. took ten days of October out of that year and advanced the dates so as to correct the calendar. The reform has been accepted throughout Christendom, except in Russia. Example: George Washington, born February 11, O. S.

Gretna Green. A Scotch village famous for runaway matches.

Grub Street. In London; used to be noted for its literary denizens.

Guelphs. The adherents in the thirteenth century of the Papacy against the German Emperors. They were the constant opponents of the Ghibellines, and between them Italy was kept in turmoil.

Guildhall. The London town hall.

Gunpowder Plot, The. A plot to blow up the English Parliament in its House, November 5, 1605. A cellar underneath was stored with gunpowder intended to be touched off during the session by Guy Fawkes. The discovery was made in time to prevent mischief. To use a modern but inelegant phrase, the plot was considered by some people to be "a put-up job."

Gyges' Ring. A ring which made the wearer invisible. Gyges, having found a man's corpse in a brazen horse that he discovered in a cave, took a ring from the finger of the dead that rendered him invisible. By using this ring he entered unseen the chamber of the King of Lydia and murdered him. He became King.

Habeas Corpus Act, The. Was passed in the time of Charles II. and provides that the body of any person restrained of his liberty must on proper application be brought before a Judge and the reason of hise onfinement stated. The Judge will then determine the amount of bail he shall furnish, or he will remand him to prison or allow him his freedom, as the case may require.

Halcyon Days. A period of happiness; days of peace and tranquility. The halcyon, as the kingfisher was anciently called, was said to lay her eggs in nests on rocks near the sea during the calm weather about the winter solstice.

Handicap. Apportionment of the weights that must be carried in a race by different horses, considering their age and strength, to equalize their chances.

Hansard. Name of the firm which prints the debates of the British Parliament.

Hanse Towns. In the twelfth century some commercial cities in the north of Germany formed an association for the protection of commerce. To these other similar cities in Holland, England, France, Spain and Italy acceded, and for centuries this confederacy commanded the respect and defied the power of Kings.

Hanseatic League. The name of the confederation of Hanse towns. There were seventy-two cities in the league, and they held triennial conventions called Hansa. It has long since fallen to pieces. Four of its members, Lubeck, Hamburg, Bremen and Frankfort, are called free cities, but are really part of the German Empire.

Hare, Mad as a March. The hare is wilder than usual in March.

Harpies. Three ravenous and filthy monsters, each having a woman's face and the body of a vulture. Their names were Aello, Ocypete and Celeno. Juno sent them to plunder the table of Phineus.

Hari-Kari. (Happy dispatch.) Japanese official suicide.

Harvest Moon. The full moon at or nearest the fall equinox; rises for a number of days about sunset.

Heathen Chinee, The. A poem.

Heidelberg Castle. Ruins near Heidelberg, Germany.

Hegira. The date of Mohammed's flight from Mecca, July 16th, 622. The epoch from which the Mohammedans compute their time.

High Church. The more conservative portion of the Episcopal Church.

High Seas, The. The sea beyond three miles from the coast.

History, The Father of. Herodotus, the Greek historian.

Hobson's Choice. Take what is offered or go without. Tobias Hobson, an English stable-keeper, made whatever customer came to hire a horse take the one nearest the door.

Holborn. A street in London by which criminals used to be carried out to execution at Tyburn.

Holy Alliance. Formed in 1816 by Austria, Prussia and Russia.

Holy Family, The. The name of pictures representing in group the infant Jesus, St. Joseph, the Blessed Virgin, John the Baptist, Anna, and St. Elizabeth. The most celebrated are by Michael Angelo at Florence, by Raphael in London, and by Leonardo da Vinci in the Louvre.

Holy Land, The. Palestine.

Holy League, The. The alliance of Pope Julius II., France, Germany, Spain and some of the Italian Republics in 1508, against Venice.

Honi soit qui mal y pense. (Shame to him who evil thinks.) Motto of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, that of the Garter, instituted by Edward III. At a ball, a garter of the Countess of Salisbury, having fallen off, was picked up by the King, who expressed himself in the above phrase and fastened it around his own knee. This incident led to the formation of the order.

Honors of War. Allowing a surrendered enemy to keep his arms.

Hotel de Ville. The city hall in French and Belgian cities.

Houris. Beautiful virgins of Paradise; promised by the Koran for the delight of the true believers.

Hundred Days, The. From March 20, 1815, when Napoleon escaped from Elba, to June 22, 1815, when he abdicated.

Iconoclast. (Image-breaker.) A radical reformer.

Iliad. A Greek epic poem by Homer, relating the story of the siege of Troy by the Greeks.

Independence, Declaration of. Issued July 4, 1776.

Independence Hall. In Philadelphia, Pa., where Congress met and adopted the Declaration of Independence.

Index Expurgatorius. A list of books forbidden to be read by the Roman Catholic Church.

Inns of Court. The four London law societies which have the sole right of admitting candidates to the Bar. They are Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, the Inner Temple and the Middle Temple.

Inquisition. A tribunal established in some countries to try heretics.

Irish Agitator, The. Daniel O'Connell.

Iron City, The. Pittsburg, Pa.

Iron Duke, The. The Duke of Wellington.

Iron Mask, The Man in the. A mysterious French state prisoner.

Jack Ketch. The hangman. The name of an English hangman.

Jack Robinson. Before you can say Jack Robinson; at once. Jack Robinson was noted for the shortness of his visits; the servant had scarcely time to repeat his name, before he would leave.

Jack, The Giant Killer. A nursery hero.

Jack, The American, or Union. The blue ground of the American flag with the stars but without the stripes.

Jacobins. A revolutionary club, 1789, in Paris, held its meetings in what had been the Jacobin Monastery. They were violent and extreme in the measures they proposed. Their name spread to all similar organizations and to individuals acting with them throughout France.

Jacobites. Adherents of James II. of England, and of the Stuarts, his descendants.

Jardin des Plantes. Botanical and zoological garden in Paris.

Jardin Mabille. Of world-wide notoriety. A Parisian resort where the can-can flourished. Suppressed in 1882.

Jericho, Gone to. Disappeared; ruined.

Jerusalem Delivered. An Italian epic poem by Torquato Tasso.

Jingo, Jingoism. Expression applied in England to those who wanted the English Government to assume an aggressive foreign policy, 1874-1880.

John Bull. England. Nickname for an Englishman.

John Chinaman. The Chinese in America.

Johnny Cakes. Made of Indian meal baked in the ashes.

Jubilee, Year of. Among the Jews the jubilee came every fiftieth year, which was the year after one week of weeks of years had passed (seven times seven). All slaves who were of Hebrew blood were freed, all debts were canceled and all lands returned to original owners during the jubilee. In the Roman Catholic Church it is observed every twenty-fifth year.

Juggernaut. A Hindoo god who has a famous temple in India. There is an immense car in the service of this god, which, when moved about the country, causes the greatest excitement. The car resembles a large building and its weight is very heavy. It is dragged along by the multitude and their fanaticism is so great that crowds of devotees cast themselves under the wheels and are crushed to death, a fate which they believe ensures paradise.

Julian Era, The. A method of reckoning time from 46 B.C., when Cæsar reformed the calendar.

Junius, Letters of. Some remarkable political letters written during the reign of George III. Their authorship is unknown.

Kansas, Bleeding. So called by Horace Greeley during the Free Soil controversy.

Kensington Gardens. A London Park near which Queen Victoria was born.

Kilkenny Cats, The. Disputing people; from the old verse:

There once were two cats in Kilkenny,
Who each thought there was one cat too many,
So they howled and they fit, and they scratched and they bit,
Until instead of two cats there wasn't any.

King can do no wrong, The. Meaning that the Ministers and not the King are responsible for mistakes of government.

King of Ivetot. The Seigneur of Ivetot was made king of his estate by the King of France as a recompense for the killing of his father. It was a kingdom of eight square miles.

King Cole. A legendary king of Britain, who affected tobacco and spirits.

King Cotton. A name given to the great Southern industry before the war.

King's Evil. The scrofula. So called from the belief that a king's touch would cure the disease.

King Log. A good-for-nothing ruler. The name comes from one of Esop's fables, wherein Jupiter puts a log to rule over the frogs.

King-Maker, The. Richard Nevill, the Earl of Warwick, who set up and deposed kings at his will during the Wars of the Roses, in the fifteenth century.

King Stork. A tyrant. The sequel to the Esop fable mentioned above. The frogs grew tired of King Log, whereupon King Stork was brought in at their request, who devoured the whole community.

Kit Kat Club, The. A London club founded in 1688. It had many eminent members.

Knickerbocker. A member of any old Dutch family in New York. Derived from Irving's immortal history.

Knight of Malta. A chivalric and monastic order founded during the Crusades, also called the Knights Hospitallers of St. John.

Know-Nothings. A political party in the United States, whose cardinal principle was opposition to foreign office-holders.

Koh-i-Noor. A Golconda diamond, the largest in the world, now one of the crown diamonds of England. Value, $625,000.

Koran, The. The Mohammedan Bible.

Kremlin, The. The royal Russian residence in Moscow.

Labyrinth, The. A celebrated structure built by Minos, King of Crete, which consisted of a maze out of which no one who entered could find the way back.

Laconic. Curt. So called from the brief speech in fashion in old Laconia, afterwards called Sparta.

Lacrymal Christi. An Italian wine.

Lake School, The. A society of English poets consisting of Coleridge, Wordsworth and Southey.

Land of Bondage, The. Egypt.

Land o' Cakes, The. Scotland.

Land of Nod, The. Sleep; Dreamland.

Land of Promise, The. Canaan, the goal of the Jewish wanderings in the wilderness.

Lang Syne. Long ago.

Langue d'Oc. Provence, a part of France so called from the dialect in use.

Langue d'Œil. All of France except Provence.

Laocoon, The. A celebrated statue in the Vatican representing Laocoon strangled by serpents.

Laodicean. A person luke-warm in religion.

Lares and Penates. The household gods.

Last Judgment, The. The theme of a number of frescoes of the Renaissance period in Italy.

Last Supper, The. Similar to the above. Leonardo da Vinci's best canvas is on this subject.

Lateran Palace, The. One of the Papal residences at Rome.

Laughing Philosopher, The. Democritus of Abdera, who believed that life was only to be laughed at.

Leaning Tower, The. A celebrated structure at Pisa, Italy, which leans thirteen feet out of the perpendicular; 178 feet high.

Learned Blacksmith, The. Elihu Burritt.

Leonine Verses. Verses which rhyme at the middle and the end.

Libby Prison. A Confederate gaol for prisoners of war at Richmond, Va.

Lilliput. The pigmy land in Gulliver's travels.

Lingua Franca. A dialect of French, Italian and Arabic spoken on the Mediterranean Sea.

Lion and Unicorn. The supporters of the British royal arms.

Lion of the North, The. Gustavus of Sweden, the great leader of the Protestant forces during the Thirty Years' War.

Lion's Share. The bigger portion in a division. So called from one of Esop's fables.

Little Corporal, The. Napoleon Bonaparte.

Little Giant, The. Stephen A. Douglass.

Lloyds. The originators of marine insurance.

Lombard Street. The financial street of London.

Lone Star State, The. Texas.

Long Parliament. The Parliament which sat for thirteen years at the beginning of the civil war in England. It sat from 1640 to 1653.

Lorelei. A malignant but beautiful water-sprite of the Rhine.

Lotus-Eaters, The. Homer in the Odyssey describes the effect of eating the lotus as making the eater forget his home.

Louvre, The. The art palace of Paris.

Low Church, The. A part of the Episcopal Church which is opposed to ceremonials.

Lusiad, The. The Portuguese epic poem, written by Camoens, describing Vasco da Gama's adventures.

Lynch Law. Mob law. The name comes from a Virginia farmer who instituted the first vigilance committee in America.

Mab, Queen. The queen of the fairies. So called from an Irish fairy princess named Medh, who flourished in the night of time.

Macadamize. Paving with broken stones. So called from the inventor, Sir John MacAdam.

Macaronic Verse. A verse made by mixing different languages.

Macchiavellism. Political trickery.

Madam Tussaud's Exhibition. A famous London wax-works show.

Mad Poet, The. Nathaniel Lee, an insane English dramatist.

Madman of Macedonia, The. Alexander the Great.

Madman of the North, The. Charles III. of Sweden.

Madonna. The Blessed Virgin.

Maecenas. A noted patron of poets during the reign of Augustus of Rome.

Magna Charta. The charter making the cornerstone of English liberty, extorted from King John Lack-Land.

Mahomet's Coffin. The body of Mahomet is said to hang in mid-air over Medina.

Maid of Orleans. Joan of Arc.

Maid of Saragossa. Augustina Zaragoza, the heroine of the siege of Saragossa in 1808-9.

Maiden Queen, The. Elizabeth of England.

Maine Law. A prohibitory law first adopted in Maine.

Malthusian Doctrine, The. The theory that the population of the world is growing faster than the food supply.

Mammoth Cave. A cave near the Green River, Kentucky, the largest cave in the world.

Man in the Moon. According to the legend the man who first broke the Sabbath.

Man of Destiny. Napoleon Bonaparte.

Man of Iron, The. Bismarck.

Man of Straw. An irresponsible person.

Mare's Nest. A matter which seems of importance but turns out to be nothing.

Marriage a la Mode. The title of six satirical pictures by Hogarth.

Marseillaise. The French national air, composed by Rouget de Lisle.

Martinet. A strict disciplinarian. So called from a French officer of the seventeenth century.

Mason and Dixon's Line. The north boundary of the Slave States, dividing Virginia and Maryland from Pennsylvania.

Mausoleum. The tomb of Mausolus, built by Queen Artemisia, one of the seven wonders of the world.

Mayfair. The west end of London.

Mercator's Projection. (Or Mercator's Chart), is so called after Gerard Mercator, a Flemish geographer of the sixteenth century, the first to give an unbroken view of the whole surface of the earth. In it all the meridians are straight lines *perpendicular* to the equator, and all the parallels *parallel* to the equator, the effect being to greatly exaggerate the polar regions.

Merry Andrew. A buffoon, from Andrew Borde, the whimsical physician of Henry VIII.

Merry Monarch, The. Charles II. of England.

Mesmerism. Takes its name from Mesmer, a German physician.

Mezzo Relievo. Carved or cast figures projecting from the tablet a little more than basso relievo, and something less than alto relievo, are called mezzo relievo.

Middle Ages, The. The period between the destruction of the Roman Empire and the revival of learning in Italy—476 to 1500.

Middle States, The. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Minnesingers. (Love singers.) The German lyric poets of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

Miserere. The fifty-first psalm.

Mississippi Bubble, The. A hollow financial scheme.

Missouri Compromise, The. A measure that prohibited slavery north of 36° 30' north latitude.

Mistress of the Seas. England.

Molly Maguires. A secret society in the United States. Many crimes were attributed to it, especially in Pennsylvania.

Monarch, Le Grand. Louis XIV. of France.

Monroe Doctrine. The United States is not to meddle in European affairs, nor to allow European Governments to meddle in the affairs of the American Continent.

Mont de Piete. A pawnbroker's shop.

Montmartre. A Parisian cemetery.

Monumental City, The. Baltimore, Md.

Morey Letter, The. A forged letter attributing to Gen. Garfield anti-Chinese sentiments, 1880.

Morganatic Marriage. A marriage between a man of high rank and a woman of a lower one. She does not take her husband's title.

Mother of Presidents. Virginia; having produced seven Presidents of the United States.

Mother Carey's Chickens. Stormy petrels.

Mother Goose. She lived near Boston, and was a nursery rhymer. She sung rhymes to her grandson Thomas Fleet, who printed them in 1819.

Mount Vernon. The home of Washington, in Virginia.

Muscular Christianity. An expression of Charles Kingsley. "A sound mind in a sound body."

Music of the Spheres. Order, harmony. Plato taught that each planet had a siren whose song harmonized with the motion of our sphere and with that of the others.

Namby-Pamby. Childish. A term used for poor literary productions.

Nantes, Edict of. A decree issued at Nantes, France, in 1508, by Henry IV., granting toleration to the Protestant religion. Revoked by Louis XIV., October 22, 1685.

Nation of Shop-keepers. The name given to the English by Napoleon.

Natural Bridge, The. A natural arch over Cedar Creek near James River in Virginia. It is 200 feet high.

Newgate. A London prison.

New World. The Americas.

Nibelungen Lied. A German epic poem of the thirteenth century.

Nine Worthies, The. Joshua, David, Judas Maccabæus, Hector, Alexander, Julius Cæsar, Arthur, Charlemagne and Godfrey of Bouillon.

Noctes Ambrosianæ. The title of a work by Prof. Wilson (Christopher North).

Noel. Christmas day.

Non-Conformists. Dissenters from the Church of England.

Northern Giant, The. Russia.

Notre Dame. The Cathedral of Paris.

Odyssey A narrative poem of the adventures of Ulysses on his voyage from Troy to Ithaca-Homer.

Ogres Giants who feed on human flesh.

Oi Polloi. The multitude.

Old Abe Abraham Lincoln.

Old Bailey. A London criminal court.

Old Dominion, The. Virginia.

Old Guard, The. A favorite regiment of Napoleon Bonaparte. In the Chicago Convention, 1880, the friends of Gen. Grant received this name.

Old Hickory. Gen. Andrew Jackson.

Old Probs. (Old Probabilities.) The U. S. Signal Service.

Old Public Functionary. President James Buchanan.

Old South, The. A famous church in Boston, Mass.

Orangeman. A Protestant Irishman. Member of an organization which cherishes the memory of William Prince of Orange.

Orange Peel. Sir Robert Peel.

Ordinance of 1787. An act fixing the government of the Northwest Territory of the United States.

Orlando Furioso. An Italian poem by Ariosto.

Ossian. The son of Fingal, a Scotch bard. Ossian's poems, published in 1760, were the work of James Mc Pherson, a gifted Caledonian.

Ostend Manifesto. Was issued by the United States Ministers to England, France and Spain during Pierce's administration, declaring that Cuba must belong to the United States.

Ostracism. The Athenians expelled every public man against whom a sufficient number of votes were cast. The votes were written on oyster shells.

Palimpsest. A parchment having the original writing erased and new writing substituted.

Pall Mall. A street in London.

Palladium. Is something that affords defence, protection and safety. A statue of Pallas was the palladium of Troy.

Pantheon. A circular building in Rome erected in the time of Augustus. It is now a church, the Rotonda.

Paradise Lost. A poem by John Milton treating of the fall of man.

Paradise Regained. Poem by Milton on the temptation and triumph of Jesus.

Paris of America, The. Cincinnati.

Parthenon. A temple of Minerva in Athens.

Partington, Mrs. The American Mrs. Malaprop. The creation of B. P. Shillaber.

Pasquinade. A lampoon or satirical writing. Political squibs used to be posted on an old statue that stood in Rome near the house of a sneering old cobbler named Pasquin.

Peeler. A policeman. Sir Robert Peel founded the Irish constabulary.

Peninsular War. The war between England and France in Spain and Portugal, 1808-1812.

People's William. William E. Gladstone.

Pere-la-Chaise. A cemetery near Paris.

Philippic. An invective. The orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon originated this word.

Philistine. A word in use in the German universities for a person below caste.

Philosopher's Stone, The. A substance supposed to have the property of turning anything else into gold.

Plon-Plon. Prince Napoleon J. C. Bonaparte.

Plumed Knight, The. J. G. Blaine, American statesman.

Plymouth Rock. The rock at Plymouth, Mass., where the Pilgrims landed in 1620.

Poet's Corner. A corner in Westminster Abbey where poets are buried. The poetical column in a newspaper.

Pons Asinorum. (The bridge of asses.) Fifth proposition, first book Euclid's Geometry.

Poor Richard. Benjamin Franklin.

Porkopolis. Cincinnati.

Prater, The. A promenade in Vienna, Austria.

Phœnix. A mythical bird, without a mate, renews itself every five hundred years by being consumed in a fire of spices, whence it rises from the ashes and starts for a new flight.

Pied Piper of Hamelin, The. Not being paid for having drawn, by the sound of his pipe, the rats and mice out of Hamelin into the river, he piped the children of the town into Koppelberg hill, where 130 of them died.

Pigeon English. A mixture of English, Chinese and Portuguese.

Protestant Duke, The. The Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II. of England.

Pyramids. A number of remarkable old structures in Egypt.

Quaker City, The. Philadelphia, Pa.

Quaker Poet, The. John G. Whittier.

Quartier Latin. A district of Paris inhabited principally by students.

Queen of the Antilles. The island of Cuba.

Ranz des Vaches. The air the Swiss mountaineers play on the Alpine horns when tending their cattle.

Railway King, The. George Hudson, an Englishman.

Rebellion, The Great. The war between Charles I., of England, and Parliament.

Red Letter Day. A fortunate day. In old calendars a red letter was used to mark the saints' days.

Red Tape. Official routine.

Reign of Terror. The time during the French Revolution between the overthrow of the Girondists, May 31, 1793, and the fall of Robespierre, July 27, 1794.

Reynard the Fox. A romance of the fourteenth century.

Rialto, The. A bridge over the Grand Canal, Venice.

Rights, Declaration of. An instrument securing annual Parliaments, trial by jury, free elections, the right of petition, and denying to the crown the privilege of keeping a standing army or of levying taxes, was drawn up after the revolution of 1689, and accepted by William and Mary.

Roost, To Rule the. To take the leading part.

Robert the Devil. The first Duke of Normandy.

Robin Goodfellow. Puck, a celebrated fairy.

Roland for an Oliver, A. Tit for tat. Roland and Oliver, two peers of Charlemagne. So many romances were related of these knights that, whenever one told an improbable story to match one that had been told before, it was called giving a Roland for an Oliver.

Rossius, The British. David Garrick.

Rough and Ready. Gen. Zachary Taylor.

Round Robin. A petition or remonstrance signed by the names in a circle, so as to conceal who signed it first.

Round Table, The. King Arthur's knights sat at a round table so that any distinction of rank was avoided.

Roundheads. The Puritans, who wore short hair.

Royal Martyr, The. Charles I. of England.

Royal Society, The. A society for the advancement of natural science, founded at London, 1645.

Rozinante. The horse of Don Quixote.

Rubicon, To Pass the. To take an irretrievable step. When Cæsar crossed the Rubicon he became an enemy of the Republic.

Rule Britannia. An English song.

Rump Parliament, The. A remnant of the Long Parliament broken up by Cromwell.

Rye House Plot. A conspiracy in 1683 to assassinate Charles II. and the Duke of York. Rye House was the name of the conspirators' place of meeting.

Sabbath Day's Journey. About one mile.

Sack, To Get the. To be discharged. The Sultan, when he wants to be rid of one of his haram, has her put into a sack and thrown into the Bosphorus.

Sadducees. A sect of the ancient Jews who denied the resurrection of the dead and the expectation of a future state.

Sagas. Scandinavian books containing the Northern legends.

Saint Bartholomew, Massacre of. Massacre of the French Huguenots in the reign of Charles IX., on St. Bartholomew's day, 1572.

Sailor King, The. William IV. of England.

Saint Cloud. A once famous French palace, destroyed in the Franco-Prussian war.

Saint James, The Court of. The English court, so called from the Palace of St. James in London, formerly a royal residence.

Saint Mark's. Cathedral of Venice, Italy.

Saint Paul's. The cathedral of London; designed by Sir Christopher Wren.

Saint Peter's. At Rome; is the most splendid church building in the world.

Saint Sophia. A mosque in Constantinople, Turkey.

Saint Stephens. A Gothic cathedral in Vienna, Austria.

Salt River. Oblivion. Gone up Salt River is generally taken to mean political defeat.

Sambo. Nickname for colored man.

Sanctum. One's private office.

Sandwich. A piece of meat between two pieces of bread.

Sang Azul. Of aristocratic descent.

Sanhedrim. The Jewish court of seventy elders.

Sans Culottes. (Without trousers.) The French revolutionists.

Sans Souci. Palace of Frederick the Great, at Potsdam, near Berlin.

Santa Croce. A church in Florence, Italy, the burial-place of Michael Angelo, Galileo, Machiavelli and others.

Saturnalia. A festival in honor of Saturn observed annually by the Romans by giving way to the wildest disorders. Unrestrained license for all classes, even to the slaves, ruled the city for three days, December 17, 18 and 19.

Schoolmen. The mediæval theologians.

Scotland Yard. The headquarters of the London police.

Scourge of God, The. Atilla, King of the Huns.

Scratch, Old. The Devil.

Scylla. (Avoiding Scylla he fell into Charybdis.) In trying to avoid one danger he fell into another. Scylla and Charybdis were the two dangers in the Straits of Messina, Italy.

Sea-girt Isle, The. Great Britain.

Secessia. The seceding Southern States.

Secular Games. Games held by the Romans once in a century.

Semiramis of the North. Catherine II., Empress of Russia.

September Massacres. The massacre of the French Royalist prisoners in Paris, September 2, 3 and 4, 1792. About 8,000 were killed.

Septuagint. A Greek version of the Old Testament prepared by seventy doctors.

Seven-hilled City, The. Rome.

Seven Wonders of the World. The pyramids of Egypt; the Temple of Diana at Ephesus; the hanging gardens of Babylon; the Colossus at Rhodes; the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus; the statue of Zeus by Phidias at Olympus; and the Pharos (or light-house) of Alexandria in Egypt.

Seven Years' War. The war of Frederick the Great against France, Austria and Russia, 1756 to 1763.

Shamrock. The emblem of Ireland. St. Patrick made use of it to prove the doctrine of the Trinity.

Spanish Main. The southwestern part of the Gulf of Mexico.

Sphinx. An emblem of silence and mystery. A monument near Cairo, Egypt; half woman, half lion.

Stabat Mater. A Latin hymn on the Crucifixion.

Six Hundred, Charge of the. At the battle of Balaklava, October 25, 1854, by a mistaken order, the British light cavalry, 670 strong, made a most gallant charge on the Russians.

Sleeping Beauty, The. A fairy tale.

Smell of the Lamp. A phrase first applied to the orations of Demosthenes, showing their careful and labored preparation. Demosthenes studied in a cave by lamplight.

Song of Roland. An old French poem recounting the deaths of Oliver and Roland at Roncesvalles.

Shibboleth. A countersign. The password of a secret society. When the Ephraimites, after being routed by Jepthah, tried to pass the Jordan, they were detected by not being able to pronounce properly the word Shibboleth.

Sick Man, The. The Ottoman Empire.

Sinews of War, The. Money.

Single-Speech Hamilton. An English statesman of the eighteenth century, W. G. Hamilton. He never made but one speech, but that one was most eloquent.

Stalwart. A member of the Republican party of the United States clinging to the principles and practices of the party. His opposite, a "Half-breed," is a Republican unwilling to be controlled by the party leaders.

Star Chamber. A court of criminal jurisdiction in England having extensive powers. It existed from the time of Henry VIII. until that of Charles I.

"Stonewall" Jackson. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, Confederate General.

Strasburg Cathedral. At Strasburg; Gothic; 468 feet high; has a wonderful clock.

Swedish Nightingale. Jenny Lind (now Mme. Goldschmidt).

Sorbonne, The. A university in Paris founded by Robert de Sorbonne in the thirteenth century.

Sortes Biblicæ. Fortune-telling by consulting the Bible.

South Kensington Museum. A collection of works of art and manufactures in London.

South Sea Bubble, The. A company formed in 1710 in England to pay the national debt and to have in return a monopoly of the South Sea trade. This company lasted about ten years, and its failure was the ruin of thousands.

Tabooed. Prohibited. A Polynesian word meaning consecrated; used for what is out of date or in bad taste.

Tammany Hall. A section of the Democratic party in New York City, named from their place of meeting.

Tammany Ring. Or the "Tweed Ring," or "the Ring." A set of New York City officials which absorbed large sums of the city money. Exposed in 1871.

Tammany, Saint. Patron saint of the Democratic party in New York. He was an Indian chief, whose name was really Timenund.

Tapis, On the. On the carpet; proposed for discussion. From the tapis or cloth on a council table.

Temple Bar. A stone house in London over which the heads of traitors used to be exposed. Torn down in 1878.

Termagant. A shrew. Termagant was, according to the Crusaders, the wife of Mahomet.

Terra Firma. Dry land.

Tertium Quid. A third somebody not to be named.

Theatre Francais. A theatre in Paris.

Theleme, Abbey of. A creation of Rabelais in his Gargantua. Its motto was, "Do as you please."

Thirty Years' War, The. Between the Catholics and Protestants in Germany, 1618-1648.

Thistle. The national emblem of Scotland. One night when the Danes were attempting to surprise an encampment of the Scotch, one of them trod upon a thistle; the pain caused him to raise an alarm, and the Scotch defeated them. Ever since the thistle is the insignia of Scotland.

Thor. Is the god of war, son of Odin, the Scandinavian Myth.

Threadneedle Street, The Old Lady of. The Bank of England.

Three Estates of the Realm. The nobility, the clergy and the commonalty; represented in the two houses of Parliament.

Thunderer, The. The London Times (newspaper).

Tick, On. On credit.

Tit for Tat. An equivalent; this for that.

Tom Thumb. Charles A. Stratton. Also, a fairy tale.

Tory. The name of an English political party; opposite of Whig.

Tour, The Grand. From England through France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany and home.

Tower, The. The citadel of London.

Transfiguration, The. One of Raphael's most famous pictures, now in the Vatican.

Trimmer. One who takes a moderate course in politics.

Trinity Church. An Episcopal church on Broadway at the head of Wall Street, New York. The richest church in America.

Triple Alliance, The. Alliance between Great Britain, Holland and Sweden against France, 1668.

Troubadours. Provincial poets from the eleventh to the fourteenth century.

Trouveres. Northern French poets 1100 to 1400.

Trumpet, To Sound One's Own. To boast. The entrance of knights into a list was announced by the heralds with a flourish of trumpets.

Tuft-hunter. A toady. At Oxford a nobleman was called a tuft because of the gold tuft on his college cap.

Tuileries. A French royal palace burned by the Commune in 1871.

Tulip Mania. A European craze of the seventeenth century centering in Holland. Everybody was buying tulip bulbs, which ran up to enormous prices. Many fortunes were sunk in their acquisition.

Tune the Old Cow Died of. Words instead of alms. Old song: a man having nothing with which to feed his cow, sings to her of the grass which is to grow. The expression is also used for a worn-out, tiresome tune.

Tyburn. Once a London place of execution, now a wealthy and fashionable quarter called Tyburnia.

Uffizi. A building in Florence in which is a magnificent art collection.

Ultramontanes. In France, the more extreme adherents of the Pope.

Underground Railroad, The. Organization of the different means used for the escape of runaway slaves, about the middle of the present century.

Under the Rose. (Sub rosa.) Confidentially.

Unlicked Cub. An ill-bred boy. The bear cub was believed to be licked into shape by its dam.

Unter den Linden. A street in Berlin having four rows of lime trees.

Unwashed, The Great. The mob.

Upas Tree. An object that does harm and should be avoided. The upas tree is common in Java; its gum is poisonous, and fable states that the atmosphere about it is as deadly.

Up the Spout. Or more elegantly, "gone where the woodbine twineth," or "at my uncle's," means in pawn.

Upper Ten Thousand. The aristocracy; fashionable society.

Utilitarians. Those who believe that the fitness of anything to promote happiness is the right standard of morality.

Utopia. An ideal commonwealth. The imaginary island, scene of Sir Thomas More's romance of Utopia.

Valhalla. The palace of immortality, where the heroes slain in battle dwell. (From the Saga legends.)

Vampire. An extortioner. A fabulous bat said to suck the blood of persons during sleep.

Vatican. The palace of the Popes, Rome.

Vatican, Council of the. The Œcumenical Council, 1869, promulgated Papal infallibility.

Vedas, The. Revelations of Brahma in four sacred books.

Veni, Vidi, Vici. (I came, I saw, I conquered.) Phrase used by Julius Cæsar, announcing his victory at Zela.

Venus de Medici. A Greek statue at Florence.

Venus of Milo. A Greek statue found in the Island of Melos, 1820; it is now in the Louvre.

Verbum Sap. A word to the wise.

Veronica. A relic at St. Peter's, Rome.

Versailles. A palace at Versailles, ten miles from Paris.

Vespers, The Sicilian. The massacre of the French in Sicily, March 30, 1282. The sounding of the vesper bell was the signal.

Via Dolorosa. The sorrowful way of our Lord from the Mount of Olives to Golgotha.

Vinegar Bible, The. Has "vinegar" for "vineyard", in the head line of Luke xxii. Oxford, 1767

Virgin Queen, The. Queen Elizabeth of England.

Vitus Dance, St. A disease anciently supposed to be under control of St. Vitus.

Wabash Avenue. A street in Chicago.

Wall of China, The. A wall 1,200 miles long and 20 feet high, built as a protection against the Tartars.

Wall Street. The great financial street of New York.

Wallack's. A theatre in New York.

Walton, An Izaak. An angler.

Wandering Jew, The. A legendary personage condemned to wander over the world until the day of judgment.

War of 1812. Between Great Britain and the United States, 1812-1815.

War of the Roses. The English civil wars in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, between the houses of York and Lancaster.

Ward, Artemus. C. F. Browne.

Washington Street. A street in Boston, Mass.

Wassail. (What hail!) A bowl of spiced ale used on New Year's day is the Wassail bowl.

Waters, The Father of. The Mississippi.

Ways and Means. An important committee of the House of Representatives; is charged with the duty of devising ways and means for the supply of the Government expenses.

Wedding. The first anniversary of a wedding is the *paper* wedding, the gifts being paper articles; the fifth, *wooden*; the tenth, *tin*; the fifteenth, *glass*; twenty-fifth, *silver*; fiftieth, *golden*; seventy-fifth, *diamond*.

Well of St. Keyne. A well in Cornwall. The first of a married couple to taste its waters will "wear the breeches."

Westminster Abbey. A church in London where many of the illustrious dead of England are buried.

Wetherell, Elizabeth. Pseudonym of Miss Susan Warner, author of The Wide, Wide World.

Whig. The name of a political party now extinct.

Whistle. (To pay too dearly for the whistle). Dr. Franklin's story. Cost greater than benefit.

White Feather, To Show the. A display of cowardice.

White House. The Presidential mansion at Washington.

Whiteboys. A secret society in Ireland, 1789.

Wild Huntsman, The. A spectral huntsman in the Black Forest. German legend.

Windmills, To Fight with. To oppose imaginary objects. Don Quixote.

Windsor Castle. A royal residence near London.

Wise Men of the East, The. The three Magi guided by a star to Bethlehem.

Witch of Endor, The. The soothsayer who foretold the death of Saul.

Witch-Hazel. A forked twig used for finding witches; in use still for finding water.

Wooden Horse. A ruse at the siege of Troy.

Woolsack, To Sit on the. To be Lord Chancellor of England.

Wyoming Massacre. The Valley of Wyoming was ravaged by Indians in 1778.

Xanthos. The prophetic horse of Achilles.

Xantippe. The scolding wife of Socrates.

Yahoo. A ruffian. The Yahoos in Gulliver's Travels are brutes shaped like men.

Yankee. A name given to all Americans. In America itself the name is only used for natives of New England.

Yarmouth Bloater. A red herring.

Yellow Jack. The yellow fever.

Young America. The growing generation.

Young Chevalier. Charles Edward Stuart, the second pretender to the throne of Great Britain. (1720-88.)

Young Germany. Heinrich Heine and his followers.

Yosemite Valley. In California. Also a picture by Bierstadt.

Yule. Christmas.

Yule-log. A large log of wood burnt on the hearth at Christmas.

Zend-Avesta, The. Persian Scriptures written in the Zend language.

Zollverein. An association between German States for the maintenance of uniform tariff rates.

A LEXICON OF FOREIGN PHRASES

Including Sentences and Quotations from both Living and Dead Languages.

WHILE it is not considered good form to interlard one's discourse with phrases culled from foreign languages, there are many cases wherein a thought is more aptly and strikingly put in Latin or French than in English. When this is the case it is certainly permissible to use the term which puts the idea in the best shape. It is also well to have at hand a comprehensive dictionary which will show at a glance just what a word, phrase or sentence in a foreign tongue means. The pages which follow contain the most complete lexicon of the kind ever published.

A bas, F., down with.
Ab extra, L., from without.
Ab initio, L., from the beginning.
Ab intra, L., from within.
Ab normis sapiens, L., wise without teaching.
Ab origine, L., from the origin.
Ab ovo, L., from the egg.
Absente reo, L., the accused being absent.
Ab uno disce omnes, L., from one judge all.
Ab urbo condita, L., from the founding of the city.
A compte, F., on account.
A corps perdu, F., headlong.
Ad aperturam, L., at the opening.
Ad astra per aspera, L., to the stars through difficulties. (The motto of Kansas.)
Ad calendas Graecas, L., at the Greek calends; meaning never, as the Greeks had no calends.
Ad captandum vulgus, L., to catch the vulgar.
Ad eundem, L., to the same (degree).
Ad extremum, L., to the extreme.
Ad finem, L., to the end.
Ad infinitum, L., to infinity.
Ad interim, L., in the meantime.
A discretion, F., at discretion.
Ad libitum, L., at pleasure.
Ad literam, L., (even) to the letter.
Ad modum, L., after the manner of.
Ad nauseum, L., to disgust.
Ad referendum, L., for reconsideration.
Ad rem, L., to the point.
Ad unum omnes, L., every one.
Ad valorem, L., according to value.
Ad vitam aut culpam, L., for life or for fault.
Æquo animo, L., with mind content.
Ætatis suæ, L., of his (or her) age.
Affaire d'amour, F., a love affair.
Affaire d'honneur, F., a duel.
Affaire de cœur, F., an affair of the heart.
A fortiori, L., for stronger reason.
A la campagne, F., as in the country.
A la Francaise, F., after the French (manner).
A l'Anglaise, F., after the English (manner).
A la mode, F., after the fashion.
Alere flammam, L., to feed the flame.
Al fresco, It., in the open air.
Alis volat propriis, L., she flies with her own wings. (The motto of Oregon.)
Allez vous en, F., begone.
Allons, F., come.
Alma mater, L., benign mother.
Alter ego, L., another self.
Alter idem, L., another similar.
Amende honorable, F., an apology.
A mense et thoro, L., from bed and board.
Amor patriæ, L., patriotism.
Amour propre, F., self-love.
Ancien regime, F., the old rule.
Anglice, L., in English.
Animis opibusque parati, L., prepared with our lives and our money. (Motto of South Carolina.)
Anno ætatis suæ, L., in the year of his (or her) age.
Anno Christi, L., in the year of Christ.
Anno Domini, L., in the year of our Lord.
Anno mundi, L., in the year of the world.
Annus mirabilis, L., the wonderful year.
Ante bellum, L., before the war.
Ante lucem, L., before the light.
Ante meridiem, L., before noon.
A l'outrance, F., to the death.
Apercu, F., sketch.
Aplomb, F., firmly; perpendicularly.
A posteriori, L., reasoning from effect to cause.
A priori, L., reasoning from cause to effect.
A propos, F., to the point; by-the-by.
Aqua vitæ, L., water of life; alcohol.
Argumentum ad hominem, L., an argument to the man.
Argumentum ad ignorantiam, L., an argument for the ignorant.
Argumentum ad baculum, L., an argument with a cudgel.
Arriere pensee, F., on after-thought.
Ars est celare artem, L., art is to conceal art.
Ars longa, vita brevis est, L., art is long, life is short.
Asinus ad lyram, L., an ass with a harp; an absurdity.
A teneris annis, L., from tender years.
Audaces fortuna juvat, L., fortune favors the bold.
Aude sapere, L., dare to be wise.
Audi alteram, L., hear the other side.
Au fait, F., expert.
Au fond, F., at the bottom.
Au pis aller, F., at the worst.
Aura popularis, L., the wind of public favor.
Aurea mediocritas, L., the golden mean.
Au reste, F., for the rest
Au revoir, F., till the next meeting.
Aussitot dit, aussitot fait, F., no sooner said than done.
Aut amat aut odit mulier, L., a woman either loves or hates.
Aut Cæsar aut nullus, L., either Cæsar or nobody.
Auto da fe, Portuguese, an act of faith; burning a heretic.
Auto de se, L., suicide.
Au troisieme, F., on the third floor.
Aut vincere aut mori, L., either to conquer or die.
Aux armes, F., to arms.
Avant-coureur, F., a forerunner.
Avant-propos, F., a preface.
Avec permission, F., with permission.
A verbis ad verbera, L., from words to blows.
A vinculo matrimonii, L., from the bond of marriage.
A volonte, F., at pleasure.
A votre sante, F., to your health.

Bas bleu, F., a blue-stocking.
Beau ideal, F., an ideal beauty.
Beau monde, F., the fashionable world.
Beaux esprits, F., men of wit.
Beaux yeux, F., beautiful eyes.
Bel esprit, F., a brilliant mind.
Bete noir, F., a bugbear.
Bien seance, F., politeness.
Billet doux, F., a love-letter.
Bis dat qui cito dat, L., he gives twice who gives quickly.
Blase, F., surfeited.
Bon ami, F., good friend.
Bonbon, F., candy.
Bon gre mal gre, F., willing or unwilling.
Bonhomie, F., good nature.
Bonis avibus, L., with lucky omens.
Bon jour, good day.
Bonne, F., nurse.
Bonne foi, F., good faith.
Bon soir, F., good evening.
Brevi manu, L., immediately.
Brutum fulmen, L., harmless thunder.

Cacoethes loquendi, L., an itch for speaking.
Cacoethes scribendi, L., an itch for writing.
Cætera desunt, L., the remainder wanting.
Cæteris paribus, L., other things being equal.
Candida pax, L., white-robed peace.
Caput, L., head.
Caput mortuum, L., the dead body.
Carpe diem, L., be merry to-day.
Cassis tutissima virtus, L., virtue is the safest shield.
Casus belli, L., a cause for war.
Catalogue raisonne, F., a topical catalogue.
Causa sine qua non, L., an indispensable condition.
Cedant arma togæ, L., let arms yield to the gown.
Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute, F., the first step alone is difficult.
C'est a dire, F., that is to say.
Chacun a son gout, F., every man to his taste.

Chef, F., the head; the leading person or part.
Chef de bataillon, F., a major.
Chef de cuisine, F., head cook.
Chef-d'œuvre, F., a masterpiece.
Chere amie, F., a dear friend; a mistress.
Chevalier d'industrie, F., knight of industry; one who lives by his wits.
Chiaroscuro, It., distribution of light and shade in painting.
Cicerone, It., a guide who explains curiosities.
Cicisbeo, It., a male attendant on a married lady.
Ci-devant, F., formerly; heretofore.
Cogito, ergo sum, L., I think, therefore I exist.
Colubrem in sinu favere, L., to cherish a serpent in one's bosom.
Comme il faut, F., as it should be.
Compagnon de voyage, F., a traveling companion.
Compos mentis, L., sound of mind.
Compte rendu, F., account rendered; report.
Comte, F., count.
Comtesse, F., countess.
Con amore, F., with love or great pleasure; earnestly.
Con commodo, It., at a convenient rate.
Conditio sine qua non, L., a necessary condition.
Confrere, F., a brother of the same monastery; an associate.
Conge d'elire, F., leave to elect.
Conquiescat in pace, L., may he rest in peace.
Conseil de famille, F., a family consultation.
Conseil d'etat, F., a council of state; a privy council.
Constantia et virtute, L., by constancy and virtue.
Consuetudo pro lege servatur, L., custom is observed as law.
Contra bonos mores, L., against good morals or manners.
Coram nobis, L., before us.
Coram non judice, L., before one not the proper judge.
Corps de garde, F., a body of men who watch in a guard-room; the guard-room itself.
Corps diplomatique, F., a diplomatic body.
Corpus Christi, L., Christ's body.
Corpus delicti, L., the body, substance or foundation of the offence.
Corrigenda, L., corrections to be made.
Couleur de rose, F., rose-color; an aspect of beauty and attractiveness.
Coup d'essai, F., a first attempt.
Coup d'etat, F., a stroke of policy in state affairs.
Coup de grace, F., the finishing stroke.
Coup de main, F., a sudden attack; a bold effort.
Coup d'œil, F., a slight view; a glance.
Coup de theatre, F., a theatrical effect; claptrap.
Coute qu'il coute, F., let it cost what it may.
Credula res amor est, L., love is a credulous affair.
Crescite et multiplicamini, L., grow, or increase, and multiply. (The motto of Maryland.)
Crimen læsæ majestatis, L., the crime of high treason.
Cui bono? L., for whose benefit is it? what good will it do?
Cul de sac, F., the bottom of a bag; a place closed at one end.
Cum grano salis, L., with a grain of salt; with some allowance.
Cum privilegio, L., with privilege.
Currente calomo, L., with a running or rapid pen.
Custos retulorum, L., the keeper of the rolls.

Da capo, It., from the beginning.
D'accord, F., agreed; in tune.
Damnant quod non intelligunt, L., they condemn what they do not understand.
De bonne grace, F., with good grace; willingly.
De die in diem, L., from day to day.
De facto, L., from the fact; really.
Degage, F., easy and unconstrained.
Dei gratia, L., by the grace of God.
Dejeuner a la fourchette, F., a meat breakfast.
De jure, L., from the law; by right.
Delenda est Carthago, L., Carthage must be blotted out or destroyed.
De mortuis nil nisi bonum, L., let nothing but good be said of the dead.
De nihilo nihil fit, L., of nothing, nothing is made.
De novo, L., anew; over again from the beginning.
Deo gratias, L., thanks to God.
Deo juvante, L., with God's help.
Deo, non fortuna, L., from God, not from fortune.
Deo volente, L., God willing; by God's will; usually contracted into *D.V.*
De profundis, L., out of the depths.
Dernier ressort, F., a last resource.
De bonis non, L., of the goods not administered on.
De gustibus non est disputandum, L., there is no disputing about tastes.
Desagrement, F., something disagreeable.
Desideratum, L., a thing desired.
Desunt cætera, L., the other things are wanting; the remainder is wanting.
De trop, F., too much, or too many; not wanted.
Dies iræ, L., the day of wrath.
Dies non, L., *in law*, a day on which judges do not sit.
Dieu defend le droit, F., God defends the right.
Dieu et mon droit, F., God and my right.
Dignus vindice nodus, L., a knot worthy to be untied by such an avenger, or by such hands.
Dii penates, L., household gods.
Dii majores, L., the greater gods.
Dii minores, L., the lesser gods.
Dirigo, L., I direct or guide. (The motto of Maine.)
Disjecta membra, L., scattered limbs or remains.
Distingue, F., distinguished; eminent.
Distrait, F., absent in thought.
Divertissement, F., amusement; sport.
Divide et impera, L., divide and rule.
Dolce far niente, It., sweet doing-nothing; sweet idleness.
Double entente, F., double meaning; a play on words; a word or phrase susceptible of more than one meaning. (Incorrectly written, *double entendre.*)
Dramatis personæ, L., the characters or persons represented in a drama.
Droit des gens, F., the law of nations.
Dulce domum, L., sweet home; homewards.
Dulce est desipere in loco, L., it is pleasant to jest or be merry at the proper time.
Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori, L., it is sweet and becoming to die for one's country.
Dum spiro, spero, L., while I breathe, I hope.
Dum vivimus, vivamus, L., while we live, let us live.

Eau de Cologne, F., a perfumed liquid; Cologne water.
Eau de vie, F., water of life; brandy.
Ecce homo, L., behold the man. (Applied to a picture representing our Lord given up to the Jews by Pilate, and wearing a crown of thorns.)
Editio princeps, L., the first edition.
Egalite, F., equality.
Ego et rex meus, L., I and my king.
El dorado, Sp., the golden land.
Emigre, F., an emigrant.
Empressement, F., ardor; zeal.
En arriere, F., in the rear; behind.
En attendant, F., in the meanwhile.
En avant, F., forward.
En deshabille, F., in undress.
En echelon, F., in steps; like stairs.
En famille, F., in a domestic state.
Enfans perdus, F., lost children; *in mil.*, the forlorn hope.
En grande tenue, F., in full dress.
En masse, F., in a body.
En passant, F., in passing; by the way.
En rapport, F., in relation; in connection.
En regle, F., in order; according to rules.
En route, F., on the way.
Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem, F., with the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty. (The motto of Massachusetts.)
En suite, F., in company.
Entente cordiale, F., evidence of good-will towards each other, exchanged by the chief persons of two states.
Entourage, F., surroundings; adjuncts.
En tout, F., in all; wholly.
Entree, F., entrance; first course at meals; freedom of access.
Entremets, F., dainties; small dishes.
Entrepot, F., a warehouse; a place for depositing goods.
Entre nous, F., between ourselves.
Entresol, F., a suite of apartments between the basement or ground floor and the second floor.
En verite, F., in truth; verily.
E pluribus unum, L., one composed of many. (The motto of the United States, as one government formed of many independent States.)
Errare est humanum, L., to err is human.
Esprit borne, F., a narrow, contracted mind.
Esprit du corps, F., spirit of the body; fellowship; brotherhood.
Esse quam videri, L., to be, rather than to seem.
Esto perpetua, L., let it be perpetual; let it endure forever.
Et cætera, L., and the rest; etc.
Et hoc genus omne, L., and everything of the kind.
Et sequentes, L., *Et sequentia*, L., and those that follow.
Et sic de cæteris, L., and so of the rest.
Et tu, Brute! L., and thou also, Brutus!
Eureka, Gr., I have found it. (The motto of California.)
Ex adverso, L., from the opposite side.
Ex animo, L., with the soul; heartily.
Ex capite, L., from the head; from memory.
Ex cathedra, L., from the bench, chair or pulpit; with high authority.
Excelsior, L., higher; more elevated. (The motto of New York.)
Exceptio probate regulam, L., the exception proves the rule.
Excerpta, L., extracts.
Ex concessio, L., from what is conceded.
Ex curia, L., out of court.
Ex dono, L., by the gift.
Exempli gratia, L., for example; for instance.
Exeunt, L., they go out.
Exeunt omnes, L., all go out.
Exit, L., departure; a passage out; death.
Exitus acta probat, L., the event justifies the deed. (Washington's motto.)
Ex necessitate rei, L., from the necessity of the case.
Ex nihilo nihil fit, L., out of nothing, nothing comes.
Ex officio, L., by virtue of office.
Ex parte, L., on one part or side only.
Ex pede Herculum, L., we see a Hercules from the foot; we judge the whole from the specimen.
Experimentum crucis, L., the experiment of the cross; a decisive experiment; a most searching test.
Experto crede, L., trust one who has had experience.
Ex post facto, L., after the deed is done.
Ex tempore, L., off-hand; without premeditation.
Extra muros, L., beyond the walls.
Ex uno disce omnes, L., from one learn all; from one you can judge the whole.
Ex usu, L., from or by use.

Facetiæ, L., witticisms; humorous pleasantry.
Facile princeps, L., evidently pre-eminent; the admitted chief.
Facilis est descensus Averni, L., the descent to hell is easy; the road to evil is easy
Fac-simile, L., an exact copy; a likeness.
Fait accompli, F., a thing already accomplished.
Fas est et ab hoste doceri, L., it is well to learn even from an enemy.

Fata Morgana, It., a meteoric phenomenon nearly allied to the mirage.
Fata obstant, L., the Fates oppose it.
auteuil, F., an easy chair.
ux pas, F., a false step; a mistake.
ecit, L., he made it; put after an artist's name.
Felicitas multos habet amicos, L., prosperity has many friends.
Feliciter, L., happily; successfully.
Felo de se, L., a self-murderer; one who commits felony by suicide.
Femme couverte, F., a woman covered or sheltered; a married woman.
Femme de chambre, F., a woman of the chamber; a chamber-maid.
Femme sole, F., a single woman; an unmarried woman.
Feræ naturæ, L., of a wild nature—said of wild beasts.
Festina lente, L., hasten slowly.
Fete champetre, F., a rural festival.
Fete Dieu, F., the Corpus Christi festival of the Roman Catholic Church.
Feu de joie, F., a bonfire; a discharge of firearms on joyful occasions.
Fiat justitia, ruat cælum, L., let justice be done, though the heavens should fall.
Fidei defensor, L., defender of the faith.
Fides Punica, L., Punic faith; treachery.
Fidus Achates, L., faithful Achates; a true friend.
Fille de chambre, F., a girl of the chamber; a chamber-maid.
Finem respice, L., look to the end.
Fit fabricando faber, L., a workman is made by working; practice makes perfect.
Flagrante delicto, L., in the commission of crime.
Fortiter in re, L., with firmness in acting.
Fortuna favet fortibus, F., fortune favors the brave.
Fronti nulla fides, L., no faith in appearance; there is no trusting to appearances.
Fuit Ilium, L., Troy has been.
Fulmen brutum, L., a harmless thunderbolt.
Functus officio, L., having discharged his office.
Furor loquendi, L., a rage for speaking.
Furor poeticus, L., poetic fire.
Furor scribendi, L., a rage for writing.

Garde du corps, F., a body-guard.
Garde mobile, F., a guard liable for general service.
Gardez bien, F., guard well; take care.
Genius loci, L., genius of the place.
Gens d'armes, F., armed police.
Gens de lettres, F., literary people.
Gens de meme famille, F., birds of a feather.
Gentilhomme, F., a gentleman.
Germanice, L., in German.
Gloria in excelsis, L., glory to God in the highest.
Gloria Patri, L., glory to the Father.
Gradus ad Parnassum, L., a step to Parnassus, a mountain sacred to Apollo and the Muses; a book containing aids in writing Greek or Latin poetry.
Grande parure, F., full-dress.
Gratis dictum, L., mere assertion.
Guerre a l'outrance, L., war to the uttermost.

Haud passibus æquis, L., not with equal steps.
Haut gout, F., fine or elegant taste; high flavor or relish.
Hic et ubique, L., here and everywhere.
Hic jacet, L., here lies.
Hic labor, hoc opus est, L., this is labor, this is work.
Hic sepultus, L., here buried.
Hinc illæ lacrimæ, L., hence proceed these tears.
Historiette, F., a little or short history; a tale.
Hoi polloi, Gr., the many; the rabble.
Hombre de un libro, Sp., a man of one book.
Homme d'esprit, L., a man of talent; a witty man.
Honi soit qui mal y pense, F., evil be to him who evil thinks.
Honorarium, L., a fee paid to a professional man.

Horribile dictu, L., terrible to be said.
Hors de combat, F., out of condition to fight.
Hortus siccus, L., collection of dried plants.
Hotel de ville, F., a town hall.
Hotel des Invalides, L., the military hospital in Paris.
Humanum est errare, L., to err is human.

Ich dien, Ger., I serve.
Id est, L., that is—abbreviated to *i.e.*
Imitatores servum pecus, L., imitators; a servile herd.
Imperium in imperio, L., a government within a government.
In æternum, L., forever.
In armis, L., under arms.
In articulo mortis, L., at the point of death.
Index expurgatorius, L., a list of prohibited books.
In esse, L., in being.
In extenso, L., at full length.
In extremis, L., at the point of death.
In flagrante delictu, L., taken in the act.
In forma pauperis, L., in the form of a poor person.
In foro conscientiæ, L., before the tribunal of conscience.
Infra dignitatem, L., below one's dignity.
In hoc signo vinces, L., under this sign, or standard, thou shalt conquer.
In hoc statu, L., in this state or condition.
In limine, L., at the threshold.
In loco, L., in the place.
In loco parentis, L., in the place of a parent.
In medias res, in the midst of things.
In memoriam, L., to the memory of; in memory.
In nomine, L., in the name of.
In nubibus, L., in the clouds.
In pace, L., in peace.
In perpetuum, L., forever.
In petto, L., within the breast; in reserve.
In pleno, L., in full.
In posse, L., in possible existence; that may be possible.
In præsenti, L., at the present time.
In propria persona, L., in one's own person.
In puris naturalibus, L., in naked nature; quite naked.
In re, L., in the matter of.
In rem, L., against the thing or property.
In rerum natura, L., in the nature of things.
In situ, L., in its original situation.
Insouciance, F., indifference; carelessness.
In statu quo, L., in the former state.
Inter alia, L., among other things.
Inter nos, L., between ourselves.
Inter pocula, L., between drinks.
In terrorem, L., as a warning.
Inter se, L., among themselves.
In totidem verbis, L., in so many words.
In toto, L., in the whole; entirely.
Intra muros, L., within the walls.
In transitu, L., on the passage; during the conveyance.
In vacuo, L., in empty space; free, or nearly free, from air.
In vino veritas, L., there is truth in wine.
Invita Minervæ, L., against the will of Minerva.
Ipse dixit, L., he himself said it: dogmatism.
Ipsissima verba, L., the very words.
Ipsissimis verbis, L., in the very words.
Ipso facto, L., in the fact itself.
Ira furor brevis est, L., anger is a short madness.

Jacta est alea, L., the die is cast.
Je ne sais quoi, F., I know not what.
Jet d'eau, F., a jet of water.
Jeu de mots, F., a play on words; a pun.
Jeu d'esprit, F., a play of spirit; a witticism.
Jubilate Deo, L., be joyful in the Lord.
Judicium Dei, L., the judgment of God.
Jupiter tonans, L., Jupiter the thunderer.
Jure divino, L., by divine law.
Jure humano, L., by human law.
Jus canonicum, L., canon law.
Jus civile, L., civil law.
Jus divinum, L., divine law.
Jus gentium, L., the law of nations.

Justemilieu, F., the golden mean.
Labore et honore, L., by labor and honor.
Labor ipse voluptas, L., labor itself is a pleasure.
Labor omnia vincit, L., labor conquers everything.
La fame non vuol leggi, It., hunger obeys no laws.
Laissez faire, F., let alone; suffer to have its own way.
Lapsus calami, L., a slip of the pen.
Lapsus linguæ, L., a slip of the tongue.
Lapsus memoriæ, L., a slip of the memory.
Lares et penates, L., domestic and household gods.
Latet anguis in herba, L., a snake lies hid in the grass.
Laudari a viro laudato, L., to be praised by a man who is himself praised.
L'avenir, F., the future.
Laus Deo, L., praise to God.
Le beau monde, F., the fashionable world.
Le bon temps viendra, F., the good time will come.
Le grand monarque, F., the great monarch—applied to Louis XIV. of France.
Le pas, F., precedence in place or rank.
Le roi le veut, F., the king wills it.
Lese-majeste, L., high treason.
L'etoile du nord, F., the star of the north—the motto of Minnesota.
Le tout ensemble, F., all together.
Lettre de cachet, F., a sealed letter; a royal warrant.
Lettre de marque, F., a letter of marque or reprisal.
Lex non scripta, L., the unwritten law.
Lex scripta, L., the written law; the statute law.
Lex talionis, L., the law of retaliation.
Liberum arbitrium, L., free will.
Limæ labor, L., the labor of the file; the slow polishing of a literary composition.
Lis sub judice, L., a case not yet decided.
Lite pendente, L., the law-suit hanging; during the trial.
Litera scripta manet, L., the written letter remains.
Loci communes, L., common places.
Locos y ninos dizen la verdad, Sp., children and fools speak the truth.
Locum tenens, L., one holding the place; a deputy or substitute.
Locus standi, L., a place for standing; a right to interfere.
Locus penitentiæ, L., place for repentance.
Lusus naturæ, L., a sport or freak of nature.

Ma chere, F., my dear—fem.
Ma foi, F., upon my faith.
Magna est veritas et prevalebit, L., truth is great and it will prevail.
Magnum bonum, L., a great good.
Magnum opus, L., a great work.
Maintien, F., deportment; carriage.
Maison de sante, F., a private hospital.
Maitre d'hotel, F., a house-steward.
Malade du pays, F., home-sickness.
Mala fide, L., with bad faith; treacherously.
Mal a propos, F., ill-timed.
Male parta male dilabuntur, L., things ill gotten are all spent.
Malgre nous, F., in spite of us.
Manibus pedibusque, L., with hands and feet.
Malum in se, L., bad in itself.
Manu propria, L., with one's own hand.
Mardi Gras, F., Shrove Tuesday.
Materfamilias, L., the mother of a family.
Mauvaise honte, F., false shame.
Mauvais sujet, F., a bad subject; a worthless fellow.
Maximus in minimis, L., very great in trifling things.
Medio tutissimus ibis, L., you will go most safely in a middle course.
Mega biblion, mega kakon, Gr., a great book is a great evil.
Mejudice, L., I being judge; in my opinion.
Memento mori, L., remember death.
Mens sana in corpore sano, L., a sound mind in a sound body.
Mens sibi conscia recti, L., a mind conscious of rectitude.

Mens agitat molem, L., mind moves matter.
Menu, F., a bill of fare.
Mesalliance, F., improper association; marriage with one of lower station.
Meum et tuum, L., mine and thine.
Mirabile dictu, L., wonderful to be told.
Mirabile visu, L., wonderful to be seen.
Mise en scene, F., the getting up for the stage, or the putting in preparation for it.
Modus operandi, L., the manner of operation.
Mollia tempora fandi, L., times favorable for speaking.
Mon ami, F., my friend.
Mon cher, F., my dear—masc.
Montani semper liberi, L., mountaineers are always freemen—the motto of West Virginia.
More majorum, L., after the manner of our ancestors.
More suo, L., in his own way.
Motu proprio, L., of his own accord.
Multum in parvo, L., much in little.
Mundus vult decipi, L., the world wishes to be deceived.
Mutatis mutandis, L., the necessary changes being made.

Natale solum, L., natal soil.
Necessitas non habet legem, L., necessity has no law.
Nee, F., born, family or maiden name.
Ne exeat, L., let him not depart.
Ne fronti crede, L., trust not to appearance.
Nemine contradicente, L., without opposition.
Nemine dissentiente, L., no one dissenting; without opposition.
Nemo me impune lacessit, L., no one provokes me with impunity—the motto of Scotland.
Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit, L., no one is wise at all times.
Nemo repente fuit turpissimus, L., no man becomes a scoundrel at once.
Ne plus ultra, L., nothing further.
Ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat, L., lest the republic should receive harm.
Ne sutor ultra crepidam, L., let the shoemaker stick to his last.
Nil admirari, L., to wonder at nothing.
Nil desperandum, L., never despair.
N'importe, F., never mind.
Nisi dominus, frustra, L., unless the Lord helps, nothing is gained.
Nisi prius, L., unless previously.
Nitor in adversum, L., I strive against opposition.
Noblesse oblige, F., nobility obliges; nobles must act nobly.
Nolens volens, L., willy-nilly.
Noli me tangere, L., don't touch me; hands off.
Nolle prosequi, L., to abandon prosecution.
Nolo episcopari, L., I am unwilling to be a Bishop.
Nom de guerre, F., a war name; an assumed name.
Nom de plume, F., a pen-name; name assumed by an author.
Non compos mentis, L., not in one's right mind.
Non constat, L., it does not appear.
Non est inventus, L., he has not been found.
Non multa, sed multum, L., not many things, but much.
Non nobis solum, L., not for ourselves alone.
Non mi ricordo, It., I do not remember.
Noscitur a sociis, L., he is known by his companions.
Nota bene, L., markwell.
Nous avons change tout cela, F., we have changed all that.
Nous verrons, F., we shall see.
Nunquam non paratus, L., never unprepared.

Oderint dum metuant, L., let them hate, provided they fear.
Odi profanum, L., I hate the vulgar.
Odium theologicum, L., theological hatred.
Olla podrida, Sp., a mixture.
Omne ignotum pro magnifico, L., everything unknown is thought magnificent.
Omnia vincit amor, L., love conquers all things.
On dit, F., they say; people say.
Onus probandi, L., the burden of proof.
Ora pro nobis, L., pray for us.
O tempora! O mores! L., oh, the times! oh, the manners.
Otium cum dignitate, L., ease with dignity.
Outre, F., extravagant; extreme.

Palmam qui meruit ferat, L., who merits bears the prize.
Par excellence, F., by way of eminence; in the highest degree.
Par hasard, F., by chance.
Pari passu, L., with equal step.
Parvenu, F., an upstart; a rich "snob."
Pater familias, L., the father of a family.
Pater patriæ, L., the father of his country.
Pax vobiscum, L., peace be with you.
Peccavi, L., I have sinned.
Pendente lite, L., while the suit is pending.
Per annum, L., by the year.
Per capita, L., by the head; on each person.
Per contra, L., on the other hand.
Per diem, L., by the day; every day.
Periculum in mora, L., danger in delay.
Per se, L. by itself.
Personnel, F., the staff; persons in any service.
Petitio principii, L., begging the question.
Petite, F., small; little-fem.
Piece de resistance, F., a joint of meat.
Pinxit, L., he (or she) painted it.
Pis aller, F., a last expedient.
Plebs, L., the common people.
Poeta nascitur, non fit, L., a poet is born, not made.
Point d'appui, F., point of support.
Populus vult decipi, L., the populace wish to be deceived.
Posse comitatus, L., the power of the country; the force that may be summoned by the sheriff.
Poste restante, F., to be left till called for.
Post meridiem, L., afternoon.
Post mortem, L., after death.
Post obitum, L., after death.
Pour parler, F., a consultation.
Pour prendre conge, F., to take leave.
Precieuse, F., a blue stocking; a conceited woman.
Preux chevalier, F., a gallant gentleman.
Prima donna, It., the first lady; the principal female singer in Italian opera.
Prima facie, L., on the first face; at first sight.
Primus inter pares, L., first among his peers.
Pro bono publico, L., for the public good.
Proces verbal, F., verbal process; the taking of testimony in writing.
Pro et con, L., for and against.
Pro forma, L., for the sake of form.
Pro patria, L., for one's country.
Pro tempore, L., for the time.
Punica fides, L., Punic faith, *i.e.*, treachery.

Quantum sufficit, L., as much as is sufficient.
Quelque chose, F., something.
Quid nunc, L., what now; a gossip.
Quid pro quo, L., an equivalent.
Qui vive, F., who goes there?
Quod erat demonstrandum, L., which was to be demonstrated.
Quondam, L., at one time; once.

Rara avis, L., a rare bird.
Rechauffe, F., warmed over; stale.
Recherche, F., choice; elegant.
Redacteur, F., an editor.
Redivivus, L., restored to life.
Reductio ad absurdum, L., reduction to an absurdity.
Rentes, F., public funds; national securities.
Requiescat in pace, L., may he (or she) rest in peace.
Res angusta domi, L., the narrow things at home; poverty.
Res gestæ, L., things done.
Resurgam, L., I shall rise again.
Revenons a nos moutons, F., let us return to our sheep; come back to the subject.
Robe de chambre, F., a dressing-gown.
Roue, F., a rake.
Rouge et noir, F., red and black; a game.
Sanctum sanctorum, L., the holy of holies.
Sang froid, F., cold blood; self-possession.
Sans culottes, F., without breeches; red republicans.
Sartor resartus, L., the tailor patched.
Sauve qui peut, F., save himself who can.
Savoir faire, F., knowing how to do things.
Savoir vivre, F., knowledge of the world.
Semper idem, L., always the same.
Semper paratus, L., always prepared.
Sequitur, L., it follows.
Seriatim, L., in order.
Sic itur ad astra, L., thus the road to immortality.
Sic semper tyrannis, L., thus always with tyrants.
Sic transit gloria mundi, L., so passes the glory of the world.
Sic volo, sic jubeo, L., thus I will; thus I command.
Similia similibus curantur, L., like things are cured by like.
Similis simili gaudet, L., like is pleased with like.
Si monumentum quæris, circumspice, L., if you seek his monument, look around.
Sine die, L., without a day appointed.
Sine qua non, L., an indispensable condition.
Siste, viator, L., stop, traveler.
Si vis pacem, para bellum, L., if you wish peace, prepare for war.
Soi-disant, F., self-styled.
Spero meliora, L., I hope for better things.
Spirituel, L., intellectual; witty.
Spolia opima, L., *in ancient Rome*, the spoils of a vanquished general taken by the victorious general; a rich booty.
Sponte sua, L., of one's own accord.
Statu quo ante bellum, L., in the state which was before the war.
Status quo, L., the state in which.
Stet, L., let it stand.
Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re, L., gentle in manners, brave in deed.
Sub judice, L., under consideration.
Sub pœna, L., under a penalty.
Sub rosa, L., privately.
Sub silentio, L., in silence or stillness.
Sui generis, L., of its own kind.
Summum bonum, L., the chief good.
Summum jus, summa injuria, L., the rigor of the law is the height of oppression.
Surgit amari aliquid, L., something bitter arises.
Suum cuique, L., let each have his own.

Tableau vivant, F., the representation of some scene by groups of persons.
Tabula rasa, L., a smooth or blank tablet.
Tædium vitæ, L., weariness of life.
Tant pis, F., so much the worse.
Te Deum, L., a hymn of thanksgiving.
Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis, L., the times are changed and we are changed with them.
Tempus fugit, L., time flies.
Terminus ad quem, L., the time to which.
Terminus a quo, L., the time from which.
Terra firma, L., solid earth.
Terra incognita, L., an unknown country.
Tertium quid, L., a third something.
Tete-a-tete, F., head to head; a private conversation.
Toga virilis, L., the gown of manhood.
To kalon, Gr., the beautiful; the chief good.
Totidem verbis, L., in just so many words.
Toties quoties, L., as many as.
Toto cœlo, L., by the whole heavens; diametrically opposite.
Toujours pret, F., always ready.
Tour de force, F., a feat of strength or skill.
Tout-a-fait, F., entirely; wholly.
Tout ensemble, F., the whole taken together.
Troja fuit, L., Troy was.
Trottoir, F., a sidewalk.
Tu quoque, Brute! L., and thou, too, Brutus!
Tutor et ultor, L., protector and avenger.
Tuum est, L., it is your own.

Ubi mel, ibi apes, L., where honey is, there are bees.
Ultima ratio regum, L., the last argument of kings; war.

Ultima Thule, L., the utmost boundary or limit.
Un bien fait n'est jamais perdu, F., a kindness is never lost.
Un fait accompli, L., an accomplished fact.
Unguibus et rostro, L., with claws and beak.
Usque ad nauseam, L., to disgust.
Usus loquendi, L., usage in speaking.
Utile dulci, L., the useful with the pleasant.
Ut infra, L., as below.
Uti possidetis, L., as you possess; state of present possession.
Ut supra, L., as above stated.

Vade mecum, L., go with me.
Vale, L., farewell.
Valet de chambre, F., an attendant; a footman.
Variæ lectiones, L., various readings.
Variorum notæ, L., the notes of various authors.
Veni, vidi, vici, L., I came, I saw, I conquered.
Vera pro gratiis, L., truth before favor.
Verbatim et literatim, L., word for word and letter for letter.
Verbum sat sapienti, L., a word is enough for a wise man.
Veritas prevalebit, L., the truth will prevail.
Veritas vincit, L., truth conquers.
Vestigia, L., tracks; vestiges.
Vestigia nulla retrorsum, L., no footsteps backward.
Vexata quæstio, L., a disputed question.
Vice, L., in the place of.
Vice versa, L., the terms being exchanged.
Videlicet, L., to wit; namely.
Vide ut supra, L., see what is stated above.
Vi et armis, L., by force and by arms; by main force.
Vincit qui se vincit, L., he conquers who overcomes himself.
Vinculum matrimonii, L., the bond of marriage.
Virtus laudatur, et alget, L., virtue is praised, and is not cherished (is starved).
Virtus semper viridis, virtue is ever green and blooming.
Vis inertiæ, L., the power of inertia; resistance.
Vivat regina! L., long live the queen!
Vivat rex, L., long live the king.
Viva voce, L., by the living voice; by oral testimony.
Vivat respublica! L., long live the republic!
Vive la republique! F., long live the republic!
Vive l'empereur! F., long live the emperor!
Vive le roi! F., long live the king!
Voila, F., behold; there is or there are.
Volens et potens, L., able and willing; motto of Nevada.
Volente Deo, L., God willing.
Volenti non fit injuria, L., no injustice is done to the consenting person.
Vox et prætera nihil, L., a voice and nothing more; sound without sense.
Vox populi, vox Dei, L., the voice of the people is the voice of God.
Vulgo, L., commonly.
Vultus est index animi, L., the face is the index of the mind.

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Webster, Noah,

An American Dictionary of the English Language ...; to which is prefixed an introductory dissertation on the origin, history and connection of the languages of Western Asia and Europe By Noah Webster. Revised and enlarged by Chauncey A. Goodrich

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